"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER: Rain to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

LVI...NO. 17,933. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EARNINGS RE HELD UP

's, Controller Says ent Was Withheld n Stockholders.

ADICTS HIS CHIEF

Ends, but Bonaparte Now Take Action n the Courts.

ALTON JUGGLERY

Report Did Not Dis- the Profits Made y the Insiders.

ruptness that surprised some d have been following its pro- he Intear-State Commerce adjourned its present series in the investigation of the ailroad system at noon yester- orning had been spent for the in rounding out some of the dy developed in the three days the testimony of E. H. Harri- ito H. Kahn. Now the com- ll return to Washington to decision of its counsel as to r testimony, if any, shall be e proceeding.

rday's session did not close new discovery to add to the sclosures made since the be- the week. And this came in o or three minutes of the hear- William Mahl, the veteran Con- ll the principal Harriman rail- been put on the stand, appar- he purpose of identifying some ibits obtained from the Union ilroad. Frank B. Kellogg, of the commission, who was ex- r. Mahl, turned suddenly from tory queries that he had been

ustomary," he asked of Mr. you to send out the statement arnings to the stockholders h?"

troller of the Union and South- said that it was.

statement of net earnings few weeks or a month later s been figured?"

replied in the affirmative.

Southern Pacific for some or to the declaration of its st Summer had sent out no earnings, had it?" demanded

Contradicts Harriman.

ot for some months," admitted

g said that he was through itness, and ex-Judge Lovett S. Milburn, the attorneys for Pacific, had no questions to r had Paul D. Cravath, who Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Kel- tely announced that he and e, C. A. Severance, had no imony to offer at this time, long whispered conversation ge Lovett and Mr. Milburn, said that no testimony would on behalf of the railroad un- nsel for the commission had eir case.

ent of Mr. Mahl regarding n Pacific dividend hardly that of Mr. Harriman on the d on Tuesday, when he de- while the Union and Southern ends were under considera- mmer notices of the earnings t monthly to the stockholders ds. It was Mr. Harriman's hat the stockholders of the outhern Pacific had just as nity to avail themselves of ion gained from these state- rnings as had anybody to vidend prospects were known as to the Board of Direc-

nection Mr. Harrima nsaid bought stock of the Union a share in 1898 in antici- 10 per cent. dividend; that t it again after the North- nic, and again in the slump San Francisco earthquake, ation of this dividend dis- Harriman refused to say es, if any, were made be- last, when the probability se was recognized by the time of declaration in Au- n behalf of himself or of s of the road. His ground inquiry was an attempt to te matters, and on similar H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & enlighten the commission.

ce of Big Earnings.

however, that the com- ching a good deal of im- hat has been disclosed in , and to the brief state- ahl that the Southern Pa- rs did not receive notices several months prior to laration. The reason that to this circumstance, is cent. dividend on Union stock, calling for the ,000,000, was made up of of these was a matter of earnings on operation, n item of about $7,000,000 vestments, including $2,- by the Union Pacific on ific common stock. That idend ever paid on South- non.

commission in the course ation of witnesses have e fact that the dividend ific was an integral fac- ing the ability of the pay 10 per cent. safely on stock; and hence are discovery that no earn- Pacific were sent to the that road for some the declaration.

questions of refusals to involving personal deal-

ed on Page 2.

A BAR TO THE JAPANESE.

California House Passes a Bill Preventing Aliens Holding Land.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—The lower house of the State Legislature to-day passed a measure, known as the Anti-Alien Property Holding bill."

The measure is aimed at the Japanese and Chinese property owners in this State and is intended to prevent them from acquiring and owning property for a longer period than five years. In urging the passage of the bill Assemblyman Drew stated that since last Jan. 1 one-third of the property transfers in Fresno had been to Japanese.

The bill provides that an alien who does not become a citizen of the United States shall not hold title to lands in this State for more than five years. If within that time the alien does not become a citizen the District Attorney shall compel the sale of his lands or houses.

Japanese and Chinese are not specifically named, but as they cannot become citizens, the bill precludes them from owning property for more than five years.

The measure also provides that no contract, agreement, or lease of real estate for a longer period than one year shall be made to any alien.

The impression is given out that if the bill reaches the Governor he will sign it.

IJUIN SAILS FOR AMERICA.

Mikado and Crown Prince Send Aides with Farewell Messages.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 28.—The Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsukuba, under the command of Vice Admiral Ijuin, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Navy, sailed to-day for Hampton Roads in order to take part in the naval review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition. They got an impressive send-off. Naval Minister Saito, Admirals Togo, Ito, and Inouyé; the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, Consul General Miller, and local Japanese officials were present.

The Emperor and Crown Prince sent special aides de camp with farewell messages to Admiral Ijuin. The pier, which was decorated, was lined with an interested but undemonstrative crowd. The squadron was escorted by two torpedo boats, with a naval band on board, to the mouth of Tokio Bay.

The Japanese newspapers heartily approve of the mission of Admiral Ijuin.

HARD TO GET A RUEF JURY.

Another Panel to be Drawn—Few Men Willing to Serve.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Judge Dunne to-day dismissed the jury panel of fifty selected on Tuesday to provide a jury to try Abraham Ruef on the charge of extortion. A new panel will be drawn. Of the fifty men who were chosen only forty-one could be located, and out of this number only nine expressed a willingness to serve.

BESIEGED BY WIFE.

J. C. Wormley, After Being Prisoner Six Hours, Accepts Divorce Papers.

James C. Womley, a nephew of James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, was besieged for nearly six hours in his room at the Hotel Rand, on West Forty-ninth Street, while his wife waited with her attorney and a detective outside the door to serve papers on him in a suit for divorce. Mrs. Wormley says it was the first time in a year that she had been able to trace her husband, and she was taking no chances of his escaping.

While she and the lawyer and the detective waited in the hallway, Mr. Wormley became hungry. His luncheon was lowered in a basket from the window of the floor above, and was received by the besieged guest through the window of his own room.

He is President, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Downward Light Electric Company. He was found in the Rand yesterday by the private detective, who has been employed by the month by Mrs. Wormley. The party of three reached the Rand at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Wormley was in his room. The wife sent word for him to come down, but he replied that it was much more pleasant in his room on the sixth floor. Then Mrs. Wormley and the two men went upstairs.

"Come out like a man and accept the service of the papers," said Mrs. Wormley through the keyhole to her husband. But the only reply she received was the tinkle of the telephone bell inside the room and Mr. Wormley's voice trying to get in communication with his counsel, Alexander C. Young. He had trouble in doing this. There was more keyhole conversation, but Mr. Wormley refused to leave his room. The party in the hall remained at their posts until Mr. Young arrived. Then Mr. Wormley came out.

In relating the story of what followed Mrs. Wormley said that the party then adjourned to Yorkville Court where she charged her husband with desertion and non-support. He agreed to pay her $10 a week. Her counsel, John B. Coyle, has arranged for a hearing on the divorce proceedings on January 5.

Mrs. Wormley who is stopping at the St. Louis Apartments on Thirty-second Street said last night that her husband deserted her two years ago. She said that she had been acting as detective herself for many months.

Mr. Fargo said last night that he knew nothing of his nephew.

"I have known nothing of him for a year," he said. "I do not care to hear of these family feuds."

HIS FINE DIES WITH HIM.

Court Says F. L. Pomeroy's Estate Need Not Pay for Anti-Rebating.

Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an opinion sustaining the motion of the executrix of Frederick L. Pomeroy, late Traffic Manager of the New York Central, to have declared invalid the fine of $18,000 against Mr. Pomeroy's estate because of death.

As Traffic Manager of the New York Central Mr. Pomeroy was indicted and convicted, with that corporation, of having violated the Elkins Anti-Rebating law in granting rebates to the Sugar Trust and was fined $18,000 personally.

He died later and his widow, his executrix, represented by Austen G. Fox, went into court and asked that the judgment for $18,600 be vacated on the ground that Mr. Pomeroy was dead. This fact in itself vitiated the judgment, Mr. Fox argued.

The United States District Attorney replied that Mr. Pomeroy's death left the judgment in full force against his estate, but Judge Holt ruled that it is a well settled fact of law that all prosecutions for crime end with the death of the accused.

Granddaughter for August Belmont.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., yesterday at 4 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious. —Adv.

BATTLESHIP HOME AS A HOSPITAL

Connecticut Races Here with 33 in Her Crew Victims of Typhoid Fever.

EPIDEMIC NEAR CUBA

None Dead Yet, and All Patients May Now Get Well—8 from Other Ships.

With her sick bay crowded with sailors, thirty-three of them victims of typhoid fever, the battleship Connecticut of the Atlantic Fleet steamed into port yesterday morning. The battleship, the biggest in the navy, had raced nearly all the way from Guantanamo, Cuba, and when she had tied up alongside the cob dock at the navy yard, Surgeon Curtis, medical officer of the ship, tired out with his work on the way up, leaned back in his chair satisfied.

"Well," said Dr. Curtis, "here we are. We've still got all our men with us, and, what's better yet, I really believe every one of them will pull through."

When the Connecticut reached the navy yard, all the ambulances from the Naval Hospital were alongside the dock, waiting to take the stricken sailors off the ship. The officers directed the docking of the ship with all possible haste, and the minute the gangplanks were in position the hospital orderlies went on board and the transfer of the sailors began. Medical Director G. E. H. Harmon, in charge of the Naval Hospital, had received instructions to make preparations to care for forty-five men, and all was ready at the hospital by the time the Connecticut was reported, which was before sunrise yesterday morning.

The battleship was detained in Quarantine only a short time by Dr. Doty, and about 9:30 o'clock the sailors at the navy yards sighted her three big smokestacks just south of the Brooklyn Bridge. Half an hour later she was in the yard.

Record Number for This Port.

It was the largest number of incapacitated men that has arrived in New York on a naval vessel in time of peace, and that all were progressing satisfactorily when the ship arrived was spoken of as reflecting great credit on the medical officers in charge on the way up from Cuba. Each day of the voyage Capt. Swift had reported by wireless to the Navy Department as to the welfare of the stricken men, and, as it was known that several of them were critically ill, it was feared at the Navy Department that Dr. Curtis and his assistants would be unable to get all of them to port alive.

Dr. Curtis said that all of the typhoid patients were members of the Connecticut's crew. The other eight men in the hospital were from other ships in the fleet, but none of them had typhoid. A medical board of investigation, at the head of which is Medical Inspector Howard Ames, has been appointed by Admiral Evans to find out the cause of the infection. Pending that report, Dr. Curtis said he did not care to discuss the probable origin of the fever.

Capt. Swift also said that he did not care to attempt to fix the source of the disease. All kinds of theories had been advanced, he said, and so far as he knew each one of the theories had a plausible side. One of the theories was that the infection was carried away from New York when the Connecticut sailed several weeks ago, and that it had either been in the liquid preparations, or in some of the food. Capt. Swift pointed out that as the fever did not appear until the vessel had been away from New York over six weeks, he did not think that theory a very good one.

Patients All Enlisted Men.

The patients are all among the enlisted men. So far none of the officers has developed any symptoms of infection. Capt. Swift said that prior to the typhoid outbreak many of the men had been ill with tonsilitis. The fact that a great many of the Connecticut's crew are very young men, the Captain said, may have had something to do with the large percentage of sickness.

"There is no sickness on the Connecticut," said Capt. Swift, "more serious than typhoid fever cases usually are. The patients are, of course, liable to relapses, and we have to be extremely careful in the care of them. At present we are very hopeful, and, like Dr. Curtis, I really think that every one of the patients has a splendid chance to win out.

"When it was seen that so many of our men were becoming incapacitated by disease, Admiral Evans, always solicitous when any of the men are ill, concluded that the best thing we could do would be to go North, where the men could receive such necessary treatment as it is impossible to employ in Cuba. There are no conveniences for nursing on board such as we have here in New York, and the Admiral took the responsibility on himself and ordered us home, informing the Navy Department later.

"When we arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday morning I received orders to proceed to New York, and so far as I know at present we will remain in port but a few days, returning at once to the fleet in Cuba.

"Of course this epidemic has somewhat upset our plans, for we should now be at the target grounds for our preliminary practice. The ship is in splendid shape, and in no wise in need of repairs of any sort."

Four Hours to Transfer Patients.

It required about four hours to transfer the patients from the ship to the hospital. At 2 o'clock the last man was taken off, and late yesterday afternoon it was announced at the hospital that all of the men were doing well. Every possible arrangement had been made for their comfort by the time the Connecticut arrived, and every doctor and nurse had familiarized himself with his particular duties in advance.

It was the first time that the Connecticut had been in New York since she left here several weeks ago on her first trial run to Hampton Roads. Capt. Swift said that the battleship had proved to be a wonder, and declared that in his opinion there was no finer vessel afloat. On one of the six-hour trials, he said, the Connecticut averaged in speed over 17 knots an hour. Pilot W. F. Bell, who brought the Connecticut in, said that she was the easiest vessel he had ever handled.

"And you must remember," he added, "that in the last seventeen years I have been piloting in and out of the navy yard about $250,000,000 worth of shipping every year."

The Connecticut also brought twenty-four prisoners from the Atlantic Fleet. All were removed to the prison quarters in the yard, and will later be sent to the various naval prisons to finish their sentences. Most of them got into trouble by deserting. A wagonload of mail from the officers and men of the battleship went to their relatives and friends in New York as soon as the Connecticut reached the navy yard.

TRAIN LEAPS FROM TRACK.

Cars Piled Up in a Ditch—Engineer Burned to Death.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 28.—A railroad wreck similar to that of the Pennsylvania's flier took place near Indian Creek, seven miles east of this city to-night. A Baltimore & Ohio passenger train west-bound, running to make up eighteen minutes of last time, left the rails, and after running for 200 feet along the ties, was thrown into a ditch and burned.

Wylie Irwin of Pittsburg, the engineer, was caught under the wrecked engine and burned to death before the passengers and trainmen. T. D. Frederick of Pittsburg, the fireman, was fatally injured. Three trainmen and six passengers were seriously hurt and about thirty passengers more or less injured.

On the train were a combination car, two day coaches, and the private car of Robert J. Finley, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the railroad, in which were a party of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials who were on a tour of inspection.

When the train was three miles east of Indian Creek the engineer began an endeavor to make up eighteen minutes' lost early in the trip. The train was making about forty miles an hour. Suddenly it swayed, and with much jarring and cracking left the rails. When it went into the ditch, the cars piled in a heap almost directly over the engine.

The passengers broke the windows of the cars and got out just before the cars became ignited from the engine and began to burn fiercely. Vain efforts were made to save Irwin.

Mr. Finney, who took charge of matters, said later:

"The wreck was caused by some part of the engine mechanism becoming loosened and, dropping to the track, throwing the train from the rails. It would be hard to prove this now, as everything is broken or burned.

"It was the most remarkable wreck I have ever known. It is even more marvelous than the wreck of the Pennsylvania special at Mineral Point, Penn., last Saturday morning. Had the train taken a southwest course after leaving the rails instead of a northwest course it would have gone over a fifty-foot embankment."

Notwithstanding all telegraph wires were torn down, no effort was spared by the Baltimore & Ohio officials to give all information desired.

JOHN L. PRAISES MRS. THAW.

Greatest Exhibition of Love for a Husband Ever Given, Says He.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—John L. Sullivan, once champion pugilist, discussed the Thaw case to-day.

"Harry Thaw, he's no good, but, say, that little woman of his is a wonder. My hat's off to her. Look how she is sticking by him. She may make a man of him yet. He's still young, and has the opportunity to become a producer.

"What Thaw needs after this trial is over is work. If he'd had to hustle a little for his cakes in the past all this trouble wouldn't have happened. With a woman like that by his side after he gets out he may become a respectable citizen and a credit to the country. But it'll be her work.

"Poor Evelyn. I met her a couple o' times. She is a frail creature, and I feel like an ancient warrior for sure when I can't get out and fight a round or two for her. Say, she's a wonder. Any woman who would lay bare the secrets of her life to save her husband is the real thing. The world never knew what the love o' woman was before. That is the greatest exhibition of love we have ever heard of. And if Thaw goes free, as I think he will, he'd better stick to that woman. If he doesn't—well, you say fer me that it won't be good for him."

ACTRESS KILLED, MAN SHOT.

R. L. Davenport, Woman's Husband, Arrested, but May Prove an Alibi.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Lillian Davenport, an actress, was killed, and W. H. Brown, a business man, who was with her, was fatally shot, in a secluded part of Windsor Park, in this city, last midnight. R. L. Davenport, manager of the Majestic Theatre and husband of the woman, is under arrest.

Brown said they did not know they were being watched. He was shot twice in the back, and as he fell Mrs. Davenport was shot in the breast. The assailant disappeared under the trees. After doing what he could for the woman Brown went for assistance. He notified the police, and some of them hurried to the park. They found Mrs. Davenport dead.

Brown at first accused the woman's husband, but later was not so certain. Davenport denied that he did the shooting. Several persons say they will swear that he was at his apartments playing cards during the evening.

It is now suspected that a man who had planned to elope with the woman was the slayer. Mrs. Davenport was a handsome woman, 20 years old. She and her husband came from Illinois.

BROKERS OFFER MONEY BACK.

Novelty That Will Appeal to Customers Who Bought Mining Stock.

Announcement was made yesterday by Gregory, Gulick & Co., a Consolidated Exchange house, that they would refund in cash to such of their customers as had subscribed through them to the stock of a mining venture which had not proved equal to expectations. The offer, which is rather a novelty, reads as follows:

"Customers who subscribed to Gladstone Greenwater Copper Development Company through our firm (only) will have their money refunded immediately upon presentation of their certificates at our office, 50 Broadway, New York. We take this step because of the receipt of the following communication from Mr. A. H. Wethey, President of the Gladstone Greenwater Copper Development Company: 'I would state that this property has not come up to our expectations and we have decided to stop operations there. I hope to arrange matters so that all parties who have bought stock will have their money refunded.'"

DOG DIDN'T KNOW ITS VALUE.

Mansfield So Informs the Irate Owner After His Auto Hit It.

When Richard Mansfield was going to the theatre last night a small bull terrier ran in front of his automobile and was thrown to one side of the street. The chauffeur stopped instantly, and an irate old gentleman appeared, to whom Mr. Mansfield made his apologies.

"Your dog ran in front of the car so suddenly that it was impossible to avoid the accident," he said.

"That dog," said the old gentleman, "was worth $500."

"Well," replied the tragedian, "the dog evidently didn't know it."

LENTEN TOURS TO ATLANTIC CITY. Saturdays, March 2, 9, 16, and 23, over Palm Sunday, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Rates, $10 or $12, according to hotel selected, include two days' board. Through trains leave at 9:55 A. M., 1:35 and 3:55 P. M. on week days.—Adv.

BONCI MUST STAY, SAYS HAMMERSTEIN

Willing to Bet $5,000 on the Result of the Fight for the Tenor.

TO ENFORCE HIS RIGHTS

Bonci Himself "Has No Plans" for Next Season—Conried Keeps Silence.

Alessandro Bonci, the most talked-of tenor in America at present, will not sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next year, according to no less an authority on operatic matters than Oscar Hammerstein, Bonci's present impresario.

"It will either be the Manhattan Opera House or Italy next year for Signor Bonci," said Mr. Hammerstein last night, "and I am willing to put up $5,000 on it, with either Heinrich Conried or any one else who wants to bet.

"The fact is that my contract is valid and legal, and binds Bonci to me for two more years. He had a right to take himself away from me during his first forty days' stay in this country. Since then he has no right to do so. I am the man to decide that.

"He doesn't understand what he has done. He said yesterday in this house that he didn't know where he was to sing next year, that his manager had complete charge of his affairs. And to-day in an interview his manager accuses me of mistreating him. As a matter of fact I don't even have an office for fear some one will say I am keeping him out of it. I wouldn't hurt anybody, least of all Signor Bonci.

"However, I intend to enforce my rights. I have not been consulted in this matter, and I shall consequently do what I consider lies within my legal power."

Mr. Hammerstein smiled, shrugged his shoulders, lit a fresh cigar, and added:

"I said I would open on a certain date, didn't I? And I did open on that day, although everybody thought it would be impossible," he continued. "I said that I would put 'Bohème' on, and the opera is to be produced here to-morrow night. Take my word for it that I am right about this Bonci business."

Signor Bonci, on his part, was not perturbed yesterday. He went to the rehearsal of "La Bohème" at the Manhattan Opera House, and seemed in the best of spirits. Again, however, he refused to make a statement, and, according to his own words, he really has no definite information about his next year's plans.

At the Metropolitan Opera House, where it has been announced Bonci will sing next season, Mr. Hammerstein's statement, which came late in the evening, elicited no reply. Mr. Conried heard the intelligence over the telephone, but it is expected that further details in the tenor war will develop to-day.

EAMES FOR HAMMERSTEIN?

Rumor of Desertion by the Soprano Worries the Metropolitan.

A well-authenticated rumor arose last night that negotiations were in progress which might result in Emma Eames joining the list of sopranos at the Manhattan Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein only smiled when approached on the subject. Mme. Eames is singing at Palm Beach. Her manager, Mr. Wolfsohn, could not be reached.

It is well known that Mme. Eames is dissatisfied with conditions at the Metropolitan. She has expressed herself strongly on the subject to friends on several recent occasions.

"Mme. Eames wanted to sing at least one new rôle this year," said a friend of the soprano last night. "And last Spring Mr. Conried promised her that she should. She feels that a singer should grow each year, do something new. However, Mr. Conried assigned her no new part in the Summer, although she wrote to him frequently on the subject. Finally, just before Fall, he asked her to learn the rôle of Selika in "L'Africaine" in Italian, and that she refused to do, partly because she felt it was inartistic to sing the rôle in a different language from that in which it was written and partly because she knew the time was too short to learn the opera thoroughly.

"As a result she came back to the Opera House this year dissatisfied. She was much interested in Mr. Hammerstein's venture then, but did not feel sure that he would make a success. Now, however, that things have gone so well there is a strong chance of her singing at the Manhattan next year."

PUPIL AND TEACHER FIGHT.

More Plainfield, N. J., School Troubles—Principal Charged with Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 28.—In a hand-to-hand fight with Principal Frank Meskill yesterday, Mitchell Saverd, a fourteen-year-old pupil in the South Plainfield public school, had his head cut open. The teacher will have to appear before Justice Von Minden of New Market, to answer a charge of assault preferred by Thomas Saverd, the boy's father. It is alleged that the fight was brought to a finish by the teacher cracking the lad on the head with a classroom bell.

Principal Meskill has made no statement, but the pupils say that he was acting in self-defense. The boy alleges that the teacher ordered him to leave the building, and when he refused to comply grabbed by him the throat and struck him with the bell. Mr. Meskill's friends assert that when he was walking along a country road on Tuesday afternoon young Saverd, in a sleigh, attempted to run him down. At school the following day, when ordered to leave, they declare, Saverd jumped at the teacher and became so aggressive that the latter had to use force to subdue him.

Less than a month ago Miss Margaret Steele of Owego, N. Y., one of the South Plainfield teachers, resigned her position after being attacked by one of the pupils.

RUSH FOR PROFIT-SHARING.

U. S. Steel Employes Take Up 25,000 Shares at $2,550,000.

It has been announced by the United States Steel Corporation that the allotment of 25,000 shares of preferred stock offered to employes this year under the corporation's profit-sharing plan has been considerably over-subscribed.

The stock was offered at 102, and the taking up of the entire 25,000 shares involves the payment by the employes of $2,550,000.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain. —Adv.

ITALY SEIZES VAN DYCKS.

Morgan Cannot Buy AnyMore at Genoa —He Got a Good Bargain.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Government, in order to prevent their sale abroad, has ordered the sequestration of the remainder of the paintings by Van Dyck at Genoa, several of which were sold to J. Pierpont Morgan recently by the family of the Marquis of Cattaneo.

The commeat is made that Mr. Morgan has obtained a very good bargain in the canvases he has acquired.

BOMB IN MADRID CATHEDRAL.

Ten Persons Hurt in Panic That Follows Its Explosion.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—A bomb exploded in the cathedral here to-day while a service was being held.

There was a great panic among the congregation, and ten persons sustained serious injuries in the crush to get out of the building.

RICH MAN IN BELLEVUE.

Gustav Metcalf, Related to Vanderbilts, in Psychopathic Ward.

Two mounted policemen from Staten Island appeared at Bellevue Hospital at midnight last night in charge of a short man, who was also accompanied by a valet. The man was turned over to Dr. Gregory, in charge of the psychopathic ward.

The doctor said later that the patient was Gustav Metcalf, a wealthy Staten Islander, former member of the Assembly of New York State from Staten Island and a second cousin to the younger members of the Vanderbilt family.

It was said that he was detained till he could be taken to a sanitarium at Centre Islip.

It was explained that Mr. Metcalf has been in this sanitarium and was taken out on parole some months ago. Recently, while reading in the newspapers of the doings of a prominent financier he again became violent, and declared this financier was "ruining the Vanderbilt family" by his operations.

The members of his household could do nothing with him and the police were called in. Metcalf made a fight in Bellevue, on his arrival, but was subdued.

WOMAN ARTIST DISAPPEARS.

Went to Montreal to Paint a Portrait of Lord Grey's Daughter.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Arthur Behenna of England, known as John Presergast, an artist and decorator and a friend of Lord and Lady Grey, who came to Canada to paint a portrait of their daughter, was to open an exhibition of her own works at the Art Gallery here, but is mysteriously missing.

It is stated that she arrived last Friday at the Canadian Pacific Railroad station, but since then all trace of her has been lost. She is said to be a great friend of W. T. Stead. Detectives are searching for her.

ASSASSIN WAS AN HOUR LATE.

Koslevsky Was Told He Would Be Slain at 5 P. M.—He Lived Till 6.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The following details of the murder yesterday at Karsnoyarsk, Siberia, of Gen. Koslevsky, the Commandant of that town, have been received here:

The General was walking in the street at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with some friends, and he referred jokingly to a threatening letter he had received that day, saying he would be killed at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Drawing his watch from his pocket, the General remarked laughingly to his friends: "You see, I am still alive."

About 6 o'clock, when Gen. Koslevsky was returning home alone, a man called upon him to halt and then fired three revolver shots at him. The General dropped dead.

BRADY GETS A THEATRE.

His Bid the Highest for Asbury Park's Playhouse.

William A. Brady announced last night that he would control the Asbury Park Theatre next Summer. The building is owned by the municipality; and Mr. Brady was the highest bidder for the coming season.

It is Mr. Brady's intention to supply entertainments with bands and "combination" attractions.

$101 FOR HIS WHISKERS.

Aged Ohio Man Lost Them in a Gas Explosion.

WELLSTON, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Samuel Beatty, 76 years old, in the Circuit Court to-day, was awarded $101 damages against the Southern Ohio Gas Company for his loss of a luxuriant growth of whiskers in a gas explosion in this city two years ago. P. S. Gilliland received $6,000 for injuries received in the same explosion.

TRULY THE CAT CAME BACK.

Would Not Stay Sold or Dead—Traveled Fifty Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 28.—"The darn cat has already vamoosed, and I'll expect my money back," said James Roose of New Hartford yesterday on a postal card, not too respectful, to his close friend, Ashley Stevens of Mount Carmel, near Hamden. Stevens had sold a cat to Roose a few days before.

The rural postmon who delivered the card at Roose's house was passed in the yard by a cat, weary looking, with ears lopping, and tail off, and thoroughly subdued. A tag on his back read:

"This kat killed too of my cheekens toda and I killed the kat.

"PARKER DONOVAN, Prespect."

The cat had gone back nearly fifty miles in the snow.

MRS. HANNA MAKES DENIAL.

Calls Absurd Reports That She Is Seeking a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mrs. D. A. Hanna, wife of the son of the late United States Senator from Ohio, positively denied this afternoon that she had instituted suit for divorce or contemplated filing papers within a few days, as stated in dispatches from Cleveland, her former home.

"Such statements are absurd and I must decline to discuss the matter further," she said, angrily. Mrs. Hanna suddenly surrendered her apartments and left for New York this evening.

Stock Seat Down to $75,000.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the price at which a membership in the Stock Exchange changed hands this week was $75,000. This figure is $5,000 lower than the last price reported. The high record price established a year ago was $95,000.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THAW HIMSELF AIDS JEROME

Prisoner's Actions in Court May Hasten Application for Lunacy Board.

IGNORES HIS LAWYERS

Makes Public Note on the Case They Took from Him on Wednesday.

ERROR BY THE ALIENIST

Puts Into the Record Evidence on Insanity in the Thaw Family.

Harry K. Thaw's own actions in court yesterday, seconded by the remarkable testimony given by Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the experts for the defense, were regarded by the prosecution at the close of the day as having helped Mr. Jerome more to carry out his plan for putting Stanford White's slayer in the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan than any recent development in the trial.

Thaw's actions chiefly concerned the letter he had written to the reporters on Wednesday, and which his lawyers snatched back before it had been half read. This letter was produced by Thaw himself yesterday and given to the press in full. It is an attack on the District Attorney. Here it is:

This is Mr. Thaw's second statement since Aug. 10.

With chances millions to one against her after the catastrophe in 1901, it is wonderful that Mrs. H. K. Thaw prevailed in the cross-examination against the prosecution, backed by blacklegs.

Her testimony was absolute truth.

Our evidence was of conversations. The cross-examination has proved the exact facts under oath.

Mr. Jerome, finding his informants in certain lipes falsifiers, concluded by more usual methods, which is to his credit.

However, from some of his questions and some of his unprofessional remarks in court, it appeared that the natural and real goodness of the witness is above his comprehension.

The partly read note of the day before had given Thaw's lawyers no small amount of apprehension, but Thaw was persistent, as he has been in every detail in his conduct of the case, in getting it into the reporters' hands. Taking a copy of the note and showing it to one of the reporters, Thaw sealed it in a long yellow envelope and asked a newspaper representative to write the date and his name over the place where it was sealed. This was done and a circle drawn around the inscription. Thaw then asked Daniel O'Reilly, one of his lawyers, to take the envelope and guard it, as it might be needed in the future.

Thaw acted more like a child than a man. He had his big bundles of papers before him, and he spread them out and played with them all day. He opened his mail and scanned his letters with wandering glances. One letter was from Lancaster, Penn. It began, "My dear boy." He chuckled audibly as he glanced at it and passed it to Mr. Peabody, who did not laugh when he read it. Mr. Peabody sat close to the prisoner on his right and Mr. O'Reilly close to him on his left all day.

The twitchings of the lips and skin above the eyes, which marked Thaw's appearance the first day of his trial, returned yesterday. He was uneasy, passing his fingers through the hair over his ears continually and looking with little expression at his papers and occasionally at the newspaper men surrounding him.

While his wife was on the stand, even when she was under cross-examination, Thaw was bright and hopeful and calm. It was altogether different yesterday. He did everything he could to keep his mind rid of the insanity talk that was passing between the District Attorney and Dr. Evans.

Evans Discloses Insanity Taint.

Mr. Jerome continued to hew close to the line he has chosen, that which is expected to lead to the appointment of an insanity commission, and Dr. Evans continued his fencing of the day before. Unexpectedly, Dr. Evans gave the District Attorney the most important evidence yet offered as to Thaw's hereditary taint of insanity.

Mr. Jerome asked the witness what there was in the hypothetical question upon which he based his opinion that Thaw was insane on the night of June 25 when he killed White. Dr. Evans replied that it was a long question, but as his memory served him, among the facts assumed was the one that Thaw's uncle was either insane or had epileptic fits.

As this fact had not been assumed in the hypothetical question and as no reference had been made to the family history in the matter of insanity, Mr. Jerome asked that Dr. Evans recall as best he could the entire hypothetical question.

Dr. Evans then started with the uncle with insanity or epilepsy and suddenly branched into the prenatal influences that might have affected the mind of Thaw. There had been no delving into this phase of the investigation of Thaw's sanity. Dr. Evans had evidently confused details he knew of and that he had not mentioned in direct examination with the details given in the long question which brought out his opinion.

Mr. Jerome crept closer to Dr. Evans so that he could catch every word. Dr. Evans said that fourteen months before the birth of Thaw his mother had awakened one morning to find beside her her infant child. Dr. Evans began to go slow in his testimony, as if trying to recollect whether he had heard this in the question or outside of the court room. Mr. Jerome waited patiently. Mrs. Thaw put out her hands and found that the child was dead. For all the time after that until Harry Thaw was born Mrs. Thaw suffered greatly from nervousness. She did not recover from the shock.

"It was further assumed," said Dr. Evans, "that this man was nervous from time to time."

Mr. Jerome bade Dr. Evans proceed, but Mr. Delmas interrupted and suggested that the question be given to him to read. It was then time for adjournment, and Mr. Jerome was well satisfied with the new evidence as to the nature of Thaw

[redacted] Dr. Evans, who had introduced in his direct examination the terms "brain storm" and "mental explosions," had let his own mind play him a trick after two days of the most careful and successful parrying of Mr. Jerome's attacks.

Dr. Evans's testimony as to prenatal influences on Thaw will be verified by Dr. Bingaman, the Thaw family physician, when he takes the stand. Dr. Deemar, family physician to Mrs. Ross, a sister of Mrs. William Thaw, will tell of insanity in that family and of a child in the direct line with Thaw having been insane and of having attempted to kill his mother with a chair. The homicidal mania will play an important part in Mr. Jerome's investigation as to the present mental condition of the slayer of Stanford White.

Thaw had been congratulating himself on the skill of Dr. Evans in meeting the cross-examination of Mr. Jerome, and had expressed himself during the recess as highly pleased with his expert as a witness under fire. At the last moment came the mistake on the part of the alienist, which may bear out the suggestion of hereditary insanity, starting with nervousness as an infant, advancing to St. Vitus's Dance, then to epilepsy, and finally into melancholia and progressive paranoia.

Jerome May Act To-day.

Mr. Jerome's request for an insanity commission may come to-day or Monday, after getting in the testimony of Drs. Beemar and Bingaman, and possibly Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, who withdrew from the case of the defense. It is said that Dr. Hamilton withdrew because he believed Thaw incurably insane, and should not be put in peril of his life. It is said that he will testify that Thaw is a victim of progressive paranoia.

Thaw's fear of the mad house is great. The appointment of a commission to pass upon his mental condition will undoubtedly prove a terrible shock to him, and those who have been daily in attendance on the trial believe that the granting of Mr. Jerome's request will create a scene in the courtroom.

The way that Thaw's counsel are placed every day shows that there is uneasiness among them. Mr. Peabody never leaves the side of the prisoner. He is always at his right elbow and in touch with it, and at critical moments joins him in conversation. On Thaw's left Daniel O'Reilly stands guard daily. Neither of these lawyers is hampered with documents or volumes of law. Beyond sticking close to the prisoner neither of them has taken any part in the trial inside of the courtroom.

The cross-examination of Dr. Evans during all of yesterday brought many things to Thaw's ears that he heard unwillingly as he sat fumbling with his papers and letters. Dr. Evans was made to read the letters sent by the defendant to his then attorney, Frederick Longfellow, and to point out in each what he thought displayed evidence of mental unsoundness.

Makes Public Name Thaw Wrote.

In one of the letters placed in evidence by the prosecution, Exhibit 60, a letter written by Thaw from Paris, giving an account of the fun they were having in that city, Dr. Evans found a sentence which he thought showed mental instability. He read it aloud, and it contained one of the names that had previously been kept from the public.

"He could not keep his eyes off many pretty girls," Dr. Evans read from the letter. "One night Mrs. Astor wanted to come with some people, but had to resign. Several beauts were here last week."

Mr. Jerome protested against the witness' use of the name, but it had been spoken and was in the record.

In the course of Dr. Evans's descriptions of various letters he referred to an underscoring mark as a "genteel scratch." This showed stability of mind and a proper consideration for the proprieties. Other markings under words were less genteel, said Dr. Evans, and the way brackets were made by Thaw, the way he wrote without necessity a word at a sharp angle from the line showed an unstable mind.

Mr. Jerome carried Dr. Evans through many letters, sentence by sentence, having him pick out the sentences which showed unstability of mind and then having him pass on the letters in their entirety as physical demonstrations of Thaw's sanity. Dr. Evans had Thaw very unstable and temporarily insane during the writing of the letters produced by the defense.

Witness Evades Question.

Photographs of the various letters were given to the jurors, and they followed Dr. Evans, who studied the originals and answered Mr. Jerome's questions. Every attempt made by Mr. Jerome to pin down the witness as to Thaw's condition of mind during the entire time covered by the letters resulted in a long explanation from Dr. Evans, which did not answer the question. Time and again the question was asked if Thaw was insane during the entire time in which the letters were written, and time and again Dr. Evans made a long explanation of his theory of "meptal explosions," and argued that the letters were written by a man who was unstable of mind at one time and stable at another.

The jurors wearied of Dr. Evans's evasions, but Mr. Jerome was patient. Justice Fitzgerald also suffered from the tediousness of the cross-examination and threatened at the close of the morning session to hold longer sessions if matters did not make better headway.

At times Mr. Jerome was grimly humorous. In one of the letters studied by the witness Thaw expressed himself as aspiring to be a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Dr. Evans picked out this sentence and Mr. Jerome took him up immediately.

"Do you think it a sign of insanity for a man to aspire to be a Senator from Pennsylvania?" asked Mr. Jerome.

When Dr. Evans said that he could not answer a certain question Mr. Jerome pulled down the records of the State vs. Reed, in which Dr. Evans had testified as an expert.

"Did you not answer the same question in that case?" asked Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Delmas objected, and the objection was sustained.

"I understand—" began Mr. Jerome, addressing the court, but Justice Fitzgerald caught him up sharply with, "You understand nothing except my ruling."

Mr. Jerome showed his surprise, but returned to the attack by reframing his question, and for his reward received from the witness a simple "I don't know."

During the last few minutes of the cross-examination Mr. Jerome obtained from Dr. Evans the admission that he made a brief report in writing to Thaw's lawyers on his study of the prisoner, and that he had kept a duplicate of it, with some notes. Mr. Jerome asked that he bring them to court in the morning, but Dr. Evans refused on the ground that they were strictly private matters between himself and the defendant's counsel.

"Run upstairs and make out a subpoena duces tecum," said Mr. Jerome to his assistant, Mr. Garvan. This was done, and the subpoena was served on Dr. Evans.

Mr. Jerome will resume the cross-examination of Dr. Evans this morning.

SAYS THAW WAS INSANE.

Dr. Evans Bases Opinion on Letters of the Prisoner.

As soon as Dr. Britton D. Evans took the stand yesterday morning Mr. Jerome asked him about the reports of the Morristown asylum of which he is Superintendent. Then the District Attorney took up the letters of Thaw and his will and codicil, which are in evidence. He wanted to know if the witness had made a careful study of them, as he had been requested to do. He replied:

"I have done the best I could; I haven't read them with the attention I would very much like to give them."

Justice Fitzgerald tried to reassure Mr. Jerome with the remark that "the witness may have a different idea of the word 'careful' from you," but it soon appeared that there was little chance of making rapid progress in testimony about the exhibits. In the first place, Dr. Evans stated that he had no definite information as to the relations between the persons addressed and the writer.

"The addresses," he said, "are a matter of definite importance to me. A letter to a business man about a carload of potatoes addressed to a commission merchant would be a ridiculous proposition. I think that is clear to you."

Mr. Jerome agreed to the witness separating those letters which were addressed from those which were not.

Q.—Now, doctor, do Thaw's letters disclose a sound or unsound mind? A.—To me they disclose a mental instability.

Q.—By mental unsoundness or instability, do you mean insanity? A.—I mean insanity, but not permanent insanity. Some of these letters show a disordered state of mind that would be looked upon for the time being as mental unsoundness.

Q.—A disordered state of mind that sprung from pathological conditions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you now select a letter that you think shows insanity at the time of writing springing from a pathological condition? A.—Exhibit E.

Q.—Now, will you point out what in that Exhibit E indicates any pathological condition on the part of the defendant at the time of writing? A.—The letter as a letter, its physical aspect to start with. It is written on common paper with a lead pencil, and it is unaddressed, although evidently for the woman to whose hand he was aspiring. That was written by a man who was brought up in cultivated society—a man born of good parents and in good social standing.

The District Attorney was not satisfied with this, and had the question repeated. Dr. Evans replied:

"You don't want me to wander around and waste time, do you?"

"I don't want you to, but I can't stop you," said Mr. Jerome. "Bring the doctor a glass of water, Captain."

"You anticipate my wants before I mention them," said Dr. Evans. All he would add, however, to his first answer was that the letter showed "a loss of the sense of propriety and of the aesthetic sense which governs the conduct of young men who are writing to the women they want to marry. The use of a lead pencil, the striking out of lines, and the general physical make-up suggest a loss of mental force in the man."

Q.—Now, what pathological condition does your answer disclose? A.—It discloses that pathological condition which is characterized by a disordered mind. No one on earth could tell you the exact focal point of the diseased condition. You ask me for an impossibility.

Q.—When was that letter written? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You have assumed it was written when he was paying honorable court? A.—I don't know that I've taken that into consideration in my previous answers.

Q.—But if you had known the young gentleman had been traveling with this young lady as his mistress, would it at all influence your judgment? A.—No; I don't think a young man would address a mistress in such form as that, because it is well known that a man loves his mistress sometimes as well as he should love some one to whom he is bound by holier ties.

Mr. Jerome was not satisfied with the inclusion of all these considerations about the social position and wealth of the defendant, and asked the witness:

"Just take the letter as if I had handed it to you in my office, and you knew nothing of who wrote it, and tell me if it shows any pathological condition of mind on the part of the writer?"

"I would say I could give no conclusion on the case separated from the individuality of the writer. It does not give sufficient data."

The Brain and the Mind.

Exhibit A, another Thaw letter, was then taken up, and a discussion arose as to the possibility of distinguishing between a pathological condition of the brain and of the mind. Dr. Evans declared:

"The pathology of the brain does not mean pathology of the mind. A man may have brain tumor, and not have a disordered mind. You may have a hemorrhage in the brain. The brain is pathologic, but his mind so far as we are able to determine is perfectly intact, so that in using these terms we may get at either the pathology of the mind or the pathology of the brain. Then you may have a paralysis resulting from pathology of the brain where one whole side of the man is paralyzed. That is a pathologic condition of the brain."

Q.—Eschewing entirely the question of the pathology of the mind, did you ever know a man being insane unless there was a pathological condition of the brain? A.—I am not of the opinion that there is a pathological condition of the brain usually when there is a condition of insanity.

Q.—It may be a functional disturbance from toxic poisons, from Bright's disease? A.—Yes.

Q.—If the insanity comes from toxic conditions as in acute Bright's disease or chronic Bright's disease or lead poisoning or alcoholic poisoning, is it not usual that they recover when the cause is removed? A.—Usually, but not always.

Q.—And you did not make any examination to determine whether this defendant had acute or chronic Bright's disease? A.—No, I did not make any examination because I had nothing to suggest.

Temporary Insanity.

Exhibit B, another of Thaw's letters, was taken up, and copies were given to the jury. The witness stated:

"I should say that the writer of that letter was at the time he wrote it not right in his mind."

"Do you mean by that insane?" said Mr. Jerome.

"During the writing of that letter, but I do not know for how long," was the reply.

Dr. Evans went through the letter in detail, pointing to the interlineations, the corrections, and the erasures, and the cross-writing when there was plenty of space on which to write.

"Persons of culture," he remarked, "would not begin with a capital R in writing 'reaching New York.'"

"You have assumed a certain amount of culture all through in the writer?" suggested the District Attorney.

"No, I have tried not to, but it is difficult to put it out of the mind altogether."

Then the witness pointed out sudden changes in the handwriting, the spelling of the word "blaggard," and the mention of what seemed to be a delusion connected with poisoning.

Common Indication of Insanity.

Thaw's third letter, numbered People's Exhibit C, now came up for examination. Dr. Evans looked through it and remarked upon several points which appeared to him significant. Speaking of a mathematical equation put into it, he said:

"The introduction of a mathematical equation in the body of a letter without apparent reason is a common characteristic of all insane people."

Then Thaw had spoken of having begun in poetry and went on with almost incoherent remarks. Mr. Jerome asked:

Q.—In your opinion it indicates that the writer when writing was insane? A.—That his mind was not in perfect balance at that time. The degree I cannot give you.

Q.—When you say his mind at that time was not in perfect balance, do you mean he was insane? A.—I could not make a perfect diagnosis upon that.

Q.—By diagnosis you mean, do you not, the ascertainment of the form of insanity? A.—No; the diagnosis of the condition or determination as to the condition of a mental disease at the time of the writing of the letter.

Q.—Then I understand you that from that letter alone you can not and do not form any opinion as to whether or not the person writing it was sane or insane at the time of writing it? A.—I said that I cannot determine definitely by that letter alone without any other facts added to it, and if as an isolated fact separated from the conditions under which it was written.

Q.—So that letter alone does not enable you to form an opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the writer when writing it? A.—Not as a scientific opinion, which you ask for from a scientific man.

Although the court had directed the witness to examine these letters overnight and come prepared to testify upon them, so much time had been consumed by his reading of them in court, that it was already twenty minutes past the regular time for adjourning for luncheon.

When Mr. Jerome suggested it would be well to suspend the hearing at that point Justice Fitzgerald asked him how long he thought his cross-examination of the witness would still take.

"Each exhibit has to be gone over during the examination," he replied. "It is an absolutely material point in the case, and will take to-day and to-morrow."

Recess was then taken.

JEROME KEEPS AT EXPERT.

Dr. Evans on the Stand Until the Close of the Session.

When court reconvened Thaw's letter, marked Exhibit D, was shown to Dr. Evans. He declared that there were no indications of insanity in it.

"It has no underscoring, no interlineations and it is very short," he said.

Then Exhibits E and F were taken up and on each Dr. Evans stated it would be impossible to base a scientific opinion.

Exhibit G contained the words: "I was not mistaken, being honest and decent has finished me. Instead of possibly useless, but certainly beneficient as well as interesting planning for years or centuries ahead, I am finished." Dr. Evans declared that these words were incoherent, but Mr. Jerome did not agree with him and asked:

"Did you ever hear of anybody planning for years ahead, like Carnegie establishing libraries?"

However the witness persisted that these were indications of an "exaggerated ego" and of a type of mind which might break down under unusual stress or strain.

In the exhibit marked H there was an underscoring of one of the words. Mr. Jerome called attention to it and the witness said:

"It is a very genteel mark, very different from the disorderly form of emphasis made in the other letters."

Q.—Is the underscoring under "help" genteel scratching, too? A.—I don't think that is quite so much so.

Q.—The scoring under "imaginary change"—does that seem to you a genteel scratch? A.—It is not such a thing as a man would use if his mind was in order.

Q.—It does not call for any emphasis? A.—I hardly think so. If I were to emphasize it I would put the emphasis under the syllable, but the letter taken by itself would be sufficient basis for an opinion of insanity.

Q.—Is there a single thing in the letter which to your mind would tend at all to indicate unsound mind or an insane mind at the time of the writing? A.—Not one single thing.

Q.—Well, the letter as a whole? A.—The letter as a whole has not enough in it for me to arrive at any conclusion which would be worth anything to me or anybody else.

Q.—Won't you attend to my question, please? I am asking you whether there is anything in the letter itself—the writing, paragraphs, spelling, subject matter—which to your mind as a trained alienist even tends or squints in the direction of insanity on the part of the writer at the time of writing? A.—Squinting is hardly in my mind, I don't know as to that term, but it does not suggest sanity, this letter.

Q.—Or any part of it? A.—Taking the whole letter now, no part of it.

Q.—Does any part of this letter suggest to your mind as a trained expert the insanity of the writer at the time of writing? A.—No; taken by itself, no.

Q.—Turn to People's Exhibit "I." Did you examine Exhibit "I" last night? A.—No, Sir. I really don't think my examination would warrant my giving a very definite answer. I read them all through, every one of them.

Q.—Will you just let me know when you are ready on this one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Points to Disordered Mind.

As it was evident that Dr. Evans had not read thoroughly the last letter, Exhibit I., and that he would take some time in doing so, the regular mid-afternoon recess was taken, to give him leisure while the room was airing. As a result of his perusal he declared:

"The letter in itself, the general aspect of the letter, the physical appearance, its interlineations, scratching out, writing in in the marginal space on Page 5, interlineations on Page 6, margin on Page 4, interlineations on other pages, general arrangement of Page 7, Page 1—all point to a disordered condition of mind. It may not have reached a point of mental unsoundness, but points in that direction strongly."

Q.—That is, in your opinion, as a scientific man, the letter indicates that the writer when writing it was of unsound mind? A.—It does not positively indicate that he was of unsound mind, but it points in that direction—that his mind was in a state of instability.

Q.—Will you just tell us what you mean by a state of instability, doctor? A.—By instability I mean non-steadiness, an unbalanced mind, a mind such as would give way under considerable stress or strain, not of strong balance, not operating vigorously and healthfully, such as a man's mind or a person's mind does in a state of perfect mental health; that is a state of instability.

Some discussion arose over some illegible words, which Dr. Evans was inclined to interpret as the "Supreme P. or the Supreme Being." He regarded these as incorent. However, Mr. Delmas explained that the words meant "Senator from Pennsylvania," and Mr. Jerome asked:

"Now, does that seem terrifically incoherent, that a young man of large means should be Senator of the State from which Senator Quay came?"

"I do not know that it does," said the expert. "I have not said he was insane in this letter. I said it was a letter written irregularly, and such as a mind in a state of instability might write."

Q.—Does the passage indicating the ambition on the part of the defendant to be a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, in your opinion, tend to show that the writer was of unsound mind? A.—Without I know more about it I cannot pass an opinion on it.

Q.—Alone it would not have any such tendency, would it? A.—Alone it would not.

Q.—Do you find in this letter any genteel scratches? A.—The letter indicates to me that the mind of the writer was in a state of instability, at a stage on the verge of breakdown.

Q.—I was asking you whether you find in this letter any genteel scratches. Are there any genteel scratches in this letter? A.—There is the parenthesis that I spoke of.

Q.—No, no, no. You said there were scratches that were genteel. Now, I want to know if there are any genteel scratches in this letter? A.—There is a mark.

Q.—Look at the second page. Look down through that to "You have lost all faith." Is the scratch "all" a genteel scratch or not? A.—That is hard to tell. It is one of those unnecessary emphasises and there is one under "hurt you." The mark under "you" carries with it an indication of a disorderly state of mind.

Q.—I was interrogating you on the subject of genteel scratches. A.—I understand.

Q.—Is that scratch under "all" a genteel scratch or not? A.—I think it may be termed a genteel.

Mr. Jerome cross-examined the witness sharply for some time on the "genitility" of this scratch as compared with the scratches he commented on in Exhibit H, and then suddenly switched off to the evidence which the witness had given as an expert in the case of the State vs. Reed, in Jersey City.

Several questions were read, but Dr. Evans declared he could not remember them, and Mr. Delmas successfully objected to this line of cross-examination.

Once more the District Attorney tried to obtain from the witness an opinion based upon the exhibits alone as to the sanity of Thaw when he wrote them. Dr. Evans replied:

"He was in a state of mind which would not exclude insanity."

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Jerome. "Do you mean you could not form an opinion upon these writings alone?"

"No. I said I am not of positive opinion as a scientific man. That is what I desire to say."

Evans Offers Evidence.

Mr. Jerome did not give it up, but turned to the hypothetical question asked the witness on his direct examination by Mr. Delmas.

"Well, what was there in the hypothetical question," he asked, "besides the letters, which enabled you to give a definite scientific opinion in answer to it that the defendant was insane on June 25?"

Dr. Evans proceeded to recite as much as he could remember of the hypothetical question. It sets forth all the facts of the case, and in his anxiety not to omit any of the salient features, the witness included some facts, which may be proved later by Mrs. William Thaw, but have not yet been put in evidence. They were:

"It assumed that at first he had St. Vitus's dance; that he had the various children's diseases; that he was nervous; that his mother—about fourteen months before he was born—woke up and put out her hands and found a child dead in the bed—words to that effect—and that for fourteen months after that, or for some considerable time after that, she was very nervous as a result of this."

Q.—Where did you first learn this fact? A.—From the defendant first.

Q.—And was that an element of your making up your mind of the insanity of the defendant? Mr. Delmas—That is not included in the question. Unless, as you say, you are not attempting to test the witness's memory?

Mr. Jerome—No, it is not in the question.

The Court—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—It has not appeared in evidence, and what I am trying to get at is this, that if in answering the hypothetical question in response to Mr. Delmas, that fact of the mother of this defendant having been subjected to that terrible nervous shock was an element that you took into consideration? A.—In answering the question I endeavored not to take into consideration anything that was not incorporated in the question.

Q.—Then you were able to exclude this fact of this terrible nervous shock in the mother in answering the hypothetical question? A.—I am quite sure that I did not incorporate anything into the question that was not included in it.

Dr. Evans had made a report upon the case to his counsel, and the District Attorney asked him to bring a copy of it today. He refused. Mr. Jerome applied to the court to direct the witness to comply, but Justice Fitzgerald refused, saying:

"I have no authority to do that. There is a way to get it."

The witness explained that the paper was strictly of a private nature between himself and counsel and was a sort of brief for the guidance of counsel.

Then Mr. Jerome took up People's Exhibit 60, which was a letter written from Paris by Thaw in 1904.

Q.—Assuming it was written by the same person who wrote Exhibits A to I, is there anything in it to indicate that the person who wrote it was insane when writing it? A.—No. I see nothing here indicating insanity.

Thaw Mentioned Mrs. Astor.

Q.—Is there any evidence in the letter that the writer was of unstable mental condition? A.—The pages 1, 2, 3 may mean little or nothing. It says: "He could not keep his eyes off many pretty girls in sight. One night Mrs. Astor wanted to come with some people, but had to resign. Several beauts were here last week."

Q.—Did you think I was asking you to read it aloud or did you understand I was asking you to point out in this evidence of disconnection which in other letters you say tended to show an unstable mental condition of the writer when writing it? A.—I do not see in this letter the suggestive part that I saw in the others. This exhibit was written, but I cannot predecate mental unsoundness as a separate proposition on it.

Q.—Do you find any general scratches there? A.—Well, there are some pages—I don't find any marks here.

The court conferred a few minutes with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas, apparently in the hope of finding a way to shorten this cross-examination. Nothing could be decided, and so an adjournment was taken to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Sends Thaw's Letters Here.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.—Acting on the advice of Hartridge & Peabody, of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, J. Denniston Lyon, Vice President of the Union National Bank, this morning sent to New York the correspondence which Thaw had carried on with the bank since June 25, 1906, the date of the murder.

FARMER KILLS FOUR PERSONS.

Narrowly Escapes Lynching After Shooting His Victims.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—Thomas Baldwin, a wealthy farmer and former merchant of Colfax, Ill., to-day shot and killed Charles Kennedy and his wife and Mrs. Sim Eisman and her daughter, Cora. Baldwin was arrested. Baldwin, who is 68 years old, and is a widower, is under bond, charged with assault on Cora Eisman, who is only 14 years old. He had settled with the girl's father for a sum of money, but was late arrested, and blamed the Kennedys and Mrs. Eisman for the prosecution.

Baldwin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of angry farmers. He surrendered to a Deputy Sheriff at Arrowsmith, was driven hurriedly to Saybrook, and brought by train to Bloomington.

Footpad Sentenced to 15 Years.

Although he is barely 21 years old, Pietro Bunnini, of 206 Chrystie Street, was sentenced to fifteen years in State Prison yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. On February 9, Bunnini with two companions held up Wolf Parker, a collector for a brewery, as he was on his way to bank with a satchel containing $2,900, and struck him on the head with a club. Parker caught Bunnini and turned him over to a policeman.

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WENDEL MAY OFFER TO PLEAD GUILTY

In That Event One Charge Would Be Changed to a Misdemeanor.

MR. JEROME WILLING

Witnesses Testify in Captain's Behalf Despite Lack of a Plea.

It came out yesterday, despite a strenuous denial by Lawyer Abraham Levy, that Capt. Louis Wendel, once commander of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., and now under three indictments charging him with grand larceny and making false reports to the State, has been seriously considering with Mr. Levy, his counsel, the advisability of pleading guilty to one of the indictments and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court. Moreover, the District Attorney's office has not been kept in ignorance of the possibility of such a plea being entered, but has been thoroughly sounded as to its attitude in the event of such action.

That the course suggested will meet with the approval of the District Attorney was made known yesterday by a recommendation presented by Assistant District Attorney Hart to Judge Rosalsky when Capt. Wendel, accompanied by Mr. Levy, appeared before him in General Sessions. Although yesterday was the day set by the court calendar for pleading to the indictments, and although Capt. Wendel visited the court ostensibly for that purpose, he did not plead.

Instead Assistant District Attorney Hart joined Mr. Levy when the latter entered the courtroom, and with him engaged Judge Rosalsky in a conference. Mr. Hart then handed to Judge Rosalsky the recommendation signed by himself and countersigned by Assistant District Attorney Smyth, in which it was set forth that in the event of Capt. Wendel pleading guilty to the indictment charging him with falsifying reports, it would be satisfactory to the District Attorney's office if he were to be punished for a misdemeanor instead of for a felony, the latter crime being charged in the indictment.

A paragraph of the recommendation explained that this action had been taken on the ground that, while it could not be proved that Capt. Wendel had misappropriated funds to his own use, much of the money obtained by the alleged false claims had been used for the battery or for members of the battery contrary to the Military Code. Under the Penal Code the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor is one year in prison or a fine of $500, or both.

Judge Rosalsky read the recommendation, but before taking any action declared that as the funds alleged to have been misappropriated had belonged to the State, it was proper for Major Gen. Roe and Adjt. Gen. Henry to be informed of the recommendation. Judge Rosalsky said that he wished to have these two men before him, and adjourned the pleading until next Wednesday. In the meantime Gen. Roe and Gen. Henry will be subpoenaed to appear.

Mr. Levy had nearly a score of witnesses in court, and immediately asked that they be permitted to testify. Despite the fact that Capt. Wendel had not pleaded, Judge Rosalsky gave his consent to this procedure. As all the witnesses were present only to swear to Capt. Wendel's good character, Assistant District Attorney Hart waived his right to cross-examine them, and one by one Mr. Levy called them to the stand.

After each had been permitted to testify, Mr. Levy asked:

"Are you willing to join in an appeal now being made to Judge Rosalsky, that he extend mercy and clemency to this defendant?"

Each in turn expressed his willingness to join in such an appeal and was then excused. Among the men who were examined were Adolph Suesskind, one of the proprietors of Terrace Garden; John Schreyer, a retired builder, living at 53 West Eighty-third Street; Louis Gordon, a real estate dealer, of 159 Canal Street; Bernard Krasch of 252 West Seventy-sixth Street, foreman of the August Grand Jury; Christopher Trincks of 49 Audubon Avenue, Michael Heumann, proprietor of the Harlem Casino; ex-State Controller Theodore P. Gilman, Henry C. Walgering, and Fritz Lindinger, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Despite his own question to the witnesses and the recommendation presented by Mr. Hart, Mr. Levy declined absolutely last night to admit that there was even a possibility of Capt. Wendel pleading guilty. To a reporter Mr. Levy declared:

"You absolutely cannot say upon my authority that Capt. Wendel is going to plead guilty to any indictment. Further than saying that I shall not discuss the case."

LILT BRADFORD COUNTY LAYS.

Folk from That Section Dine and Sing Their Own Verses.

According to one of the speakers at the dinner of the Bradford County Society in the Hotel Astor last night the chief pursuit of the inhabitants of that section, who resemble some Indiana folk, is poetry. The diners sang a dozen original songs, the authors of which were present.

The ditty of President Harry L. Horton, sung by the author, was the shortest:

We'll take him down
To the old frog pond
And sou-ou-ou-se him in.

A verse of another with many verses sung joyously by the company was:

Grab a glass of buttermilk and tilt it to the sky,
Soak your soul in happiness as moments tickle by;
Dream yourself in Paradise and know the reason why
As we are toasting Old Bradford.

After Hammond Lamont, editor of The Nation, said that formerly people got their inspiration from the Bible. The present generation, which looked with skepticism upon Biblical narrative, turned to the newspaper and the comic supplement, and made Sunday gloomier than usual.

The toastmaster announced that the dinner had just captured a real resident of Bradford County. The District Attorney of Bradford County, Charles E. Mills, arose and caricatured the local "tough boy" who had landed in New York "in a dress coat hired for two-fifty."

At each of the tables the number placard bore an inscription of local interest to the diners such as:

"Big Pond Fishermen," "Pooltown Pikers," and "Quarry Glen mixers."

ROOSEVELT SOUTH'S FRIEND.

Commander Crank Tells North Carolinians of That Panama Trip.

Lieut. Commander Crank, who was on the battleship Louisiana when President Roosevelt made his trip to the Canal Zone, admitted to the North Carolina Society at its annual dinner last night in the Hotel Knickerbocker that as a Southerner he had been in a mood to criticise the President's acts. But that was before the trip, he said. Then he told something of what he had seen of Mr. Roosevelt on the voyage.

"There was nothing on board," said the speaker, "that was too small to engage his attention. He made a personal inspection of the ship.

"The day before we got into Hampton Roads I said to him: 'Mr. President, you haven't shoveled coal as usual.' He replied: 'Mr. Crank, I am surprised that you didn't ask me to.'

"I hadn't felt much like asking the Commander-in-Chief to shovel coal, but I said: 'I wish you would shovel some coal, Mr. President.'

"The President then went down into the ship and after considerable effort managed to get a shovelful of coal under a boiler. I must say, however, that Mr. Taft, in spite of his handicap, was a better shoveler.

"I had several conversations with the President, which I cannot, of course, repeat, but I can assure you that the President is not far wrong on any subject, and especially such subjects as concern those of Southern birth. He called attention to his Southern origin, and said that the only criticism he had to offer of the Southern people was that they wouldn't vote for him.

"The President is keenly alive to the dangers that confront us in the world because of our new policies. If the President advocates the building of more battleships, it is because he thinks they should be built.

"This awful shadow of militarism, which, according to some calamity howlers is over us, need not trouble us. During the recent earthquakes there was no undue militarism. While I would not wish an earthquake for any section, I think that a few would convince those calamity howlers that the army is a good thing."

Other speakers were Albert P. Massey, Willis B. Dowd, and John Wilber Jenkins.

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SONS OF SARATOGA DINE.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Re-elected President—Senator Brackett Absent.

One hundred members of the Saratoga Society of New York held their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. It was the fourth affair of the kind and quite the most successful of the dinners that the society has held. Although ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who was expected to be present as guest of honor, was unable to attend, the diners included ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Delany, ex-Justice Edgar T. Brackett, Chairman, J. S. L'Amoreaux, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, President of the society.

At the annual meeting of the society Dr. Alexander was re-elected President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.

THREE-QUARTERS OF 24 HOURS

Mostly at night, entirely after the day's work—that is the time it takes the "Pennsylvania Special" to make the run daily between New York and Chicago. Some of the least valuable hours of the day to the business man are utilized in spanning the distance between the Hudson and Lake Michigan. It's the time the man of business devotes to recreation. The trip is a pleasing change from billiards or golf or motoring to speeding over the rails in the "Fastest Long Distance Train in the World."

Leaving New York at 3:55 P. M.; it arrives in Chicago at 8:55 the next morning; and the following morning one can breakfast in New York by leaving Chicago on the "Special" at 2:45 P. M.

REFORM MEASURES REDUCED TO A PULP

Conferrees at Washington Take the Sting Out of Three Bills.

KILL DATES ON LABELS

Wadsworth's Last Service to the Packers — La Follette's Railroad Bills Squelched.

REFORM BILLS SQUELCHED.

Action in conference at Washington yesterday resulted as follows:

No date labels on packers' products.

No saving of $5,000,000 on mail contracts.

No limit on the hours trainmen may be worked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There was a carnival of conferrees at the Capitol today, and as a result three measures directly affecting the public generally, but vehemently opposed by the "interests," particularly the railroads, went into the mortar and came out from their contact with the pestle in such pulpy shape that their best friends could not recognize them.

These were the Beveridge amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill providing that the date of inspection must be affixed on labels to packing-house products; the La Follette amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill whacking about $5,000,000 from the annual payment to railroads for carrying the mails, and the La Follette bill limiting the hours of service of railway trainmen.

The date amendment was put out of the way by the simple process of smashing it in the head with an axe and throwing its carcass out of doors. That was the last service that Representative Wadsworth, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, who led the fight for the packers last year when the bill first came up, was able to render his friends. His former fight retired him to private life, but he goes out kicking.

The railroad pay amendment went out by the same door, bludgeoned most effectively. The law provides that the pay shall be fixed on the average daily weight of mail carried. The mail is weighed during a period of ninety "working days," but this is held also to include the fifteen other days in that period. Thus the total weight for 105 days is divided by ninety, the number of "working days," and the result is held to be the "daily average." The roads have been getting about $5,000,000 a year in excess of what is justly due them by this trick. The conferrees who are responsible for continuing this practice are Senators Penrose, Proctor, and Clay, and Representatives Overstreet, Gardner of New Jersey, and Moon of Tennessee.

The La Follette Hours of Service bill is solely in the interests of the traveling public, aimed to prevent trainmen from being kept on duty more than sixteen hours in any twenty-four-hour period, so that men in need of sleep shall not be in charge of trains, endangering the lives and limbs of passengers. It got through the Senate by two votes. Then the House, under the leadership of Col. Hepburn, proceeded to have fun with it. Col. Hepburn's committee reported in its place a bill nominally by Representative Esch, but really prepared by Edward Moseley, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Senate bill was simply eviscerated by the Moseley proposition, and the fight against it was such that the President took a hand, letting it be known that he would veto the thing if it came to him in that shape.

As it finally got through the House, however, it was a fair basis for conference work. But the conferrees gave a hearing to half a dozen railroad lobbyists, including Mr. Moseley, who let it be understood that he was there as the representative of the President. Hugh Fuller, the representative of the trainmen's orders, got ten minutes with the conferrees. Fuller had a talk with the President this morning, and learned that Moseley was not before the conferrees as the President's agent. The conferrees accepted practically all the Moseley amendments, with the result that the bill might just as well not have been adopted at all.

Altogether it was a fine field day for the conferrees.

SUBSIDY BILL MAY FAIL.

Vote on an Amendment Indicates a Majority Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—By the failure of Mr. Littauer to look before he leaped to-day, the Democrats put such a hole in the Ship Subsidy bill that, unless it is patched up to-morrow, not only will some of its best friends not know it, but some will not vote for it. It appeared from a test vote taken on one of the amendments that the opponents of the subsidy are in the majority in the House.

The fight raged warm throughout the day. Mr. Birdsall of Iowa caused a sensation by saying that Mr. Hinshaw of Nebraska had declined a donation from a steamship company offered in consideration of his supporting the bill.

General debate was closed at 3 o'clock and the House took up the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule. Scarcely had this begun when Mr. Littauer made his fatal break, throwing the friends of ship subsidy into such confusion as to forbode complete rout. Seeing that the opponents of the bill had such strength as to make its passage doubtful, and in view of the charge that the subsidies were to be mere bonuses for lines already existing, Mr. Littauer offered an amendment that no subsidy should be paid to ships now sailing.

"What about the vessels of the Oceanic Line?" asked Mr. Kahn of California, and Mr. Littauer saw that he had made a mistake. The three vessels of the Oceanic Line from San Francisco to Chile are receiving a subsidy for carrying the mails, and the company, controlled by Mr. Spreckels, is demanding more subsidy, alleging that it is losing money.

The House refused to except the three vessels of the Oceanic Line, 127 to 112, and all agreed that Littauer had fumbled and emasculated the bill.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

S. P. EARNINGS WERE HELD UP

Continued from Page 1.

ings of Union Pacific Directors in its securities at this time, and their dealings with the road in various securities, Chairman Knapp of the commission made a statement at the close of the hearing yesterday that threw some light on the commission's attitude. He was asked about the procedure that would be followed in connection with these refusals, on which, if the case were taken to the courts, a decision could hardly be obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States before next October.

A Hint at Further Proceedings.

"You are aware," said Mr. Knapp to his questioners, "that the commission is only required to get at evidence sufficient to justify it in forming conclusions and making recommendations. It does not require the legal proof that might be called for in a court of law, and in a matter of this kind a plain inference to be drawn from the facts that no one undertakes to deny may be sufficient for the purposes of the commission.

"We know, for instance, that Mr. Harriman and other gentlemen sold to the Union Pacific stock of the Illinois Central Railroad which was acquired at lower figures than the purchase price. It is for us to determine when we have a chance to discuss the matter between ourselves whether the inferences to be drawn from the testimony that has been developed thus far, are not enough to guide us, in view of the delay that must be occasioned by a reference of the matter to the courts in an attempt to compel the witnesses to answer these questions."

It is understood that the testimony taken by the commission will be placed in the hands of Attorney General Bonaparte. It will be for him to determine whether evidence exists of violations of the Federal Anti-Trust act or the Inter-State Commerce act upon which a Government suit might be based. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, from the nature of its official duties, is obliged to confine itself to recommendations for legislation, except as it exercises power over rates.

There was a good deal of discussion at the hearing yesterday about the "Hypothetical" Railroad, a proposed branch line of the Chicago & Alton, which, according to the testimony of Wednesday, was transferred to a Trustee in 1900 while it existed yet only as a legal fiction and put in among the collateral for the $22,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds of the Alton Railway Company, dated April 1, that year. These bonds were turned over to the reorganization syndicate, which had bought 97 per cent. of the stock of the old Chicago & Alton, and went as specific payment for the preferred stock of the road, and for the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern, a 58-mile road, that went into the consolidation.

The Organizers' Profits $4,000,000.

The bonds were taken by the syndicate at about sity cents on the dollar and were sold for eighty cents and upward, making an estimated profit to the reorganizers of upward of $4,000,000. Controller Hilliard testified on Wednesday that when the Rock Island interests undertook to find funds to complete the "Hypothetical," they discovered that no bonds could be issued against it, inasmuch as it was pledged among the collateral of the $22,000,000 mortgage. In beginning his testimony yesterday, Mr. Hilliard pointed out that it was not an unusual thing for a railroad to be bonded in advance of construction, but tht what excited his curiosity as a student of financial problems, was to find that none of the proceeds of the bonds had been used for its construction, so that when this construction was undertaken its ability to obtain the necessary capital was nil.

Later on Mr. Cravath, es counsel for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., addressed the commission on the subject, saying that there could be no moral or legal impropriety in bonding a road in advance of construction. This induced Commissioner Lane, a Californian of inquisitive mind, to take a hand.

"We simply have been trying to find out," he said, "whether when they came to build the road they had the money in the treasury that had been realized on the bonds. Of course it is usual enough to bond a railroad that has not been built."

"But," put in Attorney Severance, "isn't it also usual to use the money realized to build the road?"

Mr. Hilliard joined in the conversation. "I didn't undertake to criticise," he said, "the issuing of bonds on a road that was not built. The question that originally asked and the question which I have attempted to explain, was the condition of the treasury of the Chicago & Alton when I came in last October. I found it wanting money to build a road, the bonds for which had already been issued and devoted to another purpose, namely, the payment for the preferred stock of the old railroad and for the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern."

An Illegal Stock Issue.

The examination drifted to the payment of the 30 per cent. dividend on the common and preferred stock of the old Alton Railroad to the syndicate that bought it, and as bearing upon both that matter and upon the case of the "hypothetical" railroad, Commissioner Harlan read Section 13 of the Constitution of Illinois in which State the Chicago & Alton is incorporated. The section reads:

No railroad shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void.

Commissioner Harlan also called attention to Section 22 of the General Statutes of Illinois relating to railroads, which is substantially identical with the section of the Constitution of the State just quoted.

It was Mr. Kellogg's plan to traverse, with Mr. Hilliard as his witness, the course of the Chicago & Alton financing as Mr. Hilliard had traced it out on the books after he became Controller last October. Starting with the original $40,000,000 issue of bonds that were authorized to be issued to stockholders at 65 in June of 1899, Mr. Kellogg brought out that the October offering from which the bonds took their date was a matter of $10,000,000 in round figures, which was just the amount taken at 96 in joint account by Goldman Sachs and the New York Life. Fifty-five per cent. of the total issue was put out the next Spring, and the remaining 20 per cent. in 1902. The proceeds of the first two installments amounted to $20,802,410.20.

Out of this amount $8,669,180 went to pay the 30 per cent. cash dividend to stockholders, who were also syndicate members, and $8,607,085 went at that time to refund prior lien bonds, the board having authorized the use of $15,000,000 of the proceeds of the issue for this purpose. Mr. Hilliard said that Mr. Harriman and Mr. Stillman, of the four reorganizers who constituted the managing syndicate, received a dividend on 8,681 shares each of the preferred and that Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gould shared in the distribution on 8,680 shares each of the preferred. All four of the syndicators received a dividend on 45,806 shares each of the common stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. They held 97 per cent. of the securities.

But Mr. Hilliard found when he came to examine the books of the road that coupons on the prior lien bonds that had been refunded out of the proceeds of the $40,000,000 issue of bonds, had been bought up by the Alton to the amount of $973,477 at various times prior to 1902, and in that year were carried in an account known as funded interest. In 1905 Mr. Hilliard discovered, the item was credited as an asset and added to the capital account. He explained that the Harriman management considered that when the old prior lien bonds were refunded, the interest as well as the principal had been capitalized, so that it did no violence to approved bookkeeping methods to capitalize the "funded interest."

"Is it proper," asked Mr. Kellogg, "for a railroad to charge its debts to assets?"

"Who's going to say?" queried the witness.

"I am asking you as an expert," the lawyer persisted.

"I'm not an expert on anything," said the witness. "You can draw your own conclusions."

"The report of the Alton for June 30, 1906, shows profit and loss surplus of $261,391, does it not?" Mr. Kellogg asked.

The witness agreed.

"So that if these coupons had been charged to profit and loss and wiped out in 1905, the company wouldn't have had the money to pay its dividend, would it?" demanded Mr. Kellogg.

"The profit and loss account," said Mr. Hilliard guardedly, "would have showed a deficit of $712,000 instead of a surplus of $261,391."

Suggests Government Supervision.

In connection with the discussion of this phase of Chicago & Alton financing Mr. Hilliard remarked that he thought it an excellent idea to have a uniform system of accounting on railroads under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Kellogg, however, had some more questions for the controller of the Alton concerning his researches among the books of the company after he took office. And he hit the trail next of the $12,444,177.66 item that was traced up from the books of the Blackstone management in 1905 as "construction expenditures" which had been paid for out of earnings in the old régime.

Mr. Hilliard said that of the twelve million dollar item, $10,789,878.05 was a definite amount named in a report of President Blackstone in 1888, ten years before the Harriman management came in. It represented Mr. Blackstone's estimate of the loss to the stockholders of the old Chicago & Joliet road which the Alton had acquired under foreclosure, plus improvements paid for out of earnings at various times in the past. Mr. Blackstone named it as an evidence to his stockholders of the value of their property over and above the then capitalization of the road, which was approximately $33,000,000 in bonds and stock.

Mr. Kellogg sought to find out how far back foreclosure of the Chicago & Joliet dated, and concluded that it must have been prior to 1863, inasmuch as the witness could not find a record of it in the reports of the Alton, which began to be made in that year. The difference between the ten million dollar item and the total of $12,444,177 traced up by the Harriman management as the "construction expenditures" paid for by earnings represented amounts thus spent on the road between 1888 and 1898. The total of twelve millions was capitalized by adding it to the cost of the road and to the liabilities in the balance sheet.

High Finance Bookkeeping.

Then came the connection, as Mr. Hilliard figured it, between the dividend that the reorganizers paid themselves out of the proceeds of the original bond issue and this subsequent bookkeeping. It appeared that against the $12,444,177 was set off, when the books of the Alton were "adjusted so as to show the true condition of the company," the $6,669,180 paid in the stock dividend, plus $8,155,751 "discount on bonds," representing, approximately, the difference between what the company got on the $32,000,000 issued at 65 in the first two installments and par.

"Now," said Mr. Kellogg, when these figures had been gone over, "charging the discount on these bonds against this item would cover up the actual price that the road received for its bonds, wouldn't it?"

"So far as the public was concerned, yes," answered the witness.

"And so far as the annual report to the stockholders is concerned?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Hilliard; "they wouldn't find it in the annual report, but it would appear on the books."

"And the same would be said of the dividend of 30 per cent.?"

"The same," replied the witness.

But Mr. Kellogg was not quite through with the subject, for it appeared that the item of "discount on bonds" and the item representing the 30 per cent. dividend, made a total of $14,824,931, whereas the capitalized "construction expenditures" amounted to but $12,444,177. So Mr. Hilliard told how the difference of $2,380,854 had been charged to "profit and loss," and the exposition of Alton bookkeeping was complete, save for the witness's statement that there was no entry on the books to show the receipt of $13,000,000 cash for the $22,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds issued in April of 1900.

Figuring on the Profits.

Mr. Kellogg again called attention to the fact that the cash profit of the reorganizers on the preferred stock alone was $3,055,600, without taking into account the $4,000,000 or so profit on the $22,000,000 of bonds. Before he closed the Alton incident for good and all, Mr. Kellogg again figured out with the witness that approximately $18,000,000 new money had been put into the Chicago & Alton out of the proceeds of the capital increases from $30,000,000 to $122,000,000 in round numbers. Mr. Harriman, when he was on the stand, presented figures showing that $22,327,219 had been spent on the property between Jan. 1, 1899, and Jan. 1, 1907. Mr. Kellogg's object was to show that out of the $22,000,000, $2,784,000 was the proceeds of car trust certificates issued and outstanding as a liability in excess of the capitalization stated, and that about $450,000 was spent on the road in 1899 by the old management before the Harriman interests took control.

Mr. Kellogg pointed out further that on Dec. 31, 1898, the old Chicago & Alton had on hand $1,435,462 in cash, carried among its liabilities $2,078,903 bonds redeemed and canceled, and had a profit and loss surplus of $8,000,000.

ALTON BONDS MAY BE VOID.

There was some discussion in Wall Street yesterday over the effect that the disclosures concerning the financing of the reorganized Chicago & Alton Road might have on the validity of its present issues of securities, in view of the section of the Illinois Constitution which Commissioner Harlan read at the hearing. That section provides that no railroad shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; also that all stock dividends or fictitious increases of the capital stock or indebtedness of a railroad corporation chartered by the State shall be void.

The question raised was whether this provision would hit the bonds of the Chicago & Alton, a part of the proceeds of which was used admittedly to pay a dividend of $6,669,000 on the capital stock of the old road at the time of the reorganization. The opinion among lawyers was that it would lie with a holder of the common stock of the consolidated road to bring the action to test the proposition, if it were to be tested at all, inasmuch as the common stock has never received any dividends, whereas the bonds out of which the dividend was paid are a first lien on the property of the road, and have, of course, the first claim on its earnings for the payment of their interest.

As in the case of the talk of a suit for an accounting from the Union Pacific Directors that was current on Wednesday, there was no tangible movement behind this discussion, so far as could be learned yesterday.

HARRIMAN TO TAKE A REST.

Going to Virginia for a Few Days Now Inquiry Is Over.

E. H. Harriman, having been relieved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the necessity of answering further questions about the affairs of his railroads or of placing his refusal to answer them on the records of the commission, is to go out of town to-day for a brief vacation.

Mr. Harriman is going to Virginia, for just how long could not be learned yesterday. It was said at his office that it was not thought he would be absent for any length of time.

Mr. Harriman has already been away from his office this Winter for longer periods than at any time since his return from the Orient; but there is no suggestion that he is lessening the amount of work which he is laying out for himself. He was absent for a month or more at the opening of the year, but this was not a voluntary vacation. It was due to Mr. Harriman having undergone a slight operation, from the effects of which he is said now to have fully recovered.

ROOSEVELT NAMES FORAKER'S CHOICE

Threat to Appoint a Negro to Cincinnati Office Is Abandoned.

LONGWORTH IN DANGER

Ambitions of President's Son-in-Law Said to Have Averted Open Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — President Roosevelt started out a while ago to build a fire under Senator Foraker. Today he turned the hose on the flames. He had intended to appoint a negro, Ralph Tyler, to be Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati. He appointed to-day Amor Smith, Mr. Foraker's candidate and the present incumbent.

When the President started out to build the fire under Mr. Foraker there was a waving of flags and a fanfare of trumpets. It was announced that the President was tired of having Senators champion the negro in public and privately request him to put none but whites on guard in their home cities. He would make an example of them, and begin with Mr. Foraker, the hero of Brownsville.

When Mr. Foraker heard about Ralph Tyler his language was vigorous. The only part of it that got by the censor was his sarcastic reference to "the Senator for Ohio, Booker Washington." This witticism did nothing to restore the President's good nature and the Tyler appointment was still impending.

About that time Nicholas Longworth began to figure in the matter. Stories told by Ohio men had it that he was haunting the White House, pleading with his father-in-law to send Ralph Tyler to Cleveland or some place as far as possible from Cincinnati. There was danger that if the Tyler appointment was made a deserving member of the family would soon lose his office.

Mr. Foraker made no pleas. He had recommended Amor Smith for reappointment and he stood pat. For a time nothing more was heard of the fire that was to be built under Mr. Foraker. Then it was announced that Mr. Longworth would be patronage referee for Ohio and Senators Foraker and Dick might consult with him. They did. According to well-informed persons the consultation ran something like this:

"Nick, who do you think should be appointed Sub-Treasurer? We, ourselves, have been thinking of Charles Bosworth."

"Charles Bosworth is my choice."

"And Nick, what do you think of W. R. Montfort for Postmaster!"

"I am for Montfort."

"We have also decided, Nick, that we want Amor Smith made Surveyor of Customs; what is your idea?"

"I favor the appointment of Amor Smith."

Messrs. Bosworth and Montfort were duly appointed. Mr. Smith's nomination was delayed a little, but it came along to-day. Mr. Foraker has had each of his men nominated by a President upon whom he has been waging war, and who has been threatening war upon him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The nomination to-day by the President of Amor Smith for reappointment as Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati relieves politicians here who had feared that a negro would get the office. They now say that they never seriously held the belief that a colored man would be chosen.

Reports from Washington have it that Mr. Smith will be permitted to decide for himself whether he can in good taste still hold the place of trustee for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It had been intimated that Mr. Roosevelt would suggest that a Government office holder should not hold any other place.

The railway trusteeship pays a large salary with little work. The Cincinnati Southern was built by the city as a feeder from the South, and the trustees are, in a way, municipal officers.

Amor Smith is about 60 years old. About twenty years ago he was Mayor of this city. He was first appointed Surveyor of Customs by Mr. McKinley.

BANGS CONTRACT ANNULLED.

Red Hook Channel to be Dug by Others—Bondsmen Held Liable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—On the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Marshall, Gen. Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, has annulled the contract with Anson M. Bangs for dredging a forty-foot channel off Red Hook and Bay Ridge, New York Harbor, because of deliquencies in the work. Mr. Bangs was associated with William J. Oliver in his original Panama Canal bid.

Under the terms of the contract 22,000,000 cubic yards of material were to have been excavated from the channel at the rate of 10 cents a yard. When the work was about half completed the contractors suspended operations and removed all their dredging apparatus, having realized that their rates were too low and they were losing money.

Col. Marshall has been authorized to readvertise for bids for the work, with the understanding that the bondsmen of Mr. Bangs will pay any extra expense.

Anson M. Bangs declined last night to make any comment on the action of Gen. Mackenzie. Asked if his bondsmen would be held responsible for any extra expense resulting from the reletting of the contract he said, "There is nothing in it."

STEVENS TO AWAIT GOETHALS.

Employes Petition Him to Withdraw His Resignation.

PANAMA, Feb. 28.—John F. Stevens, the retiring Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, will remain here until Major Goethals, his successor, reaches Panama and can obtain a proper grasp of the situation.

The following petition, signed by all the white employes of the canal works, has been sent to Mr. Stevens:

"Please withdraw your resignation and remain in charge of our work. We will show our appreciation and loyalty by working for you even harder than we have up to this time."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate confirmed to-day the nominations of all the Isthmian Canal Commissioners sent to the Senate on Feb. 18, including those of Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens, both of whom have recently resigned.

Major Sibert will not be able to leave for Panama before March 10, owing to the necessity of personally transferring his office to Major Henry C. Newcomer.

Mr. Rogers, the law officer of the Isthmian Commission, sent a notice to-day to Mr. Oliver of the decision to reject all bids, including his own.

According to a cablegram received to-day from Chief Engineer Stevens, the excavation at Culebra cut for February will amount to almost 650,000 cubic yards. Mr. Stevens says the present organization, working one shift, can soon cut out approximately 1,000,000 yards monthly.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

FIVE CHILDREN EVICTED.

Mother, Just Operated On, Left in Cold Flat—Her Husband Absent.

Warren De Forde, his wife, and their four children, besides a little orphan girl the De Fordes are caring for, were evicted yesterday from the premises at 389 West Fifty-seventh Street and their goods put in the street. The woman had been operated on yesterday and as she could not be removed she was left on a cot in the cold rooms, with the orphan girl attending to her wants, while the families living in the house took the children. The husband was away from home.

The Deforde's lived in the basement of the apartment house. As janitress, Mrs. Deforde got her rent free, and $20 a month. Previous to the Defordes moving in a month ago, the residents complained of cold rooms. Charles J. Brooks who lives in Ninth Avenue near Fifty-sixth Street, a son of the woman who owns the property, complained that too much coal was being used by Mrs. Deforde in her efforts to keep the tenants warm, and the family was ordered out.

The husband, who had been idle for some time, got work several days ago in a lunch room. He went to work at noon yesterday.

Dr. R. G. Moore, who lives in the house, was called in Wednesday night as Mrs. De Forde was very ill. With another doctor he performed the operation. The physicians said the woman could not be moved for two weeks.

Dr. Moore asked that enough bedding be put back in the house to allow the children to remain over night, and that some heat be supplied the place. The agent refused to do anything along these lines, or to allow anybody else to do anything, Dr. Moore says.

CARS CRUSH BIG AUTO.

Caught Between Them in Madison Avenue, but Occupants Escape.

While a large touring car, occupied by three women and the chauffeur, was following a northbound Madison Avenue car yesterday afternoon, at Sixty-seventh Street the chauffeur swung over onto the southbound track in an effort to pass the car, only to be confronted by a rapidly moving car coming in the opposite direction. The chauffeur put on full speed and tried to turn in ahead of the northbound car. Both motormen turned off the power and put on the brakes; but the automobile was nipped between the two cars.

The automobile was badly smashed but the occupants escaped injury. The women refused to give their names. The automobile is owned by H. B. Hartar, of Bretton Hall.

PALM BEACH SNAKE FIGHT.

Visitors Paid $2, Snakes Would Not Bite, Negro Boxers Substituted.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—"Mr. Rattlesnake vs. Mr. Kingsnake, at Styx Hall, 9 P. M. Price, $2."

That was the way tickets read for a snake fight held to-night. The snakes were about five feet long. They were caught a week ago by Paul Clark, long the clerk in West Palm Beach Post Office.

Clark is a snake expert. He began catching them before he was put into trousers, and although he has been bitten dozens of times, does not fear even the most deadly ones, owing to an antidote he possesses.

Although both snakes grew very angry they could not be induced to strike at each other. Clark handled them with absolute fearlessness, and pushed more than two feet of the kingsnake down the rattler's throat. Once the kingsnake coiled itself tightly about the rattler, but stopped before the danger point was reached. Finally Clark opened the rattler's mouth, showed its fangs, and gave a first-aid-to-the-injured lecture.

A snapping alligator which Clark also had captured, and which had lost part of its tail in a fight, was brought out and chewed up a stick or two. Clark finally put his pets in two paper boxes and started home, while the audience, to get its money's worth, promoted a boxing bout between two negroes.

Hoboken Tries Messenger Girls.

Hoboken is trying "messenger girls." Manager Jurisch of the Postal Telegraph Company says that the boys are a failure as messengers, so he is going to try with girls. He advertised for them yesterday, and had two applicants in person and more by letter. One girl was put on the job.

JUNKETS PLANNED FOR CONGRESSMEN

Three Parties Organized to Visit the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaii.

TWO TO SAIL FROM HERE

Attendance of Other Lawmakers Claimed by the Jamestown Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Congressional junkets and excursions are in high favor for the coming Spring. Two separate parties are to visit the West Indies, South America, and the Panama Canal zone, and a third will go to the Sandwich Islands and enjoy the hospitality of Hawaii.

The most numerous party, fifty in all, is headed for the Isthmus, and will see the canal at Government expense at the invitation of Secretary Taft. They will leave Washington on March 6, and will sail from New York on one of the Panama Railway Company's steamers, due to reach Colon on March 12. The party will spend five days in watching the dirt fly along the canal, and will reach New York on March 25, after an outing of seventeen days.

Representative William D. McKinley, the suburban traction millionaire of Illinois, will be the host of the second excursion. His guests will include Speaker Cannon, Senator Curtis of Kansas, Representative Tawney of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; Representatives Sherman of New York, Loudenslager of New Jersey, Littauer and Olcott of New York, J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, L. White Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon, and Dr. C. F. Hough of Champaign, Ill.

The party will sail from New York next Tuesday morning on the steamship Bluecher. South America, the Isthmus of Panama, and the West Indies will be visited. Stops will be made at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Port de France, Martinique; St. Pierre, Martinique; Bridgetown, Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; La Guayra, Venezuela; Puerto Cabello, and Colon, where a stay of two days will be made, during which time the party will make as thorough investigation as possible into the conditions of the canal strip. Then will come Kingston, Jamaica; Santiago, Havana, and Nassau, N. P., thence returning to New York, April 2.

The Sandwich Island outing has been organized by Mr. Kalanianaole, the Hawaiian Delegate. The start will be made from San Francisco early in June. Representative Hamilton, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories; Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce; Representative Lloyd of Missouri, the Democratic whip, and a number of other members of these two committees, as well as of other committees which deal with insular affairs, will be in the party. The Hawaiian Legislature authorized the Delegate in Washington to issue invitations to the lawmakers who have to do with the affairs of the Islands, and extensive plans are being made to give the visitors an opportunity to go to all the different islands and study their needs.

In the meantime the Jamestown Exposition is making bids for Congressional visitors, while the Chautauqua has claimed Senators Tillman, Beveridge, La Follette, and others.

The Need of the Hour

is more conservatism. Speculation and ill-advised investment are causing much loss and trouble.

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Spring Suits & Top-Coats for Men

It is beyond a hazard. The innovations in cut and design which mark the new spring models, are established. They are defined in the wholly representative series of spring suits and top-coats which we have ready-for-service. By that we mean more than the mere term implies—they are ready for the service of those who demand expressive tailoring of the highest character.

That Sale of Trousers for Men

ENDS WITH SATURDAY

Formerly $3.50 and $4.00. At $2.50
Formerly $5.00 to $6.50. At $3.75
Formerly $7.00 to $8.50. At $5.50

Light and medium weight worsteds and cheviots in conservative stripes and mixtures; all sizes.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Spring Derbies for Men at $2.00

Regularly $3.00 and $3.50

Hats without even the most minute faults or flaws with which it is the common practice to justify so extraordinary a price concession.

The series of blocks are new and designed for spring service. All sizes are represented.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

$2.00 Gloves for Men at $1.30

The value is beyond contention—they are the standard Perrin Gloves, which command two dollars, go wherever else you will.

Fashioned of imported cape-skin, in English tans and gun-metal grays; sizes 7 to 9.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

50c Lisle Half-Hose for Men, 35c

Fashioned of exceptionally fine lisle thread in black and colors, with the insteps elaborately silk hand-embroidered. 3 pairs for $1.00

Black Lisle Half-Hose for Men, at 25c,

Mercerized to assume the sheen and character of silk. The soles, heels and toes are reinforced. Six pairs for $1.40

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We desire to direct your attention to our comprehensive collection of

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All authoritative styles are here and all are priced most moderately.

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An Imperial Quality of Coffee, the unmistakably finest quality of the most superbly grown and carefully selected, blended and roasted Coffees, is contained in Park & Tilford's

Soenda Coffee

Price, 45c. lb.
1 lb. air-tight tins

There is nothing better than Soenda sold in America

Lord & Taylor

Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.

Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.

21-inches wide..... 85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " ..... $1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..... $1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..... $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "

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MOXIE

is the great temperance beverage that nourishes the nerves, turns housework into play, wards off ill health. Those who keep **Moxie** in the house and drink it when tired or thirsty have found

IT PAYS

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and dealers in temperance beverages. $2.50 a case, 25c. per bottle; 5c. a glass at all fountains. ©A1047

IT PAYS

WALDSTEIN'S PLAN REJECTED BY ITALY

Government Decides It Will Not Accept Foreign Aid in Excavating Herculaneum.

TO USE ITALIAN MONEY

But It Is Not Believed Future Progress Will Be Greater Than That in the Past.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Signor Rava, Minister of Public Instruction, whose Ministry has jurisdiction over antiquities and excavations, after consultation with Premier Giolitti, has decided that the excavations at Herculaneum shall be carried out by the Italian Government, with Italian money and without foreign aid, "although gratefully taking into account the advice of eminent foreigners, such as Prof. Charles Waldstein."

This apparently disposes of Prof. Waldstein's plan to excavate Herculaneum and recover the treasures of art and literature which would almost certainly be found there in a good state of preservation.

Ever since Dr. Waldstein, who is an American and Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge, England, began to press his scheme the only impediment has been the attitude of the Italian Government and people. Italy was to have practically complete charge of the work of excavation and she was to keep all the objects found; foreign countries were to do nothing but supply the millions of dollars needed and have representation on an advisory board. In spite of this the Italian press violently attacked the scheme, declaring that it was an insult to national pride, and that to carry it out would place Italy in the same category as Turkey, which permits foreigners to excavate antiquities. The outcry against the Waldstein scheme was so loud that, according to the belief of persons who supported Dr. Waldstein's project, the Government was forced to refuse its sanction.

Dr. Waldstein enlisted the sympathies of Emperor William, King Edward, President Roosevelt, and the heads of other States. He traveled to various European countries and to the United States, making addresses in which he explained what he wanted to do. Sufficient money to make a good beginning of the work was practically assured, as he gained the active support of men like J. Pierpont Morgan. One of his lectures in this country was given at Morgan's New York house; another was given at the White House in Washington.

The treasures recovered at Pompeii supply only a faint idea of what would be dug up at Herculaneum. Pompeii was the Saratoga of Rome, while Herculaneum was its Newport. Moreover, while the antiquities excavated at Pompeii are nearly all damaged, the mud which overwhelmed Herculaneum has actually preserved even such perishable objects as books, and the only library so far dug up was in good condition. Unfortunately, it belonged to a man who must have been interested in the epicurean philosophy and nothing else, but it is certain that other residents of Herculaneum had large libraries of the "books which no (Roman) gentleman's library should be without." In other words, such lost masterpieces of antiquity as the poems of Sappho would be recovered.

Among those in sympathy with Dr. Waldstein's efforts it is not believed that Italy could, even if she were willing, make anything but extremely slow progress in the work of excavation. It is not thought that the progress in future will be any greater than it has been in the past.

Results of the Duma Elections.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Returns received to-day from Viatka Province and the City of Lodz bring the total number of Members of Parliament elected up to 486, divided as follows: Monarchists, 90; Octobrists and Moderates, 36; Polish Nationalists, 43; Progressives, 29; Constitutional Democrats and their adherents, 87; Left Party, 188; indefinites, 13.

"APACHES" TERRORIZE PARIS.

88 Street Murders Since Jan. 1—Country Districts Also Unsafe.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The general feeling of alarm created by the increase of crime in France was echoed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by an interpellation of the Government upon the insecurity of life and property in Paris and the country.

Along the Belgian frontier a regular gang of bandits has been robbing and murdering for two years, and its depredations continue in spite of the fact that the police early in February succeeded in arresting the ringleaders. In the course of two years this gang committed thousands of robberies and murders.

The streets of Paris, especially in the Montmartre district, are terrorized by "Apaches," as they are termed, and are no longer safe for pedestrians. The newspapers for weeks past have been filled daily with stories of robberies and assassinations, the victims being struck down with knives.

M. Cochin, Liberal, in the Chamber today, declared that in many sections of the country the gendarmerie were utterly unable to cope with the brigands, and the inhabitants were arming for self-protection. He cited the case of a village constable who was besieged in his home.

M. Berry, Conservative, in describing the deplorable condition of Paris, gave a list of eighty-eight murders committed in the streets of the capital since Jan. 1.

Premier Clemenceau, in reply, said the Government recognized the growing state of insecurity, and a flying brigade of picked policemen had been organized in Paris, similar to the regional brigades which were being formed in the country, to cope with the marauders.

SAYS VATICAN INTERFERED.

The Matin Declares It Tried to Prevent Alfonso's Visit to France.

PARIS, Friday, March 1.—The Matin this morning says that the documents seised at the Papal Nunciature at the time Mgr. Montagnini was expelled from France afford absolute proof of the Vatican's interference in the foreign affairs of France. Among other things, according to the Matin, which is in the confidence of the Government, there is no shadow of doubt that the Holy See exercised its utmost influence to prevent King Alfonso from making an official visit to France last May.

FRENCH COUP IN MOROCCO.

Company Puts Up Wireless Stations—May Control the Wool Trade.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Tangier asserts that a French syndicate closely connected with the Comptoir d'Escompte has erected wireless telegraph stations at nearly all the Moroccan ports, including Tangier.

The dispatch adds that the British and German merchants are afraid that the control of the wool trade and the fluctuations of the silver currency of Morocco will thus come entirely under French control.

ANTI-MASONIC RIOTING.

Many Persons Injured at Rheims—150 Arrests Made.

REIMS, France, Feb. 28.—Violent anti-Masonic rioting occurred here to-day.

Many persons were injured and the police made 150 arrests.

Wants Esperanto Taught in Schools.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Cornet, Radical-Socialist, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day providing for a course of instruction in Esperanto, the proposed universal language, in the public schools.

Frenchman Slain in Russia.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police of Paris, has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that his son-in-law, M. Reymond, who was an engineer at the Drouzkovsky mines, was killed in a recent Terrorist attack.

BRITISH NAVY PLAN IS MADE ELASTIC

Construction Programme Dependent on the Decisions of The Hague Conference.

COST OF FLEET REDUCED

Estimates Also Show Decrease in Number of Men—Sum to be Spent, $152,212,045.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A statement of the naval estimates for 1907-8, presented to Parliament to-night, introduces quite a novel feature, inasmuch as it makes the construction of battleships during the coming year dependent in a measure upon the decisions reached at the Peace Conference at The Hague. Thus the new construction, estimated to cost $40,500,000 against $46,175,000 for 1906-7, will, says Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, "include two, or unless an understanding between the naval powers is reached at The Hague Conference, three large armored vessels of the Dreadnought type."

One fast unarmored cruiser, five torpedo boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and twelve submarines are also provided for.

On April 1 there will be under construction five battleships, seven armored cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, seventeen torpedo boats, and twelve submarines.

The estimates for the year show a total reduction of 1,000 men and $5,675,000, compared with 1906-7.

Lord Tweedmouth comments upon the striking improvement in the gunnery of the fleet compared with last year. The average of hits was practically doubled, and the improvement was general throughout the fleet, and not confined to a picked selection of crack ships.

The total of the naval estimates is $152,212,045.

ROME, Feb. 28.—At a conference between Prof. de Martens, the Russian Imperial Councilor of State, and the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Ambassador here, the latter allowed it to be known that Spain was ready to indorse the Anglo-American proposition for the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments at the approaching Peace Conference at The Hague.

Prof. de Martens left here this evening for Vienna. The results of the negotiations as to what subjects shall be discussed at the conference may be summarized as follows:

Austria-Hungary and Germany oppose the proposal to discuss the limitation of armaments, while Italy and Spain support it. France and Russia, although believing the limitation of armaments to be impracticable, do not oppose the efforts to have this subject brought up at The Hague.

With regard to the Drago doctrine, the powers appear to agree that this doctrine would be acceptable for discussion if it were understood that all disputes between European and South American countries should be submitted to The Hague Tribunal before having recourse to coercive measures.

NO AGE LIMIT FOR BRYCE.

Ambassador Likely to Stay in Washington After He Is 70 Years Old.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The recent question by Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, on the subject of the salary and perquisites of the new British Ambassador at Washington, James Bryce, was supplemented in the House of Commons to-day by a question by Mr. Liddell, Unionist, who wanted to know whether Mr. Bryce would be compelled to retire on reaching the age of 70, in May, 1908, and whether he would receive a pension for his fifteen months' service.

Foreign Secretary Grey said in reply that the Premier would recommend to the King the retention of the Ambassador's services after the age of 70 if it was in the interest of the public service to do so. No Ambassador, however, was entitled to a diplomatic pension until he had served ten years abroad.

GET REVELATIONS ABOUT US.

Spaniards Hear Palma Bribed Congress to Declare War on Spain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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MADRID, Feb. 28.—A sensation has been caused here by a story printed in the Diario de la Marina of Havana, which asserts that in 1897, when T. Estrada Palma was the principal agent of Cuban filibuster intrigues in the United States, he succeeded in bribing the United States Congress to declare war with Spain. The story is said to be based on documentary evidence. The Imparcial says to-day:

"We do not share the surprise these revelations have caused in America. We, who followed day by day with critical vigilance the march of those events, found in them much that seemed inexplicable."

The same paper very truly reflects the impressions of the educated and governing classes when it says that Spain bore her terrible ordeal with tranquil courage, and to-day will hardly feel curious on becoming cognizant of "this most scandalous revelation." Having emptied to the dregs the cup of bitter poison, says the Imparcial, Spain will not shudder to see a miserable worm writhing at the bottom.

Spanish politicians formerly connected with Cuba and military men say they are at a loss to understand how the secret has been kept so long. Not a few fancy that the revelations were prompted by motives connected with the domestic politics of the United States, and perhaps Cuba also.

BUELOW ATTACKED KAISER?

Groeber Says the Chancellor Inspired Basserman's Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Since the session of the Reichstag began the Centrists have been making bitter attacks on Chancellor Bülow. Deputy Gröber, the leader of the party, in the Reichstag to-day charged the Chancellor with inspiring the speech attacking the "personal régime" of the Emperor which Herr Basserman, the well-known National Liberal, made some months ago.

In the speech referred to Herr Basserman declared that German international politics were governed altogether too much by the Kaiser's personal antipathies and sympathies. He also alluded to the Emperor's habit of sending telegrams, doing in a minute what it sometimes took months to explain. The result, said Herr Basserman, was a diminution of the respect and fear entertained toward Germany which once prevailed abroad.

Herr Gröber remarked ironically today: "How unpatriotic, how lacking in national feeling are these attacks on the wearer of the crown! Then he declared that Herr Basserman talked over his speech with Prince Bülow before he delivered it.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—In the Reichstag today Herr Gröber asserted that the National Liberals had even applied to certain parties in the United States for funds to be used in the election agitation in Germany, "to combat the Centre and the Social Democrats, as the secret and avowed enemies of the Emperor and the Empire."

MANIAC AT KAISER'S PALACE.

Inaccuracies in His Disguise as an Officer Cause His Arrest.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—A man wearing the uniform of a dragoon officer tried to enter the palace last night, but a policeman on duty at the entrance, noting inaccuracies in the stranger's uniform, stopped and questioned him at length.

Finally the man was arrested and taken to the nearest police station. He turned out to be a dangerous lunatic, a workman named Heitmann, who came here from Harburg, Prussia.

CUMBERLANDS STILL BARRED.

Federal Council Decides They Cannot Have the Brunswick Throne.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Chancellor Bülow presided to-day at a meeting of the Federal Council, at which the question of the succession to the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick was considered.

The Council decided unanimously that the status quo was not altered. In other words, under the present circumstances no member of the House of Cumberland will be allowed to succeed to the throne of Brunswick.

The Diet of Brunswick last Oct. 23 adopted the proposal of the Council of State of Brunswick that the Duke of Cumberland, heir to the throne, should have three months in which to decide whether he would give up his claim to the Hanoverian Crown, and thus reconcile himself with Prussia, with the alternative that if he did not do so the Diet would elect a sovereign of Brunswick from the collateral lines.

The Duke on Dec. 17 issued a manifesto saying that he was unable to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover, and proposed to leave the solution of the legal question whether his son, Ernest Augustus, should succeed to the throne of Brunswick to the decision of the Imperial courts.

DIG UP SLAIN MAN'S BODY.

Police Find It While the Suspected Murderer Looks On.

MUNICH, Feb. 28.—A young man named Niederhofer, son of a small circus proprietor, who is accused of murdering Herr Hendschl, a rich young man who moved in the best social circles here, was taken to-day to the vacant lot where his father's circus tent formerly stood and was obliged to watch the digging up of the ground where the police supposed the prisoner buried the body. The corpse was finally unearthed before the eyes of Niederhofer and a crowd which had gathered at the spot. The prisoner was quite unmoved at the recovery of the body.

Hendschl disappeared three months ago, and, owing to the prominence of his family and the mysterious features of the case, it attracted unusual interest. Suspicion was attracted toward Niederhofer by the fact that he pawned some jewelry which formerly belonged to Hendschl.

POLES APPEAL TO THE POPE.

180,000 Signatures to Petition on Prussian School Question.

POSEN, Feb. 28.—A deputation of Poles has gone to Rome bearing a petition to the Pope, to which 180,000 signatures are attached, begging him to support the endeavors of the Poles to obtain from the Prussian Government the restoration in the schools of religious instruction in the Polish language.

The petitioners recite the pressure brought to bear by the Prussian Government to compel the Catholics to receive the "truths of our holy faith in a foreign language" and pray the Pontiff to bring about a clear understanding on the subject, for the welfare of the souls of the Catholic Poles.

A Lenten Suggestion

One thousand pennies have just been sent us to help the poor, by East Side children, to whom every penny meant as much as a seat at the opera or a fine dinner. Will you be one of a thousand adults to cover these pennies with dollars?

The accumulated hardships of Winter make help just now most timely.

We will write, if desired, how your gift is used.

R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1843 1907

JAPANESE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Agreement Regarding Railroad Junction in Manchuria Sought.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—A Japanese delegation composed of three staff officers and four officers of the Royal Engineers, headed by Lieut. Col. Fikudada, has arrived here for the purpose of negotiating a workable arrangement for the junction of the Russian, Japanese, and Chinese railroads in Manchuria.

The fighting between Chinese bandits and Russian troops at a point twenty miles north of Harbin, which resulted in the sending of Russian reinforcements to the scene, has occasioned increased apprehension here, as the Russian troops in that section would not be able to cope with a large outbreak.

Plague in German East Africa.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—It is officially announced that two cases of the plague have occurred at Muanza, German East Africa, and also that one case of the plague was discovered on a British steamer which arrived recently at Muanza. The colonial authorities are taking every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the pestilence.

Wounds Journalist in Sword Duel.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A furious sword duel was fought here to-day between Herr Rakovsky, Vice President of the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, and Herr Harvath, a local journalist. The encounter grew out of charges of political espionage made by Herr Rakovsky. Herr Harvath was severely wounded.

Abolishes Executions in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 28.—The Legislative Assembly to-day adopted the bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty, thus saving the lives of several persons who were awaiting execution. The first execution by hanging, Feb. 2, since the abolition of garrotting, aroused so much opposition to capital punishment that steps were taken to abolish it.

Consul Holaday Alive and Well.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 28.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States, that Ross E. Holaday, the Consul here of the United States, has been killed. Mr. Holaday is alive and well.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Emperor Nicholas to-night gave a State dinner party at Tsarskoe-Selo to which the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives were invited. It was the first time the Emperor had entertained the diplomatic body in a great many months.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Deputy Gasparin has challenged Deputy Carnaud to fight a duel as the result of an incident in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, when M. Carnaud charged M. Gasparin with the grossest corruption during his electoral campaign at La Reunion and with instigating an attempt to assassinate his opponent. The election of M. Gasparin has been confirmed by the Chamber.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Henry White, the retiring American Ambassador, paid farewell visits today to Premier Giolitti and the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who all expressed the most friendly feelings toward the United States.

OFFICIALLY SPRING

WITH THE ADVENT OF MARCH WE ARE THROUGH TALKING OF WINTER GOODS—ALTHOUGH, PERHAPS, NOT QUITE THROUGH SELLING THEM.

BUT THE NEW SPRING OVERCOATS COMMAND ATTENTION. AND THE NEW STYLES IN SUITS ARE ON OUR TABLES. HATS—THE STANDARD DERBIES AND THE NEW SHAPES AND SHADES IN SOFT HATS.

Browning, King & Company

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An exceptional display of Imported Suitings suitable for Boys and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets,
$10 to $12.50 Values at $6.75.

ONE OF MANY STIRRING OFFERINGS with which the Upholstery Store begins the month of March. This is an excellent lot of Bed Sets, all of fine quality, made on heavy French net and finished with large center and corner pieces. Most have 3 or 4 inch real Renaissance insertions; white and Arabian colors.

$1.85 Hemstitched Ruffled Muslin Curtains at $1.35.

One hundred and seventy-five pairs of extra wide ruffled muslin Curtains, 3 yards long; exact reproductions of the fine Scotch Curtains; patterns are wreaths, roses, bow knots, fleur de lis, etc.

Imported Cretonnes Under Wholesale Prices.

In the lot are both English and French Cretonnes and there is an exceptionally choice assortment of patterns and colorings. Prices are as follows:

29c. a yard, regularly 55c. | 49c. a yard, regularly 79c. & 85c.
39c. a yard, regularly 63c. | 79c. a yard, regularly $2.25.

Third floor, front.

Another Great Towel Sale.
Prices Are Astonishingly Low.

FORESIGHT on our part—placing large orders more than a year ago, before market prices advanced, is the reason for these splendid Towel values here now.

All are of pure linen, in huck and damask weaves with plain hems or hemstitching. Plain white and colored borders. At to-day's prices they are about present import prices.

35c. Towels at 25c. | 45c. Towels at 33c. | 65c. Towels at 50c.
39c. Towels at 29c. | 50c. Towels at 39c. | 75c. Towels at 59c.

Main Floor.

White Lingerie Mull,
38 Inches Wide . . . 17c.

A FAIR 25c. value anywhere is this mercerized Mull that keeps its silky appearance even after laundering. It is fine and soft and sheer, and it is only because our order was placed many months ago that we can sell it for this little price now. 17c. a yard.

Main Floor, Rear.

New Printed Batiste,
12½c.

A DAINTY, SERVICEABLE FABRIC—and a better-than-ordinary value. There are floral and conventional designs mostly on white grounds, though a few show tinted grounds. Every yard is new, and there are a great many new effects in the printings.

Second Floor.

Knit Underwear & Hosiery
Extra Values Start the New Month.

HUNT THROUGH THE MARKET and you will find that the scarcest thing in Underwear and Hosiery is a bargain.

Which makes all the more remarkable these offerings of excellent Hosiery and seasonable Underwear for close to half price in some cases—for less than regular price in every case.

Women's Hosiery.
20c. and 25c. Stockings at 12½c.
Stockings, at 21c., regularly up to 50c.
50c. Stockings at 35c. a pair; 3 pairs for $1.
$1.50 Silk Stockings at $1.00.

Women's Underwear.
50c. Underwear at 25c.
$1 to $1.50 Underwear at 69c.

Children's Hosiery.
25c. Stockings at 12½c.

Men's Hosiery.
20c. Socks at 12½c.
25c. to 40c. Socks at 19c.

Men's Underwear.
50c. Underwear at 35c.; 3 garments for $1.
Underwear at 69c.; special value.

Boys' Underwear.
25c. Underwear at 19c.

Women's and Children's Underwear, on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Boys' Book of Explorations,
Published at $2, Now 50c.

TUDOR JENKS—widely known as one of the best writers for boys—has here told stories of heroes of travel and discovery in all parts of Africa, Asia and Australia. It is a book every boy will care to read. And to-day we shall have a number of copies at 50c. each.

Main Floor Thoroughfare.

At the Very Last of the
February Furniture Sale.

SATURDAY AT SIX O'CLOCK the Sale will end. To-day and on Saturday the chance remains to choose Furniture of the highest grade; to select from stocks complete and fine enough to satisfy every possible demand and pay a fifth to a third less than regular prices.

The conditions of the Sale are well known. It is at your discretion whether you will profit or not. This final detailed word of

Dining Room Furniture

is given simply as an evidence of the COMPLETENESS of the under priced stocks at the very end of the Sale.

Sideboards.
GOLDEN OAK.
$16, reg. $20 | $64, reg. $80
$19, reg. $24 | $72, reg. $90
$36, reg. $45 | $96, reg. $120
$48, reg. $60 | $112, reg. $140
$174, reg. $218
MAHOGANY.
$62, reg. $78 | $87, reg. $116
$75, reg. $150 | $228, reg. $285

Small Buffets.
GOLDEN OAK. | MAHOGANY.
$24, reg. $30 | $33.50, reg. $42
$38.25, reg. $48 | $41.50, reg. $52
$42, reg. $53 | $50, reg. $63

Serving Tables.
GOLDEN OAK. | MAHOGANY.
$6.25, reg. $8 | $14.50, reg. $18
$12.75, reg. $16 | $22.50, reg. $28
$24, reg. $30 | $46.50, reg. $62

Dining Room Tables.
Golden oak, round top, pedestal base.
$11.25, reg. $14 | $30.50, reg. $38
$14.50, reg. $18 | $44, reg. $55
$21.50, reg. $27 | $72, reg. $90
$27, reg. $34 | $108, reg. $135
Mahogany, round top, pedestal base.
$44, reg. $55 | $86.50, reg. $108
$52, reg. $65 | $97.50, reg. $122
$62.50, reg. $78 | $135, reg. $170

Chairs.
Complete assortment of Dining-room Chairs in oak in the various finishes, and in mahogany, with cane seats, rush seats and upholstered in leather.
Prices begin at $2 up to $68; regularly $2.50 to $85.

China and Crystal Closets.
MAHOGANY.
$25.50, regularly $32. Wood back, wood shelves.
$36, regularly $45. Wood back, wood shelves.
$30.50, regularly $38. Wood back, wood shelves.
$56, regularly $70. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$64, regularly $80. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$79, regularly $98. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$102.50, regularly $128. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$152, regularly $190. Mirror back, glass shelves.
GOLDEN OAK.
$28.75, regularly $37. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$36, regularly $45. Wood back, wood shelves.
$39.75, regularly $53. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$46.50, regularly $58. Part mirror back, one glass and two wood shelves.
$54.50, regularly $68. Part mirror back, one glass and three wood shelves.
$63, regularly $85. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$78.50, regularly $98. Mirror back, glass shelves.
$92, regularly $115. Mirror back, glass shelves.

Dwarf Crystal Closets.
GOLDEN OAK. | MAHOGANY.
$34.50, reg. $43 | $36, reg. $45
$40, reg. $50 | $49.50, reg. $62

Corner China Closets.
GOLDEN OAK.
$19.75, regularly $24. Wood back and shelves.
$27, regularly $34. Wood back and shelves.
$36, regularly $45. Mirror back, glass shelves.

Matched Sets.
MAHOGANY.
Colonial.
Sideboard, $87, regularly $116.
Crystal Closet, $54, regularly $72.
Serving Table, $31, regularly $39.
OAK.
Early English finish.
Sideboard, $204, regularly $255.
Crystal Closet, $113.50, reg. $142.
Serving Table, $58, regularly $85.
OAK.
Early English finish.
Sideboard, $112, regularly $140.
Crystal Closet, $76, regularly $95.
Serving Table, $44, regularly $55.
Extension Table, $78.50, reg. $98.
MAHOGANY.
Colonial.
Sideboard, $70.25, regularly $88.
China Closet, $56, regularly $70.
Serving Table, $25.50, regularly $32.
Extension Table, $68, regularly $85.
GOLDEN OAK.
Italian Renaissance.
Sideboard, $252, regularly $315.
Crystal Closet, $192, regularly $240.
Serving Table, $112, regularly $140.
Extension Table, $172, reg. $215.

Fourth Floor.

FOOD. | FOOD. | FOOD.

LIKE TO KNOW?

Facts About Why Coffee Does Its Peculiar Work.

Tanin (or Tanic Acid) is an astringent, used for gargles in sore throat and similar conditions; it is not poisonous although it is not a fit substance to take into the stomach as is done when you drink coffee or tea that has boiled too long.

It is a serious error to say that Tanin is the cause of the coffee habit with its long train of ails. It is the alkaloid, Caffeine, which causes the trouble, it being quickly dissolved out in making hot coffee, while it takes longer boiling to dissolve out the Tanin.

Caffeine, like cocaine, morphine, etc., is a drug and should never be used except as prescribed by a physician.

Like all such drugs, small amounts seem to delude one into the belief that they are beneficial, while their continued use, in gradually increased amounts, is destructive to mind and body.

A prominent physician and teacher in a medical university says:

"Coffee intoxication is a disease which is probably more common than is generally supposed, the profession not being alive to its symptoms, as it has not as yet penetrated into the medical text books on different diseases."

The action of "Caffeine," however, is well described in a prominent work on drugs, as follows:—"It causes poisonous symptoms, ringing in the ears, tremor of the hands, headache, flashes, vertigo, insomnia, mental confusion, weakness of vision and hearing, palpitation of the heart, rapid pulse, irregular heart action, a sense of oppression in the chest," and other symptoms.

The physician referred to above says further:—"The most pronounced and tenacious symptom of coffee intoxication is tremor (one of the above symptoms of caffeine poisoning) of the hands and limbs. Continuous headaches, with intermittent attacks of great severity; hallucinations, mostly occurring at night, ringing in the ears, sometimes taking form of definite words, but usually as buzzing or bells; troubles of vision occur, pupils dilated, eyes easily fatigued; vertigo occurs, often of great severity, mostly due to digestive troubles; insomnia is present in acute cases. Digestive disturbances are a marked symptom of coffee poisoning; at times there is a definite pyrosis (heart burn.) The loss of appetite and digestive disturbances produce emaciation, the complexion is pale, often yellow; the pallor of the face, the bright eye, the nervous look and dilated pupil give a picture of the disease—coffee habit."

By comparing these symptoms described by one physician, with the action of Caffeine as described by another, the reader can get at the facts as to what coffee does, *and what it is in coffee that does it.* It's principally Caffeine, rather than Tanin.

It is an easy matter to leave off coffee drinking and get rid of a lot of misery, mental depression, headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness and so on, by using well-made Postum.

But, Postum requires boiling—15 to 30 minutes won't hurt, as it contains neither Tanin nor Caffeine, and by thorough boiling you get all the food value and a delicious flavor not obtainable by simply letting it "come to a boil" as in making ordinary coffee.

Don't try to like Postum unless it's made right, according to directions, and don't cheat yourself of the full value of its food elements, by insufficient boiling.

There's no secret about Postum—no drugs to apologize for or avoid—it is made of wholesome field grains, but the experience and skill in making it is partly what accounts for its enormous sales, and the consequent good it has accomplished in thousands of families, who have found by personal experience, that "There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

STROTHERS TELL OF KILLING BYWATERS

Two Brothers of the Bride of an Hour on the Witness Stand.

EXPECTED NO TROUBLE

Felt Well-Disposed After the Marriage Till Bywaters Tried to Run Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CULPEPER, Va., Feb. 28.—The principal witnesses at the Strother trial to-day were the two defendants, James and Philip Strother, charged with the murder of William F. Bywaters, immediately after his marriage to their sister, Viola.

James Strother, who is a member of the West Virginia Legislature, was permitted to tell the story of his sister's wrongs with only occasional questioning by his chief counsel, John L. Jeffries.

He gave his residence as Welch, West Va., stating that his presence in Culpeper on the night of the tragedy was due to information sent him by Mrs. Gaines, his sister, concerning her suspicions as to Viola.

"How did you regard Bywaters?" he was asked.

"He had always enjoyed our full confidence," he replied. "We knew that Viola loved him and regarded them as practically engaged.

His story continued with a statement concerning the demand he made on Bywaters to marry Viola.

"We arranged with the Rev. Dr. Ware to come to marry them, and I thought then that everything would end all right. After the ceremony Bywaters's whole manner changed. He became indifferent to Viola and insolent to Mrs. Gaines. He seemed to think that his obligation to Viola was over when he married her."

Referring to the quarrel between Bywaters and the members of the Strother family the defendant said that Bywaters grew abusive when a demand was made that he remain with Viola.

"Did you insist on his remaining with your sister?" asked Attorney Jeffries.

"I certainly did," answered the witness. "I realized that Viola was desperately ill, and it was Bywaters's place, as her husband, to be with her."

"What did he reply?"

"He said: 'Jim Strother, I'm not afraid of you. I'm a brave man.'"

At this juncture, the witness stated Mrs. Gaines said to Bywaters: "Will Bywaters, you are the lowest dog alive."

Edward L. Gaines, the witness said, followed his wife's reference to Bywaters's conduct, declaring: "Bywaters, you have violated every obligation of an Odd Fellow and a man of honor." This so enraged Bywaters, the witness stated, that he attempted to attack Mr. Gaines.

"Bywaters tried to draw a knife on Gaines. He cursed him in the vilest language he knew." The witness repeated the words which he said Bywaters used.

"Bywaters," he continued, "then went up to Viola's room, leaving Gaines in the dining room."

"Did Bywaters still insist on leaving Viola?" Attorney Jeffries asked.

"He did," the witness replied. "He insisted that he must go to Culpeper that night."

This led the witness up to the shooting.

"What happened when you went to your sister's room?" he was asked.

"I asked him what he intended to do. I told him that we intended to watch him to see that he did not get away."

"Did he answer you?" was the next question.

"No; he sprang from Viola's side, tearing himself from her arms, and made a dash for the rear door. The next thing I heard was a shot. Philip fired at Bywaters as he ran down the stairs."

Bywaters returned to the bedroom, the witness stated, followed by Gaines, who prevented Bywaters's escape by the stairs.

"Did he remain long in your sister's room?"

"No; he did not pause an instant, but dashed across the room and through the window. Both Philip and I then opened fire on Bywaters."

"Did you fire on him while he was in the room?" asked his counsel.

"My recollection is that we fired just as he climbed out of the window. We did not fire on him until he had got out of the window."

Strother told of his mother's admonition on her death bed to "always protect our girls, Jim." He paused, overcome with emotion, and his counsel were visibly affected. The members of the Strother family were also overcome. Philip's head sunk low on his breast, and Mrs. Gaines sobbed audibly.

When able to contiue, James Strother told of the deep affection entertained toward Viola by the family.

"Viola was our baby," he said, "and it was our duty to protect her."

Attorney Jeffries asked: "What were your feelings when you became convinced that Bywaters had ruined your sister?"

"Every passion and emotion in my body was aroused," he declared. "I became like a crazy man. I could think of nothing else, and was determined to bring the man to a reckoning."

On cross-examination the witness said he fired two shots at Bywaters as he got through the window. It was too dark to know whether or not they hit him. He said he did not know how many shots his brother Philip fired, though he remembered that he continued to fire after he, the witness, had run downstairs, intending to head Bywaters off.

Philip Strother, the younger defendant, was examined by R. Walton Moore, for the defense.

"Will you tell the jury," asked Attorney Moore, "what the attitude of yourself and brothers was after the wedding?"

"We were peaceful and prepared to be on peaceful terms with Bywaters."

"Did you anticipate any trouble?"

"No, not the slightest."

"Then why did you carry two revolvers?" he was asked.

"I carry them at times for protection. Sometimes I have to go home late at night."

The witness stated that the first shot was fired by himself as Bywaters attempted to escape down the rear stairway. He maintained that his succeeding shots were fired only because he was convinced that Bywaters was deserting his sister. He did not fire the second shot until Bywaters reached the roof of the porch.

"Did you shoot with the intention of killing Bywaters?"

"Yes," unhesitatingly replied the witness. "I shot to kill him."

Dr. W. J. Strother, an uncle of the brothers, told of being summoned to attend Mrs. Bywaters.

"Had she not received medical attention at that moment," stated Dr. Strothers, "she would undoubtedly have been dead within the next hour."

GOULD BURGLAR TO PRISON.

Butler Told a Tale of Being "Doped" Into Robbing His Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Edward Schubert, 23 years old, formerly a butler for William S. Gould, son of Charles A. Gould, the car-coupler manufacturer, of Port Chester, was sentenced to-day to State prison for six years at hard labor for robbing the Gould residence of $2,500 in valuables.

The prisoner made the novel defense that he drank a glass of vichy which had been "doped" and that he had been used as a tool by other burglars. District Attorney Young showed documents to Judge Platt to prove that Schubert had served time in Sing Sing Prison twice before for similar crimes.

It was said in court, and the prisoner allowed the statement to pass, that he is the black sheep of a noble family in Germany.

ANTI-SUICIDE CALL FOR THE HOPELESS

Before Taking the Fatal Step Please Telephone the Salvation Army.

IT'S OUT TO SAVE FOLK

Letters from the Mentally Depressed Will Be Treated as Confidential.

If you feel like committing suicide call up "Chelsea 1501" on the telephone, and maybe you will change your mind and decide that there is something worth living for after all.

"Chelsea 1501" is the Anti-Suicide Bureau of the Salvation Army the mission of which is to prevent suicides. It went into active operation last midnight, and although no would-be suicides have yet given it notice of their intention, the bureau is ready for business. Col. Thomas Holland is in charge. It is on the eighth floor of the Salvation Army Building, at 122 West Fourteenth Street.

The bureau is only one of many which are being organized in the United States. In Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and San Francisco similar organizations will be in operation in a short time.

In Philadelphia an anti-suicide bureau is doing business. It was opened in the Salvation Army Building there, and the army officers here say that it saved four lives the first day it was open.

The Salvation Army has a systematic anti-suicide organization at work in London, and several hundred persons have been saved. Three hundred applicants were interviewed in London in the first eleven days after its establishment.

The method by which the bureau in Fourteenth Street will be operated is simple. A corps of eight agents, under the supervision of Col. Holland, will be on duty all the time. The Colonel hopes that publicity will increase the efficiency of the bureau, and that as it comes to be better known there will be a constantly increasing number of unfortunates who will be put in communication with it.

Persons who have been arrested in the act of taking their own lives will be turned over to the bureau, he says, instead of being sent to the island. A board of medical examiners will be established to pass upon the mental condition of those who are undergoing the anti-suicide treatment, and will recommend whether or not they shall be put in asylums. An effort will be made to divert the minds of the patients into a channel other than that of the morbid thought of self-destruction. When they are believed to be in a healthier frame of mind, the patients will be allowed to leave, employment will be obtained for them, and they will be ready to take up the duties of life with renewed vigor.

All communications received by the bureau from those who contemplate suicide will be confidential. The police will not be notified. Instead, a member of the anti-suicide corps will hasten to the address given by the writer.

Several inscriptions to be hung on the walls of the bureau are now being prepared. Some of them read: "Cheer Up," "Talk Sunshine," and "Let Others Worry."

The idea for the anti-suicide bureaus originated with Gen. William Booth, who is now on his way here from Europe. He will superintend the establishment of the chain of bureaus.

HUGHES PRAISES BOOTH.

Governor's Congratulatory Letter Read at Volunteers' Celebration.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth in a speech at Cooper Union last night said that the Volunteers of America would never amalgamate with the Salvation Army or any other power dominated by foreign influences, and that any statements to that effect that might appear in the future could be regarded as wholly false.

Her speech was at the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of the Volunteers. Cooper Union was crowded with the officers of the organization, who sat on the platform, and the friends who filled the auditorium. The Volunteers' band played patriotic and sacred music.

The meeting was under the management of Col. Frederick Lindsay, commander of the Eastern Regiment. The presiding officer was Gen. Ballington Booth. Gen. Booth read this letter from Gov. Hughes:

Ballington Booth, Commander in Charge of the Volunteers of America:

I heartily congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to promote the wellbeing of the people, and I trust that the coming years will be even more successful and richer in opportunities and in services. My best wishes for the continued prosperity of your movement. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The reading of the letter was greeted with long applause.

RAILWAYS WOULD ARBITRATE.

Fear in Chicago That Employes May Vote for a Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A general tendency to regard with increasing seriousness the possibility of a strike involving trainmen and conductors on practically every railroad west of Chicago marked the attitude of both labor leaders and railroad officials yesterday.

Ira G. Rawn, General Manager of the Illinois Central and Chairman of the Committee of General Managers, gave out to-day a statement which concluded with the sentence: "In the event of an unfavorable vote of the men as to its proposals, the Managers' Committee has suggested that the entire question be submitted to arbitration."

When Grand Master Morrissey of the trainmen was informed of this he said: "It is a strike vote. It is up to the men now."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Pending the action on the part of trainmen with reference to their differences with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a general notice was issued from the offices of General Manager Atterbury to-night to all employes on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. Its purpose is to make clear to the railroad men and the public just what the railroad has offered the complaining employes and what the trainmen are demanding.

The company says that if the demands of the men are granted it will represent a total increase of 18 per cent., including the 10 per cent. increase given in December.

THREAT TO ROGERS RAILROAD.

Township Talks of Repealing Asbury Park Trolley Franchise.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, which succeeded the Asbury Park & Belmar Company in the operation of the trolley line between this city and Sea Girt, may have its franchise through Neptune Township recalled.

The township committee recently instructed its attorney, S. A. Paterson, to take proceedings to force a settlement of the compensation alleged to be due from the trolley company, under the ordinance granting the trolley route of 1893. Under this ordinance the annual revenue to be paid by the company, beginning in 1897, was 5 per cent. on the gross receipts. No part of this has ever been paid by the company.

The township attorney has decided to submit to the committee at its next meeting a resolution for the repeal of the ordinance under which the company operates its road. The company is backed by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company.

WALKER SAID TO BE LOCATED.

Detectives Expect to Arrest the Missing Banker in Oregon—Was in Spokane.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 28.—The Evening Telegram says that William F. Walker, the missing bank cashier of New Britain, Conn., has been located at Ontario, Ore., and that detectives have gone there to arrest him.

SPOKANE, Feb. 28.—William F. Walker was in Spokane on Feb. 15 and 16. He is now thought to be in some of the cities or mining camps of the Cascade Mountains, headed for Spokane, from which he can take a train for British Columbia and find refuge in an obscure mining camp.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 28.—An official statement was issued by the Savings Bank of New Britain to-day showing that the exact amount of Walker's shortage is $541,882.33. The former figures were $565,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The month just closed was rather free from severe weather in any part of the country. On the whole it was dry, especially in Atlantic Coast districts, while in the Southeast States dry weather has continued almost uninterruptedly since last Autumn.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh and variable winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain on the coast, snow in the interior, Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh northeast winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	18	12	4 P. M.	22	28
6 A. M.	15	14	6 P. M.	18	20
9 A. M.	15	15	9 P. M.	17	27
12 M.	18	23	12 P. M.	17	27

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 13; at 8 P. M. it was 27; maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 4:40 P. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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The creator of "Em'ly" in "The Virginian" has an absurd vision of scholars and men of science from the West, the South, Pennsylvania, New York and from Boston meeting in congress to agree upon a code of *phonetic* spelling—and for certain other purposes.

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The March issue speaks for itself. Its notable feature is the official account, from headquarters, of the most significant movement for Happiness and Health yet instituted, the wonderful work for *curing the sick and cheering the despondent* at Emanuel Church in Boston. Then there is a plain talk to mothers, "*Concerning Your Daughter*," which in view of current events is of immense importance. Other good things.

A WORD ABOUT THE FIRE

As our subscription list was saved, subscribers will promptly receive the March number. The loyalty and enthusiasm of our friends were not appreciated until this emergency. We now know the tremendous inspiration of a clientele of over a million readers among the best families of the United States. Fire may destroy the plant, but nothing can crush the spirit and enthusiasm of the publishers of the magazine

Our fire has caused Good Housekeeping to occupy the "center of the stage" in the list of magazines just now. On account of this prominence, it is more than ever a most valuable medium for advertisers

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FRANCHISES MAY BE SOLD FOR TAXES

Attorney General Jackson Advises Such Action Against Delinquent Corporations.

MANY ARE IN ARREARS

Ellison Says the New York City Railroad Company Owes $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Attorney General Jackson sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Ellison of New York City to-day in which he suggests and advises that action be begun for the sale of franchises of corporations which are in heavy arrears of franchise taxes. Mr. Jackson says he knows no reason why this should not be done, and he adds: "I submit to you that the authorities should offer for sale in the usual way the franchises and tangible property connected therewith of all corporations who have made default in paying their special franchise taxes. No better or quicker method can be devised of bringing to a head the pending litigation."

Most of the great transit and lighting companies and the telegraph corporations are hundreds of thousands of dollars behind in their payment of taxes under the Special Franchise Tax act of 1899. Portions of the letter to Mr. Ellison follow:

"I deem it my duty to advise you that there is no reason that I have been able to discover why the authorities of the City of New York should not proceed at once to enforce the payment of special franchise taxes due from corporations in the same manner in which the payment of land taxes is enforced. The right of the municipal authorities to sell at public auction the franchises of defaulting corporations is clear, and if there is any efficacy in this procedure it should be employed to compel these interests to bear their share of governmental expenses.

"The records in this office show that a number of corporations have never paid taxes under the assessment of their special franchises since the enactment of the law. Many other corporations subject to the tax are in arrears five years or more.

"An examination of the papers in proceedings pending to review special franchise assessments, especially in the City of New York, shows that in a large number of cases the petitioner is a non-operating street railroad company, that is to say, a company which has leased its lines or has consolidated with another company. In all such cases a sale of the company's franchise could be easily accomplished, and bidders would be numerous, for the reason that the property sold would be rented property, and the purchaser would be only to the trouble of collecting the rent. In other cases, the petitioners are actually engaged in operating under their franchises, and the purchasers would be compelled to continue operations. Nevertheless sales in all such cases are entirely feasible."

Corporation Counsel Ellison said last night that he had not received the Attorney General's letter. He declared that the instructions contained in the letter would affect all the corporations holding city franchises, for these have not paid their franchise taxes since the Franchise Tax law was passed in the administration of Gov. Roosevelt.

"The New York City Railroad Company is the worst offender, owing the city about $10,000,000," said Mr. Ellison. "But it is the first of all the corporations that has come forward and offered to make a settlement. A week or ten days ago it offered $1,500,000 on account, and this, of course, I accepted.

"Under the la— we have the power to sell the franchises of the companies that do not pay their franchise taxes. We have this power, just as a tax-collector has the power to sell the real or personal property of a delinquent taxpayer."

TOLL GATES FOR BROADWAY.

Cuvillier Repudiates the Proposition, Which Bears His Name.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Venice in the day of her ancient glory had the "Lion's Mouth" which grew into high favor with the local Knockers' Club. A somewhat similar institution exists in the Assembly here, taking the form of a box in which may be dropped the bills and petitions of members. Now Assemblyman Cuvillier has announced that he will introduce a resolution for the abolition of the bill box. In the last few days it has yielded up a small crop of bills which have convulsed the grave Assembly of legislators, all bearing the name of Mr. Cuvillier as sponsor.

A few days ago a bill came out of the box purporting to be introduced by him, providing for a closed season on frogs, which he took as a practical joke. At to-day's session another was read by the Clerk, providing for the erection of turnstiles and tollgates "at each and every intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street," at which a toll of 30 cents shall be imposed upon "each person, vehicle, or steeple-climber butting or attempting to butt through," except "policemen on foot or walking, small funerals, booze buggies, cows, chorus girls, and confidence men." It provides that "this act shall take effect in a few minutes, and shall be immune from all interference by the Governor, the Anti-Saloon League, the Sons of Temperance, the Fathers and Mothers of the Revolution, and the Little Sisters of the Poor."

As soon as the title was read Assemblyman Cuvillier jumped to his feet and protested that he was neither the author nor the introducer of such a revolutionary measure. The Speaker calmed him for the moment by stating that the bill would not go on the record. As soon as the session adjourned he started on the trail of the villain, and he is looking for him yet.

When he learned this evening that a bill was about to be introduced in his name making it unlawful to anchor airships to church steeples during service hours, he announced that he would introduce a resolution Monday evening for the abolition of the Assembly bill box.

SPLIT IN LAND BOARD.

The Murphy-Conners Candidates for Appraisers Are Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Three State Land Appraisers were elected to-day by the State Land Board, composed of all the elective State officers except the Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly. Jacob Gerling of Rochester, John M. Fitzgerald of Sacket's Harbor, and Matthew H Hoover of Lockport were the three appointees.

Hoover, an Independence League man, was elected unanimously. The board split on the other two—Chanler, Skene, Jackson, and Hauser voted together, and Glynn, Whalen, and Wadsworth opposed them. Daniel Gray of Syracuse and Frank Keough of Rochester were the candidates supported by the minority, who pleaded for labor union interests. Controller Glynn pointed out that Gerling and Fitzgerald were State Committeemen, and that such appointments were distasteful to the people.

The election of Gerling and Fitzgerald is regarded as a victory for the Murphy-Conners faction.

BURIED IN TONS OF COAL.

Prompt Work Saves a Laborer from Suffocation.

Patrick McGovern of 27 Manhattan Street was saved from being suffocated under a hundred tons of buckwheat coal in the pockets of Robert Gordon & Son, North River and 134th Street, yesterday by quick work on the part of Supt. Joseph Gorman and the yard gang.

McGovern had gone to the top of the bucket to start the coal flowing down to the chutes by knocking out the snow and ice that had gathered there. In stamping on the frozen surface he used too much strength and was drawn into the fast-shifting coal.

Supt Gorman, who has been through such experiences himself, opened up every one of the vents, and after almost all of the coal had shot out of the pocket, McGovern's body came through.

He quickly revived and a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital found that there was no bones broken.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSSES' DEFIANCE VOICED BY BARNES

Albany Leader's Reply to Hughes in Early Morning Stirs Albany.

BALLOT BOX HIS GUIDE

Declares That the Governor Should Be Loyal to the Men Who Elected Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—After midnight events at the annual dinner of the Republican organization of this county, of which William Barnes, Jr., is the boss, are the talk of the capital to-night. The real opinion of the bosses regarding the Hughes idea had been adequately voiced by Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Hughes had asked for the support of the Republican organization in his efforts to give the State a clean administration, and had declared that graft must be stamped out and appointments be based on merit instead of party affiliations. Mr. Barnes in the early hours of the morning took a different view of the situation. He was so frank that he caused his speech to be expurgated before he permitted it to go into his own paper. In many quarters his remarks are looked upon as the opening of the fight between Gov. Hughes and the bosses.

Mr. Barnes's remarks were received with greater applause than that which followed the speech of Mr. Hughes. Some legislators present of the machine kind took no pains to conceal their pleasure at his frankness.

"It is my regret that in view of the distressing circumstances attending Jean Burnett's death Gov. Hughes is not here now," he said. "It had been my intention to call his attention publicly here to a few things connected with the recent campaign and the efforts made in behalf of him and the other candidates upon the Republican State ticket who is in this county received the same or larger majorities [Cheers.]

"It is the intention of this organization to support Gov. Hughes in all of his public policies and in all the efforts by which he is endeavoring to better conditions in this State, but it is not up to him to fail to remember what was done for him in those days in last October when you stood up, and through your efforts gave him in this City of Albany the greatest Republican plurality ever given to a Republican candidate for a State or National office. [Loud applause.]

"Gentlemen, we have been banded together for over fifteen years. But we have suddenly developed a new rule regarding public opinion. I do not care anything about that sort of public opinion that comes to me on the street and says, so and so is the case, and so and so must be done. I say, come to the ballot box."

Mr. Barnes wound up with a glowing tribute to Speaker Wadsworth, who has been behind most of the opposition to Gov. Hughes that has developed in the Legislature.

Gov. Hughes was asked this evening if he had read the Barnes speech. He said he had. When asked whether he would say anything about it, he replied with a smile:

"Oh no, I have nothing to say about it at all."

It is known that the Governor philosophically takes the ground that Mr. Barnes was not attacking him, and had as much right to give his views on politics at 1:30 in the morning as the Governor had to give his before midnight.

GIRL WHIPS DR. SCHNAIER.

Dentist's Troubles with Landlady Again Take Him to Court.

The troubles of Dr. Jacob Schnaier, dentist, who occupies the first floor of 664 Lexington Avenue, and the owner of the property, have broken out again. Yesterday, after a battle in which Dr. Schnaier was routed by Agnes Fox, a servant armed with a whip, the combatants went to the Yorkville Court.

A year and a half ago the doctor took a five-year-lease of the property at a rental of $50 a month. He alleges that after the lease was signed the owner thought the rent too

2 WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Husband and Father Mortally Burned Trying to Extinguish Blaze.

Mrs. Mary Regan, 62 years old, and her daughter, Nellie, 31 years old, were burned to death yesterday afternoon in their home at 65 Taylor Street, Williamsbury, while the husband of Mrs. Regan, Peter, was mortally burned while trying to save them.

Regan is 66 years old and is a watchman. He was sleeping in his home on the second floor yesterday afternoon, when his daughter began to prepare his supper. Miss Regan had been drying her hair, which was hanging down her back. While leaning over the kitchen stove some of her hair caught fire. Instantly she was in a blaze. Her screams brought her mother, who was soon ablaze herself. They tried to help each other, and their screams awakened Regan, who tried to wrap the bedclothing around his wife and daughter, but his own clothing took fire.

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L. H. Warner, A. M., Ph. G., M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. In a paper entitled "The Treatment of Gout, Uric Acid Diathesis and super-induced Cystitis in the cases of two idiosyncratic Patients," gives full clinical notes of these interesting cases, and in a lecture before the recent meeting of the Alabama Medical Association showed stereopticon views of the blood and urine of these patients in different stages of improvement. He says: "My former good results from the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in cases of Rheumatism due to Uric Acid intoxication led me to suggest this agent to my patients. The use of nitrogenous foods was restricted and a full half gallon of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** per day was ordered to be taken. I was more than surprised at the amount of Uric Acid eliminated with each urination, and three weeks from the beginning of treatment not a trace of the former cystitis existed, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as the only medication used, and in four months, with an increase of 5% Hæmoglobin, 200,000 red cells and a normal count of white cells, while the urine appears without any pathological factors. These cases fully demonstrate the value of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as a solvent of Uric Acid and a valuable therapeutic agent in the treatment of Gout."

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BLAME FOR WRECK NOT YET PLACED

Vice President Smith Suggests That It Is Up to the Experts.

THAT BOARD DISBANDED

Witness Says Speed of Engines Is Limited Only by the Train Schedules.

In its long search for the cause of the wreck of the White Plains express on Feb. 16, the State Railroad Commission succeeded yesterday in finding an official of the New York Central Railroad who had an opinion on the question. He was A. H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager.

Grasping eagerly for that information, Job E. Hedges, who represents Gov. Hughes at the inquiry, asked Mr. Smith to express his opinion. At that point A. H. Harris, general counsel for the road, interrupted to tell the commission that arrangements had been made to take the members to the scene of the wreck and permit them to examine the locomotives and cars.

The Commissioners agreed to go, and then Mr. Hedges reverted to his important question, but Mr. Smith said he thought he would be better understood after the Commissioners had made their personal investigation of the physical conditions.

There the quest ended until Monday, when the hearing will be resumed.

Testimony given previously appeared on its face to indicate that General Manager Smith was the person responsible for the condition of the track at the point where the wreck occurred. When he had finished testifying yesterday it wasn't so clear that such was the case.

He said that he had charge of the construction of betterments along the line and that the Harlem Division was under his jurisdiction. The rails at the site of the accident had been put in in 1902, he said, but some of them might have been replaced without his knowledge.

"If the track was up to the standard for steam operation," said Mr. Hedges, "was it fit for electric operation?"

"Yes," said Mr. Smith. "If the track was not fit for electric operation, an electric engine should not have been sent down to operate, because the track was in existence and had been for years; the foundation was there, Sir."

"That is," said Mr. Hedges, "your thought is that experimentation should have been made and passed upon by the special commission charged with developing this plan of electricity?"

"Yes."

"That is," continued Mr. Hedges, "it was their duty not only to devise a plan for propelling a locomotive or multiple car by electricity, but to have the responsibility of investigation as to the effect of those things upon the rails?"

"The track there and all the conditions were the same," responded the witness. "I have no doubt that the gentlemen believed it would be safe to carry electric locomotives. That is the assumption."

This testimony seemed to put it up to the Electric Traction Commission which planned and supervised the installation of the electric service on the road. That commission had disbanded, and some of its members have taken places with other railroads.

There was a long discussion of the subject of speed. In answering questions asked by Mr. Hedges, Mr. Smith said that if the track was clear, and no orders to the contrary had been given, the engineer could go as fast as he wanted to, provided he did not run ahead of his schedule.

After the adjournment the Commissioners went in a special train to the scene of the wreck and to Melrose, where the wreckage had been preserved.

The Coroner's inquest will be resumed to-day.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

One Engine Partly Derailed, but No One Seriously Hurt.

Two trains of the Erie Railroad collided head-on early yesterday morning at the Spring Valley (N. Y.) station, where there is a single track and a siding. One, which

POLICE HELD FOR GRAFTING.

Arrest of Five Members of Brooklyn Force Follows Indictments.

Five plain-clothes men of the Brooklyn Police Department were arrested last night on bench warrants, charging them with extortion as the result of an investigation of the February Grand Jury into charges that saloon keepers of Brooklyn have been paying graft to the police.

The men arrested were Michael Hynes, 37 years old, of 724 Sackett Street, attached to the Hamilton Avenue Station; John J. Murphy, 35 years old, of 479 Eleventh Street, and Peter McGlone, 33 years old, of 417 Ninety-first Street, both of the Coney Island Station; Charles Matthews, 35 years old, of 11 Lawrence Avenue, and William B. Hotton, 43 years old, of 334 Fifty-sixth Street, both attached to the Flatbush Station.

When the Grand Jury had completed its work for the month District Attorney John F. Clarke called up Second Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe on the telephone late yesterday afternoon and told him that indictments had been found against the five men. The District Attorney told the Commissioner to have the men at Police Headquarters as soon as they reported at their stations.

A few hours before the arrest of the five several policemen, who had been called before the Grand Jury, said the department would be whitewashed. News of the arrests came as a decided shock to the force.

The investigation which resulted in the indictments and the arrests began two weeks ago, when District Attorney Clarke received a letter, supposedly from a saloon keeper in East New York, telling of grafting on the part of the plain clothes men in that section. The District Attorney turned the letter over to the Grand Jury.

The five plain-clothes men arrested will be taken before County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, in the Criminal Branch of the County Court, to-day to answer to the indictments.

SPOUTS AROUND THE MAINE.

Fine Tale of Twirling Sea Dervishes Comes In from the Briny.

The Atlantic Transport liner Maine brought in a tale yesterday of nearly losing her way in a forest of waterspouts off Nantucket on Tuesday.

The Maine comes from London. The story of the waterspouts she dodged is verified by the ship's log and certified to from skipper to cabin boy. According to one authority there were twenty-seven, but this number grew on the way from bridge to stokehole, until there were said to have been hundreds of the spouts, all dancing around the vessel.

She was near the Grand Banks when the first waterspout came cavorting along. It was a slim affair, described by some of the officers as a pipe stem, and as it whirled along afar it attracted little attention. There was an interval and then along came another. It had been blowing a gale for forty-eight hours, and though the weather was cold, the water of the Gulf Stream was fairly warm, with the result that the sea fairly steamed.

The second spout arrived soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was followed by another, and after that the ship's officers became interested. Even the galley was deserted while the cooks crowded to the rail to watch the strange procession of waterspouts which began to play about the steamer.

Though most of them were small ones, and they did not come very near the vessel that night, Capt. Prager put an extra watch on duty.

Morning came, and with the dawn came more spouts. They were more menacing than on the day before. Once in a while one would break and fall into the sea. Immediately the water would be sucked upward again, and in place of the broken twirler perhaps two or three new ones would be sporting about the vessel. Some large fellows came too close for comfort.

"Once," said Mr. Mixon, second officer, who looks after the meteorological reports, "one raced down upon us. It was one of the large ones, but fortunately it broke when seventy-five feet astern."

All this time the Maine kept on her course, her screw kicking up the sea astern and her bow breasting waves which at times broke inboard. She moved to the accompaniment of the gale, attended by the whirling dervishes of the sea.

"It was a case of spouts to right of us, spouts to left of us," said one of the engineers, "and you might say it was spouts in front of us and spouts behind us as well. I never saw so many of the blooming things."

When dusk began to creep over the water there was no let up in the procession of waterspouts. They seemed to be everywhere. There were still twenty, may be fifty—no, may be hundreds—of them meandering about to make trouble for honest skippers. Night fell with the Maine still dodging them, and in the darkness they all danced over the

FAMOUS TROTTERS MAY BE MATCHED

Sweet Marie and Major Delmar to Meet at the Empire City Race Track.

WAIT FOR MR. BILLINGS

Owner of Champion Gelding Is Expected to Consent—New Track Planned.

One of the greatest trotting meetings ever held in New York will probably take place at the Empire City Track near Yonkers in the Fall. George W. Grote, President of the New York Driving Club, has nearly completed arrangements for a match race between E. T. Stotesbury's Sweet Marie, 2:03¾, and C. K. G. Billings's Major Delmar, 1:59¾, to be decided at the meeting of the New York Driving Club. The announcement of the prospective match race was made by President Grote, at the annual beefsteak dinner of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held last night at Shanley's, Forty-second Street and Broadway.

The announcement came as a big surprise to the two hundred horsemen who were present. Mr. Grote, who represented the New York Driving Club, made the official announcement that he had secured the promise of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia to start the famous trotting mare, Sweet Marie, against Major Delmar in the light harness meeting of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City Track next Fall. While the consent of C. K. G. Billings, the owner of Major Delmar, had not been secured, Mr. Grote said that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Billings would consent to start his famous gelding against Sweet Marie, and an official announcement of the match would probably be forthcoming within the next two weeks.

Another interesting announcement was the fact that the light-harness horsemen are working for a half-mile track in Van Cortlandt Park, with every prospect of securing it. The application of President James Butler of the Empire City Club for running dates has awakened the horsemen to the necessity of a track in the vicinity of New York for matinée race meetings. The location of the proposed track has already been decided upon, and the plans for the track and clubhouse will be drawn up and submitted to the Board of Aldermen for its approval. It is intended to hold weekly meetings at the track and throw them open to the public. The Road Drivers' Association pledged its support to the project, and the two organizations will appoint committees to arrange the necessary details.

With the half-mile track built for trotting and pacing meetings, no change will be made in the Speedway matinées, which will be held annually independent of the proposed track in Van Cortlandt Park. The announcement, however, marks a new era in the light-harness sport in New York, as it makes the horsemen entirely independent of the Empire City track.

The dinner last night attracted many of the leading light-harness drivers in New York City. Among those present were: President Andrew Crawford, A. H. Cosden, Thomas G. Hinds, George A. Coleman, Dr. H. D. Gill, Charles S. Rice, Edward J. La Place, George H. Huber, William J. Scott, former State Senator W. J. Plunkett, George W. Grote, Joseph F. Gibbons, Lewis W. Boynton, Dr. F. H. Flagge, Elmer Stevens, L. Ottinger, W. J. Cahill, Fred Wright, Philip Helpenhausen, Paul Dana, Prof. W. Robinson, and George L. Buckmaster.

President Andrew Crawford made an appeal to increase the membership of the Road Rrivers' Association, and addresses were made by Paul Dana, Dr. H. D. Gill, George A. Coleman, A. H. Cosden, E. J. La Place, Charles S. Rice, George W Grote, and Prof. W. Robinson.

GARFIELD BUILDING SOLD.

A. A. Low Disposes of Brooklyn Property for About $1,000,000.

The Garfield Building, at the northwest corner of Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday by A. A. Low for a price said to be close to $1,000,000. The building was erected in 1881 by A. A. Low, Sr., father of ex-Mayor Seth Low. It is seven stories high, and at the time it was built was the largest office building in Brooklyn. It occupies a plot 100 feet by 138.8 feet. The name of the purchaser was not given.

On the death of the elder Low, the Garfield Building became the property of A. A. Low, Jr., while the adjoining plot, on which the Temple Bar Building now stands, was the share of ex-Mayor Low.

NEW LAW FOR BLACK HAND.

Judges Want to Increase the Blackmail Penalty to Twenty Years.

The Judges of General Sessions are earnestly considering the advisability of appealing to the Legislature to enact a law making twenty years' imprisonment the penalty for blackmail accomplished by threats against the life of the victim. In this State at the present time the maximum penalty is five years.

This fact developed yesterday in General Sessions when Judge O'Sullivan sentenced Cologero Tramantano and Antonio Sperazzo to Sing Sing for terms of not less than a year and a half nor more than two years and a half. Sperazzo had been convicted of carrying concealed weapons and Tramantano for extortion.

The men had sent Black Hand letters to Ciro Bivonio, a grocer at 502 First Avenue, demanding $1,000. When the money was not forthcoming after repeated demands, a bomb was exploded one night in the alleyway beside Bivonio's store. The grocer reported the outrage to the police and under their direction met the men and paid the money in marked bills. Detectives who had been in hiding arrested them.

In sentencing the men Judge O'Sullivan said:

"It seems that the crime here involved is of a character which has, on several occasions of late, manifested itself so violently as to shock the community and to call for some particular expression from the court.

"I have been in the habit of giving brief punishments myself. I regret, however, that the penalty for extortion is not of a severer character—I mean extortion which is accomplished by threats against the life of the victim. In this State it is only five years. This man is convicted of an attempt to commit that crime, and, therefore, the most that can be given him is two years and a half. It being his first offense his sentence must be an indeterminate one. The sentence of the court is that you, Tramantano, be confined in State Prison for a period of time not less than one year and a half and not more than two years and a half."

$25,000 Fire at C. B. Dillingham's.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Fire destroyed the barns on the estate of Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, in Purchase, near here, last night, and incidentally burned up ten wagons, two horses, farming machinery, several valuable dogs, and the hennery. The kennels, containing dogs worth many thousands of dollars, were saved by the firemen. The loss is $25,000.

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Madden Buys Famous Brood Mare.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 28.—John E. Madden to-day bought of Senator J. W. Bailey the seventeen-year-old brood mare Silicon, 2:18½, by Wilton, 2:19¼, dam Silhouette by Hambrino. Silicon is the dam of the Futurity winner of last season, Silliko, belonging to Madden, and Mohides, a Futurity candidate this season, also the property of Madden. The price was private.

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IT MAY BE SENATOR KNOX.

The Republican Party is not so poor in statesmanship that its choice of a candidate next year need be limited to one man, or to any two or three. It has several men of Presidential amplitude. The renomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT is probably expected by some millions of his fellow-citizens; they look to see the convention run away with its leaders and take Mr. ROOSEVELT in spite of his disclaimers. That may be, but he is by no means the only one who can qualify. There is Mr. TAFT, who enjoys the confidence and the respect of the entire country, who has in recent years put his hand to many tasks, and to none that he did not perform well; his judgment is sound, his ability has been abundantly demonstrated, and his industry is prodigious. The friends of Vice President FAIRBANKS insist that he is in the field, but the mystery that surrounds his campaign for the nomination, if he is making a campaign, baffles serious appraisal of his chances. Mr. SHAW aspires, but Mr. SHAW is coming to New York to become the head of a trust company—not exactly a coign of vantage, as the writers of an elder day would have put it, to spring or slide into the Presidential arena. Representative BURKE of Pittsburg adds another name to the list, the distinguished name of PHILANDER C. KNOX, ex-Attorney General and present Senator.

"You ask whence comes our candidate," said Mr. CONKLING in presenting Gen. GRANT'S name to the Convention in 1880; "we reply, from Appomattox." It was at a banquet given by Representative DEEMER to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress that Mr. BURKE presented the name of Senator KNOX as the Keystone candidate. "Seven million Americans boast that Pennsylvania is their home," said he; "the State is the mightiest industrial factor in the Union." It offers to the consideration of the country "the man who made ROOSEVELT'S successful Administration possible," and "he is Pennsylvania's choice."

Mr. KNOX, responding to this language of compliment, modestly refused to see in it anything more than the friendliness of his friends. There is something more—a great deal more. There are few men in the country, very few, who would administer the office of President with higher wisdom or with more steadiness and safety than Mr. KNOX. With the exception of the present Secretary of State, who possesses the Presidential qualification in equal, perhaps in higher, measure, there is no Republican eligible to that office who would more fully command the confidence of conservative men, which is to say, the confidence of the country. Pennsylvania's candidate will receive attention, not because of Mr. BURKE'S eulogy, not because he is thought to have made a substantial contribution to the success of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but because of his own standing, his achievements, and the capacity, sound judgment, and the ripe wisdom he has exhibited in his public career, notably in the Senate, during the last three years. For our part we turn from Mr. BURKE'S tribute to the more convincing testimony to fitness given by Senator KNOX himself, who in the debate upon the resolution to deprive Mr. SMOOT of his seat, made these observations:

> The perfection of human liberty under law will only be attained under the American Constitution when each of the dual sovereignties within its sphere exerts its powers to the utmost limits for the public weal; when the States and the artificial bodies they have created cease to deny and resist the rightful and full exercise of the National power over National affairs; when there are no attempts to encroach upon the undeniable reserved powers of the States for the aggrandizement of National power; when the people discriminate between the wise policies designed to meet the imperative needs of modern conditions and demagogic assaults upon the foundations of the Republic for political and personal purposes; when the people shall not be vexed by unnecessary legislation about their daily affairs and normal conditions are undisturbed by ceaseless agitations—agitations fomented by ignorance and insincerity and misrepresenting those just and constitutional policies of the time which had a due beginning, have a reason for their existence, and shall have a due ending when their work is accomplished.

And again:

> I know no tenet in the new propaganda of Constitutional construction that begins to contain the danger to our country involved in the contention that a Senator of the United States may be deprived of his seat whenever the majority of the Senate concludes that there are doctrines taught, or which have been taught, in the past by some church organization to which he belongs, which that majority believes to be, or to have been, dangerous.

There is sanity and steadiness in every sentence. The Senator's words are wise, spoken at any time since the foundation of the Government they would have been wise, and the quality of wisdom will not depart from them, however much men under unsafe guidance may depart from the Constitutional principles they inculcate. Like the Monroe Doctrine, as Mr. CLEVELAND conceives it, "they are applicable to every stage of our National existence." They have, moreover, the virtue of timeliness. In periods of excitement and rash adventure the statesman who can speak such words of counsel establishes his title to public confidence. The ear of the country should be bent to catch his utterances, and its mind should ponder them.

Mr. BURKE'S presentation of the name of Senator KNOX seems to us to illustrate admirably the working of the law of natural selection in a political organism. It is the theory of the republican form of government that the people will honor and trust their best and wisest men.

CHURCH AND STATE IN RUSSIA.

A curious and interesting publication, or bulletin, called the "Correspondance Russe" is periodically issued by the Russian revolutionists. Many of its statements are so ex parte and unverifiable that one prefers to withhold comment upon them until they are in more tangible shape to receive it. But a document in a late issue one cannot easily suspect of fabrication, purporting as it does to be the text of a circular issued last December by the consistory of Samara of the Orthodox Church.

This document seems to verify itself. It exhorts the "popes," or parish priests, to busy themselves with the elections then pending to the Duma. It tells them to impress upon their flocks the duty of electing the greatest possible number of the clergy "who enjoy the confidence of their colleagues and not of the enemies of religion." It enjoins upon them to precede the electoral meetings by Te Deums, and to take advantage of the occasion to impress upon the electors that a Duma formed by the enemies of the Holy Church and the throne would be very harmful to the Russian people. Finally it is particularly recommended to the clergy, "while menacing the electors with the wrath of God," to warn both them and their elected representatives "against the influence of bad men who will seek to persuade them that such or such an idea will be sustained by a great majority," and to act by themselves, "imitating the courage of the holy apostles and the martyrs of old time who have suffered for Christian truth."

Evidently, if electors and elected heeded these counsels, anything like organized opposition to the wishes of the autocracy and its Ministry would be hopeless. The Duma would simply have the function of registering imperial ukases. This is not the first notice by many that we have had that the Russian Church was simply the handmaid of the autocracy. POBIEDONOSTSEFF, late Procurator of the Holy Synod, resigned in disgust, fine old fanatic that he was, when the Czar issued the famous October manifesto, thus showing himself "more royalist than the King," more autocratist than the Czar. But of all the expressions of abject servility to the autocracy on the part of the Church this circular is perhaps the most naïve. It is a notification, which has its pathetic aspect, that a Russian who really desires the reform and modernization of his country must fight the Church as well as the State.

THE KAISER'S TRAVELS.

"Whenever I travel, there's trouble," once remarked with glee the German Emperor. And yet he has already announced his intention of traveling this Spring. The announcement would send a shiver through the Chancelleries, no doubt, if the Chancelleries were not already aware that the Kaiser had troubles of his own at home. Moreover, there is now no looming question, such as that of Morocco was before it was settled by no means in his sense or to his satisfaction.

The truth is beginning to be manifest that the Emperor's victory over the Socialists, if not Pyrrhic, was at least incomplete. Upon the Clerical Centre the elections have made no sensible impression. Under the parliamentary system of government by a combination or "bloc" of groups and not by a party majority, no trustworthy majority can be formed in the Reichstag which does not include the Centre, to whose 105 votes are to be added the 20 votes of the "particularists" of Poland and Alsace. To form a combination against this permanent "bloc" would require concessions to other groups which the Government is not willing to make. Hence the curious tone of wheedling alternating with scolding which the Imperial Chancellor has been directing to the Clerical Centre.

It is highly unlikely that Prince VON BUELOW'S appeal will succeed. The Centre is inflexibly opposed to the naval expansion and the colonial expansion which are the two chief items in the imperial programme of German expansion in general. It is so much opposed to the latter that, in order to defeat it, it struck hands, in the last Reichstag, with the Socialist group with which of all groups it seems to have least in common. In the present Reichstag, it has fresh grievances of its own. The German Navy League, said to have been founded in 1899, but, in fact, the successor of the Prussian Navy League, which exerted so much influence back in the sixties, and in the Schleswig-Holstein "robber raid" on Denmark, which resulted in the acquisition of Kiel, the German Navy League has been opposing the Centrist candidates for the present Reichstag, and conclusive evidence has been adduced that in this opposition the League has been enjoying direct subvention from the Government. The opposition of the Centrists to the Government is inevitably so much intensified by this evidence that the appeal of Prince VON BUELOW falls upon ears supranormally deaf.

In this situation it appears that the Kaiser would do well to postpone his "Spring hunting" and to pay strict attention to the situation that confronts him at home.

THE WAY TO REDUCE RATES.

At the last meeting of the Central Federated Union it resolved that whereas its members rode much to Coney Island, and whereas the fares were more than they liked to pay, therefore the Legislature should reduce the fares. That is what may be called the simple way, and is highly recommended to all who lay hold of the prickly railway question. The Central Federated Union knows how to get a hand from the galleries, and its procedure may be highly recommended to the sundry Legislatures now on the point of enacting that the railways shall furnish 2½ or 3 cents' worth of service for 2 cents.

The manner of the Central Federated Union also promises much relief to those now engaged in the effort to establish some sort of relation between railway capitalization and rates, with the idea in the background that rates are to be reduced, and a reason must be found. It is a mistake to bother about the reason. The President knows this, for he has abandoned his intention to write a letter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission upon the subject, for the reason, as stated from Washington, that he "found it difficult to express his exact position upon the subject." We do not know how he came by his revised frame of mind. Perhaps he had been reading the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has declared that the value of the service rendered is no fair a basis for calculating charges as the cost of the service; and that the reasonableness of a rate may depend upon other and broader considerations than either cost or value. The commission arrived at this view from consideration of the problem as a whole, including the relations of the several railways to each other, and of the community to them all. It is true that the Supreme Court has declared that a fair return to capital actually expended is all that any railway has a right to exact from the community, and that is the law in any specific case. But what would be the result if the railways generally must reduce rates? Students of the question are invited to refresh their recollection of the previous era of Grangerite reductions of rates and cutthroat competition. The railways were not the only concerns that went into bankruptcy.

Senator ELKINS has made a report showing again that railways are constantly reducing rates, although they are increasing their capitalization. The increase of capitalization has a direct relation to carrying more tons to the car, and more cars to the locomotive, enabling the transportation of more tons at less cost. This advantage railways share with the public. Senator ELKINS reports that between 1870 and 1904 freight rates averaged a decline of 58.71 per cent., and passenger rates declined 16 per cent. In the aggregate the railways received in 1904 $2,000,000,000 less than they would have received for the same service if reckoned upon the basis of 1870. And yet the increased capitalization is 4.74 per cent. below the commercial value of the railways as estimated by the Census Bureau, and the "increase of 5.31 per cent. in capitalization shows a decided tendency toward more careful methods of financing these properties." The Senator appends a comparison of rates here and abroad, the charge here ranging from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of foreign rates, the American reduction being about double foreign reduction on an average.

Even the Central Federated Union could not use such facts as a basis for an agitation for compulsory reduction of rates. When capitalization and charges are both moderate, when such profits as are notorious are due to the American genius for organization and operation rather than to extortion, when capitalization as a factor in cost is put at about 20 per cent. of all the elements involved, then the entire campaign seems to rest upon a basis in reason comparable to that for the reduction of Coney Island fares. On the whole the best way to reduce rates is to reduce them, and not to argue about it. If it must be done, the Central Federated Union's way is the right way.

No one can convince me that he is a loyal Republican, with the interests of the party at heart, who will misuse official position or will be content with anything short of the best service to the people.—Gov. HUGHES at the Albany County Dinner.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., his adjutant, BENDER, and the "regulars" listened intently. While the Governor remained in the banquet hall they communed inwardly. After the Man Downstairs was well out of earshot, however, Mr. BARNES sprang to his feet and [illegible] pressed his pent emotions. The Governor's new-found friends among the Democratic papers in New York City "will not stand, in the year 1908, where you stand," he shouted. The question Mr. BARNES ignored, but which he will yet seriously ponder, is whether in 1908 the machine shall stand with the Governor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Men and Women Teachers.

Whether the 600 women school teachers did or did not advance, by their visit to Albany, the cause which they have formulated in the pretty phrase, "Equal pay for equal work," is something that time will tell—perhaps. Should the McCarren bill pass, no doubt the women will ascribe the result to the influence they brought to bear at the Capitol by numbers and personal appeals, but this will not be quite certain, for there is a difference sometimes between "afterward" and "because"—as was noted longer ago than recently.

Our own impression is that the bill will pass, if it does pass, less on account of the arguments made in its favor than on account of those made by its opponents. The latter are just about as bad as they could possibly be. Take, for instance, the one upon which the Board of Education places most emphasis—the argument that, whatever may be the relative efficiency of men and women teachers, the city cannot afford to pay the many women as much as it pays the few men. That, with all due respect to the members of the board, is utter nonsense. What the city cannot afford is to be guilty of admitted, or even of suspected injustice, and if the women earn, everything considered, as much as the men—that is, if they give equal service in the same positions—they surely ought to get as much, and they surely will get it in time. The plea, said to have been made by some of the men teachers, that if the women were paid more than a bare living wage they would not marry, is too contemptible for discussion in parliamentary language, and therefore we will not take it up.

But there is one fundamental question that really should be carefully presented and intelligently settled: Does the woman teacher, in a given position, earn as much, by doing as much and by doing it as well, as the man teacher in that position? That is the problem, and it is not to be solved by pointing to special and exceptional cases where particularly competent women are rendering better service than particularly incompetent men. It would probably be admitted—certainly it is true—that highest efficiency in teaching, as in cooking and poetry and sewing and warfare and practically every other active occupation, is confined to men. Highest efficiency is rare, however, and in all lines we must make the best of something less. That alone is what brings men and women into competition, industrial and other, and the thing to be determined is whether the average man is a better teacher than the average woman. The current theory proclaims that he is and gives him a better salary for many and complex reasons, some of them pretty dubious. The question is one of fact, not of sentiment, and the interests of the schools, not those of the teachers, should be decisive.

But even if the women are as competent as the men, why must their salaries be raised to equal the salaries now paid to men? Justice would be attained by dividing the total present excess of the one over the other equally between the two.

Streets Sadly Neglected.

Fierce and frequent complaints are reaching us in regard to the condition of the streets and avenues bounding the site of the new Pennsylvania station. Everybody knows that a great work of excavation and construction like this must be attended by a certain amount of public inconvenience. That lesson was long since learned by New Yorkers, and they are, if anything, too patient in the endurance of such woes and too charitable in their admissions as to the amount of inconvenience that is necessarily incidental to urban changes and improvements. During the building of the Subway they suffered long and were still—for the most part—and they always let contractors use the streets for storage purposes to a degree that excites the wonder in the visitor from other cities.

Conditions around what is to be the Pennsylvania station, however, they hold to be really too bad, really too prolonged, and really beyond excuse. The old pavements of these streets long since disappeared and were replaced by heavy planking, beneath which the excavators toil or run their cars. That is well, or well enough, but what is not well at all is the fact that these temporary or substitute pavements have been allowed to fall into serious disrepair, so that traffic over them is both difficult and dangerous. There is no necessity about this; it is simply and obviously due either to a gross indifference to public rights or to a form of economy that deserves a characterization equally severe.

Not a little of the responsibility for this state of affairs rests upon the municipal authorities, some of whom are not attending to their duties. The contractor is by nature a creature who will stand a good deal of watching. He never thinks of anything except his work and his profits, and his natural inclination is to decrease the former and increase the latter as much as he can. But we have official guardians of our streets to curb the contractor's inclinations, and when they do not do so it is to wonder whether they are incompetent, negligent, or—what?

Defending the Indefensible.

Using all its ingenuity, The Providence Journal has evolved a defense for the Captain of the Larchmont. Curiously enough, it presents this defense without mentioning his name. Having puzzled long over this omission, which is a strange one, considering that only the Captain has been criticised, it suddenly occurred to us that The Journal's task was much lightened by the assumption that an equal responsibility rested on the Captain, his subordinate officers, and the crew, and that if it could show that, taking them all together, they did about all the conditions permitted, the weight of blame would be lightened.

As this assumption is wholly fa s, we do not feel compelled to ascribe any weight to The Journal's assertion that, whether or not "the personnel of the steamer" was courageous or well disciplined, the vessel sank so quickly that they had no chance to display these qualities or their lack. That is simply untrue. The sinking of the Larchmont did follow the collision within a few minutes, but there was nothing in that to justify the Captain in devoting all his attention to the launching of what he called "his own boat" and nothing to excuse him for leaving more than thirty passengers, many of them women, on the deck behind him when he went. This was not the etiquette of the sea; neither was it common manhood or decency. With the Captain a deserter, nothing was to be expected from the crew, and therefore nobody has thought of blaming those of them who imitated him in his flight from [illegible] duty.

LETTERS TO RUSSIA OPENED.

Government Does Not Regard the Mails as Sacred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I herewith inclose an envelope that carried a letter to ——, now in Russia. You will please examine it and see how neatly it was pasted together after it was opened and read by the Russian Government before delivery. I also call your attention to the few lines on the back of the envelope in which my friend tells that all mail comes in a similar condition.

My grievance is not against Russia. I know that Government too well to expect from it respect due the privacy and intimacy with my friend. Russia has been trampling on everything that is noble and sacred in human life, and it would not be wise to expect from a Government that is guilty of organized massacres, of suppressing freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, of sending people to the gallows because of a political conviction, an ethical behavior to a private correspondence.

It is not to Russia, but to the United States that I wish to complain. It was a registered letter, and you will see, by the stamps on the envelope, that I paid 18 cents for having this letter delivered. My contract was made with the Federal Government of this country, and it is from this country that I demand the respect due my private affairs.

It may be argued that the responsibility of this Government ceases as soon as the letter is handed over to the Post Office authorities of the other country. This may or may not be a point for international law to decide. But to our plain, practical American conception of business prudence this will hardly be a defense. When a parcel is shipped by the Wells-Fargo Express Company to a point where it has no branch the parcel will be transferred by this company to another express company, and this other express company will effect the delivery. Should the parcel come in an unsatisfactory condition the claim will not be made against the other company, but to the Wells-Fargo Company by whom it was shipped.

Following the same line of procedure, it is reasonable to expect of the United States to protect us in this matter and to make it possible for her patrons to speak to their friends without the rude and outrageous interference of Russian Buttinskies.

HYMAN STRUNSKY.

New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

The envelope accompanying Mr. Strunsky's letter had evidently been slit across the top and opened, then closed with sticking plaster. The note on the back says:

"That is the way all my letters came yesterday. They calmly opened all the letters and pasted them together again, as if it was the most proper thing in the world to do. Such a country!"

Thorough Tests Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as "R. W." has misinterpreted some of the statements made in my letter published in yours of the 23d inst., I hardly think it is worth while to continue the discussion with him. The only point at issue is a simple one: Would the pasteurization of the general milk supply be desirable? I am not aware that there are any scientific data at present available that would enable one to definitely answer this question. It is, however, one that I think could be very properly taken up by Dr. Wiley of Washington, and I would suggest that he organize another "poison squad," feeding half of its members exclusively on raw milk and the other half on the same milk pasteurized. With the little knowledge and experience I have on the matter I am quite confident that those living on a pasteurized article would before many days ask to be let off.

If Dr. "W." desires to continue the discussion my full name is at his service, and I beg you will send it to him with the request that he reciprocate. H. G. P.

New York, Feb. 25, 1907.

How the Personal Tax Fails to Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are so often told that the personal property tax is all right if it were enforced that a recent object lesson should not be overlooked.

A Virginia Grand Jury has just spent nine days examining the assessment rolls of 250 people, with the result that $50,000 worth of personal property, mostly incomes, was added to the assessment roll. This means an increased revenue of probably $800; a small return for the time wasted. The county could have got more money by putting the jurors and witnesses to sawing wood for the same length of time. Such compulsion would have been no more arbitrary than the usual methods of personal assessment, and would have added to the wealth in the State instead of merely transferring some of it from individual pockets to the public treasury.

A. C. PLEYDELL, Secretary,
New York Tax Reform Association.

New York, Feb. 26, 1907.

Transfers from Elevated to Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Topics of the Times," yesterday a keynote of most timely interest was sounded when the writer came forward in defense of the Francis bill, the object of which is to compel the elevated road and Subway to issue transfers to one another at Sixty-sixth Street, where each has a station. I fail to see what valid argument can be made against this bill and sincerely hope it will not be pigeon-holed. As stated yesterday, this transfer privilege is destined to be extended by law at no distant future, if the company does not volunteer the concession of its own accord. The people are justified in their demands. Further delay can only add to the popular prejudice in the people's minds. D. T.

New York, Feb. 27, 1907.

For the Nostrand Avenue Extension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the court has decided that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has the right to extend its route through Nostrand Avenue. I also hear through your paper and others that the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Ellison, desires to delay this great improvement.

We need this route at once. Can you not help us obtain it now, and add one more star to your crown? T. H. COX.

Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1907.

HER STATUS.

When Nature was an infant, in the early long ago,
She had no devoted parents to restrain her acts, and so
She monkeyed with the buzz-saw, or, in other words, picked up
The knack of making playthings of the chaos she'd kicked up.

At first she made a membrane, with a breath of air inside,
And watched it go a-bobbing on the ocean's salty tide;
Then by coddling it a little in her primal incubator,
She turned out the gentle bivalve and the naughty alligator.

Her play was so amusing almost any one could see
Progression humped its progress with a great celerity;
And between the primal primate and the Man she called a human,
There seemed to be a yawning, so kind Nature made a Woman.

Now there are those who doubtless have the impudence to think,
Because of her position, Woman forms the Missing Link,
But whatever were Eve's parents, and it seems she must have had 'em,
She was capable of making quite a Monkey out of Adam.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

GOODRICH FOR NAVY YARD.

Rear Admiral Commanding the Pacific Fleet is to Succeed Coghlan.

Rear Admiral Caspar Frederick Goodrich, who was recently succeeded as Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet by Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, will come to New York in the next few weeks to succeed Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, the commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

Admiral Coghlan was retired from active service two months ago, but held over as commandant of the navy yard at the request of the Navy Department. It was thought he would retain command of the yard for several months more at least, and the news of the appointment of Admiral Goodrich has somewhat surprised Admiral Coghlan's friends.

Admiral Goodrich is one of the best-known officers in the navy. He has the distinction of being the officer who directed the last naval engagement in the Spanish war, the fight at Manzanillo, Cuba. Admiral Goodrich also commanded the expedition which first drew the fire of the batteries at Santiago. On that occasion he was in charge of the work of cutting the cable connections with the besieged city.

He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Connecticut and was graduated as the first honor man of the class of '64. From 1865 to 1867 he was attached to the steam frigate Colorado, at that time the flagship of the European Squadron. During the Tel-el-Kebir expedition he was the American Naval Attaché on the staff of Viscount Wolseley.

Later he was a member of the Endicott Board of Fortifications, was the President of the Naval War College, and the gold medalist of the Naval Institute. He was commanding the Pacific fleet at the time of the San Francisco earthquake. Admiral Goodrich received his first news of the earthquake and the awful results that followed on the morning of the disaster when off the coast of Southern California, nearly 800 miles away.

The intimation of the horror came in an extraordinary manner. A wireless telegraph operator caught a stray message sent out at random from a shore station just north of San Francisco. It said that the city had been shaken into ruins; that thousands were dead, and that a great fire was raging.

Not hesitating for a moment, and without any verification of the message, which the excited operator had promptly conveyed to him, the Admiral, with characteristic decision, turned his ships toward San Francisco at full speed. His worst fears were realized on arrival, and he was able to render notable services in the period following the catastrophe.

Admiral Goodrich has a son in the navy on the cruiser Chicago of the Pacific fleet, Ensign Caspar Goodrich, who is irreverently known to his fellow-officers as "the heir apparent."

Rear Admiral Coghlan, like Admiral Goodrich, is one of the famous officers of the service. He commanded the cruiser Raleigh in the battle of Manila Bay, and has been the commandant of the Navy Yard at New York for several years. He will also be remembered as the author of the verses entitled "Hoch der Kaiser," the publication of which immediately following the Spanish war was the occasion of a great deal of comment, and which were made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between this country and Germany.

It was also stated at the navy yard yesterday that when Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, at present Commander in Chief of the Asiatic fleet, comes home to become Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington that Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, for several years Captain of the New York Navy Yard, will go to the Far East to take command of one of the divisions of the Asiatic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, who will take Admiral Brownson's place as Commander in Chief of the fleet.

EQUITABLE LIFE GROWS.

Assets Increased $4,000,000 Last Year —President Morton Re-elected.

The annual financial statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, as submitted by President Paul Morton at the annual meeting yesterday, shows total assets of $434,582,375, against $420,176,214 a year ago. In the last year the policy holders received 80 per cent. of every dollar disbursed by the society, which is a reduction of about one-third in the relation of the expense of administration to total disbursements. President Morton said in his report that he expects to still further reduce the proportion. How considerable this saving to the policy holders has been since the new administration took hold is seen in comparison with the figures for 1904, when 29.6 per cent. of the money expended by the society went for expenses and taxes, and only 70.4 per cent. went to the policy holders.

In 1905 policy holders received 74.65 per cent., and 25.35 was expended for all other purposes

The total outstanding insurance on Dec. 31 last was $1,376,676,369, and the insurance issued revived and increased during the year, amounted to $88,078,677.

The society's income from interest and rents was $1,909,373.39 greater in 1906 than in 1905. The average rate of interest yielded by the society's investments was 3.90 per cent. in 1904, 4.03 per cent. in 1905, and 4.26 per cent. in 1906.

The net decrease in expenses for 1906, exclusive of agents' commissions, in which there was naturally a large saving, was $1,251,032.01.

President Paul Morton and all of the retiring officers were re-elected, with the exception of two Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, and Controller, to which offices the following were elected: W. A. Day, Vice President; George T. Wilson, Second Vice President; C. E. Phelps, Treasurer, and Gerald R. Brown, Controller.

NEW SUNDAY SELLING RULE.

Special Sessions Decision May Force a Change in Legal Blanks.

In dismissing the case against Charles Speroni, charged by the District Attorney with selling liquor to a policeman on Sunday, the Justices of Special Sessions handed down a decision yesterday which may result in all the legal forms in the District Attorney's office, covering the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, being redrawn and reprinted.

In summarizing the case Justice Zeller points out that as there are maximum and minimum punishments for violations of different sections of the Liquor Tax law, the defendant has the right to know which charge he is to be called upon to meet. As set out upon the blanks of the District Attorney's office, the charge is merely "Selling on Sunday," and the defendant is not informed whether he must meet the charge of selling without a license or whether, selling under an unexpired liquor tax, he has violated other sections of the law.

Although they had previously dissented, Justices Deuel, McKean, and Mayo concurred in the opinion.

No Hope for the Prinz Waldemar.

Capt. Wintsnes and thirty men of the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Waldemar, which was wrecked near Kingston, Jamaica, owing to the shore lights having been destroyed by the earthquake, arrived here yesterday on the Prinz August Wilhelm. They brought news that work on the wreck has been abandoned. There is no hope of saving the vessel.

BRASSES AND BOOKS GO WELL AT SALES

Metropolitan Museum Buys Many Articles in the Drake Collection.

$85 FOR A RARE LETTER

One Signed by Ferdinand and Isabella Mentions the American Indians.

Large crowds continue to visit the Drake sale of coppers and brasses at the American Art Galleries. The Metropolitan Museum has made purchases every day so far. The general prices were higher yesterday than on the previous days of the sale.

The highest price of the afternoon was $380, paid by R. J. Collier for a very large copper water jar. This was one of the most beautiful pieces of the collection. It is bulb-shaped with applied brass ornaments in the shape of slender stems in a double curve ending at the top with a trefoil design. The cover is also of brass, dome-shaped and with a pierced design.

One of the highest prices paid by the Museum was $50 for a large copper tankard with a hinged lid, the sides of the tankard showing an engraved floral design. Russian candelabra of a very unusual design went to the Museum for $25 and a tinned copper Oriental bowl with a flaring neck brought the same price. Other Museum pieces were a small Swedish copper teakettle and a pint copper measure with a handle, which went for $5; a Persian brass pitcher, for church use, for $27.50; another Russian four-branch candlestick for $50, and a Russian brass sconce for $60.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Charles Stewart Smith, Roswell Miller, and Frederick Remington were among the purchasers. The total for the day was $5,664. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

RARE BOOKS SELL WELL.

A Letter by Ferdinand and Isabella Mentioning America Fetches $85.

Several rarities were included in a three days' book sale which ended at the Merwin-Clayton rooms, in East Twentieth Street, yesterday. A first edition of "England's Parnassus," by Robert Allot, the earliest poetical anthology of English literature, fetched $120. A first edition of Thomas Bancroft's "Two Bookes of Epigrammes" sold for $125. "The Humorist," first edition, with etchings by George Cruikshank, sold for $160. A letter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Madrid, May 5, 1495, sold for $85. The first edition of John Gay's Fables brought $80. The Grolier Club's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" fetched $148. First editions of "Endymion" and "Lamia," by John Keats, sold respectively for $91 and $101.

A very rare old play, "The Downfall of Robert, Earle of Huntington, Afterward Called Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwodde," (sic,) by Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle, London, 1601, fetched $222. Three rare editions of Ptolemy sold respectively for $310, $155, and $105. The original issue of "The Germ," a presentation copy from W. M. Rossetti, with his autograph inscription, brought $50.

The letter of Ferdinand and Isabella, signed, as was the custom of those times, "Yo el Rey, Yo la Reyna," is said to be the earliest original document extant on America, mentioning the American Indians. This letter is countersigned by Ferdinand Alvarez, who countersigned the letters patent issued to Columbus.

MELLEN FEARS REACTION.

Prosperity in Danger from Destructive Mania, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—Denunciation of the "destructive mania," which he declared was rampant in the Nation to-day and of the rate law, was voiced by President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad before Trinity College students to-night.

He declared that the rate law was "revengeful and punitive, drawn either in ignorance or prejudice." It gives power to the general Government, he asserted, "to derange established markets to an extent that, if exercised, will produce little short of revolution.

"All complaints could have been satisfied under laws well known to be in existence," he continued. "When the new law was enacted the power of old laws, not the new, were invoked, and all improvement has been mendaciously accredited to this unnecessarily drastic legislation, not even the idea of which was original with the present party in power, but was borrowed from the opposition, tinkered by every crank who temporarily came to the surface, encouraged by all the powers of unrest, log rolled into enactment by the most irreconcilable elements of both parties, with accusations of treachery and mendacity frequent and forceful.

"The disposition that prompts a child to destroy a watch because he cannot understand why the wheels go around, that results in death to the goose that lays the golden egg, the impatience that lacks power of analysis, that seems to reach results without knowing the causes that produce them, is so rampant in our affairs just now we shall surely pay the penalty in a serious reaction in our prosperity. Our mania for destructiveness apparently cannot be curbed until our losses have become so great a halt will be called only through sheer exhaustion.

"Our capacity for doing evil under the guise of righting wrongs is apparently without limit, and unfortunately is in the ascendancy for the time being."

WINDOW GLASS TRUST LOSES.

United States Court Holds National Jobbers' Association Is Illegal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The United States Court of Appeals here to-day in the case of the Wheeler Stenzel Company of Boston against the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association, held that the latter violated the Sherman anti-trust law in forming an illegal combination for the restriction of trade and the regulation of prices.

The decision reverses the Circuit Court, which held that the Boston firm failed to show the illegal combination. The Wheeler Stenzel Company charged the jobbers' association with controlling the output of window glass and discriminating against all dealers not mentioned on a list maintained by the association.

Salisbury Museum Bequest Upheld.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The will of Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, which bequeathed property valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,500,000 to the Worcester Art Museum, was sustained to-day by the Massachusetts Supreme Court

MRS. FISH SALUTES GUESTS IN VERSE

Hostess at One of the Largest Luncheons of the Winter.

FUN IN THE PLATE CARDS

Buttercups, Jonquils, and Other Spring Blossoms for Table Decorations.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave yesterday one of the most novel and probably the largest luncheon of the Winter. Each guest found at her plate, fastened by a ribbon to her individual basket of flowers, an appropriate poetic quotation on a card. The guests, forty-two in number, were seated at one long table in the red and gold Venetian dining room. The centre of the table was banked in ferns and Spring flowers.

At the plate of each guest was a fancy straw basket filled with jonquils and buttercups, the basket handles being decorated with large, pale, green ribbon bows. On the end of a loop of each bow, lettered in gold, was the guest's name and a quotation, the latter edited a bit when necessary to make it apt. Some of the verses took the form of chaffing the guests.

An attractive widow found at her place this quotation:

She is pretty to walk with, witty to talk with, and pleasant to look upon.

Another guest, devoted to bridge, found this:

She jests at scores who never played at bridge.

Another quotation ran:

Friends are like melons. Shall I tell you why? You must a hundred try.

The guests were:

Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. James R. Soley, Mrs. R. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Frank Avery, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Lee Taller, Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. P. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Miss Gerry, Miss Brice, Miss Burden, and Miss Sands.

MUST RAISE $2,083 TO-DAY

Or Stony Wold Won't Get Rockefeller Gift—Basso Gilibert Loses His Music.

If $2,083 is collected to-day the Stony Wold Sanitarium will receive the conditional subscription of $12,500 from John D. Rockefeller to the fund of $75,000 which it is raising to free itself from debt. The condition of the gift is that $62,500 must be raised by to-day to make it binding. Yesterday's receipts amounted to $3,527, leaving a balance of $2,083 which must be raised to-day. Checks should be sent to the President, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street; the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; to the Treasurer, Edgar L. Marston, care of Blair & Co., at 26 Broad Street, or to Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at 120 Broadway.

Charles Gilbert of the Manhattan Opera House sang a benefit performance for the Stony Wold Sanitarium yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria without his music. The singer drove to the concert in a cab with his wife, and when she had taken him to the hotel Mme. Gilbert drove away with all his music.

Just as he was ready to go on the stage the bass singer discovered his loss and he asked Mme. Sembrich to sing another number while he telephoned to his wife. The soprano assented, but as the music was not forthcoming Mr. Gilbert decided to sing some songs that he and his pianist knew without the parts.

BLIND TO HEAR CONCERT.

Miss Farrar and Mme. Samaroff Will Sing for Inmates of Home.

Miss Geraldine Farrar and Mme. Samaroff, who are to sing at the concert on next Tuesday for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind, will be heard by the inmates of that home, who are to be taken in omnibuses to the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the associate members of the home is paying the entire expenses of the concert, so that the whole of the proceeds will go to the home. Boxes have been taken by Mrs George Kingsland, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. F. E. Shepard, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Miss Winthrop, Miss Trevor, and Miss Hamilton.

Reception for Prince Tewfik.

The Entertainment Club will hold its twenty-second annual reception at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 12. Prince Tewfik Mahmon Bellama of Mount Lebanon will be the guest of honor. The presiding officer will be Floyd B. Wilson. The programme will consist of an Arabian Night entertainment under the direction of Miss Sitte A. Azeez of Syria, and a vocal recital by Signora Virginia Novelli, and a violin recital by Dezso Nemes, the Hungarian violinist, assisted by Mme. Melitta Nemes, pianist.

Miss Kountze to Marry on April 4.

The wedding of Miss Annie Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and J. Gordon Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, is to be celebrated on the afternoon of Thursday, April 4, in St. Thomas's Church. Many invitations will be sent out for the church ceremony. There will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, at 5 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Barney to Wed at Home.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Barney, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, and Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, in the second week of April, will be an unostentatious home affair at the Barney residence, 67 Park Avenue.

T. J. Hallowell Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ricketson Slocum of New Bedford, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Slocum, to Thomas Jewett Hallowell of New York.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. T. Edgar Bull will give a bridge party this afternoon at her residence, the Gramercy, 34 Gramercy Square North, and there will be several smaller dinners given, followed by bridge.

Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax of 1,009 Madison Avenue is to have a dinner for the younger set this evening.

Mrs. Lester Del Garcia will give a series of card parties at her residence, 28 East Sixty-first Street, on Saturday.

The last meeting of the Thursday Morning Sewing Class took place yesterday at the home of Mrs. George Lewis, 411 Fifth Avenue.

The Friday meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class of the Junior Guild of St. Mary's Hospital for children will meet at the residence of Miss Beatrice Pratt this afternoon.

Mrs. Francis Schroeder and Mrs. Charles Stout are at home on Thursdays at their residence, 137 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia has been spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. Gifford Cochran, at her residence, 12 East Fifty-fifth Street.

H. H. Baxter has taken a house at West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a large luncheon recently at her home, at Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sherman are spending the Winter at Lawrence, L. I., Mrs. Sherman's old home.

Monte Carlo is full of well-known Americans this year. Among those who have recently arrived there are Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Belmont, Anthony Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sheehan.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer of 40 East Sixty-first Street entertained on Wednesday with bridge. Mrs. Charles R. Henderson had a small bridge party yesterday afternoon at her residence.

Miss Harriette Cady has cards out for a musicale this afternoon at her apartment, 253 West Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax of 12 East Sixty-fifth Street has invitations out for a large bridge party on Monday at her residence.

Mrs. Paul Morton has issued invitations for a dinner on March 18 to meet the Chinese Minister.

Mrs. J. Edgar Bull will give a dinner to-night, as will Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax.

Lady Maitland, well known in New York, where she spent last Winter, is giving a series of small musicales at her London home in Lower Sloane Street. David Bispham sang at the latest of the series.

The Countess Festetics and her mother, Mrs. Louis Haggin, are booked to sail to-day for Europe. They will go first to Paris, and will probably not return to this country before late next Autumn.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid changed her date of sailing from Feb. 23 and is now booked to sail to-morrow. Miss Reid will remain here until after the wedding in April of Miss Katherine Barney, one of whose attendants she will be.

Mrs. C. T. Barney has cards out for a bridge party at her residence on Tuesday. It will be preceded by a luncheon.

Mrs. George Elliott entertained a bridge party of fifty yesterday at her residence, 41 East Fifty-seventh Street. The bridge was given for her two daughters, Mrs. Charles L. Burnham and Miss Mary C. Elliott. The prizes were jeweled picture frames.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, now in Mexico after spending the Winter in the West Indies, announces that the Friday Evening Assembly dances will terminate with the end of this season. In the absence of Mrs. Wentz the dances have been in charge of Mrs. James B. Curtis. There will be a complimentary dance at Delmonico's on next Friday night.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce; Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Representative and Mrs. Augustus Gardner, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, the Commissary General and Mrs Sharpe, Count and Countess von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Miss Kean, and Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller.

Mrs. Fairbanks returned to-day from Atlantic City greatly improved in health.

The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmüller gave a dinner this evening, their guests being the Ambassador from Japan and Viscountess Aoki, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, Capt. and Mrs. Hebbinghaus of the German Embassy, Major and Mrs. McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, Mrs Hope Slater, Miss Patton, Miss Lolita Robinson, Representative Butler Ames, Count von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy, and Count Szentivany of the Austrian Embassy.

Mrs. Richard Butler was hostess at a dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Hobart. The other guests were Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Frye and his daughter, Mrs. Briggs; Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. Audenreid, Senator Du Pont, Gen. Wilson, and Admiral O'Neil.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained this evening at a dinner of thirty covers, followed by music.

Mrs. Tubbs was the hostess this afternoon at a luncheon of eighteen covers at Rauscher's.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Howry, Miss Maury, Miss Randolph, Miss Sargent, Miss Andrews, Miss Morgan, Miss Stickney, Miss Terry, and Miss Tunstall-Smith of Baltimore.

Roger Sherman Boutell, Secretary of the American Legation at The Hague, and Mrs. Boutell have arrived in Washington for a short visit to the parents of the former Representative and Mrs. Henry Sherman Boutell of Chicago.

The Counselor of the French Embassy, M. des Portes, with Mme. des Portes and their daughter, sailed yesterday for Europe for an indefinite period.

WIFE SUES FOTTERALL.

Begins Proceedings for Divorce from the Horseman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Although friends of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fotterall have known for several years that the same roof did not shelter both, it was with astonishment that they heard today that Mrs. Fotterall had instituted proceedings for a divorce, for she is a strict church woman, with a known prejudice against it. The truth of the rumor, however, was confirmed this evening by Mrs. Fotterall, who is staying with her sister at the Belgravia. All further details were denied.

Carolyn A. Law, a daughter of Walter A. Law, was married to William Fotterall fifteen years ago. They had a big stock farm at Rosemont. While Mrs. Fotterall was a good horsewoman she did not share all of her husband's tastes, and as time progressed their diversity of opinions widened. Mr. Fotterall sold his farm to A. J. Cassatt. Then he became manager for Mrs. Fell, but this business arrangement was soon given up.

CONSULTATION OVER SULLY.

Doctors Say Crisis in ex-Cotton King's Case Will Come To-morrow.

Daniel J. Sully, the former "Cotton King," who is lying ill of pneumonia at his apartment in the Wyoming at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, is holding his own, according to a bulletin issued by his physicians late last night.

A consultation was held between Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. George F. Laidlaw, and Dr. Gardner of Providence, Mr. Sully's old family physician, and after it was over Dr. Loomis announced that the crisis in the disease would not be reached until to-morrow.

Robert C. Ogden Holding His Own.

Robert C. Ogden, who had an attack of heart weakness on Tuesday, was "holding his own" last night. So Dr. George W. Crary, his son-in-law, said. Dr. Crary with Dr. Samuel Lambert is attending Mr. Ogden. He is suffering from no organic disease, his illness being due simply to overwork and fatigue.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SHUBERT ACCUSED IN TWO NEW SUITS

Frank Perley Wants Receiver Named for Plays in Which He Claims Share.

GOT A $25,000 VERDICT

Court Held Shubert to Booking Contract—Now Says He Will Appeal.

Franklin Bien, counsel for Frank L. Perley, made known yesterday that his client, having recovered a verdict of $25,000 against Lee Shubert on Monday, is now prepared to bring action on two new complaints. The first suit had to do with a booking contract existing between Shubert and Perley, the jury agreeing that the bookings had not been furnished as specified. Lee Shubert says he will appeal from this judgment.

Mr. Bien yesterday afternoon confirmed current reports as to the nature of the new suits and explained that, though the papers had been filed, they had not yet been served on Lee Shubert. "It is difficult to serve Mr. Shubert," said Mr. Bien. "His attorney has notified me that he is himself ready to accept service of the papers, but I wish to have them served on Mr. Shubert personally."

Mr. Klein, counsel for Mr. Shubert, declared last night that he was unable to discuss the case. "The only information we have of the suit is what we have read in the newspapers," he said. "Of course, we have nothing to say until we have the documents in hand."

In the first of the two new actions Lee Shubert alone is named as defendant, and the second action is brought against Shubert and John C. Fisher, being a result of the production of "Nazarene," in which, Perley declares, Shubert and Fisher were his partners. Perley alleges that in the case of "Nazarene" Shubert and Fisher declined to bear their share of the loss.

Perley insists that he has an interest in the Hippodrome, the Lyric Theatre of Philadelphia, "The Social Whirl," "The Earl and the Girl," "Mexicana," and the Paula Edwardes's production. He alleges a contract with Shubert, specifying the terms for a division of the profits, and he demands a receiver, an injunction to restrain Shubert from disposing of his interests in these enterprises, and an accounting. He also charges that accounts were falsified so as to show a loss on really profitable productions, and thus defraud him.

CAN'T DIRECT ACTORS' FAIR.

Frederic Thompson Unable to Give His Time to It—Robiee In His Place.

Frederic Thompson has resigned as Director General of the Actors' Fund Fair, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House from May 6 to May 11. In his letter to Charles Burnham, Chairman of the committee, he explained that the loss of his partner had thrown upon him a great amount of extra work, and he made a formal offer to go over with his successor all details of the work and plans up to date. The Board of Trustees replied yesterday, regretting the pressure of private affairs and thanking him for his efforts. Before adjourning their meeting yesterday they appointed Milton Robiee General Director and selected an Executive Committee consisting of Daniel Frohman, Charles Burnham, Joseph Brooks, Joseph R. Grismer, and Clay M. Greene.

Mr. Thompson said last night that it was impossible for him to attend properly to the fair as Luna Park would open while it was going on. Before leaving control he suggested that it would be a good idea to have Mantell, Mansfield, and Novelli give a joint Shakespearean performance as one feature of the fair. Mr. Brady said last night that Mantell would be glad to co-operate in such a plan. A representative of Richard Mansfield said that though Mansfield wished to aid the fair in every way he would certainly not give any such joint performance. In the first place he will not be in New York at that time, and in the second place it would be contrary to all his long established customs.

Wants Mrs. Carter in "Mrs. Warren."

According to his press agent, A. H. Woods, who is to stage "Mrs. Warren's Profession" next week at the Manhattan Theatre, wrote yesterday to Mrs. Carter suggesting that she play the rôle of Mrs. Warren in a production of the play he hopes to make soon in Chicago. Mr. Woods, according to the same authority, offered to accept Mrs. Carter's services at her own terms, and believes his offer will be accepted by Mrs. Carter.

Jane Peyton Back in 'The Three of Us'

Jane Peyton returned to the cast of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre last night. Miss Peyton has been ill for the last two weeks with the grip, and during her absence the rôle of Mrs. Bix was assumed by Ray Beveridge, general understudy for the women of the company.

Readings by Ellen Bowick.

Ellen Bowick, a young Englishwoman, gave a series of readings in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She first recited two short pieces, "The Road to Arcady" and "The Frenchwoman's Story," and afterward gave scenes from Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with musical accompaniment. André Benoist played the piano parts, which followed the reading.

Fritz Scheel Improves.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Great improvement in the condition of Fritz Scheel, the leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was shown to-day according to Dr. Francis X. Dercum, in whose private sanitarium, at 1929 Wallace Street, the musician is a patient. Dr. Dercum declined to give details about Mr. Scheel's illness.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Adele Ritchie was engaged by the Shuberts yesterday for the support of Eddie Foy in "The Orchid." Her role is to be that of Lady Violet Apstruther, principal pupil of Barwick's Horticultural College.

A special copyright performance of D'Annunzio's "The Daughter of Jorio" was presented on Feb. 25 in London, at the Court Theatre, by arrangement with Dirce St. Cyr. The play will be produced in London this Spring by Sothern and Marlowe at the Waldorf Theatre.

Daniel Frohman's production of Rex Beach's story, "The Spoilers," in which Ralph Stuart is to play the leading part, will succeed the production of "George Washington, Jr." at the New York Theatre. The first performance will be one week from Monday.

Ann Warrington, who has been appearing with Henrietta Crosman in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" at the Bijou, is to leave the company at the end of the New York engagement.

James J. Walsh gave the second of his lectures for the benefit of the Two Cancer Homes of the Servants of Relief at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday morning.

At the Belasco Theatre last night it was positively denied that Charles Waldron was to become a Belasco star.

A RUSSIAN CONCERT.

Music for Orchestra and Piano Heard for the First Time.

The fifth concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, which was given last evening in Carnegie Hall under modest Altschuler's direction, if it did not give any more convincing evidence than previous concerts of this series of the profound importance of the current musical production of Russia, at least set it forth in a more pleasing light than some of these concerts have done. Everything on the programme was heard for the first time, even including a "Caprice Russe," by Rubinstein for piano and orchestra, and the orchestra played well. It began with the introduction to Mussorgskii's opera, "The Fair of Sortschinsk," in which there is an employment of Russian folk tunes.

The symphony was the first of Alexander Scriabine's, the Russian pianist, who was present in a box, and was called upon to bow his acknowledgments to the applause after it was finished. It is a tuneful work that shows the same short flights of inspiration are evident in the piano pieces he has played here, and the same felicitous turn of phrase. He has not the power of symphonic development, and is soon ended with the treatment of his themes; nor has he a wide command of the resources of the orchestra, but he writes agreeably, without a slavish adherence to Russian formulas.

There is more substance and a deeper feeling in Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's second Caucasian suite, called "Iveria," persistently in a minor mood and filled full of the characteristic Russian expression. This is beautifully and skillfully used in the second movement, a berceuse, "based on a popular folk tune current in old Iveria," according to the programme's information; a pathetic and moving melody. The third movement is a Caucasian dance, a "Lezghinka," with the insistent rhythms and reiterations that the Russians love.

Mr. Josef Lhévinne was the soloist. He played Rubinstein's caprice with enormous power and brilliancy, but the piece itself, based on a few Russian tunes, is simply a medium for bravura display and has very little truly musical value, and little of Rubinstein's own characteristics in it. His playing aroused much enthusiasm, and he came out at last and played Rubinstein's staccato etude in C major with still more scintillant brilliancy.

TWO OPERA BENEFITS.

Performance of "La Boheme" Nets $5,300 for Italian Societies.

Two benefit performances were given at the two New York Opera Houses last night. At the Metropolitan there was a special performance of "La Bohème," in aid of the Society for Italian Immigrants and the Italian Benevolent Association. As Antonio Scotti is still sick, Mr. Stracciari again took his place, singing the part of Marcello, and the others in the cast were Mmes. Cavalieri and Alten and Messrs. Caruso and Journet. The theatre, which was full, was decorated with American and Italian flags, and the orchestra played the National airs of the two countries between the acts. It was announced that $5,300 was cleared.

"Carmen" was the bill at the Manhattan Opera House, where the performance was given under the auspices of the German Press Club. The usual cast appeared in the opera, with the exception of Emma Trentini, who was suffering from a cold and was saving herself for the performance of "Bohème" to-night. Her place in the opera was taken by Mme. Lejeune. Mr. Dalmorès was in splendid voice, and he and Mmes. Donalda and Bressler-Gianoli were called before the curtain many times.

After the second act A. Eigenhauer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the German Press Club, presented Oscar Hammerstein with a wreath, and the impresario made a speech, in the course of which he promised some of the German operas for the Manhattan next year. The house was crowded and about $7,000 was cleared for the club.

Ermete Novelli attended the performance of "La Bohème" at the Metropolitan. He was accompanied by his leading woman, Olga Giannini, and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Stella and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matchorn. After the first act he was taken to Box 31 and presented to Ambassador des Planches, who had come from Washington to attend the performance; to Count Massiglia, the Italian Consul General, and to Mayor McClellan. When the audience discovered that Novelli was in the house there was a complimentary demonstration.

FUSS OVER "LA BOHEME."

The Ricordis Says Hammerstein's Is Unauthorized—He Merely Chuckles.

George Maxwell, New York representative of the Ricordis, the Italian publishers of the Puccini opera scores, sent word to the newspapers yesterday that whatever else it might be, Oscar Hammerstein's performance of "La Bohme" was "without the authority and consent of the composer, Giacomo Puccini, ourselves, as owners of the copyright, and will be given with an unauthorized orchestration." Therefore, said Mr. Maxwell, "don't hold Signor Puccini, as composer, or ourselves responsible for it."

Oscar Hammerstein smiled over this last night. "I had difficulty enough in getting the score, but I got it," said he. "Every possible music house in Edrope refused to let me have it, and there is but one orchestra score in New York—or was until I got mine—and that is at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Savage had one at one time, but he has returned that to the Ricordis. The score is not published.

"However, I obtained a score. I am not telling how I got it, but I have it, and it is the correct one."

It was rumored that Mr. Campanini had been threatened by the Ricordis with excommunication from all the European opera houses and opera scores with which they have any connection if he conducted the performance of "La Bohème" at the Manhattan. The name of Ferdinand Pacara is on the programme as the conductor of that opera.

"I told Mr. Campanini that he need not conduct the opera," said Mr. Hammerstein last night; "he has been a friend of the Ricordis, and I saw no reason why he should be involved in difficulties with which he has nothing to do."

The Ricordis and their representative have tried in every way to stop the performance of this Puccini work at the Manhattan Opera House, and if it had not been for the determination of Mr. Hammerstein and the equal determination of Mme. Melba the work would undoubtedly not be given there.

THE OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

The third concert of the Olive Mead Quartet was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. They played interesting music that is not well-known—Smetana's trio in G minor, Cherubini's quartet in D minor, Scharwenka's piano quartet in F, Op. 37. Miss Alice Cummings, pianist, assisted in the first and last pieces. The playing of the quartet, especially in Cherubini's composition, was of a high order of excellence. The audience was of fair size and appreciative.

New Post for Marcus R. Mayer.

Marcus R. Mayer has left New York for San Francisco to undertake the general management of the San Carlo Italian Opera Company, of which Henry Russell is the director. This company is now on its way to San Francisco from Chicago, where it recently played a successful engagement. It may be heard late in the season in New York, but the probability is that it will not come here until next October.

Puccini Sails for Europe.

Giacomo Puccini sailed away yesterday on the French liner La Provence. A large crowd of Italians gathered at the dock to bid him adieu, and a large bouquet of American Beauty roses and carnations was presented to him.

Van Rooy Out of Opera Caste.

As Anton Van Rooy, the German baritone, is still indisposed, Mr. Goritz will sing the rôle of Wotan in "Die Walküre" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

W. P. GARRISON IS DEAD AT 67

Son of the Noted Abolitionist and Editor of The Nation for 41 Years.

LIFE SPENT IN LETTERS

Biography of His Father in Four Volumes Was His Most Elaborate Work.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, who was for forty-one years editor of The New York Nation, died at Dr. Runyon's sanitarium, South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday night after several months of declining health. Mr. Garrison, who was the third son of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840.

Entering Harvard in 1857, he was graduated in 1861, and after two years of private teaching and tutoring, entered journalism, his first employment being in January, 1864, with The New York Independent. In July, 1865, he became associated with Edwin Lawrence Godkin in founding the Nation, a journal devoted to high literary criticism and political ideals.

Mr. Garrison worked in connection with the literary side of the new weekly, and early assumed the laboring oar in its general management. He drew together a staff of reviewers and contributors which speedily comprised the leading men of letters and science in this country and in Europe. With many of these Mr. Garrison entered into lifelong relations of warm personal friendship.

This was clearly evidenced on July 6, 1905, when more than two hundred of The Nation's staff contributors presented him with a silver vase of great beauty, inscribed by Goldwin Smith as a recognition of "forty years of able, upright, and truly patriotic work in the editorship of The Nation." The accompanying congratulatory note, signed by the donors, assured Mr. Garrison that he had made "The Nation for more than a generation the chief literary journal in America— the medium of the best criticism and the mouthpiece of high intellectual ideals."

In all that long period there were very few issues of The Nation which he did not personally make up and see through the press, reading all the proofs, preparing the full and elaborate index to each volume, and doing a vast amount of editorial labor.

It is doubtful whether his forty-one years of unremitting literary labor have been paralleled in the history of American periodical editorship. He also reviewed many books, particularly those relating to slavery and to the lives and works of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Erasmus, upon whom he wrote with authority.

For the first sixteen years The Nation was an independent property. In 1881, it was combined with The New York Evening Post. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Garrison became literary editor of The Evening Post and editor-in-charge of the Nation. This position he held until his retirement on June 28, 1900, because of the rapid failure of his health.

Mr. Garrison's editorial duties confined him so closely to his office—he took only one real vacation in twenty-two years—that he had but little leisure for other literary work. His most notable achievement was the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison," an elaborate four-volume biography, written in collaboration with his brother.

As an appreciation of his services to literature and politics, Harvard University bestowed upon Mr. Garrison the honorary degree of A. M. in 1895. Mr. Garrison had lived since 1898 at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. He was twice married, first to Lucy McKim of Philadelphia, daughter of J. Miller McKim, one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and sister of Charles F. McKim, the architect. His second wife was Mrs. Anne McKim Dennis, who died in 1893.

He leaves a son and daughter, Philip McKim Garrison, of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Charles Dyer Norton of Lake Forest Ill. Another son, Lloyd McKim Garrison, died in 1900.

Funeral services will be held at Mr. Garrison's home in Llewellyn Park, Orange, to-morrow afternoon.

DEATH OF OLDEST JESUIT.

Father Ardia of Baltimore Had Lived Ninety-one Years.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Joseph M. Ardia, the oldest member of the Society of Jesus in the world, died late to-night at Loyola College, aged 91 years. Father Ardia was born in Naples, Italy, coming to this country about sixty years ago. For many years he was stationed at old St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, later coming to this city. He had been attached to Loyola College for many years and was widely known.

RICHARD C. PERKINS DEAD.

American Well Known in Paris Never Recovered from Auto Accident.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Richard C. Perkins, the well-known member of the American colony of Paris, is dead. He never fully recovered from the injuries he received on May 24 last in the automobile accident at Colgnières, between Rambouillet and Versailles, when William M. Groff of Philadelphia lost his life.

Mr. Perkins was in the car with Mr. and Mrs. Groff and a chauffeur when the machine skidded and was wrecked. It was said at the time that Mrs. Groff, the chauffeur, and Mr. Perkins were only slightly injured.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank Sherman Benson.

Frank Sherman Benson, who was prominent as a scientist, clubman, and churchman, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at his home, 214 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-two years ago.

Mr. Benson was graduated from Yale at the age of 22. He was a lawyer by profession, but never practiced. Most of his time was devoted to study, and the various organizations of which he was a member. Through the efforts of Mr. Benson the Church Charity Foundation, connected with Grace Episcopal Church of the Heights, Brooklyn, was able to pay off all its debts in 1905. Mr. Benson gave $40,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Benson had for years been one of the leading members of the Numismatic and Archeological Society of New York. He was a member of the English Society for Hellenic Studies, the University Club of Manhattan, the Hamilton, Grolier, and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial Wars Society, and the Historical Society of Long Island. He was Treasurer of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, a member of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a Director of the Brooklyn Hospital, and a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mr. Benson was a widower. He leaves one daughter, Miss Thyza Benson.

Major Marshal H. Bright.

TARRYTOWN, AN. Y., Feb. 28.—Major Marshal Huntington Bright, 73 years old, died at the Mott House this morning after an illness of two weeks. The funeral services will probably be held on Saturday, and the burial will be at Hudson.

Major Bright was born in Hudson in 1834. He had an academic education, and then attended Harvard. He entered the newspaper business early in life and was assistant editor of The Albany Argus. When the civil war broke out he enlisted, and under Gen. Thomas became a Brevet Major. After the war he went West, where he was interested in some silver mines.

In 1873 he returned East and became connected with The Christian at Work. He was finally made editor of that publication, holding the place up to his death. Major Bright was the first President and an organizer of the Quill Club of New York.

Police Chief William Moore.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 28.—Chief of Police William Moore, President of the State Association of Chiefs of Police, died in this city to-day. He was formerly Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, and when that body was changed into the International Association he continued as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was 54 years old, and had been a member of the Binghamton police force for thirty-one years.

N. S. Howe's Body Brought Here.

The body of N. S. Howe, for over fifty years manager of the Princess Hotel in Bermuda, was brought here yesterday by the steamer Bermudian. Mr. Howe died a few days ago of heart disease in the breakfast room of the hotel. He was well known on the island, and had been the friend of hundreds of Americans who made the hotel their headquarters. His body was brought to this port in compliance with his wish that he might be buried in his native State.

Died Nearly 107 Years Old.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Feb. 28.—William Welch, believed to be the oldest citizen of New Hampshire, the oldest member of the G. A. R., and the oldest Mason in the United States, died to-day at the home of his son in East Lempster. Mr. Welch was 106 years old on March 29 last.

Burnett's Body Taken Home.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The body of Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, who died at the Hotel Ten Eyck on Tuesday, was taken to his home in Canandaigua this morning, accompanied by an escort of six Assemblymen, Messrs. Rogers, Apgar, Hammond, Wainwright, Phillips, and Burns. A special train left Albany at 10:30 to-night, conveying the Governor and members of the Legislature, who will attend the funeral, which will be held to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

Alderman HARRY L. STOCKWELL, business manager of The Evening Post of Worcester, Mass., and formerly of The Telegram, died yesterday, aged 41 years.

SYLVESTER C. HULBERT, for the last thirty years Superintendent of Fairmount Cemetery, in Newark, died there yesterday, aged 66 years. He leaves a son and two daughters.

DENNIS H. KENNEDY, President of The Record Printing and Publishing Company of Hudson, N. Y., which issues The Daily Register and Weekly Gazette there, died in that city yesterday.

Miss ELIZABETH PHILIPS FREEMAN died in Rome, Italy, on Sunday last. Miss Freeman had spent about a year abroad in study. She was a sister of the late James S. Freeman of Montclair, N. J., and had lived there for many years. The body will be sent to Montclair for burial.

GEORGE SIMON, a retired manufacturer of musical instruments, died on Tuesday at his home, 147 Powers Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany in 1822, and came to this country sixty-five years ago. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

PHILIP J. O'HANLON, an authority on canonical law, died on Tuesday at his home, 207 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was educated at Dublin University and the American College at Rome. Mr. O'Hanlon served in the Department of the Interior under President Cleveland.

JOHN DONALD MACLENNAN, civil engineer, died at the Hotel Gotham on Tuesday afternoon, aged 50 years. His body was sent to his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Maclennan was one of three experts who examined and condemned the water filtration plant of Philadelphia several years ago.

WILLIAM H. PANGBORN, the best-known contractor in Union and Somerset Counties, N. J., dropped dead on Wednesday night while conversing with his wife. He was a member of many fraternal orders and a stockholder in a number of corporations. He leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. Clara Weber and Albert Pangborn.

LUCY MARIA BROCKETT, widow of Lineus Pierrepont Brockett, a well-known author, who wrote a life of Lincoln and several books on the battles of the civil war, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,489 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Jordon, N. Y., on June 25, 1822, and had lived in Brooklyn for a half century.

JOHN EYBEL, a retired baker and grocer of Williamsburg, died on Wednesday night in his 82d year, at his home, 100 Conselyea Street. He was born in Germany and came to America in 1848, settling in Williamsburg. He served as a cavalryman in the old Twenty-eighth Regiment in the civil war. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Sister LUDWINA, active head of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, died yesterday of pneumonia. Fifteen years ago, with Sister Mary David, she took charge of St. John's Hospital, which was then in dire circumstances, and by perseverance made it one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Before entering holy orders Sister Ludwina was a Miss Johnson of West Twenty-eighth Street. She was educated at the Flushing Convent.

JOHN MOFFIT SMITH, a charter member of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 43 West Ninetieth Street, aged 70 years. He came to New York in 1866 after serving as an officer in the Confederate Army, and entered the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Line. Later he went into the tobacco exporting business. He was the senior member of the firm of W. O. Smith & Co.

MARRIED.

HALE-PIPER.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, at the First Parish Church, Cambridge, by the Rev. Edward H. Hall, assisted by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Anne Taggard, daughter of William Taggard Piper, to Matthew Hale, son of the late Matthew Hale of Albany.

CEMETERIES.

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AUTOISTS FAVOR THE NATIONAL BILL

Charles T. Terry Returns from Washington Pleased with the Federal Act.

HAS A GOOD INFLUENCE

New Jersey, However, to Remain a Tight State for All Visiting Tourists.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Automobile Association, returned from Washington yesterday, after seeing that the Federal Automobile bill had been introduced into Congress by Representative Cocks of Long Island. The present session of Congress will adjourn next Monday, but before that time the bill will probably be referred to a committee, and it will be in line to be taken up at the session of the forthcoming Congress next December.

"The Congressmen who studied the provisions of the bill," said Mr. Terry yesterday, "seemed highly pleased with it. They all expressed their satisfaction that the bill was presented at this time because it will offer ample opportunity before the next Congress for its provisions to be thoroughly discussed, and any amendments or additions that might be necessary will be in readiness for discussion as soon as the bill comes properly before the House. I imagine that the bill will be referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and it will then be in line for more definite action next season. I may be enthusiastic, but I sincerely hope and expect to see the bill a law within a year at least, procably less. It will become a law thirty days after being signed by the President."

President Hotchkiss of the American Automobile Association, who remained in the city yesterday, had a talk with Mr Terry on the bill, and stated that he was more than pleased at the reception the bill had met with in Washington. He is sanguine that the bill will pass early in the next Congress.

It was the general opinion among motorists yesterday who discussed the bill that it would exert a beneficial effect within the next year in securing a greater uniformity of automobile laws in the different States. A tendency to that effect has been apparent this season, but still a great difference exists in the registration fee, the means of identification, speed laws, and the length of time a tourist is allowed to travel in foreign States without paying the extra State registration fees.

With these indications toward greater uniformity, general disappointment was expressed yesterday by local motorists at the failure to propose more liberal amendments to the present New Jersey Automobile bill. It had been expected that the State would adopt New York's policy of permitting tourists to travel in the State without paying additional fees, provided they had conformed to the laws of their resident States. Instead of this only three days are allowed, and then the visiting tourists must pay $1 a day for the privilege of using the New Jersey roads. If they wish to keep their car longer than that in New Jersey, the regular State fee must be paid and the New Jersey number attached to the machine. New Jersey is practically the tightest little State in the Union in adhering to the principle of home rule in automobile matters.

Another peculiar clause in the amendments is a provision requiring autoists outside of the State to file addresses of counsel with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles so that service may be made upon them in case of accidents while traveling in the State. It is also proposed to increase the number of Automobile Inspectors to twenty-five, and allow them $3 a day. J. B. R. Smith is the present Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and he will be reappointed. Several other minor changes are proposed.

CARS FOR EUROPEAN TOUR.

Nine Entered for Contest—New York-Boston Test Run Arranged.

Two interesting announcements in the automobile activity of the year were made yesterday. One was that the thirty horse power Welch car that won the American touring championship at Ormond Beach in January has been entered for the Gold Cup tour of American cars in Europe this year. This makes about the ninth car entered for the proposed American automobile invasion of Europe. The second fact was that the challenge issued by President L. H. Perlman of the Welch Company of this city for an endurance test run from this city to Boston has been accepted by J. B. Ryall, the agent for the Matheson cars in Newark, and the time for the test run will be arranged within a few days. Mr. Perlman states that he will use the same Welch car that won the Ormond event, and he consents to Mr. Ryall's proposition to raise the fee for each contestant from $500 to $1,000. Mr. Perlman states that all winnings by either competitor must be devoted to some charity.

"There must be nothing of the gambling element," he adds, "in this endurance test. I have proposed a stake simply as a spur to interest and energy and I am not going into any gambling pool."

Mr. Ryall will enter a new Matheson car and the run, in all probability, will take place this month.

Besides the Welch car the others that have been entered for the European tour include a Thomas, Pierce, Cadillac, Packard, Stearns, Moore, B. L. M., and Columbia cars. Several individual entries have also been obtained, and the prospects look bright for a successful contest. The entries will close May 15, and arrangements will be made at that time for shipment of the cars abroad on a French Line steamer, the cars to go direct to Havre.

"POLY PREP'S" FAST HOCKEY.

Brooklyn Skaters Won First Match of Interscholastic Series.

Concerted action on the part of the hockey players of the Polytechnic Preparatory Institute of Brooklyn carried them through the victors last night in the opening match of the interscholastic championship series on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. They defeated the team of the Groff School by the score of 2 goals to 0. The competition was one of the swiftest in which teams of schoolboys have engaged this season. On the Groff side McMullen made any number of splendid shots for the netting, but each was cleverly stopped by Thayer at the "Poly Prep" goal. The work of both of the teams was clean and the halves were contested at a lively rate.

The first goal of the match was scored by Bailey after seven minutes of play in the opening half on a pass from Clyde Martin. Shots by the Groff forwards was blocked by Thayer during the remainder of the half. At the face-off of the second half Clyde Martin got the puck on a long pass from Bailey and shot the second goal inside of a minute of play. The line-up:

Poly. Prep., 2.	Position.	Groff School, 0.
Thayer	Goal	Farrell
Shields	Point	Dressler
McAvity	Cover point	Goldsmith
Haight	Forward	Leslie
C. Martin	Forward	Nevins
L. Martin	Forward	Durand
Bailey	Forward	McMullen

Goals—Bailey, Clyde Martin. Referee—W. L. Gunther, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

CYCLISTS' ANNUAL MEETING.

National Association to Arrange Championships for Schoolboys.

The National Cycling Association at its annual meeting last night decided to assume the control of road racing, and also to institute junior championships for schoolboys at the following distances: One-quarter of a mile, one-third of a mile, one-half mile, and one mile, to be conducted under the same system of points as the regular championships of the association. The association elected these officers:

President—Daniel M. Adee, New York; First Vice President—C. B. Bloenicke, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice President—Patrick T. Powers; Secretary—R. A. Vandyke, New York; Board of Control—R. F. Kelsey, Chairman, New York; District B—D. H. Lewis, Buffalo; District C—R. Klosterman, Baltimore; District D—Augustus Castle, Atlanta, Ga.; Rocky Mountain District—John Halcoorsen, Salt Lake City; Board of Appeals—M. L. Bridgman, New York Athletic Club, Chairman; Samuel A. Wells, Chicago; Albert Mott, Baltimore; George H. Needham, Brooklyn, and N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo.

The tracks represented at the meeting were: Vailsburg, N. J.; Madison Square Garden, Baltimore Coliseum, Revere Cycle track, Boston; Atlanta Coliseum, Salt Lake City, Century Road Club Association, American Racing Cyclists' Union, by Champion Frank L. Kramer, and the Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of Buffalo.

ON THE BASKET BALL COURTS.

Schoolboys of Roosevelt District Play Final Rounds for Championship.

The senior basket ball team from Public School 40 and the junior five from School 19 won the championship of the Roosevelt district in connection with the tournament now being played under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. The defeated teams were the senior and junior fives from School 18. The senior score was 23 to 8, and the junior 26 to 1. In the junior game the score at the end of the first half was 26 to 1. When the whistle blew to play the second half the manager of No. 18 refused to allow his team to play, stating that he conceded the game to No. 19. He was urged to continue, but refused. The referee therefore dclared the game forfeited to No. 19. The scores follow:

No. 40, Sr., 23.	Position.	No. 18, Sr., 8.
Wewer	Forward	Bothner
Marer	Forward	G. Grecke
Maccarone	Centre	Tromp
Oschinsky	Guard	Miranda
Lake, Weinstein	Guard	Lippe

Goals from field—Marer, 4; Miranda, 3; Wewer 2; Oschinsky, 2; Maccarone. Goals from foul—Marer, 5; Miranda, 2. Referee—Mr. Silverman. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

No. 19, Jr., 26.	Position.	No. 18, Jr., 1.
Timmins	Forward	Shaine
Gross	Forward	Peyser
Rizzo	Centre	Raper
Shapiro	Guard	F. Grecke
Kraft	Guard	Scott

Goals from field—Timmins, 8; Gross, 3; Rizzo, Shapiro. Goal from foul—Raper. Referee—Mr. Silverman. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Chairman Gibney of the city committee on basketball has called a meeting to-day at Public School No. 109, Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for the purpose of selecting courts for the championship games of the Public Schools Athletic League.

By winning yesterday, the basket ball team from Public School 160 won the championship of its district by defeating the five from School 22 by the score of 11 to 8 on the former's court. Line-up:

P. S. 160, 11.	Position.	P. S. 22, 8.
Kirshner	Forward	Kobac
Winkilch	Forward	Morganlander
Kornreich	Centre	Zeller
Albert	Guard	Waltz
Weinstein	Guard	Goodman

Referee—Mr. Rosenberg of Public School 188.

MICHIGAN'S TRACK TEAM.

Wolverines Will Make Strong Bid for the Intercollegiate Championships.

The team which the University of Michigan will bring East to the Intercollegiate championships will be strong enough to make a game fight for the title with an even break of victories and the leading Eastern teams cutting into each other's points. Whether they win or not they will be a big factor in determining what college will get the championship, for in all the track events and two of the field contests they have an excellent chance of getting points. They are strongest in distance runners and in these events should cut into Cornell and Pennsylvania quite a bit.

In all three distance runs last year Michigan took first and second in the conference meet in time that was fast enough to take sure places in the East. All these men are again in college. H. P. Ramey won the half in 1:58 2-5, his best record, with H. L. Coe second. Coe won the mile in 4:30 3-5, with J. W. Maloney second. Coe, however, has a record of 4:26 4-5. F. A. Rowe won the two mile in 10:00 1-5, with G. A. Dull second, but Rowe has a mark of 9:50. J. C. Garrels won both hurdles in 0:15 3-5 and 0:25 1-5, but has a 0:15 2-5 mark for the high hurdles, while a record of 0:15 1-5, made in a meet last year, was disallowed because three hurdles were knocked down.

R. G. Stewart is Michigan's sprinter, with marks of 0:10 1-5 and 0:22 2-5. He was placed second in both events last year, while I. D. Goodwin, their quartermiler, runs better than 0:52.

H. L. Heath, their broad jumper, with 22 feet 6¼ inches, ought to be good for a place, and so ought both Dunlap and Garrels in the shot, with 42 feet 1¼ inches and 42 feet. C. O. Pinch, their high jumper, does about 5 feet 9 inches.

GERMANS AT JAMESTOWN.

Will Send Over Two Yachts to Race for King's or Roosevelt Cup.

Dr. John E. De Mund, Chairman of the committee in charge of the yachting events at the Jamestown Exposition, for which special cups have been offered by President Roosevelt, King Edward, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Sir Thomas Lipton, in addition to the regular class prizes, has received information that the German yachtsmen are planning to send at least two boats over here to race at Jamestown in September.

The advice does not specifically state for which of the four big cups the boats will contend, but it is intimated that they are of the smaller class and built especially to fit the American rule, presumably for the cup given by King Edward. This is the 22-foot boat, known as Class Q, in which there is the largest measure of interest in this country, and which has already been challenged for by Canada. It is possible, however, that they may be in the 27-foot class, for the Roosevelt Cup, known as Class P, the class in which the New York thirty-footers and the Canada Cup boats are built.

The larger yachts will contest for the other two cups, schooners for the cup given by the Kaiser and the big sloops for the Lipton trophy.

Sportsmen's Show Opens To-night.

The fourteenth annual Sportsmen's Show will open in Madison Square Garden to-night, and promises to be the most interesting of its kind ever held. All sections of the country have been reached, even to Alaska and Labrador, for exhibits, with the result that every hunting section will be represented with camps and guides, with practical demonstrations of the best methods of camping and hunting the game that abounds there. Every effort has been made to arrange the plan of the show so as to bring out every feature of outdoor sporting life.

The Young Men's Christian Association athletes will play an important part in the show. Nearly 1,000 members from the different branches will take part. The boys' department will furnish the exhibitions in the afternoon, which will consist of gymnastic drills, class games, and calisthenics. About 150 senior members of the association will meet in competition nightly, and the remarkable development of athletics in the Y. M. C. A. will be demonstrated.

License of $1,500 for Rock Sand.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 28.—Edward Kane, manager of the Nursery Stud of August Belmont, to-day paid $1,500 for a license to allow the noted English thoroughbred stallion Rock Sand to stand as a stallion in Kentucky. Only five outside mares have been booked to this horse this season, and they were booked at the [illegible] fee of $1,500.

SOLDIERS TO SWIM AS WELL AS MARCH

Incentive for Guardsmen to Take Care of Themselves in the Water.

MEDALS FOR BEST MEN

Competitive Contests as Well as Endurance to be Features of Sport.

The National Guard in taking up swimming has something else in view besides merely being represented in competitive races. Valuable as is the knowledge of a speed stroke, the prime movers in the adoption of this latest branch of athletics to be taken up by our militia regiments have a far more serious purpose. According to Major W. A. Turpin of the Thirteenth Regiment, who is responsible for the addition of swimming to the list of military sports, the National Guard wants to teach each man how to swim and to take care of himself in the water.

"In order to stimulate interest in the sport," he says, "we are going to give medals of the various grades just as we do for excellence in marksmanship. First, we will give the militiaman who can swim fairly well a bronze medal such as is given to the man who wins the right to be called a marksman in target practice. To the man who can swim certain distances within a prescribed time we will give a medal corresponding in grade to that bestowed upon the sharpshooter.

"Then we will have still another medal for the swimmer who can cover certain distances in time that will correspond favorably to that made by the higher grades of competitive swimmers. This will be on a par with the medal given to the expert at target work.

"Finally to the man who can rank with the best of the swimmers, and be somewhere close to the championship class, we will give a medal corresponding to that given to the distinguished expert.

"We have secured the services of R. Mackenzie, the Swimming Instructor of the College of the City of New York, who will spend two hours twice a week in the instruction of our men.

"One of the most important things to be taught will be to familiarize the men with the water while they have their clothes on. Here is a contingency apt to arise often in the life of a soldier, and yet it is no exaggeration to say that not one man out of a thousand would know what to do if he were suddenly thrown into the water in full uniform. This we want to teach him.

"There is only one thing to be done by the man who unexpectedly finds himself in the water, and that is to stay still and float, with the arms stretched out at right angles. Then, after getting his bearings, he should slowly begin to remove his clothes. This is of course a most difficult feat, and I would not advise any one to attempt it without having had some practice. In this line of instruction it is our intention to be very thorough."

RAIN SPOILS RACING.

Handicap Declared Off at New Orleans and Seventh Race Divided.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—A heavy rainstorm to-day kept down the attendance at the Fair Grounds, and caused several bookmakers to retire. The changed condition of the track necessitated the declaring off of the handicap and to fill the card the seventh race was split. The weather was rainy and the track muddy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Brawney Lad, 105 pounds, (W. Walker,) 9 to 2, won; Prince Bowling, 109, (Seder,) 18 to 5, second; Ben Sand, 100, (Mitchell,) 13 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Sarasco, Bayou Lark, Watercooler, Prosperous, Bitterman, Col. Brady, Count Reinferd, and Sabado also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Good Player, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 2, won; Major Cary, 105, (Conklin,) 13 to 1, second; Ever Near, 98, (Gaugel,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Walterin, Jehane, Knickerbocker, Little Danger, The Glad Corsair, My Dulce, Stella, Elchburg, Grey Plume, Simplicity, and Rough Head also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Gresham, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 5, won; Lattice, 107, (Foy,) 4 to 1, second; Coincident, 107, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Nettie Miller, Little Krueter, Mammy Dink, Bitter Sir, Cora Dusant, Blue Shuffle, and Miss Orna also ran. Nettie Miller and Lattice coupled.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Grace Larsen, 100 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 5 to 2, won; Gamester, 110, (Taylor,) 13 to 2, second; Fonsolucs, 102, (Beckman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:12 2-5. Flaviguy, Don't Ask Me, and Delestrome also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Duessa, 99 pounds, (A. Williams,) 8 to 1, won; Margaret M., 99, (Lloyd,) 20 to 1, second; Mollie Donohue, 104, (Garner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Ad High, Edith May, Nora W., Prince of Coins, R. L. Johnson, Arby-Van, Floss S., Asterisk, and Lacy Crawford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Fantastic, 97 pounds, (Lowe,) 9 to 10, won; Grace George, 92, (Garner,) 6 to 1, second; Bitter Miss, 92, (Bilac,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Flora Dear, Marvel P., Hocus Pocus, Chase, and Fargo also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Etta M., 103 pounds, (Hennessy,) 9 to 2, won; Little Elkin, 103, (Lloyd,) 6 to 1, second; Horse Radish, 103, (Garner,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:13 4-5. Water Dog, Caronal, and Joe Levy also ran.

A. A. U. to Supervise Roller Skating.

President James E. Sullivan yesterday appointed the committee to supervise roller skating and called especial attention to the fact that roller skaters were competing in rugby polo games and other forms of roller sports without registration. John J. Dixon, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, will suspend or disqualify skaters who fail to comply with the regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union in respect to non-registration, even in competing with unregistered skaters.

The supervising committee is composed of F. W. Rubien, St. George's Athletic Club, Chairman; J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club; Walter J. Tillman, Mohawk Athletic Club; Lee F. Hanmer, Public Schools Athletic League; Thomas J. Hughes, Mott Haven Athletic Club; Thomas J. Newin, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; M. J. Flynn, Star Athletic Club, and Edward C. Carter, Sheepshead Bay Athletic Club.

Women to Show Horses at Durland's.

Women exhibitors will be especially prominent in the various classes in the annual horse show to be held at Durland's Academy in West Sixty-sixth Street, on April 2, 3, 4, and 5. Miss Emily H. Bedford will show for the first time the new $20,000 pair of horses that she bought from Eben D. Jordan. Miss Guilia Morosini will show all her string, while other prominent women exhibitors include Mrs. William Orr Barclay, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, Miss Emily S. Hooley of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss M. Fatman, Miss Eleanor Hardenbergh, Miss M. Quackenbush, Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott, Mrs. William J. Steel, Miss Lucy Carr, Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, Mrs. J. H. Rhoades, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Miss Winifred W. Chisholm of Morristown, Miss Rhea H. Reid, Miss E. Schleip, Mrs. H. G. McElwaine, Mrs. James G. Marshall, Miss Margaret Marshall, Miss A. Schwab, the Misses Sherman of Newport, Mrs. A. O. Van Heusen, Miss Beavor-Webb, Miss Tillie M. Whiting, Miss M. S. Whitney, Miss Ada May, Miss Grace Williams, Mrs. E. W. Nolan, and Mrs. J. Hughes.

Sub-Target Gun for C. C. N. Y.

J. A. Haskell of the Dupont Powder Company of New York, through President Wingate of the Public Schools Athletic League, presented a sub-target gun to the City College of New York, and also to be used by the scholars of Townsend-Harris Hall, the preparatory school of the college, in their practice for the rifle shooting championship. In presenting the gun President Wingate made a short address praising the work of the high school boys, and also hoped the students of the college will become expert sharpshooters.

Skating Championship for Schoolboys.

The first annual ice-skating championships of the high school boys of the Public Schools Athletic League will be held Friday evening, March 15, at St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The events of the programme will be 440 yards, half-mile, and one mile. Many of the boys have been doing their preliminary training on the ponds and lakes in and around New York and it is expected that the initial championship meet of the league will be a success.

HILLMAN AND TAYLOR ALONE.

Parsons Will Run in Relay Only at N. Y. A. C.'s Open Games.

Eli B. Parsons, the great Yalet halfmiler, will not start in the return race arranged between Harry Hillman and J. B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania in the New York Athletic Club games on March 12 in Madison Square Garden. Trainer John Mack insists that Parsons is needed in the one mile race which Yale has entered against the teams of Cornell and Pennsylvania, and cannot run in both events and do justice to himself. In consequence, Hillman and Taylor will run alone. The race will lack nothing in interest on this account, for few believe that Parsons is able to hold his own with either of the other two competitors.

The assurance that the three big college teams will start in the relay race is gratifying, since they have the strongest quarter-milers in the colleges. In an effort to get George Bonhag to meet them on the night of the games, Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, and Frank Nebrich, the New York Athletic Club long distance runner, have agreed to shorten the distance of the proposed race between them from five to three miles. Bonhag has decided that he is not in condition to run such a hard five-mile race, and the others wish to give him every opportunity to join the contest.

Charles H. Sherrill has accepted the office of referee of the games. The other officials appointed are:

Judges—James E. Sullivan, P. A. C.; Bartow S. Weeks, N. Y. A. C.; J. H. Booth, N. Y. A. C.; T. E. Fisher, Twelfth Regiment A. A.; J. P. Lee, N. Y. A. C.; J. J. Dolan, I. A. A. C.

Timers—Mortimer Bishop, N. Y. A. C.; Robert Stoll, N. Y. A. C.; Charles J. Dieges, N. Y. A. C.; J. H. Abeel, N. Y. A. C.

Field Judges—E. S. Innet, N. Y. A. C.; H. E. Buermeyer, N. Y. A. C.; Dr. W. D. Hennen, N. Y. A. C.; E. J. Keane, N. Y. A. C.; H. W. Peckwell, N. Y. A. C.; R. T. Lyons, N. Y. A. C.; Daniel Reuss, National A. C.; Dr. A. G. Keane, N. Y. A. C.

Inspectors—Dr. Luther H. Gulick, P. S. A. D.; Major D. J. Murphy, Twenty-second Regiment; P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment A. A.; R. O. Haubold, N. Y. A. C.; J. T. Dooling, Xavier A. A.; H. I. Ottmann, N. Y. A. C.; J. J. Walsh, Pastime A. C.; Capt. J. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A.

Starter—W. H. Robertson.

PRINCETON BEST WRESTLERS.

Defeats Pennsylvania in Dual Meet by Four Bouts to Three.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Princeton's wrestlers won their second intercollegiate meet here to-night, defeating the Pennsylvania team by the score of four bouts to three. The men were evenly matched and the bouts were fast and exciting. Only one of the contests had to be decided on points, the others resulting in clean falls. The best work was done by Folwell, the Pennsylvania football man, who threw Rheinstein in the light-heavy class and obtained the decision over King in the heavyweight tussle.

The most exciting bout was between Mount of Princeton and Waite of Pennsylvania in the 145-pound class. Waite had decidedly the better of the argument and was the aggressor straight through until Mount suddenly obtained a clever hold and turned him on his back like a flash. Summary:

Bantam Weight, 110 Pounds.—Yeager, Pennsylvania, threw Passacella, Princeton, with a scissor and half Nelson hold. Time—12 minutes.

Special Weight, 125 Pounds.—Capt. Howell, Princeton, threw Custer, Pennsylvania, with half Nelson. Time—4 minutes 8 seconds.

Lightweight, 135 Pounds.—Latimer, Princeton, threw Horan, Pennsylvania, with half Nelson and body hold. Time—5 minutes 20 seconds.

Welterweight, 145 Pounds.—Mount, Princeton, threw Waite, Pennsylvania, with body hold and chancery. Time—7 minutes 30 seconds.

Middleweight, 158 Pounds.—Ormond, Princeton, threw Freeman, Pennsylvania, with a half Nelson and body hold. Time—2 minutes 15 seconds.

Light Heavyweight, 175 Pounds.—Folwell, Pennsylvania, threw Rheinstein, Princeton, with half Nelson and body hold. Time—4 minutes 6 seconds.

Heavyweight, Over 175 Pounds.—Folwell, Pennsylvania, received decision over King, Princeton. Time—12 minutes.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Byron J. Carter, the designer of the Carter car, believes he has perfected the simplest method of transmission of power direct from the engine to the rear wheels. "With the use of this friction transmission," he says, "we do not lose an ounce of power, while we do away with one-half the existing complications that are found in other makes of transmission. Being a friction-driven car, there are no gears to strip and there is no clutch to slip, eliminating all possibility of jerk or jar." C. H. Gait, manager of the New York agency at 1,697 Broadway, states that $1,000 will be forfeited if this system of transmission does not hold.

Arthur M. Robbins, manager of the Aerocar agency in this city, returned from a tour through New England last week. He reported the roads in very poor condition, but, nevertheless, he made the run from Waterbury to New York on his homeward trip in four hours. Mr. Robbins established several new agencies for the Aerocar in New England, and he states that all of the leading cities are showing greater interest than ever before in automobile matters.

The reserve tank of gasoline with which the auto cars are equipped saved William F. Butterworth of this city from what might have been a difficult situation while on a tour in Connecticut last week. His gasoline ran out unexpectedly when twenty miles from any large town. Remembering that a reserve tank was in the car, he opened the valve and reached his destination without trouble. The Autocars carry a sixteen-gallon tank of fuel, but four gallons of this is in a reserve compartment which cannot be used until the driver opens a special valve under the seat. This method has saved more than one tourist from vexatious delays who has started off under the supposition that the regular tank was plentifully supplied with fuel.

Two additional stories are to be added to the building occupied by Wyckoff, Church & Partridge at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. During the past month the garage has had a waiting list ranging from twenty-five to 120 cars. Nearly 300 cars are now stored in the garage, and more room is also needed for the exhibition of new machines.

J. D. Maxwell of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company of Tarrytown, N. Y., recently made some interesting comments on the success which attended the recent comparative fuel test from New York to Boston. The alcohol car, he says, more than met his expectations, and in consideration of the increase in the price of gasoline and the frequent doubt as to its quality, the possible use of alcohol as a substitute fuel is receiving serious consideration by other automobile manufacturers. To reach the highest plane of efficiency, however, engines must be adapted to its use. Two of the most important advantages would be an increase in compression of the cylinders and the lengthening of the spoke.

Plans formulated by the Oldsmobile Company of New York and the Olds Motor Works of Michigan for the participation of Oldsmobile cars in contests and record runs during the coming season will afford the 1907 model ample opportunity to eclipse the record of its predecessor. Among the competitors in every event of importance this season to which stock cars are eligible will be included one or more Oldsmobiles. Ralph D. Owen opened the season by a run to Florida in an Oldsmobile touring car. The trip of 1,400 miles was made in eighteen days.

The Auto Supply Company will issue next month a catalogue of motor supplies, tools, and apparel. The catalogue will contain more than 100 pages, and will include a description of everything of use to motorists.

The membership of the New York Motor Club is increasing rapidly and a number of local autoists were elected by the Directors last year. Among them were E. E. Lowndes, J. H. Strauss, W. J. MacIlvey, W. G. Reynolds, C. H. Martin, E. H. Cox, George McKesson Brown, Frank Webb, H. A. Lozier, J. F. Fairman, C. R. Mabley, H. H. Cobe, Marcus I. Brock, J. P. Gilroy, Carl Kaufman, Emil Grossman, W. A. Towner, Jr.

That the trend in the commercial vehicle business this year will be toward heavy trucks and suburban stage line vehicles is the opinion of G. H. Marks of Martin & Co., consulting engineers to commercial vehicle users. He says that the demand for heavy trucks and stages will be much greater than for light wagons. Motor stage lines are being contemplated in various parts of the country where travel and railroad service are poor. During the past week Mr. Martin has been in different parts of New York State making reports upon the advisability of organizing motor stage lines.

Owing to the demand for the Matheson form of construction it is stated that the company will place upon the market early in the season a motor boat engine which will be similar to that used for its motor cars. Experiments have been made during the past year and it has been found that this motor is especially adapted for motor boat use.

Schleigig Wins at Billiards.

Christopher Schleigig defeated F. H. Starkey in the fourth night's play at 14.2 balk line billiards at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Starkey was required to make 220 points against Schleigig's 275, but he had only 155 when Schleigig won. Schleigig averaged 4 31-61, and made high runs of 28, 23, and 21, while Starkey's average was 2 33-61, with 18, 11, and 10 as his high runs.

TRADE R. A. PATTERSON TOBACCO CO. MARK

Fragrant and Delicious — LUCKY STRIKE — RICH'D, VA. — Does not Bite the Tongue

Indoors and out, pipe smoking is becoming as popular here as it has always been in England. This is largely due to the increasing popularity of the largest selling brand of sliced cut tobacco in the world.

LUCKY STRIKE Sliced Plug Pipe Tobacco

Its delightful fragrance pleases all. Smokes long, and cool, with no waste, and is easy to handle. Cured by a secret process known to us only. Pocket size, tin box, 10c. Note: The name "Patterson" on tobacco stands for quality.

You Will find it Everywhere

Buy a Box Today

EASTERN LEAGUE'S DAYS FOR PLAYING

Each Club Plays 140 Games, Beginning April 24 and Closing Sept. 24.

NEWARK SUNDAY DATES

Seventeen Allotted to Burnham's Team—Powers Appoints Umpires.

After a long and rather tempestuous session at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, the delegates to the Eastern League meeting approved of the schedule as arranged by President Patrick T. Powers. The representatives of the Buffalo Club, the champions, created quite a flutter by announcing that, as their grounds were utilized for football games after the championship had been concluded last year, it would be almost impossible to prepare them in time for the opening of the coming season, which was scheduled for April 24 with Malachi Kittredge's Montreal team. For a time it looked as though the entire schedule would have to be rearranged, but when the Buffalonians were shown that nearly two months would elapse before they would be called upon to use their grounds they accepted the dates allotted to them.

Each club will play 140 games, the same as last year. The season will open on April 24 and close on Sept. 24. So far as the holiday attractions are concerned, the Jersey City and Newark Clubs are treated liberally. On Decoration Day the two Canadian clubs are in both cities. Montreal plays at Jersey City in the afternoon and the Torontos play the Jerseymen in the morning. At Newark Kittredge's team plays in the morning and Toronto in the afternoon. On Independence Day Jersey City visits Newark in the morning, and then Burnham's men go to Jersey City in the afternoon. Jersey City will spend Labor Day, Sept. 2, at Baltimore, and Newark will visit Providence. Thirteen Saturdays have been apportioned to the Jersey Citys at home, while Newark has only seven. The latter, however, makes up this delinquency by having seventeen Sundays at home.

Besides the approval of the schedule President Powers appointed the following staff of umpires: S. P. Cusack of Chicago, who was with the "Three I" League in 1905 and New York State League last year; C. B. Owens of Englewood, Ill., with the Western Association in 1905 and American Association in 1906; William Hoffner of Perth Amboy, N. J., Virginia State League last year; J. H. Conway, Webster, Mass., Eastern League 1905 and National League last season; Hugh J. Rorty of Hartford, Conn., with the Connecticut State League for the past two years, and Thomas B. Kelly of Brockton, Mass., American League in 1905 and Eastern League last season.

In the case of Third Baseman Hunter Hill, for whom the Montreal Club refused to waive a claim when the Buffalo Club wished to trade him to the Western League, Montreal was ordered to pay $1,000, and Hill will play there this season.

The eight clubs which comprise the Eastern League were represented at the meeting as follows: Baltimore, Moses M. Frank; Buffalo, A. B. Potter, Jacob J. Stein, and L. B. Hart; Jersey City, Walter O'Mara and Joseph Bean; Montreal, Fred Ascher and Malachi Kittredge; Newark, F. W. Somers and Walter W. Burnham; Providence, A. G. Doe and Hugh Duffy; Rochester, Charles T. Chapin; Toronto, J. J. McCaffrey and Joseph Kelley.

The Jersey and Newark dates follow:

At Jersey City.

With Providence—April 29, 30; May 1, 2; July 25, 26, 27; Sept. 9, 10, 11. With Newark—May 4, 6; July 4 P. M., 6; July 29, 30; Aug. 7, 9, 10, 31. With Baltimore—May 27, 28, 29; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7. With Montreal—May 30 P. M., 31; June 4, 5; July 18, 19, 20; Sept. 16, 17, 18. With Toronto—May 30 A. M.; June 1, 6, 7; July 22, 23, 24; Sept. 12, 13, 14. With Buffalo—June 8, 10, 11, 12; July 15, 16, 17; Sept. 19, 20, 21. With Rochester—June 18, 14, 15, 15; July 11, 12, 13; Sept. 23, 24, 24.

At Newark.

With Baltimore—April 25, 26, 27, 28; May 12; July 7, 8, 9; Aug. 4; Sept. 8. With Jersey City—May 3, 5, 26; June 30; July 4 A. M., 5, 28; Aug. 8, 11; Sept. 1. With Providence—May 27, 28, 29; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7. With Montreal—May 30 A. M., June 1, 2, 3; July 14, 15, 16; Sept. 19, 20, 21. With Toronto—May 30 P. M., June 2, 4, 5; July 11, 12, 13; Sept. 22, 23, 24. With Buffalo—June 13, 14, 15, 16; July 21, 22, 23; Sept. 12, 13, 14. With Rochester—June 8, 9, 11, 12; July 18, 19, 20; Sept. 15, 16, 17.

SKATERS FLOCK TO A. A. U.

Many Prominent Competitors Among Entries for National Honors.

The defections from the National Amateur Skating Association to the Amateur Athletic Union since the exceptionally good showing made by the A. A. U. in its first championship meet in the metropolitan district continue. The latest acquisition to the A. A. U. ranks is Ernest Schulthess, who has been prominently identified with the National Association in its races in the past. His application for reinstatement has been favorably considered. At least a dozen prominent skaters who were formerly identified with the skating association will be contestants in the A. A. U. championships at Woodlands Lake, Westchester County, to-morrow afternoon.

The races will be for the National titles, but are naturally principally restricted to metropolitan skaters. The Irish-American Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Mohawks, the Xaviers, the Mott Haven Athletic Club, the Northwestern, and other prominent New York clubs are sending complete teams, each larger than the representation in the metropolitan championships last week, in addition to a number of unattached skaters. Entries close at 10 o'clock this morning with Bartow S. Weeks.

WINTER is as tardy in going as it was in coming, but it is going, and soon, and we are prepared for its successor, Spring. When you come in you will find one of those remarkable displays of Spring fabrics and models for which this store is notable, only this display is a little larger and more remarkable than any of its predecessors.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 2t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—By Arabian, age 22; first-class operator; can do own repairing; sober and reliable. "Azar," Box 310 Times, Times Square.

EVERY DAY

40,000 PEOPLE

PASS THROUGH

TIMES SQUARE STATION of the Subway

The number is constantly increasing.

The Times Building is the most accessible building in New York City, and it is one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

OF 200 OFFICES

Only Nine Are Vacant

ROOM	FLOOR	SPACE	PRICE
404	4th Floor	17x19	$1,000
405	" "	18x24	1,400
406	" "	18x19	1,000
605	6th Floor	18x24	1,400
606	" "	18x19	1,000
805	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
1107	" "	12x19	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.6	550

Agent, Room 806, Times Building. Telephone 1000 Bryant

CHANGE TROTTING STAKE.

Rich Chamber of Commerce Prize May Be Open to 2:15 Pacers.

Word comes from Detroit, Mich., that Daniel J. Campau, President of the Detroit Driving Club and a member of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit, is seriously contemplating changing the Chamber of Commerce five-thousand-dollar stake, which has been one of the features of the Grand Circuit meetings for a number of years, and which has always been open to 2:24 pacers, to a faster class this year, allowing all pacers which are eligible to the 2:15 class to participate in this event.

BROKER SUSPENDED FOR A STOCK 'LEAK'

Henry M. Post Dropped for Six Months for Executing a Clerk's Orders.

FAILED TO REPORT IT

Clerk Speculated on Employer's Information and Brokerage Firm Suffered.

The suspension of Henry M. Post, the floor member of the Stock Exchange firm of Post Brothers & Co., for a period of six months, was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange at the opening of business yesterday morning. The brief explanation was made that his suspension was because of a violation of a rule of the Exchange of which the Governing Committee had found him guilty at their protracted meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The rule referred to prohibits members from doing business for employes of other members without the express permission of their employers. No suspension for this offense has been ordered for so many years that no member of the Exchange could be found yesterday who remembered a similar case.

The specific charge against Mr. Post was that he had allowed two orders, each involving 100 shares of stock, to go through, which it subsequently developed had been placed by the clerk of a firm which did business with Post Brothers & Co., for his own account. Though Mr. Post protested that he did not know until after the orders had been executed that they had come from the clerk individually, he was held guilty because he had not notified the firm of their employe's action.

The necessity for secrecy in carrying out the details of a market campaign makes it one of the first importance that there should be no "leaks" between one house and another, and the hint that might be taken from the trading orders of a clerk in confidential relations with his firm is sufficiently obvious to have made the subject a matter of constitutional provision. It had been known for some time that a certain large Stock Exchange house had been suffering from a leak which had interfered with its market operations, and the Committee on Arrangements has spent some weeks in investigating. Friends of broker Post were of the opinion yesterday that the orders he had admitted taking from a clerk were the only ones that the committee had been able to trace back to the house in question and that he had therefore been made a scapegoat.

The transactions which involved Mr. Post's suspension took place in January and were in an inactive stock in which the house that has complained of leaks was operating. The orders in the 200 shares came to the floor of the Exchange so promptly as to get into the market ahead of those of the firm operating in the stock. In the course of its investigation the Committee on Arrangements examined Mr. Post and learned from him that the orders he had executed in that particular stock had been taken inadvertently from an operator in the employ of a firm which does a large business with Boston. Carrying their inquiry further, the committee found that this operator had not been acting for himself, but for a fellow-operator, who, it turned out, was employed by the house which had suffered from the "leak." It was then that the matter was taken up by the Governing Committee.

Mr. Post explained yesterday his part in the affair. He admitted that he was surprised at the action of the committee, and said that he thought that the only blame that could possibly attach to him was because of his failure to inform on the clerk as soon as he learned of his action. He explained that this man was employed by a house with which Post Brothers had done considerable "two-dollar" business, giving in return a large amount of business for execution in Boston. He said that during the period in which the clerk's orders were allowed to go through the orders from his employers were at the rate of about 15,000 shares a month. The clerk was well known to them, he said, and in fact about all of his firm's business came to Post Bros. & Co. through him.

The two 100 share orders coming in the regular course of business were executed without question, and it was not until the request was made that they should be cleared for "cash" that he became suspicious. The clerk then admitted that he had given the orders for his own account, and begged that Post Brothers & Co. would let the matter pass or he would lose his job.

Mr. Post said he felt sorry for the man, and not knowing that the orders had come indirectly from the operator of a third firm, had let the matter drop.

Post Brothers & Co. will continue in business at their office in the Wall Street Exchange Building, executing their orders through brokers on the floor until Henry M. Post is reinstated.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Forty-four certificates of incorporations were received and filed by the Secretary of State to-day. This is the record for one day. They include:

J. B. Kleinert Rubber Company, New York; capital, $1,800,000. Directors—E. M. Neary, Ralph Brill, A. J. Dittmar, 30 Broad Street, New York.

Genesee Salt Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Samuel T. Kerr, J. M. Steward, Philadelphia; Louis A. Allen, Piffard.

John C. Hieber & Co., Utica, (dry goods;) capital, $175,000. Directors—J. C. Hieber, D. E. Williams, T. W. Hieber, Utica.

Homesites Development Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. J. Cobe, 17 Park Row, R. S. Masterton, J. T. Butler, New York.

Tappan Perfumé Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. Y. Walsh, 217 West 140th Street; L. R. Reynolds, W. M. Williams, New York.

Martine Import Company, New York, (automobiles;) capital, $50,000. Directors—P. S. Palmer, 50 Morningside Drive West; J. E. Freeman, New York; F. L. Quimby, East Orange; N. J.

Recording Adder Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. R. Bennett, Syracuse; H. F. Warner, Bayonne, W. R. Bennett, Seventy-ninth Street and Shore Road, Brooklyn.

American Rubberized Leather Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. R. Barnewall, 26 Cortland Street; B. W. Crane, C. H. Sherrill, New York.

B. Waldstein Company, New York, (ladies' and children's hats;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Bernard Waldstein, 144 Wooster Street; Frederick Tietig, W. C. Low, New York.

MacDougall Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. T. MacDougall, Woodbridge, N. J.; E. A. MacDougall, 1,125 Broadway, New York; H. H. Petz, Perth Amboy.

Clinton Jewelry Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. J. McCormick, 27 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn; A. P. Bennett, William Fehlhaber, New York.

Kassel Solid Shoe Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,500. Directors—Kassel Goldberg, 180 Hopkins Street; Ike Kinsky, Mary Kotvinsky, Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

18TH ST., 106 WEST.—Suite of rooms suitable for three gentlemen; southern exposure.

20TH ST., 410 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large front room; furnished, unfurnished; board optional; opposite Chelsea Seminary campus; literary people preferred.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive, homelike room, near Subway and elevated; American family; references.

91ST ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front room, sunny, gentlemen, couple; select home; table guests; references.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second-floor double; also hall room; table guests; telephone; reference.

126TH ST., 151 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; ample closets; also small room; Jewish family.

142D ST., 526 WEST.—Comfortable home for gentleman in private family of adults.

CONGENIAL HOME offered business couple with references; strictly private family; apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; $9 each. Eureka, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location; large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842, (Washington Heights.)—Pleasant, warm rooms; excellent board; home comfort; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

21ST, 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2123—Stuyvesant.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, 387 Arlington Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; refined private home; convenient to trolleys and train; twelve minutes from P. R. R. Ferry; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young man wants board with private Jewish family; $6 to $8; west side preferred. J 316 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 270 WEST.—Gentleman wishes 2 gentlemen as roomers; pleasant flat; steam heat, hot water, bath; southern exposure; $3. Burt.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, newly furnished rooms; running hot water; telephone.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-heated hall room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

47T I ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room, private house; reference.

65TH ST., 134 WEST, Near Subway.—Beautifully furnished rooms, heat, running water, single and suite; reasonable.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large or small rooms, newly furnished; private bath; reference; board optional.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; hot, cold water; bath; reasonable; private house.

74TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; private house; southern exposure; suitable two gentlemen; board optional.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large room, with bath, dressing room; steam heat, telephone; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, suitable for doctor, dentist; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished, with or without board; references.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room, back parlor; physician, dentist; small rooms; convenient "L."

83D ST., 50 WEST.—Rare opportunity one or two gentlemen to secure large, handsomely furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath, in first-class Jewish house.

91ST ST., 157 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, four windows; $10 and $8; private house; reference.

94TH ST., 55 WEST.—Finely furnished room in private house, with private bath, telephone, and electric light.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—One large and small room; first-class house; excellent table; references.

103D ST., 70 WEST.—Cozy, warm room; light, sunny; private apartment; suitable gentleman. Ellis.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Quiet room to rent to lady employed; elevator apartment; reasonable; one block from Subway station; call evenings or Sunday. Davies.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Room for young man; southern exposure. Schaefer.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two elegant sunny front rooms; high class; elevator, telephone, elevator boy.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; south exposure; high class, refined surroundings; phone.

124TH ST., 510 WEST, Suite 51.—Elegantly furnished, steam-heated room with private family in elevator apartment; bath and telephone; convenient to Subway and cars; reasonable. Knobloch.

127TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV. WEST, (The Garfield.)—New, elegantly furnished outside corner rooms, single or en suite; one block to Broadway, Subway, and Riverside Drive; excellent meals if desired; references. Apply Apartment 3.

129TH ST., 1 WEST.—Desirable, sunny front room, with good board; table board; telephone.

132D ST., 64 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished connecting rooms, with running water; also hall room; use of bath; private house.

137TH ST., 301 WEST.—Outside room, one light; one, two persons; nicely furnished; heated. Crouch.

138TH ST., 619 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; private house; near Subway; convenient for two.

GRAND AV.—Front hall room; steam heat; near New York University; convenient to Jerome and Burnside Av. cars. Address M., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 242 EAST.—Large front room; light; running water; with board. Mrs. Bauer.

120TH ST., 160 EAST.—Large room, suitable for light housekeeping; running water, bath; private family.

124TH ST., 68 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, heated, sunny; running water; hall room, $2.00.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,085, (near 76th St.)—Back and front parlor; large, medium rooms; heated, light, running water; convenient; $2.50 to $8.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,200, (81st and 82d.)—Beautiful bay window room, nicely furnished; also small rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 2,011.—Large, comfortable, light rooms; gentlemen or respectable married couple.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Chambermaid, neat girl, in small family; references required. 164 East 71st St.

Singers.

WANTED—Contralto and soprano, suburban church, $300-$600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED TRIMMERS FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM; GOOD SALARIES. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—An experienced manicurist and hairdresser for out-of-town position; state age; good salary given. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing concern wants bookkeeper and general clerk; advancement; $780. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—An active church organist for outside work. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, tenor, and bass. New Jersey, $700-$800-$600. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell lots at Laurelton, Long Island's greatest subdivision; experience not necessary; any well-appearing, live man can make big money; our salesmen earned over $50,000 since Aug. 15; easiest property to sell on the market. Call, 11 to 1, Laurelton Land Co., 253 Broadway, New York City.

Singers.

WANTED—Bass and tenor, suburban church, $300-$550. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor and bass, Brooklyn church; $300, $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for New Jersey church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ACTUARY.—Insurance company Western city wants man with experience in this department with one of the big New York companies; salary $1,000-$1,200. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 382 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—In the office of a large English fire insurance company a bright, smart, capable youth, who is a good penman; a graduate of high school preferred. Address, with references, A B C, P. O. Box No. 1637 Manhattan, New York.

WANTED.—An experienced advertising man, familiar with magazine work; competent to take the management of a monthly journal having a circulation of 15,000. Address T. R., P. O. Box 263 Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—By a downtown bank as messenger, a bright, active young man, 17 to 20 years of age; must be of good appearance and have first-class references. Address A. M. H., Box 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Manager for drug store; must be fully qualified; state age and experience; best of references as to integrity and experience required. Address Manager, Box 175 Times Downtown.

WANTED — Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNT BOOKS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Viola D. Waring, 440 West 32d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone, 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, (Double Entry.)—Seven months' experience; good penman; neat, rapid; excellent references; $8; no agency. Miss North, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT. —(18;) good beginner; well trained; must make a start; $6. Miss Vera, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years in employ of railroad; possesses common refinement. Education, Box 1,210, Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience, desires permanent position; reference; no agencies. Stationery, 1,099 3d Av.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITER. — Experienced typewriter would like work to do at her home. Martin, 102 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting, by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—A young colored man, Alexander Wise, aged 22, well educated in French and Spanish, 10 years' experience as valet, wishes position as valet or butler with first-class private family. Answer by letter care W. A. Boyd, 321 West 35th St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ABLE BUSINESS AGENT, married, will represent American firms in France; execute commissions faithfully; introduce goods. D. d'Albert, 138 5th Av.

JANITOR, &c.—A traveling man, (55,) wants settled position as janitor or in charge of office building; good reference. X Box 338 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, of excellent family and habits, at present traveling for a biscuit house, is anxious to secure steady employment with some large commercial house where he may have a future. A. L. E., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.

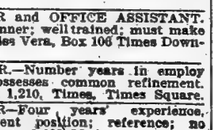

T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON ST.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00

OAK PER FOOT

MOUNT & ROBERTSON, Tel. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Selling out Remington, Oliver, Underwood typewriters, $35; desks, rugs, letter files, mimeograph, tables, letter press, &c. Room 406, No. 2 Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched; Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

For Sale.—Typewriters; Remington No. 6, $30; Caligraph, $5; Hammond or Chicago, $7.50; Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

National cash register, $65; cost $200; Remington typewriter, $15; Mimeograph, $8. Nathan's, 20 Fulton.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ERECTED UPON PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction the buildings, parts of buildings, machinery, and appurtenances thereto standing upon property owned by the City of New York, acquired for the use of the terminal for the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge, the said buildings being situated in the

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,

and being more particularly within the area of the following known property:

All of the buildings situated upon land within the area of the block bounded by the northerly side of Tryon Row, the westerly side of Centre Street, the southerly side of Chambers Street, and the northwesterly side of Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 121, on the land map of the County of New York.

Also all of the buildings situated within the area of the block bounded by the southeasterly side of Park Row, the westerly side of North William Street, and the northerly side of the Brooklyn Bridge, Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 121, on the land map of the County of New York.

Also all of the buildings situated upon land within the area of the block bounded by the north side of Chambers Street, the southeasterly side of City Hall Place, and the southerly and southwesterly sides of Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated within Block 159 of the land map of the County of New York.

Also all of the buildings situated upon land within the area of the block bounded by the northerly side of Reade Street, the easterly side of Centre Street, and the southerly and southwesterly sides of Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 158 on the land map of the County of New York.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held February 20, 1907, the sale of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907,

at 11 A. M., on the premises.

(For further particulars see "City Record.")

H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 20, 1907.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company of New York:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1892, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York to present their claims to the undersigned, at his place of business, Number 15 William Street, (Corn Exchange Bank Building,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within fifteen days after the last publication of this order or notice. Said last publication will be had on the 6th day of April, 1907, so that all claims should be presented on or before the 20th day of April, 1907.

A copy of this notice will be mailed to all the creditors of said corporation as shown on the books of the company at their last known place of residence.

New York, January 11th, 1907.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Receiver, North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing all the labor and material required for the erection and completion, so far as specified, of storage sheds, manure pit, and refuse incinerator in the North Meadow Storage Yard in Central Park, on the north side of the Ninety-seventh Street Transverse Road.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERMANN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated February 26, 1907.

Department of Bridges, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907,

For alteration of the Manhattan steel viaduct and masonry approach and the construction of bridge and tunnel entrances for the Williamsburg (New East River) Bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

J. W. STEVENSON, Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated February 27, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 25 to March 7, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. RYER AVENUE—SEWER and appurtenances between Burnside Avenue and East 183rd Street, with branches in EAST 180TH STREET, from Ryer Avenue to Anthony Avenue, in ANTHONY AVENUE, from East 180th Street to the Concourse; and on the east side of the CONCOURSE from Anthony Avenue to East 183rd Street. Confirmed February 21, 1907; entered February 21, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, February 23, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 21 to March 5, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, (ANNEXED TERRITORY.) MORRIS PARK AVENUE-OPENING, from West Farms Road to Bear Swamp Road at the lands of the Morris Park Race Course. Confirmed November 20, 1906; entered February 19, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, February 19, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 26 to March 8, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. RANDALL AVENUE-OPENING from Truxton Street and Leggett Avenue to the Bronx River. Confirmed February 9, 1905, and January 29, 1907; entered February 20, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, February 25, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 26 to March 8, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

2ND WARD, AN UNNAMED STREET-OPENING, between William Street and Beach Street, extending from St. Paul's Avenue to Jackson Avenue. Confirmed June 26, 1906; entered February 20, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, February 25, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 25 to March 7, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Lane in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

13TH WARD, SECTION 2. RACHEL LANE-OPENING, from Goerck Street and Mangin Street. Confirmed February 9, 1907; entered February 20, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, February 23, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing about 2,500 hours towing on the North and East Rivers (Contract 1,052) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) March 11, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REpairing municipal ferryboats or other floating property of the department, and furnishing and delivering miscellaneous supplies therefor (Contract 1,049) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, March 5th, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

O'DONOHUE, THOMAS J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. O'Donohue, Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., Mary Louise Kelly, Thomas Aquin Kelly, Marie Louise Kelly, and Barbara Kelly, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24 day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. O'Donohue and Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 28th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Executors, 30 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COPPERS NEVADA---UTAH. ARE YOU ALL READY?

In thirty-seven years of stock marketing I have seen many queer things, but I must confess this Nevada-Utah is a little the queerest. In spite of my warnings to let the stock alone until my final report on the property had assured buyers of their destination, Nevada-Utah opened with such a rush that if I had not begged those who have large blocks of stock to place some of it in the market it would have shot to 15 to-day. As it was it went to 9½ and closed in great demand at 8½.

To-day I have been besieged from all sides to give the word now, so that my following may get aboard before the stock climbs to 15 or 20, but I must insist that under no circumstances will I indorse any copper stock until I am sure of its actual worth. This has been my rule for years, and it is because of this rule that I have had no losses, and have been instrumental in placing in the hands of the public copper stocks which show them to-day over $100,000,000 profit upon an investment of less than 10% of that sum. While all around are copper failures, those known as "Lawson Coppers" stand to-day as conspicuous successes.

Glance at this:

120,000 Shares of Butte, 2; went to 130; now 111.
150,000 Shares of Montana, 60; went to 620; now 250.
1,200,000 Shares of Anaconda, 50; went to 303; now 294.
100,000 Shares of Tri-Mountain, 10; went to 105; now 94.
285,000 Shares of Copper Range, 10; went to 105; now 94.
60,000 Shares of Tamarac, 70; went to 300; now 155.
240,000 Shares of Trinity, 11; went to 42; now 30.
1,550,000 Shares of Amalgamated, 100; went to 130; now 111.

Four different financial experts in four different dailies said this morning: "Trinity and Nevada-Utah simply prove what newspaper advertising will do." I answer: Not.

A man might spend $10,000,000 a day in advertising copper stocks, but unless his signature guaranteed a square deal and unless he had earned a reputation for honest treatment of the public he would not be able to sell 1,000 shares or raise the price $1 per share. If any one doubts this, let him study the result of hundreds of thousands of dollars spent daily by financial crooks in an endeavor to gold-brick the public. Yet the prices of their stocks remain at but a few cents a share, and the result is that the majority of these crooks cheat their advertising agents out of their pay. The others go to jail or flee the country with the scant proceeds stolen from a few ignorant dupes.

If any one doubts whether it is the advertising or the name that is at the bottom of it which does the business, let him observe the effect of my advertisement when I say "I have my report. Nevada-Utah is what I expected it would be." If Nevada-Utah sold the night before that advertisement at 15, it will open at 25. There will be 400,000 to 600,000 shares traded in on the day the advertisement appears, and it will shoot above 30 and will never come back. On the other hand, if I were compelled to say that in my opinion Nevada-Utah would not be the success I expected, it would drop from 15 to 10, and it would be a long time before it could be leveled up to 20, even with the most adroit stock market captaincy.

Wall Street might as well awaken to the fact that during the past three years some of us have educated the American people to Wall Street's ways and the public cannot now be fooled.

Yesterday 200,000 shares of Nevada-Utah, a stock which for months has been kicked around "Wall Street" at 4, sold at 7 to 8, and to-day 90,000 shares in New York and 40,000 in Boston were bought and sold above 8—all because a man whom the public believe will never come to them with any but a square deal simply said: "Get ready. Don't buy until I give the word." Think it over.

I laughed this morning until my tape grinned at the ticker when I read in The New York Evening Post, which doesn't like me a tiny bit, this gem of financial intelligence:

"The great activity in Nevada-Utah was because of a rumor, afterward denied, that Heinze had become connected with the property."

Is it any wonder that we of Boston shed our overalls and slip over to Wall Street whenever we need a million or two and fill the meal sack when the countrymen who graze their cows in that sun-beaten pasture are fed such fodder: Heinze, who has two or three dozen copper stocks that never move an eighth except when they are violently laundered, and the character of which are so well known that honest copper stocks, whenever they happen to rub up against these Heinzes in a collateral loan, cold-sweat the ink off their faces. I have before me a proposition to handle one of Heinze's deal stock-marketwise. There is $10,000,000 of stock, it "sells" on the curb daily at 30 to 34—has for over a year—"sells" exactly 200 shares. Here is the proposition: All the cash necessary to handle the deal and the right to buy half the capital stock at 80 cents a share provided the stock is worked up to 50 or 60, so that it can be slid out to the public.

No, dear Evening Post, Nevada-Utah advanced with record-breaking activity because the public learned that I thought well enough of it to cause my engineers to examine, and because I had said that as soon as the examination was completed I would give them the facts, and if it turned out as I expected, it would be worth $40 to $100 per share. That was all that was necessary for the speculative public to take a chance upon. They, experts that they are in such matters, saw the odds were in favor of a good report, and that if the report was good the public from one end of this country to the other, and Europe, would follow my advice.

In the interest of further caution to my followers I again postpone my description of Nevada-Utah that I may publish the following list of Stock Exchange houses, with a repetition of my admonition: "When you start to buy Nevada-Utah, buy only through a Stock Exchange house." In saying this I do not wish to reflect upon the strictly Curb houses, for most Stock Exchange houses when they receive the order will transfer it to the Curb broker, but the responsibility to the buyer of Nevada-Utah will attach to the Stock Exchange house with whom settlement is made.

In to-morrow's advertisement—or Sunday's at the latest—I will describe the Nevada-Utah property, but from the fact that all indications point to an unprecedented rush to buy Nevada-Utah when I give the word, I feel the necessity of arranging before it is too late such details as lists of Stock Exchange houses before the receipt of my report. This will be better understood when I say that my telegrams, telephone and mail inquiries and orders to-day indicate that there will be thousands of buyers anxious to get aboard Nevada-Utah when they know it is right, and that their aggregate buying will be enormous. It will be remembered that Trinity, which is dealt in on the Boston Exchange alone, had transactions of over 125,000 shares in a single day.

In this advertisement I would have one word with Trinity holders. Trinity is holding firm as a rock ledge on its rise of 200%, and all intending buyers should take advantage of this lull to purchase before it moves to its next stage.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES HOUSES

F. T. ADAMS & CO.,
ALLEN, McGRAW & CO.,
ALLING, REYNOLDS & CO.,
ALLEN, SAND & CO.,
J. M. AMORY & SON,
H. AMY & CO.,
ASIEL & CO.,
J. S. BACHE & CO.,
H. F. BACHMAN & CO.,
BALLARD & DE CORDOVA,
A. BANKS & CO.,
BARBOUR & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
BARNES BROS.,
CHAS. D. BARNEY & CO.,
BARR, STEWART & CO.,
BARTLETT, FRAZIER & CO.,
BAYLISS & CO.,
BEADLESTON, HALL & CO.,
J. S. BEARNS & CO.,
WM. B. BEEKMAN & CO.,
NATHAN T. BEERS & CO.,
BEERS & OWENS,
AUGUST BELMONT &

Short Term Notes

Yielding about

4½% to 6¾%

We shall be glad to furnish copies of the Seventh Edition of our Short Term Note Circular, describing practically all of such investments now upon the market.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.

H. W. BENNETT & CO.

BANKERS

70 BROAD ST., NEW YORK. 5 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Yielding 5% to 6%

Kraus Bros. & Co.

24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Telephone 780, 781, 782, 783 Rector.

New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Carpenter, Baggot & Co.,

17-21 William St.

Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and other Exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

ALFRED MESTRE & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Orders executed for purchase or sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS
For cash or margin. Fractional Lots dealt in.

SEND FOR BOOK NO. B2.
"INVESTORS MATURING BONDS"
LINCOLN & CO.
Investment Bankers. 18 Wall St., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Transacts at
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street
A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital & Surplus $2,000,000
Independent of the control of any single interest.
26 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Venture Syndicate

APPROVED
ENTERPRISES
DEVELOPED
and
MANAGED

56 Liberty St, New York

PLAN FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE

HOCKEY VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

AND THE

Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.

Referring to the plan for the consolidation of The Hocking Valley Railway Company and the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co., at the request of the holders of important interests in these Companies, the time for deposit of the stocks of said Companies under said plan has been further extended to and including JUNE 1, 1907. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, March 1, 1907.

OFFICE
of
THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.
Denver, Colorado, February 25, 1907.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (successor by consolidation of The Colorado Fuel Company) hereby invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5th, 1907, to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, (successor to Atlantic Trust Company as trustee,) at Number 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the sale to it (for the sinking fund) of forty (40) of the now outstanding bonds of the said Colorado Fuel Company, known as its General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Such sale to take effect and such bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1st, 1907, at the office of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.
By ALBERT A. MILLER, Treasurer.

Sinking Fund Notice.

ROANE IRON COMPANY.

Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of ten thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, ($10,260.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 5th day of March, 1907.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

Notice is hereby given that this Bank will be open for the transaction of business Daily except Sundays and Legal Holidays, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (instead of from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. as formerly.) Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Liquidation Ends; Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates, 6@3 Per Cent.

GAINS IN THE MARKET

Completion of Inter-State Commerce Hearing a Factor —Money Flurry.

Shortly after the opening of yesterday's stock market it became apparent that the liquidation which had been under way in the market for over a week had diminished to a point where it no longer afforded help to operators for the fall in their operations against prices. Professional drives against American Smelting and against Southern Railway preferred, the movement against the latter stock being based upon the supposition that at the coming meeting of the Directors there will be at least a reduction in the present 5 per cent. dividend rate, were made with the obvious object of producing liquidation in these stocks and affecting sentiment generally. The movement failed signally, and as the market gained firmness there was a concerted effort on the part of those short of stocks to cover their positions, and the buying from this source, as well as fresh purchases on the part of the larger interests in the financial community, drove prices steadily upward to the close of the day. Extreme gains of 3 points or more were to be found in several active stocks, while the average advance was well above a point. Anaconda, helped by the strong metal market in London, as well as the buoyancy in copper stocks in that city and on the Continent, led the forward movement, with a gain on the day of 11 points, while Reading, which has been the object of much of the bearish pressure, rose 3½ points. There were a number of factors contributing to the better sentiment which prevailed in Wall Street, chief among these being undoubtedly the close of the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearing in this city and the fact that the present session of Congress is rapidly nearing its end. There is no expectation of any unfavorable legislation before the adjournment, but, on the other hand, hope is strong that the Aldrich financial bill will meet with as favorable a reception in the House of Representatives as it has in the Senate. There was further discussion of the probability of increases in rates upon soft coal and steel and iron products, and it now looks as if the railroads will be successful in adding to their revenues from these sources.

As a result of the rather heavy interest and dividend disbursements incident to March 1, call money rates rose to 6 per cent. yesterday, this marking the maximum quotations reached since early in February. The total payments of this kind are estimated at some $60,000,000, and, as has been the case in the past, the effects of the disbursement of so important an amount of money will probably be felt for several days. Another influence at work in the money market at the moment is the withdrawal of gold by local branches of Canadian banks, something like a million dollars having gone forward to Canada this week to enable the banks there to make a pleasing showing at this time. The easier condition of the local money market has also had some part in this movement. In their transactions with the Sub-Treasury the banks reported another loss, but the total thus far is small compared with the loss a week ago at this time. The Bank of England in its weekly return yesterday disclosed a slight decrease in its percentage of reserve to liabilities, and the official discount rate was continued at 5 per cent. Foreign markets were again strong, Japanese issues in particular rising on talk of preparations for refunding.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Co. common stock.
American Seeding Machine Co.
Boston & Maine Railroad common stock.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Federal Mining & Smelting Co. common and preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Adams Express Co.
A. Booth & Co. on preferred.
American Coal Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. on common.
American Smelters Securities Co. on preferred A and B.
American Telegraph & Cable Co.
American Tobacco Co. on common.
Associated Merchants' Co. on common.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co. on preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad on preferred.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad on preferred.
Butterick Co.
Chattanooga Railway on preferred.
Central Fireworks Co. on common and preferred.
Chemical National Bank.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on common.
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.
Columbus Railway on common.
Gansevoort Bank.
Grand Rapids Railway.
General Asphalt Co. on preferred.
Great Northern Paper Co. on preferred.
Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Co. on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad.
International Silver Co.
Kansas City Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Lord & Taylor on preferred.
Manufactured Rubber Co. on preferred.
McKinley-Darragh Mining Co.
Merrimack Manufacturing Co.
Multiphone Operating Co.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on first and second preferred.
North American Co.
Ogilvie Flour Mills on preferred.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg on preferred.
Pittsburg Valve Foundry and Construction Co.
Rochester Railway on common.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. on common.
Terre Haute Traction and Light Co. on preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. on common and preferred.
United Cigar Manufacturers on preferred.
United States Gypsum Co.
Whatcom County Railway and Light Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Radiator Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Tampa Electric Co.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,057	Crucible Steel	10¾	9¾	9⅞
920	Crucible Steel pf	77	76⅞	77
100	Fire Proofing	5½	5½	5½
100	Fire Proofing pf	25½	25½	25½
104	Independent Brewing	16¾	16	16¾
5	Ind. Brewing pf	43	43	43
1,273	Mfrs. L. & H.	14½	14	14¼
	Ohio Fuel	36¾	36¾	36¾
26	Pittsburg Brewing	31	30⅞	30⅞
85	Pittsburg Brewing pf	51	51	51
50	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14½	14½
100	Pittsburg Con.	17	17	17
2,000	Pitts. Steel pf. Zinc	25	24	25
100	Republic Iron	32¾	32¾	32¾
75	River Coal pf.	24	24	24
25	Sewer Pipe	21¼	21¼	21¼
310	Shoshone	13½	13	13½
1,500	Tonopah Extension	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
21	Union Switch	84½	84½	84½
2	U. S. Steel pf	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Westing. Electric 2ds	75½	75½	75½
	RIGHTS.			
123	Union Switch & Signal	⅝	⅝	⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.

Total sales Feb. 28, 1907..... 1,101,262
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 30,497,949
Corresponding date last year..... 60,235,447

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
13⅞	14¼	500	Allis-Chalmers Co	14	14¼	13¾	13½	+⅝
35½	36	700	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	34	35½	34	35½	+1½
110⅝	110⅞	74,810	*Amal. Copper Co.	109⅜	111⅞	108⅜	110⅝	+1½
23	23½	210	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23½	−½
19	20	209	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	19	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
6¾	7	250	American Can	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	...
54⅝	55	300	American Can pf	55	55	55	55	...
43½	44	3,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	43¾	44	43¼	44	+⅝
102½	103	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	102½	103	102½	103	+⅞
31½	32	650	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	32	31½	32	+⅞
225	228	250	Am. Express	228	228	228	228	−2
6	7	300	*Am. Grass Twine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
5	5⅛	200	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	−⅛
25	26	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25	26	25	26	−1
72⅜	73	2,550	*Am. Locomo. Co.	71¼	73	71¼	72⅜	+1¼
110¼	112	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	110½	110½	110¾	110¾	...
140¼	140½	87,120	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	140½	140½	138½	140¼	−⅝
114½	114¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114⅝	−⅛
8½	9	810	Am. Steel Founds.	8½	8½	8¾	8½	...
42	43	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	+¼
132⅜	133	2,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	133	131¼	133	+1¾
95	96	110	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	+⅛
32	33	1,110	*Am. Woolen Co.	32	32½	32	32½	+⅞
204	204½	72,040	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	284½	204½	284	204	+11
102⅝	102⅞	31,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101½	102⅝	101¼	102¾	+1⅝
98½	99	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+⅛
116½	117	480	Atlantic Coast Line	115	116½	115	116½	+1½
110¼	110¼	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	109¼	110½	108⅞	110¼	+1
70¾	70½	4,360	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70½	+1
186⅞	187	8,225	Canadian Pacific	185	187	184½	187	+2⅝
37	37⅝	300	Central Leather Co.	36¾	36⅝	36½	36¾	+¼
100½	101	650	Central Leath. Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	−1
203½	205	700	Central R. R. of N. J.	200	205	200	205	...
51	51¼	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	51⅛	49½	51⅛	+1⅞
18½	20	100	Chicago & Alton	19	19	19	19	−1
15⅝	15⅞	1,300	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+½
143⅞	146	27,770	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	144¼	146	144	145⅞	+1½
127½	128½	377	*C.,M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	...
142½	143½	831	*C.,M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	142½	142½	142½	142½	...
163	164	1,300	Chi. & Northw.	158½	163	158¾	163	+4
15¼	15½	9,020	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+⅞
16	20	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	16	16	16	16	−4½
4½	4⅝	800	Chi. Union Traction	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
15½	16	1,800	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	16	15	15	−⅞
44½	44⅝	6,320	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42⅜	44⅝	42⅜	44½	+1¼
33¾	33½	2,100	Colorado & Southern	32½	33½	32	32¾	+¼
66½	68	85	Col. & South. 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	...
54½	55½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	55	55	55	55	−¾
22⅜	23	510	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+⅜
137½	138	1,100	Consolidated Gas	135	138	134¼	138	+2¾
21⅜	22	2,480	Corn Products Ref.	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅛
86½	86¾	200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+¼
206	208	550	Delaware & Hudson	204	206	204	206	+3½
36⅞	37	640	Denver & Rio Grande	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+⅛
78	80	300	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	79	79½	79	79½	+⅛
75⅜	75⅞	1,600	*Distillers Securities	75½	75⅞	75¼	75½	+⅛
34⅛	34¼	7,900	Erie	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+⅞
68	68⅜	600	Erie 1st pf	68¼	68¼	67¾	68¼	+¼
58	58	550	Erie 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	...
92¼	93½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92½	−⅛
80	84	100	*Federal Sug. Ref. pf.	82	82	82	82	+1⅛
142	150	25	Granby Consol	145	145	145	145	...
158⅛	159	800	General Electric	156½	158½	156¾	158½	+2⅜
164	165	3,875	Great Northern pf.	159¾	164	159¾	164	+3½
71½	71⅞	9,700	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	70½	71⅞	70	71⅞	+1⅝
43½	45	100	Havana Electric	43	43	43	43	...
34	34¼	800	Interborough-Met	33¼	34	32½	34	+1
69⅜	70	1,200	Interborough-Met. pf.	69⅞	70¾	69½	69⅞	−⅛
16¼	16⅜	640	Internat. Paper Co.	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½	+1
46	48	380	*Int. Power Co	46½	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+2
34½	35	200	Int. Steam Pump	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	...
27⅝	27⅞	100	Kansas City Southern	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅜
128¾	129¾	6,300	Louisville & Nash.	126½	128⅞	126½	128½	+1½
72¾	73	300	Mackay Cos	72¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	+⅛
69½	69⅞	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+⅛
142	144	100	Manhattan Elevated	143	143	143	143	+¼
104	104¾	200	*Met. Street Railway	104	104	104	104	−1
23½	24	700	Mexican Central	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
118½	120	110	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117	117	117	117	−2½
44¼	44⅜	41,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas	42⅜	44½	42¼	44¼	+1⅞
71	71¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	70	71⅜	70	70⅝	+⅞
80½	80⅝	5,700	Missouri Pacific	78⅜	80⅝	78⅜	80½	+1½
81⅞	82	2,600	*Nat. Biscuit Co	81½	82¼	81½	82	...
...	117½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	+1
86½	87½	100	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	86	86	86	86	−1
68½	69¼	600	*National Lead Co.	67½	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+⅝
99⅝	100	513	*National Lead Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+⅝
134	135	100	*New York Air Brake	133	133	133	133	...
125⅞	126	5,000	New York Central	124½	126	124½	126	+1⅝
113	114	43	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
43⅝	43¾	1,800	N. Y. Ont. & West	43¼	43¾	42⅞	43½	+½
83½	84½	400	Norfolk & Western	83	84½	83	84	+½
79⅜	80	750	North American	80	80	80	80	+⅜
146⅝	146¾	16,810	Northern Pacific	145	147	144½	146⅝	+1½
127	127¼	3,430	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	125½	127	125½	127	+1½
7¼	7½	400	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7½	−⅛
82½	83	200	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
129¼	129¾	17,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	128	129¼	128	129¼	+1⅝
93¼	93½	400	People's Gas, Chicago	93	93¼	93	93¼	+¾
72	74	268	P., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	74	74	+1
14⅝	15	300	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅝
57	58	158	Pittsburg Coal pf	56	56	56	56	+1
48⅞	49	2,725	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	48⅞	48	48⅞	+1
97	98	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
168	169½	400	Pullman Company	168½	169½	169	169	−½
52	52¼	400	*Ry. Steel Spring	52	52	51¾	52	+1
90¼	100	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	90¼	99¾	99¼	99½	+1½
116¾	116½	382,025	Reading	113	116¾	112⅝	116¾	+3⅞
33¼	33½	4,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+⅞
97½	98½	645	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	96¾	97	96½	97	−¼
24⅝	24¾	10,900	Rock Island Co	23⅞	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+1
55	56	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	53	56½	52¾	56½	+1⅞
39	41	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40	41	40	40½	+1½
22¼	23	400	St. Louis Southw.	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+1½
55	55¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	54¼	55⅛	54¼	55¼	+⅝
...	...	100	Sears-Roebuck pf	94	94	94	94	+⅞
67⅝	68	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	67	68	67	68	+1
91⅝	91⅞	31,320	Southern Pacific	90¾	91⅞	90¾	91⅝	+1¼
117	118	200	Southern Pacific pf.	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	...
25⅝	25⅞	9,889	Southern Ry. ext.	25½	25⅞	24¾	25½	+⅜
79½	79⅝	2,650	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	79⅛	80	74	79	+1½
148¼	149½	150	Tenn. Coal & Iron	148	148	148	148	−1
51¾	51⅝	9,530	*Tenn. Copper pf.	50	51½	50	51½	...
33⅝	33⅝	1,800	Texas & Pacific	32¼	33⅜	32	33⅜	+1¼
117	119	200	Third Avenue	118	118	118	118	−⅞
28	28¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¼	28¾	28½	28½	−⅛
50	51	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	50	50⅜	50	50½	−⅛
6½	7	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
54½	57	50	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
171¾	171½	118,900	Union Pacific	169½	171⅝	169½	171½	+2¾
90¾	92	100	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91	91	+⅞
56½	59	215	United Rys. Invest.	56	56	56	56½	−½
44½	45	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	...
85½	86	200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+⅛
50	50½	380	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½	−⅛
106	106½	210	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	+⅞
74½	75	230	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	−⅛
44⅝	44¾	44,850	U. S. Steel	43⅜	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	+1¼
103⅜	104	5,125	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	104	103⅝	104	+⅝
32½	33	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	32	32¼	32	32¼	+¾
106	107	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
71½	73½	1,320	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	74½	74½	70¾	72	+2
15½	16	900	Wabash	15½	15¾	15¼	15½	...
81	82¼	810	Western Union Tel.	82¼	82¼	82	82	−⅜
30	32	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	29	31	29	31	+3
17	19	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	−1½
21	22½	415	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21	20¼	21	+⅞
45	47	615	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	44	43	44	+⅞

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.29	0.30	3,700	Comstock	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.30	−0.06

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	591	591	591
3d week Feb.	$105,259	$104,813	$81,780
From July 1	8,825,178	8,845,352	3,534,944

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	1,887	1,646	1,725
3d week Feb.	270,388	240,762	.....
From July 1	8,728,469	7,716,481	.....

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Mileage	333	332	332
3d week Feb.	25,522	19,884	.....
From July 1	797,390	694,468	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	592	592	586
3d week Feb.	56,869	57,115	43,924
From July 1	2,069,579	1,959,568	1,677,245

MOBILE & OHIO—

Mileage	926	926	926
3d week Feb.	196,729	174,875	122,490
From July 1	6,560,816	5,846,155	5,210,395

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for January—

Gross	1,092,464	921,750	744,973
Exp. and taxes.	866,375	749,461	655,802
Net	206,089	172,289	89,071
7 months gross.	7,219,711	6,801,889	6,229,034
Exp. and taxes.	5,539,622	4,778,906	4,438,278
7 months net	1,680,089	2,022,982	1,790,756

CHICAGO & ALTON for January—

Mileage	970	970	915
Gross	1,065,174	987,255	789,808
Exp. and taxes.	728,725	716,368	608,225
Net	336,449	270,892	181,583
7 months gross.	7,747,692	7,217,458	7,051,274
Exp. and taxes.	4,962,903	4,982,155	4,965,353
7 months net	2,784,780	2,235,303	2,085,921

IOWA CENTRAL for January—

Gross	272,748	244,687	212,087
Exp. and taxes.	192,296	181,303	179,124
Net	80,452	63,519	32,913
Other income	7,701	9,489	4,090
Total net	88,153	73,008	37,009
7 mos. gross	1,889,411	1,709,068	1,536,205
Exp. and taxes.	1,287,955	1,307,484	1,293,742
7 mos. net	601,456	401,584	242,463
Other income	269,773	32,897	33,533
7 mos. total net.	631,229	494,181	275,996

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

Gross	312,284	257,212	222,324
Exp. and taxes.	231,168	174,328	150,180
Net	81,086	82,884	66,144
Other income	20,370	15,238	16,050
Total net	101,456	98,122	82,194
7 mos. gross	2,281,326	2,277,278	1,800,233
Exp. and taxes.	1,480,935	1,318,286	1,094,796
7 mos. net	800,391	958,992	705,437
Other income	154,463	113,817	74,265
7 mos. total net.	954,854	1,072,809	779,702

MEXICAN CENTRAL for January—

Mileage	3,202	3,155	3,155
Gross	2,732,903	2,457,188	2,246,627
Expenses	1,913,240	1,721,525	1,502,023
Net	819,663	735,663	744,604
7 mos. gross	17,080,447	15,965,496	14,716,534
Expenses	12,299,677	11,262,501	10,253,966
7 mos. net	4,780,800	4,692,995	4,462,568

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for January—

Gross	615,719	565,435	491,212
Exp. and taxes.	446,082	423,297	411,364
Net	168,737	142,338	79,848
Net charges	73,209	68,370	64,457
Surplus	95,528	73,968	15,391
7 mos. gross	4,906,165	4,589,414	4,150,680
Exp. and taxes.	3,254,292	3,221,926	2,914,830
7 mos. net	1,653,873	1,367,488	1,235,841
Net charges	519,653	494,683	430,836
7 mos. surplus	1,134,220	872,825	805,005

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for January—

Gross	883,416	715,638	676,452
Expenses	677,388	586,106	547,672
Net	206,028	129,532	128,779
7 mos. gross	6,225,402	5,310,886	5,423,482
Expenses	4,188,675	3,826,784	3,634,196
7 mos. net	2,091,727	1,483,801	1,795,286

TEXAS CENTRAL for January—

Gross	113,244	83,230	69,886
Expenses	77,270	51,020	39,239
Net	35,974	32,210	30,647
Charges	2,583	2,583	2,583
Surplus	33,391	29,627	28,064
7 mos. gross	722,477	603,061	545,919
Expenses	376,947	351,386	332,186
7 mos. net	345,530	251,675	213,747
Charges	18,081	18,081	18,084
Surplus	327,449	233,594	195,663

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' CO. for the six months ended Jan. 31—Aug. 1 to Jan. 31:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Net profits	807,003	738,805	568,000
1st pf. div.	152,418	152,809	119,542
Balance	654,585	606,496	448,758
2d pf. div.	152,214	102,205	151,825
Balance	502,371	454,291	296,933
Com. div	212,411	200,

IN WALL STREET.

...comments of a bear market ... painful as the losses, and ...urtful to the pride.

***

...rsonal speculations of rail... be regarded as inter-State ...Wall Street wants to know. ...might be a very pronounced ...the volume of stock-market

***

...market rallied sharply yester... on the announcement that ...n investigation had closed. ...all Street itself is concerned, ... willing to forget the entire ... to dismiss it with the com... ...he worst was over and had ...ted, but there are many mis... ...the ultimate effect upon out... ...nt, both here and abroad. ...Discounted the matter here in ..." said a shrewd broker yes... ...t the public has yet to be ..." There is the rub. It is not ... the public, after having ...e testimony of Mr. Harriman ...will rush in to unload stocks ...Street. At no time in the last ... has the public been heavily ...in a speculative sense to the ...f the market, least of all at ...he shoe is on the other foot. It ...hat the public's feeling of dis... ...rd Wall Street and its methods ...pened, and that it will be hard... ...efore to unload stocks on the ...ver.

***

...so much discouraging news ... that one is tempted to believe ... is more than need be—that it ...led on, so to speak. Hardly a ... that Wall Street does not ...renchments on the part of ...rporations, or a curtailment of ... new work, either because the ... not procurable on reasonable ... because prudence dictates con... owing to the excessive cost of ... On Wednesday such announce... ...re made on behalf of the North... ...and the St. Paul. Yesterday it ...orted from Pittsburg that the ...ad suspended all work in that ...ot under contract, the decision ... affecting improvements on the ... & Lake Erie, the Wabash-Pitts... ...rminal, and the West Side Belt ... Railroads of the highest credit ...en so much money that those of ...redit find the terms almost pro... ...if, indeed, they could do any ...ancing at all. The Guould roads ...reat deal of money.

***

...have been very right on this mar... ...ld the head of a large Stock Ex... ...house yesterday, "but it has done ... little good in the way of com... ... The few clients who would ...s have made money, but very few ... The volume of our business has ...lling off because we have advised ...o play the short side rather than ... side if they wanted to speculate. ...urious fact that a man who thinks ... of buying 5,000 shares of a stock, ...o will see it go 10 or 15 points ... him, will risk only 500 shares on ...rt side, and even if prices rally ... and a half he takes his loss and ...ry sore. If we have had any... ... do with his getting short he ...us. He never blames us half so ...r a loss on the long side. The ... man is a poor bear. He will ...all profits on the bear side and ...s on the bull side. I suppose it's ... the American is constitutionally ...list."

***

...has been very little liquidation in ... Pacific.

***

...lief is spreading that the South... ...lway will be unable to continue ...s at the rate of 5 per cent. on the ...d stock. It has been acting badly ...market. It closed on Wednesday ... Under sales of a few hundred ...t broke abruptly to 74 in the first ...sterday. Later it recovered to 80, ...ed at 79. Evidently there is not ... deal of the stock in speculative ...nd it would not fluctuate so vio... ...n a limited volume of trading.

***

...arket became oversold on Wednes... opened yesterday at about the ... the preceding day's closing, some ... little up and others a little down... ...overing proceeded leisurely until ... hour, when the buying became ...ggressive on the closing of the ...n investigation. It looked some... ...if a drive were being made at the ...short interest. So many recov... ...late have flattened out in a disap... manner, because on each of them ...ket was freshly filled with stocks, ...ch reverse movements as that ...ook place yesterday are regarded ... good deal of distrust. The result ... is that after a recovery has run ...day or two and has amounted to, ...points in the average, the trading ... is disposed to sell stocks again.

***

...boast that American Smelting was ..." at 140 challenged aggressive ...yesterday morning, and the stock ...harply to 138¼. It recovered and ... little above 140, but at a loss of ...ent. for the day.

...ING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

...pecial to The New York Times.

...ANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The official clos... ...ions for mining stocks to-day and ...were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
...	.07	.07	Ky. Con....	.12	.12
...n.	.16	.16	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
...	.18	.18	Mexican	.82	>.84
...	.45	.47	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
...3	1.50	1.45	Ophir	2.50	2.50
...	.36	.36	Overman ..	.18	.18
...	.53	.55	Potosi	.16	.16
...n.	.20	.24	Savage	.88	.81
...	.15	.16	Sag Belcher	.07	.07
...n.	1.00	.95	Sierra Nev.	.75	.74
...V.	.50	.51	Standard ..	3.00	3.00
...	.08	.02	St. Louis ..	.09	.08
...nt	.30	.30	Union Con..	.73	.71
...	.30	.30	Utah Con...	.06	.05
...	.76	.76	Yel. Jacket.	1.05	1.05
...	.11	.11	Silver bars.	.62½	.62½
...	.05	.05			

...dollars were unchanged at .63¼@

...ight, unchanged at .14@.15.
...h, unchanged at .18@.20.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
...OPAH.					
...	5.52	5.25	Jumbo	4.20	4.20
...	.10	.10	Kendall	.43	.43
...	.10	.10	Laguna	1.75	1.60
...ch.	.81	.86	Lone Star ..	.32	.34
...	.10	.10	May Queen..	.22	.22
...	.97	1.00	Mohawk	17.50	17.50
...	.60	.61	Red Top	4.20	4.24
...	2.00	2.02	Sandstorm ..	.67	.69
...	3.70	3.65	St. Ives	1.65	1.67
...	.36	.36	Silver Pick.	1.42	1.45
...	.17	.16	MANHATTAN.		
...xt.	4.90	5.00	Jump'g Jack.	.14	..
...	1.50	1.55	BULLFROG.		
...FIELD.			Bullf'g M....	.80	.80
...	.20	.21	Bullf'g N. B.	.40	.48
...	.76	.80	Gold Bar	1.22	1.20
...ld.	.47	.46	Orig. Bullf'g.	.18	.20
...	.14	.14	Steinway	.27	.21
...n.	1.57	1.00	Tramp Cons.	1.25	1.22

...cial to The New York Times.

...DO SPRINGS, Feb. 28.—Gardner & ...closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
...	11¾	12¼	Sovereign ..	6¼	7
...	7	9	Isabella	20	20½
...	5¾	5¾	M. Gibson..	5	8
...	7½	7¾	Pharmacist.	6¼	6¾
...	61½	62	Portland ...	120	125
...	53¾	54	Un. Gold....	9¼	9¾
...	68	70	Vindicator .	92	96
...	7½	7¾	Work	18¼	18½

...Exchange Bank Report.

...n Exchange Bank reports that ...e of business on Feb. 26 it had ... assets loans and discounts, ...36; stocks and bonds, $1,494,... ...king houses and lots, $2,606,... ...rtgages owned, $908,500; due ..., $1,732,689.47; cash, $11,725,... ...ing a total of $51,702,432.28. It ...s net deposits of $43,869,190.70 ... and undivided profits of $4,...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Flurry in Nevada-Utah Still On, Though the Upward Movement Flags.

CLOSES ¼ POINT DOWN

Coppers Generally Neglected, Though Firm—Chicago Subway Moves Up.

The flurry in Nevada-Utah which kept the curb brokers busy on Wednesday was repeated in a lesser degree again yesterday, though toward the close of the day the trading in this stock had simmered down to something like normal proportions. The market opened at 8½, which was ¾ above the excited close on the previous day, and during the trading the price moved between 7¾ and 8¾, with the downward movement predominating. The close was at 8¼, after transactions of 115,000 shares. The general mining list was sluggish, with prices practically at a standstill in the limited trading. Some sharp advances were recorded, however. Douglas Copper, though selling only 1,250 shares, rose from 17½ to 20. Davis-Daly Estate advanced ⅜, to 19½, on sales of 600 shares, and Trinity, which sold only 750 shares, was put up from 29¾ to 30½.

Chicago Subway after an irregular movement developed more strength than has appeared in this issue in weeks. After an opening at 25½ the price dropped as low as 24¾ and moved up to 26¼, which was the closing price. Transactions totaled 6,600 shares.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2.	Am. W. P. pf.	24	24	24	24
600.	Empire Steel...	8	8	8	8
600.	Empire S. pf..	50	50	50	50
860.	Havana Tobac.	11¼	11¾	10¾	10¾
500.	Manhat. Tran..	4½	4½	4½	4½
189.	Standard Oil..	525	530	520	520
850.	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S....	30⅝	30¾	29¾	29¾
1,900.	Waterbury Co.	51¼	51½	50¼	51½
6,800.	West. Ice Co..	25⅝	27½	25¾	26½
	RAILROADS.				
6,600.	Chicago Sub...	25¾	26¼	24¾	26¼
235.	Gt. Nor. rts...	19	19¼	19	19¼
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000.	Alaska M. Sec.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200.	Balakala	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
500.	Barnes King....	5	5	4¾	5
700.	Batopilas Min.	7½	7¾	7	7⅝
1,600.	Bonanza Belt..	4	4¾	4¾	4¾
100.	Bonanza Creek	9½	9½	9½	9½
200.	Boston Copper.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100.	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7,000.	Brit. C. C. rts.	1	1	1	1
110.	Butte Coalition	84½	*85	84½	85
500.	Butte & N. Y..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
4,400.	Cler C. & G. T.	7¾	8	7¾	8
43,000.	†Cobalt Central	48	49	45	46
300.	Cobalt Cpalt'n	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800.	Cobalt Contact.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400.	Colonial Silver	4¼	4¼	4	4
200.	Col. Gold D....	9	9	9	9
600.	Cons. Art. S....	4¾	4¾	4	4½
2,800.	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
200.	Cum.-Ely Min.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
600.	Davis-Daly Es.	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
2,800.	Dolores. Ltd...	9	9¾	9	9¾
585.	Dominion Cop.	7	7	*6¾	7
1,250.	Douglas Cop....	17½	20	*17	20
600.	Ely Central	6	6	6	6
200.	Ely Cons.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,185.	Fur. Creek C..	1⅞	*2	1⅞	1⅞
40.	Giroux Mining.	10	10	10	10
2,500.	Gold Hill	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
825.	Greene-Ganan.	*20½	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,000.	Greene C. Cop.	*30	30½	30	30½
500.	Greene Gold-S.	2	2	2	2
600.	Greene G.-S. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
300.	Guanajuato C..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,700.	King Edward..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,100.	†MarieA.M.&M.	75	77	75	77
1,000.	McKinley-Darr.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
5,800.	Micmac G. M..	5¾	5¾	4¾	5¾
200.	Mines Co. of A.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400.	Mitchell Min..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500.	Nevada C. C..	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
1,000.	Nevada Smelt ..	4¼	4¾	4	4
115,000.	Nev. U. M. & S.	8¼	8¾	7¾	8¼
2,030.	Newhouse Min.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
2,500.	Nipiss. M. Co..	13¼	13¾	13½	13½
1,100.	Old Hund. M..	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
600.	Portland Cop..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200.	Silver Queen..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000.	Stewart Min...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9,000.	Tonopah Ext..	4¾	*5	4¾	4¾
1,800.	Tramps Con...	$1.33	$1.38	$1.28	$1.30
750.	Trinity Copper.	29¾	30½	29¾	30½
1,350.	Tri-Bullion ..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100.	Union Explor..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,800.	United Copper.	71¾	72	71¾	71¾
600.	Utah Copper...	38	38½	37¾	38½
100.	Wh. Kn. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	Feb. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
American Can	..	..	6¾	6¾
American Can pf.	..	..	54½	55¼
American Chicle	185	195	185	195
American Tobacco	365	375	365	375
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	84½	86½	85	86½
Balakala	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Barnes-King Development	4¾	5	4¾	5¼
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	¾
Batopilas Mining	7	7¼	7	8
Bonanza Belt	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Bonanza Creek	9¾	9¾	..	..
Boston Copper	29¾	30	..	..
British Col. Copper	8¾	9	8¼	8¾
British Col. rights	1¼	1¼	1	1 1-16
Bingham Central	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
Butte Coalition	84½	85	84	84½
Butte & New York	7	7¼	7	7¼
Central Foundry 6s	71	78	71	78
Chicago Subway	26	26¼	24¾	25
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun...	7½	8	7¾	8
Cobalt Contact	½	⅝	9-16	11-16
Col. Gold Dredging	9	9¼	..	..
Cobalt Coalition	1¾	1¾	1¼	1⅝
Cobalt Central	46	47	48	49
Colonial Silver	4	4¼	4⅜	4¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cumberland-Ely Mining	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	19	19¼	18¾	18¾
Dolores, Ltd.	9¾	10	9	9½
Dom. Copper, new	6¾	7	6¾	7⅛
Douglas Copper	19	20	17	17½
Electric Boat	30	32	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	82	80	84
Empire Steel	8¼	10	..	..
Empire Steel pf.	50	60	..	..
Ely Central	5¾	6	5¾	6
Ely Con.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
El Rayo	..	..	6¾	6¼
Foster Cobalt	..	..	2 3-16	2 5-16
Furnace Creek	1¾	2	1¾	2
Giroux	9½	10	9¼	9¾
Gold Hill	4¼	4¾	4	4½
Greene Con. Copper	30	30½	30¼	30¼
Greene Gold	1¾	2	1¾	2
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2	2¼	2¼
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Greene-Cananea, new	20½	20¾	20¾	20¾
Greene Mehan	..	..	1	1¼
Great Northern rights	19	19¾	18¾	20
Guanajuato Con.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10¼	11¾
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	25	20	25
Inter. Mer. Marine	9	9¼	8¾	9¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26½	27¼	27	27½
International Salt	16	19	16	19
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¾	..	..
Marie Antoinette	74	75	75	77
Montgomery-Shoshone	12¼	13	12¾	13
McKinley-Darragh	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Micmac Gold Mining	5¼	5⅝	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mitchell Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	17¼	17¾	17	17¾
Nevada Smelting	3¾	4	3¾	4⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	8¼	8¾	7¾	8¼
Newhouse Mining	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Old Hundred	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Otis Elevator	50	55	50	55
Otis Elevator pf.	92	98	92	95
Portland Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Silver Queen	2 1-16	2¼	2 1-16	2 3-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	515	500	515
Stewart Mining	2¾	2¾	..	..
Standard Oil	517	525	525	530
Tennessee Copper	..	..	48¼	50
Tramps Con	128	132	130	134
Trinity Copper	29½	30¼	29½	30½
Tri-Bullion	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Tonopah Extension	..	..	4¾	4¾
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	95
Union Type 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Type. 2d pf.	117	123	117	123
Union Explo. Co.	6¼	7	6¼	6¾
United Copper	71	72	70	72
Utah Copper	38	38½	37¾	38
Utah Copper rights	..	..	1	1½
W. & C. M. & S. Co.	29½	29¾	30	31
White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	9-16
White Knob Copper pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Western Ice	27	27½	25¾	26
Waterbury Co	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	108	103½

Bank of South Africa Dividend.

The agency at 40 Wall Street of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, received yesterday the following cablegram from the head office in London:

"Board of Directors have recommended a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, after placing £10,000 to the pension fund. Balance of £27,000 is carried forward to next half-year's accounts."

TRANSACTIONS IN FEBRUARY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 16,483,152 shares, a decrease of 6,531,645 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 5,204,427 shares as compared with the same month last year. The sales exceeded a million shares on five days during the month, the heaviest transactions occurring on the 27th, when 1,264,256 shares changed hands. The smallest total was that of the 20th, when the sales were 502,681. The heaviest trading for the Saturday half holiday occurred on the 2d, when the total aggregated 422,864 shares, and the lightest on the 16th, when 347,795 shares changed hands. Last month's total of 16,483,152 shares compares with 23,014,797 shares in January, 20,258,539 in December, 19,411,945 in November, 21,802,145 in October, 26,121,583 in September, 31,723,-645 in August, 16,300,588 in July, 20,282,307 in June, 23,945,096 in May, 24,296,711 in April, and 19,320,949 in March of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February, and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1907	16,483,152	1907	39,497,949
1906	21,687,579	1906	60,235,447
1905	25,364,446	1905	46,129,984
1904	8,571,484	1904	20,807,225
1903	10,927,401	1903	26,933,790
1902	12,950,690	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,881,389	1901	52,088,992
1900	10,207,916	1900	20,071,370
1899	15,984,886	1899	40,128,496
1898	8,978,567	1898	18,195,261
1897	2,817,596	1897	6,118,648
1896	5,794,421	1896	9,594,443
1895	3,025,629	1895	6,262,706
1894	3,171,496	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,517,742	1893	21,375,088
1892	11,432,001	1892	21,265,227
1891	3,228,411	1891	8,724,180
1890	5,200,985	1890	11,573,040
1889	5,893,574	1889	10,756,757

The sales of railroad bonds amounted to $27,784,500, of State bonds to $61,000 and of Government bonds to $4,096,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $31,941,500, comparing with $53,236,000 in January, $44,419,500 in December, $41,821,800 in November, $56,090,900 in October, $44,785,500 in September, $55,361,000 in August, $36,-514,500 in July, $53,940,000 in June, $60,-856,100 in May, $63,300,700 in April, and $53,133,900 in March of last year. The heaviest trading in bonds last month occurred on the 7th, when $2,184,500 changed hands, and the lightest on the 19th, when the total was $1,312,000. For the Saturday half holiday the largest total was $1,203,-500 on the 2d and the smallest $711,000 on the 16th.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February, and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1907	$31,942,500	1907	$85,207,500
1906	59,854,500	1906	165,181,100
1905	112,922,050	1905	251,511,050
1904	38,994,200	1904	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	182,455,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	178,223,000
1901	108,651,300	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,400	1900	92,501,000
1899	91,513,720	1899	236,298,460
1898	90,295,210	1898	190,204,310
1897	41,165,320	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,060,050	1896	86,495,250
1895	18,474,300	1895	47,683,200
1894	24,168,600	1894	53,297,800
1893	48,508,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	1892	146,646,410
1891	27,602,700	1891	70,732,500
1890	32,847,100	1890	77,880,800
1889	47,299,600	1889	99,080,524

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.			Ill. Central	154	160
ex int.	105	105½	Ill. C. 1. l...	..	102
2s, c., 1930.	105½	106¼	Ing.-Rand.	52	..
3s, r., 1918.	108¾	103¾	Ing.-E. pf...	92	93¾
3s, c., 1918.	106¼	108¾	I. P. Co. pf.	79¼	80¼
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..	I. S. P. pf.	79	80
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	100⅝	101	Iowa Cent.	23	24
4s, c., 1907.	101⅝	102	Iowa C. pf..	42¾	43¼
4s, r., 1925.	129	130	Jol. & Chi.	173	..
4s, c., 1925.	129	130	Kan. & M..	60	65
Pan. 2s, c.	105	105¾	K. C. F. S. pf.	77	78
D. C. 3-65s.	114½	..	K. & D. M.	10	12
Philip'ne 4s.	103¾	..	K. & D. M. pf.	85	90
Adams Exp.	280	300	Kn. L. Chi.	41	63
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	K. L. C. pf.	71	75
Alls. & W.	142	..	Lac. Gas...	..	100
A. G. Spf.	90	102	Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
A. B. pf.	70	79	L. E. & W.	24	29
Am. Coal.	180	170	L. E. & W. pf.	87	90
A. C. O. pf.	88	92½	Long Island.	60	70
Am. D. T.	25	40	Man. Beach	4	6
A. I. S. Co.	82	85	Md. Co. pf..	90	105
Am. L. Co.	16½	17	Mich. Cent.	130	130
Am. L. Co. pf.	82	90	M. & St. L.	54	57
Am. M. Co.	7	9	M. & St. L. pf.	87	90
A. M. Co. pf.	87	40	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	..	..
Am. S. pf.. B.	91	92	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	143	146
Am. Snuff.	190	240	Mor. & Ry.	180	185
Am. Sm. pf.	98	103½	N. C. & St. L.	180	186
A. S. R. pf.	128	130	Nat. Enam.	14	14¾
A. T. & C.	32	35	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	..	98
A. T. & T.	125	130	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf..	23½	26¼
Am. W. Co. pf.	99¾	100	N. Cent. C.	35	40
Ann Arbor..	25	30	N. Y. & N. H.	180	183
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. Q. & St. L.	58	60
A. M. 1st pf.	103	106	N. Y. S. & W. 1st pf.	110	120
A. W. 2d pf.	98	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	90
B. & O. pf.	89	91	N. Y. D. Co.	35	45
Beth. Steel.	17	17¾	N. Y. L. & W.	126	130
Beth. S. pf.	51	60	N. & W. pf.	80	84
B. A. L. pf.	110	..	Pac. Coast..	115	123
B. Un. G..	115	125	P. C. 1st pf.	98	106
Br. City..	13¾	15	P. C. 2d pf.	110	120
B. R. & P.	100	120	Peo. & E. pf.	25	35
B. R. & P. pf.	120	139½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	100
B. & S. pf.	..	85	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
But'k Co....	46	50	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	180
Canada So..	63	63¼	Quicksilver..	2¾	4
C. C. & C....	..	70	Quicksilver pf..	9¾	15
C. & S. A. Tel.	..	155	R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stock ctfs.	..	92
C. & S. A. pf.	..	62½	Rdg. 1st pf.	86	88½
C. B. & Q.	190	..	Rdg. 2d pf..	87½	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	150	Rens. & Sar.	196	..
Chi. G. W..	70	71	R. W. & O.	126½	134
Chi. G. W. pf., A....	70	71	R. G. W. Co. pf.	100	105
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B....	21¾	22½	Rutland pf.	40	49
Chi. G. W. deb.	78¾	70½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	69	69
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	St. L. & S. F. C. & P.	..	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	161	163	St. L. & S. F. Fdg. pf.	85	87
C. & N. W. pf.	210	235	St. L. & S. F. G. S. M. pf.	101	116
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	160	St. L. & S. F. R. R. pf.	20	30
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	St. L. & S. W. pf.	101	106
C. T. & T.	7	10	Tex. Central	50	..
C. & C. pf.	135	..	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	88	95	T. P. L. T.	78¾	83
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	100	T. P. R. R.	29¾	30½
C., L. & W.	95	101	T. R. & L.	26¾	27½
C., L. & W. pf.	110	125	T. C. R. T.	101¾	103
Clev. & P.	174¾	..	Un. Cig. pf.	88	94
C. F. & I.	..	..	Un. Fruit.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	81	95	U. R. I. pf.	65	66
Crip. C. C..	..	75	U. Rys., St.	..	83
D., L. & W.	468	500	U. S. Cr....	..	..
D. M. & St. P.	..	..	U. S. Exp. & Fdy. pf.	85	87
D.	15	20	U. S. Exp.	100	115
Det. & M..	55	..	U. S. Leath.	9	12
D. & M. pf.	98	..	U. S. L. pf.	100	115½
Det. South.	5	9	U. S. R. & Ref.	20	21½
Det. So. pf..	20	40	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	61	64
Det. U. R..	77	80	Vand. R. R.	85½	87
D., S. S. & A.	16½	17	Vul. Det....	8½	12
D., S. S. & A. pf.	33	37	Vul. D. pf.	46	47
Elec. S. E....	..	90	Wabash pf..	31	33
Erie. H.	35	70	W. F. Exp.	270	300
Erie. A. L. pf.	85	90	West. Md...	15	30
F. M. & S.	150	170	Westinghouse	150	152
Fed. Sugar..	50	55	Westinghouse 1st pf.	150	160
Gen. C. Co..	70	75	W. & L. E.	11¾	12
G. C. Co. pf.	102	103½			
G. & S. F.	110	55			
G. R. & W.	28	35			
H. B. Claflin.	102¾	110			
H. E. R. pf.	80¾	85½			
Hock. Val.	..	120			
Hock. V. pf.	85¾	93			
Homestake.	84	88			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Trading on the local Exchange was narrow and dull, and prices were around yesterday's level. During the morning session about 600 shares all told were traded in, while only one sale of bonds was reported. Business picked up later in the day, however.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
950.	American Can	7	6¾	6¾
200.	American Can pf.	55	55	55
100.	Am. Shipbuilding	74½	74½	74½
50.	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾
20.	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	45	45
725.	Chicago Subway	26¼	25	26¼
10.	Diamond Match	124	124	124
70.	Illinois Brick	48½	47¾	48
25.	Kan. City

THE COTTON MARKET.

m, Steady, Heavy Trade; Closes at Net Gain of 12 to 17 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — The Federal ather Bureau issues the following forecast the cotton States for Friday and Saturday: orth Carolina and South Carolina—Rain Fri- y. Saturday fair; fresh easterly winds. astern Florida—Fair in southern, showers in rthern portion Friday and Saturday; colder turday; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly nds.

Western Florida, Alabama and Georgia—Unettled weather, with occasional showers Fri- ay and Saturday; colder; fresh northwesterly inds.

Mississippi—Showers Friday; colder in northrn and western portions. Saturday fair, colder in southeast portion; fresh northwesterly inds.

Louisiana—Showers and colder Friday. Saturday fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday, preceded by howers and colder in eastern and southern ortions. Saturday fair; fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

Arkansas—Showers and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Tennessee—Rain Friday; colder in western ortions. Saturday fair.

The cotton market made a firm showing yesterday and closed very steady at a net advance of 12@17 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 225,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 2 points in response to irregular cables. The English market showed a reactionary tendency. But the hesitation soon gave way to a more general demand than has been noted for days. New Orleans receipts underran estimates and the estimate for to-day was light.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
bruary			@	9.42
arch	9.60	9.44	9.63@ 9.64	9.46
pril	9.56	9.55	9.70@ 9.71	9.54
ay	9.77	9.60	9.77@ 9.78	9.62
ne			9.80@ 9.81	9.67
ly	9.85	9.70	9.84@ 9.85	9.72
gust	9.88	9.74	9.87@ 9.88	9.72
ptember	9.80	9.78	9.87@ 9.88	9.74
tober	10.11	9.96	10.10@10.11	9.97
vember	9.95	9.95	@	
ecember	10.15	10.05	10.18@10.19	10.04
nuary	10.34	10.28	10.36@10.38	10.24

The local market for spot cotton was steady, ith prices 10 points higher at 11.25 for midling upland and 11.50 for middling Gulf. Sales, 0 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as llows: Augusta steady, unchanged at 11¼c; les, 750 bales. Mobile firm, unchanged at ¼c; sales, 200 bales. Norfolk firm, unchanged 10¾c; sales, 859 bales. New Orleans steady, 10c higher at 10⅝c; sales, 5,025 bales. Galeston steady, 1-16c higher at 11 1-16c; sales, 141 bales. Memphis steady, ⅛c higher at 9 9-16c; sales, 4,600 bales. Houston steady, 16c higher at 11c; sales, 1,139 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The bear element was restrained om aggressive operations by apprehension ver Western weather conditions and a report hat 750,000 acres of wheat in Germany had een Winter killed. Several times the market as tested as to its strength of undertone, and n each occasion good buying developed, but here was no important advance during the ay. Foreign declines included ¾ to ¾d at iverpool, 5 to 10 points at Paris, and ¼ mark Berlin. The Budapest market closed 3 oints net higher. On the weather map very ow temperatures were shown for the Northest. Although Northwest receipts were not uite so large as they have been, the total nterior movement was about 80,000 bushels ore than last year, partly offset by the liberal flour clearances from the seaboard. ash wheat in New York was quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c elevator and 83⅝c free n board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 92⅝c. nd No. 2 hard Winter 86¾c free on board; float.

CORN—Unfavorable weather had much to do ith bull confidence, being supplemented, by maller receipts at Chicago than expected, nd an estimate that Argentine shipments ight not exceed 80,000 bushels this week, gainst 130,000 bushels a week ago. Interior eceipts and seaboard clearances cut little figure. Liverpool came ¼d lower, and the export rade was limited to three loads. Cash corn n New York closed steady as follows: No. 2 orn, 58c elevator and 54½c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 54½c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
May	85 7-16	85 3-16	85⅝	85¾
July	85	84¾	84⅞	84⅞
September	..	..	..	83⅞
Corn—				
May	54½	54¼	54½	54½
July	..	..	..	53½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	77¼
July	78¼	78	78½	78¼
September	78⅛	77⅞	78	77⅞
Corn—				
May	47⅝	47¼	47¼	47¼
July	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46⅜
September	47	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜
Oats—				
May	42¼	41⅞	42⅛	42
July	37⅞	37½	32⅝	37⅝
September	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Lard—				
May	$9.82	$9.72	$9.75	$9.72
July	9.82	9.77	9.77	9.72
Ribs—				
May	9.20	9.07	9.07	9.10
July	9.30	9.20	9.20	9.17
Pork—				
May	16.77	16.52	16.52	16.50
July	16.85	16.65	16.65	16.60

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,400	Amal. Copper	109¾	111¾	109	111¾
110	Am. Car & F.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
200	Am. Locomo.	71¾	73	71¾	72¾
6,580	Am. Smelting	140⅝	140⅝	138½	140⅜
170	Am. Sugar	131⅝	132¾	131⅝	132¾
2,850	At., T. & S. F.	101¾	102⅝	101¼	102⅝
370	Balt. & Ohio	108¾	110¼	109	110¼
2,980	B'klyn R. T.	69⅝	70⅝	69¾	70⅛
230	Can. Pacific	135⅝	136⅞	135¾	136⅞
250	Ches. & Ohio	50	52	50	51
80	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
3,830	C., M. & St. P.	144¼	146	144	145¾
1,470	Col. Fuel & I.	43	44½	42⅝	44½
30	Corn Products	21½	21½	21½	21½
10	Dist. Secur.	76	76	76	76
1,630	Erie	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¼
20	Inter.-Met.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜
20	Louis. & Nash.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
3,640	Mo., K. & T.	42⅜	44½	42⅜	44½
20	M., K. & T. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
630	Mo. Pacific	78⅝	80½	78½	80½
10	National Lead	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾
100	N. Y. Central	124½	125¾	124½	125¾
2,620	Pennsylvania	128¼	129¾	128	129¾
30	Pressed S. Car.	48	48	48	48½
33,780	Reading	113¼	116⅝	112⅞	116⅜
180	Republic Steel.	33	33¼	32⅜	33¼
290	Rock Island	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24½
8,240	Southern Pac.	90½	91⅞	90½	91¾
400	Southern Ry.	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼
150	Texas & Pac.	32	33¼	32	33¼
30,030	Union Pac.	168¾	171⅝	169¼	171½
15,800	U. S. Steel	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
30	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼

181,770

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.83	.88	.83	.83
200	Belcher	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Blue Bell	.31	.31	.31	.31
600	Comstock	.32	.32	.32	.32
200	Elkton	.60	.60	.60	.60
1,000	Iron Silver	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
1,000	Ind. Tonopah	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
500	Leadville	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Little Chief	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Mexican	.87	.87	.87	.87
500	Mohawk Ext.	.31	.31	.31	.31
120	Ontario	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
500	Ophir	2.60	2.60	2.55	2.55

6,420

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. Townsend Irwin of the firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co. has been elected to membership in the Stock Exchange.

The preferred and common stocks of the Barney & Smith Car Company have been stricken from the Stock Exchange list.

The retiring officers of the Empire Steel and Iron Company have been re-elected with the exception of C. H. Zender, whose place as Vice President has been filled by J. W. Fuller. The Executive Committee, composed of E. R. Chapman, A. A. Fowler, and Julius Morgan, has been reappointed.

Two Vice Presidents were added to the list of officers of the American Bank Note Company yesterday at the annual meeting. They are D. E. Woodhull and Joseph Fleming. Warren L. Green was re-elected President, as were also F. K. Johnson, Secretary; Charles L. Lee, Treasurer; George H. Danforth, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The new trustees will be Theodore H. Freeland, Chairman; Phineas C. Lounsbury, Edmund C. Converse, Francis L. Potter, Warren L. Green, Andrew V. Stout, and A. Jaretzki.

The $1,650,000 Dominion Power and Transmission Company 5 per cent. bonds recently purchased by N. W. Harris & Co. of this city and Boston, and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, are now being offered to investors.

Copper Company Attached for $125,000

An attachment for $125,000 was served against the Cieneguita Copper Company of 25 Broad Street yesterday in favor of Franklin Farrell of Ansonia, Conn., who is seeking to recover money paid for stock in the company. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a Nevada corporation. The officers of the company said that the attachment proceedings would be fought in the courts. The Cieneguita Copper Company is capitalized at $10,000,000, and has been in existence six years. It is said to our mines in Mexico.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

MEMBER OF N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE

William and Beaver Streets, New York.

ORGANIZED 1853.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice President. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Cashier.
FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier. WILLIAM H. KETCHUM, Assistant Cashier.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - $7,800,000

BRANCHES.

ASTOR PLACE BRANCH, Astor Place and Eighth St.
ASTORIA BRANCH, Fulton Ave. and Boulevard (Bor. of Queens).
BROADWAY BRANCH, Broadway and Spring St.
BRONX BRANCH, 520 and 522 Willis Avenue.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Court and Montague Streets.
EAST SIDE BRANCH, Norfolk and Grand Streets.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH, Avenue D and 10th Street.
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH, Fifth Avenue and 19th Street.
FLUSHING BRANCH, 102 Main St., Flushing (Bor. of Queens).
FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH, 803 West 42d Street.
GRAND CENTRAL BRANCH, 7 East 42d Street.
GREENPOINT BRANCH, Franklin St. and Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn.
HARLEM BRANCH, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue.
HUDSON RIVER BRANCH, 72d Street and Columbus Avenue.
LONG ISLAND CITY BRANCH, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street.
QUEENS COUNTY BRANCH, Borden Ave. and Front St. (Bor. of Queens).
STATEN ISLAND BRANCH, New Brighton, Staten Island.
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET BRANCH, Broadway and 28th Street.
UNIVERSITY BRANCH, Broadway and 113th Street.
UNION SQUARE BRANCH, 34 Union Square.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BRANCH, Amsterdam Avenue and 143d Street.

STATEMENT FEBRUARY 26, 1907.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$33,238,904 36
Stocks and Bonds	1,494,161 06
Banking Houses and Lots	2,608,595 32
Mortgages Owned	903,500 00
Due from Banks	1,732,689 47
Cash	11,725,582 05
	$51,703,432 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	4,834,241 56
Net Deposits	**43,869,190 70**
	$51,703,432 26

THE NIGHT AND DAY BANK

Fifth Avenue at Forty-fourth Street

Open 24 Hours Every Business Day

Statement at the close of business February 26, 1907:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts			$2,062,879.45
Stocks and Bonds			105,351.25
Furniture and Fixtures			73,660.57
Due from Banks and Trust Companies		$236,374.30	
Cash on Hand		198,055.77	
			434,430.07
			$2,676,321.34

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, less current expenses	243,667.76
Due Depositors	1,999,543.70
Due Banks and Trust Companies	232,776.55
Reserved for Taxes	333.33
	$2,676,321.34

President, A. D. BENNETT — Cashier, G. L. WILMERDING
Vice-President, G. M. WYNKOOP — Asst. Cashier, WM. G. HOFFMAN

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $10,062,200.74) book value		$10,092,291.99
Amount loaned on collaterals		36,642,199.93
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,062,970.82
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		1,582,190.36
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		4,800,580.69
Specie		2,325,976.40
United States legal-tender notes and bills of National banks		15,275.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		197.77
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Foreign exchange		883,122.72
Total		$56,764,905.68

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset 284,218.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	8,178,221.95
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $8,148,030.70; surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $8,282,401.58; surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $8,152,210.83.	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$28,387,244.74
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) demand, $2,101,624.54; time, $10,000,000	12,101,624.54
Amount due trust companies	3,062,261.62
Amount due banks and bankers	1,055,285.86
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	306,926.47
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	200,709.09
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Secretary's checks	1,472,731.41
Total	$56,764,905.68

Estimated accrued interest, taxes, and expenses not entered on books at date of this report as a liability 280,088.58

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date $48,236,279.00

Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid 2.27%

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice President, and H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary, of Morton Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. J. A. BRODERICK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. County.

SOFT COAL ADVANCE.

Railroads Said to Have Agreed on a 10 Per Cent. Increase.

Officials of the soft coal roads, who met in this city last week to consider advancing the rates on soft coal by 10 per cent., held another conference here yesterday. The meetings were said to have been held in the offices of the Trunk Line Association, but all knowledge of any conference was denied at the offices of the association. It has been believed for some time that an advance would be made, and yesterday's report was that the railroads had actually agreed upon it.

Other freight rate increases have been under discussion affecting iron and steel products. Regarding this a representative of one of the Eastern lines said yesterday:

"An advance in the rates on iron and steel products has been proposed by the Western lines, but up to the present time no action has been taken by the Eastern lines. In fact, so far as I know, the matter has not yet come in any formal way before any committee representing the Eastern lines."

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$32,726,600.84
Liability of Directors as makers, secured by collateral		508,047.14
Overdrafts		4,253.61
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,732,689.47
Banking houses and lots	$2,584,418.65	
Other real estate	24,176.67	
		2,608,595.32
Mortgages owned		903,500.00
Stocks and bonds		1,494,161.06
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		4,091,015.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$9,674,014.47	
Other items carried as cash	509,342.10	
		10,183,356.57
		$61,377,446.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,334,241.56
Due depositors	43,711,514.89
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	7,027,488.92
Due New York State savings banks	2,738,412.75
Due New York State building and loan associations	66,443.11
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	2,394.00
	$61,377,446.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WALTER E. FREW, Vice President, and F. T. MARTIN, Cashier, of The Corn Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 11 William Street, also several locations in the City of New York as approved by Superintendent of Banks, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in the compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

WALTER E. FREW, Vice President.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. THOS. NASH, Notary Public No. 25.
[Seal of Notary.] Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF THE

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907: RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$786,516.11
Liability of Directors as makers		28,500.00
Overdrafts		475.00
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers not included in next item	$3,400.00	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	89,714.65	
		93,114.65
Stocks and bonds (U. S. bond)		1,050.00
Specie		52,554.55
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		54,800.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		12,395.72
Total		$988,806.09

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	11,267.52
Due depositors	832,039.43
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	9,351.83
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	10,447.31
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	100.00
Total	$988,806.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES A. BELLING, First Vice President, and JAMES J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Cashier, of United States Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 23 and 25 West 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

CHAS. A. BELLING, President.
JAMES J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. DAVID P. BEGGS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Queens County.
Certificate Filed in New York County.

Sues 133 Corporations.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—Suits were brought in the Circuit Court here to-day upon the advice of the Secretary of State of Missouri against 133 corporations of various kinds charging failure to comply with the State law which provides that the officers of each concern shall make an annual report to the Secretary of State and specify the amount of stock carried, the name of officials, &c.

The penalties in the suits aggregate half a million dollars.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE YORKVILLE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,026,373.78
Liability of Directors as makers		164,828.39
Overdrafts		13.72
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$211,102.19	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	21,271.09	
		232,373.28
Banking house and lot	$230,000.00	
Other real estate	854.47	
		230,854.47
Stocks and bonds		1,209,185.51
Specie		49,499.25
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		363,628.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$123,852.00	
Other items carried as cash	10,197.31	
		133,549.31
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	
Safe deposit vault	40,000.00	
		45,000.00
Total		$4,475,905.71

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset 13,287.50

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	184,716.81
Due depositors	3,976,257.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	13,468.45
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest	863.41
Total	$4,475,905.71

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability 2,363.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Vice President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 1,511 and 1,513 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

RICH'D H. ADAMS, Vice President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the twenty-eighth day of February, 1907, before me. FREDERICK RATH,
Notary Public, New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,343,580.51
Liability of Directors as makers		16,000.00
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$427,878.14	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	250,000.00	
		677,878.14
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		55,200.00
Specie		164,771.23
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		609,825.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$208,927.58	
Other items carried as cash	40,226.98	
		249,154.56
Total		$5,241,889.44

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset 2,500.00

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	131,441.30
Due depositors	4,209,463.14
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	455.00
Total	$5,241,889.44

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability 3,300.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, President, and EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier, of German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at Bowery and Bond Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, President.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. GEORGE KERN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$463,938.63
Overdrafts		52.58
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$50,000.00	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	583,293.54	
		633,293.54
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		41,977.74
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		24,000.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
Total		$1,166,962.49

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset 417.86

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,828.82
Duedepositors	$42,285.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	70,909.42
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	250.00
Total	$1,166,962.49

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability 435.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

A. E. G. Goodridge, Vice President, and H. W. Baker, Cashier, of Interboro Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

A. E. G. GOODRIDGE, Vice President.
H. W. BAKER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. JAMES J. GRAHAM,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

THE PLAZA BANK.

New York City, Feb. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,925,245.49	
From other banks	170,455.55	
Cash and reserve	791,859.23	$4,887,558.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	342,915.74
Deposits	4,444,642.53 $4,887,558.27

W. McMaster Mills, Pres.; C. W. Parson, Vice Pres.; E. M. Clarke, Cash.; E. H. Cook, Asst. Cash.; G. B. Wheeler, Asst. Cash.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New York Times received at the Wall Street Office, 39 Broad St. Open to A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

New York, at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,756,269.81
Liability of Directors as makers		122,888.44
Overdrafts		.75
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, not included in next item	$31,636.68	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	401,910.55	
		433,787.23
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	53,199.66	
		353,199.66
Stocks and bonds		48,520.00
Specie		215,089.28
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		47,632.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exhanges	$56,838.89	
Other items carried as cash	2,119.87	
		58,518.26
Total		$4,090,900.43

Estimated accrued interest not paid or entered on books at date of this report as an asset 969.08

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	69,530.73
Due depositors	$2,866,622.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	543,003.88 3,411,625.70
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due from New York State savings banks	199,744.00
Total	$4,090,900.43

Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability 3,958.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

L. M. Schwan, President, and Lindley H. Hill, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of February, 1907, before me. JAMES E. GROSS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$18,007,193.22
Liability of Directors as makers		825,000.00
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item		958,871.23
Banking house and lot	$575,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		600,000.00
Stocks and bonds		2,134,955.00
Specie		8,785,169.99
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		2,210,800.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$23,546,590.85	
Other items carried as cash	207,420.37	
		23,754,011.22
Total		$52,075,190.66

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	858,790.91
Due depositors	35,277,421.10
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	7,986,968.83
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	3,869,206.86
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$6,534.77
Reserved for taxes	26,281.19 32,815.96
Total	$52,075,190.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, March 1.

Supreme Court of the United States.

218—Mary Ann Quinlan, executrix, &c., vs. Green County, Ky.—Argument concluded.

219—Thomas Tindle vs. C. T. Birkett.—Argued.

218—Iroquois Transportation Company, claimant, vs. Delaney Forge and Iron Company, and 219—Iroquois Transportation Company, claimant, &c., vs. George W. Edwards et al.—Argument concluded.

Day calendar Friday: 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 190—Kutroff, Pickhardt & Co-United States. 194—Schall-same. 197—Langston, &c, Co-Niergen. 198—5th Av Coach Co-Stewart. 200—Iron Steamboat Co-The Rosedale. 201—Smith-Cygnus. 202—Matter of Remington, &c, Co. 203—Bousall-Platt. 204—Fisheries Co-Adams. 205—Matter of Mauch Chunk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hasel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 10—Asbestos, &c, Co-H W Johns. 27—Leonard H Dyer-Cryder. 36—Cruger-Mayer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calender. 1—Marquis-Hamersly. 2—Presbrey-Mullenthal Bros, &c, Co. 3—Simplex Elec, &c, Co-Leonard. 4—Titus-Nat Socy of U S Daughters of 1812. 5—Elec Vehicle Co-Duer & Co. 6—Same-O J Tudc Co. 7—Same-Wannamaker. Noticed cases. 8—Orris Mfg Co-Kora Co. 9—Kerrehoff-Davis. 10—N G Blower Co-Standard Fireproofing Co. 11—Nuggatt-Ohio Flint Glass Co. 12—Boglin-Cusenier Co. 13—Underwood Typewriter Co-Royal, &c, Co. 14—Same-Smith Bros, &c, Co. 15—Meyrowitz Mfg Co-Motor Car, &c, Co. 16—Estrach-N Y City Ry Co. 17—Thimm-same. 18—Bannersame. 19—Bischoff-same. 20—Sedore-same. 21—Connolly-same. 22—Boyer-Haight & Freese Co. 23—Loonen-Deitsch. 24—Meed-Darling. 25—Goldsmith-Merritt. 26—A B Dick Co-Henry. 27—West/Disinfecting Co-P M Frank, &c, Co. 28—Carlvo-Associated Press. 29—Whitmore Bros-Rembardt. 30—Loonen-Deitsch.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 92—Calwell—N Y C Ry. 118—Kroegel-Pennsylvania R R. 119—Barber-Sheridan. 120—Smith-N Y, N H & H R R. 122—Foley-Inter St Ry. 127—Banner-New York City Ry. 128—McGough-Bartlett. 133—Summerwell-Star Co. 135—Kasselbohm-N Y City Ry. 136—Tapse-Fehnn R R. 141—Bischoff-N Y City Ry. 142—Haimowicz-Am Socy, &c. 146—Sedore-N Y City Ry. 82—Simpson-Treat. 83—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 108—U S-Langer. 63—Daly-De Young. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 128—Same-same. 147—Berthold-Burton.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, March 1.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 66, 69, 81.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Williams-City of N Y. 2—Brice-Brice. 3—Stokes-Dale. 4—People, &c-Taft Bros Co. 5—McCune-Reiner. 6—Hagan-Biffart. 7—Lachicott-Best. 8—Same-Stevenson. 9—Roberts-Rice. 10—Page-Stackhouse. 11—Byrne-Straus. 12—Tucker-Tucker. 13—Hess-Munter. 14—Same-same. 15—Greene-Alston. 16—Harding-Harding. 17—Jaeckel-Jaeckel. 18—N Y City Church, &c-Bloch. 19—Same-same. 20—Same-same. 21—Same-same. 22—22—Same-same. 23—Same-same. 24—Same-same. 25—Collins-Hearne. 26—Matter of Bliss, &c. 27—Strittmatter-Strittmatter. 29—Giovannello-Giovannello. 29—Davis-Rosenbaum. 30—Matter of General Realty Co. 31—Wilson-Wilson. 32—Cauldwell-Rogers. 33—Binney-Bigelow & Hinds Co. 34—Matter of C R Co. and Ross, &c. 35—Matter of the same. 36—Matter of the same. 37—Borgzinnir-Borgzinnir. 38—Jones-Sabin. 39—Vulcan-Rosenlight. 40—Chicago Title, &c, Co-German Ins Co. 41—Flannery-J H Remick. 42—Klemme-Klemme. 43—Butchers, &c-Robbins, &c. 44—Hooker-Curry. 45—Coin Novelty Co-Lindenborn. 46—Phillip-Pike. 47—Lowenstein-Dick. 48—Collins-Ahearn. 49—Hankers' Surety Co-Rothschild. 50—Kernochan-Sire. 51—Slater-Tech Chorus. 52—Eruk-Anderson. 53—Simmons-Leigh Mills Co. 54—Kahn-Gill. 55—Geier-Graberman. 56—Hebberd-Walsh. 57—Hitchings-Simmons. 58—Matter of Fulton Trust Co. 59—Bachrach-E Seidenberg, & Co. 60—Matter of Hill. 61—Matter of Ward & Taylor. 62—Summer-Feld-Bruns. 63—Hachemeister-Hachemeister. 64—Matter of Co Med Socy. 65—Cohn-Straus. 66—Vosler-Enright. 67—Hess-Munter. 68—Chambers-Chambers. 69—Goodenough-Goodenough. 70—Cooke-Cooke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimmal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1044—Bickerstoff-Shubert. 3189—Tarbes-Tarbes. 3160½—2d Nat Bk of H-Gillie Engine Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts Bernstein-same. 538—Siegel-same. 1004—Baumann-Int R T. 557—Mell-same. 366—Reidinger-W El Ry. 319—Christiano-N Y City Ry. 519—II., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 215—Schwartz-same. 509—Kearney-same. 241—Hart-same. 524—Macken-same. 430—Schlierer-Union Ry. 552—Smith-Metr Ry. 485—Brocker-N Y City Ry. 2214—Letzour-Inter Street Ry. 308—Luhrs-New York City Ry. 2216—Sohen-Union Ry. 565—Warso-same. 569—Meyer-N Y City Ry. 570—Same-same. 571—Weiss-same. 574—Ulrich-same. 575—Sass-same. 577—Fagan-N Y City Ry. 579—Gerard-same. 584—Carney-same. 585—Cordes-same. 586—O'Rourke-same. 589—Bazo-same. 591—Doyle-same. 592—McKenna-same. 595—Grimm-Union Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 1011—Leslor-Youngling. 683—Gannon-Carroll Box, &c, Co. 932—Hilmzey-City of N Y. 984—Levine-same. 3987—Herman-Ediltz. 963—Hormuth-City of N. Y. 1044—Townsend-Rossiter. 163—Lonzberg-Levy. 977—Hill-Baumann. 490—Smith-Shea. 2143—Donohue-Broof. 479—Herr-Eidt. 566—Lunny-Hauslett. 587—Fennstein-Ratkowsky. 917—Stutley-City of N. Y. 1065—Hornback-Conried, &c, Co. 1053—Addy-Dahlman. 1062—Macallorez-Zimmerman. 1065—Goldberg-Cooper-Weigand, &c, Co. 1067—Priolo-Southard. 1069—Jungnickle-Holbrook, &c, Co. 1098—Beetz-City of N Y. 1103—Lackey-Barney. 1107—Lather-Baumann. 1109—Douckmiller-Bernani. 1111—Frunke-St. George. 1117—Waldman-Claasen. 827—Mantel-Wood & S.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 918—Libby-Straus. 868—King-Reid. 675—Mack-Centi Tel & C Co. 195—Lehlbach-N Y Times. 864—McKone-Keahon. 1154—Wack-Tobin. 1162—McArdle-Meyers. 1168—Shield-Buch & Co. 1173—Jones-Klein. 1175—Gallagher-Moore. 1211—Hoffman-Ahern. 1213—Jung-Dorrity, &c, Co. 1219½—Sena-McDonald. 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1136—Goldstein-Lowenstein. 1137—Minihan-Lenane. 1152—Schreiber-Hantchurow. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1174—Magnuson-Clausen. 1181—Frank-Morgan. 1222—Weller-Brockman. 1231—Doyle-Lamnin. 1235—Bohan-Met. Express Co. 650—Stringlein-McOwen. 685—Brody-Stern. 2850—Brunton-Preston. 2851—Same-same. 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1119—Wheelwright-Strauss. 1121—Vera-McMullen. 1122—Williston-Einstein. 1124—Jackson-Wertzstein. 1129—Sullivan-Ediltz. 1132—Kearns-Rogers. 1133—Smith-City of N Y. 1134—McMahon-same. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1141—McGarry-Northern S. S. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 867—Erkins-Sloane. 1132—Failbee-John Spinnaces Co. 860—Abraham-Block. 1036—Huber Co-McCabe. 484½—Mairs-B & O R R. 485½—Same-same. 896—Dannett Surpassing Coffee Co-Hirsh. 280—Ward-Earle. 328—Lindauer-Lockenmyer. 910—Fulton-Dorland. 1015—Schlessinger-Groll. 1300—Grodgimky-Cohalan. 117—Rudd-Winkler. 188—Same-same. 825—Fuller-Highland. 2604—Sturtevant-Willis. 491—Siegel-Phila Casualty Co. 960—Am Steel House Co-City of N Y. 612—Huck-Exeter Machine Works.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Marcus, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Thomas, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, Fifty-fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Johanna Fearn. 2—Christian F. Roth. 3—Sarah L. Smithed. 4—Emil Zengin et al. 5—Margaret Lynch. 6—John Kelrns. 7—John P. Schmenger. 8—John Doelan. 9—Margaret Mitchell. 10—Charles Rubens or Samuel Woog. 11—Sarah McDevitt. 12—Ignatz Boskowitz. 13—Andrew J. Reilly. 14—Lucretia Morris. 15—Thomas G. Rigney. 16—David Friedman. 17—Emma J. Douglas. 18—William H. Montanye. 19—Simon Sterne. 20—Annie Muller. 21—John Biegelmann. 22—Louise Gwynne. 23—Thomas J. Kearney. 24—Ottilia Maass. 25—Gettel Gotlieb. 26—Carl L. A. Stephani. 27—Frederick Sprado. 28—William H. McElfatrick. 29—Albert D. Nason. 30—John C. Frye.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building. Louise P. Evans, Abraham Seelig, Charles Tellman, Julia Buckley, Ellen F. Reed, Mary Meenan, Patrick Skelly. At 2:30 P. M. Anna M. Hing, George Gessner, Charlotte C. Nordstrom, Fannie N. Ritch, Mary H. Arthur, Andrew Ewald.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and V. adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Equity and non-jury. 600—Davison-Kohn. 615—Rosenberg-Kushner. 616—Marx-Cagliostro. 623—Gottsmid-City of N Y. 627—Spickerhoff-Hauben Realty Co. 622½—Prizer, &c, Co-Seider. 626—Rosenberg-Spiro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III. adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—O'Sullivan, J.—Adjourned to March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Corporate Realty Association vs. Louis O. Cohen and others—Samuel Hoffman. Knepper Realty Company vs. Mayer Kessler and others—Samuel Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Simpson vs. Sakolski—Maurice Ruff. Matter of Beck—Saul M. Crandall. Lats vs. Blumenthal—Hamilton Odell. Weil vs. Schragowitz—Peter Zucker. Miller vs. Logan—Julius Langbein.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Matter of Edelman—Charles Strauss.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Colvin—Samuel S. Koenig.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J.—Day calendar. 687—Schafer-Schick-Ling. 688—Lehl-same. 6984—Wellstead-Cannon. 689—Ketcham-Ratner. 691—Wilson-B H R R Co. 713—Boening-Boening. 724—Trasch-Trasch. 726—Adelberg-Munsey. 729—MacCormac-Rothenberger. 730—Lyons-Hirsch. 731—Le Baron-Le Baron. 732—Bracey-Bracey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Burr, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Thomas, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 9808—McGrath-Kleinfeld. 4218—McAleish-42d St & Manhattan R R. 4054—Jones-Ryan. 4181—Mansell-Conrad et al. 4346—Morrell-Batterman. 4530—Burke-Doolittle. 12532—Sheindelman-Sulyer. 4367—Van Horn-Long Island R R. 4640—Ostreicher-B H R R. 12428—Underhill, Jr-O'Brien. 12087—Anderson-B H R R. 4274—Farrell-same. 12739 — Rochkind-Jacobson. 12033—Staunton-McCollum. 12693—Episcopo-Sullivan. 4374—Klein-B H R R. 4375—Baron-same. 4378—Eisele-Nassau R R. 4380—Swanson-McKeefry et al. 4381—Sheehy-B H R R. 4386—Oestreicher-Lazar-Piel Bros-Brewery. 4389—Murphy-B H R R. 4391—Carbone-Kennedy. 4395—Watteleon-Nassau R R. 4397—Kaminsky-B H R R. 4398—Somma-same. 4402—Simmons-N Y City R R. 4403—Pocchia-Pcpp. Highest number reached on regular call. 4464.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Woodward, Jenks, Gaynor, and Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 167—Brotherton-Barber Paving Co. 155—Christie-N Y & Q Co Ry. 176—Corbett-Consum Brewing Co. 154—Vernon-Vulcanite. 179, M A—Rodeo-Co-operative Bank. 180, M A—Brown-Donnelly. 181, M A—Schloeder-Maguire. 182—Hunton-Village of Peekskill. 184—Burke-Levering. 185—Hanney-Robbins Co. 187, M A—Roake-Palmer. 188, M A—Edmead-Anderson. 189—Dumont-Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 190, M A—Garvey-B H R R. 191, M A—Hanna-Thompson. 192, M A—Cornelie-Smith. 193—Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 194, M A—Harkow-Hauser. 196—Johnson-Bd of Education. 197, M A—Lennon-Doring. 198, M A—Jacobs-Silver. 199, M A—Same-same. 200, M A—Goldman-Levine. 201, M A—Levine-Goldman. 202—O'Brien-Ulmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS REALTY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Brooklyn Heights Realty Company of 20 Broad Street, which was organized to build a big hotel on the site of the old Pierrepont House in Brooklyn, were filed yesterday by W. Benton Crisp, the assignee. They show liabilities of $25,625, all for legal services and breach of contract, and no actual assets. The property was sold a few days ago under foreclosure of the first mortgage, on which $79,316 was due.

LEVY & MOSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Levy and Philip Moskowitz, composing the firm of Levy & Moskowitz, clothing manufacturers at 40 Great Jones Street, by these creditors: Baruch, Wolf & Co., $324; Rudolph Sommer & Co., $225, and Max Schiller & Co., $144. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and transferred property to certain creditors. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver. Liabilities are estimated at $5,000, and assets at $2,000.

CHARLES MORRIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Morris, builder, of 100 West 139th Street by Simons & Mayer, creditors for $1,011 for iron work on buildings erected by Mr. Morris on West 164th Street. It was alleged that he is insolvent, gave two mortgages on Feb. 10 for $13,500 to his brother-in-law, Simon Ruppin, without consideration, and made preferential payments.

Receiver for a Poultry Journal.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Fancier Printing and Publishing Company, publisher of The American Fancier, at 106 Fulton Street, by three creditors for small amounts. The publication was started in 1893 as a weekly devoted to fancy poultry. Judge Hough appointed Henry Caplan receiver and gave him authority to continue the publication if he or the creditors advanced the necessary money. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrews, C.—E. M. Stanberg, $22,273.
Balschun, A.—City of New York, $274.
Breuer, J. C.—M. Shoetal, $165.
Cronin, J. J.—J. S. Wainess et al., $91.
Cooper, C.—Mollie Alsofram, $119.
Castello, J.—I. Richman, $88.
Cohen, I.—M. N. Clement, costs, $125.
De Lisle, M. F.—J. D. Trenholm, $27.
Donnlinc, E.—Isabelle Rogers, $61.
Fischer, Sitta—H. M. Zeob, costs, $22.
Furst, H.—J. Gettelman, $949.
Finkelstein, A. A.—F. S. Myers, $341.
Fried, M.—J. H. Redmond, $386.
Grover, Clara A.—T. A. Ennis et al., costs, $52.
Gardner, W. J.—M. Schiller et al., $449.
Gilles, J. M.—Z. B. Bailey, $140.
Hessberg, Gussie—J. C. Bushby et al., $169.
Heddendorf, W. H.—A. S. Libmann, $531.
Horn, I. (not summoned)—F. W. Dodge Co., $153.
Harlstein, M.—Sperry & Hutchinson Co., costs, $49.
Harris, W. S.—P. A. Nolan, $432.
Hirsch, J.—E. Gettelman, $949.
Herschman, W. R.—Mechanics' Nat. Bank of the City of New York, $8,953.
Jenkins, H. C.—Plumbers' Trade Journal, $84.
Jassen, B.—Isaac Gutterman et al., $546.
Kroenke, Ernst A.—Sidney Bernheim, $534.
Kowanov, Lewis—Maurice Katz, $326.
Kavanagh, A.—Fred. L. Dochterman, $61.
Kruger, George—Victor Neustadt, $315.
Kirchwey, Geo. W.—Amanda S. Folts, $1,344.
Levin, Arnold—Mollie Alsofram, $119.
Lampert, Louis—F. W. Dodge Co., $153.
Levy, Moses—Henry Bennett, $530.
Lang, Anton, Jr.—Daniel Mapes, Jr., $178.
Lippman, Jonas—Mechanics' National Bank of City of New York, $8,935.
Marsh, Wm. E.—Mary Patterson et al., $1,857.
Maurer, John C.—Joseph W. Hatch, $122.
McClellan, H. F.—Mary Patterson et al., $1,857.
Murphy, Ida M.—Olive R. Garland et al., $1,158.
Munzer, Albert C.—N. Y. Zoological Society, costs, $126.
Nivois, Victor—Herman Josias, $1,059.
Ost, Melisch—Jacob Gettelman, $949.
Pearse, Fred. W.—Townsend Wandell, $102.
Pollack, Joseph—Mollie Alsofram, $119.
Pinals, Louis—Aetna Life Ins. Co., $110.
Pomeranz, Samuel—Jacob Schreiber, $221.
Pomeranz, Samuel—Same, $221.
Poley, Nathan—Seaman Bennziger, $120.
Regozzino, J.—I. Richman, $88.
Reinisch, Caroline—H. A. Kennedy, costs, $111.
Ries, J.—Simon Badt, $124.
Ryan, J. A.—F. S. Myers, $127.
Roberts, Katharine S.—W. Hepner, $116.
Sachs, G. E.—Penn. Rubber Co. of N. Y., $223.
Stampen, J.—D. E. Freedman, $354.
Sire, M. L.—I. Bamberger, $181.
Sacks, P.—J. G. Kramer, $54.
Silverman, D.—J. Spiro et al., $1,559.
Silberman, M.—E. W. Ashley, $359.
Temmler, F. W.—S. Geisman et al., $76.
Treis, M. A. (not summoned)—J. W. Hatch, $122.
Trager, M.—P. W. Cullinan, costs, $104.
Same—same, costs, $69.
Tannenbaum, Fanny—H. Kramer et al., $215.
Windeler, F.—F. L. Millen, $113.
Walther, Max and Esther—M. M. Goldschmidt, $1,054.
Wilkenfeld, Rose—J. C. Bogert Co., $146.
Waring, J. D.—C. W. Ridgway, $146.
Wilner, M. M.—I. Schreiber, $162.
Zarek, S. S.—F. Brodsky, Jr., et al., $410.
Zimmermann, F.—G. T. Lawrence & Gregory Co., $110.
Zimett, Isaac—Aetna Life Insurance Co., $110.
City of New York—J. F. O'Rourke, $22,588.
Metropolitan Plumbing Contracting Co.—Thatcher Furnace Co., $187.
American Dimmer Co.—M. Markowitz, $688.
Friedman Building and Operating Co.—Edward H. Smith, $189.
Canarsie Live Poultry Co.—Erving V. Dwyer et al., $513.
Ocean View Cemetery—Stanton C. Dickinson, $548.
Ocean View Cemetery and St. Agnes Cemetery—Stanton C. Dickinson, $548.
Ocean View Cemetery and St. Agnes Cemetery—John J. Dickinson, $549.
Ocean View Cemetery—John J. Dickinson, $540.
Mrs. M. E. Alexander, Incorporated—Wm. E. Benjamin, $85.
George V. Blackburne Co.—C. L. Graham, $1,099.
The Harlem Dental Co.—D. Unger, $345.
The City of New York—Louis Sacks, $54.
One Minute Churn Co.—Olive R. Garland, $1,039.
The Correspondence School of Automobile Engineering—Lily Robinson, $519.
The Correspondence School of Automobile Engineering—Lily Robinson, $519.
F. Garcia Brother & Co.—G. Solomon et al., $1,757.
The City of New York—C. Lifnik, $2,140.
Oregon Securities Co.—J. W. Wheeler, $2,566.
Reichard & Scheuber Mfg. Co.—O. H. Vernon et al., $490.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

Biohm, J. F.—C. Myers, Feb. 5, 1907, $4,155.
Dennison, L.—J. C. Johnston, Feb. 5, 1907, $133.
Horowitz, Nathan and Morris—A. Stern, July 21, 1907, (released), $6,432.
Klaber, Emile and Augustus D.—M. M. O'Brien et al., May 31, 1894, $13,685.
Klaber, E.—Same, Sept. 30, 1897, $6,327.
Same—Same, May 31, 1894, $8,659.
Kolbe, W.—P. Cunneen, July 29, 1897, $2,476.
Levinson, I.—J. L. Moher et al., Nov. 12, 1906, $108.
Tillotson, W. K.—A. S. Regan, Oct. 31, 1900, $308.
Same—Same, Oct. 4, 1906, $310.
Same—Same, Oct. 4, 1906, $311.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $298.
Same—Same, Jan. 31, 1906, $317.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $316.
Same—Same, Sept. 10, 1906, $316.
Same—Same, Jan. 8, 1906, $316.
Same—Same, Jan. 8, 1906, $316.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $316.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $27.
Same—Same, Nov. 8, 1906, $307.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $27.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1906, $307.
George A. Varney & Co.—Ransom's Concrete Machinery Co., Oct. 24, 1906, $380.

MERCHANTS' CO. EARNINGS.

Net Returns of $807,003 for Six Months Ending Feb. 1.

The report of the Associated Merchants' Company, which is the holding company for a large part of the stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company and the Adams Dry Goods Company, as well as of the business of James McCreery & Co., H. O'Neill & Co., and other department stores, shows net earnings for the six months ending Feb. 1, of $807,003, against $738,805 in the corresponding period last year. After the payment of dividends on the first and second preferred and the common stock, there remained a balance of $289,959. The payment of an extra dividend of $116,541 left a surplus of $173,418, which brings the total surplus up to $1,526,297.

President Claflin in his report says that the Thirty-fourth Street store of James McCreery & Co. was opened by him last October at his own risk, but with the approval of the Directors of the Associated Merchants' Company. In December, at the request of the Directors, he sold all the assets of the new store except the real estate, to James McCreery & Co for $2,200,000.. That the price was less than the true valuation he considers borne out by the fact that the profits of the new enterprise have been materially in excess of the interest charges.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers of Nuts Are Taxed on Dirt and Other Impurities.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday protests filed by Spencer & Co. and many other importers of New York, who objected to paying duty on dirt and other impurities contained in importations of nuts.

The Lingley tariff levies duty on nuts according to weight, and, as the usual percentage of dirt is alleged to be about 8 per cent., the importers claimed that this amount should be deducted from the gross weight of the merchandise.

In denying the claims, Judge Somerville remarks that it is impracticable for customs officers to ascertain the precise amount of the dirt and other impurities complained of. Another point made by the decision is that there is no definite and uniform custom of trade by which allowance is made for such impurities.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Schwartz, pictures and picture frames; 115 Worth Street.
Frank, H., Sons, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; R. Barnes, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Logan, domestics and wash goods; 32 White Street; Prince George Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. Hogan, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Woodstock.
McKeon, Eliers & Co., Austin, Texas; G. W. Massie, notions and hosiery; 72 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. J. Lydon, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Horne, Joseph, Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. S. Stackhouse, cloaks and suits; 320 Church St.; Prince George Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Katz, neckwear; Hotel Netherland.
Earle, Terrell & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; S. L. Earle, millinery; Hotel Grand.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, neckwear, and umbrellas; 43 Leonard St.; Hotel Wellington.
Newcomb-Endicott Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Newcomb, furnishing goods and gloves; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Schmitt & Leachman, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmitt, notions and corsets; 493 Broadway; Hotel York.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; C. S. Feers, cloaks and suits; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
The People's Store, Charleston, West Va.; Joseph Schwab, dry goods and ladies' garments; Gilsey House.
Galit Dress Novelty Co., The, Auburn, N. Y.; William T. Galit, fabrics; Grand Union Hotel.
Allen, Margaret, Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Wolcott.
Allen, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; Louise Mayer, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Loveman, J., Portsmouth, Ohio; dry goods; 459 Broadway.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Edw. C. Belts, toys; Prince George Hotel.
Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mae E. Le Hue, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Stix-Baer-Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Fraley, cloaks and suits; 684 Broadway.
Reilly, M. A. E., Utica, N. Y.; M. A. E. Reilly and J. E. Reilly, ladies' tailors; Hotel Breslin.
John, S. E., Norwich, N. Y.; S. E. John and A. J. Truman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Evwer's, J.—M., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Martha Cranfield and Mrs. N. Kerfe, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Culbertson, James L., Meadville, Penn.; James L. Culbertson, dry goods; Gilsey House.
Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, dry goods; Pierrepont Hotel.
Coffman, J. W., Charleston, West Va.; B. H. Riddleberger, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Wait, H. R., Auburn, N. Y.; J. E. Farrant, carpets, furnishings, draperies, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schwartz, M. D., & Co., Fort Allegheny, Penn.; M. D. Schwartz, dry goods; 50 Walker Street.
White Brothers, Waynesborough, Va.; J. E. White, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Stern, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio; Sam Stern, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; S. E. Conrad, notions and umbrellas; 310 Church Street; Hotel York.
Berkshire Mfg. Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Pease, piece goods; Hotel Grand.
Lahn, Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahn, dry goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; M. Rosenbaum, upholstery goods; Hotel Hermitage.
Hirchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hirchberger, cloths; Hotel Hermitage.
Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; R. G. Sommers, dry goods, 355 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Fritz & Lorne, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. B. Fritz, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Mitchell-Moody-Gorton Company, Detroit, Mich. C. Gorton, ribbons; Hotel Breslin.
Reeves-Puffman Company, Schnectady, N. Y.; E. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 32 White Street; Prince George Hotel.
Weisser-Low Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Low, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Brozdell.
Hoyt-Kent-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, millinery, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Brozdell.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. W. Mickel, silks; 684 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. C. Ferris, dry goods; 57 White Street; Prince George Hotel.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys and musical instruments; Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. W. White, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Howe & St

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys $1.250.000 Apartment House on Central Park West—New Building for West Seventeenth Street—Riverside Drive Purchase.

John H. Berry has sold for the Monticello Realty Company to David H. Taylor, for investment, the Central Park View apartment house, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street, a twelve-story structure containing forty-seven apartments, on plot 100 by 150. The price is reported to have been $1,250,000.

To Build on West 17th Street.

George Backer, as broker, has sold 17 and 19 West Seventeenth Street, old dwellings, 53 by 92, to Robert M. Silverman, who will erect an eleven-story building on the plot.

Resale of 32d Street Properties.

The Century Investing Company and Daniel B. Freedman have sold, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., to the City Real Estate Company, 39 and 41 West Thirty-second Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 43 by 100. The property is about 150 feet east of Broadway and adjoins the Hotel Pierrepont on the east.

Garfield Building in Brooklyn Sold.

The Garfield Building, at the northwest corner of Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, a seven-story structure on plot 100 by 187.6, has been sold by A. A. Low, through John F. James & Son and the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company. The consideration in the deal is said to have been nearly $1,000,000. About a year ago the property was offered at auction, and was bid in for Mr. Low's account at $692,000. The present buyer is an investor.

The McNulty & Fitzgerald Company has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 137 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

New Residence for Riverside Drive.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Archibald C. Loomis, ex-Vice President of the National City Bank, the lot, 21 by 100, on the east side of Riverside Drive 59 feet south of 105th Street. The same brokers recently sold the adjoining corner, 59 by 100, for Edwin R. Holden to the same buyer, who now has a plot 80 by 100. It is his intention to erect a large house for his own occupancy on the site. A few weeks ago Morris Schinasi bought the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 107th Street, 59.10 by 100, and recently filed plans for a dwelling to be built on the plot.

Florence H. Eager has sold to Mrs. Coventry, 530 West End Avenue, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 19 by 80, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets.

House Sold on West 89th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ida B. Dodge to William Hecht, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 340 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.8.

Hulbert Peck & Sons were the brokers in the sale of the two five-story brownstone flats 122 and 124 West 102d Street, for Emanuel E. Fox.

John P. Kirwan was the broker in the recent sale of 45 West Ninety-first Street for the Pizer estate.

The H. E. Hayes Company was associated with Jesse C. Bennett & Co. as brokers in the sale of 2,189, 2,191, and 2,193 Broadway, for Mrs. Catharine D. Lowther.

Broadway Deal on the Heights.

Max Marx has bought from the Hudson Realty Company 3,820 to 3,824 Broadway, a six-story elevator apartment house at the northeast corner of 159th Street, on plot 99.11 by 100.

Buyer for 53d Street House.

R. Morgan Olcott has bought from the Nicoll estate 40 East Fifty-third Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 18 by 100.5.

Estate Sells in Inwood Section.

W. J. Kuston & Son have sold for the Allen estate a plot of eight and one-quarter lots on the north side of Bolton Road, 300 feet north of Dyckman Street and 400 feet west of Prescott Avenue, 268 by 80 by 250 by 77.1. The Allen estate has held this property since 1872.

Upper East Side Flats in Trade.

S. Bergman and J. Sado have sold for a client to E. V. Pescia 302 East 102d Street, a five-story double tenement, 25.06 by 100, the buyer giving in exchange 38 Hamilton Street, five-story front and rear double tenements on plot 27 by 103.

I. Goldblatt has bought 403 and 405 East Sixtieth Street, two six-story tenements, each 25 by 100, and has sold 617 and 619 East Sixteenth Street, to S. Stern. S. Koning was the broker in the deals.

David Lion has sold to John Carucci the four-story tenement 202 East 113th Street.

Buyer in Water Street Deal.

Albert H. Frankel, who recently bought 7 and 9 Water Street, is the buyer of No. 11, sold for Lillian Dowdell by E. H. Ludlow & Co. Mr. Frankel now controls a plot of about 4,000 square feet, with a frontage of over 56 feet.

To Make Store Out of Stable.

Plans have been filed for converting the two-story stable at 13 East Thirty-ninth Street into a store building at a cost of $5,000.

West 22d Street Transactions.

Rosanna M. Sweeney has sold 136 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20.10 by 98.9.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Harry D. Michaels to Maria S. Simpson 440 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Maguire & Co. have leased for the Haynes Automobile Company the first loft in 509 to 512 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a term of years.

Ames & Co. and C. Edward Deppeler negotiated the lease of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street to Harry Levey.

Part of Mulry Estate Sold.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for the Mulry estate 313, 315, 319, and 321 East Twelfth Street, old buildings, on plot 80 by 103.3, to Benjamin Menschel, and have resold the properties to Samuel Golding of Hillman & Golding for improvement. These parcels are among those which have been advertised for sale at auction next week by order of the executors of the Mulry estate.

Cheriken & Freedman have sold for the Kotzen Realty Company to Edward A. Prentice 523 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 37.6 by 103.3, and to the City Boroughs Realty Company Nos. 525 and 527, similar and adjoining.

L. Kovner has sold to Stone & Sheintag 342 and 344 East Fifteenth Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 42 by 106, the buyers giving in exchange 317 and 319 East 121st Street, two five-story double tenements, on plot 50 by 100. S. Bergman, M. Kraus, and J. Sado were the brokers in the deal.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for Philip Bauer, for a term of years the four-story tenement 17 First Avenue, to a Mr. Kaplan, at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

B. Lipshitz has sold for M. Helleman to D. Davis the five-story front and rear tenements, 167 Allen Street, on lot 25.6 by 87.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for H. Forman to a client the six-story tenement 323 and 325 Bleecker Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Krakower & Co. have leased for Philip Goldstein the seven-story tenement 58 East Third Street, for a term of three years, at an aggregate rental of $15,600.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Richard Dickson has sold for Rosenberg & Feller a two-family house on the east side of Crotona Avenue, near 182d Street, on lot 22 by 70.

Loeb & Kaufman have sold for Charles Hartman the two-family house 1,342 Chisholm Street, near Jennings Street.

J. Wilbur Vaughn, in conjunction with Timothy Kelly, has sold 39 Amethyst Street, a two-family house.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for a client to G. W. Cisney 2,072 and 2,074 Nostrand Avenue, two two-family brick houses, each 20 by 90. The same brokers have also sold for G. W. Cisney a tract of 10½ acres at Stony Brook, L. I.

Pierce Eccle has sold for Margaretha Fraedrich the two-family brick house 258 Forty-fifth Street; also, for John Johnson, the two-family brick house 619 Fifty-third Street; also, for Max Horn, five lots on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues; also, for Lucy Blair, the two-family stone house 471 Forty-first Street; also, for John W. Bursch, a plot on Seventy-seventh Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues; also, for John Ludeman, a plot on Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; also, for John Schulmerich, the three-family brick house 553 Fifty-sixth Street.

Acreage Deal at Woodhaven.

Adolf Mandel has sold the D. S. Frederick farm of thirty-four acres, fronting 1,160 feet on the Rockaway Plank Road and running through to Old South Road, near Lincoln Avenue, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Charles Beck the plot, 180 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 140 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing; also, to John A. Hummel and others, the plot, 90 by 100, on the west side of Twentieth Street, 200 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Sarah R. Jennings, the plot, 116 by 100, on the north side of Richmond Road, 100 feet east of the Shore Road, Douglas Manor; also, to Albert B. Wilson the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Knollwood Avenue, 96 feet west of Douglas Road, Douglas Manor.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation to various buyers forty-two lots at Jamaica Park South.

New Owner for Southampton Place.

J. Romaine & Co. have sold for Archibald R. Livingston his house and grounds on the Dunne Road, Southampton, L. I., adjoining the property of Dr. T. G. Thomas. The buyer is W. Scott Cameron of Hempstead.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, s s, 325 ft e of Broadway, 25x 45x27.6x56.6, one-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to U. A. McBride..... $8,700

Grote St, n s, 37.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x112.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to C. F. Mussoll..... 5,000

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASES.

Ground Rentals to be Paid for Fifth Avenue Lots Near 50th Street.

Taylor Brothers furnish the following information concerning ground rentals in the blocks owned by Columbia University on the west side of Fifth Avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Street. All the leases are for terms of twenty-one years, with privilege of renewal, and in connection with each parcel there is given the date of the beginning of the lease as well as the aggregate rental for the entire term.

On Fifth Avenue: No. 550, June 1, 1902, $126,000; No. 552, Feb. 1, 1906, $183,750; No. 584, Feb. 1, 1906, $168,450; No. 580, Feb. 1, 1906, $150,230; No. 610, May 1, 1904, $315,000; No. 612, May 1, 1904, $94,500; No. 620, May 1, 1903, $84,000; No. 622, Nov. 1, 1905, $147,000; No. 624, March 15, 1907, $294,000; No. 626, April 1, 1905, $367,500; No. 628, May 1, 1907, $147,000; No. 634, May 1, 1907, $376,000.

On Forty-eighth Street: No. 9, Feb. 1, 1906, $62,118; No. 11, Jan. 1, 1907, $61,362; No. 15, Nov. 1, 1905, $79,535.

On Forty-ninth Street: No. 12, Feb. 1, 1906, $62,118; No. 17, Oct. 1, 1906, $61,005.

On Fiftieth Street: No. 1, April 1, 1905, $84,852; No. 5, May 1, 1905, $52,500; No. 7, Nov. 1, 1906, $61,572; No. 23, June 1, 1906, $46,305.

On Fifty-first Street: No. 2, Nov. 1, 1905, $64,302; No. 4, June 1, 1904, $58,800; No. 8, May 1, 1906, $55,125; No. 22, Oct. 1, 1909, $45,024.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

La Fontaine Av, s w corner of 178th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x90; Andrew J. Thomas of 708 Tremont Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $40,000.

Comfort Av, e s, 275 ft s of Randall Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x35; Mrs. Alexander F. Larson of 152 East 223d St, owner; Carl P. Johnson, architect; cost, $3,800.

Arthur St, s s, 125 ft e of Bronxwood Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; C. A. Hagestrom of 653 East 148th St, owner; Carl P. Johnson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Baychester Av, e s, 175 ft s of Randall Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21x43; Mrs. E. C. Carlson of 841 East 140th St, owner; Gustave Anderson, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x51; Rudolph Swensen of 231 Melville Av, owner; Henry Nordheimer, architect; cost, $6,000.

5th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 214th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18x52; James H. McGinnis, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

39th St, 13 East, to a two-story brick stable; Mr. Benjamin, owner; Danby & Nute, architects; cost, $5,000.

William St, 222 and 224, to a six-story brick warehouse; Zinser Realty Co. of 88 Park Row, owner; E. Wilbur, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.

AMSTERDAM AV, 972 West, 80.2x irregular; Charles Bartsch to Moritz Arnstein, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 164th St, 500 West, s w corner, 37.9x100; Zimmern & Levi to Jones Munker, ½ part, (mtg $45,000,) $1.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 8th St, 47.6x77; Samuel Huber and others to Elias Senft, (mtg $77,000,) $100.

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e corner of 193d St, 61.6x 1; William Wicke to Jeanie Hart and another, $250.

BETHUNE ST, 19, (7,) 77.5x irregular; Margaret L. Foster to George H. Foster, $1.

BOWERY, 351 and 351½, 93.9x irregular; Elizabeth I. Waterhouse and others, trustees, to Julia B. Fox, ½ part, $100.

BOWERY, 351 and 351½, 93.9x irregular; William S. Waterhouse to Julia B. Fox, ½ part, $100.

BOWERY, 351 and 351½, 93.9x irregular; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 148th St, 25x 75; Milton C. Henley and another to Mary A. Nally, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

BROOK AV, e s, 29.3 ft n of 164th St, 74.5x irregular; Patrick J. Daly to Marg Pape, correction and confirmation, $100.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 45 ft e of Washington St, 50x100, Van Nest; Edith D. N. Schick and others to Cecelia A. Benson, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 45 ft e of Washington St, 50x100; Edith D. N. Schick to Domenico Pellettiere, (mtg $3,300,) $100.

CONVENT AV, 313, 20x100; Charles W. Weston, Jr, to John McMorrough, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

ELSMERE PLACE, 1,037, 25x100; Horatio D. Wiswell and others to Frederick Dassdorf, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

FORREST AV, w s, 119 ft s of 166th St, 20x 97.3; Franz Mayer to Henry Eberhardt, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

GRAND ST, n w corner of Thompson St, 100x 100; Ernestine Harris and others to Martin Engel, (mtg $163,750,) $100.

HARRISON ST, 43 and 45, 37.10x irregular; James Rufus Smith and another to Ida C. Steele, $1.

INTERIOR GORE, bounded on the n by 183d St, s by 181st St, e by Aqueduct Av, w by Andrews Av, 21x irregular; New York University to Collins P. Bliss, $50.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,030, 25x95; Henry Bloch to Sitta Fischer, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

LOTS 124 and 125, amended map of Gleason property, dated May 18, 1904, 50x100; Sam Hamburger to Elizabeth T. Devine, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LOTS 543 and 544, map of Gleason property, dated 6-24-97; Stephen McBride to William Costello, $100.

LOTS 12 and 13, map of Tremont Terrace; D. Roy Shafer to Charles S. Thompson, (mtg $700,) $100.

LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 19x87.6; Abraham H. Sarasohn to Bertha Sarasohn, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

MADISON AV, 1,642, 19x100; Baruch H. Schnur and others to Eva Cohn, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

MAIDEN LANE, 33, 18.2x irregular; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Mary P. Satterlee, $100.

MARION AV, w s, 225 ft s of 198th St, 78.1x irregular; Martin Tully to William L. O'Grady, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

MORRIS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Christian A. Otten and others to Angela Montelone, $1.

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 100x irregular; Irene Crawford to August Elligen, $1.

PARK AV, e s, part of Lot 5, map 864 of 14th M. Ingersoll, bounded e by Lot 4 by Lot 4; August Jacob to J. Romaine Brown, $1.

STANTON ST, 263, 25x100; Elias Senft to Samuel Holpber and another, (mtg $34,650,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 417, 24.11x97; George Waas to Moritz L. Ernst and another, all title, $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.7x irregular; George R. Pond to Henry T. Bulman, (mtg $52,500,) $100.

SUMMIT AV, 998, 28.9x92; Joseph H. Jones to Charles Meisener, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

SUMMIT AV, w s, 607.10 ft s of 165th St, 28.9x 92; Joseph H. Jones to Henry Borchers, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

THOMPSON ST, 189, 24.8x100; Louis Gordon and others to Michele Schiliktani and another, (mtg $33,000,) $1.

THOMPSON ST, e s, 90 ft n of 3d St, 19x 47.10; John Trunk to Joseph Frey, $3,000.

UNION AV, s e corner of 160th St, 39.2x172.8; Monika Geiger to Georgina Rendall, (mtg $39,000,) $1.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 110.5 ft n of 180th St, 75x100; the Archdeaconry of New York to Church of the Advocate, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

WENDOVER AV, 680, 75.1x irregular; Max Jackson and others to Rosa Nathan, (mtg $15,080,) $100.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 271.7 ft s of 168th St, 79.9x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Nelson Smith, Jr., $6,650.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 246.7 ft s of 168th St, 84.8x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Nelson Smith, Jr., $6,600.

1ST AV, w s, 76.7 ft s of 82d St, 25.7x67; Samuel Davis to Anna Basco, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 52.8 ft n of 77th St, 94.3x irregular; Charles Rosenberg to Aaron Wolheim, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 17 ft s of 109th St, 51x66; Benjamin Wengeroff to Jennie Wengeroff, 1-6 part, $100.

3D AV, 2,893 to 2,897, 95x irregular; Adelaide H. Levy to Anna R. Morris, (mtg $16,-000,) $100.

3D ST, 77, n e corner of Thompson St, 25x90; Paul S. Bolger to Joseph Frey, (mtg $25,-000,) $1.

3D ST, 191 and 193 East, 48x96; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

8TH ST, 337 East; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Louis Turtel, $19,300.

8TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 74.4x100; Middletown Realty Co. to Sigmund B. Heine, (mtg $98,500,) $100.

9TH ST, s s, 319.3 ft w of Avenue A, 18.3x 90.3; Louis Stolber, trustee, to August F. Schneider, $22,100.

13TH ST, 622, s s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Aaron Segal and others to Max Gassman, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

15TH ST, 251 West, 25x103.8; James Barrett to Hattie V. Bourg, $100.

17TH ST, 17 West, 26x92; Maunsell B. Field, referee, to Clifton G. Marshall, $60,000.

17TH ST, 17 West, 26x92; Harriet S. Smith and others to Clifton G. Marshall, $100.

17TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 27x92; Frances T. Lord to Clifton G. Marshall, $100.

17TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92; Clifton G. Marshall to Robert M. Silverman Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $237,000,) $1,000.

15TH ST, 16 to 20 West; Philip Braender to David Spero, $100.

83D ST, 120 West, 16.8x irregular; Mary J. McDonald to Hudson Companies, (mtg $10,-000,) $100.

51TH ST, 119 East, 16.10x100.5; Alonzo Potter to Elise N. Potter, $100.

55TH ST, 14 East, 23x100.5; William H. Hall to Lilla Gilbert, $100.

56TH ST, 335 East, 20x100.5; Katti Jacobs to Margaret C. Neals, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

61ST ST, 245 West, 25x100.5; 61st St, 249 West, 25x100.5; Osias Karp to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $53,000,) $1.

65TH ST, 144 East, 50x100.5; Ellicott D. Curtis to Laura B. Lee, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 317 and 319, 50x100.5; Jonas Well and others to Osias Karp, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 44 West, 20x102.2; Lola A. Simon to Frederic S. Wells, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

82D ST, 526 and 528 East, 33.4x102.2; Max Lieber to Jacob Bren, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

85TH ST, 307 West, 20x102.3; Lovantia A. Westinghouse to Charles F. Schorer, $1.

102D ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Saggese Construction Co. to Antonio Beato, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

102D ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Antonio Beato to Elisco Saggese, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 x100.11; Mariuis Pollak to Ernest Haertel, (mtg $78,750,) $100.

112TH ST, 246 West, 33.4x100.11; Anton Antosch to Harry L. Rosen, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

114TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 59.9x irregular; Eugene Vallens and another to Frank Miller and another, $100.

114TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 85x 100.11; Sarah Schwarz to Wallor M. Weiss, (mtg $33,500,) $100.

115TH ST, 223 West, 100.11x irregular; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Emma E. Horn, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

118TH ST, 64 West, 25x100.11; Harry L. Rosen to Anton Antosch, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 440 East, 25x100.11; Empire Cornice Works to Hyman Adelstein, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; Herbert C. Lakin, referee, to Aaron M. Janpole, (mtg $32,800,) $43,800.

135TH ST, s s, 161.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 89x 100; David Zipkin to Jacob Hinds and others, $1.

138TH ST, s s, 424.10 ft e of Brown Place, 0.11x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Louis Rahdenburg, $1.

239TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; William Greenlees to Emma E. Brennan, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

ISAAC, Lizzie, to Agnes Carpenter; 119th St, 36 East, 3 years.....$23,000

BROWN, Henrietta L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 72d St, 42 West, bond.....$20,000

HYATT, Andelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 11th St, 314 West, bond....$11,500

FISCHER, Sitta, to Adolph Bloch; Lexington Av, 1,639, prior mtg $14,000, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6%.....$2,500

BROWN, John, and another to Rockland Realty Co.; 145th St, s s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 74.9x99.9, demand, 6%.....$3,000

BROTHERS, Minnie, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 61st St, s s, 117.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.5, due June 1, 1910, 4½%.....$5,000

SAGGESE, Elisio, to State Bank; 102d St, 316 and 318 East, 25 months.....$12,500

SAGGESE, Elisio, to State Bank; 102d St, 316 and 318 East, secures notes.....$6,000

MORSE, E. Rollins, to Sarah C. Reeder; 51st St, 7 East, demand, 6%.....$50,000

MONTELCONE, Angelo, to Christian A. Often and others; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft s of 150th St, 25x103.3, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6%.....$8,000

BABCOCK, Henry D., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 70th St, 158 East, bond...$30,000

MIDDLE-TOWN REALTY CO. to John Katzman; 8th Av, s e corner of 149th St, 37.5x 100, prior mtg $46,000, bond.....$9,500

MIDDLE-TOWN REALTY CO. to John Katzman; 8th Av, s e, 37.5 ft e of 149th St, 37.6x100, prior mtg $37,000, bond.....$7,000

WALDINGER, Abraham, and another to Theodore Lee; 3d St, 361 East, 5 years.....$7,000

WALDINGER, Abraham, and another to Montifiore G. Kahn; 3d St, 361 East, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

MATZGER, Joseph, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 7th St, 208 and 210 East, 3 years.....$50,000

MORRIS, Anna R., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 2,897, due May 1, 1908.....$25,000

GERARD REALTY CO. to George S. Runk; Southern Boulevard, e s, 36.10 ft n of Home St, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

GERARD REALTY CO. to George S. Runk; Southern Boulevard, w s, 154.3 ft s of 180th St, 30x149.7, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

COSTELLO, William, to Stephen McBride; Lots 543 and 544, map Gleason property; 2 mortgages, each $4,000, 3 years.....$8,000

MANUEL, Samuel, and another to Realty Realty Co.; Lenox Av, n w corner 112th St, 90.5x100; 113th St, s s, 75 ft w Lenox Av, 25x 50.3; due Oct. 1, 1907, 6%.....45,000

NEWMARK, Joseph, and another to City Mortgage Co.; Morris Av, n w corner 153d St, 50x 100, demand, 6%.....$4,000

SHAFER, D Roy, to Helen Hayes, Trustee; Lot 20, map Tremont Terrace; 1 year, 5½%.....350

SIEGEL, Max, to Annie Miller; Broome St, 49; prior mortgage $18,000, installments, 6%.....1,000

EPSTEIN, Libby, to Maxwell Gelberg; 113th St, s s, 203.5 ft w Park Av, 25.1x100.11; prior mortgage $20,000, 3 years.....$9,000

SHANLEY, John, to Annie Maguire; 109th St, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11, 3 years.....$9,000

GOLDSMITH, Theresa, to Scholle Bros.; Central Park West, 334, 3 years, 4½%.....$50,000

BURNSTINE, Nathan, to Emogene M. Preston; Webster Av, w s, 94.2 ft s 174th St, 100x irregular, prior mtg $9,500, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

SCHORER, Charles F., to William J. Underwood; 85th St, 307 West, due Jan. 1, 1910.....$18,000

KATIMS, Samuel, to Henry D. Eames; 100th St, s s, 275 feet w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 1 year.....$1,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Millie, to Elizabeth Gifford; Brook Av, e s, 84.3 n of 169th St, 18.6x100.6, 3 years.....$5,000

BOURG, Hattie V., to James Barrett; 15th St, 231 West, 5 years.....$17,000

DAVIS, Louis, to William Ferris; Warren St, 45, no mtg, $12,000, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000

ARNSTEIN, Moritz, to Ferdinand G. Kneer; Amsterdam Av, 782, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

HOBBS, Charles D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Broadway, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x25.6, bond.....$45,000

HOBBS, Charles D., to Alice H. Crandall and another; Broadway, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x25.6, prior mtg $45,000, bond.....$5,000

FOX, Julius B., to Elizabeth I. Waterhouse and others, trustees; Bowery, 351 and 351½, 10 years.....$30,000

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Ed Levenson; 106th St, 14 to 20 East, two lots, each 40x 100.11, 2 mtgs, each $2,250, 2 prior mtgs of $53,750 each, 1 year, 6%.....$4,500

BORCHERS, Henry, to Joseph H. Jones; Summit Av, 991, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

SPERO, David, to Philip Braender; 19th St, 16 to 20 West, bond.....$300,000

MESLGRIM, Herman, to Dora Davis, Houston St, n s, 157 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

GRUNDER, Jacob, to David Greenfeld; 153d St, 639 East, 2 years, 6%.....$2,500

LEVY, Annie, to Mary H. Du Bois and others; 150th St, s s, e ¼ of Lot 164, map of Melrose South, 25x100, bond.....$10,000

RAUCH, William, to Henry C. Steinhoff; 1st Av, w s, 27.2 ft n of 76th St, 25x75, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years, 5½%.....$14,000

HINDES, Jacob, and others to Virginia Boulemont; 135th St, s s, 161 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 39x100, 5 years.....$28,000

SCILLITANI, Michele, and another to Louis Gordon and others; 139 Thompson St, 6 years, 6%.....$13,000

HUBERT, Conrad, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 38th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 237.9x irregular, 5 years.....$150,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 191 and 193 East 3d St, due May 1, 1908, 6%.....$32,500

STONE, Samuel, and another to rector, &c., of St. James's Church; 121st St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10, 5 years.....$21,000

MILLER, Frank, and another to Eugene Vellens; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, 59.9x124.3, bond.....$23,000

GILBERT, Lilla, to William W. Hall; 51 East 55th St, prior mtg $100,000, installments, 4%.....$4,000

GILBERT, Lilla, to Margaret J. Plant-Graves; 14 East 55th St, bond.....$100,000

BATCHELLER, George C., to James M. Crafts and another, trustees; 237 West 72d St, 3 years, 4%.....$20,000

ROBERT M. SILVERMAN REALTY AND Construction Co. to Germania Life Insurance Co.; 17th St, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92, bond.....$215,000

HART, Jennie, and others to Caroline A. Wheeler; Marion Av, s w corner of 193d St, 19.5x81.6, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6%..$1,200

BREN, Jacob, to Max Lieber; 82d St, s s, 264.8 ft w of Avenue B, 33x102.2, prior mtg $42,000, installments, 6%.....$2,000

ROBERT M. SILVERMAN REALTY & CONstruction Co.; 17th St, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92, prior mtg $215,000, installments, 6%.....$22,000

KARP, Oslas, to Jonas Well and another; 70th St, 319 East, 8 years, 6%.....$18,000

McSHERRY, Fannie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, w s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 25.2x100, 5 years, 4½%....$24,000

BULLWINKEL, Herman, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e corner of 113th St, 25.5x100, 5 years, 4½%....$35,000

LEYENDECKER, Johanna M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 429 ft n of 165th St, 45x176, 1 year.....$7,000

McNAMARA, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, 39 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$35,000

KNABE, Diedrich, to Bank for Savings; West End Av, w s, 20.11 ft n of 102d St, 20x80, 5 years, 4½%.....$12,000

STEGE, Ida C., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Harrison St, s s, 89.4 ft w of Washington St, 45x87.2, bond.....$32,500

BOPP, Emma, and another to Philip E. Weber and another; 2d Av, 2,030, due July 1, 1910, 4½%.....$11,000

WOLLHEIM, Aaron, to Charles Rosenberg; 1st Av, w s, 32.3 ft n of 77th St, 26.1x irregular, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000

TURTEL, Louis, to American Mortgage Co.; 8th St, 337 East, 1 year.....$14,000

SCHNEIDER, August F., to Joseph W. Lawrence, trustee; 9th St, 420 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$13,000

GASSMAN, Max, to Aaron Segal and another; 13th St, 622 East, prior mtg $17,000, 6 years, 6%.....$11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

164TH ST, 448 and 450 West; Thomas F. McCaul Contracting Co. against Charles Morris, owner and contractor, $2,300.

20TH ST, 24 West; American Lumber Co. against H. Habis, Ritinger, owner; Wright & Roe, contractors, $99.

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 75x 100; James F. Cusick and others against Eden Construction Co., owner and contractor, $158.

105TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Union Stove Works against H. B. Cahen, owner and contractor, $408.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100; Hatzel Heating Co. against Chas. Zedek Congregation, owners; Sasseffer-Carroll Construction Co., contractor, $1,690.

105TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Ross Lumber Co. against Herman B. Cahen, owner and contractor, $897.

2D AV, 108; Isidor Hecht against Hebrew Free Loan Association, owner; Rand Becker, contractor, $42.

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St, 100x100; James Dempsey Co. against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners and contractors, $2,800.

20TH ST, 24 West; Michael Larkin & Son against H. Habis Ritinger, owner; Wright & Roe, contractors, $120.

107TH ST, 59 East; Harris Blackman against David Aronowitz and Solomon Landes, owners; Joroff Brothers & Sacks, contractors, $140.

FRONT ST, 351; William A. Thomas Co. against Martin Ehrenfeld, owner; Louis Binuseck, contractor, $92.

66TH ST, 213 East; William A. Thomas Co. against Solomon Frankel and Samuel Werner, owners; Isaac Gallup and Hyman Levine, contractors, $12.

CHRYSTIE ST, 168; William A. Thomas Co. against Lipps Scheinhous and Henry Calman, owners; Isaac Gallup and Hyman Levine, contractors, $80.

11TH ST, 53 East; Jacob Kaplan against Rubin Isaacs, owner and contractor; Louis D. Prager, contractor, $1,161.

AVENUE A, 203; Friedland & Levine against S. Hurowitz, owner; E. Hyman, contractor, $134.

159TH ST, 517 and 519 West; Christian Bleyer against John Fermansky and John Wolf, owners and contractors, $180.

8TH AV, 2,911; William Regon against Abraham Silverson, owner and contractor, $322.

8TH AV, 2,796; William Regon against Abraham Silverson, owner and contractor, $264.

8TH AV, 2,917; William Regon against Abraham Silverson, owner and contractor, $118.

128TH ST, 51 and 53 West; William Regon against Abraham Silverson, owner and contractor, $54.

147TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Klingenbeck & Co. against Davis Karp and Morris Heller, owners and contractors, $4,000.

PARK AV, 754; New York Sheet Metal Works against John Doe, owner; Charles Gilpin, contractor, $122.

PARK AV, 754; Adolph Grant & Co. against Henry De Coppett, owner; Charles Gilpin, contractor, $209.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, n w corner of 129th St; Harry Lancaster & Co. against Abram Horowitz and others, Feb. 11, 1907, (by bond,) $605.

68TH ST, 413 and 415 East; J. L. Keating & Co. against Isaac Klapper, Nov. 1, 1906, $200.

HENRY ST, 164 and 168; William Messer Co. against Abraham Epstein and others, Feb. 8, 1907, $2,600.

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway; James V. Palladino against Rudolph Simon and others, Aug. 21, 1906, $156.

126TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Henry Newbury against Morris B. Bae and others, Feb. 14, 1907, $278.

Lis Pendens.

142D ST, 741 East; Luder Hanken against Carrie A. Schulze, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wilkens Av, runs s e 125.10x w 204.5x s e 137.1 to Boston Road x n w 264.8x n e 84.11x e 207.7 to beginning; State Realty and Mortgage Co. against Elmyr Williaume and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Shaw.

111TH ST, 311 West; Frank L. Fisher Co. against T. Parker Colby, (notice of attachment;) attorney, S. H. Wandell.

143TH ST, 532 West; Charles A. Fowler and others against Solon W. MacDonald

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE
AT RYE-ON-THE-SOUND,
About 20 acres high, rolling land. Fronting macadamized avenues; all improvements. Liberal amount on mortgage if desired.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Sweeny, 7 West 125th.

80 acres of choice ridge land, 10 acres wooded hill, balance productive land, stream, and springs; large orchard; pen cannot picture its views; good dwelling in grove on hill; stable, barn, outbuildings; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANT WESTCHESTER ACREAGE IN EXCHANGE FOR TWO 5-STORY MANHATTAN FLATS; EQUITY $20,000; ACREAGE MUST BE FREE AND CLEAR. HUGH D. SMYTH, 141 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.

42 acres, subdivision, beautiful ridge top; fine trees, stream, spring, set farm buildings; views? Yes, comparisons pale; elevation 650 feet; subdivided in 12 plots; nothing like it; bargain $22,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Near station, new modern 10-room house, bath, electric lights, hardwood floors, reception hall, improvements, half acre, splendid views; restricted location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County. — Country homes, farms, Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

Handsome new cottages, steam heat, electricity, many attractive features; superb architecture; superior construction; prices and terms, reaching all. Send for booklet. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Must sell magnificent corner residence, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; beautiful grounds; display plumbing; sacrifice $14,500; buyers only. Choice, Box 123 Times Downtown.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.
The best bargain in town, on a hill overlooking Long Island Sound, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood, white enamel, exterior stone and shingle, built one year; lot 80x180; possession April 1st; price $10,000; mortgage $5,000 at 5%; $3,000 cash required; rental $100. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)
Furnished houses for the season; also a number of very desirable houses to lease. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38. Also Depot Square, White Plains; Tel. 759.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,000.—Well-constructed house, with all improvements; 9 rooms and bath; in thorough repair inside and out; conveniently located. $6,500.—Fine location, high ground, lot 42x140; well-built house of 10 rooms and bath; 3 minutes from R. R. station and trolley. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Forty-acre farm, near station, right for development; storehouse, outbuildings; good condition; offer whole or part; $5,500; $3,000 mortgage, containing release claims. Free descriptive list of fifty North Jersey farms, from $1,750 to $20,000; also several residences. Write, call, telephone; inspection invited. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

If you are looking for real estate in a booming section of the Palisades, New Jersey, at bargain prices, overlooking the Hudson River and New York City, you cannot do better than call or address W. H. Halpin & Co., 85 8th Av., New York City. Send for our literature. We pay the postage.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 13th St., East Orange.

Handsome residence on Hudson County Boulevard, overlooking Hackensack Valley; cost $25,000; will sell for $16,000; would exchange. Address owner, J. S. Eastwood, 129 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Owner going away, must sell handsome new 9-room cottage; all improvements; near depot; only $6,000; half cash. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At Long Branch, N. J.—West End, Hollywood, furnished summer cottages; all improvements; to rent for the season, at $600, $700, and $900. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardeau.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"THE PRINCELY"
543 West 123d Street,
OFF BROADWAY.
New high-grade Apartments of
5-6 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS,
with electric lights, telephones, hall service, &c.
RENTS $35-$45.
This house is maintained at an exceptionally high standard and caters to such tenants, to whom special further inducements are offered.

ALVIC HALL
118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements.
RENT, $37 TO $47.

$35.00 TO $37.50.
Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath, elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

POWER'S COURT
121st St., 421 West. (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

108 West 133rd Street
3-story building; possession at once.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., N. W. corner 156th St., (Regina Apartments.)—Modern; seven large rooms; all windows; rentals, $43-$45; one and two flights; choice location; near Broadway Subway, elevated stations. Owner on premises. Telephone 2132 Spring.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near Lenox Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap panels; Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

411 West End Av.—Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. Pugh.

WEST SIDE.

THE ABBOTSFORD,
80th St. and West End Ave.
Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. PUGH.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
932-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath;
PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
Rents $22.00 to $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

$20.00 to $30.00.
4-5-6 rooms, new-law house, all improvements, electric light, telephone service, 1,314-1,316 Stebbins Av., one block from Freeman St. station; Lenox Av. Subway express goes direct to Freeman St. station without change.

BROOKLYN.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING
90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President. Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

Among those who have already secured space in the West Street Building are the following:

Wickes Brothers, Machinery; Standard Railway Equipment Co.; John B. McDonald, Contractor; Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Contractors; Dodge & Bliss Company, Lumber; Mackey, Young & Co., Coal; Tillotson & Kent, Lawyers; Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Steel Welding; M. H. Treadwell & Co., Engineers; Quincy, Manchester Sergent Co., Railway Equipment; A. D. Granger Co., Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; McClave, Rimmer & Co., Machinery; National Railway Materials Co., Railway Supplies; The John Peirce Company, General Contractors; River Coal Co., R. A. C. Smith, Pres.; North River Coal Co.; National Railway Materials Co.; Scranton Bolt & Nut Co.; The Bird Archer Company, Boilers; The Goubert Mfg. Co., Machinery; The T. A. Gillespie Co., Engineers; Pierce Well Engineering & Supply Co., Well Machinery; Essex Construction Company, Contractors; Curtis, Blaisdell Co., Coal; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; The Pelton Water Wheel Co.; Neptune Meter Company; John R. Waters, Insurance; Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Machinery; Karl Vesterdahl & Co., Engineers; Peerless Coal & Coke Co., George C. Clausen, President; Davis Acetylene Company; Empire City Marble Company; Reading Steel Castle Company; Boyd Equipment Company, Contractors; W. D. Sargent; International Brake Shoe Company; George B. Spearin, Contractor; Empire State Crushed Stone Company; Herbert B. Drake & Co., Manufacturing Agents; George F. Harriman, Lawyer; Fred. Dana Rhodes; Lusenberg & Co., Grain and Feed; Tryden Marble Machine Company; The A. L. Barber Asphalt Company; Barton & Carpenter, Electrical Engineers; William Bradley & Son, Limestone; West Street Improvement Co., Real Estate; Du Pont Powder Company; National Electric Lamp Co.; Laflin, Rand Powder Co.; National Metal Company; J. P. McWalters, Signs; Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; C. Von Geeben & Engel, Engineers; W. W. Tupper & Co., Grate Bars; H. Sanders, Engineer; Standard Temperature Regulation Co.; Hildreth Varnish Company; The New York Steam Company; James B. Forsling, Consulting Engineer; Lewis Company, Contractors; Guarantee Construction Company; Standard Wood Company; Columbia Refining Company; Enholm Crosland Company; Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co.; The Green Fuel Economizer Company; E. J. Wessels, Insurance; Sarco Fuel Economizer Co.; John A. Caldwell, Engineer.

For plans and particulars apply to
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agents
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PROMINENT BROADWAY STORE
NEAR POST OFFICE, WITH
BASEMENT AND SUB-BASEMENT,
25X118.
RESTAURANT OR CAFE.
McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO
42 BROADWAY. 6400 BROAD.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
11 Water St., strong building, about 25x70, five stories and dry cellar; possession May 1st. Corner store and basement, John and Pearl, about 22x60; suitable retail or wholesale business.
Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x86; elevator; 519 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel; 212 Pearl St.

NO. 35 VESTRY STREET,
between Greenwich and Hudson Streets; lot 25 x100; will improve to suit tenant, with a six-story building, at $5,000 a year, on long lease, or 5-story building at $4,500.
LOT FOR SALE AT $21,000.
JAS. H. CRUIKSHANK, OWNER,
50 Pine Street.
Telephone 3824 John.

FOR RENT
CORNER STORE & BASEMENT
Northeast corner of Fourth Av. and 12th St., absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 3,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 WILLIAM STREET.

BROADWAY STORES
1,659-1,661, bet. 51st and 52d Sts., two very desirable stores, 50-ft. frontage, steam heat, etc.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

OFFICES AND FLOORS
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING,
59-61 PEARL ST. TO 24-26 STONE ST.,
(Near Broad.)
New, light, and modern. Agent on premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
NEAR BROADWAY AND CANAL ST.
SIDEWALK ELEVATOR, ETC.; ABSOLUTELY LIGHT; SEE JANITOR, 13 AND 15 LISPENARD ST. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 WEST 42D ST. AND 141 BROADWAY.

Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

NEW STORES
Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all 1st-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

Finest equipped factory in Harlem, west side; 60,000 square feet; also large yard space; 4-45 h. p. boilers, 1-125 h. p. engines, dynamo; absolutely the cheapest building offered. H. H. FULLER REALTY CO., Fuller Building, Broadway and 23d St.

ESTABLISHED TAILOR SHOP
with 4 large rooms and bath; also hot water supply, at $40 per month. 159 East 97th St. See janitor.

OFFICES DIVIDED TO SUIT.
New building, 33d, Fifth to Sixth Avenues.
BENJ. R. LUMMIS, 28 West 33d.

STORE, Reasonable Rent.
APPLY TO DAY.
137TH ST. & 3D AV.

Slater Buildings, 7 West 42d St., (opposite new library;) office suite, 5 rooms, occupied by New York club; possession; entire, $1,800; will divide. J. S. McHugh, on premises.

36 EAST 23D ST.,
opposite Metropolitan Building, front office; also architect's office. All conveniences. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

AT 115-117 NASSAU ST., SMALL OFFICES to let at $12 per month up; steam heat; passenger elevator; possession now. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Extra large corner store on the lower east side; best neighborhood; suitable for any business. Inquire janitor, 265 East Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable floor for business, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat, $1,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store, 95th St., Park Av., suitable any business; rent, $60; inside store, $50.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

To Let.—A three and two-story extension dwelling 129 East 104th St., near Lexington Av.; rent $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—Three-story modern dwellings in the Schermerhorn Block, East 68th & 69th Sts.; rents $1,000 & $1,800. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty, 1,181-3d Av.

To Let.—165 East 63d St., three-story brownstone dwelling, size 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Lease—5-story loft building, 107 E. 124th; all light; 25x80; elevator, steam heat. Apply Horton, 110 East 125th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have money for mortgage loans. Send or bring applications.
PELLETREAU & CO.,
180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Mortgage Loans.—Four and a half and five per cent. Wm. Oppenheim, 21 East 14th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,451.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WASSERMAN and HYMAN TEPPERMAN, individually, and as members of the firm of WASSERMAN & TEPPERMAN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Morris Wasserman and Hyman Tepperman, individually, and as members of the firm of Wasserman & Tepperman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Morris Wasserman and Hyman Tepperman, individually and as members of the firm of Wasserman & Tepperman, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 1, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—PHILIP CHAIT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Chait, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 18th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 28th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CLARA WOLFSOHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clara Wolfsohn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 9th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 28th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WOODRUFF SUTTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Woodruff Sutton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 28th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—EDWIN C. HEATHCOTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin C. Heathcote, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 25th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MARY WYLIE MORRISON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Wylie Morrison, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 28th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 1st, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM SPICE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Spice, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MALCOLM GRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 28th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—THOMAS D. NEELANDS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas D. Neelands, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 11th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
LENTEN OUTINGS
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
Saturdays, March 2, 9, 16, and 23 (COVERING PALM SUNDAY)
$10 AND $12
Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board, according to hotel selected.
Through trains will leave New York on above dates at 9:55 A.M., 1:25 and 2:35 P.M.

WINTER RESORTS.

California
and all points in
Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona
reached by
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Two Trains Each Way Every Day
between
New Orleans and San Francisco.
Latest equipment; oil burning locomotives.
Inquire, 349 or 1 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1907.
THE SHELBURNE
of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, will be inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. Reservations may now be made.
JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during March of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Hotel Dennis,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and baths, with sea and fresh water.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. Table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

THE HOLMHURST.
Situated in the most central and select section, Pennsylvania Avenue, near beach. Unobstructed ocean view. Private baths. Stationery wash stands, with hot and cold running water, in bedrooms. Open all the year. ELEVATOR TO STREET LEVEL; sun parlor. Capacity, 300. Literature upon request. Henry Darnell.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator to street level; steam heated; music; extensive heated sun parlor, etc. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms; private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL RALEIGH.
St. Charles and Beach.
Homelike comforts.
Reasonable rates.
Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.
TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Ethiopia...Mar. 2, 10 AM | Furnessia...Mar. 16, 10 AM
Columbia...Mar. 9, 3 PM | Caledonia...Mar. 23, 2 PM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Ryndam, Mar. 6, 10 AM, Statendam, Mar. 2, 10 AM
Potsdam, Mar. 13, 5 AM | Noordam...Apr. 3, 9 AM
N. Ams'm, Mar. 20, 10 AM | Ryndam...Apr. 10, 4 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

BERMUDA—For pamphlets address A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., Quebec S'ship Co., Ltd., 29 B'way. Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway.

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, complainant, vs. OREGON SECURITIES COMPANY, defendant.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions of the decree passed in the above-entitled court and cause on the 1st of February, 1907, the undersigned, as the Master Commissioner of the Court duly appointed for such purpose, will on the morning of March 23d, 1907, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the door of the County Court House of Lane County, Oregon, at Eugene, within said County and State, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the properties of the above-named defendant, be the same real, personal or mixed, which properties are specifically and at large set forth and described in the foregoing decree to which reference is hereby made, and to which all intending purchasers are referred for full and complete information as to the properties to be sold and the terms of the said sale of the said properties, including, however,

"Those certain twenty-seven quartz lode mining claims known as the Champion Group;

Those certain fourteen quartz lode mining claims known as the Musick Group;

Those certain fifteen quartz lode mining claims known as the Helena Group, all situate in the Bohemia Mining District, in Lane and Douglas Counties, Oregon;

Also that certain placer mining claim known as Bonita Placer, whose official survey is No. 613; except portions thereof specifically described in said decree.

Also that certain electrical power plant and power station situate on Frank Brice Creek; together with all machinery and other rights and property appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also that certain 30-stamp quartz mill known as the Champion quartz mill, with all stamps, machinery and tools appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also that certain line of gravity tram railway about thirty-five hundred feet in length running from the aforesaid Champion quartz mill to the Champion tunnel;

Also that certain tunnel known as Champion tunnel, situate in the above-mentioned Champion Group of mines, with all cross-cuts, winzes and all other workings connected therewith;

Also that certain telephone line running from the above-mentioned power station to the above-mentioned Champion quartz mill, and thence to said Champion tunnel, with all rights, franchises and property appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also those two certain saw-mills, one situate adjacent to said Bonita Placer claim, and the other situate in the Champion basin near said Champion quartz mill, both operated by steam power, with all property used in connection therewith and all logs and lumber on hand;

Also all buildings and structures of all kinds and descriptions situate upon or used in connection with said mining claims, power station, quartz mill, tunnel and saw-mills, with all camp outfits, horses, harness, vehicles, hay, grain and other personalty belonging to the defendant, including any and all properties transferred by the defendant by its certain deed of trust executed on the 15th of April, 1906, bearing date, however, the first day of April, 1906, and recorded on the 4th day of May, 1906, in the records of Douglas County, Oregon, and also in the records of Lane County, Oregon, with any and all properties described, referred to and mentioned in the aforesaid decree of the above-entitled court."

The said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, except that if the bids are inadequate, the said sale may be adjourned by the undersigned, and the right is hereby reserved to adjourn it as often as the said sale will be subject to the confirmation of the above-entitled court. It is made for the purpose of realizing a lien indebtedness of $417,113.33 with interest, costs, accruing costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale. Under the directions of the above-entitled decree, no bid can be received for less than $100,000.00. Every bid offered must be accompanied by a payment of $10,000.00 either in money or a certified check in favor of the undersigned, and the balance of the purchase price is payable at such times and in such manner as may be required by the above-entitled court in decrees and orders to be passed for such purpose in the event of failure to comply with such orders and decrees to be passed by the said court the said $10,000.00 paid at the making of the said bid may be forfeited and applied as specified in the aforesaid decree.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree and to the record of the same as it appears in the office of the Clerk of the above-entitled court for full and explicit particulars as to all other matters of interest to intending purchasers at the said sale.

Dated February 13, 1907.

WALLACE McCAMANT, Master in Chancery in the above-entitled court and Special Master Commissioner for the making of the aforesaid sale.

JAMES R. BURNET and BEACH & SIMON, Solicitors for Complainant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,805 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all setoffs and counterclaims, with liberty to said received to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1907.
JAMES DONOVAN,
Attorney for Receiver,
302 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
MICHAEL F. DEE, Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rooney & Otten Printing Company, a domestic corporation, having its office and principal place of business at 538 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, for the hearing of the matter hereinafter to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, Part I., on the 14th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order granting leave to the said Rooney & Otten Printing Company to change its corporate name to "Riverside Press," pursuant to the provisions contained in Chapter 17, Title 10, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated February 14, 1907.
ROONEY & OTTEN PRINTING COMPANY.
By HENRY DOSCHER, President.
HENRY F. COCHRANE, Attorney for Petitioner, Rooney & Otten Printing Company, Office and P. O. address 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER SMATT & BRO., Bankrupts.

By order of this court the assets of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, United States official auctioneer, at his warehouse, No. 113 Leonard St., New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M.

The property consists of about 700 pairs of socks, men's suits, miscellaneous stock of peddlers' supplies, roll-top desk, tables, laces, aprons, skirts, shirts, soaps, side combs, large safe, overalls, trousers, tablecloths, button and suspender machines, shaving brushes, face powder, &c.

Inspection of the property can be had at the above address on March 5th and 6th, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN,
Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DU VIVIER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 1, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of stocks, securities, notes, judgments, accounts receivable, and claims.
FRANK L. CROCKER, Trustee.
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS, Attorney for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier

CONEY ISLAND RESERVES OUT

Police Get Into Quarrel Between Tilyou and New Tower Company.

The reserves of the Coney Island Police Station were called out yesterday morning to keep the peace between the Friede Globe Tower Company and the representatives of George C. Tilyou, owner of Steeplechase Park. The tower company is building a sight-seeing structure on the Steeplechase Park property, and asserts that Tilyou promised 10 feet more of ground than he is willing to give now.

On Saturday Edward J. Quinn, the Superintendent in charge of the tower work, was arrested twice, and yesterday, when the tower people started to tear down some buildings that they said were on the property leased to them, A. L. Lee, Tilyou's representative, at the head of a force of carpenters, bricklayers, and plumbers, appeared on the scene and threatened to stop the proceeding, by force, if necessary. Then Policeman Ryan called out the reserves. That ended the trouble.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—In 42d St. crosstown car, at about 6:15 P. M., between 1st Av. and Grand Central Station, or in Subway train express, 5:23 P. M., from Grand Central to South Ferry, insurance memorandum book containing memorandum papers of no value except to owner. Finder will be suitably rewarded if will communicate with Thos. Mitchell, 17 Virginia Av., Jersey City.

WILL THE PERSON who found on or about Feb. 20, 1907, a lady's silver watch, open face, engraved on back "Belle, October 12, '93," please return the same to the undersigned and receive $10 reward? No questions asked; watch of little value other than associations. Wm. C. Scheide, 92 William St., New York.

LOST—Package containing laces from delivery wagon Saturday afternoon, addressed to "M. Noulett & Co.," between 20th St. and Broadway, University Place, and cross streets as far south as Grand St. Finder will receive reward by returning to Shoninger Brothers, 900 Broadway.

LOST—From truck, between New York and Brooklyn, sample case containing briar pipes; also old meerchaum bowl with silver cover. Reward if returned to Kaufmann Bros. & Bendy, 129 Grand St.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 330 West 108th St.

LOST—Suit of clothes delivered on 85th St., between Columbus Av. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Return to 512 Columbus Av. H. D. McLaughlin.

LOST—Gold and silver fobs near Post Office, Manhattan, with emblems, large "C" inclosing a triangle, which inclosed letter "B"; suitable reward. J. C. T., 90 Nassau St.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket, "F. W." outside, "J. T. K.", two pictures, inside; 5th Av., 34th St., Astor Court, 33d St., Broadway, 23d St.; reward. Herkins, 524 Willis Av.

LOST—Between 6th St. and Avenue A and 5th St. Subway, lady's gold watch, with bar pin; pin marked "A. E. S."; reward if returned to Apt. 2B, 301 West 109th St.

LOST—On Saturday evening in or in front of Daly's Theatre, a pin, large, oval topaz, set in chased gold band. Reward if returned to H. M. Kutner, 403 West 115th St.

LOST—Lady's small gold watch, monogram "S. M. C." between Fulton and Liberty St. Ferries, on Monday; reward. Manager, 5 South William St.

LOST—Red leather pocketbook containing $20 and relic of St. Vincent de Paul; liberal reward. Nolan, 1,452 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 269 West 91st St.

LOST—Sunday, 24th, diamond drop earring, between 57th and 37th Sts to 53 West 37th St.; reward.

LOST—At 121st St. and 8th Av., pair gold spectacles in case; reward. Hulberg, 265 West 125th St.

REASONABLE REWARD will be paid for return of lady's muff, taken from the coat-room of the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre by mistake. Return to Berkeley Lyceum Theatre.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 14th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 129 East 47th St.

LOST—Lady's watch, initials "M. E. C."; reward. Cyphus, care of Florette, 913 Broadway.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Sunday evening, Feb. 24, about 10:30, leather bag containing silver belt, (valued for associations,) sum of money, and other articles; liberal reward. Hardy, 127 Sherman Av., Manhattan.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 19th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward, Turner.

LOST—On Saturday, 23d, in Broadway street car, between 42d St. and 96th St., plain gold bracelet, name "Lollie" engraved on top; finder will be well rewarded. Goldman, 231 West 96th St.

LOST—Herald Square Theatre, Wednesday matinee, Feb. 20, small sable muff, ermine trimmed. Return to 5 West 16th St. Liberal reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Monday morning, on Columbus Av., near 82d St., black seal hand satchel. Any one returning it to 60 West 82d St. will receive suitable reward.

LOST—Seal ring, monogram "F. R. K.," Wednesday, in lavatory of R. H. Macy & Co. dining room. Return to cafe, R. H. Macy & Co.; reward paid.

LOST—Saturday forenoon, between West 154th St. and Sherry's, cameo bracelet, valued as an heirloom; reward $25. 419 West 154th St.

LOST—Gold-mounted fountain pen, 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Monday morning; liberal reward. Return to Stamm, 525 Park Av.

LOST—Thursday, near 82d St. and Columbus Av., lady's gold watch and fob; monogram, "B. C. D." reward. Davenport, 1 West 81st St.

LOST—Saturday matinee; Metropolitan Opera House; Persian lamb neckpiece; reward. Mrs. Evans, 13 Central Av., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

LOST—A lady's hunting case gold watch and pin, initials "L. B"; reward. 321 Greenwich St., care Waterbury & Son.

LOST—On 3d Ave L, Friday, package containing books, contracts, &c.; reward. Dr. Cahen, 3 Rutgers St.

LOST—December 18, a graduate pin; owner's name on back; reward. Head Nurse, Flushing Hospital.

LOST—Silver watch, 20th, engraved "Belle, Oct. 12, 1893." Room 401, 56 Wall; reward.

LOST—Tuesday, square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 22d St.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, Broadway, 107th, 114th Sts.; reward. 965 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

LOST—Eyeglasses, 5th Av., Feb. 21. Return to 175 East 68th St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Passbook No. 25,556 of the American Savings Bank. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 163,859, Harlem Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return book to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 176,136 of the Harlem Savings Bank. Return to Hechko, 1,411 5th Av.

DOGS.

LOST—Bull terrier, white, with brown markings, similar to fox terrier in location; License 12,715; reward. James Macklin, Jr., 67 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 127 East 61st St.

$10.00 REWARD for a black and white setter, (without collar,) lost on West St.; answers name of Rix. 184 Duane St.

LOST—Black French poodle, partially clipped over back, near Broadway and Dyckman St. Return to 301 Dyckman St.; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, 6 months; name Benny; large reward offered. 235 West 55th St.

LOST—In Bronx, brindle bulldog, white breast; Jack; reward. Marion, 688 East 138th St.

LOST—White poodle, child's pet, Saturday, 8th Av., 116th St.; liberal reward. 63 Lenox.

COMPROMISE NEAR IN TRACK FIGHT

Roof Structure for Upper Eleventh Avenue Likely to be Adopted.

TRACK RAISING FOUGHT

Transit Board Heeds a Warm Protest Against That Part of the Project.

There was every indication at the meeting of the Transit Commissioners yesterday that part of the plan for rebuilding the New York Central tracks along upper Eleventh Avenue and Riverside Drive would go through in an amended form, but at the same time it was clearly shown that the proposition to build an elevated on the water front below Thirtieth Street would be vigorously opposed. The board took no definite action, and will hold another hearing.

There appeared to be a distinct inclination to consider favorably any modifications of the plan suggested by the Committee of Fifty, and the bill which is to empower the board to carry out its plan will be altered considerably before it is presented to the Legislature. Ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, who is drawing the bill, will have it ready in time to be presented at Albany soon after the hearing next week, as it is necessary that any new legislation should be passed before the Saxe bill condemnation clause becomes operative on March 26.

Charles Le Hart Brower appeared for the Committee of Fifty, Mr. Dawson, who previously appeared, being late in arriving. Mr. Brower pointed out to the board that the matter had been placed entirely in its hands except that the law made it imperative that the tracks should be placed in a subway. He objected to the Central being empowered to buy the twenty-four feet of extra land that would be necessary to accommodate six tracks abreast, and said that the company should have the right of way, but the fee remain in the name of the city. The board willingly acquiesced in this, and also received favorably a suggestion that such land as was needed should be taken from the west side, and not from the east side, of the tracks, where it would slice off Riverside Park.

Mr. Brower made two other suggestions—one that the open-cut part of the road, which lies north of Seventy-second Street, where walls are to be built on either side of the tracks, be roofed over so that, in the course of time, Riverside Park could be extended over the roofed tracks and made continuous to the water's edge.

"At whose expense?" asked Commissioner Charles S. Smith.

"We have thought of that," said Mr. Brower, "and it seems to us that the money received by the city from the company for the extra land given it should be used to reimburse the company for the cost of the roofing."

Mayor McClellan seemed to approve of this suggestion, which, if carried out, will have the effect of putting the tracks north of Seventy-second Street in a subway. Mr. Brower's other suggestion was that the bill, as proposed, would have the effect of validating such doubtful rights as the company was now possessed of.

"No need of discussing that," said Mr. Rives. "Draw up an amendment so that it won't have that effect, and we'll put it in."

On the question of whether or not an elevated should be built by the city below Thirtieth Street, Mr. Brower asked for time, and the matter was laid over for a week.

Senator Saxe had a talk with Mayor McClellan and said afterward that he thought the whole matter would be settled amicably, with the exception of the part affecting the building of an elevated below Thirtieth Street. He intimated that this would be fought.

MUST KEEP HIS OLD NAME.

Court Holds Rosenberg's Reason for a Change Insufficient.

City Court Judge Hascall handed down a decision yesterday declining to grant the petition of Littman Rosenberg for permission to change his name to Louis Guillaume Rousseau. This name the petitioner had voluntarily assumed, he said, "for business purposes and for the purpose of more easily obtaining employment," adding:

"The petitioner has learned from hard experience that the name Littman Rosenberg too plainly shows his Hebrew origin."

Judge Hascall declared that the petitior does not contain any of the allegations absolutely requisite for favorable action by the court.

"Even if the mere terms of the paper itself were beyond criticism," Judge Hascall said, "would not the court be justified in declining its approval of the attempt to disguise an origin so ancient, so noble, and so universal as the Hebrew?"

Leaped Overboard from Steamer.

Capt. Broome of the freight steamer Indradevi, which arrived from London yesterday, reported the loss of Carl Meyer, the engine storeroom keeper, who became insane on the afternoon of Feb. 14 and committed suicide by jumping overboard. The man had been drinking while in port, but he appeared to have recovered from the effects. The boat was at once stopped but the man was never seen after he struck the water. Meyer was 36 years old. He leaves a wife and two children in Denmark.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Fire which started in the Moshier Block in Bleecker Street this afternoon caused a loss to the Standard Brass Works, the B. & C. Electrical Works, the A. H. Williams Drug Company, and the J. E. Podge Wall Paper and Paint House estimated at $100,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—The City Hotel, on City Square, the largest hotel in this city, was damaged to the amount of $25,000 by fire to-day.

OLDTOWN, Me., Feb. 28.—Five wooden buildings at the corner of Main and Centre Streets, in the business section of Oldtown, were burned to-day. The aggregate loss is $40,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Fire partly destroyed the plant of the Illinois Leather Company last night. The loss is $75,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—In a fire which is thought to have been of incendiary origin, the Waldheim & Co. furniture house, a five-story brick structure, on Ontario Street, was completely destroyed last night and John Shaffer, asleep in a rooming house adjoining, was suffocated. The property loss is $150,000.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—The seed house of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company of this place was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—John Schaber's picture-molding factory on Spring Street was damaged to-day by fire which caused a loss of $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
3:10	142 W. 25th St.; S. K. Johnson	$1,500
5:00	48 Cannon St.; owner unknown	Trifling
11:40	121 W. 76th St.; Peter McIndoe	$20
9:05	386 Madison St.; owner unknown	$300
9:35	652 8th Av.; Peter Di Chrana	Trifling
10:00	504 E. 142d St.; Mrs. Knight	Trifling
10:35	246 9th Av.; Joseph Kelly	Slight
10:40	Cort. and Church; City Inv. Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:30	340 East 45th St.; Bridget Delancey	$50
4:30	173 Mercer St.; M. Max	$1,000
5:00	340 East 118th St.; T. De Lalo	Trifling
5:15	306 E. 84th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:50	28 Chrystie St.; S. Rosenberg	$10
6:30	71-73 Worth St.; Schnable Bros.	Trifling
6:45	250 East 67th St.; W. Seyfeith	$10
7:10	110 Delancey St.; Louis Jacobs	$10
7:20	62 Elizabeth; Robinson & Silverman	$100

Kennedy
178 CONTINENTAL 5TH

Men's Spring Hats—*The best at every price.*

Newest Derbies (Clear Nutria) at 2.75.
Sell for 4.00 everywhere else.
Nutria is the best fur used in hatting.
Stunning Spring Derbies, 1.90;
Usually sell at 3.00 elsewhere.
How can we sell such hats at these prices?
There are no middlemen's profits and no royalty prices for a name.
Patterns for Spring, 1907, in Golf and Auto Caps, 50c., 95c., 1.75.

TALK OF $200,000 IN FALSE CLAIMS

Said to Have Been Put In by the Asphalt Companies for Bonfire Damages.

ENGINEER'S PAY HELD UP

Ahearn Hurrying His Inquiry Into Martin's Conduct While He's Away.

Borough President John F. Ahearn is hastening to a conclusion the investigation into the conduct of Wisner Martin, ex-Assistant Engineer in the Bureau of Highways, whose actions, it is authoritatively reported, are being looked into by the lawyers who have had in hand the investigation of President Ahearn's office. Behind the failure of Mr. Martin to appear at his office for several months lies a remarkable story of what appears to have been an effort to collect false claims against the city amounting to something like $200,000.

It has been learned that claims aggregating the amount mentioned were put in by various asphalt companies having contracts with the city for repairing asphalt streets damaged by bonfires, and that, although the work was authorized, there never existed any necessity for it.

The contracts between the city and the asphalt companies require the former to repair damage incident to ordinary wear and tear, but where bonfires are the cause of holes in the roadway the company is authorized to do the work and collect extra money for it. President Ahearn appointed Martin at the head of a temporary bureau to take charge of all street repairing.

Shortly after there were turned into Mr. Ahearn memoranda of extra work done, the cost of which was $90,000. The amount was so large that the Borough President's suspicions were aroused, and he had each item looked into. Meanwhile the bills kept coming in, until the total for repairing damage alleged to have been done by bonfires reached the neighborhood of $200,000.

The Inspectors learned that some of the work was supposed to have been done in front of Police Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry Street, but no one could be found that remembered seeing the workmen engaged there. There were claims for repaving parts of blocks with asphalt which for years have been paved with granite blocks. In one instance there was a claim for repairing thirty-nine different holes on one block on the lower east side. Another alleged bonfire, had it been located where the claim said the repair work was done, would have been in the middle of a railroad track.

When the investigation was begun, Mr. Ahearn reassigned the engineers in the bureau, and Martin found some of his powers curtailed. Then he failed to appear at the office. Meanwhile his salary of $3,500 a year is being withheld.

O'BRIEN REMOVES A DEPUTY.

Move In Water Department In the Murphy-McClellan Fight.

Water Commissioner John F. O'Brien has asked for the resignation of Thomas H. O'Neil, Deputy Water Commissioner of the Bronx and Tammany leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District. The move is a purely political one and the latest development in the McClellan-Murphy fight that has been so merrily waged for the last few months.

Mr. O'Brien will appoint as Mr. O'Neil's successor Michael Hecht, who ran for leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District as a McClellan candidate at the last primaries and was defeated.

Bridge Loop Contract Approved.

The Rapid Transit Board held a hearing yesterday on the form of contract for the first section of the loop between the bridges. No one appeared to talk about this contract and it was adopted with four votes. It will now be sent to the Board of Estimate, which will consider it to-day.

KILLED AFTER A DANCE.

Three Also Wounded In Saloon Row Where Everybody Was Armed.

One man was killed and three were wounded in a fight in a little saloon on the corner of Third Avenue and 117th Street yesterday morning. It was the outcome of a row that started several hours previously at the annual dance of an organization known as the "Pinkies," which function was held in the dance hall of the New Star Theatre at 107th Street and Lexington Avenue on Wednesday night.

The saloon is owned by a man named Curley, who, before he branched out into business for himself, was employed as the manager of Giuseppe Vigorito's place at Second Avenue and 115th Street.

The band was playing "Home, Sweet Home," when the row started. It was between two factions. The central figure in the mêlée was Anetillo Gallo, sometimes called Bredella. He was the man destined to be shot to death. Before anybody had a chance to do any shooting somebody suggested an armistice. This was agreed to, and all concerned headed for Curley's saloon. In the back room of that place the fight began. Everybody it seemed had a pistol, and did not hesitate to fire. When the fight ended Gallo had a bullet in his head. Louis Zimmerman had one imbedded in his right arm, while Louis Indorf, one of Curley's waiters, who is called "Jack White, the scrapper," had a bullet in his scalp. Gallo staggered out of the place and ran down the avenue. At 116th Street Policeman Schilichtenstein stopped him. The policeman asked him what the trouble was, but the man was too weak to answer. A minute later he was dead.

Zimmerman and Indorf went to the Harlem Hospital to have their injuries attended to, and were arrested there. Joseph Pandella, Charles Gangara, Lorenzo Condessa, Anthony Rosa, John Tono, and James Teaton were also arrested and locked up for the part they played in the row. When the prisoners were arraigned before Coroner Acritelli, Zimmerman, Indorf, Gangara, Teaton, and Rosa were released for lack of evidence. Pandella, Contessa, and Tono were held.

HOPE
NEW YORK

Semi-Annual Sale

ODDS & ENDS

To-day and To-morrow.

It means a great "clean-up" of the stocks of Clothing and Furnishings from top to bottom.

Good merchandise, desirable in every way, at figures quoted may be scarcely believable, but "Hope Methods" clean up at all hazards to make room for new events.

Men of every proportion will find Bonanzas. The big boys that wear long trousers can be fitted out for a mere nothing to-day and to-morrow. Just glance over the list, which is merely an indication—but you must see the goods.

"ODD" COATS & VESTS (Broken from Suits).
The complete suits retailed at $12.50, $15, $18 and higher. Fabrics include Worsteds, Black Thibets and fine mixed Cassimeres in both Winter and Spring weights. All sizes from 33 to 48 breast measure. Also stout sizes. *Arranged in 2 classes.* Class A $3.90; C $5.90

"ODD" TROUSERS (Broken from Suits).
Men's Trousers of every description. All sizes from the smallest to the biggest. The majority of them match up with the coats and vests. Full suits were $12.50 to $18.00. *Arranged in 3 classes.* Class A $1.35; B $1.85; C $2.55

"ODD" OVERCOATS, RAINCOATS, TOPCOATS
Winter, Fall and Spring weights. Just one or two coats of a kind. Coats ranging in former values from $12.50 to $18.00. *Arranged in one group.* $7.90

"ODD" VESTS (Fancy and Washable).
A complete round-up of our Vest Stocks. Some slightly soiled from display. Values $1.50 to $3.50. *Arranged in 2 classes.* Class A 55c; B $1.35

FURNISHINGS **ODDS & ENDS** FURNISHINGS

"ODD" UNDERWEAR (Shirts and Drawers)
Heavy, medium and light weights, including some of the higher standards retailing at $5 and $6 per suit. Others 65 cents to $1.50 per piece. More shirts than drawers. Some slightly soiled. *Arranged in 2 classes.* Class A 33c; B 66c

"ODD" NEGLIGE SHIRTS (Standard makes only)
A wind-up of the season's best selling shirts. Three of one kind, twenty-five of another, comprising $1 and $1.50 shirts, some even higher. *All sizes in the bunch.* 55c

"ODD" BLACK AND FANCY HOSE (Fine quality)
Men's fine half hose, 25c. grades, many of them silk embroidered. *All sizes.* 9c

"ODD" NECKWEAR (General Clean-up)
Solid black, solid white and all the popular fancies in fine silks. *Retail values 50c., 75c. and $1.00.* 27c

"ODD" WOOL SWEATERS (At less than half)
These Sweaters will go like the proverbial "Hot Cakes." *Former price $1.25.* 55c

"ODD" COLLARS (Standard 4-ply)
A bonanza for collar buyers who will be on hand early. 6 collars of a size; per bunch 25 cents. Several styles in bunch. *Plenty of large sizes for big men.* 25c

$175 & $150	Fur-Lined Coats, now . . $77 & $63
$85 & $50	Fur-Lined Coats, now . . $43 & $27
$30 & $25	Fur-Trimmed Coats, now . $12.55

HOPE
AT BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.

Wallach's Sale

3rd AVE., Cor. 122d St.

Half Price

WHEN you think how everything in All Wool Clothing is going up—
You will see how important it is to get next winter's Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well Known Well Made) Sack Suit NOW at just HALF ITS PRICE.

$45.00	Winter Suits now		$22.50
40.00	"	" "	20.00
30.00	"	" "	15.00
25.00	"	" "	12.50
20.00	"	" "	10.00
18.00	"	" "	9.00

and $15.00 Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well Known Well Made) Winter Sack Suits **$7.50**

An especially wide and attractive range in sizes 31, 32, 33 and 34.
Great chance for young men or big boys.

WORKED AT PISTOL'S POINT.

Bakers Bossed by Crazed Man, Who Later Killed Himself.

The rolls eaten at breakfast yesterday morning by the families served from the bakery of William Steinbrenner at 1,012 First Avenue were not of their usual shape. They had been baked under unusual conditions. While the bakers worked a resident of the block stood by with a loaded revolver in one hand and a carving knife in the other, directing every move.

The man was Ernest Heimchen, a cook, who had been out of work for some time. His wife, Anna, a dressmager, had been trying to support the two. Several days ago Haimchen, who had been drinking, tried to cut his wife's throat with a razor. She went to the Yorkville Police Court, where Magistrate Walsh gave her a summons for Heimchen. Upon her statement that her husband was in their rooms with a revolver two members of the Court Squad went with Policeman O'Neill to the third floor of the tenement. Heimchen had boarded up every opening into the hallway. When the policemen started to break down the door Heimchen began firing, but the bullets went wide.

While the police worked in the hallway Heimchen climbed the fire escape to the roof. Here all trace of him was lost until about 11 o'clock that night, when he appeared in the bakery. He carried a revolver, and from a hip pocket a carving knife stuck out.

"I won't harm you," said Heimchen, "for we belong to the same craft. But you must not tell that I am here."

Heimchen directed the work of the men until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he went into a second cellar and shot himself through the head. He was dead when an ambulance surgeon arrived.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Announce Their Final Cleaning-up Sale of Men's Suits, $12.50

The suits involved include all of the medium weights in mixtures, Serges, and plain Cheviots carried from last season, as well as Winter weights of the same description; in all about five thousand suits, valued as high as $30.00.

In all stores.

Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT at 8, Eleventh Appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. (First time) Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 2, at 2:15. Verdi's BALLO IN MASCHERA, (The Masked Ball.) Mmes. Russ, Di Cisneros, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond. Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 2, at 8, Grand Triple Bill, at popular prices, 75c. to $3. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Overture and 2d Act DINORAH, 5th Act FAUST. Conductor, Campanini.
SUNDAY Eve. at 8:30, (Unusual Event.) People's Choral Union of 500. Prominent Soloists Frank Damrosch, Cond., and N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Pop. prices, 50c. to $1.50.
MON., MCH. 4, at 8, DOUBLE BILL. Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini, Severina; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Reschiglian, Tecchi; conductor, Tanara; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., MCH. 5, at 8—Special—Auspices Legal Aid Society. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., MCH. 6, at 8:15, 12th appearance MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Tanara.
FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, Di Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c to $3.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Weed, Mattfeld, Jacoby, Ralph, Poehlmann, Woehning; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass. Con., Hertz
Sat. Aft., Mch. 2, at 2—MANON LESCAUT. Cavalieri, (her farewell;) Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Mch. 2: Popular Prices, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Dippel, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
SUN. EVG., MCH. 3, POP. PRICES, AT 8:30, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Abott, Rappold, Burgstaller, Plancon, and the young Russian violinist Kotlarsky. Entire Met. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Bovy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 4, at 8—RIGOLETTO—Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 6, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Irving Place Theatre. To-night, 8:20, Sat. Mat. & Evg., LAST TIMES, Schoenthan's Comedy, "KLEIN DORRIT."

CARNEGIE HALL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, at 2:30 P. M.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR
Wassily Safonoff
SOLOIST **Olga Samaroff** PIANO
PROGRAM:
Overture "Manfred" ..... Schumann
Symphony, "Italian" ..... Mendelssohn
Piano Concerto, ... Grieg
Overture "Leonore" No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Seats 75 cts. to $2; boxes $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

Mendelssohn Hall, Wed. Aft., March 6, at 3.
ELSA —Joint Recital— FRANCIS
RUEGGER 'Cellist. | **MACMILLEN** Violinist.
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, Box Office and 10 E. 17th.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
Two Sp'l Thurs. Mats., March 14 and 21.
MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y. Ev. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
156-163 times. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.
THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. BROADWAY GAIETY GIRLS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.
COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c | ALICE LLOYD, Granville & Co., Colonial 7, McNaughtons, White & Stuart, oths.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. | VESTA VICTORIA, Josephine Cohan & Co., Emma Francis & Arabs, Jackson Family, oths.
NEW STAR B'way & 107th. Matinee Sat. Lex. Av. & 107th. A DESPERATE CHANCE. N'tWk, The 4 Corners of the Earth
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. KIDNAPPED FOR REVENGE. Next Week—HAP WARD. Ted Marks' Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night, 25, 35, 50
NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. THIESE Presents 3D MONTH Wine, Woman & Song Co. BONITA, ALEX CARR & Great Cast. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.
HUERTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily | Bachelor Club, Extra—Prin. Pepeta, Baref't Dancer
YORKVILLE Mat. Sat., 25c., ARIZONA. N'tWk—Charley Grapewin Co.
METROPOLIS Mat. Sat., 25c., KELLAR. Next Week—ARIZONA.
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. | Marie Dressler, Tom Nawn, Howard & North, Willy Zimmerman, Green & Werner, The 5 Mayos, oths.
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 8:20. Last 2 Weeks.
MISS CROSMAN in All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.
March 11—Return of Mme. ALLA NAZIMOVA.
HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. | To-night & Every Evening at 8:30. THE RECKONING
WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. to $2.
DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX, CINEMATOGRAPH, Victor, Andre's London Co. Gypsy Music Mach Hour Last Week
ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 2 Sessions To-day. Skates Free. Military Band.
GRAND Opera House Next Week—"The Kingdom of Man."

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St. West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Matinee Sat., 2.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
FIRST THREE WEEKS in HENRIK IBSEN'S comedy
PEER GYNT
4th (Final) week (Mar. 18): Mon., The Scarlet Letter. Tues., Beau Brummel. Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel. Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night,) A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow.
ANNA HELD
in "The Parisian Model."
HEAR "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"
ANNA HELD'S LAST & GREATEST SONG HIT.
LIBERTY Thea., 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Eleanor Robson
"We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE.
"SALOMY JANE"
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Klaw & Erlanger's new production.
BEN-HUR AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE
Wonderful, Stupendous, and Magnificent.
PRICES—25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50.
Mats. Wed. 2, Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.
DALY'S THEA., B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN
In "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Greater success than before."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS.
Next Play—THE SILVER BOX.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
FREDERIC THOMPSON Presents
EDWARD ABELES in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Frank Daniels in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Harry B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
100th TIME, MARCH 23—SOUVENIRS.
Laugning Knockout | "One of the best."—Herald. "One of the funniest."—Sun. "A

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer to-day; fair, colder Sunday; southeasterly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,934. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JEROME SCORES ON THAW EXPERT

Gets Admission that Prisoner Had Paranoiac Form of Insanity in 1905.

THEN MEETS A CHECK

Must Show Precedent for Quoting Other Experts as to Chances of Recovery.

"BRAIN STORM" CASES

Dr. Evans Tells of Patient Not Cured in a Year—Thaw Restless in Court.

District Attorney Jerome's third day of attack on the testimony of Dr. Britton D. Evans, alienist for Harry K. Thaw, who is on trial for the murder of Stanford White, ended yesterday with Dr. Evans being pinned down to two important facts.

One of these was that in the Morristown Insane Asylum, of which he is medical director, there is a patient who killed her two children while suffering from the "brain storm" form of insanity, as he describes Thaw's case. Mr. Jerome asked if the woman had recovered her reason. Dr. Evans admitted that the "storm" had not worn off, though the patient had been in the asylum for over a year. He did think she was improving.

Mr. Jerome next got Dr. Evans to admit that Thaw was suffering from a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity on the day of his marriage when he drew the codicil to his will. Mr. Jerome has been aiming to show that Thaw has paranoia, a form of insanity believed to be incurable. Dr. Evans added that when Thaw killed White he was suffering from acute adolescent insanity.

Taking various letters and documents and the assumed facts in the hypothetical question, Mr. Jerome asked the witness if he believed that Thaw was intelligent enough to know that he was carrying a loaded pistol up to June 24, 1906, the day before the shooting of White. Dr. Evans said that he believed he was. Mr. Jerome asked if Dr. Evans believed that Thaw had sufficient intelligence then to know that the firing of the bullets from a loaded pistol into a human body might cause death.

"At times he had, certainly," was the reply.

Mr. Jerome then returned to the acute outbreaks of adolescent insanity shown by Thaw at various times, and after many questions Dr. Evans repeated that Thaw had suffered an acute attack in 1903, when he wrote the letters to Mr. Longfellow, who was then his attorney; another in 1905, when he wrote the codicil to his will; and a third in 1906, when he killed White. Later he recalled a fourth in Pittsburg, at his home, in 1903, when the family physician was called in to see him.

Mr. Jerome endeavored to get Dr. Evans to say that if a man had such a series of acute attacks he had chronic adolescent insanity, with lucid intervals, but the witness would not admit this.

Dr. Evans did admit, however, that paranoiacs with delusions did not show their insanity save when the object of their delusions brought on outbreaks.

Thaw Asks for Recess.

At this point the afternoon recess was taken. During the morning session an extra recess had been ordered at the request of Thaw, who asked to be excused for a few moments. He left the room attended by his guard and in the corridor outside indulged in calesthenics for several minutes, saying that he needed exercise.

The night before had been a restless one for the prisoner. Lawyer Delmas had had a long talk with him as the result of the note he gave to the reporters on Thursday, in which he made an attack on the District Attorney. It is said that Mr. Delmas cast aside his fatherly and patient manner and talked severely to his client.

A rumor started during the second recess that the defense expected the request for an insanity commission on Monday. It was also said that the mother of the prisoner was not averse to the appointment of the commission and had given her consent to her son being sent to Matteawan just after the murder of White.

Expert's Memory at Fault.

When court reassembled Mr. Jerome returned to the attack on Dr. Evans's testimony. Reading from the hypothetical question the description of Thaw as he approached and shot White in the Madison Square Roof Garden, how he unloaded the weapon and then calmly walked away from his victim, Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Evans what evidence that gave him that Thaw was suffering from a brain storm. The witness replied that Mr. Jerome had left out of the question the statement that Thaw was under great excitement and that his eyes were starting from their sockets.

Mr. Jerome handed to Dr. Evans a copy of the question and asked him to point out the description he referred to. Dr. Evans was sure that it was there, but his memory had played him a trick and he could not find it. He apologized for his error.

Dr. Evans then testified that a person might suffer a brain storm and show no outward excitement. Dr. Evans then began to refer to a character in "Les Miserables" who had suffered a brain storm with outward calm, but Mr. Jerome declined to let the cross-examination run into fiction.

Jerome Temporarily Blocked.

As the session drew to a close the District Attorney asked the witness if he had heard of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

"I know him," said Dr. Evans.

"Do you consider him an expert in the treatment of insanity cases?"

Dr. Evans said that he did not think it right for him to pass on a member of his profession and would not give a direct answer. Mr. Jerome asked Justice Fitzgerald to direct the witness to answer.

"I will not," replied the Justice, greatly to the surprise of Mr. Jerome.

Then Mr. Jerome began to read from an article by Dr. Hamilton published in a volume entitled "A System of Legal Medicine."

Mr. Delmas objected, and Justice Fitz-

Continued from Page 2.

PAINTED CEILING SEIZED.

Ancient Italian Treasure Will Be Sold for Undervaluation.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Judge Brown in the United States District Court this morning issued an order for the seizure of twelve large cases of paintings. It is charged that they were undervalued at least two-thirds. The seisure was immediately made.

All that the customs authorities have discovered is that the cases were brought to this country from Italy in December by Dominico Mango, who, having placed the consignment on the floor of the Providence Custom House, as per contract, immediately returned home.

It was found that the contents of the twelve packing cases, when put together, constituted a wooden ceiling 40 by 20 feet. This had evidently been removed from some old building in Italy. On the ceiling were depicted cupids, fruit, flowers, and garlands, with a broad border. The expert who assisted in the revaluation believes the work to be a production of one of the masters of the fifteenth century. The ceiling is in first-rate condition.

The painting has now been condemned and will be sold at the Custom House here unless the trouble over the duties is compromised.

The opinion among Federal officials here is that the painting was eventually to go to New York, and the fact that the firm of McKim, Mead & White has brought suit against an importing house for $100,000 damages on account of its failure to deliver just such a work to that firm is expected to give a clue to the real owner of the ceiling.

It was stated this afternoon by an Italian who says he knows Mango that the ceiling came from a Florentine villa of the fifteenth century, which was torn down some time ago.

E. H. LEWIS STRICKEN IN CAR.

Husband of Amy Busby Dies Before the Arrival of a Doctor.

Eugene Howard Lewis, a lawyer, 55 years old, who married Amy Busby, once Mansfield's leading woman, was stricken with apoplexy while riding on a Seventh Avenue car at Fifty-seventh Street early last night. He died before an ambulance arrived. Mr. Lewis was a member of the law firm of Eaton & Lewis of 44 Broad Street, and lived at the Osborne apartment hotel, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. President William H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who was on his way to Mr. Lewis's home for dinner, assisted in carrying him from the car into a drug store.

After leaving his office, in Broad Street, Mr. Lewis rode in a Subway train to the Times Square station, where he got off and took a Seventh Avenue car. When the car reached Fifty-seventh Street he got up and signaled the conductor to stop, having reached his home. As Mr. Lewis started toward the rear platform he staggered, and as the conductor opened the door he fell forward unconscious. The conductor caught him, and, with the assistance of several passengers, put Mr. Lewis on the seat of the car.

As passengers were about to carry Mr. Lewis to a drug store on the northeast corner Mr. Truesdale drove up in his automobile. He was on his way to Mr. Lewis's home. Mr. Truesdale then summoned Dr. William Hartshorn, who lives in the Osborne, but when the physician arrived Mr. Lewis had expired.

Because of Mrs. Lewis's illness President Truesdale had Mr. Lewis's body taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and after Coroner Shrady had issued a certificate of removal, the body was taken to an undertaker's.

Mr. Lewis leaves a widow and three children, a girl 5 years old, a boy 3 years old, and a baby 3 months old. Mr. Lewis married Miss Busby eleven years ago.

Mr. Lewis was born in Potosi, Wis., and was graduated from Yale and the Columbia Law School. He was a Director in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and a member of the Bar Association, University Club, Lawyers' Club, Alpha Delta Phi Club, New York Yacht Club, New York Athletic Club, Automobile Club of America, Yale Club, Rockaway Hunting Club, the Players Club, the Fairfield County Golf Club, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

J. R. LATHROP STRICKEN.

Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital Victim of Paralysis.

Planning to set out to-day for California, where he expected to spend a year in seeking restoration of health, James Roosevelt Lathrop, for twenty-three years Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, was taken back to that institution in a helpless condition as the result of a paralytic stroke on Tuesday while visiting his brother-in-law, John H. Harris, of Plainfield.

Mr. Lathrop resigned his position at Roosevelt Hospital a few days ago and was spending a few days in Plainfield with his wife preparatory to going to the Pacific Coast. Last August while at Saratoga he had a slight stroke of paralysis, but soon recovered sufficiently to return to his duties. However, the hospital Trustees granted him a three months' leave of absence and he spent the time in Europe. He returned home Christmas week and again took up his duties, but was later forced to relinquish them on account of his health.

At the hospital last night it was said that Mr. Lathrop was resting comfortably, and it was believed would soon be in a condition to travel.

LEITER TO BE FINED.

Found Guilty of Violating the State Mining Laws at Ziegler.

Special to The New York Times.

DUQUOIN, Ill., March 1.—Joseph Leiter, the millionaire operator of the famous Zeigler Colliery, the scene of numerous labor conflicts during the last two years, was found guilty in the Franklin County Court, at Benton, to-day of violating the State mining laws, and will be assessed a nominal fine of from $200 to $500. The jury was out from yesterday afternoon till this morning.

Leiter was found guilty of employing a mine examiner who did not hold a certificate issued by the State Mining Board at the time of the disastrous explosion in April, 1905, in which sixty men lost their lives.

There are two other cases against him, charging him with unlawfully storing powder in the Zeigler mine and with constructing rooms in a coal mine without cross cuts. These were continued until March 11.

Robert C. Ogden No Worse.

Robert C. Ogden, who had an attack of heart weakness on Tuesday, was said at his home late last night to be still holding his own.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SHIP SUBSIDY WINS BY NARROW MARGIN

Beaten Once, House Reconsiders and Passes the Bill, 155 to 144.

SOME LINES CUT OUT

Maximum Appropriation of $2,660,000, Minimum of $1,300,000 Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The ship subsidy bill passed the House to-day, after the hardest fought and most exciting battle of this Congress. The two Hill and Harriman lines from the Pacific Coast to the Orient, and the line from New Orleans to Panama were cut out, and it is provided that no vessels now afloat shall be subsidized.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the day. The first vote was against the bill, 161 to 154, and it was only because several Democrats, cocksure of victory, went away after this vote that the bill was finally passed. Before the first vote was announced Mr. Littauer of New York, in charge of the bill, changed his vote so that he could move to reconsider. Mr. Williams moved to table the motion to reconsider. The roll was called and the friends of ship subsidy won by three votes, 159 to 156.

The wildest confusion attended the taking of this vote. Just before the announcement of the result men who had missed the roll call came rushing in at the last minute, several too late. All sorts of points of order were raised and the din was so great that Speaker Cannon nearly broke his gavel and did get all out of temper trying to restore order. Several members presented themselves before the Speakr's desk just before the vote was announced and demanded the right to vote.

The Speaker rapped angrily and still more angrily as he saw the vote was close. He shouted to the clerk:

"Call my name!"

The clerk did so and the Speaker voted for subsidy. Mr. Dunwell of New York demanded the right to vote.

"Was the gentleman in the House when the roll was called, and did not hear his name?" asked the Speaker.

Mr. Dunwell replied: "I think I was."

The Speaker said that would not do.

"Say you were here," sang out a number of Republicans. Then Mr. Dunwell stated that he had been present and could not hear his name called. He voted against the ship subsidy. Messrs. Flood of Virginia and McNary of Massachusetts came up likewise, too late. The Speaker asked them the same question. After giving several excuses they finally admitted they had come in too late and had not been present. They were therefore ruled out.

Mr. Garner of Texas left after the first vote, and Mr. Burleson, his colleague, stated on the floor that Garner had assured him before leaving that he had arranged a pair with Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania. Mr. Butler, however, stated that his agreement with Mr. Garner was to begin to-morrow, and voted for the subsidy. Had Butler not voted, had Dunwell been denied his vote, and had Messrs. Flood and McNary been allowed to vote, there would have been a tie, and the Speaker's vote would have had to decide it.

Mr. Griggs was not present at the second vote, which was the crucial one. It was here that the Democrats realized that they had been overconfident or indifferent, and that some of their members had turned victory into defeat, and they were sorely chagrined. The Democrats from this on became thoroughly demoralized, and, although four more roll calls were demanded, they lost on each one. The next vote was on the direct question to reconsider. This stood 164 to 154. Then a roll call was taken on the original proposition, resulting 162 to 150. A roll call was demanded before the bill could go to a third reading, resulting 161 to 151, and on the final passage the vote was 155 to 144.

The bill as passed calls for a maximum appropriation of $2,660,000 and a minimum of $1,300,000, and only four lines of mail steamers are provided for—one from an Atlantic port or ports to Brazil, one from an Atlantic port or ports to Argentina, one from a Gulf port to Brazil, and one from a Pacific port or ports to Panama, Peru, and Chile.

On motion of Townsend of Michigan the Harriman line from San Francisco to the Orient was cut out by a vote of 130 to 100. The Hill line from Seattle to the Orient was cut out, 130 to 105. Then the other Harriman line from San Francisco to Australasia was eliminated, 129 to 111.

Humphrey of Washington moved to cut out the line from New Orleans to Panama, saying he wanted to see if certain gentlemen thought the lines from the Pacific Coast were not good things for the country while a line from the Gulf was. The Democrats from the South, to Mr. Humphrey's surprise, rose up as one man and voted for the amendment. This left another line from a Gulf port to Brazil, however, the one put in yesterday by Mr. Littauer.

A WINTER SEA SERPENT.

Seen Off Atlantic City by Cap'n Parker and Nearly Wrecked His Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 1.—The auxiliary fishing smack Goldie Budd put into Great Egg Harbor Inlet to-night in a disabled condition. Part of the fore rigging had been torn away, the propeller was broken, and the rudder missing. She reached port under sail with the crew exhausted by work at the pumps to keep the boat afloat.

Cap'n Hyland Parker blames it all on a sea serpent.

He says the smack was fifteen miles off Ocean City about noon, when she hit an obstruction with a blow so terrific that every man on board was felled. A moment later it was found that the engine had stopped. Parker says he rushed on deck and saw "a huge creature that was not unlike a whale lashing the sea into fury. A monster head, resembling that of a horse, emerged from the sea for an instant and reappeared from time to time, spouting blood as the creature drew away from the sloop."

"I never took much stock in sea serpents," continued Capt. Parker, "but I have met sea Captains who described to me just such creatures as that we struck this afternoon. The thing was at least seveny-five feet long and probably ten feet in diameter."

The Captain's story is corroborated by the six members of the crew, and all are known as sober men.

Burbett's Vanilla was ahead of the pure food laws. It was always pure Vanilla.—Adv.

3 NEW HAVEN GRAYS KILLED.

Train Bearing Connecticut Militiamen in Collision—Gov. Woodruff Aboard.

WATERBURY, Conn., Saturday March 2.—A special train having on board Co. F (the New Haven Grays) of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, crashed head-on into a north-bound accomodation train, just north of Naugatuck about 1 o'clock this morning. The rescuers at work at the scene of the accident have been unable to find the bodies of the engineers and firemen of the locomotives, and three soldiers are believed to have been killed.

Gov. Woodruff and his private secretary, Charles Julias, were with the Grays, who are recruited from the most prominent families of New Haven. Advices received here say that both escaped uninjured.

Company F spent yesterday in Waterbury as the guests of Company A at a dinner in the Hotel Elton. They left the city shortly after midnight on the train made up especially for them.

The accommodation train and the special were running at a rapid rate when they met. No explanation has been obtained of the cause of the accident.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached the Naugatuck station agent he wired to the divisional headquarters, and a wrecking train with physicians and surgeons was started for the scene.

It is reported here that the injuries of several of the guardsmen are serious, and some may not recover.

CHICAGO SPECIAL DERAILED.

Cars Leave the Tracks Near Rome, but No One Is Hurt.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—The Chicago Special, west bound, on the New York Central, consisting of an engine and six cars, left the tracks east of Rome at 7:15 to-night. The train was running at full speed, but no one was seriously injured.

The accident was caused by a broken truck next to the tender.

An official at the Grand Central Station said last night that this dispatch was erroneous in several details. The accident occurred three miles east of Rome at 7:40 o'clock, and was due to a broken rail. The engine did not leave the track, but all six cars did.

No one was injured and the passengers were taken aboard the 18-hour flier when that train came along presently, and were carried on her to Chicago.

PASSENGER STEAMER ASHORE

The Corena, with 146 Persons Aboard, Strikes on California Coast.

EUREKA, Cal., March 1.—The steamer Corona went ashore at the entfance to Humboldt Bay to-day. There were 146 passengers aboard, but all of them, with their hand baggage, have been brought ashore by the life-saving crews. Quartermaster Gunn was the only person drowned.

The steamer, which belongs to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, left San Francisco yesterday under command of Capt. Boyd. There was a high sea running when she entered the bay to-day, and she struck the rocks at the north jetty. Becoming fast on them, her bow was partly submerged, and the waves dashed over them. The life savers had a hard time reaching the vessel because of the turbulent sea, but the vessel held firm and they succeeded in removing all of the passengers.

It is feared that the boat will go to pieces. She is a steel screw vessel of 1,442 tons, 220 feet long, 35 feet beam, and was built in Philadelphia in 1888. It was said to-night on the water front that she was off her course.

ARREST AT THE CITY BANK.

Boy Caught There and Companion Nearby for Passing Forged Checks.

Two youths were arrested yesterday charged with "having acted together in defrauding the National City Bank of $242," and Central Office detectives searched the city last night for a man who is believed to have played the part of a Fagin in directing the operations of the boys. At an early hour they had not found him.

The boys said they were Otto Bressler, 15 years old, of 728 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and Harold Allen, 21, of 691 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Detectives Gargan and Wooldridge of the Wall Street Bureau arrested Bressler at the National City Bank Building at 52 Wall Street, where he had just presented a check for $190, bearing the signature of Finch & Coleman, lawyers, at 32 Nassau Street.

On Feb. 25 Bressler and Allen had cashed two other checks bearing the same signature. They were for $87 and $155, and were found to be forgeries. When Bressler offered the third check yesterday, therefore, the cashier detained him while he communicated with Finch & Coleman.

Gargan and Wooldridge were summoned and talked with Bressler. Then they went to the corner of Stone and Whitehall Streets, where they found Allen. The boys were taken before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Court and remanded for a hearing to-day.

Allen was then taken to Police Headquarters, while Bressler was sent to the Children's Society. Both boys said that they were employed in the city as clerks.

Mrs. Thomas Allen, mother of the elder prisoner, was much affected when told of her son's arrest. Mr. Allen, who is 70 years old, is ill in bed.

Mrs. Allen said her son had been out of work for a week and had spent his days in Manhattan. He had been a salesman for a milk bottling concern, his mother said. The elder Mr. Allen had been connected with the Clyde Line as a steward for thirty-five years. He retired from active service six years ago.

WHIPPING-POST REVIVED.

Its Use Resumed in Maryland for the First Time in Twenty Years.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The whipping post is to be revived in Maryland, after having been in disuse for twenty years.

Sadler Brooks, colored, was sentenced to-day to receive nine lashes, in addition to a jail sentence of two months, for brutally beating his wife.

A TOUR TO FLORIDA.

Last of the season via Pennsylvania Railroad, March 5. Only $50 to Jacksonville and return, includes all expenses going on Special Train. Tickets good to return on regular trains until May 31.—Adv.

FLY-WHEEL BREAKS; HOTEL IN DARKNESS

Engineer Tries in Vain to Stop "Runaway" Engine at Knickerbocker.

AND STEEL DEBRIS FLY

Manicure and Telephone Girls Faint, One Barber Hurt—Candle Light 3 Hours.

While William A. Nelson, an assistant engineer of the Hotel Knickerbocker, was tugging yesterday afternoon at the throttle of a "runaway" engine, one of the four sets of engines that operate the lighting plant of the hotel, trying desperately to shut off the steam, the balance flywheel, ten feet in diameter and weighing seven tons, broke with a crash into hundreds of pieces from centrifugal force.

One piece of the débris hurtled into one of the twin switchboards, putting out every light in the house. Another piece smashed into the network of conduits that carry the wires into the living rooms. Yet another piece plowed up through the floor into the little corridor that connects the barber shop with the manicure parlors, while a fourth section, bigger than any of the others, landed with terrific force against the great beam that carries the traveling crane in the engine room. A fifth section made a hole three feet in diameter in the wall of the corridor leading into the Subway.

Only one person was injured, Antonio Dominicis, the "boss" barber of the Knickerbocker, who was acting as cashier at the time. A piece of the broken wheel, weighing several hundred pounds, came up through the flooring near him, making a four-foot hole. In the pitchy darkness that followed Dominisi tried to find his way out of the place, stepped into the opening, and fell through to the engine room below, breaking his right arm.

The accident was due to the racing of one of the four engines. These four engines are graduated from 350 to 200 horse power. The 300 horse power was the only one running at the time. Nelson, the assistant chief engineer, was beside the engine when the governors failed to work. A moment later the engine began to race. Realizing that an accident was imminent, he did his best to stop the engine. He tugged with might and main at the throttle, but his efforts were unavailing, and soon the fly wheel was whirling around at a speed of perhaps 1,500 revolutions to the minute.

A moment later the centrifugal force had become so great that the wheel flew apart. Harry Beatty, one of the assistant engineers, was within three feet of the fly wheel when it broke, but was unharmed.

The marble top of every table in the manicure parlor was broken as though with a hammer. Two of the manicure girls fainted, and the other four scampered out of the place in hysterics. Four of the telephone girls fainted, and several women who were in the lobby screamed, but beyond this there was little excitement.

For three hours and a quarter there was not an electric light turned on in the hotel. It was a hard job to restore the illuminating service, but for a time it was feared that the Knickerbocker would be sans electric lights for perhaps twelve hours. The hostelry at once became a "house of a thousand candles"—4,000, in point of fact. Mr. Regan ordered that the candles, kept for dinner purposes and for use in emergencies, be brought into use. Bellboys and porters distributed them to light the dining rooms, lobby, hallways, kitchen, and the guest rooms.

At the dinner hour the guests were served in the regular dining rooms, about 500 candles being used to light each of the dining apartments. The café was closed until about 7:30 P.M.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE VOTE.

Trainmen Want Shorter Hours and Adjustment of Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—More than 9,000 of the 9,600 trainmen employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie have voted to strike because the company has declined to increase their wages and shorten their hours. An announcement to this effect was made to-night.

This, it is thought, will have no effect on the railroad's attitude. It is pointed out that a strike vote does not mean an order to strike. Before any of the men leave their work the National organization with which they are affiliated must first approve the results of the balloting.

Binding agreements have been made with the conductors, engineers, and firemen in which they make it plain that they are satisfied with the recent advances given as part of the general 10 per cent. increase on all the company's lines.

STATE AFTER A BIG PROPERTY

Bandmaster Duss's Wife Is Sole Trustee of the Society Holding It.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 1.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to get possession of the property of the Harmony Society of Economy, Penn. Auditor General Snyder has appointed Albert P. Meyer of Pittsburg escheator. It is said he will make an effort to secure all the property, real, personal, and mixed, that belongs to the society, of which John Duss, the bandmaster, and his wife, Mrs. Susie Duss, are the surviving members, Mrs. Duss being the sole trustee of the society.

The ground on which the State is working is that there are no heirs to the property, and it should therefore escheat to the State. It is valued at $1,000,000.

CHECKS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

No More Heavy Bundles Need Be Lugged by Tired Mothers.

A new rule went into effect yesterday at Ellis Island by which all hand baggage of immigrants will be checked from the steamship piers direct to the island. This will cause a delay because of the distribution of these checked pieces after the passenger has been registered, but Commissioner Watchorn believes that this will be minimized as soon as the system gets into working order.

Under this rule tired mothers will no longer be obliged to drag about with them large bundles which ought never to have been classed as hand baggage.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious.—Adv.

DANIEL J. SULLY DYING.

Bulletin Issued at 2 o'Clock This Morning Says He Is Sinking.

At 2 o'clock this morning this bulletin was issued by the doctors at the bedside of Daniel J. Sully, who in his palmy days on the Cotton Exchange was known as the "Cotton King":

"Mr. Sully is very faint. Not one chance in a hundred for his recovery."

Mr. Sully is ill of pneumonia in the Wyoming Apartments, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. His condition took a turn for the worse yesterday afternoon. A consultation of Drs. Loomis, Laidlaw, and Gardiner took place at 2 o'clock.

Late last night Dr. Laidlaw announced that Mr. Sully had not lost ground in the afternoon, and there was a fighting chance for his life. His family was at his bedside all night.

VANDERBILT SELLS HIS CAR.

George W. Will Ride in Plain Pullmans Hereafter.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, March 1.—George W. Vanderbilt, owner of Biltmore, announces his intentions of riding in Pullmans in the future instead of occupying a private car as heretofore.

The Swannanoa, owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, and one of the most expensive cars ever made, has been disposed of. Mr. Vanderbilt has not said what his reasons were for selling his car, but does say he will not get another one.

VANDERBILT FOR WASHINGTON

George W. to Build a Mansion There—Mrs. Marshall Field Also.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—George W. Vanderbilt of New York and Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago, through a Washington real estate firm, have purchased residence property in this city.

The property is situated at New Hampshire Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Northwest, and it is announced that both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Field will erect costly mansions there during the present year.

BIG ART ROBBERY IN PARIS.

Treasures Stolen from State Library of Fine Art—Some Recovered.

PARIS, March 1.—It having been discovered that a number of very rare books and engravings, valued at several hundred thousand francs, had been stolen from the State Library of Fine Art, an investigation was ordered.

This resulted in the recovery of thirty-six of the missing volumes, worth 100,000f. These books were brought in by the widow of a Government architect named Thomas, recently deceased, who had abstracted them while Curator of the Palace of Fine Art.

The search for the rest of the missing property is being continued.

MYSTERY IN A PRISONER.

New Haven Police Held a Man for the Philadelphia Authorities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—Walter W. Miller, alias Stone, is held by the local police for the Philadelphia police, who want him on some charge not known here. Miller jumped a bail bond of $1,200 about seven years ago, but he will not be held here on that.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The police here decline to say anything about W. W. Miller, under arrest in New Haven, beyond the announcement that he is accused of larceny by Elizabeth Quinn.

MRS. HOAR'S $5,000.

Friends Wonder What Wealthy Woman Will Do with Congress's Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1.—Society here cannot understand what Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, widow of the Congressman, can want of the $5,000 which Congress voted her yesterday, inasmuch as she is the heiress of her father's $15,000,000 estate.

The probability is she will devote it to charity. Mrs. Hoar is the only daughter of W. E. Rice, President of the Washburn & Moen Company, and at the time of her marriage in 1893 was the richest heiress in Massachusetts.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

Town of Washington Is Nearly Wiped Out and All Wires Are Down.

LITTLE ROCK, March 1.—A special to The Arkansas Democrat from Hope, Ark., says that a destructive tornado struck the town of Washington late last night and almost wiped it out of existence.

Two negroes are reported killed and several persons were injured. Among the buildings destroyed were the Presbyterian church, Episcopal church, Judge W. Y. Etter's residence, T. H. Williams's store, the residence of Sheriff Wilson, and other structures.

All wires are down.

HEARST BUYS A HOME SITE.

Selects a Plot for New Residence at Riverside Drive and 105th Street.

William Randolph Hearst has become the owner of one of the most prominent and desirable plots on Riverside Drive, and will probably erect a handsome residence there in the near future.

The property, 80 by 100 feet, is at the southeast corner of 105th Street and the Drive. Mr. Hearst has not yet had plans prepared for his new house, but it is said that it will compare favorably in size and cost with any of the Riverside Drive dwellings, with the exception of the Schwab mansion.

Although several apartment houses have been built recently on Riverside Drive, the 105th Street corner has the advantage of being in a restricted section, where nothing but private houses can be erected.

Mr. Hearst now lives in an old-fashioned three-story brick dwelling at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Nurse Gets Verdict for $18,000.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 1.—A jury sitting before Supreme Court Judge Scudder brought in a verdict for the full amount and $1,003 interest in the action brought by Miss Elizabeth Butcher of Manhattan to recover $17,000 from the estate of Frederick W. Geissenhainer of Sea Cliff for services rendered in acting as a companion, nurse, and housekeeper to Mr. Geissenhainer. Arguments to have the verdict set aside will be heard Saturday week by Judge Scudder.

ASK RECEIVER FOR MRS. EDDY

Relatives Sue Her Secretaries and the Directors of the Christian Science Church.

CALL HER INCOMPETENT

Charge Practical Sequestration and Fear Property May Have Been Converted.

EXPLANATION BY SON

Action, He Says, Is Taken in Her Interest, Not Against Religion of the Sect.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.—The truth concerning the condition of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, is to be made known at last. A bill in equity to obtain an accounting of her financial affairs was filed in the Superior Court for Merrimac County to-day by her son, George W. Glover of Deadwood, S. D., and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor, Me., nephew and "next friend" of Mrs. Eddy.

It is directed against her secretaries and the Directors of the Church, and evidently was totally unexpected, for the first intimation of it was conveyed to them by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who called at Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's home, for a statement in regard to the suit. He was received by Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary. When the object of the call was stated, Mr. Strang said:

"This is the first information we have received in regard to the matter, and we have nothing to say at the present time."

He said he spoke for Mrs. Eddy and her secretary, Mr. Frye, neither of whom could be seen.

The action is returnable at the April term of the Merrimac County Superior Court, which assembles on the first Tuesday of the month. The defendants are Calvin A. Frye and Lewis C. Strang of Concord, and her secretaries; Alfred Farlow, Irvin C. Tomlinson, Ira C. Knapp, W. B. Johnson, and Joseph Armstrong, all of Boston, and Stephen A. Chase of Fall River, as Directors of the Christian Science Church, and Herman S. Herring, First Reader of the church in Concord.

Besides demanding an accounting of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs, the bill asks for restitution in case any wrongdoing appears; for an injunction during litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

In a statement issued to-night by ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, a special counsel in the action, it is declared that Mr. Glover is actuated by no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the proceeding is in her real interest. Moreover, the action is not directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists.

Calls Suit an Imperative Duty.

The statement further declares that Mr. Glover had long thought that his mother was growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to important business matters, but that for a long time he was unable to confirm this suspicion, because those immediately about her seemed unwilling to allow even her nearest relatives to have an interview long enough to reveal her actual condition. Early in January, however, it is stated, Mr. Glover, during a visit to Concord, was enabled to talk with his mother for three-quarters of an hour, and as a result, after due consideration, he decided upon the present action "as an imperative duty too long neglected."

Specifically the bill alleges that the nominal plaintiff, Mrs. Eddy, who sues "by her next friend," is and for a long time has been incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name in connection with her property.

The next allegation is that the defendants have possessed themselves of her person and property and have carried on her business.

It is also alleged that, having done this, knowing of her infirmity, they have become trustees for her of all property which has come into her possession, and are bound to give account thereof and of all their transactions in her name.

It is further alleged that there is reason to fear that the defendants wrongfully converted some of her property to their own use, and that there are particular transactions of which an account should be given.

John W. Keily of Portsmouth and the firm of Martin & Howe of Concord appear as counsel in the case for the plaintiff, with ex-Senator Chandler acting as special counsel. Mr. Chandler to-night gave out the following statement:

"Mr. George G. W. Glover and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, during their recent trip to Washington and the East, investigated the condition of Mrs. Glover's mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, at Concord, N. H. Mr. Glover had for some years been inclined to believe that Mrs. Eddy in her old age, 86 years now, had been growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to extensive and important business matters, but the various persons living with Mrs. Eddy, none of them relatives, had surrounded her so carefully and had so persistently prevented any other persons, even her relatives, from having any but momentary interviews with her, that Mr. Glover had not been able to test his fears by any prolonged visit. He and his daughter, however, on the 2d of January were permitted to see Mrs. Eddy for three-quarters of an hour, and the result of that interview was to confirm their apprehensions and to convince them that she was not capable of doing her business.

Her Mental Faculties Impaired.

"She was weak bodily and her mind was beclouded and enfeebled, and possessed by strange and irrational notions. It was clear to them that if not insane,

her mental faculties were so far impaired that she could not attend to financial affairs nor give any intelligent direction to any business of hers which might be of any importance.

"Various incidents connected with their way and facts which they learned from several sources tended to strengthen these conclusions as to Mrs. Eddy's incapacity for business. Mr. Glover and his daughter further learned that Mrs. Eddy's secular business, instead of decreasing with growing old age, seemed to be larger than ever. She is still President of the Metaphysical College of Healing and stays at the head of the body of 3,400 practicing healers, although she does not personally give treatment.

"The copyrights of 'Science and Health,' which is a book of enormous sale, still stand in her name, while all the other copyrights of Christian Science books and weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals are in her name.

"She retains her place as head of the mother church at Boston, with 40,000 members and an immense income.

"From all that could be learned, it seemed to Mr. Glover certain that the income from all sources must be vast—all gathered in by reason of the use of Mrs. Eddy's name, raised largely by active movements, nominally headed by her, and to much of which she must be personally entitled.

"It was clear that as Mrs Eddy could not personally do anything about this enormous business, carried on by her authority and much of it in her name, necessarily it was all conducted by the various persons surrounding her at Concord and in charge of affairs at Boston, who were not under any real responsibility to her for what they were doing.

Equity Court's Power.

"Therefore Mr. Glover, after consulting with counsel, came to the conclusion that it was his duty to his mother to take action for the protection of her property interests. He did not make a hasty decision, but gave long and full consideration to the situation. At last he was advised that equity courts have authority to take charge of the property of enfeebled persons like Mrs. Eddy, and to see that those having it in their control do not mismanage it or convert any of it to their own use, and that an equity suit might be brought against them in Mrs. Eddy's name by her son, her relatives of any degree, or by any good citizen willing to act as her next friend for this purpose.

"Mr. Glover's suit in equity is not conceived in any spirit of disrespect or unkindliness to his mother, Mrs. Eddy, but it is intended and believed to be a proceeding for her real interest; nor is it directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists. It merely means only what it professes to be, and Mr. Glover considers his action the performance of an imperative duty long neglected."

Says Son Will Be Sorry.

Gen. Frank S. Streeter of this city, member of the Republican National Committee from New Hampshire and formerly chief counsel in this State for the Boston & Maine Railroad, is Mrs. Eddy's legal adviser. He said to-night:

"My attention was first called to these proceedings about 5 o'clock this afternoon. I have not since conferred with Mrs. Eddy. Within two weeks she has consulted me several times on business matters of importance. Her capacity to manage her business and other affairs in which she is interested cannot be questioned. When the things she has done in behalf of her son and her four grandchildren shall be known they and their counsel cannot fail to deeply regret their present action and the publicity they have given it."

Mr. Streeter said there would be no interference because of this suit with any of the activities of the Christian Science Church, and he added that he did not expect Mrs. Eddy's private affairs either would be disturbed. Further than this he would not go in reference to probable proceedings for the defense.

Mr. Glover is a son of Mrs. Eddy by her first husband. He is not now in New Hampshire and it is understood that he and his daughter have returned to their home in Deadwood.

G. W. Baker is a son of Mrs. Eddy's brother, the late George Sullivan Baker, and is her only surviving nephew.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—Stephen A. Chase of this city, the Treasurer of the Christian Science Church, said to-night when informed of the suit against the officials:

"I never heard of the matter until to-night. I was in Boston to-day and saw some of the other Directors of the Church, but no mention was made of any suit. It is my opinion that the whole matter is one of family differences and has nothing whatever to do with the Church."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—Clerk Johnson of the Christian Science Church here said to-night:

"Mr. Glover did not have an official position, and how he could presume to meddle with church affairs it is beyond me to explain."

Alfred Farlow, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, said after being informed of the nature of the suit that he could not tell just what would be done.

"The assertion on the part of these people bringing the suit, to the effect that Mrs. Eddy is infirm mentally, is about as absurd as possible," said he. "I myself have seen Mrs. Eddy several times recently, and I only wish that I could handle the property as well as she can at 86.

"It is a strange proceeding to make a person account for his or her own money, and that is what is apparently being done at this time. As yet nobody in Boston knows about this suit, that is, nobody of the faith. The property on which the First Church is built was a deed of trust to the directors from Mrs. Eddy some ten or twelve years ago, and was to be kept for church purposes.

"We of the church in Boston had not expected trouble of any kind and the news comes as a thunderbolt. There has been no trouble so far as I know between Mrs. Eddy and her son. I had believed relations between them to have been always pleasant. I shall probably go to Concord in the morning, though I have not fully decided as yet. Further than this I cannot speak to-night as I have not the details of the suit before me, nor do I as yet know them. I may have something to say on the matter later."

Irving C. Tomlinson said that he had not heard of the suit, and did not care to express himself on it.

Ira C. Knapp said: "No papers have been served on me. I have had no notice of the action and I know nothing about it."

SON MRS. EDDY'S ONLY CHILD.

They Were Separated for Years—Her Last Interview with Reporters.

George Washington Glover, who appears as plaintiff in the suit, is Mrs. Eddy's only child. In December, 1843, when Mrs. Eddy was 22 years old, she was married to George Washington Glover, who had been a companion of her oldest brother, Samuel Baker. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Glover went to Wilmington, S. C., where Mr. Glover could obtain high wages as a bricklayer. Six months afterward he died of yellow fever, and Mrs. Glover returned to her father's home at Tilton, N. H., where four months later the son was born.

It is stated that Mrs. Eddy gave up this son when he was a baby, but Mrs. Eddy has denied this. In one of her writings she declared that the boy was taken away from her just before her father married a second time, and that she remarried in order to get him back. The family which cared for him, she said, told him that she was dead and took him to the Middle West. She never saw him until he was 34 years old and had a wife and two children.

Another version has it that George Glover and his mother resided in the same town and at times in the same vicinity for thirteen years. After living with an aunt for a long time, George Glover went to live with a Miss Mahala Sanborn, who became very much attached to him. She became the wife of Russell Cheney, and they took the boy to live with them. In 1857 they removed to Enterprise, Minn., where young Glover enlisted for the civil war. He was wounded at Shiloh, became a United States Marshal, then a miner, and finally went to live at Lead, S. D. Glover met his mother in 1878. He is not a Christian Scientist.

A Christian Science lecturer who visited Deadwood several months ago was entertained by Mr. Glover so kindly that he wrote Mrs. Eddy that she had a splendid son, of whom she should be proud. Mrs. Eddy gave this letter to The Christian Science Sentinel for publication to rebuke the rumors of ill-feeling between her and Mr. Glover. Later it was said that Mr. Glover's wife was very sick and that Mrs. Eddy treated her. This was denied the next day, and it was declared that though the son was not a Christian Scientist he was friendly to the church.

Last October it was reported that Mrs. Eddy was dying of cancer and that she was under the domination of Calvin A. Frye, who acts as her secretary and coachman, and that Mrs. Parmelia J. Leonard, of Brooklyn impersonated the leader of the Christian Scientists before the public. It was stated that Mrs. Leonard, and not Mrs. Eddy, drove through the streets of Concord in a carriage with Frye on the box. It was also declared that Mrs. Eddy was visited daily by a Boston cancer specialist and that he was secretly treating her.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sent a correspondent to Mrs. Eddy's home in Concord to investigate these assertions and interview her. With a small party of men, representing other newspapers, he was permitted to enter Pleasantview under the guard of members of the household. H. Cornell Wilson, head of the Publication Department of the Christian Scientists, prepared a list of three brief questions, and would not permit any others to be asked. These carefully prepared questions were decided on fully an hour before the reporters saw Mrs. Eddy.

After the newspaper men had awaited Mrs. Eddy for a long time, she suddenly appeared before them attired for her drive. Her gown was costly. Her hat was berbononed and bore white plumes. So extravagantly overdressed was she that she would have attracted attention anywhere, and although her hands shook with palsy, she was so rouged that she appeared to have the complexion of a young girl. She appeared to be petulant, impatient, and fussy, but entirely dependent on Frye, who, in a footman's livery, stood beside her while she answered the questions.

All those who surrounded her endeavored to keep the reporters at a distance, and when Mrs. Eddy had answered the prepared questions in a low and somewhat indistinct voice she was immediately escorted to her carriage, and after the robes had been carefully tucked around her was whisked away.

The impression gained by those who saw Mrs. Eddy was that while she might be in as perfect health as a woman of her years could be, she was in her second childhood, and was entirely dependent on the stronger minds of the more youthful persons who formed her household.

STATEMENT BY GLOVER.

Says the Suit Is Brought in all Kindness to His Mother.

DEADWOOD, N. D., March 1.—George Glover, only child of Mrs. Eddy, has just returned to his home in Lead, three miles from Deadwood, after his last and most painful interview with his mother. When seen to-day at his home, he said:

"After my last visit I have become convinced that mother is no longer capable, mentally or physically, of looking after her own affairs. For many years I have found it impossible to have any but momentary interviews with her, as the many people who live with her and advise her persistently prevented any one else from seeing her for any ingth of time.

"Four years ago, my daughter Mary and I, while East, visited her, and were granted just an hour's interview with her. On the occasion of my last visit with her on the second day of January of this year, we were permitted to see her only once and then for only three quarters of an hour. At this interview, our previous fears as to her enfeebled condition, were confirmed, and it was clear that if not insane, her mental faculties were so impaired that she could not attend to financial affairs, nor give any intelligent directions as to any business of importance.

"She has many delusions also. I do not care to go into particulars regarding them at this time. This suit is brought in the spirit of the greatest respect and kindness to my mother and is not in any way directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists. I merely feel that it is my duty to my mother to take this action."

X-SCIENCE FAILED TO SAVE.

Wife of Brooklyn Lawyer Dies Under a Healer's Treatment.

Mrs. Marion L. Quackenbush, the wife of Walter Quackenbush, died at her home, 472 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. She was a member of the Christian Science Church and was attended in her last illness by a Christian Scientist, Dr. Emma T. P. Allen of Washington Avenue.

Dr. Allen is said to have applied the methods of the faith to which Mrs. Quackenbush belonged. She has been, however, a practicing physician in Brooklyn for many years and the death certificate signed by her was accepted. Mrs. Quackenbush died from paralysis.

BRISBANE BUYS DESERTED VILLAGE

Becomes Owner of Allaire, N. J., and Will Make There a Model Farm.

PRICE PUT AT $125,000

Place Famous Once as an Iron Foundry Centre and Gives Best Crops in Jersey.

Arthur Brisbane has bought the deserted village of Allaire, N. J., from the Allaire Water Supply and Land Company. The place takes in some 600 acres, and Mr. Brisbane is understood to have paid $125,000 for it.

For years Mr. Brisbane has been deeply interested in experimental and scientific agriculture, and he intends to make Allaire one of the finest model farms in the East. Several streams and some small lakes in the vicinity furnish an abundant water supply for farm purposes. Mr. Brisbane has had the scheme of developing property under consideration for some time, and has frequently been seen at Allaire.

He intends to begin developing according to his ideas at once. In the Spring a large orchard is to be laid out and the ground will be cleared for the crops. William Fosdick will have charge of the farm, assisted by a graduate of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University.

Monmouth County, N. J., has always had a fine reputation for its crops, and in recent years it is said to have yielded more per acre than any farm place in the United States or, for that matter, in the world. Allaire was the site of one of its most prosperous farms.

The place is on the Freehold & Jamesburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about six miles from Lakewood and about twenty from Asbury Park. A collision between a Pennsylvania train and an automobile brought it into public notice last August, but it was famous once as an iron manufacturing centre.

That was in the long ago. John Allaire built great iron works there and the village was named after him. The ironwork used in the construction of Robert Fulton's steamboat was made at Allaire. Steamboat screws were first manufactured there. John Roach, the shipbuilder, learned his trade under Allaire and lived near the works.

The company store, now a feature of all large manufacturing concerns, had its inception in Allaire. In fact, the works were so prosperous for a time that the Howell Iron Company, as the corporation operating the works was known, issued its own currency to the 500 or more workmen it employed.

But the remoteness of Allaire from any of the mining centres led to its downfall. Its ore had to be shipped from Pennsylvania, and the company, soon after Mr. Allaire's death, found itself unable to compete with the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, who were then just getting a real start in business. For a time it kept going, but it was wiped out as soon as the Pennsylvania foundries began active operations.

Now it is only a deserted village. The foundries, the old office building, and several of the smaller buildings used in the manufacture of stoves and marine castings, the principal output of the works, are still standing together with some of the cottages in which the workmen lived, but they are empty.

One of the cottages was made over and called the Delisle Inn. That alone is inhabited, but it is one of the principal roadhouses in that section of New Jersey. It is open both Summer and Winter, and gains much of its prosperity from the sightseers who flock to the place from Asbury Park, and the seaside resorts in the Summer months, and from Lakewood in the Winter. The church also is still used for worship by the farmers in Allaire and the near-by towns, but the workshops are simply picturesque ruins.

There are no direct descendants of Allaire, the original manufacturer, still living. His son, "Prince Hal" Allaire, a graduate of Columbia University, died about seven years ago. He developed the farm idea on the site of the old works, but he lived more or less the life of a recluse. After his death the farm was run by a stock company, in which several New Jersey politicians, including Senator O. H. Brown, were interested.

Since its decay as an iron town, however, Allaire has been one of the sightseeing spots of New Jersey. In the Summer stage lines have done a prosperous business by running there from Asbury Park and the near-by resorts, and sightseeing automobiles have been utilized to similar purpose.

LIFTS BUILDING RESTRICTION.

Supreme Court Decides to Permit Business in West 37th Street Block.

The conversion of Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, into a business block is likely to follow a decision of Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refusing to make permanent an injunction restraining Thomas Ball from erecting a ten-story building at 36 and 38 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Under a restriction placed on property in this block about fifty years ago, Carl Schefer of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street and several other owners sought to prevent the erection of the tall structure.

Mr. Ball, through his attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, brought out the fact that Thirty-seventh Street is the only street from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, from which business is barred and that all the other streets within these limits are rapidly being given over to trade.

In Thirty-ninth Street about thirty houses have already given way to new buildings or been converted into business structures.

Minturn Post Collins, President of the Bankers' Investing Company and a large owner in the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street section, gave testimony to show how the continuing of the Thirty-seventh Street restriction would retard the development of the entire neighborhood.

There was also presented a petition signed by 70 per cent. of the property owners in the block, favoring the removal of the restriction.

Justice Davis held that the character of the neighborhood had changed to such an extent since the restriction went into operation that there was no apparent reason why it should not be nullified. He also decided that new business buildings in the block can be built out to the building line.

CITY BREVITIES.

John Lee, a colored hallboy in the Sagamore, at 103 West 127th Street, was arrested last evening on the charge of stealing a pocketbook containing $34 from the room of Mrs. Patrick Connell.

William F. Wilson, a retired merchant of 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, had a fit yesterday afternoon in a Madison Avenue car while bound downtown. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and will recover.

Postmaster Wilcox has been advised by the Post Office Department that the order of the Third Assistant Postmaster General of last November against detachable coupons, forms, and advertisements in second-class periodicals, which was to be enforced on and after March 4, 1907, is to be suspended until further notice.

The New York Branch of the Printers' League of America has made an agreement with Franklin Association No. 23, and there will be no strike in offices which become members of that organization on or before Monday, March 4.

The North Side Board of Trade will hold a dinner in Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, The Bronx, on Wednesday evening. Among the speakers will be Robert W. Bonynge, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Herbert Parsons, and Joseph A. [illegible]

JEROME SCORES ON THAW EXPERT

Continued from Page 1.

gerald warned the District Attorney that such matter could not go into the record and be used as evidence unless authorities were shown for it.

By the introduction of the writings of standard authors on mental diseases Mr. Jerome had hoped to pin Dr. Evans down to a more direct statement on paranoia, but was blocked. Mr. Jerome offered to submit abundant authorities, but Justice Fitzgerald said extracts would not do, and that the District Attorney would have to give him the records. This Mr. Jerome promised to do. Justice Fitzgerald will decide the issue on Monday morning, to which time court was adjourned.

After adjournment Dr. Evans told a story of a strange man trying to get into his rooms in the Belmont Hotel during the dinner hour of Thursday. He said that the man was found by a chambermaid at the entrance of his suite, and that he said he wanted certain papers, asking her to open the door and telling her that he was Dr. Evans's friend. Dr. Evans was certain that no one from the defense had been sent to his rooms. When Mr. Jerome was told of this story he laughed.

BATTLE WITH EVANS RESUMED.

Jerome Struggles to Get Definite Statements on Thaw's Sanity.

Mr. Jerome announced as soon as the court was opened yesterday that the letters of Thaw to his Pittsburg lawyers after the date of the killing of Stanford White had been received by Clerk Penny. The court allowed them to be opened and they were examined carefully by Mr. Hartridge and the District Attorney together. They were marked for identification as People's Exhibits D7 to 117, but they were not read in court or offered in evidence.

Then Dr. Britton D. Evans was recalled for cross-examination and Mr. Jerome asked him if he had read over the hypothetical question as he promised to do over night. The witness said he had spent half an hour on it.

Q.—Now, Doctor, taking all the things which you know about the case, and by that, of course, I mean things that you have, together with the facts assumed in the hypothetical question, there letters and written communications, what was the mental condition of the defendant, in your opinion, at the time he wrote those letters, Exhibits A to I? A.—I am of the opinion he was in a state of mental instability, certainly.

Q.—And by that do you mean he was insane at the time? A.—Not necessarily, when all of them were written, but they show a state of mental unsteadiness, or unsteadiness of mental poise which would not characterize a sound mental state.

Thaw's letter to Anthony Comstock with reference to Stanford White was then shown to the witness, and he was asked if it seemed to him of the same character as the other letters of the defendant. He replied:

"I cannot say that it does. I am thinking of interlineations and markings."

Q.—And the physical nature? A.—More particularly the physical nature. I could not compare it with all the other letters.

Q.—I understand that. There is one letter which was of pretty sensible balance? A.—And there were a few other letters so short that they afforded little or no basis upon which to base an opinion.

Q.—Now, having looked at that, what can you say about the general make-up of it as compared with some of these other Exhibits A to I, as showing his mental instability? A.—Speaking of Stanford White and referring to his treatment of a young girl and the drugging and similar statements along that line it shows the mental condition of the man at that time concerning the things that were weighing down upon him in the same manner as in some parts of the other documents.

Q.—And you recall, doctor, do you not, that in the will and codicil, certainly in the codicil, there was reference of a similar character? A.—I think in Article 8 of the will specially or Item 8. In a general way it shows a mind running particularly on the matter of the safety of young women, and it seems to me of a wider scope than the usual and normal mind runs. It is similar to the codicil along these lines.

Q.—As to the physical make-up of it, doctor? A.—As to the physical make-up of it, it is of similar make-up as the others. The diagram is somewhat fuddled. My knowledge as to the significance of it indicates to my mind that it is disorderly.

Q.—Taking that document in conjunction with the will and codicil and Exhibits A to I, and assuming the facts conpected with the hypothetical question, are you able to state whether or not the writer at the time of writing that was in a condition of unsound mind? A.—It indicated to me a delusionary state of mind.

Delusions in the Codicil.

Mr. Jerome next asked the witness to consider the codicil with the other documents, and he declared that the delusions exhibited in that seemed to him of broader scope than those in the letters.

He was next asked to take into consideration everything contained in the defendant's letters, the will and codicil, and the hypothetical question and to give his scientific view of the defendant's state of mind. He replied:

A.—There does not seem to be a permanent mental state that remained throughout the entire process. From our deductions from our examination we were able to determine whether he was back in the same state as in some of the others. He was in a delusive state of mind in others, which looked more like a state of mental confusion, not of a pronounced character, as in others they ran along smoothly and were neatly written, and we could form an opinion as to the mental condition.

Q.—Well, taking all these things into consideration that I have enumerated in the consideration, was the defendant of unsound mind in your opinion when he wrote Exhibit A?

Mr. Delmas interrupted to suggest that the District Attorney had already been through these letters seriatim, and the court asked wearily: "Will it be a long cross-examination?"

"I have been trying to make it short," replied Mr. Jerome, "but the doctor doesn't express any opinion, at least so that I can understand it."

Then he asked the witness if taking into consideration all the things he knew about the case he would take up each letter written by Thaw and declare whether in his opinion he was of unsound mind when he wrote it.

Dr. Evans caused further delay by asking at what time the letters were written, but had to be satisfied with the answer that they were written in October or November, 1903. Of the first letter he said:

"It shows an unsteady state of mind. I am unable to make a positive statement whether the man was sane or insane, but it shows mental instability."

Q.—Well, what would you have treated him for if you had had to treat the patient? A.—I don't think I ever treated a man by letters in my life for insanity. The diagnosis and the administration and treatment require something more than half a dozen letters. In the classification it sometimes takes eight or ten months, so you have to submit them to provisional treatment until you have determined the form of insanity.

Q.—How would you provisionally classify the abnormality? A.—I wouldn't classify it.

Q.—I understood you to say that letter taken in connection with all the facts in the hypothetical question assumed to be true, and all the rest of those letters, the will, and codicil exhibits abnormality of mind on the part of the writer? A.—It showed an instability, an unsteadiness.

Q.—Is it your opinion that it was pathological? A.—It is not a perfectly healthy condition; it might not reach the point of mental unbalance.

Q.—Now, in what class of abnormality is it put provisionally? A.—I don't know as I could base a classification. Every form of mental instability or irregularity of mental action has not a definite classification. They may be the forerunner of numerous forms, and hundreds of forms of insanity.

Q.—Do you make provisional classifications ever? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Now, under the provisional classification in your asylum, where would the abnormality disclosed by that letter be classified? A.—I can't tell. Every patient in my institution has been declared legally insane on the certificates of four physicians, and here you present me a dozen letters, and ask me to make a classification that I could not be called on to make and could not be forced to make in four months in my asylum.

Q.—What form of mental instability does Exhibit A show? A.—It does not [illegible] particular form of mental insta[illegible]

Q.—Now, take Exhibit B, as [illegible] repeat the same question. A.—Ex[illegible] points to a more unstable state of mind than Exhibit A. It is more disorderly, more interlineationed, and altogether would indicate a more unstable state of mind. Taken in connection with the other, I am of the opinion that there was instability at the time of the writing.

Q.—An insane instability or normal? A.—I should say bordering on insane instability at that time from the indications in that letter.

Q.—In your opinion as a scientific man had it got over the border or hadn't it? A.—I can't positively say.

Q.—Now take C? A.—The indications are that he was over the border at the time of writing that letter.

Q.—And in the direction of what form of insanity? A.—I can't answer that.

Won't Classify the Insanity.

Slowly Dr. Evans continued to give his opinion of the mental state of Thaw as he wrote each letter. When Exhibit G came up, Dr. Evans said:

"When this was written the writer was suffering from a degree of mental unsoundness."

Mr. Jerome hailed this statement as comparatively definite, and said:

Q.—Then we at last have got a letter that indicates that when the writer wrote it he was insane? A.—To some extent.

Q.—To what extent? A.—I cannot state.

Q.—What kind of insanity did he have? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—What kind of insanity does it mostly approximate to in the classification you made in the State of New Jersey? A.—The act set forth in Exhibit G cannot be given any definite classification.

Q.—Of several forms of insanity, what particular form was he suffering from? A.—He may have been suffering from the temporary delusional state or from acute mania.

Q.—Then Exhibit G has something in it that suggests to your mind that he might have been suffering from acute mania when he wrote that? A.—Yes, Sir; it might have been a form of simple melancholia even then. It does not show exaltation nor depression; it rather indicates a depressive state at the time. It says: "I was not mistaken, but honest and decent has finished me." It looks like he was in a state of depression. It does not so much suggest a definite form as a state of depression. What particular form of depression it was I am unable to state. It might have been a temporary form of depression such as is frequently exhibited in the adolescent form of derangements or those mental derangements exhibited in the period of adolescence.

Not Sane When He Made Will.

When the witness had been through all Thaw's letters Mr. Jerome asked if he could give his opinion as to the condition of the defendant in October, 1903.

"At the time of writing some of them," he said, "I believe he was insane. For how long or whether from attacks of mental depression or some mild form of melancholia that lasted one or two days I cannot say."

"At the time that he married was he insane?"

"When he made his will and codicil he was not entirely sane."

Q.—What kind of insanity did he have? A.—I believe it was a temporary attack owing to much strain and stress and anxiety, and that it was the insanity of adolescence.

Q.—If a man has got adolescent insanity is he sane? A.—I did not say that.

Q.—Did he have adolescent insanity? A.—He had an attack of that kind of a character which, in my opinion, never having seen him until a year after, and with the statements that you make, indicates one of the temporary outbreaks such as are incident to or characteristic of insanity of adolescence.

Q.—Now, on the night that he killed Stanford White do you think that he was sane or insane? A.—I am of the firm opinion that he was insane on that evening.

Q.—What kind of insanity did he have then? A.—That was an explosive outbreak of adolescent insanity.

Q.—Do you think he was insane in 1903 when he wrote these letters, with some kind of insanity? A.—As a matter of general opinion I think he was insane and had a derangement, and that it is the insanity of adolescence.

Q.—Are there varied insanities of adolescence? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, which one of them was this that the defendant was suffering from? A.—They are varied, but I do not believe that they can be strictly classified.

Outburst of Adolescent Insanity.

Mr. Jerome tried to induce the witness to say whether the insanity of adolescence was chronic or acute. He replied that if an attack lasted without interruption from 1903 to 1906 he would call it chronic, but if there were lucid intervals it could not be considered in this way.

He admitted that a man suffering from paranoia might have lucid intervals, during which he would be perfectly sane unless he was in some way reminded of his special delusions.

Q.—Now, to go back, was this defendant suffering from acute or chronic adolescent insanity when he killed Stanford White? A.—I believe at the time of the shooting it was an acute outburst.

Q.—An acute outburst of adolescent insanity? A.—Adolescent insanity, as I have told you, doesn't necessarily mean that it remains constantly in that condition of mental derangement; that he has had other attacks or outbursts I feel quite certain. On this particular occasion just how long he had had it I can't say; it was an outburst of insanity, in my opinion.

The question was repeated and Dr. Evans said:

A.—He was suffering, in my judgment, from what might be—from what I would call—an acute attack of adolescent insanity, and I believe a return attack.

Q.—Did you ever know any outbreak of a lunatic that wasn't an acute outbreak? A.—I have not, but the only evidence of insanity here has been the outbreaks, so to speak. There has been no establishment of any chronic form of insanity as yet.

Q.—Do you consider the writing of that Comstock letter an outburst of adolescent insanity? A.—I do not strictly call it an outburst, but it exhibited along with others evidence of an unsound mind.

Q.—Were you able to determine whether he was back in the same state as in some of the others. He was in a delusive state of mind in others, which looked more like a state of mental confusion, not of a pronounced character, as in others they ran along smoothly and were neatly written, and we could form an opinion as to the mental condition.

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Q.—Did you ever know any outbreak of a lunatic that wasn't an acute outbreak? A.—I have not, but the only evidence of insanity here has been the outbreaks, so to speak. There has been no establishment of any chronic form of insanity as yet.

Q.—Do you consider the writing of that Comstock letter an outburst of adolescent insanity? A.—I do not strictly call it an outburst, but it exhibited along with others evidence of an unsound mind.

Q.—Were you able to determine whether he was back in the same state as in some of the others. He was in a delusive state of mind in others, which looked more like a state of mental confusion, not of a pronounced character, as in others they ran along smoothly and were neatly written, and we could form an opinion as to the mental condition.

Q.—Well, taking all these things into consideration that I have enumerated in the consideration, was the defendant of unsound mind in your opinion when he wrote Exhibit A?

Mr. Delmas interrupted to suggest that the District Attorney had already been through these letters seriatim, and the court asked wearily: "Will it be a long cross-examination?"

"I have been trying to make it short," replied Mr. Jerome, "but the doctor doesn't express any opinion, at least so that I can understand it."

Then he asked the witness if taking into consideration all the things he knew about the case he would take up each letter written by Thaw and declare whether in his opinion he was of unsound mind when he wrote it.

Dr. Evans caused further delay by asking at what time the letters were written, but had to be satisfied with the answer that they were written in October or November, 1903. Of the first letter he said:

"It shows an unsteady state of mind. I am unable to make a positive statement whether the man was sane or insane, but it shows mental instability."

Q.—Well, what would you have treated him for if you had had to treat the patient? A.—I don't think I ever treated a man by letters in my life for insanity. The diagnosis and the administration and treatment require something more than half a dozen letters. In the classification it sometimes takes eight or ten months, so you have to submit them to provisional treatment until you have determined the form of insanity.

Q.—How would you provisionally classify the abnormality? A.—I wouldn't classify it.

Q.—I understood you to say that letter taken in connection with all the facts in the hypothetical question assumed to be true, and all the rest of those letters, the will, and codicil exhibits abnormality of mind on the part of the writer? A.—It showed an instability, an unsteadiness.

Q.—Is it your opinion that it was pathological? A.—It is not a perfectly healthy condition; it might not reach the point of mental unbalance.

Q.—Now, in what class of abnormality is it put provisionally? A.—I don't know as I could base a classification. Every form of mental instability or irregularity of mental action has not a definite classification. They may be the forerunner of numerous forms, and hundreds of forms of insanity.

Q.—Do you make provisional classifications ever? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Now, under the provisional classification in your asylum, where would the abnormality disclosed by that letter be classified? A.—I can't tell. Every patient in my institution has been declared legally insane on the certificates of four physicians, and here you present me a dozen letters, and ask me to make a classification that I could not be called on to make and could not be forced to make in four months in my asylum.

Q.—What form of mental instability does Exhibit A show? A.—It does not [illegible] particular form of mental insta[illegible]

Q.—Now, take Exhibit B, as [illegible] repeat the same question. A.—Ex[illegible] points to a more unstable state of mind than Exhibit A. It is more disorderly, more interlineationed, and altogether would indicate a more unstable state of mind. Taken in connection with the other, I am of the opinion that there was instability at the time of the writing.

Q.—An insane instability or normal? A.—I should say bordering on insane instability at that time from the indications in that letter.

Q.—In your opinion as a scientific man had it got over the border or hadn't it? A.—I can't positively say.

Q.—Now take C? A.—The indications are that he was over the border at the time of writing that letter.

Q.—And in the direction of what form of insanity? A.—I can't answer that.

Won't Classify the Insanity.

Slowly Dr. Evans continued to give his opinion of the mental state of Thaw as he wrote each letter. When Exhibit G came up, Dr. Evans said:

"When this was written the writer was suffering from a degree of mental unsoundness."

Mr. Jerome hailed this statement as comparatively definite, and said:

Q.—Then we at last have got a letter that indicates that when the writer wrote it he was insane? A.—To some extent.

Q.—To what extent? A.—I cannot state.

Q.—What kind of insanity did he have? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—What kind of insanity does it mostly approximate to in the classification you made in the State of New Jersey? A.—The act set forth in Exhibit G

20,000 MESSAGES SCARE CONGRESS

Railroad Telegraphers Save the Hours of Service Bill from Strangulation.

DELUGE OF DISPATCHES

Conferrees Who Were Doing the Measure to Death Made to Resuscitate It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The 20,000 railroad telegraph operators throughout the country got busy yesterday and to-day, and saved from strangulation the La Follette Hours of Service bill. That measure was in conference, and the conferrees were engaged in hammering the life out of it. Then the operators came to the rescue.

It has been the misfortune of the Hours of Service bill all along that the alterations by which it was turned from an effective measure to a thing of shreds and contempt were merely turns of phraseology which it would take columns in the newspapers to make plain, so that it was never possible for it to have any adequate degree of publicity. General public opinion never had a chance to get in its work.

But the railroad telegraph operators did not need to understand all the ins and outs of the work that was being done in the conference. It was sufficient for them to know that their bill was being bludgeoned to death. They got that information from the legislative agent here of the railway trainmen's orders. He sent a message yesterday to the chief of the telegraphers' order, who passed the word along.

Every operator had at hand the means of prompt communication with his Senators and Representatives. Before night messages began to arrive for Senators and Representatives protesting against the massacre of the bill. To-day they came in floods. Every operator in the country sent at least one message to his Congressman and to each of his Senators. And then he went out and got his friends to telegraph also.

At one time two waste basketfuls of messages were carted into the House and dumped on the desk for distribution. It looked like an insurrection of the whole United States. Of course there was only one thing to do, and that was for the conferrees to fix up the bill so that it would suit the telegraphers. Nowhere on earth do men run to cover more promptly than in Congress when it becomes apparent to them that public opinion is aroused. The operators had succeeded perfectly in creating the impression that it was aroused. The result was that members of both Houses labored with the conferrees to put the bill in proper shape. The necessity of fixing it up was made clear to them, and so they fixed it up, fixed it so well, in fact, that to-night the trainmen's representative is wondering whether the men have not really got more than they were after. He is somewhat inclined to think the railroads will be compelled to give the men more time off than they will like. However that may turn out, the day furnished a fine illustration of what may be done in shaping legislation when public opinion goes to work.

The connection of Edward Moseley, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with the tinkering of the bill was the subject of much questioning to-day. Part of it was at the White House, where Moseley was before the President for an explanation. Moseley declares that he never had the slightest intention of harming the measure. He was merely desirous of perfecting its language. Some of the conferrees have come to his assistance by asserting that they requested him to appear before them as an expert to explain some of the provisions of the bill.

It was a matter of comment at the Capitol this afternoon that only a small excitement of public opinion might have saved the other two reform provisions which met their fate at the hands of the conferrees yesterday. But both were nailed in their coffins to-day. The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, by which the Beveridge provision for dating the inspection labels on meat food products was assassinated, was agreed to early, and with hardly a word of protest or question. So, too, was the report on the Post Office bill, which knocked out the amendment intended to save the country $5,000,000 excess mail carrying-pay now given to the railroads through a trick by which seven days' mail is weighed as six.

But a first-class Chautauqua campaign is promised against the conferrees responsible, and there is a chance that next year's bill will work a change.

Hearst Bill to Control Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A bill providing that all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce shall be incorporated by the National Government and under its control was introduced to-day by Representative Hearst of New York.

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DIABETES

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CHINESE STUDENTS DEFINED.

Secretary Straus Removes Ambiguity Regarding Their Admissibility.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A new definition of the word "student" to be applied to Chinese of that class seeking admission to the United States has been made by Secretary Straus. The present rule defining student was found ambiguous. The main features of the new rule describe such persons as follows:

A person who pursues some regular course of study, including the higher branches of learning, but not excluding the elementary or preparatory branches, if undertaken in good faith; a person who attends one of the recognized educational institutions of the United States designed for those whose entire time may be given to scholastic work; a person who studies to be fitted for some particular profession, occupation, or calling requiring a technical or otherwise special mental training; or a person already possessing a liberal education, who devotes himself to study of special subjects or questions, as a student of manners, customs, institutions, politics, economy, history.

PENSION FOR MRS. HAWLEY.

Worth $50,000, Lives in Europe, and Will Draw $50 a Month.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After a debate of two hours to-day the Senate passed a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Edith A. Hawley, widow of Senator Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut. As reported the bill carried $100 a month, but was amended at the suggestion of Senator Bulkley, who called it up to-day.

Senator McCumber opposed the measure. Mrs. Hawley, he said, was living in Europe, and admitted the possession of property to the value of $50,000. If voting his sentiment, he said, he would support the bill, but it set a precedent which would cause much trouble and many demands on the Pension Committee.

OLIVER GETS HIS CHECK BACK

May Bring Action Against the Government for Money Spent.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—William J. Oliver called at the offices of the Isthmian Canal Commission to-day and received from Mr. Rogers, the commission's counsel, the certified check for $200,000 which was deposited when Mr. Oliver made his bid for constructing the Panama Canal.

Mr Oliver said that pending the arrival in Washington of his counsel, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, he would withhold from publication the statement he intended to give out. He also intimated it was possible that he would find some way of bringing legal action against the Government to recompense him for the loss he has suffered in connection with the preparation of his bids.

TO CUT CANAL IN 8 YEARS.

Assistant Chief Engineer Maltby Praises Work at Panama.

Frank Maltby, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, was a passenger on the Allianca, which got in yesterday from Colon. Mr. Maltby spoke in praise of the work being done and the sanitary and health conditions on the Isthmus, and was enthusiastic over the superior class of men going down to do the work.

"Things are progressing most favorably down there," said Mr. Maltby. "The men are working hard, and from along the line come good reports of progress. With an increased force, at the rate that things are going now, I believe the canal will be built in eight years."

COMMERCIAL MEN AT PANAMA.

Visitors from Several Cities Inspect Work on the Canal.

COLON, March 1.—The steamer Prinz Joachim arrived here to-day from New York, via Porto Rico. She brings members of the Commercial Clubs of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, by whom she is chartered.

The visitors left later by a special train for Panama. They passed through and inspected the canal work on their way across, and to-night they were given a reception at the Tivoli Hotel, on the Panama side of the Isthmus.

FAREWELL CABINET COUNCIL.

Secretaries Shaw and Hitchcock Will Retire on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—To-day's Cabinet meeting was in the nature of a farewell to two of its members, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who, on next Monday, retire to private life. The former will be succeeded by Postmaster General Cortelyou and the latter by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield. Another addition to the Cabinet will be George Von L. Meyer, former Ambassador to Russia, who succeeds to the Postmaster Generalship.

With the retirement of Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture will be the only member of the late President McKinley's Cabinet who has remained consecutively in that of the present Chief Executive. Secretary of State Root was a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, but he retired Jan. 31, 1904, after having served over two years in Mr. Roosevelt's first Cabinet.

NATIONAL AIR DUE TO DEWEY.

He Caused Official Adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Admiral Dewey told the story of the adoption of the "Star Spangled Banner" as the National anthem at a meeting of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association here last night.

He said he was instrumental in its adoption by this Government, saying that once while he was abroad and was dining with Prince Henry of Prussia on the latter's flagship, the band played "Hail Columbia." He called the Prince's attention to the fact that it was not a National anthem, and referred to the "Star Spangled Banner."

Later he and Justice Moody, then Secretary of the Navy, discussed the incident, the result of which was the issuance of the President's order designating the "Star Spangled Banner" as the recognized National anthem of this Government.

Chinese Minister Elected President.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the annual meeting of the Washington Alumni Association of Andover Academy Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Minister from China to the United States, was elected President.

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MAY MAKE ANOTHER HARRIMAN ATTACK

Commission Said to be Convinced His Railroad Merger Is Illegal.

TO CONSULT BONARARTE

Next Inquiry May Be Into Hill-Morgan Profits in Northern Pacific.

The adjournment of the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the Harriman railroad system left the atmosphere in Wall Street surcharged with talk of legal action by the Government. The impression was generally based upon the attitude taken by the commission and its counsel that it had determined to its own satisfaction that the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific combination did involve the common ownership of parallel and competing lines.

More than this, it has become fairly well understood in the Street that the Harriman interests, while prepared to fight any suit that might possibly be begun by the Government for the purpose of making the Union Pacific divest itself of the ownership of its Southern Pacific stock, are also prepared to devise some means of continuing the relationship of the properties if such a case went against them. Various plans have been talked about in this connection, but no definite proposition has materialized as yet, to the knowledge of the financial community.

It was learned yesterday that the commission and its counsel would have an important conference with Attorney General Bonaparte in the near future, and it is considered probable that a decision will be reached at that time as to the legal action which will follow. The members of the commission have all gone to Washington, and Frank B. Kellogg, its senior counsel, also went there yesterday. C. A. Severance, Mr. Kellogg's associate, remained here and will be in this city until the first of the week on personal business. Mr. Severance would not discuss the Harriman matter yesterday.

The reports that suit would be undertaken by some stockholder of the Pacific roads crystallized yesterday so far as the Southern Pacific was concerned, by the mention of the name of James R. Keene, who was behind the suit in 1902 to prevent the Union Pacific from voting its Southern Pacific stock. Preceding the institution of that action had been the unfortunate experience of the Keene pool in Southern Pacific, which had accumulated something like 300,000 shares of the stock and had tried to force the declaration of a dividend in order that it might better its position in the market.

Yesterday's talk was that Mr. Keene would be likely to undertake, as a stockholder in Southern Pacific, to have the common control broken, but he denied personally that he had any such move in mind. Samuel Untermyer, who was said the day previous to have been consulted by certain Union Pacific stockholders who wanted suit started against the Directors of the road for an accounting, went to Atlantic City yesterday for a week. Mr. Harriman also went to the country over Sunday.

Among other reports that drifted into Wall Street was one coming by way of Philadelphia that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would now proceed to look into the profits made by the Hill-Morgan interests in the Northern Pacific reorganization. In connection with this was the suggestion that the original capital of the Northern Pacific had been materially increased in its reorganization by the Morgan interests, as was that of the Chicago & Alton by the Harriman interests when they reorganized that road; also, that Mr. Hill and his friends had made tremendous profits out of the purchase, at about $18 a share, of a block of upward of $25,000,000 par value of the Northern Pacific common stock soon after the reorganization was put through. There appeared, however, to be this difference between the circumstances of the Northern Pacific reorganization as disclosed in the record of the Hill purchase and the Chicago & Alton reorganization as disclosed by the recent hearings. In the case of the Northern Pacific the admittedly enormous profits of the Hill party came by the appreciation of the common stock in market value and from its dividend earning power, whereas no charge could properly be brought that any one profited similarly through the common stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

The report from Philadelphia yesterday that Hill and his associates had got into Northern Pacific at prices much below the current quotation for the stock when their holdings were acquired, brought out the statement yesterday that, as a matter of fact, the Hill holdings were acquired from the Reorganization Committee at prices actually above the quotation prevailing at the time.

The Hill holdings, it was said, were acquired from J. P. Morgan & Co., as representatives of the Reorganization Committee, and the prices paid were 16 for the common stock and 34 for the preferred stock. It was a long time after the Hill interests bought in the property that the stocks permanently reached a higher level.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—According to the present expectation the Inter-State Commerce Commission will on Monday take up the question of whether applications shall be made to the court for a ruling to compel Edward H. Harriman and Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to answer certain questions which they declined to make reply to at the inquiry in New York this week. Incidentally also will come up the question of the reference to the Department of Justice of the testimony in the case with a view to a decision by that department whether any action shall be taken against the railroads involved under the Sherman anti-trust law.

MOHLER PREDICTS A PANIC.

Union Pacific's Vice President Blames Anti-Railroad Legislation.

OMAHA, Neb., March 1.—"I believe this anti-railroad legislation will shortly produce a panic," said Vice President and General Manager A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day.

"The agitation has already greatly affected railroad building, and I think that I can say that the Union Pacific will do very little new construction work for some time to come."

BRYAN ON HARRIMAN.

Says Railroad Greed Is Helping Government Ownership Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 1.—William J. Bryan to-day expressed his views of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation of E. H. Harriman and his railroad deals. Mr. Bryan said:

"I am sure Mr. Harriman and men who, like him, have ben using the railroads as their personal property and manipulating the roads for the amassing of great fortunes without regard to public service, are doing more to create a sentiment in favor of public ownership than all the speeches ever made in favor of public ownership.

"The spoliation of the public has been going on for years, but investigations are necessary in order to bring out the facts. They show that mismanagement from the people's standpoint could not be worse. This mismanagement does not alone extend to financial details. It includes bad operation resulting in wrecks that frequently cause appalling loss of life. Many of these wrecks can directly be ascribed to the greed of railroad managers, who swell their profits by neglecting to install proper safety devices.

"In another particular, too, the cause of Government ownership is being benefited by the acts of the railroad managers and owners. That is in the arbitrary increases of freight rates to make up for increased wage expenditures. It is making the public pay expenses that should be rightly borne by the railroads."

LIKELY TO IRRITATE JAPAN.

Action of the California Legislature Regretted in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The action of the lower house of the California Legislature on the bill to prohibit aliens from owning real estate for more than five years is regarded here as liable to complicate further the already complex Japanese situation.

Despite the explanations that have come from Japanese sources recently to the effect that the Japanese Government has remained silent on the subject of negotiations with this country for the settlement of the coolie exclusion question, it is asserted by men who have been familiar with the whole course of the affair that the President has had and now has the assurances of the Japanese Government that it is willing to take up the matter in a spirit of the utmost friendliness. Prominent Californians join with the President in the belief that the action of the California Legislature in proceeding to legislate upon matters affecting Japanese residents in that State can have no other effect than to irritate the Japanese and render less easy the successful outcome of the negotiations now under way.

It is pointed out that the bill now in the California Senate after its passage by the lower house can only be construed as aimed at the Japanese. Although it is in general terms, and apparently affects all aliens, the provision which in effect requires an alien to become a citizen if he desires to retain title to his property for more than five years really hits only the Japanese and Chinese, as they are the only aliens who are prohibited from becoming citizens.

Some prominent Californians here discussed the situation to-day and expressed the opinion that it was fraught with grave possibilities. It was pointed out that it would be much better for the California Legislature to let alone all subjects which might in any way tend further to irritate the Japanese, at least until the pending negotiations had been brought to a conclusion. As one Californian expressed it: "They can better afford to wait a year before taking these matters up than try to settle them now and precipitate others that are worse."

It was the expressed belief of some of the Californians that if the bill should pass the Legislature the Governor would veto it.

CONGO FOR OUR NEGROES.

Morgan Wants No Obstacles to Their Repatriation Raised.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Morgan reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day his resolution calling on the President for information as to any concessions Americans may have received from King Leopold for the gathering of India rubber in the Congo Free State.

Mr. Morgan received permission to file a statement on the subject and asked that the resolution go to the calendar, as he understood several Senators desired to make an investigation of the question.

The statement was written by Mr. Morgan himself, and in it he recites how capitalists of the civilized nations are pushing into the rubber forests "with all manner of monopolistic arrangements for subjecting this great product—the gift of Nature—to their craving for wealth." He arraigns Leopold, King of the Belgians, "for the manner in which he has exploited the Congo lands in accumulating wealth to himself by imposing tasks of personal labor to the extreme of cruelty upon the native population."

The Senator takes the position that the United States, by reason of its negro population descendant from Congo parentage, is under special obligation to support the movement to reserve to the native population the wealth of Congo products, and to see to it that no barrier or impediment is created by the act of Leopold or by any other authority to debar negroes in the United States from "the free and unobstructed opportunity to enjoy the great advantages which are now offered to them, and which the United States owes to them of repatriation in their own country without let or hindrance."

Denatured Alcohol Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Denatured Alcohol bill passed the Senate to-day, Pettus of Alabama casting the only negative vote. The committee amendment requiring the presence of a Government storekeeper whenever alcohol is being manufactured was defeated. The bill as passed contains an amendment by the Senate permitting rum to be denatured, and consequently the measure must be returned to the House.

SUICIDE BUREAU HAS A BUSY DAY

Men and Women Seek Aid of Salvation Army's New Department.

SOME PLAIN BEGGARS

But Six of the Applicants Really Had Planned to Die, Says Col. Holland.

There were many callers yesterday at the Salvation Army Suicide Bureau, which was opened on the eighth floor of the army's building at 120 West Fourteenth Street. The department for men was in charge of Col. Holland, and that for women in charge of Brig. Emma Bovil.

Many of the visitors yesterday were plainly only the usual seekers of financial aid, but at night those in charge figured that at least six genuine cases had been brought to their attention.

The first visitor was a woman who carried a roll of music. She came to New York from a Pennsylvania city four weeks ago to get on the stage, but had failed because of her lameness. The money she brought had been spent for board and in fees to persons who promised to get her stage engagements.

"Every one of the theatrical agents I met," she said, "told me that while I had a good voice, the fact that I limped would prevent me from ever appearing on the stage. Last night I concluded to end it all by taking a dose of morphine.

"I bought a bottle of tablets and went to my boarding house, intending to kill myself, but I guess I swallowed too little of the drug, for it only made me sleepy. This morning I bought a newspaper and read about the Suicide Bureau. Then I decided to come here."

Brigadier Bovil promised to make an effort to get the woman on the concert stage, and persuaded her to remain in the army building for a few days.

In the meantime Col. Holland was kept busy in his part of the bureau. After getting rid of several professional beggars Col. Holland took up the case of a bartender who said he wanted to become a member of a society for the prevention of suicide.

He said he had twice attempted suicide by jumping into the river, but had been rescued. He feared that he might attempt it again, as he was out of employment and had no friends or money. Col. Holland promised to put him to work to-day.

Then came a man who said he was 60 years old. He explained that he had been a salesman and had saved enough money to retire, but had lost all of his fortune in speculation.

"I don't want to die," he said, "but I believe it is a good thing for me to kill myself, because I have no hope for the future."

After a long talk he promised to come back on Monday, when some work will be provided for him.

The next visitor was a young man who introduced himself as "an all-around crook." Col. Holland remarked that he looked the part. He said that he had tried to live an honest life, but the police kept arresting him as a suspicious person. Col. Holland promised to find work for him, and he agreed to postpone killing himself.

Another woman visitor said she had come to New York two months ago and had been swindled out of all her savings, $500. Her case was referred to Brigadier Ferris, in charge of the Salvation Army's legal department.

At midnight Col. Holland was giving advice to a young man who had made up his mind to kill himself because he had lost his job. The new bureau will remain open day and night.

DINNER GUEST A SUICIDE.

Artist James Crichton Suddenly Quits the Table and Shoots Himself.

James Crichton, a young artist from Washington, excused himself from a dinner party at the home of his sister in the Plymouth Apartments, 530 West 149th Street, last night, and going into his room a few feet away shot himself in the temple, dying instantly. Crichton knew that he had but a few weeks to live at the most. He was suffering from heart disease and had come to this city recently to consult a specialist. The physician gave him no hope.

The artist, while in the city, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. C. Clark. Last night the Clarks arranged a little dinner party, thinking that it might cheer up Crichton. Francis Von Laar, a South American, who came to New York a few days ago and who is stopping at the New York Athletic Club, was one of the guests.

According to Von Laar's story, the dinner was progressing merrily when Crichton suddenly asked to be excused for a few minutes.

"I want to go to my room for a moment," he explained, as he left the table.

Five minutes later the diners heard a shot. They ran to Crichton's room, where the artist was lying face downward on the floor. A thin stream of blood flowed from his temple, and a .38 calibre revolver lay beside him. Dr. Charles Hunt has apartments in the Plymouth. He was called in, but the artist was dead.

There was only one exploded cartridge in the revolver. Crichton is supposed to have purchased it yesterday with the intention of taking his own life.

The artist was 27 years old. His specialty was landscapes, and the Clarks say that he had done some creditable work. His home was the Cordova apartments, Twentieth Street and Florida Avenue, Washington.

EX-POLICEMAN A SUICIDE.

Hughes, Once a Detective Sergeant, Was Dropped for Intoxication.

Because he believed that he was suffering from an incurable illness, the police say, Francis Hughes, 32 years old, a private detective, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon in his room in a boarding house at 70 Charles Street by inhaling illuminating gas. Friends of the dead man insist that the death was an accident.

For several days Hughes had complained of illness, and several times yesterday Demites Popontis, who runs the boarding house, went to the man's door and was unable to get any response. Late in the afternoon, when he again went to the door and traced the smell of gas there, he broke it open and found Hughes dead in bed.

Hughes was formerly a member of the Police Department, but was dismissed four years ago on charges. Since then he had been connected with a private detective agency. His dismissal preyed on his mind and recently he made an effort to have a bill introduced in the Legislature to have him reinstated.

Capt. Russell of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station said Hughes was at one time attached to the Central Office as a Detective Sergeant, and in the administration of Commissioner Partridge was reduced and detailed to the Oak Street Station, being finally dismissed from the force on charges of intoxication.

SENOR CARBO'S NEW POST.

Ecuadoran Envoy to be Minister of Foreign Affairs for a Time.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, the Minister for Ecuador at Washington, has received a cablegram from President Alfaro, requesting him to return to his own country immediately to assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Ecuadoran Foreign Office is now about to engage in the plan to re-establish the credit of that country in Europe projected by President Alfaro. Another important task that will devolve upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the arrangement of a project or treaty for the sanitation of Guayaquil, the principal port, so as to guard against the introduction of yellow fever in the Isthmus of Panama from that quarter.

It is understood that when Señor Carbo has completed the negotiation of these important subjects he will relinquish his post at Quito and return to Washington to resume his place as Minister. Meanwhile his duties at Washington will be discharged by a Secretary and Chargé, who will probably be the son of Minister Carbo, at present in Guayaquil.

Suspended Cadets Rehabilitated.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The appointment of B. O. Mahaffy of Texas, John A. Cleveland of Alabama, and Traugett F. Keller of New York as Second Lieutenants in the army is provided for in a bill passed by the House late last night. They were dismissed from the Military Academy for insubordination in 1901, but, according to the committe report, their subsequent career has been especially praiseworthy, and their parents urged that the young men be set right by Congress.

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A. W. BREWSTER, M. D.
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ESTABLISHED Nearly 50 years
223 Sixth Ave., Below 13th St.
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AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH 6-6 NEW YORK CITY

CONCLUDING SESSION

This (Saturday) Afternoon

at 2:30 o'clock

Mr. A. W. Drake's

Remarkable Collection of

Antique Brass & Copper

The sale will be conducted by

Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO

Portland and the Northwest

Two Through Trains Daily Over the

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Old J. H. Cutter Whiskey

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Blend

Men's Half Hose, 25c

New Spring designs and weight.

☞ Main Floor.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Men's Silk Hose, $1

Black and colors, regular $2 grades.

☞ Main Floor.

Misses' Serge Suits $16.50

Junior Prince Chap Styles.

We had just forty of these Suits made up especially for this sale, and we deem it good fortune that they arrived in time for Saturday's sale—for they are as handsome a lot as you will find this Spring.

They're made of fine blue serge with white pique detachable collar and cuffs; lined with soft satin; full pleated skirts.

Misses' Spring Suits, $22.50

Two models—Jaunty Pony Coat and Smart Eton effects of fine Broadcloth and Panama; fancy mixtures and stripes. Coats prettily trimmed and lined with satin; full pleated skirts.

Misses' Lingerie Princess Dresses, $11.75

Made in fine batiste, daintily trimmed with Val Lace; waists hand embroidered; full tucked skirts. Sizes 14 to 16.

Misses' Satin Rubber Rain Coats, $10.50

A full box garment—double breasted—full sleeve with reversed cuff; large patch pockets; colors are blue, brown, green, red, tan, also black. Sizes 14 and 16.

Misses' Winter Coats, $9.75 Girls' Coats, $5.00

All garments remaining in these stocks must go regardless of former cost and selling prices. ☞ Third Floor.

Basement ☞ 800 MISSES' SKIRTS in blue and black Panama; also a range of fancy mixtures, full pleated, with deep hem; 33 to 39 length..... at $1.97 ☞ Third Floor.

2,000 Pairs of Regular $2 Long Gloves at $1.59.

A shipment of the most desirable Women's Mousquetaire Gloves has just arrived months late from one of Europe's world-famed makers. These gloves are 8-button style, in black dressed kid, and of the regular $2 quality. To-day's sale price..... $1.59

$1.95 for 12-Button Black Kid Gloves, worth $3 a pair.

$2.19 for $3.50 16-Button Black Kid Gloves.

$1.49 for stylish 16-Button Undressed white suede Kid Gloves, for evening wear—well worth $2.50 a pair. ☞ Main Floor.

☞ Basement.

59c for Men's and Boys' Gloves, from one of America's best makers—very unusual value.

Exceptional Bargains in Women's Fine Shirt Waists

Two special lots for to-day that afford some of the greatest Waist values we have offered this season.

500 Sheer Lawn Waists at $1.98

Made with fine pin tucked front; medallions and lace trimmed back, cuffs and collar. Regular $2.75 waist.

650 Sheer Lawn Waists at $1.25

Exceedingly pretty, in tucked yoke effect; Val. lace with two embroidered panels down front. A good $1.75 value. ☞ Second Floor.

Basement ☞ 550 LINGERIE WAISTS with front of allover embroidery with tucked yoke and lace. Special..... $1.15

Important Saturday Sale of Women's Trimmed First Hats

Trimmed Hats of the finest quality, in which are embodied the best of materials and style at exceptionally low prices.

Trimmed Black Turbans, $2.75.

Made over wire frames with draped silk net brims and wing trimming. A regular $3.75 Trimmed Hat.

A Beautiful Showing of Trimmed Tailor Suit Hats and Turbans representing many of the best styles produced this Spring. More chic and stylish than ordinarily found in $10 hats; at..... $4.95

Basement ☞ 300 SIMPLY TRIMMED HATS AND TURBANS. A sample line of one of our foremost manufacturer's $3.75 and $5.75 Hats; at, each..... $1.75

DUMA TO DEMAND A NEW MINISTRY

Constitutional Democrats Likely to Combine with Other Non-Socialist Groups.

NOTED MEN RETURNED

St. Petersburg Elects Struve, Petroff, Hessen, and Kutler —Last Elections To-day.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—According to a trustworthy correspondent at St. Petersburg secret negotiations are proceeding among members of the Duma for the creation of a coalition among the Constitutional Democrats and the other non-Socialist groups.

The first act of this coalition will be to demand the resignation of Premier Stolypin and his Cabinet and the formation of a Liberal Ministry responsible to the Duma. This programme will be carried out even at the risk of another dissolution of Parliament.

I hear from another source in St. Petersburg that the International Bank of Moscow, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of South Russia, and the Commercial Bank of Orel are about to be purchased by the International Bourse. These three banks, the controlling interest of which belongs to the MM. Poliakoff, owed large sums to the Russian State Bank and their acquisition by foreigners will complicate the Russian financial situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—St. Petersburg to-day returned five of the most noted members of the Constitutional Democratic Party to Parliament, as follows:

M. Struve, the eminent thinker and sociologist and recent apostate from Social Democracy, who is regarded as one of the keenest minds in the country.

Father Petroff, who at present is undergoing confinement in a synodical monastery, and to whom the members of the Electoral College voted to telegraph their greetings.

Joseph Hessen, the organizer and coeditor with Prof. Milukoff of the Rech, organ of the Constitutional Democrats.

M. Kutler, ex-Minister in the Witte Cabinet, an authority on the agrarian problem.

M. Feodoroff, a railway President and experienced financier.

The sixth member elected to-day was M. Alexinsky, who belongs to the extreme section of the Social Democrats. He is a proofreader, and was graduated from Moscow University in 1904.

The elections showed a split between the Constitutional Democrats and the Lefts. It was thought that the former carried out their promise and voted solidly for the workmen's choice, but the latter blackballed the entire list of Constitutional Democrats. Hence M. Alexinsky was elected by the biggest majority—162 out of 189 votes. Father Petroff's majority was 144. Hessen's and Feodoroff's 140, and Struve's and Kutler's 139.

The last elections take place to-morrow at Warsaw.

"The results of the Duma elections held thus far, announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, are the natural and inevitable results of the Czar's high-handed methods," said Abraham Cahan, the Jewish journalist, yesterday. "The Constitutional Democrats numbered about 150 in the first Duma and were the controlling factor. In the incoming Duma this number, according to present returns, has been cut down to 87, while the Left Party, who are the extreme radicals, now number 188.

"The Monarchists, who will be 90 strong, call themselves 'the true sons of Russia,' but the people call them 'the Black Hundreds.' They organized the massacres, and might best be described as a Monk Eastman gang acting for the Russian Government.

"The Octobrists and Moderates, with their 36 members, represent the people who are satisfied with the manifesto issued by the Czar in October, 1905.

"The Polish Nationalists, numbering 42, are allied with the Conservative group, while the Progressives, 29, are semi-demis, midway between the radicals and conservatives.

"The Left Party is made up of two elements—the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists. The Social Democrats stand for about the same ideas as the German Socialist Party. The Social Revolutionists, who are led largely by the student class, are more extreme, believing in terrorism, &c.

"The Indefinites, who number only 13, are elected without any party designation. This is sometimes done so that a member's real political affiliations may be concealed from the Government."

15,000 JEWS LEAVE ODESSA.

Many Thousands More Ready to Go at the First Sign of a Pogrom.

ODESSA, March 1.—Attacks on Jews by members of the Black Hundreds, although less frequent than last month, are still of daily occurrence. Gov. Gen. Kaulbars has forbidden the local newspapers to refer to the outrages.

Since the beginning of the disorders in this city nearly fifteen thousand Jews have fled abroad and many thousands more have their passports in readiness to leave Odessa at the first sign of an anti-Jewish attack.

STARVING CHINESE RIOTOUS.

Refugees Reported to Have Plundered Rice Boats at Sing-Kiang-Pu.

SHANGHAI, March 1.—According to circumstantial reports considerable rioting and plundering of rice boats, especially in the vicinity of Sing-Kiang-Pu, have occurred.

The agents of the Famine Relief Committee, however, make no mention of any disturbances and say that the distribution of rice is proceeding smoothly and that the natives are co-operating in the work.

Dr. Henry M. Woods of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Hwaian-Foo recently estimated that 10,000,000 persons were affected by the famine. Dr. Woods added that there were more than 500,000 refugees at Sing-Kiang-Pu huddled in mat sheds.

Influenza is insidious. Beginning as "only a cold," it suddenly gets a deadly grip on the body which the sturdiest can hardly shake off.

Scott's Emulsion

tones systems which have been weakened by sharp changes in the weather and makes them proof against influenza's germs.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

CARDINAL MAY MEET BRIAND.

Mathieu May Have to Preside If Minister Enters Academy.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—In political and literary circles it is stated that M. Briand, the Minister of Public Instruction, is about to become a candidate for election to the French Academy.

Should he be elected, as is probable, it would be the duty of Cardinal Mathieu to preside at the reception ceremonial.

IN DEFENSE OF LONGFELLOW.

Bishop of Durham Writes of the Beauty of His Poetry.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—The Spectator publishes an interesting appreciation of Longfellow by the Bishop of Durham. It is in a measure a protest against the depreciatory remarks about Longfellow's poetry that have recently appeared in English reviews and magazines, and is meant to be a direct repudiation of the opinion of one critic, who said that Longfellow's poetry was chiefly read and valued to-day by children and by men and women who had never passed their mental childhood.

The Bishop says he lately went over much of Longfellow's verse long familiar to him, and also certain poems not previously read, adding:

"Its tranquil but penetrating charm, quite of its own kind, laid a new hold on me, and continually I was struck not only with the sweet fullness of the poetry, but with its frequent brilliancy and perfection of diction."

A few sentences follow in defense of Longfellow's hexameters, and the and America.

"What a man he must have been—son, husband, father, friend, and helper of the helpless! Take poet and poems together, and I do not know where to look in the English literature of the whole nineteenth century for quite so beautiful an ensemble."

The editor of The Spectator says it is a great pleasure to publish the Bishop's appreciation, which, he believes, will give keen satisfaction both in England and America."

ANTARCTIC SHIP DAMAGED.

Argentine Vessel Uruguay at Scotia Bay After Perilous Voyage.

LONDON, March 1.—The Argentine antarctic ship Uruguay, which left Buenos Ayres, Jan. 29, 1906, has arrived at Scotia Bay, South Orkney Islands, after a perilous voyage, in the course of which she encountered hundreds of icebergs and heavy pack-ice and sustained considerable damage.

The Scotia Bay station was established by the Scottish antarctic expedition of five years ago, and was taken over in 1903 by the Argentine Government, which is continuing the meteorological and magnetic observations commenced by the Scottish expedition.

REID GOING TO FRANCE.

Will Spend a Month or Six Weeks There in Order to Recuperate.

LONDON, March 1.—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, who since his return here from the United States has been suffering from influenza, will leave London to-morrow for Arcachon, in the South of France. He is going later to Biarritz and will spend a month or six weeks on the Continent to recuperate.

Mrs. Reid, who was detained in America by the illness of her father, will it is expected join the Ambassador on the Continent shortly.

TRANSVAAL CABINET CHANGES

Botha Remains Premier—Dutch Want Wessels to be Attorney General.

PRETORIA, March 1.—The Cabinet appointments under the new Constitution have been revised, and stand to-day partially as follows:

Premier—Gen. BOTHA.

Colonial Secretary and Acting Attorney General—Gen. SMUTS.

Treasurer—H. C. HULL.

Minister of Mines—Mr. De VILLIERS.

Minister for Lands, Public Works, and Agriculture—J. RISSIK.

The allotment of the other portfolios is pending. It is understood that the Dutch Party, the Het Volk, is negotiating with Judge Wessels, the celebrated champion of the Uitlanders before the war, to persuade him to accept the Attorney Generalship.

The Cabinet will be sworn in on March 4, and Parliament will then be formally constituted and elect a Speaker. After this it will adjourn, to reassemble in May or June.

RAIS ULI TRAPPED AGAIN.

Stronghold Where He Has Taken Refuge to be Attacked To-day.

TANGIER, March 1.—Kaid Mehalla, the representative of the Minister of War, has completed all the necessary arrangements to attack the Ben-Iarous Tribe, which is sheltering Rais Uli, and, in spite of numerous protests against the sacrilegious action of violating the sanctuary of Mouley Abdel Salem, the Government forces will make a final assault on the fortified place to-morrow morning.

As every path of retreat is closely guarded, it appears to be certain that unless defections take place in Mehalla's ranks the Ben-Iarous tribesmen will be forced to give up the fugitive bandit chief.

BERNE, March 1.—The Moroccan Government has agreed to the appointment of Col. Armin Muller of the Swiss Army as Chief of the International Moroccan Police.

Chamberlain Goes to the Riviera.

LONDON, March 1.—Joseph Chamberlain left Birmingham to-day for a holiday on the Riviera. His journey is being made with the greatest privacy.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TSITSIKHAR, Manchuria, March 1.—The Russian troops evacuated Tsitsikhar to-day. They had garrisoned the place since 1900. The leavetaking between the troops and the Chinese officials and people was most cordial.

SHANGHAI, March 1.—The China Association is co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce and American, German, and Japanese associations in arranging an international exposition to be held here in the Autumn of 1908. Exhibits from Europe and the United States will be invited.

LONDON, March 1.—At the Westminster Palace Hotel to-day Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, acting on behalf of a number of friends, presented to Sir Charles Tupper, the ex-Prime Minister of Canada, a full-sized oil portrait of himself, in appreciation of his services to Canada during the last sixty years.

TEHERAN, March 1.—The National Assembly has agreed to the proposal that the new National Bank of Persia advance to the Government $3,900,000. Two-fifths of this sum will be available this month for the payment of the army, to meet the cost of diplomatic missions, to pay the expenses of the court, and for the purpose of refunding private bank advances.

BERLIN, March 1.—Emperor William, as Honorary Colonel of the Russian Viborg Regiment, to-day received in audience a deputation of that regiment, headed by its former commander, Major Gen. Sajoutschowski. The deputation presented to his Majesty a painting representing the regiment at the battle of Sikwantun.

CORUNNA, Spain, March 1.—A general strike of dock laborers and others has been declared here, with the result that all the ships in port are tied up.

LIMA, March 1.—The Peruvian Government has appointed its Chargé d'Affaires in London, R. Lembecke, and R. Rolle, Honorary Chancellor of the Peruvian Consulate at New Orleans, to be the delegates of Peru at the Conference of the Red Cross to be held in the Summer at Geneva.

PREMIER DEPLORES ARMAMENT BURDEN

Campbell-Bannerman's Plea for Discussion of Limitation at The Hague.

REPLY TO OBJECTIONS

If It Were Desirable to Attack the Question in 1898 It Is More Desirable To-day.

LONDON, March 1.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, has written for The Nation, a new publication, an article in which he indicates his reasons for holding as baseless those objections brought up at home and abroad against raising the question of the limitation of armaments at the approaching Peace Conference at The Hague.

The Premier contends that the original Hague meeting was convened for the very purpose of discussing this question, and says that although, as was to be expected in dealing with such a delicate and complex matter, the Conference failed to reach an agreement, he never heard it suggested that this discussion had left behind any injurious consequences. He submits that it is the business of those opposing the renewal of the attempts to bring up this question to show that some especial and essential change in the circumstances has arisen to render rediscussion inopportune or mischievous.

Sir Henry argues that if it were desirable to attempt to limit the burden of armaments in 1898 it is still more desirable to do so to-day, when the weight of this burden has increased enormously. He says that the suspicion held in 1898 has grown to something like a certainty to-day—that no limits can be set to the competitive struggle for sea power save by the process of economic exhaustion.

The Premier says he is aware that no circumstances should make the submission of the question of the limitation of armaments to the conference a matter for international misgiving or danger; but the points of divergence between the powers have become less acute and confined to a far smaller field. Furthermore, the sentiment in favor of peace has become incomparably stronger, and the idea of the arbitration and peaceful adjustment of international disputes has attained a practical potency and moral authority undreamed of in 1898. Therefore the Premier suggests that only upon one hypothesis can the submission of this grave matter to the conference be set down as inadmissible, namely, that the guarantees of peace, be they what they may, are to be treated as having no practical bearing upon the zeal and intensity of warlike preparations.

That, says Sir Henry, would be a lame and impotent conclusion calculated to undermine the moral position of the conference and stultify its proceedings in the eyes of the world. It would amount to the declaration that the common interest of peace was about to be proclaimed for the first time by the community of nations assembled at The Hague, and, since it had advanced with a rapidity beyond the dreams of the most sanguine, it had been confided to the guardianship of the admiralties and war offices of the powers.

In his concluding remarks about the position of Great Britain, the Premier says:

"We already have given an earnest of our sincerity by considerable reductions in our naval and military expenditure, and we are prepared to go further if we find a disposition in other quarters. Our delegates, therefore, will not go to the conference empty handed."

The Premier does not believe that Great Britain's example will count for nothing, as has been suggested, because her naval preponderance is unimpaired. He is persuaded that throughout the world Great Britain's sea power is recognized as non-aggressive and innocent of designs against the independence or legitimate development of other States. The Premier says:

"Our known adhesion to two dominant principles, the independence of nationalities, and the freedom of trade entitles us to claim that if our fleets are invulnerable they carry with them no menace across the waters of the world, but a message of the most cordial good-will based on belief in the community of interests between nations."

BERLIN, March 1.—It was semi-officially stated to-day that Germany had not offered any objection to the purpose of Great Britain to propose that the question of the limitation of armaments should be placed on the programme of the Peace Conference at The Hague.

As a result of the exchanges of opinion, which have taken place among the Cabinets on the subject, it is further understood that no power will oppose the intention of the British Government in this matter, but it cannot be forecast how the several powers will treat the matter in the conference, and it is not yet officially disclosed in what form Great Britain will make her proposal.

PREMIER FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

Campbell-Bannerman Promises to Support a Franchise Bill.

LONDON, March 1.—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who up to the present time has refused to receive a deputation of the women suffragists, has now written a letter in which he promises support, "with much pleasure," to the bill presented by W. H. Dickinson, M. P., to give the suffrage to women.

POPE RECEIVES MR. WHITE.

Latter Tells Him He Could Not Leave Rome Without Seeing Him.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope to-day received in private audience the retiring American Ambassador to Italy, Henry White, and his son, James White, who afterward visited the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, in the Borgia Apartment of the Vatican.

The Pontiff received Mr. White in his private library. Mr. White informed the Pope that he could not leave Rome without seeing the head of the Catholic Church, to which so many of those whom he had so long represented abroad belonged. The Pope was highly pleased and expressed his admiration for the United States, for the manner in which liberty is understood there, and for the freedom enjoyed by all religions.

The conversation between the Pope and the Ambassador lasted half an hour.

To-night King Victor Emmanuel gave Mr. White a farewell dinner. There were present Queen Helena, the entire staff of the American Embassy, Foreign Minister Tittoni, and a number of Court dignitaries. The Queen was taken into dinner by Mr. White. She was the only lady present, Mrs. White being absent from Rome on account of illness.

ITALIAN COLONY IN PERIL.

Tribesmen Threaten Merkah—Angered by Stoppage of Slave Trade.

ROME, March 1.—Serious apprehension is felt here regarding the safety of the Italian colony at Merkah, a seaport town on the Benardir coast of Italian Somaliland.

This town has been practically besieged by turbulent tribesmen for months past. The force in Markah under the Italian flag is composed of 2,000 natives, while the Binal tribesmen alone number over 20,000.

The natives are incensed against the Italians because their trade in slaves has been prohibited.

SPAIN BOWS TO THE CHURCH.

Royal Order Issued Annulling the Decree of Last August.

MADRID, March 1.—A royal order was issued to-day annulling the decree published last Aug. 28 restoring the civil marriage formalities and suppressing the obligation on those desiring to get married to declare their religion.

The decree of August provoked intense opposition on the part of the Church authorities, who insisted that marriages thus contracted were invalid.

VANDERBILT WAS GENEROUS

But the Victim of the Auto Accident in France May Still Sue Him.

VALENCE, France, March 1.—Mr. Vanderbilt, whose automobile, while on its way from Paris on Feb. 27 with a brother of the owner of the car and a lady, struck a mule cart, demolished it, killed the mule, and seriously injured the driver, a man named Coignard, gave Coignard a large sum of money as compensation for his injuries and the damage done to his property.

In spite of this reparation, and after the American party had left the city, the police began an investigation, to determine the facts in the case, in anticipation of possible future legal action. The authorities found that the automobile, a touring car, was going at high speed over the bridge across the River Isère, near Tain, when the accident occurred at a sharp turn in the bridge. Neither of the Americans was injured, although the automobile was damaged. It is not definitely known to which branch of the Vanderbilt family the travelers belonged.

No legal action has been taken against Mr. Vanderbilt at present, Coignard being satisfied with the compensation he received, but the man still has the right to sue for a life pension should his injuries permanently incapacitate him from work, as may be possible.

NO GROUND FOR A DUEL

To be Called a Corruptionist and Instigator of Assassination.

PARIS, March 1.—The threatened duel between Deputies Gasparin and Carnaud will not take place, the seconds having decided that the circumstances do not warrant an encounter.

The trouble between the two Deputies arose from the fact that M. Carnaud charged M. Gasparin with the grossest corruption during his electoral campaign and with instigating an attempt to assassinate his opponent.

Czar Decorates Mr. McCormick.

PARIS, March 1.—The Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, to-day notified Robert S. McCormick, the retiring United States Ambassador to France, that Emperor Nicholas, in recognition of the services to Russia at the time of the war with Japan, had decided to confer on him the order of St. Alexander Nevsky.

The French Government, as a mark of appreciation of the services of Mr. McCormick in furthering the cordial relations between France and the United States, desires to confer upon him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the Japanese Government has asked permission to decorate him with the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

COUNTESS MONTIGNOSO HURT

She and Her Daughter in a Motor Car Accident in Italy.

FLORENCE, March 1.—The Countess Montignoso, the divorced wife of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, and her four-year-old daughter, Princess Anna Monica Pia, were riding in a motor car near here to-day when the machine got out of control and struck a tree with such violence that it was thrown back for a distance of twenty feet.

Both the Countess and her daughter sustained slight injuries.

TAKE 3 HONDURAN TOWNS.

Nicaraguans Seize Corpus Cristi After Hard Fighting.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 1.—Forces of the Nicaraguan Government have captured without resistance the Honduran towns of Concepcion and Maria. They took possession of the town of Corpus Cristi after hard fighting.

No details of the engagement at the last-named town have been received here.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Official advices received by the State Department to-day are to the effect that the fighting in Central America has become more general, with Nicaragua bearing the brunt of a three-cornered conflict.

There has been constant fighting between the forces of Nicaragua and Honduras, in which Nicaragua is said to have won the preliminary actions. Great public enthusiasm and confidence exist in Nicaragua.

Salvador is aiding Honduras, and Nicaragua is preparing to resist this interference, which is interpreted here as meaning that an invasion of Salvador is in prospect.

TWO AMERICANS SHOT.

Report Regarding Citizens of This Country with Paredes Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An official dispatch was received at the State Department from Caracas to-day, confirming the report recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that when Gen. Antonio Paredes and his followers were shot two Americans were among them.

There have so far been no inquiries at the State Department from friends of the two dead Americans. According to the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the men were John Godskin and Thomas Lovelace.

CUSTOMS DUES PER CAPITA.

In England $3.95, the United States $3.75, and Germany $2.54.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstag to-day, in the course of the continued debate on the budget, Interior Minister von Posadowsky-Wehner said that official calculations of the amount of customs dues paid per capita showed that Great Britain paid $3.95, the United States $3.75, and Germany $2.54. This, said the Minister, showed that Germany was less burdened with customs dues than Free Trade Great Britain.

The amount of customs per head in Great Britain, said the Minister, had increased since 1899 from $2.60 to $3.95, and in the United States from $3.16 to $3.75, while in Germany, in spite of the so-called burdensome tariff, it had only increased from $2.22 to $2.54.

JAPAN TO GET $115,000,000.

Conversion Loan to be Issued Soon in London and Paris.

LONDON, March 1.—The Japanese conversion loan will be issued in London and Paris within the next two weeks.

The amount will be $115,000,000 at 5 per cent.

The Koenigin Wilhelmina Undamaged.

FLUSHING, March 1.—The Dutch mail steamer Koenigin Wilhelmina, from Queensborough, England, went ashore at 6 o'clock this morning in a thick fog, on a dike eastward of the entrance of the harbor. The ninety passengers and the mails were landed, but the vessel got off at high water without having sustained any damage.

KING EDWARD TO ROOSEVELT.

Meyer Sees British Monarch on Way Home from Russia.

George von L. Meyer, Ambassador to Russia, who will soon become Postmaster General, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. Some time before sailing from England Mr. Meyer had an interview with King Edward in Buckingham Palace, and the King gave Mr. Meyer a message for President Roosevelt.

"Of course," said Mr. Meyer, "I cannot divulge the message."

Speaking of conditions in Russia, Mr. Meyer said: "The conditions in Russia, socially and politically, have much improved in the last twelve months. The Terrorists are less in evidence, and law and order are gaining respect. The Czar is sincere in his intentions for his people. I believe that it will be almost a generation before Russia recovers her normal condition."

The ex-Ambassador then spoke of his visit to King Edward. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, he was presented to the King at the latter's levee by the French Ambassador.

"I was presented to the King, and he expressed a wish to have a private talk with me, and the appointment was fixed for 3 o'clock the same day," said Mr. Meyer.

"The King looked in robust health. He was frank in manner and expressed great regard and admiration for the American people. He talked with profound knowledge of things American, and expressed great admiration for President Roosevelt."

The present plan is for Mr. Meyer to be sworn in as Postmaster General on March 4.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

New York, March 1, 1907.

To the Policyholders and Agents of the Equitable Society:

Life insurance has passed through another year of agitation. The volume of business in 1906 was diminished. Notwithstanding this, much has been accomplished that is exceedingly gratifying.

The total assets of the Society on January 1, 1906, were $420,176,214.84, and on January 1, 1907, aggregated $434,582,375.13.

The payments to policyholders during 1906 were $44,591,942.58. Of this sum $7,289,734.91 was paid in dividends to policyholders.

In 1904 the policyholders received 70.4% out of every dollar disbursed by the Society to 29.6% used for expenses and taxes; in 1905 they received 74.65% to 25.35% paid out for all other purposes; and in 1906 out of every dollar of disbursements 80% went to policyholders while only 20% was expended for the conduct of the business. This was a reduction of about one-third in the expense of administration to total disbursements. Still further improvement along this line will be the endeavor.

The ratio of expense to premium income was 24.43% in 1904 and 22.60% in 1905; this was reduced to 19.34% in 1906, a decrease in ratio of 20.8% from 1904 and 14% from 1905.

The ratio of the Society's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904 and 17.38% in 1905; this was reduced to 14.48% in 1906, a saving of 27.4% from 1904 and 20.6% better than 1905.

The Society loaned during 1906 to its policyholders on their policies $17,969,165.76. The loans made on Real Estate Mortgages amounted to $14,542,412.50. On Bonds in which the Society may legally invest it loaned $13,350,000, the market value of the collateral being at all times 20% in excess of the loans.

The income of the Society from its interest and rents was $1,909,373.39 greater in 1906 than in 1905. The average rate of interest yielded by the Society's investments which amounted to 3.90% in 1904, was 4.03% in 1905 and 4.26% in 1906. This increase in income from investments has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single point of safety.

The Equitable Society has never, since its existence, been in better financial condition than at the present time. Its assets were never more securely invested. With a surplus, including amounts held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies, of $68,720,332.74, policyholders and prospective patrons of the Society can be absolutely assured of its impregnable financial strength to make every contract good.

Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, have verified the Society's statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1906 and have certified the financial condition of the Society as of December 31, 1906. A copy of their report will be mailed upon request to any one interested.

The Society is complying squarely with the spirit and the letter of the new insurance laws of the State of New York, and offers to the insuring public the new Standard policies prescribed by these laws, safeguarded by unquestioned security and backed by a determination on the part of its Directors and Officers to so manage the Equitable Life Assurance Society that it will continue to commend itself to present policyholders and command the patronage of insurance buyers.

President.

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Brill tailoring and Brill fabrics are of highest standard.

It will pay you handsomely to buy a suit or overcoat now for service next Winter.

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$15	$11.00
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An enterprising publisher advertises a bird's-eye view of the lower end of New York for $5. For five cents you can get a fine view of New York under snow from the tower of the Times Building—north, east, south, and west—if you buy next Sunday's Times.

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Cut this out and send for free literature and full information. (7)

You may not be big enough to find a whole $12.50 suit—only men of 42, 44 and 46 chest have much chance of that now.

But from odd trousers at $3.50, vests at 50c. and odd coats at $8.50, any man can get together a serviceable suit from the sale.

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Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

To delineate a character is not necessarily to dissect it. Sympathy may give the novelist as deep insight into the human soul as psychology. For a demonstration of this read

The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square

By Mrs. Henry De La Pasture, author of "Peter's Mother."
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A wholesome and charming love story which is proving itself an unqualified success in spite of the fact that there is not a "problem" in it. The heroine is a young girl of ancient lineage, who finds herself alone and surrounded by perplexing circumstances in a great London house. The story of her conquest of the difficult social circle about her, is told in a very lively and amusing fashion, for Mrs. De La Pasture does not write about this world from afar, as so many of its chroniclers have done, but records its speech and manners with the vividness of a keen observer at close range.

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LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

GOV. HUGHES TALKS AT TWO DINNERS

Speaks at Cornell Club Feast and to Members of St. David's Society.

INFLUENCE OF COLLEGES

Country Depends Upon Graduates to Demand Clean Administrations, He Says.

Gov. Charles E. Hughes came to this city yesterday to attend two dinners, one of the graduates of Cornell University and the other of the St. David's Society. Accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Tredwell, he left Canandaigua on a special train at 10:35 o'clock in the morning and arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7:45 o'clock last night, making the same rate of speed for part of the journey as that of the eighteen-hour train to Chicago. He had been attending the funeral of Assemblyman Burnett at Canandaigua. He changed to evening dress on the train and arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Cornell dinner was held, a few minutes after 8 o'clock.

In the course of his speech the Governor urged the college men of the country to influence public opinion in favor of the honest and efficient administration of public office; he told them that the time was coming when individual enterprise would be restricted and that, in the course of time, producer and consumer, the business man and the workingman, would all welcome interference by the Government, but that first the Government itself must be made honorable and just.

The Governor was accorded a rousing reception. As he entered the grand ballroom of the Waldorf he was greeted with the college yell:

I yell, I yell, I yell, yell, yell.
Cornell!
Hughes, Hughes, Hughes.

As he sat down he was serenaded with "Oh, Run the Grafters In, Charles," a parody on "Bring the Wagon Home, John," and when he rose to speak another parody, this time on "I've Been Working on the Railroad," to the effect that "He's Been Working on Insurance," was sung by the quartet that had been making things lively all the evening.

In introducing the Governor as the first speaker of the evening, Howard Hasbrouck, President of the Cornell University Club, who presided, reminded the alumni that Mr. Hughes had been a professor in the law department at Cornell from 1891 to 1893, and spoke of him not as Governor but as "Prof. Hughes." Gov. Hughes, after the laughter over the parody subsided, said that he had been told there were 2,000 former students of Cornell living, but he was sure he had met at least 8,000 in the last campaign.

He then went into some reminiscences of the days he spent at Cornell and of the scenes there. He declared that the founding of the college was one of the greatest educational events in the history of the United States, and went on to say that there was little to complain of at present as regards educational advancement, as the small colleges were coming into their own and liberal endowments for educational purposes were being made on all sides.

He then spoke of technical instruction and of how it seemed to develop greater discernment. Men who were educated with a definite scientific aim, he declared, were not snobbish, and each "had a show according to his worth." He said in part:

"The thing of the greatest importance to a young man leaving college is not what they themselves can get out of the world. It is fine to know the best of everything that has been read, the best of everything that has been written, the best of everything that has been said. The most important thing to the man, however, is not that he shall succeed through knowing these things, but that he shall be most careful as to how he shall succeed; the method rather than the end he may attain.

"It is for the college men of this country to establish first where public right begins and individual license, under the name of individual right, must stop. There is no line of business in this country that will drag a cultured man down to a level where he will willingly and heedlessly injure his fellow-man. A man is linked to his neighbor man, and no law will ever succeed in suppressing evils where the sentiment of public men will tolerate practices opposed to the public good.

"I have enunciated recently some simple propositions regarding efficiency in office. I believed that these principles could be found in every political primer, that they would be recognized by every political party, for they are fundamental issues. I have said a good deal about efficiency in government. Every man desires to see absolutely pure, efficient, high-minded administration of public office. But you can't expect to see the business men of this country allow their interests to be put under the control of a board that favors some special interest. And the business man who tries to influence such a board makes a mistake.

"It is a fact that necessary restriction of individual enterprise where it conflicts with public interest is to come. It must come. The people control this country. Producers and consumers, servers and the served, must all feel that they welcome the action of the State because they know that the men in the service of the State have no other ideal than to make that service just. I am reminded of a story of Prof. Huxley who once jumped into a cab and told the driver he was in a hurry. The driver started off.

"'Where are you going?' cried the Professor.

"'I don't know,' said the driver, 'but I'm driving fast.'

"We don't want to drive fast without knowing where we are going. But I want every college man in this country to realize that he has a duty to perform and that duty is to contribute to public sentiment so that every effort to give honest and efficient government will be sustained by the people."

The Governor was accorded prolonged applause when he concluded. The quartet sang another parody, which was followed by three cheers. Then there was a college yell and "Three cheers for the next President of the United States." Some one cried: "Who is the next President of the United States?" and a rousing shout came back: "Hughes, Hughes, Hughes."

"I suppose," said Commissioner Bingham in his address, "that most of us would resent the imputation that we were not seriously American sovereigns. A sovereign is a person whose business it is to govern, and if he does not govern he is a very poor sovereign, and any sovereign who permits his Government to suffer for lack of attention is not a sovereign at all. Now, in this city one of the hard duties is the one that I am supposed to administer. And right here I want to give you something to do.

"I'll tell you what it is. The citizens of this city are having a struggle to get a certain law passed at Albany. Now, you are all sovereigns, and you have elected a Legislature, and I want you who live in New York City, as well as those of you who live elsewhere in the State, to help this city obtain what she has a right to get. The Police Department is so constituted that under the law and by judicial decisions the Commissioner of Police cannot get his orders obeyed. He gives the orders, but the officers to whom he gives them go to somebody else, and that somebody else says 'it don't go,' and there you are.

"Now, I am trying to get a change so I can reach these officers quickly, sharply, and yet in a reasonable way. These men are called Inspectors—so called, I sometimes think, because they probably don't inspect. I ask you, therefore, to do a straightforward civic duty. Do you know who your Assemblyman or your Senator is? If you don't, find out and wrestle prayerfully or otherwise with them. Tell them that this law is right and that you want them to see to it that New York gets it."

Theodore P. Shonts, the new President of the Interborough Railway Company, was at the dinner and was among those expected to speak. Mr. Shonts, however, did not speak, leaving the hall soon after the speaking got under way. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was not expected to make a speech and who is the oldest, in point of service, of the Trustees of Cornell, made a few remarks, as did George C. Boldt, also a Cornell Trustee.

Those at the guest table, besides Gov. Hughes and Mr. Hasbrouck, were Theodore P. Shonts, Police Commissioner Bingham, Deputy Commissioner Hanson, Justice Frank H. Hiscock, Henry W. Sackett, Eugene Fraye, Walter C. Kerr, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Merritt E. Haviland, John De Witt Warner, Robert T. Morris, and the President of Cornell, J. G. Schurman.

The latter spoke at some length on college athletics and the need of giving college professors more salary. He said he feared for the future if the stipends of professors were not increased, and praised Andrew Carnegie for his endowment for retired professors.

The dinner was said to be the largest college banquet ever given in this city. There were 714 guests, representing practically every class from 1869 to date. During the evening college songs and college and class cries made the banquet room noisier than any campus ever was. Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's lawyer, was a guest, and he spent some time talking with Gov. Hughes.

HUGHES NOT PESSIMISTIC.

Tells St. David's Society People Will Attend to Social Duties.

Speaking before an audience of Welsh extraction at the annual dinner of the St. David's Society at the Hotel Astor, last evening, Gov. Hughes took up the challenge offered him by William Barnes, Jr., the Albany Republican boss, at a dinner in that city on Thursday night. The Governor arrived late at the St. David's dinner, and he lost no time in giving his hearers his message, which they received enthusiastically.

"I take no pessimistic view of the future," he said, "because the average American citizen is not only jealous of his individual rights, but can be appealed to for the performance of his public duties. We should give more thought to our social duties and a little less to individual achievement beyond our fellows.

"We have seen ambition overreach itself, have seen men too eager to profit and to take advantage of their exceptional skill or power or other advantages, but the desire of the American people is that the social obligations also shall be realized.

"A man cannot draw himself within the fortress of his wealth and power and isolate himself from the recognition of the needs of his fellows less fortunate than himself and of his duties to them. We know that the safety of the country depends not on law, not upon schemes of legislation, but upon the self-imposed restraint that honorable men will feel, and by which they will be guided.

"The legitimate activities of the Government are becoming greater and will continue to increase in the protection of the common welfare. There is no power, financial or political, so strong that it can stand in the way of the continued welfare of the people and in the way of their freedom of opportunity. But it is absolutely essential, first of all, that we shall have honest administration of government.

"We cannot grind business between the upper and nether millstone of legislation on the one hand and dishonesty and corruption on the other. And I will say here that no party and no leader of a political organization shall dare take the position that there is anything above honorable service to the State. I know that I say this to a responsive audience when I say it to Welchmen."

Cheers greeted this declaration by the Governor, and it was several minutes before he could continue. Then he went on:

"After all it is a very simple matter. Some say to me, 'You must have very difficult problems to solve'; there are problems, but they somehow adjust themselves to a very simple and fundamental rule of conduct. It is far easier to walk a straight line than to find one's way through a labyrinth, and I have never thought of entering a labyrinth at the opening of my political life so that I might see if I could find my way out of it perchance before I should retire from public service.

"I desire simply that legislation shall be fair and shall bear with equal severity on every activity that is improper. I desire that every office shall be administered honestly by the best man obtainable, and, most of all, that there shall be a demand throughout the State for honorable conduct in every department of the public business."

The other speakers included Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul here; John Lloyd Thomas, President of St. David's Society; the Rev. Dr. William H. Morgan of Newark, and Mrs. Susanna Evans Peck.

CIRCUS DINNER TO-NIGHT.

Fine Turnout for "Tody" Hamilton—Gov. Hughes to Speak.

The much-heralded dinner in honor of "Tody" Hamilton will be held at 6:30 o'clock this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Between four and five hundred covers will be laid in the grand ballroom of the hotel, and the two galleries will be reserved for ladies. The decorations will consist of trapezes, paper hoops, elephants' trappings, and other appurtenances of the big white tents. The speakers' table will stand in a sawdust ring in the middle of the ballroom.

The dinner will be opened like an old-time circus by the snapping of Ringmaster Frank Melville's long whip. Mr. Melville, who is now at the Hippodrome, was for many years associated with "Tody" Hamilton while he saw to obtaining publicity for Barnum & Bailey. John A. Hennessy of the New York Press Club will be toastmaster, and Herman Ridder is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Sixteen seats will be reserved for Hamilton's old "pals" of the show.

Gov. Hughes will head the list of speakers. Herman A. Metz, Arthur Brisbane, William M. Ivins, Justice James Fitzgerald, Robert M. La Follette, Ervin Wardman, Marc Klaw, and William A. Brady will also hold forth.

Regina Arta and Nicolo Fosseta will head the entertainment programme. Cecelia Loftus, Vesta Victoria, Kitty Cheatham, and many other performers will contribute their share to the festivities.

Sheffield Alumni Dine.

The class of '96, Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale, dined last night at the Yale Club, in Forty-fourth Street. Prof. Guyot Cameron of Princeton, formerly of Yale, made an informal address. Other speakers were Alexander Jerrems of Chicago and William Simmons of Philadelphia, both members of the class of '96. The diners listened to "coon" songs by a negro quartet.

New Hampshire Society to Dine.

Ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler will be the principal speaker at the fourth annual dinner of the New Hampshire Society of New York at the Hotel Savoy to-night. Mr. Chandler will give reminiscences of Ruel Durkee, the original of Jethro Bass of Winston Churchill's novel, "Coniston."

Six May Be Dead from Powder Explosion.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—The mixing mill of the Rand Powder Company's plant at Dossett, Tenn., blew up this afternoon, killing William Hall, William Owens, Thomas Kennedy, and James Kestorson. Three men were injured and two others are missing.

Ahearn Under a Contempt Charge.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum heard argument yesterday on the application of James G. Collins to have Borough President Ahearn punished for contempt for refusing to comply with the court order commanding him to reinstate Collins as Superintendent of the Bureau of Highways. Decision was reserved.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

POLICE ARE WARNED NOT TO TAKE TIPS

Bingham's Order Follows the Arrest of Men Accused of Graft in Brooklyn.

105 MEN TRANSFERRED

Deputy O'Keeffe Says Graft Inquiry Will Go On—Indicted Men Give Bail.

There were reports yesterday that the police graft disclosures brought about by First Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe in Brooklyn, beginning with the arrest on Thursday of five plainclothes men, would spread to other boroughs. Commissioner Bingham would not discuss these reports, but said he knew what Mr. O'Keeffe was doing and was satisfied with the results thus far.

Two of the Commissioner's acts yesterday were significant. He shifted a number of patrolmen from Brooklyn to this city and from the lower part of the city to the Bronx. In all 105 men were transferred, many from the Brooklyn courts.

"I want to give the new men a chance to do some hard work where hard work is necessary," the Commissioner explained.

"General Order No. 11," issued yesterday, reads:

"No member of the police force will be permitted to receive any rewards for the arrest of any person, or for the arrest and conviction of any person, or for the recovery of any property, except the rewards offered for the arrest of deserters from the army and navy of the United States, and such rewards as are open to all by published notices, and those commonly known as standing rewards."

The Commissioner explained that this was intended to stop "the accepting of tips when an officer does anything."

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe had this to say about the arrest of the men in Brooklyn:

"No matter who may be hurt, I hope that this investigation by the Grand Jury will go to the bottom of the system, if there is a system, and I shall continue to do all in my power to bring those who are guilty to justice. Of course, you must understand that in the case of the men who have been indicted it does not follow that they have been collecting in the precincts where they were serving when put under arrest. I understand that four of the indicted plain-clothes men had been in the Brownsville precinct before they went to the precincts where they now serve, and one of them has within a short time been in three precincts.

"The investigation has shown that the people who have been giving the money are foreigners, Jews and Italians mainly. I do not believe that there is anything of this sort in Coney Island. The business men there know their rights, and they would not stand for what is commonly called a shake down. No policeman would dare approach them with any proposition for 'protection' so-called. I'd hear of it in a minute."

The five men under arrest were arraigned before Judge Fawcett, in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning. They were Michael Hynes of the Hamilton Avenue Station, John J. Murphy and Peter McGlone of the Coney Island Station, Charles Matthews and William B. Hotton of the Flatbush Station. The men pleaded not guilty, ex-Senator Thomas H. Whitlock appearing as counsel for them.

Policemen Hotton and McGlone are jointly indicted for an attempt to commit extortion. Michael Hynes is accused of "taking unlawful fees," as are also Matthews and Murphy in another indictment, in which Hotton is included. Hotton is under $1,000 bail for each indictment against him, and the others are each under $1,000 bail.

In the indictment against Hotton, Murphy, and Matthews, it is alleged that in December last they were in the Sixty-fifth Precinct, and took $200 or thereabouts from Morris Schneider, Jacob Shadoff, and other persons engaged in the sale of liquors, with the understanding that the saloons owned by these men were not to be closed during the prohibited hours. Hynes is charged with taking $5 from Nathan Wasserberger.

The extortion indictment charges Hotton and McGlone with having on Dec. 17 last demanded $10 from Joseph Razzano on a threat that they would accuse him of violation of the liquor tax law.

In their presentment to Judge Fawcett the Grand Jury said:

"We wish publicly to express our appreciation of the hearty assistance given us by Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe in our investigations of the graft charges affecting the department."

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn is indirectly responsible for the arrests, having brought the cases to the attention of Mr. O'Keeffe after complaints from many saloon keepers.

It is rumored in police circles in Brooklyn that an Inspector and two Captains are to be accused.

POLICE CLUBBER CONVICTED.

Patrolman May Get a Year for an Assault—Perjury in the Case.

Policeman Thomas G. Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was convicted of assault in Special Sessions yesterday. He will be sentenced on Wednesday. After the verdict of the jury was announced one of the Justices said that he had never heard "so much barefaced perjury" since he has been on the bench.

The complaining witness was Moses Johnston, a horse dealer, whose wife, Marie, has a furnished-room house at 321 West Forty-eighth Street. The testimony showed that a policeman named Rinn, who is a friend of Walsh, engaged a room from Mrs. Johnston for a young woman, who, he said, was his cousin. On the night of Jan. 9 Rinn, Walsh, the young woman, who said her name was Miss May Russell, and another young woman, Miss Margaret Carlin, went to the theatre, and afterward to the home of the Johnstons. They entered the room rented by Miss Russell, and while there Johnston tried to eject them.

Johnston charged that Walsh struck Mrs. Johnston on the breast with his fist and threatened to shoot her. Johnston then went for a policeman, while a lodger named Martin went to Mrs. Johnston's assistance. Martin and Walsh fought through the hall and into Martin's room. Johnston ran to the Forty-seventh Street Station, but got no satisfaction and returned to his home. He refused to permit Walsh and his companions to leave until they had paid for the furniture destroyed.

At this Walsh struck Johnston with his revolver and knocked him down. While he was lying on the floor Walsh struck him several times with his club. Johnston was finally rescued and taken to the back parlor. Walsh followed him there and broke in the door. Johnston jumped out of the back window to escape.

Mrs. Johnston said that she called to a policeman in uniform, who had been attracted to the house by the noise of the fight, and begged him to prevent a murder. The policeman refused. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were corroborated by several witnesses.

Policeman McKeon, who Mrs. Johnston said refused to interfere, was called as a witness. He said that he saw no fighting and that when he asked Walsh what the trouble was he replied:

"I'm here on police business and can attend to this matter myself."

Policeman Walsh may be sentenced to a year in prison and to pay a fine of $500 or both.

BOOK SELLERS AT ODDS.

Major Turner Likely to Retire from Merwin-Clayton Company.

There is friction in the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company, book sellers, in East Twentieth Street, which threatens to disrupt the present organization. Major C. S. Turner, Vice President and General Manager and one of the founders of the concern, may retire from the active management of the business.

Walter R. Benjamin, Treasurer, recently obtained a controlling interest. He and Major Turner have quarreled. Although Major Turner owns about $10,000 worth of stock, his vote in the Board of Directors stands alone. Arrayed against him are the President, George H. Clayton; the Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin, and the Secretary, Christian Gerhardt. The company is capitalized at $25,000. It was organized two years ago by Major Turner, Andrew Merwin, and George H. Clayton. A year ago Mr. Merwin retired because of ill-health.

Mr. Clayton said yesterday that the firm did not do as well as was expected at the start. Money was borrowed from Benjamin, a collector and dealer in autographs in the Century Building, in Thirty-fourth Street. This was returned, but meanwhile Benjamin got control and took Major Turner's place as Treasurer. Mr. Clayton said yesterday that Major Turner had decided to get out.

Mr. Benjamin said the friction was caused by the attempt of Major Turner to "boss" him.

The company ended last week a sale of old books which netted $16,500.

QUOTATIONS AS PROPERTY.

Court Decides Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Owns Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—Property rights in grain quotations of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce were strengthened by a decision of the State Supreme Court, handed down to-day in the case of the Chamber against J. E. Wells. The latter is not a member of the Exchange, but claimed the right to use the quotations on the ground that the Chamber's property rights in them were extinguished by the fact that they were posted in public places, and thereby became public property.

The court in overruling this contention gives the Chamber the upper hand in a fight now pending against several bucket-shops.

C. S. HOUGHTON RETIRES.

Leaves the U. S. District Attorney's Office to Enter Private Practice.

After nine years of continuous service as an Assistant United States District Attorney, Clarence S. Houghton resigned yesterday. He will join two other well-known Federal practitioners, and the three will compose the law firm of Marx, Houghton & Byrne.

During the greater part of his Federal service Mr. Houghton was in charge of the criminal branch of the United States District Attorney's office. He has personally prosecuted most of the important Federal criminal actions of recent years. He is an Amherst graduate and attended the Columbia Law School.

Mr. Marx is also an ex-Assistant United States District Attorney. Mr. Byrne is a former District Attorney for Delaware and assistant attorney for the Southern District of New York.

BALLANTINE TRUSTEE UPHELD

Court Says Brewer's Heir Would Have Wasted Bequeat.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—United States Judge Joseph Cross to-day dismissed the suit of George A. Ballantine of Philadelphia, one of the heirs under the will of Peter H. Ballantine, the millionaire brewer of Newark. Young Ballantine sued to recover a three-fifths interest which was conditionally bequeathed to him, but was held up by the trustee on the ground that young Ballantine had been extravagant.

Judge Cross in his opinion says: "If payment to George A. Ballantine had been made by the trustee, the entire fund would long ago have been spent. He was inattentive to business, grossly extravagant, and expended within a comparatively short time, not only a large income, but the principal which he received from his sisters for the one-fifth of the share assigned to them, as well as a far larger sum received from his grandfather's estate, notwithstanding which he was for much of the time, as he is now, heavily in debt."

The amount involved in about $300,000.

Banker Sentenced to Penitentiary.

WACO, Texas, March 1.—Frank M. Mabry, a well-known banker of McGregor, Texas, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court yesterday of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds of a National bank, and was sentenced to five years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, the minimum penalty.

Maine Deer Die of the Cold.

BANGOR, Me., March 1.—A large number of carcasses of deer are reported by returning woodsmen, indicating that the present Winter has been unusually severe for game. Most of the bodies were those of very young and very old animals, which have the least vitality.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. 34th Street.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. In Both Stores.

Infants' and Children's white knitted drawer Leggins. With or without feet. Sizes 1, 2 and 3. 65c per pair

Boys' heavy black cotton Stockings. Corduroy ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. 6 pairs for 1.00

LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR. In Both Stores.

Furley and Buttrum's English Merino Underwear. Vests and Pants. Odd sizes. Spring weights. 50c

Ypsilanti Balbriggan Union Suits. With high neck, long or short sleeves. 1.45 value 3.25

MISSES' SUITS. In Both Stores.

New Spring Suits. Made of grey mixed cloth. Pleated skirt. Eton coat finished with velvet collar. Lined with satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 16.50

Black granite cheviot Skirts. Pleated model. Length 37 to 40 inches. 5.50

Three-quarter length "Box" Coats. Finished with inlaid collar. 9.50

White Lawn Dresses. Pleated skirt. Waist finished with insertion. 6.50

CHILDREN'S.

Full length "Box" Coats. Made of blue cheviot or grey mixed cloth. 3.50

Blue cheviot "Sailor" Suits. Blouse finished with braid. 3.75

Blue Chambray Dresses. Waist finished with white or blue yoke trimmed with braid. Pleated skirt. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 3.75

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Personally-conducted parties, tri-weekly.

From Chicago, $33
From St. Louis, $30
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Fred Harvey meals.

A tourist booklet, with full information about the trip and trains, will be sent free on request or may be called for at any Santa Fe office.

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Is the Only Dentifrice in the World Prepared by an Authority on Teeth. It Cleanses, Whitens, Strengthens, and Preserves the Teeth. Price 25c.

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The Best Spectacles and Eye Glasses at the Lowest Price.

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This department has the same superior equipment and the same high quality of stock as all our other departments.

No expense has been spared in equipment; every modern instrument and appliance known to Optical Science may be found here. The director and his assistants in this department are eye-sight specialists, qualified by long experience.

In addition to eye-sight testing, we make a speciality of filling oculist's prescriptions, supplying special lenses, repairing and adjusting. Our prices are exceptionally reasonable for high class service. We invite you to call and inspect this new department.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SUBWAY CLEAR TO BROOKLYN

Last of Tube Headings Joined by Pushing Dick Creedon Through the Earth.

TRICK BY SAND HOGS

They Thought Creedon, Who Once Went Up Through the River, Should Be First.

Down under the bed of the East River the two headings of the southerly of the twin tubes which will carry the subway to Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon.

Dick Creedon, the foreman who several months ago was blown out of the tunnel and up through the river, landing on the surface without injury, was the first man through. The air pressure did it again, just as it sent him up through the river once before. He was pushed through the thin wall that separated the two sections of tunnel.

Creedon's appearance in the other heading was a surprise to the gang of workmen who were busy in the Battery end of the tube. They had expected the honor of being the first through, but they had reckoned without Creedon and his men. The hour set for the joining of the headings was 2:30 o'clock, and engineers of the Subway Construction Company and members of the Rapid Transit Commission had been invited for that hour. But just before that there was a consultation of "sand hogs" in the Brooklyn end of the tube, and soon Creedon was standing at the partition while his men trained the compressed air nozzle on the earth beside him. Suddenly there was a glimmer of light in the wall of earth. Creedon stepped near.

"Here, give it to me in the back," he called.

The stream caught him where he had indicated, and through he went, spluttering in the mud, while his men cheered and followed. They started toward Manhattan, and near the exit at Battery Park met Foreman Paddy Walton and his squad of "sand hogs." They were taken by surprise, but joined their rivals and returned with them to Brooklyn, where the glasses clinked merrily as Dick and Paddy and their men celebrated the end of the job.

The other tunnel, the north tube, was completed in December. The work was done by the New York Tunnel Company, organized to back Andrew Onderdonk, sub-contractor, who, with Walton I. Aims, chief engineer, received the tunnel contract from the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the original contractors who received the award from the Rapid Transit Railroad. When Mr. Onderdonk died last May, D. L. Hough was elected President of the New York Tunnel Company, and assumed executive charge of the work.

The work was started in December, 1902, and it is notable that there have been comparatively few serious accidents in the tunnel. Two men were killed and several injured, but that is a small number in a job of such magnitude, where the work is all under the bed of a river.

In speaking of the part the "sand hogs" played in the work of construction, Mr. Hough, the President of the tunnel company, said yesterday:

"Too much cannot be said for the skilled labor furnished by the Compressed Air Workers' Union, whose members are known as 'sand hogs.' The sobriquet of 'sand hog' has become a title of honor. The 'sand hog' goes ahead with his work without self-glorification or any 'playing to the galleries,' and with an off-hand manner that would indicate lack of interest, but when the time of danger comes there is a quick change. He is resourceful, aggressive, courageous, determined, and the spirit of 'fair play' that each fellow shall have equal chance brings out the best that there is in human nature."

SUBWAY CONTRACTS GO OVER.

Mr. Coler Needed More Time in Which to Study Them.

No action was taken yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on the two forms of contracts for new subways which were before it for approval. The contracts were for the Lexington Avenue subway and the first section of the bridge loop. Action was delayed because Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn had not read either of them, and said he did not want to "go it blind." Mayor McClellan told Mr. Coler he would be held responsible for the delay. After being approved by the board, the contracts have to go to the Corporation Counsel.

There was a tilt between Controller Metz and President Coler at the meeting over the rejection of the latter's scheme to have the city build a municipal ice plant. The Controller said the Corporation Counsel had held that the city had no authority to erect such a plant. Mr. Coler remarked that the Controller seemed glad. A little later there were more signs of animosity when action of an appropriation for repaving in Brooklyn was postponed, Mr. Metz asserting the matter had not come before him in the proper way.

The Controller informed the board that March 6 had been set as a date for selling the buildings on Tryon Row, and that the tenants would have sixty days thereafter to vacate. He was afraid the city might be held for consequential damages if the tenants were obliged to move before May 1, when it will be possible for them to find other quarters.

15-Year-Old Stole Thousands in Wire.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Frederick Compton, 15 years old, was arrested here to-day, charged with being the ringleader in a gang of copper-wire thieves which has plundered the telephone companies of thousands of dollars' worth of wire in the last two years. He had 200 feet of copper wire, which he had just cut from a pole, when arrested.

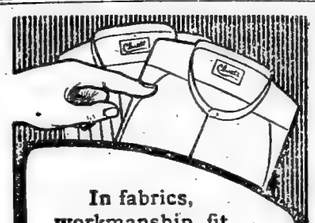

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Ask for Cluett Shirts. Look for Cluett label.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

STATE MAY RAISE ITS RATE.

Treasurer Says Banks Take Its Money, but Not Its Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—State Treasurer Hauser contemplates issuing an order whereby banks which are acting as depositories for State moneys will have to pay a higher rate of interest. His reason is summed up by him thus:

"There is an apparent tightness of money. The State has difficulty in disposing of its bonds, canal, good roads, and other issues. It is probably because they carry so low a rate of interest. The banks are only too ready to ask that the State funds be deposited with them, but when it comes to purchasing any of the State's bonds they are shy.

"Why should the State not derive some benefits? If the banks want to hold the State's moneys at a nominal interest, why are they not willing to dispose of some of the State's securities? If money is so high, why should the banks not pay a higher rate to the State?"

The Treasurer is thinking of demanding an additional 1 per cent. on both active and inactive accounts.

The State has on deposit in the banks throughout the State $4,500,000 in active accounts, for which the banks pay the State 2 per cent. There is $9,500,000 in inactive accounts. For this the banks pay the State 3 per cent. interest.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS PROSPER.

Receipts of the 262 in Business Last Year Totaled $28,727,477.

ALBANY, March 1.—The State Bank Department, in its annual reports relative to building and loan and co-operative and loan associations, made public to-day, shows that there were 262 associations doing business last year, with total assets of $43,476,877, of which the National associations had aggregate assets of $3,222,037, and local associations $35,254,790.

The total receipts for the year for all associations were $28,727,477. The associations made aggregate loans on mortgages of $9,116,162, and had cash on hand at the close of the year $1,661,771.

As an evidence that confidence in well-managed institutions of this character is being restored, the report shows that the local associations issued during the year 235,126 shares, while only 175,654 shares were withdrawn.

The net profits of all the associations for the year were $2,067,473, or a little more than 5 4-10 per cent. credited to members.

Blind Literature Co. Incorporates.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Ziegler Publishing Company of New York City, which will publish magazines and other literature in raised type for the blind, was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $1,000. The Directors are E. Matilda Ziegler, Walter G. Holmes, L. Bertrand Smith, William S. Champ, and William Curtis Demarest, all of New York. The literature will be distributed free or at a minimum cost.

DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO TAX.

Ellison Says Courts Must Decide Value of Corporation Franchises.

In a long statement given out yesterday the Corporation Counsel answered Attorney General Jackson's letter regarding the collection from the utility corporations of arrears of franchise taxes. The point the Corporation Counsel makes is that everything possible is being done to determine the value of the franchises held by the corporations and that, pending a decision on this point, it is impossible to collect taxes.

Mr. Ellison says he is gratified to find that, notwithstanding the multitude of affairs on his hands, Mr. Jackson is still able to take an active interest in local affairs. Then he says:

It is, however, unfortunate that the Law Department of the State and the Law Department of the city radically differ as to the remedies that should be adopted in order to force payment of the taxes in question. The State Department would hang its man and then try him, while I am of the opinion that we had better try our man before we execute him. I mean by this that we had better ascertain the amount of taxes actually due by the corporations affected before we attempt to sell the franchises thereof because of their non-payment.

The fact is that the actual amount of taxes due has not yet been ascertained, and the various proceedings now pending are for the express purpose of fixing the amounts thereof. When such amounts have been determined and it is, as I then will be, known just what the indebtednesses of the various corporations to the city are, then, and not before then, will it be time to enforce payment by the sale of the corporate franchises or other property available for the purpose.

He points out that the city will not suffer, as the amounts due bear interest at 7 per cent. In conclusion he declares that the matter simmers down to one of sound discretion, and he says he appreciates the courtesy of the suggestions made for his guidance.

BRONX CHURCHES MAY UNITE.

Some Members of St. Mary's Strongly Opposed to Joining St. Ann's.

Two of the older Episcopal parishes in the Bronx, St. Ann's and St. Mary's, are for the third time agitating the question of union. Some of the parishioners, especially those of St. Mary's Church, declare they will not remain in the congregations if the vestrymen vote in favor of union.

St. Ann's Church is on St. Ann's Avenue, near 140th Street, where it has a large property, with a quaint old Colonial church and a substantial rectory. St. Mary's is but a few blocks away, on Alexander Avenue, but each church is in the centre of a large population.

Twice the union proposition has been voted down. The first time was in 1876, and the second about ten years ago. The matter has come up again because of the resignation from the St. Ann's rectorate of the Rev. G. W. Harris.

The property of St. Ann's Church was given in trust, much of it coming from the Morris family, and it cannot be sold without the consent of the Morris heirs. The church has so much land that its holdings are estimated to be worth about $500,000.

FOR THE SUNDAY TABLE.

The first fresh pears of the season are in. They come from South Africa, and, like the plums and peaches which have been in longer, average $3 a dozen.

There is good news from Florida strawberries. The growers are taking more and more pains with the early fruit, and it is constantly improving in quality. The berries can be had at from 45 to 60 cents a quart. The finest and largest bring the higher price; the lower is for the berries which do not make quite so good a showing.

Now is the season when the Rhode Island turkey is in prime condition for 28 cents a pound, and Western pones can be had for 25.

Philadelphia capons are selling for 30 and 35 cents; those from the West can be bought for 25 and 28 cents.

Philadelphia chickens which are in prime condition have a standard price of 28 cents. Those from the West can be had for 20 and 22.

Boston duck is 30 cents a pound.

The chickens known as squab broilers and which average in weight about three-quarters of a pound, cost from $1.50 to $1.75 a pair.

Squabs range from $3 to $6 a dozen. The finest "royal" squabs which average 7½ pounds a dozen bring the advance prices.

Guinea squabs, the Berlin squabs, running three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a half, are $2 a pair.

For the housekeeper who is looking for something new there is an American cheese which is worth considering. It is a New York State product, and is the American edition of the camembert. It is about the consistency of the French cheese, but is put up in smaller boxes and costs less. Seventeen cents is the price, and the cheese is called the creme de lait. It is said that when a camembert or its sister cheese is not quite "ripe," it is good to set it for a few minutes on the top of a warm radiator. It then gains in the creamy consistency desired.

There is a new Dutch cheese, too, and it is good to look at as well as to eat. It is a two-pound cheese, round and flat, rather soft, and marked off into pie-shaped portions, alternately red and cheese color. It costs 50 cents. This is the Gouda cheese. Still another new Dutch cheese is hard, on the order of the Edam, though quite different in appearance. It is an oval cheese, also a two-pounder, and costs 50 cents. This is a flat oval cheese, the top of which is taken off, and the contents taken out with a cheese scoop like the Edam.

B. R. T. REORGANIZES INTO 7 COMPANIES

Constituent Corporations Will Hereafter Have Separate Heads.

MEANS A COUNTER-MOVE

Agitation Over Coney Island Fares Thought to be Behind It.

What is regarded as a countermove to meet any adverse legislative action which might be taken regarding the double fare charged on its Coney Island lines has been made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. President Winter announced yesterday that the big Brooklyn traction system had been reorganized, and that in the future each of the constituent companies would be under a separate management.

Although all of the companies are to be managed as independent corporations, the Transit Development Company, which is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, is to supply all lines with electricity, look after their maintenance, and supply their equipment. Mr. Winter states that there will be no physical change in the method of operation, and that the service will continue as at present. The change has to do merely with the administration or government of the various lines. Each of the systems is to have a President, drawn from the Board of Directors of the Rapid Transit Company.

President Winter declared that the reorganization was made to comply with the law as laid down by the Court of Appeals in its recent decision for the company in the Coney Island double-fare test suit. Another official of the company said the belief that the move was made in fear of legislation that would affect the right to charge a ten-cent fare on the Coney Island roads was a mistaken one. The company, he declared, had not been disturbed over the possibility of such legislation.

In other quarters, however, the belief was expressed that the company feared that the Wagner bill for a five-cent Coney Island fare or some like measure would sooner or later be passed by the Legislature to meet a popular demand, and that the reorganization was decided upon as a means of intrenching itself against future trouble.

The opinion was also expressed that the action of the company was meant in a measure to protect it in the matter of transfers. Most, if not all, of the present transfer privileges enjoyed by the patrons would, it was said, be continued, but the existence of separate companies could be used, if desired, as a check upon future demands in the transfer line.

The company's lawyers are said to have spent a fortnight in going over the legal phases of the change. It is their belief that with all the roads under separate managements they would not be affected by any Coney Island single-fare legislation. All cars and trains operated between the Brooklyn Bridge and the island will have to travel on the tracks of at least two of the companies making up the system.

Most of the trolley lines are to be operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with Mr. Winter as President; the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad Company will operate the elevated roads, with Henry Seibert as President; Col. Horace C. Du Val is President of the Coney Island and Gravesend Company, which operates the Surf Avenue line; John E. Borne is President of the Nassau Company, which operates the old Flynn-Johnson lines, and David E. Valentine is President of the South Brooklyn Railway Company. The South Brooklyn Company, which was organized only a short time ago, will operate the roads running to the island which had steam as a motive power.

John F. Calderwood, the General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is President of the Transit Development Company, which is to supply the power and equipment and maintain the systems. Howard Abel is the controller and G. D. Youmans the general counsel of the company. All power stations, repair shops, car storage yards, docks, and barns have been leased to the Transit Development Company. Notice of the changes has been posted in all the stations, depots, barns, and shops of the system.

It was said last night that it was not intended to disturb any of the men employed under the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's management.

SICK WOMAN OUT, TOO.

Janitress Follows Children and Furniture—Neighbors Get Flat for Her.

Mrs. Warren De Forde, whose furniture had been thrown out into the street from her home, 369 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Thursday afternoon, lay sick in the cold, bare rooms until yesterday afternoon. While her four young children and an adopted orphan girl were playing about her sick bed on Thursday, as told in yesterday's TIMES, men hired by Charles J. Brooks, son of the owner of the house, entered and began carrying out the furniture. Dr. R. G. Moore, who lives in the same house, declares that the men showed no consideration for the sick woman.

In spite of his declaration that she ought not to be moved for two weeks, the agent, Brooks, Dr. Moore said, again threatened yesterday morning to drag her from the house if she did not get out before afternoon. The tenants succeeded in finding a flat for the family at 409 West Fifty-Sixth Street, and she was taken there in the afternoon in an ambulance of the Roosevelt Hospital, obtained on the request of an agent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Dr. Moore said that the removal would probably prolong her illness for several weeks.

Mrs. De Forde was the janitress of the house and occupied the basement. Brooks gave her notice last Saturday that she must get out by March 1. She had been unable to get another place, and while looking for one Wednesday night was taken ill in the street. The next morning Dr. Moore performed an operation. Only a few hours after that the men came to remove her furniture.

Her husband, who had been telephoned to by one of the tenants, arrived just in time to see them carrying out the last chair.

Enraged by the sight, he stepped to the side of his wife and threatened to knock down the first man who touched her. That night her children were taken care of by the tenants, and she was left on her bed in the bare rooms, in the care of her husband and the orphan girl.

Mrs. De Forde was so well liked by the tenants that they signed a petition to have her retained. The case has awakened much sympathy.

One woman called at the house yesterday morning and left a five-dollar bill for the sick woman. A person signing himself "V. L. D." sent $1 to THE TIMES for her.

Women of positive opinions insist on getting

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Pleases Particular People.

HARVESTING POLLUTED ICE.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Complains of That Cut Near Rondout Creek.

Steps are being taken by Edward Hatch, Jr., as Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution, to prevent the harvesting of ice in the Hudson River near the mouths of Rondout and Catskill Creeks. This section of the Hudson River is regarded by the committee as essentially a plague spot. The near-by village of Catskill is suffering from a typhoid fever epidemic, and ice is being cut from the sections of the river practically at the mouths of both Rondout and Catskill Creeks.

"Ice is being cut from the immediate section where Rondout Creek discharges seven-eighths of the sewage of the City of Kingston, with its population of 26,000 persons," Mr. Hatch said yesterday. "The health authorities of the State must take action at once to prevent a continuance of this crying outrage."

Legal proceedings may be instituted within a few days to stop the abuses complained of unless the State Commissioner of Health interferes in the meantime.

HUDSON ICE HARVEST OVER.

A Superabundant Supply of Excellent Quality Garnered.

ALBANY, March 1.—With all the icehouses along the Upper Hudson filled with an excellent quality of ice, the work of harvesting the 1907 crop was finished to-day.

So plentiful has been the supply that many of the dealers have erected temporary structures, which are also filled, and in a number of cases the ice has been stacked along the river bank. An army of men has been employed in the harvest.

THREW TORCH, SAVED TRAIN.

Fireman's Presence of Mind Prevented a Wreck in Baltimore Tunnel.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has publicly commended John F. Mattingly, engineer, and H. Barteman, fireman, both of Bell Alton, Md., for preventing what might have been a serious wreck last Monday in the Baltimore & Potomac tunnel at Baltimore.

Two cars of the passenger train their locomotive was drawing were derailed in the tunnel, blocking both tracks and making it necessary to send the special car in which President Roosevelt was returning from Boston around Baltimore on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks. At the moment of the derailment Engineer Mattingly blew his whistle to attract the attention of any train which might be coming down in the opposition direction, and Fireman Barteman went forward with an engine torch and tried to flag a passenger train carrying 112 passengers which came rushing into the tunnel.

The engineer of the train did not see the torch, and as the rapidly moving locomotive came alongside of him Barteman threw his torch into the cab window. This unusual action caused the engineer to stop his train three car lengths from the derailed train ahead of him.

The action of the fireman and engineer was reported to Second Vice President Pugh, and through him the men have been informed of the company's appreciation of their good judgment.

Found Murdered at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—The body of a murdered white man, about 35 years of age, was discovered yesterday afternoon in Clark Lake, near the town, by visitors who were fishing in a lonely bayou. The body had been weighted down by rocks fastened to the feet by wire. There was a hole in the head and a wound on the arm. The letters "O. D." were tattooed on one arm.

Hearst May Stump for Cassidy.

William Randolph Hearst may make a brief political reappearance next week in Brooklyn as a campaign speaker. He has been invited to make addresses at meetings to be held in the Fourteenth Assembly District in the interests of Philip N. Cassidy, the Independence League candidate for the vacant seat in the Assembly caused by the death of Assemblyman William J. Donohue.

The Fourteenth is Senator Patrick H. McCarren's home district.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Middle West disturbance has moved to Lower Michigan with increased intensity, and general rains have fallen from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds to the Grand Banks, with rain.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, colder, fresh to brisk southeast to south winds, shifting to northwest.

New England—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Saturday, warmer; Sunday fair in west, rain or snow in east portion, colder, fresh to brisk southeast to south winds, shifting to west by Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	18	27	4 P. M.	32	31
6 A. M.	18	25	6 P. M.	32	31
9 A. M.	19	26	9 P. M.	33	32
12 M.	26	31	12 P. M.	32	32

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 33; maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 6 A. M.; humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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WASHBURN *Mandolins*

and *Violins* by

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Harps. New and Second-hand.
For prices ranging from $400 to $1,050.

Mandolins
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For prices ranging from $5 to $500.

Each INSTRUMENT the BEST of its kind.

All necessary accessories for STRINGED INSTRUMENTS in great abundance.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, New York.

WANT ORR TO CONTINUE.

If He Refuses, D. P. Kingsley May Be Made President of N. Y. Life.

The Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, it was learned yesterday, will make a strong effort at their meeting next Wednesday to induce President Alexander E. Orr to accept re-election for another year. Mr. Orr when he was chosen President of the New York Life a year ago said that he considered his place only temporary, and he has since then refused to be considered for re-election.

If Mr. Orr should decline the election, the chances favor the election of Vice President Darwin P. Kingsley, John A. McCall's son-in-law, for the Presidency of the company.

COMRADES BURIED NEWSBOY.

Saved Their Pennies to Keep His Body from Potter's Field.

The loyalty of a hundred of his newsboy friends saved the body of Frank Miller, 17 years old, who lived at the Newsboys' Home on New Chambers Street, from burial in Potter's Field yesterday. The boys of the home formed a committee, saved their pennies from their daily sales of newspapers, and were in that way able to get together enough money to bury the body of their comrade in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. Miller died of pneumonia.

RAILROAD'S PENSIONS GROW.

Pennsylvania's Appropriation Is Increased About 35 Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company anounced to-day that it had increased its annual appropriation to its pension fund from $390,000 to $600,000. The company paid $467,614 to its retired employes last year. There are now 1,040 men on the pension roll of the company. During 1906 the names of 331 men were added to the roll and 200 died.

The amount of money distributed since the fund was started in 1900 is $2,486,870.

BRYAN & BEVERIDGE

Debates on the Problems of the People

NOT since the ardent days preceding the Civil War have the people of this country been so aroused over public questions. Never since those days of national life-or-death have problems of such immediate personal concern presented themselves to the people for solution.

Every man that earns a dollar and every man that spends a dollar is interested in their settlement. Interested because his rights and his property are affected; because the problems touch both his patriotism and his pocketbook.

The Nation vs. States Rights The first of these Great Debates appears in the March Number of

The **Reader Magazine**

TO-MORROW

The New York Times

The Sunday newspaper is growing more and more a necessity to the home, to the thinker and to the man of affairs. Dealing with the events and movements of the day in the city and in the big world, in a broader way than is possible in a daily, a great newspaper-magazine like the THE SUNDAY TIMES is a mine of information and entertainment.

To-morrow its unusually rich Table of Contents includes:

The Great Famine in Russia and in China.
Peasants are starving by millions in these lands. Thirty millions Moujiks, occupying a territory two-thirds as large as the United States, have seen their means of subsistence swept away. Fifteen millions of Chinese are homeless and without food, and it is feared that a large per cent. of them will perish.

Harriman, the Man Who Has His Way.
Sketch of an imperious character as he appeared on the stand before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Viscomte D'Avenel.
The man who weaves live figures into romance. The best-informed authority on prices and the cost of living. Constructs an animated past out of dry-as-dust statistics.

Picture Stealing as a Profession.
Thieves who loot galleries such as that of Wertheimer are no ordinary criminals, but men of culture who know the value of every painting, book, and object of art.

Matteawan Isn't so Bad After All.
The asylum to which New York's criminal insane go is a place where cheerfulness is encouraged and where sunshine and much apparent freedom obtain.

New Queens of the Atlantic to be Marvels of Luxury.
Tennis courts, Turkish and electric baths and a swimming pool among the refinements of ocean travel soon to be expected. Talk of a floating trans-Atlantic theatre.

Russian Struggle for Freedom Told in Cartoon.
A page of weirdly artistic pictures showing Russian aspiration and protest against governmental tyranny.

After Diaz, What?
The Grand Old Man of Mexico may soon retire. The President's health is far from satisfactory. Strong contrast in characters of Limontaur and Corrall (?), candidates for the succession.

The Social Climbers Abroad.
Adventures of an American millionaire's pretty daughters, who leave the West to conquer the world. London and the Continent afford them partial victories. Newport experiences not so triumphant.
The second of a remarkable series of articles on the experiences of the socially ambitious.

Mr. Dooley on the Bachelor.
The Irish philosopher defends this invaluable member of society against the proposal to lay a tax upon him.

New York's Winter Colony on the Water Front.
A curious community of canalboat dwellers, has its own institutions, customs, and pleasures.

ALL THESE AND MORE IN

The New York Times

TO-MORROW

BETTER ORDER TO-DAY AND BE SURE OF A COPY

HIGH SPEED TESTED AT WRECK CURVE

A Duplicate of White Plains Express Passes By in Safety.

57 TO 78 MILES AN HOUR

Conditions, However, Not the Same as When the Wreck Occurred—The Inquest.

New York Central officials made a run with an electric train over the tracks from the Grand Central Station to Wakefield early yesterday morning to test the curve where the White Plains express was wrecked. The train used was said to be an exact duplicate of the one wrecked in the Bronx on the night of Feb. 16.

In the party were General Manager Smith, Ira A. McCormack, General Superintendent of the electrical zone; Vice President Wilgus, Chief Engineer Kittredge, Division Supt. Miles Bronson, William H. Keeley, an electrical engineer, and Bion J. Arnold.

The train was made up of two electric locomotives, each with two contact shoes removed, and five passenger coaches. It left the Grand Central at 12:15 A. M., so as not to interfere with traffic.

It made the run to Wakefield on the schedule time of the White Plains express, rounding the curve at Woodlawn Avenue, where the wreck occurred, at 57.70 miles an hour.

Coming back, the train is said to have made from 60 to 78 miles an hour, no regular schedule being followed, and took the curves without the slightest mishap.

Asked how the speed was determined, a member of the party said that there were speedometers in the coaches, but they didn't work right, and it was necessary to watch the mile posts and hold watches on the train. The Central may take the Coroner's jury on a similar ride.

The conditions at the curve are not, of course, the same as they existed when the train was wrecked. The tracks at the curve were double-spiked when the repairs were made after the wreck.

President William H. Newman, testifying yesterday at the Coroner's inquest into the wreck, said he believed that if the tracks at the Woodlawn Avenue curve needed changing by reason of the introduction of the electric locomotives, the responsibility for that change, or the failure to make it, rested jointly with the construction and maintenance departments.

Besides President Newman, W. J. Wilgus, Vice President in charge of construction, and Prof. Lovell of Columbia University, the expert employed by the District Attorney's office, were witnesses at yesterday's session. The Coroner had declared that he would finish the case at that sitting if it took until midnight, but was prevailed upon to order an adjournment until Monday so that the railroad company's experts might go over the mathematical calculations as to the strength of the spikes and the pressure of the electric locomotive against them which had been made by Prof. Lovell.

Questioned by A. H. Harris, General Counsel for the road, President Newman said it had been expected that the electric traction commission employed by the road would supply locomotives and cars that could be run with safety at the desired schedule time. Failure to have done so, it appeared from Mr. Newman's testimony, was chargeable to that commission, whose verdict on all questions had to be taken as final.

Mr. Wilgus explained in great detail the experiments made by the Central in order to remove any doubt as to the safety of the electric locomotives, and discussed the question of speed and curves as he had done before the Railroad Commission. Asked by Assistant District Attorney Smyth if the need of new or different rails or curve construction was not a matter for him to determine and act upon, Mr. Wilgus said that it was.

Monday's session will see a vigorous battle of experts on exceedingly fine technical points.

A DAY'S RAILROAD WRECKS.

ENID, Oklahoma, March 1.—A north-bound Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train ran into an open switch to-day and was derailed. Fireman William Davis was killed and several passengers were injured, none fatally.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1.—In the wreck of a construction train on the Salt Lake Railroad, near Leith, Nev., one man was killed and two were fatally injured and died later, and about forty were seriously hurt. The dead are Greek laborers.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Through the mistake of the crew of a freight train, which should have been on a side track at a mountain station of the Canadian Pacific Railway this morning, a passenger train ran into it. A baggage and passenger car were wrecked and two express messengers name Hutchins and Nicholson were killed. The express car caught fire and was consumed. No passengers were injured.

ARTISTS AT DRAKE SALE.

Many Well-Known Ones Attend Auction of Rare Brasses.

The Drake sale at the American Art Galleries continues to be more or less of a social function. Yesterday might have been called artists' day, so many well-known artists in New York were present.

R. J. Collier paid again the highest price of the day—$200 for a Danish brass plaque. The design was that of Caleb and Joshua, with the grapes of Eshcol for the centre, while figures of dogs and scrolls of flowers and leaves finished the rim. The next highest price of the day was paid by E. D. Godfry, $180 for a Sicilian scaldino of brass. This was a beautiful piece. It was from Palermo, with a tall, perforated, dome-shaped cover and swan handle. There was a copper firepan attached, with claw feet.

A barrel-shaped Russian water jar, of copper, with a hinged lid, twenty-six inches high, went to Frederic Remington for $75. Mr. Remington also bought a small brass coffee still. W. M. Chase paid, $13 for a large copper coffee pot fastened by a ratchet, and Gari Melchers bought a copper water carrier with an upright spout, a hollow bale, and hinged lid.

An interesting piece which went to James A. Metcalf for $15 was a Russian vodka barrel. This was of copper, with handles, and four small wheels. A Dutch foot stove of brass, the dome-shaped cover having a pierced design, went to James MacAlister for $15.

The returns were the highest of any day so far—$6,286. The total for the five days' sale is $23,207.50. This afternoon closes the sale, when the collection of 1,500 pieces of brass and copper will have been sold.

N. W. DODGE'S BEQUESTS.

Temperance and Benevolent Institutions to Get $27,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 1.—The will of Norman W. Dodge, son of the late William E. Dodge, who died in Nyack last week, was admitted for probate, and among some of the bequests made are the following:

Four thousand dollars each to the National Temperance Union, the Home for Intemperate Men, at Mount Vernon; the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Peabody Home, and the Ladies' Helping Hand Society, and to the Lincoln University, New York City Mission, and the American Sunday School Union $1,000 each.

MRS. HASTINGS'S WILL FILED.

The Estate, Which Is Worth About $200,000, Goes Principally to Husband.

The will of Rosalie Tousey Hastings was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. Mrs. Hastings died at Nice on Dec. 28, 1906. She was the only daughter and heiress of Mrs. Margretta Todd, the wealthy woman who was picked up dead on the railroad near Philadelphia, and the mystery of whose death was never solved.

Mrs. Hastings's first husband was Frank Tousey, the publisher. Most of the estate is left to Mrs. Hastings's husband, George Gordon Hastings, who is named as sole executor and trustee. There are several minor bequests to relatives. The estate is worth about $200,000.

Died Preparing for Sister's Burial.

Mrs. Sarah Rankins, 21 years old, fell dead from heart disease at the home of her parents, 420 Grand Street, Jersey City, on Thursday while preparing for the funeral services of her sister, Miss Annie Jackson, who died on Tuesday. Miss Jackson's funeral was continued and Mrs. Rankins will be buried to-day. She leaves a husband and two young children, a boy and a girl.

Carnegie Gift to Rutgers Available.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—It was announced this morning that a gift of $25,000 made by Andrew Carnegie for the science and electrical courses of Rutgers College would become available. The gift, which was offered some time ago, was contingent upon the amount being duplicated. A new building will be erected for the housing of the department.

TROLLEY TO LINK JERSEY RESORTS

The Pennsylvania Planning a Line from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

READY IN SUMMER, 1908

Trip May Then Be Made in Five Hours Without Change of Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 1.—Pennsylvania Railroad capital is back of a plan to link all resorts on the Jersey Coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May by trolley. Railroad engineers assert that within three years it will be possible to go from New York to Sandy Hook by steamer and ride without change of cars to the southernmost point of New Jersey.

Bridges crossing Great Egg Harbor River and Inlet, between Somer's Point and Ocean City, by which this city will be brought into direct connection with the big camp meeting resort seven miles down the coast, are to form the first link in the chain. Cars are to be running from the Boardwalk here to the Boardwalk, Ocean City, by the middle of June.

Engineers for the Shore Fast Line, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is heavily interested, are already making surveys for a southerly extension by which the line to Ocean City will be carried to Wildwood, Sea Isle City, Avalon, and through a string of growing resorts further south to Cape May. Cars are to be running over the new coast route to the Cape May terminus early in the Summer of 1908.

The chief problem confronting the construction forces is how best to cross the broad inlets and bays that cut the lower shore line. If bridges are found to be feasible, a long detour to the mainland that now makes the journey from Philadelphia to Wildwood and other points a tedious undertaking will be avoided.

As soon as the Cape May route is determined upon the Fast Shore Line will turn its attention to the building of another link in the coast system, to run in a perfectly straight line from Atlantic City to Leeds Point, the centre of the oyster industry, for the Philadelphia market, thence to Tuckerton, in Ocean County, and from the latter point across Barnegat Bay to Seaside Park. From Seaside Park to Long Branch the tracks of the new Shore Line will be laid, it is said, upon the present right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The greater part of the road will be equipped with the third-rail system, and it is believed that when the service is perfected the trip from Sandy Hook to Cape May will be possible in from four to five hours.

The whole enterprise has been mapped out, and it is said the Pennsylvania Railroad is prepared to supply all the capital that may be needed. One effect will be to add millions of dollars to the value of coast real estate and enormously increase the population of the shore towns.

SITE FOR SEAMEN'S HOME.

Land Obtained for Building at South Street and Coenties Slip.

It was announced in the annual report of the Seamen's Church Institute yesterday that the land had been purchased at South Street and Coenties Slip for the new building for the institute. The site cost about $200,000, all of which has been subscribed, and $400,000 will be spent upon the building and its furnishings. About $250,000 in all has been given toward the building fund, so that $350,000 more must be raised before the new Seamen's Home can be erected free from debt. Among those who contributed to the building fund are J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller $25,000 each; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, James Stillman, and W. K. Vanderbilt, $10,000 each, and a number of gifts of $5,000 each, including those of Frederick G. Bourne, William D. Sloane, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and D. Willis James. The institute has endowments aggregating over $215,000, the income from which can be used toward maintenance.

In the year just closed 161,777 sailors visited the reading rooms of the several stations now maintained by the institute on the east and west sides of the city and at the Battery, and they deposited with the institute for safe keeping and transmission nearly $125,000.

QUITS JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

William Phillips Elected President in Place of J. A. Kohner, Resigned.

The Directors of the Journeay & Burnham Company, which owns the department store at 26 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, received the resignations of J. A. Kohner as President and of Ethan Allen Doty as Vice President at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

Both Mr. Kohner and Mr. Doty announced that other business interests would take up their time. They will, however, remain Directors of the company.

William H. Phillips, a retired produce merchant, was elected President, and Isaac Snedeker of the firm of Tolcott & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Vice President. It was announced that the policy of the firm would not be changed.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS LEAD.

Harvard Beaten in Dual Meet by 29 Points to 24.

Columbia's swimming team defeated Harvard last night in the natatorium of the local institution by a score of 29 points to 24 after an unusually well-contested series of events. C. M. Daniels, the New York Athletic Club champion, beat L. S. Crane of the same club in a 200-foot race in 37 1-5 seconds. Daniels gave an interesting exhibition of the trudgeon stroke.

For Columbia, Capt. McKinley and L. Matz were the best point getters. In the plunge for distance, A. Fouts of Columbia won in a spectacular finish, beating Matz of Columbia and Hardey of Harvard, who tied for second place by one and a half feet. Withington, Hardey, and Farley scored most of the points for Harvard.

In the water-polo contest which followed the swimming meet Columbia's team won by a single goal, the only one scored in the game. Columbia got the ball first on the throw-off and Brown succeeded in scoring in 1:33. Halpin of Columbia scored in the second half, but the goal was not allowed because Matz went in ahead of the ball. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Arkush, Mackenzie, Matz, McKinley;) Harvard, (Withington, Quinlan, Farley, Howe,) second. Time—7:43 2-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by S. E. Goodwin, Harvard, 20 2-3 points; Z. P. Halpin, Columbia, 25 1-3 points, second; H. G. Guitteras, Columbia, 22 2-3 points, third.

100-Yard Race.—Won by C. M. McKinley, Columbia; T. D. Withington, Harvard, second; T. E. Arkush, Columbia, third. Time—1:09.

Special 200-Foot Match Race.—Won by C. M Daniels, New York A. C.; L. S. Crane, New York A. C., second. Time—0:37 1-5.

220-Yard Race.—Won by E. Farley, Harvard; L. Howe, Harvard, second; C. M. McKinley, Columbia, third. Time—3:02 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by A. Fouts, Columbia, 47 feet 3 inches; tie for second between L. R. Hardey, Harvard, and L. Matz, Columbia, 46 feet.

60-Yard Race.—Won by P. Withington, Harvard; L. Matz, Columbia, second; T. B. Quinlan, Harvard, third. Time—0:29 4-5.

WATER POLO, (AMERICAN GAME.)

Columbia, 1.	Position.	Harvard, 0.
Halpin	Forward	Welch
Brown	Forward	Farley
Holslay, Matz	Forward	Whitney
Bissell, (Capt.)	Back	Wyman
Bassett	Back	Harding
Palliser	Back	Robinson

Goals—Brown, 1. Time of halves—Five minutes.

Judges—E. T. Giannini, N. Y. A. C.; George Holm, Dr. Meylan, L. R. Sharp, N. Y. A. C. Timers—J. W. Spencer, N. Y. A. C.; Dr. Sparstrom. Clerk of course—C. D. Trubenbach, N. Y. A. C.; L. de B. Handley, N. Y. A. C.

HOME AUTOS GROW IN FAVOR.

The Importations of Foreign-Made Machines Falling Off.

Statistics in a report issued yesterday by Henry M. Clapp, Acting Appraiser of the Port, made plain that American automobiles are rapidly superseding foreign cars in popularity in this country. It was shown that 173 cars, valued at $559,761.31, were imported at New York between Jan. 1 and March 1, 1907, as compared with 191 machines, valued at $621,403.87, imported in the same period in 1906.

The Acting Appraiser reports that the total appraised value of precious stones and pearls for the month of February was $4,275,300, against $3,067,036 for February, 1906, a gain of $1,208,264.

The total appraised value of merchandise entered at this port last month was set at $67,126,174.75, as compared with $60,248,073.29 in February, 1906, the gain being $6,877,201.55, or approximately 11½ per cent. For February two years ago, the imports were $10,000,000 less than last month.

Plan to Avoid Land Condemnation.

In an effort to avoid the expense of condemnation proceedings in connection with the new Catskill water works scheme, the Board of Water Supply will to-day insert in the local newspapers of the section affected advertisements calling on owners of property which is needed for the improvement to come forward and confer with the officials, with the idea of settling claims.

FRENCH AUTO RACE WILL BE ON JULY 2

Motorists Forced to Respect the Market Day Traditions in Selecting a Date.

BONUS PAID FOR EVENT

Louis Strang May Drive Christie's American Car in the Grand Prix Contest.

News was received in the city yesterday that the Grand Prix race, the great automobile speed contest of France, will be held on July 2. The Automobile Club of France, it is stated, has had no little trouble in arranging a satisfactory date, as it did in determining the course. The Dieppe course, which was selected a short time ago, runs through a large number of small but historic Norman towns in which all the traditions of the old-time market day are still retained. Nothing can interfere with this time-honored custom, and after a careful tabulation of all the market days in the towns adjoining the course, it was ascertained that Tuesday, July 2, was the only day of the week that no public market was held. Hence the decision.

Walter Christie, the only American competitor, said yesterday that the date suited him perfectly. He is still working on his car, but it is practically finished, and early in the Spring a series of trial trips to test its running gear in every detail will be held, probably on Long Island roads. Louis Strang, who acted as Christie's mechanician last year in the Vanderbilt Cup race, will accompany Christie to Europe, and it is more than probable that he may drive the car in the big race. Strang has already proved himself a capable driver of excellent judgment, and he has been Christie's right-hand man in designing the new racer.

The Dieppe course is about forty-nine to fifty miles in circuit. It will be accurately surveyed in a few days, and a number of road improvements are planned. Besides the $34,000 that the Automobile Club of France has received from the entries, an additional $20,000 has been promised by the local authorities of Dieppe and other towns along the course. Two or three localities were strong rivals for the race, but the Dieppe authorities offered the largest bonus, and as the roads were the equal, if not a trifle better than the other candidates could show, the final award practically resolved itself to the district which would pay the best for the event, the local tradesmen, of course, expecting to make far more from the crowds of autoists who will assemble there to witness the contest than their pro rata share of the big purse paid for the racing privileges.

When an offer of $20,000 is made for a motor contest, it is little wonder that the Long Island tradesmen last year petitioned the A. A. A. Racing Board that the Vanderbilt Cup race should be held again in the Mineola district. This is the largest sum of money that has ever been offered for an automobile contest, and it simply illustrates the enormous popularity as well as financial possibilities of these annual speed trials. The French club has never made any money from its previous races. In fact a deficit has always remained, whereas the A. A. A. Racing Board turned into the National Treasury about $15,000 after paying all expenses of last year's race, and the preceding year over $5,000 was cleared. The French Club has adopted a new scheme this year, and instead of assuming all financial responsibility for the Grand Prix, has awarded the contract to outside interests with the understanding that a portion of the profits will revert to the club. This change of policy also had its influence in choosing the Dieppe circuit for its accessibility to England, and is expected to attract a large number of British autoists.

America will also be well represented, as the Gold Cup tour of American cars has been timed so that the contestants will reach France a day or two previous to the race, and the entire party will go direct to Dieppe from Havre and begin the sixty-day tour immediately after the race.

The second event proposed by the French Club as an attraction for cars of smaller horse power has only brought out nine entries, and this lack of interest has led the committee to announce that instead of running it on a separate day, the minor event will be held on the same day as the more important event.

The route for the second big motor event of Europe, the German Emperor's Cup, on June 14, has just been decided upon. It will be a modification of the Taunus circuit, over which the Gordon Bennett Cup race of 1904 was run. The headquarters will be near Saalburg, running south to Homburg. Ninety-two cars representing seven countries have entered, the largest number that has ever entered a speed contest in Europe. The course will be 75 miles in circuit, and the cars will make seven circuits.

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IN

The New York Times Next Sunday

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AMATEURS' POOR FORM.

Billiard Aspirants for National Championship Suffer from Weather.

It was an off day for the amateur billiardists, who began their preparatory practice yesterday for the National championship tournament. The chill of the threatening weather caused the ivory globes to roll poorly, so that small runs and averages were the order. Edward W. Gardner, the present holder of the title, was defeated in a 300-point match at 14.2 balk line in George F. Slosson's academy by Charles F. Conklin, the Chicagoan. The latter finished in twenty-four innings with an average of 12 12-24, and with a high run of 62. Gardner was left at 268 points, while his best run only totaled 53.

Calvin Demarest, the youthful "Willie Hoppe" of amateurs, watched his rivals play. He has not touched a cue since his arrival in this city, as he is suffering from a severe cold. Dr. Leonidas L. Mial rolled the ivory globes around a bit with George Slosson, but he failed to attain any sizable runs and quit before the half of the string had been scored.

Three of the contestants, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Calvin Demarest, and Charles F. Conklin, met in short games in the billiard room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Earlier in the day Poggenburg had played a short game with Tom Gallagher, but his average was very low, and his best attempt at a run was only 40 carroms.

The Liederkranz Club will entertain the six players to-night at a beefsteak dinner at the clubhouse. T. Mortimer S. Rolls, the Philadelphian, will complete the number at this dinner, at which the arrangements for the tournament which begins on Monday night in the concert hall of the club will be decided upon, and all of the competitors for the honors sign the articles of agreement.

The schedule for the first three days of the tournament will be decided upon at the meeting to-morrow evening. This will include five games, as, beginning with Tuesday, matinée matches will be played at 3:30 P. M. Women will be admitted to the evening matches, and on Friday night handsome and appropriate souvenirs will be presented to all women attending the match.

Keane and Boyd Billiard Winners.

J. A. Keane and F. Boyd were the winners yesterday in the fifth day's play of the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy's 14.2 tournament. In the afternoon game Keane defeated F. H. Starkey by 200 to 144. Starkey was required to make 220. His average was 2 20-67, with 16 and 12 as his best runs, while Keane averaged 3 11-61, with 21 and 14 as his high runs.

In the evening game F. Boyd defeated J. Smith, who was required to make 225 against Boyd's 240, but he had only 205 when Boyd ran out. Boyd averaged 3 12-76, with 18, 14, and 12 as his high runs, while Smith's average was 2 53-76, and 18, 14, and 13 as his best runs.

New Educational Alliance Branches.

The Educational Alliance has extended its work by establishing two branches in other neighborhoods. Branch A is at 624 East Fifth Street and Branch B at 307 Henry Street. Marcus M. Marks has been selected to investigate the selling of counterfeit steamship tickets to immigrants.

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2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
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OUR GENEROUS LAWMAKERS.

The closing scenes of Congress are fully up to the record, and the record is high. Never before has the taxpayers' money been given away more lightheartedly, or to a greater aggregate. Mr. TAWNEY'S notice that a billion dollars was being appropriated for the first time, and that a deficit was in sight, threw not the slightest gloom over the subsequent proceedings. Possibly a shade of gravity attended the passing of the Navy and River and Harbor bills, for other questions than mere money were wrapped up in them. Statesmen who might not return to such halcyon and vociferous scenes if anything went wrong naturally felt solemn at the Nation's fate in such an event, but when it came to rewarding their protégés with the Nation's money, no such thoughts intruded. Nobody is responsible for these customary pickings, and after everybody who had asked for anything had received it—and some others who had not asked—there was a moment's pause for further thought before closing the lid. Two members, Mr. MANN of Illinois and Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia, were able to think of somebody who had been overlooked, and the additions to the payroll were made. Not a page boy, not a pension applicant, not a document room file keeper, not a clerk nor a driver was forgotten. Congress is now ready to adjourn.

In this Congress is merely acting according to the spirit of the times. The same thing is going on in many States and cities. In New York the other day there was a report by a select committee to the Aldermen recommending 388 new positions or grades. The Board of Education alone has increased salaries $125,000 this year, and the women teachers have just been heard at Albany regarding an increase of their salaries "just because," and to a total of from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000. Not until these scattered acts of generosity are assembled for the Nation does their astonishing aggregate appear. There is no official summary for the current year, but in 1902 the expenses of Nation, States, counties, and cities fell something short of $2,000,000,000. This year they must far exceed that goodly sum, and in fact must approach three billions, if the ratio of the National to the smaller Governmental appropriations is maintained.

Nobody need be frightened by mere largeness of totals. It is the cause of the largeness which is or ought to be cautionary. Too much of it is honest graft, traceable to a generosity with the funds of others which the givers would not exercise in their own affairs, nor in their trust capacity if there were any sense of responsibility, or any fear of publicity, in detail. A disproportionate amount is also due to military expenditures in times of peace, and a very large aggregate is due to the exercise by the National Government of functions traditionally and properly local. In this encroachment by Federal upon State Administrations the citizens of each State suffer a diminution of their control over the Government. This tendency of government is as obnoxious as the increase of expenses. We can pay the bills, but we cannot foresee whither we are being hurried by Federal activities which have sprung up like mushrooms, and which are not of the wholesome variety altogether.

FREE AND EASY LEGISLATION.

There was something frivolous about the bill proposing to erect turnstiles at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, which actually was introduced, and about the bill, under more or less serious consideration, proposing to make it unlawful to anchor balloons to church steeples during services. The quips are merry enough in their way, much better, in fact, than most labored efforts by legislators in their moments of unbending from the serious cares of state, and they have this added advantage, that they enforce a point against the preposterous plan by which bills are introduced with as little ceremony as a letter is posted, and by an exactly similar process.

No good bill would be obstructed by the rule that permission should precede introduction, and that no bill should receive official standing before a favorable report by somebody, from whose decisions appeals might be allowed. But there seems to be an idea that in some way this would impede the freedom of legislation, and that it might not be safe to intrust anybody with power to forbid anybody to introduce anything, however absurd. The chief apparent result of this tenderness for form rather than substance has been to make legislation a jest.

SYSTEMATIZED DELUSIONS.

The leading psychopaths are pretty much agreed that Mr. HARRIMAN fails to see where he has done anything wrong. On the witness stand he exhibited impatience with the proceeding, he was irritated at the applications of the committee's probe, and he resented inquiries into transactions which he regarded as of a private and a personal nature, even refusing to answer questions intended to disclose them. It appears in the testimony that Mr. HARRIMAN and his associates did make a great deal of money in the series of operations which modernized the Alton, transforming it from an inert and modestly capitalized property into an active, vitalized corporation with a proper equipment of outstanding securities. Some of the tabulators estimate the profits of Mr. HARRIMAN and his associates in these transactions at more than $20,000,000.

It appears, too, that there was a want of due diligence in making timely announcement of the declaration of an increased dividend on Union Pacific shares. The monthly statements of the largely increased net earnings of the Southern Pacific had, according to the testimony of Mr. MAHL, strangely failed to reach the stockholders—but this might have been due to the carelessness of the office boy who attended to mailing letters. However that may be, and even if the responsibility for all the acts and omissions disclosed by the investigation rests upon the shoulders of Mr. HARRIMAN, it is the belief of the experts that he is quite incapable of perceiving that these things were in the least degree improper or wrong. They were done by him and his friends for the benefit of himself and his friends, and to him they seem and always will seem blameless.

Systematized delusion in the domain of morals, corresponding to paranoia as it affects the operations of the mind, is considered incurable. It is likewise frequently associated with that condition known as the exaggerated ego. Whether hereditary or not, it is in most cases congenital. The popular names for it, like blunted moral sense or callousness of conscience, sufficiently indicate its nature and working. The views entertained by the ancient races of Ethiopia and their descendants to this day in respect to domestic fowls are a familiar illustration of the delusion. Cases are all the time coming up. In the Court of Appeals the other day one of the Justices writing a dissenting opinion declared, whether as a principle of law or as a moral precept we are not informed, that "there is nothing wrong in buying a necklace for a woman if a man pays for it with his own money," but that if payment were made out of trust funds by an officer holding the relation of trustee, the matter would have to be inquired into. In such a case as that the beneficiary of the malversation, the recipient of the necklace, to wit, might hold that as he had no knowledge of the source of the purchase money and was therefore innocent of any wrong, she might properly retain the gift; or she might at once make restitution on the ground that the donor could not lawfully bestow upon her what he had not the right to give. In the former case the experts would give a diagnosis of systematized moral delusion, in the latter they would agree that the act indicated a normal sensitiveness.

The case into which the supposititious lady and the hypothetical necklace were imported as an illustration was, we believe, something about a campaign contribution out of the funds of an insurance company. One gentleman had got into trouble about it, and the friends of other gentlemen have been for some months very nervous and apprehensive. As we recall the circumstances, the beneficiary of the campaign expenditure made in part out of this contribution was indignant at the charge that corporations had been aiding his election by such a misuse of their funds. His denial, we believe, was published at the time. From that source no further utterance on the subject has thus far reached the public. The campaign fund was wisely administered, it was large, and so was the majority recorded on Election Day. It might be held that, as it has now been proved that the fund was in part made up of contributions wrongfully made, restitution would be proper and might be demanded. Against such a demand we do not suppose the defense of systematized delusion would be set up. We can think at the moment of no other.

THE BOSS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The dispatch in yesterday's papers about the failure to select a jury to try "ABE" RUEF, the Boss of San Francisco, is very instructive. It seems that out of fifty men drawn for the first panel, only forty-one could be found, and that out of these forty-one only nine showed what the dispatch calls "a willingness to serve."

The obvious explanation is that the Boss of San Francisco has succeeded in intimidating the town. This explanation explains more than the difficulty of getting jurors to serve in this case. It explains why and how RUEF has managed to continue so long a rule which every San Franciscan will privately admit is loathsome and infamous, but which no San Franciscan has the courage to stand up in public and proclaim to be so. It even explains much beyond the jurisdiction or the scope of the Municipal Government of San Francisco. It explains why no San Francisco newspaper dares to utter the indignant protest against the persecution of the Japanese which has brought not San Francisco alone, but the whole Nation, which entirely disapproves and disclaims this persecution, into a strained and false relation with the Empire of Japan.

That no man in San Francisco who is conducting a lawful and honorable business dares to oppose the Boss in public is one result of the servitude which he has imposed upon the city. It is another that no man in San Francisco who is conducting an illegal and infamous business has any fears, so long as he is on good terms with the Boss and pays his allotted tribute. These conditions have been those of other American cities, though we do not think they have ever elsewhere been quite so scandalously and shamelessly enforced. The peculiarity of the situation is that in San Francisco a Boss backed by "Labor" has been able to raise questions not merely municipal but National, and International, and that the rottenness of the Municipal Government of San Francisco has become a matter of immediate concern to all citizens of the United States.

OUR MUNICIPALITIES.

One of several noteworthy articles in the current number of The North American Review is GOLDWIN SMITH'S "Perils of the Republic." The venerable historian is always worth reading. Upon our own domestic topics he writes not as a citizen but only as a neighbor and friend. This distinction perhaps does his writing no harm, seeing that his good faith and his good sense are no more in question than his friendliness.

Like all our foreign critics, including the present British Ambassador, and like most of our domestic critics, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH holds that it is in municipal government mainly and most of all that our political system "breaks down." The explanation is obvious. Under universal suffrage voters are enabled and invited to spend other people's money. Truly, that is the accurate account of the matter. The numerical majority does vote to dispose of the property of the numerical minority. From this condition naturally arises the Boss and the machine. These malodorous products have been developed in every American municipality, and from the days of Boss TWEED to the days of Boss RUEF they have done dreadful mischief. That the tendency to produce these baleful products inheres in our system is proved by the fact that there is no big American municipality, and not many little ones, in which they have failed to appear. And in every case the Boss gets a fortune. The humbugged majority on which he relies gets an addition to the taxes which, consciously or unconsciously, its own members have to pay.

What is the remedy? Thirty years ago Gov. TILDEN appointed a commission of the wisest men he knew to consider that question. The remedy proposed by that commission was not drastic. It was exceedingly mild. The commission proposed, over and above the ordinary municipal Legislature, the creation of a Board of Finance, the members of which were to be chosen by a restricted suffrage, a suffrage limited by a property qualification. The recommendation had no effect except the permanent retirement from political life, or at least the permanent ineligibility to political office, of every member of the commission. Nobody is likely to renew it.

Prof. SMITH'S remedy, which he has adduced before, is in doing away altogether in municipal government with the "right of self-government." This means that cities shall be "run" by persons appointed by some authority outside the cities, persons who shall be in no sense or degree responsible to the general mass of the inhabitants of the city. In support of this he quotes Washington, which is thus governed, and which has not had a "Boss" for over thirty years. It is without doubt the best governed, if all superficial respects at least, of American cities, though it is always to be borne in mind that the people of the United States at large bear half the cost. But Prof. SMITH is greatly encouraged with the experience of Galveston, which has put its own government out of its own hands, and, as he assures us, with "the best results." It would be curious if the real solution of the problem for which so many have been insisting on "Home Rule" should prove to be, after all, the negation of Home Rule. Would Albany have governed us better during the last twenty-five years than we have governed ourselves?

A SOCIALIST RHAPSODY.

In an article entitled "The Social Revolution," appearing in Putnam's Monthly for March, MAURICE MAETERLINCK proclaims with quenchless enthusiasm the tenets of the Socialist propaganda. Here are some of them:

There are men enough about us whose exclusive duty, whose most precise mission, it is to extinguish the fires which we kindle. * * *

Extreme opinion demands instantly integral division, the suppression of property, obligatory labor, and the rest. * * *

In every social progress, the great and the only difficult work is the destruction of the past. We need not be anxious about what we shall place in the stead of the ruins. The force of things and of life will undertake the rebuilding. * * * Let us therefore not hesitate to employ even to excess our destructive powers; nine-tenths of the violence of our blows is lost amid the inertness of the mass, even as the blow of the heaviest hammer is dispersed in a large stone, and becomes so to speak imperceptible to a child that holds the stone in its hand.

And let us not fear that we may go too fast. If, at certain hours, we seem to be rushing at a headlong and dangerous pace, this is to counterbalance unjustifiable delays and to make up for time lost during centuries of inactivity.

Thus extremes meet, and the poet's furor blends with the fury of the anadal.

A NOTEWORTHY REVIEW.

We direct the attention of TIMES readers to the article entitled "The History of Monopoly," published today in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. This community is in some danger of substituting sentiment and impression for information and judgment in dealing with problems of the moment. This kind of folly is bad enough when confined to Socialists, professional or amateur, but when the tendency sweeps in clergymen and professors it is necessary to weigh their words, and check them up by the facts, before accepting their teaching.

If this is not done there is an increasing possibility of the development of another era of Grangerism, and what that means no owner of any investment security needs to be informed. It is in this aspect that Dr. PRICE discusses the vexed and tangled question of trusts and monopolies in a book treated of at length to-day in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and contrasted with very different views influentially expressed by a Professor of Economics in Columbia University.

Governors come and go, but all recent Governors have been of the opinion that Dr. ALVAH H. DOTY is an efficient Health Officer of the Port of New York. He was first appointed by Gov. MORTON in 1895 for a term of four years, reappointed by Gov. ROOSEVELT, appointed again by Gov. ODELL in his second term, and now Gov. HUGHES reappoints him for the fourth time, and the appointment has been confirmed. The community concurs in the opinion that he is a trustworthy occupant of the watchtower of sanitation. The precautions he has taken against the introduction of disease at this port have been adequate, and his reappointment is a fitting recognition of merit and service.

The oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic—WILLIAM WELCH, aged 106—is dead, and the Grand Army is considering the discontinuance of its annual parade, through infirmities due to advancing age. Perhaps the veterans will never again be seen in line with their tattered flags. It is a pity, and there will be real loss in the disappearance of such a wholesome stimulus to patriotism. It is a pity also that this sympathy for the brave and decrepit is marred by the wonder that although the Grand Army ranks are thus thinning, the far from grand army of pensioners is surprisingly healthy and superior to every consideration of mortality. If the pension roster and the Grand Army roster shrunk together both classes would be enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, but what shall be said when the pension roll grows faster than the old soldiers die?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Italy Is Making a Mistake.

Italy's Minister of Public Instruction, in deciding that such excavation at Herculaneum as the Italians do not care or cannot afford to undertake shall remain undone, has yielded, it seems to us, to pressure exerted by a particularly stupid and small-minded fraction of his countrymen. Whether that fraction is large or minute we do not know or care. The fact remains that the people composing it have enforced their own narrow ideas on the Italian politicians, and a work in which the whole civilized world is just as much interested as are the Italians will certainly be delayed, and may be abandoned, simply because some silly folk think that Italy would be put on a level with Turkey if foreigners were allowed to contribute toward the expense of digging out the priceless treasures of ancient art and literature supposed, and almost known, to be buried at Herculaneum.

The claim of Italy to ownership of those treasures is hardly better than that of the rest of Europe, or of America, for that matter, for Herculaneum was Roman, and Italy is not much more the heir of Rome than is France or Spain or Germany or England. They were all as much a part of the Roman Empire as Italy was, and Vesuvius has had at least half a dozen owners since the days of its most destructive and most famous eruption. It is not the admission of foreign archaeologists and the money they could command to Italian soil that would put Italy in the rank of Turkey; it is their exclusion that puts her, in this one respect, at least, in a lower and more barbarous status. Many Italians must realize all this perfectly and blush for the action their Government has taken.

The foreign nations asked only to help in performing a task in which it is their obvious duty to assist, since it is obvious that they would all profit as greatly as Italy from every manuscript, every statue, every mural painting, and every architectural monument that might be uncovered. They are fully as eager, for instance, as the Italians are to know the basis of SAPHO'S reputation as a poet, and the "lost books" of this and that classic writer are as much of a loss to Paris or London or New York as they are to Rome or Naples. No question of charity is involved in the matter. It is merely a question of doing something that ought to be done, and in doing it quickly and well. Only the accidents of geography and history have put the present—and very modern—Kingdom of Italy in control of the situation, and it behooves her to use her power more wisely than this if she would avoid the always unpleasant rôle of the dog in the manger. The other countries have asked as a favor what was very much like their right, and it seems to us that the time has come to try what the effect of a little scolding will be.

Indeed, Easily Excited.

Madrid, according to the cable dispatches, has a sensation. The experience is not a novel one for the Spanish capital, and its inhabitants are to be congratulated on the possession of nerves so sensitive that they can be thrilled by the yarn of a Havana paper about the origin of the Spanish-American war. We did not ourselves even suspect that there was any mystery in that war. The condition of Cuba had not been a carefully kept state secret, before 1898, nor had our long-growing discontent with a revolution at our doors that made a lot of trouble and expense for us and gave no promise of ever ending.

Our sympathies with the Cubans may have been involved in our determination to intervene, but they were not directly effective, and the war, when it came, was for very different and more businesslike reasons, all of which were clearly stated at the time. "Not all!" declares the Havana paper, and it draws forth, from what secret place of thunder we know not, a tale to the effect that the once-more-admired-than-he-is-now TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA bribed the Congress of the United States to declare war on Spain! And Spain believes this—accepts it as explaining what she has never been able to understand!

Well, the possibilities of human belief are infinite, and we will not begrudge her thrill to Madrid. Indeed, we will help it along by admitting that even here there was once quite a lot of rather foolish talk about the bonds of the Cuban Republic and the disposition of them where they "would do the most good." That they had, however, any real effect on the final decision of the Government is a theory that can be accepted seriously only by those of most robust credulity, and we really think that Madrid might as well be excited by the scenario of a comic opera as to be stirred up by this belated and worked-over fable from Havana. Spanish politicians are said to be amazed that the secret has been preserved so long. A better excuse for amazement would be the fact that a long-since-exploded sensation could have been reloaded and exploded again.

Convictions, Not Penalties.

Judge O'SULLIVAN has more confidence than we have in the efficiency, as a means of suppressing blackmailers, of a law lengthening the penalty of imprisonment now imposed on criminals of that sort—when they are convicted. The operations of the so-called Black Hand continue and extend, not because the present penalty is so light, but because it is not inflicted in one case out of a hundred, and the squalid brigands go about their murderous business almost invariably with impunity. Ten years is the same as five years if the chance that either will have to be served is microscopic, or at any rate too small to be feared by men of this sort.

What we want is not a severer code, but a more efficient police and a disposition on the part of the chosen victims of the blackmailers to give that more efficient police more help in performing its work. The chief defense of the men who are robbing and assassinating among our Italian laborers and petty tradesmen is the feeling on the part of the latter that there is something dishonorable or cowardly in "betraying" their private enemies to the municipal authorities or in seeking any protection except what they can give themselves. It is true that they have not had much reason for confidence in the power of our police either to prevent or to bring to punishment the loosely banded scoundrels who are enforcing demands for money by the use of stilettos and bombs, but the police, even as they are, could do something if they were properly assisted, and the reforms planned by Commissioner BINGHAM would help along the campaign.

WOMEN MIGHT CLEAN STREETS.

They Would Solve Municipal Problem and Cure Attacks of Nerves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the difficulties regarding the street cleaning problem I have a suggestion to make. Why should not the women of New York who are suffering from "nerves," need of employment, and fresh air and exercise, undertake to solve the problem by offering their services? Why should not the physicians who recommend out-of-door "cures," bag-punching, lessons under an ex-prize fighter, fencing, &c., prescribe this healthful and useful expedient, according to the capacities of each individual?

The women could work in shifts, from one to three hours each, or longer if advisable, the squads being recruited from the different streets and avenues, and working, perhaps, under the auspices of neighborhood clubs. The force could be paid at the regular rate, unless it elected to be a volunteer force, assisting and vying with the "White Wings," whose efforts would doubtless be stimulated by these fair rivals.

Citizens would then have a satisfactory method of complaint upon finding an obstructed gutter or sidewalk in front of Mrs. X.'s house on Fifth Avenue; he need but ring the door bell and call Mrs. X. or Miss X. to account.

The street cleaning Amazons of Munich would be cast in the shade by this corps of beauty and activity, and if the work were performed in the early morning hours social engagements need not be interfered with nor traffic suspended at the unwonted spectacle, and we should have a fair, clean city to testify to the superiority of the sex. F. I.

New York, March 1, 1907.

The Pennsylvania's Good Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government has always been an exponent of the publicity idea. It issues reports upon each phase of activity which comes under its immediate supervision, and upon hundreds of other matters less directly involved. A special building in Washington is used to house these reports, which flow from the Government Printing Bureau ceaselessly.

On the other hand, privacy has been the watchword of those quasi-public agencies, the railroads, although by the very nature of their business they are public servants. It is refreshing to find a great railroad like the Pennsylvania break away from case-hardened precedent and issue a report upon the Pennsylvania wreck at Mineral Point last Sunday. It is not an attempt to shift the responsibility, but an intelligent analysis of the causes which led to the disaster.

If public opinion will insist upon similar action by other roads, the frequency of railroad calamities will surely be reduced to a minimum, for operators will realize their responsibility and officers will see that necessary safety devices are employed. TRAVELER.

New York, March 1, 1907.

Says Park Wall Should Stay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most emphatically object to the suggestion of the New York City Improvement Commission as to the removal of the wall around Central Park. This being a city of 4,000,000 people, instead of a few hundred thousand, it seems to me necessary to protect the Park from very serious injury, and that the wall should not be removed.

As it is now, the lawns, shrubbery, &c., are subjected to very serious damage from season to season by the hordes of children frequenting the Park, and with the wall gone the destruction would be tenfold greater.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, March 1, 1907.

Doubts Bryan's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Mr. Bryan's debate with Senator Beveridge: As Mr. Bryan in 1890 and subsequently placed a wrong construction on Thomas Jefferson's position on the silver question, is it not very doubtful if he will place a proper construction on Jefferson's position on State rights? Mr. Bryan was so illogical on Jefferson's position on money that the writer has doubts about Mr. Bryan's ability to correctly construe Jefferson's position on other matters.

ONCE A DEMOCRAT.

Pittsburg, Feb. 28, 1907.

STOP BRIDGE CRUSH FIRST.

Mr. Hallock Says It's More Important Than Any Other Improvement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many public improvements urgently required for the welfare of the city and the comfort and convenience of its people, but not one of these, or all combined, is half so essential as the development of some adequate means whereby the people of Brooklyn may get to New York in the morning and return to their homes in the evening without unnecessary loss of time, patience, clothing, and self-respect.

The conditions, as they exist, are not only a rank disgrace to the great City of New York, but a disgrace to the Nation as well, for in no part of the civilized world where peace prevails are the people so shamefully treated as the vast multitudes who daily do battle with the grossly inadequate transit facilities between the two boroughs.

Hence I maintain that while we need a new Post Office and many other things, by far the most important of our urgent necessities is to make access from one to the other of these sections of the city as easy, quick, and comfortable as modern means can devise, let the cost be what it will. In other words, if we need a new Post Office to the extent of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, we need convenient and reasonable means of getting to and from our business and should have it if the cost were $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

We are years behind the times and years behind the requirements in our facilities for crossing the East River. Compared with our up-to-date methods of doing business and the general advancement, our performances on the Brooklyn Bridge are as primitive and out of tune with the times as the pig-headed farmer of Egypt who insists on plowing the ground with a cow hitched to a sharp stick.

Perhaps the Government, seeing our great necessity, might be induced to forego for a time a new Post Office and help us out in the matter of transit, for surely nowhere on the face of the earth are so vast a multitude subjected to such monstrous conditions.

W. W. HALLOCK.

Brooklyn, March 1, 1907.

UPHOLDS MR. WADSWORTH.

A Reader Says Opposition to Can-Dating Clause Is Well Founded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the article in your edition of Thursday entitled "Mr. Wadsworth Again in Opposition," in which you state that "He is using the remnants of his power to prevent the insertion in the Agricultural Appropriation bill of a clause providing for placing the date on every can of meat. Later, no doubt, he will tell us that dating the cans, which is surely coming, was his own work, just as he told us recently that only by a stupid misunderstanding was the pure food law credited to others than himself."

Every man engaged in the distribution of food products knows that dating meat cans would create confusion in the trade without any benefit whatever.

If meat canned under Government supervision is not put up in such a way that it will keep in as good condition as when first put in tins for more than five years it ought not to be put in tins at all.

Mr Wadsworth deserves and will receive the commendation of every man in the trade who knows the annoyance which the can dating law would cause men engaged in the business.

When the time comes to nominate a man to represent Mr. Wadsworth's Congressional district again, I trust he will be a candidate, and I am sure the people of his district will appreciate the manly stand he has taken in being steadfast in his opposition to a clause in a bill which he and all men who know anything of the business realize would not be of benefit whatever.

All honor to men who are firm believers in the right of the position they hold, and who stand up in the face of the opposition of the "Mollycoddlers" who are making a nuisance of themselves in every walk of life. L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, March 1, 1907.

An Appeal for the Forests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our National prosperity, which we so boastfully speak of, hinges upon our extensive forests. At the rate which the lumbermen are devastating them now it will be but a question of years when our land which is now forest covered, not here to any extent, but in the South and great West, will be one vast plain with not a tree in sight.

Is it because we are too busily engaged in our own petty affairs of the day, or is it because we lack patriotism and are corrupted and lazy, or perchance egotists, that we stand around unconcernedly and watch thousands of lumbermen yearly cut down our magnificent trees to supply us with fuel or homes, when they are far more useful where they stand, inasmuch as they prevent floods and droughts, and furnish food for us.

Take heed, friends, not to-morrow but to-day, and try to have this despoiling of our forests stopped, or at any rate diminished.

ALCIABIDES P.

New York, Feb. 25, 1907.

"Remember" and "Recollect."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Hummel swore yesterday that he did not "remember" the date of a particular occurrence until shown some document, but that he did "remember" it afterward, was he strictly correct? What is the difference between "remember" and "recollect"?

New York, Feb. 27, 1907. READER.

LIBRARY MUSINGS.

Scott and Stevenson, I take it,
Are enough of an excuse
For my restlessness this morning—
(I'm as restless as the deuce)—
And I'm yearning for adventure,
Give-and-take, and hit-or-miss,
Thrusts and passes,
Wine and lasses,
And a mad refrain like this:

"Oh, the naked steel is gleaming—
Cut them down!"
And the scarlet blood is streaming—
Cut them down!
Friend and foe are grimly smiting,
Friend and foe the dust are biting,
For we're fighting, fighting, fighting!
Cut them down!

Scott and Stevenson!—away then!
With a swagger and a dash,
With a charger and a helmet,
Or a pistol and a sash;
With "St. George for Merrie England!"
And the righting of a wrong,
Or "You dog, there!
Pass the grog, there!"
While we sing the pirate song:

"Oh, the flying fish are flying—
Pass the rum!
And the tropic breeze is sighing—
Pass the rum!
Oh, the deck we'll soon be clearing,
For the treasure-ship is veering,
Yo, ho, ho, for buccaneering!—
Pass the rum!"

But alas!—now men consider
All such ways of life de trop,
Quite advisable, they are not,
Quite respectable—oh, no!
Now there are no spears to splinter,
No fair maids for whom to fence,
No crusaders,
No bold raiders,
No great treasure-ships—and hence
No chorus to this stanza.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

BICKERSTAFF SUIT TAKEN FROM COURT

Action Against Shubert, Fisher & Perley Withdrawn, but Is Not Settled.

ROW OVER PARTNERSHIP

Shubert declares He Is Facing "a Clever Attempt at Extortion."

The suit of Bickerstaff against Shubert, Fisher & Perley, as partners in the production of "The Nazarene," was withdrawn yesterday morning in Supreme Court, Trial Term, Part II., before Justice Truax. The case, according to the statement of Franklin Bien, counsel for the plaintiff, involved the question as to the partnership of the three men named.

This is the first new development in the legal war now being waged against Lee Shubert, the first astonishing crisis of which arrived on last Monday when Perley, in another case as to certain bookings which he said he should have received from Shubert and did not receive, was awarded damages to the extent of $25,000.

The question of the business partnership of Shubert, Fisher & Perley is essential in the settlement of the second of the two new complaints against Shubert filed on Wednesday. The first of these complaints brought by Perley was against Lee Shubert alone, alleging that Perley, as a partner of Shubert, was defrauded of his share in the profits of certain productions. The second complaint, brought by Perley against Shubert and John C. Fisher, pleads that these two latter men were partners with Perley in the production of "The Nazarene," and asks for a dissolution of the partnership, stating that they evaded payment of their share of the loss. The existence of the triple partnership, here assumed, has yet to be established.

William Klein, counsel for Shubert, said last night that though Mr. Bien had insisted that the Bickerstaff suit should be marked settled, it had not been settled at all, but merely withdrawn, as no concession of any sort had been made and no money paid out of court.

Lee Shubert, when seen yesterday afternoon, declined to discuss the new complaints, saying that he wished to be circumspect, as he felt he was up against a clever attempt to extort money from him. When seen in the evening he confirmed the statement that no settlement whatever had been made in the Bickerstaff case, and that the suit had simply been discontinued.

With regard to the matter of not having received the papers in the new complaints Mr. Shubert had decided opinions. "The papers haven't been served on me," he said, "and I don't know why they haven't been served. I have been at my office all day, and anybody can have access to me. I have made no attempt to avoid service of the papers, and am perfectly ready to receive them at any time."

Mr. Klein, speaking as Mr. Shubert's counsel, said that he had demanded that the papers in the new complaints be served and that up to the present time the plaintiff had refused to do so.

D'AVENEL ON AGRICULTURE.

Condition of the Peasantry from the Middle Ages to Our Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—Vicomte Georges d'Avenel delivered the second of his series of lectures at Harvard University to-day. His subject was "The Peasants and Agriculture, from the Middle Ages to Our Day."

Serfdom in the Middle Ages, he said, did not differ from ancient slavery. There were numerous serfs, servants, and laborers attached to the master's service, whom he sold, gave away, exchanged, or bequeathed just as we do with a picture or a horse. In these sales children were often separated from their parents. The sole cause of enfranchisement was the necessity for help which sprang from the increase in the value of land. A kind of chivalric swindle was carried on under the name of "the right of taking" among the lords, to get men from one another, for flight was the great resort of the dissatisfied peasants.

In order to get those belonging to others and to keep his own, the proprietor, when enfranchising the serfs, benevolently gave them land. He kept only rents and indirect rights. Hence all peasants became proprietors. The same phenomenon took place wherever land was abundant and men scarce. It could be repeated now only at the cost of the ruin of civilization in the old countries.

All the land belonging to the nobles and clergy became the patrimony of the plebeians, and remained so; they were at first forbidden to sell their lands to noblemen and clergy. Then came other kinds of intermediary leases between the distribution of the land under the feudal system and its temporary occupancy through modern rent. Such were the "domains" in Brittany, the emphyteusis, (long lease,) the right of sale, similar to that in Ireland, where the land, let out for an indefinite time and at a fixed rent, could be taken back by the landlord only on certain expensive terms. Then leases of fifty years were made, for life, or for "three lifetimes."

Finally, all landholders found these systems disadvantageous. The landlord's share in the product of the soil has continually increased, while the condition of the farmer has grown worse in modern times. The land, leased in large areas to business men in the towns, new intermediaries between the owner and the peasant, had to feed three masters.

The modern evolution of cultivation on a large scale constitutes an advance, just as the distribution of the land constituted an advance. In the same way the growth of commerce and industry on a large scale is as beneficial to the public as the creation of small workshops and stalls had been beneficial in bringing about division of labor.

DR. WILSON ON GOVERNMENT.

President of Princeton Begins Lectures at Columbia.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University delivered yesterday the first of the series of lectures on "Party Government in the United States" which he is to give at Columbia University. The subject for yesterday's address was "Constitutional Government." Dr. Wilson spoke to an audience made up partly of college students and partly of the general public.

In beginning his lecture Dr. Wilson defined Constitutional government as "not necessarily a Government with a Constitution, but one whose organizations and powers are so defined as to make an instrument of general well-being and guarantee of personal liberty."

According to Dr. Wilson, one of our greatest safeguards is in the principle that executive power should be subject to the law. With us, he said, an officer ceases to be one as soon as he exceeds his authority in the slightest, and may be sued as a private individual. Under these conditions the humblest citizen can go into any court and call upon the Judges to decide whether any official, from the lowest to the highest, has exceeded his authority and ceased to become part of the Government.

In conclusion, Dr. Wilson said that the most interesting thing about Constitutional government is the common-sense, practical wisdom with which systems have been worked out since the very first attempts were made. There is nothing visionary or unpractical about any phase of the final product.

BUTLER WEDDING TO BE PRIVATE

President of Columbia and His Bride, Miss La Montagne, Will Be Unattended.

WED AT BRIDE'S HOME

April 23 Selected as the Date for Miss Burlinghame's Marriage to Mr. Hoppin.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who is to marry Miss Kate La Montagne on Tuesday next, will have neither best man nor ushers, and Miss La Montagne will be unattended. As President Butler is a Protestant and his fiancée a Roman Catholic, the wedding will be held at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, in East Eighty-sixth Street. The immediate families only will witness the ceremony.

President Butler has only one daughter, a young girl not yet out, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler. His two sisters, the Misses Eliza Rhees Butler and Mary Murray Butler, live with him.

The date selected by Miss Constance Burlingame for her marriage to Tracy Hoppin is April 23. The marriage will take place in the afternoon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Colt Courtney will officiate. Many guests will be asked to the church ceremony, but relatives and a few intimate friends only to the reception at the home of the bride's parents, 47 East Eighty-third Street. Miss Burlingame is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, and Mr. Hoppin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Street Hoppin of Providence, and a Harvard graduate, Class of '98. He lives in New York.

Neither Miss Burlingame or Mr. Hoppin have decided upon their attendants.

MISS CADY'S MUSICALE.

Concerted Music for the Piano Played by Amateurs.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at her apartment that was novel in that the selections were almost entirely concerted music written for two pianos and for two or four performers. The selections were from Brahms, Dvorak, and Saint-Saëns. Miss Cady, Mme. Durand-Ruel, winner of a first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, and other well-known amateurs played.

The guests asked included Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Potter, the Misses Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bramwell, Mr. Samuel Thorne, Mme. Samaroff, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Hall, Andrew Dibby, John Du Pais, Courtlandt Palmer, R. C. Campbell, M. B. Schuyler, Pol Plançon, Starr Nichols, Muller Ury, and others.

BARNARD FRESHMAN PLAY.

Burlesques of Modern Dramas Produced in Brinkerhoff Theatre.

"When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town" was the title of the play presented yesterday afternoon in the Brinckerhoff Theatre by the freshmen of Barnard College at their annual "class show." The audience consisted exclusively of women, men being rigidly excluded.

The play was written by two members of the class, the Misses Elsie Plaut and Sulamith Silverman. It was a sort of phantasy in form. In it some newspaper critics were discussing present-day plays. One of them asked what Shakespeare would think of our drama, when suddenly "the bard of Avon" appeared before them. Then some modern plays were acted in burlesque for his benefit.

A tableau closed the entertainment. All the characters, singing "Stand, Columbia," were grouped about a representation of the statue of "Alma Mater" which stands in front of the University Library.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Bishop Carmichael Among Those Sailing for Europe To-day.

These persons arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic:

David Archer, Miss Paxton Brown, Charles W. Dunning, M. H. Orr Ewing, Major H. A. D. Fraser, E. E. O. E. d'A. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Howe, G. von L. Meyer, William Moncrieffe, Robert C. Rathbone, Miss Ruth Saville, and Aubrey B. L. St. John.

The following passengers are booked to sail to-day on the White Star liner Celtic:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bayard, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Colmary, Mrs. E. V. Connett, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Mrs. Thomas Dolber, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellsworth, Capt. A. Elphinston, William B. Forsyth, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Gross, Mrs. R. S. Hayes, Miss Virginia Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, W. B. Joyce, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moore, Mrs. F. W. Moss, Mrs. Thomas E. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seabury, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Steinmetz, Bertrand L. Taylor, S. J. Torrace, Mrs. H. M. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Young.

On the Friedrich der Grosse these persons will sail:

Dr. B. F. Barclay, Homer E. Bartlett, Miss Florence Ledyard Cross, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Feldner, Mr. and Mrs. Milo A. Jewett, Dr. Leopold Marcus, R. T. McLean, Miss Arabella Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aiken Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Todd, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilson.

These persons will sail on the Cunarder Etruria:

Mrs. Andrew Atchison, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bond, Mrs. W. P. Doran, J. H. T. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Foley, Prof. R. D. McRery, J. Leonard Phillips, Dr. W. J. Rideout, Capt. D. J. Roberts, Charles E. Sowden, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Woodroffe.

The American liner Philadelphia, for Southampton, will carry:

Charles Barrow, Mrs. George L. Bradley, Miss M. V. Clark, Mlle. Claude, Charles B. Daggis, Robert Harper, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bronson Howard, Comte G. de Kerearlay, E. J. Livingston, Barclay McPherson, William Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Pond, Miss E. Sibley, W. D. Smart, G. H. Taylor, and Charles E. Woodman.

These persons will sail on the Batavia for Hamburg:

John W. Baird, Miss Isabell C. Biglin, Mrs. Victor Larsen, Dr. Tatsularo Miyahara, and Mrs. Hedwig Schrater.

On the Zeeland will sail:

Miss May Heiburn, Mrs. Walter Shade, Mr. Charles Thwing, Mr. Adolph Werner, and Miss Margaret Young.

Miss Knickmann Weds Mr. O'Hara.

The wedding of Miss Clara A. Knickmann of 318 West Fifty-eighth Street to Ralph Leslie O'Hara took place last evening at the Hotel Astor. The bridal party consisted of Miss Wilhelmine Knickmann, maid of honor; Miss Lillian Heidelbach, Miss Charlotte O'Hara, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lydia Windolph, and Miss Marie Louise Perrin. The ushers were John Backmann, Harry Bucklin, Alfred Hohner, and Herman Vingeen. The best man was William F. Knickmann. The flower girl was Miss Helene Luttgen, niece of the bride. The wedding service was performed by the Rev. Duncan Genns in the main ballroom, and the wedding supper was served in the College Room at small tables.

Rockefeller to Visit Sick Daughter.

TEANECK WOOD, N. J., March 1.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will go to Augusta, Ga., on Monday to visit their daughter, Mrs. Harold McCormick, who is ill at a hotel there. Mrs. Rockefeller has recovered from an attack of grip. Her daughter has not regained her strength since the birth of her baby, and has been under the care of a physician for some time. The Rockefellers will remain in the South for a month, and will then go to their new home at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, which they have been having built for them for some time. They have been living in a rented house in Tenafly, N. J., for the last year, and a nurse for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have planned to bring her to Lakewood.

Murat Halstead's Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—To-morrow evening the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead is to be celebrated at their home here. The first gift to arrive was marked "From Bridget, with love." It was a five-dollar gold piece. Bridget was a servant of Mrs. Halstead for many years. The widow of President McKinley sent a gold lorgnette and chain and a necklace of pearls to Mrs. Halstead, and a gold fob and seal to Mr. Halstead.

Social Notes.

No date has been fixed for the wedding of Miss Emily B. Osgood Field and Frank Kenneth Drisler. It will probably not take place for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend are sailing to-day with their three daughters on the Freiderich der Grosse. They will take the Mediterranean trip, spend Easter in Rome, and May in Paris.

Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold, Francis Rogers, Paul Kefer, and Charles Schuetze will be the artists assisting at Bruno Huhn's concert at Sherry's on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 67 East Fifty-fifth Street will give a bridge party March 13.

Malcolm D. Whitman, who will be married on April 2 to Miss Janet Alexander McCook, has returned from Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William Huntley, who were married last month in Atlanta, have returned from Cuba and are at the Waldorf-Astoria on the way to their home in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis will spend the rest of the season in Camden, S. C.

The event of greatest interest to-day to society is the wedding of Miss Dorothy Snow and Harry I. Nicholas at Tuxedo. A special train will take the New York guests out and back.

This afternoon Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will give an informal reception at Mr. Allen's studio, 114 East Twenty-third Street, for her cousin, Mrs. Lewis Fairbrother Borrough, who was Miss Margaret Kernochan.

This evening Mrs. Lester del Garcia will give a large bridge party. There will be a "Saturday night" at the Lotos Club to-night.

Mrs. Luther Kountze and her daughter, Miss Annie Ward Kountze, accompanied by the latter's fiancé, J. Gordon Douglas, left town yesterday for Morristown to stay until some time next week. Mr. Kountze has been at Delbarton, his country place at Morristown, for some days, and Mrs. Kountze comes into town occasionally for a day or two at a time.

Miss Katharine Barney and her fiancé, Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, went to Aiken several days ago with a party of friends, including Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney. The date of their wedding has not been decided on, but it will take place the second week in April.

The Hon. Maud Pauncefote, who is now in Washington, is to spend some time in New York as the guest of the Misses Brice.

Mrs. J. Edgar Bull of Gramercy Park gave a bridge party yesterday, her guests numbering about thirty-five, and the prizes were Japanese hanging baskets filled with flowers. The guests included Mrs. Courtland Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Fischer Hansen, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. B. F. Romaine, Mrs. Carpenter, and Mrs. Valentine. Mrs. William Perry poured tea.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Romaine has cards out for a bridge party on March 15, and Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins will entertain with bridge on March 7.

A mid-Lenten fair is to be given this afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the East Side Clinic.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY.

In spite of the unusually long Lenten season and the numbers of well-known people who are still in town, there is a marked increase this week in the departures for Florida and the Southern resorts and the lists of the outgoing steamers are filled with society folk.

Registered at the Hotel Colonial at Nassau are James Brett Stokes, Louis Keller and Mr. and Mrs. Draper of Boston, Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and Miss Ashmore of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Ward of Orange, N. J.; Dana Estes of Boston, and Bishop Burgess of Garden City, L. I.

Mrs. Hoffman Miller, who has rented her house in Fortieth Street for the Winter, and has been spending the Winter in New York with her sons, will sail for Europe to-morrow to join Mr. Miller, who has been abroad for some time. They will return in the Summer.

Next week will have two weddings of interest, the special performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan on March 5th for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society, and the opening of the New Colony Club on March 7 on its list of social events, besides numerous bridge parties and several dinners and luncheons.

Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney will give a bridge luncheon on March 6 at her home, 67 Park Avenue; Mrs. Temple Merritt, a bridge party on March 4, and Miss Marguerite Pierson will give a dinner on March 7 at her home, 20 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. John Neeser will give a large bridge party at Sherry's on March 6.

A bridge tournament for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society will be given on March 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a concert for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind at the Waldorf on March 4 at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman will give a dinner on March 13 at their home, and Mrs. Winfield Scott will give a bridge party on March 20.

COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, March 1.—The second Court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace to-night. The royal circle was unusually small, their Majesties being supported only by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Christian. Nevertheless, the assemblage was a large and brilliant one, and some 200 débutantes were presented

The Americans presented were Mrs. Robert Emmet and her niece, Miss Margaret Harris, of New York; Mrs. Alfred K. Moe, wife of the American Consul at Dublin; Mrs. Robert J. Wynne, wife of the American Consul General at London; Miss Edith Clark of New York, Mrs. Charles Marshall, also of New York, and Mrs. Frederick Guest, who was Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps. Mrs. Guest was presented by Lady Winborne.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mrs. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart, who has become a permanent member of Washington's Winter colony, entertained a luncheon company to-day at the New Willard. The company included Mrs. Harlan and Mrs. McKenna of the Supreme Court circle, Mrs. Hale of Maine, Mrs. Briggs of New Jersey, Mrs. Burrows of Michigan, Mrs. Spooner of Wisconsin, Mrs. Scott of West Virginia, Mrs. Hopkins of Illinois, Mrs. Bulkley of Connecticut, Miss Perkins of California, Miss Kean of New Jersey, Miss Millard of Nebraska, Mrs. Timmons, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Hornblower, Mrs. H. V. Butler, Mrs. Kuser, Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. McCalmm, Mrs. Sowers, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Richard Butler, Miss Thompson, Miss Patten, Miss Mitchell, Miss Haughton, and Mrs. G. A. Hobart, Jr.

Mme. Paster, wife of the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Arthur Addison, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Chatard, Mrs. B. R. Russell, Mrs. Stitson Hutchins, Mrs. Richard Hooker, Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mme. Guzman, Miss Brown, and Miss Cassels.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, will entertain for the last time in Washington to-morrow, when she will give a luncheon at the Arlington. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, with their two daughters, will leave for New York next week and take an apartment for the Spring, with a view to taking a house in the Autumn.

Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock will leave Washington March 10 for their home in St. Louis.

Baron Karl von Grisinn, the newly appointed Minister from Austria to Mexico, is expected to arrive in Washington next week to present his credentials. He will go to his post,

"DIE WALKURE" SUNG AT METROPOLITAN

First Performance of Wagner's Music Drama Here This Season.

SCHUMANN-HEINK BACK

Mr. Goritz Takes Mr. Van Rooy's Place—A Fine Representation.

Bruennhilde	Mme. Gadski
Sieglinde	Mme. Fremstad
Fricka	
Waltraute	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Gerhilde	Mme. Alten
Ortlinde	Mme. Ralph
Schwertleite	Mme. Woehning
Helmwige	Mme. Weed
Siegrune	Mme. Mattfeld
Grimgerde	Mme. Poehlmann
Rossweisse	Mme. Jacoby
Siegmund	M. Burgstaller
Wotan	M. Goritz
Hunding	M. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Die Walküre" was given last evening at the end of the fourteenth week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Wagner has had to wait on the novelties of various kinds that have been brought forward with varying success. The delayed performance was, at all events, an admirable one in many ways; one of the best, in fact, that has been given at the Metropolitan in a good while, and it was also notable as bringing back to the Metropolitan stage Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has not been a member of the company since Mr. Grau gave up its management. There was a Wotan new to this public in Mr. Goritz, who appeared in the place of Mr. Van Rooy, who is indisposed. And, finally, Mme. Gadski appeared for the first time as Brünnhilde since her reunion with the Metropolitan company this season—a part which she essayed in her last season here, now nearly three years ago. Mr. Burgstaller was the Siegmund and Mme. Fremstad the Sieglinde.

The singers concerned in this performance gave an unusually fine representation. Mme. Gadski's Brunnhilde is well remembered as beautiful in voice and intelligent in action. It lacks the imposing presence, the dominating personality that have become familiar as attributes of Brunnhilde; but it has much compensating charm of characterization. Mme. Schumann-Heink's return to the operatic stage was celebrated by a superbly eloquent impersonation of Fricka—one that gave all its value and meaning to the trying scene with Wotan in the second act. Her voice never sounded richer, fuller, or more dramatic in its quality, and her fine declamation and absolute command of the situation made the conviction deeper than ever that her place is rightly in the musical drama and not elsewhere. But perhaps the dominating personality in all this cast was Mme. Fremstad, who achieved marvels as Sieglinde, a part she has often taken before, but never with such thrilling eloquence, such subtle denotement of the passion and pathos of this ill-fated heroine. It has gained in many details of action and of facial expression, and has grown with the growth of this very remarkable singer which is going on under the eyes of this public.

Mr. Goritz sang the part of Wotan once in Philadelphia, but never before in New York. He is naturally not yet at ease in it; but an artist of his intelligence could not fail to make his impersonation interesting and dramatically important. If his voice has not all that could be wished of power and sonority, his declamation, his enunciation of the text is remarkably clear and expressive. There should be words of praise also for Mr. Burgstaller's Siegmund, which he has strengthened and cleared of many of its weaknesses and mannerisms, and in which his singing is admirable. Mr. Blass as Hunding is also a well-remembered and competent performance.

Mr. Hertz read the orchestral score with more than his usual discretion. It was rich, plastic, sonorous under his hands, and not lacking in poetic details. The stage management of this representation showed many gratifying improvements over what has been done in some recent years. The lights were well managed, as in the scene in the first act where the glow of the firelight is thrown upon the hilt of the sword sticking in the tree, and especially in the fight between Siegmund and Hunding in the clouds, which was properly illuminated and which was moreover a desperate and realistic combat. And so it was with other and minor details that showed the workings of an intelligent direction in the matter. The audience was large, and evidently welcomed the restoration of "Die Walküre" to the repertory.

"SALOME" DROPPED.

Conried Decides Not to Give It on the Road, After All.

"Salome," it was formally announced last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, will not be taken on the road.

It had been the plan of the management to present the music drama in Boston, Chicago, and two or three other of the larger cities, but opposition "in some quarters," it was said, still continues, so it has been thought better to drop the work for the present.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven Played—Mme. Samaroff Soloist.

The seventh afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society was given yesterday in Carnegie Hall, and it will be repeated this evening. It was one of Mr. Safonoff's conservative programmes, and its performance was one of the best that the orchestra has given this season. Schumann's "Manfred" overture, Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, and the third "Leonore" overture of Beethoven were the orchestral numbers. Mme. Olga Samaroff played Grieg's concerto for the piano.

The "Manfred" overture was played in a highly pitched emotional key, where it belongs, and in which Mr. Safonoff emphasized all the climaxes and gave it a splendid stress of emotional utterance. It is a wonderful piece this overture; assuredly one of those in which Schumann was most unmistakably caught up and raised to lofty heights by the rapture of inspiration.

The "Italian" symphony of Mendelssohn is a very different manifestation of the romantic spirit. Passion is absent from it; the sparkling gayety of the first movement, and breathless rush of the saltarello at the end, and the urbane and flowing melody of the two middle movements are not deep, but they are extremely amiable, and they are deserving of more frequent hearing than they get. The orchestra played this symphony with much of its real spirit, with much of the sparkle and lucidity that belong to it. Mr. Safonoff took the first and last movements at a very rapid pace, and this was responsible for certain lapses in the rhythmic definition, as well as for some uncertainties, especially in the playing of the wood wind instruments. But, on the whole, the symphony was really played and played without the exaggeration that Mendelssohn's music can suffer as little as any music.

So fortunate was scarcely the lot of the third "Leonore" overture. Mr. Safonoff was bound to be dramatic at any cost, and the cost in this case was largely paid in the brutal noise that was produced in the allegrezza, but there were many excellent features of the performance of the overture, even though its colors were often garishly heightened.

Mme. Samaroff, who only a few nights ago won admiration for her playing of Tschaikowsky's concerto, won more for her beautiful performance of Grieg's, which was full of romantic feeling and brilliantly executed.

MME. EAMES HASN'T DECIDED.

She May Sing for Hammerstein; May be for Conried; Then There's Germany

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Mme. Emma Eames hasn't made up her mind about next season, although she has been approached by Oscar Hammerstein. She has an offer to sing in Germany, and then, again, she may return to Herr Conried. There is no telling at present just what she will do, but after a talk with her one reaches the conclusion that Germany isn't to her liking and that it is a question of terms between the managers of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan. She is enough of a woman to like keeping men on tenterhooks, and, moreover, the subject of salary is a matter she is debating.

"I have many projects for next season, but have settled definitely on nothing yet," is the way she sums up the situation to date. She will decide on nothing for a few weeks, she says. Her reappearance in New York will be on March 8 in "La Tosca."

The soprano has never been in Florida before. She was born in the warm climate of China, and prefers high temperature.

Last night she made a moonlight trip in wheel chair through the jungle, and continued her observations this morning. She will take a launch ride to-morrow afternoon on Lake Worth with Mrs. Henry M. Flagler. As for fishing, she will have none of it, thinking it cruel sport. She starts North on Monday, her leave of absence being only for ten days.

Mme. Eames wore to-night for the second time a Worth costume made for her just after her wardrobe was destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake. It was first worn at a concert given to King Edward VII. by the American Ambassador.

AS THE AUCTIONEERESS

Marie Dressler Says She's a Business Woman and Proves It.

Marie Dressler was the auctioneer last evening at a sale of seats and boxes for a benefit to be given on March 17 at the Academy of Music, for the Jewish Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases. She announced right away that she was a business woman and would take the first box for $100.

"I'll take one at the same price," shouted a man among the buyers.

"Name, please?" said the auctioneeress.

"Murphy, Richard F.," said the man.

"Murphy, is it?" said Miss Dressler. "Sure, I always did love the Irish—where will you have the box?"

"Leave that to you," said Mr. Murphy.

"Gentleman gets the box next to me," said Miss Dressler, with equal promptness.

To prove that she was a business woman, which the audience seemed to doubt, Miss Dressler purchased a gallery seat for George Kessler at $50, and another for George Considine for $10.

E. M. Gattle, President of the Jewish Hospital, purchased two rows of seats in the orchestra for $180, and many other blocks were taken by those present, including one by Dr. Henry Fraunthal, the hospital's surgeon in chief. The greater part of the first floor was sold out, seats bringing from $3 to $10 and boxes from $50 to $100.

OWNER OPPOSES VAUDEVILLE.

Notifies Klaw & Erlanger the Garrick Must Not Be Used for It.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Hampton L. Carson, representing Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, owner of the Garrick Theatre, wrote to Frank Howe, manager of the theatre, to-day, saying that she would not permit the building to be used for vaudeville purposes. It has been announced that the Garrick will be opened by Klaw & Erlanger as a vaudeville house on April 22.

Neither Mr. Klaw nor Mr. Erlanger was to be found last night.

"Klaw & Erlanger will do exactly as they have planned," said the house manager of the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. "This reminds me of what happened recently when Klaw & Erlanger announced that they would offer vaudeville at the New Circle. One of the owners emphatically insisted that he would not permit it. The other partner said simply that he guessed Mr. Erlanger would do exactly as he desired. And the Circle is to be a vaudeville theatre."

DESERTED THE CHORUS.

Fire More Attractive Than a Begging Excursion in Wall Street.

A delegation of chorus girls visited the financial district in automobiles yesterday on a begging excursion. They were each armed with ten tickets for the newsboys' benefit to be given next Sunday evening, and their announced purpose was to unload the tickets in the brokers' offices near the Stock Exchange, at the highest possible prices. The Police Department provided an escort of nearly twenty men.

While the automobiles were lined up at the Broad Street curb near the Stock Exchange somebody noticed a growing cloud of black smoke over the roof of 46 Broad Street. The crowd deserted the chorus ladies for the fire, and when the engines arrived Broad Street was choked from curb to curb with a mob that completely demoralized the curb market and gave the police guard of the chorus automobiles a busy fifteen minutes.

The fire was in an old chimney, and the firemen settled it without water.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Wright Lorimer has recovered from an attack of pneumonia and left Lakewood yesterday to rejoin his company in Chicago, where he will open in "The Wild Duck" on Monday.

Joseph Herbert and George Boniface are the latest additions to the cast of "The Orchid."

"The Road to Yesterday" will be performed for the one hundredth time at the Herald Square Theatre next Tuesday night.

Ermete Novelli will go to-day to Boston, where he will open next Monday. The Italian Club of New York is to give him a reception, following the opening of his engagement here at the Lyric Theatre on Monday, March 18.

Thomas W. Ryley signed a contract yesterday with Henry V. Donnelly, by which the latter will play a leading part in "The White Chrysanthemum," to be produced at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, on March 25. Mr. Donnelly will be seen as the bluff British Admiral.

St. Clair Bayfield, who acted with William Hawtrey in the production of "The Two Mr. Wetherbys," was engaged yesterday for the Ben Greet company, of which he was a member when Mr. Greet first gave Elizabethan performances at the Knickerbocker.

Giacomo Puccini, the composer, before leaving America, wrote a letter to Arturo Vigna, conductor of the Puccini works at the Metropolitan Opera House, thanking him for his co-operation in their production.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, 1 N. Y. Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

"LA BOHEME" HEARD AT THE MANHATTAN

Hammerstein, After Many Difficulties, Produces Puccini's Opera.

MELBA PLEASES AS MIMI

Performance in General a Highly Creditable One—House Packed to the Doors.

"La Bohème" was presented for the first time at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and in producing the opera Mr. Hammerstein overcame almost insurmountable obstacles. Under the circumstances severe criticism in any case would be out of place. But the performance was so unexpectedly brilliant in some respects that it deserves the same consideration which would be shown to any other opera produced for the first time.

The firm of Ricordi & Co. of Italy, who publish the Puccini scores, have put as many difficulties in the new impresario's way as possible. This firm controls many of the Opera Houses in Europe, and exercises much influence in this city.

Although many traveling companies have been singing "Bohème" for some years, Ricordi & Co. tried to prevent Mr. Hammerstein from presenting the opera. The score is not published, and the Ricordis attempted to close every possible avenue through which Mr. Hammerstein might obtain a manuscript copy.

After much searching, the impresario found a score, the one used by Clementine de Vere when she was touring America some years ago with a company which sang the opera. Some of the parts were lost and others were mutilated, but Mr. Campanini knows the work so thoroughly that these were patched together and a perfect score evolved. However, this task was so enormous and the time so short that sufficient rehearsal was almost impossible.

Fernando Tanara was put in Mr. Campanini's place for this occasion owing to trouble which it is said Mr. Campanini feared with the Ricordis. The orchestra was undoubtedly the weak point in last night's performance. Mr. Tanara is not a great conductor. The orchestra at times slipped from his control, and the delicate nuance effects which are the joy of a Puccini score were not often in evidence. It is believed, however, that further rehearsals will remove these difficulties, and the next performance should be on a much higher plane in this respect.

Otherwise the performance was a delight. Mme. Melba, while not an ideal Mimì in appearance, sang the music more beautifully than she has done anything else this season in New York. The first and third acts were most exquisitely sung by the soprano. Emma Trentini for the first time here appeared in a real part and scored a hit. Her performance of Musetta was most amusing and pleased the audience.

Alessandro Bonci sang his music with the greatest ease, fullness of voice, and delicacy in phrasing.

Mr. Sammarco made much of the part of Marcello, and Mr. Gilibert was delightfully amusing as Schaunard. Mr. Gianoli-Galletti, who made his first appearance here on this occasion in the two parts of Colline and Alcindoro, proved himself an interesting character actor. The chorus did excellent work. The stage was well managed, and the studio and café scenes moved with much spirit.

The house of course was crowded to the walls and there was much enthusiasm. After the third act there were cries for Mr. Hammerstein, and Mme. Melba led him to the footlights. Mr. Campanini, Mr. Bassi, and Mme. Sassoli applauded from an upper stage box, and Mme. de Cisneros watched the performance from the wings.

MELBA, PREMIER STAR.

To Open Manhattan Opera House Next Year and Sing Four New Roles.

Mme. Melba is to open the Manhattan Opera House next season. This was announced semi-officially yesterday. The soprano herself admitted that she would return to New York before the beginning of the opera season, to assist in the preparation of the new productions.

To the repertoire which she has used this year Mme. Melba will add four rôles which have been associated with her past—Aida, Manon, (in Massenet's opera,) Juliette, and the feminine rôle in Verdi's "Otello."

Upon the close of her season here, about April 1, the soprano will sail for London and sing at Covent Garden. Immediately after her season closes there she will go to Australia to visit her birthplace. In the early Fall she will return to America by way of San Francisco.

Hammerstein Loses in License Fight.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday overruled the preliminary objections made by Louis J. Vorhaus, counsel for William Hammerstein of the Victoria Theatre, in the action brought against him to annul his license. Justice Giegerich says that the application brought by the Police Commissioner was proper. Commissioner Bingham brought the action to annul the license on the ground that Sunday performances had been allowed at the Victoria. Justice Giegerich will hear to-day an application for the appointment of a referee to take testimony.

J. L. BURNETT IS BURIED.

Gov. Hughes and Many Members of the Legislature in Attendance.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 1.—Attended by many officers of the State Government, including Gov. Hughes and Lieut. Gov. Chanler, the funeral of Assemblyman Jean La Rue Burnett, who died in Albany last Tuesday, was held to-day at St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. C. J. Claasen of New York, assisted by the Rev. F. P. Harrington, officiated.

Before the service at the church a family prayer service was held at the house, at which the Rev. L. T. Reed of the Congregational Church officiated. All the stores were closed and business was at a standstill to-day out of respect for the memory of Mr. Burnett.

One hundred members of the Legislature and the State Government reached here on a special train early this morning. Gov. Hughes and the members of the party were escorted to the church by Company B, Third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of Geneva. The active pall bearers were State Excise Commissioner Maynard N. Clement, J. H. Pardee, William Hamlin, George Hamlin, John Raines, Jr., and Frank Bennett. The honorary pall bearers were Senator Raines, Judge James A. Robeson, Senators Grady, Armstrong, and Allds, Speaker Wadsworth, and Assemblymen Moreland, Rogers, Apgar, Phillips, Hammond, Merritt, Wainwright, Burns, Dowling, and Hastings.

Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. The special train left for Albany at 10:30 o'clock.

WOMAN DIES AT AGE OF 107.

Mrs. Chauncey's Husband Died When 100—They Had No Children.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 1.—Louise Chauncey died of the grip to-day in the county home at the age of 107. She survived by seven years her husband, Joseph Chauncey, who died at the age of 100.

Although a constant reader up to the hour of her death, she never found glasses necessary, and her mind was keen to the end. Possessed of a wonderful memory, she frequently related incidents of the stirring times in her childhood.

She was born in mid-ocean, while her parents, Jean and Louise Pierott, were on their way from France to Canada, March 10, 1800. In Quebec, in 1823, she met Joseph Chauncey and they were subsequently married, removing to Seneca County in 1826. They had no children.

ROSINA BRANDRAM DEAD.

Created the Old Women Parts in the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas.

LONDON, March 1.—Rosina Brandram, who was principal contralto of the Savoy Theatre here, is dead.

Miss Brandram sang the old women parts in Gilbert and Sullivan operas from 1877 until the quarrel between Sullivan and D'Oyly Carte on the one side and Gilbert on the other led to the disruption of the organization which had so long provided comic opera at the Savoy Theatre.

Miss Brandram was born in London, her real name being Moult. She was educated in France. Her first role in a Gilbert and Sullivan opera was as Lady Sangazure in "The Sorcerer," which she took at a few hours' notice. In 1879 she came to America with a company that presented "The Pirates of Penzance," and on her return to London she became a member of the celebrated Savoy company. She created all the old women parts in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas except those in "Patience" and "Iolanthe." One of her greatest successes was in "The Yeomen of the Guard."

D'Oyly Carte left Miss Brandram £1,000. She continued to sing until a short time ago and appeared in the London production of "Véronique."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Devere.

After an illness of ten days, Samuel Devere, one of the best known characters in vaudeville, died at his home in Parkville, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning of cancer of the stomach. He was born in this city sixty-five years ago, and was educated here. At the age of 20 he entered upon his professional career, first appearing as a sketch artist in variety shows. He played in the old Haverly's Minstrels and other similar organizations. Later he formed a specialty company, which traveled in this country and Europe. In 1898 he organized Sam Devere's Own Company, a burlesque show, which played last week in Philadelphia.

Mr. Devere married Miss Frances Brailey about twenty years ago. For the last fifteen years he had lived in a beautiful residence in Ocean Parkway, near Avenue L, and had developed that section to a considerable extent. He owned a number of beautiful homes in the vicinity.

He leaves a widow, a brother, Daniel Devere, now in Maine, and three sisters. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon, and the burial will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson.

Death of Orson D. Munn.

Orson D. Munn, head of the firm of Munn & Co., publishers of The Scientific American, died on Thursday evening at his home, 14 East Twenty-second Street, after having suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis a week previously.

Mr. Munn was born on June 11, 1824, in Monson, Hampden County, Mass. When he was 22 years old he came to New York, and, with Alfred E. Beach, bought The Scientific American, a publication which had been founded about six months before. It was the first popular scientific journal in America, and success came quickly.

Numerous requests made on the publishers for advice concerning the procuring of letters patent for new inventions led to the establishment of a patent agency, and for many years Munn & Co. enjoyed a virtual monopoly of this class of business.

Sir August Manns Dead.

LONDON, March 1.—The death is announced of Sir August Manns, Musical Director of the Crystal Palace.

Sir August Manns was the founder of the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace. He was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1824. When he was 19 years old he became the solo clarinetist of a regimental band, and after holding various positions in Germany moved to England in 1855 and was appointed Musical Director of the Crystal Palace. That position he retained till 1903. He was the recipient of many decorations. He was knighted in 1904.

Eugene Weyer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—A cablegram announces the death of Eugene Weyer, the well-known Paris banker, at his Paris home on Wednesday. Mr. Weyer came to New Brunswick forty years ago, and while in this city married Miss Matilda Janeway, sister of Col. Jacob J. Janeway of Livingston Avenue, and took her to France to live. Mrs. Weyer died several years after their marriage, leaving a son and daughter, both of whom were educated in this country. The son, George, was a Lieutenant in the French Navy, and died in Africa. Miss Matilda Weyer is the sole survivor of the family.

Mr. Weyer was nearly 70 years old. He died suddenly.

John B. Gest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—John B. Gest, former President of the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company and prominent as a member of the bar, died to-day at his home in Overbrook. He had suffered with bronchitis for several weeks. He was 83 years old.

Before he became President of the trust company Mr. Gest was widely known because of his large practice in real estate, patent, and insurance law. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of John Gest, once Register of Wills of this city. In 1844

SPORTSMAN'S SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN

Big Amphitheatre Transformed by Picturesque Display of Woodland Life.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS IN CAMP

Novel Motor Scooter a Striking Feature of the Long Island Exhibit.

Exponents of the "simple life" of the woods and streams, of ocean rim and mountain fastness, found their favorite haunts set in miniature last night at the opening of the anual Sportsman's Show, in Madison Square Garden. The exhibition, the fourteenth annual, is a typical display, a forest in which more than 18,000 fir, spruce, hemlock, and pine trees are shown, transforming the big, iron-girt amphitheatre, while canoes and boats make their way about a lake circling a centre island. The forest was the more real this year through the absence of the Indians, who in former exhibitions have been more spectacular than convincing by their presence.

Log cabins, "shack" camps, and the "lean-to" shelters used by the guides of the woods made the picturesque setting complete. A novel feature this season, however, was the splendidly complete "boys' camp" shown by the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the delight of the young Nimrods and their elders. Best of all, it was presided over by boys who were actually engaged in all the camp work. Their neat wall tent was as spick and span as could be, with the camp cots made up with the heavy woodsmen's blankets. Then there was the fire, with the crotched sticks for holding the pans and pots. The boys in charge recounted their experiences in the woods with all the zest of an old trailer. They had innumerable photographs, too, to show the actual workings of their camps in the North Woods for those city youths in search of health and strength during the usual vacation season.

Capt. Bill Graham, the typical beach comber, spun yarns in which the manifold charms of Long Island were set forth for the benefit of the slow of thought. Capt. Bill persisted in designating his favorite place on the map as "the State of Long Island." He hails from Blue Point, at the eastern end of the Great South Bay, and he combines a mixture of littérateur, raconteur, hunter, fisherman and guide, philosopher, and poet all in one.

Outside the beach shack over which Capt. Bill presides was a novel craft, a motor scooter, which was originated on "the State of Long Island." Capt. Bill declared that the scooter was equally at home on land, on water, on ice, or in the air, being faster than the wind, and the only true solution of the lifting problem of the aeroplane. The scooter Mildred exhibited was the champion of its class among 500 in daily use on Great South Bay.

A motor scooter, built by Nat Roe, the old bicycle champion, is shown. It is 14 feet long and is fitted with two steel runners. Forward the scooter is fitted with a four-cylinder, air-cooled motor similar to that used by the famous Wright Brothers in their aeroplane exhibits. A twenty-eight-inch tangent-spoke bicycle wheel, fitted with a heavy iron rim and having sharp pointed two-inch spikes on its circumference, is the driving wheel, connected by means of bevel wheels and direct shaft to the motor. The motor develops from 16 to 18 horse power, and is said to be able to make 75 to 150 miles per hour.

Virginia and North Carolina are again well represented by old Uncle Jerry Stevens, with his mystic rabbit foot. A true Southern shack, or lean-to, built of pine poles and covered with pine needles and a turkey call blind, comprise the exhibit. D. Moncure's turkey call penetrates to the far corners of the Garden, alternating with a long-drawn-out agonizing call of the moose hunter from other camps.

The Newfoundland exhibit, with its cabins and guides, is peculiarly attractive.

Of the competitive events in the tank the canoe races of three laps provided the most exciting sport and two spills. While these races were in progress teams of Young Men's Christian Association athletes and gymnasts displayed their skill on the parallel and horizontal bars and at tumbling and hand balancing. The swordsmen of the French Branch gave some stirring bouts with the foils. The winners of the heats in the canoe races were:

First Heat—Won by C. W. Cuthert and Charles Robertson, Twenty-third Street Branch. Second Heat—Won by F. W. Baldwin and A. A. Vail, Twenty-third Street Branch. Third Heat—Won by Gregen brothers, Harlem Branch. Fourth Heat—Won by E. T. Hargrave and L. Kaiser, Twenty-third Street Branch. Fifth Heat—Won by W. Tavarath and H. Schafer, Union Branch, in race-off of tie.

Fly-Casting Contest, single-handed trout fly casting, distance only; open to all except those who have cast over 80 feet in any similar contest in either club or open tournament; weight of rod and length of leader unrestricted.—Won by J. L. Kirke, New York, 69 feet 8 inches; Thomas D. Whistler, New York, 64 feet 7 inches, second; Wilfred Tevlins, England, 60 feet 2 inches, third.

TENNIS COMMITTEE MEETS.

Challenge to England Said to Have Been Cabled Yesterday.

Lawn tennis affairs, principally the international challenge and the scheduling of tournaments, were discussed behind closed doors last night by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria and was preceded by the usual dinner, which was objected to as an unwarranted expense at the annual meeting early last month. Secretary Palmer E. Presbrey declined to give out any official information. It was said by others, however, that the challenge to England for the Dwight F. Davis International Cup had been cabled during the day, and that while the make-up of the team had not been definitely decided upon, the committee favored William J. Clothier, the National champion; Karl H. Behr, and Harold H. Hackett, the latter pair to play in doubles.

The list of tournaments and championships was reported to be twice the length of the list of last season, and the committee was busily engaged in working out the problem at a late hour last night. Those aware of the conditions predicted that there would be many changes in old-established fixtures. One of the most important changes made known was that the National indoor championship would be held in two sections on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The week of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1908, will be devoted to a women's tournament, with singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. The regular men's tournament will hold the courts the following week.

It is expected that the action of the committee on all matters will be made public to-day, including the matter of the official publication, the method of defraying the expenses of the challenging team abroad, and other matters of importance. The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. James Dwight of Boston, President of the association; Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, William A. Larned of Summit, N. J.; Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, Mo.; Kreigh Collins of Chicago, Raymond D. Little of New York, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, Holcombe Ward of New York, A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Frederick George Anderson of Brooklyn, and L. D. Scott of Atlanta.

DULL DAY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Midway's Reveresl of Form Feature of the Racing.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Rain, which part of the time obscured the back stretch; a howling wind, and mud combined to make the racing at the Fair Grounds to-day very unpleasant for every one concerned.

Schroeder's Midway, which has not done well lately, regained his reputation to-day by winning the first race with ten lengths to spare. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile, selling. Won by Schroeder's Midway, 108 pounds, (A. Martin,) 11 to 5; Golden Wave, 97, (G. Hennessey,) 4 to 1, second; Quagga, 102, (Pickens,) 2½ to 5, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Skimmer, Abington, J. J. Jr., Moccasin, Maaker, Royal Bond, Ironton, and Lamp Trimmer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs, selling. Won by Elvira M., 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 1; Dick Rose, 104, (W. McIntyre,) 15 to 1, second; Grunge, 98, (Gauger,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:50 3-5. Relapse, La Samada, Beola, Baiolee, Queen Beasie, Prince Bowling, and Bitterly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling. Won by Sir Toddington, 99 pounds, (Hennessy,) 1 to 5; Rusk, 98, (Bilac,) 2½ to 5, second; Joe Fallert, 82, (Goldstein,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Amador, Ida Merimee, Master Prim, Cadril, and Mafalda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Pasadena, 110 pounds, (Keyes,) 13 to 5; Donna, 100, (Garner,) 5 to 1, second; Paragon, 88, (R. Lowe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Lady Fonse, Western, and Tenus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Bell Indian, 108 pounds, (Beckman,) 15 to 5; Cobmosa, 105, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1, second; Basil, 110, (Nicol,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Dromle, Katie Powers, Dapple Gold, Amberjack, Ivanhoe, Ancestor, Red Coat, Gamara, and Paul Clifford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Delmore, 103 pounds, (Hennessy,) 13 to 5; Sincerity Belle, 98, (Pickett,) 20 to 1, second; Sponge Cake, 105, (Walker,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Plantaganet, French Nun, Jungle Imp, Bitter Brown, John McBride, Happy Jack, and Gladiator also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Won by Grand Duchess, 98, (Lloyd,) 11 to 5; Abjure, 103, (Bilac,) 6 to 1, second; Pat Bulger, 103, (Beckman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Ranger, Footlights, Favorite, North Wind, Eva Lee, Happy Chap, Monte Carlo, Triple Silver, and Small Lady also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. No Quarter, 89 pounds; Vesme, Bertmont, 91 each; Blue Dale, 96; Refined, 97; Excitement, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Alancie, Nedra, 83 pounds each; Higginbotham, 85; Impertinence, 87; Gotholine, 93; Baleshed, 94; Veribest, 96; De Oro, 98; Oak Grove, 101; Bert Osra, Lady Carol, 102 each; Marvel P. 105; Knighton, Prince of Coins, 106 each; Dapple Gold, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Bye Bye II., 89 pounds; Kaiserhof, 92; Grace Larsen, 96; Flavigny, 100; Tinker, 109; Red Coat, 108; Foreigner, 109; Lady Ellison, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans City Railways Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Paragon, 82 pounds; Royal Breeze, 88; Foreigner, 93; Don't Ask Me, 94; Pasadena, The Englishman, 97 each; John L. Inglis, James Reddick, 102 each; Tileing, 105; Lady Navarre, 106; St. Valentine, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Light Note, Woodsaw, St. Joe, Red Ruby, 97 pounds each; Columbia Girl, Granada, 100; Besterling, 102; Keator, 106; Goldsmith, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; two miles. Etta M., 92 pounds; Dr. Young, 94; Glisten, 100; Brilliant, 101; Huntington, Little Elkin, 102 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. The Glad Corsair, 100; Agra, 92; Reside, 83; Sonata, 98; Horse Radish, Triple Silver, Katie Powers, Hyacinth, 103 each; Gauze, 104; Asterisk, 105; Sonoma Belle, 108; Sponge Cake, Fonsoluca, 110 each.

Tichener Wants Kentucky Stock Farm

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—M. H. Tichener of Chicago, while on a visit to John E. Madden at Hamburg Place this week, announced that he was in the market for a blue grass farm for his thoroughbred stud. Until such a farm can be secured he has arranged with Madden to send his six-year-old stallion imp. Scribe and thirty brood mares to Hamburg Place. He has donated Dr. Rice to the Illinois Breeding Bureau and Dalvay to the Kentucky Breeding Bureau.

Siliko to Train in Terre Haute.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—W. M. McCarthy, who has been here for several weeks the guest of J. E. Madden, at Hamburg Place, left for Terre Haute this morning in charge of Siliko, the winner of the three-year-old Kentucky Futurity, Jack Leyburn, and two fillies by Arion, 2:07¼, which he will train and campaign this season for the two young sons of Madden, Edward and Joseph. Siliko will be prepared especially for a trial at the Transylvania at the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting and Breeders' Association.

38 Classes in Brooklyn Horse Show.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn announces that it will give prizes for thirty-eight classes in its fifteenth annual horse show, to be held at its clubhouse, Park Plaza and Vanderbilt Avenue, on the evenings of April 9, 10, 11, and 12. There will be classes for saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters and jumpers, tandems, four-in-hands, and carriage horses. The judges for the show will be: J. W. Ogden, Walter F. Bliss, and R. Victor Loew, Jr., for harness horses, tandems, and four-in-hands; L. E. Waring and Robert Maclay for saddle horses; William A. Hazard and Louis E. Stoddard for polo ponies, and Robert L. Gerry, Richard Newton, Jr., and George B. Schieffelin for hunters and jumpers. E. T. Bedford heads the Horse Show Committee, with H. H. Salmon as Secretary and Charles W. Smith assistant.

CRACK SKATERS TO RACE.

Promise of Good Sport at A. A. U. Championships To-day.

Philip J. Kearney and William W. Swan of the New York Athletic Club, as well as E. Allen Taylor of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and representatives from the Xaviers, Mohawks, and other clubs in the Metropolitan district, will compete in all the events in the National skating championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held at Woodlands Lake, Westchester County, this afternoon. Interesting races are promised in all classes, as many men who were winners in the Metropolitan championships at Beacom's Rink last week will compete. The regulation solid gold, silver, and bronze Amateur Athletic Union die medals will be given to first, second, and third man in each event, and there promises to be an interesting scramble among the competitors to possess one of the handsome trophies.

The only train that will be available to the New York representatives will leave the Putnam Division terminus of the New York Central Railroad, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, at 12:55 P. M., arriving at Woodlands station at 1:36 P. M.

A. A. U. Suspends School Skaters.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, consisting of Thomas J. Nevin, Chairman; J. T. Mahoney, and John T. Dooling, yesterday announced the suspension of all the skaters of the "Poly Prep" and Groff School who participated in the hockey match which was held on Thursday evening at the St. Nicholas Rink. The schoolboys have been disqualified because they competed with Clyde Martin, who has been competing with outlaw skaters, and who, as a schoolboy, last Saturday departed from Brooklyn and competed in unsanctioned races at Pittsburg.

The following are the names of the schoolboys who have disqualified themselves: Thayer, Shields, McAvity, Haight, L. Martin, and Bailey, of "Poly Prep"; Farrell, Dressler, Goldsmith, Leslie, Nevins, Durand, and McMullen, of Groff School.

This disqualification now prohibits these boys from competing in their own closed school games. And all who compete with them will be ineligible to compete in any school games, closed or open on relay teams, nor in any other athletic contests.

N. S. A. Satisfied with Wood's Record.

The declaration that Morris Wood's world's record for the half mile made in the skating races at Saratoga Rink last week would not be accepted as a new mark by the National Skating Association is denied by Fred H. Tucker of Saratoga Rink. Mr. Tucker stated yesterday that the reason that the record was not accepted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Skating Association was that there was a press of so much other business that there was not time to consider it.

"United Hunts" Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association was held at Windsor Arcade yesterday. Those present were Perry Belmont, J. R. Townsend, H. W. Bull, H. S. Page, Charles E. Mather, Joseph Grace, and J. W. Colts.

Perry Belmont was elected President and John L. Townsend Treasurer.

BASEBALL UNDER NEW AUSPICES

Inter-City Association Meets and Reorganizes for the Coming Season.

CLUBS TO BE CLASSIFIED

Nat C. Strong Elected to the Presidency — Organization Now Numbers 170 Clubs.

The Inter-City Baseball Association started on its second year last night under rather more favorable auspices than last year. Representatives of thirty of its most active clubs were present at the annual meeting last night in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and, judging by the interest taken in the proceedings, the organization promises to cut quite a figure among the independent clubs within a radius of fifty miles of New York.

Last year, according to some of the delegates, the association did not finish the season in very happy circumstances. President F. D. Baldwin was handicapped by the lack of co-workers, but this year President Nat Strong promises to have the assistance of men long identified with semi-professional and amateur baseball in the conduct of the association. It is proposed to have a complete reorganization, clubs will be classified according to merit, and nothing will be permitted that will reflect discredit upon the rules governing organized baseball.

According to the roster, there are 170 clubs enrolled in the association, and among those that were prominently identified with the proceedings last night were the Xaviers, Spooners of Brooklyn, Paramounts of Brooklyn, Cedars, champions of the Bronx; Marquettes of Brooklyn, Ridgewoods, Murray Hills, National Lyceum, Oritani Field Club of Hackensack, N. J.; Atlas Field Club of Jersey City, Colonials of New York, and the Long Island City Field Club.

Much interest was manifested in the election of officers. F. D. Baldwin, who was one of the prime movers in organizing the association, declined a renomination to the Presidency owing to the pressure of private business. Nat C. Strong was elected in his place. John J. Farrell of New York was named for Vice President; Joseph Prince of Brooklyn, Secretary; John Haines of Ozone Park, L. I., Treasurer, and F. W. Wessels of New York, Financial Secretary. Considerable care was taken in the selection of the Board of Directors, and the seven men elected represent some of the association's best workers. They are: W. L. Golden, Chairman; F. W. Baldwin, Robert King of the Kingston Field Club, W. A. McGrath, Bronx; Thomas Sheehan, Long Island City; Max Rosner, Brooklyn, and William Jordan, Bronx.

The constitution and by-laws will be revised by the following committee, which was appointed by President Strong: Thomas Sheehan, Chairman; John J. Farrell, and E. W. Burroughs of the Long Island City Field Club.

CHASE WILL PLAY HERE.

Greater New York Club Not Worried Over His Reported Defection.

"There is about as much truth in the story that Chase will not play with the Greater New Yorks this year, as there is that I will not be with the same team." This statement was made by Manager Clark Griffith yesterday, when he heard that Chase had accepted an alleged offer of $4,000 a season for playing with an outlaw club in Los Angeles, and as a further inducement would have a half interest in a café in that city.

"I am not at all worried about Hal Chase," said the New York manager. "In the first place, he has never intimated that he had a grievance against the club, and if he has one now I would be the first to know it. It has only been a short time since I received a letter from Chase, in which he stated that he was in splendid health and ready to begin play, and recommended what he considered a promising catcher to me.

"Chase now is coaching the baseball candidates at St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal. He has been playing almost continuously throughout the Winter with one of the coast clubs, and if he did not report at Atlanta by the time we got there on next Tuesday night, it would not matter very much. He should be fit to start in the championship campaign at once.

"For the benefit of those people who think that Chase can be induced to cut loose from legitimate baseball, I wish to say that the San José boy is one of the fairest and most sensible persons that I have ever met during my connection with the game. In my opinion he would not transfer his allegiance from major League ball, in which he has been satisfactorily treated, to outlaw ball of an uncertain character. It's farcical to think, anyhow, that an outlaw club in Los Angeles can afford to pay $4,000 salaries.

"Chase will be at first base for the New York team next year just as sure as he is alive. He has received a contract and a railroad ticket for his passage from his home, at San José, to Atlanta, by way of New Orleans, and I expect to meet him when the New York contingent gets to the Georgia capital next Tuesday."

Baseball Between the Seasons.

According to Manager McGraw he has no patience with disaffected players. He is quoted as saying that if Donlin, Mullen and Bowerman do not wish to sign with the Giants at the salary named in the contracts they will not be missed. McGraw believes that he has sufficient material in reserve to produce a winning team.

Manager Kittredge has secured Hunter Hill, the former Washington player, for third baseman of the Montreal team of the Eastern League. Kittredge has made all preparations for the Southern training trip of his men. They will leave here on March 23 by steamer of the Old Dominion Line for Richmond, Va.

Joseph Tinker, shortstop of the Chicago National League Club, has just been operated on for appendicitis at Chicago. The famous player will not be able to go on the training trip with the team, but, according to the physicians, he should be fit and ready to take part in the opening championship game on April 11.

Manager Griffith got in touch with his new catcher, Dickey, who is now at Delaware, Ohio, teaching the candidates of Wesleyan University at that place how to play baseball. Dickey will be asked to report at Atlanta as soon as possible.

President Joseph Gordon of the New York American League team will sail for Europe about June 1, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon. They will tour the Continent, returning to New York about Sept. 1.

English Boats for Americans.

Three yachts for American yachtsmen are being built by Ramage & Ferguson at Leith, Scotland, from designs by Cox & King—one for Fred R. Stevens, one for C. W. Harkness, and another for an unnamed yachtsman. The Stevens boat is called the O-we-ra, and is of 500 tons burden, capable of maintaining a speed of over 13 knots with her equipment of 600 horse power engines. The Harkness boat is called Agawa, and is 224 feet over all, 27 feet 6 inches beam, 16 feet 9 inches draught, and equipped with 1,200 horse power engines. The third is a steamer of 600 tons burden on the same general lines as the Harkness boat.

RECREATION CENTRE SPORTS.

Pawnee Athletic Club Takes Point Trophy—Athenian Juniors Lead.

Recreation centre athletes showed to good advantage last night in the games of Centre 20, which were held in the large inclosed yard of Public School No. 20, at Forsyth and Rivington Streets. The events were well contested, and provided excellent sport for a large crowd, which packed the space areund the track and the midfield.

The Pawnee Athletic Club swept everything before it and won the championship trophy in the senior division with 47 points. In the junior division the Athenian Club secured first place with 25 points. Summary:

40-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by J. Lang, Pawnee; J. Jacobson, Athenian, second; H. Klein, Jackson, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

40-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Y. Yarmus, Athenian; Meisel, Cosmopolitan, second; Blum, Athenian, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, Senior.—Won by F. Eble, Pawnee; K. Jompulsky, Jackson, second; D. Fagin, Pawnee, third. Time—1:18 2-5.

Potato Race, Junior.—Won by R. Dubin, Star; N. Greenberg, Jackson, second; D. Floria, Athenian, third. Time—1:25 1-5.

440-Yard Race.—Won by N. Nassberg, Athenian; P. Haas, National, second; R. Yollis, Cosmopolitan, third. Time—0:59 2-5.

880-Yard Race.—Won by J. Sedanskrey, Pawnee; W. Oarsan, Pawnee, second; R. Tupplin, Winfield, third. Time—2:15 1-5.

160-Yard Relay, Senior.—Won by Pawnee, Eble, Lang, Sherman, Aranov; Jackson, second; Athenian, third. Time—0:24.

160-Yard Relay, Junior.—Won by Athenian, Yarmus, Nassberg, Blum, and Floria; Star, second; Clinton, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by H. Sherman, Pawnee, with 18 feet 7½ inches; M. Wickes, Pawnee, second; A. Porges, Jackson, third.

Running Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by A. Judelowitz, Athenian, 17 feet 8 inches; R. Tichler, Hamilton, second; N. Zesger, Jackson, third.

Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by J. Lang, Pawnee, 9 feet 7 inches; A. Auerbach, Winfield, second.

Standing Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by M. Markowitz, Jackson, 8 feet 11 inches; R. Salodin, National, second; S. Cohen, Hamilton, third.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by I. Aranov, Pawnee, 5 feet 4 inches; L. Aranov, Pawnee, second; A. Aranov, Pawnee, third.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by A. Snow, Cosmopolitan, 5 feet 2 inches; J. Floria, Athenian, second; A. Stein, Winfield, third.

GERMAN-AMERICANS WIN.

Worthman and Hansen Carry Off Honors in Wrestling Bouts.

Several exciting wrestling bouts added enthusiasm to the final contests last night in the wrestling tournament held by the German-American Athletic Club in its rooms, 323 West Thirty-eighth Street. The survivors of the preliminary bouts held on Wednesday night met in the semi-final and finals. The result was more satisfactory to the local clubmen than had been expected, as two of the three classes were won by the German-American contestants, D. Worthman getting the 145-pound event and B. Hansen the 158-pound event. Benjamin J. Bradshaw of the Boys' Club scored a clever victory in the 135-pound class by defeating his Mott Haven opponent, F. P. Devlin, in 5:45 by a bar lock. The decision was not wholly satisfactory, as some said that Bradshaw fouled Devlin by placing his knee on Devlin's neck, but the referee, William Bachman of the New West Side Athletic Club stated that the fall was made before the alleged foul took place, and the majority supported his decision.

Worthman's bout in the final of the 145-pound class with Edward Huttner of the St. George A. C. was by far the snappiest of the evening. Worthman had the advantage from the start, and before the men had been on the mat two minutes, the German-American almost secured a fall, but a clever twist by Huttner gave the latter another chance. Worthman quickly recovered his advantage and a minute later succeeded in getting Huttner completely at his mercy by a decisive scissor hold, and after struggling for a few seconds over three minutes the referee awarded the bout to Worthman amid wild enthusiasm from the club members. Hansen won his victory in the 158-pound class over F. Lynch of the St. George A. C. and the Church League champion in that class in 4:15 by a body lock. Hansen held the advantage from the start. The summaries:

135-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, defeated J. Smith, St. George A. C., on a crotch hold. Time—4:08. F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C., a bye.

Final.—B. J. Bradshaw defeated F. P. Devlin by a bar lock. Time—5:45.

145-Pound Class.—Second Round—J. Smolich, Boys' Club, defeated H. Schmidmaier, East Side Y. M. C. A., by a rolling fall. Time—1:23. A. Moeller, St. George A. C., defeated J. Ritz, Brooklyn A. C., on work after extra three-minute bout. Time—9:00. E. Huttner, St. George A. C., defeated M. Hasiluth, German-American A. C., on double wing throw. Time—2:16. D. Worthman, German-American A. C., a bye.

Semi-Final—D. Worthman defeated J. Smolich on general work after extra bout. Time—6:00. E. Huttner won by default from A. Moeller.

Final—D. Worthman defeated E. Huttner by a scissor hold. Time—3:20.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—B. Hansen, German-American A. C., defeated R. Walker, Boys' Club, on a double wing throw. Time—3:38. F. Lynch, St. George A. C., defeated G. Rudolph, Boys' Club, on aggressive work. Time—6:00.

Final—B. Hansen defeated F. Lynch, by a body lock. Time—4:15.

The timer was W. H. Nelson, St. George A. C., and W. H. Spielger, St. George A. C., was the announcer.

FACULTY FORBADE CONTEST.

So Princeton Gymnasts Gave "Exhibition" with New York Team.

Princeton's gymnasts stole a march on the Faculty last evening when they were scheduled to hold a dual meet with New York University in the gymnasium on University Heights. The Faculty put the ban on several of the more prominent of the Tigers' performers and forbade them competing against the New York University. So instead of sending a crippled team to New York to compete the wily Nassau boys brought their team and gave a joint exhibition, in which no decision was given. The New York team made the better showing, but the Tigers were not "defeated."

The New York team won the gymnastic championship last year, and bids fair to repeat the defeat. It has already defeated Pennsylvania and Columbia, and it showed its superiority last night against Princeton. It is believed that Yale, the most formidable of her opponents, can be surpassed in the championship and the title brought back to University Heights again.

Last night Schnall of New York gave a wonderfully good exhibition on horizontal and parallel bars. Greenfield showed to evn better advantage than in the Columbia meet on the flying rings, and Thompson and Shiras did splendidly in tumbling. The best work for the Princeton team was done by Teagles, Daggette, and Vezin, especially on the double trapeze. The men taking part in the exhibition for the two universities were:

New York—Schnall, Barteimes, Fernandes, Ackerman, Rosenblum, Hicks, Flinn, Greenfield, Thompson, and Shiras.

Princeton—Vezin, Dowd, Scott, Crawford, Freeman, Brown, Daggette, Miller, Krause, Sayre, and Teagles.

Women to Play for Chess Honors.

Mrs. Charles P. Frey of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St. Louis will begin their match for the woman's chess championship of the United States in the parlor of the Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It has been agreed to play seven games, one to-day and two each on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week, the play then beginning at 10:30 in the morning. The sessions will last four hours, the time limit being fixed at twenty moves an hour. Drawn games will count as half a point for each player. Prof. Isaac L. Rice will act as the referee. Mrs. Frey, who is the wife of the President of the New Jersey State Chess Association, won the championship tournament of the First American Women's Chess Congress, held in this city last May.

Princeton Swimmers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—Princeton clinched her hold on first place in the Intercollegiate Swimming League by defeating Yale in a dual meet to-night by the score of 38 to 14. The water polo team, however, was badly beaten by Yale, the score being 10 to 1. Yale took first place in only one event in the swimming contests, Sherman winning the plunge for distance with a dive of sixty feet, but tied for first in the fancy dive, while Princeton captured all the other contests. In the water polo game Naithing and Mengel were the stars for Yale, while Ralli played well for Princeton.

N. Y. A. C. YACHT RACE TO BLOCK ISLAND

Will Start from Travers Island on June 22, with Same Classes as in 1906.

LESS TIME ALLOWANCE

Two More Yachts for Lipton Cup Race to be Built on the Lower Bay.

The New York Athletic Club announces its regular race to Block Island to be started on June 22 from Travers Island, open to the same classes which contested last year. The conditions have not as yet been regularly drawn, but it is expected that they will be about the same as last year, with the exception that the allowances of time will be decreased slightly. The reason for this action was stated yesterday by Chairman F. A. Jackson, Jr., of the Yachting Committee of the club:

"Past experience has shown that with an east wind blowing there is no chance at all for the smaller boats to win, no matter what allowances they may receive. With a southwest wind blowing, as is usually the case, there is no chance for the larger boats under the present allowances. By reducing the allowance slightly, all will have a chance with westerly winds and afford a race that will be interesting and equal. It is usually the case that the larger boats finish the course in a calm in about eighteen hours' time, while a westerly wind usually blows up about two hours later, allowing the little fellows to get home with every stitch of canvas out in time to win easily on allowance. We seek to change this."

Mr. Jackson has been reappointed Chairman of the Yachting Committee, and C. S. King and Commander J. B. Fry, U. S. N., will serve with him. The yachtsmen in the club will give a dinner on March 20 at the New York Athletic Club house, where plans for the season's races will be outlined.

Mr. Jackson also announced yesterday that there would be a meeting of the handicap yacht class on March 19, at which arrangements for the coming season will be completed. All of the twenty-five boats that were members of the class last year are expected to enroll again, while it is planned to organize a catboat division for the boats on the Sound as well. The 22-footers on the lower bay that have been outbuilt and outclassed have made application for admission to the class, and a special division will be organized to admit them. It is expected that there will be enrolled George H. Church's Saetta, W. H. Childs's More Trouble, Max Grunder's Mary, R. C. Veit's Spots, A. Alyer's Truant, Richard Rummell's Careless, F. J. Haven's Quest, and other boats formerly racing in what has been known as the special Q class on Gravesend Bay.

The design for two of the new Lipton Cup boats to be built on the lower bay to race for the special cup given by Sir Thomas, after his recent visit here last Fall, has been awarded to Charles D. Mower, designer of the Joy and More Trouble. One is for a syndicate within the Bensonhurst Yacht Club and the second is for a syndicate within the Marine and Field Club. The assurance that these two clubs will certainly have boats in the class means that every club, with the possible exception of the New York Canoe Club, will have boats entered in the Lipton competition, and there will be the liveliest rivalry for its possession.

D. D. Allerton will also build in the class and Commodore Bird S. Coler will build a boat to carry the Brooklyn Yacht Club colors. There is also talk of the organization of another Brooklyn syndicate. J. B. O'Donohue will build for the Crescent Club, while F. M. Wilson and A. G. Hanan are mentioned as likely to have boats to race under Crescent's colors, while another boat for two Crescent men is talked of. The plans for the Atlantic Yacht Club boat have not been formulated, but there will be one, possibly two, boats built for the Sea Gate organization, making at least ten and probably twelve boats in the class.

The class is restricted as to scantling. Boats will be required to have 8 foot 8 inch headroom in a 6 foot 6 inch cabin, solid spars, ballast of not more than 50 per cent. of the displacement, not more than two suits of sails, except in case of accident, and crews of not more than three, all Corinthians. No boat may be hauled out oftener than once a month and may not remain on the ways for more than forty-eight hours.

Philadelphia Cricketers Win Easily.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1.—The cricket game to-day between the Philadelphians and the home team resulted as follows: Philadelphia, 306 runs; Army and Navy team, 88 runs.

YALE'S CLOSE CALL.

Blue Basket Ball Team Beat Penn by Small Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—Yale pulled from the fire late in the second half the basket ball game with the University of Pennsylvania by the score of 20 to 17, after the tide had set against her at the close of the first half, 11 to 7. Yale's victory keeps her tied with Columbia for the lead in the intercollegiate race and makes it possible that they will finish the season tied and that an extra game will be necessary to decide the championship.

Kinney, Yale's baseball Captain, was the stellar performer for both sides, dropping the ball into the basket for a total of 16 of Yale's 20 points, 7 field goals, and 2 fouls. Flint showed up in strongest form for Pennsylvania, and his crippling in a collision with Clifford late in the second half weakened the Quakers toward the finish. Freshman Fred Murphy was back in the game, but because of his recent attack of tonsilitis was in poor playing form. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Penn.
Kinney	Right forward	Fitzpatrick
Clifford	Left forward	Flint, Keinath
Van Vleck	Centre	Alof
Noyes	Right guard	McCrudden
Murphy	Left guard	Keifaber

Goals from floor—Kinney (7,) Clifford (2,) Flint (2,) Fitzpatrick (2,) Alof (3.) Goals from foul—Kinney (2,) Flint, Keinath (2.) Referee—Mr. Randall, Harvard.

ON BASKET BALL COURTS.

Collegiate School Defeats Columbia Freshmen by Score of 22 to 14.

In a fast and well-contested game the basketball team of Collegiate School defeated the freshman team of Columbia University by the score of 22 to 14 on the former's court, 241 West Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. At no time were the Morningsiders in the lead. The line-up:

Collegiate, 22.	Position.	Columbia, 14.
F. Seggermann	Forward	P. Blumenthal
R. Seggermann	Forward	Kiendel
Ransom	Centre	Osterhout
Murry	Guard	Klepetko
Volck,		
R. Blumenthal	Guard	Schnepp

Goals from field—F. Seggermann, (3,) Seggermann, (3,) Kiendel, (2,) Murry, (2,) Schnepp, (2,) P. Blumenthal. Goals from foul—Seggermann, (6,) Kiendel, (2.) Referee—Mr. Seckner. Time of game—Fifteen-minutes halves.

The senior basket ball team from Public School No. 6 won the championship of the Ninth District yesterday by defeating the senior five of School No. 77 by the score of 26 to 6 in connection with the tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League. The game was played on the courts of School No. 109, Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. In a preliminary game the junior team of No. 109 defeated the Chatham team of Clark House by 38 to 21. This winds up the district games, and the contests hereafter will be devoted to playing for the borough championship, all schools of the five boroughs which won in their district being competitors. The line-ups yesterday:

P. S., 6, Sr., 26.	Position.	P. S., 77, Sr., 6.
Brodeck	Forward	Parker
Gorman	Forward	Hartung
De Ona	Centre	Latour
Voughn	Guard	Singer
Donegan	Guard	Conlan

Goals from field—Gorman, (4,) Brodeck, (3,) Voughn, (2,) Parker, (2,) De Ona, Latour. Goals from foul—Brodeck, (5.) De Ona. Referee—Mr. Griffin of P. S. 109. Umpires—Mr. Feigus of P. S. 171, and Mr. Le Comte of P. S. 109. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

P. S. 109, Jr., 38.	Position.	Chatham, 21.
Schmulewitz	Forward	Greenwald
Rosenthal	Forward	Messer
Shapiro	Centre	Pitser
Beroth	Guard	Pims
Levy	Guard	Langer

Goals from field—Schmulewitz, (10) Shapiro, (4,) Rosenthal, (4,) Pitzer, (6,) Messer, (3,) Pims. Goals from foul—Shapiro, Rosenthal, Messer. Referee—Mr. Gibney. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

The junior team of Public School No. 171 defeated the Deer Foot five of the Young Men's Hebrew Association yesterday afternoon, by the score of 12 to 9, on the winner's court, 103d Street and Madison Avenue. Line up:

P. S. 171, Jr., 12.	Position.	Deerfoot, 9.
Schneiderman	Forward	Levine
Cohn	Forward	Deutches
Harris	Centre	Hess
Duffey, Samuels	Guard	Blum
Friedman	Guard	Schoenberger

Goals from field—Cohn (2,) Harris, Samuels, Schneiderman, Levine, Hess. Goals from foul—Hess (5,) Harris (2.) Referee—Mr. Levine of Y. M. H. A. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

De Witt Clinton defeated Er

RAILROAD MERGER PUT OFF 3 MONTHS

Suit Forces More Delay in the Consolidation of Hocking Valley & Kanawha.

PROFITS CUT BY FLOODS

If Merger Fails the K. & M. Will Alone Be Refinanced Under the New Plan.

Formal notice was issued yesterday of the extension of the time for the deposit of Hocking Valley and Kanawha & Michigan stocks under the plan for the merger of those two roads from March 1 to June 1. The plan for the consolidation of these two roads was made public by J. P. Morgan & Co. last Summer, but owing primarily to the suit by the Attorney General of Ohio against the Hocking Valley, the date for the accomplishment of the merger has been postponed several times, the present postponement, like the one immediately preceding it, being for three months.

It is expected that long before the expiration of this latest extension a decision favorable to the merger will have been rendered in the suit which is now holding up the consolidation. At the instance of the Kanawha & Michigan minority, however, a plan for the refinancing of that road has been worked out, to be put into effect in case the consolidation fails.

The statement of earnings of the Hocking Valley for the month of January, made public yesterday, showed gross of $532,139, compared with $537,755 in 1906 and net of $104,175, compared with $171,149. The earnings of the Kanawha & Michigan in January were $180,341 gross, compared with $191,309 in January, 1906, and $35,277 net, compared with $58,414. The earnings of both roads were affected by the January floods, which seriously impeded traffic over the Ohio River.

The Kanawha & Michigan, it was learned yesterday from an official of that road, expects a substantial increase in its traffic from the operation of the Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad, the new line thirty-five miles long, which connects with the Kanawha & Michigan at Charleston, West Va. This road is now turning over only a few cars a day to the Kanawha & Michigan, but will shortly increase the number, it is said, to sixty or seventy cars of coal a day. The Coal & Coke Railway also has recently added largely to the amount of traffic which it is turning over to the Kanawha & Michigan.

Arrangements have been made for the operation during the Jamestown Exposition of a through train over the Hocking Valley, the Kanawha & Michigan, and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

INTER.-MET. DEMURS TO SUIT.

It Asks Dismissal of Burrows's Action to Dissolve Merger.

Demurrers in behalf of E. J. Berwind, John D. Crimmins, Andrew Freedman, Thomas P. Fowler, G. M. Lane, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were interposed yesterday to the suit filed in the Federal courts by Daniel W. Burrows to test the legality of the formation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. The complainant, who is the owner of stock in the Metropolitan Securities Company, claimed that the merger had worked an injury to the stockholders of the various companies merged in the combination, and he asks the United States courts to declare the merger illegal and its stock void.

The grounds for the demurrer are that the complaint is multifarious, and both issues and defendants are improperly joined. It has not been shown, it is alleged, that the plaintiff would be injured, nor that he had offered to return the stock in the new company for the shares he surrendered in exchange. Nor was it shown, it was asserted, that the complaint was not a collusive one to give the Federal courts jurisdiction. The dismissal of the complaint is asked.

Permit for the Liberty Life Company.

ALBANY, March 1.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey to-day authorized the Liberty Life Insurance Company of New York to do business in this State. The company has a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000, with the further sum of $25,000 subscribed as an organization expense account.

TO FISH FOR PINE LOGS.

Company Will Drag the Mississippi and Hopes to Make a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—The scarcity of pine timber in the Middle West has impelled the lumber mills to engage in a novel undertaking by which they hope to save logs worth millions of dollars that now lie at the bottom of the Mississippi and other rivers extending from the northern part of the State, where the Mississippi has its source, to La Crosse, in all about 1,000 miles of river bed.

For fifty years pine logs have been rafted down this great highway, and it is believed that the river bottom is literally paved with them, even as far south as Dubuque, Ia. The plan is to lift these logs with a hoisting engine fixed on flat boats, place the logs on the river bank, and have a Government scaler inspect them and record the marks found thereon. When the original owner can be found he will be compensated at the rate of $8 per 1,000 feet. The hoisters can find a ready market for the reclaimed logs at from $12 to $14 a thousand feet.

The logs that become "deadheads" or "sinkers" are chiefly of the small variety, known to lumbermen as "pig iron" Norway. They seldom get to be more than 12 inches through at the butt and are heavy and soggy. Rivermen say a great many of these sink before leaving the landing, a few of them "deadhead" it down stream for a time, one end bobbing in the water, until, thoroughly water-soaked, they sink to the bottom. Sound pine logs do not deteriorate when submerged. Some that have been under water for half a century have been found in perfect condition.

Other streams in Minnesota and Wisconsin where logs have been rafted for years will be explored by the company now formed to begin operations on the Mississippi River.

TALE OF TREASURY SHORTAGE

Due, Says Mr. Fish, to Keeping the Lights Burning for a Repair Job.

Ever since the resignations were requested last month of the Sub-Treasury's old employes there have been recurring rumors of something wrong in the accounts. The whispers crystallized yesterday into definite story of a shortage. According to the version printed in an afternoon newspaper, Treasurer Treat had been hurriedly called from Washington to deal with the situation, and a force of accountants had been busy over the books until a late hour on Thursday.

It was said that the shortage was even larger than the recently uncovered shortage in the Sub-Treasury at Chicago. The story hinted that there might be a conspiracy to rob all the Sub-Treasuries.

Assistant Treasurer Hamilton Fish, in charge of the Sub-Treasury, denied yesterday that there was anything wrong with the books or the funds. He said there was absolutely no basis for the story of special examination of the books except that, perhaps, the lights had been kept burning in the Sub-Treasury a little later than usual on Thursday night to enable an ironworker and his helper to finish a job at repairing an iron gate. He admitted that Mr. Treat had visited the Sub-Treasury on Thursday, but he said the call had no reference to the funds or accounts.

Saccharin in Canned Goods Barred.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner Dunlap has taken a firm stand against the use of saccharin in canned goods. Saccharin is not assimilated in the human system, but appears to be comparatively harmless. Mr. Dunlap will permit the use of no sweetening principle in canned goods but ordinary pure sugar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieut. G. O. Duncan, Fourteenth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced.

Capt. B. K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers to determine the results of preliminary examination of applicants and for the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

The Navy.

Lieut. L. E. Bass, to duty in charge of recruiting party No. 4.

Lieut. D. V. Allen, to duty in charge of recruiting station, Denver.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds, to Bureau of Equipment for instruction in compass office.

Commander W. R. Rush, to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Des Moines at Havana, Connecticut at Tompkinsville, Tacoma, Leonidas, and Ajax at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Nero, from Tompkinsville for Guantanamo; Uncas, from Pensacola for Key West; Hannibal, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia.

LATEST CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

American Photographic Dry Plates Are Not Free of Duty.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by Underwood & Underwood of New York, it being held that photographic dry plates of American manufacture, exposed abroad, but not developed, are properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent.

Claims for free entry were among those made by the importers, but the board, while denying them, cuts the Collector's assessment 20 per cent., the original tax having been 45 per cent. Forty dozen of the plates were entered at the Custom House on the basis of the cost of the plates, to which the appraising officers added an amount sufficient to equal the enhancement in value of the plates, which, in his judgment, had ensued by reason of their having been exposed.

This action resulted in raising the values above the seizure point, but after some negotiation, upon payment of the extra duties, the Secretary of the Treasury permitted the importers to gain possession of their merchandise.

Church Services To-morrow

Union Evangelistic Movement.
CHURCHES OF WEST SIDE, South of Fourteenth Street, and 23d St. Y. M. C. A.
PRESBYTERIAN—University Place, Thirteenth Street, Charles Street, Seventh Ave., Spring Street, and Old First.
LUTHERAN—St. John's.
PROT. EPISCOPAL—St. John's.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Bedford, Jane Street, Perry Street, Duane Street, Washington Square.
BAPTIST—North and Judson Memorial.
23d St. Y. M. C. A.
FOUR WEEKS—MARCH 3-31.
1st week: Services at each church.
2d and 3d weeks: March 11 to 24, (except Sat. nights,) UNION MEETINGS at the Metropolitan Temple, Cor. 7th Av. and 14th St. Addresses by prominent ministers. Appropriately special music.
PASSION WEEK—March 24-31—Separate meetings in all churches every night.
GREAT SUNDAY MASS MEETING.
FOR MEN—This Sunday, March 3d, 4 P. M. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.
Miss Finstein, Girl Violinist.
FRED B. SMITH,
"Greatest Evangelist to Men in World."
FOR WOMEN—This Sunday, March 3d, 4 P. M., North Baptist Church, 234 W. 11th St.
Robt. Bagnell, D. D., Speaker.

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M.: "The Great Choice and the Great Refusal"; 8 P. M., "The Parable of the Wicked Husbandmen."

Baptist Church of the Epiphany,
Worshipping at the
East Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A.,
86th St., near Lexington Av.
REV. HENRY F. ADAMS, D. D.,
will preach on SUNDAY, MAR. 3, at 11 A. M.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Attractive Cross"; 7:45 P. M., Musical Service, Tschaikowsky's "Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom." Pastor's lecture, "The Music of Russia." Everybody welcome.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
4-8 West 46th St.,
REV. W. S. RICHARDSON, Acting Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. MAURICE LEVY OF MEDFORD, MASS., Will Preach.
Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"ALL THINGS WORKING TOGETHER; Or, THE PLAN IN CHRISTIAN LIFE."
8 P. M.—"CASTING OUT DEVILS; Or, DO THE SPIRITS OF THE DEAD COME BACK TO POSSESS LIVING PERSONS?" Harp and Violin in Choir.
Tabernacle Lecture Wednesday Night, 8 o'clock; subject—"Blood and Ashes."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister.
9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Charles Haddon Spurgeon"—last of series on "Denominational Leaders."
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor, will preach; 11 A. M., "The Joy of the Slave," and 8 P. M., "The Cripple at Lystra."

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST.,
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Thy Will Be Done."
Fourth in a series on "The Lord's Prayer."
Evening: "The Son Coming to Himself."
Fourth in series on "The Prodigal Son."

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "The Believers' Union with Christ"; 7:45, "Our Debt to Christ." All are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach.
6 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Pilgrim Congregational Church,
Madison Avenue and 121st St.,
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist,
Central Park West and 68th St.
Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—MR. ALEXIS ALADYIN, the Russian Peasant Leader and ex-Member of the Douma, and MR. TCHAYKOVSKY will both discuss "THE RUSSIAN SITUATION." Seats are free and the public is welcome.

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue.
Addresses by Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
preliminary to the founding of
The Free Synagogue
At the Hudson Theatre,
44th St., east of Broadway,
Sunday Morning, March 3d, at 11:15.
Subject—"SHALL WE HAVE A JEWISH REVIVAL?"
Dr. Wise will also speak
Sunday afternoon at 3 at Clinton Hall.
All Are Welcome.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Magnes on "The Necessity of a Jewish Ideal." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d. G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 44th St., West of 9th Av.—Rev. F. C. G. Schumm, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av. and 72d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor. 11, Holy Communion; 8, Pastor preaches.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Monthly Musical Service, at which a number of favorite hymns will be rendered by the choir and congregation.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Hidden Word.
8 P. M.—The Crime of Neglect."
Evangelistic Meetings Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.
Saturday Temple Concert To-night.

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av., Rev. GEORGE E. STROBRIDGE, D. D., Pastor.—Morning worship and Holy Communion, 10:45 A. M.; 8 P. M., Bible School. Missionary Society Anniversary.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M., "The Limits of Christian Love."
8 P. M., Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Ernst Richard.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street.
Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Advocate."
8 P. M.—"The Character Reader."

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; service at 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Rev. Percy Billings of England. Subject: "Silence."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The ninth of the series of sermons on THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Charles Prepero Fagnani. Subject: "THE FRIEND OF SINNERS."
All are welcome.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Communion at close of morning service.
At 11 and VESPER SERVICE at 4.
Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.; Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church,
West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Eve. Subject—"Judge Lindsay, the Children's Friend."
Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister.
Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Ass't.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services.
Bible School at 9:30 A. M.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church,
West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. W. W. WEEKS, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The pastor will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister.
Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Mr. Montgomery in the evening. Communion service, 4 P. M. Bible School, with classes for adults, in the Chapel, 9:45 A. M.
A fifteen-minute service will be held daily except Saturday, in the auditorium of the church
at 12:20 o'clock.
Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterian Church,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.,
Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant.
Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church,
Broadway and Seventy-third Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Allen McCurdy, Assistant Minister.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Dr. Mackenzie.
Preaching at 8 P. M. by Mr. McCurdy.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church,
Mount Morris Park West, 122d St.,
JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, D. D., Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church,
on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S. Pratt.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.
Matins and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Preacher, Dr. Parks. Anthem: "King Ever Glorious," Stainer. Evensong, 8 P. M. Anthems: "Tho' All Thy Friends Prove Faithless," "The Story of the Cross," Lacey Baker. Special services daily, 12:25; preacher, the Rev. Professor Kinsman.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—8, 11 A. M., rector; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., Mr. Miller. Next Wednesday, 8 P. M., Rev. G. A. Carstensen, Ph. D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin,
Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A.M.—Morning service and sermon (rector.)
4 P. M.—"The Seven Last Words," Dubois.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
8 P. M.—Evg. service and sermon, (rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
Fifth Avenue, (above 45th St.)
RECTOR, D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. H. Shipman; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.—8 and 10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) and Holy Communion; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address (Rector) and Special Musical Service, Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son." All are cordially invited.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St. —Communions: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Holy Communion..11 o'clock
Preacher, the Rector.
Choral Service ..... 8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from B'klyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. Melish preaches at 11.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 est 27e rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

St. Bartholomew's Church,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion, 8:30 A. M.
Holy Communion and Address, 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4 P. M. Anthems: Selection from "Passion Music according to St. Matthew," Bach, and "Now Sinks the Golden Sun to Rest," Horatio Parker.
The Rector will preach at both services.
Organ Recital Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. L. W. BATTEN, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Confirmation, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Evening Service, 8 P. M. Daily half-hour service in Lent at 5 P. M.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Pastor, A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., will preach; morning subject—"The Price of a Soul"; evening—"The Sign of the Cross."

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., Senior Pastor.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Pastor, Rev. BENJ. E. DICKHAUT. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.
Lenox Avenue Church, Corner 123d St., Pastor, Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

The Middle Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Thy Speech Bewrayeth Thee."
Evening: "The Maid of Domremy."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening: "The Scapegoat: A Sermon from Holman Hunt's Great Picture."

The West End Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS, 8 P. M.
5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church,
cor. 57th St., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "Transformation and Renewing." Evening, "David, Sinner, Saint, and Psalmist." Second in series on "Great Men of God."

South Church,
Madison Av. and 38th St.
Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Pastor.
9:45, Children's Service.
Divine worship 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Special music at afternoon service.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends.
Religious meetings, 11 A. M. at
East 15th St. and Rutherford Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

Twentieth Street Friends' Meeting, Gramercy Park.—Adult school for men, 9; Bible class, 10; Meeting for Worship, 11. Rufus M. Jones expects to be present. Mission School, 3.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Individuality and Brain," T. R. Prater; next Tuesday evening, "Conscience."

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch, 226 West 58th St.—Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Free lecture by Dr. Eleanor M. H. Moore. Subject: "The Faculty of Intuition."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, preaches FIFTEENTH and closing Sermon in series on "THE JESUS OF HISTORY." Subject: "WHY IS JESUS CALLED THE SAVIOUR?" Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven.
I.—"**The Practical Argument for Religion.**" By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

Church of the Messiah,
(Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av.
Services 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
will preach.
Subject: "Finding God."
Sunday School 10 o'clock in Chapel.
Entrance on Park Avenue.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "Words of Eternal Life." At 8 P. M. the choir will render Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus."

Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West 81st St., Rev. A. R. TILLINGHAST, Pastor.—Sermon at 11 A. M., "The Growing Life."

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children
will sing
HYMNS NEW AND OLD
3:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET.
SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT.
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Dr. Madison C. Peters,
Majestic Theatre, to-morrow, 11; subject—"NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR SIN."

Special Lenten Service
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.
Organ Prelude at 8 o'clock.
Address by
REV. DR. HENRY A. STIMSON:
"The Strength of the Wearied Christ."
Young Women's Christian Association,
7 East 15th St.
ALL WOMEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

The People's Institute,
Cooper Union, Large Hall, 8 P. M.; doors open 7:15. Address by the Rev. Samuel Schulman, D. D.; subject—"The Jew and the World."

"The Problems of Immigration,"
by Prof. Edward A. Steiner, West Side Y. M. C. A. meeting for men, 318 West 57th St., Sunday, 3:30 P. M.

23d Street Y. M. C. A. Men Only.
GEO. L. McNUTT.
"THE DINNER-PAIL MAN."
WORKED YEARS IN FACTORIES,
Will speak four Sundays in March.
Miss Maggie McCann, Scotch Soloist.

Vedanta.—Swami Abhedananda, Carnegie Lyceum, 7 P. M.; "Incarnation and Resurrection." Services, 11 A. M., 62 West 71st St., Swami Paramananda.

WINTER RESORTS.

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Atlantic City.

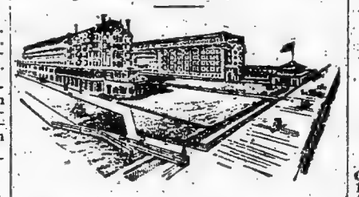

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SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. Reservations may now be made.
JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during March of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

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Ocean end South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator to street level; steam heated; music; extensive heated sun parlor, etc. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. SHAW.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases

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Louisville & Nashville R. R.

5% Notes

Dated March 1st, 1907. Due March 1st, 1910.

And

Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

5% Notes

Dated March 1st, 1907. Due March 1st, 1910.

Further particulars on application.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.

1 Nassau St., New York City.

Telephone 3030 Rector.

W. L. LYONS & CO.

MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Louisville Stock Exchange.

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New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Guggenheim Exploration Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

20 shs. National City Bank.
$3,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
200 shs. Chic., Indapls. & Louisville R. R. common.
50 shs. American Chicle common.
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
6,500 shs. Bullfrog Cons. Mining & Milling Co.
400 shs. California Copper Co. (old.)
600 shs. Camden Land Co.
140 shs. The Yonkers North End Land Co.
800 shs. Giroux Consolidated Mines, (Hypd.)

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

Owners of Bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot Bonds numbered: 5, 19, 40, 58, 67, 256, 260, 312, 313, 333, 350, 354, 365, 393, 522, 557, 601, 605, 685, to be redeemed as required by the Mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1907, said Bonds to be redeemed at the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, New York.

Interest on Bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1907.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

United States Reduction & Refining Co.

First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. of the 21st day of March, 1907, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,209.66.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
F. J. HORNE, Secretary.

New York, March 1st, 1907.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 7@5½ Per Cent.

TRADING PROFESSIONAL

Outlook for Heavy Cash Loss by Banks — More Railroad Borrowing.

Prices broke violently in the fore part of yesterday's stock market session and recovered all but a fractional part of the loss in the afternoon. Operations by professional traders explained both the decline and the advance. Speculators, who have had the market more or less at their mercy for ten days, found so little evidence of support in the market after the opening that they immediately resumed their tactics of previous days, selecting one or two vulnerable stocks for attack, with the object of provoking general liquidation. American Smelting and Refining and Reading, which have been the selections for such purposes in the past, were again subjected to pressure and sold off sharply, carrying the list in general along down. For the first time, however, liquidating sales were disappointing, and when upon this discovery the professional contingent sought to cover their short stock it found that this could only be done at advancing prices. The market rose steadily under purchases of this nature, and at the end of the day the price level, which at one time had rested practically at the low point of the year, was about that obtaining at the close on Thursday. The day's movements on the Stock Exchange had very little reference to current news. During the period of declining prices some stress was laid upon the announcements of note issues by the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, these properties finding themselves, like others which have recently appeared in the money market, compelled to pay dearly for their accommodation, the money borrowed costing apparently little less than 6½ per cent. The fact that the Japanese agents in charge of negotiations looking to the conversion of Japanese 6 per cent. bonds found it necessary to abandon their plan of issuing new securities on a 4 per cent. basis, as a result of the remonstrances of the bankers' interests, who insist that only a 5 per cent bond will sell satisfactorily under present money market conditions, was duly emphasized. Illustrative, however, of the small part which developments outside of the Stock Exchange had to do with prices was the fact that the afternoon advance was in no way checked by a 7 per cent. rate for call money or by preliminary estimates of the week's currency movements, forecasting a loss of from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 cash by the banks, the last-named amount falling only a little short of the surplus reported a week ago.

Shipments to out-of-town points have been on so large a scale this week as to create the impression that the banks were upon the eve of the regular Spring drain to the interior. In general there is some support for this notion, since the month of March, with one exception, has in the past six years witnessed substantial shrinkage of the cash holdings of the New York City banks, but so far as the present week is concerned a firm conclusion is interfered with by the fact that the Canadian banks have been withdrawing money upon a large scale. While the apparent loss of cash cuts sharply into the surplus reported a week ago, it is not impossible that the situation is better than it appears, owing to the unknown but presumably favorable factor contained in the opportunity which there has been for a substantial reduction of loans.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Co. common and preferred.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—Trading in the local copper shares was mixed. Atlantic, after opening at yesterday's closing figures, quickly declined to 19, a loss of 3 points on profit taking. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	88½	88½	88½
20,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅛	94	94
1,000	D., G. R. & W. 4s	89	89	89
5,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117½	117½	117½
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	95	95	95

RAILROADS.

31	Boston Elevated	149	149	149
58	Boston & Albany	239½	239½	239½
20	*Boston & Albany	237½	237½	237½
10	Boston & Maine	159	159	159
100	Boston & Worcester	26½	26½	26½
340	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
8	Massachusetts Elec.	18	18	18
10	Mass. Electric pf.	68	68	68
43	N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	181	181¾
13	Old Colony	200	200	200
120	Union Pacific	170	170	170
5	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90

TELEPHONES.

511	American	126	125	125¼
100	Mexican pf.	6½	6½	6½
11	New England	122	121½	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	94	94	94
500	Am. Pneu. Service	10	9½	9½
71	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	25	25	25
50	*Am. Sugar	137	136¾	137
10	Am. Woolen	32¼	32¼	32¼
19	Am. Woolen pf.	100	100	100
100	East Boston Land	8	8	8
1	Edison	224	224	224
11	General Electric	159	158¾	158¾
25	Ga. Ry. & Electric L.	108	108	108
11	Massachusetts Gas.	65	64¾	64¾
161	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85
30	Mergenthaler	215	213½	215
31	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	89	89	89
2	Pullman	170	170	170
10	Seattle pf.	101	101	101
21	Swift & Co.	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
16	United Fruit	18½	18	18⅝
510	United Shoe Machine	65½	65	65
1	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28¼	28¼
1,657	U. S. Steel	44⅝	43¾	44½
58	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103¼	103¼

MINING.

20	†Adventure	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,570	Amalgamated	111¼	109⅝	110¼
160	Allouez	69	68	68
50	American Zinc	46½	46⅛	46½
420	Arcadian	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
2,770	Atlantic	22	19	19⅞
230	Bingham	29⅜	29	29
300	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
75	Boston Con.	29½	29	29¼
1,284	*Butte Coalition	35¾	34½	35
335	*Calumet & Arizona	187	185	186
21	*Calumet & Hecla	952	952	952
10	Centennial	43½	43½	43½
300	Con. Mercur	47c	47c	47c
1,381	Copper Range	94¾	93⅝	94¼
145	Daly-West	18½	18	18
100	Dominion Coal	69½	69½	69¼
100	Elm River	3	3	3¼
6,468	Franklin	29⅝	28¼	28¾
17	Granby	146	145	146
1,472	*Greene	30⅝	29⅞	30
300	Guanajuato	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4,648	Isle Royale	32⅜	31½	32⅜
542	La Salle	25	24½	24½
100	Mason Valley	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Mayflower	2	2	2
360	Mexico Con.	14¼	14	14½
125	Mohawk	92½	92	92½
50	Montana Coal & Coke.	2	2	2
100	Nevada	18	18	18
737	North Butte	114	113	113¼
670	Old Dominion	57	55¾	56½
20	Osceola	169	169	169
85	*Parrot	30¼	29¼	29¼
165	†Phenix	2¼	2	2¼
583	*Quincy	137	135	135
1,156	†Rhode Island	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞
40	Santa Fe	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,681	Shannon	22	21¾	21¾
135	Tamarac	156	154	154
1,050	Tennessee Copper	53½	52	53⅛
4,397	Trinity	29⅜	28¾	28¾
105	U. S. Oil	12¼	12	12
585	U. S. Smelting	62	61¼	62
473	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	45⅞	45⅞
660	United Copper	72¼	71¼	72
1,085	Utah	70⅛	69½	70¼
1,930	Victoria	11¼	10¼	10¼
100	Washington	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
50	†Winona	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
110	Wolverine	196	194	194
50	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 1, 1907.

Total sales March 1, 1907 1,127,708
From Jan. 1, 1907 40,625,657
Corresponding date last year 61,937,954

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13⅝	500	Allis-Chalmers Co	14¼	14⅛	13½	13½	...
34½	36	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1
110⅜	110⅞	88,150	*Amal. Copper Co.	110⅞	111⅛	109½	110⅜	+ ⅛
23	24½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	...
18½	20	300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19¼	+ ⅛
7	8	1,200	American Can	7	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
54⅜	55	300	American Can pf.	55	55	55	55	...
44	44¼	3,300	Am. Car & F'y Co.	44⅛	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	32¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
220	228	100	American Express	228	228	228	228	...
4½	5⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	...
80	85	1,850	Am. Ice Securities	83½	83½	78	80	−3
72	72½	900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	72¼	72¼	72	72½	+ ¼
133¼	130½	53,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	140¼	140¼	137⅝	139⅝	− ⅞
114	114¼	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
190	240	100	*American Snuff Co.	205	205	205	205	...
42	42½	150	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	42	42	42	42	− ¼
131¼	131½	1,250	*Am. Sug. R. Co., x d.	131	131⅜	130⅜	131⅛	+ ⅛
126	120¼	100	*Am. S. R. Co. pf., x d.	126½	126½	126½	126½	−1½
95	96	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	250	*Am. Woolen Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
99½	100	203	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99¾	− ⅛
294	294¼	99,915	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	293	296½	290	294½	+ ¼
102¼	102⅝	18,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	102½	101⅜	102¼	− ⅛
116½	117½	700	Atlantic Coast Line.	116½	116½	115½	116½	...
109½	110	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	− ½
89	91	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼	...
70¼	70½	3,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70½	70⅞	69¾	70⅛	...
182½	182¾	5,250	Canadian Pacific	183	183⅝	181¾	182⅜	− ⅞
37¼	37½	680	Central Leather Co.	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
100½	101	110	Central Leath. Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
200	205	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	204½	204½	204½	204½	− ½
50⅜	50⅝	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	50⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅜	− ⅝
15⅛	15⅞	400	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ¼
145¾	146	45,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	145⅞	146⅜	143⅞	146	+ ⅛
160	162½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161	161	161	161	−2
127¼	128¼	175	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	...
142½	143½	350	C., M. & St. P. pf., ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	142⅞	142½	142½	142½	...
160	160⅝	2,500	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	159½	160½	−2½
14⅝	15	3,382	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	− ⅜
6	10	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	6	6	6	6	...
4½	4⅝	100	Chi. Union Traction	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15½	16	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
44	44¼	5,225	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44⅝	44⅞	43	44¼	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,750	Colorado & Southern.	33¾	34	33¼	34	+ ⅛
66½	67	800	Col. & South. 1st pf.	65	66⅜	65	66⅜	−1
55	56	400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	55	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
22	23	1,020	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	22⅜	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅛
137½	138	5,063	Consolidated Gas	137⅜	140¼	137⅜	138	...
21½	21⅜	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½	− ⅛
86½	86⅝	50	Corn Products Ref. pf.	86⅝	86⅞	86¾	86⅝	...
204½	206	200	Delaware & Hudson	206	206	204½	204½	−1½
490	500	100	Del., Lack. & West.	490	490	490	490	−5
37	37⅛	540	Denver & Rio Grande.	36⅝	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅝
75¼	75½	1,280	*Distillers Securities.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75½	...
33⅞	34	11,500	Erie	34¼	34¼	33¼	33⅞	− ⅜
68	68¾	300	Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	− ½
57½	58	400	Erie 2d pf.	57½	58	57½	58	...
90	91½	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf., x d.	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ⅛
157	158	400	General Electric	158¾	158¾	157⅝	157½	−1
162½	163	2,700	Great Northern pf.	163	163½	161½	162¾	−1¼
71¾	72	7,300	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property.	71½	72¾	70½	71⅜	...
81½	83⅛	100	Havana Electric pf.	82	82	82	82	− ¼
33	33½	1,000	Interborough-Met.	33½	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	− ⅛
16	16½	1,400	Internat. Paper Co.	16½	16½	15⅞	16½	...
28	28¼	400	Kansas City Southern.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅜
128½	128⅞	2,400	Louisville & Nash.	128⅞	128⅞	127	128⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73⅛	100	Mackay Cos	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ⅛
69½	69⅞	600	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	...
143	143½	110	Manhattan Elevated.	143	143	143	143	...
23⅝	23⅞	500	Mexican Central	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	− ⅜
54	57	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	54	55	54	55	− ⅜
119	121	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅜	121¾	119	119	+2
142	143	500	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf.	140	146	140	146	+1
43⅜	44	21,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	44⅛	44⅝	43⅛	43⅜	− ⅛
79½	80	5,820	Missouri Pacific	79½	80¼	78⅝	79⅜	− ⅛
81⅝	82	2,600	*National Biscuit Co.	82¼	82¾	80⅝	81⅝	− ⅛
68½	69	1,300	*National Lead Co.	69	69	67⅞	69	+ ⅝
99½	100	200	*National Lead Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
55½	57	400	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	56	56½	56	56	− ¼
134	136	100	*New York Air Brake.	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
125¾	125⅛	2,525	New York Central	125¾	125⅞	125	125⅝	− ⅝
113½	114½	35	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	114½	114½	113½	113½	...
43⅝	44	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	...
84	84¾	712	Norfolk & Western.	84½	84⅝	84	84⅜	+ ⅜
80⅜	81	715	North American	80	80½	80	80½	+ ½
145½	146	15,710	Northern Pacific	146½	146⅜	144¼	145⅝	−1
126	127	3,876	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid.	127	127¼	126	127	...
7⅛	7⅜	100	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
33½	34¼	400	Pacific Mail	33⅛	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
128⅞	129	19,720	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129¼	127⅜	129	− ⅛
93	93½	1,110	People's Gas, Chicago.	93¼	93½	92⅞	93¼	...
72	74	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	−2
14¾	15	200	Pittsburg Coal	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
56½	57	110	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	57	57	57	+1
48⅝	49	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	− ⅛
97	98	150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	97	97	97	97	− ¼
168	170	72	Pullman Company	169	169	169	169	...
52	52⅜	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	52½	52⅝	52	52	...
115⅞	116	439,900	Reading	115¾	116⅞	113¼	115⅞	− ⅝
89	90	100	Reading 1st pf	88½	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
90	90½	700	Reading 2d pf.	88¼	90	88¼	90	+2
33	33¼	1,510	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
97	97⅜	590	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	98	98	97⅜	98	+1
24⅞	24½	6,700	Rock Island Co	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	24½	...
56	56½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	55¾	56⅛	55	56	− ⅛
22	23	100	St. Louis Southw.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
54	54½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	55	55	54¾	54¾	− ⅛
67	67½	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	− ⅛
91¾	91⅝	22,700	Southern Pacific	91½	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝	− ⅝
25½	25⅝	4,600	Southern Ry. ext.	25½	25⅝	24¾	25½	...
77	76½	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	79½	79½	78¾	79	...
53⅜	53¼	8,550	*Tennessee Copper	52	53¼	51⅞	53	+1⅛
33	33⅜	500	Texas & Pacific	33	33¼	33	33¼	...
83	83	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	78½	78½	78¼	78½	− ½
117	118	150	Third Avenue	117½	117½	117½	117½	− ½
28⅝	29⅜	600	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
171¼	171⅝	99,210	Union Pacific	171½	171¾	169⅜	171⅜	− ⅛
89	92	400	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90	90	−1
56	57	4	United Rys. Invest.	55	55	55	55	...
65	66	80	United Rys. Invest. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
86	86½	1,000	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	86	86½	86	86½	+1
19	22	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	21½	21½	21¼	21½	...
61	65	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1
105½	106½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¼	106¼	106	106	− ⅜
74	76	210	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	75½	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ⅞
44½	44⅝	55,120	U. S. Steel	44½	44⅜	43⅞	44⅝	− ⅛
103⅞	104	2,230	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	− ¼
33	33¾	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	32⅞	33¼	32½	33½	+1½
74½	75	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1¼
15	15½	875	Wabash	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅞
30½	31½	400	Wabash pf	31¼	31¼	31	31	+1
80	81½	200	Western Union Tel.	82	82	81	81	−1
11¼	11½	500	Whel. & L. E.	12	12	11	11	−1
30	32	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	30¾	30¾	29½	30½	− ½
16	18	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17	17	16¼	16¼	− ¾
21	23	40	Wisconsin Central	21¾	22	21¾	22	+2
45	47	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	46	46	46	46	+2

Total ... 1,119,708

*Unlisted. †Less than previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.30	0.34	8,000	Comstock	0.30	0.34	0.30	0.34	+0.04

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	684	684	684
3d week Feb.	$77,800	$85,508	$61,494
From July 1	2,767,995	2,725,581	2,281,501

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS—

3d week Feb.	99,859	91,126	76,095
From Jan. 1	736,781	681,259	575,693

INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—

Mileage	736	736	736
3d week Feb.	153,720	117,114	117,382
From July 1	4,479,405	3,874,046	.....

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage	907	884	880
3d week Feb.	154,135	149,020	119,735
From July 1	5,091,862	4,360,727	.....

NATIONAL OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,730	1,730	1,599
3d week Feb.	306,808	274,803	232,096
From July 1	9,549,406	8,635,891	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC for January—

Gross	4,205,527	4,422,691	3,252,502
Expenses	3,657,120	3,155,487	2,829,833
Net	548,328	1,267,234	422,669
Gross, 7 months	41,670,001	35,804,668	30,404,524
Expenses	26,535,807	22,350,035	20,837,108
Net, 7 months	15,134,194	13,454,633	9,567,416

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

Gross	107,721	97,942	72,841
Exp. and taxes.	89,002	67,408	54,749
Net	18,719	30,534	18,092
Gross, 7 months.	728,209	642,809	561,039
Exp. and taxes.	596,209	471,032	384,750
Net, 7 months.	132,070	171,228	176,259

GEORGIA for January—

Gross	280,003	238,477	178,724
Expenses	256,191	186,771	148,626
Net	23,812	51,706	30,098
Other income.	10	1,427	.....
Total income.	23,822	53,133	30,098
Charges	51,031	51,515	51,094
Deficit	27,209	*1,618	20,996
Gross, 7 months.	1,813,296	1,676,240	1,473,332
Expenses	1,412,215	1,129,733	1,030,195
Net, 7 months.	401,081	546,507	443,137
Other income.	6,086	13,176	6,601
Total income.	407,167	559,683	449,738
Charges	386,808	363,332	†442,632
Surp., 7 months.	20,359	196,351	7,106

*Surplus. †Includes $81,493 dividends.

HOCKING VALLEY for January—

Gross	522,139	537,755	406,800
Exp. and taxes.	417,964	366,606	327,980
Net	104,175	171,149	78,811
Other income.	1,361	1,012	*2,012
Total income.	105,536	172,161	76,799
Charges	60,878	61,522	60,825
Surplus	42,206	110,639	6,974
Gross, 7 months.	4,026,181	3,959,576	3,703,741
Exp. and taxes.	2,723,970	2,464,629

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading opinion is as badly mixed as it has ever been known to be. Successful bears have turned around and are playing the market for rallies, while sold-out bulls have doubled up on the short side. Technical indications are almost inscrutable. Some of the shrewdest speculators in the Street believe the market is entitled to a sustained recovery, but admit that nothing of the kind is likely to happen if the so-called "big interests" continue to put stocks on the market as fast as it will take them, utilizing every rally for that purpose.

***

The market closed on Thursday with fair promise of a good recovery at the expense of the short interest. The movement began immediately on the announcement that the Harriman inquiry had been brought to a period and continued right up to the end of the session. Yesterday the market made a fitful opening, at about the preceding day's closing prices, and began at once to slide off, as if once more it had been filled with stocks on slight advances. The word was quietly circulated that a large block of Reading had yet to be liquidated, and that when this was out of the way the atmosphere would be cleared and the market would improve. Content sold Reading heavily, but there seemed to be an active demand for the stock just above 113. It sold down to only 113⅛, which was not as low as it had been previously in the week, and then recovered to above 116, with Content buying.

***

The general market followed the fluctuations of Reading. It was weak throughout while Reading was under pressure, and then strong with Reading advancing. The rally in the last hour was accompanied by vague rumors of good news. "They say," it was reported from the floor, "that some news is coming out which will be very favorable to the market." Nobody knew what it was, but nearly everybody guessed that what the market expected was the passage of the Aldrich bill, upon which the bull element is counting again. Its passage in the Senate failed to help the market materially, probably for the reason that other things were more prominently in mind, particularly the Harriman testimony. It was also rumored yesterday afternoon that certain large banking interests, particularly the interests affiliated with a large National bank which is often associated with stock market movements, had swung around and were taking a more bullish view of matters. On this subject certain well-informed persons said that undoubtedly a number of the more influential banking interests were not averse to a good recovery in prices. Some of them, it was said, were expecting a somewhat pronounced improvement in quotations without feeling very bullish at heart on the general situation.

***

The published list of houses through which you may buy Trinity or Nevada-Utah include J. P. Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and, in fact, all the big banking houses, besides defunct firms and firms that have been expelled from the Exchanges.

***

"St. Paul quick; don't let the coming Sabbath sun go down without St. Paul in your box. It should shoot 65 by Wednesday. Thomas W. Lawson." On this St. Paul broke yesterday from 146 to 143⅝, and on the decline a house that does a good deal of business at times for the Boston operator sold heavily. Later the stock recovered from the blow and closed at a fractional advance.

***

The trading element was painfully whipsawed yesterday. It approached the market in a somewhat bullish frame of mind, thinking Thursday's recovery ought to continue, and bought freely on the opening. Then the market turned suddenly weak, under the leadership of Reading, whereupon the buyers of the first hour threw over their stocks and went short in utter disgust, only to be caught on the wrong side again when prices advanced sharply in the last hour.

***

The comments of railroad officials tend to confirm the belief which has been prevalent for some time that the railroads as a rule have seen over the top of their wave of prosperity, owing to the progressive cost of conducting business beyond their normal capacity. Traffic Manager Bowes of the Illinois Central was quoted yesterday as saying: "As for net earnings, the day has gone by for increases." Among those who want to bull something there is a growing disposition, therefore, to seek opportunities in the industrial list, but the trouble is that so many industrials have a poor market.

***

One of the few industrials in which one can trade as freely as in the railroad stocks is Steel common, and as for it there is the fear that retrenchment on the part of railroad corporations will affect its earnings more or less. All the same, bears have lost a great deal of money on the short side of Steel common. They sell a little of it and it yields; they sell more and it yields a little further; then they double up and suddenly the stock ceases to yield at all, and rallies just about enough to wipe out the profits on the whole line. There is a very large short interest in the stock which gives it excellent support, besides that which comes from other sources. A trader who had held a bearish position on the market for many weeks until this week declared yesterday that the only stock in which he had lost money was Steel common. He was asked to explain how he could have lost money in the stock in view of the fact that it was then selling at a recovery of about only 2 points from the low price recently touched. "I have," he insisted. "I doubled my line always at the wrong time, and fussed around back and forth until I came out with a loss." The stock happened just at that moment to be selling at 44⅛. The trader added: "If I had been away from the market for several weeks and now dropped in to look it over, I'd sell some steel at 44, as much more at 43, and double the line at 42¾, and then I'd cover it all at 45⅛."

***

Bullish sentiment runs a good deal to metal and mining stocks, especially Amalgamated Copper, as about the safest things one can bull. Every time the market improves in general appearance hopeful speculators look around for something to bull, and a varying proportion of them pitch upon Amalgamated Copper, which rewards them indifferently. Yesterday good traders were buying the stock on the theory that it must recover as much as any other, if not more, because it had declined some twelve points while the metal was higher than ever. The metal was very strong yesterday. Another point in favor of mining stocks is that they seem to be the only securities in which the public can be interested at all. The outsider will buy mining stocks when he will buy nothing else. Brokers receive more inquiries from out of town about mining stocks than about other securities.

***

The Harriman stocks did not recover yesterday with as much spirit as might have been expected in view of the enormous short selling which was supposed to have taken place in them, and the good buying reported yesterday. It was persistently reported from the floor that Harriman brokers were buying Union Pacific steadily. It would be reasonable to expect a sharper recovery in Union Pacific than in Southern Pacific, the former having declined more and having been the special target of the bear party.

***

The net results of yesterday's session were unimportant. The recovery in the afternoon served to cancel the declines which took place in the forenoon, and that was about all.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active Trading; Closes at Loss of 3 Points to Gain of 3.

COTTON STATES WEATHER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Federal Bureau's forecast for Saturday and Sunday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina—Rain and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, colder; fresh east to south winds.

South Carolina—Rain Saturday. Sunday fair, colder; fresh southeast to east to south winds, shifting to westerly.

Georgia—Fair, colder in western, rain in eastern portion Saturday. Sunday fair, colder in northern and central portions; fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Florida and Alabama—Fair, colder Saturday. Sunday fair; fresh west to north winds, becoming variable.

Mississippi—Fair, colder Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer; light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Louisiana—Fair Sunday, colder in eastern portion; Sunday, fair, warmer, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Fair Saurday and Sunday, variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee—Fair in western, clearing in eastern portion Saturday; colder in central and eastern portions; Sunday, fair, warmer in western portion.

Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The cotton market continued active during yesterday's session, and after quite a sharp early advance eased off under realizing. The close was steady in tone at a net decline of 3 points to an advance of 3 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2@3 points. Smaller port receipts for the day, the big exports for the month of February, the light estimate for to-morrow's receipts at Houston, and continued talk of competition for the local stock helped the market, although cables were considered hardly satisfactory. Offerings were very well absorbed on the decline to a little under the closing figures of the previous day, and prices rallied a point or two at the close.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figures follow: Port receipts, 8,278,670 bales, against 6,284,014 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 928,390, (12,907 deducted overland season, shipments St. Louis to Pacific,) against 678,583 last year; Southern mill takings, 1,519,000, against 1,406,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 440,439, against 447,861 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 11,101,499, against 8,816,458 last year.

The total crop movement is for 182 days this season, against 183 days last season.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
March	9.72	9.61	9.62@ 9.63	9.63
April	9.78	9.75	9.76@ 9.72	9.70
May	9.87	9.75	9.78@ 9.79	9.77
June	9.87	9.87	9.82@ 9.84	9.80
July	9.95	9.83	9.86@ 9.87	9.84
August	9.95	9.92	9.89@ 9.91	9.87
September	9.98	9.90	9.90@ 9.91	9.87
October	10.18	10.09	10.10@10.11	10.10
December	10.25	10.17	10.17@10.19	10.18
January	10.39	10.35	10.33@10.35	10.36

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 11.25 for middling upland and 11.50 for middling Gulf; sales, 14,814 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah steady, ⅛c higher at 10¾c, sales 505 bales; Norfolk firm, ¼c higher at 11c, sales 288 bales; St. Louis steady, 1-16c higher at 10 11-16c, sales 150 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged at 10 9-16c, sales 2,600 bales; Houston steady, unchanged at 11c, sales 1,329 bales; Galveston steady, unchanged at 11 1-16c, sales 1,287 bales; New Orleans firm, unchanged at 10¾c, sales 4,050 bales; Augusta quiet, ⅛@ higher at 11⅛c, sales 765 bales.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	105¼	106¼
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, c., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, 1918, sm	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	100⅝	101
4s, c., 1907	101½	102
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
Pan. 2s, c	105	105¾
D. C. 3-65s	114½	..
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..
Adams Exp	280	300
Alb. & Sus	230	..
Alle. & W.	142	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	102
A. B. S. pf.	70	79
A. C. & F. pf.	102¼	103¾
Am. Coal	140	170
A. C. O. pf.	88	92¼
Am. D. T.	25	40
Am. G. Tw.	6¾	7
A. H. & L. pf.	25¾	25¾
Am. L. Co.	16¼	17
Am. L. Co. pf.	32	36
Am. Loc. pf.	110½	111½
Am. M. Co.	7	10
A. M. Co. pf.	37	40
Am. S. pf., B.	91	92
Am. Sn. pf.	98	103½
Am. S. Fds.	8½	9
A. T. & C.	81	85
A. T. & T.	125	130
Ann Arbor	25	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	103	106
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
A. T. & S. pf.	98	98½
Beth. Steel	17	17¾
Beth. S. pf.	51	60
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	115	125
Br. City	13¾	15
B., R. & P.	100	110
B., R. & P. pf.	120	139½
B. & S. pf.	..	85
But'k Co.	46	50
Canada So.	63	63½
C. C. & C.	..	70
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	150
Chi. & Alt.	18½	19
Chi. & Alt. pf.	..	62½
C., B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	150
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	70	71
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	21¾	22½
Chi. G. W. deb.	78¾	79¼
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C. & N. W. pf.	210	220
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	160
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. T. & T. pf.	15½	20
C., S. & C. pf.	..	125
C., C., C. & St. L.	87	89
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W.	95	101
C., L. & W. pf.	110	125
Clev. & P.	174½	..
C. F. & I. pf.	81	95
Crip. C. C.	..	75
D. & R. G. pf.	78	80
D., M. & Ft. D.	15	20
Det. & M.	55	..
D. & M. pf.	88	..
Det. South	5	9
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	76	80
D., S. S. & A.	16¼	17
D., S. S. & A. pf.	30	37
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	65	75
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & B., ex div.	145	170
Gen. C. Co.	70	75
G. C. Co. pf.	102	103½
G. & S.	110	..
G. B. & W.	23	85
H. B. Claflin	102½	110
Hav. E. R.	43½	45
Hock. Val. rects.	..	120
Hock. V. pf.	85¼	93
Homestake	84	88
Ill. Central	154	160
In. C. I. L.	..	102
Ing.-Rand	53	..
Ing.-R. pf.	92	93¾
I. P. Co. pf.	79½	80½
Int.-Met. pf.	69	70
Int. Power	46	48
Int. S. P.	34¼	35
I. S. P. pf.	78¾	79
Iowa Cent.	23	24
Iowa C. pf.	42½	43½
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	60	65
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	77	78
K. C. S. pf.	58¾	59
K. & D. M.	10	18
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
Kn. L., Chi.	41	73
K. I., C. pf.	69	75
Lacl. Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	24	28
L. E. & W. pf.	61	71
Long Island	60	66
Man. Beach	4	6
Md. C. pf.	90	125
Met. St. R.	104	105
Mich. Cent.	..	100
M. & St. L. pf.	87	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	70	71
Mor. & Es.	180	185
N., C. & St. L.	130	136
Nat. R. pf.	115	117½
Nat. Enam.	14	17
Nat. En. pf.	85½	87½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	23¾	26½
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y. & N. H.	180	182
N. Y., C. & St. L.	53	60
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	90
N. Y. D. Co.	39	45
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W.	125	127
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113½	114¼
N. & W. pf.	80	85
Pac. Coast	115	122
P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
P. C. 2d pf.	110	120
Peo. & E.	25	35
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	96	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	⅝	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	2¾	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stock ctfs.	91	..
R. S. S. pf.	99¼	100
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
R., W. & O.	126½	134
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	105
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	68
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39	41¼
St. L. & S. W. pf.	49¾	50
T. C. & I.	147	149
Tex. Central	30	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
U. P. & W. C.	117	120½
T. R. & L.	26¼	27½
T., St. L. & W. pf.	49¾	50
T. C. R. T.	101¾	104
U. B. & P.	6½	7
U. B. & P. pf.	50	60
Un. Cig. pf.	90	94
Un. Fruit	105	..
U. Rys., St. L., pf.	..	83
U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	44	45
U. S. C. I. Pipe & F. pf.	85	87
U. S. Exp.	100	115
U. S. Leath.	9	12
U. S. L. pf.	100	113½
U. S. Rub.	49¾	50¾
Vand. R. R.	85½	87
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	106	107
Vul. Det.	4	8½
Vul. D. pf.	45	47
W. F. Exp.	270	300
West. Md.	12	15
Westinghouse assenting	150	152
Westinghouse 1st pf.	150	160

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11¾	12¼	Sovereign	6¼	7
C. K. & N.	5	5	Isabella	20¼	20½
C. C. Cons.	5¾	6	M. Gibson	5	6
Dr. Jackpot	7	7¾	Pharmacist	6¼	6¾
Elkton	61	62	Portland	120	124
El Paso	5¾	6	Un. Gold	9¼	9¾
Findlay	6	6¼	Vindicator	92	94
Gold Dollar	1¾	2	Work	19¾	19¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Better Tone Comes with the Improvement Shown on the Big Exchange.

NEVADA-UTAH BOOM OFF

As Day Progresses Traders Turn from the Tipped Stock to Others.

The curb mining list was fairly active yesterday, traders taking greater interest in the run of the copper stocks as the boom in Nevada-Utah diminished. At the opening of the market the course of this stock promised to equal the excited markets of the early days of the week, but the trading fell off rapidly, and at noon it had resumed normal proportions. The day's transactions were 96,500 shares. The price made only minor fluctuations, ranging between 8½ and 8⅝. The close, at 8⅝, was ⅛ up for the day.

United Copper and Dolores, Limited, were conspicuously strong. The former, though it sold at one time as low as 70¾, which was 1 point below the opening, climbed up again as the market strengthened in sympathy with the improving tone on the Stock Exchange, and closed at 72¼. Dolores sold 3,100 from 9⅝ up to 10⅞. Chicago Subway continued yesterday the recovery from the low prices of Monday and Tuesday. After an opening at 26½ the price went up to 28. The close was at 27⅝.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. P. pf.	23¾	24	23¾	24
200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Empire Steel	9	9	9	9
100	Emp. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
*200	Havana Tob.	10¼	10¼	10	10
47	Int. Text Bk.	132	132	132	132
200	Manhattan Tr.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
117	Standard Oil	518	520	515	520
600	N. Y. & C. M. S. S.	30	30¼	29	29
2,500	Waterbury Co.	51½	52	50½	52
30	Waterbury pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
6,100	West. Ice Co.	27¼	27⅝	26¼	26⅜

RAILROADS.

5,100	Chic. Subway	26⅝	28	26¼	27¾
140	Gt. North. rts.	19	19	19	19

MINING STOCKS.

650	Alaska M. Sec.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
1,100	Argentite Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Balakala	11¼	11½	11¼	1
800	Bamberger D.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	Barnes-King	5	5	5	5
200	Batopilas Min.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
700	Boston Copper	30	30	29½	30
800	British C. C.	9¼	9¼	9	9
800	Brit. C. C. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Buffalo Mine	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
180	Butte Coalition	34⅞	*35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
200	Butte & N. Y.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,850	Cl. Cr. & G. T.	7⅞	8	7¾	8
43,000	Cobalt Cent.	47	48	45	46
100	Cobalt Coal'n.	15	15	15	15
500	Cobalt Contact	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
1,000	Colonial Silver	4¼	4¼	4	4
200	Cons. Ariz. S.	5	5	5	5
1,000	Colusa L. E.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
300	Cumb.-Ely M.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝
400	Davis-Daly Es.	19	19	18¾	19
3,100	Dolores Ltd.	9⅝	10⅞	9¾	10⅝
100	El Rayo Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
600	Ely Central	6	6	6	6
500	Ely Cons.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
400	Foster Cobalt	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
700	Furnace C. C.	2	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Furnace Valley	¼	¼	¼	¼
50	Giroux Min.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
1,700	Gold-Hill	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝
2,200	Greene-Cana.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛
1,500	Greene C. Cop.	30¼	30½	*29¾	30
1,000	Greene Gold-S.	2	2	2	2
300	G. Gold-S. pf.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Green Meehan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Guan. Consol.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
150	King Edward	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
1,200	M. A. M. & M.	76	77	76	77
1,000	McKinley-Dar.	2¼	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
3,500	Mic. Gold Min.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
5,000	M. Co. of A.	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,800	Mitchell Min.	5⅜	5½	5¼	5¼
1,700	Nev. C. Cop.	17½	18	17⅝	18
3,100	Nev. Smelting	4	4¼	3⅞	4
96,500	N. Y. M. & S.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
9,150	Newhouse M.	20⅞	21½	*20⅝	21½
4,500	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅝	13¾	13	13⅛
1,200	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3½	3½	3½
550	Portland Cop.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Silver Queen	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
2,300	Stewart Min.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
2,200	Tramps Con.	$1.35	$1.38	$1.26	$1.26
520	Trinity Cop.	*30¼	30¼	29	29¼
5,100	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
500	Tonopah Ext.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,200	Utah Cop. rts.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Union Explor.	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Union Copper.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	United Cop.	71¾	72¾	70¾	72¼
100	W. Knob Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

BOND.

$14,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex rights.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
American Chicle	183	193	183	193
American Tobacco	365	375	365	375
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	25	..	..
Am. Writing Paper bs.	84½	85	84½	85½
Balakala	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅝
Bamberger-Delamar	3½	4	..	..
Barnes-King Devel	4⅝	5	4⅞	5
Bay State Gas	..	..	7-16	½
Batopilas Mining	..	..	7⅛	7⅜
Bingham Central	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Bonanza Belt	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Bonanza Creek	8	10	9⅜	9¾
Boston Copper	29⅜	30⅛	29¾	30
British Col. Copper	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9
Buffalo Mine	2⅛	2⅜	..	..
British Col. rights	1 1-16	1⅛	⅞	1
Butte Coalition	35	35⅝	34¾	35
Butte & New York	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Central Foundry 6s	71	73	71	73
Chicago Subway	27	27¾	26	26½
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	7¾	8	7½	8
Cobalt Argentite	1	1⅛	..	..
Cobalt Contact	½	⅝	½	⅝
Col. Gold Dredging	..	..	9	9⅛
Cobalt Coalition	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Cobalt Central	46	47	46	47
Colonial Silver	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Cumberland-Ely Mining	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Davis-Daly	18⅞	19⅛	19	19¼
Dolores, Ltd	10½	11	9¾	10
Dom. Copper, new	..	..	6⅞	7
Douglas Copper	..	..	19	20
Electric Boat	30	32	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	82	80	82
Empire Steel	9	10	8½	10
Empire Steel pf.	50	50	50	60
Ely Central	5¾	6	5¾	6
Ely Con	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
El Rayo	5⅝	6	..	..
Foster Cobalt	2 3-16	2 5-16	..	..
Furnace Creek	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Giroux	9½	10	9½	10
Gold Hill	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Greene Con. Copper	29⅞	30	30	30½
Greene Gold	..	..	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅞	2	2	2½
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾
Greene-Cananea, new	19½	20¼	20½	20¾
Greene-Mehan	..	1	1⅛	..
Great Northern rights	19	20	19	19¾
Guanajuato Con.	4⅞	5	4⅝	4¾
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	25	20	25
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¼	10	9	9¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26¾	27½	26½	27⅛
International Salt	16	16	16	16
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Marie Antoinette	76	77	74	75
Montgomery-Shoshone	..	..	12¾	13
McKinley-Darragh	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Micmac Gold Mining	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
Mines Co. of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
Mitchell Mining	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾
Nevada Con. Copper	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅝
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
Newhouse Mining	21	21½	20⅝	20¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
Old Hundred	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Otis Elevator	50	55	50	55
Otis Elevator pf.	92	95	92	98
Portland Copper	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅝
Silver Queen	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	515	500	515
Stewart Mining	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
Standard Oil	515	525	517	525
Tramps Con.	125	128	124	132
Trinity Copper	29	30	29½	30¼
Tri-Bullion	2⅞	3	2⅝	2¾
Tonopah Extension	4⅝	4¾	..	..
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	95
Union Type. 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Type. 2d pf.	117	123	117	123
Union Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Explo. Co.	6½	7	6½	7
United Copper	71¾	72¾	71	72
Utah Copper	38½	39½	38	38½
Utah Copper rights	1½	1⅝	..	..
N. Y. & C. M. S. S. Co.	29	30	29¼	29⅞
White Knob Copper	½	¾	½	¾
White Knob Copped pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Western Ice	26¾	27	27	27½
Waterbury Co.	52	52½	51⅝	51½
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103½

Waterbury Co. Declares Dividends.

The Waterbury Company of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on its common stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20. Practically all of the dividend on the common stock is received by the Waterbury Company of West Virginia, and that company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 1.—The rates for money were easier in the market to-day. The payment of dividends and the release of bankers' balances more than offset the heavy calls. Discounts were easier.

The Indian Secretary purchased £100,000 in gold, due here March 14, and obtained an option on £500,000.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was cheerful, and trading was fairly active, with a hardening tendency in the case of British securities on investment purchases. The feature of the day's business was a smart spurt in Rio Tinto, which reached 106¾, but copper shares generally were strong, in sympathy with the metal.

Americans were well supported during the forenoon, and reached over parity, operators being encouraged by the overnight Wall Street advices. Canadian Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas received special attention. Later New York bought and prices hardened, but they eased near the close and finished feverish.

Foreigns were firm on Paris buying. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Kaffirs were firm on Paris purchases.

Bullion amounting to £83,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Bar silver steady at 32 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅝@4 13-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 8.95; Lisbon, 2.0

PARIS, March 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russian imperial 4s were not quoted, and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 487.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 10c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29c for checks.

BERLIN, March 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols, 3

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,248,589, as against $4,522,302 for the previous week and $2,909,838 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $4,302,130, as against $4,683,529 for the previous week, and $3,053,271 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Gainsborough Studios, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—August Franzen, 983 Seventh Avenue; Elliott Daingerfield, C. W. Buckham, New York.

Bretton Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. L. Wakefield, 211 West 118th Street; M. H. Kahn, C. A. Parker, New York.

General Drop Forge Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. G. Hubbell, C. H. Hubbell, J. D. Pugh, Buffalo.

G. Q. Moon Power Company, Port Dickinson; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. J. Moon, 33 Front Street; W. C. Bates, W. W. Moon, Binghamton.

West New Brighton Improvement Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Isaac Shapiro, O. H. Levy, Louis Starr, New York.

Realty Sellers No. One, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Harry Harris, 220 Broadway; Julius Mandelbaum, H. F. Hartler, New York.

Bronx Sanitarium, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louise C. Bauer, Newfoundland, N. J.; Paul Bauer, 134 New York Avenue, Newark, N. J.; S. R. Lash, New York.

Beaver River Light and Power Company, Croghan, Lewis County; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. P. Lewis, H. S. Lewis, H. D. Van Arnam, Beaver Falls.

Eastern Millinery Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louise A. Green, 91 Bleecker Street; James Dream, M. S. Sommerich, New York.

Woodmere Realty Company of New York, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Randolph Appel, 1,108 Times Building, New York; S. H. Smith, J. B. Aiken, White Plains.

Kenwood Associates, Brooklyn, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. H. Humphreys, 206 Montague Street; C. C. Saffren, Isaac Roth, Brooklyn.

Continental Forwarding Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustav Miller, 41 Beaver Street; Samuel Stern, L. E. Thomas, New York.

Four-in-One, New York, (furniture polish;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. L. Taylor, 215 West 106th Street; Martin Catts, B. N. Catts, New York.

Ziegler Publishing Company for the Blind, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. Matilda Ziegler, W. G. Holmes, 124 West Sixtyfifth Street; W. S. Champ, New York.

Kenney-Renner Company, New York, (plumbing supplies;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. Kenney, 125 West Twenty-fourth Street; F. A. E. Renner, New York; J. G. Snyder, Brooklyn.

S. Wolf's Sons, New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Harry Wolf, 1,690 Broadway; L. W. Wolf, Benjamin Silverlein, New York.

Gude-Bayer Company, New York, (advertising;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Gustav Gude, 625 West 114th Street; C. H. Bayer, C. R. Ross, New York.

Bogen, Berman & Co., New York, (umbrellas;) capital, $18,000. Directors—William Bogen, 341 East 141st Street; F. J. Berman, Oron Zefro, New York.

Gold uburban Land Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—David Goldman, 12 Clinton Street; Max Lubarsky, New York; Robert Gold, Brooklyn.

Trinity Engineering and Underpinning Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. P. Nevin, 149 Broadway; Heilmuth Moerchen, F. B. Kimbley, New York.

Cavendish Chemical Company, (Incorporated.) New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Victor Halfer, 60 East 116th Street; Josephine Halfer, Herman Halfer, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Wilson Distilling Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000.00. Incorporators—Herman Ellis, Jacob Albert Ulman, Albert Mosburg, William A. Mosburg.

Aetna SelfHeating Food Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—George E. Hargrave, Francis L. Madden, Roderic Wellman.

South American Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward V. Conwell, Frederick N. Gilbert, Robert H. Neilsen.

Tonopah and Greenwater Railroad Company, Bayonne; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Frank M. Smith, Christian B. Zabriskie, De Witt Van Buskirk, Charles S. Voe, Oscar L. Gubelman, J. Warren Hardenburg, George Corrigan.

Jersey Rink Granite Company, Passaic; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Samuel Shortridge, Jr., Howard N. Conant, Frederick B. Conant.

Lisiant & Co., Irvington; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. N. Brunner, W. F. Ondergrund, John De Vore.

Land Buyers' League, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Robert Kay, Ernest A. Williams, Fannie Isabelle Williams, Eleanor G. Kay.

Herman C. Schneider Building and Construction Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Herman C. Schneider, Edward Schneider, Jr., Leo Schneider, William Schneider, Frank D. Holloway.

Reliable Realty Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Siegmund Eckhouse, Elmer L. Eckhouse, Domenico Purpura.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 1.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Philadelphia & Dover Transportation Company; capital, $40,000. Directors—George H. Gildersleeve, Camden; John S. Collins and Arlee B. Magee, Dover.

Tacoma Coal Company of Baltimore; capital, $100,000.

New Palace Roller Skating Rink Company of Baltimore; capital, $20,000.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
JOHN E. BORNE	SETH M. MILLIKEN	WM. F. SHEEHAN
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	RANDAL MORGAN	GEO. R. SHELDON
JOHN D. CRIMMINS	MORGAN J. O'BRIEN	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
RICHARD DELAFIELD	JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr.	JAMES W. TAPPIN
ASHBEL P. FITCH	LOWELL M. PALMER	OAKLEIGH THORNE
ANSON R. FLOWER	HOSMER B. PARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT
H. B. HOLLINS	STEPHEN PEABODY	W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr.
JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$439,900.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $709,892.51,) book value		709,892.51
Amount loaned on collaterals		2,976,016.18
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,632,467.36
Overdrafts		48.49
Real estate		11,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		449,414.24
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		469,617.91
Specie		199,895.43
United States legal-tender notes and bills of National banks		40,985.00
Other items carried as cash		5,117.34
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$12,781.54	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	13,768.90	
		26,550.44
		$6,969,884.90
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		12,821.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	607,473.72
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	$607,473.72
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	602,925.01
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	602,925.01
Deposits subject to check (except as stated below,) not preferred	$5,018,296.52
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $4,300; demand, $94,063.90	98,363.90
Amount due trust companies	124,287.84
Amount due banks and bankers	841,183.66
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	31,507.07
	5,613,588.99
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$100.00
Certified checks	221,250.68
Reserved for taxes	7,164.00
Reserved for attorney's fees	791.67
Unearned interest	19,506.84
	248,822.19
	$6,969,884.90
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	17,370.30

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $4,613,505.44; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, .02837.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

PAUL SCHWARZ, President, and WM. F. H. KOELSCH, Treasurer, of The Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at Nos. 66 Beaver and 223-5 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

PAUL SCHWARZ, President.
W. F. H. KOELSCH, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March, 1907, before me.
WEBB FLOYD.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907: RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$5,738,503.12
Liability of Directors as makers		134,103.61
Overdrafts		184.44
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$361,172.89	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	193,981.26	
		755,154.15
Real estate		45,850.00
Mortgages owned		2,750.00
Stocks and bonds		49,787.50
Specie		1,032,523.39
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		166,231.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,703,343.50	
Other items carried as cash	16,513.24	
		2,719,856.74
Total		$8,371,224.03
Estimated accrued interest not paid on books at date of this report as an asset		12,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	354,012.74
Due depositors	6,593,414.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	99,036.19
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	321,525.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$276.75
Reserve	2,058.16
	2,334.91
Total	$8,371,224.03
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability	3,000.00

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$87,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $6,886,285.20,) book value		6,922,352.60
Amount loaned on collaterals		12,578,867.17
Other loans, including bills purchased		562,476.05
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $100,000.)		
Overdrafts		10.37
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		3,129,905.35
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		806,721.66
Specie		666,496.48
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		150,000.00
Cash items		5,309.06
		$24,909,138.74
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		59,181.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	3,181,237.03
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $3,145,170.23.	
Surplus on basis of book value, after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $3,206,613.63.	
Surplus on market value, after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $3,170,546.23.	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	11,211,927.97
Certificates of deposit, not preferred: (Time, $30,000; demand, $217,329.51)	256,329.51
Amount due trust companies	2,724,172.26
Amount due banks and bankers	4,927,763.15
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	$734,229.42
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	126,294.98
	860,524.40
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$1,800.00
Treasurer's check	728,835.82
Reserved for taxes	13,400.00
Reserved for reduction of capital stock	3,240.00
	747,183.82
	$24,909,138.74
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	84,507.71

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $18,120,278; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.8%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President, and JOHN A. HILTON, Treasurer, of Bowling Green Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March, 1907, before me.
C. J. WILKINSON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$8,702,494.51
Liability of Directors as makers		450,000.00
Overdrafts		14,000.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$580,444.81	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offset	550,058.02	
		1,130,502.83
Banking house and lot	$89,700.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	
		138,100.00
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		457,720.17
Specie		1,640,901.63
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		368,221.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$901,656.02	
Other items carried as cash	113,576.23	
		1,015,232.25
		$19,771,210.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	912,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	292,518.67
Due depositors	7,325,111.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	4,172,705.23
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	$546,319.08
Due New York State building and loan associations	17,108.81
	563,428.79
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	73.50
Reserved for taxes	1,037.07
	1,110.57
	$14,017,172.67
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:	

R. W. JONES, Jr., President, and GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier, of The Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 182-184 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

R. W. JONES, Jr., President.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March, 1907, before me.
W. E. FITZPATRICK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,699,303.25
Liability of Directors as makers		309,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		343,207.84
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		164,867.42
Specie		983,467.78
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		166,231.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,703,343.50	
Other items carried as cash	16,513.24	
		2,719,856.74
Total		$8,371,224.03
Estimated accrued interest not paid on books at date of this report as an asset		12,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	354,012.74
Due depositors	6,593,414.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	99,036.19
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	321,525.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$276.75
Reserve	2,058.16
	2,334.91
Total	$8,371,224.03
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability	3,000.00

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Statements of
State Banks and Trust Companies
as of February 26, 1907,
will be republished in
The New York Times Weekly Financial Review
Monday, March 11th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more statements of banks and trust companies than any other morning or evening newspaper in the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

UNION BANK
OF BROOKLYN
44 COURT STREET

Statement to Banking Department in Response to Official Call

February 26, 1907

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,020,563.58
Overdrafts	1,895.75
Due from trust companies and banks	641,738.17
Due from approved reserve depositories	3,354,671.53
Real estate	572,750.00
Stocks and bonds	1,282,818.03
Specie	370,139.77
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	466,000.00
Exchanges	642,956.46
	$16,253,532.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	26,929.33
Due depositors	14,226,602.86
	$16,253,532.19

DAVID A. SULLIVAN, President.
EDWARD B. TOMPKINS, Vice Pres't. WILLIAM J. BUTTLING, Vice Pres't.
JAMES T. ASHLEY, Cashier. K. A. SOUTHWORTH, Asst. Cashier.

THE LARGEST BANK IN BROOKLYN

STATEMENT OF THE
Bank of the Metropolis
31 UNION SQUARE
At the close of business February 26th, 1907

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,879,779.95
Stocks and bonds	70,358.77
Mortgages	700,000.00
Due from banks and bankers	259,475.68
Cash	2,510,156.61
	$12,419,770.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	717,983.43
Deposits	9,701,787.53
	$12,419,770.96

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

New York, at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,756,269.51
Liability of Directors as makers		122,888.44
Overdrafts		.75
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, not included in next item	$81,826.68	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	401,910.55	
		483,737.23
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	53,199.66	
		353,199.66
Stocks and bonds		43,520.00
Specie		215,089.28
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		47,682.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,893.83	
Other items carried as cash	2,119.87	
		59,013.70
Total		$4,080,000.43
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		969.08

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	69,530.73
Due depositors	$2,863,622.32
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	543,003.88
	3,411,625.70
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	199,744.00
Total	$4,080,000.43
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability	3,058.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

L. M. Schwan, President, and Lindley H. Hill, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me.
JAMES S. GROSS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907: RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$4,148,244.97
Liability of Directors as makers		380,000.00
Overdrafts		1,342.83
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item		233,956.40
Banking house and lot		668,426.43
Stocks and bonds		1,406,275.00
Specie		1,421,683.96
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		338,080.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$563,522.74	
Other items carried as cash	136,337.31	
		699,860.05
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Safe-deposit vaults, furniture, and fixtures		120,059.40
		$9,509,718.13

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	126,491.63
Due depositors	7,190,439.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	351,742.31
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	$311,341.51
Due New York State building and loan associations	25,206.09
	336,547.60
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	4,497.10
	$9,509,718.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. KIEFER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

702-704 Tremont Avenue, New York City, at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$917,390.62
Liability of Directors as makers		40,050.00
Overdrafts		1,170.70
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$13,619.29	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	95,598.10	
		109,217.39
Banking house and lot	$25,564.31	
Other real estate	2,220.33	
		27,784.64
Mortgages owned		48,125.00
Stocks and bonds		105,043.75
Specie		5,915.76
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		108,060.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,011.15	
Other items carried as cash	1,416.75	
		5,427.90
		$1,374,204.72
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		6,490.15

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	51,028.25
Due depositors	1,090,044.17
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	10,287.20
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due New York State savings banks	21,945.16
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills payable	50,000.00
	$1,374,204.72
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability	841.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President, and JAY LEHRBACH, Cashier, of Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 702-704 Tremont Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President.
JAY LEHRBACH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me.
JOSEPH H. WITHERELL,
Notary Public, No. 147, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$21,261,516.21
Liability of Directors as makers		21,000.00
Overdrafts		6,780.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,487,298.35
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,834,441.29
Specie		5,959,643.20
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		1,462,172.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$14,653,619.49	
Other items carried as cash	168,717.40	
		14,722,336.89
		$47,655,188.44
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		49,100.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	330,543.00
Due depositors	25,040,876.37
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	12,014,762.54
Due New York State savings banks	4,116,509.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	2,497.00
	$47,655,188.44
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability	35,695.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, cashier, of The Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of February, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.]
CHAS. D. CRICHESTER, Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

MECHANICS BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Feb. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$10,765,112.18
Due from banks and bankers		1,494,311.35
Clearing House exchanges		627,310.22
Real estate		1,270,324.66
Cash and reserve		1,007,052.09
Total		$15,164,110.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	899,059.38
Deposits	13,265,051.12
Total	$15,164,110.50

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, President.
HORACE C. DUVAL, } Vice Presidents.
J. T. E. LITCHFIELD, }
CHARLES G. BALMANNO, Vice Prest. and Cashier
WILLIAM J. BENNETT, } Ass't Cashiers.
HARRY M. DE MOTT, }

Union Exchange Bank,
FIFTH AV. AND TWENTY-FIRST ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONDENSED QUARTERLY REPORT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$7,878,639.96
Due from Banks	562,727.58
Cash and Reserve	1,706,974.64
	$10,148,342.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$750,000.00
Surplus and Profits	839,699.43
Deposits	8,558,732.75
	$10,148,342.18

HENRY S. HERRMAN, President.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

February 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$2,646,345.83
Bonds		484,288.55
From other banks		510,094.52
Cash and reserve		756,216.19
		$4,396,945.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	211,500.59
Deposits	3,885,444.50
	$4,396,945.09

E. J. NEWELL, Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

List 8892, No. 1. Paving with asphalt on concrete foundation East Eighteenth Street, between Beverley and Cortelyou Roads.

List 9044, No. 2. Curbing, recurbing, and laying cement sidewalks in Sixty-second Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, where not already done.

List 9056, No. 3. Reconstructing sewer in Church Avenue, between Flatbush and Bedford Avenues, and reconstructing sewer basins at the following points: Northeast and southeast corners of Church and Flatbush Avenues, northeast and southeast corners of Church and Nostrand Avenues, north side, opposite East Thirty-second Street.

List 9062, No. 4. Sewer in Creamer Street, from Smith Street to Court Street, and outlet sewer in Smith Street, from Creamer Street to Lorraine Street.

List 9064, No. 5. Sewer in Greenpoint Avenue, between Diamond Street and Provost Street, and sewer basins at the southeast and southwest corners of Greenpoint Avenue and Diamond Street.

List 9096, No. 6. Sewer in Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and New Utrecht Avenues, to connect with sewer in New Utrecht Avenue.

List 9100, No. 7. Sewer in Fifty-first Street, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues.

List 9107, No. 8. Grading lots on the south side of Sixtieth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

List 9114, No. 9. Sewer in Forty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and outlet sewer in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

List 9116, No. 10. Sewer in East Twenty-eighth Street, between Newkirk Avenue and Avenue E (Foster Avenue), and outlet sewer in Newkirk Avenue, between East Twenty-eighth and East Twenty-ninth Streets.

List 9141, No. 11. Regrading, grading, curbing, and laying cement sidewalks on

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

220—Davidson Steamship Company vs. the United States. Argued.

221—O. V. Lawson vs. the State of Washington. Argued.

222—William Moore vs. R. J. McGuire. Argument commenced.

Day call for Monday: 222, 481, 1, 82, 88, 92, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 1.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, March 4: Numbers 415, 407, 40, 83, 54, 71, 92, 93.

Calendars for Saturday, March 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Annis McG. Flanagan.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Treacy vs. Schulman, (2)—Abraham L. Gutman, In re Solomon—Julius M. Mayer. Uhlfelder vs. Cohen—S. H. Hermann.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Daly vs. Murphy—P. J. Signott. In re Supat—Charles J. Leslie. In re Melcher—Charles Donohue. Title Insurance Company vs. Frank—Max Silverstein.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—John Slattery vs. Morris Lippner—Adrian T. Kiernan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

JACOB H. OPPENHEIMER.—Jacob H. Oppenheimer, manager of a shoe store at 1,420 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,197 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1903, when he had a bakery.

GINSBERG & GREENBLATT.—Ginsberg & Greenblatt, cloak manufacturers of 9 and 11 West Fourth Street, have made a settlement with their creditors and the petition in bankruptcy filed against them on Aug. 10 last has been dismissed.

HENRI WOLF.—Henri Wolf, clerk of 162 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,226 and nominal assets of $479. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Wolf & Hellner, brokers, at 2,298 Third Avenue, who dissolved on Jan. 20, 1906.

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Palisade Steam Laundry Company of 2,313-2,315 Eighth Avenue by these creditors: Edward Wackerhagen, $505; Bachman & Henter, $104, and Louise Riedell, $137. The company did a wholesale and retail business. John Riedell was president.

MUNGER VEHICLE TIRE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Munger Vehicle Tire Company of 76 William Street show known liabilities of $14,075 and 108 other claims, the amounts of which are unknown. The nominal assets consist of a claim for $25,000 against the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company as stockholder of the Munger Vehicle Tire Company, on an unpaid stock subscription.

ALBERT B. BIERCK.—Albert B. Bierck, accountant at 283 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $32,934 and cash assets $12. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against him on Jan. 11 for $32,052 by Ernest F. Burritt, as trustee in bankruptcy of Hohlo Brothers, stockbrokers. He owes $415 for jewelry, clothing, dry goods, and shoes bought in December and January, and also borrowed $467 on two life insurance policies in December last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aul, C. A.—I. A. Krulewitch, $105.
Bernstein, M.—E. C. Van Glahn et al., $107.
Beach, Alice B.—A. B. Brown, $2,299.
Brannan, M.—3d Av. R. R. Co., costs, $185.
Brown, Emma R.—A. B. Fletcher et al., $38.
Berry, C. S.—A. Demarest et al., $69.
Brown, A.—3d Av. R. R. Co., costs, $119.
Boppert, W. F.—N. Y. City R. R. Co., costs, $110.
Bracken, T.—A. Wilson et al., $466.
Bishop, D. W.—T. L. Feltner et al., costs, $85.
Baum, J. L.—E. J. Butler et al., costs, $40.
Caradine, R.—Caroline D. Lindsay, $78.
Cuff, W. E.—City of N. Y., $109.
Carlos, M.—J. Kosofsky, $945.
Cohen, H.—S. Ratzkin, $404.
Cirrito, V.—J. Carboy, $472.
Cornwell, R. F.—E. J. S. Van Houten, $60.
Callahan, J. J.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs, $87.
Coumeight, J.—L. Pullman Automobile Ventilator Co., $33.
Doane, M. W.—J. Luhrs, $498.
Duffy, J. J.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $24.
Dason, L.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $35.
Dubruskey, S.—S. S. Rotter, $29.
Daleste, G.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $69.
Donegan, D.—Anna Feinberg, $64.
Eisenberg, J.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $123.
Epstein, M.—S. Ratzkin et al., $404.
Ferguson, J. M.—Frank Dixon, $248.
Friedberg, J.—O. Ehinger and others, $101.
Fitzpatrick, P.—Int. St. Ry. Co., costs, $110.
Freedman, L. W.—I. Epstein, $653.
Fischer, Otto—L. Heyman and others, costs, $77.
Freedman, Fanny—Elsie Hall, $89.
Friedman, B., (not summoned,) and Jacob—David Hauser, $328.
Flanagan, Wm. P.—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs, $69.
Graboski, Max—Morris Berman, $47.
Goodman, H.—German Exchange Bank, $390.
Ginsberg, Samuel—M. Bernstein, $1,119.
Guntzer, A. C., Jr., (not summoned)—New York Telephone Co., $25.
Gluckman, Celia—L. Rirschues, $175.
Gidstein, N.—John Carboy, $472.
Gindone, A.—J. Scarino, $39.
Galardi, G.—Same, $29.
Goldberg, H. B.—Wm. T. Hookey, $540.
Hillman, R. S.—A. B. Brown, $2,299.
Hartstein, Hannah—Jennie Juskowitz, costs, $86.
Hart, Catherine—42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., costs, $111.
Heyman, Amelia—A. M. Mundt, costs, $125.
Heidseick, E., (not summoned)—New York Telephone Co., $31.
Hattermann J. H.—Same, $25.
Hoffmann, F., (not summoned,) Hermann and Charles—Otto Diechmann et al., $192.
Hamburger, D.—A. Perniciaro, $415.
Howard, M. D.—W. F. Murphy et al., $47.
Horwitz, Hyman—D. Shaff et al., costs, $103.
Hussey, T. R.—Int. St. Ry. Co., costs, $67.
Hale, C. E.—Charles E. Spratt, $3,078.
Kessler, Amanda J.—Preferred Accident Insurance Co. of New York, costs, $24.
Kelly, Thomas J.—Neptune Meter Co., $138.
Kershaw, Wm. W.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $28.
Kerber, Otto, (not summoned)—Same, $38.
Keushler, Harry J.—Same, $25.
Koch, Joseph—Same, $54.
Klonfeld, J., (not summoned)—T. Crump, $578.
Knepper, H.—Francis X. Kiel, $12.
Levenson, M.—J. Veik, $32.
Lipkowitz, I. and Horwitz, $93.
Manenfeld, F.—B. Landau, $24.
Morris, P.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $32.
McKenee, J. H.—V. Waring, $52.
McGlehan, C. H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $31.
McCulloch, E. F.—W. A. Pierson, $75.
McGhie, L. J.—A. Wilson et al., $466.
Metzel, E. B.—E. S. Alpaugh et al., $293.
Nathan, Samuel and Jeannette—C. H. Dean, $320.
Robertson, J. A.—C. B. Flynn, costs, $1,584.
Rosenberg, Jacob (not summoned) and Rosie—M. Abelson, $91.
Roething, O.—F. J. Hopkins, $50.
Roth, M.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $109.
Rosenswelg, H.—L. Bralower et al., $136.
Reynolds, W. A.—V. Linn et al., $44.
Rosenbaum, A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $23.
Rapp, J. V. B.—Same, $48.
Rothfeld, J.—T. Crump, $518.
Schwerdtfeger, C.—Pratt & Lambert, $120.
Strahlendorff, H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $30.
Strensch, R.—Same, $43.
Schweiger, Wm. J. and Minnie—R. Cohn, $189.
Strahlendorff, H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $64.
Schweitzer, W. J., (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co., $24.
Secor, C. A.—Stuart Howland Co., $75.
Schaettler, Caroline A., executrix—S. Farrelly, $1,420.
Smith, F. E.—A. Wyckoff, $93.
Sweeney, J.—E. F. O'Dwyer, costs, $118.
Weir, L. C.—L. Ralston, $2,093.
White, J., (not summoned)—D. Hauser, $328.
Winter, D.—O'Brien Bros., $251.
Whitney, J. E.—P. T. Applegate, $2,206.
Wecker, M.—H. Cohn, $204.
Wilson, N.—H. G. Silleck, Jr., $686.
Weinberg, Amelia—J. Scherer et al., $110.
Wiener, Martha—A. M. Mundt, costs, $125.
Weinblatt, A.—Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co., costs, $114.
Zander, L., (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co., $22.
Secor & Co.—Stuart-Howland Co., $75.
Porcelain Electrical Mfg. Co.—Same, $75.
The Reporters' Assn' of America—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn., costs, $384.
Progress Magazine Pub. Co.—A. Forman, $51.
Interurban St. Ry. Co.—T. Fitzgerald, $3,136.
City of N. Y.—Anna M. Stewart, $2,706.
Geo. D. Cook Co.—C. B. Flynn, costs, $1,584.
Metropolitan Land Co.—J. J. Dickinson, $72.
Same—C. C. Dickinson, $39.
St. Agnes Cemetery—S. C. Dickinson, $126.
Ocean View Cemetery—Same, $126.
Metropolitan Land Co.—Same, $123.
Ocean View Cemetery—Same, $229.
Metropolitan Land Co.—Same, $229.
St. Agnes Cemetery—Same, $391.
Ocean View Cemetery—Same, $391.
Same—Same, $534.
Same—J. J. Dickinson, $542.
Same—Same, $534.
Same—Same, 507.
Same—S. C. Dickinson, $546.
United States Engineering Co.—J. Berge, $647.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Allard, Joseph P.—A. W. Blauvelt et al., April 17, 1906, $77.
Bachrach, Leopold—T. Allison, May 8, 1906, (canceled,) $110.
Carleigh, William H.—H. P. Brown, Oct. 28, 1905, $265.
Coundouris, S.—H. M. Day, Feb. 14, 1907, $27.
Same—Same, Feb. 18, 1907, $101.
Jesse, W.—E. Hecht et al., Sept. 4, 1906, $32.
Kling, Philip, and William H. Wright—J. Weiser, June 11, 1898, $322.
Same—Same, April 10, 1899, $119.
Keiser, Harris, and David J. Roche—R. W. Hebbard, May 21, 1906, (vacated,) $50.
Rimler, Jacob—L. Aaron, Dec. 11, 1906, $29.
Swartz, S.—J. Crosby et al., Feb. 11, 1907, $132.
Slater, Abraham M.—M. Stern et al., Jan. 23, 1907, $140.
Weber, S. W.—B. K. Bloch, April 29, 1905, $38.
Watkins, Frank H.—J. E. Stilwell, Dec. 23, 1901, $196.
Wines, George W., and Alfred Greene—L. Lane, Feb. 19, 1907, $84.
Same—Butler Brothers, Feb. 19, 1907, $118.
Zuhr, F.—L. M. Rosenthal, Feb. 19, 1907, $171.
The Correspondence School of Automobile Engineering—L. Robinson, Feb. 19, 1907, $519.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Glass, John, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Lubenstein, linens and dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; James F. Kearney, department store; Hotel Latham.
Oschelaer, L., Erie, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Lexington.
Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y.; C. H. Anthony, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Boxrud, A. H., & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Quade, mahogany and handkerchiefs; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. McDonald, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City Mo.; J. Campbell, hosiery and underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Brown, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Weisser-Low Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M Debald, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Young & McCombs, Rock Island, Ill.; F. G. Young, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Denholm-McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Hollander, L. P. & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss S. McQuade, ladies' furnishing goods, lace embroideries; 222 Fifth Avenue.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, O.; H. J. Smith, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.
Roy, F. H. & Co., Youngstown, O.; M. E. Dennison, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. B. Thomas, silks; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Woodstock.
August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; L. August, clothing; Hotel Belleclaire.
Biddles Department Store, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, house furnishing goods; Hotel Churchill.
Goldsmith, S. A. Company, New London, Conn.; S. A. Goldsmith, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; 32 White Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Mayer Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Mayer, domestics; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albany.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Drake, silks; Hotel Grand.
Youland, W. E., Biddeford, Me.; dry goods; Hotel Grand
Waldorf & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. A. Waldorf, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Hotel Bronxtell.
Meyer, Wise & Kolchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. H. Kolchen, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGow, linens, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and embroideries; W. C. Brown, hosiery and gloves; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. H. Rolf, notions, umbrellas, toilet goods, jewelry, books, and leather goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kalish, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. H. Schmidt, notions and furnishing goods; H. M. Schmidt, housefurnishing goods; Prince George Hotel.

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TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

For Sale.—Typewriters; Remington No. 6, $30; Caligraph, $5; Hammond or Chicago, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

National cash register, $65; cost $200; Remington typewriter, $15; Mimeograph, $8. Nathan's, 20 Fulton.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought. R. Longman's Sons, gold, silver refiners, 8 John St.

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK. WISELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

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S. STERN & CO.
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For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-585 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 427 Broome St.
Maguer, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Stern Specialty Co., 24 East 22d St. Rubber.

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St. Also Athletic Goods.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'k'l's & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.

Fabric Belts.
Keiser, James R., 10-16 West 20th St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.

BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Novelty Braid Mills, 106 Grand, nr. B'way.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Steel & Taylor Co., 31 E. 17 St., Un. Sq. No.

Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.

BURNT WOOD NOVELTIES.
Flemish Art Co., 45 W. 21st St. Pyrographic Outfits.

CARDS, (Guests, Tally, Post Cards.)
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 B'way. (Post.)

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 261 Canal St.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'side

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker

Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits.
The Stoney, A. L. Stone & Son, 17 Wash. Pl.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.

Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 87-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 13-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Goldstein, S. A., & Co., 30-44 W. 24th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Fyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.

Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Gettinger, M., & Co., 15 E. 17th St. Juniors.
Marks, Hyman, 16 East 18th St. Juniors.
Michaels, S., & Co., 112 W. 18th St.
Neuguth Bros., 556 B'way; also Headwear.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 5 E. 16th St. Juniors.

COATS—Silk.
Lederer & Klein, 23 East 9th St.
Rosenthal & Katz, 52 W. 18. Silk Rubber Coats
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.
Toplitz, G., 878 B'way. Silk Rubber Coats.

COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 473 Broadway.

CORSET WAISTS—Children's.
R. & C. Corset Waist, 145-149 Centre St. Makers of Popular Priced Goods.

CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

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Hecht, Sam & Son, 396 B'way. Manicure Imp'ts.

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Herzig, F., 777 Broadway. Outfitters.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported The Steiff Bears—Borgfeldt Co., 777 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sherff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, M. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tyroler, 576-578 Broadway.
Lesmann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuburger & Co., 539 Broadway.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.

ENAMELED WARE.
Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. E., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

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Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
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Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

FEATHER BOAS.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St. Boas

FEATHERS—Ostrich.
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Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery. Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.

HOSIERY.
Brown-Durrell Co., 11 West 19th St.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 890-892 Broadway.

IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

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Rodenheimer & Merle, 520-522 Broadway.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way. Lingerie Wash Hats.
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Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 373 Canal St.

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KNIT GOODS AND BLOUSES.
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Myres, Max M., 486 B'way, cor. Broome St.

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Goldwater Bros., 484 Broadway.

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Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.

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Imperial Co., Drawer Specialists, 31 Union Sq.
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Katz Underwear Co., 561-563 Broadway.

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Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
Mercurow & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 841 B'way, cor. 13th.
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Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., n'r B'way.

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Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
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Samuels & Schuss, 16 East 17th St.
Star Skirt Co., 11-15 Union Square.

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Beerman, I. N., 97-99 Prince St.
Hartman Mfg. Co., 656 Broadway.
Ginsberg Bros., 169 Mercer St.
Ipp, Welsberg & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Weller Bros., 9-11 University Place.

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Bates, A. J., & Co., Inc., 176 Duane, below Hudson
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
Powell Bros. Shoe Co., 118-120 Duane St.

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Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

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White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., 621 Broadway.

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Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.

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Arnold, Schiff & Co., 107-115 Franklin St.
Hulse Bros. & Daniel Co., 235 Church St.

VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
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Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location; large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842. (Washington Heights.)—Pleasant, warm rooms; excellent board; home comfort; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

21ST, 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2123—Stuyvesant.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, Heights Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; rooms furnished, unfurnished; steam heat, bath; neighborhood, house, table high-class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, 367 Arlington Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; refined private home; convenient to trolleys and train; twelve minutes from P. R. R. Ferry; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,010.—Large, light rooms, well furnished, in private elevator apartment, with telephone; all conveniences; reasonable. Call Sunday or evenings.

12TH ST., 270 WEST.—Gentleman wishes 2 gentlemen as roomers; pleasant flat; steam heat, hot water, bath; southern exposure; $3. Furt.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, newly furnished rooms; running hot water; telephone.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-heated hall room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; references.

80TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

47TH ST., 118 WEST.—Furnished, a small room, private house; reference.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; hot, cold water; bath; reasonable; private house.

74TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; private house; southern exposure; suitable two gentlemen; board optional.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large room, with bath, dressing room; steam heat, telephone; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, suitable for doctor, dentist; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished, with or without board; references.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room, back parlor; physician, dentist; small rooms; convenient "L."

83D ST., 50 WEST.—Rare opportunity one or two gentlemen to secure large, handsomely furnished, second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath, in first-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal for New Hotel Near Madison Square—To Build on All Souls' Church Site—New Structure on West Eighteenth Street.

The Century Realty Company has sold to the Twenty-eighth Street Company (Charles F. Rogers) the twelve-story Hotel Brunswick, at 17 and 19 East Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The building adjoins and is connected with the Hotel Prince George, also owned by the Twenty-eighth Street Company. The two properties will now be operated as one, under the management of A. E. Dick, the present manager of the Prince George.

Upper Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

The Century Realty Company and Charles T. Barney have sold to the Park View Company the northeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, a plot 100.5 by 100, now occupied by All Souls' Church. The purchasers intend to improve the site with a ten-story housekeeping apartment house.

Henry Corn's Newest Operation.

Henry Corn has bought from Julius Lowenthal 34 and 36 West Eighteenth Street, 50 by 92, and will erect on the plot a twelve-story store and loft building, to be completed Feb. 1, 1908.

The Century Realty Company has bought from W. J. Clark and Caroline L. Iselin, trustees of the estate of Charlotte M. Goodridge, 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story remodeled business building, 18.9 by 98.9, adjoining the Hotel Breslin. The brokers in the deal were Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr.

Removal of 37th Street Restriction.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to make permanent an injunction which had been granted restraining Thomas Ball from erecting a ten-story building at 36 and 38 West Thirty-seventh Street. The effect of this decision will probably be to nullify the restriction which has prevented the use of properties on Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for business purposes.

Tenant for Fifth Avenue Mansion.

Pease & Elliman have leased for W. D. Sloane 647 Fifth Avenue, a six-story marble-front dwelling on plot 37.6 by 100. The lease is for a long term of years. The lessee will finish the interior construction of the house, which is one of two built by Mr. Sloane two years ago, the other being occupied by his son-in-law, W. H. Osgood Field. The houses are on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between the Union Club at the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Morton F. Plant's residence at the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Cecile R. Swartz has sold to Charles Weinberg 150 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Luder Reinkes has sold 267 West Seventieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold 132 West Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100, to a Mrs. Hubert.

William Randolph Hearst is the buyer of the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 105th Street, sold recently by the various owners through Huberth & Gabel.

Columbus Avenue Purchases.

Frederick Zittel has sold to Leonard Weil 863 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for George C. Engel to Frank Koch the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 26 by 100.

Harry Lilly has removed his office to 2,064 Seventh Avenue, near 123d Street.

Sale of Front Street Building.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to Lillian Dowdell 148 Front Street, near Maiden Lane, a four-story building on lot 20.2 by 70.

The contract for the sale of 198 Broadway has been canceled. Max Marx, the prospective buyer, demanded a reformation of the contract. The seller, Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, offered cancellation, which was accepted.

Lease of Broad Street Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for H. H. Cammann & Co., representing the Cammann estate, to the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company the six-story building 35 and 37 Broad Street, covering a plot about 45.10 by 103, for twenty-one years. The property adjoins the Broad-Exchange Building.

George C. Ponter and R. R. Rainey have leased the entire building 33 Maiden Lane to the Metropolitan Lunch Company for a long term.

House Sold on East 65th Street.

Margaret Morrison has sold 43 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 19 by 100.5.

Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., is the buyer of 62 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. Jane Mohlman of No. 60, adjoining, both sold recently by Pease & Elliman.

Loan for West End Avenue Project.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has loaned to Lorenz Weiher $400,000 on the property at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, where a nine-story apartment house is to be erected.

Plans have been filed for the new six-story apartment house to be built by Robert Lyons at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street, on plot 96 by 98. The structure will cost $200,000.

To Improve Corner on Heights.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have bought from Max Marx the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of 145th Street. A six-story elevator apartment house will be erected on the plot.

Thomas & Son have sold for Miss Nellie Dougherty the five-story double flat, with store, 1,808 Amsterdam Avenue.

Middle West Side Transactions.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 438 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 68.9.

Jacob J. Tabolt has sold for a client to Capt. John McCauley, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone dwelling 346 West Twenty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Bernard J. Foss has sold for Alwin Martini the four-story tenement 404 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Duross has leased for Frederick S. Meyers to Thomas M. Mulry & Sons the four-story stable 541 to 545 West Twenty-first Street; also, 515 West Nineteenth Street, for Mary J. Trolan to James S. Elder.

East Side Flats Find Buyers.

Isadore M. Levy has sold the five-story flat 77 East 113th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

B. Wagner has sold for M. Lieber to Y. Bren 526 and 528 East Eighty-second Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 33.6 by 100.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 312 to 316 East Ninety-third Street, two six-story flats, on plot 75 by 102.2.

Prilizzi & Co. have sold for Mrs. Tillie Jalonack and Bernard Mendel the five-story tenement 331 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler and J. W. Schultz were the brokers in the recently reported sales of 1,430, 1432, and 1,434 Second Avenue.

New Building for Chrystie Street.

Abraham B. Minsky has bought 195 and 197 Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, 50 by 200, and will erect on the plot an eight-story loft building.

Isaac Goldberg has bought 90 and 92 Avenue E and 544 Sixth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 40 by 80.

Isadore M. Levy has bought the six-story brick tenement, with four-story tenement at the rear, at 204 Broome Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Stockell & Co. have sold for Golde & Lippmann 300 to 308 Front Street, five four-story buildings, on plot 126 by 70.

Corner Sold on Ogden Avenue.

Duff & Brown have sold for the Washington Heights Realty Company the northwest corner of 165th Street and Ogden Avenue, a plot 70 by 95.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for the Mercury Realty Company (Samuel Brenner) to David Siegel the five-story tenement with stores, on plot 45 by 141, at 924 and 926 Westchester Avenue, at the Jackson Avenue Subway station. The house is one of a row built by the Mercury Realty Company last Spring.

Friedberg has sold for Mrs. Jenny Braun and Mrs. Helen Lubinsky the four-story double flat 928 Brook Avenue, on lot 25 by 87, to William C. Thiel.

Merrill & Rogers have sold the triangular plot 132 by 140.8 by 154, on the north side of Fordham Road, about 125 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Deals for Staten Island Properties.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Frederick W. Baxter to H. E. Davis the Baxter property on the Amboy Road, near Church Street, Tottenville, comprising about five acres. The same broker has also sold the sits of the old Barrett Nephews & Co. Dyeing Establishment on Cherry Lane, Port Richmond, embracing about seven acres, to a Manhattan buyer, who intends to develop it.

Brooklyn Dwelling Changes Hands.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story dwelling 567 Seventh Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, for E. R. Korbin to E. W. Martin for $10,300.

Sale of Factory Site in Bayonne.

Moore & Wyckoff have sold for the Daimler Manufacturing Company its property of about seven acres on Newark Bay at Bayonne, N. J., to Terry & Tench, who expect to erect a large factory building on the site.

Long Island City Buying.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Ludwig Sikora a corner at Ninth Avenue and Jackson Avenue, consisting of eight lots, to Stuard Hirshchman.

The same brokers also report the following sales: To the Rochford Land and Mortgage Company twelve lots on Sixth Avenue, near Flushing Avenue; also, to a New York investor, eight lots at the corner of Harris Avenue and Henry Street; also, for the Country Investing Company to a builder, four lots on Sixteenth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Flushing Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Avenue A, 1,427 and 1,429, w s, 51.1 ft s of 76th St, 51.1x100, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isidore Jackson and others, $41,811.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1824 St, 515 and 517 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x79.9; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, D. B. De Walthoff, $33,000.

MANHATTAN CONCERNS MOVE.

Twenty of Them in South Brooklyn Factory Opened Yesterday.

Another mammoth factory building on the South Brooklyn water front, 600 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 7 stories high, was opened yesterday, and about twenty Manhattan manufacturing and shipping concerns that have taken quarters in it turned their wheels for the first time in Brooklyn.

The building is a reinforced concrete structure, standing on Thirty-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, overlooking New York Bay. It is the second structure of its kind opened within a year by the Bush Terminal Company, the owners and developers of this section of the Brooklyn water front.

A number of large concerns have taken lofts in the new building. The Fairbanks Scale Company has two floors and will carry on extensive operations, as will the Wheeling Corrugating Company, the National Metalware Company, the Planet Mills Manufacturing Company, the Roteng Engineering Corporation, the Leffler & Thiele Company, the Manhattan Brush Company, the F. L. Schafuss Company, the Dow Tire Company, and M. G. Gillette. The entire building was rented to Manhattan concerns two months ago.

Many features new to shippers and manufacturers in New York City have been carried out in this big structure, which contains 300,000 square feet of floor space. Cars of all the trunk line railroads come to the side of the building, and the operating company loads and unload the cars and delivers the shipments to the tenant on the elevator at his loft. Outgoing shipments are handled in the same way. Trucking is eliminated entirely on all railroad freight. Manufacturers in these buildings get bills of lading in their own lofts, and are not obliged to do their own routing of shipments, but simply to label the package with the name of the consignee and the destination.

The Bush Terminal Company has now under construction another building of the same dimensions as the one opened yesterday. This new building will be ready for tenants in about six months. Plans for a fourth structure are now in preparation.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

86th St, n s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, for a five and si story brick chapel and dwelling, 112.8 x54; Sisters of Misericordi, 531 East 80th St, owners; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $125,000.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 97th St, for a six-story brick flat, 96x97.1; R. F. Lyons of 31 Union Square, owner and architect; cost, $200,000.

71st St, 167 West, for a seven-story brick studio building, 20x85.4; E. Cudlipp of 262 West 85th St, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $30,000.

Victor St, n w corner of Morris Park Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling; L. Lansgrede, owner; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $6,000.

Barnes Av, e s, 995 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; T. Leduddara of 230 East 107th St, owner; T. J. Kelley, architect; cost, $9,000.

Matthews Av, w s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x50; Althiere Vacher of 36 Victor St, owner; T. J. Kelley, architect; cost, $8,400.

Decatur Av, e s, 330 ft s of Gun Hill Road, for two three-story brick tenements, 21x62; Charles Cornfeld of 368 West 118th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $20,000.

Webster Av, w s, 340 ft — of Gun Hill Road, for two three-story brick tenements; same owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Katonah Av, w s, 50 ft s of 236th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x52; Romanus Ebner of 59a Washington Av, owner; Frederick Hammond, architect; cost, $11,000.

Prospect Av, s w corner of 163d St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 100x93; James F. Meehan & Co. of 1,020 Longwood Av, owners; James F. Meehan, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 47, toea five-story brick office building; J. H. Jones, owner; Westervelt & Austin, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, March 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 24.5x100; Charles A. Briggs to Maxwell Kalish, $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,802, 25x100; Mary A. Franklin to Louis Levy, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,802, 25x100; Charles W. Hessen to Mary A. Franklin, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 103.7 ft s of 151st St, 26x100; Simon Fink to Emma L. Fuldner and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 121st St, 101x100; Ignatz Roth and others to Arnold Kaiser and another, (mtg $175,000,) $100.

AVENUE B, 90 and 92, 39.1x irregular; Hyman Harris to Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $87,250,) $100.

AVENUE D, 30 to 34, 84.76; Moses Levy to Kothen Realty Co., (mtg $25,000,) $100.

BEEKMAN ST, s s, 87.11x irregular; Ruth A. Bruce-Brown to Edward Greenebaum, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

BOLTON AV, e s, 450 ft n of Patterson Av, part of Lots 23 and 25, map No. 1,158 of Classon's Point; Henry Helmke to Herman Menaker, $100.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 136th St, 200x90; Kaiser Brothers Co. to Etta Crakow and another (mtg $132,762,) $100.

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 58.4x irregular; Jenny Braun and another to Henry W. Thiel, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 78th St, 27.11x irregular; August Schierlon to Louise Livingston, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 73d St, 100x204.4; Abraham Boehm and others to Standard Investing Co., $100.

CLAY AV, e s, 203 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; Ethel Frankel to Louis Levin, (mtg $12,600,) $100.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St, 48.8x98; Max Kessler and others, to Kessler & Bookstaver, $1.

CONVENT AV, 369 to 373, 99.11x25; Katie Hummel to Henry Brunie, (mtg $53,000,) $100.

DIVISION ST, 71 and 71½, 25x½ block; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $27,000,) $1.

ELTON AV, 780 to 784, 75x100; Louis Lese to Moorehead Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $11,500,) $100.

GERARD AV, e s, 200 ft s of Ella St, 100x150; Edward A. Davis to Mary I. Appleton, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 46, 101.6x irregular; Maurice Burstein to Morris Morganstern, $100.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 400 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100, Van Nest; John B. Dosso and others to Sophie Kruger, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

HESTER ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 42.7x50; Louis Shulsky to Louis Shulsky Co., (mtg $82,000,) $1.

HORATIO ST, 50; Hudson St, 636, 40.10x irregular; Warren N. Haring and others to Samuel Lipman, $100.

JEROME AV, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; Herbert J. Cochrane to Henry Rieper, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 123d St, 90.10x40; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to William A. Martin, (mtg $55,000,) $72,250.

LEXINGTON AV, 90 and 92, 39.6x78; Patrick J. Byrnes to Mayer S. Auerbach, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

LONGWOOD AV, 1,036, 37.6x110; Arthur Borel and others to Frank Gavenda, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

LOT 65, map 108 lots Coster estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to George W. D. Pierson.

LOT 20, map of Tremont Terrace; D. Roy Shafer to Harry Timberman, (mtg $350,) $100.

LOT 153, map No. 1,097 of Sloms estate; Nicola Guerriero to Giuseppe A. Golio, $1.

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 45, map of Section 1 of Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Anna B. Williams, $100.

LOTS 38 and 39, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Co. to William Bulnick, $100.

LOTS 31, 32, and 33, map of Tremont Terrace; D. Roy Shafer to John H. Fisher, (mtg $1,425,) $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; Century Investing Co. to Schmitt Furniture Co., $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; Margaret L. Catlin to Schmitt Furniture Company, $100.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 108th St, 40.11x95; John Kafka to Henry Rieper, (mtg $32,750,) $100.

MANHATTAN AV, 109, 18x50; John F. Kohler to Carrie Goddard, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

MONTGOMERY ST, 69 and 71, 22x80 each; David Tudor to Harris Gabrilowitz, (mtg $41,000,) $100.

NORWOOD AV, s s, 283.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; John H. Green to Mary Russhow, $1.

PERRY ST, 113 and 115, 45x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Albert Pelser, (mtg $43,-000,) $100.

PLOT begins at line between lands of Zborowski and Morris, where a line drawn at right angles from w s of Teller Av from a point therein distant 154.4 ft n from n w corner of said avenue and 169th St would intersect same, 67.3x irregular; Martin Wehrlin to Thornton Brothers Co., $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 115 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; Henry Kayser to Caroline H. Kayser, (mtg $10,150,) $100.

RIDGE ST, 35 and 37; Broome St, 145, 41.6x 55; Louis Shulsky to Louis Shulsky Co., ½ part, $1.

RIVINGTON ST, 42 and 44, 44.8x irregular; Max Mandel to Rebecca Mandell, (mtg $72,-400,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of Freeman St, 109.11x irregular; R. Clarence Dorsett to John F. Croly, $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 453, 24.11x99.4; Minnie K. Van Kirk to Catharine Callaghan, (mtg $14,-000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 417 and 419, 49.10x97; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Henry J. Grupe, (mtg $35,500,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 163d St, 49.11x100; Donald Robertson to Charles V. Schmidt, (mtg $57,000,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 48.5x110; Edward J. Farrel and William C. Lester and another, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of 165th St, 113.4x 50; Harry Lehr to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $47,000,) $100.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 453.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; Jacob Ammann to Eugenie Frering, $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of Freeman St, 100.11x irregular; John F. Croly to Direct Realty Co., $100.

TELLER AV, w s, 154.5 ft n of 169th St, 33.4x irregular; Thornton Brothers Co. to Martin Wehrlin, $1.

TINTON AV, e s, 175 ft s w of Pontiac St, 25x105; Max Arens and others to Ida Blum, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

TINTON AV, e s, 318.10 ft n of 161st St, 22.7x 100; Henry Finck and others to Philips Friederich, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

TRINITY AV, w s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 27.6x irregular; Rosie Lopard to Margaret Lopard, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

UNION AV, w s, 39 ft s of 160th St, 79.1x105; Max Jackson and others to Augusta B. Fromm, $100.

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 108 ft s of 176th St, 100x irregular; Julius J. C. Langbein to Herman Ahrens, $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2,230, 69.11x irregular; Henrietta Hahn to Sarah Berger, $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2,228, 68x irregular; Henrietta Hahn to Sarah Berger, (mtg $7,750,) $100.

WATER ST, 322, 18.9x67.4; Maria Odorisio to Maria V. Alone and others, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

WALTON AV, n e corner of 140th St, 98.6x irregular; Hexagon Realty Company to Mouritz F. Westergren, $100.

WEEKS AV, e s, 95 ft s of 173d St, 100x95; Isaac Rosenzweig and others to Sarah Samolar, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, 924 and 926, 45x irregular; Samuel Brener to David Siegel, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

1ST ST, 552 and 554 West, 50x107.5; Fred Lunstedt to Nathan S. Jarvis, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 1,265, 24.11x75; Simon Schurmacher to Minnie Koecher, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 1,265, 24.11x75; Anna Weiss and others to Simon Schnurmacher, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

2D AV, n e corner of 28th St, 20x80; Colonial Trust Co., trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, $100.

2D AV, 500, 20x80; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Henry Blumenthal, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 76.2 ft s of 79th St, 26x75; Hanchen Strauss to Ferdinand Ruedi, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

2D AV, 893, 19.7x89.6; Mayer Zalka to Annie Mayer, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,069, 25.4x75; Henry Zweifel, executor, and others to Betsy Marks, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

3D AV, 1,838 to 1,844, 80x100; Louis Livingston and others to Louis Peristein and another, $100.

3D AV, 587, 20x100; Cyrene L. Jones to Kry Lyn Realty Co., (mtg $22,500,) $1.

3D AV, 4,031 to 4,039, 40x100; Adelia M. Lankenau to Peter Wilkens, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

6TH AV, e s, 23.9 ft s of 29th St, 19.8x75; Mary L. Saarbach to Joseph E. Lemon and another, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

6TH AV or St, e s, 51.6 ft n of 14th St or Av, 76x100, Weixfeld; Bilhah G. Selchow to Henrietta Turkheimer, $100.

6TH AV, e s, 23.9 ft s of 29th St, 19.8x75; James W. Westerfield to Mary L. Saarlach, $100.

6TH ST, 608 and 608 East, 50x70.10; Herman Timberger and others to Aaron Segal, (mtg $48,500,) $100.

7TH AV, 1,902; Peter T. Oussiani to Joseph Oussani, (mtg $36,500;) $1.

7TH AV, 2,193, 18.9x75; Peter T. Oussani to Joseph Oussani, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

9TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x100; Frederick J. H. Dunkirk to Charles G. Herbermann, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

9TH AV, n w corner of 97th St, 25.4x100; George C. Engel to Frank Koch, (mtg $38,-000,) $100.

9TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 25x88.6; Jacob Schaus to Samuel Bergmann, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

10TH AV, 491, 100x irregular; William F. Muller and another to Joseph Wenner, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

10TH ST, s s, e ¼ of Lot 599, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles Hiardt to Domenico Jacovara and another, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

11TH ST, 55 East, 27x103.3; Isaac Helfer to Edward Friedman, (mtg $44,000,) $100.

11TH ST, 55 East, 27x103.3; Irving K. Taylor and another, executors, to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $35,000,) $50,000.

12TH ST, 78 West, 19.11x103.3; George A. Schmersahl to John Gallagher and another to Katherine L. Gallagher, (mtg $16,000,) $25,000.

15TH ST, 842 and 844 East, 42x103.3; Louis Kovner to Samuel Stone and another, (mtg $66,000,) $100.

15TH ST, 906 East, 25x103.3; Peter Dumser to Thomas Cunningham, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

15TH ST, 134 West, 25x103.3; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Henry Harburger, (mtg $24,-000,) $100.

18TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 21x108.3; Charles H. Stebbins and another, executors, to Hannah Talbent, $39,000.

20TH ST, 109 to 115 West, 50x98.9; Albert Cavanagh to John J. Geraty, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

26TH ST, 100 to 115 West, 50x98.9; Howard C. Bolster to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

29TH ST, s s, 256.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9; W. Irving Clark and another, executors, to Island Realty Co., $75,000.

30TH ST, 316 West, 22x98.9; Carrie A. Smith to Maria S. Simpson, $100.

31ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Rudolph L. Hahn to William Sansom, $100.

33D ST, n s, 129 ft e of Lexington Av, 60x irregular; Marks Miller to Abbie L. Henshaw, $100.

33D ST, 41 East, 22x98.9; George A. Plimpton to City Real Estate Co., $100.

34TH ST, 478 West; 10th Av, 416 and 418; Charlotte B. Hammer to Jules S. Bache, $100.

34TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 18.7x98.9; Freeman C. Goffe to Ella Goffe, all title, $1.

34TH ST, 50 and 52 East, 37.5x98.7; 33d St, 41 East, 22x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to Madison Realty Co., $100.

43D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x 100.5; Richard Lathers, Jr., executor, to Charles Connor, $100.

47TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Gustav Hilborn, $10,200.

51ST ST, 541 West, 25x100.5; Joseph E. Johnson to John T. Brady, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

51ST ST, 361 West, 18x100.5; estate of Charles F. Hoffman to Jacob Weimer, $100.

52D ST, 416 to 420 East, 48x100.5; Samuel Parnass and others to Empire City Woodworking Co., (mtg $55,000,) $100.

58D ST, 51 West, 22x100.5; estate of Charles F. Hoffman to Mary A. Ward, $100.

55TH ST, n s, 268.5 ft w of 1st Av, 17.11x 100.5; Jane Murray to Charles E. Burger and others; correction deed, $1.

56TH ST, 854 West, 80x100.5; Louis Oppenheim and others to Anna Lacord, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

70TH ST, s s, 88.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to William C. Bowers, $8,700.

71ST ST, 301 West, 50x25; Louis G. Bensiger to Mortimer Bishop, $1.

71ST ST, 301 West, 50x25; Mortimer Bishop to Louis G. Bensiger and another, $1.

76TH ST, 426 East, 25x102.2; Max Orbach et al. to Gretchen Fret, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

77TH ST, n s, 69 ft e of Madison Av, 24.6 x102.2; Lester Ford, to Henry L. Wardwell, all title, $135,000.

77TH ST, 307 East, 16.8x102.2; Annie E. Morgan and another to Pinous Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

78TH ST, 124 West, 95.6x irregular; Beulah V. Spiegelberg to Charles Hecht, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

78TH ST, 208 West, 18.9x102.2; Lucius H. Beers, executor, to Charles F. Schorer, $100.

78TH ST, 134 West, 95.6x irregular; Charles Hecht to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

81ST ST, 517 East; 25x102.2; Jadwiga Grunert to Henry Siemers, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

82D ST, 202 to 214 East, 116x irregular; Edward J. Dunphy, referee, to John H. Bodine, (mtg $82,000,) $10,000.

82D ST, s s, 188 ft e of 3d Av, 17x102.2; John V. McAvoy, referee, to John H. Bodine, $1,500.

83D ST, n s, 167.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Charles M. Siegel and others to Sampson H. Schwarz, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

83D ST, 8 West, 15x102.2; Clarence H. Kelsey to Alex A. Tansky, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

84TH ST, 15 and 17 West, 75x102.2; Claudine M. Meeks to Helen J. Erickson, (mtg $94,000,) $100.

85TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; James Carlew Construction Co. to Isaac J. Bernheim, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

87TH ST, 128 and 130 East, 34.7x100.8; Henry C. Naumann to John McLaughlin, $1.

87TH ST, 123 and 130 East, 34.7x100.8; Henry C. Maumann to John McLaughlin, (mtg $18,-500,) $100.

88TH ST, 51 West, 20x100.8; Samuel H. Valentine to Celia A. Hern, $100.

89TH ST, 114 East, 25x100.8; Michael Donohue to Isaac Herschhorn, $1.

91ST ST, 54 West, 18x100.8; Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Lena Weil, $100.

91ST ST, 61 West, 18x100.8; Lena Weil to Emanuel Hellner and another, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

93D ST, 312 to 316 East, 75x100.8; Isaac Goldberg to Hyman Harris, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

93D ST, 253 and 255 West, 37x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Claudine M. Meeks, (mtg $40,-000,) $100.

94TH ST, 154 West, 20x100.5; Henry Denn to Emma Denn, (mtg $21,000,) $1.

97TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.11; Newman Grossman to Hyman Rubin and another, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

109TH ST, 67 and 69 East, 48.9x100.11; Mary L. Cohen to Isaac Gingold and another, (mtg $40,800,) $1.

110TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.11; John Schelber to Salvatore Martorana, (mtg $11,250,) $100.

110TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, old line, 125x79.11; Jonas Weil et al. to Harry Lehr, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, old line, 25x 70.11; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

111TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Davis Goll and others to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $80,420.34,) $100.

111TH ST, 203 and 205 West, 50x100.11; Annie Levy and another to Soi Brill, all title, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

112TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 50x100.10; Simon Silverberg to John A. Weekes and another, ½ part, $1.

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Julius Bachrach to Sarah B. Reynolds, (mtg $19,250,) $100.

117TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; John Sasse to George A. Hofmann, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

120TH ST, 215 West, 25x100.11; Marcus Lederer to Charles Schuler, (mtg $21,500,) $100.

122D ST, 249 West, 17.8x100.11; Eliza Dienst and others to Emerence K. Ager, $1.

122D ST, 219 West, 17.8x100.11; Elisabetha C. Engel and others, executors, to Emerence K. Ager, $100.

123D ST, n s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Peter Doelger, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

123D ST, 435 East, 16.8x100.11; Samuel Goldberger to David Hornick, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

124TH ST, 530 West, 50x100.10; Philip Braender to Esther L. Hess, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

125TH ST, 304 West, 25x99.11; Kate Montague to Admiral Realty Co., (mtg $23,500,) $100.

133D ST, 165 West, 25x99.11; Daniel Rooney to Lewis H. Lazarus, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

134TH ST, 803, 28.4x100; Breslauer Realty Co. to Mary F. Stanley, (mtg $18,550,) $100.

134TH ST, 803 East, 28.4x100; Mary F. Stanley to Samuel Deiches and another, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

135TH ST, 206 West, 25x99.11; Isaac H. Peller to Simon Nachtigall, (mtg $21,000,) omitted.

135TH ST, 616 East, 25x100; Agnes Walsh to Charles A. Becker, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

136TH ST, s s, 306.9 ft e of 7th Av, 16.5x99.11; Edw. L. Patterson, referee, to Amalie K. Stern, $13,300.

136TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Louisa F. Riedell to John A. Riedell, (mtg $8,800,) $100.

148TH ST, 707 East, 25x99.10; Frank Klein to Ida Hinrichs, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Max Kessler and others to Kessler & Bookstaver Company, $1.

163D ST, 99½ n w corner of Prospect Av, 106x 33.10; Diedrich Blendermann and others to Herman Bullwinkel, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; Benjamin Hertzberg to Dezro Fuch, (mtg $64,000,) $100.

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x 112.4; Hayman Eckman to Benjamin Hertzberg, ¼ part, all title, $100.

171ST ST, 706 and 708 East, 50x80; Bernhard H. Berger and others to David Klein, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

173D ST, 681 East, 88.2x irregular; Katherine Bantz to Edward Steinauer, (mtg $4,050,) $100.

174TH ST, 776, s s, 95.6 ft e of Bathgate St, 20x100; John J. Holfelder to Bridget C. Cobb, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

214TH ST, s s, 819 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; Bronx Realty Co. to Mary Capodilupo, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

AGER, Emerence K., to Augustus Kranich; 122d St, 249 West, 17.8x100.11, 3 years, 4½%.....$10,000

AHRENS, Herman, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 108 ft s of 176th St, 100x irregular, 5 years.....$12,000

APPLETON, Mary L., to Edward A. Davis; Gerard Av, e s, 200 ft s of Ella St, 100x150, due Oct. 11, 1908, 6%.....$3,000

RAKOW, William, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100, 5 years.....$25,000

BISHOP, Stephen, to Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, w s, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$18,000

BACHE, Jules E., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 10th Av, 416 and 418, bond.....$25,000

BAUM, Benjamin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, 730, 3 years, 4½%.....$30,000

BOTHWELL, John, to Louis Lese; Elton Av, e s, 50 ft n of 155th St, 40x100, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

BREITHAUPT, William, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 59th St, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 5 years, 4½%..$24,000

BULLWINCKEL, Herman, to Diedrick Blendermann; 163d St, 995 East, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 6%.....$6,500

RUBEN, Hyman, and another to Newman Grossman; 97th St, 226 East, prior mtg $11,000, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

BRUNIE, Henry, to Kate Hummel; Convent Av, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x25..$6,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Duncan Smith;

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Fronting the new Public Park, Kissena Lake Park at Flushing. During the month of January over $75,000 of property was sold for immediate improvement. The situation and surroundings are superb, the property is fully restricted; it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now; every city improvement is being installed. It will pay you to investigate. Lots or homes on easy payments. Low prices. Liberal discount for cash. Houses built to order. ADDRESS DEP'T. B.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

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PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.
Send to-day for art souvenir, maps and full particulars.
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10% WILL SECURE A PLOT AT BEAUTIFUL

ELMHURST HEIGHTS,

The Highest Grade Residential Park IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year,

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
SEND POSTAL FOR PARTICULARS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

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Sunday Papers

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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
1 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

A magnificent 8th Av. corner. vicinity 42d St. 75x100.

Five 5-story buildings, in good condition, can be bought for value of ground; 1 block Times Square; easy terms. Call or send for particulars. Sole Agents, Palmer & Pinheram, 263 West 34th. Telephone 2616 38th.

A SNAP

80th St., near Broadway, 25-ft. five-story double; perfect condition throughout; fully rented, $4,400. To quick buyer, $40,000; cash, $8,500.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

WORTH INVESTIGATING.

SPECULATORS! BUILDERS!
$40-2 WEST 48TH, NEAR BROADWAY, 42x100; PRICE, $60,000; EASY TERMS.
E. C. WILLIAMS, 135 BROADWAY.

DON'T MISS THIS

46th St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av., 25x100, with building, stores; price $42,500, less than lot value.
PALMER & FINNERAN, 263 West 34th St.

Beautiful dwelling, 83d St., adjoining Central Park West; electric light; newly decorated; 2 baths; $23,000. Conway & Corduke, 80 William, afternoons.

East Side.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

789 MADISON AVE.

20x75, with dining-room extension; property is unrestricted; house in fine order throughout; open plumbing, attractive location; residence or business; price $65,000; liberal terms as to mtg.

RICHARD COLLINS

'Phone 1272—38th St. 527 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

$5,000.—Fourteen-room tenement, all improvements, near Lexington Av. car barns; guaranteed income on investment 24%; exchange entertained. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington.

$1,200 cash buys a fine private dwelling in East Eighties, near East River Park; price only $8,000. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

Stable for Sale—Murray Hill section, $15,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Below 14th Street.

12% INVESTMENT OFFICE BUILDING

To close estate will sell downtown office building for about $75,000 cash above first mortgage.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

546 Fifth Av., Cor. 45th St.

70 Horatio, corner Key, 22x50; private; immediate possession; Sunday 2 to 4. Matthews, 12 East 8th, near 5th Av.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH BARGAINS.

$16,500 Buys a very large double house of 9 rooms and bath on each side. Both sides are beautifully decorated and in first-class condition throughout. This property is located one-half block from Beverly Road Station, and is a bargain as a home or as an investment. The property will rent for $1,800 per annum. There are mortgages now on the property of $10,000.00. Want cash for equity. The house can be used as one house of 18 rooms and two baths, and would make an ideal location for a high-class boarding house, which could be filled the year around at your own figures.

STAR & CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY

801 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ODD FLATBUSH LOTS CHEAP.

Winner prices; any terms; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity for home or investment; transportation perfect. Albert Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two-story and basement high-stoop brownstone, 11-room house, 20x100; hardwood cabinet trim; decorated and in A1 condition; heater; 119 Chauncey St.; convenient to "L" and trolleys; $7,750.

$5,500.—Fiske Terrace; new detached single family cottage; 9 rooms, bath; hardwood, furnace; decorated; 5 minutes to station; bargain; easy terms. Milnor, Wiley & Son, 1,035 Coney Island Av.

Lewis Av.—Fine plot, 110 feet front, must be sold; asking $25,000; want offer; brokers protected. Frank Whalen, 15 Park Row.

Two-story, basement, attic, 7-rooms; modern bath, furnace; good condition. 240 Kosciusko Street.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Near Yonkers, Tarrytown, or equal distance from city, New Haven Railway, large house, with five to twenty acres land, not over two miles from station. F. L. Talcott, Ruxton, Maryland.

I have three houses in Westchester County, with all modern improvements, and require 1st mortgages of $2,000 to $3,000, interest at 6%. Dr. H. Y. Halley, 106 East 125th St., city. 'Phone 4460 Harlem.

To Lease—5d Av. corner, four stores; four families. Rolleyside, Kuttroff Co., 177 Broadway.

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Fronting the new Public Park, Kissena Lake Park at Flushing. During the month of January over $75,000 of property was sold for immediate improvement. The situation and surroundings are superb, the property is fully restricted; it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now; every city improvement is being installed. It will pay you to investigate. Lots or homes on easy payments. Low prices. Liberal discount for cash. Houses built to order. ADDRESS DEP'T. B.

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BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.

Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3-story light brick, with very modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

$5,000 CASH

Balance mortgage, buys 5-story, 4-family new-law flat, 18 rooms on floor; rent over $4,700; price $33,500. Open Sundays.

S. COWEN,

967 East 156th St., Near Westchester Av.

Your inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk from 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Elegant store property, good avenue; 4-story double, 5 rooms each; 2 stores; ranges and boilers only; guaranteed rent $1,908; 25x95; price $19,000, 17½% on investment; $4,000 required. Paul Weber, 3,615 3d Av., near 169th St.

Two four-story, basement, single brick flats on prominent avenue, near park; institution mortgage, 4½%; small amount cash; open plumbing; tiled vestibule, hall, baths. Owner, Box 359 Times, Times Square.

Bargain.—Must sell 2 four-story and basement triple flats, 4 roms and bath, cold water; rents guaranteed over $4,300; mtge. $24,000; second mtge. to suit; act quick. Apt. 14, 893 East 138th St.

Two-family frame, 12-room house; lot 25x100; near school and 150th St. "L" station; $8,500; terms to suit; lot alone worth $6,500. LOSERE, 871 BROOK AV., near 161st St.

Good Building Lots—S. W. cor. 170th St. and Honeywell Av., 80x100, $9,500; Prospect Av., bet. 181st and 182d Sts., 33x150, excavated, $4,500. Becker, Tremont and Prospect Avs.

Attractive 3-story frame two-family house; private house section; 2,388 Creston Av., near 184th St.; 10 rooms, all improvements. Vail, Worth $10,000; sell $8,500.

FOR SALE BEDFORD PARK.
A NUMBER OF FINE CORNERS.
B. N. EHRHART, 7 E. 42d St. Tel. 5322—38.

Cozy 4-story double, 3 rooms, bath each; hot-water supply; near station; $15,000; $4,000 cash. Paul Weber, 3,615 3d Av., near 169th St.

Builders.—Woodlawn Heights plots, $1,100 lot; all improvements, except paving. Heine, 27 East 21st.

Unionport.—Choice plot of 15 lots; will be sold cheap to quick buyer. Frank S. Whalen, 15 Park Row.

If you look for a big bargain in 1, 2, 3 family houses, call at Gerlach's, 1,384 Boston Road.

Woodlawn and Woodlawn Heights property wanted. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Dickinson estate property wanted; send details. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Varian estate property wanted; send details. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Bruno Estate.—Property wanted; send details. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

109 Woodycrest Av.—2-family house; hot water heat and supply; $10,000. Conway, premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear vacant plot; Tonawanda, N. Y., and cash; what can you offer? Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

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LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS in Auto Parkway Zone.

160 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
30 " Ronkonkoma Lake front.
100 " Port Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Sound front farm near Riverhead.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES.
150 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Farms—Katonah, Bedford, Golden Bridge, Somers, Yorktown, Lake Woccabuc, 234 acres, 100 acres, 50 acres, 40 acres, 75 acres, 300 acres, 816 acres, 340 acres, 288 acres, 450 acres, and others. Gentlemen's places and village properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mountain Farm—Grand views; 200 acres; $4,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

EUROPE.

For Sale—Large castle; modern improvements; perfect comfort; in Touraine, France; exceptional occasion; about 1,000 acres, with lawns, vineyards, woods, farms, and mills; splendid view of the Valley of Indre; 11 miles from Tours, two miles from two railway stations; spring and river water, elevated mechanically; fishing, shooting; castle and park can be let by the year. Write Roberts, 333 West 48th St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$20,000 to loan in sums of $3,000 to $5,000 on first mortgage. Hugo Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., 218th St., Williamsbridge.

Mortgage Loans.—Four and a half and five per cent. Wm. Oppenheim, 31 East 14th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE AT RYE-ON-THE-SOUND,

About 20 acres high, rolling land. Fronting macadamized avenues; all improvements.
Liberal amount on mortgage if desired.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Sweeny, 7 West 125th.

Pleasantville.—Do you want finest house for sale in town; one acre, stable, hennery, fine trees, eleven-room dwelling, tile bath, hardwood floors; electric lights, steam heat, fine repair; bargain; $12,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Pleasantville.—I have 8 new modern houses, containing from 8 to 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; well located; plots 50x150; some larger; from $4,000 to $6,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County. — Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

Handsome new cottages, steam heat, electricity, many attractive features; superb architecture; superior construction; prices and terms, reaching all. Send for booklet. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.

14 Room House; Lot 120x135; Neptune Ave.....$20,000.

70x135 Lot, with fine Stable on rear of Lot.....$10,000.

70x200 Feet Neptune Ave... $7,000.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
410 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 81ST ST., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.

The best bargain in town, on a hill overlooking Long Island Sound, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood, white enamel, exterior stone and shingle, built one year; lot 80x180; possession April 1st; price $10,000; mortgage $5,000 at 5%; $3,000 cash required; rental $100. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

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For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Furnished houses for the season; also a number of very desirable houses to lease. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38. Also Depot Square, White Plains. Tel. 759.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,000.—Well-constructed house, with all improvements; 9 rooms and bath; in thorough repair inside and out; conveniently located. $6,500.—Fine location, high ground, lot 42x140; well-built house of 10 rooms and bath; 3 minutes from R. R. station and trolley. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

Handsome residence on Hudson County Boulevard, overlooking Hackensack Valley; cost $25,000; will sell for $16,000; would exchange. Address owner, J. S. Eastwood, 129 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Owner going away, must sell handsome new 9-room cottage; all improvements; near depot; only $6,000; half cash. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At Long Branch, N. J.—West End, Hollywood, furnished Summer cottages; all improvements; to rent for the season at $600, $700, and $900. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At the Oranges; modern one and two family Houses, Apartments, Stores, Factories, business Properties; very cheap. RANDALL, 257 Main St., Orange.

For Sale.—Elegant residence; 9 rooms and bath; Bergen section, Jersey City; 20 minutes to New York; $8,500. Address Owner, Box 115 Times Downtown.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardeau.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Suburban Homes—Poultry, dairy, truck farms, grist mill, 65-horse water power, 50-acre pond, icehouses. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

10th STREET

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.

4-story and basement dwelling for rent.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

TO RENT.

63 West 9th St.,

a three-story-and-basement dwelling, on lot 22x92; possession May 1; seen on permit only.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

129 East 104th St.—A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; rent $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—Three-story modern dwellings in the Schermorhorn Block, East 63th & 69th Sts.; rents $1,000 & $1,300. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty, 1,181 3d Av.

165 East 63d St.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements.
RENT, $37 TO $47.

POWER'S COURT

121st St., 421 West. (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

108 West 133rd Street

3-story building; possession at once.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

411 West End Av.—Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. Pugh.

WEST SIDE.

THE ABBOTSFORD,

80th St. and West End Ave.

Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. PUGH.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath;
PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
Rents $22.00 to $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BROOKLYN.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals; two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

11 Water St., strong building, about 25x70, five stories and dry cellar; possession May 1st. Corner store and basement, John and Pearl, about 23x60; suitable retail or wholesale business.
Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x86; elevator; 519 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

NO. 35 VESTRY STREET,

between Greenwich and Hudson Streets; lot 25x100; will improve to suit tenant, with a six-story building, at $5,000 a year, on long lease, or 5-story building at $4,500.
LOT FOR SALE AT $21,000.
JAS. H. CRUIKSHANK, OWNER,
50 Pine Street.
Telephone 3324 John.

BROADWAY STORES

1,659-1,661, bet. 51st and 52d Sts., two very desirable stores, 50-ft. frontage, steam heat, etc.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

OFFICES AND FLOORS

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING,
59-61 PEARL ST. TO 24-26 STONE ST., (Near Broad.)
New, light, and modern. Agent on premises.

Store, Lofts, Offices,

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST., New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

NEW STORES

Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all 1st-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

DENTAL OFFICES.

Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam, and compressed air.
27 WEST 38TH ST.

Finest equipped factory in Harlem, west side; 60,000 square feet; also large yard space; 4-45 h. p. boilers, 1-125 h. p. engines, dynamo; absolutely the cheapest building offered. H. H. FULLER REALTY CO., Fuller Building, Broadway and 33d St.

ESTABLISHED TAILOR SHOP

with 4 large rooms and bath; also hot water supply, at $40 per month. 159 East 97th St. See janitor.

OFFICES DIVIDED TO SUIT.

New building, 33d, Fifth to Sixth Avenues.
BENJ. R. LUMMIS, 28 West 33d.

5th Av., Southwest Corner 28th St.—Entire 4th floor, connecting with building No. 2 West 28th St.; elevator and steam heat; also small offices; rent moderate.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

50TH ST., 107 EAST.—Parlor and basement floor store and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

AT 115-117 NASSAU ST., SMALL OFFICES to let at $12 per month up; steam heat; passenger elevator; possession now. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Extra large corner store on the lower east side; best neighborhood; suitable for any business. Inquire janitor, 265 East Broadway.

To Lease—5-story loft building, 107 E. 124th; all light; 25x80; elevator, steam heat. Apply Horton, 110 East 125th St.

Ground floor, 2,400 feet, suitable for business, manufacturing, or warehouse. 174 East 87th.

Corner store, 95th St., Park Av., suitable any business; rent, $60; inside store, $50.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BREMER DU FOUR PINKNEY & DUDLEY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Mar. 11, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

MAPS.

New York City: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Brooklyn: Vols. 1, 2, Vol. A.
Chicago: Vol. 1. Elevator & Stock Yards Map.
Tennessee: Knoxville.
Cleveland: Vols. 1, 2, 3.

SHEET MAPS.

New York, Tennessee & Kentucky, New Jersey.
Baltimore: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Cincinnati: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
New Jersey: Elizabeth, Coast Maps Vols. 1, 2; Hudson Co. Shore Front, Vol. 11; Jersey City, Vols. 1, 2; Bayonne, Vol. 10; Camden; Paterson; The Oranges; Trenton.
Buffalo: Vols. 1 and 2.
WILLIAM OTIS BADGER, JR., Trustee.
ROBERT VAN IDERSTINE, Attorney for Trustee, 100 William St., Borough Manhattan, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,457.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEE HIRSHBERG and HENRY HIRSHBERG, individually and as members of the firm of Hirshberg Bros. and the firm of Hirshberg Brothers, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Lee Hirshberg and Henry Hirshberg, individually and as members of the firm of Hirshberg Bros. and the firm of Hirshberg Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Lee Hirshberg and Henry Hirshberg, individually and as members of the firm of Hirshberg Bros. and the firm of Hirshberg Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Feb. 27, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna W. Mercer, West End Presbyterian Church, McAuley Water Street Mission, New Jersey Children's Home Society, Children's Aid Society, National Florence Crittenden Mission, Trustee for Florence Crittenden Home, Florence Crittenden Home, Northfield Bible Training School for Men and Women, Northfield Summer Bible School, Northfield Seminary, Mount Herman Boys' School, D. L. Moody Prison Prayer Union, Moody Bible Institute, Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, Jennie T. Webben (formerly Trimble, formerly Putnam;) Frederick K. Day, Mary E. Allen, New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, Ladies' Helping Hand Association of the City of New York, William C. DeHart, Mina Winston DeHart, Mary H. DeHart, Mina W. DeHart, George C. DeHart, Henry M. DeHart, and the People of the State of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick K. Day, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
[Seal.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. SILEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

Cherry Blossoms in Beautiful Japan

BLOOM ONLY IN APRIL AND MAY

One of the magnificent Steamships of the "Empress" fleet of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC

leaves Vancouver every month for Yokohama.
Secure accommodations now.

Handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlets mailed on application.
Sailings monthly from Vancouver for China, Japan, Hawaiian & Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand.

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., Nos. 1 & 458 Broadway & 281 Fifth Ave., New York

Ideal 23 DAY Cruises

in the CARIBBEAN SEA

by the New "PRINZ" Steamers and others, leaving New York every Saturday.

Itineraries include

Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port Limon, San Jose — Ample time allowed to view the scenes of the recent earthquake. In Colombia, South America, delightful tropical climate. Staying several days, giving time for a visit inland to the capital of COSTA RICA, magnificent scenery along railroad. From PORT LIMON the steamer returns to New York via Kingston.

Entire round trip with stopover privilege and including stateroom accommodations and meals.

Cost $110 upwards

Colon

The S. S. Virginia leaves New York March 8 for COLON via Kingston, giving excellent opportunity to view PANAMA CANAL.
Round Trip, $110.
Including berth and meals.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

NASSAU WEST INDIES PANAMA

La Plata.....t. Mar. 2 | Orinoco.....Mar. 30
Tagus.....Mar. 16 | Atrato.....April 13

Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons

Nassau, Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Special 12-day trip New York to Nassau and return, giving six days' stop-over at Nassau, exclusive of hotel, $70; Single to Nassau, $40. Jamaica, Single Trip, $40; Round Trip, $75. Colon, First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $40.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

To Bermuda

45 hours by new twin screw S. S. Bermudian, sailing March 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th.
S. S. Trinidad sails March 4th and 18th. Return tickets, choice rooms, $50.
Special 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

West Indies

S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

On the West Indies Cruise of the

S.S. "Bluecher"

(13000 Tons)

From New York, March 5, 1907.

Passage can be engaged for portions of the cruise

For rates, plans and full particulars, apply

Hamburg-American Line
37 Broadway, N. Y.

EASTERN CUBA

DIRECT SERVICE
New York to Nipe Bay, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara and Vita.
For full information address
MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE
82 Beaver Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the R. E. GASKELL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company, and of the stockholders thereof, and I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:
First—All the persons indebted to said corporation render an account to me at the office of my attorneys described below, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.
Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the 15th day of April, 1907.
Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907.
Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of April, 1907.
Dated New York, February 10th, 1907.
JOSEPH REIHILF, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINCH, CHARLES J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Batavia Ella or Ella Batavia Clinch, deceased; Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert T. Clinch, deceased; James Clinch Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia S. Merillon, deceased; Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon; Joseph Merillon, individually and as substituted trustee of the trusts created under the will of Robert T. Clinch, deceased, and as ancillary general guardian of the infants, Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. CLINCH, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES S. DARCY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A.M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 2, Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25
CELTIC...20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK..Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS..March 9, 1:30 P. M.; Apr. 13
MINNEHAHA....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND...Mar. 2, 7 A. M.; Mar. 30, Apr. 27
KROONLAND...Mar. 9, 1 P. M.; Apr. 6, May 4
VADERLAND..Mar. 16, 7 A. M.; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
TEUTONIC...Mar. 6, 10 A. M.; Apr. 3, May 1
BALTIC.....Mar. 13, 5 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 8
MAJESTIC...Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—

NO JOKE TO HIS FATHER.

Parent of Bridegroom in Mock Steamer Marriage Lacked Enthusiasm.

Miss Amy Veness, one of fourteen members of the "Stunning Grenadiers" Company, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, in yesterday from Liverpool. On board was also Fred Hambrock, Jr., who had been in charge of the New York Life's branch at Johannesburg, South Africa. There was much whispering among the passengers as they came ashore, all to the effect that Miss Veness and young Hambrock, who had been much together on board ship, were the principals of a mock marriage performed last Wednesday night by one of the stewards.

Mr. Hambrock, Sr., of 54 West Ninety-fourth Street, was down to meet his son. He could see no joke in the report. He gave a decided opinion that his son was not married.

"Are you really married?" the son was asked.

"Ask the missis?" was his reply.

"Of course we're married. Aren't we, dear?" said the latter, addressing her companion.

"If you say so," was the non-committal reply. Then he added: "Keep it up; it's a joke. Let father think so."

The Teutonic ran into a spell of rough weather on Monday, and on that day and a part of the next she ran under reduced speed. During the height of the storm Mrs. Antonio Williski, a steerage passenger, gave birth to a boy. The child lived only a short time and was buried at sea.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 114, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

WILL THE PERSON who found on or about Feb. 20, 1907, a lady's silver watch, open face, engraved on back "Belle, October 12, '93," please return the same to the undersigned and receive $10 reward? No questions asked; watch of little value other than associations. Wm. C. Scheide, 92 William St., New York.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S.," on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 330 West 108th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, between 50th and 155th Sts., west side, gold-filled watch on fob marked "N. Y. U., 1909"; finder will be suitably rewarded. Address H. Anderson, 400 West 161st St., city.

LOST—Sunday evening, Feb. 24, about 10:30, leather bag containing silver belt, (valued for associations,) sum of money, and other articles; liberal reward. Hardy, 127 Sherman Av., Manhattan.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 19th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward, Turner.

LOST—Thursday, 7 P. M., on Broadway, between 18th and 17th Sts., lady's gold watch and chain, monogram "F. S." Return to Claude Freres, Room 1,009, 487 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Suit of clothes delivered on 85th St., between Columbus Av. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Return to 512 Columbus Av. H. D. McLaughlin.

LOST—Watch and chain, on West Farms express train, or between Grand Central Depot and 4 West 40th St.; monogram "M. M. C."; liberal reward. Tea room, 4 West 40th St.

LOST—Between 6th St. and Avenue A and 8th St. Subway, lady's gold watch, with bar pin; pin marked "A. E. S."; reward if returned to Apt. 2B, 301 West 109th St.

LOST—February 27, between 46th and 39th Sts., on 5th Av., one-half of antique necklace of brilliants. Ten dollars reward if returned to 27 West 46th St.

LOST—Open-face gunmetal watch, fleur-de-lis design, silver chain, Thursday, on West End Av., between 99th and 96th Sts.; reward. Beebee, 2,708 Broadway.

LOST—Herald Square Theatre, Wednesday matinee, Feb. 20, small sable muff, ermine trimmed. Return to 5 West 18th St. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—On Saturday evening in or in front of Daly's Theatre, a pin, large, oval topas, set in chased gold band. Reward if returned to H. M. Kutner, 403 West 115th St.

LOST—Seal ring, monogram "F. R. K." Wednesday, in lavatory of R. H. Macy & Co. dining room. Return to cafe, R. H. Macy & Co.; reward paid.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 129 East 47th St.

LOST—Saturday forenoon, between West 154th St. and Sherry's, cameo bracelet, valued as an heirloom; reward $25. 419 West 154th St.

LOST—Gold-mounted fountain pen, 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Monday morning; liberal reward. Return to Stamm, 525 Park Av.

LOST—Thursday, near 82d St. and Columbus Av., lady's gold watch and fob; monogram, "B. C. D."; reward. Davenport, 1 West 81st St.

LOST—Saturday matinee; Metropolitan Opera House; Persian lamb neckpiece; reward. Mrs. Evans, 13 Central Av., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

LOST—In Brooklyn, 6 mirror sketches. Reward for return to Hirchberg & Sons, 10 East 16th St., or Telephone 6021 Gramercy.

LOST—Red leather pocketbook containing $30 and relic of St. Vincent de Paul; liberal reward. Nolan, 1,452 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Taursday evening, Lenox Av. Subway, large round bear muff. Reward if returned to 350 Teasdale Place, Bronx.

LOST—A lady's hunting case gold watch and pin, initials "L. B."; reward. 321 Greenwich St., care Waterbury & Son.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—On 3d Ave L, Friday, package containing books, contracts, &c.; reward. Dr. Cahen, 3 Rutgers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,019,083, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—December 18, a graduate pin; owner's name on back; reward. Head Nurse, Flushing Hospital.

LOST—Sunday, 24th, diamond drop earring, between 57th and 37th Sts to 53 West 37th St.; reward.

LOST—Silver watch, 20th, engraved "Belle, Oct. 12, 1893." Room 401, 56 Wall; reward.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Tuesday square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 23d St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

LOST—Eyeglasses, 5th Av., Feb. 21. Return to 175 East 68th St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Passbook No. 25,556 of the American Savings Bank. Finder please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

WANTED—A good home for healthy, large, white cat, where he would be made a real friend and pet; he is cleanly house cat, quiet, gentle, docile, affectionate, most appreciative of kindness, touchingly so; has suffered much. May be seen at the Bide-a-Wee Home, 145 West 38th St.

LOST—Boston bull terrier; License No. 3,762, in or near Central Park, 64th St. entrance; reward if returned to owner. Jos. W. Stern, 123 East 64th St.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 127 East 61st St.

$10.00 REWARD for a black and white setter, (without collar,) lost on West St.; answers name of Rix. 184 Duane St.

LOST—Black French poodle, partially clipped over back, near Broadway and Dyckman St. Return to 301 Dyckman St.; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, 6 months; name Benny; large reward offered. 255 West 55th St.

LOST—In Bronx, brindle bulldog, white breast; Jack; reward. Marion, 688 East 138th St.

LOST—White poodle, child's pet, Saturday, 9th Av., 125th St.; liberal reward. 58 Lenox.

INDICTED FOR SALE OF HIGHWAY JOBS

Supt. Ulrich of Brooklyn Accused of Graft by the Grand Jury.

LATTER SCORES COLER

He Says the Criticism He Passed on Grand Jury's Inquiry Was Deserved.

Supt. Frank J. Ulrich of the Bureau of Highways of Brooklyn was indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday on charges of receiving money for appointing men to places in his department. In its presentment the Grand Jury took occasion to criticise Borough President Coler for making public a letter in which they say he attacked the members for their investigation of the Bureau of Highways scandal.

"For two hundred and twenty-three years," says the presentment, "Grand Juries have sat in Kings County, investigating, presenting and indicting, free, in the exercise of their authorized functions, from outside cavil and attack. During all these years no citizen, either public or private, so far overstepped the bounds of propriety or sought to intrude upon its proceedings as to lift publicly his voice in criticism of a Grand Jury's methods and motives."

The indictment of Ulrich had been generally expected. He was arrested two weeks ago accused of accepting money from William Potruch and Louis Shelkin, when he made them Corporation Inspectors in the Highways Department. Ulrich pleaded not guilty before Judge Fawcett in the County Court, and was released in $1,000 bail. District Attorney Clarke said he would probably be tried some time this month.

As a result of the investigation into the Bureau of Highways and the theft last Sunday night of certain records of the department, President Coler made charges yesterday against Clarence R. Van Buskirk, assistant engineer of the bureau. President Coler said he found that Van Buskirk did not conduct his office properly, and that he made apparently false statements in regard to the amount of work done by the men under him.

President Coler gave out a statement last night in which he said the Grand Jury deserved censure for making a one-sided investigation into the Bureau of Highways. He said the men who could throw the most light on the conduct of the department were not called to tell what they knew.

LIGHT ON ASPHALT CLAIMS.

Martin's Counsel Says Politics Is Back of Charges Against Him.

A new light was thrown on the investigation into asphalt repairing claims by the Borough President's office yesterday, when John C. Waite, counsel for Wisner Martin, ex-assistant engineer of the Bureau of Highways, declared that the attempt to put the blame on his client was a case of petty politics and the result of a question of veracity between Mr. Martin and Barney Downing, secretary to Borough President Ahearn.

"Mr. Martin was not to be held personally responsible for what his Inspectors reported to him," said Mr. Waite. "It would be absurd to hold him for the actions of thirty Inspectors. He could no more oversee each job they did than the Borough President himself could. He had to rely on the Inspectors in his department, and if they made false reports it was not his fault.

"Some time ago, when the newspapers were making it hot for Mr. Ahearn on account of the condition of the streets, he established a bureau for that work and put Mr. Martin in charge. When the bills for the work came in the Borough President took away Mr. Martin's desk and his tools and gave him no work to do. Mr. Martin naturally did not like this, and after a little he stopped going to his office. He wouldn't collect salary for work he was not doing, so he took a place on one of the biggest buildings in town. He is now in the West.

"This whole trouble grows out of a personal quarrel between Mr. Martin and Mr. Downing over the authorization for the work to be done. It is a case of politics pure and simple. You will notice in politics that when things get badly mixed up there is an effort to blame the engineer. Mr. Martin received an offer from the Board of Water Supply and applied to President Ahearn for a transfer. It was denied him, and the whole business was carried on in such a way that there can be no doubt there was personal animus back of it, and the plan was to get him out and put another man in his place."

According to Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank W. Martin, the investigation into the affair by the Borough President is ended, though it is said emphatically at the latter's office that it is not. Fifteen Inspectors, he said, had been examined and practically all of them had failed to substantiate the reports they made on which the authorization for work was given. He expressed the opinion that the Inspectors might be put on trial and dismissed.

TAX ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Clerk Asked to Resign—Surety Company Called On for $2,879.

L. Frederick Mount of 363 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, chief clerk in the Bureau of Arrears of Personal Taxes, who was suspended pending an investigation into his accounts, has been asked to resign. It is asserted by Corporation Counsel Ellison that the surety company which furnished a bond for Mr. Mount has been called upon to make good irregularities in his accounts amounting to $2,879.

As a result of the irregularities referred to, Corporation Counsel Ellison has asked the Mayor to authorize a full investigation into the affairs of the bureau in which Mr. Mount was employed, and it is probable that such an investigation will be made by the Commissioners of Account. James P. Keenan is in charge of the bureau.

The chief clerk was suspended on Jan. 31, since when accountants have been going over his books. Mr. Mount was appointed in the Van Wyck administration.

Things Wrong In Nassau County.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 1.—The Grand Jury made presentments to-day criticising the condition of the Jones Almshouse, at Oyster Bay, and saying it should be rebuilt; censuring the Justices of the Peace for not sending tramps to the penitentiary instead of to the county jail for short terms, recommending police legislation to stop burglary in the county, and praising the Supervisors for the good condition of the country roads.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

Troy's Best Product

(from a green box)

Glasgow Shirts

Twenty-one new color effects ready next week.

EARL & WILSON.

Not on sale everywhere.

FIRE ROUTES 500 FAMILIES.

Tenements Emptied by Police—Leviathan Engine a Success, Croker Says.

Fire late last night practically destroyed the seven-story factory building at 197, 199, and 201 Grand Street, entailing a loss of $50,000. Chief Croker handled the fire, it being his first appearance for actual work since he sprained an ankle two months ago.

The firemen on their arrival found the entire fifth floor a smoldering hot bed of fire, indicated at first by great clouds of smoke, which poured from the windows. Second tnd third alarms were quickly turned in.

On both sides and in the rear of the factory are densely populated tenement houses. The police reserves of a dozen precincts south of Fourteenth Street were busy placing fire lines and clearing out the tenements.

Following the third alarm Wafer Tower No. 2 and a searchlight were put to work. The water tower was pressed to its utmost capacity. Engine 33, the new leviathan of the Fire Department, and probably the biggest engine in the world, was put to work for the first time.

Chief Croker was enthusiastic over the work of the big new engine, exclaiming: "She's a revelation."

Several firemen who had been partially overcome by smoke were revived. Fireman Charles Derr of Engine 55 was carried down the fire-escape unconscious. He failed to revive after half an hour's work by the ambulance surgeons, and Chief Croker had him sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Father Smith, one of the Chaplains of the Fire Department, administed the last rites of the Church to Fireman Derr before he was removed.

Early this morning the fire was gotten under control, and it was considered safe to allow the 500 families to go back into their homes.

FUSE BLOWS OUT—SIX HURT.

Electrical Display Follows Burning of Brooklyn Car Floor.

There was a panic in which six persons were slightly injured on a trolley car of the De Kalb Avenue line, at Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when a fuse blew out and the car took fire. The accident occurred in the "rush" hour, and the car was crowded with passengers. An ensuing explosion from some unknown cause tore a hole in the car flooring, and dazzling white flames shot up from under the rear platform and played about the car.

The frightened passengers immediately surged toward the doors. Some smashed panes of glass and climbed through the windows. None of the passengers was severely hurt.

The clothing of William Christopher of 1 Spencer Street, who was on the rear platform, caught fire, and his hands were painfully burned in beating out the flames. Charles Metz of 116 St. Nicholas Avenue had his hands cut; Mrs. Sarah Keating of 285 Franklin Avenue was cut on the head and arms; Henry Searles of 207 Clarkson Street received bruises of the head; Charles Zietler of 575 St. John's Place, cuts on the face, and Henry Schein of 69 Stockholm Street, burns of the head.

All were able to go to their homes without assistance, after having their hurts dressed in a near-by drug store. The fire in the flooring was quickly extinguished.

BROOKLYN PUPILS IN DANGER.

Grand Jury Says Fire Alarm Precautions Have Been Neglected.

In a presentment to County Judge Fawcett yesterday, the Kings County Grand Jury stated that it had found gross, if not criminal, negligence in the matter of protection from fire in the public schools of Brooklyn. The jury said it had found that 70 per cent. of the schools were without fire alarm boxes on the premises or suitable fire-fighting appliances. In some instances contracts for fire alarm boxes had been let for more than a year, without the boxes having been connected with the Fire Department wires.

"This would indicate," continued the Grand Jury, "negligence on the part of the Board of Education, for which it should be held accountable in the event of loss of life. The only protection to the students and teachers in these schools, in the event of fire breaking out, lies in the chance that the flames would be seen by some outsider happening to be near to a fire-alarm box."

The Grand Jury recommends that all schools be equipped with fire-fighting appliances and alarm boxes at once, and that a fireman be assigned to each building in school hours.

FIRE HORSES CRUSH TRUCK.

Engine Pole Goes Through It and Plunging Animals Do the Rest.

Engine 14, on her way to a fire at 151 East Eighteenth Street, crashed into an auto truck of the Royal Embroidery Works yesterday morning at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The three fire horses were cut about the heads. Henry Clark, the driver of the truck, jumped in time to save his life. The auto truck was valued at $2,400 and was a complete wreck.

Driver John Reilly of Engine 14 places all of the blame for the collision on the driver of the truck. Clark says that the engine never gave the warning whistle as it approached the corner. He was going south on the west side of Fourth Avenue. The plunging fire horses were going at top speed with all the momentum of the five-ton engine behind them.

With a ripping sound the pole of the engine tore into the big truck, drove it up on the sidewalk, and before Reilly could pull in the team they had piled up against the truck so that their weight pushed it up on the sidewalk and demolished it against a lamppost. Clark was arrested and arraigned in Yorkville Court, the driver of the fire engine appearing against him. Clark told Magistrate Finelite that he couldn't stop his machine owing to the slippery condition of the street. He was discharged.

$200,000 FACTORY FIRE.

Structures Adjoining Kornit Company's Plant Destroyed—Town in Danger

Fire in the laboratory of the Kornit Manufacturing Company, occupying a part of the big factory building at Mill and Main Streets, Belleville, N. J., caused a loss of $200,000 yesterday morning. The building was destroyed, along with several other structures.

The main building, owned by the Belleville Land and Improvement Company, was occupied by the Kornit concern, the Hardman Rubber Company, and the Mattsen Rubber Company, each of which was entirely wiped out. One of the adjoining structures was occupied by the Belleville Pulverizing Company, while another was occupied by the W. H. Thurston Machine Company. These were also destroyed, with a number of smaller buildings.

The fire for a time threatened the entire residential section of the town, and the Newark Fire Department responded. Several persons were slightly injured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The business section of the village of Genoa, eighteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire early this morning with an estimated damage of $50,000. The De Witt House, the Chapelle clothing store, and The Genoa Tribune, the Mastin Block, and a two-story building owned by Hagin & Brother were destroyed.

NASHUA, N. H., March 1.—Damage amounting to about $15,000 was caused by water to grain stored in the large three-story wooden grain elevator of O. B. Tilton in this city during a fire early to-day. There is a partial insurance.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Fifth Ward School in Allegheny. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—Fire which started in the boiler room of the glue and fertilizer branch of the Joslin, Schmitt & Co. works in St. Bernard to-day did $75,000 damage.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
2:07—276 Delancey St.; Louis Underman	$200
2:50—1,159 Broadway; Wells-Fargo Express Co.	$200
3:15—210 South St.; M. B. Wolowitz	$200
3:30—610-612 East 143d St.; S. Glueck	$1,500
8:00—151 East 18th St.; N. Fernbacher	$50
P. M.	**Loss.**
1:20—46 Broad St.; Joseph Gresser	$10
2:55—67 James St.; Carlo Maisor	$100
4:00—891 Broadway; William Wallace	Trifling
4:15—547 East 149th St.; unknown	Trifling
5:15—130 Cherry St.; M. Barney	Trifling
6:50—125th St. and Park Av.; Harlem Railroad	Trifling
9:30—361 Canal St.; M. Ferguson	$10
11:30—70 Gosack St.; Paul Hoffman	Trifling
11:45—[illegible] St.; [illegible]	Trifling

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

BLAZE FROM THIRD RAIL.

Brilliant Display on Central Tracks Due to Short Circuit.

The short-circuiting of a feed wire on the third-rail system of the New York Central line just south of the 125th Street Station about 7 o'clock last evening resulted in a brilliant electrical display, which drew a large crowd. The covering of the rail caught fire, and Policeman Taggert sent in an alarm of fire, but the railroad men put out the blaze by the use of sand.

The power was shut off for a short time while repairs were being made. The accident happened just after a train had passed.

COURT REBUKES HOSPITALS.

System of Shifting Patients Denounced by Justice Green.

City Court Justice Green, deciding for the defendant yesterday in a suit brought by Patrick J. McIntyre, as administrator, against the Interurban Street Railway Company to recover $2,000 for the death of Morris Dorian, sharply criticised the method prevailing in the city hospitals which permits the removal of persons dangerously ill from one hospital to another.

"It seems incredible to me," said Justice Green, "that conditions such as this record dicloses, pertaining to the removal of a poor, common, unfortunate, weak, helpless, and wounded human being, could exist in this great city or be tolerated longer than a single hour, and my indignation impels me to say at this time that it might be well for certain classes of our citizens, those, for example, whose fears are that 'they who die rich may die disgraced,' to examine this record and perchance see in it an opportunity to provide sufficiently for the founding of an institution to effectually prevent a recurrence of such horrors in the future."

Dorian was injured by a Third Avenue car in May, 1903. He died two months later in St. Francis's Hospital, having been discharged from the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, the day before his death. He had been in two other hospitals.

Justice Green declared that the testimony failed to show any medical proof of Dorian's condition while in the four hospitals of which he was an inmate. He may, the Justice says, have received the injury which caused his death either in the hospitals or while being removed from one to another.

SEPARATION FOR MRS. PAGE.

Decree Also Gives to Her Custody of Children and $4,000 Yearly Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Davis handed down a decision yesterday, in which he granted to Mrs. Jeanne France Page a separation from Henry W. A. Page, a wealthy linen importer, with the custody of their children and $4,000 a year alimony. The Justice said that the defendant had conceded that his wife should have a separation, and adds:

"Independent of this concession, the evidence fully sustains the plaintiff's right to such a decree. The accusations made by Mr. Page against his wife appear reckless in the extreme and without basis of fact."

Mrs. Page suddenly disappeared last May and a search was instituted by her friends. She was found in a sanitarium, where she had been sent by her husband. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out by W. M. K. Olcott, who sought her release. Before the case came before the court the sanitarium authorities discharged Mrs. Page from their custody.

STAPLETON FERRY TERMINAL.

Plans Ready for New Building and Pier, to Cost $262,000.

The plans for the new terminal of the Municipal Ferry at Stapleton, S. I., have just been made public by Dock Commissioner Bensel. The scheme is a comprehensive one, providing for a fine ferry building and for a pier 1,800 feet long, the latter being practically completed. Snelling & Potter are the architects for the ferryhouse, while C. W. Stanniford, engineer in chief of the Dock Department, prepared the other plans.

The ferryhouse will be a fireproof structure of steel, masonry, and terra cotta, one ferry slip being provided at first, with room for additional facilities. The main part of the building will contain a waiting room 94 by 54 feet, with an extension on one side over the slips and platforms 95 by 105 feet. There will be a gallery approach to the upper deck of the ferryhouse.

The contract for the sub-structure amounting to over $200,000 and including everything but the ferryhouse, has been let to the Phoenix Construction Company. The estimated cost of the ferryhouse is $125,000 and of the pier $137,000.

The opening of the new ferry will depend upon the time of completion of the Whitehall terminal, but it is expected that the Stapleton service will be inaugurated with the reconstructed ferryboats Stapleton and Castleton during the Summer.

DEAD MAN'S FACE IN WINDOW.

Body of "Pinochle Sam" Kempler Found Beside Astoria Hall Door.

The face of a dead man pressed against the glass window in front of the door to Astoria Hall, 62 East Fourth Street, met the gaze of a little cluster of striking capmakers when they gathered outside the hall yesterday morning. It was that of Sam Kempler, proprietor of the hall, known to his friends as "Pinochle Sam," and well liked by those who used to gather and while away the hours with the old man.

Sam was alone in the hall yesterday morning. He attempted to go downstairs to open the front door, and apparently was stricken with apoplexy. He stumbled and fell to the bottom, and was wedged in between the door and the steps, with his face against the glass front.

The capmakers stared in horror until Policeman Grady arrived. He was unable to open the door because of the pressure of the body. Through a side door he entered, and "Pinochle Sam's" body was taken out and carried to the widow and children, at 40 Seventh Street.

MUSTN'T SPIT ON SIDEWALK.

Health Board Extends Its Crusade Against a Public Nuisance.

Ten persons arrested in Fifth Avenue by members of the Sanitary Squad for spitting in the streets were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and discharged with a warning.

All of the arrests were made between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets. Each of the prisoners declared that he did not know of the existence of the ordinance against expectorating in the streets.

The arrests were made because complaints have been made by women, and a crusade was recently begun by the Tuberculosis Society. Health Commissioner Darlington has ordered the sixty members of the Sanitary Squad to make arrests wherever they see the law violated.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Advertised Yesterday

Their

Final Cleaning-up Sale

of

Men's Suits

$12.50

Many saw the ad. and came. Probably you did not. Our values run up to $30.00. If you get just what you want to-day, your valuation will be ever so much higher.

Young men's sizes,
(and we are all young,)
32 to 35 chest measure,
at

$10.00

In all stores

Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

March 2nd.

Same old story, ever new. New shapes and styles, old standard of quality, same old satisfactory price.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
6 Broadway.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
BORN BETTER MADE

H F Loaf 6c

There is a plain reason for the quick success of this delicious Bread.

Health Food Co., 61 8th Av., N.Y.

It is the best that money can buy; this is true also of wholesome

81 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

H F Rolls 20c doz

IF YOU HAVE

A Crooked Nose
A Broken Nose
Flat or Dished Nose
Saucy Pug Nose
Hump Nose
Twisted Mouth
Harelip
Wide Nostrils
Wrinkles
Birthmarks
Flamboyant Ears
Protruding Lips
Thin, Drawn Lips
High Cheek Bones

These deformities are readily overcome. The expenses is nothing compared with the results. One operation, lasting a few minutes—a few brief visits—and a deformity that has annoyed and humiliated you for years is corrected. Consultation is free. Address Dept. P.

22 West 23d St., New York.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT St.

750 pairs of Grey Suede dress gloves at $1.25

You know how difficult it was to get them last season.

At 98c—Heavy Cape worth 1.50

A Superb New Collection of Spring Negligee Shirts at 79c. worth $1.50

Cheviot, Madras and Percale

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St. West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Matinee To-day, 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. FIRST THREE WEEKS in HENRIK IBSEN'S comedy PEER GYNT. 4th (Final) week (Mar. 18): Mon., The Scarlet Letter. Tues., Beau Brummel. Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel. Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night,) A Parisian Romance.

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNA HELD in "The Parisian Model." Matinee To-day. BRING THE CHILDREN TO HEAR THE "TEDDY BEAR" SONG.

Liberty Thea., 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Eleanor Robson. "We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE. "SALOMY JANE" For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's new production. BEN-HUR AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. Wonderful, Stupendous, and Magnificent. PRICES—25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50. Mats. To-day 2, Wed. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

Daly's THEA., B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR.

New York B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."

Empire THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20. "Greater success than before."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS. Next Play—THE SILVER BOX.

Hudson 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. Frank Daniels in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Harry B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler.

Garrick THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20. 100th TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS. Laughing Knockout. "One of the best."—Herald. "One of the funniest."—Sun. "A Collier laugh."—World. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

Lyceum 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. 8 SEASONS, 1905-'06-'07. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

Savoy 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. MAN OF THE HOUR.

Hippodrome 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 20c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. "In all the world no show like this." NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER. Mermaids Disappearing in Real Water. NEW CIRCUS ACTS AND PIONEER DAYS. To-morrow Eve.—Return Popular Concert, Arthur Pryor and His American Band.

Lyric 42d St. w. of B'y. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. SOTHERN-MARLOWE. Matinee To-day.....Jeanne d'Arc. To-night.....Hamlet. Next Week—Mon., Tues., & Wed., Jeanne d'Arc; Thurs. & Fri., Romeo & Juliet; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell; Sat. Night, Twelfth Night. Prices 50c. to $2.00. Purchasers of tickets for "The Daughter of Jorio," may have money refunded at box office.

Majestic B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:15. ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano. "Best war play of decade, new military drama, scores big triumph."—Eve. Journal.

Princess. Tel. 2846 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. MARGARET ANGLIN. The Great Divide. HENRY MILLER.

Casino B'y & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bry. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. LOUIS MANN in The White Hen. Alan Dale—"Louis Mann scored heavily."

Fields' Herald Sq. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. The Road to Yesterday. 100th Performance Next Tuesday. Souvenirs.

Lincoln Sq. B'way & 66th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. ETIENNE GIRARDOT, Charley's Aunt. SUNDAY—2 Grand Concerts—50c.-$1.00. Maud Raymond, Daisy Green & Great Bill.

Astor B'way, 45 St. Last Mat. To-day 2:15. Last Time To-night 8:15. GENESEE OF THE HILLS. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. THE MILLS OF THE GODS. By George Broadhurst.

Garden Theatre, 27th St. and Madison Av. NEXT MON., MAR. 4. BEN GREET PLAYERS. SEAT SALE NOW. 1st Week—Merchant of Venice, Mar. 11, Macbeth.

Belasco THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO. Two Sp'l Thurs. Mats., March 14 and 21.

Madison Sq. Thea., 24 St., B'y, 156-163 times. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

Colonial B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. ALICE LLOYD, Granville & Co., Colonial 7, McNaughtons, White & Stuart, oths.

Alhambra Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. VESTA VICTORIA, Josephine Cohan & Co., Emma Francis & Arabs, Jackson Family, oths.

The Dewey E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. BROADWAY GAIETY GIRLS. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

The Gotham E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

New Star Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee To-day. A DESPERATE CHANCE. N'tWk, The 4 Corners of the Earth.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. KIDNAPPED FOR REVENGE. Next Week—HAP WARD. Ted Marks' Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night, 25, 35, 50.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. Marie Dressler, Tom Nawn, Howard & North, Willy Zimmerman, Green & Werner, The 3 Meers, oths.

Elmendorf CARNEGIE HALL. LENTEN COURSE. This Sunday Night 8:15, "NORWAY." Thurs. at 3 & Sun. 8:15, Midnight Sun.

Hackett Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

Bijou B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & To-day. Evs. at 8:20. Last 2 Weeks. MISS CROSMAN in All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.

Weber's B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. Today & Wed. 50c. to $2. DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT.

Eden Musee WORLD in WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Victor Andre's London Co. Last Week.

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 3 Sessions To-day. Skaters Free. Military Band.

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. TO-DAY MAT., at 2:15. Verdi's BALLO IN MASCHERA, (The Masked Ball.) Mmes. Russ, Di Cisneros, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini. TO-NIGHT at 8, Grand Triple Bill, at popular prices, 75c. to $3. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Overture and 2d Act DINORAH, 5th Act FAUST. Conductor, Campanini. SUNDAY Eve, at 8:30, (Unusual Event.) People's Choral Union of 800. HAYDN'S "CREATION." Prominent Soloists Frank Damrosch, Cond., and N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Pop. prices, 50c. to $1.50. MON., MCH. 4, at 8, DOUBLE BILL. Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini, Severina; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Reschiglian, Tecchi; conductor, Tanara. and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. TUES., MCH. 5, at 8—Special—Auspices Legal Aid Society. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia;

MARCH

1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907. 16 PAGES.

PETER MOOR'S JOURNEY

Present Political Significance of the Latest Work of Fiction by Gustav Frenssen.*

HOW much an author may profit by writing less and publishing infrequently is seen in the latest novel of Gustav Frenssen, "Peter Moor's Journey to German Southwest Africa," which is now riveting attention anew to the colonial problem in Germany by its powerful pictures of the hardships and privations of the soldiers sent out to put down the still energetic uprising. Peter Moor is a North German, who, when he was a boy, wanted to be a coachman, and when he was a youth longed to come to America, but, finding opposition by his parents to both plans, finally volunteers for the army and is sent to Africa, to the joy of his relatives, who look forward hopefully to his career. The chromatic dreams of military life soon vanish, however, when he reaches the desert coast, to find himself nearly baked alive by day and frozen at night, and to wander about aimlessly without chart or vestige of a road, running the gantlet constantly between ambushes of natives who stop at no kind of cruel and uncivilized warfare to repel the hated invaders. At times one seems to find in the narrative the arraignment of the Government for shipping its sons to an arid country having only irregular communication with the homeland, and there letting them shift for themselves, and again it seems to be nothing more than the depicting of conditions brought about by nature and made worse by the revengeful barbarians, which no civilized Government or highly trained army could be expected to combat. Moor tells his story with such simplicity as might be expected from the author of the several tales of Holsatian peasant life given us by Frenssen, but how impressive the narrative is, nevertheless, we may see from the following paragraph, selected from many:

But toward evening the bushes suddenly became more luxuriant, the grass more succulent, some tall trees rose out of the bush, some fowl flew up, in short, we noticed that we came to where there was water, and we grew jolly and proud, as if we were clever people, after all, and we put our tired beasts into a trot. And behold! there sideways in the clearing, truly there was a little pond, or rather only a puddle, with shining water. We came up, dismounted, and some kneeled and drank; the horses stood up to their knees in water next to us. At the same moment a strange comrade came running down the hill and cried out: 'For Heaven's sake, don't drink of that water! Don't drink!—there's typhus in it!' We let up and raised our shoulders; some became earnest, others laughed lightheartedly. Above on the hill a small field hospital had lately been set up that we had not yet known of. We passed this night in the neighborhood, yet apart from the typhus patients and aside from the accursed pond. At its waters—as was shown some days and some weeks afterward—six of us had drunk of typhus and two of us had drunk of death!

More than any recent book, this new novel of Frenssen, appearing to reflect phases of actual life and not the imaginings of a fertile author, has led the German to ask again the important question, "Is our colonial game worth the candle?" And the reader may imagine the suggestiveness of its pages from the following extract:

From time to time, when we sat about our campfire, cooking, I made off and went to the old African veterans, who had their fire next to one of the wagons which Sergt. Hansen drove. Hansen beckoned to me, for he liked me since the time when I accosted him in the yard of the fort. They always sat by themselves, not so much because of a certain sense of pride, but because, for the most part, they were five to twenty years older than we. Some of them were already ten years over there in that country.

I seated myself quietly near them and heard with great eagerness what they had to say to each other. Occasionally they spoke of the wild fifteen years' struggle in the colonies which they had in whole or in part engaged in, and about the fighting of the last three months. They named many places of brave deeds, and many sturdy men, dead and still living. I wondered very much that such great and difficult things had already been carried out in this land by Germans, and that I had never heard or read a word about them; and that already so much German blood had flowed in anguish in this hot, dry land. They came to speak also of the cause of the insurrection; and one of the old fellows who had been a long time in the country said: "Youngsters, how could it have otherwise happened? These natives were cattle breeders and proprietors of their cattle lands, and we came along to make them day laborers without any lands they could call their own. Then they revolted. They did the same thing that we did in Northern Germany in 1813. This is their struggle for freedom." "But what about the barbarity displayed by them?" asked one. The first one answered quietly: "Do you think it could end without cruelty, if among us Germans the whole populace should rise against strange oppressors? And are we not brutal toward the natives?" They talked also about what we Germans wanted there in that country anyway. "It was this way," they said. "There were missionaries here who said: 'You are our brothers in the Lord, and we wish to bring you these good things—Faith, Love, and Hope'; and there were soldiers, farmers, and dealers here who said: 'We wish to take your lands and your cattle gradually away from you, and to make you toilers without any legal rights.' The two things wouldn't go together. It was a ridiculous and crazy affair. It is either right and just to colonize—that is, to take away the rights of the natives, to rob them, and to make them slaves—or it is right and just to Christianize them—that is, to make known to them brotherly love. One must wish for the one and despise the other; one must desire to rule or desire to love; one must be against Jesus Christ or for Him. The missionaries preached to the natives: 'You are our brothers,' and they bewildered the blacks. They are not our brothers; on the other hand, they are our slaves, whom we must humanely but severely handle! These fellows our brothers?. They may become so after a hundred or two hundred years. They may some time learn what we ourselves had to discover—to dam up water, to drive wells, to plant corn, to build houses, and to weave cloths. After that they may perhaps become our brothers. One does not take another in this companionship who has not first paid his tithe and staked something in pawn!"

It is probable that an English edition of this striking novel will appear in the near future. Frenssen is already well known to American readers through English translations of his works. "Holyland," quite recently published by Dana Estes & Co., attracted considerable notice, and its ethics were hotly disputed by some reviewers.

*PETER MOORS FAHRT NACH SUDWEST. Ein Feldzugsbericht von Gustav Frenssen. Berlin: G. Grotesche Verlagsbuchhandlung. New York: Stechert & Co.

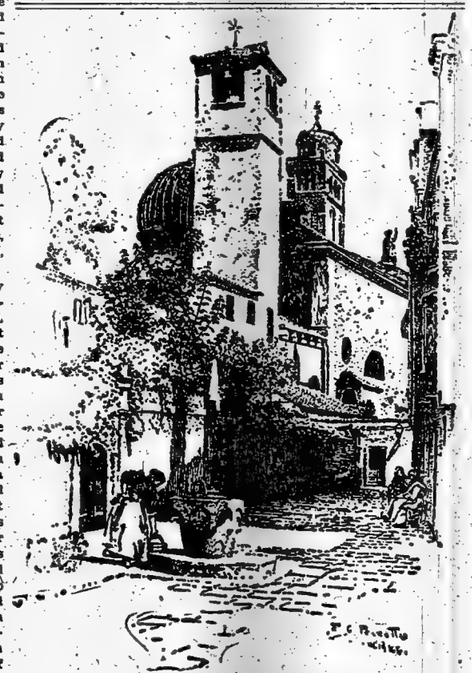

NEAR SAN ROCCO, VENICE.

Drawing by Ernest Peixotto. (Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

WONDERS OF THE FAR WEST.

George Wharton James's New Book on the Colorado Desert—T. Mitchell Prudden's "On the Great American Plateau."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THESE books supplement one another in the sense that the regions they describe are contiguous. Mr. James's two volumes deal with the Colorado desert in Southern California, a part of which lies below the level of the sea. Mr. Prudden writes of the vast plateau rising above this desert on the east, with its famous cañons, its quaint aborigines, and the remarkable ruins left by prehistoric folk. The books differ much one from the other, but the story that each records is well told.

Perhaps no geographer ever expected to see a popular work in two volumes devoted to the Colorado desert. Although a remarkable part of the continent, it has been neglected both in scientific and in popular literature. In the large volume of Réclus's "Nouvelle Géographie Universelle" on the United States the eminent author refers to the desert in only one sentence, which is both terse and inaccurate: "East of the San Bernardino Range the Mohave and Colorado deserts are rocky, clayey, or saline wastes, an absolutely barren land of death." The desert is not mentioned in the sixty-three pages given to the United States in "The International Geography." Our National Geological Survey has been too busy studying vast regions of greater economic importance to pay very much attention to the desert. To meet a sudden emergency which has called wide attention to this region—the invasion of a part of it by the entire volume of water of the Colorado River—the Geological Survey has recently issued a provisional map of that part of the desert occupied by Salton Sink.

The Colorado Desert covers most of the extreme southern counties of California and also extends into Arizona on the east and into Mexico on the south. The author has, however, studied only that larger part of it in California to which his book is confined. The name given to the desert long ago is unfortunate because it leads many to suppose that the desert is situated in Colorado. This mistake is excusable in the laity when we see one of the leading geographical reference books indexing the "Grand Cañon of the Colorado" under the State of that name, the fact being that no part of the Colorado River is in Colorado.

There are two reasons why Mr. James has been able to fill two volumes of description relating to this desert and to make them readable in every page. One is that he has gifts of observation far above the common and the literary art of vivid and picturesque description. The other is that the desert is really filled with fascination, surprises, and strange, wonderful, and beautiful things, and that he lived in it long enough to become fully acquainted with its many phases and to love his life of contact with them. His pages show the same careful and minute study, the same grasp and mastery of the subject that made his book, "In and Around the Grand Cañon," published seven years ago, the best that has been written on that wonder of nature. His new work contains much science, but it is not a scientific treatise. It does not pretend to be wholly original for Mr. James quotes many extracts from the best writers on the manifold aspects of the desert. It is intended for the general reader, and Mr. James has rendered a service by placing before him so complete and so admirable an account of this remarkable region.

As we read the book we are impressed with the idea that the Colorado Desert does not conform with the usual definition of a desert—as a region almost, if not quite, devoid of vegetation and therefore uninhabited chiefly on account of an insufficient supply

*THE WONDERS OF THE COLORADO DESERT, (Southern California.) Its Rivers and Mountains, Its Canyons and Its Springs, Its Life and Its History, Pictured and Described. Including an account of a Recent Journey Made down the overflow of the Colorado River to the mysterious Salton Sea. By George Wharton James. Maps and illustrations. In two volumes. Volume I., pp. xxvi.-1-276. Volume II., pp. xiv.-277-567. 8vo, cloth. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) $6.

ON THE GREAT AMERICAN PLATEAU. Wanderings Among Canyons and Ruins, in the Land of the Cliff Dweller and the Indian of To-day. By T. Mitchell Prudden. Maps and illustrations. 8vo, cloth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

MARCH

at rain. In fact our definitions of a desert apply scarcely to any area of the earth's surface, and not at all to the Colorado Desert; and no one can tell us better than Mr. Eytel why this big waste place is so unlike our preconceptions. He is a lover of deserts, has lived among them more or less for twenty-five years, and to him they give health and inspiration for work. Where else are sunshine, air, and soil so pure? Disease flees in the great health-giving laboratory of the desert.

The author takes us to his desert home, a rude lumber shack with one room and the most primitive of furnishings. His special pride is the bedroom, wonderfully capacious, for it stretches to the rising sun on the east and to the Aurora Borealis on the north, and, with the freedom of wild animals, he sleeps on the bosom of Mother Earth. Then he depicts the natural bathtub formed in the rocks only a few steps from his shack, where the water is always hot and always on tap; charged with gases and bubbling up from below, it makes you feel as though you were having a bath in hot champagne. Many persons are not fitted to enjoy the desert conditions, but those who are will agree with the author that there is such a thing as pure, unadulterated happiness in the waste regions.

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The Air of the Colorado Desert.

He finds not a few surprises in the desert. One of them is the clarity of the air, for everything, no matter how distant, stands out clean cut and clear. No other place gives such a revelation of the large, bright beauty of the stars. Rain is always a surprise, but showers sometimes come in the middle of Summer, and rain is not at all unusual from December till February. There is a peculiar charm and fragrance about the odors distilled from the numberless sages and other desert plants, whose influence upon pulmonary and bronchial difficulties is distinctly soothing and healing; and then the colors are a never-ending source of delight, for, the author asserts, such a mass of glowing tints as are revealed by the clays and other soils and rocks of various hues and the sombre shades of the mountain ranges is never witnessed away from the desert.

There are also a great many varieties of plant life, a wealth of desert flowers, and the gardens and orchards that spring up wherever artesian wells or other sources of irrigation may be tapped are marvelous. Of course, sand is abounding, but there are many regions in the desert where no sand is found. As we turn over the pages we are convinced that the desert, indeed, has wonderful variety, and that it may impart much pleasure and healthful influence; also that it may inflict great suffering and tragical death, and one of its perils is met among the sandhills.

The man unused to the desert risks his life if he wanders among these dunes. If he penetrates far among them he becomes utterly confused, for the wind destroys his tracks in a few minutes, and he knows not which way to turn. The only safe plan is to sit down and make no attempt to escape during the heat of the day, but to wait till night falls and then guide himself back to safety by the stars, and one who cannot travel by the stars or knows not the general directions in the desert should never venture away from camp alone.

Besides the long introduction there are thirty-nine chapters, among which nearly 600 pages of letter press are distributed. Every phase of the desert receives attention. Chapters are devoted to its physical features, its explorers, climate, mirages, plant and animal life, oases, tragedies, campfires, stage roads, and many other aspects. We learn that the horticultural prospects are great wherever irrigation may be provided; that the date palm is a brilliant success, and that twenty years from now we shall probably produce in parts of the Colorado Desert most of the 10,000,000 pounds of dates that are annually consumed in the United States.

Prospecting and mining make a prolific and very interesting topic, and we have here the best account yet written of the development of Paradise Valley and other oases, and of the recent destruction wrought by the truant Colorado, now happily restored to its proper channel with good prospects that it will be kept at home in the future.

The work has a good index, and its pictures are worthy of special mention. They are very numerous, most of them being black and white sketches that are graphic story tellers, for the artist has hit off admirably the characteristics of things, and that without waste of crayon. He is Mr. Carl Eytel, a self-educated artist, of whom Mr. James says that no other man knows the Colorado Desert as Eytel knows it, "and his sketches are faithful portrayals of objects he has seen and lived with."

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DR. PRUDDEN'S BOOK.

DR. PRUDDEN is a hard-worked professional man who many a time, after months of rush and turmoil in the great city, has sought the serenity and quiet of our vast plateau region west of the Rocky Mountains. This book, "On the Great American Plateau," is the result of these journeys. A part of it had previously appeared as magazine articles. Dr. Prudden's familiarity with his geographical subject is due to many travels over these wide-spreading lands and to intelligent study of their wonderful cañons, their cliff dwellings and other relics of tribes that perished centuries ago. He has written a popular travel book, but it is not of the superficial variety. It is the work of a keen observer who reflects upon what he sees. The tendency of the book will be to induce other town dwellers to improve the delightful opportunities for recuperation which these inspiring solitudes afford. It will help those who go to choose what they wish to see and to see it to the best advantage; and it will give to many of the stay-at-homes glimpses of the wonderland of the West, of which all Americans should have an intelligent conception.

Dr. Prudden thinks that the part of the plateau which is most attractive is that lying between the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad on the north and the Santa Fé line on the south. Many parts of the plateau, however, are remote from the usual lines of travel, though the phases of Indian life and many of the finest of the cañons may be reached through established public conveyances, and the author gives an entertaining description of the longer journeys into the recesses of the plateau with pack ponies or mules, with a blanket for a bed and no canopy save the stars.

The Indian of the Great Plateau.

Dr. Prudden gives many a hint to the wayfarer in those regions that are worth treasuring. He says, for example, that the Navajo will not tolerate mineral prospectors upon his reservation if he can help it, but if you can convince the Indian that you are no gold seeker in his land, and if you are mindful of his rights, you may drink of his springs and water holes, watch the women weaving blankets, and sit the night out at the dances. Any one who would really know the Grand Cañon must not hasten away, and the author tells of the interesting journeys along its borders that are feasible from the hotels. He who does not spend a night down at the water's edge in the depths of the cañon has not won his way to the inmost spirit of the place. One of the most charming chapters is that in which the author frames from the various things the cliff-dweller left behind him a conception of these early settlers, who are still the objects of eager research.

A part of the book is given to the excursions that are now made every year to the homes of the Hopi and Moqui Indians. The snake dances and some of the other religious ceremonies of the Pueblo tribes are now annually witnessed by a small though constantly increasing number of tourists, most of whom, of course, can but superficially discern the inner life of these remarkable people. This advent of the ordinary tourist is a little alarming, for he has his influence upon these children of nature; and all these peoples are passing away before the treasures of their folk-lore have been collected. Dr. Prudden expresses the hope that before it is too late more liberal appropriations may be made for the maintainance of anthropologists in these lonesome fields so that at least some part of the priceless knowledge of the primitive peoples of this part of the world may not be lost beyond recovery.

C. C. A.

New York, March, 1907.

DANTE.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish this Spring "Dante and His Italy," by the Rev. Canon Lonsdale Ragg, who says, in his preface to the work:

The primary purpose of this volume is to present a vivid picture of life in Italy in Dante's day, based, so far as possible, upon original authorities. The author is conscious of omissions, imperfections, and inequalities; but he wishes it to be understood that the book is intended to be a sketch rather than a finished picture. Hence no attempt has been made to deal exhaustively with the history or the literature of the period, which are only treated in such a way as to supply what is necessary for the purposes of the general reader.

To prepare for his work, the author studied original historical sources in the libraries of Bologna, Florence, Milan, &c. This book is divided into ten chapters, the titles of which are: "The Year of Jubilee: Poet and Pontiff"; "Dante's Century: Kings, Emperors, and Popes"; "Dante's Century: The Legacy of Innocent III."; "Dante's Italy: The Sterner Side of Life"; "Dante's Italy: The Gentler Side of Life"; "Dante's Florence," "Dante's Literary Antecedents," "Dante's Literary Circle," "Dante's Hosts," and "Dante's Last Refuge."

Danish Tales.

Nine stories by Carl Ewald, author of "My Little Boy" and "Two Legs," have been translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, who also translated the above-named two stories, and will be published this Spring by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The stories treat of the secrets of nature in a manner calculated to entertain both children and grown-ups.

THE HISTORY OF MONOPOLY.

An Unfamiliar Light Thrown Upon a Burning Topic—England's Experience Is So Like Our Own that It Gives a Useful Hint Regarding the Curbing of Trusts.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

PROF. CLARK a few days ago addressed the Federation of Church Clubs, and so far as we know he has never corrected the voluminous account of his remarks in the public press. His theme was "soulless and criminal" corporations, and a comparison of their monopoly, "with the individualism of commerce in bygone days." "In the old days there was no great struggle for existence; each one relied on individual effort, and out of this effort came good. The work of the individual no longer counts; it has all been massed. The corporations must be handled in the manner of police quelling a riot in a modified form. In the old time competition was tempered with a sense of justice. There were no monopolies, and not the opportunities for plunder there are now," and so on. If such words had been spoken by a sentimentalist or sociologist there would be no great occasion for surprise, just as it is altogether likely that they will be echoed from the pulpits of the speaker's hearers. But not even for a good motive should untruths come from public teachers, in or out of pulpits, and the above words are adapted to mislead.

The professor did not define his "old days," but President Hadley the other day recalled the tale told by Aristotle of the corner in olive presses run by Thales of Miletus. It also is recorded that in the days of Dionysius, the tyrant, a monopolist bought all the iron in Sicily. His swollen fortune was not trimmed, but he was advised to go away to another country and take his winings lest another such thing should happen to the Sicilians, and worse should happen to the monopolist. These were the prototypes of Standard Oil and the Steel Trust. It may surprise the Professor of Economics above mentioned to learn that the Erie Canal's monopoly was so strongly favored in this State that the right of a competing railway to carry freight was excepted in its charter, and at the period of the civil war the Camden & Amboy Railroad recovered damages for the infringement of its monopoly through carriage of war stores and troops by another route, upon the urgency of a harried Quartermaster. It would not be difficult to cite to the Columbia Professor of Economics a list of statutory American monopolies as long as his arm. There was a time in our history when it was a favorite way of getting things done which otherwise were impossible. These things are too familiar to cite at greater length to those unforgetful of such passages in our own history, but here is a book which throws unfamiliar light upon a burning topic.

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To most monopoly signifies simply extortion, exploitation of the people for the benefit of greed, without redeeming motives of any sort. Mr. Price's researches give monopoly a very different meaning. In intent monopolies were remedies for evils, not evils in themselves, although they became such by abuses contrary to the intent of their establishment. It is true that modern monopolies have many points of difference from the old ones, and yet there are similarities sufficient to make this historical study of weight in forming those just opinions upon which laws should be founded and enforced.

There were monopolies upon the continent of Europe before those known to the English common law, and, like some later British monopolies, they were designed to foster invention and found new arts. The original monopolies of England, however, had a different origin and motive. German armorers, Italian shipwrights, French iron founders were induced to settle in England in the sixteenth century by grants of industrial privilege, just as glassworks and printing were fostered in Venice and France in the fifteenth century. But the monopolies which are related to our modern conceptions were not in the nature of patents, and were intended not to create privileges but to break down privileges. It was the same process of nationalizing industries as is now going on among us, with our States subjugated by the English towns. Early English industry was thoroughly decentralized. The monopolies were limited to the towns and their neighborhoods, and the parliamentary policy was to support them. Borough craftsmen sometimes induced country artisans to join their organizations, but more commonly they did not. Popular sentiment, expressed alike in literature and law, favored what it was familiar with, and each centre saw its interest in supporting itself against all competitors.

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But when Elizabeth became Queen industrialism was becoming national rather than local, and the royal grants of privileges were in fact an attempt to reconstitute industry upon national lines. Parliament, in order to protect the industries of the countryside, enacted that grain should not be exported, in order that there might be abundance for home consumers, or that wool and leather should be kept in the country for the supply of home industries, or that undyed cloths should not be sent abroad in order that the art of dyeing should be learned at home. But there resulted inconveniences. There was an oversupply of raw materials. They could not all be worked up, nor if manufactured could they be sold for lack of a wide enough market. The history of our tariff laws might be reproduced in the history of those times. Laws were passed at one session at the suggestion of one interest, only to be altered at a later session at the suggestion of another interest. Parliament enacted what machinery should be used in manufacturing cloth, in the interest of labor, and the Crown granted a license or monopoly in breaking the law for the relief of the manufacturers.

Lawmakers without the slightest knowledge of tanning prescribed minutely a uniform practice, although skins, barks, and water differed in different localities. It is said that of fifteen clauses in this statute of monopolies only six could possibly be obeyed—just as now railway men are under command and prohibition to do opposite things regarding competition, and President Roosevelt has himself said that it is impossible for business men to obey the law and remain in business. The Crown, instead of procuring the repeal of the statute—which would have reflected upon the Parliament which enacted it—gave Dyer his monopoly to pardon and dispense with penalties for violation of the statute. If there had been no foolish law there would have been no favoritism in exemptions from the operation of the law. Doubtless Parliament in its lawmaking was not altogether wrongly motived, and it is equally true that the Crown monopolies sprang from a mixture of many impulses. Monopolies were granted to royal favorites as well as to correct abuses, and the system of licenses and patents was used to nationalize the country by promoting unity of economic interests. An applicant for favor was surer of his grant if he could show that central control of the industry would be a result of allowing his prayer.

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It is a mistake to suppose that the Crown profited much from the monopolies. In some cases there was loss, and in many the profit was almost negligible. The abuses which crept in are due more to human nature than to any evil intent. Even in granting dispensations from the law, and in giving monopolies in pardoning lawbreakers, Queen Elizabeth was solicitous to observe the law, and sharply reprimanded individual members for venturing to oppose her discretion. When the House thanked her for repressing certain wrongs she replied "touching the monopolies she hoped her dutiful and loving subjects would not take away her prerogative, which is the chiefest flower of her garden, and the principal and head pearl of her diadem, but that they will rather leave that to her disposition, so she promiseth to continue that they shall e all be examined to abide the trial and

*THE ENGLISH PATENTS OF MONOPOLY. By William Hyde Price, Ph. D., Instructor in Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin. Awarded the David A. Wells Prize for the year 1905. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The History of Monopoly.

(Continued.)

true touchstone of the law." It was no empty promise, for a proclamation followed removing all restraint of litigation, and within a few months the leading Case of Monopolies was decided. It was declared that the Queen had been "deceived" in her grant, and that the patent of monopoly was contrary to common law. The law thus shown adequate to curb monopolies is the law which was declared for the United States in the Sherman anti-trust statute.

But so blunderingly was the declaration made that the distinction between good and bad monopolies and restraints of trade—centuries old and known to every lawyer—was neglected, and the Supreme Court was under the embarrassment of deciding that beneficial combinations in restraint of trade were unlawful, because Congress had so enacted. It is easy to credit what Judge Parker has roundly declared—that the trusts could have been punished better under the ancient common law, without the assistance of the statute. After this leading case and upon his accession James issued a proclamation suspending monopolies until their re-examination, but the old abuses sprang up anew. James was both laxer than Elizabeth and less fortunate in his ventures, but although he was more vulnerable the new attack by the Parliament passed over him to his Ministers and favorites, who profited more than he, and a second step was taken even more hostile to monopolies. Like Elizabeth's reign, his ended in a legal declaration in the form of a statute declaring that the validity of all monopolies should be determined according to common law practice, patents as we know them being an exception.

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But the statute was weak in its treatment of corporations as monopolies, and entire trades were monopolized by companies instead of inventions by individuals. Charles profited more than Elizabeth or James together, and his subjects suffered disproportionately. As Pym said in the short Parliament, "In monopolies and such like the third part comes not to his Majesty's coffers, as to instance in that of wines. The King hath only £30,000 per annum upon them, whereas the gains by the patent come to £230,000, and the same proportion holds in all the other monopolies." And the same is true to this day. The customs gathered under our tariff is but a small part of the cost to the people, who pay a higher price upon all they consume, although the Treasury profits only by the customs upon the comparatively small imports. Parliament dealt with this new form of monopoly as much more efficiently as James had dealt with this source of income. There was no more tenderness for the prerogative. Many monopolies were canceled by name in a long list, being a distinct encroachment upon the function of the Crown, and monopolists were even excluded from the Commons. This ended the political phase of the British struggle against monopolies. Since then they have been dealt with by the laws, statutory, common, and economic, unaffected by relations between the Crown and Parliament.

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It may be doubted whether this contentious topic was ever more important to England than it is to us to-day, but it is to be remarked that we are still in the political phase. The President's first adviser has just warned us that the Nation will intervene to do what the States neglect to do in regulating trusts in Inter-State commerce and parties divide at the polls upon this topic. Our industries are becoming nationalised, and even internationalised, repeating the experience in early England. And we are dealing with the topic of unwise statutes and political contention instead of leaving it to the economic and common law which was settled and efficient centuries ago. Why does not some lawyer deal with the subject in a professional manner? Why is not Judge Parker's platform put into the form of a statute establishing the common law throughout all Federal jurisdiction? Why raise the ghost of the State Rights question when a weapon is at hand so much more efficient, and without the element of politics or interest? Mr. Price does not raise these questions, for he dealt with the matter as a historian rather than as a legislator or statesman, but publicists cannot read his excellent contribution to the subject of monopolies without finding it highly suggestive.

ADDRESS BY LONGFELLOW.

AMONG the Longfellowania already called forth or likely to be produced by the centenary of the poet's birth is a small volume, foolscap octavo, 4 by 7 inches in size, printed with rule border from eight point old-style Roman type on hand-made rag paper, and published last Thursday by Bowdoin College Library at Brunswick, Me. It is nothing less than the inaugural address delivered by Longfellow at his Alma Mater when taking up his work there as Professor of Modern Languages, or rather at the beginning of his second year in that institution, and it treats of the "Origin and Growth of the Languages of Southern Europe and of Their Literature." To understand the one-sided character of his theme, the reader must review the early history of the author. June 14, 1826, Longfellow first set foot in Europe at Havre; March 6, 1827, he entered Spain; Dec. 24 of the same year he crossed to Italy; Dec. 26, 1828, he reached Austria on his way to Germany; about the middle of February, 1829, he settled at Göttingen, and in the following July he sailed for America, having been called home unexpectedly by the sickness of a sister and the fear of his parents that he had been away from home too long. The German language and literature (which, he wrote his father, should receive the most attention, on account of the difficulty of the one and the richness of the other) received the least study, and hence he probably found it safer to omit a consideration of the German, and confine himself entirely to the Romance. The time, too, between Aug. 11 and the opening of college was short, and indeed it was not until Sept. 6 that he received notification of his appointment as professor.

It was natural, therefore, that the inaugural address should be postponed until the following year, and so it was not until the next commencement week, on Sept. 2, 1830, that a day was reserved for formally inducting the young professor into office. There were music by the local band and various addresses of an academic nature; and then Longfellow, already the idol of many of his aspiring students and popular as the college librarian, spoke from a carefully prepared manuscript for three-quarters of an hour. This manuscript was long in the custody of the poet's family, but was recently delivered to Bowdoin College Library; and now it has been edited by George T. Little, the present librarian, who supplied an interesting introduction. The notes of the professor, made originally to assist him to introduce at one point or another a quotation or fragment of original translation, are included in an appendix. The whole work formed the basis of a part of the twelfth chapter of the first volume of Longfellow's life and journals, edited by his brother. Only 250 copies of the book are printed.

It is well known that, linguist though he was, and master translator, too, Longfellow was no philologist, nor did he govern his study of foreign literatures, as in his editing of "The Poets and Poetry of Europe" and his "Poems of Places," by scientific or technical tests. His ideas, therefore, on the development of the languages of Southern Europe can have little value for the advanced student of comparative literature, and yet in the paper before us Longfellow, speaking at the end of the first quarter of the last century, says much that would be indorsed by the language instructor to-day.

A HISTORICAL SERIES.

A NEW work by Prof. Charles Seignobos of the University of Paris, called "The History of Mediaeval and of Modern Civilization to the End of the Seventeenth Century," translated from the French and edited with an introduction by Prof. James Alton James of Northwestern University, will be brought out this Spring by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The new book, together with the same author's "History of Ancient Civilization," form part of his series called "The History of Civilization from the Most Ancient Times to the Present Day," which will be completed by "The History of Contemporary Civilization," also to be brought out during the course of this year.

Prof. Gayley's Essays.

Owing to the serious illness of his wife, Prof. C. M. Gayley of the University of California is unable to get ready his book of essays announced for publication this Spring by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. Consequently its publication will be postponed for a year.

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MARCH

ERNEST PEIXOTTO.

A Writer Who Can Illustrate His Own Books with Pencil and Brush.

ERNEST CLIFFORD PEIXOTTO has some excellent pictures of the Seine, both in line and in wash, in the March Scribner's illustrating his own charming, illustrated chapter of travel entitled "Down the Seine in a Motor Boat." Mr. Peixotto is a native of San Francisco and a citizen of the world. He studied art in Paris with Benjamin Constant and Jules Lefebvre, and married his wife in New Orleans. He has exhibited paintings in the Salon, but for ten years has devoted the greater part of his time to the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons. His pictures have appeared frequently in Scribner's Magazine, and he illustrated Theodore Roosevelt's "Cromwell" and Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution." Latterly, like Remington and other American artists, he has taken to writing, and his knack of description with the pen is happily supported by his dexterity with the pencil. The little drawings in the March Scribner's are full of the spirit and poetry of the historic French river. The illustrations herewith reproduced are from Mr. Peixotto's book called "By Italian Seas," which the Scribners published late last year. This was one of the most eagerly sought books of the holiday season.

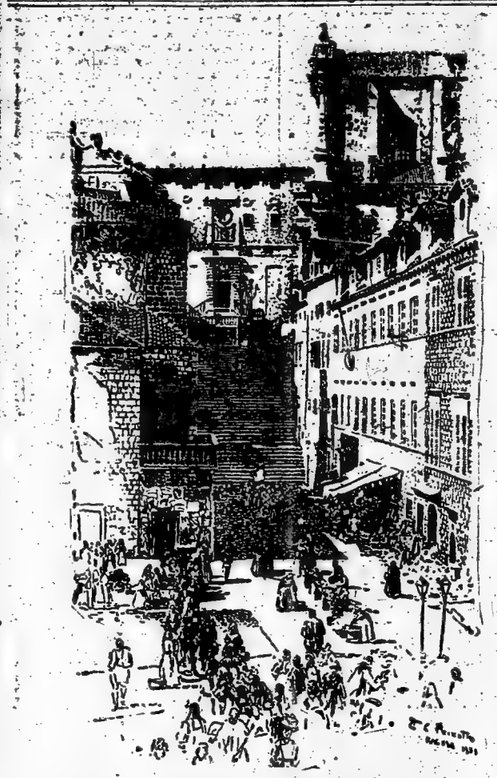

MARKET PLACE, RAGUSA.

From "By the Italian Seas." (Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Mr. Scarff's Poetry.

Mr. Charles W. Scarff of Burlington, Vt., has collected in a volume entitled "Sunbeams: The Sunny Side of Life," (published by the author,) the verses he has contributed to various newspapers and magazines. These are of varying character, patriotic, domestic, sentimental, and are of a good quality as to rhythm and metre. The muse of Mr. Scarff is a homely and wholesome goddess, and his imaginative flights are not lofty. He writes as one well satisfied with the world and his own lot, and the point of view is commendable and refreshing. His pictures of New England character in rhyme, and his reflections on nature under the varying aspects of the season are the kind of verses that go straight to the hearts of thousands of readers.

REAL PEOPLE.

A KENTUCKY CHRONICLE. By John Thompson Gray. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

THIS unpretentious book, which is surely, in some of its chapters, one of the most fascinating descriptions of a Southern community ever penned, deals with "real people that lived, moved, and had their being." The author claims that, though names have sometimes been changed, all else is veritable chronicle—and the reader, confronted with such an array of humorous and personal and even pathetic touches, cannot but believe him.

The book is not a novel at all—if a novel must have an intrigue and a distinct plot. It is sometimes more entertaining—it is life, seen from an appreciative standpoint, giving the entrances and exits and histories of many people in the little group of Southerners. In the conclusion one gets a pathetic glance in retrospect of The Falls, as it used to be, now the site of a huge and smoky city.

The book is full of gallantries, humorous incidents—as when the wit of the community preached a revival sermon and was assisted by an opportune thunder storm in obtaining dramatic effect—and little descriptions of the relations between the slaves and their old masters. It is mainly a description of the life in the country but also touches on some of the more closely settled communities—the lesser cities and the capital. The various characters travel, and analyze, and comment on the conditions of their own fellow-citizens. The book is not to be classified. It is partly a collection of essays, partly a compilation of short stories, partly a novel—but all charming.

IAN HAMILTON IN MANCHURIA.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. have just received the second volume of Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's "A Staff Officer's Scrapbook During the Russo-Japanese War." In this volume the distinguished British General tells what he saw of the actual fighting in Manchuria from the time that the First Army, under Kuroki, ceased to operate independently and joined forces with the Second and Fourth Armies previous to the battle of Liaoyang, to the battles along the Shaho River in October, 1904. After leaving Marshal Oyama's army Gen. Hamilton retraced his steps to Port Arthur, where he met Gen. Nogi. He then visited the battlefields around Port Arthur and at Nanshan and Telissu. The volume contains 17 illustrations and 26 maps and plans of battlefields, fortifications, &c.

MR. LAWSON'S NOVEL.

A Veritable Nightmare of Unequalled Love and Stock Gambling.

MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON'S remarkable essay in fiction, "Friday the Thirteenth," (Doubleday, Page & Co.,) is a sort of passionate pilgrim from the land of that fevered rush for wealth which Mr. Lawson himself has taught us to call frenzied finance. It may be characterized as a nightmare of love and stock gambling, wherein the "System" shakes its grey locks and brandishes a handful of blood-stained razors, stalking the while prodigious over the necks of its prostrate victims. No doubt Mr. Lawson's story, like Mr. Lefèvre's far abler ticker romance, noticed last week, is a novel with a purpose. No doubt, as he says, the masters of the game whose local habitation and name is Wall Street, play with the stacked cards called knowledge and power and hardness of heart. And no doubt the tragedies which grow out of that game are many and grievous. But the hypothetical case put by this particular invention is not a fair case. It does not join the real issues.

The beautiful lady from Virginia who comes up to win back her father's honor and fortune by throwing with the stock brokers' dice is a mere gambler like the rest of them. She already knows in fact that the dice are loaded. For it is the moves of the world gamblers that have brought her father to the pass from which she seeks to deliver him. He was a legitimate but old-fashioned empire builder on a somewhat provincial scale; the manipulators ditched his Southern Progress Special, freighted among other matters with trust funds. Such specials usually are thus freighted.

Nor can the Virginians be grateful to Mr. Lawson for adorning father and daughter with a Virginia nativity. They are not the Virginians of Virginia, but the Virginians of burlesque made monstrous by the serious aspect they assume in Mr. Lawson's eye. If you set grotesques to playing tragedy you get effects more hair-raising than soul-moving—and so it is here.

Nevertheless there is, until the three-quarter post is passed at least, a certain fascination in reading what Mr. Lawson has to say and what he declares the creatures of his fancy did in surroundings of which Mr. Lawson knows far more than he knows of the science and art of fiction. Sometimes he cheers even the fastidious with felicitous and unexpected word effects—word effects which convey a very vivid and fresh impression; often, of course, persons of the drama talk quite like Mr. Lawson explaining high finance to the public—very well, but not quite in character. Somewhere, for instance, he writes of a voice that it "starts the imagination on a foray for a mocking-bird, only to bring it up at the pool beneath the brook-fall in quest of the harp of moss and waterdrops that sends a bubbling cadence into the eddies and swirls." Perhaps the metaphors tumble over themselves, but you can hear the voice, that is, if you have a memory for voices. Again, he makes his hero, after he has smashed the Street in a terrific bear movement, explain at great length how any man with nerve enough and wind enough can do the like any day in the year. That is possibly true, though one may harbor his doubts—but the long speech of explanation set in the very fever crisis of the story certainly puts a fearful damper on the interest of the action.

There is no purpose here, by the way, of telling the story or even adumbrating it further. The moral was Mr. Lawson's first thought, perhaps, but the book shows him as a sentimentalist of the deepest dye. He quite loses in the depth of that sentiment sight of the fashion in which his moral turns and rends his own chosen personages and protagonists of the tragedy of greed. For the whole lot of them are tarred with the same stick from the conservative banker (who never took more than 6 per cent. for his money) to the girl with the blue eyes, who is the inspiration of the master gambler. Perhaps one may be permitted to ask, incidentally, why Mr. Lawson named his New Englander Randolph and his Virginian Brownley—but doubtless the transposition was inspired by the kindest motives.

IN LESS FREQUENTED CANALS.

From "By the Italian Seas." (Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

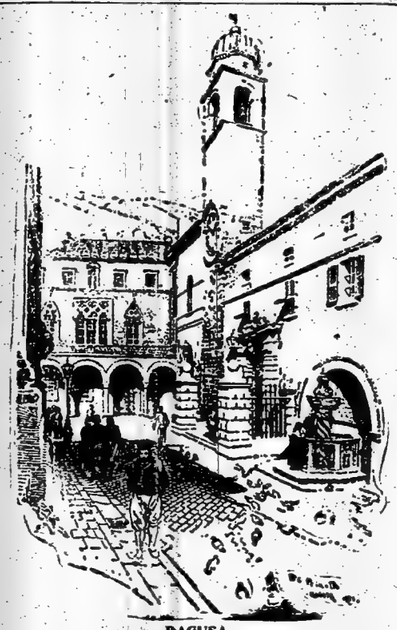

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EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Miss Jane T. Stoddart's New Biography of the Handsome Consort of Napoleon III.*

IN its romantic vicissitudes, and in the brilliance of its high lights and the depth of its shadows, the career of the Empress Eugénie is not equaled by that of any other modern woman of high position. From the day when, at a Tuileries window, she gayly replied to the Emperor's question of how he could reach her, "To the right, Sire, by way of the chapel," until the day when she knelt among the high grass in South Africa, where her son had been slain, the whole story is one of the most melodramatic episodes in history. When the time comes for the story of the Second Empire and of its two chief actors to be written impartially, it will need to be done by a student of human nature rather than of books. For its principal concern will be to find in the tangled, puzzling, and often contradictory characteristics of the Emperor and the Empress the key to the tortuous State policies which involved the empire in one disaster after another, and finally led it in a shouting, triumphant dance into the very jaws of death. Possibly we are yet too near Napoleon III's own time for this to be done accurately and impartially, and are too much accustomed to consider, as did its contemporaries, the Second Empire as one long, egregious folly to appreciate how much of good intention, of noble purpose, of genuine wish to serve the country well there was in the hearts of both Eugénie and Napoleon.

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The author of this present volume has tried eagerly to do full justice to her subject. But, partly by reason of that very eagerness and partly by reason of what is apparently native incapacity, her book is very unsatisfactory. Her tendency to indulge in sentimental rhetoric inclines the reader to be distrustful at the start. And that distrust is soon increased to large proportions by her very frank attitude of ardent partiality and determined defense. Moreover, she seems to think that because Eugénie enjoyed the loving friendship of Queen Victoria and sought shelter in England, no loyal Briton should say aught against or about her, of which the Queen would have disapproved. And that is very distinctly an attitude not calculated to prepossess the reader in favor of the author's ability to handle the subject properly.

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Miss Stoddart has evidently studied her subject with commendable industry. She has searched published authorities, State documents, review pages, and newspaper columns with much care, and the student will find the five pages of bibliography of considerable value. But when she had got her masses of material together she evidently did not know how to go to work to make out of them a coherent, illuminating picture to the Empress's life.

Even before her first regency Eugénie had begun to take much interest in state affairs and to exert an influence at the Emperor's council table. And from that time her influence constantly increased until, in the last years, it exceeded that of her husband. Therefore her biographer might be expected to pay some attention to the genesis of State policies, to make clear their connection with and effect upon contemporary history, to show how far Eugénie was responsible for them, and the reasons which moved her to such action. Instead the reader has served up to him small, detached chunks of history, isolated incidents, descriptions of festivities, scenes at court, constant praise of Eugénie's beauty and charm, all mingled together without any attempt to trace either a logical sequence of events, development of character, or growth of purpose. The author jumps about inconsequently from Eugénie's wardrobe to the council table, from her private charities to the public fêtes. And she devotes a great deal of attention to the spectacular side of the reign.

There would be no fault to find with this, since spectacles held a very important place therein, if she had seen and portrayed the philosophical side of the spectacles, their connection with the Emperor's policies, their effect upon the country, and their place among the causes which led to the downfall of the empire. But to her they are merely dazzling spectacles wherein the chief figure was that of her client, Eugénie, "the Queen of Youth and Beauty." She hints now and then at a growing disaffection among the people, but she makes not the least attempt to discover and trace its causes, although the Empress's connection with them was most important. Neither does she more than touch inconsequently upon the Empress's alliance with the clerical party and its share, through her, in bringing on the Prussian war upon which she was so determined. She devotes a good deal of attention to the imperial lady's charitable work, although she fails to show whether or not Eugénie was moved by mere impulse or was working along a coherent plan to secure definite ends. And she does not at all bring out the interesting fact that both the Emperor and his wife had been influenced not a little by the wave of Socialistic feeling which spread over Europe during the middle of the century.

Altogether, the predominant feeling with which the reader closes this life of the Empress Eugénie is one of regret that so much earnest and painstaking effort went to produce so little good result.

* "THE LIFE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE." By Jane T. Stoddart. With Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

A SQUAW MAN.

MY LIFE AS AN INDIAN. The Story of a Red Woman and a White Man in the Lodges of the Blackfeet. By J. W. Schultz. Illustrated from photographs, mostly by George Bird Grinnell. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THIS story, the life of a "squaw man," originally appeared as a serial in Forest and Stream, under the title of "In the Lodges of the Blackfeet." The author, according to the description given of him as one of the principal characters in the story, "at the age of twenty goes West to Montana Territory in search of wild life and adventure, and finds both with the Piegan Blackfeet; marries into the tribe, and lives with them for many years; goes with them on the hunt and on the warpath; joins in their religious ceremonies, and, as a "squaw man," lives the Indian life. First of all the leading characters comes Nat-ah-ki, a Blackfoot Indian girl, who becomes the author's wife; a cheerful and sweet-tempered woman about whom the interest of the story centres—the book's finest character, whose death brings the narrative to a close.

Other people in the history are the trappers, the Indians—chiefs, warriors, and medicine men—and a rich young white man from the East, who comes to the plains with a "secret sorrow," and who finally forgets his troubles in marrying a beautiful Indian maiden; for whose education he has paid. Tragedy, comedy, mystery, and romance all pervade the work. One pauses to consider whether these emotions, so frankly, ingenuously, and poetically exposed, are really more elemental or more highly clarified by the vigorous air of the Western plains.

If the work is really the work of a "squaw man"—as we are faithfully assured it is—he must have been a man of unusual education to have chosen such a roving and, as we would say, uncivilized life. The book in its present form is literature as well as a record of immense and peculiar value. The years of famine are described with most vivid detail; humorous stories, such as the expedition of the author with a young brave bent on kidnapping a wife from another tribe, are told with fine perception; and, best of all, his descriptions of his Indian wife, so faithful and yet so childlike, are as fine a tribute as man ever paid to his helpmeet.

"My Life as an Indian" should be widely circulated, if only to correct mistaken impressions of what the Indians were before the buffalo disappeared; and what they still may be under the guidance of honest and generous Indian agents. The author speaks strictly from the point of view of the downtrodden Indian. Few of the Indians are left, and, in his regret, he feels that it will be as well when they, like the buffalo, have permanently vanished from the plains. And the plains, and the mountains, even, are no longer what they used to be!

WHAT TO EAT.

THE Frederick A. Stokes Company announces that it will publish in May a scientific book entitled "The Nutrition of Man," by Russell H. Chittenden, Director and Professor of Physiological Chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and author of "Physiological Economy in Nutrition."

The new book will consist of a number of lectures delivered by Prof. Chittenden before the Lowell Institute at Boston. The titles of the various lectures, each of which will constitute a chapter in the book, are: Foods and Their Digestion, Absorption, Assimilation, and the Processes of Metabolism; the Balance of Nutrition, Sources of the Energy of Muscle Work, with Some Theories of Proteid Metabolism, Dietary Habits and True Food Requirements, Further Experiments and Observations Bearing on True Food Requirements, the Effect of Low Proteid Diet on High Proteid Animals, and Proteid Applications and Some Additional Data.

A New Humorist.

An eccentric old showman, who travels all over the world and manages to have adventures wherever he puts in an appearance, is the central figure of a new humorous book by Hugh Pendexter, which Messrs. Harper & Bros. announce for publication on March 15. It will consist of a number of short stories con-

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WRITERS WHO ARE ALSO LAWYERS.

John Luther Long Talks Frankly About Himself and His Work—Literary Recreations of Lawyer John Kendrick Bangs—Mr. Gardenhire and Mr. Major.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

I HAVE been carrying on a lively correspondence with John Luther Long. I know of no one who writes a more entertaining letter.

He is a man known all over the country for his literary ability, but he has not yet given up his legal practice. In answer to a letter making inquiries on that subject I got the following reply. Perhaps I ought to state to start with that I, too, am a lawyer, which will account for some of his comments:

Oh, yes, I still practice law—nominally. Curious, isn't it? But a man who has once pulled through to the bar is not any more likely to abandon his place than one is to abandon the Victoria Cross. And I like to think of my forensic victories—more perhaps than of the others which are better known. You must remember that "once a lawyer, always a lawyer." I wonder why we cling so to the old thing? Perhaps because—at least in the Philadelphia Bar—we have three real ladies to fight.

Mr. Long's letters are all beautifully typewritten, so I inquired how he did his work and received the following characteristic answer:

As you see, it is not I, but the typewriter who does the thinking. Would you like to see precisely how it is done? Many have asked, but none have been answered, hence much false doctrine has been printed. Here is a specimen of the typewriter's penmanship, and you are to remember that it is operating on top of its owner, who is in a steamer chair with things to the right of it—things to the left of it—jollying and blundering.

Mr. Long does his literary work between 11 o'clock P. M. and 3 A. M.—or says he does. As to what he is doing at present, he says:

When it comes to telling what I am doing I would rather go wild. I am like all idiots. I have undertaken about three times as much as I can accomplish, and like a motor, with an overload, (I hope you own an automobile, and have "road troubles," as that sort of purgatory is euphemistically called,) I feel stalled. Mainly speaking, books and plays are each the thing alternately. I have several of each under way, and I am rather in the state of the sporting onlooker. I grimly make bets with myself on which will cross the wire first. Hanged if I know. My last story, which I perceive you don't know anything about (Rule absolute! according to Pennsylvania practice) was written—yes—out of the abundance of the heart. Doesn't the Bible say, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh?" It is called "The way of the gods." If you promise to read it I will send you a copy.

Needless to say, I read "The Way of the Gods" before I again wrote to Mr. Long, and I gave him my opinion, which was in substance that it was charming beyond words, simple and strong, with the breath of real feeling that held one fascinated. Truly it is a book to rival "Madam Butterfly," and must indeed be dramatised, there is such great opportunity for dramatic effect. The Japanese maid of the story turns soldier. Her husband dies—the small white death of woman and children instead of the great red death of the soldier—and she takes what should have been his place in the field of battle. The response to my criticism came quickly, and was as follows:

I know you have read the book by what you say of it. Didn't you want to fight the Russians yourself? Isn't war glorious—in the abstract? Can't you see that poor little devil going into the hell of it with the sun flag? Of course, they will tell you that it is unreal—vague—but They don't know what They are talking about. They never do. I tell you it happened. Well, now to this cross-examination. How do I know so much about Japan? Why—some of my ancestors were lived there, and the gods who guard the doors of life did not close them after the other existence. Don't you remember things which never were, in what is miscalled consciousness? 'Course you do—the next time you shut your physical eyes at night and see those blue gyrations try and keep your inner eye on them, and wonderful things will happen. Why, of course, I care about the little brown people—only they are not brown—and please don't call them so, it hurts their feelings, and there is no use in hurting feelings when there is no use in it, is there? The Yamato esarta, the Princes and things, are as white and oval as can be, and after you had seen them a little while you would begin to understand why they call that type the ideal of beauty. Will you believe me when I tell you that we to them are ugly as mud—they talk of our fierce eyes, and our terrible overhanging shags of brows, and our tremendous noses, which they liken to a certain rocky promontory in their land, Takaboku. But all of this in polite privacy and with a bit of deprecation, for no Japanese can be impolite. Yet what appeals to me most, I think, is that in Japan comedy and tragedy stalk side by side, or rather light and darkness, for there is neither tragedy nor comedy as we understand it. What we would call tragedy they endure with a smile, what we call comedy they again endure with a smile. Think of that wonderful war. I am sure that when you first heard of it you were certain that the Russians would whip them out of their small boots and take the lovely home with them, yet from the first to the last Russia never had the slightest chance to win the slightest battle. If you don't believe this look at Kuropatkin's book of the war.

Shall I tell you a pretty little story? It came straight from Japan. Long ago the Government began offering a bounty for the tails of rats. I think it was soon after Port Arthur was taken from them by the Treaty of Shimonoseki. It was generally thought that this was only one of the many small things in which it—the paternal Government—was taking care of its people—by the destruction of the plague rat. But in the terrible Manchurian Winter campaign (keen rat skins turned up in the shape of ear muffers and mits for the Japanese troops! Now then, who can lick a people like that?

Oh, the book was written simply to show Hoshino to the people who loved Cho-Cho-San and Sakura-San. (In "Madame Butterfly" and "Miss Cherry Blossom.")

Mr. Long is off for a short trip to Florida, to remain until the snow and ice have disappeared. He comes to this city quite frequently, only he says: "I get out as soon as possible, because in New York they make me work, and I hate to work, and love to loaf." Among the other questions discussed in our correspondence was modern literature and its defects. He said:

The greatest defect, it seems to me, is the lack of humanity. We cannot write tragedy, because Homer and Virgil and the great dramatists did it for us. We cannot write comedy, for Plautus et al. did that for us. But we can write of the intimate little things which make the heart leap or sob, called for a lack of something better, "humanity." This the ancients did not do. And no one does it much nowadays, because they who try to do it, blindly and ignorantly, perhaps, get laughed at. There is more of this in the newspaper sketches of the east side life than any permanent literature being created to-day. But the fiction of to-day is better than the best of it was fifty years ago. Dickens, unknown, would have to be cut before he could find a publisher, and Thackeray as well. Of course this will seem sacrilegious, but if any one wants to prove it to himself let him read "Charles Brockden Brown" if he can.

***

HIS father planned a legal career for John Kendrick Bangs. They say a tree inclines the way the twig is bent, but in this case the maxim did not work. "Author" was plainly writ all over Mr. Bangs from babyhood. However, he found his legal education useful. He thinks a business man ought always to have legal training, and that it is a very good school for any one. He means to put his son through a law school whatever profession the son may take up later.

Mr. Bangs studied law for two years and worked for a year in his father's office. His father at that time was President of the Bar Association. That is the extent of his experiences in the meshes of the law. He really began his literary career while he was a student at Columbia, and was the editor of one of the college papers. Harry Thurston Peck and Nicholas Murray Butler were the editors before him of that same Columbia paper, and Mr. Bangs has always felt that in its pages he first invented what has since become known as yellow journalism.

Then came Mr. Bangs's legal experiences, and he left that profession to take up the assistant editorship of "Life." From there he went to work for Harper Brothers. Most of his work has been done for that company. On one occasion it was remarked that his name was appearing too frequently in the various Harper publications, so he adopted the nom de plume of "Anne Harrington Winterup." Under that name he wrote an amusing series of articles entitled "The Inexpert Waitress," in which he showed how artistically a maid could succeed in not performing her duties. He had many letters as a result of these articles, and one from an irate cook who denounced him, or I should say, her, roundly, and said: "I hope I shall some day have the pleasure of attending Anne Whitherup's funeral, and any one can see you're no lady any way."

At present Mr. Bangs is hard at work on two plays, a comedy and a comic opera, for which Mr. A. Baldwin Sloane, with whom he wrote "Lady Teazle," is composing the music. The comic opera he hopes will appear this coming Summer. He also has two books under way, one a novel, which he says he will be three years completing, and the other he calls "a serious effort, showing the budding of a stunted city soul under the influences of country life." But it will be a year before even this book is published.

Mr. Bangs had some interesting stories to tell of his experiences in publishing houses. "The Houseboat on the Styx" was declined by nearly every publishing house in this country, including, as he thought then, even Harpers. But one of the Harpers editors—not himself, Mr. Bangs is quick to explain—got hold of the opening chapters and immediately demanded that the book be finished and published at once. This book as originally written was completed in three weeks.

The book he cares most about is one called "A Rebellious Heroine." It came to be written in this way. One day a well known author made the statement that he never made a character in any one of his books do anything that would be repugnant to that person's character. Mr. Bangs seemed to think that this was well nigh impossible to carry out on every occasion, so he set to work to write "The Rebellious Heroine," with the idea that he would try to make it impossible for this heroine not to do things that were inconsistent with her character. He said: "I had great, good fun working it up. I had been abroad for three months and had done no writing whatever, and between Sunday morning, when we left the Rock of Gibraltar, and the next Saturday, when we reached New York, I wrote the story."

Mr. Bangs is certainly a speedy worker. His regular hours of work are from 9 till 1, and he writes all his stories out by hand, which is truly marvelous when one considers the amount he has accomplished. He protested, however, that he did not think it was a good thing to do so much, and maintained that it would have been better if he had written eight books instead of thirty-eight. "You know, I think it would be a fine thing," he said, "if it was made a penal offense for any one to write a book for the next twenty years. This would give the writers a rest, and enable the readers to catch up. It would really be splendid if Mr. Carnegie, instead of building houses for the storage of bad books, would encourage real literature by paying men not to write."

He made the interesting statement that last year there were nine novels a day published, which is appalling when one comes to think of it. He thought, however, our present literary condition was a very healthy one, just because of the fact that there are so many one-book authors. He said: "People complain that the literary people of to-day have not the sustained power that the old writers used to have, but it seems to me that the one-book authors show a very healthy condition, a condition in which literary ability is widely diffused, rather than concentrated, just as it is preferable to have people generally fairly well off, rather than to have a condition of things where there is one rich man while the rest of the community is starving."

Mr. Bangs does not confine his work wholly to writing. He is also a lecturer. Last Fall he made a trip across the entire continent. He lectured in mining camps, sawmill and factory towns, as well as in the large cities of the West. Altogether he delivered seventy-six lectures. On that trip he covered 10,000 miles, and was 18 nights on the train. The places in which he lectured varied from a Mormon temple, a Jewish synagogue, and a Christian Science church to a gymnasium. He finds the Western people very attractive. He says "they are normal and sane, hearty and sincere, and live on their physical strength, and not on their nerves as we do. Easterners don't appreciate the West. I was talking with one woman about the West, and before I had a chance to go any further than the word West she said: "I've been as far west as Eighth Avenue, and I think it's very vulgar."

At present Mr. Bangs is living in Rye, N. Y., but he is building himself a home at Ogonquit, Me., where he intends to spend at least eight months of the year. It seems there is quite a little colony there. E. H. Woodbury, the painter, has his house there, also Richard Arthur, and Frederick Vinton, the portrait painter. The big rock on which Mr. Bangs's house stands has been the favorite spot of all the artists because of its picturesqueness. In the pools in the rocks around the house lobsters are to be found, and Mr. Bangs says: "I mean to have a sign out, 'Literature and Lobsters at Short Notice.'"

Mr. Bangs's latest book, "R. Holmes & Company," appeared last Spring. The hero is the son of Sherlock Holmes and the grandson of Raffles. The book is extremely entertaining.

***

ON Wall Street, where his office is situated, in the courts, and in every other place where lawyers flock, the name of Samuel M. Gardenhire is widely known. First and foremost, he is a lawyer, writing with him is only a secondary occupation. He expresses a great love for his profession, which began in boyhood and has lasted to the present time. To be sure, he is working so hard, "driven like a nag," as he puts it, that he is obliged to carry a bundle of law papers home under his arm to work on in the evening, and he confesses that that is drudgery and that he will stop it soon. It will be hard work to stop it, when so many demands are being made on him and when he is so intensely interested in it all. He is engaged in the general practice of the law, though the firm of which he is the senior member handles many corporation

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Writers Who Are Also Lawyers.

(Continued.)

cases. He took up his writing one time when he was not feeling very well, and simply shut down his desk and went home. That is the way his first book, "Lux Crucis," came to be written. He got his idea for the story from his friend Lew Wallace. Wallace had written his "Ben-Hur," a story of the Christ, and because of it Mr. Gardenhire determined to write a story of the great apostle, Paul.

He is by birth a Westerner. He was educated in St. Louis, Mo., admitted to the bar in that State, and began the practice of law in St. Louis. He remained there five years, and then went to Topeka, Kan., where he practiced for fifteen years, until he came to New York. While he was in Topeka he was also operating a daily newspaper. He often wrote editorials for the paper, and this, and the fact that he is a wide reader, a student of human nature, and frequently visits the theatre, and always has comments to make on all he sees, hears, and does, has led him eventually to seek self-expression in writing novels. The book that Mr. Gardenhire is most interested in of those he has written is entitled "The Silence of Mrs. Harrold." He says of it: "It is distinctly a woman's book, written for a woman, from a woman's point of view."

He is a strong believer in the rights of women. He feels that woman is man's equal (if not his superior,) and as such he thinks she is entitled to equal rights. When I inquired if he were an advocate of women lawyers, he said quite decidedly: "No, not as things are at the present time, because the legal profession to-day is a fighting profession. You must stand up and fight and bulldoze people, and for that a woman is not fitted. On the other hand, I can see no reason why a woman would not make an excellent counsellor, a keen and just adviser, if a different order of things prevailed."

Mr. Gardenhire's new book is entitled "The Long Arm." It is a detective story, and the idea was originally suggested to him by Mark Twain. In "Sherlock Holmes" the deductive method is used, and Mr. Gardenhire in his story makes his chief character, Le Droit Conniers, the detective, use the inductive method. "The Long Arm" has been very popular, and there is a demand for more of these detective stories. Mr. Gardenhire will probably continue them, though he says he does not find nearly the pleasure in that kind of work, as it is more or less mechanical, that he has found in writing in his other novels.

***

IT was rather a surprise to me to learn that Charles Major was engaged for a number of years in active legal practice. It seems that his father had set his heart on having his son follow in the parental footsteps, and Mr. Major, referring to his father's attitude, says: "My father was determined that I should be a lawyer, and took me at the early age of six to the Court House, where he presided as Judge, that I might acquire the legal instinct, a quality he felt to be quite as valuable as knowledge to the lawyer."

After Mr. Major's father left the bench he resumed his practice, and Charles Major's early vacations were spent in the office acquiring both "knowledge and instinct." In speaking of that time he says: "With a heart full of smothered rebellion I submitted to my fate, and by the time I was ready for the bar I was prepared, so far as hard work and training could prepare me."

He practiced law for fifteen years, which were to him "fifteen years of nightmare," "fifteen years of dreading the dawn of a working day," but he found his release finally in his ability to write. He did not leave the law because he failed to make a living at it, for he succeeded financially, quite as well as those about him, but his heart was never in the work from the beginning, and he has summed up his dislike for the profession in these telling words: "I dislike the law with its sophistries, quibbles, and authorities. Nothing is so dangerous to progress as precedent, nothing so full of error as the wisdom of our ancestors; the law is made up largely of these two qualities, so sacred to the conservative heart. Add to these qualities that bulwark of freedom, trial by jury, which is nothing more or less than a trial by twelve numskulls, who guess at justice, and administer it with precedents, who are the tools of the trickster, the dupes of the charlatan, the hope of the criminal, and the bread and butter of that class of lawyers whom we know to be rogues, and you complete an indictment against the law that I should suppose would be apt to deter a man from undertaking its pursuits.

"Then, as far as the lawyer is concerned, financial success does not come to him, however great he may be in a general all-

hard work he brings to his profession. The same brain power, energy, intellect, and labor that are necessary for even moderate success at the law would bring tremendous reward in nearly any other walk of life. There is, of course, a sort of compensation. A great lawyer once said to me: 'We do not get rich, but we rule the world.'"

Mr. Major concluded his remarks by adding: "Though I do not like the practice of law, remember I am not now a lawyer, and I do like a lawyer. I boldly assert that the reputable lawyer is the most honest man on earth, if we take into account his temptation, and we must measure a man's honesty by the temptation he resists. No other man has so many and such great opportunities to profit by the implicit confidence of others, yet among reputable lawyers I have seldom known a case of confidence betrayed."

Mr. Major's first book was "When Knighthood Was in Flower." The books that he cares most about are "A Forest Hearth" and his last book, "Yolanda."

When I questioned him about his literary work, he replied: "I dislike the law, but the most delightful occupation in life to me is to write. I do not like to publish for reasons that would provoke little sympathy, and I have not published much, that is, not much in these days of semi-annual authorship, but I write almost constantly, and enjoy it, more, I fear, than the reading public enjoy the product." He says, humorously, speaking of the critics: "My unpublished work has this advantage over the published: the overworked critic, who must grind out his column regardless of expense or truth, cannot abuse it and bravely avow in the same article that he has never read it. That sad fate once befell one of my novels at the hands of one of the world's greatest newspapers. But that is merely a new form of humor. George Eliot once said: 'An effort toward good is a part of it,' so it frequently happens that the effort to be funny is in itself amusing."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

A SHORT HISTORY OF SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND. By M. B. Synge. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A GENETIC HISTORY OF THE NEW ENGLAND THEOLOGY. By Frank Hugh Foster. 8vo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Literature.

Including Essays and Poetry.

WENDELL PHILLIPS: An Address. By Franklin H. Wentworth. New York: Socialist Literature Company. Pamphlet.

IN MY LADY'S GARDEN. Pages from the Diary of Sir John Elwyne. By Katrina Trask. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.

A STAFF OFFICER'S SCRAP-BOOK During the Russo-Japanese War. By Sir Ian Hamilton. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Vol. II.

ABELARD AND HELOISE. By Ridgely Torrence. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Religion.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS. By Charles Augustus Briggs. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FREEDOM IN THE CHURCH; or, THE DOCTRINE OF CREDIT. By Alexander V. G. Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST WHO NEVER MADE A DEMONSTRATION. An Inspired Classic. By a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist of New York City. 12mo. New York: I. Hail, 662 Central Park West. 50 cents. (Paper.)

RELIGION NATURAL AND REVEALED. A Series of Progressive Lessons for Jewish Youth. By N. S. Joseph. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Travel and Description.

EAST OF SUEZ: CEYLON, INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Fiction.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH. By Thomas W. Lawson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

SHIRUSAWA, or, THE PASSING OF OLD JAPAN. By I. William Adams. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

BEFORE ADAM. By Jack London. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

NORROY, DIPLOMATIC AGENT. By George Bronson-Howard. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $150.

MADAME DE TREYMES. By Edith Wharton. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A BREAK IN TRAINING and Other Athletic Stories. By Arthur Ruhl. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. $1.25.

RUNNING WATER. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Educational.

LITTLE STORIES OF GERMANY. By Maude Barrows Dutton. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

A GERMAN SCIENCE READER. By William H. Wait. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

TANGLEWOOD TALES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Edited by Robert H. Beggs. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

OXFORD AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS. With List of Rhodes Scholars and Other Information Complete to the End of January, 1907. By E. F. Schoix and S. E. Hornbeck. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde. 85 cents.

SUCCESS IN LIFE. By Emil Reich. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

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SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Fielding will be celebrated in England (and probably in the United States) April 22, with much rejoicing and felicitation in the name of Literature. These celebrations generally take the form of dinner. The Anglo-Saxon mind naturally turns to food and drink as the most suitable expression of large sentiments. We all drink and eat to our heroes and our great artists. Fortified by meat and wine, we express our approval of the benefits the ages have conferred upon us. But, after all, what else is there to do just now publicly to celebrate the memory of the first of English novelists. A statue may be erected, or a bust, and a tablet or two placed on houses associated with Fielding's fame as an outcome of the celebration. But the best of it all will be the revival of interest in a great literary reputation. The morality of Fielding's writings is a delicate question to discuss in these times. The consensus of the best critical opinion is that they are full of a sturdy moral sense. Gibbon, Scott, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Thackeray, and Lowell have praised them eloquently. Unlike his plays, all written before his thirtieth year, and full of the recklessness of his young life, his three great novels reflect his matured powers of observation, and undoubtedly involve a true picture of manners. But contemporary moralists have scorned "Tom Jones," as Fielding wrote of life with a freedom of expression forbidden by custom to novelists of this era. Nevertheless, nobody can have a knowledge of English literature without knowing his Fielding. He was the master novelist, the forerunner in the making of that literary form which now dominates, the master of Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens.

TO MR. FRANK C. EPB of the library of Columbia University it seems that the Rev. Dr. Richard Lingard's "Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman Leaving the University Concerning His Behaviour and Conversation in the World" was the first book ever published in New York, the first American edition bears the imprint of the New York press of William Bradford, and the date of 1696. Bradford printed the laws of the colony in 1693, and announced a book, "Truth Advanced in the Correction of Many Gross and Hurtful Errors," by George Keith. But Mr. Erb finds no trace of this publication. Bradford printed tracts for Keith on his press in Philadelphia, and got into trouble in so doing. Dr. Lingard's treatise on the guidance of youth was first published in Dublin in 1670, and afterward reprinted in London in 1671 and 1673. The author was an Englishman, educated at Cambridge, who served as Professor of Divinity in Dublin University. Mr. Erb has reprinted for private circulation Dr. Lingard's little book, with a fac simile of Bradford's title page, an introduction, and notes. The treatise is full of excellent advice which has not grown stale. It is still, indeed, "a dispraisement to be commended by a fool," and young men just leaving college still need to bear in mind that "an Academick Life is an Horizon between two Worlds."

EACH successive issue of the well-printed, well-edited volumes of Everyman's Library, published by Dent in London and by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York, excites fresh amazement at the quality of the treasures of literature now offered in a convenient form at a small price. For instance, one of the newer volumes contains the Religio Medici and other writings of Sir Thomas Browne, with an introduction by Prof. C. H. Herford. Here are besides the curious combination of wisdom and mysticism that gives the volume its title, that ever-delightful and unfathomable essay on "Urn Burial," which so greatly delighted Charles Lamb; "The Garden of Cyrus," "Christian Morals," and other writings of Browne. Prof. Herford's introduction is based on an essay he wrote for the Browne tercentenary in 1905. In this same division of the library is Butler's "Analogy," which everybody has heard of, somewhat remotely, and comparatively few have ever read. "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed," is its full title, and Cardinal Newman thought that Bishop Joseph Butler's name was the greatest in the Anglican Church. The Rev. Ronald Bayne contributes the introduction. There are four volumes of John Wesley's Journal, with an introduction by the Rev. F. W. Macdonald; "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," by William Law, the cleric who was tutor to the father of Gibbon, the historian, and "The Sermons of Bishop Latimer," with an introduction by Canon Beeching. Other books are "The Kingdom of Christ," two volumes, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and three volumes of sermons by the Rev. F. W. Robertson. These books are all of inestimable value to students of theology. It is a curious fact about Everyman's Library, the pecuniary success of which was long since established, that the serious books included in it, and sometimes the little-known ones, actually sell best. Many volumes of history and fiction are forthcoming.

WE learn from a London literary authority that English interest in Napoleon—or in books relating to Napoleon—is growing. This is somewhat surprising, for we had decided that "the great Napoleon revival" had reached its height some years ago and was slowly subsiding. But at least one new book on the Man of Destiny is forthcoming. Oscar Browning, who last year published "Napoleon: The First Phase," dealing with the early years of the future Emperor, has written a new book called "The Fall of Napoleon," which the John Lane Company will soon publish here. This begins with the campaigns of 1813-14, and comprehends the abdication at Fontainbleau, the little empire at Elba, the Hundred Days, and Waterloo. Mr. Browning is an indefatigable historical student, and is always abreast with the latest information. He has written many books, including popular lives of Dante, Goethe, and George Eliot, studies of Florentine history, and various volumes of historical essays. In the lifetime of Robert Browning the poet was often perplexed by having the excellent historical articles and books of the other Mr. Browning attributed to him by his correspondents.

THE late Archibald Clavering Gunter, whatever may be his place among men who make books, had one admirable trait which accounted for the vogue of his books, and that was sincerity. He thoroughly believed in himself and in the value of his work, and he was ever industrious and persevering. With those qualities a man generally succeeds in making popular books or plays, though he may never be called "literary." The popularity of "Mr. Barnes of New York" was enormous. It may be that its circulation was something less than the 1,000,000 copies accredited to it, but it was certainly read and talked about all over Europe and the United States in the year of its publication. But "Barnes" was not "dashed off" by any means. It was a play before it was a novel, and, we believe, passed through several changes before it assumed its final effective form. To be sure, Mr. Gunter never wrote anything else quite so popular as that book, but he had a large following for many years. And the point is that he was absolutely sincere in his work and put forth the best that was in him. He never had any foolish idea of "getting down to the level of public taste." He wrote what he wanted to write in his own way—just as John Milton did.

THERE was a really noteworthy, even bewildering, array of poets at the Longfellow centenary dinner in the National Arts Club last Wednesday night. William Vaughn Moody and Prof. George E. Woodberry, classed by Mr. William Morton Payne as the foremost living American poets; Dr. Henry van Dyke, Bliss Carman, Madison Cawein, Ridgeley Torrence, Edwin Markham, Clinton Scollard, Florence Earl Coates, Robert Bridges, Richard Watson Gilder, Bailey Hazlewood Johnson, Edith Thompson, and Charles G. D. Roberts were only a few of them. Mr. Cawein, who ventured all the way from the regions of Louisville, Ky., to attend this dinner, was astonished to find so many poets amid the roar and confusion of New York and to learn that so many of them pass nearly all their days here. Mr. Cawein fears that his stay in New York has shocked his poetical faculties. But Mr. Cawein, as a poet, communes habitually with inanimate nature, while such nature as exists in the town of New York is animate and vociferous. Mr. Cawein is rather better known across the Atlantic than some of our other contemporaneous American poets. A selection of his poetry has had the honor of an English edition, with a special introduction by Mr. Gosse, and he was one of the four Americans included by Mr. William Archer in his book on "The Younger Poets." Mr. Cawein is in doubt about the value to our American poets of the little publicity the magazines gives them. He fancies that frequent appearance in the magazines cheapens a poet's repute, rather than strengthens it, and has decided to make his appearance in the March Century his last as a magazine poet, for some time at least. The pursuit of poetry is not richly rewarded in this country, but Mr. Cawein takes it seriously and is content to abide by the judgment of time.

ONE of the tributes to the memory of Longfellow at the National Arts Club banquet was a little poem by Arthur Upson, author of "The City," which was sent from Minneapolis by the poet to Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. There was no time to spare in the post-prandial exercises, however, for the reading of verses, and Mr. Upson's poem is herewith given to the world for the first time. It is addressed "To Longfellow" by "One of the Poets of To-day.":

Bard of the beautiful life, chanter of home and of childhood,
Poet of passionless mood, cunning in music and color,
Like the church builders of old whose chimes and legended windows
Sweeten the heart of the world with harmony, worship, and wonder—
Grateful that such thou wast who first in our minds grew familiar,
Thankful for serious thoughts, for pictures, analogues, stories,
We who were born to thy love, breathing thy song at the hearth-side,
Arise, in silence and love and listen anew to thy numbers!

NATURALLY the most melodious and noteworthy tribute to the memory of the poet Longfellow comes from the pen of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. His poem has the place of honor in the March Atlantic, and in a single page he says all that need be said to satisfy the most enthusiastic admirer of the author of "The Building of the Ship." We can quote but a few lines:

They do not die who leave their thought
Imprinted on some deathless page.
Themselves may pass; the spell they wrought
Endures on earth from age to age.
And thou, whose voice but yesterday
Fell upon charmed listening ears,
Thou shalt not know the touch of years;
Thou boldest time and chance at bay.

TO WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

DEAN (none dissenting) of our writing folk,
Must we believe that seventy thou art?
Thy life's course plotted by no pin-pricked chart,
What magic from the Vast didst thou evoke
That by a dextrous and compelling stroke
Effaced old age for thee? If 'tis the heart
Measures the age, thy youth may not depart,
And years increasing prove an easy yoke.

"Their Wedding Journey" seems not long ago,
And Lapham's "Rise" a thing of recent days;
For on thy page truth and rich color glow,
And over all a genial humor plays.
Who would the life of our own period know,
Let him read Howells' tales—then sound his praise!

A. EMERSON PALMER.

"It Beats All."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It beats all how far you reach and how rapidly. In nine days after its publication, a communication of mine in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, not only brought me a fine letter from a New York City poet, with two volumes of his work, but located a lost friend now living in the Rocky Mountains. Your BOOK REVIEW should become universal as it has long been national. J. T.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27, 1907.

Mallock in Fiction.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English author and lecturer on social and economic questions, who is now in this country, is said on good authority to be the original of Mandy in Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor."

A DICKENS LIBRARY IN LONDON.

Another Monument to the Fame of the Great Novelist and a Monument at Arbury to George Eliot—New Books Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, March 1.—A strong movement is on foot among the admirers of Charles Dickens, and it would take long days of hunting to find an Englishman who does not so designate himself, to establish a national Dickens Library in the City of London. The nucleus of this library is already formed. It contains copies of the first editions of all the novels, and of noteworthy American and foreign editions, a collection of the various completions of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," portraits, magazine articles, newspaper cuttings, and all sorts of literary curiosities which students of Dickens would be likely to find interesting. It is said that a room in the Guildhall Library will be set apart for this collection, and it is probable that scores of people will visit that room every day. In England the intense interest in Dickens is frequently manifested. There, is for instance, a flourishing magazine called The Dickensian, published by the Dickens Fellowship, which is entirely devoted to the great novelist's life and works.

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MR. F. A. NEWDEGATE, a distinguished resident of Warwickshire, is to be congratulated on the plan he formed in erecting in his private park, at Arbury Nuneaton, a monument to George Eliot. It was in Arbury Farm, close to the park, that Marian Evans was born and lived for many years, and the place is the object of frequent pilgrimages, and probably these will be more frequent now that Arbury has the added attraction of a George Eliot Monument.

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GEORGE ALLEN announces "Eversley Garden and Others," a book by Rose Kingsley, one of Charles Kingsley's daughters. Eversley is the place where Canon Kingsley spent the greater part of his life. Mr. Allen is also publishing a timely series of books dealing with social questions by leaders of the labor movement. The series will include "From Serfdom to Socialism," by Keir Hardie, and "The Woman Socialist," by Ethel Snowden, wife of a Socialist agitator.

***

MORTIMER MENPES, the industrious artist, has recently done a series of pictures of Paris, and his daughter Dorothy has written the text of a book to accompany them. The pictures, which I have seen, are most attractive, and the book should please those traveling Americans who place Paris next to Paradise. The Menpes family, father and daughters, is variously talented. At one time they did among themselves all the work of producing their well-known color books except the actual printing. Messrs. A. & C. Black, who will publish the Paris book, also announce a color book on Canada, with text by Wilfrid Campbell, sometimes called "the Poet Laureate of Canada." John Murray will publish a book on Lucretius, the Roman poet and philosopher, by Prof. Masson, the well-known, learned writer.

GALBRAITH.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY TALK.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Father Robert Hugh Benson has evidently been accused of drawing either a portrait or a caricature of one of his acquaintances in his last novel, "The Sentimentalists," for I have just received a printed notice from his publishers to the effect that the book is entirely a creation of the author's imagination, except for some mannerisms copied "by permission" from one person and a conversation taken from a newspaper report. It has been pointed out as a curious coincidence that all three of the Benson brothers have at some time in their literary careers been the victims of similar accusations. E. F. Benson, it may be remembered, was said to have founded the character of "Dodo" on that of a certain live lady, and Arthur Christopher Benson has been blamed in some quarters for seeming to have had real persons in mind when he wrote "The Upton Letters."

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Scotland has been fearing lately that she would lose the Auld Brig of Ayr, inseparably associated with Robert Burns, but thanks to the help of Lord Rosebery and others, it now seems likely that the auld brig will be saved. This episode has suggested to Punch the idea of preparing English translations of Burns's verses. Punch apologizes that it has sometimes been necessary to sacrifice "the lilt and musical sweetness" of the lines to preserve the immortal plowman's idea. Here is an example of Punch's handiwork, the first verse of "Auld Lang Syne":

It would be a most improper proceeding
to cancel the claims of antique
friendship,
And to refrain from remembering them;
That is why we ask if such connections
should be foregone,
Together with the days that were a long
while since?

After perusing this appalling effort I think most persons will feel content to continue reading and sing Burns in the original Scotch.

***

THE attractive and alliterative title Mr. John Lane has chosen for his series of illustrated biographies of the leading actors, actresses and dramatists is "Stars of the Stage." J. T. Grein, the well-known theatrical critic, is to edit the series, which will include books on Ellen Terry, Pinero, Beerbohm Tree, and Henry Arthur Jones. There will also be a volume on Bernard Shaw—who seems at once a fascinating and almost impossible brilliant subject to write about—and another on W. S. Gilbert, who, by the way, reported to be anything but happy at the latest disagreeable way in which his

promises to be extremely interesting, and if Mr. Lane and Mr. Grein make the most of their opportunities ought to be very popular as well.

***

SOMETHING which is said to be a literary novelty has been undertaken by Joseph Massel of Manchester, who has translated the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam into Hebrew. His translation is based upon FitzGerald's first edition—by many persons counted to be the finest of the four versions—and includes all of the seventy-five quatrains. The Hebrew version of an English translation of a Persian poem is reported to be a great artistic success.

***

A NOVEL and attractive idea is that of publishing a series of handbooks of London specially written for children. There will be a handbook to the National Gallery written by Alice Corkran, the author of that very successful child's book "Down the Snow-Stairs," a volume on the Tower by Brenda Girvin, the editress of the new child's magazine the Jabberwock, and other volumes on the Zoo, the Wallace Collection and the British Museum. The books, which will be illustrated, are to be published by Robert Sutton, a brand-new publisher, who intends, I believe, to adopt the unusual policy of devoting himself almost exclusively to books for children. They will sell at two shillings and ought to prove very welcome to the traveling American child who finds his mother's Baedeker rather dry reading.

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THREE interesting and widely differing books are just announced. First there is Gen. Baden-Powell's collection of "Sketches in Mafeking and East Africa," which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish. In addition to sketches drawn during the investment of Mafeking, the volume, counting others—some of them in color—made during his recent journey to Central Africa with the Duke of Connaught. Then Messrs. Hadden & Stoughton are issuing the late Dr. Dale's "History of Congregationalism," which is said to be a book of great importance. And finally Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a novel by Percy Fitzgerald based on his own experiences and incidents he witnessed in France during the Franco-Prussian war. These books will be called "Josephine's Troubles." GALBRAITH.

Harriman and His Railroads.

The series of articles on E. H. Harriman appearing in The World's Work will be concluded by the April number. His interest attaches owing to the testimony now being given by Mr. Harriman before the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding his railroad deals.

MUST OUR PIRATES DRINK?

HERE is the opinion of one critic regarding "The Mystery," by Samuel Hopkins Adams and Stewart Edward White, which Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. published recently:

"I greatly enjoyed 'The Mystery.' It is a good pirate tale, though the pirates were out of a job. I like them better at work and with rum. They were a poor lot not to get a drink in two years!"

It is rumored that Mr. Adams will reply that, although he and Mr. White know that pirates drink, they decided out of consideration for the delicate feelings of some readers to lay no particular stress on piratical orgies.

ENGLISH MUNICIPALITIES.

FREDERIC C. HOWE, author of "The City: the Hope of Democracy," has written a new book along similar lines, called "The British City: the Beginning of Democracy," which Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this Spring. Mr. Howe visited England and made a long study of English city government previous to undertaking his work. The book presents the more important features of English municipal history, and goes into the present municipal situation in England in full detail.

A TALE OF TRAVEL.

MESSRS. McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO. announce the publication of "Through Portugal," a story of a holiday outing, by Major Martin Hume, author of "Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," "Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," "Some Queens of Old Spain," &c. Major Hume is known as an authority on Spanish and Portuguese history, and has been a helper of Froude in his historical work. The new book will contain eight photographs and thirty-two color illustrations.

A TIMELY NOVEL.

A NEW novel called "The Ministry of David Baldwin" will be published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. a fortnight hence. The publishers find in it a sort of timeliness which may be of large commercial value. The hero is a minister tried for heresy. The author, Henry Thomas Colestock, was a clergyman. He resigned his ministry and in 1901 published a book called "The Changing Viewpoint in Religious Thought."

A New Medical Book.

The Macmillan Company has made a contract with Prof. Janet of Paris for the publication late this Spring of a book by him founded on his lectures last Fall at the dedication of the new Harvard Medical School in Boston. The title of the book will be "The Major Symptoms of Hysteria." Prof. Janet is probably the leading living authority on the subject.

Sea Stories Popular.

Two recent books show that the public's favor for stories of the sea does not decrease. "The Captain of the Kansas," by Louis Tracy, and "The Mystery," by Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams, are probably selling better than any other novels published since Christmas. Tracy's stories have always been popular, but more copies of "The Captain of the Kansas" have been sold since it was published (two weeks ago) than any of his books have sold in the same length of time.

A Psychological Series.

Three text books on psychology by Prof. Charles H. Judd, Director of the Psychological Laboratory at Yale, will be published during April and May by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The first volume of the series will be an introductory text book, the second a laboratory manual, and the third a discussion of laboratory methods and apparatus intended for advanced students and instructors.

Turner.

"Turner's Liber Studiorum," by W. G. Rawlinson, will be published soon by the Macmillan Company.

Thos. W. Lawson has offered

$5,000

to any one who can show a flaw in his theory:

Friday, the 13th

The author shows in this thrilling tale of an enduring love, how any broker with nerve enough can pull down the pillars of the Wall Street structure.

Twenty-five thousand copies sold in advance of publication—exclusive of special editions for England, Canada and Australia. All bookstores. $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

P. S. In THE WORLD'S WORK for March, now ready, read how HARRIMAN spins his web—and other features. 25c. $3.00 a year.

SICILY

The New Winter Resort

By DOUGLAS SLADEN

Author of "In Sicily,"

600 pages, 234 Illustrations and Map. $2.00 net.

The book for any one desiring to visit Sicily or to inform himself before going. The towns, the means of transportation and the wealth of historic association and natural beauty are described by one who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

E. P. Dutton & Company,
31 West 23rd Street, New York.

A New Book by EMERSON HOUGH=The Story of the Outlaw.

A great, impelling picture of our Western frontier—what it was years ago—how it came to be—and what were its elements. This "Story" is the outcome of Mr. Hough's intimate study of men and conditions at a time when the present Western World was in its infancy. **Important as history and readable as a novel.** Just published. Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.50 net. Can be obtained at all Book Stores. The Outing Publishing Company, New York.

You have heard of SHORTY McCABE. His book is one of the "best sellers" in New York to-day. (See *The Bookman.*) Buy it and make a friend of SHORTY.

By Seward Ford. Mitchell Kennerley, Publisher.

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

A Sonnet Reflecting the Impressions of a Literary Rambler in Central Park.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

O CENTRAL PARK, I love to roam
thee o'er!
To wander 'long thy thousand shady ways,
Through greensward dales and wooded knolls, whose lays
Fill me with love for Nature's charms galore.
Thy ponds, and lakes, and gurgling brooks—when sore,
My heart doth sooth; and chirping squirrel plays
With me on Mall and Belvidere; and strays
Erstwhile through foliage thick—I love to explore.
But inspiration me o'ertakes when, near
The poets' lane, I wander wondering on
Past Burns, and Scott, and Shakespeare, Halleck—all;
And dream the tenor of their songs I hear
In every sound—in flower and shade; and con
In silent thought their tasks' unbidden call.

FRITZ L. SCHMIDT, Jr.
Flushing, New York City, March 1, 1907.

Scope of History.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In an article entitled "Can English Literature Be Taught?" published by J. Churton Collins in The Nineteenth Century of April, 1888, he inveighs against the current methods of teaching that subject. He says: "Teachers perceive with perplexity that it attains none of the ends which a subject in itself so full of attraction and interest might be expected to attain. It fails, they complain, to civilise; it fails to inform; it fails even to awaken curiosity. For a dozen youths who derive real benefit from the instruction they get in preparing for an examination in history, there are not two who derive the smallest benefit from the instruction they get in preparing for an examination in literature. In the first case the chances are that a lad of ordinary intelligence will not only have learned what he has learned with relish and pleasure, will not only, therefore, retain and assimilate much of what he has been taught, but will have had implanted in him a genuine and perhaps permanent interest in history generally."

To give this impetus and direction to minds in the formative period of youth is one of the valid reasons why colleges exist, and in cases where they fail to exert any of these liberalizing influences either the faculty or the curriculum is sadly at fault. Cultivation of mind now, always is something far different from what it was thirty or forty years ago. Its definition has entirely changed, its sphere has immeasurably broadened, and the responsibility its possession entails has considerably increased. One of our greatest pedagogues, Prof. Chas. W. Eliot, in speaking of the important part assigned to literature in the domain of education, gives utterance to these significant words as part of his monograph on "The New Definition of the Cultivated Man," published a short time ago in The World's Work, viz.:

"When we ask ourselves why a knowledge of literature seems indispensable to the ordinary idea of cultivation, we find no answer except this—that in literature are portrayed all human passions, desires, and aspirations, and that acquaintance with these human feelings, and with the means of portraying them, seems to us essential to culture. These human qualities and powers are also the commonest ground of interesting human intercourse, and, therefore, literary knowledge exalts the quality and enhances the enjoyment of human intercourse. It is in conversation that cultivation tells as much as anywhere, and this rapid exchange of thoughts is by far the commonest manifestation of its power. Combine the knowledge of literature with knowledge of 'the stream of the world,' and you have united two large sources of the influence of the cultivated person."

Augustine Birrell writes entertainingly at all times, but when he discourses on "The Muse of History" in The Contemporary Review he touches the high-water mark of facility, though he differs with the renowned Macaulay by laying down the following dicta, viz.: "To keep the past alive for us is the pious function of the historian. Our curiosity is endless, his the task of gratifying it. We want to know what happened long ago. Performance of this task is only proximately possible—but none the less it must be attempted, for the demand for it is born afresh with every infant's cry. History is a pageant and not a philosophy."

The name of W. E. H. Lecky will be associated with the province of history for many a day through his study of "European Morals," and his convictions and ideas about the "Art of Writing History" are bound to be worthy of perusal, for instance: "There are some fields of history where the primary facts are so little known, so much contested, or so largely derived from recondite manuscript sources that a faithful historian will be obliged, in justice to his readers, to sacrifice both proportion and artistic charm to the supreme necessity of sifting evidence and accumulating proofs, while in other departments the gift of portraiture and the gift of generalization play the largest parts."

If there is one book that is a monumental effort to man's genius it is Archdeacon Farrar's "Life of Christ," and of a piece with its pure and sacred tone is the moral purport of the author's conception of the scope and purpose of history. Writing in The Westminster Review of 1886 on "The Teachings of History," he gives expression to the following noble ideas, viz.:

"History is an unbroken continuity of causes and effects, and to those causes and effects every one of us contributes. Good and bad results are not accidental; they are the necessary consequences of obeying or of breaking the great laws of life. Social wrongs end in social revolutions. National iniquity means national decay. Nudity and rags mean indolence. Disease is in large measure intemperance and impurity, taken at a later stage. Man is born for holiness, as the trees of the forest for light. The history of the world is, as Schiller sang, the judgment of the world. It is God's constant decision between our will and His will. It is His continuous condemnation of human egotism—drunkenness, and theft, and hatred, and lust, and crime."

JOHN F. FARLEY.
New York City, Feb. 27, 1907.

"The Thirty Years' War."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If the reason Mr. Jacobs gives in last Saturday's REVIEW for calling the Thirty Years' War an "obscure German conflict" is that he is not able to make out the causes and reasons for it, he should go back in history about 100 years prior to that conflict and learn about another, probably much more, "obscure German conflict," the peasant war of 1525, which probably had its earliest symptoms in 1476, but culminated in the Spring and Summer of 1525. There probably has been no war in which more cruelties were committed or in which more blood was shed than in this war or uprising of the peasants. It is estimated that at least 100,000 men were slain in the time mentioned. It was an uprising of the oppressed peasants against their rulers, but mainly against the clergy of the then universal Catholic Church. It was brought on principally by the movement for a reformation, subsequent to a translation of the Bible. This translation opened the eyes of the common people, because it taught them that the teachings of Christ were that all men were brothers. The common people had been for several centuries treated to all manners of oppression, had been defrauded of their rights, robbed of their property, and deprived of their ancient liberties and freedom.

This had all been done by a combining of interests of the spiritual and worldly rulers. About the time of the Reformation this oppression had become unbearable, and the outbreak occurred. It would have been successful if the dissatisfied elements had been united, and a solid Germany would likely have been the result. But the revolt was suppressed, men like Luther and Melancthon, who had to a great extent helped in bringing on the conflict, proved traitors to their own class, and the men who were willing to risk their lives for their opinions and rights were defeated. But the power of the Roman Church was overthrown in Germany, and the Protestants were in 1555 granted certain rights and privileges. To curtail and take away those privileges and grants was the object of the Catholic Church and the Catholic rulers from that time until the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, in 1618. And this war, no matter what Mr. Jacobs may say to the contrary, was first a religious war, and all other questions were simply side issues. There is no puzzle about this. Without any reflection on Mr. Jacobs, allow me to close with the words of the poet: "Gegen die Dumheit Kaempfen selbst die Götter vergebens."

F. A. WICHELMAN.
New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

Symbolism of "Phantastes."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a whole the journey through fairyland is the journey of life—the development of the higher self or soul. The stream of water is truth. The woman in the first cottage represents the instructions, precepts, and warnings given to youth. Her daughter is obedience; the ash tree, evil in general; the beech tree is natural love; the alder tree, false appearances which lead astray; the imprisoned lady, awakened by the hero, is his life's ideal. The knight on the red horse is the brotherly human. The woman in the second cottage is experience. Her husband is common sense (so-called). Her child, reading a book, represents faith in the good and a desire to learn. The boorish son is the reverse of this—cynicism, doubt, unbelief, since either of these may spring from the union of experience with so-called common sense. The woman with the long white teeth is that lower plane of human nature which sees the dark side of everything, where one is ruled entirely by the senses, and sees the wrong side of life. Opening the inner door of her cottage, which is bare of everything lovely, he finds only the commonest utensils, darkness, and thick shadows. His shadow is this side of his own nature, which destroys all beauty and discolors and distorts everything. The water is truth, following which and floating on it brings him to the palace of knowledge. He goes out from this through his own self-will, and desires into a desert place. Following his ideal and resisting temptation brings him again to the fountain of truth, and looking down the stream flowing from it he finds the four-square cottage of the old woman with the young eyes (celestial love or love divine).

"Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it," is said in the Bible. The mark consists of the three equal segments of a circle symbol of eternity. Goldie out of the first door (regret,) he found his pearl. Out of the second door (disappointment,) his ideal, to which he could never attain. The third door is repentance. The fourth door opens into eternity, whose portal is death. Love saves him. Through the door of repentance he must go out into an active life of use to others before he can return to his own.

This symbolism can be carried out into the minute details of the book. If more is desired I would be glad to communicate it personally. H. H. H.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1907.

The Mennonites.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Helen Reimensnyder Martin is quoted in your last issue as having said that she is unable to idealize the Pennsylvania Germans (they are of German, not Dutch, descent,) and that the best of them seemed sordid in religion as well as in other matters. I am not an adherent of the Mennonites, the sect to which she refers especially—but nearly all my ancestors for at least 150 years were members; moreover, my early life was spent among these people, and I therefore claim to know them, both from their own standpoint and that of the world.

I regard her writings as nothing more than amusing caricatures of the worst traits of these people, and utterly devoid of any appreciation of their many noble qualities. As a portrayal of them in general, her stories are grossly exaggerated and utterly misleading. And this is, as far as I know, the final verdict of all who have read them and who know anything about the Mennonites.

Mrs. Martin calls them an exclusive people, and yet there is little doubt that had she gone among them with a sincere desire to study them instead of to ridicule them, she would have had less difficulty in gaining admission to their circles.

I have known hundreds of them, and it is my candid opinion that her stories are based on observations of a few exceptionally sordid and unattractive or half-witted families such as might be found in any rural neighborhood in the world.

It is a fact, Mrs. Martin to the contrary notwithstanding, that their meals are universally acknowledged to be better than are usually found in rural districts in nearly all other parts of the country. Their houses are furnished comfortably, though plainly, furnished. Furthermore, they are a very hospitable people, sensible, frank, kind-hearted, industrious, frugal, honest, stern, and devout.

That they have faults, and grievous ones, I shall not deny, but justice would seem to demand that they be portrayed fairly, if at all. Religious history has few more interesting and remarkable chapters than the rise of the Mennonites, the terrible persecutions they endured, and their steadfast adherence through all the years to their simple and stern ideals. I have traveled far in a religious sense, and yet their pure and simple ways present to me a pleasing contrast to the bewildering complexity and unrestrained materialism of our times. CYRUS H. ESHLEMAN.
Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 28, 1907.

Thackeray and Dickens.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I inclose clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES, November, 1855. It contains an interesting estimate of Dickens similar to that held by most critics fifty years ago. To-day his name is written along with Martin F. Tupper and Robert Montgomery on a red flag, at sight of which all critics commence howling. To be sure, the clipping is headed "Thackeray," but that is immaterial. The opinion of the French critic Doudan appears to me to be the correct one—every generation thinks in its own peculiar way, and is influenced and interested by its own writers exclusively. This is shown by the author of "Editor's Study" in one of our leading magazines (July, 1905.) The writings of Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, and Mrs. Wharton are, he believes, equal to those of any of the older novelists, while Henry James and Mark Twain stand apart on a pinnacle by themselves. Boswell is no more decidedly the greatest of biographers than Henry James and Mark Twain are the greatest of novelists. Eclipse is first, the rest nowhere. On the other hand, Mr. James Robert Boyd in his "Rhetoric," published in the early forties, and evidently referring to writers of the thirties, says: "The most eminent English novelists are Miss Porter, Miss Edgeworth, Sir Walter Scott, and Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Ellis, at any rate, gave us a plentiful supply of characters for our money." I could find only four speaking characters in the two-volume novel entitled, "The Golden Bowl," by Henry James. H. H. M.
Rye, N. Y., March 1, 1907.

[The article from THE NEW YORK TIMES inclosed by our correspondent is a sort of left-handed welcome to Thackeray, then visiting America. "Dickens," says the writer, in effect, "makes men better; Thackeray makes them better men of the world." The criticism is obsolete and unimportant. What surprises us is our correspondent's expression of his idea that the present-day critics "howl" at Dickens. With Gissing's and Chesterton's books still of recent memory, with the Dickens Fellowship represented by societies launched all over the world, it seems to us that Dickens's fame is now greater than it has been at any time since the eighth decade of the last century. —Editor NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.]

The Poets and the Sea.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Isn't poor London correspondent of Feb. 16 a little naughty in regard to the failure of the official poets, as he says, to render the music of the sea? "Enoch Arden" may be an example of a pinchbeck sailor, but Tennyson was scarcely to be welcomed merely a pinchbeck poet of the sea when he wrote such lines as these of Enoch Arden:

The league-long roller thundering on the reef;
The dread sweep of the down-streaming seas;

or these terrible ones realizing to the imagination the desolate isle, "rich, but the loneliest in a lonely sea," where Enoch waited for a sail:

The blaze upon the waters to the east,
The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west.
* * * * * * *
The hollower, bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise, but no sail.

Your correspondent must have always sailed fair seas or he had recalled also the expressive lines:

We have had enough of action and of motion we,
Rolled to starboard, rolled to larboard,
When the surge was seething free.

The beauty, the mystery, and other elements of the poetry of the Great Deep Tennyson realistically and eloquently captures in many other lines, as will be recalled. Has Keats failed to render that soothing ministry of

The moving waters at their priest-like task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.

And he knew, too, the other moods, the infinite variety of moods he notates so ineffably in his sonnet "On the Sea," wherein we hear its "eternal whisperings around desolate shores," "its mighty swell" that "gluts ten thousand caverns," or its more pacific temper when:

Scarcely will the very smallest shell
Be moved for days from where it sometime fell.

Shelley, Wordsworth, Browning, Arnold, and others—how many a verse or stanza of theirs is, to borrow Mr. Gilder's lovely lines,

A pearly shell
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea!

Nor would all these charming instances bear out the quotation from Mr. Masefield: "Nearly all the English poets from Chaucer to Keats have a dislike for or a dread of the sea."

Another special contention in the London writer's remarks to the effect that none of the English poets beckons us seaward. But as a matter of fact the work of one poet alone is persuasive enough to make landsmen all "strike out from the shore as the heart in us bids and beseeches, athirst for the foam," and to "swim through the long, dark rollers with eyelids uplift from the sea." No one can read Swinburne without becoming enamored of the old magic of the "great sweet mother, mother and lover of men, the sea!" Whether it be for some great sweep of waves, as in Hesperia, "Out of the golden, remote wild West where the sea without shore is," or "the foam, bright waterways of morn," "the deep, divine, dark dayshine of the sea," or that hour when the "sunset makes across the sea a way majestical," whether out on some sea-down's edge, on headlands and beaches within sound of the sea's listless chime, or beyond sight of land, where round about is but the "immeasurable tremor of all the sea," here at least is a voice not inadequate for the sea's vast and many-toned music, this voice of one who says to this great sweet mother, this Mater Triumphalis:

Green earth hath her seas and her daughter,
And they have their guerdon, but we
Are the wind's and the sun's and the water's
Elect of the sea!
* * * * * * *
Yours was I born, and ye
The sea-wind and the sea
Made all my soul in me
A song forever;
A harp to string and smite
For love's sake of the bright
Wind and sea's delight,
To fail them never!

ANNA BLANCHE McGILL.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 26, 1907.

Shakespeare and the Boys.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of The Chicago Evening Post is a letter from William Archer, presumably the eminent English writer and critic, concerning the study of Shakespeare, in which he makes what seems to me an astounding suggestion, saying:

"I do very seriously suggest that up to the age of 10 no child should be given a line of Shakespeare to read or learn; and that between the ages of 10 and 15 children should be introduced to no plays but the fairy-tale plays." Later on he says: "Boys of 15 or 16 ought to be, I should think, about ripe for 'Julius Caesar' and the histories, while boys of 17 and 18 might read 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'Romeo and Juliet.'"

This line of advice is incomprehensible to the writer, who makes no professions of being aught but a superficial Shakespeare student, but who began reading the plays at 8 years of age, had read all the historical plays at 12, and all of the plays by the time he was 15, many of them

MARCH

From Readers.

(Continued.)

over and over. Perhaps in my younger day and in a small city children had more time to read, but I know that here in Baltimore not only do children of 12 read many of the plays in schools, but I know more than one boy of 15 who has not only read, but seen played repeatedly, very many of the plays with the keenest enjoyment.

It is notorious in theatrical circles in America that English actors are very slow to catch on to American humor. Every greenroom has tales to illustrate this. Can the secret be that English boys cannot appreciate even Shakespeare when they are young, and no humorist when they get older, or is Mr. Archer trying himself to be funny?

HENRY P. GODDARD.
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1907.

Major Molineaux.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Longfellow and Hawthorne were both in error concerning a Boston Patriot of the Revolutionary period. In "Tales of a Wayside Inn," we read—

"And flashing on the window pane
Emblazoned with its light and shade,
The jovial rhymes that still remain
Writ near a century ago,
By the great Major Molineaux,
Whom Hawthorne has immortal made."

These lines were not writ by the great Major Molineaux, and Hawthorne did not help to make this good patriot and beloved citizen of Boston, immortal, but on the contrary did what he could to send him down in history with a character exactly the reverse of the truth. The lines and the pane of glass on which they were written may still be seen at the old inn at Wayland. This is the writing emblazoned in the light and shade:

"What do you think,
Here is good drink,
Perhaps you may not know it;
If not in haste
Do stop and taste,
You merry folks will show it.
Boston, 26th June, 1774.
WILLIAM MOLINEAUX, Jr."

The signature is sufficient to show the author, and besides Major Molineaux was not that sort of man. Perhaps Longfellow never saw the Wayside Inn. Concerning the immortality conferred on Major Molineaux, in the Twice Told Tales, see "A Snow Image and Other Twice Told Tales." One of these is entitled "My Kinsman, Major Molineaux." The story relates that a country fellow comes to Boston to see his kinsman, (one of the best-known merchants of Boston.) He searches all day, and at nightfall hearing the sound of fife and drum, he follows until he sees "Right before Robin's eyes was an uncovered cart; there the torches blazed brightest, there the moon shone out like day, and there in tar and feathery dignity sat His kinsman, Major Molineaux." Tarred and feathered as a Tory by his indignant fellow citizens. Such is the immortality conferred on the great Major Molineaux by Hawthorne. This man was one of the most noted patriots of the period, and was placed in positions of trust many times by the town of Boston; he administered the funds appropriated in 1765 to supply knitting machines and teaching to the industrious poor. He was one of the committee sent by the mass meeting in 1770, after the Boston Massacre, to insist upon the removal of the troops from the town to the fort in the harbor; it was he who was selected by Samuel Adams and the others of the committee to walk beside Col. Dalrymple at the head of the department regiment.

Major Molineaux was one of the committee in 1773 sent to the importers of the tea to inform them that their replies were not sufficient and the tea must be returned. At his death in 1774, the newspapers printed elaborate eulogies upon his character and services to the community and the country. It does not appear that any student of the period has discovered such an incident as a citizen being tarred and feathered as a Tory by his fellow-citizens. So much for poetic license and a novelist's history. W. C. B.

Newton, Mass., Feb. 28, 1907.

Gen. Howard's Autobiography.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am greatly interested in the announcement of the forthcoming autobiography of Major Gen. O. O. Howard. This officer is the senior Major General on the retired list who was a graduate of the Military Academy. He entered the Academy in 1850 and since that time has been uninterruptedly in the service of his country. There are few if any surviving officers of the civil war with any such record as his. He is the only officer now in the army who by name received the thanks of Congress for "skill and heroic valor." He lost his good right arm at Fair Oaks, not at Chancellorsville. The country generally knows how faithfully he has labored during the years of his retirement for the upbuilding of the Lincoln University, and of his liberal and exemplary life in these declining years so blessed with physical and mental vigor. T. H. P.

New York, March 1, 1907.

Society for Study of Gypsies.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

[illegible] a quarterly journal devoted to original research, the first number of which is to appear in July next. Mr. John Sampson, librarian of Liverpool University, will contribute the leading article, in which he will give a summary of the present state of Romani knowledge and indicate the problems still in need of elucidation. Mr. R. A. Scott Macfie, M. A., 6 Hope Terrace, Liverpool, England, Secretary of the new society, will be pleased to hear from any one desiring to become a member. The annual subscription has been fixed at £1 British money, $4.87 United States currency. G. F. B.

New York Public Library, Feb. 28, 1907.

Profanity in Novels.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have noticed with regret the increasing tendency to profanity in novels referred to by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. When I see these oaths invariably I think of the witty Sydney Smith's rebuke.

Smith was traveling in a stage coach in which two army officers were also passengers. As they journeyed they told stories to while away the time. Each officer interlarded his narrative with many oaths suggestive of "the army in Flanders," as was the custom in those days of less delicacy of thought and expression than present times. Sydney Smith drew from his ample stock one of his best and told it in his best style, interjecting in the middle of the liveliest sentences the words "shovel, firetongs, and andirons." One of the officers at the close expressed his appreciation of the story, but remarked that he did not see the appositeness of the expression "shovel, firetongs, and andirons" so frequently used.

"Yes, yes," said Smith, "neither could I see the appropriateness of your many oaths."

It is said that the officers "saw" the fitness of the rebuke, and that for the residue of the journey swearing was under the interdict of good manners.

GEORGE JOHNSON.
Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, Feb. 26, 1907.

"Peer Gynt."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was delighted with N. D. Hanna's interpretation of the "Peer Gynt" characters, because in my own mental vision I saw them just so, save only "the green-clad woman." To your correspondent she means conscience, but to me she most subtly typifies sin or temptation—beautiful, alluring, and bewitching at first—hideous, loathsome, haunting when conscience is awakened by the exquisite purity of à Solveig, a man's ideal of goodness. It was the contrast between Solveig (his ideal) and the green-clad woman (his sinful fancy) which made the latter such a menace to Peer Gynt's peace and happiness in the love of Solveig. STELLA WEHLER TAYLOR.

Hamilton, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1907.

Not Mark Twain's Epitaph.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It may interest Ella Burns Sherman to know, that the very touching epitaph quoted in her letter in your issue of Feb. 23 was not written "by the same hand that wrote 'Innocents Abroad.'" It was written by Robert Richardson and quoted by Mark Twain.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.
New York, March 1, 1907.

PRESENT-DAY ROMANCE.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN. By Meredith Nicholson, author of "The House of a Thousand Candles," "The Main Chance," "Zelda Dameron," &c. With illustrations by Clarence F. Underwood. Pp. 399. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

THE stage set for the opening of Meredith Nicholson's new story shows an American Captain and his young sister traveling in Europe, an Austrian Prime Minister of the blood-and-iron sort, old and famous; two well-bred villains and plotters, gentlemen both, who do not scruple at theft or murder to compass their ends, one of them in love with the American girl and following her about; a mysterious young man known as John Armitage, who is evidently something more than the owner of a big cattle ranch in Montana, his ostensible status; who he really is proves to be the mystery of the story. It is a tale that has to do with the high and mighty. An imperial throne is involved in the plot, which is a splendid plot.

At the very opening the book gives promise that many exciting things are going to happen. And everything exciting does happen that could possibly be expected, with a few extra thrills thrown in by way of good measure. After the opening chapters the scene moves to America and most of the plot is unfolded in Washington and at a Summer resort in the Virginia mountains. The book is, of course, no more than a novel of romantic adventure—the class of novel that belongs on the lowest round of the art of fiction. In the mere mechanics of that art, the invention of incident and the weaving of incident into plot—those first principles without a knowledge of which no author has any business to attempt to write fiction—it shows considerable skill. There is something too much, indeed, of hair-breadth escape, and it will be only the reader who knows naught of how the masters of storytelling produced their effects who will not smile frequently at the overwrought scenes and the plausibly impossible people that are thrown to add [illegible]

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MARCH

TWO YOUNG POETS OF IDEALISM.

Qualities of "The Soul's Progress," by Louis Vernon Ledoux—"Actæon, and Other Poems," by John Erskine.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY

SINGULARLY engaging is Mr. Ledoux's little book, "The Soul's Progress," with its fine, high sertousness of tone and intention, its evidences of an ardent enthusiasm for the traditional ideals of English verse, and its frank youthful assumption of an interest on the part of the world in the motions of a soul newly awakened to the universality of its own individual life. Shelley is one of the masters of this young poet:

The singer Shelley, pure in heart, sincere;
Whose self surpassed its shadowing deed and song.

And after Shelley, more than any other, our own poet of Wild Eden, to whom the volume is dedicated and who is addressed in the closing lines of the prologue with the proud humility of poetic discipleship:

Again I turn to him whose surer song
For generations yet unborn shall heed,
Fpr now, with toiling steps, I onward climb
Toward where, far up amid the glaciers lone,
His music blooms—the edelweiss of song,
The spirit's chant of passion's purity.
To him I turn, my master, poet, friend,
And beg of him this book of long desire—
To lay my hillside blossoms at his feet.

Surely, to have received from such sources that augmentation of original power which is necessary for the poet at the outset, is in itself a sign of election; and however uncertain the flight of this poet may yet be, on wings not fully fledged, there can be no more question of vocation in the case of Mr. Ledoux than there is doubt of the elevated spirit in which he accepts the call to poetry.

***

This is not Mr. Ledoux's first book. He has already published "Songs from the Silent Land," a volume composed principally of short pieces cast in lyrical form which treated the usual lyric themes with unusual imaginative refinement. But although that book attracted much favorable attention, it can hardly have prepared the reader for the much higher order of achievement here presented. Mr. Ledoux is one of those rare poets who are seen to better advantage on a large than a small scale, who can deal with ideas more successfully than with moods or emotions, and who can handle blank verse with greater facility and sustained poetic power than the lyric measures. It is therefore with a clear perception of the direction in which his best talents lie that, in "The Soul's Progress," he has attempted a kind of writing at once more ambitious and more successful than anything in his former volume. There can be little question that the long blank verse poem, "The Course," which forms its core, is by far the best piece both in respect to diction and versification that he has yet given us, besides being the longest and most elaborate exposition of a single idea. Here for the first time he has found full play for the mind, which forms so important an element in his inspiration, and which underlies, as a substratum of reflection and analysis, his entire emotional life as a poet.

The plan of the poem, which is first developed lyrically in a series of short pieces which may be likened to the discursive strains of violins leading up to the main exposition of the symphonic structure by the full body of the orchestra, is stated by the author in his brief prose preface in which he characterizes the poem as "a conscious attempt to trace, with continuity and with regard for cause and effect, the intellectual growth of the soul from the mental attitude of boyhood to its higher optimism." Or, from another angle, it is an attempt to trace the gradual evolution of the soul from its blind acceptation of beauty on the evidence of the senses to its deeper rational recognition as the fundamental moral and spiritual law of the universe. For beauty has, for Mr. Ledoux, as he explains it, a higher significance than that merely which is "pleasing to the eye," and in his pages it is generally given that meaning in which beauty, goodness, and truth are the same in essence. The "higher optimism" is, therefore, but another name for that faith in beauty which, thus conceived, is the central fact in the religion of the poet. Mr. Ledoux's treatment of this theme is on the whole excellent. There is fine feeling in those passages in which are described what may be called the "state of innocence" in boyhood, when

Youth's mind, unclosing like a bud,
Beneath the freshness of the morning dew,
Lies open only to the oheerful sun.

***

There is real poetic power, too, in the evocation of that gloom into which the soul plunged as it awakes from its detached dream of beauty and discovers for the first time that all the surface brightness of the world is illusory, and there rises to the ears the wail of pain and human suffering. The knowledge of good and evil in the world floods the young soul with waves of disillusion and destroys in it, for the moment, all belief in beauty. If the third part of the poem, which describes the gradual uplifting from this bitter intervale and the slow affirmation by experience and inward vision of those first free intuitions of beauty, is less successful than the two preceding parts, it is only because the full weight of the philosophic argument falls in this section, and because the poet is not as yet wholly master of the difficult art of investing abstract moral ideas with concrete imaginative expression.

The exposition is here from time to time a little bare and explicit, although the trance-picture of the separation of the soul from the body and its upward striving to the ultimate gates of pure spirit is well conceived and well given. Throughout there is fine rendering of moods of nature corresponding to the inward states of the poet's mind. The general method of the poem is through a succession of highly spiritualized landscape pictures of great breadth, in which the fundamental features of lofty pine-topped crag and wide-rolling river emphasize through their physical symbols that note, or rather atmosphere, of sublimity which characterizes the poem in its spiritual conception. If Mr. Ledoux were content to the easy temptation of a lower ambition than that which he clearly cherishes he could win a place of distinction as a "nature poet." Fortunately, however, it seems impossible for him ever to rest there. He doubtless sees with complete clarity that this end, which seems so obvious, is really no end at all, and that nature is in itself nothing until the soul has taken possession of it for its own purposes. Keenly sensitive to sensuous beauty, he yet is forced to regard nature as a means, an instrument—a key for the unlocking of the gates of his own spiritual life.

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MR. ERSKINE'S POEMS.

A MORE accomplished book than "The Soul's Progress," though within somewhat narrower limits, is John Erskine's "Actæon, and Other Poems," which possesses most of the qualities in which we find Mr. Ledoux deficient, but which is wanting in just that wide intellectual interest which gives the work of the latter its very peculiar distinction. Yet similar purity of feeling and acceptance of high poetic aims, without concession to modern vulgarizing influences, make his little book almost as noteworthy in its way as the other; while a superior grace of expression, a freer lyric flow and phrasing, in short, a more natural gift of song, make it undoubtedly much easier reading. The critic, too, will note his freedom from the vice of inversion and artificial phrasing, which is a besetting sin of Mr. Ledoux's. The initial poem in the collection, "Actæon," will be remembered by many as the winner one year of the prize offered by the editors of The Century Magazine for the best poem by a recent college graduate, and a delightful poem it assuredly is, with marked imaginative invention in the turn that is given to the Greek myth to make it carry without strain a note of passion for beauty, not in its abstract or moral, but in its personal, sensuous aspect, which in its intensity is perhaps modern and romantic rather than classical or Hellenic.

Mr. Erskine has written much that is good since "Actæon," but he seems for the most part to have fallen upon a more personal and minor strain. "Song of Friends" is a graceful, flowing piece of verse which celebrates "the golden loves" of youth and in which the myth of Heraclius and Hylas is dexterously interwoven with a vein of personal reminiscence and admonition to the poet's fellows not to forget their splendid ideals and high ambitions in hard strife or easy achievement. Finally we may mention a sonnet of close texture and admirable phrasing "On Reading the Symposium," whose dedication "To George Edward Woodberry" once more reminds the reader of this review of the part that has been played by that poet in quickening the poetic impulse in those who have felt the attractive force of his personality and of his ideas, and in directing whatever native bent they may possess toward the finer ends and uses of poetry as an instrument of life.

W. A. B.

New York, February, 1907.

THE SOUL'S PROGRESS. Louis Vernon Ledoux. Pp. 77. New York: The John Lane Company.

ACTÆON, AND OTHER POEMS. John Erskine. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The [illegible] Company.

LAST CENTURY ENGLISHMEN.

STUDIES IN BIOGRAPHY. By Sir Spencer Walpole. Pp. 378. 8vo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

HAVING previously written a history of England from 1815, Sir Spencer Walpole now aims to supplement that work by a volume of biographical studies of some of the leading men who have influenced the events of the last century. He has chosen as typically representative figures Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, Lord Beaconsfield, Prince Bismarck, and Napoleon III. He also considers Gibbon as the greatest of the English historians; Lord Dufferin, as the most versatile of diplomatists, and Lord Shaftesbury as the most statesmanlike of English philanthropists. The volume ends with a suggestive essay entitled: "Some decisive marriages of English history."

These studies are notable for a temperate and judicial spirit. They are uniformly edifying; and though they do not sway the mind by high eloquence they never descend to dullness or commonplace, but win sympathetic assent by their workmanlike thoroughness and their manifest frankness. The author follows the excellent method of presenting the facts upon which his opinions are founded, thus enabling the reader to estimate for himself the validity of those opinions. None is likely to take exception to the work of such a biographer except those whose violence of partisanship and narrowness of view incapacitate them for criticism. The longest and the ablest of these essays is that upon Napoleon III. It is a concise and masterful summary of the history of France during that strangely eventful period, the eighteen years of the Second Empire, and the portrait of the Emperor is drawn with no uncertain hand. We do not recall a more graphic, calmly dispassionate account of the life and character of Napoleon III. The companion picture is that of Bismarck, and the two portraits are worthy to hang side by side.

It will be seen that the larger part of the volume deals with English politics and economics as illustrated by the lives of some of the greatest English statesmen. The author also gives a careful narrative of Lord Shaftesbury's varied and effective humanitarian work and a valuable sketch of Gibbon, based upon documents, Gibbon's own manuscripts, which have only recently been made public. Sir Spencer Walpole holds that among modern writers Gibbon almost alone challenges comparison with the great historians of antiquity. He records the interesting fact that he was twice present at discussions when highly competent critics tried to select the six great historians of the world. Thucydides and Herodotus were unanimously chosen; Tacitus and Livy were chosen with more hesitation, and the same honor was bestowed upon Gibbon. But on each occasion differences of opinion were expressed as to the writer to whom the sixth place should be assigned. The following extract from the study of Gibbon is, perhaps, the most favorable example which can be given to the author's style:

Thanks to his own memoirs and letters, he has come down to us, not as some lay figure converted by biography into an ideal hero, but as a man of exceptional powers. * * * We see the Captain of grenadiers drinking late at night with the brother officers whose society he despised, but practically obtaining the command of his regiment by the force of his ability. We see the fine gentleman at Brooks's, or in Paris, dressed, rather too elaborately, in silk or velvet, with his quaint little body bent forward and his forefinger stretched out, pursing up his little mouth, rapping his snuffbox, pouring out his rich stores of knowledge in rather diffuse conversation, and shrinking from the rougher talk of Johnson or the clamsy warfare of arguments of Pitt. In some respects, no doubt, his character contradicted itself; at any rate, he had qualities which are not usually associated in the same man. A hard student, yet a fine gentleman; economical in great matters, yet extravagant in small things; a son who gave his duty to his father and received in return affection for his stepmother; a cold lover, but a warm friend; a partisan in past history, a philosopher in present politics; an Englishman whose regard for humanity moderated his love for his own country. Such was Gibbon as a man.

This is a book particularly well fitted for that costly hobby of extra illustration in which so many people find an innocent pleasure. A good index adds materially to its usefulness.

POOR CHILDREN.

INFANT MORTALITY. A Social Problem. By George Newman, M. D., D. Sc. With extensive diagrams. Pp. vi-368. 8vo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NATION. How Their Health and Vigor Should Be Promoted by the State. By Sir John E. Gorst. Pp. x-307. 8vo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THESE two works present varied aspects of the same general subject, the conditions of infancy and youth among the poor of Great Britain. The problems thus considered are by no means identical with our own, but have much in common with them; and these thoughtful and intelligent studies cannot fail to interest all who apply themselves to sociology, political economy, and philanthropy.

The first of these two treatises is the result of a London physician's experience in an official position affording him special advantages for the prosecution of his studies. He has given us an exhaustive account of infant mortality in Great Britain, accompanied by carefully prepared charts and diagrams which are admirably illustrative. This volume is largely technical and statistical, and addresses itself more particularly to the medical profession and to those concerned professionally in the care of infants. There is first a view of the present position of infant mortality in Great Britain, in which it is shown that the country suffers a yearly loss of 120,000 lives under 12 months old. The distribution of this mortality in the different regions of England, Scotland, and Wales is next shown, in large part by means of diagrams. Other chapters deal with the fatal diseases of infancy, the feeding and management of infants, the influence of domestic and social conditions, and other cognate topics. Dr. Newman's general summary of the question is that the high infant mortality rate almost necessarily denotes a prevalence of those causes and conditions which in the long run determine a degeneration of race. "It is difficult," he says, "to escape the conclusion that the loss of infant life is in some way intimately related to the social life of the people."

The remaining work is more popular in character. The author says in his introduction: "The object of this book is to bring home to the people of Great Britain a sense of the danger of neglecting the physical condition of the nation's children. These will form the future British people, and upon their condition and capacity will depend not only the happiness of our own country, but also the influence of our empire in the world." He finds much to deprecate in his nation's treatment of children, and he has command of a trenchant sarcasm when his indignation is stirred by injustice, cruelty, and negligence of duty. His study of German educational methods leads him to place them far above those of his own country. One of the most interesting chapters is that describing the forest school for sick children at Charlottenburg, an account which has the attractiveness of a fairy tale, with the advantage that it is true. The gravity of the subject is occasionally enlivened by such facts as the serious report of an inspector of infant schools that "the mental arithmetic of the baby class leaves much to be desired," and the written answer of a girl who was being examined in physiology: "The human body consists of three parts, the head, the chest, and the 'sturmick.' The head contains the eyes and the brain, (if any.) The chest contains the heart, lungs, and a bit of the liver, and the 'stummick' contains the vowels, which are 'a,' 'e,' 'i,' 'o,' and 'u,' and sometimes 'w' and 'y.'"

The scope of the work may be inferred from chapter headings such as these: Infant mortality; children under school age; underfed children; overworked children; children's ailments; physical training; hereditary disease; the home. A wholesome common sense characterizes the author's counsels and suggestions.

E. F. Benson's "Paul."

According to The London Book Monthly, E. F. Benson's latest love story, "Paul," is one of the eight novels most in demand in England. The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia is the publisher of the book in this country, and reports that it has been received most enthusiastically by the press and reading public.

Chambers and the Beyond.

Robert W. Chambers's "The Tree of Heaven," which is a collection of short stories based on supernatural phenomena, will be issued in May by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

CHAMPLAIN.

A Second Notice of the Recent Popular Edition of the "Voyages" of the Famous Founder of Canada.*

It is a pleasure to have at last the records of Champlain, the founder of Canada, so carefully translated into English and so well produced in these two small and attractive volumes. A popular edition is now within the reach of all readers. Champlain was not only the historian of his own great work as an explorer and as the founder of New France, but he also surpassed all the French explorers before him and those who were his contemporaries in the range of his achievements.

He was painstaking in his quest for geographical truth. If he was unable to make a careful examination of a stretch of coast or an area of land, he said so in his narrative and on his charts. He was the first to make a careful study of the natives he met in his long wanderings—Indians of Canada, New England, and New York, and to give an exact account of them. He was a courageous and indefatigable leader, dauntless among difficulties, always the man of high character, always actuated by the best of motives, and perhaps the foremost influence in the great and brilliant work he achieved was his faith in the New World.

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Cartier had spread the view through France that Canada was not fit to become the home of Frenchmen. He called scurvy the disease of the country, and said the climate was so inhospitable that Frenchmen could exist there only with the greatest difficulties. Other explorers and adventurers had declared that the only way to turn Canada to good account would be to pay it flying visits for the collection of furs, and then skip back to France, where white men could live. Champlain never shared these views.

He saw in the boundless domain before him a glorious opportunity for France. The Winters were very severe, the snow was deep, but even the frozen months had their health-giving exhilaration, their blessedness in various ways. But what a land of rich soil, of magnificent timber, of rivers and lakes teeming with fish, of vast resources! Here France would build a new empire for her children. Here they would erect new homes, live in prosperity and happiness, extend the power and fame of the mother country, and spread over the wilderness the civilizing influence of the Church. To these high aims Champlain dedicated his life; and his works have established his place as one of the greatest of the pioneer makers of America.

In view of the pre-eminent part he enacted in this prelude to the history of American progress, it is surprising, as Prof. Bourne remarks, that his writings have not been made more accessible to English readers. We have the quaint translation into English of Champlain's earliest account of the Indians of the St. Lawrence River region, which was published in "Purchas His Pilgrimes" in 1625; and the Prince Society published in English all of Champlain's narratives, down to 1617, in a limited edition now to be found only in the richer public or private collections of Americana.

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But Champlain's writings were still a closed book to the widening circle of readers who "are interested in the original narratives of the explorers, the earliest observations of the Indians as yet uncontaminated by contact with Europeans." The present translation by Mrs. Bourne is a boon to the reading public as well as a tribute to the great explorer and the acute observer whose fame grows as the knowledge of his service becomes more generally known.

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On July 18 last ex-Mayor Low, President Eliot of Harvard, and others affixed a tablet to a moss-covered stone on Mount Desert in honor of Champlain, who 300 years ago discovered and named that island. We should never forget that this great Frenchman explored the coasts of New England. If they had only known it, the Pilgrim Fathers might have purchased in Paris, when they sailed for America, a finely drawn little chart of Plymouth Harbor, whose waters had been sounded and its shores outlined by Champlain fifteen years before the Mayflower anchored there; and a quarter of a century before John Winthrop and his company founded the town of Boston Champlain was there, mapping the bay, naming its points and inlets, and jotting down a faithful description of it in his record.

In the address which the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot read at Mount Desert last Summer he said that "the name of Champlain is writ large on this continent." There is one place on the south coast of Massachusetts where the name should be written, but it is not, and we may be glad that Prof. Bourne has called attention to the fact. Champlain rounded the elbow of Cape Cod and made his way westward along the Massachusetts coast till he entered Vineyard Sound. There he saw from his little vessel what appeared to be a small river, and as it marked the western limit of his explorations along our coast, he named it after himself, Champlain River.

It is not a river, but a narrow strait connecting Buzzard's Bay with Vineyard Sound, and near it stands the village of Wood's Hole. It bears no name to-day. Even our geographers have forgotten that Champlain gave his name to this little tidal passage. We may heartily indorse the opinion expressed by the able editor of these narratives that Champlain's "name should be restored to that tortuous channel, as a memorial of the explorer, to mark the limit of his explorations in New England, and to remind the thousands who pass the spot every Summer of his services to American history and geography."

*"THE VOYAGES AND EXPLORATIONS OF SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, (1604-1616.) Narrated by himself. Translated by Annie Nettleton Bourne. Together with the voyage of 1608, reprinted from Purchas his Pilgrimes. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Two volumes. Volume I., xi.-364 pp.; Volume II., ix.-339 pp. Illustrations. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $3.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Dr. J. K. Hosmer's Volume on "The Appeal to Arms" in the American Nation Series.*

Following Admiral Chadwick's work on the causes of the civil war, the present volume in the American Nation series, describing the first two years of the war, deals almost entirely with military matters. Mr. Hosmer succeeds in making them not only intelligible but interesting to the layman. His purpose is to explain the management of the war, North and South, and to describe the campaigns and battles. As an actual participant in the hostilities in the ranks of the Union, the author has experiences and recollections valuable to him in his present undertaking, which fortunately do not appear in the slightest degree to have warped his judgment, or to have rendered him incapable of performing with impartiality the task to which he has set himself. The work is full of generous praise for the military leaders of the South. The story of the war is related less as a victory of the United States over an enemy than as a part of the history of the whole American people. The bibliographical information at the close of the volume will prove especially useful to the student, and is a guide that will be helpful in the employment of the great mass of material for the period.

The North learned to beat the South by fighting it. The training of the Northern forces, and their evolution from the raw volunteers who fled pell-mell before Johnston at Manassas to the splendid engine of war that faced Lee at Gettysburg—this is perhaps the thought which impresses itself most forcibly upon the reader. Battles, even campaigns, are not decided wholly by strategy or Generalship, as witness the Federal rout at Bull Run, which, Sherman declared, was "one of the best-planned battles during the war." That intangible and immeasurable element which is called esprit de corps, and which counts so heavily, can be evolved only by time and with labor. As a student of military affairs once observed: "The difference between a regular and a volunteer is that when a regular runs, he does so to get into contact with a body of his own comrades."

A volunteer generally keeps on running "indefinitely." In the process of transforming the Northern volunteer into a seasoned veteran, and evolving a general spirit of confidence, McClellan must always occupy an honorable place. He it was who during those weary months of inactivity along the Potomac founded the army which Grant ultimately led to victory. If in addition to his wonderful powers as an organizer and his remarkable personal magnetism, which made him beloved by all his troops, McClellan had possessed more initiative and confidence, and more willingness to take chances, he would have been one of the greatest Captains of all time. In recalling the sharp criticisms that have been directed against him for his timidity in the management of campaigns, it is worth while to remember Lee's estimate when asked who was the best commander to whom he had ever been opposed. "McClellan, by all odds."

Indeed, Northern lack of confidence in McClellan for his indecisive Peninsula campaign and failure to take Richmond seemed scarcely warranted, in view of succeeding events. The bombastic Pope was called from the West to inflict a defeat upon the rebels in Virginia. He completely failed, and McClellan returned and fought Lee at Antietam, checking his attempted invasion of the North. The Union General was supposed to have had an opportunity to annihilate his opponents' army, and was finally relieved, though the battle was enough of a victory to justify the Administration, in its own opinion, in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln had been withholding from the public till a great Federal victory should give it point. Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville illustrated the inability of McClellan's old subordinates to command the Army of the Potomac, and both battles were lost, owing principally to poor generalship on the Federal side. It was not till Gettysburg, in which the Union General, Meade, was on the defensive, that Lee was defeated.

Four chapters deal with the war in the West, beginning with Grant's sudden rise to prominence at Fort Donelson and ending with the culminating event in the West, the capture of Vicksburg. Grant's hard hitting, self-reliance, even recklessness, as illustrated at Shiloh, above all his accomplishment of results, were in striking contrast with the failures in the East, and pointed to the Western leader as the natural Commander in Chief of the Union armies. Of the taking of Vicksburg, Mr. Hosmer says: "In military history there are few achievements which equal it, and the magnitude of the captures of men and resources is no more remarkable than are the unfailing courage of the soldiers and the genius and vigor of the General." Compared with this the task which confronted Grant when he came East in 1864 was almost easy.

*"THE AMERICAN HISTORY. A History. Vol. XX., "The Appeal to Arms," 1861-63. By James Kendall Hosmer, LL. D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Social Progress.

"Contrasts in Social Progress," by Edward Payson Tenney, formerly President of Colorado College, was printed privately by its author some time ago, but the demand for it so far exceeded his expectations that he turned over its publication to Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., who announce that it will be ready this month.

English Dwellings.

"Modern Suburban Homes," a series of examples of English architecture, from designs by C. H. B. Quennell, will be published this Spring by the John Lane Company. It will contain forty-three full-page illustrations.

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MARCH

QUERIES.

In answer to queries in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

M. STERNER.—I have request for information. Who said, "Kiss John (or Jack) and Maud the Baron obeys. Perhaps there has been nothing a quill pen, in the act of signing, but no where on any such quills can I see any signatures. I see the royal seal, but no royal hand. Can any one give information?

John Lingard, the eminent Roman Catholic historian of England, says that the Magna Charta was subscribed by King John. J. R. Green, in his "Short History of the English People," says that the charter "was discussed, agreed to, and signed in a single day." The New International Encyclopedia says that John "signed and sealed the charter with great solemnity."

The "Dictionary of National Biography" says "the barons presented their article and John set his seal to the great charter." The Dictionary of English History," edited by Sidney J. Low, says the charter read "given under our hand; that it was sealed with the royal seal." In "The Annals of England," indorsed by the well-known English historian, W. Stubbs, as "the most valuable compendium of our history that we possess," the editor says in a foot note, Page 141: "The charter was sealed like other grants of the time, not signed, as is often stated; the earliest royal signature known is one of Richard II."

M. A.—Will you tell me the author of this quotation:

Sleepe after toyle, port after stormie seas,
Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please.

The quotation is from Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Book I, Canto IX, St. 40.

A. S.—Can you tell me whether there exists another and handsomer edition of the "Homeric Hymns," translated by Andrew Lang, than that published by George Allen, London, 1899? It has always seemed to me a great pity that Lang's exquisite and incomparable translations of Homer should be given to the public in a form suited only to a cheap school text-book.

"Lang's Homeric Hymns" was published by Longmans, Green & Co., price $2, and another edition at $3.50. "Homer and the Epic" was published by the same firm, price $2.50, and "Homer and His Age," also by Andrew Lang, is published by the same firm at the same price.

T. M.—Please give list of literary works, including translations and publishers, of Harriet W. Preston. Is she still living?

"Aspendale," "Is that All?", "Love in 19th Century," "Troubadours and Trouveres," "Question of Identity," "Writings of Madame Swetchine," "Year in Eden," published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. In conjunction with Louisa Dodge, she wrote "Guardians" published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and "Private Life of Romans" published by B. H. Sanborn, Boston. Miss Preston also wrote a series of papers on Mistral's "Calendal;" Theodor Aubanet Jacques Jasmin, Songs of the Troubadours, and Arthurian. She translated the "Writings of Madame Swetchine, edited by the Count de Falloux;" "Memoirs of Madame Desbordes Valmore" by C. A. Sainte-Beuve; Mistral's "Mirelo" a Provencal poem; "Biography of Alfred de Musset," by Paul de Musset, and the "Georgics of Virgil." Her present residence is Keene, N. H.

EDWIN B. HILL.—Please print a complete bibliography of the translations, as well as the original work, of Lafcadio Hearn, including year of publication.

"Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," "Some Chinese Ghosts," "Chita," "Two Years in the French West Indies," "Youma," "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," "Out of the East," "Reveries and Studies of New Japan," "Kokoro," "Gleanings in Buddha Fields," "Exotics and Retrospectives," 1898; "In Ghostly Japan," 1899; "Shadowings," 1900; "A Japanese Miscellany," 1901; "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation," 1904; "Kotto; Some Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs," 1902; "Kwaidan; Stories and Studies of Strange Things," 1904; "Letters from the Raven," 1905; "Romance of the Milky Way, and Other Studies," 1905. "The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," by E. Bisland in two volumes was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, last Autumn.

C. L. LERSNER.—Will you please tell me where I can find a collection of Swinburne's poems containing: "Hymn to Proserpine; After the Proclamation in Rome of the Christian Faith."

In this poem are the lines, "Thou has conquered, Opale Galilean, the world has grown gray from thy breath," and the last line is "For there is no God found stronger than Death and Death is a sleep."

"The poetical works of Algernon Charles Swinburne," one volume octavo published by John D. Williams, 50 West Fourteenth Street, New York, in 1887, has the "Hymn to Proserpine," Pages 23-32.

J. S.—Can you tell me who Ralph Waldo Trine is and what he has written?

Ralph Waldo Trine, who is an author whose writings have attracted attention recently, was born at Mount Morris, Ill., in 1866 and began work at 16 as a woodchopper and farm laborer. Then in succession he became a student, bank cashier, teacher, lecturer, and author. He was graduated at Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., in 1891, and is a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University in History and political and social science. Some of his works are "The Life of Success," "The Life Builders," "Every Living Creature," "Character Building Thought Power," "Greatest Thing Ever Known," "In Tune with the Infinite," and "What All the World's a-Seeking." He lives at Croton Landing, N. Y.

ISABEL MOORE.—I have a volume of "Handbook of Notre Dame," by Victor Hugo, and in the preface to same find the expression as follows: "Some years ago, visiting the Cathedral of Notre Dame, or, to speak more properly, arriving every week at the author of this book discovered, in a dark corner in one of the towers, this word, engraved upon the wall: ANAΓKH. Will you kindly tell me the meaning of this Greek word?

It may be translated (I.) force, constraint, necessity, violence, punishment, bodily pain, &c., and (II.) relationship.

SUBSCRIBER.—Will you kindly tell me in the Queries the meaning of the phrase "l'Art Nouveau."?

The literal translation is "The New Art," and it is used to designate new creations in French lingerie, trinkets, jewelry, ornaments, bric-a-brac, etc.

R. A. CARMAN.—I have seen in the columns of your REVIEW information as to different genealogies, and I would consider it a favor if you would inform me whether or not there is a "Carman" genealogy. It is an old Long Island family, and I would like very much to obtain a copy, if there has ever been one published.

The descendants of John Carman, of Sandwich, Mass., 1631, may be found in Mary Powell Bunker's "Long Island Genealogies," published at Albany in 1895, pp. 164-6. There is something about the Carman family in Vol. XI. of "American Ancestry," and also in Vol. XIII. of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

Answers from Readers.

L. T. C.—The prose version of "The Little Red Hen," the story asked for by "A Reader," Feb. 9, is found in "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

The Scotch song asked for by "G. A. F.," Feb. 9, is probably "The Landing of Royal Charlie," which may be found in "The Singer's Own Book," published in 1841.

The stories of "Guy of Warwick," "Red-Jacket; or the Nose-tree," "Seven at a Blow," "The Nine Mountains," and "Little Maia," asked for by W. C. R. in the issue of Feb. 9, are all found in "The Child's Own Book of Fairy Tales," edited by Mme. de Chatelaine; published by Hurst & Co., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

HUBERT P. MAIN.—In answer to query of F. Poole, "The Song of Hope," or "It is Better Farther On," was first printed as a leaflet, music by Silas J. Vail and words by James Nicholson, and copyright Feb. 1, 1872, by D. T. Macfarlan. In 1873 it was published in "Winnowed Hymns," of which I was chief compiler. I afterward learned that the words were written by Miss Nettie Hill, and so marked for correction in my copy for future editions. Also, I noted that the order of the stanzas was incorrect: Stanzas 2, 3, 4, and 5 should have been 1, 2, 3, and 4, and stanza 1 should be 5. Where the words came from originally I cannot tell. They were probably taken from some newspaper. Messrs. Vail, Nicholson, and Macfarlan are dead, as well as Bishop McCabe and my father, who were also concerned in the compilation, of which over 700,000 copies were sold. The stanzas in the leaflet commence as follows:

1. I hear hope singing, sweetly singing.
2. By night and day it sings the same song.
3. It sits upon the grave and sings it.
4. Still farther on! O how much farther?
5. A soft, sweet voice from Eden stealing.

CHARLES GRAVES.—Noting that "G. H. T." has not succeeded in getting very definite answers to his query the verse following will perhaps not come amiss. They are taken from "Kirton's Standard Comic Reciter."

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

Willie Wag went to see Charlie Quirk,
More famed for his books than his knowledge,
In order to borrow a work
He had looked for in vain over college.
But Charlie replied, "My dear friend,
You must know I have sworn and agreed,
My books from my room not to lend;
But, pray, sit by my fire and read."

Now, it happened by chance on the morrow
That Quirk, with a cold, shivering air,
Came his neighbor Will's bellows to borrow,
His own being out of repair.
But Willie replied, "My dear friend,
I have sworn and agreed, you must know,
That my bellows I never will lend,
But, pray, sit by my fire and blow."

B.—In answer to G. H. W., who inquires about a book entitled "Life," I beg to say that I have a cloth-bound book of that title by William W. Wheeler, published by the Arena Publishing Company, Boston, 1894. It is a book of 287 pages, and its theme is Spiritualism.

Mrs. R. A. R.—I noticed recently an inquiry for "Heartsease," a little poem beginning—

"I had a little lover once," &c.

It is published in Werner's Readings, No. 2. Edgar S. Werner, East Nineteenth Street, New York.

W. H. H.—Your correspondent, "L. P. S.," whose inquiry for a "book or magazine article giving specific account of the Scotch-Irish ancestors of the 'mountain people' of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee," you have lately answered, can obtain what he desires in the Rev. A. J. McKelway's "The Scotch-Irish of North Carolina," published in The North Carolina Booklet (Raleigh) for March, 1906. Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina" is another valuable work not mentioned in your list. Much interesting matter is to be found in the extensive literature of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which is said to have been passed May 20, 1775, by the Scotch-Irish of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

E. B. C.—I notice a query from "W. W. W." regarding a poem, "Brother Antonio." This was published in The Century Magazine some twenty years ago. I am unable to give the exact volume. I think it was about 1885.

Appeals to Readers.

A READER.—Can you tell me where I may find the lines:

If I upon a lesser creed
Have loosely strung the jewel of good deed,
Let this one thing for my atonement plead,
That one for two I never did misread.

L. L. D.—Can you tell me where I can find the hymn said to have been sung among the rocks and in the caves of France during the persecution of the Huguenots 300 years ago? I do not find even this in either of the hymn books in the city public libraries.

MRS. A. L. EDMUNDS.—I want to find some sketch of what the following lines happen:

"Just the widow over on the up-town shore
Had stuff and nothing more.
There is no grave of these that can hold the unsung dead."

S. T. B.—In the monthly issue of Scribner's Magazine, if I am correctly named, for November, 1906, there was a book beginning thus:

"I stood beneath a hollow tree,
And I said it hollow, hollow.
I thought upon the hollow world
And all its hollow crew."

There are several verses, all of changing ending: "All hollow, hollow, hollow." I have not been able to find a copy of this poem, and would like to get it, and the name of the author. Do I recall it in the book in which it was printed the author's name was given as unknown.

WINTHROP S. GILMAN.—A constant reader of THE TIMES for many years, I ask your assistance in tracing the following lines:

"Go call thy sons, instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it by transmitting down entire
The sacred rights of which themselves were born."

C. A. D. B.—Will you kindly tell me through your columns the author of these lines:

Time unravels what years have spun,
The web of ill shall be undone,
After the shadow comes the sun.

J. L.—Can you inform me who wrote "The Exile's Return," or "An Exile's Return"? I think this was written by an Irish poet.

M. L. C.—Will some one tell me the second verse of this little poem and which magazine it came out in three or four years ago?

Oh, the nursery is lonely, and the garden's full of rain,
And there's nobody at all who wants to play;
But I think if I should only run with all my might and main,
I could leave this dreary country of to-day.

A. R. WALL.—Send your address to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and a letter containing information you wished will be mailed you.

SANE OPTIMISM.

THE THREAD OF GOLD. By Arthur Christopher Benson. Pp. 298. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS is the second edition of a book which appeared a little more than a year ago. In his introduction Mr. Benson says: "The idea of this book, that there is a certain golden thread of hope and love interwoven with all our lives, running consistently through the coarsest and darkest fabric, was what I set out to illustrate rather than to prove. • • • I mean to put into my book only the things that appear to me deep and strange and beautiful."

It is not easy to give an idea of the elusive charm of this work. The most that can be done is to mention a few of its more striking characteristics, such as poetic insight; a tender mysticism; the power of setting forth in clear relief the essential loveliness of form and color; delicate self-analysis; introspection quite free from the morbidness so prone to attend it. The fact that such books as this command a well-assured success is an encouraging sign of the times, and goes far toward disproving the opinion often expressed by some low-spirited people, that it is only the flashy and meretricious in literature which succeeds.

In one of the most engaging of Leon Frapié's stories he tells of a hospital nurse whose duty it is to minister in a very special way to patients brought into the ward senseless, the victims of brawls or accidents; whose restoration largely depends upon the first impressions which they receive when they return to consciousness. The nurse's gracious work is to stand guard over the patient, and, when he awakes, to chase away, by the loveliness of her face and voice, the phantoms born of pain and terror. Such is the service which this admirable book is well fitted to perform for those who have fallen by the way, thwarted and overcome in the battle of life. These pages glow with the inspiration of a benign, sanely temperate optimism. From first to last there is no trace of the carping, nil admirari spirit. The book shows a keen zest for the joys of life, and a thankful perception of the beauty which surrounds us, and it is fragrant with a simple and steadfast trust in the guidance of a beneficent Creator.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

SIR OLIVER LODGE, the well known exponent of the so-called New Thought, has written a book explaining the basis of the New Thought religion, which Messrs. Harper & Bros. announce will be ready by the end of this month. The author, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Campbell and others, is one of the foremost among those who, in trying to harmonize science with religion, approach the task in a reverent and not in an iconoclastic spirit.

"Youth."

"Adolescence," by G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, will be reprinted next Fall by its publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., in a new and condensed one-volume edition under the title of "Youth." This book, first issued in 1904, has been compared with Darwin's "The Origin of Species" and other similar works.

The New York Times
BOOK EXCHANGE

FOR SALE.

TWO BEAUTIFUL BRONZE MEDALS, "Agricultural" and "Commerce," finest Louisiana Purchase souvenirs, made in Paris, sold in French Section, Art Palace. $1 each; $1.50 purchased remainder "in bond"; both prepaid, 75 cents; illustrated circular free. Hussey's Book Shop, 21 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY PAMphlets, No. 1 to 73, (two bound vols.) including startling war songs, and documents illustrating the bitter feeling encouraged against the Southern Confederacy. Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St., New York.

THE THEATRE MAGAZINE, for 1901, '02, '03, '04, '05, 5 vols., bound, and 1906 in numbers as issued, in all 6 vols. Francis J. Meeker, 18 Pine St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE BOOKS on Scottish History and First Editions of American Authors may be found in our last catalogue, free on request. George P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y.

DON QUIXOTE; IBARRA'S QUARTO edition: Madrid, 1780: Pike's Expeditions, (Phila., 1810:) Forbes's Californias; Mollhausen's Diary. C. W. Treat, Chattanooga, Tenn.

HUDIBRAS, FIRST EDITION OF third part, London, 1678; good copy. Apply to A. Seeger, 58 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

BACK NUMBERS OF ALL MAGAZINES may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 83 Nassau St., New York.

CENTURY LIBRARY OF MUSIC; Johnson's Universal Encyclopaedia. A. Kuttner's Bookstore, 297 Bowery.

WANTED.

REMARKS UPON ALCHEMY AND THE Alchemists, Boston, Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1857; Notes on the Vita Nuovo and Minor Poems of Dante, published by James Miller, New York, 1866. W. C. Breckinridge, 12th and Spruce Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

RARE BOOKS, FILES OF PERIODicals, and autograph letters of famous people bought and sold; highest market value paid; priced catalogue issued monthly and mailed free. J. W. Cadby, 50 Grand St., Albany, N. Y.

"JOSEPH JEFFERSON EDITION OF Irving, 40 vols., published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. $400." State condition and very lowest cash price. Henry R. Johnson, 313-315 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—SETS OF OLD AMERICAN newspapers, (before 1850;) odd or single numbers not wanted; the price must be moderate. Goodspeed's Book Shop, 5A Park St., Boston, Mass.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW; ANY or all of the following numbers: 1 to 16 inclusive, 25 to 68 inclusive; state lowest price and condition. E. C. Pearson, 317 Second Pl., Plainfield, N. J.

STODDARD BRITANNICA; TRUTH Zola; Longfellow in French; Awakening of Mary Fenwick; Eternal City; Beggars of Paris. A. Kuttner's Bookstore, 297 Bowery.

BALZAC WANTED; "PHYSIOLOGY of Marriage" and "Petty Miseries of Married Life," Barrie's edition. Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. 143d St., New York.

WANTED BOOKS RELATING TO American Indians, odd volumes schoolcraft, Brinton's Aboriginal Library, etc. Collector, Box 37 Times, Times Sq.

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1907

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EFFICIENCY IN MAKING BEQUESTS. *William H. Allen.*

THE STUDY OF NATIONAL CULTURE. *Enos Francis.*

The two serial features, Miss Sinclair's novel, "The Helpmate," and General Schaff's "The Spirit of Old West Point," are continued with increasing interest.

SPECIAL OFFER

To all persons sending us $4.00 on or before April 1st, 1907, we will mail without charge the January, February, and March issues, containing the opening chapters of these serials, and begin a year's subscription with April, 1907. A special trial subscription for three months will be sent to new subscribers upon receipt of 50 cents. 25 cents a copy, $4.00 a year.

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FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Hall Caine's Next Novel—Richmond Pearson Hobson's Debut in Fiction—News of Other Books.

HALL CAINE, whose vogue is so great that his novels are printed simultaneously in nine different languages, is now at work on a new novel which, after running serially in Appleton's Magazine next Fall, will be published in book form by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Rumor is wrong in saying that Margaret Potter will again choose Chicago as the scene for her next novel. Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who contemplate publishing it on the 15th of this month, announce that its scene will be laid in Russia.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston are publishing the following new editions of the books of Annie Fellows Johnston: "The Little Colonel," twentieth edition; "Big Brother," fourteenth; "The Story of Dago," ninth; "The Gate of the Giant Scissors," thirteenth; "The Little Colonel's Holidays," eleventh; "The Little Colonel at Boarding School," eleventh; "The Little Colonel in Arizona," eighth; "The Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation," fifth.

"Personal Idealism and Mysticism," by William Ralph Inge, will be published this month by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The series of lectures on which it is founded, delivered at the General Seminary, New York, in 1906, was largely quoted in defense of Dr. Crapsey when the latter was on trial for heresy.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication Frederic Loliée's "A Short History of Comparative Literature," translated from the French by M. Douglas Power.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce for the near future a new and revised edition of Salomon Reinach's "The Story of Art Throughout the Ages." The new edition has been corrected by the author himself. It will contain new illustrations, will be more complete and up-to-date than in former editions, and will be issued at a lower price. In connection with various English works of art the translator has made interpolations which have been approved by the author.

The Macmillan Company is about to publish "Old Hampshire Vignettes" by the author of "Mademoiselle Ixe."

Just before Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. sent Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's "The Bird of Time; Being the Conversations of Egeria" to press the author added a chapter called "A Game of Bridge," which provides a climax for the love story which runs through the book.

If Archibald Clavering Gunter, who died Feb. 24, had lived two weeks longer he would have seen the publication, by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of "Mr. Barnes, American," the sequel to his "Mr. Barnes of New York."

Future volumes in Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.'s Farm Library Series are the following: Farm Equipment, Cereals, Forage Crops, Fibre Crops, Root Crops, and Miscellaneous, Market Gardening and Special Industries, Fruits, and The Farm Home.

Richmond Pearson Hobson makes his bow in the world of fiction with a boy's book called "Buck Jones at Annapolis," which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish next Fall.

William Porcher Du Bose, well known as a writer on religious subjects, has written "The Gospel According to St. Paul," which Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this month.

"Carmichael," by Anison North, author of "Freckles," will be issued this Spring by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are issuing new editions of Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Laodicean," and "Desperate Remedies."

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, and Vernon Lyman Kellogg, professor of that institution, who have collaborated before on zoological works, have written a book called "Evolution and Animal Life," which will be published on the 16th of this month by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Harold Bindloss, author of "The Dust of Conflict," just published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has been at various times in his life an inspector of steel hoops, a wheat grower, a lumberman, a salmon fisher, a locomotive engineer, a cattle driver, a steamship purser, and a trader in Cuba.

A new volume in the Harvard Historical Studies Series, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., will be "The Seigniorial System in Canada," by William Bennett Munro, Assistant Professor of Government in Harvard University. It will be ready in April.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, author of "From King to King," who, in an age when fiction is paramount, shares with A. C. Benson the distinction of attracting public attention by essay writing, is one of the few authors who refuse to be photographed for public prints. So marked is his antipathy to the camera that even his publishers have no idea what he looks like.

"Outdoors: A Book of the Woods, Fields, and Marshlands," by Ernest McGaffey, will soon be published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Cave Man," by John Corbin, will be published in May by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Alice Barber Stephens has drawn four full-page illustrations for Helen R. Martin's "His Courtship," to be published soon by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.

Religious books announced for publication by the Macmillan Company are "The Fifth Gospel, Being the Pauline Interpretation of the Christ," by the author of "The Faith of a Christian," and "The Epistle of St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter," by J. B. Major.

"Vines," by William McCollom, is announced for publication in April by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The third edition of Will Harben's "Ann Boyd" is announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Besides the three American editions, there are Canadian, English, and Australian editions of this book.

In April Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish a novel entitled "Prophet's Landing," by Edwin Asa Dix, author of "Deacon Bradbury."

One of the April publications of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. will be "Mosses and Lichens," by Nina L. Marshall.

"Bridge Axioms and Laws," by J. B. Elwell, which Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. will soon publish, is the only book which that noted bridge authority has written on the game in the last three years.

Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Story of Life Insurance," is now engaged on further important work for McClure's Magazine.

ON THE THAMES.

THE ISSUE. A Story of the River Thames. By Edward Noble, author of "The Edge of Circumstance." Pp. 407. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THIS novel was published in England under the title of "Fisherman's Gat," and that much more picturesque and appropriate name is soon to be resumed for the American edition, as the publishers have learned that the title they had chosen had previously been appropriated in this country. It is a story of the people who live along the banks of the lower reaches and the mouth of the Thames and get their living from the river. There are Captains and mates and owners of tugs, barges, and schooners, and their wives and daughters and sweethearts, and the villagers alongshore who depend upon the river commerce. Fisherman's Gat is a shoal in the mouth of the Thames, believed by the superstitious among the river men to be haunted and to carry a curse of the direst misfortune for those who see its ghosts.

The chief character is a skipper of coasting vessels, a man of much force and determination, who aspires to be a labor leader and to mount to high position. To him, at the opening of the story, the Gat reveals its secrets. He is determined to marry a pretty, high-spirited, and impulsive young woman, whose father, a schooner Captain, is deeply in his debt. The girl has already given her love and marriage promise to the young Captain of a river tug. Both men are involved in the curse of the Gat, of which the younger is contemptuous, and the movement of the story depends upon their rivalry in both business and love. It carries them rapidly through many dramatic scenes and situations tense with emotion.

Notwithstanding the rough virility of the characters and the almost primitive plane of their emotions, it is a fine-fibred story and one that, both in its outlook upon life and in its little asides scattered through the pages, makes an appeal to the reader's intelligence as well as to his temporary interest. It reveals in the author a grip upon the things of life and an artistic instinct that augur well for his future work. For he has not yet had practice enough to make his technic sure. His characters are sometimes out of drawing, and sometimes they do not stay in the canvas properly, but rush out upon the reader and maul him with the author's implements. But that is only sometimes. For the most part they are consistent, each with his own vigorous and strongly marked qualities. The author evidently had the conception of each character very vivid in his own mind—the first necessity in the portrayal of character—and while he is generally quite skillful in making the reader realize his conception, he sometimes is in such haste that he forgets to use the most telling means of producing that result. His chief character, "Windbag" Saunderson, just misses being a remarkable achievement. But only a few telling artistic touches, a little more here and a little less there, would have made it a much more striking figure and the book much more significant.

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THE BOOK NEWS MONTHLY

The Book News Monthly for March presents a large portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier humorist and poet, supplementing six interesting and profusely illustrated articles on his life, his personality and his work. It is

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and contributions are furnished by his personal friends:

Henry van Dyke — Elizabeth Miller
Samuel Peel McCoy — E. E. Rexford
Miss Carman — George C. Hitt

Other features that make this a number of unusual interest are

The Novelist, Theoretically Speaking, David Graham Phillips
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MARCH

1907

Books for Boys—Edinburgh Society—Mr. Legge's "Highland Mary"—Other Publications Soon to Appear.

THE Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Spring books are to be ready for the boys March 28, but one, Mr. C. B. Burleigh's "Raymond Benson at Krumpton," although not to be on the counters until the time appointed, is already issued with its brilliant cover in five colors representing a scene presaging baseball. Baseball follows, filling many a page with description of that skilfully devised species which holds the attention even of the ignoramuses unable to define the difference between first base and the base of the Washington Statue. Good coaching is scattered here and there in the descriptions of practice, and some mildly funny secret society invitations seem to indicate that the author does not think that a little teasing harms a boy who voluntarily goes to meet it. Best of all, the story exhibits more than one Faculty member capable of seeing through the devices of boys in general. Their effectiveness is heightened by their occasional fallibility, and many a city public school boy will wish himself translated to the Maine Academy, which is the scene of the story, and released from the influences making him and his teachers reactive agents with about as much spontaneity as the cells in a battery.

***

The Clark Publishing Company has made a very pretty book of Mr. Clayton Mackenzie Legge's "Highland Mary," combining scarlet buckram and lavish gold in a manner more suggestive of a volume of poetry than of ordinary fiction, but this is fitting enough, inasmuch as the story is the wildest of romance. Mary's life is prolonged until long after Burns's marriage, and he takes his last farewell of his sweet Highland Mary in his own house with Jean and the twins in the next room. Also, both Mary and Jean figure in Edinburgh society, Burns's poetry is first published in Edinburgh, and new personages are introduced, but the author's purpose, as expounded in the "Foreword," is to make Mary as "picturesque, lovable, and interesting in fiction as she has always been in the history of Scotland," and truth has mattered naught to him.

***

Those who detect an error in Mr. Legge's introduction of a Mr. O'Shanter, popularly nominated "Tam," will find that Mr. Legge errs in the very good company of the seventh edition of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," the first edition of "The Family Library of British Poetry," the 1871 edition of "Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song," the first edition of Mr. William A. Wheeler's "Who Wrote It?" Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Treasury of Humorous Poetry," and, in short, of every American anthology and literary history at hand, except Moody and Lovett's "History of English Literature," published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Lippincott's edition of the Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary uses the small "o's," and the Chambers's "Life" of Burns, and Craik's "Literature and Learning in England," published in London by Charles Knight in 1845, does the same, but if the American printer be resolved that Tam shall be "Mr. O'Shanter," shall London and Edinburgh say him nay?

***

Mr. Gerald Maxwell's "The Miracle Worker," published Wednesday by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co., is a romance of surgery and hypnotism, abounding in wonderful operations inoffensively narrated, and ending with a feat of suggestion more audacious than Paris has yet essayed. The story should set all the morganatically married women in Europe questioning their little dogs, "If this be I," and should give their royal spouses even more anxiety.

***

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., who make all literature of psychology their province, leave it for the production of two books, of which the first, "King Thomond," by Mr. Martin W. Barr, is a romance antedating the civil war. The heroine tells of her childhood, which furnished the strongly contrasting experience of wandering with strolling players, and attending a decorous Friends' School; and was followed by strange days on the Island of Thomond. Mr. Barr calls himself the editor of the tale, professing to have become acquainted with it through his official connection with the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane.

***

The other book, "Gillette's Social Re-

Prohibited Throughout Europe.
ON THE EVE.
Drama of the Russian Revolution.
By LEOPOLD KAMPF.
PUBLISHED BY
The International Library Publishing Co.,
23 DUANE ST., N. Y.

formers," is a study of the relations of the Belgians and blacks on the Congo; Turko-Armenian affairs, American depravities, political and manufacturing, and American "military cruelties," and having thus shown the need of it, he formulates a plan for social redemption.

***

Mrs. M. D. Fraser's "Practical European Guide," the result of eighteen years' experience as a tourist agent, is nearly ready, and as half the nations of Europe are actively engaged in invalidating existing guide books, by establishing new railways and new lines of steamships, it comes none too soon.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing a very small edition of the poems of Maria White, the wife of Lowell's youth, a very lovely person whose portrait in Dr. Hale's "Lowell and His Friends" seemed so wonderful to a generation which had forgotten the type. Mr. Edward Emerson's biography of Charles Russell Lowell is nearly ready, and presents such a hero as might reconcile Mr. Severy to the general imperfection of Americans, but he was a soldier.

***

Mr. T. Werner Laurie is issuing a London edition of Mr. Charles Rudey's "Cathedrals of Northern Spain," published in this country by L. C. Page & Co. The Queen seems to think that the authors and publishers are trying to make a second Italy of Spain, before the critic knows enough to be superior about it. This firm has received two excellent new portraits of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, one representing him seated on a bag of provisions with his rowing apparatus gathered about him, the other showing him carrying a great axe over his shoulder, in both cases looking eminently well fitted to write forest tales.

***

Mr. John H. Whitson adds one more to the list of authors who have utilised the

THE FAR EAST TO-DAY.

THE keynote of "The Arising East," by Everard Cotes, which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are going to publish early this Spring, is sounded in this opening paragraph:

Sufficient time since the conclusion of the war in Manchuria has now elapsed to permit some opinion to be formed of the nature of the changes in the Far East which began when Russia was defeated by an Oriental power. Even earlier than that it had become hard to realise that it was ever possible to dismiss Japan with a fan and a teacup. About the same time, for most of us, the wooden bullets and sand-filled shells of another campaign began to retreat into Chinese mythology. Those of us who saw the "Mikado" upon the stage of twenty years ago have in the memory an inimitable and quite unique possession. Its gayety and charm have vanished in a clash of arms, and nobody can altogether feel it now. Indeed, the days of comic opera for the presentation of these peoples are over. We look rather for their appearance in the concert of Europe, and hope that it will not be an interruption.

After a cursory glance at the Japan of to-day the author tells of the Chinese question in British territory, of the situation at Canton, of missionaries and anti-foreign riots, of Hankow and Peking and other Chinese cities. Then he takes a look back to the time when Japan was not to be dismissed with a fan and a teacup, and tells of the Russo-Japanese war. He describes Port Arthur as it is to-day, and Mukden, and other places the names of which were so conspicuous in newspapers not long ago. Glancing at that country of problems, Korea, Mr. Cotes devotes several more chapters to Japan and the Japanese. He closes his final chapter, "The Outlook," with these words:

In the heart of Canton, within easy reach of any visitor at any time, may be met to-day the life-size statue of an elderly European in silk clothes and black hat, which the Chinese have cared for and preserved from generation to generation because the original, Marco Polo, was a friend to their race. The thirteenth century European had no monopoly of ability to make himself loved and reverenced. A position similar to that which he won as an individual is open to-day to the Anglo-Saxon as a race. But the Mongolian was not afraid of Marco Polo, and he is afraid of us. It can be attained, therefore, only by fair dealing and sympathy, supported by an overwhelming preponderance of fighting strength.

Turgenieff in English.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will begin this month the publication of a new edition, in fourteen volumes, of the novels and stories of Ivan Turgenieff, translated from the Russian by Isabel Hapgood. The earliest volumes to appear will be "Rudin" and "A King Lear of the Steppes," "A Nobleman's Nest," "On the Eve," and "Fathers and Children."

Motor Cars and Golf.

The April number of "Country Life in America" will contain an article called "Four Cylinders Against Six Cylinders," by Joseph Tracey, the automobile racer, and an article on "Classified Links of America," by Walter J. Travers, the golf expert.

American History.

To-day the Century Company is issuing "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods," by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin. This is the seventh volume in its eight-volume "American State" Series.

A MAN who fights his way through life—a man who lives up to his own ideals and lets nothing turn him aside—a man who wins success and love in spite of treachery, disgrace, deception, privation and disappointment—such is the hero in

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Illustrated in full Color by W. Herbert Dunton

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Frederick A. Stokes Company

which is an assurance that a novel has some distinct excellence—in this case the excellence is that of a *good story* well told.

Other Recent Books of the Stokes Standard:
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH - - - - - - - - Robert Hichens
THE BREATH OF THE RUNNERS - - - - - - - Mary Moore

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Wednesday, March 6th, 1907
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Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, March 3, 1907.

THE TERRIBLE FAMINE THAT IS SLAYING THOUSANDS IN SOUTHEASTERN RUSSIA

A FAMINE-STRICKEN HAMLET ASKING FOR A RATION

(Observe that the thatch of the cottage has been pulled off for food for cattle.)

GROUP OF SUFFERING PEASANTS IN THE VILLAGE OF MICHAILOVKA.

NICOLAS SHISHKOFF,
Ex-member of the Council of the Empire, member of the First Duma, who, representing the United Semstvos Famine Relief Committee, has come to America to solicit aid for the famine sufferers.

HORSES AND CATTLE ARE RAPIDLY DYING OFF IN SOME VILLAGES BUT A SINGLE BEAST IS KEPT ALIVE.

NEW YORK CITY UNDER A MANTLE OF SNOW.

Unique photographs taken from the lofty tower of the Times Building during the last snowstorm, showing how the great city looks under its blanket of snow. Interesting scenes in Central Park and some of the city streets, which for the time became the playground of thousands of children.

Looking north on Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from the Times Building.

A coasting party on one of the numerous hummocks in Central Park.

The piled-up snow along the sidewalks affords plenty of diversion for the youngsters.

Looking west on Forty-second Street.
Beyond the Hudson a glimpse may be had of the Orange Mountains.

Looking east on Forty-second Street, showing the partially completed Public Library.

A coasting party which has been driven off the field by its rivals in Central Park.

A MIX-UP IN THE SNOW IN CENTRAL PARK.
(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

LOOKING SOUTH ON BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE, FROM THE TIMES BUILDING.

PALATIAL RESIDENCES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

The third in the series of artistic and richly decorated interiors.

RESIDENCE OF STUYVESANT FISH

(See Magazine Section.)

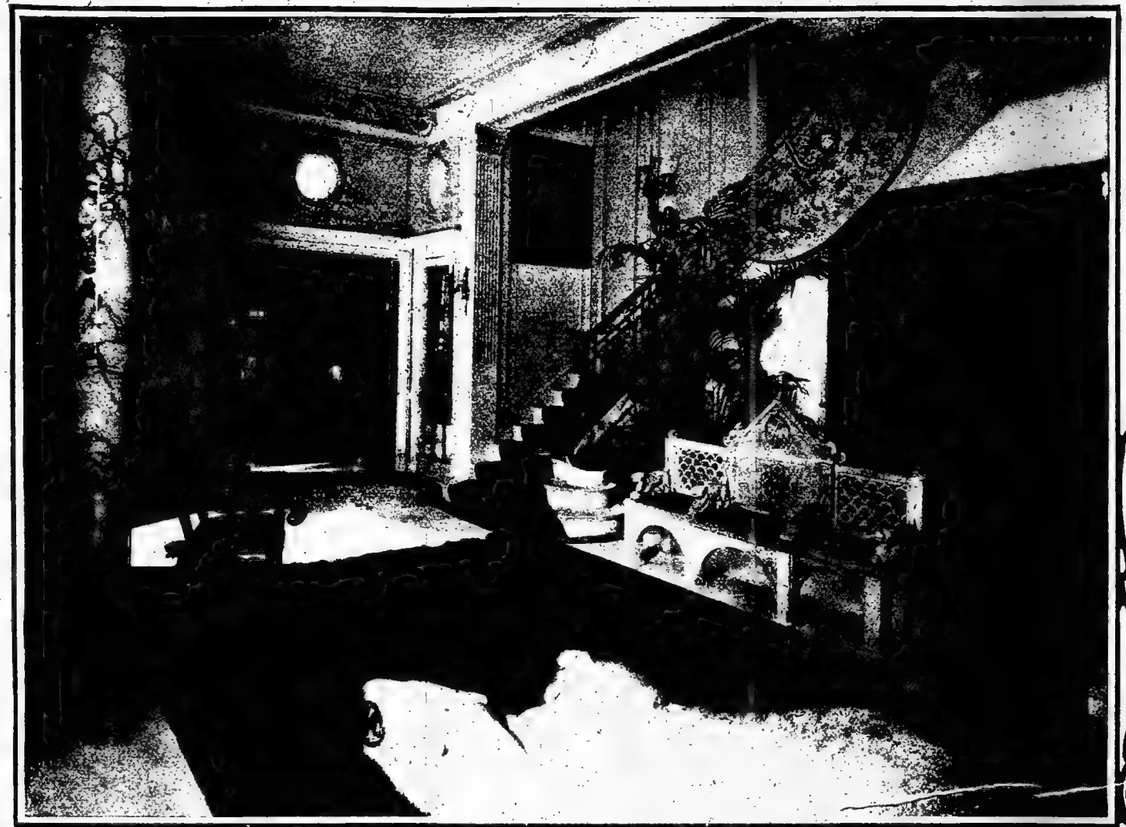

ENTRANCE HALL, main floor, in white marble, with old Italian stone settee, bronze railings, and rich tapestries.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

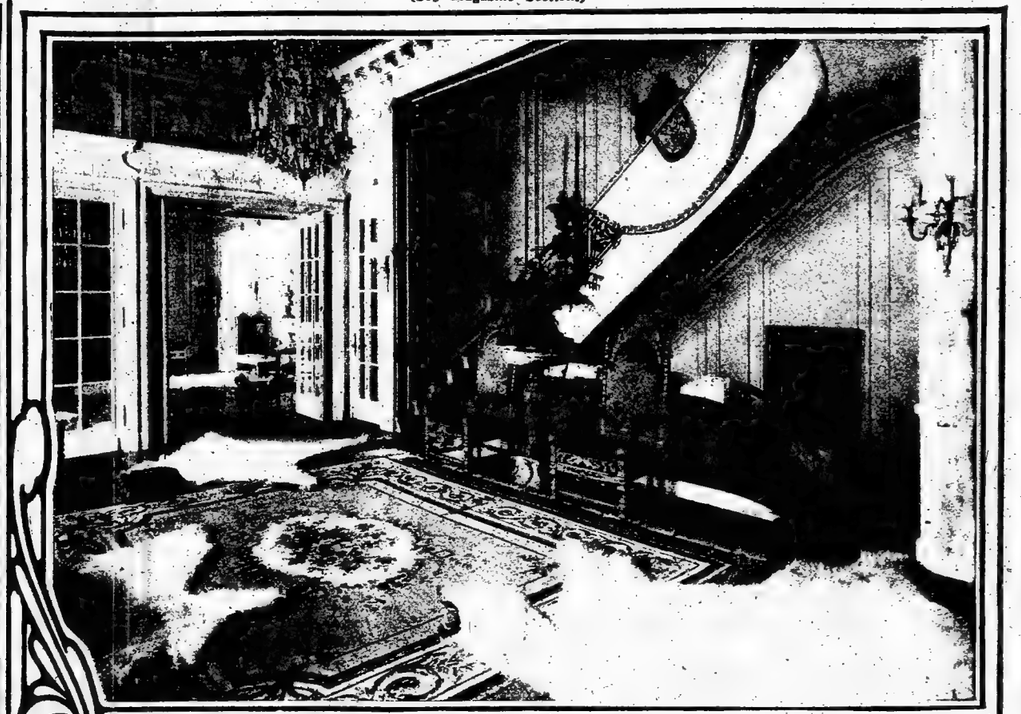

CENTRAL HALL, On second floor, opening into the salon. The glass partition seen in the picture is removable.

VENETIAN DINING ROOM.
Decorated in gold and red, with brocaded ebony furniture.

THE SALON,
on the second floor, in the Empire style. The color scheme is pale gray and white, and the furniture is covered with hand-embroidered brocade.

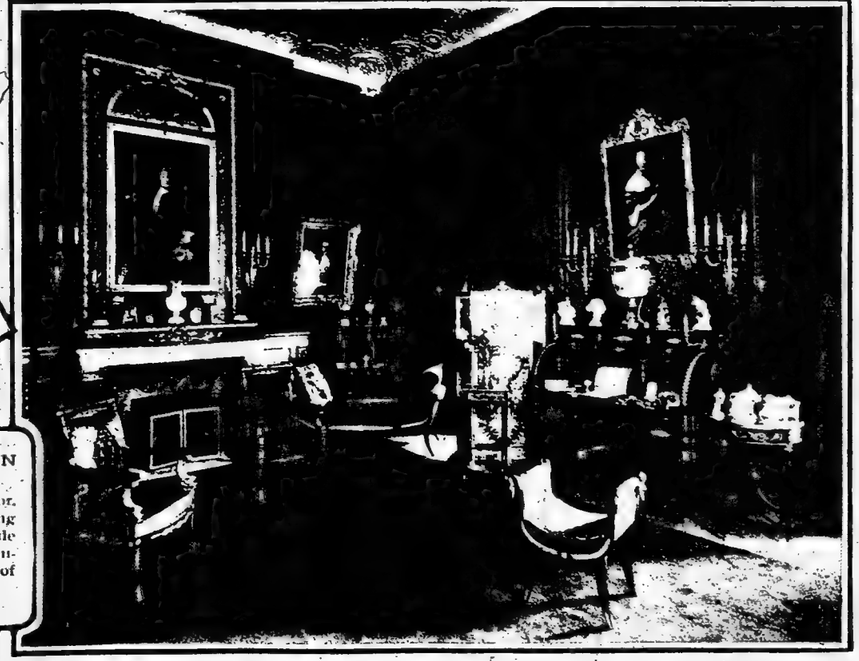

RECEPTION ROOM,
on the second floor. The walls are hung with red brocade and the trimmings are of mahogany.

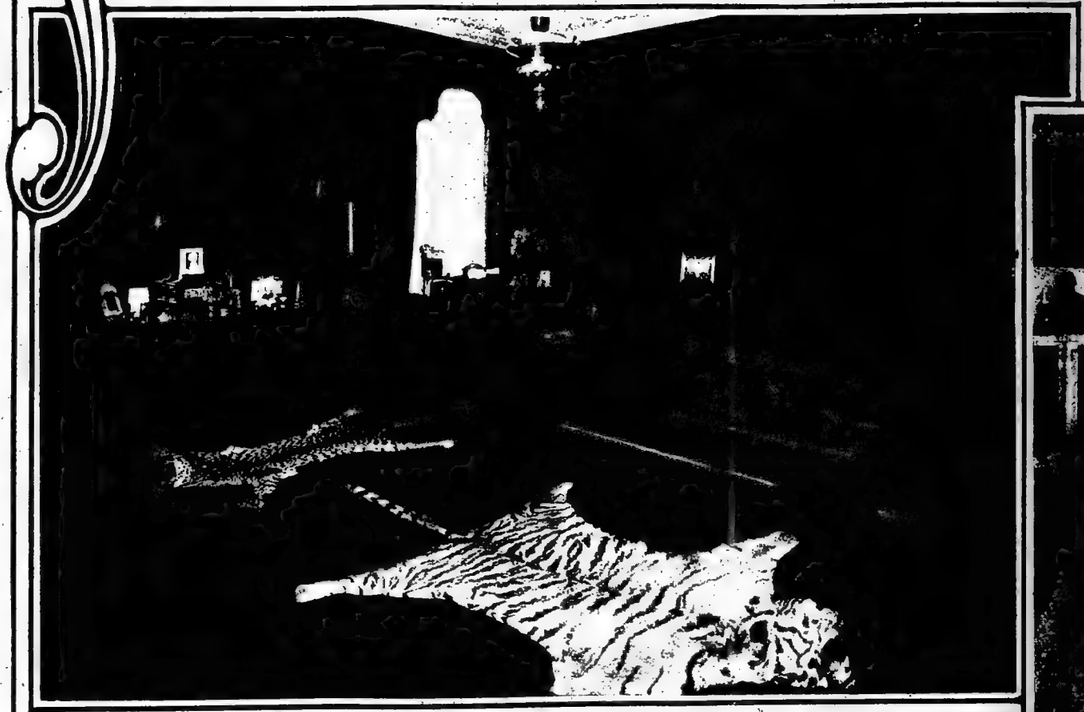

MRS. FISH'S SLEEPING APARTMENT.
The walls are hung with red brocade and the furniture is of teakwood.
The bed, of same material, is over 700 years old.

THE FAMILY SITTING ROOM.
Is decorated in a delicate green tint with white enamel trimmings.

(Photos, Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times.)

A PAGE FOR ART LOVERS.

"ROME AND HER RUINS."

Large painting by Pannini, the famous Italian artist of the Eighteenth Century, now at the Holland Art Galleries, which may be presented to the Metropolitan Museum on the completion of a fund designed to purchase it.

NOTE—Excavations and real estate operations have changed most parts of Rome so thoroughly that the pictures of Pannini, Piranesi and Salvator Rosa are growing more valuable as records as well as costlier as works of art.

MRS JAMES A. STILLMAN.
From water color portrait by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker

MISS FRANCES EARLE.
Daughter of George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia.
(From painting by William M. Chase.)

MRS. ALLEN BOYD FORBES.
From water color by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker.

UNVEILING THE WASHINGTON TABLET ON THE SUB-TREASURY.

One of the most notable features of the celebration of Washington's Birthday was the dedication of a tablet, placed in the Sub-Treasury, representing Washington kneeling in prayer in the snow at Valley Forge. Over five thousand persons crowded into the small space in front of the Sub-Treasury to witness the unveiling. The ceremonies were under the auspicies of Lafayette Post No. 140 G. A. R.

(1) THE TABLET AND WREATH. (2) UNVEILING THE TABLET. GENERAL SCENE IN FRONT OF THE SUB-TREASURY (3) THREE PARTICIPANTS IN COTSUME

(Photo, Copyright, 1907, by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

C. L. Morehead, Alexander Crawford Chenoweth, Edward Hagaman Hall.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB'S ANNUAL COSTUME DINNER.

For striking originality and novelty of costume the Salmagundi Club's costume dinner held on Monday evening, Feb. 25, probably surpassed anything of the sort that has been hitherto attempted this season. *(Photo by Brown Bros. N. Y.)*

(1) HY. MAYER, PROF. STUART CULIN, and GORDON GRANT.

SCENE AT THE COSTUME DINNER.
Harry C. Edwards (indicated by X) in his Indian costume was the prize winner.

(2) ADDISON I. MILLAR, ERNEST PEIXOTTO, ARTHUR SCHNEIDER, W. G. SCHNEIDER.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

Miss Louise Livingston Hunter.

MRS. WALDORF ASTOR.
Formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw.

MRS. G. MASON JANNEY.
Miss Annah W. Shaw.—*(Photo by Aiman & Co.)*

MRS. CHARLES B. ALEXANDER.
(Photo by Brown Bros. from painting by B. C. Porter.)

Miss Mary McMichael

Whose engagement to James McN. Marble is announced.

(Photo by Ames)

MISS MARIAN FISH.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.
(Photo by Brown Bros., from painting by N. M. Gutty.)

MRS. GROSVENOR NICHOLAS.
Formerly Miss Daisy Nicholas.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
(Constance Edwina Cornwallis-West.)
(Photo by Lafayette.)

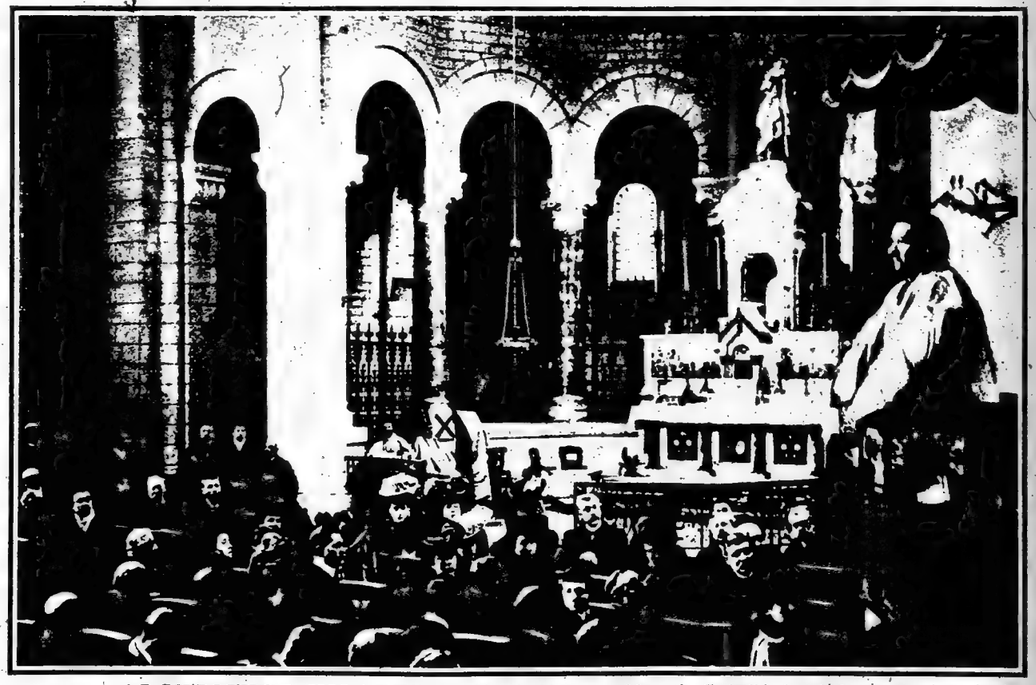

ARCHBISHOP VILATTE preaching in his new schismatic Catholic church in Rue Legendre, Paris, on the 3rd of February.

AN AVALANCHE ON THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.
The rigorous weather from which Europe has been suffering resulted in a disastrous avalanche on the Austro-Italian Frontier. The tumbling sea of snow completely enveloped the railroad and stopped the course of a river in the valley below. The picture shows the workmen engaged in clearing away the snow.

ON THE EDGE OF MAUNA LOA'S CRATER.

This impressive photograph was taken just before the recent activity of Hawaii's famous volcano, and shows the party of scientists who attempted to make a thorough investigation of the condition of this region, standing on the edge of the summit of Mt. Knaweoweo, which forms the central crater of Mauna Loa.

POPULAR WITH NEW YORK PLAYGOERS.

MLLE ARTA.
As Michaela in "Carmen" at the Manhattan Opera House.—(*Photo by Mishkin.*)

MISS MINNIE DUPREE.
In "The Road to Yesterday" at the Herald Square Theatre.—(*Photo by Schloss.*)

MISS LEONA ANDERSON.
In "George Washington, Jr." at the New York Theatre.
(Photo by Frank C. Bangs.)

MISS GEORGIA CAINE.
In "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer."
(Photo by Hall.)

Miss Ann Warrington
In "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" at the Bijou Theatre.
(Photo by Marceau)

MISS KATHERINE GREY.
In "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum.—*(Photo by Bangs.)*

MISS LILLIAN KEMBLE.
In "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy Theatre.
(Photo by White.)

250,000 MOURNERS AT A CHILD'S FUNERAL.

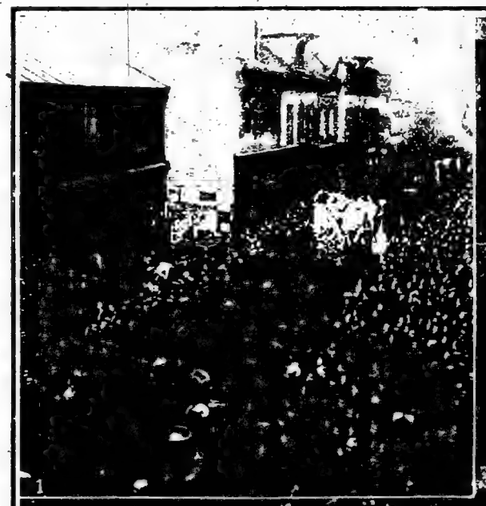

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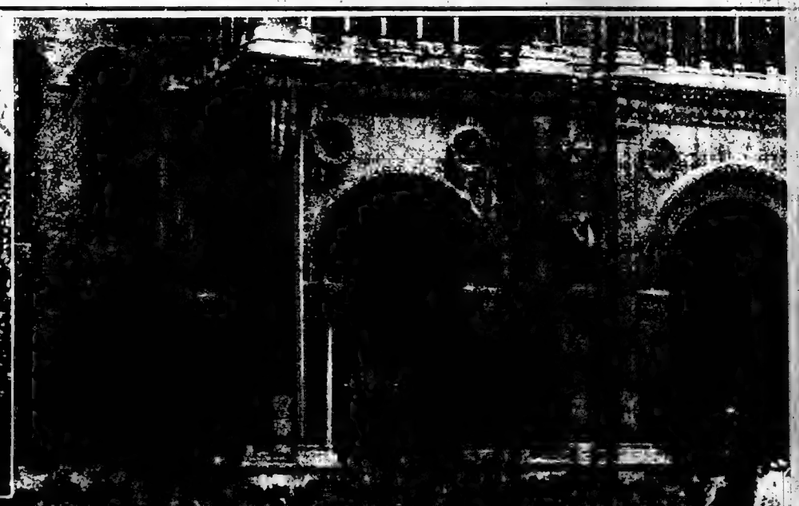

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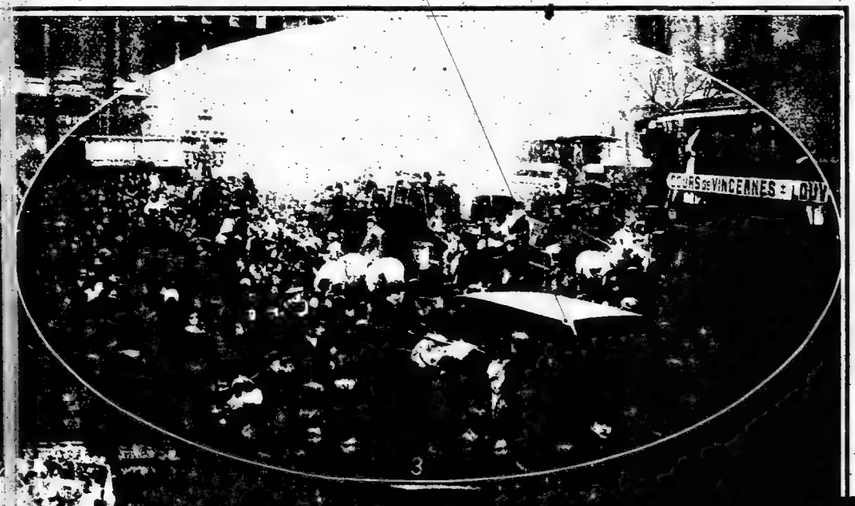

3

(1.) In front of the home of the deceased. (2.) In the square in front of the Church of St. Ambroise. (3.) Crowds waiting along the route of the funeral procession.

Extrordinary scenes were witnessed at the recent funeral of Marthe Erbelding, the little girl who was murdered in Paris by Soleilland. A quarter of a million people blocked the avenues and square in front of the Church of St. Ambroise so densely that the police could barely make way for the bearers. Delegations from various societies and several members of Parliament and the Municipal Councillors attended. Many persons were injured in the crush and women held their children above their heads to save them from almost certain death.

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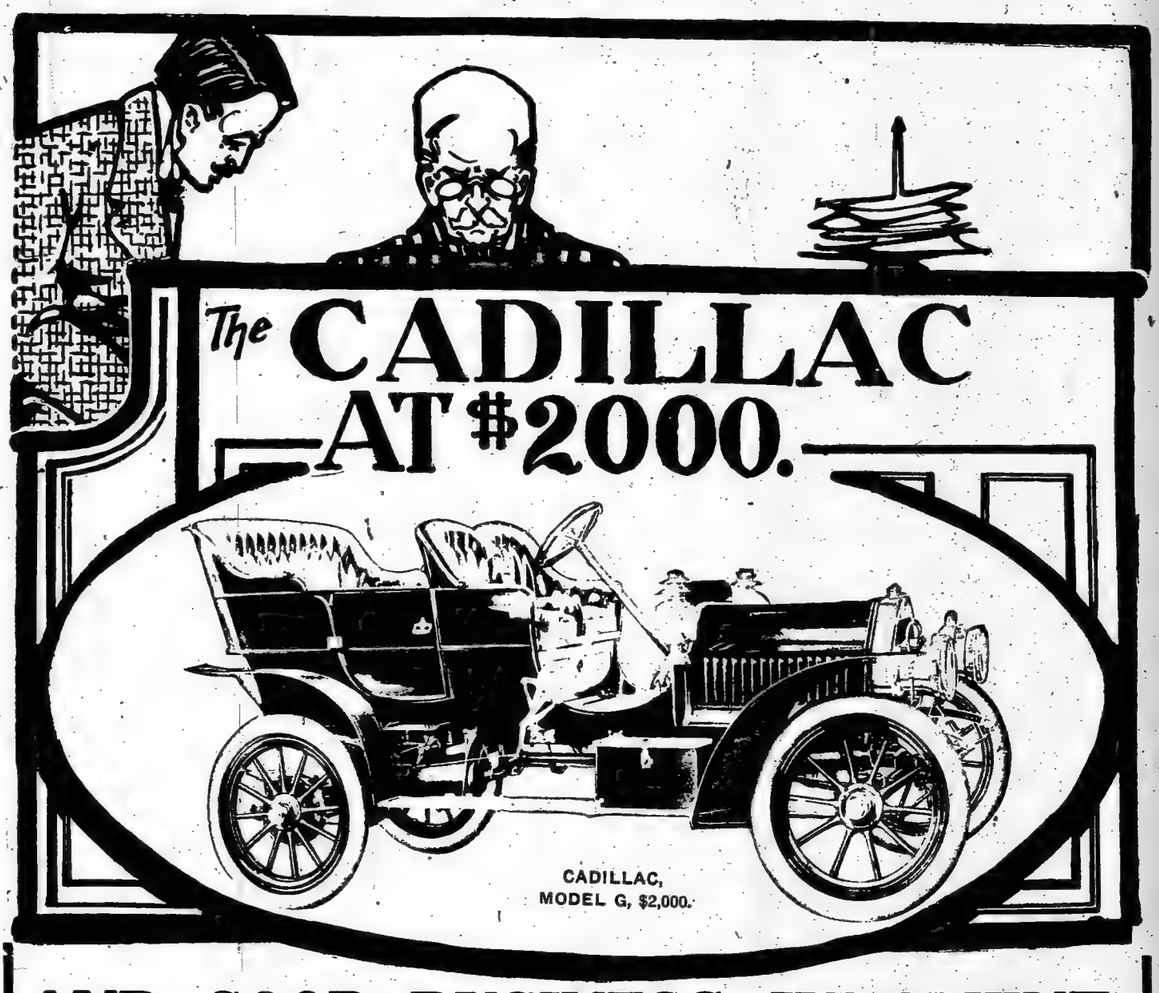

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CADILLAC,
MODEL G, $2,000.

AND GOOD BUSINESS JUDGMENT.

Look through the "For Sale" columns in the daily papers and notice how small is the proportion of second-hand Cadillacs offered, compared to other makes. About one to ten is the ratio.

Doesn't that mean something to you? It ought! It ought to mean that with the output of 17,000 Cadillac Automobiles since 1902 so many owners are so entirely satisfied with the Cadillac THEY own, and have driven for a year or more, that they can't be tempted to sell on the chance that another car "just as good" may be had. The Cadillac will serve YOU as well.

For the man who wants a medium-priced four-cylinder car, with power enough to carry him and four other passengers over any road and up any grade, as far as he would care to go, at a speed as fast as he would care to drive, there is no car within $1,000 or $1,500 of the price that will so well satisfy his needs, give him so much pleasure and health at a minimum cost as the

Cadillac, Model G, Touring Car at $2,000.

Same chassis fitted with runabout body at the same price.

It is the greatest lightweight touring car of its horse power in the world at any price.

We say that the Cadillac at $2,000 gives you every use and service that other American cars can offer for $3,000 to $4,000. Isn't it good business judgment to come in and SEE the Cadillac before you buy any car?

For the man who wants a small runabout that will carry two people faster than he dare drive in or around the city, a car in which he can go down to business, or in which he can make his calls, either professional or business; a car whose initial cost is less than $1,000 and which is so light that the tire expense is reduced to actual road-wear, and whose upkeep is limited to garage charges; no car, at any price, compares with the

Cadillac Model K Runabout at $800.

Same chassis, fitted with light touring body, $150 extra.
Same chassis, fitted with folding tonneau, converting car from runabout to touring car in a second, $200 extra.

The good quality and sturdiness of these runabouts may be gauged by the fact that 14,000 Cadillac single-cylinder cars have been in constant use for the past three years, and are giving perfect satisfaction to-day.

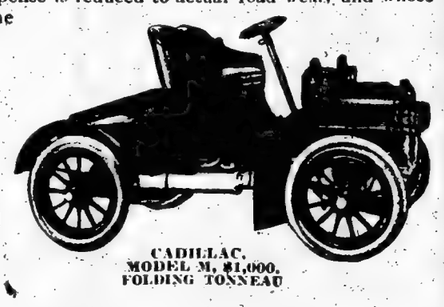

CADILLAC,
MODEL M, $1,000,
FOLDING TONNEAU

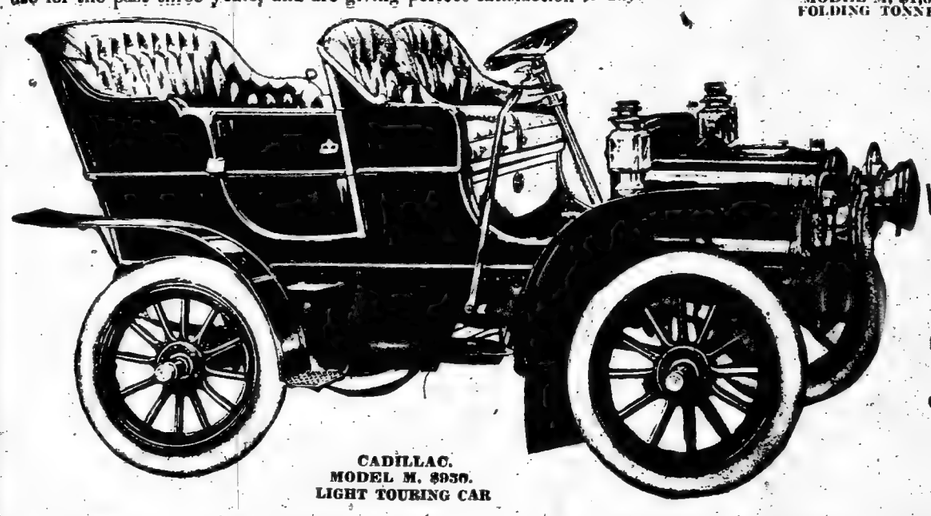

CADILLAC,
MODEL M, $950,
LIGHT TOURING CAR

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WESTINGHOUSE

THE WESTINGHOUSE is the one car in the world perfect for use in America under all conditions. It is built in France, in the great Westinghouse factory at Havre. It is built entirely of the unequaled French material; built entirely by the unequaled French workmen and imported into this country exactly as other French cars are imported.

¶ But the management is not the lax French management; it is Westinghouse management, synonymous with the greatest of achievements in every phase of engineering and manufacturing, and particularly so in the advanced development of gas engines. The Westinghouse is the only car built abroad that is designed for use on American roads. The Westinghouse is so designed.

¶ It surmounts road conditions that prove easily fatal to American cars because of their lack of the wonderful French material and wonderful French workmanship. It surmounts road obstacles fatal to other foreign cars because they were not designed to withstand these road obstacles, but only to roll along over the floor-like Continental roads.

¶ No car built in the world to-day is such a perfect piece of mechanism for your use as the Westinghouse. It is the perfection of speed, power, splendor, luxury, endurance, strength and reliability—under all conditions. The name Westinghouse tells the story. Let us give you a demonstration of it.

B.L.M.

THE B. L. M. is a racing machine on a small scale. It is as carefully made as a Vanderbilt Cup Racer, as finely attuned, as perfectly adjusted. Its engine is imported from France, all its essential parts are by the famous KRUPP. It costs far more to manufacture than any other American car of its style and horse-power. A mile a minute is a simple thing for this 24 H. P. racer, yet its flexibility, its wonderful lightness and marvelous control make it so easy to handle that a schoolgirl could drive it through the city's traffic without mishap. Its price, $3,500, represents better motor car value than any other American car affords. Motor enthusiasts, men who know, have snapped up the 1907 output so quickly that there are but a few unsold. Better have your demonstration soon.

The B. L. M. MOTOR CAR CO.
29 West 42nd Street, • • NEW YORK CITY

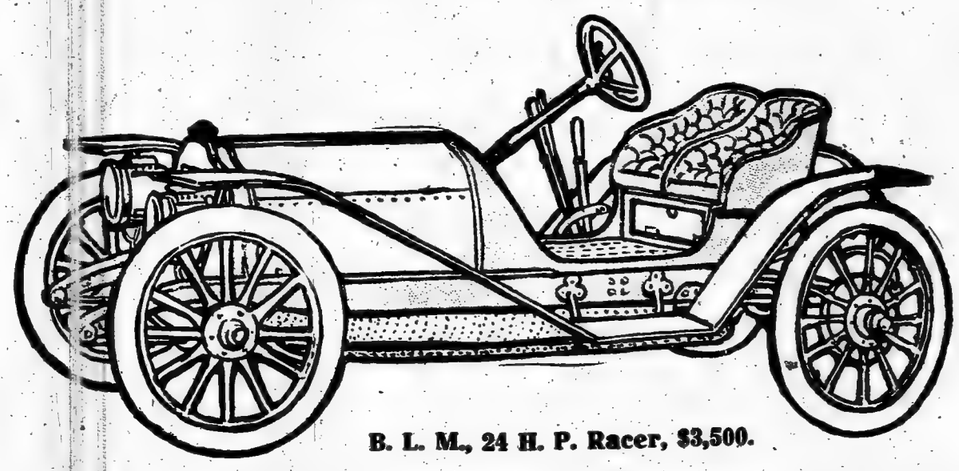

B. L. M., 24 H. P. Racer, $3,500.

Your Repair Bill *Won't Let* You

take a trip abroad in your four-cycle engine car; NO, SIR, and it won't let you KEEP your car in use and stay in this, your native land, either. Mr. Six-Thousand-a-Year Man, YOU can afford to BUY a four-cycle engine car, but you CAN'T afford to KEEP it. There are one hundred and seventy more parts on a four-cycle engine than on the two-cycle Elmore engine. Think of it; one hundred and seventy USELESS parts, each working away, and some of them, the valves opening and shutting in the fortieth of a second, or, in other words, going through this operation seven hundred and twenty thousand (720,000) times in the course of an afternoon's trip. Is it any wonder that the deterioration of a four-cycle engine is swift, any wonder that breakdowns are so constant and that repair bills are so large? The Two-cycle Elmore does away with these valves; it eliminates the wear, the breakdowns, the trouble and the repair bills.

THE Two-cycle valveless Elmore gives a constant forward impulse with every stroke of the piston, producing a gliding, continuous motion that removes hundreds of pounds per trip of tire pressure and strain. The light weight of the Elmore, free of the 170 useless parts, saves more hundreds of pounds pressure and strain that mean repair bills and tire bills. That is WHY you, Mr. Six-Thousand-a-Year Man, can afford an Elmore when you CANNOT afford a car with a four-cycle engine.

¶ Many an Elmore owner has testified in unsolicited letters that he has gone through a whole year at a cost of less than $10 for EVERY item of expense connected with his car, excepting of course gasoline and oil.

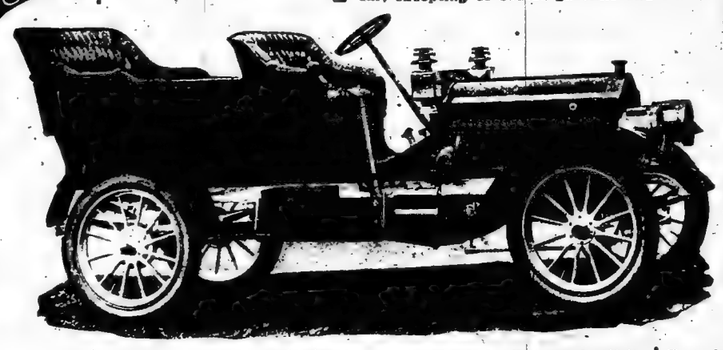

Come in and let us SHOW these to you, whether you are about to buy a car or not. We want you to see the Elmore and to know about the Elmore at $1,750 to $2,500.

25-30 H. P. 4-Cylinder

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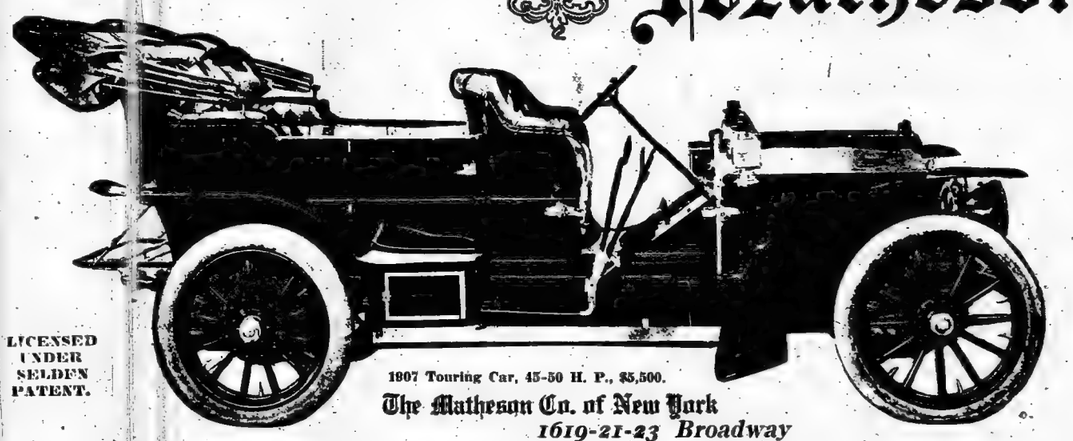

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day, diminishing west winds; fair to-morrow.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,935. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1907.—48 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WOULD BREAK HARRIMAN RULE

Government Plans an Attack by Legislation and in the Courts.

CHARGES A MONOPOLY

Commerce Commission Thinks It Has Evidence of Killing of Competition.

WHAT HARRIMAN SAYS

I've Been a Pack Horse All My Life, and I Guess I Can Pack This, Too.

From an authoritative source an outline was obtained yesterday of the case that the Inter-State Commerce Commission believes it has established against the Harriman railroad systems under the Federal statutes prohibiting the common ownership or control of parallel and competing lines and combinations in restraint of trade.

It appears from this outline of evidence that the commission has concluded that the railroads that are under the direct domination of the Harriman interests do come within the prohibitions in question. There is ground for the conclusion, therefore, that the commission will seek the dissolution in court of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific combination under present laws, and will recommend legislation more drastic even than that already in force.

The form that such legislation will take remains, of course, to be determined, but it may be said that one important phase of it will be a law forbidding a railroad to hold any stock in a line that is parallel or is in any way a competitor. This, if enforced, would operate to overthrow the joint control of the Chicago & Alton by the Union Pacific and the Rock Island, would prevent the ownership by the Union Pacific of some 30 per cent. of the stock of the Illinois Central, would compel that road to divest itself of its holdings of Santa Fé and Chicago & Northwestern, and very probably also would affect similarly its holdings of New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio, on the theory that both these roads are competitors for business from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard.

Only Harriman Rates Were Up.

Distinct from the matter of ownership and control of parallel and competing lines is that of legislation affecting capitalization, to which the interest of the Inter-State Commerce Commission extends through its supervision over and control of rates. The commission made its position very plain on this point during the testimony of Mr. Harriman and of Otto H. Kahn in the Chicago & Alton matter last week; and it also cropped out in the comparison made by the commission's counsel between the average rates per ton per mile charged on the Union and Southern Pacifics, and those on the transcontinental lines of the Northwest. The comparison showed that while these averages had tended to diminish appreciably in the last six or eight years elsewhere than on the Harriman system, on those roads there had been no tendency to a reduction, but, on the other hand, in the case of the Southern Pacific at least, there had been an actual increase since the Harriman management began in 1901.

To all of this, of course, the Harriman interests have a defense which will probably be interposed when it comes to any legal action or any legislation that the

BANKER MOREHOUSE CAUGHT.

Accused of Kidnapping His Children—Chase Over Two States.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 2.—Through the driving rainstorm of Friday night in an open automobile Ezra Morehouse, once a clergyman, later a Delton banker, with his two little girls, was driven across the State and over the Indiana line, to be met in Lima, Ind., this morning by detectives from Kalamazoo with warrants for the arrest of the father on a charge of abduction.

A week ago Shea, a detective employed by the banker, visited Lima, Ind., and there engaged a liveryman to drive him by the shortest and best route to Kalamazoo. Shea gave a fictitious name and explained to the liveryman that he was establishing a new automobile road. He added also that a party of automobilists might arrive in Lima the latter part of the week.

He engaged an automobile for some work he wanted done, and gave them to understand they were to ask no questions. He told them nothing of what his plans were, but had them figure out just about the distance they would be able to cover.

The Morehouse family is one of the best known in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse were married in this city about fifteen years ago. Some time afterward Mr. Morehouse left the ministry. Following this the couple moved to Delton, where Morehouse organized the Delton State Bank.

The cause of the separation of the couple is not generally known, for the suit filed by Morehouse and the cross bill filed by the wife were both suppressed. Financial difficulties were supposed to enter into the trouble. Morehouse also alleged that his wife's conduct and cruelty caused him to quit the ministry. Mrs. Morehouse is said to own an estate worth $1,000,000.

Mr. Morehouse was intercepted at Lima at 4 o'clock this morning as he and Shea were lifting the little girls from a rig in which they had finished their journey because of the breakdown on their automobile. Morehouse is in the custody of the Sheriff at La Grange.

He engaged a lawyer immediately after his arrest and announced that he would fight efforts to extradite him.

The little children did not appear to have suffered from the long trip, as they had been bundled up carefully en route. One is 5 and the other 2 years old.

HANSON RAIDS IN BROADWAY.

Deputy Commissioner Orders Four Arrests in Alleged Poolroom.

Half a dozen detectives under the direction of Third Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson raided an alleged poolroom late yesterday afternoon on the second floor of a house in Broadway, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets. Nothing was known of the raid at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station until the Deputy Commissioner telephoned for the patrol wagon. Capt. Halpin's only comment was: "The house was on our books."

Armed with warrants issued by Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Court the Deputy Commissioner, with Sergt. Meade and the detectives, went to the place. No trouble was experienced in gaining entrance. According to the police there were about sixty men in the rooms. The police say that a telephone, racing charts, and sheets were found in the room and confiscated. Four men were arrested, and the others were allowed to go.

When Mr. Hanson and his prisoners arrived at the station house Capt. Halpin was behind the desk. The warants bore the names as complainants of Nicholas Curl and W. J. White of 27 William Street. John Davis of 128 West Fiftieth Street was charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom. Edward Fleischaner of 123 West Sixtieth Street, George Brown of 17 Amsterdam Avenue, and Monroe Voorhess of 100 West Sixty-ninth Street were charged with aiding and abetting him.

RODE A CROCODILE IN SEA.

"Alligator Joe" Made the Women at Palm Beach Gasp.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Warren

THAW'S LAWYERS HOPEFUL OF RESULT

Deny Any Fear That Jerome Will Be Able to Prove Prisoner Insane Now.

TO CALL MOTHER NEXT

Letter Written by White May Open Way for New Attack on Wife's Story.

"We are not afraid of the result of any application for an insanity commission," said Clifford W. Hartridge, senior counsel for the defense in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, for the murder of Stanford White, to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Thaw is a sane man, as every one coming in contact with him knows. We will fight the appointment of a commission, of course, for we feel that, as far as the trial has advanced, we have every just reason to expect an acquittal of our client."

Mr. Hartridge characterized as false the rumors that Mrs. William Thaw would be satisfied if her son were sent to Matteawan Asylum and the trial thus ended. He said that it was ridiculous to try to make evidence of insanity out of the fact that Thaw had written a note to the reporters in which he praised his wife and criticised the District Attorney.

All the lawyers associated with Mr. Hartridge met on Friday night at the apartments of Mr. Delmas and discussed their plans for this week. They met again yesterday.

It is expected that Mr. Jerome will finish his cross-examination of Dr. Evans before the recess to-morrow. Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother, may take the stand in the afternoon, and then the District Attorney will begin the search of Thaw's childhood for insane acts. With Mrs. Thaw's evidence, the testimony of Drs. Deemar and Bingaman and the cross-examination results from Dr. Evans, Mr. Jerome's doubt as to the sanity of Thaw at this time will be presented to Justice Fitzgerald and the application for a commission in lunacy made.

Jerome Hasn't Changed Plans.

The fact that Mr. Jerome on Friday asked Dr. Evans if he thought Thaw had intelligence enough to know that he was carrying a loaded and deadly weapon from the time he is first said to have armed himself until the day before the tragedy, aroused conjecture that the District Attorney had switched from his insanity commission plan to that of proving Thaw sane at the time he killed White. It was learned yesterday that there was no basis for this conjecture. Even the lawyers for the defense do not expect Mr. Jerome to swerve from his plan until he has been beaten on his application or until Thaw is adjudged sane and the trial is resumed.

The prosecution believes that Dr. Evans, in his direct and cross-examination, has described a typical form of paranoia. He has come no nearer to calling Thaw's mental disease at the time of the murder, and until he is alleged to have recovered his reason in the Tombs by that name than a form of paranoidal adolescent insanity. The paranoid form of adolescent insanity is said by other experts to end more quickly in incurable dementia than any other form of that classification of insanity.

In the District Attorney's office a considerable part of yesterday was spent in studying the letters sent from Pittsburg, which were written by Thaw to his banker from the Tombs. A number of these letters, it was reported, showed the unmistakable stamp of insanity on the part of the writer, and some of them, it was said, were written after the date on which Thaw was said to have recovered his reason in the Tombs.

Defense Ready to Attack Hummel.

ODOR DRIVES TENANTS OUT.

Strong Smell in House of Trouble Where Dr. Schnaier's Office Is.

Another chapter has been reached in the troubles between Dr. Jacob Schnaier, the dentist, who occupies the first floor of 664 Lexington Avenue as an office, and Mrs. Adelaide Fleisch, the owner of the house, and Agnes Fox, the servant, who a few days ago chased the doctor to the street with a dog whip. Dr. Schnaier left his office about 6:30 o'clock last evening, and soon the servant noticed a strong odor in the house.

She says she traced the smell to a pipe leading into the doctor's office, and that some liquid was dropping from the pipe. She did not stop long to investigate, but fled with her apron over her head.

Then Mrs. Fleisch noticed the smell, and so did the tenants on the upper floors, who fled. Word was sent to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, and Detectives Boyle and Meyers started out to investigate. They did not have much trouble in locating No. 664. Indeed, they could smell the house long before they got to it. Passers-by took the other side of the street.

The detectives decided that the case was one demanding the attention of the Board of Health and so they withdrew and the health officials were notified.

Dr. Schnaier said last night he knew nothing of the cause of the odor.

The druggist on the corner said the stuff was valerianate of ammonia. Others pronounced it hydrosulphoret of ammonia used in some of the higher mechanical arts and credited with having the foulest odor known to science.

The troubles of Dr. Schnaier and his landlady have already reached the police court. The dentist has a five-year lease on the rooms, and he alleges that an effort is being made to oust him because the rent is too low to suit the owner. On Thursday he had an encounter with Agnes Fox and she used a whip. They went to the Yorkville Court, where the dentist was held for examination charged with assaulting the servant and the woman was bound to keep the peace.

THROUGH ALL WEATHERS.

Sunshine, Snow, and Thunder for Travelers to the Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., March 2.—The few who came out from New York to-day on the Jersey Central's Coast Mail to this place and Lakewood experienced pretty nearly as wide a range of climate as would have befallen a traveler from the pole to the tropics.

Leaving New York at 4 A. M., they emerged from a sleetstorm and gazed over the ferry's wake upon a city sky line brilliant with third-rail aurorae.

Through Middlesex County they ran through a swirling snowstorm.

Awakened at Red Bank by the drilling of the train, they gazed into impenetrable fog, and trepidation was general as she went on, for the road is run single track from this point to Long Branch, while the right of way is being put in readiness for the heavy Summer traffic.

For a few miles below Long Branch the train ran under ever-brightening clouds. Then suddenly a second night rushed down upon the dawning day, and at Asbury Park passengers alighted in the murk of a slambang thunderstorm.

Robins were hopping in bright, warm sunshine over the freshly bared sward all along the coast this afternoon, while upon the Shrewsbury venturesome iceboats are still flitting over the softening surface.

LINERS IN ROUGH WEATHER.

Lucania's Passengers Kept Below Three Days—A Rail Smashed.

Incoming liners brought in yesterday stories of rough weather encountered on the North Atlantic. The Cunarder Lucania, from Liverpool, had three days of storm, accompanied by high head seas. From Feb. 26 to March 1 the passengers were kept below, and the waves which boarded her smashed a portion of the starboard rail. In the last twenty-four hours of the trip the vessel ran into much fog, and she was forced to run at reduced speed.

The German tank steamer Deutschland, from Rotterdam, met a succession of

ANTI-CANAL PLOT, SAYS M'DONALD

President of Oliver's Company Accuses Transcontinental Railways.

ROOSEVELT'S MISTAKE

Subway Builder Cannot See How the Administration Is Going to Do the Work.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—"We are down and out," said J. B. McDonald, President of the Panama Construction Company, in discussing the rejection of the bid of W. J. Oliver for the construction of the Panama Canal.

"They have taken the matter entirely out of our hands, and it now rests with the President. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs. I cannot see why our bid should have been rejected, except that it be due to the far-reaching machinations of combinations of influences that have worked against the bid of W. J. Oliver and all bids that threaten actual construction of the big canal." Mr. McDonald intimated that these interests are those of the allied transcontinental railways.

"It is generally recognized," he continued, "that this agency has been at work to defeat the consummation of the project since long before it ever took tangible shape. You will notice that one by one the practical men who have been identified with the canal project have been picked off by big financial interests. It is not difficult to trace the relation. This is very poor business, however, for the canal is bound to come; if not in this Administration, then in another. It is inevitable.

"I cannot see where the President and his associates are right, and do not see how they will be able to build the canal.

"Our company was willing to perform every item of the agreement required by the Government. It was our understanding that when the conditions imposed by the Government were met the contract was to go to our company. We had made every preparation at considerable expense and were prepared to begin shoveling dirt on or before the time limit of sixty days."

Mr. McDonald does not believe that there is anything in the report that W. J. Oliver will enter suit against the Government for the preliminary expense of $40,000 incurred in making the bid.

"I am certainly not going to Washington to confer with him further in the matter. He said our company would be dissolved as rapidly as possible and that will end the matter. I have not heard a word from Mr. Oliver since the rejection of the bids."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—John B. McDonald's remarks about transcontinental railroad influences on the Panama Canal reflect a sentiment that was very loud here when Chief Engineer Wallace threw up his commission. It was reported then that Mr. Wallace was to receive a high place in some corporation controlled by the same men who were interested in transcontinental railroads. Later events did not justify the report, and the talk has never been revived at any of the subsequent changes in the canal management.

When Mr. McDonald's statement was brought to the attention of some who were quite positive in their convictions at the time of Wallace's departure, they manifested only a languid interest. They pointed out that Mr. Shonts's departure could not well be credited to the interference of "the interests," despite the fact that "the interests" gave him a job, for the administration was quite willing to have Shonts go.

As for the treatment of Oliver, that was the act of the President himself, and no one has been reckless enough to charge

ENTIRE MOUNTAIN FALLING.

Slipping Into a Valley and Threatening an Italian Village.

NAPLES, March 2.—A mountain in the Province of Potenza, near the village of Montemurro, is slipping into the valley in a series of landslides and threatening to overwhelm the village. The people are fleeing in panic.

Only a low spur of the mountain is preventing the destruction of the village, and this resistance to the moving masses of earth will apparently soon be overcome.

Troops have been rushed to the spot to help and encourage the people of Montemurro.

MORE GRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Police Captain Accused of Taking Money from Saloon Keeper.

In pursuing his investigation of the charges of grafting in the Police Department, for which five plain clothes policemen are under indictment, District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn yesterday heard a story of extortion involving a Captain. The tale was told to Mr. Clarke by a man who has a saloon in an uptown precinct. He said that on one occasion he had given the Captain of the precinct $137 and later $20. This saloon keeper has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

Another visitor to the District Attorney yesterday was the proprietor of a Myrtle Avenue saloon. He declared that he was being hounded by the police and was tired of giving money to them. He had even bought a hat for one ward man, he said. On three occasions, when he refused to pay, he was arrested on charges of violating the excise law. This man will also tell his story to the Grand Jury.

3-CENT FARES AT CAPITAL.

House Passes a Bill for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On motion of Mr. James of Kentucky the House to-night passed a bill for a flat three-cent street car rate for the District of Columbia by a vote of 140 to 102.

$50,000 FOR BISHOP DOANE.

Gift to His Various Institutions Marks His 75th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Albany Episcopal Diocese, was seventy-five years old to-day. It had been planned to present to him $50,000 raised by churchmen with which to endow institutions built through his efforts.

Bishop Doane is at Jekyl Island, and will not return to Albany until next month. The presentation will be made when he comes home.

Bishop Doane was consecrated Bishop of Albany Feb. 2, 1869, when the diocese was erected.

$1,000 COLLIE POISONED.

Reward of $200 for the Man Who Killed Seabank Medorawa.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 2.—A dog poisoner has been at work in this city for several months, and many valuable animals have been killed.

John Arfman lost on Friday his imported collie bitch, Seabank Medorawa, dam of Peacock Model, who won a first prize at the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden last month. Mr. Arfman had contracted after the New York show to sell the dog to Mrs. A. R. Conkling of Tuxedo for $1,000, and was to have delivered her to-day. He has offered a reward of $200 for the poisoner.

FIREMAN SAVES A TEDDY BEAR

Thought It Was a Sleeping Child—Girl Rescued the Owner.

While the family of Robert Sealy of Cedarhurst, L. I., except a little child,

30 MAY BE DEAD, TOWN WRECKED

Score Injured in Dynamite Explosion in Pennsylvania Tunnel at Homestead, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY SHAKEN

The Explosion Was in the Tunnel Where the Railroad Is Cutting Union Hill.

A terrific explosion of the dynamite stored at Homestead, N. J., where the tunnel which the Pennsylvania Railroad is constructing under Manhattan Island is to extend beneath Union Hill, shook every building within a radius of twenty miles at 12:12 o'clock this morning, destroyed the telephone connections with Homestead and Union Hill, near by, and undoubtedly and Union Hill, near by, and did tremendous damage to the houses in the immediate vicinity.

Thirty persons are believed to have been killed and upward of twenty-five were seriously injured by the explosion. The injured, who were laborers, were removed from the tunnel to the North Hudson Hospital. Their names have not been learned. The force of the explosion shook every building within twenty miles, and several homes on Union Hill, including that of Mayor Dietz, were practically destroyed.

There were seventy-five men working in the tunnel at the time of the accident, which occurred about 500 feet from the mouth of the bore. Six ambulances and patrol wagons removed the dead from the scene to the hospital, the rescuing party having the greatest difficulty in reaching the dead and injured owing to the fumes that filled the tunnel

There are two bores being constructed at the point, each being thirty feet wide. A large number of small cottages in the vicinity were so badly damaged as to make them uninhabitable, the occupants being thrown out of bed and in some cases out of the houses.

The westerly end of the tunnel where the explosion occurred is what the railroad men and workmen call the West Portal. From the west there are two tubes entering the hill, running side by side. The hill there is solid rock, and a great deal of blasting had to be done.

A representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad said this morning that there were not more than a hundred men at work in the westerly end of the tunnel at any time. He could offer no suggestion as to the possible cause of the accident, declaring that the Superintendents in charge of the work always gave personal attention to the handling of explosives and frequently demanded that the men take great precaution.

The dynamite for use in the tunnel was stored in a specially constructed building at Homestead, which is a mile or two west of the base of the hill and at the edge of the Jersey meadows. It was taken to that storehouse from the factories in small quantities, but the supply on hand there usually was very large.

The accident occurred quite close to the

hills is solid rock, so it is not necessary for the diggers to work in compressed air, as they have to in the under-river tubes.

Since the work began there have been several arrests of foremen for storing dynamite in larger quantities than permitted by law. Six weeks ago Chief of Police Nolan of Union Hill caused the arrest of six men on this charge. They were found guilty and heavily fined. A month before this other arrests had been made, partly as the result of complaints made by residents of Homestead, who asserted that the work was carried on at night, causing general disturbance, and that the explosions of dynamite were so severe as to cause injury to their property.

At times the Pennsylvania's contractors have nearly a thousand men working in shifts on the tunnel, night and day.

The detonation of last night's explosion was heard so plainly in all quarters of Manhattan that residents of all sections awakened under the impression that the accident had occurred close at hand. The shock was so great as to cause the Times Building to seem to tremble. At 137th Street the buildings shook violently. Out at Coney Island the shock was felt, and at Fire Headquarters, Manhattan the explosion was heard with such distinctness that firemen from all the engine houses in the city were ordered out at once to try to locate the trouble. Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street, was shaken by the shock, and each police station was at once communicated with to learn quickly what had happened.

Theories were advanced, and at once assumed the significance of rumors. It was feared for a time that one of the large electrical power houses had been blown up, then that some terrific accident had happened in the Subway. The wildest rumors were prevalent, and the police, the firehouses, and every newspaper office in town was besieged over the telephone for news as to what had happened, and whether any one had been killed.

Persons on the west side south of Fifty-ninth Street were certain that the explosion was in the Consolidated Gas Works, at Forty-fourth Street and the North River. Somebody promptly turned in a fire alarm, and in a few minutes four engines, under command of Battalion Chief Devanney, arrived at the gas works.

There was nothing wrong there, however, and the employes of the gas company refused to allow the firemen to enter. The police fared similarly, while John Jones, a young man, who tried to look through a window into the office of the company, was shoved back to earth so forcibly that he didn't regain his breath for two or three minutes.

EXPLODING GAS SWEEPS MINE

Fourteen Men Near Death—Many Burned, a Score Missing.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 2.—Fourteen men are near death in Taylor Hospital and twelve others suffering from slight burns as the result of a terrific explosion of gas that swept through a portion of the Clark vein of the Holden mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at North Taylor this afternoon. Of the injured four are certain to die.

Whether the thirty other miners at work in the affected section escaped was in doubt up to 10 o'clock to-night, when Mine Inspector David Williams said he felt safe in saying they were all out of the mine and alive. This statement was made after it had become possible for searching parties to make a tour of the affected part of the mine. The searchers could find no men in the workings who had been reported missing.

The news was not reassuring to the crowds gathered about the shaft's head, for fears of the afternoon and evening were not removed, and many were certain that other lifeless bodies would be found later.

Of the missing it is possible that a majority will be found later when the excitement subsides. They are nearly all foreigners. Any men who have not been already taken out are dead beyond all doubt, according to some of the mine officials, as the black damp, which followed the explosion, would asphyxiate them.

Definite information was at first difficult to obtain, as Supt. C. E. Tobey was called to the Woodward mine in Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, to-night, by an explosion which killed two men and injured five. Mr. Tobey, before leaving, made the statement that no one knew definitely how many men were in the explosion area, but he feared that there were probably twenty who had not gotten out.

The force of the explosion was supposedly caused by gas that had been accumulating all day, unnoticed, and which was ignited by a naked lamp. Its force was unusually terrific.

Daniel Evans, a boy, was blown through a door and William Bevans, a youth, was hurled through the timber of the crosscut. These are among the fatally injured. William Williams, aged 58 years, and his son Thomas, aged 28 years, both miners, were among the seriously burned. All the other victims are foreigners. All of the injured were taken to hospitals.

It will be morning before the work of timbermen will be finished and the mine absolutely safe for the searching forces to renew the work. Mine officials stayed at the mine all night directing the working forces.

OIL CAN BLOWS UP; 9 BURNED.

O'Connell Was Boiling an Old Clock and Whole Family Catch Fire.

Benjamin P. O'Connell took down the old-fashioned clock off the kitchen shelf in his flat, at 69 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, last night to fix it. It had not been running properly for days, and an old woman in the neighborhood had advised Mrs. O'Connell to have her husband boil it in oil. O'Connell, who is a machinist, pulled the clock apart, extracted the works, and put them in a can of oil.

On the red-hot kitchen stove O'Connell placed the can, and then stood back, with his hands on his hips, to watch the result. There was a low, hissing sound, and then a pillar of fire mounted to the ceiling, scorching the plaster. O'Connell started back, clapping his hands over his eyes to protect them. When he removed his hands the can was still hissing and burning.

Seizing the hot can in his hands, O'Connell attempted to throw the can through the window. Between him and the window stood a small table on which was a lamp. Just as the can left his hands there was an explosion, and O'Connell fell on the floor, enveloped in flames. The window was intact, but the lamp lay broken on the floor.

Mrs. O'Connell rushed to her husband's assistance. In her anxiety to help she got too near him and soon she was running around the room beating herself frantically with her hands, trying to put out a fire that had caught her dress. Tortured with pain, she threw open the kitchen window and climbed out on the fire escape. The next moment Alexander Engelhart, who lives in the flat adjoining, was startled from the reading of his evening paper by her figure enveloped in flames coming through the window of the room and falling in a heap on the floor. He threw a rug over her and put out the flames.

Meanwhile seven of O'Connell's children, who while in other parts of the flat were attracted to the kitchen by their father's cries, were in agony. The first, who went to her father, caught fire, and soon the seven were fighting flames that threatened to destroy them. The table cloth and the carpet caught fire. They ran to the front windows of the flat, opening on the street, and called for help. Detectives Ward and Cunningham of the Fulton Street Station heard them and mounted the staircase several steps at a time. With difficulty they put out all the flames and then summoned an ambulance.

Ambulance Surgeon McLean of the Brooklyn Hospital found that O'Connell and his wife were so badly burned that he had to remove them to the hospital. Mrs. O'Connell was burned about the head and limbs, and at the hospital the doctors thought she would die. O'Connell also was badly burned about the head, but he will recover. The children had slight injuries. They were: Mary, 22 years old; Anna, 19; Eva, 17; Thomas, 15; Nellie, 9; Bessie, 6; Gertrude, 4. Three other children were away from home and escaped.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR FIREMEN

Blown Through Windows, Fire Escape Saved Them from Long Fall.

Several members of Engine Company No. 7 were blown through two windows by an explosion late last night while fighting a fire in the seven-story building at 145 to 149 Centre Street. They landed on the fire-escape, and were only stunned for a moment. Just before this half a dozen men were surrounded by flames, and it was only through the efforts of their comrades that they were not burned. When the firemen arrived at the fire on an alarm, another was turned in. When the fire had spread from the sixth to the seventh floor still another was sounded.

Under Capt. Gilmartin, members of Engine Company No. 7 fought their way to the fire-escape on the sixth floor. Finally the men entered the building, but remained there only a few minutes, when the explosion hurled them back. The fire was extinguished after a fight of about half an hour, with a loss of about $10,000.

Occupying the building were about a dozen firms, among them being Cowan & Ditmas, printers; the R. & G. Manufacturing Company, Hannan & Kahake, shirtwaist manufacturers, and the Acetylene Gas Illuminating Company.

STEAL CHICAGO MAIL WAGON.

Thieves Drive Rig Three Miles and Take $5,000 in Registered Mail.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A United States mail wagon containing three pouches, one filled with registered mail, said to be worth $5,000, was stolen to-night from in front of the Stock Exchange Building, La Salle and Washington Streets, while the driver was making a collection in the building.

Two hours after the robbery the wagon was found three miles away from the Stock Exchange. The pouches were gone.

NEW POST FOR W[illegible]THROP.

He Accepts the Position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It was announced to-night that the President had offered to Beekman Winthrop of New York, at present Governor of Porto Rico, the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for which he was recommended by Postmaster General Cortelyou, and that Mr. Winthrop had accepted the appointment.

It is expected that Mr. Winthrop will assume his new duties at an early date.

Divorce for Mrs. June D. Lester.

An interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. June D. Lester and against William Lester, a bond salesman, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Mrs. Lester lives with her mother, Mrs Isabelle Parker, at the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West Seventy-second Street. The decree gives to Mrs. Lester the custody of her three-year-old son and $22 a week alimony.

Farrell Appointed a Tax Appraiser.

John F. Farrell has received the appointment of Transfer Tax Appraiser. Mr. Farrell, who is now a New York lawyer, came from Albany. His father was at one time owner of The Albany Times-Union.

Lenten Recitals on the Orchestrelle every afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock. Admission free.

How much would you be willing to pay for the privilege of hearing your favorite selections from the opera every evening you choose during the whole year?

Do you know that if you buy an

ORCHESTRELLE

You can not only hear but actually play yourself practically any operatic selection ever composed?

PADEREWSKI says: "The Orchestrelle combines all the effects which can be produced by the most skillful manipulation of a grand organ, combined with those *of an orchestra.*"

Special bargains in discontinued styles

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

WOULD BREAK HARRIMAN RULE

Continued from Page 1.

laid down that traffic originating north of this line must be sent up to Portland and thence East over the Short Line and Union Pacific, while traffic originating south of Ashland must go East over the Southern Pacific. In this Western territory, as well as at Pittsburg, Chicago, and other Eastern points, it appeared that all the Harriman lines had common soliciting agents and common traffic officials wherever traffic offices were established.

On the Eastern end of the consolidation it was ascertained by the commission that seaboard business, west-bound, was uniformly turned over to the Southern Pacific, so as to give that company the long haul via the Morgan Line of steamers from New York to New Orleans and thence over the "Sunset" route to California. This proposition was maintained so far as possible, the commission found, in all the territory east of Pittsburg, the common shipping agents of the Harriman lines endeavoring to direct traffic east to the Atlantic Coast and thence around by the Morgan Line and the "Sunset" route. Business originating west of Pittsburg is given to the Union Pacific.

Forced Into Line.

But the discoveries about the ownership and operation of what is known as the Clark Line—the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake City—were among the most informatory of any made by the commission. It was developed at the first hearings here that when Senator W. A. Clark started to build this line in competition with the Harriman roads, Harriman fought him in the courts and otherwise until the Senator was willing to grant the master of the Pacifics a half interest in the road. Thereupon a traffic agreement was entered upon between the Clark road and the Southern Pacific for the maintenance of common local rates for a period of ninety-nine years and the Clark line was made to agree also that on all business out of Utah the Union Pacific should be allowed to make its through rates to competitive points unless some other roads should enter the territory and start a rate-cutting campaign.

This, however, was not of the agreement that the Clark line entered into after its absorption by the Harriman interests. It was determined further that a line should be drawn arbitrarily at Salt Lake City and that all competitive business arising in the adjacent territory for the coast should go via the Clark line if it originated south of Salt Lake City and by way of the Oregon Short Line if it originated north of Salt Lake City.

Line of Steamers Taken Off.

The commission also made something of an analysis of the distribution of East bound fruit traffic from Southern California, on which the Clark Line, the Southern Pacific, and the Atchison would be the natural competitors if the first two roads were not under a common management.

The analysis of fruit traffic, east bound, showed that last year the Southern Pacific took exactly 45 per cent. of it, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 45 per cent. and the Clark Line 10 per cent. It appeared also that after the general consolidation of the Pacific coast steamship lines under the management of R. P. Schwerin, who is to the Harriman steamship lines what J. C. Stubbs is to the Harriman railroads, the Santa Fe abolished a line of Pacific steamers that it had previously run from San Diego and made an agreement with the Southern Pacific whereby in the last six months or more East bound freight coming in on the Harriman steamers at points connecting with the Santa Fe has been distributed car load and car load alike, between the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific.

One further point was established as to the effect of the "community of interest," or as Mr. Harriman preferred it, "the franker understanding" between the Union Pacific and the Atchison roads, which would be admittedly active competitors under ordinary conditions. That was that when the Atchison undertook not many weeks ago, the construction of a "feeder" line of considerable importance in Northern California where the Southern Pacific was also projecting a similar line, it did not take long for the "franker understanding" to work out an arrangement whereby only one road should be constructed instead of the two competitors, the control of that road to be exchanged year by year between the Southern Pacific and the Atchison.

Fast Fruit Service Killed.

The commission will contend strongly that the competition of service, which is just as important as the matter of rates, has been eliminated to all intents and purposes through the construction of the Harriman railroad empire.

The commission developed that some time ago the Clark line undertook to run a fast fruit train out of Los Angeles that made two days' better time into Chicago than any of the fruit trains operated by the Atchison or the Southern Pacific. Within a few weeks there was a kick from the Clark line's "competitors," and the train was discontinued. And two days means a good deal of money to a Southern California fruit grower.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, it is learned, lays great stress on the joint contract between the Union Pacific and the Rock Island for the control of the Alton Road. The Alton from Chicago to Kansas City and Omaha is of course a direct competitor of both the Rock Island, the Illinois Central and with its control tied up in the Rock Island, and the Union Pacific, which latter road controls to all practical purposes the Illinois Central, the commission fails to see how any competition can exist between the three railroad systems. The developments of the Alton financing were in a way incidental, except as the tremendous watering of its stock and consequent profits to the syndicate of insiders who did the reorganizing were illustrative of the ways and means of overcapitalization, and placed the road in a position where it had small chance of ever earning dividends on its $20,000,000 of common stock.

A Vast Speculative Fund.

But the commission is vitally interested, in view of these Chicago & Alton developments, in the future of the Union Pacific's vast investments in the stocks of other railroads, made possible in 1901 directly through the addition of $100,000,000 to the capital liabilities of the Union Pacific proper and of $45,000,000 to those of the Oregon Short Line. Its contention during the hearings, that the demand for increased earnings necessary to support this burden of capitalization has a direct effect on the rates charged, was met by the assertion on the part of Mr. Harriman that the $100,000,000 added to the capital of the Union Pacific earned its share in the 10 per cent. dividend paid on the common stock, and was not, therefore, a burden on the road. In answer to this, however, it was pointed out that the ability of the stock creating what the commission terms this "vast speculative fund" to earn its share, or any share, in the dividend was dependent on the enormous appreciation of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads, in which some $70,000,000 of it found eventual investment. If the movement in those stocks had been in the opposite direction, the contention is, it would have been quite as possible for the Union Pacific to find itself unable to meet its former charges for dividends and interest, if, indeed, it kept away from the verge of bankruptcy.

Tracing the Stock Deals.

Finally, the commission believes that it can trace with reasonable accuracy just about how these stock purchases were financed, and what the resultant position of the railroad is, in spite of the $601,000,000 profit shown by Mr. Harriman's figures on the general investment. The commission figured out that the Union Pacific and its allied lines had bought, since the original acquisition of Southern and Northern Pacific stocks, $182,000,000 more stocks than it sold. To do this it increased the capital of the Union Pacific, through the convertibles of 1901 and their resultant common stock, by $100,000,000. It increased the capitalization of the Oregon Short Line $45,000,000, and it went in debt on its notes $38,000,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio stock bought last Summer.

These three items total to a matter of $188,000,000, as against the excess of $182,000,000 of stocks purchased. On the basis of this arithmetic and of the other financial developments that have been reported from time to time during the hearing, it may be said with authority that the Inter-State Commerce Commission believes that the country will shortly be called upon to decide the broad question whether railroad corporations are chartered to build and operate railroads, or to indulge in mammoth stock operations on the basis of their credit, and on a vast scale hitherto unequaled in the history of finance.

HARRIMAN SEES ROOSEVELT.

Says His Washington Trip Is to Show His Son the Sights.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—This trip of Edward H. Harriman to Washington is Rowland's trip. Rowland is Mr. Harriman's ten-year-old boy. He has never been to Washington before, and early today his father took him by the hand and started out to show him the sights. They went to the White House this afternoon, and President Roosevelt himself took the boy by the hand and led him and his father all around through the various rooms and corridors.

"The President received us very kindly," said Mr. Harriman. "He pointed out the bearskin rugs on the floor and the animal heads and antlers on the walls of the large State dining room, and both Rowland and the President were delighted. We stayed there about fifteen minutes."

Mr. Harriman insists that this is all there is to his visit to the White House. He declared that neither he nor the President mentioned politics or railroads or rate bills or ship subsidies.

"I merely wanted to show Rowland the sights," he said.

The fact that Mr. Harriman comes here at this time, and that his name has so often been mentioned in connection with the Ship Subsidy bill now at the crucial point, leads some to believe that the visit has something to do with the ship subsidy matter.

"There is absolutely nothing in that," said Mr. Harriman, "any more than there is in other conjectures that my visit has any significance of any kind connected with business. I know nothing about this Ship Subsidy bill—do not even know what its provisions are. I have seen that the Pacific lines are cut out, but I have taken no interest in it one way or the other from the beginning, and have no interest in it now."

Referring to the statement made on the floor of the House a few days ago by Humphrey of Washington that he knew Mr. Harriman was opposed to this proposed subsidy and was behind the Democrats opposing the bill, he said:

"I don't know where Mr. Humphrey could have got that, or what warrant he had for such a statement. I certainly have not indicated one way or the other what I thought about the subject. I notice that Japan helps out its mail steamers, and it does seem that our Government should do as much as Japan, but I have taken no part in this fight in any way whatever. All I have ever said, and that I say now, is that the Government and the transportation companies and the public, which means the press, should co-operate for the common good. And I hope that so much blood-letting as we have witnessed of late will be for the general health of all."

Mr. Harriman gave a dinner at the New Willard to-night to some friends who accompanied him a few years ago on a trip to Alaska. Among these were Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry; Dr. C. H. Merriam, Chief Biologist of the Agricultural Department; Henry Gannett of the Geological Survey, F. V. Coville, and A. K. Fisher, all of whom were in the Alaska party. There were also present J. P. Schwerin, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Maxwell Evarts, attorney for Mr. Harriman in New York.

UNFAIR, SAYS HARRIMAN.

Criticises Administration and Says Inquiry Developed Nothing New.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—E. H. Harriman, with his wife and son, occupied a front seat in the Senators' private gallery to-day. Talking about the investigation in New York he said:

"There was not a single new point brought out in the inquiry. It was simply a rehash of matter that was given wide publicity seven years ago. This continual reform agitation simply shows the animosity that exists to-day against men and corporations that have made a success. The Inter-State Commerce Commission could produce better results if the members would try to cooperate with the business interests of the country instead of antagonizing them.

"In view of the unfair methods of the Administration, as carried out by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, there is no incentive for a man to be successful, but I am sure that in the end the old American spirit of fair play will prevail. That is more to the purpose than a 'square deal'; we may have a 'square deal,' but unfair play. There seems to be a tendency among all unsuccessful people to assail those who are successful.

"All the so-called charges made at the recent hearing in New York are fully covered in the applications in October, 1900, for listing the Chicago & Alton Railway securities on the New York Stock Exchange, and every point brought out by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners the other day was given publicity at that time. This circular, to which I refer, mentioned the fact that $31,988,000 in 3 per cent. bonds were sold to the stockholders at 65, and that the amount $22,444,177 that had been formerly charged to income was properly charged to construction. The annual increase in the interest payment and dividends is $800,000 at the most, after spending $22,000,000 on the property. The business has been increased threefold because of that increase in facilities brought about by these expenditures."

Ancient History.

Mr. Harriman also pointed out that the Chicago & Alton listing circular issued in 1900 referred to the payment of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the preferred and common stock. "When this point was brought out at the New York hearing," he said, "the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners thought they were developing some new and startling facts, when, as a matter of fact, the whole thing is ancient history."

Asked what he thought of the idea that President Roosevelt's Administration proposes to make the Harriman system a "horrible example" of the evils of overcapitalization in order to arouse public sentiment and obtain support for a programme of legislation to curb these alleged evils, he said:

"I've been made a pack-horse all my life, and if I am to be required to pack this new burden, I will be able to do it."

"But you doubt the practicability of such legislation?"

"Of course; the Government can't undertake to run everybody's business without bad results."

"What do you think of the proposition for a Federal valuation of the railroads?" he was asked.

"It is not feasible. What valuation can you put on the terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New York and Philadelphia, for instance? Their value is the value of the whole City of New York."

"Is not the value of a railroad the aggregate value of its securities?"

"Yes. The value of a thing is what the people are willing to pay for it. It varies with the conditions of the country. It may be worth a great deal to-day, and not so much or more next year in the estimate of the people. But so long as we do not charge any more for the services rendered, as the Alton statement shows, and perform better services, the public is benefited."

Compares His and Hill's Methods.

"Wherein do your views on the future development policy of the railroads differ from those of Mr. James J. Hill?"

"The difference is as follows: Mr. Hill talks about the additional trackage needed, and I talk about additional terminal facilities and improved methods of using terminals. The problem of railroading is to keep things moving. Go to any little town and find a freight car standing on a sidetrack for seven or eight days while a one-horse wagon is unloading stuff from it, and you know that isn't keeping things moving. Using a freight car for a warehouse isn't the most effective utilization of that investment. Every freight car costs about $1,000, and on an average it moves about twenty miles a day. As soon as one of these cars stands still we lose money."

Mr. Harriman's attention was called to a recent interview with Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Clements, in which Mr. Clements suggested that the solution of the freight congestion problem would ultimately be found in such a readjustment of rates and distribution facilities as would tend to build up industries in smaller centres instead of crowding it into a few great industrial centres like Chicago and Pittsburg. Asked whether he believed this suggestion contained possibilities of a solution of the problem, Mr. Harriman said:

"I do not see how it can be done. You cannot create competition by law. It has to be by natural causes. You can't force business in unnatural channels, but only where the people want it."

"Is the rate law working effectively?"

Commission Criticised.

"The first action I know of under the rate law was the hearing in my own case in New York. The trouble is the Inter-State Commerce Commission began at the wrong end. They began with a move to create agitation for an increase in their powers, just as they have always done in the past. If the commission had enforced the law as it existed before the rate law was passed it would have stopped rebates, because this last law did not touch the subject of rebates. By not enforcing the law and claiming that they were without power to enforce it, the commission encouraged the railroads to continue the bad practice of rebating. All the efforts the commission has made of late to stop rebating have been under the old law. This is the law they said was ineffective and said they had no power to enforce. If a body has the power to enforce a law and does not exercise it, it naturally leads one to lose respect for that body, doesn't it?"

The Inter-State Commerce Commission gave some attention to-day to the step contemplated by that body to bring mandamus proceedings requiring Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions which he declined to answer at the investigation in New York. Frank B. Kellogg, one of the counsel who assisted in the inquiry, told the commission that he wanted some further time to examine the law bearing on the subject before action was taken. This was granted.

Counsel for the Harriman interests have requested permission to be heard before a report of the inquiry is completed. This permission will be granted and the case will be assigned for hearing early in April.

HARRIMAN RETRENCHES.

Contract for a Big Union Pacific Building in Omaha Cancelled.

OMAHA, March 2.—General Manager Mohler of the Union Pacific cancelled today the contract for the erection of the twelve-story headquarters building, which E. H. Harriman was to erect in Omaha at a cost of $1,200,000. He did so, he said, under orders from Harriman because of recent action of courts and Legislatures. The contract for the wrecking of buildings on the site had been let and work begun. In explaining his action Mr. Mohler referred to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Union Pacific and Burlington should pay to the State of Nebraska the million dollars of taxes which the two roads contested. He also spoke of the action of the Nebraska Legislature in passing the Two-Cent Fare bill.

These things, he said, with the recent advances in salaries, made it imperative to retrench.

HILL DOESN'T FEAR INQUIRY.

He Says the Commission Would Find Nothing Wrong on His Roads.

Rumors of an approaching investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the affairs of the Hill railroads, which have been current practically ever since the decision was reached to investigate the Harriman railroads, gained further headway in Wall Street yesterday. The probability of the commission investigating the Hill lines, including the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Burlington, was discussed in many offices yesterday, and in some quarters was regarded as the basis of the sharp point drop in Northern Pacific and the sharp decline in Great Northern, which occurred during yesterday's short Stock Exchange session.

James J. Hill said yesterday that despite the rumors current for several months that his roads were to be investigated by the commission, he has no information that such an investigation is contemplated, and that should one be decided upon he has absolutely no fear of the result. Discussing the latter point, Mr. Hill said:

"If the investigation is undertaken nothing will be discovered which is not already on record. We have nothing to conceal and nothing could be developed by an investigation into the affairs of the Great Northern of which we would be ashamed."

Referring to the recent reports from Philadelphia, the purpose of which were apparently to suggest that Mr. Hill and his friends had in some way made an underhand profit in their acquisition of the stock of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Hill said that there was nothing in the circumstances connected with his purchase of Northern Pacific stock which could not be known by all. He confirmed the statement that had already appeared in Wall Street that he and his associates had paid 16 for the Northern Pacific common and 34 for the preferred, which was acquired from the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific in 1896.

"I bought that common stock," Mr. Hill said, "at 16, and afterward I saw it sell down close to 10, but it was worth more. The Northern Pacific is a great property, one of the great properties of the country. I do not know the source of the report which emanated from Philadelphia, nor have I any idea of the reasons that prompted it."

It was suggested to Mr. Hill that possibly there was some connection between the reports of some irregularity in connection with his acquisition of the stock of the Northern Pacific, and the agitation which is now being carried on in Philadelphia by a committee representing stockholders in the old Northern Pacific Railroad who failed to come in under the terms of the reorganization. If that committee had any connection with the report, however, Mr. Hill said, he did not know it. Indeed, he did not even know who the committee were, he said, nor what they were striving for.

Mr. Hill pointed out that the old Northern Pacific was reorganized after foreclosure, and was reincorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, and he felt sure that, despite the fact that the old Federal charter, under which the road had been formerly operated, had been kept alive, the old company has absolutely no assets.

Mr. Hill suggested facetiously that debts were probably the only assets which the most vigorous investigation could discover as belonging to the old Northern Pacific Railroad, the property of which was sold under foreclosure.

Mr. Hill would not say that he would be glad if an investigation were made into his management of the railroads under his control, but some of his friends frankly said so for him. It is the belief of Mr. Hill's associates that no matter how rigid might be the investigation it would be impossible to show a single dollar of overcapitalization in the Great Northern or to point out a single instance in which Mr. Hill or his friends made personal profits at the expense of the Great Northern.

Some of Mr. Hill's associates made the statement yesterday that so far as they could recall, the only case in which the Great Northern acquired any railroad property in which Mr. Hill had previously been personally interested was its acquisition of the Montana Central. That transaction, the details of which were a matter of public knowledge at the time, is said to have been carried through on terms pre-eminently fair to the Great Northern Railway.

The construction of the Montana Central was originally undertaken by Mr. Hill in company with a number of business men of Montana. Later, when the Great Northern line was extended westward, it met the line of the Montana Central, and it became necessary for the Great Northern either to parallel that line or to acquire it from Mr. Hill and his associates, who had previously built it for the purpose of developing a section which up to that time had in no way been served by the Great Northern.

It was decided by the Great Northern Directors to acquire the Montana Central, and the deal was put through on this basis: Mr. Hill and his associates in this enterprise kept the bonds of the Montana Central, while all the stock of that road was turned over to the Great Northern. In return the Great Northern guaranteed the interest, and later on the principal as well, of the Montana Central bonds, but no other compensation was accepted from the Great Northern.

EXPERTS TESTIFY IN STROTHER TRIAL

One Says the Defendants Were Insane; the Other, Violently Angry.

DEFENSE RESTS CASE

May Call Other Witnesses Later If It Is Deemed Necessary.

CULPEPER, Va., March 2.—At the trial of James and Philip Strother, charged with the killing of William F. Bywaters, their brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Clark of the Government Asylum for the Insane at Washington, resumed his testimony. He listened patiently while the hypothetical question, which was in substance the theory of the case as seen by the defense, was being read.

"In my opinion," said Dr. Clark, "the act was an irresistible impulse, and it can also be designated scientifically as impulsive insanity, the result of a highly emotional state brought on by many insults to which the accused had been subjected."

"Doctor," asked Mr. Moore, "is there any rigid test as to the existence of mental insanity or mental derangement?"

"The causes are numerous."

"What are the principal causes of mental derangement?"

"Stress, usually," replied the witness. "There may be a variety of things—a great variety—causing stress."

"May the condition of mental derangement occur without prior disease?"

"In my opinion it can."

"Is there any fixed period of duration for the condition of mental derangement which occurs in the human system?"

"No."

The witness was turned over to the prosecution for cross-examination and Mr. Woods asked him:

"These men were sane up to the time of the crime and sane afterward and during the tragedy they exercised their power in connection with one act when they perpetrated the homicide. Wherein do you draw the distinction between what you call impulsive insanity and rage and anger, such as any man might have borne in his bosom?"

"I framed my opinion in this case on the hypothetical question, and I believe it can be logically put into two separate acts. The first when they had received information at various times of wrongdoing on the part of Bywaters and the information accumulated. As I understand they had a consultation, met and considered and waited and reasoned, and determined finally to tell this young man he must marry their sister or they would kill him. Between the execution of the act and the time they made their decision there was an interval. During that interval the mental process was one of peace, as is evidenced by the fact that they congratulated him and took his hand and kissed their sister. There the mental process ended.

"The new process was due entirely to a sudden impulse. The emotions they had labored under as a result of the insults were dormant in them and became aroused again. I think the emotional condition overwhelmed the intellectual process, and that the act was not committed under full volition."

The witness said he thought that from the time Bywaters made a sudden break to get out of the room until the end of the crime there was mental derangement.

Commonwealth Attorney Keith asked Dr. Clark "if the Federal army at Bull Run had not experienced the same irresistible impulse."

A laugh ran through the court room. Though the alienist joined in the mirth he did not reply to the question. With the conclusion of Dr. Clark's testimony the defense rested its case, reserving the right to call other witnesses if deemed necessary.

The State then called Dr. W. F. Drewry of Petersburg, who said his experience as an alienist had been in treating patients at the Central State Hospital for Insane Negroes. He had treated but few white insane patients, he said. Mr. Keith then read the same hypothetical question propounded to Dr. Clark.

"What mental condition, in your opinion, doctor, would result from that situation, as you see it?" asked Mr. Keith.

"Violent anger," he replied.

Mr. Keith then asked whether or not the effort of the Strother brothers to restrain Bywaters from leaving the house had materially affected their mental condition.

"I should say," said Dr. Drewry, "that they were angry—almost to the last degree."

"Were these men, in your opinion, insane?" asked Mr. Keith.

"No," he replied, "I don't think they were insane."

M. S. Remsburg of Elkwood testified that he met Philip Strother on a train on Dec. 12, three days before the shooting. He testified that he thought Philip Strother had been drinking that day because he "smelled liquor on his breath." He added that Philip had spoken to him of drinking.

The Rev. J. W. Ware, who married William F. Bywaters and Viola Strother, was called to rebut Remsburg's testimony. He flatly contradicted the statement that Philip Strother had been drinking on the occasion referred to.

COUGHLIN CHIDES MORGAN.

Auditor of Cleveland Vexed at Letter Addressed to "J. H. Farley, Mayor."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—J. Pierpont Morgan will receive on Monday a letter from Cleveland's City Auditor, Thomas Coughlin. The letter is in acknowledgement of a check for $34 sent by Mr. Morgan as a dividend due the city on stock held in trust. The check was sent in care of J. H. Farley, Mayor. Coughlin writes:

"The pleasure incident to receiving a check is in this instance marred by reason of the fact that your letter comes addressed to the Hon. John B. Farley, Mayor, who left the office some six years ago.

"It is regrettable that such a noted American citizen as you are, possessing such artistic and business instincts, as was evidenced by your defeat of the Kaiser in bidding for the Van Dyck pictures, should be lost to the public affairs of his country as not to save the card of Cleveland's famous Mayor, and it injures our civic pride to note that Mayor Johnson's fame has not reached even the subordinates in your office who may have addressed the letter.

"I call this matter to your personal attention that your record may be properly corrected, and trust you will advise your office that this error may not occur again."

Dry Cleaning.

A satisfied patron writes: "The white skirt reached me this morning, and like all your work was *most satisfactory.*"

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

Established 1819

585 Madison Ave. } Cleaning white fabrics is a specialty with us.
708 " "
992 " "
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28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

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DE FOREST TREATMENT BETTER THAN OSTEOPATHY

Treatment for Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Obesity. No Medicines or Electricity.

Refer to many prominent physicians and persons for whom I have obtained marvelous results, both Ladies and Gentlemen. At Residence only.

PROF. DE FOREST, 59 EAST 59TH ST.

Toilettes FOR Ladies

Your presence is requested at the "Grand Spring Opening." 172 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 22d St.

THAW'S LAWYERS HOPEFUL OF RESULT

Continued from Page 1.

Nesbit from London to New York in 1903, was printed in an afternoon newspaper yesterday. Miss Simonton is not in the city. The letter is signed "S. W.," and this paragraph is supposed to refer to the story alleged to have been told by Evelyn Nesbit to Thaw:

"The story you brought back from Paris was too grotesquely absurd to have other than a natural death, and when Evelyn returned I put the whole thing out of my mind. I trust therefore that you will not trouble yourself to come down and make an explanation which has become wholly unnecessary."

Legation Officer's Story.

A letter was received by a county official yesterday from London which purports to explain, in some measure, the part played in the affairs of the Thaws and Nesbits in London by a member of the American Legation, reference to whom was made by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on the witness stand last week.

The writer says that this gentleman knew Mrs. Nesbit and her daughter in this country, and when he heard that they were at Claridge's he called to see them. Mrs. Nesbit was ill, and he took Evelyn out to luncheon. At luncheon, the writer declares, the gentleman from the legation was told by Evelyn that she had been on the Continent with Thaw and that she had found it hard to tolerate Thaw, but he was spending money on her and on her mother, that he was going to educate her and in two years marry her.

The legation official made a second visit to Claridge's, and he found Mrs. Nesbit still ill. Evelyn came into the room and told her mother that she and Thaw were going for a month's motor trip. Mrs. Nesbit and the valet were left in Claridge's. Thaw had taken the letter of credit given to the Nesbits by White, and Mrs. Nesbit was penniless, save for the little money the valet had. A woman friend finally got her out of the hotel and started home with her.

EXPERT TESTIMONY REFORMS.

Dr. Hamilton, Summoned in Thaw Case, Talks of Needed Changes.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who has been summoned as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, inveighed last night in an address before the Academy of Medicine against the present system of using experts in criminal cases. Dr. Hamilton said that an insanity commission as now composed put the expert in the minority, as it provides for one layman, one lawyer, and one physician.

"It has been suggested," he said, "that the District Attorney send experts to examine the prisoner in such cases, but the appointment of such experts might be made through political influences."

One of the dangers in expert examinations as they are now made, he said, was that of an expert getting into the confidence of the man to be examined and then betraying him. This did not happen often, he admitted, but such a way of doing things was not to the credit of the profession.

Conflicts in expert testimony, Dr. Hamilton declared, could be avoided by the creation of a neutral board of examiners. Plans were already under way to bring about this reform and others. He was in favor of certain alienists being appointed on the recommendation of the medical societies and with the approval of the Supreme Court. The District Attorney could then send an expert to examine a prisoner merely from the medical standpoint, and not with any legal question in hand. He also favored the preparation by the experts of briefs for the court, and some system of having these checked up in the examination, so that there would be the least possible risk of injustice being done.

Dr. Hamilton said that there were many cases of minor offenders sent to the workhouse or to the penitentiary for short terms who ought to have been sent to asylums for treatment. The psychopathic ward at Bellevue could only hold a patient for five days, and this time was too short. Many paranoiacs, he declared, were shrewd in hiding their delusions, and at the end of five days they were released, although still insane, or were tried, convicted, and sentenced.

The law should provide, said Dr. Hamilton, for the detention of a prisoner pleading insanity during a period of from five to six months, so that the most careful observation might be had of him.

The beginning of insanity defenses was in the irresistible impulse theory, the speaker said. Then it became the fashion for men to kill each other for various reasons, and emotional insanity became the fad. He said that this form of defense was, happily, being got rid of rapidly.

Dr. Hamilton denounced sensational newspaper accounts of trials, saying:

"Some innocent persons have been hounded to the death chamber and some guilty ones have been liberated through manufactured sentiment."

WON'T BAR THAW REPORTS.

Post Office Department Decides It Has No Ground of Action.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—No action will be taken by the Post Office Department on the publication by newspapers of the details of the Thaw trial in New York.

Some time ago President Roosevelt directed Post

MRS. EDDY MAY BE KEPT OUT OF COURT

Legal Questions May Be Raised and the Decision on Them Appealed.

GEORGE BAKER TALKS

Her Nephew Says He Expects No Pecuniary Benefit from the Suit.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.—There is a strong probability that the appearance of Mrs. Eddy in court in connection with the action brought yesterday for an accounting of her financial affairs may be postponed indefinitely by the defendants raising legal questions which may be carried to the Supreme Court. The position of the nominal plaintiff, sketched in legal phraseology, is declared to be as follows:

Where a person is of weak mind and mentally incapacitated by disease, decrepitude, or other infirmity, though not in such condition as to be adjudged a lunatic by the special tribunal provided by law for such purposes, a court of equity has jurisdiction to entertain an action brought by her next friend in her behalf to set aside conveyances and protect her from the undue influences and fraud of others, although she denies such incapacity. The court may in such an action appoint a receiver or receivers.

On the other hand, it is believed that the defendants may raise immediately the legal question involved in the proceedings as distinguished from the questions of fact. These legal questions would go to the Supreme Court for determination, and the proceedings in the Superior Court would in the meantime be held up. This would avoid the necessity of Mrs. Eddy's appearing in court in person or being obliged to give a deposition until the Supreme Court had handed down an opinion. This opinion, if in favor of the defendants, would quash the whole proceeding.

Gen. Frank S. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's personal counsel, declined to-night to discuss the case in any way. He added that no statement would be made to-night by any of the other persons in close relations with Mrs. Eddy in Concord. Mr. Martin, who was the only one of counsel for the petitioners in the city to-night, said his side had nothing to add to the statement made yesterday by Senator Chandler.

Alfred Farlow, head of the Christian Scientists in Boston, arrived here at noon to consult with the leaders here, but he declined to be interviewed.

Interview with George Baker.

BANGOR, Me., March 2.—George W. Baker of this city, one of the petitioners for an accounting in the affairs of Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, is the "nephew and next friend" mentioned in the suit. Baker, who is about 56 years old, is a printer by trade, although in early life he was a weaver, his father having been a builder and manager of woolen mills in Tilton, N. H., where George was born, and in various parts of the country. George W. Baker came to Bangor in 1901 with his wife, who has since then been committed to an asylum for the insane. He is not a Christian Scientist, but admits that "there may be something in it."

Baker is much depressed over the insanity of his wife and his inability to assist his mother, who is still living in Tilton, N. H., at the age of 82. Concerning the suit he says:

"I have no desire or expectation of reaping pecuniary benefit from this suit. We simply want to know how things stand. If it is proved that Mrs. Eddy's affairs are all right, and that she has full control of them, then the suit, so far as I am concerned, will stop right there. I did not institute the suit, and personally I know nothing of Mrs. Eddy's affairs, only what I have read in the papers. Mr. Glover, his daughter, and myself are her only heirs, but it is not the idea of getting any money that induced me to join in this action. I have never in my life received the gift of a cent from Mrs. Eddy, although I understand that she has for years been well able to act liberally toward her relatives.

Only Seeking for Facts.

"There is nothing I can say about this suit, except that the action has been brought to ascertain whether Mrs. Eddy is a free agent, or whether she is coerced by those around her. We want to find out whether or not she can do as she pleases. I have an idea that she is in the hands of her associates, and that is what we are going to find out.

"I am her nephew, the only one she has, and I haven't been able to get a letter from her directly for over fifteen years, although I have written to her several times. No answers to my letters have been received at all.

"One of her Secretaries wrote to me once and said that it was a rule of the house that no mail would be delivered to Mrs. Eddy except that referring to her great work alone, other mail going into the office.

"I have had my suspicions for quite a while, but it came to a head last year, when I found that I couldn't possibly get a word from her. I have not the slightest idea what she is worth, and I don't know how to find out."

In regard to Mrs. Eddy's physical health and control of her mental faculties, her nephew said:

"As far as I know, personally, I can't say a word. The last time I saw her she was in good health, better than I had ever seen her before, and I knew her when she was a confirmed invalid and I never expected to see her any better. About twenty years ago I was in Boston and called to see her twice, but an interview was refused by her secretary. She is a wonderful woman, and may be all right, but in the natural course of events a woman nearly 90 years of age wouldn't be able to carry on a great amount of work. She has had many things to look after in her life and has carried them through successfully."

Mr. Baker said the matter of bringing the suit had been under consideration for about a year.

Local Scientists Much Interested.

As was to be expected, the suit that the son and other relatives of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy have brought against the head of the Christian Science cult, was the principal topic of conversation in local Scientist circles yesterday. But most of the talk was between Scientist and Scientist, the result being that those out of the fold, particularly reporters, did not get much information, so far as the suit is concerned.

At 1 Madison Avenue, the official publicity headquarters of the Christian Scientists in this city, V. O. Strickler, who is in charge there, refused to give out any extended interview. Earlier in the day he did have a talk with some reporters, but according to what he said later, he thought the conversation was simply a friendly chat about matters scientific, and therefore his surprise was great when the afternoon papers came out with an interview with him.

One of the questions that Mr. Strickler was asked in that interview was if the bringing of the suit would in any way impair the standing of Mrs. Eddy in the church.

"That is absurd," he replied. "Christian Science is an exact science, the most exact of them all. Now, how will the effort of somebody to get Mrs. Eddy's property away from her affect anything so fundamental as this?"

"Is Mrs. Eddy competent to manage her own affairs?"

"Why," answered Mr. Strickler, "Mrs. Eddy is more vigorous than ever before, and she has as much mental vigor and capacity as any two men in the City of New York."

"If the suit comes to trial do you think Mrs. Eddy could successfully withstand the ordeal of a cross-examination?" Mr. Strickler was asked.

"Mrs. Eddy," he answered, "is able to do anything that she sees fit to do. Yes, she can testify if she wants to."

"How long is it since you have seen Mrs. Eddy?"

"Not for three years," he answered, "but I know that she is mentally fit, just as you know that Emperor William is mentally fit, even though you may never have seen him."

"Suppose that the courts ruled that Mrs. Eddy was unfit, would the Christian Science Church fall with its leader?" was another of the questions.

"It is inconceivable and unthinkable that any such thing could happen," was Mr. Strickler's answer.

Thinks Motives Are Mercenary.

"Well, what is the motive, in your opinion, that is at the bottom of this litigation?" was the gist of another question.

"Well, here is a woman who has founded a faith that has made a greater impression upon the minds of thinking men than any other faith that has ever come into existence," he said. "She has attained phenomenal success and as a by-product of this success, wealth has properly enough come to her. Then here are three of her relatives who have never contributed to that success, who are not, I believe, even converts to the faith, who now that she has reached the pinnacle, want a share in the results."

When asked whether the property in litigation is held in Mrs. Eddy's or the Church's name, Mr. Strickler refused to answer. He added that he did not know whether any statement as to the suit would be forthcoming later or not.

Mr. Strickler was plainly much perturbed about the publication of the talk with him. He said he did not have Mrs. Eddy in mind when he was talking yesterday morning. He was just talking Christian Science in a friendly sort of way, that was all.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—While the rank and file of the Christian Scientists here have little to say about the suit, the leaders do not hesitate to express their anger that an "outsider should meddle with Church affairs." They deny that Mrs. Eddy is insane or incompetent.

"It is impossible for Mrs. Eddy to be insane," said William H. Johnson, one of the four Directors mentioned in the suit, "for insanity is unreal and a Christian Scientist cannot have that ailment any more than other unrealities."

It is believed by local Scientists that Samuel J. Elder will be one of the counsel for the defense. Mr. Elder served as counsel in the famous Woodbury Eddy case, and has appeared at the State House for the Christian Scientists on many important matters in the last few years.

Lewis Clinton Strong, Mrs. Eddy's assistant secretary, who is one of the defendants in Mr. Glover's suit, is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and a graduate of Boston University. Strong is best known here as a dramatic critic.

Alfred Farlow, Chairman of Publication Committee, visited Concord to-day, and upon his return to-night stated that while the litigation had been informally discussed among the leaders in Concord, no definite line of defense had been decided upon.

Mr. Farlow said that up to the time of his departure from Concord at noon to-day Mrs. Eddy had not been informed of the suit brought by her relatives, but that she would be told about it at once. He also said that he expected that the Directors would be ready when the suit was called.

BUSSE IS NOMINATED.

Chicago's Republican Nominee Still Suffers from Railroad Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Fred A. Busse, Postmaster of Chicago, and for many years a Republican Party manager here, to-day was nominated for Mayor at a harmonious and enthusiastic convention. Congressman Boutell nominated Mr. Busse and Oscar Hebel accepted in the name of the nominee, who is still confined to his residence by injuries received in the Pennsylvania Railway wreck eight days ago. The nomination was unanimous.

The convention made it plain that the issue between the Republican and the Democratic Parties would be the traction question.

Speaking of the ordinances just passed by the Council, vetoed by the Mayor and now up to the people for final action on a referendum vote, the platform says:

We believe these ordinances represent a great advance in municipal legislation, and if ratified by the people will settle in an equitable and satisfactory manner the question which has done so much to retard the city's growth. We commend these ordinances to the support of the voters of Chicago, and pledge the Republican Party, if they are adopted, to enforce all their terms and conditions to the end that the street railways of Chicago shall be operated for the benefit of the people.

NO IMITATION LACE.

Decision by Judge Hough Says It Is Not Known in Any Trade.

In a decision by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court it has been decided that there is no such article as "imitation lace" known in any trade. The Judge had before him a protest made by D. S. Hesse & Brother of this city, who objected to the assessment of duties on certain collars and cuffs under the lace schedule of the Dingley tariff. It was maintained on behalf of the Government that imitation lace articles are familiar to women, but this argument failed to convince the court, which, in his decision, has this to say:

"The name given to them (the collars and cuffs) by retailers puffing their wares or by women who buy and use them, is not controlling."

According to the Judge, the term "imitation of lace" is descriptive merely of the condition of an article.

CAPTIVE DOG RELEASED.

Customs Inspectors Glad When Dynamite's Master Pays Duty on Animal.

Dynamite, the Great Dane, who was seized for duty by Uncle Sam's Customs Inspectors, and later retaliated by driving his captors from their rooms on the pier, was released yesterday. For several days the dog has been boarding at the Government's expense at the bonded stables at 398 Washington Street.

The animal's owner, who arrived last week on the steamship Roma, and from whom the Dane was taken because of refusal to pay $8 duty, went to the Custom House and told the officials he wanted to have the dog. He was told that in addition to the regular duty the United States held him responsible for the animal's board at the rate of 50 cents a day. The owner, who declined to give his name, demurred at first, but as Collector Stranahan's representatives were obdurate, the board bill was settled and Dynamite was turned over to his master.

Officials in charge of the Seizure Room at the Appraiser's Warehouse, where the dog was to have been sold this week, congratulated themselves upon getting rid

POSTUM

In place of Coffee

does give relief from coffee ills.

"THERE'S A REASON."

CHICAGO FLYERS MAY BE WITHDRAWN

New York Central and Pennsylvania Said to be Considering It.

BLAME TWO-CENT LAWS

Officials Say Fast Trains Could Not Be Operated with Fare Only $18.24.

Because of the adoption of laws compelling the railroads to carry passengers for not more than 2 cents a mile in the States of Ohio and Indiana, the eighteen-hour trains operated by the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroad Companies between New York and Chicago may be withdrawn. There is a bill before the Illinois Legislature fixing the same mileage rate, and if this becomes a law the maximum fare possible for the railroads to charge will be $18.24 for a single trip between New York and Chicago.

Under an operating agreement, the two companies charge the same fare on their fastest trains. It is now fixed at $30 for each passenger, and, in addition, the traveler is compelled to purchase a Pullman ticket, for which $5 is charged.

At the offices of the New York Central Railroad yesterday, it was explained that the increased cost of operation for the fastest trains made it impossible to carry passengers at the two-cent rate, and at present the question is being debated by the officers of both the Central and Pennsylvania lines. It is certain that the fast trains will be withdrawn if it is found that the companies cannot charge more than the two-cent rate.

"This would, no doubt, work a great hardship on the many business people who use the fast trains," said an official of the New York Central yesterday. "During the World's Fair at Chicago we operated a twenty-hour train, and after the fair this was taken off. Immediately we were deluged with petitions and appeals for the restoration of the train.

"These appeals came to us from men prominent in the financial world, who used the fast trains themselves and had their confidential agents travel on them. It was explained that the great saving of time has resulted in profit to these men, who could have their business transacted much more rapidly than before. Since the 18-hour trains have been put on, we have found that there is 50 per cent. more traffic on them than on all of the slower trains together.

"And you would be surprised to see the number of deals of large proportions begun and concluded while these fast trains are en route. Business negotiations begun in Chicago are finished by the parties before they arrive in New York, and vice versa. There is no doubt that the fast trains are popular with the business men, and they will feel the loss of them if we are compelled to take them off. But the cost of operation is so great that we are defenceless.

"The most popular train on the New York Central is the Empire State Express. This, the fastest train in the world, has been in operation since 1891, and has not yet had a serious accident. It is always filled with passengers. And, you know, the only way we have to judge the feeling of the public is by its patronage. We know that they will not use the slow trains when the fast trains are operated. There is often a fight among business men to obtain places of preference on the Twentieth Century Flyer."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Following the lead of the Reading, the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is said, will retaliate for the threatened passage of two-cent-a-mile legislation by cutting down its service.

It is understood that plans have already been made to take eighteen trains from the regular service should the bill now pending at Harrisburg, fixing the maximum railroad fares in the State at 2 cents a mile, go through. Inquiries at the general offices of the company, at the Broad Street station, elicited neither a confirmation nor denial of the report.

It is said, however, that the reduction will be made chiefly in the local service between Germantown and Chestnut Hill and the main line, and on the New York Division.

Seven trains have been taken out of service by the Reading. These were operated between Philadelphia and Reading and Reading and Pottsville. The change went into effect on March 1.

WATERMAN DEFENDS HIMSELF

Appears as Witness in Miss Barnes's Suit Against Him for $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—Arthur H. Waterman, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, was a witness in his own behalf to-day before Judge Morschauser in the suit brought against him by Helen M. Barnes, a Vassar graduate, to recover $15,000. Miss Barnes is trying to have set aside an agreement made by her uncle, Robert T. Hicks, with Waterman, under the terms of which the latter paid him an annuity until his death, which occurred some time ago.

Mr. Waterman testified that the agreement with Mr. Hicks was made after a series of talks on the subject and two agreements had been submitted, the second of which was signed in October, 1904, by Mr. Hicks. Several conversations he had with Mrs. Martha E. Lambert, housekeeper for Mr. Hicks, were narrated by Mr. Waterman, who declared that Mrs. Lambert said to him in the presence of hidden witnesses, that she wanted $1,000 in money or $25 a month, or she would tell certain things about the agreement with Hicks. At the conclusion of the talks Mr. Waterman testified that he said to Mrs. Lambert:

"I am very sorry, but I cannot give you any money."

Mrs. Lambert then went away. Regarding the $14,000 he received from the Hicks estate Mr. Waterman denied that he had assented to a remark made by Mrs. Lambert that if it had not been for her he "would not" have received it, although it was possible that if she had opposed the agreement he "might not" have received it.

At the time the agreement was executed Mr. Waterman swore that he was worth between $75,000 and $100,000 invested in property in Brooklyn.

There will be another hearing in the case before Judge Morschauser on March 7.

NEGLECTED PATIENT DIES.

Medical Aid Sought for Man Stricken in Theatre When Too Late.

The neglect to summon medical aid caused the death of Michael Berman, 65 years old, according to the doctors at Gouverneur Hospital, where Berman died on Friday. He was seen to fall at the performance in the Grand Theatre on Thursday night, and it was supposed he was intoxicated.

He was carried into a vacant box, and being known as a regular patron of the house, his wife was summoned. She protested that he was not a drinking man, but maintained a vigil by her husband until 6 o'clock on Friday morning, when, as Berman showed no signs of returning consciousness, the night watchman called an ambulance.

Dr. Driscoll, who came with it, said the man was suffering from internal hemorrhage, which could have been stopped by prompt treatment.

Berman's death followed four hours after he reached the hospital.

RAID HORSE THIEVES' DEN.

Detectives Overpower and Arrest Four Men After Battle—Loot $20,000.

What the police asserted was a horse thieves' den was unearthed by detectives of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, at 204 Siegel Street yesterday afternoon, and at the point of revolvers four men were placed under arrest after a stiff fight.

The police now feel satisfied that there will be an end to the thefts of business vehicles, harness, and horses, which in a period of three months must have netted the robbers $20,000, from the reports of estimated losses.

The last two bold robberies took place on Friday, when a rig valued at $500, belonging to Peter Meyer, was stolen from in front of his grocery at Bedford and Division Avenues, and another rig like it, also valued at $500, was stolen from Jurgens & Peterson, grocers, at Division and Driggs Avenues. A horse and wagon valued at $350, belonging to William J. Holzheimer of 110 Second Street, Manhattan, was stolen from in front of 261 Lorimer Street on Wednesday.

Detectives Tracy and Dwyer noticed a blacksmith's shop in a dilapidated building at 204 Seigel Street yesterday. In a big yard in the rear they saw a new business wagon on which the gilt lettering had been painted over. The sleuths became suspicious, and learned that three fine black horses had been taken away from the place on Friday, and other valuable horses previously.

Tracy and Dwyer entered the blacksmith shop, and as they did so four men dashed into the back yard. The detectives drew their revolvers and shot to the ground to intimidate the fugitives. Two were overpowered in the yard after a hard fight. The other two men were found hiding in the cellar and were cornered and arrested.

The detectives guarded their prisoners with their revolvers while word was being sent to the Stagg Street Police Station. Half a dozen bluecoats in a patrol wagon were hurried to the place and the prisoners were locked up.

Jurgens & Peterson's business wagon and the horse belonging to Grocer Meyer were found in the yard.

There was ample evidence that the premises had been the rendezvous for the horse and wagon thieves.

The prisoners described themselves as Joseph Burger, 53 years old, of 204 Siegel Street; Harry Lammoroff, 17, Bernard Carbowitzky, 30, and Harry Beckhoff, 30, all of 217 Siegel Street. All were held on charges of grand larceny.

The police continued their investigations and learned from neighbors that dozens of horses had been brought to the blacksmith shop harnessed to wagons.

The police believe that all the stolen property was taken to New Jersey and sold.

Watch on Brooklyn Records.

The recent theft of records from the Bureau of Highways has made the heads of the borough and city departments in Brooklyn uneasy about the safety of the books and papers in their offices, and they are having these carefully guarded. Deputy Commissioner Cozier of the Department of Water Supply has appointed a watchman to watch his records every night and on Sundays.

WANTS NO NEGROES IN ST. ANDREW'S

Dr. Van De Water's Published Statement Offends His Colored Parishioners.

BETTER IN OWN CHURCH

Pastor Says He Believes Mixed Congregations Only Make Trouble.

The colored parishioners of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, are much exercised over an article entitled "The Colored People," written by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of the church, which appears in the February issue of The St. Andrew's Chronicle, the parish monthly. In that article Dr. Van De Water said:

"Aside altogether from their right in any place of public worship, it is best that they should have their own churches, their own ministers, and in time maybe their own Bishops. It is not best that white and black people should be in Sunday school or in church on a plane of equality of privilege.

"St. Andrew's will give its consent to such a movement, not because it is glad to get rid of the colored people, but because it is best for the colored people and the best thing for the whole church that they should worship together."

The colored parishioners object especially to the "plane of equality" reference. They declare that they are not treated with proper courtesy by the ushers and that when they go to the church they are made to take the back seats.

"I certainly wrote that article," said Dr. Van De Water when a TIMES reporter saw him last night, "and I stand by every word of it. I repeat, that the sooner the colored people get out of St. Andrew's the better it will be for both whites and blacks. If President Roosevelt wants to eat with a colored man he can do so. I won't, and I am just as much entitled to my opinion on the subject as he is.

"I do not want the colored people in my church, neither do my parishioners, for they have been a source of much trouble. In the first place, we have gentlemen ushers, Wardens, and Vestrymen, and they, in a manner, object to escorting colored people up and down the aisles. There have been frequent occasions when these people would come in, on a Sunday morning, walk up the main aisle and take the front pews, which are paid for by parishioners. When asked by the ushers to take a back seat until the ushers found out whether the owners were coming or not, they would get up with a show of indignation and flurry out of the church.

Several of the colored residents of that part of Harlem in which St. Andrew's is located did not hesitate to express their disapproval of what Dr. Van De Water had said. They said a church was a church, and that the Bible did not recognize a difference in color as making separate churches necessary. P. A. Peyton of 13 West 131st Street, a real estate dealer, was one of the colored men who thought Dr. Van De Water was wrong.

"This is going a step too far," he said, "for the colored people are entitled to worship in any church they see fit to.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' and Children's Dresses and Millinery.

Smart and becoming designs that harmonize with the dictates of fashionable wear.

Attractive Styles

are offered in exclusive patterns and fabrics. We show a number of exquisite conceptions that are necessarily expensive; also many equally desirable, but less elaborate effects are offered at

Moderate Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.,

450 5th Av. near 40th St.

Formerly of 18th ST. AND BROADWAY.

Are now displaying a large and complete line of Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, also fine Bedding and Spreads, especially adapted for Town and Country Homes, at reasonable prices.

The name of WHITCOMB on your Brass or Enamel Bedstead and Bedding is a guarantee that they are the best.

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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

FOR MONDAY WE ANNOUNCE

The Initial Presentation of

Spring & Summer Outer Garments

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

If statistics and our memory serve us right, it is the most varied and the most representative collection of garments which we ever presented at the advent of a season. The models are entirely new. What is more important, they are authoritative. Neither of these factors has influenced our prices—they are altogether modest.

Plain and Fancy Tailored Suits

of voiles, serges, fancy stripes, checks, and mannish fabrics.

$25.00, $35.00, $45.00, $55.00

Fancy Dresses

of plain and fancy silks, foulards, voiles, and marquisette cloth, designed for street and house service.

$29.00, $35.00, $48.00, $65.00

Walking Skirts

of voile or taffeta in altogether new and effective models,

$10.50, $17.50, $21.50

Spring Top Coats

of black broadcloth or tan covert, in radically new models,

$24.50 to $29.50

Ready-for-Service Riding Habits

New cutaway, semi-fitted and loose fitted models,
Of broadcloth and mannish fabrics. $39.00 and $45.00.
Of natural linens, - - - - - - $15.00.

20 Entirely New Models of

Tailored Suits for Women

At $25.00 and $35.00

WILL BE PRESENTED ON MONDAY

Fashioned of plain serges, Panama cloths, fancy light stripes, checks and mixtures.

An Exceptionally Important Offer

HIGH GRADE CAPESKIN

Mousquetaire Gloves for Women

16 BUTTON LENGTH

Regularly $4.00 At $2.45

Full sixteen button length gloves, fashioned of imported capeskin of the very highest grade in oak, gold and red tans and black. Over seam, pique and prix seam sewn.

The New Corsets for Spring

While we concern ourselves with every corset that has a right to be presented in our stock, still would we invite special attention to the Plastique, La Premiere and Binner Corsets. Each of them we believe to be the best of its class and all of them we know to be in the models which the Spring fashions demand.

Plastique Corsets, $4.50 to $17.50

La Premiere Corsets, $3.00 to $12.50

Binner Corsets, $7.00 to $22.50

We will be pleased to have our expert corsetieres fit your corsets, no matter what brand or at what price you may select.

The New Spring Waists

The least that may be said of the collection is this: it is representative of all that is new for spring service—lingerie ruffle models, blouses of plaid or striped silks with wide satin stripes, together with waists of crepe de Chine, messaline, chiffon, filet net and fine laces.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

$7.00 Brussels Net Waists at $5.50

Fashioned over Japanese silk with yoke of Cluny lace insertions and panels of embroidered net. Front elaborated with insertions of Cluny and medallions of Irish lace. Open back, short sleeve model.

$2.98 Tailored Madras Waists at $2.00

Open front, long or short sleeve models with broad tucks extending to the shoulders, and open back, long sleeve models, with tucks and hemstitched beading.

Sheer Lawn Waists—Special at $1.39

Two new open back short sleeve models—one with centre panel of open embroidery and insertions of lace and the other with a yoke of embroidery insertions and lace.

Spring Apparel for Infants

With this department we are ambitious—very. That it is one of the most exhaustive does not content us. We have set a higher standard, intent upon making ours the most representative and exhaustive to be found anywhere, beginning with garments at modest prices, and ending with the finest imported.

Colored Reefers, three-quarter length $2.98 to $8.95
Short White Coats, $2.98 to $14.50
Lingerie Coats, $2.50 to $13.50
Long Cloaks, $4.95 to $15.00

Bonnets of all-over embroideries, dotted muslin, straw, organdies and laces, $2.98 to $14.50.

Lingerie Hats of pique, linen, embroidery, organdies, Tuscan chip and Milan straws. $1.98, $2.98, $4.50, $5.50 to $22.50

BURGESS'S QUARREL WITH TOWER OVER

Ambassador Attends the Last Lecture Given by the Professor in Berlin.

KAISER AS MEDIATOR

Pressure Also Exercised from Washington — Burgess to Lecture in Other Cities.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 2.—It was a matter of general comment that Ambassador Charlemagne Tower was present today at the farewell lecture at the University of Berlin of Prof. Burgess, Dean of Columbia University. This was the more remarkable since the Ambassador did not attend the dinner given this week by Prof. Burgess to the Ministers and professors.

It is only fair to say that Prof. Burgess's utterances on the Monroe Doctrine and protection in his first lecture here were not the only cause for the friction between him and Mr. Tower. When the professor came to Berlin he neglected to leave cards for the Ambassador, which the latter resented even after Prof. Burgess had sent a written apology. It was only this week that matters were smoothed over, and this is said to have been the result of pressure from Washington and the mediation of Emperor William.

An entente having been established, Mr. and Mrs. Tower called on Prof. Burgess a few days ago and attended his lecture to-day, while Mrs. Burgess was a guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Tower this afternoon.

BERLIN, March 2.—Prof. Burgess closed his course of lectures at the University to-day. Education Minister Studt, Ambassador Tower, many professors, a large number of members of the American colony, and 600 students were present. At the conclusion of his lecture Prof. Burgess thanked Dr. Studt and the authorities of the university for the extreme courtesy and consideration shown to him here, and alluded to the "charming and serious recollections of German friendship and hospitality" which he would take back to America.

The Rector of the University, Prof. Julius Kaftan, thanked Prof. Burgess for his admirable expositions of phases of American history and institutions, and Dr. Studt, on behalf of the university, presented to the American professor a large volume of the Nibelungen Legends, appropriately inscribed, after which Mr. Tower and others congratulated the professor on his personal success and the effective way in which he had represented American university life.

Prof. Burgess will deliver short courses of lectures at the Universities of Bonn and Leipzig, and also at one of the Government schools at Vienna.

Ambassador and Mrs. Tower and Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, the American Military Attaché, dined with Emperor William and the Empress to-night.

CLERICALS FIGHTING BUELOW.

Political Opposition Is Now Extending to Social Relations.

BERLIN, March 2.—The first week's debates in the new Reichstag have widened the breach between the Government and the Catholic Party, with the result that it is tolerably certain that there is a long contest ahead. Chancellor Bülow is endeavoring to form a Government majority in the Reichstag without the aid of the Clerical Centrists, and the latter are determined to embarrass the Government in order to reassert their former paramount position and thus compel the Chancellor to come to a working arrangement with them.

The debates indicated the growing intensity of political feeling, which is extending to social relations. The members of the Centre Party at a caucus resolved not to leave their cards at the Chancellor's residence, as has been customary, nor to attend his Parliamentary reception. To accentuate their personal opposition they have left cards at the houses of all the other Ministers, and are attending the latter's evening receptions. Many of the higher clergy disapproved the decisions of the Centre Party before the elections, but under the circumstances, in order to preserve intact the powerful Church Party, they are closing up their ranks and consolidating in support of it.

The impression among experienced observers is that Germany is likely to have a period of lively internal politics, which may even lead to another dissolution of the Reichstag after the reassembling of that body next Autumn, as the Government, having badly defeated the Socialists, may desire another general election in order to seek to reduce the Parliamentary representation of the Centre Party.

GERMAN BUTCHERS PROTEST.

Don't Like the Plan for the Importation of Our Cattle.

BERLIN, March 2.—The German Butchers' Association has petitioned the Minister of the Interior concerning the proposed importation of American cattle by slaughtering them in State-inspected slaughter houses at German ports. The association objects to the proposal, which, it is asserted, would develop the meat trade with the United States to the detriment of the German butchers' trade.

The association proposes that cattle which have had a sufficient period of quarantine owing to a long ocean passage should be sent alive to public inland slaughter houses. The association is also opposed to any reduction of the duty on bacon and fresh meat and to the annulment of the prohibition on the importation of canned meat.

The Chamber of Agriculture of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein has adopted the following resolutions:

First—It is out of the question that the Government and the Reichstag should make advances toward the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the United States involving a reduction of the duties on food products, which, owing to the most favored nation clause, would also benefit the other treaty States.

Second—The Government and the Reichstag should not permit the importation of live cattle to be slaughtered at the ports, and should not relax the sanitary regulations in the interest of the importation of American meat.

CHINESE POLICE IN BERLIN.

Officials Studying German Methods to be on Duty.

BERLIN, March 2.—Four Chinese officials have arrived here to study the German police system.

They will stay here several months and will be on duty in the various police departments.

FAMILY GOES INSANE.

Mother and Four Children Violently Assault the Father.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 2.—A remarkable case of religious insanity has occurred in this city. Frau Sagawe, wife of a paymaster of the army, together with her two sons and two daughters, violently assaulted Sagawe, who was sick in bed.

At 2 o'clock this morning moaning was heard in the Sagawe dwelling, and neighbors entered it. The mother and children were on their knees praying, and Sagawe was found to be in a serious condition. After an examination Frau Sagawe and the children were declared to be violently insane and were taken to an asylum.

Kaiser Honors Capt. Amundsen.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 2.—The Norwegian Minister to-day presented Capt. Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, to Emperor William. The Emperor displayed much interest in Capt. Amundsen's adventures, particularly the scientific results of his journey. At the close of the interview the Kaiser conferred on the explorer the Crown Order of the second class.

A BLOW TO THE LIBERALS.

Municipal Reformers Win in the London County Council Election.

LONDON, Sunday, March 3.—London was yesterday in the throes of an election for members of the County Council that exceeded in bitterness the Parliamentary election of 1906.

The so-called Progressives, who are supported by the Liberals, and who have been in power for the last twenty years, asked for a renewal of their mandate, on the ground of the services they had rendered. They declared also, that the present was a unique opportunity for further improving the condition of the people of London by effecting equalization in the rates by the taxation of the ground landlords, who own practically the whole of London. The self-styled Municipal Reformers, with whom the Unionists have associated themselves, have been most active in accusing the Progressives of extravagance and Socialistic tendencies that have led to excessive rates.

John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, who is an ex-County Councilor, issued a manifesto yesterday in which he described the campaign of the Municipal Reformers as the "most vulgar and most disgraceful that has ever discredited British public life," and in which he exhorted the electors not to surrender London to the greed of monopolists and speculators. The Municipal Reformers have asserted that the defeat of the Progressives would be a serious blow to the Liberal Government.

The outgoing Council consisted of 83 Progressives, 34 Municipal Reformers, and 1 Independent.

The outcome of yesterday's election is not yet fully known, but according to the returns received up to midnight the Municipal Reformers have gained forty-three seats and the Progressives and the Labor Party one seat each. The Laborites or Socialists played an unprecedented part in the election by fighting for seats against both the Progressives and the Reformers.

RUSSIAN NOBLE MURDERED.

Baron Budberg Attacked by Six Men—Servant Also Killed.

REVAL, Russia, March 2.—Baron Budberg, ex-Chief of the Esthonian Nobility and a member of the Council of the Empire, was set upon by six unknown men while driving near his country seat today and was killed. Of two servants accompanying the Baron one was killed and the other was wounded.

The pockets of the dead men were rifled by the assailants, who escaped.

Ambassador White Leaves Rome.

ROME, March 2.—Henry White, the retiring American Ambassador, left Rome for Florence to-day to meet Mrs. White, who has been away from this city recently owing to ill-health. Foreign Minister Tittoni and other high officials of the Foreign Office, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, a number of personal friends, and others gathered at the railroad station to bid Mr. White farewell and express their regret at his departure.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, March 2.—The French and Spanish Governments have signed a convention providing for the construction of three new railroads across the Pyrenees, the work to be completed within ten years.

PARIS, March 2.—A squadron consisting of twelve battleships, three cruisers, and five destroyers, under the command of Admiral Touchard, will begin a series of manœuvres in the Mediterranean on March 18, lasting to March 23, with a view to testing the new signaling tactics recently introduced in the French Navy.

PRETORIA, March 2.—Edward Solomon, President of the Nationalists, has joined the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. Gen. Smuts becomes Colonial Secretary and Minister of Mines, and Mr. De Villiers takes the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

ROAD LINED BY SPLENDID RUINS

Italy Plans an Archaeological Promenade Leading from the Forum.

IS TO COST $1,200,000

Appropriation for Excavations Doubled—$1,060,000 for Buying Collections.

ROME, March 2.—The Government's rejection of the plan for the excavation of Herculaneum matured by Prof. Charles Waldstein of New York and Cambridge, England, has drawn public attention to the entire question of antiquarian research in Italy.

Signor Rava, Minister of Public Instruction, to-day outlined the research programme of the Italian Government. Prof. Waldstein's project was abandoned because of the strong opposition in Italy to the participation of foreign capital, the Government deciding that Italy should herself undertake the excavation of Herculaneum under the direction of her best archaeologists. Consequently Signor Rava has presented a bill in the Chamber of Deputies for the protection of Italian antiquities.

This bill carries an initial fund of $1,060,000 for the purchase of private collections; it doubles the appropriation for excavations; it orders extensive excavations at Ostia, the port of ancient Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, which was founded by Ancus Marcius, the fourth King of Rome, and further excavations at Paestum, where the ruins of Greek temples have already been uncovered.

The sum of $100,000 is set aside to restore the Baths of Diocletian, and $1,200,000 is appropriated to construct within three years an archaeological promenade that shall start at the Roman Forum, passing by the Coliseum, and taking in the Baths of Caracalla, Titus, and Trajan.

The plan is to have this promenade pass amid the grandest antiquarian monuments in Italy and make it the most splendid walk in the world.

BRUGES CANAL OPENED.

Fetes in Commemoration of the Event to Take Place in July.

BRUGES, March 2.—The new canal from Bruges to the sea was opened to commerce to-day, but the fêtes in commemoration of the event will not take place until July.

The docks of the new port, Heyst, are one and one-half miles long, and the protected breakwater is two-thirds of a mile in length. The port was designed to divert a considerable portion of the Rhine traffic to Belgium, by way of the canal, and also to attract international shipping as a rival of Antwerp. Freight vessels have already successfully made trips from Ruhrort to Bruges.

The canal will be available for sea-going ships of the largest size. It has cost $8,900,000.

DOCTOR CONTRACTS PLAGUE.

Russian Army Officer Had Been Experimenting with Bacilli.

KRONSTADT, March 2.—Dr. Schreiber of the Second Siberian Regiment, who had been experimenting with living organisms in connection with researches as to the causes of the plague, has contracted the disease and has been isolated in the fort where he carried on his work.

WILL SEND FOOD TO CHINA.

Red Cross Not Likely to Cable More Money for the Famine Victims.

The American National Red Cross, New York State Branch, has received through the State Department the following cablegram from Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai, under date of March 1:

"Confirming instructions your telegram Feb. 28. Drawing to-morrow for $85,000 in gold for distribution to famine sufferers. Recommend flour shipments hereafter. Food supply getting short and prices advancing. No improvement in famine conditions."

The total receipts of the Chinese famine fund are now nearly $125,000, and $110,000 has been cabled to China, of which $100,000 has been contributed through The Christian Herald.

As a result of Mr. Rodgers's cablegram it is probable that all the money subscribed from now on will be spent for food on the Pacific Coast and that the food will be shipped to China. Contributions to the fund may be sent to the Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff, 500 Fifth Avenue.

The following are the contributions of $100 and over received by the New York State Branch in the past week:

Amory, Brown & Co.	$100.00
Zion Episcopal Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.	101.90
George W. Lane & Co.	100.00
Deering, Milliken & Co.	100.00
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	100.00
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	250.00
John S. Lyle	200.00
Wellington, Sears & Co.	100.00
Smith, Hogg & Co.	100.00
The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.	162.03

MAY RETALIATE ON FRANCE.

Vatican Threatens to Publish State Documents—A Sample.

ROME, March 2.—Authorities of the Vatican deny with emphasis the allegation contained in a semi-official statement issued in Paris to-day that Mgr. Montagnini, the expelled Secretary of the Papal Nunciature, was active in trying to prevent the visit of King Alfonso to Paris.

The Vatican officials say they could retaliate easily for the action of the French Government in making public some of the documents seized at the time of the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini. It would be easy for the Vatican to publish documents exchanged before the rupture of the Concordat showing the anti-Italian and anti-British attitude of the French Government, as well as other documents, dated subsequently, which tended to create embarrassment for the Holy See. Among the documents, for instance, are some showing that France influenced the Spanish Liberal Cabinet to push the anti-Clerical schemes of Count Romanones and promised French support to Spain's aspirations in Morocco to such an extent that the Spanish Government, in order to please France, declined the request that it take over the archives of the Papal Nunciature at Paris.

While this was going on, France, according to the Vatican authorities, tried to prevent King George of Greece from visiting the Pope when he came to Rome last year.

PARIS, March 2.—A semi-official statement was issued to-day to the effect that the contents of the documents used in the prosecution of Abbé Jouin of the Church of St. Augustin, charged with uttering seditious words from the pulpit, confirm the reports that Mgr. Montagnini, the expelled Secretary of the Papal Nunciature, was active in trying to prevent the visit of King Alfonso to Paris. Some connecting links, however, are missing.

TO LEARN FROM JAPAN.

French Officers Are to be Attached to the Mikado's Army.

PARIS, March 2.—Minister of War Picquart has decided to send a number of French Army officers, representing the different branches of the service, to Japan in order to study the methods of organization of the Japanese Army, to which they will be attached for a period of two years.

In order to get men for this duty Gen. Picquart had requested the commandants of the various army corps to forward him the names of officers who are qualified for the work in hand. They must speak English fluently and have some knowledge of the Japanese language.

The officers selected will make monthly reports to the French War Office, which reports will be transmitted through the French Military Attaché at Tokio.

DECORATES McCORMICK.

Fallieres Confers the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Him.

PARIS, March 2.—Robert S. McCormick, the retiring American Ambassador, to-day presented his letters of recall to President Fallières at a private audience at the Elysée Palace. The President, as a mark of esteem, personally conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. McCormick, who will leave for London to-morrow and sail for the United States on March 8.

Henry White, ex-Ambassador to Italy, who succeeds Mr. McCormick, will not present his letters of credence until March 15. Secretary Vignaud will in the meantime act as Chargé d'Affaires.

Cruiser Jean Bart's Back Broken.

PARIS, March 2.—Admiral Philibert, in command of the warships sent to the assistance of the French cruiser Jean Bart, which went ashore off the northwest coast of Africa on Feb. 12, reports that a heavy storm on Feb. 23 swept over the coast and the cruiser was so heavily pounded by the seas that her back was broken and all her compartments were filled with water. There is now little or no hope of refloating her. The guns and many of the fittings of the vessel have been saved.

NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNOR.

Premier Tweedie Appointed to Succeed the Late J. B. Snowball.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 2.—Lemuel J. Tweedie, Premier of the Province of New Brunswick, was appointed Governor of the province by an order in Council passed at a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet to-day. Mr. Tweedie will succeed the late Gov. J. B. Snowball.

Mr. Tweedie, who is now in Ottawa, will leave there at once for his home in Chatham, N. B. It is understood that William Pugsley, Attorney General of New Brunswick, will succeed Mr. Tweedie as Premier, at the same time continuing as Attorney General, and that Speaker C. W. Robinson of the New Brunswick Legislature will become Provincial Secretary in succession to Mr. Tweedie, who had that office in addition to the Premiership.

KEY TO CAPITAL OF HONDURAS TAKEN

El Corpus Captured by the Nicaraguans After a Brilliant Engagement.

TO ATTACK BLUEFIELDS

Honduran Naval Expedition Sailing—Salvador Asked to Define Her Attitude.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—News of an important engagement between the forces of Nicaragua and Honduras was received at the State Department to-day in a cable message from American Consul Olivares at Managua, Nicaragua, as follows:

"El Corpus, key of position at Tegucigalpa, was taken by Nicaragua to-day. Four battalions of Nicaraguans and a strong force of Hondurans were engaged. Action brilliant."

A cablegram received at the State Department from a Central American source is to the effect that a naval expedition is leaving a gulf port of Honduras to attack Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Developments in the war, with the indications that at least four of the republics may become involved, have led the State and Navy Department officials to consider the expediency of increasing the American naval force in Central American waters, and it is probable that within a few days several ships will be ordered to reinforce the Marietta and Chicago in protecting American interests.

The American legation at Tegucigalpa has informed the State Department that the Government of Honduras has called upon the Salvadoran Minister to obtain from his Government a categorical reply to the question as to its attitude in the present war—whether it is an ally or enemy of Honduras.

The American legation at Tegucigalpa also cables that the Government of Honduras has assured it that all the rights and guarantees of foreigners holding property in Honduras will be respected.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Nicaragua and Honduras may now ship arms from the United States without fear of the detention of the shipments. Consignments of arms for both Governments have been held up here pending instructions from Washington.

Attorney General Bonaparte wired District Attorney Howe that "the department can find no authority under existing circumstances for the detention by the Collector of Customs of the munitions of war mentioned."

German Cruiser Here for Exposition.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 2.—The German cruiser Bremen, the first of the foreign warships assigned to participate in the naval programme during the Jamestown Exposition, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day.

SILK FRAUD CASE UP AGAIN.

To Argue Whether Convicted Customs Examiner Shall Serve a Sentence.

Arguments will be heard to-morrow by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Charles C. Browne, ex-Customs Examiner at this port, who was convicted in the Federal Circuit Court of complicity in the Japanese silk frauds.

Browne was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing, and his conviction was affirmed by the higher courts. He then fled to Canada. The King's Bench refused to give him up, deciding that the crime of conspiring to defraud was not fraud within the meaning of the treaty.

The United States then had Browne rearrested on a new complaint. The Canadian Government granted his extradition and Browne was brought back to this country and locked up under the conviction on the fraud count.

Browne's lawyers brought habeas corpus proceedings and Judge Hough decided that he could not be imprisoned for the crime he had been convicted of before his flight when the extradition was granted for a different crime. The Examiner was thereupon admitted to $30,000 bail. W. Wickham Smith will ask the Supreme Court to reverse Judge Hough and sent Browne back to Sing Sing. W. M. K. Olcott will argue that Judge Hough's decision should be allowed to stand.

Dies of Burns Received at Ball.

As a result of burns which she received at the ball of the Columbus Social Club on the night of Feb. 21, Gertrude Frische, 14 years old, of 806 East Seventy-second Street, died last night at Flower Hospital. The head of a match, which a man was using to light a cigar, set ablaze the light dress the young woman was wearing at the ball.

Look for Preacher's Daughter Here.

Believing that she is somewhere in this city, relatives of Cora Townsend, a sister of the Rev. Charles Townsend of 55 Cleveland Avenue, Orange, N. J., asked the police last night to send out a general alarm for her. Miss Townsend, who is 40 years old, was last seen in Troy, N. Y., on Friday.

HELD FOR CASHING CHECKS.

Boy Says He Was Employed by Another—Three Under Arrest.

Harold Allen and Otto Bressler, the latter of whom is only 18, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning on suspicion of being implicated in the cashing of forged checks on the law firm of Finch & Coleman, of 32 Nassau Street. At the request of the police Magistrate Whitman held the prisoners on a short affidavit until to-morrow, when the police expect to produce in court a young man, now under arrest in Philadelphia, whose dupes the prisoners are said to be. According to the police, the suspect in Philadelphia is Allen Furnald. Bressler says that the man who employed him gave him several checks to have cashed, and that he went to the National City Bank and got the money, later turning it over to his employer. Bressler was arrested in the act of cashing a check for $190. Bressler said $10 a week had been promised him for his services, but that he did not get any money.

HY. GRAVES LEFT $5,000,000.

Exchange Member's Estate Consisted Chiefly of Bank Stock.

The appraisal of the estate of Henry Graves, a member of the Stock Exchange, who died at Orange, N. J., last August, shows that he left a personal estate worth nearly $5,000,000. The estate in New York consists of his seat on the Stock Exchange, valued at $90,000 approximately, 500 shares of the stock of the Liberty National Bank of the City of New York, and a bank account amounting to $5,622.82.

He also owned real estate at 192 Broadway valued at $40,000.

Stern Brothers

Will show to-morrow, Advance Styles of

Women's Outergarments

Including Rajah, Pongee, Cloth and Silk Coats, suitable for Street and Evening Wear.

Also a varied assortment in Tweeds, Satin Rubber and Glorias for Motoring and Travelling.

Early Spring Models of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Imported and Domestic Fabrics, White Serges, Chiffon, Broadcloths, Panamas, Mixtures, Fancy Checks, Stripes and Voiles.

To-morrow, A Specially Prepared Sale

Suits of Invisible Checks and Plain Panamas, Eton Coats handsomely trimmed with lace and braid, **$21.50**

Tea Gowns, Negligees and Kimonos

The Newest Models in Crepe de Chine, Fancy Mulls, Liberty and China Silks, Lingerie and Laces.

Three New Styles at Unusually Attractive Prices

China Silk, Princess Model, handsomely trimmed with lace, **$13.50, 19.75**

China Silk, trimmed with lace insertions and medallions, **9.50**

French Hand-made Blouses

New Spring Importations from Leading Paris Makers

Consisting of Real Flandres, Filet, Cluny, Irish and Valenciennes Laces, Soutache and English Eyelet Embroideries on Marquisette, Linon and Cotton Granite,

Ranging in price from **$48.00 to 198.00**

Special Values To-morrow:

French Hand-made Waists of Lawn, trimmed with lace insertions & hand embroidered, **$7.50, 9.50, 11.50**

Exceptional Offering of

Dress Silks

4500 Yds. Imported Louisines in the most desirable colors for street and evening wear, including white, ivory and cream, Regular Price 85c Yard — **63c**

6500 Yds. Messaline Satin Liberty, 24 ins. wide, in all evening colors, also white, ivory, cream, Regular Price $1.00 Yard — **72c**

Colored Dress Goods

Complete lines of the latest novelties in plain and fancy designs now being used by the leading Paris Dressmakers, in exclusive styles, consisting of Marquisettes, Chiffon Voiles, Gauzes, Grenadines, Pongees in rich stripes, checks and all over embroidered effects.

To-morrow, Extraordinary Offering of 6000 Yds. 44 in. Imported Wool Crepe de Chine

in the latest Paris shades for Street and Evening Wear, including Cream and Ivory, at **48c**

Regular Price $1.10 Yard

500 Prs. French Lace Curtains

in very desirable patterns will be offered Monday and Tuesday, on Third Floor, as follows:

Lacet Arabe Curtains,	Pair	$5.75, 8.50, 16.50
Marie Antoinette Curtains	"	7.50, 8.50, 11.50
Renaissance Curtains,	"	5.75, 8.50, 11.50

Actual Value $7.50 to 23.50

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Excellent Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of stripes, checks & plain serges, semi-fitted coat, taffeta lined, cluster plaited skirt, 14 & 16 yrs,	$19.75
Misses' Lingerie Princess Dresses, elaborately trimmed with English eyelet embroidery and Valenciennes lace, 14 & 16 yrs,	16.75
Girls' Reefers, Three quarter Length, of navy blue cheviots, notch collar, emblem on sleeve, 8 to 14 yrs,	4.95
Girls' Washable Dresses, of light blue, pink, cadet and tan linen, Dutch neck, Russian model, sleeves and neck trimmed with band of white Repp, 4 to 12 yrs,	2.75

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS.

Fifth Avenue

Storage of Furs

Special attention is directed to this department, located on the premises, thus obviating vexatious delays and the necessity of giving orders in advance when furs are desired. We are now prepared to receive furs for storage throughout the summer months, at the usual charges, during which period the repairing and remodelling of furs is recommended.

Fifth Avenue, 35th and 36th Sts.

Rainier

"The Pullman of Motor Cars"

AN educated public is now subjecting all the cars of the world to a great "Elimination Contest," and by common consent the RAINIER ranks high in the little group of cars that will survive. Inspection and demonstration invited.

GUARANTEED FREE OF REPAIRS FOR ONE YEAR

One 35 H. P. Limousine and one 35 H. P. Landaulet ready for immediate delivery.

Several Touring Cars for early Spring delivery.

THE RAINIER COMPANY,
Broadway, Cor. 50th St., New York.
Representatives in All the Principal Cities.

SAYS NEW DUMA WILL DEFY CZAR

Russians at Last Are Ready for Revolution, Declares Gregory Gerschuni.

PEASANTS ARE AROUSED

Terrorist Leader Defends Killing of Bureaucrats in Freedom's Cause.

"The new Duma will be made up of radicals. The Government will not stand for its action and will make another attempt to dissolve it, but this time the Deputies will not go away, as they did the last. They will proclaim the Government a pack of usurpers; themselves the Government. They will say to the bureaucrats, 'Go!' They will say to the Czar, 'Go!'"

This is the prediction of Gregory Gerschuni, the Russian Terrorist, who has fought the Government officials with bomb, fire, and revolver. In an article in the current issue of Charities and the Commons he outlines the work the Russian people expect their representatives to do in the next Duma, the elections for which ended yesterday. Gerschuni is the leader of the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionary Party, who escaped from the stronghold of Akatul, on the Mongolian frontier, in a sauerkraut barrel. He is in this country at present enlisting "the moral recognition and the financial aid of the American people."

"The Government will not yield unless they see a tremendous show of force," says Gerschuni. "We are preparing for a great struggle."

These preparations, as outlined by Gerschuni, indicate that death, fire, and rapine will be the programme of the people. Gerschuni says:

"My country is broken on the wheel. There is no government worth the speaking. The people look upon the bureaucracy as a set of robbers and pirates, in their last days of robbery and piracy, willing to go to any length to prolong their existence, that they may rob again and more. We see the Government granting a Constitution to-day, retracting it to-morrow—to protract its hold. So clearly have the peasants come to see through the sham that they have coined a proverb in these revolutionary times: 'Praise them when it is in the stack; and Government officials when they are in their graves.'

Peasants Brought Into the Struggle.

"When a proverb like that goes from mouth to mouth among the peasants, you may know that they understand. They have come to believe that they will get nothing from the Government. The sop of small reforms will no longer satisfy them. They want political freedom, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of meeting. The people are determined that they will take these things. Until the dissolution of the Duma the peasants had faith in the Czar; they thought it was the officials who did them wrong—the old, old lie of Czar and moujik. Now they know. The Czar gave them a Constitution; he took it away; that cut the cords of their simple faith. They are organizing; they are making ready to take things into their own hands. The time is near.

"Spreading the work among the peasants is not child's play. The villages are stepping stones to Siberia. In the beginning it was merely the university students, the intellectuals, who carried it on. From the peasants themselves have come forth leaders. The Social Revolutionary Party has a branch, the Peasant Social Revolutionary Party, which has groups all over the country. More, there is the general peasants' organization, with a programme very similar to ours, which is a means of getting at those who waver in going into a frankly revolutionary party. We preach, first of all, that they organize; we get them acquainted with conditions in other localities that they may know why they are organized and where to strike; we urge them to arm; we counsel discipline; we frown upon small outbreaks against private property, which are useless; we preach political freedom, a republic, the land for the workers—for the Russians are still an agricultural people. 'All things for the people and all through the people!' that is our war cry.

"Here and there and yonder are villages already organized like the city workers, ready, waiting, biding their time. When the time comes they will rise, these villagers. They will pay no heed to the Government officials set over them; they will appoint officials of their own—they are chosen, already, these men of the villages. They will not let lawlessness loose upon the countryside. They will give law. To back up this civil order they must have armed force. They are mustering, therefore, into the revolutionary organization, and if it is necessary to give a bloody battle they will be ready.

"But with whom will they give battle? Must it be with their fellows, the common soldiers of the Czar.

"The term of military service in Russia is three years. The conservative element consists largely of old soldiers; within the year the entire army will have become renovated since the Japanese war. The young soldiers are coming, imbued with the revolutionary spirit, ready to rise against a Government that forces them into its butcher work. The conscripts from some of the villages have set out singing the "Marseillaise."

Army's Revolutionary Spirit.

"Meanwhile the work goes on in the ranks. Every regiment has its organization. Papers, pamphlets, and magazines are distributed in the tens of thousands. Here is a copy of The Soldiers' Gazette. 'What Is Freedom?'—that is the title of the first article which explains what the Black Hundreds are doing—murder, riot, incest, pillage, rape; what the difference is between the Russian Government and other Governments: how the Russian Government practices the reverse of Christ's teachings; how the different people of the empire are suppressed politically; how the soldiers of one people are used to grind under foot their fellows of another race—the Tartars sent among the Jews, the Poles among the Armenians. There is a description of a pogrom and of the evil work the soldiers were called upon to do in it; an article on what the Government does with its money, and one charging that letters from soldiers' families in villages, telling of punitive expeditions upon them, are never delivered. As things used to be, for a soldier to be caught with such a paper in his possession meant court-martial and Siberia; now the numbers are so great that the punishment is not serious, and officers as well as men are enlisted in the cause.

Indictment of the Government.

"How does the Government stand in the face of such an organized movement for revolt? Not a cent from taxes goes for the common good of the country. Asylums, hospitals, orphanages—to these things it pays no attention now. The money is used to encrust the country with suppression. The Government's bankruptcy would be world-known to-day were it not for the fact that European bankers have gotten in so deep. So long as the Russian Government can get money from European and American sources, so long will the revolutionists have to cope with that Government, and in their struggle they also will need material aid.

"These two things we want from the American people, their moral recognition and their financial aid. We want their help in taking measures against this fraudulent Government—in telling the truth about the state of the people of Russia and the truth about the Government of Russia.

"At the outset of this Winter plans were laid by the bureaucrats for another chain of outrages, which the revolutionists learned of and blocked. Do you ask how? There was Gen. von Launitz, Chief of Police of St. Petersburg; he was killed in December. There was Gen. Pavloff, head of the field courts-martial; he was killed in December. There was Count Ignatieff, one of the leading conspirators in the imperial Camarilla, which organized the massacres; he was killed in December. There was Gen. Lietvienoff, who was sent to the Government of Stavropol with a punitive expedition which fired with cannon upon the villages; he followed the others.

"That Pavloff was reached, Pavloff the impregnable. Pavloff, who had sentenced me and a thousand others to the death, struck to the very heart of the plot and cowed the conspirators. The massacres have not been ordered. These methods the Terrorists will employ so long as other methods are impossible."

HELP HERE FOR THE CAUSE.

Revolutionary Leaders, Back from Their Tour, Hopeful.

Alexis Aladin, who with Nicholas Tchaykovsky, known as the "Father of the Russian Revolution," is endeavoring to enlist American sympathy and support for the movement to obtain a constitutional Government in Russia, returned to New York yesterday after a short tour, and will take part in the public meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the Friends of Russian Freedom.

"The principal cities we visited," said Mr. Aladin, "were Pittsburg, Washington and Boston. We found sincere sympathy for the Russian movement everywhere. Practically the entire press of the country is favorable to our cause. We were pleased to find great sympathy at Harvard University, and I am proud to state that I have been invited to address the Faculty and students in Union Hall on March 6.

"In Boston we spoke at a very large meeting and found the men and women who attended it responsive and sympathetic. The Pittsburg meeting was a great success.

"In Washington there existed a good deal of reserve, but the sympathy for our cause was sincere. We hope our impression upon your leading statesmen, whom we met at the home of Herbert Parsons, was a favorable one. We have reason to believe that many of your distinguished National leaders will be on our side during the present campaign.

"I did not try to be introduced to President Roosevelt. I fully understand that my position in this country is a delicate one.

"Speaking generally, we found everywhere more sympathy than we expected. Among the Russian people themselves there has existed for many years profound respect and sympathy toward the American Nation. These feelings were deepened by the attitude of the American people toward the Russian starving peasants in 1892."

Mr. Aladin was leader of the Peasant Party in the first Duma. Of that and the new Duma he said:

"The first Duma did the work of criticising the present system, and the second Duma will only waste time if it takes up the controversial points. Its work is to crystallize the aspirations of the Russians in the form of laws, and to present these laws to the States Council and the Crown, leaving the latter to decide as to the necessity of a conflict or a peaceful solution of all the outstanding questions."

The meeting on Monday evening in Carnegie Hall promises to be a big one. Lyman Abbott will preside. The speakers will be Nicholas Tchaykovsky, Alexis Aladin, Felix Adler, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, and George Kennan. Among those who will occupy boxes are Mark Twain, the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, I. N. Seligman, Alton B. Parker, Edward Lauterbach, Coadjutor Bishop Greer, and Judge Greenbaum.

City to Seize Water Plant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The city, through the Board of Supervisors, will at once take steps to seize, without court proceedings, the entire plant of the Spring Valley Water Company. Not only will its property in the County of San Francisco be seized, but its holdings in every county where the plant extends will be confiscated.

CHOATE DESCRIBES FUTURE AMERICANS

Will Be a Composite of All National Strains Now Pouring In Here.

SETTLEMENT WORK AIM

Should Be to Aid in This Development, ex-Ambassador Tells University Society.

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate gave his view of the American of the future at the twentieth annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, held yesterday afternoon in the Settlement Building, 184 Eldridge Street. The American of the future, according to Mr. Choate, will be composed of all the strains now pouring into the country.

The Settlement's new gymnasium, which has been built by raising the top floor of the building twenty feet, was thrown open yesterday. It is the gift of James Speyer and Henri P. Wertheim, and is provided with all the modern apparatus. The meeting elected these members of the Council: Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, Samuel Thorne, Jr., Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia, and Robert G. Mead, Jr.

"In England," said Mr. Choate, "I got into touch with Toynbee Hall, which has been the parent of some sixty settlements in London. I went once with Mrs. Humphy Ward down into Tavistock Square, in the heart of the London slums. And for what purpose do you suppose that visit was made? For none other than to unveil busts of Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Morris. It did not then seem possible that the people who were tributary to that settlement would thus be helped, but those two busts have done much to light up that dark corner of London.

"In these London slums the inhabitants are of native British blood, and the effort is made to bring them into contact with their fellows better favored.

"In this city we've got to do with all the nations under the sun. Some of us can remember when practically there were no foreigners here. When I was a boy in the town of Salem, in which I was brought up, there were only people of English origin.

"Now we are getting foreigners by the millions. I believe that they come here at the rate of a million a year. To develop the American-to-be out of the foreigner who comes here is, I believe, one of the objects of this society.

"The best work that this Settlement can do is to promote among these new arrivals American ideals of citizenship. I hope the American flag is kept waving on this Settlement building. That is something that the emigrant, say, from Bohemia can understand. When he sees it he knows what it means.

"The American of the future is going to be made up of all the strains of the foreigners who are now arriving in this country. The political power will not be in the hands of the native born. 'Native American' will not be a popular term. If we can bring the new arrival into contact with the developed American we do an important work."

Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, said:

"On the whole, I believe that immigration has done more for the good of the country than to its detriment. A tree is known by its fruits. The political tree is putting forth good fruits just now. At this time the parties are obliged to be careful in the choice of their candidates. Roosevelt, the greatest political force for righteousness that has ever been, is now in the White House.

"There must ultimately be a way out of some conditions. It ought to be as easy to dodge microbes on the east side as it is to dodge automobiles on Fifth Avenue. Perhaps out of these peoples will come some as rich as those benefactors who build libraries and help the spread of education, but who will devote their activities in different directions."

Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt of the Settlement's Auxiliary said that she had once visited a Settlement class in which she was struck by the remarkable shrewdness of those being taught.

"If these people get only shrewdness from their education," said she, "then we ought to pause. It is better to revert to the woods and fields. We ought to keep this fact ever before us in our work. If all they get from our work is sharpness, then we are a dead failure."

Mrs. Hewitt referred to the odium that was being put to the word philanthropy.

"But the philanthropist is not alone," she said, "in having human weaknesses. The apology for philanthropy must be the apology for human nature."

James B. Reynolds, Dr. James H. Hamilton, the society's headworker, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the society, also spoke.

PLAN TO FILL JUDGESHIPS.

Democrats and Republicans May Name a Joint Ticket Next Fall.

With two Court of Appeals Judgeships, the only State offices to be voted for at the election next Fall, politicians in both the Democratic and Republican camps heard a report yesterday that a determined effort would be made to arrange for a joint ticket with Supreme Court Justice Willard Bartlett of Kings County, the Democratic, and Judge Edward T. Bartlett of New York, the Republican candidate.

While the report could not be traced to either of the political headquarters in this city, the plan appealed to many of the politicians, who look upon it as practical because it would do away with the necessity of holding State conventions and running a costly campaign in an off year.

The two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench are created by the expiration of the terms of Judges Edward T. Bartlett and Denis O'Brien of Jefferson. Judge O'Brien has very nearly reached the age limit and therefore will not be renominated. Justice Willard Bartlett, who, if the present plan is carried out will be nominated for the place, is a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, which includes Brooklyn. At present he is serving in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor. Both Bartletts are regarded as eminent jurists.

NO FUNDS, NO CLEAN STREETS

Commissioner Craven Says It's Up to Citizens to See He Gets More Money.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven complained yesterday that he hadn't money enough to clean the streets properly, and made the positive statement that the cross streets above Forty-second Street would have to remain uncleaned unless he got more money.

"If the people who live on the cross streets above Forty-second," said Mr. Craven, "want their streets cleaned, let them appeal directly to the people with the money bags. I clean all the streets that I have the money to clean. My funds permit me to clean 200 miles of the 650 miles in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 65 or 70 miles of the 650 miles of streets in Brooklyn.

"Last month was the worst February we have had in years, and as fast as the snow was cleared off the important thoroughfares, more snow fell. While the snow is on the ground it is impossible to clean the filth off the streets. It accumulates and is ground into mush with the snow. If the people are willing to furnish the money, I'll do the work."

THE GOAT EATS UP THEIR WASTE MAIL

No Need for Waste Paper Baskets on the Battleship Virginia.

HE DOTES ON CIRCULARS

And Letters, Tailors' Catalogues, Home News, and All Go to Make Pedro's Dinner.

The only actual living tomb of literature extant is doing business daily on the battleship Virginia. His name, in full, is Pedro or Guantanamo, and as late as yesterday afternoon, when a TIMES reporter saw him, he was so very busy that at one time it appeared doubtful that he would be able to dispose of the ship's literary surplus.

Pedro is an ancient Cuban goat. Prior to assuming his present duties as mascot of the new flagship of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet he performed a similar duty for some six years on the second-class battleship Texas. As a kid he was trained to eat up useless letters, bulky pamphlets, and out of date orders, and in the last few years he has earned a reputation as the most capacious waste paper basket on earth. That he deserves the reputation nobody who ever saw the animal at work will deny.

An unusually heavy mail was received yesterday aboard the Virginia, which is being fitted with various new-fangled ordnance at the navy yard. When the letter carrier came aboard Pedro was away paying a visit to the big white goat, mascot of the battleship Louisiana, which is berthed on the same side of the yard about 300 yards south of the drydock in which the Virginia is being fitted with submerged torpedo tubes. Capt. Schroeder of the Virginia, most of his officers, and perhaps a third of the crew received letters, pamphlets, or papers of some sort. It was apparent at once that Pedro's services would be needed.

"Where's Pedro?" a young midshipman asked a junior Lieutenant as he finished reading a bulky communication in a girl's handwriting.

"I'd like to know myself," answered the junior Lieutenant, occupied with several issues of a county paper from out West.

The ordnance officer had a large catalogue sent to him by a powder firm; the executive officer had a two-pound volume sent out by a naval tailor. In fact nearly everybody had mail of some sort they were ready to dispose of.

The officers were about to send a marine in search of the missing Pedro when suddenly the gray-coated old animal was sighted coming at full speed across the little bridge in front of the ferry landing connecting with the Cob Dock, on the other side of the yard. Pedro had seen the letter carrier when he came aboard the Louisiana, and knew the moment he saw him that the postman had left plenty of work for him on the Virginia.

Up the gangplank he trotted at a twenty-three-knot gait, his mouth watering for the literary treat he knew was awaiting him. The midshipmen shoved forward the missive in the feminine hand, and Pedro snapped it up. A minute later the letter was being attended to by the iron-clad digestive organs of the goat. Then Pedro tackled the naval tailor's catalogue, next the home papers, then a business letter that somebody was very anxious to lose, then another love letter, and finally a batch of circulars.

It took an hour for him to finish with the officers' mail. Then, when the last sheet of somebody's letter from home had disappeared, he headed, still unsatisfied, in the direction of the crew's quarters for dessert. He was not disappointed, for every man from the gunner's mates to the stokers had saved something from the afternoon's mail for him.

At 5:11 P. M., just exactly two hours and ten minutes after the feast began, he had finished. There was then not a piece of paper not needed for future reference left on the battleship. Pedro had done his duty. Ten minutes later he was sound asleep, just abaft the armored wall of the forward twelve-inch turret.

B. Altman & Co.

A SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, AS FOLLOWS:

ORIENTAL RUGS, IN SIZES FROM 3 FEET 4 INCHES TO 4 FEET 10 INCHES WIDE, BY 6 FEET 6 INCHES TO 8 FEET 6 INCHES LONG, THE REGULAR PRICE BEING $25.00, AT $17.00

ALSO

AFGHAN RUGS, IN SIZES FROM 7 TO 8 FEET WIDE, BY 8 TO 10 FEET LONG, THE REGULAR PRICES BEING $75.00 TO 85.00, AT . . . $48.00

(DEPARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR)

B. Altman & Co.

GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FURNISHING OF SUMMER HOMES WITH INEXPENSIVE LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, ALSO DRAPERY FABRICS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

including Java and Dutch Prints, Cretonnes, Glazed Chintzes, and other printed materials, Denims, Ecru and Colored Madras; also Lace Bed Spreads, Linen Portieres, Screens, Utility Boxes, Lounging Pillows, Hammocks and Porch Shades.

Floor Coverings, comprising Oriental Rugs in small sizes, Mattings, Art Squares, Homespuns, and other domestic Rugs; Fibre Mats, for verandas and halls; Washable Cotton Bath Mats. Various fancy and useful articles for interior furnishing, Electric Lamps and Fabric Shades, Jardinières, Umbrella Stands, etc.

Household Linens of the grades most suitable for cottage use, including a complete line of Table and Bed Linens, Towels, Towelings and Crashes; also Blankets, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases.

ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Orders for Summer Furnishings will receive prompt attention. Estimates and designs sent on request.

SALE OF LACES

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, AS FOLLOWS:

LACE EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,

SUITABLE FOR TRIMMING SUMMER DRESSES, IMPORTED TO SELL AT FROM 35c. TO $4.50 PER YARD

AT 18c., 25c. TO $2.90 PER YARD

WOMEN'S APPAREL.

The "Fasso" Corset in several new designs, especially adapted for the latest styles in dress.

Recent models in the "Esnah" Corset, made in the establishment, which are also recommended.

Trimmed Hats in the latest styles for street, carriage and reception toilettes, consisting of Paris Millinery, adaptions of the French Hats and original models. The newest designs and materials in large hats, fashionable for Spring dress.

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL STOCK OF HOUSE GOWNS, SEVERAL STYLES WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, AT $5.50, 6.00, 7.75 AND 13.50

SALE OF SILK PETTICOATS

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 5th,

comprising a large quantity of popular designs and patterns, all of which have been lately made up, together with a number of imported Silk Petticoats, at extremely low prices, including

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS	$7.50
STRIPED, PLAIN COLORS AND BLACK	9.00
STRIPED AND PLAIN WHITE	10.75
WHITE, BLACK, AND SOLID COLORS, EMBROIDERED	12.00
WHITE, LACE TRIMMED	15.00

MISSES', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Misses' and Girls' plain and fancy Tailor Suits, Party Gowns and Lingerie Frocks; Outing Suits; Cotton Dresses; Separate Skirts and Blouses; Automobile Coats; Cloaks and Reefers.

Hats and Gloves, Neckwear, Shoes, Hosiery and Undergarments for Spring outfits.

Boys' Clothing, for school, dress and recreation wear, consisting of Norfolks, Double- and Single-breasted Suits, Sailor and Russian Blouse effects, Top Coats and Reefers; Washable Suits and Blouses; Straw Hats and Caps.

Boys' and Youths' Negligee and Dress Shirts, Pajamas, Neckwear, Gloves, Boots, Hosiery and Undergarments.

Infants' and Little Children's Apparel, consisting of complete outfits with combinations of French needlework and lace. Bonnets; Hand-embroidered Dresses and Cloaks. Carriage Sets in embroidered piqué, consisting of coat and hat, parasol cover and afghan. Christening Robes and Baptismal Caps.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue. O'Neill-Adams Co 20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Specials For Monday Briefly Described

ADAMS BUILDING

Women's "Walkover" Shoes—Russet Calf Welt Oxfords. Regular price $3.00 and $4.00; special at $2.00

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets—Fifteen different styles to select from. Value $7.50 each; special at $4.75

O'NEILL BUILDING

Women's Button Front Waists—Very fine lawn, beautifully trimmed. Value $4.50; special at $2.95

Women's Union Suits—Light and medium weight. Value $2.50 each; special at $1.15

Adams Building—1st Floor.

New Dress Goods, Black and Colored

Immense variety of Tailor Suitings, checks and stripes, in grays, tans, browns and other new and pretty combinations ..... $1.25, $1.49, and $1.98

New fancy effects in silk and wool or all wool, embroidered openwork Voiles, embroidered silk and wool Marquisett, silk and wool, Voiles in green and blue checks 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

Special for Monday's Selling

3,000 YARDS OF FANCY TAILORED SUITINGS, including black and white stripes, black checks, in various sizes and colors, Pekin stripes in all colors; also shadow checks and plaids and the new stripes in tans, grays, browns and greens—regular value $1.25—at 98c

Black Goods Specials.

$3.00 BLACK SPONGED AND SHRUNK BROADCLOTH, high satin finish, 52 inch $1.98

$1.25 BLACK IMPORTED SUPERIOR FINISH VOILE, 43 inches wide 89c

75c BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, 54 inches wide 49c

$1.75 BLACK BROADCLOTH, superior, permanent high lustre finish, 54 inch $1.25

$1.00 BLACK ALL WOOL FRENCH VOILE, 42 inches wide 69c

79c BLACK ALL WOOL CREPE PANAMA, 45 inches wide 39c

O'Neill Building—1st Floor.

Great Special Sale of High Grade Dress Silks

The products of the best foreign and domestic manufacturers will be represented in this sale, and every item quoted is magnificent value.

IMPORTED BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—Heavy quality. Regular value 79c. per yard; special at 59c

IMPORTED BLACK LOUISINE—Regular value 79c. per yard; special at 59c

IMPORTED WHITE TAFFETA—Beautiful soft finish. Regular value 79c. per yard; special at 59c

IMPORTED BLACK MESSALINE—Superior quality. Regular value $1 per yard; special at 79c

IMPORTED BLACK LOUISINE—Superior quality. Regular value $1 per yard; special at 79c

IMPORTED PAILLETTE DE SOIE—Black and white. Regular value $1 per yard; special at 79c

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—One yard wide, heavy quality. Regular value $1.35 per yard; special at 98c

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—27 inches wide, pure dye. Regular value $1.25 per yard; special at 89c

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—One yard wide, pure dye, superior quality. Regular value $1.50 per yard; special at $1.19

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—26 inches wide, heavy quality. Regular value 85c. per yard; special at 69c

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—46 inches wide, superior quality, chiffon finish. Regular value $2.00 per yard; special at $1.29

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—27 inches wide, all pure silk, double face. Regular value $1.35 per yard; special at $1.00

MESSALINE SATIN—22 inches wide, all pure silk; evening shades, also white, ivory and black. Regular value 75c. per yard; special at 49c

TWILL FOULARD—27 inches wide, all pure silk; navy, brown, garnet, ciel, white and black. Regular value 98c. per yard; special at 55c

Special for Monday Only

We will offer to-morrow a lot of fancy Summer Dress Silks—the latest shades, also white and black, and gray and white. Firm quality Silks, worth 85c. per yard; special at 50c

Exhibition Fine Chinese Rugs and Bronzes—4th Floor

Vantine's

The Unusual Store

Let's Talk About Oriental Rugs

You know that you need one—perhaps two or three. This is just the time to buy—a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to obtain some really fine rugs at bargain prices.

PERSIAN KERMANSHAH are acknowledged superior to all other weaves—soft in coloring—remarkable in design and execution and for your drawing room, library, dining room or hall will wear more beautiful each succeeding year.

Think on These Prices

TURKISH RUGS				KERMANSHAH RUGS			
9. 8x11 ft.;	formerly 200;	special	125.00	5. 9x 9. 6 ft.;	formerly 300;	special	170.00
9.10x11. 2 ft.;	" 185;	"	125.00	7. 5x11. 5 ft.;	" 350;	"	225.00
9.11x11. 1 ft.;	" 150;	"	100.00	5. 9x12 ft.;	" 425;	"	260.00
9. 8x11.10 ft.;	" 150;	"	100.00	9. 4x13.11 ft.;	" 500;	"	260.00
9. 2x12. 2 ft.,	" 140;	"	100.00	9. 6x13. 6 ft.;	" 525;	"	350.00
9. 8x10. 6 ft.;	" 125;	"	90.00	9.11x13. 9 ft.;	" 475;	"	350.00

65 Mixed Antique Persian Rugs; Average 5x10 ft.; formerly 55.00; special 35.00
85 Heavy Kazak Rugs, " 4.6x 7 ft.; formerly 35.00; special 25.00
75 Antique Persian Rugs; " 3.6x 9 ft.; formerly 25.00; special 15.50
100 Shirvan Rugs; " 3.6x 5.6 ft.; formerly 20.00; special 14.00

(Third and Fourth Floors)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE COMING DUMA.

One question looms large in Russia. Is there enough political wisdom and political skill in the Russian Empire to effect, without a tragical convulsion compared with which the French Revolution may come to seem tame, the inevitable modernization of the Russian rule? Will there be, on either side, a sufficient appreciation of the actual conditions to permit of a peaceful transformation? Will there be, on either side, enough of political education? This is the real question. In comparison with this it is idle to reckon up the number of separate factions or "groups" the Duma may contain and try to arrange such and such of them into an effective "bloc," a prevailing coalition.

Once, at least, the Czar was well counseled. It was in the promulgation of the decree of Oct. 30, 1905. This has given its name to the one of the factions of the Duma, the faction of "the Octobrists," which apparently exists for the purpose of holding the autocracy on one hand, the Russian people on the other, to the pledges of that manifesto. It is worth quoting once more, even in the terms of an unskillful translation:

> We therefore direct our Government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:
>
> First—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association.
>
> Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the State Duma, to invite to participation in the Duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of electoral rights in general to the newly established legislative order of things.
>
> Third—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approbation of the State Duma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

To read this, an American has to read, not only through an unskillful translation, but also across institutions and ways of thinking entirely alien to his own. But, with all its difficulties, the manifesto does hold out to the people of Russia the pledge of what may fairly be called "constitutional" limitations upon arbitrary power. It does constitute what one may fairly call a "Bill of Rights" for the Russian people. If it were possible at once to hold the nominal author of it to his position, and to bring the representatives of the Russian people to that position, to induce them to aim at the practically attainable instead of the ideally desirable, one would say that the "Octobrists," whose aims those seem to be, were the sanest and safest of Russian political factions, even though the "Octobrists" numerically amount, as it seems they do, even in conjunction with the "Moderates," who are virtually of their way of thinking, to only a negligible fraction of the coming Duma.

But the Czar is in the position of PHARAOH, who softened or hardened his heart according as the plagues directed against his unjust rule diminished or increased in intensity. No hereditary ruler in the Czar's position, could have a worse curse fall upon him than to be "of the opinion of the last speaker." And that appears to be this hereditary ruler's congenital and chronic plight. Having been moved to a patriotic statesman to issue the October manifesto as a whole, he has been persuaded by the evil counselors of the Grand Ducal ring and the bureaucracy to retract it in detail. Nobody can possibly have the face to say that the Czar has really, or that the Russian "institution" has really, lived up to the spirit or even the letter of the manifesto. The Octobrists and the Moderates are politically negligible. In times of stress it is not to a calm and rational "Gironde" that a wronged and deceived people turn. It is to the energetic and impulsive "Mountain." And so it threatens to be with this coming Duma. The struggle threatens to be between the indignant Radicals and the bigoted and unreasonable and "stand-pat" Reactionaries. These latter have too good reason to believe themselves to be backed by the whole military power and police power of the empire, a power which did not make much showing against Japan, but which is terrible when directed against its own people. And then there is the pressure, as is shown in another part of to-day's TIMES, of famine and of pestilence to sharpen the indignation of the Russian people. How, out of such a situation, can come a rational and peaceful solution? The hope of such a solution grows pathetically and pitiably small.

THE SUBSIDY JUGGLE.

The strongest argument for the defeat of the Subsidy bill in conference is the manner of its passage in the House. Whatever the final form of the bill, if it shall become a law, both Republicans and Democrats will look back upon Friday's curious incident as a repetition of the "perfidy and dishonor" which attended the enactment of the tariff law next preceding the present best and bravest and highest. For that measure, as for the Subsidy bill, there was a composite vote, and the fact, instead of dividing the responsibility, placed it equally upon all. The first roll call upon passage of the subsidy demonstrated that there were votes enough to defeat it. If the matter had rested there the Republicans might have made a cry, however undignified for a party in power, of the good they would have done if permitted by the Republican dissentients who deserted to the Democrats. As the matter stands the Democrats, whose names, for whatever reason, were not registered in the negative upon the second roll call, are responsible for queering their party's record upon the subsidy, as upon the tariff. They prevent their party claiming consistency or useful service regarding a bill which they might have defeated.

The existence of so much cross voting, and the narrowness of both votes, points to a balance of opinion well adapted to respond to vigorous leadership. Of that there was no trace. All that is discoverable is the potency of interest and privilege in our politics.

The immorality of subsidy and tariff alike lies in the taking from the helpless many for the benefit of the selfish few, and in justifying it by sophistical arguments. This is the significance of a money vote so small in itself that it is hardly worth while otherwise opposing it. Indeed, it hardly seems worth while passing such an attenuated and ghostly remnant of the generous grab as it was first introduced. In its original form it was called a steamship subsidy, although the lines which it would have favored were mere extensions of transcontinental railways already enriched by public grants beyond the dreams of any but American avarice. In its diminished form it will provide swifter passage for some of our letters. But there is little use in providing mails for that portion of commercial correspondence which is not done by telegraph nowadays, especially when swiftness of passage is offset by infrequency of opportunity. Mails will continue to go by other routes and by ships which will take all the cargo the market permits us to supply. Trade which can only be got by such a rebate is worse than worthless—it is demoralizing. What does it avail us to supply cheap carriage for goods which customers cannot afford to buy? If we could or would mark down our merchandise we would need no subsidy. The demand for the subsidy is a proof of the evil effect of the tariff, and so long as the Dingley rates prevail voting subsidies is like giving hypodermic stimulation to a hobbled racehorse. It would be more sensible to take off the hobbles.

OUT OF THE PAST.

The letters of Mr. E. L. GODKIN which Mr. ROLLO OGDEN publishes in the current number of Scribner's relate to a period which is remembered rather dimly by those who can recall it at all. To the majority, one may safely say to the great body of the dwellers in our country to-day, that period may easily seem more remote, less actual, less realizable than that, say, of the French Revolution. It is easy to see from these letters of GODKIN that his correspondence, when it appears in full, is likely to be intensely interesting. The times in which he lived as an American citizen and journalist were, for the most part, times of intense passion and profound sentiment regarding public affairs and the men dealing with them. Mr. GODKIN, though far from insensitive to the passion and sentiment of the day—in some ways he shared it, in some he even surpassed Americans born—had a certain independence of view due to two things—his foreign origin and his thorough education. With English and Irish blood in his veins, with British academic schooling, with intimate association with the school of STUART MILL, and with his observations of the larger events of his early life as a war correspondent in the Crimea, it is not surprising that our public men appeared to him in quite different perspective from that in which their fellow-countrymen saw them.

But on the whole, the glimpse we get of GODKIN'S judgments of men and things forty-odd years ago discloses them as sounder than most who then knew them liked to believe that they were. They stood the test of time. Take his description of Mr. SEWARD (written, it is true, in 1860) as "perhaps the greatest Constitutional lawyer in America, the clearest-headed statesman, a powerful and above all a most logical orator, and of all the public men of this country perhaps the least of a demagogue and the most of a gentleman." That is sound enough. Later Mr. SEWARD failed to grasp the tremendous scope and significance of the "irrepressible conflict" he had so clearly foreseen, and still later he made pathetic miscalculation of the force and direction of public opinion as to the "policy" of Mr. JOHNSON. But on the eve of the election of LINCOLN, when GODKIN'S note was penned, he was easily the leader of the forces that were to conquer in the impending struggle. His optimism verged at times on absurdity. It was quite a different quality from LINCOLN'S deep-grounded faith in the ultimate triumph of the right; but it served a certain purpose; it was quite distinctly in harmony with the spirit of the American people at the time, and it gave to the work of the Administration at intervals a touch of audacity which was perilous, but, as the event proved, helpful.

But if one is able to recall the feeling of deep and bitter disappointment among the advanced anti-slavery Republicans in 1860 at the failure to name SEWARD for the Presidency, a feeling based on the general confidence in SEWARD which GODKIN so emphatically expresses, and if one then tries to reason out what the outcome of the struggle would have been with him as President in place of LINCOLN, surely it will temper confidence in all pronounced contemporary judgments. It is, indeed, to be said for Mr. GODKIN that he saw sooner than most of SEWARD'S admirers the real power of Mr. LINCOLN. The estimate of the Great President quoted in Scribner's, apparently written near the close of 1864, is, though succinct, an adequate and fair one.

PIPING OFF THE FOREIGNERS.

Suppose the Pied Piper of Hamelin Town had in 1900 suddenly appeared on the American shore, and, being forbidden to land—because of his old-fangled vesture and no visible means of support—suppose he had stepped into his ship

> And to his lips again
> Laid his long pipe of smooth straight cane

and had blown three notes of "secret charm," piping, as fast as they could find transportation, the foreign population and the children of foreign parents all back to the Koppelberg Hill of Europe. In The American Monthly Review of Reviews for March Mr. WILLIAM S. ROSSITER, Chief Clerk of the Census Office at Washington, has measured the calamitous effect of this National might-have-been.

Across the Atlantic would have trooped ships bearing 10,341,276 of the foreign-born; and after these squadrons laden with 15,640,017 American-born children of foreign parents—25,987,293 in all, leaving the United States populated with 50,000,000 native-born of native stock, including some 9,000,000 negroes. New England and her North Atlantic neighbors, the North Central and the Far Western States, in all twenty-four, would mourn the loss of half their numbers, and continental United States would have lost 34.2 per cent. of its inhabitants.

New York City's boasted three and a half millions at the twelfth census would shrink to 800,000; Philadelphia would be cut in half, Chicago would be reduced to one-fifth its size, and Milwaukee would have left one-sixth her present industrious population.

How would the exodus of the foreign and semi-foreign element affect the industries and professions? Mr. ROSSITER estimates that merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and corporation officials would lose nearly one-half their numerical strength, and skilled wage earners, 57.9 per cent. of them, 53.4 per cent. of the unskilled, and, in those sections suffering the greatest aggregate losses, two-fifths of all professional men would have obeyed the Pied Piper's behest. Among wage earners a native white remnant, with the aid of the negro population, would remain to build houses, repair streets and railroads, and maintain all the complex activities of the office and the shop. But the native American stock could hardly be counted on to keep its numbers at a stationary level.

Europe, to avoid war, sends her surplus of inhabitants to this country. The United States receives them to establish and to carry forward the arts of peace.

"SCIENCE" IN DANGER.

While a matter of some interest, it is of no general concern whether the equity suit brought by Mrs. EDDY'S son against the mysterious and sinister group of men who have controlled and almost imprisoned her for years results in a continuance of their power and profits, or whether it leads to a transfer to other hands of her accumulated wealth—what New Englanders of her class so reverently call "the propputty." The important question for the public is what effect the suit and its revelations will have upon the strange cult built by Mrs. EDDY on the ideas she deliberately stole from the amiable QUIMBY.

As to that it is extremely dangerous to prophesy. Whatever the disclosures may be, they will be in a sense irrelevant to "Christian Science," either as a philosophy of life, a religion, or a system of healing. Its truth and its falsity will remain exactly what they have always been and what they are known to be by every sane and intelligent person who has investigated its claims. Admitting everything said by Mrs. EDDY and her lieutenants about themselves, "Christian Science" as a whole is a wild absurdity; admitting all the accusations that have been brought against her and them and it, there is an element of reality and efficiency in such use of suggestion as they make.

We do not expect the suit, whatever its result, to have much effect upon the sincere followers of Mrs. EDDY. They have heard quite unmoved elaborate and indubitable demonstrations of the fact that she neither invented "Christian Science" nor received it by Divine inspiration. Documentary proof that practically all her assertions about herself and her "discovery" are false does not affect them in the slightest degree. They have had certain subjective experiences and they have confounded the unquestionable reality of those experiences with the explanation and interpretation she gives of them. They are beyond the reach of reason or logic. Starting, as they all do, with a denial of one of the most obvious facts in human knowledge, the existence of disease and death, it is only natural that they breathe comfortably and contentedly in an atmosphere of patent lies. The word "truth" is ever in their mouths, but none of them can be trusted to speak it where his interests are concerned, and they are not at all disturbed when Mrs. EDDY'S laboriously constructed myths are torn to pieces in a newspaper, a magazine, or a court. To everybody who denies, as to everybody who criticises, they have one answer, "You do not understand."

Mrs. EDDY, confronted with her own lyrical praises of QUIMBY and her own enthusiastic expressions of gratitude to him as the teacher of all she knows, calmly replies: "Yes, I wrote that, but it was under some mesmeric influence and is all wrong." That the votaries of the cult accept as an adequate refutation. There is nothing to be done with such people. In every country and in every age there have been a certain number of them, ready to embrace the first delusion presented in a way to satisfy their emotional needs. The history of "Christian Science" is a duplicate of a hundred or a thousand other histories; its rise is an old story, its fate is inevitable. Lacking, as it will in these days, any persecution except that of ridicule and disdain, its span of life will be comparatively short. There would be an abstract joy in destroying the miserable thing, but its place would instantly be taken by something only slightly better that would disgust sensible people almost as much. The world moves very slowly, and only a small part of its inhabitants are yet ready to give up the habit of piecing out the little it knows with the fond belief that it knows a lot more.

We are glad to see that in Concord itself there were found lawyers with the courage to attack the woman who has seemed to terrorize the town and everybody in it. As a rule, when one of its citizens is approached with questions about Mrs. EDDY, he breaks out into voluble and excited—whispers. "Oh, yes, indeed, she is a fraud, an evil influence, and I can tell you no end of bad things she has done, but for Heaven's sake don't use my name." When one of these queer folk is asked what she could do to him if he did offend her he instantly lapses into dense obscurity, and the listener can only catch repetitions of the wail, "Don't use my name! Don't use my name!" Not everybody in Concord, it seems, is as cowardly as this, and that is something gained.

The chances are that it will be found that the stories of Mrs. EDDY'S wealth are exaggerations as wild as are those about the numbers of "Christian Scientists" and the cures their healers perform. Her imbecile book no doubt brings in a good deal of money to her or to those near her, but the cult's other sources of income are mostly monopolized by its lesser lights, and there are enormous expenses connected with the celebration of its childish rites.

Among the various "First Readers," of course, the progress of the Glover suit will be eagerly followed. Many of them are restive under the tyrannous rule exercised by Mrs. EDDY or her favored satellites, and they are waiting with impatience for a hopeful opportunity to declare their independence. Most of the bitter and savage wars that have been waged within this strange organization have been so quietly conducted that they escaped public notice, just as most of the scandals characteristic of "perfectionism" in all its forms have been concealed. but if the reality—or the shadow—of Mrs. EDDY is deposed from the throne there may soon be a resounding explosion, and that will be the end of "Christian Science," the beginning of half a dozen successors of it.

THE BROOKLYN TRANSIT SITUATION.

Many Manhattanites who try to go to Flatbush bring up at Jamaica, and the percentage of those who know the difference between East New York and South New York is undiscoverable. The elucidation from this side of the river of the kaleidoscopic shift in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit railway organization is therefore open to correction by those well informed upon Brooklyn topics. Reference is not made to the Brooklyn press, but to the ingenuous gentlemen in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit administration who decide how often and at what price Manhattanites can ride to Coney Island next Summer. They have to deal with a court decision authorizing them to charge 10 cents over their steam or elevated routes only. Not a mile of surface road was involved in that decision, and the law compels surface lines to charge 5 cents and give transfers over all extensions. The deal looks as though the Brooklyn Rapid Transit thought that by sorting the constituent properties into groups of roads of the same class they could make up a good combination against the 5-cent fare movement.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say whether or not there is any hope of getting to Coney Island for 5 cents. Even under the old dispensation there used to be a way of doing it by those who understand the combination of routes. Many who are able to do as they wish would rather stay away for 5 cents than ride there for 10 cents—it's all matter of taste, influenced in some degree by the view taken by those who give the conductors their instructions.

It sounds rather formidable to read that this big system is now reorganized into seven companies. However, there is no risk in saying that coupons can be collected as before. There is doubt whether transfers may be expected with the old-fashioned generosity. A Manhattanite who recently returned from Brooklyn reports seeing in the windows of the cars of this company a warning that it was a prison offense to deal with transfers in an irregular manner. They are issued at the rate of about a million each two days. For the quarter ending with last September, according to the latest report of the State Railroad Commissioners, 40,748,360 were issued, against 24,296,379 for the previous corresponding quarter. Since then the rate of increase has risen to 75 per cent., and the company is said to be worried. People ride all day for a nickel, and when done they give away the remnant of transfer privilege. They do say some get rich buying and selling transfers. Probably it would be useless to offer a prize for the man, woman, or child who takes one ride for one fare. The only places where it is necessary to stop riding are at the car barns, and where the gentlemanly fare collectors shout "all out for New York." Nowhere else does anybody leave the cars except from choice. Hence the company's profit per passenger has fallen off 12 per cent., and the margin from which it was taken is none too wide. Possibly the company means to kill two birds with one reorganization. Upon the facts it would be hard to blame them, and if the public should find its transfer privileges clipped it will know how and why.

EYE STRAIN.

Dr. LUTHER H. GULICK, Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools of New York City, writes on "Good Eyesight in Relation to Good Health" in The World's Work for March. Dr. GULICK cites the case of a university professor treated for various disorders who obtained relief in glasses. Vision is so fundamentally related to human thinking that strains and interference with its function frequently cause bodily disturbances of the most varied character. Strain of the eye muscles is not so simple as typewriter's cramp and telegrapher's palsy. Yet even the muscles that move the fingers, should they become similarly involved in mental experiences, might by overuse cause indigestion. Dr. GULICK says:

> Take the case of a blind man who does much reading with his fingers and who is engaged in work that requires the constant detection of small differences by means of his fingers. Under such conditions we should expect that a derangement of the muscular apparatus of the fingers would have a far more serious result upon a man's general health than would be effected in those of us who do not use the fingers in a way that is so directly related to intelligence.

Deformities of the eye increase from year to year during school life, showing that they "are acquired, and that the school is responsible for making them." One-third of children in the upper grades of elementary schools, and probably one-fourth of all educated people, suffer from general disturbances due to eye strain. In case of headache, backache, interferences with digestion, and nervous exhaustion not clearly traceable to other sources, the eyes should be suspected and examined. "Sometimes," says the doctor, "I see women on the cars reading through their veils. They should give up either the reading or the veils."

In deference to our savage ancestry, it is well, also, to look up occasionally while reading and fix the eyes on distant objects. Inheritance still bids us use the long focus.

"Chief Engineer JOHN F. STEVENS, of the Panama Canal, Who Now Becomes Head of the Commission, and Is Rapidly Digging the Canal," is the legend subscribed to a portrait of that gentleman in the March number of The Review of Reviews. While the portrait is in press the Isthmian kaleidoscope turns, and Mr. STEVENS is out. To picture forth officials who are "rapidly digging the canal" is a dangerous thing for the illustrated periodicals issued at more than twenty-four-hour intervals.

Aid for East Side Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ministering to the poorest of the sick poor in the most congested district of the city, and compelled to constantly increase its facilities to meet the ever-growing demand for its ministration, the Beth Israel Hospital, on Jefferson, Water, and Monroe Streets, in the lower east side, is handicapped by a chronic lack of funds. Its membership is not large enough to pay for the necessary running expenses, and even with the receipt of occasional contributions and bequests the total does not attain the necessary amount.

Once a year the Board of Directors of the hospital seek by an extraordinary effort to make both ends meet and to have a little over for improvements. If the effort is successful, substantial progress results; should the effort fail, the work of the hospital is retarded, and the sick poor of the lower east side suffer.

I feel justified, therefore, as one who knows and loves the Beth Israel Hospital, to ask you to grant space for this letter, which is intended as an appeal to the general and generous public, to make the extraordinary effort—the Purim ball at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, March 13—successful. It may interest you and the public to know that Gov. Hughes is displaying a very friendly interest in Beth Israel Hospital, and has signified his intention to be present at the ball.

A. H. FROMENSON.
New York, March 2, 1907.

DANGER IN FAULTY TIES.

Merits of Steel and Wood Discussed in Connection with Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The verdicts in two railroad accidents quoted in your news columns contradict each other. In the Woodlawn disaster on the New York Central, the blame is laid to the failure of spiked wooden crossties to hold the rails on curves under the tremendous lateral pressure of the new high-speed electric locomotives. In the Mineral Point derailment, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the use of steel ties is held to be responsible, and it is said the management proposes to return to the identical wooden tie and spike system just found to be inadequate on the New York Central.

The fact is that wooden ties and spikes have not been increased in size and holding power to meet the requirements of the 100-pound rails and 150-ton engines. There is a limit to the length and size of the wooden ties obtainable in sufficient numbers, and which the present width of double-track roadbeds will accommodate.

The steel tie seems to be the only alternative. Long experience abroad shows that its use makes a stronger track and holds the gauge better than wood. The weak feature of the steel tie, so far, is the fastening. The bolt-and-nut fastening has not been found to be reliable in foreign practice, as it has too many parts. Notwithstanding this experience, it seems that the Pennsylvania used a complicated fastening of this type, with a loose clip inserted between the rail foot and the nut, which afforded too long a leverage against the bolt head. This fastening failed under the strain without displacing the tie itself.

When the railways are willing to pay the cost of heavy and well-constructed steel ties, they can be made, and will undoubtedly prove reliable. The experiments, however, should be confined to freight tracks until a satisfactory metallic tie is evolved. It will be only when some public board or joint commission of the railroads invites inventors generally to submit their designs that the steel tie question will make much progress.

METALLIC.
New York, March 2, 1907.

DISCIPLINE FOR POLICE.

Suggestion for Curbing Their Arrogance Toward Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be commended for the encouragement it is giving Police Commissioner Bingham in his fight at Albany in behalf of the people against the Police Department and the politicians. The arrogance and indifference to the public of the police would indicate that a large portion of New York's citizens are not yet "out of the woods," and, by seeking special privileges in breaking the law, cannot afford to be independent. In no other way can the attitude of the police toward them be accounted for.

Another cause for the arrogance of our police is the gingerly manner in which some of our newspapers speak of them on all occasions. If there is anything more ludicrous than reading in some servile newspaper an account of a drunken policeman brutally assaulting an inoffensive citizen as "conduct unbecoming an officer," it is only that of buying lots in Japan. If the men who get more than double the pay of the London police are all officers, as Tammany and some newspapers have named them, truly are the poor, dear, suffering citizens all privates.

If Commissioner Bingham will issue an order directing that the police be called "constables" instead of "officers," and known by their number only, he will have made a long step toward bringing these men to a sense of their position. We will have a police problem on our hands until the police constable is made to respect the law.

ONE OF THE PRIVATES.
New York, March 2, 1907.

MR. JEROME COMPLIMENTED.

Management of the Thaw Prosecution Characterized as Dignified and Just.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter for congratulation that, in a criminal case now occupying the attention of this city, the part of the prosecution is being conducted with a moderation, a dignity, a regard for justice, and an absence of all that savors of persecution; all of which characteristics have so long been strange to the District Attorney's office of this county that many people have forgotten the real functions of that official.

We hear on many sides, "What's the matter with the District Attorney?" "Why didn't he fight that?" "Why didn't he do that?" "Why doesn't he wake up and do like so and so did in such and such a case?"

Patience, good people. Justice will not suffer because the District Attorney happens to be unable to act otherwise than a gentleman should, even in court. He has taken no oath to secure convictions regardless of law and facts, (although that view does seem strange in the light of certain notorious cases in the recent past.) A prisoner at the bar fighting for his life is entitled to every fair chance, and to every opportunity to place pertinent facts before his jury. It is a jury's right to have them so placed, and it is a District Attorney's duty and right to hear them, and if they happen to be of such a character as to change his view of the guilt of the prisoner or of the circumstances surrounding the commission of his crime, it is his duty to say so and to act accordingly. In short, his function is to see that the guilty are punished, the criminal insane kept from harming others, and the innocent acquitted. It may frequently happen that the testimony for the defense in a trial shows to the prosecutor that the interests of justice will not be served by a conviction on the indictment. If he be a prosecutor of conscience he will be always himself more or less a groper after the real truth.

Whatever those facts and that truth may be in this case, let all feel sure that, guided by a conscientious prosecutor and a just Judge, the twelve intelligent men in the jury box wil be able to sift the chaff from the wheat and reach a just verdict.

ALEXANDER DOYLE.
New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

TYPHOID FEVER FROM ICE.

Dr. Hallett Cites an Instance Found in the French Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to Dr. Hollis Coles's letter in your issue of Feb. 28 and his request to cite instances of typhoid fever epidemics being caused by contaminated ice, I would quote the following from Harrington's Practical Hygiene:

> The officers of a French regiment stationed at Reimes gave a dinner at which the Captains and superior officers drank only beer, while the younger men, the Lieutenants, sitting together, drank champagne cup, made with ice cut from the River Vilane at a point below the town, where the water was polluted extensively by sewage from a district in which there had been a number of cases of typhoid fever. After the usual period of incubation, eight of the Lieutenants, but none of the other officers, were seized with typhoid fever. As the food served was the same for all and as the disease was limited to those who drank of the champagne cup, the outbreak may be attributed in all fairness to the ice from the infected locality.

Time and space prevent me from quoting other authorities along the same line.

FREDERICK B. HALLETT, M. D.
Hackensack, N. J., March 2, 1907.

DRAKE SALE NETS TOTAL OF $34,152

Spirited Bidding at Last Day's Auction of Old Coppers and Brasses.

$500 FOR A WATER JAR

Senator Clark the Purchaser—Day's Sales Foot Up Over $10,000.

Enthusiasm and big prices ruled yesterday at the American Art Galleries at the last afternoon of the Drake sale of brasses and coppers. The total returns for the day were $10,854.50. There has been a steady increase from the beginning, the first sale, on Monday, bringing in only something over $3,000. The total returns for the entire week and the whole collection are $34,152. That is for 1,800 pieces, collected in all parts of the world, and probably one of the most remarkable collections of its kind ever brought together. The Metropolitan Museum again made several purchases.

A great copper water jar, from Madrid, Spain, hammered from copper, brought the highest price of the sale—$500. This went to Senator William L. Clark, who has made many purchases. It is a beautiful piece, a large oval, tall, with a straight neck and two riveted collars. The handles are at the neck and the cover has a brass knob. The handles and the space between the collars are decorated with an incised herringbone pattern. A very unusual Spanish hammered brazier from Madrid brought the next highest price of the day, going to Mrs. W. L. McKee for $355. It was of brass, with a perforated cover and dolphin legs, the movable pan having cast handles and a scallop shell design. A paddle went with it. Mrs. McKee also paid $350 for a tall copper lemonade carrier from Syria, with a long, quaint swan's neck spout, brass standard, and cover. It was a slender barrel shape, with brass bands and two rows of alternate stars and crescents.

A large, old, hammered Russian copper plaque, silver plated, went to Mrs. A. C. James for $260. There was a deep centre to this, with a portrait of Peter the Great and a border of fruit in repoussé. E. D. Godfrey paid $215 for a large brass jardinière on a standard with a leaf design and band of copper around the top. Senator Clark paid $210 for a curious bronze Russian water barrel. The feet, three walking lions, were the feature of this piece. Senator Clark paid the same price for a large old Italian copper scaldino. This had a high, dome-shaped cover, the lid showing grotesque heads, shields, birds, and floral scrolls in repoussé and pierced ornament.

A unique piece in the collection which went to Mrs. E. E. Smathers for $310 was the three-foot bottom of a very large copper utensil. It had a shallow rim perced with round holes at regular intervals, and was prized as a remarkable piece of color. Mrs. Smathers paid $280 for a large copper plaque, 39½ inches in diameter, covered with Moorish ornament. This was the finest tray shown by the Government of Bosnia at the Paris Exposition. Baron Natili bought an antique Dutch warming pan of brass for $140. It was an unusual piece, with a repoussé decoration, a crowned head in the centre, and ornaments extending on to the handle

An old Italian brass church plaque was the biggest purchase in money value of the Metropolitan Museum, $140. This had in the centre a design showing Adam and Eve, the tree, and the serpent, surrounded by Gothic lettering. An Indian hanging lamp went to the Museum for $80, and Russian candelabra, one with three and one with four lights, for, respectively, $45 and $50. A brass Hanukah light also went to the Museum for $42.50.

Timely Message in Parker Sermon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With my reading of the arguments for and against Socialism recently published in your pages, and the many exposures of dishonesty in high places, I have been making excursions on my own account in unfrequented by-paths of literature. Among other things, I have found a sermon by Theodore Parker, published in 1846, which is such a clear message for the present and for all time, that I cannot help wishing that it might be republished entire and spread broadcast over the world, as it can be through the instrumentality of a journal such as yours. The title of the discourse is "A Sermon of Merchants." It was preached at the Melodeon on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1846. If you could procure the right to publish the discourse in its original shape, to be folded, perhaps, in a Sunday issue, I think it would stand more chance of permanency and of being thoughtfully read. L. B. HALSTEAD.

Brooklyn, March 2, 1907.

Why Not Help Y. W. C. A., Too?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to inquire why it is that the Young Women's Christian Association is not the recipient of generous donations similar to those received by the Young Men's Christian Association? The latter is constantly receiving legacies and benefactions, for which I most heartily rejoice, but it is a never-ending source of wonder to me that the former should not be similarly favored. It is doing a glorious work, thorough, uplifting, and widespreading, and I can see no reason why there should not be many who would gladly enable it by necessary contributions to extend its work which it is now prevented from doing through lack of necessary funds.

AN INTERESTED INQUIRER.
New York, March 2, 1907.

Why Abolish the Pushcarts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me the privilege of expressing my opinion regarding Commissioner Craven's report on cleaner streets. I don't remember when I have felt so agitated as I have over the exasperating smallness and short-sightedness Mr. Craven evinces when he suggests the abolition of pushcarts.

Two wrongs never make a right. He would do a certain class of people an irreparable wrong, for he wants to suggest a means of tearing the bread out of their mouths. I fervently hope Mr. Craven's suggestion will not be approved. I trust that he will take this letter in good faith and leave the pushcarts alone.

SARA BENJAMIN.
New York, March 2, 1907.

THE GAMBLE.

Oh, Life is wealth: each hour is gold.
Come, wager it cheerily—O!
Nor stint the coin that when you're old
Will mock you wearily—O!
While the years be thine and the days be fine
(For it's time for bed when the clock strikes nine)
Come, toss an hour in the brief sunshine,
Singing cheerily—wearily—O!

Obverse is Life; reverse is Death
"Life wins!" cry merrily—O!
For the gamester, Time, with his foggy breath,
Croaks "Death!" * * * Why, verily so!
You'll lose some day, the wise will say,
(As they wag their heads and go to pray.)
But think of the things you have won at play,
Singing merrily—verily—O!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

RICHARD M'CREERY WEDDED IN LONDON

Lady Grey-Egerton Becomes the Bride of a New Yorker.

COUPLE BOTH DIVORCED

Bride a Daughter of an Army Officer—Bridegroom Descended from Justice.

LONDON, March 2.—The wedding took place very quietly here to-day of Richard McCreery of New York to Lady Grey-Egerton, formerly Miss May Cuyler, daughter of the late Major J. Wayne Cuyler, U. S. A., who obtained a divorce from her husband, Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, in 1905.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's residence in Hallam Street.

Miss May Cuyler married Sir Philip Grey-Egerton twelve years ago soon after her début here. She was and is an extremely pretty woman, small and blonde. After she moved to England she became as great a belle in London society as she had been on this side of the Atlantic.

Two children were born to her, and then came rumors of differences in tastes between her and her husband. In 1904 Sir Philip went to India, and Lady Grey-Egerton continued to reside at the Egerton estate in Cheshire. Soon after Sir Philip left England his wife sued for divorce, which was granted to her. She is one of several titled and prominent women who a year or so ago adopted a purely vegetable diet and continued it.

Mr. McCreery is a son of the late Andrew McCreery of California. His mother was Miss Field, daughter of the late Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court. In 1894 he married Miss Edith Kip, a daughter of the late Col. Lawrence Kip. This wedding, in Grace Church, was one of the most brilliantly fashionable of that season. Both bride and bridegroom were possessed of large fortunes. Five or six years later rumors were afloat that Mr. and Mrs. McCreery were to separate, and for some time before Mrs. McCreery applied for a divorce, in 1904, she lived apart from her husband, spending considerable time abroad. Her divorce was obtained about two years ago on statutory grounds, the name of the corespondent not being made public. Since then she has spent several months abroad each season.

CLARK—GARDINER.

Wedding at the Home of the Bride's Brother in 75th Street.

Miss Mabel Ethel Gardiner and Harrison Clark, Jr., were married last evening at the home of the bride's brother, A. T. Gardiner, at 7 West Seventy-fifth Street. Dr. Henry Lubeck officiated. The bride wore a white satin gown with point appliqué. She carried orchids. Mrs. A. P. Gardiner, the matron of honor, wore pink chiffon cloth with Point d'Alençon. The best man was Harold Tappin. The ushers were Andrew L. Gardiner, R. Aubrey Baker, Will H. Schanck, and Adelbert J. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark started last night for the South on a honeymoon trip.

NICHOLAS—SNOW.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, March 2.—Miss Dorothy Snow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, and Harry I. Nicholas, son of the late H. I. Nicholas of New York City, were married to-day at St. Mary's Church in Tuxedo, the Rev. William Fitzsimon, the rector, presiding. Miss Snow was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Misses Lilly Lee Page, Elizabeth Cutting, Corinne Douglas Robinson, Anna H. Ripley, Georgette Borland, Dorothy Kane, Lydia Mason Jones, and Reta Nicholas, the latter a sister of the bridegroom. Harry T. Peters was best man.

There was a large reception at the Snow mansion, after the wedding. A special train conveyed guests to and from New York. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Miss Hull, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, the Misses Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Deerhan, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Miss Cutting, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore, and George H. Hull, Jr.

HALSTEAD'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mark Twain Sends a Letter and Mrs. McKinley a Present.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—The golden wedding aniversary of Murat Halstead and his wife was celebrated to-night at the family home here. Nearly all of the eight children and fourteen grandchildren were present. Congratulatory messages and presents have been received from all parts of the country.

Mark Twain sent a letter, Mrs. William McKinley a gold lorgnette, and Postmaster General Cortelyou, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and other prominent people messages.

AID FOR LITTLE CRIPPLES.

Play to be Given on March 19 to Help the Darrach Home.

At Carnegie Lyceum, on Tuesday evening, March 19, the In Quantum Club, an amateur theatrical organization, will present William Gillette's comedy drama, "Because She Loved Him So," for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children. This institution, at 118 West 104th Street, has the distinction of being the first of its kind in New York City.

Being still in its infancy and unendowed, the home is entirely dependent for support upon the efforts of a few women who have recently taken upon themselves an additional burden of indebtedness by buying, without sufficient funds, the house now occupied on West 104th Street, and by building upon it large, light, and airy rooms and a roof play garden for the little sufferers under its charge. The benefit on the 19th of March is for the purpose of settling some immediate obligations. Subscriptions may be addressed to the Treasurer of the home, Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, 326 West Eighty-ninth Street, or the home, in 104th Street. Tickets for the benefit are on sale at Carnegie Lyceum.

A WOMAN'S S. P. C. A.

Auxiliary Board Formed to Interest Children in Dumb Animals.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting on Dec. 18 last by the Board of Managers of the S. P. C. A., a Woman's Auxiliary Board has been organized, with Mrs. Cadwalader Jones as its President, Mrs. Edward Wharton Vice President, Mrs. James Speyer Treasurer, and Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune Secretary pro tem. The Executive Committee is made up of Mrs. H. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune, Miss Katharine Cary, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Miss M. H. Dehon, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, and Miss Marie Winthrop.

The objects of this auxiliary, which is to act under the authority of the parent society and with its support, but is not to draw upon it for funds, is to supplement the work of the S. P. C. A. and to add new branches, using the influence of women and children to the end of bettering the condition of dumb animals. It is the special desire of the auxiliary to interest children, to form them into clubs, and to teach them thoughtfulness and compassion toward all dumb things.

One of the proposed innovations is to give lectures in certain districts on animals. Another plan is to have shops and other places where animals and birds are kept for sale visited and inspected to see that the animals are properly cared for. Still another suggestion of the auxiliary is to have an annual parade for work horses, similar to those held in Boston and other cities. Prizes will be given to drivers who have been longest in charge of their teams.

As the auxiliary is pledged not to burden the S. P. C. A., it appeals for financial aid. Subscriptions of $100 entitle the subscribers to be entered as donors, givers of $50 each are termed patrons, givers of $25 are to be known as sustaining members, givers of $10 as associate members, and all givers of $5 are to be subscribing members.

Subscriptions or donations of these or smaller sums may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue.

Montefiore Home League Dance.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home held a dance at the Hotel Savoy last night. The dancers included the Misses Clarice Obermeier, Minna Silverman, Berdie Gomprecht, Elsie Leerberger, Mabel Schiff, Martha Klee, Bertha Vollman, Rose Hirschfield, Lesh Yeidel, Edna Speyer, Rose Kaplan, and Messrs. Julius Hirsch, Oscar Schwabe, Myron Sulzberger, Albert Speyer, Arthur Klee, Jack Gompertz, Harry Strauss, and Will Gomprecht.

TO AID FRENCH SCHOOL.

Concert and Ball Will Be Held at the Hotel Astor.

Plans for a concert and masked ball to be given at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, March 12, for the benefit of the French Maternal School were perfected at a dinner given by the Directors last night in the Nimrod Room of the Hotel Astor. Several singers from the Metropolitan and the Manhattan Opera Houses will appear at the concert. Among those who are expected are Journet and Simard, from the Metropolitan, and M. and Mme. Gilibert from the Manhattan. Mlle. Eli Bornato, from the Opéra Comique of Paris, and Miss Grace Munson will also sing.

The Misses Carolyn and Ursula Morgan, daughters of J. Pierpont Morgan, are members of the Women's Auxiliary of the school, and will taken an active part in making the concert and ball a success.

The purposes of the French Maternal School were explained last night at the dinner by Dr. George G. Rambaud, Chairman of the Concert Committee. Mothers of any nationality who are obliged to work during the day may leave their little ones at the school, and from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 P. M. they are amused and instructed in French by capable professors, one of the objects being to spread knowledge of the language. The school is maintained by voluntary contributions and by benefits and fairs. The school building is at 346 West Twenty-eighth Street. Last year there were about sixty children enrolled. Most of these were from 3 to 6 years old.

The building has been purchased, and $3,000 paid down, but $17,000 is yet to be raised to bring the institution out of debt. Eliot Gregory is President of the French Maternal School, Charles Lollfeme is First Vice President and Felix Levy Second Vice President.

Among those at the dinner last night were Dr. Rambaud, Max Paroutaud, Theodore Seltzer, Henri Crenier, J. Vardek, G. L. Jacquin, and Henri Franck.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Herbert Gouverneur Ogden, who on April 8 will be married to Miss Gladys Frost, daughter of Mrs. Harry Titus Frost, will have for his best man his brother, Warren Greene Ogden of Boston. Mr. Ogden's ushers will be Charles Hildreth Blair, Charles Talcott Ellis, Henry Sheldon, and Witherbee Black, all of New York; Dr. N. Darrell Harvey of Providence, William Mills Thompson and William S. Peachy of Washington, and Paymaster George Palmer Dyer, U. S. N. The ceremony, which will be at St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock, will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Mr. Ogden is a member of one of the oldest families in New York. John Ogden, his original ancestor in America, having settled Hempstead and Southampton, L. I., and Elizabeth, N. J.

Malcolm D. Whitman, former National champion in lawn tennis singles, completed yesterday his list of ushers for his wedding on April 2 to Miss Janet Alexander McCook at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The men selected are Hamilton Hall Durand, George McClure Sargent, John Gade, Arthur Stanwood Pier, and William A. Larned of New York, and George Atkinson, James F. Curtis, and J. Wells Farley of Boston. Mr. Whitman and his bride will spend the Summer in Europe, returning in the early Autumn to Brookline, Mass. Although Mr. Whitman no longer contests for honors on the courts, he still takes an active interest in the affairs of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

No date has been fixed and no details arranged for the wedding of Miss Emily Morgan Severance, daughter of Mrs. Pierre C. Severance, to Lawrance Grinnell. Mrs. Severance and her daughter are still occupying their estate at New Bedford, and the wedding will likely take place there in the early Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are guests of Oliver Payne, Mr. Whitney's uncle, at Thomasville, Ga.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, who for some weeks has been seriously ill, is now convalescent, and it is expected that she will accompany her mother, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, to the South of France next month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell will spend the remainder of the Winter on their houseboat in Florida. Among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Church of Philadelphia. Mrs. Church is a daughter of Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and a sister of Philip Sands, whose engagement to Mrs. Louise Dean Cooley Onativia was recently announced.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ernest Carter are expected in town to-morrow from Watkins Glen, where they have been spending several weeks. Next Summer Mr. and Mrs. Carter will again occupy Quarterfoil, Newport, after an absence of two seasons in England.

Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert was a member of a recent house party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mather at their country seat near Brandywine station, Philadelphia.

Rene La Montagne has returned from Philadelphia, where he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Tillinghast.

Peter F. Collier, who has spent the Winter at Athlumney House, the estate of Lord Athlumney at Navan, County Meath, Ireland, will return home next month. Among his recent house guests have been two of the Dukes of Orleans.

Mrs. Francis L. Wellman is booked to sail on Tuesday, March 5, for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and will not return until June, when she will go to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

Hebrew Guardian Society Reunion.

The Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society held its annual reunion and luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Friday. After the luncheon there was an entertainment, in which Miss Braems, Miss Maud Raymond, Miss Amelia Summerville, and Geoffry Stein participated. The guests of honor were Mrs. Elkelas and Samuel D. Levy.

Robert C. Ogden Steadily Improving.

Robert C. Ogden, who had an attack of heart weakness on Tuesday as a result of overwork, is steadily improving, according to a report given out at his home, at 711 Madison Avenue, last night. Although his recovery seems certain no arrangements have yet been made to facilitate it by removing Mr. Ogden out of the city to recuperate.

New Italian Liner Launched.

Cesare Conti, General Agent of the Lloyd Sabaudo, the new Italian Steamship Company, which will shortly operate a service between Mediterranean ports and New York, was advised by cable from Sunderland yesterday of the successful launching of their new twin-screw steamer Principe de Piemonte. This is the third steamer launched for this company.

VANDERBILT PLANS SURPRISE CAPITAL

New Yorker, with Mrs. Field, Will Extend Fashionable District.

BELMONT THE PIONEER

Mrs. Pullman May Have a Washington Home—Her Son-in-Law Buys a Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Much comment has been caused among society people here by the announcement of the plans of George W. Vanderbilt of New York and Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago to build large homes on adjoining lots in New Hampshire Avenue. They will help carry Washington's fashionable neighborhood in a new direction, upholding Perry Belmont of New York, who was a pioneer along New Hampshire Avenue.

Mr. Belmont last season paid $98,000 for his triangle on New Hampshire Avenue, Eighteenth and R Streets. It was only two blocks from Du Pont Circle, which for ten years has been the centre of the fashionable district of Washington, but was to the northeast of it. Most millionaire home-seekers in recent years have gone to the northwest of the circle, with Massachusetts Avenue as the chosen street, and neglected the neighborhood which Mr. Belmont chose.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Field will be two blocks further northeast of the Belmont property. The land which is to be used by them consists of ten city lots fronting on the avenue and Seventeenth and Swan Streets, the latter a narrow thoroughfare between S and T Streets. Just how the site is to be divided cannot be decided at present, as Mr. Vanderbilt has left for North Carolina and Mrs. Field's representative is also out of the city. Mrs. Field was formerly Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago. Her marriage to Mr. Field took place in London less than two years ago and within a year of his death. It is assumed that she will lay aside her mourning by the time her new house is completed and at once assume a prominent place in society. She is particularly well known in diplomatic circles, having spent much time abroad, being in evidence at those capitals where her accomplished nephew, Spencer Eddy, has been a part of the American Embassy staff. She has also spent some time in Washington society.

Another proposed home in this New Hampshire Avenue region is that of the Frank P. Mitchells, Mrs. Mitchell having in the last week taken a lot 62 by 100 feet on Q Street, just to the west of the avenue. Mrs. Mitchell was formerly Mrs. Luther Hare, a niece of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a sister of Mrs. James Bishop of New York, and of Mrs. William R. Merriam of this city. Mr. Mitchell is a wealthy man from Cincinnati, now completely identified with Washington.

The sale was reported late this afternoon of 20,000 square feet in the Sheridan Circle region to Representative Frank Lowden of Illinois, who is believed to be acting in the interest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. George Pullman of Chicago. This site has a frontage of 278 feet on Massachusetts Avenue west of the circle. Should Mrs. Pullman build here her immediate neighbors would include Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Hannen Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Keep, formerly of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Borden of this city, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Fitzhugh, late of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney, formerly of Cleveland.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel were entertained at dinner this evening by ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson, who had to meet them the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain and Mme. Pastor, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine and Mme. Portela, the Count and Countess Hatsfeld, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Commander and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Cruger, Mr. Le Tellier of the Belgian Legation, Mr. Skybak of the Netherlands Legation, and Mr. Totten.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watson of the British Embassy entertained at dinner this evening Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Keep, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thieron, Mme. Riano, Miss Eddy, the Viscount de Chambrun, and Mr. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained at dinner this evening Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. Jennings, and Miss Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will leave Tuesday for St. Augustine, Fla., to remain through March.

Mrs. Shaw entertained at luncheon at the Arlington Hotel to-day, when her guests included the Baroness von Sternburg, wife of the German Ambassador; Miss Cannon, daughter of the Speaker, and numerous friends from resident and official life.

MGR. KENNEDY RETURNS.

He Says If France Treated the Church as We Do Pope Would Be Content.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He comes to visit his parents in Philadelphia, and left the pier to go direct to the train. Mgr. Kennedy will remain in this country until April.

"The American College is in a prosperous condition," he said. "There are at the present time 120 American students registered there. We are also entirely free from debt. Just before I left I had an audience with the Holy Father. He is in excellent health and spirits. He has taken and maintained a strong position on the French religious question, though he is grieved at the injustice done the Church. If France gave the Church the same liberty that she has in the United States there would be no trouble and the Pope would be satisfied."

Mgr. Kennedy laughed when told that there was a rumor that he was to be made a Bishop and retired from the head of the college. "I know nothing of such a rumor," he said.

He also refused to discuss the Bellamy Storer incident, as well as the chances for the bestowal of the red hat on an American.

While Mgr. Kennedy is in Philadelphia his parents will celebrate their golden wedding.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm also came Mgr. George W. Mundelein, Chancellor of the Diocese of Brooklyn. He went abroad early last month, and while in Rome had an audience with the Pope.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Lucania, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Prinzessin Irene Bring Many Passengers.

Arrivals yesterday on the Cunarder Lucania were:

Miss Louis Basche, R. A. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. William Brauer, William Brewster, James J. Carton, W. L. Russell Clarke, Albert Date, Miss Marie Hall, the violinist, on her way to Australia; Miss A. G. Larkin, John Phillips, W. John Rivington, Robert Skemp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, and Reed Williams.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came:

Mrs. Henry G. Campbell, Mrs. Paul Calvi, Louis Fnde, Albert Guggenheim, Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, the Rt. Rev. George W. Mundelein, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy W. Weidner, Mrs. C. A. Gibbons, George C. Warren, and G. M. Young.

The North German Lloyd liner Prinsessin Irene, from Naples, had these persons on board:

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred von Boch, Countess Marie Grote, Countess de Saligmac Fenelon, Lieut. Count Ernst August Grote, Baroness von Kubeck, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred von Mumm, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford Melville, Baron and Baroness Osy, Admiral and Mrs. Schroeder, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Peterson, and Mrs. William H. Strong.

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS.

"Madama Butterfly" at Popular Prices—Triple Bill at Manhattan.

The third performance of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" was given before a large and demonstrative audience at the Metropolitan last evening. The lasting popularity of this beautiful work is not to be doubted in spite of the sadness of its subject. Mr. Dippel sang the tenor rôle last evening with all his accustomed zeal and artistic finish, and he looked the part of the captivating young Lieutenant, too. Miss Farrar was in excellent voice, and sang with a great volume of tone and much beauty of expression. She was ably seconded by Miss Homer, who carries a thankless rôle in this lyric drama with admirable vocal and dramatic skill.

The triple bill at the Manhattan last night began with a tale of crude passion and ended with two mad scenes, the second act of "Dinorah," in which all the characters are crazy, and the last act of "Faust." "Cavalleria" was the opening piece, and Mme. Russ sang Santuzza after singing strenuously all the afternoon in "Un Ballo in Maschera." Mr. Dalmores's Turiddu grows more vivid with each presentation, and the tenor sang with great beauty of tone. Before the second act of "Dinorah" Mr. Campanini played the overture to that opera, which was warmly applauded, and later Mme. Pinkert was forced to repeat part of her shadow song. Toward midnight Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Occellier and Dalmores sang the "Faust" prison scene.

"Manon Lescaut" was presented for the third and last time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and served as a farewell to Lina Cavalieri, who is to sail away to Italy next Tuesday, but who promises to return next year. The charming opera was given in much the same manner as at previous performances. Mr. Caruso sang to the usual crowded Saturday afternoon audience with his usual wealth of tone, and Mr. Scotti, recovered from his late illness, appeared again as the drunken Lescaut. Mr. Rossi, who appeared as Geronte at the first performance here, sailed for Europe yesterday. His place was taken by Mr. Navarini, who sang the part at the second performance also. Arturo Vigna conducted.

At the Manhattan Opera House "Un Ballo in Maschera" was the afternoon bill, and the audience testified to the lack of interest in the work. It will probably not be sung here again. Mr. Campanini appeared in the conductor's chair again, and the result was noticeable. Mme. Russ sang Amelia and Mme. de Cisneros made as much as possible of the second act character of Ulrica. She was in most excellent voice. Mme. Zepilli and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, and Arimondi were in the cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S GLOVES OFF.

Going After Boncl with an Injunction on Monday, He Says.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that it was not his intention to handle the Bonci matter with kid gloves.

"I shall be on the best of terms with the tenor when he is singing in the Opera House," said he, "but probably on Monday I shall get out an injunction to restrain him from singing in the Metropolitan Opera House."

It was suggested in a newspaper yesterday that the contract with Mr. Bonci was written in Italian; that Mr. Hammerstein did not read Italian, and that possibly he had misconstrued the contents of the document.

"The contract is in English," said Mr. Hammerstein, "and signed by Mr. Bonci. I am nobody's fool in this or any other matter."

Hammerstein Chorus for London.

Henry Higgins, manager of the Covent Garden Opera House, spent yesterday morning at the Manhattan Opera House and tried many of the chorus voices with a view to taking some of these young singers to London for the Covent Garden chorus at the end of the Manhattan season.

Mario Sammarco Re-engaged.

It was announced at the Manhattan Opera House last night that Mario Sammarco has been engaged for another season.

Gilibert for the Manhattan.

Charles Gilibert has been engaged to sing next season at the Manhattan Opera House.

Dinner for Mme. Cavalieri.

A dinner was given last night at the Hotel Belleclaire for Mme. Lina Cavalieri by Dr. E. Castelli, physician of the Metropolitan Opera House. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses and multicolored electric lights. The guests were, besides Mme. Cavalieri, Marquis Sommi Del Piccenardi, George Maxwell, Count de la Chesnay, F. E. Grasson, Prince Del Drago, C. Cavalieri, Count Cini, and Dr. E. Castelli.

Weather Gets Pol Plançon.

Pol Plançon is again hoarse, and Marcel Journet will sing for him to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House concert.

THE GOAT BANISHED.

A Grease Paint Luncheon Ends Strike's Career in Opera.

There was no goat in the second act of "Dinorah" last night at the Manhattan Opera House. "Strike," the famous animal which took a curtain call at the first performance of this zoological opera, has been sent away after several little disturbances.

Strike had become a great pet among the chorus girls, and was not at all afraid to wander in and out among the stage rocks. In fact, during the inn scene in "Carmen" last Thursday night, he made a violent attempt to walk to the centre of the stage while Mme. Bressler-Gianoli was dancing. Mr. Wilson, the stage manager, seized Strike by his stub of a tail and he was sent to his quarters under the stage.

Yesterday afternoon he escaped again and made straight for Mme. de Cisneros's dressing room. The door was ajar and the contralto was on the stage singing. Strike stuck his nose through the aperture and then pushed his way in. He is not a very big goat, and to satisfy his curiosity about the articles on the singer's dressing table he was forced to climb into a chair.

Once on this point of vantage, he began to lunch on grease paint till Mme. de Cisneros returned. Later in the day Strike got his walking papers. He is no longer on the job.

CONCERT FOR CHILDREN.

Programme by Young People's Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors, mostly with children, yesterday afternoon, when the Young People's Symphony Society, Frank Damrosch, conductor, gave its fifth concert. The programme on this occasion was devoted to National dances. Several of these were danced in costume by Misses Mabel Gilmore, Ray Gilmore, Octavia Howard, and Wilhelmina Howard.

Three dances from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" ballet were especially liked, and the Chinese dance had to be repeated. The programme also included three English dances from German's "Henry VIII." music, Grieg's "Norwegian Dances," some Polish and Spanish dances by Moszkowski, a Liszt "Hungarian Fantasy," the Saltarello from Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, and the finale of Tschaikowsky's Second Symphony.

The children seemed to be delighted with the music, and these concerts seem to be fulfilling their special mission with a great deal of success.

JOE WEBER IS OFF ON A ROAD TOUR

And His Playhouse May Be Dark for the Next Eight Weeks.

NEW PLAY AFTER THAT

The Tour Will End in Brooklyn, and There the New Piece Will Be Prepared.

The call of the wild has come to Joe Weber, and he has hearkened to it. Mr. Weber, the "Magic Knight," and "Dream City" will go for an eight weeks' excursion on the road, beginning March 25, and keeping east of Chicago. The company will return to New York in the latter part of May, and will then produce a new "review" by Edgar Smith and Victor Herbert. The actors now appearing in the dual production will be seen in the new offering.

Mr. Weber's original plan was to continue the present attraction until he thought the proper time had come to offer a burlesque with which to round out the season. But this has been changed. A gap of eight weeks will be cut out of the stay here and the company will return ready to offer an entirely new play. Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg are included in the itinerary. The tour is to end in Brooklyn and during the week there the new play will be rehearsed.

No definite decision has yet been reached as to what will be done with the theatre during the absence of the regular company. A representative of Mr. Weber said last night that several managers were negotiating for time, but unless a suitable attraction were offered, Mr. Weber would prefer to have his playhouse dark during his trip.

"It is difficult to find just the right sort of piece to fill in the vacant time," said this representative. "Serious and straight dramatic offerings have not had the best fortune here because people do not come to this house expecting that kind of entertainment. The most probable offering might be a good musical comedy."

From other sources it was learned that Robert Hunter, manager of "The Reckoning," in which Katherine Grey is appearing at the Berkeley Lyceum, desires to obtain the time at Weber's. The managers of "Wine, Women and Song," in which Alexander Carr has attracted attention at the Circle, are also said to have cast a longing eye in the same direction.

Cecelia Loftus, when asked last night about the report that she was to star next season under the direction of Henry Miller, laughed and said that no arrangement had been made—yet.

New Play by Seymour Hicks.

LONDON, March 2.—A new play called "My Darling," by Seymour Hicks, was produced at the Hicks Theatre to-night. It may be described as a "Criterion farce" set to music, and it is characterized by all the liveliness and elaborate mounting for which Mr. Hicks's productions are celebrated.

BENEFIT FOR EMIL FISCHER.

New York's Original Hans Sachs to Repeat an Old Success.

A benefit concert for Emil Fischer, the German basso who sang the rôle of Hans Sachs when "Die Meistersinger" was presented for the first time at the Metropolitan, will be given on Friday afternoon, March 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It will be the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Fischer's appearance on the stage. He will sing Hans Sachs in the third act of "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Conried has given the use of the opera house, and among the artists who have consented to appear are Madames Schumann-Heink, Fremstad, and Gadski, and Messrs. Burgstaller, Blass Dippel, Goritz, and Reiss.

The first act of "Die Walküre," will be included in the programme.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Ermete Novelli's company arrived from the City of Mexico via Vera Cruz on the Ward Line steamer Esperanza yesterday and went to Boston late in the afternoon. Signor Novelli will make his American debut there on Monday night with a production of Dalavigne's drama "Louis XI."

Maude Raymond was yesterday engaged by the Shuberts to replace Emma Janvier in the forthcoming production of "The Orchid," in which Eddie Foy is to be the star. Miss Raymond will have the eccentric comedy role.

At the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday, April 9, the Actors' Society of America will give its third annual New York benefit in aid of the building fund.

Dwight Elmendorf will deliver his travel-talk on Norway in Carnegie Hall to-night. His final lectures on the arctic regions of Norway are announced for next Thursday and Sunday evenings.

HEARS NEW PLAY READ.

Chicago Woman's Club Also Listens to Original Stories by Members.

Yesterday afternoon the Chicago Woman's Club had its literary meeting at 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, the home of the Woman's Municipal League. Miss Harriet Ford, dramatizer of "A Gentleman of France," read her new one-act play, "Object Matrimony." The comedy turns out happily, as all the characters marry and move to Brooklyn. Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley then told of "The Courtship of a Donkey," and Mrs. Alice Daulton read an original story about "Nixie of the Neighborhood," who was such a naughty child that she attended all the funerals near by and "loved the little chills that ran down her back when they screwed on coffin lids."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Mississippi Valley storm has moved off the coast of Maine with still further increased intensity, and generally clear weather prevails to-night east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting for snow or rain from the lake region eastward through New England.

It is somewhat colder in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and warmer elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

The weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday over all districts, except for probable snow flurries along the windward shores of the Great Lakes.

It will be somewhat colder Sunday in the Atlantic States and warmer Monday in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk to high west; Middle Atlantic Coast brisk west; South Atlantic Coast light to fresh west; Gulf Coast light and mostly south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, colder Sunday; diminishing west winds, Monday, fair.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday and Monday; colder Sunday; fresh to brisk west winds.

New England—Fair, colder, Sunday; brisk to high west winds. Monday, fair.

Western New York—Local snows Sunday; diminishing west winds, Monday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday; colder Sunday; fresh to brisk winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, except snow flurries near Lake Erie. Monday, fair; diminishing west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	31	33	4 P. M.	39	42
6 A. M.	30	33	6 P. M.	38	39
9 A. M.	31	36	9 P. M.	36	37
12 M.	33	39	12 P. M.	34	37

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 33; maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 2:01 A. M.; humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

600 ILL IN ONE HOSPITAL.

St. Vincent's Overcrowded by Unusual Increase of Pneumonia.

Because of an abnormal increase of patients of all classes, St. Vincent's Hospital, according to Dr. Allers, of the First Medical Division, is overcrowded to such an extent that nurses and physicians are all overworked. There has been an unusual increase in the number of pneumonia cases.

The hospital can treat 400 patients at a time in comfort. The 400 mark was reached a few weeks ago, and there are now 600 patients at the institution. Extra cots have had to be put up in every available spot.

Twenty patients were admitted to the hospital yesterday, and of this number eleven were pneumonia patients. Bad weather and sloppy and wet streets, according to Dr. Allers, are responsible for the large increase in pneumonia cases.

SENATE CLERK DEAD.

H. B. McDonald's Father and Grandfather Had Held the Same Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—H. Bowyer McDonald, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, died here to-day. He was taken sick two months ago with liver complaint and went to Hot Springs. He came back worse than when he went away, and grew gradually weaker.

Mr. McDonald was born March 4, 1850, and was educated at Georgetown University. His funeral will take place on the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

Mr. McDonald had been preceded in his office by his father and grandfather.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene Howard Lewis.

Eugene Howard Lewis, the lawyer who died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday night while riding on a Seventh Avenue car, as told in yesterday's TIMES, was born in Wisconsin in 1852. He was prepared for college at the Beloit Preparatory School, and was subsequently graduated from Yale in 1873, and thereafter at the Columbia Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1875. After several other firm connections, he formed a partnership in the Winter of 1883-4 with Sherburn B. Eaton, under the name of Eaton & Lewis, and for a short time was a copartner in the firm of Eaton, Lewis & Nicoll, the junior member of which firm was De Lancey Nicoll.

Since Mr. Nicoll's retirement the firm has continued under the name of Eaton & Lewis, although Major Eaton retired from practice five years ago. The particular efforts of the firm of Eaton & Lewis with respect to litigation in electrical subjects are matters of history in the development of the commercial end of that science on this continent.

Mr. Lewis knew all the American pioneers in the electrical field, and they knew him, and looked up to him for sound advice. Both Edison and Marconi were among his clients and his friends.

Many European scientific celebrities remember Mr. Lewis as the witty Chairman of the Electron Club, a little coterie in the University Club of New York, one of whose objects is to entertain distinguished scientists.

Mr. Lewis's professional work was characterized by a scrupulous regard for the ethics of his profession. He was a member of the Bar Association, Lawyers, Yale, University, Players, Rockaway Hunt, and New York Yacht Clubs and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Amy Busby Lewis, once Richard Mansfield's leading woman, and three daughters, the eldest of whom is five years of age.

William T. Malster.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.—William T. Malster, who enjoyed the distinction of having been the new charter Mayor of Baltimore, died to-day of paralysis. He was elected in 1867 and was the second Republican city executive in a great many years. He won out on the issue of a new city charter. His administration made possible Baltimore's form of municipal government.

The son of a Confederate Colonel, Mr. Malster was born at Chesapeake City, in 1843. He successively tried farming, country store keeping, candy selling, painting, and blacksmithing. Then he studied marine engineering, and in 1872 established a ship building yard in Baltimore. Twelve years later he incorporated the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, at which were built a number of Government vessels, including the Detroit, Petrel, Montgomery, Plunger, and Argonaut. He built the first tank oil steamer and was connected with the laying of the first cable street railway in Philadelphia.

He was defeated for re-election as Mayor by Thomas Hayes, Democrat, at the first election under the new charter.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY J. RAMSEY, for many years night manager of the Postal Telegraph Company in Milwaukee, died there yesterday after a lingering illness from hemorrhage of the brain.

HENRY N. STORK, a noted American conjuror, died yesterday in Rochester. He made his professional debut in the early eighties at Tony Pastor's in New York. For many years he was associated with Harry Kellar, the magician.

The Rev. Father PETER GRAY, one of the pioneer priests of San Francisco and one of the most widely beloved, died at a hospital there Friday of a lingering illness. He was pastor of St

THREE KILLED IN WATERBURY WRECK

Gov. Woodruff, Col. Ullman, Judge Simpson, and a Score More Injured.

MISSING MAN BLAMED

Engineer Fisher, First Thought Dead, Said to Have Disobeyed Orders.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 2.—In the early morning collision of two trains on the Naugatuck Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Platt's Mills, just below this city, three trainmen were killed, the engineer of the special train is missing, and about thirty other persons were more or less injured. Among the latter was Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff, who during the excitement incident to the collision did not believe he was hurt, but found later that one arm was badly sprained at the elbow.

Those who were not seriously enough injured to be sent to the hospital, with the other members of the party, including the Governor and his staff, were put on board special trolley cars and started for New Haven as soon after the accident as possible.

A wrecking train from New Haven reached the point of the collision soon after daylight. The crew extricated the bodies of Norton, the engineer of the regular train, and those of the two firemen, Carpenter and Erickson. There was no sign of the body of William E. Fisher, the engineer of the special. All the wreckage had been cleared away this afternoon, but no trace of Fisher's body was found. Coroner Mix is of the opinion that Fisher jumped from his engine after applying the brakes and fled.

Coroner Mix began his preliminary inquiry here, but found that so many of the injured men were in New Haven that it was necessary for him to go there.

The list of dead and seriously injured is as follows:

The Dead.

NORTON, WILLIAM, of Waterbury, engineer of regular.

CARPENTER, CHARLES, fireman of regular.

ERICKSON, E. G., of New Haven, fireman of the special.

The Missing.

FISHER, WILLIAM, of New Haven, engineer of special.

The Seriously Injured.

RUSSELL, FRED C., New Haven, head bruised, ears and nose, one eye injured, internal injuries; is in hospital.

CHAMFLIN, C. V., New Haven, elbow fractured, head and face badly cut and bruised, minor cuts and bruises on the body, internal injuries; is in hospital.

FITCH, Lieut. NATHAN, New Haven, face and head cut and bruised; body bruised and cut.

CRABB, Lieut. F. G., New Haven, stomach injured; bruised on body; seriously affected by shock.

JULIN, CHARLES E., of New Haven, private Secretary to Gov. Woodruff; face badly bruised; nose and leg cut.

HODGES, V. G., New Haven; rib broken; scalp wounds.

GILSON, JOHN L., New Haven; cuts on arm and minor injuries.

BOLLMAN, CARL, New Haven; face cut.

CRABB, STEPHEN G., scalp wound.

CRAVEN, PATRICK, Waterbury; cut on right eye.

DUONGIURNO, GIOVANNI, jaw and head badly bruised.

BLATCHLEY, BURTON N., New Haven; cuts on head.

EATON, Conductor of the special; left leg bruised and sprained.

BRENNAN, TERRENCE, baggagemaster, New Haven; left arm sprained and thumb cut.

TUTTLE, WILIAM P., Assistant Postmaster at New Haven; member of the Governor's staff; back sprained.

SPENCER, Capt. WILLIAM B., Company C, C. N. G., New Haven; right arm and hands cut.

SIMPSON, ERNEST C., nose broken.

WEBB, Lieut., of Col. Geddes's staff; scalp wounds.

SULLIVAN, THEODORE, Waterbury; facial wounds.

MOULTON, Dr. E. S., sprained arm, legs cut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff, who was on the special train wrecked near Waterbury, with practically his entire staff, received a scalp cut and a wrenched elbow. He was generally shaken up. He was the oldest man on the wrecked train, and probably the heaviest. He landed beneath three others, and momentarily lost consciousness, but was revived and carried to the side of the wreck, where he insisted on helping in the work of removing fellow-members of the Grays who were pinioned in the debris. Gov. Woodruff said to-night

"About a dozen of us were sitting very near the middle of the car when the crash came. We were all thrown together, and I don't think any of us realized exactly what was going on for a second or more. I was thrown forward, clear through the iron back of one of the seats. As soon as I collected my senses I concluded that I must get the men out of there. I called to them to keep quiet and get out as soon as possible. The accident occurred on a slight curve. There was no embankment, and the car stayed close to the track, if not, in fact, still on it.

"When the men got out, some by themselves, and some assisted by others, we found ourselves in utter darkness. We got together some kerosene torches, and looked over the scene. Both engines were in a deathlike embrace, and every piece of iron was bent and broken utterly beyond recognition. The mass looked no more like an engine than a pile of pig in a mill yard. One engineer could be seen in the wreckage, only his feet sticking out from an immense mass of tangled steel and iron.

"Well, I don't feel like a bird to-day, although I think I flew about some last night. My injuries are very slight, however, and I consider myself very fortunate. The crash came so suddenly and without warning that no one had any time to prepare for the smashup, and all were more or less injured.

"My only vivid impression of the scene is of the way the boys behaved. They all kept their heads, and set about assisting each other. They were as cool as though they were not maimed and wounded. The doctors in the party also deserve great credit for their efforts in behalf of the injured. Had another car been behind ours nearly every man would have been crushed to death. All that saved us was the fact that our car rebounded from the engine, preventing its being crushed to tinder."

Col. Isaac M. Ullman, the most prominent political leader in the State, received several small cuts on his legs and body and a general shaking up.

Judge Ernest Simpson of the Common Pleas Court had an escape that bordered on the miraculous. He occupied a front seat. The front of the car was completely crushed in, and the escaping steam burned him badly. A timber gashed his head deeply, cutting open an artery. It was thought at first that he would bleed to death, but the flow of blood was checked by the surgeons on Gov. Woodruff's staff.

Two Men in a Critical Condition.

The two members of the military company, who were left in the Waterbury Hospital were reported to-night in a critical condition. Fred Russell has a fractured skull and some long face gashes and his left shoulder is broken. He has not yet recovered consciousness. He is a prominent local lawyer.

Judge Tyner of the [illegible] in a wrecked [illegible]

Gilson of the Probate Court has several deep face cuts and another on his leg. Charles Julin, Executive Secretary to the Governor, received several slight cuts. Col. James I. Webb of Gov. Woodruff's staff, has a cut head, and E. C. Hopkins received several deep scalp and leg cuts. Assistant Postmaster Tuttle of Gov. Woodruff's staff received several small cuts. The injuries to Lieut. Nathan Fitch have proved to be more serious than was at first thought. His skull is fractured and his shoulder broken. He occupied a seat near the front of the car. Lieut. F. G. Crabb has been found to have been injured internally, and there is fear that he and Lieut. Fitch may die.

W. E. Fisher, the missing engineer, has been for eighteen years in charge of an engine. He lives in West Haven, where his wife and daughter are prostrated by the news of the accident. He is a prominent official in the Local Engineer's Brotherhood. George W. Carpenter, fireman on the regular train, lived in this city. He had been a dozen years an engineer and fireman. N. H. Norton, the dead engineer of the accommodation, had been ten years an engineer. He lived in this city. For Fireman Erickson it was the first run. He had been employed as a mattress maker until a few days ago, when he was given a position as fireman.

Clifford Champlin, bugler of the company, who is critically ill at Waterbury, is engaged to marry Miss Bertha Vanderbilt of Fair Haven. She is at his bedside. Word has been sent here to his relatives that one of his broken ribs penetrated his lung, and that the chances for his recovery are slender.

Engineer Fisher Is Blamed.

On the evidence presented to him this afternoon, Coroner Mix has made a preliminary finding to the effect that Engineer William E. Fisher of the special train, by disobeying orders, is responsible for the wreck at Waterbury when the special ran with terrific force into a regular passenger train from New Haven, resulting in the deaths of three persons, the probably fatal injury of two National Guardsmen, and the injury or more than a score of others. As no trace of Engineer Fisher's body has been found the Coroner has issued an order to the police to locate and arrest him.

The Coroner's finding is based mostly upon the testimony of John F. Fitzsimmons, a baggagemaster, of this city, who had been sent on the engine to throw switches after the special train had carried out orders to take a siding. His testimony was taken in connection with the following written order issued to Engineer Fisher:

"Engine 1,764 will run extra Waterbury to West River Junction ahead of 1,233, and will meet 1,228 at Hill's Siding and may run through Hill's Siding."

Under the order, Engineer Fisher was to wait for the regular passenger train No. 1,228, the special not having the right of way over the regular passenger train. Fitzsimmons in his testimony said that Engineer Fisher was running on this written order. The moment before the collision the fireman, Erickson, was on the deck, Fisher at the throttle, and Fitzsimmons on the fireman's seat. Fitzsimmons asked "Where's Hill's Siding?" and as he spoke Fisher reached for the emergency brake and threw it, just as the other engine loomed into sight. Fitzsimmons jumped, and the last he remembered was the crash of the engines. The witness did not see the engineer after he jumped.

Coroner Mix says that from the evidence he thinks that Fisher either had forgotten the order or intended to disregard it and clear the block. At the time that Fitzsimmons spoke the engine had cleared the block. Possibly the engineer had forgotten the location of the switch which carried the siding on to the main line.

The Coroner will not file his finding until further evidence has been taken. Conductor George Eaton is under detention at his home here, being too badly used up to leave. The Coroner says that the evidence thus far has not tended to show that he was in any way to blame. The Coroner finds that the special was running about forty miles an hour, but railroad men said they could not understand why Fisher was running his engine so fast. Railroad men advanced the theory that Fisher had forgotten the location of the switch, which some time ago was re-located nearer Waterbury. Coroner Mix says that Fisher was familiar with the run, having been over the line several times, his last time up being on Jan. 27.

A DAY'S RAILROAD WRECKS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The National Express from Buffalo for New York, on the West Shore Railroad, jumped the track in the tunnel near Haverstraw early to-day. The train was moving slowly at the time, however, and none of the passengers was injured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 2.—William Northrup, an engineer on the New York Central, was killed at Watertown Junction early to-day. He was in the cab of his engine, when some freight cars which were being shunted crashed into the locomotive, which was standing almost broadside to the approaching cars.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 2.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train which makes a daily trip around a kite-shaped scenic track ran through an open switch north of Colton yesterday, killing a Japanese passenger, fatally injuring the fireman, and injuring more than thirty others. The injured include William Tuttle of Philadelphia and Mrs. T. Harris of New York City, both of whom were cut about the face, and D. K. Shoop of Wauseon, Ohio, and Miss L. Parker of Kinsman, Ohio, slightly bruised.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, March 2.—A freight train on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad ran past the block at Warsaw Junction to-day and went down a thirty-foot embankment. A. C. Hatton, fireman, of Delaware, Ohio, was buried under the wreckage and is dead. C. T. Morman, conductor, was fatally hurt.

BOSTON, March 2.—The Boston and Albany Railroad passenger train from Springfield and Worcester, due at the South Station at 10:10 A. M., ran into a train of empty cars which was being backed into the terminal about midway between the terminal and the Back Bay station to-day. The collision was due to fog and smoke. The railroad officials state that no one was hurt.

SOUNDS WARNING OF CURVE DANGERS

The Scientific American Says Curves Should Be Raised on Electric Lines.

UNSAFE AT PRESENT

New Motors Said to be Too Heavy for the Present Steam Road Tracks.

The Scientific American, in an editorial based upon the inquiry thus far made into the cause of the Woodlawn wreck on the New York Central, sounded a warning yesterday against what it terms the danger of applying heavy electric locomotives to steam roads until the tracks at the curves have been put in a condition to meet the heavier stresses which it says are imposed by a higher rate of speed. It says that the disaster should call an immediate halt to electric operation by the New York Central, as well as the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which is about to install electric service, until the curves can be changed to meet the new requirements.

In an argument on the probable cause of the wreck the editorial points out that, while from all the viewpoints of steam railroading the Woodlawn curve was safe enough, the low elevation of the outside end of the ties was not sufficient for the electrical locomotives, whose horse power is nearly twice that of locomotives operated by steam.

The statement adds:

Evidently there existed in the ill-fated train some novel conditions which were sufficient to cause the wreck, and one does not have to look very closely into the matter to find ample evidence that the new conditions were to be found in the heavy concentrated weight and low centre of gravity of the electric locomotives, and the enormous horse power, between 6,000 and 7,000, which the motorman had at command. The centre of the steam boiler of the present expresses on the New York Central road is about 9 feet 6 inches above the track, and when the engine lurches against the outer rails of a curve there is something of a cushioning effect due to the fact that the weights are relatively high. But in the electric locomotives the heavy motors are placed concentrically around the axles, the wheels are small in diameter, and the massive frame is hung low, with the result that there is a heavy concentration of weight near the rails. Moreover, the heavy motors are fixed rigidly upon the axles.

Taken altogether, it can be seen that the lateral hammering effect against the outer rail must be very much more severe in the electric than in the steam locomotive. Furthermore, about 70 tons out of the 95 tons total weight of the locomotive is concentrated on the four drivers and within a space of only 12 feet. This wheel base of the drivers is rigid, and must necessarily act with an intense local side thrust against the particular rail over which it is moving; nor did that rail, in the case of the recent accident, receive any assistance from the rail behind it, since this rail also was subjected to similar stress from the second locomotive.

There is no cause for wonder that in their attempt to iron out the curve into a tangent, these motors so far succeeded as to shear off eighteen spikes and push the outer rail several inches out of place.

Referring to the plan of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to install electric service in the near future, The Scientific American says:

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the New Haven officials the proposition that both the safety of the public and the interest of their company demand that, before these double-header electric trains are put in service, every curve should be super-elevated to a degree commensurate with the conditions of high centrifugal stress, revealed by the eighteen sheared spikes and misplaced rail in the recent disaster.

G. W. Kittredge, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, said yesterday that he and his associate officials of the railroad were prevented from replying to The Scientific American by the fact that the investigation of the Coroner and of the State Railway Commission is still in progress and that it would be a breach of professional etiquette to talk for publication. He said, however, that the investigation has shown that an electric locomotive exerts no greater stress upon the rails than a steam locomotive.

"It has been shown, too, that the condition of the tracks at the curve were equal to, if not better than, those of other roads," Mr. Kittredge said. "It would not be feasible to create a great angle at the curve, because freight cars and other slow-moving cars would topple over. This was demonstrated on the Big Four in the West."

F. J. Sprague, a member of the Electrical Commission which planned the electric system for the New York Central, said that he was not in a position to reply to The Scientific American, as he has yet to testify before the Railway Commission or the Coroner. W. J. Wilgus, Vice President of the road, declined to discuss The Scientific American's criticisms.

To Urge Another Subway.

A meeting for the organization of an Eighty-sixth Street Improvement Association will be held at 62 East Eighty-sixth Street to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. The proposed association favors a subway to connect the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown surface line at Central Park West with the Subway at Broadway. The plan is to better the means of communication between the east and west sides, between Fifty-ninth and 125th Streets.

MELLEN WELCOMES A RIVAL

Declares New Haven Road Loses on Mount Vernon Business.

It developed at a hearing given yesterday by President Mellen to some property owners who desire a new station stop in the First Ward of Mount Vernon that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is not unfriendly to the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, the new corporation which has the franchise to build the four-track electric road from Port Chester to 177th Street, to connect with the Subway. President Mellen was inclined to put the Mount Vernon commuters off with the excuse that the New York, Westchester & Boston Company would build a station in the First Ward.

"But," interposed Alderman James Packman, "that road is not built, and we don't know that it will be, and we know that you can give us the relief required."

"It will be built, I feel sure," President Mellen replied, "and there is room for another road with a terminal in New York. While the New Haven Road is not interested in this new road, we do not oppose it in the least, as its competition on the short-haul business will relieve us from just so much loss."

Considerable surprise was caused by the statement of President Mellen that the New Haven Road is losing money on the business of Mount Vernon, which is a city of 30,000.

"What I have stated may seem unreasonable," he continued, "but I assure you that it is a fact, though the fault is not chargeable to anybody now living, nor is it our fault nor the fault of the people of Mount Vernon. The fact is that whatever profit might be made from the Mount Vernon business carried on our line is made by the New York Central Road, which owns the tracks over which we run between Mount Vernon and Forty-second Street.

"As I said before, it is my desire to do everything within reason for the people of the City of Mount Vernon, but our franchise there, instead of being profitable, is in reality in the nature of a franchise tax, the business costing us more than we get for it."

LAND FOR THIRD-RAIL LINE.

New York Central Brings Suit to Condemn Property in White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 2.—The New York Central to-day began proceedings in the Supreme Court to condemn two large tracts of land in Westchester County in order to carry on the work of changing the motive power from steam to electricity. One section of land sought to be acquired consists of several acres at the New York & Harlem Railroad station in the centre of White Plains.

The tracks in White Plains will be shifted about 400 feet west of their present location, and the Italian Catholic Church and several hotels and buildings will be wiped out.

The other parcel applied for consists of about twenty acres near the Ossining station of the road. The condemnation is against the famous old Daly Hotel, the Ossining Yacht Club, and property owned by the Northern Westchester Lighting Company.

Another important work now being carried on by the Harlem Road is the changing of the course of the Bronx River from White Plains to Mount Vernon, so that it may widen its roadbed from White Plains to Mount Vernon to four tracks. A new channel for the river is being dug, and the river will be shifted several hundred feet from its present location. The third rail system will be installed as soon as the roadbed is widened.

LONG FIGHT LIKELY ON TRACK REMOVAL

Civic Organizations and Central Can't Agree on Eleventh Avenue Plans.

ROAD MAY GO TO COURT

Associations Would Force a Subway Below Thirtieth St.—Central Balks.

There is every indication that at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday it will be discovered that the matter of the removal of the New York Central Railroad's tracks in Eleventh Avenue is in such a hopeless muddle that no progress can be made, and it is nearly certain that the whole question will be delayed beyond March 26, when the condemnation clauses of the Saxe bill will become operative. In that event the railroad probably will take the case into court, where it may drag along for years without definite action.

It was learned yesterday that the various civic associations which have been active in connection with the track removal are determined on a certain course, and it is equally certain that the railroad will bitterly oppose that course. In that case, the authorities will find themselves practically powerless to proceed, as State Senator Martin Saxe is with the associations, while the railroad company has the remedy of appealing to the courts. The members of the Rapid Transit Commission, who seek what appears to be a compromise will be unable, it is freely prophesied, to bring the contending factions to terms.

Since last Thursday Myles M. Dawson of the Committee of Fifty, Charles Le Hart Brower, representing the Reform Club; Senator Saxe, and representatives of several other bodies, including the West End Association, the West Side Taxpayers' Association, and the Independent Club, have been in conference several times and have been drafting amendments to the proposed bill to be presented to the Legislature by the Rapid Transit Commission. They are unalterably opposed to several things which are fundamental parts of the plan proposed by the Mayor and Commissioner C. S. Smith.

First and foremost, they will insist that the tracks on the surface below Thirtieth Street be taken up. They will also make a determined fight against any plan for the building of an elevated road below Thirtieth Street, either by the municipality or by the railroad company. They will insist, furthermore, that the city be fully compensated for all enlarged rights of way and for all additional franchises, and they hold the view that a franchise for a six-track subway is of considerably greater value than a franchise for a two-track railroad on the surface.

The company proposed to build a subway between Thirtieth Street and approximately Sixty-ninth Street at its own expense, but the question of compensation for this was not brought up. If what the civic associations would consider "reasonable" compensation is demanded, it is a foregone conclusion that the road will not build at its own expense.

A large portion of the Central's freight business comes from below Thirtieth Street, and without a connection below that thoroughfare the upper end of the line would be practically useless. If tracks on the surface are torn up and the building of an elevated prohibited nothing remains but the possibility of a subway. The Central officials have declared emphatically that a subway in that neighborhood would not not be of any use to them, as proper switching to warehouses and manufacturing plants would not be possible.

In their deliberations the civic organization representatives have not considered the railroad company at all, and have held no conferences with its officials. They will confer with ex-Corporation Counsel Rives, however, before next Thursday.

LITTLE DANGER OF A STRIKE.

Differences on the Pennsylvania Railroad Likely to be Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A subcommittee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen called on General Manager Atterbury to-day and held a four hours' conference. It is understood that the result of the vote in favor of a strike was given to Mr. Atterbury, and that the demands of the men were discussed in detail. The best of feeling was displayed on both sides, and the conference adjourned until Monday.

The differences are said to be slight, and are expected to be settled without difficulty by concessions on both sides.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—This was a day of great expectancy regarding the threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg. This morning 100 men employed in the freight department of the railroad shops at Verona were sworn in as guards by the railroad, and told to hold themselves in readiness to go anywhere at any hour, day or night. These men are not members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Last night the railroad is said to have obtained forty men willing to go on as conductors, many of them being former employes of the road.

The railroad has already stocked many passenger coaches with food and blankets and placed them where it is thought food might be needed by guards who would be rushed out the moment a strike is declared.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 2.—The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day sent word to have the entire property of the company here fenced in with wire. The passenger station is within the territory to be inclosed by the new fence. This action is taken, it is supposed, to protect the property in case of a strike.

Likely to Settle Butte Mining Strike.

BUTTE, Mon., March 2.—It was said to-day that a compromise between the copper companies and the smeltermen and miners will be reached within a week. The demands of the Butte workingmen's union have been granted, and to-day most of the men returned to work.

ELECTRIC TRAINS IN CASCADE TUNNEL

J. J. Hill to Get Water Power from 35 Miles Away for Great Northern.

PROJECT IS A BIG ONE

Water to Generate Electricity to Have 140 Feet Fall—Tunnel Three Miles Long.

Officials of the Great Northern Railway, it was learned yesterday, have completed plans for the substitution of electricity for steam for the operation of trains through the Cascade tunnel, one of the longest railroad tunnels in this country. It is proposed to do away entirely with the use of locomotives for hauling trains through the tunnel, thus adding not only to the efficiency and convenience but to the safety of the operation of this section of the Great Northern.

The power for the electric plant will be obtained about thirty-five miles from the tunnel, where large water power can be developed. By the construction of about two and one-half miles of waterway it will be possible to obtain a head of 140 feet, which will supply all the power that can possibly be needed.

Under the direction of President Hill the electric plant will be constructed in two sections, each one independent of the other, so that in case of a failure of a portion of the plant, the rest can be used.

The Great Northern tunnel through the Cascade Mountains is built through solid granite in which scarcely a crevice can be found in the whole length of the tunnel. From portal to portal the tunnel is 14,400 feet long, or between 2½ and 3 miles. The grade is about 1.7 per cent., one end being 240 feet higher than the other. It is possible for trains running down grade through the tunnel to run through by gravity, without the use of steam. In the other direction there is of course a long pull up grade, which requires very heavy power for the heavy freight trains.

When electric power shall have been installed in the tunnel, locomotives will still run through it as now, but not under their own steam. The whole train, locomotive and all, will be pushed through the tunnel by large electric motors, the use of which will do away with the steam and smoke, which are a great nuisance to engineers and train crews who go through the tunnel.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Early Spring Importations of

HIGH GRADE LACES

including an extensive assortment of exclusive designs in Foreign Novelties—the latest productions of European Markets—in bandings, flouncings, edgings and allovers to match. Point Gaze, Point de Caen, Princess, Point Applique, Point de Flandre, Irish Point, Lierre, Venise, Maline, Crochet and soft Net effects, and numerous other styles, all adapted for application purposes.

Also a fine line of St. Gall embroideries, in flouncings and allovers, with bandings; galloons, double edge insertions and edgings, all in match sets. A large variety of French and German Valenciennes, in allovers, with sets to match.

SPECIALS.

72 inch WASH NETS, in white, ivory, cream and ecru, suitable for Waists, Gowns, &c.,

69c. *worth 95c.*

45 inch CHIFFON, black, white, cream and colored,

39c. *value 55c.*

Cream and White CROCHET BANDINGS,

39c. *value 55c.*

45 inch White Dotted and Sprig NETS,

79c. *worth 98c.*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Lord & Taylor

Silk Department.

Silk Nouveaute. In a fashionable and exclusive variety of styles and colorings.
Also an extensive assortment of desirable

Fancy Silks

at popular prices.

Plain Silks. Many kinds in scarce and exclusive colorings, including such modish silks as Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Messaline, Paillet de Soie, Superba, Duchesse Taffeta, Satin Mousseline, Marquisette, Drap de Chiffon and many others.

Important Silk Offering

Foreign Black Taffeta Silks.

8,000 yards. A thoroughly reliable quality.

Special at *63c.* a yard.

New Spring Dress Goods

54 in. ENGLISH TAILOR SUITINGS, in new stripes and checks, shadow stripe Mohairs, Foreign Challies; also a most comprehensive showing of new BLACK DRESS GOODS in Spring weights.

We place on sale a complete variety of solid colored shadow check dress Voiles, including Ivory and Black, 46 in. wide,

At *$1.50* a yard.

Special Sale of

Washable Dress Fabrics

20,000 yards.

Including English Woven Voile, Tissue de Nile, Zephyrs, Mercerized Taffeta, Embroidered Tissue, Epingline, Picardie Voiles, Egyptian Tissue, etc.

All at *21c.* yd.

White Goods

Including Madras Cloths, Dotted Swiss, Dimities, Chaviots, Persian Lawn, India Linon, Nainsook, Repp, Mercerized Lingerie Cloth, &c.

Special at *22c.* yd.

Broadway and 20th St. 5th Av., 19th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Select Novelties for Easter and Early Spring Wear

RICH NOVELTY SILKS. AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF NEW MATERIALS IN ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND SHADINGS FOR EASTER GOWNS, MANY OF WHICH ARE CONFINED TO ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. PANNE SATIN WITH BROCADED VELVET FLOWERS, PANEL BORDERED TAFFETAS, CHIFFON FAILLE FRANCAISE, BARONET GLACE, DUCHESSE MOUSSELINE ONDOYANT AND TAFFETA FACONNE.

HAND PAINTED MOUSSELINES, with Velvet flowers.
BORDERED MOUSSELINE IMPRIME, Floral, Grecian and Persian designs.
SATIN CREPE METEORE, CREPE CHARMEUSE and the fashionable colorings in Plain Crepes.
PRINTED SATIN AND SILK FOULARDS.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns
Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses

Novelty Dress Fabrics

COLORS AND BLACK.

Sheer fabrics in Silk and Wool and All Wool—striking color combinations, including the new black and white and gray and brown effects. Marquisettes, Voiles, English Suitings, Scotch Mixtures, French Cloths.

Embroidered Robes

Effective new openwork and hand embroidered designs in Chiffon, Voiles, Eoliennes, Marquisettes—full new shape skirt.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF

Printed Silk Foulard Brilliants,

DOUBLE WIDTH.

High, brilliant lustre, soft texture, variety of fashionable size Polka Dots, in Black and White, Navy and White, Blue and White, Reseda and White, White and Black and Pongee and White. Regular price $2.50 yard, 1.50

SPECIAL VALUES IN HIGH GRADE

Women's Suits and Wraps

FOR EARLY SPRING AND EASTER WEAR.

VOILE SUITS, Eton model, over silk; pleated skirt,	37.50
FANCY CHECK SUITS, new Francis model, giving long, slender, round waist effect,	35.00
BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, pleated, silk lined,	20.00
EVENING COATS, new light shades,	37.50
MOTOR AND ENGLISH DRIVING COATS,	35.00
RAINCOATS, tan and gray mixtures, braid trimmed collar,	25.00

Mohair Petticoats

SPECIAL OFFERING. MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

BLACK AND GRAY MOHAIR PETTICOATS, with full tucked flounce.	Value $4.75,	3.00
BLACK AND COLORED MOHAIR PETTICOATS, With Accordion flounce.	Value $5.50,	3.50
With Silk Tailored flounce.	Value $5.75,	4.25
With Accordion Silk flounce to match.	Value $6.50,	4.95

French Hand Made Underwear

LATEST MODELS. SPECIAL PRICES.

HAND MADE NIGHT GOWNS, lace trimmed,	3.75
HAND EMBROIDERED NIGHT GOWNS,	5.25, 6.00, 6.50
HAND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, deep flounce,	3.50, 4.00, 5.00

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Direct to You

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the Country Home.

Porch Chairs.....	1.00
White enamelled Beds....	2.50
Mission Chairs.....	2.75
Mission Settees.....	5.00
White enamelled Dressers.	8.00
Brass Beds.....	14.50

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,
225-233 4th Av.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.
18th St. Subway Station.

"77"
Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and
GRIP

Grip is epidemic—the hospitals crowded—the suffering intense—yet ninety out of every hundred cases could be prevented or cured, with little cost and no inconvenience by the use of "Seventy-seven." It breaks up the grip and its tonicity sustains the energies—so that you can keep about your business.

"Seventy-seven" cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head and Sore Throat.

"77" fits the vest pocket.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

—"Simple, but still avoid the Usual."

DECORATIVE FURNISHINGS at Moderate Cost for THE BUNGALOW, THE CAMP, THE FARMHOUSE, THE HOUSEBOAT, THE SHOOTING BOX.

For the Walls—
Splint Cloth or Kuzu.

For the Doors and Windows—
Arras Cloth or Congo Canvas; Rio or Singapore Lattice.

For the Floors—
Ragstyle Carpet or Dunloe Drugget; Scotch Dhurrie or Morris Filling.

The Furniture in McHugh Mission Style and Handwrought Willow and old-time Easy Fashion.

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For Teas that Rank Foremost in Quality
28c to $1.50 lb.
Inviting and gratifying are the best Teas—the best at lowest prices in Park & Tilford's Stores.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
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CLUB COCKTAILS
are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquisitely flavored, smooth, subtle, and aged to please the most critical taste.
Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Dry G. F. [illegible] Martinez.

A NIGHT COLLEGE TALKED OF HERE

Plan Suggested to City College Trustees and Its Necessity Pointed Out.

SHEPARD COMMENDS IT

Institution's New Buildings Are Well Adapted to Carrying Out the Project.

It has been suggested to the Trustees of the College of the City of New York that it would be advisable to establish a night college in connection with the present institution, primarily for the benefit of worthy students, who, principally for financial reasons, are prevented from attending colleges in the daytime. The suggestion has met with a favorable reception from the Trustees, who probably will investigate the matter, and if the plan seems feasible recommend to the city that it should undertake the establishment and maintenance of such an institution.

That there is a demand for a night college is the opinion expressed by many who have given the educational situation in this city careful study. In the first place, the opportunities for instruction at night are limited. Of the three institutions engaged in the work, not one offers a complete collegiate course. Cooper Union has scientific courses, and Columbia and New York Universities have special or professional courses. Cooper Union, the only one of the three which requires no tuition fees, is crowded to its capacity and is turning away hundreds of worthy students simply because of lack of accommodations.

Ambitious Students Hampered.

Then there are those who want a college education, but cannot get it because they have to work during the day. This is shown by the fact that in the City College, of 800 or more students who enter only about one-quarter, or 200, remain in the college and are graduated. There are many reasons for three-fourths of these students dropping from the course, but the greatest is the necessity of going to work to maintain themselves and others dependent upon them.

The necessity of providing a college education for the sons of those who were not in a position to pay tuition and other fees was responsible for the establishment of the City College, and that necessity has increased until there is an insistent demand for a night college. The city must meet this need, say the advocates of the night college.

The city has in its new $6,000,000 City College on Washington Heights ample facilities for a night college. This home consists of five magnificent buildings equipped with every modern appliance which, when completed, will be used four or five hours only each day. These buildings should be put to the greatest possible use, say the advocates of the night college.

Several difficulties confront the night college plan. The most important of these are the problems of working out a practical college course and of providing a separate corps of instructors. The advocates of the night college, however, hold that the city would undertake the additional cost if the authorities were convinced that there was a demand for such an institution.

Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City College, and several of his colleagues on the board expressed themselves yesterday as favorable to the proposition.

Edward M. Shepard's Views.

"The subject of maintaining night classes at the College of the City of New York has not been considered," Mr. Shepard said. "It is far from impossible that there should be such classes. The rooms of the college are well adapted for the purpose. The true difficulty in the way of establishing a college course for evening work would be in the necessary limitations of time. The utmost that could be practically thought of would be the maintenance of special classes in special subjects. However, the Board of Trustees would, I have no doubt, be hospitable to any practicable suggestion. Night classes would, of course, require a separate and additional corps of instructors."

James W. Hyde, Secretary of the board, declared that the Trustees are thoroughly imbued with this idea that the City College is the college of the people, and if they were convinced that the greatest benefit would come to the people by keeping the college open from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight, this long session would be instituted.

Joseph F. Maloneen, another member of the board, said:

"Such a college would be most desirable. There are many worthy students who would use it. We have an enormous plant, and it could readily be used for a night college. If the matter ever comes up before the Board of Trustees I shall vote in favor of it."

James Byrne indorsed the views of Mr. Shepard, and said that if the demand for a night college could be shown, the city would shoulder the additional cost. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., another Trustee and President of the Board of Education, declared that "it was a very good idea."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

SERVICE, short, with appropriate music, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector Grace Church, university preacher.

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS and the Yosemite Valley, by Colvin B. Brown, Public School 83, 216 East 110th Street, 8 P. M.

Monday.

LETCHWORTH PARK, the new State Reservation recently presented to the State of New York by William Pryor Letchworth, papers by Prof. A. W. Grabau and Dr. George F. Kunz, both illustrated by lantern slides. Meeting section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

CORREGGIO, The Lombard Schools, by George Krehn, 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

GERHART HAUPTMAN, lecture in German, by Eugen Kuehnemann, 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4:30 P. M.

EARTH, the Story of the,—The Reign of Fire, by William T. Elsing, at Public School 51, 523 West 44th Street, near 10th Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE SUN, Its Phenomena, by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at Public School 82, 70th Street and 1st Avenue, 8 P. M.

INTELLECTUAL GERMANY, the Makers of Political and, by Prof. Rudolph Tombo, Jr., at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets, 8 P. M.

MODERN CITIES and Their Governments, by John Martin, at St. Peter's Hall, 20th Street and 8th Avenue, 8 P. M.

ARBITRATION, A History of the Movement for the World's Present Crisis, by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, at Public School 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

ZOROASTER, the Teachings of, by Maneckji Nusservanji Dhalla of Karachi, India, Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ENTOMOLOGY, Meeting of the New York Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M. Papers: "The Mating Instinct Among Insects," by L. H. Joutel, and "Collecting in the Region of the Saguenay River, Canada," by George P. Engelhardt. Illustrated with specimens.

THE WHITE PERIL, the Far Eastern Question, by Elwood G. Tewksbury, at Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

MUSICAL ART, Studies in; piano recital by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and 8th Avenue, 8 P. M.

PAINTING, the History of, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at the Astor Library, 103 West [illegible] Street, 8 P. M.

Functions of, by Dr. Inslee H. Berry, at Public School 30, 224 East 88th Street, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA, Relations with Israel, Religious Belief, Characteristic Doctrines, by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, 4:30 P. M.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS; How Far Should They Carry the Training of a Pupil? by Howard J. Rogers, Great Hall Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE, How to Lay Out, Roads and Ornamental Planting, by George T. Powell, President of the Agricultural Experts Association, American Institute, 19-21 West 44th Street, 3 P. M.

OUR COUNTRY'S RESOURCES, by Dr. Claude F. Walker, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92d Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

LIGHT AND COLOR, by Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at Cooper Union, 3d Avenue and 8th Street, 8 P. M.

ROMEO AND JULIET, by Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East 42d Street, 8 P. M.

SONG BIRDS, Our Wild, by Edward Avis, at East Side House Settlement, 76th Street and East River, 8 P. M.

Thursday.

INSECT PROBLEMS—Those of the Shade Tree, by Dr. John B. Smith, at the residence of George Franck, 55 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M. Illustrated with lantern slides. Meeting Brooklyn Entomological Society.

ORGAN RECITAL, for the Public, by Samuel A. Baldwin, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University; free; by J. Warren Andrews, Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th Street, 4 P. M.

ENERGETIC MOLECULE, by Prof. J. Newton Gray at 36 Stuyvesant Street, Hebrew Technical Institute, 8 P. M.

LONDON and Its Government, by John Martin, at Public School No. 86, 96th Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

CHOPIN AND LISZT, by Mrs. Harriet Seymour, at Public School No. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, 8 P. M.

ESPERANTO and Other Universal Languages, by Fayette E. Moyer, at Public School No. 156, First Avenue and 51st Street, 8 P. M.

NIAGARA and Its Gorge, by Lawrence H. Tasker, at Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister Streets, 8 P. M.

Friday.

EDUCATION, History of; the Awakening of Europe, by Prof. Earl Barnes, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and 7th Avenue, 8 P. M.

EARLY RUSSIA; Ivan the Terrible, by Arthur Rees, at Public School No. 157, 127th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

POPULATION AND POVERTY, Problems of, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West 50th Street, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK HARBOR, by Herbert F. Sherwood, at Public School No. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets, 8 P. M.

TEMPERATURE SCALE, Based Upon the Theory of Radiation and Optical Pyrometry, by Otto Lummer, Room 301 Fayerweather, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, the Place of the Government of the United States in, by Woodrow Wilson, Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. Lecture by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, at the High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th Street, 10:30 A. M.

Saturday.

LIGHT, Scientific Foundation of the Economic Production of and the Aim of Technical Illumination, by Otto Lummer, Room 301 Fayerweather, Columbia University, 10 A. M.

ELECTRICITY and Electrical Energy, by Prof. John S. McKay, at Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

ELECTRICITY, Its Application to Telephony, by Theodore I. Jones, at High School of Commerce, 66th Street, west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Norman A. Dubois of New York University, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East 42d Street, 8 P. M.

SIEGE OF PEKING, by Elwood G. Tewksbury, at Cooper Institute, 3d Avenue and 8th Street, 8 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS, the Care of Our Defectives; or the Idiot in Mind and Morals, by Prof. Earl Barnes, at the Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, 8 P. M.

PURE MILK, the Fight for, by Rowland G. Freeman, M. D., at Public School No. 184, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, 8 P. M.

FIREMEN WEREN'T NEEDED.

Found Shanty Filled with Smoke and Laborer Calmly Smoking.

An alarm of fire yesterday called several engines and other apparatus to East Seventy-fourth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A. A fireboat also answered the alarm. Smoke was coming from a shanty, but when the firemen investigated they were more angry than amused.

The explanation was made in Yorkville Court when Louis Sirkus, a twenty-year-old clerk, who lives at 217 East Sixty-ninth Street, was arraigned on the charge of turning in a false alarm.

"My intentions were good," said the clerk to Magistrate Finelite. "I was passing the shanty, when I saw a large cloud of smoke come out, and, believing the place was on fire, I sent in the alarm."

"There wasn't any fire," said Policeman Hough, who made the arrest. "The firemen found a Bohemian in the shanty, smoking a big churchwarden pipe that filled the room full of smoke and that fooled the prisoner."

Sirkus was discharged with a reprimand.

FIREMEN AT TWO FUNERALS.

Attend Services for Companions Killed at Warehouse Blaze.

Funeral services for the two members of Engine Company No. 26, Harry F. Baker and Adam Damm, who were killed by fumes of ammonia gas at the burning of a storage warehouse at 573 Eighth Avenue on the night of Feb. 26, were held yesterday at the homes of the men. Many members of the Fire Department attended. Baker lived in the Bronx and Damm in West Fiftieth Street.

Foreman Bernardo Carlock, who was also overcome at the fire, was removed from Bellevue Hospital to his home, 1854 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday. Firemen Coffey and Flood had also sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital.

Arrest for Incendiarism.

Charles Curtis, a former coachman of Charles Dillingham, the theatrical manager, was arrested on Friday by Detective Sergeant Frank Price, in connection with the burning on Thursday at White Plains of a house and barn, owned jointly by Mr. Dillingham and Charles Frohman. Curtis is locked up at Headquarters as a suspicious person. Inspector McLaughlin said that he arrested Curtis at the request of Mr. Dillingham.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 2.—Six locomotives were badly damaged in a fire that destroyed the roundhouse of the Boston & Maine Railroad at South Lawrence early to-day, causing a loss estimated at $50,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

EXETER, N. H., March 2.—One of the car barns of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway Company at Hampton was burned during the night, causing a loss estimated at $50,000. Considerable rolling stock was destroyed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—Fire, which threatened the destruction of the entire town of Le Roy early to-day, was brought under control after eleven places of business on the north side of Main Street had been destroyed. Loss, $75,000. The principal losses are the Odd Fellows', C. A. Barley, and Home Telephone Building and contents.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
3:45	164 Canal St.; E. Regensburg & Sons	$5,000
5:40	20 Pell St.; Yee Hing & Co.	$50
8:58	406 E. 11th St.; Salvatore Serano.	Trifling
10:55	109 E. 19th St.; Samuel Bettle...	Trifling
11:00	508 Pearl St.; Andrew Rosarco.....	$50
P. M.		
12:05	84 Broadway; N. Y. City Ry.....	Trifling
1:16	557 Morris Av.; Sylvester Dagastrio..	$50
2:55	26 St. Mark's Place; J. Levy.....	$50
4:45	302 E. 96th St.; Shroeder Bros.....	$500
5:00	300 W. 133d St.; S. Gracatt.....	$50

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina—Fair Sunday, colder in eastern portion. Monday, fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Sunday and Monday; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas, fair Sunday and Monday; light southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair Sunday and Monday.

INDIAN ATHLETES MAKE FINE RECORD

Director Thompson of Carlisle School Points Out Their Splendid Work.

THEIR BASEBALL SKILL

Bender's Excellent Showing—Football Prowess Well Known—Track Work.

W. G. Thompson of Yale, who has been in practical charge of the athletics at the Carlisle Indian School for the past ten years, pays a glowing tribute to the capabilities of the Indian as an athlete and points out many instances of remarkable proficiency which he has shown since his advent in public sports in competition with his pale-faced brother. It is especially interesting to compare his record of achievements with the popular conception of the Indian's powers. He received credit for endurance and was supposed to be especially capable in covering long distances, while a study of his characteristics shows just the opposite to be the fact.

The record made by the Indian in football has been well known. Since the first games played in 1904 by the Carlisle School team there has been no more popular team on the gridiron. Stolid and determined, rugged and powerful, fleet and apparently untiring, he appeared to be the ideal physical athlete to make the best of the great game. The essentials he lacked he has in a measure made up for by his keen cunning. Next to the "Big Four," certainly no institution has made a uniformly better record. Individuals like Bemus Pierce, the guard; Frank Hudson, the wonderful drop kicker, and Metoxen, the great plunging full back, have stood out conspicuously as among the best players who have ever filled their positions in the annals of the sport.

Baseball enthusiasts will remember the advent of Sockalexis, the Indian outfielder of Patsy Tebeau's great Cleveland team, and the furore he created. Since his day the Indian has entered the professional baseball ranks, backed by a schooling that has made him a power. There are few better pitchers in the game to-day than the great Bender of the once champion Athletics, and Jude of Cleveland, Le Roy of the Highlanders, Roy of Philadelphia, and Nephew of Detroit are others who have distinctly made good, while there have been many minor leaguers who have ranked well.

In track athletics, on account of the restricted nature of their meets, the Indians have not been especially prominent. Yet here they have shown in some events even greater prowess than in any other line. The weights are unfitted to the Indian build, and in the distance runs, with one or two exceptions, he has never shown any marked capability. Even the few have not been far above mediocrity. But in the sprints and jumps and hurdles the Carlisle schoolboy has held his own with the best.

There are three Indians in the short time that the school has been contesting that have made even time in the hundred, and few colleges of the size can show as well in twice the time. Caswell, Beaver, and Mountpleasant have all run in even ten seconds. Mountpleasant also holds the record for the 220 yards, covering the distance in 22 3-5 seconds, and for the quarter-mile, which he has made in 50 seconds flat. But the longer distances markedly are beyond his best strength. As a broad jumper there is no man in America to-day that can outclass him, and only one has ever beaten his best performance in practice. He has come within an inch of the world's record for the broad, although only credited with 23 feet 9 inches as his best competitive jump. That, however, will win more than 99 per cent. of contests.

Twohearts holds the half-mile mark of 2:04, and Beardsley the mile mark of 4:36, both slow. The two-mile is better, but still poor, held by Hummingbird, 10:21. Archie Libby, the great dropkicker, rivaling Frank Hudson, is the crack hurdler, making 15 4-5 seconds and 26 3-5 seconds for the high and low events, while Exedine holds the high jump mark of 5 feet 8¼ inches. Jude has the pole vault record of 10 feet 6 inches, while the hammer is held by Billy, 116 feet 4 inches, and the shot by Thomas, 40 feet. Taken all through, they present a list that many a college would be proud to own.

CHESS MASTERS DRAW.

Lasker and Marshall Stop Playing at the Forty-sixth Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The ninth game of the world's championship chess match between Dr. Emanuel Easker and Frank J. Marshall was played at the Conventional Hall in this city, this afternoon and evening, and at the forty-sixth move the contest was declared drawn. The record now stands: Lasker, four victories; drawn games, five.

In the morning W. J. Lavender, the secretary of the Washington Chess, Checker and Whist Club, through the kindness of Congressman Foster of Indiana, introduced the players to President Roosevelt at the White House. The President was quite complimentary to both experts.

As was generally expected, Marshall again relied on a queen's gambit for the opening, which Lasker again declined. On his third move the champion varied from the defense he adopted in previous games of this opening by at once pushing forward his queen's bishop's pawn two squares, challenging the exchange of pawns in the centre. Marshall traded his bishop's pawn for the adverse queen's pawn, thereby releasing the black's queen's bishop.

White's king's knight was next brought out, whereupon the champion forced another exchange of pawns that resulted in the white queen coming out to the centre of the board. On his seventh move Marshall advanced his king's pawn two squares, which had the effect of introducing a wholesale exchange of pieces. When at his tenth turn Marshall took off the hostile queen with his own queen and caused the black king to move, depriving the latter of the right of castling, the spectators made up their minds that Marshall was in the ascendancy, because the champion's queen's side pawns were split up and his queen's rooks and queen's bishop's pawns isolated.

The Brooklyn player temporarily gave up a pawn at this stage of the game, but won it back within a few moves after, having in the meantime castled on the king's side of the board. Another exchange of minor pieces took place and some keen manoeuvring in the middle of the board ensued. Up to the first adjournment Marshall put in full time at every stage of the game, while Lasker seemed to be able to play rather more quickly, the latter using 1 hour and 2 minutes to Marshall's 1 hour 55 minutes.

On the whole the lively exhibition provided by the masters was thoroughly enjoyed by the onlookers, who followed the scientific and well-timed moves with evident satisfaction.

Mrs. Fry Leads at Chess.

The first game for the woman's chess championship of the United States was played at the Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, when the present holder of the title, Mrs. C. P. Fry of Newark, N. J., defeated her opponent, Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St. Louis. The latter won the toss for the move, and selected a queen's gambit, which was declined in the usual way by Mrs. Fry. White essayed a continuation, which was not considered very favorable, namely, 6 P—B5. However, black made an oversight in the opening, and lost the exchange. Mrs. Fry now began the battle in earnest, and succeeded in building up a fine attack, which resulted, after thirty-four moves, in a victory. The second and third games are scheduled to be played at the same place on Monday, morning and afternoon. Prof. Isaac L. Rice was referee.

BOWLERS ANXIOUS TO PLAY.

Many Entries Received for National Association's Tourney.

President Clute of the National Bowling Association appears confident that the championship tournament to be held at Atlantic City, beginning March 25, will exceed all expectations. From present indications it looks as though the East would have to be up and doing to keep some of the prize money from going to other parts. The famous O'Leary Club of Chicago has sent in its application to contest, as well as the Mineralite Club, another well-known Chicago organization. Two other prominent teams from the same city propose to take part. Then there is the Cohens Cutters Club of Cleveland, the champion five of Ohio.

The New York Athletic Club will be represented by a two-man team, and assurances have been received of at least 100 teams from the greater city. The Roseville Athletic Association will send its crack five, which recently won the Athletic League championship. A sixth man will also go along, which will enable the Roseville Athletic Association to be represented by three two-man teams.

Harry Mills, who recently returned from a trip extending from Baltimore to Boston and part of New York State, reports that associations and clubs are anxious to be represented in the tournament. In fact, it is because of the many entries received that it has been deemed advisable to hold the list open until Saturday, March 9.

COLUMBIA BOWLERS LEAD.

Home Team Defeated Pennsylvania Two Games to One.

Columbia University bowlers scored another victory in the intercollegiate championship series last night, defeating the team of the University of Pennsylvania two games to one. The games were rolled on the A. H. Siever's Riverside Alleys, 207 West 125th Street.

The first game was a tight finish, Columbia winning by 33 pins. In the second game Hill, the Pennsylvania leader, scored the individual high mark of the evening with 238 pins for his ten frames. In this game Pennsylvania defeated Columbia 876 pins to 824. Pennsylvania was easily defeated in the last game, being more than 100 pins behind. The grand totals of each side were: Columbia, 2,527 pins; Pennsylvania, 2,443 pins. The scores:

COLUMBIA.

	First.	Second.	Third.
White	117	185	140
Wechsler	217	178	185
Daniel	167	152	177
Bernstein	162	187	167
Schlacter	200	172	161
Total	873	824	830

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hill	145	233	121
Raiguel	177	142	138
Sonder	152	159	176
Schrenk	192	164	150
Granlees	174	158	147
Total	840	876	727

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.
Columbia University	7	0
University of Pennsylvania	6	1
Lafayette	3	9
Haverford	0	6

FOR BILLIARD HONORS.

Six Amateurs Begin Play To-morrow for National 14.2 Championship.

Billiards of the best sort promise to be played in the National amateur 14.2 balk line championship tournament, which will begin to-morrow night in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. The six competitors entered this season are all of high calibre. Three of the number—Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., present holder of the title; J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, and Charles F. Conklin—have each won the title they are now seeking again. Of the remaining trio, Dr. L. L. Mial of this city is a veteran tournament player. Calvin Demarest of the Chicago Athletic Association is the youngest amateur who has ever sought the title. He is the favorite, despite his having had less experience than any of the others. The Philadelphian, T. Mortimer S. Rolls, makes his initial effort, although he has won many tournaments in his home city.

The cue work of Demarest, who is only 19 years of age, is remarkable in every phase. He has played with considerable brilliancy at the 14.2 balk line. His victory over Martin Mullen, with an average of more than 20 and high runs that top 100, makes him a dangerous adversary to all of the other competitors.

Poggenburg promises to be the most dangerous opponent of the young player. As a player skillful enough to coax out nursing runs he practically stands alone among the other competitors. Conklin, the Chicagoan, has a phenomenal record of winnig more matches by one point than any other player.

Dr. L. L. Mial has recently been playing consistent billiards. His game, however, depends to a considerable degree upon temperament. In this respect Dr. Mial resembles Gardner, for the latter usually plays at the top of his form or lapses to the opposite extreme. Gardner's game depends solely upon his open-table shots.

The matches will be of 300 points duration, the anchor being barred. After the opening competition, on Monday night, two matches will be decided each day. The matinée matches will be begun at 3:30 and the evening matches at 8 o'clock. Edward McLaughlin has been agreed upon as referee.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Cottonwood Creek Copper Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—F. E. Bines, 160 Fifth Avenue; E. L. Miller, A. B. Weller, New York.

American Electric Lamp Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. O'Donhue, Jr., 101 Front Street; C. J. Purdy, John Delahanty, New York.

Derivas & Harris Piano Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. S. Harris, 108 Edgecombe Avenue; Fausto Derivas, R. B. Aldcroft, Jr., New York.

C. E. Gates, Limited, New York drugs; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. T. Middleton, 550 West 160th Street; H. G. Kilbourne, E. S. G. Berwick, New York.

Acorn Elevator Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thornton Earle, 102 West Seventy-fifth Street; T. J. Ford, L. F. Dodd, New York.

Rich, Greene & Co., New York, real estate and brokerage; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. L. Rich, 646 St. Ann's Avenue; L. A. Greene, William Koerner, New York.

S. A. View Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,200. Directors—J. J. Ryan, 74 Hoyt Street; J. P. Kissling, L. J. Somerville, Brooklyn.

Filmer Engraving Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Filmore, 573 Classon Avenue; Herbert Filmer, Robert Baker, Brooklyn.

Beekman Engineering Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. A. Corcoran, 117 Hollywood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.; H. M. Leverich, Brooklyn; E. T. Oldham, Elizabeth, N. J.

Brooklyn Meadville Company, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $30,000. Directors—Glenwood Hawking, 198 Remsen Street, Brooklyn; W. S. Smith, F. D. Gaston, Meadville, Penn.

H. Behlem & Brother, New York, varnishes and paints; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. M. Shellabarger, 141 Broadway; T. H. Low, J. J. Donovan, New York.

Herlein & Herrick Co., New York, manufacturer of signs and mirrors; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. B. Howard, Millbrook; J. D. Baker, Yonkers; A. W. Britton, East Orange.

Company Number One, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $40,000. Directors—R. V. Mathews, 20 Nassau Street, New York; W. W. Howe, Jr., F. S. Clark, Brooklyn.

Too Late for Classification.

A1.—4 beautiful brownstone dwellings, East 72d St., off Lexington Av., (including corner;) same are constantly increasing in value; owner will sell at moderate price if taken now. G. E. Bellamy, owner, 1,030 8d Av. Tel., 1,286 —Plaza.

A new colonial residence in selected location in White Plains; 15 rooms; all improvements; for sale, reasonable price; terms to suit, or will rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address Owner, 350 Times, Times Square.

Comfortable nine-room house on Manhattan Av., near 116th St., to rent from March 1st; rent $900 per year; seen by permit only. Apply to Robert Lavers, 876 Lenox Av.

Two large rooms, bath, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished; suitable high-class bachelor apartments; references. 64 West 61st.

A.—Two-room studio, (north light.) Apply Owner, 28 East 23d St., opposite Madison Square.

10TH ST., 143 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; board optional.

We take pleasure in announcing the opening in both stores of our advance ranges of Spring fabrics Monday, March 4th
Suitings, $25 and upwards. Trouserings, $6.50 and upwards.
Burnham & Phillips
Exclusively High Class Tailoring
Broadway at 27th St. and Nassau Street below Beekman

MRS. FLEISCHMAN, AERONAUT.

Makes Ascent in Mrs. Harbord's Balloon Near London.

A letter was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America from the Hon. Charles S. Rolls, who has been picked as a member of the English balloon team for the coming international balloon race in this country next October, giving the details of balloon ascension which he made with Col. and Mrs. Max Fleischman of Cincinnati from near London about two weeks ago. So delighted were they with the trip, says Mr. Rolls, that both Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman stated that they intended to take up ballooning extensively on their return to America, and hope soon to make several ascensions of their own.

The ascension was made in the balloon Nebula, of 45,000 cubic meters. The balloon is owned by the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, one of the few women aboard who are expert aeronauts. She is a member of the Aero Club of Great Britain and accompanied the party on the trip. The ascent was made from the headquarters of the Aero Club at Chelsea, and the landing was made at Seven Oaks, in Kent. There was little wind, and the average speed was about seven miles an hour.

Mr. Rolls is now making arrangements to have a new balloon built for the Gordon Bennett Cup race here in October, and it will probably be completed so that Mr. Rolls may make his first trial trip early in the Summer. The others picked for the English team are Prof. A. K. Huntington and Griffiths Brewer, with Moore Brabazon as the reserve member. Mr. Huntington is Professor of Metallurgy in King's College, London, and has taken an active part in ballooning for the last five years, having made nearly fifty ascensions.

H. C. F. **KOCH & Co.**
Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

A Six Day Sale of
China and Cut Glass.

Come to this big sale with the expectancy of finding bargains of an astounding nature. The price-reductions are most emphatic, in a great many instances being far below cost of importation. Assortments are enormous, presenting an incomparable choice of selection. We look for a record week with such splendid chances as the following:—

Dinner, Tea, Fish and Game Sets.

DINNER SETS; English porcelain, blue underglaze decorations; 100 pieces, including soup tureen; reg. $10.. 6.98
DINNER SETS; American porcelain, pink floral decorations and gold lines; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters; reg. $12. ..... 8.49
DINNER SETS; English porcelain, with Cobalt blue decorations; 112 pieces; regularly $14..... 9.98
DINNER SETS; Carlsbad china, pink flower decorations and gold lines; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large meat platters; reg. $17.50..... 12.98
DINNER SETS; Limoges china; new shape and floral decorations; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters; reg. $25.. 17.87
TEA SETS; American porcelain; nicely decorated; 56 pieces; reg. $6..... 3.98
TEA SETS; German china, pink rose decorations; 56 pieces; reg. $7.50..... 4.98
FISH AND GAME SETS; German china, with game and fish centres; 13 pieces; reg. $7.50 and $9; special..... 4.98, 6.98
GAME SETS; Theo. Haviland's Limoges china; 13 pieces; reg. $21.... 11.98

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Best French and Austrian China—Artistic Decorations — Especially Suitable for Prizes or Presents — An Excellent Opportunity to Secure Rare Bargains.

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French, Austrian and German China at Half Price.

Never before have we made greater price concessions. Every article is choice and warrants the ardent attention of thinking housewives.

CRACKER JARS, SUGAR BOWLS, SALAD DISHES, CONDENSED MILK HOLDERS, CREAM PITCHERS, FRUIT SAUCERS, OATMEAL BOWLS, MUSTARDS, MATCH BOXES, PIN BOXES, HAIRPIN TRAYS, PEN TRAYS, OLIVE DISHES, CHOCOLATE POTS, OATMEAL SETS, CHOP TRAYS, CELERY TRAYS, SUGAR AND CREAMS, CABARETS, &c.

Regular 50c. kind..... 25c | Regular $1 kind..... 49c | Regular $2 kind..... 98c

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Beautiful, Sparkling, Lustrous New Shapes,
At Prices Positively Matchless for Equal Qualities.

We take particular pride in our Cut Glass Section. No figured, traced or pressed shapes in the collection, but every one hand cut and polished from beginning. You will be pleasantly surprised with the broad scope of selection.

PLATES	2.49, 4.98	COMPORTS	2.49, 3.49, 3.98, 4.98
NAPPIES	1.69, 1.98, 2.49, 2.98	MAYONNAISE SETS	3.49, 4.98
CELERYS	2.49, 3.49, 3.98	CABARETS	4.98
VASES	2.49, 2.98, 3.49, 3.98	PITCHERS	3.49, 3.98, 4.98, 5.98
CARAFES

YACHTSMEN PLAN FOR BUSY SEASON

Events That Are Projected Exceptional in Point of Number and Significance.

INTERNATIONAL RACING

Canada Cup Race of Especial Import—Contests at Kiel and at Jamestown.

After the remarkably interesting and active season in yachting last year it sounds like a rather rash prediction to say that the coming season will surpass it in interest. Yet the number of events that are being planned in the coming season far outnumbers last year's, although the plans are as yet only tentative, and it is safe to say that there will be a much larger number of boats competing than ever before in the history of yacht racing in this country.

One of the best known of amateur sailors made this prediction for the coming season a day or two ago. Investigation bears out the statement. There is scarcely a club on the Sound or lower bay that is not planning some special event, and many of the clubs anticipate holding series of races on the same general lines as followed at Larchmont, though less extensive. The popularity of the cruising race is responsible for the added interest, together with the development of class racing, a wealth of trophies being offered for both kinds of contests.

Aside from the race for the Canada Cup and for the Kaiser's Cup at Kiel, there will be no strictly international events. The Seawanhaka Cup will not be raced for, the Royal St. Lawrence declining to challenge. The races at Jamestown may develop an interantional aspect, but as yet these are uncertain. For the Canada Cup four boats are being planned across the water, and as two of these are from the board of the two possible designers for Sir Thomas Lipton and built according to the American rule of measurement under which the next America's Cup race will be sailed, the contest this year will be of the greatest importance. Both Alfred Mylne and William Fife will build Canada Cup boats, and there is also the chance of a Payne boat, while Herreshoff and Gardner will build the American defenders. The outcome of such race cannot fail to reflect an America's Cup race expected in 1908.

The German-American race at Kiel is of lesser importance, because the lateness of the arrangements took the edge off the American keenness to win. The chances are that in spite of the fact that there will be nearly a dozen boats built for the class, the American trio of sonder boats to go abroad will not represent America's best. A victory over Germany will be the more creditable therefore, though the influence on the sport will hardly be marked, since the boats have not proved desirable, and it is safe to say will never figure again in the race between the two countries. The fact that Spain has come to America for three of the class, two from Crowninshield and one from Gardner, is significant.

The races at Jamestown are open to the world, and with cups offered by President Roosevelt, King Edward, Kaiser William, and Sir Thomas Lipton may attract foreign entries, but they are unlikely to do so in the larger classes, and in the smaller there will be races aplenty in any event. There is talk of Germany sending two boats for the King Edward Cup, and Canada is building for the Roosevelt Cup, and there may be more. Then the Dixie will fight for international supremacy in foreign waters among motor boats.

The big event of the American season in the larger classes will again be the race for the King's Cup, to be held on the New York Yacht Club cruise following the Astor Cups. The Kaiser's Cup for schooners at Jamestown could be made as important, though it is unlikely that it will have as good an entry. The Lipton Cup for sloops is likely to have a bigger entry and a better class, though the two races will be practical duplications of the Astor Cups. These will be the big features, with Queen and Elmina figuring in the schooner classes and Effort and the new one-design Herreshoff boats figuring in the sloops. H. F. Lippitt's Winsome, George M. Pynchon's Istalena, and the unnamed boat for Commodore Vanderbilt will give Effort her real racing, while the smaller new boat for R. W. Emmons, 3d, is liable to cut a figure.

The classes between 48 feet and 27 feet have fallen into present disfavor, and the 27-footers will not be as prominent as heretofore, owing to the dissipation of the New York Yacht Club one-design class. With the class scattered as it has been, they will certainly race less conspicuously. The 22-footer has in a measure supplanted the 27-footer, and through the building of boats for the King's Cup is likely to attract wider attention. There are a number of new 22-footers being built, especially on Massachusetts Bay, where the double incentive of Jamestown and the Lipton Cup for the class has stimulated building. There are four talked of about New York, two for the Sound and two for the lower bay, though the boat for Sherman Hoyt is the only one that has thus far taken shape. A syndicate boat is being built in Baltimore to go after the King's Cup, so that there will be in the neighborhood of twenty entered at Jamestown.

The 15-footer occupies the centre of the lower bay stage, owing to the offer of the Lipton Cup and the rivalry of the Gravesend Bay clubs to win it, but it will be a largely local interest at best. There is practically no talk of one-design classes on the Sound. The handicap class is the most flourishing of all the smaller classes, and promises to furnish the most conspicuous success.

The long-distance race looms up in many places. There will be three races to Bermuda, one for schooners, one for small sloops, and one for power boats. Then the Harlem Yacht Club will hold its race for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Cup, won last year by Sullivan brothers' Mopsa, and New Rochelle will hold the power boat race to Marblehead. The Brooklyn Yacht Club is introducing a novelty in an all-season motor boat race to Jamestown. The strictly club events will be held for small cruisers by the Manhasset Bay, Harlem, and New York Yacht Clubs, while for the bigger boats the Indian Harbor race to New London will be held again.

The schedule of club and association regattas is unusually lengthy on both Sound and lower bay, while for strictly motor boats there will be the usual holiday events, the Motor Boat Club's Hudson week, the week at Jamestown, the Gold Cup races, and the Power Boat Association cruise. Even stated cursorily, the list is certainly formidable, and the predictions of exceptional interest amply justified.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

The new power boat building for Richard Hutchinson from Small Brothers' board is to be called Hopalong. She is an improved Davy Jones, 37 feet over all, 8¼ feet beam, and equipped with a single screw 4-cylinder Jaeger engine from 20 to 25 horse power.

Grenville Kane will again act as fleet Captain of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians.

The new boat building for Whitney Lyon of the Larchmont Yacht Club at Seabury's is to have 45 feet over all, 8 feet beam, and a 4-cylinder Speedway engine.

It is definitely decided that there will be no race for the Seawanhaka International Cup this year. The Royal St. Lawrence Club has notified the Manchester Yacht Club that it will not challenge.

The rumor that Herreshoff is building a Canada Cup boat for a syndicate of [illegible] to be made.

Rochester Yacht Club is persistently circulated among yacht brokers.

F. M. Wilson has offered a cup for the Crescent Athletic Club yachtsmen, and M. K. Hackett for the dory class of the club.

The Shelbourne Yacht Club has invited the Massachusetts Dory Racing Association to compete in an international race series at Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, to begin on July 15.

Alfred E. Austin of the New York Yacht Club has transferred his steam yacht Coranto to Rear Commodore James C. Stewart and W. A. Stewart has taken the Stewarts' steam yacht Issaqueena in exchange. Coranto is the larger yacht, 155 feet over all, 20 feet beam, and 12 feet draught.

Commodore Roy A. Rainey of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has appointed C. Andrade, Jr., as fleet Captain, Dr. L. P. Jones as fleet Surgeon, and Rev. M. J. Thompson as fleet Chaplain of the club.

Seabury is building a new power boat for Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club and an auxiliary cruiser for W. P. Wharton. The latter is 70 feet over all and expected to develop 15 knots an hour. W. P. Wharton has sold his 46-foot auxiliary Comanche to August Hemingway, Jr.

Theodore D. Ruhl was the purchaser of Paul J. Rainey's steam yacht Anona, while Roy A. Rainey has purchased the steam yacht Bellemere from Samuel T. Shaw. He will fly the commodore's flag from the steamer.

W. Lanman Bull's steam yacht Sayonara is being overhauled preparatory to being turned over to John H. Bromley, to be used as the flagship of the Philadelphia Yacht Club.

The seventy-foot hunting cabin launch building at the New York Launch Company's plant at Morris Heights is for J. M. Thompson of New York.

Charles E. Proctor's new steam yacht, from designs by Swasey, Raymond & Page, is to be 125 feet over all, 16 feet beam, and 4 feet 10 inches draught.

R. T. Payne, Jr., has purchased the racing sloop Humma, from R. W. Emmons, 3d, Mr. Emmons having ordered a new forty-eight-foot racing sloop from Herreshoff.

W. Hamilton Busk's new yawl will be 58 feet over all, 41 feet water line, and 12 feet 8 inches beam. She will be named Mischief.

The Colonial Yacht Club will give an entertainment at its quarters in Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and 101st St. in order to raise money to continue to occupy its plant on the Hudson River, at 108th Street. George J. Vestner, the Commodore, has appointed Charles H. Newman, Ray McFall, Ernest Eberlein, Charles Schaffler, and Charles T. McGlone on its Regatta Committee for the coming season.

MANY ICE YACHTS WITHDRAW.

H. S. Terhune's XLNC Wins First Leg on Board of Trade Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 2.—XLNC, H. S. Terhune's new ice yacht, won the first leg for the Board of Trade Cup this afternoon. Isabel, Walter Content's yacht, was second. The winner's time for the fifteen miles was 43:12. The XLNC led throughout, with Drub a close second for ten miles, when Capt. White withdrew, leaving the Hazel E. and the Isabel to fight it out for second place. When the ten-mile stake was reached the Isabel and the Hazel L. were only nine seconds apart for second place. In the next round the Hazel L. gave up the contest.

Red Rover, Leroy, and Clarel withdrew on the first round, the Eagle on the fourth; and the Sweetheart on the fifth. XLNC sailed the colors of the South Shrewsbury Club. A second race for the Board of Trade Cup will be sailed on Monday.

AMERICAN DOGS AHEAD.

Their Pronounced Success Over Imported Breeds at Season's Shows.

A conspicuous feature of the season's dog shows so far held has been the pronounced success of American bred dogs in breeds where importations have nearly always been supreme. The best fox terriers in the smooth division were Warren Variety and Warren Remedy, both bred by Winthrop Rutherfurd at the Warren Kennels Allamuchy, N. J. In the case of the dog puppy Warren Variety the sire and dam were Warren bred and the dams on the sire's side also back through a succession of six with the prefix of Warren. On the dam's side there are two generations of Warrens before we come to an imported bitch of the Powell strain, Rowton Dainty. The remainder of the pedigree on the dam's side is mainly representative of the Norfolk Kennels of Toronto, with Norfolk Veracity and True Blue as the leaders, though all are well known. The only close-up imported cross is that of the sire of the sire of Variety. This is dauntless, by Dradnaught, a purchase made by Mr. Rutherfurd some five or six years ago.

The Irish terriers have also shown commendable results for American bred dogs, one of which, the puppy Thorndyke Ignite, defeated no less a dog than Struight Tip, which was well shown in New York, and it was conceded that there never were so many good young Irish terriers seen at any show in this country. The same may also be said of the wire-haired fox terriers, which were only defeated here and there by costly importations.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the season has been a second Croker year in bulldogs. In 1906 we had the first of them, and then Mr. Croker was voted lucky. He won with four dogs of his own breeding, his best dog being Broadway, by his own dog Persimmon. Another winner was Bull's Eye, and in bitches were Black Maria and Belle Meade. It did not seem possible for any person to gain all this by anything but luck, so a good many competitors said, but with a second series of successes the term has been changed to good judgment. With Broadway and a son of his Mr. Croker accumulated four firsts and two seconds in six classes at New York and took another first with another homebred, named Bandmaster. The only dog to beat his Broadway was the undefeated Mahomet. In the bitch classes the incoming was two firsts and three seconds. This is a phenomenal record in the most difficult of all breeds in which to produce even one good dog a year.

The bulldog Mahomet, which in addition to having won the highest honors at the New York show, was also the leader at the Bryn Mawr and Philadelphia shows, taking the prize for best open-class dog, has been purchased by Robert Lobban of Newark, N. J., who has a good kennel of bulldogs, including Shoetwon Pride, Thornbury Diamond, Young Mahomet, and Kilburn President.

I. Sergeant Price of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, has been elected Vice President of the Irish Terrier Club. L. Loring Brooks is the President and Howard Willets the Secretary-Treasurer. The absence of the names of O. W. Donner and W. W. Caswell from the new list of officers was solely on their declination to continue in office.

The Scottish Terrier Club is very much of a women's club, as it has Miss Fannie Brooks for President and Miss Margaret Brigham for Secretary. The other officers are Dr. Foote, Vice President, and Robert Sedgwick, Treasurer.

The movement to establish a general Terrier Club made up of those interested in the various breeds of terriers is bearing fruit, though but little progress was made at the meeting held at Boston, owing to too late a date having been named for the adjourned meeting. If the club is formed it will hold a show confined to terriers of all varieties. But it may be necessary to have each club hold its section as an independent show in order to reap the benefit of the four points rule for championship honors.

Sports in color marking are the starting point of many varieties of dogs, such as the red cocker spaniels, which came from the blacks and were preceded by a lighter sport, called buff. The buff have almost entirely disappeared, though met with occasionally. The latest announced freak is in the kennel of a Wilmington (Del.) fancier of Irish terriers, who has a dog puppy which has hind legs and tail white. Not another puppy in the litter has a speck of white on it, and in three litters from the same sire there has been no more than the normal amount of white on the breast of a few of the puppies.

"Battling" Nelson Returns.

Battling Nelson, the lightweight pugilist, and his manager, "Billy" Nolan, arrived in New York yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania after an absence of three months. While in England, Nelson appeared at several of the theatres, where he delivered a monologue a la Corbett, and boxed a friendly bout with the veteran Jem Mace, who is now 75 years old. Nelson's stories of his trip are of the visionary sort, as he is badly mixed in his references to distinguished persons whom he said he met, and other details. He says he is anxious to fight Joe Gans again, but the latter will not consent.

Dates for Military Show.

At a meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Military Athletic League, held at the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday, it was decided to hold the annual athletic tournament on the 5th and 6th of April this year. A place for holding the tournament has not yet been definitely decided upon, but in the course of a few days [illegible] be made.

GLIDDEN CUP TOUR CHANGES CERTAIN

Demand for Chicago-New York Route May Lead to Its Adoption.

DEED OF GIFT REVISED

A. A. A. Committee to Act on Suggestions This Week—Touring Board Divisions.

As a result of the first meeting of the Touring Board of the American Automobile Association, held last Friday in Buffalo, President W. H. Hotchkiss, who will be in New York this week, is expected to call an early meeting of the Executive Committee to receive the suggestions made by the Touring Board regarding the best route for the Glidden Cup tour. Automobilists who are preparing to go on the tour were anxiously awaiting yesterday some announcement of the probable route, but the only statement that Chairman F. B. Hower sent to the American Automobile Association headquarters was that the subject of routes and rules was thoroughly discussed, and that the Executive Committee will now take final action in determining the route.

In view of the great demand made by automobilists all over the country for a tour from Chicago to New York or in the opposite direction, it is confidently believed that the original proposal for a Chicago-Washington route will be abandoned. Motorists from both this city and Chicago have urged upon the Touring Board the necessity of choosing a route that will take the autoists through a number of large cities and over good roads as well as in localities where accommodations for a large party will be satisfactory. The Chicago-Washington route failed to find any favor, but there is a growing sentiment that a round trip tour from New York would be an ideal thing for the coming contest, spending two or three days in Chicago and then returning to New York by way of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. This would make a run of fully 2,500 miles, and would provide a splended endurance contest for the cars.

A radical change of rules for the contest was practically decided upon, and within the next six weeks the committee hopes to announce the conditions for the 1907 tour. Seymour P. White, President of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, sent a request on behalf of the club to Chairman Tower, asking for changes in the deed of gift. He calls attention to the fact that the Buffalo club is now the holder of the cup by means of a consistent construction of the deed of gift which, in the event of a tie, gives to the holding club a continuance of that holding.

"Gratifying as that result may be to the club," he adds, "we are satisfied that other clubs and individuals can raise reasonable objections, which may go far to jeopardize the trophy as an incentive for competition. We therefore feel that it is proper for us to suggest such changes as may enable all entrants to start on the tour this coming season on an equal footing in the competition."

The idea was freely expressed last year that many changes were needed in the deed of gift, and as Mr. Glidden is now in this country, it is believed that his consent will be cheerfully given.

It was decided at Friday's meeting to divide the Touring Board, which consists of about eighty members, into four subcommittees—Executive, Foreign Tours, Road Signs, and Touring Information. The Executive Committee will consist of Chairman Hower, Dal H. Lewis, Buffalo; Philip S. Flinn, Pittsburg; L. E. Myers, Chicago, and Judge James B. Dill, East Orange, N. J. L. E. Myers of Chicago was named as Chairman of the Foreign Tours Committee. This will consist of twenty-seven members, and its duties will be to assist the board in all matters relating to tours by individuals in foreign countries, including the gathering of information on registration, speed laws, customs duties, and transportation rates.

The Chairman of the Road Signs Committee will be Philip S. Flinn of Pittsburg. This will have twenty-six members, and its duties will be to formulate plans whereby the main highways of the country may be marked with road and distance signs, either through the aid of local laws and authorities or by co-operation of clubs and State associations.

Judge James B. Dill will be Chairman of the Touring Information Committee. This will also have twenty-six members, and it is authorized to form a bureau of touring information and compile maps and information regarding hotels, garages, local laws, and ordinances in different parts of the country.

IMPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

Over 1,200 Brought in for American Use in 1906.

More than 1,200 foreign automobiles were imported into this country through the Port of New York last year, according to statistics just compiled, showing the volume of business done by the foreign agencies having offices in New York. Of this number 874 were imported by the various automobile firms, and 394 were brought in by individual owners. The following list shows the makes of the foreign cars that have obtained popularity in America and the number of each brought in during 1906:

	Cars New Cars by Imp.	Br'ght in by Ind'ls.		Cars. New Cars by Imp.	Br'ght in by Ind'ls.
Fiat	155	4	Delaunay		
Panhard	125	78	Belleville	27	8
Mercedes	98	110	Martini	25	5
Rochet-Schneider	56	2	Brasier	18	9
Darracq	54	1	Italia	14	1
Renault	75	87	Bollee	9	27
C. G. V.	55	23	English Daimler	11	1
De Dietrich	36	10	Zust	9	1
Hotchkiss	35	11	Isotta Fraschini	7	1
Clement-Bayard	29	1	Bianchi	2	4
Berliet	29	10	Mors	5	2
Total				874	394

Improved Tires for Motorists.

Unusual activity is noticeable among the various tire manufacturers amid the preparations in motor trade circles for the opening of the touring season. The Trident Tire Company, which has been testing its new non-rim-cutting tire for over a year, has just equipped a new factory for the manufacture of these tires. It will be the second largest plant of its kind in the United States, and the electric power for its operation will be taken directly from the Central Station at Niagara Falls. When in complete running order it is estimated that about 800 complete tires will be turned out each day.

Another interesting announcement to automobilists is the guarantee just made by the Traction Tread Tire and Tube Company that greater mileage, less cost, less trouble, improved results, and all the features that go to make up a perfect tire with the minimum amount of trouble and cost and the maximum amount of comfort and freedom may be obtained by the use of the traction tread tires. The company has recently been reorganized into a corporation under the laws of the State of New York.

Auto Comforts for Cold Weather.

Tourists who are contemplating long automobile trips during the cold weather may find some helpful hints regarding the best method of keeping warm and otherwise comfortable from the experiences of R. G. Kelsey of Brooklyn, who made a seven days' run to Chicago in January in a big Matheson touring car.

"The greatest protections against the cold," he says, "are leather coats with a thick sweater underneath. Fur did not seem to keep out the frosty attacks. Every person contemplating such a jaunt needs at least four to six pairs of gloves. Goloshes are more useful than any other form of footgear, while a [illegible] is better than any other style of cap. In taking a Winter journey a top to the car or wind shield is absolutely useless, for they do not help in running against a windstorm. There is not a goggle on the market that, in my opinion, from the practical point of view, is of any value in a sleetstorm. If driving the car, it is far more satisfactory to keep the eyes uncovered, even though it may be somewhat painful."

Automobile Notes of Interest.

President William H. Hotchkiss of the American Automobile Association will return to the city to-day from Buffalo to resume his course of lectures before the New York Law School. Mr. Hotchkiss has recently purchased a forty horse power Thomas touring car for use this year, and he contemplates making a number of long tours in different sections of the country.

A match race between a Pope-Hartford and an Oldsmobile has been arranged for March 14 from Los Angeles to San Francisco in an effort to break the existing automobile record between those cities. The record is eighteen hours, held by Fernando Nelson. A silver cup will be awarded to the winner.

It is barely possible that before President Hotchkiss returns to Buffalo at the end of this week a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association will be held in this city to discuss a number of details that will be presented to the board from the various committees. The Touring Board will probably be still further enlarged by four or five new members, one of whom will be Judge James B. Dill of New Jersey. The announcement of the Good Roads Committee will be made within a few days.

Mr. Martin, the American agent of the Rolls-Royce cars and the Eastern distributer of the Cadillac cars, has orders for five Rolls-Royce cars. One equipped with a Quimby body has been delivered to Campbell Clark of this city, Commodore Bourne, Jefferson Seligman, S. B. Stevens, and George A. Lauder also placed orders for Rolls-Royce cars.

The early buyers of the Elmore two-cycle cars are receiving shipments. The A. Elliott Ranney Company report that three three-cylinder cars will be delivered this week. They received enough orders at the last show to warrant their placing an order for forty cars.

C. Arthur Benjamin, one of the best known automobilists in American trade circles, has just resigned as Secretary of the Babcock Electric Carriage Company of Buffalo, and accepted the position of Vice President and General Manager of the Aerocar Company of Detroit. With this new acquisition the Aerocar Company now has an exceptionally strong organization. Alexander Y. Malcomson, who founded the Ford Motor Company, and who was afterward attracted by the Aerocar proposition, is President of the company. Mr. Benjamin has been associated with automobiles from their infancy. He entered the business, like many others, from the bicycle ranks, and for four years was sales manager for the Franklin cars.

Gaston Rheims of the C. G. V. Import Company made a trip through the hilly part of Connecticut last week, driving a fifty-horse power limousine car. Although it carried seven people and encountered deep snow drifts, the car made the journey without a single stop for repairs. Although caught in a heavy storm coming home, the party was as comfortable as though in a well-heated room. The construction of the coach work on these big cars is such that they are practically cold-proof.

The Cryder Company has just learned through advices from the Mors factory that a Russian police official who narrowly escaped assassination last month owes his life to the solidity of the chassis of his Mors car. The bomb exploded almost directly beneath the rear wheels, and though one side of the coach work was entirely blown away, no portion of the chassis was shattered, although in places it was bent.

Seven thousand miles on one set of tires was the record recently made by the sixty horse power Thomas car that broke the world's record for continuous running of the motor by going 21 days 8 hours and 29 minutes without a halt. One puncture only, caused by a nail, marked the trip between New York and Chicago, although the roads for the entire distance were in a miserable condition.

One of the first motor contests of the year was the hill-climbing competition held at Atlanta, Ga., on Washington's Birthday. The honors went to the Stearns car, which won the free-for-all event in 1:06 1-5, the distance being seven-eighths of a mile. Twenty-nine cars started in the different events.

Arthur M. Robbins, manager of the Aerocar Company, made another auto trip through New England last week. He experienced much difficulty in negotiating snow-covered highways. In many places drifts made the roads almost impassable, but the Aerocar proved a good goer in the snow and progress was made according to schedule. A number of Connecticut agencies were placed for the coming season.

W. W. Burke, President of the new Motor Parts Company, the selling company which was recently organized to handle factory outputs and safeguard the manufacturer by the prompt delivery of parts and accessories, started yesterday on a trip through New England to close up contracts that have been pending. George Hiram Mann, the company's counsel, has gone to Washington to arrange for the trademarks of the Motor Parts Company.

In New Britain, Conn., where the Corbin factory is located, Sales Manager Brandt makes daily use of his runabout in going to and from his home about seven miles from the city, to emphasize the ability of the air-cooled motor to withstand the cold weather. The local branch of the Corbin Company at 1,779 Broadway has a couple of duplicates of this car that were exhibited in the recent shows.

Springs and their shackles need lubrication occasionally as well as other parts. Some makers provide for the joints of cups, but occasionally some heavy lubricant should be smeared between the leaves of the springs with a knife.

So pleased was the Studebaker Automobile Company with the results obtained last year by equipping every Studebaker automobile with Truffault-Hartford shock absorbers that the company has just renewed its agreement with the Hartford Suspension Company for a similar equipment on all 1907 Studebaker cars.

A somewhat novel experiment was made by F. E. Avery, an automobile dealer in Columbus, Ohio, to try out the manipulation of the Marsh rim and Diamond quick detachable tires, requiring him to work with gloves on. Mr. Avery requested an inexperienced man to change a set of tires. Even thus handicapped the operator made the change in an average of five minutes to the wheel, or twenty minutes for the set.

A. B. Barkman of the sales department office staff of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company at Tarrytown, N. Y., has been appointed successor to C. W. Kelsey as assistant manager of sales for that company. The sales management, as in the past, will be under the general direction of Benjamin Briscoe. Mr. Barkman has a wide acquaintance in the automobile field. From 1898 until the organization of the American Bicycle Company he was in charge of the bicycle business of A. G. Spalding Brothers.

R. M. Owen has just returned from an extended business trip in the West. Mr. Owen says that progress and development seem to be the watchwords on every hand at both the Reo and Premier factories. Never before have two factories been in better shape to meet the growing demand for automobiles and to make good their delivery guarantees during 1907.

The number of Loxier cars in use in Brooklyn streets is rapidly increasing. L. H. Irwin of the Long Island Automobile Club, E. D. Bushnell, and W. E. Bedell have recently purchased 1907 forty horse power Loxier limousine machines. Arthur Gibb of the Riding and Driving Club has ordered a forty horse power Loxier touring car, and Irving T. Bush, M. Kurrock, C. H. Lott, and C. W. Ward have also secured Loxier cars for touring this season.

Gen. John T. Cutting stated yesterday that ninety-three Oldsmobile touring cars and roadsters have already been sold this year, and from present indications the entire 1907 allotment will be disposed of by the middle of May. C. H. Larson sold a 1908 limousine car last week, the purchaser of which is the owner of a 1907 touring car.

Thomas Wardell, who has come from Wellington, New Zealand to familiarize himself with the American automobile industry, has been touring the country attending the various automobile shows and inspecting the great manufacturing plants in Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo. He spent a portion of last week at the Autocar factory in Ardmore, Penn. While this factory is not as extensive as some others in America, yet in the number of cars turned out it is far ahead of many which are larger. Mr. Wardell said the American automobile is practically unknown in New Zealand, English cars controlling the market in that country.

COLUMBIA'S CREW WORK.

Large Squad, Training Under Coach Rice, Gives Good Promise.

Columbia's aquatic outlook has improved greatly through a material increase in the number of men training since the completion of the recent examinations. Coach Rice said yesterday he would give all the men a chance, that the only requisites were strength and endurance. "If a man has the strength and can last the distance," he said, "I will give him the form, all right. What I want in my men is endurance and ability to work. I intend to have the best eight men out in the boat, no matter who they are."

Next week the first cut in the squad will be made, as the work on the machines is hampered by overcrowding. Then the squads will be kept intact until the crews go on the water. There will be at least three 'Varsity eights and the men will all be tried out very thoroughly at both sweeps and sculls before the first crew is decided upon.

Of the men who are out there are five of last year's eight—Boyle, Mackenzie, Braun, Roy, and Helmrich. Rice said, however, that in making up the crews he would be influenced solely by what the men showed him they could do, and that these men were not necessarily sure of a seat. Two important new candidates have appeared in the persons of Von Saltza, the football player, and Cerussi, whose work Rice seems to be particularly pleased with. Mackenzie, Helmrich, and Boyle have succeeded particularly well in mastering [illegible]

Y. M. C. A. MOTOR CLUB SURE OF SUCCESS

Officers Will Be Elected This Week and the Organization's Policy Outlined.

HIGH STANDARD ITS AIM

Year's Experience Required of Members—Will Influence Other Chauffeurs.

With the election of officers to-morrow night of the Motor Club of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, the permanent organization of this latest addition to the various automobile societies of the country will be effected. Greater enthusiasm among the graduates of the Y. M. C. A. school has been aroused since the preliminary meeting last week than had been looked for. The determination of the club to maintain a high standard of efficiency among its members, whether owners or chauffeurs, has attracted, within the last few days, a number of graduates who were at first somewhat skeptical of the success of the scheme, and over fifty members have been enrolled. The Nominating Committee selected the officers yesterday, but the report will not be made public until to-morrow night, as the committee is anxious to obtain definite assurances that the men will accept their respective officers before the time comes for final election.

"The committee has also decided," said William H. Britigan, the Educational Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., yesterday, "to admit all members who join during the month of March as charter members. The discussion at the preliminary meeting on the ill-feeling said to exist in some quarters against school-bred chauffeurs has had the best possible effect in stimulating interest in the benefits of the club and the necessity of the best men in the business to band together for the sake of showing that such opposition is due to totally mistaken motives. Several of our old-time students who were among the earliest members of the school have come forward, saying they were anxious to uphold the principles of the club. It will undoubtedly be an entering wedge in showing the public that chauffeurs in the near future may be regarded as young men possessing the same elements of honor and trustworthiness as prevail in any other legitimate calling. The union of owners and chauffeurs will also bring about closer and more friendly relations between the employer and the employed, and the discussions that will be held from time to time on their respective relations will be of great benefit to both."

The fees of the club will be merely nominal, as it is not the intention to keep any one out for financial reasons. The initiation fee will be $1, but the charter members will escape the payment of this fee. The annual dues will also be $1. In its intention to keep the club on a high plan of excellence the committee will suggest that membership be of two classes, active and associate. Active members will be required to show practical experience in the running and care of an automobile for at least a year. Hence, a graduate, who receives his diploma from the school after the three months' course, will not be eligible for active membership on the basis of his school training only. A technical committee will probably be appointed to pass upon the eligibility of active members, and no one will be admitted whether he holds the school certificate or not unless he shows that he is thoroughly qualified to handle a machine. Only active members will vote. The annual meeting will be held on the last Monday night in November of each year, and regular meetings will be held on the last Monday night of each month. The expenses of the club will be light, as the West Side Y. M. C. A. furnishes the meeting room, lights, and other conveniences.

That the club will have a large number of members to draw from is seen from the report of Clarence H. Brokaw, the Principal of the school. Last year he states over 650 pupils were enrolled, and it is expected that 800 will take the course this season. The Spring term of the school will begin next Wednesday night, and about 200 men have already applied for the course. They are about equally divided between owners of cars and young men who are studying to become chauffeurs or garage assistants.

The favor that the club is meeting with from garage managers and dealers in the city is an excellent token of its future success. E. S. Pettridge, in commending the school and the new club yesterday, said:

"One of the reasons that actuated the Young Men's Christian Association to plan this particular course of study for young men was the advancement of American honesty and integrity in an industry that had been subjected to abuse, due to an element of dishonesty that crept into the business at its inception. To this end it should be not only supported by wholesome, decent-minded American and French chauffeurs, but receive the support and earnest assistance of owners generally.

"Where I might criticise the time required to secure a diploma, I feel that the modern improvements to automobiles has made it far from a difficult matter to understand and control its mechanism. I question the likelihood of any destruction to personal property in any well-regulated garage due to the feeling of any person or persons who have real or imaginary grievances against graduates from such a course. It certainly has not made itself apparent in our place. The industry has had such a remarkable development that it is impossible to fill the demand for drivers from the ordinary channels, and schools as well conducted as are most of the Young Men's Christian Association schools are a materiral benefit to the industry."

It is an interesting fact that the various chauffeurs' clubs throughout the country are beginning to recognize the necessity of standing for some thing more than mere social organizations, in which any one who drives a car for hire may be admitted. The National Professional Chauffeurs' Club of this city, whose headquarters are at 1,947 Broadway, has recently adopted a stringent set of rules, and the personal habits of the chauffeurs are considered of as much importance as their knowledge of automobile mechanics. Each applicant for membership is examined by a board of eight members, and he is required to prove in a practical manner his knowledge of internal combustion engines and his ability to repair and operate motor cars. While apparently severe, the test is only such that any professional chauffeur, who is a first-class machinist and a man of good moral character, can pass. The membership of the club has grown rapidly within the past year, and a majority of the members have been driving cars for the same employers a number of years.

Another New Boat for Long Race.

Samuel W. Granberry has entered his boat Irene in the New Rochelle Yacht Club's long-distance power boat race from Echo Bay to Marblehead, for the Eben Stevens trophy. The Irene is a new boat designed by E. B. Schock, and is 33 feet over all, with 8 feet 2 inches beam, and is equipped with a two-cylinder 12 horse power Standard engine. She will fly the flag of the Colonial Yacht Club in the race.

Tigers Beat Penn's Fencers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—Princeton's fencing team, under the leadership of H. S. Breckinridge, a brother of the famous West Point fencer, followed up its recent victory over Yale by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team here, this afternoon by the score of 6 bouts to 3. All the bouts were spirited and closely contested, Princeton's victory being due chiefly to the splendid work of Capt. Breckinridge. The summary:

Breckinridge, Princeton, defeated Jacobs, Wendell, and Seymel, Pennsylvania.
McClintock, Princeton, defeated Seymel and Jacobs, Pennsylvania.
Wendell, Pennsylvania, defeated Thompson and McClintock, Princeton.
Thompson, Princeton, defeated Seymel, Pennsylvania.
Jacobs, Pennsylvania, defeated Thompson, Princeton.

West Point Fencers Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 2.—In their annual fencing tourney here to-day the Cadets had little trouble in defeating the Yale swordsmen. Staley defeated Holabird of the Army in the first bout fenced, which was the only one in which Yale was victorious. In the last round the judges were unable to decide between Holabird and Smith, and an extra minute each way was fenced, Holabird being declared the winner. After the fencing tourney a broadsword contest was held as preliminary bouts to select a team to contest at this year's indoor meet for a cup presented by Col. Hobbs, Ordnance Department. Cadets McDowd, Donaldson, and Greer were declared winners.

MAY RAISE FRESHMAN BAN.

Yale Considering Declaring Track Athletes Exempt from Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Barring freshmen from athletic teams is again before the Yale Faculty and the athletic officials. The decision of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association to allow freshmen to compete led Yale to consider permitting them to represent her, and this has called up the general question again.

Some members of the Yale Faculty who favored shutting out freshmen a year ago are not of the same mind now, but a canvass of the Faculty shows the majority believe that the rule, which was framed to stop importation of star athletes, has worked well, and that it should be retained. Indications are, however, that a majority of the Faculty favors a modification of the rule. The Faculty voted to bar freshmen from what it termed the "major sports"—football, baseball, rowing, and track athletics—and to allow them to still take part in hockey and basket ball. With Harvard and Princeton dual agreements, however, prevented their participation. This has led to the unique position on Yale's part of playing her star freshman basket ball players against Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, but not against Harvard and Princeton. The same condition exists in hockey.

Some think that basket ball and hockey are "major" sports as much as track athletics, in which a season lasts five weeks and means three meets. So there is a disposition to declare track athletics a "minor" sport and to allow freshmen to compete. However, it can be stated on excellent authority that Yale will not enter first-year men this year, although the intercollegiate rules allow her to do so.

The action of Pennsylvania in refusing to admit freshmen in the intercollegiates, even although allowed to do so by the rules, is admired at Yale as a piece of stout moral courage. A prominent Yale athlete said to-day in discussing it:

"Yale hasn't a ghost of a chance of winning the big meet this year. But the act of Pennsylvania leads Yale men to take off their hats to the Quakers. A few points will win the meet this year. Pennsylvania badly needed those points to beat Cornell, which will permit freshmen to enter. Yet Pennsylvania voluntarily refused to enter the freshmen. That speaks volumes for Penn's sincerity and for the purity of her teams."

Skating Championships Postponed.

The rain yesterday morning played hob with the Amateur Athletic Union's plans for the National skating championships scheduled to take place at Woodlands Station, in Westchester County. The condition of the ice was such that it was decided to postpone the events indefinitely and fix a new date, depending on the development of a cold wave within the next fortnight. Announcement of the new date will be made as soon as the weather permits it to be fixed.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

Oldsmobile

When an Oldsmobile Palace Touring Car rolls out of the doors of the Olds Motor Works it has in it the potentiality of a record maker — put there by good building.

The wonderful records made by this car are by no means due to luck or happen-so. Behind it all is expert designing, conscientious construction, exhaustive search for the best materials, scrupulously accurate workmanship and careful testing.

That the Oldsmobile makes records is simply the natural law of cause and effect.

Remember that the Oldsmobile was the first practically successful American car—the first to reach the firm ground of absolute reliability and efficiency.

When you go to buy an automobile keep in mind that "the car that has done is the car that will do." That is the Oldsmobile situation exactly.

40 h. p. Seven Passenger Touring Car, $2,750.
40 h. p. Flying Roadster, - - - $2,750.

Oldsmobile Company of New York

Cutting & Larson, Proprietors

1653 Broadway, near 51st Street

LOZIER SPEED

¶ What is the speed of your car? Does it make a mile a minute?

¶ If so, will it run 60 miles in one hour on average roads? Will it run even 50 miles on average roads? Will it run 300 miles in a day and have the speed and endurance to keep a 300-mile daily average for a month? If not, it is a slower car than the LOZIER, even though it be able to run *one mile* at the rate of *70 miles* an hour.

¶ THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR is not an abnormally high-powered car, but we claim that it is second to no car in America for SPEED—that is—*its

MARIE WHITE FAWN BEAT ME-LA-HA-WA

Close Contest Between Sioux Girls Yesterday's Feature of the Sportsman's Show.

MANY NOVEL FEATURES

Camping Outfits Attract Attention of Hunters of Game and the Fishermen.

A keen rivalry has sprung up between the several tribes of Indians who form a part of the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden, and as a result a series of competitions have been arranged to decide the spremacy in the branches of sport in which the Indians are proficient. These contests will be continued during the exhibition, and members of Ojibway, Flute, Sioux, and Cherokee tribes will take part in the competitions. Young Indian girls will compete in canoe races, and the bucks will meet in tilting contests and swimming races. The first of these took place yesterday between Marie White Fawn and Me-la-ha-wa, both Sioux. The girls met in a canoe race, twice around the circuit of the lake. The Indian contingent was lined up at the side of the lake, and the two contestants started on their journey, with the attending Indians giving vant to a series of yells. The race was a close one throughout, Marie White Fawn winning by three yards. The victory was acknowledged by another series of yells from the redskins. These races promise to be one of the most interesting features of the show.

There was a good attendance yesterday, and the various exhibits were well patronized. With the arrival of the New Brunswick exhibit the show was completed, the delayed shipment having been installed by the guides in charge of the camp. Among the trophies of the chase in the Canadian exhibit is a record moosehead, which is remarkable for its size, the antlers measuring 6 feet 2 inches across. Two tepees are shown—one the only Buffalo skin tepee in existance, and the other is what is known as a tea dance tepee. The exhibit is completed by views of the country, hundreds of pelts of all sizes, and a splendid collection of the Rocky Mountain sheep.

Among the picturesque features of the show are the portable wigwams on the island and in the end of the gallery, and the rustic arbors built of cedar. Indians clad in buckskins, with bright-colored bead trimming and gay feathers, are kept busy all day paddling the little folks around the lake in canoes.

Guns of various sizes and description form an important adjunct to the show. One of the most interesting being a 3-barrel gun from West Virginia. The gun has two shot barrels and one rifle barrel, so that the hunter can use it for any class of game. It is remarkably light in weight and costs from $65 to $500. The gun breaks in two like an ordinary breech loader, and has a safety locking device on the trigger, one trigger operating all three barrels, a release lever throwing the rifle barrel into action. Separate sights are provided for each of the three barrels.

There are a number of motor cycles exhibited both in the single and tandem style, a novelty being one from Germany that has two cylinders, one vertical and the other inclined in front of it. The interesting features of its construction is the fact that its ignition is by magnets and that it has a belt drive.

Provision for the comfort of the hunter, fisherman, and camper has been provided in abundance. One exhibitor shows a rainproof cloth and proves its value from a waterproof standpoint by having a stream of running water blowing over the cloth. For insect bites, the bane of the camper, a new remedy is shown. In the Adirondack camp is a portable oven made of sheet iron and tin which bakes bread and biscuit from the heat of the camp fire. In the balcony an attractive exhibit is a portable cooking stove and a set of cooking utensils of aluminium, which consists of sixty different pieces, and yet, when these are packed together, they do not take up any more room than an ordinary water pail does.

A portable gas-lighting plant for campers brings the latter into the region of civilization when away in the wilds. From Jamestown, N. Y., is shown a line of shoes for hunters and fishermen. These comfortable but ponderous looking foot coverings are rendered impervious to water by an old Indian method of water-proofing.

Outside of the exhibits the great attraction of the show is the excellent work done by the Young Men's Christian Association athletes. The water sports, canoe races, tilting contests, calisthenics, gymnastics, and fencing contests are held under their supervision.

The fly-casting contests attract a big gallery, and some of the most famous fly-casters in the country are entered in the competitions. In the light tournament contest for decision, Nathaniel Smith won with a distance of 80 feet. John L. Kirk was second with 78 feet 8 inches, and G. M. L. La Branch third with 74 feet 6 inches. The single-handed bait-casting contest was won by A. B. Humphrey of New York with a throw of 152 feet. H. G. Henderson was a poor second with 137 feet, and A. J. Marsh third.

NEW SCHOOLBOY RECORDS.

Jaques, Jones, and Kilpatrick Figure in Boston Games.

BOSTON, March 2.—Harry Jaques, Jr., of Volkmann School and George Jones of Worcester Academy were the stars of the interscholastic track meet that was held in Mechanics' Hall here this afternoon under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, and in which the cream of the scholastic athletes of the East competed.

Four records were broken, two of which fell to Jaques and Jones. In the 600-yard run the former ran the distance in 1:18 3-5, mighty fast time for the track, while Jones ran the 1,000-yards in 2:25 4-5, equally fast. H. Kilpatrick of Phillips, Andover, clipped a fifth of a second off the 45-yard high-hurdle mark, doing 6 1-5 seconds, while the Volkmann School team in the relay ran in 3:11 for the 1,560 yards, making a new mark. Volkmann won the meet easily.

The other individual winners were: 40 yards, E. Nelson, 0:04 4-5; 300 yards, E. Nelson, 0:35 2-5; mile, C. Bohn, 4:48 2-5; vault, W. B. Follett, 10:08; high jump, M. E. Burlingame, 5:07¼; shot, E. J. Hart, 40:10¾.

TOWNS IS CHAMPION.

Australian Easily Beats "Eddie" Durnan, the Canadian Sculler.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 2.—George Towns, the Australian sculler, to-day defeated Edward Durnan of Canada by three lengths for the sculling championship of the world. The race took place on the Nepean River and was for $2,500 a side.

At the quarter-mile post Durnan led by half a length, but Towns quickly overhauled him and was half a length in front at the half-mile. When the two-mile post was reached Towns was three lengths ahead, and he maintained this lead until the end of the race.

Columbia Gymnasts Cancel Dates.

On account of the lack of material for Columbia's gymnastic team, due in part to differences with the management, all the remaining dates of the schedule have been canceled, with the exception of the meet with Harvard arranged for next Friday and two exhibitions. The team will give a joint exhibition with Yale and another with Rutgers. Individual members of the team will continue to [illegible]

SOLDIERS PLAY HOCKEY.

Company I Wins Seventh Regiment Championship from Company K.

Hockey teams representing Companies I and K of the Seventh Regiment met in a hard-fought match last night, which was only decided in the favor of Company I during the last few seconds of the game. Figuratively the event represents the championship organization. Heretofore Company K had always carried off the victory with ease. The great finish of Company I was in consequence unexpected, and when its crowd of supporters at St. Nicholas Rink realized that at last Company I had won there was an outburst of cheering. It was a fashionable and appreciative gallery that witnessed the competition, with its final score of 7 goals to 6.

There was only one incident that marred the match, and that was the injury sustained by E. Fiske of Company K when the second half was partly finished. A fierce scrimmage took place in the centre of the ice over the possession of the puck. Suddenly Fiske came out with his hands to his face, from which blood trickled. He was hurried to the dressing rooms, and Dr. William E. Young summoned. The wound bled profusely, but Dr. Young dressed it, and Fiske was able to go home without assistance.

From the opening face-off both teams went on the skirmish line, and the long shots with the puck would have done credit to a corps of sharpshooters. Occasionally the forwards deployed and made feints on the opposing goal. A. W. Kelley and A. A. Milligan scored in this half for Company I, while the players of Company K scored on shots made by W. Fiske and D. Strouther, the half ending with the score a tie at 2 goals for each.

The second half began with a vigor that swept the Company I men back to their goal. The latter endeavored to rally and show the spirit that could stem the tide of defeat, but W. Fiske and George Coppe soon made the score 5 goals to 2 in favor of Company K.

M. G. Peabody, the rover of Company I, with A. W. Kelley, carried the rubber disk toward the Company K goal and again balanced the score at 5 for each side. Peabody at this period made a long and true shot that once more placed I in the lead, at 6 to 5. This was short-lived as a lead, however, for Strouther made a sensational carry and made the score a tie for the third time. Near the end A. W. Kelley cut the puck out from a lively scrimmage, and, shooting with a swift pass, scored the winning goal. Line-up:

Company I, 7.	Position.	Company K, 6.
L. H. Fitch	Goal	King Smith
A. J. McKenna	Point	F. Palmer
W. H. Starbuck	Cover point	C. Richards C. C. Kelley
A. A. Milligan	Forward	W. Fiske
R. W. Meyers	Forward	D. Strouther
A. W. Kelley	Forward	W. W. Strouther E. Fiske
M. G. Peabody	Forward	George Coppe

Goals—Peabody, (4,) Kelley, (2,) Milligan, W. Fiske, (3,) Coppe, (2,) D. Strouther. Referee—F. J. Coollcan, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

AMERICANS READY TO LEAVE.

Greater New York Baseball Players Start for Atlanta To-morrow.

All the details for the training trip of the Greater New York club have been arranged, and at 4:25 o'clock to-morrow afternoon Manager Clark Griffith, Willie Keeler, Danny Hoffman, Moriarity, Thomas, Kleinow, Walter Clarkson, and Trainer Mike Martin will leave by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Atlanta, Ga.

With the exception of Second Baseman Williams, who will meet the New York party at Washington, and Pitcher Orth, who will greet his old associates at Lynchburg, Va., the remainder of the team are expected to report to Manager Griffith when he arrives at Atlanta. No attempt will be made to practice until Thursday, probably, when the work will be continued during the month, with the exception of March 15, 16, 20, 21, 29, 30, and April 5 and 6.

On March 22 and 23, the Atlanta Club of the Southern League being away from home, the Greater New Yorks will journey to Macon to play two exhibition games with the Southern League club of that city. On April 4 Manager Griffith will send a second team to Richmond, Va., for the purpose of pdaying two exhibition games with the Richmond Club on the 5th and 6th. April 7 will be consumed in traveling. On April 8 two games will be played, one at Al Orth's home at Lynchburg, Va., and the other at Roanoke.

The entire team of players will then go to Baltimore, where games will be played on April 9 and 10 with the Eastern League Club there. On April 11 the team is scheduled to open the American League championship season at Washington.

Up to date signed contracts have been received from Orth, Hughes, Keefe, Barger, Hogg, McGuire, Thomas, Kleinow, Williams, Elberfeld, La Porte, Moriarity, Keeler, Hoffman, Doyle, and Conroy.

Golf Championship for Baltusrol.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 2.—The Baltusrol Golf Club has been selected as the scene of the eighth annual championship tournament of the New Jersey State Golf Association to be held on June 6, 7, and 8. The selection of Baltusrol has caused some surprise to golfers in this neighborhood, as the Montclair Golf Club and the Atlantic City Country Club had expressed willingness to handle the event.

Prize List for Florida Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Details for the annual Florida East Coast golf tournament at Palm Beach March 12, 13, and 14 were announced to-day. The qualifying round will be at thirty-six holes, a cup being offered for the best score. There will be three sixteens, the first qualifying for the Palm Beach Cup, the second sixteen for the Breakers' Cup, and the third for the Consolation Cup. On the last day there will also be a handicap at eighteen holes, with cup prize for best score.

Breeders' Club Gains a Point.

EXETER, N. H., March 2.—The petition of creditors of the New England Breeders' Club for a receiver was dismissed by Judge Hoyt in the Probate Court here to-day, on the ground that the corporation, being primarily an amusement enterprise, cannot become either a voluntary or involuntary bankrupt under the National Bankruptcy act, but is without the operation of the law. The case will be carried to the United States court.

Bermuda Cricketers Defeat Quakers.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2.—In the cricket match to-day between the visiting Philadelphians and an eleven selected from the local clubs the Philadelphia team scored 83 runs and the All-Bermuda team 119 runs.

How They Ran at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Pasadena easily won the New Orleans Railways Handicap, the feature of to-day's Fair Grounds card. Tileing, the favorite, was off in front, but after the first half was never a contender. The fifth race, the secondary feature, went to Keator, with Besterling second. Refined, the favorite in the first race, had things his own way after the first quarter, winning by two lengths from Bertmont, the second choice. Weather clear; track muddy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Won by Refined, 97 pounds, (Beckman,) 9 to 5; Bertmont, 101, (Goldstein,) 2 to 1, second; Excitement, 113, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:18. No Quarter, Nesme, and Blue Dale also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Won by Baleshed, 98 pounds, (Martin,) 14 to 5; Higginbotham, 89, (Bilac,) 4 to 1, second; Veribest, 96, (Gaugel,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. De Oro, Impertinence, Alancite, Nedra, Oak Grove, Prince of Coins, Knighton, and Lady Carol also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Tinker, 102 pounds, (Lloyd,) 8 to 5; Grace Larsen, 96, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 5, second; Kalserhoff, 92, (Garner,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Bye Bye 11., Foreigner, and Lady Ellison also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Pasadena, 102 pounds, (F. Keyes,) 13 to 1; The Englishman, 87, (J. Hennessy,) 12 to 1, second; Lady Navarre, 106, (Seder,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:55. St. Valentine, Royal Breeze, and Tileing also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Keator, 106 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 20; Besterling, 102, (Bilac,) 10 to 1, second; Granada, 100, (Lloyd,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Light Note, Goldsmith, Red Ruby, and St. Joe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Two miles. Won by Huntington, 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1; Dr. Young, 94, (A. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Little Elkin, 102, (Lloyd,) 2 to 1, third. Time—3:41 2-5. Glisten, Etta M., and Brilliant also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Gause, 104 pounds, (Lloyd,) 6 to 5; Reside, 98, Goldstein, 3 to 1, second; Fonacluca, 112, Nicol, 18 to 5, third. Time—1:54. Triple Silver, Agra, Horse Radish, Katie Powell, Gaston Alva, Hyacinth, and Asterisk, also ran.

CRESCENTS BEAT YALE SHOOTERS

Intercollegiate Champions in Good Match with Clubmen of Brooklyn.

STEPHENSON HIGH GUN

Capt. King Makes Best Score for the New Haven Team —Return Match.

Yale's shooting team and the cleverest gunners of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were opposed to each other in the first series of a home and home trap-shooting match at Bay Ridge yesterday, but the collegians were overpowered by a score of 472 to 410. The teams were composed of six men, each shooting at 100 clay targets from the scratch mark. Two years ago the New Haven university, which had won the championship of the Intercollegiate Trap Shooting League, and repeated its success last year, gave the Crescents quite a scare on the college grounds, the "New Moon" representatives winning by only one bird. The meeting yesterday was the first since that time, but the Yale men were not in quite such good form. Only three of the championship team were present—Capt. Clarence H. King, E. Pugsley, and S. R. Macdonald. T. H. Clark, the high gun in the intercollegiate tournament, was graduated last Fall, but the absence of Hebbard, one of the most reliable shots of the club, was severely felt.

The collegians were handicapped by the weather conditions, a heavy westerly wind having sprung up very suddenly shortly after the match was started. Even the Crescent men found it difficult to locate the targets with any degree of accuracy, but their variable flights were costly to the visitors. S. R. Macdonald was the only Yale man who beat his opponent, his score being 77 to 73 for George G. Stephenson, Jr. The individual honors of the day went to Frank B. Stephenson, who broke 91 per cent. out of his possible 100 targets. F. W. Moffett followed, with 84, and then came Capt. King of Yale, with 83. For this high score Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer, the acting Chairman of the Shooting Committee, presented a handsome decanter to the leader of Yale's team.

The result of the first quartet at the traps, Southworth and Grinnell and Thaw and Logan, was not very encouraging to the Crescent shooters, as the Yale men led by 1 target, but when the next four, George Stephenson and H. M. Brigham and Macdonald and Pugsley, had finished their complement, the Brooklyn clubmen had one target an advantage. From that period to the conclusion of the shooting the Crescents never were in danger of being overtaken. The return shoot will be held at New Haven on March 16.

The scores of the match and of the regular club shoots follow:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

					Total.
A. G. Southworth	19	14	22	20—	75
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	19	18	16	19—	72
G. G. Stephenson	21	16	18	18—	73
H. M. Brigham	17	23	20	17—	77
F. W. Moffett	23	21	20	20—	84
F. B. Stephenson	22	23	24	22—	91
Team total					472

YALE GUN CLUB.

B. Thaw, 1909, S.	20	16	18	14—	68
J. Logan, 1908, S.	19	18	12	18—	67
S. R. Macdonald, 1909, S.	20	18	17	22—	77
E. Pugsley, 1908	16	20	19	14—	69
J. G. Ordway, 1907, S.	9	16	12	14—	51
C. H. King, 1907	28	18	20	22—	88
Team total					410

Referees—Dr. S. P. Hopkins, Wilmot Townsend, and Charles A. Sykes. Time of shoot—One hour and forty minutes.

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. W. Moffett	23	N. Hubbard, Jr.	19
G. G. Stephenson	23	A. G. Southworth	19
H. M. Brigham	22	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	18
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	21	W. W. Marshall	16
J. H. Ernst	20	L. C. Hopkins	13
F. B. Stephenson	19	E. M. Patterson	15

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

F. W. Moffett	22	F. B. Stephenson	20
L. C. Hopkins	21	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	20
Team total	43	Team total	40
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	20		
G. G. Stephenson	21		
Team total	41		

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

S. P. Camp	14	W. W. Marshall	11
J. H. Ernst	14	D. C. Bennett	11
L. C. Hopkins	13	N. Hubbard, Jr.	10
T. W. Stake	12		

Shoot-off won by Camp.

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

N. Hubbard, Jr.	25	E. M. Patterson	16
S. P. Camp	22	W. W. Marshall	16
J. H. Ernst	17		

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

D. C. Bennett	14	N. Hubbard, Jr.	11
W. W. Marshall	13	L. C. Hopkins	10
J. H. Ernst	12		

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

The gunners of the New York Athletic Club had adverse weather conditions to contend against at the Travers Island traps yesterday, a strong wind being the severest handicap. The scores were uniformly good, however, and the competitions keen. George F. Pelham captured the first leg on the March Cup, won for a new trophy presented by E. N. Huggins O. T. Mackey made the high score. This prize will go to the man winning the greatest number of legs during March and April. In the regular club shoots the trophies went to O. T. Mackey, J. V. Cattus, (two,) and T. D. Cable. The scores follow:

MARCH CUP—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
G. F. Pelham	48	F. W. Howard	41
O. T. Mackey	45	J. Edey	38
F. A. Dugro	45	W. Dudley	37
G. W. Kuchler	44	J. V. Cattus	36
T. D. Scable	42		

HUGGINS TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. T. Mackey	25	F. A. Dugro	19
F. W. Howard	22	W. Dudley	18
T. D. Scable	22	J. V. Cattus	16
G. W. Kuchler	20	J. Edey	14
G. F. Pelham	21		

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. T. Mackey	24	G. F. Pelham	22
F. W. Howard	24	F. A. Dugro	21
J. V. Cattus	23	J. Edey	17
W. Dudley	23	F. W. Howard	19
T. D. Scable	23		

Shoot-off—Mackey, 24; Howard, 23.

J. V. Cattus	25	W. Dudley	19
F. W. Howard	23	G. F. Pelham	18
T. D. Scable	22	J. Edey	17
J. V. Cattus	22	G. F. Pelham	21
W. Dudley	21	G. W. Kuchler	15
T. D. Scable	21	J. Edey	12
T. D. Scable	22	G. F. Pelham	20
J. V. Cattus	21	F. W. Howard	19
W. Dudley	21	J. Edey	14

TEN PAIRS—SCRATCH.

	T.		T.
G. F. Pelham	13	T. D. Scable	7
F. W. Howard	11	W. Dudley	7

SCORES OF NORTH RIVER CLUB.

Ten-men teams of the North River Gun Club and of the Englewood Club contested in a match on the former's grounds at Edgewater, N. J., yesterday, the result being a victory for the North River shooters by twenty-four targets. Besides the match a number of interesting competitions were decided. The scores:

Name.	15	15	25	25	25	25
Piercy	13	13	..	18	20	..
Truax	9	13	22	22	20	19
Ropes	12	11	17	22	20	12
Sorter	12	13	21	20	18	..
W. Westervelt	8	7	16	13	..	..
W. Westervelt	7	7	18	..	15	..
Vasselman	7	11	18	18	18	..
Garrison	11	10	16	..	..	..
Lydecker	9	9	19	17	..	..
McClave	12	11	19	17	21	..
Eickhoff	13	12	..	22	16	16
Evans	12	12	20	17	18	11
Hunter	5	6	14	..	17	16
Hart	9	8	..	..	..	..
J. Westervelt	8	7	16	..	..	..
Hendrickson	..	14	22	19	23	18
Russell	6	16	12	..	..	..
Merrill	..	8	..	18	16	18
Moeller	8	9	11	..	..	..
Blesing	..	..	21	19	14	18
Schneider	..	..	21	21	21	20
Morrison	..	..	20	18	16	20
Downs	..	..	21	..	20	20
Allison	..	..	20	16	17	..
Townsend	..	..	20	..	..	..

YALE AND COLUMBIA TIE.

The Two Universities Even in Basket Ball Race.

By her victory over Harvard last night and the defeat of Yale on Tuesday, Columbia is now practically sure of tieing with the New Haven team for the basket-ball championship in the intercollegiate league. The Blue and White have one more game to play—against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia—but, judged by the relative strength of the recent play of the two teams, the Morningside team should win. Yale also has one more game to play—against Harvard at New Haven, a somewhat easier game than Columbia has to face. These matches will be played on Friday and Saturday nights of this week.

Yale and Columbia have now won eight games of the nine played, each winning from the other. Pennsylvania has third place secure, with Harvard fourth. Princeton beat Cornell out in the race by her victory last night, leaving the Ithacans in last position. The standing of the teams in the race and the scores to date follow:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	8	1	.888	Harvard	4	5	.444
Columbia	8	1	.888	Princeton	2	8	.200
Pennsylvania	5	4	.555	Cornell	1	9	.100

Results of Games—Columbia, 27; Cornell, 13; Columbia, 20; Princeton, 14. Columbia, 16; Princeton, 15. Harvard, 30; Cornell, 11. Harvard, 17; Princeton, 12. Yale, 29; Princeton, 20. Pennsylvania, 24; Princeton, 18. Pennsylvania, 33; Princeton, 15. Yale, 19; Pennsylvania, 16. Yale, 28; Cornell, 21. Yale, 14; Harvard, 13. Columbia, 23; Cornell, 16. Yale, 11; Columbia, 0. Pennsylvania, 30; Cornell, 26. Cornell, 22; Princeton, 17. Yale, 41; Cornell, 6. Columbia, 18; Harvard, 6. Princeton, 32; Harvard, 30. Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 18. Harvard, 53; Cornell, 13. Yale, 30; Princeton, 16. Columbia, 22; Pennsylvania, 18. Columbia, 10; Yale, 8. Yale, 20; Pennsylvania, 17. Columbia, 17; Harvard, 10. Princeton, 31; Cornell, 18. Pennsylvania and Harvard each forfeited to the other.

NORMAL COLLEGE VICTORY.

Its Basket Ball Team Beat the Warrior Girls Easily.

In an exciting game of basket ball played last night at Dr. Savage's gymnasium, the Sigma Tau team of Normal College (girls) easily defeated the Warriors' team of Washington Heights by the score of 18 to 2. The Sigma Taus started the game off well with a basket shot by Miss Mabel Garvey two minutes after the whistle blew. Good team work and excellent shooting continued, and the score at the end of the first half was 6 to 0.

Twelve of the Sigma Tau's points were made by Miss Evelyn Rielley, who had very often to shoot the basket from difficult positions. Line-up:

Sigma Tau, 18.	Position.	Warriors, 2.
Hilda Becker	Forward	Sukie Golding
Pauline Tausek	Forward	Viola Vail
Evelyn Rielley	Centre	Alice Strope
Emily Greff	Guard	Harriett Crosby
Mabel Garvey	Guard	Lillian Crosby

Edna Millington.

Goals from field—Misses Evelyn Rielley, (6,) Mabel Garvey, (2,) Hilda Becker, Viola Vail. Referee—C. Blauvelt, West End Athletic Club. Scorer—Mr. Browning, West End A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

BASKET BALL TIE BROKEN.

Townsend Harris Defeats Commerce by Score of 12 to 11.

The triple tie in the Public Schools Athletic League basket ball championship was broken yesterday when Townsend Harris Hall defeated Commerce High School by the close score of 12 to 11. The game, which was played on the gymnasium of the West Side branch Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, was keenly contested throughout. Townsend Harris scored 11 points from foul goals, while Commerce secured 7 tallies from free throws for the basket.

The contest was marked by rough tactics, in which the players of both teams were equal offenders. Townsend Harris outplayed Commerce in the first half and led by the score of 7 to 4, while Commerce showed to advantage in the second half, but lost the game through repeated fouls. Stuyvesant defeated Morris High at Savage's Gymnasium by 24 points to 12; Flushing High won from Erasmus at the old Armory by a score of 20 to 12, and Commercial High took a close game from Newtown, on the latter's floor, by the score of 14 to 12. Line-up:

Town. Harris, 12.	Position.	Commerce, 11.
Brill	Forward	Remey
Medelson	Forward	Mellen
Hechberger	Centre	Broadhead
Payrbol	Guard	Phillips
Eggert	Guard	Davidson

Goals from field—Brill, Remey, Mellen. Goals on fouls—Brill, 10; Broadhead, 7. Referee—Mr. Barnes, Y. M. C. A. Scorer—C. W. Wagner, High School of Commerce. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

AT SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM.

Stuyvesant, 24.	Position.	Mirris, 12.
Johnston	Forward	Seiten
Repko	Forward	Hallet
Cavallaro	Centre	Seratensang
Dowling	Guard	Smith
Grande November	Guard	Nixon

Goals from field—Johnston, (4,) Cavallaro, (3,) Seiten, (2,) Grande November, Repko, Seratensang, Nixon. Goals on fouls—Johnston, (4,) Seratensang, (4,) Referee—Mr. W. A. Stillman, Trinity A. C. Umpire—Mr. Sperling, Public Schools Athletic League. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

AT OLD ARMORY.

Flushing, 20.	Position.	Erasmus, 12.
Hanst	Forward	Scully
L. Pittman	Forward	Harmen
Gillis	Centre	Schraedick
Boyajin	Guard	Peterkin
S. Pittman, Dickson	Guard	Thompson

Goals from field—Hanst, (3,) Gillis, (3,) Pittman, (2,) Scully, (2,) Peterkin, (2,) Schraedick. Goals on fouls—Pittman, (4,) Peterkin, Harmen. Referee—Mr. Elgas, P. S. A. L. Scorer—H. Horton, Erasmus Hall. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

AT NEWTOWN SCHOOL.

Commercial, 14.	Position.	Newtown, 12.
Kass	Forward	Hurlburt
Goodwin	Forward	Jones
Fidler	Centre	Mark
McCormick	Guard	Young
Smith	Guard	McKron

Goals from field—Fidler, (2,) Goodwin, (2,) Young, (2,) McCormick, Kass, Hurlburt, Jones, McKron. Goals on fouls—Young, (2,) Fidler (2.) Referee—Mr. Silverman, P. S. A. L. Scorer—T. Shaw, Commercial High. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The College of the City of New York basket ball team decisively defeated the five from Swarthmore College yesterday afternoon on the former's court by the score of 31 to 12. The Swarthmore team was much heavier than the local team, but the players lacked ability in shooting. The first half ended with the score 12 to 9 in favor of the C. C. N. Y. team. In the second half the City College boys showed some excellent team work, and the accurate shooting of Capt. Barbanell and Streusand added 19 points to the score. President Finley was an interested spectator throughout. Line-up:

Swarthmore, 12.	Position.	C. C. N. Y., 31.
Kline	Right forward	Goldman, Streusand
Clement	Left forward	Barbanell
Griffin	Centre	Kaplan
Booth	Right guard	Berger
Hill	Left guard	Pearlman

Goals from field—Barbanell (6,) Streusand (4,) Kaplan (3,) Berger, Goldman, Kline (3,) Griffin (2.) Goals from foul—Hill (2,) Streusand. Referee—Mr. Haas, New York University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

In the preliminary game the team of the class of 1908 defeated the five representing 1907 by the score of 13 to 10. The game was the first of the annual inter-class series and both teams were cheered on by their enthusiastic followers. Schindler and Mardfin played remarkably well for the juniors, while the seniors were aided considerably by Wood and Morris Frank. The next contest will be between the freshmen and sophomores.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 2.—By gaining the lead early in the game Lehigh managed to defeat the cadets' basket ball team here to-day by a score of 26 to 24. During the greater part of the first half the cadets were outplayed, Lehigh scoring 18 points before Beardslee made the army's first. From this on the soldiers took a brace and the half ended 17 to 12 in Lehigh's favor.

MIDDLETOWN, March 2.—Wesleyan defeated Williams by a score of 29 to 11 in the basket ball game here to-day.

Princeton Takes Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—Princeton managed to escape last place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League by beating the Cornell team here to-night in the final game of the season, by a score of 31 to 18. The Tigers took the lead early in the game, and at the end of the first period had scored 20 points while Cornell had only 4 to her credit. In the second half a number of substitutions were made, and 11 points were tallied, while the visitors made 14. Cornell proved very weak in shooting, while their passing was erratic. Princeton also missed many chances to score. Hagenbuch and Halliday each caged a number of clever shots, while Avery did the best work for Cornell. The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Cornell.
Hagenbuch, Hooks	Forward	Avery
Thompson, Meese	Forward	Burd
Clarke	Centre	Phelps
Ryan, Flah	Guard	Hoschke
Halliday	Guard	Whiting

Goals from field—Halliday, (4,) Clarke, (3,) Hagenbuch, (3,) Hooks, Meese, Ryan, Avery (3,) Phelps, (3,) Hoschke, (2.) Goals from fouls—Clarke, (3,) Burd, (2.) Referee—A. L. Sharpe of Yale. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

HORSEMEN AWAIT EMPIRE DECISION

Favorable Report of Racing Commission Will Result in Many Changes.

SARATOGA THE ROCK

Governing Body Favors Up-State Track — Outcome Shrouded in Doubt.

The decision of the State Racing Commission in the application of President James Butler of the Empire City Club for racing dates for the Empire City track this year is eagerly awaited by local racegoers. The awarding of the dates would undoubtedly cause complications, as the other seven tracks have their various meetings scheduled. It would seem probable that if races are held at Empire City this year the August dates will be assigned—that is The Jockey Club will hardly try to cut down the number of days allotted to the other seven clubs, and the only alternative would be to permit racing at Saratoga and Empire City simultaneously.

Opinions differ as to the strength that Saratoga would display as a drawing card in opposition to a meeting in this vicinity. Some racegoers believe that its success would be only slightly impaired; others that the Spa meet could not be run at a profit, if opposed to a metropolitan meeting. The number who hold the latter view appear to be in the majority. Their opinion is that a very small percentage of the New Yorkers who visit Saratoga apart from the horsemen would go there if there was any opportunity to witness the sport nearer home. The up-State track would attract better horses on account of its wealth of important stakes and purses, but to offset the pleasure of seeing the star runners is the expensive living at Saratoga. The ordinary racegoer cannot afford an outlay of $3 a day to go to the races in addition to paying from $3 to $7 a day for board and lodgings.

To give Saratoga a free hand, in the event of Empire City securing a license, The Jockey Club would be obliged to cut down the other associations three or four days apiece in the years to come. Such a loss of time would cut the profits down.

Just what kind of shift would take place in the order of meeting should the Yonkers track secure a license can only be conjectured. Its owners do not expect any favors, and anticipate having to take the most undesirable dates, April and November, and these are probably what they will get. The drawbacks to the Empire City track, which the State Racing Commission might ask to have remedied as a condition to the issuance of a license, are that the grandstand faces the afternoon sun; that the transportation facilities are inadequate. Mr. Soley, speaking for the Empire City Trotting Club, ridicules the idea of changing the position of the grand stand, but said this could be arranged for by the erection of an umbrella-like extension to the roof, as at Belmont Park and Brighton Beach, to shut off the glare. As to the transportation facilities, the railroad company will lay spurs to the track, and the ground has been surveyed for that purpose.

Horsemen who raced at Empire City in 1901 assert that the most important defect is that constant galloping brings pieces of rock to the surface of the track in sufficient quantities to endanger the feet of the runners. The same conditions prevailed at Morris Park, but a good track Superintendent could obviate this.

H. K. Knapp, one of the members of the State Racing Commission, is in the South, and will not return until next week. As the decision was promised within a week or ten days, the general impression prevails that the commission has arrived at a decision.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Every Day POPE Waverley ELECTRICS are seen running. They have stood all tests. Ask for a demonstration.
A. G. SOUTHWORTH CO. INC.
1733 Broadway, New York. 342 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $895; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

Automobile Bargains.

We are the largest dealers in new and second-hand Automobiles in the world, carrying in stock 300 to 500 machines, always on hand. Do not buy before you see our line; it will p

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 25c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A brown fox muff, containing cross-bar handkerchief and umbrella case, en route from Franklin Av. and Jefferson to Halsey St. and Arlington Place. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to Mrs. Walter Hutton, 61 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Thursday, between Bay Ridge and City Hall, Brooklyn, lady's pin, fresh water pearls, form of violet, diamond centre. Finder liberally rewarded returning to G., corner 16th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—March 1, a white envelope containing a small gold bead necklace and two pearl bar pins. Finder please return same to H. A. Wilmerding, 43 North Parsons Av., Flushing, N. Y., and receive reward.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Lady's enameled gold watch, fob attached, initials on fob, "J. D.," between 79th St., Madison Av., 52d, Lexington Av.; liberal reward. J. Desser, Madison Avenue Hotel, corner 92d St.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch marked "E. A.," gunmetal fob marked "E. A. M.," attached; probably between 69th St., West, and 59th St., East. Liberal reward if returned to 16 West 69th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, 27th, 72d St., between 8th Av. and Broadway, or Broadway car to 83d St., black feather boa. Reward given if returned R. Weld, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—String of black beads and black enamel locket, on Thursday afternoon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 166 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—On Friday, between El Moro, N. J., 5th Av. and 34th St., and Wanamaker's, a string of gold beads. Write R. C. Aldrich, Elizabeth, N. J. Reward.

LOST—Friday, lady's gold watch, monogram "L. M. M.," Subway to 14th, Vantine's, Times Square; reward. Murphy, 969 Trinity Av., Bronx.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 23, matinee, black astrakhan stole; reward. Mrs. Hasslacher, 322 Sumner Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday night, lady's gold locket, initials "K. G. L." (photos inside;) reward. K. G. L., Box 119 Times Downtown.

LOST—Muff, on Home St. and Union Av., Thursday night; suitable reward. Mrs. Sayer, 1,033 Union Av., Bronx.

LOST—In Metropolitan Opera House, green leather purse. Reward if returned W. H., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain, monogram "H. A. M." on Broadway; reward. McCann, 18 Broadway.

MRS. LOLA A. DU-PIERRE.—Please return photos to 387 Manhattan Av. and oblige.

LOST—Thursday, black bag, Hofmeir, 86th St. and Broadway; reward. 315 West 74th.

LOST—East 125th St., 3 and 4 o'clock, purse, $28. 2,006 5th Av. Pfeiffer.

WILL THE PERSON who found on or about Feb. 20, 1907, a lady's silver watch, open face, engraved on back "Belle, October 12, '93," please return the same to the undersigned and receive $10 reward? No questions asked; watch of little value other than associations. Wm. C. Scheide, 92 William St., New York.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letter "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 320 West 108th St.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 19th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward, Turner.

LOST—Suit of clothes delivered on 85th St., between Columbus Av. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Return to 512 Columbus Av. H. D. McLaughlin.

LOST—February 27, between 46th and 39th Sts., on 5th Av., one-half of antique necklace of brilliants. Ten dollars reward if returned to 27 West 46th St.

LOST—Herald Square Theatre, Wednesday matinee, Feb. 20, small sable muff, ermine trimmed. Return to 5 West 16th St. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday forenoon, between West 154th St. and Sherry's, cameo bracelet, valued as an heirloom; reward $25. 419 West 154th St.

LOST—Gold-mounted fountain pen, 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Monday morning; liberal reward. Return to Stamm, 536 Park Av.

LOST—Thursday, near 82d St. and Columbus Av., lady's gold watch and fob; monogram, "E. C. D." reward. Davenport, 1 West 81st St.

LOST—Saturday matinee; Metropolitan Opera House; Persian lamb neckpiece; reward. Mrs. Evans, 13 Central Av., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

LOST—Red leather pocketbook containing $20 and relic of St. Vincent de Paul; liberal reward. Nolan, 1,452 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A lady's hunting case gold watch and pin, initials "L. B."; reward. 321 Greenwich St., care Waterbury & Son.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—December 18, a graduate pin; owner's name on back; reward. Head Nurse, Flushing Hospital.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 22d St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

$1,000 REWARD for lady's oblong-shaped cut solitaire diamond ring, lost Feb. 2, probably dropped on sidewalk or curb, in West 77th St., between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD OF $100—For the return of suit case and contents, or valuables contained in it, taken from hallway of residence on 5th Av., between 53d and 54th St., Saturday, March 2. A. M., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 12th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 219 East 47th St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Passbook No. 25,556 of the American Savings Bank. Finder please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

FOUND—Good dog, Saturday, 23, near Ridgewood. Weidner, 421 Stanhope St., Brooklyn; call Sunday.

LOST—Black French poodle, partially clipped over back, near Broadway and Dyckman St. Return to 801 Dyckman St.; reward.

LOST—Irish terrier, nick on collar; liberal reward. 241 East 42d St., store.

LOST—Boston bull terrier; License No. 3,762, in or near Central Park, 64th St. entrance; reward if returned to owner. Jos. W. Stern, 128 East 64th St.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, 6 months; name Benny; large reward offered. 255 West 55th St.

LOST—In Bronx, brindle bulldog, white breast; Jack; reward. Marion, 688 East 138th St.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 127 East 61st St.

400 ENTERTAIN TODY HAMILTON

Gov. Hughes Speaks at Dinner to the Veteran Press Agent.

AGAIN ASKS A RECOUNT

Also Demands Proper Supervision of the Transit Facilities.

That sanguine, salubrious, stalwart segregator of seductive, seemly, sentimental sentences, strung seriatim and structurally sincere, "Tody" Hamilton, was entertained at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Waldorf-Astoria by his many friends and admirers of the New York press. As he might have described it himself, the dinner was a happy, hilarious, healthful, harmonious, historic, humorous, and highly heterogeneous hubbub from the very hiatus, Hughes hitting heads and Hamilton hypnotizing hearts, while hordes of hosts paid homage, age.

Or, leaving out the circus language with which Mr. Hamilton has been so closely identified, everybody had a good time, and Gov. Hughes made one of the most telling speeches he has delivered since election, reiterating his demand for a recount and for supervision of transit facilities and public utility corporations, while Hamilton, the most honored and beloved of press agents, expressed deep gratitude for the honor done him.

The dinner was given in the grand ball room of the hotel, and was one of the most remarkable events of its kind the Waldorf has any record of. The guests of honor sat at a table in the centre of a circus ring, about which were paper hoops, jumping ribbons, saddles, pads, trapezes, and the other paraphernalia of the circus. Between the speeches there were songs and vaudeville acts by well known performers, and the diners themselves were as odd a collection of men as could be gathered together, the list embracing, in addition to the newspaper men (who predominated in point of numbers,) press agents, theatrical men and managers, all of whom, at some time or other, had been reporters and editors, and as such had come under the spell of Mr. Hamilton's truthful, earnest, and whole-hearted nature.

400 Great Guest of Honor.

There were 400 diners, most of whom were on hand early to greet "Tody," and to attend the impromptu reception given by Gov. Hughes in the Astor Gallery. When those present filed into the ballroom, headed by the Governor and Col. Treadwell, his Military Secretary, he was confronted with a view of a circus ring, sawdust littered, in which stood the long guest table.

At either end of the table was a large bowl of pink lemonade, the pure circus beverage without which no tent show is complete. The only trouble was that on this occasion Oscar, the Waldorf chef, had been put to it and had failed to find in the hotel pantry any glass bowls like those the circus vendors use, wherefore the lemonade had been put in exquisite china receptacles, absolutely out of harmony with the fluid within.

There was a ringmaster, white-garbed from head to heel, standing in the centre of the ring, and as the Governor approached he cracked his long whip, while some of the guests sang out "Whoop-la!" The ringmaster was Frank Melville of the Hippodrome, who had spent the whole afternoon preparing the ring and had donned his ring costume for the occasion. Gov. Hughes stopped short in surprise and then went on laughing heartily. Certainly no Governor of the Empire State was ever a guest at such a dinner.

"Tody," though, was the guest of honor, and there was many a snap of Melville's whip for him, and many a cheer as he took his seat at the left of Toastmaster John Hennessy, the Governor being on the right. Ranged along the table with these three were the following:

Marshall P. Wilder, Controller Herman Metz, Joseph Howard, Ervin Wardman, Paul Armstrong, William A. Brady, Conrad Klein, and W. W. Cole, one of the oldest circus men in the country and probably the richest. Senator La Follette was to have been there, as was Arthur Brisbane. The Senator was unable to attend, however, and Mr. Brisbane's brother occupied the editor's seat.

In introducing Mr. Hamilton, "who needed no introduction," Mr. Hennessy called him a "timid Irishman," whose timidity was known in every newspaper office on earth. Mr. Hamilton, when he began to speak, saluted the guests with "Say, fellows." Then he went on in part:

"I thought I had abandoned the sawdust arena for all time, but here I am projected again into the glare of the naphtha light, as it were, and back to the charmed circle of the circus.

"I had no idea when I came here tonight that I was to be made an attraction, and fear this assembly will be greatly disappointed in not finding in me some thriller, some daring, devilish deed deftly done. But should any disappointment be experienced and the attraction not justify, then your ticket will be exchanged for another performance—if not procured from speculators on the outside.

"Most of you are newspaper men. As such you will sympathize with me now; for few newspaper men can make an acceptable after-dinner speech. I know I can't think while standing. Yet if ever a man had good cause to speak and wax eloquent, it is I who have it now.

"The honor you have done me would still be an honor, though I were the Governor of this great State, or even President of all the States united, instead of being merely Tody Hamilton, private citizen. I feel this and am deeply grateful. Endowed with the most cunning tongue of oratory, I could not express that which now fills my heart. I would falter and break down.

"When a man can look about him on such a night as this and upon this assembly of intellectuality gathered in his honor, he must thank God that he has not lived in vain. If in any small, weak, human way I have deserved this honor, I thank God I have lived to receive it. For few in this world have had the good fortune to surround themselves with such charming friends as are seated at this banquet.

Been at It Forty-five Years.

"I have been on Park Row now for forty-five years. I may say that since the average newspaper life in New York is about five years, I have seen nine generations of metropolitan newspaper men come and go.

"During this nearly half-century I have been personally acquainted with most of the brilliant throng of writers who have contributed to the world's enlightenment through the columns of the metropolitan press. My father was a reporter and newspaper proprietor, as was also my grandfather. And I, alas! have owned four publications, but I kept out of jail. I may add in connection with newspaper ownership that's all I kept.

"When I was a boy I used to visit Pfaff's saloon, then in Broadway, near Bleecker Street, where many of the brilliant Bohemians of that day used to gather. I often saw Harry Clapp, the recognized king of the guild, sitting at the head of the table, among his delighted colleagues. How I used to admire them for their wit, brilliancy, and intellectual ability! In after years that same king of Bohemians took his last breakfast in New York with me, before returning to his home on Blackwell's Island, where he died a few months afterward.

"I think it was Orpheus C. Kerr who acquired much fame over a certain telegram. He had received a dispatch from New Orleans, inviting him to lecture there, the offer being couched in this style: 'What will you take for the first three nights?'

"Harry Clapp, seeing the telegram, suggested the reply: 'Brandy and water.'

"This was immediately sent—the words, not the booze. It made a tremendous hit in New Orleans in those days, and was read upon the lecturer's introduction to his audience.

"But we have had wit on Park Row since then. I think I see before me W. H. Muldoon, a citizen of great renown, and it calls to my mind the fact that I knew him a third of a century ago, before he became respectable—I mean, before he became religious. He was one of the editors of Truth then, with John Keller, Louis Post, Charley Byrne, Kenward Philp, and others. One day there was a fire over in Rivington Street in which some negroes were burned to death.

Reminiscences of Writer.

"Over the account of the fire Muldoon wrote this head: 'Roast Coon on the East Side.' When it appeared negroes objected, and a delegation of them visited the office to complain. Muldoon told them if they'd write out their complaint he'd publish it. They did so, and next day it appeared with the heading: 'More Roast Coon.' Dear old Truth! It's many years now since it disappeared from Park Row!

"But truth has little to do with—why, if I had written only truth for the past twenty-five years I never could have held my job six months.

"And think what the New York papers would have missed!

"In the first stages of my wild reportorial career I did work on The New York Sun. That's why it came to be an axiom, 'If you see it in The Sun it's so.'

"I look back now upon that early reportorial training as the firm foundation of my subsequent successful career as press agent.

"In my long, useful, truthful, faithful, funny, and fashionable career as circus press agent I have no vain regrets and no cankering remorse to keep me awake nights. I can lie down with the clear conscience of a man who has done his duty. I have grabbed more newspaper space for nothing than any other man you know. Therefore you are, as representative newspaper men and future publishers, abundantly justified in gathering here to-night to eat, drink, and be merry over the event of my retirement from business.

"I would that all of the bright and royal good fellows of newspaperdom whom I have known here and elsewhere throughout the world during the four decades last past were present here to-night, that I might include them in this assurance of my undying affection.

"I can only drink to your good health and happiness, individually and collectively, and include in the toast those friends who are not here and would like to be here."

After Mr. Hamilton had concluded and had been accorded "three times three" and several "tigers," Mr. Hennessy introduced Gov. Hughes, who seemed to be vastly pleased with his surroundings. The Governor made a serious speech after he had paid his compliments to the guest of the evening. He said in part:

Gov. Hughes's Speech.

"Mr. Toastmaster, honored and timid guest, gentlemen of nerve, and ladies of the court of last resort: I was somewhat alarmed when I learned that this was to be a circus dinner. I don't know very much about circuses, but I have a few performances to give in connection with a trained elephant, and I sincerely trust that those performances will be satisfactory to the public.

"I want to tell you, gentlemen, that this is not a government by executive fiat. You gentlemen write an editorial, and you think it is all over. It is entirely different when you write a message. [Laughter.] There is now a definite executive policy, and it is for you, who are assembled here to-night to see that if that policy is fair, if it meets with the sentiments of the people of the State, it is upheld.

"At the basis of all government in this country is the plan for holding honorable elections. It is my desire that the election law of this State shall be simplified so that we may have a clear, easily understood ballot, in order that when a man shall vote he may know exactly what he is doing and whom he is voting for.

"It is also my desire that no one man shall have a place of standing in the community from which he may issue a challenge as to whether or not there has been a fair election and a fair return of that election. I desire, therefore, that there shall be a recount of the ballots cast at the Mayoralty election of 1905. [Applause.]

"As I have said often before, this matter I speak of is not a political question. On the contrary, it is a vitally fundamental question. It makes no difference whether A or B was elected. The man who was elected should have his seat."

Changes In Election Law.

The Governor then went on to say that in the changes to be made in the election law it would be necessary to give the courts of the State power which they were supposed to possess at present, but about which there had been a question raised, in order that "it shall not be possible for the Legislature to set aside the will of the people." Continuing, he said:

"The only danger is in defeating the people's will. It is of the greatest importance, too, that there should be a means of regulating our domestic commerce. I believe that, in the exercise of their powers, the authorities at Washington will not be limited until rebating, discrimination, and anti-American practices are done away with. In the meanwhile it is for the States to exercise their rights, and in this connection I believe that there should be a fair supervision of public utility corporations in this city. We should have a fair supervision of our transit facilities; we should have a full and adequate service with the facilities we now have, and those facilities should be so extended as to give the greatest benefit and value to the people of the city.

"This is not a party question. The party that has the opportunity should realize that it is a golden opportunity to serve the State. In all these matters there is no line of partisan cleavage and there should be but one ideal, to give the best government to the people of the Empire State.

Trying to Serve the People.

"As I said this is not a Government by executive fiat. The executive of the State has nothing to buy—he has nothing to sell. He is endeavoring to give the people what is in their interest. It is for you to see that responsibility is lodged where it should lie. It is not necessary for any one to hold a brief for simple honesty. I do not pretend to be an apostle of virtue. I would rather put the emphasis on efficiency, and we should try and rally to the support of the Government those who will not work for what there is in it, but for what they can put into it."

The Governor concluded by advising the newspaper men to be just and accurate and widen their sphere of influence to help establish standards that would be honorable and memorable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SONS DINE.

Ex-Senator Chandler Differs with Trust Lawyer About Lawmakers.

Sons of New Hampshire who live in this city held their fourth annual dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. One of the speakers was ex-Senator William E. Chandler, who dwelt especially long on the historical novel of the day and deplored the fact that Winston Churchill spoke so critically of Ruel Durkee, the original of "Jethro Bass," in his novel "Coniston." "The first thing I know they will be picturing me as a quarrelsome old man," he said.

"I knew Ruel Durkee personally," said Mr. Chandler. "The truth about him is that he was a man of brains. It is true that he was sometimes sharp at a bargain—in selling a horse or a farm. He could also keep his mouth closed. He was a man of integrity, nevertheless, and was libeled, in my opinion, by what was said in 'Coniston' about him.

In reply to a statement made by Chalers F. Madison, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, who said that a legislator was sometimes right in voting against his constituents, Mr. Chandler said that there could be no proof that a man who was hopelessly in the minority on a subject was right. He may be sincere, and for his sincerity deserves the respect of his constituents, but that he was right when the majority are against him I should say was very much in doubt. The country could hardly be run on such a basis as that," said Mr. Chandler.

Crescent Team Dines "Rooters."

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team last night entertained J. S. West and several of the "rooters" of the team, together with the members of the St. Nicholas hockey team, at a dinner and smoker at the City Club House, Brooklyn. Speeches were made by Howard Drakeley, President of the Hockey League; C. T. McDermott, Knox Hackett, and J. S. Cassidy, Crescent Athletic Club; Kenneth Gordon, Captain of the St. Nicholas hockey team, and the St. Jo's. A vaudeville entertainment followed the dinner.

WORK OF ARTISTS ODDLY SATIRIZED

Characters from Books Walk in Upon Them at Their Dinner.

A. E. STERNER HONORED

Little Lord Fauntleroy, Eleanor and Gibson and Christy Girls There.

"I have been pursued by Little Lord Fauntleroy," said Reginald Birch, the little lord's illustrator, "until my life has come to be divided into two periods—before and after Fauntleroy."

This gives some idea of the spirit that prevailed in the Café Francis last night, where the Society of Illustrators gave a dinner to Albert E. Sterner, Mrs. Humphry Ward's illustrator. Each illustrator spoke disparagingly of his own creation until at the very end certain of the members gave a sketch satirizing the guest of the evening and incidentally many other members.

Before the members got down to the sketch, Frederick D. Steele read a poem reciting the beauties of Mr. Sterner's art which was displayed on the wall in sketch, pastel, water color, and painting.

"This poem," said Mr. Steele, "was written not by me, but by a gentleman in reduced circumstances. If the diners feel as sorry for him as I do they will listen to my suggestion that we pass the hat for his benefit. I myself will head the list with $5."

"Fake! fake! fake!" shouted the members. "He doesn't get any graft on that poem."

Then President Dan Beard, whom everybody greeted with cries of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," introduced Mr. Sterner as the man who didn't work for money.

"We must remember," said Mr. Sterner, "that we are not illustrators, but artists who illustrate. We know that some of the greatest artists of all time devoted some time to making pictures for books. What we want is greater freedom. While I was abroad I spent some time in Munich, where Simplissimus is published. I learned that some of the artists there send their drawings direct to the platemakers, and so it comes about that drawings often appear in Simplissimus that the editors have never seen—"

"Hurrah! hurrah!" yelled the illustrators with one voice. "Tell with the editor!" cried several.

"Of course," went on Mr. Sterner, "it often comes about that something shocking gets into the publication. But what we want is greater freedom—freedom to draw an ugly thing or a hideous thing if we feel it, and a freedom that shall do away with the Comstocklanism that at present governs the press of the country."

To this sentiment the diners gave three cheers.

"'Little Lord Fauntleroy,'" said Reginald Birch, "has forced me to become what you might call a juvenile specialist. I shudder when I recall some of the childhood debaucheries of which I have been guilty in the pages of any magazine that gave much space to childhood's happy hour. But there's a silver lining. My silver lining gave me the opportunity to study that remarkable being, the children's magazine child, and those still more remarkable beings, his parents."

"I know something about that," said Dan Beard. "A child's magazine editor once made me take off the udders from a cow on the ground that they were vulgar. They also told me to take out some rags from a picture, as there might be microbes in them."

"I don't think that it would be fair for me to make a speech," said Lucius Hitchcock, when he was called upon, "as I understand that there is a lady outside who insists that she must see Mr. Sterner."

Mr. Sterner looked startled until the lady, in the person of Eleanor, entered. She was followed by the Christy girl from "Lady Rose's Daughter." Little Lord Fauntleroy, William Ashe played by E. M. Ashe, and then "Prue and I." The "I" was a dummy which was operated by Prue, and made up to resemble Mr. Sterner. Eleanor, who had a flat bust and a slab-board figure, demanded of Sterner why he had thus endowed her. The Christy girl gave her the address of her own corset maker and prescribed other Christy properties. Little Lord Fauntleroy broke in with this advice to the two:

"Get under de sink wid de udder pipe."

William Ashe asked if anybody had seen his little Kitty.

"She has skidooed," he wailed.

Then the dummy of Sterner, with the aid of a ventriloquist, started on a lecture on art which once had been delivered by the artist, which was constantly interrupted by Lord Fauntleroy, who professed himself unable to understand. After William Ashe had sung his further troubles with Kitty the party cakewalked with a chorus that endeavored to assure Ashe that he would find his Kitty again.

"I'm the near Gibson girl," said the Christy girl. "My creator had made me all that is lovely."

Lord Fauntleroy laid his head upon her shoulder.

"One hour in thy society, dearest," he said, "is like a whole afternoon at the races."

The Christy girl again turned her attention to Eleanor.

"You need a pair of Archie Gunn's hip pads," she declared.

Eleanor fainted, but recourse to drops of brandy revived her after she offered the bottle to the Christy Girl, who joined in the orgy. Finally, after a reporter had gotten from the fiercely gesticulating dummy of Sterner that the athletic girl was not the finest product of art, Little Lord Fauntleroy drove the company off with squirts from a seltzer bottle.

Fauntleroy returned to say an epilogue, in which all malice was disclaimed. The dummyized Sterner then called for the author of the sketch, Mr. Birch, for whom the company gave three cheers, thus ending the evening.

IRISH VETERANS DINE.

Revolutionary Brotherhood Commemorate the Rising of 1867.

Two hundred and eighty-five veterans of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood sat down to a dinner in Healy's Restaurant, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the rising on March 5, 1867. The banquet hall was decorated with Irish flags, and Irish airs were played during the dinner.

The principal speech was made by Capt. Augustine Costello, who responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate." Among the other speakers were Senator John T. Cohalen, who responded to the toast "The United States," and Justice Gavan, who spoke on "The Irish Movement of To-day."

ACCUSE HOSPITAL ORDERLIES.

Kings County Grand Jury Wants Brooklyn Institution Investigated.

The February Kings County Grand Jury, which has made quite a record for investigation, has adopted a resolution calling on the Grand Jury for March to look into conditions in the Brooklyn Hospital. The February jury questioned A. C. Hanneman, the Superintendent, concerning a system of tipping which made it difficult for patients without money to get proper attention from the orderlies. One man, it was said, was unable to get a glass of water because he had not given a tip to an orderly.

Dr. Hanneman said yesterday that he knew of no organized system of grafting among the orderlies. It was true, however, that the orderlies received tips from patients, but it was impossible to prevent this. He declared that no patient had suffered from neglect.

FAREWELL TO TARBELL.

Insurance Men Glad They Were Investigated, They Say.

Gage E. Tarbell, who retired on Friday as Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said at a dinner of insurance men last night at which he was the guest of honr, that it was a mighty good thing for the insurance men that their business was investigated first.

"You should all be thankful," he said to his hosts, the members of the General Agents' Association and the officers of the Equitable, "that the probe was put into the insurance companies when it was. Since then the investigators have been strenuously at work elsewhere, and the disclosures they have made in other corporations have made the people say: 'Well, the insurance companies weren't so bad as we thought they were.'"

Mr. Tarbell said the press, while it had had many false notions and had been mistaken in many of the criticisms of the insurance business, it still should have and would get a great deal of credit for what had been accomplished in the way of reforms in the last two years.

The dinner was held at the Hotel Knickerbocker. There were seventy-five general agents from all sections of the country, and many of the officers of the society present.

The renewed confidence of the public in insurance since the investigations was a subject of comment by every speaker. Each declared his belief that the volume of business done in 1907 would exceed that of 1906. Augustus Treadwell of Brooklyn said:

"The evils that crept into the insurance business have been discovered and destroyed. The stringent laws against rebating have nearly eliminated that curse. Legislative enactments have safeguarded the companies and the policyq holders, and life insurance to-day is as safe and secure as human wisdom can make it."

"During the past two years," said Joel G. Van Cise, actuary and the oldest officer in point of service in the Equitable, "we have had our share of troubles, into which I will not go to-night further than to allude to the searching investigation which was made under the leadership of the present Governor of this State.

"Mr. Tarbell was one of the principal witnesses before the Armstrong Committee. Like nearly all strong men, he had a few enemies who were envious of his success. If they could have furnished Mr. Hughes with any information, they would certainly have done so, but we are all glad to know that out of this investigation, where so many reputations were injured or blasted, Mr. Tarbell came unscathed."

Edward A. Wood of Pittsburg, President of the General Agents' Association and the toastmaster, spoke in high praise of Mr. Tarbell's methods of getting business.

Mr. Wood took a slight dig at the legislative investigators in this sentence: "There are small men, even in our Legislatures, who believe that the custody of $420,000,000 should be intrusted to cheap men."

President Paul Morton said that he could not pay to any business man he knew more earnest tribute than he could to Mr. Tarbell. He told the agents of some incidents of his experience when he went abroad last Summer in the interests of the society, and declared that Mr. Tarbell would remain with the society as a Director and as a member of the Agency Committee.

George T. Wilson, who succeeds Mr. Tarbell as Second Vice President and of whom the toastmaster said that he entered the service of the Equitable as a messenger boy, and Joseph Bowes of Baltimore were the other speakers.

In his speech to those who were honoring him Mr. Tarbell told of many of his experiences in the life insurance business.

Among the guests were a dozen of the woman agents of the company.

EAST SIDE AFTER TRUSTS.

Standkeepers to Wage War on Them, Big and Little.

The standkeepers of the east side have given notice that they have declared war on all trusts and have formed the East Side Protective Association to wage it. It was organized last week at a meeting in Victoria Hall, 82 Clinton Street. Ike Feldberg of 180 Ludlow Street, Secretary, was instructed to devise a plan of action.

It is admitted that the commodities they sell pass through a great many hands before they reach the standkeepers, so that it will require complicated action to deal the trusts a body blow. In discussing the matter Secretary Feldberg said:

"This is going to be a big thing. We will all unite and refuse to buy until we can get the article at a fair price. The ice cream season on the east side begins this month, and the Ice Cream Trust is the first we will attack."

Four small ice cream manufacturers have incorporated to run a factory to fight the Ice Cream Trust.

"What!" said a standkeeper to one of the incorporators. "You say you are going to fight the trust, and you are making a trust of your own. What do you take us for?"

"Every one of you standkeepers wants to be a trust," retorted the manufacturer. "You get packs of cigarettes to sell at 10 cents and one man sells them for 8 cents, and the man over the way cuts the price to 7 cents. It isn't the trusts at all that are to blame for small profits. It's because you're cutting one another's throats."

"Well, we'll fight your trust anyway," the others declared. "We'll fight all trusts."

Resolutions were then carried to fight all trusts, big and small.

PAINTERS' UNIONS UNITE.

Brotherhood and Alliance to Vote on Demand for Wage Increase.

It was announced yesterday that the members of the Brotherhood of Painters and the National Alliance of Painters have, by a majority vote, approved the plan of amalgamation agreed on by the officers. It has been decided to submit the question of enforcing a demand for an advance in wages to a vote of the painters in both organizations.

The men want an increase from $3.50 a day for plain painting and $4 for decorative painting to $4 and $4.50, respectively. The members of the alliance say they are receiving the advanced rates from some employers. Both unions have adopted the advanced rate for municipal work.

TO PENSION ITS EMPLOYES.

American Bank Note Co. Appropriates $50,000 for That Purpose.

The American Bank Note Company is planning to establish a pension system for its employes. The trustees have appropriated $50,000 for this purpose, and a committee of five of the oldest employes in point of service will recommend the basis upon which the benefits are to be made. The idea of the company is to provide a graduated scale of benefits, in accordance with the previous wages of the recipient, but in no case will the pension be so small as not to support those who have no other means. Employes will not be required to contribute to the fund.

The company employs 2,000 persons in plants in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Ottawa. Of these 900 are women.

Union Business Agents to Unite.

A project has been started to amalgamate the boards of business agents of the building trades in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, for effective work in the busy season, which begans usually in March. The Brooklyn board is holding out, but the other two boards, which are said to represent 25,000 workmen, have decided to amalgamate.

Spring Garden of Cloths.

The greatest variety ever exhibited under one roof. Monday morning our store will open with the bloom of Spring from the finest looms of the foreign and domestic manufacturer. You are cordially invited. Our new Spring booklet with samples given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

DOCTORS TO SEEK MORE PROTECTION

Unwitting Connection with Illegal Operations Demands Safeguards.

COUNTY SOCIETY TO ACT

Case of a Physician Who Preferred Charges Against Its Counsel Is Cited.

A law to provide protection for reputable physicians who are called in consultation in cases in which criminal operations have been or are later performed is to be demanded by the New York County Medical Society as a result of the recent unfortunate experience of Dr. Charles James Mooney of 44 East Sixty-third Street. That experience, which, with certain incidents in the society's subsequent investigation of it, prompted Dr. Mooney to resign and to prefer charges against Champe S. Andrews, attorney for the society, has served to emphasize the dangers unconsciously incurred by every practitioner under the present law, and will result in a determined movement by the society to rectify it.

The law says that any member of the medical profession who is known to be present when an illegal operation is performed, whether as principal or consultant, or who is found treating a patient after such an operation, is liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. In the case of Dr. Mooney, he was called to a hotel to consult with a physician attending a woman who had admitted criminal treatment by her husband. Being found there by Mr. Andrews, he was told, so Dr. Mooney says, that he was liable to arrest as being the last physician who had attended the patient.

Dr. Mooney's explanation of the circumstances was that he had been called on the telephone to go to the hotel for consultation. Dr. W. H. Bruyere, who had summoned him, being a regular practitioner, he went with no idea of the character of the case. There he learned, so he says, that the circumstances had been these:

A young woman was taken to the hotel on the evening of Dec. 19 by Dr. Carl Bahner. She registered as Mrs. C. Bahner. After taking her there her supposed husband departed. Three hours later the woman called the clerk on the telephone and told him to call up Mr. Andrews, who she said was her attorney, and ask him to recommend a physician. Mr. Andrews, so Dr. Mooney says, directed that "the hotel physician" be called, and said he would pay the bill.

Dr. Roland D. Jones is the house physician, but the clerk called Dr. Bruyere, who also lives at the hotel. Dr. Bruyere found the woman apparently in great distress. She told him, she said, that she had undergone an operation, and demanded something to relieve her pain. He gave her morphine.

The next morning Dr. Bruyere called Dr. Mooney in consultation. While the two were attending the patient Mr. Andrews and a clerk in his office entered. Dr. Jones, who was there then, told Mr. Andrews what the case was. Whereupon, so Dr. Mooney says, Andrews told all of them that they were liable to arrest under the law. He also said, according to the physicians, that "Mrs. Bahner" was wanted as a witness against Mrs. Elsie Hoffman, who since has been convicted on the woman's testimony and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and spend a year in the penitentiary.

From the hotel the woman was taken to Flower Hospital, where it was found that no such operation as she had described had been performed.

Dr. Mooney says he thinks the sending of the woman to the hotel, her illness, and Mr. Andrews's recommendation that the house physician be called were all part of a plan to catch somebody doing illegal medical service, and that he by mistake fell into the trap.

The matter having been reported to the County Medical Society Dr. Mooney expected an opportunity to appear before the Comitia Minora, which considers such subjects. Correspondence which he himself has made public indicates that the Comitia cited both Dr. Mooney and Mr. Andrews to appear and explain, but Dr. Mooney did not appear, having been told, he says, by a member of the Comitia that the best way would be for him to get together with Mr. Andrews and settle the matter outside, which left the inference, according to Dr. Mooney, that he would not be able to get from the Comitia the satisfaction and exoneration he believed to be due to him. Members of the Comitia said yesterday that there was no ground for this inference; that the Comitia intended to go into the matter with great thoroughness, and that in the absence of Dr. Mooney such investigation as was possible was made and Mr. Andrews vindicated.

Dr. W. H. Thomson, a former President of the Academy of Medicine, said yesterday that he had advised Dr. Mooney to appear before the Comitia, and that he believed he had made a great mistake in failing to do so. Dr. Mooney said that he had resigned from the society in order to bring to a point the very important subject of providing additional protection for physicians who were brought unwittingly into such a position as he had been.

There was a report that the District Attorney's office was investigating Mr. Andrews's connection with the case, but in a statement issued yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Smyth this was positively denied.

In a statement made last night Mr. Andrews says he never saw the woman mentioned in the Dr. Mooney case until the day before Mrs. Hoffman's trial, when she called on him at his office and offered to testify against Mrs. Hoffman. That night he was notified by telephone from a hotel that the woman who had called upon him a few hours earlier was about to die. He says he did not recommend any physician, but when he called the next day he found Dr. Mooney there. The woman was taken to a hospital, where it took her ten days to recover, the lawyer says.

Dr. Walter L. Carr, President of the County Medical Society, said yesterday that Dr. Mooney was invited to appear before a special meeting of the Comitia Minora and introduce proof in support of his charges against Mr. Andrews, but he declined to do so. Then, said Dr. Carr, a full and complete hearing was had, witnesses were examined, documents were introduced, and Mr. Andrews was exonerated.

To Lecture on His Honeymoon.

President Nicholas Murray Butler and Miss Kate La Montagne, who are to be married on Tuesday next, will leave after the ceremony for California. Mr. Butler is to deliver the Charter Day address at the University of California on March 23, and while on the Pacific Coast will address gatherings of Columbia alumni in both Los Angeles and San Francisco. On Monday, April 1, he will be the guest of the Columbia University Alumni Association in Chicago.

Whether deformed from birth or disfigured by accident, a humped nose is corrected in a few moments. One simple, painless operation, and a nose that has humiliated you for years is made perfect forever. With such a handicap as this you are driving away opportunities that others, perhaps less worthy, but with a more pleasing countenance, constantly have arising before them.

No facial defect is too simple to receive our best attention—none so great that can be overcome by our unfailing methods.

This institute was established in 1870, and the care of hundreds of thousands of cases during thir

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. MARCH 3, 1907.

Part Three
Magazine Section

MR. DOOLEY ON THE BACHELOR TAX

Next Week Mr. Dooley Will Discuss Woman Suffrage.

Pictures by Gordon Ross

By Finley Peter Dunne

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"THIS here pa-aper says," said Mr. Hennessy, "that they're goin' to put a tax on bachelors. That's r-right. Why shudden't there be a tax on bachelors? There's one on dogs."

"That's r-right," said Mr. Dooley. "An' they're goin' to make it five dollars a year. Th' dogs pay only two. It's quite a concession to us. They consider us more thin twice as vallyable, or annyhow more than twice as dangerous as dogs. I suppose ye expect next year to see me throttin' around with a leather collar an' a brass tag on me neck. If me tax isn't paid th' bachelor wagon'll come around an' th' bachelor catcher'll lassoo me an' take me to th' pound an' I'll be kept there three days an' thin, if still unclaimed, I'll be dhrowned onless th' pound keeper takes a fancy to me.

"Ye'll niver see it, me boy. No, Sir. Us bachelors ar-re a sthrong body iv men polytickally, as well as handsome and brave. If ye thry to tax us we'll fight ye to th' end. If worst comes to worst we won't pay th' tax. Don't ye think f'r a minyit that light-footed heroes that have been eludin' onprincipled females all their lives won't be able to dodge a little thing like a five dollar tax. There's no clumsy collector in th' wurruld that cud catch up with a man iv me age who has avoided the machinations iv th' fair f'r forty years an' remains unmarrid.

"An' why shud we be taxed? We're th' mainstay iv th' Constitution an' about all that remains iv liberty. If ye think th' highest jooty iv citizenship is to raise a fam'ly why don't ye give a vote to th' shad? Who puts out ye'er fire f'r ye, who supports th' Naytional Governmint be payin' most iv th' intarnal rivnoo jooties, who maintains th' schools ye sind ye'er ignorant little childher to, be payin' th' saloon licenses, who does th' fightin' f'r ye in th' wars but th' bachelors? Th' marrid men start all th' wars with loose talk whin they're on a spree. But whin war is declared they begin to think what a tur-rble thing 'twud be if they niver come home to their fireside an' their wife got marrid again an' their grandchildher an' their great-grandchildher an' their widow an' th' man that marrid her an' his divoorced wife an' their rilitives, descindants, friends, an' acquaintances wud have to live on afther father was dead and gone with a large piece iv broken iron in his stomach or back, as th' case might be, but a pension come fr'm th' Governmint. So, th' day war is declared ye come over here an' stick a sthrange-lookin' weepin in me hand an' I close down me shop an' go out somewhere I niver was befure an' maybe lose me leg defindin' th' hearths iv me counthry, me that niver had a hearth iv me own to warm me toes by but th' oil stove in me bedroom. An' that's th' kind iv men ye'd be wantin' to tax like a pushcart or a cow. Onscrupulous villain!

"Whin ye tax th' bachelors ye tax valor. Whin ye tax th' bachelors ye tax beauty. Ye've got to admit that we're a much finer lookin' lot iv fellows thin' th' marrid men. That's why we're bachelors. 'Tis with us as with th' ladies. A lady with an erratic face is sure to be marrid befure a Dhream iv Beauty. She starts to wurruk right away an' what Hogan calls th' doctrine iv av'rages is always with thim that starts early an' makes manny plays. But th' Dhream iv Beauty figures out that she can wait an' take her pick an' 'tis not ontil she is bumpin' thirty that she wakes up with a scream to th' peril iv her position an' runs out an' pulls a man down fr'm th' top iv a bus. Manny a plain but determined young woman have I seen happily marrid an' doin' th' cookin' f'r a large fam'ly whin her frind who'd had her pitcher in the contest f'r th' most beautiful woman in Brighton Park was settin' behind th' blinds waitin' f'r some wan to take her buggy ridin'.

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"A Lady With an Erratic Face Is Sure to be Marrid Befure a Dhream iv Beauty."

"So it is with us. A man with a face that looks as if some wan had thrown it at him in anger nearly always marries befure he is old enough to vote. He feels he has to an' he cultivates what Hogan calls th' graces. How often do ye hear about a fellow that he is very plain but has a beautiful nature. Ye bet he has. If he hadn't an' didn't always keep it in th' show case where all th' wurruld cud see he'd be lynched be th' Society f'r Municipal Improvement. But 'tis diff'rent with us comely bachelors. Bein' very beautiful, we can afford to be haughty an' peevish. It makes us more inthrestin'. We kind iv look thim over with a gentle but supeeryor eye an' say to oursilves: 'Now, there's a nice, pretty atthractive girl. I hope she'll marry well.' 'An' whin she marries wan iv our frinds we say: 'Ain't it too bad that such a fine girl shud throw hersilf away on a practical joke iv

Nature like that.' By an' by whin th' roses fade fr'm our cheeks an' our eye is dimmed with age we bow to th' inivitable, run down th' flag iv defiance, an' ar-re yanked into th' multichood iv happy an' speechless marrid men that look like flashlight pitchers. Th' best lookin' iv us niver get marrid at all.

"Yes, Sir, there's no doubt we do a good deal to beautify th' landscape. Whose pitchers ar-re those ye see in th' advertisemints iv th' tailorman? There's not a marrid man among thim. They're all bachelors. What does th' gents furnishing man hang his finest neckties in th' front window f'r but to glisten with a livelier wish, as Hogan says, th' burnished bachelor? See th' lordly bachelor comin' down th' sthreet, with his shiny plug hat an' his white vest, th' dimon stud that he wint in debt f'r glistenin' in his shirt front, an' th' patent leather shoes on his feet outshinin' th' noonday sun.

"Thin see th' marrid man with th' wrinkles in his coat an' his tie undher his ear an' his chin unshaven. He's walkin' in his Congress gaiters in a way that shows his socks ar-re mostly darned. I niver wore a pair iv darned socks since I was a boy. Whin I make holes in me hosiery I throw thim away. 'Tis a fine idee iv th' ladies that men are onhappy because they have no wan to darn their socks an' put buttons on their shirts. Th' truth is that a man is not unhappy because his socks ar-re not darned but because they ar-re. An' as f'r buttons on his shirt, whin th' buttons comes off a bachelor's shirt he fires it out iv th' window. His rule about clothes is thurly scientific. Th' survival iv th' fit, d'ye mind. Th' others to th' discard. No marrid man dares to wear th' plumage iv a bachelor. If he did his wife wud suspict him. He lets her buy his cravats an' his cigars an' 'tis little diff'rence it makes to him which he smokes.

"'Twud be villanous to tax th' bachelors. Think iv th' moral side iv it. What's that? Ye needn't grin. I said moral. Yes, Sir. We're th' most unselfish people in th' wurruld. All th' throubles iv th' neighborhood ar-re my throubles an' my throubles ar-re me own. If ye shed a tear f'r anny person but wan ye lose ye'er latch-kay but havin' no wan in partiklar to sympathize with I'm supposed to sympathize with ivry wan. On th' conthry if ye have anny griefs ye can't bear ye dump thim on th' overburdened shoulders iv ye'er wife. But if I have anny griefs I must bear thim alone. If a bachelor complains iv his throubles people say: 'Oh, he's a gay dog. Sarves him right.' An' if he goes on complainin' he's liable to be in gr-reat peril. I wudden't dare to tell me woes to ye'er wife. If I did she'd have a good cry, because she injyes cryin', an' thin she'd put on her bonnet an' r-run over an' sick th' widow O'Brien on me.

"Whin a lady begins to wondher if I'm not onhappy in me squalid home without th' touch iv a woman's hand ayether in th' tidy on th' chair or in th' inside pocket iv th' coat, I say:

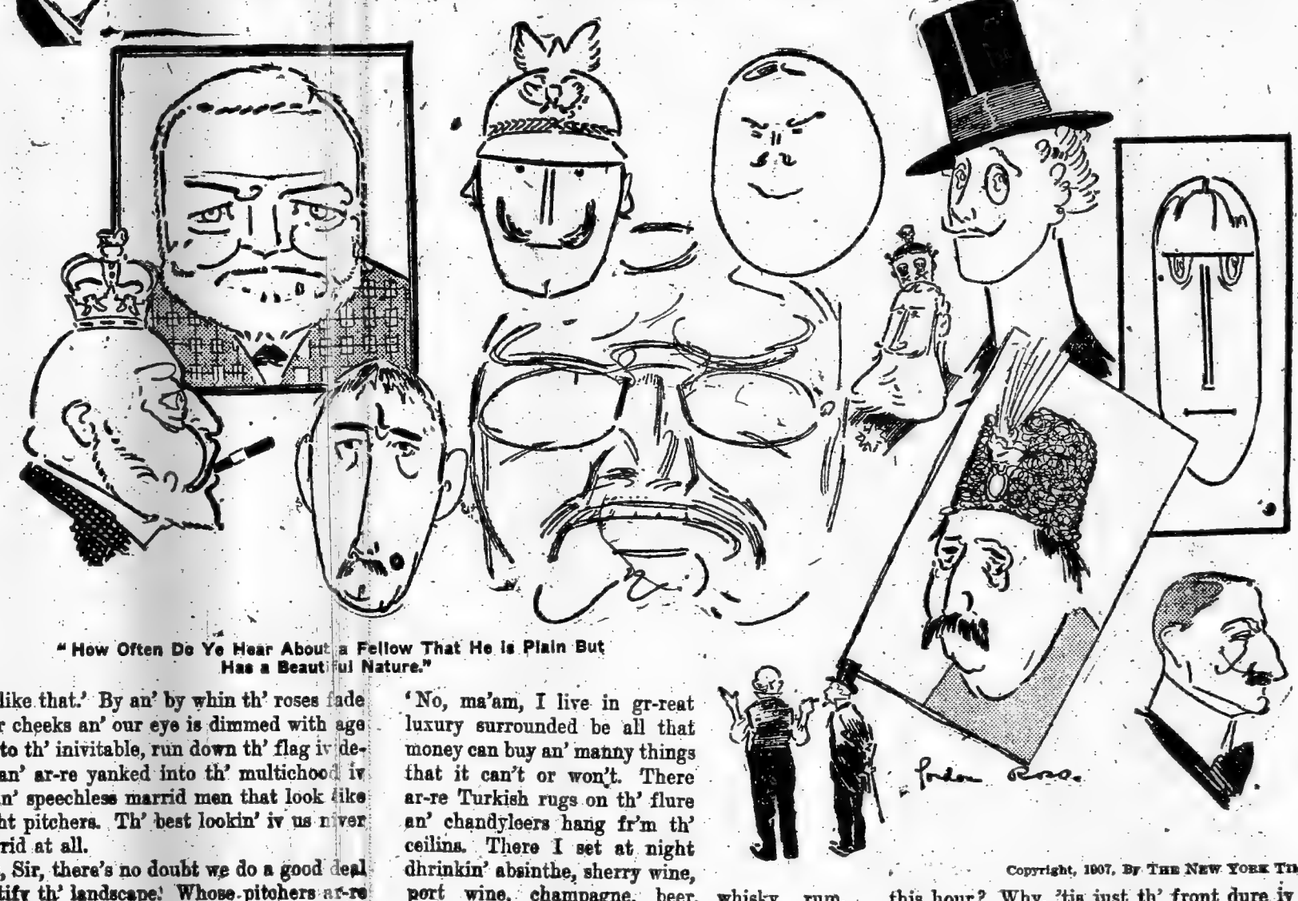

"How Often Do Ye Hear About a Fellow That He Is Plain But Has a Beautiful Nature."

'No, ma'am, I live in gr-reat luxury surrounded be all that money can buy an' manny things that it can't or won't. There ar-re Turkish rugs on th' flure an' chandyleers hang fr'm th' ceilins. There I set at night dhrinkin' absinthe, sherry wine, port wine, champagne, beer, whisky, rum, claret, kimmel, weiss beer, cream de mint, curaso, an' binidictine, occas'nally takin' a dhraw at an opeem pipe an' r-readin' a Fr-rinch novel. Th' touch iv a woman's hand wudden't help this here abode iv luxury. Wanst, whin I was away, th' beautiful Swede slave that scrubs out me place iv business broke into th' palachal boodoor an' in thryin' to set straight th' ile paintin' iv th' Chicago fire burnin' Ilivator B, broke a piece off a frame that cost me two dollars iv good money.' If they knew that th' on'y furniture in me room was a cane-bottomed chair an' a thrunk an' that there was nawthin' on th' flure but oilcloth an' me clothes, an' that 'tis so long since me bed was made up that it's now a lifesize plaster cast iv me, I'd be dhragged to th' altar at th' end iv a chain.

"Speakin' as wan iv th' few survivin' bachelors, an old vethran that's escaped manny a peril an' got out iv manny a difficult position with honor, I wish to say that fair woman is niver so dangerous as whin she's sorry f'r ye. Whin th' wurruds 'Poor man' rises to her lips an' th' nurse light comes into her eyes, I know 'tis time f'r me to take me hat an' go. An' if th' hat's not handy I go without it.

"I bet ye th' idee iv taxin' bachelors started with th' dear ladies. But I say to thim: 'Ladies, is not this a petty revenge on ye'er best frinds? Look on ye'er own husbands an' think what us bachelors have saved manny iv ye'er sisters fr'm. Besides aren't we th' hope iv th' future iv th' instichoochion iv mathrimony? If th' onmarrid ladies ar-re to marry at all, 'tis us, th' bold bachelors, they must look forward to. Lave us our money. We're not bachelors fr'm choice. We're bachelors because we can't make a choice. Ye all look so lovely to us that we hate to bring th' tears into th' eyes iv others iv ye be marryin' some iv ye. Considher our onforchnit position an' be kind. Don't oppress us. We were not meant f'r slaves. Don't thry to coerce us. Continue to lay f'r us an' hope on. If ye tax us there's hardly an old bachelor in th' land that won't fling his five dollars acrost th' counter at th' tax office an' say: 'Hang th' expense. It's worth it.'"

"Ye're surely a fine lot iv men," said Mr. Hennessy. "Grand men like ye oughtn't to have to pay taxes. Good-night."

"Where ar-re ye goin'?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"I'm goin' home."

"Where?"

"Home."

"Why, it's arly yet. Ye're not goin' home at this hour? Why, 'tis just th' front dure iv th' avenin'."

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"I've got to go."

"Ye'd betther stay a while. It's lonely here alone."

"I mustn't. I want to see th' childher befure they go to bed."

"But ye ain't goin' to lave me here alone?"

"I wisht I didn't have to, but I got to."

"Oh, be a good fellow. Here, what'll ye have? It's on th' house."

"No, I'm goin'. I lave ye here to—"

"To what?" demanded Mr. Dooley.

"To pay th' rale bachelor tax," said Mr. Hennessy.

The Gentle Cynic.

In trying to make a lion of a man we often merely succeed in making a monkey of him.

A dog's tail may be longer than a woman's tongue, but it can't wag as fast.

The children who are seen and not heard must be deaf-mutes.

Some old bachelors are too ugly to get married and others are too sensible.

When a woman talks a blue streak it isn't always safe to touch a match to it.

Many a man who spurns tobacco in this world will need a smoking jacket in the next.

The worst thing about looking for trouble is that we sometimes stack up against some fellow who is willing to accommodate us.

Some men are so addicted to tautology as even to marry a second time.

Many a great man who began his career as an office boy owes his success in life to the fact that his first boss fired him.

It's a sure sign of rain when somebody swipes your umbrella.

Nature doesn't always distribute her gifts with discretion. There is the man with whiskers and a bald head, for instance.

A woman always expects you to remember her birthday, but she also expects you to forget her age.

Des Triplex.

"Baker has lots of brass. He shines in any society."

"Yes, I'd like to know what brass polish he uses."

The Same Thing.

"Did you ever hear of Adam's fall"?

"Yes, I have, old man. Did you ever hear of eaves dropping?

Seasonable.

[What made you go to Florida? Cold?

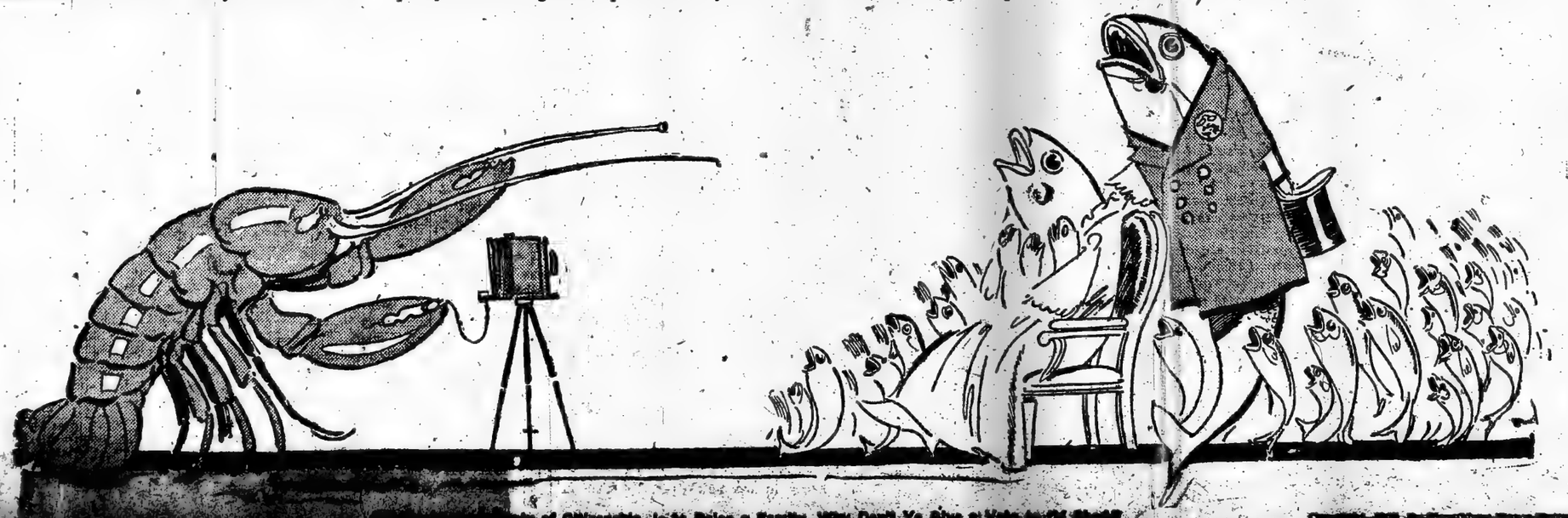

PEASANTS STARVING BY THE MILLION IN RUSSIA AND CHINA

Incredible Scenes of Hardship —Disease Adds Its Horror to that of Hunger—Many Months of Suffering and Death Ahead —America Appealed to for Aid.

RIGHTFUL famine has its clutches on two lands. Owing to the drought and the failure of the crops in South Central Russia, 30,000,000 Russians in twenty-seven provinces have seen their means of subsistence swept away. Men, women and children, huddled in their miserable villages on the steppes of the Volga and the Caspian Sea, are face to face with starvation. It is feared that 10 per cent. may die before new crops can be gathered.

The flooding of 40,000 square miles of lowlands in Northeastern China has rendered 15,000,000 homeless. It is believed that fully 4,000,000 of these may perish.

So pitiful are these calamities that the voices of the starving peasants have been heard around the world. America has been among the first and most generous in appreciating the dire need and in giving of her prosperity. But all that has been given as yet has scarcely touched the fringe of the famine-stricken districts.

HANDS STRETCHED OUT FOR AID. By Courtesy Christian Herald.
This Photograph Shows Chinese Famine Sufferers Gathered at Chinkiang Struggling for Food in Front of a Relief Station.

(SEE PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.)

RUSSIA, THE LAND OF HUNGER.

Thirty Million Peasants Facing Starvation Over an Area Three-Quarters the Size of the United States—Appeal to America by Nicolas Shishkoff, Liberal Leader—Thatched Roofs Sacrificed to Feed Cattle and the Food of Cattle Eaten by Their Masters.

EIGHT dollars will save a man; $5 will save a child!" With this striking statement Nicolas Shishkoff appealed to a number of prominent New Yorkers recently at a meeting called to form an American Russian Famine Relief Committee. "We cannot hope to save them all," he added, "but we can hope to save some, and every contribution means a life."

In fifty-four provinces, over an area three-quarters the size of the United States, 30,000,000 famine-stricken Russians are fighting hunger and disease with pitifully small resources of their own and little outside aid.

The famine belt stretches eastward across South Central Russia and through the Middle and Lower Volga Valley in the southeast, a territory peopled by over 30,000,000 souls. Of them Mr. Shishkoff says that at least 10 per cent. are at present in want. It is often objected that since famine seems to be common in Russia the peasants should make provision for the lean years. But the objection is readily answered when one realizes that in the last sixteen years there have been three great famines that have swept over the land, and that the last one was only two years ago. The people had not had time to recover from the last one before the present greatest calamity of all was upon them. They have already exhausted their own savings; the Government, in the disorganization that has followed the war with Japan, cannot come to their relief as it might under more favorable circumstances, and to meet such a vast need private charity in Russia is unable, for it too has been exhausted by the war and other drains on its purse.

Nevertheless, the Government has spent already about 70,000,000 rubles ($35,000,000,) and is negotiating a loan of 75,000,000 rubles ($37,500,000) more for famine relief. But even this large sum is inadequate to meet the needs, according to Mr. Shishkoff, who says that to relieve the situation adequately something like $200,000,000 would be required. After four months spent in apparently fruitless effort to feed the starving multitudes he determined to appeal to the humanity of the world, and first of all his appeal has been directed to the prosperity of America. After he has started the movement for relief here he expects to go to Great Britain, where many large merchants with interests in Russia have signified their willingness to contribute to relieving the distress.

Earnest American Support.

Many prominent Americans have interested themselves in Mr. Shishkoff's plea. "I was honored," he reported after a visit to Washington, "by a reception by the President of the United States. I was extremely touched by the cordiality he showed, and he assured me of his sympathy with the work I am doing for my fellow-countrymen, and said that he hoped I would succeed." The committee formed at the meeting in New York was headed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, and its Secretary is Samuel J. Barrows, President-elect of the International Prison Congress, which meets in this country in 1910. Leroy Scott, the novelist, was elected Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee includes R. Fulton Cutting, Edward T. Devine, George Foster Peabody, Isaac N. Seligman, Robert C. Ogden, Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, George A. Plimpton, William Barclay Parsons, O. G. Villard, Prof. Henry R. Seager, Vladimir Simkhovitch, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Samuel J. Barrows, William Jay Schieffelin, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and George W. Kirchwey. The Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, was named as Treasurer.

Nicolas A. Shishkoff, who has come to this country in behalf of the 30,000,000 famine sufferers of Southeast European Russia, is neither a Governmental representative nor a Revolutionist. He is one of the first liberal leaders of the empire, a great land owner, who has repeatedly risked everything in the aggressive, democratic movement of the Zemstvos to wrest a Constitution and a representative Government from the autocracy.

He was elected as a member for the Province of Samara in the Council of the Empire during the last Duma, but now holds no office, and entered upon his present mission as a private citizen. Since the dissolution of the Duma last Summer he has given his time to the work of relief among the villages of the Volga. In the face of the increasingly desperate situation in the hunger provinces, other sources of adequate succor failing, he conceived the purpose of appealing to America, and has done so on his own initiative. He carries credentials from the United Zemstvo Famine Relief Committee, the national organization which carried on the work during the Japanese war, and also the Social Help Society, which represents the Imperial Economical Society, and the Organization of Teachers and Physicians.

In the great famine of 1891-92, when three shiploads of grain were sent from America, he was one of three Commissioners—the others being James Bosant, an English railroad man, and Oscar Konitzer, a German merchant—to act as trustees for the foreign relief in Samara. It was perhaps the remembrance of the trains which came into the famine districts in those years, decorated with American flags, which kindled the hope of his present mission.

Present Famine One of the Worst Known.

Mr. Shishkoff declares that the present famine bids fair to become one of the worst calamities that his country has ever experienced. In his own province—Samara—the grain gathered during the past Summer could barely keep the people alive until January. After the first of the year the peasants were obliged to subsist either on Government or private assistance.

He estimates that about one-third of the entire population of Samara, or 1,000,000 souls, can exist on the money procured from the sale of cattle and other property. The remaining 2,000,000 must depend wholly on charity or Government relief, and to keep these people from actual starvation there must be a generous response to the appeals for funds.

Two million dollars to keep 2,000,000 people from starving in one province of Russia alone! That is Mr. Shishkoff's estimate of the need in his home province. In more than twenty-five others the crops have been far below the average, and in eight or ten there have been virtually no harvests whatever. In Samara the average quantity of grain harvested in 1906 was less than 100 pounds an acre, or less than half of the grain sown. Back as far as the middle of November more than 200,000 horses and 85,000 milch cows were killed or perished in this province alone.

Even now hundreds of thousands of people are on the verge of starvation, and scurvy and typhus are commencing their fatal work. And it is not alone the want of food that makes the peasant's life so bitter; he has sold most of his belongings; his cattle have gone; his clothes and tools have been sold. Even the thatched roofs have in many cases been torn away to provide food for the animals and fuel to drive away the frosts of a Russian Winter. Often two or three families crowd together in a log house and tear down the other cottages to feed the remaining stove.

Relief Now Being Given.

"Soup kitchens" similar to the San Francisco makeshifts for feeding the hungry after the earthquake have been provided in many of the villages. Once a day the weaker members of the community can get a piece of black bread and a bowl of soup at these kitchens; but too often many of the most destitute cannot, because they dare not face the frost without either shoes or clothes. Mr. Shishkoff says that he has seen a peasant carry one of his children to the kitchen wrapped up in the remnants of a sheepskin cloak, put the child, perfectly naked, on a bench, and return to his miserable shack to bring another baby.

"Too often," said Mr. Shishkoff, "matters are much worse than that; we are powerless to give any help whatever in a large number of villages. In this case the distress rapidly becomes truly terrible. The unfortunate peasants after selling all that can be sold try to eke out their last supply of rye flour or millet by mixing all kinds of eatable but useless ingredients with it—bran, grass seeds, chaff, and even straw. I strongly doubt if even animals would touch this stuff which is doled out in small portions even to weak children."

The Russian Government fully appreciates the crisis and is doing its best to provide grain for the villages. But all its efforts are insufficient, and private charity can give but little.

Commenting on the famine of 1891-92 Mr. Shishkoff says:

"When the resources of the State were not crippled by a disastrous war, and when private charity in Russia alone gave seventeen millions to our peasants, America and England, by their timely and generous aid, helped us to save thousands of lives that would otherwise have succumbed to the tortures of hunger. And, nevertheless, in our Province of Samara the population was diminished by 60,000 souls.

"What are we to expect now, when the harvest is twice as bad, when the crops have failed for two consecutive years, when up to this time private benevolence has given barely 2,000,000 rubles instead of 17,000,000.

"When, sixteen years ago, I was at work on the Famine Relief Committee of our province and helped to distribute the money contributed by English friends, I thought that a happy time would come when my people would be able to repay their debt to our generous brothers abroad. But fate has ordained otherwise, and after four months spent in fruitless efforts to relieve our starving millions with our own feeble means I have determined to appeal once more to the humanity of the world."

"The crop failures are so complete," says Prince Lwoff in a recent letter, "that on my trip of more than 700 miles by wagon I found only eleven villages in which a few of the wealthiest farmers had a small supply of grain. I found also that in addition to the actual starvation, typhoid and scurvy are raging among the poor creatures, and the mortality among the children is frightful."

Terrible Effect of Hunger Diseases.

Quite the worst side of a famine is the terrible effect of the hunger diseases on the people. Scurvy and hunger typhus are the two worst.

The hunger typhus is very infectious, and yet if properly treated it is easily possible to secure the recovery of 92 per cent. of the cases, says Mr. Shishkoff, who has been through one big famine in which in some villages it was impossible to find a peasant's hut in which there was not at least one case of typhoid. In the case of the scurvy, he says that there is no reason why there should not be a record of recovery of 100 per cent. if the disease is taken in any except the last stages.

"And yet without this proper care all may die," he exclaimed. "How we work in a famine! Students, mere girls and boys, come from the medical schools for nothing but their expenses. All work in famine relief is voluntary. Even in the soup kitchens the cooks receive usually only their food as pay. The school teachers of the villages turn in and help, as does every one with leisure. I myself was once offered a salary for devoting all my time to directing and organizing the work in my Province of Samara, but of course there is too much distress to be relieved to think of taking a salary. I have come here, a distance of 25,000 miles by land and sea, because we in Russia stand face to face with one of the most awful calamities that even Russia has ever witnessed."

Personality of the Envoy.

Shishkoff belongs to the hereditary nobility of Russia; his mother was a Princess. The family have been great land owners for 200 years, and only recently has he disposed of his holdings. He was educated in Switzerland and St. Petersburg. With the exception of three years in railroading, the working years of his life have been spent in Samara much after the manner of an English country squire.

For twenty-three years he was a member of the District and Provincial Zemstvo, and also a member of the District Committees for Peasant Affairs. In 1891 he became a member of the provincial committee which acted as a court of cassation and in a sense supervised the work of the Zemski-Nachalniki, or local Justices. In 1898-99 he took part in the work of relief of the famine of that year, and later was appointed by the President of the Peasants' Banks to undertake an investigation of the economic condition of the peasants who had bought land throughout the central provinces of Russia. This work was arrested by Von Plehve, and since then Mr. Shishkoff has been engaged in the political work leading up to the organization of the Constitutional Democratic Party.

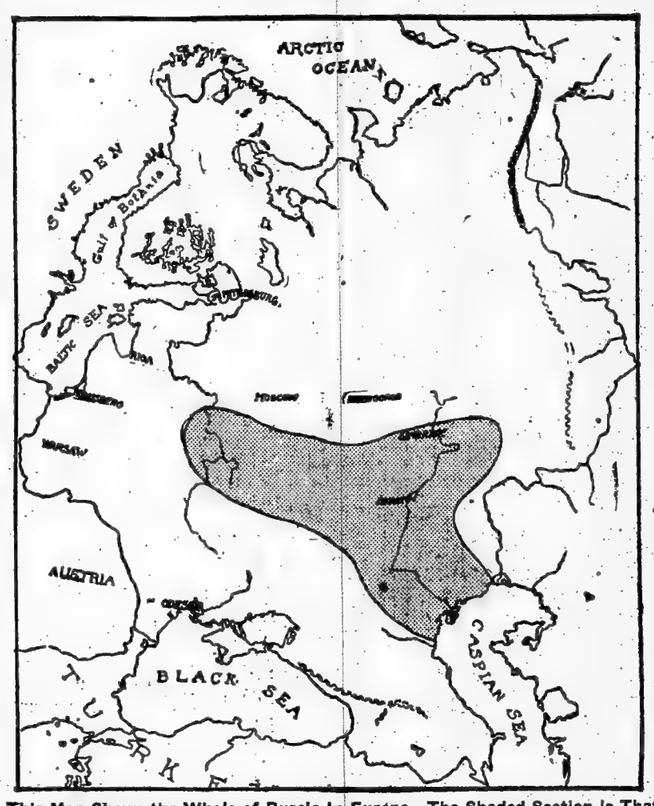

This Map Shows the Whole of Russia in Europe—The Shaded Section is That Which is Starving.

CHINESE DIE BY THOUSANDS IN CRISIS OF GREAT FAMINE.

People Gathered in Great Camps Vainly Appeal for Bread—Parents Kill and Sell Their Children Rather Than Face Starvation—Americans Hasten Work of Relief.

THE climax of the great Chinese famine is at hand. In the seaboard provinces 4,000,000 men, women, and children are starving—more than the population of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. According to the latest reports, the situation is much more serious than that described in these columns a few weeks ago by a correspondent in Shanghai. Since early in the Winter the 4,000,000 refugees have been homeless and destitute. According to the Viceroy of Kiangsu, it is ten times worse than any famine known in China in the last forty years. In point of mortality, it is the worst calamity that has befallen mankind since the beginning of the new century.

The end is not yet. As the Chinese Winter reaches its height, more and more people must succumb to hunger and exposure. It is not a question of surviving, but of how many thousands must die. That the famine will last for months to come is a certainty. With all the generosity of other civilized nations, the relief is inadequate.

40,000 Square Miles Flooded.

The messages received from China last December told of the beginnings of the famine. For forty days and nights it rained constantly. The great canal, extending 700 miles from Tien-Tsin to Hang Chan, close to the seacoast in the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Shan Tung, burst its banks and 40,000 square miles of low plains were flooded. Fifteen millions of people in five provinces were more or less affected. Of these, 8,000,000 lost their property, including their buildings and food supplies. Four millions were left absolutely destitute.

To these beginnings, nearly three months of unspeakable misery have since been added. The intermediate stages were, in some respects, peculiar to China. The dwellings and farm buildings had mud walls and roofs of thatch. The walls melted like paper as the water leaked through them. The peasants were forced to abandon them and wade through water up to their armpits to reach dry land.

These Chinese farmers were a frugal people living on millet, rice, peanuts, sweet potatoes, maize, and wheat. At the beginning of the Winter their store of grain was swept away. The horses, cattle, and even the dogs that survived were sold. Hunger reduced thousands to a diet of gruel made of beans, when they could be found, and sweet potato leaves.

Then came reports of pitiful episodes peculiarly Oriental in their nature. So intense did the suffering become that many sought death. Parents killed their children by throwing them into the water, then took their own lives. Aged people are being drowned, or poisoned with opium, to prevent their slow death by hunger.

The Viceroy in one of the flooded provinces tells of a family consisting of a father, mother, and two children, all of whom perished in a single day. The mother left the house in search of food. In her absence the father drowned the children. When the mother returned, she asked where the little ones were. Her husband replied that he could not bear to see them starve to death, and as there was no chance of feeding them, he had thrown them into the water. The distracted woman followed her children. The father, in utter despair, took his own life.

In some parts of the Provinces of Honan, Kiangsu, and Anhui parents are selling their offspring, the girls for $3 and the boys for $2 Mexican, which means about one-half those amounts in American money. A correspondent declares that in the Sinchow and Paichow districts the starving people have been reduced to eating human flesh, and that it is being sold secretly among the famine sufferers.

Early in the new year, the famine situation changed. The starving peasants flocked to the nearest cities in their quest for food. They are living in great camps, where the pitiful conditions are intensified a hundredfold. There are now fully 800,000 refugees at nine cities—Tsingkiangpu, Husian, Yangchow, Yaowan, Hsuchou, Suchien, Ihsien, Chinkiang, and Nanking.

One of the largest gatherings is at Tsingkiangpu, on the edge of the famine district. Here there are five camps, each with at least 10,000 refugees, or three times as many at one point as there were Cuban reconcentrados in 1898. The flour and bean shops of the city have been closed. There are no foodstuffs available. All are dependent on charity.

In a large camp at Antung the destitute peasants are also facing death. The Chinese officials acknowledge their helplessness, and say that the only feasible course is to let one-half the people die and endeavor to obtain seed and scanty food for those who remain.

In Suchien, 20 per cent. of the people have been living on gruel for weeks. All the cattle have been sold, and the donkeys, sheep, hogs, and even the dogs have been eaten.

Pitiful Scenes in Refugees' Camps.

In these camps the starving people find shelter in flimsy huts of matted grass and mud. They dig for the roots of grass and strip the bark from trees, devouring them ravenously to allay the pangs of their hunger. In the better camps the people are fortunate if they receive a scanty tea cup of rice a day.

This is usually supplied at the kitchens established by the relief committees. Some of the most pitiful scenes in the camps are enacted as the crowds of refugees, emaciated, diseased, and in rags, besiege the kitchens for the dole of food which means their lives.

J. L. Rogers, American Consul of the district, who is acting as the special Red Cross representative among the famine sufferers, visited refugee camps at Chinkiang and Nanking recently. He was told that these were infinitely better than the other camps along the canal, yet he found the wretchedness, misery, and appalling horror of the sight almost indescribable.

There is no attempt at sanitation, he says. The mat huts are crowded together, and each contains many men, women, and children, who are clothed in rags and are disheveled beyond description. To make matters worse, smallpox and other diseases have appeared among them.

Widespread Measures for Relief.

The famine will continue for five more months, or until the crop of Spring wheat is harvested. Each sufferer needs little, yet in the aggregate the requirements for their relief are formidable. It is said that 10 cents a day will save a family, and $100 will relieve a small community. Assuming that the total number of destitute is 4,000,000, the relief fund must be $20,000 a day for five months, or at least $3,000,000. The relief thus far has been trifling in comparison with the need.

In all parts of America purse strings have been loosened by men, women, and even little children to save their kind from the pangs of hunger and death. The contributions range from 5 cents to $1,000 or more. Nearly every State is represented.

A fund, started by contributions of $100 each from President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, is being raised by The Christian Herald of this city. From this fund $35,000 has been sent to China through the State Department at Washington. The newspaper has promised to raise $50,000 a month additional for February, March, April, and May.

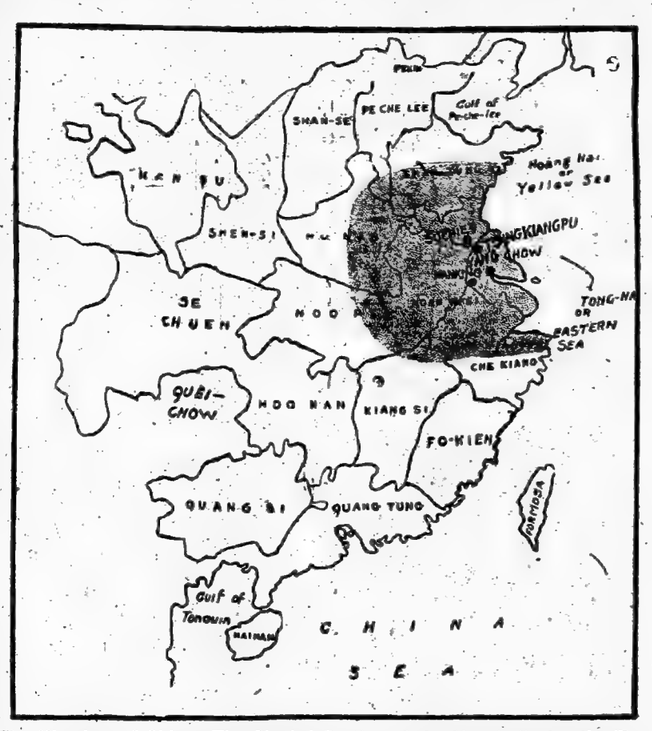

The Kingdom of China—The Shaded Portion of the Map Indicates the Territory Stricken by Famine.

The Red Cross Society has raised about $60,000. Of this $45,000 has been sent to China. Several weeks ago 300 tons of foodstuffs were shipped from America to the famine districts. The California Red Cross Society was also instrumental in sending 2,500 bushels of seed wheat from San Francisco two weeks ago on the Siberia, free transportation having been offered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Five thousand bushels of seed wheat have been given to the Red Cross at Portland, Ore., and it is being gathered at Seattle for shipment.

There are two relief committees in China. One is composed of Chinese, Europeans, and Americans, at Shanghai. The other comprises missionaries exclusively. They are sending food into the districts where the greatest suffering prevails, but have been unable to do more than relieve the starving peasants that are near at hand, owing to the lack of funds.

As early as possible in the famine the American Missionary Society loaded 3,500 bags of millet and rice on boats and sent them up the great canal to the starving peasants. Another consignment of 20,000 bags followed soon after. Thus far fully 46,500 more bags of grain have been distributed, making 40,000 in all.

The Chinese officials realize that the crisis is at hand, and have taken extraordinary measures to aid their starving fellows. Taxes in the affected provinces have been abated. Many officials have had their salaries reduced, the saving being devoted to relief. The mints are running overtime to coin cash. The acute sufferers in some of the districts are receiving three cash (a sixth of a cent) a day for a month. It is also proposed to reopen old canals and rebuild old roads, and thus afford the starving an opportunity to earn a living.

Harriman: the Man Who Has His Way

Sketch of an Imperious Character as He Appeared on the Stand Before the Interstate Commerce Commission--A Good Hater, a Caustic Witness, a Man Who Knows His Own Mind

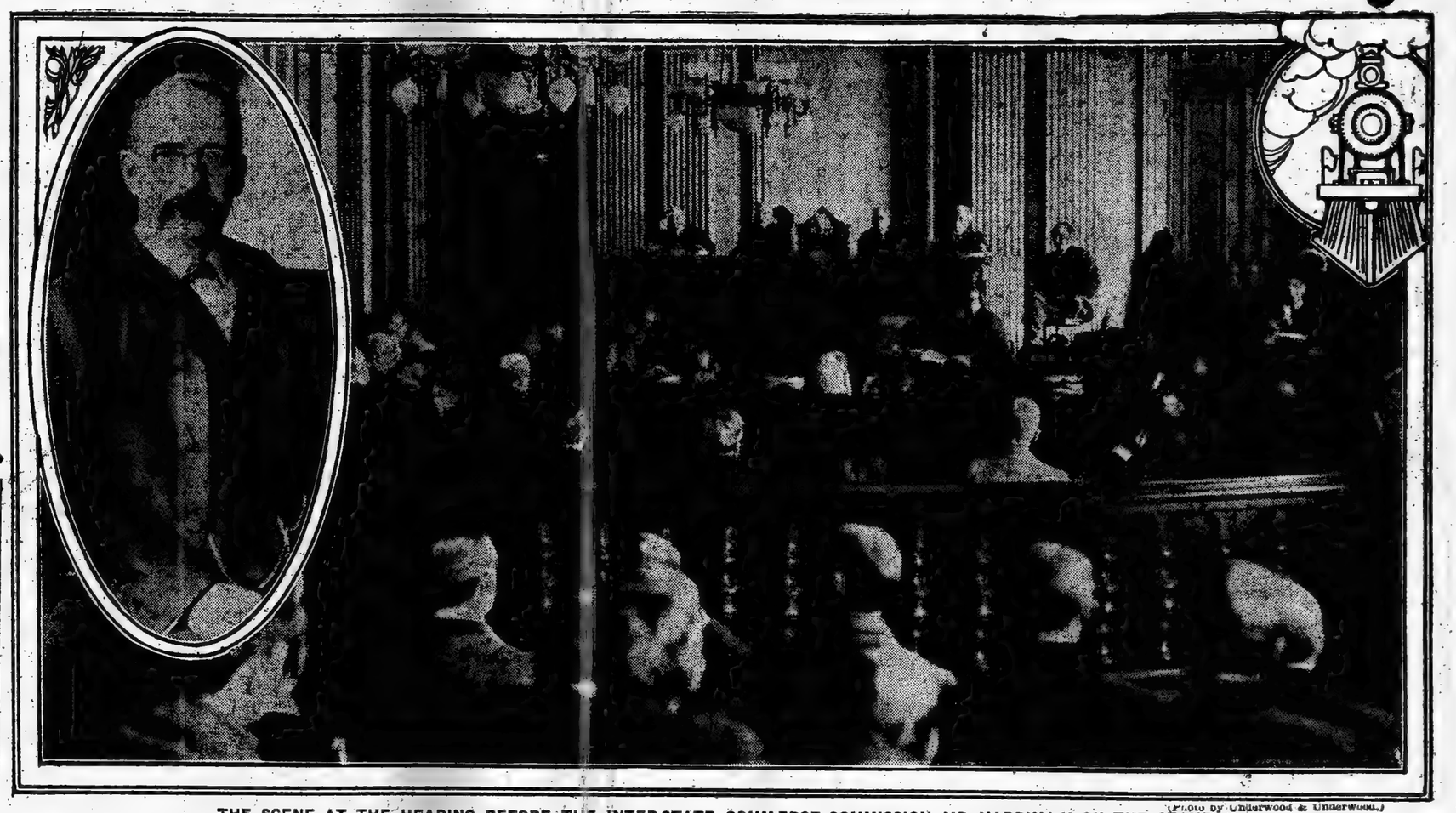

THE SCENE AT THE HEARING BEFORE THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, MR. HARRIMAN ON THE STAND. (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

BEFORE E. H. Harriman had been on the witness stand fifteen minutes on the opening day of the Inter-State Commerce Commission inquiry into his great railroad system, the gray-haired chief inquisitor, Frank B. Kellogg, put his finger on the distinguishing trait of the diminutive railroad genius.

It came out over a question by Mr. Kellogg regarding the extent of the Union Pacific's investments, some $131,000,000, since July, 1906. Mr. Harriman held up a warning hand, much as a big Broadway policeman does to an impatient truck driver:

"Now, wait a minute, Mr. Kellogg," he said tersely; "let me have my way about this." The chief examiner shook his head sadly and replied somewhat plaintively:

"You always have it your way, Mr. Harriman, I think."

The first impression was also the last impression left upon Mr. Kellogg's mind, as it was upon the minds of all those who followed Mr. Harriman's conduct upon the witness stand and who are familiar with his methods in business, for at the end of a gruelling two days' examination, in which the little man, who is said to be a great admirer of that other small, big figure in the world's history, Napoleon, had fought the commission's persistent counsel hotly and impatiently and coolly and cynically Mr. Kellogg again returned to this first impression, when almost at the close of the session he asked earnestly:

"Have you ever been outvoted in one single thing from the beginning of your connection with the Union Pacific?"

Mr. Harriman refused to answer "Yes" to this inquiry, but said that he could be proud of all the accomplishments of the Union Pacific if they were all placed on his individual responsibility.

All this is only to say that E. H. Harriman on the witness stand, fighting to maintain the integrity of the Union Pacific, is in every essential respect the Harriman Wall Street knows, the Harriman who fought ceaselessly for ten years against men high and low in the world of finance to establish that great property in its present commanding position in the railroad world.

Some Previous Witnesses.

Under somewhat similar conditions there have sat in the witness chair in this city in the last twenty years a number of men whose names are household words, beginning with Jay Gould exactly twenty years ago before the Pacific Railway Commission, and running down through William H. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Jacob Schiff. All these men revealed in their attitudes something of deference to the body before which they appeared, a certain indefinite anxiety verging on an attempt to ingratiate themselves in the good favor of their judges. In the case of Mr. Gould THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 19, 1887, described his manner as cool and collected, but noted that he was apparently full of a patient desire to tell everything he knew, and described his general appearance as "bland." Mr. Vanderbilt rather turned the attention of his hearers to the iniquities of the Standard Oil group, which was then just beginning to display the masterful abilities so conspicuous in later days. He said earnestly, "I tell you nothing can stop those men. They will get anything they want." This effectually diverted attention from Mr. Vanderbilt himself and converged it upon the Standard Oil group, where it has been [illegible] his acts.

Mr. Morgan was a pleasing witness and won the sympathy of his auditors by his genuine frankness and by the obvious dismay which he showed over the idea of a crowd headed by John W. Gates securing control of and operating a great railroad like the Louisville & Nashville. Mr. Schiff introduced a number of moral maxims which won for him much admiration, and especially in his condemnation of "dummy" Directors did he fabricate an effective shield.

Mr. Harriman was simply himself upon the witness stand, although in his somewhat amusing conduct toward the newspaper men, with whom it has been officially intimated he is now engaged in cultivating pleasant relations, there was a variation from his usual habits. He fought Mr. Kellogg both offensively and defensively, nothing being too small to call for a contest, and it was apparent that he looked upon the entire investigation as only one more engagement in what has been to him a ten-year battle for his way.

Weak When on the Defensive.

His defensive work has always been his weakest point, as has been witnessed in such affairs as the Northern Pacific contest, the Kansas City Southern contest, the Chicago & Alton contest, and the struggle for the Equitable, in all of which Wall Street considered him bested by his adversaries.

To meet the skillful attacks of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's counsel he depended very largely upon the elaborate preparations which had been made in the way of documentary evidence of his various acts connected with the Alton and the Union Pacific, and upon the timely objections of his lawyers to questions which threatened to divulge the really important secrets. It was like viewing the appointed evolutions of a perfect machine to watch his subordinates pass up to him document after document bearing upon questions hurled at him. The Secretary of the Union Pacific, Mr. Millar, and the Controller of that road, Mr. Mahl, sat within arm's length of the witness chair. They followed closely questions and answers, and when Mr. Harriman's hand shot out toward them, while he himself continued his testimony with eyes straight front, they immediately placed in it the exact data required, and there were few points, indeed, raised which had not thus been anticipated. The objections of his counsel were multitudinous and came with such tiresome frequency as to carry the impression of persistent evasion on Mr. Harriman's part, and this was the most unfavorable feature of his examination as it appeared to those who followed the proceedings.

It was plain that Mr. Harriman's heart was in the thrust and not in the parry, which he made only half-heartedly, preferring when possible to leave this method of fighting to his lawyers. It was most difficult for him to abide by the decisions of his counsel, Mr. Milburn, regarding what he should and should not answer. His assent was ever grudgingly given and his interest in the proceedings upon these occasions seemed to die out, and he curled himself up in the witness chair as if wholly disgusted with the world in general. At times this inaction irked him so that he rode down the objections of his counsel imperiously and volunteered information distinctly injurious to his cause, as when he acknowledged that he, with Messrs. Stillman, Gould, and Mortimer Schiff, "were the Alton Road, practically," a statement that fixed upon him a tremendous amount of responsibility for things which he had up to that time this at all. When we get to the Union Pacific we will take up that part of it."

It is possible to recognize here the Harriman who is understood to have given vent to his feelings in the expression, "Wow, wow, wow," when in an Equitable meeting young James Hazen Hyde accused him of betraying the Hyde cause. At all times there was driven home the impression that this man in the witness chair was the man who always had his way, who had been so accustomed to obedience that he could brook no opposition, and this, of course, explains why Mr. Harriman took the bit in his teeth so firmly at times that to all intents and purposes it was Mr. Kellogg who was under examination. Possibly the happiest moment for Mr. Harriman in the entire proceedings was at the point of the hearing on Tuesday when he led Mr. Kellogg through a maze of questions, each of which the questioner consented to answer because it seemed about to fix the attendance of Mr. Harriman at an important Alton board meeting, and then left the commission's counsel mired with the chuckling statement:

"Well, all that Summer I was in Alaska. You cannot hold me responsible for what happened when I was out of range of communication, can you?"

Such conduct was, of course, certain to bring about lively tilts, and in these Mr. Harriman took obvious pleasure. Mr. Kellogg was trying to get the witness's opinion of the propriety of the compensation paid to William Rockefeller for holding 300,000 shares of Southern Pacific to combat Keene, this commission having been $187,000.

"If you had had the money, would you have assumed it for less?" asked Mr. Harriman, tersely.

"I cannot imagine having that amount," said Mr. Kellogg.

"Oh, I guess you could get it, if you really wanted it," was the cynical retort, which was also an unconscious tribute to Mr. Kellogg.

On at least three occasions Mr. Harriman referred sarcastically to Mr. Kellogg's previous services as counsel to the roads controlled by James J. Hill, in one instance even asking Mr. Kellogg directly:

"Do you want to defend the Northern Pacific?"

The nearest approach, however, to an open break came during the few minutes that Mr. Harriman occupied the witness chair on Wednesday morning, when with unusual warmth he accused Mr. Kellogg of "harping on" the over-capitalization of the Chicago & Alton, but any trouble that might have arisen was avoided by the dismissal of Mr. Harriman from the stand.

A rather clear light was thrown upon Mr. Harriman's code of ethics, familiar as this has long been to Wall Street, by three matters brought out in his testimony. One of these came when he told Mr. Kellogg, cynically, that nobody had ever promised the public any dividends on Chicago & Alton common stock, which represented much of the water poured into that property, and which, of course, never has paid any dividends. Again, he betrayed his attitude toward the investing public when in commenting upon the purchase by a life insurance company of Alton bonds at 96, which he and his associates had obtained at 65, he said cynically that if anybody paid too much for bonds it was their own fault. The third instance was in his half-laughing reference to the July meeting of the Union Pacific Board of Directors, when he told these gentlemen that it was obvious from the earnings of both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific that there was room for a large increase in dividends. This, he told Mr. Kellogg, he considered ample notice to the Directors that the 10 per cent. on Union Pacific and 5 per cent. initial declaration on Southern Pacific, which came later, would fall out in this way, and again he intimated that it was the Directors' own fault if they did not understand this.

Another phase of Mr. Harriman's character with which Wall Street, at least, has long been faminar, came out conspicuously in his caustic flings at his opponents and rivals. He is a good "hater," and the Harriman memory is obviously a long one. The intensity of his animosities has apparently suffered no amelioration, since it was displayed on the occasion of the famous "not yet but soon" comment upon Mr. Ryan's purchase of the Equitable Life.

He practically accused Mr. Blackstone, who was President of the Chicago & Alton until the Harriman interests secured control of "skinning" that property in order to pay the large dividends disbursed before the control changed. His attack upon Stuyvesant Fish also displayed a lingering grudge, in spite of his success in putting Mr. Fish down, and this brought out, too, the curious fact, quite compatible with Mr. Harriman's character, that one of his strong objections to Mr. Fish lay in the fact that Mr. Fish bought a small railroad without the consent of the Illinois Central Directors, while almost in the same breath Mr. Harriman admitted that he himself bought two great ocean-going steamships, worth as much as Mr. Fish's small road, equally without the sanction of his Directors.

He took a fall out of the Rock Island people, who turned up one day practically in control of Chicago & Alton, to Mr. Harriman's surprise and that of Wall Street, by telling Mr. Kellogg that he had better ask the Rock Island people if he had "unloaded Alton stock on them," for they were "carrying the load." He paid his compliments to Mr. Hill in the statement that Northern Pacific territory was ten years behind where it would have been had he, Mr. Harriman, possessed the Northern Pacific instead of Mr. Hill, and he also went further and called all the Hill improvement work upon the Northern Pacific "veneer."

And at the close of his two days of trouble and pleasure, for it seemed a curious mixture of both to Mr. Harriman, and when Commissioner Lane tried to find out about how far he would go in his purchases of other railroads if he were left unhampered by the Government, Mr. Harriman replied confidentially, and with all the artlessness of a child who had been promised a five-cent piece, representing to it the bulk of the wealth of the world:

"I would go on and buy some more things. I would go on as long as I live."

And nobody doubted him, not even the newspaper men with whom he came over and sat down to chat for an hour or more, or the newspaper photographer for whose benefit he removed his shining silk hat and smiled like a sleeping infant.

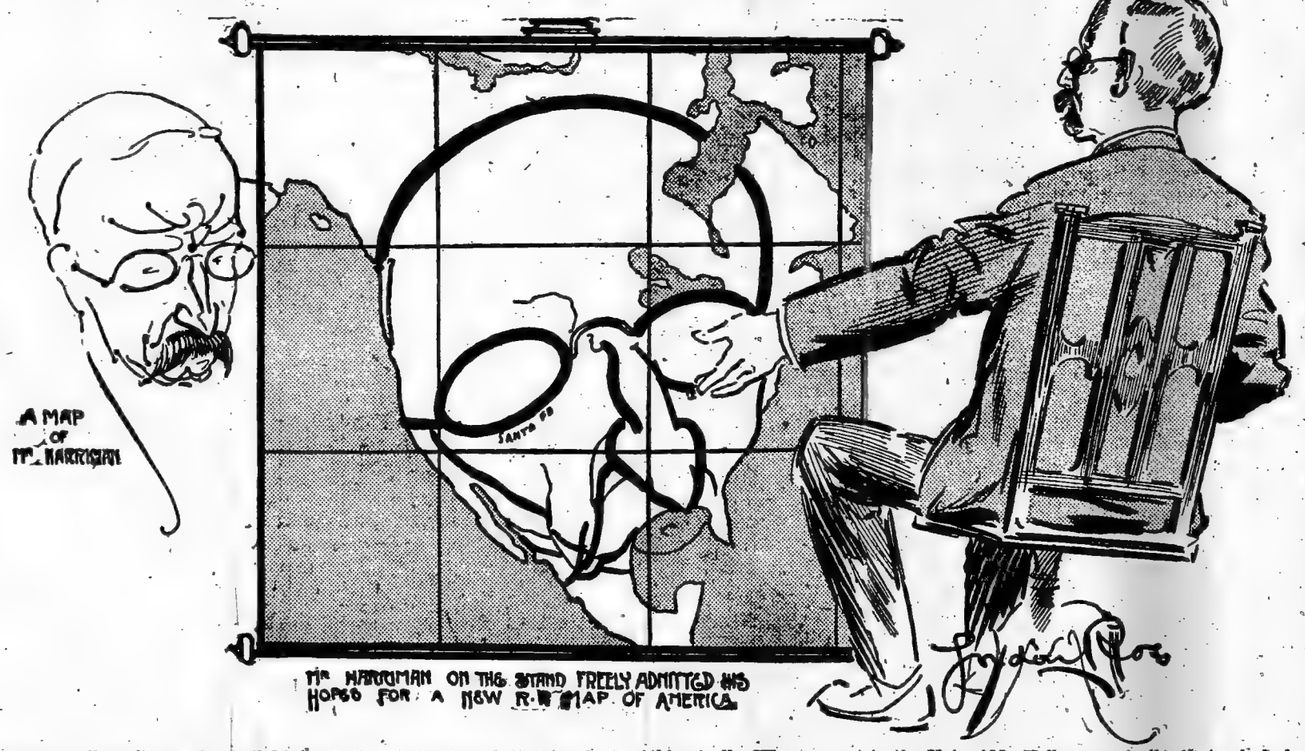

The Smile of Dorothea

It Was a Pleasant Smile, But It Spelled Discomfiture to Her Dearest Foe.

HER brow was corrugated with care, as she sipped her tea, and her dearest friend was prepared to listen to a tale of deepest woe.

"The copybooks are right," she announced, finally. "Honesty is not merely good morals—it is the best policy. I never deviate from it that I do not live to regret it."

"H'm, I could not help agreeing with you there—no, not if you were my own mother-in-law," sighed the dearest friend. "As a matter of fact, I am at this present moment suffering from the results of—well, of an effort to put my affairs in a somewhat rosier light than necessary. I went to a bargain sale of silks to-day—one of those affairs which only occur twice a year, and then on days on which the weather is at its worst. I saw the very piece of silk I wanted, and while I was calculating how much I needed, Laura came up to the counter. I had not seen her recently, and somehow before I knew it, I was bragging to her about how much money Harold is making and how generous he is with me. Upon which she promptly borrowed thirty dollars from me."

"But she will pay it back, will she not?"

"Oh, yes. But—well, the fact is, that I had not another cent with me, and I had to stand there while she purchased, with my money, a gown from the very piece I had selected. Yes, she will pay me back to-morrow—but the sale was for one day only! But proceed with your sorrows, I did not mean to interrupt."

"Thanks, I will. Dorothea is in town this week, and Gladys gave a luncheon in her honor to-day. I went, and I wore my little rose-pink voile, and I confess I did look rather nice in it; even if it has been cleaned twice."

"Oh, well, nobody save you and the cleaner are any the wiser for that fact."

"So I reasoned. The cleaner was not present, and I never did tell all I happen to know. Now, it happens that Dorothea was once engaged to Tom, long before I knew him. I would not mind that, if only she did. But she is always letting me know—oh, most politely, that she in no way regrets the fact that I am his wife."

"Oh, well, I am sure that you do not regret it."

"Humph! I should think not. Still—well, I don't see why she should be so cheerful about it. To-day she was careful to impress upon me the fact that she has a big house—"

"Yes, but not in New York, dear."

"True; I remembered that. I told her that as long as she could not live in New York it must be some comfort to at least have a nice house elsewhere! When she had sufficiently recovered, she mentioned the fact that she was thinking of buying an automobile."

"A great many people think of buying, dear; ten for each actual purchaser, I should say."

"Ye-es; still, one cannot always weed them out—in the first season, at any rate. Then she just mentioned Paris, as it was last Summer, and said she was off for Aiken next week. Then, she lamented that she had such a lot of shopping to do that she was fairly wild. I had to assuage my envy by reminding myself that, anyhow, I had good old Tom—and she hadn't!"

"H'm, and did you brag of Tom?"

"N-no; I don't just like the way she smiles when I do that. I tried to change the subject to servants—one can usually do that, you know—but she merely smiled and said: 'Oh, my housekeeper takes all that trouble off my mind. My husband would not let me be bothered in that fashion!'"

"Oh-h," sighed the dearest friend.

"Somehow that closed the subject. By that time we were in Gladys's room taking off our wraps, and I hurried a little with mine, for I wanted to get downstairs, where the others were. While I did it, I-I talked about the weather."

"Surely, that was a safe topic."

"N-not in this case. She began to speak of the necessity of buying sables—if it is so late in the season. Said she did not know how I got along without them in such a climate. Then, suddenly, she began to admire my gown."

"Oh, well, if she admired your gown—"

"She did, without reserve. I glanced down at it carelessly, and said, 'Oh, do you like it? It only come home last evening.' 'Well, it did, Alys!'"

"I was only thinking, dear. Go on."

"Then I went on to say that in New York one goes out so much that one must always be getting new things, no matter how late in the season. I added that the dressmaker who made that frock is so fashionable and so busy that it is almost impossible to get things away from her, and I feared it would not arrive in time for the luncheon. My conscience was seared by that time."

"Oh, well, so long as you have a conscience. Some people have none."

"True. While she was still admiring, Edith came in—late as usual. As she passed me, she swooped down and held up my skirt, crying, 'Oh, you careless girl—look, you have forgotten to remove the cleaner's tag from your gown!'"

"Oh, my goodness—and Dorothea?"

"Dorothea smiled."

Danger from Comets?

The Earth May Soon Pass Through the Tail of One of These Celestial Wonders—Speculations as to the Results.

By MARY PROCTOR.

ACCORDING to a statement lately made by Prof. Mateucci of the Mount Vesuvius Observatory, Italy, "the earth will be in danger if it is struck by the tail of a new comet recently discovered." As to the consequences of such a collision it is impossible to speak positively, because everything depends on the size of the separate particles which form the main portion of the comet's mass.

Prof. C. A. Young is of the opinion that if these particles weigh tons "the bombardment experienced by the earth when struck by a comet would be a very serious matter; if, as seems much more likely, they are for the most part smaller than pinheads, the result would be simply a splendid shower of shooting stars."

In 1861 the earth actually passed unnoticed through the tail of the great comet of that year. Sir Robert S. Ball thus describes the encounter: "On a Sunday evening in midsummer of that year we dashed into a comet, or it dashed into us. We were not, it is true, in collision with its densest part; it was rather the end of the tail which we encountered. There were, fortunately, no very disastrous consequences. Indeed, most of us never knew that anything had happened at all, and the rest only learned of the accident long after it was all over. For a couple of hours that night it would seem that we were actually in the tail of the comet, but so far as I know no one was injured or experienced any alarming inconvenience. Indeed, I have only heard of one disaster arising from the collision.

"A clergyman tells us that in midsummer he was always able in ordinary years to read his sermon at evening service without artificial light. On this particular occasion, however, the sky was overcast with a peculiar glow, while the ordinary light was so much interfered with that the sexton had to provide a pair of candles to enable him to read the sermon. The expense of these candles was, I believe, the only loss to the earth in consequence of its collision with the comet of 1861."

So far as we can judge there is no danger whatever for the earth from the passage through a comet's train of meteoric attendants forming the tail of the comet. Whether the passage of the earth directly through a comet's head would cause any mischief is as yet doubtful. From what we know of cometic structure, however, it seems unlikely that any serious harm could happen to the earth, even if she came into direct contact with the nucleus of the largest comet. Assuming that the nucleus of a large comet consists partly of vapor, but in the main of meteoric masses such as form the train, only more closely set, their downfall might result in a splendid display of meteors such as the November star showers of 1833 and 1866.

The chances of a collision between the earth and a comet are very rare. If we accept the testimony of Babinet, they ought to occur once in about 15,000,000 years in the long run. Should such a collision occur, a danger of another kind has been suggested. May not our atmosphere be poisoned by the mixture with the gaseous components of the comet? Here, again, according to Prof. Young, "the probability is that on account of the low density of the cometary matter no sufficient amount would remain in the air to do any mischief at the earth's surface."

With our present knowledge of the constitution of comets it is unreasonable to fear disastrous results should the comet now under consideration collide with our planet. The chances are that we would be probably unaware of the fact—should it occur—until after it had taken place, as in the case of our encounter with the comet of 1861.

M. P.

The VICOMTE D'AVENEL Weaves FIGURES INTO ROMANCE

French Social Historian, Greatest Authority on Prices and Cost of Living, Reconstructs a Living Past Out of Dry-as-Dust Statistics

GEORGES D'AVENEL.

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"PUT a limit upon the accumulation of great individual fortunes," is the cry of a school of political economists who look forward and see a day when the world's money will be in the hands of a few and the many will be at their mercy.

"Let individual fortunes mount as high as individual effort can make them," retorts Vicomte Georges d'Avenel, after looking back on the economic history of the world during the past 700 years, "for the accumulation of a great fortune does not necessarily imply that one man is growing rich at the expense of many, but simply that he has found a way of increasing the wealth-producing capacity of the world to the general good."

M. Georges d'Avenel does not regard this generalization as a theory—to him it is a concrete summary of the lessons of seven centuries. I had an hour's chat with M. d'Avenel in the writing room of the Waldorf-Astoria just before his departure from New York for Boston and Harvard, where he has begun a series of lectures under the general title of "Discoveries in Social and Economic History." His personality is as interesting as his theories. A man of something over 50, tall, square-shouldered, with the carriage of a cuirassier, well groomed, and of charming manners, he is as unlike the type of smutty historian and delver in dry-as-dust archives as it is possible to conceive. Yet for thirty years or so he has collected and collated documents and facts and figures that of themselves were but little calculated to awaken interest. Out of them he has evolved pictures of other days that are instinct with life and breathing with reality.

The Whole Gamut Run.

From him we learn not merely of courts and tournaments, of diplomatic moves and countermoves, of wars and battles, but of the actual life of the people who came before us—we are brought into direct touch with the Prince and the peasant of other days, and can range through the whole gamut of society. We may breakfast with a Duke and hear him swear at his cook as an expensive luxury; and then we can go shopping with my lady and listen to her as she bargains for her frills and furbelows. We can find out how the artisan fares, and sympathize (or otherwise) with the trials of the domestic servant class, who, as M. d'Avenel points out, have never had to go on strike during the history of the world. We learn that a monarch like Henry IV. of France possessed less revenue than a captain of industry of our own day, and that a fermier-général of two or three centuries ago who was reputed to be passing rich could not purchase as many luxuries as are within the reach of the average laborer of to-day.

M. d'Avenel enjoys the distinction of having been the first French historian to give money its proper place in French history. At the age of 26, after having published a historical work or so of the conventional sort, he decided to forsake the beaten paths of history and to blaze a trail through hitherto unexplored domains. Accordingly, he set about collecting and tabulating rents, wages, and salaries, the prices of the necessities of life—grain, meat, and other foodstuffs, drinks, clothing, fuel, &c.—and a multitude of correlated facts for every century from the thirteenth down. This labor, which necessarily consumed many years, resulted in a group of works which are unique in France, and which, considered as a group, have few, if any, counterparts in other countries. These works are: An exposition of the social, economic, financial, and administrative features of the period of Richelieu, entitled "Richelieu and the French Monarchy" (in four volumes;) "The French Nobility Under Richelieu," "Priests, Soldiers, and Judges Under Richelieu," a four volume "Economic History of France from the Year 1200 to the Year 1800," which was ordered printed at the expense of the French Government by the Minister of Public Instruction; "Private Fortunes During Seven Centuries," and "Peasants and Workingmen for the Last Seven Hundred Years."

Family Life the Real Stuff of History.

The real stuff of history, to M. d'Avenel's thinking, is the average existence of the typical family of each social stratum; and, inasmuch as the family budget is in all ages and countries the most powerful factor in determining the character of that existence, he first devotes himself to establishing the family budget and discovering the forces that exerted an influence upon it, and then deduces the material gains and losses civilization has brought to the different classes of society.

The French are immeasurably our superiors in the gentle art of conversation, and M. d'Avenel is a brilliant conversationalist even for a Frenchman. It is a great treat to hear him describe in his vivid and picturesque style the herculean labors he wrought in reconstructing the family budgets which are the foundation of the "Economic History" which he considers his most original and important work. An army officer recounting his past campaigns could hardly be more zestful and dramatic. The collecting and the classifying of the tens of thousands of figures this work contains—tremendous and adventurous task though it was—was as nothing, it seems, compared with the reducing to the metric system, and to francs, of the diverse weights and measures and moneys, which had prevailed in the different sections of France in the different periods, and the assigning to the latter in each section and each period, of their precise purchasing power expressed in modern terms.

And then (and this was the most hazardous venture of all) it became necessary to breathe into this vast mass of inert figures the breath of life, without which it would be no better than a cumberer of the earth. M. d'Avenel, happily for his readers, has little use for dead statistics. "There is a very learned school of historians," he said, "which extracts treasures from the bosom of the library, but which is revolted by the idea of deriving any profit from them. It delivers to the public blocks of marble which it takes no pleasure in carving itself or in seeing others carve. To lay a profane hand upon these sacred documents, which are accompanied by no explanations and which are, for that reason, barren; to interpret them, to divest them of their superfluities, to clean them even, is, in the eyes of these overscrupulous masters, to commit a sort of felonious assault upon them, is to transform an unassailable text into a vile theme for dissertation. Through a morbid fear of making a document speak falsely by making it speak at all, these fastidious scholars prefer to see it remain silent. But if it does keep silent, we shall learn nothing from it."

Humble Life of the Past and Present.

"Can anything be more fascinating," he continued, "than to penetrate the home life of the humble households of yore, to observe the ancient relations of the poor to the rich, and to rescue from under the formidable weight of dead statistics the thousand hidden emotions of our forbears? What, then, are the material results of that which we call civilization for the various classes; for landlords and capitalists, and for the far more numerous manual laborers—the peasants and the workingmen of the cities?

"Is the lot of the Frenchman of 1895 who lives on his income or by his labor the same as the lot of his ancestor in 1789, when the revolution broke out; in 1700, during the old age of Louis XIV.; in 1600, under the sceptre of Henry IV.; in 1500, on the accession of Louis XII? Is his lot the same as the lot of the Frenchman from whom he is separated by twenty-five or thirty generations, who toiled and enjoyed five and six centuries ago under Charles le Sage or Saint Louis? If this lot has changed is it always for the better, or, as has often been affirmed, for the worse? What, for example, have been the poignant experiences of which the purse of the humble has been the modest stage—this purse which lives from day to day and which for several hundred years has had no other ambition each year than to make both ends meet?

"Is this lot to-day, after so many vicissitudes, definitely improved, or is it not? And within what limits, under the operation of what causes? Are the masses of our period happier than the plebs of the periods which have preceded ours—happier economically, of course, for there are several kinds of happiness?"

M. d'Avenel's Answers.

M. d'Avenel's answers to the above questions play sad havoc with a number of preconceived notions. France has naturally provided his field of study. The development of the United States has been such that no close parallel can be drawn between what has been a process of slow evolution in the Old World and the rapid growth of conditions on this hemisphere. Still M. d'Avenel believes that there are points where what is true in the one case holds equally good in the other. His views on individual wealth, for instance, apply in both cases.

"Take your captains of industry," said he. "See how the building up of their individual fortunes has benefited the community at large. One man has developed a leather business, let us say. His profits have been great, but, over and above the workmen and the thousand and one other people who have directly shared in them, the people at large have indirectly benefited. This is merely the lesson which history teaches.

"Another point which my investigations have proved up to the hilt is that the trades unions of other days worked their members no good except as benefit societies or as social organizations. They never advanced the price of labor. That has always been the outgrowth of economic conditions.

"Nor has any Government improved the economic condition of the people governed. 'It is impossible to make bread with laws.' The French Revolution worked a tremendous change in the political status of the citizen, but it did nothing to improve his economic well-being. In fact, while the condition of the laborer has, economically speaking, improved notably since the time of Louis XIV., it is little, if any, better than it was in the middle of the fifteenth century. Economic evolution has always been independent of political and social changes."

M. d'Avenel began a series of eight lectures on the "Economic History of France" at Harvard University on Wednesday. When this series is completed he will make a tour of the country, going as far west as San Francisco. He speaks English easily and will deliver at least one lecture in English. He is accompanied by Vicomtesse d'Avenel, his son, his daughter, and his future son-in-law.

It may interest those Americans who followed the recent Crocker-Doyen damage suit in Paris to learn that M. d'Avenel's statistics regarding the fees of physicians in former centuries played no mean part in the Doyen defense.

Impressions of New York.

M. d'Avenel arrived on Sunday last by the French steamer La Provence. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood—somewhat above medium height, robust, erect, and almost military in carriage. His first wife was an American. He has property interests in New York, and although it is some years now since he last crossed the Atlantic he seems to know his New York very well. He finds the same prodigal display of filth in the streets, the same rough and reckless handling of baggage on the docks, and the same extortionate hackmen as of yore; and these salient features of our life have sufficed to give him promptly a genuine and grateful home feeling, notwithstanding the transformations he remarks on every side. In view of the recent discussion in the papers regarding the cuisine of our most famous hostelries, it is worth noting, perhaps, that he finds the table of the world-renowned hotel at which he is stopping so poor that he prefers to take his dinners at a relatively modest restaurant of which he has pleasant recollections—which should be a crumb of comfort to the impecunious who have fondly imagined that to be able to put up at this particular hotel must be the acme of earthly bliss. As a historian, who can tell many a lurid tale of hoary bribery and monopoly, he sympathizes scantily with our present National nervousness regarding graft and trusts.

In general, however, his opinions of us and of our institutions are highly favorable. Unlike many of our foreign visitors, he thinks that living in the New World (even hotel living) is little if any dearer than in the Old World, when everything is considered; and he bases this opinion on a careful and systematic study of New World prices as well as on his personal experiences here. He is particularly enthusiastic regarding the respect shown to religion by those Americans who are not themselves churchgoers as contrasted with the bitter and savage hatred of religion which characterizes large numbers of the so-called free-thinkers of France. "I think," he said, by way of illustration, "that the man who should venture to attach a Bible to the tail of a dog or to spit upon a crucifix here would get pretty roughly handled, and that your non-religious people would not be the last to resent such stupid sacrilege." Indifferent to forms of secular government, he is an ardent believer in the mission of the Church, which "brought love and freedom into the world," and declares himself enchanted with what is now taking place in France, (in spite of its momentary painfulness,) because the Church, which has always thrived upon poverty and adversity, cannot fail to come out of the ordeal purified and ennobled.

The Vicomte's personality is at once grave and gay, lively and severe. One does not need to be a mindreader to discern under the debonair exterior of the perfect Parisian the patience and the rugged determination of the conscientious scholar and the intellectual explorer.

After Diaz, What? Mexico's Grand Old Man May Soon Retire

His Health a Cause of Grave Uneasiness — Contrasts in Character of Limantour and Corral, Most Likely Candidates for the Succession.

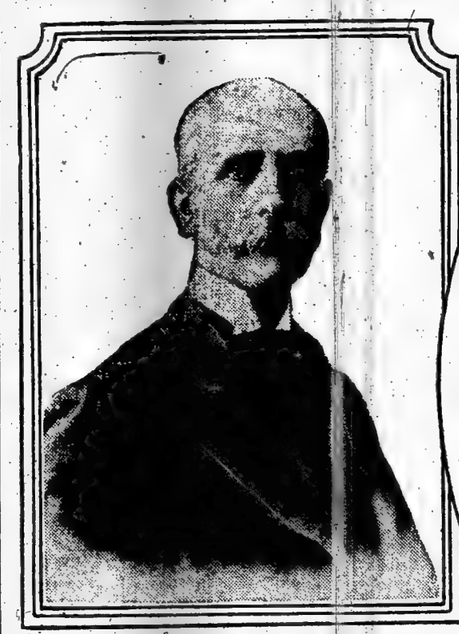

Jose Yves Limantour.
Mexican Minister of Finance, Who May Succeed Diaz.

President Porfirio Diaz.

Ramon Corral.
Vice President of Mexico—He Is Diaz's Own Favorite for the Succession.

AFTER Diaz, what? is the question on the lips of every foreigner in Mexico to-day. Will our sister republic follow in the footsteps of all other Latin American countries and be given over to bloodshed and revolution when the Grand Old Man of Mexico lays down the sceptre, relaxes the iron grip which he has maintained for over thirty years, at the bidding of that greater autocrat even than he—Death? Or will his spirit live after him, and his wise policy continue?

The 5th of February of this year was the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Mexican Constitution, and the day, always a holiday, was celebrated with greater festivity than ever. I stood on San Francisco Street, in the gateway of the San Francisco Church, opposite the Spanish Club, and watched the procession go by.

First came the President's guard, some companies of artillery and cavalry, and the cadets from Chapultepec. Following were the employes of two of the large breweries, the Buen Youo Cigarette Company, and a dozen or so industrial houses in the city. But the lesson of the day came in the parade of the Street Cleaning Department. For fifteen minutes a solid mass of men in sandals, white jean trousers and jackets, and straw sombreros, with shovels and picks over their shoulders, trudged stolidly by.

The old Church of San Francisco on one side, the aristocratic Spanish Club on the other, and between these two landmarks of the old régime walked the men of the new—men who, fifty years ago, when the Constitution was signed, were little better than slaves, and who to-day belong to an organized labor union and are in the employ of the Federal Government, earning good wages, many of them knowing how to read and write, and some among them speaking a little English.

The boys and girls attending the public schools in Mexico to-day wear American clothes. The fathers and mothers of those boys and girls wear the serape and rebossa of the peon class. The children are a rung higher on the social ladder than the parents. The children of these boys and girls will be still a rung higher, and so it will go on until, in the natural course of evolution, they become equal.

The greatest curse in Mexico to-day is pulque. The cultivation of pulque forms the basis of the enormous fortunes of the wealthy class in Mexico, and causes the degradation and poverty of the entire lower class.

Revolting spectacles can be seen in every city and town of Mexico on every feast day and public holiday, and neither President Diaz nor the Church is doing the slightest thing to prevent them. It is from this pulque-sodden class that the danger of an uprising not only against all foreigners, but against the continuance of the present peaceful conditions will arise after the death of President Diaz.

The recent merger, by which the Government obtains control of the two largest railroads in the republic, the National and Mexican Central, is fraught with deep meaning. The probabilities are that M. C. R. Brown, the President of the National, will remain in control as President of the merger, but such a step on the part of the Government really means that he will be kept there until some Mexican has been educated to the position.

The Government has been quietly but steadily gaining a foothold in all the railroad offices for some time. The policy has been to dismiss the high-salaried men and replace them by Mexicans at lower salaries.

There has been considerable anxiety felt among heavy investors in Mexican properties for some time past, but this feeling of uneasiness appears to be abating as Mexican securities are rated high, and a turn in the tide has sent the Mexican market to London rather than Wall Street. A recent investigation of the different investments and stock holdings in some of the largest corporations in Mexico has revealed the startling fact that there is more English and Canadian money developing Mexico than American at the present moment.

Those "behind the throne" in Mexico are anxious. The President, though it is strenuously denied by the press, is far from being in good health. His recent trip to Tehuantepec, for the opening of the Isthmusian Route, was too great a tax on his strength. The opening of the new Post Office was deferred because he was unable to preside, and he was too ill to review the procession at the celebration of the 5th of February. The unusual rigors of the Winter, the thermometer falling to a degree which brought the first snowstorm in fifty years, and the unheated house in which he lives, brought on an attack of pneumonia, which went very hard with him. His physicians advised his leaving Mexico City and going to a lower altitude. Photographs of the President on horseback are published in the daily papers, but they deceive no one. The truth is the President is too sick a man to take any exercise on horseback. Rumors of the seriousness of his condition have gone forth, to be immediately contradicted, and the question men ask each other to-day is:

"What will become of Mexico if Diaz dies?"

And two figures rise slowly on the horizon, embodying two diametrically opposite factions. The calm dignity of José Yves Limantour, the present Minister of Finance, stands for an era of conservative prosperity. The more rugged, robust characteristics of Ramon Corral, for the New Party. Limontour is a man who has placed Mexico on the safe financial plane upon which she stands to-day. Yet there is much to be said in favor of Corral. He represents Americanism, and has been trained by Diaz as his successor. He stands pledged to continue Diaz's policy, but his party—the Nationalists—fear and suspect him. The feeling prevails that if he is elected, if he becomes President of Mexico, the country will be rent by civil contentions.

An obstacle in Limantour's path is his French blood. This has always been against him. Corral is a man of the people. Mexican born, Mexican in every sense of the word; Mexican in his tastes, his habits, and his morals. He has hosts of enemies and as many friends. He is cordially hated or enthusiastically admired. There is no middle course of mild liking, and he looms on the Presidential horizon to-day as the probable successor to Porfirio Diaz.

A prominent American long a resident of Mexico, who has enjoyed an intimacy in political and social circles rarely given to any foreigner, replied to the question: "After Diaz, what?" as follows:

"To express the fear that Mexico may in any degree return to the unsettled state prevailing thirty-five years ago is to admit entire ignorance of existing conditions in that country. Mexico has learned too well the benefits of peace. Many interests that once profited most by revolution would now be the first to feel the dire results of strife. Fighting is no longer a profession. A generation has grown up under the new régime. It has neither the tastes nor the training necessary to a resumption of the old state of affairs.

"This is absolutely true, and one needs only to visit Mexico to be thoroughly convinced on this point. Gen. Diaz has done a better service for Mexico than is understood by the outside world. Under his administration a generation of patriots has been trained to public service. There are statesmen in Mexico whose abilities are thoroughly understood and appreciated by the people of that country. There will be no interruption of peace or progress when the end of the present administration shall come. Others will take up the reins of government, and the policy so well and so wisely established by President Diaz will live on forever. So, in answer to your question: 'After Diaz, what?' I would answer: 'After Diaz, the spirit of Diaz.'"

José Yves Limantour was born in Mexico on the 26th day of December, 1854. His earlier days were spent in private schools. From these he entered the National Preparatory School and later the Law School, from which he was graduated in December, 1874, and received his license to practice law in March of the following year.

In December, 1876, he was appointed to the position of Professor of Political Economy in the National School of Commerce, and two years later became ad interim Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence. In 1881 he was elected Alderman for the City of Mexico, and in 1888 Deputy to the National Congress.

The Government has shown its confidence in Señor Limantour by intrusting to him missions of importance connected with the finance and diplomacy of the country and the Department of Fomento. As a result of the adaptability that he showed he was appointed Under Secretary of Finance, May 23, 1892, and on February of the following year he succeeded to the position of Minister in this department of the Government.

In the fifteen years that he has filled this difficult and exacting office Señor Limantour has shown a superior ability for the handling of the financial affairs of the Republic, which has gained for him not only encomiums at home, but the most flattering attention of foreign governments.

He has not only fulfilled all the obligations of his Government, but he has placed Mexico in such a sound financial position that she has become at the same time the envy and ideal of all other Latin-American Governments. Under his administration of the finances of the country Mexican foreign securities have climbed steadily up in the markets of the world.

Señor Limantour has always been regarded as the proper and logical successor of General Diaz, owing to his demonstrated aptitude for the conduct of National affairs, and because after Diaz Limantour has worked hardest and accomplished most for the welfare, prosperity, and credit of Mexico.

The name of Limantour, being eliminated from the Vice Presidential candidacy, [illegible] upon Ramon Corral, [illegible] of the situation.

In the Spring of 1904 the Constitution of Mexico, which is modeled after our own, was amended to permit of the election of a Vice President. To one conversant with the social, domestic, and political situation in Mexico this step was pregnant. While Diaz lives and rules the foreign colonies feel secure. Every one knows that if he died without a legally appointed successor the country, like other Latin-American governments, might be rent and disrupted by revolution.

The outcome of the First National Convention held under the amended Constitution was the election of Ramon Corral, Minister of the Interior, as the candidate of the "Nationalist Party" for the Vice Presidency. His election followed as a matter of course, as surely and mysteriously as that of the President himself.

Ramon Corral was born in the State of Sonora fifty-three years ago. He was a reporter, then editor, then soldier, then a member of the State Legislature, and Governor of the State of Sonora. He afterwards served two terms as Governor of the Federal District, and finally became Minister of the Interior.

His wife is a very beautiful woman, educated in a convent at San Antonio, and he is distinctly a man after Roosevelt's heart, as he is the father of nine children. The older boys and girls have been and are being educated in the United States.

And these are the two men who stand in the eyes of the public as the possible successors to the Grand Old Man of Mexico.

PICTURE STEALING as a PROFESSION

GAINSBOROUGH'S "NANCY PARSONS"

REYNOLDS'S PORTRAIT OF MRS YORKE

A MINIATURE OF A LADY PLAYING A GUITAR BY JACQUES DUMONT

A MINIATURE OF A LADY SITTING ON A SOFA BY LAWRENCE

A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF BOX HIGHLY DECORATED

ROSE ENAMELLED SNUFF BOX

Thieves Who Loot Galleries Such as That of Wertheimer Are Men of Culture Who Know the Value of Every Famous Painting, Book and Object of Art---Remarkable Cases of Spoliation.

THE London police—that is, the men of romantic mysterious, and not too successful Scotland Yard—think an amateur was the author of the great picture robbery by which Mr. Wertheimer, who already was made famous by Sargent's masterly portrait, has lost $350,000 worth of masterpieces. The London police may be correct in their conjecture, yet it remains a fact that they never have been fortunate in their efforts to restore stolen pictures.

Thefts of famous works of art have not been frequent, owing to two very obvious reasons: the difficulty of safely carrying away the booty, and the equally arduous task of finding a purchaser for it. Another reason which is no less potent is to be found in the fact that to conceive and execute such a theft requires knowledge to which the average thief is a stranger, and the man who does know enough to do it finds a more convenient and even more agreeable market for his brains.

Departures from this rule, if it may be so regarded, may be cited. One of the most remarkable instances of thefts from European libraries, where such a valuable work of art as the famous "Pentateuch of St. Gatien," one of the masterpieces in the library of Tours, was boldly abstracted, is the series of robberies boldly executed by Prof. Libri in the forties.

Libri, who was a Florentine by birth, was a professor of Paris, member of the Institute, and an acknowledged authority an ancient writings and illustrated manuscripts. His position placed the choicest French national possessions within his reach, and he availed himself of the opportunity to the full. He seldom took a complete book; usually he carefully selected a section of a dozen or more cahiers, or leaves, from a valuable manuscript. This he would label a complete work, and the theft was not readily discovered, for the book was still to be seen on the shelves. When he took the manuscripts has never been learned, but as he was by virtue of his reputation above suspicion, the removal was a very easy matter. Libri was no burglar; he worked in the open, and stole some of the most precious works of France even while he was under the eyes of library attendants.

In 1842 many of the manuscripts which formed part of the collection that he sold to the late Earl of Ashburnham were known to have been intact in the libraries at Lyons, Tours, Troyes and Orleans. In 1847, through an agent, Panizzi, Libri sold his collection of 1923 manuscripts to the Earl for $40,000. The sale was conducted with the utmost secrecy, which, at least, was suspicious, but years elapsed before the thefts were discovered, and then only through the Earl's indiscretion, but with a collector's pride of issuing a printed catalogue of his treasures. A large part of the collection of 702 manuscripts sold the Earl in 1849 by J. Barrois was also in the same way discovered to have been pilfered from French depositories.

In 1888 ten years after the Earl's death, many of the stolen manuscripts were, through negotiations with his [illegible] to France, but that country was compelled to pay double the price paid by the Earl.

Ways of Picture Thieves.

While famous paintings very rarely have been stolen, it is true that valuable pictures have for centuries formed the booty of thieves in all countries where such objects are. Very often a picture does not become famous until it is stolen, yet it may have long been valuable. In Europe there is a widespread belief that America is the "fence" for stolen works of art, but the assertion is no truer of America than it is of Europe. In many collections on both continents there are probably pictures which have been stolen, but it is safe to assert that the present owners are innocent of the fact.

Picture thefts have seldom been conducted by professional thieves. The common burglar or thief wants to realize on his booty immediately, and he has enough intelligence to warn him that to attempt to sell a valuable picture from a well-known collection the morning after he cuts it from its frame is to invite the penalty of being stupid. He may be bad, but when he descends to obtuseness the policeman wins. Therefore it may be predicted, as a rule, that when a valuable picture is cut from its frame the work is not that of an ordinary thief and is not the operation of an organized gang of criminals. With the European picture fakers, however, who are criminals of another type, necessity compels them to operate in groups.

There was, indeed, once a great picture theft, which was the work of a gang of criminals. The story of the theft and restoration, after a quarter of a century, of Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. For once in their career a band of forgers, thieves and swindlers made a flying trip into a new sphere of activity, and found they had an elephant on their hands.

Adam Worth, who stole and squandered more than a million dollars during his career of crime in three continents, and whom the Pinkertons entitled "the greatest criminal of the last century," conceived the daring robbery. The most remarkable feature of the story lies in the fact that the robbery was planned solely for the purpose of aiding the escape of one of the gang, who then was in prison, and was fighting extradition to France.

The gang had been issuing forged letters of credit in Turkey, and had been sent to prison. Worth had used all his available funds to have them released, and finally had to raise $10,000 to ransom them from bandits, into whose hands they had fallen. They were beginning to prosper with some new forgeries when one of the gang was arrested. Worth conceived the plan of stealing the Gainsborough, and by retaining it compel Agnew & Co., the picture dealers, who owned the painting, to become bail for the man who was in prison. It was the intention, of course, that the prisoner should "jump his bail" by escape as quietly as he could after his release.

Gainsborough Theft an Accident.

Clever as he was, and proof of it is to be found that in his long career of daring crime he only once was imprisoned. Worth was not a connoisseur of art. He never before had stolen anything but money. Chance threw the Gainsborough picture in his way. He and Jack Phillips, an English thief of notoriety, were passing through Bond Street, London, in May, 1878, and observing many carriages stopping before the art gallery of Agnew & Co., and noting also that throngs of well-dressed persons were pushing their way into the shop, Worth and his companion decided to follow. Inside they saw the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which the Agnews had purchased at Christie's only a few days before, at the then highest price ever paid for a painting, $52,500.

As they left the gallery Worth told his companion that he now had a way of releasing their friend who was in custody awaiting extradition to France. He would steal the picture and compel the Agnews to bail out their companion. The gang selected a foggy night for the robbery, and Worth, standing upon the shoulders of Phillips, climbed into the second-story window of the Bond Street shop. The picture was cut from its frame, rolled up, and the thieves disappeared in the fog. While they were arranging to carry out their plan of restoring the canvas and releasing their comrade, the latter's solicitor had the criminal discharged upon a technicality. The gang did not know what to do with the painting. It would be suicidal to offer it for sale, and equally stupid to attempt to return it for the £1,000 reward offered by the owners. Consequently it remained in the possession of Worth, who placed it in the false bottom of a trunk, which he brought with him to the United States. For twenty years the Gainsborough painting was kept in storage houses in New York, Brooklyn and Boston, and in 1901, through the agency of Pat Sheedy, the sport and gambler, the portrait was restored to the Agnews. The negotiations were conducted through the Pinkertons.

Sheedy, who was in no way connected with either the theft or retention of the Gainsborough, obtained additional notoriety last October by opening an art gallery in New York and importing cases of valuable pictures painted by Corot, Isabey, Ziel, Jacque, and Daubigny, but marked "copy" and priced at between $1 and $1.75 each, although expert appraisers put the value of some of them at as much as $20,000 each.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER FROM WHOM ART OBJECTS WORTH $ 300.000 WERE STOLEN

Operating in Public Galleries.

Thefts from public galleries, while not common, are by no means unknown. Fortuny's "Council House, Granada," a 14 by 10 inch panel in the Gibson collection in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, was very deftly stolen some years ago by an art student. The thief had made a clever copy of the picture, and when opportunity offered, substituted his own work for Fortuny's. Some months afterward, in removing the picture, the label of a Philadelphia artist's supply house was found attached to the back of the panel, and then it was known a substitution had been practiced. No attempt to sell the Fortuny was made and the Academy recovered the painting.

Two years ago a thief took from the walls of the National Portrait Gallery in London a miniature of Baron Dimsdale, painted by Plimer. A survey showed that the culprit had paid several visits to the gallery and each time had removed one of the screws holding the miniature to the wall. Finally he seized it and wrenched it from its place, put it under his coat and soon was lost in the throngs in other parts of the gallery. Neither the picture nor the thief has yet been discovered. A year ago there was offered at public sale in Dublin a miniature portrait of Richard Burke, by Bone, which had been stolen from the National Gallery of Ireland in 1880. A London dealer was the holder of the miniature, but the Dublin authorities, instead of taking legal proceedings, purchased their stolen property for $100.

The story of the stolen cope of Ascoli, which had been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan for $60,000, is of such recent date that it must be familiar. That Mr. Morgan promptly restored the thirteenth century vestment which had formed part of the collection of Ascoli Cathedral as soon as it was explained the embroidery had been stolen is also equally well known. The King of Italy took recognition of this generous restitution by conferring upon Mr. Morgan the Order of St. Maurice. There was ample reason for believing that the cope had not been removed by a common thief, but suspicion rested upon some of the attaches of the Cathedral, who alone had access to the treasure.

Two Robberies on Same Night.

On the night Mr. Wertheimer's residence, in Park Lane, London, was being plundered by a burglar who successfully escaped with a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, one by Gainsborough, a miniature attributed to Dumont, and a miniature by N. Lawrence, another picture robbery was effected in Pwilheli, Wales. The museum near the Welsh town contained a collection of 400 paintings, some of them of great value. The thieves, who evidently had intended to make a wholesale "haul," cut nineteen pictures from their frames and had removed others from the walls when they were disturbed. The stolen paintings are valued at $1,500, and being of comparatively minor importance can be easily disposed of.

The Wertheimer robbery shows the hand of a professional burglar. Not only did he gain entrance without difficulty, although burglar alarms were believed to protect every door and window, but he made off with many gold snuffboxes and an enameled watch. One of the miniatures was set in a frame of gold emblazoned with diamonds, and while the paintings by Gainsborough and Reynolds may not easily be sold at this time, the jeweled snuffboxes may be "turned over" with impunity.

Stolen pictures are hidden and transported without difficulty. The process is a simple one. The painting is given a coating of paraffin and upon this surface a "daub" is painted. No one desires closely to examine a painting which is worse than a potboiler; consequently, with such a canvas in his possession, a thief may carry the masterpiece about with him for years. In time it may find its way to auction, be purchased for a dollar or two and some inquisitive owner may discover, years hence, that he unconsciously has become possessor of a great work of art.

More Tributes to Longfellow

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from Prof. W. P. Trent of Columbia University and Prof. C. F. Richardson of Dartmouth College the following tributes to Henry Wordsworth Longfellow, appropriate to the centenary of the poet's birth:

I HAVE thought for many years that Longfellow has been as unduly censured by the fastidious portion of our latter-day reading public as he was unduly extolled by the entire public of two generations ago. His beneficent work as a popularizer of culture in its broadest sense ought alone to suffice to give him an important and permanent place in the history of American literature; but this cannot well be urged as a reason why Americans of to-day should read him with pleasure and profit. Good reasons for such present and practical appreciation of parts of his work are not, however, difficult to find.

Although not so consummate an artist as Poe was in his narrow sphere, Longfellow was a better equipped poetic artist on a large scale than any of his American contemporaries, and I cannot perceive that since his day he has been surpassed by any poet who has attempted a range of achievement similar to his. He is still our chief narrative poet, and, at his best, a very good one. His lyric work is varied, nearly always satisfactory in quality, and at times excellent. His sonnets have long won and deserved high praise, and in simple reflective lyrics that go straight to the hearts of all such lyrics as "The Day is Done" and "The Bridge"—I doubt whether he has been surpassed by any other modern poet using the English tongue.

Then, too, Longfellow was successful in idyllic poetry, and an admirable translator. Not a few of his more ambitious and elaborate efforts failed to justify the pains he spent upon them, and I cannot believe that his thin prose has any permanent value; but, when all deductions are made, I not only see no reason for depreciating Longfellow's work, but I see good reasons for maintaining that it will probably wear as well as that of any of his New England contemporaries. W. P. TRENT.

THE centennial of Longfellow's birth reminds us anew how large and lasting is his place in nineteenth-century literature, even after we have rigidly separated the transient from the permanent in his work. Such lyrics as "My Lost Youth" or "The Bells of Lynn," and the masterly sonnets "Victor and Vanquished" and "My Books" must be given a place in the choicest collection of American poetry. It was no small achievement, furthermore, so to use the unfamiliar meters of "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha" as to enrich the prosody of the language.

It is always unsafe to prophesy, but I believe that a hundred years hence "Hiawatha" will be valued even more than now, as the principal artistic record of the Indian race.

CHARLES F. RICHARDSON.

The Social Climbers Abroad

Adventures of the American Millionaire's Daughters Who Leave the West to Conquer the World—London and the Continent Yield Them Partial Victories—Newport Affords Them Less Triumphant Experiences

ON THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE AT DAVOS.

A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair.

YES, the daughter of the Western millionaire, that Miss Climber, whom we now find toiling up the heights of fashionable distinction, is extremely nice to look upon. She combines all the warm coloring and rounded curves of a Greuze with the statesque pose of a Gibson girl. She smiles and dimples out of the French master's frame, but stands erect like the American artist's model. She is 18 years old. She is strong of lung and sound of limb. Surely she can climb so high as she listeth. Let us see.

Miss Climber's girlhood was passed in her native town in the West. She received the usual desultory schooling of a miss of 15. She had read Mrs. Humphry Ward and Anthony Hope; had seen two or three problem plays without understanding them in the least; thought Arnold Daly the loveliest actor ever, and of course went crazy about Maude Adams. She loved to play hockey and basket ball with the other seminary girls, held the high jump record, and could take a man's part in the private theatricals better than most boys. Of art, literature, and the humanities in general she was vaguely unfamiliar. She was high-spirited and ambitious, but felt stifled in the close atmosphere of a third-rate city. She had been once to New York and to Coney Island, and had been dazzled by what she saw. She felt that there was a world beyond to conquer, and she was ready to try.

Imagine her delight, then, when she heard "Popper and Mommer" discuss the advisability of a residence abroad for two or three years "to finish the girls up." The boy, the "young mountaineer" of a previous writing, was about to enter college. The family fortunes were now secure; in fact, running over with securities. "Popper" would stop at home and gather in the shekels, while "Mommer" and the girls should go abroad and spend them, and bring home in return all the airs and graces, all the languages and accomplishments and furbelows of Europe. No sooner said than done, and it was not long before the mail announced that Mrs. and the Misses Climber had registered in the Avenue de l'Opéra and were duly installed in the Hotel du Rhein, with a discreet traveling maid in attendance. It is not necessary to dwell on the refitting, refurnishing, and polishing methods that immediately began; of the masters of music and the languages—of la philosophie, les beaux arts, les belles-lettres, and l'histoire universelle. Bright, eager, assiduous, the Misses Climber soon promised to shine even as their pointed finger nails under the manicurist's fostering care.

Getting Ready for the Climb.

As for clothes—not Worth or Doucet yet, while the girls were in the schoolroom, but the most fascinating, chic little gowns and toques from one of those lesser establishments with which Paris abounds. So all was busy, though, as yet, on the dead level in the Climbers' ménage. They had not begun to climb yet, but were simply preparing themselves for that tedious experience. They were in hard training, with visits to the theatres to improve their French; to the galleries to improve their art, and to the restaurants to improve their gastronomics. Of course, they made some American friends, principally through the American Church on the Avenue d'Alma, but the quiet, sedate American colony of Paris was no more exciting than the solemn assemblies at home, and it was evident that none of these people could be used as stepping stones to what the Climbers were after. So with one Summer vacation in Switzerland and on the Rhine, and another in England, their first two years in Europe passed uneventfully, except that for the second Winter in Paris they took a pretty little apartment in the Avenue Marceau, and had a few at homes with music.

Now at length came the time to spread their beautifully plumed wings. Travel and an acquaintance with the great world and the smart people thereof would give the finishing touches to these years of preparation. Travelers are notoriously sociable. People of all sorts and conditions are jumbled together on the great highways of Europe and in the centres of transient fashion. The society papers of the day, both English and European, give one a fair inkling of where to find the swell mob. Still it was confusing at first. Mrs. Vanderbilt the elder was in Berlin, hobnobbing with William the Second to None, while Mrs. Vanderbilt, Jr., was on the Riviera. The Duchess of Manchester (mère) was at Biarritz, while Lady Arthur Paget was at Beaulieu. Prince Henry of Prussia, who is so fond of Americans, was at Kiel, while three Russian Grand Dukes were at Nice. The Climbers had letters to Mr. Charlemagne Towne, our Ambassador to Germany, but none to Mr. Harry White, our Ambassador to Rome. The acquaintance of the fashionable doings in Switzerland were fascinating in the extreme, and were there not such lots of goings on in Egypt? Truly it was a dilemma!

"Doing" Europe at Last.

At length some sort of itinerary was made up which should include most of these places, and then came the rush for Worth and Redfern clothes that must fit every extreme of climate. That this was successfully accomplished is proved by paragraphs that soon began to make their appearance in The Paris Mail. Mrs. Climber's jewels at a Court ball in Berlin were second only to those of the Empress and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The Misses Climbères (so-called) appeared on the toboggan slide at Davos in dainty knickerbockers and heavy knit stockings which were the envy of all the women in cumbersome skirts and the joy of all the men. That they arrived at Shepherd's, in Cairo, was duly chronicled, and their costumes at the Khédive's palace were accurately described. The next one hears of this enterprising family they are lunching at Ciro's, at Monte Carlo, in company with a Grand Duke, a French Marquis, two Italian Counts, a couple of titled Englishmen, and Mr. De Courcey Forbes, a well-known man of fashion and family in New York. Truly the Climbers are getting on! They have at least broken through the crust of society and are tasting the dainties inside. When they get back to Paris in the Spring—to the Hotel Ritz now—they feel that they have lived for ages, and while they gather together new toilets for a campaign in London, let us enjoy their society for a while and see what they are like now and how they have prospered.

The girls have acquired the reputation of having the best-turned ankles in Europe. It is curious how such a possession, once mentioned, will circulate in every club in Europe. Their French was very pretty indeed, better even than their English, except that in such words as père and théâtre there was a slight Western twang, and they were never quite sure of the "u" in words like "tu" and "menu." They could rattle off a "Valse Bleu" or "Sourires d'Avril" with some brilliancy, and sing a chanson by Tosti or De Lara with considerable tone and sentiment. Their clothes were beyond reproach, (where does the American woman get that innate taste in dress?) Their manner was very frank and pleasing, perhaps overcordial and ingratiating, but good heavens! why shouldn't it be so, since they are now full-fledged Climbers, leaving the halfway house behind them and already beginning to sniff the breeze of the summit. Mrs. Climber did not indulge in French or music or any of the other accomplishments of her daughters, but had attained to a deportment of sufficient dignity and tranquillity to pass for good breeding in almost any crowd. Every one they had met on their travels had assured them that they must have one tiny little season in London before returning to the States, so while we were observing them at Ritz's the house in London, the old faded, arstocratic mansion in Mayfair was taken just as it stood, servants and all, for June and July, and there we now find them installed as indicated in Climbers No. 1 in last Sunday's TIMES.

Presented at Court.

Then follow the excitement of a presentation at the Court of St. James's. Papa's (no longer Popper) money bags had been readily at the disposal of the last Presidential Campaign Committee, and it was an easy matter to arrange with the good-natured Ambassador to be presented—and who could be more presentable than these two charming American girls? Mamma did not care to make her bow to royalty, (in fact she was afraid of her management of a Court train,) so the two girls were made supremely happy in what is called the Ambassador's Circle. Events followed fast. Before long The Morning Post contained this paragraph:

A marriage has been arranged between Miss Climber, eldest daughter of Mr. Climber of Peoria, U. S., and the Honorable Ralph Fitz Morris, 17th Lancers, son of Lord Fitz Morris of Morris Castle and grandson of the late Duke of Bathurst.

What matter if he were a young spendthrift, a subaltern in a crack cavalry regiment, dissipated, and heavily in debt! His father was a Viscount and his mother the daughter of a Duke. It seemed to fill the Climbers' cup of happiness to overflowing. The marriage took place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and the list of titled and aristocratic guests filled half a column of The Post. One less Climber to deal with, and we shall have to leave her to the fate that usually follows such international marriages, and accompany the younger Miss Climber home in the pursuit of her dearest foe—New York society.

Mamma Climber went off to the old home to scrape about breaking it up, for the Climbers had now planned to live in New York. Miss Climber went on to Newport to visit some friends who [illegible] quainted on the Riviera and afterward in Paris and London—good enough sort of people, who might be reckoned in a McAllister's Four Hundred, if revised up to date, but not in the swim in his day. They lived in one of those three or four great houses in Newport which, like Beaulieu, Oak Lawn, The Rocks, and The Elms, are now and again in the market and are often rented by rich people who have social fish to fry—sort of Climbers' Roosts, as it were. If the lessees succeed in their roosting they sometimes buy one of these places and settle down. If they fail they move out and some one else has a try. In this instance Miss Climber's friends had not yet bought. Miss Climber's first appearance at the Casino, beautifully gowned and equipped, created something of a sensation. The men especially crowded about, anxious for an introduction. "Who is she?" passed from lip to lip. "Her father owns half of Chicago," said one. "Nonsense, old Climber has income of two million a year from copper mines." "They say he's back of Harriman in all his railroad plots." "By Gad, she's a stunner." "Why, that's the girl with the pretty legs. Saw her at Davos last Winter—used to wear knickers," &c.

Too Popular with the Men.

However, it is sure Miss Climber had won her first victory—had succeeded in getting herself talked about at every lunch table in Newport that day. Perhaps it had been better if her first appearance had not been quite so meteoric. Already she had succeeded in antagonizing some of her own sex, a dangerous thing for a débutante stranger to do. But was it her fault? If she had come to the Casino under the chaperonage of one of a dozen or more women who rule in society every creature in the place would have rushed to know her. As it was, some of these dozen or more social magnates were already finding it in their hearts to ignore if not to actually snub our poor little Climber. For instance, at one crowded lunch table the head of the house, a popular and influential lady, said to his wife: "You must chase up that pretty girl and have her here. You know the people she's stopping with?" "Yes, but I've called on them once this season," and this in such a tone of indifference not say hostility that the husband wisely dropped the subject. Imagine her feelings a day or two after when she met her husband spinning round the Ocean Drive with this very same Miss Climber laughing gayly by his side in his automobile. Short shrift for you, my pretty, in that quarter after such a mishap. The old rogue had got introduced to her, and begged to show her about Newport, and in her innocence she had accepted.

So, too, at Bailey's Beach, the men got into such a habit of flocking there to see Miss Climber go in bathing that it got to be a perfect nuisance to other women, who began to stay away, and when one woman either worse or better natured than the others suggested to her that her bathing costume was fashioned a little too much after that of the French cocotte at Trouville the poor child blushed crimson and said she would never go in again. She did, however, make one of many gay yachting and automobile parties to Narragansett Pier, where the critics are less severe and the surf rather better. Indeed, she became the life of most of the outdoor plans of that month of August. She made many friends among the girls who were more or less emancipated from their mothers' apron strings, and among a certain set of young matrons, who were rapid without being fast, she was a prime favorite.

And now came a crevasse, one of those pine tree's withered branch blows that surely she might have avoided. One of the best young chaps of his day, as to family and prospective wealth, was greatly smitten by Miss Climber's charms. He followed her about devotedly, and most people scented an engagement. At a ball given in a house on the cliffs this youthful swain lost sight of his inamorata, and, lighting a cigarette, strolled down on to the terrace to get cooled off. There, in the moonlight, he caught her sitting unnecessarily—as he thought—close to the jolly married man above mentioned. There was a hurried movement all round, and he strolled back to the house cursing his luck for being such a fool and thoroughly cured of his passion.

Miss Climber had made the egregious error of believing that she would advance higher if she leaned on men for support. Now, men make society to a certain extent, but women rule it. No young woman Climber can hope to succeed without the steady, loyal support of influential women whose own position is so secure that they can stretch out a helping hand to any one they choose. The best men will then follow their lead, but let the best men try to push and pull a girl up the social ladder by their own efforts, and there is sure to come a fall to which Humpty-Dumpty's was a mere sit-down.

Failure at the End.

So the Summer waned, and when it came time for Miss Climber to pack up her now somewhat faded finery and depart she felt that she had but climbed half way, and that the rest of the ascent would be almost impossible. She had had an awfully good time, had not known an idle day or night, and had been overwhelmed with compliments and attentions. But when she came to say her good-byes they were not for the people she had gone to Newport especially to meet. She knew them no better than when formally introduced. The jolly young women, the chattering magpies, surrounded her with regrets. "Too bad you've got to go," "Don't go to Lenox; a stupid hole." "See you at Virginia Springs in November." "Must come to Meadow Brook for October," &c. A dozen charming young men and as many old ones went to see her off at the boat, but among them was not the youth who would have given her his honorable name, nor the married man who had cost her his loss. The worthy's better-half had him fairly shackled now, and after all, was this pretty girl with her fanciful little ways worth the wrinkling of the old woman's [illegible]

Newport was not a substantial social success, and that augured ill for a subsequent Climb in New York. The poor girl felt sore now that she realized that New York society might be as large as the Opera House one night and contract into a small drawing room the next. It was the entrée to the drawing room she craved, and she had craved in vain. She saw now that a girl must have crawled in that drawing room as a baby, played in it as a child, and drank her first formal cup of tea in it as a young lady. Yet she had made her endeavor after the best knowledge and belief at her disposal. Her route, her intended path upward lay through the most carefully constructed pass on all the mountainside. A European education—artificial if you choose—but very apt to pass muster; an acquaintance with all the fashionable resorts abroad; a season in London; a presentation at Court; a sister married into the British aristocracy; to all this add youth, health, beauty, and heaps of money, and yet—failure.

"I want to go home, Mommer," (lapsing into the familiar lingo of long ago,) she exclaimed when she met her mother in New York. "Peoria is good enough for me."

"Nonsense, child, you're tired out. Who do you think is here at the Waldorf? That lovely Count Papanti, who was so taken with you in London. He is coming to dinner to-night."

Miss Climber brightened up. There was life in her yet, but not for the higher altitudes. Not high life.

A Reluctant Guest

"LETTER for you, Bob!" Sedley caught it, flung it across the table by his chum, held it out at arm's length on a broad palm, creased his forehead.

"From Mrs. Avondale. I know her fist. Don't let me forget I have an engagement with you for next Saturday."

"You have? Not if I know it! I'm booked to play golf with Smithers. And what have the Avondales to do with the matter, anyway?"

"Why, just this: I haven't spent Sunday with them for a dog's age, and I suppose they think it time to corral me. I've got to have an engagement with some one, if its only to help the janitor put in coal."

Bryce sent a smoke ring curling upward and gave a low chuckle.

"I must say I feel flattered," he said. "But, see here! You've fired off a whole volley of passionate words, but you haven't given a single valid reason for not accepting that invitation—if it is one. What's the trouble with the Avondales?"

"Well, to start with, they went and named their place 'Halcyon Hall.' It's a hall all right, so far as size goes, but the only time it's peaceful is when they are out of it. What with nagging each other publicly and disciplining the butler at the table and correcting the children out of the nursery there's a continual rumpus and you have to be in the thick of it most of the time. "You're one of the family, Sedley,' Avondale always says when I arrive. 'We never make company of you.' I should say not! They take me too far into the heart of that family circle. And they invite me there 'for a rest' and they imagine they're dispensing hospitality!"

"'Hospitality'! Now listen to me, my son. Do you know that's the most abused word in our language? Or in any other, for that matter. How many people know how to be hospitable? Twenty out of a hundred? No, ten. To know how to strike the balance between overpowering attention and positive neglect requires genius, and geniuses in that line are almost as rare as a Democrat with Republican principles."

"So I say. Now there are the Pentons. I ran across Tom one day, and he made me promise to spend the next Saturday with them. 'Take potluck with us,' says he. 'Take us as you find us, and don't bother to bring a lot of togs. Come right from the office. It's Liberty Hall, you know.' So I took him up and joined him at the ferry, and just as we were going into the house he said: 'You'll like the Mackenzies immensely, Bob, though wife seems to think you'll find the Leonards more congenial.' Mackenzies, Leonards,' says I. 'Who on earth are they?' 'Oh, haven't I told you? They're just a few neighbors who're going to drop in to dinner to-night.' Man alive, their pot-luck dinner had nine courses, and the informal neighbors were swells in evening clothes, and there was little Willie in a sack coat!"

"Hard lines!" Bryce answered. "And of course they were invited to meet you, and the Mackenzies were daft on bridge, and Penton knew how you detest it, and the Leonards were cranks on 'nature study,' and you couldn't give them points on anything but hunting dogs."

"You're a mind reader! It was pretty much that way—but I haven't got to the main part of my story. It was in the Fall, and the mercury dropped kerchunk somewhere about 2 o'clock, and there was only one thin blanket on the bed, so, yours truly got up and went rooting around in the closets and bureau drawers—not an extra blanket on the premises. I just had to put on all my clothes and crawl back, and then I wasn't rapturously warm. I remember that just before I turned out the gas I noticed an engraving on the wall of some poor fellow being martyred. I tell you I envied him his faggots! The minutes I spent sleeping weren't worth counting, and the first thing I saw at daybreak was another wall decoration—one of these framed mottoes, you know, with 'Sleep well within this quiet room,' or something like that on it! Mrs. Penton said she hoped I had enjoyed my rest, and I told her I was rather wakeful. 'You probably had too much covering,' says she. 'We don't believe in sleeping under a pile of blankets. I'm positive they're detrimental to health!'

"If blankets were all you missed you were lucky. Now, hear me talk! How many houses have you spent a night in where you found a comb and brushes in your room? Of course, a man's supposed to bring his own, but half the time he forgets—or at least I do. What's that? You always find plenty of hairpins on the bureau? That's true; and invariably a powder box. Of course, hairbrushes aren't indispensable. I got along beautifully once by parting my hair with my pocket knife and brushing it with a whiskbroom the hostess had forgotten to take away. As for sleeping in a half-frozen state, that isn't my luck. The bedroom I generally get has every window nailed down, for fear of burglars. Then here's another item. Do you ever find water in the pitchers? Or if you have a bathroom to yourself, do you ever find more than one towel in it?"

"Don't interrupt!" Sedley protested. "I'm not through with 'Liberty Hall.' That was Friday—I mean the dinner was Friday night—and Saturday it rained buckets and we were housed. I proposed billiards, but Tom said the nursery was next door and we'd wake the kids; and he couldnt smoke because Mrs. Penton's father had a weak throat; and we couldn't play euchre because Tom's aunt is down on all that sort of thing and had hidden the cards; and after it cleared we couldn't drive because the coachman wouldn't allow the horses to be used—Tom's no end afraid of his coachman—and on Sunday I couldn't use the piano because Mrs. Penton had a headache and was positive she would hear every note, even with the doors shut; and that's the way things went from start to finish."

"Well, there's the other side, my boy; the overdoing of hospitality. Take these people who have a cut-and-dried programme ready when you arrive, beginning with the drive to the cemetery; every hour filled up so you've hardly time to wink. They're so afraid you'll be bored that they end by being bores. You simply feel you've got to keep your end up or your bread and butter will not be earned. They fuss so, trying to keep you busy and entertained, that they're as tired out as you are, and they're as glad to see your back at last as you are to show it to them. Oh, but there's one place I go to where you don't 'visit'; you drop in as though you'd only been gone an hour. They always put flowers in my room and the last magazine, or some books they know I'm devoted to, and they remember certain dishes I'm fond of, and usually have them, and they remember how I delight in nosing about back streets hunting up picturesque bits and discovering antique shops, and they give me time to do all that in, and there's no waste of money or nerves over me. They just exercise a little thought and more common sense. I tell you, when I have to leave that house, it's with a wrench.

"When I was surveying out in Western Michigan," said Sedley, "I had to spend a night in a little cabin in the thick of the woods, and as there didn't seem to be room for one more I hardly looked for a cordial reception, but I got it. 'It's mighty little we have,' the woman said, 'but you're welcome to it.' She and her husband gave up their room to me, and she and the children went into a loft overhead, and the man slept in the haymow. There wasn't much to eat, and the only way they could entertain me was to make their dog do tricks, but the man and I swapped hunting stories and got on famously together, and the next morning the whole family walked all the way to the station with me, a mile, and when they bade me good-bye they said: 'Don't ever come this way again without stopping to see us.' Now, there was hospitality—the genuine article."

"But you've forgotten your letter," Bryce interposed.

"So I have," and Sedley ripped it open. "Why, it's from Miss Tyrrell!""

"Never heard of her before."

"Nor I, till I met her there. She's Mrs. Penton's niece. She was the only mitigating circumstance, that girl. Let's see what she says:

"'My Dear Mr. Sedley:

"'Aunt Catherine has sprained her wrist and asks me to act as her amanuensis and ask you if you will not come down for week-end. Your feats in chess-playing are vividly remembered, and it is to be hoped that your hand and brain have not lost their cunning. Patrick will meet you at any train you may decide to take.'"

"You ought to see her, George! Pretty doesn't express it! And you ought to see her play chess—we did manage to accomplish that. And talk! Like a man, only in a thoroughly feminine way."

"And she hopes you'll accept?"

"Well, she might have said that, only she didn't."

"Of all the idots! Can't you read between the lines of a letter? She needn't have mentioned chess at all. She could have put in something about the weather and ended up with Michael or John, or whatever his name is."

Sedley picked up the note and his eye kindled. "I don't believe the janitor will need me!" he said.

Getting at the Facts.

SCIENTIFIC inquiry is sometimes curiously balked," says a prominent physician, and this experience is the basis of the remark.

The physician was spending his vacation at a Northern resort. One day he met a Washingtonian, who, among other things, spoke of the illness of his wife.

The doctor was interested at once, and sympathetically asked the cause of the illness.

This the husband did not seem prepared to give, but at length admitted that some called it one thing and some another. By judicious questioning, however, the physician was able to learn enough to satisfy himself the woman was suffering from epilepsy, the familiar symptoms of which he began to inquire about.

"Does your wife grind her teeth while asleep?"

"Well, no, Doc," answered the husband. "I've never noticed that she did. Then, again, I don't know as I ever remember of her wearing her teeth to bed."

The Medical Muse

By THOMAS R. YBARRA.

("Flow of thought and beautiful language show that writers are addicted to cocaine."—From speech by a physician at meeting of Medico-Legal Society.)

"When 'mid Hellenic tribes
Great Homer grasped his tablets,
When prehistoric scribes
Hewed thoughts on granite slablets,
When Virgil strummed his lyre
And charmed the Roman nation,
Their wild poetic fire
Came not from inspiration.

"When Shakespeare wrote his plays
And Swift his potent curses,
When Pope smote Grub Street's ways
In acrimonious verses,
When that Cervantes chap
Dashed off his bold Quixotics
What was the drink on tap?
Pierian Spring? Narcotics!"

"'Tis they that give the swing
To famous story-tellers,
'Tis they alone that bring
The season's greatest sellers.
For genius is a drug,
A foolish-dream concocter,
An old impostor smug."

* * * * * * *

Ain't it fine to be a doctor?

Expensive.

De Style—So you bought a home in the country, eh? How far are you out?

Gubbusts—You don't mean how far, but how much.

RUSSIAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY TOLD IN CARTOON

Artistic Propaganda of Aspiration and Revolt Prevails Over Censor---History of Revolution Shown in Striking Pictures.

THE cry of liberty still makes itself heard in Russia, despite the most persistent efforts of the Government to suppress its every utterance. Notwithstanding the severe penalties which are attached to anything like free expression of opinion in the press of that country, the revolt of the masses against the tyrannies that oppress them still finds its way into the newspapers. When anything of a revolutionary character appears in the latter—some of which are published in Geneva, others in Russia itself—they are of course censored by the officials of the Government and their circulation prohibited. But these newspapers are persistent, and the determination of the "intellectuals" to spread their propaganda, in spite of every obstacle, frequently meets with success.

Some idea of this triumph of the Russian revolutionary press in disseminating criticisms of the Czar's Government is strikingly given in a collection of cartoons that has been on exhibition in Columbia University during the past week. Owing to the difficulties surrounding their publication cartoons of this character are extremely rare, and are eagerly sought by collectors. All of those on exhibition last week have been published since the manifesto of the Czar, promising something like a constitutional form of Government, was issued in October, 1905.

Columbia University's Collection.

This remarkable collection brought together through the efforts of Columbia University numbers about one hundred cartoons. These portray, frequently in colors and with startling realism, the disasters through which Russia passed during the recent popular uprisings. Some of the cartoons are so revolting in treatment and subject that it has been deemed impossible to place them on public exhibition. All of them typify the Government of the Czar as a brutal force maintaining its rule by every means known to a ruthless despotism. With grim sarcasm the promises of the Czar to better the condition of his people is held up to ridicule. The collection, as a whole, distinctly belongs to what might be termed the literature of revolt, and probably its like has never before been brought to the view of the public. It is said that most of these cartoons are the work of leading Russian artists, who have joined the revolutionary party. They are all unsigned, however—but the sincerity and strength of purpose which have inspired them are evident in every rough-drawn line and splash of color.

The cartoons from this collection, which THE TIMES has secured for publication on this page, are described as follows:

(1.) Under the heading "A Monument to Commemorate Red Sunday," a soldier of the Czar, typifyng the Government, and clad as a figure of death, is represented in the act of bayoneting a Russian peasant. Underneath these two figures is depicted a band of peasants, led by Father Gapon, marching to the palace of the Czar to petition him for a constitution. The portrayal of course recalls the events of the famous "Red Sunday" in January, 1905.

A series of pictures, showing the Massacre of Unarmed Children by a Russian Officer.

The Russian "Tree of Liberty" and its Police Guardian.

Fruits of the Government's Promises of Liberty.

A Monument to "Red Sunday."

"The Black Hundred."

A Cartoonist's Idea of a Russian village after the Police have "Suppressed" a Rebellion.

(2.) Beneath the headline, "Sic Tansit Gloria Mundi," the Czar is portrayed as an imperial turkey, gorgeously arrayed in ermine, looking in astonishment at another turkey, one of his victims, which has been killed and prepared for the table. The implied meaning of the cartoon is that the next turkey to be killed and eaten is the Czar himself.

(3.) "Moscow, the Heart of Russia." By the Russian people Moscow is generally called the "Heart of the Empire." Some of the worst massacres during the recent revolutionary troubles, however, occurred in Moscow—a fact which is depicted in this cartoon by a gigantic heart, tortured from its normal shape, and held over a pit, surrounded by death's heads, in the grip of the hand of State. The blood wrung from the heart by this ruthless hand forms a pool at the bottom of the pit.

(4.) "Veni, Vidi, Vici" is a series of three cartoons, in the first of which a mounted officer, heavily armed, representing the army of Russia, is out on an expedition. In the second cartoon the officer spies a group of three children, typifying the unarmed, unsophisticated people of Russia, playing in a courtyard. The third picture in the series represents this officer trampling on the children and announcing the end of a dangerous popular uprising.

(5.) "After the Visit of the Police." A street in a village, where there is a reported movement on the part of the people against the Government, is pictured in this cartoon, after the police have made a search through all the houses. The scene, with its terror-stricken children, downtrodden furniture, and ruined houses, depicts the desolation wrought by one of the official partes of investigation.

(6.) "A Black Hundred Meeting." Under the rough, portly figure of a vested priest of the Greek Church blessing a throng of hoodlums, armed with bludgeons, the Government is represented in this cartoon as calling to its aid the worst elements of the population in its efforts to overawe the peasantry.

(7.) "The Apotheosis of October 18." On this date, in 1905, the Russian Government issued a manifesto, promising to grant the constitutional liberty demanded by the people. The real meaning of this manifesto, the weight to be given to the Czar's promises, is represented in this cartoon by a heap of skulls in a plaza overlooked by a church and a palace.

(8.) "We most humbly report to his Majesty—everything is quiet." With uprisings in various parts of Russia during the recent revolutionary period very meagre accounts of the real situation reached the Czar. The officials surrounding the latter withheld from him the true reports of popular uprisings—a fact which is represented in this cartoon by a huge hand, extended over a scene of carnage and warfare, and holding out a scroll announcing: "We most humbly report to his Majesty—everything is quiet."

(9.) "The Tree of Russian Liberty." The protestations of the Government, to the effect that it is desirous of fostering the development of Russian liberty, is ridiculed in this cartoon, where the Tree of Liberty, surrounded by massive chains and stone pillars, is being tended by a gigantic policeman.

(10.) "The Two Régimes." With every change in the Ministry promise is given by the Russian Government that a new and better era for the people will be inaugurated. The small reliance to be placed on these pledges is typified in this cartoon, where the new and the old régimes are pictured by the same figures—official executions and slaughtered peasants.

A Change of Régime.

The Message Tells the Czar "All is Quiet" the Background Shows the Truth

The Mad Motorist

HE dreamed of carburetors, cranks,
And tanks and steering wheels,
And tires and wires and other things
They use in automobiles.
He slept in goggles, I am told,
Stiff leather sheets between,
His favorite tipple, too, they say,
Was dashed with gasoline.

But every time he took a spin,
Behold! his madness grew,
His sole ambition soon became
To make a record new.
And so one morning when he left
His pleasant villa's door,
He pulled the lever back so far
That it could move no more.

With speed terrific soon he left
The town and State behind,
And ceased to journey on the ground,
But traveled on the wind.
He skimmed the surface of the sea,
The mountains proved no bar,
And when he passed the people said:
"There goes a shooting star."

When he had circled twice the globe,
Upon the final lap,
He found the edges of the world
Unmarked on any map;
And did he stop? Not he, indeed,
But fearless of a spill,
He shot away in space, and there
No doubt is going still.

In 1920.

When you ride in your airship,
Don't quarrel, fume, or pout,
Because an airship's not the place,
To have a falling out.

Life in a Rear Tenement

What One Young Woman Has Done to Brighten Existence for a Little Colony of Poor Folk Among Whom She Has Elected to Make Her Home.

IF you should enter a certain tenement house and ask for Miss Blank, you will probably receive from any one the same answer I did from the Irish woman I stopped to question in the midst of her singing and scrubbing of the tenement steps. She rose up from her suds red and beaming. "Bless her darlint heart! You'll find her in the rear house, which you rache through the gate on the street."

I found the gate, and "rached" the rear tenement, which was the first I had ever seen in the flesh, rear tenements being something horrible that I had read of only in Mr. Jacob Riis's book and in newspapers. I found this one sitting peaceably in the back yard of the front tenement, and not seeming to mind the humiliation in the least. The lady of my search I discovered at the top of several shambling flights of stairs, as serene and as glowingly happy as if she had been born to the tenements and really loved the smell of fried onions that permeated her stairway.

The reason why she is here in the little rear tenement of the east side, in the heart of a district of Irish and German, with a sprinkling of Italians, is because she has a longing to love her neighbors in a way that is impossible in the west side world of exclusiveness, where everybody lives in tight little apartments and would think it vulgar to exchange domestic confidences up and down the fire escape. She could have gone to live among the poor as a settlement worker, but she preferred to come and live among them just as a neighbor and to love those about her after her own simple fashion. That is why she is here. That she is glad to be here one reads at once in her laughing eyes and the enthusiasm of her voice as she tells little bits about her friends, the neighbors.

I didn't wonder that the Irishwoman said "Bless her darlint heart." I thought how good it must be to have such a neighbor come among the tenement dwellers overflowing with friendliness and kindliness, so full of a bubbling spirit of enthusiasm, with so many good gifts to share freely and willingly. And the bit of a home, its occupant laughingly told the incident of one of her Irish neighbors who came to visit her for the first time, and holding up her hands, exclaimed, "Lord in heaven, ain't it a gem of a place! Sure, and I belave I'm half in Paradise already." And the Irishwoman was right. It is a gem of a place, a homey, pleasant place, with nothing in it that isn't good to live with and nothing that offends with the suggestion of striving after an effect.

While my hostess disappeared into the kitchen, which is half of her tiny household, to give some final stirs to the dishes that were sputtering away for the luncheon I was to share with her, I looked about me and enjoyed the living room. The lounge was the most imposing piece of furniture, with its covering of Bagdad stripes and its soft-toned pillows that invited a plunge into their plumpness. Next in importance was the table, which was brave and pretty in its luncheon dress, with two candles glowing under Japanese shades and a bowl of yellow jonquils with no room more nor less than the ironing board on props posing in the guise of a real, sure-enough table. Miss Blank disclosed it with some degree of pride, asking me when I sat down not to lean too heavily on it for fear it might rise up and slap me in the face.

There was another small table, holding a brass lamp with a delicate apple-blossom shade, and a chair or two filled up some space, but all the rest of the room seemed to be pictures and books and bits of pottery. The pictures were soft brown copies of Corot, and a number of good landscapes in colors and flower studies, things that made one forget the bricked-in spaces that the windows give on and think only of fields and woods and meadows. Just over the couch were long, low shelves with rows of books that had the well-worn look of old companions. And there was a case through whose glass doors showed the backs of choicer book friends. On the mantel and ranged along the shelves were odd vases and well-modeled bits of clay and pottery that Miss Blank had picked up in her journeyings, each of which had some meaning and association for her.

On more intimate acquaintance I found the china closet to be, beneath its disguise of chintz, a clothes closet. The pretty Oriental curtain in the corner was raised to reveal the washbasin, and snuggled beneath the protection of the Bagdad stripes of the couch were some of the working materials of the owner of the abode. But all these revelations came with time. For the first hour of my visit I took the furniture on faith, until my hostess gleefully and shamelessly revealed her clever deceptions

While we sat beneath the glow of the Japanese candles and ate the best Frenchiest dishes I ever tasted in my life off the ironing-board table, the jonquils smiling benignantly upon us as we lunched, my hostess told me about her neighbors with all the enthusiasm of the possessor. She regarded them evidently as her very own, and delighted in them. If the little old Irish lady who shares the same floor hears her beating eggs for a cake, or even suspects that there is cake in prospect, she sticks her head in the door to insist that Miss Blank come in and bake in her coal oven, which is already hot, and will save the use of gas. The Irish workman who lives in the front tenement, and whose wife is the modiste of the neighborhood, has sworn himself her protector, and declares himself eagerly awaiting the opportunity to pour cold lead into the devil that dares tamper or molest her.

During some of the recent cold weather Miss Blank was missed among her neighbors, and filling in to see what was the matter they found her ill. Committees were thereupon formed to look after her and see that she had broths and tea and was waited on and fussed over in the proper fashion due an invalid.

News spreads fast in a neighborhood where everybody runs elbows, and there isn't much going on in the bit of a flat that Miss Blank occupies that doesn't soon creep out and circulate among the neighbors. When one day a sewing machine was carted into the place it was not very many hours before everybody in the block knew about it.

The Torture of the Heart of Russia.

When Miss Blank first came into the rear tenement to live she was at a loss to know just how to show her neighbors that she meant to be their friend and expected to be one of them and share all that she had with them. The opportunity came soon enough. Some friend who lived in Jersey sent a great basket of flowers one day. It was hot Summer time, and the flowers looked lovelier in the dingy tenement district than they could have looked in their own beds. They were Miss Blank's introduction. She sent them around to all her neighbors, and the posies brought a stream of callers to pour out their voluble German and Irish thanks. Then she began to make her fire escape into a flower garden, and soon persuaded geraniums to give a hint of brightness to the place. That garden became one of the absorbing topics of neighborhood gossip. Even the children began to discuss the possibility of the red one blooming the next day, or to comment on the beauty of the pink one. An Irishman across the way was in the midst of chastising his small son when Miss Blank first set out the box with its blooming geraniums. The Irishman stopped suddenly when he saw it, let the youngster slip from his knee, and exclaimed, "God bless ye, Miss, for getting such a sight for sore eyes."

It seemed to Miss Blank that she didn't hear so much spanking in the house across the way from that time on. In fact, the Irishman spent most of his hours at home leaning out the window and speculating about the flowers. When it looked threatening, he would call out to know if the Miss meant to leave the box out during the storm, and if she said she did, he would remonstrate, "Ah, but they will get too wet, the pretty posies will."

The neighbors soon found that the young woman who had come among them lived much after their own fashion, at least that she did her own work. They got used to seeing her dusting and scrubbing in her two-room flat and hanging out her clothes on the pulley just as they did, and they soon began to chat with her as they hung out of the windows and to tell her all the symptoms of the sick baby and ask her advice. The children began running in with their scraps of sewing, and finally she invited some of them to join a cooking class. Now the cooking class is one of the established institutions of the neighborhood. There are about a dozen of the small girls, as many as the little flat will hold, who come over every Tuesday afternoon and learn to make two or three good, wholesome dishes. The mothers drop in to boast of the culinary accomplishments of the small girls, who learn many things besides cooking in their afternoon at Miss Blank's, and always have the pleasure of eating the dishes they help to cook, of setting the table and clearing away under the direction of the cooking teacher.

Others of the children come in to learn something of sewing, the mothers come to be taught knitting or to run a seam on the machine, or to ask advice and help in any difficulty that happens to face them in their daily rounds. Miss Blank is supposed to know everything and to have a fund of knowledge and experience that never runs out.

She has a cooking class one morning in the week for wealthier women, using the proceeds of the lessons for her good deeds among her neighbors. They come to her in her rear tenement, and find it great fun to learn under such conditions. Miss Blank got her knowledge of cooking in Paris, where she took a thorough course, afterward studying in Switzerland. During her five years in Paris she was a worker in the only settlement in the city, and there learned many things that help her in her neighborhood work.

My little visit in the rear tenement made the whole world seem different when I went out into the streets again. One cannot be long with this new-fashioned old-fashioned girl without catching something of her spirit, and finding a fresh meaning in the one commandment that embraces the whole decalogue, "Love thy neighbor." She lives it every hour of every day, and fills her little two-room rear tenement home with a happiness that is so big it couldn't be crowded into some of the largest homes on the avenue. E. S.

MATTEAWAN ISN'T SO BAD AFTER ALL

State Asylum for Criminal Insane a Clean, Well-Kept Hospital, Where Cheerfulness Is Encouraged and Much Apparent Freedom Prevails---Inmates Treated as Victims of Disease

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE AT MATTEAWAN.

WHAT! go to the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane? Not if I were Harry Thaw. Rather than have my lawyers set up any plea of insanity, I would go to Sing Sing, even if it were to sit in the electric chair." This is the opinion that is almost always voiced when the judicial fate of Stanford White's slayer is discussed.

The average man's conception of an insane asylum is a somewhat modernized, tempered edition of "The Mad House" pictured by Hogarth in his "Rake's Progress." The average man through his newspapers and magazines has kept abreast of the times in most subjects; his almost universal curiosity may even have led him on tours of inspection through such places of morbid interest as hospitals and prisons. But at insane asylums he generally draws the line. In a way he knows that asylums are now called hospitals; that the harsh conditions that formerly surrounded the unfortunate inmates have been greatly ameliorated. Still when he pictures to himself an asylum—particularly one for the criminal insane, most of whose inmates have committed acts of murderous violence—he sees in his mind's eye dangerous maniacs raving in close confinement, straitjackets, manacles, and padded cells.

With some such idea of an asylum, a TIMES reporter visited Matteawan last Monday. The greatest shock he received was in discovering that the actual conditions were so very different from his preconceived notions. Of course there is a subjective horror that hangs over the place—a horror that impresses the visitor when he stops to think that 600 or more human derelicts have been cast up here away from family and friends, perhaps forever, because something has gone wrong in the pilothouse. But in a trip through the entire asylum it was only in rare instances that the reporter had the anticipated crazy imprecations shouted at him; only once did he hear the expected maniacal ravings. Such objective horror as there was lay almost entirely in the passage through "the disturbed wards," with their ugly collections of degenerate, often scarcely human, faces and the numerous pairs of wild, staring eyes that followed the reporter's every movement. If a visitor carry away any impression that is to haunt him in after days or after nights it will be of these hundreds and hundreds of uncanny eyes.

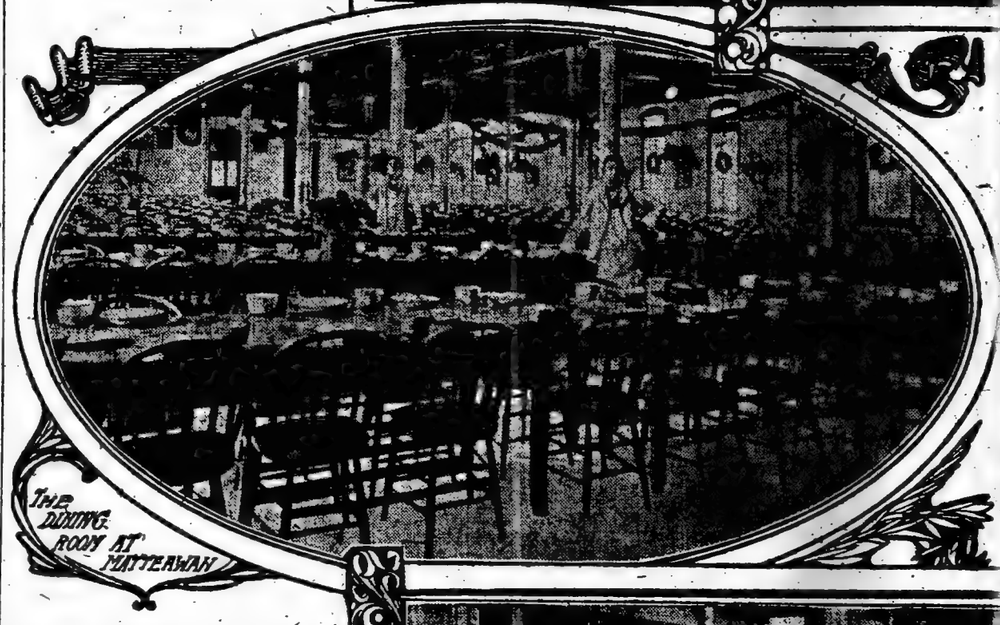

THE DINING ROOM AT MATTEAWAN

A Big, Sunshiny Home.

In all else the asylum will strike the visitor as merely a big, sunshiny, scrupulously clean home for "queer people." He may talk with many of the captive dwellers, and he will find that in most things they are as sane as the normal man. As a rule, however, it is only a few minutes before they bring the conversation around to their "hobby"—fabulous fortunes that are being wrongfully withheld, enemies that are planning all manner of base plots, torturing electrical currents that are being shot through their buzzing heads, and an infinite variety of other mental phantasmagoria. To the inexperienced visitor these delusions seem so harmless that they hardly justify incarceration; but the insanity expert knows that it is just such little, crack-brained ideas that, carefully nursed as they always are by the "queer people," finally develop into incendiary and murderous impulses.

THE TIMES reporter, wading through the drifts that covered the country last Monday, came across a party of twenty or more men busily shoveling out a path to the asylum. With the first four shovelers he unsuspectingly passed the time of day. It was not until he reached the fifth man, a big, strapping fellow in a brown uniform and without a shovel, that he realized that he was already in the company of "the insane." The man in the brown suit was a keeper; there were two more keepers in the party, and the remainder were inmates of the asylum. Except for a strange, unmeaning grimace here and there, these men made only such remarks in salutation as might have been received from any passer-by on a country road.

At the asylum he found a man sweeping the entrance steps who ushered him into the reception room and then carried his card to Dr. Robert B. Lamb, the Medical Superintendent of the institution. The reporter afterward learned that the step sweeper and another man, an old grizzled patriarch who stared at him from a settee in the entrance hall, are both maniacs. The old man has been an inmate for many years, and was originally incarcerated for a murder done under insane impulse.

Everywhere Spotlessness.

While waiting for Dr. Lamb, the cleanliness of the place thrust itself on the reporter's attention; the spick-and-span sanitary condition of everything is actually obtrusive. Though there are 671 insane people in the institution, the same dustless, spotless condition prevails throughout.

To Dr. Lamb the reporter expressed his surprise at seeing the gang of shovelers.

"If you happened to come on a good day in the Spring, Summer, or Fall you would be still more surprised. You would see our patients at work on the roads, on the lawns, down in the stable, in the vegetable garden; in fact, a great part of the work both outside and inside the institution is done by the inmates. No one is forced to work; it is purely optional with each person, though we endeavor to stimulate every one to labor who is physically or mentally equal to even the slightest task. It's a good tonic for them, and keeps them from brooding forever over their hallucinations. I should say that about 25 per cent. of the patients do work of some kind. Of course only those that long observation has taught us to trust are allowed to do outside labor, and even these are always under the eye of a keeper. It is surprising what small tasks will occupy the poor remnant of mind that is left to some of these twisted heads. On the other hand, some of the patients do work that requires careful thought and attention. We are now putting an addition to the women's ward, and the work is being done entirely by our insane.

"Every criminal that the courts send here is judged by us entirely as a medical case. The enormity of the crime committed does not influence our treatment of a prisoner, except in so far as it indicates the variety and degree of insanity that he is suffering from. He is first sent to the observation ward, and then if, after careful watching, he is found to be unfit for this he is gradually sifted down through the second observation ward, thence through the first and second disturbed wards, until finally, if he is a very exceptional case, he reaches the isolation ward.

"A trip through the institution," continued the doctor, "will give you a clearer idea of the method."

House of a Thousand Doors.

The reporter followed Dr. Lamb to a big oak door, the upper panel of which consists of a heavy iron grille. This was opened with a pass key, and in a few steps another door was reached. This was constructed of very heavy oak, and was perforated at about the height of a man's eyes with a lateral brass-bound peekhole. This is the type of door that shuts in each ward, that is at the top and bottom of every stairway, that frequently stops passage through the halls. Matteawan might truthfully be called The House with a Thousand Doors.

Opening the first door, a short hall is entered. A big, broad-shouldered keeper is on guard here. In a small room on one side is the library for the use of the patients in the two observation wards. The librarian is an insane man.

The next door gives entrance to a large, circular room. This is where the patients see their friends, no visiting ever being permitted in the wards.

The door on the left-hand side of this room opens into the first observation ward. It is a big, cheerful room, with windows admitting air and sunshine on two opposite sides. All the other wards and dormitories are similarly planned as to light and air. There are four long tables extending down the centre of the room, and seated at these were patients playing cards, checkers, and dominoes. Chairs so heavily built that it would be impossible to use them as club or missile line the walls. Men were lounging in these, some reading newspapers or books, some few talking with their neighbors, others staring blankly into space. Except for their cleanliness the seventy men in the room looked like the usual reading room gathering in a Bowery lodging house, the only unusual feature being the presence of four uniformed attendants.

Immediately upon the doctor's entrance a little, wizened old Chinaman hurried forward and shook him by the hand. He is Appo Quimbo, who was sent up years ago on the charge of manslaughter.

"Doctor," said Quimbo, "do you know how long I've been here now? Just thirty-one years. And if you don't let me out soon I'll blow the whole place—pouff—up to the sky."

"Won't you let me get out first, Quimbo?"

"No, Sir. You'll be killed like all the rest, unless you know the air currents."

"All right, Quimbo, but don't do it to-day."

Meanwhile a number of the other patients had gathered about, and stood grinning from ear to ear.

"Did you notice those other fellows laughing at Quimbo?" asks the doctor as he and the reporter passed through the door at the other end of the ward "That's a queer thing about these insane people. They will nurse their own particular delusion as one of the eternal verities, but they always see the insanity in their neighbor's delusion."

Upstairs behind another oak door is the dormitory for the ward below. The mattress on each cot was carefully rolled up so that both floor and cot could be thoroughly cleaned. A pair of heavy blankets and two sheets were folded neatly on top of the mattress. A comfortable pillow completed the bedding. The men go to the dormitory at 6:45, and all are expected to be in bed and asleep by 9 o'clock, when all the lights but one are extinguished. Only two attendants are on duty in this dormitory at night, but there are a number of small single rooms that open off the main dormitory, and in these are locked such patients as are suspected of latent mischief.

THE OBSERVATION WARD. HERE PATIENTS ARE ALLOWED TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY AND ENJOY THEMSELVES AT GAMES, BOOKS AND CONVERSATION

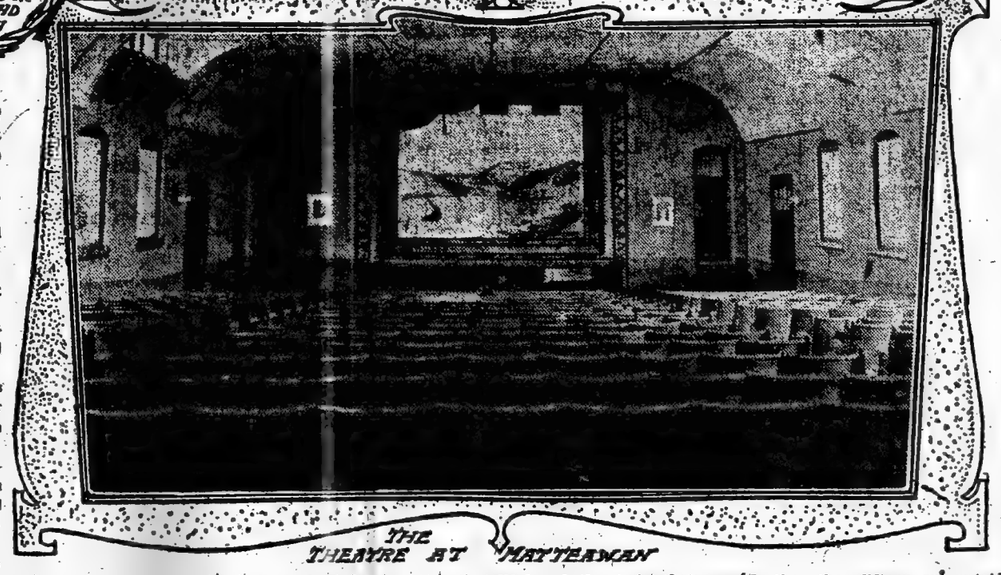

THE THEATRE AT MATTEAWAN

Downstairs again and through another of those innumerable doors, Dr. Lamb ushered the reporter into one of the disturbed wards. One of the eight attendants here on duty shouted:

"Seats! Seats!"

Immediately the seventy inmates moved toward the seats that lined the walls, some moving in cheerful obedience, other skulking along sullenly. Then they all fastened their eyes on the reporter; most of them simply stared, others made faces, and some few screamed foul curses or a meaningless jargon. The faces that lined the walls looked like a collection of animated masks in a criminologist's museum; insanity was indelibly stamped on nearly every one of them, though here and there was an intelligent face, with only the eyes as a telltale of the twisted brain behind it.

"That's a contingency we do not fear," said Dr. Lamb. "Crazy people never act together. If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discovered two or more inmates working together we would know they were on the road to recovery."

The isolation ward was the next place visited. This ward has no windows, all light and air coming from a skylight high overhead. It is a narrow, pitlike place, with two heavy doors to guard it and a row of cells on each side. This is the place where the dangerous maniacs are incarcerated. Out of an asylum population of about 550 men, only 16 were in the isolation ward on Monday. One of these was locked in a cell, raving mad; the other fifteen sat outside their cell doors. The two keepers locked in with these men are constantly afoot, their eyes ever on the alert. They remind one of animal trainers in a den of wild beasts.

"Aren't eight attendants a very small number to have charge of seventy men of this character?" asked the reporter. "Suppose they should rise up and attack the attendants, what earthly chance would the latter have?"

The dining room has a seating capacity of 450. Forty sit at each table, and a soup plate, a bowl, and a spoon are set at each place. A knife and a fork are added at some of the tables; their absence at the other tables speaks very eloquently of the uncertain temper of the diners.

Before one of the cells in this chamber of horrors there sat the pathetic figure of a man, his face buried in his hands. Of the sixteen inmates he was the only one that could still be called a man. He had a good head, a kindly face, a sane eye. He was a detective on the Brooklyn police force until something went wrong inside his head and he killed a man. He looked up as the doctor and reporter entered, and immediately began a conversation with the latter about police happenings. A wistful look crept into his eyes as he revived the memories of the old days of freedom when he "pounded the pavements." He was fully conscious of the horrors amid which he is forced to live; and yet here the doctors are obliged to keep him, for every once in a while the old murderous frenzy grips him again, and for the time being he becomes a dangerous maniac.

"That poor fellow," said Dr. Lamb, when he and the reporter had left the isolation ward, "thinks that his enemies are shooting electric currents through his head. Sometimes just to touch his chair will start him on the rampage; he thinks that in so doing you are establishing a connection between him and some dynamo. It's queer how large a part electricity now plays in the delusions of the insane. A century or so ago insane people blamed the demons for turning their heads topsy-turvy, now they lay it to electricity."

This is a sample menu for a day: Breakfast, 7:30—Bread, butter, coffee, oatmeal and milk, hash. Dinner, 12:40—Vegetable soup, with meat, bread, pudding. Supper, 5:45—Bread, butter, tea, stewed prunes, cold meat.

It is a surprising experience to pass through the asylum's model kitchen and see insane people working over stoves and stew pots; to go from there into the laundry and see them working with mangles and hot irons, and so on to the carpenter's and machine shop, where they do the most accurate kind of mechanical work amid whirling belts and buzzing flywheels.

But the greatest surprise of the day came last. The reporter was introduced to a Mr. ——, who was formerly a newspaper man. He was well dressed and had a keen, intelligent face. He was busy straightening out the intricate accounts of the asylum's farm. He spoke on various matters of interest, cracked a few jokes, and finally excused himself on account of his many duties. The reporter thought he had been talking to a member of the asylum's staff until Dr. Lamb informed him that the farm accountant was an insane patient with one murder charged to his account.

"Yes," said Dr. Lamb in answer to a question, "we're taking chances in giving the patients so much liberty. It's skating on thin ice, but during the fifty years that Matteawan has been in existence the ice has given way only once. It happened last Fall, when Mrs. Halliday, who was incarcerated here for the insane murder of her husband and child, but who had been a most docile patient, suddenly seized a pair of scissors and stabbed one of the attendants to death. It's entirely possible for another patient to do the same thing. It's one of the chances we take as part of our day's work."

A Frenchwoman Who Loved America.

Her Death, Barely Commented Upon in this Country, Robs America of a Constant and Sympathetic Literary Friend.

ON the 5th of February there died at Meudon, near Paris, a Frenchwoman of letters who, with the possible exception of James Bryce, now British Ambassador to this country, may be considered the most intelligent and sympathetic writer on American matters in Europe. She was Mme. Thérèse de Solms Blanc, known in letters as "Th. Bentzon." For many years she was a regular contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes. Among her novels were several which were crowned by the French Academy, the highest honor to which a writer in France can aspire. But what makes her particularly interesting to Americans is the fact that from her early youth she evinced the most profound interest in this country. A student and admirer of our people and our institutions, she not only wrote of them with rare sympathy and understanding, but she translated constantly the work of American authors practically unknown to Frenchmen. In such cases she used the name of the authors alone, not even including her own name as the translator of the works. Thus, stories by Bret Harte, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Sarah Orne Jewett, George Washington Cable, and others found their way into the Revue des Deux Mondes, creating for their authors a new host of admirers in Europe.

Her interest in America, she said, dated from her childhood, when her English governess gave her a book by Washington Irving to read. This interest was heightened by the knowledge at first hand gained by her during her visit to this country in 1893. At that time she became the friend of many Americans engaged in literary and benevolent work. She made the ties that bound her to them closer still by a second visit, in 1897, when she accompanied M. and Mme. Brunetière. M. Brunetière, it will be remembered, came to deliver a course of lectures at Harvard on French literature.

Mrs. James T. Fields, who was a close friend of Mme. Blanc, wrote an article in The Century Magazine a few years ago, giving an account of the Frenchwoman's life and work. Thérèse de Solms Blanc was born at an old French château at Seine-Port, near what she afterward described as "a delicious village," in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Her grandmother was the Marquise de Vitry, the family name of whose first husband, Adrien Benjamin de Bentzon, Governor of the Danish West Indies, was chosen by Mme. Blanc as her nom de plume when she began to write. Later the family moved to a second château, in the Orléanais district, where little Thérèse was put in charge of an English governess, of whom, time and again, she spoke with the greatest affection in after life.

"At the bottom of all I have done," she said, "I find the moral influence of my mother, who especially preached by example, combined with the British impulse given me by my dear Miss Robertson, who inculcated love of truth and simplicity."

At the age of 15 she married M. Alexandre Blanc, and went to live on his estates near Vienne, in the south of France. But the call of Paris was strong within him. He kept going there to live temporarily, neglecting his estates, until at last they were abandoned. Mme. Blanc found herself poor. "The melting away of what fortune I had," she said, "justified the development and affirmation of my literary tastes. Consequently I have always looked upon poverty as an obliging friend, for it placed the pen firmly in my hand."

Her mother about this time married the Comte D'Aure, equerry to the Emperor Napoleon III. "He was my literary providence," said Mme. Blanc. He introduced her to George Sand, who in turn tried to interest Buloz, the editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, in her new friend. But Buloz, like most editors, preferred to form his own judgment on the merits of writers rather than be influenced by their friends. "My talents were not yet ripe for the Revue des Deux Mondes," wrote Mme. Blanc.

Later, however, the wary Buloz saw a story by her in the Journal des Débats, and at once gave her a place on the staff of the Revue des Deux Mondes. From that time on her literary activity was unceasing. In 1898 her publishers advertised a list of thirty of her works, which by no means included all. Three of her books—"Tony," "Constance," and "Un Remords"—were crowned by the French Academy. As early as 1888 she had turned her attention to American authors. An article from her pen concerning the stories of Sarah Orne Jewett, says Mrs. Fields, "showed such keen understanding and extraordinary literary gift, such a sympathetic appreciation of a land outside any practical knowledge of the writer, that Miss Jewett wrote a note of acknowledgment to the unknown 'Th. Bentzon' to express her pleasure in his work. When Mme. Blanc wrote a delightfully womanly reply, and the case was made clear, a correspondence was begun between the two ladies which laid the foundation of a long-continued friendship."

During her last illness Mme. Blanc was faithfully attended by Miss Grace King, the American authoress, who had been her friend for many years. She was buried at the cemetery of Montparnasse. Many distinguished literary people were present at her funeral services.

NEW QUEENS OF THE ATLANTIC TO BE MARVELS OF LUXURY

The Adriatic and the Europa Will Have Tennis Courts, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pools, Elevators and Restaurants.

Palm Room of the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria."

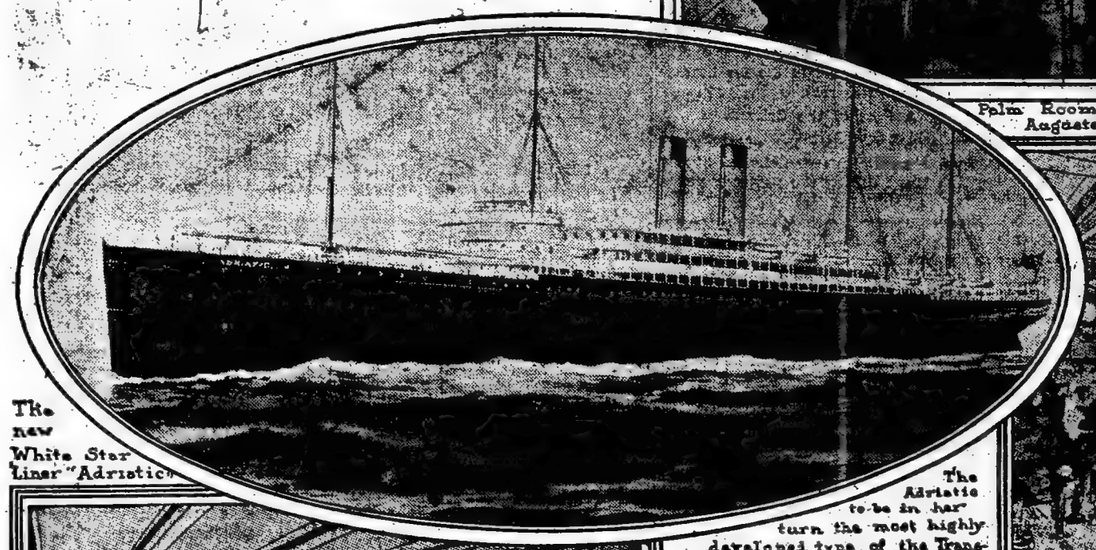

The new White Star Liner "Adriatic"

The Adriatic to be in her turn the most highly developed type of the Trans-Atlantic Steamships.

Turkish bath of the "Adriatic"

Dining Saloon of the "Adriatic"

The "Adriatic" Gymnasium.

Entering the electric lift of an ocean Steamship.

The "Amerika's" restaurant.

IT IS a far cry from the ocean liners of a quarter of a century ago to the floating palaces of the present that now churn up the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the English Channel. Something of a sensation was created not so many months ago when it was announced that an à la carte restaurant, an elevator, and a roof garden had been added to the list of attractions for the comfort of oceangoers.

Now comes the Turkish bath and the tennis court to help make an ocean voyage an event to be looked forward to with keen pleasure. Even sea sickness is almost a thing of the past, for the great length and broad beam of the modern vessels make them, except for extraordinary weather, "as steady as a rock." Some even go so far as to predict the seagoing theatre, and assert that not so far in the distant future the actor may speak of having had an engagement on the transatlantic circuit.

In these days, when fast steamships cross the Atlantic in an endless procession, carrying thousands of passengers and enormous cargoes of freight, there has come an insistent demand for large steamships combining speed, safety and comfort. The ingenuity of the shipbuilder has been taxed to please the ocean travelers. Each year sees the advent in North Atlantic lanes of new leviathans combining all the latest inventions and improvements for the comfort and entertainment of the seagoing public. The steamship lines announce with some pride that they are about to build a steamship a few feet longer and with greater capacity than all that have gone before, and this has brought under discussion the question as to how far this development can be carried on.

Emile Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, in discussing this question, said that in his opinion the limit had been reached, considering the present facilities.

"Larger steamships," he said, "mean a greater depth of channel, longer piers, and more space between them. Practically, the size of the future steamship depends on the depth of the channel and harbor. We have at present at this port a depth of thirty-four feet at high water in the channel. This allows us to load to a depth of thirty-one feet and a half. We must have at least two feet and a half under the keel. It is expected that the Ambrose channel will have a depth of thirty-five feet, and this will allow for a slightly deeper draught.

"The harbor ought to have a depth of forty feet. The length of steamships has now reached about 800 feet, and there is no reason, from a technical point of view, that we should not have the thousand-foot steamship. We will be able to save in working expenses in the large size steamships. The question, however, has many sides. The present piers are 800 feet long. They would have to be longer with longer vessels, and then, again, with greater length comes greater beam, and as the present space between piers is only 250 feet, it would mean another change. We have reached the limit, I believe, with our present facilities."

With the addition to the great North Atlantic fleet of the new White Star giant of the sea, the Adriatic, the coming of the Hamburg-American flier Europa and the new French liner to be larger than La Provence, the Queen of the French fleet, the highest attainment of the shipbuilder's art has been reached.

The Adriatic was launched in September, 1906, at Harland & Wolff's shipyard, Belfast. She is 725 feet 9 inches long over all, with 75 feet 6 inches beam; her gross tonnage is nearly 25,000 and her displacement over 40,000 tons. More attention has been given to the strengthening of the hull and providing for absolute safety than to interior decorations and objects of beauty to please the eye. The Adriatic has a double bottom extending the length of the vessel and nine steel decks. She is divided into twelve watertight compartments. In the construction of her hull 20,000 steel plates were used and 2,500,000 rivets. On May 8 she will sail from Liverpool to enter the New York and English Channel ports trade.

The Europa, larger even than the Adriatic, is also being built at the Harland & Wolff yards at Belfast. She will be ready to go into commission in the Spring of 1909.

In color scheme and beauty of interior decoration it is expected that the Adriatic will be one of the finest vessels that sail in and out of this harbor. Besides the skilled men in the Harland & Wolff yards, the men of the White Star staff—designers, decorators, hotel men and marine architects and engineers—have been diligently at work studying the latest improvements in the marine line—indeed, working with only one end in view: to make the Adriatic one of the finest products of the marine architect that has left the builders' hands.

Some idea can be gained of her great size when it is stated that in addition to an enormous cargo capacity she will be able to accommodate 400 first, 300 second, and about 1,800 steerage passengers as well as about 500 officers and crew. She will, indeed, be a floating city containing within her vast hull everything that goes to make up a city ashore. One new feature on English ships will be the added charm of music. An orchestra—not composed of stewards who play for a time and then rush to serve your meals or make your bed—but a company of trained musicians from one of the London hotels will be carried. This departure will be appreciated by those who have traveled on the French line, whose steamships carry the best orchestras of any entering this port.

The general arrangements of the Adriatic are similar to those of the Baltic and other vessels of this type. There are three tiers of deckhouses, a continuous shade deck running fore and aft, and above all a roomy sun deck. On the upper promenade deck and the promenade deck are situated the large deck staterooms, which form such an important feature of the new liner.

The lounge, with every bit of comfort and delightful anticipation suggested by the very name, has been provided for. It is a fairylike place to which both women and men may resort to enjoy cards, music, tea or coffee or gossip—if gossipping is permissible when so far from home cares and home surroundings. There the men can smoke and sip their liqueurs. Artistic panels of oak in appropriate colors extend about the room, while the ceiling colors are harmonious and go to make up the artistic beauty of the whole. For the women there are work tables, while cozy corners have been provided for conversation and tea.

As in the writing room of the lounge is to be found a library, it may safely be said that the lounge will become one of the most popular rooms on the new vessel. The lounger in his or her contemplative moods may gaze upon the stained glass of the windows, where are depicted the figures of poets, painters, dramatists, philosophers, and men who in their day "did things."

Up above all decks is to be found the Marconi wireless telegraph station. The importance of this feature has not been overlooked. Every year is it being demonstrated that the wireless equipment is a very necessary part of the ship. From this spacious room, where the instruments click messages to shore stations or exchange greetings with passing vessels, the news of what is happening in the great world which lies beyond the horizon will be received and printed for the information or entertainment of the passengers in the Adriatic Bulletin.

The dining saloon is on the upper deck and extends the width of the ship. The decorations are rich and pleasing to the eye. The paneling is in the fashion of the time of Charles II., the predominating color being white. The light of day filters through a dome filled with leaded glass in white and pale yellow, beneath which is a frieze of paintings representing scenes in Switzerland, Italy, along the Rhine, and in Yellowstone Park.

A notable innovation is the Turkish bath. There are the usual hot, temperate, and cooling rooms, a large plunge bath, and massage couches. There is also an electric bath. The gymnasium is well equipped, and there is a photographer's dark room, available for passengers, so that it might be said by the line: "When you see a wreck or an iceberg, press the button, and we will do the rest."

The engines which will carry this giantess of the sea from shore to shore are not the least interesting features. They consist of two sets of the quadruple expansion type arranged on the "balance principle," which has been so successful in eliminating vibration. Remote from the passenger portion of the Adriatic, the engine spaces are so located that the only evidence the traveler will have of the mighty power that is driving the vessel is the smoke pouring from her funnels and the occasional glimpse of a grimy stoker or a hurried engineer, intent on the task of looking after the safety of some 3,000-odd souls who will often make up the list of human beings on board this floating city.

As soon as she is placed in commission the Adriatic will enter the new Royal Mail Steamship service of the White Star line and ply between New York and Southampton, calling at Cherbourg.

The new Hamburg-American liner Europa will embody all the new features of the Adriatic with still others added.

Emile Boas, the General Manager of the line, made the first definite announcement regarding the Europa when he returned from Hamburg last month. She will be 750 feet long, 80 feet beam, and have a displacement of 43,000 tons, with accommodations for 550 first, 350 second, 1,000 third, and 2,000 steerage passengers, and a crew of 500 officers and men.

In type and interior decoration she will be much like the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Two novel features will be tennis courts on the upper deck and a swimming pool 75 by 25 feet on one of the lower decks. The à la carte restaurant will be larger than on other vessels of the line, so that it will occupy two decks. From the balcony of the upper deck one can look down upon the diners below or look out upon the sea, for the upper part will really be a roof garden.

First-class passengers will have four promenade decks, while cozy bowers at the extremities of the deckhouses will enable one to be secure from possible buffetings of the sea.

There will be an electric bath and a nursery for children, with a doctor and trained nurses in attendance. The dining saloon, decorated in the style of Louis XVI., will be over 100 feet long and extend the width of the ship.

The writing room and the smoking room will be furnished in oak, roughly fashioned in sixteenth century style, resembling a great hall or a hunting room of an Elizabethan manor house. The many suites and staterooms will be exquisitely furnished, and indeed throughout the entire ship from stem to stern the Hamburg-American Line will again demonstrate its rule to give only the latest and the best.

The plans for the new French line steamship have not advanced to that point where a definite announcement can be made regarding her size. Even the name has not yet been selected. Paul Faguet, General Manager, announces that the coming flier will be ninety feet longer than La Provence, the newest and latest of the company's fleet. This will mean that the new vessel will have a length of about 700 feet, which will exceed that of the Deutschland, the length of which is 686 feet. The Lusitania and the Mauretania, which are now building for the Cunard line, have a length of 790 feet. Mr. Faguet would not say whether, like the new Cunarders, the coming French steamship would have turbine engines.

The vessel being planned is to have a greater speed than La Provence, and this will imply that she will have to have a greater average speed than 21.81 knots an hour. La Provence is 18,400 gross tons and 18,100 displacement.

The Evolution of the Transatlantic Liner

By ROBERT CHILCOTT WARR, Commander Cunard R. M. S. S. Campania.

YES, as I sit here in my cozy, comfortable cabin, in this magnificent specimen of marine architecture, my mind drifts back to the days when I first held my glass rack always before his eyes. If he escaped this ordeal the smell from the adjoining pantry or from the engine room, not infrequently directly under the dining room, was sure to do him up.

I have before me an interesting little abstract from The Boston Advertiser, Monday, July 20, 1840:

The Boston Advertiser, Monday, July 20, 1840, arrived, steamship Britannia, twenty-nine days later from Europe.

Left Liverpool, July 4	2 P. M.	Time.
Arr. at Halifax, July 17	2 A. M.	12 ds. 12 h.
Detained at Halifax		8 h.
Left Halifax, July 17	10 A. M.	
Arr at Boston, July 18	10 P. M.	1 d. 12 h.
		14 ds. 8 h.
Time		14 ds. 8 h.
Deduct detention at Halifax		8 h.
		14 ds. 0 h.
Add for difference in time		4 h. 33 m.
Actual time		14 ds. 4 h. 33 m.

Head winds all the passage.

In fifty years the speed of Atlantic steamships has increased from eight to twenty-three knots, the power of marine engines from 700 to 70,000 indicated horse power, length of vessels from 100 to 800 feet, gross tonnage from 1,200 to 44,000, while the length of time required for the passage has decreased from fifteen to five days. The new Cunarder Lusitania, which was launched last year, and which will probably be in commission this year, is to have twin turbine engines driving four shafts, each one with a three-blade propeller, and it is expected that she will make about twenty-three knots an hour.

Before many years, probably within the next decade, the transatlantic passenger steamer will have reached its limit. I expect to see her 1,000 feet long, with 95 feet beam, and drawing about 35 feet, with a superstructure about as at present. I don't see how these dimensions can be much exceeded, because there are few harbors where a vessel can draw more than thirty-five feet, and docks or wharves to accommodate ships 1,000 feet in length will be fewer.

The propelling power, I fancy, will be the turbines, but even with this modern and mighty machine I place the limit of speed at twenty-five knots, or about twenty-seven miles, an hour, for I don't realize how they can construct boats of iron, steel, or timber, or of all three together, that could stand the awful strain against the ocean's resistance of anything quicker than twenty-five knots. A torpedo boat might do better than that, but we are speaking of transatlantic, passenger-carrying steamers. The steering of the 1,000-foot steamer would probably be done by hydraulic power from the bridge. There would have to be a crew of about 1,000 men, mostly below decks, firemen and stewards, and there would probably be two Captains on board, or rather a Captain and a Commander, the one the navigating, the other the executive, officer.

I have read of patents being granted for a steamer that is to cross the Atlantic in seventy-two hours—in three days, which means an average speed of 40 knots, nearly 50 miles, all the way across. The proposed motive power is electric, by means of which the reversible motors on the ship will cover 1,500 revolutions per minute or even more, while the limit of steam power is 150 revolutions per minute only. Such a ship may come, but to me, after forty years' experience on an ocean liner, it is Utopian, and I say, thank God that I will have retired and be tending my little garden at home before it does come. I think, with elevators, Ritz restaurants, cafés, palm gardens, flats, gymnasiums, Turkish baths, and swimming tanks, the limit of luxury has already been reached, though perhaps they may yet introduce billiard tables and bowling alleys.

In the olden days it was almost impossible to hear from home, after sailing from port, until we reached home again. The only possibility was by an expensive cablegram, and such an address as "Warr, Campania, Atlantic," would have seemed ridiculous, and almost insane, only five or six years back. To-day it is not only proper and intelligible, but an everyday occurrence, and a message so addressed can be sent from almost any village in the States or in Great Britain with an almost absolute certainty of reaching its destination. Not only that, but it can be answered almost at once. A great service the "wireless" has done for seamen is the possibility to acquaint other ships and land stations of any accident to ship or engines, and to call for aid or allay the fears of otherwise anxious friends. The value of the wireless installation on board the several disabled liners during the great hurricanes of February, 1899, cannot be estimated. It will only be a matter of time when every vessel will be fitted with the apparatus to send and receive communication at sea, for the development of this system is even more rapid than that of the electric lighting on shipboard, yet practically every tramp steamer is now in the enjoyment of this up-to-date mode of illumination.

Speaking of the wireless system on board reminds me of an amusing incident that happened during my last December crossing to this side. We had encountered fearful weather after leaving the British coast, and we were about a day late when we approached the Sable Island Marconi radius. Wishing to allay any apprehension on the part of our New York agents as to our tardiness, I instructed my chief officer to send a "wireless" to them. "Can't do it, Sir," said he; "the wind has blown the wire loose, and she is flopping about up there. The mast is covered with ice, and we can't catch her." I went out on deck, took a look aloft, and then ordered the Campania turned right around. As soon as her head was away from the wind the wire fell alongside of the mast, and it was an easy matter to hook and make the connection. Two heads are always better than one. R. C. W.

Sunrise in the City

WHILE I walked on eastward, crossing toward the rising sun,
Lo, as I looked forward, down the vista of the street,
Toward the distant welkin, now the home of day begun,
All the place, transfigured, seemed a scene of glory, meet
E'en for angels shining, or for fairy carnival;
All that man has visioned, light supernal, pomp divine,
Scenes of speechless splendor, dazzling eye and soul withal,
Here was spread before me; priceless was it all and mine!
Oh! that eastern sky-land, how it donned a wondrous guise,
It was more than earthly, full of forms ineffable;
All the street was golden, golden gleaming filled my eyes,
Day had lavished glory, given all was givable!

Is "the Black Hand" a Myth or a Terrible Reality?

Italian Ambassador and Consul General Deny Its Existence---Police Declare that Several Thousand Brigands Are at Work in the City Terrorizing the Italian Colony--Fifty Murders in Two Years Record of One Band

NEWSPAPER readers must recently have been startled by the frequent recurrence of murders, explosions of dynamite bombs, and other acts of violence attributed to "The Black Hand." Regarding the question of the very existence of an organization employing the ominous emblem of death, the Mano Nera, there has been great diversity of opinion. The police authorities believe and assert that there is a widespread organization working in this city and elsewhere—particularly in Pennsylvania—and the head of the squad of detectives especially charged with the handling of Italian murders believes that there are in the greater city at least 10,000 criminals associated more or less closely for purposes of intimidation and violence.

In the month of January last 600 arrests were made in New York City. Most of these, it is asserted, were members of the Black Hand society. Only two convictions out of these 600 cases, however, were obtained.

Two Italians best qualified to know about the Black Hand in New York hold widely divergent opinions on the subject. While Detective Sergt. Petrosino, the ablest of Italian detectives, seems convinced of its existence as a deadly organization of widespread power, Count Massiglia, the Italian Consul General, maintains emphatically that it does not exist at all.

"At most there may be two or three criminals associated together in perpetrating outrages among the Italians," said the Consul General, "but I am sure that no such body as is alleged to exist in this city is, in reality, here at all. The use of the 'Mano Nera,' or Black Hand emblem, has been proved to be such an easy way of intimidating people that it is no wonder that individual criminals, with no connection whatever with any secret society, use it time after time in their operations. Why, it was proved recently that a number of Black Hand letters had been written by a young girl thirteen years old, for her own amusement!

"There is no secret organization among the Italians in this city any more than there is in Italy, where the police would soon root it out. The trouble is that the foreign population in this city is largely a floating one, not definitely settled anywhere. Among this floating population there are naturally many criminals. And among the same floating population it is easy to find credulous victims."

When the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES brought the subject to the attention of Baron Mayor des Planches, the Ambassador said he would prefer not to make a formal statement on the matter, for the reason that Count Massiglia's remarks on the subject covered the situation fully and that all he, the Ambassador, could do would be to repeat them. He approved all that the Count had said. However, he went on to express his own opinion that there was no general organization of Black Hand bands in this country, because, he said, no such organization could exist for any length of time without detection by the New York and Philadelphia police. His own view was that the crimes which had been committed under the Black Hand symbol were really the work of a few men who had taken advantage of the credulity and timidity of their countrymen, and who spread the Black Hand story as a means of playing upon the fears of their victims.

It may be doubted whether the incredulity of the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Consul General in New York would maintain itself if those gentlemen were to converse with Detective Sergeant Petrosino, head of the force assigned to Italian crime. Sergt. Petrosino says:

"The Black Hand has grown to be a serious proposition. It is firmly entrenched now in New York, and it would take a staff of several hundred detectives to root out the leaders of the band. It is a society made up of gangs of criminals, mostly fugitives from justice, who have been tried and convicted in Italy although not appearing in a courtroom at the time of their trial. They try a man there and convict him, even though he may be absent. There is no protection for the thief or murderer. He gets what is coming to him in the way of punishment. The honest citizen who falls into the clutches of the law on the other side gets what is known as privileged liberty, or, in other words, if the man arrested has a good record and owns property he is allowed to go on his own recognizance. But there is no bail for the thief in Italy. He is railroaded, and the community gets rid of him.

"The Black Hand and the Camorra are practically identical, consisting of organized bands of blackmailers, who commit murder now and then to force others to pay the tax levied. There are so many of them here now that I believe there is only one way to get rid of them. That is by getting Congress to pass a law prohibiting any foreigner from landing here without a proper passport from his own country. For instance, a system of passports could be established so that no foreigner could enter the United States unless he brought a passport properly signed by the United States Consul at the port from which he sailed. I hope, with the aid of the Federal authorities, to get rid of many of the Black Handers by deporting them after producing evidence to show that they were men who had been convicted of crime in Italy before coming here. We have a law now that would permit us to deport such men, providing we can get the goods on them, and I have already got a long list of names of men with records of crimes committed in Italy.

"The present laws were good enough in the old Puritan days, but they won't do now when we've got such a powerful organization to deal with as this Black Hand. While it is made up of little groups of criminals, there is a connection between the various bands that makes them dangerous to society. If they are not checked now they'll soon be getting at work on the English-speaking classes.

Black Hand Methods.

"Now, for instance, let us look into the Black Hand method of doing business and we will see that our laws are not effective when it comes to trying to punish Black Handers. In the first place, one of the bands hears of the building of a railroad or some other public work or big contracting job where 500 laborers are needed. The Black Hand group immediately sends one of its members to work as a laborer on the new job. This man is known as the key. He goes up, say, for instance, to work on the Cross River Dam. He immediately spreads a report that the Mano Nera, or Black Hand, wants a dollar from each man on payday. He tells one or two, and pretends that he is almost scared to death over hearing the news, saying he has just heard it from a dozen men in the gang. It quickly spreads until every man in that camp fears every other man, not knowing who or how many in the camp are members of the Mano Nera. So the story is circulated that the Black Hand collector will call around on payday.

"The key of the Black Hand group has done his work. He reports back to his chief, and on payday the collector appears. If it should happen that any men in that labor camp decline or refuse to contribute to the Mano Nera such men are reported to the group. Then Black Hand letters are sent to them demanding probably $50 or $100 at a certain time and place. If the receiver of the letter notifies the police the Mano Nera gets after him in real earnest. Usually he is assassinated.

"None of the men who have been held up in this manner has been willing to furnish evidence or cause the arrest of the blackmailers. They fear assassination. In Italy the Prefect of Police of a province goes to a Magistrate and lays information to the effect that there are in the province three or four hundred persons who have no visible means of support. On this information the Magistrate issues warrants for those complained of. We want some sort of a system like that here in New York, where we now have brigands to deal with, a condition that did not exist here ten years ago.

"On Aug. 31, 1904, I was starting out for a two weeks' vacation. I stood waiting at the corner of Mulberry and Hester Streets for a friend, with whom I intended to go to Coney Island.

"I heard a pistol shot, and glancing around saw an Italian with a smoking revolver in his hand. He started to run. He had shot another Italian. I chased the fugitive, and caught him with the smoking pistol in his hand. When I grabbed him he handed over the pistol, coolly saying that it had just been handed to him by another Italian.

"I locked him up and arraigned him in the Centre Street Court on the following day. He was Angelo Lardiero, a Black Hand chief. In court he exhibited plenty of money, and soon had a lawyer at work for him. I explained to the Magistrate that the injured man was in a critical condition, with a big bullet hole clear through his neck. I asked to have Lardiero remanded. After that the case was adjourned several times, as the injured man was unable to get out of the hospital. Finally, one day the lawyer demanded that the case be called for examination. The Magistrate said I would have to go on with it on the following day. So I went to the hospital and there learned that an hour before the injured man, whose name was Rossi, had been taken away by friends. The group had got in their work, and had induced Rossi's friends to spirit him away.

Witness Spirited Away.

"I went to his home in Prince Street and there learned that his family had moved from the neighborhood on the previous day. The case against Lardiero was again called in court. I explained to the Magistrate, and he lectured me, saying he would discharge the prisoner unless I produced Rossi without fail the following morning. I worked twenty-four hours on the case and finally succeeded in tracing Rossi to a house in the Bronx. I did not rap on the door there for admittance, for in Black Hand cases a rap on the door means a signal for those inside to prepare for trouble. I just waited until a visitor opened the door, and then I slipped in and found the injured man in bed, with blood still oozing from the wound, which had not healed. I asked why he had left the hospital so hurriedly, and he explained that he feared the Mano Nera.

"I took him straight down to the Centre Street Court, and requested the Magistrate to go on with the examination that day, as I thought another postponement of the case would mean the disappearance again of the complainant. The lawyer who appeared for Lardiero asked for another adjournment and got it. I begged the Magistrate at that time to commit the complainant to the House of Detention, as I knew the witnesses in Black Hand cases usually disappeared. I said that this witness would probably disappear if the examination was adjourned. Rossi promised to show up, however, and the Magistrate said he would take his word for it. I replied that Lardiero was a bad man who would simply go out and commit murder if allowed to get away with this case, as he had the reputation of having many scalps at his girdle. He had already committed more than one murder, I said, and would probably commit another unless he was confined in prison. The Magistrate said he would take a chance on that, and permitted the complainant Rossi to go away, although I had much trouble in locating him after the Black Handers had taken him from the hospital.

"On the day set for the examination Rossi sailed for Italy, and when the case was called Lardiero was discharged from custody.

"Two weeks ago he shot and killed Dombera, the banker. If the Magistrate had acted properly at the time Lardiero shot Rossi, Lardiero would now be in Sing Sing serving a ten years' sentence and Dombera the banker would be alive."

Unraveling Black Hand Mysteries.

Sergeant Petrosino has sixteen men on his staff, all Italian-speaking detectives who have been schooled in the art of unraveling Black Hand mysteries. These men have succeeded in raiding many houses in which sticks of dynamite were found with fuses attached ready for use. They have also got so hot on the trail of kidnappers that the children kidnapped were promptly released by the kidnappers, who were frightened off. In October last they wove a web around a Black Hand leader in Elizabeth Street, after collecting evidence to prove that he had been guilty of committing sixteen murders.

Judge Rosalsky in the General Sessions sentenced the first Black Hand chief convicted here. The man was Vincenzo Triscola, who had threatened to blow up Salvatore Grasso, a shoe dealer of 978 Second Avenue. In sentencing this man to Sing Sing for five years, Judge Rosalsky said:

"You are a member of the vicious Black Hand band that has been striking terror into men of your race. Your gang has not hesitated to commit murder when the money demanded was not forthcoming. I am informed by the police that the other members of your particular Black Hand group have escaped the jurisdiction of this court by sailing back to Europe, and I am imposing the limit sentence on you so that they may know not to expect any clemency here."

New Laws Wanted.

While many public officials believe that Congress should provide special legislation to check Black Hand outrages, the Judges of the Court of General Sessions are of the opinion that the State Legislature should pass an act providing more severe punishment for those convicted of extortion. This matter was referred to a few days ago by Judge O'Sullivan in sentencing two men convicted of sending Black Hand letters to Ciro Bivonio, a grocer of 502 First Avenue. When the grocer failed to send $1,000 to the Black Hand men after receiving several letters demanding that sum, a dynamite bomb was exploded in an alley beside his store. The matter was placed in the hands of the police. Marked money was then paid to an Italian who called on behalf of the Black Hand. He was convicted on a charge of attempted extortion. His companion, who was arrested at the same time, was convicted of carrying concealed weapons. In passing sentence Judge O'Sullivan said:

"It seems that the crime here involved is of a character which has on several occasions of late manifested itself so violently as to shock the community and to call for some particular expression from the court. I regret that the penalty for extortion is not of a severer character—I mean extortion which is accomplished by threats against the life of the victim. In this State it is only five years. This man [meaning the fellow who took the marked money after writing the Black Hand letters] is convicted of an attempt to commit that crime; therefore the most that can be given him is two years and a half, as, it being his first offense, his sentence must be an indeterminate one. The sentence of the court is that you [naming the man] be confined in State prison for a period of not less than one year and a half and not more than two years and a half."

Judge Rosalsky said the Judges of the General Sessions were contemplating the advisability of asking the Legislature to enact a law making the penalty twenty years for attempted extortion.

"This," said Judge Rosalsky, "would cover the Black Hand cases, and would drive some of these members of the Black Hand Society out of New York State."

Pennsylvania Legislature Interested.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature Representative Decker of Lehigh has introduced a bill which is aimed at the Black Hand, stating that during the past year the Black Hand bands have increased in numbers in Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by solitary confinement at hard labor for not more than three years and a fine of not more than $1,000 for any person who shall attempt any sort of blackmail, or any person who shall injure the business or property of any other person by any sort of Black Hand letters.

The Secret Service officers of the United States Government have been quietly working for months with Sergt. Petrosino's Italian police squad. As a result they have the names and addresses of the leaders in the Black Hand movement, together with long lists of the names of thousands of victims who are paying a blackmail tax weekly.

The organization of the Black Hand is not clearly understood. It is altogether unlikely that all the brigands are associated in one system, or indeed that anything like a complete organization exists. It is likely that the men operate in bands, the leaders of which only are known to each other. The police know some of these groups as the Prince Street Band, the Black Hand Butchers, the East Side Band, the North Westchester Band, Williamsburg Band, South Brooklyn Band, &c. The so-called Butcher Band is composed of Italian counterfeiters, who blackmail as a side issue. The police believe that this band has committed fifty murders with in the past two years. Some of the men killed, however, were members of the band shot in quarrels over spoils; others were doomed to die for betraying the band's secrets.

A Few of the Crimes.

Here is the police list of the more important outrages perpetrated by the Black Hand during the past few years. They followed failures to comply with demands made by the Black Handers:

Poggroriale Ciro, grocer, 252 Elizabeth Street; shop wrecked by dynamite Dec. 27, 1906.

Joseph Stravelli, barber, 417 Third Avenue; shop wrecked by bomb, Sept. 11, 1904.

Antonio Bartolatta, grocer, 679 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; shop wrecked by dynamite, May 20, 1904.

Frank Fassett, barber, 1,143 First Avenue; forced to close shop by bomb.

Dr. Lambardo, 97 Middleton Street, Brooklyn; threatened; forced to have home guarded.

Vincenzo Palumbo, Monessen, Penn.; home dynamited.

Salvatore Scarito, barber, 36 First Avenue; shop dynamited, Sept. 20, 1905.

Michael Paladina, 417 East 106th Street; attempt made to blow up his home, August, 1905.

— Grimavalvo, grocer, 13 Stanton Street; store wrecked by dynamite.

Giuseppe Lerido, butcher, Grand and Mott Streets; shop blown up.

John Gellessio, saloon keeper, 152 Twentieth Street, South Brooklyn; saloon wrecked.

Gula Cotella, 217 Bowery; attempt made to blow up his home, Aug. 15, 1906; forced to sell out and return to Italy.

Vincent Christiano, saloon keeper, 458 Carroll Street; saloon wrecked, Aug. 25, 1906.

Joseph Tamburro, banker, 185 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg; bomb found on his doorstep, Aug. 27, 1906.

Storekeeper at Hawthorne Camp, Westchester; fired at by Black Handers, who stole money drawer from his store.

Pietro Realmutto, macaroni maker, 33 Stanton Street; factory wrecked.

Salvatore Berlalana, 2 Minetta Lane; grocery store blown up, Nov. 5, 1906.

Joseph Graffi, New Rochelle; stabbed to death, Aug. 28, 1904.

Antonio Farmica, 19 Union Street, Brooklyn; killed by Black Hand.

S. M. Ferguson, Superintendent Ferguson Construction Company, West Middleton; blown to pieces by dynamite.

Antonio Ferrara, 155 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn; shot to death.

Pietro Caputo, saloon keeper, Mamaroneck; stabbed.

Gaetano Costa, butcher, 885 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; murdered, Oct. 11, 1905.

Giuseppe Juliano, 527 East 157th Street; threatened by Black Hand; with his brother engaged in fight with gang, shot one of them dead.

Giuseppe Ricobono, olive oil dealer, 440 East Thirteenth Street; found dead, Jan. 2, 1906.

Antonio Mazza, 174 Prince Street; shot to death, Dec. 31, 1905.

Michael Chiardullo, 235 Mulberry Street; stabbed to death on street.

Abele Cimpia, tailor; found murdered at Bath Beach, Feb. 20, 1906.

Donato Zarillo, New Rochelle; shot to death, July 19, 1906.

Three Italian laborers working near Armonk; shot by gang, Feb. 12, 1906.

Pasquale Serna, hotel keeper, Mount Kisco; murdered, August, 1906.

John Tucci, Katonah; murdered, Aug. 19, 1906.

Angelo Gradastoforno, Kingsbridge; throat cut the same night.

Contractor known as "Big Jim"; held up in Westchester by Black Hand collector; killed later.

Frank Bereale, grocer, 251 Elizabeth Street; store dynamited, Dec. 30, 1906.

Salvatore Cimilucca, fruit seller, Forty-second Street and Second Avenue; arm nearly blown off by bomb, which wrecked his fruit stand.

300 Black Hand Murders.

There were more than 300 Black Hand murders during this period, but many of them in various parts of the country were reported as simple stabbing cases in card quarrels. None of these is included in the list of cases collected by the police in which the Black Hand alone figured.

Every day in the week not less than four Black Hand cases are reported to the police, and some days as many as thirty-five. Many of them are kidnapping cases like that of the Mannino boy. In the kidnapping cases money was paid by the parents of the children kidnapped, and the child returned in each case. But for every kidnapping case reported in the newspapers there were fifty kidnapping cases that never reached the general public. The latter were cases in which the parents were informed that the kidnapped child would be put to death if the parents reported the kidnapping to the police.

Here are some of the genuine Black Hand cases reported which convinced the authorities that the Black Hand was not a mythical organization. In all these cases the parties involved had received threatening Black Hand letters and had refused to comply with the demands stated therein, sometimes even turning these letters over to the police:

Joseph Pagano, baker, Tuckahoe; gang wrote to him saying: "You can tell all the police in the world; we don't fear them." This was on Dec. 11, 1904.

Frank Ocenti, plasterer, 365 East Seventy-sixth Street; received letter starting: "We are not afraid of the police or the courts."

Modesto Perini, grocer, 629 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; had to employ special policemen to watch property.

The Rev. Cenozo Cigaliano, priest, Port Chester; assaulted by gang, owing to efforts to break it up, Sept. 19, 1904.

Frank Morrow, shoemaker, Port Chester; slashed with razor.

Cologne Decaneine, 342 East Fortieth Street; received letter March 7, 1904, covered with skulls, daggers, crossbones, &c.

An Italian boy left for dead by Pittsburg gang at Altoona, Penn., March 13, 1904, told police that thirty Black Hand murders had been committed in three Pennsylvania counties. Same gang set fire to shanty at Lily, Penn., and murdered many Italians seeking to escape.

Rocco Agaglio, banker, 705 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; forced to hire bodyguard.

Giordano Fortunato, 215 East 114th Street, and Joseph Lppito, 229 East 108th Street; stabbed on street, June 30, 1906.

Dr. Vincent Sellaro, 296 Grand Street; saved his home by hiring body guard, September, 1905.

Domenico Musselino, 95 Morris Street, Jersey City; almost stabbed to death in December, 1904; stabbed again a month later; stabbed again at Gansevoort Market, Sept. 8, 1905; still again on Nov. 30, 1906.

Serrino Nizzarri, baker, 98 Bayard Street; stabbed on two occasions last year.

Charles Fogeli, butcher, 215 Eldridge Street; forced to sell out and flee from city.

Pietro Miano, 211 Bleecker Street; threatened, February, 1906.

Frank Miele, grocer, 35 Withers Street, Williamsburg; shot Black Hand collector about to stab him, Feb. 17, 1906.

Mario Angelo, contractor, Westchester; held up and robbed of $510.

Dr. Joseph A. Lapenta, 230 Grand Street; purchased two St. Bernard dogs to guard home after receiving threatening letters.

Frank Mazzia, hotel keeper, Coney Island; hotel almost destroyed by dynamite, Sept. 16, 1906.

Salvatore Campisi, grocer, 346 Sixty-third Street; store blown up last Summer; two women injured.

Willie Barbera, 4 years old, 837 Second Avenue; kidnapped.

Pasquale Mazzetti, 139 Mulberry Street; attacked in Jersey City by gang; received sixty wounds from stilettos, razors, and butcher's cleaver.

Luigi Fabraka, photographer, 71 Mulberry Street; stabbed in back, Dec. 10, 1906.

Gennaro Fabozzi, 74 Mott Street; stiletto jabbed into his skull, Dec. 2, 1907. It took the Hudson Street Hospital surgeons two hours to dig the blade out.

Within the past two weeks no less than thirty Black Hand outrages were perpetrated in Greater New York. These included cases of blackmail, stabbing, kidnapping, and murder. In the case of Filipo Randazzo, who was shot dead opposite his butcher shop at 177 Chrystie Street a week ago Saturday, Detective Petrosino learned that the dead man had been a member of the Black Hand band. Letters were found in his possession, Detective Petrosino said, showing him to be a Black Hand leader who was about to turn off a dynamite trick. This murder was similar in every respect to the murder of Salvatore Giulano, who was shot dead in his own home at 14 First Street, a few weeks ago. A double-barreled gun was used in both cases. Both men were neighbors in business, Giulano conducting a saloon at 173 Chrystie Street, two doors from Randazzo's butcher shop. The saloonkeeper was shot to death by a gun made in Italy, and the cartridge that killed the butcher was also of Italian make.

New Plan for Saving Life Along Atlantic Coast

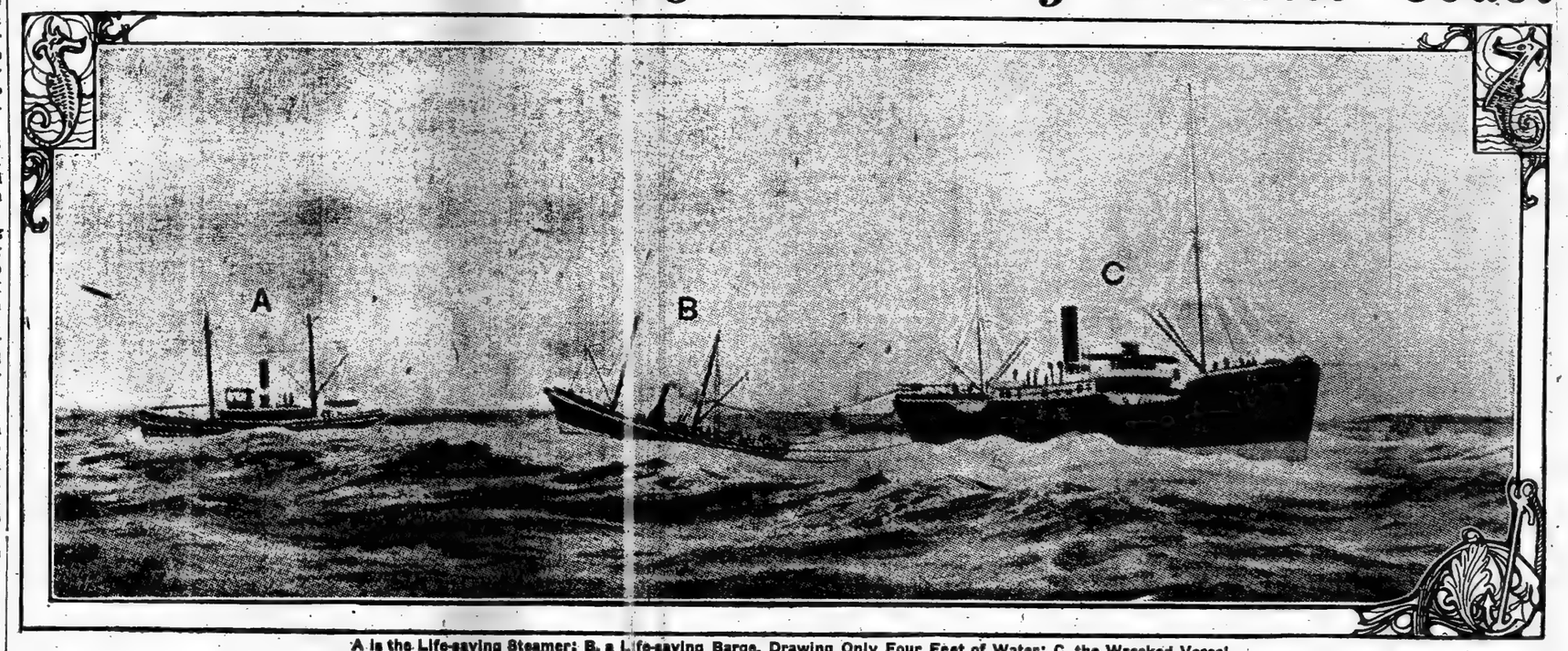

A is the Life-saving Steamer; B, a Life-saving Barge, Drawing Only Four Feet of Water; C, the Wrecked Vessel.

If Congress Grants Permission John Arbuckle Will Maintain at His Own Expense a Fleet of Ocean-going Tugs That Will Respond to Wireless Calls for Aid from Government Life-Saving Stations.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM M. CALDER of Brooklyn has introduced in the House of Representatives a measure designed to lessen the danger to life by the grounding of ships on the Atlantic Coast and to insure this seaboard from such a wreck as that of the steamer Berlin, which went to pieces recently on the Hook of Holland. If the bill is passed the Government life-saving stations along the Atlantic will become a chain of alarm stations, from which wireless telegraph messages will swiftly summon speedy and powerful seagoing tugs, thoroughly equipped for life saving under the most difficult of conditions, to vessels driven ashore or otherwise in peril. The originator of the scheme declares that it will practically revolutionize the methods of live saving along the coast. Beached ships which the life guards ashore find it impossible to get out to can, he asserts, be easily reached by his rescuers working in from the ocean, and he believes that however dangerous and desperate the position of a grounded craft its passengers and crew can be saved.

John Arbuckle, the coffee and sugar magnate of Brooklyn, is the father of the plan, and he is enthusiastic over its possibilities. All that is needed to put the scheme into operation is authority from Congress for the co-operation of the shore life-saving stations. Mr. Arbuckle is ready and eager to put into working order his life-saving service and to maintain vessels entirely at his own expense until the Government has extended and perfected the scheme so as to have every danger spot on the coast thus guarded. Mr. Arbuckle sought some time ago to try his plan, but was prevented from doing so by the attitude of the officials of the Life-Saving Service. He said yesterday that these officials did not enthuse over the proposition that the life-saving stations aid in giving the plan a test. Without the assistance of this service his scheme could not be worked. Mr. Arbuckle then appealed, by means of a circular letter, to members of Congress. On Tuesday Representative Calder introduced in the House a resolution providing that the John Arbuckle Life-Saving Company, or other like organizations, be furnished with information concerning wrecks on the Atlantic Coast. Only such services as are equipped with wireless telegraphy are to receive the communications, the bill provides, and these are to receive no remuneration from the Government.

Mr. Arbuckle called upon President Roosevelt recently and explained to him his plan. The President, in a letter to Representative Cocks, approved the idea, and Mr. Arbuckle is hopeful that the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. Arbuckle is confident that his service would prove its worth if he were allowed to make the demonstration. The vessels that will form the Arbuckle life-saving squadron, with which the work is to be started, are three in number. They are the powerful ocean-going tugs Hattie M. Field and North America and the barge Lottie. All have been equipped for the work, and are now at the Arbuckle wharfs in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Crews of men carefully picked for their courage and seamanship will man the boats. The vessels' station will be at Sandy Hook, where they will lie at anchor awaiting summons. At all times the tugs will have steam up and be ready to get away quickly upon the receipts of a call for help.

"My boats," said Mr. Arbuckle, discussing his plan, "will be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, and, if the idea is put into effect by Congress, will receive immediately the news of a wreck on the coast sighted from a life-saving station. The life-saving vessels will go to any wreck within their steaming distance. We will suppose that a heavy storm is on and a ship has been driven aground into a position where the life savers on shore cannot possibly reach her. As soon as the alarm is received, one, or perhaps both, of the tugs, with the barge in tow, will proceed with all speed to the scene. Arrived there, the tugs will drop anchor to windward of the stranded ship, going in as far as their thirteen-foot draught will permit. The barge, which draws but four feet of water, will be swung in shore as close to the wreck as it can get without fouling the craft. There will be a large supply of oil in tanks on the barge, and this will be sprayed on the surrounding water to smooth the sea. A lifeline, with a snatch block attached, will be shot across the stranded ship from the barge and a breeches buoy put into operation. The people on the wreck will first be drawn to the deck of the barge and later transferred to the tug. Besides the breeches buoy, the life-saving equipment will include a flexible iron gangway, which can be extended from the barge to the wreck, so that the people on the ship can make their way over it to the barge. No matter how rough the sea, the equipment will be such that all on a wreck can be saved.

"I propose to maintain the Sandy Hook squadron of life-saving vessels wholly at my own expense, and am actuated in this matter only by a desire to do something to lessen the danger to human life on our coast. Such disasters as that of the steamer Berlin, which went to pieces on the Hook of Holland, resulting in a great loss of life, should become things of the past. They should and, I believe, can be made quite impossible on this coast. My faith in this life-saving plan is such, I believe, that if there had been such a service at Antwerp, or near there, all of the people on the Berlin who remained afloat after she broke up could have been saved. In a brief time a tug, with a barge and other equipment such as ours, could have been at the scene and the people on the exposed remnant of the wreck taken off before so many of them froze to death.

"The case of the steamer Cherokee, which ran aground on the Jersey coast some months ago, can be taken as another striking example of the need of a life-saving service such as this one. While the brave life savers from shore were battling vainly to reach the wreck our Sandy Hook squadron could have steamed down the coast and been at work. A life-saving crew from shore did reach the stranded ship eventually, but only after a long time, in which the ship might have gone to pieces."

Mr. Arbuckle was asked why it was the officials of the Life-Saving Service looked so coldly upon his plan. He laughed and said it was probably because they believed that their methods of saving life were superior.

"I do not wish to be misunderstood as seeking to injure the Government Life-Saving Service in any way," he added. "Of its kind there is none that can compare with it. They are all brave men who think nothing of their own lives in following the work of rescue, but the Life-Saving Service does not seem to be keeping abreast of the times. In most of our cities we have modern and efficient arrangements for giving alarm in case of fire and for calling engines and men to the scene. Thus imperilled persons are often reached by the firemen before it is too late. Is it not at least as important, then, that our life-saving stations along the coast should be in communication with vessels equipped and ready to go to a wreck and save life?

"In my talk with President Roosevelt about the plan I showed him a drawing representing the life-saving vessels at work, and he displayed great interest. Of course, if Congress does not adopt Mr. Calder's resolution we shall have to abandon the plan, for a time at least.

THE WINTER COLONY ON THE RIVER FRONT

Unique Community of Canal-Boat Dwellers Has Its Own Social Customs and Its Peculiar Comforts and Pleasures. ---Members Enjoy Themselves Through the Cold Months as Do Few Residents of Greater New York.

Winter Canal Boat Colony, Erie Basin.

Edith and May are hardy mites.

There is many a cosy nook for the little ones.

The papers are duly delivered.

On a mild day the mother carries her sewing on deck.

The children have the finest playground in the world.

Captain West is a typical canal-boat master.

WELL, well, are you wintering in New York, too?"

Oh, yes, I do it every year. No place like this for spending the cold weather."

"I agree. And the Winter colony is pretty gay this year, too. All the old-timers are back. By the way, will you dine with me to-night?"

"With pleasure."

"Well, I'll send my boat for you at half-past 6. Are you at your old anchorage! Good! I must leave you now. My wife is waving to me from the porthole at home. Wife ahoy!"

Thus the members of a certain Winter colony in New York converse. They live within a ferry ride of the Battery. Every Winter they bring their homes from up-State and settle down here. They are not sailors. The are not—but enough of mystery—they are canal-boaters.

In Winter, when the Erie Canal and the Hudson River are closed to their boats, they cast anchor away out on the Brooklyn shore, about midway between the Bridge and the Narrows, in the Erie Bason, which comprises 100 acres or more of flooded flats traversed by Gowanus Creek. There, amid a crazy jumble of scows, barkes, freight lighters, ferryboats, railroad floats, fishing smacks, sinewy tugboats, sturdy schooners, excursion steamers, and natty fin-keeled boats looking like stuffed sharks in a natural history museum, lie anchored hundreds of "homes"—hulking canalboats, packed so closely into a little rectangular dock that their sides fairly touch. They transport grain and other Western products in the open season from Buffalo to the coast and serve at the same time as dwellings for the families of those who handle them. Frozen into the ice and half covered by the recent snows, they might be taken for the dilapidated and abandoned remains of an unsuccessful Polar expedition but for the signs of life which here and there appear, and which prove conclusively that this is not a frozen village and that the two or three feet visible of the cabin houses are not the roof of snow-submerged huts.

A woman with a shawl pinned over her head, but without other wraps—why does the woman of the people fancy herself sufficiently protected against the cold if her head is covered?—is hanging out a many-hued family wash. Another woman, similarly arrayed, is shaking rugs over the gunwales of her boat without fear of complaint from the neighbors or interference on the part of the police. Still another woman is washing from the inside one of the tiny squares of glass (something less than window and something more than porthole) which supplies her cabin with light. A little yellow-haired girl pokes her head through one of these nondescript apertures. calls "Birdie, birdie!" and then throws out a handful of grain to the quick-coming sparrows. A couple of young dogs engage in a frantic tug-of-war with a scrap of rope. A man emerges from a cabin house with a pair of empty pails in his hands, winds in and out among the other cabin houses until he is lost to sight, and soon looms into view again with his pails filled with water. A well-muffled small boy arrives upon the scene swinging a strapful of school books. He tosses the books contemptuously on the roof of a cabin house, (the nearest approach to a doorstep he knows,) and scurries away to play with another boy on the rear of the latter's boat, (the nearest approach either of them knows to a back yard.) Another returning schoolboy disposes of his school books in the same summary fashion, and then with an axe as big as himself makes superhuman efforts to split kindling for his mother's fire. A newsboy goes from cabin house door to cabin house door leaving his papers, and the driver of a grocery team hitched yonder on the pier goes from cabin house door to cabin house door delivering goods and taking orders.

When the weather is warm and sunny the signs of life on deck are multiplied tenfold. Dogs and cats fairly run riot then, and even the caged canaries are given an airing. The men smoke their pipes and read their newspapers in the sheltered corners. The mothers and grown-up daughters sew, darn, and chat gayly, (keeping a weather-eye out the while for the toddling two-year-old, who has been tied for safety,) and the youngsters play hide-and-go-seek, tag, and puss-in-the-corner. The newsboy lays down his papers for a few minutes to share the children's sport, and the groceryman tarries a good bit in gossip with the elders.

Everything Kept Shipshape.

The decorations of the cabin interiors of these houseboats vary greatly, according to the tastes and means of their occupants—lace and muslin curtains, framed pictures, potted plants, and plush albums are common, and colored glass is not unknown—but they are, so far as I have been able to observe, kept "shipshape," and they are all certainly models of convenience. If the almost daily washings and carpet beatings, the time spent in sewing, and the attention given the children are any criterion, the women are most energetic housewives. Some of them, I have been told, even go so far as to keep flocks of hens in the holds of their vessels, but I have not succeeded in verifying the statement. They are blissfully unaware, it is evident, that there is such a thing in the world as a servant-girl problem. And yet their lives are not stolid and dull. Far from it. They know a thing or two about ships and shipping, (for they lend a hand occasionally in the management of their boats during the busy season,) and they take a lively and intelligent interest in all the manifold doings of the "Basin," which they can easily observe from the vantage of their boat-homes. In a word they could give points upon "the simple life" to Pastor Wagner himself; they might be copied to advantage by the women of the slum tenements half a mile away, and might be studied to advantage by the unquiet spirits of New York's court quarter who are greatly exercised in their minds regarding the mission of woman and her social and economic future.

There is more genuine, old-fashioned neighborliness in this little boat colony than can be found anywhere else, probably, within a twenty-five-mile radius from City Hall. Its social life is at almost every point identical with that of the country village, even (since no medal is without its reverse) in the matter of petty jealousies and backbiting gossip. The women call to each other from window to window. They talk from deck to deck just as village dames talk over their garden fences. They visit one another with their mending and sewing. They send goodies back and forth and exchange newspapers. The little girls hold dolls' tea parties for their little girl friends, and the small boys contrive to enjoy their Christmas toys in common. The families get together evenings for cards and for harmonica and accordion music and songs.

Real Country in Midst of City.

The contact of these people with the great city within sight of which they are living is of such a superficial sort that they are little modified by it. They cling to their provincial speech and to their provincial ideas and ways. Their colony is just a bit of upper New York State displaced for Winter. Even the saloon on the pier, which may be called (though it is frequented by the dock workmen as well as the colonists) "the colony saloon," is an up-State saloon. It is heated by an enormous cylindrical wood stove near its centre, is lighted by kerosene lamps, and is flanked by a billiard room. The barkeeper is of the obliging, garrulous, and witty-up-State brand. The major-domo, who sweeps the floor and tends the fire, is a pronounced rural type. When I entered this saloon for the first time I fancied for an instant I had gotten by mistake into a miniature dog show. A tiny black-and-tan dog was sleeping on one of the beer tables and a pug dog on another, and a dozen dogs of all sizes and both sexes (mastiffs, St. Bernards, bulls, terriers, &c.,) came leaping about me. Half a dozen rugged and grizzled boatmen were seated about the stove in a circle. They were not drinking, nor did they drink during my stay, and yet a mere glance at them was sufficient to show me that they did not belong to the ancient and dishonorable class of "sponges" who hang around bars in the hope of being invited to "take something." It looked very much as if they had come to the saloon as a social centre, not because they were thirsty. There was nothing to indicate that they were in the habit of abusing its privileges. If they are they must be endowed with a sixth sense, which liquor cannot blunt, to be able to find their way after nightfall to their boathouses, which seem as hopelessly alike to a stranger as Chinese laundrymen or the proverbial "peas in a pod."

They were not talkative. For half an hour at a time they chewed and spat in silence. When they did talk it was mainly of their dogs, of the weather, of the trips they had made between Buffalo and New York, and of the trips they proposed to make. Their language was picturesque and original at times, but their ideas and experiences were commonplace and are not worth repeating. Like all the men of the colony I have met, they were just blunt, honest, sturdy, kind-hearted fellows.

These men, who are mostly native Americans or Irish-Americans, are very proud of their occupation, and have something of the genuine seaman's contempt for simple landlubbers. One of them has even ventured to christen his clumsy scow "The Dashing Wave." Several of those with whom I talked seemed to be incensed at my asking them what they do in the Winter—as if "the master of a vessel," would degrade himself by working for others! Nevertheless, some of them do work in Brooklyn or about the docks, from necessity or choice. The names on their craft, it may be remarked in passing, show them to be extremely friendly to the reformed spelling movement.

Another social circle of the colony is a mission yacht, the Fleetwing. Beside the hatchway on the day of my visit was hung this placard: "Reading room open all day. Everybody welcome. This evening at 7:45, Gospel service; good singing. A special invitation extended to all, especially sailors and boatmen. Come! To-night at 7:45, the old, old Gospel. Do come! Preaching on Sunday afternoon at 3."

Over this placard and half concealing it from the passer-by a washing was hung out to dry.

There was no one in the cabin, which serves as a chapel in the evening and reading room during the day, except the missionary himself. He had for some reason mistaken me for a fellow-clergyman when he saw me coming down the stairs, and displayed a highly comical disappointment when I corrected his error. I was strongly tempted to humor his delusion, and would have done so had I not brought with me from the other social centre just visited a telltale breath. His report on the colony was favorable, on the whole. The colonists send their children to the city schools very faithfully, although it would be easy for them to evade the school laws. They go to the churches in Brooklyn with which they are affiliated with fair regularity.

The Atlantic Basin, also on the Brooklyn shore, opposite Governors Island, is said to have contained a Winter canal colony formerly, but I have found no evidence of such a colony beyond two or three straggling boats this Winter. There is a small floating village, however, of a dozen canal boats or so at the foot of Coenties Slip, on the South Street water front of Manhattan, which is in pleasing harmony with the old Dutch long-roofed, dormer-windowed houses which have survived in that picturesque quarter of the city.

The members of this colony come into much closer touch with the life of New York than the colonists of Erie Basin, but they do not seem to be any more affected by it. They, too, live their lives in their own provincial way as consistently as if they were a hundred miles from the metropolis.

New Yorkers should have a specially warm feeling for these quaint canal people, with their simple, old-fashioned airs and ways, since they are the symbol of her commercial pre-eminence among the cities of the Western Hemisphere. In 1820 the State of Pennsylvania was more populous and wealthy than the State of New York, and at that time New York City had 11,000 less inhabitants than Philadelphia. It was to the opening of the Erie Canal that New York owed the traffic which has made her a great world port, and the sleepy, snaillike canalboats have been in a very real and true sense the makers of her history.

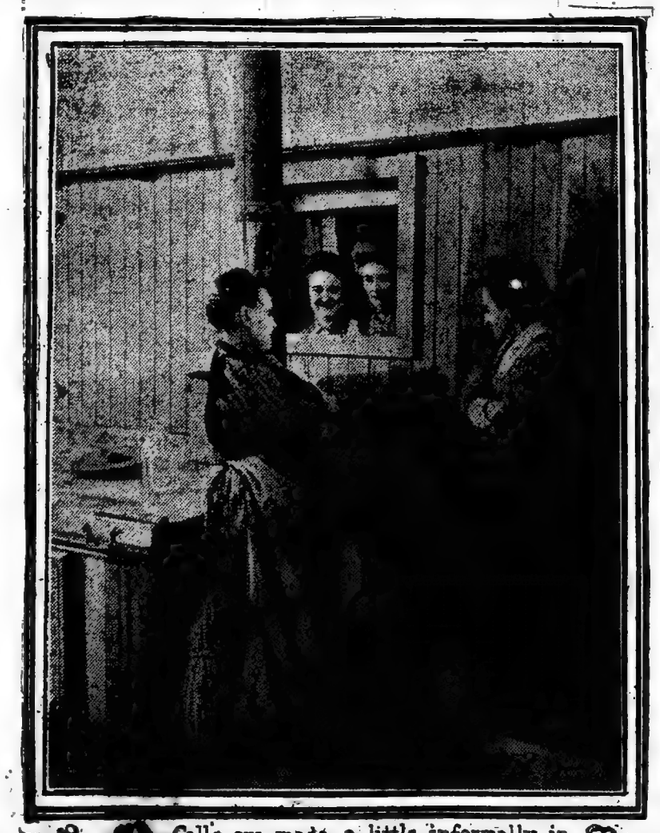

Colls are made a little informally in this colony.

The Literary Hack

HE was a writer, and he learned
The art in all its phases,
Of using well-known synonyms,
And penning hackney phrases.
Of married couples he would say
They were "a happy pair,"
And, when a man would take a drink,
"He sipped a petit verre."
"Conspicuous by his absence" was
Another standby, too,
A maiden had "a willowy form,"
And "hair of golden hue."
He followed on with "bated breath,"
"So near and yet so far,"
"An eagle glance," "magnetic gaze,"
"The moaning of the bar";
"A sight to make the angels weep,"
"The human form divine,"
"Dilating nostrils," "flowing locks,"
"And all the Muses nine."
"The inner man," "last but not least,"
"A few well-chosen words,"
"The mellow moon" and "twinkling stars,"
"And little twittering birds."
"Arch smile," and "lips of rosy tint,"
"A daintily gloved hand,"
And "succulent bivalve," of course,
Was always in demand.
"To philosophic heights" he'd rise,
"Of reason chew the cud,"
And never once did he forget
To write of "sickening thud."
"He shuffled off this mortal coil"
A year or two ago,
And, p'rhaps, he's making phrases still
In regions down below.

The Parting of the Ways

I AM thinking of spending a few weeks in a sanitarium; my dearest friend thinks of buying an automobile of the very latest design, and I am not equal to the struggle," said the little woman in brown.

"A case of virulent envy, is it?" cried the tall woman in green. "Well, I can sympathize with you, if any woman can. My cousin Evelyn has just received a string of pearls as a birthday gift from her husband—a jewel for each year, you know. I only averted an attack of jaundice by the ability to say, sweetly to her, 'How lucky, cherie, that such long chains are as fashionable as ever!'"

"Oh, this is not a case of envy at all; only of mental exhaustion. You see, Maud and I have been friends from girlhood, and she has a constitutional inability to make up her mind, or to keep it so after it has been made up for her. When she became engaged, after a long hesitation as to which of two nice fellows she would accept, I began to appreciate my responsibility. Luckily I really liked Mr. Browne-Stone, so it was not hard to listen to his praises, even if she woke me up at midnight to listen to them. Once or twice, however, I averted a broken engagement. Then there were the most minute details of the trousseau, to which I listened with much interest. I gave willing ear to the arrangements for an elaborate wedding, the plan for which was changed twice. I never shrank from the cataloguing of the wedding gifts and the appraising of their value. But I did feel worn out and ready for a long rest when the happy pair started on the wedding journey, which I had helped to plan, by at least three routes.

"I stood by Maud when, upon their return, they decided to plan themselves the new house they meant to build. I never murmured, though I may have sneezed, when she called me up at 3 A. M. with the house like the north pole, to tell me that she had finally decided upon the Colonial rather than the household gothic. I ceased to turn pale at the sight of telegrams addressed to myself; I knew that they were merely from Maud, who wanted my exhaustive opinion as to whether she should change the main entrance to the other side, or turn the library into a dining room! I always left a message as to where I could be found when I went out, in case she felt that she must have my immediate advice as to the superiority of stone over stucco, or the need of ba windows on both sides of the house.

"I never murmured when they changed their architect and we had to go over all the plans from the ground up with him, and change them all. I always turned a sympathetic ear to the wails concerning delay in construction. I was appropriately horrified when, the house at last completed, the bill for extras came in. After they moved in I never refused my opinion as to the desirability of turning the reception room into a butler's pantry and making the cedar closet into a forgotten guestroom. Nor did I rebel when plaints as to smoky chimneys, unforeseen draughts, and the scarcity of closets began to follow. And finally when they decided to sell and buy a comfortable ready-built house, I went, calmly, hunting with Maud until she found what she thought she wanted.

"Next I spent weeks with her arguing over interior decoration, until I knew rather more about them than a professional. The house was larger, and she needed a lot of new things, and I learned to tell at a glance the value of Oriental rugs and the exact slipperiness required of parquetry flooring. I could soon tell a real Colonial sideboard from an imitation with my back turned and my eyes closed. Indeed, I was so busy that I lost nearly all of my other friends that year, but I had the consciousness that I had stood by Maud like a trump."

"Like a chump, my husband would say," retorted the tall woman in green.

"And perhaps he would be right. Maud kept, or tried to keep, seven servants, and leaned on me for advice until I felt like the manager of a hotel or the head of an employment bureau. I acquired heaps of knowledge at that time as to the number of things a really good butler considered beneath him, also the ones no self-respecting parlor maid could bring herself to do. I helped settle the Japanese question as regards butlers, the French one as regards cooks, the Irish question as to housemaids, and the English one as to coachmen. People began to say that I was going off dreadfully, and no wonder, for I was fairly staggering under the weight of Maud's domestic difficulties.

"When the blessed baby came I was plunged into Maud's maternal problems, a maelstrom from which I emerged exhausted and with my first gray hairs. I learned more concerning sanitation and antiseptic health clothing and systems, also infantile dietetics, than I had thought any one in this world knew. I grew skillful, also, in suggesting ways to settle rows between the cook and the nurse and to dread the arrival of the nursery governess.

"We discussed possible and impossible Christian names until I was a walking dictionary of them, and used to try in my sleep to invent new combinations of the letters of the alphabet. We planned careers for the small man which were so glowing that I almost wondered he did not begin to lisp in epics or to construct scientific wonders out of his dismembered toys. I was almost prepared to believe that he really meant the things Maud attributed to him when he said 'gah' or 'boo'! In short, I was all that a sympathetic and helpful friend should be! I begin now, however, to feel that I can bear no more!"

"And all because she thinks of buying an automobile?"

"Even so! I feel that I might be able to live through the decision between steam, gasoline, and electricity as a motive power. I can imagine myself politely interested in the seating capacity and horse power of the machine.

"I could, if I must, go into details of carbureters, tonneaus, horns, lamps, robes, tires, heating apparatus, tea baskets, vanity bags, cooling systems, tanks, clutches, throttles, steering gear, controllers, and all the rest of them. I could wade through catalogues a-plenty, and even endure the long agony of selecting the style of car after the choice of makes was decided upon. I could go for trial spins with voluble salesmen. I could smile at a few breakdowns and Police Court episodes. I could even risk going out with Maud and her husband alone, after he had had a course at the training school and felt sure that he was fully capable of stopping the thing after it got to going. I could demurely face the camera in my own auto costume by Maud's side. I do shrink from the awful ordeal of selecting a picturesque name for the car. I can see sleepless nights before me and midnight telegrams before it is settled, though I am still firm. But I turn faint before the task of finding a suitable chauffeur, and I feel inadequate to settling his place in the household once he is found. And I confess I do not know how to prevent him from taking out his friends without leave, and winding up in the Police Court, with a heavy fine for speeding! And so, unless my husband feels that he can afford at frequent intervals a few weeks' rest for me in a sanitarium, Maud and I have reached the parting of the ways!"

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. Mayer

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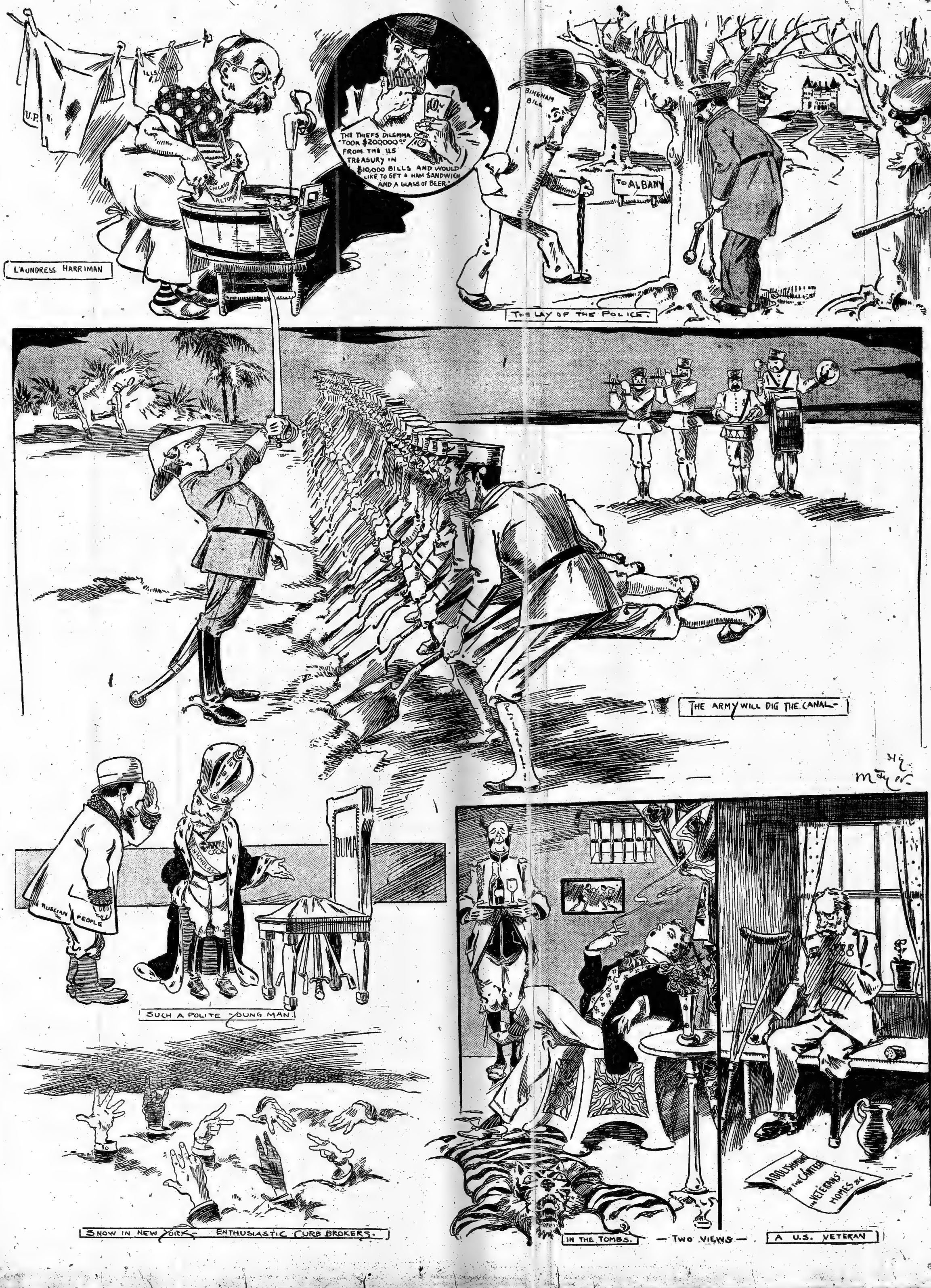

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1907.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

AT CLOSE RANGE WITH MANSFIELD and the TROLLS

Hobnobbing with Strange Creatures on the Stage of the New Amsterdam—A Bird's-eye View of "Peer Gynt" from Above and Below—The Actor as a Woodchopper and Maker of Toy Whistles

Mr. Mansfield Feeds the Boar.

To see "Peer Gynt" behind the stage one must have a guide and counselor and friend. In fact, these regions behind the scenes, usually so prosaic in spite of the popular prejudice to the contrary, are infested with such a weird race of hobgoblins, ghouls, and trolls as might well strike terror to the heart of the unprotected pilgrim. When Virgil and Dante went to Hades they didn't go up and down by elevator, it is true; but it is also true that the Italian poet never met more astounding fellow-travelers than those to be found behind the scenes at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

"Peer Gynt" has its mechanism and the mechanism has its wonders. For instance, there is the wild boar on the back of which Peer and the Green-Clad Woman, daughter of the Troll King, ride to the ghoulish kingdom in the hills. There he stands behind the scenes, a scenic boar doubtless of many materials. Taken from the limelight, he does not look symbolic. He looks like a huge toy, but from his fearsome appearance not such a toy as children would like to play with. Behind the scenes he is only a "prop." Behind the footlights, in sight of the audience, he is almost a living creature, part and parcel of the fantasy.

Imagine a stage on which an ordinary dwelling house could be built, with room to spare. Such is the stage of the New Amsterdam. Imagine a building seven stories high, for such is the height of the theatre. Imagine story upon story of dressing rooms, and then you will understand how accommodations are furnished for fifty-one principal players. Imagine an army of 269 people on the stage in addition to the concert orchestra, and then you will have some idea of the vast proportions of the production.

It is dark behind the scenes, or, rather, all is in a half-darkness to which the eyes must be accustomed. Figures flit hither and thither, all bent on some imperative duty, all moving with military precision. All that is going on before the audience is shut off by a great canvas background reaching high into the air and with a semi-circular base. It is the opening of the second act, and this background supplies the perspective of mountain scenery. The visitors cross the stage cautiously from left to right. Then they come to the elevator.

"Third floor, to the fly galleries," says the guide.

The visitor passes through a throng of indescribable creatures—the trolls who are coming down for their scene, which is the next to follow—and makes his way into the elevator. He catches one fleeting glimpse of them, with their weird make-ups, their masks, their incomprehensible costumes. Then up he shoots to the higher regions.

Down a little hall he goes. The guide opens a door, and all is dark, so dark he hesitates to step outside lest he should stumble into vacancy. One hears a sound of something rushing across the stage below.

"Ah," says the guide. "There goes the boar!"

The scene is over by the time guide and visitor have passed to the platform and stand gazing at the stage below, three stories below and so far distant that it seems strangely disassociated with the great curtains and drops—ninety or more of them—hanging from the flies. The lights are bright now. Half a hundred men are rushing around below. They look no larger than dolls. It seems impossible that men should have constructed this illusion.

The scene is set. It is the royal hall of the King of the Trolls. This is the vision of Peer Gynt. Here is the assembly of the troll courtiers and gnomes, and in the middle sits the Dovre King, crowned and with his sceptre in hand. All is commotion. Peer stands there full of bravado. There he has come with the Troll King's daughter. Peer is being initiated into the spectral tribe.

It is a sort of bird's-eye view of "Peer Gynt" from an elevation as high as the top of an ordinary house. It is as if a man stood on the gutter of a house, with the roof and all the intervening ceilings and walls removed, and saw a great concourse of people and a strange conglomeration of dramatic events transpiring on the ground floor.

The scene proceeds. Peer is indeed ed even by the grotesque horror of his surroundings. The visitor knows that one of his friends—a very pretty girl, indeed, be it understood—is acting the part of one of these nightmare creations, and he wonders under what fantastic guise she is masquerading, whether her head is that of a horse or cow or pig, and whether she has great flapping ears. In his heart of hearts he knows that for once in her life she is absolutely unlovely.

Peer learns that to marry the daughter of the King and become a troll he must lose his eyesight. This is more than he has bargained for. He makes a break for liberty. He fights and beats his way through the mob of phantoms. He is literally buried in a heap of imps. "Mother, help me; I die!" he cries.

There, right behind the guide and the visitor, a man strikes the chimes which sound for church bells. To the audience the sound seems to come from a vast distance. Everyhting is hushed. The imps cry out that there are "bells in the mountains." The trolls take to flight amid a confused uproar of yells and shrieks. The troll palace collapses and everything disappears in utter darkness, while Peer is heard beating and slashing about him with a bough.

Then comes a voice in the blackness, the mystic voice of the invulnerable Boyg, the creature that is ubiquitous, can only be heard and not seen, the symbol of compromise and horror. The voice seems to come from the other side of the stage. Now it is distant, now it is far, now it is high, and now it rumbles like thunder on the Rockies. Why reflect that it all comes from one mere man with a new appliance of the megaphone type for varying the effect of his voice and magnifying its calibre!

Other cries are heard in the distance, evidently down below and from the other side of the stage again. They are the frantic and wailing "bird cries," like the voices of the ancient harpies bid to feast on a human soul. Peer falls to the ground exhausted.

"Boyg, there he's fallen! Seize him! Seize him!" come the voices, as on the winds of a hurricane.

Again there in the fly gallery the man strikes the chimes. Singing is heard from afar. The Boyg is vanquished and the scene has come to its end.

It is fascinating to stay in the gallery, to see the play from a higher and more elevated point of view. The atmosphere of mystery, this solitude in the very heart of the play and the heart of its production, is more impressive than the contagious interest of the most absorbed audience. The effect of glancing now at the performance and now at the workings of the performance is not easy to describe. It does not make the play less real or the making of the play less amazing. One can watch the play for a moment, then one can glance at the stage hands sitting on the floor waiting quietly for the end of the act and the command of the stage manager given through a megaphone calling them back to lightning activity. One can even see the boar waiting for the next performance, and all the other properties to be used later in the evening's presentation.

The next scene opens, and Peer is chopping at a log of wood.

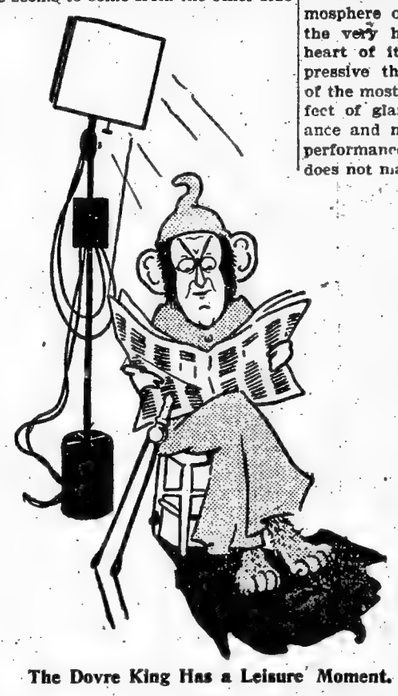

The Dovre King Has a Leisure Moment.

"Mansfield hasn't very much mor chops left on that stick," remarks th visitor irreverently.

"Well, the stage manager knows pre cisely how many more chops are ye to come," replies the guide and friend "When that one is cut through he wi throw it into the woodpile and star on a fresh one.

"I don't suppose you have notice it, but in the first act Mansfield al ways whittles at a twig. The first tim we played the scene he insisted o having a green twig, and we all won dered what it was for. It turned ou that while he whittles he is alway fashioning a whistle, a kind of willo whistle. He has a regular collection o them now."

But Mansfield, the serious-minded does not devote all his time in the firs act to making whistles. He mus spare enough from his acting and hi whittling to munch a few property apples. Picture this genius of th American stage as he leaves the aren suddenly stopping in the wings and ad justing his eye-glasses—perhaps the better to see through the murkines of metaphor. Imagine him solemnly and absent-mindedly stalking up to the boar, now so tame in the rear of the stage, and offering him the delicacy of one of those same make-believe apples. This is one of the things that Mansfield might do; one of the things no one has ever seen him do—as yet.

It was time to journey down into the depths. Visitor and guide went back to the elevator. Now the trolls were all coming up to their dressing rooms above and below the fly gallery. The more one saw of the the more one was puzzled to imagine how any manager had ever invented so many diversified types of hideousness. One of them had a mask that suggested the head of a horse. Suddenly she took off her head!

"Hello!" she exclaimed. "Well—if ever," and it was that very beautiful girl whose face was really as attractive as ever and whose present dress was a kind of costumer's hallucination.

Again the guide and visitor crossed the stage and descended to the nether regions. Here all was quiet as a sepulchre. The cellar contained some of the apparatus of the company, but was mostly devoted to arrangements for raising and lowering the stage. It was literally filled with machinery and steel beams. It looked as much like a mine as part of a theatre. One could have heard a pin drop.

At last the visitor was directly under Mansfield. The scene was the death of Ase, the mother of Peer Gynt. He could hear almost every word—or at least he felt that if he could only have listened with a telescope he would have actually been able to catch the dialogue. As it was he could gather distinct phrases now and then. He could hear the sonorous tones of the tragedian and the higher notes of the woman playing the rôle of the dying mother. He could hear every footstep as Mansfield moved in the action. It seemed almost as if he could hear the audience—listening.

Such a strange sensation it was, stranger even than looking down on the performance from the distance of the fly galleries of the theatre. It made one think oddly of how little separates the dramatic from the ordinary, and yet how that proximity in was not difficult to reverse the conditions. They took the sea out of the boat and they put the boat next to the shore. Then they put the yacht—which looked so many times larger from the front, but was really so many times smaller—just a few yards further back and increased the perspective by dropping a fine netting before it.

More hustle and uproar, a shifting of scenery, and a miraculous growing of palm trees in the wilderness of the vacant stage of the New Amsterdam Theatre. There was Morocco, and here came Peer Gynt, no longer a young fellow, but a crafty and middle-aged man of the world. This act, too, drew to a close, and the miraculous horse came on to the stage and rescued the hero, anew for every performance, for the fire laws specify that the stage must be bare except during the actual presentation of the play. The room is made of scenic "flats," merely high screens of canvas. The room upstairs is large and very plain, not a luxurious retiring room, but the workshop of a man bent on doing his work and doing it quickly. The room on the stage is equally simple. One sees it luminous across the stage, the lights within shining dimly through the canvas. And there, waiting and eager for the fray, stands the man who makes it all possible.

They Took the Sea Out of the Boat.

itself breeds interest. Just above that floor one of the greatest scenes from one of the most singular productions of one of the greatest symbolic writers in the history of humanity was being rendered by one of the most noted living actors. Down below was not a sound, save, as it were, the dim echo of overhead emotion.

All was in readiness for the fourth act. Everything was bustling upstairs on the stage. The curtain was down, and the only safe place was to stand with one's back tight against it, like the Scottish warrior against his firm rock.

The scene was the coast of Morocco. Next to the shore must be a jolly-boat, in the distance must be a yacht, and between the jolly-boat and the yacht must be the same little boat at a greater distance and therefore smaller. The three boats were in readiness, and the sea was in the big jolly-boat! As the sea was only some green netting, it

fearful of lions and other dangers not to be bought off with all his wealth. The Arabian horse was a beauty, and no makeshift of the commonplace production. Such a horse even the high-spirited Peer Gynt might have ridden with pride.

Now came the fifth act and the sinking of the Norwegian ship at sea. Some score of men brought the deck of the ship on to the stage, and another score raised up the quarter deck above. This higher deck opened up like a great box on parallel guides, for it has to be arranged to collapse and give the sinking effect. On each side of the main deck were fastened the levers which were to give the ship its rocking motion. The "sea" was everywhere.

A "drop" was let down just in front of the higher deck, and the lower deck served as the floor of the stage for the first scene of Solveig spinning and waiting in her hut. A moment of darkness, the drop was lifted, and there was the ship pitching in the open sea. The new wind machine whistled in all its numerous keys; the light effects did their best; lightning of all sorts decorated the horizon. It was a storm long to be remembered!

What is the chief terror for Peer Gynt at this time? It is the Strange Passenger, signifying the first dread of death. He wears a long black cloak, and from the audience his face is lurid with a peculiar and ghastly green light.

The Stranger made his exit and came close to the other visitor, not so supernatural and only inquisitive. His face and hands had been whitened until they looked like chalk. Hung across his breast was a kind of metal gutter, so to speak, like the groove in which the footlights are concealed. In this metal groove were two lights with green magnifying lenses. Hence the horror of it all!

Mr. Mansfield is not content with one dressing room. He has two of them. One is far upstairs, and there he retires when he is to change costume or make-up to any considerable extent. The other is on the stage.

This second dressing room is built

Putting a Damper on Pastoral Inspiration

Ben Greet Describes Some Amusing Interruptions of Open-Air Shakespeare.

WHEN it comes to discussing open-air productions, Ben Greet must have the right of way. He practically originated the practice in England and transported it to this country—even though England itself, staid and unchanging, still remained at home on the other side of the Atlantic.

"I think my most vivid pastoral recollections—we call open-air performances pastorals in England," said Ben Greet in the way heat of making arrangements for his opening to-morrow night at the Garden Theatre, "is associated with my production of 'Love's Labor Lost.' We gave the performance under the greenwood tree one Summer's day—St. Swithin's Day—within a stone's throw of the tomb where the venerable saint lies buried. After the first act it was indeed 'Love's Labor Lost.' I never saw or heard of such a downpour of rain! It almost looked as if the one piece of scenery we really needed was a Noah's ark to get back to London or a high mountain to escape the flood. It came all at once and without a minute's warning.

"Did you ever see a beautiful tragedienne playing outdoors in the driving rain? Well—I shall never forget the pathetic figure of Mrs. Patrick Campbell on that memorable occasion. She was then the bright particular star of my organization, and she was utterly extinguished in dampness. There she stood, like a siren, gracefully wringing the water from her dripping hair! The audience had the better of the bargain by just as much as it had the liberty of getting up and running to cover.

"The tricks of the weather are by no means the only annoyances of playing in the open air. An experience at Richmond, Va., last May was fully as exciting, if not so direfully dampening. Just as the performance was to begin a squad of policemen arrived and demanded a circus license! My manager was naturally dumbfounded, and brought the right hand of the law back to my dressing room. I was attired in the motley costume of Touchstone, and it may be that I didn't make the most dignified appearance in spite of my efforts to make my bearing discount the effect of the cap and bells.

"I argued and argued that the performance was not precisely in the nature of a circus. I pointed out that Shakespeare didn't write circus acts, and that I and my associates were not in the habit of finding ourselves classed among 'the greatest ever' of the sawdust ring. To all my pleas he turned a deaf ear.

"Yuh are all in tights, ain't yuh?" he demanded every time I paused for breath. "It's a circus, and yez must have a circus license same as Barnum & Bailey."

"And I did have a circus license. What's more, I have it still, neatly framed, as a reminder of the occasion. Now that all these absurd theories about Shakespeare are being bruited high and low perhaps some classical genius might undertake to prove by that Richmond license that they had circuses in the Forest of Arden in Shakespeare's day, and that the divine author began life not as a horse boy, but as a bill poster and expert on lithographs.

"The most charming outdoor stage we have ever had in this country was at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, where a beautiful, wooded knoll served as an ideal rendezvous for Orlando and Ganymede. The most elaborate manufactured scenery in creation could never replace such a setting as that—the work of the Great Creator. In Philadelphia we have given the plays at the botanical gardens of the University of Pennsylvania, a charming spot in the heart of the city.

"Of course our greatest enemy is the weather, but I must admit that the weather is much kinder to Shakespeare here than in my own country—and we have had great good fortune thus far in our enterprises. Sometimes, when the rain overtakes us unexpectedly, we have to resort to makeshifts equally amusing and troublesome. At Lake Chautauqua I remember how we gave 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' on top of dinner tables, placed together in the hotel dining room. We felt that this especial performance, whatever else might be said for or against it, had at least the virtue of originality in staging!

"On yet another occasion the only place we had in reserve in case of rain was a barn. I am happy to say we did not have to use it. I have no objection to playing in the open air, and, as every one knows, I have long contended that most modern scenery is entirely superfluous, but an instance of literal barnstorming was something more than I have bargained for.

"As I just said, we have met other terrifying elements than the weather in the course of our wanderings. I remember an incident that happened one afternoon at the Botanical Gardens in London. Dorothea Baird, who is now Mrs. H. B. Irving, and whom you have seen this year at the New Amsterdam Theatre, was playing Rosalind. During the performance, in one of the most poetic passages, she was ignominiously chased off the stage by a fox terrier. She never could tell when there might be a fox terrier in ambush!"

THEATRE MUSIC TORTURE:

A Plan Suggested to Make Life Easier for Sensitive Playgoers.

NO observant person can sit in the neighborhood of the stalls or boxes in a theatre without perceiving the severe suffering to which their patrons are habitually exposed. Nor is this infliction of pain by any means limited to this particular area. Wherever trumpet players have healthy lungs, the audience is racked from end to end. There is not a nook of which the brass cannot permeate every cubic inch. To give intelligent attention to a play, when the intervals between the acts are systematically filled up with this kind of mental torture, (from which there is only escape for a few unattached bachelor bar-haunters,) is not only a difficult feat, but often an absolutely painful one. Such is the opinion of a writer in The London Saturday Review, and it will have an echo in the minds of many playgoers here.

The book of a pantomime does not involve much mental strain on the part of the spectator, he continues, but, on the other hand, a heavy tax is placed for several hours upon the organ of sight. A few days ago I went to Drury Lane to see "Sinbad." Half-way through the first act I found myself, with my forehead wrinkled like a baboon's, struggling to see, hear, and understand through an orchestral din that transformed the whole scene into a pandemonium of noise. Looking about me I saw others in the same predicament. On every face within a radius of fifty yards was written an expression of strenuous effort at attention, mingled with acute nervous misery. It was a sight that should have been an object lesson to any intelligent theatre management. And what struck me as most pathetic was the dumb, brute acceptance of the torture as an inevitable, even a necessary, part of the entertainment. A few grumbled, it is true, and their complaints were quite audible. But nobody said, or seemed to think: "This is a scandalous infliction. It is ruining the whole performance, and will make us all ill into the bargain!"

That is the Englishman all over. Until he is violently shocked from the pulpit or from the political platform or by his newspaper it never occurs to him that grievances should be remedied. Custom and tradition overwhelm him from cradle to grave. Grumblingly, but tamely as a sheep, he accepts as inevitable all discomforts and abuses, provided they form his daily surroundings.

He looks upon the orchestra as a necessity as well as a nuisance, and it naturally does not occur to him, in his pardonable ignorance of the mysteries of instrumentation, that the schreeching, blaring brass which bores into his brain and stupifies his intelligence can be anything but an integral part of a theatre band, without whose aid the musical numbers would have to be abandoned altogether.

When the sole function of the music is to provide an agreeable interlude to jaded nerves, the inclusion of these instruments in a relatively small band is an offense against decency. It is the more flagrantly so because there lies near to hand a beautiful, but somewhat neglected, brass instrument exactly suited to the requirements of the case. I refer, of course, to the French horn. No doubt the substitution of a quartet of horns for the time-honored trumpets and trombones would involve some trouble, but the playgoer would welcome the innovation. Morally and physically that numerous—and, intellectually speaking, by no means unimportant—section of the public would benefit by the change. The theatre would no longer be a torture chamber between the acts.

VARSITY STUDENTS TO ACT.

Columbia Players' Club in a Satire on Ancient Rome.

The Columbia Annual Varsity show is to be presented for a week's run in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria this year, instead of at the Carnegie Lyceum, as in previous seasons. The first performance is to occur on Monday evening, March 11, with performances thereafter every evening and on Saturday afternoon. The presentation will be under the auspices of the newly formed Players' Club of the university.

"The Ides of March" is the name of the piece and it was selected after keen competition among six plays submitted. Emil Breidenfeld, 1909, wrote both the book and the music. Additional numbers by W. E. Kelly, A. Friedland, A. Hopping, and G. Turner have been interpolated, and the libretto has been revised by K. S. Webb. Altogether this is an array of authors quite worthy of a professional production. The rehearsals have been directed by Lewis Hooper, stage manager of "The Red Mill."

The scenes of the opera are laid in ancient Rome and Egypt. The plot—or what is disguised as a plot—concerns Julius Caesar, head of the Latin Department of Rome, who has issued a set of tyrannical rules about the forthcoming examination in Latin to be held on the ides of March. Molly and Genevieve, two modern girls who happen to be in the locality a la "The Road to Yesterday," find the examination papers, which have been lost by one Flavius, Caesar's Secretary. After Caesar has been killed by Brutus he is brought to life again by the magical incantations of a gentleman named Billy—and he's so glad to be alive that he abolishes Latin examinations forever. It is hinted that the author's conception of Caesar is borrowed neither from Shakespeare nor from Bernard Shaw.

Among the students in the cast are George Reaney, E. C. Thompson, R. C. Mapleden, J. L. Egan, D. M. MacArthur, C. de Germania, H. W. Hanes, W. E. Kelly, R. G. Conried, A. [illegible]

STAGELAND

Ben. Greet as "Shylock" GARDEN THEATRE
PHOTO BY MARCEAU.

Miss Mary Shaw in "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the MANHATTAN.
PHOTO. BY RUSS MCINTOSH STUDIO.

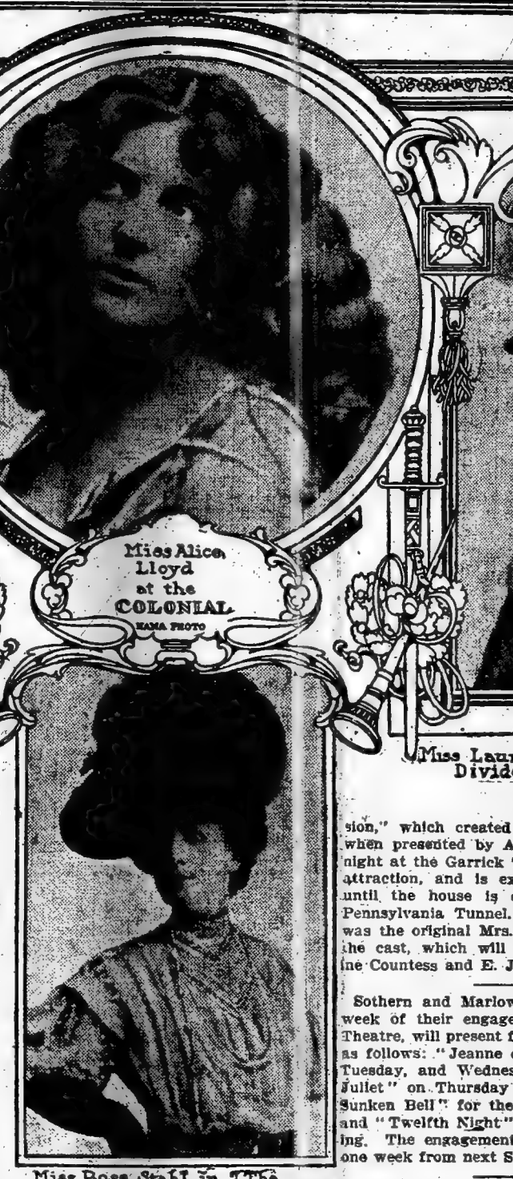

Miss Alice Lloyd at the COLONIAL
KAISA PHOTO

Miss Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the HACKETT THEATRE

Miss Laura Hope Crews in "The Great Divide," at the PRINCESS THEATRE
PHOTO. BY SCHLOSS.

Miss Louise Closser in the "The Mills of the Gods" at the ASTOR
PHOTO. BY SARONY.

Plays and Their Actors

From Norway to West Thirtieth Street, in the Drama of One Week.

"THE best actors in the world," remarks Polonius in his announcement of the arrival of the players, "either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene individual or poem unlimited. Seneca cannot be too heavy nor Plautus too light."

No wonder Polonius met a tragic end. He lived in the wrong age, missed his legitimate calling. What a press-agent he would have made! What adjectival symphonies might have rippled from his pen to be used on the bill boards in gaudy yellow and red, had he only waited to be born until the near end of the nineteenth century! He might have had a place at the festal board on the right hand of "Tody" Hamilton. The Friars might have done him honor with a dinner in the clubroom. For he was in advance of the advance men even as he was the original advance man of the "show."

Richard Mansfield is not plural, so it is the more remarkable that the chamberlain's description of the players should fit him so well. He seems equally at home in many dramatic phases. Not the best actor in the world, perhaps, but a remarkably fine artist, and a comprehensive one, who can run a large gamut, and who does run a large one in his acting of "Peer Gynt."

It has become a silly fashion in some quarters to depreciate his art, and to disparage his worth as an actor. These findings are generally based on the one indisputable fact that he has mannerisms of elocution. I have not been the least severe of Mr. Mansfield's critics at times in respect to this one point. But to assert that he cannot act because his speech is sometimes at fault is an absurd conclusion. In these days of petty theatrical individualities it savors of ingratitude.

In his performance of "Peer Gynt" he has somewhat amended his peculiar staccato. There is more fluidity in his utterance than has been observable lately, and he is generally lucid and expressive. Always his reading is illuminative of the sense of the text wherever the text has discernible sense, and more than once it is marked by great musical beauty.

In many years of playgoing I do not remember to have heard anything more beautifully varied or more in consonance with the thought than his reading of the speech descriptive of Peer's flight on the back of the reindeer. Here thought and speech were allied, although there was an absence of the showy elocution with which such passages are frequently delivered, and which are generally indicative of nothing more than the fact that the actor is enjoying the sound of his own voice. For appealing tenderness and pathos the scenes with Solveig at the parting and the moment in which Peer discovers that the little, ugly, old mother is dead could hardly be surpassed. "Plautus could not be too heavy nor Seneca too light." One could hardly fail to see the application during Mr. Mansfield's acting of Peer Gynt. One had passage after passage of grim power, of dire suggestion, and the final scenes of tragic foreboding to contrast with the earlier moments of Peer's harum-scarum boyish moods, delivered in a manner to make one sit up and wonder at the actor's powers of observation and simulation. Then, as a crowning accomplishment in the lighter vein, the indescribably humorous interpretation of the world-wise complacency and self-sufficiency of successful Sir Peter Gynt, as he boasts of his successes and rejoices in his shrewdness.

In "A Message from Mars" Mr. Charles Hawtrey used to give us a portrait of the selfish man of affairs, which somehow came to memory in the presence of this phase of Mansfield's "Peer Gynt." Ganthony's hero in the comedy in question was a younger man than Peer Gynt at this point of his pilgrimage, but in respect to pride in worldly achievement the two men are alike. Mr. Hawtrey's portrayal of the part was a little masterpiece in light comedy. And Mr. Mansfield's achievement is as fine a piece of humorous characterization as our stage has seen in years.

In making a stage production of the epic, or whatever one may choose to call it, Mr. Mansfield has undoubtedly hacked it all to pieces, especially in the later scenes. But it is difficult to see how this could be avoided. Problems were to be met that exceeded even those generally confronted in placing Shakespeare on the boards. Readers of "Peer Gynt" will miss many a choice line and many a scene and passage that they might well think worth having. But it should be remembered that as the play now stands its time of action exceeds the usual length allowed in theatrical performance by fully half an hour. And it may be noted, in justice to Mr. Mansfield, that his original experiment, when he produced the play in Chicago, included much that has been eliminated since.

I would have liked more of Anitra and of her scene with the false Prophet. I would willingly have exchanged Solveig at her spinning, a la Marguerite, and Miss Nowak's singing, for she had been most appealing to that point. And I could not help wondering whose sense of "propriety" resulted in the change of Solveig's "garter" into a shoestring in the scene where she first learns the identity of her would-be partner in the dance. But the first part of "Peer Gynt" as Mr. Mansfield plays it is interesting and complete enough in itself, and, if only for the sake of his acting, it might well be retained in his repertoire for occasional use even after it has ceased to be a one season's novelty.

Mr. Shipman's "On Parole" provides the familiar assortment of war-play characters, with much the same arrangement as of old, and we get the familiar pictures of Southern family honor and self-sacrifice, and of Northern chivalry and generosity. We get these, too, rather pleasantly and with less of the smoke and powder than is usual to civil war plays, which is something to be thankful for. And we get a certain sense of conflict in the effort of the Southern girl to outwit the Northern soldier. The usual Southern girl entertains the usual Northern soldier in the old family homestead, and realizes that she is in love with him only after it is too late to save him from the enemy to whom she has previously sent word of his presence. She has been the bearer of secret messages—nature not discoverable—and he is in pursuit. He follows her to a rude shack on the Rappahannock, where she has quickly doffed her beautiful riding habit and put on a gingham dress belonging to the daughter of the humble house. There is a capital scene of cross-questioning and parrying, in which the girl's quick wit saves her from detection, and in which she describes a short cut to her own home, certain that the soldier will disbelieve her and go by the longer road. This gives her an opportunity to ride home first. When she meets him next it is of course as her own haughty, well-gowned self.

In the meantime she has dispatched her brother to the Southern outposts with news of the Northerner's coming, and prepares to detain him until troops arrive. How the pair fall in love, how the Northerner is captured, how he later saves her brother and brings him back wounded to the old Southern homestead, thereby reinstating himself into the good graces of the family, are details that need not be described at length. It is an entertaining piece of its kind, and very well acted, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Cummings, and Miss Cooper making an assemblage of exceptionally competent men, and Miss Walker lending much beauty and charm, her usual bad enunciation, and a very fair degree of acting ability, to the rôle of the heroine.

Strange things happen in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. And strangest of all is the "easy" Sergeant, who considerately turns his head away while Nance Olden of the vaudevilles makes a last pitiful appeal to her expal Tom Dorgan in the last act of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

Nance is under suspicion; her late side-partner in crime, escaped from jail, has been caught "with the goods," so to speak, and as he is in her flat at the time, and in a vengeful mood, he implicates her. Incidentally her philanthropic friend, William Latimer, who is a reformer of criminals when he isn't working in his law office, is taken along. Latimer's name and address are enough to satisfy the Sergeant that he will appear when he is wanted, but he decides to hold Nance. Then she makes an appeal to her old sweetheart—they have been housebreakers together in the good old days before Nance broke into the continuous—and Dorgan weakens and admits that he lied. Whereupon the Sergeant scratches Nance's name off the blotter and she walks into Latimer's arms.

Channing Pollock has dramatized Miss Michelson's book, and done it rather better than is usual in this sort of thing. A good many things have to be taken on faith, to be sure, but readers of the story found that no drawback, and patrons of melodrama will be equally generous. Certainly Broadway has seen many plays less capably made and less interesting as a whole.

Jessie Busley has acted more subtly at times than in the rôle of Nance Olden, but she puts the proper spirit into the part of the light-fingered girl who goes wrong, then goes right, and she had her Grand Opera House audience with her from the start, despite the dubious morals involved. It is a curious fact that people who would be the first to yell "Police!" under ordinary conditions, will freely shed tears at sight of the "helpless criminal" on the stage.

The acting in this play is not all up to standard as it is understood on Broadway, but James Keane played the crook forcibly and Earnest Joy really gave an impression of what a reporter is like. Lavinia Shannon also deserves mention for an admirable bit.

This Week's Offerings

BEN GREET'S PLAYERS IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

a drama by William Shakespeare, at the Garden Theatre to-morrow evening.

"THE MILLS OF THE GODS,"

a modern play by George Broadhurst, at the Astor Theatre to-morrow evening.

"WIDOWER'S HOUSES,"

a satire by George Bernard Shaw, at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday afternoon.

"MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION,"

a play by George Bernard Shaw, at the Manhattan Treatre Saturday evening.

To-morrow night the Garden Theatre, which has been recuperating for the past week, will open once more with Ben Greet's players on the boards. Once more this company is to be seen in Shakespeare's plays "as Shakespeare wrote them."

The first play of the series is to be "The Merchant of Venice," which will be presented during the entire first week, and will be followed, during the week of March 11, with a production of "Macbeth." The first part of the week of March 18 will be devoted to "As You Like It," the second half to "Julius Caesar." Holy Week will appropriately witness the revival of "Everyman," the morality play with which Mr. Greet's name is now so intimately associated.

The Shakespearean plays will be acted with Elizabethan settings, the complete and unaltered text, and the original music. This is Ben Greet's fifth season in America.

A new play by George Broadhurst, who wrote "The Man of the Hour," will be produced at the Astor Theatre to-morrow evening. This is a strenuous play, too—a very strenuous play, if the advance summaries are to be trusted. It is written in four acts; the scenes are laid in New York and a small Pennsylvania town.

The hero of the play begins his dramatic existence by robbing his employers to provide necessities for a dying sister. His theft is known only to one companion clerk, who threatens to expose him unless he supplies him with funds. This hush-money, be it understood, can be obtained only by additional thefts, which are forthwith committed. The robberies are traced, the hero confesses and implicates his companion, and they are both sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Before his time is up the thief-hero escapes, and, under an assumed name, becomes an important man in the little community where his business is located. At the psychologic moment his old enemy appears, having served his whole term, and one smells the crisis in the air. The old enemy wants more money, and his reiterated demands lead up to the "big situation" of the drama. This is a determined and prolonged fight for life. Tables and chairs are overturned and the apartment is completely wrecked. At the last moment a locked door is battered down from the outside and a murder prevented by the arrival of a friend of the hero. The contestants are Robert Drouet and Edgar Selwyn. After so much excitement the end is necessarily happy. Besides Mr. Drouet and Mr. Selwyn the cast includes Florence Rockwell, Louise Closser, Joseph Tuohy, and Harrison Armstrong.

"Widower's Houses," by George Bernard Shaw, will be presented for the first time in America at the Herald Square Theatre on Thursday afternoon. This play was the first of Shaw's satirical comedies to be produced in London, and the sensation it caused made him at once a leading figure in the Independent movement. In fact, "Widower's Houses" marked the inauguration of the independent plays at the Royalty Theatre. The Board of Managers was hunting for something out of the ordinary, and it occurred to Mr. Shaw that a play he had begun in 1885, and of which only two acts were then complete, might be the very thing they were looking for in 1892. It was.

"Widower's Houses" is unmitigated satire. Dr. Trench refuses to marry Blanche because she will not consent to live on his small income, and he has learned that her father's money is "tainted." Sartorius, the father, is the largest owner in London of slum tenements, and bears the reputation of being a peculiarly merciless landlord. The crisis comes when the doctor discovers that the bulk of his own income is derived from mortgages in these same wretched dwellings. The final scene of the play depicts Blanche, pretending indifference to the presence of Dr. Trench in her father's house, even while she is making overtures to him. In the end she gives way to the woman—as Shaw always contends that men do.

The cast of "Widower's Houses" includes Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, William Hawtrey, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Henry Kolker, Adelyn Wesley, and Frank Davis.

After a fortnight of darkness the Manhattan Theatre will again open its doors next Saturday under the management of A. H. Woods. "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which created so much comment when presented by Arnold Daly for one night at the Garrick Theatre, will be the attraction, and is expected to continue until the house is demolished for the Pennsylvania Tunnel. Mary Shaw, who was the original Mrs. Warren, will head the cast, which will also include Kathine Countess and E. J. Radcliffe.

Sothern and Marlowe, for the seventh week of their engagement at the Lyric Theatre, will present four plays, arranged as follows: "Jeanne d'Arc" on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; "Romeo and Juliet" on Thursday and Friday; "The Sunken Bell" for the Saturday matinée, and "Twelfth Night" on Saturday evening. The engagement will be concluded one week from next Saturday.

"The Double Marriage" is the name of the new farce by Gurt Kraatz to be produced next Tuesday at the Irving Place Theatre. The plot concerns the bewildering and amusing adventures of two men who have been twice married and who are suddenly confronted with both their wives, each of whom is unaware that her husband—or ex-husband—has remarried. Willi Thaller and Otto Treptow will play the parts of the two husbands; Hedwig von Ostermann and Marie Immisch will be the two wives. The programme for to-morrow night will be Schiller's "Marie Stuart."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Dramatic offerings that continue unchanged are "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum; Eleanor Robson, in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Rose Stahl, in "The Chorus Lady," at the Hackett; "The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco; Sothern and Marlowe, in repertoire, at the Lyric; Minnie Dupree, in "The Road to Yesterday," at the Herald Square; Ethel Barrymore, in "Captain Jinks," at the Empire; William Collier, in "Caught in the Rain," at the Garrick; "The Man of the Hour," at the Savoy; Edward Abeles, in "Brewster's Millions," at the Hudson; Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller, in "The Great Divide," at the Princess; Carlotta Nillson, in "The Three of Us," at the Madison Square; Katherine Grey, in "The Reckoning," at the Berkeley Lyceum, and the revival of "Ben Hur" at the Academy of Music.

This is the final week of Henrietta Crosman in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" at the Bijou, and the second and final week of the return engagement of Etienne Girardot in "Charley's Aunt" at the Lincoln Square. This is the second week of Richard Mansfield in "Peer Gynt" at the New Amsterdam and "On Parole" at the Majestic.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"Leah Kleschna" is to be the second offering of the new stock company at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Daughters of Men," returns to the city for an engagement of one week at the Grand Opera House.

Joe Welsh in a new play, "The Shoemaker," is the offering at the Fourteenth.

"Hap" Ward is the star of the current week at the American.

"Escaped from Sing Sing" is the melodrama at the Third Avenue.

"The Eye Witness" is to be seen again at the Thalia.

Charles Grapewin in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp" is the attraction at the Yorkville.

Williams and Walker in "Abyssinia" remain for a second week at the West End.

"Arizona" is the attraction at the Metropolis.

"The Four Corners of the Earth" are to be found at the New Star.

"The Prodigal Son" is the second stock offering at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House.

"The World Beaters" are at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Musical attractions that continue to draw metropolitan audiences are Montgomery and Stone, in "The Red Mill," at the Knickerbocker; Anna Held, in "The Parisian Model," at the Broadway; Sam Bernard, in "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer," at Wallack's; Louis Mann, in "The White Hen," at the Casino; Frank Daniels, in "The Tattooed Man," at the Criterion; "The Belle of Mayfair," at Daly's, and Joe Weber in "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" at Weber's Theatre. This is the final week of George Cohan, in "George Washington, Jr.," at the New York.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Colonial, and the Alhambra. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Grand Opera House, the Yorkville, the New Star, and the Third Avenue. Arthur Pryor will give a second concert at the Hippodrome this evening with his new American band.

Ted Marks's concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre will include vaudeville numbers by Lottie Gilson; Morton, Temple & Morton; Hanson & Nelson; Tom Gillen; Laura Bennett; C. W. Littlefield, and Juliet Wiston. Another Sunday evening concert is to be offered at the Lincoln Square.

Rialto News and Gossip

Alice Lloyd, the new and latest vaudeville importation from England, made a hit last week at the Colonial Theatre. Her arrival had been announced, but most people were disposed to think that her engagement was more the result of her sister's great music hall reputation than the result of her own merits. Whatever the old-fashioned actor or playgoers may think of vaudeville as a diversion, these astonishing successes which now and then come to light in the newer field are not to be ignored.

The two Vestas—Vesta Victoria and Vesta Tilly—have heretofore been supreme in this singing branch of the vaudeville art. It is too soon to say positively that Miss Lloyd is to rival these champions in popular favor, but her work is along similar lines, and she has the advantage of being "a novelty." After a single week in this country she has become a "leading attraction" and is now featured as the star at the Colonial Theatre.

The first performance of "Peer Gynt" at the New Amsterdam Theatre signalized an unusual gathering of American dramatists. In the audience were Brohson Howard, William C. De Mille, Paul Kester, Clyde Fitch, Charles Klein, Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, and Channing Pollock.

The performance of "The Great Divide," to take place in Washington at the Belasco Theatre to-morrow evening, will be unique. The Princess Theatre is to be closed for that one night, and the entire production is to be taken to Washington. In fact, one new scene has been specially built to meet the requirements of a stage of different size. President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the performance; numerous prominent officials and Ambassadors are also among the invited guests.

"The Great Divide" was presented in Washington before it was seen in New York—and some of the notices were not complimentary. The managers say that the plan is half a publicity enterprise and half in the way of self-justification.

Within the next ten days, unless some unforeseen delay intervenes, Belasco's new Stuyvesant Theatre on Forty-fourth Street will be under roof. Work on the interior will begin immediately.

Marc Klaw has accepted an invitation to attend a supper of the Friars—as the Press Agents' Association is now known—on Friday evening, March 8. The present membership of the club is approximately 140, a fact in itself noteworthy as showing how many men are now engaged in the business of promoting theatrical publicity in all its different branches. The association is now contemplating the lease of several rooms in one of the theatrical buildings for headquarters.

At Terrace Garden to-night the members of Joe Weber's company tender their annual entertainment and ball to Robert E. Stone and Max Weber. Among those who have volunteered for the vaudeville numbers are Cecilia Loftus, Maurice Farkoa, William Gould, Dave Lewis, Lottie Gilson, and Williams and Walker. The vaudeville bill will begin at 8:30 and the dancing will follow later.

E. S. Willard recently celebrated the fourteenth anniversary and the eleven hundredth performance of J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story," and it is worthy of remark that since the first production of this play at the Star Theatre in New York in December, 1892, it has always formed part of Mr. Willard's repertoire, and has been played by him every year he has been acting. Mr. Willard returns to England in April to rest for a while before once more commencing active work, and intends to remain in England and abandon American tours altogether.

Contrary to the current report, Klaw & Erlanger announce that seats are still to be had for all the remaining performances of Richard Mansfield in "Perr Gynt" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Mr. Mansfield will play "Peer Gynt" for two weeks more. His fourth and final week will be devoted to a repertoire of favorite productions: "The Scarlet Letter" on Monday, March 18; "Beau Brummel" on Tuesday; "A Parisian Romance" on Wednesday; "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" on Thursday; "Beau Brummel" again on Friday; "The Scarlet Letter" at the Saturday matinee, and "A Parisian Romance" for the farewell performance.

Frederic Truesdell, who appears in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre, admits that he can't hit a barn door with a rifle. He likes to go to the Country Club, when he isn't on the stage. On a recent occasion one of his friends chaffed him on his marksmanship. In fact, he made a wager that the actor man couldn't hit a barn door.

Mr. Truesdell and his friends started for the barn, and the actor had his trusty weapon snugly tucked under his arm. When he took up his position to aim the friend called out to him please to wait a moment. Then he threw both doors wide open! The doors were sliding doors—and disappeared. Truesdell paid the forfeit.

The new circus acts to be seen at the Hippodrome, beginning to-morrow afternoon, include twenty-four Bedouin Arabs, who have just arrived from Morocco, with eight camels and complete camp equipage. They will enter as if marching across the desert, and make camp in full view of the audience; then they will perform various feats. The star performer in Prof. Webb's troupe of trained athletic seals and sea lions is one old fellow who rides horseback at full speed around the circus ring, at the same time holding aloft on the tip of his nose a large circular ball. The Patty Brothers and Powers's elephants continue in the arena.

VAUDEVILLE.

At Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week E. M. Holland, one of the latest recruits to vaudeville, will appear in a playlet entitled "The Phantom Highwayman," and an additional feature will be the appearance of "Tighe's Collegians" in a travesty on college life. Thorne and Carlton, Conn and Conrad, Eleanor Dorel, Trovollo, and Genaro and Bailey will also appear.

Benjamin Chapin in his impersonation of Abraham Lincoln will be the leading attraction at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street. Among the other stars are Henri French, De Haven and Parker, Jack Norworth, Al Weston & Co., and Aurie Dagwell.

William H. Thompson in "For Love's Sweet Sake," is to be the leading feature this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square, and the Pekin Zouaves will give a military exhibition. Among the other entertainers will be the Crane Brothers, the Jackson Family, Black and Jones, Charles Serra the equilibrist, and Melville Ellis.

At Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street George Fuller Golden, the monologist, will be the most prominent attraction; Thomas Ryan and Mary Richfield will appear in "Mag Haggerty's Reception," and Avery and Hart will do a negro act. Muller, Chunn & Muller, the Le Brun Opera Trio, Hines and Remington, and Una Clayton are on the bill.

John T. Kelly & Co. in "A Game of Con" head the bill at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre. Emerson and Baldwin, Jack and Bertha Rich, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry will appear.

Marie Dressler will continue for a second and final week at Hammerstein's Victoria, and Harry Tate and his associates will once more offer his skit of "Motoring." Bernac's Comedy Circus, Fields and Ward, the Nichols Sisters, Frank Bush, Daisy Harcourt, and the Wilton Brothers will appear.

Alice Eloyd, who scored a notable success at the Colonial Theatre last week, will be the headliner of the forthcoming week; the Empire City Quartet will return to New York, and Stanley's Transformation, a spectacular act, will have its first presentation on any stage. The Kauffman Troupe, Karno's comedians in "A Night in the Slums of London," the McNaughtons, and O'Brien and Havel will be seen.

"Wine, Woman and Song," with Alex Carr and Bonita, is nearing its 150th performance at the New Circle.

The "Miss New York, Jr." company is at the Dewey.

Vesta Victoria will continue as the headliner for a third week at the Alhambra, and the Eight English Rocker Girls will be an additional feature of the programme. The Weitbury Brothers and Tenny, Bruno and Russell, Bloom and Cooper, and Kemp's Tales of the Wilds will be on the bill.

The "Tiger Lilies" are to be seen at the Gotham.

The "Parisian Widows" are at the Murray Hill.

Several new "freaks" will be on exhibition this week at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum, and Elsie Stirk, the aerial artist, has been retained for another week. Murphy and Murphy, Belmont, Cross and Durrant, and the Morris Brothers will be among the vaudeville features in the theatre.

The extra attraction to the World in Wax at the Eden Musee is to be J. Warren Keane, assisted by Estelle d'Arville, in a magical act. The Hungarian Gypsy Band continues to furnish concerts every afternoon and evening.

HIPPODROME.

"Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" will continue to be the joint attraction at the Hippodrome. The entire circus bill in the arena is changed this week, and many new novelties are introduced.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Jefferson de Angelis in his latest comic opera, "The Girl and the Governor," will be at the New Montauk Theatre this week.

At the Shubert Theatre the attraction will be "Playing the Game," a comedy in which Joseph and William W. Jefferson are appearing.

George M. Cohan's "Little Johnny Jones," with a company which includes Miss Estelle Tracey, comes to Teller's Broadway Theatre for a week.

The magician Kellar, with many new mystifying illusions will be in Brooklyn at the Majestic Theatre.

At Blaney's Theatre patrons who like melodrama will find "A Man's Broken Promise."

Miss Edna May Spooner will be seen as Desdemonia in "Othello" at Spooner's Bijou Theatre.

The Grand Opera House will have "The Queen of the White Slaves."

"Texas" will hold the boards at the Folly. It is played by a strong company.

At Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre "Paul Revere," a patriotic drama, will be the attraction.

The Columbia offers "Lena Rivers" this week.

The vaudeville bill at the Orpheum will be up to its usual standard.

At Hyde and Behman's several well-known top-liners will hold the boards.

A good bill is announced at Kenny's Fulton Street Theatre.

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

MARCH.

3—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
6—Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
7—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Marum Quartet, evening Cooper Union.
9—New York Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—New York Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Mr. and Mrs. Lhevinne, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
14—Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, evening, Madison Square Garden.
15—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Richard Burgin, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
16—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Rafael Navas, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Raphael Kellert, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—St. Cecilia Society, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Boston Symphony Quartet, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Lilla Snelling, song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—People's Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Mrs. Lhevinne, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Maurice Nitke, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
26—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
28—Marum Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
30—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

APRIL.

2—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
11—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.

"Fra Diavolo" as a Grand Opera

THE appearance of Fra Diavolo upon the stage of grand opera, which he will make next Friday evening at the Manhattan Opera, will restore him to a place that once was his, and that he held for years with unquestioned right. Auber's opéra comique has for many years been relegated to the attentions of light opera companies, English or French, of transitory appearance at various theatres. "Fra Diavolo" has had a long lease of life since it was first produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris in 1830. It has been constantly given in New York by those companies devoted to the lighter sort of operatic works, and was heard from one of them as recently as last Summer in Harlem.

In its day it has had the services of some of the most distinguished of Italian singers. When it was taken in its Italian garb (with the dialogue turned into recitative) to London, Mme. Bosio was the Zerlina and Signor Ronconi the Lord Allcash. "Never can the music have been so deliciously sung and played," says Henry F. Chorley, with pleasant recollections. All the singers "seemed to enjoy the gay, coquettish music and the frolic of the story, which even the tragical ending of the bewitching robber hero failed somehow to sadden." Pauline Lucca in her day was also a noted representative of the heroine Zerlina.

"Fra Diavolo" is a most typical "opéra comique" of the French school of the early nineteenth century. It was recently pointed out in this column how far the traditional differentiation between opera and "opéra comique" had disappeared in France, as elsewhere in the musical world, and how composers were feeling their way into other forms and giving their works all sorts of designations, unknown to the earlier generations, in the attempt to free themselves from old-fashioned limitations of form. There has recently been a striking illustration of how completely the old form of the French opéra comique has disappeared in France. It seems that about fifty years ago a French devotee of that form of lyric drama, Anatole Cressent, left a considerable sum of money, of which the income was to be devoted to a biennial prize for the best opéra comique, and by this form he meant, no doubt, not simply operatic works more or less gay in subject and treatment, but the opéra comique of the accepted form and spirit of the class of Auber's, Boieldieu's, Halévy's, and the rest of that now classical school. No doubt the late Mr. Cressent would have been stupefied to learn that this year his prize has been awarded to two orchestral symphonies. The simple reason is that there are no more opéras comique. They have been produced in fewer and fewer examples, and such as have appeared have been of little or no value. The form is a dead one, its spirit has vanished.

The French authorities have considered the matter from a point of view that is sensible, though, according to Anglo-Saxon ideas, of doubtful validity in law. Why attempt to perpetuate a defunct and fossilized form of art, and spend without profit and without effect funds that might be made useful in stimulating other forms of music very much alive and in full development? The result is suggestive of the change that has come over the spirit of music as it is cultivated in France to-day. Fifty years ago a symphony by a French composer hardly existed outside the phantasmagorias of Berlioz. To-day the musicians of that country are no longer exclusively devoted to dramatic music, but are turning more and more to instrumental music in its various manifestations. We have recently had the honor of becoming acquainted with one of the men who have been most influential in this movement toward widening the confines of French art, in Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns. The movement has already gone far beyond his own ideals in the works of the "young" French school, but what he did is not therefore to be forgotten.

The outlying cities of Chicago and Boston are beginning to have their annual access of anxiety, irritation, and indignation over their "rights" in the matter of the season of opera that will be given there by the Metropolitan Opera Company when the close of the New York season. But the anxiety appears to rest on diametrically opposite grounds in the two cities. Chicago, to judge from what The Inter Ocean says, seems to be afraid that it will have too many good singers, and Boston, to judge from The Transcript, is afraid that it will not have enough. Chicago has just been enjoying a season of Mr. Henry Russell's San Carlo Opera Company that has been, we are told, "far more worthy" than the performances of the Metropolitan company, "with its high-priced stars and its irritating assumption of superiority." Artistic sincerity, ensemble, finish of detail, and good taste upon this occasion won their rightful reward in Chicago. There were also some good singers, and apology is made for the fact that Mme. Nordica, Miss Alice Neilson, and Giuseppe Campanari were "stars," for the "draft," as the manager's slang has it, of stars is not yet ended, "even in Chicago."

Boston is fearful in the opposite direction. "Good performances," says The Transcript, "depend upon the point upon which Boston is most susceptible and a little suspicious—casts that are the same as those to which the audiences of the Metropolitan are accustomed, or which are a just equivalent of them." Boston does not wish the casts of popular Saturday night performances at the prices of regular subscription performance; nor do we blame her.

Chicago complains that the rest of the country is handicapped by dependence on the musical taste of "one city, New York," and it has been "loudly intimated that, measured by the standards of other cities, New York's musical taste is of a very questionable quality." This is a most unfortunate state of affairs, and one that it might be supposed Chicago, with its superiority of taste, and likewise of civic pride, energy, and initiative—also "loudly intimated" on all occasions—would have remedied long since. It is only necessary to establish an opera according to the principles of Chicago taste, which, as the recent operatic season there has shown, is now for "artistic sincerity," without stars, and see the great Chicago musical public flock to its support, freed from bondage to managerial greed. They are going to flock next Autumn, when Mr. Russell returns. The Inter Ocean is confident, to hear Boito's "Mefistofele," and what is known there as "Pelias and Mellisand" of Debussy. The "much neglected Mozart masterpieces" are to be included, and "The Huguenots" and "similar atrocities" will be excluded, which will be a noble deed on the part of the manager, because, it is admitted by this same writer, that "The Huguenots" is still the most popular opera in Chicago, "if the box office returns are to be regarded as the most accurate measure of public favor."

There can be no doubt that opera and operatic taste need reform in New York in the direction of the "sincerity" so highly prized in Chicago; in the improvement of ensemble, in the elevation of the music and the drama beyond the singers who take part. We shall watch this new movement in Chicago with sympathetic interest, while still retaining a preference for hearing those artists who are most competent to sing the music they undertake, and the belief that the best singing is not necessarily incompatible with artistic sincerity and perfection of ensemble. There have been some evidences that this is true produced even in New York this Winter. And in the meantime Philistine New York will congratulate the Chicago idealists in having discovered a manager who rejects the theory that box office returns are to be regarded as the most accurate measure of public favor.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday— "Rigoletto," evening, Metropolitan.
"La Sonnambula" and Pagliacci," evening, Manhattan.
Tuesday— "Carmen," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday—"Tristan und Isolde," evening, Metropolitan.
"La Bohème," evening, Manhattan.
Friday— "Tosca," evening, Metropolitan.
"Fra Diavolo," evening, Manhattan.
Saturday— "Carmen," afternoon, Manhattan.
"Lucia," afternoon, Metropolitan.
"Aida," evening, Manhattan.
"Lohengrin," evening, Metropolitan.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Oscar Hammerstein announces the following programme for the fourteenth week of his season at the Manhattan Opera House:

On Monday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock, a double bill will be sung—Bellini's "La Sonnambula," in Italian, and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," in Italian. In the first bill will be heard Miles. Pinkert, Trentini, and Severina, and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Reschiglian, and Tecchi. Mr. Fernando Tanara will conduct. In the second bill Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Sévelhac, and Venturini will be heard, with Mr. Cleofonte Campanini conducting.

Wednesday evening, March 6, at 8:15 o'clock, Puccini's "La Bohème" will be repeated in Italian, the occasion also being the twelfth appearance of Mme. Melba, who will be accompanied by Mlle. Trentini and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian, and Fossetta. Mr. Fernando Tanara will conduct.

Friday evening, March 8, at 8:15 o'clock, Auber's "Fra Diavolo," in Italian, will be given for the first time at the Manhattan Opera House, with Miles. Pinkert and Giaconia and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, and Fossetta. Mr. Cleofonte Campanini will conduct.

At the Saturday matinée, March 9, at 2 o'clock, "Carmen" will be sung in French. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, and Giaconia and Messrs. Dalmorès, Sévelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, and Reschiglian will sing, with Mr. Cleofonte Campanini conducting.

Saturday evening, March 9, at 8:15 o'clock, "Aida" will be sung in Italian, at popular prices. Mr. Campanini will conduct, and the following singers will be heard: Mmes. Russ and Di Cisneros and Messrs. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, and Tecchi.

On Tuesday evening, March 5, a special performance of "Carmen," with the usual cast, will be given for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The programme for the fifteenth week of grand opera at the Metropolitan does not promise any novelties.

"Rigoletto" will be the bill to-morrow evening, with a cast including Mme. Sembrich as Gilda, Mme. Homer as Maddalena, Miss Simeoli as Giovanna, Mme. Mapleson as the Contessa, and Miss Vail as the Page. The Duke will, as usual, be Mr. Caruso. Mr. Scotti is announced for Rigoletto, Mr. Journet will be the Sparafucile, and MM. Muehlmann, Begue, Dufriche, Raimondo, and Navarini will complete the cast. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

On Wednesday, March 6, at 7:45, "Tristan und Isolde" will again be presented, with Mme. Gadski as Isolde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Brangaene, and this time Mr. Burgstaller as Tristan. The Kurwenal will be Mr. Goritz, while Mr. Blass will reappear as King Marke; Mr. Muehlmann will be the Melot, Mr. Reiss the Shepherd, and Mr. Bayer the Pilot. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

The performance of "Tosca" on Friday evening will call for the co-operation of Mme. Eames as Floria Tosca, Mme. Jacoby as the Shepherd, Mr. Caruso as Mario, Mr. Scotti as Scarpia, Mr. Dufriche as Angelotti, Mr. Bars as Spoletta, Mr. Begué as Sciarrone, and Mr. Navarini as the Sacristan. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the bill on Saturday afternoon, when Mme. Sembrich will bid farewell to New York for this season in the title part. Miss Simeoli will be the Alisa, Mr. Dippel will appear as Edgardo, Mr. Stracciari will be the Lord Enrico Ashton, Mr. Journet will be the Raimondo, and Mr. Bars the Arturo. Mr. Arturo Vigna will be at the conductor's desk.

For the Saturday night popular performance the management promises "Lohengrin," in which Mr. Burgstaller will, for the first time this season, sing the title part, and Mme. Fleischer-Edel will appear as Elsa. Mme. Homer will interpret the rôle of Ortrud, Mr. Van Rooy will be the Friedrich von Telramund, Mr. Blass, as usual, the Heinrich der Vogler, and Mr. Muehlmann will sing the music of the Herald. Mr. Alfred Herts will conduct.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The first appearance at a symphony concert of Signor Mario Sammarco, baritone of the Manhattan Opera House, will be as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in its final pair of concerts next Sunday afternoon, March 10, and Saturday evening, March 9, at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The programme ranges over the entire era of orchestral music, beginning with Haydn and ending with Wagner and Richard Strauss, who is represented by "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

The Haydn symphony, "La Reine" is one of the series entitled "Parisian Symphonies," the second movement being a set of variations on a well-known old French romance. The entire programme will be:

1. Symphony, "La Reine," in B flat.....Haydn
2. Air, "Largo al factotum," from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia".....Rossini
Signor Mario Sammarco.
3. Scherzo Capriccioso.....Dvorak
4. (a) Prayer, "Resta immobile," from "William Tell".....Rossini
(b) Serenade from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
5. "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks".....R. Strauss
6. Prelude to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening next, March 7.

The "Jubilate Deo," by Palestrina, is an interesting motet for voices by the master of "a cappella" music. Few sacred compositions are more beautiful and impressive than the "Tenebrae factae sunt" and "Caligaverunt oculi mei" of Michael Haydn. They express mystery, sadness, and the solemn spirit of Good Friday. Josef, the celebrated brother of Michael, confessed the latter his superior as a composer for the church, but Michael, for some unknown reason, was averse to the publication of his works though they were in great favor. The dramatic character of the "Tenebrae factae sunt" is justified by the solemnity of the service of which it is a part. The "Ave Maria" was written for eight voices, a cappella, by Mendelssohn during a stay in Vienna. He composed in the last three years of his life and are considered to mark the culmination of his style, together with the Ninth Symphony and the Solemn Mass in D major. The quartet was composed about 1824, a year after the completion of the Ninth Symphony and two years after the Mass. Like the Rasoumowsky quartets, this and the two following owe their existence to the admiration for Beethoven of a wealthy and titled Russian amateur. In 1822 the Russian Prince Nicholas Galitzin asked Beethoven to compose for him "two or three new quartets," for which he offered to pay Beethoven's own price. He was an amateur violoncellist and expected to find in these quartets material for his own diversion. He was an admirer of Beethoven, and scorned the "Italian charlatanism" that was spreading over Europe. All he asked for was the dedication and a manuscript copy. He received the three quartets after long waiting; but he never paid Beethoven or his heirs the whole sum agreed upon, for which his absence with the Russian Army in Persia was partly responsible. The first quartet, the one in E flat, when it was first played in St. Petersburg, aroused a lively opposition. It was played in Vienna by Beethoven's friend Schuppanzigh and his quartet party in 1824; and there is a humorous letter from the composer in which he pledges all the players to sign a compact "to do his best and vie with his comrades in zeal," a recognition of the great difficulty of the work which has been found by all players from that time to this.

The trio by Beethoven was composed in 1808, the year of the Pastoral Symphony, and the Choral Fantasia, not a prolific one in the tale of Beethoven's activity. There are two of them in Opus 70, both dedicated to his aristocratic friend, Countess Erdödy, who played the piano, and for whom they were "suitable," as Beethoven wrote upon the piano part.

Mme Emma Trentini at Manhattan Opera House

Bessie Abbott in Madama Butterfly Metropolitan Opera House

Mario Sammarco, Soloist New York Symphony Orchestra

Elsa Ruegger-Cellist

Eleanore de Cisneros in Ballo in Maschera-Manhattan Op. House

Later an organ accompaniment was added by the composer. Despite its title, the "Te Deum Laudamus," by Sgambati, is not a hymn, but a solemn andante for string instruments and organ. This composer is known as a most serious-minded Italian musician, a fact signalized by his devotion to instrumental rather than operatic music. The third part of the programme is devoted to modern songs. The "Legend," by Tschaikowsky, is familiar to subscribers of the Musical Art Society. The eminent Russian composer, in giving a musical setting to this most pathetic legend, which a pious imagination, has woven around the child life of Christ, wrote a melody which consistently maintains the folk-song spirit. "Blaue Augen, so weich und warm," is a cradle song, the last composition of Peter Cornelius. Max Reger, the young German, is represented on the programme by "Frühlingsblick." The two old French songs by Gevaert are quaint and charming examples of the melodious and simple music of their time. The Programme follows:

PART I.

Jubilate Deo .....G. P. da Palestrina
Agnus Dei .....Hans Leo Hasler
Ascendo ad Patrem .....Jacob Handl
Tenebrae Factae Sunt } .....Michael Haydn
Caligaverunt Oculi Mei }
Ave Maria .....Felix Mendelssohn
(For eight-part chorus, solo and organ.)

PART II.

Andante Solenne .....Giovanni Sgambati
(For strings and organ.)
Elegy .....Ludwig van Beethoven

PART III.

Legend .....Peter Tschaikowsky
Blaue Augen, so weich und warm.....
.....Peter Cornelius
Two Old French Songs—Harmonized by..
.....F. A. Gevaert
Brunette
Ronde Villageoise
Frühlingsblick .....Max Reger
The Two Roses } .....Cesar Cui
Spring Delight }

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The fifth concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, E flat, Op. 127.....Beethoven
Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, in E flat major, Op. 70, No. 2.....Beethoven
Quartet, G, Op. 77, No. 1.....Haydn

The pianist who will assist in Beethoven's trio will be Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Beethoven's E flat quartet is the first of that series of five great quartets that he composed in the last three years of his life and are considered to mark the culmination of his style, together with the Ninth Symphony and the Solemn Mass in D major. The quartet was composed about 1824, a year after the completion of the Ninth Symphony and two years after the Mass. Like the Rasoumowsky quartets, this and the two following owe their existence to the admiration for Beethoven of a wealthy and titled Russian amateur. In 1822 the Russian Prince Nicholas Galitzin asked Beethoven to compose for him "two or three new quartets," for which he offered to pay Beethoven's own price. He was an amateur violoncellist and expected to find in these quartets material for his own diversion. He was an admirer of Beethoven, and scorned the "Italian charlatanism" that was spreading over Europe. All he asked for was the dedication and a manuscript copy. He received the three quartets after long waiting; but he never paid Beethoven or his heirs the whole sum agreed upon, for which his absence with the Russian Army in Persia was partly responsible. The first quartet, the one in E flat, when it was first played in St. Petersburg, aroused a lively opposition. It was played in Vienna by Beethoven's friend Schuppanzigh and his quartet party in 1824; and there is a humorous letter from the composer in which he pledges all the players to sign a compact "to do his best and vie with his comrades in zeal," a recognition of the great difficulty of the work which has been found by all players from that time to this.

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PART OF VERDI'S "LOMBARDI" TO BE SUNG.

At the special performance of "Carmen" for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society in the Manhattan Opera House on Tuesday evening, part of Verdi's opera, "Lombardi," never played on the stage of this city before, will be presented. The famous trio will be sung by Mr. Bassi, Mme. Russ, and Mr. Arimondi, with the violin solo by Max Bendiv.

The patronesses, a majority of whom have taken boxes, comprise Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Honorary Chairman, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Chairman, includes Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. Seth Low.

Tickets may be obtained at the box office, at the residence of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, through Louis Windmuller, 20 Reade Street, or from Tyson & Brother, Hotel Manhattan.

The society, of which President Roosevelt is Honorary Vice President, furnishes gratuitous advice and legal assistance to the poor and ignorant who have been wronged.

NEW MUSIC.

Among the new volumes in the collection called "The Musician's Library," published by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston, are a collection of early Italian piano music, edited by Michele Esposito, and a selection from the piano music of Mendelssohn, edited by Dr. Percy Goetschius. The volume of Italian music contains forty-nine pieces by composers from Ercole Pasquini, born about 1580, to Muzio Clementi, who lived about 1752 to 1832. Almost half the book is devoted, not improperly, to Domenico Scarlatti, whose music is the most interesting and modern in its spirit of all the older Italian instrumental school. There is special interest in the six pieces by his father, Alessandro Scarlatti; for very few of his instrumental compositions have been published. Mr. Esposito was allowed to copy ten toccatas of his from manuscripts in the possession of the Milan Conservatory, and some of these pieces he prints now for the first time. One of these is a theme with variations.

It is hard to see what Mr. Esposito means when he says that "Scarlatti seems to have been the inventor of this form, for we do not find it in the works of any earlier composer," or when he adds, "nor in any later until we come to Beethoven. * * * With later composers there would be mere scales, arpeggios, or florid passages, but with Scarlatti there is a sequence of rhythm and mood, and we have a sense that the composer is working up to a complete whole." A very brief search would show earlier as well as later composers whose variations are neither scales nor merely florid passages, and who "work up to a complete whole." All this music was of course written for the clavichord or for the harpsichord; and there is a brief description of both these instruments, with excellent illustrations. There are likewise brief biographical sketches of the composers whose works appear. Mr. Esposito has marked the music with indications for expression and tempo, and in some few cases he has altered the text, giving the original version wherever he has done so.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Haydn's "Creation" will be given to-night at 8 o'clock at the Manhattan Opera House by the People's Choral Union, under the direction of Frank Damrosch. There will be 300 voices in the chorus, and the soloists are Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano; Dan Beddoe, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. The New York Symphony Orchestra will assist.

To-night at the Metropolitan Opera House Mr. Bovy will conduct the orchestra, and, as is usual on these occasions, French music will predominate. The orchestral selections include the ballet music from "Le Cid," Massenet; Saint-Saëns's "Marche Heroique"; "Islande," by Georges Sporck, and Chabrier's "Fete Polonaise." Sammy Kotlarsky, a ten-year-old Russian violinist, will be a feature of the programme. He will play Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata," an adagio by Rode, and a "Perpetual Motion" from a Ries suite. The singers on the programme are Alois Burgstaller, Bessie Abott, Mme. Rappold, and Pol Plancon.

This afternoon in Carnegie Hall the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, Arnold D. Volpe, conductor, will give its second concert of the season, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, as soloist. The programme includes Haydn's Symphony, No. 13, in C major; Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," fantasie, Schumann's piano concerto in A minor, Gabrilowitsch's "Overture Rhapsodie," Opus 6, conducted by the composer, and Wagner's "Kaisermarsch."

Elsa Ruegger, the Belgian 'cellist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, will give a recital next Wednesday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Miss Ruegger will play a sonata by Locatelli, an elegie by Faure, Geral's "Zigeunertanz," Schumann's "Abendlied," Saint-Saens's "Le Cygne," and Popper's "Spinnlied." Mr. Macmillen will play Tartini's Variations on a theme by Corelli, the adagio from Bruch's G minor concerto, a tambourin by Leclair, two Bohemian dances by Alberto Randegger, Jr., and Hungarian Melodies by Ernst.

The Marum Quartet will play in Cooper Union on next Friday evening. This is the fifth concert of the Auxiliary Club of the People's Symphony Orchestra and a Mendelssohn programme will be given. The soloists will be Henrietta Michelson, pianist, who will play four of the "Songs Without Words." The other numbers will be the Quartet, Opus 12, in E flat major, and the Trio, Opus 49.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano of the West Presbyterian Church, goes to the Reformed Church in Brooklyn on May 1, and her place in West Presbyterian Church will be taken by Mrs. Grace Clark Kahler.

The College of the City of New York has just established a Chair of Music, and Samuel A. Baldwin has been elected as head of the department. Mr. Baldwin was born in Minnesota in 1862, and was the organist of an important church in St. Paul at the age of 15. He studied music in Germany from 1880 to 1884, being there a pupil of Gustav Markel. He graduated at the Dresden Conservatory, receiving there in 1884 the prize for composition. From 1885 to 1889 he was organist of Plymouth Church (of which Dr. Gunsaulus was the minister) at Chicago, and was teacher of the organ, theory and composition, at the American Conservatory of Music. From 1889 to 1895 he was engaged at St. Paul, and during these years he directed the Choral Society of St. Paul and Minneapolis, giving the more important oratories. He was one of the American organists invited to play at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. He was organist of the Church of the Intercession, Manhattan, from 1896 to 1902, when he became organist and choirmaster of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, a position from which he is to retire upon taking up the work of the college. He gave organ recitals at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and has given many important recitals in New York and Brooklyn. Among Mr. Baldwin's compositions are "A Journey in Norway," overture, played by Theodore Thomas, symphony in C minor, suite in E, "A Summer Idyl," the Eighteenth Psalm for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, (prize composition, Dresden, 1884); trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, (Dresden, 1883); many other compositions in larger forms for chorus and orchestra, and many lesser pieces, songs, and anthems.

Leopold Stokowski, the Russian organist and director of music at St. Bartholomew's Church, gave his second Lenten recital last Wednesday night. The programme consisted entirely of Russian music for organ and unaccompanied voice.

G. Darlington Richards, associate organist of St. Thomas's Church, New York, gave an organ recital last Thursday afternoon in All Souls' Church. The programme included Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, Rousseau's "Elevation;" a romanza, by Will C. Macfarlane; J. Lemmens's "Sonata Pontificale," Salome's "Cantilene," and a canzone of King Hall's and Gullmant's pastorale in A, and Marche Religieuse.

Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," will receive its fifth annual performance to-day at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Incarnation. Mr. W. R. Hedden is the organist and choirmaster.

The next service of the Guild of American Organists will be held during Lent at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West.

Charles Heinroth, who has been organist of the Church of the Ascension in New York for ten years, has been made organist of Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

CROTCHETS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Christopher Marks gave a recital in their studio, 154 East Forty-sixth Street, on last Thursday evening.

A concert will be given to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind at the Waldorf-Astoria. The programme will be given by Olga Samaroff, pianist, and Geraldine Farrar, soprano. Miss Farrar will sing Bemberg's "Aime Moi" and "Valse Chantee," Barthelemy's "Sous les Lilas," Hahn's "Mai," an aria from "Eugen Onegin," Schubert's "In die Ferne," Chadwick's "Du bist wie eine Blume," Schubert's "Roeslein," Wolff's "Gesang Weylas," Pessard's "Bon Jour, Suson," and Thomas's "Connais-tu le Pays?" Miss Samaroff will play Chopin's G minor Ballade, Seriabine's Nocturne for the left hand, Tschaikowsky's "Humoreske," the Wagner-Hutchinson "Walkuerenritt," and Liszt's "Liebestraum," No. 3, and Rhapsodie No. 12. Richard Barthelemy will accompany Miss Farrar. The soprano sang for the inmates of the home when she was sixteen years of age, and Miss Samaroff played for them on one afternoon last Winter.

Alexander Lambert will sail next Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Europe. He will resume his piano classes next September.

AMUSEMENTS

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30. Prices 50c.-$1.50. Admission, 50c.
Box Office open all day to-day from 10 A.M.
UNUSUAL PERFORMANCE
GREATEST OF ALL ORATORIOS,
HAYDN'S
"CREATION"
by the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
CHORUS OF 300 VOICES.
Conductor, FRANK DAMROSCH.
Soloists: MME. CORINNE RIDER-KELSEY, Soprano; MISS HELEN MARIE DAY, Soprano; MR. DAVID BEDDOC, Tenor; MR. FRANK CROXTON, Bass, and THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW (MON.) at 8—DOUBLE BILL. Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini, Severina; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Reschiglian, Tecchi, Cond., Tanara; and Leoncavello's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., MCH. 5, at 8—Special—Auspices Legal Aid Society, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., MCH. 6, at 8:15, 13th appearance MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Tanara.
FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalds, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15. Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c. to $3.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT POP. PRICES AT 8:30
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Abott, Rappold, Burgstaller, Journet, and the young Russian violinist Kotlarsky. Entire Met. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Bovy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 4, at 8—RIGOLETTO—Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 6, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz
Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell.) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Von Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30...DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30 GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on sale Tues., Mch. 5, at 9 A.M. Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle $9; Bal. Front, $7.50; Bal. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5
Good Friday, March 29th, at 5 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. Seat Sale begins Wed., Mch. 6.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. Evenings at 8:20. Monday Evg., "Maria Stuart." Tuesday, (first time,) every evg. & Sat. Mat., Will Thaller in C. Kraatz's Farce Comedy "DIE DOPPEL EHE" "The Double Marriage."

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S BENEFIT
Tues. Ev., March 5, a special performance of
"CARMEN"
with Hammerstein's distinguished cast of artists at the
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
Between the second and third acts
BASSI, RUSS and ARIMONDI
will sing the famous trio from Verdi's Opera,
"LOMBARDI"
MAX BENDIX will play the violin solo.
Tickets at regular prices may be obtained at the box office, at the residence of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, No. 125 E. 39th Street, through Louis Windmuller, Treasurer of the Society, No. 20 Reade Street, or from Tyson & Bro., Hotel Manhattan.

CARNEGIE HALL
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS
March 9 and March 10.
Next Sat. Eve. at 8:15
Next Sunday Aft. at 3
Programme: Haydn, Symphony "La Reine;" Rossini, Air "Largo al factotum" from "Il Barbiere;" Dvorak, Scherzo "Capriccioso;" Rossini, Air from "William Tell;" Mozart, Serenade from "Don Giovanni;" R. Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks;" Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."
Soloist: SIGNOR SAMMARCO
Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House. (Courtesy of Mr. Hammerstein.)
WALTER DAMROSCH ..Conductor

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fifth Concert Tues. Evg., March 5, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Program: BEETHOVEN, Quartet in E flat major, op. 127; BEETHOVEN, Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello in E flat major, op. 70, No. 2; HAYDN, Quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1.
Seats, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS.
Frank Damrosch..... Director
2d Concert Thursday Eve., March 7
Works by Palestrina, Hasler, Handl, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Sgambati, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Cornelius, Gevaert.
Tickets on sale at Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

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DICKENS RECITAL by Mr. FRANK SPEAIGHT of England.
PICKWICK PAPERS
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, at Box Office.

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Swarthy Sons of Sahara. 24—BEDOUIN ARABS—24 Direct from the Desert, in the Most Sensational Acrobatic Feats Ever Seen.

Capt. Webb's Performing SEALS AND SEA LIONS. Introducing for the First Time a Sea Lion Riding on Horseback.

EUROPE'S GREATEST RIDERS, THE 4 KAROLYS; PATTY BROTHERS, POWERS' ELEPHANTS, THE FOUR NIARDS, THE HOLLOWAYS, MARCELINE, WORLD'S FUNNIEST CLOWN.

The Stupendous Circus Is Offered in Conjunction with

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER AND GREAT SPECTACLE OF INDIAN AND WESTERN LIFE. **PIONEER DAYS**

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Second Pop. Concert. Prices 25c. to $1.00. Soloists: Stella Thomas, Simone Mantia and Arthur Pryor.

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LAST TWO WEEKS

SOTHERN-MARLOWE

THIS WEEK:		FAREWELL WEEK.	
MONDAY	JEANNE D'ARC	MONDAY	JEANNE D'ARC
TUESDAY	JEANNE D'ARC	TUESDAY	JEANNE D'ARC
WEDNESDAY	JEANNE D'ARC	WEDNESDAY	HAMLET
THURSDAY	ROMEO AND JULIET	THURSDAY	ROMEO AND JULIET
FRIDAY	ROMEO AND JULIET	FRIDAY	TWELFTH NIGHT
SAT. MAT.	THE SUNKEN BELL	SAT. MAT.	TWELFTH NIGHT
SAT. EVG.	TWELFTH NIGHT	SAT. EVG.	THE SUNKEN BELL

PURCHASERS OF TICKETS FOR THE "DAUGHTER OF JORIO" MAY HAVE MONEY REFUNDED AT BOX OFFICE.

Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 2848 Madison. Evg's 8:20. **PRINCESS** Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:20.

MARGARET ANGLIN THE GREAT DIVIDE BY WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY. **HENRY MILLER**

NOTICE—BECAUSE OF THE PERFORMANCE OF "THE GREAT DIVIDE" BEFORE CONGRESS, THE CABINET AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, TO BE GIVEN BY SPECIAL REQUEST AT THE BELASCO THEATRE, WASHINGTON, THE PRINCESS WILL BE DARK MONDAY EVE., MARCH 4. THE RUN OF "THE GREAT DIVIDE" WILL BE RESUMED HERE TUESDAY EVENING AND WILL CONTINUE UNBROKEN THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON. SEATS ARE ON SALE TO MAY 1.

Broadway & 59th St. Wilbur & Shubert Co., Props. Tel. 2500—Columbus. **MAJESTIC** HENRY MILLER Evenings at 8:15. Prices 50c. to $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

PRESENTS A MILITARY ROMANCE

ON PAROLE

By Louis E. Shipman, with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.

"Best war play of decade. New military drama scores big triumph."—Eve Journal.
"A big success. Citizens will be better Americans for seeing it."—Herald.
"Miss Walker, winsome; Mr. Serrano, gallant. A clean-cut, wholesome play."—Mail.

Broadway and 39th St. Tel. 1846 Bryant. Evg's 8:15. **CASINO** MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

LOUIS MANN In the Penfield, West & Kerker Musical Comedy, **THE WHITE HEN**

ALAN DALE—"Louis Mann scored heavily."
SUN—"Mann fully as funny as ever."

B'way & 35th Evs. 8:15. Tel. 2485—38. **HERALD SQUARE** Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50.

100th PERFORMANCE TUESDAY—SOUVENIRS

The souvenirs which will be distributed on this occasion will be the most unique ever presented to the patrons of a New York playhouse.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

Cast Includes MINNIE DUPREE, Helen Ware, White Whittlesey, Robt. Dempster.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7, 2:20.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S MOST BRILLIANT COMEDY,

WIDOWERS' HOUSES

WITH HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, Wm. F. Hawtrey, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Henry Kolker, Adelyn Wesley, Frank Davis, and others.
MATINEES MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2:20.

BROADWAY AND 66TH St. 'Phone 5464 Col. **LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE** EVES., 8.15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.15. Prices 25c. to $1.50. 500 GOOD SEATS $1.

BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY 25c, 50c

WILFRED NORTH Presents **ETIENNE GIRARDOT** "Jolly and frisky as ever."—N. Y. HERALD. "THEATRE rang with wholesome laughter."—N. Y. WORLD. "Received with a welcome."—N. Y. TIMES. THE ORIGINAL **CHARLEY'S AUNT**

SAME CAST AS DURING RECENT NEW YORK 10 WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY TWO GRAND CONCERTS BEST SEATS MATINEE 50c NIGHT - $1.00

ANOTHER BILL OF BRILLIANT FEATURE ACTS.
MAUDE RAYMOND, DAISY GREEN, ROBERT PAYTON GIBBS, THE FIVE MAJORS, TONY PEARL & MAT. KEEFE, EVA GRAU, 3 DELTON BROS., MR. & MRS. HARRY THORNE & CO., ALTO TRIO, CLEMENSO BROS.

"SAY! Bat Masterson says I'm 'the best laugh provoker in the city.' Ain't he the grand gentleman?" —PATRICIA O'BRIEN

EIGHTH MONTH **HACKETT THEATER** 42d St., W. of Broadway. Tel. 44 Bryant. Mr. Hackett, Sole Lessee & Mgr. Ev. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

ROSE STAHL IN THE Chorus Lady

Management Henry B. Harris. A Comedy by James Forbes.

TELHARMONIC HALL 39th STREET AND BROADWAY

Sensation, Education, Orchestration and Revelations by Electrical Music Daily Recitals: 2:00, 4:45, 6:30, 9:45 P. M. FIFTY CENTS.

Admission 25c. Sundays 50c. **EDEN MUSEE** WORLD IN WAX

Realistic Figure HARRY K. THAW

This Afternoon at 3; Evenings at 9.
EDEN CINEMATOGRAPH
CONCERTS TO-DAY by the
ROYAL BLUE HUNGARIAN GYPSIES
KARL KAPOSSY, Leader.
Commencing TO-MORROW Afternoon
J. WARREN KEANE Assisted by ESTELLE D'ARVILLE and ZEENAH and The Wonderful "ASK ME"

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

NEW CIRCLE B'y & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. M. M. THIESE Presents 3D MONTH
Wine, Woman & Song Co.
Beatty, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK ANNUAL N. Y. ENGAGEMENT
"WINS GREATER SUCCESS THAN BEFORE."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in CLYDE FITCH'S BEST COMEDY,
CAPTAIN JINKS
NEXT PLAY, "THE SILVER BOX"

DURING MISS BARRYMORE'S ENGAGEMENT SHE WILL ALSO APPEAR IN "COUSIN KATE" AND "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

THE SHOW WITH THE BIG LAUGHS

100th TIME MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS
"ONE OF THE BEST."—Herald. "ONE OF THE FUNNIEST."—Sun. "COLLIER AT HIS BEST."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. COLLIER in the New Farce in Three Acts,
CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
By WM. COLLIER & GRANT STEWART.
"Collier at his jolliest."—Eve. Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
FRANK McKEE.....Manager
FOURTH MONTH

"I DON'T KNOW WHEN I HAVE LISTENED TO A PLAY WITH MORE INTENSE INTEREST AT EVERY MOMENT."—BRONSON HOWARD.

WM. A. BRADY and JOSEPH R. GRISMER'S production,
MAN OF THE HOUR
By GEORGE BROADHURST.
SEATS FOR 12 WEEKS NOW.
THURS. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
PLAYING CONTINUOUSLY 1905 1906 1907
HENRY B. HARRIS presents **The Lion AND The Mouse**
BY CHARLES KLEIN.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
SUCCESS
HEAPED ON
SUCCESS
FREDERIC THOMPSON presents
EDWARD ABELES AND COMPANY, in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
IN ITS THIRD BIG MONTH IN NEW YORK CITY THIS GREAT AMERICAN COMEDY WITH THRILLS IS MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Wallack's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
6TH MONTH LEADS IN LAUGHS
THE KING OF FUNMAKERS
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD in the Musical Farce,
THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER
MATS. FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"DANIELS AT HIS FUNNIEST."—HERALD.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
FRANK DANIELS In a New Comic Opera in Two Acts,
THE TATTOOED MAN
"Daniels funnier than he has been in years."—Eve. World.
"Stunning Beauty Chorus."—Globe.
Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
Book by HARRY B. SMITH and A. N. C. FOWLER.
MATINEES SATURDAYS

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU SEEN THE RED MILL?
MONTGOMERY & STONE.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d Street, West of Broadway.
EVGS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY, 2.
MR. BELASCO ANNOUNCES THAT MISS FRANCES STARR WILL APPEAR AT TWO SPECIAL LENTEN MATINEES, THURS., Mar. 14 & THURS., Mar. 21
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Cast of Distinguished Players.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St. & B'way. Phone 5910 Gram.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents
CARLOTTA NILLSON in Rachel Crothers' American Play,
THE 3 OF US
6TH MONTH Evg's at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Seats Six Weeks in Advance.
THE SEASON'S BOUNDING SUCCESS
"It's human, natural and tender."—Eve. Sun

GRAND THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN WITH DOROTHY DONNELLY

Matinee To-day 25c.,50c.	Same Big Bill as TO-NIGHT	MAGGIE CLINE. JACK LORIMER. Last appearance in America. Keno, Walsh & Melrose, May Duryea & Co., Oth's.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK
W. H. REYNOLDS, Pres. 'Phone 4040 Main.
MONDAY, MARCH 4 Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Pop. Price Mat. Wednesday. Best Seats $1.
Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company,
FRANN McKEE, Manager, in
The Girl and the Governor
A Comic Opera by Julian Edwards and S. M. Brenner.
PRICES $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c.
MCH. 11—WM. GILLETTE in 'CLARICE'

SHUBERT THEATRE, OPP. CITY HALL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15.
Mats. Wed. Sat. Best Seats $1.00.
JOSEPH and WILLIAM W.
JEFFERSON
Assisted by AUBREY BOUCICAULT in Cleveland Moffett & Hartley Davis' Satirical Theme
"PLAYING THE GAME"
Next Week: THE SOCIAL WHIRL

ASTOR Thos. B'way & 45 St. 'Phone 287 Bryant
Wagenhals & Kemper.....Managers
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
To-morrow Night, 8:15
The WILL J. BLOCK Amusement Co. presents
a play in four acts by GEORGE BROADHURST, (Author of "The Man of the Hour,") Entitled
THE MILLS OF THE GODS
The Cast Includes:

Robert Drouet,	Florence Rockwell
Edgar Selwyn,	Louise Closser,
Wm. Humphrey,	Doris Mitchell,
Jos. Tuohy,	Alice Martin,
Harrison Armstrong,	& many others.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
BEN GREET PLAYERS
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS AS SHAKESPEARE WROTE THEM.

NEXT WEEK	MACBETH
WEEK OF MARCH 18TH	Mon., Tues., Wed. & Wed. Mat. AS YOU LIKE IT. Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sat. Mat. JULIUS CAESAR
WEEK OF MARCH 25	EVERYMAN

SEATS SELLING FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT. PRICES 50c. to $2.00.
WED. MAT. at 3, to Accommodate Students. Prices 50c. to $1.50.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
SUCCESS!! (4th Week) SUCCESS!!

"This has been a year of good plays, perhaps even of great plays, but none of them has touched the level of 'The Reckoning' in power of actual perfection."—Morning Telegraph.
"It makes a deep impression."—The Herald.

SCHN TZLER'S GREAT PLAY,
THE RECKONING
"Vividly, admirably acted."—World.
By KATHERINE GREY and "an altogether remarkable company."—Eve. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

WEST END THEATRE, 125th St., nr. 8th Av. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
TO-DAY at 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. VAUDEVILLE & GUNDY'S MOVING PICTURES.
Last Week Beg. 25c. Mats. 25c. and 50c.
To-morrow, Mon. and Wed. Mat. Sat.
SOUVENIRS EVERY MONDAY NIGHT.
WILLIAMS AND WALKER COMPANY OF 100,
in Their Latest Musical Creation **ABYSSINIA**
PRICES ALWAYS 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.
Mch. 11—HAP WARD, "Not Yet, But Soon."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S

FIFTH AVE. B'way and 28th St.
Seats Sold and Reserved in Advance. Daily Mat. 25c-50c. Nights, 25, 50, & 75c. Subscribers always sure of seats. List now ready for names at box office.
PHONE 2580 MAD.

The town's unanimous verdict is a ringing success of the revival OF THE FAMOUS **5TH AVE. STOCK CO.** Second Production **"LEAH KLESCHNA"** TO-DAY & NIGHT 2 Big Vaude. Conc'ts
PHONE 1250 HAR.

125TH ST. Near Lex. Av.
ALL STAR VAUDE. Same as seen hitherto at the Harlem Opera House. Same policy. Same Prices. Daily Mat., 10-25c. Nights, 10-25-50c. All Reserved.
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The Favorite Actor, E. M. HOLLAND, Thorne & Carleton, Tighe's Collegians, Genaro & Bailey, Carson & Willard, Jas. Harrigan Trovollo, Conn & Conrad, Five Salvaggis. TO-DAY & NIGHT Star Vaude. Concerts

UNION SQ. at 14th St.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE, 1:30 TO 10:30. Box Seats, $1. Reserved and Sold 2 Weeks Ahead. Others, 25c. and 50c.
PHONE 1926 GRAM.

W. H. THOMPSON GREAT PEKIN ZOUAVES. Gallagher & Barrett, Jackson Family, Chas. Serra, Jack Wilson Trio, Boston Quartette, Jules Garrison, Crane Bros., Nora Kelly. TO-DAY Continuous Concert.

58TH ST. At 3d Ave.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. Smoking Balcony. Daily Mat., 25c.
PHONE 2061 PLAZA

Geo. Fuller Golden, Ryan & Richfield, Una Clayton & Co., Avery & Hart, Ella Bradna, Hines & Remington, Lebrun Opera Trio, Fred Watson and Morrissey Sisters, Muller, Chunn and Muller. TO-DAY & NIGHT Big Vaude. Concerts

23D ST. Near 6th Ave.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. Smoking Balcony. Daily Mat. 10c., 25c. Reserved Seats.
PHONE 1026 CHEL.

Benjamin Chapin in "At the White House", Henri French, Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, Jack Norworth, Al. Weston & Co., Beaumont's Ponies, Aurie Dagwell, Waldorf & Mendel. TO-DAY & NIGHT Vaudeville Concerts.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Change of Play Weekly. DAILY MAT., 15 & 25c. Seats sold 4 weeks in advance.
PHONE 3549 MORN.

New Permanent Home of Harlem's Own Stock Co. First presentation here of Hall Caine's Wonderful Drama, THE PRODIGAL SON. Vaudeville bet. Acts. Curtain 2 & 8. TO-DAY & NIGHT Big Vaude. Concerts

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Phone 4457 Columbus.
ALICE LLOYD and ALL-STAR CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW TO-NIGHT 8:15. Matinee Daily 25c. A REAL HIT **ALICE LLOYD**
KARNO'S COMEDIANS in A NIGHT IN THE SLUMS OF LONDON.
STALEY'S TRANSFORMATION | THE McNAUGHTONS
KAUFFMANN TROUPE | O'BRIEN, HAVEL & LAWRENCE
PIERCE & MAZIE, Vitagraph.
Extra Feature! Extra Feature!
EMPIRE CITY QUARTET

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Phone 5000 Morningside.
VESTA VICTORIA and ALL-STAR CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c. VESTA VICTORIA LAST WEEK
WATERBURY BROS. & TENNY | KEMP'S TALES OF THE WILDS
CHRIS BRUNO & MABEL RUSSELL
REX FOX | THREE LAURELS | LEW BLOOM & JANE COOPER
NEVINS & ARNOLD, Vitagraph.
Extra Feature! Extra Feature!
6 ENGLISH ROCKERS

MANHATTAN THEATRE.
Broadway & 33d St. Phone 8166 Mad.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15

OPENING NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT. MARCH 9
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S GREATEST PLAY
MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
with
MISS MARY SHAW
BOX OFFICE OPENS NEXT TUESDAY, MARCH 6.
SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BIJOU THEATRE Broadway & 30th St.
LAST WEEK MATINEES WED. & SAT.
"Far Superior to the Very Best Musical Comedy."—Alan Dale in the American.
HENRIETTA **CROSMAN**
IN HER MOST DECISIVE SUCCESS, Ernest Denny's Farce,
ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY
"Certain to Set the Matinee Heart in a Flutter."—Evening World. "Audience Laughing all the Time."—Eve. Journal.

Mar. 11th Return of **Mme Nazimova** IN HEDDA GABLER Seat Sale To-morrow

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Victoria Theatre, 42 St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Daily, 25, 50.
TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE 25c., 50c.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE
Second and Last Week of
MARIE DRESSLER "MOTORING"
By Harry Tate English Comedy Co.
BERZAC'S COMEDY CIRCUS,
FIELDS & WARD,
NICHOLS SISTERS,
FRANK BUSH,
DAISY HARCOURT,
WILTON BROS
ARMSTRONG & CLARK
VITAGRAPH.
MAT. EVERY DAY, 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR 107th St. & Lex. Av.
THE 4 CORNERS OF THE EARTH
15, Mats. 25 Mon., 35 Wed. and 75 Sat.
TO-NIGHT BIG SUNDAY CONCERT 15, 25, 35, 50c. Jack Lorimer, 'The' Quartette, Bowers, Walters & Crooker.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
HARLEM MUSIC HALL
TO-DAY 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Beginning To-morrow Matinee
125th St., nr. 7th Av. Mat. Daily
CANFIELD & CARLTON, CARLIN & OTTO, DOHERTY SISTERS, HERBERT BROOKS, WEST & VAN SICLEN, LA PETITE MIGNON.
The World Beaters EXTRA ATTRACTION Salome Dance

YORKVILLE
86th St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Res'd Orch. 25c.
Wells, Dunne & Harlan present
THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN
CHARLEY GRAPEWIN
In the Musical Success of Laughs, "THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP."
Large Sup't'g Co., headed by Anna Chance
March 11.....HIS LAST DOLLAR
To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15.
Boys Wanted Co., Jas. Kiernan & Co., Lillian Shaw, Victor & Nettie Hyde, Richy W. Craig, Luigi Ficaro Troupe, Gotham Trio, &c

METROPOLIS
142d St., 3d Av. Mts. Mon. Wed. Sat. Res. Or. 25c.
HOLLIS E. COOLEY PRESENTS
AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY,
ARIZONA
By Augustus Thomas—Original Production.
March 11.....BEDFORD'S HOPE
To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15
Delia Fox, Five Bonesettis, Malani Trio, Pierce & Roslyn, Gotham Trio, Bruce and Degnieux, Pictorial Review, and others.

B'way and 60th. N & W **CIRCLE** Theatre. Matinee Daily.
SMOKING CONCERTS.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS. 25c. TO-NIGHT 8:15. 25 & 50c.
MAY YOHE & 11 BELLES, DOLAN & LENHARR, CHARLES WAYNE & CO., HARRY LE CLAIR, THREE COATES, MUSICAL SIMPSONS, MARION & HINES, MAY WALSH, THE CIRCLESCOPE.

14TH ST. AND 3D AVE. **DEWEY** MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "POPS" To-night 8:15. Pop. Prices 25c. 50c. To-m'w Mon. Mt. & All Wk.
EMPIRE CITY QUARTET, James Richmond Glenroy, JAMES, SADIE LEONARD & RICHARD ANDERSON, CARON & FARNUM, HANSON & NELSON, MOONEY & HOLBEIN, THE KEMPS, ADELINE FRANCIS, THE DEWEYSCOPE. MISS NEW YORK, JR. 2-Burlettas-2. C. J. Burkhardt

125th St. & 3d Av. **GOTHAM** Mat. Every Day.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS. 25c. To-Night 8:15. 25 & 50c. To-m'w Mon. Mat. All Wk.
WATSON, HUTCHINGS & EDWARDS, IN THE SWIM, SULLY FAMILY, MME. EMMY'S DOGS, TROJA, MERRITT & WAKEFIELD, PROSINI, THE ROLANDS, THE GOTHAMSCOPE. THE TIGER LILLIES. 2-Farces-2 Geo. P. Murphy.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat
WM. T. KEOGH.....Manager
Best Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c.
MATS. MON., WED., 25c. ALL PARTS OF HOUSE.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE.
HAP WARD
IN HIS NEW KOMEDY KACKLE
NOT YET BUT SOON.
TED MARKS' CONCERTS. To-day, 25, 35. To-nt. 35, 35, 50
Lottie Gilson, Morton, Temple & Morton, Tom Gillen, Hanson & Nelson, Laura Bennett, and 7 other Big Acts.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM**
THE AERIAL VENUS
Or Original Half & Half
The Great Elsie Stirk in her Novel Act SIC. FERNIUS, Pony, Monkey and Dog Circus, Sandow & Lambert, Barosity. Other New Features.
THEATRE: 20—Big Acts—20

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
CURTAIN AT 7:45 SHARP.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
For 2 Weeks in HENRIK IBSEN'S Comedy
PEER GYNT
and final week, March 18. Mon., "The Scarlet Letter"; Tues., "Beau Brummel"; Wed., "A Parisian Romance"; Thurs., "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Fri., "Beau Brummel"; Sat. Mat., "The Scarlet Letter"; Sat. (Farewell) Night, "A Parisian Romance."
Seats on Sale for All Appearances, $2 to 50c

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Eves. at 8:10. MAT. SAT 2:10. Litt & Dingwall, Managers.
ANNA **HELD**
In THE PARISIAN MODEL.
Hear "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR" Miss Held's New & Greatest Song Hit
SEE THE HANDSOMEST and CLEVEREST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Eves 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
ELEANOR ROBSON
"We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—Globe.
"SALOMY JANE"
By Paul Armstrong.
For Wednesday Matinees Only "MERELY MARY ANN"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
NEW YORK'S GREATEST ATTRACTION!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATER
BEN HUR.
MAGNITUDE AND MAGNIFICENCE JOINED.
The New Race Scene
20 HORSES AND 5 CHARIOTS
ONLY POSSIBLE ON A GREAT STAGE LIKE THE ACADEMY'S.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8 SHARP.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK McKEE...Manager.
4th Month Crowded all the Time.
BROADWAY'S GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR
HELLO! COME ALONG GIRLS!
JUST MONDAY, APRIL 15.
$?$?$?$?$?$?$?
CAN YOU GUESS THE ANSWER?

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mts Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers.
BYE-BYE GEO. COHAN.
FAREWELL WEEK of GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.
MONDAY, MARCH 11 Two Weeks Only. Dan'l Frohman presents THE SPOILERS

Weber's Broadway and 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. All Seats Reserved, 50c. to $2.
DREAM CITY and THE MAGIC KNIGHT
By Edgar Smith & Victor Herbert
With a Star Cast, Including:

Lillian Blauvelt	Otis Harlan
Madelyn Marshall	Maurice Farkoa
Lillian Lee	Will T. Hodge
Cora Tracy and	Frank Belcher
Cecilia Loftus	W. D. Stevenson
Seats Always on Sale at the Box Office.	W. L. Romaine and Joe Weber

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. Two Sessions To-day. Classic Five. Military Band.

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Love of Ructions & Starting Rumors

Art Club to Hold Exhibition of Artist-Member Work—No Rows in Sight—Yorkers Are Carpers—Far Better Equipped with Art They Deem Other Towns Better Served.

LOVE of a ruction must be at the bottom of reports which constantly crop up in the press concerning quarrels in societies and clubs where artists congregate. Almost invariably when investigated they turn out differences of opinion no more important and no more vigorously defended than similar questions in other societies and clubs. To the zealous newsgatherer the wish is father to the thought. Artists are popularly supposed to be excitable, jealous folks, and if they do not scrap, they ought to.

One of the latest disappointments for these wish-fathers is the discovery that there was no trouble in the National Arts Club beyond a misunderstanding between some members and the Art Commitee, the latter imagining itself ignored by the members in question, and the members supposing they were acting at the request of the Art Committee. The instance is a typical one in clubs, where members are busy in their several professions and have to make sacrifices of time and energy to conduct the affairs of the club.

The schedule of exhibitions as established for the first season in the new house on Gramercy Park included two of American and one of German paintings, but none for the work of artist members of the club by themselves without additions from outside. Such an exhibition was under consideration, but meantime others were more pressing. The Art Committee, however, has gladly taken advantage of the discussion and summoned a meeting of the artist members to appoint a jury, the term for the exhibition having been fixed for March 17 to April 1. Unlike the two earlier shows of American paintings, this one will have work by members alone.

As a rule it may be laid down that club exhibitions of members' work are more severly criticised by the members themselves, by members as well as artists, than any other shows of the year. People are so sensitive concerning their own clubs that unconsciously they set a standard of excellence impossible to reach save in some occasional exhibitions like the Portrait Show, the Comparative, or the long-prepared and costly affairs like that the Corcoran in Washington is now holding, or the Carnegie in Pittsburg will have in April, or the Pennsylvania Academy presents in Philadelphia. In these cases we have months of preparation and levies made on the best work of artists all over the land, chosen, too, with little regard to date of composition or previous showing. Those professedly intended to present the recent work of a compartively small body of artists cannot be compared fairly to such collections. Yet that exactly is what people do, without knowing or reflecting that they are demanding what is impossible in the circumstances.

When you hear criticisms of a sweeping nature made against New York exhibitions it is well to stop the critic and ask if there is any other city which has so many of a high quality. London has not; Paris has not; Berlin has not; Munich has not. New York is weak in set shows of foreign work, but, on the other hand, it has an extraordinary number of art dealers with good galleries, where one can see picked work by most of the important living and recent European masters. That does not prevent people who fail to attend New York shows from speaking in snubbing tones of New York as a place to see art, because during their trips abroad they do go about to the exhibitions and so overrate the foreign as they underrate the American field.

Take sculpture as an example. So far there have been in Europe no exhibitions of sculpture which can compare in variety and beauty of arrangement with those the National Sculpture Society has held and proposes to repeat next Autumn. European sculptors envy us such an organization. But that does not prevent your hasty friend, who generally overlooks a sculpture show when the occasion to see one offers, from dilating on the—well, on what?—well, usually, on the big conglomeration in the covered court at the Salon, than which few great assemblages of sculpture are more cluttered and miserably installed. That is the one great argument for the detractor of things at home—for other cities abroad have not even so much.

And in this connection it may be news that John Quincy Ward, honorary President of the Sculpture Society, is to be the guest of a number of amateurs of sculpture on April 25, an ordeal to which he has agreed to attend on the ground that the banquet is to be in honor of American sculpture, of which he is in some sort the dean.

Or take the clubs which interest themselves in art. Was ever city better provided? Century, Union League, Lotos, Salmagundi, and now the Engineers' Club, provide in various ways for the exhibition of paintings, pastels, water colors, etchings, usually, but not always, the work of the members, sometimes work by the masters of former art epochs. And in the Arts Club we see an organization putting out a helpful hand to painting as well as sculpture, music as well as the dance, art history, the applied arts, municipal and civic art, photography and landscape architecture.

One looks in vain through Europe and America for another club which tries to be of service to its time so steadily and courageously, and in so many different lines. And yet there are plenty of rasping and unquiet folk who affect to scorn the efforts which others are making, in aid of which they will not lend a hand.

The Keramic Society of New York has obtained the loan of the Arts Club galleries for the first two weeks in April. At the same time in their own studio and adjacent rooms in the club's annex the Society of Craftsmen will hold a special show of craftwork suited to the furnishing and decoration of Summer houses, more particularly textiles, woodwork, and pottery.

New York is better served in art matters than its citizens deserve, if one may judge by the top-loftical and usually densely ignorant remarks that convulse the attendants at the various shows. It is well enough to refrain from tooting one's municipal horn, but to carry the carping spirit to the length of persistent detraction of native talents is a habit that puts the carpers in a queer light. C. DE K.

Local Art Notes

DANIEL C. FRENCH has completed his statue of the late Senator George F. Hoar, which will be placed in front of the City Hall at Worcester, Mass. Two groups for the Federal Building at Cleveland, Ohio, are now being cut in marble. Those which represent "Commerce" and "Jurisprudence" consist of three figures each. They are to be placed on low pedestals in front of the end pavilions of the building, occupying much the same positions that the four groups do which Mr. French has executed for the Custom House on Bowling Green.

A statue of the late Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts by French was placed in the State House at Boston last December, a seated figure placed against a marble background set into the wall. Upon the pilasters at either side of the background are sculptured the figures of a soldier and a sailor of the Spanish War.

Another late work by Mr. French is a monument to the memory of Francis Parkman, the historian. It has been erected on the site of Mr. Parkman's old home, overlooking Jamaica Pond, near Boston, his estate having become a part of the public park system of Boston. Mr. Parkman's friends subscribed the amount necessary for its erection. It consists of a seat in granite, from the centre of which rises a shaft twenty feet high. In the front of the shaft is the full-length figure of an Indian carved in the stone. Below is a medalion portrait in bronze of Mr. Parkman.

Joseph Lauber is at work on a stained glass window for the stair landing of one of Montclair's finest residences. The design is a landscape. The interest in securing individual designs for windows from artists is increasing. Nowadays many people prefer to go directly to the artists rather than be satisfied with the unoriginal designs furnished by the commercial decorators.

Catharine D. Wentworth has lately completed a three-quarter portrait of Mrs. Howard Kennedy, and one of Mrs. Charles E. Fouce. She is also at work on a portrait of Mrs. Deutsch, a sister of Isidor Konti, the sculptor, and will be busy the remainder of the season with several other commissions.

Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth have recently added some very interesting canvases to their valuable collection of paintings which line the walls of their atelier in the Central Park Studio Building. The collection has been so much admired by those who have seen it that Mrs. Wentworth has been urged to exhibit the paintings to all her friends.

J. Alden Weir has sent to the Academy exhibition a canvas which he finished last Summer, but which has never before been exhibited. It is a painting of a little girl standing in a doorway. Her figure is outlined against the sunlight which floods the fresh green of a Spring meadow in the background of the painting.

The classes of the Young Women's [illegible] are filling almost to overflowing, and the girls who attend the school come from all parts of the country. The nominal rates charged by the Y. W. C. A. make a manual training course within the reach of many a girl. For a term of eight months with five lessons a week, the fee is but $20. The rate for the evening classes for the eight months' course, with two lessons a week, is $10.

The association has no purpose of profit and the students receive the larger opportunity in consequence. Many people are under the impression that because of the nominal rates the instruction is corresponding in value, but that idea is a mistake. The work is carried on under the instruction of Miss Sophia Antoinette Walker and Miss Helen M. Turner, who have been associated with the school for many years, and give it their undivided attention. They are present at every session, and the work of each student receives constant supervision instead of only occasional criticism.

Only girls and women who wish to study for the purpose of self-support are admitted to the classes, and each department of the art course is conducted with the object of training designers to apply art to industries. The morning classes include design, composition, modeling, water color, and wood carving. The evening classes are the same, with the exception of water color, and the addition of a class in costume drawing. The school also provides a special class in art embroidery. This work is restricted to high art embroidery, for all of the designs are made by the students.

The art school of the Y. W. C. A. is one of the few that offers the Liberty Tadd Method of Instruction—the method which develops the left-hand drawing with the right, and which insists upon the combination of modeling and good carving, with design. This method maintains that the thorough co-ordination of hand and brain produces the best results. The work of the Y. W. C. A. School of Art has received medals at the St. Louis and the Pan-American Expositions and also at foreign expositions. Former students of the school are employed as designers by many well-known firms.

One girl recently modeled a head of Dante that sold for a splendid price, and carved wood frames, chairs, book racks, tables, foot stools, and desks are frequently sold during the school term, and also at the annual exhibition held in the classrooms in May of each year.

During the school term there are many ways by which girls with limited incomes expand their exchequers. Some of them decorate dinner cards with water color work, or they make sketches of the fashions for pattern firms or fashion magazines. Others frequently earn a few dollars by accompanying out-of-town modistes to the fashionable shops to sketch for them the various modes of hats and gowns.

Clara Pfeifer Garrett is making a specialty of medalions. She has just completed a portrait group, which is going to the academy for submission to the jury. A small brown statue was lately purchased by the Metropolitan Museum. It is about 12 inches high, and the figures are of a bear and a turtle. The piece was seen last year at the Paris Salon, where Mrs. Garrett has exhibited every season for the past four years. A copy of the bust of President McKinley, which Mrs. Garrett made for the St. Louis High School, is now on view at the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

A complete set of Joseph Mallord William Turner's "Liber Studiorum," published in 1807-19, is on view at the gallery of M. Knoedler & Co. The catalogue issued by M. Knoedler & Co. gives the following interesting history and explanation of the set:

"J. M. W. Turner conceived the idea of producing in etching and mezzo-tinto, reproductions of his works after having seen the "Libri de Verita," by Claude Gellée, (Claude le Lorrain,) which had been scraped in mezzo-tinto by Richard Earlom thirty years before. Claude made his original sketches, comprising five volumes in sepia as a protection to the purchasers of his paintings, recording as they did, not only the design, but upon the back of each the size, description, history, and purchaser of every one of them. Turner, on the other hand, made complete drawings of his works, etched them himself upon the copper, and employed the most expert mezzotinters to finish them, this work being done directly under his supervision. His original

"A Spanish Bull Fighter" by J. G. Vibert.

idea was to produce 100 plates divided into parts of five subjects in each portfolio. He did not, however, produce but seventy-one.

"After his death, sketches were found among his effects of the remaining twenty-nine. Turner arranged the Liber to include his whole range of powers, embracing every sort of subject he considered himself master of, classifying it under six headings, namely: Architectural, Pastoral, Elegant Pastoral, Marine, Mountains, and Historical."

With the Artists

A STORY has been going the rounds recently in art circles which concerns a well-known artist and a prominent firm of dealers on Fifth Avenue. Not long ago he received a gold medal for a painting at an exhibition National in scope and was awarded $1,000 more than the regulation prize, which was usually $2,000. His work has shown signs of advancement for some time, and the recent award for a picture gave him still further prestige among his fellow-artists. Some twenty-five or more of the successful artist's canvases have been stored within the warerooms of this firm's gallery.

Recently a connoisseur visited the dealer's place where the prize-winner's pictures are housed and asked for a look at some of the paintings. He was shown the work, but did not purchase a canvas, although he saw one much to his liking.

Later the rumor went the rounds that the artist had become disappointed with his earlier work. He visited the place where his pictures were stored, and, asking for the entire collection, proceeded to destroy the canvases. The rumor, however, according to best authority, could not be verified; inquiry at the rooms of the dealers was met by the statement that the artist's pictures were still stored there. Thus a sensational art story was nipped in the bud.

The Society of American Fakirs, making its headquarters in the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, held a meeting recently and made plans for the forthcoming Fakirs' show, exhibition, and annual dance. Prizes have been offered for the first, second, and third best effort in the way of a poster creation to advertise the coming exhibition and show of the Fakirs. Many students of the New York Art Students' League are members of the Fakirs; the annual burlesque is always considered the crowning event of the year among the students. A President of the society and other officers have been appointed. Older artists contributing to the next exhibition of the National Academy should be prepared to receive the shafts of their younger brethren, the Fakirs. The annual exhibition is scheduled for mid-April.

Landscapes and marines by Reynolds and Gifford Beal will form an exhibition on Monday at the galleries of William Clausen, where the display will continue for two weeks. Gifford Beal has found many an interesting subject for his brush in the Highlands of the Hudson.

"Boy with Arrow," a figure piece by Douglas Volk, was voted the most popular picture at the recent art display held by the Southern Traveling Circuit Exhibition in Tampa, Fla. The exhibition opened for a fortnight under auspicious conditions at Telfair Academy, Savannah, Ga., on Monday night.

The costume dinner of the Salmagundi Club, held in the galleries on Monday night, was a lively affair, and a variety of costumes were displayed by the artists present. J. Sandford Saltus, although at present absent in Nice, was the promoter of the occasion, and annually gives a gold medal for the best costume worn at the dinner. The prize was captured by Harry Edwards, who appeared as an Indian chief of the Cheyennes, equipped with a rapid-fire gun. Other honors were awarded Gordon Grant, who wore the costume of a pirate of the Spanish Main, and W. H. Shelton, librarian of the club, who donned the costume of a soldier of the civil war. In fact, his costume was worn in Libby Prison during the War of the Rebellion. Frederick Richardson was a Pierot, and C. B. Currier as "The Girl of the Golden West" was introduced as "Miss Sally-Magundi." Heinrich Meyn wore the costume of a gentleman of the seventeenth century, and Ernest Peixotto came to the dinner in the robes of a Dalmatian.

"The Stairs, Chateau d'Ognon," "A Quiet Bouquet," "Versailles," and "The Parterres, Fontainebleau," by Ernest Peixotto, exhibited during the past week at the Clausen Galleries, have been purchased by local collectors.

"Sunset on the Saint Anne," a colorful river scene and landscape of the French Canadian country, by Miss Content Johnson, has been purchased by Heinrich Meyn. "The Spinner," an interior scene in Canada by the same artist, has also been recently sold to Miss F. C. Bolan. Both of these pictures formed a part of the recent exhibition held by Miss Johnson in the galleries of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz.

A collection of pictures by Jules Guérin will be placed on exhibition in the galleries of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 6. The exhibition will continue there until March 30 inclusive.

An exhibition of pictures by Alfred Vance Churchill will open at the Powell Art Gallery on Monday, March 4, and will continue there until March 16 inclusive. A private view of these pictures will be held in the Powell Gallery this afternoon from 4 o'clock to 7.

Henry Golden Dearth is painting several landscapes in his studio in Carnegie Hall, and will probably hold an exhibition of his pictures later in the season.

Elizabeth Gowdy Baker will give a reception in her Bryant Park studio on March 6, 7, and 8.

The annual exhibition of the Catharine Lorillard Wolf Club for Art Students is now open at Grace House, 802 Broadway. The exhibition will continue until March 9.

An exhibition of prints by Alice Boughton of New York, William B. Dyer of Chicago, and C. Y. Abbott of Philadelphia is in progress at the galleries of the Photo Secession, 291 Fifth Avenue.

Francis Newton is executing a large mural decoration for the new police station of which F. L. V. Hoppin is the architect, and which is being erected by the city at the cost of $750,000. It shows a bit of Manhattan as it looked about forty years after the founding of Amsterdam in the New Netherlands. Several Dutchmen, representing the police watch, each carry a long staff and a big Holland rattle of that day, as they stand before a group of houses.

The painting, which measures 5 feet by 26 feet, will be finished in about two months, and is to be placed in the main courtroom of the building.

Art Items of Moment

Exhibitions of the Municipal Art and the Sculpture Society—A Statue at Washington to Longfellow—New Home for Berlin's Kunstakademie.

DRINKING Fountains for Man and Beast are preoccupying the attention of a special committee of the National Sculpture Society. All the boroughs are deficient in this regard, but Manhattan needs them most because traffic centres here. The subject was brought to the attention of the society by Mr. J. J. Boyle, the sculptor. Next Autumn the Sculpture Society intends to hold a large exhibition, such as it has given on three former occasions, when designs for such fountains will find a very suitable chance to appear in surroundings of architecture, trees, shrubs, and flowers; perhaps also with accompaniment of running water. According to information possessed by the society there are persons who are ready to present the city with fountains if sites can be obtained and acceptable designs secured. A certain number of sites have been provisionally selected, so that sculptors who intend to enter the lists will not be entirely at sea regarding that most important particular. The Secretary is Mr. J. Scott Hartley, and the address of the society is 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Berlin's Academy of Fine Arts has taken possession of new quarters on the Pariser Platz, the square which ends the boulavard called Unter den Linden toward the Thiergarten, from which it is separated by the Brandenburg Gate. This building was formerly the Arnim Palace. Ten galleries have been arranged by the architect Ihne, who rejoices in the title of Privy Architect-Councillor. He is said to have met the problems of top light and proper colors for the background very ably. The first exhibition held in the new galleries was opened by a function from which the press was excluded; many architects, sculptors, and painters received orders, and one musician, Georg Schumann of Berlin, and one architect, Hocheder of Munich, were elected Academicians. The show now open consists chiefly of paintings, sculptures, etchings, and designs already shown, so that it is almost retrospective. A few foreigners exhibiting include Rodin, Dagnan-Bouveret, Villegas, Gari Melchers, and the London artists Alma-Tadema and Ouless. Address of welcome was pronounced by his Excellency von Schöne, former Director General of the Prussian Museums.

A monument to Longfellow at Washington was projected seven years ago, and ex-President Cleveland and President Roosevelt accepted honorary positions on the Board of Regents. The Longfellow National Memorial Association has for Chairman of its Executive Committee Mr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of 251 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia. Checks should be sent to Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Treasurer, 916 F Street, Washington, D. C. The sculptor chosen is William Cooper, and the site has been allotted. Congress, moreover, has made an appropriation for the pedestal. So that all that remains is for admirers of Longfellow to contribute the sum necessary for the statue.

Wetzlar, one of the most picturesque of cities in Germany, is ambitious to own a monument to Goethe, who lived there as a young man in 1772, and wrote there the "Sorrows of Young Werther" and "Götz von Berlichingen," a novel and a drama which established his fame. The committee consists of Herr Bürgermeister von Zengen, Herr Bernhard Waldschmidt, and Herr Oberlehrer Seher, who acts as Secretary. Those who wish to contribute to this monument may send a draft to the Mitteldeutsche Credit Bank in Wetzlar.

Edmund C. Tarbell's painting of an interior with three young women seated,

"Female Head" By H. Merle

called "Girls Reading," shown lately at the Montross Gallery in New York, has been bought by Mrs. Daniel Merriman of Worcester. It was one of the best canvases in the Tarbell show. Thin white curtains veil the windows and the effect of scattered sunlight is capitally told.

New York's Municipal Art Society will open its sixth annual exhibition in the galleries of the National Arts Club on Wednesday, March 13. Exhibits will be received at the Arts Club Annex, 119 East Nineteenth Street, on Thursday and Friday, March 7 and 8, and the annual banquet will be held on Tuesday, March 12, the day before the opening. This show is one for objects applicable to municipal uses which have an artistic side to them, but a further purpose is to register any progress in the cause of municipal art wherever found which can be shown by work already executed.

The exhibition will therefore contain minor matters such as window boxes for flowers, park fixtures, lamp or corner letter boxes, work in wood, stone, bronze, and iron that appears in public view in squares, streets, parks, on terraces and bridges, and on house fronts, porches, and doors, but also architectural drawings, public buildings shown in photograph or picture, townscapes, sculptures for open air, cartoons and decorative drawings for banks, theatres, and public buildings, maps of parkways laid out or proposed—in fact a thousand suggestions and accomplished facts in civic art. The President of the Municipal Art Society is Mr. Charles R. Lamb; the Secretary is Mr. William Walton. A circular has been addressed to architects and others who are likely to offer exhibits.

Edwin D. Blashfield has finished and put in place a series of decorations in Our Saviour's, Philadelphia, as a memorial to Anthony J. Drexel from the Drexel family. As the apse where the chief paintings are is somewhat dark, Mr. Blashfield has taken a hint from early Italian painters and reinforced his religious paintings with plaster reliefs gilded where the figures wear crowns or have decorative designs on their habiliments. In the vaulted quarter sphere of the round apse is a figure of an angel in an almond-shaped halo, holding the sacrificial cup, the Grail, and surrounded by kneeling ranks of angels. Here the clouds, the patterns on the gowns of the angels, and the halos are modeled up in fine plaster and then gilded. On a lower tier of the wall round the interior of the apse is a row of nine winged cherubs. Further down, seen on the circular wall behind a rank of round columns are groups of modern figures facing toward the altar, above which, against the wall, is a lamb, modeled in gesso and gilded. This is one of the most elaborate decorations, though not the largest, which Mr. Blashfield has done.

The Same Thing.

"Did you ever hear of Adam's fall"?

"Yes, I have, old man. Did you ever hear of caves dropping?"

Of Old, Rome Was Still Paintable

Eighteenth Century Artists Met with the Picturesque on Every Hand—It Made Panini's Fame—Grand Synthetic Canvas That Amateurs Wish to Give to Some Museum.

ZOLA, in his semi-historical novel on Rome, made great use of the townscapes painted and etched and engraved on wood that represent the Eternal City during different epochs. The most abundant materials are naturally from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the eighteenth is also prolific in views of Papal Rome, because of the revival of interest in the antique which expressed itself in new forms of architecture and a veritable craze for objects and decorative motives from the imperial days. England and Germany, as well as France and Austria, shared this passion, and many artists throve on the representation of the ruins of Rome as they existed, as well as on imaginary scenes from Roman history under the Kings and Emperors.

Giovanni Paolo Panini (1691-1768) won his fame chiefly by his pictures of Rome toward the middle of the eighteenth century. The pictorial supplement shows today one of these paintings, a large and important one, which is liable to find a place in the Metropolitan or some other museum if the fund to purchase it be completed. A number of amateurs have agreed to subscribe for that purpose, but it will depend upon a majority vote whither the gift shall eventually go.

The Metropolitan has a small but characteristic Panini which came to it among the earliest gifts and purchases as early as 1871. The subject is the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, with a pompous procession sweeping up the great nave. The French Cardinal Polignac, a grandee by birth and politician after his kind, is condescending to honor the church of St. Peter with his distinguished presence, and the man himself is characteristic of the period. He is not only a statesman and noble, but an art connoisseur, who buys old statues and intaglios and likes pictures of the ruins of Rome such as Piranesi engraves and Panini reproduces in oils. The big canvas in the Holland Art Galleries would form an interesting companion to the small work by Panini in the Metropolitan, for it includes a large number of the most famous ruins in Rome and shows them as they appeared about 1750.

Far in the background and against the sky rises the famous Castle of St. Angelo, where Benvenuto Cellini did that tall stunt of gunnery which he relates as a fact in his inimitable memoirs—once a tomb, then a fortress, next a Papal stronghold, and now a museum. Trajan's column rises in the middle distance just this side of the equestrian statue of a Roman Emperor, now on the Capitoline Hill. A bill of an ancient circus, probably the Colosseum, is seen to the left, and to the right a sixteenth century basilica. An obelisk rising above a splendid fountain covered with statuary is in the foreground. Fronts of imperial and mediaeval and later temples and palaces line this curious avenue of relics from different epochs. It would take Signor Boni, the archaeologist, who does not want the help of foreign excavators and foreign gold to free Herculaneum from her cerements, to separate all these monuments and assign them to their original, their mediaeval, and present stations. Dr. Signor Rodolfo Lanciani might assign them to their several places.

The Panini at the Holland Art Galleries is essentially a museum piece, owing to its size and its instructiveness, for it is a view in the open air of a cluster of monuments and buildings; it is a vista which is a section of a museum. The small figures of men and women are not without their merit, but their main purpose, aside from putting fine color points into the scene, is to give some idea of scale.

Trajan's column shows a figure of St. Peter, which is just now the subject of animated debate between the partisans of the Church and the liberals at Rome. This column has been put in good order, and the question—a fine one for debates and archaeological fulminations—is whether Trajan himself or St. Peter should stand upon it. Sticklers for consistency will vote to nullify the pious substitution of St. Peter for that Emperor to whose memory the celebrated column was erected. Infidels will applaud; also the liberals who remain good Christians but detest the political aspirations of their own Church. The faithful, however, regard the mere suggestion of such a thing as sacrilege and resent the enthronement over Rome of a wicked pagan.

Chances at present favor Trajan. And then we shall have the comic papers of Rome and Naples full of interviews between him and St. Peter at the gate of Paradise. Meantime the museum which obtains this canvas by purchase or gift will have a very curious document and record.

The canvas in question is in a fine state of preservation, and offers the broad and noble composition and fine perspective for which Panini was admired. There have been richer and more dramatic painters of townscape and of synthetic pictures of the Roman ruins; such were Salvator Rosa and some of his immediate disciples. But Panini has an atmospheric quality not unlike that found in Guardi of Venice at his best. In conjunction with his fine way of distributing the objects on his canvas, this transparent quality of his light puts him well to the front of eighteenth century painters.

Art Gifts to a Museum

Handsome Bequest from the Late Mrs. Henry Polhemus to the Brooklyn Museum.

RESIDENTS of Brooklyn have been unusually generous in presenting pictures this Winter. The President, Mr. A. Augustus Healy, who sold his art collection the other day, has made a number of donations, some of which have been reproduced in this paper. But there are others.

Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus has bequeathed a number of interesting canvases. "The Midnight Moon," by Elliott Daingerfield, is a nocturne, divided as to one-third its length by the bole of a tree to the left. A half moon stands in a clear spot among clouds just above a mountain having an agreeable sky line. The middle distance has moonlit water, and the foreground a flock of sheep. A fine example of Carleton Wiggins—"Cattle in Pool"; also a rockbound coast and moonlit waters, with fishermen in a boat, by M. F. H. de Haas, and a Hudson River view called "Summer Scene," by Regis Gignoux, are included in the American contingent.

From the Polhemus bequest come "The Physician's Visit," by Leon y Escosura, a fifteenth century interior with canopied four-poster, convalescent lady in an armchair, physician standing beside her with finger raised in warning, and a loverlike gentleman seated in a bay window playing on a big mandolin; also a "Landscape with Peasants," by Meyer von Bremen; a typical group of sheep by Verboeckhoyen, and a not less typical single figure by Antonio Casanova called "Monk Testing Wine." He is in the wine cellar, and his double chin tells of high living.

Reproduced on this page are more of the Polhemus gifts. The "Female Head," by Hugues Merle, is probably the finished preliminary head for a Marguerite in "Faust," the headdress of a wimple confined by a broad fillet so as to conceal the hair, and the daisies at the young woman's breast, suggesting that explanation. The type is not German, but Southern French. Merle seems to have used some splendid beauty in Arles or Avignon. The "Spanish Bull Fighter," by J. G. Vibert, has that genre painter's touch of malice, for the popular hero is depicted in the rôle of a prima donna, his arms full of flowers thrown him by his admirers.

Other gifts are: "Unruly Calf," (1875,) by Winslow Homer, presented by ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren, a picture which has been in the Museum for some years as a loan, and "Christian Martyr in the Catacombs," painted in his earlier and better manner by Gabriel Max of Munich, also a gift from Mr. Schieren. Among the presents from Mr. Healy is a "Street Scene in Milan," by G. Belloni.

Mrs. Henry D. Polhemus was a generous giver in other directions than art, for during her life she spent about $750,000 in charities, founding the Polhemus Memorial Clinic and the Herriman Home of the Children's Aid Society. She was a Miss Caroline Herriman. Dying in October last, she left some $463,000 to various charities.

Her bequest to the Museum comprises forty-four oils, eleven water-colors, several bronzes, and a marble "Pandora" by the sculptor Chauncey B. Ives.

Among other American painters represented are T. W. Wood, P. P. Ryder, F. A. Bridgeman, Arthur Quartley, Brackett, E. W. Perry, and William Hart; among the foreign, Kowalski, Jacquet, Desgoffe, and Hamman.

These pictures are shown to-day at the museum, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where they have been temporarily hung as a single collection in the entrance gallery.

Public Library Prints

Exhibitions of Etchings and Engravings at the Lenox Library.

YESTERDAY the curator of the print department in the Public Library opened a new exhibition of wood engravings and other prints in the Lenox Library on Fifth Avenue. It is the tenth of its kind, and by the means of these shows the public is able to obtain a general view of the abundant materials the New York Public Library owns.

Since the last exhibition the library has increased its treasure of American prints, the present collection has on view examples from each artist so that it comes near being a representative one. In fact, the former shows were for the most part individual shows, one-man or few-men exhibits; but the new arrangement offers a general collection of etchings and engravings on wood. Of course the student who has time to spare can consult the prints of the library which are not displayed in the cases, but the majority of amateurs will prefer to take the collection by installments as they are arranged for public viewing from time to time.

In order to make the display instructive, Mr. Weitenkampf has arranged a group which illustrates the technique and history of wood engraving in the United States from the time of Asher B. Durand to that of Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf. Gustav Kruell, who died the other day, was one of the later band of wood engravers whom the progress of photography, and especially the half-tone print, deprived of work. Here are the tools used by the late A. V. S. Anthony; also engravings by him and W. B. Closson, J. W. Evans, Caroline Powell, E. Schladitz, the late Gustav Kruell, E. Heinemann, Henry Wolf, Frank French, W. Miller, and F. Juengling; also original blocks by the latter and his unpublished manuscript in reply to W. J. Linton's satirical onslaught on the "new school." Thomas D. Sugden's manuscript volume on wood engraving in the United States is shown, and papers relating to the Society of American Wood Engravers.

Painter-lithography is represented by Arthur B. Davies, R. J. Wickenden, Joseph Pennell, and by H. W. Ranger, J. Alden Weir, and others who were concerned in an attempt to form a Society of Painter-Lithographers in New York about eleven years ago. A collection of line engravings includes bookplates by Edwin Davis French (recently deceased) and J. W. Spenceley, plates by F. S. King, Sidney L. Smith, and Walter M. Aikman for the Society of Iconophiles, and engravings from nature by Oscar Grosch. There are aquatints by C. F. W. Mielatz and bookplates by L. S. Ipsen.

Etchings and dry points are naturally to the fore; they include names of artists who have made their reputations in other branches than black and white. They form a department to themselves, with a very wide range of method and interesting expressions of individuality here and there.

The new exhibits give a very fair view of a large section of this fascinating field of art.

Courting in 1920.

When every one has his own airship,
And young couples everywhere fly,
Then we'll see, besides the Great "Dipper,"
A great many "spoons" up on high.

At a Health Resort.

First Invalid—I wonder why there are no hairdresser's shops in town.

Second Invalid—They say this climate is so healthful that even hair won't die here.

MILLINERY AND GOWNS

WONDERFUL indeed are some of the new hats designed in Paris for Spring wear, and great will be the courage of the wearers of some of them. No design seems too grotesque for originators of millinery to spring on a gullible feminine public. Luckily the majority of women realize the effect of too extraordinary chapeaus and refuse to lend their services to the promoters of the truly ridiculous. Of course there are a few women so beautiful in form and feature and possessed of such grace and chic that no hat could possibly spoil them, but there are not so many of these, and then, too, these women know very well, as a rule, what they may and may not wear to set off their abundant beauty.

In spite, however, of a number of outré shapes—and outré shapes appear every season in the too great striving for novel millinery—there are many charming hats being imported and also created on this side of the water.

The earlier hats of any season are usually modes of the moment only. Many are bought by women whose Winter millinery has either lost its freshness or has become an old story to them, and they purchase several hats merely to vary or freshen their ensemble, and as they buy them for a few weeks' wear only, they take whatever is offered, without, as a rule, sufficient attention to the style or its becomingness.

The Parisian with her marvelously dressed hair may venture on many a hat that, perched above the too often careless coiffures of other women, would prove fatal to the slightest degree of chic. The Frenchwoman shows no tag ends of hair. Brilliantine and hair nets may be used, but the effect is perfect. In Paris, fortunately, the even Marcel wave is out, and all waving is done in the loose, large, irregular fashion so much more natural and so much more pleasing to the eye that has not lost its appreciation of the really beautiful. Of course comparatively few women look as well with their hair brushed smooth and plain, and those few should make the most of it. Too often the hair is completely ruined by artificial waving, and while its owner is still young her hair is thin, uneven, and lustreless, save when artificial lustre is applied. As a matter of fact, any woman whose hair is regularly waved without irons should at least have her scalp carefully treated by an expert as often as once a week, and twice is better, else by the time she is fifty she will have no hair worth having growing on her head.

THE writer having been privileged to see a number of hats imported by several well-known women for their own use direct from their Parisian creators can describe them for the benefit of those who are in search of new ideas.

Yellow and Green.

A small, light yellow straw hat had a high crown and a narrow brim turned down all around in mushroom fashion as to brim, although the high crown gave an entirely different effect, as did also the narrowness of the brim. This hat was lifted at the left and slanted down at the right and had a bandeau covered with exceedingly dark olive green tulle. About the crown, covering two-thirds of its height, was a swathing of dark olive green panne velvet, the folds being very full and deep. At the left side the velvet was formed into two loose chous and between them were three fat ostrich tips of the same shade. One of these rolled up to the crown and several inches above and then drooped over a bit toward the ear the tip curling over toward the brim. A second fat tip tumbled over the brim and nearly reached the left ear, while the third, a bit longer but no wider or fuller than the others, passed over the top of the back chou next to the crown and fell over the edge of the brim at the back.

In Red and Black.

A smart little toque was made up of a crown of pale pink Neapolitan, and a brim, straight up and down—for it was more of a turban than a toque. This upright brim was made of folds of shaded rose red taffeta silk arranged in little twists like loops fastened flatly to the side foundation. At the left and quite near the front larger loops formed a loose chou, and from these two feathery black quills started, one longer than the other, and painted on the centres of these near the ends, one on each, was a design in shaded rose reds and pale pink.

Odd Brown Hat.

A brown hat was shaped much like the helmet hats worn by policemen. The crown was dome or loaf shaped and the brim wider in the back than at the sides, curving down over the coiffure exactly like a helmet. Beginning at the left side of the front, however, the brim began to roll back, and at the right side it rolled up nearly to the crown. This flaring side was filled in with a mass of small yellow cowslips, brown leaves, and tulle.

A twist of gold gauze ribbon is wound about the crown, and in the front, a bit to the left only, is a large chou of the ribbon, from which a tremendously long brown ostrich plume goes over the top of the hat, crossing exactly the centre of the crown, and this falling off the back extends below the top of the collar on the wearer's frock. This plume shades from pale brown at the steam to a deeper hue at the edges.

Mushroom Hat in Black.

A mushroom-shaped hat is in black Neapolitan. The crown is simulated by folds of glossy black maline arranged in whorl effect and having in the centre sprays of small pink wild roses in different shades, the little twig-like branches extending out on all sides. Around this mound of maline and roses is laid a scarf of creamy white applique lace, the ends of which pass over the brim's rim at the right and disappear thereunder. On the right side the hat is lifted a little, and under it, against the facing of black velvet, may be seen two large roses in pale pink with deeper-toned centres, and sprays of the reddish-brown foliage the color of new shoots of the rose tree extended on either side against the velvet. Laid flatly on the top of the brim on the right side is a series of flat, overlapping loops of rose pink velvet. These loops extend almost to the edge of the back brim. Resting partially on these loops and partially against the maline of the centre top is a huge pink rose and clusters of buds and half-opened roses, trailing sprays of which extend to the edge of the back rim and droop over a trifle.

Suggestive of the Sailor.

An odd hat of sailor shape, but so bent and posed as to be quite unlike it in effect, was of white straw, the straw being coarse and having a rice-like finish where the braids join each other.

This hat had a moderately high round crown and round, wide brim, which was bent down at the right side of the front in a dip and up at the left front in a curving flare, but not a pronounced flare. It had a bandeau of pale blue velvet, and where it flared up at the front an odd bow of pale blue velvet ribbon was tacked flatly against the brim. In the back at the left the brim was bent down and from under it fell a cascade of inch-wide blue velvet ribbon loops.

A band of darker blue velvet went around the base of the crown, covering it to a depth of one-third only of its height, and arranged over the downward dip and also over the upward flare were two immense rose chous made of folds of blue velvet and tulle. The centres were folds of a delicate shade of blue tulle, then came velvet folds, but darker in hue, and so on, each succeeding fold being darker until the outside was almost a sapphire color. This hat goes, of course, with a blue costume showing different shades of that color, and will be worn by a young girl, a débutante of the Winter.

Odd Black Chapeau.

A black lace straw has no separate crown or brim, for the top of the hat is slightly pointed and slopes down like a peaked mound and out to a quite wide brim, there being no point where one can say the brim begins or the crown ends. The peaked top of this hat is swathed with a succession of black maline folds that fill it out to a great extent to a regular crown, although the peaked foundation may be discerned through it. The brim at the right side is turned up against the crown or against the maline folds and is held there by a large bow of pink miroir velvet; there are also two loops of the same velvet, between the turned back brim and the peaked crown, and a narrow fold of it runs around the peak two inches from its top. Below this velvet bow, and running along the right side at the base from the extreme back to the extreme front as far as the hat rests on the hair, and touching the coiffure, is a line of nest-shaped pink roses. These are under slightly different sizes, some have light centres and others dark, and although arranged in an almost straight row there is nothing stiff about them. The hat is set on the head so that the front brim dips over the forehead.

White Lace With Green Tips.

A large white lace hat has the wide brim bent in shallow, irregular dips and flares, none of them more than suggested, all the way around, with quite a flare or lift at the left side. This flare begins at the centre front, and ends back of the left ear, and it is filled in with delicate pleatings, which, after being pleated, are gathered and pied on top of each other, of white net, edged with a pointed lace. These are invisibly tacked to the brim. Following the inside of the brim's rim is a fine green vine, with tiny leaves and a few tendrils.

Rising from and near the centre of the crown, which is entirely concealed by them, are eight or ten short ostrich tips in delicate shades of green. Two or three are of one delicate shade, others are shaded from light stems to darker edges, and vice versa, but they nod over each other, cover the crown, and droop over the brim. Laid flatly around the crown, but on the brim, and close to the base of the crown, is a four or five inch black velvet ribbon, laid in one or two very narrow irregular folds, tacked to the brim. This shows in bits between the tips of the plumes, and at the side front, where the brim dips down, a loose, large chou of the black velvet is set. The back of the hat underneath is filled in with black maline and two small black velvet chous, a striking contrast to the white lace plaitings at the front.

Flat Hat in Pale Blue.

A little oval plateau hat is in blue crinoline. The flat is bent down at the back to follow the head, and in the front stops short of the outer edge of the coiffure. It is trimmed through the centre with three rows of white roses having yellow centres, and pale green foliage set thickly at each side. Directly in the centre front is a many-looped bow of inch-wide black velvet ribbon, with several little ends cut in sharp, inverted points. At the back, drooping from the white roses down, are three double loops that almost touch the bodice, while at each side are two long loops of the ribbon—and this ribbon is an inch and a half wide and fully twenty inches long and may be brought forward over the shoulders and allowed to form a finish to the front of the blouse.

Mushroom Hat Entirely of Taffeta.

A large mushroom-shaped hat has its brim and crown entirely of large, loose folds of leaf green taffeta silk. It is edged with green velvet and is trimmed with long, wide, shaded green grasses that start from the left front, cross the front, and end at the right side

Oval "Dish" Hat.

A quaint but distinctive little hat in gray velvet and straw is oval in shape, and is exactly like a small oval dish turned upside down, with a dent through its bottom at the top, from front to back, the sides of the dish flaring a bit. This fits like a cap. The indented top is of gray chip, and the sides of plain gray velvet in a darker shade. Starting from each side are wings, where the feathers start from the brim, and then come gray feathers; these are a light gray next the black feathers, but deepen in color toward the tips, which extend out at the back some distance beyond the hat. These wings are so arranged that when they get beyond the back of the hat some of them curve down, following the line of the head, while others project straight out, and some even rise like the wings of a bird. Set in the brim just in front of each, black wing base is a large fancy pin. The heads of these pins are long with ball-shaped tips sloping down to the stems. They are gun metal and are studded with little silver stars.

Oddly Arranged Wreath of Roses.

An immense black Neapolitan hat with a three-inch crown, and the brim tending downward all around, is raised by a bandeau more at the left than the right, and has about its crown folds of leaf-green taffeta ribbons six inches wide, and this ribbon is arranged at the left side in a huge slanting bow that extends from the front out at the left side and ends in a line back of the ear. The loops are quite stiff and are apparently slightly wired. A wreath of white roses shading to pale pink crosses over the centre of this bow and over the edge of the brim, and forms a circle against the coiffure, and then going out a bit further curves up and over the brim, forming an almost round wreath. The space between that part of the wreath under the brim and the brim itself is filled in with black malines.

Superb Cloth Coat.

A wonderful white cloth coat in the trousseau of a bride who is to visit Palm Beach on the honeymoon trip is in fine white broadcloth, lined with white liberty satin. It comes within ten inches of the floor, and is to be worn over white gowns that escape the ground by an inch or so. It has a yoke of Irish crochet lined with heavy, lustrous white satin, covered with chiffon, and the neck is further finished with a little rolling collar of black velvet embroidered with silver vine, and having silver edges. The little revers, and these do not go below the yoke, are of the plain white cloth, and are edged with folds of black velvet.

Starting from the arm's eye just above the bust line is a shaped piece three inches wide of the cloth; this goes over to the front edge, and down the centre front, and a little below the waist line curves out some ten inches from the slanting edge of the wrap, then curves back again to the edge, and forms the finish at the bottom. This shaped band is stitched at least ten times, to hold it in place, the rows of stitching being an equal distance apart. The part of the coat at each side between this stitched band at the fronts, and which has a curving edge at the outside and a deep, wide pointed scallop effect at the inside, is of the white cloth, having turned back over it revers of openwork English embroidery worked on it, and showing through the opening black satin.

The wrap is closed at just below the bust line and above the waist by two large silver buttons an inch and a half across.

Two of these are placed each side of the three-inch stitched band forming the centre, and from the edge two loops of white soutache braid go over two of the buttons and close the coat.

The front of the wrap hangs almost straight, but in the back the seams are sloped in it a bit toward the waist line, and again from the waist line out toward the bottom.

The sleeves are cape sleeves. They are almost smooth where they are set in at the shoulders, and are cut to flare, being almost circular capes. The extreme tops are of Irish crochet with satin gleaming through, and these form little caps, below which, on each sleeve, there is a three-inch stitched band of the white cloth. The sleeves come to the elbow at the inside seams, but at the outside when the arms are dropped fall below the tips of the fingers. They are edged all around on the outside by a two-inch band of straps stitched to match the other bands, and show the white satin lining, which is further covered by a single fold of plain white chiffon.

Going over the shoulders between the lace sleeve caps and the lace yoke are bands an inch and a half wide of the cloth stitched four times only and close to the edges. These bands are edged on each side by a half-inch fancy white silk braid showing little stars woven in in silver. These bands curve down the back to the bottom, ending under the band at the edge. At the front they curve slightly, passing in under the upper curving line of the plain stitched band and then curve around the back, slanting down at the sides and ending under the plain band.

The front of this wrap opens some six inches below the waist line and curves toward the sides and back, the embroidered cloth already mentioned beginning at that point.

Simple House Gown.

One of the prettiest, simplest, and most girlish Empire house gowns in the wardrobe of a bride of the past week is a soft clinging silk striped in half-inch stripes of white and pale pink. The top is cut out perfectly round and shows about five inches of the shoulders from the base of the neck. Beginning below this open circle is a ruffle of valenciennes two inches wide, and this has running through the little points at the top narrow ribbon in a deeper shade of velvet, while the lower edge is gathered in under the top of the first of a series of three ruffles. These three ruffles form a deep bertha; they are made up of straight bands of valenciennes insertion three inches wide, to each of which a ruffle four inches broad of valenciennes ruffling is attached, the lace being gathered slightly and evenly where it joins the insertion. These ruffles are so arranged that each overlaps the next below, and the whole are sewed on a foundation of fine, firm, white net, which does not show. This separate bertha arrangement is then fastened to the top of the robe, and where its upper edges join the bottom of the little ruffled tucker a fold of rose-colored velvet ribbon is twisted carelessly around it, and this ends at the left side in a soft small chou made of the ends of the twist. At the shoulders this bertha falls more than half way to the elbows over the small sleeves.

The top of the robe under this bertha arrangement is gathered at the top, and also at the point where the Empire girdle bands it. This girdle is made up of a wide bias piece of the striped silk, laid in folds, and with the stripes running back and upward from the joining line at the centre front. On each side of this centre line are set three small buttons in pink and white rhinestones, while over the joining line of the girdle is laid a tiny bias plait of rose pink velvet not over beautiful shade of brown showing bronze tones. The skirt escapes the ground by an inch only and in walking will just escape the ground, for it is one of the "dressy" walking costumes suitable for calling. The top is laid in side plaits that are fastened down securely till they get well below the hip line, where they are released, and from that point down are very lightly pressed in, the plaits being rather indicated as full, sharp-edged folds than plaits. There is a box-plaited panel effect in the front as the plaits turn backward from it. The bottom of the skirt, all but the panel section, is finished by three rows of narrow brown velvet ribbon a half inch apart. The lower row, three-fourths of an inch wide, is an inch from the skirt's edge; the second band is half an inch wide and the same distance from the first one, while the last and top row is a band only a fourth of an inch broad and the same distance from the middle row.

In the centre of the panel, six inches from the lower edge, are buttons covered with the velvet, having a double ruching of the silk going around the lower half and framing that part of the button. There are two more similar button ornaments above, there being perhaps three inches between each. Each ornament is about two inches wide, including the silk ruffle.

The coat is plainly Empire in form and comes nearly to the knees. The top is a plain yoke, but this is completely concealed by the double pelerine cape. The body of the coat is laid on the yoke in small side plaits, which are outlined by pressing to match those of the skirt, but which are folds rather than plaits. The coat's skirt is untrimmed at the bottom, a three-inch hem being the only finish. The side fronts of the coat slant sharply back from the yoke, and are separated a little above the waist line.

The top of the coat has a cape of silk that comes almost to the elbows, and over this is a pelerine cape some six inches shorter, which falls just over the shoulders; it slopes down, narrowing as it goes, one side crossing the other until it is six inches wide where the coat fronts separate, and each side extends down over these sloping fronts. The overlapping pelerine is fastened firmly to the coat, while the one that crosses this is hooked invisibly under the buttons arranged along its upper edges. These buttons match those on the skirt panel, but are smaller, and are set in a little double silk ruffle that goes all the way around them. The coat has no sleeves, the cape coming to the elbows serving that purpose. It has a little coat collar, without the revers, of brown velvet, three inches deep at the back, and tapering to the front, and this is finished by an inch-wide plaiting of brown velvet ribbon set in under its edge. A yellow lace blouse with sleeves coming half way to the wrists is to be worn with this. It is lined with yellow chiffon, and has a high stock with two very narrow brown velvet ribbons going around it, and in the front a little cravat-like bow, with long ends of wider velvet ribbon. The sleeves are simple and full, ending in bands of the lace having rows of brown velvet ribbon set on them.

The hat is a yellow chip trimmed with brown velvet and brown and orange osprey feathers.

Miss Edgar's Wedding Gown.

Miss Caroline Edgar, now Mrs. Henry Sanford, wore at her quiet home wedding a princess gown of white crêpe de chine. It fitted her like a glove. There was no suggestion of the Empire or any other variation of the plain Princess. Tucks fitted it about the waist and hips, and several rows of tucks ran around the bottom of the skirt.

The top had a yoke of old point lace, cut out in a Dutch or little round-neck fashion, and the sleeves were short crêpe de chine puffs, over which drooped falls of old point lace. A deep bertha of point lace also went over the shoulders at the base of the yoke, and was slightly draped across the front.

Miss Edgar's veil was superb, long, and wide; it went from the crown of her head, where it was caught with orange blossoms, to the bottom of the gown. It was an heirloom and was worn by her grandmother, her mother, and also by her sister, Miss Julia Edgar, when she married Richard T. Williams, Jr. She carried no flowers, but a silver-bound Prayer Book instead.

Little Miss Agnes Le Roy Edgar, her sister's only attendant, wore a white organdie, simply trimmed with lace and tucks, and carried pink roses.

MARIE WELDON.

1.—Blue Velvet with Blue and Green Shaded Feathers and Wings.

2.—Light Brown Velvet Trimmed with Yellow and Brown Osprey Feathers.

3.—Pale Pink Velvet Faced with Black Malines; Dark Rose-Red Ostrich Tips Trim It.

4.—White Straw Wreathed with Mauve and Purple Roses and a Mauve Plume.

5.—Pale Green Braid with White Plumes and Pink Roses.

Personal and Otherwise.

See Pictorial Section.

THE residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, illustrated in the Pictorial Supplement, stands at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, and is simple and plain as to its exterior, and is not at all ornate in its interior, although Mrs. Fish is one of the most noted hostesses in New York. It has few large rooms, that is, large as compared with the homes of many other noted hostesses who give one or two large entertainments during a season. Mrs. Fish always gives a number of entertainments, but these are of moderate size.

The entrance hall is in white marble, and white bearskins partially cover the floor, the stone seat seen in the photograph is an antique and was purchased in Italy by Mrs. Fish. A large tapestry hangs back of it. The chairs are done in red velour with golden appliques. At the right is the elevator.

The dining room is at the left hand of this hall, has its walls done in old red velvet and gold brocade, and the woodwork and furniture are in carved ebony.

At the right of the hall, toward the street, is a small reception room, in the period of one of the Louises. Its furniture and desk are in gilt and delicate old-time brocade. The other half of this end of the house also opens from the hall and into the reception room, and in it is the library, overlooking Madison Avenue. This room is hung with dull blue velour and the furniture is covered to match, the cushions being embroidered in gold bullion. The woodwork of the room and the furniture are mahogany and the lines are severely simple.

The white marble stairway has antique mirrors in gold-gilt frames ranged up its wall on one flight, and paintings of old-time beauties on another flight. On the second and drawing-room floor where the stairs wind up hangs the portrait of Mrs. Fish painted by Miller-Ury.

The drawing room has its walls done in pale gray and white, no gilt being used. Ranged along the walls are the little settees, or "banquets," as they are termed, and these and the window hangings are in rich yellow satin, hand embroidered in tiny flowers of various colors. The chairs are covered with tapestry.

Between this drawing room, or salon, and the red parlor, overlooking Madison Avenue, is a large hall, furnished to match the salon or drawing room. When a large entertainment is to be given the light partition, which is made removable, between this hall and the drawing room is taken away, and the two rooms are made into one large one. At the rear of the salon there is a slightly elevated platform, which serves as a stage.

The red parlor is an Empire room. The walls are hung with red brocade and the woodwork and furniture are mahogany. The backs of the chairs are each formed of two golden fish.

On the next floor, with a wide hall between, are the green living room overlooking the avenue, and at the other Mr. and Mrs. Fish's bedroom, one of the largest rooms in the house. Its walls are hung with red satin brocade. The woodwork is ebony, and the antique bed is carved teakwood. The chests and other furniture of the room are built of teakwood, to match the bed in design and carvings.

At the left of the bed a door opens into an immense bathroom. The lower six feet of the wall of this bathroom are done in ebony panels, and from there up to the ceiling the walls are set with small mirrors.

At the right of the bed another door opens into a bedroom of the Marie Antoinette fashion. The window hangings and the bedspread are in pale blue satin, hand embroidered, and the woodwork and furniture as well as the bed are in pure white and pale gray wood.

The living room at the other end of the house on this floor is done in pale, soft greens, the color of the first foliage of Spring. The furniture is white enamel covered with pale green striped satin and velvet, and the rugs are pale green.

The study is on the fourth floor at the west side, but not the west end, because two doors seen lead into bedrooms at the end of the west end. This study has its walls covered with red and its woodwork is pure white, while its furniture is in ebony covered with red velour. On the walls hang old English prints.

In addition to this town house Mr. and Mrs. Fish have the historic Fish place at Garrison-on-Hudson, where they entertain many house parties in the Spring and Autumn, and a large villa, the Crossways, at Newport.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, a reproduction of whose portrait may be seen in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss Harriet Crocker of California. She is a sister of George Crocker and of the late Charles Crocker of San Francisco. As Miss Crocker she was a great belle on the Pacific Slope, where her wonderful masses of red-gold hair and brilliant complexion were greatly admired. Mrs. Alexander has three daughters, the eldest of whom, Miss Harriet Alexander, made her début this Winter.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor was, before she contracted her first marriage, Miss Nannie Langhorne, a daughter of Charles Langhorne of Virginia. She is a sister of Mrs. Reginald Brooks and of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and has one unmarried sister, Miss Nina Langhorne. Her first husband was Robert Shaw of Boston. Her marriage proving unhappy, she secured a divorce and later Mr. Shaw married Mrs. Converse.

Mrs. Grosvenor Nicholas is a bride of last month. She was Miss Daisy Nicholas, and her wedding bouquet was made up of her name-flowers. She did not change her name when she married, as her husband is also her cousin. She is the daughter of Mrs. Harry O. Nicholas of Babylon, L. I., and Mr. Nicholas is a son of George Nicholas of this city. The wedding was a quiet one, and took place at the home of the bride's uncle, H. B. Hollins, Sr.

Miss Marian Fish is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and made her début about three years ago. Miss Fish is a fine equestrienne, but cares little for other outdoor sports. She is fond of animals of all sorts, and posesses a collection of dogs and birds, including parrots. Her pet spaniel, Raffles, goes walking with her every day in town, and is devoted to her.

A. Simonson
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My stock for the coming Spring season is larger and more comprehensive than ever before. Special attention is called to the
FASHION'S LATEST VOGUE IN HAIR DRESSING
THE TURBAN PUFF
Now displayed at my establishment in the fullest assortment. Hair specially selected for its soft, silky quality and tight, snappy, natural curl, is used in its making.
The Turban Puff is universally becoming and chic. Its ease of adjustment adds to its many charms.
ROMAN BRAID
You must see this new design of mine to appreciate its many advantages over the ordinary style of braids and switches. The Roman Braid is made so as to form a handsome Coiffure for the front or back hair dress or for a low or high hair dress. Above all it is most stylish and becoming.
ILLUSIVE WIGS
Of my make for Ladies and Gentlemen are the standard of perfection in fit, natural appearance and superior workmanship.
HAIRDRESSING
Marcel waving, Shampooing and Hair Coloring by the largest and most competent staff of lady and gentlemen artists in the city.
MANICURING, FACIAL MASSAGE AND DERMATOLOGY
A PRIVATE ROOM FOR EACH PATRON.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

Taffeta Coat and Skirt.

One of the newest models in taffeta walking gowns has just been added to the wardrobe of an April bride. It is the three-quarters of an inch wide. From this the robe falls full and straight in the front to the feet. At the bottom the robe just touches all around, and has a six-inch hem, above which are two four-inch tucks, four inches apart, with the lower one two inches above the top of the deep hem. Each of these tucks has inserted under its edge a ruffle of valenciennes, showing for about an inch below the tuck. The sleeves, whose ruffles cover the elbows, are not large. They are gathered in at the armholes, and also a bit above the elbows, and are of the silk, cut bias. The lower edge of each is turned up in a four-inch hem, the top of which is shirred twice, a half inch apart, and this falls over an under ruffle, made up at the top of a four-inch valenciennes insertion, on which are set two ruffles of valenciennes, one three inches deep, the one above being two inches wide. A little bow of rose-colored velvet is set on each sleeve where the silk is shirred.

This could easily be copied in striped organdie or any thing material, with or without the velvet ribbon, and the lace could be omitted from the tucks on the skirt.

A green and white striped organdie, with little bouquets of pink roses, trimmed with the German valenciennes, would make an inexpensive and charming little house robe for evening wear.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

Mrs. W. B. Coster.

Baroness d'Este,
Who Was Miss Brown.

LENT in its third week presents few novelties. The history of the past seven days is a record of many entertainments of the kind usually in vogue at this time of the year. There have been many departures for Europe and the South. The sailings on Tuesdays, especially when one or more of the great liners set off for Italy, read like a number of pages taken from the Social Register. Palm Beach and Aiken are at their full, and March is the most active month of the year at these characteristic American resorts. In New York, the fairer sex attend sewing classes, lectures, and musicales, play bridge, and pay calls. Delightful wintry weather has given an impetus to sports in snow and on ice. Curtis's at Lenox has had many parties from town, and the week end at Tuxedo and at Ardsley and at Hyde Park, where there is ice boating, is most lively. Never for years have the sleighing and skating been so good.

There is much active preparation for the many weddings to take place in the weeks following Easter. And although it is Lent, there have been several weddings of note here in the course of the week. The Sanford Edgar nuptials took place on Tuesday, and yesterday there was the wedding of Harry Nicholas and Miss Snow at Tuxedo. A small but rather early Spring wedding on Wednesday was that of Miss Dorothy Lee Higginson and Arthur Delano Weekes, Jr.

This week, again, there will be a marriage of note. It will be that of Miss Kate La Montagne, daughter of Mrs. Auguste La Montagne, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia. It will take place on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's mother. Miss La Montagne is a sister of Mrs. Frank Pendleton and a cousin of Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

In engagements, one of the most interesting is that of Arthur Havemeyer and Miss Clara Herrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Herrick of Chicago. Mr. Havemeyer is a descendant of a former Mayor of this city, and the old Havemeyer house, with its lamps in front of it, stood until recently on West Fourteenth Street.

Among those who have given large bridge parties have been Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. George Elliott, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia. Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin are to give a bridge party this week. They have as guest Mrs. Ismay, Mrs. Schieffelin's daughter, who arrived from England recently. Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Miss Josephine Noel, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. Temple Merritt, and Mrs. Henry Duncan Wood are also to give entertainments of like character. Thursday is set for the opening of the Colony Club, and on that day there will no doubt be a gathering of the fashionable set yet left in town.

The condition of Mrs. Astor's health can be surmised by the fact that her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, who has been over here to visit her, will return to England, and also from the large musicale given by her other daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, last week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have planned to have a house in London this Spring. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been seen at the opera several times, and is beginning to lighten the mourning which she has worn so long for her father.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish continues to give delightful entertainments during Lent, and one of these, a large luncheon, was the event of Thursday.

The opera continues to be well patronized, and there have been few vacancies in the parterre boxes. The return of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, referred to elsewhere, was signalized by their visit to the Metropolitan on Wednesday evening, when they were the guests of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Two Notable Charity Performances.

On Tuesday at the Manhattan Opera House there will be given a performance of "Carmen" for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society. The list of prominent patronesses and boxholders is large. The opera will be given with the complete cast, including Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, Mr. Dalmores, and Mr. Ancona.

The concert in aid of the Home for the Destitute Blind will take place tomorrow afternoon in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Geraldine Farrar of the Metropolitan opera, and Mme. Samaroff, the pianiste, are the artists. Miss Farrar will sing German and French songs. Both artists have recently sung and played for the inmates of the home. Among those who have subscribed and obtained boxes and seats are Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. W. Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Miss Marie Winthrop, and Miss Emily Trevor. Boxes may be obtained from Miss Dehon, 310 Fifth Avenue. The artists volunteered their services.

Changes on Fifth Avenue.

The statement that a hotel is to be built on the Columbia College property on Fifth Avenue, and that among the houses which are to go are those of the Babcocks, D. O. Mills, and the Schleys, will make a remarkable change in Fifth Avenue just below the Park. The house of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is ready for occupancy, and the owner is to arrive shortly. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been choosing many things for her new home, and it is not probable that either William K. Vanderbilt or his son, or the Sloanes, or the Twomblys or Goelets will move. But those who own residences in the side streets on Columbia College property will no doubt go uptown, and in a short time. On lower Fifth Avenue the few remaining residences in the neighborhood of Fifteenth Street have been sold. The Wolfe home, where a few years ago took place the marriage of Miss Clapp and the Count de Rougemont, has gone, and a little further on the other side of the street, Van Rensselaer Kennedy has disposed of his house, which is to give way to a business building. The famous Gebhard residence, where lived Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and where Reginald Vanderbilt had such a hard time dodging Jerome's men, went the way of all dwellings in that neighborhood two years ago. Frederick Gebhard himself, by the way, has just returned from Paris, where he has been stopping with his sister, Mrs. Neilson.

In the Sunny South.

At Palm Beach there are many New Yorkers. The party organized by Paul J. Rainey has among its members Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Glen Collins, Henry G. Phipps and Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell Hillen of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Duncan have been doing much entertaining at the same resort. Among others at the Royal Poinciana are Lord and Lady Wolverton, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Miss Helen Carlisle of London, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Henry T. Sloane, and Miss Sloane. The shooting matches have been well attended, and there are the usual amusements, including luncheons at the inlet houseboat, riding in the wheel chairs, and fishing and sailing on Lake Worth. It is a dolce far niente existence. Bridge, of course, is another popular diversion.

At Aiken there is the round of hunts and rides and golf and tennis and outdoor amusements of all kinds, with jolly little dinners and card parties in the evening. It is what is called a close community, and the circle is small but most congenial. Among those now at Aiken are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Frank Hitchcock, Mrs. Woodbury Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., left New York for their Southern home last week. They have recently completed their new house in East Fifty-seventh Street, and have been occupying it for the first time this Winter. At carnival time they gave a housewarming in the form of a small cotillion.

Miss Vanderbilt was one of the party arranged by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for a visit to Aiken. She started for that resort yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are at Biltmore, having arrived there yesterday for the Spring season.

Going Abroad.

From now on there will be a rush for the Riviera and Egypt and the southern shores of the other hemisphere. Mr. and Mrs. Elish Dyer and Miss Laura Swan sailed on Tuesday. Mr. Dyer will return after a short stay, but Mrs. Dyer and Miss Swan will come back for the Newport season. Countess Festetics sailed on Thursday for a visit to Paris and to London. Her mother, Mrs. Louis T. Haggin, who was on the same ship, will go to Rome. Mrs. James B. Haggin sails a little later in the season. John R. Drexel and James Hude Neilson have also sailed to join Mrs. Drexel, who has been abroad all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, according to present plans, are not to be at Newport next Summer. Mrs. Drexel will be one of the American hostesses in London. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was booked to sail yesterday. She had been detained by the illness of her father, D. O. Mills. Miss Jean Reid will remain in this country for some time. She is now visiting at Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Frelinghuysen, who were married in the early part of February, were also passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed on Tuesday. On the Oceanic were Cora, Countess of Strafford, and her husband, Mr. Kennard. They are going to their country seat before opening their London house. Mrs. Ridgeley Carter was also on the Oceanic. Miss Mildred Carter, her daughter, has been one of the débutantes of the season. The Lady de Bathe booked on the same ship was Mrs. Langtry. Her husband's father having recently died, the title is now vested in her spouse.

Mrs. Plus Moore of Paris has taken a house at Biarritz. She will again entertain King Edward, who is due at that resort some time this month. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will sail next week for a European trip, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth were among those who have gone to Italy for the Easter.

Some Weddings of the Future.

Miss Marion Raegener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Raegener, will be married on Wednesday, March 20, to Lorenzo Henry of London. The ceremony will take place at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Mrs. L. J. Matty, the bride's sister, will be matron of honor. L. J. Matty will be best man.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Barney and Courtlandt Dixon Barnes will take place on April 10 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

Miss Annie Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, will be married to Gordon Douglas in April at St. Thomas's Church. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Drs. Huntington and Stives will officiate.

The marriage of Miss Marion Woolcott Griswold Ely, daughter of Mrs. Horace S. Ely, and Henry P. Britton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Britton, will not take place for some time.

The wedding of Miss Marie Baldwin and Wyllys Terry is to take place in June. Miss Baldwin makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss, in this city.

The wedding of George Westinghouse, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Violet Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank, will take place next May in Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse will be for a part of the Summer at Lenox.

The wedding of Miss Nathalie Ingraham, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. George Ingraham, to the Count Colonna is one of the on dits in Paris, and it is said that it will take place shortly. Miss Ingraham is the sister of Phoenix Ingraham of this city. She made her début here two years ago at a tea given by her parents at the Metropolitan Club.

This Week's Nuptial Events.

On Tuesday, as already stated, takes place the wedding of Miss La Montagne and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

On Wednesday Miss Louise B. Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Le Grand B. Lockwood, will be married to Francis B. Thurber, Jr. Mrs. Frances L. Pruyn, a sister of the bridegroom, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Jean Talcok, Kathrine Bissell Lockwood, and Hilda Le Grand Lockwood, the latter two sisters of the bride. Joseph Plumb will be best man, and the ushers Lawrence Hamill of Chicago, William Gilbert, Dallas McGrew, Austin Corbin, and Francis L. Pruyn. The ceremony takes place at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Easter Weddings.

The details for many of the Easter weddings have already been announced in THE TIMES. The list grows day by day, and what with these and the dinners and luncheons and a few dances, there will be quite a gay second season, although it may last only a few weeks. Easter being so early, many will return to town before going to the country for the Summer, and there will be others who will return from Europe. The trend of travel toward the East will not be so active after the month of March.

One of the first weddings in Easter week will be that of Miss Janet Alexander McCook, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, and Malcolm D. Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman of Boston. It will take place on Tuesday, April 2, at 4 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Armstrong, uncle of the bride, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 10 West Fifty-fourth Street. Miss McCook will have no maid of honor, but there will be six bridesmaids. These are to be her two sisters, the Misses Susan A. and Martha McCook; her cousin, Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; Miss Jennie Crocker of California, Miss Edith Root, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, and Miss Marian Fenno of Boston. Hendricks Whitman of Boston will be best man. The ushers have not yet been selected. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman will sail for Europe shortly after the wedding to spend several months in travel.

The wedding of Miss Eulalie Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, and Henry Ashmore, the son of Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, will take place on Wednesday, April 3.

Miss May H. Neeser, younger daughter of Mrs. John G. Neeser, will be married to Charles Lestelle, son of Col. Charles Lestelle of the French Army, on Tuesday, April 9, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Farley will officiate. Miss Elvine L. Neeser will be maid of honor and the bride will be given in marriage by her brother, John G. Neeser. Mr. and Mrs. Lestelle will make their home in France.

The wedding of Miss May Tuckerman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman and sister of Mrs. Stephen Elkins, Jr., and G. Herman Kinnicut, a son of Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut, will occur on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18, in the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. A reception will follow at the Tuckerman residence, 118 East Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Jean Tuckerman, a younger sister, who has not yet made her début, will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Dorothy Whitney, Susan Sedgwick, Dorothy Kissel of New York, Miss Edith Green of Buffalo, and the Misses Dorothy and Julia Tuckerman of Boston, cousins of the bride-elect. Francis H. Kinnicut will be best man. The ushers have not yet been chosen.

The wedding of Miss Augusta Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss, and William Willis Reese will be celebrated early in April at Grace Church Chantry.

On Easter Tuesday, April 2, Miss Marie C. Mosle, daughter of the late George Mosle, will be married to Keyes Winter, son of Ferdinand Winter of Indianapolis. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, 713 Park Avenue.

Saturday, April 6, as previously announced in THE TIMES, is the date set for the wedding of Miss Marie Wallen Struthers, daughter of Mrs. James Struthers, and Lieut. George E. Bell. It will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, 541 Madison Avenue. It will be a quiet wedding, with only relatives and a few intimate friends present. Everett Ball will be best man and Miss Lucille Kittson maid of honor.

April 6 is also the date of the wedding of Miss Wenonah Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe, and Arthur L. Devens, Jr., of Boston. The bridesmaids will be Miss Janet Fish, Miss Sibyl Douglas, Miss Elizabeth Devens, and Miss Annette Markoe. Miss Dagmar Wetmore will be her sister's maid of honor.

On April 8 Miss Mary Picton Stevens will be married to J. Ogden Hammond. The ceremony will take place at Trinity Church, Hoboken, in the afternoon. It will be followed by a reception at Castle Point, the historic home of the Stevens family. Miss Martha Marvin of Louisville, Ky., will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Caroline and Emily Stevens, the bride's cousins, and Miss Mary Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin.

On April 17, in Grace Church chantry, will take place the wedding of Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mrs. George L. Rives, and William Proudfit Burden, son of the late James A. Burden of Troy and New York. Dr. William Reed Huntington will perform the ceremony, and the benediction will be pronounced by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York. After the wedding a reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rives. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will go abroad, returning later to Newport. This will be one of the most important weddings of the Easter season. The ceremony and reception will be attended only by intimate friends and relatives, as the family of the bridegroom-elect is in mourning.

The completed arrangements for the wedding of Miss Emily Pell Coster and Lewis Spencer Morris were made last week and announced duly in THE TIMES. As already stated, the ceremony will be held at the residence of Mrs. Coster, Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. George McDonald will be best man, and among the ushers are to be George Peabody and George Hoppin.

Lenten Gossip.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt arrived in New York on Wednesday. They will open the Breakers this Summer. They have been absent abroad for nearly a year, traveling on the Continent and paying a number of visits in England and Germany and on the Riviera. For some months they had an apartment in Paris, where Miss Vanderbilt has been studying singing. Alfred Vanderbilt, who returned with his mother and sister, went to Newport. He is to remain on this side a few weeks, and then he will go back to England accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have taken an apartment in Paris for the Spring. They have been on the Riviera.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is at the Hermitage, Monte Carlo, where she will remain for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh are at the same place. Other Americans at Monte Carlo are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. B Leeds, and Anthony Drexel.

A recent London item says: "The Duchess of Marlborough left for abroad last Friday in company with her two little sons. She was at the pantomime last week with the children and Lady Blandford, and looked extremely pretty and bright in a dark frock and picture hat, appearing, too, to enjoy the nonsense on the stage as much as the children themselves." The Duchess is now on the Riviera.

Mrs. Charles Marshall has been quite ill in London and was unable to be presented at the February Drawing Room. Charles Marshall sailed for England recently.

The second Court at Buckingham Palace took place on Friday, March 1. Several well-known Americans were presented.

The Countess of Suffolk, who has been in this country with her mother, Mrs. Leiter, sailed for England on Wednesday.

Foxhall Keene is to take part in the polo at Hurlingham this Summer. He will go abroad in the late Spring. The Duke of Roxburghe will also take part in the games.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are sailing this month, and are going to the Continent. They will return in late May.

Miss Van Alen was among those who were presented at the first Drawing Room on Feb. 22. James J. Van Alen has been at Pau. He was one of the guests at the ball given by Mrs. Lawrance for her granddaughter, Miss Vernon.

M. Desportes de la Fosse, Counselor of the French Embassy; Mme. Desportes, and Mlle. Desportes were at the St. Regis on Thursday. They arrived from Washington. They sailed on La Provence to France. The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller are to sail this month for a short European vacation.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, who have been traveling in the South of France, return in the middle of March so as to be present at the wedding of their niece, Miss Mary Picton Stevens, to John Ogden Hammond.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby of Boston has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in this city.

The Misses Shonts, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Perry Shonts, are in New York for a few days. Mr. Shonts will have a town house here next Winter.

In the necrology of the week appeared the name of Mrs. Laura Baldwin Morton, who died at Lakewood. Mrs. Morton was one of the beautiful Baldwin girls of a generation ago. She was a sister of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, and Birney Baldwin. Her son, John Morton, married a granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt, and her daughter, who was Miss Laila Morton, is Mrs. Daniel Seybel.

The Social Whirl

A LARGE reception for the coming week will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Crawford on Saturday evening, in their home, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street. The hours are from 9 until 11. The occasion is the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the host and hostess. Mrs. Frank Baker Zahm of Washington will assist in receiving. The young women who will pour tea are the Misses Courtney Collins, Edith Tyler, Lorna Pratt, Mary Lamb, and Gladys Peck.

Mrs. Nelson Worden, 226 Riverside Drive, left last week for an extended trip to Cuba.

There was a meeting on Thursday afternoon of the Uno Card Club in the Ansonia. The hostess was Miss L. Weir. Mrs. Theodore Connelly is the President of the club, which has held meetings every two weeks during the past ten seasons. There are no prizes until the last meeting of each Winter, when the scores are counted, and each player receives a prize according to her tally. Mrs. Hugo F. Hoefler, the Secretary and Treasurer, will be the hostess at the last meeting. Some of the members are Mesdames Edward Hall, B. B. Marco, J. P. Miller, James Osborne, A. L. Baggott, J. H. Judge, C. C. Mass, W. H. Oakley, Paul Crovat, John Alexander, C. C. Naret, Thomas Healy, B. Lillard, Junius Love, and Thomas Carmichael.

There was a meeting of the Jolly Twenty-four on Friday at 317 West Ninety-third Street. The hostess was Mrs. Lillard. The programme was as follows: "Knock 'em and Knock 'em," by Mr. Osborne; "A Dream," Mr. Hall; "Protest and Request," Mr. Baggott; "Infraction of Law," Col. Seiter; "On the Border," Mrs. Judge; "Maximum Combustibility with Minimum Fuel," Mr. Maas; "Irrigation as Applied to the Culture of Cotton," Mr. Judge; "Saints and Sinners," Mrs. Coe; "Experience of One Resuscitated from Drowning," Mrs. Maas; "Burdens of a Bachelor," Mr. Josephson.

Miss Ella Reaney will give a euchre on Saturday in her home, 133 West Ninety-second Street, to the young women in her fraternity, Pi Beta Phi. Miss Reaney was a Barnard College girl, and was graduated last June. Her guests will be the Misses Freed, Althaus, Adams, Reardon, Woodman, Murtha, Klein, Beers, Smith, Emerson, Holme, Thompkins, Welch, Weaver, Leland, Gutelius, Wadsworth, Boulger, Thomas, Jackson, and Mrs. Harmon. The decorations will be wine color and blue, the society colors, and will be carried out with darkest carnations and strands of light blue ribbon.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday of the members of the Colonial Euchre Club in the home of Capt. and Mrs. Barry, 118 West Eighty-second Street. There are twenty-four members, and the club is six years old.

Mrs. John H. Judge, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street, invited 100 of her friends to her home on Wednesday to hear a reading by Dr. Emily Noble on "Rhythmic Breathing."

Mrs. W. S. Brumaghim gave the last of a series of informal at homes on Tuesday at 202 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Miss Amy Louise Hornthal, 25 West Ninety-sixth Street, was recently married to Joseph Mendel of Meadville, Penn., at the St. Regis. They have gone to Palm Beach for a month, and afterward are going to Meadville to live. The bride was unattended, save for two flower children, Catherine Meyer and Clarence Strouse. The ushers were Frederick Mendel, Milton Hornthal, Clarence Strause, and Jud Stein. Albert Mendel was best man. The bride wore white satin with Valenciennes lace, and carried orchids.

Mrs. William Smith Young is President of the Monday Bridge Club, which will meet to-morrow in the home of Mrs. James Seth Morse, 411 West End Avenue. This has thirty-two members, and meets every two weeks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cullum of Philadelphia, who is visiting friends in this city, was the winner of the first prize at the bridge and euchre given on Thursday by the Knickerbocker Relief Club. Some of the others who won prizes were Miss Florence May, Miss Mansfield, Mrs. W. Grafton, Mrs. Rockaway, Mrs. Wardley, Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, Mrs. J. N. Pendergast, James Bruce Geer, T. E. Sheldon, Philip Eckley, L. H. Arkey, D. Mansfield, A. Josephson, Leslie Ferguson, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. O. Henking, and Mrs. Snyder. Mrs. Camille Birnbaum, the President of the club, has planned another bridge and euchre, to be preceded by a luncheon, in the Hotel Marseille, on Tuesday, March 12.

Next Wednesday there will be an annual election of officers of the Society for Political Study. Mrs. John H. Judge, the outgoing President, has held the office two years, and, according to the rule of rotation in office which holds in this club, will retire. The nominees are Mrs. G. W. Democrest for President, Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, First Vice President; Mrs. Louis Boynton, Second Vice President; Mrs. Homer B. Carroll, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frank Kilton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mortimer Menpen, Treasurer, and Mary Garret Hay, Mrs. Lillard, Mrs. Crosier, Mrs. Frank Prindle, and Miss Barcelow, for Board of Managers. The final meeting for the season will take the form of a luncheon on Tuesday, March 12. It will be given in the Astor. Mrs. Hoefler is Chairman of Entertainment.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Grace Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Oakley, 203 West Seventieth Street, to Arthur Bryant. The wedding will take place in April.

On Tuesday, Mrs. John Meston Duncan will give the last of a series of bridge parties in the Waldorf. There will be about 100 guests.

On Wednesday Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Minner will give a small dinner in their home, 136 West Ninety-second Street. Friday evening Miss Marjorie Minner will give a hearts party to sixteen of her friends.

Mrs. C. C. Naret gave a bridge party on Thursday in her apartments in the Sonoma, Claremont Avenue. There were eight tables. Some of those invited were Mesdames Alexander, Connolly, Hall, Maas, Baggott, Newton, Lillard, Oakley, Carmichael, Hoefler, Marco, Love, and Miller.

Mrs. R. W. Jones, 356 West Eighty-eighth Street, gave a luncheon recently to eight guests. Those invited were Mesdames Stairs, Fort, Lamar Rose, A. C. Ormele, J. J. Crawford, Garner Richards, and Miss Virginia and Miss Virgilia Jones. Mrs. Jones also gave a luncheon to ten young girls at the Hotel Gramatan, in the Bronx, a short time ago. Her guests were the Misses Garner, Abbey Boone, Cecil Boone, Courtney, Collins, Hardcastle, Fettrich, Everett, and Jones.

Yesterday Mrs. George Walter Newton gave the first of a series of three afternoon bridge parties in her home, 2 West Eighty-third Street. The dates for the others are Saturdays, March 16 and 30. She entertains about forty of her friends each time in this way. On March 14 she will give a small dinner. On April 8 she will give a large reception to celebrate her wedding anniversary. Mrs. Newton is at home informally on the second and fourth Mondays until April.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Feininger, 2,469 Broadway, gave a musicale on Tuesday evening for Mrs. J. Hallenbeck Kavanagh and Miss Emma Kemper. There were about 100 guests. A buffet supper was served from a dainty pink and white table.

Cards are out for a euchre for next Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. W. G. Herton, 181 West 135th Street, will be the hostess.

Mrs. Frederick A. Bagge, 211 West Seventy-eighth Street, has given her home for the Monday morning meetings of the women who sew through Lent for the benefit of the School for Crippled Children. On Tuesday the last of the series of subscription bridge parties for the school will be held in Duryea's. The large annual card party will take place on the 19th in the Waldorf. It is expected that there will be an attendance of 1,000 women to play bridge for charity. Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish is President of the school.

The Misses Goelet, 838 West Eighty-seventh Street, are at home on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons until Spring.

Mrs. and the Misses Henriette and Emma Daus receive on Tuesday afternoons in their home, 129 West Forty-sixth Street.

A dance for Wednesday, April 10 is being planned by the Junior Circle of Auxiliary No. 11 of Stony Wold. This organization is a new one, but has a number of schemes for the entertainment of its members under way. The patronesses for the dance are Mesdames Judson Wells, Robert Reid, R. E. Christie, Charles A. Terry, Charles N. Terhune, C. H. Van Hise, John H. Storer, Daniel E. Ford, E. R. Rich, C. C. Linton, Whitney Conant, W. D. May, A. C. Kluge, Grayson Unrah, J. S. Cacalho, A. D. Kenyon, J. W. Bell, Jr., J. H. Storer, C. G. Braxmar, C. V. Twiss, and Adolph Reisenberg. Junior patronesses include the Misses Miller, Kuhn, Hildebrand, Vantine, Eckerson, Adams, Howe, Berkley, Holohan, Crawford, Pohle, Guild, Tully, Snider, Pfluger, Moore, Howe, Montross, Branib, Fuber, and Garnes.

Mrs. Eugene Munsell receives on the first Mondays in her home, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street.

To-morrow evening will be opening night for the "Ides of March," the Varsity show to be given under the auspices of the Players' Club of Columbia. It will be performed every evening and one matinee during the coming week, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The officers are Walter E. Kelly, '07, President; H. C. Atwater, '07, Vice President; William H. Bosworth, '07, manager; George H. Reany, '07, Secretary, and Walter J. Brennan, '07, Treasurer. Those who will take part in the play are R. G. Conried, W. E. Kelly, G. H. Reany, J. L. Egan, R. Mapleston, H. C. Atwater, A. T. Hopping, I. Adler, A. T. Gannon, Thompson, Henniss, McArthur, and Murray. These with a large chorus will produce the play, which smacks of Roman days and the exciting times of Caesar. Louis Hooper is coaching the men. After the play on Friday evening, the cast will adjourn to the home of Mrs. E. L. Reany, 133 West Ninety-second Street, for a supper party. Others invited are the Misses Allen, Florence Allen, Eva Bradley, Julia Freed, Ella Herbert, Rose Eckstein, Edna Oberfelder, Mary Murtha, Eleanor Murtha, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent J. Slattery, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Minner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein, Mrs. Alice A. Curtis, and Messrs. McMaster, Hess, Curtis, Hooper, and Gallaher.

On Wednesday, from 3 until 6, Mrs. Alexander McNaughton, 248 West 113th Street, gave an informal reception to the West End Woman's Republican Association and its friends. She was assisted by Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Mrs. Oliver W. Farrand.

Mr. and Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey, 450 West Ninety-fourth Street, will return on Wednesday from a ten days' trip to Niagara Falls.

Society in the Far South.

Merrymaking Under a Blue Sky—Golf and Swimming Tournaments at Miami—New Yorkers Catch Big Fish and Get Sunburned.

MIAMI, Fla., March 2.—A Miami season is like a beautiful rose plant; late in December it begins to bud, slowly the petals unfold hinting at the color, the life; the harmony of the full blown blossom is now here. All of the hotels are taxed to their capacity. Over 600, including scores of New York's four hundred, are registered at the Royal Palm, not thronging its corridors, for the blue sky and balmy air are far too enticing for one to remain in doors an instant, but seeking laurels on the golf links on the tennis courts, the shooting traps, in the surf, or breaking fishing records.

In fact, all high marks seem to be made by Gothamites this gayest week of a gay season.

The golf tournament Saturday for the handsome Palmetto Cup was won by E. A. Thompson defeating his friend V. B. Hubbell one up in the finals. Both gentlemen played in splendid form and have many matches to their credit.

Perhaps it is meet that a member of the New York Stock Exchange should catch the biggest fish of the season. Of course by this no intimation is intended that the finny monster A. Jackson Stone landed was swimming in the water of some of the securities that worthy institution deals in—far be it. This piscatorial experience was really very exciting and remarkable. W. A. Thompson and Mr. Stone were guests of V. B. Hubbell on the latter's yacht, Tommy Traddles, fishing for barraconda off Soldier's Key. Suddenly Mr. Stone's reel went a singing in a fashion that sets the blood boiling of every Waltonian. For two hours and twenty minutes he played the monster, following it over four miles. Three times he got it alongside surrounded by hungry sharks eager for the victim. These were driven away by shooting, and finally with the aid of a large hook fastened to a pole and block and tackle it was hauled aboard. It proved to be a monster jewfish and overweighed the scales on the Royal Palm dock at 430 pounds.

A taxidermist took charge of it immediately, and when mounted this tremendous specimen will be hung at the Larchmont Yacht Club, of which Mr. Stone is one of the Governors.

This wonderful experience has filled the New York colony at this most southern metropolis of our country's main land with a fishing fever.

John C. Conway of West Ninety-fifth Street immediately got up steam on his yacht Isaac Walton and, taking his sister, Miss Agnes Conway, from an unfinished garden golf contest, went out to see to make his craft live up to its name and reputation.

A jolly Harlem party consists of E. B. Treat, the Misses Flora and Mary Treat, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bell, and Miss Marjorie Bell. The young ladies are worthy worshippers of Terpsichore's brilliant shrine, which each evening is a rhythmic picture of brilliant beauty.

Among the prominent people to accompany Henry M. Flagler on his private car for a tour of inspection over the rails of the Florida East Coast extension were John J. Sinclair, Andrew R. Jones, Jr., F. J. Barstow, W. A. Nash, and John D. Crimmins.

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Brief Comment on Foreign Topics

Concerning M. Jardieu's Algeciras Revelations---Church and State in England---Vienna "Hausmeister" Must Go---That Budapest Political Scandal---Mysterious Scandal of an Irish Distillery---Mme. Bernhardt and the Legion of Honor.

THE surprising article by André Jardieu in Le Revue des Deux Mondes, a synopsis of which was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Thursday morning, will undoubtedly be read with keen interest by all Frenchmen. It arouses new suspicions toward the traditional enemy of France and new amenity toward her traditional friend. It reveals the German Kaiser desperately endeavoring to place France in an untenable position at the Algeciras Conference, and President Roosevelt just as desperately endeavoring to extricate her. The trustworthiness of M. Jardieu's data will of course be carefully scrutinized; the sentimental effect of his article, however, will hardly be lessened by their repudiation.

Moreover, the article comes at a propitious time. There is a report current in Paris that a concession for the construction of a railway from Tangier to Larache has been given by the Sultan of Morocco to a German syndicate. This project was originally a French scheme, which was "held up" by the Algeciras Conference, and of which the promoters have since been unable to avail themselves, since the Act of Algeciras provides that all contracts for public works shall be subordinated to the principle of public adjudication. But does not this apply to Germany as well as France? Not at all, has responded the Government at Fez. It applies only to France and Spain, who have undertaken to maintain order, and not to other powers, with whom the Sultan may still do business as he sees fit.

This interpretation of the Act of Algeciras has produced much irritation at the Quay d'Orsay, and sounds a note of alarm in the French press. Reports of German activity in Morocco have been very frequent of late, and there is an irritating impression in Paris that, after all, the Sultan may be sustained in his interpretation of the agreement, and that, while the hands of France are tied by the Act of Algeciras, those of Germany are free and are busily occupied in securing commercial advantages. The words of a Moroccan Minister, spoken the other day to a Spanish interviewer, "Germany is the guardian of Morocco," are interpreted in Paris as being filled with gloomy forebodings for the future of France in the North African Sultanate, as they illustrate the privileged position Germans occupy in the Sultan's favor.

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Of course that was only a trial balloon let loose in the British House of Commons last Wednesday evening, when Augustine Birrell, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, advocated the disestablishment of the Church of England. The response by resolution, 198 votes to 90, however, has unmistakable significance for future legislation on the subject, although Mr. Birrell added that the Government's hands were already too full to assume any responsibility in the matter.

Indeed, the Government's hands are full, in spite of its failure to draft a successful Education bill. Mr. Haldane has an elaborate scheme for army reform, which the Secretary of State for War outlined in a speech on Feb. 25, a rather full account of which was cabled to this country. Mr. Birrell himself is known to be at work on what is nothing less than a Home Rule bill for Ireland. In a speech in the House of Commons a fortnight ago, while he "rejoiced to think that, at all events, when I came into office I found Ireland in a state of comparative peace, comparative crimelessness, but undoubtedly in a state of expectancy," he also stated that some reform in Ireland was absolutely necessary, while "the Prime Minister, like myself, is perfectly satisfied that ultimately the only solution that would give satisfaction to the great majority of the population of Ireland would be what was generally called a Home Rule Parliament." And he added significantly that when he saw the Government bill he would certainly say, "this will inevitably lead to Home Rule."

Still, Mr. Birrell's trial balloon about disestablishment need not be lost sight of, and Englishmen will evidently weigh well his words that "the Church has done the State no good, and the State has done the Church nothing but harm." The financial phase of the problem of disestablishment, which proved such a justifiable obstacle to the equitable separation of Church and State in France, need concern English churchmen very little, since for centuries communicants of the Anglican Church have been trained in the custom of making voluntary offerings. For example, these offerings for the last Church year amounted to £7,768,410 9s. 10d., or about $38,842,052, which is about the average annual contribution for the last ten years.

An act of disestablishment in England, however, would be much more complicated than the Separation law in France, and its effect would so disturb the fabric of English life that nothing less than a social revolution, with far-reaching civil as well as financial readjustment, could bring it to a successful issue. The present Liberal Government, if the recent Unionist successes in bye-elections prove anything, is hardly the one to undertake such a project. Still, the resolution indorsing Mr. Birrell's sentiments should not be lost sight of.

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However much New York flat dwellers may suffer from the idiosyncrasies or obnoxious traditions of janitors, it is nothing when compared to the trials and tribulations of Viennese flat dwellers endure at the hands of the "Hausmeister." The exact position of this Vienna bugbear is not easy to define, except that his word is law, backed by custom and municipal statute, in the domicile over which he presides.

In Vienna the entrance door to an apartment house is locked every night at 10 o'clock, and every tenant who would retire after that hour must pay the Hausmeister 5 or 6 cents; nor may the Hausmeister, by reason of a generous tip and for his own convenience, supply a tenant with a latchkey. That is strictly forbidden by the police. The duties of the Hausmeister are varied, and his opportunities for levying taxation almost infinite. He has lodging and light and heat free of charge. He levies for cleaning, for lighting and heating the apartments, whether he performs his work or not. He is responsible to the police for the good behavior of the tenants in his house, and when called upon must give an exact account of their status—age, birth, married or unmarried, business, and "daily habits."

The absurdity and degradation of such a custom have finally dawned upon the Viennese, and the flat dwellers of the Austrian capital have formed a league, the object of which is to abolish the hitherto respected functions of the Hausmeister and relegate his duties to those of the Parisian concierge. The league seeks relief through legislation, and a commission has been appointed by the municipal authorities to take testimony. It is alleged that many of the Hausmeisters, not satisfied with their fees regulated by law, have even gone so far as to accept larger sums for fabricating false reports of the status of their tenants to the police. The Hausmeisters, too, have been heard from, and their contention is that the exactions of the police force them to such extreme measures.

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The Hungarian Minister of Commerce, Francis Kossuth, has pricked the bubble of a scandal, which, blown about by the European press for the last two months, had threatened to burst, covering Budapest officials with dishonor and ruin. Following the alleged exposure by Baroness Schönberger, whose interesting career was set forth in these columns in January, it was announced by cable that six documents of the utmost importance had been abstracted from the State Accountant's Bureau, which revealed, it was said, that certain newspapers had been subsidized by the Government. It was later reported that the documents had been photographed, and would presently be published in fac simile form in the papers of Vienna.

Mr. Kossuth personally interested himself in the matter, recovered the documents, and, in the course of a dramatic speech in the Hungarian Parliament, revealed their contents. He said: "For several weeks we have been witnesses to incidents which must inspire every true Hungarian with sorrow. The press of the entire world is filled with such accounts of the scandalous proceedings which have occurred here as must redden with shame every face among us. Another link is now added to the endless chain of these scandals by important documents having been stolen from the State Accountant's Bureau and photographed. I now lay upon the table of the House these documents, which have been meanwhile recovered, in order that every one may convince himself that they contain nothing which could compromise the Government."

Mr. Kossuth pointed out that the documents contained an advertisement contract for the Hungarian State railways with different newspapers and the text of an agreement with a certain publicist, who, having rendered valuable services to the Coalition programme, was to receive in consequence a stipend of 10,000 kronen for the space of five years, to assist him in his studies. The Minister added that the newspaper advertisement represented a legitimate business transaction, while the agreement with the publicist, whose name was Merey, was the just recognition by the Government of one of its most tireless supporters.

As Mr. Kossuth did not state whether the documents represented campaign promises made during the struggle of the Coalition for supremacy, it is quite likely that he will be further interpellated on the subject, although his explanation abundantly qualifies the scandalous stories that have of late emanated from Budapest.

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The dark cloud of scandal hangs low and heavy over the roof of a famous Irish whisky distillery. It seems that for some time past the prices quoted by the distillery have been the subject of much comment, since it was felt that they were absolutely impossible on the assumption that duty had been paid. It now turns out that the delinquent distillery was actually brought to book and made to pay the Government an enormous penalty, variously stated at £70,000 and £100,000. But where the real row will come in is as to the jury convicted, and what Judge delivered the sentence are as yet unknown.

The Liberal member of the British House of Commons for East St. Pancras will shortly interpellate the Government on the subject and will formally ask whether it is aware—

"That a discovery of smuggling on a large scale has been made, and that large quantities of illicitly obtained spirits have been sold throughout London and the provinces, which have not paid duty to the Exchequer; whether the parties concerned have been merely fined by the Inland Revenue authorities without publicity and not brought to trial; what was the amount of the fine, and the nature of the offense committed, and if this procedure is to be taken as a precedent when smuggling on a sufficiently large scale again takes place in this country.

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As has already been announced by cable, M. Briand, French Minister of Public Instruction, has appointed Mme. Sarah Bernhardt "Professor of Dramatic Declamation" at the Conservatoire. In replying to an interview on the subject, the "Divine Sarah," who has grown quite robust since the days when a critic of Le Figaro wrote, "An empty carriage drew up last evening at the Théâtre Français and Mme. Bernhardt got out," said that when she begins teaching "dramatic declamation" her aim will be to bring out her pupils' personal gifts and originality, and so nip in the bud any mere imitativeness. This is perhaps a delicate way of saying that she will not inculcate in young actresses her own "voix d'or" or encourage them to copy her peculiarities of elocution—she will not attempt to teach her own mannerisms.

The appointment, however, has another significance than that attached to the mere fact that the Conservatoire has just gained as a practical exponent of its teaching the most distinguished woman of the French stage. It brings up the question of "La Croix de Sarah" once more for discussion. It is generally believed in Paris that the Superior Council of the Legion of Honor will not refuse its emblem to a State functionary, however it may have declined to bestow it on an actress. To be sure, there are several actors and actresses who have the cross, but they have either been members of the Comédie Française or teachers at the Conservatoire. Mme. Bernhardt was once one of the Conservatoire's most gifted pupils; she has also been a member of the Comédie Française, whose discipline, however, she could not endure in the face of lucrative engagements abroad.

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John Malcolm Robertson, M. P., has just arrived in London from Cairo, and will at once begin the campaign in favor of Egyptian nationalism by interpellating the Government on Lord Cromer's administration. He is said to have obtained valuable information in regard to the Denshawi outrages, which resulted in the death, flogging, and imprisonment of several innocent Egyptians. The coming interpellation and the revelations that Mr. Robertson will make will presently form a measurable topic for excited discussion in the London press, which will quite likely place Lord Cromer on the defensive, for it is known that since the German Government has in its possession the papers left by Baron von Richthofen dealing with the inside history of the Egyptian end of the Anglo-French convention of April 4, 1904, Lord Cromer's administration is liable to be questioned from a certain European Chancellery, as well as from the floor of the House of Commons.

Lord Cromer is now 66 years of age, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government, not unmindful of his services to the British Crown and to the British people, yet not without apprehension lest his administration could not bear close international scrutiny, have some thoughts of retiring him while his fame continues to rest securely on his successive April Blue Books and their fascinating records of Egypt's advancement.

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The press agent of Monte Carlo, as is his custom at this time of the year, is busy disseminating dispatches through a European news agency, telling of the marvelous runs of luck that have favored certain visitors to the Casino, and how the fortunate players actually succeeded in bearing their winnings away. He also gloomily announces that the profits of the Casino are $600,000 less than they were at this time last year, and that the shares have dropped more than $140. In fact, luck seems to have deserted the Prince of Monaco's gaming establishment, but—the same story is told every February.

Notes from Dublin

THERE has not been such a feeling of hope in Ireland since O'Connell's time as is experienced to-day. The Liberal Ministry's sincerity as a Home Rule Ministry, waiting only the opportunity to inaugurate an era of justice for Ireland, is yet to be tested this session; but the preliminaries are very promising. Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell, and John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Party, and so of the Irish people, seem to understand and trust each other, and are harmoniously working together clearing the ground for legislative action.

In fifty years of Parliament there has not been such conciliatory things said of Ireland and Irish vital questions, nor has there been even in Gladstone's Ministry so evident a desire to satisfy the Irish people.

Mr. Birrell is all right. He is to be congratulated on having put himself squarely before the country on the Home Rule issue and all that leads up to it. His restoration of the evicted tenants will write his name in letters of gold all over Ireland.

The two great obstacles to legislation for Ireland—in fact, to the winning of Ireland's right to legislate for herself—are up for trial, with every prospect of a speedy condemnation and death or at least deposition from present ill-used power. They are the House of Lords and Dublin Castle. There was little premonition a year ago of the storm of disapproval, to put it mildly, that has broken over the heads of the peerage of England. The traditional contempt for their pride and poverty that Americans parade in their comic papers, in connection with their own ambitious heiresses, is compliment compared to the opinions expressed openly and hourly on all sides. The recent veto of the Education bill was the straw that broke the camel's back, and the House of Lords will have to do something to appease the Commons.

"The House of Lords weighed in the balance and found wanting" is a most valuable contribution from the veteran journalist William T. Stead to the debate now going on in England and Ireland as to the mending or ending of the House of Lords.

Mr. Stead turns a searchlight on the hereditary legislation that exists nowhere else but in England. He says under its aegis knaves and fools have a perpetual right to interfere with the legislation of the whole empire.

The present House of Lords has not even the romance of age to entitle it to reverence, for most of the 500 peers in it are of quite recent creation. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's characterization of its make-up is recalled. He said the peers are made of men who had either "made much money, or bribed many voters, or brewed a great deal of beer, or killed large numbers of people."

The Lords who were given Irish titles are the worst of the lot. Mr. Lecky said of them: "They should have been given a whipping at the tail of a cart instead of titles. They are historically connected with memories of shame." The list of their ill-doings is practically inexhaustible, and he summons an array of evidence against them simply unanswerable. John Bright said: "I am scarcely able to discern one single measure important to human or English freedom which has come from the voluntary consent and good-will of the House of Lords."

But why particularize? Everybody has a whack at them just now, and [illegible] thing in the way of "mending" this relic of feudalism will come of it before long. The Liberals are forced to make war on this great backing to the Conservative minority that Balfour leads. The Watchdog of the Statute Book becomes the dog in the manger to the Liberal Government, and must be dislodged or muzzled.

As for Dublin Castle! The first thing Chief Secretary Birrell bumped up against when he took the reins in Ireland was this autocratic bureaucracy, which is not responsible even to the British Parliament, and which is really a separate Government for Ireland of a most odious kind. Dublin Castle is the centre of a series of bureaus or boards, sixty-seven of them, composed of a host of grafters with enormous salaries, not subject to any revision or control directly. The £7,500,000 that goes to the Civil Government of Ireland goes into these hands, and £3,000,000 of it remains with them as salaries, making Ireland the most expensive Government in the world, while every need and expressed wish of the people is mocked at and starved. Every little bit of business between the people and the Government has to go through Dublin Castle, and by the time the particular set of boards that each particular bit of business must go through is consulted and heard from there is no money nor time left for the business.

These are the obstacles Mr. Birrell must meet and deal with. Some of these high-salaried, hair-splitting, time-killing boards have stood between the people and the Land act, so that in three years and a half, since the Land act passed, of 6,680 evicted tenant cases brought before them less than 500 were satisfactorily dealt with. The cost of those 500 cases would have bought a little continent and paid the passages of the evicted out to it. But Dublin Castle, like the House of Lords, is in the balance at last.

It is impossible to exaggerate the hope and cheer that have just come to a most unfortunate body of men, women, and children in Ireland known as "the evicted tenants," involving some 30,000 individuals. The words are only too common in Ireland, and they stand for injustice, acute suffering, and patient hope, no pen can describe. When the Land act of 1903 passed, 6,680 heads of families, evicted tenants, mostly in the west, homeless since the Land League war, most of them, applied for the reinstatement the act promised them. So slowly did the Commissioners work that only 480 of them have been as yet attended to.

Recently representatives of these too patient martyrs, headed by their parish priests, went to Dublin, appealed to Messrs. Redmond and Dillon as leaders of the Irish Party in Parliament, and laid their pitiful case before them. Mr. Redmond promised he would do his best for them.

Hardly had Parliament settled down for work when Mr. Hayden of the Irish Party brought up the subject of the evicted tenants with a stirring appeal for them. Mr. Hugh Law and Mr. John Dillon followed with most eloquent denunciations of the treachery of the Government to the evicted tenants and to the Irish Party in the cruel and expensive and mocking slowness of the Land act workings in their case.

Secretary Birrell, in answer to their appeals, made as manly and statesmanlike a speech as was ever heard in the House of Commons. He came directly to the point of the subject by saying he considered the Government pledged to these people. Whatever obstacle or obstacles were in the way of their speedy relief would be removed, and at once, and by May (he said April at first, but on second thought gave himself a little more time,) he promised every one of the 6,000 and odd eviction cases would be settled. Their history, he said, was a shameful one of the government of Ireland, and must be happily wiped out forever.

Mr. John Redmond rose after Mr. Birrell and expressed his satisfaction and his faith in the Liberal Government's promises. The evicted tenants and the Irish Party and the Liberal Ministry and the whole people of Ireland are congratulating themselves and each other that a great ugly cloud, "the evicted tenants' case," is to be lifted from the face of Ireland at once, and let us hope forever.

Lord Thring, who as counsel to Parliament drafted in outline the Home Rule bill of 1886, and was considered one of the most learned Constitutional lawyers of that time, died the other day, aged 89. He was a devoted and enthusiastic advocate of the restoration to Ireland of her own Parliament, and was one of the forty-one Peers who voted in favor of the second reading of the Home Rule bill in 1893, which was rejected by the other 419 members of that fullest House of Lords ever recorded. In Mr. Bryce's "Handbook of Home Rule" is an article from Lord Thring, showing that the establishment of an Irish Parliament, with an executive responsible to it, would be in accordance with Constitutional practice, and a benefit to the empire as well as to Ireland. He cites Canada as a shining example, and remarks:

"In 1798 Ireland rebelled. Protestant and Catholic were arrayed in arms against each other. The rebellion was quenched in blood, and measures of repression have been in force, with slight intervals of suspension, ever since, with this result—that the Ireland of 1886 [the date of the article] is scarcely less disloyal and discontented than the Ireland of 1798. In 1837 or 1838 Canada rebelled. Protestants and Catholics, differing in nationality as well as in religion, were arrayed in arms against each other. The rebellion was quelled with the least possible violence, a free Constitution was given, and the Canada of 1886 is the largest, the most loyal, and the most contented colony."

Dublin was treated to a beautiful specimen of the aurora borealis on the evening of Feb. 9. Our Prof. Joly in Nature gives us some exceedingly interesting explanations of such phenomena, which he claims is not confined to the realm of optics, but represents actual material discharge from the sun to the earth. "Most of the radium," he thinks, "which is found in the upper layers of the earth's crust finds its way from the sun to the earth. Those systems of linked electrons which we call atoms may be shot across the ninety-odd millions of miles which separate us from the sun, and thus we receive the greater part of our radium as a kind of incredibly minute dust."

THE RISE OF A BALLOONIST.

MOST of the sky pilots who putter around among the clouds in airships, aeroplanes, flying machines, and the other variously named aerial craft are graduates of the gas bag school. In fact, a majority of them, notably the successful members of the cult, are still plain balloonists. They may look forward expectantly to the day when the big silk bag will lie idle while they glide smoothly through the air on kites propelled by a fifty-horse power engine. But when it comes to being hoisted up so far from the madding crowd that street cars look like water bugs, they want something tangible to do it, preferably 20,000 cubic feet of gas in a strong bag.

One of these rarefied air breathers is Roy Knabenshue, who has at various times sailed in triumph and a cigar-shaped balloon over New York. Knabenshue is an ambitious young man who has aimed at the moon in the strictly literal sense of the word. He is a firm believer in balloons and a scoffer at the new-fangled air machines. His only concession to advanced ideas on the subject has been to hitch his balloon to a gasoline engine and a propeller.

When he was 18 years old Knabenshue first went up in a balloon. It was tied by a long rope to the grand stand in the fair grounds at Toledo, Ohio. The youthful aeronaut offered to take the rural populace up 500 feet in the air at 50 cents a head. One man only accepted the dare. It was Carl Knabenshue, the pilot's brother. So from a financial point of view his initial venture was unsuccessful. He liked the idea of kiting through the air, and later on he decided to unhitch the long rope and see what would happen.

The big balloon shot up and took him flying over his native city at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Then it dropped him in Maumee Bay. He was dragged out half drowned and wholly full of muddy water, but his spirit was undaunted. He proceeded to build as many balloons as his means would allow, and he sailed all over the northern end of Ohio in defiance of the speed and suicide laws. Then came the dirigible balloon, which Knabenshue adopted at once, adding improvements of his own designing.

A former baseball magnate took the young man under his wing and financed the numerous expeditions which have proved highly profitable. The big stogie-like airship is in constant demand by country fair associations, exhibits, and even conventions have sent generous offers for an ascension. That the young balloonist realizes the precarious nature of his work is evident from some of his comments.

"I expect to be killed some day," he once remarked. "At that, I'll live longer than lots of people who are wondering how why I take such risks.

"Never start till you're good and ready," he advises, "and after you do start, keep on going.

"If fate decrees that you're going to be killed in a balloon, you might as well go ahead until it happens. You won't dodge it by taking up golf or motoring.

"I may never see all the world, but I see more of it at one time than most people.

"I never make an ascension expecting accident. But it wouldn't surprise me if it came.

"Aerial navigation will never become a commercial proposition. It may develop into a popular sport—and a costly one.

"There is no special brand of nerve needed to become an aeronaut. Any average man could do it—after he had tried a few times.

"An obstinate balloon is a good deal like a balky horse. You can't force it to behave, but you can generally coax it around.

"I never get dizzy up in the air. I might if I had nothing to do but stand around and think about it."

London Letter

Is the British Empire Disintegrating?---Belief That the Colonies Will One by One Break Away from the Mother Country---Ireland's Future---The Coming Hague Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A lot has been said lately, in and out of Parliament, about the future of the British Empire. There certainly are a great many people in Great Britain to-day who fear the British Empire is disintegrating and very much doubt that, say fifty years from now, it will exist in its present political and geographical forms.

Some say the basis of this pessimistic view is an impression that the majority of people in this country decline to interest themselves in efforts to preserve the empire and that there are thousands who do not care a fig what happens to it. It is impossible to say how much justification there is for this impression, though nobody who has lived long in England could doubt there is some ground for it. But I do not believe that this impression, whatever its justification, is the real cause of the fear that the empire is declining—the real cause seems to lie in a conviction that the several parts of the empire cannot be bound indissoluably to the mother country.

"The colonies be blowed," an educated Englishman said to me a little while ago. "None of them is going to stay with us a minute after its people become convinced that they can do better for themselves with an independent Government of their own.

"Take Canada, for example. There we have a colony budding into an independent nation—I haven't the least doubt of it. They tell us that in this twentieth century there will be a development in Canada that will astonish the world—a marvelous increase in population and material wealth. Well, let me tell you that if this is a true forecast we must add a corollary to it and say that Canada is not going to remain long, in any respect whatever, under the direction of Great Britain; she is going to be a nation, in the fullest control of her own affairs. And so it will be with the rest of our colonies; each, as soon as its time shall come, will say good-bye to us."

"And how will the separations come about?" I asked.

"Absolutely without friction. Canada will be the first to go. When she shall have determined to be an independent nation she will advise us of her intention and the mother country will dismiss her with a heartfelt blessing. We couldn't keep Canada if we would, and we wouldn't try to keep her against her will."

I do not doubt that with respect to Canada it may be said that my friend's expectations agree fairly well with those entertained by the majority of his intelligent fellow-countrymen when they think imperially, in perfect candor and with a wish to know the truth. As to the other colonies, the question of separation is perhaps not likely to get beyond the academic stage for a good many years, but even with respect to them the inevitableness of the separation is without doubt impressed upon the minds of many British politicians of the highest rank.

There are plenty of Britishers who are not at all distressed as they contemplate the possibility of the empire going to pieces and the mother country settling down again as a little island kingdom. Colonies are expensive and troublesome, these people say, and they argue that Great Britain would be better off without hers. It has been said that the British Prime Minister of to-day is strongly inclined to this view; but he never has said so publicly.

We hear occasionally the prediction that the first change in the map of the British Empire will be brought about through the establishment of Ireland as an independent country. The time is coming, we are told, when the Irish Nationalists, having won their fight for Home Rule, will demand absolute independence for their country—and get it.

If Ireland could be towed a long way off into the Atlantic and the proposition for independence should be coupled with an agreement that her propinquity to England should be thus destroyed, the people who live on the other British Isles probably would not mind parting company with the Irish and so getting rid of a political question that makes constant fret and worry for all concerned. Seeing, however, that whatever Ireland's form of government may be, she must continue for all time a very near neighbor to England, it taxes one's belief in the common sense of the British people to admit it to be possible that they ever will permit Ireland to be an independent nation.

I said something like this the other day to a member of Parliament who, though he is absolutely opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, fears it is coming, and fears that out of it will grow Irish independence.

"I put the case differently," said he. "I say it would not be commonsensical to grant Home Rule to Ireland, because once they have Home Rule, we shall be bound to give them independence. If we give Ireland Home Rule, we very soon will have to do one of two things—take back the gift or dissolve all connection between Ireland and the balance of the empire."

If anybody in America believes the cause of universal peace will be greatly advanced by what shall be said and done in this year's conference at The Hague, he probably is doomed to disappointment. It is impossible to discover anywhere in Europe any substantial expectation that the time ever will come when right will prevail among the nations of the earth just because it is right. Europe has not wavered a particle in its conviction that a nation must be mighty in itself or through its alliances or take great risks as to its honor and its material welfare.

There is no indication whatever that any European nation looks upon the question of disarmament as a practical question, and the chances are rather against that question being considered in the conference.

At that meeting of peace enthusiasts held in London last July Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman talked disarmament; but his Government has expressly denied any intention to pursue a policy that would weaken Great Britain's military and naval positions in the world, and there isn't a doubt that if it should pursue that policy the country would turn against it. Sir Henry possibly may indulge in a peace oration at The Hague and may endeavor to arouse an interest in the disarmament question, but it is pretty safe to predict the conference will not warm up to any effort of that kind. Very likely Sir Henry would be politely told by Germany's representative that he was "talking through his hat."

It is stated the United States has reserved the right of raising the disarmament question, but if it should raise it nothing of practical value would come of the peace talk of its delegates.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks Great Britain and the United States are just about the last two powers which have any moral right to take the initiative in this matter of disarmament. It puts the case in this way:

"That Englishmen and Americans should desire nothing better than the maintenance of the present state of the coloring of the map of the world is natural enough; we have bitten off as much as we can chew; we need seek neither gold fields nor territories. The card player who has successfully 'scooped the pool' is, naturally, in no particular hurry to renew the game. But how about the less fortunate players? No; let us clear our minds of cant, and look facts in the face. The root fact in this connection is surely this—that, though peace may be the first of British interests, it is not necessarily the first of other folk's interests. Peace, for powers which we need not name, is only desirable so long as it does not interfere with the attainment of their national ambitions and the evolution of what they consider to be their national destinies. That is the length and breadth of the whole matter. And, if we look either to the Continent of Europe or to Asia, we shall see only too much reason to doubt whether peace is likely to fulfill the inexorable condition we have postulated."

What to do with the "Suffragettes" is apparently a good deal more than the authorities whose business it is to preserve order know. All sorts of suggestions for curing them of their riotous propensity are forthcoming, but none quite fills the bill. Somebody proposed it be left to the firemen to break up the marches to the House of Commons. "Turn the hose on them!" urged this person. The editor to whom the suggestion came unqualifiedly condemned it; but somehow it brought to his mind the thought that through a moderate investment in household mice and beetles the police might secure infallible means of putting the suffragettes to rout. "Until suffragism could throw up a new Pied Piperess, the House and Constitution would be safe again," remarks the editor in enthusiastic commendation of his scheme.

"Lady K.," in a letter to The Throne exhibits one of the great sorrows of the rich Englishwoman. "I have," she writes, "a little sapphire and diamond 'lace' brooch which cost quite a respectable sum; my third housemaid possesses one of sham stones which might be its twin sister. In the shop windows are yards of lace, marked 'Two-and-something three,' of the identical design of the nearly priceless flounces put away to adorn some day a certain small daughter's wedding gown. The expensive fur toque I bought last week has its duplicate in dyed rabbit-skin on the head of my laundress's daughter." What's the answer?

PHRASEOLOGY.

"IT'S odd, isn't it," says a Post Office official, "how numerous are the ways in which the same thought may be expressed by different people.

"Some years ago the Post Office Department people at Washington found themselves put to a deal of trouble to prescribe the proper sentence to be used on the face of a postal card to the end that the user thereof might be admonished that he should place nothing but the address on that side. Seven attempts were made before the present phrase was adopted.

"One of the earliest cards was made to bear the legend, 'Nothing but the address can be written on this side,' which was, of course, untrue, as many persons could write more if they so desired, despite the regulation. Shortly afterward this was changed so as to say, 'Nothing but the address is to be placed on this side,' a sensible enough expression, but clumsy, and in a way amusing. So it was soon discarded.

"The next issue of the cards was inscribed, 'The address only to be written on this side,' which it was speedily observed might be construed to bar the use of a typewriter. The same objection was raised to 'Write only the address on this side.'

"Finally the Post Office people became almost hysterical about the matter. The next issue of the cards informed the user that he could 'Write only the address on this side, the message on the other,' which was not only clumsy, but ambiguous and conveying a wrong meaning, for, as a matter of fact, the Post Office officials really had no objection to a person writing the address on both sides.

"Later the word 'only' was dropped, but without much improvement. Finally it was decided that there was no use trying to be original, so the officials fashioned the phrase that is now in use after the one used upon the postal cards issued by the British. Our English cousins say, 'The space below is for the address only,' and Uncle Sam has 'This side for the address only.'"

Speaking of Health.

Cobb Webb—Dr. Bismuth out in our town is the greatest health crank I ever heard of. Why, do you know, he will never buy any sausages until he has tested every link with a stethoscope?

Webb Cobb—Why does he do that, pray?

Cobb Webb—To hear whether they grunt or bark.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1907.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

THE OTHER SIDE OF CITY OWNERSHIP

Not So Successful as It Seemed in England, Says John S. Hodgson.

REPLY TO C. A. HAVILAND

Debts and Taxes of the Cities Cited, It Is Said, Have Greatly Increased.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

C. Augustus Haviland's letter, published in your issue of Feb. 25, is of a type which, while familiar to American students of the municipal ownership problem, is becoming less common as the truth about British "success" in this field becomes known.

In presenting your readers with data from "the last official records of Great Britain as to public utilities," Mr. Haviland omits all information in regard to the records in question and thereby largely discounts the value of the figures themselves. This is more particularly the case in view of the growing conviction that English municipal accounts, as a whole, fail to place the financial side of publicly owned utilities correctly before the public.

This condition has become generally recognized. A Parliamentary Select Committee, dealing with municipal account keeping and auditing, reported in 1903 in favor of abolishing the then and now existing system of audit applicable to the local governing bodies of England and Wales, and American readers will not fail to bear in mind the well-known conservatism of the English character and will thus realize that nothing but the existence of a serious necessity, arising from the new conditions unfortunately entailed by the spread of "municipal trading," could have led to the formulation of such demands.

In connecting these considerations with the list of cities given by Mr. Haviland there is no desire on my part to reflect, in the smallest degree, upon his good faith in reproducing the figures upon which he bases his claim that, in these cities at least, municipal ownership is financially successful. But I do maintain that unless it is clearly shown how the alleged surplus revenues are arrived at in each case, the figures cannot be accepted as more than an array of glittering totals.

It is well known that many apparently prosperous undertakings would not emerge from this test without serious discredit. Thus, it was claimed for the London County Council's street railway system that a profit equivalent to a dividend of 6 per cent. was being made. As a matter of fact, the enterprise has really been operated at a loss.

Your correspondent includes in his list the municipal gas plant of Leeds, with "net profits" of $80,600 per annum. As against this, a writer in The Yorkshire Post of Aug. 20, 1906, showed that the net gas debt per head, after making the necessary deduction for sinking fund, had increased from $12.41 in 1891 to $15.65 in 1905, irrespective of an added debt of over $10 per head for a new electric lighting plant.

Another city in Mr. Haviland's list, Huddersfield, was said to have a "surplus on tramways" of $57,550. It has recently been stated, of this and other English cities, that they are now wearing out the third set of tramway rails, while the period for which the cost of the first rails was borrowed has still many years to run. The Nemesis of such financial methods cannot be permanently evaded.

But it is not only in this sense that disappointment has followed the efforts of the pro-municipal party in Great Britain. There is the further disquieting reflection that the sums said to have been paid over in relief of local traction from the operation of municipal plants could have been obtained with an absence of economic disturbance and a freedom from financial risk by suitable arrangements with franchise corporations. It has recently been stated that in Liverpool—another of your correspondent's cities—the $240,000 turned into the City Treasury by the municipal street railway system at the end of 1904 "represents only 30 cents per capita of Liverpool's population, while the direct and indirect taxes paid in 1904 by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit into the City Treasury of Brooklyn, which has about the same population, amounted to $1.20 per capita, or four times as much."

Mr. Haviland appears to expect much from the still delayed report of the National Civic Federation on English municipal ventures. The hope may or may not be justified, but even if the committee's pronouncement should be overwhelmingly in approval of what is to be found in that country the advocates of municipal ownership in the United States would still have to meet the objection that conditions there and here are too widely divergent to afford any reasonable basis for comparison and action.

In calmly remembering the distinction there need be no heroics about leading the world to believe "that republican government is a failure," for it is safe to assert that such an untoward event would be wholly independent of the question whether cities unwisely exceed their proper functions or leave to private enterprise the tasks for which it is pre-eminently fitted. JOHN S. HODGSON.

Wellington, Mass., March 2, 1907.

BIRTH OF NEW ISLANDS.

A Call for Careful Exploration of a Part of the Pacific.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 5, 1907, contained the following item:

Capt. Maurice Rose of the French bark Michelet reports to the branch hydrographic office that at 9 A. M. Jan. 14, when in latitude north 22 degrees 19 minutes, longitude west 131 degrees 6 minutes, off the Mexican coast, he passed within 200 yards of a reef over which the sea was breaking for an extent of about fifteen yards. The weather was clear, wind northeast light, with a light swell. He took no soundings. The chronometer was correct upon arrival in port. The observations by which the position was fixed were good.

The locality thus indicated by the above stated latitude and longitude would be little less than 3½ degrees of latitude north and about 5 degrees of longitude east of the reported shoal which Capt. Lawless thought he saw on the morning of March 17, 1902, in latitude 18 degrees 56 minutes north and longitude 136 degrees 10 minutes west, but which the United States ship Tacoma, when searching for it two years later, failed to find in that position or near neighborhood, May 28, 1904, as set forth in the National Geographic Magazine for December, 1904.

The recently reported reef over which the sea was breaking, as above stated, would not be [illegible] (3 or 3 degrees northeasterly) from "Cooper's," one of a number of small islands, of doubtful position and questionable existence, indicated on the older charts, published fifty years ago or more, and it furnishes one more new item of evidence, certainly indicating the possible existence of a shoal region in this neighborhood, within which there may yet be found and definitely located one or more of the score of reefs and islands which have been reported, mainly by whalemen, from time to time during the past hundred years, but so far never found by any of the exploring vessels sent to look for them.

On such a reef as this the long-lost Levant may have met her mysterious fate in 1860, and in this still unexplored sea there well may be not only similar reefs, but, as reported, larger and higher islands—possibly some habitable island—on which surviving castaways of the shipwrecked Levant may still be watching for a sail.

This new report is one more call from far midocean for renewed search and thorough survey of this unexplored region, with the purpose either to prove the non-existence of these most dangerous menaces to navigation or, if found existing, to locate them correctly on the charts in the interest of commerce and for the benefit and safety of mariners.

The brief and only partial search of this region, made by the Tacoma in 1904, occupied only four days in cruising, and covered but a comparatively small part, about 8,000 square miles, of this doubtful island region, leaving 20,000 to 30,000 square miles still unexplored and almost wholly unseen by any of the several vessels sent there for exploration. Every square mile of this region must yet be seen in daylight before it can be certainly known that there are no reefs or islands to be found or feared there by passing navigators. The search of the Tacoma was conclusive only for a part of the field as above stated, and there are better reasons now for completing the exploration than there were originally for beginning it.

The traffic of this hitherto unfrequented region is steadily increasing. Steamships between San Francisco and Tahiti traverse it occasionally in northerly and southerly directions, and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has just now inaugurated a fortnightly service between Hawaii and the Mexican coast, which will pass through this region in easterly and westerly courses, and when the Panama Canal is open for business the movement of ships in these waters will be constant. With these conditions in view it seems obvious that a complete survey of the region should presently be made in the interests of commerce and navigation. JAMES D. HAGUE.

New York, March 2, 1907.

DR. KILGO ON TILLMAN.

President of Southern College Says Senator Humiliated the South.

The third annual dinner of the alumni of Trinity College of Durham, N. C., was held last night in the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. Twenty-five covers were laid, and there were addresses by Dr. John C. Kilgo, President of the institution, and by his predecessor, Dr. John Frank Crowell of the Wall Street Journal; Prof. George B. Pegram of Columbia University, and Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, all members of the alumni association. Willis B. Dowd presided.

"The South has grown tired of its old kind of leadership," said Dr. Kilgo, "and there is a longing for some one to come forward and voice its new sentiment. Never before was there felt throughout the South by worthy men in every line of work a deeper humiliation than that recently provoked by the rough and sectional utterances of Senator Tillman in the United States Senate.

"The white man of the South will continue to pay his taxes to educate the child of the negro, while more and more he will give his influence and means toward advancing the welfare of the negro race. But the negro as a ghost to frighten the white voter into party lines and party acts is now a thing of the past."

Benjamin N. Duke, whose father has contributed largely to the support of Trinity College, was present as a guest of the association.

DIVORCED WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Wife of a Rhode Island Capitalist Shoots Herself in California.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 2.—Despondent over her enforced separation from her husband, a capitalist of Pawtucket, R. I., who had recently secured a divorce, Mrs. Mary Simons, aged 40, ended her life yesterday afternoon by shooting. She came to California from Rhode Island about six weeks ago.

PROVIDENCE, March 2.—Mrs. Mary Simons was the divorced wife of Egbert W. Simons. In 1906 she was placed in an asylum in Connecticut. She escaped, however, from the custody of a nurse while they were passing through Springfield, Mass. In December, 1906, Mrs. Simons attempted suicide in a Providence apartment house. A few weeks later her husband secured a separation and was given the custody of their three children. Subsequently, Mrs. Simons disappeared.

SAVING IN COTTON CULTURE.

Remarkable Invention Owned by the Government Practically Perfected.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—One of the most important devices in the history of cotton culture has been practically perfected by experts of the Department of Agriculture. It is a machine for the removal of the cotton seed and the separation of light from heavy seed. The process has been in course of development for about two years, and it is the opinion of the cotton experts of the department that its universal use would effect a saving of 10 per cent. of the entire cotton crop.

As the crop of America amounts to about $750,000,000 a year, it easily can be realized that such a saving would be of vast importance.

By the removal of the fuzz from the cotton seed, the seed may be planted with an ordinary gravity drill. By the ease with which the smooth seed can be manipulated, they can be planted in hills, without unnessary waste, and the plants so located can be tilled in two directions.

The machine, it is stated, can be made at very small expense, and as the invention is in the hands of the Government, cotton planters who use it will have to pay no royalty for it.

Denies Freight Advance Report.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A press dispatch appeared in the morning papers of to-day dated Baltimore, to the effect that at a meeting of the Trunk Line Association in New York on Saturday, Feb. 23, Southern roads had united in a demand for an advance in freight rates "throughout the schedules," and that they would insist upon such demand in opposition to the reported willingness of lines north of Washington to assent to a smaller increase. Freight Traffic Manager Green of the Southern Railway says that there is no truth in the report from Baltimore that the Southern roads were not represented at the alleged meeting of the trunk line association, and, furthermore, that they did not at such meeting or any other meeting propose an advance of 10 per cent. throughout the schedules of freight rates.

FIND TAFT STRONG IN WESTERN POLLS

Roosevelt Favorite, but His Secretary Second in Two Test Votes.

HARRIMAN IS A FACTOR

His Revelations Have Upset the Plans of the Conservatives—Effect Seen in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Advices from the West, telling of polls taken of Republican members of legislative bodies, have caused an unusual amount of speculation to-day as showing the strength of Secretary Taft. Everybody has known that the Republicans of the West were demanding the nomination of Roosevelt in 1908, but Washington has believed that the Roosevelt strength could not be diverted to Secretary Taft.

Dispatches say that the poll taken of the South Dakota Legislature, eliminating Roosevelt from the calculation, showed a larger vote for Taft than for all other Republican candidates combined, and La Follette ran an easy second. The stray vote showed Taft 46, La Follette 17, Hughes 10, Root 7, Shaw 7, Fairbanks 3, Dolliver 3, and Moody 4. In Nebraska Taft received 38 votes, Root 8, Beveridge 7, Fairbanks 6, Cannon 3, La Follette 3, Cummins 2, Dolliver 2, Hughes 2.

In both Legislatures the Republicans declared, by practically unanimous vote, in favor of giving the nomination to Mr. Roosevelt provided he would accept it. The Democrats in both legislative bodies declared for Bryan.

Despite the juggling and manipulation here, the reports received from all sections of the country show that the great masses of the Republican Party are unwilling to take a backward step in the matter of corporation control as indicated in the policies which have been urged by the President. It is also apparent that the great body of the Republican voters have never yet abandoned the idea that the President cannot be induced to accept a renomination.

Letters to the Kansas delegation indicate that the people of that State at the present time are determined to send a Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention. Other delegations from Western States report the same political condition. Supporters of Mr. Taft here are convinced that just as soon as the Nation becomes convinced that Mr. Roosevelt cannot be induced to accept the nomination the Roosevelt strength will shift to the Secretary of War.

It is recognized here that the revelations made through the investigations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will have a far-reaching effect in strengthening the Roosevelt sentiment in the Republican Party and the Bryan sentiment in the Democratic Party. Mr. La Follette is bound to be strengthened in the same way, but the conservatives would gladly turn to Mr. Taft rather than take Mr. La Follette.

Mr. Harriman apparently has played havoc with the plans of the reactionaries. The railroad interests had entered on a systematic plan for checking the anti-railroad sentiment throughout the country when the Harriman explosions ocurred. The conservatives in the Senate were congratulating themselves on the progress being made in various States through favorite-son candidacies. Mr. Harriman has kicked the fat into the fire.

The members of the House who must be re-elected recognize the situation. If it had not been for the disclosures made by Mr. Harriman the Ship Subsidy bill would have gone through that body in jig time.

WILL COUNT MILLIONS.

Treasury Experts to Go Over Cash in Chicago Sub-Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Treasury Department has dispatched four experts to Chicago to count every dollar of the millions in the Sub-Treasury there to ascertain whether more than $173,000 is missing from the institution. Deputy Treasurer Bants will have charge of the recount, which will take several weeks.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A warrant for assault against George W. Fitzgerald, the teller of the United States Sub-Treasury, from whose cage $178,000 disappeared, was sworn out to-day. Fitzgerald yesterday attacked a newspaper man whom he accused of threatening his wife. Fitzgerald was released on bonds.

PROF. MOORE EXONERATED.

Acted with Authority in Building the Mount Weather Station.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, was exonerated of charges that he acted without authority in building the weather station at Mount Weather, Virginia, in the report submitted to the House to-day by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

Chairman Littlefield submitted a report criticising Prof. Moore, but the other members of the committee had this withdrawn and printed as a minority report, substituting a favorable report on behalf of the majority.

The report on the Department of Agriculture is generally favorable, commending Secretary Wilson and his assistants. It concludes with statements made by chiefs of bureaus, showing that they estimate the total annual cash benefit to the public from the department work to be $231,859,000.

MINERS' FEDERATION ACTS.

Petitions Congress to Prohibit "Legalized Kidnappings."

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Organized labor has asked Congress to institute an investigation into all of the facts and circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George F. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and their deportation to Idaho to stand trial on charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

To that end Senator Carmack to-day introduced a petition signed by hundreds of workingmen and also had printed in The Record the dissenting opinion of Associate Justice McKenna to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the court could not inquire into the circumstances surrounding the alleged "kidnapping" of the three men. Senator Heyburn then obtained an order for the printing of the majority opinion of the court.

The petition asks for the enactment of "such laws and measures as may be required to redress the grievous wrongs committed against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, or to safeguard and protect the citizens of this country from legalized kidnapping and deportation by administrative order in the future."

ROOSEVELT WANTS MORE.

Approving Writ of Errors Bill, Says It Is a Start.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Roosevelt to-day gave his approval to the bill recently passed providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases. In doing so, however, he appended a memorandum saying that while the measure "comes lamentably short of accomplishing what should be accomplished," it did represent a certain advance and he hoped for future legislation to correct its defects. The memorandum is as follows:

The White House,
Washington, March 2, 1907.

Memorandum of the President on signing H. R. 15,434, entitled "An act providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Attorney General, I approve this bill. Nevertheless, as the Attorney General points out, while the bill represents a decided improvement on the present law, it comes lamentably short of accomplishing what should be accomplished. It will not prevent frequent failures of justice, particularly in the case of accused persons of wealth and influence. I sign it because it does represent a certain advance, and in the hope that subsequent legislation will be obtained which will more nearly meet the demands of even-handed justice in criminal cases.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MEYER SEES ROOSEVELT.

Future Postmaster General Talks Over the Service.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—George von L. Meyer, ex-Ambassador to Russia, who is to take up the duties of Postmaster General on Monday in succession to Mr. Cortelyou, called on the President to-day. Chairman Overstreet of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads also was present, and he talked with Mr. Meyer about some legislative matters affecting the Postal Service, notably the authorization for a commission to make an investigation of the systems and methods in vogue.

Later Mr. Meyer called at the Post Office Department and had a brief conference with Postmaster General Cortelyou. They chatted informally about departmental affairs, but postponed until to-morrow any extended conference.

President Signs Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day signed the following appropriation bills: The river and harbor; District of Columbia; army; navy; Military Academy, and fortifications.

TO REIMBURSE SMOOT.

Senate Agrees That He Should Have $15,000 for Contest Expense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Senate to-day agreed to an amendment to the General Deficiency bill authorizing the payment of $15,000 to Senator Smoot for remuneration on account of expenses incurred by him in the contest for his seat.

Senator McLaurin offered an additional amendment which provided that the protestants against Senator Smoot should receive an equal amount. When this was laid on the table, he proposed that half the amount should go to the protestants.

It was explained that Senator Smoot had paid his attorneys $20,000, and the amount in the bill would only reimburse him partially for this expenditure.

It was also stated in opposition to the amendment of Mr. McLaurin that the Government had paid all expenses of attending witnesses, making a total of more than $26,000.

AINSWORTH CONFIRMED.

Military Secretary Is Now Adjutant General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the present Military Secretary, to be the Adjutant General of the Army, which office was created by a provision in the Army Appropriation bill. At the same time the President sent in the names of nine officers who are to be known as Adjutant Generals. These are as follows:

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, with rank of Brigadier General.
Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, with rank of Colonel.
Col. George Andrews, with rank of Colonel.
Col. William A. Simpson, with rank of Colonel.
Col. Henry P. McCain, with rank of Colonel.
Col. James T. Kerr, with rank of Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
Major Eugene F. Ladd, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In executive session the nominations were all confirmed.

SAVE THE PENSION AGENTS.

Senate Rallies to the Defense of the Imperiled Jobs.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—By a roll call vote of 62 to 18 the Senate to-day instructed its conferrees on the Pension Appropriation bill to insist on retaining the eighteen pension agencies located throughout the country.

The House abolished seventeen of these agencies, retaining only the one at Washington. This action was characterized in the Senate as "without rhyme or reason," "revolutionary," and "desire to centralize all power in Washington." Senators McCumber, Cullom, Heyburn, Hopkins, Curtis, Long, Scott, Beveridge, Hansbrough, Allison, Frye, Carmack, Gallinger, and Lodge each spoke in support of retaining all the agencies. The reason of the House was said to be one of economy, but the Senators contended that the change proposed would result in a decidedly more expensive system.

NOT ANOTHER DAM BILL.

Senator Frye Startles the Senate and Carries His Point.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Frye of Maine startled the Senate to-day. He was on his feet making a report from his Committee on Commerce on several minor bills, a duty he performs frequently and which as a rule attracts little interest or attention.

Suddenly raising his voice, Mr. Frye exclaimed "If I can get immediate consideration for that dam bill I will promize the Senate not to report another dam bill this session."

Amid general laughter the bill was passed, and the dam will be built across certain shoals on the Savannah River.

Makes Bacon's Term Continuous.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The credentials of Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, reappointed by the Governor of the State for the interim between March 4, when his present term expires, and his election by the Legislature, which meets in June next, were presented to the Senate to-day. The appointment will make Senator Bacon's term continuous.

Will Investigate Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate to-day agreed to the Burkett resolution directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate and report to the Senate whether the principal express companies doing business in the country which are named, are engaged in buying, selling, or handling on commission fruits, vegetables, and oysters.

DEMOCRATS KILL THE SUBSIDY BILL

Senators Agree to Talk It to Death—Republicans Surrender.

J. J. HILL ON SUBSIDIES

Did Not Want Them for His Line—Should Be on a Tonnage Basis Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—After all the desperate charges and countercharges in the House yesterday and the final victory of the Republican leaders, the Ship Subsidy bill seems doomed. John Sharp Williams and Swager Sherley to-day went over to the Senate side and conferred with the big Democrats there about the idea of talking the bill to death between now and the end of the session on Monday. The chiefs took kindly to the idea. Accordingly, as soon as the bill came up to-day the Democrats started to filibuster.

"The Senate will not concur in the amendments," said Senator Carmack, "if I can get one or two men to help me, and I think I have them now."

He was asked if he intended to make a long speech, and he grinned and said:

"If it becomes necessary I am inclined to take up quite a little of the Senate's time."

This seemed to kill all hope of enacting the bill into law. Later the Democratic leader, Senator Blackburn, who had consulted his colleagues, notified the Republican leaders that the whole Democratic side was ready to join in killing the bill. It would not take more than two men with good lungs and stamina to accomplish this result, so Blackburn's notice seemed to settle the question.

The Republicans held conferences all the afternoon without being able to do anything to avert the catastrophe, and finally had the bill laid aside until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Then it is to be taken up, but there is no hope in view of the Democratic attitude. In fact, some subsidy advocates, such as Senator Frye, do not seem to care whether such a pale imitation of a real subsidy bill gets through or not.

The elimination from the Ship Subsidy bill, as finally passed by the House, of all provision for subsidies to the Pacific Steamship Line appeared yesterday to have caused no regret whatever in the mind of James J. Hill, who through the Northern Steamship Company and the Great Northern Railway is greatly interested in transpacific traffic. Commenting on the matter, Mr. Hill said:

"I was not an applicant for ship subsidies, and the failure of Congress to include a provision for subsidies to Pacific lines will be no loss to the lines in which I am interested. Indeed, even had the provision been included, those lines could not have profited by it because of the conditions imposed."

Mr. Hill, so far as he believes in subsidies at all, believes in subsidies based on tonnage carried. He holds the view that good might be accomplished by granting aid to lines that might open up new markets. He points out that in this way the Government would pay no subsidy unless there was an actual increase in ocean traffic and in this way something positive would be accomplished. It is useless, however, Mr. Hill thinks, to attempt to pay people to do business at a loss.

Peace Congress Here April 15.

The first National Arbitration and Peace Congress, to be held in Carnegie Hall from April 15 to 17, will be attended by delegates from every State in the Union, and many eminent Europeans and Americans will make addresses. Among these will be Baron d'Estournelles of France, Baron Descamps of Belgium, James Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador; T. Moberly Bell of The London Times, and W. T. Stead.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3rd AVE 59th TO 60th ST.

Millinery Show Days
For the Spring of 1907
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4th, 5th and 6th.

An authoritative exhibition of masterpieces from famous ateliers of Paris—"editions de luxe" from foremost American studios of millinery fashion—exquisite examples of our own skilled milliners' art—truly a trinity of attractions that will prove an all-powerful magnet to every lover of the beautiful and refined.

Every model represents a new style idea. The designers who create Bloomingdale Hats represent the most finely defined millinery talent procurable.

Our trimmed Hats are not to be approached anywhere in millinery excellence, beautiful styling, genuine exclusiveness or superiority of quality.

Our imported models represent the superb handiwork among others of

Mme. Georgette—Charlotte—Mon. Virot
Caroline Reboux—Esther Meyer
Camille Rogers

In conjunction with our formal Spring Exhibit of Millinery we are making a captivating display of

The Newest Costumes, Tailored Suits and Waists.

Waists *Are Having Their Opening Show, Too. Interesting!*

Indeed the showing IS interesting—intensely so. *Waists—the Net, the Lace, the Lingerie, the Silk*—in almost boundless profusion, are here to bow a cordial welcome to you to-morrow. You'll find the rarest expressions of beauty, the smartest fads of fancy—the daintiest delineations of conservativeness.

In fact, every possible twist and turn of artistic designers' minds has representation in this, the broadest, fullest stock of women's waists ever assembled to greet gladsome Springtime. And yet it is but a forerunner of what is to come—of what is to make Bloomingdales' the greater city's most representative Waist Store.

White Embroidered Net Waists, hand-made yoke and fine Val. inserting, also handsome inserting of Irish lace net and medallions; new puff sleeves, trimmed with Irish insertings..... $16.98

Taffeta Silk Waists newest stripe and plaid taffeta waists; short or long sleeves $4.98 to..... $11.98

Newest Model Waists in lace net and cluny, white, cream and ecru laces; $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $7.49..... $9.98

Lingerie Waists, exclusive models in fine Lingerie Waists, trimmed with the newest laces; medallions, embroideries $3.98 to $18.50

Ecru Net Waists, embroidered yoke of lace and cluny rosette trimmings; sleeves elaborately trimmed to match; another style in white net and cluny, handsome hand-made yoke of fine medallions.... $15.98

Complete assortments of Button-Front, Long-Sleeve Lingerie and Linen Waists.

Bloomingdales', Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3rd AVE 59th TO 60th ST.

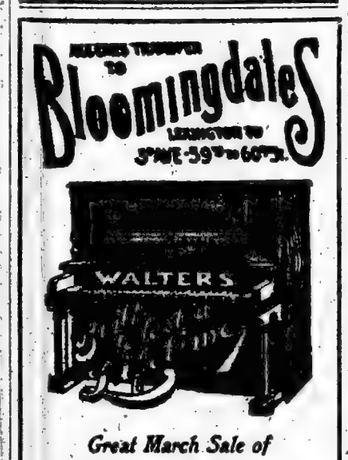

Great March Sale of
$350 Walters Pianos for $198
Including stool and cover, on easy terms of
$5 Down and $1 Week
Which Is About ½ Real Value
Walters Pianos are built to last a lifetime

Pianos which cannot begin to compare with the Walters are being offered by others at $350 to $400. So we are offering you a saving of from $150 to $200.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5

Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Walters at $1 a week.

No interest charged for time taken in making payments; no insurance and no extras, $198, that's all.

Other Pianos in this great March sale:

$450 Walters Excelsior Pianos	$325
$475 Celebrated Belford Pianos	$240
$475 Weigner Pianos	$240
$475 Handsome Harmony Pianos	$240
$475 Walters Pianos, Style C	$240
$500 Walters Pianos, Style F	$300
$475 Renowned Richardson Pianos	$240
$475 Grant Wetherell Pianos	$240
$475 George Coleman Pianos	$240
$600 Walters Pianos, Style D	$350
$700 Style R Walters Pianos	$350
$750 Walters Vertical Grand Pianos	$375
$800 Walters Premiere Pianos	$400
$900 Walters Player Pianos	$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos	$575

Caution!—Don't buy a so-called "slightly used" piano at any price, for they are worthless; otherwise people would not part with them.

Upon request a representative will call.

Warerooms, 3d Floor.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales'
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Riding Habits for Spring

Our first showing for Spring 1907 is replete with the very best productions of one of the city's foremost tailors to women—one whose specialty is custom work and who, therefore, objects to having his name used in advertising "Ready to Wear" Habits.

In cut, fit and finish these habits are unsurpassed.

The materials employed are broadcloths, tweeds, heather mixtures and stripe and check worsteds.

There are various models—light and loose fitting coats, side, cross and safety saddle skirts. The sizes range from 34 to 44.

Identical habits are sold in exclusive stores and by custom tailors for $35.00 to $50.00. Our prices are

$23.75 and $27.50.

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 107—Lanston Monotype Co-Mergenthaler Linotype Co. 108—Fifth Av. Coach Co-Stewart. 200—Iron Steamboat Co-The Rosedale. 201—Smith-The Cygnus. 202—Matter of Remington Automobile Co. 203—Bonsall-Platt. 204—Fisheries Co-Adams. 185—Lyman-Hilliard. 184—United States-Crucible Steel Co. 206—N Y, N H & H R R-De Noyelles. 209—Matter of United Educational Co. 212—L I R R-Pionnix. 213—Actiesciskabet Phonix-Gladiator.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 118—Kroegel-Penn R R. 119—Barber-Sheridan. 122—Foley-Interurban St Ry. 127—Banner-N Y City Ry. 128—McGuigh-Bartlett. 132—Summerell-Star Co. 133—Kassebohm-N Y City Ry. 136—Tapie-Penn R R. 141—Bischoff-N Y City Ry. 142—Halmowicz-Am Society, &c. 140—Sedore-N Y City Ry. 32—Simpson-Treat. 73—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 108—United States-Langer. 53—Daily-De Young. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same. 147—Berthold-Burton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 2—Gen Elec Co-Latham. 22—Leonard-Simplex. 28—Loonen-Dietsch. 32—Goldstein-Shapiro. 34—Dick-Henry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges: 9518—G Madden. 9372—Isaac Polonsky. 9368—John F Gibson. 9143—Max Sedenstok. 9422—Jessie Baskerville. 9375—Nathan H. Michaels. 8649—Henry G Moore. 8861—Mary K Pidgeon. 9418—Tessie Horowitz. Case under objection: 9230—E & J Staoralin. Adjourned cases: 9307—Jos Uttal. 9479—Nathan Gutman. 8905—Jos Hutner. 9050—Chas F Lucas. 9402—Henry Munzer. Involuntary cases: 9503—Petition-Bhinsky, Gengel & Zoob. 9529—Petition-Mary J. Gibbons. Motions at 2 P. M. In re The Jassoy Co. In re Robinson & Nepal. In re J Solotar & Co. In re Jacques M Harris. In re Healy & Co. In re Simon Adelson. In re Frank Handman. In re W H. Furniss & Co. In re J Mirantz & Co. In re The Brown Hat Co. In re Mary J Gibbons (2). In re Schavrin-Goldberg. In re Rob't H. Spaulding. In re A C Wilcox & Co (2.) In re Abraham H Fleischer. In re J Mirantz & Co. In re Louis Preger. In re Menchikov & Vytantas. In re Cluster Gas Light Co (3.) In re Central Lighting Co. In re Rowland & Co. In re Iroquois Hotel, &c, Co. In re Daniel L Dresser. In re Antonio Altieri. In re B Raap Trading Co. In re United Heat Co. In re Martin Weissman.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Gildersleeve, Giegerich, and Erlanger, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for March Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Mackenzie-Mackenzie. 2—People, &c-Stevenson. 3—Chambers-Garrigues. 4—Matter of Sterne. 5—Coffey-Coffey. 6—Matter of East 172d St. 7—Warren-Platt. 8—Russell-Shubert. 9—Strasburger-Janowitz. 10—Goldberg-Goldberg. 11—Rapp-Wiederman. 12—Hagan-Bippart. 13—Matter of Kirby. 14—Bernheimer-City of N Y. 15—Power-Hoes. 16—Matter of City of N Y. 17—Matter of Haven. 18—Matter of Steinmetz. 19—Jaffries-Brown. 20—Kauffman-Judah. 21—Bryson-Cockley. 22—Clark-Addicks. 23—People, &c-Federal Bank. 24—Stern-Goodman. 25—Clug-Herbert Realty Co. 26—Suydam-Knatz. 27—Mazarek-Mazarek. 28—Reilly-Reilly. 29—Rosenfield-Rosenfield. 30—Ederheimer-Alamo Elec Power & Milling Co. 31—Wollstein-Stoerger. 32—April-Butler. 33—Matter of Germantown Trust Co. 34—Sande-Godkin. 35—Meyer-Perlman. 36—Weiss-Stein. 37—Hart-Woodbury Dermat Inst. 38—Schlesinger-Burns. 39—Jacob-Peck. 40—Halstead-Gray. 41—Campbell-Paris. 42—Stockman-Potter Wall Paper Mills. 43—Unique Circle, &c-Supreme Circle Companions, &c. 44—Howell-Rollnick. 45—City of N Y-Lang. 46—Dewsnap-Matthews. 47—Appelbaum-Appelbaum. 48—Widrinski-Widrinski. 49—Levy-Central Consumers' W & L Co. 50—Betteus-Fitzpatrick. 51—Same-same. 52—Forwood-N Y Mail Co. 53—Matter of White. 54—Keller-Faber. 55—McCullough-McCready. 56—Bowery Bank-Bailey. 57—Schlesinger-Burns. 58—Steger-Simons. 59—Balinkoff-Simons. 60—Matter of U S Fid & Guar Co. 61—Biszowski-Thaw. 62—Chicago Title & Trust Co-German Ins Co of Freeport. 63—Heyman-Heyman. 64—Ward-Rundis. 65—Auerbach-Diamond. 66—Matter of Cohn. 67—Sanford-Downing. 68—Siblger - Dunkind. 69 — Kostenbaum - N Y City Ry. 70—Levepeack-Levy. 71—Hagan-Bippart. 72—Mathewson & Co-Knepper Realty Co. 73—Bloom-Hochstadter. 74—Jackson-Wachtel. 75—Matter of Macrery. 76—Mendelson-Bromer. 77—Hochstein-Chickering Club. 78—Kuh-Goldman. 79—Jame-Woods. 80—Cooke-Cooke. 81—Babcock-Babcock. 82—Matter of Ward & Taylor. 83—Matter of Golden. 84 to 317—Hertzfeld et al-Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Davis, J.—(March term.) Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1044—Bickerstoff-Shubert. 1080—Bendaler-Herrman. 2631—Bloch-Bush. 1130—Foundation Co-N Y Cold Storage Co. 1563—Irish Indus Exposition, &c, Co-Sheridan. 2037—Cleeve-Fischer-Hansen. 2843—Bernstein-Supreme Lodge K of H. 3057—Held-Franklin Brew Co. 2886—Murphy-Hart. 1881—Levy-Lehr. 2830—Twining-Allen. 2677—Kohl-Jester. 3138—Ronalds & Johnson Co-Bass. 3095—Probst-Hallauer. 3450—Geraci-Italian Soc'y, &c. 3456—Jacob-Jacob. 2732—McConnell-McConnell. 3085—Radt-Elsenberg. 2772—Costigan-Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 516—Bernstein-N Y City Ry. 538—Siegel-same. 1014—Bauman-Interborough R T Co. 557—Meil-Met St Ry. 366—Ridlinger-Wesuchester Elec Ry. 319—Christiano-N Y City Ry. 519—Schwartz-same. 509—Kearney-same. 241—Hart-same. 524—Mackenzie-same. 525—Schleier-Union Ry. 552—Smith-Met St Ry. 465—Drucker-N Y City Ry. 2214—Litzour-Interurban St Ry. 308—Luhrs-N Y City Ry. 2216—Scheu-Union Ry. 563—Warso-same. 569—Meyer-N Y City Ry. 570—Same-same. 571—Weiss-N Y City Ry. 574—Ullrich-same. 575—Sass-same. 577—Fagan-same. 579—Gerard-same. 584—Carney-same. 585—Cordes-same. 586—O'Rourke-same. 589—Bazso-same. 591—Doyle-same. 592—McKenna-same. 595—Gimm-Union Ry. 71—Deigher-Interurban St Ry. 108—Merrill-N Y City Ry. 300—Kostenbam-same. 508—Krone-same. 594—Langsdorf-same. 600—Quinlan-same. 601—Kelly-Union Ry. 602—Mitchell-N Y City Ry. 603—Same-same. 604—Same-same. 606—Foley-same. 607—Stone-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 912—Libby-Strauss. 1011—Lesoir-Youngling. 934—Levine-City of N Y. 1037—Kiernan-Elditz. 163—Lanzberg-Levy. 977—Hill-Baumann. 490—Smith-Shea. 3148—Donohue-Brod. 479—Herr-Eldt. 566—Lunny-Houselt. 915—Stutley-City of N Y. 1052—Hornbach-Conried Metropolitan Opera Co. 1053—Addy-Dahlman. 1067—Priolo-Southard. 1069—Jungnikel-Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co. 1103—Lackey-Barney. 1107—Lather-Baumann. 1100—Douckmiller-Herman. 1111—Frumke-St George. 1117—Waldman-Claasson. 868—King-Reid. 675—Mack-Cent Tel & Elec Subway. 1153—Wack-Tobin. 1102—McArdle-Meyers. 1173—Jones-Klein. 1175—Gallagher-Moore. 1211—Horan-Anderson. 1213—Jung-Dorritty Playing Card Mfg Co. 1219½—Sana-McDonald. 1174—Magnuson-Clausen. 1222—Weller-Bropkman. 1133—Smith-City of N Y. 1134—McMahon-same. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M. 683—Gampon-Carroll Box Lumber Co. 998—Illinois-City of N Y. 1095—Goldberg-Cuppes-Welgand-Cooke Co. 1093—Beets-City of N Y. 185—Lahlbach-N Y Tunnel Co. 1168—Shields-Pugh & Co. 1150—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1172—Minihan-Denahe. 1152—Schreiber-Hantchanow. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1151—Frank-Morgan. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 1235—Bohan-Met Exp Co. 650—Stringlein-McOwen. 2650—Brunton-Preston. 2851—Same-same. 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1121—Vera-McMullen. 1122—Williston-Knowlton. 1124—Jackson-Wertstein. 1126—Sullivan-Editz. 1128—Kearns-Hayes. 1141—McGarry-Northern S S Co. 1132—Jetter-Hachmeister. 770—Bernstein-Greenberg. 903—Doherty-N Y Herald Co. 2007—Parkside-Jungman. 1064—Pritchard-Bunnell. 1065—Boston City of N Y. 1068—Camps-Lake. 1104—Schwartzbarth-Cyphers Incubator Co. 1094—Wagner-Ernest & Herman Levy. 957—Taylor-Remington Const Co. 1040—Harten-Curtis. 1050—Austrom-Fanning. 979—Chambers-Stein. 1032—Sutherland-Bradley. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 295—Crippo-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 150—Mahon-City of N Y. 151—Zimmer-same. 1035—McLaughlin-Child's Unique D Co. 1057—Lipnik-City of N Y. 1056—Murray-Borden's Cond-Milk Co. 1100—Natal-City of N Y. 1105—Purcell-same. 1112—Ketchum-same. 1114—Grafton-same. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XII. for trial. 838—Kessler-Seidenberg. 117—Rudd-Winkler. 138—Same-same. 260½—Sturtevant-Willis. 1036—H'y Huber Co-McCabe. 484¼—Mairs-B & O R R. 485½—Mairs-B & O R R. 896—Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co.-Hirsch. 260—Ward-Earle. 326—Lindaur-Luckemeyer. 910—Fulton-Dorland. 1015—Schlessenger-Groll. 326—Fuller-Highland. 491—Siegel-Philadelphia Casualty Co. 248—Piza-Billas. 471—Mellin-Bodenberger. 2987—Linden-Thierot. 1303—Rosenthal-Lubelsky. 1382—Columbia Lubricants Co-Frey. 1396—Ballin-Bunting. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Ida Haag, Julien B. Du Paro, George S. Godefroy, John J. Egger, Paul Mayer John Breen, Abraham S. Goldstein, Daniel W. Owen, Wilhelmina Loster, Matthew Clark, Georgiana T. Murray, George S. Moulton. At 2:30 P. M. Banney Rocks, Elizabeth Marshaler, William J. Duffy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2254—Charles Rubens. 2295—August Morthan. 2300—Della M. Dessauer. 2306—Margaret Durkin. 2313—Henry Lewis. 2314—Mary E. Cohen. 2315—Albert B. Lawrence. 2316—Hyman Grabowski. 2317—Robert White. 2318—Akewe Kest. 2319—George A. Barker. 2320—Augusta E. Reeber.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1695—Dostler-Interurban St. Ry. 1977—Reynolds-Loewy. 2018—Paturo-N Y City Ry. 1571—Banner-N Y City R R R. 1968—Walsh-Mahrer. 930—Anderson-Interurban St Ry. 931—Brown-same. 941—Preuss-same. 681—Goggins-same. 2013—Shear-Mt St Ry. 1232½—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1365—Barrett-same. 1022—Gurndeh-International Paper Co. 2019—Diamont-Interurban St Ry. 1103—Horwitz-Union Ry. 1062—Allen-Blen. 2020—Klein-Interurban St Ry. 1974—Totaro-Gelula. 1585—Prendgrast-Interurban St Ry. 2021—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2022—Burns-Union Ry. 2023—O'Brien-Interurban St Ry. 2024—Finley-same. 2003—Stevens-O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1888—F O Pierce Co-Jones. 1988½—Shevlin-Interurban St Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interborough R T Co. 1206—Livingston-Byk. 6015½—Amato-Interurban St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1827—McGlynn-Kessler. 1828—Same-same. 2066—Gross-Einstein. 1098—Rothblatt-Interurban St. Ry. 1006—Stapleton-same. 1570—Quinby-Matters. 4432—Wilson-Cohen. 2163—Ward-Interborough R T Co. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 1473—Muirich-Murray's Line. 1845—Stern-N Y City Ry. 2064—Arvad-Platt. 2065—McConnell-N Y City Ry. 5391—Grifling-Flank. 2114—Nussbaum-Interurban St Ry. 2115—Walters-City Island R R. 2197—Pamuccio-N Y City Ry. 2180—Carney-Man Choc Co. 2192—Gutman-Millentha Bros Amuse Co. 2198—Mantel-Maher. 611—Victor-Lipps. 1847—Fahey-Interborough R T Co. 1179—Lieberman-Levy. 1180—Taylor-Wernberg. 1051—Weinstein-Nerwall. 1731—Morgan-Coryell. 1201—O'Reilly-Schum. 856—Meschner-Altman. 1529—O'Rourke-Brady. 1530—O'Rourke-Brady. 1725—Tortelotte-Frank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1066—Horwitz-Smith. 3850—Roganetsky-Rosenzweig. 1742—Cigliano-G B Waite Co. 1624½—Bloch-Maher. 2078—Bridget-Beck. 1827—Merrill & Baker-Woolworth. 1000—Kahn-Rubin. 1321—Luffreund-The Standard Life Ins Co. 1500—Aleano-N Y City Ry. 2128—Goldstein-Int St. Ry. 2084—Goldstein-N Y City Ry. 2050—Helfer-same. 2065—Kupfersmith-same. 2020—O'Brien-Union Ry. 2129—Dinan-Int St. Ry. 1740—Cohen-N Y City Ry. 0332—Simonson-Met St Ry. 2127—Goldberg-same. 2130—Wilk-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Int St. Ry. 2028—Silberfeld-same. 2046—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 2076—Roth-same. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2072—Schashelwitz-N Y City Ry. 2073—Damoe-Int St Ry. 2082—Helfgolt-N Y City Ry. 2086—Yahafdy-same. 1736—Quinn-42d St, &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Int R T Co. 2047—Millett-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 6366—Pallidino-Pernette. 6620—Weiss-Amsinck. 6426—Blumberg-Sterling Bronze Co. 6368—Kaplan-Nathanson. 6506—Massur-Bleweiss. 7084—Laude-Shores. 5836—Stern-Aetna Indemnity Co. 6606—The Ogdon Lumber Co.-Wolfinger Co. 6328—Milbauer-Gordon. 7090—Lubell-Andrews Printing Co-Woarms. 6853—Pierce-Lowenthal. 6285—Weinberg-Lampert. 6776—Downey-Brown. 6894—Scheuer-Michaelian. 6507—Morris-Huter. 6201—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brew Co-Kopp. 6202—Same-Schonhard. 6775—Kubel-Margolies. 6778—Constantine-Eden Con Co. 6458—Coogan-Wacht. 6812—Grimm-Calhoun. 3096—Southack-Gleason. Equity and non-jury cases. 615—Rosenberg-Kushner. 616—Marx-Cagliostrio. 622½—Priser-Painter Stove & Heater Co-Selder. 626—Rosenberg-Spiro.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1066—Horwitz-Smith. 2038—Reilly-N Y City Ry. 6720—Dick-Gitsky. 6575—Klam-Bondy. 2103—Elliott-N Y City Ry. 2037—Vandernoot-same. 2092—Singer-Grossman. 2152—Blackman-Heide. 2154—Faide-Terwilliger. 2158—Rosenberg-Int Order Brith Abr. 1785—Davis-Globe Storage Co. 1996—Felsenheld-Maine SS Co. 1252—O'Reilly-Solomon. 1940—Corcoran-Interurban St Ry. 1919—Cody-Gaquinto. 2085—Steinman-N Y City Ry. 2086—Stern-same. 2086½—Nicolai-same. 2095—Singeltary-same. 2039—Sanders-Wood Knitting Co. 2101—Rosenthal-Isenberg. 2106—Galvin-N Y City Ry. 2108—Dennerlein-Freer. 2110—Brown-N Y City Ry. 2125—Desbosky-Twyley. 2094—Hamilton-N Y City Ry. 7119¼—Lish-Strauss. 2104—Clifford-Nathan. 2109—Beamish-N Y City Ry. 2153—Caldwell-Bolton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—People, &c, Jos Sommer. 2—Same-Fillmore. Hilsinger. Trial calendar. 1—Charles H Bryant. 2—John McCarthy. 3—Peter Flores. 4—Meyer Goldner. 5—Edward O'Brien, Edward Wortisack. 6—Herman Twillman, John Spath, Peter Kelly. 7—Nino Latino. 8—John Latham. 9—William Brown. 10—Frank Ellwood, William H. Tenbrook, James Pozonski, Chester Strand, Earl T. Amsden. Pleadings. 1—Giovannie Cellat. 2—Patrick Purcell. 3—James McKeon. 4—Charles E. Blakeney. 5—Harry Frank, William Frank. 6—Menotte Melchione, Vincenzo Pellegrino. 7—Frank Connolly. 8—George Moore. 9—George Stiefather. 10—Martha Clair, Mary Bank, Lucy Westcott. 11—Fillmore Hilsinger, Helen Bell, Lillian Burns. 12—Marshall Halsinger, Albert Bechler. 13—Joseph Abrams. 14—John Morio, Joseph Rocco. 15—Michael Sloane. 16—John Leavy. 17—Joseph Golden. 18—John Leonard. 19—Harry Screen. 20—Antonio Di Russo, Rocco Frangione. 21—Daniel Schaefer. 22—Lulu Cummings. 23—Alois Lavodsky. 24—Richard Oliver, Joseph Murphy, James Young. 25—Maurice L Geller. 26—John J Cullen. 27—Peter F Ward. 28—George Turner. 29—Albert Johnson. 30—Louis November. 31—Ladislo Arvay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—John Connell, Henry F. O'Brien. 2—Charles J. Richardson. 3—Salvatore Maurotto. 4—Michael Curley. 5—Arthur Wilson. 6—John Reddy, William Wiedmeyer. 7—Simon Wolf. 8—Morris Goldstein. 9—Otto Holpp. 10—Lucy Deaton. 11—William Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II. (February Term)—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. 1—George E Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Frank McCartney. 2—Vincenzo Abbadejas. 3—Charles Weiss. 4—Charles Fox. 5—Max Leitstein. 6—William Stewart. 7—Emil Becker (3.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—February term continued—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorney Ely for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Alexander Devoe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—McAvoy, Recorder. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. No day calendar.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 154—Vernon-Vulcanite Cement Co. 192; M. A.—Corelle-Smith. 193—Sweeney-Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 199; M. A.—Jacobs-Silver. 199; M. A.—Same-same. 200; M. A.—Goldman-Levine. 201; M. A.—Levine-Goldman. 266—Saal-South Brooklyn Ry. 206—Becker-McCrea. 207—Ford-Adams Dry Goods Co. 208—Mayer-Davis. 209—Fritsch-Prall. 214; M. A.—Daugherty-McCuiloch. 214—Rapid-Loop Co. 215—Equittable Mfg Co-Johnson. 216—Matter of White. 218—Davis-Oakland Chemical Co. 219; M. A.—Carabba-Brklyn Borough Gas Co. 220—Anderson-Harriot.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcy, J.; Part II., Bury, J.; Part III., Abbott, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 5923—Palmer-Ring et al. 4825—Van Ness-B H R R. 4321—Tribkensame. 4331—Foote-Nassau R R. 12220—Fisher-Fisher et al. 4218—McAleish-42d St. & Manhattanville R R. 4181—Mansell-Conrad et al. 4188—Bardone-B H R R. 4946—Morrell-Batterman. 12332—Sheinfelman-Colyer and another. 3646—Singer-B H R R. 3932—Comman-State Bank. 11380—Ridgely-Chapman & Co. 4369—Van Horn-L I R R. 3640—Oetreicher-B H R R. 4351—Ercolano-Sexton. 12426—Underhill, Jr.-O'Brien. 12397—Anderson-B H R R. 4274—Farrell-same. 12736—Rothkind-Jacobson. 12—Staunton-Colyer and another. 12393—Episcopo-Sullivan. 4374—Klein-B H R R. 4375—Baron-same. 4878—Eisele-Nassau R R. 4380—Swanson-McKeefney et al. 4881—Sheehy-B H R R. 4384—Albert-same. 4386—Murphy-same. 4391—Carbone-Kennedy. 4393—Natelson-Nassau R. 4897—Kaminsky-B H R R. 4396—Somma-same. 4402—Simons-N Y City R R. 4403—Pocchia-Popp. 4409—Jensen-B H R R. 4414—Goodman-N Y City R R. 4415—O'Donnell-City of New York. 4416—Smith-same. 4419—Graf-Boylan and B H R R. 4421—Schmerl-Weisberger. 4422—Levy-B H R R. 4423—Hughes-Nassau R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4424—Wandell-Edison Electric Co. 4428—Quinn-B H R R. 4431—Regnier-Compagnie Gen'l Trans. 4433—Buckley-N Y City R R. 4434—White-B H R R. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 11814—Bullinger-Schwartz. 4195, 4196—Stapp-Cent R R of N J. 3590—Murphy-B H R R. 3567—Farrell-same. 3618—Same-same. 4436—Zollner-same. 4440—Hanigan-N Y City R R. 4442—Syracuse et al., $1,498.

Arares, Abei—Same, $1,498.

Ambinder, Samuel—Bernard Lipansky, $87.

Baker, Mary—Charles Baker et al., costs, $103

Barrett, Chas. M.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $40.

Brandon, J. & Fonseca—Same, $26.

Bosch, Henry—Same, $33.

Blumenthal, Louis—Leo Schlesinger, $116.

Barasch, Abraham—John P. McEwan, $596.

Billoti, Frank—J. P. Donna Tile Co., $117.

Bergmann, Frederick—Frank Poel et al., $1,498.

Baumell, Jacob—Morris Kashowitz, $237.

Braverman, Sol.—Maurice I. Strunsky, $976.

Creighton, Margaret M.—N. Y. Tele. Co., $41.

Cubitt, William C.—Same, $50.

Crandall, Elbert—Same, $277.

Cangro, Joe—Same, $42.

Clark, Hobart F.—John H. Scully Blue Stone Co., $99.

De Chard, Susie—N. Y. Telephone Co., $23.

De Angelo, Antonio, (not summoned)—Henry Anderson, $389.

Drullard, Harry L.—Lord & Taylor, $31.

Fanning, Thomas J.—Wm. M. Young, $485.

Feinberg, Jacob—Henry G. Silleck, Jr., $726.

Geiger, Charles—Maurice I. Strumsky, $976.

Gus, Rudolph—Mary Doyle, $140.

Halpin, H. John & Philbrick & Bro., $4,337

Hollins, Frank C.—Hans Swoboda, $9,727.

Horowitz, Harry—Morris Kashowitz, $237.

Kennedy, D. E.—N. E. White, $122.

Kelly, J.—B. J. MacCorry, $30.

Lewis, G. W.—C. H. Miller, costs, $109.

Levine, A.—D. Behrman et al., costs, $17.

Miller, O.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co., $597.

Marrone, M.—M. Sirkes, $486.

Markowitz, H.—C. Ullman et al., $2,288.

Pieces, J.—H. Anderson, $389.

Rauth, J. A.—W. M. Cochenour et al., $181.

Raine, R. G.—I. Levey, $107.

Rosenberg, J.—H. G. Shleck, Jr., $726.

Rayved, M.—B. Lipansky, $87.

Stutzer, A.—Tillie Moskowitz, $104.

Sax, W.—J. A. Philbrick & Brother, $4,337.

Sussman, S.—Same, $4,337.

Straus, I. and N.—R. J. McDermott, $1,631.

Schapiro, L.—Torsion Balance Co., $35.

Siegel, J. A.—Caroline Bookman et al., $456.

Shusheimer, W. H.—Janet Harper, costs, $17.

Standish, H. J.—D. Duggan, $91.

Thampoulis, D. G.—N. Rezinas, $476.

Unger, A. (not summoned)—Tillie Moskowitz, $104.

Weinstein, L.—L. Herman et al., $163.

Wienzimer, J.—J. P. McEwan, $597.

Wolfinger, Balla—E. H. Ogden Lum. Co., $597.

Yesky, D.—W. M. Cochenour et al., $181.

Zimneta, P.—F. Poel et al., $1,498.

The Singer Mfg. Co.—Sofi Weinstein, $1,136.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Burgess, Nell—C. D. McGichan, March 30, 1904, canceled, $1,870.

McCord, Jos. A.—F. Cooper et al., March 29, 1906, $76.

March, Jas. F.—F. Bartel, Feb. 16, 1907, $17.

McLaughlin, Jas. G. and Chas. S.—Borough Bank of Brooklyn, Jan. 31, 1907, $12,167.

Snedecor, Jordan L., Abraham, and Ephaliet People, &c., July 2, 1906, $143.

Solomon, Sidney H.—H. Reck, Feb. 27, 1907, vacated, $518.

Rices & Son—C. Brady, Feb. 25, 1907, $42.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Judge Adams has appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver in bankruptcy of the Palisad Steam Lauhdry Company of 2,313 Eighth Avenue. The machinery cost $13,000, but at forced sale it was stated, would probably realis $3,000.

PULASKI TERWILLIGER.—Pulaski Terwilliger, manager of a grocery store at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,050 and no assets. He formerly kept a livery stable at 119t Street and Lexington Avenue, which he sol in October, 1903.

CHARLES L'ENFANT.—Charles L'Enfant, bookbinder, of 46 East Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilitie of $11,115 and no assets. Among the creditor are Charles W. Craven, $3,200, and M. LiEnfant $2,175 for wages. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him in 1890, and h received a discharge a few months later.

MORITZ S. SHERMAN.—Moritz S. Sherman bookkeeper, of 528 West 147th Street, has file a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities o $11,177 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Sherman Samuels & Co., clothing dealers, who dissolved in 1891. Among the creditors are the Mechanics and Traders' Bank $3,000, Unite National Bank $2,030, and the Chelsea Exchange Bank $1,525.

THE H. A. BRADWELL AMUSEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—The H. A. Bradwell Amusement and Construction Company of 56 East Twenty-third Street has mad an assignment to William A. Feuchs of Brooklyn. The company was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of $25,000, to manufacture apparatus and devices for amusement purposes and to operate the same. Charles L Feltman of Coney Island was President, and H. A. Bradwell, who has been interested i Coney Island amusements, was Treasurer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday the first name being that of the debtor:

Antolkitz, Solomon—N. Y. Tel. Co., $26.

Abel, Lippman—N. Y. Tel. Co., $28.

Arana, Julio C. and Richards—Frank Poe et al., $1,498.

Arares, Abei—Same, $1,498.

Ambinder, Samuel—Bernard Lipansky, $87.

Baker, Mary—Charles Baker et al., costs, $103

Barrett, Chas. M.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $40.

Brandon, J. & Fonseca—Same, $26.

Bosch, Henry—Same, $33.

Blumenthal, Louis—Leo Schlesinger, $116.

Barasch, Abraham—John P. McEwan, $596.

Billoti, Frank—J. P. Donna Tile Co., $117.

Bergmann, Frederick—Frank Poel et al., $1,498.

Baumell, Jacob—Morris Kashowitz, $237.

Braverman, Sol.—Maurice I. Strunsky, $976.

Creighton, Margaret M.—N. Y. Tele. Co., $41.

Cubitt, William C.—Same, $50.

Crandall, Elbert—Same, $277.

Cangro, Joe—Same, $42.

Cl

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Banks Report Loss of Only Half Million in Surplus Reserves.

SHARP LOAN REDUCTION

Trading Again Professional—Extreme Weakness in Hill Shares.

After passing through alternating periods of strength and weakness, prices in yesterday's short session of the stock market closed generally well below the level of Friday night. The average loss was in the neighborhood of a point, but a number of individual issues suffered much more severely, and in fact touched figures lower than any scored by them thus far this year. The trading was again almost wholly professional and while various explanations were put forth to cover the movements up and down, the course of prices was again really controlled by the factors which have been exercising their influence upon markets for weeks past, consisting of the utter indifference exhibited by the public generally toward securities and the confusion of sentiment which exists among the larger interests in the financial community. Expectations of an unfavorable bank statement, owing to the preliminary forecasts of a large cash loss, had perhaps something to do with forming speculative sentiment in the early part of the session, and the actual publication of a weekly return better than that looked for was in a measure responsible for the short-lived rally that followed the publication of the statement. For the extreme weakness in Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the first-named stock falling 4⅝ points and Great Northern 3⅜ points, the current explanation was the rather indefinite but persistent report afloat regarding the probability of investigation of the Northern Pacific reorganization proceedings. A measure with this end in view has already been introduced in Congress, but seems to have proceeded no further than the introductory stage, while a group of holders of old Northern Pacific stock in Philadelphia is extremely active in promoting proceedings along these lines. Reading was again subjected to considerable pressure, as was American Smelting and Refining, but the movements here were almost wholly speculative. The Interborough-Metropolitan issues fell sharply upon the news of further proceedings in the litigation started some time ago, in connection with the formation of this company, by a Chicago stockholder.

In place of the loss of some $4,000,000 in cash which had been foreshadowed by the estimates of the week's currency movements, the banks reported yesterday a decrease of only $2,998,000 in this item. The failure of the larger amount to materialize was undoubtedly due to the average system. The heaviest shipments of currency were made toward the week's end, particularly those to Canada, and correction of this underestimate is, therefore, to be looked for in the statement at the close of this week. The position of the banks was also helped by the decrease of $4,274,000 in loans, which they were able to effect through the agency, presumably, of the stock market liquidation of the week. As a result of the various changes, including that in deposits, which fell off $6,350,000, the reserve requirements were reduced sharply and surplus holdings of the banks were decreased by only $450,925. The surplus stands now at $3,858,000, an amount well below that generally held by the banks at this time of the year. It is obvious that if the drain that set in last week to the interior is to be continued, and if undiminished borrowing on the part of corporations is to remain a feature of the financial situation, little else than a miracle can prevent the exhaustion of reserves at some time in the near future. It is doubtful if the Aldrich bill, with all its good points, is a miracle of the kind needed, and perhaps real relief must come from importations of gold.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 2, 1907.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18 1,000..... 103¾
Imp Jap Gov 6s ster loan 3,000..... 99½
1,000..... 99⅝
2d series 8,000..... 99½
5,000..... 99½
5,000-3..... 99½
4½s, ster loan 16,000..... 90¼
500..... 90
Vir Gs defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 5,000..... 22
Repub of Cuba 6s 1,000..... 101½
Am Ice Secur 6s 6,000..... 88½
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000..... 109½
12,000..... 109¼
10,000..... 109
2,000..... 109¼
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000..... 74½
28,000..... 74
At, T & S F gen 4s 49,000..... 100¾
conv 4s 25,000..... 103⅝
1,000..... 103½
9,000..... 103⅝
1,000 £..... 103½
5,000 £..... 103⅝
20,000..... 103½
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000..... 96
Balt & O gold 4s 23,000s20F.. 101¼
P, L E & W V 4s 2,000..... 95
B R Tr ref conv 4s 5,000..... 87¼
5,000..... 87
Cana Sc 5s 1st 2,000..... 100¾
Centl Leather 5s 13,000..... 98¼
24,000..... 98
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 5,000s20F.. 85¾
10,000..... 85¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000..... 98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 3,000..... 101½
10,000..... 102¼
Chi & Alt R R 3½s 5,000..... 78½
Chi & Alt 3½s 15,000..... 71¾
2,000..... 72
10,000..... 71¾
1,000..... 72
Chi, B & Q joint 4s 10,000..... 94½
Ill div 3½ 2,000..... 101¾
2,000..... 101¼
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s 1,000..... 87½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 5,000..... 74¾
2,000..... 74¾
8,000..... 74½
5,000..... 74¾
Colo Industrial 5s 10,000..... 69½
Col Mid 1st 4s 8,000..... 71
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000..... 137¼
Del & Hud cnv 4s 2,000..... 108
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000..... 26
11,000..... 25
Erie cnv 4s, Ser A 1,000..... 94
Hoc Val 1st 4½s 1,000..... 106
H & Tex C gen 4s 5,000..... 86
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 5,000..... 100¼
Inter-Metro 4½s 1,000..... 70¾
West Shore 4s 2,000..... 102¾
1,000..... 103
Total sales, Mar. 2, 1907 $805,500
From Jan. 1, 1907 57,535,000
Corresponding date last year 171,624,000

Inter-Metro 4½s 15,000..... 70¾
4,000..... 70½
5,000..... 70¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000..... 82
L S & M So 3½s 1,000..... 93
Laclede Gas 1st of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000..... 102¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000..... 97¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000..... 84
Mo, K & T s f 4½s 1,000..... 97
Mob & Ohio new 6s 1,000..... 123
N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s 50,000..... 92⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s 1,000..... 82¼
col tr 5s 1,000..... 101½
Norf & Wn, Pocah & C & C 4s 5,000..... 90¾
22,000..... 91
Nor Pac gen 3s 3,000..... 70½
Northn Pac 4s 13,000..... 100¾
1,000..... 100¾
Ore R & N con 4s 8,000..... 99
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 10,000..... 92⅝
Penn conv 3½s 10,050..... 93¾
1915 12,000..... 92⅝
5,000..... 92½
Peo & East 1st 4s /4,000..... 94½
1,000..... 95
Reading gen 4s 2,000..... 97¼
St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s 8,000..... 81
1,000..... 81¾
St L Southwn con 4s 1st 5,000..... 76½
1,000..... 77
So Pac 1st ref 4s 5,000..... 94¼
10,000..... 94½
Southn Pac 4s 5,000..... 89¾
Southn Ry 1st 5s 2,000..... 110¼
South Ry, Mem div 4½s-5s 8,000..... 115
M & O col 4s 1,000..... 92
Third Av 1st 5s 1,000..... 113
Tol, St L & W 4s 2,000..... 81⅝
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s 500..... 87
500..... 87
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000..... 100¾
1,000..... 100½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s 1,000..... 98¼
1,000..... 98¼
1,000..... 98¼
5,000..... 98¼
37,000..... 98½
3,000..... 98¼
2,000..... 98¼
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 1,000..... 26
11,000..... 25
Wab deb B ctfs of deposit 20,000..... 66½
Wa Maryl cnv 4s 1,000..... 60
West U fund & real estate 4½s 1,000..... 100
West Shore 4s 2,000..... 102¾
1,000..... 103
Total sales, Mar. 2, 1907 $805,500
From Jan. 1, 1907 57,535,000
Corresponding date last year 171,624,000

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) (quar.)	2½	Mar. 11	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific (extra)	½	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Mar. 14	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-ann.).	2½	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	2¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9,	1907 Mar. 12	Apr. 16
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Philla., Germantown & Norristown (quarter)	3	Mar. 14	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Reading 1st pf.	2	Mar. 9	Holders of record	Feb. 20
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern com. (semi-annual)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
St. L. & San F'cisco 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
West Jersey & Seashore com. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
Johnstown (Penn.) Passenger	¾	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Met. West Side El., Chi., pf. (quar.)	¼	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
Savannah Electric Co. pf.	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
South Side El. (Chi.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 30	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hudson	3	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
Jenkins (Brooklyn) (quarter)	1½	Mar. 4	Holders of record	Feb. 25

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Chicle com. (month)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Chicle com. (extra)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Express (quarter)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1.
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
American Radiator (extra)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. & pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 2	April 3
American Writing Paper pf.	1	April 1,	1907	.....
Barney & Smith Car (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 16
Borden's Cond'sed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber com. (semi-annual)	$4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 15
Butte Coalition	50c	Mar. 10	Feb. 2	Mar. 4
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$20	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 25
Cambria Iron (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Consol. Cotton Duck pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 3
Con. Gas Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 26
Copper Range Consol. (quarter)	$1.50	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Copper Range Consol. (extra)	50c	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Eastman Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (extra)	½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
Fed. Mining & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
General Chemical com.	2	Mar. 4	Feb. 23	Mar. 5
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Globe-Wernicke com. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Greene Consolidated Copper	40c	Mar. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	4	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 6	April 2	
Kendall Gold Mining	3c	Mar. 23	Mar. 1	Mar. 23
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis com. (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Mar. 6	Mar. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Enameling & Stamp. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
North Butte (quarter)	$2	Mar. 23	Mar. 9	Mar. 25
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quincy Mining (quarter)	$4.50	Mar. 11	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 23	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 8
St. Mary's Mineral Land	$1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Sears, Roebuck pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Shannon Mining	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 30
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (quarter)	$15	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 20
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
U. S. Reduction & Ref pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Apr. 16
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Waterbury Co. of W. Va. (quar.)	...	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. com. (quarter)	2¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Wilkesbarre Gas & Electric	1	Mar. 7	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Wolverine Copper (semi-annual)	$10	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

*On account of back dividend.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 2 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,338,300.00	$28,500.0	$58,500	$78,000.00	$50,200.00	$1,310,900.00
Coal & Iron	500,000	4,797,000.00	993,000.00	193,000	714,000.00	60,000.00	4,570,000.00
Colonial	100,000	4,380,200.00	90,400.00	342,700	525,200.00	160,500.00	5,032,700.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	1,046,003.00	81,250.00	39,000	105,711.00	144,013.00	1,353,179.00
Columbia	300,000	6,552,900.00	284,000.00	240,000	834,000.00	.....	6,884,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	6,062,300.00	965,800.00	96,100	325,700.00	290,000.00	5,578,100.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,151,545.00	13,895.00	76,580	80,680.00	.....	1,152,385.00
Hamilton	200,000	5,403,900.00	263,100.00	215,300	245,800.00	424,400.00	6,143,700.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,266,200.00	8,000.00	208,300	143,200.00	153,200.00	4,080,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,932,000.00	162,300.00	107,000	382,000.00	58,100.00	3,463,700.00
Mutual	200,000	3,510,396.00	21,321.00	383,696	182,414.00	61,289.00	3,084,152.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,084,637.00	27,990.00	315,511	378,314.00	133,333.00	4,507,322.00
Plaza	100,000	3,904,000.00	305,000.00	293,000	201,000.00	.....	4,273,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,889,700.00	16,100.00	175,000	139,700.00	143,100.00	2,300,100.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,425,400.00	341,200.00	4,500	45,500.00	20,000.00	1,509,100.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,715,300.00	68,600.00	189,000	117,000.00	114,300.00	2,058,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,351,000.00	42,000.00	220,000	220,000.00	.....	2,753,000.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,872,400.00	334,900.00	174,900	667,900.00	.....	7,487,200.00
U. S. Exch.	100,000	821,300.00	39,210.00	40,017	31,250.00	30,200.00	803,071.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	949,850.00	12,180.00	53,430	134,620.00	.....	836,990.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,386,300.00	44,500.00	358,400	158,700.00	68,300.00	3,877,800.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,890,000.00	37,500.00	220,800	200,700.00	137,200.00	3,222,900.00
Broadway	150,000	2,784,902.00	15,223.00	102,354	212,860.00	64,641.00	2,868,900.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,059,200.00	136,000.00	83,000	240,300.00	34,400.00	2,163,500.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,604,000.00	428,400.00	119,300	700,500.00	202,000.00	4,988,600.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,624,900.00	245,200.00	645,300	1,169,400.00	170,900.00	12,486,700.00
Nassau	950,000	6,225,000.00	230,000.00	537,000	697,000.00	.....	5,604,000.00
National City	300,000	3,411,000.00	127,000.00	368,300	343,000.00	32,000.00	3,757,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,760,796.00	25,474.00	125,840	48,060.00	246,407.00	1,854,395.00
Prospect Park	100,000	238,900.00	4,000.00	30,000	50,000.00	41,900.00	585,700.00
Union	1,000,000	10,304,000.00	800,000.00	500,000	3,150,000.00	1,268,000.00	14,235,000.00

Borough of Queens.

Woodhaven	25,000	524,633.00	5,000.00	58,600	38,205.00	16,825.00	500,385.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,316,700.00	187,700.00	300,100	1,027,400.00	410,000.00	5,502,900.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,479,284.66	90,857.00	75,356	165,390.00	105,627.00	2,009,680.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,901,824.04	46,984.21	97,783	519,260.53	217,544.31	2,225,691.77

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	220,000	2,376,000.00	123,100.00	24,500	170,400.00	80,700.00	2,018,000.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,065,270.00	58,274.00	58,160	74,400.00	65,300.00	1,002,800.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,640,489.00	21,914.00	140,185	262,186.00	374,064.00	3,258,437.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, March 2, 1907:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,912,200	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$17,071,000	$2,222,000	$1,606,000	$14,870,000	$1,491000
2,050,000	2,803,700	Bank of Man. Co.	20,728,000	3,786,000	2,276,000	23,008,000	.....
2,000,000	1,547,800	Merchants' Nat.	13,496,000	3,034,700	986,700	15,243,700	550,000
3,000,000	5,624,600	Mechanics' Nat.	19,897,000	3,023,000	2,190,000	19,555,000	539,800
1,500,000	4,033,800	Bank of America	23,003,800	4,914,300	2,127,800	24,856,000	.....
1,000,000	416,600	Phenix Nat.	8,150,000	1,833,000	116,000	7,654,000	901,700
25,000,000	21,620,300	National City	146,970,900	20,013,100	9,093,200	110,681,800	10178500
**3,000,000	**5,315,000	Chemical Nat.	24,226,300	3,970,500	1,096,000	22,422,500	.....
300,000	499,500	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,546,700	1,241,900	259,400	5,809,700	216,200
1,000,000	2,390,400	Gallatin Nat.	8,571,900	1,040,300	603,300	6,306,900	980,200
300,000	153,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,232,000	380,600	64,000	2,204,200	47,200
700,000	388,000	Mech. & Traders'	5,174,000	1,044,000	865,000	7,268,000	.....
500,000	646,000	Greenwich	5,891,000	1,080,200	390,000	6,440,000	.....
5,000,000	4,802,400	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,410,500	3,970,400	1,271,200	20,305,000	4,910,300
25,000,000	14,295,600	Nat. Bank of Com.	140,232,200	18,839,600	10,404,100	116,251,800	12653900
3,000,000	4,905,600	Mercantile Nat.	21,651,100	2,908,700	1,237,300	17,000,600	1,450,000
500,000	772,700	Pacific	4,222,600	407,900	384,100	3,609,400	.....
450,000	1,029,100	Chatham Nat.	5,797,200	676,200	841,000	5,804,000	48,500
200,000	466,900	People's	2,760,100	509,200	305,000	2,591,900	.....
2,000,000	2,224,600	Nat. Bank of N. A.	18,363,800	3,453,200	1,061,800	18,641,000	250,000
3,000,000	8 173,600	Hanover Nat.	56,205,400	5,817,000	6,037,000	63,747,000	2,400,000
2,550,000	870,000	Citizen's Cent. Nat.	19,403,700	2,030,100	1,842,200	18,850,000	1,755,800
500,000	352,500	Nassau Bank	3,502,200	306,000	491,100	4,002,800	.....
1,000,000	1,486,100	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,738,700	1,729,200	749,400	7,587,100	40,700
2,000,000	800,200	Metropolitan	10,204,300	2,340,600	200,100	10,243,300	.....
3,000,000	4,767,600	Corn Exchange	36,188,000	7,054,000	3,958,000	41,981,000	.....
750,000	1,262,900	Oriental	8,235,600	1,095,800	429,100	10,404,000	.....
1,500,000	6,993,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,086,700	4,547,000	1,078,000	21,517,000	44,300
3,000,000	8,213,700	National Park	72,355,000	10,185,000	3,887,000	53,785,000	2,979,200
250,000	118,000	East River Nat.	1,391,300	211,200	157,200	1,596,400	49,600
3,000,000	3,161,100	Fourth Nat.	18,930,000	3,350,000	1,013,000	20,720,000	49,100
500,000	1,873,700	Second Nat.	8,772,000	1,060,000	1,190,000	9,120,000	200,000
10,000,000	13,968,900	First Nat.	85,295,600	14,884,400	1,858,000	67,787,000	6,260,000
1,000,000	52,600	Irving Nat. Exch.	10,011,800	3,060,000	534,000	10,414,700	804,800
250,000	773,200	Bowery	3,355,000	692,000	94,000	4,160,000	.....
200,000	831,500	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,407,900	1,064,300	532,100	6,280,700	200,000
750,000	603,800	German-American	4,001,600	832,200	176,600	4,088,700	.....
5,000,000	4,426,100	Chase Nat.	51,671,100	13,121,800	1,037,300	55,937,800	460,000
100,000	1,840,500	Fifth Avenue	10,364,500	2,437,700	608,000	11,518,600	.....
200,000	814,100	German Exch.	3,340,500	103,000	850,000	4,205,000	.....
200,000	934,500	Germania	4,848,000	834,400	734,000	6,210,400	.....
500,000	1,407,200	Lincoln Nat.	13,275,500	1,451,400	1,887,000	13,987,300	490,000
1,000,000	1,374,500	Garfield Nat.	7,655,400	1,708,000	500,000	7,967,800	40,000
250,000	450,600	Fifth Nat.	3,102,100	590,400	202,200	3,188,800	248,000
1,000,000	1,659,300	Bank of Metropolis.	9,953,000	810,000	1,140,000	9,017,100	.....
200,000	846,200	West Side	4,906,000	610,000	556,000	4,716,000	.....
1,000,000	1,301,800	Seaboard Nat.	17,850,000	3,434,000	1,730,000	20,604,000	487,000
300,000	687,000	First Nat. B'klyn.	4,791,000	721,000	420,000	4,843,000	300,000
1,500,000	2,200,500	Liberty Nat.	12,110,800	2,422,400	554,800	11,091,300	992,300
1,000,000	571,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,014,100	1,710,500	453,000	6,947,000	.....
1,000,000	262,200	New Amst'd'm Nat.	4,997,000	983,000	412,500	5,084,200	150,000
350,000	753,600	Astor Nat.	5,187,000	1,170,000	297,000	5,309,000	350,000
†1,000,000	*564,600	State	12,524,000	3,054,000	193,000	15,211,000	.....
109,750,000	139,832,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
16,400,000	24,067,500	Total, State banks.					
126,150,000	115,790,500	Total	1079185000	189065200	74401400	1083411800	32787200

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Jan. 26, 1907; 19 State banks, Nov. 14, 1906. †As of Jan. 3, 1907. **As of Feb. 1, 1907.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, March 2, 1907.

Total sales March 2, 1907 407,774
From Jan. 1, 1907 41,030,431
Corresponding date last year 62,381,008

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
13¾	13⅞	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
110	110¼	22,610	*Amalg. Copper Co	110⅝	110⅞	109¾	110⅜	— ⅝
6⅞	7	200	Am. Can	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
54⅝	55	100	Am. Can pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	43⅝	1,699	Am. Car & Foundry	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅜
32	32¼	50	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
230	230	100	Am. Express	228	228	226	226	— 2
4½	5¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	.....
81	88	100	Am. Ice Securities	81	81	81	81	+1
71½	72	408	*Am. Locomotive Co	72	72½	72	72½	— ⅛
138	138½	10,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	139	139	137¾	138½	—1¼
114	114¼	109	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
130¾	131	500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130⅝	130⅝	130¾	130⅝	— ⅛
95½	96	50	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	96	96	96	96	.....
32	32½	150	*Am. Woolen Co.	32	32	32	32	— ⅜
99⅝	100	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
202½	202½	24,500	*Anaconda Cop. Min	205⅞	214½	200⅜	202½	—1⅝
101½	101⅝	5,700	At., Top. & S. F.	101⅞	102	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
97⅝	98	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅛	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
115½	116	450	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅜
100¼	100⅜	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
68⅜	69	6,700	Brook. Rapid Transit	70	70	68⅜	68½	—1
181½	181¾	1,710	Canadian Pacific	181¾	183½	181	181⅞	—1½
100	101	150	Cent. Leather Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
200	205	160	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	200	200	200	200	—4
43⅜	50¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50	50	50	—⅞
19½

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BEAR—What have you got to bull stocks on?

BULL—That's the question one hears on every hand. Men have put it to me in the last few days who were extremely bullish at much higher prices. When stocks are away down, there seems to be no reason why you should buy them. Only a very few ever do see reasons for buying them then. Quotations stimulate the speculative mind. If quotations tend upward, the mind seeks reasons for bulling stocks, and vice versa. We are carried away by fluctuations. We fit theories to them. It should be the other way. If your theories are sound, quotations should conform to them.

BEAR—But this doesn't answer the question.

BULL—The question is, what have we got to bull stocks on? Well, for one thing, a great many of these stocks are cheap. Some of them—some of the leading ones—are cheaper than they were at the culmination of the bear market in 1903. At 66 in 1903 Union Pacific yielded 6 per cent. It was paying dividends then at the rate of 4 per cent. Now, take Union Pacific at 170. Deduct 5 per cent. for the dividend which will come off the price on March 8. That makes the stock 165. At 165, paying 10 per cent., it yields a trifle over 6 per cent. In 1903 Pennsylvania, then a 6 per cent. stock, sold at 111, where its yield was 5.4 per cent. It is now a 7 per cent. stock, and its yield at, say, 128, is 5.468 per cent. As a 4 per cent. stock, Baltimore & Ohio sold at 72, where its yield was 5.55. As a 6 per cent. stock it is selling now around 110, and yields 5.45 per cent. New York Central paid 5 per cent. in 1903 and sold as low as 113, where its yield was 4.4 per cent. It now sells around 125 as a 6 per cent. stock and yields 4.8 per cent. But the average speculator doesn't care whether a stock is cheap or dear. He wants to catch its fluctuations. He could bull Reading at 140 because it was in the hands of a powerful bull clique, but he sees nothing attractive in it at 115. It is the same stock at 115 that it was at 140.

BEAR—The comparisons you make in favor of such stocks as Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and New York Central show badly for Reading, which as a 4 per cent. stock yields less than 3½ per cent. at 115.

BULL—Reading is not the market.

BEAR—You judge these stocks on dividends which are new. If Union Pacific were a seasoned 10 per cent. dividend payer it might be thought a very cheap stock, but the price at which it sells is proof enough that the investor has not made up his mind to regard it as a 10 per cent. security for all time. It's the same with other dividends. If you were sure that the Pennsylvania could continue paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. it would look fairly irresistible, but are you sure? The railroads have been increasing their expenses very rapidly, and now they seem to be unable to increase their net earnings. Railroad earnings, in fact, are rather discouraging. The net tends to decrease in spite of large increases in gross earnings, and this is owing to the abnormal increase in the cost of conducting business. Take the Pennsylvania as an example. What with the creation of new securities, the increase of wages, the increase of the dividend from 6 to 7 per cent., its expenses, charges, and outgo altogether have increased more than those of any other railroad corporation in the country, and yet its net earnings, out of which to meet them, show decreases as compared with last year. The January net of all the Pennsylvania lines decreased $338,800.

BULL—These earnings compare with those of a period last year which was unusually favorable. This has been a pretty hard Winter.

BEAR—Perhaps, but the earnings are nevertheless discouraging. It behooves us to study railroad reports with more care in the next few months. You have picked out some cheap stocks for purposes of comparison. Those which you have mentioned yield from 4½ to 6 per cent. You wonder why the investor doesn't take them away from Wall Street at these prices, while at the same time you are offering him notes, in which there is absolutely no risk, at prices to yield him more than 6 per cent.

BULL—There are no equities in a note. It is a temporary form of investment.

BEAR—The notes brought out last week for the Louisville & Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line are offered to net the investor 6¼ per cent., and a trifle over if he buys them shrewdly. This means that the money costs the railroads about 7 per cent. With two roads of such credit as these borrowing money on those terms, the outlook for the money market is not particularly bright if business holds up, the Aldrich bill notwithstanding. Personally, however, I think money is going to be easier before the end of the year, but it will be easier, not in consequence of the Aldrich bill, but as a result of business reaction.

BULL—There is a tremendous lot of talk about a reaction in business. I fail to find any basis for it. There is a lull in pig iron, we are told, but that is the rule at this season of the year. There is no let up in the demand for finished products. There is not the slightest sign of a reaction in manufacturing and merchandising, at least, of nothing more than is dictated by common prudence at seeding time. A to-do has been made over the retrenchment policies of certain railroad corporations. I notice that they are still borrowing all the money they can lay their hands on. They are not borrowing it to use in banking ventures. They need it for improvements, and they go right on making their improvements. When a well-managed railroad corporation pays 7 per cent. for money it has something definite in view. I take it that there is an element of politics in the talk we have been getting from some of our railroad managers. It is suddenly very general among them, and all in one vein. It is not the manner of railroad people to take a pessimistic view of things. It may all die out as suddenly as it started.

BEAR—You must have been disappointed in the testimony of Mr. Harriman and his associates. You said you thought it would be very bullish on the whole market, especially the two principal Harriman stocks. Its effect, I fancy, was hardly what you would call bullish.

BULL—Now, sum up this matter, and what have you got? A popular record has been made of facts which were of record in Wall Street from the beginning. Isn't that about all? Very little new information was brought out.

BEAR—You miss the point. We are so close to these things that we do not see them in the proper perspective. So far as the stock market is concerned, it isn't so much what we think of the testimony as what the public here and abroad will think of it. I find it to be the opinion of sagacious bankers that the prestige of Wall Street has been seriously damaged. It is good to have what you call a popular record made of these things. It hurts at first, but it will have a wholesome effect ultimately. For the moment, however, I don't see how you can expect to enlist the confidence of the public on the bull side of the stock market. You will have to wait until some things are forgotten.

BULL—Memory is short. I must say that I never saw such reckless heaving of stones from glass houses. Many methods of high finance may have been wrong, but they have been none the less general, and men who set out to accomplish things must work as their competitors work. Accusations have been made in this matter with heat and animus by men who could ill bear an investigation of their own doings. In fact, I should like you to tell me of any large piece of recent financing that could stand a rigid investigation in the spirit in which such investigations are made in these days.

BEAR—If I cannot tell you of one, more's the pity.

BULL—But I am still of the opinion that you are going to see a big legitimate speculation in mining stocks, especially coppers. It has been long delayed, I know, but if there is anything you can bull on conditions it is the coppers. The metal is phenomenally strong. Coppers may back and fill, but the metal stays at the top.

BEAR—If business begins to slow down the demand for copper metal will abate. No such commodity as copper metal will stand up all alone. Returning to the stock market, we see that on each relapse it finds a lower level and that the rallies are utilized for fresh selling. Every little while the bear crowd turns and covers up and perhaps goes long for a turn, only to be filled up with stock. There has not been a good recovery since the first of the year. It is easier, brokers say, to buy stocks on the last quotation than to sell them. So long as the big interests are standing over the market with stocks, it will not have a sustained recovery. What you have seen is that stocks can be sold on a scale down. Since this decline began last December the market has acted as in 1903.

BULL—Sentiment is highly susceptible to new influences. It can change almost over night. Congress will be out of the way this week. The State Legislatures will soon be breaking up. Presently we shall have a respite from hostile legislation and can then consider other things. The market is, in fact, sold out. It presents that appearance to me. We could have a recovery of 5 to 20 points through the list without getting back to anywhere near the old high prices. Such a movement is surely imminent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	105	105½
2s, c., 1930.	105½	106½
3s, r., 1918.	103¾	103¾
3s, c., 1918.	103¾	103¾
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907.	100¾	101
4s, c., 1907.	101¾	102
4s, r., 1925.	129	130
4s, c., 1925.	129	130
Pan. 2s, c.	104¾	105¾
D. C. 3-65s.	114½	..
Philip'ne 4s.	100½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	238	..
Alle. & W.	142	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	34½	36
Am. Ag. C.	23	23½
A. A. C. pf.	85	102
Am. B. S.	18¼	20
A. B. S. pf.	70	79
A. C. & F. pf.	102½	103¼
Am. Coal.	185	170
A. C. O. pf.	88	92¼
Am. D. T.	25	40
Am. G. T.	6¾	7
A. H. & L. pf.	25¼	25¾
Am. L. Co.	16½	17
Am. L. Co. pf.	30	35
Am. Loc. pf.	110¾	111½
Am. M. Co.	7	10
A. M. Co. pf.	37	40
Am. S. pf., B.	91	92
Am. Snuff.	190	240
Am. Sn. pf.	98	103¼
Am. St. F.	8¼	8¾
A. B. F. pf.	41¾	42½
A. S. R. pf.	126	130
A. T. & C.	81	85
A. T. & T.	125	130
Ann Arbor	..	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	103	106
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
B. & O. pf.	89	91
Beth. Steel.	17	17¾
Beth. S. pf.	51	60
B. A. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	115	125
Bruns. City.	13	15
B., R. & P.	90	128
B., R. & P. pf.	120	123¾
B. & S. pf.	51	60
But'k Co.	46	50
Canada So.	63	63¾
C. C. & C.	..	70
Cent. Leath.	37	37½
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	150
Chi. & Alt. pf.	..	62½
C., B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	150
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	70	71
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	21¾	22¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	78¾	79¼
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	159	162½
C. & N. W. pf.	210	220
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	160
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. T. & T.	6	10
C. T. & T. pf.	15½	20
C. & C. pf.	125	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	87	89
C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W.	95	101
C., L. & W. pf.	110	125
Clev. & P.	174½	..
C. F. & I. pf.	81	95
C. S. 1st pf.	55	56
C. P. R. pf.	86¾	86¾
Crip. C. C.	..	75
Del. & H.	203	204
D., L. & W.	485	495
D. & R. G. pf.	78	80
D. M. & Ft. D.	..	16
Det. & M.	55	..
D. & M. pf.	86	..
Det. So.	..	30
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	76	..
Dist. Sec.	75	76
D., S. S. & A.	16½	17
D., S. S. & A. pf.	32	37
Elec. Vehi.	..	70
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S. pf.	145	170
F. M. & S. pf.	90½	92
Fed. Sugar.	59	65
Gen. C. Co.	70	75
G. C. Co. pf.	102	103½
Granby Con.	144	150
G. & S. T.	110	..
G. H. & W. pf.	93	95
H. B. Claflin.	102½	110
Har. R. R.	42¾	45
H. E. R. pf.	80½	83
Hock. Val. rects.	..	120
Hock. V. pf.	85¼	91
Homestake.	84	88
Ill. Central.	153	160
Ill. C. L.	..	102
Ing.-Rand.	82	..
Ing.-R. pf.	92	93¾
I. P. Co. pf.	79¼	80
Int. Power.	46	49
Int. S. P.	24½	35
Iowa Cent.	23	24
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	60	65
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	77	78
Kan. C. Sc.	28	28¼
K. & D. M.	10	13
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
Kn. I., Chi.	41	73
K. I., C., pf.	69	75
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	24	28
L. E. & W. pf.	60	70
Long Island.	58	66
Man. Beach	4	6
Md. C. pf.	90	125
Mich. Cent.	..	190
M. & St. L. pf.	87	90
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	142	146
Mo., K. & T. pf.	70	71¼
Mor. & Es.	180	185
N. C. & St. L.	130	136
Nat. B. pf.	115	117½
Nat. Enam.	14	14¾
Nat. En. pf.	85½	87½
Nat. L. pf.	99¾	100
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	23¾	26½
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y. & N. H.	180	183
N. Y. C. & St. L.	53	60
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	79	80
N. Y. D. Co.	39½	45
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W.	125	127
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113	114½
N. & W. pf.	80	84
Ont. Mining	7	7¾
Pac. Coast.	115	125
P. C. 1st pf.	98	100
Peo. & E.	23	35
P., C. C. & St. L.	72	76
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	100
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	..
P. S. C. pf.	97	98
Quicksilver.	¾	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	2¾	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stock ctfs.	..	91
R. S. S. pf.	99¾	100
Rens. & Sar.	194	..
R., W. & O.	128½	134
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	103
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	69
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39	41
St. L. & S. W., C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	175
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100	107
So. Pac. pf.	117	117¾
Tex. Central	80	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. T.	78	88
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	26¼	27½
T. C. R. T.	101¾	105
U. B. & P.	6¼	6¾
Un. Pac. pf.	89	92
Un. Fruit.	105	..
U. R. I. pf.	64	66
U. S. C. I. Pipe & F. pf.	85	87
U. S. Exp.	100	115
U. S. Leath.	9	12
U. S. L. pf.	100	115½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	61	65
U. S. R. 2d pf.	74	76
Vand. R. R.	85½	87
Va.-Car. C. Co.	33	33½
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	106	107
Vul. Det.	3	8¼
Vul. D. pf.	46	57
W.-F. Exp.	270	300
West. Md.	5	20
Westinghouse assenting.	150	152
Westinghouse 1st pf.	150	160
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	16¼	17¼
Wis. Cent.	20½	23
Wis. C. pf.	44	47

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11¾	12¼	Sovereign	6¼	6¾
C., K. & N.	8	9¼	Isabella	20¾	20¾
C. C. Cons.	5¼	5¼	Mollie Gib.	5	6
Dr. Jackpot.	7¼	7¾	Pharmacist.	6¼	6¾
Elkton	61	61½	Portland	120	124
El Paso	56¼	57	Un. Gold	9½	9¾
Findlay	67	70	Vindicator	92	94
Gold Dollar.	7¾	8	Work	21	21½

Bank of Peru and London.

LIMA, Peru, March 2.—The new issue of shares of the Bank of Peru and London was concluded to-day at 72 per cent. premium. The capital of the bank is now $4,075,000, with a reserve of $1,365,000.

At an extraordinary meeting last Dec. 26 of the stockholders of the Bank of Peru and London it was decided to increase the capital by the issue, at 50 per cent. premium, of 30,000 shares, of which one-third was to be taken by American and British capitalists. The premium was to go into the reserve.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	6	3	Esperanza	2	10	6
Tom Reed	1	17	6	Dolores	2	9	0
El Oro	1	14	0	Stratton's Indep.	0	8	0

MONEY REMAINS DEAR IN ENGLAND

Situation May Improve, but the Improvement Is Not Likely to Last for Long.

ADVANCES IN STOCKS

Passage of the Aldrich Bill by the Senate Causes Cheerfulness and Animation.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 2.—The condition of the money market has undergone no important change this week. Borrowers have been obliged to pay from 4 to 6 per cent. for day-to-day loans, and up to 5 per cent. for discounts.

Toward the end of the week the pressure was relaxed somewhat, but the supplies have not been enough in excess of the demand to make the market easy. It is predicted that the situation will be more comfortable during the next two weeks, but there is no present indication that the market is approaching a condition of permanent ease, and it is doubtful if lower rates will prevail beyond a period of ten days or so.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate seems as far off as ever. The Bank's reserve dropped about £200,000 in the week ended Thursday, and since the return was made up £500,000 has been earmarked by the Indian Government, and additional amounts will undoubtedly be similarly treated in the next few days. There is nothing serious in these developments, but they do tend, taken in connection with the anxiety about the American market, to prolong a situation which is distinctly unpleasant for those whose business does not thrive when money is dear and the future is uncertain.

In the stock market there have been no really significant movements. The only notable thing has been the manifestation of a certain degree of cheerfulness and animation on account of the passage of the Aldrich bill by the United States Senate. Without assurance that the bill would pass the House of Representatives, without clear information as to its provisions, and of course without real knowledge as to how it would affect monetary conditions in New York if it should become law, traders started to boom stocks. The boom did not become a very big affair, but it caused a good many stocks to advance fractionally, and in the home rails department served to make good the losses that had occurred in the dullness and depression of the earlier days of the week.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 2.—Money was obtainable at easier rates in the market to-day. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and of the usual week-end proportions, but the tone was steady, with a hardening of gilt-edged securities, due to the prospects of easier money.

The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £75,000 in gold.

Foreigns were quietly steady. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 106½.

Americans ruled dull, owing to the depressed feeling and erratic course of prices in Wall Street, together with anticipations of a poor New York bank statement, which induced realizations. The market closed dull.

Copper shares continued firm and dearer, Rio Tinto closing at 107¾.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 8.00; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver steady at 32d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4¾@4¾ per cent.

PARIS, March 2.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was quiet, and prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 75.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 20c for checks.

BERLIN, March 2.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was inactive.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	83,980,000
Treasury notes increased	100,000
Other securities increased	87,260,000
Notes in circulation increased	65,160,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	97¾	98¾
German Consols 3s	86	86¾
Bavarian Government 4s	101¼	102
Hessian Government 3½s	96¼	96½
Saxony Government 3s	86	86¾
Hamburg Government 3s	85¾	86
City of Cologne 4s	101½	101¾
City of Munich 4s	101½	101¾
City of Augsburg 4s	101¼	101¾
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	96¼	96½
City of Vienna 4s	98¾	99¼
Mexican Government gold 5s	101	102
Russian Government 4s	77	78
French Rente 3½s	95¾	95¾
British Consols 2½s	86½	87

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Atchison	105	101⅞	102¼	— ⅜
Atchison pf.	101½	98⅞		
Anaconda	16⅜	20 2/16	20 4/16	— 2
Amalgamated	114	110⅝	110⅝	— 1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	113¼	109⅞	109⅝	+ ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	93	90⅛		
Ches. & Ohio	51½	50	50⅝	— ⅜
Chi. Gt. West	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	188	182½	182⅝	— ½
Denver	38	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
Denver pf.	79	77½		
Erie	34⅝	33⅜	33⅞	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.	70	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
Erie 2d pf.	59½	57⅝	58	— ¼
Ill. Central	162	156⅜		
Kan. & Texas	45	43¼	43⅝	— ¼
Kan. & Texas pf.	72	70⅝		
Louis. & Nash.	132½	128½	128⅝	— ½
Mex. Central	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	57½	56	56	— ½
Norf. & Western	87	84½	84⅝	— ¼
Norf. & West. pf.	85	82⅞		
N. Y. Central	129½	125½	125⅝	— ½
North. Pacific	150	145½	145⅝	— ½
Ont. & Western	44½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
Pennsylvania	66½	129	129	— ⅛
Reading	59¾	115⅝	115⅞	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf.	45¼	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf.	46½	89⅝	90	— ⅛
Rock Island	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
Southern Ry.	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
South. Ry. pf.	81½	79	79	— ⅜
South. Pacific	93¾	91	91⅛	— ⅛
St. Paul	150	145½	146	— ½
Union Pacific	176½	170⅝	171⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific pf.	93	90⅜	90	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	45⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	107	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
Wabash	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	32	31	31	— ⅛
Wab. deb. B. ctfs.	70	68⅝		

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,965,246.31
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $10,965,049.99,) book value		10,979,479.75
Amount loaned on collaterals		33,855,362.40
Other loans, including bills purchased		3,403,428.71
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $1,828,637.50.)		
Overdrafts		9,480.01
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in next item		1,486,474.53
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		4,301,720.24
Specie		2,191,511.87
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		58,938.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$8,902.44	
Other items carried as cash	186.19	
		9,088.63
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	$376,129.83	
Foreign exchange	212,668.73	
		588,798.56
Total		$59,729,508.99
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		194,058.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	10,840,766.78
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	10,826,337.02
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	10,927,996.46
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	10,913,516.70
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	35,221,991.25
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	2,670,092.28
Amount due trust companies	1,993,905.48
Amount due banks and bankers	5,235,726.44
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	$1,041,148.93
Due New York State savings and loan associations	79,801.96
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	318,045.79
	1,438,996.68
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$1,427.07
Certified checks	36,462.65
Reserved for taxes	73,500.00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	240,619.94
	352,029.66
Total	$59,729,508.99
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	106,828.33

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $45,969,365.54; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.87%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President, and F. L. HILTON, Secretary of The Trust Company of America, located and doing business at No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
F. L. HILTON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE C. HOLTON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$234,680.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $3,653,990.99,) book value		3,583,990.00
Amount loaned on collaterals		9,269,622.50
Other loans, including bills purchased		213,380.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in next item		171,085.73
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		1,269,301.72
Specie		724,620.00
United States legal-tender notes and bills of National banks		9,720.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Total		$15,480,402.95
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		87,574.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	1,525,147.08
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $1,526,147.08; surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,561,685.45; surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,561,685.45.	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$10,393,504.82
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	189,621.80
Amount due trust companies	1,054,806.26
Amount due banks and bankers	845,120.31
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	440,171.61
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	459,240.46
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks	72,759.90
	12,955,255.18
Total	$15,480,402.95
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	51,035.75
Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date	12,701,465.20
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	2.93%

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. C. LANE, President, and E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer, of The Standard Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

WM. C. LANE, President.
E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. G. DOOLEY,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, 60 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

at close of business, February 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,711,003.33
Overdrafts	1,948.07
Stocks and bonds	11,800.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	786,538.10
Total	$3,511,990.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	113,535.00
Certified checks	27,420.15
Deposits	2,871,024.85
Total	$3,511,990.00

Interest allowed on term deposits.

OFFICERS.

THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.
JAMES S. FEARON, Vice President.
JOHN HUBBARD, Vice President.
JAMES H. ROGERS, Cashier.
CHAS. S. LIPPINCOTT, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907: RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$5,738,503.12
Liability of Directors as makers		134,108.61
Overdrafts		184.44
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$561,172.89	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	193,981.24	
		755,154.13
Real estate		45,850.00
Mortgages owned		2,750.00
Stocks and bonds		49,787.50
Specie		1,032,523.39
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		733,922.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$442,974.35	
Other items carried as cash	58,556.87	
		501,531.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$44,105.70	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	14,086.37	
		58,192.07
Total		$9,052,501.98

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	39,061.10
Due depositors	6,940,454.58
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,067,738.06
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	5,135.74
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	112.50
Total	$9,052,501.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

DAVID A. SULLIVAN, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of The Mechanics and Traders Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 565 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

DAVID A. SULLIVAN, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. H. HOLMES,
Notary Public, Queens County.
Certificate filed in New York County

THE COTTON MARKET.

Light Trade Closes Steady at 2 Points Loss to 2 Points Gain.

The cotton market made a pretty steady showing, with net changes for the day small, the market closing steady at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Sales were estimated at about 50,000 bales, with just enough bull support in evidence to prevent any break of consequence as a result of the natural week-end realising.

The opening was barely steady, at an advance of 3 points to a decline of 1 point. The market started out higher owing to better cables than expected, but shortly afterward showed a net loss of about 2 to 5 points under realizing and some selling by local bears, whose operations were encouraged by a bearish week-end statistical showing and reports of good rains in the Southwest. At the decline of about 5 points on May there was bull support enough to check the downward tendency and prices rallied later on covering to about the closing figures of Friday.

Interior receipts for the day were very light, reaching only some 12,000 bales, but the figures were not published in time to have much influence on the market. Cables rallied sharply after an opening decline, and it seemed that American buying orders were a factor.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
March	9.65	9.59	9.61@9.63	9.62
April	9.70	9.70	9.69@9.71	9.70
May	9.80	9.73	9.76@9.77	9.78
June	..	..	9.80@9.82	9.82
July	9.87	9.83	9.84@9.85	9.86
August	9.90	9.90	9.88@9.89	9.89
September	9.90	9.87	9.89@9.90	9.90
October	10.13	10.07	10.11@10.12	10.10
December	10.20	10.16	10.18@10.19	10.17
January	10.36	10.36	10.35@10.36	10.35

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Sales.	Price.	Previous Quotation.
..—Amoskeag (old)	..	2,855
35—Amoskeag (new)	235@236	235½
..—Androscoggin	..	156½
..—Appleton	..	130¼
..—Arlington Mills	..	143
..—Atlantic	..	65
42—Bates	237@240	219
..—Bel. Wool. Mfg. (Lowell)	..	702½
..—Bigelow Carpet	..	113¾
..—Boott (old)	..	254
..—Boston	..	46¾
..—Boston Belting	..	228
..—Boston Duck	..	1,325
12—Cabot	75½	70
..—Chicopee (old stock)	..	8¼
..—Chicopee (new)	..	100¾
..—Cocheco	..	213
..—Columbia	..	1,012½
..—Continental	..	58
5—Dwight	1,155	1,155
..—Edwards	..	115¾
48—Everett	130	130
..—Franklin	..	105¾
..—Great Falls	..	179
8—Hamilton Cotton	712½	712¾
..—Hamilton Woolen	..	80
..—Hill	..	50
..—Hillabor. Mills (woolen)	..	25
..—Jackson	..	1,000
..—Lancaster (old)	..	29¾
6—Lancaster (new)	122	125
32—Lawrence	165½	140¼
11—Lockwood	100¾	100
..—Lowell	..	632½
..—Lowell Bleachery (new)	..	120¾
..—Lowell Machine Shop	..	902½
..—Lyman Mills	..	85½
..—Manchester Mills pf	..	142
..—Manchester Mills com	..	141
5—Mass	96	97
..—Mass. Cotton of Ga	..	94
6—Merrimack common	50	50
6—Merrimack pf	80	90
..—Middlesex	..	60
..—Monadnock	..	1,000
..—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	89
2—Nashua Mfg. Co	705	705
..—Newmarket Mfg. Co	..	20
..—Otis	..	1,852½
2—Pacific	2,575@2,580	2,900
12—Pepperell	315	315
1—Plymouth Cordage	224	225
..—Queen City Cotton	..	75
..—Salmon Falls Mfg	..	113
..—Stafford	..	167½
..—Thorndyke	..	1,062½
40—Tremont & Suffolk	93¾@94	94
..—Waltham B. & D. 4Wks.	..	100
..—Wamsutta	..	125
..—Whitman	..	125¼
..—York	..	1,101½

FALL RIVER STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 2.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	95	97	95
Arkwright Mills	91¼	95	92½
Barnard Mfg. Co.	98	100	100
Bourne Mills	87½	90	90
Border City Mfg. Co.	133	135	184
Chace Mills	..	..	65
Davol Mills	95	97½	95
Flint Mills	107½	109	108½
Granite Mills	147	150	..
Hargraves Mills	87¼	90	90
King Philip Mills	135	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	107½	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	119	120	120
Mechanics' Mills	94	96	..
Narragansett Mills	124	126	122¼
Osborn Mills	99	100	100
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	156	..	160
Luther Mfg. Co.	85	90	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	150	156	152½
Sanconnet Mills	..	75	..
Shove Mills	65	70	..
Stafford Mills	100	107	100
Tecumseh Mills	123½	125	125
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	..	*1650	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	90	92	90
Westamoe Mills	87	90	..

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The following are the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Crucible Steel	16	9¾	9¾
15	Crucible Steel pf	78	77¾	78
2	Fireproofing pf	25½	25½	25½
4	Indep. Brewing pf	42½	42½	42½
875	Interior Mining	.37	.37	.37
55	Mfrs. L. & H.	14½	14½	14½
30	Ohio Fuel	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
400	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	.25	.25	.25
50	River Coal	7	7	7
20	Tonopah Extension	4½	4½	4½
100	U. S. Steel pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	West. Penn. Ry. pf.	73½	73½	73½

BONDS.

$4,000	Phila. Co. (old 5s)	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

RIGHTS.

7	Union Switch & Sig	%	%	%

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Trading on the local Exchange was narrow and limited to a few issues. Subway was the most active and advanced half a point, but eased off and lost a part of this gain toward the close. Prices for the most part were about at the level of yesterday.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	American Can pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	American Shipbuilding	75	75	75
625	Chicago Subway	27½	27½	27½
10	Chicago Title & Trust	106¼	106¼	106¼
50	Diamond Match	122½	122½	122¾
50	Milwaukee Brewing pf	25½	25¼	25½
100	National Biscuit	81¾	81¾	81¾
4	Quaker Oats	142	142	142
10	Swift & Co.	110¾	110¾	110¾
378	United Box Board	1¾	1¼	1¼
380	United Box Board pf	7½	7	7¼
100	Western Stone	28½	28¼	28½

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The only active feature to-day was the Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing securities. The income bonds were both active and strong, the price rising to 27½ shortly before the close, an advance of 1¼. The stock, at 7, was up ½, and the first 4s sold at 56½. The market closed firm. Shares, 240; bonds, $42,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,000	Charleson Cons. E. 5s	91½	91½	91½
3,000	United Rys. 4s	88	88	88
2,000	United Rys. inc.	56	56	56
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	56½	56½	56½
32,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	27½	26¾	27¼

STOCKS.

100	Citizen's Bank	31½	31⅛	31½
20	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
10	Maryland Casualty	64	64	64
10	Cons. Gas, E. L. & P.	35	35	35
100	G. B. S. Brewing	7	7	7

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Pennsylvania Finance Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. W. Houston, L. W. Briggs, and Thomas B. Hall.

Merchants' Construction and Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—A. J. Goldstein, S. D. Goldstein, Davis Fineberg, Max Ashkenes, C. Barbash, and Pinkus Applebaum.

New Jersey Scenic Railway Company, Bayonne; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Frank Melville, Charles Schafer, Jr., James E. Mullis, and Clement M. Breen.

Favia Statuary Company, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Pasquale Rescigno, Giuseppe Favia, Luigi Favia, and Carmine Sacco.

William Z. Johnson Company, Jersey City; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—William Z. Johnson, Otto R. Stanuels, and Jacob Goodheart.

Mrs. C. F. Taylor Preserving Company, Bergen; capital, $[illegible]. Incorporators—Samuel P. Duncan, Jr., Jacob Jatiella, Jr., and Frank [illegible].

INQUIRE INTO A BOND LOSS.

Minzesheimer & Co.'s $5,000 Securities Traced to Other Brokers—Cashier Gone.

Magistrate Whitman, sitting in the Centre Street Court yesterday, held an inquiry into the disappearance of five $1,000 Metropolitan Street Railway gold bonds, 5 per cents, that had either been stolen or lost from the offices of G. M. Minzesheimer & Co., stock brokers, of 30 Broad Street. Their loss was discovered on Jan. 9. Several witnesses were summoned to the hearing, including E. K. Martin, a clerk employed by insurance brokers, and John H. Greene of the Stock Exchange firm of Cohen, Greene & Co.

Since the loss of the bonds was discovered by Gustav M. Minzesheimer, his cashier, Gustav Girard, has been missing. The cashier had worked for Minzesheimer for four years, and lived at Lenox Avenue and 139th Street. The loss was discovered while Girard's loan book was being examined. Girard said he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the bonds. He did not turn up at the office the next day, and his relatives and friends have been looking for him ever since.

A notice of the loss of the bonds was issued within forty-eight hours by Mr. Minzesheimer. Cohen, Greene & Co. later notified him that they had them. On the stand yesterday, Mr. Greene testified that E. K. Martin had brought the bonds to him in last September and had told him that he wanted to open an account for a "well-known Harlem business man who did not want to have his name appear on the books of any Wall Street firm." Martin, he said, had sold 100 shares of Southern Pacific short, and had dropped $1,000. He closed the account, taking checks for about $700, the balance due him.

Mr. Greene said that he knew Martin was a clerk, and he also knew of the rule prohibiting members of the Stock Exchange from dealing with clerks. He added, though, that Martin had told him that he was not the principal, and he believed him. This was done in the Street frequently, he said. He also testified that he knew Mr. Girard, the missing cashier, but declared that he did not believe he had anything to do with the transaction.

Martin was not put on the stand, an adjournment being taken to permit Mr. Minzesheimer's lawyer to look at the checks given to Martin in settlement of the account.

ALDRICH BILL WILL HELP.

City Bank Circular Indorses Measure—Predicts Fall in Government Bonds.

Discussing the Aldrich Financial bill, the National City Bank, in its monthly circular, issued yesterday, says that it will, if passed, go a long way toward relieving conditions that have been the cause of considerable embarrassment to the Treasury. It points out, however, that the bill has no direct bearing upon the general subject of currency reform.

Of the probable course of the Government bond market as a result of the increased retirement of circulation permitted under the Aldrich bill, the circular says:

> Under the arrangements made last October with certain National banks the full limit of $3,000,000 for retirement has been engaged from March to August inclusive of the current year. As it will be possible under the Aldrich bill to retire $9,000,000 a month, it will be seen that for the next six months there will be room for further retirement of only $3,000,000 a month; and doubtless should the present high prices of Government bonds continue many banks will avail themselves of the enlarged privilege. It is difficult to see, however, how these recent high prices for Government bonds can be maintained. Active demand for Government securities for depositary purposes and a comparatively small supply coming into the market have combined to raise prices to an abnormal level. In the event of a further issue of Panama bonds, of which there is considerable likelihood, it may reasonably be expected that the price of Government issues will decline, and the decline will be all the greater should the Treasury conclude to call upon the depositary banks for the return of a portion of the funds they hold in order to supply means to redeem the 4s of 1907.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Tone of Market Stronger and Only a Wholesome Let-Up Looked For.

Commenting on the trade situation, Rogers, Brown & Co. disparage the reports of a general falling off in the market pressure. They say:

> The tone of the market as a whole is markedly stronger than it was a week ago. The bearish sentiment in Wall Street has done its best to discredit the iron situation, and has received able backing from some of the less important trade journals, who seem to think it a kindness to buyers to make the outlook as gloomy as possible. It is just as dangerous to buyers' interests to overstate the doubtful features of the situation as it is foolish for sellers to confine their observations to the bright side of things. An unbiased observer of the present outlook must take into consideration the continued demand for deliveries on present contracts, the fact that furnaces are sold further ahead than ever before, and that no one outside of Wall Street looks for more than a wholesome let-up in new business for the last half of the year.
>
> Stress has been laid on the break in prices on foreign warrant iron. This decline has been explained by the failure of speculators, whose holdings were forced on the market unexpectedly. New business with this country has been done on the decline, and Germany is also reported as taking hold again, with a resultant reaction and a much firmer tone in foreign markets.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.06	..	Kentucky C.	.10	.12
Alpha Con.	.14	.15	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.18	.18	Mexican	.78	.80
Belcher	.47	.43	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Best & B.	1.50	1.45	Ophir	2.50	2.45
Bullion	.42	.36	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.45	.48	Potosi	.16	.16
Chal. Con.	.24	.24	Savage	.79	.81
Challar	.13	.14	S. Belcher	.07	.07
Confidence	.90	.90	Sierra Nev.	.74	.73
C. C. & V.	.89	.91	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.06	.03	St. Louis	.08	.06
Cr. Point.	.30	.31	Union Con.	.73	.72
G. & Curry	.20	.30	Utah Con.	.03	.04
Hale & N.	.75	.70	Yellow J.	1.00	1.00
Julia	.11	.11	Silver Bars	69¾	69¾
Justice	.04	.05			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .54@.54½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .14@.15.
Telegraph, unchanged at .18@.20.

TONOPAH.	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Belmont	6.25	5.10	Kendal	.46	.40
Cashboy	.09	.08	Laguna	1.65	1.65
Golden Anch.	.31	.33	Lone Star	.32	.31
Home	.10	.10	May Queen	.22	.22
Jim Butler	.99	.99	Mohawk	17.75	17.50
MacNamara	.58	.58	Red Top	4.20	4.10
Midway	2.05	2.00	Sandstorm	.65	.65
Montana	3.60	3.65	St. Ives	1.85	1.62
North Star	.38	.35	Silver Pick	1.55	1.35
Tonopah Ext.	4.60	4.80	MANHATTAN.		
West End	1.50	1.50	Jumping Jack	.14	.14
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.21	.21	Bull'g Min.	.28	.30
Atlanta	.75	.74	Bull'g N. B.	.41	.42
Diamondfield	.47	.42	Gold Bar	1.20	1.20
Dixie	.13	.13	Orig. Bull'g	.20	.19
Goldf'd Min.	1.60	1.60	Steinway	.21	.21
Jumbo	4.20	4.25	Tramp Cons.	1.30	1.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The local market was extremely dull to-day, even the arbitrage stocks being without life. There was some good buying of Philadelphia Electric and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the latter on account of the opening of the elevated on Monday. Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and other recent leaders were neglected. Total sales, 9,398 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Bell Telephone	51½	51½	51½
10	Bergner & Engel	34	34	34
150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70	69	69
25	Cambria Steel	44	44	44
22	Electric Storage	61	60	60
200	Erie	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
120	Lehigh Valley	69	68¾	68¾
100	Marsden	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Minehill R. R.	62	62	62
135	Pennsylvania R. R.	64½	64	64 1-16
2	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	103	103	103
2	Philadelphia Company	46	46	46
1,100	Philadelphia Electric	8½	8½	8½
2,900	Phila. Rapid Transit	21½	20¾	21¼
3	Rochester Ry. & L. pf.	91½	91½	91½
2,477	Reading	58¼	57 5-16	57 8-16
9	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½
300	Tonopah Belmont	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Tonopah Mining	17	17	17
20	Union Traction	57	57	57
455	United Gas Improve.	92½	92	92
5	United Cos. of N. J.	250¾	250¾	250¾
1,206	U. S. Steel	44¼	43¾	43¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange membership of Edgar S. Auchincloss has been posted for transfer to J. H. Alexandre.

The Directors of the Hudson Mortgage Company have been re-elected and Ashbel H. Barney has been added to the board. All the officers were also re-elected, and G. C. Creagh, the manager, was elected Secretary.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In both volume and diversity last week's trading has set a new standard for the market this Spring. It has been distinctively a Fifth Avenue week, what with an interesting group of transactions covering the whole territory from Seventeenth Street up to the Columbia University holdings around Fiftieth Street, but as has frequently been the case, one or two Fifth Avenue deals have not monopolized attention.

The price which trustworthy gossip has associated with the deal for 471 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, has caused even the most rampant of Fifth Avenue bulls to gasp. It is not true that this figure has made a new high record for the avenue, but it is within striking distance of $200 a square foot, and has been exceeded only two or three times, and in each instance in a deal for corner property.

Purchases of new hotels and apartment houses have also been responsible for very substantial contributions to the week's business. In the group of hotels built two or three years ago on East Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, near Fifth Avenue, the Brunswick was bought by the owner of the Prince George. At Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street a new twelve-story apartment house changed hands at a reported price of $1,250,000, and seven blocks further north, at Ninety-third Street, the site was acquired for a similar structure. East of the Park, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, an important apartment house project was launched involving the All Souls' Church property. These are only the larger transactions of this type that have figured in the week's reports, and there is unquestionably a strong demand for well-located property for apartment house improvement.

Of direct interest to a small group of owners, but indirectly to a very large number, was Justice Davis's refusal to enforce the ancient restriction against business on Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The whole area bounded by Thirty-fourth and Fortieth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been so definitely marked for business development that it would be idle to continue this restriction affecting a single street, for not only did it affect the block in question, but as one witness at Friday's court proceedings pointed out, it had a retarding effect upon the entire district.

For those who keep an ear to the ground to learn of happenings in other branches of activity that may have a favorable effect upon real estate, there was a distinctly gratifying sound in much of the week's testimony as to Harriman finance before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Railroad and municipal bonds have always been the strong competitors of real estate mortgages in attracting funds from the investing public. In fact, it has been heretofore an unequal struggle so far as mortgages were concerned, but with a 4½ per cent. tax exempt income now to be had from New York City mortgages, real estate men are satisfied that it will require only the facts concerning the bonding a few more "hypothetical railroads" to enhance real estate securities very greatly in public estimation.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for George H. Pigueron 15 West Seventeenth Street, an eleven-story loft building, on plot 28 by 92. The price is reported to have been about $200,000.

Sale of 57th Street Apartments.

Lawrence & Wolff have sold for John L. Elliot to Horace Blackmur the Castleton, a six-story apartment house, at 110 to 114 West Fifty-seventh Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Deal for 30th Street Building.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have sold for Elizabeth K. Cole and Catherine K. Burr to the Investors and Traders' Realty Company 9 East Thirtieth Street, a five-story building, on lot 21.5 by 85.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the four-story brownstone dwelling at 16 East Fortieth Street, owned by Benjamin Altman. The basement and parlor floor will be refitted as stores and the upper stories made over into bachelor apartments. The improvements will cost $12,000.

Robert Goelet is the lessee of the marble-front dwelling at 647 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, one of two similar houses owned by W. D. Sloane. The annual rental is said to be between $25,000 and $30,000.

Upper Riverside Drive Purchase.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Prof. George Webb Schlicht of Vienna, Austria, 857 Riverside Drive, (formerly 57 Boulevard Lafayette,) between 159th and 160th Streets, a three-story dwelling, on lot 32 by 60 and irregular. The buyer is the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who will build a library adjoining the house and make other alterations.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company a plot on the south side of the Boulevard Lafayette, just south of 165th Street. The plot, which is part of the Sheppard Knapp estate, has a frontage of 245 feet on the boulevard and runs back about 500 feet to the New York Central tracks.

Broadway Sale on the Heights.

W. D. Morgan has sold for A. P. W. Kinnan the two lots on the west side of Broadway, 49.11 feet north of 146th Street.

Duff & Brown have sold for the New York Operating Company 602 West 146th Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.

Buyer for Columbus Avenue Parcel.

Louis F. Sommer and Charles Weill have sold for Leonard Weill to A. Fischer 503 Columbus Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Waldron & Williams 322 West Seventy-sixth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of 267 West Seventieth Street. Adolph Platky is the buyer.

John R. Davidson has sold for Ludwig Andresen the five-story double flat 183 West 102d Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold.

James F. Flynn has sold for Milton C. Henley to Mary A. Mally the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 148th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Barnett & Co. have sold for M. Mabbert 8 West 128th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 12.6 by 99.11.

West 125th Street Purchase.

J. C. Hough has sold for John Palmer the five-story double flat 549 West 125th Street, 25 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to William Dessar 304 West 129th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

To Urge 135th Street Opening.

There will be a meeting of the West 135th Street Improvement Association tomorrow evening at 2,284 Seventh Avenue, which will mark the resumption of active efforts to have 135th Street cut through from St. Nicholas to Convent Avenue. A bill providing for this improvement is now pending in the Legislature.

Eighth Avenue Flats Change Hands.

Williams & McAnerney and Henry R. Dwight have sold 940 and 942 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for the Zucker, Levett & Loeb Company the properties 526 to 530 West Twenty-fifth Street, five-story buildings with two-story building adjoining, on plot [illegible] by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased 250 West Twenty-fifth Street for Laura D. Holmes to Mary E. Rorke, and 120 West Seventeenth Stree for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Siegfried Rabinowitz.

House Sold on Lexington Avenue.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold for George Rosenfeld 166 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 19.9 by 80.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for the Robinson estate to Samuel Gobel the six-story tenement 344 East Forty-seventh Street.

Sugarman & Lewis have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 2,040 to 2,044 Second Avenue, three five-story double tenements with stores.

Buyer of Bolton Road Lots.

Robert W. Thompson, Jr., is the buyer of the plot of about nine lots on the north side of Bolton Road, west of Prescott Avenue, sold recently by the Allen estate through W. J. Huston & Son. Mr. Thompson expects to buildion the property in the near future.

Ashley M. Herron, formerly with Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., announces that he has opened an office at 1,135 Broadway for the transaction of a general real estate business.

Lecture on Taxation of Realty

David Rumsey, author of "Rumsey on Taxation," will speak on "Taxation of Real Property" before the real estate school of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening.

New Owners for Bronx Flats.

The American Real Estate Company has sold the three-story brick and stone apartment house 1,086 Faile Street, on lot 20 by 100.

Luzern Chase has sold for William H. Nestrock 4 Teasdale Place, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100, to August Kalmus and Sophia Meyers.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through J. Clarence Davies, to Henry J. Grupe, 417 and 419 St. Ann's Avenue, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100.

William Kennelly, Jr., has sold for a client 48 Kelly Street, a three-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Adelle L. Lankenau 4,031 Third Avenue, northwest corner of 174th Street, a five-story brick triple flat, with stores.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for D. Foy Shafer lot 20 in Tremont Terrace to Harry Timberman; also, for Edward Galinsburg, Lots 31, 32, and 33, to John H. Fisher.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sale of the Mulry estate's holdings by executors' orders, on Wednesday promises to provide the chief feature of this week's business in the Vesey Street Salesroom. So far as several parcels on East Twelfth Street are concerned, operators have anticipated the auction offering by buying the properties at private contract, but in the remaining list there are several items which ought to bring out a good attendance at Auctioneer Day's stand. Among the properties are the southeast corner of Dry Dock and Twelfth Streets, the northwest corner of Avenue D and Eleventh Street, 739 and 741 East Eleventh Street, and 533 to 545 East Fifteenth Street.

On the same day Auctioneer Kennelly will offer, at executor's sale, the dwelling 916 West End Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of 105th Street, and a plot of three lots in Brooklyn at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Garfield Place. There is also scheduled for Wednesday a partition sale of 1,425 Avenue A, near Seventy-fifth Street.

To-morrow the Munro properties, at 17 to 31 Vandewater Street, running through to Rose Street, will be sold under foreclosures.

Thursday's foreclosure offerings will include the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 171th Street, and a large triangular parcel at the junction of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 378 mortgages, for $9,140,138; of which 6, for $1,652,363, were at 6 per cent.; 11, for $[illegible],300, at 5½ per cent.; 134, for $4,050,300, at 5 per cent.; 22, for $752,000, at 4½ per cent., and 3, for $420,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 508 mortgages, for $7,5[illegible],009; of which 266, for $2,025,778, were at 6 per cent.; 84, for $1,570,175, at 5½ per cent.; 65, for $1,777,852, at 5 per cent., and 13, for $656,500, at 4½ per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

138th St. n s, and 139th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story brick school, 170x[illegible]; city; owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Forsyth St, 79 and 81, to a four-story brick loft building and factory; S. Friedman of [illegible]; Attorney St., owner; A. L. Kehoe, architect; cost, $10,000.

40th St, 16 East, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; B. Altman, owner; Denby & Nute, architects; cost, $12,000.

10th Av, s w corner of 28th St, to a four-story brick tenement and store; L. Recker of 1,050 Longwood Av, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.
By Joseph P. Day.

Rose St, 49 to 51, running through to 17 to 27 Vandewater St; 204 ft w of Pearl St, 91.1x198.5x183.1x226.1, eight and nine-story buildings; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 29, n s, 179 ft w of Pearl St, 25.7x95.8 and irregular, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 31, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 18x95 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, Joseph Winkenfeld, referee; due on judgment on the three foregoing parcels, $10,482.

7th St, 177, n s, 243.2 ft w of Avenue A, 25x111.9, three-story dwelling; partition sale, Maurice Rapp, referee.

158TH ST, 970 East, s s, 113.11 ft w of Westchester Av, 50x100 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. H. Wechandler, referee; due on judgment, $26,363.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.
By Joseph P. Day.

Avenue St. John, w s, the block front between Fox and Beck Sts, 250x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, referee; due on judgment, $8,615.

102D ST, 71 West, n s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, Maurice S. Cohn, referee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.
By Joseph P. Day.
Executor's Sale.

Dry Dock St, s e corner of 12th St, 50x103.3, old buildings.

12th St, s s, 50 ft e of Dry Dock St, 49x103.3, old buildings.

15th St, 535 and 535 East, n s, 177.6 ft w of Avenue B, 43x103.3, five-story brick buildings, with two three-story brick buildings in the rear.

15th St, 537 to 543 East, n s, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 82.6x103.3, four five-story brick buildings, with four-story brick building at the rear.

Avenue D, n w corner of 11th St, 70x75, one four, and five story brick buildings.

11th St, 739 and 741 East, n s, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 50x100, four and five story brick buildings.

Avenue A, 1,425, w s, 70.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100, five-story brick building; partition sale, George R. Cowle, referee.

Broome St, 19 and 21, s w corner of Mangin St, 50x75, six-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, William Blau, referee; due on judgment, $407.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West End Av, 916, e s, 20.9 ft s of 105th St, 20x90, four-story stone front dwelling; executors' sale.

9th Av, s w corner of Garfield Place, Brooklyn, 60x02.10, vacant; executors' sale.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 167th St, 76.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, Abraham Stern, referee; due on judgment, $7,710; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 174th St, 100x98, vacant; foreclosure sale, E. H. Weinhandel, referee; due on judgment, $46,188.

111th St, s s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.11, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, George Enss, referee; due on judgment, $19,856.

Stebbins Av, n e corner of Home St, 113.8x100 x112.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, Isidor Cohn, referee; due on judgment, $6,544; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 2.

ALLEN ST, 6, 25.2x87.6; Joseph Green to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Robert Rosenthal to Nathan Wechsler, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Samuel Markowitz to Robert Rosenthal, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

BOWERY, 216 and 216½, (208,) 25x100; Anna A. Bradford, executor, to Lena Saberski and another, $30,000.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft s of 182d St, 20x90; Adolphine C. Walsh to Charles H. Mansel, $100.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lot 88, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate at Van Nest, 25x100, $1.

CHERRY ST, 218, 37.7x irregular; Charles Lowe and others to Max Wolfer and another, (mtg $66,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 74 and 76; Hester St, 133 and 135, 50x79.11; Samuel Barkin to Rachel Cohen and another, (mtg $120,000,) $1.

CHERRY ST, 222, 165.11x ir

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, unless otherwise noted on respective dates.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of ELIZA MULRY, Deceased.

THOMAS F. MULRY, THOMAS M. MULRY, } By order of Executors { JOSEPH M. F. EGAN, M.D. HAROLD SWAIN.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 6th, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST.

Southeast Corner East 12th & Dry Dock Streets
Old buildings. Size of plot 50x103.3.

East 12th Street, South Side
50 ft. east of cor. of Dry Dock Street. Old buildings. Size of plot 49x103.3.

533 & 535 East 15th Street
Two 5-story brick buildings in front and two 2-story brick buildings in rear. Size of plot 42.6x103.3.

537, 539, 541 & 543 E. 15th St.
Four 5-story brick buildings in front and one 4-story brick building in rear. Size of plot 82.6x103.3.

Northwest Corner Avenue D & 11th Street
Known as No. 169 Avenue D and 743, 745 and 747 East 11th Street, one 1, one 4, and one 5-story brick building thereon.

739 & 741 East 11th Street
One 4 and one 5-story brick building.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policy of Insurance FREE.

JOHN G. H. MEYERS, ESQ., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, ESQ., Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg., N. Y.
AMBROSE G. TODD, ESQ., 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City. } Attorneys for Executors

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALES

S. L. H. WARD, ESQ., Referee. | GEO. W. COWIE, Referee.

3 BEAVER ST.

Tuesday, March 12, 1907,
12 O'CLOCK, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET.

THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN,
Attorneys, 256 BROADWAY.
Maps from Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

1425 AVE. A,

NEAR 75TH ST.
5-story brick stable.

Wednesday, March 6th, 1907,
12 o'clock noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.
SEMPLE & LIEBESKIND, Attorneys, 41 Park Row.
Maps from Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., William Klein, Esq., Referee,

522 WEST 40TH STREET,

5-story brick tenement with 3-story brick and frame building in rear. Size 25x98.9.
Messrs. Rabe & Keller, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, New York City.
Maps and further particulars from above Attorneys or Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Big Sale of Tenements, Apartments and Private Dwellings, Including

6 CORNERS,

AS FOLLOWS:

N.E. Cor. Park Av. & 77th St.
Known as Nos. 861, 863 and 865 Park Ave. Three 4-story flats, with stores, size 51.2x100.

N. E. cor. Park Avenue and 94th Street,
KNOWN AS NO. 107 E. 94TH ST.
3-story brick and brownstone high-stoop dwelling. Size 17.8x66.

N. W. cor. 91st Street and Park Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 83 E. 91ST ST.
3-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size 20x67.

S. W. cor. 80th Street and Madison Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 1046 MADISON AVE.
4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size 25x69.2, more or less.

N. E. cor. 83d Street and East End Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 601 E. 83D ST., AND 81 EAST END AVE.
3-story brick flat, with store. Size 26x81.

19 East 115th Street,
5-story double flat. Size 25x100.11, more or less.

1511 Lexington Avenue,
5-story brick double flat; 2 stores. Size 25x98, more or less.

N. E. cor. 118th St. & 2d Av.
2302 Second Ave. and 301 East 118th Street,
5-story tenement; 6 stores. Size 27x80.

336 East 54th Street,
5½-story tenement; 4 stores. Size 25x100.5.

148 West 120th Street,
237.10 ft. east of Seventh Ave.
3-story and basement private dwelling. Size 16.8x35x18x96.

662 East 137th Street,
80 ft. east Willis Ave.
5-story brick single flat; 2 stores. Size 18x100.

5 East 115th Street,
5-story triple flat; 4 stores. Size 28x110x irregular in rear.

ANOTHER BIG SALESDAY MARCH 27TH, 1907.

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

REAL ESTATE at auction must have PROPER ADVERTISING to bring GOOD RESULTS. My system of the following has been most successful:

CONCENTRATION in

- Newspaper Advertising,
- Booklet Advertising,
- Large Size Posters,
- Medium Size Posters,
- Special Cards,
- Special Signs and
- Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
- Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car System.

Maps and booklets of any further information of any of above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES: 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE.

Why Is Rockefeller a Billionaire? Why Is Astor?

WHILE others took "long chances" and bought "cheap stuff" and LOST,—ROCKEFELLER was buying PRODUCTIVE oil LANDS and Astor was buying REAL, tangible, *valuable* CITY property—that is why they made money fast.

Millionaires could not produce their great wealth by *labor*—labor supplies *bread* and *butter*, but it takes FORESIGHT to pile up WEALTH.

THINK what an enormous *perpetual* income Astor foresight piles up,—don't say things are wrong,—that the Astors have it all—you can share the Astor foresight—you can bank its results—and you can draw your check on your *foresight* as surely as *they* do, if you act NOW—if you DON'T WAIT or EXPERIMENT, but follow *their* lead.

IS THIS GOOD REASONING?

THINK THIS OUT. ONE *imperfect* Subway made MILLIONAIRES of hundreds of foresighted people who bought property on the West Side before it opened. What will THREE new SUBWAYS and THREE new RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC ROUTES earn for YOU or any other investor, who goes now and buys property RIGHT NEXT to the ASTORS

at MORRIS PARK?

You could not buy MORRIS PARK property NOW, if it had not been held out of the market for years for racing purposes. AT LAST, however, this REAL, *tangible*, valuable CITY property is opened up for building purposes. It is *not* like buying *foolish suburban* lots, dependent upon ONE doubtful line of transportation. You don't have to take *"Special Trains"* to Morris Park; you don't have to *wait* for ferries; you don't have to *hire* a *guide* to find it,—MORRIS PARK is to be served by SIX new RAPID Transit ROUTES, and transportation heads agree that this section must house the next *incoming* MILLION of population, just as soon as these SIX new lines are opened. This is NOT *"cheap or foolish"* property,—it is the kind the ASTORS and VANDERBILTS buy to make millions out of.

Here is an OPPORTUNITY for EVERY man to exercise Astor foresight—to buy REAL CITY property, right beside the Astors, as they own ALL the desirable land in the MORRIS PARK section which we *do not* own.

Don't wait or experiment—HAVE THE FORESIGHT. Call or write for TO-DAY'S *low* prices.

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway,
Branch Office, 177th Street, near Boston Road (Subway Station).

To reach "Morris Park" at present take "L" or "Subway" to 177th Street and transfer to Morris Park Avenue Car or White Plains Avenue Car.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,
Executor's and Public Auction Sale
ESTATE OF J. H. G. HILDEBRAND, Dec'd,

647 Ninth Av.,
40 Feet North of 45th St., choice Lot, 20.2x80.

700-702-704 11th Av.,
SOUTHEAST COR. 50th ST., with the one and two-story brick and frame buildings thereon; size of plot 75.5¾x100.

692 and 694 11th Av.,
immediately adjoining above, with the three-story brick building thereon; size of plot, 35x100.

434 & 436 West 51st St.
the two three-story brownstone, 3-family dwellings; size of lots 20x100 each.

80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.

MESSRS. MILLER, MILLER & STORM, ATTORNEYS, 120 BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r. will sell at auction
Thursday, March 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale,
By order Edward D. Farrell, Executor.
ESTATE OF
Daniel O'Farrell, Dec'd,

420 West 26th St.
the five-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot 25x98.9.

422 West 45th St.
The five-story brick tenement; size of lot 25x100.5.

260 West 47th St.
The five-story brick tenement; size of lot 25x100.5.

Long Branch, N. J.
Northwest Corner
Pavilion and First Aves.
Choice plot, with the two-story and attic frame cottage and 2-story stable; size 100x225.

Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway.
Maps and full particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executors' Sale
to close the
Estate of E. D. Phelps, Dec'd,
by order of John Oliver and Sydney Fisher, executors.

916 West End Av.,
20.9 feet south of 105th St., the sandstone four-story and basement stone-front Dwelling; size of lot 20x90.

Borough of Brooklyn,
THREE CHOICE LOTS.
Southwest Corner
8th Ave. and Garfield Pl.,
choice plot, with 12-inch party wall; built to carry four-story houses, 48 feet long; size of plot 60x32.10½.

PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale,
By order of Robert Tucker, Esq., executor, to close the
Estate of Thomas Finnegan, deceased,

82 Hester St.,
Southeast Cor. Allen St.,
the 3-story brick tenement, with store; size of lot 24.9x40.

Messrs. DUNPHY & PEARSALL, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

15 BOWERY,
NEAR DIVISION ST.,
the five-story brick business building; size of lot 24.10x104.6x irreg.

169 SPRING ST.,
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List your property, improved or unimproved, for sale or exchange, with us. Haft Construction Company, Prospect Park West, cor. 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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We take economical charge of properties, guaranteeing personal attention. Can furnish excellent references and bonds. Our mechanics are on the premises ready to furnish lowest estimates. We will be limited or restricted in any way within reason. Under above terms can produce greater income from your properties than heretofore obtained.

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FIRST-CLASS SALOON LOCATION.
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Lots and cash for income property. 2-family frame, 216th St., $700 cash; well located, elevator apartm't for exchange; business bldg. nr. 5th Av. for sale or exch'ge.
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Bought and Sold.
Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages.
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WEST STREET PROPERTY
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6 stories and basement, about 35,000 square feet floor space, suitable for stores or manufacturing.
Two Independent Electric Elevators
40 H. P. Boiler.
Large Fireproof Vault.
BUILDING FINISHED 1906.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR STREET.

4½ $25,000 $100,000 5%
Lowest expenses guaranteed, lower east side preferred. Owners, apply to Chas. Wolinsky, 26 Lenox Av.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

Cheap! Act quickly.—5-story triple flat for $31,000; easy terms; all improvements; private house block; rent never raised. Kock & Dower, 203 Broadway.

Money to loan on mortgages; only owners need apply. B. R., Box 102 Times Downtown.

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12% INVESTMENT OFFICE BUILDING
To close estate will sell downtown office building for about $75,000 cash above first mortgage.
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A DOWNTOWN PLOT OF 6,500 SQUARE FEET, WITH 65 FEET STREET FRONT; PERMANENT LIGHT ON THREE SIDES; EXCELLENT SITE FOR MANUFACTURING BUILDING; $60,000. ALSO, EAST 125TH ST., A FULL LOT FOR $60,000. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Six-story loft building leased to one tenant; will sell at a low figure or exchange for other property. John H. Berry, 31 Nassau St.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Washington Heights.

Choice corner, 61x95, on Wadsworth Av., near Subway station, excavated, with or without building loan; might exchange. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau St.

East Side.

$5,000.—Fourteen-room tenement, all improvements, near Lexington Av. car barns; guaranteed income on investment 24%; exchange entertained. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington.

A.—For sale cheap, 3d Av. corner, suitable for grocer, druggist, or liquor.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

$62,000.—Guaranteed rental $11,500; modern apartment, East 13th St. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

100th St.—Two six-story tenements, 74x98; rent about $11,000; price, $100,000. Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

22% on your investment if you buy these two 14-room tenements in Yorkville. Eliot Dunn, 40 West 33d St.

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Desirable investment properties offered by
PARSONS & HOLZMAN,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY ST.
315 East 74th St., 5-story, 4-family, 2 stores; 74 East 113th St., 5-story, 2-family, 2 stores; 1,409 Prospect Av., 5-story, 2-family, 40 feet wide; S. E. corner 170th St. and Clinton Av., triple 2-story; 331, 333 East 122d St., 5-story triple.
Full commission paid.
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120 and 122 Liberty St.,
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N. W. corner 23d St. and Lexington Av., 50x97.6.
Fine location for office and loft building or hotel.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE CORNER,
In the 50's, four-story building, in good condition; only asking $40,000, easy terms.

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Near 116th St.; four-story brick, store and apartments, 19x75; only asking $18,500; easy terms.
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Upper Fifth Ave. Lot
A delightful location and desirable size for extra wide house; can be bought at attractive price.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 749 Fifth Av.

West Side.

About 20 feet
$21,000
Three-story, below 96th, Park block; five-year mortgage if desired. John P. Kirwan, 1,469 Broadway, near 44th St.

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7-story apartment, 22 families, near Columbus Circle, 76.4 feet frontage; all rented; splendid returns; offered at attractive price.
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LOT NEAR 59TH ST. AND 10TH AVE.
Vacant lot, 25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory, for sale cheap; very easy terms; full commission.
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THREE-STORY DWELLING
West 122d St., 18 feet wide; good condition; price low; immediate possession. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau St.

Bargain.—$78,000, rental $8,400; 47 ft. Amsterdam Av. corner apartment, eighteen families; stores; unsurpassed Washington Heights section, Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

$110,000.—Rental $13,465; 50-foot non-elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway (110th;) only $20,000 required; long mortgage; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Opportunity.—Fine 5-story single flat, perfect order, always rented; one block from Subway and L Stations; $6,000 necessary. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.

Near West 130th St. Ferry.—2-family frame house, stable, 10 horses; lot 25x90.11; principals only. William Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

Pays 28 per cent.; magnificent 6-story apartment house, with stores; cash, $10,000; net income, $2,800. A. Charlton Oliver, 503 5th Av.

Vicinity 138th, 7th Avenue.—2 5-story modern doubles, 6 rooms, bath; rent $3,144; price $31,000. William Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

West side investment and speculative propositions; bargains promptly considered. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Modern fire-proof mercantile building near 5th Av., offered at low figure to close estate. John H. Berry, 31 Nassau St.

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West Side.

FOR IMPROVEMENT
with possession.

WEST 17TH ST.,	Plot 75x92 and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST.,	5th and 6th Avs. 55.9x92.
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WEST 12TH ST.,	5th and 6th Avs. 109 6x103
WEST 12TH ST.,	5th and 6th Avs. 58.6x103.
29 6TH AVE.,	25x100.
102 W. 53D ST.,	20x100.

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Bargain.
32x100; 5-story double flat with stores on West 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Aves. Mtge. $33,500 at 4½ per cent. Terms to suit.
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40th Street Near Broadway
8900 Square Feet
Ready for improvement. Carries now; unusual light and air. Particulars of
STRANGE & SLAWSON COMPANY,
56 PINE ST.

Central Park West Corner.
We offer for sale an exceptionally well built small apartment house, all rented and paying over 10 per cent. net. This is a fine property for an investor.
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A magnificent 8th Av. corner. vicinity 42d St. 75x100.
Five 5-story buildings, in good condition, can be bought for value of ground; 1 block Times Square; easy terms. Call or send for particulars. Sole Agents, Palmer & Fine-man, 263 West 34th. Telephone 2616 38th.

DO NOT BUY
until you have examined this real bargain on 7th St., near Broadway; five-story double flat, in perfect condition throughout; 25x100; rentals $4,400; price $40,000; cash $8,500; elegant house in this vicinity.
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SPECULATORS! BUILDERS!
240-2 WEST 48TH, NEAR BROADWAY, 42x100; PRICE, $60,000; EASY TERMS.
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46th St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av., 25x100, with building, stores; price $42,500; less than lot value.
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NEAR LINCOLN SQUARE.
65th St. and Broadway; 5-story triple flat, 25x100; price $55,000; rents $5,832; never offered before.
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36TH STREET PLOT, 60x100,
near 8th Av.; exceptionally fine future; price $40,000 to quick buyer. For details address
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SEVENTH AVENUE FLAT,
above 125th St.; two stores, 6 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; price $39,500.
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3-STORY DWELLING,
West 93d St.; 17 feet wide; possession May 1; October 1st; price low.
H. C. SENIOR & CO., 1,934 BROADWAY.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 40x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Lee & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story, 20-family apartment; all rented; steam heat; $70,000; mortgage $35,000; rents $5,892; a bargain; worth investigating; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000, guaranteed rental $12,600; 50-ft. elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway, (110th;) excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Magnificent chance to purchase two modern stables, close to 42d St.; each leased to one tenant for term of years, and pays a very large income. Edward W. Browning, 18 West 75th St.

Attractive Proposition.—Elevator apartment, 12 lots, near Riverside Drive, $150,000; all leased, $17,500; mortgage, $110,000, 4½; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

$110,000.—Rental $13,465; 50-foot non-elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway (110th;) only $20,000 required; long mortgage; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Bargain.—58 West 129th St., 3-story stable, 20 horses; price $6,000; rent $600; mortgage $4,000. Apply 58 West 129th St.

Bargain.—Two 5-story single flats, 25x100; rents $1,800; price $20,000; mortgage $12

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BUY A HOME IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH

We want to sell you a home or an investment or both in FLATBUSH. No place equals this beautiful suburb in and about the great business centre of Manhattan. We are the closest to business centre; we have the best chools, churches, clubs, and the finest place on earth to live.

$8,600 Buys a nice home on plot 40x200, 2 blocks from Woodruff Avenue Station of the Brighton Beach Road. House has 9 rooms and bath and is in very good repair throughout. Has good stable on premises. There is a mortgage now on the property of $3,500 at 5%. Want cash offer for equity.

$10,500 Buys plot 45x110, with house of 11 rooms and bath, all newly decorated inside and newly painted outside. Good small barn on premises. $6,500 mortgage. Want cash for equity.

$12,000 Buys beautiful home of 11 rooms and bath. All newly decorated inside and painted outside. Plot 60x125, with fine stable on premises. A snap for person liking horses. Close to "L" station, beautiful section.

$15,500 Buys very beautiful home on Bedford Ave. Best part of "South Midwood." House has 12 beautiful rooms, two baths, parquet floors, hard wood trim, elegant combination fixtures, Backus Hot Water Heater, gas logs. Price includes screens, shades, awnings, curtain poles, elegant combination gas and coal range. Mortgage $9,500 at 5%. Want cash for equity.

$16,500 Buys a very large double house of 9 rooms and bath on each side. Both sides are beautifully decorated and in first-class condition throughout. This property is located one-half block from Beverly Road Station, and is a bargain as a home, or as an investment. The property will rent for $1,800 per annum. There are mortgages now on the property of $10,000. Want cash for equity. The house can be used as one house of 18 rooms and two baths, and would make an ideal location for a high-class boarding house; which could be filled the year around at your own figures.

Our reputation for having pleased buyers when others have failed, we feel, warrants us in asking you to call. We have any style of a house that you can ask for. We have houses for one family, for two families, for three families, and we have some fine apartment houses cheap.

We represent every first-class builder in FLATBUSH, and can give you houses in any and all our best sections, from the cheapest to the best.

We are sole agents for all the choice building plots in the very best parts of Beautiful "Prospect Park South." To the right class of people these lots or plots can be had very cheap. Prices submitted you through your own broker if so desired. Let us sell you one of these plots and build you a home to your liking. Office open Sundays.

STAR AND CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY
801 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

100 DWELLINGS

In A1 condition, centrally located.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

$4,500 to $15,000.
$1,000 cash and upwards.
Balance easy terms.
Ask your broker for the properties of

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
No. 176 Remsen St.

Cash $6,900. Price $25,500.

Requiring money for business, will sell 250 and 252 6th Street, four-story doubles, 26.3 wide; five rooms and bath each; all improvements except heat; rentals, same for two years, $2,628. M. C. Reeves, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$5,000 invested in a four-story brick factory leased to May, 1913, will give a net income of $1,000 annually; price $20,000; leased $2,000 annually; all repairs and water rates; tenant's responsibility beyond question; location and value evident. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Will sell my house in Ditmus Park at sacrifice; in perfect order; parquet floors, screens, awnings; hardwood trim, decorated; two minutes' walk to Brighton Beach station; must go South on account of bad health; no agents. D. P., Box 115 Times Downtown.

$700 cash buys 2-family brick house; worth $6,000; price $5,500; closed Sundays. Open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$4000 Elegant 2-story, basement, 2-family house, near 4th Av. Closed Sundays. Open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

8-story basement brownstone house, Macon St., near Marcy Av.; cabinet trim, hardwood floors, modern improvements; ideal home; price $10,250; mortgage to suit. Powis, 215 Montague St.

Price $18,750; rentals $2,292; double store and apartments; near Tompkins Av.; four-story, all improvements; about $6,250 cash required. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 179 Remsen St., B'klyn.

Fronting Prospect Park; $7,000 cash required; price $28,000; rentals $3,200; four-story double modern apartment. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Broadway, opposite Williamsburg Bridge plaza, 66 feet front, with 5 stores; price $57,000; little cash required; brokers protected. Powis, 215 Montague St.

MONEY TO LOAN, 4 TO 6 PER CENT. FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE. HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 COURT ST.

Lewis Av.—Fine plot, 110 feet front, must be sold; asking $25,000; want offer; brokers protected. Frank Whalen, 15 Park Row.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

25 acres, West New Brighton; high, dry, level land, surrounded by improvements; adjoining Prohibition Park, near trolley; may be bought cheap; very liberal terms; municipal ferry to Port Richmond assured. Room 516, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

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BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

$115,000.—Unencumbered property near Broadway, below 14th St., offered for modern fireproof, well rented building above 14th, not over $500,000.

JOHN H. BERRY,
31 NASSAU ST.

Washington Heights lots and cash up to $150,000 offered for a high-class apartment house not over $800,000.

JOHN H. BERRY,
31 NASSAU ST.

Avenue business corner, 75 feet front, vicinity 23d St.; rentals, $9,500; price, $125,000; exchange equity for smaller parcel and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

An extraordinary chance; want to exchange free and clear avenue lots in Manhattan for income property. Edward Browning, 18 West 75th St.

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MAINE COAST CLUB. BEAUTIFUL COAST OF MAINE.

A MEMBERSHIP IN THE MAINE COAST CLUB, which is fully equipped with every modern convenience, or a Summer home within its strictly private inclosure, would be the surest possible investment and will yield certain dividends in pleasure.

Write to-day for descriptive booklet and let us explain more fully the unusual opportunity we are offering. MAINE COAST CLUB, QUIMBY & CO., Agents, 212 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

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You can find the farm you want at the price you want to pay, through "Strout's List No. 18," a catalogue just out, describing 500 farms with pictures of the buildings on 250; selected from our immense list of 4,000; traveling instructions given to reach each property; stock and tools included with many to settle estates quickly; write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout, Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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Westfield, N. J., eleven rooms, including two baths; town light, sewer and water; fine outlook; excellent [illegible] service; for sale or to rent. Apply to J. [illegible], 81 Fulton St., N. Y., or [illegible]

Two-story, basement, attic, 7 rooms; modern bath; furnace; good condition. 240 Kosciusko Street.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

South Shore Bargain.

Modern residence in Argyle Park, Babylon, containing 10 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; completely and comfortably furnished, including piano; 1¼ acres of landscaped grounds; good stable; price $10,000. DUCKWORTH, WORLD BUILDING.

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HOME AND FACTORY SITES
Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY
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An exceptional opportunity to secure a most attractive Summer home at a sacrifice; about five acres shore front, at Water Mill, near Southampton, L. I.; fine dwelling, built only four years, containing every modern improvement; artistically furnished throughout; price much less than cost. Owner, 52 West 16th St.

"The Roses."—100-acre farm, Holtsville; large, well-built house; chicken houses; finest orchard right at station; one hundred rose bushes; only $125 an acre. Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway.

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SALE. COTTAGES. RENT.
1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN. Tel. 31 Bry.

Massapequa.—180 acres, $280 acre; makes 2,880 lots; averages $17.60 a lot; adjoins largest land company in world, selling lots $300 to $600; principals communicate. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Send for particulars, twenty lots in best part of College Point; trolley, ferry, and railroad; to settle an estate; $8,500; brokers protected. Alfred McCorry, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Bargain.—70 acres, Southold; 1,200 feet choicest beach, L. I. Sound; $150 acre; cheap; $300; opportunity quick purchaser. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Attractive water-front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

East Moriches.—170 acres, $30 acre; highest elevation entire island; 50 acres cleared, balance wooded; great bargain. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—House for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Deer Park.—10 acres; makes 180 lots; good house, 7 rooms; large, new barn; $3,000; half cash. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURERS' SITES!
Looking for a factory site in New Jersey? Splendid locations, with first-class railroad and water transportation may be had at low prices; get full particulars free in the Big Special Real Estate Edition of "New Jersey Commerce and Finance," out about March 16; send your name and address to-day and we will mail you a free copy. Box 25, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

A.—Fine country residence, Tenafly, adjoining Englewood; take advantage of boom in Jersey property at completion of rapid transit tunnels; three acres, more if desired; view of Palisades; 16 rooms; modern improvements; stable, coachman's cottage; eight minutes from station; $16,000. William C. Clarke, 200 West 56th St., New York.

A home in hills of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers St.; especially well-built houses; eight to eleven rooms; mission trim; built-in bookcases; beamed ceilings; every improvement; ample grounds; very low price; only small cash payment necessary; send for illustrated book. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

At Dover, N. J.—Will let for season, furnished or unfurnished, residence 19 rooms, large and cheerful, all improvements; lot 125x200 feet, 4 minutes to Lackawanna station, 40 miles city; 600 ft. elevation, convenient to Hopatcong. If you want comfortable Summer in fine home investigate. Lock Box 612, Dover.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

410 Lots.—Sell at acreage prices; choice of 3 railroads, 2 trolleys of within 10 minutes' of property; nearest lot $500 to $1,000; who wants to make this $100,000? Water front best undeveloped location around New York; $33,000 for all; terms. Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway.

To Let—Two elegant residences, newly renovated; gas, electric light; plot 300x300; fine water view; shade trees; suitable for Winter as well as Summer homes. Excellent opportunity for boarding house. A. M. Johnson, 156 Broadway.

Bargains in new houses; six, seven, and eight rooms each; all improvements; prices $3,000 to $4,800; $500 down, balance as rent; half hour out; two railroads; commutation 7 cents. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

Farm Near Princeton, N. J.—Cheap; 55 acres unsurpassed land; fine buildings; one-quarter mile to railroad station and church; 200 yards to school; price, $5,000. Thornton Conover, agent, Princeton, N. J.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Owner going away, must sell handsome new 9-room cottage; all improvements; near depot; only $6,000; half cash. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At Long Branch, N. J.—West End, Hollywood, furnished Summer cottages; all improvements; to rent for the season at $600, $700, and $900. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

$2,800; cheap home, 10 acres, old-fashioned, comfortable house, 7 rooms; barn, fruit, and shade; mile to depot; hour Erie. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

For Sale.—Elegant residence; 9 rooms and bath; Bergen section, Jersey City; 20 minutes to New York; $8,800. Address Owner, Box 115 Times Downtown.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardeau.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay, or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Goodin Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

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NEXT STATION TO DOUGLAS MANOR

is now being fully improved with macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, city water, electric light, shade trees and hedges, and **will be ready for the market about May 1st.**

Westmoreland has a **station on the property** and lies on a beautiful hill, over 100 feet high, **adjoining Douglas Manor,** giving a

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

Applications for lots will be entered in the order received, and **an early selection is advisable by those who desire the choicest plots.**

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street.
Send for our special proposition to first purchasers.

The choicest location in every city is that adjoining its Parks.

KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted, it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

A visit to the new beautiful park will do you good even though you do not want to buy.

LOTS AND PLOTS NOW AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
An advance will be made soon. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.
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QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

QUEENSBORO HILL.

PRICES
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IMPROVEMENTS
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PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.
Send to-day, for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone 2237—38.

10% WILL SECURE A PLOT AT BEAUTIFUL ELMHURST HEIGHTS,
The Highest Grade Residential Park
IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
SEND POSTAL FOR PARTICULARS.
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887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Winfield Heights—
NEAR NEW
Penn. R. R. Terminal

in Long Island City, two blocks from station, a few lots with improvements.
Must be sold.
For particulars call or write
H. B. Wood Development Co.
Times Bldg.,
Broadway & Forty-second St.

EUROPE.

For Sale—Large castle; modern improvements; perfect comfort; in Touraine, France; exceptional [illegible]; about 1,000 acres, with lawns, vineyards, woods, farms, and mills; splendid view of the Valley of Indre; 11 miles from Tours, two miles from two railway stations; spring and river water, elevated mechanically; fishing, shooting; castle and park can be let by the year. Write Roberts, 333 West 48th St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT SEABRIGHT, N. J.

Short distance from depot, electric light, spacious veranda on three sides, three reception rooms, eight large bedrooms, three bathrooms, in first-class condition and repair; beautifully kept grounds extending from ocean to Shrewsbury River; four bathhouses with shower; stable with quarters for coachman, footman and gardener; accommodations for six horses, carriage house and harness room.

Sale price, $40,000; rent for the season, $2,200.

For full particulars call or write B. W., 28-30 Spruce St., New York City. Telephone 308 Beekman.

$4,800. West Nutley, N. J. 45 minutes out.

Modern new building at a bargain; contains 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, hardwood trim; every improvement; healthy location; near station; good neighborhood; only $4,500; $700 cash payment; balance same as rent; ready for occupancy; excellent architecture and arrangement; plot 50x125; send for photos and description.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
99 Nassau St., New York; West Nutley, N. J.

NEW FACTORY FOR SALE AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

UPON 12 ACRES LAND, 12,000 SQ. FOOT SPACE, ONE-STORY, STEAM HEATED, EXTREMELY LIGHT AND VERY DESIRABLE. MODERN DWELLING ATTACHED. APPLY F. WILLIAM STOCKER, TRUSTEE, 106 11TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

Glen Ridge and Bloomfield, N. J.—Residences for rent: On lot 100x200, 11-room house, $1,080; on lot 70x165, 11 rooms, steam heat, $900; two new, 9 rooms, steam heat, $750; lot 100x190, 9 rooms and stable, $800; lot 100x190, 12-room house and stable, sale only, bargain, $10,000; lot 170x800, 15-room house, Colonial, piazza 12 ft. wide, stable, $1,000; lot 50x100, new, 7 rooms and improvements, $540. Come by Lackawanna. Nathan Russell.

HOMESEEKERS, ATTENTION!
If you are looking for a comfortable home in New Jersey and want to receive FREE valuable information about where to go to get the best at the lowest prices, send your name and address to us; the Special Real Estate Edition of "New Jersey Commerce and Finance," out about March 16, tells just what you want to know; write to-day for this FREE Real Estate Guide, Box 25, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Very desirable residence, 14 rooms exclusive of open attic, cellar, bath, toilet, butler's pantry, &c.; hot-water heat; electric light, gas, &c.; hardwood trim, and floors all excellent condition; best location in town; nine minutes' walk to depot; convenient to churches and school; nearly one acre of land, with barn, &c.; shrubbery, fruit, shade, vegetable garden, &c. H. L. Moxley & Co., No. 320 Broadway.

At Rutherford, N. J.—New modern houses for sale; $2,500, $4,000, $5,000, $5,200, $5,800, $6,000, and $6,500. A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent for the Summer Season of 1907.—The Ehrich Cottage, on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, with boathouse, stable, laundry, servants' cottage, and outhouses; 17 rooms and two baths in main house; electric light; 1½ acres of land; 4,000 feet of lake front. Rent, $3,500. Apply to J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St., N. Y.

For Sale—Farms—Katonah, Bedford, Golden Bridge, Somers, Yorktown, Lake Waccabuc, 234 acres, 100 acres, 50 acres, 40 acres, 75 acres, 300 acres, 816 acres, 540 acres, 288 acres, 450 acres, and others. Gentlemen's places and village properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

A REAL BARGAIN.
COTTAGE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
Private Park, Gentleman's Residence, 10 rooms, city improvements, two bathrooms, 6 acres; must be sold at great sacrifice; 50% of cost price. Owner, Box 82, 1,440 B'way.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SILO BUILDING
NORTHWEST CORNER
5th Ave. & 45th St.
in the heart of
New York's Fashionable Business Centre.
STUDIOS
Large skylights facing north, well adapted for Artists, Photographers, or Architects.
OFFICES AND LOFTS
Excellent light, three elevators, electric light and steam heat.
RENTS REASONABLE
For floor plans and prices apply
MOORE & WYCKOFF, Agts.
ON PREMISES. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

To Lease Entire from May 1st.
6-STORY FACTORY BLDG.
now being erected in Brooklyn.
TOTAL OF 31,620 SQ. FT.
AMPLE POWER
supplied from adjacent power house.
Modern construction and equipment.
Low insurance; populous neighborhood.
PLENTY OF HELP AVAILABLE
Light all sides; elevator; steam heat.
Near Shipping Terminals.
Apply to W. Bonner, on premises, 257 Classon Av., Brooklyn, between De Kalb and Willoughby Avs. No Agents.

STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS.
NEW BUILDING.
32 & 34 West 20th St.,
Near Fifth Ave.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF; EXCELLENT LIGHT; TWO ELECTRIC ELEVATORS; READY FOR OCCUPANCY; REASONABLE RENTS. APPLY TO
FREDERICK C. ZOBEL,
114 East 28th Street,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

42d ST. AND BROADWAY,
75x100 FEET.
TO LEASE,
225 to 231 West 42d St., for ten years, at a net rental.
FRANK J. CASSIDY, On Premises.

Lofts 20 x 100 to Let.
159 EAST 48TH ST.
Suitable for light manufacturing, showrooms, or offices.
Light on Three Sides.
Elevator; steam heat.
Ground floor and basement, $1,300 per year.
Lofts, $840 and $900 per year.
FRANK J. CASSIDY,
229 West 42d St. Tel. 2084 Bryant.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.
11 Water St., strong building, about 25x70, five stories and dry cellar; possession May 1st. Corner store and basement. John and Pearl, about 23x60; suitable retail or wholesale business.
Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x86; elevator; 519 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

141, 143 Fifth Ave.
near 21st St.
Large store and basement to let. Unusually attractive show windows, also first loft.
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
11 West 27th St.

NO. 35 VESTRY STREET,
between Greenwich and Hudson Streets; lot 25 x [illegible]; will improve to suit tenant; with a six-story building, at $5,000 a year, on long lease, of 5-story building at $4,500.
LOT FOR SALE AT $21,000.
JAS. H. CRUIKSHANK, OWNER,
50 Pine Street.
Telephone 3824 John.

FIRST & SECOND LOFTS
No. 31 MAIDEN LANE
(Adjoining Nassau St.)
J. WHITON, 130 Broadway.

LARGE STORE
11 West 28th Street.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Av.,
Corner 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

NEW STORES,
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.,
Two desirable stores, including corner store, suitable for any first-class business; moderate rents. Inquire on premises.

Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

NEW STORES
Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

308 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts, possession May 1st. 60 Beekman St., 1st loft, 25x85; $800. 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl, 2d loft, 25x50; $360. 153 William St., corner of Spruce, 2d loft, 25x50; $690. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

FOR LEASE ON 125TH STREET,
Near 5th Av., one, two, or four houses, 4-story; easy possession; favorable terms; broker's full commission.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

417 LAFAYETTE ST.
Store and basement; extra deep, modern fireproof building; convenient to Subway station. Inquire Estate of John W. Condit, 290 B'way.

ESTABLISHED TAILOR SHOP
with 4 large rooms and bath; also hot water supply, at $40 per month. 159 East 97th St. See janitor.

OFFICES DIVIDED TO SUIT.
New building, 33d, Fifth to Sixth Avenues.
BENJ. R. LUMMIS, 28 West 33d.

NEW CORNER STORE,
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.; also small store on 156th St., near the corner; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

Best store in Brooklyn for large retail, wholesale, or manufacturing concern; 386 Jay St., near Fulton; 2,500 square feet. F. J. & K. O'Brien, 49 Court St., Brooklyn.

Extra large corner store on the lower east side; best neighborhood; suitable for any business. Inquire janitor, 265 East Broadway.

14 East 42d St.—Parlor store, 22x60, specially desirable for stock broker's office; rent very reasonable. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

A.—Loft to let, 40x97; light all around; steam heat and power; elevator, 18x7; possession at once; wood workers preferred. 514 W. 40th St.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO PROPERTIES
Location unsurpassed.
STORE TO LET
FOR BUTCHER
At Simpson St. Subway Station, elegant patent fronts, wired for electricity, &c., catering to the best class of people; rents moderate.

Six large rooms and bath in 3-family house opposite park. 1,988 Valentine Av.

New Jersey.

NEW FACTORY FOR SALE AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

UPON 12 ACRES LAND, 12,000 SQ. FOOT SPACE, ONE-STORY, STEAM HEATED, EXTREMELY LIGHT AND VERY DESIRABLE. MODERN DWELLING ATTACHED. APPLY F. WILLIAM STOCKER, TRUSTEE, 106 11TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Cromwell Apartments
Riverside Drive and Broadway
Corner of 137th St.,
a few 6, 7, and 8 room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements; rents, $57.50 to $90.00 per month.
RAPID TRANSIT STATION
at the corner of 137th St.

ALVIC HALL
118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements.
RENT, $37 TO $47.

POWER'S COURT
121st St., 421 West, (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

108 West 133rd Street
3-story building; possession at once.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
108 Broadway.

411 West End Av.—Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. Pugh.

WEST SIDE.

THE SONOMA
Northeast Cor. B'way and 55th Street.
UP-TO-DATE FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Two very desirable apartments of 9 rooms and 2 baths, refrigeration, steam heat, day and night elevator service; rent $2,500 to $2,600. Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRALLY LOCATED
832-836 7TH AV.
Adjoining Cor. 54th St.
Beautiful apartments, seven large rooms, bath; day and night elevator service, steam heat, hot-water supply; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

$35.00 TO $37.50.
Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath, elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.
Nine large rooms and bath, all improvements; rent $1,200. Apply 224 West 52d St., or HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

St. Nicholas Av., N. W. corner 156th St., (Regina Apartments.)—Modern; seven large rooms; all windows; rental, $45; one flight; choice location; near Broadway Subway, elevated stations. Owner on premises. Telephone 2132 Spring. Redecorated to suit.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near Lenox Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap paneled. Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

THE ABBOTSFORD,
80th St. and West End Ave.
Ten rooms, two bathrooms, elevator; special rate until Oct. 1. J. H. PUGH.

EAST SIDE.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. cor. 25th St.
FACING MADISON SQUARE.
YEARLY LEASES.
Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath, attendance, etc.
GEO. P. READ & CO., Agents,
8 East 25th St. (11199) 60 Liberty St.

THE BALTIMORE,
138 and 142 East 40th St.,
Murray Hill Section
Short block east from Park Av.; 7 and 8 rooms; tiled bathrooms; electric lighting; hall service, etc.; rents, $75 and $90. Apply to Supt., on premises.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

138 East 49th St.—Apartment of six light rooms, bath; steam heat; all improvements.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.
992-1036 SIMPSON STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM SIMPSON ST. SUBWAY STATION.
4, 5, 6, & 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; CONCESSIONS.
Plenty of Steam Heat.
RENT $22 TO $50.
Every modern convenience, electric light, steam heat, hot water, double floors. Superintendent on premises.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX
Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

$20.00 to $30.00.
4-5-6 rooms, new-law house, all improvements, electric light, telephone service, 1,314-1,316 Stebbins Av., one block from Freeman St. station; Lenox Av. Subway express goes direct to Freeman St. station without change.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.
Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St.; a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $33 to $38.
C. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH
253 Linden Av.; fine new apartments, 5 rooms and bath each, $22 and $24 per month.
S. T. HOLLISTER & SON,
1,361 Nostrand Av., near Clarkson.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Beautifully furnished, spacious apartment in prominent family hotel for rent very cheap. Address Parkside, Box 102 Times Downtown.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

138 West 49th St.—Three rooms; two rooms; kitchen, bath, steam heated; references.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Airy furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, $150 monthly.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—Furnished apartment for housekeeping for about two months by a careful and responsible tenant; not less than seven good sized rooms; must be first-class in every respect; 4th or near Broadway, above 59th St., preferred; immediate possession. Address F. A., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished; must be all outside rooms, of good size, in desirable location; occupancy last of April; long lease if satisfactory. L. T., Box 102 Times Downtown.

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LOST ARTICLES FOUND
BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Advertisements received at office rates at following agencies between
14TH ST. & 59TH ST. WEST SIDE.

Broadway, 1,140, American Dist. Tel. Co.
Broadway, 1,257, American Dist. Tel. Co.
Broadway, 1,364, L. J. Finch.
Broadway, 1,398, American Dist. Tel. Co.
Broadway, 1,552, J. P. Muller & Co.
Broadway, 1,620, Commercial Adv. Agency.
5th Av., 172, American District Tel. Co.
6th Av., 617, Allen Adv. Agency.
6th Av., 813, American District Tel. Co.
6th Av., 816, M. Yohalem.
6th Av., 950, Murray Hill Adv. Co.
6th Av., 990, American District Tel. Co.
8th Av., 90, Hugo Jansen.
8th Av., 143, Fred A. Loase.
8th Av., 254, L. J. Finch.
8th Av., 383, H. Batavia.
8th Av., 798, Schaff Bros.
8th Av., 802, M. Hogan.
8th Av., 904, M. Levitz.
8th Av., 985, American District Tel. Co.
9th Av., 182, A. Fondiller.
9th Av., 605, F. J. Bache.
9th Av., 845, J. J. Daly.
23d St., 270 W., American Dist. Tel. Co.
34th St., 41 W., Allen Adv. Agency.
34th St., 265 W., American Dist. Tel. Co.
42d St., 309 W., N. Heckmann.

Times Square 8 Spruce St.
39 Broad St.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Monday, March 11,

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review

will contain statements of

State Banks and Trust Companies

As of February 26, 1907.

Regular Features:

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The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUIT FOR COMMISSION.

Case Involving Conditional Agreement Between Seller and Broker.

A case recently tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Truax and a jury presents features of interest to brokers in that it involves the question of a conditional agreement with a seller as to the payment of a commission.

Weiderman & Co. and Louis Majud, as brokers, negotiated an exchange for Charles Katz of certain property for a lot at 147th Street and Dater Avenue, and the sale by Katz of this lot to one Lomonte. The commissions were fixed at $900, but Mr. Katz would pay only $200 at the making of the contract and agreed to pay the balance of $700 when Lomonte should pay a ten-thousand-dollar purchase money mortgage to be given by him on taking title.

On the day set for closing, Lomonte having assigned his contract for the lot to one Glasser, Katz gave title to Glasser, who gave back the purchase money mortgage. Lawyer Jacob Friedman for the brokers contended that in giving title to Glasser and taking his purchase money bond and mortgage, instead of that of Lomonte, Katz had been guilty of a breach of contract with the brokers, which entitled them to their commissions, regardless of whether the mortgage was paid or not. Counsel for Katz showed that Lomonte, while not taking title, signed the bond, together with Glasser. Justice Truax, however, did not accept this view, and directed the jury to find a verdict for $700 and interest.

DISPUTE OVER OLD MANSION.

City Balks at Paying for 100-Year-Old House in Proposed Park Site.

In the proceedings now under way to condemn the old Barclay mansion in Astoria and the grounds around it for a new city park, the value to be placed upon the building is a matter of warm discussion between the city's experts and those for the owners, the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company.

The city holds that a building nearly a century old has practically no value in modern New York, and points out that this structure would in fact have given way to the march of population in a short time had not the park plan been adopted. The owners claim that an old mansion like this, for park uses, is even better than a new one, and far more valuable, and point to the city's intention to preserve it as a model of early American architecture.

The house undoubtedly cost $50,000 to build. The land to be taken by the city has a frontage of 3,000 feet on the river and comprises about 1,000 lots. Its value is in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The company owns all the adjoining land along the river front.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

In a decision by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers has pronounced as illegal the so-called "sample office fee" of 20 cents exacted by the New York Custom House for the passing of small packages entered by express companies.

It is the practice of the forwarders to pack from two to a hundred of the small packages in a case or basket, each package being addressed to a different individual. On account of the time required by the customs officers to inspect the contents of each package, the Treasury Department exacted a fee of 20 cents per package, this sum ultimately to be paid by the consignee. Inasmuch as the packages usually contain trifles, the collection of the fee in addition to the regular express charges, has developed much friction. The board holds that there is no warrant of law for the imposition of the tax. Whether the Government will accept the board's finding or litigate the question in the Federal courts will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the large express companies alone enters annually at this port 60,000 of the packages.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

18TH ST., 108 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; suitable three gentlemen; southern exposure.

30TH ST., 410 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large front room; furnished, unfurnished; board optional; opposite Chelsea Seminary campus; literary people preferred.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Congenial home offered business couple, gentlemen; sunny room; reference; table guests.

100TH, 237 WEST — Private family; large pleasant room; gentleman preferred.

117TH ST., 361 WEST.—Large sunny front room, with dressing room, for gentleman or couple in private German family; select party.

126TH ST., 151 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; ample closets; also small room; Jewish family.

127TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large southern room, suitable two; water; superior dining service; telephone.

129TH ST., 218 WEST.—Southern lady; handsomely furnished rooms, suitable two, or doctor's office; every convenience; excellent table; telephone.

129TH ST., 1 WEST.—Desirable sunny front room, with good board; table board; telephone.

142D ST., 526 WEST.—Comfortable home for gentleman in private family of adults.

147TH ST., 541 WEST.—Large, elegant room; excellent board; private house; references required.

CONGENIAL HOME offered refined gentleman with references; strictly private family; apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; $9. Eureka, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location; large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

21ST, 139 EAST. — Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; uniformly good table; American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, Heights Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; rooms furnished, unfurnished; steam heat, bath; neighborhood, house, table high-class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, 387 Arlington Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; refined private house; convenient to trolleys and train; twelve minutes from P. R. R. Ferry; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Board in private family; a man of quiet and refined tastes, whose digestion has suffered from restaurant food, wants to find a home with a small private family, where plain cooking is an art rather than a necessary evil. Don't answer unless you do the cooking yourself. Good plain food and no style is the thing. References furnished and every opportunity to withdraw after interview if desired. Address D, Box 313 Times, Times Square.

A GENTLEMAN wishes a home in a small refined private family in Manhattan; must be very select, with no children or boarders; exceptional references expected and furnished. Address A., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,010.—Large, light rooms, well furnished, in private elevator apartment, with telephone; all conveniences; reasonable. Call Sunday or evenings.

25TH ST., 53 WEST.—Elegant back parlor, private bath; large room; one flight; newly decorated.

30TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

45TH, 43 WEST.—Large second-story front room, neatly furnished; gentlemen only; references.

45TH, 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; reasonable; near elevated and Subway.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room, private house; reference.

48TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; hot, cold water; bath; reasonable; private house.

74TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; private house; southern exposure; suitable two gentlemen; board optional.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large room, with bath, dressing room; steam heat, telephone; breakfast optional.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front, sunny room; also single room.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room, back parlor; physician, dentist; small rooms; convenient "L."

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms, from $6 to $12, nicely furnished; well heated; references.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath, in first-class Jewish house.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room in private house, with private bath; telephone and electric light.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—One large and small room; first-class house; excellent table; references.

101ST ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable suite, suitable for one or two persons; telephone. Ledden.

103D ST., 79 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, light, sunny, bath, steam heat, two flights. Ellis.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Quiet room to rent to lady employed; elevator apartment; reasonable; one block from Subway station; call evenings or Sunday. Davies.

116TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large sunny room; elevator, telephone, electricity; Subway, "L"; two gentlemen or business couple; $5. Rogers.

116TH, 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, closet, $3; gentlemen; private American family.

117TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; baths, telephone, all conveniences; reasonable.

119TH ST., 321 WEST, Corner Manhattan.—Large south front room; bath; modern apartment. $4. Gates.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; south exposure; high class, refined surroundings; phone.

124TH ST., 510 WEST, Suite 51.—Elegantly furnished, steam-heated room with private family in elevator apartment; bath and telephone; convenient to Subway and cars; reasonable. Knobloch.

127TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV. WEST. (The Garfield.)—New, elegantly furnished outside corner rooms, single or en suite; one block to Broadway, Subway, and Riverside Drive; excellent meals if desired; references. Apply Apartment 3.

128TH ST., 214 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all improvements; first-class board.

129TH ST., 1 WEST.—Desirable, sunny front room, with good board; table board; telephone.

132D ST., 64 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished connecting rooms, with running water; also hall room; use of bath; private house.

137TH ST., 301 WEST.—Outside room, one light; one, two persons; nicely furnished; heated. Crouch.

138TH ST., 619 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; private house; near Subway; convenient for two.

140TH ST., 222 WEST.—Newly furnished room; new apartment; all improvements; near "L" station; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Call forenoons. Ham.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, Corner 125th, Near Broadway.—Room suitable two, furnished or unfurnished; private family; elevator, telephone; Subway, cars; references; evenings. Moore.

GRAND AV.—Front hall room; steam heat; near New York University; convenient to Jerome and Burnside Av. cars. Address M., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

LARGE ROOM in private family; use of doctor's office. C., 320 Times, Times Square.

THIRD FLOOR, private bath; large sunny rooms, near 72d St. stations. X. Y. Z., 331 Times, Times Square.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, West of Washington Place.—Elegantly clean furnished large front room; running water; furnace heat; suitable for two; German house; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108.—Very attractive front bedroom; bath; private family; permanent gentlemen; $4 per week; references. Second bell.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Gentleman and wife without children, living in own home, desire to rent to gentlemen only a few furnished rooms; house newly decorated and completely furnished; brass beds, superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—New furnished room; private bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone.

49TH ST., 357 EAST.—Nice large room, gentlemen or couple; hall room; conveniences.

51ST ST., 334 EAST.—Newly furnished sunny room; steam heat, bath; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 329 EAST.—Light, airy room; bath, gas. Perotti.

53D ST., 247 EAST.—Sunny front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; heat, bath, running water; also small room; private house.

54TH ST., 113 EAST.—Nice large rooms to let, suitable for two; heated; running water.

54TH ST., 113 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; well heated; private house.

56TH ST., 429 EAST.—Two nice hall rooms, back parlor; other rooms; private house.

57TH ST., 434 EAST.—Furnished, sunny hall room; heated and bath. Reilly.

72D ST., 326 EAST.—Large room, light, private family, with or without board.

74TH ST., 242 EAST.—Large front room; light; running water; with board. Mrs. Bauer.

81ST ST., 314 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable.

110TH ST., 306 EAST.—Large steam-heated room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board; elevated station. Freidberg.

120TH ST., 160 EAST.—Large room, suitable for light housekeeping; running water, bath; private family.

124TH ST., 62 EAST.—Front, light room, running water, well heated.

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LEXINGTON AV., 2,011.—Large, comfortable, light rooms; gentlemen or respectable married couple.

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WANTED—A thorough, competent nurse for infant, who understands bottle feeding; willing to go abroad; a good sailor; hospital training preferred; give age and experiences, and state salary expected; none but competent persons need apply. Address X., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

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WANTED—Capable accountant and business man; must be able to read and write English and Spanish, and able to keep books in Spanish, for duty in tropical climate. Write, giving experience, references, age, and say if can qualify for bond. P. O. Box 1520, New York City.

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WANTED—A bright young man about 19 years old as office assistant in large wholesale paper house; must figure rapidly and accurately; salary $10 weekly; opportunity for advancement. Address Duane St., Box 176 Times Downtown.

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WANTED.—An experienced advertising man, familiar with magazine work; competent to take the management of a monthly journal having a circulation of 15,000. Address T. R., P. O. Box 263 Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Asa-San, Box 230 Times, Times Square.

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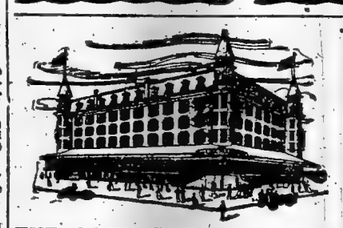

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STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, (19.) 13 months' active experience; can read notes accurately; willing and obliging; $8-$10. Miss Laure, Box 203 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; academic education; no social engagements; best references. Bronxite, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

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COACHMAN.—Colored; thoroughly experienced; private family. Baldon, 43 West 99th St.

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JANITOR, &c.—A traveling man, (55,) wants settled position as janitor or in charge of office building; good reference. X Box 338 Times, Times Square.

MANAGER, &c.—To manage and care for an estate, city or country, by gentleman and wife of unexcelled character; long experience and ability to look after the many duties of such a position. A. H. L., Box 105 Times Downtown.

PROOF-READER, &c.—Position as proof-reader or similar employment where high-class ability may be required, by young man of versatility and talent; business experience and conversant with several foreign languages. J. A. Tillman, care Abbott, 66 West 93d St.

SECRETARY. — Private secretary's assistant tour years and at present with exclusive New Yorker, wants secretaryship to gentleman with business connections; will travel. Cash, 150 East 23d St.

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YOUNG MAN, of excellent family and habits, at present traveling for a biscuit house, is anxious to secure steady employment with some large commercial house where he may have a future. A. L. E., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC...Mar. 6, 10 A. M.; Apr. 3, May 1
BALTIC.....Mar. 13, 5 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 8
MAJESTIC..Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC...Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
‡ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC.....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....March

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,936. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. EDDY TRIED TO AVERT A SUIT

Sent a Messenger to Offer from $100,000 to $250,000 to Relations.

ACTION TAKEN TOO LATE

Messenger Recalled When Papers Were Filed—Denials by Christian Scientists.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 3.—That Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy attempted by a gift of from $100,000 to $250,000 to avert a suit for an accounting of her property was made known to-night. Her representative was hurrying to her son, George W. Glover, in Deadwood, S. D., when the papers were filed by direction of ex-Senator William E. Chandler. He was then recalled.

It was learned that about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon a messenger from Mr. Glover delivered to Mrs. Eddy, a letter in which Mr. Glover stated his purpose to begin the suit. The Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the defendants named in the suit, left Concord at 4:50 o'clock that afternoon to go to Mr. Glover. Mr. Tomlinson had a deed of trust for a certain sum of money, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000, to be delivered to Mr. Glover on these conditions:

"First, That neither he nor his household should make any further demands upon Mrs. Eddy.

"Second, That they should offer no objections to the probating of any will that might be offered after her death.

"Third, That they should not seek by any legal proceeding to set aside any gifts, deeds, or conveyances that Mrs. Eddy might make during her lifetime."

Gen. Frank H. Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, quickly got into communication with John W. Kelley and N. E. Martin of counsel for Mr. Glover, and told them of the plan of Mrs. Eddy. He was informed that Mr. Kelley had already filed the suit and that the facts had been given to the press. Gen. Streeter then recalled Mr. Tomlinson, because the damage had been done.

When asked about this matter to-night Gen. Streeter said:

"With reference to the report that within a few days Mrs. Eddy has placed in the hands of Trustees a large amount of money to be held and used for the benefit of her son and her grandchildren, I have nothing to say. Whatever Mrs. Eddy may or may not have done toward providing for her family is a matter which ought not for the present, at least, be discussed by me."

Mrs. Eddy on Saturday afternoon went to see Gen. Streeter and sent for her second cousin, Henry M. Baker, ex-Representative from New Hampshire, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New Hampshire House. With him she remained in conference for some time.

Mr. Baker said to-day that he succeeded in reassuring Mrs. Eddy, and sympathized with her. He said that Mrs. Eddy had intended to give her son and his children $100,000 in trust, and that this proceeding, which was to have assured her absolute freedom from legal trouble with the Glovers before and after her death, was interrupted by ex-Senator Chandler's bill in equity.

Gen. Streeter to-night issued a statement on the suit, in which he said:

"Early Saturday morning I sent to Mrs. Eddy a copy of the bill in equity as published but not yet served upon any of the defendants so far as I am informed. I have since had a long personal conference with her, at which this proceeding and matters therewith were discussed.

"In common with her many friends, she believes that the initiative in these proceedings was not taken by her son or other relatives, but by others, who, in a markedly unusual manner and by unique methods undertake, under the guise of court proceedings, to continue the persecution begun some time ago.

"From my conferences with her at the time, and on other recent occasions, I am able to speak definitely and positively. Her clearness of mind and resoluteness of purpose have been in no respect impaired by her advanced years. Her capacity to think clearly and to deal accurately and justly with important business affairs has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in her conferences and acts in the last two weeks, and in numerous business letters in her own handwriting which I have received from her during that time.

"The amount of Mrs. Eddy's property has been grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded report. She is not possessed of large wealth as the term is used. Mrs. Eddy receives no income from the Church, nor the publication society connected with the Church. Her sole income for many years has been from the copyright on her own books, and the amount from this source has been grossly overestimated.

"Mrs. Eddy's business affairs have been managed by herself with the aid of Mr. Frye, her devoted and loyal servant, and under the supervision and personal audit of another gentleman, whose name has not been mentioned, but who stands for all that is honorable and of good repute in financial circles in Concord. Accurate accounts of all her property and investments, as well as her annual income and expenditures, have been carefully kept and frequently audited. The last audit was in October, 1906. None of the defendants named, except Mr. Frye, have any connection with the management of her property or investments, or have any knowledge whatever in reference thereto, nor have any of the said defendants ever received any property of Mrs. Eddy which they hold in trust or otherwise, except in one instance, for the benefit of a relation."

Mrs. Eddy went on her usual drive today, and the many persons who closely observed her saw her sitting a little straighter than usual in her covered sleigh. At the service in the First Church of Christ Scientist this morning the usual congregation of 150 men and women were present, apparently not in

Continued on Page 2.

DIPHTHERIA IN WHITE HOUSE.

President's Son Archie Quarantined in Southeast Corner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following statement was issued from the White House to-day:

"March 3, 1907.

"Archie Roosevelt has diphtheria, but he now seems to be doing well. He is isolated in the Southeast room of the White House and strict quarantine is being observed."

Archie has not been feeling well for some time. He attends the Friends' School, and several days ago he began to complain of feeling badly in the schoolroom and at home. It was thought he might be developing symptoms of the grip, which is prevalent in Washington at present, and he was treated on that supposition.

At the same time, he was not ill, and no especial concern was felt over his trouble. On Friday, however, he became really sick, and was obliged to stay in bed all day. He has not left his bed since.

It was suspected from the first that his illness was diphtheria, but at first it was not possible to render a positive diagnosis. On Saturday, however, Surgeon General Rixey, who was attending him, pronounced definitely that the disease was diphtheria.

The room where Archie is confined is what is known as the old war room, which was used as telegraphic headquarters for the White House during the Spanish-American war. This room is quarantined, but the rest of the White House is not. Except for the one room the building is open and is made use of with the usual freedom.

There is no danger that the President has been infected. Mr. Roosevelt had not seen his son at all for several days before the illness developed into diphtheria. The President takes his daily ride as usual, and his son's illness does not interfere with his regular dispatch of business.

Somebody started to-day a story that Roland Harriman had been playing with Archie yesterday. This is not correct. Archie has been in bed since Friday morning, and nobody has been allowed to see him. When Mr. Harriman and his son called there yesterday Archie's disease had already been diagnosed as diphtheria, and Surgeon Gen. Rixey had paid him four visits.

VAN DYKE TO QUIT PRINCETON

Pressure of Literary Duties the Cause —Will Be Asked to Reconsider.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—Undergraduates and members of the Faculty of Princeton University were surprised and distressed to learn to-day that Dr. Henry van Dyke had resigned his position as Professor of English Literature. While no authoritative announcement has been made of Dr. van Dyke's unexpected move, inasmuch as it cannot be acted upon until the March meeting of the Trustees takes place, yet it is known on good authority that the resignation was submitted yesterday.

Dr. van Dyke left town yesterday for his annual week's engagement at Harvard. On March 16 he will sail for a two months' horseback trip through the Holy Land. It is generally understood among his colleagues in the Faculty that he desires to devote himself entirely to his literary pursuits.

Dr. van Dyke is exceedingly popular here. He came to Princeton eight years ago from the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, of which he was the pastor for a number of years. He has been Murray Professor of English Literature and has alternated with Prof. Stockton Axson in delivering courses on English poetry and English prose writers of the nineteenth century. The entire university is united in hoping that he may be persuaded to reconsider his resignation.

In case Dr. van Dyke's resignation is not reconsidered he will probably reside hereafter at his beautiful home in Bayard Lane and continue his literary work there. His friends seem to believe that the pressure of demand for his literary works and engagements of that nature have made him feel called upon to sever his connection with the university. There is not the slightest indication that he intends to identify himself with any other university.

Dr. van Dyke is a graduate of Princeton, class of '73.

LID ON TIGHT IN CANADA.

Lord's Day Act Goes Into Effect Everywhere but in Quebec.

MONTREAL, March 3.—The Lord's Day act went into force all over Canada except the Province of Quebec to-day. It does not affect Quebec, as at the time of the passage of the bill in Parliament members from Quebec protested, and a clause was added to the bill permitting such provincial Legislatures as wished to evade the new law to do so by enacting a law of their own. The Quebec Legislature did this last week by enacting a law which maintains existing conditions.

Some of the principal provisions of the Lord's Day act prohibit the following on Sunday:

Public entertainments given for money, baseball, football, gambling, racing, hunting, shooting, fishing, the sale of intoxicating liquors except by physician's prescription between the hours of 7 P. M. Saturday and 6 A. M. Monday, the sale of cigars, the bringing into Canada or selling of any foreign newspaper, the selling of goods, and the carrying on of any business.

TORONTO, March 3.—The Lord's Day act was complied with to the letter here to-day. The newsdealers agreed to leave all foreign papers in the express offices, and not a paper or magazine could be bought.

Some newspapers in the United States had Sunday editions sent in on Saturday, and they were snapped up last night. Travelers in the city made complaints about the new law.

SEABOARD FLA. LTD. ALL PULLMANS electric lighted, leaves N. Y. daily, 12:25 noon. Due St. Augustine 2:50 P. M. Seaboard Office, 1,185 B'way, or offices P. R. R.—Adv.

SPOONER RESIGNS SEAT IN SENATE

Will Practice Law in New York, but Vote in Wisconsin.

ROOSEVELT'S REGRETS

His Tribute to Retiring Leader, Whose Re-election Had Been Endangered by La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin astonished his friends and colleagues to-day by announcing his withdrawal from the Senate to practice law. His letter of resignation was mailed yesterday to Gov. Davidson. It fixes May 1 as the date of his return to private life, after a service of sixteen years in the Senate.

On being informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, President Roosevelt made the following statement:

"I cannot sufficiently express my regret at Senator Spooner's resignation. We lose one of the ablest, most efficient, most fearless, and most upright public servants that the Nation has.

"Four years ago I knew the extreme reluctance with which Senator Spooner finally consented to serve in the Senate, and year by year since I have feared that he would resign, as he finally has resigned, for I have known that every year of his stay in public life has been to him a direct financial loss which he could but ill afford. I understand fully the Senator's feeling that he cannot longer stay in the public service at such cost, not only to himself, but to his family, and much that I regret his resignation, I am most sincerely grateful that he has been willing to serve as long. He has been in his life a gallant soldier, a trained public servant of the highest standard of ability and faithfulness, and at all times an American citizen who did his full duty."

The Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, on being informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, said:

"The country suffers a great loss in Senator Spooner's withdrawal from public life. He is concededly the greatest parliamentary debater of his day, and really deserves the title, so much misapplied, of a great constitutional lawyer."

Following is the text of Senator Spooner's letter to the Governor of Wisconsin:

"Washington, D. C., March 2, 1907.

"The Hon. James O. Davidson, Governor, Madison, Wis.:

"Sir: I hereby resign the office of Senator of the United States from the State of Wisconsin, this resignation to take effect on the first day of May, 1907.

"Both by law and custom the foregoing formula suffices, but I cannot bring myself to surrender the trust with which Wisconsin has so long and so highly honored me by a curt sentence which includes no word either of explanation or of gratitude.

"On the 4th of March inst. I shall have served in all sixteen years as a Senator. This is a long time for one, neither willing nor financially able permanently to abandon it to take from his profession. It has been taken from mine, for I have not thought it compatible with the full and uninterrupted discharge of public duty to pursue it, and I have, therefore, during my service, with two or three trifling exceptions, purely local, absolutely abstained therefrom.

"For years private duty has plainly demanded of me an early return to the practice of my profession, and I have never since I last took the oath of office wavered in the determination to retire from public life on the expiration of my present term, March 3, 1909. I might well content myself with a public declaration of my purpose so to retire if it were not for a like declaration made on a former and similar occasion, and what followed it. In the year 1900 I announced through the press over my signature to the Republicans of Wisconsin that I had 'unalterably determined' to retire from public life at the expiration of the term ending March 3, 1903, unless I should deem it my duty to resign at an earlier date. I justified the announcement so long in advance upon the ground that the people and those who might aspire to the office were entitled seasonably to know from me that I would not accept a re-election.

"Despite that declaration, circumstances with which the people of the State are familiar, and which, therefore, need not be here recounted, seemed to make it my duty to accept a re-election, proffered as it was in a manner which rendered it at once a command and a finer honor than any which I had ever dreamed would come to me—one, indeed, which ought to satisfy the pride and ambition of any man. A similar declaration by me at this time, however strongly phrased, (and it could not be more strongly phrased,) would, I am persuaded, prove unavailing to withdraw my name from consideration during the next two years as did that which I so publicly and unreservedly made in 1900.

"As my purpose to retire from public life is and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with an office which I could not in the circumstance accept.

"A Senator will be chosen for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1909. There will be, and should be, during the next two years grave and wide consideration among the people as to the person upon whom the honor shall be bestowed. After much thought I deem it to be my duty, all things considered, to the people of the State and to the party, to whose partiality I am indebted for the highest honors within its gift, to take myself now, beyond recall, from the field of possible choice. I am therefore impelled not only for the reasons suggested but also that I may be free to devote to the discharge of private duty, too long neglected, the remainder of my term, to resign the office at this time, while the Legislature is in session to choose a Senator for the unexpired portion thereof.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to say, albeit I am sure it is not needful, that I am inexpressibly grateful to the Republicans of Wisconsin for the generous and abiding confidence which has led them three times to elect me to the high office of Senator of the United States.

"I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, JOHN C. SPOONER."

Three or four times this Winter Mr. Spooner has said to friends in the Senate that he intended soon to resign. The announcement has always been taken as a joke, and not a man who heard it believed that the Wisconsin man was in earnest. Spooner's place in the Senate was so conspicuous and his service there so valuable to his party that it was hardly conceivable to any of his colleagues that he would voluntarily surrender it. His term had two years still to run.

It is well known to every one at all familiar with the present situation in Wisconsin that a re-election in 1908 could come to him only after a hard fight, if at all, and a fight which would throw him squarely across the path of Senator La Follette, who for several years has been the dominant factor in Republican politics in Wisconsin. The personal behavior of La Follette and Spooner toward

Continued on Page 2.

SAVED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

House Detective Prevents Pursuers from Arresting a Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Constitution of the United States to-day came to the rescue of Clarence Dunn Van Duzer, Representative in Congress from Nevada. Capitol Detective Webber, an assistant to the Sergeant at Arms of the House, held the revered if severely ignored document over the heads of pursuers who wanted to arrest the Nevada statesman.

After absenting himself from Congress for over a year Van Duzer early this morning, on the eve of adjournment, presented himself in the office of the Sergeant at Arms and signed a pay warrant for his mileage to the amount of $1,100.

After Van Duzer had left the rooms of the Sergeant at Arms, Detective Webber noticed a number of men following him, with what intent he knew not then, but afterward learned that two of these men said that they had followed Van Duzer from New York. The others were business men in Washington. Van Duzer stepped into the House folding room.

Emerging from there in a few minutes, he was waylaid by two of the men who pulled him into the disbursing officer's room and said they had the right to arrest the Congressman. They were about to take Mr. Van Duzer forcibly from the Capitol, when Detective Webber ordered them to desist.

"But he has—" they began in chorus.

"No matter," declared Webber. "He is a member of Congress and the Constitution of the United States says you cannot arrest a member of Congress."

The men from New York, at the appearance of the Capitol officer, disappeared, and have not been heard of since. But the other men attempted to argue with Webber, who grew sterner and sterner as the Constitution of the United States grew fresher and fresher in his memory.

"Get out of here!" he commanded. "If you dare put your hands on a member of Congress, I'll put the whole bunch of you in jail."

Mr. Van Duzer was not arrested. Senator Cannon still has his pay warrant, which will be paid to him. But he has vanished.

RESERVES FOR JERSEYMAN.

Mistaken for a Burglar While Hunting for His Sweetheart.

James McFadden of Elizabeth, N. J., paid his second visit to the city last night, and although his mission was peaceful, it resulted in the calling out of the reserves of the West Sixty-eighth Street station. He caused all the trouble by rapping on doors in the apartment house at 111 West Sixty-eighth Street, in the endeavor to find his sweetheart, Norah Campbell.

Mrs. Arthur Moreland lives on the fourth floor, and Norah is employed by her. On the third floor, Mrs. Galvin Nellly, the owner of the house, lives. Shortly after 8 o'clock last night she saw a man on the first floor rapping on the doors and when they were opened he would ask: "Is Norah here?" Mrs. Nellly thought he was a burglar and called up Police Headquarters by telephone, and the reserves were hurried to the apartment house.

Mrs. Nellly met them. Up the stairs rushed the policemen, and on the fourth floor they were confronted by Mrs. Moreland. They explained their mission, whereupon she laughed and invited the policemen to enter her apartment, where they found Norah and McFadden.

"This is the man you are looking for," said Mrs. Moreland. "Allow me, James McFadden of Elizabeth, N. J."

James was frightened, and asked what the policemen wanted him for. Norah held him by the sleeve while explanations were made. Then every one laughed, and James treated each policeman to a cigar.

"He's having a hard time in his love-making," remarked one of the policemen as they started back to the station house.

WOMAN SAVES BABIES AT FIRE

Passed Down Fire Escapes by Relays of Rescuers to Safety.

The coolness exhibited by the women folk at a fire in the five-story brick flat house at 61 West 105th Street last night called forth cheers from hundreds in the street who witnessed the work of rescuing children by "relaying" them down the fire-escape from one group of women to another.

A fire that started in a coal bin in the basement drove the tenants, chiefly women, on to the fire-escapes.

Mrs. G. E. Gregory, on the top floor, shouted down to the Misses Annie and Fredrica Billman, who stood on the fourth floor fire escape, that she was going to hand down little eighteen-months' old John Holstein.

"Pass him down," shouted Annie Billman, and the baby was handed down to the sisters.

"Look out below," Miss Billman shouted to Mrs. Gerrity on the floor below, "we're sending down a baby."

"I'm here!" called back Mrs. Gerrity, who had passed her three sons—John, 7; William, 4, and Edward, 2—down to Mrs. Sara O'Neil and Mrs. Wade on the fire escapes on the second floor.

The firemen put out the fire, which caused a loss of $1,000.

FIREMAN DROWNED AT A FIRE.

His Body Found in Five Feet of Water in Cellar—Three Injured.

One fireman was killed and three others injured in a fire that destroyed the three-story building at 156 Market Street, Newark, early last night. The building, occupied by Murray Brothers as a saloon, was totally destroyed, causing a loss of $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

The dead body of Benjamin Birch, Lieutenant of Engine Company No. 5, was found in five feet of water in the cellar twenty minutes after he had entered the building in company with four other firemen. It is believed that he fell through the floor into the basement and was drowned.

Joseph Gartland of Engine Company No. 5 had his right leg crushed, while Fireman Beebe of Engine Company No. 2 was injured by falling glass. Owing to the construction of the building it was difficult for the firemen to fight the flames, and adjoining property on the west was threatened for a time. The six-story structure occupied by the telephone company prevented the flames from spreading in an easterly direction. The origin of the fire is not known.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable. Nutritious.—Adv.

HARRIMAN DENIES BLOCKING CANAL

Tells The Times That the Railways Have Taken No Such Action.

HAVE NOT INTERFERED

Commenting on Charges, He Says Statements Are for Ulterior Purposes.

By Telegraph to The New York Times.

Washington, March 3, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement, like others preceding it during the last five or six years, is made for some ulterior purpose. To my knowledge the transcontinental lines have taken no action in any way to delay legislation or work favorable to the construction of the Panama Canal, nor have they taken any part directly or indirectly in influencing the letting of contracts.

E. H. HARRIMAN.

Mr. Harriman's denial that transcontinental railway influences opposed the prosecution of work on the Panama Canal was brought out in response to a statement made by John B. McDonald, builder of the New York Subway and President of the Panama Construction Company.

Mr. McDonald, who talked in Augusta, Ga., intimated strongly that the great railroad lines were the influences responsible for the apparent disorganization of the personnel of the Government's canal-building forces. This was but one feature suggested of the comprehensive plan to block the building of the big ditch, which would make easy water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Tillman's resolution, introduced yesterday, calling upon the President for all papers throwing light on the recent Panama Canal contract fiasco, still slumbers, and probably will die with this Congress, at noon or thereabout to-morrow. The Senate has other things than Tillman's resolution to think of.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—A call to Governors, Senators, and Congressmen of the South to meet in New Orleans March 25 to consider the Panama Canal situation, was issued to-day by the New Orleans Progressive Union. W. J. Oliver, whose bid for the canal contract was not accepted, is one of those invited.

One purpose is to bring about an agreement among the Gulf ports in a project to have the Panama Railroad Company's steamship service which now runs out of New York divided so that some of the ships touch at Gulf ports and Southern States receive the benefits of any additional canal trade thus secured.

UNION MEN HISS THE FLAG.

4,000 San Franciscans Force Hauling Down of the Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Four thousand union labor men of San Francisco to-day, at a meeting of the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone Defense League, hissed the American flag, and even forced the German Socialist singing society that bore it to haul down the banner for a time. Anxious leaders then interfered, and the flag was restored.

Then various leaders harangued the crowd. They made no attempt to veil threats of force. The gist of what they all said was that if the capitalistic class broke the laws of the land in an attempt to suppress the union-labor movement and enslave the American workingman they would go one better in the matter of lawbreaking.

A resolution was passed by unanimous vote in which the Mine Owners' Association and the capitalist class in general were told that, "If you pack the jury and attempt to judicially murder our brothers, we will pack hell full of you."

WILL KEEP 18-HOUR FLIER.

Pennsylvania 2-Cent Fare Bill Will Not Affect Fast Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—That there is no intention on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad to take off the 18-hour "Pennsylvania special" train from New York to Chicago, if the Legislature passes the two-cent fare bill, is the assertion of officers of the road.

Following the assertions of J. B. Thayer, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania, who told the Legislature last week that his company would be compelled to cut down its service if the bill passed the House, it was considered likely that the flier would be the first train taken off.

Inasmuch as patrons of the fast special are compelled to pay an extra $10 for a round trip Pullman service, the management declares it would be like "killing the goose that laid the golden egg" to take it off.

BROTHER AND SISTER MISSING

Notices to Intercept Florence and William Robinson Sent Broadcast.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 3.—The disappearance of Florence Robinson, aged 20, and William Robinson, aged 16, brother and sister, has resulted in the issuance of notices to intercept them, sent especially to all steamship lines.

Orphaned in Manchester, England, a year ago, they were adopted by a close friend of their mother, Edwin Race of Waterbury, a venerable Manchester violinmaker, who, with his son Leo of the "Ben-Hur" company, is making a diligent search.

The lad worked for the Plume & Atwood Company and the girl for the American Pin Company. Where they could have gone to and what their plans were are a mystery.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries, standard sherries, bottled abroad.—Adv.

HAVOC BY FALLING MOUNTAIN.

Five Thousand Persons Homeless—Countryside Devastated.

NAPLES, March 3.—The mountain in the Province of Potenza, above Montemurro, which is slipping into the valley, began to move again this morning, after having remained quiescent last night. The roar of the avalanches was heard for a considerable distance. Trees were uprooted and the whole country was devastated.

Five thousand persons are homeless, and the scene is one of desolation.

It is feared that the whole village will be covered over.

SENATORS WELCOME BAILEY.

He Takes His Seat for the First Time This Session.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Bailey of Texas, who has just returned from that State, was in his place in the Senate to-day for the first time during the present session. He received a hearty welcome by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber. He said he would make no statement in the Senate concerning his recent eventfull campaign.

NORDICA AT A BULLFIGHT.

Watches Female Matadors — Rewards One of Them with a Roll of Bills.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—Lillian Nordica, the grand opera singer, and 10,000 other persons, gathered to-day at the Jaurez, Mexico, Plaza del Toros to see a bullfight, in which professional female Spanish matadors and banderillos killed three out of four bulls. Two of the bulls killed would have done credit to any male matador who ever appeared in the Juarez plaza.

Mme. Nordica, in whose honor one of the bulls was killed, rewarded the successful matador with a roll of bills.

HARD COAL PRICES TO RISE.

Anthracite Community of Interests Notifies the Independents.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMAQUA, Penn., March 3.—Notice has been given by the anthracite community of interests to the independent producers that there will be an increase in the price of coal to the consumers within a short time. The opinion prevails that the advance will come about April 1.

Coal companies contend that the cost of mining has increased greatly in the last ten years, and that at present prices it is impossible for the companies to realize a fair return on their money. In most places, they assert, the coal now lies very deep, and is exceedingly expensive to mine.

The cost to keep the mines free of water is also said to be enormous, while wear and tear on machinery, it is asserted, increased 100 per cent. over what it was a decade ago.

BABY IN A SNOW DRIFT.

With Only a Skirt for Covering Found Near Bronx Park.

While passing the Southern Boulevard entrance to Bronx Park yesterday morning just before daybreak Roundsman Connor of the Bronx Park Police Station heard faint cries coming from beneath a clump of bushes just inside the park. He investigated, and found, resting on the top of a snowdrift, a bundle made up of a woman's dark blue overskirt. Opening the bundle, Connor found a girl baby, apparently not yet a week old. The baby was without clothing.

The Roundsman carried the foundling to Fordham Hospital, where it was cared for. It was said at the hospital that the baby would probably live. There was nothing to reveal the identity of the person who abandoned the child.

BRIDAL COUPLE INJURED.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wood of New York Thrown from Carriage at Biltmore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 3.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wood of New York, who are here on their bridal trip, were thrown out of their carriage and seriously injured while driving to-day on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore.

Their team took fright and bolted through Biltmore Village. Near the railroad crossing at Biltmore it crashed into a dray, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood were thrown heavily to the ground.

SLEUTH'S TRIP FOR NOTHING.

Led on Wild Goose Chase by Fortune Teller's Visionary Husband.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—William Vetter of the Hoboken (N. J.) police force was greatly disappointed yesterday upon reaching Florida in pursuit of a Syrian murderer to learn that he had come on a wild-goose chase.

A telegram received in Hoboken had stated that the fugitive had been seen passing through Jacksonville. It seems that the visionary husband of a fortune teller here was responsible for the telegram sent North. A Syrian accompanied Vetter, for the purpose of identifying the murderer.

OPERAGOERS IN A RIOT.

Alice Neilsen Tries to Pacify Audience —Joe Ullman Pays Money Back.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—Because the San Carlo Opera Company gave a greatly abridged performance of the "Barber of Seville," and because Signor Campanari, advertised to appear in the title rôle, did not appear in the cast at all, being sick in New York, a riot ensued at a matinée performance at the Crawford Theatre today, the people demanding their money back or a more complete rendition of the opera.

Manager Henry Russell declared that the performance had been given just as they had given it in other cities, but the audience refused to be satisfied with this explanation. Miss Alice Neilsen, who stood beside her manager while he was making the explanation, then volunteered to sing several songs in English if that would satisfy.

Standing on a deserted stage, without scenery of any sort, she sang "The Suwanee River," "Coming Through the Rye," and "Annie Laurie." In an effort to appease the crowd. She was only partly successful.

Several hundred persons, led by Robert Silberberg, a leading stockholder in a rival theatre, leased by the Shuberts, remained around the box office, and following the arrival of the police, Joe Ullman, the New York bookmaker financing the tour of the company, was forcibly detained until he had sent for the Treasurer of the company, who had already gone to the station, and agreed to return the money.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

VADERLAND ASHORE ON GOODWIN SANDS

Meets Mishap in Fog, Which Causes Other Disasters, but Position Not Dangerous.

BIG DAKOTA IS AGROUND

Strikes in the Bay of Tokio and Is Filling Rapidly—Passengers Safe.

DOVER, March 3.—The Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, Capt. Ehoff, which sailed from Antwerp yesterday for New York, is ashore on the East Goodwin Sands. A tug has been sent from Dover to her assistance.

The position of the steamer is not believed to be dangerous.

The fog is so dense that it is impossible to see the distance of a ship's length. So extensive is the list of groundings that the number of tugs available is inadequate to answer the calls for assistance.

Two or three other vessels have grounded on the Goodwin Sands. Many collisions are reported. The German steamers Marsala and Helene were in collision. The Helene sank and eight of her crew were drowned.

Unless there is an improvement in the situation to-morrow King Edward's departure for the Continent will be delayed.

LONDON, March 3.—The British steamer Devona, Capt. Murray, bound from Portland for London, touched on the Goodwin Sands in the fog to-day, but afterward proceeded.

In a fog off Beachy Head to-day the German steamer Rapallo, bound from Baltimore for Hamburg, ran down the Danish bark Thekla, the crew of which were rescued.

The Thekla was owned in Marstal, Denmark.

The Vaderland and the steamer Naworth Castle were in collision on Jan. 19 off the South Goodwin Lightship. The Naworth Castle was sunk and three of her crew perished. The Vaderland suffered damage to her plates below the water line.

The Admiralty Court on Feb. 19 rendered judgment against the Red Star Line, holding that the Vaderland was to blame for the collision.

The Vaderland was the first of four new steamships which have been added to the Red Star Line since 1900. She was built at the yards of John Brown & Co. at Clydebank, and was launched on July 12, 1900. She sailed from Antwerp on her maiden trip to New York on Dec. 8, 1900.

She is of the twin-screw type, and has eleven water-tight compartments. Her length, 580 feet, is 20 feet longer than that of the New York. She is of 12,760 tons, has accommodations for 342 first, 194 second, and about 1,000 third class passengers.

The Vaderland is an admirable example of marine architecture. Her equipment for life saving is said to be unusually complete. The accommodations for the first and second class are situated amidships, and are distributed on the saloon, upper, and promenade decks.

The steamer Helene, which was sunk by the Marsala, was of 500 tons, and traded between northern seaports and Spain. The Marsala is of 1,500 tons, and plies between Hamburg and the Mediterranean.

The Goodwin Sands are historic. Once a vessel has gone ashore on their treacherous shoals it is a difficult matter to get her off. They lie off the coast of Kent at a distance of from five to twelve miles from shore, and the Vaderland must have been some distance out of her course to run upon them.

Originally they were dry land, and formed a 4,000-acre estate of Earl Godwine, the famous nobleman who overawed the last Saxon Kings of England. At the time of the Norman Conquest they were bestowed upon the Abbey of Saint Augustine of Canterbury, and through neglect of the sea wall were submerged by the sea about 1100.

Since then there have been numberless wrecks upon them. At low tide they are firm and safe to walk upon, but as the tide comes in they become permeated with water and form a quicksand of the most treacherous description. With every tide the vessel caught upon them sinks deeper and deeper.

The numerous accidents which have occurred upon the Sands have developed a particularly fine class of boatmen along the Kent shore. The Deal luggers are famous for their seaworthy qualities, and their crews have never refused to put off in any weather to the rescue of the shipwrecked. The coast has been well lighted by the Trinity Brethren, as the lighthouse service of England is called. There are lighthouses at the north and south forelands, and four lightships anchored at the seaward extremities of the sands. Buoys, warning guns, and fog sirens have been placed wherever they seem necessary, but the shifting nature of the sands and the continual change in their channels have made the task of rendering navigation safe peculiarly difficult.

But one service have they rendered to shipping. They have formed, by the protection they give against the sea, the Downs Roadstead. It is a secure anchorage during the prevailing east and southeast winds, but when the wind is blowing off shore vessels are liable to drag their anchors and ground upon the sands.

In English literature there are many references to the sands, and it was on them that Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice" has one of Antonio's "argosies of portly sail" wrecked. At the beginning of the third act Salarino answers to Salanio's question, "What news on the Rialto?"

"Why, yet it lives there unchecked that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on the narrow seas; the Goodwins, I think they call the place; a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried, as they say, if my gossip report be an honest woman of her word."

THE DAKOTA ASHORE.

Passengers Safe—Agents of the Liner Hope to Save Her.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, March 4.—The Great Northern steamship Dakota went ashore in the Bay of Tokio last night.

All the passengers are safe.

The agents of the vessel are hopeful of saving her.

The Dakota is taking water freely, and

is feared that refloating her will be difficult. No loss of life has occurred.

The Dakota struck a rock off Shirasama, a village between Mojima and Sunosaki, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. It is thought that the Sunosaki light was mistaken for Jogashima Light. The vessel sustained much damage and is making a heavy leak.

Agents of the steamship who were sent to Omimaru to arrange for salvage are returning this afternoon with the passengers and mails and details of the accident.

The Great Northern liner Dakota is an eastern-built vessel and is one of the largest ocean steamships afloat. She is an exact duplicate of the other Great Northern liner, Minnesota, and when fully laden displaces 33,000 tons.

The Dakota is 630 feet long and 72½ feet wide, while her depth from the upper navigating bridge to the bottom of the keel is 88.4 feet, which is equal to the height of an ordinary ten-story building. The liner embodies nearly all the most modern ideas in marine architecture, both for the protection of the vessel and for the safety of passengers and crew. In the first place, the vessel has a watertight steel deck, laid six feet from the bottom, that extends the entire length of the ship. If the vessel should go on a reef, according to her owners, and her outer shell should be punctured, the water could not possibly pass the inner bottom.

The saloon accommodations are in a large deckhouse amidships, and are among the most luxurious in appointment on the Pacific. The main dining saloon is a splendid mahogany furnished apartment. Located on the same deck as the saloon dining room are the library and the ladies' boudoir. Practically all the state rooms have outside windows. On the bridge deck is the smoking room, a richly furnished apartment, finished in Flemish oak. Among the other fine apartments on the Dakota are the children's nursery and playrooms, and a café, where meals can be had at all hours, day and night.

In addition to her cabin passenger accommodations, the Dakota is also specially constructed for the transportation of troops. These quarters, which are located below the saloon apartments, can accommodate 1,500 troops, or 2,400 third-class passengers. An apartment unheard of in the transatlantic trade is the opium den for Chinese passengers.

The refrigerating plant on the Dakota is one of the largest on any vessel afloat, while the electric apparatus is perhaps as complete as any in existence, electricity being used for heating the staterooms, running the numerous ventilating fans, and supplying power to steer the liner and to operate the cargo-handling machines.

BARK RUN DOWN; CREW SAVED

German Steamer Rapallo Sinks the Danish Ship Thekla.

LONDON, March 3.—In a fog off Beachy Head to-day the German steamer Rapallo, bound from Baltimore for Hamburg, ran down the Danish bark Thekla, the crew of which were rescued.

The Thekla was owned in Marstal, Denmark.

Ethiopia In, Delayed by Gales.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, five days overdue from Glasgow, arrived in Quarantine last evening. She left Glasgow on Feb. 26, and met with extremely rough weather throughout most of the voyage. Capt. MacShannon, in speaking of the trip, said that heavy head seas and almost continual gales were encountered.

SHOOTS GIRL; KILLS HIMSELF.

Enamored Young Man, Pursued by Crowd, Ends Life with a Bullet.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Cornered by a crowd of men who pursued him after he had twice shot and wounded seventeen-year-old Edna McKnight, of whom he was enamored, Malcolm H. Pool, aged 21 years, shot and killed himself here to-day.

Pool had boarded at the McKnight home until recently, when he was ordered to leave because he insisted upon forcing his attentions upon Miss McKnight. Her parents objected to the young man's attentions chiefly because of their daughter's youth. When the girl's father ordered Pool to leave the house he threatened to shoot McKnight, and was ejected after a struggle.

Pool went to a church this afternoon to see Miss McKnight, and tried to induce her to take a walk with him. She refused, but he waited until she started for home, and he followed her. The girl fled, and Pool fired two shots at her, one of which took effect in one arm.

Pool ran, with a large crowd in pursuit, and, finding himself cornered, jumped an iron fence into a school yard and killed himself.

SEEKS A HUSBAND FOUR YEARS LOST

Wife of Louis H. Osborne Thinks He Is in Some Institution.

HINTS RELATIVES KNOW

Her Story That They Are Keeping Him in Seclusion Is Denied.

Convinced that her husband, Louis H. Osborne, the only son of the late Supreme Court Justice William J. Osborne of Brooklyn, who disappeared four years ago, is, if not dead, an inmate of some institution, and that the persons who put him there are determined to keep all knowledge of his whereabouts from her, Mrs. Georgia Weld Osborne of 207 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has engaged a lawyer to ferret out the truth.

The disappearance of Osborne is in many respects remarkable. When he dropped suddenly out of view, as completely as if the earth had swallowed him, in the latter part of 1902, he was enjoying a large income from the estate of his father, had a well-paying position as an expert accountant with the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, and was living happily with his wife, to whom he had been married four years before. Beyond the fact that he had been drinking heavily shortly before he vanished there was nothing to account for Osborne's disappearance.

Justice Osborne, the father of the missing man, was for many years one of the best-known lawyers in Kings County. He died eight years ago, before he had completed his first term on the bench. Besides his son, Louis H., who was born in 1862, he had one daughter, Lillian, who married Joseph P. Topping of the firm of Topping Brothers, wholesale hardware merchants of 122 Chambers Street.

Several years before Justice Osborne died he had his son, on penalty of being disinherited, sign an agreement not to touch liquor. The son signed and kept his promise until after his father's death. Then he began to drink heavily.

The marriage of Osborne and Miss Weld in 1899, shortly after the death of Justice Osborn was largely attended. The bride was a member of a well-known Southern family and was noted for her beauty. She was nearly twelve years the junior of her husband.

When Osborne disappeared his wife appealed to his relatives to aid her in the search for him. It did not take her long to discover, she says, that they had no apparent interest in his whereabouts.

Mrs. Osborne refrained until now from taking any step that would make the matter public. But after exhausting every means at her command to learn something definite of her husband's whereabouts, she has employed counsel to aid her.

Mrs. Osborne's reason for believing that her husband is an inmate of some institution is that some of his relatives objected to his drinking habits. He is not the first member of his family who has suddenly dropped out of sight because of the same weakness.

In the Summer of 1901 Ada Sweetser, a sister of his mother, was found dead in a tumbledown house on a lonely road leading out of Bayville, L. I. The friends of her youth supposed she had been dead for years. At the time her body was found it was said Miss Sweetser had been spirited away by persons who feared she would disgrace them.

Mrs. Lillian Topping, Osborne's sister, was seen last night at her home in the Barnard apartment, 108 Central Park West. She declared that she had not seen her brother for nine years. "He is now 55 years old," she added, "and any statement that any of his relatives had him put away is ridiculous." She would not answer any other questions.

Two Killed in Train Collisions.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., March 3.—Head-on collisions between freight trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad near Maugansville and the Reading Railroad at Shippensburg to-day resulted in the killing of two engineers and the injury of several trainmen.

MISS TOWNSEND FOUND.

Wealthy Woman, Who Left a Sanitarium, Discovered in Hudson, N. Y.

Miss Cora Townsend, the wealthy Buffalo woman who was reported missing on Saturday by her brother, the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, has been found at Hudson, N. Y. The news came to Dr. Townsend yesterday from a sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., where Miss Townsend had been undergoing treatment for a general breakdown.

It was stated that Miss Townsend had engaged a room at a hotel in Hudson without registering, but that she had said something about Dr. Seward's sanitarium at Goshen, and as her actions were peculiar the Hudson authorities communicated with Dr. Seward and learned who the woman was. Miss Townsend had been missing since Friday. She had been visiting Dr. Townsend at his home in Orange, and recently went to visit her sister, Mrs. George B. Wellington of 8 Walnut Place Troy, N. Y. On Friday she went out and was traced to the New York Central Station at Troy, where she purchased a ticket. Her destination was not known, however. She had $28 and a diamond ring with her.

Miss Townsend's health broke down after the death of her mother last May. She suffered from attacks of melancholia.

JURY OF ARTISTS NAMED.

Judges of Paintings at Carnegie Institute Exhibit to Meet Thursday.

The international jury elected by the painters of America and Europe to award the honors at the Carnegie Institute exhibition of paintings will meet on Thursday in Pittsburg. The names of the members were made public last night by John W. Beatty, financial director of the institute. The list includes two famous painters of Europe and eight well-known American artists. The exhibition will be opened on the day the new buildings of the Carnegie Institute's Department of Fine Arts are dedicated. The new buildings have six times the capacity of the original Fine Arts Building, and cost $5,000,000. The original building cost $900,000. The exhibition will include many works of foreign artists.

The jury selected consists of John White Alexander, Cecelia Beaux, Charles Hopkinson, Ben Foster, William M. Chase, J. Carl Melchers, Henry Oliver Walker, Irving R. Wiles, Rene Billotte, and Emile Claus. The two latter are the foreign members. They will reach here Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and will be met by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Foster, who will accompany them to Pittsburg. Emile Claus of Belgium has never been here before, and artists here who are familiar with his works are anxious to meet him. While he made a long stay in Spain and Morocco in 1879, he seldom leaves his native town in Belgium.

The other foreign member of the jury, Rene Billotte, was born at Tarbes, France, and is 61 years old.

The members of the jury were elected by ballots cast by artists in various parts of the world. The jury will designate the relative positions to be occupied by works accepted, and to award the medals and prizes of $1,500, $1,000, and $500.

Plan to Eliminate Food Speculators.

The Central Federated Union was asked yesterday in a letter received from J. B. Whiting of Interlaken, N. Y., Vice President of the American Society of Equity, a union of farmers, to consider his plan to establish distributing stations for the products from the farms, to be sold direct to organized labor instead of through speculators or middlemen. He said farm produce was bought by speculators at low prices, and sold at largely increased prices to the consumers. The Executive Committee was directed to investigate and report next week.

Want Navigation Rules Strengthened.

A conference to suggest changes in the rules and regulations governing navigation in New York waters will be held in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, on March 21, at 10:30 A. M. Recent accidents, including the Larchmont disaster, have demonstrated, according to the board, the necessity of additional safeguards. More authority for Government inspectors will be sought.

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MRS. EDDY TRIED TO AVERT A SUIT

Continued from Page 1.

the least disturbed by the new publicity given their church.

BOSTON, March 3.—It is learned that besides the first deed of trust Mrs. Eddy made in September, 1892, when she turned over the land for the First Christian Science Church in the Back Bay, on Jan. 25, 1898, at Concord, N. H., Mrs. Eddy executed a second instrument creating a trusteeship for all her publications. This instrument, by virtue of which all the properties of the Christian Science Publication Society passed from Mrs. Eddy to the Board of Trustees, proceeds:

"That these trustees shall run the business subject to my [Mrs. Eddy's] supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

It further provides that all the net profits of the business shall be turned over to the First Church every six months, no authority being given to the trustees to invest the money or spend it except for the necessities of the business. Mrs. Eddy reserves the right to withdraw the trusteeship at any time, and also to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, vacancies which may be declared to exist by the members of the First Church.

A CHURCH READER'S DENIAL.

Says Charges Against Christian Scientists Are Unfounded—Others Silent

Christian Scientists in this city yesterday attended all of their five churches in unusual numbers. Although among themselves they discussed the legal proceedings brought by the son of Mrs. Eddy, George W. Glover; his daughter, Mary Glover, and Mrs. Eddy's nephew, George W. Baker, it was difficult to get any responsible person to make a statement on the matter.

John L. Roberts, Reader of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, denied, however, the charges concerning the influences governing Mrs. Eddy made in the suit. Mrs. Augusta Stetson, who is influential in the affairs of the First Church of this city, was not to be seen. When a call was made at her residence in Ninety-sixth Street, next door to the First Church, it was said that Mrs. Stetson did not live there and that nothing was known of her whereabouts.

Mr. Roberts of the Fifth Church was frank in his expression of opinion.

"The suit, in my judgment," he said, "will make not the slightest difference with Christian Science. It is—you may call it a religion, and nothing now affecting Mrs. Eddy will disturb the religion."

"If it is established that a clique controls Mrs. Eddy or her affairs won't demoralization of the church follow?" was asked.

"By no means. Christian Science is now established, and such facts as these could not unset the foundations of a religion. It may be that Christian Science may change in name or undergo some other slight change, but that will not affect it. I myself would be pleased to see it called by some other name. As it now stands it is exceedingly difficult to get a Jew to listen to you. The word Christian frightens him. But when the Jews understand fully just what Christian Science is they readily embrace it. We have numbers of them in the church. We make no distinctions and welcome all."

Sudden Interest of the Son.

"This proceeding brought by her son seems to show a sudden interest in his mother. He hasn't shown any such interest for years. His mother has been good to him. When he went out West to Denver she built him a house that was as good as any there. But I suppose he has heard stories that his mother is incapacitated and wants to find out for himself.

"To prove to you that Mrs. Eddy is her own mistress I can say that she often invites people of her own will to go to her house and stay with her. My wife was with her for some time and saw no evidences of any one controlling Mrs. Eddy. On the contrary she found every one with her very loyal to Mrs. Eddy."

"Has Mrs. Eddy ever asserted that she would not die, but would be translated?"

"Never."

"Does she expect to die like everybody else?"

"To a degree, yes. But you must remember that none of us ever give death a thought, for it is said to us that death shall be the last enemy to be conquered. Mrs. Eddy never has claimed to possess any supernatural power beyond the power that she derives from her spiritual nature and her further insight into the things of Christian Science."

"Has Mrs. Eddy much property?"

"I do not believe that she has the millions that have been told about from time to time. Her only source of income at the present time is from the royalties on her books and from her investments. She owns some real estate in Boston and in Concord."

"Would it be possible to see Mrs. Stetson?"

"I do not think so. Most of the Christian Scientists of prominence work quietly and have nothing to say. There are possibly a dozen persons with Mrs. Stetson in the Ninety-sixth Street house, just as there are persons staying with Mrs. Eddy all of the time. It is next to impossible for any one to see Mrs. Eddy without making an arrangement beforehand. So it is with Mrs. Stetson."

Churches Are Independent.

"Has Mrs. Eddy any active hold on the Church at present?"

"She has no official connection with any of the churches outside of the mother church in Boston, of which she is pastor emeritus. But naturally, being the founder, she has considerable influence. Each of the churches is financially independent of the others, each being under the control of its own board. Mrs. Stetson is the President, I believe, of the board of the Ninety-sixth Street church. It was through her efforts that the building, costing more than $1,000,000, was erected. But the churches all work in unison."

The extent of Mrs. Eddy's private fortune, which has been estimated by close friends at $15,000,000, cannot be stated. There have been repeated denials that Mrs. Eddy had anything at all, it being asserted that all had been given to charity. It has been stated, however, that from each of the 40,000 members of the mother church in Boston which Mrs. Eddy founded she gets annually $5, or $200,000 in all.

From each copy of "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," whose retail price is $3.18, it is said that Mrs. Eddy derives a royalty of $1. This book is practically the pastor of each of the churches. And the demand for it among the faithful is constantly increasing. A new edition, revised, has been issued within the past few weeks which is in such demand that only one of the churches in New York has been able to get a supply. There are some sixteen other publications written by Mrs. Eddy, which, together with "Science and Health," are issued by a private publisher.

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BROOKLYN POLICE FEAR AN UPHEAVAL

Two or Three Captains and an Inspector May Face Indictments.

AFTER CLUES OF GRAFT

Deputy O'Keeffe Declares He Will Punish All Offenders, High or Low.

Police circles in Brooklyn were greatly agitated last night by the news that Deputy Police Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe was extending his graft investigations to every nook and corner of the department, and that before the week had ended two or three precinct commanders and an Inspector might find themselves facing indictments. Mr. O'Keeffe is carefully following every trail which has a scent of blackmail about it, and is being aided in his work by District Attorney Clarke.

It was said last night that he was after one Captain in particular, whose name is known to the Grand Jury. One of the first things that the March Grand Jury will take up when it enters upon its duties to-day will be the stories involving this commander. Last night the force in all parts of the borough was disturbed by rumors of an upheaval.

One story that caused a great deal of uneasiness was to the effect that one of the wardmen under indictment had decided to tell all he knew about the grafting which is believed to have been carried on systematically among the saloon keepers in a number of precincts.

From an authoritative source it was learned that there was much truth in this report. Assistant District Attorney Elder, it was said, had subjected this plain-clothes man to a severe grilling, and had so tangled him up that he had become frightened and was expected to talk to save himself.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe has transferred Capt. Nicholas Condon from the Brownsville precinct to the Flushing Avenue Station. Capt. James Reyholds, who is looked upon as one of the best precinct commanders in the department, and one high in the favor of the Deputy Commissioner, has been sent from Flushing Avenue to Brownsville.

Most of the graft testimony given before the Grand Jury was by Brownsville saloon keepers, and four of the wardmen indicted have at different times been in that precinct. Mr. O'Keeffe said last night that Capt. Condon's transfer was not to be taken as a reflection upon him in any way. The move was made, he said, simply to show the saloon men there by putting a new man in the precinct that he meant business in his investigation. Capt. Condon had been in Brownsville but a few months and most of the things complained of took place before he was sent there.

All day yesterday there was a mysterious activity on the part of plain clothes men and their intimates in several of the precincts. A number of saloon keepers in Brownsville and other neighborhoods were visited by men with "gum shoe" ways about them, who talked with the liquor sellers in whispers. One saloon keeper in an uptown precinct was called upon by three men at different times in the day, but he had been warned that a watch was being kept on summoned witnesses, and would not talk to his visitors.

This morning Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe will furnish the District Attorney with an additional list of names of liquor dealers to be called before the Grand Jury. In all, about 150 of these men may be examined. Although it was Sunday, Mr. O'Keeffe continued his activity yesterday, and received reports from several quarters.

A TIMES reporter who visited him at his home last night found him full of the business of his investigation. It was pointed out yesterday in political and official circles that the young First Deputy Commissioner had established a precedent in public life in this city by being the first public officer to ask for an outside investigation of his own department.

"I took this course," he explained last night, "because I believed that it would be more satisfactory to the public. With the approval and support of Commissioner Bingham, I am going to break up any system of grafting which may exist among the police here in Brooklyn. For two months I have been looking into stories of hold-ups among saloon keepers.

"President Newman of the Liquor Dealers' Association told me that some of the members of his organization were being held up by plain clothes men. I told him that I would be glad to have all the complaining saloon keepers come to me with the names of the offending policemen and whatever information they had. Mr. Newman explained that this could not be done, as the plain clothes men had not done the collecting in person. The money had been collected by other saloon keepers in the interests of the grafters.

"I then tried to learn who the saloon keepers were who were helping in the game. Finally there came a list of a dozen or more saloon men who declared that they had been blackmailed. Then I went to the District Attorney and asked that the Grand Jury start an investigation by summoning these men.

"Knowing the fear that restrains many of them I have taken great pains to impress upon saloon keepers and others the fact that I am here to hear any grievance which they may have against policemen, and to afford them full protection against any efforts at retaliation. There will be an overhauling all along the line. I am confident that the greater part of the force over here is clean and honest, and that the grafting involves only a small section of the department. As soon as a guilty man is found he will be punished, no matter who or what he is.

"Despite the revelations that are being made, I would like to say that Brooklyn, for a place of its size, is remarkably free from graft and crime. This grafting on saloon keepers is, perhaps, the worst that can be found here. My investigation, however, includes every source from which graft may come.

"A few days ago I stumbled over a form of grafting which, I am satisfied, does not obtain to any extent. It has to do with junkmen, at least with those who do a side business as 'fences.' It was told to me that a junkman doing business on the water front had been approached by two plain clothes men, who tried to 'shake him down.'

"It was alleged that he had been buying lead pipe and other junk from boys. The plain-clothes men, believing he was receiving stolen goods, are said to have gone to him and asked for money to leave him alone. He refused, according to the story, and the wardmen stood in front of his place and warned boys away. He is said to have backed down and turned over a small sum of money. The name of this junkman I have given to the Grand Jury, and he has been summoned before that body."

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SPOONER RESIGNS SEAT IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

each other in Washington has always been correct in form, and there have been no clashes over patronage. Only the other day Spooner obtained the nomination of a man who had been one of La Follette's most vigorous opponents, and La Follette did not oppose the confirmation. But their relations here did not alter the situation at home, and it was generally accepted that Mr. Spooner would fall of reelection if he should make the contest. For that reason an announcement from him that he did not intend to accept another term in the Senate would have occasioned no surprise. But not even his intimate friends here were prepared for his resignation at this time.

The news of what he had done at once started all sorts of reports as to his future. It was widely spread about the Senate Chamber to-day that Mr. Spooner was to have a place upon the Supreme bench. It was even asserted with great positiveness that it had been arranged that he should be appointed Chief Justice, and that Chief Justice Fuller would soon retire to make the place for him. Side by side with this story ran another to the effect that Mr. Spooner was to become senior counsel for some of the Hill-Morgan railroads. Both of these reports received an emphatic denial from Mr. Spooner himself. He declared that it would be unpatriotic for a man of his age—he is 64—to take a place upon the bench. A Supreme Court Justice must serve ten years and reach the age of 70 before he may retire. That would keep Mr. Spooner on the bench until he was 74, and he declared that, in his opinion, that was beyond the age where he could be useful in such a capacity.

"Besides," he added, "I should much prefer to appear before the bench, where the tussle is.

"I have reached the age," he went on, "where it is important for a man to make some provision for his family and those dependent upon him. So I am going into the practice of my profession. I have not a client as yet, and the future, so far as practice is concerned, is as blank for me as it was when I first hung out my shingle. I suppose I shall be more or less in New York, but I shall always retain my home in Wisconsin, and my voting residence will be there."

It is understood that Mr. Spooner has received several flattering offers recently for his legal services, and that in one case he refused a retainer of $30,000.

It was hard for the Senate to accept this statement of the simple reason for Mr. Spooner's resignation. There was a tremendous lot of interest in it. The filibuster against the Ship Subsidy bill was dragging along, with every now and then a roll call which brought the Senators back into the chamber, but just as soon as their presence was no longer demanded hustled out into the cloakrooms or committee rooms and began to talk about Spooner and the reason for his quitting public life. So it was over at the House end of the Capitol. The first question friend asked friend on meeting was:

"Have you heard about Spooner?"

The reason for this interest is that to all the country Spooner has been the most conspicuous man in the Senate. Men who do not know the name of another Senator will talk intelligently about Spooner. Four years ago, when he came up for re-election, and faced a situation which might easily have defeated him, President Roosevelt intervened actively on his behalf, and declared that it would be a National calamity to lose the services of Spooner from the Senate. All over the country it was regarded in the same way. Everywhere Spooner was acknowledged to be the great expounder of the Constitution in the Senate. He was the universally admitted wise man of that body. His vote carried the judgment of all sorts of men everywhere with it. If Spooner was for a thing it was all right.

An action of Spooner's at that election four years ago is a factor in his resignation to-day. Then he wrote a letter declaring his unalterable determination not to be a candidate for the Senate again. In discussing his resignation to-day it was pointed out by some of his friends that if he had retained his membership until 1909, and merely declared his intention not to accept another term, the same thing that happened four years ago might have been repeated, and that those who remembered the other letter might be justified in refusing to give weight to such a letter another time.

It has been increasingly evident in the last three or four years that his situation in the Senate was not as pleasant to Spooner as it used to be. Demands were made upon him by his party and by the President, especially by Mr. Roosevelt, which it was distasteful to him to meet. Several times he was impelled to appear on the floor in support or defense of measures which it was known did not meet with his full approval. On one or two spectacular occasions he was worsted in debate while performing such service.

The resignation at this time gives the members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House an opportunity to fight for the Senatorship which they would not have two years from now. The primary law of their State practically prevents a man in the lower house from running for the Senatorship unless he gives up his other place. But the Wisconsin Legislature is now in session and can fill the vacancy thus created without recourse to primaries. The winner will have the inside track for the full-term race in 1909. Nearly all the Wisconsin Representatives are candidates for the Senatorship.

The Legislature is safely La Follette on joint ballot, and it will be a La Follette man who is chosen. Senator La Follette himself will not be able to take an active part in the contest, as his Summer lecture engagements begin within two weeks. He is known to be friendly to Representative Cooper, who is thought to have the best chance at present. Representative Esch, who is also a candidate, has just been engaged in revamping La Follette's Hours of Service bill in such shape as to render it practically useless, and that fact has not helped his chances for the Senatorship. Isaac Stephenson, the wealthy lumber man, is expected to become a candidate.

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PUCCINI says no other Piano-player can approach the Themodist Pianola

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

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It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing to you my delight and amazement at your wonderful production, which you call the Themodist Pianola. I have had an opportunity of hearing many instruments of this character, and I can unhesitatingly say that no other instrument I have ever heard can approach the Themodist, by which it is possible to bring out all of the intricate inner voices so perfectly, of any composition, however profound. This instrument cannot possibly help being of great value to the art.

Giacomo Puccini

PUCCINI, the distinguished composer of La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, etc., recently spent an entire afternoon at Aeolian Hall, and expressed himself so enthusiastically about the Pianola that he was asked if he had any objection to putting his commendations in writing. The above letter was received a few days later.

Thus Puccini's name is added to the illustrious list of contemporary musicians, such as Richard Strauss, Humperdinck, Grieg, Paderewski, Rosenthal, etc., who have given the heartiest praise to the Pianola and the artistic results it accomplishes. Puccini not only endorsed the Pianola, but also ordered one to be sent to his home.

The Themodist (which accents the melody) and the Metrostyle (which insures an artistic interpretation) are the two principal improvements in Piano-player construction since the Pianola itself was first invented. *They are exclusive with the Pianola and Pianola Piano, and still further emphasize the superiority of these instruments over anything heretofore known in this field.*

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EXPLOSION FELT 40 MILES AWAY

Greenwich, Conn., and Distant Places Shaken by the Homestead Blow-Up.

300 HOUSES DAMAGED

Hundreds of Pounds of Dynamite Let Go, but Cause Unknown—No One Killed.

Nobody was killed by the terrific explosion of hundreds of pounds of dynamite in the magazine at the mouth of the Pennsylvania tunnels in Homestead, N. J., shortly after midnight Saturday night, although a watchman was missing for a short time yesterday, and this gave rise to a report that he had been blown to pieces. The missing man was George Johnson. He turned up in the morning and said he hadn't been hurt. He was on duty near the magazine just before the explosion.

Hundreds of Houses Damaged.

Considering the magnitude of the explosion, the injury to life and property was slight. Four persons were hurt, and removed to the hospital. One of these was a watchman who was approaching the magazine when the explosion occurred. Three or four hundred of the houses in Homestead, Union Hill, and vicinity were more or less badly damaged, most of them having their windows blown out and the weather boarding ripped off. It was a surprise to many yesterday morning to learn that the damage caused by the explosion, which was heard in Greenwich, Conn., forty miles away, was not greater than this.

Why the shock carried so far was explained by professors in the School of Mines at Columbia University on the theory that it was due to atmospheric concussion rather than to earth vibrations. Being heavy and damp, the air was in excellent condition on Saturday night for the transmission of the shock for long distances. Then, too, the hill which rises perpendicularly at the rear magazine was located acted as a wall of the meadow in which the dynamite through which the atmospheric vibrations could not penetrate and as a sounding board, which threw the concussion out across the river over New York and to the eastward. Under these ideal conditions, combined with the fact that the explosion was of such enormity, the professors declared that it was not remarkable that the concussion was felt forty miles away from the scene.

Cause of Explosion Not Known.

What caused the explosion has not been ascertained. There are three theories given for it. There were two distinct shocks, but it was the dynamite which went off to cap the climax which caused all the ruin and the noise.

Working Boss Frank Henry of the tunnel plant said yesterday the indications were that one of the four compressed-air tanks in the power house blew up first and that the detonation set off the dynamite. This theory was untenable, as the tanks were found intact.

Another explanation current was that four men were working with giant powder and that a spark got into the powder and that the men fled and gave the alarm before the powder went off and in turn set off the dynamite.

The third story was that a work train passing the storage house set it on fire through a spark, and that all the employes fled before the first explosion took place. An official investigation will be made within a day or two to ascertain if possible just how it occurred.

The main force of the explosion seemed to carry toward the northeast. The half dozen houses most seriously injured are in that direction. Along Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, the force of the explosion was very marked, and that is to the east and north. One of the most serious losses is to the Givernaud Silk Mills. All the windows on one side were blown in, and the machinery was showered by broken glass and some of the machinery badly damaged. It will take a number of days to get all the machinery in working order. Meanwhile the weavers will be idle.

All day yesterday the stores which sold glass kept wide open, but they could only sell; they could not agree to put it in, for the demand was so great.

Those who are skilled in doing it were busy all day cutting glass to fit, and householders had to make the best shift they could to put in their windows themselves.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the contracting company visited the scene of the accident yesterday. Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer of the entire tunnel work, was at the scene early. He made a thorough investigation of the tunnel and discovered that it was in excellent condition. He accounted for this by saying the hard Palisade rock had resisted the shock. William Bradley, who holds the contract for the construction of that particular part of the tunnel, also arrived early, but after making a hurried investigation left. He refused to make a statement to the reporters.

Like the Work of a Cyclone.

All the buildings of the contractors and the little houses in the neighborhood looked yesterday as if a cyclone had struck them. The spot where the magazine had stood was marked by a hole about 15 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, the margin of which appeared to be rolled back, li the peel of an orange that is ripped partly off. The boiler house looked as though it would collapse in a heap any moment. The corrugated plates constituting the facing hung suspended on a few nails and the wooden uprights were wabbly. The cement house lay spread out on the ground almost as flat as a pancake. The stone crusher and the office buildings appeared intact.

Houses in North Bergen, West Hoboken, and Union Hill Townships, within a mile of the scene, presented a fantastic appearance. They looked as though they had been subjected to a severe bombardment. All the windows, not a whole pane of which was left, were covered with boards, women's skirts, flaring rags, and other articles, as if the inhabitants had seized anything in their excitement to shut out the cold. Many of the houses were so badly wrecked that they will have to be rebuilt or renovated. Some of the streets were strewn with broken glass and shutters.

Employes of the contracting company made some remarkable statements about the explosion yesterday. They said that it sounded no louder to them than an ordinary discharge. They could give no reason for this, but they persisted in their statements. They said that they were enjoying their midnight meal about 1,000 feet away when the explosion came. Some of them were in the mouth of the tunnel and others were in shacks near by. They were aroused from their meal by a report, and they started out to investigate. Then they saw the destruction that had been wrought. For the first time they became excited, from the apprehension of what had happened to their families, who occupy the houses in the neighborhood, and without waiting to be dismissed stampeded for their homes.

Rushed from Their Homes.

The shock proved to be more than an "ordinary discharge" to the residents of the townships scattered over the neighboring hills. Many of these were awakened from their sleep by a trembling of the earth, followed by a terrific crash. They groped blindly about for lights, and then stood back aghast at the destruction. Shutters, window panes, and sashes were missing, and the cold wind poured into the rooms. On the floors lay pictures, bric-a-brac, and other trinkets. With the horrors of recent earthquakes fresh in their minds they rushed from their homes to the streets. All night long parties of the town people roamed through the streets, out of fear of returning to their homes.

Four persons in all were injured by the explosion. Antonio Mardak, a powder watchman, was hit by a splinter of wood and bruised about the head. Victoria Malberti, 24 years old; Giuseppe Malberti, 17 years, and Philipino Malberti, 7 years, were in their home below a candy shop kept by a Mrs. Marchall, about 200 feet from the scene of the explosion. They were injured by pictures and other articles which fell on them from the walls. All were attended by Dr. Walscheid, physicians for the Bradleys, and taken to the North Hudson Hospital. The fact that the dynamite was stored in an isolated spot accounts for the few injuries among the workmen.

Emuel Groth, ex-Mayor of Union Hill, gave a party to some of his friends on Saturday night in a tavern he keeps at Hackensack Plank Road and Bergenline Avenue. The guests were about to sit down to a supper when the explosion resounded. They were cut by the dishes, which flew from the table. Groth, who was standing near a window, was caught in a shower of glass. He was badly cut about the face and hands. The party broke up immediately, the guests hurrying home to see what had happened there.

Thrown from His Bed by the Shock.

Fred C. Pettet, a tailor, living at 171 Bergenline Avenue, in Union Hill, not far from a shaft that has been sunk into the tunnel, was thrown out of bed by the shock. Gathering himself together he ran to a bureau drawer and seized a revolver to protect himself. In his excitement he fired four shots through the window and just missed hitting a family opposite that were making a hurried exit from their home.

Immediately after the explosion shook his house Chief of Police Nolan of North Bergen hurried to the tunnel with Policeman Brunert. According to Brunert, he had made so many arrests at the tunnel on charges of keeping too much dynamite that he knew immediately what the trouble was.

When they tried to enter the offices of the company they found the door locked against them. Through a window they could see Supt. McManus talking to another man, and they called to him to open the door. McManus made no answer.

"If you don't let us in we'll break in," cried Nolan.

Brunert, who is well developed, put his shoulder to the door and it flew back with a bang.

"Why didn't you let us in?" demanded Nolan, angrily.

"I wanted to finish my conversation with Mr. Henry here," McManus replied, coolly.

Supt. McManus Arrested.

Nolan hurried McManus to the North Bergen Town Hall, where he locked him up. Later McManus was bailed by one of the Bradleys.

Supt. McManus said yesterday that the work in the tunnel would be resumed in twenty-four hours. The machinery which controlled the compressed air was damaged, he said, and the compressed air for the drills was cut off. This made it impossible for the men to go on with their work.

How much dynamite was stored in the magazine was a topic that the contractors studiously avoided discussing. In the excitement immediately following the explosion the report was circulated that there were four tons of it. When THE TIMES reporter visited the scene, an hour later, the employes made statements that from two to four tons had been exploded. One man, who said he was in the habit of visiting the magazine, declared that there were about eighty boxes of dynamite stored there when the explosion came. Since there are fifty pounds in each box, according to his account there were two tons. F. Levis, the resident engineer in charge of the construction of the westerly end of the tunnel, told THE TIMES over the telephone on Saturday night that he was quite certain that there were not less than 200 nor more than 1,000 pounds in the house.

Storage Ordinance Violated.

Alec Brunert of the North Bergen police told a TIMES reporter that the ordinance of the township required that no more than 100 pounds of dynamite should be kept in storage at any one time. He further stated that the contractors had already been arrested several times for violating the ordinance. J. F. McManus, the Night Superintendent, declared that all the arrests were in Jersey City and Weehawken, and that neither he nor anybody under him in the Homestead bore had ever been arrested.

JERSEY CITY SHAKEN UP.

Illegal Storage of Dynamite Alleged Against Tunnel Companies.

The effect of the Homestead explosion was severely felt in Jersey City. Even the City Hall, which is the most substantial structure in the city, built on solid ground, and fully seven miles from the scene, was shaken as if by an earthquake. The windows rattled and the electric lights wavered. Every one in Police Headquarters wondered what had happened, and all seven police stations were called up in an effort to learn what had occurred, but it was not until Police Headquarters at Hoboken volunteered the information that any details could be obtained. Even those were meagre.

The shock was distinctly felt in the Greenville section, over eight miles from Homestead. Houses shook and sleepers were aroused, while persons who had not yet retired rushed into the street, fearing that their dwellings might fall.

Members of Engine Company No. 6, whose engine is housed in Henderson Street, thought that the gas works at Sixth and Provost Streets had exploded. Without waiting for an alarm the engine was hurried to that point, and the firemen were greatly surprised when the employes refused to admit them on the ground that nothing had happened there.

In the "Horseshoe" section, which adjoins Hoboken, many families were awakened and dressed hurriedly, expecting that the explosion might be followed by a fire. A colored man ran through Grove Street asking those he met if the day of judgment had come. No one could tell him.

There was much talk in Jersey City yesterday about the storage of dynamite in large quantities at the tunnels under construction. Only three weeks ago James M. Connolly, Inspector of Combustibles, had the officials of the Hudson River Tunnel Company before Police Justice Higgins on the charge that the company had stored at First and Washington Streets 1,500 pounds of dynamite and at Pier C, foot of York Street, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferries, 1,300 pounds. William D. Edwards, counsel for the officials, said he would "admit the dynamite and submit to the penalty." His clients were fined $50, the extreme penalty in such cases, and notified to store the dynamite elsewhere.

Three days later Inspector Connolly again cited the tunnel officials before the court on the ground that its order had not been complied with. Mr. Edwards told Police Justice Higgins that the order was being complied with as rapidly as possible and that the dynamite was being taken to the tunnel under the river. It is understood that it is all there now, but exactly how far it is from the shore not even Inspector Connolly could learn, as the tunnel officials would give no information except to say that the company had complied with the order of the court.

The explosion was felt in Newark, beyond, Elizabeth, and as far north as the extreme end of the Bronx and at Coney Island.

NO DANGER IN NEW YORK.

Storage of Large Quantities of Dynamite Not Permitted in Tunnel Work.

"I wish to reassure the public as to any fear they may entertain that an explosion such as the one in Homestead might occur in the crosstown tunnels under Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets," said D. L. Hough, President of the United Engineering and Contracting Company, yesterday. "Such a thing could not occur there because our company stores no explosives in the excavations, not enough to kill a chicken. In the first place, we would not be allowed to. In the second place, we would not wish to incur the risk to life and property that the storing of blasting powder under such a populous section of the city would necessarily involve.

"The safeguards placed about the storage of powder in New York by the Department of Combustibles are such that the city is in no danger from an accident such as the one at Homestead. The rules are rigid and are obeyed. The powder used by our company in the work of excavation for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets is carried into the excavations only in quantities sufficient to use immediately after its arrival there. It is landed in small quantities from steamers, direct from the powder factories, and is guarded carefully from the time it leaves the factory until it is exploded. We have men licensed by the Bureau of Combustibles to look out for the safety of the blasting powder. It is a matter of self-preservation with us.

"The same conditions as I have described held good in the work that the New York Tunnel Company did in excavating the Battery to Brooklyn tunnels. The storage of powder in bulk in tunnels is only feasible where the tunnel is in some isolated district. Such was the condition at Homestead. There was no house nearer than 1,000 feet from the mouth of the tunnel where the explosion occurred.

"I am sure that it was through no fault of William Bradley that the explosion occurred. He is one of the best and most careful contractors in New York. I do not know the cause of the explosion here. Possibly it will never be definitely known. There are so many things that could have happened to cause it. The explosion that partly wrecked the Murray Hill Hotel several years ago during the construction of the Interborough Subway was supposed to have been caused by a man carrying a lighted lamp into the powder room. But it was never definitely known."

Mr. Hough was in bed when the explosion at Homestead awoke him. He says that it blew him into the middle of the floor, figuratively speaking, because he was out of bed and at the telephone an instant after his house on Thirty-fourth Street above Park avenue ceased to tremble.

"My first thought was that too large a blast might have been let off in our works," he said yesterday. "It was a great relief to learn that we were all right."

Early yesterday morning Mr. Hough went into the excavations to see if any damage had been done there by the explosion. He found that the "sand hogs" who were at work there last night felt the vibration and wondered whence it came. They were two miles away from Homestead.

Felt at Eastport, L. I.

EASTPORT, N. Y., March 3.—The residents of this village were startled this morning just after midnight through the rattling of doors and windows, and it is possible that the locality sustained a slight earthquake shock. The tremors caused many to believe that burglars were forcing an entrance to the house, and, arming themselves, they sought the suspected intruders. Their fears, however, were unfounded, and after maintaining a short vigil, they again retired to their slumbers.

People Awakened at Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 3.—This city was perceptibly shaken at a few minutes after midnight this morning by a noise like a heavy explosion or a crash of thunder. The noise appeared to come from the west. Many people were awakened, and got up to learn the cause. When the news of the Homestead, N. J., explosion was received to-day it was agreed that the earth tremor here was due to the New Jersey explosion.

DYNAMITE IN CENTRAL YARDS.

But No Danger to Trains, It's Said, in 200 Pounds Stored There.

In a little boxlike house in the middle of the New York Central's yard near Forty-eighth Street 200 pounds of dynamite are stored. Thousands of commuters who pass and repass the miniature house each day have noticed the sign "Danger" painted thereon, and perhaps wondered what it meant. Few if any of them knew that enough explosive was inside to blow them to pieces should it explode.

But there is no danger of its exploding, according to the officials of the New York Central and of the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, which owns the dynamite, and is using it in blasting in the tunnel excavation near by. Two inspectors, one from the construction company, another from the Bureau of Combustibles, are on guard to see that no one with fire ventures near.

One of the engineers of the New York Central said last night that the dynamite is low grade. He also said that the amount stored there is two-thirds less than that allowed by ordinance to be stored near excavations.

Waiter Out of Work a Suicide.

Despondent through being out of employment, Charles Miltonberger, 32 years old, a waiter, living with his wife and son on the third floor of a tenement house at 338 East Eighty-first Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in the bathroom in his home. He had been out of work only two weeks.

EVANS IS TRAPPED, ALIENISTS THINK

Don't See How He Can Reconcile Statements as to Adolescent Insanity.

ABUSE OF WIFE DENIED

Prisoner Didn't Order Mrs. Thaw from Tombs with an Oath, Counsel Declare.

With Dr. Britton D. Evans once more on the stand this morning to finish his cross-examination in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, the alienists for the prosecution will be on the watch to see whether he escapes the logical results of Mr. Jerome's attack. It is believed that several points will be pressed home very sharply.

So far, no use has been made of the reports of the Morris Plains Asylum which the witness was asked to furnish to the District Attorney, and it has been said that it will be hard for him to fit the classification of insanity used by the institution under his charge with the evidence he has given. Alienists of repute declare that he has used the term "insanity of adolescence" in a way unknown to the ordinary expert, and that in particular his assertions that Thaw was suffering in April, 1905, from paranoia delusions is likely to require much explanation.

Dr. Evans held that the delusions exhibited by the will and codicil, the delusion of persecution, and the delusion connected with Stanford White's alleged treatment of certain girls are unconnected and that it was perfectly possible for him to have recovered from them as soon as Mr. White, their exciting cause, was out of the way.

"Any one who knows the characteristics of a delusion," said one of the leading experts of the city yesterday, "knows that a recovery in a short space of time is out of the question. A delusion stands for the gradual disintegration of the intellect, and if a delusion of one sort is entertained there is almost certain to be another of some kind or other.

"The question whether they are what we call systematized is merely a matter of common sense. In cases of paranoia there are systematized delusions with the three chief characteristics of persecution, conspiracy, and grandeur. The paranoiac reasons with a sort of insane logic, and his actions and ideas follow naturally from the one principal, or parent, delusion."

The alienists for the people are also keeping a very close watch upon the defendant's actions in court. He appears daily with several large portfolios bulging with papers, and amuses himself throughout the trial by turning these over. He is forming a sort of acquaintance with the newspaper men who sit near him, and occasionally passes notes to them which may be of value to Mr. Jerome in arguing that he is insane now. His lawyers talk with him constantly to keep him occupied, but from the time he enters the court room to the adjournment he is never left to his own devices.

It was said yesterday by A. Russell Peabody, counsel for the defendant, that there was absolutely no truth in the statements published yesterday morning about his having ordered his wife from the Tombs on Saturday with an oath. He was being treated by a dentist, Dr. H. A. Parr of 24 West Thirty-second Street, in the hospital ward. It was alleged that when Mrs. Thaw came to the door and asked to be admitted her husband swore at her and ordered her to go for a drive in the Park.

"There is not a word of truth in the story," said Mr. Peabody, "and I am very glad of the opportunity to explain exactly what happened. Thaw had had some slight trouble with his teeth. The filling of one or two had come out, and I arranged that Dr. Parr, who had seen him before, should come and fix them.

"He came on Saturday by appointment at 9 o'clock, and his work took him a little over an hour. He left a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and so far as I know Mrs. Thaw had not then arrived at the Tombs. In any case she did not see the dentist or Thaw under his hands.

"There is no excuse for stories such as these. They cause a great deal of pain to the parties concerned, and I cannot condemn too strongly their deliberate fabrication."

Head Keeper Hanley bore out the official denial of the story. He said that when Mrs. Thaw arrived she went upstairs in the usual way, but was told that her husband was in the hospital ward. It is a fairly large room, separated from the ordinary prison, and contains four beds. She came down at once and applied to Warden Flynn for permission to go into the cell. He could not allow the prison rules to be broken, and she waited until the dental operations were completed before she saw Thaw. Hanley denied emphatically that there had been any harsh words used toward Mrs. Thaw by her husband.

Thaw passed a quiet day yesterday in his cell. He received no visits from his lawyers, but received a few letters. He did not go to the services, but occupied himself with the newspapers and in writing a number of letters. He was a little impatient over the delay in his trial, but confided to his keepers the belief that Jerome was "failing to make good."

If the cross-examination of Dr. Evans is completed this morning, it is expected that Mrs. William Thaw will take the stand to testify to influences which may have afected the mental stability of her son.

WILL RETURN TO PITTSBURG.

Mrs. Thaw Has Ordered Her New Home to be Completed There.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—Mrs. William Thaw has written to a friend in Pittsburg announcing her determination to return here immediately after the close of her son's trial, no matter how it results. At the same time she issued orders for workmen to proceed with the completion of her new home, which adjoins "Lyndhurst," the Thaw family home. This new mansion was practically completed when the murder was committed. Carpets and draperies worth $50,000 had been purchased, but when the news of the tragedy came all work was stopped and the carpets and furnishings were put in storage. This week they will be taken out, and the new home completed.

Mrs. Thaw, it was said on her return, would be shown every consideration, and would be made to feel that the sympathy of the Pittsburg social world is with her in her great trouble.

It is extremely doubtful, however, if Pittsburg society will accept the wife of Harry Thaw. Mrs. William Thaw attempted to gain for the young woman a place in the social world before the murder, but failed to succeed even then, so it is not believed that the young woman will be taken up now.

Mother and Sister See Boy Killed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Andrew Myras, 6 years old, son of a Trenton saloon keeper, was run over by a trolley car in front of his home to-day. His head was cut off by the wheels. The accident was witnessed from a window of the boy's home by his mother and sister, but they did not know the dead boy was young Andrew until his body was brought home.

Man Murdered in an Old Barn?

RED BANK, N. J., March 3.—The body of a man, believed to have been murdered, was discovered to-day in an old barn on the Parker Place on Shrewsbury Avenue. The man was probably 70 years old. He had been dead about a week. His face was terribly disfigured. The body was taken to Mount's morgue and Coroner Tetley will make an investigation.

CANNOT RAISE $50,000.

So Work of Harvard Observatory Is Greatly Restricted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—In his annual report as director of Havard College Observatory, Prof. E. C. Pickering declares that the year has been one of disappointment, financially.

"The management of the last thirty years," he says, "has brought the observatory into the condition in which, by expenditure of a reasonable sum, a very large scientific output could be secured. Accordingly, the Visiting Committee of the observatory attempted to raise $50,000 which would have provided a fireproof building for the library, published a large amount of the material now ready for printing, and enabled a suitable study of the collection of astronomical photographs to be carried on for several years. Unfortunately, this attempt failed, the subscriptions being made on condition that the whole was secured, and amounting to less than one-third of the entire sum.

"No provision has yet been made by which aid can be rendered to a man of any other country, the 'particular man,' who displays unusual skill in a special department of astronomy. The small fund available here for international research has proved exceptionally useful, and its increase is greatly to be desired. A man of real genius often has plans of the greatest importance, which he is obliged to abandon for want of a few hundred dollars. A very good example of cooperation to mutual advantage is a plan now being carried out by which the excellent astronomical work of the Rev. J. H. Metcalf has been materially increased."

WOMAN KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

She Was Operating It in the Philadelphia Y. W. C. A. Building.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Martha Peterman, an elevator operator at the Young Women's Christian Association Building in this city, was crushed to death to-day by the lift she was running.

She had run the elevator up to the eighth floor, where she left it standing while she went to breakfast. The elevator had dropped several feet below the floor when she returned. Miss Peterman, lying down, reached over to the controller in an attempt to run the lift back to the floor level. In doing so she turned the lever the wrong way and the car descended, crushing her head.

BREWERY TRUST IS PLANNED HERE

It Is to be Called the Central Consumers' Brewery and Has $12,000,000 Capital.

SIX CONCERNS IN IT NOW

Others Will Be Asked to Join the Merger Later—Talked Of for a Year.

A plan for the merging of many of the breweries of this city, the details of which have been kept secret for a long time, will be consummated within a few weeks, and a trust formed under the title of the Central Consumers' Brewery, with a capital of $12,000,000. Already six of the breweries, which carry on what is known as a "co-operative business," have joined in the merger, and in a month or two the flotation of the stock of the new corporation will be begun.

Co-operative breweries are those in which the retail liquor dealers held an interest and share in the profits. The six New York breweries said to have joined with the new corporation are the Ebling Brewing Company of the Bronx, at St. Ann's Avenue and 150th Street; the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company of 644 East 152d Street, the Consumers' Brewing Company of Woodside, L. I.; the Excelsior Brewing Company of Williamsburg, the Central Brewing Company, at Eighty-eighth Street and the East River, and the Consumers' Brewing Company, Limited, of Avenue A and Fifty-fifth Street. Other breweries will be invited to enter the trust later.

The biggest of the breweries to enter the new concern, according to published statements, is the Ebling Brewery, which is capitalized at $1,250,000. The work of consolidation was begun last Summer, when the certificate of incorporation of the Central Consumers' Brewing Company was filed with the Secretary of State. There were three incorporators named, but they were entirely unknown. It has since developed that they were acting for others, and since the filing of the certificate have taken no part in the organization of the trust.

Holm, Smith, Whitlock & Scarff are the lawyers who are carrying on the consolidation. The present plan is the outgrowth of others which have been considered in the last year or longer. A holding company was planned in March, 1906, with a capital of $20,000,000, to take over nine breweries, including, besides those named, the India Wharf Brewing Company and the Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn, and the Ballantine-Lowers Brewing Company. At that time it was declared that F. Augustus Heinze, the copper mine owner, was interested in the plan and stood ready to put up $2,000,000 to aid in financing the syndicate.

The New York fiscal agents in the present plan are Post & Flagg. The proposed consolidation of last July was to have been arranged in two series. Seven breweries, including the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, the Excelsior Brewing Company, and the Central Brewing Company, were to be capitalized in the first series, and ten others in the second.

It is expected that other New York breweries will be taken into the trust later.

It Was Predicted

long ago that the limit of values for Central Manhattan realty had been reached. How foolish this prediction appears in the light of recent transactions!

If you wish to secure the best property in this field, either for speculation or permanent investment, call or write.

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
NEW YORK

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Advance Sale of Women's New Spring Suits

☞ Third Floor.

An introductory offering planned to leave a lasting impression in the minds of discriminating women who particularly desire smart, exclusive styles—a sale forcibly demonstrating that it is possible to get the price down to an economical basis without sacrificing style attributes, materials or workmanship.

$24.75 for New Spring Suits That Equal the Ordinary $35 Suits.

Not one, but fifteen distinct styles, portraying the handsomest approved creations of the year. Each model possesses a striking, exclusive and individual style feature that instantly proclaims it a $35 suit. Mannish mixtures, stripes and checks in all the fashionable colors in Eton, Pony, smart hip Coat—one and two button cutaway; also the Tuxedo model. Some are fancy trimmed with braid and buttons to match. Others have peau de sole cuffs and collars—with full box or side pleated skirts—trimmed at foot.

Special Feature New Walking Suits in High Class Mixtures, $32.50.

Women's suits at this price are to be a special feature with us, and these to-day emphasize the great values we will give. Materials comprise carefully selected, snappy mixtures, fancy weaves, new imported materials—white ground with narrow pin stripes or small checks in all the new colors. The chic short Eton; the natty tight-fitting Coat Suit with strappings of self material; the new Blazer Coat; the semi-fitted Coat Suit and all are copies of foreign models; have double box or side pleated skirts—$45 value.

Annual March Sale of Laces.

☞ Main Floor.

It's an occasion annually awaited by those who have come to look to this store for their supply of laces. This sale opens with the following:

5,000 yards of new 1907 Regular 50c laces at 25c

The planning for this sale was done months ago in Saxony, Switzerland, France and England, and is recognized as the supreme money-saving occasion for Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers and Lace users.

The assortment embraces laces from St. Gall, Plauen, Calais, Paris, Lyons, etc. Exclusive effects in Embroidered Silk Laces. Handsome Calais Novelties.

Black and White Chantilly and Embroidered Novelties, Venise and Applique Bands and Galloons, Irish lace combined with Batiste and Venise Val. combinations, Cluny and many other effects.

25c yd. for Laces, values to 75c
50c yd. for Laces, values to $1.50
98c yd. for Laces, values to $2.50
$1.48 yd. for Laces, val. to $3.50

Lace Allovers, Lace Waistings, Lace Yokings.

5,000 yards in this great March offering. Values that are simply wonderful.

2,500 yards 42-inch Lace Waistings—worth to $1.25, at 48c. yard.
1,000 yards Lace Allovers—worth to $2.00, at 98c. yard.
1,000 yards Lace Allovers—worth to $3.00, at $1.48 yard.
500 yards Lace Allovers—worth to $5.50, at $2.98 yard.

French and German Val. Laces, Edges and Insertions

At 39c. dozen yards for values to 55c. | At 55c. dozen yards for values to $1.00.

First of Month Grocery and Wine Sale

At Prices a Decided Advantage to You.

☞ Sixth Floor.

Mail or Telephone Orders filled as promptly and carefully as if you were overseeing the matter yourself. Call 2100 Chelsea.

Prunes. From Santa Clara, large, tender, meaty fruit, averaging 50 to the lb.; 5 lbs. at.....49c

Bacon. Squres's boneless, mild sugar-cured breakfast bacon, sold elsewhere at 18c.; to-day at....15c

Flour. Royal Stuart family patent, best for general use; ⅓ barrel sack at.....60c

Farina. Quaker Oat Co.'s Spring wheat Farina in cartons, 70c.; dozen cartons, 70c.; carton.....6c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend; finest blend of Java, Mocha and high-grade coffees; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb....35c

COFFEE—Waverly Blend; extra fine blend; splendid drinking coffee; 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb.....22c

TEA—Extra value Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson or all our regular 50c. and 60c. mixed teas; choice cup qualities; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb.....38c

TEA—Extra fancy tip picking of Formosa, Oolong, Gunpowder, Ceylon or all our regular 70c. high-grade mixed teas; 5 lbs., $2.00; lb.....45c

BOSTON BAKED BEANS in tomato sauce; Belle of Boston Brand; large No. 3 can.....7c

PEAS—Majestic Brand; fine flavored marrowfat peas; uniform size; dozen, $1.40; can.....12c

ASPARAGUS—Gold Dust Brand; extra choice medium green asparagus; large 2½ size can.....28c

PUMPKIN—Argosy Brand; absolutely pure solid packed golden pumpkin; large No. 3 can.....8c

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK TABLETS—Chocolate or unflavored; regular 25c. flask.....19c

Red Ripe Tomatoes. Solid cold packed selected ripe fruit; large No. 3 can at...9c

Carolina Head Rice. A very choice selection; will not cook soggy; 3½ lbs. at...20c

YELLOW CORNMEAL—Finest quality granulated cornmeal; 10 lbs.....23c

HOLLAND HERRING—New imported, all milchers; regular $1.25 keg.....92c

OATMEAL—Finest quality rolled white oat flakes; 5 lbs.....19c

PEA BEANS—Finest quality New York State hand-picked pea beans; 10 lbs.....41c

SALT—Best refined table salt; bush.....47c

FRENCH PEAS—Pinard's petit pois Fins; dozen, $2.35; can.....20c

MACKEREL—Fancy No. 1 shore mackerel; fat, plump, juicy fish; 10-lb. kit, $2.10; 5-lb. kit.....1.28

BONELESS SARDINES—Chancerelle preferred quarters, absolutely boneless Sardines; can.....30c

FRESH HERRING—Edgar's English Channel Sea Breeze Brand; large, tall can.....12c

CLEANED CURRANTS—Gold Medal Brand; 1-lb. package.....12c

COCOA—Croft & Allen's Swiss Milk Co. cocoa; very delicious; regular 25c. glass jar.....18c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the ovens of the National Biscuit Co.: Graham, Zu Zu, Uneeda, Milk, Lemon Snaps, Milk Biscuit; per package.....3½c

ORANGES—Large, bright California Seedless Oranges; 126 in case, $3.25; doz.....33c

APPLES—Fancy Baldwins or Greenings, table or baking apples; 6-qt. basket.....38c

PLUM PUDDING—Richardson & Robbins; best made; 1-lb. can.....17c

20-MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP; 10 cakes for.....43c

BARTLETT PEARS—Oakfield Brand, fancy New York State Bartlett Pears; dozen, $1.40; can.....12c

LEMONS—Fancy thin-skinned, juicy Lemons; per doz., 18c.; 3 for.....5c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Southwell's well-known imported Marmalade; 2-lb. jar, 20c.; 1-lb. jar.....15c

RED CURRANT JELLY—Absolutely pure; medium tumbler.....16c

CHOPPED PICKLES—Royal Stuart Brand; 32-ounce bottle.....40c

OLIVES—Dainty Manzanilla, stuffed with Spanish peppers; per bottle.....9c

LIMA BEANS—Bermuda Brand; fine quality; 3 cans for.....25c

RED ALASKA SALMON—Coleman Flag Brand; dozen, $1.40; can.....12c

IMPORTED SARDINES—Marianate Brand, in pure oil; regular 15c. can.....12c

SMOKED SARDINES—Finest quality Norwegian smoked sardines; 2 cans for.....25c

PURE BLACK PEPPER—Freshly ground; per lb.....19c

GRAPE FRUIT—Fancy Indian River, large, bright, juicy fruit; 46 in case, $3.95; doz., $1.10; each.....10c

Purest Wines and Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE; imported from Monsart Pere & Fils, Epernay, France, or Sillery Sec, from Drouet & Co., a wine of exquisite flavor and bouquet, equal in every way to the highly advertised and highly priced wines; sold regularly at $32; our price, per case of 12 large bottles.....$22

PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, MADEIRA, SWEET CATAWBA—All fine, fruity, full bodied native wines; special per gal. at $1.60, $1.35 and.....$1.00

IMPORTED CLARET—Of original bottling from J. Michaelson, Bordeaux, France; Chateau des Ormes; excellent dinner wine; rich in bouquet; 12 bottles, $7.50; case of 24.....$8.50

IMPERIAL CALIFORNIA BRANDY—Very fine quality; usual price, $3.25; for this sale, special at, per gallon, $2.75; bot.....70c

OLD A. KELLER WHISKEY; bottled in bond under the supervision of U. S. Government; purity and age guaranteed; bot.....75c

PONTET CANET—Jean Bresnac Fils, Bordeaux; per case of 24 half bottles, $6.90; case 12 large bottles.....$5.90

COCHRANE'S BELFAST GINGER ALE—Sparkling and refreshing; packed one dozen in original case; dozen.....$1.15

ROYAL STUART MALT EXTRACT—Doz. bottles.....$1.25

GIVE LIFE TERMS TO AGED SENATORS

Alabama Legislators Merely Choose Political Heirs for Morgan and Pettus.

ARE HARD WORKERS YET

Are Above Party and Act Only on Their Principles of the Long Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—No situation has ever been presented in politics quite like that which now surrounds the two Senatorships from Alabama. Messrs. Morgan and Pettus are very old men, and the Legislature which has re-elected them has chosen two "alternates" to step into their shoes in case they die. It is equivalent, of course, to giving Messrs. Morgan and Pettus a life tenure of office, and designating the heirs. These heirs are ex-Gov. Johnston and ex-Representative Bankhead. It is assumed that they will be Senators some day, but that is all that can be said.

Mr. Morgan is nearly 83 years old and Mr. Pettus is nearly 86. They are both active, vigorous, and influential. The respect that is accorded them in the Senate is not due chiefly to their gray hairs, but to the intellectual eminence, almost pre-eminence, of Mr. Morgan, and the solid attainments of Mr. Pettus.

Mr. Morgan is the most industrious worker in a Senate which is full of hard workers. Whenever he enters on one of his famous four-day talks to filibuster some proposition out of existence he never fails to fag out Senators who from his standpoint are mere youths of 50 or 60. At the end of these endurance trials Mr. Morgan is fresh and vigorous, though he has done all the work. Every day of his life Mr. Morgan performs an amount of work which seems prodigious to men half his age.

Have Risen Above Party Lines.

From the gallery Mr. Morgan looks older and feebler than Mr. Pettus. He is of slight and rather emaciated frame. Mr. Pettus has great shoulders and a broad chest, and must have been a man of enormous physical strength. Meet them at home or in the corridors, and the impression is reversed. Mr. Pettus, while still strong and vigorous and showing his age but slightly, yet shows it more than Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's blue eye still glints and flashes with the same fire as when he led his cavalrymen to battle forty-five years ago.

They are a very remarkable pair, not in age alone. They constitute practically a third party in the Senate. The ideal of absolute independence of party has been reached by both of them. With a life tenure which nothing can disturb, they act on every question without regard to anything but their principles. They always vote alike, and only in name are they Democrats, for the dictates of the party are matters of absolute indifference to both.

Each question as it comes up they examine and decide by only one test—the test of their archaic principles. Nobody ever labors with them to change an intention, nobody ever offers them inducements or suggests considerations of expediency, for it would be useless. Nobody even argues with them to amend their convictions, for there is no meeting-ground. The convictions are the product of principles learned when the other Senators were boys, and there is no basis for argument. The world has moved on, and the very language in which those principles are expressed is foreign to the ears of this generation.

Voted Alone with Foraker.

They vote as they would have voted fifty years ago, had they entered the Senate then. Take, for instance, the Railroad Rate bill, a modern measure, worked out on modern theories and the product of modern ways of thought. No such measure could have been even considered in the Senate whose proceedings Messrs. Morgan and Pettus followed in the newspapers when they were men of middle age. Yet only three votes were cast against it—those of Messrs. Foraker, Morgan, and Pettus.

Though the three voted together, the gulf between Mr. Foraker and the two Alabama men is as wide and deep as between those two and the rest of the Senate. Mr. Foraker is a man of the twentieth century, and he opposed the bill for twentieth century reasons. Messrs. Morgan and Pettus examined the bill and saw that it did not square with the doctrine of State rights, not the State rights doctrine of which Messrs. Tawney and McCall talk to-day, but the old original State rights doctrine which held sway in the Senate of Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis. It is a doctrine which, in its old-time purity, is dead to both parties, but as alive and active as ever in the minds of these two.

The Republicans voted for the bill as a Roosevelt measure, and the Democrats voted for it as a half-loaf Bryan measure better than no bread. To Messrs. Morgan and Pettus both Bryanism and Rooseveltism are the breath of a passing hour. So, for that matter, is Clevelandism; so is everything modern in either party. Mr. Morgan opposed Mr. Cleveland and his innovations exactly as he now opposes Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. It was Mr. Morgan who coined the word "cuckoo" to express his opinion of the Democratic Senators who followed President Cleveland.

"When the clock at the White House strikes," he said, "the cuckoos in the Senate pop their heads out and proclaim the time of day."

Of these two extraordinary men it is hard to say which is the more interesting; yet neither Mr. Morgan nor any other man can create quite the impression which always surrounds Mr. Pettus when he rises. There is something quaint and old-worldly about Mr. Pettus. Mr. Morgan's public career did not begin until the civil war, prior to which time he had practiced law unostentatiously in Selma. Many years before that time Mr. Pettus had played his part in American history, and participated in stirring events. He was a forty-niner, one of the Argonauts who supplied probably the most romantic page in American annals, but before that he was an officer in the Mexican war.

Oftentimes the burly figure of Mr. Pettus is seen leaning over a railing in the Senate corridors gazing with supreme contempt at the execrably bad picture of the battle of Chapultepec. This picture represents not the battle, but the broken-winged flight of a defective artistic imagination about the battle, and it excites the ire of Mr. Pettus. He was there.

When Mr. Pettus became a forty-niner he did not travel in one of those "prairie schooners" we read about; he went on horseback—on horseback from Alabama to California, and that in 1849, when the West was unexplored and wild.

When he rises to speak it seems like the sudden opening of a forgotten page in American history. His appearance somehow confirms the impression. He is homespun and old-fashioned; he speaks in a quaint, high-pitched, deliberate drawl. His similes and metaphors are drawn from the Scriptures. He chews tobacco as he speaks, wagging his ponderous jaws and long chin whiskers, and he mops his brow with a great red bandanna.

It is difficult to give an idea of these quaint and irresistibly charming speeches of his, for to get it one must have in his mind's eye the picture of the big body dressed in old-fashioned broadcloth, the fine gray head, and the sound of the quaint, droning, high voice. It is difficult, too, in a quotation of a few lines, to give the idea of the curious old viewpoint from which he sees everything and from which he makes his arguments.

Once he was advocating an improvement of the free seed distribution for the purpose of developing new types:

"Mr. President, just think of it for a moment. What is the purpose of distributing valuable seeds and bulbs, and flowers, too? Do you all forget your country raising? Do you suppose a farmer ought not to have flowers in his yard?

"We young men remember the flowers that we saw. Do you not remember the box that stood on the cabin front porch? Do you not remember the violets that grew in that box? Senators, do not forget what you once knew. Do not forget when you were better, if not wiser, than you are now.

"We used to eat 'mushmelons,' as we call them, that long—a red pumpkin, as it were. Now one of the greatest luxuries and one of the best foods in America is the nutmeg melon, cultivated all over the United States. There are a thousand such things. When you were a boy you used to have a tomato almost as big as the end of your thumb."

And so he went on, in his deliberate drawl, while the Senators about him cast back their memories and tried to think when it was that they had eaten tomatoes "as big as their thumbs," and failed.

Pettus's Opinion of Morgan.

Last month, when the question of increasing the salaries of Senators and Representatives was before the Senate, Pettus made a speech about Morgan, who was not there. It was such a speech as no other man in the Senate would have dreamed of making.

"He began his education at the Old Field School," said Pettus. "He has always been a student from boyhood. I knew him when he first became a lawyer, and I have known him ever since. I have lived in the same village with him for about sixty years."

At that sentence the mere boys of forty and fifty about him sat up suddenly and looked at each other.

"The senior Senator from Alabama commenced life without anything," he continued. "You have all seen how hard he works here. He has worked that way all his life. I have been his associate and adversary for over sixty years. He commenced life working, and he has been at it ever since. When he came to the Senate his income was something in the neighborhood of $15,000 a year. He owned a good dwelling house at Selma, and he owned a good plantation. He has been here now for thirty years.

"Had he worked at his profession I have no doubt in the world that on an average his income would have been at least $20,000 a year. The senior Senator from Alabama came here in moderate circumstances, and he is in very moderate circumstances to-day. Shall he deny himself the right to a little more adequate compensation? His estate is worth only about as much to-day as it was when he came, and, to tell the truth, our people are proud that he is worth no more. It may be a singular sort of thing, but they are proud of him because he has not become rich."

When Mr. Pettus enters upon one of these homespun speeches such a spell falls on the Senate as the most brilliant orator there cannot produce. Heaven knows he is no orator at all; yet such a speech as this moves the Senate in a way that might be the despair of Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Rayner.

Side by side they have lived in the little town of Selma for sixty years. They went from there to the civil war, where both fought for four years. There both returned as Generals, wrecked in pocket, to begin life anew. There they will be buried. When that happens a page in American history will have been closed. The last vestige of the statesmanship of fifty years ago will have departed from American public life.

Their strength and vigor seems to put that day happily far ahead; and while they remain men look down upon them from the galleries with feelings that are not excited by the sight of any other Senator. When they pass away their places can never quite be filled. Alabama has made ready to send modern men then, but while her honorable distinction in the Senate remains to her she cherishes it, and therein she chooses the part of wisdom. It is small wonder that while recognizing in her new election that the era of such men has closed, she yet gives them a tenure for life.

BANK FOR PHILIPPINES.

House Passes the Senate Bill Providing for Agricultural Loans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a vote of 187 to 69 the House to-day passed the Senate bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands. Division among the Democrats was shown. Mr. De Armond of Missouri and eleven others voted for the measure, while Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, and sixty-six others stood squarely against it.

These Democrats voted for the bill.

Aiken, (S. C.,)	Ransdell, (La.,)
Bankhead, (Ala.,)	Ruppert, (N. Y.,)
De Armond, (Mo.,)	Sherley, (Ky.,)
Howard, (Ga.,)	Small, (N. C.,)
Kline, (Penn.,)	Taylor, (Ala.,)
Legare, (S. C.,)	Wiley, (Ala.)

Only two Republicans voted against it, Messrs. Darrah of Michigan and Mann of Illinois.

While the bill was under discussion Mr. Rucker of Missouri made the direct charge that certain Democrats who were in favor of the bill had been the guests of the Secretary of War on his trip to the Philippines last year, which, he said, might account for the position taken by them. They were Messrs. De Armond, Sherley, Wiley, and Howard.

Mr. Sherley said that the "slur" cast by Mr. Rucker upon the Democrats who voted for the measure was uncalled for in view of the fact that the man who had seen the Philippine situation was better able to legislate than the man who had vague ideas as to conditions.

When the bill was called from the Speaker's table by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, who moved to suspend the rules, half a dozen Democrats jumped up in protest.

"The House can pass an elephant under suspension if the party in charge of the measure was recognized for that purpose," said the Speaker.

The bank to be created will provide loans on agricultural property.

SMILE, AND TALK SUBSIDY TO DEATH

Carmack, Chief Executioner, Starts a Long-Distance Speech.

SENATE SITS ON SUNDAY

Subsidy Advocates Writhe Under an Argument About Partisan Dictionaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This Sabbath day was devoted by the Senate to a filibuster. Owing to the urgent importance of finishing all business in time to adjourn at noon to-morrow, the Senate decided to hold a Sunday session, beginning an hour before the usual time. The Senators deprived themselves of the pleasure of churchgoing and hustled madly to the Capitol, and there they sat all day and watched Senator Carmack and his two lieutenants, Overman and Dubois, talk the Ship Subsidy bill to death.

The Republican Steering Committee made up their minds that there was no hope of tripping up Carmack in his filibuster, and determined not to force an all night session. Senator Gallinger, as midnight drew near, was willing to take a recess, and he hoped with the good night's rest the Democrats could have by this process and be ready in the morning to permit this good and reasonable and necessary measure to come to a vote.

"I had not anticipated being cut off so early in my remarks," said Carmack. "I am just beginning my speech, and there are several considerations which I desire to submit in answer to the arguments of the Senator. But I am willing to let them go until morning."

At that Senator Hale moved a recess until 9:30 A. M., and the weary Senators flocked out for home.

What Carmack is talking about no Senator can say. He just rambles cheerfully on, gossiping pleasantly about anything that comes into his head. Nominally, he is talking about the Ship Subsidy bill. At intervals his voice gives signs of tiring, and the the alert Overman or the vigilant Dubois leaps up and asks if he may interrupt the Senator for a moment. Carmack regretfully yields, and rests his voice while Overman or Dubois talks.

There are piles of letters on his desk, and when he refers to one of these Overman always demands that the letter be read. It is read, while Carmack's voice rests up, and then Carmack takes up the song again. Meanwhile Frye and the other ship subsidy advocates glare balefully and fidget impotently.

At intervals, after a long digression, Carmack remarks with a sudden vigor: "But I digress. I must hurry on, for I have no wish to take up the time of the Senate." At such times Frye's glare is scarcely human.

After Carmack had been ambling on for a few hours one of these "but-I-must-hurry-on" observations brought Dr. Gallinger to his feet with a remonstrance. He said grievously that Carmack was filibustering.

Carmack was wounded. "How," he asked pathetically, "can I go back to my constituents suffering under such an imputation? I have been defeated for re-election, my public service ends to-morrow, but I had hoped to go back unstained. Now the Senator from New Hampshire affixes this brand to my brow. I cannot go back and explain to my people that this charge carries no weight because it was uttered by a man of no distinction, for the high character of the Senator from New Hampshire estops me. Boy, bring me Webster's dictionary."

It was brought and Carmack opened it and read:

"Filibuster, a lawless military adventurer; one in quest of plunder; a freebooter; a pirate."

Gallinger got up and said that Carmack ought to read from the Standard Dictionary, which was up to date.

"The Senator wants me to take my definitions from a Republican dictionary," replied Carmack, with asperity. "The Standard is a partisan work. I insist on quoting from Webster's, which was written before the Republican Party was born. But I must hurry on."

He hurried on as leisurely as possible, and presently Overman "spelled" him by reading a letter.

"Do you know what the cost of the steel in a ship is?" asked Gallinger of Overman.

"I shall be delighted to be informed," said Overman.

"Speaking of steel," broke in Tillman, "how much of a steal is involved in this ship subsidy steal?"

"The Senator sees a steal in everything," said Gallinger.

At this point Frye's cup of bitterness overflowed. He rose sadly, and said in a tone of grave rebuke:

"It seems to me that even a filibuster might be conducted with some degree of dignity, and that the sanctity of the Sabbath day might be remembered in the United States Senate instead of amusing the galleries and exciting them to laughter."

That annoyed Carmack. He intimated that it was his filibuster, and that he was running it, and not Frye. Frye came back with a suggestion to the effect that the Senators might be in church instead of listening to this frivolous filibuster.

"If the Senator wants to go to church he has my permission. I will not detain him," said Carmack, who was getting angry.

"I would much rather be in church than here witnessing the performance that is going on," said Frye sorrowfully.

"If the Senator wants to go to church," said Carmack, "I will not interfere. But it is the fate of the Subsidy bill that interests the Senator and not the dignity of the Senate."

Both apologised for this passage at arms.

Carter of Montana got up and made an especially virtuous speech about the impropriety of wasting the Senate's time. That was too much for old Senator Pettus. He got up and made a speech rebuking Carter, and trimmed that statesman about as effectively as he ever had been trimmed. He recalled the time when Carter talked the River and Harbor bill to death in a twenty-four-hour speech which ended just as the clock struck noon on March 4, and pointed out that nobody except Carter objected to the River and Harbor bill, whereas a lot of people had good reasons for objecting to the Ship Subsidy bill.

PRESIDENT JOINS RIFLEMEN.

Accepts Invitation to Become a Life Member of National Association.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Responsive to an invitation extended by Gen. James A. Drain of New York, the President of the National Rifle Association of America, President Roosevelt has signified his pleasure to become a life member of the association, the object of which is to encourage marksmanship, and which is working in co-operation with the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice.

In the letter from Gen. Drain to President Roosevelt, dated New York, Feb. 14, he besqoke the Chief Executive's interest and spoke of his desire, if possible, to get some man or men to endow the association with a sufficient sum to insure its being able to fulfill its mission.

Second Sing Sing Execution in a Week

Frank Furlong will be put to death by electricity this morning in the death house at Sing Sing Prison. George Granger was executed there last Monday.

Furlong, who is a youth, has been in the prison for two years. In November, 1904, he murdered his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler, at her home, 88 East 115th Street, and stole her jewelry.

FOR CITIES' CHAIRMAN.

Fight to be Made in the Assembly to Put a New Yorker in the Place.

An effort to have a New York City Assemblyman selected for Chairman of the Committee on Cities will be made by members of the Republican County Committee. This will probably renew the fight which has been waged for so long between the legislators from the city and the country members over this important post.

The place, which has become vacant by the death of Assemblyman Jean Burnett of Ontario County, is one of the most important posts in both the Senate and Assembly. It has not been held by a representative of New York City for many years, despite the fact that all of the many bills affecting the City of New York come before it for final determination. New York, being the largest city in the State, naturally has the most of the measures affecting cities directed at it, and yet the Chairman of the Cities Committee, ever since the Assembly was first controlled by Republicans, has been invariably an up-State man.

The two men who will be urged for the place are Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice of the Twenty-fifth District, Manhattan, and Assemblyman Edward C. Dowling of the Seventeenth (Brooklyn) District. Mr. Dowling is now a member of the committee, while Mr. Prentice is a member of the Committee on Rules.

The fact that Mr. Dowling occupied second place in the committee before Mr. Burnett's death makes him, logically, the successor to the Chairmanship.

The death of Assemblyman Burnett removed a second member of the Cities Committee within a month, Assemblyman Mervin C. Stanley having been a member. His place on the committee was taken by Frederick Dewitt Wells of the Twenty-ninth (New York) District.

FOR TWO MORE WORKHOUSES.

Prison Board Would Have Them Place of County Jails.

ALBANY, March 3.—In its annual report made public to-night the State Commission of Prisons recommends the establishment of two up-State workhouses, to be under the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Prisons, to take the place of the present county penitentiaries. A State reformatory for male misdemeanants is also recommended. The commission says that the penitentiaries as now conducted have ceased to be financially profitable.

"In the judgment of the commission," says the report, "the proper remedy is for the State to establish two prisons for misdemeanants outside of the City of New York, one in the eastern part and one in the western part, and a reformatory for misdemeanants in the central portion of the State."

In the opinion of the commission the law permitting minors convicted of felony to be sent to penitentiaries for long terms should be repealed. Discussing one of the reasons for this suggestion the report says: "As conditions now are a State prison is a much better place for a young man between the ages of 16 and 21 than a penitentiary. At the State prison he receives both educational and industrial instruction, fitting him for future usefulness; at the penitentiary he receives neither."

SUNDAY SALOON HEARING.

Jersey Churchmen to Fight Against the Blohm Bill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 3.—There will be a hearing to-morrow on the Blohm liquor measure, which permits the selling of liquor on Sunday after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, provided the voters of a municipality vote affirmatively on it. The local option measure will also have a hearing. This forbids Sunday selling, but permits saloons in wards, provided the people sanction them at the polls.

Bishop McFaul and Bishop O'Connor, the two Catholic Bishops of New Jersey, the Right Rev. Bishop John Scarborough and Bishop Lines, the Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey; the Rev. Henry Collin Minton, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and other eminent divines, will speak against the Blohm measure, and former Senator Robert Hudspeth will represent the side of the liquor dealers and the German-American Alliance, who want the open Sunday.

It is significant that Mr. Burke, the leader of the local option movement in this State, lays more stress on killing the Blohm measure than he does on the local option measure, and it is believed that the local option people will unite with the churchmen to kill the measure. This is not relished by the Democrats, who seek to gain political capital with the Germans and at the same time keep the local option people and the Prohibitionists from going to the Republican Party. They now scent trouble, seeing that the local optionists are fearful of the liquor question getting a setback from their standpoint by an open Sunday. The Republicans have stood against liquor legislation this session, and will so stand, and even the Democrats cannot muster at this time enough votes to pass the Blohm bill through the House. But the churchmen are taking no chances, and will be here in force at the hearing, which occurs at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

TO SEEK LEGISLATIVE AID.

Assembly Will Be Asked to Probe Jersey City Traction.

At a conference of the Hudson County Democratic Assemblymen held in Jersey City on Friday night the trolley conditions in the city were discussed, and in view of the fact that the municipal authorities have failed to obtain the relief that public traffic demands it was concluded that legislative action should be obtained if possible.

It was finally decided that Assemblyman Olwell should to-night bring the matter to the attention of the House and ask that a special committee be appointed to make an investigation of the subject.

AUTOISTS IN TARIFF FIGHT.

They Want Machines Admitted Free, but Even Repairs Are Now Taxed.

The customs authorities here have been notified that the Government will ask the Supreme Court to review a recent decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in which it was held that only the new parts of American-owned automobiles repaired abroad and returned to this country are dutiable.

With a view to having the matter settled T. B. Hillhouse, the owner of a car that had been repaired in Europe to the extent of having a new body, filed a protest with the Appraisers against the action of Collector Stranahan in assessing the machine at its full value at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importer insisted that inasmuch as carriages have been held by the Federal courts to be "household effects" within the meaning of the Dingley tariff, and therefore free of duty when imported by American citizens, the same classification should be accorded to automobiles.

After a litigation covering two years the Court of Appeals on Jan. 8 last rendered a decision which pleased neither the Government nor the importer. The court held that duty was properly collectible upon the value or cost of the repairs only. It was generally supposed that the Government would acquiesce in the decision, but the announcement from Washington that the Attorney General is to ask the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which will, if granted, have the effect of bringing the whole matter before the court of last resort, indicates the intention of the Government to oppose part duty as well as free entry.

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MIDDIES TO STUDY THE SUBMARINE

Lieut. Nelson to Take Three Vessels to Annapolis and Instruct Them.

OFFICER IS AN EXPERT

Piloted President to Bottom of the Sound and Then Was Restored to Rank.

Lieut. Charles Preston Nelson, U. S. N., the young officer who was in command of the submarine torpedo boat Plunger when that vessel, with President Roosevelt on board, manoeuvred under water off Oyster Bay in the Fall of 1904, is going to the Naval Academy at Annapolis with a little flotilla of submarines to instruct the midshipmen in the handling of these vessels in time of war. Lieut. Nelson will have the Plunger, sometimes referred to as "the President's Own"; the Porpoise, and the Shark.

All of the vessels are now at the navy yard, being fitted for service at Annapolis, and in a week or two they will leave, under convoy of naval tugs, for Maryland waters, there to remain until the late Spring. Since the President's memorable trip to the bottom of Long Island Sound his interest in the submarine has not diminished, and the new departure, the outcome of which will be that practically every midshipman at Annapolis will get a liberal schooling under water, is believed by many naval officers to be due to his personal influence and interest in the terrible little engines of war.

Like the President, Lieut. Nelson has every reason to remember the day the Plunger, with the President on board, dived beneath the storm-tossed waters off Oyster Bay, for on that day one of the worst gales of the season was raging on the North Atlantic Coast. One result of the famous plunge was that Lieut. Nelson, who in 1904 was court-martialed and reduced three numbers, as a result of a collision in the East River in February, 1904, between the torpedo boat Winslow and the ferryboat America, was restored to his former place on the list. Nelson was in command of the Winslow at the time.

Accidents, such as that to the French submarine Farfadet failed to shake Lieut. Nelson's confidence in the submarine type of vessel, to which he owes so much, and one day when he heard that the President had expressed a desire to take a plunge, he declared that if the President wanted to go to the bottom of the Sound in a submarine he would be just as safe there as in the White House.

A few weeks later the country learned that the President had decided to take the plunge. The Plunger was accordingly sent to the New York Navy Yard, and a corps of electrical engineers, under Nelson's supervision, went to work to get the vessel in perfect shape for the Presidential dive. The Plunger arrived at Oyster Bay late in the afternoon of Aug. 23, 1904, and the next afternoon the President visited the bottom of Long Island Sound.

Lieut. Nelson made the Plunger rise to the surface, bow foremost, then stern foremost. He made her stand still on the bottom of the Sound, not to mention a dozen other evolutions the nature of which were duly recorded the next day. The President said it was all "bully."

A short time after the news came from Washington that Nelson had been restored to his original place in the list of naval officers. The President, it was said, was directly responsible for his restoration.

OUR NEW GUN-FIRE SYSTEM.

Battleship Virginia Equipped to Test a Secret Device.

The ordnance officers of the United States Navy have devised a system for controlling the fire of the big guns on the battleships and armored cruisers that many officers believe will give to the men behind them absolute and perfect control of the great pieces of ordnance. Details of this new system are being kept secret by the Navy Department, and it is hoped that the secret will stay for at least several years the exclusive property of the United States Government.

The system is now being installed on the battleship Virginia under the supervision of Lieut. Latimer, the ordnance officer of that ship. It will receive a thorough trial in the forthcoming target practice of the battleships and armored cruisers in West Indian waters. Should the system equal expectations it will be installed on the other battleships and armored cruisers, not only of the Atlantic but of the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets.

The other day a TIMES reporter went on board the Virginia, which is in drydock at the Navy Yard, and asked Lieut. Latimer to explain the new system. Lieut. Latimer smiled broadly and said that his superior, Capt. Schroeder, the commanding officer of the Virginia, would have to do the talking about the new system of fire control.

"I am very sorry," said Capt. Schroeder when he was asked about it, "but really I cannot talk about it. All that I can say is that the system is the development of many ideas, which we hope will be a great improvement on the present system of controlling the fire of the guns. It will, we hope, make it possible to fire the guns with greater rapidity, and with much greater accuracy. That is all that I can say just now. You know that when subjects like this one are discussed in the pape s the information goes all over the world."

The Virginia is also the first ship of the navy to be fitted with 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Heretofore the 18-inch tube was the largest used in the navy. The new type, officers of the Virginia said, are not only a great deal more destructive, but also have a vastly greater range.

MEAN NO SLIGHT TO BRYAN.

Though He Hasn't Been Bidden to National Democratic Club's Dinner.

A tale that friends of William Jennings Bryan in the National Democratic Club believed he had been slighted by President John Fox, in that he had not been invited to the dinner in celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on April 13, was generally contradicted yesterday by members of the club.

It was asserted that the President and other members had now, and always have had, a very friendly feeling for Mr. Bryan, but that it simply had not been suggested that he be invited.

It was said further that the Brooklyn Democratic Club had invited Mr. Bryan to make an address before it at a dinner to be held on the same night. The Brooklyn Democratic Club held its annual dinner a few weeks ago, and there is no further dinner scheduled for this year by either that club or the Kings County Democratic Club.

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"Real Mocha coffee, it is often stated, cannot be bought in the New York market, as none of it is imported here. This we declare on actual investigation is not true, for it can be bought in the New York coffee district, but is never in plentiful supply. * * * *

It is perhaps well to state just here that Mocha coffee in and by itself is not very palatable, but as a blend with Javas and other mild coffees it has no superior. Consumers of high grade coffee will find a delicious blend of Java and Mocha at Park & Tilford's."

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UNIONS ASK MAYOR TO CLEAN STREETS

If Contractors Do Not Do So, Revoke the Contract They Say.

COL. WARING IS PRAISED

Speaker Says That Conditions Were Never So Bad as They Are at Present.

The late Col. Waring, though more or less in conflict with the trades unions when he was Street Cleaning Commissioner, was praised at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union for the way in which he kept New York's thoroughfares clean during his administration. Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 arraigned the present administration of the department. He moved that the Secretary write to Mayor McClellan, asking him to insist that the streets be kept clean, and that if the present head of the department failed to keep them clean to revoke the street-cleaning contract. The union decided to make this appeal.

"No serious attempt had been made to keep the streets in good condition," he said. "In the palmiest days of Tammany Hall I have never seen New York in as filthy a state as now, and I have been here for twenty-seven years. While improvements have been going on in New York all that time, and it is to-day the second largest city in the world, no other large city can compare with it at present in filth. According to a Board of Education lecturer, New York spends more than do four of the other largest cities in the world. The conditions now are breeding disease.

"A number of years ago Commissioner Waring kept the streets clean, and his manner of carrying out the work of his department was a credit to the city. It is true that the labor unions were not on the best of terms with him, but he was an honor to New York, and made it one of the cleanest cities in the world."

UNION PAY FOR TUNNEL WORK.

Eight-Hour Day Proviso Also to Go In Contracts, Unions Report.

Lawrence Storey of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Chairman of a joint committee of the Consolidated Board of Business Agents and the Central Federated Union, reported to the latter body yesterday on the result of a visit made to the Board of Estimate last week to ask for union conditions in all tunnel work. He said that the committee found that the eight-hour rule and prevailing rate of wages rule would be inserted in the contracts.

The committee asked that a provision be included for the employment of only union men, and Mayor McClellan said that he would do his best to have organized labor recognized.

"On the question of the prevailing rate of wages," Storey said, "the Controller wanted to know what the prewailing rate was, and I promised to have the schedule by next Thursday to submit to the board."

James Holland of the Eccentric Fireman's Union, a member of the committee, said that he found the Controller opposed apparently to the prevailing rate of wages.

The unions were instructed to send the rates of wages in their respective trades to the committee at 229 East Forty-seventh Street before 2 o'clock on Wednesday so that a statement can be made to the Board of Estimate on Thursday.

DENIES HE'S LUKEWARM.

Gompers Says He'll Act In Haywood Case When Time Comes.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, and had a verbal encounter with Delegate Abrahams of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders, a Socialist. Abrahams charged that both Mr. Gompers and the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor were lukewarm about the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone question. Abrahams said yesterday, after he had made a report:

"When Mr. Gompers was not here I said that the unions charged him with being lukewarm in this matter. I want to tell him it now, and ask him what he has to say about it."

Mr. Gompers said later in reply:

"A delegate has charged that we are dilatory in not taking the matter up. I want to tell the delegate who spoke just now that goading and baiting the officers of the American Federation of Labor will not influence them in any way. I have not stood on soap boxes in the streets and shouted about this affair, but I have done all that could be done and will do more when the proper time comes. I have repeatedly denounced the arrests as an outrage both by tongue and pen."

OPPOSE POSTAL CHANGES.

Typographical Union No. 6 Against New Second-Class Mail Rates.

The following resolution, presented by Charles H. Govan, was unanimously adopted by Typographical Union No. 6 at its meeting in Yorkville Casino yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, the Postal Commission, recently appointed for the purpose of rearranging the rates and classification of second-class mail matter, has made recommendations which, if adopted by Congress, will have a most damaging effect upon the newspaper industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Typographical Union No. 6, most earnestly protest against that part of the Postal Commission's report relating to newspapers, especially the provisions limiting the space allotted to advertismenets and forbidding advertising matter in supplements, basing our objections thereto on the following grounds:

First—The body of advertisements in a daily or Sunday paper, presented in classified form, is an up-to-date business directory, indispensable to the community, the abridgment of which in the smallest degree would be against that enlightened public policy which demands the freest possible diffusion of useful information.

Second—The enforced reduction in the size of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals by the proposed changes in the postal laws would greatly curtail the profits of newspaper owners, throw out of employment thousands of workers in the printing and subsidiary trades, and occasion widespread distress and destitution.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS WIN

Both Houses Alter Hours of Service Bill to Conform to Their Wishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Late to-night the bill to limit the hours of service of railroad employes passed the House, on roll call, by a vote of 233 to 0. It comes out as a measure satisfactory to La Follette and other friends of the legislation. The word "knowingly" was stricken from the provision that railroad companies shall not "knowingly" permit employes to work more than sixteen hours.

When the conference report came up in the House with a proposal to limit the hours of train dispatchers and those who work in train dispatchers' offices to eight hours a day, no mention being made of other telegraphers along the line, a fight ensued. A motion was made to send the bill back to conference, with instructions to bring in a proposition correcting this so as to include all operators, making the hours nine, however, instead of eight. Mr. Hepburn opposed this, and for a time had things all his own way.

He contended that there never had been a wreck caused by a telegraph operator being worked too many hours a day, but Mr. Murphy of Missouri, who for eight years was a railrosd telegrapher in Missouri and Illinois, cited instances of trains wrecked by operators who let trains pass their stations because they had been on duty too many hours. He described one instance when he himself, after an all-night sitting at his post, fell asleep and allowed a train to pass. He told of the feelings of horror which possessed him as he realized what he had done. Fortunately, he said, the train was not wrecked, because it had been stopped. Mr. Murphy sat down amid the wildest applause.

The bill was sent to conference, and both houses finally modified it in accordance with the views of the telegraph operators.

The second conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was presented in the House by Mr. Tawney, and agreed to. Six items were reported still in disagreement and by decisive votes the House instructed the conferees to further insist upon their disagreement to the Senate amendments.

After a prolonged effort, the conferees of the two houses on the Pensions Appropriation Bill reached a final agreement, which was subsequently ratified by both the Senate and the House. The item of difference was that the Senate amendment, restoring the eighteen pension agencies of the country, instead of consolidating all of them into one to be located in Washington, as proposed by the House.

Both sides held out tenaciously until at last the conferees on behalf of the Senate announced that rather than yield they would allow the bill to fall. An inquiry by the Secretary of the Interior was then proposed into the effect from an economic point of view of consolidating the offices. The suggestion was accepted, and the bill thus amended was reported.

Press Feeders' Strike Ordered.

The Franklin Association of Press Feeders announced yesterday that it had ordered a general strike of the feeders against the Typothetae to go into effect throughout the city to-day in book and job offices for the closed shop, the eight hour day, and a new wage scale. The wages demanded are $16 a week for day work and $17 and $18 a week for night work on cylinder, and from $18 to $25 a week on web presses.

JEWELRY SMUGGLING A FAD.

Dealers to Ask That Offenders Be Prosecuted Criminally.

To prevent smuggling by tourists, an evil said to be growing, jewelers in this city and elsewhere will ask the Treasury Department officials to take a new attitude on the subject. The practice has been to bring proceedings to forfeit the smuggled articles and sometimes a compromise is effected permitting the tourist to keep the jewelry on payment of the usual duties. The jewelers say that tourists who smuggle should be prosecuted criminally.

The situation is said to invite smuggling, since detection usually means nothing more than payment of duties which should be paid anyway, and there is the chance of getting through without paying anything. The Importers and Cutters' Association reports from abroad indicate that duties are paid on only an insignificant part of the jewelry which Americans buy abroad and bring back to New York.

According to prominent jewelers here the smuggling of jewelry has become a fad of tourists, who take greater and greater pride in their skill in deceiving the Customs Inspectors.

Several fine necklaces and brooches of pearls and diamonds are said to have been exhibited lately to jewelers in this city for valuation, and owners found to their surprise that the articles could be duplicated here for much less than the prices paid abroad. Jewelers are convinced that these jewels have been smuggled. The explanation given by the jewelers is that they can buy abroad at bottom prices, and even with the duties and a fair profit added, the total is below what tourists, eager to "beat the Government," are ready to pay.

LIVED TOO NEAR BROADWAY.

So Mr. Crowley Wasn't Moved by "Spanish Prisoner's" Plea.

Having tried New Britain, Conn., and other easy money producing centres, the "Spanish nobleman" who is immured in a deep, dank dungeon in old Madrid, suffering "brain storms" because of a trunk containing a large fortune which he left in an English railway station, has appealed hopefully to Brooklyn for aid. It appears that he overlooked the borough of the domesticated rubber plant, else he would have written sooner. The imprisoned and distressed member of Spain's proud and haughty nobility has penned a touching letter to Andrew Crowley of 479 Fifth Avenue, South Brooklyn. The trunk with the $250,000 in it is still in the railway station in merry England, accumulating storage charges, and the worried Don wants Mr. Crowley to get it out for him. Why the Don doesn't apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt or a writ of certiorari or their Spanish equivalent so that he can leave jail and run over to England himself he does not explain.

The reputation of Mr. Crowley for kind-heartedness had reached Madrid and penetrated to the Don's dungeon. He therefore felt confident in appealing to him. He invites Mr. Crowley over to Spain to confer with his faithful servant, good old Carlos, about getting the trunk. Carlos, it appears, is at large, but seems to be too busy waiting for glad news from America to find time to go to England himself and get the hoard of plasters being ignorantly kicked around by British baggage smashers.

Mr. Crowley has not cabled to faithful old Carlos to meet him at the pier and talk it over in the quaint little wine shop in the piazza near the quay. He has taken a firm half neison on his roll and decided against a trip abroad at this season.

"All I want," says he, "is a five-minute interview with the steerer who mentioned me to the trusting and confiding Don. I think I'd convince him that I don't live quite forty-five minutes from Broadway."

WRONG BERTH, SAID SAILOR.

Absentminded Mariner Was Found Snoring in a West Side Flat.

Mrs. Fannie Nicarzo of 426 West Twenty-fourth Street was very indignant when she stepped on the bridge in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to complain against Joseph Bruso, a sailor, who entered her apartments while she was absent and was found by the police asleep in bed.

"I left the hall door of my rooms open for a few minutes while I ran around the corner to a store," said Mrs. Nicarzo to Magistrate Steinert, "and when I returned this man was snoring on a bed. He frightened me terribly, and shouted to me to 'get out.'

"Then he yelled:

"'I'm the skipper of this ship!'

"I almost fainted with fear, Judge, but I managed to get out of the house and found the policeman." She said she thought the intruder was a burglar at first.

"I guess I must have got into the wrong berth," said Bruso to the Magistrate. "I don't remember anything about it."

He declared he had just arrived in port and was employed on one of the Savannah Line steamers. He was fined $5, which he paid.

INITIALS IN HIS HAT REVEAL ABSCONDER

Weiss Tries to Enter Port on Passport of a College Friend in Budapest.

"SISTER" HERE OWNS UP

Missing Cashier of Shipping Firm, a Popular Passenger, to be Deported.

Leopold Weiss, alias Ignatz Lauffer, who says he is a medical student of the University of Budapest, but who, according to the Austrian police and the immigration officials at this port, is the missing cashier of the Budapest office of a Hamburg shipping firm, is a prisoner in the hospital of the Hamburg-American liner Batavia, awaiting deportation.

A shrewder young man than Weiss, according to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate and the officials at Ellis Island, has seldom crossed the Atlantic.

That he is now a prisoner is due merely to his forgetfulness in not removing his initials from the inside of the derby hat he wore when he was brought before the immigration officials for inquisition. An Inspector admitted afterward that he would have been released had it not been for this clue.

Weiss, who was booked as Lauffer, arrived at New York on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria last Tuesday. He was in the cabin, and on the way over succeeded in making himself one of the best-liked young men on the ship. He was neatly dressed and immaculately groomed, and had with him a passport signed by the President of the University of Budapest, which stated that the young man was Ignatz Lauffer, a second-year medical student at that institution.

Cable Agent to Keep a Look-out.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria was in mid-ocean before Weiss's employers found that he was an embezzler. Immediately they cabled to H. C. Stricker, 56 Pine Street, their New York representative:

"Our Budapest cashier has absconded. Watch all Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp vessels."

Mr. Stricker went to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate and asked that action be taken to apprehend Weiss. The officials at the Consulate said they were sorry, but as they had not received any request from the Budapest police or the Government that Weiss was an embezzler, they were powerless to do anything in the matter. Then Mr. Stricker decided to capture Weiss himself.

When he was in Europe last Summer Mr. Stricker met Weiss in a casual way. He was not at all certain that he would remember him if he saw him, so he cabled for a description. The description that came stated that Weiss was about 23 years old, of medium height and weight, and that he had a crooked finger on his right hand. When the Kaiserin came in Mr. Stricker was one of the persons that boarded her off the Quarantine station.

He stood alongside the Marine Hospital surgeon, who examined the passengers. Finally a young man that Mr. Stricker thought was Weiss appeared. He made known his suspicions, but the suspect only laughed.

Fugitive Shows Great Assurance.

"Ridiculous, absurd!" the young man said. "Why, my name is Lauffer and I am a student at Budapest University, and here is my passport to prove it. I have a sister in New York, Miss Irene Lauffer, a trained nurse, who will prove my identity, should you persist in subjecting me to the necessity of a further examination."

The immigration Inspectors thought the matter over and decided that as the passenger in question was a foreigner and the charges against him so serious, to take "Lauffer" to Ellis Island for a hearing as a precaution. The hearing took place at Ellis Island on last Wednesday morning. Mr. Stricker went to the island accompanied by Emil Zerkowitz, New York correspondent of the Royal Hungarian Museum of Commerce. A representative of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate was also in the party, the Consulate having received over night information from the Vienna Government that Weiss was a fugitive from justice. Also at the hearing was an attractive little Hungarian woman, who said she was Miss Irene Lauffer.

Miss Lauffer said that the detained young man was her brother Ignatz, and the cross-examination did not shake her testimony. Then Lauffer testified. He proved that his right hand had no crooked fingers, but had to admit that one of the fingers on the left hand was a little out of plumb. It looked like a "Lauffer" victory when Mr. Zerkowitz happened to pick up the suspect's hat. In the hat were the initials "L. W."

Girl Breaks Down and Confesses.

The initial letters proved the young man's undoing. The authorities consented to hold him for another hearing the following day. Mr. Stricker cabled to Hungary and learned that Weiss had a crooked finger on the left instead of on the right hand. Then Mr. Zerkowitz had a talk with the girl in the case, and the true facts were made plain to her. Then she broke down and told her story.

She said that she had a brother named Ignatz, who is a medical student in Budapest. A few weeks previous, she said, she received a letter from her brother, telling her that a friend of his, Leopold Weiss, was coming to the United States on business, and that he had loaned him his Budapest University passport to make matters easy for him in the country, and that if anybody asked her who Weiss was she was to say that he was her brother.

At the hearing the following morning the girl repudiated her first story, and the immigration authorities promptly ordered the young man deported. The amount embezzled, the firm's agents said, was $1,200.

Trolley Car Overturns Horse Car.

An Eighth Street crosstown trolley car collided with a Belt Line horse car northbound on Avenue D, at Tenth Street, last night, overturning the horse car and injuring one of ten passengers and the driver. It was said the brakes on the trolley car did not work. Motorman Louis Davis was reported by the police to have fled. Frank McDonald, the driver of the horse car, was thrown off and received a severe cut on the head. James Cody, 29, a laborer, suffered contusions of the left leg and body.

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Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

PLUMBER DID IT, SAYS THE DENTIST

That Odor Was Due to Something He Used That Was Not Cologne.

HE'S READY TO MOVE

Needed Police Protection, Though, Yesterday, and Things Are Piling Up.

The dentist-landlady war, which has been raging at 664 Lexington Avenue for the last seventeen months, has at last reached a crisis. Dentist Schnaier is going to abdicate the field of battle—designated in his five years' lease as the parlor floor in Mrs. Fleisch's Lexington Avenue house—and henceforth will do his warring at long distance.

"It's been altogether too much for my nerves," said the doctor last night to Capt. Lantry, in whose precinct the House of a Thousand Battles is situated. "Any other man would have been crazy long before this. As soon as I can find another office I'm going to move. But my lease! You can bet your Captain's shield I'll hang on to that! It has three years and seven months to run yet. They don't like me, hey? Well, we'll see how they like a ——, a ——"

At this point the doctor became a trifle vague. He hasn't definitely decided yet to what precise form of neighbor-torturing tenants he'll sublet his parlor floor, but his language last night indicated that a cross between a menagerie, a band of howling dervishes, and a penny music arcade would strike him as a desirable successor.

Twice yesterday the doctor visited Capt. Lantry at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. The first visit was in the afternoon, when the doctor sought Capt. Lantry's hospitality as a haven of safety where he could lie to until a meeting of portentous storminess among the other tenants in the Lexington Avenue house had blown over. The three floors above the doctor's reception room and office are rented out by Mrs. Fleisch to lodgers.

The meeting of the tenants was a purely impromptu affair, called to order the moment Dr. Schnaier made his first appearance at the house. What the tenants wanted to know, and know—well, very quickly, was what the doctor had let loose in the house the night before that had made such a memorable odor the moment he shut up his office and left the premises. The doctor was not communicative, nor was he overflowing with sympathy for the outraged nostrils.

To people who had been driven into the cold and cheerless night by the stifling odor, who had lost much of their sleep, and had been obliged to sit in overcoats all day long with windows wide open so that they might escape suffocation from the substantial remnants of the odor that still lingered around the house, the doctors manner was not soothing. The doctor had a prophetic inkling that something was about to happen, and so he went to see the Captain.

When he returned about an hour later he was under the protecting wing of a large policeman. The policeman escorted the doctor to his office and shooed the irate tenantry from above stairs to their rooms. It was only a few hours later, however, that the Captain was called to the telephone and received this message from Police Headquarters:

"Dr. Schnaier of 664 Lexington Avenue is calling us up to complain of people annoying him. He wants police protection."

So once more a bluecoat was sent to the scene of disturbance. Everything seemed peaceful when he arrived, but the doctor told him with much excitement that the landlady's husband had been walking up and down in the hall, making disparaging remarks and mentioning one or two things that he would like to do in the line of physical exercise. The doctor said he had a patient in the chair at the time, and this belligerent demonstration so upset his nerves that he couldn't plug the sufferer's teeth in his accustomed painless way.

The patient was dismissed for the day and the doctor accompanied the policeman back to the station. Trailing close behind came a husky negro, a cigar tilted at an aggressive angle in the corner of his mouth. The doctor introduced him to the Captain as his bodyguard. The doctor also carried a heavy walking stick.

"Ever since that Irish cook of the Fleisches assaulted me last Thursday," said the dentist, "I've had this colored fellow as a personal escort. He goes to the office with me, sits near me as long as I stay, and then accompanies me to the cars. I also bought this"—here the doctor brandished his stick about murderously, as though he were in the very midst of the Fleisch clan.

"If they attempt violence, they're not going to catch me napping. But I can't stand it any longer, Captain. I'm going to find a new place. But just wait until they see what I sublet to; they'll be sorry then that they got so gay.

"How did that odor happen? Why, the simplest thing in the world, Captain. My lease provides that Mrs. Fleisch furnish me with gas. I have chandeliers in the middle of the rooms, but over by my operating chair there are two brackets that have a separate supply pipe. This pipe passes down through the floor and across the kitchen ceiling.

"Yesterday afternoon, while I was working on a patient, dusk came on and I tried to light the two brackets by the chair. Just imagine my surprise when neither of them would light. I had to let the patient go, and then I sent for a plumber. He took off the bracket, blew down the pipe and said:

"'It's been disconnected downstairs.'

"Then, to make sure, he poured something down the pipe. It's the regular test plumbers make. I haven't any idea—honest, Captain—what he used. It wasn't any business of mine. I can tell you though," (here the little dentist perked up and smiled reminiscently,) "I can tell you that I didn't ask him to use cologne. It may have been valerianate of ammonia, but I don't know. Then he screwed the gas bracket back in place, and we left the house."

The Fleisches were out when THE TIMES reporter called last night. But Agnes Fox, the maid, and substantial traces of the odor were at home. Agnes Fox waxed eloquent:

"That little tooth snatcher! He thinks he can spill his nasty smells around here, does he?" said she. "And him calling me 'an Irish mug!' Say, put that in your paper, him calling me an Irish mug, or I won't talk to any more of you reporters; none of you have had it right yet. I knew what it was the minute I smelled it. It was a skunk egg. I haven't been in this country twenty-five years for nothing.

"I'm going to sue him for $8,000: and Mrs. Fleisch, she's going to break his lease on account of that smell; and Mr. Cassidy—he's one of the tenants—he's going to sue him because he was almost choked to death. And the Board of Health, they're coming around to-morrow to fumigate the place. And——"

Then words failed her.

"PERRIN"

26 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

Important Kid Glove Sale

About 12,000 Pairs of Perrin's Fine French Kid Gloves—the Correct New Shades

We inaugurate this morning, to last for three days, a sale of fine Gloves, which, when the facts surrounding it are considered, makes it a very important sale to every woman in New York. While quality is our great cry, as we believe that supplying Gloves of superior quality is the only way of winning your permanent patronage, yet prices will be a very important factor in this sale:

A great many American women plan on their trips abroad to be in Paris at the annual sale of the wonderful Perrin Gloves. We have arranged a three-day sale, which will open this morning at 8 o'clock. Several thousand dozens of these superior Gloves will be here for your selection at the following extraordinary prices:

300 pairs Ladies' 6-Button Length Saxe Street Gloves, white, 95c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' Mocha Street Gloves, grays, browns and tans, 95c.
2,500 pairs Ladies' 2 and 3 Clasp Kid Gloves, black, white and colors, $1.15.
2,000 pairs Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique Kid Gloves, all colors, $1.15.
800 pairs Ladies' 8-Button Mousquetaire Glace French Lamb Gloves, $1.35.
1,700 pairs Ladies' 16-Button Mousquetaire Glace French Lamb Gloves, $2.10.
500 pairs Ladies' 12-Button Mousquetaire Glace French Lamb Gloves, $1.60.
1,000 pairs Ladies' 12-Button Mousquetaire Glace Real Kid Gloves, $1.90.
1,700 pairs Ladies' 16-Button Mousquetaire Glace Real Kid Gloves, $2.45.

Don't fail to secure at least 6 pairs and learn of the real satisfaction the Perrin Glove affords

2,400 pairs Fine Silk Gloves, 16-Button Mousquetaire, double finger tipped—the correct new shades, $1.25.

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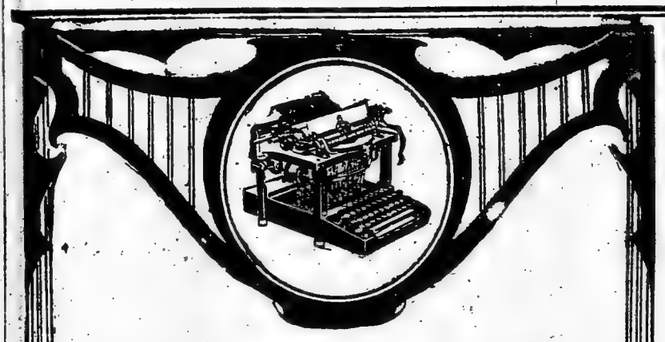

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STUDENT QUARTERS A BOMB MAGAZINE

Fifteen Hundred Policemen Search the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute.

12 INFERNAL MACHINES

200 Pounds of Pyroxylin, 400 Pounds of Dynamite, and Rifles Also Found.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Fifteen hundred picked policemen from every quarter of the city surrounded the Polytechnic Institute at 7 o'clock this morning, and were engaged until 2 o'clock this afternoon in a search of three blocks of students' quarters.

Twelve infernal machines, a score of pyroxylin hand grenades, a quantity of repeating rifles, 200 pounds of pyroxylin, and 400 pounds of dynamite were seized.

The descent upon the Polytechnic Institute, which had long been suspected to be a nest of Social Revolutionists, was due to information that a series of outrages upon prominent personages had been planned for March 10. The besieging force was prepared for all eventualities, being armed with loaded rifles and wearing cuirasses and helmets. Two police Captains were in command.

On the arrival of the force in the yard a bomb was thrown from an upper window, but it did not explode. Led by Prince Andrew Gagarin, Director of the Institute, the searchers went through all the 1,000 rooms of the immense dormitory and seized, besides the arms and ammunition, several wagonloads of proclamations and thousands of copies of the new organ of the Revolutionary Party intended for circulation in the army.

Among those arrested were two members of Parliament from Ufa, who had remained over night in the building after conferences with members of the Group of Toil and Social Revolutionists. They were released when they were identified.

ASK ANTI-RUSSIAN ACTION.

Distinguished Americans Tell Congress of Many Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In connection with the establishment of immigrant stations at Galveston, New Orleans, and Charleston, S. C., Mr. Bennet of New York presented in the House to-day a petition signed by distinguished American citizens calling upon Congress to protest against the "perverted use of Governmental functions of which the Russian people are the victims."

The protest recites a list of atrocities asserted to be practiced by the Russian Government in its "prolonged warfare against its own people." They are:

Thousands of men and women are dragged from their homes solely at the discretion or pleasure of local military or police authorities, placed in remote settlements of semi-savages close to and within the polar circle, where the most loathsome diseases are chronically epidemic.

Hospitals are deliberately fired upon by the regular troops without rebuke.

The Red Cross is not respected and the wounded are frequently slaughtered or thrown into the sea or buried alive with the dead.

Women, children, and aged and decrepit men are maimed and killed by sword slashings, torn by bayonets, and trampled under hoofs of horses.

Girls and young women inhabitants of districts under military protection are repeatedly given over to violation by officers as well as by ordinary soldiers.

Tortures are applied to prisoners within fortresses and prisons to elicit information.

Among the names attached to the petition are those of Justice Samuel Greenbaum, R. Fulton Cutting, Samuel L. Clemens, Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Edwin R. L. Gould, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and William Jay Schieffelin of New York, and Julia Ward Howe and the Rev. Charles Gordon Ames of Boston.

ASKS AID FOR RUSSIANS.

Relief Committee Issues Appeal for Help for Famine Victims.

The following appeal from the Russian Famine Relief Committee was issued yesterday:

A terrible famine, unparalleled in severity and extent, afflicts the people of Russia. Through the utter failure of their crops, millions are starving. The number of the dead and dying will vastly grow unless immediate relief is furnished. In this emergency appeal is made to the humane instincts of the people of the United States in behalf of these stricken fellow-beings. Let the response be prompt and generous.

Arrangements are being made by which the money collected by the Russian Famine Relief Committee will go as directly as possible to the relief of the suffering without delay or duplication.

Contributions sent to Samuel J. Barrows, 135 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, will be acknowledged and deposited with the Morton Trust Company.

Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Pres.
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R. Fulton Cutting,
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J. Pierpont Morgan,
George Foster Peabody,
William Jay Schieffelin,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Henry R. Seager,
V. G. Simkhovich,
James Speyer,
Cyrus L. Sulzberger,
Oswald G. Villard,
J. Seely Ward, Jr.

Assistant Secretaries:
Paul U. Kellogg and Leroy Scott.

DUMA MEETS TO-MORROW.

All Parties Hold Caucuses—Constitutionalists for Moderation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Deputies to Russia's second Parliament are streaming into St. Petersburg from all directions in readiness for the opening session at noon Tuesday. Over 300 members have already arrived, and others are expected by the morning trains to-morrow.

The various groups will sit as they did last year, the Constitutional Democrats in the centre, the Conservatives on the right of the President, and the Radicals on his left, and in the seats in the rear. Only 493 of the 524 Deputies will participate in the opening session. Twenty-nine have not yet been elected.

The present composition of the Lower House is as follows:

Monarchists, 90; Moderates and Octobrists, 36; Polish Nationalists, 20; Constitutional Democrats and their adherents, 92; Left Party, 192; Indefinites, 13.

Excluding the last named, the House may be arrayed in three main groups—126 on the right, composed of Monarchists, Constitutional Democrats, and Moderates; 164 in the centre, composed of Constitutional Democrats, Progressives, and Poles, and 192 on the Left, comprising Social Democrats and members of the Group of Toil, and Scial Revlutinists. This arrangement, however, is liable to change on account of the shifting attitude of the Octobrists, Poles, and other groups on varius questins.

The Constitutional Democratic conference to-day placed itself on record against revolutionary as distinguished from legislative activity. All the other parties held caucuses.

Mr. McCormick Leaves Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—There was a farewell demonstration at the railway station here this afternoon when Mr. McCormick, the retiring American Ambassador, started for London, on his way to the United States. M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. McCormick's diplomatic colleagues, and many Americans and others prominent in the social life of Paris, were present to bid Mr. McCormick farewell.

WEDS A RUSSIAN PRINCESS.

Prof. Landfield of California Married to Princess Rostovsky.

CANNES, March 3.—Jerome B. Landfield, Professor of History at the University of California, and Princess Liuba Lobanoff Rostovsky were married at the Russian Church here to-day in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of Russians and Americans.

VIEWS ON LONDON ELECTION.

Wilshire and C. F. Adams Can't See That It Hurts Their Theories.

Gaylord Wilshire, the Socialist, was asked yesterday if he thought that the election in London for members of the County Council, which resulted disastrously for the advocates of municipal ownership, meant a blow to Socialism, and he replied that he thought not.

"Municipal ownership," he said, "is an idea quite separate from Socialism. A man may believe in it and be entirely opposed to Socialism, or he may be a Socialist and against it. In fact, it is quite well known in England that the Socialists are strongly opposed to John Burns, a well-known advocate of municipal ownership. It is true that many Socialists believe that it is a step toward Socialism because under a system of Socialism the State would be in control, but even that belief is not well founded.

"It is easily conceivable that municipal ownership could be a more expensive experiment than an enterprise conducted by private individuals. In the case of the Subway, for instance, it is likely were the city to own it that every man and woman would insist upon a seat. To provide this would cost more money. It could then be argued that the road cost more money under municipal ownership than when conducted by a private corporation, and that would be true. The difference would be that the public would get more comfort. It is so with the municipal ferries here.

"The fact, as stated, that the municipal ownership men in London have been extravagant means nothing. They are in favor of free amusement rooms, public baths, and so on. That is all in favor of the poor—the wage earners. The big taxpayer is very apt to say that a parish which has much of this sort of thing is extravagant. He does not want these things because he has them in his home."

Charles Frederick Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Brooklyn and a leader of the Municipal Ownership Party, said last night that he did not see how the London election would retard the growth of the municipal ownership movement in this country.

"In England in certain respects the movement is much further advanced than here," he said. "The Socialists, who are a large element in the Progressive Party, have carried things so far that a reaction has set in. Yet the municipal ownership movement there has produced a great deal that is good for the people, and that good will be retained. It is only to be expected that any new movement will meet with occasional setbacks or reactions, but these do not condemn the movement as such.

"I believe the Municipal Ownership Party in this country is destined to grow. It is the only logical outcome of present conditions. In our borough the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is making new members for the Municipal Ownership Party every day."

CHAMBERLAIN VERY ILL.

Apparently Unable to Walk Unaided—Arrives in France.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who left Birmingham on Friday for a holiday in the Riviera, crossed from Dover to Calais to-day despite the dense fog that has overhung the Channel for three days.

As on the journey from Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain and his party traveled under assumed names, and the greatest efforts were made to obtain privacy.

On boarding the steamer Mr. Chamberlain presented a sadly changed appearance. Apparently he was quite unable to walk unaided, and leaned hevily on his daughter's arm and supported himself with a stout cane. He was taken straight to his cabin and reclined in it throughout the journey to Calais.

The party stopped only for luncheon at Calais, and proceeded by train for St. Raphael, near Cannes, where they purpose to make a long stay.

ENGLISH CANNOT DOMINATE.

Goldwin Smith Denies the Language Can Satisfy the World.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 3.—Prof Goldwin Smith, in a letter to The Cornell Era, sharply disagrees with the members of the Simplified Spelling Board in their idea that a change in spelling would make English the dominant language of the world.

He says that he does not care for that dominance. He ridicules the idea that a mere change in spelling would have any effect toward producing the result. There would still be a lack of power in the language, a lack of declension and conjugation and other defects which could never be one of the qualities of the English language, in his opinion, for the language was the effect of history which cannot be canceled. He also thought that a change in spelling would at all events be but a doubtful gain.

Philadelphian Commits Suicide.

DETROIT, March 3.—R. E. Bing of Philadelphia, who was an agent for a Cincinnati engraving company and who registered last Wednesday at the Hotel Renaud as Edward Tawton, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid and laudanum. He was found dead in his room this afternoon. He left a note requesting that his wife, Mrs. Ellen Bing of 4421 Fleming Street, Philadelphia, be notified and instructed to claim his body and collect $5,000 of insurance on his life.

SAY CZAR'S DOOM IS NEAR AT HAND

Peasant Leaders Tell Meeting a Great Revolution Is Impending.

NO FAITH IN THE CROWN

Mass Meeting to Aid Russian Freedom to be Held To-night.

Alexis Aladin, formerly leader of the Peasant Party in the Russian Duma, and N. W. Tchaykovsky, "Father of the Russian Revolution," talked of impending revolution in Russia before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Mr. Tchaykovsky said that the Russian autocracy is "dancing over the crater of a volcano," and that even now it is too late to avoid violence and bloodshed.

A reign of terror had begun in Russia, he said, and the responsibility for it all rests justly on the Russian Government.

It was announced that a mass meeting would be held in Carnegie Hall to-night to arouse sympathy and interest for the people of Russia in their struggle for liberty. Dr. Lyman Abbott will preside at the meeting, which will be addressed, among others, by William Schieffelin, Dr. Felix Adler, George Kennan, Mr. Tchaykovsky, Mr. Aladin, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and Dr. Parkhurst.

"Everywhere I go," began Mr. Aladin, "I have been asked bluntly the question whether the Russians are ever to be a free, self-governing people. As Russians we are making progress, even though it may require ten years or a hundred years to bring about those far-reaching reforms in government and institutions which the true leaders of the Russian people realize as a necessity.

"The whole body of the Russian peasantry have no faith in the present Ministers, and, moreover, the people think that these Ministers should be chosen from the ranks of the Rusian Duma, the elected representatives of the people. We trust only in the Duma, and we say to our leaders, 'You must not forget that you are the servants of the people and you must follow our instructions and present our demands fairly and justly before the Ministers of the Government.'" The speaker said that the people solemnly promised to uphold the Duma in all demands made in their name to the Czar. "We will fight and continue to fight, if necessary, and as long as necessary, not alone the troops of the Czar, but combined Europe and America, as well, should we be forced to face an autocracy upheld and supported by foreign capital."

The speaker asserted that the Russian Government cares only for the cash which can be obtained from European and American sources, to be used to shoot down the peasantry. "Yet, I am sure," continued Mr. Aladin, "that you Americans will not allow our Government to get any material help from America."

What violence there had been in Russia, Mr. Aladin said, was to be charged directly to the ruling authorities and the responsibility rested with the Crown.

Mr. Tchaykovsky, who followed Mr. Aladin, said that the natural aspirations of the Russian people were directed toward broader education; yet this had been hindered and halted by the Government. The peasantry was told that the Crown received a higher inspiration from Divine sources. "This is the doctrine of the Russian Church to-day," said Mr. Tchaykovsky, "and it is the burden which the people have to bear."

Mr. Tchaykovsky charged that circulars inciting the people to riot, especially against the Jews, had been printed by the million by presses in the Department of the Interior at St. Petersburg. "The autocracy of Russia and the Czar had many chances" said Mr. Tchaykovsky, "yet these they have ignored; and only when it is too late to mend will they realize the impending doom."

The mass meeting to-night will be under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom. According to Mr. Tchaykovsky, who will speak at the meeting, 64 out of 87 provinces of Russia are now under martial law.

To-night's meeting is to be essentially a meeting to express indignation and encourage the fight for Russian freedom and not a meeting to raise funds. The boxes and reserved seats were given without charge to those who applied and any unalloted seats may be obtained without charge to-day at the headquarters of the society at 500 Fifth Avenue. General admission tickets for the balconies also may be obtained at the same place.

The list of persons who have sought and received boxes includes Mark Twain, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Parkhurst, William Jay Schieffelin, Isaac N. Seligman, William H. Maxwell, Bishop Greer, St. Clair McKelway, George McAneny, Dr. Felix Adler, Cyrus Sulzberger, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Alton B. Parker, E. R. L. Gould, Judge Samuel Greenbaum, Robert E. Ely, Nathan Bijur, Robert Underwood Johnson, Howard S. Gans, F. M. Stein, Edward L. Lauterbach, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, Charles Sprague Smith, W. Franklin Brush and many others.

DR. AKED'S FAREWELL.

Big Congregations Listen to His Last Sermons in Liverpool.

LIVEROOL, March 3.—Great crowds were turned away at both the morning and evening services in Pembroke Chapel to-day, where the Rev. Dr. Aked, who has accepted the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, preached his farewell sermons, in which he reviewed the sixteen years of his work at Pembroke Chapel.

Before starting for New York Dr. Aked will take a short holiday at Davos, Switzerland.

PEACE SOCIETY MEETING.

Dr. Richard Says We Live in a State of Interrupted War.

Progress in the effort that is making for universal peace was described at a meeting under the auspices of the New York Peace Society, in St. Andrew's Methodist Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, last night. The speakers were Dr. Ernest Richard, lecturer on the history of German civilization at Columbia University, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, head of the new independent Jewish movement in this city. Dr. Richard was introduced by the Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor of the church, as the "pastor of the peace movement in New York."

"You are all more or less familiar with pictures of the Westerner with bowie knife and revolver at belt, and carrying a Winchester," he said. "An army and navy are bowie, revolver, and Winchester in the hands of the nation. You call the condition in which you now live one of peace. It is not. It is only interrupted war."

Dr. Richard felt hopeful, however, that a better day is dawning, and he added that universal peace is only the door opening to the larger ideal—world federation. "Men are coming to see right," he declared, "and when men's vision is set right, nations will have to follow."

Dr. Richard also said he thought the newspapers gave too little attention to the peace movement.

25 OVERCOME BY COAL GAS.

Presence of Mind of Boarder in Lodging House Saves Many Lives.

SMITHFIELD, R. I., March 3.—Twenty men and five women were overcome by coal gas in a boarding house connected with the Bernon Cotton Mills, in the village of Georgiaville, to-day, and while nearly all were eventually resuscitated, it is feared that in two cases fatal results may follow. Otis Patt, the proprietor of the boarding house, and his wife were among those rendered unconscious by the fumes, and owing to the fact that Mr. Patt is nearly 78 years old it is feared that the effects of the gas may be fatal in his case.

It is said that a new man was hired yesterday to take charge of the furnace and that last night a large quantity of new coal was put on the fire and all the draughts closed, allowing no means of escape for the gas, which soon filled every room in the house. The situation was first discovered by Michael Beeville, one of the lodgers, when he awoke this morning. Throwing open all the windows, he quickly summoned the mill Superintendent, A. E. Bosworth, and a physician, and the work of restoring the victims to consciousness was soon in progress.

DRUG SIX YOUNG GIRLS.

Two Men Found with Unconscious Victims—Threat of Lynching.

MARIETTA, Ohio, March 3.—Walter V. Savage of Syracuse, N. Y., and Andrew Carothers, charged with drugging six little girls, narrowly escaped violence last night at the hands of a large crowd that surrounded the jail.

Savage is an advertising sketch artist and has been here about a week occupying a window in the Dime Savings Society Building. He has made a specialty of getting young girls to allow him to make their pictures.

This afternoon he had six girls between 12 and 14 years old in his room, and gave them whisky, wine, and beer, in which he administered some kind of drug. The police found the girls unconscious to-night, lying on the floor. Savage and Carothers were also found in the room. Both men and the six girls were taken to the city jail.

Physicians gave the girls emetics and they regained consciousness. The girls say that the men forced them to drink. Two of the girls were more seriously affected by their treatment than were the others.

The men were rushed to the county jail on the fifth floor of the Court House Building under guard of the entire police force. The Sheriff and deputies, assisted by the police, are guarding the two prisoners against a threatened lynching. The girls will recover.

WOMAN FIGHTS IN AMBULANCE

Attacks Surgeon and Frightens Another Woman Patient.

While transferring a woman patient in an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital to Bellevue Hospital last night Dr. Sammis of Roosevelt was attacked by the woman, and it was only after he and the driver had struggled with her for several minutes that she was overpowered and put in a straightjacket. There was another woman patient in the ambulance, and her cries for help could be heard along the streets.

Kate Jennings, 32 years old, of 144 West End Avenue, the woman who attacked Dr. Sammis, was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon and was ordered to be transferred to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue. Dr. Sammis put her in the ambulance with Mrs. Bessie Edwards, 30 years old, of 456 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Jennings fought the surgeon all the way across Twenty-sixth Street, and as she was about to jump out he called to the driver for assistance.

Mrs. Edwards suffered severely from her experience, and was said to be in a serious condition when taken to a ward.

S. F. GRIM TRIES SUICIDE.

Town Treasurer of Waynesburg Takes Poison and Slashes Himself.

WAYNESBURG, Penn., March 3.—Sherman F. Grim, Town Treasurer and formerly District Attorney, made an attempt to commit suicide to-day. He swallowed morphine, severed the ligament and arteries of his left wrist, and cut his throat five times. His condition is critical.

Mr. Grim was manager of the Waynesburg team of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland Baseball League, and it is said to have lost heavily in the venture. It is understood that he borrowed funds from the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank which failed recently.

CALUMET & HECLA'S GROWTH.

Control of Osceola Will Make Agassiz Property Ten Miles Long.

Calumet & Hecla, which has produced almost $100,000,000 in dividends in the thirty-six years of its existence, promises to dwarf in future years this enormous return of approximately eighty-two times the capital originally paid in, if the new plans of President Agassiz and his followers are successfully concluded.

It is now practically conceded by the management of the Osceola Company, which is the Calumet & Hecla's largest neighbor, that the older company has obtained by purchase of stock and the accumulation of proxies the power to elect its own Directors at the annual meeting to be held on March 14. This property, added to the holdings of the Centennial, the Allouez, and the Tecumseh companies, about whose control there is no dispute, will give the Calumet & Hecla interests about ten miles of the richest copper land that has been developed anywhere in the world up to the present time.

Calumet & Hecla proper extends diagonally across two one-mile sections of land. The four mines of which it has obtained control string out in length across six additional one-mile sections, giving it in all a diagonal line across eight contiguous sections. While the production of Osceola is at present at the rate of only 20,000,000 pounds of copper a year, compared with the Calumet & Hecla's production of 100,000,000 and the other three mines are still in the development stage, the prediction is current in Boston that the expansion made possible through the new properties on the north and south will bring the production up to 300,000,000 pounds within a few years. The total production of the Lake Superior district is now about 225,000,000 pounds.

ON THE EVE OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

England and America May Prevent It from Being a Great Joke.

SPLIT ON ARMAMENTS

Powers Forcing Sudden War Should Be Deprived of Foreign Loans.

W. T. Stead in The London Times of Feb. 22.

For a second time I have been around Europe on the eve of a Hague Conference. In 1898 I traveled from Brussels eastward as far as Moscow, returning via Constantinople and Rome. This year I traveled south and then north, visiting in turn Paris, Rome, Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, and The Hague. In both journeys my object was the same, to take soundings as to the state of public opinion in Europe concerning the forthcoming conference at The Hague.

The object of the first conference was to arrest the growth of armaments. The object of the second conference as defined by the Russian circular of March 16, 1905, expressly excluded the consideration of the question of armaments, and the chief aim of the English-speaking powers has been to secure the inclusion of this subject within the programme of the second conference.

The net conclusion at which I have arrived, after discussing this question with all the sovereigns, statesmen, and diplomatists whom I came across on my journey, is that there will be practical unanimity among the Governments as to the impossibility of forbidding a discussion of armaments at the conference, and an absolute unanimity as to the impossibility of arriving at any practical decision as to what should be done.

The declared opinion of the Governments of Germany, France, and Russia is that the question of limitation of armaments is not ripe at present for solution. Therefore, replies the British Government, it must be ripened by a discussion.

GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS.

The resolute initiative of the British Government, supported, as it has been, by the action of the Government of the United States, will save the forthcoming conference from becoming the laughing stock of the world. The object of the first conference was primarily to limit the continuous growth of armaments. The conference unanimously recognized the necessity for dealing with this evil and relegated the duty of studying the question to the respective Governments which it represented. Since then eight years have passed. The net result of these studies is that all the great powers have progressively increased the armaments which they professed an anxious desire to reduce. Every argument used by the Czar and by Lord Salisbury in 1898-9 as to the peril to society and to civilization arising from the indefinite and constant increase of armaments has gained in force and in urgency in 1907.

However great was the menace which the conference of 1899 was summoned to avert, it is still greater to-day. Yet it was gravely contended that so serious, so portentous a phenomenon could be passed over without notice by a conference avowedly summoned to carry on and complete the work of its predecessor! Such a contention cannot be supported by the imperial author of the famous Rescript, however anxious he may have been to limit the programme of the new conference to "more practical things." Neither could France desert her ally, Russia, in order to disoblige her English friend. Italy, although a loyal member of the Triple Alliance, enthusiastically supported the British-American initiative. None of the minor powers, with the doubtful exception of Turkey, objected to the discussion of armaments. Under these circumstances the liberty of the British-American Governments to raise a discussion on the question of armaments is not likely to be challenged, nor will any Power absent itself from the conference merely because it has failed to convince the other Powers that they ought not to overload the agenda paper for the sake of a purely educational debate upon a question not yet ripe for settlement.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

I visited Berlin immediately after the German Government had succeeded in achieving an electoral victory of so extraordinary and unprecedented a nature that most people lost their heads and gave way to the most extravagant excesses of exultation and of despair. I had the privilege of conversations with the Imperial Chancellor Prince von Bülow, with Herr von Tschirschky, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Dernburg, in the heyday of their triumph. This was before ill-mannered arithmeticians had demonstrated with the aid of a little simple addition that the general election, regarded as a plebiscite, had resulted in 6,000,000 ballots cast against the Government, for which only 5,000,000 votes had been recorded. But before that sobering calculation had been arrived at the German Ministers, in the first flush of apparent victory, showed no signs of any inclination to ride down anybody else but Social Democrats, or to impose their will by force upon any other power. They made no secret of their preference for a more limited programme for the conference, basing their objection to the inclusion of armaments solely upon the practical ground of the lack of time to deal adequately with the long list of practical questions down for settlement, but they made no objection on the score of principle. There was no non possumus, only a frank, strong expression of opinion as to the most practical course to be taken, nor was there even a suggestion of sulking if their objection was overruled.

What does Germany consider practical? Not, it may safely be said, any proposal to cry "Halt!" to the progressive growth of military and naval armaments. For such a resolution to be effective unanimity is necessary, and Germany, who affirms that she has fewer troops and ships in proportion to her population and her trade than any of her neighbors, would probably be the obstinate juryman whose dissent would prevent a verdict. Neither, it is to be feared, does Germany consider practical the proposal, which arises under the entry in the agenda of the conference concerning the conditions of declarations of war, that any power making war without first availing itself of the pacific machinery recommended by The Hague Convention should be declared hostis humani generis, to whom it should not be lawful to make loans, and all of whose imports would become ipso facto contraband of war. This proposal, which has been received with enthusiasm in other capitals as being the first effective proposition for delivering the world from the dread of sudden outbreaks of war, is not much relished at Berlin. The Germans admit that if Article 8 had been made obligatory it would have averted at least one of the two great wars waged since 1809, but they regard the proposal to lay Governments who set its provisions at defiance under an interdict as a thorny and dangerous suggestion, upon which, at present at least, they do not wish to commit themselves.

LOANS AND WAR.

The advantage of the proposal to deny war loans to powers who make war without allowing their seconds or special mediators thirty days in which to try to make peace is that for its operation unanimity is not necessary. If England, France, and America were to close their money markets to the power who disregarded the recommendation of Article 8, it is probable that there would be no need to reinforce the compulsion thus exercised by the adhesion of other powers. Of course, they would not stand alone. It would be necessary for each State to make it penal for its subjects to subscribe to any loan to any such defaulting power, but the gain in security would be so great and the justice of the law so obvious, it would soon become universal. It may be impossible to prevent wars, but it is quite practicable to prevent sudden outbreaks of war by the exercise of means of financial coercion which are in the hands of peace-loving powers, and the laying of that nightmare of the nations is a task well worthy of the zeal of the conference.

That is a matter for discussion, and in that discussion England and Germany may or may not find themselves in accord. I am glad to know that there is no such doubt as to their unanimity on one practical measure which I have been discussing for the last six weeks in every capital. The proposal that the conference should recommend all the Governments which it represents to recognize that it is the duty of the executive Government of every State to undertake the effective prosecution of what may be called the preventive service of peace nowhere met with more enthusiastic support than in Berlin. That the Governments should themselves undertake the propaganda of peace, that they should regard it as work properly lying within the sphere of governmental activity to combat the prejudices, the ignorance, the misrepresentations prevailing among their subjects which so often endanger the maintenance of peace, and that each Government should have at its disposition a small peace budget bearing a certain small proportion to its expenditure on armaments—these proposals were declared by the Imperial Chancellor to be the most practical methods, if not the only practical methods, by which peace could be promoted among the nations. As a similar declaration, in even more categorical terms, was made to me last year by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when he declared his acceptance of a peace budget for propaganda and international hospitality based on a decimal point one per cent. charge on the army and navy estimates, there is good ground for hope that here at least we have a solid practical measure for the promotion of peace and the removal of the causes which produce war, on which the Governments of Germany and Great Britain will be heartily in accord. And what England and Germany support at The Hague Conference as a practical measure is not likely to meet with any serious opposition from any quarter.

FEARS BRITISH HAGUE PLAN.

Temps Thinks to Discuss Armament Limitation Would Be Perilous.

PARIS, March 3.—As the European power with perhaps the greatest interest in lightening the military burden, if this can be accomplished without jeopardizing national interests, France is not opposed to joining Great Britain and the United States in a discussion of the limitation of armaments at the approaching peace conference at The Hague. At the same time Government circles are convinced that no practical result will be obtained by such a discussion, but on the contrary that it is more likely to produce international irritation and discord.

The Temps expresses the opinion that a discussion of the limitation of armaments might prove more dangerous to the world's peace than its omission. The Temps's article, which has attracted much attention, points out that Great Britain's reduction of naval armaments, to which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman referred in his article in The Nation is only provisional, and if nothing is done at The Hague the conference will be followed by the immediate laying down of three more battleships by Great Britain. This, possibly, will then be construed in certain quarters as a menace, whereas it is now accepted as a mere normal measure of self-defense.

Apropos of the British Premier's recognition that the limitation of armaments would leave Great Britain mistress of the seas, Le Temps, says:

"National interest, therefore, survives with the most determined pacificator—when he is English."

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Good Evening
Good all the time
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

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New Models for Spring and Summer now on show in Boys' and Girls' Suits, Coats and Dresses.

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The extensive facilities which we offer our patrons for grouping furniture, and being able to secure the correct impressions as to how furniture will look when at home, before purchasing, is a feature at Flint's.
The almost unlimited variety, designs and finishes this Spring enable the most scrutinous connoisseur to be easily satisfied. Our construction is limited to "Flint Quality."
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that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get
Uneeda Biscuit
fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

If you bought The Sunday Times yesterday you saw how New York looks under snow from the Times tower. If you buy The Times next Sunday you will see how New York would look if suggested improvements were made. There will be many other things to interest you.

ACTOR AT FIRE TAKES FATAL LEAP

John Conley Tries to Emulate an Acrobat Who Plunges Safely from Hotel Window.

SOME DARING RESCUES

"Vanity Fair" Company's Carpenter Saves Himself and Wife with Sheets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., March 3.—Fire in the Arcade Hotel at 3 o'clock this morning brought the sleeping members of the "Vanity Fair" company and the other patrons of the hotel from their beds, and resulted in the death of John Conley of Philadelphia, the chief comedian of the troupe, who, having seen a professional tumbler jump thirty feet to the street without harm, tried to do so himself.

That others were not killed was due to the coolness of the theatrical people and the courage of the firemen. Nine persons were taken from the windows as the flames poured from them, while some went down the firemen's ladders and others on ropes made from sheets snatched from beds. The building was destroyed and $50,000 damage done.

When the guests of the hotel were aroused by the shouts of "Fire!" Conley appeared at the window of his room. He seemed dazed. As he stood there he saw E. K. Shaw of Reed & Shaw, professional acrobats traveling with the company, shoot out from his window doubled up like a ball, catch a telephone wire, swing around it for an instant, and then drop lightly to the street.

Instantly Conley threw up his window and stood upon the sill. The crowds which had already gathered in the street and which stood with faces upturned to the windows, at every one of which some guest was by this time standing terror stricken, saw that he meant to follow the other man and shouted to him to wait, that he could not do it. Heedless of their shouts he poised himself for an instant, jumped, missed the wire and fell on the pavement. He was able to arise and walk to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, opposite the hotel, but he died in Chester Hospital three hours later.

Marty Murray, the stage carpenter of the company, had busied himself making a rope of three sheets on his bed almost as soon as he was aroused, and the attention of the spectators had just been turned from Conley when Murray began to drop this line from his third floor window, his wife standing at his side. The line was not long enough to reach to the street. The smoke was pouring from the third-story windows, but the second-story windows were clear of it. Mrs. Murray, clad only in her nightgown, slid down the improvised rope to the sill of the window below. Her husband followed her, and while she clung in a precarious position on the window sill, he, swinging at the end of the sheet rope, kicked the window in. Then he helped her through it to safety. He quickly returned, however, and rescued Miss Ella Hargreaves, the daughter of the proprietor of the house.

Mrs. Lillian Watson, who had just returned from her home in Elmira, N. Y., where she had gone to get her infant son, appeared at a window with the child in her arms, gazed helplessly below for a moment, and then drew back into the smoke. Policeman Scott climbed to the window and found her attempting to make her way down the burning stairways. He took the baby from her and Fire Chief McCarey, who had followed him, carried out the mother. Mrs. Watson is in the Chester Hospital suffering from very severe burns, and may die from her injuries.

Bad Chemical Fire in Fulton Street.

Because of dense smoke and the adjoining excavation of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, firemen had great difficulty last night in fighting fire in a five-story building occupied by the Kress & Owens Company, chemical dealers at 210 Fulton Street. Two alarms were sent in, but within an hour the entire building had been burned out and damage amounting to about $75,000 done.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:10—39 E. 4th St.; B. Politzer	$15
2:15—Independence Av. and 227th St.; Hillside Club House	$1,000
3:05—531 E. 17th St.; T. Tripler	$500
6:02—Broome and Willett St.; owner unknown	Trifling
9:05—25 Roosevelt St.; Mary Campbell	$30
11:00—204 Delancey St.; D. Spiegel	Slight
11:10—372 E. 4th St.; L. Seff	$50
P. M.	
1:00—108 St. Mark's Pl.; M. Garber	Trifling
2:10—868 E. 187th St.; D. Turpin	Trifling
2:10—2,195 7th Av.; owner unknown	$10
2:35—18 Forsyth St.; M. Goldsher	$50
4:35—268 E. 4th St.; S. Feldman	$25
5:00—122 Ludlow St.; H. Zucker	$10
5:50—34th St. and 12th Av.; N. Y. Central	$25
7:15—32 W. 30th St.; Mrs. Hartly	None
7:30—Hoe Av. and Freeman St.; unknown	$10
7:50—357 9th Av.; James Woods	Slight
8:00—61 West 105th St.; L. Mulferd	$1,000
8:10—306 W. 125th St.; unknown	$10
9:10—624 Madison Av.; Buckley Realty Co.	$50

TWO STATE HOSPITAL DEATHS

Coroner Harburger Calls a Special Jury to Investigate Them.

Coroner Julius Harburger will impanel a special jury next Friday to investigate two deaths in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

The deaths are those of John Frank, 67 years old, of 177 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, who on Feb. 28 died in the hospital of a fractured skull caused by being hit on the head with a table leg by another insane patient, and of Joseph Millet, 56, of 135 West Fortieth Street, who died in the hospital on March 1.

At both inquests subpoenas will assure the attendance of the hospital authorities, including Dr. William Mabon, the Superintendent; Dr. H. C. Wooley, the house surgeon, and several nurses.

According to Coroner Harburger, the facts in connection with the death of Miller are that on Jan. 23 he was admitted to the hospital suffering from locomotor ataxia and delusions. The next morning Miller was found to have three ribs on his left side broken, and on the following morning, Feb. 25, it was discovered that his right shoulder blade was also broken.

ORIGIN OF MRS. THAW'S SLANG

She Doubtless Heard "Pie-Faced Mutt" in George Lederer's Office.

"I have heard a lot of comment," said a well-known theatrical man yesterday, "on the epithet which Evelyn Nesbit in her diary at the Pompton school applied to the son of the Principal. Many persons have wondered where she had come into contact with persons who would call another 'a pie-faced mutt.'

"The explanation, however, is very simple. George W. Lederer had heard the expression used, and about the time of his production of 'The Wild Rose' it was current slang about his office, just as 'Skiddoo' has been along Broadway in the last year.

"Miss Nesbit was constantly about Lederer's office in those days, and heard it used often as an expression of scorn.

"When Lederer put on 'Sally in Our Alley' he had one of the characters—an east side 'tough' girl—say to one of the others as an exit line, 'You're a pie-faced mutt.'

"It is evident where Evelyn Nesbit, who admitted in her diary that she was subject to the influence of her surroundings, first picked up this choice bit of slang."

FIVE BEARS IN SIX MINUTES.

Buckskin Sam Told of This Killing at Guides' Banquet.

"Buckskin Sam," the oldest guide in the State of Maine, and who was with Gen. Custer at the massacre of Little Big Horn in the Black Hills, was voted the prince of story tellers at the annual congress of the Tale Tellers' Club last night at the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue. The redoubtable scout and guide, who is 70 years old, put the other guides and hunters to blush when he related how, with but three cartridges in his rifle, he killed five full-grown black bears in six minutes. It was a thrilling narrative of the Maine woods, and related with an earnestness worthy of a better cause. Several guides had told of exciting adventures before Sam engaged the attention of the diners, and a number followed, but for real melodramatic recital the veteran guide made the other stories, remarkable in themselves, appear ordinary and commonplace, and at the close of the congress there was not a dissenting voice when "Buckskin Sam" was saluted as the prince of story tellers.

Nearly one hundred guides and hunters met in the congress, which is held annually in connection with the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden. While there was no attempt to question the veracity of the story tellers, many of the incidents related made Baron Munchausen appear an ordinary individual. Buckskin Sam, in relating the most thrilling episode of his career, said:

"In the year 1900 in Byron, Oxford County, Maine, I went out with a gentleman from the province of Quebec. We started out one morning; he had a 45.90 rifle and I had a 44.40. We started on a deer hunt that day on Brush Mountain, and when we got to the foot of the mountain he said, 'Sam, let's separate; you may drive a deer to me, and I may drive one to you.' I said, 'All right, then, but I may have the advantage. If we separate you have what game you shoot, and I have what game I shoot.' He said, 'Sam, all right; go ahead.'

"He went on the east side of the mountain and I went on the west side, and when I got to the top I shot a rabbit. When descending the mountain, it was exactly six minutes to 12. I did not know how many rounds I had in my rifle. I went down a couple of hundred feet, when I came to a spruce tree between two logs, and while there picking the gum, I heard a noise behind me like the breaking of a pipe stem. In turning around I was confronted with five full-grown black bears. The first bear was coming over a log at me. I fired the first shot, and the bear fell dead. Then I turned to my left and saw two standing close together. I fired at the first bear, the ball going through the neck bone of one and the heart of the other, killing two bears with one shot or three with two shots. I turned around again.

"Shot the fourth bear through the shoulder. The fifth bear then came toward me, and I held out my hand to him and said, 'How are you? Where did you come from; will you shake hands?' I saw he was going to strike for me, and put my rifle to the guard. He struck me with his paw, and tore my sweater from me, and then he struck me a second time and knocked me against the tree. I took my knife, the same one I war in the show, and cut him, taking the internals out of him. I want you to understand there was something doing; there had been something doing for the past two minutes.

"I took two steps toward him and put my knife into him again. I then picked up my rifle and put two cartridges in it. The bear got behind the tree. I fired at him twice. He fell down with a howl of rage, and the whistle of a factory about two miles away blew 12 o'clock, and I knew I had killed five bears inside of six minutes."

The effect of the story was apparent as the guides were unable to pay a fitting tribute to the recital for several seconds; but the applause that followed left no doubt as to the member entitled to the premier honors.

GIANTS SCORE A VICTORY.

With Vickers Pitching They Defeat Los Angeles by a Score of 5 to 3.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—After two days' practice the New York National League club's team played its first exhibition game to-day with the Los Angeles team of the Pacific Coast League, and won by a score of five to three. The ex-champions of the world did very well considering their limited practice here, while the local players have been playing constantly. Vickers and Bresnahan were the battery for the visitors, while Jones and Clark officiated for Los Angeles. Timely batting by the New Yorks was responsible for their success. They made twelve hits to eight for Los Angeles, while in fielding each team made two errors.

VETERAN HOMESICK IN INDIA.

Hotel Manager in Agra Longs to See America Again.

While the recent Durbar at Agra was in progress, C. M. C. Reeve of Minneapolis accidentally discovered that the white-haired, energetic manager of the Metropole Hotel at Agra was a New Yorker and a veteran of the civil war who had never applied for a pension. When questioned by the General the manager said that his name was Lyman Beecher Sackett, and that he was born in New York in a house at Suffolk and Stanton Streets, in January, 1832. When the war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Duryea Zouaves.

"I served eighteen months," said the veteran, "and was wounded at the battle of James and Mary, when Sheridan built the pontoon and crossed the river with 5,000 men in the night. In my service I was stationed in New York for some weeks as recruiting Sergeant, and enrolled 350 volunteers. After my wound had healed I went to New Orleans with my regiment, but the wound ulcerated, and I was sent to Washington to the hospital. When I was cured I was invalided from the army with a Sergeant's discharge.

The manager said that he had been forty years in India and went there entirely by accident. After the war Mr. Sackett went on a voyage in a clipper sailing ship to Australia. On the homeward voyage the ship called at Madras, and, his wound again causing him much pain, he was advised to leave and stay ashore in the hospital. While there he became acquainted with a young English officer, who was visited daily by two pretty sisters. The young American soldier fell in love with one of them and decided to stay in India. The young woman's family obtained a good position in the railway company for Mr. Sackett when he left the hospital, and he eventually married and settled in Madras. Now he is alone in the world and would like to come to his native land again. Gen. Reeve assured him that if all his papers were in order he was entitled to a pension and that the arrears would amount to a considerable sum. On his return the General said he would take the matter up with the Pension Bureau at Washington.

RANG DOORBELL, ARRESTED.

Mrs. Grover Was Discharged Later and Gets a Court Order for $5 a Week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy Grover went to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning to press a complaint of disorderly conduct against Mrs. Pearl Phillips, a buyer in a department store and the wife of one of her boarders, who, she said, rang the doorbell of her boarding house at 207 West Fourteenth Street so long on Saturday night that she caused a great crowd to gather, to the discomfort and annoyance of everybody concerned. Mrs. Phillips said she went to the house to collect some money from her husband, from whom she is separated. The husband, who was in court, volunteered to pay $3 a week to his wife if she would keep away from him. The Magistrate remarked sarcastically that he was very generous, and raised the allowance to $5 week, payable in the court. Mrs. Phillips was discharged on the bell-ringing complaint.

TAXAMETER CABS TO BE USED HERE

Company Formed to Revolutionize Public Hack Service in New York City.

HOW THE PLAN WORKS

Gasoline Cabs of Type Popular Abroad to be Introduced with Reasonable Fare.

Cab service in New York is about to be revolutionized. The taxameter system which has been in use for some time in Paris, Berlin, and other foreign cities, whereby the exact distance traveled and the exact amount of the fare to be paid are accurately registered on a dial attached to the motor cab, is to be introduced. Simultaneously with the New York service, the same style of cabs are to be placed in operation in Philadelphia and Boston, and later in other cities. A company has recently been organized for this purpose, and the plans have so far progressed that it was said yesterday that the first installment of these taxameter cabs would be seen in the streets of New York early this Spring.

So many plans have been proposed in the past for improving the cab service of New York that this latest scheme may naturally raise reasonable suspicion in the minds of those who have either studied or experienced something of the difficulties of obtaining a satisfactory public service of this character. It is an experiment, and is recognized as such by the company and C. W. Kelsey, its General Manager, who recently resigned as Sales Manager of the Maxwell cars in the East to inaugurate the European taxameter cab system in the leading American cities.

Should it fall in this city as have other attempts to introduce a reasonably priced public hack service, it will be due to the peculiar traffic conditions which have hitherto baffled all efforts to place New York on any basis of equality with other large cities in this respect. There are now about 1,000 taxameter motor cabs in use in Paris, and before the close of this year it is estimated that the number will reach 2,000. The cabs have proved popular in London, and orders have been given this year for 900 new ones. Berlin probably has the largest number, for the taxameter was first introduced there, and the success of the system has led to its adoption in over eighty Continental cities.

What will be the price is naturally the next question. While the definite rates have not yet been settled, Mr. Kelsey said that for cabs seating four persons the price would probably be $2 an hour, or, when taken by the trip, 25 cents for the first half mile and the same price for each additional mile or fraction thereof.

The taxameter is like an enlarged alarm clock similar to the fare indicator in street cars, and containing a mechanism operated by a flexible shaft connected with the wheel of the vehicle in the same manner as the speedometer upon a motor car. It has, within plain view of the passenger, a number of apertures on its face, in which appear figures showing the amount payable at certain times. The driver sets the apparatus in motion by means of a lever when the passenger enters the cab, and it is impossible to throw the taxameter out of gear without reversing the lever, which at the same time releases the flag indicating that the cab is available for hire.

The txameter cabs are of low horse power, the popular types abroad being of about eight horse power, with a two-cylinder gasoline motor. At the Madison Square Garden show a Renault cab of the exact style as used in Paris was exhibited. It is of the landaulet type. In Summer the back and top are let down, and protection in front is secured by a glass screen. Its length is a trifle less than 12 feet, with a width of 32 inches. The speeds are geared for five, nine, and twenty-two miles an hour. A few three and four-cylinder cabs are now being built for use in carrying large parties on special trips or excursions in the suburbs. Since the success of the Renault cabs in Paris, other manufacturers are now building them in large numbers. The Darracq concern has orders for over 1,500, of which 200 are to be shipped to Bombay, India. The Clement-Bayard Company is also making a large number.

A HUNDRED IN STREET FIGHT.

Irish Snow Shovelers Defend Foreman Attacked by Italians.

South Street, near Fulton Street, was the scene of a street fight yesterday afternoon between two gangs of street laborers working for William Bradley, who has the contract for the removal of snow. One group was composed of Italians and the other of Irishmen. The latter went to the assistance of Foreman John Lyons, who, for reproving the Italians for being lazy, was beaten and chased for several blocks until he ran into the Irishmen, who charged the Italians with telling effect.

A riot call was sent into the Oak Street Station, and Capt. Toole, with Roundsman Hoffman and twenty policemen, responded. They stopped the fight and arrested four Italians on Lyon's complaint of felonious assult. The battle lasted half an hour, and shovels and picks were the chief weapons used. Nearly a hundred men were engaged in it.

The men arrested said they were Manuel Cardiccio of 40 Prince Street, Giuseppi Scarlo of 9 Elizabeth Street, Salvatore Astuto of 52 Elizabeth Street, and Anthony Maine of 30 Elizabeth Street.

After Lyons had been taken to Hudson Street Hospital by Dr. Beeuwkes and his injuries had been attended to he went to his home at 606 East Eighteenth Street.

AN EXHIBIT OF HONESTY

Brings Out a Story of What Happens When Bar Checks Are Unpaid.

A check, drawn from a register such as are used in stores and restaurants, attracted the attention of a customer in one of the downtown buffets the other day. It had been tacked to the mahogany paneling above the buffet.

"What's the meaning of that?" he asked, pointing to the check.

"That's the souvenir left by an honest customer," replied the bartender. "A gentleman got that check six months ago and walked out, forgetting to pay. He found it afterward in his waistcoat pocket, and as he had to sail for Europe the next day, did not have any time to bring it back. To-day he walked in, went to the cashier's desk, and paid it. It only cost him 90 cents, but because he paid it I get 15 cents I was compelled to give up out of my wages."

Questioning developed the fact that in most of the saloons and restaurants of New York where registers are kept and checks are given a tally is made of the amounts registered. If a customer fails to pay his check the bartender or waiter who cares for him is compelled to pay the amount of the check. In the case of this returned check there were four waiters and bartenders, and they all had to bear an equal amount of the loss.

20,000 MEN CLEAN FRISCO.

Volunteers Respond to Bugle—3,500 Teams Hauling the Debris.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—At the sound of a bugle 20,000 volunteers with picks, shovels, and brooms, and 3,500 teams began to-day to clean up the dirt and debris in the streets, traversing the part of San Francisco that was burned on April 18, 1906.

When night fell a great improvement was noticed and many tons of dirt had been removed.

Men of all professions and occupations participated in the work. The women of the city provided the workmen with food at designated quarters.

THEY LET HIM IN.

Test of Pat's Reading Ability That Satisfied Ellis Island.

An Irishman who arrived at the Immigration Station at Ellis Island the other day from a White Star liner was taken before a Board of Special Inquiry because there was a question as to whether he would be able to make a living if allowed to land without friends and with little money.

He was one of those confident persons who had an answer to every question. He knew he could get along without trouble, and to this belief he stuck and did his best to impress it on the board. Finally one of the members asked Pat;

"Can you read?"

"Of course, Oi can," came back the confident answer. Still the questioner was not satisfied. Wishing to test the man he picked up a Yiddish book, and, passing it to him, remarked:

"Just let me hear you read that."

Pat took the book, studied it, turned it upside down, and finally, after turning over two or three pages, passed it back.

"Oi can't rade it," said he, shaking his head. Then brightening up he added, "but, be gorry, if Oi had me phiz Oi would play it for yes."

He was admitted.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN HELD.

Charged with Assaulting a Man in Long Island Ferry House.

Charged with assault, George W. Snyder, 42 years old, a special policeman at the Long Island Railroad ferry house at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested last night on the complaint of Stephen Purcell, a merchant of Woodside, L. I. The latter was so badly beaten up that he had to be treated by an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital.

According to the story told by Mr. Purcell, as he started for a ferryboat, Snyder grabbed him and started to push him to one side. Then, he alleges, Snyder struck him several times in the face and knocked him down.

SUICIDE BUREAU SAVES 12 LIVES

Salvation Army's Organization Tells of Results in 72 Hours.

TOLD THEIR TROUBLES

Then They Were Convinced That It Was Not Wise to End Their Lives.

The first report to greet Gen. Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, when he arrives in this city on the steamship Minneapolis to-day, will be that twelve men and women have been saved from suicide in the seventy-two hours that the Anti-Suicide Bureau of the Salvation Army in this city has been in operation.

Col. Thomas Holland, who is in charge of the bureau, said last night that these persons had come from Jersey City, Long Island, the Bronx, and the Bowery, and that they represented many different walks in life. There were bartenders, bookkeepers, dressmakers, drummers, housewives, and laborers, old and young, some with friends, some friendless, but they accepted the invitation of Col. Holland and Mrs. Brigadier Bovill to come to the army headquarters in West Fourteenth Street and unload the burdens that were too heavy for them to carry.

"Why do you wish to die?" is the question put to the would-be suicides.

Drink, drugs, destitution, disease, loneliness, and unhappiness, all mentioned with a sense of failure in the struggle of life, are some of the reasons given.

Col. Holland is stout and cheery, with an optimistic face, a hearty voice and laugh, and a grip of the hand that denotes friendship for the discouraged.

"It is an awful thing to talk with men who have the gleam of death in their eyes," he said last night, "and, although I have been a Salvation Army officer for more than a quarter of a century, and in that time have met with life in many phases, I have never met with life as it has presented itself to me in the last seventy-two hours.

"Desperate men and women have come to me with desperate stories, seeking advice, counsel, and help, and in my own little way I have tried to do as much good as I could to hold out a helping hand."

The Anti-Suicide Bureau, Col. Holland said, has received the commendations of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Police Magistrate Crane, and many others.

OARSMEN WANT KIMMELBERG.

Wyanoke B. C. President Favored for Head of Harlem R. A.

The annual meeting and election of the Harlem Regatta Association, which will be held to-night promises to furnish an interesting contest for the Presidency of the association. Since the withdrawal of President E. S. Connell, several prominent oarsmen have been mentioned in connection with the office. The need of an energetic hustling head of the organization was never felt as at the present time. According to all precedent the choice should fall on the Vice President as the next in succession, who in the present case is E. W. Kimmelberg, President of the Wyanoke Boat Club and one of the best posted oarsmen on the Harlem River.

Two other names have been brought forward in connection with the office—John O. Regan, National Executive Committeeman and prominent in the councils of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, and James Miller of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Regan, who, in addition to his other offices, is connected with the Middle States Regatta Association, has not given any encouragement to his admirers for his candidacy has practically withdrawn from the contest.

One of the strongest things advanced by the supporters of Mr. Kimmelberg is his services in connection with securing an appropriation of $2,500 from the Board of Aldermen for the Harlem Regatta Association's annual Decoration Day Regatta.

SPRING—and lighter-weight clothes! After a winter so tenacious, could anything sound more welcome?
Men who like to avoid the crowd by getting ahead of it are choosing Spring clothes now—for the stock is all complete.

Sack Suits, $15 to $42.
Business Walking Coat Suits, $23 to $38.
Spring Overcoats, $17 to $42.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

The Stearns
Best of America

A Little History—
Where Quality Met

¶ Quality in our organization and quality at the factory created the 1907 STEARNS Automobile. In talking with Mr. F. B. Stearns over a year ago we had our ideas of what should be incorporated in an American car to make it distinctively the Best of America as well as embodying the best of Europe.

¶ Mr. A. W. Church of this company and our Mr. Guy Vaughan worked with the engineers of the Stearns organization for a number of months, with the result that many refinements have been incorporated in the 1907 STEARNS, features of superiority possessed by no other American automobile.

¶ Some results achieved by this co-operation are:

THE MOST FLEXIBLE MOTOR, producing a wealth of power under every condition of strain, resulting in uniform riding over rough and hilly roads.

GENERAL STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION. The best of Foreign cars are strong and only so light as is compatible with safety. This is necessary if a car is expected to resist road shocks and be easy riding. The STEARNS has Foreign car quality and Foreign car weight, and is as perfect in every detail as any European car at double the price.

AN EASY-ACTING CLUTCH. Compare the STEARNS clutch with that of any other car. It requires no appreciable pressure. The driver of a STEARNS Car never becomes leg-weary.

GETS AWAY QUICKLY. This is a most important point of superiority. Chauffeurs who have driven the STEARNS say that no car gives such instant response to the operator's touch.

A SUPERIOR OILING SYSTEM. The STEARNS oil tank is placed under the hood where the warmth of the engine insures a uniform flow.

The STEARNS Touring Car, complete equipment, $4,500 F. O. B. factory
30 H. P., when necessary producing 60 H. P.

DEMONSTRATION TIME IS HERE
LET US SHOW YOU THE STEARNS

ALL AUTO SUPPLIES

Agents for
C. G. V. the best of FRANCE STEARNS the best of AMERICA FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD

Wyckoff, Church & Partridge
BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE END OF THE SESSION.

Compared with the last session of Congress, the session which ends to-day has been tame, uneventful, and occupied with mere routine and necessary business. It has presented no occasions of strife and excitement like those arising out of the passage of the Ratemaking act and the Meat Inspection act last year. Senator BEVERIDGE'S attempt to put through an impossible bill regulating child labor aroused the Constitutional lawyers of the Senate to no such display of their powers as was made during the shaping of the Rate bill. Congress has managed to pledge a great deal of the Nation's money, however—Mr. TAWNEY says a round billion. That figure is subject to revision, for the actual amount cannot be known until the tabulators have examined the appropriation bills in detail.

The most important measures of the session appear to be the Aldrich Currency bill, the ratified Santo Domingo treaty, and the Immigration bill. The Currency bill is by no means a radical or complete measure of reform, but it relieves the Secretary of the Treasury of the necessity of locking up a great deal of money of which the people could make profitable business use, and in enlarging the monthly limit of National banknote retirement it takes a step in the direction of greater elasticity of the currency. The Immigration bill reflects a compromise between the two houses, and in that process it lost some of its important features. The provision enabling the President to reach a satisfactory adjustment of our differences with Japan gives the measure its chief significance. The Santo Domingo treaty gives to that republic the benefit of our friendly assistance with its financial problems, and extends to it protection against consequences of past or future improvidence, while by no means committing us to the risks and entanglements involved in the arrangement originally designed and accepted by the President.

It is due, we believe, to the President's forbearance that the session has been so uneventful. He has refrained from urging upon Congress any further measures for the reorganization of the business of the country, easily perceiving that a short session would afford insufficient time for the wrangling and turbulence which are now always expected to be the result of his attempts to bring Congress to his way of thinking. Next Winter, we are told, his further great measures of policy will be brought forward, and he will attempt to extend, though we suppose he never expects to complete, his work of making industry and trade answerable to Federal commissions. It is understood that the next session is going to be interesting.

LONDON WAKES UP.

Municipal ownership, that organized humbug so alluring to ill-balanced minds, propagated by charlatans, and thriving on the deception of voters, was repudiated by the people of London in the election held on Saturday. The new London County Council will contain a majority of members opposed to further ventures in Socialism—for the policy pursued by the present Council which its members intended indefinitely to extend is Socialism, and nothing else. In the stirring campaign made against them the eyes of the voters were opened to the delusions of municipal ownership, they were brought to a realizing sense of its extravagant cost and inefficiency, and they decided to call a halt.

The English people, like the American people, have been a little slow in detecting the swindle. The agitators have fooled them there as here with incomplete and lying statistics of "profit," and the beautiful working of the Glasgow system has been exploited for a great deal more than its worth." The development of public service industries has been checked and hindered, not helped, by the policy of municipal ownership, and as Mr. JOHN HODGSON pointed out in a letter contributed to our columns yesterday, the systems of accounting have deceived the people of cities who have been persuaded to engage in municipal trading. It is idle to talk of "profits" when debts incurred for gas works show a continual increase, when municipal tramways are wearing out a first set of rails with the bonds issued to pay for the first set still unredeemed, and when the so-called operating surplus turned into the City Treasury is far below the per capita average paid in the form of franchise and other taxes by private corporations doing similar service.

A multitude of municipal ownership experiments have come to grief within the last two or three years. A good many cities are exceedingly anxious to sell plants that are running them all the time deeper in debt, but find no eager buyers. In the whole field of theory and practice Socialism is undergoing destructive exposures. Teachers of Socialism and writers of Socialist books insist converts are all the time being made by thousands and that the cause is making great headway. That may be true, but the doctrines that are making headway are not those having to do with municipal ownership, or with any other reasonable or half-reasonable policy. The Socialistic preaching which wins converts now is the perfectly frank advocacy of redistribution—of taking away violently or otherwise the possessions of those who have got on in the world to bestow them upon the less capable and industrious. Give everybody everything is now the vital doctrine of Socialism.

SENATOR SPOONER RESIGNS.

The loss to the Senate, to the State of Wisconsin, and to the country involved in the resignation of Senator SPOONER may fairly be called immeasurable; certainly it cannot at all be measured until we know whether by the choice of his successor some compensation is to be made. t is disheartening to see this sturdy defender of Constitutional principle and sane procedure withdraw from a cause he has served with such distinction. And to see that little group of jurists in the Senate that has with such fortitude and ability withstood the assaults of ignorant zeal and revolutionary innovation is a cause for public disquietude.

SPOONER and FORAKER and KNOX and BAILEY and ALDRICH have been a host, a prevailing host in many a contest, making up for paucity of numbers by intellectual force, training, and experience, and the Wisconsin Senator was one of the very first among them. In his knowledge of Constitutional law he is eminent, and in industry, unflagging attention to the public business, and faithfulness to principle and to duty he has been surpassed by no other Senator.

To a lawyer of his attainments and reputation the gains of private practice may seem alluring, but it is not to be expected that the loss to the public will be made good by the action of a State that has so lately declared its political sentiments by sending Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the Senate.

Beyond the approbation of his own heart and conscience the reward of a Senator is not great in these days, when the despicable muckrakers upon millions of printed pages are denouncing as traitors all members of that body who have the courage and the brains to expose the crudity and the peril of projects originating in restless minds, enforced upon the lawmakers by popular clamor. Senator SPOONER might have found excuse and extenuation had he put off the toga in sheer discouragement at the immensity of the odds against the forces of conservatism, but we cannot do him the injustice of imputing that motive. It was against his wish and protest that he was elected to the Senate four years ago. He now gratifies the desire he then waived at the command of his State. We hope his success in the private career will be as gratifying as his public service has been distinguished.

TYPHOID FEVER AND ICE.

Not much advantage will be gained from the further discussion by our correspondents of the relation existing between impure ice and typhoid fever. It is not at all a matter of opinion, since the fact is easily demonstrable that freezing does not destroy the typhoid bacilli in water; but it is always possible to demand proof that a case of typhoid fever was ever caused by impure ice and maintain the challenge, for the reason that in no instance is the cause of disease ever established by other than circumstantial evidence.

As early as 1871 Baron SANDERSON demonstrated that water from the purest ice contained what were then designated as microzymes. Prior to that time it had generally been believed that freezing water sterilized it. Perhaps the unit of ice, the crystal which adjusts itself to other crystals at the invariable angle of sixty degrees, is pure; but an ice mass is likely to have entangled in its infinite complication of related units forming the stars and flowers so beautifully and lucidly described by TYNDALL any impurities contained in the water frozen. SANDERSON'S observations set the bacteriologists at work, and soon micro-organisms were found living and virile in ice from the very top of Mont Blanc, in hailstones, and in snow from anywhere. FRANKEL and HEYROTH found in the ice supply of Berlin a variable bacterial population, in some instances as many as 25,000 to the cubic centimeter. Comparisons between polluted water and the ice made from it made by Prof. UFFREDUZZI with the water supply of Turin showed the interesting fact that only about 10 per cent. as many bacteria were in the ice as in the water, but he never found the ice sterile. Many American experiments have confirmed this, showing that water which freezes slowly is partially purified, and also that there are well-defined limits to this power of excluding bacteria, and that in a given cake of ice water melted from the surface may show only, say, 38,000 bacteria, as in the case of Merrimac water, while that from the centre of the same cake might contain, say, 120,000 or more. Dr. PRUDDEN, in freezing water at varying temperatures, ranging from 1 degree, found that while certain kinds of micro-organism were greatly reduced, and by continued freezing exterminated, the typhoid bacillus was apparently unharmed after confinement in ice for 108 days.

It may be accepted as proved that the micro-organisms which are believed to be the agents in producing certain diseases such as typhoid, diphtheria, cholera, tuberculosis, and anthrax, are not destroyed when solidified at very low temperatures and kept so for weeks or months. The Hudson River is known to be polluted a good deal beyond the safety line by the sewage of many cities and towns above salt water. So are many other streams and ponds from which ice is cut for market. The best experience up to the present time warrants the conclusion that such waters may be made safe for ice manufacture only by sand filtration by the most approved methods. Hence some surprise is natural when a physician asks in our columns, as if expecting an answer, whether there "is not danger of our becoming somewhat hysterical during the present agitation?"

Hysteria is less dangerous than typhoid fever; popular disquietude must precede official cognizance of the need of public protection; the conditions now existing as affecting the purity of the Hudson River are worse now than ever before, and will hereafter be worse than they now are, and it would be quite impossible to establish the contention that the typhoid statistics of New York are not more easily explained by impure ice than by any other one probable cause.

CRY OF THE HUNGER-STRICKEN.

Hearts that were not touched by the accounts and photographs published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES of famine scenes in Russia and China are proof against any possible tale of human suffering. Seldom in history has catastrophe so gigantic fallen upon such wide extents of territory or such vast populations. In China a district nearly as large as the State of New York has been flooded, its crops destroyed, and its people to the number of 10,000,000 driven from their homes. Half of them are absolutely destitute. Gathered in camps, among which some slight relief is distributed, or wandering through the country, these people are starving or committing suicide by the thousand. In Russia the territory affected may be described as easily half as large as the United States, with a population of 30,000,000, a tenth of it being in acute want.

The plain fact is that with several millions of men and women to-day the next few months will be a question, not of dreadful suffering, but of life or death. A few dollars will save a life; a thousand dollars will save the whole population of a village. Surely the generous heart of America will give largely of its prosperity, that a good proportion of those apparently doomed in Russia and China may still live to plant their fields again.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On the face of it that was an amazing vote in the House of Commons last Wednesday in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. The figures of the vote, 198 to 90, or more than two to one, enhance the astonishment. There must be a substantial majority of members of the Anglican communion. The disestablishment and disendowment of the National Church appears to have been voted by its own members.

Evidently for such a vote on the part of such a body there must be some immediate and exciting cause. The motives of this present House of Commons, one perceives, are merely political. The vote may be called a vote of want of confidence in the existing administration of the Church of England. It is part of the general popular indignation of England against the action of the House of Lords on the Education bill. It denotes only that, in the opinion of the House of Commons, the "Lords Spiritual" have exerted undue influence in this matter upon the "Lords Temporal." It is a warning to the Bishops to be careful how they contravene the will of the English people.

For this admonition the reasons are ample and obvious. It is a fact that the public education of Great Britain, which has for ages been in the hands of the Church of England, has been scandalously ill-managed. Great Britain is losing way in the modern international competition, because the mass of the British people are ill-instructed in comparison with their competitors. The view taken by the English Church and expressed and enforced in the Anglican Catechism that the first duty of a child born low down in the social scale is to abstain from trying to rise has become untenable. Other watchwords have supplanted the Anglican watchword, such watchwords as NAPOLEON'S "careers open to talents," such watchwords as the American "fair field and no favor." But when, by means of Mr. BIRRELL'S bill, it is proposed to put Great Britain, in respect of education, "on the footing of the most favored nations," the bench of Bishops, the Lords Spiritual, are found solidly arrayed against the undertaking.

The way out of such an "impasse" appears to be what a few courageous Englishmen describe as "the secular solution." It takes no courage at all for an American, or for a German, to advocate the solution, for it is the solution which has been adopted in their respective countries and has given their respective countries, if not yet the industrial lead of the world, yet great advantages in the competition for that lead with Great Britain. But it is strange how slowly this solution makes its way in England and how even the timid advocates of it hasten to give assurances that when they advocate the secular solution they do not quite mean what they seem to say. One of them, Mr. D. C. LATHBURY, writes three columns to The London Times to show that, just as it is maintained by some scholars, notably by Mr. HERBERT PAUL, that Greek will be better taught when it ceases to be compulsory and becomes elective, so religion will be better taught when it likewise ceases to be imposed in the curriculum of general education. All these advocates propose to admit to the school the "primary truths of Christianity." Certainly there would be no harm in that if there were a universal agreement on what the primary truths of Christianity are. When the whole community is of one mind, religiously speaking, school teaching may very well be adapted accordingly. There was such an agreement in the common schools of New England before, and even well into, the nineteenth century, and doubtless the schools were governed accordingly. Now there is no such agreement in the United States, and we frankly adopt "the secular solution." There is no such agreement in England, and yet the Church of England by all its organs demands, and has induced the House of Lords to enforce its demand, that the public education of England shall be converted into an Anglican propaganda. That is the real meaning of the otherwise inexplicable vote of the House of Commons for disestablishing the Church of England, and putting it out of the power of the Bishops of that Church to obstruct the will and injure the interests of the British Empire.

Readers of THE TIMES, among whom there are so many admirers and friends of CARL SCHURZ, will find in its columns this morning the announcement of the plan of the Schurz Memorial Committee and their appeal for popular subscriptions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dates on Canned Meats.

Long experience has made us expect with confidence that every letter sent for publication in THE TIMES by Mr. L. J. CALLANAN will be an illustration of sound sense, public spirit, and regard for general as distinguished from individual interests. Hence were we vastly disappointed by the communication printed Saturday morning, in which he argued against the dating of cans and other receptacles of preserved food, and commended Representative WADSWORTH for "killing" the clause in the Agricultural Appropriation bill that would have brought about that great and most desirable reform.

The opinions expressed in that letter, we cannot help thinking or saying, were rather those of a dealer in such wares, who is opposed to a change likely to cause some trouble for a while by disarranging established business habits, than those of the good citizen, ready to make sacrifices for the protection of the public health. Mr. CALLANAN talked altogether too much and too emphatically about the "annoyance" a dating law would make for the packers and the dealers. We, now, are curiously indifferent to that "annoyance" if the result of it is the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food at what would be a fair price for wholesome food.

And Mr. CALLANAN said that if canned meat at the end of five years is not as good as when it is first put up, then no meat ought to be canned. The non sequitur, is obvious and absolute, and the implication that canned meat does not deteriorate with the passage of time is in contradiction to all scientific authority—which is not drawing a salary from the packers. If the meat does not deteriorate, what possible objection is there to dating the cans; if it does deteriorate, how can an honest man plead for leaving off the dates? This is the dilemma upon one or the other horn of which we genially ask Mr. CALLANAN, whom we know to be an honest man, promptly and gracefully to impale himself.

Nobody objects to recording the year of manufacture on a bottle of wine or whisky—unless the year be very recent. That is because age improves these liquids and increases their prices. Canned meats do not improve with age, and they begin to lose value, within a few months probably, within a very few years certainly, after they are prepared and sealed. Hence the need for dates.

Near-Sighted and Strenuous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder whether any one has attempted to account for the strenuousness and capacity for accomplishment of near-sighted men?

Taking Theodore Roosevelt as a symbol of the idea, with perhaps William T. Jerome for emphasis, probably any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES can think of many myopic men of their close acquaintance who possess the attribute noted. We of normal vision pity the man hampered with eyeglasses, and yet I warrant we shall find him ahead of us in most of life's activities. Why is it? J. W. E.

New York, March 2, 1907.

New Excuse for a New Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently a large banking house in this city intrusted to a messenger boy the delivery of $200,000 worth of stocks and bonds. The boy lost the package containing these securities. The finder chanced to be a gentleman with whom I am acquainted. As a reward (which was only given upon demand) the great banking concern gave the gross sum of $100.

Why should not a law be introduced making the offer of a reward on the part of the loser compulsory, as exists in the City of Berlin and other large foreign cities, i. e., that 5 per cent. of the value of the article recovered be awarded the finder?

It seems to me that the 200,000 crooks and hoodlums who infest the City of New York, as Police Commissioner Bingham has stated, would thereby be greatly reduced and the necessity for a greater police staff abandoned. Surely the majority of this element would prefer to claim their reward than perhaps be subjected to inspection and intrusion by the police and detective force.

CECELIA LENSON.

New York, Feb. 27, 1907.

NOT ALL PROFIT FOR COMPANY

Passengers in Crowded Cars Sometimes Neglect to Pay Fare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "The Worm That Has Turned," which appeared in your columns yesterday, recalls a conversation that I had with a friend last week. We were discussing the disgraceful service of the Madison Avenue line, when my friend observed:

"You know I've something of a grudge against this line. I have been kept waiting on chilly corners at rush hours, and all other hours, for cars ten blocks or ten minutes apart. I have been squeezed, hammered, and twisted as I made my painful way up and down town, and I have caught colds when the front door has been opened in zero weather. But I have not suffered these things without developing a policy of retaliation, and that policy has cost the railroad company something like $10 since the Winter began."

"How do you figure that out?" I asked.

"Why, simply enough," he replied. "When I am standing wedged in a crowded car, along comes the conductor, harassed, overtaxed, fighting his way through the mass and repeating "Fare! Fare!" in a perfunctory voice. Then comes my revenge on the company that will make no effort to run sufficient cars to give its patrons even approximate comfort. For, unless I am personally solicited—which is not often—I do not volunteer my fare, and the conductor passes on. No, I won't discuss the ethics of my conduct, but don't you think it serves somehow a poetic justice?"

And the more I have thought of this "poetic justice" the more I have enjoyed it! I have wondered, too, whether others than my friend pursued this course, and, if so, whether the management, which refuses to run enough cars to serve an exasperated public, thinks that this refusal means all profit to the railway company.

ANOTHER WORM.

New York, Feb. 26, 1907.

"THE KAISER'S FRIEND."

From The Courrier Des Etats-Unis, March 1.

The diplomacy of the twentieth century, inspected by a press influential and always on the watch, no longer conceals its actions. It must expect, if it commits any error, to be very promptly criticised by the newspapers and blamed by public opinion. And if it happens that some chief of State, too much imbued with the sense of his personal merits, to revert to the proceedings of Richelieu or Mazarin, of Talleyrand or Metternich, the outcome will prove to him that we are no longer in the seventeenth century, not even in the nineteenth. President Roosevelt is in a way to learn this at his own expense. Nobody has forgotten the too-famous conference of Algeciras, at which the Governments of Europe and America demanded last year a settlement of the Moroccan question. It appears from documents recently published that it was the maladroit intervention of President Roosevelt which made the meeting of that conference necessary. In place of firmly sustaining France and England against Germany, as was expected at London and Paris, Mr. Roosevelt had recourse to subterranean negotiations; he entered personally into relations with the Emperor William, and the latter, like a worthy and nephew of that crowned trickster Frederick the Great, easily played upon the too vain successor of McKinley.

Let us recall that England had the right to count absolutely on the assistance of the United States. But the Government of King Edward reckoned without Mr. Roosevelt. Skillfully circumvented by the Ambassador of William II., flattered in a hundred different ways by the Emperor himself, the President of the United States less and less concerned himself with the wishes of England; he wished before everything to remain on good terms with his friend the Kaiser, and William II. appears to have fooled Mr. Roosevelt as easily as a sleight-of-hand man fools peasants at a country fair.

Our contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES, publishes on this subject the telegraphic summary of a very instructive article from the Revue des Deux-Mondes, from the pen of M. André Tardieu, editor of the Temps. Now it appears, from the article of the Revue des Deux-Mondes, from the commencement of the year 1905 Mr. Roosevelt put himself directly in relation with William II. on the subject of the Morocco incident. There was an exchange of personal letters; the Emperor in one of his letters said he was entirely at the disposition of his "friend of Washington." In June, 1905, William II. promised to accept whatever solution of the Moroccan difficulty Mr. Roosevelt might judge equitable. Trusting in this promise, and seeing himself already the arbiter of Europe, the President of the United States served from that moment the German policy. He did it so well that the conference of Algeciras became necessary.

Everybody knows what happened then. The conference once met, the representatives of Germany put forward the most unacceptable pretensions. It was in vain that Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed on two occasions to his friend the Kaiser; the latter turned his deaf ear. It was the fault of France if the conference did not succeed, declared William II.; it was France which must yield.

Let us do justice to Mr. Roosevelt; he did finally perceive that he had been played with by fallacious promises, and he did his best to repair his error. In three successive dispatches he refused to acquiesce in the German pretensions. The attitude of the delegate of the United States at the conference, Mr. White, helped to secure the triumph of the final but very modest proposals of France and Spain, which were sustained by England, Russia, and Italy.

It is nevertheless true that if France has not to-day in Morocco the preponderating influence which legitimately belongs to her and which England tried to assure her, it is because President Roosevelt forfeited the confidence of the London Ministry. For the national understanding between the United States and Great Britain he substituted a personal understanding with the Kaiser. That is what clearly appears from the article of the Revue des Deux-Mondes.

Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long will it be before the capital punishment idea will be done away with? The writer inclines to the belief that the taking of human life, deliberately and with malice prepense, will in a not distant day be punished without exacting the extreme penalty, even where it might seem that no less penalty fitted the crime. Humanity, whether right or wrong, is coming to revolt from it. Juries are harder and harder to secure. Death sentences, even when rendered in strict accord with law, commonly meet with a storm of public protest. Murders do not decrease. Is it not, on the whole, likely that in time the death penalty will be still further decreased until it ultimately disappears through the vanishing point, save, perhaps, in military cases of the most outrageously treasonable kind? We may not agree that this result will be wise, as individuals. But is not this quite probable, after all, to be the ultimate judgment of humanity?

EUGENE BERTRAM WILLARD.

Everett, Mass., Feb. 26, 1907.

A Suggestion for the B. R. T.

From The Washington Post:

An English railway company removed a train from its schedule because it was always so unpleasantly overcrowded. If people insist on crowding the cars they should be compelled to walk. What could be more logical?

FIGHT TO SAVE THE HUDSON.

Original Plans of River's Protectors Enlarged and Made More Effective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vigor with which the opponents of further pollution of the Hudson River are waging their battle must elicit the esteem even of opponents. Originally starting out with a mere protest against further desecration of the beautiful Hudson River, they have extended their activity into almost every available subject at all relevant to river and harbor pollution. They have protested against the defilement of the river on purely aesthetic grounds. They have attacked river pollution from the viewpoint of the sportsman, because river contamination would mean death to the fish native to those waters, especially to the famous Hudson River shad. They have attacked river pollution with the object in view of safeguarding the public health, and have shown, moreover, that the public health is endangered by the befouling of the water and atmosphere and by the contamination of the ice supply. Now they are disclosing the commercial loss that might be entailed by the frequent dredging of the harbor caused by the filling up of channels with sewage waste. This, of course, calls for Federal interference, and the Merchants' Association has urged the Secretary of War to take steps to prevent the construction of the proposed Bronx and Passaic sewers, which would be the great feeders of this sewage.

This analysis of the plans of the committee shows the strength of their position. The only substantial plea, the increased cost of construction for otherwise disposing of the sewage, will hardly hold water in the light of this analysis. Even the one poor argument of present economy is overthrown, when it is shown what losses might be involved by exposure to epidemic. Shall we sacrifice our future welfare to present good, meaning by present good a niggardly policy in public works?

CITIZEN.

New York, Feb. 27, 1907.

PENSION FOR STATE TEACHERS.

Mr. Gordon Offers a Plan for Gifts by Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with much interest the large gifts made to educational institutions by Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, and others, and especially the gift by Mr. Carnegie of a fund for the pensioning of college professors. It has seemed to me that these gentlemen have overlooked an opportunity for doing great good to an equally deserving, though less prominent, class of teachers.

New York State is justly proud of her common schools. It is in them that a very large majority of her citizens receive their only educational training. The schools are taught by a loyal, hard-working band of women and a few men who receive so small a salary that it becomes a practical impossibility for them to spend anything in travel and Summer school work to keep themselves fresh and progressive in their calling and at the same time lay by a little to live upon when they have passed the age of really useful work in the schoolroom.

If Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller could each, or either, give to the State of New York, where they live, even the nucleus of a fund for pensioning teachers outside of the cities of the first and second class, they would do a large amount of good and, in my opinion, would materially advance the cause of public education. The pension could be limited to those who had taught in the public schools of the State for a minimum of, say, twenty-five or thirty years for women and thirty or thirty-five years for men.

W. E. GORDON.

Patchogue, L. I., March 2, 1907.

MEN TO BLAME FOR WOMEN.

They Did the Choosing, Says Mr. Moore, and Shouldn't Quarrel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Against the "scientific muck-raking" of the day regarding the inferiority of woman's mind, you and I might offer the suggestion that the present type of womanly intellect is the result of a very long-continued selective process. With a few exceptions in time and place, it must be admitted that the man has usually done most of the choosing, so that the woman may be considered the handiwork of the man. Can he, then, quarrel with the woman and keep his dignity?

The writer is a Kentuckian, and is rather prejudiced in favor of the women of his race. We are inclined to regard women as women, and not as inferior men. A masculine man loves a feminine woman and expects her to be a mate for rather than a duplicate of himself. Few men are so wise that they can afford to sneer at the mind of women, and the will to do so generally indicates a lack of what our people call manliness.

The man is both ignorant and unfortunate who has not known, felt, and worshipped what we call womanliness. It would also seem that he has not quite understood the meaning of such fundamental terms as companionship and the division of labor. I would rather see women continue to develop along their own peculiar lines.

BRENT MOORE, Ph. D.

New York, March 1, 1907.

Fad for "Discharging" Men Unprofitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "story" to-day touching President Walters of the Atlantic Coast Line shows just the secret of the transportation trouble as regards men. You quote Mr. Walters as asking the foreman why he did not discharge the six engineers who had laid off sick and gone to the fair. No wonder these men had so little loyalty to their corporation. How loyal would Mr. Walters feel if, assuming he were dependent upon his salary for support, he were subject to summary discharge, regardless of length or quality of service, by his Board of Directors for being absent from his office on personal relaxation?

It is this disregard of past services, this willingness to instantly "discharge" for trivial cause on the part of the rich men intrusted with corporate management, that has weaned railroad employes, from the call boy or wiper to the Superintendent, from their old-time fealty to their road. Put the blame where it belongs. No trouble to get all the men needed if they are treated right. A railroad to be a success must be a personal machine, all the efforts and theorizing to make it an automaton to the contrary notwithstanding.

From the top down the men should be certain of permanency of position, reasonableness of promotion, patience in discipline, dismissal only when unfit for service by temperament, habits, gross negligence, or insubordination. This fad for "discharging" men, such as Mr. Walters seems to evince, is not productive of good service.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS A RAILROADER.

New York, Feb. 27, 1907.

A Car Conductor of an Unusual Type.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One hears so many "(just) complaints concerning the street car conductors that it is pleasant to record a small incident witnessed at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street last week. A poor man, nearly blind, got off a Lexington downtown car, arm in arm with the pleasant-faced conductor, who supported him across the street and saw him into a westbound Thirty-fourth Street car. Then the conductor ran to the lower crossing and jumped on his own car as it reached there. It was perhaps less his place than that of some passenger to perform this act of humanity.

OBSERVER.

New York, Feb. 26, 1907.

PICTURES OF OLD ARE SHOWN HERE

Representing Artists from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century.

A PORTRAIT PROBLEM

Figure of a Grandee Whose Origin Is Uncertain — Figure of King George IV.

Portraits by old masters line the walls of the Ehrich Art Galleries, opposite the new Public Library; they cover about three centuries, from 1550 to 1850, or from Jacopo da Ponte of Bassano to Sir James Watson Gordon of Edinburgh.

A problem for the curious in attributions is a very magnificent standing figure of a Marshal holding a baton in his right hand, his left propped against his waist, his great flowing curling black wig surmounted by a red hat, which takes the form of a fan. In the background to the right are earthworks with guns, cannon flash, and smoke. A tentative attribution is the Spanish painter Francisco Rizi, (1608-1685.)

It would be hard to say whether this distinguished likeness of some grandee is Spanish, Italian, or Flemish in origin. The man himself looks Italian, but the headgear and "swagger" robes have a decidedly Spanish look, as also the heavy curtain to the left behind the nobleman. Yet there are no coats-of-arms to be seen, and, except the baton, no objects that might explain his country or rank. A masculine, intelligent face he has; one that seems born to command. So may have looked an Italian General in the armies of Spain. Splendid are the reds in cloak and hat, and easy as a master is the painting of the background of rolling hills, river, and clouds. The pose of the figure is equally delightful. Just as a piece of decoration this canvas gives its own excuse for being; though we may never discover who the subject is, nor finally decide upon the master.

The lady with beautifully arranged hair, a lofty headgear, and stiff costume covered with gold braid, lace, and pearls puts no such questions, but gives itself out at once as the work of the Spanish painter Alonzo Coello, a contemporary in later life of Greco. She is said to be Isabella Clara Eugenia, wife of the Archduke of Austria and a Hapsburg of the Spanish branch. Coello followed Antonio Moro of Flanders as Court painter to Philip II. of Spain. There is a portrait of this Infanta in the Prado Museum at Madrid, and likenesses by him in the National Gallery, Vienna, and the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. There was another Coello at Madrid a hundred years later named Claudio, who studied in Rome, and shows the influence of Rubens. The severe attitude and elaborate execution of the costume in this lady's portrait, together with the drawing of the face, which suggests the old miniaturists, put its date well back in the sixteenth century. She has a pleasant and not uncomely visage.

A small standing figure with no little style to it is that of King George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The brushwork is of the usual brilliant character. Another royal personage will be familiar to those who visited the Ehrich Galleries when they were in West Thirty-third Street; it is the standing portrait of Charles I. just before he ascended the throne, painted by Daniel Mytens, and remarkable for two things, the handsome color scheme of the royal Prince's costume and the unhappy look of the man predestined to perish on the scaffold. He has truly a "hang-dog" look.

A typical Jean Marc Nattier is the gala portrait of the Duchesse de Chaulnes, with a Cupid's bow for a mouth and a superior air of affability. Uncommonly rich in colors and lifelike—for Pierre Mignard—is the half-length of the Dauphin by the Court painter, the son of Louis XIV., who died before his father, and so never reached the throne. Judging by the face, the young Prince could have been hardly more than 14, which would place this portrait about 1675, when Mignard was over 60. The Dauphin looks like a lady dressed in man's clothes, but aside from this effeminate appearance lacks neither intelligence nor charm. The color scheme, with old rose ribbin at the neck and blue sash slanting across the waistcoat, is bold and interesting, while the brush work is easier and less finikin than we find it in many of Mignard's canvases.

Here is the grave and noble portrait of a gentleman, holding a cabalistic book, assigned to Jacopo Carucci of Pontormo, a painter who had the privilege of learning from Leonardo da Vinci, Piero di Cosimo, and Andrea del Sarto. He was the master of Bronzino. The gentleman on this canvas has a trace of that inscrutable expression so much admired in portraits by Leonardo; it is one of the most delightful and "livable" portraits present. Here, too, are the likenesses of Lord Innis-Ker, a sterling work by Raeburn, and of Lord Chesterfield—the fourth Earl and author of the famous letters to his natural son—painted by Allan Ramsey. This is the man whom the Irish have always remembered as the most popular Lord Lieutenant that Ireland ever had and the English as the nobleman who treated Dr. Johnson contemptuously. This portrait does not indicate any great intellectual brilliancy; but Allan Ramsey was hardly the artist to bring out the character of his sitter.

Other portraits include one of the famous Marquise du Châtelet by Loir, (1712-1785,) a head of Miss Ridge by Reynolds, a full length of the painter J. B. van Loo by Rigaud, a young Milton by William Dobson, three portraits by Sir Peter Lely, and a rather stiff but quaint one of a Dutch lady by A. van den Tempel.

A museum piece is the large double portrait of the artist Frans Mieris and his wife by Aelbert Cuyp; and the expression of a typical Spanish personality is the head of a man by Murillo. Likenesses by Lotto, Hoppner, Gainsborough-Dupont, Clint, Largilliere, and M. Q. de Latour are included in the thirty-odd pictures of the new exhibition.

DE OL'EST COLO'D LADY.

W'at's dat?—Did I know Adam?
Well, I ain't quite certain, chile,
My mem'y's been a-gettin' pore
Of late fer quite a while;
I knowed a colo'd gen'man
Onct had a sim'lar name,
But disrecall his business,
But 'spec' it was de same.

I'se, pow'ful ole, I tell yo',
Three hundred years dis May.
Yo' ast me how I knows dat's right?—
Well, honey, dis-a-way:
Dere's Deecon Rattlebone was born
When I was jus' a hundred,
And he's two hundred now, fo' shore,
And I know dat he ain't blundered.

Oh, yes, I knowed Ben Franklin,
I cotched him in our yard
A-stealin' watermillion onct,
And tanned him good and hard;
And Mistus Washin'ton she used
To send' fer me to come,
When George was misbehavin',
To wallop him up some.

Dere ain't no use repinin',
When yo' gets so ole, I know,
But, honey, times ain't what day was
A hundred years ago;
Dere ain't no gran' revivals,
And religion times no more—
But I hopes day's got camp meetin'
On de happy, golden shore.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

$5,000 OBTAINED FOR "NEWSIES" CLUB

Academy of Music Thronged from Pit to Gallery at Benefit Performance.

THE CLUB OUT OF DEBT

Association Founded by "The King of the Newsboys" Now Hopes to Expand.

The second benefit for the Newsboys' Home Club, held at the Academy of Music last night under the direction of George M. Cohan and Sam Harris, brought in about $5,000. Every seat in the immense theatre appeared to be occupied. The newsboys themselves some 500 strong, were gathered in the "peanut gallery," and each one had faithfully paid his 50 cents for admission. The profits on the souvenir programmes alone were $1,200. Among the purchasers of boxes, sold at $100 apiece, were "Big Tim" and "Little Tim" Sullivan, Frederic Thompson, and Sam Harris.

The programme, as arranged by Cohan and Harris, represented twenty-five vaudeville contributions and many of the most widely known performers in that field. Alice Lloyd, the English girl who is a sister of the famous Marie Lloyd and who made such an unexpected hit last week on the occasion of her American debut, was specially featured. Alex Carr, George Beban, George M. Cohan, Trixie Friganza, and Jack Norworth were among the prominent entertainers. The theatre was donated at a nominal rental.

By the success of last night's entertainment the Newsboys' Home Club, which occupies three stories of Old McKinley Hall at 74 East Fourth Street, will be practically freed from the indebtedness with which it has been burdened since its opening in December, 1905. "Jack" Sullivan, who is known to the Bowery as "King of the Newsboys," and who now sells papers at Brooklyn Bridge, founded the club with just 18 cents capital. The equipment of the gymnasium alone cost $2,000, the lease of the rooms for five years was fixed at $185 a month, and $900 was spent for other equipment, including the baths and a dormitory of twelve beds for homeless newsboys.

The expenses of running the club, about $5,000 a year, have been largely supplied by private contribution. The dues are only ten cents a month for the big boys and five cents for "little fellows." The present membership is 380—and the members are in evidence at all times of the day and night.

The present Treasurer of the club is Samuel P. Booth, circulation manager of The Globe. The newspaper men who have taken an active hand in directing the club hope that, now the indebtedness has been wiped out, they will obtain the regular assistance of prominent persons who have heretofore hesitated to become concerned in the enterprise. It is the ambition of these men to provide the boys with instruction and to make the club a truly philanthropic institution. Such men as Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, Randolph Guggenheimer, George T. Brokaw, and H. McKay Twombly are already among the "life members."

BROADHURST HAS HIS TURN.

Playgoers Cuss and Discuss "The Man of the Hour."

The American Playgoers discussed "The Man of the Hour" last night in the wine cellars of the Hotel Astor. Some of them said such things about it that the press agent of the company came to the rescue. They said that the job of substituting steel for iron in the time of the hero's father was foolish, since then steel was 25 per cent. cheaper than iron.

James C. Bayles, who was Health Commissioner under Mayor Hewitt, said that the playwright should have had the aid of at least six specialists, a politician, a financier, a lawyer, a builder, a society woman, and a detective. Then the play would have had situations that were not absurd.

"No boss acts like the one in the 'Man of the Hour,'" said Mr. Bayles. "I was Health Commissioner under Mayor Hewitt. Richard Croker and Maurice F. Power, a leader of an opposing wing of the Democratic Party, came to me. I knew that they were after patronage. So I talked first.

"'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I am not going to make any appointments from reasons of patronage, but my appointments shall be for the good of the department.'

"Power brought his fist down on the table.

"'That's right,' he said, 'I hope you will stick to that. You know we bosses have to get jobs for people, and don't take it unkindly if I send people to you from time to time with letters. But don't lean the other way too hard, either. Don't let it prevent you from appointing a man you otherwise would appoint just because he has a letter from me.'"

Mr. Bayles went on to say that no two bosses would talk to each other as the two in the play.

George F. Kerr, representing the management of the "Man of the Hour," said that bosses did speak to each other as the two in the play, because he had heard them do it. The play was real, it had sustained interest, and the average judgment of the average audience rated it highly.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who was presiding, with Mrs. George H. Broadhurst, wife of the playwright, near her, called upon Father John Talbot Smith, who said that he had not seen the play; nevertheless, he resented the continued attack upon the good name of the city.

"I have lived in the city for many years," he said. "I have seen its government at close range, and I think that it is good. I have also seen the committees of hayseeds that come down here from the Legislature to investigate. I protest against Mr. Broadhurst and against his play as a libel on New York. It is unfortunate for him, an Englishman, and for the city that has received him. The people of the city and the State have by their false statements made New York a byword in the world."

THERE ISN'T A COMSTOCK, JR.

Therefore, His Father Can't Object to His Appearing as a Stage Girl.

Anthony Comstock from Summit, N. J., where he has been at home ill, wants it distinctly understood that he has no son and that he has never even heard of a musical comedy to be presented by the Players' Club of Columbia University at the Waldorf-Astoria next week.

Mr. Comstock wants this known because the press agent had induced a New York newspaper to print a tale that his son wanted to appear in the chorus of "The Ides of March," the college production in question, wearing female attire, and his indignant sire wouldn't have it.

"I have no son," said Mr. Comstock, when a TIMES reporter asked him about it. "I have been ill in Summit for a month, and you are the first man who has ever informed me either of the existence of my son or the production of a Columbia play."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LIKE OLD SHIPPING DAYS.

Three Big Windjammers Reach Port Together After Long Trips.

Three large sailing ships came into port yesterday, an unusual number for one day. An old sailor on the Battery said it reminded him of old times. The first to drop anchor was the three-masted ship Avon. She has been carrying coolies from Calcutta to Surinam, Dutch Guinea. Following her came the British ship Alcreta, ninety-two days out from Algoa Bay. Astern of her was the J. D. Everett, from Buenos Ayres.

The Avon, Capt. Arthur Fox, tied up at Beard's stores, Brooklyn, having docked in the morning. Her crew were glad to get in, for the ship has been through a trying experience since she left Calcutta Oct. 23. Her cargo on the trip to Surinam was 590 coolies, indentured to the Dutch Government for five years. Eight died on the trip.

While in the Bay of Bengal the Avon ran into one of the worst cyclones that Capt. Fox in his years of going up and down the world has ever experienced. For two days the coolies, men, women, and children, were kept under hatches. They were almost completely shut off from the other part of the ship, and in the darkness of the hold they thought that death was coming.

A rapid falling of the barometer and heavy gales marked the beginning of the cyclone, and when the storm came the vessel was hove to on the starboard tack under three lower topsails. At 4 o'clock the next morning there was a terrific gale, sending the water flying high over the bow, and, as the ship lay to before the wind, great quantities of water came over the leeward quarter. A lifeboat and many of the ship's sails were carried away in the gale.

The Everett made the trip to Buenos Ayres from Boston, taking there 1,800,000 feet of Canada pine.

EMBALMED BEEF AGAIN.

Master Butchers After Retailers Who Use "Preservaline."

The United Master Butchers of America have declared war on retail dealers who use chemicals on meat to preserve it, particularly the man who embalms chopped beef. They have been stirred to this activity by the recent arrest of five dealers in one day for violations of the pure food laws, on charges of using sulphurous acid as a preservative.

Many dealers, to give chopped beef a bright, fresh color, which will be retained for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cover it with a preservative. This meat, although it has a suspicious redness, is sold more readily than the chopped beef which, not tampered with, turns dark in a few hours.

"Preservaline is the chemical used in chopped beef," said President Grimm, of the east side branch of the association, yesterday. "It is very harmful to the stomach, causing acute indigestion. Physicians say that many cases of stomach trouble can be traced to the eating of meat cakes and Hamburger steak containing Preservaline. Up to a short time ago, this chemical was openly advertised in trade papers, but since the enforcement of the pure food laws I have seen none of these announcements."

Has Pure Food Mania—Refuses to Eat.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Worry over the pure food agitation is given by the relatives of Mrs. Leona Long of 1,905 West Walnut Street as the principal cause of her mental derangement. For four days, they say, she has refused to taste any food, saying she fears she will be poisoned. Relatives say the pure food campaign became a mania with her.

INJURED GRAYS IMPROVING.

Engineer of Their Special, Wrecked at Waterbury, Still in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—All the injured members of the local military company known as the Grays who were in the wreck at Waterbury yesterday show improvement to-day, although Bugler Champlin and Lawyer Fred Russell, who are in the Waterbury Hospital, are by no means out of danger.

Coroner Mix continued his investigation to-day, putting on the stand Conductor Flynn and Brakeman Breenan of the regular accommodation train that was to have passed the Grays' special at Hills Siding. They testified that they received special orders at Ansonia giving them the right of way and a clear track to Waterbury, but notifying them that they were to pass the Grays' special at Hills Siding, two miles before reaching Waterbury. Conductor Flynn said to-day: "We were not looking for the Grays' special because they struck us two miles before we reached Hills Siding."

Engineer Fisher of the Grays' special is still in hiding. His friends assert that he had not been over the route from this city to Waterbury for a year, and had no means of knowing that since his last trip the switch at Hills Siding had been moved half a mile nearer to Waterbury. His friends think that the change in the situation of the switch led to his mistake.

Robert C. Ogden Much Better.

Robert C. Ogden, who has been ill of overwork at his home, 771 Madison Avenue, for the last three or four days, had greatly improved last night. Dr. Samuel W. Lambert said that Mr. Ogden passed a comfortable night on Saturday, and was comfortable all yesterday.

Hope Now for Sully's Recovery.

Daniel J. Sully, the former "Cotton King," was reported at the Wyoming apartment house last night to be resting much more comfortably than at any time since his illness began. In fact, the doctors thought so favorably of the change that for the first time they expressed hope for Mr. Sully's recovery. Dr. Laidlaw and Dr. Loomis remained at the house last night.

Troubles of a Ticket Speculator.

Isidor Bieber of 16 West 111th Street, a ticket speculator, was twice arrested in front of Hammerstein's Victoria on Saturday after having asked passersby to purchase seats in the theatre for him. Bieber admitted the charge. The Magistrate said the prisoner had violated no law and discharged him. He was arrested later on the charge of assaulting a special policeman in the employ of the theatre. He pleaded yesterday that the man had assaulted him first. His case was adjourned.

Fitch to Write a Carter-Payne Play?

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne, according to a report on Broadway last night, has asked Clyde Fitch to write a play for her. This is the latest development of her departure from the Dillingham forces. Mr. Fitch is said to be considering the proposal.

Princess Theatre Dark To-night.

The Princess Theatre will be dark to-night on account of the special performance of "The Great Divide," which Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller will give at the Belasco Theatre in Washington. The play will be resumed here to-morrow evening, and will continue for the rest of the season.

Maxine Elliott to Play Here.

Maxine Elliott is to play an engagement of a month in New York this Spring, appearing in "Her Great Match," the play by Clyde Fitch, in which she was last seen in New York. She will spend the Summer in Italy and will come back in the Autumn to appear in a new piece by C. Haddon Chambers.

Independent Theatre for Omaha.

The Independent theatrical managers announced yesterday that Arthur Brandeis, a wealthy citizen of Omaha, had contracted to build a high-class modern playhouse for them in that city. This will be the first time that the Independents have obtained a foothold there.

Lost Manuscript of "A Tuscan Day."

The Misses Stearns of Bretton Hall would like to recover a manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day," also two Philharmonic concert tickets. "A Tuscan Day" with a description of Tuscany in Italy by Miss Cara Birch of this city. She returned to Tuscany recently and left the manuscript in charge of the Misses Stearns. One of them lost it on a Madison Avenue car on March 1.

CONRIED COMPANY PAYS FOR "SALOME"

Refuses to Let Owners of the Metropolitan Opera House Share the Loss.

INCOME OF $50,000 GONE

Production of the Opera Is Defended—Conried Company Stands on Its Dignity.

The expense of the "Salome" production, it has finally been decided, is to be borne by the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, and the correspondence between that company and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company furnishes the aftermath of the whole affair. The letters in reference to the matter follow:

Messrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, August Belmont, George S. Bowdoin, Committee of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co.:

Dear Sirs: Referring to your courteous invitation that we confer with you in respect to the question what portion, if any, of the expense thus far incurred in connection with the production of "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House should be borne by your company, we beg to state that the cost of preparing and producing the opera "Salome," including the expense of special engagements, and of the unprecedentedly large number of orchestra and stage rehearsals needed for the proper performance of this extraordinarily difficult work, amounts in round figures to at least $80,000.

Judging from the heavy advance sale of tickets for the three announced performances, which set in immediately upon the announcement, the house would have been filled to its capacity on these occasions, and it is safe to say that to satisfy the public demand it would have been necessary to give several additional performances. It is therefore conservative to estimate the gross income which the presentations of the opera in New York would have produced at not less than $50,000.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the entire financial damage caused to us by the withdrawal of "Salome" from the Metropolitan Opera House amounts to a very large sum—a noteworthy loss, particularly coming as it does on the heels of the heavy impairment of our resources which we suffered through the San Francisco disaster.

We gratefully appreciate the suggestion conveyed to us as to your willingness to bear part of this financial damage, but we cannot accept such offer. In producing Strauss's "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House we did so because it had met with the enthusiastic acclaim of all musical Europe; because we considered it a monumental and inspiring work of genius, the beauty and grandeur of which far outweigh—even in the view of the strict censors at European Court theatres—any objections which may lie against it on the ground of its text and subject, and entitle it to be brought before the music-loving public of this great city. We withdrew it not because our views in this respect had undergone any change, but solely in deference to your wishes, and we have concluded that it would not be consistent with the spirit of our contention or the dignity of our position to let you assume any part of our loss.

Assuring you once more of our sincere appreciation of your generous suggestion and of the consideration which prompted it, we beg to remain, very respectfully yours,

CONRIED METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

To this the following reply was sent:

To the Board of Directors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company:

Gentlemen: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company to inform you that at a meeting held this day the Committee of Conference reported the result of their interview with you and submitted the letter of your company dated Feb. 8.

It was thereupon resolved that this board, in reply to said letter, accept your decision that you will not receive from us any proportion of the expenses incurred by you in the production of the opera "Salome" up to the time that the same was withdrawn after our objection to its performance.

The board appreciates fully the reason which actuates you, and thanks you for the spirit shown in the various interviews. Yours very truly,

FRANK N. DODD, Secretary.
For the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

Boy Violinist at Metropolitan—"Creation" Sung at Manhattan.

Mme. Jacoby, Mme. Marie Rappold, Aloise Burgstaller, and Marcel Journet were the singers at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night. Master Kotlarsky, a young Russian violinist, also appeared. Mr. Bovy conducted. Miss Jacoby sang the Page's aria from "Les Huguenots" and two songs. Mme. Rappold's numbers were the aria "Dich teure Halle," from "Tannhaeuser," and Gounod's "Ave Maria." Mr. Burgstaller sang an aria from Weber's "Euryanthe" and two songs. Mr. Journet's offering was the aria "La Calunnia" from Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." The concert altogether was a thoroughly satisfactory one and was cordially applauded by a fairly large audience.

The Manhattan Opera House stage was filled to its very back last night by the People's Choral Union, who sang Haydn's "Creation," under the leadership of Frank Damrosch. Mmes. Corinne Rider-Kelsey and Helen Marie Day and Messrs. Dan Beddoe and Frank Croxton were the soloists. The house was enthusiastic.

NO ADDED OPERA NIGHTS.

Rumor of Two More a Week Next Season Denied at Metropolitan.

A persistent rumor that two subscription nights, Tuesdays and Thursdays, would be added to the opera week next season at the Metropolitan Opera House was denied last night by the management of the Metropolitan.

"It would be impossible," said a member of the executive staff, "for there would be no time for rehearsals. If the chorus and orchestra work every night it is impossible to prepare new operas."

A GABRILOWITSCH CONCERT.

Composer Plays Schumann's A Minor Concerto with Great Brilliancy.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch appeared in the triple capacity of pianist, composer, and conductor at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon with the Volpe Symphony Orchestra. He played Schumann's A minor concerto, and conducted his own Overture-Rhapsody.

The concerto he played with absolute mastery of his instrument; the first movement with great power; the second movement with exquisite delicacy, and the third movement with brilliancy. This pianist is undoubtedly one of the most satisfying artists before the public at present. He was recalled and played another number.

The Overture-Rhapsody was a short composition in more or less sonata form, with two themes, a working-out section, a recapitulation, and a coda. The middle section, however, is very freely treated. The first theme, syncopated and Russian in character, is announced at the very beginning by the strings and repeated by the wood winds, and the second theme, broader in nature, is also announced by the strings. The overture is an interesting piece of work, although not of the greatest importance. It would be well worth a rehearing, however.

The orchestra, under M. Volpe, also played a Haydn symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" fantasy, and Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch." The audience was large and very enthusiastic, and after the Tschaikowsyk number Mr. Volpe had his men rise and bow.

Stars to Sing for Legal Aid Society.

Between the acts of the special performance of "Carmen," to be given at the Manhattan Opera House to-morrow night for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society, the trio from Verdi's "Lombardi" will be sung by Mme. Russ and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi.

MAX BENDIX ILL.

New Violinist May Be Needed for Obligato at Manhattan.

Max Bendix, the first violin and concertmeister of the Manhattan Opera House orchestra, has been ill for the last week, and unless he recovers within a few days it will be necessary to find another violinist for his place. There is a violin obligato part in the trio from "Lombardi" which Mme. Russ and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi are to sing Tuesday night between the acts of "Carmen," and Max Bendix had been announced to play it.

If another violinist is put in the post of concertmeister he will be the third this season, as Sam Franko occupied the post at first, resigning to take the leadership of his own orchestra.

GET WILLCOX BEQUESTS.

Audubon Societies and Tuskegee Each Have $237,770.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—By virtue of a special arrangement with David Willcox, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the National Association of Audubon Societies and the Tuskegee Institute have just come into possession of $232,770.80 each, this sum constituting the residuary estate of Albert Willcox, who died suddenly at Seabright last August.

In his will Mr. Willcox bequeathed specifically $10,000 to the S. R. Smith Infirmary of Staten Island and $100,000 to the National Association of Audubon Societies. The income from the residuary estate was to go to David Willcox during his lifetime, and at his death to be divided between the Audubon Society and Tuskegee Institute.

As a mark of respect for the memory of his brother, Mr. Willcox took steps to arrange that the institutions named should have the immediate benefit of these bequests. The charities named in the will of Albert Willcox have therefore received the following sums:

The S. R. Smith Infirmary, $10,000; the Audubon Societies, $332,770.80, which sum includes the $100,000 specific bequest, and the Tuskegee Institute, $232,770.80.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOUS HOME

Citizens of Verona, N. J., Object to Any More Public Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 3.—Citizens of Verona, N. J., are indignant over the prospect of having a tuberculosis hospital located in their township by the Newark Board of Health. They say it will retard the present growth of the place and turn away homeseekers. A prominent member of the Verona Improvement Association said to-day that with the County Penitentiary, the Newark City Home for Boys, and the big Overbrook Insane Asylum, Verona already had more than its share of such institutions within close proximity of its residential section.

Last Thursday Dr. H. C. H. Herold, President of the Newark Board of Health, and other city officials visited a house formerly used as a school for girls. They recommended that it be converted into a hospital for consumptives.

NEW YORKERS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—This resort is having a revival of its most fashionable days, to the delight of every one, for even the most conservative traveler likes to be identified with a successful season. The weather has been perfect and the Summer clothes beautiful, two things essential in a Winter resort.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York is here with her daughter, Miss Harriet Alexander, and both have found many friends here with whom to dine and sail on Lake Worth.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay are here, with Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on the private car of Harry S. Black. All except the latter are in mourning.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly came down on a private car with Miss Twombly, Miss Cryder, and Thomas Manson. They are enjoying the outdoor life, but members of Mr. Twombly's family are still in mourning.

However, there are many gay parties here who are not neglecting a single moonlight night. Paul Rainey came down with a private-car party, including Mrs. Glen Collins, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell Hillen of Baltimore, Preston Gibson of Chicago, and Henry C. Phipps of Pittsburg.

Prince Lynar of Berlin (from the German Embassy at Washington, is with friends at Palm Beach. Lord and Lady Wolverton are here from Montreal.

Among prominent New Yorkers now here are Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Oliver Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Edey, J. F. D. Lanier, E. Robbins Walker, Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and son, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, William F. Havemeyer, Raymond Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, Jr., William A. Nash, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., William J. McCreery, Frank Tilford, Miss Tilford, Dr. Owen Kenan, William M. Van Anden, Col. William Hester, Mrs. George E. Ide, Percival W. Clement, the Misses Clement, Hobart Park, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre, and many others.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Mrs. Joseph Stickney of New York spent the week end as the guest of Miss Julia Barwind.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pruyn Harrison of Rosevalley, Moylan, will sail on the Mongolia on Friday for Japan, where she will spend several months.

Mrs. William G. Cochran will give an Easter cotillion for her dancing class on Wednesday evening in Natatorium Hall.

Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden entertained at dinner last evening. Mrs. McFadden will leave for St. Augustine on Thursday to remain until Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers Furness, who have been staying at the Edouard, since their return from Europe in January, will open their house, 222 West Washington Square, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCrea have rented the home of Matthew Baird, Jr., at Ardmore, for a year. Mr. and Mrs. Baird will travel in Europe.

Mrs. Alexander Brinton Coxe and her two granddaughters, Sophie and Agnes Yarnell, are spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Joel E. Fisher Entertains.

Mrs. Joel E. Fisher entertained with dinner, followed by a theatre party Saturday evening for her son, Joel E. Fisher Jr. Her guests were Alice Blaine Damrosch, Anita Merle Smith, Helen Hoffeta Vieya Fisher, John T. Terry, third, Fahy Cook, A. Iselin Henderson, James Lenox Banks, Jr., Louis De Bébian Moore, and Rudolf Kunhardt.

Give a Bronze to E. D. Page.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Protective Association has presented a piece of bronze statuary to the association's President, Edward D. Page of Faulkner, Page & Co., in appreciation of his work in the last year in the campaign of the wholesale dry goods merchants against fraudulent bankruptcy. Presentation speeches were made by George F. Vietor of Vietor & Achelis, Carl Schefer of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and Abram I. Elkus of counsel.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

PLAN TO CONTINUE CARL SCHURZ'S WORK.

Part of the Sum Obtained for His Memorial to be Thus Expended.

MAY ERECT A STATUE

Committee Undecided on This Part of Its Plans—Public Subscriptions Wanted.

After months of deliberation the Committee of One Hundred, organized with Joseph H. Choate as Chairman, to provide a National memorial to the late Carl Schurz, has in part completed its plans. It has decided not only to erect a monument, but also to try to perpetuate some features of the work in which Mr. Schurz was engaged when he died. This it believes is absolutely essential for a National memorial.

To carry out these it has been decided to raise $250,000. The committee has received $40,000 from a few private subscriptions. This week it will circulate an appeal for subscriptions to make up the rest of the fund. In addition to the New York committee, there are committees organized and co-operating in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis, which will collect funds. In Milwaukee there is a committee seeking funds for a separate memorial in Wisconsin, which, when that end is attained, will co-operate with the others.

The monument will be either a statue or some other form of bronze or marble memorial. All this will be determined when artistic considerations have been weighed. At present, no definite place for the monument has been decided upon. The committee, however, has given the subject some consideration, but at present it is unprepared to make any definite announcement concerning it.

Aside from the monument, the committee has decided to devote the funds to three purposes, which chiefly seek to perpetuate Mr. Schurz's work. These purposes are the promotion of a wider appreciation of the principles of civil service reform, the extension of Germanistic culture in the United States and the erection of a memorial at Hampton Institute to commemorate Mr. Schurz's work for the advancement of the negro and the Indian.

Mr. Schurz's long leadership in the civil service reform movement is part of our history," says the appeal. "His interest and belief in the movement for the extension of Germanistic culture were shown by the part he took in the establishment of the Germanic Museum Association of Harvard, of which he was President, and of the Germanic Society of New York, of which he was Vice President.

The perpetuation of his memory at Hampton—devoted as it is to the education of two races for the good of which he labored, officially and privately, throughout his life—would, in the judgment of the committee, be peculiarly appropriate. It was at Hampton that Mr. Schurz, while Secretary of the Interior, made the successful experiments in Indian education that have led to the present system of Government schools, with their civilizing influence. It had been his keen hope during his last two or three years that he might accomplish something of an important nature toward the equipment of the institution, and whatever is done now toward that end will realize, in some degree, his own purpose.

The fund raised will be apportioned by the committee in such manner as may be deemed most effective, although individual subscribers may, if they prefer, specify any one of the objects named toward which they would have their entire subscription apply. The committee in its circular announcement invites the hearty and generous co-operation of all those who admire lofty genius and noble and disinterested public work. Isaac N. Seligman is the Treasurer of the New York Committee, the offices of which are at 11 Broadway.

Clan-na-Gael Honors Emmet's Memory.

Controller Herman A. Metz presided at the celebration of the Clan-na-Gael Society of Brooklyn and Queens in honor of the birth of Robert Emmet, at the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, last evening. The oration was delivered by Magistrate James J. Walsh of Manhattan. The court scene from the play "Robert Emmet" was given by the members of the Spooner Stock Company. The birth of Emmet was also celebrated at the Grand Opera House by the members of the United Irish Society of Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Franklin Lee.

Benjamin Franklin Lee, son of Benjamin Franklin Lee and Jane Riter Lawrence, died yesterday at his home, 3 Gramercy Park. He was 68 years old. Mr. Lee was born in this city. On his father's side he was a descendant of Thomas Lee, one of the founders of Lyme, Conn. He was graduated from Williams College in 1858. He then began the study of law in the office of Samuel Riter. After three years he entered the law school of Columbia University, then recently organized by Theodore W. Dwight. He was graduated in 1861. Since then he had practiced alone, making a specialty of real estate and commercial law. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar.

In 1883 he was professor of real estate and equity jurisprudence in Columbia University. In 1887 he became a member of the Committee of Counsel of the Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Company, and in 1903 he was elected Chairman of the committee. For a time he lectured on patent law in the New York Law School. In 1893 at the World's Columbian Exposition he delivered an address on patents and trademarks. He was one of the founders of the University Club and a member of the New England Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Century Association, the Union Club, and the Knickerbocker Club. Four children survive him, James Pore King Lee, Franklin Lawrence Lee, Caroline King Lee, and Elliot Lee.

John V. Davis.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 3.—John V. Davis, one of the oldest druggists in Somerset County, died at his home in Raritan, near this city, this morning of a complication of diseases. He was born at Roycefield in 1829, and was a son of Dr. Lawrence V. Davis, a prominent physician of this county.

He came to Raritan nearly fifty years ago, and for more than forty years had a drug store there. He became a member of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association when it was organized in 1871. He was Cashier and Treasurer of the Raritan Savings Bank for thirty-five years, retiring only a few years ago.

He leaves three children, two daughters, who live at the family home, and one son, Lawrence Davis of New York City.

James B. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—James B. Williams, founder of the house which makes the Williams shaving soap, died yesterday at his home at Glastonbury. He was 89 years old. Mr. Williams, who had long been prominent in town affairs, was elected to the Legislature in 1863 and again in 1864.

Irish Nationalist M. P. Dead.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Donald Sullivan, Nationalist member of Parliament for Westmeath South, died here to-day.

W. L. Martin.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 3.—Speaker W. L. Martin of the Alabama House of Representatives died here to-night of pneumonia. He was about 55 years of age and was formerly Attorney General of the State.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, who represented the Tenth Pennsylvania District in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, died at his home in Allentown last night. He was 68 years of age.

Will You Match One Thousand Pennies With Dollars?

The pennies have just been sent us to help the poor, by East Side children, to whom every penny meant as much as a seat at the opera, or a fine dinner. A hint for Lent.

The accumulated hardships of winter make help just now most timely. Send what you can, to-day, to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1843 1907

ALFRED HODDER DIES AT FORTY

Jerome's Volunteer Aide Had Been an Invalid Three Years.

STUCK TO WORK TO END

He Was the Author of "The Fight for the City," a Novel and Tramp Sketches.

Alfred Hodder died early yesterday morning at the Hotel San Remo. For five years he had been the secretary and closest friend of District Attorney Jerome. He had been an invalid for three years, for most of the time kept to his apartments or his bed by acute intestinal inflammation.

Mr. Hodder sought Mr. Jerome out at the beginning of the District Attorney's first campaign for election in 1901, and in his own phrase "enlisted for the war." After Jerome was elected Mr. Hodder, who had independent means, volunteered to act as Mr. Jerome's secretary. To increase the efficiency of the office, and to make it possible for the salaries of some of the other attachés to be increased, Mr. Hodder included in his duties those of pardon clerk, and for a time the work of complaint clerk. He went to live with Mr. Jerome at 8 Rutgers Street, and remained there until that household was broken up.

But for the last two years his health had been such that he was able to spend less and less time at the Criminal Court Building, though his extraordinary grasp of detail and routine made it possible for him to accomplish a week's work in a few hours' visit to the office weekly. Last September he found it impossible to continue even these irregular visits to his desk, and in spite of Mr. Jerome's request that he should retain the office of secretary nominally he resigned.

During the District Attorney's last campaign Mr. Hodder was kept to his room for most of the time, but he was constantly in touch with the progress of the fight, consulting with Mr. Jerome and others at a tremendous strain on his vitality and in acute pain.

He was born forty years ago at Celina, Ohio. He was the son of Alfred J. Hodder, a lawyer and business man of Cincinnati. He studied at home, until in the late eighties he was sent to Denver because of his health. He entered the law office of Senator Teller of Colorado, and was admitted to the State bar in 1890. He entered the graduate department of Harvard University soon afterward, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and for a time he was an instructor at Bryn Mawr.

For several years previous to his joining Mr. Jerome Mr. Hodder devoted himself to writing for various periodicals. He was the author of "Adversaries of the Skeptic," a series of philosophical essays; "The New Americans," a novel; "The Fight for the City," a critical history of the first Jerome campaign, and under the name of "Francis Walton" wrote, with Josiah Flynt Willard, the stories collected under the title "Powers That Prey."

Mr. Hodder was married in June, 1904, to Mary Mackall Gwinn of Baltimore. He was a member of the Harvard and City Clubs. The funeral will be at 33 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, on Wednesday.

HEAD OF FORESTERS DEAD.

Dr. Oronhyatekha Was a Full-Blooded Mohawk Indian.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 3.—Private telegrams from Augusta, Ga., announce the death of Dr. Oronhyatekha, head of the Independent Order of Foresters, there to-day. Dr. Oronhyatekha was a native of Canada and a full-blooded Mohawk Indian. He was the founder of the Independent Order of Foresters and had been Grand Ranger since 1881. When King Edward VII. was Prince of Wales, on his visit to Canada he listened to an address by Dr. Oronhyatekha, then a youth fresh from college, at Kenyon, Ohio, and Toronto University.

The Prince invited him to continue his studies at Oxford, and he took up the study of medicine there under Sir Henry Acland, the Prince's physician.

Dr. Oronhyatekha practiced medicine in Canada after his return to America, but when elevated to the head of the Foresters he devoted his time entirely to that organization.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—With the exception of light snows from the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley eastward the weather was generally fair throughout the country during Sunday. It is considerably colder in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere temperature changes were unimportant, but with a rising tendency in the West.

The weather will be mostly fair Monday and Tuesday over all districts, although light snow will probably continue Monday along the east portion of the lower lakes. Temperature changes will not be marked.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest to north; East Gulf Coast, light north to northeast; west Gulf Coast, light to fresh southeast to south; on Lake Michigan, light to fresh and variable. Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds with fair, colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, slightly warmer Tuesday, light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh west to northwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer in west portion, fresh west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer, light northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Snow flurries Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, slightly warmer, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	34	36	4 P. M.	39	35
6 A. M.	37	33	6 P. M.	50	30
9 A. M.	38	36	9 P. M.	52	31
12 M.	37	37	12 P. M.	54	31

This thermometer is 100 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 31; maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 5 P. M.; humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WATERS PIANOS

The new WATERS Colonial and Swell-End Upright Pianos in light and dark natural wood cases are marvels of sweetness and beauty, in tone and appearance, and will fully satisfy all those who want a superlatively fine piano, but do not want to pay a fancy price for it.

Let us send you an illustrated catalogue of the WATERS PIANOS with reduced prices and terms on the new

Waters 3-Year System

giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

Horace Waters & Co.
Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 W. 42d St., near B'way.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On March 2, Amalie Crook, (artist,) beloved wife of James Anderson.
Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 5th Av., 19th St. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BABBITT.—On March 1, 1907, Susan E., beloved wife of Dr. Zeno B. Babbitt, aged 38 years.
Funeral and interment at Mechanicsville, Vt., Tuesday, March 5, 1907, 11 A. M. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

BREWSTER.—On Feb. 23, 1907, Marie, wife of William

ENGLISH BOAT IN RACE TO BERMUDA

One Foreign Entry at Least Will Be Made for the Long Contest.

KEEN INTEREST SHOWN

Five Formal Entries for the Maier Cup—Dozen Yachts Expected to Start.

Thomas Fleming Day, who has had a larger share in introducing the long distance races projected to Bermuda, both for sail and power craft, than any other yachtman, is authority for the statement that in all probability there will be an English competitor in the power boat race under the auspices of the Motor Boat Club America from New York to Hamilton, Bermuda next June.

"It was hoped" he says, "that there would be several competitors from Europe, but word has been received that there are no boats in France suitable to fit the conditions. The French motor craft are being lightly built for high speed and are totally unsuited for rough water voyaging. This was shown when they attempted to race across the Mediterranean and were all wrecked or sunk. It is expected, however, that there will be at least one English entry."

The race race to Bermuda will start on June 8th fromthe house of the Motor Boat Club of America on the Hudson River opposite 112th Street. There have been as yet no definite entries, but at least two boats are being built especially for the contest and it is thought likely that a half dozen will start for the $1,000 Bennett Cup. The boats must not exceed sixty foot length over all and must conform to given rules as to suitability for cruising.

One of the new boats is being built at Marblehead from designs by Stearns & McKay for Peter Shields of Philadelphia. She will be 60 feet over all, 12 feet 3 inches beam and 3 feet 6 inches draught. She will be equipped with a four-cylinder Standard engine expected to develop about 11½ miles an hour speed and will be furnished with auxiliary sails and extra tank capacity.

The second is being built at City Island at Purdy & Collison's yard for a New York yachtsman from designs by Smith & Ferris. Her length on deck is just within the sixty-foot limit, 59 feet 10 inches. The cabin is 12 feet 6 inches long, while the extreme beam is 10 feet, the extreme draught 5 feet, with freeboard varying from 3 feet amidships to 5 feet 8 inches at the bow. She will be propelled by a Craig engine.

With an entry of five boats already and at least four more pledged to start, the Bermuda race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club for the Maier Cup and the secondary trophy promises a big success. Four of the boats entered are in the larger class, and one in the smaller, while two are building especially for the latter class. The conditions of the two contests make it especially attractive to the cruising yachtsmen, and there are certain to be accessions to the list before the start on June 5 that will bring the total number up to more than a dozen. The boats are measured by over all length, with no restriction as to sail and no penalty for canvas spread, allowance of time being made on the basis of 45 minutes per foot for the course, 650 miles.

In the larger class, from fifty to ninety feet, the entries are Commodore Henry A. Morss's schooner Dervish of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Commodore Bird S. Coler's schooner Rusalka of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and two Bermudan schooners, Capt. Myers's Isolo of the St. George Yacht Club of Hamilton, and Vice Commodore D. Burrows's Bermudian of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club. Others assured of starting are ex-Commodore E. C. Gibson's schooner Black Hawk of the Boston Yacht Club, Joseph F. Appleton's yawl Takitesy of the Eastern Yacht Club, and the schooner Zuhrah, owned by Henry E. Doescher of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

In the smaller class the only actual entry to date is the new yawl Pericles, building at Huntington's yard, at New Rochelle, for Rear Commodore Frank Maier of the New Rochelle Club, winner of the Lipton Cup of last year. Another new boat building for the race, however, is A. Homer Skinner's yawl Katherina of the Fall River Yacht Club, built by Read Brothers, while the yawl Lila, owned by D. C. Floyd of the Newark Bay and Brooklyn Clubs, is expected to compete again, and possibly the winner Tamerlane, under the flag of her new owner.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Mollie Donohue, Little Danger, 114 pounds each; Lochgrill, 115; Verdant, Tichimingo, Gold Zone, 116 each; Sylvan Belle, Fancy Dress, Ever Near, 118 each; Monterey, 119; Shrove, Signal Light, Prince Brutus, 120 each; Limerick, Father Talent, 123 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Port Worth, Dr. Keith, 127 pounds each; Easter Joy, Happy Chap, 137 each; Incantation, 147; Harefoot, 141; Wild Range, Fabian, Willie Newcomb, Oliver Mc, 148 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; three and a half furlongs. Queen Bess, Herletta, Relapse, Miss Orna, Edna Motter, Florence Keil, Emma G., Drop Stitch, 100 pounds each; Britson, 103; Ziephen, 112; Headline 103; Belle of Kent, 109; Brawney Lad, 113; E. M. Fray, 119.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Moccasin, 103 pounds; Cora Price, 101; Pink Star, Sir Toddington, Goldess, Rappahannock, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Polly Prim, 100 pounds; Gold Bearer, 102; Belle Strome, 103; Woodsaw, Gentian, John L. Inglis, 105 each; Rebounder, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and an eighth. Quagga, 92 pounds; Evie Green, 101; Anna Day, 103; St. Noel, Foreigner, Amberjack, Sonoma Belle, Small Lady, 105 each; Long Bright, Jungle Imp, Joe Levy, 108 each; Bellindian, Grenade, 110 each; James Reddick, 111.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Duchess of Montebello, Masker, 96 pounds each; Higginbotham, 98; Bonart, Planute, Schroeder's Midway, 101 each; Lady Carol, 107; Mingita, 109; Merry George, King Pepper, Sand Bath, 112 each; Kleinwood, 115.

ST. LOUIS AERONAUTS COMING

Will Tell of International Race Plans at Balloon Dinner.

A large delegation of St. Louis balloon enthusiasts will attend the dinner on March 14 to be given by the Aero Club of America at the Hotel St. Regis. Acceptances were received last week from ex-Gov. Francis, James E. Smith, President of the Business Men's League; L. D. Dozier, President of the St. Louis Aero Club, and Dan. C. Nugent. Speeches will be made by Mr. Dozier and probably ex-Gov. Francis, and they will tell something of the plans that have been made for the Gordon Bennett International Cup race which will be held in St. Louis on Oct. 30. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington, will be one of the speakers, and among the Washington delegation present will be Admiral C. M. Chester. President Colgate Hoyt of the Automobile Club of America has been asked to speak, and a number of other autoists will be present.

Interesting announcements will be made regarding the policy of the club toward stimulating aeronautic interest in America, and it is expected that President Cortlandt Field Bishop will tell of the progress that has been made in formulating conditions for the aeroplane competition, for which a prize has been offered to the club.

The next ascension planned by the members will be conducted by Alfred N. Chandler and Alan R. Hawley in Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 16. Mr. Chandler will make an ascent in his balloon Initial of 35,000 cubic feet. The next club lecture will be held this evening, when A. M. Herring will speak of the use of light metals and propellers in certain types of balloon construction.

WEST SENDS BOWLING DEFI.

Mineralites of Chicago Will Roll Any Team in the Country.

Bowlers of the Metropolitan district are much stirred up over the sweeping challenge issued by the Mineralites, the crack bowling team of Chicago. According to the defi the Chicagoans will roll any team in the country, either at the seventh annual championship meet of the American Bowling Congress at St. Louis or at the first set of championships of the new National Bowling Association at Alantic City. The Mineralites had at first planned to go only to St. Louis, but when the Brunswicks, another strong Chicago team, were organizing, some of the Mineralites were mentioned as possible members of the Brunswicks, which intend coming East. Since then, however, the Mineralites have decided to go to Atlantic City, and at the same time be prepared to meet all comers, Cleveland and New York preferred, the former at St. Louis and the latter at Atlantic City.

In addition to the team challenge, the Mineralites will back Frank Brill against any other individual player in th country, particularly "Jimmy" Smith of Brooklyn. Brill has been making rather strenuous efforts to arrange a match with some of the Eastern stars, but has failed. He has been very anxious to roll John Voorheis, but since the little New Yorker defeated Smith, Brill has received a letter from "Billy" Cordes to the effect that Voorheis will not consider a match with him.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Many of the motor boats that were on exhibition in Madison Square Garden last week have been shipped to Chicago, where the power boat show held by the American Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers will be in session throughout the week. A large number of manufacturers and boat designers are exhibiting in Chicago this year for the first time, and the motor boat interest in the West is keeping pace with the increasing popularity in the East.

So great has been the demand for the new 20 horse power, four-cylinder Cadillac car that it is believed the supply of 1,000 cars, arranged for at the Detroit factory this year, will soon be gone. The demonstrating car in use in this city has been used every day during the recent bad weather.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club will use his new six-cylinder 75 horse power Mercedes car in extensive touring this season. A similar car has lately been purchased by George S. Cox of Newark, and Vice President E. V. W. Rossiter of the New York Central Railroad. P. A. Valentine and A. W. Dingwall are among other recent purchasers of Mercedes touring cars.

Howard Drakeley, who for a number of years has been one of the leading hockey players on the Crescent Athletic Club team, has been made general manager of the New York branch of the Motor Sales Company, 1,771 Broadway, whose automobile product is known as Car De Luxe. This new motor car is rated at 50-60 horse power, and accommodates seven people. It is sold at $4,750, and is guaranteed for one year with a speed of 60 miles an hour. Chrome nickel steel is used in the crank shafts, gears, and transmission. It is a four-cylinder car, with cone clutch and selective transmission. The wheel base is 121 inches, and the weight 2,950 pounds. The rear axle system is unique. It is a floating, live axle, firmly placed upon a solid one-piece stationary axle.

Several new 50 horse power Pope-Toledo cars were delivered last week by the A. G. Southworth Company, the New York and Brooklyn agents for the Pope automobiles. Clinton Elliott of Brooklyn received one of the first cars. This is the fourth Pope-Toledo he has owned. Last year Mr. Elliott drove his touring car 12,000 miles, and he has averaged 10,000 miles a season for the last four years.

Fickling & Co. of 154 East Fifty-seventh Street have perfected a new ignition and lighting system for automobiles and boats, tending to eliminate all the disagreeable features in the systems now used. The equipment consists of a dynamo equipped with a flexible shaft, and running direct to the governor on the flywheel. By a wrist movement on the governor the amperage can be varied from 1½ to 10 amperes. When the battery is charged there is a cutout that works automatically. The motor is set on the running board, under the front boards, or under the front seat and at any angle, as the flexible shaft will permit of a 90 per cent. turn. A bracket is suspended so that the face of the friction driving disk will come even with the face of the flywheel.

Motorists who have had their searchlight reflectors broken by the heat of the flame probably do not realize that their troubles are due to too much scientific calculation. When the demand for powerful searchlights sprang up the lamp manufacturers sought a combination of light and reflector which would project the strongest light. But they failed to consider the effect of heat on glass. The flame was placed too near the curved reflector, and thousands have been cracked by the heat. The Nevepout lamps, made by the Rose Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, have overcome this difficulty by the use of a mirror lens condensing reflector, which, by reason of its curvature, is at a sufficient distance from the flame to prevent cracking.

Although the B. L. M. miniature racers are just beginning to be placed on the market, almost the entire output for the year 1907 has been purchased by motor sportsmen who have learned about the performance of this little car. The unforeseen demand has caused the manufacturers to increase their output to 150 cars for 1908, and already there are over a dozen applications from agents who wish to sell the B. L. M. car in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other large cities.

HOPPE PLAYING GOOD BILLIARDS

Frequently Makes 150 Points from Spot at 18.2 Game in Amsterdam.

AMATEURS ARE READY

Demarest and Rolls Will Be First Competitors in National Tourney.

Word has been received from Amsterdam, Holland, that Willie Hoppe, the young American billiard player, is now filling an engagement at a billiard academy in that city. The game is quite popular in Amsterdam, and the academy where Hoppe is employed enjoys thedistinction of being one of the finest appointed in Europe.

Hoppe is regarded as the most wonderful billiard player ever seen in Amsterdam. Whenever he appears in a competition he is surrounded by a critical and enthusiastic gathering, and at the close of the exhibition he is warmly congratulated. In many instances the youthful expert is compelled to offer a large handicap to get players to meet him and to create betting. Those who have seen him play here and abroad contend that he has regained all his old-time form. He usually takes part in two games a day, at 18.2 balk-line, 150 points each, and is not only returned a winner in a majority of instances, but generally runs the game out from the spot.

The proprietors of the academy where Hoppe is engaged are anxious to match the American against any player in the world, particularly Vignaux, the veteran French expert, but as Hoppe has a victory to his credit against the French champion it is not believed that the latter is very desirous of meeting the American again.

The amateur tournament for National championship honors will begin to-night with Calvin Demarest of the Chicago Athletic Association meeting the Philadelphian, T. Mortimer S. Rolls. This was the decision of the Schedule Committee, Charles L. Forster, Maurice Daly, and Lincoln Brunn, yesterday at the meeting at the Liederkranz Club. The matinée match scheduled for to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock will bring together the other Chicagoan, Charles F. Conklin, and the present holder of the championship title, Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J. The evening match for Tuesday will be betweeen J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, both of this city. The Wednesday matinée match will be played by the loser of the Demarest-Rolls contest meeting the loser of the Conklin-Gardner match. On Wednesday evening Dr. Mial will meet the winner of the Demarest-Rolls match.

The six competitors were engaged in practice at the Liederkranz Club yesterday afternoon. Poggenburg was the only one to play a full string of 300 points, at which the championship will be decided at 14.2 balk-line. He played against Edward McLaughlin, who will referee the matches. The amateur counted a high run of 121 carroms, while his average was a fraction below 24. Demarest played some close billiards, but he failed to get anywhere near to the hundred mark, and did not finish out his string.

The elaborate prizes were placed on exhibition in the billiard room and caused favorable comment. In addition to becoming the holder of the new Challenge Cup, the winner will receive a valuable Sèvres vase, two feet high, of rare beauty and richly decorated. The second prize is a case of table silver, the third prize an artistic bronze of a buffalo at bay, the fourth prize a crystal and gilt clock, the fifth prize an artistic marble head, and the sixth prize a crystal and bronze smoker's tray and outfit. The high single average prize is a large and beautiful bronze electrolier of a woman drawing water from a fountain, while the high run prize is a diamond and pearl pin.

CO. G'S RIFLEMEN WON.

Captures Seventy-first Regiment Trophy on Seventh's Ranges.

The riflemen of Company G of the Seventh Regiment again carried off the honors in the match for the Seventy-first Regiment Trophy. The company's team of five men led in the first competition on Jan. 12, and on Saturday night made the best score in the final competition, the aggregate number of points being 643. It was the third time the trophy had been shot for, the previous winners being Company G and Company K. Besides capturing the trophy, the winning team made the best record for competition, rolling up a total of 158 points, standing, against 152, made by the same company; 166, prone, against 160, made by Company G, and the same company's aggregate of 612 was bettered 31 points. The scores of the match follow:

COMPANY G.

	Stand-ing.	Prone.	Tot.
Corporal W. O. Raymond	33	35	68
Corporal J. R. McGuffie	33	34	67
Corporal J. A. Smith, Jr.	31	33	64
Capt. W. J. Underwood	32	31	63
Lieut. H. E. Crall	29	33	62
Total	158	166	324
	148	341	341
	Com.	Com.	Total.
Company G	319	324	643
Company B	316	320	636
Company A	313	319	632
Company E	311	316	627
Company D	312	309	621
Company F	313	308	621
Company K	309	318	627
Company H	299	314	613
Company I	297	316	613

MAGAZINE FIRE MATCH.

Name and Company.	Stand-ing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private J. D. Thees, B	23	44	
Private W. G. Eliot, K	20	23	43
Corporal J. Milleman, E	20	22	42

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

Name and Company.	Stand-ing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private J. D. Thees, B	44	57	101
Private W. G. Eliot, K	41	57	98

SHARPSHOOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

Name and Company.	Stand-ing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private J. K. Green, A	31	34	65
Sergt. W. C. Reiyea, H	31	34	65
Private H. L. Teockel, C	32	34	66

WYKAGYL MEN AT TRAPS

Good Shooting Under Favorable Conditions at New Rochelle.

The trap shooters of the Wykagyl Country Club and their guests had good sport in the club's regular weekly competition at the New Rochelle traps. The weather conditions were favorable for high scores, and the marksmanship throughout was excellent. The most interest was centred in the fifty-target event for the club championship, the six competitors shooting from scratch. J. Henderson carried off the honors with 44, with J. D. Calhoun as the runner-up. The scores:

SAUER GUN—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. A. Sutter	5 22	T. D. Scoble	3 21
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	8 22	F. W. Howard	0 19
W. N. Bavier	5 22	G. F. Pelham	0 19
W. J. Brennan	1 22	H. P. Talcott	0 18
J. D. Calhoun	0 21	J. Henderson	1 17

Shoot-off won by Sutter.

REMINGTON GUN—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
T. D. Scoble	3 22	H. P. Talcott	0 20
G. F. Pelham	0 22	J. D. Calhoun	0 18
J. Henderson	1 22	W. T. Brennan	1 20
C. A. Sutter	4 21	W. N. Bavier	5 17
F. W. Howard	0 20	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	3 17

Shoot-off won by Scoble.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP—50 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
J. Henderson	44	H. P. Talcott	40
J. D. Calhoun	42	W. J. Brennan	30
F. W. Howard	40	G. F. Pelham	39

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
T. D. Scoble	2 22	J. D. Calhoun	0 18
J. Henderson	1 21	G. F. Pelham	0 18
W. N. Bavier	5 21	F. W. Howard	0 15
H. P. Talcott	0 21	W. J. Brennan	1 15
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	3 21	C. A. Sutter	4 14

MEMBERS AND GUESTS' CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
G. F. Pelham	1 23	W. J. Brennan	1 19
J. D. Calhoun	0 22	T. D. Scoble	1 17
J. Henderson	1 20	F. W. Howard	0 17
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	1 20	H. P. Talcott	0 15
W. N. Bavier	1 19	C. A. Sutter	1 14

BUSKIE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. Henderson	2 22	T. D. Scoble	2 20
W. N. Bavier	6 22	H. P. Talcott	1 20
G. F. Pelham	0 22	F. W. Howard	1 16
W. J. Brennan	2 21		

LARCHMONT SHOOTERS LOS

Beaten by the Westchester Country Club by Two Targets.

Variable weather conditions greeted the trap shooting contingent of the Larchmont Yacht Club during the weekly competitions at the shooting grounds of the club. A heavy snow squall struck the early arrivals, but the late comers competed under admirable conditions. A feature of the day's sport was an impromptu team match of four men each between the Westchester Country Club and the Larchmonts. Each contestant had fifty targets, from scratch, and the final result was in favor of the visiting team by a score of 164 to 162.

J. A. Pisani carried off the honors for individual performances, breaking twenty-five targets without a miss. In the same event Stuart Scott and F. W. Perkins pushed the winner hard, each scoring twenty-four. In a shoot-off for second prize Scott lost his eleventh target. The scores:

TEAM SHOOT—50 TARGETS.

WESTCHESTER C. C.	T.	LARCHMONT.	T.
R. C. Watson	39	E. S. Ballou	
L. G. Young	44	J. A. Pisani	
H. H. Benkard	39	F. W. Perkins	
Stuart Scott	42	E. G. Unitt	
Team total	164	Team total	1

FIVE DOUBLES—SCRATCH.

	T.		
J. A. Pisani	9	E. G. Unitt	
R. C. Watson	8	Stuart Scott	
L. G. Young	7	H. H. Benkard	

SPECIAL SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	T.		
J. Ross Collins	21	Stuart Scott	
F. W. Perkins	19	H. H. Benkard	
L. G. Young	17	E. G. Unitt	

SAUER GUN—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
E. G. Unitt	49	E. S. Ballou	0
J. Ross Collins	4	45 F. W. Perkins	0
A. B. Alley	6	43 V. R. Wheeler	14

WHITNEY LYON CUP—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. Ross Collins	4	46 E. S. Ballou	0
E. G. Unitt	8	45 J. A. Pisani	0
A. B. Alley	6	43 V. R. Wheeler	14
F. W. Perkins	0	42	

SPECIAL EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
J. A. Pisani	25	L. G. Young	
F. W. Perkins	24	H. H. Benkard	
Stuart Scott	24	E. S. Ballou	
R. C. Watson	21	E. G. Unitt	
J. Ross Collins	21	V. R. Wheeler	

Winner of first prize—J. A. Pisani. Winner of second prize—F. W. Perkins.

Maddens Buy the Mare Markala.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3.—E. T. Bedford of New York, who drove Demay and York Boy for a world's record, has sold to Joseph and Edward Madden the six-year-old brood mare Markala, 2:18, by Peter the Great, dam Nancy Hanks, 2:04. Markala is the last mare to be added by the Madden boys to their trotting breeding establishment, and completes the stud.

Christ Church Beats Clark House.

Christ Church House basket ball team, which was tied for first place in the intersettlement tournament with Clark House, won the first of a series of three games to decide which team is entitled to the championship, after a close and interesting game, by a score of 17 to 12.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Bassford, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Jonasson, Meyer & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. C. Kelly, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wolcott.

Mitchell-Mooly-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. Garton, ribbons; Hotel Breslin.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, domestics and laces; Hotel Albert.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brown wash goods and linens; 4 Washington Place Hotel Albert.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Dahlgreen, House furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. H. P. Schmidt, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Moore, L. C., Company, Lawrence, Mass.; C. F. Ross, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, ladies' hosiery, underwear, and men's furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Gottlieb, infants' wear; 438 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Laurie, William, Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. Mullen, dress goods; Hotel Broztell.

Taylor, George R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Meyer, cloaks, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, and notions; Hotel Victoria.

Page, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Root, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Pyne, upholstery goods; 634 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Hughes, gloves; Hotel Victoria.

Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Pohlman, laces; 817 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter-Tupper Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Greene, dress goods, silks, and linings; 57 White Street; Hotel Albany.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albany.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Hermitage.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; P. Hansauer, notions, laces, and ribbons; 600 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitenthal, H. S., & Co., Dallas, Texas; S. Mittenthal, notions and furnishing goods; I. Bacon, dry goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Greenstein Department Store, Louisville, Ky.; M. F. Greenstein, general dry goods; Hotel Hermitage.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Hermitage.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. F. Philip, upholstery goods and furniture; J. Shaw, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Steiger, A., Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Ducharme, notions and laces; Miss A. Leary, ribbons; Miss Chaloix, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Demuth, domestics and white goods; Holland House.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. G. Anafpach, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Latham.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss A. Hickey, millinery; Miss A. Cunningham, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Latham.

Worden Manufacturing Company, Salem, Va.; E. M. Worden, piece goods; Hotel Breslin.

"Healey's," Holyoke, Mass.; Miss N. Healy, ladies' wear; Miss Warren, waists; Hotel Breslin.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Leask, linens and quilts; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Pogue, J. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Whittaker, skirts, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Miss F. Marsh, fancy goods, jewelry, and leather goods; Miss M. Taylor, gloves; Hotel Normandie.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; P. F. Tracey, linings and notions; Miss Cox, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. H. Wolff, trunks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Leo Goodkind, pictures; 490 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. P. Clayton, notions and jewelry; Hotel Earlington.

Meinecke Tor Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Pennhorn, notions and toys; Hoffman House.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Ballantine, A. R., Company, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballantine, millinery; D. Mac Taggard, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Madigan, P. D., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Miss E. Brandt, waists; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, woolens and remnants; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

"Surprise," Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Stroh, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodward.

Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. D. Broome, notions, books, stationery, toilet, and leather goods; Hotel Grand.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and furnishing goods; W. Phillips, ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. Lepper, waists and muslin underwear; Miss Grillmeyer, infants' wear; Hotel Grand.

Cook, L. W., Harrisburg, Penn.; G. D. Cook, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, and housefurnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, cloaks and suits; P. Nelson, dressmaking department; Miss Bucknell, dressmaking department; Miss K. Fitz Harris, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mon.; C. A. Barnes, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

St. Clair Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. J. Bevail, laces, embroideries, and piece goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Starr, notions and furnishing goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Lyons, housefurnishing goods; L. Freund, domestics; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Wellington.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, silks, and linings; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.

Klatz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. V. E. Bippus, notions; toilet goods, jewelry, umbrellas, and leather goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Babcock, J. P., Booneville, N. Y.; dry goods; 340 Broadway.

Allen Clothing Company, Jersey Shore, Penn.; Abe E. Allen, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ernst Besser's Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward F. Klamer, stationery; Alfred E. Besser, dolls and stationery; Hotel Marlborough.

Phillis & Henley, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Henley, men's furnishings; Hotel Broztell.

Smith, L. D., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' furnishings; Hotel Wellington.

Littauer, L., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' furnishings; Hotel Plymouth.

Naber, Catharine J., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Churchill.

Naber, K. J., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Rose Messerschmitt, millinery; Hotel Churchill.

Scurbrough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; C. M. Scurbrough, department store; Marie Antoinette Hotel.

St. Clair Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. J. Bevail, piece goods, laces, and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street.

Mansfield & Co., Stroudsburg, Penn.; P. Mansfield, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

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Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; E. M. Clarke, general dry goods; 31 Union Square.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Hatcher, furnishing goods and clothing; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Weisser, Low & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. O'Brien, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Hotel York.

Lewis Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Lewis, clothing; Hotel Bartholdi.

Warmcastle, W. H., Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Warmcastle, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square.

Sterling-Welch Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Cromer, upholstery goods; Hotel Broztell.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, carpets; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

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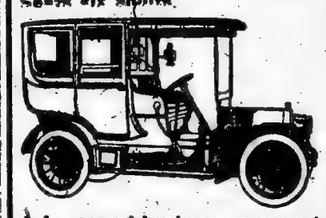

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Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
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Stern Specialty Co., 24 East 22d St. Rubber.
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St. Also Athletic Goods.
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Levy, L. W., & Co., 586-2 Broadway.
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Acme Leather Goods Co., 500 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
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Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
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Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Selde, 325 Canal St. Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
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Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
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Novelty Braid Mills, 106 Grand, nr. B'way.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.
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Preston & Khouri, 6 East 16th St.
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Two four-story, basement, single brick flats, on prominent avenue, near park; institution mortgage, 4½%; small amount cash; open plumbing; tiled vestibule, hall, baths. Owner, Box 359 Times, Times Square.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Widow requiring immediate cash, sacrifices 5-story triple, cold water flat near St. Mary's Park for less than $26,000; rents over $2,760. Reply by letters, Widow, 2,980 3d Ave.

Block from "L" station; private house; full lot; modern improvements; an elegant home Cheap. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

FOR SALE BEDFORD PARK, A NUMBER OF FINE CORNERS
E. N. EHRHART, 7 E. 42d St. Tel. 5322—38.

Unionport.—Choice plot of 15 lots; will be sold cheap to quick buyer. Frank S. Whalen, 15 Park Row.

FLATS $15,500; four 4-story double, to close estate; good chance. Polak, 4030 3d Av.

Ten lots on Sedgwick Av., near Kingsbridge Road. Grant Bros., 1 Madison Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive water-front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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At Long Branch, N. J.—West End, Hollywood; furnished Summer cottages; all improvements; to rent for the season at $900, $700, and $900. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

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now being erected in Brooklyn.
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AMPLE POWER
supplied from adjacent power house.
Modern construction and equipment.
Low insurance; populous neighborhood.
PLENTY OF HELP AVAILABLE
Light all sides; elevator; steam heat
Near Shipping Terminals.
Apply to W. Bonner, on premises, 257 Carson Av., Brooklyn, between De Kalb and Willoughby Aves. No Agents.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
11 Water St., strong building, about 25x70, five stories and cellar; possession May 1.
Corner store and basement, John and Pearl, about 23x80; suitable retail or wholesale business.
Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x75; elevator; $19 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

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between Greenwich and Hudson Streets; lot 25x100; will improve to suit tenant, with a six-story building, at $5,000 a year, on long lease, or 5-story building at $4,500.
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Telephone 3824 John.

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SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Building.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker

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Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail; suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

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39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts, possession May 1st. 69 Beekman St., 1st loft, 25x85; $600. 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl, 2d loft, 25x50; $360. 183 William, corner of Spruce, 2d loft, 25x50; $660. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

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New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

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5th Av., southwest corner 28th St.; entire four floor, connecting with building No. 2 W. 28th St., containing about 5,000 square feet; also small office; elevator and steam heat; moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Fola Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Extra large corner store on the lower east side; best neighborhood; suitable for any business. Inquire janitor, 265 East Broadway.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. ELLSWORTH NILES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongo U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4, 1907, by order of the Court, 10:30 A. M., at 5 East 30th Street, Borough Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, ribbons, velvets, silks, flowers, veilings, wire cases, partitions, &c.
GEORGE F. BENTLEY, Receiver.
SUTHERLAND R. HAXTUN, Attorney
Receiver, 15 William Street, New York.

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Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements.
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121st St., 421 West, (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

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244 East 86th Street
Apartments of 4 and 5 large rooms for housekeeping. All improvements and conveniences. Elevator service, "L" Station. Apply
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A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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BROOKLYN.

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Dwellings and Apartments To Let Call or send for list. **PORTER & CO.,** 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

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Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 148 W. 30th.

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218T ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST, 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; board optional.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Congenial home offered business couple, gentlemen; sunny room; reference; table guests.

100TH, 237 WEST.—Private family; large pleasant room; gentleman preferred.

117TH ST., 361 WEST.—Large sunny front room, with dressing room, for gentleman or couple in private German family; select party.

129TH ST., 218 WEST.—Southern lady; handsomely furnished rooms, suitable two, or doctor's office; every convenience; excellent table; telephone.

147TH ST., 541 WEST.—Large, elegant room; excellent board; private house; references required.

CONGENIAL HOME offered refined gentleman with references; strictly private family; apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; $9. Eureka, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location; large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

218T. 189 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $3 up.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

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JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, 387 Arlington Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; refined private home; convenient to trolleys and train; twelve minutes from P. R. R. Ferry; excellent table; references.

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7TH AV., 2,010.—Large, light rooms, well furnished, in private elevator apartment, with telephone; all conveniences; reasonable. Call Sunday or evenings.

30TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, second flight; handsomely furnished; Times Square; clean, quiet, warm house.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

45TH, 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; reasonable; near elevated and Subway.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room, private house; reference.

48TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; hot, cold water; bath; reasonable; private house.

74TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; private house; southern exposure; suitable two gentlemen; board optional.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large room, with bath

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Sequences of Inter-State Commerce Hearings—Money Problem.

For the persistent decline in securities upon the Stock Exchange last week the only explanation in a news way was the daily grist of developments at the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation of the Union Pacific system. While there was much genuine liquidation of stocks upon each day of weakness, this presumably representing the drawing of unfavorable conclusions from the matters brought to light at the hearing on the part of those who hold stocks for investments or purchase them for profits on the rise, nevertheless the selling of stocks by professionals preponderated. Beyond question a large part of the speculative element in Wall Street took advantage of the unsettlement which was created by the Harriman investigation to prosecute their operations for the fall of prices. It was foreseen by these interests that the revelations regarding the purchase and financing of the various railroads including the Harriman system would produce a series of shocks in Wall Street itself and leave an unfavorable impression in the minds of the outside public. Every effort was therefore made to exaggerate the influence of these different matters in order to provoke such sharp and general liquidation as to permit the retirement of short contracts at large profits. This explains the attacks directed at different times during the week against particular stocks, including such obvious movements as those against Southern Railway preferred, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island preferred, and the American Smelting and Refining shares. The deductions of this powerful group of operators were, as it proved, correct, and their tactics were upon the whole successful, although in the closing days of the week liquidating sales diminished perceptibly in volume. Some little attention was devoted to the progress of the Aldrich bill on its appointed way through Congress, and to the apparently concerted efforts on the part of a number of railroads to secure higher rates upon their soft-coal and steel and iron traffic, as well as to the further movement by railroad employes to secure larger pay, but all these matters were so overshadowed by the Union Pacific investigation that to it may be ascribed the week's decline in prices to a point lower than any touched since midsummer of 1906.

Because the disclosures before the Inter-State Commerce Commission were seized upon by speculators to further their ends in the stock market is no valid reason for dismissing them as possessing no lasting effect. It is true that many of the matters brought to light by the counsel to the commission, including the unpleasant details regarding the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton, have been known to Wall Street for many years. They were not known to the general public, however, and it is safe to assume that the great body of investors in railroad securities has received through such testimony as that concerning the purchase of bonds by insiders at one price and their subsequent sale at a figure 30 points or so in advance, an insight into railroad finance not unlike that obtained by the small policy holder into the former method of the conduct of insurance companies. Not all insurance companies, however, were conducting their business along the lines pursued by the companies which fell under the condemnation of the Hughes investigating committee, and the student of railroad construction and finance understands perfectly that such methods of conducting this great branch of American industry as were followed in the case of the properties probed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission are by no means general. It will be difficult, of course, to persuade the general public that this is the case, owing to the wholly human failing of drawing general conclusions from specific cases, and perhaps the most effective way of making this distinction clear lies in the vigorous elimination of the bad spots. It seems fairly certain that as a result of the information that was gained, the Inter-State Commerce Commission will endeavor to work out two important ends. In the first place, it is apparent that it believes it has sufficient evidence to prove that the Southern Pacific is really a competitor of the Union Pacific, and that the Union Pacific stock holdings in the Southern Pacific constitute control of that property within the meaning of the law. Mr. Harriman chose to designate this as a "dominating influence," but this is really synonymous with control. Holding this opinion, an effort will be made, undoubtedly, to force the Union Pacific to divest itself of Southern Pacific stock. The outlook is for a long contest in the courts over this matter, and, in the event of a decision favorable to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the devising of some method by Union Pacific interests by which that road's Southern Pacific stock may be so held as to accomplish the original purpose in its purchase. Again, the lines of the investigation seemed to make it clear that the commission considers a railroad's holding of a stock of competing lines, however small, a source of injustice to shippers, since under depressed business conditions they might be called upon to make good in transportation payments the interest upon the capital involved in such purchases of stocks. Apparently, legislation would have to be sought to prevent such stockholdings in competing roads. There seems in all this nothing in the least harmful to the real interests of the investing public; on the contrary, it is a programme which, if carried out, should prove extremely beneficial.

Last week's flurry in call money rates upon the eve of the heavy March disbursements directed attention again to the sensitive condition of the money market. In the past six years, with the exception of 1904, the banks of this city have shown a steady falling off in cash from the first of February to the end of March. The total decrease in this period a year ago was some $28,000,000, and upon April 7 there resulted a deficit of $2,560,000, a showing almost unprecedented at that season of the year. A similar shrinkage in cash has been going on this year, and the question is generally asked in banking circles whether in other respects there is to be a repetition of last year's conditions. The sources of relief seem to be in the provisions of the Aldrich bill, if that measure becomes a law, and in our obvious control over foreign exchange markets. By the Aldrich bill the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to make deposits of customs collections in the banks directly, if he sees fit, and although this will be an entirely novel step, yet the drain of $4,000,000 a week from the banks of this city alone to the Government's vaults seems to invite abandonment of the other possible method of first depositing such collections with the Sub-Treasury and then turning them over to banks later. Additions of small notes are also provided for by this bill, and the retirement of circulation facilitated. As for the power of our bankers to import gold, this is almost unquestioned, and receives confirmation each week in the refusal of the Bank of England to lower its official discount rate from the 5 per cent. figure, which is admittedly a burden upon English trade.

LIQUIDATION IN LONDON.

May Be Due to the Disappointed Hopes of Easier Money.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 3.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that the stringency in the short loan market was almost the only point in the monetary situation which was a palpable certainty throughout last week. Around this central fact were grouped a host of interesting uncertainties and possibilities, according to the fluctuating prevalence of which the discount market's tendency fluttered between cheerfulness, with hopes of an early reduction of the Bank rate, and gloomy depression, combined with the conviction that the Bank rate was a fixture for months.

Between the conflicting influences and emotions the discount rate eased off, and then hardened again when it was found that money, though more abundant, was not nearly so much so as conditions seemed to warrant.

On Saturday the position was rather more comfortable, but monetary ease on Saturday is always regarded with some suspicion.

On the Stock Exchange liquidation was a marked feature. The Times says it is inclined to think that most of the stock involved in this movement is largely traceable to the disappointed hopes of easier money after the turn of the year. Last Autumn the 6 per cent. Bank rate was followed by steady buying, which made the markets paradoxically firm. It now looks as if much of this buying was carried out with borrowed money on the theory that the high rates would not last, and as if their lasting had compelled realizations.

BERLIN BOERSE VERY WEAK.

Fear That Industrial Activity Has Reached Its High-Water Mark.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 3.—Extreme weakness prevailed on the Boerse all last week and toward the close a decided fall set in.

The factors hitherto responsible for the temper of the Boerse were not in the present instance predominant. A new and ominous element had been introduced by apprehensions that the period of industrial activity had reached the high-water mark and that a setback was imminent. These apprehensions were especially strong with respect to the condition of the mining industry. Serious anxieties were aroused by a recent article in the Cologne Gazette, which was extremely pessimistic with reference to the iron market. According to the Rhenish organ there had been a weakening in that market both at home and abroad. The condition of the English raw iron market was said to be unsatisfactory and a similar loss of firmness was predicted concerning the American market.

The alarm created by this article affected the Boerse very unfavorably. All classes of stocks sufferd. American rails, notably Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania, showed marked declines. German imperial 3 per cents and Prussian Government consols went as low as 85.75.

The financial situation continues very unsatisfactory.

INTEREST IN RIO TINTOS.

Attention of the Paris Bourse Concentrated on Them Last Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, March 3.—The attention of the Bourse last week was concentrated on Rio Tintos, which fluctuated wildly, causing great nervousness among option dealers. A good many shorts were frightened into covering, which explains the rise in the stock to 2,720f. Conservative brokers advise great caution as to these shares.

The Bourse on the whole showed a favorable disposition. French rentes and most Government stocks advanced fractionally, though Russians displayed some irregularity. Bank stocks were steady. Spanish rails were undecided. Industrials were in good demand.

Little interest was taken in the South African market, but a tendency to improve was quite noticeable. De Beers continued to advance and were conspicuously active.

ALTON BONDS AT 65.

How This Price Compared with Other Low Interest-Bearing Bonds.

Briefly stated, the defense which E. H. Harriman advanced before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the sale of 3 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Alton at 65 in 1899 was that no better price than that could be expected for such a bond at the time, and that the later sales of these bonds at 90 and over were made possible by changed market conditions. The sale in April, 1899, of 3½ per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to the stockholders of that road at 75 was referred to as indicating that 65 was no abnormally low price for the Alton bonds at the time they were sold. The claim was advanced in this connection that the large profit that Mr. Harriman and his associates made on the purchase of these bonds at 65, and their subsequent sale at an advance of about 30 points, was a bit of good fortune due to the increased prosperity of the country rather than to any manipulation by Mr. Harriman and his associates.

The right to subscribe to the 3 per cent. Alton bonds at 65 was given to the stockholders of the road as recorded on the books of the company on July 20, 1899. It is interesting to compare the price of the Alton bonds with those of some other 3 per cent. and of some 3½ per cent. bonds in that month. Central Pacific 3½s were selling then at 85¾, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s at 86, Chicago & Northwestern 3½s at 108½, Lake Shore 3½s at 110, and New York Central 3½s at 110⅝, while Northern Pacific 3s were selling at 67¼, and Illinois Central, St. Louis Division, 3s at 91. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 3½s, which were sold to the stockholders in April at 75 as a privilege, were quoted in October of the same year, their first appearance on the Stock Exchange, at 103⅞.

It was in October, 1900, that the Chicago & Alton 3s were first quoted on the Exchange, when they sold at about 92. By that time declines had occurred in some of the bonds, the prices of which, July, 1899, have already been given. The movements of the several bonds can therefore, be said to correspond closely during these two years.

The year 1898 was described by Mr. Harriman in his review of the "A matter as a year of uncertainty in which capital was timid, and when large inducements had to be held out to obtain the support of capital. It was during 1898 that the plans were worked out for the issuance of these refunding 3 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Alton. It was not until July of the year following that the bonds were offered to the stockholders. That the conditions which Mr. Harriman described as characterizing the year 1898 did not apply to the following year is apparently indicated by the high prices which low interest bearing bonds reached that year. Even in 1898 conditions do not appear to have been universally recognized as being as bad as Mr. Harriman maintained they were. To quote from the annual review of The Financial Chronicle of January, 90, does not agree closely with Mr. Harriman's view:

"The improvement in affairs noted in 1897 made further progress during 1898, and the year was one of growing activity and rising prosperity. Four leading conditions may be said to have controlled the course of affairs: First, the other victories for sound money; second, good crops; third, unprecedented exports of merchandise, and fourth, a successful foreign war."

SEAT VAULES ON 'CHANGE

Last Week's Sale at $75,000 the Lowest Price in Three Years.

The selling price of a Stock Exchange seat may usually be taken as a fairly accurate barometer of the participation of the public in the stock market and the consequent abundance of business among the commission firms or the lack of it. The sale of a seat last week for $75,000, $5,000 less than the last sale, and the lowest price which has been heard of since the close of 1903, is credited among the members not so much to the expectation of lean times ahead as to the fact that it was pressed for sale. The early Spring is usually a poor time to sell a membership on the Exchange, even in prosperous seasons, for the reason that most of the changes in Stock Exchange firms are arranged before Jan. 1, and for the first few months following seats are in small demand.

Memberships have risen and fallen in value with marked consistency, according to the state of the market since the high record of $95,000 was established in December, 1905, at the top of the bull market of that year. By the following June the price had dropped to $78,000, and in the succeeding month, when the stagnation of the early Summer was beginning to give place to the undercurrent of activity which immediately preceded the Harriman dividend coup, the price rose to $81,000. The boiling market which followed the announcement of the South Pacific dividend and the increased rate Union Pacific had the immediate effect putting seats up to the top notch again. By the middle of August a sale was announced at 898,000, and a week later the record price of $95,000 was again touched.

TREASURY MEN IN THE STREET

Secretary Shaw's Acceptance of a Presidency Follow Precedent.

Leslie M. Shaw, until to-day Secretary of the Treasury, is the sixth holder of that office to come to New York's financial district upon his retirement to find occupation and profit. Secretaries Manning, Fairchild, Windom, Carlisle, and Gage are the predecessors of Mr. Shaw immediately called to mind. Of these Secretaries Fairchild and Gage allied themselves, as Mr. Shaw is doing, with trust companies. Charles S. Fairchild became, upon leaving Washington, President of the New York Security and Trust Company, afterward merged with the Continental Trust Company to form the New York Trust Company, of which he became Chairman of the board. He is still active in Wall Street as a Director in the National City Bank, Vice President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, and a Director in the Lincoln Trust Company. It was only a year ago that Lyman J. Gage retired from the Presidency of the United States Trust Company, an office which he took immediately upon leaving the Cabinet. Secretaries Manning and Carlisle devoted themselves more particularly to the law after their retirement, but remained closely in touch with corporation affairs.

The Treasury Department has furnished an abundance of material to Wall Street from its subordinate offices. The Chase National Bank, itself commemorative of the name of one of the greatest Secretaries of the Treasury, has taken its two chief officers from the ranks of former Controllers of the Currency. A. Barton Hepburn, its President, and Henry W. Cannon, Chairman of the board, are both ex-incumbents of that office.

Perhaps the best known of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury who have taken high place in the great field of metropolitan finance are Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Robert B. Armstrong, President of the Casualty Company of America.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

E. H. Harriman's promise to retire a year hence, when he reaches the age of 60, was given during the course of his attendance at the investigation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the affairs of his railroads, but it was accepted by most people as a bit of facetiousness on the part of Mr. Harriman.

Few believe that he wants to retire, and more hold the view that he could hardly retire if he would. It seems indeed a peculiarly difficult task to give up the management of a great railroad system even when the manager of such a system is bent upon retiring to an easier life.

James J. Hill has been trying to retire for a long time, but he seems scarcely nearer retirement now than he was several years ago. New situations arise requiring the time and thought of such men as Hill and Harriman, and however much they may be the masters of their railroads, it would appear that they are far from being masters of their work.

BANKERS' COMMISSIONS.

Those Paid by Union Pacific Not Considered Excessive.

The fact that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. received for themselves or for the syndicate which they managed 5 per cent. for underwriting the $40,000,000 of Oregon Short Line bonds which the Union Pacific sold through that firm received close scrutiny at the hands of the attorneys who conducted the Government's side of the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commision into the affairs of the Harriman railroads. Other commissions to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., involving in the aggregate the payment of large sums by the railroad to its bankers, were also placed on record during the course of the investigation. Admittedly large as were the sums paid to the bankers, it was not the opinion of the financial community last week that the bankers had in any case charged excesive commissions.

It is one of the first principles of banking as of all other business, it is pointed out, that the compensation should be proportioned to the risk, and a commission of 5 per cent. for floating a large bond issue is not regarded as more than a fair charge for the risk assumed by the bankers in underwriting such issues. Wall Street recalled many cases last week in which even a 5 per cent. commission hardly was enough to yield any profit, for while the commission seems large if the security issue is a success, it seems small if the issue proves a failure. It is not always that underwriting syndicates come out with large profits. Cases in which extraordinarily large profits are made, as in that of the first United States Steel syndicate, are perhaps rarer that those in which the profit is little or nothing. The Pennsylvania Railroad convertible bond syndicate, which after two years is still awaiting a favorable opportunity to dispose of bonds which it underwrote, and the recently dissolved syndicate which underwrote an issue of New York Central bonds, are cases in point which illustrate that the way of the syndicate is not always an easy one. So, too, might be instanced the Mercantile Marine syndicate and numerous others which have encountered unforeseen difficulties.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1903 offered $75,000,000 of new stock to its stockholders at 120 it was in the first instance decided to have no underwriting syndicate. But as the date for subscription approached the stock declined perilously near the subscription price, and at the last minute the railroad had the entire issue underwritten by a syndicate of bankers, who received a commission of 2 per cent. The stock was taken by the stockholders, but the bankers nevertheless earned their commission. Doubtless the knowledge that the issue had been underwritten helped the sale to the stockholders. That there was actual risk in the underwriting was made clear later, when the stock declined to about 111, or 9 points below the subscription price.

ALTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Capitalization of Those Charged to Operating Expenses Not Justified.

So far from recognizing the Pennsylvania Railroad's policy of applying a dollar from earnings to improvements for every dollar distributed in dividends, E. H. Harriman, in the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton, according to the information brought out last week by the Inter-State Commerce Commission investigation, went to the extent of recasting all the accounts of the road for several decades back with the view of discovering every item that could possibly be charged to capital account. The aggregate charges of this kind which had been included in operating expenses amounted to over $12,000,000, and this was made the basis of the cash dividend of about half of that amount distributed to the stockholders of the road, nearly all of whom were members of the Harriman syndicate.

While some justification could be found for having in the first instance excluded these expenses from the operating accounts, there are few or none who contend that once having been so charged, they could properly be withdrawn and made the basis of extra dividends. While the English practice of railroad management corresponds closely to the theory that all improvements should be charged to capital account, it has been the custom of all conservatively managed roads in this country to charge a fair proportion of improvement charges to operation. This is done to insure the maintenance of the property of a railroad, for if too fine a line is drawn between what should be charged as operating expenses and what as capital charges for improvements, it is almost certain that the latter charges will in the long run become embarrassingly large.

It is true that in many cases, especially of roads subsidiary to some large system, practically all improvement charges are included in operating expenses. This, however, is almost universally regarded as more or less unfair to the stockholders of such roads. Even granting that some such injustice had been done to the old Alton stockholders, it would appear that the way to repair the injustice would be by a more equitable system of accounts for the future rather than by raking over accounts extending back thirty-five years or more.

This in general being the view of all investment interests, it is not surprising that little or nothing is now heard in support of the method of capitalizing improvement charges which was adopted in the case of the Alton reorganization under the leadership of E. H. Harriman.

CURB BROKERS WORRIED.

Movement of Copper Shares to the Stock Exchange Promises Lean Days.

Though a majority of the curb brokers profess not to be disturbed by the movement to list the more important copper stocks on the Stock Exchange, which bore fruit last week in the admission to Change of Tennessee Copper and Utah Copper, a great deal of discouraged talk is heard among the younger men. The outside market is accustomed to losing its most active issues to the big Exchange, but such losses have hitherto been from the industrial list chiefly, and that branch of the trading has dropped away to nominal proportions, which in the days when United States Steel was first organized and was traded in on the curb constituted the bulk of the business.

The mining shares have been the salvation of the outside brokers in the last two years, and if it had not been for the boom of last Summer and Fall, which whetted public interest in this class of stocks, 1900 would have been a lean year, indeed. With the prospects strong for the loss of half a dozen more of the better-established coppers, brokers are asking themselves where business is going to come from when interest in the promotion of new mining ventures fades. It is conceded that the coppers in which the Guggenheims are the controlling interest, as well as those dominated by the Cole-Ryan syndicate, are scheduled to follow Tennessee Copper and Utah Copper to the big Exchange, and when it is considered that the aggregate trading in these stocks amounted last year to approximately 4,000,000 shares, or one-tenth of the estimated total business on the curb of 40,000,000 shares, it will be readily seen that the brokers have some cause for worry.

Another factor in the situation which the brokers are facing is that the stocks which are going to the Exchange all belong to the class selling between $2 and $100 per share, on which the commission is usually 6¼ cents. The shares which make up the great bulk of the total of transactions are the shares of new promotions or low-priced stocks, on which the commission varies from $1 per 100 shares to 3⅛ cents.

The gradual loss of industrial shares to the Stock Exchange is felt most particularly by the specialists, who have been making a comfortable living out of the demand from small investors for odd lots of such stocks as American Can and the Mackay Comapnies, which have been the most recent industrials to leave the curb market.

Still below the horizon but certain to make the pickings of the curb crowd leaner is the plan soon to be tried by the Produce Exchange of trading in the same class of stocks as now belong in the outside market. Some curb men are consoling themselves with the belief that the Produce Exchange market is not going to hurt them much, because it will not be open to Stock Exchange houses which are permitted to keep representatives on the curb solely because it has no regular organization. That a good-sized contingent take an opposite view is seen in the fact that since the Produce Exchange plan was announced two months ago seats have doubled in value, largely through the demand for membership coming from curb houses.

TRANSACTIONS IN FEBRUARY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchanges for the month of February aggregated 16,483,152 shares, a decrease of 6,531,645 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 5,204,427 shares as compared with the same month last year. The sales exceeded a million shares on five days during the month, the heaviest transactions occurring on the 27th, when 1,264,206 shares changed hands. The smallest total was that of the 20th, when the sales were 502,631. The heaviest trading for the Saturday half holiday occurred on the 2d, when the total aggregated 422,864 shares, and the lightest on the 16th, when 347,795 shares changed hands. Last month's total of 16,483,152 shares compares with 23,014,797 shares in January, 20,258,539 in December, 19,411,945 in November, 21,892,145 in October, 26,121,583 in September, 31,723,545 in August, 16,300,588 in July, 20,282,307 in June, 23,995,006 in May, 24,206,711 in April, and 19,320,949 in March of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February, and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	February.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.
1907	16,483,152	39,457,343
1906	21,687,579	60,245,547
1905	25,364,446	46,121,191
1904	8,571,184	20,887,225
1903	10,927,301	26,963,748
1902	12,950,680	27,774,030
1901	21,861,380	52,088,992
1900	10,207,910	26,071,370
1899	15,984,886	40,128,406
1898	8,978,507	18,195,270
1897	2,817,556	6,118,688
1896	5,144,422	9,594,443
1895	3,025,629	6,262,730
1894	3,171,496	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	21,375,083
1892	11,432,001	21,265,227
1891	3,228,411	8,724,180
1890	6,200,965	11,575,757
1889	5,893,574	10,756,757

The sales of railroad bonds amounted to $27,784,500, of State bonds to $61,000, and of Government bonds to $4,096,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $31,941,500, comparing with $53,265,000 in January, $44,419,500 in December, $41,821,800 in November, $56,990,900 in October, $44,735,500 in September, $55,361,000 in August, $36,514,500 in July, $53,940,000 in June, $60,856,100 in May, $63,300,700 in April, and $53,133,900 in March of last year. The heaviest trading in bonds last month occurred on the 7th, when $2,134,500 changed hands, and the lightest on the 19th, when the total was $1,312,000. For the Saturday half holiday the largest total was $1,203,500 on the 2d, and the smallest $711,000 on the 16th.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February, and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	February.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.
1907	$31,941,500	$85,207,500
1906	59,854,600	165,181,100
1905	112,922,050	251,511,050
1904	35,904,200	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	132,455,200
1902	84,192,500	178,223,000
1901	103,651,300	198,502,750
1900	44,718,400	92,501,000
1899	91,515,720	236,208,460
1898	90,295,210	190,264,310
1897	41,165,520	81,428,550
1896	47,080,050	86,495,250
1895	18,474,300	47,083,200
1894	24,168,600	53,297,300
1893	48,506,200	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	148,646,410
1891	27,602,700	70,732,500
1890	32,847,100	77,380,300
1889	47,290,000	90,393,500

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WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Federal Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light southerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Foreign Trade Figures.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$19,678,810
Week ended March 2, 1906	13,987,886
From Jan. 1, 1907	154,289,295
From Jan. 1, 1906	129,229,378

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1907	$11,683,861
Week ended Feb. 27, 1906	10,163,592
From Jan. 1, 1907	97,851,970
From Jan. 1, 1906	99,726,812

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$41,908
Week ended March 2, 1906	64,638
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,814,874
From Jan. 1, 1906	449,976

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$2,956
Week ended March 2, 1906	15,000
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,896,321
From Jan. 1, 1906	6,648,375

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$38,947
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,116,566
Week ended March 2, 1906	$49,638

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1906	$3,198,899

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$26,665
Week ended March 2, 1906	102,220
From Jan. 1, 1907	411,618
From Jan. 1, 1906	476,582

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$1,476,963
Week ended March 2, 1906	1,000,810
From Jan. 1, 1907	6,656,327
From Jan. 1, 1906	11,170,745
Week ended March 2, 1906	898,590

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$1,450,298
From Jan. 1, 1907	6,244,709
From Jan. 1, 1906	10,694,103

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1906	$68,568
Week ended March 2, 1906	166,858
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,928,814
From Jan. 1, 1906	926,558

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1906	$1,479,919
Week ended March 2, 1906	1,015,810
From Jan. 1, 1907	6,145,638
From Jan. 1, 1906	14,819,120

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 1, 1907	$1,411,221
Week ended March 2, 1906	848,952
From Jan. 1, 1907	3,216,824
From Jan. 1, 1906	12,892,562

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 2, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 5,802,476 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Mar. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change.	Weeks Sales.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Mar. 2. First	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 2, '07.
27⅞	16	10⅞ Jan. 2	12⅝ Feb. 27	13⅛	13⅜	— 1⅜		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000				14⅛	14¼	12⅝	13½	20⅜	8,150
67	40	43⅜ Jan. 3	64 Feb. 28	34½	36	— 2¼		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	¾	Q	86	86	84	84½	56	1,800
118¾	62⅝	121¼ Jan. 5.	108½ Feb. 27.	110	110⅜	— 2⅜		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	1	Q	112	112⅜	108½	110½	104¼	432,410
84⅞	20	25⅜ Jan. 8.	22⅛ Feb. 4.	23	23½	..		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100								27⅞	800
102	90	95 Feb. 20.	95 Feb. 20.	85	102	..		Am. Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,382,000	Oct. 1, '06.	1	SA	98½	98½	93½	93½	90½	30
35	20¼	23½ Jan. 7.	18⅛ Feb. 2.	18¼	20	— ⅝		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				18½	19¼	18¼	19¼	27½	1,200
....	....	7¼ Feb. 28.	6⅝ Mar. 1.	6⅞	7	..		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	..	1,650
....	....	55 Feb 28.	54⅞ Mar. 2.	54⅜	55	..		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '07.	1¼	Q	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	..	795
47½	32¾	45¼ Jan 14.	41⅛ Jan. 30.	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	44½	45	43	43⅛	40⅜	24,310
105	98½	103 Jan. 12.	100½ Jan. 2.	102½	103⅝	+ ⅛		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	2	Q	102⅜	103	102½	103	101¾	500
44¼	28	33⅞ Feb. 19.	29½ Jan. 19.	32	32⅛	+ ⅛		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	31½	32¼	31	32¼	32⅛	2,200
272	215	247 Jan. 5.	226 Mar. 2.	220	230	— 9		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	3	Q	231	231	226	226	234	650
11⅜	7⅞	8¼ Jan. 4.	6¼ Feb. 27.	6⅝	7	½		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	9¼	800
10⅝	5½	6¼ Jan. 16.	5 Feb. 28.	4½	5⅛	¼		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				5¼	5¼	5	5	8	625
43	24	30½ Jan. 7.	24½ Jan. 30.	25⅞	26	— 1		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,648,300	Aug. 15, '05.			25	26	25	26	30⅜	600
94⅞	35¼	58 Jan. 2.	78 Mar. 1.	84	88	..		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,400	Jan. 1, '07.	¾	Q	83¼	83¼	78	81	47½	1,950
29¾	16¾	19¼ Jan. 10.	16 Jan. 2.	16½	17	+ ⅛		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	21½	100
51⅞	35	36 Jan. 7.	32 Feb. 20.	30	35	— 2		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep., '00.	1¾	..	33	33	33	33	..	100
78½	53¾	75¾ Feb. 15.	70 Jan. 30.	71½	72	— 1¼		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1½	Q	73	74	71	72¼	68⅝	12,550
120¾	108½	111½ Jan. 16.	109¼ Jan. 2.	110⅞	111⅛	..		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1½	Q	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	116	800
174	138½	153 Jan. 7.	137⅜ Mar. 1.	138	138⅝	— 5⅝		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	Q	143⅜	143⅞	137⅜	138⅝	154⅜	192,220
130	112	117⅜ Jan. 7.	112⅝ Feb. 1.	114	114½	— 1⅞		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	2	Q	115⅞	115⅞	114	114	122⅜	1,000
101⅜	92¼	93⅞ Jan. 7.	91½ Feb. 27.	91	92	..		American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	100⅝	100
220	200	205 Jan. 18.	197½ Jan. 11.	190	240	..		American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '07.	2½	..	205	205	205	205	..	100
15¼	9⅜	10⅜ Jan. 5.	8¼ Feb. 28.	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,610,000				8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8½	11⅜	710
55¼	40	47½ Jan. 7.	41½ Jan. 31.	41¼	42½	— 2		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000				43	43	41½	42	43	935
157	127½	137½ Feb. 13.	129¼ Jan. 30.	130¼	131	— 1½		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	133	133¼	130¾	130⅝	138⅛	16,952
140	128½	131 Jan. 2.	126½ Mar. 1.	126	130	— 1¼		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	128½	128½	126½	126½	140	130
109	96	98¾ Jan. 7.	94½ Feb. 27.	95½	96	— ⅞		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	96	96	94½	95½	104¼	4,040
48	28	36¾ Jan. 7.	30½ Feb. 1.	32	32½	— 1		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				32⅜	32⅞	32	32	43⅝	3,349
110⅝	101	102⅞ Jan. 5.	99½ Jan. 21.	99⅝	100	— ¼		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	99⅞	100	99⅝	99¾	107	741
300	223½	302⅜ Feb. 16.	269 Feb. 1.	292¼	292⅝	— 1¼		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan.17, '07.	1½	Q	293½	296¼	280½	292½	262¼	855,915
110½	85⅜	108¾ Jan. 7.	98⅝ Jan. 2.	101⅝	102	— 1⅞		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	102¾	102¾	100¼	101½	89⅝	137,600
106	98	101⅝ Jan. 12.	97⅞ Mar. 2.	97⅝	98	— 1⅜		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	98⅝	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝	102⅜	2,455
167¾	131⅛	133¾ Jan. 5.	115 Feb. 27.	115⅜	116	— 2½		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	118	118	115	115¾	158	6,380
125¾	105⅞	122 Jan. 5.	107⅝ Feb. 26.	109⅛	109½	— 2¼		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,165,700	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	111¼	111¾	107⅝	109⅝	110¼	88,455
90½	81	94½ Jan. 16.	90 Feb. 25.	89	91	— ⅛		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	90¼	90¼	90	90	96¼	600
94⅞	71	83⅜ Jan. 7.	68¾ Mar. 2.	68¾	69	— 4		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				72½	72¾	68¾	68⅞	80⅛	38,640
21⅞	13¼	14½ Jan. 4.	13¾ Feb. 26.	13	15	— ¼		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	100
201½	155⅝	195½ Jan. 4.	178½ Feb. 4.	181⅞	181¼	— 5¼		**Canadian Pacific.**	100	120,930,500	Oct. 1, '06.	3	SA	185½	187	181	181½	169⅞	43,720
49⅞	33¾	40 Feb. 15.	34⅜ Jan. 19.	37	37¼	— ⅜		Central Leather Co.	100	38,344,900				37½	37¾	36¼	37¼	42½	8,840
107½	98¼	102 Feb. 8.	99 Jan. 31.	100	101	— 1½		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,649,400	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	101	101	100	100¼	105⅜	1,480
239½	204	220 Jan. 29.	200 Feb. 28.	200	205	— 10		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,438,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	203	205	200	200	214½	1,000
63⅝	51½	56 Jan. 2.	48½ Feb. 1.	49⅝	50¼	— 1		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	50½	51½	48¾	50	55½	15,120
35⅜	25⅛	27½ Jan. 5.	18 Feb. 23.	19¾	20	— 3		Chicago & Alton.	100	18,429,000				21¼	21¼	18	19	..	1,300
23⅜	16	18 Jan. 2.	15⅜ Jan. 31.	15⅝	16½	— ⅝		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100				15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	21	7,500
39⅝	24⅞	26⅛ Jan. 5.	21⅝ Feb. 1.	21⅝	22¼	..		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	73,070,700				22	22	21⅞	22	37⅝	800
86½	79½	79 Feb. 25.	77 Jan. 21.	78⅞	79½	+ ½		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,127,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	78½	79	78¼	78½	84½	800
190⅞	146¼	157½ Jan. 14.	143¼ Feb. 20.	144¾	145	— 1½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	140⅛	140⅝	143¾	144¾	177¾	157,395
218	160	165½ Jan. 5.	159 Jan. 10.	159	162½	— 2		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	162¼	165	161	161	185½	450
....	....	141 Jan. 14.	127½ Feb. 28.	128	125	+ ¾		Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.						128	128	125⅞	127¼	..	700
....	....	149 Jan. 15.	140¼ Mar. 2.	140	142	— 3½		Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.						142¼	143	140	140½	..	1,490
240	192	205 Jan. 10.	157 Feb. 28.	155	157	— 5		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,215,100	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	162	163	157	157	228⅞	2,216
....	....	154 Feb. 28.	144 Feb. 28.	144	145	— 1½		Chicago & Northwestern rights.						1½	1½	1¼	1¼	..	14,480
....	....	13⅛ Jan. 23.	14¼ Feb. 28.	14	14½	..		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				6	6	6	6	13½	22,584
18¼	9¾	9¾ Feb. 1.	9 Jan. 28.	10	11	..		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				18	18	16	16	33	10
42¾	25	25 Jan. 11.	16 Feb. 28.	15½	20	— 4½		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				5	5	4½	4¾	12¼	245
13¾	3⅞	5⅜ Jan. 2.	4¼ Feb. 28.	4½	5	— ⅛		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1½	..	15½	16	15	15½	45⅜	1,300
14⅞	11⅜	11⅝ Jan. 9.	10¾ Jan. 28.	10¾	11	— ⅛		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,690,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	87	88	87	88	98	2,220
106½	89	92⅜ Jan. 7.	85¼ Feb. 8.	87	89	— 1		Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	Mar. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	175	175	175	175	..	200
175½	175½	*175 Feb. 26.	*175 Feb. 26.	174¾	..	..		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	47½	47½	42	43⅝	61¼	47,545
88⅞	40½	57⅞ Jan. 8.	42 Feb. 25.	43⅝	43¾	— 4¼		Colorado Southern.	100	81,000,000				33	35¼	32	33½	34½	6,410
41	29¼	38⅞ Jan. 9.	32 Feb. 28.	33	35¼	— 2½		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '06.	2	SA	65	66¾	65	66½	72	985
73⅛	66½	69½ Jan. 7.	65 Jan. 30.	66	68	— 1¼		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				55½	55⅝	55	55½	49½	800
59	43	58½ Jan. 4.	53⅜ Feb. 5.	55	56	— 1¼		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,926,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	23	23	21½	21⅝	20½	2,780
30¼	17	28 Jan. 7.	21½ Mar. 2.	21⅝	22⅝	— 2⅛		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '06.	1	Q	137¼	140¼	134¾	138	154	7,378
181½	130⅝	140 Feb. 14.	133 Jan. 30.	136	138	+ 1½		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,166,000				22⅞	22⅞	21	21⅝	..	10,933
28	18¼	24¾ Jan. 15.	21 Feb. 27.	21½	21⅝	— 1⅜		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,291,900	Jan. 10, '07.	1	Q	86¾	87	86¼	86⅝	..	2,274
85¾	74½	88 Jan. 28.	82¾ Jan. 2.	86⅜	86¾	— ⅞													
284½	189	227½ Jan. 2.	201 Feb. 26.	203	204	— 2½		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,343,500	Dec. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	206½	206½	201	204½	205	6,775
560	437¾	510 Jan. 24.	480 Jan. 17.	485	495	— 15		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	Q	500	500	490	490	460	400
51⅞	36⅜	42⅞ Jan. 7.	35⅛ Feb. 4.	39½	39¾	— 1		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				38	37⅞	36	37	43⅜	2,480
91½	83	83 Jan. 2.	79 Feb. 28.	78	80	— 1½		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,705,700	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	79½	79¾	79	79½	87	880
74⅜	51	78 Feb. 13.	69¼ Jan. 30.	75	76	+ ½		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,599,100	Jan. 28, '07.	1½	Q	75⅞	76	74	75½	55	9,645
22⅞	16	19½ Jan. 5.	16¼ Feb. 23.	16¼	17	— ⅝		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	18½	400
50⅞	38½	44¼ Jan. 5.	32⅞ Feb. 5.	33⅜	33⅝	— 1½		**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				35	35	33	33¼	42¼	68,450
88	74¾	75⅞ Jan. 7.	67 Mar. 2.	67	68	— 3		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	69¾	69¾	67	67	77⅝	2,460
76⅝	62½	67 Jan. 7.	57 Mar. 2.	57	58	— 3		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	2	SA	60¾	60¾	57	57¾	63½	3,850
112⅞	91	97 Jan. 14.	90½ Mar. 1.	90½	92	— ⅝		**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	92½	93	90½	90½	103	1,000
....	....	85½ Feb. 16.	76 Feb. 5.	82	84	— 1		Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	3	..	80½	83	80½	83	..	410
184	156	163 Jan. 22.	155¼ Jan. 11.	157	158	— 1		**General Electric Co.**	100	68,650,300	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	158	158¾	156	157½	167¾	8,200
....	....	152 Feb. 13.	128⅝ Feb. 1.	144	150	..		Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	12,728,200	Dec. 31, '06.	3	..	145	145	145	145	..	25
348	178	189¾ Jan. 2.	159 Feb. 27.	159½	160	— 6⅞		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	165	165¼	159	159½	314	22,455
85	70⅝	85 Jan. 5.	69 Feb. 26.	70¾	70½	— 2⅜		Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.	....	....	....			73	73	69	70⅝	..	41,466
53	33½	47 Jan. 3.	42 Feb. 26.	42⅜	45	— ½		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000				43¼	43¼	42	43	36	1,100
97⅜	79	86½ Jan. 4.	82 Feb. 21.	80½	83	..		Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1	Q	82½	82½	82	82	..	400
86	80	85 Feb. 25.	85 Feb. 25.	84	88	+ 5		Homestake Mining.	100	21,840,000	Feb. 25, '07.	50¤	M	85	85	85	85	..	100
184½	164	172 Jan. 3.	155 Feb. 27.	153	160	— 4½		**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	158	158	155	155	169	600
55⅝	33⅜	39 Jan. 23.	30¼ Mar. 2.	30¼	30½	— 3		Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	83,244,500				33⅜	34	30½	30⅝	..	23,700
87⅜	70⅝	75½ Jan. 23.	66 Mar. 2.	65⅝	66⅞	— 4½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¼	Q	70½	70⅝	66	66	..	5,900
26¼	16½	18¾ Jan. 7.	15 Feb. 1.	15½	16	— ⅛		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900				16⅜	16⅝	15¼	15⅞	21⅜	5,180
90	80	81 Jan. 5.	79½ Feb. 27.	79¾	80	— ⅛		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 1, '07.	1½	Q	79½	79⅞	79⅜	79½	84	360
95	48	50⅜ Jan. 15.	45¾ Feb. 27.	46	48	+ 1¼		International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	46	47¾	45¾	47⅜	65	600
60	27	41 Jan. 7.	33½ Feb. 25.	34½	35	+ ⅛		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	33¼	34¾	33¼	34⅜	30	1,325
92	79	81 Jan. 14.	77½ Feb. 26.	77½	80	— 2½		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	79⅞	79⅞	77¾	77¾	84½	970
63¾	48	51 Jan. 7.	42 Mar. 2.	42½	43½	— 1½		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	43	43¼	42	43	58½	810
84½	77	80 Jan. 10.	78 Jan. 22.	77	78	— ½		**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1	Q	78¾	78¾	76¾	78¾	..	100
37⅝	22½	30¾ Jan. 4.	26½ Jan. 29.	28	28½	..		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000				27½	28	27	28	20⅝	900
71	49	61¾ Jan. 8.	56 Jan. 30.	58¾	59	— ⅝		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				58⅝	59	58	58⅝	60	1,250
14	8	11 Jan. 14.	10 Feb. 27.	10	13	— 1		Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400				10	10	10	10	..	100
44⅞	27⅛	28¾ Jan. 12.	23¼ Feb. 26.	24	28	— 3⅞		**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				25	25	23½	23½	36	400
156½	136¾	145⅞ Jan. 5.	126½ Feb. 27.	127¼	128¾	— 4½		Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 11, '07.	3	SA	132¼	133½	126½	128½	145½	22,650
....	....	75¼ Jan. 24.	71 Jan. 24.	71	73	— ¼		**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 2, '07.	1	Q	73½	73¾	72¼	72½	..	2,100
15⅝	5	5 Jan. 24.	4 Jan. 9.	4½	6	— ⅛		Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1	Q	70	70	69⅝	69¾	..	2,225
162	140	146 Feb. 13.	141½ Jan. 28.	142	144	— ⅛		Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000				4½	4½	4½	4½	10	100
127	103	107 Jan. 23.	104 Jan. 30.	104	105	— 1		Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	145	144	142¾	142¾	157⅜	959
20½	18⅝	27⅝ Jan. 5.	22⅛ Jan. 30.	22⅝	23	— ½		Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,550,400	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	110⅜	300
84¼	58½

CURRENCY OUTLOOK UNDER ALDRICH LAW

Bankers Expect Good Result in Several Directions from New Statute.

NO LACK OF SMALL BILLS

About $300,000,000 Can Be Added to Present Supply—Treasury Funds Released.

The Aldrich bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week, comes as a partial fulfillment of hopes that have long been entertained by the financial community for a betterment of our monetary system. While in no sense radical, the Aldrich bill, which now needs to become effective only the President's signature, is a step in the direction of an improved currency system, at least in the sense that it will, in the estimation of bankers, go, on one hand, a long way toward removing the scarcity of small bills, and on the other will put an end to the embargo that has existed on the funds received by the Government for customs. Under existing laws these are immediately converted into the Treasury and cannot be gotten out in any other way than by appropriations by Congress. Under the new law the Secretary of the Treasury will have authority to deposit custom receipts in the National banks in precisely the same way in which internal revenue receipts are now deposited, and, moreover, he is given specific authority to accept against deposits of public money securities other than Government bonds.

Apparently it will remain in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep the funds in the Treasury or to lodge them in the National banks. It is assumed, however, that in the face of the express authorization granted by Congress no Secretary of the Treasury would feel justified in withholding funds for which there was urgent banking need. Secretary Shaw, whose term as Secretary expires to-day, went far in the direction in which Congress itself has now gone in the matter of handling public funds. He construed the law as permitting the acceptance of bonds other than Government bonds as security for public deposits, and Congress now enacts a law giving specific authority to have such deposits secured by Government bonds or otherwise.

Under the terms of the bill there is no restriction on the classes of securities that will be available as security for deposits beyond the provision that the security shall be satisfactory and that on or before the 1st of January of each year the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish a list of securities that will be accepted as security during the coming year. Here again it is assumed that conservatism will govern the course of future Secretaries of the Treasury in the matter of choosing securities that banks may provide as security for deposits.

How important is the provision regarding custom receipts is apparent from the fact that these receipts during the last fiscal year amounted to over $300,000,000. This in round numbers is $6,000,000 a week, and under existing practice this money passes immediately into the Treasury. Under the new law this money, or so much of it as the Secretary may decide, can be deposited in the banks. Thus the collection of the Government's revenue need never be made the cause of money market stringency. New York is greatly interested in this change in the law, for it is here that the Government collects most of its custom receipts. But favoritism to any special locality is provided against in the present law by the provision that so far as may be the Secretary shall distribute the deposits of public money equitably among the different States and sections of the country. This, however, in a general way has been the custom in the past. It was in pursuance of such a policy that Secretary Shaw in distributing deposits scattered them over the country instead of confining them to a few large cities.

The clause in the new law raising the limit of retirement of National bank circulation in any one month from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 will serve to give a little greater elasticity to our currency, but can hardly be expected to accomplish a great deal in this direction. Greater importance should apparently be attached to changes in the denomination of the several forms of paper currency permitted under the Aldrich bill. In its March circular the National City Bank says that the Treasury will now have the power to issue approximately $300,000,000 of small bills, and adds that it is the opinion of the Treasury authorities that this will prevent embarrassment from a lack of small bills for a long time to come.

The changes in denomination of bills permitted under the new law are:

The reduction of gold certificates from $20 to $10; replacing United States notes of denominations greater than $5 with notes of denominations of $1, $2, and $5.

In an analysis of the Aldrich bill prepared by the New York banking house of Fisk & Robinson that firm comments as follows on these changes in the denomination of bills:

"The $338,000,000 United States notes now of a denomination of $10 or over will become largely of the denomination of or less than $5; that is, merely subsidiary currency supplementing the present silver certificates. The vacuum thus produced in denominations above $5 will be filled by gold certificates and National bank notes. Of these denominations there are outstanding $652,600,000 gold certificates and $494,206,000 banknotes.

"In so far as additions to banknotes, now approximately $600,000,000, shall fill in this vacuum, an expansion of the amount of banknotes is possible, ranging eventually from probably 20 per cent. to possibly 40 per cent. increase. An increase in banknotes naturally suggests a larger demand for Government bonds as security therefor. At the same time the possible speedy retirement, through the operation of the $9,000,000 per month clause, will doubtless produce from time to time a greater supply of Government bonds."

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Advance in Light Rail Prices—Future of the Steel Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—The week has seen an advance of $1 per ton on all lines of light steel rails, making rates just about as high as they have been in many years. There was a big tonnage ordered during the week, taken on the all-round increase of $1 per ton. In no case was there guarantee of delivery before July 1, showing that consumers of the lighter rail need the finished product, else there would not be so much booking this distance ahead and at the price so high. There are about ten different weights of "light rails," and each and all were advanced the dollar.

During the week there were some inquiries for rails for 1908, but no quotations were forthcoming. While the information came out some months since that there would be no change in rail rates—standard rails—that they would remain at $28 per ton during 1908—it is now known that the consumers of rail are becoming a little anxious and want to be shown that rates will not be higher. At this time last year the books for rail deliveries for 1907 had been open three months—in fact, the books had been more than three-fourths filled by this time. It must be admitted that there is fear among some of the buyers of rails that the rate for the coming year will be higher than now.

Furious indeed are the steel people here over the turndown of the new steel railroad tie by the Pennsylvania Road since the Mineral Point wreck, and it is to be believed that the official report of those sent to investigate the wreck—the report in which they advocated the removal of all steel ties which had been put in as an experiment—will to a great extent hurt the steel tie business. The Carnegie people here, fathers of the steel tie, have announced in so many words that the Pennsylvania Railroad people do not know what they are talking about, that the steel tie was not responsible for this wreck, that it has proved a success, and that the tie was only unfortunate in being under the rails at that point where an engineer chose to make up lost time. The report of the committee will have great weight in the future of the steel tie. Great preparations had been made and are still under way for the extensive making of steel ties. It is not known absolutely that any of the railroads have canceled their contracts for steel ties, but such a rumor is out.

The week in pig iron has been light. There has been nothing in the way of sales to give an idea that the buying movement is even near. The sales of some weeks ago now appear to have been in the nature of a "false start." It is asserted by some big pig iron dealers that less than 1,500 tons of the metal were sold at the Pittsburg offices during the week, and this at rates which were not in the least alarming.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Maroh 4.

American Pressing Iron Co.—Annual meeting.
Baltic Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Donald Steamship Co.—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Green Bay & Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Greenfield Automatic Fastener Co.—Annual meeting.
Jenkins Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Long Island Land Fertiliser Co.—Annual meeting.
Michigan United Railways—Annual meeting.
Schleffelin & Co.—Annual meeting.
Whittlesey System Furniture Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 5.

Abdulla & Co.—Annual meeting.
American Snuff Co.—Annual meeting.
American Woolen Co.—Annual meeting.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Books close.
Bretagne Co.—Annual meeting.
Celluloid Co.—Books close.
Diamond Match Co.—Books close.
Forum Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.
Jacksonville Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Special meeting.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Riverside Bank—Special meeting.
United States Note Corporation—Annual meeting.
Western Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 6.

Havana Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
International Silver Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, March 7.

Dominion Coal Co.—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam Gas Co—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Annual meeting.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Wilkesbarre Gas & Electric Co.—Dividend payable.

Friday, March 8.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 35 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN B. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
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JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000
A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President.
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

Santa Ysabel Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Saturday, March 9.

Central Leather Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record March 9.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred A.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Hudson Trust Co.—Books close.
Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on common.
Manhattan Automatic Merchandizing Co.—Annual meeting.
North Butte Mining Co.—Books close.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
St. Jo, South Bend & Southern Railway—Books close.
United States Leather Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Mar. 2. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1907. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
280	300	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	*295	Feb 14	*290	Jan. 9	*290	Feb. 14, 1907
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
142	..	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
70	79	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	80	Jan. 21	80	Jan. 21	80	Jan. 21, 1907
165	170	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	170	Dec. 20, 1900
88	92¼	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1906	8	90	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 21, 1907
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	37	Mar. 16, 1906
37	40	American Malt Corp. pf	5,937,100	..	..	40	Feb. 21	40	Feb. 21	40	Feb. 21, 1907
98	103½	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	*100	Feb. 13	*100	Feb. 13	*100	Feb. 13, 1907
81	85	American Teleg. & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1¼	88	Feb. 13	88	Feb. 13	88	Feb. 13, 1907
125	130	Am. Telephone & Telegraph	158,681,800	Jan. 15, 1907	2	133	Jan. 4	128	Jan. 31	128¼	Feb. 13, 1907
..	35	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	*30	Mar. 19, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	79	June 26, 1905
103	106	Associated Merchants 1st pf	6,086,000	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	105	Feb. 4	105	Feb. 4	105	Feb. 4, 1907
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
17	17¼	Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	..	..	20½	Jan. 10	18	Feb. 13	18½	Feb. 14, 1907
51	60	Bethlehem Steel pf	14,908,000	Feb. 1, 1907	¾	65	Jan. 9	50	Feb. 20	50	Feb. 20, 1907
110	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct. 1, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	*110	Aug. 10, 1906
115	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1906	1	121½	Feb. 14	110	Jan. 3	121½	Feb. 21, 1907
90	128	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	115	Jan. 26	115	Jan. 26	115	Jan. 26, 1907
120	139¼	Buf., Rochester & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	135	Jan. 4	135	Jan. 4	135	Jan. 4, 1907
..	85	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	85¾	Feb. 8	83	Feb. 16	83	Feb. 16, 1907
48	50	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	49½	Jan. 3	49	Jan. 4	49	Jan. 4, 1907
63	63½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	65½	Jan. 14	63¼	Feb. 5	63½	Feb. 19, 1907
..	70	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	71½	Mar. 10, 1906
135	150	Central & South Am. Teleg	7,917,600	Jan. 9, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	140	May 24, 1906
..	62½	Chicago & Alton pf	19,448,800	Jan. 2, 1907	3	69	Jan. 5	65	Feb. 1	65¼	Feb. 21, 1907
150	..	Chi., Burlington & Quincy	110,138,100	Jan. 2, 1907	1¾	200	Feb. 15	200	Feb. 15	200	Feb. 15, 1907
120	150	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	8,830,700	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	*120	Jan. 18	*120	Jan. 18	*120	Jan. 18, 1907
70	71	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,372,400	Oct. 1, 1906	2½	71¾	Feb. 14	69¼	Feb. 8	71¾	Feb. 15, 1907
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	88	Nov. 4, 1905
210	220	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Jan. 2, 1907	2	234	Jan. 4	210	Feb. 11	210	Feb. 11, 1907
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,847,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Oct. 3, 1906
150	160	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	18,555,700	Feb. 20, 1907	3½	170	Jan. 8	160	Jan. 21	160	Jan. 21, 1907
180	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907	3½	185	Jan. 17	160	Jan. 18	165	Jan. 17, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
104	106	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 27, 1907	1¼	108½	Jan. 7	106	Feb. 21	106	Feb. 21, 1907
95	101	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 11, 1906
110	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	105	Nov. 16, 1906
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,259,600	Mar. 1, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	108½	Jan. 10, 1904
92	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	1,709,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	85½	Jan. 19	85	Jan. 30	85	Jan. 30, 1907
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907	3½	99½	Jan. 14	93½	Feb. 19	93½	Feb. 19, 1907
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Jan. 20, 1907	1½	73	Jan. 15	69	Jan. 4	78	Jan. 15, 1907
15	20	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	..	..	18	Jan. 7	15	Jan. 2	16	Jan. 8, 1907
88	..	Detroit & Mackinac pf	950,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2½	*90	Feb. 15	*90	Feb. 15	*90	Feb. 15, 1907
5	10	Detroit Southern t. r.	9,506,800	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 13, 1906
20	40	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,459,300	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	27	June 27, 1906
78	..	Detroit United	12,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	80¼	Jan. 17	71½	Feb. 1	79	Feb. 15, 1907
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*142¾	Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	1,759,890	Jan. 15, 1907	1¼	75	Jan. 22	75	Jan. 22	75	Jan. 22, 1907
82	87	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	..	..	39	Jan. 4	20½	Jan. 31	33½	Feb. 19, 1907
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,254,700	Jan. 2, 1907	2½	..	.....	..	.....	177	Mar. 21, 1906
..	80	Electric Storage Battery	16,000,200	Jan. 2, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	84¾	Jan. 29, 1906
65	70	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	69	Dec. 4, 1906
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	89	Oct. 2, 1906
145	170	**Federal Mining & Smelt.**	6,000,000	Dec. 15, 1906	5	163	Jan. 16	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18, 1907
60	65	Federal Sugar Refining	6,677,200	..	..	60	Feb. 13	42	Feb. 5	59	Feb. 18, 1907
70	75	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Sep., 1906	2	75½	Jan. 14	74¾	Jan. 22	74¾	Jan. 22, 1907
102	103¼	General Chemical pf	11,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	102½	Feb. 8	100½	Jan. 11	102½	Feb. 8, 1907
110	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*110	Aug. 8, 1906
28	35	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
102½	110	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,820,100	Jan. 15, 1907	2	103	Jan. 18	103	Jan. 18	103	Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*97	Sep. 19, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101	May 18, 1905
105	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907	1½	115	Jan. 19	115	Jan. 19	115	Jan. 19, 1907
89½	91	Hocking Valley pf	15,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907	2	94	Jan. 5	87½	Jan. 31	90	Feb. 21, 1907
102	..	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2	*99½	Jan. 31	*98¼	Feb. 18	*98¼	Feb. 18, 1907
..	..	Ingersoll-Rand	3,000,000	..	..	60	Jan. 24	55	Feb. 4	55	Feb. 4, 1907
93	93¾	Ingersoll-Rand pf	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1907	3	94½	Jan. 24	93¼	Feb. 8	93¼	Feb. 8, 1907
23	24	Iowa Central	8,524,400	..	..	29	Jan. 12	23½	Feb. 19	25	Feb. 21, 1907
172	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
60	65	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	67	Nov. 22, 1906
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan rects.	..	..	..	63	Jan. 29	63	Jan. 29	63	Jan. 29, 1907
35	40	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	45	Oct. 2, 1906
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1890
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,200,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
41	73	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Nov. 15, 1906	4	69½	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 23	48	Feb. 9, 1907
69	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	68¾	Jan. 8	65¼	Jan. 19	65¼	Jan. 19, 1907
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1906	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	95	Sep. 7, 1906
60	70	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	79¾	Dec. 6, 1906
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1907	6	..	.....	..	.....	335	Dec. 17, 1906
..	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,512,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	60	Sep. 7, 1906
58	66	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov.,	1896	1	67½	Jan. 9	61	Jan. 30	62	Feb. 19, 1907
90	125	**Maryland Coal**	1,876,000	Dec. 30,	1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,500,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8,	1908	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 10, 1904
189	190	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29,	1907	8	..	.....	..	.....	192½	Nov. 27, 1906
..	..	Michigan State Telephone	3,500,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	50	Aug. 15, 1906
..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf	2,285,000	Feb. 1,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	92	July 6, 1906
83	84	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Jan. 31,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
87	90	Minneapolis & St. Louis	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1907	2½	90	Jan. 24	87	Jan. 14	90	Feb. 5, 1907
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P	17,000,000	Feb. 15,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	92¾	Sep. 15, 1905
180	185	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	3½	..	.....	..	.....	182	Oct. 15, 1906
130	138	**Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Feb. 1,	1907	3	147	Jan. 8	133½	Feb. 4	133½	Feb. 4, 1907
23¾	28½	National of Mexico 2d pf	21,989,000	..	..	..	27	Feb. 14	24¾	Jan. 31	27	Feb. 14, 1907
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Nov. 1,	1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	42	Feb. 1, 1905
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light	20,000,000	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	36¾	Sep. 12, 1906
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf	10,000,000	Jan. 15,	1907	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	81	Oct. 24, 1906
58	60	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	..	63½	Jan. 7	58	Jan. 11	59½	Jan. 22, 1907
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1907	5	110	Jan. 16	110	Jan. 16	110	Jan. 16, 1907
79	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1,	1906	4	91¾	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 30	83	Jan. 30, 1907
39½	45	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	..	..	42	Jan. 3	42	Jan. 3	42	Jan. 3, 1907
70	80	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15,	1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	88	Dec. 4, 1906
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2,	1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	400	May 9, 1905
126	127	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	127¾	Nov. 13, 1906
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10,	1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	40	Sep. 5, 1905
80	84	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 15,	1907	2	90¼	Jan. 10	82	Feb. 14	83	Feb. 16, 1907
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,198,400	Jan. 15,	1907	4	..	.....	..	.....	209¼	Sep. 6, 1906
115	125	**Pacific Coast**	7,000,000	Feb. 1,	1907	1½	124½	Jan. 7	119	Feb. 16	120	Feb. 18, 1907
98	106	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,526,000	Feb. 1,	1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	106	Jan. 20, 1906
35	85	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	30	Jan. 29	30	Jan. 29	30	Jan. 29, 1907
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3,	1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Oct. 1, 1906
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	July 3,	1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*55	Feb. 20, 1906
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,253,000	Feb. 1,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½	June 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	*177½	Aug. 1, 1906
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
98	100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,457,500	Jan. 15,	1907	2½	105½	Jan. 5	100	Feb. 21	100	Feb. 21, 1907
..	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 8,	1907	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 2, 1906
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1907	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
1¾	1¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	1	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 10	1	Jan. 17, 1907
3½	4	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8,	1902	⅛	..	.....	..	.....	4	Nov. 5, 1906
91	91	**Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. cfs.**	8,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	92¾	Nov. 2, 1906
..	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	4	..	.....	..	.....	*206	Oct. 17, 1906
133½	134	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15,	1907	1¼	*125	Feb. 19	*125	Feb. 19	*125	Feb. 19, 1907
100	105	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	10,351,400	Dec. 15,	1906	1¾	100	Feb. 11	100	Feb. 11	100	Feb. 11, 1907
40	49	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	48	Dec. 18, 1906
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	19	Nov. 21, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15,	1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	61	Dec. 26, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	31	Nov. 20, 1906
68	69	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2,	1907	1	70	Jan. 11	65½	Jan. 31	68¾	Feb. 15, 1907
175	176	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2,	1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	190	Jan. 3, 1906
125	126	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	6,211,700	Jan. 2,	1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	135	Jan. 19, 1906
100	107	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2,	1907	1¾	108	Feb. 6	103	Feb. 6	103	Feb. 6, 1907
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,670,200	Oct. 1,	1907	2	97	Jan. 24	94½	Feb. 18	94½	Feb. 18, 1907
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1,	1907	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	3,648,400	July 16,	1906	5	..	.....	..	.....	55	Nov. 3, 1905
..	..	Texas Central pf	324,500	Jan. 15,	1907	2½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Nov. 14, 1905
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	..	..	..	*17¼	Feb. 11	*17¼	Feb. 11	*17¼	Feb. 11, 1907
..

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000

Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

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Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York
49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $9,000,000

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26 NASSAU STREET — NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Our substantial and continued increase in deposits is the best evidence we can offer that we are pleasing our depositors. We cordially invite you to open an account, whether large or small.

INDEPENDENT OF THE CONTROL OF ANY SINGLE INTEREST

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF New Jersey

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOP FUEL AND MINERAL OIL.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 M. April 1, 1907, for furnishing such wood, coal, and mineral oil as may be required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1907, at Atlanta, Ga., Forts Barrancas, Pickens, McRee, Dade, and De Soto, and Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Forts Fremont and Moultrie, S. C.; Forts McPherson, Oglethorpe, and Screven, Ga.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, La. Information furnished on application here or to Quartermasters at stations named. J. W. POPE, Colonel and C. Q. M.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, March 1, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon April 1, 1907, and then opened, for supplying coal as required from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, by Army Transports at foreign coaling stations, Gibraltar, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Malta, Suez, Algiers, and Perim. Information and blanks for bidding furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Coal," to be opened April 1, 1907, and addressed to W. H. Miller, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 5th, 1907.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for the extension of the water distributing system at Ft. Monroe, Va., will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster until noon, March 7th, 1907. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Bidders must state the name of manufacturers supplying them with material. Information furnished on application. Bids should be plainly marked as such on the outside wrapper or envelope. Address Captain R. H. C. KELTON, Q. M.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., March 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and Mineral Oil required in Dept. of the East, during the year ending June 30, 1908, will be received here until 10 A. M. April 3, 1907. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and Mineral Oil, at ——." JOHN W. PULLMAN, A. Q. M. G.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration until 2:30 P. M. Thursday, March 14, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required to make changes in the roofing of two rooms at the U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y. H. Conditions and limitations governing bidders may be obtained upon application to Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.

GREAT NORTHERN'S RECORD SINCE 1890

Increase in Facilities Has Kept Pace with Freight Rate Reductions.

MILEAGE HAS DOUBLED

Facts to Which Hill's Friends Point to Disprove Charges Against the Road.

The charges of overcapitalization brought against the Great Northern Railway by the Attorney General of Minnesota, who is now seeking to check the issuance of additional stock by the road, and the possibility that the Hill railroads may be examined by the Inter-State Commerce Commission upon the completion of its investigation into the Harriman railroads, add interest to the record of the Great Northern in the matter of capitalization, of increased facilities, and of the rates which it has charged the public for the services which it has performed. It is a matter of general knowledge that, while the rates on the leading Harriman lines—notably the Southern Pacific—have either not gone down or have actually advanced, the rates on the Great Northern have in recent years shown a sharp decline.

It has been charged against the railroads of the country that they have failed to increase their facilities as rapidly as they ought to have done, in view of the growing demands of traffic and in the case of the Great Northern itself the claim has been advanced in some quarters that the growth in its capitalization has been out of all proportion with the increase in its facilities. In the light of these charges, some of which are directly made by the Attorney General of Minnesota, it is interesting to present the facts covering these points in the record of the Great Northern, which long has occupied a prominent position in the railroad world because of the important part which it has taken in the development of the Northwest under the lead of James J. Hill.

Mr. Hill's friends claim, with every show of confidence, that an investigation that would bring out all these facts would be the very best vindication for which he could ask. Mr. Hill himself speaks freely of the possibility of an investigation and says that he has no fear of it, because he has nothing to conceal. In a recent review of the question of overcapitalization of railroads the statement was made that the main points to be considered was whether the facilities of railroads have increased in full proportion to the increase in their capitalization. Mr. Hill's friends claim that if this test be fairly applied to the Great Northern it will be found that the charge of overcapitalization which has been brought against the road is baseless.

Comparing the capitalization, the road's facilities, and the service performed by it in 1890 with the same figures for 1906, this is the record:

	1890.	1906.	Percentage of Increase.
Capitalization	$105,735,000	$250,099,969	136.53
Miles of main tracks	2,200.85	6,358.62	92.66
Miles of side tracks	450	1,350.87	200.08
Percentage of side tracks to main tracks	18.60	21.22	56.02
Locomotives	259	786	203.47
Passenger equip.	224	600	167.85
Freight equip.	5,299	84,954	321.18
Work performed— Tons revenue freight moved 1 mile	666,286,548	4,933,530,997	640.47
Cost of service to public— Rate received per ton of rev. freight per mile	12.51 mills.	7.91 mills.	*36.771
Disbursed to stock and bond holders	$5,272,492	$14,231,435	169.91
Percentage of yield on capitalization	4.98	5.69	14.28

*Decrease.

In some respects this comparison in the matter of the road's equipment is unfair to the Great Northern, or it does not take into consideration the increased capacity of the individual freight car or locomotive, but even as it stands the record is a striking one. It shows that the service performed by the railroad, thanks very largely to the economy of train operation which Mr. Hill has developed, has increased 640 per cent. since 1890 and that the cost of this service to the public is now being performed at a rate over 36 per cent. lower than that of sixteen years ago, while the road's capitalization has increased only 136 per cent. and the income of stock and bond holders 169 per cent. in amount and 14.28 per cent. in the rate. Thus while the average dividend and interest rate of the Great Northern has advanced 14.28 per cent. the rate charged on traffic has decreased over 36 per cent.

The gradual development of the Great Northern in the matter of capitalization, of disbursements to stock and bond holders, and of traffic handled is shown by these figures:

Year.	Capitalization—Stocks and Bonds in Hands of Public.	Return on Capital—Interest and Dividends Paid.	Tons of Revenue Freight Moved One Mile.
1890	$105,735,000	$5,272,492	666,286,543
1891	117,662,960	5,404,310	763,922,771
1892	123,694,654	5,922,658	907,091,632
1893	143,435,754	6,638,973	1,093,892,312
1894	150,080,454	7,532,057	1,074,802,718
1895	150,279,354	7,637,616	1,344,957,131
1896	150,432,454	7,634,584	1,622,877,423
1897	151,120,854	7,631,158	1,657,223,725
1898	157,648,454	7,912,630	1,937,955,894
1899	156,949,854	9,186,354	2,153,212,794
1900	195,439,154	11,243,904	2,504,792,882
1901	195,828,804	11,744,688	2,481,751,195
1902	222,261,054	18,087,320	3,190,217,482
1903	221,616,804	13,524,267	3,606,835,176
1904	228,495,304	13,709,914	3,351,802,089
1905	232,748,004	13,888,058	4,170,160,658
1906	250,099,969	14,281,435	4,933,530,997

What has been in each year the average rate paid on its capitalization, the dividend rate on the stock of the road, and the freight rate per ton mile, are set forth below:

Year.	Average Rate Paid on Stock and Bonds.	Dividend Rate.	Rate per Ton Mile. Mills.
1890	4.98	None	12.51
1891	4.67	3½%	12.86
1892	4.78	5%	12.15
1893	4.63	5%	11.99
1894	5.02	5%	10.87
1895	5.06	5%	9.84
1896	5.07	5%	9.76
1897	5.05	5%	9.56
1898	5.02	6%	9.82
1899	4.81	6¾%	9.16
1900	5.75	7%	8.99
1901	5.99	7%	8.71
1902	6.58	7%	8.59
1903	6.10	7%	8.57
1904	6.00	7%	8.93
1905	5.96	7%	7.92
1906	5.69	7%	7.91

Mr. Hill has said much at one time or another of the duty incumbent upon the railroads of the country to share their prosperity with the communities that supply their traffic. He has been an advocate of rate reductions, and these figures which in every year since 1890, with the single exception of 1904, show a reduction in the ten-mile rate on the Great Northern, appear to afford the best proof that he has put his theories into practice. The exception in 1904 would probably be found to be due to a falling off in that year in the Great Northern traffic in wheat, which is carried at a very low rate.

It was in 1390 that the Great Northern reached out from Minnesota and the Dakotas to become a transcontinental road. The new portion of the line being largely mountain work, was much more expensive than had been the construction of the older parts of the line, and, moreover, while the new line to the Pacific was being built, the lines already owned by the Great Northern were being practically rebuilt. Much of this work was done out of earnings which were drawn on to a large extent to supplement the fresh capital put into the road. The surplus net earnings which have thus been put back into the property represent the $25,000,000 surplus which appears in the road's balance sheet. It is suggestive of the curious point of view of some of those who are now moving against the railroads that the Attorney General of Minnesota should have recently advanced the proposition that the Great Northern before being allowed to issue any more stock should be made to expend this $25,000,000 to provide increased facilities.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

High Records for Metal at 26 Cents—The Baltic Lode.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Barring the great strike in North Butte—and it is said to be as big a strike as Montana ever knew—the Boston copper market has had little to excite it this week. The Mass Consolidated Mining Company is reported to have sold 50,000 pounds of metal at 26 cents, the highest price obtained this year, for immediate delivery, and authorities predict 27 cents as the price of the near future; therefore stock market variations have no disturbing effect upon the general situation.

That the Baltic lode has been encountered in Ontonagon County, Mich., on the Lake Mining Company property is regarded as certain, and the Mass people believe the lode continues into the southern part of their location.

It is also considered probable that the Evergreen and Toltec Companies will find the lode within their precincts, while the underlay will be carried by Adventure and Aztec. The St. Mary's Mineral Land Company is another likely to profit by this strike, for it owns a tract just east of the lake company's strike.

It is stated that the Copper Range Company will in the Spring begin diamond drilling on its great property lying west of the Baltic, Trimountain, and Champion-Franklin has been gossiped for a possible change of control; there have been hints of Calumet & Hecla. The mine itself is reported to be doing well.

As the Mohawk Shaft No. 5 goes deeper the showing is said to be better and to give encouragement.

Winona's annual report shows a cash balance for the year of $66,381, which gives the company $79,209 available for improvements which President Stanwood says are to be undertaken. The present output is 260 tons of rock daily.

The Calumet & Hecla Company has stopped mining at the Nonesuch property and started diamond drilling.

Isle Royale's No. 5 shaft is reported to be making a fine showing in copper.

It is learned that operations have been started at the Santa Fé property with its single furnace, which has a capacity of from 100 to 125 tons daily. The company is said to have sufficient fuel to continue operations.

The January productions of the Arizona Copper Company and of the Consolidated Arizona Smelter Company, which has a custom smelter at Humbolt, Arizona, were 2,248,000 and 804,000, respectively.

R. R. MOORE, PRESIDENT — G. J. BAUMANN, VICE PRESIDENT — AMES HIGGINS, SECRETARY

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OF NEW YORK

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET

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Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended March 2, 1907.

BONDS.

Week Ended March 2, 1907.

Sales Wk Ended March 2, $8,807,500	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	7
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	105	105	105	105	7
American Cotton Oil 4½s	92	92¼	92	92¼	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91¾	91	91¾	11
American Ice Securities 6s	88⅝	88½	88	88½	56
American Tobacco 6s	110¼	110¾	109	109⅞	342
American Tobacco 6s reg	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝	109⅝	20½
American Tobacco 4s	74⅞	74⅝	74	74	142
American Tobacco 4s reg	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	4
Atch., Top & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101⅝	100¾	100⅝	107½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	7½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91⅝	19½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103	103½	913
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	97⅝	98½	96	96	101
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93	93	92¼	92⅝	11
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	82
Bal. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Balt. & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	70½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88	88	87	87	45
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	71½	71½	70	70	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	25
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s, stamped	62⅞	62⅞		62⅞	10
Central R. R. & Bank. Co. of Georgia 5s	105¼	105⅜	105	105⅜	25
Central Leather 5s	98½	98½	98	98	91
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	125	125⅜	125	125⅜	83
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	23
Central Pacific 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	16
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	105	105⅜	101¼	102¼	41
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73¾	73¾	72	72	55
Chicago & Alton 5s	78½	79	78½	79½	11
Chicago & Alton 5s reg	78	78	78	78	5
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	7
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	91⅞	93	91½	91½	204
Chi., Bur. & Q. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	90¾	91¼	90¾	91	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101	101⅛	59
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞		99⅞	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div. 7s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¼	78
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	87⅞	87⅞	76
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	55
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s reg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	76	76	74⅝	74⅝	140
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	116¾	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn & Omaha 6s	131	131	131	131	21
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	3
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi., & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅜	101¾	101¼	101⅜	19
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Colorado Industrial 5s	69½	69⅝	67½	68½	116
Colorado Southern 4s	91½	91½	91	91	95
Colorado Midland 4s	71¼	71¼	71	71	12
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	138¾	139¾	125½	137½	103½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	75	75	75	75	1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	104¾	104½		104½	7
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	102⅜	103	445
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	95½	95¼	94	94¼	31½
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	89	89	88	88½	21
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Equitable Gas of New York 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	8
Erie gen. lien 4s	85	85	84	84	6
Erie convertible Series A	94⅜	95¾	94	94	30
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	90	90¼	89½	89½	16
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	97⅝	97¼	97¼	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	110½	110	110¼	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	8
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	94	94	93	93	8
Illinois Central 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102½	102½		102½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101	102¼	101	102¼	7
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	90¼	90¼		90¼	2
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	80	80	79¾	79¾	87½
International Paper 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	82	82	81¾	82	23
Kansas City Southern 3s	72	72	71½	71½	5
Kings Co. El. Light & Power pur. mon. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	88	88	87	87	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	4½
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99¾	99¾		99¾	8
Lake Shore deb. 4s	97	97	94¾	94¾	28
Lake Shore 3½s	93	93	93	93	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	101	101	100¾	100¾	5
Long Island ref. 4s	96½	96½	96	96	11
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. jt. 4s	91½	91½	91	91	8
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100¼	23
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97¼	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 3s	72½	72½	72½	72½	2
Manhattan consol 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	7
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 6s	105	106	105	106	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84¼	84½	82¼	82¼	30
Mexican Central 1st inc.	24	24		24	31
Mexican Central 2d inc.	18	18	17	18	212
Milwaukee & Northern consol. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	93½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98¼	97⅜	97⅜	88
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104	104	104	104	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87	87	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas refd. 4s	86	86	86	86	6
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102	102	101	102	11
Missouri Pacific 4s	90	90	89¼	89¼	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	123	123	123	123	
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	86½	86½	86	86	13
New York Central deb. 4s	97⅞	98	96½	96½	9
New York Central gen. 3½s	93¼	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	82
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	88	88	88	88	5
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	84¼	84¼	83¾	84	10
New York Cent. Lake Sho. coll. 3½s reg.	83½	83½	83½	83½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	82½	82⅝	82½	82½	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100¾	101	100¼	100½	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	4½
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	91	91	90¼	91	40
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	130	130	130	130	

BONDS.

Week Ended March 2, 1907.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101⅜	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	133½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	3
Northern Pacific 3s	72⅝	72⅞	70½	70½	25
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Oregon & California 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99⅛	99	98⅝	99	20
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	93	93	92¼	92¾	44
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116¾	117¾	116¼	116⅛	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95½	95¾	95¼	95⅝	72½
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	72½
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	92⅝	93	92¼	92½	851½
Peoria & Eastern income	70	70	70	70	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	94¾	95	94½	95	6
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	10
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago ref. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Reading gen. 4s	97	97½	97	97¼	54
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	94¼	94½	93¾	94	29
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Rutland-Canadian 4s	95	95	95	95	4
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	85	85⅛	85	85¼	45
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. gen. 5s	113	113⅜	113	113	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	80	81¼	103
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94	94¼	94	94	64
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	77¾	77¾	75	77	18
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108¾	108¾	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	131	131	131	131	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dak. ext. 6s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	2

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consol. Gas	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Homestake Mining	5	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1
Int. Power	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1¾
Allis-Chal. pf.	2½	Keokuk & Des M.	1
Amal. Copper	2⅝	Lake Erie & W.	3½
Amer. Express	9	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Am. H. & L. pf.	1	Mackay Cos.	1¼
Am. Ice Securities	2	Met. Street	1
Amer. Linseed pf.	2	M., St. P. S. S. M.	8½
Amer. Locomotive	1½	Mo. Pacific	4⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	5⅝	Nat. Lead	2⅞
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Am. S. F. pf.	2	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Norf. & West.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	North American	1⅛
Am. Woolen	1	Nor. Pacific	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Nor. Pacific rcts.	6
At., Top. & S. Fe	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	3
Atl. Coast Line	2½	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Brook. R. Tr.	4	Pittsburg Coal pf.	1¼
Can. Pacific	5½	Pressed St. Car	2¼
Cent. Leather pf.	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	10	Pullman Co	2
Ches. & Ohio	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chicago & Alton	3	Reading	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs. 10% pd.	4⅜	Rock Island	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. ctfs. 10% pd.	3½	Rock Island pf.	4
Chi. & Northwest.	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Nthw. rights.	1½	St. L. Sthwn. pf.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	4½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	So. Pacific	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	Southern Ry.	4⅛
Col. Southern	2¼	Southern Ry. pf.	6
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & Iron	3
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Tex. Pacific L. Tr.	3½
Col. & Hock. Coal	2⅞	Third Avenue	2½
Corn Products ref.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Twin City R. Tr.	1½
Del., L. & W.	15	Union Bag pf.	1
Den. & R. G.	1	Union Pacific	2¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	United Cig. Mfg. pf.	1
Erie	1⅝	U. S. Rys. Invest.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	3	U. S. R. & M.	3½
Erie 2d pf.	3	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Fed. Sugar pf.	1	U. S. Steel	1½
General Electric	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	6⅞	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Gt. Nor. ore ctfs.	2⅞	Va. Iron, C. & C.	16
Havana Electric	2½	Vulcan Det. pf.	3
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash	1¼
Inter.-Met.	3	West. Un. Tel.	2
Inter-Met. pf.	4½	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅜
Int. Steam P. pf.	2¾	Wheel. & L. E. 2d	2¼
		Wis Central	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1⅜	Mil. & Nor. 1st 6s	1
C., M. & St. P., F. & M. 5s	1¼	Ore. & Cal. 1st	3
Ga. Pacific 1st	1⅝	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	1
L. & N., St. L. 2d 3s	1	West. Md. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Sus. 3½s	1	Erie general	1
Am. Tob. 4s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
B'klyn R. T. 4s	1¼	Hous. & Tex. gen.	1⅞
Buff. Gas 5s	3½	Kings Co. El. 4s, stamped	1½
Cent. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	2¾	Kitchener Min.	⅝
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Mexican Cent. con.	1
Chi. & Alton 3s	1¼	Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1½	Mo. Pac. 4s	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	N. Y. Cent. D. 4s	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1½	Nor. Pac. 3s	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s, c. off	1	Santa Fe, P. & P. 5s	2¼
Col. P. & I. gen. 5s	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1¼
Col. Ind. 5s	1	Wabash 1st	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1¼	Wabash, Pitts., 2d, t. r.	3
Eq. Gas, N. Y., 5s	7	West. Md. conv.	5
Erie Conv. A	1¾	West Shore 4s	1
		Wis. Central 4s	1

The Week's Curb Transactions.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, March 2, 1907, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table, and where no sales were made the quotation is for the last recorded sale:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,200	Am. Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1,220	Am. Can pf.	65	64	65	+ ¼
25	Am. Chicle	185	185	185	
30	Am. Tobacco	380	370	370	−15
202	Am. W. P. pf.	24	23½	24	
1,500	Bay State Gas.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
800	Cen. Fdy. pf.	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
100	Electric Boat	30	30	30	− 2½
200	Elec. Boat pf.	83	82	83	+ 8
1,000	Empire Steel	9	8	9	+ 8
700	Empire S. pf.	50	50	50	− 8
2,293	Havana Tob.	13	10¼	10¾	− 3¼
100	Hav. Tob. pf.	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
300	Int. Silver pf.	70	70	70	
1,000	Inter. M. Mar.	10	10	10	+ ⅛
47	Int. Text Book.	132	132	132	− 9
2,200	N. Y. & C. M. S. S.	31½	29	30	− 1⅝
115	Otis Elev. pf.	96	94	94	− 8
340	Standard Oil.	530	515	524½	− ½
45	Stand. Screw.	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
9,000	Waterbury Co.	52⅝	50¼	51⅝	− ⅜
855	Water. Co. pf.	108⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
27,500	West. Ice Co.	27½	25¼	26½	+ ⅛
	RAILROADS.				
83,100	Chi. Subway.	28	24½	27¼	− ½
1,615	Gt. N. rights.	20	18¾	19	− 1⅛
2,500	Man. Transit.	4⅞	4½	4¾	− ⅛
	MINING.				
4,100	Alaska Min.	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3,050	Argen. Cobalt.	1¼	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	Balakala Min.	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
800	B.-Delamar	3¾	3½	3⅝	− 1
2,500	Batopilas Min.	7⅞	7	7½	− ½
2,825	B.-King D.	5	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅛
550	Bingham Cen.	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
4,300	Bonanza Belt.	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
500	Bonanza Creek.	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
2,505	Boston Copper.	30½	29	30	− ⅝
8,750	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	− ⅜
17,100	B. C. Cop. rts.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,300	Buffalo Mines.	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
2,870	Butte Coalition.	36	34½	35	+ 1⅜
1,200	Butte & Lon.	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
1,600	Butte & N. Y.	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
20,400	C. C. & C. T.	8	7½	7⅞	− ⅛
239,000	Cobalt Central.	50	35	48	− 1
2,600	Cobalt Contact.	⅝	9-16	9-16	
2,610	Cob. Coalition.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
400	Col. Gold D.	9	9	9	− ¼
18,800	Colonial Silver.	4⅞	4	4¼	+ ⅛
8,500	Colusa-L. ex.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5¼	4	5	− ⅝
900	Cumb.-Ely M.	12	11⅜	11½	− ⅛
16,300	Davis-Daly E.	19⅜	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
7,168	Dolores Lim.	10⅝	8½	10¼	+ 2⅛
4,910	Dominion Cop.	7⅝	6¾	7	− ⅝
3,850	Douglas Cop.	20½	17	20	− ⅝
2,900	El Rayo.	6¼	5½	6	+ ⅝
4,200	Ely Central	6	5⅝	6	
4,800	Ely Consol.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
1,000	Furnace Val.	¼	¼	¼	
5,000	F. Cr. So. Ex.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6,575	Foster Cobalt.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
7,725	Fur. Cr. Cop.	2	1⅞	2	
500	Gil. Sil. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
800	Giroux Mining.	10	9½	9½	− ½
7,400	Gold Hill Cop.	5	4¾	4¾	
50	Granby C. M.	15	15	15	+ 1
6,950	Greene-C. new.	21¼	20	20	− 1⅛
9,180	Greene-C. Cop.	31⅜	29½	30	− 1⅜
650	Greene C. G.	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛
8,110	Greene Gold-S.	2	1⅝	2	
4,100	Gr. G.-S. pfd.	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	− ⅛
300	Greene Meehan.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	− ⅛
2,500	Guanajuato C.	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
600	Kitchener Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
4,450	King Edward.	1⅞	1½	1¾	
11,800	McKinley-Dar.	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16	
23,885	Micmac G. M.	6½	4⅞	5½	− ⅝
8,500	Marie A. M. & M.	80	75	80	+ 1
7,200	Mines Co. of A.	2½	2	2	
5,085	Mitchell Mining	5½	5½	5½	− ⅝
300	Mont.-Sh. new.	13¼	12⅝	13¼	− ⅛
2,500	Nev. Douglas.	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ¼
28,485	Newh. M. & S.	21¼	19¼	21½	+ 1⅝
10,400	Nevada Con.	18½	17¼	17⅝	− ¾
568,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	8¾	5½	8⅝	+ 3¼
7,670	Nev. Smelting.	4½	3¼	4	− ⅝
19,200	Nipissing Min.	14	12¾	13	− ⅝
5,000	Old Hun. Min.	5¾	3½	3¼	− ⅜
8,480	Portland Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
200	Premier Cobalt.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
25	Raven Mining.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ 1⅜
1,850	Red Peak.	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4,800	Silver Queen.	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛	− ⅛
80,800	Stewart Min.	3⅜	2 7-16	2 11-16	
2,000	Tenn. Copper.	50⅜	49	49	− 1
1,000	Tintic Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9,850	Tonopah Ext.	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
15,200	Tramps Cons.	$1.45	$1.26	$1.29	−16
3,575	Trinity Cop.	37½	28⅜	29⅜	− 7⅛
12,020	Tri-Bullion	3	2½	3⅜	+ ⅜
100	Union Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22,200	United Copper.	75	70	74	+ 2¼
1,100	Union Explor.	7⅛	6¼	6¾	− 1
200	Utah Apex.	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
8,000	Utah Copper.	89½	87⅝	89	+ 1
4,600	Utah Cop. rts.	1½	1¼	1⅜	
2,000	White Knob.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
900	White K. pf.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	BONDS.				
15,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85	84½	84⅝	− ⅛
10,000	Cent. Fdy. 6s.	72	72	72	
3,000	C., P. & St. L. 5s.	65	65	65	

*Cents per share.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended March 2.

Meridia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion		$4,813
Meridia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion		11,093
Sibiria, Porto Colombia, gold bullion		1,420
Sibiria, Porto Colombia, for. silver coin		425
Prins des Nederlanden, Curacao, American silver coin		11
Prins des Nederlanden, Curacao, American gold coin		130
Caracas, La Guayra, American gold coin		1,600
Caracas, Curacao, American gold coin		235
Caracas, Curacao, American silver coin		23
Caracas, Curacao, foreign silver coin		11
Caracas, Curacao, foreign gold coin		2,758
Maracaibo, Curacao, foreign gold coin		4,462
Cearense, Barbados, gold bullion		1,878
Prins Aug. Wilhelm, Port Lisbon, gold bullion		25,107
Prins Aug. Wilhelm, Port Limon, silver bullion		15,062
Total		$68,568

Exports, New York, Feb. 25 to March 2

Feb. 25—Kronprins Wilhelm, London, silver bars	$372,885
Feb. 25, Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen, silver coin, United States	1,000
Feb. 25—Advance, Tumaco, gold coin, British	1,456
Feb. 26—Oceanic, London, silver coin, Mexican	16,800
Feb. 26—Oceanic, London, silver bars	223,033
Feb. 26—Seminole, Samana, silver coin	5,500
Feb. 26—Seminole, Samana, gold coin, Mexican	1,500
Feb. 27—Maraval, Port of Spain, silver coin, Mexican	617
March 1—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	557,705
March 1—Philadelphia, London, silver coin, Mexican	65,400
Total for week	$1,245,546

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 19—Majestic, London, silver coin, Mexican	$180,000
Feb. 19—Majestic, London, silver bars	9,500
Feb. 21—St. Louis—London, silver coin, Mexican	85,950
Feb. 21—St. Louis, London, silver bars	28,000
Feb. 21—Uller, Demerara, silver coin, Mexican	546
Feb. 21—Uller, Demerara, silver, granulated	177
Feb. 23—Sibiria, Fortune Island, silver coin, United States	200
Total	$1,479,019
Silver	$1,476,963
Gold	2,056
Total	$1,479,019

Negro Labor Needed in South Africa.

The Rev. J. J. Pierce, a missionary from South Africa, addressed the Colored Men's Branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. He told his hearers that there was plenty of work for negroes from this country in South Africa in spite of the opposition of the Colonial Government to their presence. The natives and Dutch settlers, he said, would welcome them.

GREENE
GOLD-SILVER COMPANY

Offers for sale to Stockholders of the Company only, until 12 o'Clock Noon, March 15, 1907,

100,000 Shares

of Its 8% Cumulative Preferred Capital Stock,

Par Value $10

at $7.50 per share, payable Ten per cent. (10%) to accompany subscription; Fifty per cent. (50%) on April 1st, 1907, and the remaining Forty per cent. (40%) on June 1st, 1907.

Any portion of this offering not taken by the stockholders has been entirely underwritten at $7.50 per share net.

For further particulars address the

Greene Gold-Silver Company,

12TH FLOOR,

24 Broad Street, New York City.

NEVADA-UTAH

LAWSON Becomes identified with Curb. Prior thereto Nevada-Utah

SOLD at $4.00 per share
SINCE at $9.00 per share
NOW at $8.50 per share

KEEP POSTED Send for Special Letter giving future possibilities of this stock and Daily Letter covering its current movements.

J. Thomas Reinhardt

Specialist in Curb Stocks

19 Exchange Pl., Boston — 15 Wall St., New York

DIRECT WIRE TO BOSTON CURB

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COPPERS
NEVADA-UTAH
WHY NOT BE SANE?

Saturday surpassed all other days since Nevada-Utah's career began. In the brief two-hour session of the Exchanges, 130,000 shares were bought and sold. In the light of existing conditions, such an exhibition can be accounted for only by stock-gambling insanity. Speculators were wrought up into a frenzy by the mouth-to-mouth circulation and by the publication of such stories as these:

FALSITIES

1. I had received my first report (on the Last Chance group) that its values were more than sufficient to make the entire stock worth $50 per share.

2. I had decided in advance of receipt of complete reports to buy the entire capital stock.

3. I was advising against purchase of Nevada-Utah before the publication of my report solely to shake out stockholders, that I might acquire their stock.

4. While my brokers were pretending to hold down the price, they were in reality buying all the stock in sight.

5. I had made an offer of $15 a share for all stock other than what I had already bought or optioned.

6. The stock was to be listed on Wednesday on both the New York and Boston Exchanges.

I say now and emphatically that these stories, now, as at the time they were spread, are wholly false.

FACTS

1. I have received the report on the first four groups to be examined—the Last Chance. This report does not show that Nevada-Utah is worth $50,000,000. This report has not caused me to decide to buy Nevada-Utah, nor has caused me to decide not to buy the property.

2. I have not decided in advance of receipt of complete reports to buy all of the Nevada-Utah stock.

3. My only reason for advising against the purchase of Nevada-Utah stock until after my completed reports are in hand is to safeguard my following, the public.

4. My brokers, so far as my orders govern them, have not been buying Nevada-Utah stock, but, on the contrary, have been holding down the price.

5. I did not make an unconditional offer of $15 per share for the outstanding stock. My offer was to be effective provided that my experts' reports verified the conditions reported to me by the company, as published below.

6. All I know and all that I have to do with the listing of the stock, is: I have requested, in the event that I take over the company, that the stock be listed on the Boston and New York Exchanges. As is well known, and in keeping with my purpose to safeguard the interests of the investing public, I do not advise the purchase of a stock until it has been listed on the regular Exchanges. This has been agreed to, but the Stock Exchange authorities are the only ones who have the right to say when such trading in the stock will begin.

THE HOUNDS

Some of the "Street" Hounds, always to be found yelping at the heels of any enterprise marked "Lawson," have taken to new tactics. In Trinity they attempted to bark it down—the example Trinity made of them is history. Now, having concluded that the course of Nevada-Utah cannot be stopped, they have determined—by buying now, by manipulation, and by the circulation of false stories—to cause the stock to rise so sharply in advance of my report as to make the public buy, when I give the word, at much higher prices than my following otherwise would have been compelled to pay. To offset this scheme to upset my plans I induced "insiders" again Saturday to sell more of their stock, but so ravenous was the buying that in the face of a weak and sickly market, Nevada-Utah closed in heavy demand at 8¾.

DON'T BUY

It is now evident it will be almost impossible to have my reports before to-morrow, probably not until Wednesday, and as "insiders" will probably refuse to part with more of their stock to-day to hold down the price, I fear a stampede skyward.

Therefore, I say to the public: Regardless of what the speculators may do with the price to-day and regardless of the false stories they may put afloat, don't buy the stock until I give you the word it is safe.

FOR SALE, 200,000 SHARES

To partially offset the work of the frenzied speculators I have made arrangements with some of the heaviest holders whereby, when I give the word for the public to buy, there will be placed on sale 50,000 shares at 10, 50,000 at 11, 50,000 at 12, and 50,000 at 13. With this assurance I ask intending buyers to hold off until, having received my reports and with full knowledge of values, I gave the word.

BULL PANIC

I also request intending buyers to place a limit price on their orders, or they may find they have paid 40 or 50 a share in the scramble which must follow when I give the word to buy, and, by the time they receive notice of purchase from their brokers, that the price has dropped 10 to 20 points. I have evidence that the Stock Exchange houses are literally buried with orders to buy when I give the signal. So great will be this buying that, notwithstanding the 200,000 shares to satisfy it, there will occur, unless all orders are limited in price, the sharpest upside scramble ever seen in Wall Street.

BUY ORDERS, 1,000,000 SHARES

My canvass of the different houses leads me to believe that there will be buying orders for over 1,000,000 shares. If this is correct, and one-quarter of that amount is at "the market," that is, not limited as to the price to be paid, Nevada-Utah will jump to $50 or $70 per share fifteen minutes after the opening of the Exchange on the morning my advertisement says "go ahead," and then it will fall so rapidly as to cause great loss.

BE SURE

I repeat: Under no circumstances buy until you get my word.

Under no circumstances place an order without a limit.

Don't make your limit over five points above the closing price on the day before I give the word.

Don't buy on margin.

WHAT NEVADA-UTAH IS

The following is the description of the property owned by the Nevada-Utah as given to me by the officials. I had intended to comment at length upon it, but will leave such comment until to-morrow.

Nevada-Utah

Capital—$15,000,000. Par value $10.
750,000 shares issued.
No bonded indebtedness.
Owns clear and free
The COMET MINE—Beaver County, Utah.
The LAST CHANCE—Binghan County, Utah.
The PIOCHE PROPERTIES, on which there are deferred payments to be made, and the Jack Rabbit group in Nevada, which is the Day Mine.

Last Chance

The Last Chance Mine is just starting production. Development consists of two miles of underground workings. Contains lead, gold, and silver.

Comet

The Comet is pushing its construction work and the work at the Cactus has practically opened up the value of the property. Cactus has issued 600,000 shares—selling at 21—and $1,500,000 6 per cent. bonds. It is reported to have 3,000,000 tons of copper ore developed and adjoins the Comet, owned by Nevada-Utah. It is estimated the Cactus mill will produce close to 10,000,000 pounds of copper in 1907 and earn $1,500,000 after all charges, and the Comet is fully as valuable. The Cactus is owned by Samuel Newhouse and Europeans.

The Pioche Properties

Comprise 35 claims and is opened ready for production on completion of railroad. The development consists of two shafts down at a depth of 1,400 feet and 800 feet each, and tunnel work in order which will show a net profit of $8; taking as a basis of earning capacity for the "Pioche" mines at the completion of railroad a minimum average shipment of 400 tons of ore per day, the net profit will be $4,200 per day.

The Day Mine

Has already over 500,000 tons of ore blocked out and ready for shipment which will average $7 net.

Railroad Connections

A branch from the San Pedro Road is being built to the Pioche properties and the company has no share in expense of construction of the road in any way. It will be completed about April 1st, and mines are awaiting completion to begin production which will show net returns the first year of at least $1,500,000.

ONE LAST WORD

If it should happen that my reports arrived to-day and you should read them in my to-morrow's advertisement with the words "Buy," I will advise the purchase of Nevada-Utah only up to 20 for the present. This will not mean that I advise buying orders to be limited at 20, as I advise that under no circumstances should any one buy at over five points above the closing to-night. That is, if Nevada-Utah closes to-night at 10, see to it that your broker is instructed to-night to buy at not over 15 to-morrow—if my advertisement says "Buy." If after the excitement of the first two hours has subsided—I predict a new "wildest two hours in stocks" with transactions of 200,000 to 300,000 shares for the day—the price is still above 15, I will advise further as to price limit in my advertisement of the following day.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

BOSTON, March 4, 1907.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,943,085.64
Liability of Directors as makers	75,000.00	
Overdrafts	186.66	
Due from banks	484,883.99	
Banking house and lot	$130,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	
	134,500.00	
Bonds	186,750.00	
Specie	878,623.20	
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	869,442.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$282,092.92	
Other items carried as cash	31,992.92	
	314,085.84	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: United States redemption agency	7,000.00	
Total		$4,874,456.33
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		2,723.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		284,029.42
Due depositors		3,584,456.91
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$970.00	
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00	
	5,970.00	
Total		$4,874,456.33
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability		1,150.00

H. B. BRUNDRETT, Pres.
O. G. WALBRIDGE, Vice Pres.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.
F. W. LUYTIES, Asst. Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WEST SIDE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,688,090.23
Liability of Directors as makers		99,700.00
Overdrafts		1,372.39
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$174,956.58	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	22,000.00	
	196,956.58	
Real estate	140,000.00	
Mortgages owned	32,872.27	
Stocks and bonds	1,617,710.68	
Specie	617,629.09	
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	514,845.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$274,831.96	
Other items carried as cash	31,014.80	
	305,946.76	
Total		$6,215,123.00

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		352,732.72
Due depositors		5,034,511.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		6,031.94
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	$113,444.41	
Due New York State building and loan associations	8,294.53	
	121,738.94	
Unpaid dividends		108.00
Total		$6,215,123.00

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
FRED'K K. KELLER, Vice President.
CHARLES ROHE, 2d Vice President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, 3d Vice President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
FRED'K L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Cashier.

OGDENSBURG BANKS.

OGDENSBURG BANK, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Feb. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$773,305.68
From other banks		12,559.90
Cash and reserve		78,776.89 $864,642.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	188,908.19
Deposits	575,730.28 $864,642.47

Frank Chapman, President; Thomas Spratt, Vice President; Samuel W. Leonard, Cashier.

Leader

In February

The New York Times

published 51,293 agate lines Financial Advertising.

A greater volume than appeared in any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

in the City of New York, at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$6,207,345.38
Liability of Directors as makers		60,025.74
Overdrafts		3,639.07
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$617,638.77	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	915,003.33	
	1,532,642.10	
Banking house and lot	$144,820.68	
Other real estate	7,874.31	
	152,194.99	
Mortgages owned	9,383.33	
Stocks and bonds	15,955.00	
Specie	229,670.57	
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	352,008.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$433,515.94	
Other items carried as cash	83,449.06	
	516,965.00	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$19,500.00	
Treasurer of United States	2,700.00	
	22,200.00	
Total		$9,104,979.18
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		3,700.00

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		73,984.42
Due depositors	$7,345,884.97	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	297,056.88	
	7,642,941.85	
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State building and loan associations		86,291.91
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$261.00	
Reserved for taxes	1,500.00	
	1,761.00	
Total		$9,104,979.18
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability		4,700.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, in the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ROBERT ROY, Jr.,
Notary Public, No. 161, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,955,636.83
Liability of Directors as makers		None
Overdrafts		819.38
Due from banks and bankers for collections		487,735.86
Real estate		43,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,000.00
Bonds		609,250.00
Specie		837,661.76
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		520,629.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		213,793.92
Total		$5,170,226.67
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		16,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		96,698.63
Due depositors		4,

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Desired in New York County.—ANNIE LE GRAND, Plaintiff, against CLIFFORD LE GRAND, Defendant—Summons—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 21st, 1907.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Plaintiff's Attorney Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Clifford Le Grand, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City and County of New York, in said State.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES McLOUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JULIA B. REEVE, sometimes known as Julia B. Reene, Ella M. Pettetnan, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 13th, 1907.

McKENNA & GOODHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 41-43 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Julia B. Reene and Ella M. Pettetnan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward B. Amend, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, Feb. 2d, 1907.

McKENNA & GOODHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 41-43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—ROSE KAUFMAN, plaintiff, against LOUIS KAUFMAN, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Kaufman, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

REUBEL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to E. R. Connor and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM REUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Reubel, as Administrator, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STOIBER, GUSTAVUS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS H. STOIBER, late of Silverton, in Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1907.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1906. LAURA M. STOIBER, LOUIS L. HAINES, Ancillary Executors. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Executors, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIZER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PIZER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Schleimer, their attorney, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1906. LEON PIZER, SAM ... SCHNAPER, EDWARD SCHNAPER, Executors. MAX SCHLEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1906. ALFRED S. MALCOMSON, THOMAS M. ACKEN, Executors. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; CAMPBELL & HIPPLE, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flamer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1906.—CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor. FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. ELLSWORTH NILES, Bankrupt.—Charles Blongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Monday, March 4th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 5 East 30th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a millinery stock, hats, furniture, fixtures, carpets, &c.

GEORGE F. BENTLEY, Receiver. SUTHERLAND R. HAXTON, Attorney for Receiver, 15 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN PRICE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Blongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 129 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, calendars, souvenir articles, desks, office furniture, typewriter, safe, &c.

GEORGE JORGE, Executor. JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Trustee. LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARRAS, BALTHASER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Amsler, Mary Elisabeth Herrmann, Anna Mauch, Margaret Trautmann, Margaret Yoegel, George Arras, Philip Arras, "Henry" Arras, the name "Henry" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown, being a son of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, and Elizabeth "Arras," the name "Arras" being fictitious, her true marriage name being unknown, being a daughter of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, the heirs and next of kin of BALTHASER ARRAS, deceased, send greeting:—

Whereas, Emelie C. Secor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Balthaser Arras, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Attorney for Petitioner, 150 Fulton Street, New York City.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CAMPBELL, Joseph Campbell, Margaret McKinney, James Campbell, Rebecca Campbell, Robert Campbell, Hugh Campbell, and the Federal Union Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annie C. Lee, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 3 Broad Street, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McGUIRE, SAMUEL K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL K. McGUIRE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1906. MARY JANE McGUIRE, Administratrix. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix.

STERN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. STERN, late of the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, and having had a place for the regular transaction of business in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. Gutterman, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 2d day of April, 1907.—Dated New York City, September 17th, 1906. WILMA P. STERN, Executrix; ALBERT STERN and FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. M. S. GUTTERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.

MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors. WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attorney for Executors, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1907. ABRAHAM JACOBS, GEORGE McANENY, Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC A. KURSHEEDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore H. Silkman, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH FETRETCH, Executors. THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 7th, 1907.

GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Bor., New York City.

BRUNING, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNING, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 21st, 1907. EDWARD RODE, ALFRED B. RODE, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REQUA, MARY ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ELLEN REQUA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, P. Van Alstine, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, Executor. LEONARD F. REQUA, Administrator, P. VAN ALSTINE, Attorney for Administrator, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JACK, SOPHIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIE JACK, formerly known as Sophie George, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 1,100 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

Dated New York, the thirteenth day of September, 1906.

JOSEPHINE HUNDT, Executrix. GEORGE JORGE, Executor. THEODORE L. HERRMANN, Attorney, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PEREIRA, SARAH, or ADDIE SHAW.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Louise Levy, Catherine Klein, Elizabeth Gillmann, both individually and as next of kin of Lydia Shufelt, deceased; Jennie Neubauer, Morris Kraus, and Samuel Lopez Pereira, and Ida F. P. Brennan, individually and as next of kin, and as administratrix of Lydia Shufelt, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH PEREIRA or ADDIE SHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ida F. P. Brennan, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [Seal.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 48 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1906. CETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1907.

JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, New York City.

FLOWER, ABBIE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE C. FLOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert H. Gay, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of November, 1906. ANSON R. FLOWER, Executor. ROBERT H. GAY, Attorney for Executor, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WARREN, ELLEN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN A. WARREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March next.

Dated New York, the first day of September, 1906. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Executor. CHARLES W. DAYTON, JR., Attorney for Executor.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1906. ANNA V. V. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ERDENBRECHER, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD ERDENBRECHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ernest Hall, No. 64 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1906. BERTHA ERDENBRECHER, Executrix. ERNEST HALL, Attorney for Executrix, 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, David J. Gallert, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next.

Dated New York the thirteenth day of September, 1906.

CLARA GOLDSMITH, Executrix. DAVID J. GALLERT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOHN WOERNER, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Martin Woerner, deceased, plaintiff, against ANTHONY WOERNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of February, 1907, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Third Street, known and distinguished on a certain map annexed to a deed of partition and release, dated the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventeen, made between Cornelius J. Bogert and Peter A. Jay of the one part, and Benjamin Winthrop and others of the other parts, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 223 of Conveyances, Page 70, by the number 505 (five hundred and five), bounded as follows, to wit: Northeastwardly in front by Third Street; southeastwardly by lot number 513 (five hundred and thirteen) on the said map; southwestwardly in the rear by a line drawn through the centre of the block between Second and Third Streets, and equidistant from those streets, and northwestwardly by lot number 497 (four hundred and ninety-seven) on the said map. The said lot number 505 (five hundred and five) hereby demised, containing in width in front and rear twenty-four feet seventy-seven hundredths of a foot, in length on each side one hundred and five feet and ninety-five hundredths of a foot (be the same more or less), according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New York, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 3d, 1807." Said premises being known and designated by the street number 236 East Third Street.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1907.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

STEINER & PETERSEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East Third Street.

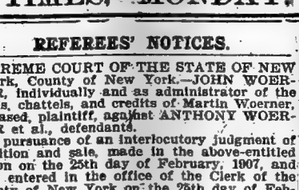

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about three hundred ($300) dollars.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1907.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—KATHARINE EVANS EVANS MAIRS, plaintiff, against DAVID LEWIS EVANS, Joanna Evans Baxter, Robert W. Jennings, Thomas Evans Jennings, Mary Pricilla Jennings, Louise Evans Jennings, John Baxter, Thomas Evans Baxter, Lewis La Tourrette Baxter, Edwin M. Baxter, John D. Mairs, Joanna La Tourrette Mairs, Walter H. Mairs, Mary St. John Mairs, Ada Pugh Jennings, Katharine Evans Mairs, as administratrix, with the will annexed of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and Joanna E. Baxter, as trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and Louise P. Evans, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, bounded and described as follows, namely:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of 45th Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet to said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN R. BERRY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 548 Fifth Avenue:

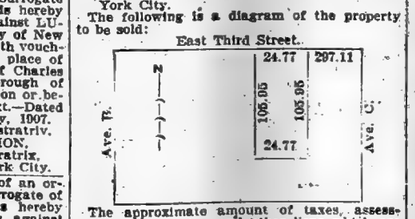

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—GEORGE SPRICKERHOFF and GUSTAVE SCHARNBERGER, plaintiffs, against FINCUS RONGINSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant, Fincus Ronginsky, on the 5th day of October, 1906, had in and to the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street and the westerly side of Mangin Street; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Broome Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Mangin Street, seventy-five feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Broome Street, fifty feet to the westerly side of Mangin Street; and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Mangin Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Nos. 19 and 21 Broome Street.

Dated New York, February 4, 1907.

WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

MENKEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street numbers are 19 and 21 Broome Street:

Broome St.

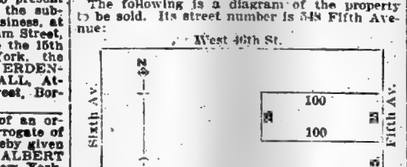

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $407.42, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1907.

Dated New York, February 4, 1907.

WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 13, 1907, at the same time and place.

Dated Feb. 27, 1907.

WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry R. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tennent Ronalds, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Babcock, Henry R. Wood, Charlotte Wood, Isabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank Wood, Charles W. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERREL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,

LEHMAN MEMORIAL MEETING.

Services for Dead Philanthropist at Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Edward Lauterbach was the principal speaker yesterday morning at the memorial services in honor of Emanuel Lehman at the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Bankers, brokers, prominent men of Wall Street who had been closely associated with Mr. Lehman; members of the Seligman Solomon Society, composed of former inmates, and about 500 of the inmates of the institution, assembled in the large synagogue for the services. Mr. Lauterbach paid a high tribute to Mr. Lehman, praising his charity and broad public spirit.

A few of the well-known men present besides Mr. Stern, Mr. Schiff, and Mr. Lauterbach were Joseph Loth, Adolph Lewisohn, P. J. Goodhart, and Max Beckhardt of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Registration Disclosed Poolroom.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson said yesterday in the West Side Court that the existence of the Broadway poolroom he raided on Saturday was discovered by clerks in the Board of Registration when they were going over the records of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He experienced no trouble in entering the place. Three of the four men arrested were held by Magistrate Breen for examination to-morrow.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Saturday night, March 2, in Lyceum Theatre, D row, lady's tan and green bag containing quite a sum of money. Will finder please communicate with J. J. Rawley, The Players, 16 Gramercy Park?

LOST—Bankbook No. 969,044 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 11th day of March, 1907, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch marked "E. A.," gunmetal fob marked "E. A. M." attached; probably between 69th St., West, and 59th St., East. Liberal reward if returned to 16 West 69th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, 27th, 72d St., between 8th Av. and Broadway, or Broadway car to 83d St., black feather boa. Reward given if returned R. Weld, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—String of black beads and black enamel locket, on Thursday afternoon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 166 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, at Daly's Theatre, fur boa; suitable reward. Joanna Reagan, 33 Wall Street.

LOST—Gunmetal watch, fob, and pins, March 1, Broadway, corner 8th St. Return Kaplan, 139 Grand. Reward.

LOST—Muff, on Home St. and Union Av., Thursday night; suitable reward. Mrs. Sauer, 1,033 Union Av., Bronx.

LOST—In Metropolitan Opera House, green leather purse. Reward if returned W. H., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Thursday, black bag, Hofmeir, 86th St. and Broadway; reward. 315 West 74th.

LOST—East 125th St., 3 and 4 o'clock, purse, $28. 2,006 5th Av. Preiffer.

LOST—Leather wallet, Newman Cohn engraved. Reward to M. Fisher, 471 Broadway.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 330 West 108th St.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 19th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward. Turner.

LOST—Suit of clothes delivered on 85th St., between Columbus Av. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Return to 512 Columbus Av. H. D. McLaughlin.

LOST—February 27, between 46th and 39th Sts. on 5th Av., one-half of antique necklace of brilliants. Ten dollars reward if returned to 27 West 46th St.

LOST—Herald Square Theatre, Wednesday matinee, Feb. 20, small sable muff, ermine trimmed. Return to 5 West 16th St. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, between West 154th St. and Sherry's, cameo bracelet, valued as an heirloom; reward $25. 413 West 154th St.

LOST—Gold-mounted fountain pen, 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Monday morning; liberal reward. Return to Stamm, 525 Park Av.

LOST—A lady's hunting case gold watch and pin, initials "L. B."; reward. 321 Greenwich St., care Waterbury & Son.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 22d St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 129 East 47th St.

$1,000 REWARD for lady's oblong-shaped cut solitaire diamond ring, lost Feb. 2, probably dropped on sidewalk or curb, in West 77th St., between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD for return of silk opera bag and glasses, lost Thursday evening. Davis, 50 Central Park West.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST—Brown spaniel bitch, short tail, answers to name of "Midge"; address on collar, 1,590 Broadway. Kindly return to owner and receive liberal reward, no questions asked. Abeles, 200 West 52d St.

LOST—A tan thoroughbred collie dog, answering to name of "Laddie"; finder returning will obtain reward; no questions asked. 822 West End Av.

LOST—Small white Japanese muff dog from 1,571 Seventh Av.; liberal reward and no questions asked. Henry Rosenberg.

LOST—Irish terrier, nick on collar; liberal reward. 241 East 42d St., store.

LOST—Boston bull terrier; License No. 3,782, in or near Central Park, 64th St. entrance; reward if returned to owner. Jos. W. Stern, 123 East 64th St.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, 6 months; name Benny; large reward offered. 255 West 55th St.

LOST—In Bronx, brindle bulldog, white breast; Jack; reward. Marion, 688 East 138th St.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 127 East 61st St.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SPEAKS ON PRESS

Declares That Scandalous Newspapers Should Be Kept from Homes.

A SNARE TO THE YOUNG

Finds Objection to Advertisements as Well as the News —Criticism of Novels.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cardinal Gibbons at the Cathedral this morning denounced "salacious journals" and newspapers printing objectionable advertisements. Taking as his subject "Spiritual Reading," especially in connection with the Lenten season, after pointing out the helpfulness of reading religious books, and particularly the Bible, he said:

"I shall conclude by making a few practical suggestions:

"Rigidly exclude from your household all books and pamphlets which are hostile to religion and good morals. Never admit into your homes any newspaper or periodical which ventilates obscene news and licentious scandals.

"There is one kind of literature in which we all indulge, and of which we partake as regularly and with as much relish as our daily bread, without which life would be dull and tedious—a literature which has become almost a necessity of our daily life. I refer to the daily newspaper. Now, there are good and bad journals, as there are clean and unclean animals.

"No kind of literature works more mischief in a community than salacious journals. They contain not only news matter, but also advertisements of a most objectionable character. They have sensational items which are a snare and a stumbling block to the innocent and unwary.

"Many of the youth of both sexes have learned from this impure fountain their first lessons in the dark mysteries of human depravity. Advertisements which paint in glowing colors the attractive features of dangerous haunts of amusement, advertisements of patent medicines and other drugs whose object is to defeat the inexorable laws of nature and of nature's God—what a terrible responsibility these publishers assume who admit into their papers such insidious poison. For every soul perverted they have a strict account to render to God and to society.

"As an offset to these depraved journals I have known the proprietor of an upright paper of this State who refused an offer of $10,000 rather than admit into the columns of his paper an advertisement suggestive of immodesty, though its indecency was thinly veiled by ambiguous phraseology. Would to God that all newspaper owners had emulated this noble example.

"You would not permit a vial of poison to remain on your mantelpiece, lest it might inadvertently fall into the hands of some member of your household. And will you allow to lie on your table an unclean journal which would instill the poison of sin into the soul?

"You are careful to avoid any dish which you knew from experience would nauseate your stomach, no matter how tempting and palatable it may be to the taste. Why, then, should you not disregard these highly seasoned novels which may be agreeable to morbid appetite, but which defile the imagination and enfeeble the soul?"

SNEERS AT NEWSPAPERS.

Bishop Potter Recommends Libraries to Develop Higher Thought.

Bishop Potter, assisted by Archdeacon Nelson and the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, confirmed a class of boys and girls in old St. Mark's Church, in Stuyvesant Street, yesterday morning. The Bishop in his address to the children said in part:

"Three relations divide life. First there is the physical aspect. Then there is the mental life above the physical. Help to a higher mental life cannot be had by reading the cheap stuf. in the penny newspapers. Is it not better to gain a knowledge of human history? Is it not better to try to judge the significance of events to-day by the august past? Wt have great libraries here in New York, but they will never profit us save we use them to bring and develop higher thoughts."

In closing the Bishop said that the third aspect of life is the spiritual life.

VICE MADE TOO FAMILIAR.

Its Processes Becoming Commonplace in Some Papers, Dr. Carter Says.

"Vice is being made too familiar," said the Rev. William Carter, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, yesterday morning in a sermon upon clean newspapers.

"Sin is losing its heinousness, because its awful processes are becoming so commonplace. A great transformation is needed if we are to keep intact our morality and our religion."

He spoke also upon the subjects of drink and divorce, and said:

"No wonder there are unhappy homes and breaking hearts, when such shame and sorrow sit brooding by the hearthstone. I have never advocated divorce, and I have never married a couple, if I knew that one had been divorced. But I say this: If ever there was anything which would warrant separation, if not divorce, it is the change of a man by the demon drink into a brute and monster to his children."

Dr. Jackson Takes Jersey Pastorate.

The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Jackson of Swarthmore, Penn., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Christian Union Congregational Church of Upper Montclair, N. J., where he will preach for the first time on next Sunday. The church has been without a pastor since the Rev. R. C. Davey resigned several months ago to take up the practice of law in New York. Mr. Jackson is a graduate of Lafayette College, '93, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, '96. He is the author of a biography of Benjamin West, the American painter, and a writer on the significance of great pictures.

Mackay Pastor's Farewell.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 3.—The Rev. Isaac Peck, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, to-day preached his farewell sermon, and in a few days he will leave here. He will rest for a time, and then go abroad for a couple of years. This is the church to which Mrs. Clarence Mackay has just given a new building. In his sermon Mr. Peck thanked the congregation for the support accorded him while rector.

Rev. W. W. Giles Resigns Pastorate.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation of the Rev. W. Warren Giles, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Summit, N. J., who will preach his last sermon there on Easter Sunday. Mr. Giles is known to his friends as a witty post-prandial speaker.

CRITICISE DR. VAN DE WATER.

Colored Clergymen Declare He Lunched with Negroes Recently.

The desire of the white parishioners of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, to have the colored parishioners worship by themselves, which was expressed in the chronicle of the church by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the rector, in an article entitled "The Colored People," had its effect upon the attendance at both services yesterday.

In the morning there were about twenty colored parishioners present. They occupied seats at the rear of the auditorium, as if desirous to have as free egress as possible. In the evening there were only five present, and these also occupied pews near the doors. Although nobody molested the colored parishioners, the falling off was apparently due to the apprehension that those who attended in the morning labored under. At night two policemen were seen pacing up and down in front of the church. They said they were there to keep order.

Several colored preachers severely arraigned Dr. Van De Water for his attitude toward the colored parishioners in his church in their sermons yesterday. The Rev. J. W. Johnson, pastor of the St. Cyprian Protestant Episcopal Church for colored people in Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, declared that Dr. Van De Water's action was "abominable," especially since only a short time ago Dr. Van De Water sat down at a luncheon at which negroes were present, in the New York Protestant City Mission Society at 38 Bleeker Street.

SAYS STAND IS UN-CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Moffatt Criticises Dr. Van De Water's Action on Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the account in your to-day's paper of the action of Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, in regard to colored people who worship at his church. It certainly does not seem Christlike, either on the rector's part or on the part of the presumably Christian gentlemen who act as ushers.

The ushers, according to the statement given to your reporter, state that on frequent occasions colored people would come in, walk up the main aisle, and take front pews which are paid for by parishioners.

Now is not this on the face of it absurd? The ushers are there and presumably know the owners of the pews. Would they allow a colored Christian, or for the matter of that, a white Christian, not an owner of a sitting, to march up the front aisle without their direction?

No, Sir, it seems to me that there is a terrible lacking of the teachings laid down by our Lord and Master, in the action of the Rev. Dr. Van De Water. Perhaps the capital stock of his church has been largely affected by a portion of his name, as is the case in many other stocks, viz., water, and in order to be onabled to get sufficient returns, in order to pay him a handsome salary, non-payers, that is to say, strangers, white or colored, are not welcome in his church.

I am an Episcopalian, but certainly I do not approve of the action of the Rev. Dr. Van De Water. W. R. H. MOFFATT.

New York, March 2, 1907.

PAULISTS NEED A HOME.

Raising a Fund to Build at Their 50th Anniversary Next Year.

The Paulist Fathers are preparing for the celebration on July 7, 1908, of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their missionary community by building a house of studies to be occupied by them and their students on the campus of the Catholic University of America in Washington. The Rev. Bertrand L. Conway, Paulist, of 415 West Fifty-ninth Street will receive contributions for the new building.

Of all the religious communities that have gathered around the university in the last twenty years the Paulist Fathers alone are without a building of their own. The old Middleton Manor, which they lease, will soon be torn down. An acre of ground has been assigned to the Fathers on condition that they build a house of studies worthy of the other buildings on the campus. Donators of $500 or more will be inscribed as founders on the founders' tablet at the novitiate. All contributors will be published in a booklet to be sent out during the jubilee celebration in 1908.

WANTS ROCKEFELLER TO AID.

San Juan Hill Pastor Would Like Him to Lift Church Mortgage.

The Rev. S. H. Sims, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, in Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, which is the centre of San Juan Hill, the scene of many race riots in the last year or two, wants John D. Rockefeller or some rich Baptist to give him $40,000 to lift the present mortgage on his church.

For several weeks the Rev. Mr. Sims has been conducting a religious revival at his church and more than 300 of the colored residents of the neighborhood have been converted.

A few years ago Mr. Sims started a mission church upon the site of the present $75,000 edifice. He began with only ten persons in his congregation, but now he has 1,200, although they are very poor people. He runs an employment bureau in connection with his church, through which he finds work for colored men and women.

CROWDS HEAR "GYPSY" SMITH

Evangelist Speaks Twice in Brooklyn —Reserves Called Out.

"Gypsy" Smith, the famous English evangelist, began yesterday a four weeks' revival in Brooklyn with a meeting at the Majestic Theatre in the afternoon and another at Plymouth Church in the evening. So great was the crush about the theatre that it was necessary to call the reserves from the Bergen Street Station to clear the street.

At Plymouth Church there was another big crowd, several hundred persons being unable to get inside.

The evangelist will preach at Plymouth Church every night for three weeks. Then he will go to the Hanson Place Baptist Church for another week.

Lutheran Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new building for the Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Bushwick Avenue and Weirfield Street, Williamsburg, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of many Lutheran clergymen and representative citizens of Brooklyn, including ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren. The building will be a fireproof brick and terra cotta structure. The principal address was made by the Rev. Dr. C. Armond Miller of the Holy Trinity Church of Manhattan. The Rev. Harry P. Miller, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. F. Intemann, also spoke.

Methodist Book Concern May Move.

It was rumord yesterday that the publishing plant of the Methodist Book Concern is to be moved from the Methodist Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and a new location sought where rental values are not so great. It was said that this change would certainly be made at a comparatively early date.

Why Evans'?

Every one who drinks Evans' Ale *knows* that 121 years of unceasing effort have not been spent in vain.

Not merely to be the *best*, but to be worthy of the name—that is the foundation of Evans' supremacy.

Clubs, Restaurants, Hotels and Dealers.

JERSEY CATHOLICS DENOUNCE FRANCE

"An Infidel Horde," Says Bishop McFaul, Seeks Church's Destruction.

REIGN OF TERRORISM

He Suggests a Compromise on the School Question in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 3.—The Taylor Opera House in this city was crowded to the doors this afternoon by Catholics to protest against the treatment the Church was receiving at the hands of the French Government.

William L. Doyle, President of the Federation of Catholic Clubs, presided, and the speakers were James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton; Peter Backes, counsel for the Cathedral Diocese, and the Rev. Father Etzel.

Mr. Backes, speaking of the Concordat made with Napoleon, said: "We can not and will not permit the civil authorities of the French Government to decide who or what shall constitute a Catholic. Sooner than permit this outrage upon our rights and liberties we will forego our rights to the sacred properties and will give it all up for the principle we believe to be right. This is the attitude assumed to-day by the Church in France, as evidenced by the acts of the Church dignitaries."

Bishop McFaul in the course of his address discussed the school question in this country. In part he said:

"Two things we Catholics have been slow to learn—the power of the press and the necessity of unity for the protection and advancement of our civil, social, and religious interest.

"Federation is an organization formed of subordinate societies to guard the interests of Catholics. It proposes the purification of the foreign nationalities coming to our shores. We feel that the millions rushing into America will be more or less in danger of losing the faith unless we American Catholics keep in touch with them and give them the experience of generations of this soil. Furthermore, we desire to inform our people on the public school question. We wish to educate all Americans to an appreciation of the fact that we do not contemplate the destruction of the present system.

"Since, however, we cannot patronize a system which divorces secular and religious education, we hold it unjust and un-American to be taxed for schools which we cannot use without violence to conscience. We offer a compromise. Let our schools remain as they are. We will receive nothing for religious education. Let a State or municipal board examine our children in the secular branches required by the State, and, we furnish these secular education, then let the State pay for it.

"Another problem engaging our attention is the evil of divorce. Between 1867 and 1901 there were 700,000 divorces in the United States, making 1,400,000 men and women whose firesides have been broken up and 4,000,000 at least of children who have been cruelly robbed of their rights to a real home.

"Our work to-night is a mighty protest against the wrong done our co-religionists in France by an infidel Government. It is well to remember that the Government of France cannot be called a republic in any sense of the word. Our States, our Nation, are amenable to a Constitution ratified by the people. The will of the reigning majority is law in France, without the slightest check upon their powers. Think of them decreeing the non-existence of God.

"The Government is entirely irresponsible. At the same time they were banishing from the schools, the hospitals, the courts of justice, the churches the names of God and Christ, and were stealing the property of the Church, confiscating it to the State, these ruffians sat down and voted themselves an increase of their salaries.

"There are 900,000 offices under the control of the Government in France, each of these officials has his little coterie; they terrorize the people. Again Government bonds of low denomination are issued and taken up by the peasantry, who are afraid they will lose their money if the Government falls. Let your voice go across the Atlantic to-night encouraging the Catholics of France, her clergy, and our Holy Father against the spoliation of the Church in the name of separation. We execrate the infidel horde that seeks the life blood of our mother the Church."

INSANE YOUTH IN PULPIT.

Women in Congregation Flee from Church—Intruder Ejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 3.—A large congregation in Grace Lutheran Church was suddenly excited this morning by the appearance in the pulpit of Daniel Bowers, a demented young man, who announced that he intended to preach to young men on the subject of liquor drinking and cigarette smoking.

Young Bowers entered the church while a hymn was being sung, walked leisurely down the centre aisle, and after removing his overcoat and rubbers began to take an active part in the services. The Rev. George H. Bowers, pastor of the church, but no relative of the young man, asked for the assistance of ex-Mayor William C. Grachen, who, with J. F. Brown, another prominent member of the church, took charge of the man and succeeded in holding him until a policeman ejected him.

Many women fled from the church in alarm. Bowers, who is 21 years of age, came here on a visit to his grandfather, Daniel L. Mollinger. He became suddenly insane last evening. His condition is serious, and his father has been summoned.

New Baptist Missionary Movement.

A forward movement in the cause of missions has been begun among Baptist young people, and the Rev. J. H. Moore, a former Chicago pastor, has been made Secretary. He is making his headquarters in this city and is working in the joint interest of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union, the former the home mission and the latter the foreign mission organization of the Baptists of the North.

Sheppard Knapp & CO.

Announce that owing to the delay in starting their regular February Sale of high grade

FURNITURE

they will continue same for another week. Many choice Suits and odd pieces have been added on which a guaranteed reduction in price is made of

33⅓% to 50%

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's Best Product
(from a green box)
Glasgow Shirts
Twenty-one new color effects ready next week.
EARL & WILSON.
Not on sale everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Matinee Sat., 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
FOR TWO WEEKS
in HENRIK IBSEN'S comedy,
PEER GYNT
4th (Final) week (Mar. 18); Mon., The Scarlet Letter. Tues., Beau Brummel, Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel. Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night.) A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday 2:10.
DAINTY, ARTISTIC
ANNA HELD
in THE PARISIAN MODEL,
THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN

MISS HELD'S LATEST SONG,
"WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR"
THE BIGGEST OF ALL SONG HITS.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Eleanor Robson
"We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE.
Every Night and Sat. Mat.
"SALOMY JANE"
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful
BEN-HUR 400 People. 20 Horses. 5 Chariots.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S THEA. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK
GEO. M. COHAN
in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."
NEXT MON. Seats Thurs. DANIEL FROHMAN presents THE SPOILERS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
George Broadhurst's New Play, TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME, THE MILLS OF THE GODS

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Ave. | Mats. Wed. & Sat.
—TO-NIGHT, 8:15—
BEN GREET PLAYERS THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
WED. MAT. AT 3. PRICES 50c. to $1.50.
NEXT WEEK MACBETH

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c
ALICE LLOYD, Empire City Quartet, Staley's Transformation "Slums of London."

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St.
VESTA VICTORIA, 6 English Rockers, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Bruno & Russell, others

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 8:20. | Last Week
MISS CROSMAN in All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.
March 11th Seats Now. Mme. NAZIMOVA in HEDDA GABLER

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c.
Evenings 25c. to $1
Marie Dressler, "Motoring," Bernac's Comedy Circus, Fields & Ward, Nichols Sisters, Frank Bush.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St.
OPENS NEXT SAT. NIGHT, March 9. Seats To-Morrow. MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily | THE WORLD BEATERS. EXTRA—SALOME DANCE
Yorkville Mat. To-m'w. 25c. | Charley Grapewin, "Awakening of Mr. Pipp."
Metropolis Mat. to-day, 15c., 25c. | ARIZONA

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
Mats. Thurs & Sat. 2:30. To-night & Every Evening at 8:30. THE RECKONING

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 5th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25,50 & 75 | Mat. Ward "NOT BUT SOON"

Smith, Gray & Co.
Beg to Ask
Did You Get One of Those
$12.50
Men's Suits
that were selling so fast on Friday and Saturday. If not, will you come in to-day and see what is left?
May strike just the suit you want. You will not suffer from a "brain storm" by looking them over.
And the Young Men That Are Left
(They say the good die young)
Chesty youths of 32 to 35 inches can get their suits for
$10.00
Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

THE EARLY BIRD.
Leave your order now, before the rush season, for your Spring clothes, with the understanding they are to remain here until you want them. It gives us ample time for perfect results and you will thereby find the wisdom of being the early bird. Our new Spring samples and fashion booklet given or mailed to any address.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Greater success than before."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS.
Next Play—THE SILVER BOX.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
3 SEASONS, 1905-06-07. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
100th TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.
Laughing Knockout
"One of the best."—Herald.
"One of the funniest."—Sun.
"A Collier laugh."—World.
WILLIAM COLLIER
in his great laughing success. CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera THE TATOOED MAN.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Harry B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler.

HUDSON THEATRE 44TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. EVE. 8:15. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
THE BIGGEST AND MERRIEST LAUGHS IN TOWN ARE HERE, FOR
MR. FREDERIC THOMPSON IS SHOWING
EDWARD ABELES AND MANY OTHER POPULAR PLAYERS in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
A ROUSING COMEDY WITH LOTS OF THRILLS.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and Broadway. Evenings 8:15. MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY at 2:15
FRANK McKEE.....MANAGER
FOURTH MONTH
"I DON'T KNOW WHEN I HAVE LISTENED TO A PLAY WITH MORE INTENSE INTEREST AT EVERY MOMENT."—Bronson Howard.
REMARKABLE SUCCESS
WILLIAM A. BRADY and JOSEPH R. GRISMER'S production.
MAN OF THE HOUR
By GEORGE BROADHURST.
SEATS 12 WEEKS NOW THURSDAY MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT at 8, DOUBLE BILL. Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini, Severina; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Reschiglian, Tecchi; conductor, Tanara; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donaldo; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., MCH. 5, at 8—Special—Auspices Legal Aid Society, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., MCH. 6, at 8:15, 12th appearance MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Tanara.
FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fassetta. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Anqona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Popular prices, 25c. to $3.
Sunday 8:30 Grand Concert, 50c to $1.50.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening, at 8—RIGOLETTO—Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 6, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz
Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell,) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30...DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on sale to-morrow (Tues.) at 9 A.M. Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle $9; Bal. Front, $7.50; Bal. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5
Good Friday, March 29th, at 5 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. Seat Sale begins Wed., Mch. 6.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. To-night 8:20, "Marie Stuart." Tuesday, first time, Thaller in "Die Doppel Ehe."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fifth Concert Tues. Evg., March 5, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Seats $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 WEST 40TH ST.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 O'CLOCK
DICKENS RECITAL by Mr. FRANK SPEAIGHT of England. PICKWICK PAPERS Prices, $1.50, $1.00, at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Mar. 6, at 3.
ELSA—JOINT RECITAL—FRANCIS
RUEGGER, 'Cellist. MACMILLEN, Violinist.
Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office and 10 E. 17th.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Admission.....50c.

N. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. | The 4 Corners of the Earth

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
THIS WEEK NEW CIRCUS ACTS IN THE ARENA.
24—BEDOUIN ARABS—24
CAPT. WEBB'S RIDING SEA LIONS.
Other Stupendous Circus Acts and
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1046 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Sothern-Marlowe
TO-NIGHT.....JEANNE D'ARC
TUESDAY.....JEANNE D'ARC
WEDNESDAY.....JEANNE D'ARC
THURSDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET
FRIDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET
SAT. MAT.....THE SUNKEN BELL
SAT. EVG.....TWELFTH NIGHT
Farewell week, Mon. & Tues., Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell. Pr. 50c. to $2.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Ev. Journal.

PRINCESS, Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER

Casino B'way & 39th. Tel.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, rain or snow to-night or to-morrow; wind light variable.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,937 * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHIFT BY JEROME GIVES THAW HOPE

Day Spent in an Attack on the "Brain Storm" Theory of the Experts.

THAT SUITS PRISONER

But Plan for Lunacy Commission Is Not Abandoned—Mother May Testify To-day.

Abandoning for the day his plan to end the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White by demanding a commission in lunacy to decide whether the prisoner is sane now, District Attorney Jerome turned his attention yesterday to the condition of Thaw's mind at the time of the killing. With two of Thaw's alienists, Drs. Evans and Wagner on the stand, Mr. Jerome attacked their theory of "brain storm," and hammered away at the question of the defendant's knowledge of what he was doing when he shot White. The best he could get in reply was that Thaw might have had an insane realization of his act.

Mr. Jerome's change of front was not taken to mean an abandonment of the lunacy commission plan, but rather an attempt to clear away some of the features of the "brain storm" theory as a step toward showing permanent insanity.

Mr. Jerome's only reference yesterday to hereditary insanity and paranoia in the prisoner was when he inquired if Dr. Wagner had any opinion as to whether there were epileptics in the family of Thaw and among his antecedents. It looked for a moment as if Mr. Jerome was going back to his insanity commission plan of battle immediately, and with the intent of forcing it along at full speed. Thaw showed his keen interest in this move, but gave a sigh of relief when Mr. Jerome again switched back to his first line of questions.

Thaw Fears Jerome's Move.

In the morning Thaw was not a little disturbed as he talked with Mr. Peabody in the Tombs. He seemed to have the fear that the day held forth for him the spectacle of his counsel fighting the commission petition, and he asked Mr. Peabody if he thought Jerome was about to make the move. Mr. Peabody told him he believed that Mr. Jerome would not make the application yesterday.

Those who have been watching the sallow, heavy-shouldered man on trial for his life for the past six weeks have observed how keenly he has followed every bit of evidence that has tended to justify him in the eyes of the jury for the murder of White.

It is very plain that Thaw is hanging his hopes on "the unwritten law." He is not afraid, and does not shrink when Mr. Jerome goes after his witnesses in an effort to show that when Thaw shot White he knew what he was doing. He takes this line of procedure calmly, even with satisfaction, and his eyes brighten as he watches his experts fence with the District Attorney. But the minute the "brain storm" form of insanity is abandoned and the witnesses are questioned on the hereditary taint and on evidences of paranoia, Thaw shows on his face and in his attitude the sinking in his heart and the distress and fear that overcome him.

Justice Warns the Counsel.

Despite the fact that Mr. Jerome asked Justice Fitzgerald on Friday for a ruling on whether he should be permitted to read from standard books on mental diseases to test the witness on the stand as an expert, he did not ask for the ruling yesterday morning.

Justice Fitzgerald took occasion to read from a paper he had prepared. It was an admonition to the District Attorney and a suggestion that objections might be in order with greater frequency so that the court would have the chance of hastening the cross-examination of experts.

"I want to say," Justice Fitzgerald read from his paper, "that when objection is not made the court must assume that the information sought for is deemed by both sides material. Where an objection is interposed by either side the court must rule strictly, or otherwise reversible error will be committed. The cross-examination is largely within the discretion of the presiding Justice, but it might be, possibly, reversible error to arbitrarily exclude questions without objections or answers to questions that have even a remote materiality bearing upon the issue in the cause. I appeal to counsel to keep the record free from error, and not by unreasonable persistency interject error into the trial in spite of my most strenuous and painstaking efforts to avoid mistakes. These remarks are not made in any personal spirit of criticism, but in the light of the language of the Appellate Court, in which bench and bar concur."

Thaw's Condition on June 25.

The District Attorney's attack on the "brain-storm" theory was made by leading both experts through that part of the hypothetical question which describes the killing of White and the scene on Madison Square Garden on the night of June 25.

Dr. Evans was asked if he thought Thaw knew what he was doing when he turned over the pistol to the fireman who seized him after the shooting.

"I think he knew," replied Dr. Evans.

Mr. Jerome asked him if, when Thaw told the fireman that he had killed White because he had ruined his wife, Thaw was giving an excuse for his act.

"I couldn't tell what was in his mind," was the answer.

Every move and remark by Thaw from the time he strode away from the place of the killing was followed by Mr. Jerome, who sought from Dr. Evans information as to whether these actions and words did not show a reasoning mind. Thaw's request to be taken down in the elevator and held under arrest down stairs so that the people might not be bothered was used by Mr. Jerome to show that Thaw was not only clear of mind but was considerate enough to wish to avoid a panic. Dr. Evans replied to these questions as to Thaw's state of mind at the time that he "didn't know" or that he "couldn't say."

Only Insane Knowledge.

"Taking all his actions that night," asked Mr. Jerome, "up to the time he

Continued on Page 3.

KIDNAPPED BOY RETURNED.

"Black Hand" Gives Up 6-year-old Kept for Ransom Forty Days.

Failing to obtain $3,000 from the father of Marion Palermo, the boy whom they had kidnapped, members of a so-called "Black Hand" gang, after keeping the six-year-old forty days away from his parents, last night turned the boy loose on Brooklyn Bridge, and he was later restored to his parents by the police of the Oak Street Station.

The boy is a son of James Palermo, a baker at 95 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn. On the afternoon of Jan. 22 Marion went into the street near his home to play. His mother missed him after several hours.

The day following the father received a letter signed by the "Black Hand," in which $2,000 was demanded for the restoration of the boy. In quick succession, over several days, came similar letters to the father, and at last a letter asking for $3,000 arrived.

Policeman Nicholas O'Neill of the Oak Street Station found the little chap in front of a newspaper office in Park Row last night, and, failing to get any information, took him to the station.

On an envelope in the boy's hand was the name, "Mr. Palermo, 600 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn."

The police of the Vernon Avenue Station were notified, and they summoned the lad's father. When the boy saw his father he hugged and kissed him, while Mr. Palermo broke down and sobbed like a child.

The boy told his father that while playing in the street near home a man gave him some candy. He went with the man, getting on a car, and was taken to a room in the house where there were no women nor children. The only article of clothing the boy had on when found that he wore when last seen about the house was a little jacket. Everything else was new.

GET A STANDARD OIL JURY.

Quick Start on the Criminal Trial in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—The twelve jurors who will hear the evidence in the Standard Oil cases were selected quickly and sworn in to-day before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States Circuit Court. Attorneys for both the Government and the defendant corporation expressed satisfaction with the panel, and the actual trial of the case—the first criminal prosecution ever begun by the Government for violation of the Elkins law—will begin to-morrow morning. Not one of the jurors chosen lives in Chicago.

In politics the jury is strongly Republican, the single Democrat who has a place on it being Peter J. Cassidy, an Arlington banker. For the most part the jurors are men in comfortable circumstances and far enough removed from trade influences not to be swayed by their affiliations.

Juror Charles A. Frederick might pass for John D. Rockefeller, so strong is the resemblance.

It is specifically charged that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana accepted a rate of 6 cents a hundred pounds on oil shipments from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis., when the published rate, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was 18 cents, and that it accepted a rate of 7½ cents on shipments from Chapelle, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., when the published rate was 19½ cents.

There are 1,903 counts in the indictment, and each of these represents a violation of the Elkins law, as interpreted by the attorneys for the Government. The indictment is one of eight returned last August.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Bunch of Violets Sent to Him by Crew of the President's Yacht.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Considerable improvement is shown to-day in the condition of Archie Roosevelt, the third son of the President, who has been ill since last Friday with an attack of diphtheria. Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, the family physician of the Roosevelts, visited the White House early to-day and met there in consultation. Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who was the physician of the Roosevelt family before they came to Washington.

Dr. Rixey visited the White House again to-night, and as he was leaving said:

"Archie is getting along nicely. His condition is not serious, and there is no reason for alarm. The other children have been isolated as a precautionary measure, and I do not believe there is the slightest danger of their contracting the disease."

Dr. Lambert returned to New York to-night.

The sailors of the President's yacht Sylph to-day sent Archie a bunch of violets.

Mrs. Roosevelt remains almost constantly at her son's bedside, and all social engagements at the White House have been canceled.

FINES SHERIFF HAYES.

Court Also Orders Him to Prison Until Warrant Is Executed.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Justice Pound, in the Supreme Court to-day, adjudged Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes of New York in contempt and fined him the costs in Mrs. Ida E. Beaty's proceeding against her husband, Dr. A. Frederick S. Beaty, for alimony, and directed that the Sheriff be imprisoned until the fine was paid and until a certain warrant against Dr. Beaty was executed.

Sheriff Hayes, it was charged, had refused to act under an order of court adjudging Beaty in contempt in refusing to pay alimony, saying it was defective. The order was corrected in certain particulars, but still the Sheriff, it is alleged, refused to act.

There was much surprise at the Sheriff's office yesterday when the order of Justice Pound was received, and Sheriff Hayes said:

"I regret the incident very much, as no disrespect to the court was intended. The difficulty seems to have arisen over the divergent views of counsel as to the form of the process, and, the law practice in this office being unusually and extremely technical, there was nothing left for me to do but to be guided strictly by the advice of the Sheriff's counsel. The process is now in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff for execution."

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER. Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Favored by ladies for lunch and Dinner. Music. —Adv.

COMPANY BLAMED FOR BRONX WRECK

Coroner Holds President Newman and Central Directors for Grand Jury.

"CULPABLY NEGLIGENT"

Railroad Counsel Protests at Coroner's Action—Jury Recommends New Safeguards.

The New York Central Railroad Company was found by the Coroner's jury which brought in its verdict last night to have been "culpably negligent" in not having taken "all the necessary possible and proper precautions to safeguard its passengers" at the Woodlawn Avenue curve in the Bronx, where the White Plains Express was wrecked and twenty-three persons killed on the night of Feb. 16. The jury also made several interesting recommendations with a view to obtaining better protection for those who travel on railroads in this State.

Upon hearing the verdict Coroner Schwannecke held the company, President William H. Newman and the members of the Board of Directors for the Grand Jury, saying that he would parole the officers in the custody of their counsel until this morning at 10 o'clock, when he would fix bail.

A. H. Harris, Vice President and general counsel of the company, was on his feet the moment the Coroner made that statement.

"I submit, your Honor," he said, "that under the verdict of this jury you have no power to make any such—"

But the Coroner pounded hard on his desk and shouted:

"This case is adjourned."

"But, your Honor," insisted Mr. Harris.

"I say this case is adjourned," repeated the Coroner, as loudly as he could, "and it is closed."

With another rap on his desk, he rose and left the room.

The objections which Mr. Harris had been unable to voice, and which he explained later, was that the jury had not said where the blame was; that it had declared that the responsibility "seems to be divided between the construction and the operating departments."

"Neither the evidence nor the finding of the jury," said Mr. Harris, "justifies the holding of either the President or the Board of Directors, as the board has not been mentioned in the entire investigation, and the Assistant District Attorney in his address to the jury said that the evidence did not point to Mr. Newman as responsible."

The Coroner and Assistant District Attorney Smyth said, however, that it was the company that had been declared by the jury to have been responsible, and that therefore it was right to hold the President and the Directors, as the officers of the company, responsible.

The Verdict and Recommendations.

The verdict, which was ready forty minutes after the jury retired, described the train in which the persons whose deaths the jurors were investigating were riding and said that the train "was running at a speed in excess of that which has been proved to be safe for such a train on the track laid to the existing curvature at that point." The jury expressed its conclusions as follows:

That the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company did not take all the necessary, possible, and proper precautions to safeguard its passengers at this point and, consequently, were culpably negligent, and that the responsibility for the existing condition seems to be didived between the construction and operating departments.

In its recommendations the jury said:

We recommend that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and others operating railroad lines in this State be compelled to reinforce the fastenings of the outer rails on all curves on their lines constructed as the one in question has been proved to have been, by additional spikes, rail braces, and increased superelevation, as from the testimony given we feel that unless such precaution is taken similar accidents may be expected.

We further recommend that until the above strengthening has been completed over curves not so reinforced, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and other operating railroad lines be required to lower the speed of trains over such curves to so-called equilibrium speed, or one that is absolutely safe, to protect the lives of passengers and employes, and that instructions to this effect be given those in charge of trains.

Owing to the lack of information of employes and representatives of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad as to the determination or exactness of the speed of the electric trains, we recommend that they be compelled to install such recording instruments or make such tests to determine the speed as will enable their motormen to know with reasonable exactness the speed at which their trains are traveling. This information should cover speeds at the three different positions of the controlling lever handle, and be properly tabulated and placed in a prominent position in the cab of each electric locomotive.

The final session of the inquest had been an unusually spirited one. It began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Vice President Harris and Austen G. Fox, the latter appearing as special counsel for W. J. Wilgus, Vice President in charge of construction, took an active part, and fought for the admission of certain points of evidence. Coroner Schwannecke excluded much testimony.

He prevented Mr. Harris from cross-questioning Prof. Lovell of Columbia University, the District Attorney's expert, saying that he had been chosen at the recommendation of the officials of the New York Central and that he therefore would not permit the Central's attorneys to impeach him.

When all of the testimony had been taken Assistant District Attorney Smyth said that he had been present throughout the inquest, not as prosecutor, but as investigator, and he desired to review the evidence for the jury. Mr. Harris and Mr. Fox wanted to sum up, too, and there was a long conference of counsel. The Coroner then announced that he would let counsel speak for the company provided they would speak first. To this Mr. Harris and Mr. Fox objected, and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. By that time the Coroner had changed his mind, and announced that only the Assistant District Attorney would be allowed to address the jury.

After the verdict was returned Mr. Harris said to a reporter, that the recommendations made by the jury would be submitted to the experts in charge of the Operating Department of the road and that any found practicable would be put into effect as quickly as possible.

According to the Directory of Directors, the following are the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company:

George F. Baker, Samuel F. Barger, George S. Bowdoin, Charles C. Clarke, Chauncey M. Depew, Darius O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, William H. Newman, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and William K. Vanderbilt.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious. —Adv.

MISS LECLERE'S WILL.

Several Bequests for Charity Here and in France.

In the will of Louise H. Leclere, a native of France, filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, the testator makes ex-Mayor Seth Low one of her executors and gives $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $500 to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 100,000 francs to the Academe Française de l'Institut de France in trust.

The income of the latter fund is to accumulate, and at the end of each three years is to be given to the lay teacher who has done the most to inculcate moral principles in the young. This prize is to be given in memory of the testator's father, Louis Leclere.

To the Faculté de Theologie Protestante de Mon Tauban in France is given $100,000 in trust in memory of Miss Leclere's mother.

One-half of the remainder of the estate is left to the French Evangelical Church in West Sixteenth Street, and the other half is to be given to the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Education in France.

MET MONDAY, WED TUESDAY.

George Bronson Howard and Miss Skinner Had Rapid Courtship.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—Love at first sight in Baltimore on Monday, a narrow escape from a burning house in that city that night, marriage in the Church of the Transfiguration in New York the next day, and a departure for a European tour on Saturday are the experiences that befell Miss Doss Skinner of Norfolk, now Mrs. George Bronson Howard, the wife of the writer.

Miss Skinner, who was one of the prettiest and most popular society girls in Norfolk, made known her marriage in a letter to her aunt yesterday morning. It came as a complete surprise to her father and mother. The girl left here two weeks ago to visit friends in Baltimore. She met Howard on Monday, and he proposed and was accepted. That night the home of the Shaffers, whom she was visiting, caught fire, but Miss Skinner escaped. Next day she met Howard at the railway station by previous agreement, and they went to New York and were married. The young couple will live in New York on their return from Europe.

CAUSES ARREST; OFFERS BAIL

Mrs. Parker Doesn't Want Driver of Sick Horse Locked Up.

After having the driver of a sick and decrepit horse arrested and taken to court, Mrs. Eleanor Montgomery Parker, wife of Grenville Parker of 9 East Tenth Street, was so moved by sympathy that she tried to have the Magistrate accept her bond for the prisoner's appearance in court.

Mrs. Parker saw the horse struggling along in front of a loaded express wagon at the Washington Arch yesterday, and halted the driver, David Rose, of 96 South First Street, Brooklyn. She called a policeman.

"Say, lady," said Rose, "I didn't want to drive Billy, but the boss made me. If I hadn't done it I'd have lost my job."

Mrs. Parker followed her prisoner to the Jefferson Market Court, where she offered bail, saying she knew the prisoner was not responsible, and she did not want him to be put in a cell. The Magistrate explained to her that she could not offer bail, as she was the complaining witness, and agreed to send for the young man's employer, Charles Donero of 51 West Broadway.

Donero appeared and was held, with his driver, in $300 bail for Special Sessions.

HOWARD GOULD TO BUILD

Report That He Has Purchased Land Adjoining Biltmore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 4.—It is asserted here by persons who should be in a position to know, that Howard Gould is contemplating the purchase of a large estate in the neighborhood of George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore.

Mr. Gould, it is said, made the positive statement to a personal friend that after much deliberation he had decided to come to this city to live. Shortly after this conversation it was learned that options had been taken on several thousand acres adjoining Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, and, while none of the interested parties here will either deny or affirm the report, it is generally accepted as true that the options were taken for Mr. Gould.

Should Mr. Gould eventually purchase the land on which he is said to hold options, it is believed that he will commence at once the construction of a large house. Mr. Gould's home in New York is Castlegould, at Port Washington, L. I., a beautiful estate, on which is a costly residence.

Suit was recently brought in connection with the building of the house by the architect. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

WOMEN FIGHT IN A CAR.

Two Girls Attack Mrs. Boyer and One of Their Escorts Helps.

While three men prevented the motorman and conductor from interfering, a trio of women fought a pitched battle in a trolley car in Brooklyn yesterday. The victim was Mrs. Florence M. Boyer of Fifteenth Street. She boarded a Hamilton Avenue car, in which were three men and two young women. No one else was in the car.

The men, who were in a lively mood, made remarks about Mrs. Boyer, which she resented. The young women chimed in and are said to have informed Mrs. Boyer that they could "lick" her. The two girls attacked Mrs. Boyer while the escorts held the doors against the conductor and motorman.

Mrs. Boyer, who is muscular, defended herself well, but one of the men took a hand in the fight and she was worsted. When she escaped from the car her face was badly bruised and her clothing torn. On her complaint the police later arrested Rose Millin and Gertrude Mertin, both of whom live in South Brooklyn.

The men could not be found. The girls were held for examination.

WANTS SPOONER'S SEAT.

Isaac Stephenson Out as a Candidate —La Follette May Aid Him.

MADISON, Wis., March 4.—Isaac Stephenson, ex-Representative and a leading lumberman, may succeed John C. Spooner in the United States Senate. He came out to-day with an announcement that he is a candidate for the unexpired term of two years, and it is said that Senator La Follette has promised to support him.

Mr. Stephenson has financed all the recent fights of Mr. La Follette in this State.

Gov. Davidson has not yet announced what he will do. He may enter the campaign.

HILL ENDS FIGHT WITH HARRIMAN

Sells Him Valuable Terminal Property for Long-Opposed Line Into Seattle.

PEACE IN NORTHWEST

Further Opposition to New Hill Line Into Portland Not Expected—Hill's Statement.

The agreement between James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman regarding the development plans which they have worked out for their railroad lines in the Portland and Puget Sound region, to which Mr. Harriman referred last week while on the stand before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has already resulted in the sale to Mr. Harriman by Mr. Hill of a portion of the Great Northern's terminal property at Seattle. Though prepared for a lessening of the struggle between the two railroad magnates in the Northwest, Wall Street was surprised to learn yesterday that Mr. Hill had gone to the extent reported.

Mr. Hill himself confirmed the statement that he had let Mr. Harriman into the Great Northern's stronghold in Seattle. Asked if an agreement had been reached with Mr. Harriman in the Seattle-Portland situation, Mr. Hill said:

"Mr. Harriman wanted a portion of our terminal property at Seattle. I put a price upon it and Mr. Harriman accepted it. The Great Northern has plenty of room left for expansion in the property which it has retained and there was no reason for shutting Mr. Harriman out. I do not wish to be an unpleasant neighbor."

Asked what Mr. Harriman had done for the Hill lines in Portland in return for the concession in Seattle, Mr. Hill said:

"We needed nothing. We had all of our terminal property in Portland six months before we started work on our new line."

The old rivalry between the Hill and Harriman lines in the Northwest, which was quiescent for a time during the life of the Northern Securities Company, broke out afresh about two years ago, when Mr. Harriman decided to build north from Portland to Seattle, and Mr. Hill determined upon the construction of a new line from Spokane into Portland, which would enable him to obtain for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific a lot of through traffic which has been going to the Harriman lines.

The Hill lines fought Mr. Harriman's entrance to Seattle, which is their stronghold in the Puget Sound region, and Mr. Harriman attempted to block the Hill plans by preventing the construction of a new line along the north bank of the Columbia River. It was of this fight that Mr. Harriman said on the stand the other day that Mr. Hill had attempted to block his plans, and he in turn had fought the Hill plans.

The Hill scheme is being carried out through the Portland & Seattle Railway, which is owned jointly by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. This company is now engaged in building a low grade line from Spokane to Portland, crossing the Columbia River at Portland over one of the most expensive bridges that have been constructed in the West. The Union Pacific line runs a little to the south of this new line for a long part of the distance between Pasco, Washington, and Portland.

The Harriman line is on the south side of the Columbia River and the new Hill line on the north bank. Harriman had an old survey on the north bank, and through this he was trying to block the Hill lines in the courts. Mr. Hill had to resort to condemnation proceedings, but all these, he said yesterday, had now been settled.

The Harriman project for a railroad about 225 miles long from Portland to Seattle is represented by the Oregon & Washington Railroad. It is to this line that Mr. Hill has transferred a portion of the terminal property at Seattle, which was owned by the Great Northern. The fact that Mr. Hill was willing to grant this concession to the Harriman line was taken in Wall Street yesterday to mean that a full understanding had been reached between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill, and that the plans of each would be allowed to proceed without further interference.

Mr. Hill had all along said that he was willing enough to have another line enter Seattle, asserting that the more lines there were the more business there would be, but for a time each fought energetically against the extension plans of his rival.

The importance to the Harriman system of the concession made by Mr. Hill is said to lie in the fact that Mr. Hill controlled all the most valuable water front at Seattle, and that outside of the land which he controlled a site for a terminal could be had only at enormous cost. The Great Northern's Seattle terminal property is said to be so located that it is practically in a position to shut out other lines. Seattle has grown greatly since the Great Northern acquired its land there, and to replace the land now would cost, it is said, many times ten million dollars.

The Northern Pacific already had a line into Portland from the north, but it was not advantageously situated for through traffic from Portland for the east and middle west. The new line, which is being built down the north bank of the Columbia River, will be capable of hauling through freight to great advantage. The maximum grade on the new portion of the line will be 22 feet to the mile, and for a large part of the distance the grade will not be more than about half that. According to present plans this line from Portland to Spokane, which will have a total length of about 425 miles, will be completed early in 1908.

HARRIMAN FOR BIG CARS.

He Discusses Railroad Equipment with Commerce Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—E. H. Harriman spent some time in the offices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. The visit was informal and a variety of topics were touched upon during Mr. Harriman's talk with the Commissioners. There was some talk about the repair in the break in the Colorado River, which, Mr. Harriman explained, referring particularly to the prompt manner in which the work had been done by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Questions of equipment for railroads furnished an interesting topic of the talk. Mr. Harriman expressing a preference for the larger steel car, with a capacity of 100,000 pounds, in place of the smaller cars, and especially those of wooden construction, which, in his opinion, must be relegated to the background.

Mr. Harriman also inclined to the opinion that there would gradually be an increase in the use of electricity in railway transportation, and told the Commissioners he thought the adoption of a six-foot gauge for railroads would have been much better for the country and the roads than the present standard gauge.

Pure food laws make no difference to Burnett's Vanilla. It has always been pure.—Adv.

KILLED IN TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Masked Robbers Shoot Two Men and Rob Passengers.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 4.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train which left here at 7:30 o'clock this evening was held up by two men.

Lou Jeff, a colored miner, employed at Camp No. 31 of the Central Coal and Coke Company, fired at them and was killed, and W. L. Westlake of Toledo, shot through the hand by a bullet that had been fired at the negro. The robbers got about $100 in cash and a few watches and revolvers.

The robbers, who were disguised only with false mustaches and goatees, boarded the train at Pittsburg. They commenced at the smoking car. One robber walked ahead with a large revolver in each hand and quietly asked the passengers to "shell out" to the man behind, who was closely following. They were not far behind the train auditor, and followed him into the day coach. Jeff in the day coach, after the auditor had passed him, drew a revolver and shot at the foremost robber, who shot twice at the negro. The first shot struck Westlake, but the second hit the negro in the head and killed him instantly. The robbers then quietly made the auditor deliver his money and hurriedly left the train as it entered the yards at Cornell.

SUN SPOT SEEN AGAIN.

Prof. Brashear Says It Has Separated into Four Parts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Prof. John A. Brashear of Allegheny to-day rediscovered the spot on the sun, and with Prof. Schlesenger of the Allegheny Observatory examined it closely.

The spot has broken up. There are four spots now, according to Prof. Brashear, the main one about 20,000 miles in diameter, the others 10,000 and 8,000 miles each in diameter. He says the spots will be visible for about ten days yet, when they will disappear with the revolution of the sun. Spots on the sun, he declares, seldom last more than one revolution of that body.

PARK PLOT BILL PASSED.

Upper Broadway to be Controlled by the Park Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate to-night unanimously passed Senator Saxe's bill transferring from the New York Department of Highways to the Department of Parks control over the park plots in Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street.

Senator Saxe said that practically all the civic and taxpayers' organizations in New York favored the measure as the only means of redeeming that thoroughfare from the state of utter neglect which had overtaken park plots since the construction of the Subway.

HOUSEBOAT ROXANA ASHORE.

Lars Anderson's Tour in Florida Waters Is Interrupted.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston and Washington to-day met with an annoying accident which may upset their itinerary.

They left here yesterday for the North on their houseboat Roxana, but went hard aground at Lake Worth Inlet. Mr. Anderson sent for a steam sand sucker, but to-night the Roxana was reported no nearer getting away.

Mr. Anderson is in haste to get North on business, and wants to go by water. He was annoyed because in his desire for a quick trip he engaged an exceptionally able pilot.

SHONTS QUITS CANAL WORK.

Stevens Made Temporary Head of the Panama Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resignation of Theodore Shonts as Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and of W. Leon Pepperman as assistant in charge of the Washington bureau of the commission became effective to-day. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Secretary of the Canal Commission, is in charge of the Washington office.

By an executive order issued to-day, John F. Stevens, at present the Chief Engineer, has been appointed Chairman of the commission. This appointment is merely to hold until Lieut. Col. George F. Goethals shall take charge on the Isthmus. Col. Goethals's salary is set at $15,000 a year.

GIRL LURED HIM TO DEATH.

Then Confesses at Trial of Two Men for Nelson's Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOIR, N. C., March 4.—Omey Greer, 15 years old, a mountain girl living near this place, testified in the trial of John Vickers and Ham Kendall, for the murder of Lawrence Nelson, that Vickers and Kendall had given money to her to lure Nelson to a place they designated that they might kill him.

The girl persuaded Nelson to go with her to a camp fire in the mountains, and there met Vickers and Kendall. There had been an old jealousy between the men. When they met a quarrel ensued. The girl said she ran away, but heard a shot fired. The body of Nelson was not found until ten weeks after.

KILLBURN DIES AFTER BLOW.

Wealthy New Jersey Veteran Had Quarrel with Car Conductor.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Ira Killburn, 67 years old, of South Orange, quarreled with James Kelly, the conductor on a trolley car at South Orange Avenue and Jones Street, Newark, shortly before midnight. Killburn was on his way home from a meeting of Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

Kelly struck Killburn in the face and knocked him down. Policeman Fisher arrested Kelly and took him to the Fourth Precinct Station, two blocks away. Killburn followed.

While Killburn was making the complaint to the Sergeant he sank to the floor, unconscious. Dr. Nydes was summoned and pronounced him dead.

For years Mr. Killburn was head of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, and was a breeder and driver of trotting horses. He was wealthy.

Kelly was locked up on a charge of homicide and several witnesses were detained.

Army Officers Guilty.

OMAHA, March 14.—Pleas of guilty by both men brought the court martial trials of Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall and Second Lieut. A. L. Clark of the Thirteenth Infantry to an abrupt termination at Fort Crook this afternoon. The charges were insobriety on Feb. 7 and 13, respectively.

Pursuant to custom the result will be reported to the Judge Advocate of the Army at Washington, who will take action. Pending his decision the men are in custody at Fort Crook.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ALADIN APPEALS TO UNITED STATES

Thousands Cheer Champion of Russia's Downtrodden at Carnegie Hall.

A STORY OF DESPOTISM

Speaker Fears a Big Upheaval Soon—Dr. Abbott Speaks for a Protest.

In the name of Russian freedom 3,000 people met in Carnegie Hall last night. At the end of two hours and a half of oratory there was little doubt in their minds why the peasant members of the late Duma chose Alexis Aladin as their leader in the fight made for a recognition of the people's rights. For Aladin, peasant though he is, self-educated in a Russian prison, had made a speech that brought the cheering audience to its feet.

Aladin spoke for an immediate constituency of 1,500,000 people whom he represented in the Duma, but in a broader sense he spoke for the millions of his fellow-countrymen who are looking forward into the political uncertainties of the next few months, praying, as Aladin said he was last night, that some providential thing may happen to bring the Government of the Czar to its senses. He said in their behalf:

"I pray to God that He may save my country from such a fate. But if that is not possible, then in the name of the Russian people I place the responsibility upon the Crown as the representative of the Government."

For the United States Aladin had this message: That this country will not look with favor upon any Russian bonds that may be offered to finance a struggle.

"I beg of you," he cried in an outburst of eloquence such as one does not find born of the ordinary emotions, "I beg of you, people of the United States, that you will not give money to the Government. For your money will be used to persecute and to crush my people. And if you do give it, when you get back your dollars you will find on every one of them the blood of our women and children."

America's Duty to Protest.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott presided at last night's meeting, and on the stage and in the boxes were many well-known New Yorkers, among them Samuel L. Clemens, Isaac N. Seligman, William H. Maxwell, Jacob H. Schiff, J. M. Price, Bishop Coadjutor Greer, St. Clair McKelway, Cyrus Sulzberger, R. A. Seligman, Alton B. Parker, Oswald G. Villair, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, E. R. L. Gould, Horace Deming, Chauncey Stillman, Robert Underwood Johnson, William D. Howland, Louis Marshall, and Howard S. Gans.

Dr. Abbott in his opening remarks stated that the cause of the American people, as he considered it, should be to raise their protest against the continuance of the conditions in Russia. He recognized the natural prejudice of every nation against foreign war, against internal revolution, and against interfering with the affairs of other countries.

"We are not here," said Dr. Abbott, "to ask for any particular form of Government in Russia. We are not here even to favor the supplanting there of the fundamental ideas of the American Government. We are simply here to insist that the Russian people shall have the primary right of protection for themselves and their property.

"The situation is simply this: Either the Russian Government can stop the atrocities of the past months and will not, in which case it is intolerable despotism, or else it cannot stop them if it will, in which case it is intolerably incompetent. In either case it is intolerable.

"It is, said," Dr. Abbott continued, "that the Russian people are not fitted for freedom. I say that no people is fitted for despotism except that one which will lie supinely under its injustices," and then he turned to Aladin and to his colleague in the cause of Russian liberty, Nicolas Tchaykovsky, and said:

"We are not here to sit in judgment on your methods; we are not here to approve or condemn your acts; but we are here to express our sympathy for your people who are striving to overthrow an intolerable despotism and to establish a Government where all are entitled to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Aladin is a man of commanding presence and whose command of English idiom was emphasized by the marked accent with which he spoke. His history is one of early imprisonment in a fortress at Archangel, of an escape and of life in England in close association with John Burns, the labor leader; then of an election to the Duma while he was still an exile, of a return, and a new exile self-imposed after the Duma's dissolution, to plead the cause of his countrymen to the freemen of other lands. His voice, high pitched, carried to the furthest galleries of Carnegie Hall. He said in part:

"The first question put to one who undertakes the defense of a people struggling for freedom is this, 'Are you capable of being free?' Ladies and gentlemen, I pray you that you will not put to me the indignity of that question. I ask you to go to your own temples of liberty; look at the names on those storied walls to see where they end in 'sky,' and the nto think that those were my countrymen who fought side by side with yours, whose blood mingled with theirs in many a field and who shared with them the honors of the victory.

"We have developed a system of popular education in the teeth of the most violent opposition by the central Government, so that now in every village we have a school large enough to take at least a half of the younger generation. We have established also an honest civil service, and we are as proud of it as England is of hers.

"Our aspirations were formulated by the first Duma, and recited, not by a faction, but by the whole people, as represented by 483 votes out of 440 in that body. We demanded complete amnesty for all men, women, and children who suffered in the struggle for freedom. We want the repeal of all the exceptional laws, under which our homes are not safe in the dead of night, under which we are uncertain of the fate of our boys of young girls, who are at a few hours' notice taken into prison or sent into exile, under which our young women may be given over to the Cossacks or the police for their amusement.

"We want the control of the finances

of the country. We want a responsible Ministry to be acceptable to the Duma. We would be glad to take a Ministry headed by any straightforward, honest man, and in return take the responsibility of pacifying the country in one month and without bloodshed. Were we entitled to such concessions? Had we enough moral influence upon the country to keep our promises? I will show you by the facts.

"There was a truce while the Duma was sitting last year, and our Ministry went to and from its sessions in open carriages, and not one hair of their heads was touched. That tells the difference between being protected by the people and by the police."

Aladin then told of the hundreds of agrarian disorders. "In January, 1906, when our peasants were despairing of their future, the disorders numbered 222. In February, when the news came that there at least was to be a Duma, the disorders dropped to eleven," he said. "In May, when the first apprehensions were felt that the Government wished to destroy the Duma, the number rose to 64. It was 235 in June, when hope was waning, and 300 in July, when the Duma was dissolved. But in September, when we accepted the second Duma, the disorders dropped to 73, and now there are none at all. Does that show whether the peasants can be controlled by moral power, or does it not?

"And what are the prospects that the Government will grasp the situation? I hope that the wiser counsels will not prevail, and that the Government, unconscious of the tremendous issue in the scales of fate, will hold to the erroneous impression that the people are not determined to fight for their rights.

"To my understanding, the few next weeks must in my country produce a conflict. What form it will take I do not know—I think it most probable that there will be a general strike as the first step, and what will come after, who can tell? I pray to God that he may spare my country such a fate, but if it must come, in the name of the Russian people, I place the responsibility upon the crown, as the representative of the Government and of its oppression.

"Now, I have come to the United States, first of all, to ask the people to 'keep the ring,' to remain neutral; not to give the Government the money to buy machine guns, but to let an armed people fight for its people. I ask you not to give the Government the help that it cannot get in London or Paris again. As I do so, I know that you feel in the depths of your hearts a sympathy large enough to shut off Russia from the money-markets of America in the name of your glorious past.

"But it is right that I should tell you also that the last Duma repudiated the loan raised without its consent in London and Paris; so will this people of mine repudiate every obligation that represented the price of its blood and bondage.

"It may be that in a few days there will come the call to liberate my country; then I shall ask you as a free people to side openly with us, to give of your time and your energy that we, whose blood stains your battlefields, may take our place by your side in equal freedom and equal opportunity."

Dr. Felix Adler, explaining his reasons for encouraging the cause of Russian freedom, emphasized the considerations mentioned by Dr. Abbott which ordinarily apply to prevent interference by one nation in the affairs of another. He could not, he said, even agree that the commission of atrocities gave ground for interference.

Dr. Adler declared himself to be entirely in sympathy with the purposes of the meeting for the reasons that Dr. Abbott stated, and also because he considered that it had been conclusively shown that the Government of the Czar was responsible for the outrages in Russia and officially encouraged and abetted them.

"Not only do the facts show," he said, "that the Government of the Czar had failed to protect life, but it has taken away the lives of thousands of its citizens; not only has it failed to conserve liberty, but it has taken liberty away; not only has it failed to do justice, but it has defied justice."

Mr. Tchaykovsky devoted a good bit of his speech to telling the story of the young girl, Mlle. Ratkoff, in Riga, who was arrested for suspected complicity in a revolutionist plot and beaten day after day in prison until her tormentors wearied of administering punishment.

"Russia is strong enough," said he, "to carry its own burdens. No nation can be liberated by an outside nation.

"The age of knight errants is past, and a nation must be able to risk the life of its sons and daughters to be worthy of self-government. We are preparing for a conflict. We have at our disposal a considerable military force, and now the army is getting permeated with the revolutionary spirit. One day you will see us seize the strongholds of autocracy and proclaim liberty and justice in Russia."

The meeting adopted the sense of the resolutions presented in Congress yesterday by Representative Bennett of New York calling upon Congress to protest against the perverted use of governmental functions. The resolutions were signed by the following:

New York:
Dr. Lyman Abbott,
Dr. Felix Adler,
Samuel L. Clemens,
R. Fulton Cutting,
A. S. Frissell,
R. R. L. Gould,
Justice Samuel Greenbaum,
George Kennan,
Bishop Henry C. Potter,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Wm. Jay Schieffelin,
Charles Stewart Smith.

Boston:
Rev. Charles G. Ames,
Louis D. Brandeis,
Edward Clement,
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Joseph Lee,

Philadelphia:
Bishop Whitaker,
S. Innes Forbes.

Pittsburg:
H. D. W. English,
F. R. Babcock,
Julian Kennedy,
Judge Josiah Cohen.

Dr. J. C. Lange,
Chancellor W. J. Holland,
Rev. S. Edwards Young,
Rev. J. Leonard Levy,
Rt. Rev. Bishop Regis Canevin,
A. Leo Weil,
Senator Wm. S. Woods,
Prof. J. A. Brashear.

Mr. Aladyin and Mr. Tchaykovsky will lecture to-night at the City Club on conditions in Russia.

APPEAL BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Russian Famine Relief Committee of New York, appeals for contributions on behalf of the famine sufferers in Russia. With the letter he sent his check for $100. The letter is as follows:

The White House,
Washington, March 2, 1907.

Gentlemen: I have received your communication of Feb. 28. I feel, as all Americans must feel, the deepest sympathy with the starving people in Russia who are suffering under the terrible disaster of famine. Russia has been a good friend to America in the past, and in addition to our general feelings of sympathy with any portion of mankind we must all feel especial sympathy in this case.

It is evident that early aid must be forthcoming to prevent the most far-reaching suffering and a dreadful loss of life. I am glad that your committee has been formed to solicit subscriptions in this country so as to show in a helpful way the deep fellow-feeling of our people for the people of Russia in their distress. I note that you say you have made arrangements to forward the money you collect as directly as possible to the relief of the sufferers.

I earnestly hope that your appeal will not fall upon deaf ears. We in this country are now enjoying a period of literally unprecedented prosperity. Never before in the history of any nation has the average of material wellbeing been so high as here in our own land at this time. I take this opportunity of most heartily joining with you in your appeal to our people that out of their abundance they shall generously contribute to those who are in such dire need at the very time that we have such cause for thankegiving.

I inclose my check for $100. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

IN THE HOUSE OF TROUBLE.

Mrs. Fleisch Gets Post Card and Summons Dentist Schnaier to Court.

The trouble between Mrs. Fleisch, landlady of 664 Lexington Avenue, and Dr. Schnaier, the dentist who leased her parlor floor, took a new turn yesterday when Mrs. Fleisch received an illustrated post card inscribed with this doggerel:

Here's the lady who hustles our hash,
Five per week in advance—strictly cash—
To keep her in order, consult the star boarder,
For on him she is terribly mash.

Mrs. Fleisch went to the Yorkville Court and asked Magistrate Finelite for a summons for the doctor. The summons is returnable this afternoon.

59TH CONGRESS DIES TO MUSIC

Champ Clark's Little Girl the Only House Democrat Who Knows "America."

SILVER FOR GROSVENOR

Tribute to "Old Figgers"—Mrs. Longworth Sits Through the National Anthem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Having spent $1,800,000,000, and thereby established a record, the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned to-day. It was not a two-billion-dollar Congress, as Chairman Tawney predicted on Thursday, but it came pretty close to that mark.

As usual, the Senate adjourned lifelessly and the House died shouting. At one end of the Capitol all was decorum. At the other they sang and waved flags. In the House the scenes were even a little more entertaining than usual, for in its last hours the Lower Branch devoted itself making happy old Gen. Grosvenor, whose last day of service it was, and made him sing his swan song over a magnificent present of silver presented by both sides, Republicans and Democrats joining in the tribute.

Yesterday there was promise that the Senate would go out with unusual vim, for Carmack was conducting his filibuster. To-day, however, the ship subsidy folks threw up the sponge at 10:50 o'clock and withdrew their bill. Carmack thereupon resigned the floor, and the clock ticked the Senate out in the usual listless fashion. The last chance of a lively finish was gone.

Beveridge called up a bill for the protection of game in Alaska. Carter broke in with the suggestion that there was no time to enroll the bill. "And anyway," said Clapp, "the bill would have to be amended. It gives no protection to woodchucks, and there is no exception against the penalty of the law for men who kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defense." The Senate laughed and Beveridge withdraw the bill.

At the proper time Senator Allison took the chair and Senator Blackburn, the Democratic leader, moved the usual address of thanks to the Vice President. Mr. Fairbanks responded in a speech of stereotyped pattern. It was some time after 12 when the Senate adjourned, and contrary to the usual custom the hands of the clock were not pushed back. This worried such sticklers for precedent as Allison and Spooner. They held a worried consultation about it. The Vice President did not see any use in carrying out the custom, but Spooner was wrought up. He came and stood under the press gallery and tried to get the newspaper correspondents by signs to push back the hands. They pointed out to him that the clock on the other side had glass on it, so the hands could not be moved, and it was a waste of energy to turn one clock back and leave the other in full blast.

While the Senate was droning its life away the House was enjoying itself. Late in the morning a recess was taken to enable the members to work their will on Grosvenor without getting into the record. Cushman of Washington was deputed to make the presentation speech, and he gave to the General a magnificent mahogany chest, crammed to the lid with a splendid silver table service of more than 300 pieces, with the initial "G" on each piece. John Sharp Williams and Champ Clark climbed in with nice things about "Old Figgers," and by the time they all got through he was wiping his eyes. When the time to reply the entire House stood up and cheered him. He seemed especially moved by what the Democrats had said, and spoke about them in his characteristic fashion.

"I have never received a blow from a Democrat on this floor," he concluded, "that I did not feel was due under the circumstances. A Democrat who cannot say something mean about the Republican side occasionally d s not measure up to the standard, and a Republican that can't answer back falls short of his duty to his country."

Speaker Cannon then resigned the chair to Champ Clark, designating that stalwart Democrat as Speaker pro tem, and the whole House cheered like mad, for Champ is its darling. He recognized Williams, who moved the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker, and Clark created laughter by ordering, in his slow, thunderous voice, that Williams, Dalzell, and Tawney find the Speaker and "bring him in." They did so, and everybody got ready for a speech of thanks; but instead Uncle Joe thumped his gavel and announced that a recess would be taken, because some bills had not been enrolled.

It was five minutes to twelve and the clock was promptly put back fifteen minutes. Then up rose Jim Tawney, the baritone wonder from Winona, and started singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," assisted by 285 singers, would-be singers, and never-will-be singers.

After this was to have come the gem of the collection. Flags had been privately distributed to the members, and at the proper signal from Tawney they were to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and wave the flags. "Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light," began Tawney, producing a flag. John Sharp Williams grabbed another and started waving it lustily. Bang went the gavel, and the unsentimental Speaker announced that the committee to await upon the President was ready to report. Tawney and Williams sat down with their music bottled within them.

As soon as the committee got through reporting, however, Tawney started seeing things by the dawn's early light again, and this time there was no interruption. Out came the flags and waved swishingly to the music. Everybody stood up—everybody but one. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the President's daughter, who was in the executive gallery, did not. Miss Root, who was sitting beside her, got up and then looked inquiringly at Mrs. Longworth and sat down.

On the other side of Mrs. Longworth were Assistant Secretary of State Wilson and his wife. Mrs. Wilson looked at Mrs. Longworth and sat down. Wilson looked inquiringly at his wife, and she pointed to Mrs. Longworth. Thereupon Wilson sat down with a plump, and everybody looked at the executive gallery and Miss Root and the Wilson family blushed.

Meanwhile Tawney started in on "America." It may be a fact of no political significance, but the only Democrat in the House who knew all the words of "America" was Champ Clark's little girl. She has not missed an adjournment since she was old enough to walk, and she always comes in white. She sang "America" all through. When it came to "My Old Kentucky Home," Tamney himself, after a verse or two, was reduced to the expedient of singing "La-la" until Hamilton of Michigan came up behind him and helped him out by singing "We'll hunt no more for the possum and the coon," and that set Tawney straight. The Fifty-ninth Congress was composed of great statesmen, of course, but it had not one member who could sing a song straight through like Champ Clark's little girl.

After "God be With You Till We Meet Again," the chorus descended to "Good Night, Ladies," and there it stopped. The good-byes began, the congsters broke up into hand-shaking groups, and the female friends of Congressmen began to pour in on the floor and brighten things up. It was nearly 1 o'clock. The Fifty-ninth Congress was gone for good.

CHAMP CLARK ON DEMOCRATS.

Washington, March 4, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The performances of Congress remind me of the piece in the old reader of how the grasshopper sings the Summer away and comes to grief in the Winter. Congress fooled away the first five weeks of the three months' session and then rushed, jammed, banged things through in the last ten days.

Little was done at the short session except to pass the great supply bills. The most important measure passed was the sixteen hour bill, and most of the credit of that belongs to the Democrats. We forced the fight; we won the victory; and it is the most brilliant victory achieved by a minority in many a day.

The most important measure defeated was the Ship Subsidy bill. The Democrats, aided by a few Republicans, came within three votes of doing it to death in the House. It was a battle royal from start to finish, and I shall always regret that the honors of beating it so narrowly escaped the House, but there's no sense in crying over spilt milk. What the House failed to do by a "Georgetown Graze," as they say in Kentucky, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, aided and abetted by certain of his Democratic brethren, accomplished in the Senate, where debate is unlimited.

Mr. Carmack deserves all praise. This ship subsidy was the camel's nose to be inserted in the tent and would have been followed by similar bills appropriating hundreds of millions to hire people to do a thing which they would be glad to do if we would repeal the idiotic laws which drove our merchant marine from the high seas. The chances are that this is the last charge of the old ship subsidy guard.

The worst bill passed at this session and one of the worst ever passed was the so-called Aldrich Currency bill, which makes a present, as it was intended to do, of millions annually to certain pet National banks in and about New York, which no doubt will furnish the Republicans with the sinews of war in future campaigns.

The Denatured Alcohol bill is a tip-top measure, and will enable farmers to make up surplus products into denatured alcohol, which will revolutionize heating, lighting, and motive power. In order to get a bill that would do any good it was necessary to overthrow Senator Aldrich temporarily at least, which was done by the Democratic Senators, aided by certain Republican Senators from great agricultural States.

These are the principal measures, good, bad, or indifferent.

CHAMP CLARK.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Goldsmiths and Jewelers
Fifth Avenue and 38th Street
Largest Exclusively Jewelry House in America.
Jewelry remodeled in modern designs.

LEADERS REVIEW WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senator Rayner Declares the Democrats Would Have Saved Many Millions.

A GREAT WASTE OF TIME

Little Good from Brownsville Inquiry—Praise for Some of the Measures.

Senator Beveridge Tells of Several Important Additions to the Statutes.

ROOSEVELT STRONGER

Rebellion Failed — Forward Steps in Algeciras and Santo Domingo Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unfortunate that nearly half of the time of the Senate was taken up in the Brownsville controversy. This made the enactment of laws in the few remaining weeks almost impossible. Nevertheless more important laws have been enacted than is generally believed. Of these the one of greatest immediate practical interest to most people is the amendment to the present law which takes the internal revenue tax off alcohol when denatured.

The law which passed last session proved a disappointment, because it confined the denaturizing of alcohol to the great distilleries having enormous tanks. Therefore the farmer who wanted to make denatured alcohol out of his wood, potatoes, or any other vegetable that has sugar in it, was no better off than he was before. So we passed this session an act amending last year's law, which, briefly speaking, permits any farmer or anybody else who has the materials, at any place in the country, to make alcohol and have it denatured in any quantity whatever. The benefit of this in giving cheap fuel for heat, power, light, or anything else, cannot be measured by money. It is simply incalculable.

The next act of greatest practical importance to most people is the law so long and earnestly demanded by the railroad employes of the country which provides that no railroad company shall require or permit any employe to be on continuous service for more than sixteen consecutive hours. This cures the appalling evil of which most of the country is ignorant, the practice of railroad companies in keeping many of their employes and particularly engineers, on duty for an unbelievable number of hours without rest or sleep. Sometimes engineers were kept on duty forty hours, and there are some instances where they were kept on duty forty-eight hours. No man will ever know how many of the railroad wrecks, with their shocking loss of life, have been due to this practice. This law stops it. It also prevents railroads from permitting telegraphers who are train dispatchers to have longer consecutive service than eight hours.

What is known as the Federal Appeals bill is the most radical departure in legal procedure which Congress has made in many years. Never before in our history could the Government take an appeal in criminal cases. This was under the constitutional provision that any man should not be put twice in jeopardy.

So until the passage of this act, if the Government lost in any prosecutions, it could not appeal the case to the higher court, no matter how flagrantly the trial Judge had erred. The person or corporation against whom the prosecution was being made could take an appeal if the Government won, but the Government could not if the defendant won. It was an absurd situation, resulting in great practical wrong. This law permits the Government to take an appeal from certain judgments of the trial court, where the construction of the statutes under which the prosecution is brought is involved.

We passed the Immigration bill also. It is an admirable measure, safeguarding this country from the worst class of immigrants, yet welcoming and encouraging desirable foreigners to come here. I have never had any sympathy with the wholesale outcry against immigrants and foreigners. I suppose we and our ancestors were all immigrants and foreigners some time or another. It is a fact of vital statistics that but for our immigrant population the United States would stand still and actually decrease. As it is, Senator Bacon stated on the floor of the Senate that it is impossible for the Southern manufacturing industries to get enough help. It is a good deal better to have sound, healthy foreigners come here and help run our industries than it is to kill our children in mills, mines, and sweat shops.

A victory for political purity was achieved in the passage of the law prohibiting corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections. Everybody knows what the situation has been heretofore, but now any Director or officer of a National bank or any corporation organized under act of Congress who makes a money contribution in any direction is liable to fine and imprisonment; and any corporation of any kind, or its officers or Directors, who make a contribution in connection with a Federal election are in danger of the same penalties. That law will work a greater change in our political methods than many people realize.

A law of the deepest possible human interest was passed providing for the investigation of the labor of women and children throughout the Republic. Most unfortunately and unwisely, the House made a determined attempt to transfer this inspection from the Bureau of Labor, which was created for that purpose and which is prepared to perform that service, to the Census Bureau, which was not created for that purpose and was not prepared for that service. This was done by the House over the protest of the Census Bureau and the President.

However, in conference the Senate provision, placing it where it belonged, in the hands of the Labor Bureau, was substantially retained by the device of putting the investigation in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. This means, of course, that the investigation will be as it should be, conducted by the Bureau of Labor. By next session we ought to have a fairly good report.

Even without this investigation I have no doubt of the passage of the National Child Labor bill at the next session of Congress upon the facts which it took me two days to present to the Senate. About the constitutionality of such a law, there is no longer much doubt. Decisions of the Supreme Court presented to the Senate have not been answered, and will not be—cannot be, indeed, except by new decisions of the Supreme Court reversing them.

In this connection it's worth while to note that we passed an act incorporating the National Child Labor Committee, of which the eminent scholar and publicist Dr. Felix Adler, is the head.

The law increasing the Government already great liberality toward the soldiers of the Nation was passed. According to the act any soldier who serves ninety days or more and who has reached the age of 62 years shall receive $12 a month; 70 years, $15 a month, and 75 years or over, $20 a month.

The law which most widely and directly affects the business interests of the country was, of course, the currency law. It provides for three important things: The increase in the issue of $1, $2, and $5 bills and the corresponding decrease of $10 bills. This puts in the hands of the people more serviceable currency.

In the next place, this law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may deposit money received by the Government from customs receipts. Heretofore, of course, the Treasury could deposit moneys of the Government received from every other source than the customs. It has been for years absurd and anomalous that the customs receipts should be locked up in the Treasury instead of distributed over the country in the banks.

There was no more reason why this money should be locked up in the Treasury than there was that any other money of the Government should be locked up in the Treasury, but the law corrects that rather absurd situation. When this money is distributed among the banks of the country it releases other money held by the banks for loan purposes; in other words, makes money "easier." Also, the law leaves it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury how much of this money he will put out and when. In other words, the elasticity of our currency is greatly increased by this simple provision.

A good many other laws were passed, as, for example, the increase in salaries of members of Congress, the provision for the construction of two additional battleships, the increase of salaries of letter carriers, the reduction of the amounts paid railroads for carrying the mails, &c. But the above are those of most general interest.

A bill was enacted into law which will have a profound effect for good in the industrial conditions of the Philippines. This is the Philippine Agricultural Bank act. It authorizes the Philippine Government to guarantee an income of not exceeding 4 per cent. annually on cash capital actually invested in an agricultural bank. This bank grants loans only to those engaged in agriculture and the loans are limited to $5,000 unless the Secretary of Finance of the Philippine Government in writing authorizes a greater loan. The interest and principal on these loans will be collected for the bank by the tax collectors of the Philippine Government.

In other words, this bank is a duplicate of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank, which has had for years such wonderful success and achieved such admirable results. As soon as we abolish, or at least reduce the tariff, upon products of the Philippines—as we will do next session—the industrial progress of the Philippines will be astonishing. And the comfort and satisfaction of the people will increase accordingly.

"To my mind, few things were done at this session of more far-reaching effect than the ratification of the Algeciras Treaty. This established the great principle that the American Republic, as one of the family of nations, will take part in the conferences of her sister nations which are designed to prevent war and promote a better acquaintance and friendship of nation with nation. Of course, the Algeciras Treaty had to do chiefly with the policing and general administration of Morocco. Of course, too, the commercial interests of the United States were involved somewhat. But after all its most noticeable phase was the beginning of those conferences between friendly nations to prevent war among them and increase good understanding.

The ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty was much more than the settlement of a vexed situation at our very doors. The solution of that practical and immediate difficulty was important enough, but it is not the largest result that will flow from this treaty. Of course I take it for granted that everybody knows the situation in Santo Domingo.

The treaty provides for a payment of this great debt reduced to something like an honest basis by the establishment of a receivership, the receiver to be appointed by the President of the United States. He collects all the customs of the republic and applies a fixed portion to the extinguishment of the debt, and the rest, of course, to the Dominican Government. And the United States is to afford all assistance necessary to carry out this treaty.

This means that we have destroyed anarchy, which was existing within sight of our flag, and that we have prevented European nations from seizing this invaluable island in satisfaction of debts due their citizens. And it also means the beginning of American administration in that island. The arrangement will be found so beneficial to the poor people of Santo Domingo that they will demand an increase of it as well as a continuance of it.

This may be a disagreeable duty, but surely a duty it is. How can "the most powerful and enlightened people in the world" tolerate savagery at our very doors and within physical sight of our flag. Of course, this is only my own interpretation of the final results of this treaty—others hold different views.

Some rebellion was manifested toward the President, but it conspicuously failed. His strength with the people, which some men thought had reached its climax a year ago and would decline, is increasing all the time, and Congress finally felt this as much as the people themselves.

The most notable attack upon the President was the carefully planned and most ably delivered assault upon the President's great forestry policy, upon which the equally great irrigation policy depends. The fight was conducted with the greatest skill, vigor, ability, and determination. But it was defeated.

The President comes out of the session far stronger with Congress than he was at the beginning of the session. Perhaps the most amusing incident of the session was the continuous and rapid States Rights speeches that were made by various Senators of both parties. "The tendency toward paternalism" was denounced with much rhetoric and feeling, and yet on the closing night of the session Mr. Whyte of Maryland, the most ardent foe of "the growth of the Federal power," offered a resolution which required the expenditure of $125,000 of the Nation's money to publish and distribute among the farmers for their education, a book on the "Diseases of the Horse."

Curiously enough this was voted for unanimously. Yet, of course, if the National Government can publish a work at the National expense for the education of farmers on the "Diseases of the Horse," it can so far as the principle is concerned, publish school books at National expense for the education of the children of the country. It was a ridiculous anti-climax to the "States Rights" campaign which was kept up throughout the entire session.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

STOPS GIFT TO RAILROADS.

Cortelyou Abolishes System by Which They Have Profited $5,000,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Postmaster General Cortelyou's last official act before leaving the Post Office Department was to strike a blow at the railroads. He did what Congress refused to do, adopting a reform in the system of weighing the mails vigorously advocated in the House by Representative Murdock of Kansas.

Under this plan there will be used as the divisor in reaching the average weight of mails the actual number of days the mails are carried in the weighing period. It will mean a deduction of about $5,100,000 annually in the pay the railroads will receive for this service.

The Postmaster General put the new system into effect by issuing the following order:

That whenever the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes the whole number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day."

The railroad lobbyists were amazed by the order. It was said that the railroads would question the Postmaster General's authority in the courts.

An idea of the effect of the order can be obtained from the fact that on one route of the New York Central, from New York to Buffalo, the mail payments probably will be reduced $250,000 a year. All of the through lines will be affected. The reduction on most of the Western roads will be about 10 per cent. of the amounts they now receive.

FINAL CABINET CHANGES.

Cortelyou, Garfield, and Meyer Take Their New Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Reorganization of President Roosevelt's Cabinet was completed this afternoon. George B. Cortelyou succeeded Leslie M. Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury; James R. Garfield succeeded Ethan A. Hitchcock as Secretary of the Interior, and George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, formerly American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeded Mr. Cortelyou as Postmaster General.

In each department there was the usual ceremony of introduction and leave taking. Mrs. Cortelyou saw her husband inducted into his new office.

After the close of the Treasury Department this afternoon twenty-five of the high officials called on Mr. Shaw at the Arlington Hotel and presented to him a large mahogany case containing two dozen handsome silver service table plates.

Mr. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made the presentation speech. The Secretary in response showed that he was deeply moved. Mr. Shaw left to-night for New York, where, later in the week, he will be joined by his family.

THE CHILTON CO.,
100 William St.,
has just received a consignment of
100 boxes of the
Famous
Indian River
Russet Oranges
form Merritt's Island.
Price delivered, $4.00 per box while they last. Check with order or cash on delivery. Telephone 2547 John.

Value
and earning power of business enterprises determined.
Suffern & Son
Certified Public Accountants
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CONGRESS SPENT $1,800,131,984

Further Large Expenditures Were Authorized at the Short Session.

DEFICIT, SAY MINORITY

But Republicans Expect a Surplus of $20,000,000—Big Increase for the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—More money than was spent by all the first thirty-five United States Congresses was appropriated by the Fifty-ninth Congress, which expired by limitation to-day. Republican leaders place the total for the two years at $1,800,131,984.95, and the total for the short session at $919,948,683.63. Democratic leaders say the total for the short session is $994,778,032.63, but do not give figures for the whole Congress. Republicans say there will be a surplus of $20,000,000 in the country's revenues next year. Democrats say there will be a deficit of $100,000,000.

Distribution of the Money.

The sixteen heads under which the total for this session are made up are:

Agricultural	$9,447,290.00
Army	78,533,282.75
Diplomatic and Consular	3,092,337.72
District of Columbia	10,454,118.63
Fortifications	6,898,011.00
Indians	9,227,876.15
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	32,094,013.80
Military Academy	1,929,703.42
Navy	98,958,007.50
Pensions	145,937,000.00
Post Office	212,129,393.00
Rivers and Harbors	37,185,093.00
Sundry Civil	110,736,551.30
Deficiency	12,439,685.36
Miscellaneous	1,000,000.00
Permanent	149,886,320.00
Total	$919,948,683.63
Last session	880,183,301.32
Total for the Congress	$1,800,131,984.95

Statements were made in the two houses to-day by Senator Allison and Representative Tawney, Chairmen of the Appropriations Committees, and by Representative Livingston, the ranking minority member of the House committee, regarding the appropriations which have been made during the session.

What the Republicans Say.

The Republicans put the total appropriations for the session at $919,948,683.63, of which $756,622,674.27 is for the annual expenditures of the Government. The balance is to be used as follows: $12,449,685.36 for emergencies and deficiencies, $1,000,000 for miscellaneous objects, such as private claims, and $149,886,320 for permanent annual appropriations to meet the interest charge on the public debt, the requirements of the sinking fund, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, redemption of National bank-notes, and other purposes.

The revenues of the Government for 1908 are estimated by the Republicans at $850,000,000, which, it is stated, would leave a surplus of $20,000,000.

In the Fifty-ninth Congress as a whole, it was stated, that $198,000,000 was appropriated in excess of the total for the Fifty-eighth Congress. Increases for the current year over the previous year were $40,000,000, distributed in part as follows:

For the army, $6,700,000; fortifications, $1,800,000; legislative, executive, and judicial, $2,400,000; postal service, $20,000,000; pensions, $5,000,000.

It was stated that while the River and Harbor bill carried approximately $83,000,000, the expenditure under it would be only $27,000,000 during 1908.

The appropriation on account of the Panama Canal during the Fifty-ninth Congress was increased by $69,500,000. In the same time the postal expenses increased $30,000,000.

Representative Livingston, presenting the views of the minority, agrees as to the total, which he says is "an increase of $40,359,494.47 over the appropriations made for the current fiscal year and $57,286,192.57 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1899, made at the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which covered substantially the entire expenses of the military and naval establishments on account of the war with Spain.

"Enormous as are these appropriations for the next fiscal year," he continues, "there should be added to them the further sums of $25,000,000 on account of contracts authorized in the Naval bill for additional warships and for which no sums whatever are yet appropriated and the sum of $49,829,349 for contracts authorized in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill in addition to the appropriations made in that act.

"These sums, added to the total apparent appropriations of the session, make the tremendous sum of $994,778,032.63 carried either in direct appropriations or authorizations at this session of Congress, establishing a new record for Federal appropriations, approaching the prodigious sum of a billion dollars for a single session of Congress.

"The highest estimates placed on the probable revenues of the Government from all sources during the coming fiscal year indicate that they will be at least $100,000,000 below the appropriations and authorizations for expenditure charged to the session of Congress just closing.

"The increase for the army over last year is $6,718,117.67. Increase for the navy over last year, $21,867,000, with the authorization for two new ships; increases for fortifications, $1,844,000; increase for pensions, $5,691,000. If this military spirit and extravagance is to continue, the Ways and Means Committee had better get busy and provide a large increase in the revenues."

Mr. Livingston concludes with this remark: "I wish to heaven we could give the Philippines away to Japan and get out of that country whose cost to us no one can even predict. I received a letter the other day from a debating society in my district asking my opinion whether Cuba should be annexed. To that question I want to reply right here. We have got enough of those kinds of rats now."

The item for Post-Office Department expenses, however, is somewhat misleading. It does represent what it is estimated the Post-Office service will cost next year, but that service will return to the Government approximately $200,000,000, so that the actual outlay for it will be only about $12,000,000.

STATE CAN PROTECT FLAG.

Supreme Court Upholds a Law Forbidding Advertisers to Use It.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—That the States may pass laws prohibiting the use of the flag of the United States for advertising purposes was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Decision was rendered in the case of Nicholas V. Halter and Henry V. Hayward, liquor dealers in Omaha, who were prosecuted under a law of the State on a charge of selling beer in bottles decorated with the National colors. They were fined $50 each.

Dry Cleaning.
A recent convert testifies: "The goods you cleaned and sent me a few days ago were so beautifully done that I am at last a convert to dry cleaning."
Barratt, Nephews & Co.,
Established 1819
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment
585 Madison Ave. } It's the new convert
708 " " } that makes
992 " " } our business grow.
1064 " " } Never so large as now.
28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

Registered Trade Mark

Established half a century
White
French and English
Piques
Plain cords, singly or in clusters, are shown, as well as a wide range of designs in stripes and fancy effects.
These Piques are all made in medium weight and have the desirable soft finish especially suitable for Walking and Tennis Suits.
Width 27 to 36 inches.
Price 35c to $1.25 per yard.
In addition to the above we also display a very complete line of Dimities, Madras Cloths, Swisses, Batiste, White and Color Linens, Imported Ginghams, Viyella Flannels, etc.
James McCutcheon&Co
14 West 23d Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin
PERFECT CAR VENTILATION.

For many years the satisfactory and adequate ventilation of railway cars was a perplexing problem. Ten years of careful and systematic study was devoted to the subject by experts of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After many investigations and numerous experiments a system combining simplicity and and scientific principles was adopted and is now in use in the standard day coaches of the Pennsylvania System.

Pure air is taken in through two hoods on top of the car at diagonally opposite corners. This air is conducted downward to longitudinal open spaces underneath the car floor, one on each side of the car. Through these spaces the air passes until it reaches apertures through the floor whence it flows upward over heated steam pipes and out into the body of the car through large tubes placed under each seat.

By this system a constant supply of pure air, heated when necessary to the desired temperature, is obtained.

Important features of the system are the ventilators in the roof of the car through which the impure air escapes from the car. These ventilators are located over the lamps, and by closing or opening them control of the system of ventilation is gained.

A valve is also placed in the down-take beneath the open hoods by which the supply of air may be cut off when desirable; as for instance when passing through a tunnel.

The advantages of this system are, a constant supply of pure air, the air in the car being entirely changed every four minutes; perfect ventilation, and an absence of cold drafts from open sash ventilators. It is believed to be the most perfect and satisfactory system of car ventilation in use to-day.

¶ Insist upon your printer using

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

for your business stationery. Printers who know do not need much insisting, but prefer to use it for the general satisfaction it gives.

¶ Any printer can show you samples of it.

No reflection needed — they're bargains.

8000 silk four-in-hands, all regular 50c. quality—25c.

7000 Irish linen handkerchiefs—white; same quality as those snapped up so quickly other years; 25c. value—15c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

A System—not a Machine

THE Edison Business Phonograph is only a part of the Edison Commercial System. This is a system for taking care of correspondence in which the Phonograph plays an important part. But unless you understand the whole system, you cannot appreciate how useful the Edison Phonograph can be to you. That is why we do not draw diagrams in this ad, but prefer to talk to you in your office, or ours if you wish. Write or telephone.

Commercial Department
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
31 Union Square
Telephone 1352 Stuyvesant

TRY OUR
CHOCOLATE DIPPED TRIBOUIT

Huyler's

HAVE OPENED THEIR
THIRD STORE IN CHICAGO AT
184 MICHIGAN AVE.
Where a full line of their unequalled
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND
Fountain Drinks served to perfection
The same as at Huyler's 37 other Stores
Orders can be placed at Huyler Stores in this city for prompt delivery from any Huyler Store in other Cities thus saving express charges.
Caramels without their equal

EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses if needed—One Dollar upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1,274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

Mount Vernon
Pure Rye
Distillery Bottling
It's Square
COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
NEW YORK

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

OFFERS OF AID TO THE STROTHERS

Money, Encouragement, and Advice Tendered from All Parts of the Country.

JURY GETS CASE TO-DAY

Gaines Now Intimates That Window Was Open on Night of Bywaters's Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CULPEPER, Va., March 4.—James A. and Philip J. Strother, the young men charged with slaying William F. Bywaters, are receiving about 100 letters and telegrams daily from all parts of the country, every city of consequence in the State being represented. Business and professional men are prominent among the correspondents.

Thomas H. Neilson, lawyer, 302 Broadway, New York, advises that counsel for the defense read the argument of Daniel W. Voorhees in defense of Samuel Block and Mary Harris, tried in Indiana. William C. Alexander, lawyer, Media, Penn., extends best wishes. Moses Schwab of A. G. Schwab & Brother of Cincinnati, Ohio, offers any aid in the firm's power, and Dr. Gaines Grace of Birmingham Ala., invites them to draw on him to the amount of his possessions. R. Y. Hardin, business man of Louisville, Ky., commends the Strothers for their course. D. C. Elder of Greensburg, Penn., who says he "fought all around Cupeper during the war," hopes the boys will be speedily vindicated. A man in Philadelphia calling himself a "Cubaian hypnotizer," offers to come for $500 and "puzzle and work up the jury and judges so that a verdict for acquittal will follow."

"Who can blame you for killing the worm which blighted the fairest flower in your garden?" writes a "Southern girl from Baltimore." There are hundreds of letters from women, all complimenting the men on their conduct and praying for a speedy vindication.

The case will go to the jury to-morrow, the summing up by the prosecution and defense having been concluded this afternoon.

At the morning session the jury heard Edward L. Gaines, brother-in-law of the defendants, admit certain discrepancies in his testimony given before the Coroner's jury. He explained that these discrepancies were due "to an excitable nervous nature" and that his memory might have been faulty when he testified at the inquest.

Mr. Gaines was called by the prosecution with the intention of drawing from him certain information as to whether or not the window in Viola Bywaters's room through which Bywaters is said by the defense to have been fleeing when he was shot, was open or closed on the night of the tragedy at Rotherwood. He admitted to-day that his previous testimony had been to the effect that the window was closed, but might have been opened by Bywaters when he (Gaines) left the bedroom to go to the lower floor. He declared that Bywaters leaped through the window without interruption, indicating that the window was open, as has been contended by the defendants.

WILL NOT STOP EDDY SUIT.

Glover Says an Offer of Money Would Be Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 4.—The report has just reached Deadwood that Mrs. Eddy, in an effort to stop Glover's suit, has sent the Rev. I. C. Tomlinson with an offer of $250,000 to stop the suit and to make no objection to any will his mother may make. Mr. Glover, when interviewed this morning on this matter, said:

"I have received no such offer, and would not consider it if it were made."

Judge Bennett, local counsel for Glover, says:

"This suit was not brought by Mr. Glover for money or for the purpose of obtaining any money from Mrs. Eddy through such means, but honestly and conscientiously for the protection of Mrs. Eddy and her property."

Mr. Tomlinson has not been here since January, when he spent some time in Lead for purposes which have not been made public.

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—John W. Kelley of Portsmouth, one of the counsel for the relatives of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, was in consultation here to-night with his colleague, ex-Mayor Nathaniel E. Martin.

They said that they had received no communication from Gen. F. S. Streeter, personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, and would call on him to-morrow to ascertain whether or not he would accept service for the defendants in the case, as their legal representative. Should he refuse to do this, they said, they would at once make service upon the individual defendants.

J. A. CHANLER LOSES.

Supreme Court Will Not Guard Him in This State.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied the application of John Armstrong Chanler, formerly of New York, but now of North Carolina, for a writ prohibiting the New York courts or their officers from molesting or arresting him while on a contemplated visit to New York, which Mr. Chanler desires to make for the purpose of prosecuting a suit which he has instituted to secure the restoration of his property now in the hands of Thomas T. Sherman as guardian.

The property is estimated to be worth about $1,000,000, and was turned over to Mr. Sherman several years ago as the result of the proceedings to test Mr. Chanler's sanity. Mr. Chanler escaped from an asylum in New York and fears to return to that State lest he be recommitted.

WEEK-END OUTINGS
AT
ATLANTIC CITY
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Saturdays, March 9, 16, 23
(COVERING PALM SUNDAY.)
$10 AND $12
Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board, according to hotel selected.
Through trains will leave New York on above dates at 9:55 A. M., 1:25 and 2:55 P. M.

SHIFT BY JEROME GIVES THAW HOPE

Continued from Page 1.

started down the elevator, do they indicate that he was in possession of his senses and that he knew that he was in custody?"

"He may have had a conception of his situation," replied Dr. Evans, "but an insane conception."

"Did he in his brain storm have a knowledge of what he had done?" asked Mr. Jerome.

Dr. Evans replied that all brain storms were not alike and that all of them did not cause complete mental confusion, but only rendered the person incapable of restraining himself.

"Did he know that he was attacking Stanford White?"

"He may have had an insane knowledge that he was doing so."

Slip by Dr. Wagner.

Dr. Wagner's cross-examination began before the noon recess. He found it difficult to classify the form of insanity which Thaw is alleged to have suffered from at the time of the shooting. He said that there were symptoms of dementia precox, of progressive insanity, and the insanity of adolescence.

In the cross-examination Dr. Wagner made one slip that he failed to correct, and that still stands on the record. He spoke of Thaw's insanity in the present tense, and he was not corrected. That it was a slip, and not intended, is certain, for a statement to this effect from an expert for the defense, made sincerely and deliberately, would have precipitated the insanity commission petition immediately.

May Call Thaw's Mother To-day.

Mr. Jerome expects to finish with Dr. Wagner this morning. In this event the defense will put on Mrs. William Thaw in the afternoon. The direct examination of the prisoner's mother will take all the afternoon and the cross-examination will, in all probability, take all of the next day.

Despite her age and her sorrows, Mrs. Thaw is a vigorous woman. Her face shows her strength of character, and it is believed that she will stand the strain before her without breaking down.

After Mrs. Thaw two more experts will be put on and a new hypothetical question will be framed for them. This will mean the rest of the week in examination and cross-examination of alienists. This is the sixth week of the trial, and with rebuttal and surrebuttal still to come after the seventh week is started the end cannot be said to be in sight.

Mr. Jerome was visited yesterday by a new witness, a volunteer. He had a large batch of papers which he put at the disposal of the District Attorney. Mr. Garvan took charge of him, and his evidence is being looked into. Its value to the prosecution is a matter of surmise, as both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Garvan declined to discuss the matter yesterday.

TRAGEDY AGAIN REHEARSED.

Dr. Evans Says Thaw Had Only Insane Realization of His Act.

The hypothetical question put by the defense to the alienists, in which all the facts of the case so far in evidence were included, formed the basis of Mr. Jerome's cross-examination of Dr. Britton D. Evans when he was recalled to the stand yesterday morning. He had already sworn that as an expert he was convinced that only an insane man could have behaved in the way described, and the District Attorney pressed him upon each point to see how he arrived at this conclusion.

In the first place, he asked whether the fact that after shooting Stanford White the defendant walked away with the utmost coolness and deliberation and with step measured and slow, and that he manifested no agitation would fit in with the insanity theory.

"Along with all the other facts," said Dr. Evans, "this somewhat theatrical manner would impress me that he was of unsound mind."

Q.—Immediately after the shooting he held the pistol up without any sign of agitation. The fireman walked up behind him and he at once yielded the pistol up to the fireman who was in uniform, and he said to the fireman, "He ruined my wife." Now, does that throw any light in your opinion upon the mental condition of the defendant at the time he shot Stanford White? A.—Yes. It shows that that one thought which had weighed down upon him for some time was still with him, the ruin of his wife.

Q.—And do you think at the time the man took the pistol away from him that the defendant knew he was yielding the pistol up properly to someone who had a right to take it away? A.—It showed his recognition of the fireman.

Q.—Are you prepared to state in your opinion that, when this defendant made this statement to the fireman, this defendant was not giving it as an excuse for killing? A.—My position is that I don't know whether he had that in mind or not.

Q.—If he had that in mind, that would be some evidence to you, as a scientific man, would it not, that the defendant knew what he had just done? A.—It would.

Mr. Jerome tried to induce the witness to admit that Thaw's action in suggesting that he be taken down the elevator immediately before the crowd could collect was the action of a sane man, but Dr. Evans declared that that might have been the action of either a sane or insane man.

It was pointed out to him that the defendant had just shot a man in a public place with the utmost deliberation, and Mr. Jerome asked whether his hurry did not show a full appreciation that his action might cause a panic.

Dr. Evans agreed that it might be so construed, but steadfastly refused to admit that Thaw's actions showed that he had a real appreciation of the situation.

Only Insane Realization.

Then Mr. Jerome wanted to know whether Thaw at this time realized that he had been taken into custody and the reason for it. The witness stated:

"I think he had an insane conception of the entire situation, such as insane persons would have; but I cannot go as far as to say that he knew that he had killed White and was arrested for that."

Mr. Jerome was not satisfied.

Q.—Do you think he understood he was taken into custody for killing Stanford White? A.—That, I believe, is within the range of reasonable deduction.

Q.—There is nothing to show that he did not? A.—Nothing except that he claimed that this was an act of Providence and that he was overwhelmed by this pressure of these facts which have been coming before you—or rather not facts, they were delusions.

Q.—In most cases where insane people kill and they are not at the time in demoniacal state that is incurable they know what they are doing? A.—They do in an insane way.

Jerome Rehearses the Tragedy.

The District Attorney now turned his attention to the question of how much mental agitation and excitement Thaw was suffering from at the time of the shooting. He pointed out that the evidence showed that Thaw walked very quietly to White, and then turned and shot him dead. He wanted to know what light this threw upon his mental condition.

"I have testified on that before," said Dr. Evans. "It signifies to me that he had no conviction of having done a wrong deed."

Mr. Jerome persisted that the fact that he turned quietly might have some significance. In order to make himself clear, the District Attorney supposed that the courtroom was the Madison Square Roof Garden, and said:

"There is the stage over there; there is the elevator where that door is, Thaw's party got up from their seats and started toward the elevator. As they went Thaw turned to the left where Stanford White sat at a table with his head in his hand. Mrs. Thaw and Mr. McCaleb were ahead; her husband and Mr. Beale, at any rate her husband, presumably were behind. As he came up abreast of White, who was sitting to the left about 20 to 25 feet off toward the stage, he turned and walked down until he was in front of him and turned in a perfectly quiet way and fired three shots into his head and killed him."

"We will imagine Mr. Delmas is the victim," went on the District Attorney, pointing to him. Then Mr. Jerome walked toward Mr. Delmas as Thaw had done toward White, saying: "When he got to him he turned and shot Stanford White. Does the fact that I have just narrated to you, in your opinion, show that the defendant knew that he was approaching Stanford White?"

"It doesn't show conclusively that he knew it, but it does indicate that he understood he was going toward Stanford White," said Dr. Evans.

He would not, however, admit that Thaw knew that it was Stanford White to whom he was going, and he concluded by stating:

"It shows he was operating in an abnormal manner going to kill somebody without any mental agitation at all in a public place."

Q.—Does it sometimes happen when a person has liquor in him? A.—Well, I believe a matter of drunkenness might be a basis.

Q.—If it was a fact that Thaw and Beale and McCaleb had drunk two bottles of champagne and each a cocktail almost immediately before going there, would that have any bearing upon the question? A.—No, it wouldn't have a definite bearing. If it did, they all four would have shot somebody.

Close of Evans's Testimony.

Q.—Now you notice all through these letters in various places, and the testimony here, it appears he was anxious to have Stanford White punished, and criminally so. You recall that, do you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—But he didn't want to kill him, but he did want to have him punished according to law? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when you say that he didn't know that his act was wrong, do you mean by that that he had sufficient intelligence at the time of killing White to know it was prohibited by law. A.—I think he had enough intelligence—as I said before I can't accept the word intelligence as having a proper bearing on questions involving mental irregularity at the time of the killing.

Q.—Well, let me put it this way. At times in asylums for the insane punishments are inflicted on the insane of a mild sort? A.—Not with my indorsement. Such things might occur. I have heard of unreliable nurses doing such things.

Q.—Well, are insane people deterred by a fear of punishment? A.—I have no doubt they are at times deterred from doing things that are wrong.

Dr. Wagner Called.

Mr. Jerome then excused Dr. Evans, and the second of the alienists for the defense, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Superintendent of Binghamton Asylum, was called to the stand for cross-examination.

The District Attorney asked him if he could state in what way he would describe to a society of expert alienists the insanity of Thaw as a result of his observations made in the Tombs.

"I should not attempt within a few minutes' discussion with other scientific men," replied Dr. Wagner, "to state positively the form which this case is developing. I should say that it was one of the insanities of adolescence and might develop into progressive insanity or dementia praecox."

Several writers on insanity were mentioned to the witness, and he stated that Mendl would probably classify the condition of the defendant as one of the five sorts of mania. He was not himself prepared to say which.

When he was asked to give his opinion of Allan McLane Hamilton as an authority he refused to answer, and the court declined to compel him. Then Mr. Jerome asked about Dr. Spitzka, and Justice Fitzgerald interposed. There has been no objection on the part of Mr. Delmas, but the Justice evidently felt that the cross-examination was exceeding its proper bounds. He then read his statement, already quoted, about interposing objections, and the desire to keep the record free from errors.

The court then took a recess.

PINNING DR. WAGNER DOWN.

Jerome Takes Him Carefully Over the Hypothetical Question.

When the court reassembled, Mr. Jerome read over to Dr. Wagner the long hypothetical question asked by Mr. Delmas. It then appeared that the witness had declared Thaw to have been insane on June 25 solely upon the facts recited in the question and had in answering left out of account, as far as possible, the results of his observations of the prisoner in the Tombs.

The last visit that Dr. Wagner paid to Thaw was on Oct. 8, and the District Attorney pressed him to say that in order to discover what form of madness affected him further opportunities of observing him would have been useful.

Q.—But in your experience with people who are suffering from dementia praecox, don't you think that observations over a considerable period of time are very important? A.—Yes.

Q.—In answering the hypothetical question did you assume that one of the defendant uncles was of unsound mind? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that your judgment is in a certain respect based on that? A.—To such a small degree that I could not express it.

Q.—So far as your judgment was based on that at all it was merely a negligibly quantity? A.—Yes.

Q.—If we should strike that out of the hypothetical question, would your answer be the same? A.—Yes, my answer would be the same.

Q.—Now, Sir, I repeat that question to you just as it was read to you with the sentence that one of his uncles was insane left out and ask you if the facts then stated in show in your opinion that the defendant was insane on the night of the 25th day of June, 1906, when he shot Stanford White? A.—It would influence my answer slightly.

Q.—I will assume—(Mr. Jerome begins to read the hypothetical question.)

The Court—The witness says it might in a appreciable degree; do you want more than that?

Mr. Jerome—I want him to answer my question.

The Court—But you are wasting time.

Mr. Jerome persisted, and at length the witness admitted, after much discussion between counsel:

"I think the other facts are sufficient although I do not exclude that as a small factor."

Q.—Now, the question, you have noticed, says that the defendant paid honorable court to and wooed the young lady with a view of marriage, and that during the trip to Europe he carried her tenderly up stairs, he being a strong man and she a weak young woman, and paid her devoted, honorable court. You heard all that in the hypothetical question? A.—Yes.

Q.—If to these facts were added the fact that after the declination of marriage he traveled with her on the Continent as his mistress, would it have any weight in your judgment, on the question of sanity or insanity? A.—It would not have any.

Says Thaw Went Insane in Paris.

Dr. Wagner was then asked what there was in the hypothetical question to show him that the defendant was on June 25 insane, and he replied that there were many things, but that as the question was long he could not enumerate them.

Q.—Well, do you think that the defendant was insane in Paris in 1903 when the lad who afterward became his wife told him this horrible story, and he moaned and sobbed and exclaimed "Oh, God! Oh, God!"? A.—I am of the opinion that he was of unsound mind at that time.

Q.—Have you an opinion in regard to what kind? A.—I should think that it was an explosion or mental disturbance very much of the same character as occurred later, both in the year 1903, when he visited New York after his marriage and also at the time of this occurrence June 25, 1906, but of less agitated and violent a character.

Q.—And those letters—do they evince that the writer was of unsound mind when he wrote them? A.—I think some of those letters are very strongly indicative of mental unsoundness.

Thaw's letter to Mr. Comstock was shown to Dr. Wagner, and he was asked to state whether it evinced the same condition of mind as the letters he had written from Paris. He examined it carefully and answered:

"I do not think it shows a similarity of delusions. It would suggest more to me that he believed that there were certain things going on in New York that might or might not have some foundation, and that it was partly his intention to try and correct them."

"Would it lead toward dementia praecox?"

"It would indicate a lack of power to determine questions rightly, and that to my mind would indicate a tendency toward dementia praecox."

Q.—Do you say that Thaw was insane in Paris in 1903 when the girl told him the story or that the telling of the story produced it? A.—I think that when this girl told him her story and gave that as the reason why she could not accept his offer of marriage, that it made such an impression upon him as to dethrone his reason.

Q.—You have not been acting on the assumption that prior to the story he knew nothing about the relations between her and Stanford White? A.—I assume that he had nothing like that knowledge that she imparted to him on that occasion.

Q.—Would the intensity of the effect depend somewhat upon the fact whether he heard this as an entirely new proposition or whether he had cause to suspect it before? A.—That might have some effect, but as she made it the basis of her refusal to marry him, it intensified the effect enormously.

The testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw about telling her story was read.

Mr. Jerome—I contend that that shows if Thaw, whatever the girl told him of the story some knowledge of the facts before.

The Witness—I do not see what difference that makes. It was this overpowering narrative of what Stanford White did that caused this mental condition.

Mr. Jerome then asked the witness whether it did not seem to him that the four outbreaks of Thaw, in Paris, when he heard Evelyn Nesbit's story; in Paris when he wrote the letters; at Pittsburg when he made his will and codicil, and in New York, when he shot White, were not all produced by the same pathological cause.

"It is impossible to say," he replied "whether the same pathological condition underlies different brain attacks."

Thaw's Realization of His Act.

Then the District Attorney took Dr. Wagner through the actual events of June 25 in much the same way as he already had taken Dr. Evans, his idea being to bring out whether the expert thought that Thaw was conscious of his acts when he shot Stanford White.

Q.—Taking all the facts of this case does it enable you to tell us whether or no he knew of shooting his pistol? A.—I think he probably knew the explosion of the pistol, but beyond that in my opinion he did not have an intelligent comprehension of the consequences of the act.

Q.—Do you think he had when he started toward Stanford White and took the pistol out? A.—The time was so short beyond the momentary consciousness, it is hard to say.

Q.—Do you not think while Thaw was watching the play that he had sufficient intelligence to know that he had a revolver, and that if discharged into a human being it would produce injury? A.—I think that at that time he probably did. I think that when he caught sight of Stanford White a condition of mind developed which Dr. Evans excellently described as a brain storm. My own judgment is that he probably realized he was firing, but I do not think he had a sane comprehension of the fact that he was committing a homicide.

Much the same line of cross-examination was followed with the witness as with Dr. Evans, and he also explained that Thaw's outward calm was no evidence that there was not an internal brain storm.

Mr. Jerome then asked if the defendant was of a healthy family, without epileptic antecedents. The witness was not prepared to state, and the question was pressed.

Strong objections were made by Mr. Delmas, and the witness declared that he could not tell. The District Attorney asked him whether he had not had conversations with Thaw in the Tombs upon the question of epileptic tendencies in the family, but the court would not permit this question to be answered on technical grounds.

The court then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

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EMBEZZLER A SUICIDE.

Weiss Shoots Himself Rather Than Be Deported.

Rather than return in disgrace to Budapest to face a charge of having embezzled $1,200, Leopold Weiss, alias Ignatz Lauffer, ex-cashier of a Budapest shipping firm, shot himself in his room yesterday morning on the steamer Batavia, on which he was being deported. He died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

Lauffer, as his name appears in the records, with several persons who were refused admittance to this country, was taken to the steamer on Sunday. As the man was wanted for a crime, he was put in a separate room and guarded to prevent his escape. No thought was given to a possible attempt on his life, and it was not supposed that he had a pistol.

It was very early in the morning when one of the guards walked a few feet from the door of the room in which the young man was confined. Hardly had his back been turned when a shot rang out, and hastening back he found Lauffer lying across the berth. A revolver had fallen from his hand and blood was flowing from a wound just below his heart. He was conscious and remained so while he was being carried to the ship's hospital.

The ship's surgeon was one of the first to reach his side, and, although he protested feebly against anything being done for him, the doctor ordered him hurried to the hospital.

The wounded man grew worse in spite of the doctor's care, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital and he was taken there. Weiss (or Lauffer) died about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Chief of Police Hayes said last night that the man left no confession or letters. Just why the case should be reported to the Hoboken police as the suicide of a stowaway, as was the case, is not known.

Under the name of Lauffer Weiss came to this country on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria last Tuesday. He was a well-dressed young man, had money, and became very popular with his fellow passengers. The ship was in midocean before the Budapest firm discovered that he had robbed them. Then they cabled to their New York representative, H. C. Stricker of 56 Pine Street, to watch all steamships coming from Hamburg and Bremen.

Mr. Stricker sought the aid of the Austro-Hungarian Consul, but he could do nothing without orders from the European police. Then Mr. Stricker started out to find the embezzler alone. He met the Kaiserin when she reached Quarantine, and watched the examination of the steerage passengers. He had once met Weiss, and picked him out when he came before the health officer. The young man laughed at his suspicions, but the immigration officials did not. They held him and he was taken to Ellis Island.

The man said that he had a sister in New York, Miss Irene Lauffer, a trained nurse. The officials sent for Miss Lauffer, and she went to the Island and said that the man was her brother. Under examination she broke down, however, and confessed that it was Weiss, a friend of her brother, who is a student in Budapest.

She had received a letter from her brother saying that he had loaned his passport to a friend and asking her to meet the friend, who would arrive bearing his name. Upon this confession, the man was ordered to be deported. He was taken to the Batavia on Friday evening with eight other undesirable immigrants.

Commissioner Watchorn said last night, in explanation of how the man may have obtained a revolver, that no matter what a man's effects contain they must be restored to him when he is put upon a vessel for deportation.

Order for Pinchback's Extradition.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Court to-day made an order for the transfer to Brooklyn of Eugene P. Pinchback, who is charged with forging a postal money order. Pinchback claims he is the son of ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, but denies that he is the Pinchback wanted for forgery.

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Also some Odd and Sample Bedsteads in Enamel and Brass at one-third off regular prices.

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N. Y. LIFE REPORTS BIG SURPLUS GAIN

Dividends to Policy Holders Less, However, Than They Were Two Years Ago.

THE CONTINGENCY FUND

Increase Greater Than the Entire Surplus Earnings for 1904.

The figures showing the results of a year's operation under the conditions following the Armstrong Committee's investigation appear in the schedules filed by the New York Life Insurance Company with the State Insurance Department for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1906. The statement is the first the company has made under the publicity requirements of the new insurance laws. The Mutual Life has also filed its detailed statement, which, however, is not yet issued in printed form. The Equitable's statement is being prepared, the company having obtained an extension of time from the Insurance Department.

In the New York Life's statement the great gain in the surplus earned for the year is shown. Coupled with this is the fact that the policy holders received in dividends in 1906 less than they received in 1904, whereas the company's contingency reserve was increased by an amount greater than the entire surplus earnings of the company for 1904, even after upward of $4,000,000 of the new surplus had been applied to offset the depreciation in securities in 1906. The dividend estimates of the New York Life for 1907, based on the returns for 1906, are slight in excess of the dividends paid last year under the estimates of 1905, but are still under the figures for 1904.

To learn the causes of the great gain in contingency reserve in the New York Life, which has carried the safety fund up to $20,000,000, it is necessary to go first to the figures showing the amount of business written last year. Whereas in 1904 the New York Life wrote $331,295,606 worth of new business, in 1906 the company wrote $167,936,294, or about $17,000,000 in excess of what will be its allowed quota hereafter under the new insurance laws. It lost $213,380,936 business altogether, of which about $160,000,000 was by lapse, surrender, or "expiry"—which in the New York Life is generally akin to lapse in other companies—and its net loss for the year was $33,988,170.

This meant a decrease in first year's premium income from about $16,300,000 in 1904, to about $8,500,000 in 1906, but the increase of the renewal premium income was such that the gross premium income did not vary materially in the two years. The decrease in new business, however, carried with it a decrease in first year's commissions from $7,250,000 in 1904 to a little less than $4,000,000 in 1906, and other commissions were decreased so as to make the total commissions paid by the company last year $5,020,539, as against $9,363,650 in 1904. With the corresponding decreases in the other expenses, such as medical inspection and the like, a saving of nearly $6,000,000 was attained in the insurance expenses for the year, as compared with 1904, which is reflected by a gain of $5,770,805 in actual expenses of writing the year's insurance over the estimated expenses.

Added to this gain is one of $4,410,123 in interest earned by the company in excess of that required to maintain the reserve, as against a gain of $2,741,852 from this source in 1904. The New York Life's gain from mortality last year was particularly large, $5,790,062, representing the excess of the estimate over the actual mortality for the year. In 1904 this gain was $3,600,003. The company also realized $3,095,369 from the remaining balance of the reserves released by the lapse of policies after the surrender values had been allowed, as against a gain of $1,892,291 from lapses in 1904, and these items in the aggregate, with miscellaneous investment gains, amounting to about $1,500,000, bring the total surplus earned for the year up to $20,574,165.

In distributing this surplus the company faced first the very heavy depreciation for the year in such of its securities as were acquired prior to 1906, this amounting to $9,695,772. At the end of the previous year it had shown an excess of market over book value on its bonds of $5,448,472, leaving a balance of $4,247,300 to be taken from current surplus. To that was added on the debit side of the surplus account about $1,000,000 of loss to Dec. 31, 1906, on securities acquired during last year and still held at the date of the report.

After attending to this depreciation the dividends paid in the year, amounting to $5,955,100, were charged against surplus account, and then two minor items amounting to less than $150,000. The balance of $9,223,635 was added to contingency reserve, bringing that total up to $20,574,165. In 1907, under the present estimates, dividends to policy holders will be $6,037,455.

This treatment of the surplus account of the New York Life compares interestingly with the surplus account of the company as disclosed by its report to the Wisconsin Insurance Department in 1904. In that year $8,157,603 surplus was earned altogether, out of which was paid $6,108,467 in dividends to policy holders and a balance of $2,157,663 tarnsferred to contingency reserve, which is free money in the hands of the company not represented by any outstanding obligation. The comparison of the balance sheets of the two years in the New York Life makes the following showing in the surplus account:

1904.	
Deferred dividend surplus	$32,236,438
Reserve in excess of State requirement	6,830,023
Contingency reserve	8,461,678
Total	$47,528,139
1906.	
Deferred dividend surplus	$34,208,312
Reserve in excess of State requirement	7,099,439
"War risk funds"	500,308
"Mortality fluctuation"	500,000
"Security fluctuation fund"	13,717,809
Total	$56,125,868

In insurance circles yesterday interest was added to the very large increase in the contingency reserve, amounting in the aggregate to more than the entire surplus earnings of the company in 1904, by the fact that 1906 was the last year in which the insurance companies of this State could accumulate surplus funds at will, the requirements of the new law providing a scale for such accumulations after Jan. 1, 1907, which, in effect, limits companies of the largest size to a contingency reserve of about $10,000,000, and provides that where existing surplus is in excess of that amount, no more shall be accumulated.

For salaries and allowances to agencies of all kinds, the New York Life spent $2,295,727 in 1906, as against $2,844,724 in 1904, and for home office salaries of all kinds the charge was $1,272,194 for 1906, as against $900,475 in 1904.

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This can be done by using safe deposit
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TO CALL SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Insurance Cases Will Probably Be Considered by It.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, granted yesterday District Attorney Jerome's request for a special Grand Jury in April. There is little doubt that this jury will be called upon to consider insurance cases, for it is known that Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who has been at work on the books of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has reported to Mr. Jerome that he is ready to present his findings to a Grand Jury.

The regular Grand Jury is more than 300 cases behind the record, however, and it is possible that the special Grand Jury may be called upon to consider routine cases.

BILL FOR MUTUALIZATION.

It Asks for the Reincorporation of All Domestic Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Legislation to compel the absolute mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and all other life insurance companies, which are stock companies, was introduced by Assemblyman Smith of the Second New York District to-night.

By the terms of the bill every domestic life insurance corporation, whether incorporated under a general or special act, must on or before Jan. 1, 1908, be reincorporated under the provisions of the act as a mutual life insurance corporation, and must thereupon by amendment to its charter provide for the retirement of its capital stock by the payment of an amount fairly determined to be the value thereof.

A second bill introduced by Assemblyman Smith makes it unlawful for any insurance corporation or company to pay any of its officials in excess of $25,000 a year.

CONFERENCE ON STATE BONDS

Governor Hughes Discusses Plans for Floating Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Gov. Hughes, Controller Glynn, Speaker Wadsworth, the leaders of both houses, and the Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means, Finance, and Taxation and Retrenchment, had a long conference to-day in the Executive Chamber to discuss plans for the floating of State bonds, especially those of the barge canal issue. No plan was agreed upon. Just how much money must be raised to carry out the more immediate plans for canal improvement will be ascertained before the conferrees come together again.

It is understood that Gov. Hughes does not favor the Hill bill, which bears a relationship to the problem discussed this afternoon. It provides that banks investing in State bonds shall be exempt from taxation on their surplus in the proportion that they purchase such bonds. This would deprive the State of a sum of money each year which the banks have been trying to avoid paying.

Senator Cassidy is to introduce a bill which will allow banks investing in State bonds to count such bonds as part of their reserve fund.

DOWLING CITIES CHAIRMAN.

New York Now Has Three Majority on Assembly Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Edward C. Dowling of the Seventeenth Kings District was to-night appointed Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities to succeed the late Jean L. Burnett. Assemblyman De Groot of Queens was named to fill the vacancy on the committee. New York City is thus put in control, 8 to 5. It is years since the city had such a preponderance of membership.

Mr. Dowling resigned as Chairman of the Committee on General Laws to take his new place. He was ranking member on cities. He is a follower of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Other New York men serving with him are Messrs. Robinson, Wells, Murphy, De Groot, Burns, Smith, and Farrell.

GOVERNOR HEARS HER PLEA.

Grants an Audience to Mrs. Wooten, Although Visit Was Unexpected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Through a misunderstanding Mrs. John W. Wooten, wife of the attorney who, with the late Armitage Mathews and other attorneys, was indicted in 1905 for looting the Weisell estate, came to Albany to-day under the erroneous impression that an audience with the Governor had been arranged for her. When the situation was explained to him Mr. Hughes at once received her.

Mrs. Wooten, accompanied by her little daughter and her father, who is 90 years old, pleaded for ten minutes for the pardon of her husband. She declared that his incarceration was a great hardship and the cause of much suffering to her and her children. The Governor listened attentively and reserved decision.

WANT NO PAY FOR PRAYING,

Non-Catholic Clergy of Albany Offer Free Prayers to Legislature.

ALBANY, March 4.—Opposition to the payment of clergymen for opening the legislative sessions with prayer resulted in formal action by Albany clergymen to-night. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Richmond filed in both houses a memorial signed by forty-four clergymen declaring that "We esteem it an honor and a duty to the State to render such service, but there has been a growing desire on the part of many of us to render it gratuitously."

Every Episcopalian minister in Albany, every Presbyterian, every Baptist, every Methodist except one, and two Jewish pastors signed the document.

"This is the result," said Dr. Richmond, "of a spontaneous, voluntary movement, and there has been no attempt to coerce anybody. We made no attempt to enlist the Catholic clergy, leaving it to them to take up the matter if they wish."

HEARING BEFORE KELSEY.

Insurance Superintendent Acts on the Bankers' Life Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York had a hearing before Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey to-day on its contention that the report of the State's examiners as to its condition is inaccurate. D Cady Herrick appeared as counsel for the company. The Superintendent reserved decision.

It was reported that the disagreement between the State records and those of the company had to do with a matter of nearly $200,000, the State asserting that the company's assets are actually less by that much than the company says.

HIGHER PENSION FOR FIREMEN

Senate Passes Bill Increasing It to 75 Per Cent. of Salary.

ALBANY, March 4.—A bill introduced by Senator Saxe, (Rep.,) New York, giving the Fire Commissioner of New York power to retire firemen injured in the discharge of their duty on a pension equal to 75 per cent. of their salaries, was passed by the Senate to-night.

TO MAKE A FIGHT ON WATER-POWER GRAB

Delegation Representing 27 Organizations to Appear at Albany Hearing.

MERRITT IS ASSAILED

Frank S. Gardner Says He Is Interested in a Water Power Company.

Representatives of twenty-seven organizations met in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday afternoon as a committee under the chairmanship of John G. Agar to discuss ways and means of preventing the adoption of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would permit certain riparian manufacturers to obtain water power at the expense of the State through the flooding of Adirondack lands in the Forest Reserve. The organizations represented included the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the American Forestry Association, the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Saranac Club, the Citizens' Union, and many clubs composed of residents of different parts of the Adirondacks.

A delegation was appointed to appear at the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Albany on Wednesday, consisting of John G. Agar, Frank S. Gardner, Arthur Goadby, Warren Higley, R. M. Shurtleff, Fred H. Comstock, and Charles Sprague Smith.

Chairman Agar announced that the Albany Chamber of Commerce had issued invitations to other Chambers of Commerce throughout the State to attend a conference in Albany on March 14.

Mr. Agar said the Secretary of State argued that the water power of the State must be preserved and developed.

"Of course," he said, "they will give reasons for the building of these dams at variance with the real reasons. They will advocate the building of a dam that the sewage of Saranac Lake village may be carried away. This will be the ostensible object, but the real object will be that Paul Smith may flood a lot of Adirondack lands, and thereby obtain power to run a trolley line and electric lights. If the Secretary of State believes that this amendment does preserve the water power of the State, that is what he wishes to believe."

Secretary Frank S. Gardner said to a reporter that Assemblyman Merritt, who introduced the amendment, was interested in the Hanawah Power Company, which would be benefited.

"The scheme has a joker in it," he said. "It is proposed to have the State build these dams as a means of preventing floods among other objects, and to release in times of drought the water that had been stored. Now, those who had previously suffered from floods would have the benefit assessed against them if such a plan were carried out, and those who had suffered from no floods, but who had their water power increased, would reap the benefit they are after, and pay nothing. The riparian manufacturers, who are the real beneficiaries and who would never pay anything, are shouting the loudest for the amendment."

TO FORM NEW RAILROAD CLUB

Organization Will Have Luxurious Quarters in the Cortlandt Building.

The Railroad Club, an organization which will be perfected probably next Autumn by a number of the principal financiers and transportation men of this country, will have its home at the top of the new Cortlandt Building, one of the two giant structures being erected by the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, of which William G. McAdoo is the President. While railway men will comprise its membership largely, men in other professions and walks of life will be admitted.

Among those who have indicated their desire to join, in response to letters of invitation sent out by direction of Mr. McAdoo, are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Howard Gould, H. H. Vreeland, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, E. C. Converse, Jr., Pliny Fisk, and Frank H. Platt. The call for organization, it is said, will be sent out soon.

A great sum of money will be spent in equipping and furnishing the club, and its quarters will be among the most luxurious in New York City. The club will occupy the entire twenty-first floor of the Cortlandt Building, the towers above it and the roof garden constituting the twenty-second floor.

There will be committee rooms, reading, and lounging rooms in plenty, and there will be a few sleeping apartments to accommodate men who may be obliged to be downtown late.

Aside from those already mentioned, these men are among those who have signified their intention to become charter members of the Railroad Club:

William H. Barnum, E. Van Etten, Vice President of the New York Central; Oscar Gubelman, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Thomas N. McCarter, E. P. Bryan, Vice President Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Frank Logan of the Logan Iron Works, Norman B. Ream, W. H. Marshall, Leigh Best, W. H. Russell, J. E. R. French, Henry B. Platt, M. F. Plant, Ralph Peters, Isaac N. Seligman, Otto H. Kahn, H. B. Chamberlain, Mortimer L. Schiff, Grant B. Schley.

NO RULING ON COLD FLATS.

Defective Application Prevents Decision on Tenant's Suit.

Justice Giegerich denied yesterday the application of Charles H. Ayers, Jr., for a mandatory injunction compelling Paterno Brothers, as owners of the Valencia, 404 West 116th Street, to heat his apartment properly. The decision says:

"The interesting and novel question of whether or not a tenant is entitled to such relief as is here sought against a landlord is discussed in the briefs with learning and ability, but unfortunately the question of the defendants' ownership of the property is in grave doubt to say the least. It is undisputed that the defendants executed in November, 1906, a deed to one Caroline E. Paterno, which conveyance was properly and duly recorded, and since that month receipts given to the plaintiff have been signed by her."

The Justice says that decision on the question is important, but the application should be made when the ownership is not in dispute. For this reason he denies the application.

Deputy Appraisership for Nathan.

It was announced yesterday that Col. Edward S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, had appointed Michael Nathan, Assistant Appraiser of the eighth division, a Deputy Appraiser, the promotion carrying with it an increase in salary of from $3,000 to $3,500, as well as authorizing the Deputy to perform functions co-ordinate with those of the Appraiser. Mr. Nathan has been an Assistant Appraisor for ten years, most of the time in charge of the eighth, or "sugar," division. In the last year he has had the direction of the second, or "fine arts," division.

R. C. Ogden Improving.

Robert C. Ogden, who has been seriously ill at his home, 771 Madison Avenue, was reported yesterday afternoon as somewhat improved. Dr. George W. Crary, his son-in-law, said that Mr. Ogden's condition was distinctly encouraging.

SOFT COAL FREIGHT RATE UP.

The Pennsylvania Announces an Increase of 5 Cents a Ton.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday an increase of 5 cents a ton in the rate on bituminous coal shipped to tidewater. The rate is to go into effect on May 1. The official announcement states that the increase, which will amount to about $2 a car on the average, will affect Eastern Pennsylvania, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Other lines are expected to follow the lead of the Pennsylvania. Pittsburg dispatches received in the financial district yesterday stated that a similar advance had already been made by the Baltimore & Ohio.

This advance is the outcome of conferences which have been held by officials of the coal roads for several weeks past. It is thought to be part of a general plan of the roads in the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations' territory to advance freight rates, especially on heavy products, such as coal, iron, and steel. An advance in the rate on anthracite coal has not, however, been even broached, railroad officials say.

Some idea of what this 5 cents a ton advance means to the railroads can be had from the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad and its controlled lines in the territory affected by the increase carried last year 58,608,031 tons of bituminous coal. If applied to all this tonnage, the increase would mean a yearly addition of over $2,600,000 to the net earnings of the Pennsylvania.

INVESTIGATE A GOVERNOR.

New Mexico Legislators to Inquire into a Land Scandal.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 4.—The House to-day passed a resolution to investigate the conduct of Gov. Herbert J. Hagerman in regard to the alleged fraudulent acquisition of 7,000 acres of timber land in the Mansano mountains by the Pennsylvania Development Company. The development company was mentioned in connection with the Enterprise bank failure at Pittsburg.

The charge is that the Governor, without the knowledge and consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands, delivered to the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company the deed for the land, taking the seal of the Commissioner and unlawfully affixing it to the deed. The land is said to be worth from $25 to $30 an acre, but it was sold at only $3 an acre. The Federal law at the time forbade the selling of more than 160 acres to any one purchaser.

EVIDENCE ON HIS CUFF.

Minister Adopts Novel Means to Prove Sunday Sale of Liquor.

As the Rev. Alfred H. C. Morse, pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was passing a saloon at Court and Degraw Streets Sunday he heard the tinkle of a cash register bell coming from within. Hunting up Policeman Gallagher, the minister entered the place with him. He says he found eight men in the back room. They smashed their glasses on the floor, leaving nothing that could be used as evidence on the tables.

Taking off a cuff Dr. Morse soaked one end of it in what he says was a puddle of beer. The other end he dipped into an alleged pool of whisky. Policeman Gallagher then arrested Patrick McInney, the saloonkeeper.

In the Butler Street Court yesterday Dr. Morse secured an adjournment of the hearing to have a chemist analyse the stains on his cuff. The result of the analysis will be put in evidence.

BETTER JOB FOR O'NEILL.

Man Removed at McClellan's Behest to Get a Place Under Haffen.

Thomas H. O'Neill, the Tammany man who was deposed last week by Water Commissioner O'Brien, whose deputy he was in the Bronx, is to be appointed to a better position. The report gained currency about the City Hall yesterday that O'Neill would soon be made Superintendent of Sewers for the Bronx by Borough President Haffen. His former salary was $3,500. If he receives the appointment under President Haffen his salary will be $4,000.

O'Neill's removal was purely a political move by the Mayor. Since the Mayor began war on Murphy there have been several such decapitations, and in nearly every case the official removed has been appointed to a better position by some Murphy office holder who is not removable.

President Haffen's exact position in the McClellan-Murphy fight has never been made clear. If O'Neill is appointed to his office it will place Haffen in the Murphy ranks.

DENIES COAL PRICE INCREASE.

President Thomas Says Lehigh Won't Raise Rates.

Persistent reports have been in circulation for some days that the coal railroads and companies contemplated an increase in the price of coal, and these rumors were repeated yesterday in telegrams from Tamaqua and other points. E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said in this connection:

"We have had no thought of raising the price of coal or of changing our methods of selling to dealers or the public. There is absolutely no truth in these reports, so far as this company is concerned."

SMALL PLOT BRINGS $65,000.

McAdoo Tunnel Company Acquires "The Patch" for Its Terminal.

Through the settlement of condemnation proceedings, begun by the McAdoo Tunnel Company, to acquire 120 West Thirty-third Street, it became known yesterday that Mrs. Mary J. MacDonald will get $65,000 for the property.

This parcel, which has a frontage of 25 feet, with a depth of 17 feet on one side and 27 on the other, has been known among real estate men in the neighborhood as "The Patch," by reason of its small and irregular dimensions. Mrs. MacDonald bought the property about three years ago for $16,000. The present selling price is at a rate considerably over $100 a square foot.

With this property and another small patch of about the same size at 104 West Thirty-third Street, which the McAdoo interests have also secured, the site for the company's uptown tunnel terminal is now complete. The total cost of this land, fronting 200 feet on Broadway and 400 feet on both Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, is said to have been about $6,250,000.

Gas Engine Explodes—Three Injured.

Three men were seriously injured last night by the explosion of a gas engine in the shoe factory of Cohen & Frank, at 765 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn. One of the men, Benjamin Goldsby, of 654 Stone Avenue, is in St. Mary's Hospital, and it was said last night that he would probably die of his injuries. Samuel Hyman of 465 New Jersey Avenue, and John Frank of 411 Christopher Avenue, will recover.

Springer Accused of Speeding.

John Hardwood Springer, Jr., manager of the Grand Opera House, of which his father is the proprietor, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with speeding his automobile over twenty miles an hour. Bicycle Police O'Sullivan said he chased Springer down Eighth Avenue from Forty-second Street to Thirty-second Street on Sunday. The examination was set down for to-day.

Mr. Sully Slightly Improved.

Daniel J. Sully, the former "Cotton King," who has been ill with pneumonia for two weeks in his apartments in the Wyoming, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was reported late last night by other members of the family to be resting easily and to have shown a slight improvement during the day.

DYNAMITE CRUSADE STARTED IN JERSEY

Authorities Find Big Stocks of Explosive Stored by Contractors.

THREE MEN ARRESTED

Inspector Routed by Workman Who Threw Dynamite Into a Box.

Aroused by the belief that the contractors who are constructing the Hudson River tunnels have been guilty of criminal carelessness in handling dynamite, the authorities of Jersey City have begun a crusade against the contractors to compel them to live up to the letter of the regulations of the Fire Department, which are about to be made even more stringent.

There has been a fight waged against the contractors since Jan. 1, and now the Homestead explosion, which has led to consideration of the possibilities of a great explosion in Jersey City, has given fresh impetus to the campaign. Conditions in the year that the contractors have been engaged in the work became such that on Jan. 1 a Bureau of Combustibles was organized within the Fire Department, primarily to take the situation in hand, and James M. Connolly, Superintendent of the City Hall, was placed at its head.

Found Big Stocks of Dynamite.

Since he assumed charge of the new Bureau of Combustibles, Chief Connolly has made several arrests. Supts. Keyes and Crowley will be arraigned on Thursday before Judge Higgins in the First Criminal Court on charges of criminal negligence. In the middle of January Connolly had Keyes arrested for storing 1,700 pounds of dynamite in a magazine at First and Washington Streets, in the centre of a manufacturing district and not far from the Lorillard Tobacco factory, where 3,000 operatives, mostly women, are employed.

About the same time he had Crowley arrested again for storing 1,000 pounds of dynamite on Pier C, at the foot of York Street, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryhouse and the Commercial Trust Building. Both men were fined by Judge Higgins.

Two days later Connolly again visited the magazines of the contractors and arrested Keyes and Crowley. This time he discovered 2,500 pounds of dynamite in the magazine under Keyes's supervision and 1,500 pounds in that over which Crowley had jurisdiction. He had the Superintendents haled before Judge Higgins again and arraigned on charges of criminal negligence and violation of the city ordinance. The cases of both men were adjourned until Thursday.

Chief Connolly went after the contractors again yesterday, and served a subpoena on General Superintendent R. H. Courtney, who has charge of the lateral tunnel that runs parallel with the river and under the tracks of the Erie and Lackawanna Railroads and comes to the surface at Hudson Place, Hoboken. Courtney will be arraigned before Judge Higgins in the First Criminal Court to-day.

Threw Explosive Into a Box.

Through a disgruntled employe Chief Connolly learned yesterday that the dynamite was being handled carelessly in the magazines of which Supt. Courtney had charge. With Fire Captain Peters of Engine No. 6 he started out to investigate this "tip."

"In the middle of the railroad yards I found one of the magazines of the contractors," said Chief Connolly last night. "It was a coffee house used by the employes for lunch purposes. When I entered a room on the ground floor of the building the first thing I noticed was a dozen or more sticks of dynamite on the top of a radiator. The room was full of men, and I asked one of them why he was heating the dynamite.

"Giving me a surly answer, he picked up the sticks and began throwing them into a box several feet away. Without waiting to see anything more I ran from the place. Nobody can tell when dynamite will explode, and I was taking no chances.

"Later I re-entered the building and went up to the second floor. There, in an ordinary dish closet, I found five boxes of dynamite, about 250 pounds in all, and within a few feet of these, 150 caps, which are used in exploding the dynamite. This was the greatest piece of carelessness I had ever seen. Caps are never kept within 100 yards of dynamite; they explode so easily. Then, too, there was no guard over the magazine. Leaving the coffee house, I visited a shack at the foot of Fifteenth Street, on the river front, and found the same conditions prevailing there. Then I had a subpoena served on Courtney.

Carelessness in Hauling

"Owing to weather conditions, the contractors are storing much more dynamite than they need for one day's work. In the Winter dynamite freezes and has to be thawed out before it can be used. The thawing process takes about three or four days in its execution; consequently, the contractors keep a large supply on hand. This will have to stop.

"Not only have the contractors been guilty of carelessness in storing dynamite, but they have not observed even common precautions in hauling it through the city. The man who does all the hauling for them uses a dilapidated open wagon. He merely covers the dynamite with a few horse blankets at the dock, and then starts through the city with his load. He drives through Newark Avenue, the main street of the city, which is crowded with trolley cars. If a trolley car should bump his wagon there would be trouble. This kind of carting is going to stop.

"The New York and New Jersey Trap Rock Company, which is doing some work back of Snake Hill, was in the habit of carting 1,000 pounds of dynamite through this city in much the same way. When I learned of it I put a stop to it. The company is required now to take its dynamite up the Hackensack River, and thence to Secaucus, where it is working."

INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSION.

Prosecutor Speer Collects Evidence of Criminal Carelessness.

An investigation of the Homestead explosion was begun yesterday by Prosecutor William H. Speer of Hudson County. Detectives visited the plant of William Bradley, the contractor, and went over the scene of the explosion carefully yesterday. They refused to tell the result of their inquiries, but intimated that they had collected evidence of criminal carelessness on the part of the company in storing its dynamite.

Prosecutor Speer declared that if the facts deduced from the investigation warranted an indictment he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury. He added that the contractors had been guilty of violating a law, which provides that no dynamite shall be stored within 1,000 feet of a public highway. Even though no further evidence of violation of the law by the contractor is obtained, action will be taken against the contractor on this charge.

The electric light plant of the county, which is located at Snake Hill, went out of business yesterday, and in consequence all the public institutions of the county and the Hudson Boulevard were dark last night. Investigation showed that the shock had damaged the machinery. It is expected that the damage will be repaired to-day.

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Exhibition of advance Models for Spring and Summer season.

Copies of the most elaborate French creations are made in workrooms on the premises, consisting of the daintiest advance models, including Chiffon Taffetas, Royal Messaline, all-over Valenciennes and Nets as well as hand made, hand embroidered linens trimmed with Irish Crochet and real Duchesse Laces.

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In the latest novelty designs, exquisitely made:—Bridal Sets, Matinees, Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats, Corset Covers and Silk Petticoats. Especially designed for James McCreery & Co.

On Tuesday, March the 5th.

Sale of five hundred dozen hand made Gowns, Chemises and Drawers.

Gowns	3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and	4.25
Chemises	1.25, 1.50, 3.45 "	3.75
Drawers	2.50, 2.95 "	3.25

Considerably below usual prices.

LADIES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Tailor-made Suits made of Panama, fancy stripe or check Worsteds. 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00

Crepe de Chine Princess Dresses. Trimmed with valenciennes lace and lined with silk. Delicate colors. 32.50

Black Taffetas Silk Walking Skirts. New pleated models. 15.00 and 19.50

CORSET DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

La Princesse Corsets. New Paris models for every type of figure.

Model for average figure with extreme high bust, slender, graceful hips and tapering waist lines, giving a youthful appearance to the figure.

High and medium bust, with long, close fitting hips, especially designed for well developed figures.

High bust and long hips with ideal lines for petite figures. 6.00 to 43.50

ART DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Stamped patterns on Linen, Silk Mull, Nainsook and Lawn.

New designs in eyelet, shadow, French, Wallachian and Bedemier embroidery for Shirtwaists, Night Robes. Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Dressing Sacques; Cuff and Collar Sets, Hats, Parasols; Scarfs, Centre Pieces, D'Oylies, tea and tray Cloths.

STAMPED PATTERNS.

On Tuesday, March the 5th

Shirtwaists, on silk mull with 3½ yards of material to finish.	1.50 value 3.00
Shirtwaists, on fine waist linen.	1.35 value 2.50
Shirtwaists, on fine India linen.	1.00 value 1.75

On French Nainsook.

Night Dresses	1.00 value 1.50
Chemises	50c value 1.00
Drawers	50c value 1.00
Corset Covers	25c value 50c
Hats, on linen	25c value 50c

Embroidery Silks, Floss, Hoops, Needles, Wool for knitting and crocheting Slippers, Afghans, Sweaters, Shawls, etc. Books giving instructions.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. *34th Street.*

RUSSIA MAY ORDER FLEET IN AMERICA

Gen. Batyanoff Tells the Czar We Can Build Much Faster Than Europeans.

2 GREAT BATTLESHIPS

Vessels About to be Constructed in St. Petersburg Are to be of 21,800 Tons.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Batyanoff, who was formerly an officer in the navy, is endeavoring to persuade the Czar that Russia should provide herself with a naval squadron in the Far East at the earliest possible moment, and is recommending that the projected squadron be built in the United States and not in Europe. The General declares that the shipbuilding yards of the United States could turn out in two years as many ships as European yards could build in five years.

The building programme of Russia is believed to be a formidable one, but it has been officially stated that the estimates for 1907 have been reduced from $52,000,000 to $40,000,000. The new construction already provided for includes two battleships of 21,800 tons' displacement, with a speed of 21 knots, with turbine machinery, and with an armament of ten 12-inch guns each.

These vessels are, it is reported, to be laid down in St. Petersburg in the Spring of this year, and it is hoped to complete them in four years.

TO BE PRESIDENT OF DUMA.

Election of M. Golovin Is Regarded as a Practical Certainty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The various parliamentary groups held conferences throughout the day with the object of removing the possibility of a deadlock in the election of a President of the lower house of Parliament, which will be the only business transacted at to-morrow's opening session.

A caucus of the Constitutional Democrats chose Feodor Golovin, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, as candidate of that party for the office. The election of M. Golovin is a practical certainty.

A joint caucus of the Opposition parties under the Presidency of Prince Dolgorukoff was held later in the day, and was attended by 300 deputies, including Poles, Constitutional Democrats, members of the Group of Toil, the Social Revolutionists in full force, a number of Social Democrats, and one representative of the Regenerationist Party. This caucus was marked by exceptional harmony, which is taken to signify that a united front will be presented on questions vital to the existence of the lower house.

The candidacy of M. Golovin was accepted by acclamation by all the Deputies present. In addition to this office the Constitutional Democrats are to have one Vice Presidency and the Secretaryship. The Lefts get the other Vice Presidency and the Assistant Secretaryship.

The caucus achieved the important step of persuading the Social Democrats to abandon their decision, made earlier in the day, to leave the session hall in a body while M. Goluboff, Vice President of the Council of the Empire, is speaking in the name of the Emperor.

The budget has been completed. With the aid of the credit operations, which amount to $58,000,000, it balances at $618,000,000, of which $543,500,000 is for ordinary expenditures and $74,500,000 for extraordinary expenditures connected with the war and famine.

A PRISON INSPECTOR SLAIN.

Sentenced to Death by Revolutionists on Account of Cruelty.

UFA, Russia, March 4.—Prison Inspector Kolbe was shot and killed this morning by three Revolutionists while he was in front of the door of his private residence.

One of the assassins was captured. He said that the Inspector had been sentenced to death by the Social Revolutionists on account of his cruelty to political prisoners

TO GRANT CONSTITUTIONS.

Promise of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz Rulers.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz announced to-day their purpose to grant Constitutions to their respective duchies.

These are the only two German States still without Constitutions, a fact which has given rise to frequent criticism in the Reichstag in recent years.

The Radicals intended soon to interpellate the Imperial Government on this subject, and the action taken by the Grand Dukes to-day was evidently in response to outside criticism.

BIG REICHSBANK SHORTAGE.

Loss from a Printer's Frauds Increased by $185,000.

BERLIN, March 4.—The annual report of the Imperial Bank of Germany, published to-day, disclosed a shortage of $185,000, due to the discovery in the course of the year of further unauthorized Government notes stolen from the Government printers in 1898 by the foreman, Gruenenthal, who killed himself when detected. The bank had previously suffered a loss of $131,000 from the same cause.

Gruenenthal's method was to obtain possession of genuine notes and to number them separately and in such a manner that the bank officials were unable to distinguish them from the authorized series. All the notes of this description have been placed in circulation since the nineties, some of them abroad, and they have all been redeemed in gold.

Burgess Lectures Before Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 4.—Prof. Burgess yesterday lectured at the Schloss before Emperor William on "American Ideals." The Emperor was so much pleased that he to-day sent the professor an autograph photograph. Ambassador Tower soon will give a dinner to the Emperor. Prof. Burgess will be one of the guests.

GERMAN THREAT TO HAITI?

Reply to Haitian Representations to be Sent on a Cruiser.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 4.—The German Minister here has notified the Haitian Government that the reply of Germany to the representations of Haiti on the subject of the banking house of Hermann & Co. of this city will be brought here by the cruiser Panther.

FIRE AT CAMP COLUMBIA.

A Lieutenant and Two Privates Hurt —Two Houses Burned.

HAVANA, March 4.—Fire started this afternoon in the officers' quarters at Camp Columbia. Two houses were destroyed, and twenty-five officers are now without shelter.

Lieut. Wilhelm and two privates sustained injuries. Gen. T. H. Barry conducted the fight against the fire.

NON-SOCIALISTS DELIGHTED.

Think Recent Elections Show Radical Ideas Can Be Combatted.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—There is great satisfaction among non-Socialists on the Continent over the result of the elections for members of the London County Council. They think it and the defeat of the Socialists in Germany came at an opportune moment to correct certain widely prevailing prejudices.

In France, according to the Paris Figaro, many persons believe that progress toward so-called advanced ideas is invicible and that the spread of Radicalism and Socialism is determined by some implacable fatality. The English and German elections, according to the Figaro, will have the effect of destroying that belief and of demonstrating clearly that a vigorous revival of conservative social energies ought to succeed in forcing the monster to recoil.

THE KING LEAVES ENGLAND.

Going to Biarritz, and Afterward on a Mediterranean Cruise.

LONDON, March 4.—King Edward started for Biarritz this morning. He will spend the night in Paris. After about three weeks' stay at Biarritz, he will board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert in the South of France and will cruise in the Mediterranean with Queen Alexandra. Their Majesties will return to England toward the end of April.

Queen Alexandra, before she leaves England, will entertain in London and at Sandringham her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, who will arrive here from St. Petersburg on March 7 and remain in England a week.

PARIS, March 4.—King Edward arrived here to-day. There was a considerable crowd at the railroad station to greet him, but as he is traveling incognito, there was no official ceremony.

His Majesty drove to the Hotel Bristol. He will leave here to-morrow for Biarritz, where he will receive the King of Saxony, and where he will probably exchange visits with King Alfonso.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Dowager Empress left here for London to-night to visit Queen Alexandra. The Emperor, the Empress, and other members of the royal family came to the railroad station to bid her farewell.

SWETTENHAM GETS OUT.

Insists on Resigning, Though He Would Have Been Allowed to Stay.

LONDON, March 4.—The resignation of Gov. Sir Alexander Swettenham of Jamaica has become an accomplished fact.

Sir Alexander will leave Jamaica as soon as his affairs can be arranged.

Nine days after the "incident" which astonished England and America, Sir Alexander, who is 61 years old, asked permission to retire on the ground of age. In the correspondence which followed between the Colonial Office and Sir Alexander, the door was left open to the Governor to reconsider his decision, but, according to a statement made by Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary of the Colonies, in the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Alexander has definitely decided not to continue at his post.

A DREADNOUGHT FOR BRAZIL.

Order for a Battleship Given to Vickers Sons & Maxim.

LONDON, March 4.—Vickers Sons & Maxim of Barrow-in-Furness have received an order to construct a battleship for Brazil.

It is said that the vessel will be of the Dreadnought type.

Army Reform Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, March 4.—The House of Commons to-night passed the first reading of an elaborate bill containing thirty-eight clauses introduced by War Secretary Haldane, which provides the machinery for putting into execution the army reorganization scheme of the Secretary.

BRITAIN UPHELD DREIBUND.

Revelations in a Book by a Diplomat —German Fear of Russia.

PARIS, March 4.—Some interesting revelations concerning the diplomatic history of the Triple Alliance are made in a recently published volume entitled "The Ambassadorship at Paris of Baron de Mohrenheim." Mohrenheim was for fourteen years the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and conducted the Russian end of the negotiations which resulted in the Dual Alliance. Jules Hansen, the author of the book, was the Counselor of the embassy during that period.

M. Hansen says his information comes from a "sure source." When the treaty constituting the Triple Alliance was made, he says, the military parts of the conventions were prepared with the most scrupulous care, providing for the possible necessity for the union of the Austrian and German forces on the Rhenish frontier against France, the union of the Italian and the German fleets in the Baltic against Russia, and joint operations of the allied armies and navies in the Dardanelles and beyond. M. Hansen says:

"This information is absolutely exact, and one of the reasons why Germany always opposed the publication of the treaty was because it contained as many clauses against Russia as against France."

But the most curious feature of the "history," is the statement that England was at one time practically a party to the treaty.

"In the treaty as it existed before 1902," says M. Hansen, "there was a clause, or, rather, a reservation, inserted by the Italian Cabinet, whereby in no case could Italy be engaged in a league against England." In the renewal of the treaty in 1902 Signor Prinetti "forgot the reserve concerning England."

"Great Britain," says M. Hansen, "was very prudent and was never more than partially engaged. The Foreign Office [England] limited itself to declaring that in the event of war between Russia and Austria or between France and Italy in the Mediterranean, it was very probable that Great Britain would intervene against Russia in the one case and France in the other."

French Ships' Visit to Jamestown.

PARIS, March 4.—Admiral Thierry has been designated to command the squadron of French warships which is to take part in the naval review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition. It will consist of the armored cruisers Kléber and Victor Hugo and a cruiser not yet selected. The arrival of the French ships at Hampton Roads will be timed so as to coincide with the visit of President Roosevelt to the exposition.

OFFICIALS GOING TO CANADA.

Conference to be Held on the Second-Class Mail Difficulty.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General, will receive a delegation from the United States Post Office Department on Wednesday to arrange for the framing of new regulations for carrying second class matter.

Some time ago Canada notified the United States that a class of printed matter was coming into Canada as second-class matter which ought not so to come, and that this should be discontinued. Wednesday's conference is for the purpose of straightening out the matter.

THE DAKOTA LOST CAPTAIN FEARS

Her Bow Is Under Water, She Is Still Sinking, and She Is Leaking Badly.

JAPAN SENDS WARSHIPS

Passengers and Crew Landed at Lighthouse — Passengers Lose Their Baggage.

TOKIO, March 4.—The Great Northern liner Dakota, which struck a rock in the vicinity of the Mojima Lighthouse, forty miles from Yokohama, at 6 P. M. yesterday, lies with her bow under water up to the second mast. She is still sinking and is leaking badly. She lies one mile off shore. If she is saved it is believed that she will be found to be very seriously damaged.

The Japanese steamer Tokai was steaming abreast of the Dakota when the accident occurred. The Captain of the Tokai says that the day was very calm, but the dreaded current peculiar to that locality was very strong. When he sighted the Dakota she was steaming at full speed, heading south. She changed her course suddenly, evidently to escape danger unexpectedly seen ahead, but it was too late, and she struck the rock, her head going down and her screw being exposed.

The passengers were panic-stricken, but they were rescued by boats from the Tokai and from the land, which took them ashore.

The Japanese steamer Omi Maru was sent to the rescue, but the wreck was unapproachable, and owing to the heavy seas it is impossible to establish connection with the land. The Japanese cruiser Yayeyama and a torpedo boat were dispatched from Yokohama last night to the relief of the Dakota.

Full particulars of the accident are expected when the vessels sent to the rescue of the Dakota return to Yokohama this evening.

YOKOHAMA, March 4.—It developed today that the report that the passengers of the Dakota were taken off by the steamer Omi Maru, which was sent to her assistance by the agents of the company, was incorrect.

The Omi Maru returned here last night without the passengers, having been unable to get alongside the wreck owing to the heavy seas which were running. She reported that the Dakota was deserted and was dangerously sunk by the head. All the passengers and crew were landed at Mojima Lighthouse. They lost all their baggage. Ten bags of mail were saved.

The agents of the company sent the Omi Maru and the Hakual Maru to the scene of the wreck to-day. Three warships are standing by the Dakota.

Officials of the Great Northern Railway in this city yesterday received a number of dispatches from Seattle transmitting cablegrams received there from the Captain of the liner Dakota. The fullest of these dispatches stated that the ship was in a critical condition. At the time of the filing of this dispatch the vessel's bow was under water and her hull was rapidly filling.

The Japanese Navy Department dispatched the cruiser Yayeyama and a torpedo boat to assist in the salvage of the stranded vessel. The local agents of the Great Northern Steamship Company went to the vessel on board the cruiser.

The Dakota, it is stated here, is fully insured.

VADERLAND GETS OFF SAFELY.

Proceeds on Her Voyage — All the Crew of the Helene Saved.

DOVER, March 4.—The Red Star liner Vaderland, which grounded on the Goodwin Sands in the fog last night, got off early to-day and proceeded on her voyage.

The fact that the steamer resumed her voyage indicates that she sustained no serious damage as a result of the stranding.

Eight members of the crew of the German steamer Helene, which sunk after a collision yesterday with the German steamer Marsala, succeeded in reaching shore in one of their own boats. After the collision the Helene was run ashore near Dover, but she got off and afterward foundered with the loss, it was reported, of the eight men of her crew, whose safety has just been announced.

STEAMER SUNK; 11 DROWNED.

Belgian Vessel Congo Founders After a Collision—Seven Men Saved.

HAMBURG, March 4.—The German steamer Nerissa was in collision yesterday near Borkum, at the mouth of the Ems, with the Belgian steamer Congo, which sank.

Seven of the latter's crew were saved and eleven were drowned.

Steamer Bolton Hall Refloated.

PERPIGNAN, France, March 4.—The British steamer Bolton Hall, from Galveston for Genoa, which stranded on Feb. 8 north of Port Vendres, has been refloated. The vessel, which discharged part of her cargo of cotton before she was refloated, is now anchored in Canet Bay.

Steamer Sinks a French Schooner.

MORLAIX, Brittany, March 4.—In a fog to-day the steamer Finisterre of Havre ran down and sank the schooner La Pérouse. The crew of the latter was saved.

LINER COVERED WITH ICE.

Passengers on Columbia Aid the Crew in Chopping It Away—Gales Met.

The Anchor liner Columbia, which arrived in port yesterday from Glasgow, reported a rough time in removing a thick mantle of ice which had accumulated off the Banks. While at that point the weather grew intensely cold, and the crew was kept busy chopping away the ice which coated the vessel from stem to stern. As fast as the water broke in board it froze. Stanchions, bridge, and rails received a veneer which in some places was three feet thick.

This was on last Thursday afternoon, and for two days and a half the Columbia carried the extra weight of hundreds of tons of ice.

The passengers were kept below, but the crew had a hard time of it. The steamer stuck her nose into a northwester, and the sea became so rough that at times the flying spray swept over the funnels.

The crew was kept at work chopping away the ice with axes, and on Sunday, when the weather moderated, some of the passengers came on deck and assisted them. Two passengers had a narrow escape from being struck by falling ice from the bridge. A large icicle weighing at least 200 pounds fell at their feet and broke into a hundred pieces. After this their ardor was almost as cool as the weather.

In the course of the gale the temperature was so low that it was impossible for the lookout to stay in the crow's nest, and the watch was kept from a sheltered position on the main deck.

All the officers were unanimous in their opinion that from Thursday until Sunday morning the weather was the worst they had ever experienced. Dr. S. Richmond, ship's surgeon, in speaking of the cold, declared that the temperature was such that though the steam radiators in the wheelhouse were boiling hot, the temperature was almost to the freezing point there.

The French liner La Bretagne arrived yesterday, and Capt. Verlynde also reported having experienced rough seas, gales, and intensely cold weather off the Banks. It was a trying Winter passage, and at times the passengers were kept behind storm doors.

Landslide Buries 85 Persons.

BONA, Algeria, March 4.—Eighty-five persons have been buried by a landslide of about fifteen square miles on the mountains near Bedrata.

SENORA CASTRO, PEACEMAKER

Effects Reconciliation Between Her Husband and the Vice President.

CARACAS, March 1, via Willemstad, March 4.—Señora Castro, wife of the President, is credited with having taken the initiative in a highly important political move looking to peace in Venezuela. When Castro became seriously ill certain Ministers so manoeuvred as to disturb the previously strong friendship between Castro and Vice President Gomez. As Castro's illness rendered him more helpless the estrangement increased until the whole country believed that all the influence of the Government would be exercised to keep Gomez from succeeding to the Presidency in case of Castro's death.

Señora Castro, after months of argument, persuaded her husband that the Ministers had taken advanatge of his condition to poison his mind against his true friend, Gomez. Negotiations between the President and Vice President were recently opened, and to-day Gomez went to Macuto, where the President is convalescing, and conferred with Castro. Only four men, and possibly one woman, know what passed at the conference. The only statement given out is that the interview was highly satisfactory to both sides, and that the friendship between Castro and Gomez has been re-established.

The first impression when it became known that Gomez had gone to Macuto was that Castro was dying, but the latest intelligence is that the President's vitality has again carried him over a crisis when death, according to all the doctors, seemed a matter of hours. That the President is better is indicated by the fact that he had a whole hour's interview with Gomez.

It is considered probable that Rudolf Dolge, the ex-American Consular agent here, who filed charges of corruption against certain Venezuelan Government officials, will not be expelled from Venezuela, although such a step has been under consideration.

CANNOT AGREE WITH PERU.

Peruvian Corporation's Negotiations End Unsuccessfully.

LIMA, Peru, March 4.—The negotiations between Mr. Eyre, local representative of the Peruvian Corporation of London, and Finance Minister Leguia, looking to a settlement of the differences between the Government of Peru and the corporation have come to an unsuccessful termination.

The Peruvian Corporation of London was formed to undertake railroad building, &c., in Peru, but disputes as to payments have interfered with the progress of the work for seven or eight years past. The questions at issue were submitted to the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, which authorize the Government to settle them.

AMERICAN CONGO COMPANY.

Congo Authorities Want R. Dorsey Mohun as African Manager.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—At a meeting of the American-Congo Company on March 15 the Congo authorities will propose that R. Dorsey Mohun, ex-American Consular Agent at Boma, Congo Independent State, be appointed African manager of the company.

It is expected that the representatives of the company in the United States will agree to Mr. Mohun's appointment.

MOUNTAIN GOING SLOWER

But the Flight of the Inhabitants of Montemurro Continues.

NAPLES, March 4.—The mountain in the Province of Potenza, above Montemurro, which for two days past has been slipping into the valley, appears now to be moving much more slowly. The flight of the people, however, continues, many fearing a reptition of the terrible earthquake of 1857, in which 300 persons lost their lives here.

The avalanches have destroyed twenty dwellings and two churches, but there have been no victims, the people having had sufficient warning to get away.

SHARP JAPANESE PROTEST.

Tokio Paper Deplores the Attitude of the People of California.

TOKIO, Tuesday, March 5.—The Nichi Nichi in a leading article this morning protests against the "persistent determination of the people of California to persecute and exclude the Japanese." In the proposed law limiting aliens to five years' ownership of land the Nichi Nichi can discern but one intention—to deny land-owning rights to Japanese.

The paper advises the Government to take steps "to counteract such an outrage against the Japanese," and expresses the belief that an efficient solution may be reached by the removal of the disability of Japanese to attain naturalization in the United States.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—In order to cope with the bandits who have for a long time been committing murders and robberies on the French frontier several new brigades of Belgian gendarmes have been formed.

PARIS, March 4.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, without discussion, rejected by 401 votes to 67, a bill to suspend until July 1 the duties upon foreign maize. This measure was intended to permit the farmers to supply the present deficiency in fodder for cattle. The Chamber adopted the bill providing for the registration of the Constitution of the State Bank of Morocco.

VIENNA, March 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received Prof. de Martens in special audience and lengthily discussed the proposed programme for the coming Peace Conference at The Hague.

EISENACH, March 4.—The German Peace Society at a meeting here to-day unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Government to send as delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague only men who are in favor of an earnest discussion of the limitation of armaments and compulsory arbitration.

HOOK OF HOLLAND, March 4.—Prince Henry of the Netherlands, on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina, to-day decorated Capts. Sperling, Jansen, and Berckhout with the Gold Medal of the Order of Orange-Nassau. All the crew of the boats which participated in saving the lives of the ten passengers and five members of the crew of the British steamer Berlin, which went ashore here on Feb. 21, received the silver medal of the same order.

LONDON, March 4.—The British steamer Heliopolis, which has been chartered to convey 2,000 Spanish emigrants to Honolulu, sailed from Cardiff yesterday for Hawaii, by way of Malaga.

PRETORIA, March 4.—The new Transvaal Ministry, of which Gen. Botha is Premier, was sworn in to-day.

LYONS, March 4.—Ex-Minister of Marine Pelletan, in a speech to his constituents yesterday, defined his position as being that of a Socialist but not a Collectivist, saying that he regarded with horror the idea of the suppression of private property, which would be against the interests of humanity. Nevertheless he insisted that it was necessary to cooperate with the followers of M. Jaures in order to curb capitalism and accomplish Social reforms.

LIBAU, March 4.—The Prize Court has decided that the Russian Government must pay $111,500 to the owners of a German merchant vessel that was sunk by a Russian cruiser in the course of the Russo-Japanese war.

CLEAR BRAINS

make wealth for the owner.

Grape-Nuts

Is a special brain food.

"THERE'S A REASON."

PROF. MULFORD QUITS CHESHIRE

Bishop Brewster and Prof. Phillips Resign as Trustees of the Episcopal Academy.

AT ODDS WITH HARRIMAN

Prof. Woodbury to be Principal Pro Tem. and Columbia's President a Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—Two factions in the Faculty and Trustee Board at Cheshire Academy have quarreled, and as a result the Principal of the school, Prof. C. S. Mulford, to-day tendered his resignation and at once ceased work. Two of the most prominent of the Academy Trustees, Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster and Prof. Andrew W. Phillips, head of the Department of Mathematics at Yale, also announced their resignations.

The retiring members have made no secret of the fact that they are not in sympathy with the administration of J. W. Harriman, who has recently leased the school. Mr. Harriman is a cousin of E. H. Harriman, the railroad president. The academy is one of the most famous Episcopalian preparatory schools in America.

It was the first school founded by an American diocese, and is a century old. John Pierpont Morgan is an alumnus, and a member of the Board of Trustees. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Charlemagne Tower are also alumni. Mr. Harriman to-night announced that Prof. Woodbury, formerly headmaster, had been appointed Principal for the remainder of the school year.

A statement was given out in behalf of Mr. Harriman. It said that he was confident Bishop Brewster would remain on the Board of Trustees, and that to succeed Prof. Andrew W. Phillips of Yale as trustee President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University had been secured.

The statement added that Mr. Harriman has spent more than $100,000 since he took the school property, and that he felt that the changes just made would leave the school stronger than ever.

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY SHUT

No Further Need for It, Chicago University Trustees Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The closing of Morgan Park Academy, owned and maintained by the University of Chicago, the cost of which is estimated at $700,000, and which is generally considered the best private college preparatory school west of Andover, was announced to-day for June 1 in a statement issued by the Trustees of the university.

In assigning reasons which governed the Trustees in their decision to close the institution, it is remarked that the number of good public high schools preparing students for college has been increasing rapidly during the past several years, and because of this the academy, as in the case of similar private preparatory schools throughout the country, no longer possesses the reason for existence that it once had.

For some time past the academy has not been paying expenses.

MYSTERY OF S. H. LEATHE.

Aged Capitalist of St. Louis Dies Under Strange Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—Samuel H. Leathe, senior member of the firm of Pettes & Leathe, for many years one of the best known mining speculators in the West, and a connoisseur of art, died at his home, 1,418 Locust Street, last night. He was about 80 years old and very wealthy. Up to to-night no report had been made to the Mortuary Office, showing the cause of his death.

Many women friends were at the house for several days before the fatal termination of Mr. Leathe's illness. When a reporter visited the house eight of them were near the door, but the caller was informed that Mrs. Leathe was not there. The attendants at the house gave the names of two physicians who, they said, were attending Mr. Leathe. Both of these physicians disclaimed any connection with the case. When questioned each gave the name of the other.

The same day a woman reporter was admitted by a housemaid, and upon her request to see Mrs. Leathe she maid responded with the information that Mrs. Leathe and her brother were at Mr. Leathe's bedside, and that she could not be seen. A note addressed to Mrs. Leathe was sent up with an inquiry regarding Mr. Leathe's condition, and the maid delivered a reply signed "Grace A. Leathe," in which the writer stated that while her husband was seriously ill, no immediate danger was expected.

On Monday, a negro servant informed an inquirer that he did not know anything about Mr. Leathe. After much persuasion he called a young man, who said:

"I don't know anything about Mr. Leathe. So far as I know, he has no close kin. He has some relatives in St. Louis, but I can't tell you who they are. If you want any information you will have to see Dr. Jonas Young."

The Directories and telephone books do not contain the name of Dr. Jonas Young.

On Jan. 7, 1904, Mr. Leathe, who was a widower, married Mrs. Oscar B. Williams, widow of an officer of the United States Army. In October, 1904, Mrs. Leathe filed suit for divorce. A week later, however, there was a reconciliation and Mrs. Leathe's petition was withdrawn. Mr. Leathe had one son by his first wife, who was named after him. For several years it is said that father and son were estranged, but they became reconciled within the past six months.

SCARLET FEVER SCARE.

Its Presence in an Apartment House Kept Secret, Tenants Declare.

Tenants of the Bedfordshire apartment house at 1,200 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, are angry over the failure of the Health Department to notify them that several children had been stricken with scarlet fever. It was not until Feb. 26, six weeks after the first case appeared, and several days after the death of one of the victims, that the occupants learned of the presence of the disease.

As soon as the tenants heard of it they notified the Brooklyn Bureau of the Health Department, but nothing was done, they say, until yesterday morning. The action then resulted from a letter signed by several tenants, which was sent to Commissioner Darlington. The Commissioner ordered an investigation, with the result that a physician ordered the carpets taken up in the halls and the halls fumigated.

Invalids and athletes alike drink

White Rose Ceylon Tea

As Wholesome as Delicious.

Our Top Coat Newings

(Herringbone Cheviots) comprise the latest shades—sixteen in all—sumptuously trimmed with extra quality Silk—designed after the latest model and thoroughly tailored by master hands.

Moderate in Cost.

Burnham & Philips

Exclusively High Class Tailoring

Broadway at 27th St. and Nassau Street below Beekman

Stern Brothers

Are now exhibiting a most exclusive collection of the latest

Imported Lingerie Gowns and Waists

In Hand Embroideries, Laces and Heavy Linens which they are offering

At Very Attractive Prices.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT THIRD FLOOR

New French Hats

And the Productions of Their Own Workrooms

In Carriage and Street Hats, also Smart Street and Semi Dress Hats.

Special Attention Given to Mourning Millinery

Children's & Misses' Hats in the New Colorings

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT SECOND FLOOR

West Twenty-third Street

VAN NORDEN MAGAZINE for MARCH

THE NEGRO QUESTION

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ERIE RAILROAD ATTACKED.

Discrimination Charged at a Hearing on Jersey R. R. Commission Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a hearing to-day on the Wright bill to establish a State Railroad Commission. William Mayo Atkinson, head of the "People's Lobby," urged favorable action.

Walter C. Cobail of Passaic spoke for shippers and receivers of freight, and asserted that not long ago a little community along the Erie Railroad had been wiped out by the arbitrary removal of a station. He alleged discrimination of all kinds.

Former Judge Gilbert Collins defended the Erie. He said the suburban traffic taxed its capacities to the utmost. Jackson R. Reynolds of the New York Central said the board would conflict with the Inter-State Commerce Commission and would be unconstitutional.

No action was taken by the committee.

ELLISON DECLINES TO ACT.

Says He's "Not Keeper of the Mayor's Conscience" on Sunday Theatres.

Eight ministers, representing the Interdenominational Committee of 100 which is agitating in favor of closing the theatres on Sunday, called on Corporation Counsel Ellison yesterday and tried to persuade him that it was his duty to instruct Police Commissioner Bingham to close up the theatres where Sunday performances are held and not to wait for the determination of the suit brought against the management of Hammerstein's Victoria, which has been referred to a referee.

Mr. Ellison explained that he could not very well volunteer an opinion without a request from Commissioner Bingham as to the legal questions involved. He said that what the Commissioner should do rested entirely with the Commissioner himself, but he assured the ministers that when the case before the referee was reached his department would be ready to prosecute.

Canon William Chase of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, spokesman for the delegation, wanted to know if the Corporation Counsel could not instruct the Mayor as to his legal rights. "Mayor McClellan," he said, "could stop the opening of the theatres on Sunday in a minute if he wanted to. If he would simply intimate that he wanted it done it would be done without delay and without expense."

"I am very sorry I cannot accede to your request," replied Mr. Ellison, "but I have not the keeping of the Mayor's conscience nor the guidance of his destiny."

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Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

LICENSE REFUSED TO EMPIRE TRACK

Understood That State Racing Commission Denies Application for Meeting.

REASONS ARE WITHHELD

Official Announcement Expected To-day — An Appeal to the Courts Is Likely.

While the decision of the State Racing Commission in the application of President James Butler of the Empire City Trotting Club for a license to hold a running race meeting this year, has not been officially announced, it is understood that the application has been refused. The information has been conveyed to President Butler from a source sufficiently authentic to satisfy him that the commission has acted adversely on the application.

There has been an air of mystery surrounding the action of the State Racing Commission since April 23, when J. Russell Soley, representing President Butler, applied for a license for the Empire track. Only two members were present, James W. Wadsworth of Genesee and H. K. Knapp of New York City. James Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., was in Canada, and returned to New York State the latter part of last week. James W. Wadsworth left for Washington the day following the meeting and remained there attending to his Congressional duties until last night, when Congress adjourned. H. K. Knapp, the third member of the commission, left for Aiken, S. C., on the evening of the meeting and is still there. In view of these facts, it is generally understood that a decision was reached before the members of the commission separated on the day of the application. Color is lent to this theory through the fact that it has been impossible for the members of the commission to meet since that time.

Although the finding of the Commission was known last night the reasons for the refusal to grant the license were withheld until to-day, when the official announcement will probably be made by Mr. Percy, counsel for the State Racing Commission. In the absence of this announcement J. Russell Soley declined to state what further action would be taken to compel the Commission to grant the license.

At the time of the application Mr. Soley said "an absolute denial of a license to Empire City will be followed with a prompt resort to the courts and to legislation." The firm with which Mr. Soley was connected drew up the incorporation papers of the track when it was constructed by the late W. H. Clark, and it was his intention to hold running meetings on it. This corrects a common error that the track was built only for trotting races.

President James Butler could not be seen last night, but A. J. Mescon, representing Mr. Butler, said there was no doubt about the refusal of the Commission to grant the license, but just what further action would be taken by Mr. Butler would not be decided upon until to-day, when John H. Rogan, Mr. Butler's personal attorney, and J. Russell Soley will adopt some method of securing a license through the law courts.

JOCKEY TURNS SOMERSAULT.

McKinney Thrown by Oliver Mc In Steeplechase, but Is Unhurt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4.—The steeplechase over the short course at City Park to-day developed into a sensation when Jockey McKinney was thrown by Oliver Mc, turning a complete somersault in the air and landing unhurt. Odds-on favorites took a prominent part of the winnings. The third, fourth, and fifth events were won by such favorites, but in the sixth an odds-on horse finished third. The weather was fair, but the track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Fancy Dress, 118 pounds, (J. Lee,) 14 to 5, won; Tichimingo, 116, (Taylor,) 23 to 5, second; Limerick, 123, (Mitchell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Sherod, Gold Zone, Master Talent, Verdant, Little Danger, Longboll, Signal Light, Mollie Donohue, and Ever Near also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Dr. Keith, 132 pounds, (Dupee,) 2 to 1, won; Incantation, 147, (Archibold,) even, second; Esterjoy, 148, (Major,) 11 to 1, third. Time—3:05 4-5. Oliver Mc lost rider; Barefoot, Happy Chap, Fabian, Willie Newcomb, and Fort Worth also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. E. M. Fry, 118 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 20, won; ZIEPHEN, 112, (Garner,) 18 to 5, second; Drop Stitch, 100, (Huestis,) 75 to 1, third. Time—0:42 3-5. Emma G., Belle of Kent, Brawney Lad, Miss Orna, Britson, Head Line, Florence Kiel, and Relapse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Sir Toddington, 106 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 11 to 20, won; Rappahannock, 106, (J. Lee,) 12 to 1, second; Pink Star, 106, (Seder,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Goldess, Moccasin, and Cora Price also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Belle Strome, 103 pounds, (Garner,) 2 to 5, won; Polly Prim, 100, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1, second; Rebounder, 108, (Lloyd,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Woolsaw, John L. Inglis, and Gold Bearer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Bell Indian, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 1, won; Foreigner, 105, (McMahon,) 12 to 1, second; Grenade, 110, (Garner,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Amberjack, Evie Green, Joe Levy, Long Bright, and James Reddick also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Merry George, 112 pounds, (J. Lee,) 13 to 1, won; King Pepper, 112, (Nicol,) 16 to 5, second; Schroeder's Midway, 101, (A. Martin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Lady Carol, Duchess of Montebello, Pianute, Mingita, Sand Bath, Bosart, and Masker also ran.

Open Betting Stopped at Oaklawn.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 4.—The Constable of Hot Springs Township, with a force of deputies, and acting under the provisions of the recently enacted law forbidding pool selling, invaded Oaklawn track to-day, arrested five bookmakers, and put an end to open betting, for the day at least. For the rest of the day the Benning system of betting, using badge numbers for identification, was resorted to.

All-Bermuda Cricketers Do Better.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 4.—In to-day's cricket match between All-Bermuda and the visiting Philadelphian team, the former scored 49 runs and the visitors 58.

Before anaemic people use *Scott's Emulsion* their blood is thin and starved, their general health poor, and their spirits depressed.

After they use *Scott's Emulsion* their blood is rich and abundant, their general health excellent and their spirits bouyant.

All druggists 50c. and $1.00.

DEFEND SNOW REMOVERS.

Mayor and Craven Say City Can't Afford to Clean All Streets.

Mayor McClellan and Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven resent the comparison between the way Col. Waring used to clean the city's streets and the way they are cleaned at present. Both made statements yesterday, but held out no prospect of an immediate improvement.

Commissioner Craven declared that he was satisfied with the work of his department, and that by the middle of the week all the streets which the department is scheduled to clean will be free of snow. The Commissioner explained that it would cost $8,675,000 to clean all the streets, and he has at his disposal a small part of that. He has spent $1,200,000 so far this year.

The Mayor made very much the same argument as to the work of the department. He said that Col. Waring had 70 miles to keep clear of snow and that the present Commissioner was supposed to clear 193 miles, the remaining 340 having to be neglected.

"As it is," went on the Mayor, "it costs the city $37,000 for every inch of snow that falls, so it can be seen what an enormous expense would be saddled on the taxpayers if all the streets in the city were scheduled to be cleaned."

Commissioner Craven is preparing figures to submit to the Mayor with the suggestion that the city go back to the old system of paying for snow removal. At present the contractor receives pay for removing the snow that falls as registered at the Weather Bureau, no allowance being made for the snow that melts. Under the old system the city paid so much a load for snow actually removed by the contractors. The difference in cost has not been determined.

MRS. FREY DEFEATED TWICE.

Woman Chess Champion Lost Both Games to Mrs. Burgess.

By winning both games in the match for the woman's chess championship of the United States, at the Hotel Martha Washington yesterday, Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St. Louis, the challenger, took the lead from Mrs. C. P. Frey, the champion, having the advantage of 2 games to 1. The expert from Missouri showed herself to be resourceful in attack, although not always exact in the execution. The second game of the series was begun at 10:30 in the morning, Mrs. Frey having the move in a queen's gambit, which her adversary declined. Mrs. Burgess won a pawn quite early, only to have it wrested from her nine moves later by a clever manoeuvre on the part of the champion. Obtaining also the better position, Mrs. Frey in turn won a pawn, and she looked an almost sure winner. The ending, however, proved more difficult than at first appeared, and Mrs. Burgess, by playing her king to the centre of the board, soon had her material back and a passed pawn on the queen's file. This slight advantage turned out sufficient to enable Mrs. Burgess to win after fifty-eight moves.

In the next game Mrs. Burgess was seen to splendid advantage. Her tactics in establishing a king's side attack, after placing her own monarch on the queen's side of the board, left nothing to be desired. Mrs. Frey found her position badly blocked by her opponent's forceful moves, and finally was constrained to part with her queen for a rook and bishop. This was practically the beginning of the end. Mrs. Burgess forced resignation after thirty-nine moves.

The fourth and fifth games of the series are scheduled to be contested on Wednesday.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Colonel Brady 107 pounds; Peoria, Shug, Water Cooler, Bayou Lark, Flyon, Blue Shuffle, Hamlet, and Prosperous, 110 each; Carasco, 111; Bitter Sir and Ben Sand, 114 each; Bucket Brigade, Prince Bowling, and Sabado, 118 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Willie Newcomb, 128 pounds; Macy Bird, 125; Naran, 133; Gould, 135; Wild Range, Sartor Resartus, and Henry A. Schroeder, 138 each; Little Wally, 137; Aules, 139; Arabo, 140.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Jennie Wade, Electrice, Pungent, and Limited, 109 pounds each; Chandler, Stoney Lee, Belsay, Warner Griswell, Bellmence, Fond du Lac, and My Son, 111 each; Jay Swift, 114; Royal River, 117; Sagapanak, 119; De Oro, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling. Monochord, 104 pounds; Mae Lynch, Evie Green, Orline, and Donna, 105 each; Goldway, 107; Lemon Girl, 109; Gamester, 110; Canyon, Lacy Crawford, Bazil, Paul Clifford, and Gilfain, 111 each; King Ellsworth and Gamara, 114 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Yankee Girl, 89 pounds; Anna Day, 96; Tileing, 99; Granada, 101; Besterling, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling. Sweet Favor, 107 pounds; Celebration, 106; Kara, 107; Sincerity Belle, 109; Heart of Hyacinth and John McBride, 110 each; Fonsoluca, Layson, Ivanhoe, and Henry O., 111 each; Chamblee, Pat Bulger, Sanction, Jungle Imp, and Arthur Cummer, 114 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Kate Sperry and Dinemock, 106 pounds each; No Quarter and Fire Alarm, 108 each; Impertinence, 109; Chase and Spider Web, 110 each; Pianute, 112; Coltness, 113.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Depression now over northern Texas in conjunction with a high pressure area over the north has caused local snows in the Mississippi Valley, and from the lake region eastward. Pressure is low west of the Rocky Mountains.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday; light, variable winds, becoming east.

New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy; rain or snow in south and west portions; light to fresh variable winds, becoming southeast.

The temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	45	22	4 P. M.	45	31
6 A. M.	43	21	6 P. M.	43	28
9 A. M.	45	22	9 P. M.	37	24
12 M.	45	20	12 P. M.	35	23

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 26. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANBURY, Conn., March 4.—The four-story brick block owned by Hull Brothers Company, occupied in part by them, and also by the furnishing store of Hearne & Keane, the fruit store of John Costell, and Progressive Lodge of Odd Fellows was totally burned to-day, and an adjoining four-story building owned by Henry Bernd was burned out in the upper floors. The total loss is about $125,000, with insurance.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Damage estimated at $100,000 was caused yesterday by a fire which started in the basement of the four-story building at 82 Lake Street, in the rubber goods district. The firms who sustained losses are Liberty Mantle Company, J. M. Ettinger Company, Rex Trading Company, Dallamand Wholesale Liquor Company, and National India Rubber Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	70 W. 102d St.; owner unknown	None
1:00	35 Vanderbilt Av.; Pullman Co.	$1,000
2:00	812 Cauldwell Av.; John Deitsch	$1,000
4:15	175 Av. C; Joseph Silverman	$500
4:15	Randall's Island; Wm. Heisenbuttle	$50
8:05	271 W. 126th; T. M. McCormack	Trifling
5:45	131-133 W. Houston St.; unknown	$500
10:20	474 Grand St.; Annie Powers	$25
11:30	1,478 Lexington Av.; N. Y. City	$2,000
P. M.		Loss.
12:45	580 E. 149th St.; unknown	Trifling
12:50	28 Canal St.; Rand Zrien	$25
2:00	639 East 12th St.; Jacob Weinberg	$50
2:15	18 Mott St.; Isaac Lipkin	$100
2:35	142d & Walnut Av.; N. Y. Cen.	Trifling
4:15	251 Monroe St.; Tillie Blum	Trifling
4:25	425 East 16th St. owner unknown	$10
5:45	423 1st Av.; owner unknown	$400
5:50	463 West 49th St.; M. Muiry	$5
6:35	10 Bedford St.; Jacob Beiter	$1,500
8:15	117 West 75th St.; Charles Acker	$200
9:30	64 Lewis St.; owner unknown	$200
10:00	58 Carmine St.; J. Toeti	$500

AMERICANS LEAVE ON TRAINING TRIP

Manager Griffith and Six of His Players on the Way to Atlanta, Ga.

CHESBRO NOT EXPECTED

Outlook Bright for a Pennant-Winning Team and Men Are Enthusiastic.

Quite a number of "rooters" of the Greater New York Club wished Manager Clark Griffith and his party good luck as they departed for their training quarters at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday afternoon. Beautiful weather greeted the runners-up for the American League championship, and this was considered a favorable omen for the work mapped out for them during the coming season. The men who boarded a special car attached to the train which left the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City at 4:25 o'clock yesterday were Manager Griffith, Catchers Kleinow and Thomas, Moriarty, Willie Keeler, Danny Hoffman, Walter Clarkson, and Trainer Mike Martin. The party also included Mrs. Clark Griffith and Mrs. Daniel Hoffman. Never before in the history of baseball in New York have players left with a more fixed purpose to land the championship pennant. With the honors twice snatched away from them at the very close of the season, they are of the opinion that with fair luck they should land the prize.

Including Pitcher Chesbro, who has probably retired from the game for good; "Joe" Yeager, who has been exchanged to the St. Louis Club for Catcher Rickey, and Pitcher "Doc" Newton, who was suspended last year for insubordination and since transferred to Malachi Kittredge's Montreal Club, the Greater New Yorks will be made up of the same men who represented them last year. Orth will be the premier pitcher, and, according to Manager Griffith, the Lynchburg artist promises to pitch the best ball of his career. Orth's splendid service last year will not soon be forgotten by the club officials, and with him on the team, Chesbro can well be spared. Besides Orth, there will be Clarkson, Hogg, Doyle, Barger, Keefe, Castleton, and Brockett, all right-handers. For catches there will be Kleinow, Rickey, and Thomas, while Chase will be at first base, Williams at second, La Porte at third, Elberfeld at short, and Delehanty, Conroy, Hoffman, Keeler, and Moriarty in the outfield.

In all, twenty-three players will rendezvous at the Aragon Hotel, Atlanta. Williams will report to his chief at Washington, while Orth will board the train as it passes through Lynchburg at 4 o'clock this morning. While Manager Griffith believes that Chesbro will not play this year, he was just as certain yesterday that Chase would ultimately report for practice in the South.

According to the schedule, no actual training will be indulged in until Thursday, when all hands will begin work at the Atlanta Baseball Club's park. Besides exhibition games with the Atlantas of the Southern League, Macon, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Roanoke teams, the Greater New Yorks' last appearance before opening the championship season at Washington April 11, will be at Baltimore, where they will play the Eastern League team of that city on April 9 and 10.

Manager Donovan and a number of the Brooklyn Club players will leave to-day by steamer for their training quarters at Jacksonville, Fla. One of the absentees will be First Baseman "Tim" Jordan, who is still holding out for a big increase of salary, but which will not be granted, according to President Ebbets. It is the intention of Manager Donovan to play first base in all the exhibition games.

BROOKLYN TO PAY $52,000.

Judgment Entered Against Washington Park Club in New Jersey Court.

In the suit of the Baltimore Baseball and Exhibition Company against the Brooklyn Baseball Club judgment for $52,000 was entered by default in the Hudson County Court at Jersey City yesterday. The judgment was taken on behalf of the plaintiffs by reason of the failure of the Brooklyn people to file their affidavit of merit, the time having expired last Friday. The amount of the judgment is $40,000, and the interest $12,000.

The next proceeding, according to the plaintiffs' lawyer, will be to have a receiver appointed, who, under the New Jersey law, will have power to sell the franchise and dispose of any of the New Jersey holdings, which probably will be the entire stock of the club, as it is a New Jersey corporation. These proceedings will be instituted in a few days.

There are other chancery proceedings pending against President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club. Under the amended charter of the Brooklyn Club, the salary of the President was placed at $4,000 a year. It is alleged that for three years Charles H. Ebbets has been drawing $10,000 a year. The minority stockholders, among whom are Edward Hanlon, now manager of the Cincinnati Club, and Augustus Abell, are suing to compel Ebbets to refund the balance.

The judgment against the Brooklyn Club yesterday is the outcome of the suit brought by the Baltimore Club to recover money alleged to have been loaned to the Brooklyn Club from time to time following the amalgamation of the two organizations several years ago. The owners of the Baltimore franchise were the late Harry Von der Horst and Edward Hanlon. Those in control of the Brooklyn Club were Charles H. Ebbets and Gus Abell, these four becoming owners of the new Brooklyn Club.

The purchase of the Baltimore franchise was made by the National League, which, it is alleged, turned the purchase money in installments over to Edward Hanlon, as the authorized representative of the Baltimore Club. The latter loaned the money, according to the papers, to the Brooklyn Club, receiving proper receipts therefor.

Giants Could Not Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—The New York National League players were unable to do any outdoor practice to-day on account of the inclement weather, but Manager McGraw says he will put them through their daily work to-morrow if it rains cats and dogs. The New Yorkers were not a bit sore after their game Sunday with Los Angeles, and McGraw hopes to have his men in the finest possible condition by the time they depart from here the last week in March.

Greater New Yorks Win Case.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The National Baseball Commission to-day announced the following decisions:

The application of the Toledo Club for the retention of Player Krueger, who had been drafted by the Washington Club, was refused.

The claim of the Hudson Baseball Association against the Greater New York Club of the American League for the first payment of the conditional purchase of Player Gerrity was rejected.

The application of the Birmingham Club for a rehearing of the case of the payment of Player Moore's salary was denied.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

WOMEN SHOOT ELK.

Result of Their Work with Rifle Shown at Sportsman's Show.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden is a collection of three large elk heads, the result of the rifle work of two women, who shot the elk in the wild part of Wyoming, in the neighborhood of Jackson's Hole, near Mount Teton, where President Roosevelt shot some of his biggest game on his hunting trip three years ago. These elk heads are the first ever exhibited as trophies of women shots. The largest and smallest of the trio were shot by Miss Annetta Newell of this city, who spent two weeks hunting under the care of John Goff, who was President Roosevelt's guide.

L. H. Joy, a ranchman in that territory, and now a visitor at the Sportsman's Show, was one of the party with Miss Newell when she bagged her big game. He says that when Miss Newell made her first visit to the elk country she saw the buck coming in her direction. She got a bead on it and then became tearfully hysterical and threatened all kinds of trouble because Goff shot it. The second year that she visited the locality she was able to hold her own with any of the hunters. On the trip she bagged the two elk, whose heads are on exhibition. It was necessary for her to travel several miles over rough trails and a long distance up the side of the mountain, the distance proving too great and hazardous for the majority of the male members of the party. She succeeded in making the kill, and, while she did not get the biggest head of the season, she did get the biggest head that any woman has ever shot in that part of the country. The smaller elk was shot by her after all the other members had abandoned hope for the day and returned to the camp. The other elk head was shot by Mrs. Rupernahn of Butte, Mont., one of the best women shots in the West.

The show is bringing out two classes of visitors: Those who come merely to see the spectacle and the sports, and those who are interested and who seek to make engagements for hunting and camping times during the coming season.

The Mexican exhibit is attracting much attention. It is a donation from the altruistic sportsman, Melvin A. Rice. The features of the exhibit are the skin of a jaguar, or mountain lion, which was killed near Tampico; a photograph showing thirty-seven tarpon in a heap, the result of one day's amateur fishing; specimens of saw fish, skins of puma and ancelot, and other wild mountain animals.

A record deer head, with a spread of 31¼ inches, is the feature of the Maine exhibit. Alongside of it is the most perfect specimen of a moose head, the symmetrical horns of which show a spread of 58 inches and 28 points. The collection of caribou heads, thirty-one in number, is the largest that has ever been sent out of Newfoundland.

The Wolf Hunters' Club of America will hold its annual meeting to-morrow night, and Secretary Cruikshank says that it is proposed to hold fortnightly wolf hunts during the season. On Thursday night the organization of the Motor Scooter Club of America will be completed. This new sport, which originated on the Great South Bay on Long Island, now numbers among its devotees some of the best known sportsmen in the country. Among the organizers of the club are Harry Payne Whitney, Jefferson Demont Thompson, A. R. Pardington, Nathaniel Roe, Commodore Smeltzer, and Capt. "Bill" Graham.

Fly casting attracted a big crowd. In the light trout fly contest for distance King Smith of the Anglers' Club won with a cast of 78 feet. J. L. Kirk of the same organization was second with 76 feet, and Charles Stepath of New York third with a cast of 69 feet. E. J. Mills was first in the switched trout fly competition for distance with a cast of 84 feet. J. H. Cruickshank was a close second with 83 feet, and L. S. Darling third, one foot behind Cruickshank.

In Contempt for False Affidavits.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—One of the important cases decided in the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day was that involving the contempt proceedings instituted during the litigation to enjoin Sunday baseball in this State. The case was August Seastream against the New Jersey Exhibition Company. An injunction was granted enjoining Sunday baseball in Bayonne. During the proceedings a number of persons were adjudged guilty of contempt of court for making contradictory affidavits. They were fined from $500 to $1,000 by Vice Chancellor Pitney. This action of the Vice Chancellor is sustained by to-day's decision.

Baseball Notes Between Seasons.

From Worcester, Mass., the home of John Anderson, outfielder of the Washington Americans, comes the news that Anderson flatly refuses to join the team. He is not satisfied with the salary offered, and will quit playing, he says, before he will accept the terms that have been offered.

According to President Stanley Robinson of the St. Louis National League Club, "Sandow" Mertes has been transferred to the Boston Club, under Tenney's management.

Both Catcher Bowerman and the new infielder, Mullen, who rebelled over cuts in salaries, are now said to be on the way to join McGraw's party at Los Angeles.

Both of the St. Louis teams leave to-day for the South. The Americans go to San Antonio, Texas, and the Nationals to Houston, in the same State.

The Ministerial Association of Newark, N. J., at a meeting yesterday, vigorously opposed the action of the Common Council in passing to a second reading an ordinance that would legalize the playing of amateur baseball in the public parks or playgrounds on Sunday afternoons between 2 and 6 o'clock. The ordinance, which was introduced in Council last Friday night, will come up for final passage next Friday night, and a committee of the Ministerial Association was appointed to be on hand and try to prevent the passage of the ordinance.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

"A cup of tea in the Balcony Tea Room at Vantine's" is a phrase that is often heard about the shopping districts.

Prompt Service and an atmosphere of ease and comfort. Forty blends of the finest Oriental Teas from which to choose refreshment. Oriental confections and sweetmeats.

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

J. A. MILLER HEADS HARLEM OARSMEN

Chosen to the Presidency of Regatta Association Over E. W. Kimmelberg.

CERTAIN OF CITY'S AID

Report That Board of Aldermen Has Pledged Money Desired—Schoolboy Race.

James A. Miller of the New York Athletic Club was last evening elected to the Presidency of the Harlem Regatta Association at the annual meeting of the organization, held at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. Mr. Miller was nominated for the office by Magistrate J. E. Tighe of Brooklyn, representing the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, in a stirring speech that weighed heavily with the delegates. The other nominee was E. W. Kimmelberg of the Wyanoke Boat Club, the former Vice President, who was the natural successor of the retiring President, E. S. Connell of the Union Boat Club, who declined to again stand for office. Mr. Kimmelberg's conspicuous service in the interests of rowing had led to the belief that he would be the selection, and the announcement of the ballot, 13 votes to 6, came as a surprise to most of those in the room. Mr. Kimmelberg immediately proposed that the election be made unanimous, which was done.

It is usual at the annual meeting of the association after transacting the formal business, to plan for the annual regatta on Decoration Day. Last night, however, on account of the measure pending in the Board of Aldermen for the appropriation of $2,500 to aid the oarsmen to enlarge the regatta plans it was decided to leave all the arrangements for the event in the hands of the Regatta Committee. It was simply voted to hold the races on the usual day over the Harlem River course, with the same list of events that are usually incorporated, subject to extension of the appropriation from the city is secured.

Mr. Kimmelberg has been the father of the appropriation measure. He has secured its introduction into the Aldermanic Chamber, and several dates have been set for its consideration, but in order to facilitate its passage it has been made a special measure, and as such can only be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the Aldermen. Although no opposition has developed to its passage there has been no session at which the requisite number attended to secure its consideration and the bill has held over. It is expected that it will pass to-day and be considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting next week. The oarsmen plan to send a big delegation to the latter meeting to insure its favorable consideration.

Among the plans for the extension of the regatta talked of last evening was one to include a race for schoolboys that met with general favor. It is proposed to open a race for eight-oared shells and encourage them to develop rowing. It is intended that the various clubs shall offer facilities to the school for their practice, and hoped that by this means the rowing colony may be greatly augmented. The race if offered will probably be held over a shorter than the regulation course of one mile and a half.

In calling for nominations for the new officers no contest developed except for the Presidency. Those finally elected were as follows:

President—James A. Miller, New York Athletic Club; Vice President—John J. F. Mulcahy, Atalanta Boat Club; Secretary and Treasurer—Albert Merousek, Bohemian Boat Club; Assistant Secretary—John M. Boyle, Columbia University Rowing Club.

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Titus to Coach at Princeton.

Constance S. Titus, champion amateur sculler of America, will forsake New York for Princeton, N. J., the latter part of this month, for the purpose of coaching the rowing candidates of that university. Titus says the move is entirely voluntary on his part, and his work there will not affect his amateur status. His principal object in going to Princeton to coach, he says, is to develop a crew that can be taken to England with a good show of winning, and he is confident he can succeed. He says Carnegie Lake is just suited to train a crew for the English races. The water is heavy, like that at Henley, and an American crew going there will not be handicapped, as other crews have been, by having previously tide water to work on.

Ice Stops Yale Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 4.—With the local harbor nearly choked with floating ice, Yale oarsmen to-day left the gymnasium for outdoor rowing the first time this season. Coach John Kennedy called the entire 'Varsity squad to the harbor, but barge rowing there was impossible, because of the thickness and frequency of the ice cakes which would have crushed eight oared shells. Only pair oared work was possible, and these men drilled for two hours, with Kennedy acting as coxswain. There will be barge rowing by the end of the week, it is thought.

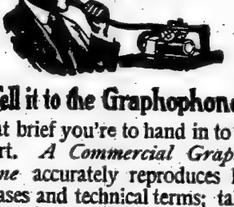

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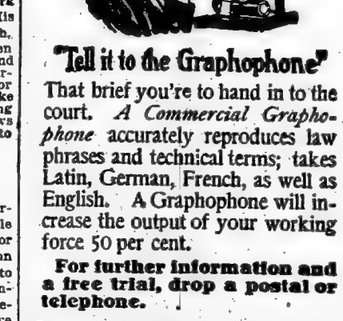

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DEMAREST WON FIRST BILLIARDS

Amateur from Chicago Scored Easily in National Championship Tournament.

ROLLS'S GOOD PLAYING

Big Crowd in Liederkranz Club Concert Hall to Witness the Opening Match.

Calvin Demarest of the Chicago Athletic Association won the opening game of the National championship amateur tournament last night. The youthful player defeated the Philadelphian, T. Mortimer S. Rolls, with comparative ease in the grand concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue. The final score was 300 points to 169, at the 14.2 balk-line game, with the winner's average 9 12-82 and his high run 68. When once he had mastered the speed of the new table Demarest controlled the ivory balls fairly well. He was often careless, however, and this marred his playing and cut down his average.

Rolls negotiated the regulation opening carrom to a nicety and then missed widely on a single cushion shot. Demarest followed with 3, the first and second being good cushion shots, and he was finally kissed off because of his own carelessness in trying to bring the ivory globes to the short rail. Both of the contestants lapsed badly for the next three innings, and then Rolls put together a small cluster of 15. He executed a number of fine open table shots to accumulate the first of these. When he appeared to have the ivories rolling together nicely he failed to get the proper angle off the cushion and slipped up on a follow. Three turns later the Philadelphian coaxed the balls together and worked out a run of 27 carroms, in which he began to give a glimpse of his true form. He had not steadied to his game, however, and he slumped badly for the next four innings.

The youthful Demarest began to count in double figures on his sixth turn at the green plateau. In this inning he gathered 10 and immediately backed it with 12, a run that contained a number of difficult massé shots, all of which he played with extraordinary ease. A line-up in one of the corners finally proved his undoing, for he nonchalantly tried a massé, and nipped the ball too lightly so that it rolled off and missed the carrom.

An unremunerative inning of 2 followed for Demarest, and then he drew the balls to the short rail for the short-table system. He assembled them with care and had the ivories under the spell of his cue and going so nicely that the women and men spectators settled back for something in the way of a high run. The fourteenth count was something of a puzzler, as the cue ball was frozen to the object ball. Demarest solved it by a phenomenal massé, which hardly disturbed the balls, and then retired again by what appeared to be carelessness in a shot to the cushion.

On Rolls's miss Demarest came at once to the table, and this time tallied 28 carroms along the end rail by as pretty manipulation of the spheres as could be looked for. He was careless at the end again, and the error proved costly, for the kiss-off in trying for a draw and gather, spoiled his chances of distancing Rolls. But the young amateur partly redeemed himself by opening the next inning with a double drive across the table for three cushions in which he not only held the balls in perfect position, but assembled them for further counting. Again his propensity to bring the balls to kissing at inopportune moments caused his retirement at 5. A run of 20 followed for Demarest, the score at the end of the twelfth inning standing 91 for Demarest and 59 for Rolls.

Both men experienced some rebellion on the part of the rolling globes for the six innings following. The Philadelphian was the first to overcome the difficulties, and he put together a small run of 24, which contained several gems in the way of cushion shots. Demarest was equal to the call for more carroms and he worked out 18. He caught the balls in kissing at his next turn, however, and clicked off 68 with a rapidity which was reminddful of Jacob Schaefer. The first 31 carroms of this run were made without the balls being once called in balk. Demarest had them all around the table, but mostly for deft bits of nursing in the centre panel. After the thirty-first count he led them up to the end rail and manoeuvred along the small squares for his total of 68. After a goose egg inning he counted 9 and followed it with 11, so that he had turned into his last hundred points with a total of 205 carroms, while Rolls's total for the twenty-three innings was 126.

The Philadelphian was careful in his execution, but he was unable to bring the balls together for large-sized figures. Demarest had some poor luck following his big run, but on his thirty-second turn at the table he looked at the score board and found that he had exactly 64 to go to complete his string. The young amateur in this inning displayed the calibre of his billiards. He was never at a loss for a shot, and the major portion of his work with the cue revealed a wonderful execution. Drives twice around the table in order to hold position appeared as nothing to this youngster, and the crowd marveled at his superior work. The greater part of his final cluster was gathered on the rail, and he ran out his string without any apparent difficulty, as he appeared to have at least acquired the knowledge of the true speed of the table.

Two games are on the schedule for to-day. In the first of the matinée matches Edward W. Gardner will meet Charles F. Conklin at 3:30 o'clock. J. Ferdinand Poggenburg will meet Dr. L. L. Mial in the evening contest at 8:15 o'clock. The scores:

Demarest, (spot ball.)—3 2 0 0 0 10 12 2 14 23 5 20 0 0 2 1 5 3 15 68 0 9 11 2 1 0 3 22 1 2 0 64. Total, 300 points; average, 9 12-52; high runs, 68, 64, and 23.

Rolls, (white ball.)—1 1 0 0 15 0 1 27 3 0 3 9 14 2 0 0 0 0 24 3 8 0 10 22 2 21 9 6 3 3 0 7. Total, 199 points; average, 6 7-82; high runs, 27, 24, and 22.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Keane Outplays Smith at Billiards.

John Keane defeated L. D. Smith last night at 14.2 balk-line billiards at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn. Keane was required to make 250 against Smith's 225, but Smith had only 172 when Keane finished. The winner's average was 3 14-62, and his high runs 17, 12, and 11. Smith's average was 2 51-61, with 26, 13, and 10 for his high runs.

Speedy Roller Skaters to Race.

Many entries have been received for the five-mile race which is to be held Saturday night at the Sea Beach Palace Roller Skating Rink, Coney Island. Long distance events seem to be as popular with the boys as the short races, and daily a number of the competitors can be seen working out at the big rink for this race. Among those who have entered for the Saturday-night race are L. Lowther, Willie Cohen, M. Bally, J. J. Kelly, Jack O'Brien, Fred Perry of the Winslow Skating Club, Gus Perry, Gabie Perry, J. Keegan, L. Henderson, W. Slavin, J. Malle, Ed. Euachniff, Joe Fazio, and E. Aste, Sea Beach Skating Club; Charles Hutchinson, Frank Hart, Julius Holzer, and Percy Shea. A one-mile novice race is also on the card.

Johnson Whips Lang in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 4.—"Jack" Johnson, the colored American heavyweight, had a fight here to-day with Lang, a Victorian pugilist. Johnson easily defeated his opponent in the ninth round. The fight was witnessed by 15,000 spectators.

"Tommy" Ryan and Kelly Draw.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—Hugo Kelly and Tommy Ryan fought six rounds here to-night to a draw. Kelly had the advantage of the first two rounds, but Ryan forced the fighting in the four succeeding rounds.

NO POSTAL MOLLYCODDLES.

Report Says Washington Plans Athletic Clubs Throughout Country.

If report speaks truly, Washington is planning the passing of the mollycoddle in the postal system throughout the United States, and proposes to accomplish it by the establishment of baseball teams and athletic organizations in the Post Offices of the country. It is said that a former professional baseball player, now employed in the Post Office in New York, is to be transferred to the National capital to establish the system. The Post Office at Paterson, N. J., has served as the model for the adoption of the plan, having within its small force a rifle association, a canoe club, a bowling club, and baseball team, composed of carriers and clerks, all chosen from the force of seventy that serves the 130,000 population.

The rifle association is headed by Edward Nichols. Though but 30 years old, Nichols has seen seven years' service in the English Army in the Soudan. U. Munson, Andrew Mittenbuhler, John J. McCann, Arthur Helms, and James Welcher constitute, with Nichols, one of the best rifle teams in the country. The baseball team won nineteen of twenty games played last year, and is the virtual champion of New Jersey. John McGuirk of the bowling club, with a grand average of 204 in thirty-seven games, leads the Passaic County and other tournaments, while the canoe club is one of the most active aquatic organizations in New Jersey. It is proposed to establish the Paterson plan in all the offices.

OCEAN RACE TO JAMESTOWN.

Indian Harbor Club Contemplates Offering Cups for Big Schooners.

In addition to its annual cruising race to New London, to start from Greenwich on June 25, to arrive at New London for the Yale-Harvard boat race, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will give a cruising race for schooners to Hampton Roads, Va., taking the schooner fleet to Jamestown for the exposition races in September. Three owners of racing yachts have asked the Indian Harbor Committee to organize a race, and it has consented, the arrangements being as yet tentative. It is proposed to feature the schooners, but to offer as well a cup for sloops if the larger boats desire to enter.

The race is given with the double idea of affording an ocean race over a long course, none having been held for three years, and of fostering the yachting carnival at Jamestown. If the leading big schooners and sloops go to Jamestown for the Kaiser and Lipton Cup races, the other larger boats will follow, and, with the smaller craft certain to compete there in numbers so great that they will be difficult to handle, the promise is that the Jamestown races will afford the greatest yachting carnival that has ever been held in this country.

There is talk of the New York Yacht Club also offering a cruising race of similar character, but as yet nothing has been done toward organizing it.

New Crane Boat Under Way.

The sonderklasse boat building for F. Lewis Clark of the Eastern Yacht Club from the design of Clinton H. Crane has been begun at Wood's yard at City Island. The boat is expected to be an improvement on the boat Spokane which Mr. Crane designed last year and raced for Commodore Clark.

Power Cruiser Unome Sold.

Alfred L. Lincoln, owner of the motor cruiser Unome, which has been entered in the long distance power boat race to Marblehead under the New Rochell Yacht Club auspices, has sold the boat during the past week and will build a new cruiser to carry his flag in the Marblehead event.

George F. Peabody Buys Yacht Iris.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—J. K. Clarke of Philadelphia to-day sold his auxiliary yacht Iris to George F. Peabody of Appleton, Wis. Mr. Peabody intends to spend several weeks in cruising through Florida Keys and Tropical waters. It is said Mr. Clarke intends to have next year one of the finest yachts afloat.

International Dory Trials.

Trial races to select the three dories that will represent the United States in the international races at Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, for the cups offered by the Shelbourne Yacht Club, will be held off Marblehead on June 20 and 30.

ICE YACHTS IN RECORD TIME.

Red Rover Sails Twenty Miles in 42:10 on Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 4.—Two ice-yacht races were sailed to-day, one a distance of twenty miles in record time and the other at fifteen miles. Two more races are scheduled to-morrow. The twenty-mile race, the second leg for the Patten Inter-State Trophy, was won by Charles J. Gibbons's Red Rover, the only yacht of the three to finish. The Hazel L. and the X. L. N. C. both broke down. The X. L. N. C. led when the mishap occurred by one second, with the Hazel L. third. The Rover's time for the twenty miles was 42:10.

The second race, for the Board of Trade Cup, attracted several hundred yachtsmen. The X. L. N. C. won, defeating the Hazel L., Sweetheart, Leroy, and Isabel. The Sweetheart was second, over three minutes behind the winner. The X. L. N. C.'s time for the fifteen miles was 32:06. The Hazel L. and Leroy broke down early in the race. The Isabel withdrew after sailing ten miles. The Drub did not start, Capt. Reuben White having met with a mishap on Saturday.

If the South Shrewsbury Club yachts win to-morrow the trophy goes to that club for the year.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 4.—In a fine northwest breeze boats of the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club started in a ten-mile race this afternoon. The Willis and Burd yacht Imp won easily, her time being 27:30. Morford and Grant's Tyro was second in 28:45. The winner was sailed by Charles Burd. William White's yacht Silver Heels broke her rigging on the first lap and had to be withdrawn.

A. A. U. Skating Championships.

The recent thaw which necessitated the postponement of the National skating championships of the Amatuer Athletic Union, has been followed by a fine spell of cold, snappy weather, which has put the ice at Woodland's Lake, in Westchester County, where the races are to be held, in fine condition, and on this account the National Committee has decided to hold the championships to-day at 3:30 or 4 P. M. The train for the races will leave 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, over the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, at 2:35 P. M., arriving at Woodlands Station at 3:14. The races will be started on the arrival of this train. The events will be 100 yards, 440 yards, one-half mile, one mile, and five miles.

Stuyvesant Boys Easy for Columbia.

The Stuyvesant High School basketball team, which is tied for the interscholastic championship, was defeated by the Columbia freshman team yesterday afternoon in the Morningside Gymnasium by a score of 36 points to 8. The high school boys were outweighed on an average of ten pounds. They were very fast, but not accurate at passing and shooting. Cavallaro and Repho were effective against the freshmen, whose best work was done by Kiendl, Saunders, and Blumenthal. The line up:

Stuyvesant, 8.	Position.	Columbia, 36.
Johnston	Forward	Kiendl
Repho	Forward	Blumenthal
Cavallaro (November)	Center	Saunders
Grande	Guard	Schnepp
Dowling	Guard	Mahon

Goals from field—Kiendl (7,) Saunders (6,) Mahon (2,) Blumenthal (2,) Cavallaro (2,) Repho, Schnepp. Goals from foul—Kiendl (2,) Cavallaro (2.) Referee—H. Fisher, N. Y. A. C. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Basket Ball Dates for Schoolboys.

At a meeting of the City Basket Ball Committee of the public Schools Athletic League, held yesteday at School No. 109, Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, the selection of courts for the Manhattan Borough championship was made. There will be nine senior and eight junior teams to take part in the competition. Following is a list of the District winners in Manhattan:

Senior Teams.—Schools Nos. 62, 188, 44, 22, 5, 34, 6, 40, and 23.

Junior Teams.—Schools Nos. 62, 79, 44, 160, 5, 109, 77, and 19.

Following are the dates and courts for the contests, two games being played at each court: March 6, at School No. 171; 7, at Schools Nos. 44 and 188; 8, at School No. 109; 12, at School No. 171; 14, at Schools Nos. 109 and 188. The final game for the borough championship will be played at Dr. Savage's gymnasium on March 27.

AUTO CONFERENCE ON GLIDDEN TOUR

A. A. A. Officers to Meet Manufacturers and Discuss Conditions for Cup Event.

STRICT RULES WANTED

Five New State Associations Likely to Join National Body at Meeting This Week.

A busy week is in store for the Executive Committee members of the American Automobile Association. The important objects that will occupy their attention will be the Glidden Cup tour and the formation of new State associations. To-morrow morning the officers of the American Automobile Association have been invited by the Committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers to meet in a conference on the probable route and rules for the cup tour. In the evening President Hotchkiss with several of the officers will go to Philadelphia, where they will be entertained by the autoists of that city at the Union League Club, and it is expacted plans will be formulated whereby the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, composed of fifteen clubs and over fifteen members, will apply for membership as a State association in the American Automobile Association. On Thursday night the same officers will meet a delegation of Connecticut motorists at Bridgeport and discuss the plans that have been perfected by the clubs in that State to form a State association and join the National body at the Executive Committee meeting this month.

Secretary Frederick H. Elliott received word yesterday from Frank M. Joyce, the A. A. A. Director for Minnesota, stating that four clubs in that State, representing 800 members, formed a State association, and the application for membership in the A. A. A. will be forwarded this week. Wisconsin also did the same thing last week, four or five clubs in that State, with a total of 500 members, banding together for a larger and more efficient organization. Mr. Elliott will start on a visiting tour through the West early next week. He will visit especially the leading clubs in Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, as a number of autoists in those States have been working for over four or five months to form State associations.

There are now only five State associations in the A. A. A.—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio—but President Hotchkiss said yesterday that at the meeting this month he fully expects to see at least five new States join the National body. Minnesota and Wisconsin are already assured, and the other three will probably be Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and either Michigan or Missouri.

The conference to be held to-morrow in the rooms of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will undoubtedly result in something definite regarding the Glidden Cup tour. The manufacturers are more interested, if anything, in the rules likely to be enforced than in the probable route, for there is no fear but that the best route will be selected. The troublesome experiences last year in complying with the conditions and their failure satisfactorily to eliminate the cars in the contest so as to make it possible to pick one winning car, have occasioned the demand for a more effective method this year.

It was for the purpose of formulating a more satisfactory test system for the manufacturers that led the Manufacturers' Association to appoint a Contest Committee last Fall to arrange, if feasible, a special tour of their own this year. The committee has evidently been waiting to see what the A. A. A. was going to do about the Glidden Cup event, for it has as yet made no definite announcement about the tour, although several meetings have been held. It is probable at the conference that the ideas carefully compiled by the committee in interviews with leading manufacturers will be laid before the A. A. A. Committee and the result will assuredly be beneficial to both sides leading to the adoption of a set of competitive rules that will prove in every particular the qualities of endurance of the various cars.

"I do not think that any announcement will be made as a result of the conference," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "concerning the final rules or the route for the tour. A number of suggestions on these questions are now before the Touring Committee, and Chairman Frank B. Hower will present a report to the Executive Committee at its meeting late this month. We are glad that the manufacturers are taking such an active interest in the tour, for it is probable that they will represent the majority of contestants and it is perfectly right that they should be anxious to see such rules adopted as will produce practical results and furnish the public with valuable lessons on the ability of American cars to make successful long distance tours anywhere in the country."

Y. M. C. A. MOTOR OFFICERS.

Club Permanently Organized with Fifty Members.

Officers were elected last night at a special meeting of the organizers of the Motor Club of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association and the policy of the club was definitely established. Fifty graduates of the school have joined, and it was voted to leave the charter membership open until the regular meeting on Monday night, March 25, when it is expected that the number will be doubled. Coker F. Clarkson, Secretary of the Mechanical Branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, was elected President, and the other oficers are: Vice President—Edgar B. Benjamin; Secretary—A. B. Cummings; Treasurer—Harry D. Munier; Executive Committee—George Childs, Duncan Ross, Arthur Hughes, and W. H. Brittigan, Educational Director of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

The object of the club, as adopted in the constitution, is the study of all questions relating to the business of automobiling and the upholding of its status, as well as the promotion of good fellowship among its members. Several topics of practical automobile interest will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting, and invitations will probably be extended to several prominent motor car owners in the city to be present and address the graduates.

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AFTER 600-YARD RECORD

New Figures Likely When Taylor, Hillman, and Sheppard Race.

Trainer Mike Murphy of the University of Pennsylvania track team is getting J. B. Taylor, the intercollegiate quarter-mile record holder, in shape for his match against Harry L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club and Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club at the New York Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden March 12. The distance will be 600 yards, and each man will start from scratch. It was intended to have Eli B. Parsons of Yale compete, but he is needed for the Yale relay team, and Trainer Mack refused to permit him to run. Sheppard was substituted for Parsons, and a new record for the distance is assured. The record is now 1:14, and is held jointly by Taylor and Parsons. The latter made his record a year ago, while Taylor equaled the figure at a recent special match race with Parsons and Hillman.

In his race with Allman, the Pennsylvania runner won by the scant margin of six inches, but said after the race he could have won by a much wider margin had he not been watching Parsons instead of Hillman.

After running in the 600-yard special race, Taylor will also compete for Pennsylvania in the two-mile race with Yale and Cornell, and will probaby run in the last relay against Parsons of Yale, which should insure another greate contest.

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM.

Wright, Behr, and Little Named for International Matches.

Beals C. Wright of Boston, Karl H. Behr of New York, and Raymond D. Little of New York were last night named as the American challenging lawn tennis team for the international matches for the Dwight F. Davis Cup. The make-up of the team was revealed by a member of the committee in charge of the international matches last evening, and he stated that the nominations would be final. The only possibility of an exception was in the case of Little, who captained the team of last year. It was said that a contingency might arise which would allow another player to take Little's place.

The committee in charge of the international American team is composed of Dr. James Dwight of Boston; Robert D. Wrenn of New York, and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia. From the committee eminated the statement last night that Holcombe Ward, Malcolm D. Whitman, William A. Larned, William J. Clothier, Frederick B. Alexander, and Harold H. Hackett had also been requested to make the team. All had replied that business interests made it impossible for them to do so.

Wright is now abroad playing in the tournaments on the Riviera with his brother, Irving C. Wright. He will return to this country within six weeks, and the team will be given a series of practice matches against the leading players of the country.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER

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¶ THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR will give greater mileage on tires than any other automobile of the same size. This is one of the most important considerations which the prospective purchaser should keep in mind. In support of the above statement we offer the following reasons and facts, as bearing on tire economy.

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WANTED—Young man, bright, gentlemanly, high school graduate of good parentage, in good health, as assistant bookkeeper; no experience required, but accuracy, horse sense, and plain writing are essential; opportunity cannot be surpassed, and we want the right youth; no molly-coddles nor "lazies" need apply. State particulars in full, and salary ideas. Brooklyn Factory, Box 175 Times Downtown.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE MEETING OF THE DUMA.

Not very often in history has there been so critical a day for a great nation on the eve of a great transformation as this day, the meeting day of the second Duma, is for Russia. Such a day for France was the May day on which the States General met a hundred and eighteen years ago. "The baptism day of Democracy, the extreme unction day of Feudalism" the picturesque historian calls that. And now the old order comes up for the judgment of the Russian people. Russian feudalism has even less to say for itself than French feudalism. It has not a single service to show to humanity or civilization, of the kind of which the French monarchy had so many. It would be as absurd to say of the Grand Ducal ring as of the Tammany ring, that under it "vice lost half its evil by losing all its grossness." Public and private corruption never took on less alluring forms. And now in Russia, as then in France, the sham is exposed and made visible to all men. In France it was the imminence of national bankruptcy that forced the exposure. In Russia it is the crushing defeat of the fleets and armies of the Czar by the fleets and armies of a nation having less than half the population and a still less fraction of the potential wealth of Russia, but having the patriotism and the sense of public duty which have so long been wanting to Russia.

One can imagine a solution for Russia which should put her in the way of modern and peaceable political progress, retaining all of her past which is valuable, even as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of a better future. But one can hardly imagine such a solution as the outcome of the strife of the elements which are now gathered in St. Petersburg. A loyal pursuance by the Government of the principles of the manifesto of October, 1905, might very probably have saved the Russian evolution from horrors worse than those of the French Revolution. But the pretense that the Czar's Government has been faithful to the declarations of that manifesto would be too cynically shameless for any Russian reactionary to put forward at a meeting of the peasants of the most benighted village in all the Russias. The people have been undeceived. They are not to be deceived again. It was until last year possible to persuade them that the Czar had also been deceived. That is no longer possible since the Czar has himself dissolved the assembly which he himself had convoked, in order, as he himself had professed, to hear and redress the grievances of his people. Now, no Russian can presume to say that the Czar is not a partaker in all the crimes from which the Russian people have suffered.

Merely as a matter of political tactics, the policy of the autocracy suffers by comparison with the policy of the discontented people of Russia, helplessly and hopelessly uneducated and inexperienced in political management as those people necessarily are. It was clearly the policy of the Government to detach the general mass of the Russian population, aggrieved and discontented as it might and must be, from the revolutionists, the "Reds," of the Extreme Left. Such a detachment was the most obvious commonplace of tactics. Between the Socialists and the Constitutional Democrats, for example, it was the plain policy of the Government to strengthen the Constitutional Democrats and weaken the Socialists. Yet the Government has treated every shade of opposition to reaction as of the same degree of heinousness. To put it proverbially, the electors thereupon thought that they might as well die for a sheep as a lamb, and chose Radicals when they might have been induced to choose Conservatives. What is still more ominous, the opposition has become more bitter at every successive stage of the elections, which means at every rise in the social and educational status of the electors. Thus, in the Province of Vyatka, the peasants, under control, we may conjecture, of their "popes," chose a majority for the Right; their chosen electors converted this into a majority for the Left. The Province of St. Petersburg would have returned two Constitutional Democrats. In consequence of the interference of the Government, nullifying part of the first election, the Constitutional Democrats made a "deal" which resulted in the choice of one Constitutional Democrat, one Socialist, and one member of the party of "Toil," or "Laborites." The Province of Moscow, which last year returned six members of the Right, this year, after a second election, divided its six seats equally between the Constitutional Democrats, the Socialists, and the specific "Left."

All the reports agree that the peasantry is ridding itself of its illusions and approaching the "proletariat" of the towns. This is the most ominous symptom of all for the autocracy. For the ultimate reliance of the autocracy must be upon force, force sustained by money, "Iron and Gold." The force it must get from its own people. The money it expects to borrow abroad. As to the first, it is undoubtedly of great significance that, by the operation of the conscription, the Russian Army will at the end of this year be a new army, losing the private soldiers who fought the Japanese war, while the recruits are of the new peasantry and come to the colors with the new ideas of their kind. Such men are evidently not to be depended upon to kill men of their own kind and of their own way of thinking.

Upon the whole, the one hope of a peaceful solution of the chronic troubles of the Russian Empire, now become acute, is that the Duma itself may develop a leader, such a leader as, according to CARLYLE'S hypothesis, rendered forever unverifiable by the death of his candidate, the States General would have developed in MIRABEAU, "if MIRABEAU had lived one other year." If there be a member of the new Duma who really knows what Russia really wants, "who has the enlargement to comprehend, the spirit to urge, and the eloquence to support" a measure, or a series of measures, which will give Russia what she really wants, then, indeed, there will be a good hope that the inevitable transition may be peaceable and gradual, and not by the way of fire and blood.

AN EDIFYING END.

Of all the incidents that marked the end of the Congressional session those upon which the contemplative mind will dwell with deepest satisfaction, it seems to us, are the waving of the flag of our Union by all the members of the House just before adjournment and the remarks of Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire, who declared with lion-hearted fortitude that so long as he remained in public life he should continue to offer and to work for subsidy bills. There you have it—the old flag and an appropriation. Patriotism that plants itself upon these unshakable foundations can with entire security appeal to the country and evoke applause.

The Subsidy bill was got through the House by a trick of which the less said the better. Why four or five Democrats should have chosen to leave the Chamber at a moment when the reconsideration of the vote that defeated the bill was before the House is a subject only for curious but profitless inquiry; and any criticism of the legislative morality that permits of the saving of a dead measure by such tactics would, of course, be answered with a grin. Senator GALLINGER is not daunted, and his perseverance may in time be rewarded. Both Houses have now committed themselves to the principle of subsidy-giving, though the bill that passed the Senate was shorn of many of its grants before it was smuggled through the House. The sections that were retained provided in effect that the Government should pay subsidies in the guise of compensation for carrying mails to gentlemen who will undertake to convey to the South Americans goods which they can buy in Europe at prices rather below ours, and which they would prefer to buy there because Europe would accept their own goods in payment, while to us they must pay money.

Dingleyism and the subsidy policy can never be reconciled. They are incompatible, since one restricts the foreign trade which the other is ostensibly designed to build up. But theories of foreign trade do not give birth to subsidy bills. They originate in the minds of the thrifty and stirring gentlemen who are after the Government bounty. A subsidy bill without a job, a bill contrived to stimulate trade in general without regard to any private interest, has never been heard of in Washington. Of such a measure the champions would be few and languid, and even Senator GALLINGER, we fear, would abate something of the energy he has devoted to the support of the measure he was compelled reluctantly to withdraw yesterday after Senator CARMACK had with much feeling, we suppose, expressed his regret that "the bill would still lead to extended debate."

JAPAN'S CONVERSION BONDS.

The fact that Japan has abandoned the attempt to refund its 6 per cents into 4 per cents is of course no reflection upon Japan's credit or astuteness. The plan was made so long ago that present world-wide conditions were not foreseeable by anybody. If any nation whatever were to try peremptorily to float a new loan, it could only succeed in proportion to the slackening of trade and the accumulation of funds.

Japan's persistence with its refunding upon a 5 per cent. basis involves no call for new money, being mostly an exchange of one security for another, with no call for cash except as to a comparatively small balance. Japan only wants the money to cut down its interest account, and thus relieve its budget. The bonds are not due except optionally, and the bondholders who would be embarrassed in finding a better use for their money might easily hope that even the 5 per cent. plan should find obstacles. Japan's budget balances rather narrowly, but its trade is good, almost too good, like our own, and promises to be better in the near future, when the nation recovers its tariff independence in 1909.

At present Japanese affairs are repeating the course they took after the Chinese war in failing to fulfill prophecies of collapse. In any case Japan is not looking to this market for its financing. Its repulse, if it can be called such, is on the other side of the ocean, not here, and is free from any cause specific to Japan.

MR. BRYAN ON THE RAILWAYS.

If Mr. BRYAN would permit it most of us would be willing to forget that he made a speech on the railway question at Madison Square Garden, but he seems resolved that that error of judgment shall be charged against him. That is the only construction possible to place upon his Omaha interview recalling that melancholy incident, and telling us what to think of the shocking series of railway accidents, and the unsettling disclosures before the Inter-State Commission. They are arguments for Government ownership of railways, and a demonstration of the correctness of the views from which almost everybody dissented when he propounded them here. Mr. BRYAN is within his rights in taking this position. The only question is regarding his discretion in reviving old memories, and as to the soundness of his views, in their revised form.

Mr. BRYAN is on old ground in asserting that Mr. HARRIMAN and men like him have been using railways as their personal property, and for the sake of accumulating great fortunes have "spoliated" the public, thereby doing more to create a sentiment in favor of public ownership than any speeches ever made. The record shows that American capitalization and American rates are the world's lowest, and foreign experts come here to study American operation. This is not defense of any exposed evils. We are entitled both to all the good we have and to the correction of every bad thing. Nothing less than the world's best will satisfy American standards. But the argument from regrettable incidents to Government ownership as a corrective is a non sequitur. Government ownership has not worked as a remedy of anything elsewhere, but rather has created specific evils of its own. Italy is the latest Government to make the venture, and the accounts now current of the results are cautionary. Chaos prevails, baggage is robbed, passengers do not get the seats they have paid for, exceptional attentions are paid to favored officials, tourists are avoiding the peninsula, and the freight service rivals the passenger in its badness. Nobody is interested particularly to put things right. Now, whatever evils may have resulted from our way of doing things, lack of interest has not been one of them. The freight blockades in the Northwest have been bad enough, but when we think of them under Government ownership we are satisfied to drop the subject with that comparison. Mr. HILL'S ways with snowdrifts are different from those of Government officials.

Mr. BRYAN proceeds to say that merely financial mismanagement is not the worst of American private ownership. "It includes bad operation, resulting in wrecks that frequently cause appalling loss of life." Mr. BRYAN is not alone in observing this. The comic press has published pictures showing magnates hanging over the ticker while their trains crashed together. And sober journals have expressed themselves similarly to The Chicago Herald, which says:

> There is too much thought of stock juggling and too little of efficient, safe, progressive management. There must be a radical change of policy, or, at the present accident rate, moral bankruptcy will before long overwhelm the railroads and cause an irresistible demand for Government ownership.

There is no room for a mere discussion of this statement. The facts are otherwise, and any argument built upon false fact is wrong. The railways which have led in financing and stock market manipulation are conspicuously not those upon which the accidents have been either numerous or bad. The New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the New York & New Haven, the Boston & Albany, and others of their class are those which have been most unfortunate. It is the country's premier railways which have fared worst. The most notable absence from the red list is the Hill system. The Harriman system has something less than its proportional share, and even the Rock Island routes make a better record than the Vanderbilts.

SNOW REMOVAL "NEXT YEAR."

Commissioner CRAVEN is now at work on plans for a change in the terms of the snow contracts, which may materially simplify the problem for another year, but cannot afford any relief for this season.—Statement by the Mayor.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner's plans for "next year," says the Mayor, contemplate "a return to the old system of paying for the snow actually hauled away." By the saving thus effected Mr. CRAVEN expects to maintain "a large additional force of men" who "can be kept at work in the department during the Winter months." This force would be available in Winter for general street cleaning.

Can Mr. CRAVEN have failed, when he undertook the burden of his office, to peruse the report of the Aldermen's Investigating Commission upon the administration of his predecessor, Mr. WOODBURY? That report was adopted by the Aldermen last July. Therein it was found that BRADLEY, the contractor, "by his own showing removed only 24.00 per cent. of the snow for the removal of which he was paid." As a result the city lost over $1,000,000 by its snow contracts alone in a single season. Mr. CRAVEN now states that thus far this Winter he has spent $1,200,000, not for snow removed, but for inches of snowfall on selected thoroughfares. He admits that the money wasted under this plan of contract would keep a large additional force of men at work removing the accumulated filth of Winter.

Mr. IVINS'S commission last Summer recommended "that contracts be let upon the basis for snow actually removed, and not otherwise." Why was this recommendation tardily adopted by the present Commissioner for the removal of next year's snows? When the March sun and winds finally dispose of this year's snowfall, whose removal is paid for, and the filth which might have been removed with money squandered is whirled about the city in clouds of dust, bearing by wholesale the germs of infectious disease, how will Commissioner CRAVEN excuse his inefficiency?

THE RAGGED CONTINENTALS.

While WASHINGTON'S army was freezing and starving at Valley Forge the Continental Congress, with full knowledge of the situation, was busy discussing its own pay and other items of interest to individual members and their respective districts in the thirteen original States. That was in time of war, when resignation of soldiers would seem unpatriotic. The Fifty-ninth Congress with good reason increased the pay of Senators and Members, but how could it expect to hold together without like delicate attention the officers and soldiers of the army in this piping time of peace and high prices?

If the commissioned uniforms and garments of soldiers' families are not actually tattered, the army in its personnel is becoming threadbare and out at elbows. Gaping holes and split seams in its departments show resignations to civil life, whence young men no longer come to fill the vacant places. The Nation has not kept faith with its devoted soldiers.

The standing army of the United States is a small one, at present numbering hardly 62,000. So much the greater reason for keeping it highly efficient.

Senator O'NEIL of Franklin, who succeeds MALBY in the attempt to repeal the Constitution where it forbids the destruction of State forests, wants to abolish the State Water Supply Commission, and has introduced a bill for that purpose. The cause of Mr. O'NEIL'S hostility is not far to seek. It lies in that passage of the Commission's report to the Legislature of 1907 intimating that, so far as the public health and safety are concerned, streams can adequately be controlled by storage reservoirs built outside the Forest Preserve.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Flutter Among the Faithful.

It is highly characteristic of "Christian Science" methods—and veracity—that all the statements made by members of its ruling clique in regard to the suit of Mrs. EDDY'S son for a receiver and an accounting, attempt to convey the impression that the legal proceedings had nothing to do with the offer of a large sum of money to Mr. GLOVER. Yet it seems to be well proved that there had been no thought of doing any such thing until after the first news of the contemplated suit had reached the inner circle. Then only was one of its representatives started in panic haste for South Dakota, empowered to offer practically anything as the price of peace. It is at any rate extremely queer that the long-delayed outburst of maternal affection should have come at the very moment when it would look most like an offer to buy some much-needed silence.

Mrs. EDDY, it is reported, regards the equity suit not as the work of the son whom she so coolly abandoned in infancy, and has never since made one effort to see, but as the culmination of a mysterious persecution that has been going on for some time. It would be interesting to know more about that persecution. Is the hint directed at the regular doctors or at would-be rivals in "the fold"? The doctors, if one were to believe the "Scientists," are in a constant state of foaming rage over the fees they are losing, but evidence of such anger is hard to find. On the contrary, most doctors, if delicately approached, will reveal that they are rather glad to lose patients of the sort that resort to Eddyism—while they lose them, which is not long, usually, since there are comparatively few Eddyites who retain their "faith" after they begin to suffer from something more than a neurosis curable by suggestion.

More probably, however, the accusation of persecution is directed at the too-ambitious "readers" and "healers" who have long been restive under the necessity of paying tribute and homage to "mother." That there are many such is perfectly well known to all who have followed "Christian Science" history closely, and it is from that class, no doubt, that we are now hearing that, whatever the result of the suit, the cult will be unaffected, since it is become a thing independent of its "discoverer." Particularly bold is he who told us yesterday that he didn't think "Christian Science" a very good name, anyhow, and that a better one could be easily found. That is the rankest kind of blasphemy, from Mrs. Eddy's point of view, and if it escapes prompt punishment there will be much significance in the fact.

A Question of Eyesight.

One of our correspondents, who has, we fear, a tendency to argue from the particular to the general, has evolved the theory that myopia and sirenuosity go together. Look at the President, he says; then think how many other active and efficient men have worn glasses. Well, we have thought, and, while we can recall not a few such cases, their number is not sufficient to convince us that there is anything at all in our correspondent's theory.

In the first place, myopia is only one of many eye-defects for which glasses make compensation more or less nearly perfect. Therefore, a bigger word would have to be used if we were even to investigate the theory and in the end it would come down to the proposition that defective eyesight is the cause of greatness—or its effect. And that would be at least mildly absurd on the face of it. Proper glasses undoubtedly give innate ability a chance to manifest itself which it would otherwise lack, for, as total blindness is an almost complete bar to most forms of mental and physical activity, so imperfect vision, whatever its degree, is to just that degree a hindrance and a limitation to its victim. It is this in more ways than one, and much oftener indirectly than directly.

The small but steadily growing school of which Dr. GEORGE M. GOULD of Philadelphia is the spokesman ascribes an enormous importance to what it calls the reflex effects of eye-strain, and it not only finds but cures them. It is an intensely interesting subject, both for its own sake and because of the queer rages into which any mention of these reflexes throws the oculists who do not believe in them. Sweeping denial, however, that headache, indigestion, and the like can often be caused by lack of glasses or the use of wrong glasses, and can be cured, often with what looks like miraculous promptness, by the use of correct glasses, is now coming to be unfashionable and timid, and the old assumption that people need spectacles only when they cannot see to read is apparently passing away. Nevertheless, we do not believe that fame, or even strenuosity, is only for the myopes.

Sunday in Canada.

Of Canada's right to keep Sunday exactly as it chooses there is no doubt at all, and not much about its right also to make the day one of complete rest—and tedium—to such foreigners as venture into the territory ruled by that not recently mentioned but probably still existent Lady of the Snows. Nevertheless, Canada's new Sunday law both have a most ancient and archaic odor, and one cannot help wondering if it represents Canadian opinion to any greater degree than did our own passage of a law abolishing the army canteen.

Everybody who has ever been in Canada knows that people who believe in keeping, and especially in making others keep, Sunday with Scottish rigor are not rare there. People of that sort have somehow managed to survive in Canada in much greater numbers than in New England, for instance, where they were once the whole population. We question, however, if they are anything like a majority, and can only explain their success in bringing about this legislation on the theory that they have terrorized the Canadian politicians exactly as our prohibition allies terrorized our Congressmen. The Province of Quebec, being equally conservative in another way, has stuck to its own notions, and the result is that there the Continental Sunday will be found with moss-grown Puritanism all around it.

Oh, well, Canada is a great country, and its people are a fine people. They are good neighbors now, and they will be better neighbors when in name as well as in fact they decide to become a self-governing nation.

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL."

Even More Important Is It That It Be a City Livable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A municipality that can plan beautifying its city almost regardless of expense should be able to give us a city livable.

The present Street Commissioner certainly entered upon a herculean task. He found the streets intolerably dirty, with broken asphalt and uneven pavements. Apparently little effort was made to give us a city decent, as even the receptacles for waste papers have vanished. The ordinance that householders shall keep their gutters open seems a dead letter. Corner sewer openings are obstructed with ice or rubbish.

With these existing conditions a fall of twenty-five inches of snow (against nineteen and nine-tenths inches of two years ago) in spite of a great deal of expenditure of money and labor, has resulted in the intolerable conditions for man and beast which now exist. A city with the wealth and resources and ambitions of Greater New York should be able to cope with even these untoward disadvantages. Naples is notorious the world over for want of consideration for its four-legged citizens, but this Winter of universal snow and ice has led to a system of scattering sand on the thoroughfares, a special grant allowing the taking of sand from the Government banks outside of Naples being enacted. The misery of the New York horses pleads for at least as much consideration as is shown by Naples. Why cannot New York provide for the extremes of its climate? Drays used for transporting snow should be on runners. Snowbanks along the sidewalks where coal and other vehicles back up should be cleared. Why not pile the snow in the centre of the streets until it could be removed, leaving a passage on each side? Give us water troughs and drinking fountains for the Summer, safety to life and limb in the Winter, and it will be a "City Beautiful."

MANHATTAN.

New York, March 2, 1907.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN CHURCH

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water Explains the Situation in Harlem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A brief article in my parish paper, published a month ago, has been the occasion of criticism in several of your recent issues. The occasion of the article in my paper was the official request of the rector of St. Philip's Church to hold services in Harlem, with a view ultimately to remove his church to this vicinity.

I gave my permission and urged my vestry to do so, which they did gladly, believing that the colored people hereabout ought to have a church of their own, a minister of their own, and ministrations especially provided for them.

I said then, and believe now, that the sooner such provision is made for the colored people the better for them, and I believed then and say now that it is not for the best interests of either the whites or the blacks that they should attend the same Sunday schools, or the same churches.

I have always voted the Republican ticket, am a member of the Union League Club, and am a friend of the negro race. Any colored person coming to my Sunday school or to the church will be received graciously, courteously, and provided with all the means of grace which we have to bestow.

All the same I hold that it is much better for all concerned that the races should worship by themselves.

The amusing part of this whole thing is seen when one reflects that a colored clergyman asked me for permission to have a church in Harlem for colored people, and when with alacrity I consented, and said "the sooner the better," the colored people didn't like it. It's a case of we consented too readily to please them.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

New York, March 4, 1907.

J. G. P. STOKES EXPLAINS.

Retired from Active Settlement Work Because He Saw Wider Field.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion has come to me from very many earnest people that much needless harm has resulted from numerous widely published misstatements of my attitude toward Settlement work. I am told that needless difficulties have been caused thereby, and I have been urged to make a brief personal public statement, as a partial offset to the very widely published misstatements alluded to. I should be glad if you would permit me to make such a statement through the medium of THE TIMES.

It is not true that I have recently withdrawn from Settlement work or that the reason for my withdrawal some years ago was the conviction that Settlement work was useless. The statements which have been published widely in regard to the matter have generally been misleading.

My relations with Settlements have changed in no way within the last two years, though I recognize the limitations of Settlements more clearly now than formerly. I am still connected in an advisory capacity with two Settlements, and continue to believe that those with which I am connected and many others are doing useful work.

About three years ago, while a resident of the University Settlement, and after seven years of active participation in Settlement work, I became convinced that such time as I individually had been in the habit of devoting to Settlement activities in the narrower sense could in the future be devoted more usefully to study, writing, and public speaking, with a view to arousing wider interest in the subject of the relations of poverty and kindred evils to industrial injustice. I therefore at the time withdrew from active participation in those activities to which the term Settlement work is usually applied.

My withdrawal from those activities neither involved then, nor involves now, any criticism of or lack of respect for or of confidence in the very useful work which, in my judgment, many Settlement people were and are doing. Although I withdrew from active participation in Settlement work three years ago, as I have stated, nevertheless I was very courteously permitted by the authorities of the University Settlement to continue in residence there, and I did so continue till the time of my marriage, in the Summer of 1905. My wife continued her participation in the club life of the University Settlement for a year after our marriage, and then withdrew, largely for the same reasons as those which had actuated me.

Our discontinuance of Settlement work involved no lack of recognition of the necessity under present conditions of much that Settlement people are doing, any more than did my earlier withdrawal in 1896 from the practice of medicine involve any lack of recognition of the necessity of much that the physicians were doing. I withdrew from the practice of medicine primarily because I believed that I individually could be more useful as a student of the social and industrial causes underlying the physical diseases which physicians seek to relieve; and similarly my wife and I withdrew from Settlement activities primarily for the reason that we believed we could be more useful as students, and in a measure as demonstrators, of causes underlying the great social disease, poverty, many of whose manifestations Settlement workers seek to relieve.

I must add to this statement, however, that within the last two years my wife and I have become firmly convinced that the relative importance of Settlement work has often been overstated, and that such overstatements have diverted attention, often, from more vital matters and have done much to create in many minds an undue and unwholesome spirit of content with that type of philanthropy through which men who are unjust in business and private life seek to mitigate some of the evils which their extortions have caused, by devoting a trifle from their unjust gains to the support of Settlements and kindred institutions.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

New York, March 4, 1907.

A CLEAN SUNDAY PAPER.

Congratulations from a Reader on the High Standard of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellence of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of late has overcome a deep-seated and, I may add, a justified prejudice against Sunday papers. The volume of sensational information and the flow of folly which have been the chief characteristics of the Sunday newspaper, have disgusted others besides me. I congratulate you upon the high standard you have set.

If there is anything in yesterday's issue which stands out from the rest, it is the splendid pictorial section, a work of art alone worth more than the 5 cents charged for the paper. The pictures are all interesting and timely, and, what is more, they are finished productions.

Finley Peter Dunne's "Dooley" contributions provoke real, spontaneous laughter. As for Hy. Mayer, he is the Thomas Nast of to-day. The humorous features of THE TIMES are neither vulgar nor exaggerated, but in keeping with the refinement of the rest of the newspaper.

If you will continue to maintain this standard of excellence you will earn the gratitude of the public. F. W.

New York, March 4, 1907.

Qualified Praise and Direct Fault Finding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To any intelligent person it was evident that what Bishop Potter said at St. Mark's Church on Sunday about the penny newspaper was not aimed at the newspaper that was sold for a cent, but at the newspaper which is best described as "yellow." From THE TIMES'S report, though, the Bishop's criticism might have a wider application. Perhaps it may be assumed that a reporter was present at the service. I think anyone would readily grant that it was a beautiful and uplifting service. The music was appropriate and finely rendered. Twenty-five candidates, most of them children just attained the age of moral responsibility, were presented to the Bishop and confirmed by him.

The Bishop's address was a simple and beautiful appeal for a full and positive life. There was a great deal in it which might have been of service to the community at large, but the only thing that THE TIMES regarded as "fit to print" was a perverted interpretation of a few incidental words of the Bishop's sermon. People who depend upon THE TIMES for their information could have little idea of what actually happened, or what was actually said.

L. W. BATTEN, Rector.

New York, March 4, 1907.

THE HIGHER LIFE.

Would you solve the Nation's problems;
Would you distance hoary fate;
Would you be a marvelous linguist;
Know all trades, be truly great?
Would you do that great canal work;
Dig through that historic neck;
Would you write your party's platform,
Save your country from a wreck?
Would you solve the "long life" puzzle;
And live on forever more;
And perpetual motion's secret,
Master all its mystic lore?
Would you like to know Ann's age and
Where the million pins do go;
Whether there's a yonder heaven,
With ascensions from below?
All of these, aye, these and more, too,
Are accomplished every day.
Myriad men rose up and swore to
Just what I am trying to say.
In their letters testimonial,
In the magazines you'll see,
What the schools of correspondence
Have accomplished for the free.

ARTHUR B. McTAMMANY.

CLERGYMEN TALK OF CHURCH AND LABOR

Patronizing Attitude Toward the Workingman Is Criticised by Several.

DEMOCRACY IS NEEDED

Laboring People Expect a More Active Interest in Their Needs.

"The Church and Labor" was discussed at the meeting of the Presbyterian Union in the Hotel Savoy last night. Two of the clergymen had been workingmen, and they criticised the attitude of churches toward labor. The workingman was beginning to look with less hostility upon church organizations, but there was still too much patronizing of the workers in the missions where a $900 man had charge, while the main church was not content with a $6,000 man.

The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, having told something of a campaign of noon meetings in large shops, said the Church looked with disfavor upon the workingman after he had been induced to attend by means of such outside agencies.

"What impression does the laboring man get," he asked, "when he comes into some of our churches and sees our pew arrangements upon purely a monetary basis. If you pay so much you sit on the centre aisle, a little less and you are on a side aisle, and still a little less and you are at one side or the other of the church. This is democratic! This is brotherly! And then when a laboring man has been placed in somebody's pew, the pew owner says: 'A stranger was taken to my pew to-day. I like to be friendly and all that, but I was very much annoyed because of his appearance.

"There is a great social unrest in this country. The Socialist Party is piling up more votes with every election. What are the churches going to say to this? They should say first, 'You are restless and so are we. We protest against all unkindness in the relations of society.' Next they should offer a programme not of Socialism but of religion, and finally they should make it apparent that God is back of this protest and this programme."

The Rev. Charles Steizle, Chairman of the Church and Labor Committee of the Federation of Churches, said that the laboring man expected to find in the churches absolute sincerity and a greater democracy.

"The laboring man," he said, "expects to find the Church taking an active interest in the things that are dear to his heart. Child labor affects him deeply, and he expects to see the Church interest itself in it. I was born on the east side and went to work when I was 8 years old. I lived in two rooms with my mother and sister in a tenement. My mother worked in a sweatshop making wrappers for $1 a dozen. So I sympathize with the workingman who sometimes thinks the Church is not working for his interests.

"I say frankly that although I am a minister I would cut out the church if it had no thought for child labor. The workingman expects to find a more prophetic spirit in the church. Too many churches boast of their glorious traditions. The average workingman cares nothing about their glorious traditions."

"Civilization in a large degree," said the Rev. John McDowell, who has been a coal miner, "depends upon the attitude of the churches toward labor. The laboring people expect the Church to protect them in their Sunday. Yet I am informed that when the bakers of Brooklyn sent out more than 500 letters to clergymen asking that this be done that scarcely more than half a dozen took the trouble to reply.

"The Church should have toward the laboring man the attitude of leadership. Nothing damages the labor movement so much as unwise leadership. The Church should be willing to undertake it. If the ideal of this movement is not Christian it will be un-Christian. The laboring man does not want to be treated as a laboring man merely. He wants the Church to remember that he is a free man first and a producer last."

MAY AID IN IRRIGATION.

Investigators Tell of the Fuel Value of Denatured Alcohol.

The report of Charles Edward Lucke, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University, and S. M. Woodward, irrigation engineer, who have been investigating the use of denatured alcohol as a fuel for the Department of Agriculture since the recent removal of the tax on the product, was distributed yesterday. The Government Director, A. C. True, attaches great value to the report. He says:

> The pumping of water for irrigation and drainage has already assumed great importance, as approximately 600,000 acres of land are irrigated with pumped water. A large part of the unreclaimed arid land can get water in no other way, and as a rule it is so located that fuel of any kind is difficult to get. Alcohol offers in such cases a hope of cheaper fuel, which may mean the reclamation of large areas, since the land irrigated can produce the fuel to maintain its water supply. At present it does not appear that alcohol will produce power as cheaply as gasoline where the latter can be easily obtained, but as a rule the regions where there will be the greatest demand for pumping are the farthest removed from sources of the common fuels, and, on the other hand, they can produce large quantities of crops from which alcohol can be made. This, with the improvements which will undoubtedly be made in alcohol engines, may bring alcohol into use as the distinctive fuel for pumping water for irrigation.

Prof. Lucke says that alcohol should immediately supplant gasoline for use in boats by reason of its greater safety and adaptability to the work. Cleanliness in handling, increased safety in storing, and less offensiveness in the exhaust, are given as reasons why alcohol should supersede gasoline in automobile engines.

One of the most important conclusions of the report covers the fact that "any engine on the American market to-day, operating with gasoline or kerosene, can operate with alcohol fuel without any structural change whatever, by means of proper manipulation."

GIFTS FOR COLUMBIA.

One of $30,000—Prof. Hutton to Retire —New Chair of Hydrotherapy.

Among the gifts reported at the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday were $30,000 from an anonymous donor for the most pressing needs of the university; $400 toward a lectureship in the Department of Psychology, and $100 toward the American School of Oriental Studies in Palestine.

Upon his own request, action was taken to retire from active service Frederick Remsen Hutton, for thirty years adjunct professor and professor of mechanical engineering and for six years Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, and to appoint him emeritus professor from July 1.

It was voted to establish a chair of hydrotherapy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, funds for which are to be provided by an anonymous donor.

WENDEL DOESN'T APPEAR.

Makes No Defense Before the Military Board of Inquiry.

TROY, N. Y., March 4.—aCpt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, New York City, who is charged with exacting money from armory employes and conduct unbecoming an officer, did not appear before the Board of Inquiry, which met at the armory here this evening, to further consider the case. Neither was Capt. Wendel represented by counsel.

Gen. Lloyd of the Third Brigade, who is President of the Board of Inquiry, stated that, inasmuch as Capt. Wendel had not appeared, he evidently had no evidence to submit in rebuttal, and that the hearing was closed. Gen. Lloyd said the board would hold an executive session and submit a report to Gov. Hughes to-morrow.

A MILL FOR THE GALLERY GODS

And It Grinds Exceeding Small Change for Persons Who Want a Play.

BROADHURST'S LATEST

Old-Fashioned Comedy Drama at the Astor—Interesting Trial Scene.

James Clarke.....Robert Drouet
Frederick Payton.....Edgar Selwyn
Robert S. Thornhill.....Harrison Armstrong
The Rev. Peter Andrews.....William Humphrey
Thomas F. Newton.....Charles Lane
Jacob Marcus.....Frank Sheridan
Roy Gordon.....Joseph Tuohy
Sam Furbish.....Toby Lyons
Catherine Gordon.....Florence Rockwell
Edith Gilman.....Louise Closser
Lillian Newton.....Queenie Phillips
Edith, Hawkins.....Alice Martin
Lydia Furlong.....Doris Mitchell

There was a short, brisk, exciting finish to one act of George Broadhurst's new play at the Astor last night. It provided a more appropriate title than the one the author chose. Had he called it "A Mill for the Gallery Gods" one would have known exactly what to expect. As it stands, "The Mills of the Gods" might mean anything—as a matter of fact it is a comedy drama of the good, old-fashioned sort, with the hero and the villain very plainly labeled at every stage of the proceedings, and the issues never in any sort of doubt.

This mill, unlike the one in the song, does grind again "with the water that is past." But it grinds little in the way of change.

The only mystery in the piece concerned a "comic character" who appeared at regular intervals to borrow money of the hero's friend for purposes known only to himself. At last it developed that like "Charlie" Case of the vaudevilles he had been learning to be a detective by the correspondence school method, and had received his credentials and his badge in time to fill in the missing link in the plot. When the "American Dramatist" has to collaborate with a blackface joke to get to the end of his story it really is time, as Mr. Broadhurst suggested, to put it up to the supreme court—the Playgoers' Club. No lesser tribunal can do justice to the subject.

With all eyes focused on the doings of the District Attorney and the counsel for defense, it was inevitable that a criminal courtroom scene should find its way to the stage. Mr. Broadhurst at least has this much satisfaction—he has scored one on Theodore Kremer.

The first act of the new play shows James Clarke and Frederick Payton, cashier and bookkeeper, respectively, for a grocery concern in New York, being tried on a charge of embezzlement. The Assistant District Attorney makes the charge in a long speech, the heads of the firm are dully sworn as witnesses, and there is testimony direct and on cross-examination. Then the attorney for the defense starts in on his argument. He is interrupted by the entrance of a boy with a telegram for Clarke, which informs him that his sister is dead. He breaks down, confesses his guilt, explains that his sister was dying of consumption, and he stole to save her. Incidentally he implicates Payton, and the pair are sent up for five years.

The court scene is interesting. It gains effectiveness also through the admirable acting of Frank Sheridan, as the counsel for the defense, and the singsong utterance of David Thompson, who, as clerk, puts the oath in the usual inconsequential manner. Mr. Drouet, in the scene of confession, succeeds in being impressive, and Edgar Selwyn adds the proper touch of impudent bravado.

When the tale is again taken up in the second act Clark, under an assumed name, is living in a small Pennsylvania town, where he has risen to the position of general manager of a cut-glass works. He has escaped from jail without serving his sentence, and is in love with the daughter of the proprietor of the works. We are now prepared for the appearance of the nemesis in the person of the revengeful Payton. We are not quite prepared to see Clark show the white feather as promptly and as frequently as he does.

It is of course essential to the plot, however, that Payton should enter Clark's room and surprise the young woman there. She has come to ask Clark to save her young brother, who has gotten into bad company, and of course such a request must always be made at midnight in the gentleman's own rooms. It is now Clark's time to assume the attitude of the avenger and, as we have previously heard him tell Payton he "could be driven too far," and "there is a chord in my breast which, being struck, means murder," the worst may be expected. Payton hisses, "Now I've got you where I want you," which is the proper cue for locked doors, and a hand-to-hand tussle after the villain has whipped out a long and dangerous looking knife.

It is not necessary to go into further details. In the final act the villain is still "pursuing," but the hero having at last gained his nerve confesses to the Secretary of the "International Company" which has bought out the cut-glass plant, and wants him as head designer and general manager. The Secretary, being an influential person, promises a pardon, and the trusting young woman, like Solveig in "Peer Gynt," promises to wait, "be the way long or short," though not exactly in those words.

Mr. Drouet's acting rather degenerated into a whine after the first act, but Mr. Sheridan again scored in a good performance of a shrewd but sympathetic business man. Edgar Selwyn played the bad young man with a proper insistence upon his badness, and Louise Closser and Harrison Armstrong came up strong in small parts.

BEN GREET AS SHYLOCK.

"The Merchant of Venice" Is Again Presented in Elizabethan Style.

Ben Greet began his engagement of four weeks at the Garden Theatre last night with one of his typical Elizabethan productions of "The Merchant of Venice," presenting the entire text. Mr. Greet appeared in his customary rôle of Shylock. The production drew a considerable audience, which appeared to be interested in the offering.

The presentation did not materially differ from the other productions of the same Shakespearean "comedy" in which Mr. Greet has been seen on former occasions. The piece was acted with the stage settings and the costumes of the period in which it was written, and the effect, though no longer novel, was no less unique than when first seen here. The average of acting, also, appeared to be on about the same plane as last season.

As is customary with the Greet performances the names of the players were not given beside the characters of the drama. Besides the actor-manager twenty-two performers are listed in the company.

ERMETE NOVELLI APPEARS.

Italian Actor Makes His American Debut in Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—A dramatic event of much interest here was the appearance to-night for the first time in the United States of Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, who presented Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI.," at the Majestic Theatre.

In the large audience present were many prominent Italians of the city, who gave the actor a cordial reception. Mr. Novelli during his stay of a fortnight here will be seen in several plays, including "The Merchant of Venice" and "King Lear." The plays are given in Italian.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 889 B'way.

MISS BINGHAM FOR WEBER'S.

She Will Appear There in "The Lilac Room" on April 1.

Joe Weber announced last night that arrangements had been completed whereby Amelia Bingham and her company will move into Weber's Theatre for three of the eight weeks when "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" are to be on the road. The engagement begins on the first of April, Miss Bingham appearing in her new play, "The Lilac Room," by Beulah M. Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, authors of "The Road to Yesterday."

Weber denied the report that, in spite of announcements, he would not return to his theatre for a Spring engagement. He said that the contract with "The Belle of Mayfair" had not been signed, though he thought it the most desirable attraction. Robert Hunter yesterday said that he had not engaged Weber's Theatre because he could not obtain it for more than four weeks, since the "Belle of Mayfair" was to move there on April 22.

John Hare Appears as Napoleon.

LONDON, March 4.—"The Great Conspiracy," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, was produced by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre to-night. The first acts were received with enthusiasm, but the conclusion was "booed" by a small claque. Irene Vanbrugh played La Belle Marseillaise brilliantly, but the majority of those present considered that John Hare, as Napoleon, was a mistaken attempt. This is the play which was produced in New York last season at the Knickerbocker Theatre by Virginia Harned. It is an adaptation from the French of Berton.

President Sees "The Great Divide."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller and their company from the Princess Theatre, New York, gave a single performance of "The Great Divide" in honor of the President, the Cabinet, Congress, and the Diplomatic Corps at the Belasco Theatre to-night. An ovation was given to Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin after the second act and at the end of the play.

Fritzi Scheff Ill in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—Fritzi Scheff, prima donna of "Mlle. Modiste," is seriously ill at her suite in the Hollenden Hotel. She is suffering from catarrh of the stomach, and Dr. Long, her physician, has advised her to rest for two weeks at least. Edna Fassett, her understudy, sang her rôle to-night. Miss Scheff spent several days last week at French Lick.

RIGOLETTO AT METROPOLITAN

Mr. Stracciari Takes the Place of Mr. Scotti, Still Indisposed.

"Rigoletto" was given again last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House before a very large audience. There were placards at the entrances announcing that owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Scotti, Mr. Stracciari would take his part of Rigoletto. The rest of the cast was the one that has taken part in many recent repetitions of the opera. Mr. Stracciari cannot fill Mr. Scotti's place in this part, to say nothing of most others; but upon his own level he gave an acceptable performance. Mr. Caruso as the Duke was in his best voice, and sang with wonderful beauty of tone. Mme. Sembrich's Gilda had all the art and all the beauty and polish of vocal art that her hearers have long been accustomed to. Her "Caro Nome" and Mr. Caruso's "La Donna è Mobile" were of course rapturously applauded, and the audience throughout was generous with its manifestations of pleasure.

EXTRA SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Performances on Thursday at Metropolitan for Next Season.

There will be Thursday subscription performances next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, in addition to the nights at present in vogue. This was announced authoritatively last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and was not denied by the management.

"We are considering such a plan," said Mr. Goerlitz, acting manager of the Metropolitan.

The great demand for seats on the lower floor and boxes in the grand tier would make such a plan profitable, it is thought.

CONRIED LOSES A SOPRANO.

Bella Alten, Metropolitan Ingenne, to Sing in Berlin Next Year.

Bella Alten, the young German soprano, who has sung the ingénue rôles at the Metropolitan Opera House since Fritzi Scheff left there, has not been engaged for next year, and will spend the season in Germany. Miss Alten herself said she wanted to spend a Winter in her own home, and would sing in opera in Berlin next year.

She has appeared successfully in many parts at the Metropolitan, but she is especially well known for her characterization of Gretel in "Haensel und Gretel." Other parts in which she appears are Musetta in "La Bohème," Nedda in "Pagliacci," Olga in "Fédora," the shepherd in "Tannhäuser," one of the Rhine Daughters, and one of the Walküre in "The Ring."

NOT BOOKED FOR EL PASO.

Mr. Campanari Denies That Illness Kept Him from Singing There.

Giuseppe Campanari, the Italian baritone, at present in New York, denied the story which came from El Paso that he was ill and unable to sing with the San Carlo Opera Company.

"My contract," said Mr. Campanari, "called for performances in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. If I have been advertised in other cities it is without my sanction. I never intended to appear in El Paso."

Mr. Campanari will sing in Pittsburg with the orchestra there on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Double Bill at the Manhattan.

A double bill consisting of "La Sonnambula" and "I Pagliacci" was sung at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and there was a very large and enthusiastic audience. Mmes. Pinkert and Trentini and Mr. Bonci appeared in the first opera, and Mme. Donida and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, and Sévelhac sung "Pagliacci."

Bendix to Play Again To-night.

Max Bendix, concertmeister at the Manhattan Opera House, who has been ill for a week and unable to play, will return to the opera house to-night and play the obbligato to the "Lombardi" trio, which Mme. Russ and Messrs. Arimondi and Bassi are to sing between the acts of "Carmen." The performance is a special one for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society.

Putnam Griswold Sings for Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 4.—Emperor William asked Putnam Griswold, the American basso who is engaged at the Royal Opera House, to sing at the Palace last Saturday evening after a dinner which his Majesty gave to the Ambassadors. The Emperor complimented Mr. Griswold in cordial terms.

Cavalieri to Sail To-day.

Lina Cavalieri, the Italian singer, who has appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House this Winter, sails for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

BALLARD-POWERS WEDDING APRIL 10

Ceremony Will Take Place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

RECEPTION TO FOLLOW

Reeve Schley and Miss Prentice to be Married in the Early Fall.

Miss Helen Gillette Ballard and Walter Heyward Powers will be married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 10. The maid of honor will be Miss Marie L. Hoopes of Elkins Park, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Ruth S. Eaton, sister of Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker; Miss Georgia Gray, daughter of Mrs. William Steele Gray; Miss Lucy Reis, Miss Gertrude Knapp, Miss Madeleine Gelshenen, daughter of Mrs. William H. Gelshenen, and Miss Margaret Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott.

Mr. Powers's best man will be James R. Knapp. The ushers have not been selected. There will be a reception at the bride's home, 21 West Seventy-third Street, following the ceremony.

Miss Ballard is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard. Mr. Powers, who was graduated from Columbia a few years ago, is the eldest son of Mrs. Walter Powers of Park Avenue.

While no date has been decided upon for the wedding of Miss Kate De Forest Prentice and Reeve Schley, it will, in all probability, take place in the latter part of September at Meadowcroft, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Prentice, at Monmouth Beach. Miss Prentice is a sister of Bernon S. Prentice, the ex-Harvard tennis Captain and champion. Mr. Schley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Schley, and was a member of his freshman crew at Yale.

BISHOP'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Will Celebrate It with Trip Around the World.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their golden wedding to-night at their home, in this city. To-morrow they will start on a trip around the world, sailing from San Francisco on March 13 for China. A stop of a few days will be made at Honolulu.

Bishop Wilson's first work in China will be to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the centenary celebration of the entrance of the first Protestant missionary into China, at Shanghai, on April 26.

After this celebration he will go to Japan to attend the first general conference of the new Methodist Episcopal Church of Japan, which will be held in May, and will mark the union of the work of the five great branches of Methodism in Japan.

MISS MINNIE ARNHEIM WEDS.

Ceremony at Delmonico's Followed by Dinner and Dancing.

Miss Minnie Arnheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marks Arnheim, was married to William Arnheim last evening at 6:30 o'clock in the gold room at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. Two hundred guests were present. After the ceremony there was a dinner, followed by dancing. The bridal couple started for a tour of the South.

Milton Untermeyer was best man and Mrs. Milton Untermeyer was matron of honor. Others at the wedding were Herbert R. Rice, Clarence W. Freeman, Edwin J. Hahn, Milton Cohn, Arthur Freidman, S. W. Arnheim, David Stearn, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Untermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Levi.

Miss Roper to Wed on April 23.

Miss Margaret Roper, whose engagement to Walter Cook, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook of East Thirty-seventh Street, was announced some weeks ago, has selected Tuesday, April 23, as the wedding date. There are to be several attendants, but they have not been selected. As the church at Pelham Manor is a very small one, only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends will be invited.

BRUNO HUHN'S CONCERT.

Musical Event at Sherry's Is Well Attended.

Bruno Huhn gave a concert yesterday afternoon at Sherry's. The artists were Francis Rogers, who sang, in addition to two groups of songs, Pope's "The Dying Christian to His Soul," set to music by Mr. Huhn; Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold, who sang selections from Grieg, and also a group of songs set to music by Mr. Huhn, which included Shelley's "Love's Philosophy" and Selby's "Strephon the Shepherd"; Paul Kefer, who gave Lalo's andante and scherzo on the 'cello and also "Sur Lelac" and a scherzo by Van Goens, and Charles Schuetze, harpist, who rendered homas "Autumn" and Oberthur's "Clouds and Sunshine." The last number, sung by Mr. Rogers, was a group of Irish songs, the words by Moira O'Neill and the music by Mr. Huhn.

Among those present were Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Harvey Fisk, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton and Miss Marjorie Clinton, Mrs. F. H. Wright, Dr. Anthony H. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. C. H. Folsom, Mrs. S. W. Thurber, Miss Holt, Mrs. George A. Finck, and many others.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Congressional Party Sails for the West Indies To-day.

Sailing to-day on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher for a cruise in the West Indies will be the Congressional party entertained by Representative William D. McKinley. The Congressman's guests will be Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Representatives James S. Sherman of New York, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, Lucius N. Littauer and J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York, J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Col. L. White Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon, and Dr. C. F. Hough of Champaign, Ill.

Others sailing will be:

Capt. J. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Davenport, James J. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin De Pasmuth Houston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowther, Gen. and Mrs. Patterson, Reginald C. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Penn Shipley, Col. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Starrett, Dr. Joseph Stokes, Mrs. Edward Pearson Stone, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Ludwig Ullman, Capt. C. H. Wickham, and Dr. Frank Woodbury.

Booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen are:

Walton W. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Crowe, Miss Josephine De Wyckoff, Dr. Frenkel-Holden, Mrs. Edward W. Hillis, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Heyne, Mrs. Vincent C. King, Sigmund Levy, Alexander Lambert, Julius Meyer, Vicomte de Perigny, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Lawrence Perrin, E. J. Ryerson, Gustav H. Schiff, C. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, and James Whitaker.

On La Bretagne of the French Line, which arrived yesterday from Havre, these were passengers:

Marquis de la Roziere, Countess de Ruffieu, Vicomte de Ruffieu, Miss Mona Fay, Mr. J. O. F. Hill, Mrs. S. S. Williamson, and E. A. Montgomery.

Mrs. Truax Gives a Bridge Party.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax, wife of Justice Charles H. Truax, gave a bridge party yesterday at her residence, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street. The guests asked included Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. W. M. K. Olcott, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Charlotte Mittenberg, Mrs. Warren Delamarest, Mrs. C. W. Dayton, Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mrs. Holland Forbes, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mrs. Andreas Dippel, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. Van Mayhoff, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Clifford Hartridge, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. J. R. Ely, Mrs. C. S. C. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Heinrich Conried, Mrs. Stanley Gifford, and Mrs. Tilden Swan.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY

The chief social event of to-day will be the wedding of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Miss Kate La Montagne, which will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, in East Sixty-eighth Street. Friends and relatives only will attend the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Butler will leave immediately after their marriage for an extended trip in the Far West. Dr. Butler will make the principal address at the charter day exercises at the University of California on March 23, and will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Columbia alumni residing in Chicago on April 1.

To-night the special benefit performance of Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House will be the most interesting event of the week, and with the list of well known patronesses, and the number of those who have subscribed, there will be an especially brilliant house. Among those present will be representatives from various other cities, including Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Bridge parties will be given as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Brewster of 695 Fifth Avenue, on Friday; Mrs. Arthur Barney, to-day; Mrs. John C. Neeser, at Sherry's on Thursday; Mrs. William L. Bull on Friday.

Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow of 4 East Tenth Street will give a luncheon, followed by bridge on Wednesday, March 18, at her residence, and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser will give a bridge party on April 1, at 166 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. William H. Emory and Miss Blanche Willis Emery will be at home on Fridays at 49 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Frederick Perry of 225 West Seventy-ninth Street, will give a tea on Thursday, March 14, for her sister, Miss Sabina Wood Watts.

The Thursday Morning Sewing Class for the Cliffside Committee of the Babies' Hospital will meet on March 7 at the residence of Mrs. Curtiss, 49 East Sixtieth Street, and on March 14 at the residence of Mrs. Smith, 39 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission, of which Mrs. Haslitt McKim is President, Mrs. John C. Lord, Vice President, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Treasurer, will have two recitals for the benefit of the charity on March 12 and 19 at 35 East Fifty-sixth Street. The recitals will be for piano and violin by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes on Tuesday mornings at 11 o'clock. Tickets for the two recitals are $5, and may be obtained from Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, or one of the patronesses, Mrs. James Core King, Mrs. James May Duane, Mrs. James L. Trask, Mrs. Allen Tucker, or Mrs. Raymond Hoagland.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee recently gave a large bridge party. Among the prizes were gold frames for miniatures. Mrs. Charles H. Truax entertained at bridge yesterday, and to-day Mrs. Arthur Whitney will give a luncheon and entertain with bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are occupying their new house, at 7 East Fifty-first Street. Among their recent guests were Dr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason of Boston.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby has been the guest of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

Dr. John Duncan Emmet is in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll Brown of Baltimore, who have a house in town this Winter, have had among their recent guests Mrs. James Madison Taylor and Mrs. O. Howard Harvey of Baltimore. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Mrs. Marcus Daly and a sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr.

Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen is spending the Winter in Washington. Mrs. Bonaparte gave a luncheon recently for Miss Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago.

Mrs. David King has gone to Newport for a few days. She will sail for Europe next Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. McLane Tiffany of Baltimore are visiting friends in town. Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman and her daughters of Baltimore have returned home, after a stay of two weeks.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna is in town for a few weeks. She may decide to spend her Winters in New York.

Miss Lillie Hamilton French is in Washington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot. Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, who was with Mrs. Pinchot in Washington last week, has returned home.

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson of East Sixtieth Street is in Washington, visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John Ward. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of Mme. Riano, who will sail in a few weeks to join her husband, Señor Don Riano, the new Spanish Minister to Denmark and Norway.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriot McLean Fowler of Babylon, L. I., to Dr. Sinclair Tousey of West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Fowler is a daughter of Mrs. John L. Stephens by her first marriage. Mrs. Stephens was formerly Miss Julia True. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens live at West Islip, L. I. Dr. Tousey was graduated from Columbia with the class of '85, and is a member of the Republican and other clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Grace Henop) are booked to sail in April for Europe. They will visit the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Owen, who spent the Winter in Italy, are to return to this country. They will open their villa, at Stockbridge, Mass., in a few weeks.

Mrs. Frank Tilford and Miss Julie Tilford returned Sunday from Hampton Terrace, Augusta, Ga., and Mr. Tilford and Miss Elsie Tilford are due in town to-day from their trip to Havana and Palm Beach.

The sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum held its regular meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. de Peyster, and in the afternoon the class sewing for the Seamen's Benefit Society met at the residence of Miss Isabel Gregory. The next meeting of the latter class, on Monday afternoon next, will be held at the home of Miss Van Amringe, 48 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Francis S. Wellman is booked to sail to-day for Europe, to be absent until June. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones are booked to sail on March 26.

Among those who will entertain this evening with dinners are Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Miss Harriet Alexander and Miss Martha Mc-Cook returned Friday night from Palm Beach, after an absence of a couple of weeks.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Arnold Daly, in the new military comedy entitled "The Boys of Company B," will open the season under Daniel Frohman's direction at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on March 25, and will come later to the Lyceum Theatre for a Spring and Summer season. The cast numbers about thirty people, including Verner Clarges, Joseph Whiting, Alfred Cappeler, Howard Estabrook, Jennie Eustace, Frances Ring, Gretchen Dale, and Florence N. Nash.

The one-hundredth performance of "The Road to Yesterday" will be given at the Herald Square Theatre to-night and souvenirs will be distributed to the ladies in the audience.

James K. Hackett's production of Ramsay Morris's new play, "The Girl in White," was rehearsed yesterday at the Hackett Theatre. It will have its first production out of town on March 24. Among the members of the cast are Orrin Johnson, Henry Hyde, Henry Harncombe, Pauline Frederick, Eleanor Moretti, Ethel Winthrop, and Theresa Deagle.

Christie MacDonald, after a week's absence due to a wrenched ankle, returned to the cast of "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's last night.

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CONCERT FOR BLIND BRINGS IN $5,800

Miss Farrar and Mme. Samaroff Donate Services at Benefit for Home.

HELD AT THE WALDORF

Artists Generous in Response to Encores—Inmates of Home Hear Them.

A very large and fashionable audience attended yesterday's concert for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The receipts footed up to $5,800 clear gain, as Miss Geraldine Farrar and Mme. Samaroff gave their services and an associate manager of the Home paid all the other expenses. The managers of the Home wish to publicly express their thanks to Miss Farrar and Mme. Samaroff for their services.

Several inmates of the home were taken to the Waldorf to enjoy the music. The programme began with a Ballade from Chopin by Mme. Samaroff, the pianiste, followed by a group of songs by Miss Farrar, including "Sous les Lilacs" by Barthélémy, "Mai" by Hahn, Bemberg's "Aime Moi," and a fragment of Tatjana's aria by Tschaikowsky. Mme. Samaroff also played a nocturne, written for the left hand only by Scriabine, and two selections from Liszt, including the Rhapsodie No. 12. Miss Farrar also sang a group of German songs and another of French selection. Both artists were generous in responding to encores.

The managers of the Home are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, Mrs. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Miss Debon, Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. V. G. G. Hall, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs F de R. E. Wissman, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mrs William Brock Shoemaker, Mrs. George Kingsland, and several other well-known women. The associate managers include Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Theodore Dehon, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Feild, and many others, most of whom were present yesterday. There was also a very long list of fashionable patronesses.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki this evening entertained at dinner the Italian Ambassador, Mayor des Planches; the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, Justice and Mrs. Harlan; the Councillor of the British Embassy, Mr. Howard, and Lady Howard; the Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, M. De Amaral, and Mme. De Amaral; Senor and Senora Guzman of the Colombian Legation, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mr. De Thal of the Russian Embassy, Gifford Pinchot, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, son-in-law and daughter of the hosts; Mr. Hanihara, and Mr. Yoshida, both of the Embassy staff.

Capt. Bebbinghauss, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, and Mme. Hebbinhaus entertained at dinner this evening the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Representative and Mrs. Olcott, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Key, Mrs. Kean, Col. James of the British Embassy, and Count Hatzfeld of the German Embassy.

Secretary and Mrs. Taft were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley at dinner this evening. To meet them were the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Bell, Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Col. Pedernieras of the Brazilian Embassy, Count and Countess Seckendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Chatard, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Miss Kibbey, and Rear Admiral O'Neill. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will leave to-morrow for St. Augustine.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a beautifully appointed luncheon to-day, complimentary to the Baroness Hengelmuller, who leaves town for New York to sail Saturday for Europe. The company of twenty-four included, in addition to Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister to the Netherlands; Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. W. C. Hill, with a number of bachelor friends.

TALK OF NEW OPERA HOUSE.

With Melba and Hammerstein In Control and Metropolitan Abandoned.

Operatic circles discussed yesterday a rumor of the building of a new Opera House in which Mme. Melba was to be largely interested. Mme. Melba said:

"There is a project on foot. I can say nothing about it now, but the money has been put up. It will probably not be built for two years. I am really not at liberty to discuss the subject at present."

Oscar Hammerstein, who was spoken of as the Director of the new house, said:

"Nothing should have been said about this yet. Several gentlemen have had private conversations, but nothing definite has been decided upon."

The scheme outlined included the sale of the Metropolitan Opera House, the purchase of the Carnegie Hall site, and the construction on the ground at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue of a mammoth temple of music. It was said that differences have arisen between Mr. Conried and his Board of Directors since his "Salome" production, and that the retirement of Herr Conried was part of the plan.

Mr. Hammerstein, it was reported, would be willing to abandon grand opera at the Manhattan and use that house for other purposes if he became Director of the new house. Melba was said to be willing to invest money in the scheme.

There was another rumor that Zenatello, Mr. Hammerstein's new Italian tenor, had also been signed for the Metropolitan.

"Is Mr. Hammerstein sure that he has Zenatello?"

"Zenatello will sing here," said Mr. Hammerstein. "Bonci will sing here. What more can I say?

"To-day I notified Bonci by mail of the proceedings which I shall institute against him, and later in the week I shall undoubtedly take legal steps to control his actions."

Clay's Eccentric Relative Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—A relative of Henry Clay, Mrs. Frances Paca Peter, aged 91 years, died at her home in this county to-day. She lived seven miles from town, and had not been here in more than forty-five years. She became angry at some of the people in the city before the civil war and vowed that she would never visit the place again. She was wealthy.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 213 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

NEW HIPPODROME FEATURES.

Twenty-four Arabs Give a Clever Acrobatic Performance.

Three new circus features were introduced into the bill at the Hippodrome last night, and one of them, the act of the twenty-four Bedouin Arabs, particularly delighted the audience. On the programme the Arabs are described as appearing in the most sensational acrobatic feats ever seen in this country—and the fact is almost equal to the announcement.

The entire troupe entered as it marching across the Sahara, with four heavily laden camels in the lead. All the customary acrobatic feats—and many that were most unusual—were then performed. The achievements of the half dozen little fellows in the company were the particular delight of the onlookers. The act ended in a maze of topsy-turvy and whirlwind "cart-wheels" of every description.

The other two acts were Prof. Webb's troupe of performing seals and sea lions and the Patti brothers, acrobats. The seals and sea lions gave a clever exhibition, not, however, of a very exceptional type. The Patti brothers, who have been seen here before in vaudeville, performed with their customary dexterity.

FRANK VAN DUSEN DEAD.

Railroad Official's Wife Also Succumbs to Pneumonia.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Frank Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died to-day of pneumonia at the Iroquois apartments, in this city. Two hours later, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Van Dusen, expired in an adjoining room from the same disease.

Frank Van Dusen was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1846. In 1861 he entered the railway service as a check clerk in the freight office of the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad at Richmond, Ind. A year later he was appointed private secretary to the ticket agent at Little Miami, and soon advanced himself to Ticket Agent. After occupying posts on various railroads he was appointed Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines in 1886.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Julius Katzenberg.

Julius Katzenberg, 84 years old, died yesterday of heart failure in his home, 923 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Bavaria and lived there until he was 30 years old. He was educated at the University of Kaiserslauden, in that kingdom.

He had lived in this city for fifty years. For a time he taught a private school, and afterward was a member of the School Committee and one of the School Trustees of this city. He was a member of the Temple Emanu-El for forty years and a member of the Liederkranz, the Masons, and the Odd Fellows.

He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Ida Lydia Howard.

Miss Ida Lydia Howard, first President of Wellesley College, who died in Brooklyn on Sunday night, was born in Temple, N. H., on Dec. 19, 1829. Upon her graduation from Mount Holyoke College she was made an instructor in the college. She later held a place in Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

After managing a private institution at Bridgeton, N. J., for a time, she was called to preside over Wellesley College. She was the first woman President of a college in the world, serving at Wellesley from 1875 until 1882, when she resigned on account of failing health.

Thomas H. York.

Thomas H. York, Deputy Bridge Commissioner in Mayor Van Wyck's administration, died on Sunday at his home, 193 Prospect Place

NOTES
OF
Standard Railroads
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List sent on request.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
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27 William St., N. Y.

To Yield About 6¼%
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5% Notes
Dated March 1st, 1907. Due March 1st, 1910.
And
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.
5% Notes
Dated March 1st, 1907. Due March 1st, 1910.
Further particulars on application.
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Municipal Railroad Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore
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WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO.
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Orders executed on both the New York and London Stock Exchanges.
New York: 24 Broad St. London: 16 George St., Mansion House, E. C. Colorado Springs: Colorado.
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L. B. WILSON & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.,
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Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin. Fractional lots.
TELEPHONE 4201—4202 JOHN.

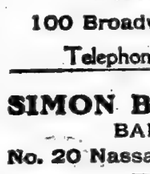
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline to Low Level of the Year; Call Money Rates, 6@3 Per Cent.

HILL SHARES BREAK

Heavy Selling of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Upsets Market.

It was the selling of Great Northern and Northern Pacific which brought prices in general in yesterday's stock market to a level lower than any touched heretofore this year, and as low, if not lower than the low point established in the Summer of 1906 for that year. The extreme breaks of 10 points in Great Northern and of over 6 points in Northern Pacific were a disturbing influence upon the entire market, and in the liquidation provoked by these great declines there occurred such losses as 4 points in Union Pacific, 3 points in Southern Pacific, 3¾ points in Atlantic Coast Line, 3½ points in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and losses of from 5 to 10 points in inactive specialties, while the general average of prices fell not less than 2 points. Such professional operations as had place in the market were fairly overshadowed by the genuine liquidation, a fact very plainly evidenced by the total of the day's transactions, which amounted to nearly 1,500,000 shares, this making it the most active day since the third week in January. There were moments when the market seemed on the verge of demoralization, and it is probable that it was saved from this more through the agency of short covering than any real support from the more important interests of the financial community. The end of the day found prices little more than fractionally above the low points touched, with the feeling of unsettlement in full control of the situation.

Beyond question, the selling of Great Northern and Northern Pacific represented genuine liquidation, and this was so widely recognized that there was in progress all day a general canvass of the sources of the selling. While there can be no absolute certainty, it seems probable that the most generally accepted theory was the correct one, and that the stock which poured into the market came in great part from the Union Pacific treasury. In support of this theory it was recalled that the testimony recently taken before the Inter-State Commerce Commission showed that that road's holdings of Baltimore & Ohio stock had been paid for in large measure by notes, and the necessity of meeting these financial commitments along with such other capital as may be required to complete necessary work under way on the property would, it is assumed, be logically met as far as possible by the liquidation of such quick assets as Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock. If the initial selling, however, came from this quarter, it quickly provoked liquidation of the same stocks by other interests, and realization of this fact set afloat again the various stories of trouble among brokerage houses that have appeared upon similar declines in the Hill shares in the past. None of these stories could be verified, and as a whole they are probably as untrustworthy as heretofore.

Very little attention was devoted by the financial community to the final enactment into law of the Aldrich financial measure, although on different occasions in the past there has been displayed much anxiety over the fate of this bill, and properly so, since it contains the promise of considerable relief to the money markets. The translation of this promise into fact, however, depends very largely upon the interpretation which the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, places upon the clause permitting him to deposit customs receipts in National banks. If this is done directly rather than by the former dilatory method of first accumulating funds in the Treasury and then paying them out at moments of stress, the needs of the New York money market, particularly, will be more adequately met. The importance of the money market position in the general financial situation was brought out clearly again during the day by the rise of call money to 6 per cent., the bulk of the day's loans being concluded upon a 5½ per cent. basis. The Bank of England secured what gold it desired in the London open market yesterday without competition, but it seems certain that later in the present month, or at the latest in April, determined efforts to import gold will be made.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. preferred stock.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
Celluloid Co.
Diamond Match Co.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Abdullah Co.
American Snuff Co.
American Woolen Co.
Bretagne Co.
Forum Publishing Co.
Jacksonville Electric Co.
United Bank Note Corporation.
Western Pacific Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
Riverside Bank.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Everything seemed on the decline to-day excepting Northern Central, which stiffened up ½. The Gottlieb Brewing incomes, which were active during the greater part of last week, sold down to 20, a decline of 1¼ since Saturday, but recovered slightly. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s declined 1 point, United Railways incomes dropped ¾ and the 4s lost ¼. The market closed dull but steady. Sales, 834 shares; bonds, $36,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Baltimore City 3½s	100	100	100
2,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96	96	96
2,000	Anacos. & Potom. 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	City & Sub. 5s, D. C.	103	103	103
4,000	Detroit United 4½s	88	88	88
9,000	United Rys. 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
17,000	United Rys. inc.	55⅝	55¼	55¼
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81⅝	81	81
25,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	27	26	26½
14,000	Light & Power 4½s	91	91	91

STOCKS.

14	Northern Central	98½	93½	98½
10	Seaboard common	20½	20½	20½
90	Maryland Casualty	64	64	64
200	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	G. B. S. Brewing	7	7	7
10	M. & M. Trans. Co.	200	200	200

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Trading on the local Stock Exchange to-day was dull and at a lower level for the most part. During the first hour it was confined almost entirely to Diamond Match, which sold down 2 points or more.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	6¾	6¼	6½
400	Am. Can pf	54⅝	54½	54½
800	Am. Shipbuilding	75	75	75
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf	108	108	108
540	Chicago Subway	27⅛	26	26½
170	Diamond Match	122½	120	120½
300	Daly West	19¼	19¼	19¼
60	Illinois Brick	47½	47	47½
57	Kan. City Light pf	75	75	75
255	National Biscuit	82	80	81
6	National Biscuit pf	116¾	116¼	116¾
100	Quaker Oats	143	143	143
25	Quaker Oats pf	100½	100½	100½
10	Sears-Roebuck pf	94	94	94
766	Swift & Co	110¾	109¾	109½
325	United Box Board pf	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, March 4, 1907.

Total sales March 4, 1907 1,500,725
From Jan. 1, 1907 42,531,156
Corresponding date last year 63,849,558

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12¾	13	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
33	34	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
108	108½	94,190	*Amal. Copper Co	110¼	110⅝	107⅝	108½	— 2
17	18	900	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	— 1⅝
6¼	6⅝	400	American Can	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
54½	55	700	American Can pf	55	55	54⅝	55	— ¾
42⅛	42¼	3,100	Am. Car & Found. Co	43½	43¼	42	42⅛	— 1⅜
102½	103⅝	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	102¾	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	— ⅛
31	31⅜	500	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	— 1¼
6	6½	300	*Am. Grass Twine	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
21	22	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25½	25½	22	22	— 4
79	85	200	Am. Ice Securities	82	82	78	78	— 3
15½	16¼	210	*Am. Linseed Co	16¾	16¾	16	16	— 1¼
69⅜	70	5,600	*Am. Locomo. Co	71½	71⅝	69¾	69¾	— 2⅛
110	111	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	110¾	110⅞	110¼	110¼	...
185	185½	51,300	*Am. S. & R. Co	187⅝	188	185	185¼	— 2⅞
113½	113⅝	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅜
8¼	8½	500	Am. Steel Foundries	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ¾
41	41½	550	Am. Steel Founds. pf	42	42	41	41	— 1
129	130	14,430	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	130½	130½	129	129	— 1¾
95	95½	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	95½	95½	95	95	— ½
30¼	31⅛	610	*Am. Woolen Co	32	32	31	31	— 1
99⅞	99⅞	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	...
70½	70⅝	34,050	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	72⅝	73⅜	70	70½	— 2⅝
103	106	8	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	...
99	99¼	65,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¾	101¾	98⅞	99	— 2½
96	96	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	96½	96½	— 1½
111	112⅜	2,400	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	112	112	— 3¾
106⅜	106⅝	4,950	Baltimore & Ohio	109¼	109¼	106¼	106⅝	— ⅝
...	...	200	Bethlehem Steel	17	17	17	17	— 1½
64¼	64½	22,223	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅞	68⅞	63⅝	64½	— 4¾
90	100	100	Buff., Roch. & P.	100	100	100	100	— 12
63	63¼	100	Canada Southern	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	— ⅝
180½	180¾	12,900	Canadian Pacific	181⅝	181⅝	179¾	180½	— ⅝
85⅝	86	1,000	Central Leather Co.	37¼	37¼	35⅝	35⅝	— 1½
99½	100¼	560	Central Leath. Co. pf	100¾	100¼	99½	99½	— ⅝
198	200	235	Central R. R. of N. J.	199½	199½	199	199	— 1
48⅝	49¼	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— 1¼
14⅞	15	4,300	Chicago Great West	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅞
21¾	22	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
142⅜	142¼	41,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145	145⅞	142¼	142¼	— 2⅞
160	160½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	160	160	160	160	— 1
139	140	900	*C., M. & S.P.pf.cfts., 10 per cent. paid	140	140	140	140	— ½
153	154	5,820	Chi. & Northw.	157	157½	151	153½	— 3½
13	13¼	4,840	Chi. & Northw. rts	14¼	14¼	12¾	12¾	— 1⅝
210	235	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	210¼	210¼	210¼	210¼	...
180	190	10	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	190	190	190	190	...
4½	4⅝	800	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
14½	15	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15	15	15	15	— ½
41⅝	42	6,910	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅛	44⅛	41½	42	— 1⅞
...	94	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	81½	81½	78	78	— 7
30⅜	31	1,200	Colorado & Southern	33½	33½	31	31	— 2½
20⅜	21	1,300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	21	21¼	20⅜	21	— ⅝
134	135½	2,835	Consolidated Gas	136	136	134	134	— 4
20⅜	21	2,420	Corn Products Ref	21½	21¼	20¼	20⅝	— ⅞
86⅝	87	822	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86¾	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	...
200	203	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	201	203	199½	200	— 4½
475	485	100	Del., Lack. & West	485	485	485	485	— 5
35¼	35½	900	Denver & Rio Grande	36	36	35¼	35¼	— 1⅝
77	78¼	672	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	78¼	78¼	76¼	76¼	— 3⅝
76	77	100	Detroit United Ry	77	77	77	77	— 2
74	74½	1,975	*Distillers Securities	75⅜	75⅜	74	74	— 1½
32⅛	32¾	28,900	Erie	33½	33½	32	32¼	— 1¾
64½	65	2,800	Erie 1st pf	67	67½	64¾	64¾	— 2¾
55¼	55½	800	Erie 2d pf	57	57	55	55	— 2⅝
...	160	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	145	145	145	145	— 10
80	85	200	*Federal Sugar pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
154½	155	2,875	General Electric	156¼	156½	154½	154½	— 3
140	150	...	Granby Consol	140	140	140	140	— 9
149½	150½	23,650	Great Northern pf	153	153	149	149½	— 9⅝
67½	68	22,200	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	70½	70⅝	66⅝	67½	— 2⅞
80½	83½	300	Havana Electric pf	82	82	80⅝	80⅝	— 1½
85¼	91	160	Hocking Valley pf	91	91	91	91	+1
153	154	100	Illinois Central	155	155	153	155	...
26¾	27¼	35,838	Interborough-Met	30¼	30⅜	27	27	— 3⅞
62	62¾	10,845	Interborough-Met. pf	65	65	61⅝	62¼	— 3⅝
15⅜	16	3,400	Internat. Paper Co	15⅝	16	15½	15¾	— ⅞
42	43	700	Iowa Central pf	40	42½	40	42¼	— 1
76½	77	20	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	77	77	77	77	...
27	27½	800	Kansas City South	27	27¼	27	27	— 1
57½	58	800	Kansas City So. pf	58	58	57⅜	57½	— 1⅜
24	25	100	Lake Erie & Western	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+1
125	125¼	4,200	Louisville & Nash	127	127½	125	125	— 3½
71⅞	73¼	100	Mackay Cos	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅝
68⅝	69	450	Mackay Cos. pf	69⅝	69¾	69	69	— ⅞
4	6	100	Manhattan Beach	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅝
140	142	380	Manhattan Elevated	142	142	141	141	— 1¾
102	104	100	*Met. Street Railway	104	104	104	104	...
21½	22	400	Mexican Central	22¼	22¼	22	22	— 1
115	116	215	M., St. P. & S. M.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— 2½
136½	140	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	138½	138½	138½	139½	— 1¾
41	41¾	27,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	43	43	40½	41¾	— 1⅝
69	69⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	70	70	69	69	— 1⅝
77½	78	6,460	Missouri Pacific	78¾	78¾	77½	77½	— 1½
130	136	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	130	130	130	130	— 3½
80	82½	2,600	*National Biscuit Co	81¾	81¾	80	80	— 1½
13½	14½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	14	14	14	14	— ⅞
85	87	100	Nat. Enam. & Sta. pf	88	88	88	86	— 1⅞
66	68¼	2,200	*National Lead Co	68	68	68½	66¼	— 1⅞
100⅜	100	400	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	100	100	99¾	99⅝	— 1¼
55½	56	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
125	132	100	*New York Air Brake	130½	130½	130½	130½	— 4½
122⅝	123	7,920	New York Central	124	124½	122½	122⅝	— 1⅞
178⅛	181	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	180	180	180	— 1½
113	114½	25	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	114	114	114	114	...
42	42¼	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	43	43	42	42	— 1½
83	83¼	226	Norfolk & Western	84	84	83½	83½	— 1¼
78	80	1,710	North American	80¾	80¾	77¼	77¼	— 3½
134⅜	135	65,000	Northern Pacific	141½	141⅝	134½	134⅞	— 6⅞
123½	124	3,810	*North. Pacific ctfs., 5 per cent. paid	125	126	124	124	— 1
29¼	29⅝	1,700	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	29¼	29½	— 3½
126⅞	127¼	67,420	Pennsylvania R. R.	127½	127⅝	126½	126⅞	— 1
92⅜	92⅝	800	People's Gas, Chicago	93	93⅛	92¼	92¼	— 1
70	74½	220	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	— 2
14¼	15	300	Pittsburg Coal	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
53	55	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	55	55	53	55	— 1⅞
45½	46	2,010	Pressed Steel Car	48	48	45½	46	— 2⅝
95½	96¼	1,200	Pressed Steel Car pf	96¼	96¾	95⅜	95⅝	— 1¾
165	167	566	Pullman Company	168	168	165	165	— 3
50¼	50⅝	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	51½	51½	50½	50½	— 1
113¾	113⅞	351,000	Reading	115⅜	116⅝	113	113¾	— 1⅝
80	81	5,289	*Rep. Iron & Steel	82⅜	82⅜	29½	80	— 3
96	96⅝	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	— 1½
23¼	23⅝	9,200	Rock Island Co	24⅝	24⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅝
51½	52	900	Rock Island Co. pf	54½	54½	52	52	— 3
38½	39	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	39	40	39	39	— 1½
22	22¼	300	St. Louis Southw	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
53¼	53⅞	600	St. Louis Southw. pf	54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
...	94¼	100	Sears-Roebuck pf	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
61	61½	4,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	66	66	61	61½	— 4½
88	88⅝	56,650	Southern Pacific	90⅝	90⅝	87⅝	88⅛	— 2⅜
117	117¼	550	Southern Pacific pf	117	117	116¾	117	— ⅜
24⅜	24⅞	8,130	Southern Ry. ext	25¼	25¼	24¼	24⅞	— ⅝
75¼	77	500	Southern Ry. pf. ext	77	77	75¾	75½	— 2½
145	148	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	146	146	145	146	— 2
50	51¼	2,425	*Tenn. Copper	53	53⅜	50⅞	50⅝	— 1⅜
81	81½	2,200	Texas & Pacific	82½	82½	80½	80½	— 2
77	81	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	78	78	78	78	— ½
110	113	350	Third Avenue	115	115	114½	114½	— 2½
27⅜	29¼	450	Tol., St. L. & West	29¾	29½	28½	28¼	— 1⅝
48½	49	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	49¾	49¾	48¾	48⅝	— 1⅞
100	102	300	Twin City R. T	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
166⅝	168⅞	151,100	Union Pacific	169⅝	169⅝	166¼	166⅝	— 3½
89	89½	200	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89	89	— 1
52	54	100	United Rys. Invest	52½	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	— 1⅞
63	65	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	64	64	64	64	— 2
43⅜	44	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	44½	44½	43¾	43½	— 1½
85	87	20	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
84½	85	900	U. S. Real. & Im. Co	86	86	84½	84½	— 1⅝
18	22	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
60	63¾	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	61	61	61	61	— 3
48⅝	48⅞	6,150	U. S. Rubber	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— 2⅜
105½	106½	110	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105½	106½	105½	106½	— 1½
42¼	42¾	131,550	U. S. Steel	44	44	42¼	42¼	— 1⅝
102½	102⅝	8,050	U. S. Steel pf	103½	103¾	102⅝	102½	— 1½
37⅝	38	3,000	*Utah Copper	39½	39½	38	38	...
...	87	100	Vandalia R. R.	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85¼	— 4⅞
31	31½	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	32⅝	32⅝	31	31	— 2½
71	72	900	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	72½	72½	71	71	— ½
14⅞	15½	600	Wabash	15	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
28⅝	29	2,400	Wabash pf	30¼	30¼	28¼	29⅛	— 1⅝
150	150½	2,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150½	150	150	— ⅝
9	10	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10	10	9½	9½	— ¾
27	27½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	28¼	28½	27	27	— 2¼
14½	15½	850	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	16¼	16¼	14¾	14¾	— 1¾
19½	20½	400	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20½	20	20	— 1
42	43	300	Wisconsin Central pf	44	44	43¼	43¼	— 2½
Total....		1,498,975						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.00	5.75	200	Alice	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.25	—0.75
0.27	0.28	1,550	Comstock	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	—0.00
Total....		1,750						

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Cable Con.	.88	.87	.87
57	Con. Ice	6¼	6	6
800	Crucible Steel	97½	97	97¼
310	Crucible Steel pf.	77½	76¾	76⅝
20	Fireproofing	5½	5½	5½
117	Ind. Brewing	17	16¾	17
33	Ind. Brew. pf.	43	43	43
1,400	Interior Mining	.36	.36	.36
170	Mfrs.' Light & Heat.	14¼	14⅛	14¼
600	Marsden	2	2	2
100	Mitchell	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
85	Pittsburg Brewing	30¾	30½	30½
35	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	51	51	51
100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56	56	56
4,000	Pittsburg Con.	.15	.15	.15
500	Pittsburg Lead & Z.	.25	.25	.25
55	Pitts. Plate Glass	119	119	119
15	Sewer Pipe	21¾	21½	21⅜
145	Shoshone	13	12⅝	12⅝
180	Tonopah Extension	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Pittsburg Copper	75⅞	74¾	75⅜
40	Union Switch	84½	84	84
160	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43	43
1,085	West. Elec. 2ds	75½	75⅛	75⅛
58	West. Penn. Ry	36	36	36

BONDS.

$1,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Lafayette & Log. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼

RIGHTS.

1,040	Union Switch & Signal	¼	¼	¼

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $806,897; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,899,588; customs, $1,005,282; miscellaneous, $149,789; expenditures, $1,720,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$346,055,865
Silver dollars	471,940,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,374,000
Total	$1,124,373,869
General fund	208,126,120
Deposits in National banks	149,765,802
In Philippine Treasury	8,422,552
Awaiting reimbursement	54,150
Current liabilities	109,504,286

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 2, averaged 7.28 cents per pound.—Adv.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.05	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.21	.14	Ky. Con.	.12	.20
Andes	.48	.47	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Belcher	1.45	1.50	Mexican	.38	.38
Best & B.	.36		Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Caledonia	.46	.45	Ophir	2.65	2.50
Chal. Con.	.23	.24	Overman	.18	.17
Challar	.14	.13	Potosi	.16	.16
Confidence	1.00	.90	Savage	.77	.78
C. C. & V.	.90	.88	Sag Belch	.07	.07
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	Sierra Nev.	.31	.74
Crown Point	.31	.30	Union Con.	.21	.18
Gould & C.	.36	.35	Utah Con.	.05	.03
Hale & N.	.73	.75	Yel. Jack	1.05	1.00
Julia	.11	.11	Silver bars	69⅛	69⅜

Mexican dollars—Monday, .53¼@.54¼; Saturday, .54@.54¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A year ago yesterday the stock market, on a volume of sales of approximately 1,500,000 shares, went through much the same course as it followed yesterday. At that time, however, the severest sufferers were Amalgamated Copper and Reading, Reading falling about 6½ points on transactions of 260,000 half shares. On that day there were sold only 4,700 shares of Great Northern, the closing price being 310¼, and 20 300 shares of Northern Pacific, which closed at 210¼.

***

Yesterday Great Northern sold at 149 and Northern Pacific at 134½. In comparing these prices with those of a year ago, account must be taken, of course, of the rights which have been given on both stocks in the shape of certificates on Great Northern and subscription rights on Northern Pacific. A week ago yesterday Mr. Harriman testified that the Union Pacific still held $30,000,000 of Great Northern and Northern Pacific, market value. On that day Great Northern stood at 161 and Northern Pacific at 147. If the Union Pacific has not sold these shares, its loss on the basis of these figures must have been very heavy, certainly not less than $3,000,000. Every one in Wall Street, however, believes that the bulk of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which came out in yesterday's market, came from the Union Pacific treasury. It believes this largely for the reason that Mr. Harriman said that a payment on the notes given to the Pennsylvania for the Baltimore & Ohio, which the Union Pacific bought, falls due this month.

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All traction shares were unusually weak, and the sharp losses suffered by them, running to over 3 points in the Interborough-Metropolitan issues and 4¾ points in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, were directly attributed to the measures bearing on the traction situation which are daily discussed at Albany. Attention yesterday in connection with the fall in the tractions was concentrated upon the outcome of the Public Utilities bill now under the supervision of Gov. Hughes, which will probably be introduced in the Legislature to-day. There was some gossip regarding the possibility of a reduction in the dividend upon the preferred shares of Interborough-Metropolitan, but there was no general belief that this dividend will have to be reduced. The merger shares sold at the lowest prices ever touched by them.

***

Some of the selling of Northern Pacific by speculators was based upon a feeling that since the facts regarding the Chicago & Alton special dividend became known and aroused such criticism, the chances of the much-discussed 20 per cent. dividend upon Northern Pacific, in connection with the disposal of its ore lands, have been largely reduced. There was never any official intimation that such a dividend could be declared out of the proceeds of the sale of these lands, but Wall Street was certain there would be.

***

In the weakness of the stock market the bond market fully shared, and during the course of the day bond prices in general touched the lowest level of the year. The conspicuous features of the decline here were Western Maryland convertibles, which fell 3 points; Wabash-Pittsburg 2ds, which dropped 2¾ points, and Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, which lost 1⅞ points.

***

North Carolina has joined the throng of States which has enacted legislation reducing passenger rates on railroads, but instead of putting the rate at 2 cents flat, as has been the usual practice, North Carolina places it at 2½ cents, perhaps as a concession to the railroads concerned. A few days ago Prof. Henry C. Adams, Statistician to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, estimated that it would cost the Government $1,250,000 to make a valuation of the physical properties of the railroads of the United States, the purpose of such a valuation being presumably to find a basis for capital and rate readjustments. It is extremely doubtful if any one of the States which have so radically reduced passenger tariffs has spent a hundredth part of this amount in an effort to establish a scientific basis for the rate reductions made. This is one of the things of which the railroads affected complain most bitterly.

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Some of the independent producers of pig iron have apparently been engaged in an endeavor to make the Steel Corporation pay dearly for the iron needed by it at its various plants, but it seems that the big corporation has turned the tables on the producers. Orders are understood to have been issued, calling for the use in United States Steel mills of pig iron produced solely by the corporation's own furnaces. The independents who are supposed to have accumulated some 400,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron for second half delivery are said to be very anxious now to sell to the corporation, offering even to cut the price from $23 to $20. The Steel Corporation, however, has shown no signs of relenting.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The principal movement in wheat yesterday was a severe break in the last half hour, which carried May off from 84c to 83¼c. News was fairly well distributed, on both sides of the market, with weekly statistics generally bearish. The market started out about ¼c lower. Liverpool cables, which were weak at the opening, rallied, and closed quite steady. Features in statistics were increases of 3,352,000 bushels in the quantity on passage, about 300,000 bushels in the world's shipments, and 1,371,000 bushels in the visible, compared with 381,000 bushels increase last year. Northwest receipts were 823 cars, against 515 cars last year. Export business was 20 loads, and Continental markets closed with little important changes. Western temperatures did not indicate any signs of a cold wave, which is the thing most feared by bears. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 80¼c, elevator, and 81¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90½c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 82¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—At first the market was firm and higher on account of smaller receipts than expected, firm cables, and the world's shipments of but 3,359,000 bushels, compared with 4,355,000 bushels the previous week. In the afternoon prices slid off, closing at lowest of the day. The visible supply increased 1,234,000 bushels, and there was an increase also of 400,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. No export business was reported. Cash corn closed as follows: No. 2, 57½c, elevator, and 53¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 54½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	84	83 7-16	83¾	84
July	83⅞	83½	83½	83⅜
September	..	..	82½	82¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	53¾	54½
July	..	..	53	53⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¼	75¾	75⅞	75¼
July	77⅛	76½	76⅝	76⅞
September	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞
Corn—				
May	47	46⅞	46½	46⅜
July	46½	45⅞	45⅞	46
September	46⅜	46¼	46½	46¼
Oats—				
May	41¾	40⅜	40⅝	41⅛
July	37⅛	35¾	35¾	37⅛
September	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	32⅜
Lard—				
May	$9.57	$9.45	$9.45	$9.45
July	9.60	9.47	9.47	9.50
Ribs—				
May	8.92	8.85	8.85	8.85
July	9.02	8.95	8.95	8.92
Pork—				
May	16.30	16.07	16.12	16.22
July	16.47	16.22	16.32	16.37

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Financial Review for 1907, issued by the publishers of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is ready for distribution. Besides the retrospect of 1906, including a comprehensive review of the business of the year with financial and commercial statistics, it contains a long list of specially compiled data extending back in some cases for twenty years.

The London Stock Exchange has granted an offical quotation for the Quebec Central Railway Company for a further issue of 1,000 shares of $25 each, fully paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After a Strong Opening Curb Sentiment Yields to the Slump on 'Change.

UNITED COPPER ACTIVE

Sells 21,000 Despite Feeling of Depression in Other Copper Stocks.

After a strong opening yesterday the slump in stocks on the big Exchange proved too much for curb sentiment, and the market fell off sympathetically as the day progressed. As always, the specially stimulated stocks in both the mining and industrial lists were practically unaffected by the hesitancy which operated to the loss of the better established stocks. Even the manipulators of the coddled issues were, however, careful not to do too much with their stocks in the face of the general weakness. Among the copper stocks in which substantial losses appeared were Boston Copper and the Greene-Cole-Ryan stocks. Some minor declines were made in the Nevada coppers. Boston Copper, on sales of only 800, declined from 29½ to 28, dropping as low at one time as 27½. Greene Consolidated, which has been consistently weak lately, dropped from 20½ to 20¼, closing, however, at 20⅝ after sales of 3,200. Greene-Cananea sold down from 20½ to 18½, but recovered at the close to 19⅝. Transactions were 4,500. Nevada-Utah suffered correspondingly in the slump, dropping from 9 to 7¾, on transactions of 120,000 shares. United Copper was made markedly active in the face of the poor sentiment. It sold up from 74½ to 76¼ and down again to 73¼. The close was at 75 after transactions of 21,000 shares, a net gain for the day of ½ point.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Cen. Foundry.	3	3	*2¾	2⅞
200	Cen. F. pf.	15	15	15	15
1,500	Havana Tob.	11	11	10	10
700	Int. M. M. pf.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26⅞
1,500	Manhattan Tr.	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾
162	Standard Oil	528	528	520	525
100	N. Y. & C. S.S.	29	29	29	29
1,700	Waterbury Co.	51¾	52⅝	51	51
375	Waterbury pf.	103⅝	104⅝	103½	103½
3,200	W. Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝

RAILROADS.

4,100	Chi. Subway.	27½	27⅝	26	27
1,225	Gt. Nor. rts.	19	19	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

425	Arg. Cobalt	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Barnes-King	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
200	Batopilas M.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
3,500	Gingham Con.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
300	Bonanza Belt.	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	Boston Cop.	29½	29½	27½	28
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,800	B. C. Cop. rts.	1 11-16	1	1	1
100	Buffalo Mine	2½	2½	2½	2½
410	Butte Coalition	35	35	34¾	34⅞
300	Butte & N. Y.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,550	Clear Ck. & G.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
†37,000	Cobalt Cen.	49	49	47	47
1,100	Cobalt Coal'n.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
200	Cobalt Contact	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Colonial Silver.	4¼	4¼	4	4
900	Con. Ariz. S.	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
1,500	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	Cumb.-Ely M.	11¼	11¼	11	11
1,700	Davis-D. Est.	19½	19½	18¾	18¾
300	Dolores Ltd.	10	10	10	10
1,150	Dom. Cop.	6⅞	*7	6¾	6¾
500	El Rayo M.	6	6	5¾	5¾
700	Ely Central	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅜
800	Ely Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	Foster Cobalt.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
4,500	F. Ck. Cop.	2	*2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Giroux Min.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
455	Gold Hill	*4½	4½	4½	4½
4,500	Greene-Cananea.	*20⅛	20½	18¾	19⅝
3,200	Greene Con. C.	29½	29½	28¼	28½
500	Greene Gold-S.	2	2	2	2
400	Greene G.-S. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,000	Greene-Mechan	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
900	Guanaj. Con.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
650	King Edward.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Marie Antoinette M. & M.	78	79	78	78
1,000	McK.-Dar.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
3,500	Micmac G. M.	5½	5¾	5½	5½
2,000	Mines Co. of A.	2	2	2	2
650	Mitchell Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Mont.-Shosh.	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅜	17½	16¾	16¾
850	Nev. Smelting	4	4	4	4
120,000	Nev.-U. M. &	9	9¼	7¾	7⅝
5,175	Newhouse Min.	21⅞	22	21½	22
5,800	Nip. Mines Co.	13	13½	12⅝	12⅝
800	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	Portland Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Silv. Queen.	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 3-16
20,000	Stewart Min.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	3⅞
1,200	Tintic Min.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½
20	Tonopah Ext.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	Tramps Con.	1.32	1.40	1.32	1.40
430	Trinity Cop.	30	30	27⅜	27⅜
6,200	Tri-Bullion	3⅜	3¾	3½	3½
200	Union Explor.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
21,000	United Copper.	74½	76¼	73½	75
1,150	Utah Cop. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	White Knob C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
550	White K. pf.	2¾	*3⅛	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	March 4. Bid.	Asked.	March 1. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
American Chicle	..	..	185	195
American Tobacco	365	375	365	375
Am. Writing Paper pf.	..	..	23	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	84½	85	84½	85
Balakala	..	..	11½	11⅝
Bamberger-Delamar	..	..	3½	4
Barnes-King Devel.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Batopilas Mining	6⅝	7	7	7⅜
Bingham Central	1⅝	2	1½	1⅝
Bonanza Belt	4½	4⅝	4	4⅜
Bonanza Creek	9½	9⅝	8	10
Boston Copper	27½	29½	20¾	30¾
British Col. Copper	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	9⅛
Buffalo Mine	2½	3	2½	3⅛
British Col. rights	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1¼
Butte Coalition	34⅝	34⅞	35	35⅜
Butte & New York	7	7½	7	7⅜
Central Foundry 6s	70	72	71	73
Chicago Subway	26½	27	27	27⅜
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Cobalt Contact	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Cobalt Argentite	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	2	1⅝	1¾
Cobalt Central	46	47	46	47
Colonial Silver	4	4¼	4	4¼
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5¼	5½	5	5½
Cumberland-Ely Min.	10⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅝
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	18⅜	19	18⅞	19⅛
Dolores Ltd.	9½	10	10½	11
Dom. Copper, new	6⅞	6¾	..	..
Douglas Copper	..	18	..	..
Electric Boat	30	32	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	82	80	82
Empire Steel	9	9½	9	10
Empire Steel pf.	50	51	50	51
Ely Central	5¾	6	5½	6
Ely Con.	2⅜	2¾	2¼	2½
El Rayo	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6⅛
Foster Cobalt	2 3-16	2⅜	2 3-16	2 5-16
Furnace Creek	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Giroux	9½	9¾	9½	10
Gold Hill	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
Greene Con. Copper	28½	29	29⅞	30
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8½	8⅜	8¾
Greene-Cananea, new	19	19¼	19¼	20
Greene-Mehan	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
Great Northern rights	16	18	19	20
Guanajuato Con.	4¼	4⅜	4⅞	5
Havana Tobacco	9¾	10¼	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	25	20	25
Inter. Mer. Marine	9½	10¼	9¾	10
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26½	27¼	26¾	26½
International Salt	15	18	16	19
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
Marie Antoinette	75	80	76	77
Montgomery-Shoshone	12⅞	13	..	..
McKinley-Darragh	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Micmac Gold Mining	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
Mines Co. of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mitchell Mining	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	16⅜	17	17⅝	18¼
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4⅛	3¾	4
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	7⅝	7⅞	8¼	8⅝
Newhouse Mining	21⅝	22	21	21½
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅝	12⅞	13	13⅛
Old Hundred	3⅝	3½	3¼	3⅝
Otis Elevator	50	55	50	55
Otis Elevator pf.	92	95	92	95
Portland Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Silver Queen	2⅛	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	..	500	515
Stewart Mining	3½	3¾	2⅞	3
Standard Oil	520	525	515	525
Tramps Con.	137	140	125	128
Trinity Copper	27	28	29	30
Tri-Bullion	3½	3½	4⅜	4⅞
Tonopah Extension	4½	4¾	4⅜	4⅝
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	95
Union Type, 1st pf.	118	121	120	123
Union Type, 2d pf.	117	122	117	123
Union Copper	..	..	⅝	⅝
Union Explo. Co.	6¼	6¾	6½	7
United Copper	74⅝	75	71⅝	72⅝
Utah Copper	..	..	38½	39½
Utah Copper rights	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
N. Y. & C. M. & S. Co.	29	30	29	30
White Knob Copper	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	3½	2½	2⅝
Western Ice	26	28¼	26½	27
Waterbury Co.	50⅝	51	52	52¼
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	104	103	103½

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 4.—Money was more plentiful and the rates were slightly easier in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was moderately active, with a firm undertone. Gilt-edged securities improved on the monetary outlook and the fact that the Bank of England obtained nearly £1,000,000 in gold in the open market, while home stocks generally were firmer, on the Moderates' victory in the London County Council elections. Prices, however, closed below the best quotations of the day.

The feature of foreigns was Rio Tinto, which touched 109 and closed at 107⅝. Other copper shares were firm in sympathy, owing to the strength of the metal. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103⅜.

Americans opened steady, on the New York bank statement being better than expected. Prices went up to over parity, but eased slightly prior to the receipt of the Wall Street opening quotations. Later New York knocked down prices, especially Union Pacific, and the market closed weak.

The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £200,000 in gold due here shortly.

Bullion amounting to £44,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Bar silver quiet at 32d per ounce.

Money, 4@4¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 8.95; Lisbon, 2.

PARIS, March 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted and the bonds of 1904 closed at 480.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 20c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm. At the close a quiet tone prevailed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	97⅝	98⅜
German consols 3s	86	86⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	102	102¼
Hessian Government 3½s	96¼	96½
Saxony Government 3s	86	86⅜
Hamburg Government 3s	85⅝	86
City of Cologne 4s	101¼	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	101⅛	101⅜
City of Augsburg 4s	101¼	101½
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	96¼	96⅝
City of Vienna 4s	99⅜	99½
Mexican Government Gold 5s	101	102
Russian Government 4s	76½	77½
French rentes 3½s	95⅜	95⅝
British consols 2½s	86½	87

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	86 7-16	....	....	....
Consols, account	86⅝	....	....	—1-16
Anaconda	15	290	292½	+ 2½
Atchison	104¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
Canadian Pacific	187⅜	181⅝	181⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	149	144½	144⅜	— ⅛
Erie	34½	33⅝	33⅜	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	70	68¾	....	....
Illinois Central	162	159⅜	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	132¼	128½	128½	....
N. Y. Central	128⅛	124½	124⅜	....
Pennsylvania	65¾	127⅛	127⅜	+ ⅛
Reading	58⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	93⅜	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	174⅛	169	170¼	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel	45	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	106⅝	103½	103⅝	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 0 6	Esperanza	2 8 9
Tomboy	1 17 6	Colorado	1 19 6
El Oro	1 10 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

THE COTTON MARKET.

Steady to Firm—Closes at Net Advance of 16 to 19 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues this forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For North Carolina—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy in eastern, rain in western portion; fresh southerly winds.

South Carolina — Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Tuesday, warmer in southeast portion. Wednesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday, warmer in northern portion. Wednesday fair; light to fresh easterly winds.

Western Florida—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama—Fair Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday in northern portion; fair in southern, colder Wednesday in northern portion; fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Tuesday, rain in northern portion; Wednesday fair, colder in the interior.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair, colder in northern portion; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy in southern, showers and colder in northern portion Tuesday; fresh southerly winds; Wednesday fair, colder.

Western Texas—Showers and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, except probably rain in extreme western portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, clearing.

Tennessee—Rain Tuesday, colder in western portion. Wenesday, fair in western, rain and colder in eastern portion.

The cotton market was again fairly active yesterday and ruled generally steady to firm, with the close very steady at a net advance of 16@19 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 225,000 bales.

The market opened firm at an advance of 7@12 points, and soon advanced, led by the near months, as a result of higher cables than expected, big English spot sales, and a scattering demand through wire and commission houses. Reports from the Southwest continue to indicate a probable increase in area, but deficient rainfall and open Winter in Texas may result in much trouble from insects during the growing season.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day Close.
March	9.80	9.71	9.79@9.80	9.61
April	9.86	9.83	9.87@9.89	9.69
May	9.96	9.85	9.94@9.95	9.76
June	9.90	9.90	9.99@10.00	9.80
July	10.05	9.95	10.03@..	9.84
August	10.07	9.96	10.06@10.07	9.88
September	10.07	9.99	10.07@10.08	9.89
October	10.28	10.18	10.27@10.28	10.11
December	10.35	10.26	10.35@10.36	10.18
January	10.53	10.43	10.53@10.55	10.35

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 10 points higher, at 11.35c for middling upland and 11.60c for middling Gulf; sales, 7,700 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 300 bales; Savannah firm, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 790 bales; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 11c, sales 125 bales; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 3,267 bales; New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 10⅜c, sales 3,000 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11⅛c, sales 542 bales; Memphis steady, 1-16c higher, at 10¾c, sales 3,000 bales; Houston steady, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 2,992 bales.

GERMAN MONEY STRINGENCY.

Posadowsky-Wehner Says It Is Due to the Activity of Trade.

BERLIN, March 4.—Replying in the Reichstag to-day to the criticism that the bank rate maintained by the Imperial Bank was high, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, said that this dearness of money was due to Germany's unparalleled activity in trade and industry, and that the Bank was unable arbitrarily to maintain a low rate when the demands of commerce were heavy. The foreign trade of Germany increased $250,000,000 in 1906, and such intensity in the movement of trade necessarily increased the demands upon the Imperial Bank. These demands had been greater during the past two years than ever before, and in spite of the high bank rate they were still extraordinary.

Owing to the favorable balance of trade, the Minister continued, Germany was able to make net gold imports in 1905 to the value of $44,750,000 and in 1906 to the value of $51,500,000. The Minister explained further that Germany did not stand alone in having dear money, the same condition being observed in England, Holland, and the United States.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 5½@5¾ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $201,789,185; balances, $7,146,293; Sub-Treasury debit balance $201,108.

The local banks have lost $146,000 since Thursday, as against a loss of $329,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were \$4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8465@$4.8470; sixty days at $4.8035@$4.8040, and cables at $4.85 5/8@$4.8540. Commercial bills were $4.7 3/4@$4.80⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23¾ less 3-32 for long and 5.21¼ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅝ less 1-32 and 94 7-16; guilders, 39⅞ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling 1-10c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 32d per ounce and in New York at 69¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53¼c.

Great Northern Books Still Open.

The dates for the closing of the books of the Great Northern Railway and for the first payment on account of the proposed new $80,000,000 stock issue were again postponed yesterday, the Minnesota court not having yet rendered its decision in the injunction proceedings brought by the Attorney General of that State. The closing of the books was put off from March 5 to March 12, and the date of the first payment from March 12 to March 19.

New Chicago Mining Exchange.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The new Chicago mining exchange opened to-day with what its sponsors declared to be a satisfying amount of trading for the first day. The by-laws provide for the sale of 100 memberships at $250 each, and it is said that the greater part of these have already been taken.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106¼
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, c., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
Pan. 2s, c.	104¾	105¾
D. C. 3-65s	114½	..
Philip'ne 4s	109½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alls. & W.	142	..
Am. Ag. C.	22¼	23½
A. A. C. pf.	85	102
A. B. S. pf.	70	79
Am. Coal	130	170
A. C. O. pf.	88	92¼
Am. D. T.	45	70
Am. Exp.	220	230
A. H. & L.	4½	5½
Am. L. Co. pf.	30	34
Am. M. Co.	7	10
A. M. Co. pf.	37	40
Am. S. pf.	..	..
A. B.	91	92
Am. Snuff.	190	240
Am. Sn. pf.	98¼	103½
A. S. R. pf.	125	130
A. T. & C.	81	85
A. T. & T.	125	130
Ann Arbor.	20	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
B. & O. pf.	87	90
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	115	120
Bruns. City.	13¾	15
B., R. & P. pf.	120	139½
B. & S. pf.	..	85
Butt'k Co.	46	70
C. C. & C.	..	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	150
Chi. & Alt.	181½	195
Chi. & Alt. pf.	..	..
C. B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	150
Chi. G. W.	69	70
Chi. G. W. deb.	78¾	79½
C. I. &

BIG GROWTH SHOWN BY PENNSYLVANIA

Annual Report Records Heavy Increases in Gross and Net Earnings.

TO LIMIT EXPENDITURE

Recommendation Is Made That No New Undertakings Be Entered Upon.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued last night, adds to the record of huge earnings already made public, the record of the unprecedented amount of traffic of all kinds handled by the road in the last year and with the very presentation of these figures gives a word of caution in the statement that because of present unfavorable conditions the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania has determined to undertake, for the time being, no new improvement work and to limit capital expenditures to the minimum. The report gives little or no additional information regarding the proposed increase in the road's stock and bonds, authority for which is to be asked of the shareholders at their annual meeting a week hence.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1906, amounted to $148,239,882, the earnings of all lines east of Pittsburg to $195,898,977, and the total for the Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburg to $295,898,165. This is an increase of $28,828,567 over the record for 1905.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad proper the net earnings for the year amounted to $46,434,238, other income to $12,784,262, showing a gross income of $59,218,500. The net income for the year, after the payment of taxes and fixed charges, was $35,674,300, an increase of $5,571,784. The balance available after the payment of matured principal of car trusts and of dividends, the latter amounting to $19,869,660, was, in round numbers, $11,200,000. Of this $2,500,000 was transferred to the extraordinary expenditure fund, and the residue, amounting to $8,701,474, was appropriated for extraordinary expenditures, including grade and line revisions, improvement of equipment, and additional facilities.

The amount to the credit of the profit and loss account at the close of 1905 was $24,725,484. This was increased during the year by $15,200,848, which was the profit on the securities sold during the year, including Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio stocks. This addition to profit and loss, however, was charged off to the extent of $13,000,000 to defray in part the cost of the New York terminal and to the extent of $2,200,848 as a credit to the extraordinary expenditure fund. The profit and loss balance was thus left unchanged at the close of the year.

Regarding the proposed increase in the road's capital issues and of the policy of retrenchment that has been adopted the report says:

For the purpose of meeting the future needs of the company, and in pursuance of the notice already given, the shareholders will be asked to authorize additional stock to an aggregate of $100,000,000 and its issue from time to time, under such regulations as the Board of Directors may prescribe. But as it may be to the interest of the company to meet its corporate requirements through the issue of obligations bearing a lower rate of interest rather than through the issue of stock, authority will also be requested to increase its indebtedness, from time to time, to the same aggregate amount, in such form as may be found most available at the time of issue. The capital requirements of the company for the current year will be met through the issue of $60,000,000 of three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes; this being deemed more advisable than a sale long-term bonds at the prices now prevailing for such securities

The prompt recognition of the growing needs of the country for increased and improved railway facilities has resulted in the greater portion of the necessary additions and improvements to your road and equipment having been made on the most favorable terms, both as to the cost of the work and the rates at which the funds were secured. But the demands for increased capital from other railways, influenced by the same reasons which governed your action, and substantially from all branches of industry, have made the present rates for money exceptionally high. This, together with the increased cost of labor and material, the legislation, both State and municipal, to increase taxes, reduce rates and fares, and force upon the railways large expenditures that yield no direct return, would seem to make it a wise policy on the part of your company to reduce its capital expenditures to a minimum, avoid new undertakings, and restrict its expenditure, for the present, to such work as is now under way and must be completed.

Of the operation of the relief and other special funds, and of the change in the age limit of the road's employes, the report says:

The operations of the Employes' Voluntary Relief Department, the Employes' Saving Fund, and the Pension Department show excellent results and are fully meeting the purposes of their organization. It has been found to the advantage of the company, in the operation of the pension fund to retire a more liberal percentage of the employes who have, after thirty years' service, reached an age between 65 and 70 years, and the demands thus made upon the fund will necessitate a larger appropriation. Authority will therefore be asked to increase the annual sum set apart for that purpose from $400,000 to $500,000. It having also been determined that it is to your interest that the limitation on admission to the service shall be fixed at 45 in stead of 35 years, your approval of that change will be requested.

The passenger and freight statistics convey some idea of the enormous volume of the business handled by the Pennsylvania and its allied lines. On the lines east of Pittsburg directly operated there were carried last year 172,371,063 tons of freight and 62,108,708 passengers, while on all the lines in the Pennsylvania system the freight carried amounted to 383,953,827 tons and the passengers numbered 140,513,364. The number of tons carried one mile on the system was 32,918,720,685, an increase of 3,415,373,322 over the previous year. The passengers carried one mile were 3,475,646,270, an increase of 400,243,444.

The average rate per ton per mile on the lines east of Pittsburg was 0.595 cents and the average passenger rate was 2.014 cents.

The report says that the progress of the work on the New York tunnel has been quite satisfactory. Favorable progress has also been made during the year on the other important improvement works which the Pennsylvania Railroad has under way.

Contained in the report is a copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors in January expressing the board's appreciation of the services rendered by the late President of the road, A. J. Cassatt. The situation at the time of the death of Mr. Thomson, Mr. Cassatt's predecesor, is thus set forth in the resolutions:

When Mr. Frank Thomson's untimely death occurred, the forces that had been steadily disrupting the fabric of railway prosperity had become so controlling that disaster was imminent. The resurrent waves of prosperity and adversity that marked almost every decade in our National life had strewn the path with the wrecks of railway enterprises, and the struggle for competitive traffic had forced down the actual rates paid by shippers to a point where none but the strongest and best equipped lines could earn a living profit. Agreements to maintain rates were not worth the paper upon which they were written, and the rebates extorted by large shippers under a threat to divert their traffic, had built up industries whose development often worked injustice to smaller combinations of capital.

Of the work done by President Cassatt to correct this condition and of the part he took in shaping recent railroad legislation the report says:

Mr. Cassatt announced the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be the abolition of the obstacles existing and the extension of equal rates and facilities to all shippers. This meant the observance and enforcement of law, the maintenance of tariff rates, a just recognition of the claims of competitors, and a conscientious and determined effort to secure the adoption of this policy by the other trunk lines.

Not only did Mr. Cassatt thus and far beyond the power of any legal enactment, to destroy the evils that had so long existed, but he was one of the first to recognize that the trend of public opinion, and consequently of legislation, was toward the more complete regulation of interstate traffic by the National Government, and, therefore, of blindly combating such legislation, he endeavored to so shape it that it was largely through his unwearying activity and influence that it was so shaped.) to secure for the railway property of the country, under the recent enactments, the protection of the judicial tribunals, a right never denied to the humblest citizen, but one that was almost wrested from the industry that has been the most potential in building national prosperity.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad Manager In Cincinnati Says It Will Average 5 Per Cent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4.—It was said by a railroad manager in Cincinnati to-day that on April 1 freight rates on certain commodities would be increased, and on the 1st of May rates would be advanced on still other commodities, the average increase being 5 per cent.

The rate on grain from this region to the Atlantic seaboard is to be increased 2 cents a hundred on April 1. Coal rates, under certain conditions, will be increased 5 cents a ton. Rates on cement will be increased on an average of 20 cents a ton. Dozens of commodity rates will be similarly increased in the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The increase in the rates south of the Ohio rests with a different group of carriers who are inclined to make a somewhat stiffer advance.

PETTY GRAFT IN WALL STREET

Telegraph Companies Give Warning Against Messengers Selling Tickets.

Inquiries at the financial district offices of the Western Union and the American District Telegraph Company recently as to the standing of the uniformed messengers who have been appearing at brokers' offices with tickets for sale for the benefit of the boys, led the management of both companies yesterday to issue a statement calculated to nip in the bud the revival of an old form of Wall Street petty grafting. The statemen read:

The American District Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company do not hold any messengers' balls, dinners, or entertainments whatever. Fakirs offering tickets for sale for such affairs should be arrested—they are a fraud.

Heinze Controls Stewart Mines.

It was learned yesterday that F. Augustus Heinze has taken up an option on a controlling interest which he had held for some time in the Stewart Mining Company, which has properties located in the Cour d'Alene district at Wardner, Idaho. The new Board of Directors, Heinze men, consists of Charles R. Leonard of Butte, Mon.; Stanley J. Gifford of New York, Edward J. Carter of Spokane, Washington; M. W. Bacon of Butte, Mon., and H. F. Samuels of Wallace, Idaho. Mr. Leonard has been elected President, Mr. Gifford Vice President, and Mr. Bacon Secretary and Treasurer, with offices in Butte.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,642,181.04
Liability of Directors as makers		27,800.00
Overdrafts		75.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$38,131.02	
Due from approved reserve depositories less amount of offsets	188,368.35	
		226,499.37
Banking houses and lots		93,500.00
Stocks and bonds		58,777.50
Specie		201,190.21
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		69,355.00
Cash items viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$75,786.47	
Other items carried as cash	12,991.35	
		88,777.82
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
		$2,412,156.22
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		1,748.50
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		74,625.00
Due depositors		1,992,269.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		66,026.65
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	$60,811.04	
Due New York State building and loan associations	18,811.67	
		79,122.71
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		112.00
		$2,412,156.22
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability		1,499.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 2,469 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-sixth day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOMAS F. QUEEN,
Notary Public, New York County.

Fidelity Bank

MADISON AVENUE & 75TH ST.

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,093,835.34
Liability of Directors as makers		30,000.00
Overdrafts		58.54
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next item	$25,008.20	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	81,357.89	
		106,366.09
Banking house and lot		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		15,403.60
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		77,097.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		1,346.89
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$1,200.00	
Safe deposit vaults	20,000.00	
		21,200.00
		$1,503,307.46

*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		44,378.64
Due depositors	$1,132,942.00	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	25,986.22	
		1,158,928.82
		$1,503,307.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier, of Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Avenue and 75th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
E. W. DUTTON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] E. A. L. HENDERSON,
Notary Public, County of Westchester.
Ctf. filed in N. Y. County.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

1,915 AMSTERDAM AV.

RESOURCES.

Loans and inv'tm'ts		$932,488.12
From other banks	129,715.04	
Cash and reserve	87,920.32	$1,147,123.48
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus and profits		174,654.81
Deposits		872,468.67 $1,147,123.48

John Whalen, Pres.; R. B. Rathbone, Vice Pres.; William Clark, Cash.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$8,435,250.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $9,977,640.00,) book value		9,897,996.07
Amount loaned on collaterals		41,461,350.00
Other loans, including bills purchased		5,880,220.67
(Amount due from Directors, included in items 3 and 4, none.)		
Overdrafts		None
Real estate: Banking house, $1,000,000; other real estate	None	1,000,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		None
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		4,228,185.19
Specie		None
United States legal-tender notes and bills of National banks, (gold certificates)		2,650,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		None
Amount of investments held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or as depositary of moneys deposited on order of the court, for which the trust company is liable because the same are not legal for savings banks, nor permitted in and by the respective instruments or words creating or defining the trusts		None
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		None
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset		None
		$65,181,181.83
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		$436,363.09
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		13,540,742.44
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $13,630,786.37; surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $13,039,866.07; surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $13,129,910.00.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$22,994,407.12
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,)		
time		17,355,172.66
Amount due trust companies		3,247,123.69
Amount due banks and bankers		344,248.22
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks		3,624,970.82
Due New York State savings and loan associations	None	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		4,100,011.83
Due New York State Treasurer: Deposits preferred because of pledge of part of trust company assets		150,000.00
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	None	
		$2,524,959.49
Preferred liability on account of investments held as executor, etc.		None
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		None
Certified checks		None
Reserved for taxes and expenses		115,500.00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability		None
		$68,181,181.93
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability		$1,053,259.46

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report: None

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date: $31,933,492.64

Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 3.13%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President, and HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary, of United States Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. MACBRIDE,
Notary Public, No. 2,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$69,834.86
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $18,380,174.24,) book value		18,486,412.04
Amount loaned on collaterals		37,153,864.40
Other loans, including bills purchased		107,856.90
Real estate:		
Banking house	$588,258.13	
Other real estate	104,310.65	
		692,568.78
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		4,803,636.15
Specie		3,030,431.47
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		3,670.00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset		255,590.28
Total		$64,903,064.86
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		15,925,714.62
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $15,819,476.79.		
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $15,925,714.62.		
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $15,819,476.79.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		48,818,173.37
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred): Demand		1,177,331.52
Amount due trust companies		296,242.91
Amount due banks and bankers		470,521.34
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	$71,750.72	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depository	1,780,069.37	
		1,851,820.09
Other liabilities, not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$101,928.57	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	261,332.44	
		363,261.01
Total		$64,903,064.86

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $46,072,047.83.

Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.89%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. N. WALLACE, President, and GEORGE BERTINE, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

J. N. WALLACE, President.
GEORGE BERTINE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REpairing municipal ferryboats or other floating property of the department, and furnishing and delivering miscellaneous supplies therefor (Contract 1,049) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, March 5th, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE, BROAD STREET STATION,

PHILADELPHIA, 1st Feb. 1907.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1906;—

The gross earnings of all lines directly operated were	$148,239,882.44
Operating expenses	101,805,644.26
Net earnings from operation	$46,434,238.18
Deduct rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings	7,300,899.20
Net operating earnings of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$39,133,338.98
To which add:	
Interest from investments	$12,067,263.27
Rental of equipment, and other items	696,998.92
	12,784,262.19
Gross income	$51,917,601.16
Deduct:	
Fixed rentals of leased roads	$4,140,582.85
Interest on bonded debt	7,387,652.11
Interest on mortgages & ground rents, interest on car trusts, taxes, &c.	4,715,055.92
	16,243,300.28
Net income	$35,674,300.85
From this amount the following deductions have been made:	
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds and principal of Car Trusts	$4,603,165.51
Extraordinary expenditures	8,701,474.54
	13,304,640.05
Dividends aggregating 6¾ per cent.	$22,369,660.75 19,869,660.75
Amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	$2,500,000.00 2,500,000.00
Amount to credit of Profit and Loss December 31st, 1905	$24,725,484.36
Profit from sales of Stocks and settlement of sundry accounts, etc.	$15,200,848.66
Deduct amount applied toward construction of New York tunnel line	$13,000,000.00
Deduct amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	2,200,848.66
	$15,200,848.66
Amount to credit of Profit and Loss December 31st, 1906	24,725,484.36

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. (Condensed.)

December 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Cost of road, equipment, and real estate		$251,766,899.61
Securities owned		197,939,444.12
Securities owned in Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad		1,882,550.00
Accounts receivable:		
Sale Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks		15,492,885.00
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.		3,283,460.25
Loans for Construction and Real Estate purposes to various controlled companies		9,629,464.79
New York Tunnel Extension		28,835,033.26
CURRENT ASSETS.		
Due from controlled companies for advances for construction and other purposes	$9,610,883.01	
Due from agents	9,054,745.05	
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	6,075,250.62	
Materials	9,328,030.90	
Cash	43,170,122.85	
		77,238,532.43
Sinking Funds, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund		7,448,147.90
Total		$503,515,894.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$305,951,350.00
Funded debt (including mortgages and ground rents)		191,561,270.82
Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.		1,882,550.00
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.		3,283,460.25
Car Trust Principal and Taxes charged out and awaiting settlement		3,002,102.14
Pennsylvania Company Deposit Account		13,709,163.32
Extraordinary Expenditure Fund		4,700,848.66
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Pay rolls, vouchers, and net traffic balances	$21,630,487.31	
Due controlled companies other than traffic balances	9,453,284.47	
Due Saving, Relief, and Insurance Funds, etc.	1,065,400.91	
Interest accrued, matured, and uncollected, and dividends uncollected	1,698,488.50	
Miscellaneous liabilities	1,460,699.55	
		35,368,060.74
Sinking Funds and Trust Fund		9,331,604.07
Profit and Loss		24,725,484.36
Total		$593,515,894.36

FUNDED DEBT.

The amount of funded debt, including mortgages, real estate, and ground rents, December 31st, 1906, was $191,561,270.82, being a decrease of $291,176.67.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations held by your Company, December 31st, 1906, was $194,769,719.01, and the direct revenue received therefrom during the year was $11,741,184.33, being 6.03 per cent. upon the cost thereof.

It will be noted that there has been a large decrease in your holdings of the securities of other corporations. This is due to the fact that as the object sought through their purchase, viz., the promotion of a more conservative policy in the management of some of the large railways reaching the seaboard, and the doing away with unjust discriminations between shippers had been largely accomplished, and through the passage of recent amendments to the Inter-State Commerce law and the enforcement of its provisions, the maintenance of tariff rates had been practically secured, it was deemed advisable to sell a portion of the securities heretofore acquired.

This sale covered all of your Chesapeake & Ohio Railway stock and a majority of your holdings in the Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western Railways, and as a result thereof a large profit has accrued to your Company which, as before noted, has been credited to your Profit and Loss Account.

CAR TRUSTS.

In order to supply the equipment needed for your traffic, a large additional issue of car trust securities was made during the year. This issue embraced the remaining certificates of the Pennsylvania Steel Rolling Stock Trust, $2,700,000; all the series of the Pennsylvania Steel Freight Car Trust, less the amount matured, $9,300,000; all the series of the Pennsylvania Steel Equipment Improvement Trust, $10,000,000, and twenty-two series of $1,000,000 each, and $218,000 of the twenty-third series of the issue of 1906 of the Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment Trust Association.

This latter Association has been created for the purpose of supplying through one instrumentality the equipment for the lines in the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and hereafter its certificates will be issued in series which will be designated not only by the letters of the alphabet, but by the year of issue.

The total number of Car Trust cars now in service is 94,873, and the Car Trust certificates outstanding December 31st, 1906, aggregated $71,018,000.00.

TRAFFIC.

The number of tons of freight moved on the four grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1906 was 172,371,063, an increase of 15,987,-246, or 9.79 per cent.; the number of passengers was 62,108,708, an increase of 6,326,699, or 11.34 per cent.

The other Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the full report of your Company.

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT.—LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

The prosperous condition of the manufacturing interests of the country, and the great increase in the consumption of ore, coke, coal, and other materials, as well as in the output of the finished product, has forced upon the lines on which the large iron and steel industries are located an exceptional expenditure for tracks, equipment, yards, and other terminal facilities. This is especially the case upon the roads embraced in your Northwestern system; and in order to meet these demands and supply the Pennsylvania Company with the working capital needed for its general corporate purposes for several years, an issue was made April 2d, 1906, of twenty million dollars of four per cent. collateral Trust Certificates, running for twenty-five years, with the right of redemption by the Company at any time after fifteen years. These certificates are guaranteed, principal and interest, by your Company.

It will be noted that after paying a dividend of 6¾ per cent. for the past year, making large contributions to the various Sinking Funds, and transferring $2,500,000 to an Extraordinary Expenditure Fund, the Pennsylvania Company carried a substantial balance to the credit of its Profit and Loss Account. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company was also able, after making the payments required by its Sinking Funds and applying a substantial sum toward the principal of Car Trusts and to Extraordinary Expenditures, to increase its dividends to five per cent. on its preferred and three and a half per cent., per annum on its common stock and further add to its Profit and Loss Account.

The Vandalia Railroad Company also increased its dividend to four and a half per cent. and appropriated out of its surplus income $400,000 to an Extraordinary Expenditure Fund. This Company sold an additional $3,000,000 of its Consolidated Mortgage four per cent. Bonds, due 1955, in order to provide the necessary funds for its capital expenditures, and recoup its treasury for the amount expended in the redemption of $600,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Second Mortgage five per cent. bonds.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The amount of Capital Expenditures during the year on the Lines west of Pittsburgh for construction, equipment, and real estate was $3,781,233.44.

In these expenditures were included large improvements upon track elevation in Chicago and Allegheny, upon the revision of line and extension of the double-track system on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the improvement of yards, docks, and other terminal facilities, the increase of sidings, but especially upon additional motive power and equipment for both your Northwestern and Southwestern systems.

TRAFFIC.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 142,370,099, an increase of 17,184,429. The number of passengers carried was 30,413,500, an increase of 2,153,125.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year 1906 were $295,898,-65.24, operating expenses, $211,543,766.03, and net earnings, $84,354,399.21, an increase in gross earnings, compared with 1905, of $28,828,567.48, and an increase in net earnings of $10,385,149.87. There were 363,965,827 tons of freight moved on the entire system, being an increase of 37,-728,938 tons, and 140,513,364 passengers carried, an increase of 14,500,826.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

JONES, EMMA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA V. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Brush & Crawford, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. ALBERT H. JONES, Executor. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broad Street, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.

ALLIE L. SYLVESTER,
HESTER L. SYLVESTER,
BELLE S. STERN,
Executors.

L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

FINANCIAL.

For the purpose of meeting the future needs of the Company, and in pursuance of the notice already given, the Shareholders will be asked to authorize additional stock to an aggregate of $100,000,000 and its issue from time to time, under such regulations as the Board of Directors may prescribe. But as it may be to the interest of the Company, to meet its corporate requirements through the issue of obligations bearing a lower rate of interest rather than through the issue of stock, authority will also be requested to increase its indebtedness, from time to time, to the same aggregate amount, in such form as may be found most available at the time of issue. The capital requirements of the Company for the current year will be met through the issue of $60,000,000 of three year five per cent. collateral notes; this being deemed more advisable than a sale of long-term bonds at the prices now prevailing for such securities.

The prompt recognition of the growing needs of the country for increased and improved railway facilities has resulted in the greater portion of the necessary additions and improvements to your road and equipment having been made on most favorable terms, both as to the cost of the work and the rates at which the funds were secured. But the demands for increased capital from other railways, influenced by the same reasons which governed your action, and substantially from all branches of industry, have made the present rates for money exceptionally high. This, together with the increased cost of labor and material, the legislation, both state and municipal, to increase taxes, reduce rates and fares, and force upon the railways large expenditures that yield no direct return, would seem to make it a wise policy on the part of your Company to reduce its capital expenditures to a minimum, avoid new undertakings, and restrict its expenditure for the present to such work as is now under way, and must be completed.

The movement of both freight and passenger traffic continues to show an exceptional increase, the volume and mileage for 1906 being greatly in excess of that for 1905, and much the largest in the history of the Company.

There was a very slight increase in the average rate and in the net earnings per ton per mile. It will be noted, however, that the higher scale of wages granted to your employes only went into effect on December 1st, 1906, and that there is a steady advance in the prices of all materials purchased by your Company, both of which must materially affect the cost of transportation.

After meeting all liabilities and paying dividends aggregating six and a half per cent., and the maturing principal of the car trusts, $4,246,-020.34, there was a surplus of income of $11,-201,474.54, of which $8,701,474.54 was applied toward the Extraordinary Expenditure of the year, and $2,500,000.00 transferred to an Extraordinary Expenditure Fund.

As already noted, the profit realized from the sale of securities of other companies was credited to your Profit and Loss Account; and against this profit there has been charged off on account of the cost of construction of your New York Tunnel Extension the sum of $13,-000,000, and the balance of $2,200,848.66 transferred to the Extraordinary Expenditure Fund.

The heaviest outlays during the year, between Pittsburgh and Jersey City, in addition to that involved in the completion of this line, were upon your four-track system, yards and other terminal facilities, right of way and real estate, and the procurement of a permanent water supply.

One hundred and ninety-eight locomotives were added to your motive power, and the freight equipment of the Company was increased to the extent of 23,803 cars, through the issue of securities under the usual car trust arrangements.

The aggregate expenditures for construction, equipment, and real estate during the year upon your Main Line between New York and Pittsburgh, including $4,246 039.34 paid on account of the principal of Car Trusts, were $30,359,-302.61, of which $17,411,788.73 was charged to capital account, and $12,300,157.01 against the income of the year. There was also charged against the income for the year the amount of $647,356.87 advanced to the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway for right of way and real estate, the canal and dock improvements at South Buffalo, and the construction of the Ebeneser Branch. On the branch lines the main outlay was for sidings and additional terminal facilities, and aggregated $1 884 294.87.

The principal expenditures for the current year will be in completing the extensions of the four-track system now under way on the Middle, Pittsburgh, and Western Pennsylvania Divisions, upon the Tunnel Extension into and through New York and upon the Terminal Station in that city; upon the right of way and real estate required for the relief lines referred to in the last report, and upon additional motive power and equipment.

The progress upon the Tunnel Extension has been quite satisfactory, and while the work under the East River is somewhat slower in progress, that under the Hudson River was pushed forward so successfully that on the 15th of

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—41—Catherine Schlemmer vs. the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

194—United States ex rel. Willis C. West vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.—Judgment affirmed.

139—Wilmington Star Mining Company vs. Minnie Fulton.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

238—Citizens' Savings and Trust Company vs. Illinois Central Railroad et al.—Decree reversed and cause remanded, that the plaintiff may proceed as it may be advised with the preparation of the case under the act of 1875.

174—Nicholas V. Halter et al. vs. the State of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed.

370—F. S. Royster, 377—J. R. Smith, 378—C. F. Burroughs, and 379—C. H. McDowell, all vs. Morgan Treat, United States Marshal.—Final orders affirmed and causes remanded, with instructions to discharge from custody under the orders and warrants of removal, without prejudice to a renewal of the applications to remove.

Original—Ex parte In the matter of John Armstrong Chanler.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of prohibition denied.

130—Louisa Sauer vs. the City of New York.—Assigned for a reargument March 18.

331 and 332—Adams Express Company vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

583—American Express Company of New York vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for hearing April 15.

203—George Deslions et al. vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owners et al.—Consideration of petition for a cross-writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing of the case.

616—William F. D. Taylor vs. the United States.—Certiorari granted.

574—Robert S. Bright, trustee, vs. the Fifth Congregational Church of Washington.—Certiorari denied.

585—Alfred Kessler et al. vs. Ensley Land Company.—Certiorari denied.

596—John Stephens vs. A. E. Brast.—Certiorari denied.

598—St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company vs. J. R. McSween.—Certiorari denied.

621—W. H. Wilder vs. A. J. Blackford.—Certiorari denied.

588—Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance submitted.

314—C. P. Hunt vs. the New York Cotton Exchange.—Advanced and submitted.

Calendar for Tuesday—481, 821, 88, 92, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 197—Lanston Monotype Co-Mergenthaler Linotype Co. 204—Fisheries Co-Adams. 184—U S-Crucible Steel Co. 206—N Y. N H & H R R-De Novelles. 209—Matter of United Educational Co. 212—L I R R-Phonix. 213—Acme Sickel Bolt Pin Co-Gladiator. 216—Ferrut-Furnessia. 217—Michael-Cuzco. 218—Robins Co-Ferguson. 219—Lane-Wilcox Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. July calendar. 122—Foley-Int St Ry. 128—McGough-Bartlett. 135—Kassebohm-N Y City R R. 141—Bischoff-same. 146—Sedore-same. 73—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 53—Daily-De Young. 147—Berthold-Burton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 18—Tompkins-N Y Woolen, &c. Co. 34—Dick-Henry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 119—Barker-Sheridan. 127—Banner-N Y City Ry. 136—Tapse-Penn R R. 142—Halmowicz-Am Socy, &c. 82—Simpson-Treat. 108—U S-Langer. 123—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 108, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 4.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 54, 71, 92, 93, 419, 34, 85, 90.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clark, and Houghton. 4—People, &c-Curtiss. 6—People, &c-Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 12—Smith-Havens Relief. 14—Curran-Man Ry. 15—Security Warehousing Co-Am Exch Nat Bank. 16—Morse-Star Co. 17—Ingold-Gilmore. 22—Bradt-McClenahan. 29—Polsky-N Y Trans Co. 30—Hassell-Buckley. 31—Horst-Montauk Brew Co. 36—Goldsmith-Int St Ry. 37—Zimory-Levy. 41—Renwich-Man Ry. 43—Van Kannel, &c. Co-Sloane.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Gildersleeve, Giegerich, and Erlanger, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for March term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Dillon-Kerin. 1½—Same-same. 2—Weintraub-Siegel. 3—Reeve-Reeva. 4—Fairchild-Alexander, &c, Co. 5—Moriarty-Sullivan. 6—Mulvey-N Y City Ry. 7—Keeler-Dunham. 8—Weill-Charleson. 9—Messerschmitt-Messerschmitt. 10—Carleigh-Joy S S Co. 11—Rübenstein-Lawrence. 12—Greenwald-Gotham, &c, Co. 13—Fitch-Star Fire Ins Co. 14—Rieser-Pati. 15—Mutual Alliance, &c, Co-Foss. 16—Colon-Wittner. 17—Berger-Berger. 18—Albonzo-N Y Trans Co. 19—People, &c-N Y Bldg, &c, Co. 20—Matter of Title Guar & Surety Co. 21—City of N Y-same. 22—Estate Settlement Co-Fox. 23—Remberg-Woodstock Hotel Co. 24—Moness-Wilson. 25—Matter of Mayor, &c. 26—Matter of same. 27—Levy-Permansky. 28—Matter of Fathers of the Blessed, &c. 29—Wormley-Wormley. 30—Goupy-Read. 31—McBennett-David Shuldineck Co. 32—Matter of Geney. 33—Lattano-Stadano. 34—Matter of Fleischer. 35—Ritter-Grand Lodge, &c. 36—McConchie-Graham. 37—Hess-Hess. 38—Johnson-Gilman. 39—City of N Y-Seybel. 40—Hallenborg-Greene, &c, Co. 41—Donnelly-Soc for Prev, &c, to Children. 42—Matter of McDonnell. 43—Perley-Shubert. 44—Greenstein-Gold. 45—Barr-Sofranski. 46—Widrinski-Widrinski. 47—Matter of Wilgen. 48—Tannenbaum-Tannenbaum. 49—Wortman-Wortman. 50—Lardino-Lardino. 51—Memphis Trot Association-Smathers. 52—Nevada-Utah, &c, Co-Lewis. 53—Tibyrica-Tibyrica. 54—Samuels-Samuels. 55—Bischoffsheim-Payne.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Davis, J.—(March term.)—Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3133—Ronalds & Johnson Co-Bach. 1086—Bendler-Herrmann. 1881—Levy-Lehr. 2677—Kohl-Jetter. 3095—Probst-Hallauer. 3135—Reim-Carroll. 3134—Reim-Bantable. 3095—Hartley Co-Evans. 3127—Dodman-Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 366—Riedinger-Westchester Elec Ry. 319—Christiano-N Y City Ry. 159—Schwartz-same. 506—Kearney-same. 524—Macken-same. 430—Schlerer-Union Ry. 363—Drucker-N Y City Ry. 398—Luhrs-same. 2216—Scheu-Union Ry. 566—Warso-same. 569—Meyer-N Y City Ry. 570—Same-same. 571—Weiss-N Y City Ry. 574—Ulrich-same. 575—Sass-same. 577—Fagan-same. 579—Gerard-same. 584—Carney-same. 585—Cordes-same. 586—O'Rourke-same. 589—Bazso-same. 591—Doyle-same. 592—McKenna-same. 593—Grimm-Union Ry. 71—Deigher-Interurban St Ry. 300—Kostonbam-N Y City Ry. 508—Krone-same. 594—Langsdorf-same. 600—Quinlan-same. 601—Kelly-Union Ry. 602—Mitchell-N Y City Ry. 603—Same-same. 604—Same-same. 605—Foley-same. 607—Stonesame. 609—Dalton-same. 610—Worstell-Inter St Ry. 612—Green-Met St Ry. 613—Greats-Inter St Ry. 615—Sullivan-same. 616—Fickelman-Union Ry. 617—Ziegler-Inter St Ry. 620—Harrison-Met St Ry. 621—Rothstein-Inter St Ry. 622—Tracy-same. 624—Crane-Union Ry. 625—Curtin-N Y City Ry. 626—Carroll-same. 627—Mutual Brook Heights R R. 628—Landes-N Y City Ry. 629—Richter-same. 630—Weiss-same. 631—Kaverey-same. 633—Wilson-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 983—Blenzig-City of N Y. 984—Levine-same. 479—Herr-Eidt. 566—Lunny-Houselt. 1052—Hornbach-Conried Metropolitan Opera Co. 1053—Addy-Dahlman. 1067—Priolo-Southard. 1069—Jungnickl-Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co. v 1107—Lauer-Bachmann. 1117—Waldman-Claassen. 868—King-Reid. 1153—Wack-Tobin. 1162—McArdle - Meyers. 1178—Jones - Klein. 1175—Gallagher-Moore. 1213—Jung - Dorritty Playing Card Mfg. Co. 1174—Magnuson-Clausen. 1222—Weller-Bronkman. 1184—McMahon-same. 668—Gannon-Carroll Box Lumber Co. 1056—Goldberg - Cooper - Welgand - Cooke Co. 1098—Beetz-City of N Y. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1235—Bohan-Met Exp Co. 850—Stringlein-McOwen. 2850—Brunton - Preston. 2851—Same-same. 1121—Vera-McMullen. 1124—Jackson-Wertzstein. 1129—Sullivan-Eidlitz. 1132—Kearns-Rogers. 3625—Jeanrette - Jungman. 964—Pritchard-Ruppert. 1097—Wagner-Ernest & Herman Levy. 957—Taylor-Remington Const Co. 1041—Harten-Curtis. 950—Austrom-Fanning. 919—Chambers-Stein. 138—Duffy-Meyer 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 1100—Naftal-City of N Y. 1106—Purcell-same. 1112—Ketcham-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1306.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1111—Frunke-St George. 195—Lehillach—N Y Times. 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1137—Minikan-Lenane. 1181—Frank-Morgan. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 698—Amory-Vreeland. 1122—Williston-Einstein. 1104—Calastro-De Martino. 1392—Betts-Saunders. 1396—Higham-Lee Last Co. 1398—Mack-Monesse. 1412—Locken-Penn, N Y. 1413—Stravch-same. 1417—Bloomingdale-Heilman. 1429—Russell-N Y Cen Coal Co. 1430—Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Nell-Fraenecke. 1444 — Snyder-Bolton. 1446 — Cavanaugh-Brumme. 1449—Taylor-Murphy. 1450—Smith-Beecher. 1451—Mason-Mason Mono Co. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1706.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned to March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Philip Herzig. 2—Louisa Bayer. 3—Lillian S. Young. 4—Frederick Emanuel. 5—Michael Gavin. 6 — Margaret Mitchell. 7—Marsoob Kirkorian. 8—Henry Helden. 9—Henry Elias. 10—Ignatz Bosko-witz. 11—Ida Grant. 12—Kate Burmeister. 13—Helen A Moser. 14—Mary Maher. 15—Johanne Hesse. 16—Peter Dowle. 17—Edw Gibney. 18—John Savin. 19—Eva P Erath. 20—Anna P Erath. 21—Thos Conroy. 22—Jane Ann Vredenbergh. 23—Mary Connelly. 24—Gilbert Mann. 25—John Koss. 26—Isidore Moskowitz. 27—Christopher Cox. 28—John W Young. 29—Arthur Gilliender. 30—Evelina E Manuel. 31—Ernestine Friedmann. 32—Eliza Nealon. 33—Samuel Rosenberg. 34—Sarah Waters. 35—Chas C Rubsam. 36—Bernard G Kraft. 37—Geo F Moheback. 38—Wm H Beadleston. 39—Arthur W White. 40—Marguerite E McDonald. 41—Wm S Blake. 42—Lena K Bruno. 43—Charlotte M Parker. 44—Mary Layn. 45—John Kriete. 46—Yettie Rugoff. 47—Jas Cunningham. 48 — Rachel Duffy. 49—Frederick Radle. 50—Patrick W Nally. 51—Philip Lederman. 52—Elizabeth C Austin. 53—Alexander Dodin. 54—Henry Zuhlker. 55—Anna F. Chalsey. 56—Henry H Hadley. 59 — Harlan P Duncan. 60 —Edward Brotzman. 61 — Mattie Oettinger. 62 — Ellen Walsh. 63 — Henry M Wells. 64—Eliza J. Evans. 65 — Henry Elsworth. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.—Mary Stephen Stewart. At 10:30 A. M. Philip Blass, Charles Tellman, Hermine G Choberty, Annie McG Flanagan, Ellen T Gage, Margaret Allaire, Lawrence A Curry, Geo S Moulton. At 2:30 P. M. Henry Wolf, Sebastian Flinn, Olena Sagman, Hiram R Dater.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2900—Delia M Dessauer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1571—Banner-N Y C & H R R R. 930—Anderson-Int St Ry. 931—Brown-same. 941—Preuss-same. 681 — Goggins-same. 2013—Shear-Met St Ry. 1232½—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1365—Barrett-same. 2019—Diamant-Int St Ry. 2020—Klein-same. 1585—Prendergast-Int St Ry. 2024—Finley-same. 2003—Stevens-O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1298 F O Pierce Co-Jones. 1988½—Shevlin-Int St Ry. 1092—Brooner-Int R T Co. 6015½—Amato-Int St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2107—Pannuccio-N Y City Ry. 1098—Rothblatt-Int St Ry. 1099—Stappers-same. 4432—Wilson-Cohen. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 1473—Mutrich-Murray's Line. 2065—McConnell-N Y City Ry. 2198—Mantel-Maher. 1725—Tochterman-Frank. 2126—Goldstein-Int St Ry. 2121—Meyers-Schiescher. 1843—Albert-Lackleim. 1837—Fish-Gutman. 509—Larton-Markes. 2118—Lilles-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony, &c, Co. 1851—Hirschberg-McCloskey. 2172—Marlof-Spofford. 2173—Davidson-Decker. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2177—Geis-Geis, Ry. 2178—Same-same. 2179—Same-same. 2180—Keller-Tuxedo Park Co. 2181—Rogers-Mayers. 2182—Crane-McManus. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 2184—Ilsley & Hold Co-Huber. 2185—Bennetti-Schroeder. 2186—Kraus-Ind Order, &c. 2187—Same-same. 2188—Shipp-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1066—Horentz-Smith. 3850—Roganetz-Ry. Rosenzweig. 2034—Goldstein-N Y City Ry. 2129—Dinan-Int St Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2035—Kupfersmith-N Y City Ry. 6332—Simonson-Met St Ry. 2127—Goldberg-same. 2130—Wilk-N Y City Ry. 2028—Silberfield-Int St Ry. 2048—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 2076—Roth-same. 2072—Schashelwitz-N Y City Ry. 2082—same. 2086—Yanafsky-same. 1736—Quinn-42d St. &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Int R T Co. 2047—Millett-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. 2205—Farmer-same. 2206—Marcello-Int St Ry. 2207—Rosenberg - Goodwitz. 2208 — Gallagher - Herman. 2209—Rosa-N Y City Ry. 2210—Loeber-Nat Bank Co. 2211—Sherman-Muller. 2212—Kavenay-Kostka. 2213—Levy Stationery, &c, Co-Union Ry Co. 2214—Schudler-U S Fid, &c, Co. 2215—Radinski-Nychrazak. 2216—Fried-Bush Elec, &c, Co. 2217—Schlessinger-Samuels.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes, 6368—Kaplan-Nathanson. 5936—Stern-Aetna Indemnity Co. 7000—Lobel Andrews Printing Co-Woarms. 6720—Mulligan-Press. 5360 — Tombe-Myers. 5804—Isaacson-Phillipbon. 6517—Spickerhoff-Kessler. 6371—Frank-Conner. 4375—Danziez-Schwend. 6444—Hosford-Manville. 6548—Salzman-Bernstein. 6744—Flannery-Richmond Brick Co. 6779—Summers-Glack. 5573—Cohen-Loeffler. 5408—Asoris-Burlington Realty Co. 6481—German Artistic, &c, Co-Am Mfgrs. 6841—Birnes-Henter Mfg Co. 6814—Hornblum-Gordon. 6796—Schidlowsky-Pomeranz. 6075 — Lowenberg-Gershall. 6518—Lobel-Andrews Co-Bernstein Co. 6547—Lisch-Hervy. 6636—Pogostein-Morris. 6820—Reisler-Linden. 6801—Ginsburg-Douthell. 6350—Maroney-Cole. 6751—Travers Shoe Co-Stern. 6847—Clarke-Bondhus. 6538—Fisher-Fisen. 6871 — Evans-Fleming. 5495—Logan-Schmidt. 6083—Coreman-Kendel. Equity and non-jury cases: 622—Goldsmid-City of N Y. 627—Spickerhoff-Hauben Realty. 622½—Prizer, &c, Co-Seider. 626—Rosenberg-Spiro.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2152—Blackman-Heide. 6575—Kalm - Bondy. 1919—Cody-Gaquinto. 2080½—Nicolai-N Y C Ry. 2104—Calvin-same. 2110—Brown-same. 2109—Beamish-same. 2036—Page-same. 7110½—Lish-Strauss. 1465—Wildmering-Boyer, &c, Co. 730—Harris-Man Ry. 1920—Benari-Levinsky. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 1832—Granbard-Glick. 2091—Clark-Cashman. Highest number reached on regular call, 2217.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS — Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Magistrates' appeals. 1—Frances Goldfarb. 2—Rosie Meyer. 3—Harry Leinhardt. 4—Maude Miller. 5—Nellie Smith. 6—Regina Roseman. 7—Ethel Ross. 8—Jennie Smith. 9—Louise Miller. 10—Bertha Engel. Appeals—Motions to dismiss. 1—May Bryant. 2—Harry Cohen. 3—Josephine Caporelli. Trial calendar. 1—John Whitehurst. 2—Dominick Cobara. 3—Mercer Jackson. 4—Charles Meader. 5—Moses Krupinsky, Joseph Schwartz. 6—Charles A. Schreiber. 7—John McGuire. 8—James Vilas, Charles Berger. 9—John Latham. 10—John Amaco. 11—Lizzie Morton. 12—David Kaplan. 13—Sarkis J. Abajian. 14—Peter Flores. 15—Joseph Hampton. Pleadings. 1—James Murphy, Martin Durkin, Lawrence Fox. 2—Edward Williams. 3—Edward Thompson. 4—Joseph Golden. 5—Henry H. Cozens. 6—Giovanni Cellal. 7—Giuseppe Cirillo, Gerardo Nardello, Giovanni Baptista Cerone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Peter Benetto. 2—Francesco Rostino. 3—Anton Golly. 4—Herman Marks. 5—William McDonald. 6—John Erickson. 7—John H. Reynolds. 8—Salvatore Maurotto. 9—Michael Curley. 10—Morris Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—(February Term)—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Martin Purcell, Thomas McCarthy. 2—Thomas Loftus. 3—Edward D. Fair. 4—Lawrence Lombardi. 5—Harold L. Neville. 6—John Wilson. 7—John Jones. 8—Thomas Cox. 9—Jacob Moser. 10—Joseph Glaser. 11—Annie Brown. 12—Charles Weiss. 13—William Stewart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—February term continued—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorney Ely for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Alexander Devoe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—McAvoy, Recorder. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—New York City Church Extension vs. Bloch, (7 cases)—Charles S. Brand. Sands vs. Eastern Crown Realty Company—Maxwell Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Blanchard Total Combustion Gas Company—Algeron S. Norton. Wooster vs. Wooster—Francis S. McGrath.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Sands vs. Godkin—Abraham Stern. Stern vs. Goodman—David L. Weil. Matter of Kirby—John H. Rogers. Mayer vs. Perlman—Isidore Cohn.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 214—Fazio-Loop Co. 215—Equitable Mfg Co-Johnson. 216—Matter of White. 218—Dalton-Oakland Chemical Co. 219, M. A.—Carabba-B'klyn Borough Gas Co. 220—Anderson-Harriot. 210, M. A.—Dougherty-McCullom. 152—Burke-Frindel. 153—Levine-Dietz. 190, M. A.—Garvey-B H R R. 292—Schwartz-N Y & Queens Co Ry. 223—Hoffman-Lubelsky. 225, M. A.—Rubin-Toop. 226—Holdsclaw-Ritten-Conley Co. 228—Denton-Abrams. 230—Bleakley-Sheridan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Abbott, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 1421—Foote-Nassau R R. 11380—Ridgely-Chapman & Co. 4309—Van Horn-L I R R. 3040—Ostreicher-B H R R. 4351—Erooiano-Sexton. 12038—Staunton-McCollum. 12093—Episcopo-Sullivan. 4375—Baron-B H R R. 4380—Swanson-McKeffry et al. 4384—Albert-B H R R. 4391—Carbone-Kennedy. 4395—Natelson-Nassau R R. 4397—Kaminsky-B H R R. 4402—Simmons-N Y City Ry R R. 4403—Pocchia-Popp. 4409—Jensen-B H R R. 4414—Goodman-N Y City R R. 4419—Graf-Boylan and B H R R. 4421—Schmerl-Weissberger. 4422—Levy-B H R R. 4424—Ward-Edison Elec Co. 4428—Quinn-B H R R. 4431—Regnier-Compagnie Generl Transatlantique. 4434—White-B H R R. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 11814—Bullinger-Schwartz. 3596—Murphy-B H R R. 3597—Farrell-same. 3618—Dix-same. 4438—Poliner-same. 4440—Hanigan-N Y City R R. 4443—Johnson-Moxie Nerve Food Co. 4444—McGowan-B H R R. 4447—Benton-same. 4451—Shango-Merowitz. 4452—Anderson-Cowan. 4455—McGarry-Edison Elec Co. 4457—Gustafson-Howes Transportation Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 4459—Willing-B H R R. 4460—Giles-same. 4466—Kreidler-same. 12396—Barker-Barker. 13031—Shillak-Salmon. 12146 — Goldsmith - Kaplan. 12732—Rickerson - Leach. 10283 — Gross - Kathan's Chem Co. 10284—Butler-same. 8654—Se ntega Realty Co - Rossa. 12035 — Sheppard-Barkus. 12348—Mitchell-Brodie. 11255 — Fossume-Mafilligan. 3722—Swallow-B Q Co & Sub R R. 10498—Donohue-Husted et al. 6385—Halligan-Garden. 8052—Tregner-Hazen. 12054—Factor-Cohen. 2877—Coyne-Moss. 3738—Levin-Krueger et al. 11149—Seidel-Tweedle Trad Co. 6638—Downs-B H R R. 4307—Hafner-same. 4055—Cavagnagh-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4259—Basilice-N Y City Ry. 11169—Rattigan-Stedman. 369—Wilson-Archer Mfg Co. 3626—Wright-Sasso. 12500—Israel-Jackson et al. 12512—Cockstelling. 4238—Greene-N Y City Ry. 8260—Vogel-Roache. 2191—Strahler-Dehler. 12388—Bloch-Bloch. 3173—O'Brien-B H R R. 4247—Glrswitz-same. 4275 — Wilson-same. 4485—Bonanti-Holbrook et al. 4466—Doenecke-City of N Y. 4467—Lenehan-same. Highest number reached on regular call, 4467.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 733—Denninger-Denninger. 736—Kaufman-Kinzer. 737—Shurr-Mandell. 742—Falk-Feuerstein. 743—Crawford-Donnelly. 747—Block-Gross. 749—Krant-Klein. 661—Schnechner-Kricksteln. 329 — Springstead-Ness. 1145—Mayer-Fassott. 602—Stewart-Warren. 656—Bialos-Hauck. 337—Kohn-Cothren. 632—Simpson-Lifshutz. 882—Lifshutz-De Mallioff. 252—Hirschbauer-Schmitt. 191—Weinstein-Hyler. 841½—Anderson-Fry. 294—Toole-Zeidman. Reserved calendar. 751—Edelstein-Elias. 752—Abramson-Schwermann. 753—Schenkman-Rosenweig. 754—Wahl-Polonsky. 755—Dennison Construction Co.-Manneschmidt. 756—Lipschutz-Barlesen. 757—Regier-Cohen. 758—Met Trust Co.-Revlin. 759—Silverston-Wiener. 760—Gothelf-Gordon. 761—McNab-Cobb. 762—Riehl-Richl.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J.—504—Dietrich-B H R R Co. 509—Hennie-Nassau El R R Co. 453—Harvey-Molloy. 514—Hondesblat-Nassau El R R Co. 515—Silverman-same. 517—Nadler-B H R R Co. 1006—Harris-Stebbins. 523—Groebe-B H R R Co. 525—Fishkind-same. 527—Skairsen-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 528—Kosel-Pomeranz. 531—Schmidt-Nassau El R R Co. 532—Rickus-B H R R Co. 534—Alpeer-Goldstein. 535—Huffmire-Lorillard. 126—Chaigny-Dechelser. 419—Dotten-B H R R Co. 461—Hine-same. 536—Mardone-City of N Y. 446, 447—Rudtke-Berlenbach.

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 5.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J. Opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 719—Cohn-L F R R. 730, 731—Blair-McCormick Con Co. 737—Gully-L I R R. 746—Cotter, admr-N Y & Q Co Ry. 576—Perence-Diemling. 662—Fitzherbert-B, Q & Sub Ry. 424—Murray-L I R R Co Ry. 561—Schafer-N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. 651—Homberg-Tiffany Studios. 744—Israles et al-MacDonald et al. 750—Fenety-Nat Sugar Refin Co of N J. 751—Meyer-N Y & Q Co Ry. 752—Fallon-same. 753—Weaver-Huck. 754—Hogan-S. Pearson & Son.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 756—Nemis-N Y & Q Co Ry. 757—Bennett-Tucker Elec Con Co. 758 — Oppenheimer-Abraham. 759-Croly-Richardson. 760—Simons-Leeds, Jr, et al. 762—Speedling-N Y & Q Co Ry. 763—Gillotte-N Y City Ry. 767—Kennedy-City of N Y. 810—Billingham, adm-L I R R Co & Sub Ry. 894—Boyajian & al-Gilroy et al. 564—N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co-L I Mach & Marine Con Co. 723—Humenik, adm-N Y & Q Co Ry. 771—Schaefer-Huber. 772—Clifford-N Y City Ry. 773—Farnarov-Cohen et al. 774—Wilkins-Smith et al.- 775—Sharpe-Necastro et al. 776—Durin, an infant-Schmer and ano. 777—Stafford, adm-Int R T Co. 778—Bongiorno-Rocco et al. 779 — Granato-Granato. 780—Lockhart-Kelly. 781—Castarda-N Y & Q Co Ry. 782—Golding et al-Nat Biscuit Co. 783—Braun-Rock. 784—Hahn, adm-N Y City Ry. 785—Scherer-City of N Y. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 785.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 51—Bowes-Weinberg. 52—Hahn-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 53—Isoldi-same. 56—Kruppenbacher-same. 59—Reilly-L I R R Co. 60—Cassolino-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 62—Aldworth-H Germain Co. 63—McFadden-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 322—Kanawada-Keyser.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—Day calendar for March 5, 1907. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M.—3109—Lemelson-N Y City Ry Co. 1232—Same-same. 1233—Nichols-N Y City & H R R R Co. 1293—Scalciono-N Y City Ry Co. 843—Stelyer-Yonkers R R Co. 1335—Cavazzo-N Y City Ry Co. 1364—Lucatorte-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1369—Spiegelman-same. 1384—Phelps-Weber and another. 1372—Ardizzone-Int St Ry Co. 1373—Moran-N Y City Ry Co. 1374—Schultz-N Y City & H R R R Co. 2048—Walker-same. 2050—Same-same. 1377—Weiss-Union Ry Co of N Y City. 1378—Miller-Jacob. 1383—Becher-Schmitt.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 764—Luzzi-Interurban St Ry Co. 792—Watt-Schleicher. 1386—Silvtaroff-Schultz. 1390—Boyle-Yonkers R R Co. 914—Grab, Jr, Amend. 1068—Burfield-N Y City Ry Co. 1337—Heider-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1216—Landray-Landray. 1343—Monroe-City of New Rochelle. 1345—Murphy-Yonkers Savings Bank. 1349—Kerin-N Y Transportation Co. 1353—Ryan-Westchester Traction Co. 1385—Breyer-City of Yonkers. 1366¾—Stalberg-Neill. 1367—First National Bank of Ossining-Blandford. 1374—Simpson-Manilla Anchor Brewing Co. 1379—Corporation Liquidation Co-Love.

Elevated in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The new Market Street elevated railroad, extending four miles from the Schuylkill River to the western edge of the city, was formally opened to the public to-day.

The road, which is owned by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, is operated on the third-rail principle and is considered by local engineers to be, in its equipment

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Rheinlander Estate Buys $375,000 Corner on Upper Broadway—Water Street Building Resold—Builders Take Over Plots on the Heights.

The City Investing Company has sold to the Rhinelander Real Estate Company the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, 112.6 by 97.6 by 100.5 by 148, formerly the site of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. The property has been held at $375,000. It is understood that the Rhinelanders will erect a business building on the site.

Purchase by Philadelphian.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has resold for Thomas S. Gladding the new five-story building 161 and 163 Water Street, northeast corner of Fletcher Street, covering a plot 35.4 by 50.6, to N. Z. Graves of Philadelphia. The seller purchased the property about a year ago through the same brokers. The building is now rented for about $5,000 a year.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for A. Maneely to Jackson Brothers 365 Front Street, running through to 381 South Street, brick stables, on plot 25 by 140.

Deal for Wooster Street Building.

Maria E. Herrick of Boston, Mass., has sold to Joseph Toch the six-story mercantile building 68½ to 72 Wooster Street, 60 by 100.

Builders Buying on the Heights.

Joseph Hamershlag has sold to a builder the southeast corner of Broadway and 149th Street, 75 by 100. An elevator apartment house will be erected on the site.

Patrick Reddy has sold the block front, 200 by 90, on the west side of Broadway, between 140th and 141st Streets.

David Stewart has sold for the Gross & Herbener Realty and Construction Company the five-story flat 459 West 155th Street, on lot 25 by 99.11, to the City Real Estate Company.

To Build on Cathedral Parkway.

Architect Maximilian Zipkes is preparing plans for Harry Lehr for two six-story elevator apartment houses to be erected in 110th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on a plot 125 by 100. The buildings will cost about $250,000.

Apartment Houses Sold and Leased.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for Thomas L. Watt the six-story apartment house 338 and 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

John Kafka has sold, through J. H. Oeters & Co., the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 107th Street, a six-story flat, with stores, on plot 40.11 by 95.

The same brokers have also sold, for Mrs. C. Holtermann, 113 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

White & Phipps have leased for a client to the Knickerbocker Leasing and Realty Company Clara Court, an apartment house at 503 and 506 West 111th Street, on plot 82 by 100.11, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer have leased the northwest corner of 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, in the new Bernheimer Building, through Koelsch Brothers, to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

Fifth Avenue Building at Auction.

The four-story building 548 Fifth Avenue, owned by the Evans estate of Philadelphia, is to be sold at auction under partition proceedings on March 27. The parcel, which measures 25 by 100, and adjoins the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, has been held in the Evans family for nearly half a century. Joseph P. Day will be the auctioneer.

Operators Sell West Side Dwelling.

Heilner & Wolf and N. L. & L. Ottinger have sold to Ludwig Fuld the four-story dwelling 168 West Eighty-sixth Street. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers. This is one of the group of houses bought by the present sellers a few weeks ago.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Robert E. Walsh 142 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Sarah B. McAdam to the Vedanta Society 135 West Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 21.6 by 102.2.

Alexander A. Tausky is the buyer of the three-story dwelling 8 West Eighty-third Street, sold recently.

The Morton Real Estate Company has sold for John J. Smith 49 Bradhurst Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 18.3 by 87, to Mary O'Brien.

East Side Houses Find Buyers.

Lawrence & Wolff have sold for Alfred Busselle to Walter H. Powers the three-story dwelling 146 East Seventy-fourth Street, 18.9 by 68.2. Mr. Powers will occupy the house after making alterations.

The following are buyers of dwellings sold recently: Mrs. James Roosevelt of 47 and 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, W. E. Hall of 20 East Sixty-first Street, and George S. Brewster of 14 East Fifty-third Street.

Leases in Lower Broadway Building.

Bryan L. Kennelly reports the following leases in the new Flower Building at 49 Broadway: Basement to Batjer & Co., for three years; ground floor and one-half the second floor to Flower & Co., third floor to Jewett Brothers for five years.

Additional tenants who have taken offices in the new United States Express Building, at Rector Street and Trinity Place, are L. D. Rockwell, the Harlem Contracting Company, Edgar Whitlock, Samuel B. Hamburger, John J. Delany, and James W. and Charles J. McDermott.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the Wendel estate to the United States Express Company the building at 134 West Thirty-eighth Street for a term of years.

The lessee of 381 Fifth Avenue is I. H. Peller, not Beller.

Dwellings Sold on West 19th Street.

Van Vliet & Place, as brokers, have sold 435 and 437 West Nineteenth Street, two three-story brick dwellings, on plot 50 by 92.

William P. Rooney has sold for the Hallenbach estate the rear forty-five feet of the property 692 Eleventh Avenue. The buyer is Emil Rudolph, who owns the abutting property 551 West Forty-ninth Street.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Patrick McCarthy to F. Goldberg 426 and 428 West Fifty-second Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 100.

Sale of Second Avenue Corner.

Aaron Goodman has bought from Charles V. Bulling the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 60 by 78.

Alexander Schale has sold for a Mr. Flynn 1,174 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 79.7.

Operator Buys 110th Street Flats.

A. Hollander has bought 161 to 171 East 110th Street, six four-story tenements, with stores, each 25 by 100. R. Bergman was the broker in the deal.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for Mary E. Broderick the northeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and 116th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 30 by 75.

Estate Sells on Hester Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Robert A. Tucker, executor, 82 Hester Street, southeast corner of Allen Street, a three-story brick tenement, with stores, 24.9 by 40, to a client of the law firm of Marks & Marks.

G. Carluccl & Co. have sold for Mrs. Maria Odorisio the four-story tenement 220 Water Street, on lot 19 by 68.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Josephine Weiss the six-story tenement 112 Broome Street, 25 by 87.6, to Benjamin Menschel.

Charles G. Morgenthau has sold for Robert Boyd to ex-Judge John Palmieri 73 and 75 Cedar Street, southwest corner of Oak Street, tenements, with stores, on lot 25.2 by 25.2 by 53.8.

Deal for Corner on Avenue D.

[illegible] has sold for Stoloff & Kronovet the southeast corner of Avenue D and [illegible] Street, a six-story double tenement, on lot 45.6 by 100, to Herman Goldfeld & Prager have sold to Louis Turtel 837 East Eighth Street, a four-story brick stable, on lot 25 by 94.1.

Bronx Properties Change Hands.

William P. Rooney has resold for Nathan Low to Annie Quinn 2,715 Third Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 26.6 by 100.

Ellen Hardy has sold the four three-story dwellings, on plot 96 by 70, at the northwest corner of Walton Avenue and 184th Street.

Jonas & Co. have sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Teasdale Place, at the rear of the Schnorer clubhouse.

C. Schano & Co. have sold in Bronx View Park 206 Cruger Avenue, for Thomas Flood and 192 and 193 Cruger Avenue for Gordon & Lebas; also, Lots 307 and 308 in St. Raymond Park, Lot 11 in Hudson Park, and Lots 262, 263, and 375 in the Haight estate property.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for George Barthold to the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company Lot 490, Rosedale Avenue, in the Mapes estate; also for John H. Muller to Charles Karr, the northeast corner of Jackson Avenue and 163d Street, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, to August H. Daum 875 Forest Avenue, a two-story brick building, with store.

Joseph Weil has sold the southeast corner of Trinity Avenue and 149th Street, 50 by 84; also, dwellings in Williamsbridge on Carpenter Avenue, near 238th Street, on Concord Street, near 239th Street, and on Robinson Place, near 243d Street.

Buyer for Farm in Westchester.

George A. Bowman has sold for James P. Teed to Henry L. Atkinson the Teed farm of 240 acres, at Somers Centre, Westchester County.

Brooklyn Apartments in New Hands.

Sherwin & Harris have sold the three four-story double apartment houses 512, 514, and 520 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, each 32 by 100.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold 643 to 647 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, three four-story double flats, each 27 by 72 by 80, for Bergman Brothers to an investor.

Long Island City Purchase.

Minturn Post Collins has sold three lots on the southeast side of Lockwood Street, between Beebee and Freeman Avenues, Long Island City. George H. Payntar & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Herbert C. Kellam the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 198 feet north of Sanford Avenue, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Charles B. Justice the plot, 80 by 100, on the west side of Twenty-second Street, 440 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Frank N. Pond the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Forest Road, 186 feet east of the Centre Drive, Douglas Manor; also, to Emil M. Sutting the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Forest Road, 170 feet west of Douglas Road, Douglas Manor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th St, 177, n s, 243.2 ft w of Avenue A, 21x111.9, three-story dwelling; partition sale, to Wolf Brandt, $16,800.

158th St, 970 East, s s, 113.11 ft w of Westchester Av, 50x100 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John C. Hoeninger, $36,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

22d St, 56 and 58 West, for a twelve-story brick loft building and store, 46.8x98.9; H. Corn of 220 5th Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $200,000.

43d St, 29 West, for a one-story brick store, 20.10x36.6; W. J. Salomon of 500 5th Av, owner; Hedman & Schoen, architects; cost, $1,500.

12th St, n s, 255 ft w of Avenue B, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x54; Charles Laumeister of 248th St and 3d Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $4,000.

Walton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Fordham Road, for a brick church, 42x80; Evangelical Lutheran Heilkirche, 243 Morris Av, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 1,116, to a five-story brick tenement; L Shapiro of 132 Nassau St, owner; D. Stone, architect; cost, $5,000.

53d St, 429 and 431 West, to a four-story brick stable; H. Holding of 109 West 130th St, owner; J. Hooper, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 133d St, 24.11x99.10; James F. Nicholson to Frank D. Maresch, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

AVENUE B, 135, 23.6x93; Margaret F. Colahand and others to Emma Brandt, ¾ part, all title, $1.

AVENUE B, 135, 23.6x93; Ella J. Gannon to Emma Brandt, ¼ part, $4,706.

AVENUE B, 135, 23.6x93; Emma Brandt to Margaret F. Colahan, (mtg $5,500,) $1.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 8th St, 108x200, Unionport; Otto J. Kalt to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $3,600,) $100.

AVENUE D, w corner of 8th St, 108x200, Unionport, Jacob Cohen to Gustav Killenberg, (mtg $5,800,) $100.

BEEKMAN AV, n w corner of Oak Terrace, 25x100; Arthur E. Silverman to Arthur E. Silverman Building Co., $100.

BRADHURST AV, 49, 87.9x irregular; John J. Smith to Andrew Phillips, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 1,563, 64.2x—; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

BROOK AV, w s, 168.1 ft s w of 169th St, 45x90; Patrick O'Connor to William Evans and another, $1.

BROADWAY, 385, 89.5x irregular; W. Irving Clark and another, executors of Charlotte M. Goodridge, to Charlotte G. Wyeth, $100.

BRADHURST AV, 22 and 24, 83.6x irregular; Breslauer Realty Co., to Kate W. Young, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 654.7 ft s of 196th St, 125.5x irregular; Toney Guidone to Oswaldo Ris, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 387, 83.5x irregular; W. Irving Clark and another, executors of Charlotte M. Goodridge, to Frederic G. Goodridge, $100.

BROOME ST, 467, 25x109; W. Irving Clark and another, executors, to Caroline L. Iselin, $100.

CORLEAR AV, e s, 196.6 ft s of 232d St, 25x127; Samuel L. Berrian to Hannah C. Tynan, $1.

CORNELIA ST, 11, 25x95; Isabel W. Greene to Rosina Marron, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Joseph Isaac to Samuel Hellinger, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft s of 170th St, 122.9x irregular; Bridget Taggert to Catherine McNulty, $100.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 73d St, 204.4x100; Standard Investing Co. to Abraham Boehm and another, (mtg $1,600,000,) $100.

CITY HALL PLACE, 17, 24.11x100; Mayer S. Auerbach to Daniel F. Mahoney, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

CATHARINE ST, 80, 25.2x101; Harry C. Hart to David L. Katz and another, (mtg $34,500,) $100.

$34,500,) $100.

CHERRY ST, 149, 20x60; Daniel W. Hamett to Nicholas Taranto and others, (mtg $10,600,) $100.

COLLEGE AV, n w s, s w ½ of Lot 286, map of Mott Haven, 25x100; Charles W. Rose to Sophie S. Rose, gift.

ELIZABETH ST, 241 to 245; Charles Dunne to Rosanna Dunne, 1-6 part, $1.

EDEN AV, w s, 43.3 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; John M. Waite to Joseph Maguire and another, (mtg $1,350,) $100.

EAGLE AV, 641, 16.6x irregular; John A. Fitzsimmons to Ernst Stutz, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 74 ft w of 4th St, 95.6x irregular; Frank L. Herischaft, trustee, to William E. Quinn, $14,300.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 151.8 ft e of Avenue C, 89.4 x irregular; Reuben Mapleden, executor, to Solomon Heniz and another, $356,000.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x irregular; Charles Spangler to Carmine Cioffi, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

LOT 142, map of 250 lots Thompson-Rose estate; Ernst Moren to Sophie Moren, (mtg $750,) $100.

LOTS 136 to 111, map No. 428, Cebrie Park; Moses I. Falk to Stephen MaBride, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

LOT 297, partition may of William Adee at Westchester; Annie Crimmins to Bella Mackintosh, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

LOTS 543 and 544, map of Gleason property; William Cicello to Moses I. Falk and another, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

LOTS 296 and 297, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Thomas F. Morris to Samuel Leinran and another, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LOT 9, Block 7, map of property of Whitehall Realty Co.; Eugene V. Daly to Rocco V. Salerno, (mtg $325,) $1.

LOT 515, map of Gleason property, dated June 24, 1897; Stephen McBride to Morris Blumenfeld and another, (mtg $800,) $100.

LOTS 151 and 152, amended map 514, Mapes estate; Frank Gass to Amelia Steinmetz, $100.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of Cathodral Parkway, 101.10x110; Arthur E. Silverman to Arthur E. Silverman Building Co., $100.

MULFORD AV, s w corner of Alice St, 50x100, Throgg's Neck; Frank Gass to Morgan Washburn, $100.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 96th St, 101.10x100; Arthur E. Silverman to Arthur E. Silverman Building Company, $100.

ORCHARD ST, 189, 25x87.6; Nathanie S. Anspacher to Joseph L. B. Mayer, $100.

ROSEDALE AV, Lots 467 and 468, map No. 514, Mapes estate; Emil Poggi to Angelina Poggi, (mtg $2,600,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 865, 37.7x100; John Rankin, Jr., to Alexander Rankin, $100.

SUMMIT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 100x100; Summit Av, n e corner of 162d St, 250x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 868 and 870, 75.2x100; Alexander Rankin to John Rankin, $100.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 303.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Joseph Schindler to Ella A. Arnold and another, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

WATER ST, 653 and 655, 50x70; Charles Gotthelp to Edward Mandel and another, ½ part, $100.

WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of White St, 15x47; Warren Leslie, (referee,) to Ernest H. Meyer, $30,150.

WEST BROADWAY, 416, 69.4x irregular; Edward Ince to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 50.6x100; Amelia V. Luttgen to Walther Luttgen, (mtg on this and other property, $40,000,) $100.

1ST AV, n e corner of 86th St, 25.9x74; Amalia Selg to George Ehret, $100.

2D AV, e s, 69.2 ft s of 13th St, 16.11x108; Theophilus P. Sauliner to Arthur Smith, $1.

2D AV, 1,889, 25x96; Rosa Schwartz to Aaron Reichbart and another, (mtg $10,000, $100.

2D AV, e s, 69.2 ft s of 13th St, 16.11x108; Arthur Smith to Henry E. Hovey, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

3D AV, 2,715, 26x100; Nathan Low and others to Andrew Quinn (mtg $18,000,) $100.

3D ST, 361, (331,) n s, 236.0 ft e of Avenue D, 20 x irregular; Mary Goldberg to Abraham Waldinger, ½ part, $1.

8TH AV, 1,891, 24.11x100; Louis Benedict and others to Max Wetzstein, correction deed, $1.

8TH AV, 1,891, 24.11x100; Max Wetzstein to Marcus Cohen, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

7TH ST, 76 East, 37.6x90.10; Abraham Berstein to Harris Weisberg, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

8TH AV, 694 and 696, 50.2x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 779, 25x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 902 to 616, 48.11x75; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 619 to 627; 40th St, 805 and 807; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 609 to 617, 98.9x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 609 to 617, 98.9x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

8TH AV, 671 to 677, 100.5x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

10TH AV, 463, w s, 24.8x100; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

12TH ST, s s, part of Lot 279, map of Unionport, 75x108; Morgan Washburn to Anna A. Spaulding, (mtg $1,200,) $100.

23D ST, 121 East, 28x110; Eleanor M. Goodrich and others to Julia H. Moody, $100.

27TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 3d Av, 46.8x98.8; Mrs. Morris H. Feder and Candee, Smith & Howland Co., (mtg $31,500,) $100.

29TH ST, 346 West, 16.8x98.9; Finley M. Foster to John McCauley, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

32D ST, 310 and 312 East, 43x98.9; Jacob Kantor to Morris Ray, (mtg $52,000,) $100.

36TH ST, s s, 174 ft w of 7th Av, 10.4 x irregular; John B. Muller and others, executors, to Edward G. Soltmann, all title, (mtg $5,500,) $18,000.

37TH ST, 514, 25x98.9; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

44TH ST, 143 West, 22.6x100.5; James Butler to Annie B. Walters, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

48TH ST, 335 East, 25x100.5; Josephine Zimmerman to Israel Fradlin and another, (mtg $12,500,) $1.

50TH ST, 341 West, 25x100.5; John D. Roche to Marie Roche and another, $100.

56TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Emilie H. Schmitt to John Klein, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 302 West, 26x½ block; Tessie Friedman and others to Simon Kaufman and another, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

71ST ST, 138 East; also all title to alley; City Real Estate Company to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

73D ST, 213 East, 25x102.2; Herman Popper to Louis Pierce and another, (mtg $21,900,) $100.

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Abraham Santman to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

76TH ST, 435 East, 26x102.2; Charles Guntzer to Frank Sirinch, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

76TH ST, 437 East, 26x102.2; Charles Guntzer to John Masek, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

76TH ST, 138 West, 20x102.2; Anson W. Donaldson to Harriet A. Donaldson, all title, $100.

81ST ST, 106 East, 20.3x104.4; Alberta P. Train to Catherine Falvey, all title, $1.

81ST ST, 431 East, 25x102.2; Harris Binimovich and others to Julius Post, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

83D ST, s s, 355 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x102.2; George W. Hubbard to Frederick Pierce, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; City Real Property Investing Co. to Mary C. Bishop and another, (mtg $80,000,) $100.

85TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x102.2; Arthur E. Silverman to Arthur E. Silverman Building Co., $100.

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Asterdam Av, 25x100.8; William G. Beatty and others to Alfred C. Bachman, $100.

90TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Arthur E. Silverman to Arthur E. Silverman Building Company, $100.

100TH ST, 115 East, 25.6x100.11; Benjamin Lastfogel and others to Samuel Cohen and another, ½ part, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

101ST ST, 115 East, 15.6x100.11; Caroline Glatner to Alice L. Beirhoff, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

101ST ST, 518 West, 17x100.11; Minuit Realty Co. to Sherman B. Price, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

103D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Max Friedman to Max Blanck, (mtg $35,775,) $100.

105TH ST, 120 East, 16.9x100.11; Theresa Reinach to Hyman Cohen and another, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

114TH ST, n s, 227.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x100.11; Alice L. Bierhoff to Caroline Glatner, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

120TH ST, 145 West, 15x89.11; Herbert D. Burnham to Grace Van Tine, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

180TH ST, 226 West, 17.6x99.11; Florence I. Westcott to Florence M. Westcott, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

142D ST, e s, 50 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Jacob Leventhal and another to Jonas Well, (mtg $20,100,) $100.

153D ST, 535 and 524 East, 25x100 each; Louis Lese to John Peirce, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

178TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of Cedar Av, 96x irregular; Leila T. Chapman to Frances Meiner, $1.

182D ST, 521 and 523 West, 50x79.9; Isaac Marcuson to Hyman Manassevits, (mtg $40,500,) $100.

1018T ST, 119 West; Sherman B. Price to Minuit Realty Company, $100.

182D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x 79.9; Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, to D. Boris De Waltoff, (mtg $30,000 and interest,) $3,000.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ANSPACHER, Nathania S., to Julius Berger; Orchard St, 189, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6% $9,000

ADLER, Joseph, to George Peper and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100, 3 years $30,000

ARNOLD, Edward A., to William T. Smith and another, trustees; Kingsbridge Road, e s, 200 ft n of Nindham Place, 32.5x126.2, 3 years $4,000

BRENNAN, Frank, to Hannah O'Brien; Water St, e s, 300 ft n of land of the Church of the Mediator; 40x irregular, 5 years..$2,900

BOTHNER, Katherine, to Diedrich Scheffer; Kelly St, e s, 110 ft s of Longwood Av, 25x100, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6% $2,000

BLUMENFELD, Morris, and another to Stephen McBride; Lot 518, map of Gleason property, 1 year, 6% $300

BERGFIELD, Hannah, to Clara Landmann; Manhattan Av, 460, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6% $5,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 88th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8, 5 years, $30,000.

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to William G. Beatty and others; 88th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $10,000

BOZEMAN, Celesta M., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 90th St, 204 East, 5 years $16,000

BIERHOFF, Alice L., to Eulalie E. Stout; 101st St, n s, 109.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x100.11, 5 years $6,500

BRUNSWICK SITE CO. to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, n e corner of 26th St, 197.6x157.6, prior mtg $2,500,000, due Jan. 1, 1911 ..... $100,000

BRANDT, Emma, to John J. Colligan; Avenue B, 135, due July 1, 1907 ..... $5,500

CIOFFI, Carmine, to Charles Spengler; Intervale Av, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x irregular, 5 years $4,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Otto J. Kalt; Avenue D, s w corner of 8th St, 108x200, Unionport, 1 year, 6% $2,200

CONRON, John E., and another to City Savings Bank; Rose St, n e corner of Bergen Av, 100x137.9, bond $20,000

CUMMINGS, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Clinton St, 58, bond $4,000

DE WALTOFF-MARCUSON REALTY CO. to Isaac Marcuson; Audubon Av, n e corner of 182d St, 79.9x70, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years, 6% $25,000

DEWING, Leonard H., to American Mortgage Co.; East Houston St, 423 and 431, 5 years. $24,000

DONALDSON, Harriet A., to Adelaide S. Wilson; 79th St, 450 West, 3 years, 4% $5,000

DARNSTADT, Louis F., to James L. Buttenwieser; 43d St, 352 West, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years, 6% $7,000

DIVERS, Patrick W., and others to German Savings Bank; 108th St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, 3 years, 4½% ..$18,000

EVANS, William, and others to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, 168.1 ft s w of 169th St, 46x90, bond $26,000

FERRING, Eugenie, to Elisabeth Racer; 73d St, 679, due July 1, 1910 ..... $3,800

FRADKIN, Israel, and another to Daniel Stern; 48th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, 5 years, 6% $6,000

GERSON, Robert, to Charles Katzenberg; Avenue D, e s, 70 ft n of Houston St, 25x100, bond $20,000

GUHRING, Konrad, and Gottfried Waldau; 103d St, 160 East, 5 years $15,000

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to Henrietta Seckel; Rutgers Place, 2, prior mtg $6,300, 1 year, 6% $2,500

GMINDER, George F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lot 1, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 240 West, and 7 other parcels on Dean St and 174th St, Lots 140 and 140A, map of Penfield property, demand, 6% $5,184

GLATNER, Caroline, to Alice L. Bierhoff; 114th St, 13 West, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6% $1,250

GAFNEY, Bernard C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, s e corner of Sheriff St, 50x irregular, due Aug. 1, 1907 ..... $3,000

GOTSCHEL, Hyman, to Martha Rheinfrank; 2d Av, e s, 72.2 n of 23d St, 26.6x100; 8 years, 5½% $19,500

GUNTZER, Charles, to Lewis S. Goebel; 79th St, 435 East, 5 years $11,500

GNAZZA, Angelo N., and others to Charles V. Culyer; Villa Av, e s, 82.6 ft n of 204th St, 50x130.6, 1 year, 6% $27,000

HERMALGUS REALTY CO. to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 112th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, 5 years $20,000

HENIG, Sol, and another to Reuben Mapeisden, executor; Houston St, n s, 151.8 ft e of Avenue C, 89.4x65, bond $48,000

HARTJE, Lillian E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 50th St, 127 West, bond $17,000

KUTNER, Benjamin, and another to Isidor Suberski; Norfolk St, 175, installments, 6% $10,000

KATZ, David L., and others to Harry C. Hart; Catharine St, 60, 8 years, 6% $10,000

KILLENBERG, Gustav, to E. S. Prince; Avenue D, s w corner of 8th St, 108x200; Unionport, demand, 6% $3,900

KALMAN, David, to Albert Ottinger; 5th Av, 1,401, due May 1, 1907, 6% $2,500

LANGELA, Gennaro, to Carmine Vetrano; Villa Av, e s, 69.10 ft n of 205th St, 25x100, 3 years, 3½% $3,000

LEIMAN, Samuel, and another to Mary J. Morris; Lots 296 and 297, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, prior mtg $1,500, bond..$700

LUBLANG, Henry, and another to Archibald W. Speir and another, executors; 141st St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, 5 years, $22,000

LEIMAN, Louis, to William P. Douglas, trustee; 109th St, 337 East, due April 20, 1911. $19,000

LEVITZ, Max, and another to Philip Weinberg; Madison Av, 1,555, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6% $500

MEYER, Ernest H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; West Broadway, 279, bond..$22,000

MASEK, John, to Charles Gumtzer; 79th St, 437 East, 3 years, 6% $3,000

MANDELBAUM, Herman, to Abraham Mandelbaum; 1st Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 73d St, 25.6x100, bond $13,500

MANDELBAUM, Herman, to Max Mandelbaum; 1st Av, w s, 25.6 ft s of 70th St, 25x77, bond $15,000

MINUIT REALTY CO. to Sherman B. Price; 101st St, 318 West, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6% $8,000

MOODY, Julia H., to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 23d St, 121 East, 3 years $53,000

MEINER, Frances, to Lelia T. Chapman; 178th St, 21 ft w of Cedar Av, 21.6x90, 5 years $2,500

MAHONY, Daniel F., to American Mortgage Co.; City Hall Place, 160.9 ft e of Duane St, 24.11x100, 5 years $27,000

MANDEL, Edward, and another, to Charles Gotthelf; Water St, 653 and 655, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent $6,000

MARESCH, Frank D., to American Mortgage Co.; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 133d St, 24.11x99.11, 5 years $30,000

PROUDMAN, Edward H., to John D. Van Buren; 19th St, 49 West, bond $8,000

PRICE, Sherman B., to Anita L. Bassford; 101st St, 318 West, bond $21,000

QUINN, Andrew, to Nathan Low and another; 3d Av, n w s, 23.6 ft n e of 144th St, 26.6x100, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6% $6,000

ROS, Osvaldo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Bainbridge Av, 2,654, bond $8,000

ROS, Osvaldo, to Toney Guidone; Bainbridge Av, 654, prior mtg $6,000, 4 years, 6% ..$4,000

ROBBINS, Dora C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Tinton Av, 1,035, 5 years $4,500

REICHBART, Aaron, and another to Rosa Schwartz; 2d Av, 1,889, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6% $3,750

ROSENBERG, Israel, and another to Lambert Suydam; Chrystie St, 228, bond $24,000

STEINMETZ, Amelia, to Frank Gass; Lot 53, map in partition Mary Wells and others vs. Ann M. Storer and others, 3 years, 6% ..$1,000

SCHRODER, John H., to Leo Levinson; Crotona Av, 1,014, prior mtg $4,800, 2 years, 6% $1,500

SPAULDING, Anna A., to Morgan Washburn; 12th St, s s, at line between Lots 277 and 279, part of Lot 279, map of Unionport, 2 years, 6% $800

SPECKMAN, Dora, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 124th St, s s, 170.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 15.8x irregular, 5 years, 4½% ... $13,000

SMITH, Arthur, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 2d Av, e s, 69.2 ft s of 13th St, 16.11x108, 3 years $314,000

SIRINER, Frank, to Charles Guntzer; 79th St, 435 East, 3 years, 6% $2,500

SCHEINBERG, Lina, to Abram Morris and another; 120th St, 340, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years $3,000

SILBERSTEIN, Albert L., to Paul Tuckerman and another; 116th St, s s, 414 ft w of 5th Av, 27x100.11, 5 years $28,000

SCHRABER, Frederick, to Henry Feldscher; Elton Av, w s, 25 ft s of Findlay Av, 25x100, 5 years $12,500

SOLTMAN, Elw. G., to John B. Muller and others, executors; 36th St, s s, 174 ft w of 7th Av, 10.4x98.9, due May 1, 1910, 5½% ... $8,000

TUCHMAN, Herman, to G. De Witt Clocke; Park Av, e s, 273 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100, 2 years, 5½% $3,500

THIRTY-FIVE EAST THIRTIETH STREET Co. to Amsterdam Building Co.; 30th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 65x98.9, prior mtg $300,000, 1 year, 8% $41,844

TYNAN, Hannah C., to Samuel L. Berrian; Corlear Av, e s, part of Lot 82, map of lands of M. J. Macomb, 3 years $1,300

TERRY, Roderick, to American Mortgage Co.; Madison Av, 169, 1 year, 6% $10,000

THORN, Wesley, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 71st St, 138 East, 1 year, 4½% $30,000

WALTERS, Annie B., to James Butler; 44th St, 143 West, due June 1, 1908, 6% ..$15,000

WEISBERG, Harris, to Abraham Bernstein; 7th St, 70 East, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6% $21,000

WEISBERG, Harris, to Abraham Bernstein; 7th St, 70 East, prior mtg $63,000, 3 years, 6% $3,000

WALDINGER, Abraham, to Mary Goldberg; 3d St, 361 East, prior mtg $9,000, due May 1, 1908, 6% $450

WETTNER-JAFFI REALTY CO. to Herman Heidelberg; Amsterdam Av, 4,052 and 1,054, prior mtg $72,000, bond $15,000

WASHBURN, Morgan, to Frank Gass; Mulford Av, s w corner of Alice St, 50x100, 2 years, 6% $800

WATT, Grace, to Mary G. Pinkney; 141st St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 825x199.11, 1 year.. $163,271

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New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

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Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Malden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 14x86; elevator; 519 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
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Store 3,500 Square Feet.
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28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST., New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

NEW STORES
Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

OFFICES AND FLOORS
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING,
59-61 PEARL ST. TO 24-26 STONE ST.,
(Near Broad.)
New, light, and modern. Agent on premises.

LEASE FOR SALE.
Dwelling, 46th St., nr. 5th Av.
LONG TERM, WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.
Innes & Center, 21 E. 20th St.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable small office adjoining large, well-kept office, $15. Room 1,800, 156 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"THE PRINCELY"
543 West 123d Street,
OFF BROADWAY.
New high-grade Apartments of
5-6 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS,
with electric lights, telephones, hall service, &c.
RENTS $35-$45.
This house is maintained at an exceptionally high standard and caters to such tenants, to whom special further inducements are offered.

ALVIC HALL
113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements.
RENT, $37 TO $47.

Small, desirable apartments of three and four rooms and bath; elevator service, steam heat and hot water; modern plumbing; moderate rents; convenient to Lenox Av. Subway. 1,867 7th Av., near 114th St. See janitor or

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

POWER'S COURT
121st St., 421 West. (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

St. Nicholas Av., N. W. corner 156th St., (Regina Apartments.)—Modern; seven large rooms; all windows; rentals, $43-$45; one and two flights; choice location; near Broadway Subway, elevated stations. Owner on premises. Telephone 2132 Spring.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near Lenox Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap paneled. Bielman, 718 Broadway.

143d St., 257 West.—Six large, light rooms, $31; desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Avenue.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath, elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.

Nine large rooms and bath, all improvements; rent $1,200. Apply 224 West 52d St., or HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

EAST SIDE.

Flats of six and seven extra large light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment houses 720-732 3d Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; rents reasonable; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Apartment of six light rooms, bath; steam heat; all improvements.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach. "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

C. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

BRONX.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—C. DOUGLASS GREEN, plaintiff, against L. GABRIEL des GARETS and FRANCIS WADDINGTON, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 17th, 1907.
JOSEPH G. DEANE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address: No. 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Francis Waddington:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward B. Amend, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of January, 1907, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 21st day of January, 1907.
Dated January 28, 1907.
JOSEPH G. DEANE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and Baths with sea and fresh water.

Most favorably located and best appointed hotel in the North for Winter business.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

SEND FOR LITERATURE.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THURSDAY, MARCH THE 7TH, 190
THE SHELBURNE
of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, will be inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. Reservations may now be made.
JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during March of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. Booklet. J. P. COLE.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and calendar on application
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 800. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean and South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator to street level; steam heated; music; extensive heated sun parlor, &c. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. Shaw.

THE RUNNYMEDE,
Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an unexcelled location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

Marlborough-Blenheim
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE SCARBOROUGH, Beach front and Maryland Av.
Now open; steam heat, sun parlor, elevator, private baths. Special Spring rates $2.50 Weekly. Personal management of
ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

Chetwoode Pacific and Ill. Avs.
Capacity 250. Steam heat; $10 weekly; $2 daily; $3.50 Sat. to Monday.
E. M. DEMPSEY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach.
American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av.
Always open. Special low rates. Cap. 100. Eighth season.
J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

THE ARLINGTON Michigan Av. and Beach.
American & European Plans. Booklet. L. K. Burns

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Ave. and Near Beach.
Elevator; sun parlor; $3 to $15 weekly. F. C. Blair

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best American and European plans.

TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.

Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

MIDLAND HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DU VIVIER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 5, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock, securities, judgments, accounts receivable, and claims.
FRANK L. CROCKER, Trustee.
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS, Attorney for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

Cherry Blossoms in Beautiful Japan

BLOOM ONLY IN APRIL AND MAY

One of the magnificent Steamships of the "Empress" fleet of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC

leaves Vancouver every month for Yokohama.
Secure accommodations now.

Handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlets mailed on application.

Sailings monthly from Vancouver for China, Japan, Hawaiian & Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand.

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., Nos. 1 & 458 Broadway & 281 Fifth Ave., New York

NASSAU WEST INDIES PANAMA

Tagus.....Mar. 16 | Atrato.....April 13
Orinoco.....Mar. 30 | Trent.....April 27

Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons

Nassau, Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Special 12-day trip New York to Nassau and return, giving six days' stop-over at Nassau, exclusive of hotel, $70; Single to Nassau, $40. Jamaica, Single Trip, $40; Round Trip, $75. Colon, First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $40.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

Go To Bermuda

45 hours by new twin screw S. S. Bermudian, sailing March 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th.
S. S. Trinidad sails March 18th. Return tickets, choice rooms, $50.

Special 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

West Indies

S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.

For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,

Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

FALL RIVER LINE
FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Providence and Pilgrim leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Stm. City of Lowell and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 5 P. M.; steamer Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence.
Pier 19 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Samuel Korman, plaintiff, against Samuel M. Hoffberg et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street number 510 East Seventy-sixth Street.
Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.
CHARLES SCHWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 19 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 506, 508, and 510 East Seventy-sixth Street:

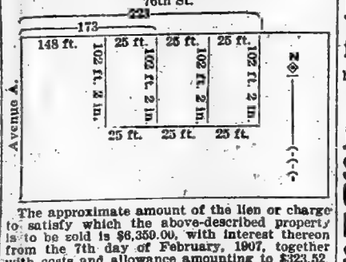

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,359.00, with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $323.52, with interest from the 14th day of February, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.82 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to various mortgages, as follows:
On parcel one, known as 506 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,067.96 and interest.
On parcel two, known as 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to $2,500 and interest, and a second mortgage thereon amounting to $1,432.04 and interest.
On parcel three, known as 510 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,000.00 and interest, which mortgage is now being foreclosed, and a second mortgage amounting to $2,250 and interest.
Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises...6:29 | Sun sets...5:56 | Moon rises...A.M.

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:12	11:54	5:13	5:36
Governors Island	11:19	11:58	5:29	5:39
Hell Gate	1:05	1:46	7:01	7:11

Arrived—Monday, March 4.

SS La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23.
SS Minneapolis, London, Feb. 21.
SS Fernfield, Santiago, Feb. 25.
SS Olaf Kyrre, Matanzas, Feb. 22.
SS Parran, Trinidad, ——
SS Ultonia, Palermo, Feb. 15.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Feb. 23.
SS Brunswick, Brunswick, March 1.
SS Verona, Algiers, Feb. 10.
SS City of Washington, Nassau, Feb. 22.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, March 3.
SS Dorothy, Wilmington, March 3.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, March 3.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, March 1.
SS Myrtledene, St. Lucia, Feb. 23.
SS Bonifacio, Barbados, Feb. 25.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, March 3.
SS Banana, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
K. Wm. der Gr., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Byron, Argentine	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cametense, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bluecher, St. Thomas	——	11:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Graecia, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Antilla, Cienfuegos	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. de Larrinaga, Argentina	4:30 A.M.	——
Herminius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	——
El Cid, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
C. of Mexico, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Monviso	Marseilles	Feb. 9
Mira	Shields	Feb. 15
Colorado	Hull	Feb. 15
Cheronea	Calais	Feb. 14
Armenian	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 26
Comal	Mobile	Feb. 27
Zulia	Curacao	Feb. 25
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	Feb. 28
Kroonland	Antwerp	Feb. 23
United States	Christiansand	Feb. 23
Guilia	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 27
Rio Grande	Galveston	Feb. 27
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Feb. 21
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Feb. 21
Sarnia	Kingston	Feb. 27
Boniface	Barbados	Feb. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pannonia	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Madonna	Naples	Feb. 20
Cienfuegos	Tampico	Feb. 24
Thespia	Barbados	Feb. 26

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Pretoria	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Brandenburg	Bremen	Feb. 22
Smolensk	Rotterdam	Feb. 24
Vandalia	Gibraltar	Feb. 16

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kroonland, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 98 miles east of Nantucket at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 4:30 P. M. to-day.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, March 4.
SS Finland, at Antwerp, March 3.
SS Cuthbert, at Para, March

NEW FRANCHISE TAX LEVY.

Controller Metz Will Sell Property Unless Arrearages Are Paid.

Corporation Counsel Ellison issued another long statement yesterday in regard to the status of the franchise tax cases, in which he made it clear that his department was not to blame for any delays. The matter, he said, was wholly in the hands of the Attorney General, the suits of the companies being brought against the State Tax Commissioners.

Mr. Ellison names the amounts paid against each tax levy, showing that a substantial part of the assessment has been met. He then reviews the history of the litigation, and finally intimates that it is not the companies who are delaying the proceedings.

"We are at all times," the statement continues, "willing to proceed, and it was with that in view that I obtained the consent of the Attorney General to be permitted to appear in these cases."

Controller Metz will proceed in a few days to issue a catalogue of the franchises in Brooklyn which he intends to sell for arrears. Yesterday he ordered a levy made at once, and if payment is not made the sale will go on. The law provides that property may be sold for taxes that has been in arrears for three years or more.

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7d., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Papers, in Subway, containing list children's prizes. Inquire Lost Property Room, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 39 Greenwich St.

FOUND—Pocket book and keys, New York, Saturday; describe. C. D. Robinson, 332 Beach St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

LOST.

LOST—A brown leather bag, between Broadway and Cortlandt St. ferry, Saturday, 7 P. M.; reward. Return to M. E. Whelan, 71 Bright St., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Company, made to John J. Callahan, dated July 1, 1905, B 23,299, for $3,500. Return U. S. Trust Co., 47 Wall St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, black silk ribbon, City Hall to Broadway and Park Place; reading inside, "C. to C., 1901."; reward. Room 1, 233 Broadway.

LOST—Watch fob, design lion's head with diamond in mouth; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. Room 201, 302 Broadway.

LOST—Female, brindle fox terrier, brown ears, white stripe along head, 6 months old, Sunday, 11 A. M.; liberal reward. Radt, 20 East 90th St. 'Phone 836—79th.

LOST—Steamer trunk, Wednesday; marked "A. Hope"; information or return to Hope Eadow, 110 West 89th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,493, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 22,917; name Owen Thomas Bowes; finder return to Staten Island Savings Bank.

LOST—Gold brooch, oblong shape, partly blue enamel; liberal reward. 308 West 71st St.

LOST—Gold locket; "A. F. C." engraved on face; liberal reward. 106 West 130th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 194,687, Savings Bank, 124th St. and 3d Av. Wechsler, 2,359 1st Avenue.

REWARD—E. Sullivan kindly sequests witness to accident on Jan. 2d, on 6th Av. elevated, Battery Place, to communicate, 408 East 78th St.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Saturday night, March 2, in Lyceum Theatre, D row, lady's tan and green bag containing quite a sum of money. Will finder please communicate with J. J. Rawley, The Players, 16 Gramercy Park?

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 330 West 108th St.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch marked "E. A.," gunmetal fob marked "E. A. M.," attached; probably between 69th St., West, and 59th St., East. Liberal reward if returned to 16 West 69th St.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 10th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward. Turner.

LOST—Suit of clothes delivered on 85th St., between Columbus Av. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 20; liberal reward. Return to 512 Columbus Av. H. D. McLaughlin.

LOST—Wednesday night, 27th, 73d St., between 8th Av. and Broadway, or Broadway car to 83d St., black feather boa. Reward given if returned R. Weld, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—String of black beads and black enamel locket, on Thursday afternoon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 166 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Gold-mounted fountain pen, 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Monday morning; liberal reward. Return to Stamm, 525 Park Av.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Muff, on Home St. and Union Av., Thursday night; suitable reward. Mrs. Sauer, 1,033 Union Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—Thursday, black bag, Hofmeir, 86th St. and Broadway; reward. 215 West 74th.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 22d St.

LOST—East 125th St., 3 and 4 o'clock, purse, $28. 2,006 5th Av. Pfeiffer.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

REWARD OF $100, and no questions asked, for the return of suit case and contents, or valuables contained in it, taken from hallway of residence on Fifth Av., between 52d and 54th Sts., Saturday, March 2,. Address A. M., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

$1,000 REWARD for lady's oblong-shaped cut solitaire diamond ring, lost Feb. probably dropped on sidewalk or curb, in West 77th St., between West End Ave and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 139 East 47th St.

REWARD for return of silk opera bag and glasses, lost Thursday evening, Davis, 50 Central Park West.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST—A tan thoroughbred collie dog, answers to name of "Laddie"; finder returning will receive reward; no questions asked. 822 West End Av.

LOST—Brindle terrier, nick on collar; liberal reward. 341 East 42d St., store.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, white; name Benny; large reward offered. 205 West 55th St.

LOST—Bronx, brindle bulldog, white face; Jack; reward. Marion, 488 East 149th St.

REWARD for black French poodle, Nov. 14. Return to 157 East 61st St.

TUMBLE IN STOCKS OF 1 TO 10 POINTS

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Shares Show the Heaviest Declines.

TRACTIONS ARE WEAK

Recovery Toward the End of the Day Followed by Renewed Selling.

The stock market was well-nigh demoralized yesterday. Trading reached a total of 1,500,000 shares, and prices all through the list broke from 1 to 10 points. Great Northern preferred, which was one of the weakest stocks of the day, showing a net decline of 9¾ points. Northern Pacific was almost as weak as Great Northern, its net loss being 6¾ points. The weakness in these two stocks, which helped along the decline in the rest of the list, was generally attributed to selling by the Union Pacific interests, though this was denied by their representatives.

Call money rose to 6 per cent., but there was nothing in the monetary situation itself which could be pointed to as the origin of the heavy selling which depressed prices yesterday. This was thought to be in no small measure real selling, though the bears in some quarters were credited with throwing stocks on the market right and left with the purpose of bringing about further declines. How effective the selling was in this direction is best shown by the record of the day's net losses in some of the most active stocks. St. Paul dropped 8½ points, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 5, Great Northern preferred 9⅝, Interborough-Metropolitan 3⅜, and the preferred, 3¾; New York Central 1¾, Northern Pacific 6½, Pennsylvania 1, Reading 1⅜, Southern Pacific 2¾, and Union Pacific 3⅜. Among the industrials Amalgamated dropped 2 points, American Locomotive 2½, Federal Mining 10, Sloss-Sheffield 4½, and United States Steel 1⅝.

The extreme weakness of the market, especially in the Hill stocks, which have suffered very heavy declines in recent weeks, led to suggestions of possible trouble in the shape of failures, but these rumors seemed born of the condition of the market rather than of information affecting the credit of any of the houses in the Street.

In connection with the report that the Union Pacific interests were responsible for the selling which depressed the Hill stocks it was pointed out that the Union Pacific has to make a payment to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in March on account of the Baltimore & Ohio purchased from that firm, and that it was natural that the Union Pacific should be liquidating a further amount of its Great Northern and Northern Pacific holdings. This was said not to be the case, however, by those in a position to speak authoritatively of the Union Pacific's operations.

The weakness of the tractions attracted considerable attention. One of the rumors of the day was that the dividend on the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was to be passed or reduced, but this was denied in authoritative quarters. The possibility of an investigation by the New York State Legislature was also advanced as a further reason for the weakness of these shares.

Much comment was caused during the day by the fact that the very day on which the Aldrich bill became law through the signature of the President was the occasion of a severe decline in prices. The passage of this law has of late been looked forward to by Wall Street with much satisfaction in the belief that it would greatly aid the money market. The possible favorable effects of the new law were, however, entirely lost sight of yesterday.

Toward the end of the day there was some recovery from the declines which had previously occurred, but the selling was renewed with vigor just before the close, and in most cases the final prices were very close to the lowest of the day.

BROKER UPHELD BY COURT.

Sold N. P. Short for Customer, Then Bought to Protect Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—An echo of the great rise in the price of Northern Pacific Railroad stock in May, 1901, was heard in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to-day, when that tribunal handed down a decision holding that a broker who had sold "short" 200 shares of the stock on account of a customer was justified in purchasing in the open market enough shares of the stock to protect himself against loss, and affirmed a decision of a Pittsburg court, which held that the stock broker should be reimbursed by the person for whom the stock had originally been sold.

Charles Bickel of Pittsburg sold the shares at about $60 or $70 a share through the New York brokerage firm of Lathrop R. Bacon & Co., and during the rise of the Northern Pacific stock in May, 1901, was requested to deposit additional margin. He refused on the ground that he had heard that a settlement would be effected at $150 a share. The firm subsequently covered the sale, and Bickel brought suit to recover his losses.

Arnold Lee & Co. Soon to Resume.

The Stock Exchange house of Arnold Lee & Co., which failed a few months ago, with liabilities of about $200,000, will, in all probability, be enabled to resume business within a few days, according to a statement made by Louis V. Hubbard, the assignee, yesterday. It was announced early in January that the creditors had agreed upon a settlement at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, with the balance of the indebtedness secured by notes. The Stock Exchange will not allow the resumption of business by a member while he has any outstanding indebtedness, and the assignee's statement is taken as signifying that the creditors have agreed to accept the terms of settlement without the notes.

Loving Cup for Justice Hendrick.

A loving cup was presented to Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court yesterday by the members of the Harlem Charity League. The league will have an entertainment ball at Palm Garden on Sunday evening next, and Justice Hendrick will be the guest of honor.

Fined for Annoying Women.

George Bailey of New Haven, Conn.; Robert Young of 54 East 103d Street, Joseph Milne of Springfield, L. I., and Samuel Lewin of 1,474 Third Avenue were fined $10 each in the Yorkville Court yesterday for annoying women in Subway stations. Bailey and Young paid up, and Milne and Lewin sent for friends to help them out.

LEMAIRE
PARIS
LEMAIRE FILS PARIS
Opera and Field Glasses
BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the United States Army and Navy

PROGRESS TOWARD QUIET.

Auto Society Glad to Help Noise Suppression—Bingham Will, Too.

The Directors of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, meeting last night at Villa Julia, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, the home of Miss Isaac L. Rice, President of the society, heard highly satisfactory reports of the progress made and discussed matters in furtherance of the society's aims.

The most satisfactory feature of the meeting was the announcement of the hearty support which has been promised to the society in its aggressive campaign against the useless and nerve-racking noises of the street by those who are in a position to modify them. After the society's organization was completed, one of its first official acts was to issue an appeal to all owners and drivers of automobiles in the city to avoid, if possible, passing any of the hospitals, churches, or public schools when exercises are being held, and if it should be found absolutely impossible not to pass them, to do so at reduced speed and without any sounding of the horn. It was further requested that the horn should be used only in cases of emergency, and then in a moderate manner. The Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has now officially indorsed this appeal.

The Superintendent of Transportation of the New York City Railway Company has also called the attention of motormen to a rule which requires them to run slowly past churches while services are in progress, and at all times to pass hospitals slowly and without ringing the gong unless necessary. "The position of patients in a hospital," Supt. T. A. Delaney tells the motormen, "is sufficiently unfortunate without adding to their discomfort unnecessarily."

Police Commissioner Bingham has heartily indorsed the society's aims. In response to a request for his co-operation in preventing useless noise he replied:

"I can and will do what you ask."

The society has issued an appeal to the public for support and co-operation for these reasons:

First—It believes that those who contribute so liberally to our hospitals will aid a society whose first efforts will be directed to relieving the intense suffering of our sick poor from the noise evil. The number of hospital patients so represented is over 8,500, their recovery being retarded, rendered difficult, and sometimes altogether prevented by loss of sleep due to unnecessary noise.

Second—It believes that those whose sympathies and efforts are devoted to ameliorating the conditions of our congested tenement house districts will willingly aid a work which will strive to render conditions there more endurable. To the sensitive, noise, even amid spacious surroundings, is disturbing, in confined quarters it is torture.

Third—It believes that those public-spirited men and women who are interested in improving civic conditions in general will help on a movement which has for its object the removal of one of the greatest banes of city life, unnecessary noise, which first wrecks health and then is chief torment of illness.

The Directors were greatly encouraged at their meeting by the reports of many accessions to the membership in response to this appeal.

DEVOE PUT ON TRIAL.

His Offer to Tell of Graft in Return for Clemency Refused.

The revelations of police protection of criminals in the Tenderloin, which were expected to be made at the trial of Alexander Devoe for killing James J. Boyle, a stool pigeon, commonly known as "Lefty," may not be made after all. Devoe has stipulated that in return for his confession he be permitted to plead to a charge of manslaughter instead of murder, which has been denied. It is asserted that it was Judge O'Sullivan who ordered the trial to proceed upon the original charge.

Assistant District Attorney Ely, in opening the case, promised to prove that Devoe had had a motive for killing Boyle, that he had made threats against him, and had finally shot him in the back.

The most important witness called was Charles Sofsky of the Tenderloin Station. His testimony laid the foundation for a motive that Mr. Ely had promised to show. He told of meeting Devoe and Boyle together four days before the shooting.

"Devoe said he had been in a crap game," said Sofsky, "and that he had won money from Boyle. There had been some trouble then, and Devoe had punched him."

"He's sore on me," Sofsky said Devoe told him, pointing to Boyle. Boyle had charged Devoe with pretending to be a policeman and "shaking people down." Sofsky had been with Boyle the night he was shot.

The shooting occurred on June 28, 1906. Only two weeks before his death Boyle had got out of the Tombs, where he was locked up on a charge of robbery, by giving a sworn statement to the District Attorney's office, as a result of which Policeman Joseph Lang of the Charles Street Station was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and several other policemen were "broken."

FINE ICE CROP WASTED.

The Railroads Cannot Move 15,000 Tons at Cayuga Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 4.—After a wait of several weeks for cars with which to move more than 15,000 tons of the finest ice Cayuga Lake ever produced, the harvesters at Cayuga, the shipping station, have left the crop to be melted.

It would require fully 1,000 box cars to ship the ice already cut, but owing to the congested condition of the Auburn Division of the New York Central and the car famine less than three-quarters of the season's cutting has been transported. The ice is clear, free from air bubbles, and altogether the finest harvest the lake men can recall.

Local officials who have charge of the ice supply for the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads, which depend largely upon Cayuga Lake, are worried over the inability of their roads to move the crop.

WARNS AUTO CLUB POLICE.

Bingham Says Shields Will Come Off If They Violate Speed Laws.

Police Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that he had not as yet received any communication from Dave Hennen Morris, the special policeman who, with other members of the Automobile Club of America, was appointed to prevent violations of the speed law, but who was himself arrested on Saturday charged with that offense.

"Are you going to take away his shield?" the Commissioner was asked.

"I'll wait until the court passes upon his case. If he is found guilty he will be treated as any other officer would be—his shield will have to come off. The other special policemen will retain their shields until they get into trouble."

The Commissioner also said that he did not know if any of them had ever made an arrest.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL FERRY.

Thirty-Minute Service to Stapleton Will Begin on Aug. 1, It Is Planned.

The third municipal ferry service, that from the Battery to Stapleton, Staten Island, will begin on Aug. 1, according to present plans. Dock Commissioner Bensel announced yesterday that he expected to have everything in readiness by that time for the opening of the new line, which will run to a point now only to be reached by taking the Staten Island boats and then the trolley cars.

Two boats will be put in service when the line is opened and a thirty minute schedule will be operated. At the landing at Stapleton, in addition to the slips, there will be extra wharves, coal pockets, and a repair plant. The boats in use on all the city's lines will be taken care of at that point.

Alleged Poolroom Raided.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station, with two detectives of Inspector Walsh's staff, raided an alleged poolroom in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Frederick H. Hall, who gave his address as 1,135 Madison Avenue, was locked up charged with violating the gambling laws. A crowd of men in the basement were betting on the races, the detectives allege.

CHILDREN SAVED BY REAL FIRE DRILL

Twenty-five Hundred Boys and Girls March Out of Burning Building.

NO SIGN OF DISORDER

Flames Confined to the Upper Story and Roof—Origin in Doubt.

While the teachers played marches on the pianos, the 2,500 boys and girls who attend Public School 86, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, executed in perfect order the school fire drill formations yesterday morning. This time it was a real fire that made the drill necessary, and although nearly all of the pupils knew that the top of the school building was on fire, there was not the least sign of disorder, and the 2,500 marched out of the big building with the military precision and coolness of West Pointers.

The fire started in a storeroom between the fourth floor and the roof and was first detected by Miss S. M. Blakey, one of the teachers in the grammar department. Miss Blakey quietly slipped out of her classroom and notified John J. O'Reilly, the principal of the boys' department. Mr. O'Reilly, accompanied by John Sigmund, the janitor, hurried upstairs and found that the fire was in the northeast corner of the building just over Miss Blakey's room.

Mr. O'Reilly notified Miss Ada Brennan, principal of the girls' department, and the fire drill was sounded. Like soldiers the children obeyed the order and quickly took their proper positions in the formation. Then several of the teachers in the various departments went to the pianos and struck up lively marches. The children marched first to the cloakrooms, where they got their overcoats and wraps, then into the halls and down the stairs into the street. In five minutes after the blaze was discovered every child in the school, with the exception of those in the kindergarten department, which is located in the basement, were safely out of the building. The kindergartners followed a minute later.

While the children were marching out Mr. O'Reilly, the janitor, and two of the older boy pupils, George Kelly and Joseph Russock, were fighting the blaze with fire extinguishers and buckets of water. There was a lot of books and papers in the storeroom, and the flames gained headway so rapidly that Mr. O'Reilly sent in a special building call to the Fire Department.

In a few minutes three engines and two hook and ladder companies arrived, and by that time the flames had eaten through the roof and were spreading rapidly. A great crowd, hundreds in which were relatives of pupils, gathered near the building, and, although the police reserves assured them that every child was out of the building, several women who had children in the school became hysterical. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the upper story and the roof.

Mr. O'Reilly said he had no idea how the fire originated. There are no electric wires in the building, he said, and there was no fire near the room in which it started.

Supt. Maxwell said that school work would be resumed as soon as repairs could be made. Should it require a long time, he said, part-time classes might be established in some of the neighboring residences.

SHORT MUTINY IN HARBOR.

Fireman Chases Tug Captain with a Knife—Police to the Rescue.

There was a short-lived mutiny in the harbor yesterday. It ended when the police boat Patrol responded to a tug's signals of distress and arrested the belligerent, Charles Jacobs, 27 years old.

Sergt. McNaught of the Pier A Station, at the Battery, heard distress whistles from the direction of Liberty Island at 7 o'clock in the morning. Going to the end of the pier, he made out the tug Verdon making for the Battery, with flag upside down and her whistle emitting short shrieks for help. The police boat Patrol at once put out, and, running alongside, Roundsman Patrick J. O'Reardon sung out, "Tug ahoy!"

A window dropped in the pilot house and the head of Capt. G. M. Delamater appeared.

"A man is trying to kill me. Come aboard."

The pilot accused Fireman Jacobs of threatening his life, and the accused was found after a search hiding in the stern. Capt. Delamater told the police that Jacobs had informed him that he was going to quit and wanted his pay. The Captain explained to him that as February had only twenty-eight days he would be paid for that time. The fireman wanted thirty days' pay, which the Captain refused to give.

Jacobs then started after him, the Captain said, with a knife. The Captain declared excitedly also that when he ran up the stairs to the deck to elude pursuit the angry fireman dropped the knife and grabbed a wrench. The chase continued about the deck until the Captain sought refuge in the pilot house.

The fireman was placed under arrest and later arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Whitman, charged with disorderly conduct. He was fined $10.

Frank Furlong Executed.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 4.—Frank Furlong, who killed his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler in New York City in November, 1904, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison this morning. Furlong, who was only 21, killed the woman at her home, 82 East 115th Street, by striking her repeatedly on the head with a piece of lead pipe. Then he robbed the house. Five days later Furlong was arrested. He confessed and two months later was sentenced to death.

New York Herald Trial Begins To-day.

The trial of The New York Herald Company, publisher of The New York Herald, scheduled for yesterday before Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, was adjourned until this morning. The defendants are charged with violating the United States statutes, in having used the mails to circulate a publication containing alleged objectionable advertising matters.

Wallau Hearing Adjourned.

With the consent of District Attorney Jerome and Edward Lauterbach, her counsel, the hearing of Mrs. Lottie Wallau, charged with the murder of her mother Mrs. Ida Binge, which was set for yesterday before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Court, was adjourned until to-day.

VICHY CELESTINS
Avoid all imitations, so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

ROCKEFELLER IS AMUSED.

Laughs at Either Harriman Testimony or a Question About It.

John D. Rockefeller was asked yesterday afternoon for an opinion on the testimony of Edward H. Harriman before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He shook his head in glee, and declared that it, meaning the question perhaps, was the funniest thing that he had ever heard.

Mr. Rockefeller was on a ferryboat bound for Manhattan. He arrived at the Jersey Central Station in Jersey City from Lakewood at 11:19 o'clock. He was met there by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He remained in New York only long enough to make the journey from Liberty Street to the Cortlandt Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania, where he referried to Jersey City to catch a train for Augusta, Ga. He goes to Augusta to visit his daughter, Mrs. Harold H. McCormick, who has been ill a long time. She is stopping at the Hampton Terrace, on the outskirts of Augusta.

The question about Mr. Harriman was asked on the way to New York. Mr. Rockefeller was told that anything he might see fit to say on the subject would be of interest, particularly on that part of the testimony referring to Stuyvesant Fish, the deposed President of the Illinois Central. Beyond the remark about how funny it was Mr. Rockefeller would not say a word about the Harriman testimony.

"I hope that you will excuse me from talking on public matters," he said, "for every second of my time is valuable. I am now talking with my son on matters of more future importance to the public than anything that I could say now."

RUGS
Clearance Sale!
Two Big Values
THIS WEEK.
Royal Wilton Rugs: Highest grade quality; Oriental designs; size 9x12 ft.; regularly $42.00; at..... $33.50
Velvet Rugs: Manufacturers' samples; 25 patterns; best quality; size 9x12 ft.; worth $27.50; SPECIAL... $19.50
Linoleums, Oilcloths.
Most Complete Line; Inlaid, Plain and Printed Linoleums in All Widths.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 13TH & 14TH STS.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
Troy's Best Product
(from a green box)
Glasgow Shirts
Twenty-one new color effects ready later this week.
EARL & WILSON.
Not on sale everywhere.

BESTO VOTES
This is absolutely the pleasantest and most relishing Breakfast Food known to us. It is nourishing, too.
Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N. Y.

Attractive flavor is important, a flavor remaining as a delightful memory and begging repetition like delicious
BESTO VOTES
81 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
THIS WEEK CIRCUS ACTS IN THE ARENA.
NEW 24—BEDOUIN ARABS—24
CAPT. WEBB'S RIDING SEA LIONS.
Other Stupendous Circus Acts and
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Sothern-Marlowe
TO-NIGHT.....JEANNE D'ARC
WEDNESDAY.....JEANNE D'ARC
THURSDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET
FRIDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET
SAT. MAT.....THE SUNKEN BELL
SAT. EVG.....TWELFTH NIGHT
Farewell week. Mon. & Tues., Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell. Pr. 50c. to $2.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ON PARole with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Ev. Journal.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN
Alan Dale—"Louis Mann scored heavily."

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
The Road to Yesterday
To-night, Souvenirs on the occasion of the 100th performance
First time Thurs. Mat. 2:20, March 7th.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, WIDOWERS' HOUSES

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BARGAIN MAT. TO-MORROW. 25c.-50c.
Edienne Girardot—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Sunday, 2 Grand Concerts, 50c.-$1.00.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 8:20. | Last Week
MISS CROSMAN in All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.
March 11th Seats Now. | Mme. NAZIMOVA in HEDDA GABLER

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1
Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. | Marie Dressler, "Motoring," Bersac's Comedy Circus, Fields & Ward, Nichols Sisters, Frank Bush.
Yorkville Mat. To-day, 25c. | Charley Grapewin, "Awakening of Mr. Pipp."
Metropolis Mat. To-morrow, 25c. | ARIZONA

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
March 5th.
Takes a railroad magnate to get dollars out of the air and a prestidigitateur to get dollars out of any old hat, but you get more dollars out of a Young Hat than you put into it, just by wearing it. You're next!
Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

BEAUTIFULLY BLENDED
Is our vast variety of club checks, shadow stripes and plaids; Suit or Overcoat to measure $25. The values cannot be duplicated the world over.
Samples with Spring booklet given or mailed to any address.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—Special—Auspices Legal Aid Society, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., MCH. 6, at 8:15, 13th appearance MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Tanara.
FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c. to $3.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10, EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMME
Arranged and Conducted by M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
POPULAR PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 6, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz
Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell,) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30...DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on sale this morning at 9. Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle $9; Bal. Front, $7.50; Bal. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5
Good Friday, March 29th, at 8 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. Seat Sale begins to-morrow.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Th., Ev'y Ev. 8:20 & Sat. Mat. Thaller in Kraatz's farce comedy, 'Die Doppel Ehe' (The Double Marriage.)

CARNEGIE HALL THE New York Symphony Orchestra
Last Subscription Con'ts. March 9 and March 10. Next Sat. Eve. at 8:15 Next Sunday Aft. at 3
Soloist: Signor Sammarco
(Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House.)
WALTER DAMROSCH ..Conductor
Tickets on sale at box office, at Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and at 10 East 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fifth Concert To-night at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Program: BEETHOVEN, Quartet in E flat major, op. 127; BEETHOVEN, Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello in E flat major, op. 70, No. 2; HAYDN, Quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1. Seats, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Choir of 75 Singers.
Frank Damrosch..... Director
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2—Farces—2 Geo. P.

no Government official is safe to-day in Russia.

Premier Stolypin, in order to diminish his chances of possible assassination, is spending the night in the Tauride Palace, the Parliament house, and it is understood that he has taken a suite of rooms in a wing of the Palace which he will occupy as long as Parliament is in session.

Conservative Strength Overestimated

The voting for a President of the Lower House showed that the strength of the Conservative contingent had been somewhat overestimated, the Monarchists and the Octoberists being able to muster, on a joint ballot, only 102 of the 126 votes with which they were credited. Disqualification of the petitions from Nizhni-Novgorod, Olonetz, and other provinces, where Conservatives were elected by wholesale, and the disfranchisement of Liberal electors, have made the right wing an almost negligible quantity. The shrinking of the prospects of the Right led the Polish Nationalists to cast their fortunes definitely with the Left, abandoning their earlier plans to steer a middle course.

At a conference held to-day, the Poles pledged support to the Constitutional Democrats, excepting, however, that party's agrarian projects. They have asked to be seated in the Chamber as far away as possible from the Monarchists. The Baltic Constitutionalists have joined the Constitutional Democrats outright, bringing the total adherents of this party up to 117.

The formal opening of the Duma took place at noon in the presence of all the Ministers and many high functionaries, but with little pomp and ceremony. All the members of the imperial family were absent, with the exception of the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, son of the Grand Duke Michael, who is said to be regarded with distrust at Court owing to his sympathy for political doctrines of an advanced character.

Radicals Ignore Religious Service.

The ceremony began with a Te Deum intoned by the Metropolitan, Antonius, in the great promenade hall adjoining the Hall of Parliament. Around him were grouped the clergy, Ministers, and other officials and the Conservative Deputies, the great mass of the Radicals looking on with smiling indifference, or wandering about the building, chatting with acquaintances.

After the Te Deum the Metropolitan addressed the members of Parliament, begging them to forget their differences of opinion and work for the welfare of their suffering country. He earnestly appealed for a cessation of strife and the establishment of peace and concord.

Then there was a loud call for the national anthem, which was sung twice amid repeated cheers. During the singing of the hymn the Ministers filed in, headed by Premier Stolypin, and took their seats on the Ministerial benches, and at 1:15 P. M. M. Goluboff, Vice President of the Council of the Empire, who was accompanied by Baron Uexkull de Gyldenbandt, Secretary of the Empire, both in full uniform and blazing with decorations, entered the hall and ascended the President's tribune, and M. Goluboff called the meeting to order.

The speech of M. Goluboff, unlike that of Baron Frisch, who opened Parliament last year, was short and colorless. He said:

"In intrusting to me the high duty of opening the Duma, consisting of representatives of the people elected in 1907, his Majesty, the Emperor, charged me to greet you in his name. May your work, with the assistance of God, be beneficial for Russia."

At the mention of the Emperor's name M. Krushevan, the noted anti-Semite and reactionary of Kishinev, jumped to his feet and called for cheers for his Majesty, which were given with a will from the right and the Ministerial benches, the centre and left remaining seated in ominous silence.

When the cheering had subsided M. Goluboff declared the session opened and directed Baron Uexkull de Gyldenbandt to read the paragraph of the Fundamental Law, or Constitution of the Empire, prescribing the manner in which Parliament is convoked.

While this was going on the Social Democrats entered the hall in a body just in time to hear M. Goluboff's admonition to members to stand during the reading of the oath of allegiance. The Radical Deputies did so with manifest reluctance, but finally no member remained seated. Half an hour was then given over to signing the oath.

The balloting for President of the House began without the formality of nomination speeches. When the result of the first ballot was announced, the other candidates withdrew, and M. Golovin was formally elected President.

M. Goluboff surrendered the chair to President Golovin, who, in a short speech of thanks, made significant references to the will of the people and the path marked out by the last Parliament, which were received with hearty applause from all parts of the House. During the course of his remarks President Golovin said:

"The principle of popular representation is powerful. Once called to life, it can never die. In unity with the will of the monarch and the hopes of the country the Duma must and will irresistibly advance until its high mission is fulfilled."

Meeting of the Upper House.

The Council of the Empire, or upper house of Parliament, was convened at 5:30 P. M. in its hall in the centre of the city and was called to order by its President, Baron Frisch, after the chanting of a te deum similar to the religious ceremony at the Tauride Palace, concluding with the singing of the National Anthem.

The difference in sentiment from that of the lower house was shown by the only business accomplished, namely, the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with the widow of Gen. Count Alexis P. Ignatieff, a member of the council, who was shot and killed at Tver, Dec. 22 last. The resolution, which was unexpectedly proposed by Count Gortchakoff, a stalwart reactionary, caused a flutter among the Liberal members, but they did not dare to place themselves on record as opposing it.

Feodor Golovin, the new President of the Lower House of the Russian Parliament and successor of Prof. Serge Mouromtseff, who presided over the first Parliament, has for many years been President of the Moscow Zemstvo, and is a member of one of the oldest families of Russia.

He is one of the foremost Liberals of the old school, but in no sense a Radical. He has many friends in Court circles, and is understood to have the support of the Czar and peasant members of the House.

SEES LITTLE HOPE IN PRESENT DUMA

Aladin Tells the City Club That the Czar Has Again Missed an Opportunity.

DISSOLUTION MEANS FIGHT

No Hope in the Clergy, but Hope That America Will Help to Force a Fair Deal.

Alexis Aladin, delegate of the Russian revolutionists to the people of the United States, received a hearty welcome last night when he addressed a crowded meeting at the City Club. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he said, "I have talked long enough and should surrender the floor to the next speaker," there were cries of "No, no. Go on."

"Only a few hours have passed since the second Duma met," said Mr. Aladin, "and it seems unmistakable that a great opportunity has once more been missed by our Crown. If in its speech the Crown had only uttered a single word of clemency, a single word of forgiveness, the people would have been satisfied. But instead, the Crown has followed the advice of the statesmen who surround it. These statesmen said that here is a splendid opportunity to slight the people, to reduce the Duma to a sort of department in the vast system of Government.

"This is not one isolated act. It is a policy. And in saying this I am not expressing an opinion. It is a fact.

"When the first Duma met, what was in the mind of our 70,000,000 people? They were then unspoiled by political acts; they accepted the Duma as a thing sacred that would solve their problems, bring them a little more light, a little more happiness. They believed in it as fervently as you Americans do in your God. They believed that the Czar did not know the condition of his people. They said, 'We will send our representatives to the Czar, our father, to tell him our troubles, and he will then right them.' The world knows what his answer was.

Stirring Up Revolution.

"I tell you that the men about the Czar are stirring up more revolutionary feeling than the People of the Left. These men gave a blow in the face to 70,000,000 people and they will reap the result.

"In closing I will give you a few facts, and from these you can judge what chance there is for us not to have a conflict.

"Of the 116 men that our party had in the first Duma, 60 were struck off the list of electors, and so are deprived of any opportunity of returning; 10 were taken by the police and put in prison, 9 were obliged to go in hiding, 4 emigrated and stayed abroad, and in this number I am included, and I became mad as the result of persecution. Furthermore, the men who held municipal office were deprived of their positions and told not to apply again. They passed a special electoral law, striking off the list 9,000,000 people to get rid of a few men like me.

"And what is the result? The peasants elected men more radical than we were. In the first Duma we had 116 votes, but that number has grown to 192 in the present Duma. If we are to present our thanks to any one for this strengthening of our party, those thanks should be presented to our statesmen. They have worked for us faithfully."

The Programme Now.

It was announced after his speech that Mr. Aladin would answer questions.

"What is the programme of the present Duma?" was the first query.

"Exactly the same as that of the first Duma," he replied. "The party of toil will still rule the house, and no concessions will be made until Stolypin goes."

"What will the Duma do if it is again disbanded?" was the next question.

"In that event," replied Mr. Aladin, "it is a question of what the people will do, and the answer is—fight."

How America Can Help.

The next question was: "What can we do to help?"

"You can do a great deal," said Mr. Aladin. "Our object in coming here was to cut our country off from the money market of America. What we ask is that if you do not help us, do not help our Government, do not give them guns to shoot us. Remain neutral is our first appeal to you, and we do not ask it as a favor but as a right.

"Our second object in coming to this country is to appeal to the generous sentiment of the American Nation. We want you to assure us a fair deal. We know how to die fighting, and we do not wince when our men are put in cells. But when these prisoners are tortured, we ask you, as a civilized Nation, to see that we get fair play. When Cossack officers take our women and give them to their beasts for a few hours' sport, then we ask you to interfere.

"Our third object is to get the American people to say openly on what side they stand. And when the final struggle comes, as come it surely will, then we will ask material help of America. We are entitled to it by the blood of my countrymen that has been shed in the cause of your liberty."

JEROME QUESTIONS THAW'S SANITY NOW

Continued from Page 1.

tion is now," said Mr. Jerome, "would it not aid you in determining his mental condition at the time of the murder?"

"No," replied Dr. Wagner.

Mr. Jerome then endeavored to get from Dr. Wagner his reasons for not examining the witness after Oct. 3, but the court would not permit the questions.

Dr. Wagner was kept on the stand until 5:30 o'clock, when Mr. Jerome, realizing that it would be impossible to finish his cross-examination before night, asked for adjournment. He said that he expected to finish the witness within two hours today. Mrs. William Thaw will then go on the stand.

Thaw's Actions in the Tombs.

In the Tombs it is said that Thaw does not concern himself greatly over the examination and cross-examination of his mother. He shows an exaggeration of his sense of self-importance that is so marked that the dullest of the prison attendants notices it daily. The scores of letters that reach him daily from all parts of the world are kept by him in three cardboard files which he carries with him to and from the courtroom. He sneers at some and cherishes others.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was with him all of the recess time yesterday. She was bright and cheerful, and said that she was feeling in splendid health and spirits. She faced the camera fiends outside of the Tombs without any show of concern as she went to her automobile.

The District Attorney and Justice Fitzgerald have been receiving letters from many cranks. Two weeks ago the first threatening letter was received from some one who signed himself "Bombshell" and promised to blow up the Justice if he allowed Thaw to be convicted. Other letters have been received since then by Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Jerome as well as by the prisoner and his counsel.

JEROME ATTACKS STRONGLY.

Clashes with Court in a Long Argument at Morning Session.

Instances of brain storms recorded in books upon insanity were read to Dr. Charles G. Wagner when he was recalled to the stand yesterday morning. Mr. Jerome asked particularly if he could explain their symptoms, with an evident desire to get a comparison with the mental fulmination which the witness has said overtook Thaw on the night of June 25. None of them was parallel in the rapidity of its onset and passing away.

"Can you point to any recorded case of a brain storm in which the ontake and the clear-up took place in ten minutes?" the witness was asked. He was forced to admit that he could not.

Then Mr. Jerome reverted to the hypothetical question, and once more wanted to know if Dr. Wagner thought it a usual thing for a person suffering from a brain storm, such as Thaw did, to show the outward calm that he is represented to have shown at the time of the killing of Stanford White.

Dr. Wagner cited cases in which an insane person had committed suicide with the utmost deliberation, but was not prepared to say whether they had suffered from a brain storm or not. He could not be induced to say that he had ever known of an insane man killing another without betraying a good deal of agitation, and took refuge in the fact that no two cases are ever exactly alike in all details.

The District Attorney persisted, and read to the witness that part of the hypothetical question dealing with the events in the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Q.—What is there in those facts that shows that the person doing the killing was suffering from a brain storm? A.—The very fact that he did such an extraordinary thing as to shoot a man in a public theatre in the presence of his wife and friends, the staring character of his eyes, the remark that he made to his wife when she wasn't in any danger, altogether would indicate that an extraordinary state of mind had developed in this man.

Q.—And would it suggest insanity or sanity? A.—Action done in the way he did this would certainly suggest insanity.

Mr. Jerome then took up the question of the symptoms of paranoia, and Dr. Wagner told him that delusions of persecution, which had been cited as typical of that disorder, were common.

Q.—Did this defendant have delusions of persecution? A.—I think that at times he had delusions of that character.

Q.—Did he exhibit a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity? A.—I don't know what you mean by paranoiac form of adolescent insanity.

Q.—Do you know what Dr. Evans means by that?

The witness did not reply directly, and Mr. Jerome went on.

Q.—Was the defendant when he killed Stanford White suffering from a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity? A.—That depends upon what you mean by paranoiac. To my mind paranoiac is a very loose term. It means any one of a dozen different forms that simply have more or less resemblance.

Q.—Do you believe that the defendant was suffering from a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity? A.—I have not the slightest objection to using the word paranoiac in reference to any delusion which has an underlying idea of persecution, because it does not mean anything more than the word persecutory. Twenty-five years ago paranoia meant a chronic delusional condition, where the delusions were of a setalized systematized character of years' and years' duration, and those patients did not get well. Nowadays it is split up into a variety of forms, and some of them get well and some do not.

Q.—What kind of peculiar glare of the eye did he have? A.—The glare of the eye that has been referred to was simply a staring expression. I regard it as rather a natural opening of the eye, wider than is commonly seen.

Q.—Well, you regard it as the same kind of expression of the eyes as indicated in the hypothetical question as being observed the night of the killing? A.—I should think that in all probability what was observed at that time was quite similar to the expression that he had when I saw him in the Tombs later.

Q.—And that is indicative of a mental fulmination or brain storm? A.—It may be.

By the physical examination of patients and especially the condition of certain nerves alienists obtain light upon their mental state. Mr. Jerome now turned the cross-examination upon the results of the examinations of Thaw made in the Tombs last September. The witness stated:

"Our examination demonstrated completely that one particular form of insanity did not exist, that is, general paresis or progresive general paralysis of the nerves."

Mr. Jerome took the witness through a searching technical examination upon the reactions observed in Thaw's nerves and made him bring out the scientific value of these tests. Then he suddenly switched off.

Q.—Was there anything in the conduct of the defendant on the night he killed Stanford White that to the slightest degree, to your mind after you had tested him in this way, indicated epilepsy? A.—I naturally would think of epilepsy, but there was nothing there to prove epilepsy.

Q.—When you were called in to examine this defendant, did you take into consideration this matter of epilepsy? A.—I do not understand that I am permitted to go outside of the evidence of the case in my testimony.

Q.—You are permitted to answer my question whether you considered that. A.—Certainly I considered that.

Q.—And did you see in his actions or conduct on the night he killed Stanford White the slightest thing which to your mind indicated epilepsy?

Jerome Clashes With the Court.

Some time elapsed before this question was answered satisfactorily. First Mr. Delmas objected and was overruled, and then Mr. Jerome accused the witness of "ducking."

The court interposed with an angry bang of the gavel.

"Strike out that remark."

At length, after many efforts to enter into long examination, Dr. Wagner said: "There were some things which might indicate epilepsy, because a dozen things were possible. If you see a train on the track, it may look as if it would run off, but unless it does, what value is it? So in this case an epileptic might do these things, but not one single occurrence points directly to an epileptic."

Then Mr. Jerome wanted to know what Dr. Wagner had said to the witness about epilepsy when he visited him in the Tombs.

Mr. Delmas objected that the question was too broad, as it took in all the conversation the witness had with the defendant, and on direct examination evidence of only the three first visits was permitted.

A long argument followed, in the course of which the District Attorney characterized the remarks of Mr. Delmas as a "stump speech." He made a speech to the court, in which he contended that all the interviews with Thaw were admissible in evidence, because it had been sworn that up to Sept. 19 the defendant was insane, and the law permitted testimony upon any actions of the defendant as long as he was of unsound mind.

"Now, we have a fundamental presumption of law," he went on, "that a certain condition that has been shown to exist is presumed to continue until the contrary is shown. The presumption of continuance, I take it, is laid down as an elementary proposition of law in every general textbook on the subject of evidence that has been written.

"Here is a man who in 1903 had a brainstorm, who in the fall of 1903 had another brainstorm, who on the 4th of April, 1905, had another brainstorm, and on the 25th of June, 1906, had another brainstorm, in which he killed a man. After killing that man he continued insane, according to Dr. Evans, during three of his visits to the Tombs."

The Court—What is the presumption as to the defendant's condition now?

Mr. Jerome—The legal presumption, Sir, is that he is insane in view of the facts before the court. The presumption continues.

Mr. Delmas—Do you admit the fact?

Mr. Jerome—What fact.

Mr. Delmas—The fact that he was insane.

Mr. Jeorme—I didn't say that.

Mr. Delmas—Then how can you insist that a fact continued to exist when you deny the fact itself?

The Court—I have heard you, Mr. District Attorney, and if you can give me any authorities I will examine them. Give me them now, and I will examine them during recess.

Mr. Jerome—No, Sir, I will not submit to any court of law before which I appear authorities to support that doctrine of the presumption of the continuance which I have ennunciated.

The Court—Well, are there no authorities?

Mr. Jerome—They are so abundant so elementary, that I am forced to assume that the court will take judicial notice of them, and I will not submit them.

The Court—I presume there is no discourtesy meant?

Mr. Jerome—There is no discourtesy intended, Sir. It is the reverse. It is because I have respect for the courts that I will not submit to them authorities on a proposition so elemental.

The Court—I state to you now that if you have any authority on this matter I would like to have them before I pass upon it, and I will assume that if you have not got them it is because you don't know of them. Now proceed.

The court sustained the objection of the defense to the witness giving statements of all his conversations regarding epilepsy with Thaw, and the District Attorney proceeded to question Dr. Wagner about what the defendant had told him on the occasion of his first visit to him.

Dr. Wagner gave Thaw's version of the tragedy, and said specifically that the defendant had told him that he had no intention of killing Stanford White until he saw him, and that he had only wished to send him to the penitentiary.

Thaw had also spoken of his belief in a conspiracy against him on the part of his lawyers, the District Attorney's office, and White's friends, and seemed to take especial pride in the fact that though doctors might be found to declare him mad they could not make him so.

The adjournment for lunch was then taken.

DIDN'T CLASSIFY THAW'S STATE

Just Decided That He Was Insane, Says Dr. Wagner.

At the afternoon session Dr. Wagner continued to discuss the observation he made during his visit to Thaw on Aug. 21. He stated that the defendant was very emphatic that he had no previous intention of shooting Stanford White.

"He said that he remembered walking toward Stanford White, but that from the time that he began to fire things were not perfectly clear to his mind, that is the exact number of shots which he fired."

A long fencing match ensued, in which Dr. Wagner carefully abstained from classifying Thaw's insanity. The utmost he would admit was that the delusions of Thaw, if they warranted any classification, simply indicated the rudimentary paranoiad state. He had some symptoms which indicated the mania-depressive form of insanity and others which suggested the dementia praecox.

His "exaggerated ego" was next discussed, and then the District Attorney asked:

Q.—Can you name a single delusion that was not didsely connected with Stanford White and the group of men about him, and their doings? A.—I do not recall any.

Q.—So that all these delusions that the defendant disclosed were related to this parent delusion? A.—What do you mean by parent delusion?

Q.—This central, this focal delusion, as Dr. Evans called it. A.—My understanding of the case is that this man showed indications of insanity before the delusions regarding Stanford White's friends and the attorneys and doctors and your office began to appear.

Q.—Will you point out any single delusion disassociated with Stanford White or the group of men about him, or the group of men associated with him, that the defendant had? A.—I do not know that I can recall.

The witness then described the second visit he paid to Thaw in the Tombs. He was accompanied by Dr. Evans, and there was to have been a physical examination, but because Mr. Hartridge had not some papers which the defendant wished to see he refused to be inspected by the doctors. This conduct seemed to Dr. Wagner to bespeak delusions of suspicion and an explosiveness of mental make-up. He declared that it had been impossible for him to discover the exact form of insanity from which Thaw was suffering.

This led the District Attorney to ask whether he had continued to study the case after his last visit to the Tombs on Oct. 3, and whether he had taken any steps to make up his mind as to the mental disease. He answered:

"The mere classification of the insanity in one or another of a score of classifications was not important. The object I was there for was to obtain whether this man was insane or was he not insane, and when I satisfied myself that this man was insane, the exact location of the form of insanity in a particular classification was not a matter of importance."

After a short recess Mr. Jerome began to ask about the visit the witness paid to Thaw on Sept. 22. No account of this had been given in the direct examination, and Mr. Delmas strenuously objected, but was overruled. Mr. Jerome brought out that on that occasion Thaw was still insane.

The District Attorney wished to go on to the conversation of the defendant on this occasion, but on the objection of Mr. Delmas on the ground that he had not been permitted to examine Dr. Wagner directly about it, the court ruled further testimony on this matter out.

Thaw's Staring Expression.

Q.—Did you notice a peculiar glare of the eye of this defendant on Sept. 22? A.—I do not know that you would characterize it in precisely that way. I noticed that there was a staring expression to the eye and a suspicious glancing around, showing suspicion.

Q.—Well, you have seen the defendant almost every day since this trial has been going on, have you not? A.—I have seen the back of his head every day.

Q.—Well, at different times that you have been in court and been on the witness stand, have you seen more than the back of his head? A.—Well, since I have been on the witness stand, you have pretty nearly absorbed my attention.

Q.—Have you not looked into the face of the defendant at all? A.—I have occasionally glanced at his face.

Q.—Have you seen the expression of his eyes? A.—I have looked into his eyes occasionally in a casual way.

Q.—As a matter of fact, the formation of the defendant's eye is of rather a staring character? A.—I think that he opens his eyes pretty wide.

Q.—And how did this peculiar glare of the eye occur? How is this peculiar expression of the eye that you saw on Sept. 22 contrasted with the normal eyes that you have looked into? A.—I have not examined his eyes since he has been in court. A mere casual looking at the person's face does not constitute an examination that would entitle me to make a comparison.

Q.—Did you notice on the 22d of September a peculiar glare of the eye? A.—I observed that his eyes to my understanding were unnaturally starey.

Q.—Did you observe a restless throwing of the head on that visit? A.—Yes, that attracted my attention.

Q.—Did you notice that there was an exhibition of exaggerated ego? A.—There was still some manifestation of the exaggerated ego.

About the visit paid to Thaw on Oct. 3 Dr. Wagner had little to say except that it confirmed Dr. Evans and himself in their opinion of the defendant's insanity. He declared that they had come to the conclusion that he was insane at their first visit, and the District Attorney was very anxious to know if they had continued their examinations with the idea of determining with what sort of mental trouble Thaw was affected.

"We continued the examination in order to increase our knowledge of the case, and if we had satisfied ourselves that it was one form or another, we should have been very glad to know it," was all Dr. Wagner would say.

Then the court adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Accumulated Hardships

of Winter make help just now most timely. Many have reached the limit of their strength and resources. A little help now can save serious breakdowns for overworked mothers and delicate wage earners and children who have been underfed and poorly clad. Send $1, $5, $10, $50, $100 and we will gladly write, if desired, just how your gift is used. R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.

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BINGHAM POLICE BILL REPORTED

Continued from Page 1.

fluential citizens of New York, that the bill could not be passed because the Inspectors would kill it.

"I have nothing against these three Inspectors who are here. They are competent policemen, so far as I know, and know how to do good police duty. I am not saying they do it; neither do I say they do not.

"I make the broad claim, on a broad, general business basis, that the only right the Inspectors had to be represented here is a right which personally affects them in their pay or their staff. It is none of their business if they are subordinates. Where the force is supposed to be disciplinary, what are its constitutional or political aspects or anything else? The only point where they are affected as American citizens is, Does it hurt them? This bill does not hurt them. Their financial interests are absolutely taken care of. If they are well paid that is all they have the right to expect.

"These men are the paid servants of New York City. They claim that I have certain sufficient rights. It is not for them to say whether I have or not. It is for the citizens to say, and please remember that my argument is not that I have not got rights under the law, providing it is approved by the courts, but on account of the long legal deals I cannot produce results. There is nothing between a thirty-day fine and dismissal from the force, and that is quite a gap. What business is it of the inspectors whether politics is injected into the department? That is for the citizens to say."

Henry De Forest Baldwin, a New York lawyer who drafted the Police bill, was one of the other speakers. He said that the Inspectors were doing nothing to break up the combination between the lawbreakers and the Captains, and that they even failed to enforce the most elementary duties of the police, that of properly patrolling the streets.

Mr. Hodge, who was the last speaker, asked why there should be so much sentiment about the Inspectors losing their rank.

RESERVE POLICE FORCE.

Bill Authorizing the Commissioner to Call on Pensioned Men for Riot Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Downing introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to call on pensioned members of the force for service in times of riot. It provides that he may recall to active duty any member of the force on pension who, in his opinion, is fit to do light police duty. It is further provided that the compensation during such temporary service shall be the same as that paid the police officer at the time of his retirement.

Another provision allows the Commissioner to grant more than $600 to the family of a police officer killed in the discharge of duty.

It is understood that Commissioner Bingham favors the bill. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Grady.

WOMEN TEACHERS PLEAD.

Make a Remarkable Equal-Pay Demonstration in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—A remarkable demonstration was made by New York City school teachers in the Assembly Chamber to-day when for almost three hours they presented arguments before the Cities Committee on the McCarren-Conklin bill, which would make women teachers' salaries equal to those of the men.

Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of Physical Training, was enthusiastically applauded for her address, which was the principal one delivered. She declared that competent women teachers were not easily obtainable, as there were 600 vacancies in the rolls. The present inequalities between the sexes she called a travesty, as women had to pass the same examinations and meet the same requirements as men.

A few men teachers ooposed the bill. They declared that under it some of them would be reduced in salary, and that women were naturally inferior in mental ability and were not to be depended on. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts opposed the bill on the ground that it would prevent New York City from apportioning the salaries for its teachers as it willed.

No action was taken by the Cities Committee.

NAUTICAL MUSEUM IN PARK.

Assembly Passes a Bill for One—Opposed by Bronx Members.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly to-day passed the Young bill, which provides for the establishment of a nautical museum and observatory in one of the public parks of New York. Many wealthy New Yorkers are interested in the project and have already pledged a large sum for it.

The Bronx members, Messrs. Sheridan, Dobbs, Schmidt, and Schulz, all opposed the bill. They said they did not want the museum in Bronx Park, as it now has enough public institutions.

KAFFENBURG IS DISBARRED.

Appeals Court Upholds Decision Against a Dodge-Morse Case Lawyer.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, disbarring Abraham Kaffenburg from practicing as a lawyer.

The complaint against Kaffenburg was lodged by the New York City Bar Association, following exposure of his connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case. After the indictment of A. H. Hummel, Kaffenburg is said to have continued practicing law under the firm name of Howe & Hummel.

May Build Hawthorne St. Hospital.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals to-day, New York City may proceed with the erection of a contagious diseases hospital in Hawthorne Street, between Kingston and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn. Rose Reis obtained a judgment at Special Term enjoining the city from the erection of the hospital. The Appellate Division reversed the judgment. Now the Court of Appeals upholds that decision.

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STATE TO GOVERN PUBLIC UTILITIES

Bill Abolishes the Railroad, Gas and Electricity, and Rapid Transit Commissions.

GOVERNOR TO NAME BOARD

May Enforce Orders Through the Courts—Mergers and Rate Discriminations Are Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Page-Merritt bill, drafted in accordance with the recommendations of Gov. Hughes's message in regard to the supervision of public service corporations in the City of New York and the State at large, will be introduced in both Senate and Assembly to-morrow.

It is known that Gov. Hughes has gone over the bill thoroughly, and that at his suggestion it has been radically amended from the form in which it originally left the hands of the men who, assisted in drafting it. It is expected that the large public service corporations will combine in an attack on the bill when its provisions become generally known. It is also known that many members of the Legislature will oppose that feature of the bill which gives the Governor the power of appointing the commission for New York City on the ground that it is a violation of the principle of home rule.

The bill abolishes the existing Railroad Commission, the Gas and Electricity Commission, the Inspector of Gas Meters, and the Rapid Transit Commission, and confers all their powers upon two public service commissions. It creates two public service districts, with a commission composed of five members for each district, appointed by the Governor.

The first district comprises the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and the second district includes all the other counties of the State. Each Commissioner is to receive $10,000, and each commission is to appoint a counsel at $10,000 and a secretary at $6,000. The salaries and expenses of the commission of the first district are provided for in the same manner as the expenses of the present Rapid Transit Commission, and the salaries and expenses of the commission of the second district are made a charge upon the State. The term of office of one Commissioner in each district is fixed to expire on Feb. 1, 1909, and the term of office of one Commissioner in each district expires annually thereafter. Successors are to be appointed for a full term of five years.

The jurisdiction of the commission in the first district extends to all railroads, street railroads, and common carriers operating exclusively within that district; to street railroads any portion of which is within the district, except as to construction and local facilities and transportation outside the district; to the construction and local facilities and transportation of railroads within the district; to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of gas and electricity within the district, and in addition the commission is vested with all powers heretofore conferred upon the board of rapid transit.

All jurisdiction not given to the commission of the first district is vested in the commission of the second district, including the regulation and control of all transportation on all roads other than street railroads from one district to another.

To the commission is given power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths. No person is excused from testifying before the commission, but having testified is immune from prosecution for any penalty or forfeiture concerning any act as to which he testifies, but this immunity does not extend to any corporation.

The bill prescribes the duties of transportation companies, including railroads, street railroads, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight companies, freight line companies, and pipe line companies, and of gas and electric companies; and gives to the commissions power to regulate the operations of such companies. It provides for adequate sidetrack and switch connections and equitable distribution of cars, and requires the filing with the commission and publication of all tariffs, schedules, joint tariff rates, and verified copies of all contracts or agreements between common carriers. It prohibits all unjust discrimination by whatever device, all unreasonable preferences, all false billing by carrier or by shipper, and all discrimination or preferential treatment in any respect whatever. Free passes are prohibited save in certain excepted cases.

The bill also contains a prohibition against a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul, but permits the proper commission, for good cause shown, to authorize such a charge in special cases and to a specified extent.

The bill further provides that the franchise of a public service corporation shall not be assigned, transferred, or leased without the approval of the commission having jurisdiction. It forbids a railroad or street railroad corporation, domestic or foreign, to purchase or acquire, take or hold, any of the capital stock of any other similar corporation, unless authorized by the commission, and a similar provision is made as to gas and electric corporations. It further forbids the transfer to any stock corporation except as collateral security only of more than 10 per cent. of the total capital stock of any railroad, street railroad, gas or electric corporation, but this does not prevent the holding of stock heretofore lawfully acquired.

The commission is also authorized to approve or disapprove the issue of stocks and bonds of a public service corporation, but is forbidden to authorize the capitalization of franchises, except to the extent that the corporation has actually paid for such franchises to the State or municipality, not including an annual tax charge. It is also forbidden to authorize capitalization, upon the merger of two public service corporations, beyond the amount of the capital stock of the two so merged or to capitalize any contract for consolidation or lease.

DEVOE TRIAL HALTED.

Jerome Now Investigating Charges Made by Boyle's Alleged Slayer.

There was a halt yesterday in the trial of Alexander Devoe, charged with killing "Lefty" Boyle in June, 1906, before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Ely asked that the trial be adjourned until to-day.

In making his request Mr. Ely said that new facts had come to his attention, and that he would like more time to consider them.

These new facts are believed to have been supplied by Devoe himself, and are thought to be connected with the revelations concerning the police protection of crime in the Tenderloin, which Devoe has offered to disclose in return for being permitted to plead to manslaughter, instead of to murder in the first degree.

Mr. Ely himself refused to give his reasons when he asked for the adjournment. As soon as Devoe was led from the courtroom he was taken directly to Mr. Ely's private office. The Deputy Sheriff, however, refused to permit Mr. Ely to examine Devoe except in his presence. This was evidently not at all in accordance with Mr. Ely's plans, for he ordered Devoe taken back to the Tombs. From there, however, he had him taken again to his office, where he was in consultation with him for several hours.

Ever since his arrest, in August, 1906, Devoe has endeavored to bargain with the District Attorney, promising to make the most startling revelations regarding the relations of the police and crooks in the Tenderloin if in return he should be permitted to plead guilty to a lesser crime than that of murder in the first degree. He has steadfastly refused to accept the offered compromise of murder in the second degree and has held out for permission to plead to a charge of manslaughter, which is punishable by twenty years' imprisonment.

17,000,000 Eggs Here; Prices Down.

Nearly 17,000,000 eggs have been received in this city this week, according to statistics of the Mercantile Exchange. Prices have tumbled about 10 cents a dozen since last Friday. They cost 18¼ cents a dozen yesterday. All the markets of the country having poor stock last month have been cleared of the dealers say that the eggs now coming in are strictly fresh.

Democrats Carry Waterloo.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 5.—The Democrats won in the charter elections held here to-day by majorities of from 14 to 155. John Kropf was elected President of the Town Board, which will be Democratic for the first time in many years.

THE **Steck** **Demi Grand**

$650

In Mahogany

Five Feet Five Inches Long

BUILT on the principles of construction which make the Grand piano capable of producing perfect tones—guaranteed by a name which for over half a century has stood for absolute reliability—occupying only practically half the space of the Concert Grand—this wonderful *new* piano possesses the *real Grand tone*, and established itself as one of the most successful and desirable pianos ever produced.

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PURITY and EXCELLENCE

Standard Natural

A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities

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Standard Cure for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

SEES DANGER IN HUDSON ICE

Dr. Jackson, City Expert, Says Our Supply Is Not Safely Guarded.

TESTED MANY SAMPLES

Germs in Most of Them, but the Worst Come from Near Albany and Troy.

ICE COMPANY PROTESTS

President Oler Says Analysis Made During Harvesting Is Not Fair.

From three to four million tons of Hudson River ice are sold in this city annually. Every now and then the cry has been raised that the Hudson is so polluted by the sewage emptied into it from the towns along its shores that serious danger arises from the use of ice harvested from its surface.

Until now this fear has not been based on any accurate investigation of conditions. Last November, however, a special committee of the Merchants' Association started an inquiry as a result of which there was introduced into the State Assembly last month a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell ice cut from the Hudson River, other than for refrigerating purposes. No action has yet been taken on this measure, but should it become a law its enforcement would undoubtedly have a most radical effect on the future ice supply of New York City.

In view of the seriousness of this question an analysis of Hudson River ice becomes of paramount importance. Such an analysis has just been made by Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, chemist of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and is printed herewith. This analysis shows that in certain sections of the Hudson ice is subjected to pollution of a varying degree.

Dr. Jackson's report indicates that the main area of pollution is embraced in the section of the river running a mile above and four miles below the City of Albany. His analysis was made during the early part of last month. The twenty-five samples of ice described were taken at different points on the river from Rhinecliff to North Albany, a distance of about 130 miles. These samples were carried in sealed jars and kept frozen until their arrival at the Mount Prospect laboratory, in this city. All of the samples were taken from either the top or the bottom of the cakes of ice before the latter were stored in the icehouses.

The presence of bacteria, in varying quantities, was noted in all of them. For eleven samples, however, the quality of the ice is characterized as "good"; five are said to be "slightly contaminated"; five "contaminated," while four are classed as "bad."

These last were taken from the immediate vicinity of Albany, and, according to President Oler of the American Ice Company, they do not represent ice that is sold in New York City, but ice sold in Albany and its vicinity.

Germs in Most of Them.

In most of the samples of ice analyzed Dr. Jackson finds "intestinal germs." These, as he explained, are not necessarily disease germs, but wherever they are found there is a strong likelihood of the presence of disease-breeding bacteria. In other words, if disease exists in the community from which these germs issued, disease germs will be among them.

In making the analyses of the ice Dr. Jackson says, there was no attempt to isolate specific disease germs, such as the typhoid bacillus; hence his report is not to be taken as definitely affirming the existence of the latter in Hudson River ice. He finds the situation, however, of sufficient importance to suggest the rigid supervision of the cutting of ice in the Hudson by the State, and gives it as his opinion that many cases of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases in Albany and New York are due to the present condition of the ice on the river.

While he does not dispute the findings of Dr. Jackson in his analysis of Hudson River ice, Mr. Oler says that most of the danger from sewer pollution is alliminated before the ice is actually put on the New York market. This elimination, he points out, is brought about by the planing away of surface impurities to which the ice is subjected before it is considered fit for use. Mr. Oler also declares that if the Hudson is polluted by the sewage from towns along its shores it is the duty of the Government to enact laws that will prevent this.

Dr. Jackson's Report.

Dr. Jackson's report is as follows:

"I have made inspections of the numerous sources of ice supply taken from the Hudson River and have collected and examined twenty-five representative samples of ice. These samples were taken from cakes representing a fair run of the ice just as it was in the act of being removed to the ice house.

"In most cases analyses were made of ice taken near the top and also near the bottom of the cake. In some instances, especially when the ice showed streaks of contaminating matter, the sample was taken near the centre of the cake. When samples were taken near the top of the cake no ice was chosen which represented filth or dirt incident to the harvesting, where hundreds of men and horses are employed, but ice was taken showing merely the result of 'flooding' or 'cultivating.' This process of 'flooding' the water from below over the top of the ice already formed, increases the depth of the cake, but gives an ice into which are sandwiched any and all impurities of disease-producing organisms present in the water.

"Impurities in the lower portion of the cake represent shallow water or contamination throughout, while samples taken from the middle of the cake which show pollution are rendered so by extensive flooding or by streaks of sewage matter throughout the cake.

"The samples were carefully collected in sterilized wide-mouthed bottles and kept in the form of ice until just before analysis at the laboratory, and all examinations were made either on the same day or on the day following collection. The accompanying table gives the results of the chemical and bacteriological tests of the various samples analyzed.

"Most of the ice either at the top or at the bottom of the cake showed the presence of intestinal germs. Samples, No. 8 at Saugerties, No. 10 at Catskill, and No. 17 at Coeymans, as given in the appended analysis, were of good quality. At Rhinecliff, Rondout, Athens, and Schodack Landing, the contamination in the samples examined was slight. At Germantown, Saugerties No. 7, Catskill No. 9, and Hudson the samples showed a higher degree of impurity, and the ice cut in such localities could be taken at greater distance from the shore and should be carefully inspected during its removal to insure against the use of dirty or streaked ice. At such points flooding should not be allowed.

"A large amount of ice was being harvested in Catskill Creek, which would undoubtedly show a high degree of contamination, but no samples were taken from the creek, as I was requested to confine my attention to the ice taken directly from the Hudson River.

"The samples taken two miles below Albany and at North Albany showed the ice to be of good quality in spots, but much of it is streaked or sandwiched with sewage matter. A comparison of Samples 18, 19, and 20 strongly demonstrates this point.

"These samples show a variation in adjoining cakes of ice from 7 to 12,580 bacteria per cubic centimeter and from 2 or 3 to at least 100 intestinal germs per 10 cubic centimeters. It is evident that ice cannot safely be used for domestic purposes which is cut between Troy and Albany or within five miles below the latter city.

"Much of the ice is so dirty in appearance that it is discarded by the ice companies, and this discarded ice, which lay in heaps outside the icehouses, was allowed to be carted away to certain local hotels.

"There are numerous ice houses just below the South Bridge at Albany, and the ice taken from these is represented by Samples Nos. 21, 22, and 23. This ice is well described by the term 'solidified sewage,' and much of it is being cut close to the large sewer outlets.

"It is estimated that 3,500,000 tons of ice are harvested annually on the Hudson for consumption in or about Greater New York. Large amounts are also cut for use in the various towns and villages along the river.

"The population of the drainage area of the Hudson Valley is not far below 700,000, and the sewage from this number of persons is discharged directly or indirectly into the Hudson River. In addition, farm and dairy drainage and surface wastes find their way eventually into the stream.

"Freezing eliminates the impurities to some extent, but does not render harmless water which has been badly contaminated. It has been amply demonstrated that the germs of typhoid fever are not killed by freezing, and they have been known to live in ice for long periods of time.

"There is much typhoid in the towns all along the Hudson, especially in the Fall of the year, and millions of germs from the fever patients are washed by rainfall or are carried directly by means of sewers into the river. Being warmer and lighter than the river water, the greater portion of the sewage naturally floats out over the surface of the river. There is nothing to prevent some of these disease-producing elements from becoming lodged in the ice, and since it is a common practice all along the river to flood the ice extensively, it is hardly possible to escape the freezing of sewage matter into the upper portion of the cakes.

The Conclusions.

"The examinations and inspections which we have made prove conclusively:

"That the cutting of ice anywhere on the Hudson River should be carefully regulated and strictly supervised as to flooding, general appearance, distance from the shores, and especially distance from sewer outlets and other immediate sources of contamination.

"That at least certain portions of the Hudson River (notably, within five miles of the City of Albany) should be condemned for the harvesting of ice for domestic purposes.

"That the cutting of such ice should be allowed only on permit from the State Board of Health showing that it is to be used solely for cooling in chemical works or for cold storage where there is absolutely no contact with food, and a single violation of the permit should forfeit all rights and subject the culprit to heavy fine.

"That much of this ice is at present sold for domestic use both in Albany and in New York City and undoubtedly is the source of many cases of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases.

"DANIEL D. JACKSON."

President Oler Replies.

In answer to this report President Oler of the American Ice Company made the following statement:

"I protest against the use of samples taken from ice that has not yet been harvested, that has not gone under our planes, and that is, therefore, not a part of our supply. All of our ice is planed on the field, an operation which takes off about an inch and a half of the surface ice before the latter is cut. Then, on the way to the storehouses the ice is planed again. In the Summer, before it is shipped, the ice passes under a 'scratcher,' giving it in all three planings. This process removes all the impurities which may have fallen on the ice before and after it is harvested, while the act of freezing is a greater filterer on a running stream than anything that science has ever invented.

"Our expert, John C. Sparks, informs me that, while freezing does not immediately kills the bacillus of typhoid, the latter cannot live in ice beyond a few weeks. None of the ice harvested on the Hudson is used immediately. It frequently stays in the storehouses from one to two years before it is sold in New York. For the purposes of analysis, therefore, the only fair way would be to take samples of the ice after it has been stored for several months, and then to determine the amount of polluted matter it contains.

"One fact is worth a thousand theories. New York has the lowest death rate from zymotic diseases of any city in the country with a population of 50,000, and this in spite of the millions of tons of Hudson River ice consumed here annually.

Says City Must Have Hudson Ice.

"My company is doing all in its power to supply the people of New York with a pure article. No ice harvested by us will find its way into the families of this city that has not passed the most rigid inspection by competent experts. The Hudson River ice is necessary to New York. To prevent its sale here will bring untold hardship on the public, as sufficient ice to supply this market cannot be secured for next Summer except at freight rates that would make the use of ice in this city almost prohibitive. It is absurd to speak of purer ice than the Hudson coming from any navigable streams, as the latter all have large cities on their banks, just as the Hudson has, and are thus subject to the same kind of pollution.

His Plan of Reform.

"What should be done is this: The Legislature should enact laws compelling all communities on the Hudson to dispose of their sewage in a way that will not contaminate the river. In that way the purity of the ice will be guaranteed without any question. It is thus the State that should, by the exercise of its legitimate authority, protect the people and the ice companies in the enjoyment of their privileges and property. If the stream is polluted it is simply because the Legislature has neglected to pass the laws necessary to prevent this pollution, and the Legislature cannot, under the Constitution, confiscate the property of the icemen without due compensation to them.

"What would happen to New York if the bills now before the Legislature prohibiting the sale of Hudson River ice in this city should become a law? Why the famine of last Summer would be a mere zephyr compared with the cyclone that would come in such a case—the prevention of the sale of the three or four million tons of ice that annually reach the New York market from the Hudson River."

Opinion of Experts.

In discussing the possibility of bacteria living in ice, Prof. Sedgwick, one of the country's leading authorities on the subject, says:

"In 1887 careful investigations by Dr. Prudden showed that bacteria are not wholly eliminated from ice in the freezing of water, and that these may even survive in ice for long periods. In spite of the fact that ice may contain very considerable quantities of bacteria, however, and that it has been hitherto regarded as a dangerous vehicle of disease, only a surprisingly small number of epidemics have been charged to infected ice, and a careful examination of the reports of these leaves upon the student the impression that the dangers of polluted ice have probably been exaggerated.

"Reviewing the evidence, it seems probable that certain intestinal disorders caused by decomposing organic matters, if not by the more well-defined pathogenic germs, have at times been caused by polluted ice. On the other hand, we have not been able to find much satisfactory evidence that typhoid fever or other well-known infectious diseases are carried in this way; but the possibility that some obscure 'sporadic' cases are due to infected ice cannot be denied.

"Out of a number of individual bacteria of any kind subjected to freezing a large proportion usually perish, especially if they continue to be exposed to the low temperature for two or three weeks, but a small proportion survive. There is good reason to believe that the efficiency of the survivors and their virulence are weakened both by their loss of numbers and by freezing, or by long exposure to low temperatures. It is worthy of note that precisely as old (or stored) water is preferable to new, so, also, is old (or stored) ice.

"It remains true that water certainly strongly tends to purify itself in freezing, and that no considerable amount of disease has ever been satisfactorily traced to ice, either as source or vehicle. A vehicle of disease ice is plainly far less dangerous to the public health than is either water or milk."

Dr. Prudden of Columbia University corroborates the findings of Prof. Sedgwick, and adds that "the danger from the use of impure ice in New York, though widespread, is not very alarming, so far as the liability to extensive outbreaks of typhoid fever are concerned, because most of the ice which is furnished appears to be of fair quality."

DUCHESS COMING TO WOMAN'S HOTEL

Rooms Being Prepared for Duchess of Marlborough in Martha Washington.

BEING REDECORATED NOW

Furniture and Pictures for the Apartment Will Be Sent from Europe, It Is Said.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and who recently separated from the Duke in England, is coming to this country early in April. While this news in itself was not very surprising to society here, greater interest was aroused by the information that while here she will live for a while, at least, at the Martha Washington, the hotel for women only, in West Thirtieth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues. This information was given out yesterday by Arthur W. Eager, proprietor of the Westminster Hotel, who recently leased the Martha Washington.

Arrangements were made yesterday for a ten-room suite for the Duchess in the hotel. She will send in advance her own furniture and pictures. How long she will stay there has not been decided.

Notice of the decision of the Duchess to stay at the hotel was received by letter yesterday by Mr. Eager. He said that in writing, the Duchess made no special stipulation in regard to the rooms except that there should be a ten-room suite and that it should be decorated in quiet tones for her use. Four rooms she wished done in old rose and two in blue, and the rest of the suite finished in quiet tones which would harmonize with these.

There are no large suites in the Martha Washington, which was originally intended for women of small incomes, but there are small suites which can be readily extended and rooms not hitherto connected thrown together.

The seventh floor has been selected for the Duchess, that being well above the roofs of adjoining buildings. It also affords a free view, with plenty of light and air.

The apartments already decorated belong to a suite of four rooms at the southwest corner of the hotel. This looks out on Twenty-ninth Street at the front and up over the western part of the city at the side. There is an entrance hall large enough to be furnished as a small reception room. Directly in front of the entrance door is a bathroom, and on either side are doors opening into large, light rooms. These, as sleeping rooms, would any of them accommodate a full-sized bed and other bedroom furniture.

They are the four old-rose rooms. The entrance hall wall is covered with plain rose paper, and the first room on the right is finished in the same manner. The second room on the right has a watered paper in a deeper tone on the walls, and it is paneled with borders of roses. The two rooms on the left at the front of the house have the plain rose paper finished at the top with borders in the form of festoons of roses. A soft, heavy carpet in a rose tone to match, without figures, covers all the floors. The draperies at the windows are of white, with an over drapery in figured rose madras. The rooms have been newly furnished for the present with simple and very attractive sets of birdseye maple.

On the opposite corner of the building, the southeast, there is a two-room suite with one large and a smaller room, which could be used for a dining room if desired, as it was stipulated in the letter that the Marlborough party would take their meals in their own apartments. Between the two suites are separate rooms which can be thrown together by means of doors cut through the partitions.

An additional corner suite of two rooms on the Thirtieth Street side of the building with windows which get the full east sun is also being redecorated for the Duchess's use if she desires it. There are several bathrooms in the suite and large clothes presses lighted by electricity in the different rooms. The woodwork is all in white enamel to suit the Colonial style of the house.

Poisoned by a Postal Card.

Frederick Huneker, a Jersey City letter carrier, is critically ill at his home, in Magnolia Avenue, of blood poisoning caused by the scratch of a tinseled souvenir postal card. The edge of the card cut his finger.

PLACE YOUR FUNDS where shrinkage of principal and delay in interest payments is impossible.

We offer just such an investment, secured by mortgages upon New York real restate, in the

GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

of the New York Investor's Corporation, which are tax exempt and return 4½% net.

These high-class securities are now available for small investors in denominations of $500 and $1000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., 166 Montague St., Brooklyn

Oppenheimer Institute,

159 West 34th Street.

ALCOHOLISM,

Drug Addiction, Neurasthenia.

Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.

Inquiries Treated Confidentially.

(7)

New York Herald Pleads Guilty.

When the case against The New York Herald Company was called yesterday morning before Judge Hough in the United States Court ex-Assistant District-Attorney William Rand, Jr., counsel for the company, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of violating Section 3,896 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Mr. Rand then asked the court to suspend sentence and Judge Hough announced that he would pass sentence on April 2. The charge was having used the mails to circulate a publication containing objectionable advertisements.

Funds for Steunenberg Prosecution.

BOISE, March 5.—The Senate passed to-day the House bill appropriating $50,000 for carrying on the prosecution in the Steunenberg murder case. This bill went through both houses unanimously.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Outer Garments for Women

NEW SPRING MODELS

The models are entirely new—and authoritative. The series is far more comprehensive and perhaps more exclusive than we have ever been in a position to present at the advent of a season.

New in form, fabric and method of elaboration, we offer tailored suits, fancy street and house dresses, top coats, raincoats, tourist coats and walking skirts, at a most comprehensive series of prices.

Especially do we invite your interest to the exceptionally large variety of

Tailored Suits at $25.00 & $35.00,

which include many faithful reproductions of foreign models and define the innovations which mark the more costly garments.

The Final Price Reductions

NOW MARK EVERY

Winter Garment for Women

WHICH OUR STOCK AFFORDS

TAILORED SUITS:

Formerly $32.50 to $48.50 At $19.50
Formerly $55.00 to $62.50 At $29.00

STREET COATS:

Formerly $25.00 to $29.00 At $14.50
Formerly $35.00 to $55.00 At $19.50

FUR-LINED COATS:

Formerly $40.00 to $55.00 At $33.50
Formerly $65.00 to $85.00 At $45.00

Spring Waists—Special

Two elaborate models, designed for spring service, both of a character which justifies more than the mere term "special" to the prices. How much more you can determine.

All-Over Tucked Net Waists—Special $4.95

Fashioned over Japanese silk with pointed yoke of embroidered net, outlined with three rows of Cluny insertions and edged with Valenciennes lace. Open back three-quarter sleeve model.

Sheer Batiste Waists—Special $2.98

Front elaborated with Valenciennes lace and tucks in various designs. Open back short sleeve model with fancy cuffs.

Spring Top Coats for Men

At $15.00 to $43.00

Complete is a comparative term—it means more or less, according to the thing to which it is applied.

Ready-for-service we have 30 different and distinctive styles of top-coats for men and young men. Yet the collection is not complete—rather is it indicative of all that is new in the cut and design of spring top coats.

So is perfection a comparative term. We are within a step of it with the tailoring of our garments—expressive tailoring which more than justifies the prices.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Correct Style Hints on New 1907 Millinery.

Now come the days when the triumph of the early year's work receives its just reward.

Being an authority on all matters pertaining to correct millinery, all New York turns to this store for millinery modes, expressive of the very foremost style thought of Paris; exclusive ideas that possess a recognized individuality that instantly proclaims the touch of a master hand.

FOR the past twenty years our millinery styles and materials have been known to be absolutely correct in

Inimitable Style, Chicness, Quality and Price.

We have never spared pains or expense to procure the best materials the French, English, Italian and Swiss markets afford. Each season we procure in Paris a very large number of Model Trimmed Hats, not considering the price as long as the style exists and can help our organization to attain a greater state of creative perfection.

This season is not different from others, except that we have gathered from the foreign markets more merchandise and better things, if possible, than ever before. We never stand still, we forever strive to do better. There has never been a season or a year that has not surpassed the previous one in volume of business. The reason is plain—

Thoroughly Complete Stocks

in every branch of the millinery business; a masterful workroom which depicts the styles and shows you how best to harmonize colors and materials—suggestions for the best use of all materials, making it extremely easy for you to make your selections.

The same styles or better in Trimmed Hats which you pay the exclusive milliners exorbitant prices for, can be found here at half their prices. The only difference is this: the exclusive milliner charges for the label and enormous rent—our Millinery Department being only one in our fifty prosperous departments, reduces the rent to a minimum—and though we are justly proud of the label in our hats we do not charge for it.

We are now ready for the Spring campaign.

Trimmed Dress, Street and Carriage Hats

from Reboux, Cartier, Georgette, Louison, Esther Mayer, Paulette et Berthe, Charlotte, Susanne Barault, and many other well-known Parisian milliners, with copies and adaptations and styles of our own, are here, making an ensemble impossible to surpass.

Excellent styles in Trimmed Street and Dress Hats at

$10 to $12.50

We call your particular attention to our

French Untrimmed Hats.

We import more untrimmed shapes than any other retail house in this country. Every trimmed hat of any merit shown in Paris can be found in the Untrimmed Shapes on our Hat Counters and at a wonderfully low price. There is no other house which gives you this buying advantage.

A few of the most prominent Paris makers who furnish the shapes to the milliners, and whose creations will be found here, are Emil Liez, Daniel, Stassinet, Biballet, Moors and Manson.

French Untrimmed Hats at $2.50, $4.98 and up.

In French flowers, foliage, wings and fancy feathers—You have the same buying advantage. Our goods are purchased in Paris direct from the makers—no middleman's profit. We show a wealth of flowers of every description, true to nature, also all the new shades predominating in the Paris Models.

In wings, coques and fancy feathers—Every detail has been carefully noted. Every French Trimmed Model Hat has been scanned and every particular kind of wing or feather has been found among the Paris makers and purchased in quantities enabling us to bring the prices down to a popular basis—and so on throughout the vast Simpson Crawford Millinery Department.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

HARRIMAN STOCKS LEAD HEAVY FALL

Biggest Day's Liquidation This Year Demoralizes the Market.

TRACTIONS ALSO SUFFER

Fear of Hughes Inquiry Breaks Brooklyn Rapid Transit 6½ Points—Street Gloomy.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday reached 1,750,000 shares, the largest total of the year, exceeding by a quarter-million shares the record of the previous day. The day opened with some show of strength, and during the first hour substantial rallies occurred in a number of issues, notably in the Hill stocks, which had borne the brunt of the previous day's decline. Later in the day, however, while the Hill stocks held their own the rest of the market sold off abruptly, and at the day's end further declines in many of the active stocks, ranging from 2 points to 5 points, were added to the previous discomfiture of Wall Street.

Among the active stocks in yesterday's market those which suffered the heaviest declines were the Harriman issues, including Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. Stories that an understanding had been reached between the President and Mr. Harriman regarding the future policy of the Union Pacific were without avail in stemming the heavy liquidation in the Harriman issues.

Harriman Shares Lead Decline.

Southern Pacific dropped from 88 at the opening to 82¾, and closed with a net loss of 4¾ points. Union Pacific sold as low as 163¾, and, closing 1 point from the bottom, showed a net decline of 2¼ points.

The weakness in Atchison, however, attracted even more attention. There was very heavy selling of that stock, some of it said to represent liquidation by those who feared that the predicted increase in the dividend rate would not materialize. The extent of the liquidation in the stock is indicated by the fact that a single house disposed of 20,000 shares of Atchison common during the day. The price dropped from 98¼ to 92, rallying only half a point and closing with a net loss of 6½ points.

The Directors of the Atchison meet to-day, but it was said yesterday that a decision in regard to the company's dividend will not be reached until the next monthly meeting early in April. Chairman Morawets of the Atchison board returned from Cuba yesterday in time to attend to-day's meeting of the Directors.

Much comment was passed on the fact that whereas on Monday the Hill stocks were the worst sufferers among the active issues, they rose yesterday, while there was something like demoralization in the Harriman issues. Great Northern did not sell below 150, and closed at 151½, with a net gain of 1¾ points. Northern Pacific sold as high as 138¾, and, closing at 136¾, showed a net gain of 1¾ points. The Hill stocks received considerable support from the opening of the market, and their strength did much to bring about the recovery which took place in the first hour, to be followed later by further declines, from which the Hill issues, however, escaped.

B. R. T.'s Big Slump.

It was made clear yesterday that the downward movement in the traction stocks on Monday had by no means exhausted the selling prompted by the fear that the Hughes reorganization of the State Railroad Commission would result in drastic measures being taken against the local traction companies to force them to meet the public demand for increased facilities even at the expense of a reduction in their earnings. Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold down to 58, and closed at the day's lowest, with a net loss of 6½ points. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred succeeded in gaining a point on the day's trading, but the common stock suffered a further net decline of 1¾.

Bankers estimated yesterday that on Monday and yesterday there had been liquidated about 500,000 shares of long stock, the selling of which was primarily responsible for the weakness on these two days, although short selling had also contributed to the market demoralization. What was characterized as "good buying" was reported to have appeared in the market yesterday, but only on a small scale.

HARRIMAN WON'T SETTLE.

Report of a Compromise with Roosevelt on Railway Merger Denied.

E. H. Harriman's presence in Washington and his interview with President Roosevelt continued greatly to interest Wall Street yesterday. Rumors that the President and Mr. Harriman had come to an understanding were circulated in various forms during the day.

One report was that Mr. Harriman had proposed to President Roosevelt that the Administration outline its policy in the matter of dealing with the affairs of the Union Pacific and that Mr. Harriman for his part had offered to go as far as possible in the direction of meeting the views of the President. This course, according to the report, was suggested by a desire to avoid a long-drawn litigation in the courts over the right of the Union Pacific to adhere to the policies to which it has been committed by Mr. Harriman.

The story of an agreement between the President and Mr. Harriman was denied by those in a position to speak for Mr. Harriman. The Union Pacific position was thus stated by a close associate of Mr. Harriman:

"The Union Pacific is absolutely committed to the control of the Southern Pacific and there will under no conditions be any weakening on that point. The Union Pacific for six years has been in control of Southern Pacific and the legality of its position has not been questioned until very recently. Mr. Harriman and his associates have no fear of the outcome of a suit to separate the Southern Pacific from the Union Pacific, and it is certain that no compromise would be made on that point, nor, for that matter, on any other points brought up by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 5.—Horace G. Rayner, who assassinated William Whiteley, the Westbourne Grove merchant on Jan. 24, was formally committed for trial to-day on the charge of murder. The police court proceedings did not throw any additional light on the tragedy.

ROME, March 5.—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, who is now in this city, will present several prominent Americans to the Pope in the near future, including Mrs. Douglas Robinson, President Roosevelt's sister.

PARIS, March 5.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator from the Sarthe and a representative of France on the International Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague, has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg on April 11. Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Jules Claretie, Director of the Comedie Francaise, have also been invited, but have not yet replied.

VIENNA, March 5.—During the audience yesterday between Emperor Francis Joseph and Prof. de Martens, the Russian Imperial Councillor of State, the Emperor told his visitor that in certain important questions, including that of the limitation of armaments, Austria would act in concert with Germany at The Hague Peace Conference. His majesty expressed also warm hopes that the conference would be successful.

PARIS, March 5.—The Senate to-day passed the bill incorporating the Morocco State Bank.

HAMBURG, March 5.—The controversies be-

TRIBUTE TO JACOB H. SCHIFF.

German Jewish Relief Society Lauds His Philanthropy.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—The German Jewish Relief Society, at its annual meeting to-day, paid a tribute to Jacob H. Schiff.

"That noble philanthropist," it was declared, "rendered service of great importance in supporting our efforts on behalf of the Jews of Morocco. He was also instrumental in inducing the United States Government to take the initiative at the Algeciras Conference."

SEEKS TO CLOSE THE BALTIC.

German Kaiser's Efforts Prevented by Visit of the British Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—I have received to-day from a trustworthy source abroad certain information of a serious nature. This is that one consequence of the predominant position Germany has acquired in Denmark promises to be an attempt to close the Baltic Sea to foreign fleets. Toward that grave modification of the status quo in Europe, Germany is working tooth and nail, under the very eyes of other interested European States who seem helpless in the presence of the vigorous efforts being made by that power.

There is reason to believe that the dispatch of the British fleet to the Baltic profoundly incensed the German Emperor, who has ever since been steadily pursuing the end he is now on the high road to attain, namely, making the Baltic mare clausum by neutralizing the Straits. Thereby the Kaiser hopes to secure effective protection for the German coast, and particularly for the port of Kiel.

Meanwhile Germany has acquired a solid commercial footing in Denmark without attracting much attention abroad. Last year the German imports into Denmark amounted to 220,000,000 kroner out of a total of 600,000,000 kroner. Some 1,200 German commercial houses are represented in Denmark.

DEFENDS THE VATICAN.

Ex-Spanish Minister Denies It Tried to Prevent King's Visit to Paris.

PARIS, March 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Eclair, in a dispatch published to-day, quotes Garcia Alix, who was Minister of Finance in the Villaverde Cabinet, as denying that the Vatican authorities made efforts to prevent King Alphonso from visiting France, as semi-officially stated in Paris March 2.

ROME, March 5.—The Giornale d'Italia, a Church organ, to-day published a semi-official communication protesting against the seizure of the archives of the Paris Nunciature, and asserting that as Premier Clemenceau had refused to have an inventory taken, nothing "now appearing can be trusted, as other papers may have been added or some abstracted, justifying certain alleged acts."

Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Verona, who recently issued a pastoral letter advocating the principle of the separation of Church and State in France, has been pardoned for this indiscretion by the Pope, who is his intimate friend.

HIGHER FRENCH TARIFF.

Maximum and Minimum System Retained to Force Concessions.

PARIS, March 5.—The United States is likely soon to be confronted with the necessity for tariff negotiations with France. The special Parliamentary Commission, charged with the revision of the schedules, which probably will be considerably higher than the present rates, has decided to maintain the maximum and minimum system, with the former double the latter, for the purpose of forcing concessions from countries like the United States, which refuse to make reciprocity treaties. The commission already has been deluged with demands from French manufacturers to increase the minimum rates.

Without awaiting the general tariff revision measure, a bill to increase the duties on cottonseed and other vegetable oils, in which the United States is greatly interested, was called up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The duty now is $1.20 per 100 kilos. The bill proposes a duty of $2.80 for countries entitled to the minimum tariff and $5 for countries, like the United States, without reciprocity treaties, and also places cottonseed oil, which is now free, on the dutiable list at 30 cents to 50 cents. Oils for industrial purposes, if denaturized, will be taxed at the old rate.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Conservative, suggested that Foreign Secretary Grey utilize the most favored nation clause of the Anglo-American treaties with the view of obtaining the admission of British goods into the United States on the same terms as Cuban goods.

Rosebery a Rival of Curzon.

LONDON, March 5.—An interesting contest is imminent between Lord Curzon and Lord Rosebery for the vacant Chancellorship of Oxford University. It had been supposed that Lord Curzon, who was nominated to this office some days ago, would be returned without opposition, but now Lord Rosebery also has accepted a nomination, and the matter will be decided on March 14, when the election will be held.

Anglo-French Deal in Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—"The Bank of England and the French Branch of the Ottoman Bank," telegraphs the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail, "have purchased jointly from the French owners the control of certain quays at Constantinople, the possession of which is of vital importance to the commerce of the Near East."

POLICE GRAFTERS ACCUSED OF PLOT

Saloon Keeper Who Testified Against Them Says He Was Hounded.

ARRESTED AND BEATEN

Whole Force in Brownsville May Be Transferred as Result of Disclosures.

A complaint of oppression was made to District Attorney Clarke yesterday which, he believes, indicates that the friends of policemen whose alleged grafting operations are being investigated by the Grand Jury, are trying to make saloon keepers who testified before that body suffer for "squealing."

The story was told to Mr. Clarke by Joseph Rozzano, an Italian, who conducts a saloon at Rockaway Avenue and Dean Street. Rozzano was before the Grand Jury last week and gave testimony which led to the indictment of two plain clothes policemen, and had been summoned to appear before that body again yesterday. On Monday night he was arrested by two policemen of the Brownsville Station, charged with assault, his wife also being locked up. Rozzano asserts that in making the arrest the policemen beat him and his wife. On Sunday night a friend who had been visiting him was arrested on a charge of intoxication when he was leaving the place. Rozzano believes that the arrests were made with a view to intimidating him as a witness. District Attorney Clarke took the saloon man before the Grand Jury in the afternoon and had him tell his story to that body.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe took drastic measures in the Brownsville Precinct yesterday by transferring every policeman above the rank of patrolman from that station to other precincts. He has also decided to keep Capt. James Reynolds, who took Capt. Nicholas Condon's place in Brownsville a few days ago, in command there.

According to the story told by Rozzano, the alleged persecution of him began on Sunday, when it became known that he was to go before the Grand Jury again. Two policemen stood on the corner that night and watched his place. Rozzano was in the back room with several friends, but was not doing any business, he says. One of the men, Pasquale Ria, started to go home, but was seized by the policemen as he was leaving and taken to the station, charged with intoxication. When Rozzano went outside to see what the trouble was, one of the policemen, as he says, swore at him and called him a "squealer," and told him to "look out for himself." Rozzano reported this incident to the District Attorney on Monday, and was summoned to again appear before the Grand Jury yesterday. When he did not appear at the Court House, Mr. Clarke made an inquiry, and was astonished to learn that his witness was being arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court. After Rozzano had been bailed out he hurried downtown to the District Attorney's office and later went before the Grand Jury.

Patrolmen Tomford and Kiersted were the policemen who made the arrests. They declared that there was no truth whatever in the stories of oppression. According to their story, Rozzano took a gun from behind the bar and threatened them with the weapon. At the station house it was found that the gun was not loaded. The men who were transferred yesterday from Brownsville were Sergts. Abraham Rafsky, William H. Lenhardt, and John Dulfer, and Roundsmen Eugene Mojer, F. W. Gude, and J. J. Curley.

BRITISH NAVY THE CHEAPEST.

Costs Only $445 per Ton, While That of France Costs $628.

LONDON, March 5.—In introducing the navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, said the Admiralty was of the opinion that the two-power standard would be adequately maintained by the proposed programme for construction. During the past ten years Great Britain had added 1,132,205 tons to her navy, while Russia, France, and Germany together had added only 1,108,280 tons.

The British Navy was the cheapest in the world. It cost $445 per ton. That of France cost $628, Russia $465, and Germany $485. Two years hence Great Britain will have completed six new battleships, including three of the Dreadnought class, and three armored cruisers of the Invincible class, while neither France nor Germany would have a single ship of those types completed. The home fleet was a logical development of its concentration in home waters, and furnished additional security against the remote risk of invasion. The Channel Fleet was stronger now than it was in 1905.

OUR FLAG IN BRITISH SCHOOL.

Presented by C. W. Kohlsaat at Unveiling of John Smith's Bust.

LONDON, March 5.—A bust of John Smith, founder of the Colony of Virginia, was unveiled this afternoon in the Grammar School at Louth, Lincolnshire, by Charles W. Kohlsaat, Special Commissioner of the Jamestown Exposition. The work was executed by Gen. Baden Powell and presented by him to the school where Smith was educated.

After the unveiling Mr. Kohlsaat presented an American flag to the school and said he hoped the two nations would always be united by friendship.

No German Ultimatum to Haiti.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Foreign Office here says it is not true that the German cruiser Panther is taking an ultimatum to Haiti concerning the controversy between Haiti and Germany regarding the charges made against Hermann & Co., the German bankers of Port-au-Prince. Germany has no other view than that the differences can be settled diplomatically.

SUBMARINE BOAT'S ESCAPE.

Strikes a Rock Under Water, but Manages to Reach the Surface.

TOULON, France, March 5.—The French submarine boat Gymnote while manoeuvring below the surface to-day struck a rock, and stove in several of her plates. She succeeded in getting to the top of the water and was towed ashore. No casualties resulted from the accident.

DAKOTA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

Arrive with the Crew in Good Health and Spirits at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, March 5.—The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Dakota have been landed from the Japanese steamer Hakuai. They are in good health and spirits, and praise the conduct of the officers of the Great Northern Steamship Company, who have done everything possible for their comfort.

They confirm previous reports that the Dakota probably will be a total loss.

1898 The celebrated year 1898

Monopole

Vintage Champagne

The vintage increases the quality but not the cost

ALEX D SHAW & CO
76 Broad Street New York

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

BUCKLES AND CLASPS. *In Both Stores.*

On Wednesday, March the 6th.

Sale of 2,000 jeweled and plain gilt Buckles, Clasps and Back Ornaments.

1.00 each
value 2.00 to 6.00

NOTION DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Dressmakers' Supplies.

Double lined Dress Shields. Sizes 3, 4 and 5. 10c pair, 1.00 per doz.

Taffetas Binding.
8c piece, 90c per doz.

Silk Prussian Binding.
14c piece, 1.65 per doz.

Double Serge Belting.
⅞ inch wide, 50c per bolt
1¼ inches wide, 65c " "

Double Moire Belting, 95c " "

Shell Whalebone,
17c piece, 1.85 per doz.

Silk covered Featherbone.
7c yard, 75c per doz.

Sewing Silk.
½ ounce spool, 25c spool, 2.85 per doz.
1 ounce spool, 45c " 5.25 " "

Dressmakers' Pins, ½ pound box, 15c

CHINA DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Thin China Dinner Sets. 100 pieces.. 11.00, 12.00 and 14.00

Open stock Dinner Set..... 25.00, 60.00 and 75.00
value 33.00, 75.00 and 100.00

Thin China Cups and Saucers and Plates..... 2.50 doz.
value 3.50

Thin China Ramekin and Plate..... 2.00 doz.
value 4.00

GOLD GLASS.

Handled and unhandled Nappies..... 60c each

8 inch Compotes..... 1.25 each

CUT GLASS.

5 to 9 inch Nappies and Bon-Bon Dishes..... 75c, 1.25 and 3.50 each
value 1.25 to 4.50

Handsome Vases. New Cutting..... 2.75, 4.00 and 6.00 each

Oil and Vinegar Cruets. Brilliant cutting..... 2.25 each

Sugar and Cream Sets..... 2.50 set

8 inch Compotes. New cutting..... 4.00 each

8 inch Bowls..... 2.25 to 5.00 each

Celery Trays..... 2.00 and 3.50 each
value 3.00 to 5.00

TRUNK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Dress Trunks, "Henry Likly & Co.'s" make; recommended for long distance travelling. Made of selected basswood frames, duck covered, oil painted. Bound and strapped with white oak-tanned leather. Bronze steel trimmings. Hand riveted. Waist, Millinery and Shoe Box Compartments as well as dress trays. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches. 15.75

Wardrobe, Bureau and Chiffonier Trunks. 30.00 to 70.00

A complete stock of dress, steamer and skirt Trunks. Millinery and visiting Boxes. Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, English Hampers, Kit Bags, Hold-alls, etc.

Men's Trunks. Hat, shirt and boot

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

A Forced Sale of High Grade Pianos For Very Low Prices

More than half of our sales of Loeser Player-pianos involve our taking a Piano as part payment.

The Player-pianos make it possible for everyone to play the piano and so people are not satisfied with pianos of the ordinary type, that are playable only by hand.

The result is that we get in exchange for Player-pianos hundreds of instruments that as Pianos are absolutely satisfactory. Some of them, in fact, cannot be told from absolutely new instruments. In a few cases we have actually received absolutely new instruments never played by their owners at all.

These Pianos accumulate fast and we must get rid of them. They make up the present sale and we have made the prices so low that no one who wants a Piano and who sees and tries these instruments will miss the chance.

We quote some prices, but of course anybody can do that, and a Piano that originally cost $300, may now be worth $150 or it may be worth $15. The list is really only useful to show the range of the sale and you will best realize the remarkably high character of these Pianos by seeing and hearing them.

	Originally.	Now.
Anderson & Co. upright, rosewood	300	200
Behr Bros. upright, oak	500	300
Bradbury upright, rosewood	400	175
Behning upright, mahogany	400	300
Benedict Bros. mahogany, upright	350	175
Bradbury, rosewood	350	150
Brown & Simpson upright, mahogany	300	150
Byrne upright, rosewood	250	150
2 Chase uprights, mahogany	350	225
Chickering Grand, rosewood	350	175
Chickering upright, walnut	500	250
Dyer & Hughes upright, walnut	450	225
2 Emerson uprights, mahogany	325	225
Emerson upright, mahogany	325	235
Emerson upright, mahogany, largest size	375	275
Emerson upright, rosewood	325	200
J. & C. Fischer upright, rosewood	350	150
Gabler upright, rosewood	350	175
Gabler upright, mahogany (like new)	450	275
Gabler & Bros. upright, rosewood	300	150
Hardman upright, rosewood	400	250
Hardman upright, rosewood	350	200
2 Heller & Co. uprights, walnut	300	250
Heller & Co. upright, mahogany	275	200
Heller & Co. walnut, upright	350	225
4 Heller & Co. uprights, mahogany, empire	300	240
2 Heller & Co. uprights, oak, walnut	325	250
1 Heller & Co. oak	300	225
1 Heller & Co. oak	300	240
1 Heller & Co. upright, mahogany	300	225
Heller & Co. upright, walnut	300	225
Heller & Co. upright, rosewood	325	250
Knabe & Co. upright, mahogany, art model	900	450
Knabe & Co. oak	550	400
Knabe & Co. upright, rosewood	550	225
Knabe & Co. upright, white mahogany	900	480
2 Knabe & Co. uprights, mahogany	575	425
Kranich & Bach upright, rosewood	450	250
Knabe & Co. Mignon Grand, rosewood	750	550
Kranich & Bach upright, walnut	450	300
Loeser Baby Grand, mahogany	750	550
Loeser Small Grand, mahogany	700	525
Leins upright, mahogany	350	225
Newby & Evans walnut upright	350	225
2 Reiman uprights, mahogany	250	195
Reiman upright, oak	250	195
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany	325	225
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany	325	225
Starr upright, walnut	350	285

Easy Terms of Payment for This Sale.

Upright Pianos priced at $200 or under $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Over $200 to $300, $10 cash and $6 monthly. Over $300 to $400, $10 cash and $10 monthly. Grand Pianos $25 cash and $20 monthly.

As all pianos on our floor are priced on a cash basis (fictitious prices being eliminated) interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be charged on deferred payments.

Fourth Floor.

Spring Tailored Suits.

Superb Styles: And Splendid Values

THE display now ready is immense in variety, distinguished in character. It is a fact that the wholesale tailors whose work is perhaps unrivalled in this country send their choicest products to us—and only to us in Brooklyn.

These Suits are individual, beautiful, new. And in quality-for-price they are not to be matched.

New Chiffon Broadcloth Suits at $42.50.

They are of the new imported plaid bradcloths and as springlike in effect as anything ever designed. A trim mannish coat, 27 inches long, with three button cutaway front and semi-fitted back. Notched collar, small reveres, hip pockets with flap, sleeves with turned back cuffs and buttons, lining of taffeta silk. Skirt is full side plaited, stitched to yoke depth with box plaited panel front, inverted plait in back and deep bias band around bottom—a very graceful model.

Chiffon Panama Suits at $45.

Black, navy and gray. Coat is a jaunty pony effect trimmed front and back, on collar and cuffs and around bottom with bias taffetta bands neatly stitched and with soutache braid. Skirt is gored in panel effects with double box plaited front and side gores finished with braid ornaments.

New Serge Suits at $50.

Handsome imported serge in black and navy. Coat is short hip length with single-breasted front and new tight fitting back. Hip and breast pockets finished with buttons, notched collar, detachable pique collar piped with hand made linen lace, peau de cygne lining. Full side plaited skirt.

Second Floor, Front.

Oriental Rugs.

Fourth to Half Under Regular.

A MARCH SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS is one of the annual events expected here, and we always try to make each Sale better than all of those preceding it.

This time we have more and finer Oriental Rugs than ever before, and the reductions clip a fourth to half off of the regular prices.

Buying a good Oriental Rug is practically buying something to last a lifetime—and something that with fair usage ought to grow handsomer with the passing years. So an occasion like this is worth turning to advantage.

$180 to $250 Turkey Kirmans and Indias at $90 to $125
$510 to $590 Kirmanshahs at $255 to $295.

The Oriental Carpets make one of the strongest features of the sale, but the selling has been so rapid that it is impossible to quote sizes. Be sure, however, that you will find something in the size you want that will be perfectly satisfactory and be sure that whatever you choose will be no more than HALF PRICE.

Shirvans at $16.50 and $18.50, Regularly $20 to $28.50.
Kazaks at $19.50 and $28.50, Regularly $30 to $40.
Moussouls, $18.50 to $28.50, Regularly a Third More.
$45.00 Persians at $35.
$85 and $95 Kirmanshahs at $67.50.
Bokhara Strips, $10 to $25, Regularly $12 to $35.
$30 to $40 Hall Strips, $25.
Beloochistans, $12.25 to $25, Regularly $16.50 to $35.

Third Floor.

Women's Combination Suits—50c.

LAST SEASON we sold several thousand of these Combination Suits at fifty-nine cents a Suit—and they were extra value at that price. This year, through special effort with the manufacturer, we have secured

Fine Lingerie Waists
With Hand Embroidery, $2.59.

A SPECIAL OFFERING that will make a stir to-day. They are batiste Waists, in a number of

Vantine's

Things Oriental.

Salted Nuts as a relishing article of diet have long had a place on all fashionable boards.

Salted Pecans and **Almonds,** the most carefully prepared in the market, are found at Vantine's.

Stuffed Dates and Raisins.
Crystallized Fruits.
Dainty Wafers and Crackers.
Preserved Fruits.
Brandied Peaches.
High Grade Teas & Coffees.

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

OLD GLORY WAVES ITS FOLDS OVER EIGHTY MILLION PEOPLE

HUNTER WHISKEY

STIMULATES THE MULTITUDE AND FORTIFIES THE INNER MAN

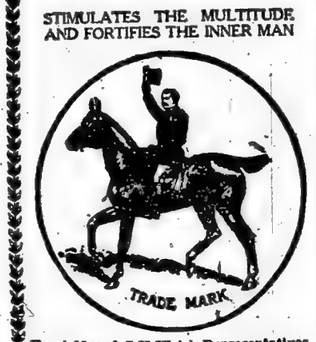

Frank Mora & C. H. Ulrich, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

"Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body."

COCOA

A fragrant, delicious, and most healthful beverage.

Special Exhibition

PAINTINGS BY

Charles H. Davis, N. A.

To March 9th

The Macbeth Gallery,

450 Fifth Avenue,

one door south of 40th St.

Water Filters and Coolers

THE BEST KINDS

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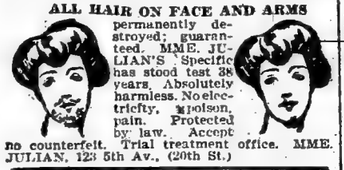

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Quality—Style—Finish—Wear

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., made by Meriden Britannia Co. At leading dealers

URIC ACID

The only thing to do, Get

MAN-A-CEA WATER

SAYS CITY WASTES ON SNOW REMOVAL

W. M. Ivins Declares Present System Much More Costly Than the Old.

CRAVEN NOT SO SURE

Rather Thinks Present Contracts Best —City Payments for the Work.

Discussing the question of snow removal yesterday, Commissioner Craven of the Street Cleaning Department took occasion to defend his action in signing the contracts under which this Winter's snowfall is being handled, and to explain that, while he is making an investigation of various systems of removal, he is not at present committed to any particular one. The Commissioner added, however, that his inquiry indicated that the city saved money by contracting as at present for the removal of snow on the basis of the total snowfall per area cleared, rather than by the cubic yards of snow actually removed.

This assertion drew from William M. Ivins, who was counsel for the Aldermanic committee that investigated the Street Cleaning Department last Summer, an invitation to compare the figures on snow removal under the present partnership of weather and contractor with those developed by the Aldermanic committee on the operation in prior years. Mr. Ivins figured out on Mr. Craven's own statement of this Winter's work that it was costing the city something like .53 cents a cubic yard of snow actually removed, when it would have been possible to obtain responsible bids on the other basis at a rate not exceeding 34 cents a cubic yard. The city pays nominally 16 cents a cubic yard, but this is reckoned in connection with an estimated shrinkage of 70 per cent. between the snowfall in the area cleared and the snow actually removed by the contractors.

There is only one point on which both sides to the controversy agree, and that is that New Yorkers must never expect that all the streets of the city will be cleared of snow after a storm. Commissioner Craven's estimate is that it would cost $1,250,000 an inch of snowfall to clear all the 1,200 miles of streets in New York, even if this were physically possible, which is not conceded. As the snowfall since Jan. 1 this year has been about twenty-four inches, the effect on the tax budget of cleaning all the streets is apparent. The city now undertakes to clear 192 miles out of 550 miles of streets in Manhattan and the Bronx, and about 65 miles out of a total of 650 miles of streets in Brooklyn.

Craven's Defense.

Mr. Craven, in defending his present course, pointed out that when he took office, late in October, the bids for snow removal by three contractors, covering the entire city, had been accepted informally and the papers prepared for the signature of the Commissioner. He felt, he said, that it was his duty to prepare for the cleaning of the city's streets in the event of storms in November or December, and whether or not he believed in the plan of paying on the basis of the snowfall over the area to be cleared he would have signed the contracts anyway.

"Since then I have been investigating," said Mr. Craven, "and while I have not reached a definite conclusion the indications are that the present system is the cheapest for the city. The task of removal has been unusually difficult this year because there have been three contractors, and it has not been possible to arrange for an interchange of carts. On top of this, we have had a very heavy snowfall since January, and combined with it a temperature averaging 24 degrees, which is materially below the average of many years past.

"Under these conditions, it would have been unfair to both the city and the contractors to stop their work at the first rainfall, for if we had done so the contractors, bidding on an average shrinkage of 70 per cent., would have been stuck, and next year the city would not have begun to get so low a bid as 16 cents a cubic yard."

Ivins Has the Figures.

When Mr. Ivins was told of Commissioner Craven's views he said:

"While it should be recognized that the bad conditions of snow removal this year are chargeable to Commissioner Woodbury, and not to Commissioner Craven, it is true, nevertheless, that Commissioner Craven's own figures destroy the argument for the removal of snow by the present system. It would be quite possible to get responsible bids on the basis of 34 cents a cubic yard for snow actually removed. The Commissioner says that the present bids of 16 cents per cubic yard of snowfall are based on an estimated shrinkage of 70 per cent. The contractors are therefore actually removing 30 per cent. of each cubic yard of snowfall for which they are paid, and it does not take much arithmetic to figure out that on that basis the city is paying about 53 cents for every cubic yard of snow actually removed at present.

"The only defense is that the city cannot afford to maintain adequate inspection facilities to supervise the removal on the other basis, and therefore will undertake a system in which there is no inspection at all. That is a confession of administrative bankruptcy."

SHAW IS NOW A BANKER.

Ex-Secretary Takes Up His New Duties as Head of Carnegie Trust Co.

Leslie M. Shaw, whose resignation as Secretary of the Treasury went into effect on Monday, took up yesterday his duties as President of the Carnegie Trust Company. Secretary Shaw found little time yesterday for his work. He spent most of the day receiving those who called to wish him well in his new undertaking.

It is the purpose of Secretary Shaw to reside for a time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will be joined by his family a week hence. He will make the hotel his residence until he finds permanent quarters.

MANN MADE COMMISSIONER.

He Was the Intermediary in Alleged M. O. L. Vote Buying.

It was made known at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday that the Municipal Ownership League forces had suggested David Mann as a Commissioner to aid in the revision of the Building Code. Mann, who is a stoneworker, acted as go-between, according to his own confession, when $6,000 was paid over to Alderman Clifford for the alleged purpose of influencing the vote of the Municipal Ownership League Aldermen in favor of Rufus B. Cowing for Recorder.

The assertion that Mann's name had been suggested to the Building Committee was made by Alderman Griffenhagen, Chairman of the committee, in a long debate over the appointment of the Codification Committee. The appointment was confirmed—46 to 10.

WATER FAMINE IN MONTREAL.

Big Pump Breaks, and Hotels Get Their Supply in Carts.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Montreal is facing a serious water famine. One of the most modern pumps at the water works, with a capacity of ten million gallons a day, broke down at 6 o'clock to-night, and cannot be used again within twenty-four hours.

Many of the leading hotels are without water except that delivered in water carts. The Fire Underwriters' Association issued a notice to-night calling upon the people to take extraordinary precautions against fire.

Fine writing in fiction is merely doing a story justice. The first, highest degree of the art is the story.

Louis Tracy's

The CAPTAIN of the KANSAS

Is first of all a wonderful story—a story of love and the salt sea—of a helpless ship, whirled into the hands of cannibal Fuegians—of desperate fighting and tender romance—enhanced by the art of a master of story telling!

EDWARD J. CLODE, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

GEN. BOOTH HERE WITH BIG PLANS

Ready to Accept Any One's Money to Carry on the Salvation Army Work.

HASN'T ASKED CARNEGIE

But Thinks a University of Humanity Ought to Appeal to Him—Short Stay Here.

Gen. William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, arrived here yesterday morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis. Although 77 years old, he is on a trip which will take him from this country through Canada, thence to Japan, and back to Europe.

He was met at the pier by a delegation from the army headquarters here, who waved flags in greeting. On the way up the bay Gen. Booth told reporters, who asked him if he would take "tainted money" of Rockefeller and others, that he would take any one's money and "wash it in the tears of widows and orphans and lay it on the altar of benevolent effort for the good of the great cause."

"I have never seen Carnegie nor approached him in any way," said Gen. Booth, "but there have been times when I have thought that my motheds would commend themselves to him. But he does not seem to think that he can help those who are down, while he has greatly helped those who are up. We help them both when they have fallen and while they are falling.

"Once I was denounced for having taken £100 from the Marquis of Queensbury, who made the prize ring rules. We had prayed together. He had just lost his wife and I mine. We were both comforted."

Upon his arrival at the army headquarters in Fourteenth Street, Gen. Booth talked at greater length to newspaper men.

"I am here to spend a few days with my daughter on my way to Japan," he said. "I shall go from New York to Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, where I shall be the guest of Earl Grey. Then I shall go to Tokio, where arrangements have been made for five weeks of meetings. Although the army there is small in numbers, it is greatly respected. From Japan I may go on to Peking and thence return to England in the middle of July.

His Three Great Projects.

"At present, outside of the religious work with which I am always busy, I have in hand three projects. The first is an experiment in England in small holdings of land. The remedy for the overpopulation of the cities is to send the people into the country. The difficulty lies in getting them supported in the country. My idea is that if you get the poor city man into the country, give him land, implements, a cottage, and place him in relation with markets, he will not only be able to support himself but eventually will pay back the money you have expended, so that it can be used to help others. For this purpose we have bought an estate in the south of England, where we are building fifty cottages.

"My second project is a great colonization scheme for South Africa, where there is a fertile soil and acres of unoccupied land. In Rhodesia, for instance, there are 2,000 miles of railroad and only 1,100 whites in the country. There is a chartered company to which the land belongs. I have the offer of three or four million acres, and we require about $500,000 additional to what is already in sight. I propose to carry off the surplus population of the world to a new land of Canaan. My humble ambition is to be a Moses to lead them there.

"My third project is to found a university of humanity in two parts; one in New York for this side of the world, and the other in London, with allied institutions in all countries. While the Salvation Army believes in unity it aims at working in each country in accord with the National spirit, considering the national feelings and prejudices. The university's aim will be to teach people the best methods of dealing with the poor and crushed of every description. Others expend a great deal of money for the educational benefit of the well-to-do, teaching arts and sciences. We shall try to have a university in which the poor, the starving unemployed, and the drunkard may be studied and methods devised for helping them.

The Anti-Suicide Bureau.

"At the beginning of the present year reports of the spread of the suicidal mania appaled us. Then we established in London the anti-suicide bureau. Within five weeks 560 poor wretches called, saying that they had contemplated taking their own lives.

"We have not only to rescue them from themselves but to learn how to deal with them, how to deal with lost women and the sick and criminals. We are now training some 1,500 officers, men and women. Our means are limited and we are always up to our necks in financial trouble.

"I have mentioned it to some wealthy friends on the other side and I hope that some American millionaries will see an opportunity here."

Gen. Booth was asked what part of his work he considered the most important.

"The spiritual," he replied, "dealing with men's hearts. It is the cheapest and the most enduring."

A reception was given to Gen. Booth by the officers at headquarters last night. During the day he was asked if there was any chance of a union between the Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army. He replied that he did not know.

MAY AID BONILLA.

Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica Likely to Join in War.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—News of the war trouble in Central America, received here to-day, is disquieting in the extreme to the officials who had been hoping that the conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras could be localized and soon terminated by arbitration. It is now stated that there is every indication that Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica will join forces with Honduras, making a combination of all of the other Central American Republics against the single State of Nicaragua.

This State of affairs has been brought about, it is said, through a conviction on the part of the governing elements in Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, that Nicaragua has been the real aggressor in the boundary dispute with Honduras, and that if President Zelaya be allowed to prevail over President Bonilla, he could not resist the temptation to overrun the other republics and make himself master of Central America.

The United States gunboat Princeton, which is now on the Southern California coast, will be ordered to Central America to assist the cruiser Chicago in looking after American interests threatened by the war. It also has been decided to send either the Dubuque or the Paducah to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to assist the Marietta in looking after American interests on the Caribbean side of Central America.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, March 5.—The army of Honduras is mobilized on the frontier under the personal command of President Manuel Bonilla, whose arrival at the front inspired the troops with enthusiasm for active operations against President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

The first fighting since Feb. 18 occurred during the evening of March 3, when Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, a Nicaraguan leader who is serving with the Hondurans against Zelaya, attacked and defeated 400 Nicaraguan troops at Old Deplito and captured 50 prisoners and a quantity of rifle and field-gun ammunition. The loss of the Hondurans was small.

HITCHCOCK PRAISES PRESS.

Surrenders Office to Garfield—Other Changes in Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—James R. Garfield took office as Secretary of the Interior this morning. Ethan A. Hitchcock, the retiring Secretary of the Interior, introduced him to his subordinates. Mrs. Garfield was present.

Before leaving the department Mr. Hitchcock expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the press of the country had upheld his hand in the many trying ordeals of his administration.

Herbert Knox Smith, who had been Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, was to-day sworn in as Commissioner of that office, succeeding Mr. Garfield. Mr. Smith was appointed from Connecticut. The President appointed E. Dana Durand to be deputy to Mr. Smith. Mr. Durand has been for some time in the employ of the bureau. He is from California.

PORTO RICO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Ex-Assemblyman Regis H. Post to Succeed Winthrop.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Regis Henri Post of Bayport, L. I., formerly Assemblyman for that district, has been selected by the President as Governor of the Island of Porto Rico, to succeed Gov. Beekman Winthrop, who is to become an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Post is now Secretary of the Insular Government and is about 43 years old.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 5.—The news of Gov. Beekman Winthrop's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington came as a surprise to the people of Porto Rico. The Governor already has received a number of telegrams expressing regret at his departure. He will leave here for Washington in April.

CARRIERS SHOWER ROSES ON CANNON

Speaker Gets a Big Floral Horn of Plenty from Postal Workers Here.

HE HELPED PUT PAY UP

Two Hundred with a Band Meet Him at the Pier When He Starts on Pagama Trip.

Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives leaned over the railing of the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher yesterday morning and waved a farewell to 200 uniformed members of the Letter Carriers' Association of this city who had gone to the pier to give the Speaker a send-off. They had done so to show their appreciation of the recent law passed raising their salaries to $1,200 a year.

The Bluecher left for a cruise to the principal ports of the West Indies, one of the places in the itinerary being Colon, where she is scheduled to remain two days. It is the Colon part of the cruise that caused the Speaker, six members of the lower house, and Senator Curtis of Kansas to take the trip, and while the liner is off the Panama port they expect to utilize every minute inspecting the canal. Those in the party, in addition to the Speaker and Senator Curtis, are Congressman James S. Sherman, Lucius L. Littauer, and J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, and William B. McKinley of Illinois. Dr. C. F. Hough and J. C. Eversham of Champaign, Ill., also went along to take a look at the canal from the viewpoint of laymen.

When "Uncle Joe" and "his boys," as he called his fellow-voyagers, arrived at the pier, the letter carriers and their band were waiting for them. The minute "Uncle Joe's" slouch hat was sighted at the top of the stairs leading to the embarkation floor of the pier the band struck up, and for three-quarters of an hour it kept playing, stopping only long enough for William F. Taylor, the President of the Letter Carriers' Association, to present to the Speaker in behalf of the carriers, a ten-foot-high floral "Horn of Plenty," filled with American Beauty roses.

Then the Speaker held out his hand, and for the next ten minutes he was the busiest man in Hoboken, for every carrier had to shake his hand, and not one got left.

"We are off to the Spanish Main," the Speaker said, "but don't let it get out that we are a band of pirates, for we are not. We are simply a few Congresmen who want to see and learn, and that is all there is to it."

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS IN THE FASHIONABLE LEATHERS, FOR STREET OR DRESS WEAR; WOMEN'S ENGLISH WALKING PUMPS AND COLONIAL TIES; TROPICAL FOOTWEAR; EVENING SLIPPERS AND SLIPPER GARNITURES. CHILDREN'S SHOES OF WHITE BUCKSKIN AND CANVAS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY IN THE MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS AND COLORINGS. FANCY HOSIERY, IN A VARIETY OF STYLES.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR WOMEN'S EVENING HOSIERY IN SPECIAL COLORINGS.

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FANCY RIBBONS,

INCLUDING BROAD WHITE TAFFETA RIBBON WITH FLORAL BORDERS FOR FLOUNCES AND GIRDLES; WARP PRINTED RIBBONS WITH ROMAN BORDER OR INVISIBLE PLAID EFFECTS; GOLD AND SILVER GAUZE RIBBON IN PRINTED DESIGNS, SELF CHECKS AND DOTS.

BROCADE TINSEL GAUZE RIBBON WITH SATIN BORDER, SUITABLE FOR EVENING GARNITURES.

PRINTED SWISS GAUZE RIBBON FOR SUMMER GOWNS AND HATS.

RIBBONS IN TARTAN PLAIDS AND ROMAN STRIPES; PLAIN RIBBONS IN THE MOST RECENT COLORINGS; VELVET RIBBON; PLAIN AND FANCY BELTINGS.

MILLINERY.

SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, ADAPTED FOR WALKING AND OUTING SERVICE. MISSES' AND GIRLS' HATS, FOR SCHOOL OR AFTERNOON VISIT.

UNTRIMMED HATS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE IN MUCH VARIED ASSORTMENTS. FANCY FEATHERS IN THE FASHIONBLE COLORINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH AND 7TH,

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Author of "Tales of the Road"

This book tells the merchant, wholesale and retail, the clerk, the man on the road, the manufacturer, the buyer, How to Build Business,—and tells it in a readable, practical, entertaining way. The methods are those of 1907 A. D.

Cloth $1.25 net. (Postage 12 cents.)

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

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Men's Imported Madras Shirts Made to Individual Measurements.

An Unequalled Opportunity

To encourage your acquaintance with our Custom Shirt Department we offer to make to your measure a shirt in any style you desire from handsome, newly imported woven Madras for..... **$2.90**

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which is a materiah reduction from regular price.

The colorings and designs of the fabrics represent the most approved style ideas for 1907. We guarantee you the very highest type of workmanship and an absolutely accurate fit.

Our Custom Shirt Department is conveniently located—just a step from 60th Street at 3d Avenue—and it is exclusive.

If you cannot visit us our representative will call to see you with samples and to take measurements.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales'** Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

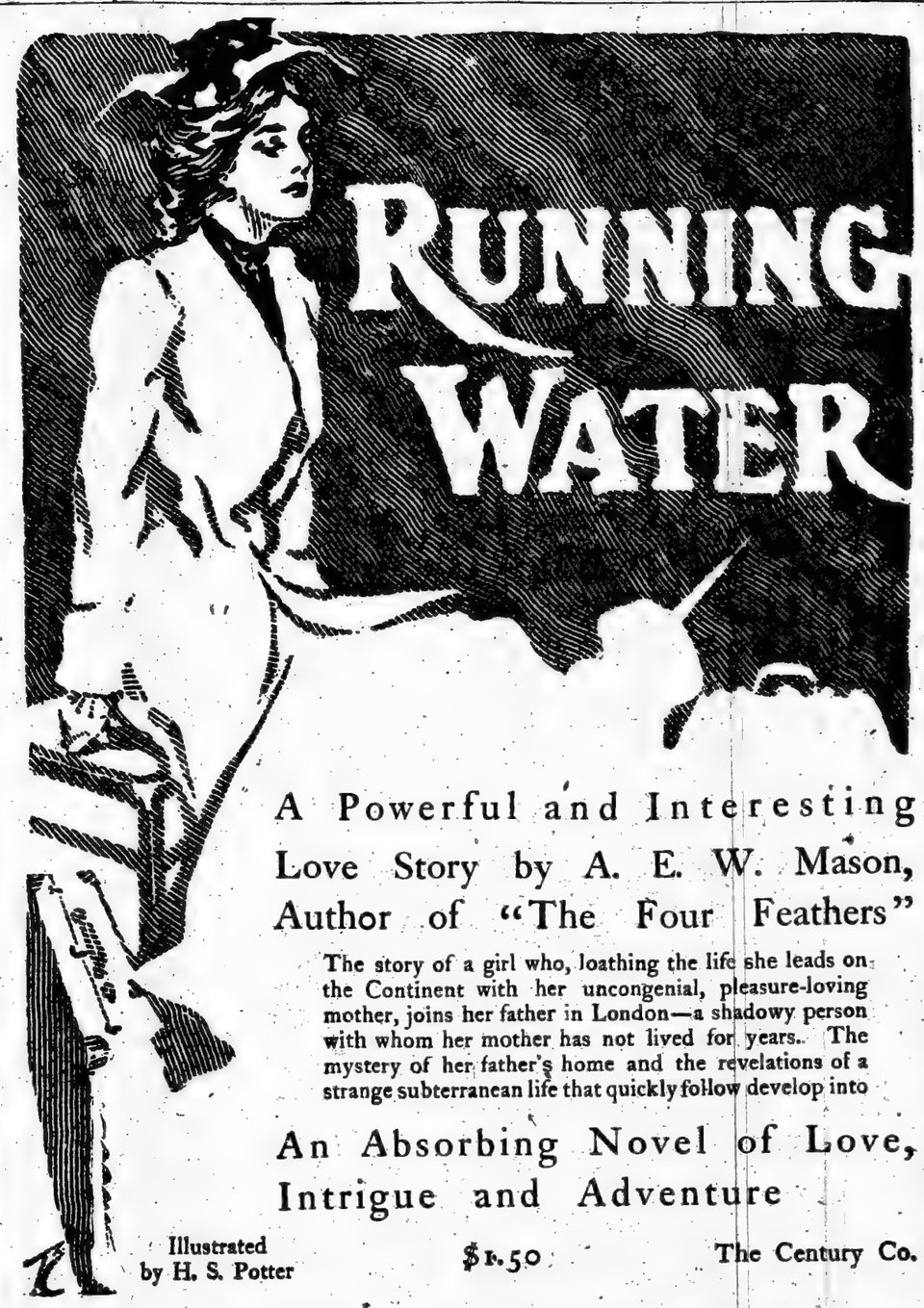

A Powerful and Interesting Love Story by A. E. W. Mason, Author of "The Four Feathers"

The story of a girl who, loathing the life she leads on the Continent with her uncongenial, pleasure-loving mother, joins her father in London—a shadowy person with whom her mother has not lived for years. The mystery of her father's home and the revelations of a strange subterranean life that quickly follow develop into

An Absorbing Novel of Love, Intrigue and Adventure

Illustrated by H. S. Potter

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6 distinctive models
Every good fabric
9 grades—$15 to $35

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Perfect in Fit, Finish and Quality

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Made from Genuine Sdotch Madras
In 3,500 Patterns.

Finest assortment ever exhibited. Tans, Pinks, Blues, Greens, Lavenders, Hello, Browns, &c., with every tasteful combination of stripes and figures; a complete line of white and black and white; all sizes, 32 to 44.

This Waist Is More Popular Than Ever This Season.

Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

Good sailors these!

Steamer rugs, steamer trunks, suit cases, kit bags.

Thin suits and everything else for wear on Southern trips

50c. four-in-hands at 25c, keep traveling out to-day.

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Merit Mark A

The "Triangle A" mark is *not* a label—it is a *guarantee* of most smoking value for your money. A five cent instance:

The New CREMO

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
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FOUNDED 1840

Java and Mocha Coffee

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Entirely, absolutely pure. In proportion ⅔ Java and ⅓ Mocha.

A "Delicious" Blend

Is it necessary to pay more for uncertain value

Test for yourself

IS YOUR GARDEN ORNAMENTED? We make a specialty of putting spring fountains, caves, aquariums, &c.; specifications and drawings made on the premises. H. Glass, Art Modeler, 847 15th Av., Newark, N. J.

FIGHT TO FINISH FOR RACING DATES

Big Legal Battle Will Follow Refusal of Empire Track License.

BUTLER IS DETERMINED

Lawyer Soley Says He Will Force Racing Commission to Give Sanction.

Now that it is definitely known that the State Racing Commission has again refused to sanction a running meeting at the Empire City track, near Yonkers, a big legal battle will be waged, which threatens to seriously affect the sport before a result is reached. President James Butler, who is the controlling figure in the Empire City Trotting Club, is determined to hold a running meeting at his track this year, and he has instructed his counsel, J. Russell Soley, to proceed in the regular legal methods to secure for him what he considers his just right, and, according to Mr. Soley, the matter will be fought to a finish.

The adverse decision of the State Racing Commission was officially promulgated yesterday by Welton C. Percy, its counsel. This is the second consecutive year that the application has been denied. The argument in favor of granting a license and dates was presented by J. Russell Soley, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, whose able plea was expected to be be viewed with favor. At that time Mr. Soley intimated that in the event of a refusal the Governor would be appealed to. If this did not bring the desired results the case would be carried to the highest courts.

The report bears the date of Feb. 23, 1907, the day on which the application was heard by the State Racing Commission. The resolution, carrying with it the reasons for the refusal, follows:

At a meeting of the State Racing Commission, held on the 23d day of February, 1907, at No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City—Present: James W. Wadsworth, Chairman; H. K. Knapp, Commissioner—the application of the Empire City Trotting Club, dated Jan. 23, 1907, having been taken up, and counsel for the applicant having been heard, and due deliberation being had.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the statute limits the holding of running races to the dates between April 15 and Nov. 15 in each year, as a result of which the six Metropolitan tracks and the Saratoga track are all compelled, in order to avoid racing on conflicting dates, to accept much less than the forty days' racing time permitted by the statute, their meetings ranging between twenty-two and thirty days, respectively, and inasmuch as the holding of a race meeting at the Yonkers track would necessitate either the curtailment of the present racing dates of the other associations, or the racing upon conflicting dates, it is the judgment of the Commission that the public interest does not call for racing on conflicting dates at different tracks in the immediate vicinity of the City of New York; that inasmuch as every day, except Sundays, between April 15 and Nov. 15, 1907, will be occupied by racing upon one of the metropolitan tracks under licenses already granted, except the twenty-three possible racing days between Aug. 5 and Aug. 30, inclusive, (which days have been allotted for the year 1907 by The Jockey Club to the Saratoga Association, and during which time that meeting is to be held under the license of this commission,) it is the judgment of the commission that the best interests of racing will be subserved by not having a meeting at any metropolitan track during that period, and that the public interests do not at the present time require, and will not be promoted by, continuous midsummer racing on the metropolitan tracks.

Resolved further, That inasmuch as, upon the application of the present petitioner, racing dates were allotted to it by The Jockey Club in February, 1900, for a meeting to be held in October and November of that year, and inasmuch as the applicant failed to offer any stakes or take any steps whatever to arrange a programme or to hold a meeting thereunder, as a result of which another corporation was organized to hold, and did hold, such race meeting in that year upon the dates so allotted; and as the present petitioner did not again apply for dates from The Jockey Club nor a license from this commission until the year 1905, during which period The Metropolitan Jockey Club built and equipped its track and applied for and received licenses, and conducted race meetings during the years 1905 to 1906, inclusive, the present petitioner stands in a different position from the other metropolitan tracks and the Saratoga track, which have regularly held their race meetings for many years, and established valuable and important annual stakes.

Resolved further, That in the judgment of the commission a proper case for the issuance of a license to conduct a running race and steeplechase meeting during the year 1907, at the race track described in the application, has not been shown; that, under the existing situation in respect to racing in this State, it would not be for the best interests thereof to grant such license for the current year, and that the application should be, and hereby is, denied.

The grounds for the refusal are, first, that, as seven racing associations had applied for dates, it was impossible for the commission to grant the application without curtailing the dates of the other associations, although the application of the Empire City Trotting Club was made on Jan. 23, or three weeks before the racing dates for the season were announced. The second contention, that the present petitioner had been allotted dates in February, 1900, and had failed to offer any stakes or arrange a programme, is met by the fact that the application in February, 1907, was made by the late W. H. Clark, the then owner, who died one month after the allotment of dates, and the meeting was held by a number of his friends, headed by Mr. Dwyer, while James Butler was not connected with the club at that time. The third reason for refusing the application is that the club failed to apply for a license between the years 1900 and 1905, and therefore was not entitled to consideration. President Butler did not apply for dates during the time referred to because he was not in a position to hold a meeting satisfactorily at that time.

When James Butler was asked yesterday what his next move would be he said: "My counsel, J. Russell Soley, has entire charge of the case and will take whatever action is necessary to protect my interests. I wish, however, to correct one report, and that is, Louis Cella of St. Louis is in no way interested in the Empire City track. The report is entirely without foundation, and I have never had any business relations whatever with Mr. Cella."

Students to Play Against Alumni.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Yale freshmen to-day had control of their athletics partially taken from them by a new Faculty arrangement. Hereafter their sports will be conducted by a Council consisting of four members of the junior class, the four managers of the freshman athletic teams, and Prof. E. L. Durfee of the Faculty, whose vote will break possible ties.

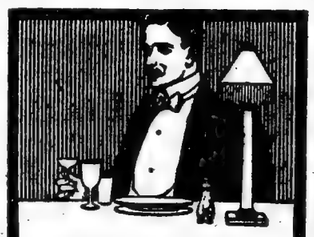

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YANKEE GIRL GOOD FINISHER.

Candidate for City Park Derby Takes Sharp Race from Tileing.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—There were many starters in nearly all the races at City Park to-day In the steeplechase, over the short course, Aules, one of the well-played horses, unseated his rider at the second jump, and Arabo, the favorite, ran out at the fifth. Two of the candidates for the Derby, Tileing and Yankee Girl, fought it out in the fifth race at a mile and an eighth, Yankee Girl winning. The weather was clear and warm, and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Prince Bowling, 119 pounds, (Diggins,) 10 to 1, won; Bucket Brigade, 118, (Pickett,) 15 to 2, second; Bitter Sir, 110, (J. Lee,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:42 3-5. Fly On, Hamlet, Carasco, Bayou Lark, Ben Sand, Prosperous, Sabado, Water Cooler, Col. Brady, Peoria, and Blue Shuffle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course, handicap. Little Wally, 137 pounds, (Dayton,) 15 to 1, won; Harry A. Schroeder, 136, (Pollock,) 11 to 2, second; Naran, 133, (E. Morrison,) 7 to 1, third. Time—3:02 3-5. Arabo ran out; Aules fell; Sartor Resartus, Macy Bird, Willie Newcomb, and Gould also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. De Oro, 122 pounds, (J. Lee,) 14 to 5, won; Warner Griswell, 111, (Nicol,) even, second; Sagapanak, 119, (Foy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Electrice, Jennie Wade, Jay Swift, Bellmence, Stony Lee, My Son, Fond du Lac, Chandler, Pungent, and Limited also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Dorra, 105 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 12 to 1, won; Monochord, 104, (Floyd,) 8 to 5, second; Evie Green, 102, (Seder,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Lacy Crawford, Gold Way, Gamester, Orline, Caryon, Mae Lynch, Gilfalin, Lemon Girl, and King Ellsworth also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Yankee Girl, 89 pounds, (Goldstein,) 11 to 1, won; Tileing, 99, (Garner,) 13 to 20, second; Anna Day, 96, (Lowe,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:53. B. E. Sterling and Granada also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Ivanhoe, 101 pounds, (J. Lee,) 18 to 5, won; Heart of Hyacinth, 110, (Burton,) 15 to 1, second; Kara, 110, (J. Daly,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Henry O., Layson, John McBride, Sanchon, Arthur Cummer, Sincerity Belle, Jungle Imp, Patt Bulger, Fonsoluca, Celebration, and Sweet Favor also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Spider Web, 110 pounds, (Troxler,) 10 to 1, won; Coltness, 113, (Nicol,) even, second; Chase, 110, (J. Lee,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Kate Sperry, No Quarter, Dinemock, Fire Alarm, and Impertinence also ran.

ENTRIES FOR EXCELSIOR.

Fifty-nine Nominations Received for Metropolitan J. C. Spring Handicap.

Entries for the stakes of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Spring meeting, which closed Saturday, show a big increase through the list. For the Excelsior Handicap, with a guaranteed value of $10,000, the opening day's feature, and the richest fixture of the meeting, fifty-nine nominations have been made. This is an increase of nine over last year, with additional entries possible from the West. Among the prominent entries are De Mund, Go Between, Tishabille, Dandelion, Tokalon, The Picket, Savable, and Superman.

The Montague, the club's weight-for-age special, has already twenty-nine nominations, with good performers. The entries for the two-year-old events are heavier also for the meeting than last Spring. Several new recruits to racing are to be found among the nominators. The entries for the Excelsior follow:

Avauntee, 5.
Samuel H. Harris, 5.
Dolly Spanker, 6.
Dishabille, 5.
Ethon, 3.
Cederstrome, 5.
King Henry, 4.
Orbicular, 4.
Sir Wilfred, 4.
Horace E., 3.
De Mund, 3.
Rye, 4.
Red Friar, 5.
Master of Craft, 5.
Rosemount, 5.
Hot Toddy, 4.
Go Between, 4.
Jacquin, 6.
Dandelion, 5.
Israfel, 4.
Water Light, 5.
Tokalon, 6.
Oxford, 5.
Cabochan, 3.
Superman, 3.
Philander, 3.
Zambesi, 3.
The Picket, 4.
Ironsides, 4.
Inquisitor, 4.
J. C. Core, 3.
McCarter, 3.
They're Off, 3.
Cressina, 4.
Cairngorm, 5.
Dr. Gardner, 4.
Martin Doyle, 5.
Berkeley, 3.
King's Daughter, 4.
Don Diego, 4.
Okenite, 3.
Tartan, 5.
J. F. Donohue, 4.
W. H. Carey, 4.
Colonel Jack, 3.
Standover, 4.
Don Hamilton, 4.
Samson, 4.
Conville, 3.
Good Luck, 4.
Pretension, 6.
Savable, 4.
Minnie Adams, 4.
Glorifier, 5.
Tileing, 3.
Wexford, 5.
Moleesey, 3.
Nealon, 4.
Voladay, 5.

AMERICANS AT ATLANTA.

New York Team Expected to be Largely Increased To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Manager Clark Griffith and the members of the Greater New York baseball team reached here to-night and are quartered at the Aragon Hotel. Those who came direct from New York were Danny Hoffman, Moriarty, Willie Keeler, Catchers Kleinow and Thomas, Pitcher Clarkson, and Trainer Mike Martin.

Second Baseman Williams joined the party at Washington, and Al Orth, with his smile, at Lynchburg, Va. Several other players of the team who left their homes for Atlanta about the time Griffith and party left New York are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Manager Griffith says that practice will begin to-morrow or next day and will be adhered to each day, if the weather permits, until the exhibition games begin on March 15, the local team to be the object of the big leaguers on this day and on March 16, 20, 21, 29, 30, and April 5 and 6.

The New York's manager expresses no alarm over the waywardness of Hal Chase and is certain that he will be at first base again this year.

Brooklyn Players Off for the South.

On the Clyde Line steamer Comanche, which left here yesterday, Manager "Patsy" Donovan and a dozen of the Brooklyn Baseball Club players were passengers on the way to their training camp at Jacksonville, Fla. Lumley, who finished fourth among the batsmen of the National League with an average of .324, which included twenty-three doubles, twelve triples, and nine home runs, was one of the early arrivals at the headquarters at Washington Park. His splendid condition was the subject of much favorable comment. Among the others who sailed were Pitcher George Bell and his promising protege, Bush; Hummel, "Whitey" Alperman, Short Stop Lewis, Catcher Bergen, Outfielder Maloney, and Pitcher Whiting. The party is expected to arrive at Jacksonville on Friday, where the balance of the men have been ordered to report.

Baseball Begins at C. C. N. Y.

Manager Morris J. Frank and Capt. George Wolfe of the baseball team of the College of the City of New York issued a call for candidates yesterday afternoon, and about thirty men responded. They were put through some stiff practice in handling grounders in the alleys of the new gymnasium especially provided for that purpose. Of last year's team Cordts, Wolfe, MacDonald, and Gallagher are still in college. Wagner and Draddy, the stars of the Townsend Harris Hall team of last year, will undoubtedly make the positions of catcher and short stop respectively. The other places are all open, and considering the material turned out in practice a good team is assured.

Baseball Between the Seasons.

Manager "Jack" Dunn has twenty-one candidates from which to select the Baltimore team of the Eastern League. He has in pitchers E. S. Van Anda, who led the "Three I." League last year, with 31 games won and 10 lost; T. W. Green, Kinsella, Mueller, Burchell, and Adkins; catchers, Hearne, Byers, and McCabe; infielders, Hunter and Crook; first basemen, Dunn and James; second basemen, Cater and Dithridge; short stops, Burrell and Lynch; third basemen; outfielders, Hall, O'Hara, Demmitt, and Rapp.

"Johnny" Evers, the Chicago National League Club's capable second baseman, is still in charge of his shoe emporium at Troy, N. Y., but has sent word to Manager Chance that he will report at the training quarters of the team, West Baden, Ind., to-morrow.

Topeka, Kan., has been transferred from the Western Association to the Western League for a stipulated sum. It is probable that Fort Smith will take the place of Topeka in the Western Association.

Manager Carney of the Trenton-Tri-State League team has eleven pitchers under contract, his latest acquisition being Hafford, formerly of the Cincinnati Club.

Basket Ball for Championship.

The first round in the 130-pound class basket ball championship tournament under the auspices of the A. A. U., was played last night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The Oxford team of the Young Men's Hebrew Association defeated Union Settlement by the score of 26 to 9; Clark House defeated the Boys' Club by the score of 21 to 15, and Christ Church House routed the Anchor A. C. to the tune of 40 to 30.

SKATERS RACE FOR NATIONAL TITLES

Novice at Five Miles Makes Veterans Extend Themselves to Lead.

KEARNEY AND TAYLOR WIN

Each Gets Two Championships, While the Other Goes to Stolz of Northwestern.

The National skating championship of the Amateur Athletic Union was decided at Woodlands, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon, with good fields and excellent contests. The conditions were not very favorable, the roughness of the ice causing several spills that handicapped various of the men severely. Phil Kearney fell three times in the five-mile contest, finally being thrown out when entering the last lap of the course, while he finished second in the 100 yards on his face.

The titles went to A. G. Stolz of the Northwestern Athletic Club in the 100-yard, A. W. Taylor of the Irish-American Athletic Club in the quarter-mile and five-mile, and to Phil Kearney in the half-mile and mile. The five-mile was the best race of the day, and was won in the excellent time of 19:03 1-5, due entirely to the fine showing of Richard Bowe of the Northwestern Athletic Club, a dark horse novice, who carried the skaters at a stiff pace for four miles and won the real honors of the race.

Bowe was an added starter and had never competed in a race. He came out to see the championship with no expectation of competing, and was induced to enter by his friends. Borrowing skates, he started in his street clothes. On the first lap he opened up a twenty-yard gap on the others.

The skaters were disposed to ridicule Bowe, but as lap after lap was passed with no diminution of his lead they began to bother some. After two miles had been covered they closed up and followed him, stride by stride. At the three-mile mark he was still leading, with no slackening of speed and no sign of exhaustion, though the handicap he suffered by pacing and carrying the added weight of his heavy clothes was considerable. When the fourth mile was covered some of the regular skaters began to drop out. Bowe kept on for four laps more, when he had not the strength to keep pace with those who began to sprint, and he dropped behind, finishing about 100 yards behind.

Summary:

100-Yard Championship.—First Heat—Won by J. F. De Angeles, New Rochelle A. C. Time—0:11 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. G. Stolz, Northwestern A. C. Time—0:11 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York A. C. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Clarence Granges, unattached. Time—0:11 2-5. Final Heat—Won by A. G. Stolz, Northwestern A. C.; Philip J. Kearney, New York A. C., second; J. F. De Angeles, New Rochelle A. C., third; Clarence Granges, unattached, fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

440-Yard Championship.—First Heat—Won by A. W. Taylor, Irish-American A. C.; J. O'Hara, Northwestern A. C., and W. W. Swan, New York A. C., tied for second. Time—0:47 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Clarence Granges, unattached; J. Miller, Northwestern A. C., second. Time—0:48 1-5. Final Heat—Won by A. W. Taylor, Irish-American A. C.; W. W. Swan, New York A. C., second; Clarence Granges, unattached, third; J. Miller, Northwestern A. C., fourth. Time—0:46 1-5.

Half-Mile Championship.—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York A. C.; A. W. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., second; James Wray, Pastime A. C., third; A. W. Moeller, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Time—1:36.

One-Mile Championship.—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York A. C.; T. Miller, Northwestern A. C., second; A. W. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., third; J. F. De Angeles, New Rochelle A. C., fourth. Time—3:23 1-5.

Five-Mile Championship.—Won by A. W. Taylor, Irish-American A. C.; James Wray, Pastime A. C., second; A. W. Moeller, Mohawk A. C., third; J. O'Hara, Northwestern A. C., fourth. Time—19:03 1-5.

Roller Skater Defeats Cyclist.

An unlimited pursuit race between a bicyclist and roller skater was the feature of the weekly contests last night at the Lenox Roller Rink, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. W. Blackburn, the roller skater, defeated E. W. Brandes of the Edgecombe Wheelmen after traveling three and a half laps. Brandes was handicapped in being unable to get around the circle. Four other roller skating contests were decided. The summary:

Unlimited Pursuit Race, roller skates vs. cyclist.—Won by W. Blackburn from E. W. Brandes in three and a half laps. Time—2:40.

One-mile Novice, Men.—Won by Haskell Herschberg; C. Schroeder, second; Moe Luftig, third. Time—3:05.

One-mile Novice, Girls.—Won by Frieda Kirschkamp; Gussie Abrahams, second; Emma Frued, third. Time—3:40.

One-mile Amateur, handicap, men.—Won by Seymour Cohen, (25 yards;) Joseph London, (35 yards,) second; W. Blackburn, (scratch,) third. Time—3:15.

One-mile Handicap—S. Tromer, skating forward, vs. Joseph White, (one lap,) skating backward.—Won by S. Tromer. Time—3:90.

BOYLE AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Pastime Athletic Club Re-elects Him at Annual Meeting.

The Pastime Athletic Club held its annual election last evening and again chose John P. Boyle to serve as President. The reports of the officers, and committees show the club to have enjoyed an unusually prosperous year, and to be in better condition than ever before in its history.

The other officials selected to serve during the ensuing year are Vice President R. J. McKinley, Recording Secretary Ernest Spitzer, Financial Secretary Victor Andrews, and Treasurer William P. Sheldon. George Jacobs was named as Captain of the club, with Edward Sweeney as his First Lieutenant and A. T. Keltien as Second Lieutenant.

It is possible that the club may put a baseball team in the field this Summer to play in the Amateur League.

Bartow S. Weeks Gives Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5.—A big impetus was given to track athletics here when it was announced this morning that Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club had offered to the Athletic Association a series of novice prizes. The prizes consist of thirteen medals of gold, one for each of the events on the intercollegiate programme for competition among the four classes now in college. Entries to be open only to novices. Another condition imposed is that there must be at least six competitors or no prize will be awarded. Mr. Weeks has been prominently identified with the Amateur Athletic Union for a number of years, and his interest in amateur athletics is well known. Trainer Copland is well pleased with the gift, since it practically assures to him a big squad of new men on which to work.

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OARSMEN PROTEST NIGHT BOAT RACE

New York A. C. Brings Charge of "Ringing" Against Riverside B. C.

THREE NEW MEN ADDED

Information to the Effect That Crew Was Changed in Contest at Last National Regatta.

A sensational protest has been filed by the New York Athletic Club with President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, against the Riverside Boat Club of Boston, charging that three "ringers" were used in the famous eight-oared crew race which was rowed at 10 o'clock at night at the National regatta held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1906, between the New York Athletic Club and Riverside Boat Club, which resulted in a dead heat.

The race, which was a decided novelty and unprecedented in the history of rowing, was the outcome of a contest held late in the afternoon for the senior eight-oared championship. Three crews competed—New York Athletic Club, Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, and Riverside Boat Club of Boston. In this event the coxswain of the Toronto crew steered into Riverside water, and both crews topped rowing. The New York Athletic Club jumped into the lead, and the Argonauts started in pursuit, but were unable to catch them, and the New York shell crossed the line three lengths to the good. Riverside did not finish. The referee decided to disqualify the Argonauts and allow the New York and Riverside eights to fight it out on the following day.

Later in the evening the municipal authorities refused to allow the crews to row on Sunday, and in order to clean up the regatta it was decided to change the decision and the two crews were instructed to row the race over the same night. The lake was poorly illuminated, and there was no moon to guide the oarsmen. The result was a dead heat, and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen decided to award two sets of championship medals.

Some time ago a letter was received by the New York Athletic Club from a man named Bennett, who was formerly a sculler at Worcester, but who is now engaged in business in New York City. In the letter Bennett alleges that on the evening of the race he was sitting in a canoe with three other men near the headquarters of the Riverside Boat Club, waiting for the crews to take up their positions at the stakeboat. When the Riverside crew came out of the boathouse to get into its boat, one of the occupants of the canoe remarked that it was a shame to make the men row again that night, as it was asking too much of the oarsmen. One of the members of the Riverside crew overheard the remark and said:

"Never mind, young fellow, we have three new men in our boat, and we are all right."

Bennett was requested to secure confirmatory evidence, and he secured letters similar to his own from the other three men who were in the canoe with him. These letters were turned over to President James Pilkington, and formed the basis of the protest.

President Pilkington appointed a committee, consisting of James P. Fox of Boston and John O. Regan of New York, to investigate the protest.

The Riverside Boat Club crew that rowed in the first race and was supposed to have sat in the boat in the night contest was composed of Patrick Crosby, bow; T. Corcoran, J. McAauliffe, H. Powers, J. Gaynor, E. Brown, W. Hines, J. Toomey, stroke; R. McKinley, coxswain.

ROWING MEN MUST WAIT.

Bill to Appropriate $2,500 for Decoration Day Regatta Laid Over.

The resolution appropriating the sum of $2,500 for the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association was not acted upon yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The bill was favorably reported by the special committee two weeks ago, but important matters prevented the resolution being reached yesterday, although it is confidently expected that it will be passed at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. In anticipation of the bill being brought up yesterday, a number of oarsmen were present in the Aldermanic chamber. Aldermen Davies and Goodman announced that they did not expect any opposition.

Williams Trounces Yale Soundly.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 5.—Yale was defeated here to-night at basket ball by 39 to 6. Yale sent a substitute team to play the regularly scheduled game owing to the inability of the regulars to take cuts after scholarship warnings from the Faculty.

This is the fourth consecutive basket ball game Williams has won from Yale, and is the highest score ever made by her basket ball team. Yale's playing to-night lacked any semblance of team work, while Williams was in her best form.

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WON AT BILLIARDS BY SINGLE POINT

Gardner Beat Conklin in National Tournament Game 300 to 299.

MARK TWAIN WAS THERE

Night Winner Made Highest Average and Run of the Series at Liederkranz Club.

Dr. Leonidas L. Mial and Edward W. Gardner were the winners yesterday in the continuation of the National amateur billiard championship tournament at 14.2 balk line. Dr. Mial worked a reversal of form by defeating J. Ferdinand Poggenburg 300 points to 200 in the evening contest, while Gardner, the present champion, defeated Charles F. Conklin 300 to 299 at the matinée session. The former's average was 13 1-23, while Gardner, in a long-drawn-out game, fell to 6 24-46.

Mark Twain, attired in a pearl-colored sack suit, witnessed the greater portion of the Gardner-Conklin match, in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue. He arrived while Gardner was at the table, and the cheering so disconcerted the champion that he missed an easy carrom. Mark Twain waved his hands and smilingly acknowledged the greeting. He watched the play, and at the good shots puffed furiously at a big black cigar.

There was scarcely time to brush off the table and repolish the balls between the afternoon and evening contests. In fact, several spectators in evening dress witnessed the tight finish of the Gardner-Conklin match with its pyrotechnical carroms at the end. The competitors of the evening match, Poggenburg and Dr. Mial, were on time, however, the latter winning the bank and opening with a pretty cluster of 10 after selecting the white ball.

When Poggenburg followed his opponent at the table he made rapid execution with his cue, gathering 17 by close manipulation before missing on a draw. He followed with 5, and a prettily put-together cluster of 20, which for delicacy of touch was the first piece of close balk-lining of the tournament. During this run Poggenburg appeared to have complete control of the spheres. He was executing quickly when he dug his cue too far under the ball on a draw shot and so deadened the ball that it had not "legs" enough to complete the carrom. Four dull and unremunerative innings followed before Dr. Mial relieved the monotony.

On the tenth turn at the table the Liederkranz player made up some ground that he had lost with a 25, followed by 15, 2, and 34, all of which were accumulated by ball to ball billiards of the closest kind. He had the ivories rolling nicely on the last run, having overcome a freeze of object and cue ball by a lengthy bank for his twenty-second carrom, only to play his thirty-fifth shot, a straight carrom, too finely and retire.

Poggenburg could not work out the carroms even when he had the opportunity. Dr. Mial played steadily and resourcefully, his line nursing in his closing innings being of unusual brilliancy, and he finished with a margin of 100 points in his favor. The score:

Dr. Mial, (white ball)—10 0 7 4 9 2 0 6 9 3 7 2 0 2 0 3 0 17 10 0 18 1 23 19 31. Total, 300 points; average, 13 1-23; high runs, 72, 69, and 31.

Poggenburg, (spot ball)—17 5 2 9 3 0 0-0 3 0 25 15 2 34 0 0 4 3 1 0 24 4 22. Total, 200 points; average, 9 2-22; high runs, 34, 29, and 25.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Edward W. Gardner won the first of the matinée games by defeating the Chicagoan Charles F. Conklin by 300 points to 209. Safety tactics prolonged the contest, although it produced some spectacular carroms, so that three hours and twenty-five minutes were consumed at the table. Gardner opened after securing the lead. He played the regulation opening carrom very full, and counted another by a two-cushion shot and then missed a four-cushion, by which he had figured to collect the ivories on the end rail. The Chicagoan began by accumulating 10, in which he displayed nerve and accuracy in playing for the sides of the balls. A kiss on a short two-cushion finally proved his undoing, although he temporarily forged ahead by backing his opening cluster with 3 and 7 on following turns at the table.

Both billiardists plodded along for small counts until the eighteenth inning. Conklin had changed his cue tip meanwhile, but it was not until the inning mentioned that he had a fair opportunity to demonstrate that the change was of any benefit. In this inning Conklin began with a series of intricate open-table shots. Three and four cushion drives which sent the balls rolling in mazes of angles brought forth continued applause. His twelfth carrom was a drive in which the cue ball traversed the length of the table twice before completing the carrom, and it was the best of a dazzling collection. He counted 61 carroms, and then missed a three-cushion shot by finding the hole around the second object ball in the corner. This run brought Conklin within striking distance of Gardner, as his total was 130, against 142 for the champion.

On his twentieth turn at the table Gardner experienced some trouble in his efforts to bring the balls together. His seventh shot, a long and seemingly hopeless bank, solved the problem, and from that carrom on to his thirtieth he held the ivories close and nursed them along the side rail and line. Then the balls became separated, and for more than twenty counts he played the nerviest sort of cushion carroms, the balk lines not figuring at all in the play. He succeeded in counting to 55, the last being a draw, his miss being a two-cushion shot.

Gardner lapsed badly after this run, while by accumulating a cluster of 34 and backing it with several smaller ones Conklin again pulled up, so that the score at the termination of the twenty-ninth inning stood 234 to 212, with the champion in the lead. The champion endeavored to check the Chicago player by safety tactics, but the latter steadily forged ahead by good balk line, and with a run of 18 at the end of the thirty-ninth inning took the lead at 281 to 278. The pair had it nip and tuck, Conklin missing a long cushion shot when within one of victory, and Gardner ran out with a run of 7. The score:

Gardner (spot ball.)—2 1 1 20 7 17 2 6 5 49 0 0 1 2 9 21 18 6 55 3 7 0 2 15 2 1 1 0 21 10 1 0 0 1 0 0 7 4 5 2 3 0 0 5 7. Total, 300 points; average, 6 24-46; high runs, 55, 48, and 21.

Conklin (white ball.)—10 3 7 0 1 7 7 0 3 11 0 6 1 18 0 2 2 61 0 1 16 2 0 34 0 15 0 0 5 1 0 4 0 0 2 39 5 0 18 0 0 1 0 0 17. Total, 209 points; average, 6 29-45; high runs, 61, 39, and 34.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Keane Defeats Leonard at Billiards.

John Keane easily won the amateur 14.2 billiard championship game at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in the tournament for the championship of Greater New York by the score of 200 to 106 last evening. Leonard was handicapped to play 245, but was in poor form, and was completely outplayed. Keane averaged 4 28-43, and ran 22, 18, and 17 in his best innings. Leonard averaged 2 20-43, and made high runs of 20, 12, and 10. C. G. White (275,) and F. A. Boyd (240,) meet to-night.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat Brown in Dual Meet in All Save Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—Columbia defeated Brown to-night in the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool by a score of 42 to 11. Brown won the water polo game by scoring one goal near the end of the first half. Brown's team was handicapped by the absence of Capt. Bushell, who is ill.

The swimming events were all easy victories for the New York men. Although no records were broken the visitors showed splendid form and speed. The only event which was closely contested was the plunge for distance. Patterson of Brown made 51 feet 6 inches, but Faunce on his last attempt made an even 52 feet. The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Columbia.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Faunce of Columbia, 52 feet; Patterson, second, 52 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by McKinlay of Columbia; Markusch, Columbia, second.

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by MacKenzie of Columbia. Metz of Columbia, second.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by McKinlay of Columbia.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Guiteras of Columbia; Swan of Brown, second.

WATER POLO.

Brown. (1.)	Position.	Columbia. (0.)
McDonald	Goal	Bissell
Rugbee	Back	Walker
Brown	Back	Goodwin
Hazard	Forward	Brown
Swan	Forward	Palliser
Collins	Forward	Bassett

Goals—Collins. Referee—Higgins. Goal umpires—Kinsley and Labeaume of Brown, Arkush and Guiteras of Columbia. Time of halves—Eight minutes.

BERKELEY WINS AT HOCKEY.

Takes Annual Match with Irving School by Score of 4 to 0.

The annual game between the hockey teams of Berkeley and Irving Schools was played at St. Nicholas Rink last evening before an enthusiastic crowd of schoolboys and resulted in a victory for Berkeley by a score of 4 to 0. The two teams lined up as follows:

Berkeley. 4.	Position.	Irving. 0.
Ferguson	Goal	Tietjen
Penfield	Point	Rinke
Barto	Cover point	Klugeschied
Rieb	Forward	Bach
Wilson	Forward	Taylor
Purdy	Forward	Flammer
Nathan	Forward	Hedges

Goals—Wilson, Nathan, Purdy, (2.) Referees—E. A. Sturgis and K. Randall of the Wanderers' Skating Club.

BOORMAN COLUMBIA'S LEADER

Ten Highest Point Winners In Meets on Indoor Track.

On the Columbia University indoor running track yesterday afternoon, the final weekly handicap meet was decided. The track management has been giving these meets with a view to encouraging new material for the Spring season, and offered silver, gold, and bronze medals, respectively, to the three men who won the greatest number of points during the season. First place goes to K. M. Boorman, 1908; second to G. C. Edgar, 1909, and third to H. F. Kudlich, 1909. Following are the ten highest point winners; K. M. Boorman, 1908, 49 points; G. C. Edgar, 1909, 29 points; H. F. Kudlich, 1909, 16 points; T. S. Babcock, 1910, 15 points; C. M. Bowes, 1910, 12 points; A. Holtzoff, 1908, 11 points; R. B. Seymour, 1910, 11 points; H. W. Eastman, 1908, 8 points; H. E. Slade, 1908, 8 points; G. G. Sales, 1907, 7 points.

South Shrewsbury Yachts Win.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 5.—Seven yachts started in the third race for the Board of Trade Cup this afternoon. The South Shrewsbury Club, which had previously won two races with the X. L. N. C., captured first and second honors. The Hazel L., sailed by Capt. J. W. Edwards, finished first, in 38:43, with the X. L. N. C. second in 40:05. The Drub was third and the Isabel fourth, only a few seconds apart. The Leroy, Eagle, and Sweetheart also covered the course.

The South Shrewsbury Club is in possession of the trophy for the remainder of the season. One of the features of to-day's race was the finish for second place between the Drub, X. L. N. C., and Isabel, only 42 seconds separating the three yachts.

More New Lower Bay Boats.

Beside the two Lipton Cup boats ordered from C. D. Mower orders have been placed with Henry J. Gielow for two boats for the lower bay. He is not yet at liberty to announce the ownership of them. Where the others of the ten boats now contemplated will be built is still undecided, but it is likely that Clinton H. Crane will have two and possibly three of the new class. Mr. Crane is now in Europe, but before he went away the building of small boats was discussed with several lower bay yachtsmen, and the plans are expected to be determined upon immediately after his return home. He is now en route across the ocean.

COULD any article have scored and maintained for 125 years the success achieved by John Jameson Three Star Whiskey unless backed up by intrinsic merit?

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

AN ALCOHOL TEST FOR MOTOR CARS

Interesting Demonstration by "Joe" Tracy of New Fuel for Automobiles.

ENGINE STARTED EASILY

Calcium Carbide Employed to Produce Acetylene Gas for the Explosive Power.

One of the most interesting demonstrations in the use of alcohol for automobiles ever seen in this city was made last night by Joseph Tracy in his laboratory at West and Christopher Streets before a large party of automobilists. Since the last Vanderbilt Cup race, in which Tracy made the fastest lap over the Long Island course with the Locomobile car, he has been making a careful study of alcohol fuel for use in automobile engines, and on Jan. 1, the very day that the Denatured Alcohol bill went into effect, he drove a Dragon car from this city to Philadelphia with alcohol as fuel. While the trip was satisfactory in showing that alcohol is perfectly practical for automobiles, even with gasoline motors, the fact was made clearly apparent that certain changes are necessary in the motor mechanism to get the best results from alcohol.

This fact was also exemplified in the recent comparative fuel test made by the Maxwell cars on the run from this city to Boston. The method used last night and upon which Tracy has been making tests for the last three months introduces several radical features, but the system has been so far perfected that automobile engineers who have made a careful investigation of the process pronounce it eminently qualified for every day use in motor cars. The only thing that now remains to make it a financial possibility in comparison with gasoline is the price at which denatured alcohol may be purchased. The price now is from 35 to 40 cents a gallon, and the opinion expressed last night was that denatured alcohol ought to sell at considerably less than half this price to make it a successful economical competitor against gasoline at 20 to 23 cents a gallon. The usual garage price for high-grade gasoline, however, is 25 cents.

Previous to the mechanical demonstration, Mr. Tracy entertained his automobile friends at dinner at the Café Francis, in West Thirty-fifth Street. The party was then taken in cars to the laboratory. In one corner of the large building the frame of an automobile chassis was set up. It was equipped with a 3 to 3½ horse power single cylinder De Dion engine, giving an average of about 1,500 revolutions a minute. The engine was coupled directly with a dynamo with separately excited fields, the dynamo being attached to a bank of incandescent lamps to take up the work from the engine. The salient feature of the demonstration was to show the possibility of bringing alcohol as a fuel up to gasoline conditions for high-speed engines. The principle is the invention of F. W. Barker and Thomas L. White of this city.

The only material change noticeable was in the carbureter. A small quantity of calcium carbide is placed between the carbureter and the engine. By pouring upon the carbide a mixture of alcohol diluted with water in the proportion of about 17 per cent. of water, pure alcohol of 95 per cent. grade being used last night, acetylene gas is liberated, forming the explosive vapor which immediately starts the motor.

This result is obtained with an ordinary carbureter or by any other suitable means. The apparatus is constructed to carry the atomized alcohol on its way to the motor through a chamber having a bed of calcium carbide. The resulting product, which is a combination of air, alcohol, vapor, and acetylene gas, is known as "alkoethine." This passes by suction into the engine cylinder to be exploded. The apparatus used, which is most simple in construction, is applicable to any type of gasoline motor, no special cylinders or changes in other parts of the motor being required. The power developed by the explosion of this gas is about equal to that of ordinary gasoline, but it is produced at a much smaller cost.

The invention also possesses the advantages of being able to start a motor while cold, and to give increased speed over plain alcohol, while there are distinct gains in carburation and combustion.

Up to the present, tests made with denatured alcohol alone have proved that as a fuel it is of value only in comparatively slow engines, no test at more than 400 revolutions per minute having resulted satisfactorily. Denatured alcohol is too slow in vaporizing and too slow in explosion to give effective value as power in high-speed motors. It requires large quantities of this fuel to obtain ordinary results, and it is likewise too slow in vaporizing, and will only work well when the cylinders are hot. On the other hand acetylene gas is too powerful and violent to be used as a motor fuel. This new process of combining these two gases chemically with air supplies the necessary combination whereby satisfactory results can be obtained in ordinary motors and at a much smaller cost than with gasoline.

GUIDE BUILDS LOG CABIN.

New Brunswick Exhibit in Garden—Alaskan Bear That Shot Itself.

A new log cabin made of Canadian logs and adorned with heads of Canadian animals was built in Madison Square Garden yesterday. It completed the New Brunswick exhibit at the Sportsman's Show, which was snowbound last week, and for a day or two was practically lost on the road. Fortunately there were no live animals in the exhibit, but when the stuffed specimens were unpacked and placed around the backwoods cabin, the New Brunswick section became one of the most popular centres of interest for the rest of the day. W. H. Allen, who is President of the Guides' Association of New Brunswick, and his assistants lost no time in setting up the log house, and the spectators had the rare privilege of witnessing the rapidity with which one of these crude cabins of pioneer days could be built by men who have been trained to the business. After the cabin was finished Head Guide Allen seized his axe and in a few minutes chopped a window through the logs on one side, doing it as easily and accurately as the best New York carpenter could have done with the saw.

Dr. Alfred H. Dunham of Nome, Alaska, who seldom fails to visit the New York Sportsman's Show, arrived yesterday and brought with him a new fund of hunting stories. One of his best was of an Alaskan bear that shot itself, and Dr. Dunham has pictures of the bear to prove it. A bear made his appearance near a roadhouse kept by two Swedes at Sawtooth Mountain. After a long trail of the bear one of the Swedes in rounding a cliff on the top of the mountain came suddenly upon the animal. The monster rose on his hind legs, opened his mouth, and grabbed the barrel of the shotgun between his jaws, biting the barrel off short and exploding the cartridge. The shot and the explosion rolled the bear down the cliff, where he was found dead. The Swedish hunters took him back to town and exhibited him at their hotel at 25 cents per view. The bear weighed 500 pounds, and the skin was sold for $125.

An interesting series of angling and canoe contests was decided last night. Shepath won the single-handed trout casting contest with a cast of 81 feet 8 inches. J. L. Kirk and R. J. Held were second and third, with 71 feet 6 inches and 68 feet respectively. E. J. Mills, with a cast of 87 feet, was first in the light rod competition, and Louis Darling and Charles Shepath tied at 170 feet for the single-handed bait-handling contest. The winners of the semi-final round in the canoe races were William Taverat and H. Schaeffer, F. H. Baldwin and A. Vall, and William Cregin and C. D. Cregin.

A SMART Spring Overcoat, perfect fitting, embodying fashion's latest touches, delivered to you the day you buy it.

We carry the most complete range of sizes known in the clothing business. The man we cannot fit perfectly, without delay, is a very rare exception indeed. Let us demonstrate to you.

Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

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AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

For Sale—1906 50 h. p. Thomas Flyer; complete equipment and in perfect condition; will make an attractive price to any one desiring a high-powered car to carry seven people. Maine Motor Carriage Co., Portland, Me.

Bargains. — Cadillac, Franklin, Mathies-Storms-Duryea, Reo, Maxwell, Autocar, Mitchell, Pope, Joyce. 1,538 Broadway, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

Reo light delivery wagon, good order, for sale; we want an offer; ask for Mr. Sutherland. Huyler Stables, 521 West 21st St.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE TOURS
For description of routes, principal features, style of cars, rates, complete information regarding this novel touring idea.
Address Foreign Touring Department,
SMITH & MABLEY,
1765 Broadway, N. Y.
S. & M. Simplex, Panhard, Renault, Isotta-Fraschini.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Tel. 1957 BROAD. 38 BEAVER ST.

A mahogany hall clock, Whittington and Westminster chimes on 8 gongs; cost $350; sacrifice $185. Haynes upright mahogany piano, $135. Vernis Martin desk and table. Several fine oil paintings, frames with shadow boxes. Call after 12. No dealers. Graham, 161 West 84th St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
1½ Barclay St. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Selling Out.—Remington, Oliver, Underwood typewriter, $35; Rolltop typewriter and flat desks, tables, chairs, letter file cabinets, rugs, tables, showcases, mimeograph, etc. Suite No. 408, 2 Park Place.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 289 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, Frenchtown, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

For Sale.—Typewriters; Remington No. 6, $30; Calligraph, $5; Hammond or Chicago, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, Lenox Av., cor. 120th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 73 Court Street.
Newark Branch, Scheuer Building.
French Conversation Circle, Wednesdays, 3 P.M.
French Pronunciation Course, Wednesdays, 4 P.M.
German Conversation Circle, Wednesdays, 3 P.M.
Above courses are free to our pupils.
MONTHLY FRENCH LECTURES.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work. (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERTON, RALPH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH L. ANDERTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1906. EDWARD K. ANDERTON, WILLIAM E. ANDERTON, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Cassier, late of the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, but having left personal property within the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Bryan, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1907, next.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1907. J. WALTER THOMPSON, Executor. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

SPALDING, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. SPALDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, No. 62 Cedar Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of October, 1906. REBECCA A. SPALDING, Executrix. ROUNDS, HATCH, DILLINGHAM & DEBEVOISE, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERN, SIMON H.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON H. STERN, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Stern & Rushmore, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, November 26, 1906. SARA STERN, Executrix. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

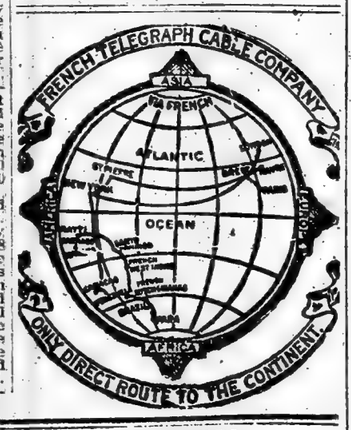

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Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown. Demonstrations. Literature free.

AN IDEAL HOME PIANO
Each member of the family can easily play it. Gives the greatest pleasure with least effort. Call; write, or 'phone 692 Bryant.
FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON
B'WAY & 47TH ST. { 807 Broad St., Newark. & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

BIDDLES 2 WAREROOMS
This upright is our (Harlem) bargain this week. Only used three months. Others $165 $145, $260, $300. $120 Land 6 West 125th Street.

Special this week only, splendid uprights in all woods, direct from factory. Fully guaranteed. Installments, $5. $125 $140 7 East 14th Street.

PEASE PIANOS,
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairs. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Marscheider Pianos, Bet. B'way & 5th Av. Special sale of high-grade pianos; easy terms.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms
Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, Tue Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST, 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second floor room for two; good board; homelike; telephone; references

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Congenial home offered business couple, gentlemen; sunny room; reference; table guests.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable hall room, with closet, to rent, with board.

CONGENIAL HOME offered refined gentleman with references; strictly private family; apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; $9. Eureka, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location; large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

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16TH ST., 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

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21ST, 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2123—Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; uniformly good table; American.

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MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, Heights Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; rooms furnished, unfurnished; steam heat, bath; neighborhood, house, table high-class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur, and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Above 70th St., West.—Lady desires heated room; board $12; particular house. English, 452 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS,

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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12TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large comfortable second-story room for two gentlemen; every convenience; moderate.

13TH ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortable heated room, with running hot; cold water; suitable two; $7.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 414 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished front room; heat; private entrance; elevated station. Fusay, third floor.

48D ST., 121 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, warm rooms; suitable for gentlemen; reference.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

45TH, 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; reasonable; near elevated and Subway.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Third floor; private bath; large sunny rooms. X Y Z, Box 201 Times, Times Square.

71ST ST., 46 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large sunny back parlor; well furnished; bath, heated, phone; near Subway and "L"; reasonable; American family; other rooms.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom; piano, 'phone, and all conveniences; board optional. Johnstone.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room, back parlor; physician, dentist; small rooms; convenient "L."

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms, from $6 to $12, nicely furnished; well heated; references.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath, in first-class Jewish house.

84TH ST., 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let. Apply on premises.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—One large and small room; first-class house; excellent table; references.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor, all modern improvements; near elevated and Subway.

101ST ST., 5 WEST.—Two parlors; bath adjoining; kitchen privileges to refined adults; private family; references; one flight. Roberts.

102D ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful suite, facing Park; every convenience; elevator; piano; reasonable; gentlemen. Bain.

105TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, two bedrooms; large, all light, and newly furnished; porcelain bath; modern apartment; suitable two, three gentlemen. Hamilton.

123D ST., 467 WEST.—Cosy, light, airy room, with young couple; elevator apartment; $3.50. Sibley.

GRAND AV.—Front hall room; steam heat; near New York University; convenient to Jerome and Burnside Av. cars. Address M., Box 841 Times, Times Square.

MANHATTAN AV. 26, (near 104th St. Station.)—In newly furnished apartment, single room; steam; adjoining bath; gentlemen preferred. Casey.

MANHATTAN AV., 109 (near 104th St.)—Handsomely furnished small room; private house; reasonable.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 234 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable two ladies or young couple; third floor.

27TH ST., 232 EAST.—Furnished room to let; steam heat and bath. Mrs. Gilday.

27TH ST., 234 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room; hot and cold water; heat.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; a young woman thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a set of books; one who understands stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $10. Address B., Box 215 Times Downtown.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse; neat, refined person as nurse to baby and older child. Call 9 to 1. 117 West 58th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, clerks, office men; we have more open positions than we can fill. Call or write for free list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Wanted—An assistant bookkeeper; salary to commence with, $700 a year. Address Office 336 Times, Times Square.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; medium salary; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for New Jersey churches, $700 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for Manhattan and Brooklyn $600 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman; experienced on ladies' hats; for city; good commission. Apply Empire Hat Co., 235 Mercer St.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information, apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2562 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men experienced in foundry cost keeping; only men of experience need apply. Atha Steel Casting Co., foot Chapel St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced machinist on small tool work; write fully previous experience and pay expected. Manhattan, Box 198 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, about 16 years old, in stock department wholesale woolen house; salary, $20 per month. G. W., Box 181 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GIVE THE LAW A FAIR TRIAL.

The report that Mr. HARRIMAN will retire from the world and enter a Trappist monastery has not been confirmed. But he did call on the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington Monday. This was a pretty prompt going to Canossa, for it was only last week that the Commission had Mr. HARRIMAN on the witness stand and made him very uncomfortable by making him recite certain interesting chapters of railroad history. Our neighbor The Sun in its Washington dispatches declares that Mr. HARRIMAN surprised the Commission by giving evidence of a complete change of heart. This "substantially" is the statement attributed to him:

> We railroad men want to get in closer touch with the Commission—with the Government. We not only intend to obey the law, but we will co-operate with the authorities in seeing to it that the law is obeyed by all in spirit as well as in letter. All that is needed is a better understanding all around.

Does this bowing of the head mean that Mr. HARRIMAN, like the Sicambrian, will henceforth worship that he has reviled and revile that he has worshipped? It was natural that the Commission should be surprised, and in its astonishment there may have been some admixture of apprehension. Of Mr. HARRIMAN bringing the unexpected gift of his complete submission it is prudent to be a little afraid. Was he really going to let the Commission take him into camp, or was he going to take the Commissioners into camp, lulling them into a delusive sense of security by professions of righteousness? For our part, we can see no reason why the Commission should not give full faith and credit to Mr. HARRIMAN'S act of conversion, though, of course, it will keep an eye on him.

The way of the railroad transgressors has of late been hard, and it is growing increasingly steep and rocky. It is but natural that their weary feet should seek the paths of peace, if peace can be had on living terms. The behavior of the stock market yesterday, when prices broke unpleasantly under the rush of everybody to sell, indicates that the gentlemen of the Street understand that peace through acquiescence is synonymous with death. That is not yet true, and it will not come true save through prolonged and senseless defiance of law.

The laws are on the statute book. They forbid a number of things deemed abuses, like mergers, rebates, and restraint of trade. Why not give the law a fair trial? If, after an attempt made in good faith to comply with the Inter-State Commerce act, the Anti-Trust act, the Elkins act, they prove to be harsh, unjust, and oppressive, a reasonable people will see to it that they are amended. The Sherman Anti-Trust act, for instance, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, has proved to be injurious and contrary to public welfare. The President himself recommends that it be amended in the sense of taking out of it the meaning read into it by the Supreme Court, by which what is technically known to the law as restraint of trade is forbidden, though it be perfectly reasonable and even of public benefit. The Anti-Rebate law ought to be enforced and obeyed. The thing it prohibits is a sneaking swindle, an offense against common decency and fair dealing.

It has been said for some years that the feeling among the heads of great railway systems was that they could not obey the law and continue to do business. That feeling is probably unwarranted, it is certainly dangerous. The presumption of right is always upon the side of the law. Evasion or defiance of law is not the best way of bringing about amendment. The railroads must reckon with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with the President, with the Attorney General, and with the Federal District Attorneys. If Mr. HARRIMAN has tardily concluded that it is well "to get into closer touch" with this somewhat numerous and determined body of representatives of official opinion and policy, we are decidedly of the opinion that he has chosen the wiser course. A continuance of strife between Government authority and the principal business interest of the country is not only disturbing, it is in the present state of public opinion about the surest way to provoke further, and, it may be, needless and harmful legislative restrictions. The announcement of a desire and purpose to obey the law is a pretty good safeguard against the undue harshness of future laws.

The Ratemaking act is probably unworkable. Amendments are necessary. If they are left to the untutored inclinations of Congress and the Commission the act may be made worse instead of better. There, it seems to us, is a proper occasion for the railroads to get into "touch" with the Government. Between what the President wants and what the railroads can reasonably stand there is some middle ground where by the study of facts and the exchange of ideas opposing minds may meet in just conclusions.

THE NEW DUMA.

Without doubt the new Duma begins well. The choice of GOLOVIN for President, or what we call "Speaker," of the Duma had been discounted, and was announced in yesterday's dispatches. It is to be noted, by the way, that when England, three hundred years ago, was in the same stage of political evolution in which Russia finds herself now, the "Speaker" of his Majesty's Commons justified his title. He was the spokesman of the wishes of the people, the voice of "the many long dumb voices." And so, it may be expected, he will be regarded in the Russia of to-day.

But the main point is not that the anticipation of well-informed men should have been realized. The main point is that the election should have been unanimous. There was no other candidate from any one of the Liberal or Progressive "groups." The only other candidate, the candidate of the avowed Reactionaries, received a strictly Reactionary and "relatively derisory" vote. More than three votes to one, almost four votes to one, were cast in favor of the Liberal candidate. The main significance of the vote, all the same, is in the showing that the various factions of the Liberal Party of Russia are not so factious that they cannot agree upon a common object. When it comes to the point, they are unanimous. The efforts of the emissaries of reaction to stir up one faction of them against the other are chilled and discouraged by this initial exhibition of "solidarity." The majority for GOLOVIN is of the happiest augury for the future of the Duma, because it shows a willingness and ability to sink minor differences for the attainment of the principal object. This is a quality which the "Anglo-Saxon" is disposed to deny to the "Continental European," seeing the Continental manner, so very frequently exemplified, of forming "groups" which really and ultimately mean the same thing, holding to their several special designations and abstaining from union even in behalf of the objects which they all have in common. It is not so in the first Russian experiment, as one may call that of the second Duma, in Parliamentary action on a national scale. And upon that fact the Duma and Russia are heartily to be congratulated.

Apparently they are equally to be congratulated upon their choice. The fact that GOLOVIN is President of the Moscow Zemstvo is a credential of his "social position." He is a man of substance, a man who has a stake in the country, even under the existing order. He is also, it appears, a "noble," which means a Russian whose prejudices, so far as he has them, are in favor of the existing order. It is quite certain that he is not a revolutionary who runs amuck at things established because they are established. It is equally certain that he commands the confidence of the Russian progressives. His equipment in the Duma is, in fact, much what the equipment of MIRABEAU was in the National Assembly. It would of course be most hazardous to predict that he is capable of exercising over his assembly the ascendency that MIRABEAU exercised over his. It may or may not be that he is the man successfully to mediate between the old order of things and the new in Russia and to soften and render bloodless the inevitable transition. The immediate point is not as to his personal qualities, but as to the political competency of the Russian Duma. And that is very handsomely vindicated by its action in choosing him to preside over its deliberations.

THE BLUE BARREL'S ECLIPSE?

Is the green cask prescribed by the internal revenue regulations under the free alcohol law to eclipse the Standard Oil Company's blue barrel, which has supplied the Nation with its chief illuminant for more than a generation? The House amendment of the law was passed on Friday last by the Senate, introducing in the United States the German farm distillery system.

This amendment permits any farmer to convert his waste products into alcohol for light, fuel, and power without the expense of constructing a bonded warehouse and a separate denaturing warehouse on his premises. Locked cisterns or tanks in distilleries limited to a daily output of 100 proof gallons may receive the alcohol, to be denatured according to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Distilleries of a higher capacity may be connected directly by pipe lines, tanks, and tank cars to and from the denaturing warehouse, thus reducing transportation charges by Standard Oil methods. The final disposition by retail dealers of the new fuel and illuminant will be in distinctive green "packages" or casks.

How will denatured alcohol compete with petroleum? With an incandescent burner experts state that alcohol at 35 or 40 cents a gallon will illuminate as cheaply as kerosene at present prices, and will be cleaner and safer. At 22 cents it will compete with gasoline at 20 cents in driving automobiles, without offensive odor, and with greater efficiency. Stationary and motor farm engines are found to develop substantially the same power with alcohol as with gasoline.

But at these high prices for alcohol the Standard monopoly will not be broken. Representative YOUNG of Michigan, who opposed the passage of the free alcohol law, remarked that the Standard could have sold with a profit its entire output of 5,000,000,000 gallons in 1905 at a fraction over 4 cents a gallon, but this figure is doubtless much too low.

The cost of producing corn alcohol is set at 10, 12, 16, and 18 cents a gallon for different sections of the country. Cheap molasses alcohol can be made and sold on the coast at 12 cents a gallon. Secretary WILSON has estimated that the new fuel might be distilled from green cornstalks and ears for as low as 3 cents a gallon. Only at that minimum cost for alcohol would the petroleum business be menaced.

But it is apparent that after Sept. 1, 1907, when the amended law becomes operable, the monopoly in fuel illuminants will submit to competition.

THE "SYSTEM."

The elaborate arguments of ex-Judge HATCH and Mr. DAVID MCCLURE, counsel for the Police Inspectors, were completely upset by Commissioner BINGHAM at the Albany committee hearing on the police measure yesterday, when he turned toward Inspectors HUSSEY, WALSH, and BALDWIN, and exclaimed:

> There sits an Inspector over whose head I made a raid last week, and I've got the evidence against him. I don't mention his name, but there he sits, gentlemen.

That is, one of the three Inspectors is either a beneficiary of the corrupt police "system," or else he is grossly and culpably inefficient. In either case, under the law as it stands, the man retains his job and goes to Albany to argue against a measure that would enable the Commissioner to degrade him and promote a deserving Captain to his place.

It matters comparatively little whether the counsel fees of Messrs. MCCLURE and HATCH will be paid out of a treasury of police blackmail and extortion, gathered systematically from the disreputable resorts of the town and from the bands of thieves that infest its streets. Comparatively speaking, it matters slightly whether the Inspectors and Detective Sergeants have amassed a fund with which to buy legislators when the bill comes up for passage. The fact is paramount that the city is in the toils of crime; that the Detective Bureau is degenerate; that raids have to be made over the heads of Inspectors, who will not enforce the laws. If it should transpire that Inspectors BALDWIN, WALSH, and HUSSEY were individually and severally guilty of "holding up" proprietors of evil resorts and of buying the Legislature, that would be merely a corollary of the "system." It is at the "system" itself that Commissioner BINGHAM would strike.

At present the Commissioner cannot enforce discipline within the department. He is himself subject to dismissal at the discretion of the Mayor or of the Governor. The bill he advocates would bring the Inspectors and the Detective Sergeants within his discretionary power of appointment and degradation. It would make officers subordinate in fact who are now only nominally subordinate. It would bestow necessary power, wielded by the heads of police in the other largest cities of the country.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY.

There is an unfortunate coincidence between the happening of another accident upon the New York Central Railway on the same day that the Coroner's jury holds its distinguished officials responsible for one which had not yet been forgotten. This reverses the procedure in Pennsylvania's case. The New Jersey Coroner's jury held responsible a decrepit bridge tender, about the lowest in rank in the company's service. Our Coroner's jury implicated without naming the road's chief officials, but the Coroner specified the President and Directors. In the Pennsylvania case the Coroner's jury was wrong, or at least the Grand Jury declared that the apparatus rather than its operator was to blame. This is the issue yet to be tried in the New York Central case, and which ought not to be prejudged before the verdict is reached.

Regardless of where the responsibility is placed finally it must be said regarding accidents, as was said regarding rebates, that "guilt is always personal." And there is a special reason for the application of this principle to questions affecting life and death. As the operating Director of a line whose road is not particularly under criticism has said:

> The persons responsible for accidents, whether officers or laborers, should be known to the public, in order that they may be made to feel the weight of popular displeasure.

We must bring about a closer observance of the rules governing the operation of the railroads, and a greater respect for danger signals than we now get from our employés.

That, we are sure, is public opinion as well as the opinion of railway experts who have not such reasons as the New York Central officials for holding to the contrary. The argument for aiming high up is obvious. The gentlemen in highest position will know exactly where to place the blame rightly, and it will filter down to its appropriate destination. But if the responsibility is placed too low down originally it will not work upward, and a realising sense of personal liability may not be born in places where it ought to exist.

All that is left to doubt in this case is what individuals are to blame, and the amount of blame, for it is unthinkable that nobody should be blamable for so many deaths in such an unnecessary and cruel manner. Yet there is room to doubt that the blame will be placed where the public expects. The Coroner's jury lays stress upon the failure of the track. Yet the rails held until the bolts sheared off. After the event it is easy to say that there should have been more bolts, and more superelevation, but that is not the idea of the technical men. The Engineering Press says:

> There is no science of "curve mechanics" as there is of bridge mechanics, and for the most part the proportioning of track and trucks for curve stresses must be done by practical experience alone. It is yet to be demonstrated whether the New York Central engineers were in any way remiss in constructing the curve where the accident occurred.

Now, this was not new, untried track. It had endured the stress of fast trains often and long. It seems to be indicated that it failed under extraordinary strain, rather than from defect of structure or design. No engineer can or should be expected to plan for indefinite factors of safety. This consideration does not relieve the company at all. It merely makes the occurrence a matter of operation primarily. Put in another way, it can hardly be doubted that the same train could have passed that curve safely at a more prudent speed. It would be more reasonable to ask that the company should control its employés regarding speed than that it should provide appliances which should not fail under whatever extraordinary demands any careless employé placed upon them.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN.

Ex-Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN played many parts in his time, and led a career somewhat conspicuously checkered even in this community, where a life devoted to politics involves surprising vicissitudes. A disinterested devotion to the public welfare was, we suppose, never the chief motive that prompted him to form alliance with existing parties or create new parties of his own. Politics was not his pastime, it was his business. But he did upon one occasion put this city under an obligation which it is becoming that this newspaper should now recall.

When O'BRIEN put THE TIMES in a way to get possession of the figures and accounts from the Controller's office that exposed the stealings of the Tweed ring, even to the percentage system by which the plunder was equitably divided among the plunderers, he made it possible to set the city free from the grasp of a particularly audacious and able gang of thieves. Whether unselfish or not, and whatever may have been its motive, that action has made his name memorable, it stands to his credit, and we trust that it will cause him to be treated with the customary indulgence by the recording angel.

It is agreeable to learn that Germany has not notified Haiti that the cruiser Panther is bringing to Port au Prince Germany's reply to Haiti regarding a question between the two Governments. Haiti's manners and morals in its finances are not such as to create any presumption in its favor, but neither is there any presumption in favor of sending communications by warship. The mails would bring a friendly communication, and it would seem that diplomatic resources should be adequate to deliver an unfriendly one with sufficient emphasis. Doubtless the United States is interested in less degree than it would be if such a message were being sent to Santo Domingo, but the delivery of intergovernmental messages marked "Reply; warship waiting," could hardly pass without notice. It is not in the American manner, even though it should happen within the American system.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Singing Under Difficulties.

That curious incapacity for patriotic song which is characteristic of such a large majority of Americans was strikingly illustrated at the closing session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The Representatives, like the rest of us, have a strong feeling that such songs should be sung on certain occasions, and this seemed to be one of them. Therefore, in the usual fashion, they boldly took up the strains started by a musical member, and, as usual, they soon came to grief because none of them knew more than a few lines either of "The Star-Spangled Banner" or of "America," so the attempt ended in laughing confusion, saved only from utter failure by the little daughter of Mr. CHAMP CLARK. She did "know the words," it seems, and therefore carried off all the honors of the episode.

The explanation, apart from the fact that as a Nation we are not much given to song, though we produce not a few singers, including some very good ones, lies doubtless in the fact that we have not been at all fortunate either in the words or the airs that are supposed to express our patriotic emotions. "America" has at least the merit of being singable by anybody who can sing at all, but it is solemn rather than thrilling, and, after all, it is not ours, having been merely "lifted" from our more or less dear relatives across the water. When a band plays it nobody really knows what the band is playing, and if need arises to compliment both Great Britain and the United States the situation becomes more than slightly absurd if what we call "America" is used.

To remedy that we have given official sanction to "The Star-Spangled Banner." That, now, does have a thrill when well executed by a band or orchestra, but to sing it requires a range of voice that only a few possess, and its other difficulties put it quite beyond the reach of any except the musical expert. That we simply won't learn its words may be due to an unconscious realisation that, whatever their merits, they are not adapted to serve as a National song. They relate to a specific incident of minute historic importance, and the efforts to give them a broad and general meaning or lesson have been more laborious than successful.

We are not quite sure that other people know their national songs better than we do. Such difference as there may be in this respect is probably explicable by the fact that more importance is ascribed abroad than here to singing of this sort and the preparations made for it are better and more careful. Here everybody assumes the possession by others of a knowledge and ability which the one making the assumption knows he does not have himself, and no amount of experience seems to convince us that our confidence is vain. It would help a little if, each time voices are to be lifted in National song, the precaution were taken to distribute among those expected to join in slips bearing the printed verses. Thereby would not a little humiliation be avoided.

Expectations Cruelly Disappointed.

One of those "technicalities" so important to the legal mind and so irritating to the layman has brought to nothing all the trouble taken by Mr. C. H. AYRES, Jr., in the hopes of settling the question whether a landlord can be compelled really to heat an apartment which the tenant hires merely with the understanding that his rent includes the cost of warmth. Justice GIEGERICH evidently realized the importance of the question that had been presented to him, and hopeful thousands of shivering New Yorkers were awaiting his decision with impatience. But they are not to get one.

It seems that the men against whom the suit was brought are not the owners of the apartment in which Mr. AYRES endured the congelations he so pitifully and picturesquely described. Back in November it was transferred to one CAROLINE E. PATERNO, and it was she, not one of the men bearing the same name, who signed the monthly rent receipts. So proceedings would have to be begun all over again—and Spring is close at hand. The chances are, therefore, that we are to get no decision till somebody else, in some other Winter, is driven by his sense of cruel wrong to attempt to secure what he thinks his rights.

"Thinks," mind. For most New York leases are adroitly obscure on this point of supplying heat. All landlords of apartments and flats of the sort called "heated" do it more or less, but always, apparently, out of the goodness of their hearts and not because they have to. They can be generous or niggardly as they choose, they can start their fires as late and let them out as early as they please, and if their ideas of comfort—for tenants—are peculiar, the only thing for the tenant to do is to move. There is, we suspect, something wrong about this situation, and the something is, after all, more the fault of the tenant than of the landlord. As long as tenants are willing to sign leases that mention them only to tell what they cannot do, they are foolishly hopeful if they expect landlords to pay much attention to their little whimsies about the temperature of their rooms.

Payment for Prayers.

Albany's clergymen, it seems to us, have shown wisdom and good taste, and have set an example worthy of imitation by clergymen in other State capitals, by agreeing among themselves that hereafter they will not expect remuneration for opening the daily legislative sessions with prayer. They do not say, as well they might, that they will refuse these fees if offered, but they express a preference for performing the service gratuitously whenever it may be requested.

Even that is a decided advance, for while the acceptance of money for regular clerical work is easily defensible, there is something a little repellant to those religiously inclined in the idea of handing over a $5 or $10 bill for each separate prayer, while to those without that inclination it is distinctly—well, amusing, to use a mild word.

There are many people, too, and their number is probably growing, who would be as well content, perhaps more so, if this legislative praying could be omitted altogether. What it ought to or might be is one thing; what it is is another, not always so edifying as those who have observed the occupations and behavior of many of our lawmakers while what is to them a rather empty formality is in progress. Most of us believe in a complete separation of Church and State, and though every Senator and Assemblyman has the best of rights to pray if he chooses before he goes to work, perhaps it would be as well if he did it in the seclusion of his chamber or in that of the church he most affects.

Farce of Snow Removal Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner Craven says a great many inconsistent things. For instance, that he can't remove garbage because the streets are buried in snow, and that it is the contractor's business, not his, to remove the snow, and yet he has 1,800 men at work on the streets. Where and at what? Why, "White Wings" don't even open the gutters, consequently there is no escape through sewers, and thaws are, practically, nullified.

There is a whole lot of nonsense about this snow removal business to be continued so long as we resort to the contract method. There is no more reason for contracting for snow removal than there is for the removal of garbage or paper refuse. The entire business of street cleaning should be placed in the hands of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, with authority to employ such outside help and facilities as are necessary. This dividing responsibility not only prevents prompt and effective work, but opens the door to fraud and "graft" that, in the aggregate, assume gigantic proportions. The utterly disgraceful condition of the streets at present admits of no excuse whatever, and for Mr. Craven to attempt one is prima facie evidence of incompetency.

New York, March 4, 1907. T. S.

The Street Cleaning Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In small towns and villages many families employ the same man to mow their lawns. As a rule "villagers" are not as wealthy as are city landowners and tenants. Surely the latter could afford to hire a man to clean that half of the street which bounds house or place of business. Place the responsibility of clean streets as well as of clean sidewalks on individuals. Adopt an up-to-date city waste-carting system. Reduce taxes in proportion to length of street cleaned by the owner.

EXPERIMENT.

New York, March 4, 1907.

For Holding British Empire Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your London letter of yesterday very doleful remarks about the British Empire falling to pieces in time, each colony falling away and governing itself, and so on. Now, it is certainly true and natural that a colony, like a child, grows in time to maturity, and becomes capable of governing itself. But the writer of the London letter declares that Englishmen fear this disintegration. If that be true, which I doubt, here is the cure for that fear or that possibility: Let every schoolmaster in Britain have repeated by his scholars in the morning assemblies at least once a week, and on all national occasions, the formula that we have our scholars repeat at almost every assembly: "I give my head and my heart to my country: one country, one language, one flag!" This may seem a satire, but if the English change the word "country" to "empire," it won't. R. W.

West Hoboken, N. J., March 3, 1907.

FOR C. C. N. Y. NIGHT COLLEGE

West Side Residents Indorse the Proposition and Urge Its Adoption.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indorsing the views as expressed in your issue of Sunday, March 3, the inclosed resolutions were adopted, and I am directed to forward same to you.

WILLIAM B. HOGAN.

New York, March 4, 1907.

We, the undersigned, a committee of residents of the upper west side, Manhattanville and Washington Heights, deeply interested in the welfare of the young men resident in these districts, do hereby indorse the suggestion of the proposed establishment of a night college by the Trustees of the College of the City of New York.

We believe that these buildings, constructed and maintained by the City of New York, should be made use of to the benefit of the greatest number of the people.

We heartily indorse the views as expressed by the Hon. Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of City College, and James W. Hyde, Secretary; Trustee Joseph F. Mulqueen, and President of the Board of Education Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who are back of this project, and urge their continued endeavor.

We furthermore assure the Board of Trustees that from our knowledge of local conditions such an evening college will meet the needs of a large number of young men formerly attendant at the public and parochial schools of this city, and its immediate success will justify any expenses to which our city may be put.

WILLIAM B. HOGAN, 380 West 125th Street.
E. STAGG WHITIN, 501 West 113th Street.
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, 2,371 Eighth Avenue.
THOMAS J. CONNOLLY, 530 West 125th Street.
EDWARD BURNS, 931 Amsterdam Avenue.
ANTHONY ZINK, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.
JOHN E. GUINES, 847 Amsterdam Avenue.
JAMES N. HOGAN, 659 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.
GEORGE T. LATIMER, 267 West 141st Street.
CHARLES A. CRUMM, 499 West 129th Street.

Failure of Police to Do Their Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been considerable comment in the press recently regarding the failure of at least some of the police to do the plain duty for which the city pays them. An incident I witnessed this morning indicates there is some truth in it.

While passing through East Twenty-third Street at 8:15 A. M. I was attracted by a crowd in front of No. 338, and when I reached that point I saw they were looking at a man about 40 years of age propped up against the building, apparently unconscious, with a stream of blood flowing down the left side of his face from a wound on his head. He had no overcoat on, and his upper clothing was unbuttoned, so that he was fully exposed to the sharp wind. I glanced around, but saw no policeman in sight. As I reached the corner of First Avenue one appeared and looked in the direction of the crowd. He was a man about 30 years of age, weighing about 160 pounds, smooth shaven, with ruddy face. I was across the avenue and watched him. As I looked up at the crowd another policeman descended from the Second Avenue elevated and went toward the crowd. He glanced down the street and saw this young policeman, and told him what he saw. Policeman No. 1 immediately hurried down East Twenty-third Street toward the ferry, away from the scene, while policeman No. 2 proceeded up First Avenue.

This incident should be brought to the attention of Commissioner Bingham, as a policeman of this calibre has no business on the police force, and casts a reflection on the good men in the department. HUMANITY.

New York, March 4, 1907.

Waste in Government by Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. C. Pleydell" commenting in to-day's TIMES on a case in Virginia where by considerable inconvenience and loss of time to about 250 people on the assessment list and the Grand (!?) Jury spending nine days on the matter the community's income from the source of personal property tax was increased by the mere trifle of $800 per annum, says: "The county could have got more money by putting the jurors and witnesses to sawing wood for the same length of time."

Mr. Pleydell evidently feels that this is a very important discovery in social economics that he has made, and his eagerness to announce it to the public is very creditable, indeed. But I can inform him that that observation of his is but a small part of the great fact that has in recent years been much commented on by many thinking persons, viz.: That if all governmental law and the power it gives to money were done away with, and all the people whom it supports, protects, and gives privileges to were made not by any form of compulsion, but by sheer realisation of the shamefulness of living on the products of others' toil, as well as by the true enjoyment that useful labor in and for human society would then afford—to saw wood, dig ditches, or do other productive work—this planet would be a really beautiful place for all human beings to live upon, as want, misery, meanness, and crime would vanish from the earth.

COGITANT.

Amsterdam, N. Y., March 1, 1907.

"Remember" and "Recollect."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the question of "Reader" in your last Saturday's issue as to the difference between "remember" and "recollect," I would say that while these words are synonyms of each other, yet there does seem to be a nice difference in their meanings.

The word "remember" (from the Latin re,-again + memor, mindful) has the meaning rather of retaining in or representing to the memory, (past cognitions,) of keeping in mind carefully, of bearing in mind with reverence or regard. The word "recollect," (from the Latin re,-again, col-, ("cum,") with, + lego, gather,) on the other hand, means to recall the knowledge of, call back to the mind, to call back ideas to the memory.

Draper in his "Intellectual Development" says "Animals remember, man alone recollects." FREDERICK P. SCHENCK.

New York, March 4, 1907.

Relief for the Hunger-Stricken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the editorial in to-day's TIMES, "Cry of the Hunger-Stricken," and should be glad to contribute if I knew where to send the money. Perhaps there are others of a like mind, and it might greatly help the cause if you would give the name and address of some responsible person or society to whom money or checks for this object could be sent.

EDWARD A. MEAD.

New York, March 4, 1907.

For Russia—The Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

For China—The Red Cross Society, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Board of Education Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Abraham Stern's references to the legal flaws in bills relating to teachers' salaries are decidedly amusing, or rather would be, if they did not imply such a lamentable disregard on the part of the Board of Education of their obligations and responsibilities to the tax-paying portion of the community. The people of this city found the board incompetent to regulate the appointment of teachers and the pedagogical side of our educational system, and secured expert educators to take care of it. Now, by Mr. Stern's confession, the board stands convicted of equal incompetence in the management of its executive work. There are flaws in the laws. Why are these flaws which cost the public millions in legal litigation, with decisions uniformly against the board? Why must the board bungle its laws so that they cannot stand the test of judicial decision, and incidentally waste the city's funds? If the board is unfit for administrative work, what reason is there for its existence anyway? J. S.

New York, Feb. 28, 1907.

CLEVELAND AGAINST NEW INSURANCE LAW

Ex-President Opposes Measure Compelling Investment in State Securities.

COMPANIES MAY LOSE

States Do Not Guarantee Safety of the Securities—A Forged Ballot Found.

As his first official act in his new post as President and General Counsel for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, ex-President Grover Cleveland submitted to the association yesterday a brief directed against the bills that have been introduced in the Legislatures of several States requiring the investment in the securities of those States of a certain amount of the reserves of life insurance companies chartered by other States. The original bill of this kind was drafted by Insurance Commissioner Folk of Tennessee, and provided that 70 per cent. of the reserves maintained against policies written in that State must be invested in the securities of the State itself or of its corporations, public and otherwise.

The avowed purpose of Mr. Folk and the other Insurance Commissioners who have favored the bill was to draw some of the funds of the great life insurance companies out of Wall Street into the States whence they originated. Mr. Cleveland, after stating that "there had been of late disclosed such undutiful practices on the part of various life organizations as have aroused the condemnation of honest men," and that in some spots corrective legislation is to be welcomed, declared:

> Let us reason together—frankly and honestly. In many of the States contemplating such legislation there is a normal, healthy demand for all or nearly all the securities contemplated in pending bills, which are so absolutely safe and unquestioned as to excuse life insurance companies in accepting them as securities for their trust funds. And yet they are forced to purchase in such a market and must, under severe pains and penalties, invest in such securities as remain after investors on the ground have made choice, or to pay for those more desirable the manipulated advance invited by their legally created necessities.
>
> The State does not propose to stand behind or guarantee such securities as the companies must purchase under such legislation. It does not propose in any way to protect the companies against exorbitant prices easily exacted from the necessitous or forced purchaser. It is not contemplated that the securities thus forced upon the companies shall constitute the fund to which the policy holders of the State must look for the payment of their policies, nor that it shall be even the primary fund for such payment. It matters not how many States pass similar statutes (as a number threaten to do) nor how much of the resources of the companies may be actually impaired under this aggregate operation, nor does it matter whether these forced investments are good or bad, whether they are quickly convertible or not convertible at all, whether they are in the custody of the companies of officers of the several States, as is in some cases proposed; in all contingencies policies and premiums must be paid as they accrue. None of us have, in our biblical reading, discovered any incident which smacked more of unfairness and oppression than the exaction by the strong that those at their mercy should "make bricks without straw."

Mr. Cleveland also questioned the security of such investments of life insurance funds and reminded the association that it would be the policy holders who would suffer if loss should result.

The International Policy Holders' Committee investigated yesterday the telephone system which is being used in the New York Life to verify the policy numbers and addresses on ballots which are being counted by the Inspectors of Election and their force of assistants. The committee when it first discovered that this system of identification was being employed questioned the accuracy of the results to be obtained. The Inspectors told the committee's representatives that the telephone messages were sent to the policy department of the company, but the only telephone messages that could be traced leading directly out of the room where the votes were being counted went to the actuary's department and to the cashier's office.

The committee's counters in the Mutual Life were somewhat surprised yesterday to have a ballot voted by Edward Kuhn turn up from the City of Altoma, Germany, and from 118 West Seventy-second Street, this city. The policy number was the same in both cases. The Kuhn ballot from Germany was for the United Committee's ticket. The Kuhn ballot from this city was one of the "Peabody trick" ballots for the administration. The Inspectors rejected the latter as a probable forgery.

Mme. Bernhardt and the Cross.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—After all Mme. Sarah Bernhardt still holds out and says emphatically that she will not accept the Legion of Honor as professor at the Conservatoire. She had already declined to be decorated as a theatre manageress. She will accept the honor as an actress, and only as an actress, or she will not take it at all. Her only reason for teaching at the Conservatoire is love of art and a wish to train others in it.

MONASTERY BELLS.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

From The Independent.

Sometimes when, weary, the sad soul rebels
Against the strife and discord all around,
One seems to catch the faint and far-off sound
Of melody that softly sinks and swells.
It is the sound of Monastery Bells
In solitudes by sanctuary crowned,
From meditation peaceful and profound
Calling grave Friars to prayer from silent cells.
Then yearningly one craves to have release
From the world's rivalries and worthless prize,
To find some spot where Glory's selfish sighs
And struggle's endless tribulations cease,
To join in vesper chant as sunset dies,
And pass life's evening in monastic peace.

But when resound, as day dawns dim and drear,
Moanings of anguish, sobbings of distress,
From heartless homes of famished loneliness,
With none to rescue, nothing to revere,
Again one feels one still is wanted here,
To aid, admonish, comfort, and caress,
Smooth the hard pillow pallid sufferers press,
Stanch the fresh wound, and wipe away the tear.
So, though one longs as ever to depart,
And to gross sounds and sighs live deaf and blind,
Sorrowing one stays with sorrow, still resigned
To work, unhired, amid life's hireling mart,
To cherish in the crowd monastic mind,
And in a world profane a cloistered heart.

Swinford Old Manor, Kent, England.

PROTESTS AGAINST ROBSON MATINEES

Armstrong Complains That His Name Is Left Off the Robson Lithographs.

IT HURTS "SALOMY JANE"

So Author Declares—Doesn't Want New Play Made a Repertoire Piece.

Paul Armstrong has made formal protest against the Wednesday matinées of "Merely Mary Ann" at the Liberty Theatre while the run of his own Western drama, "Salomy Jane," is in progress. George Tyler of Liebler & Co., who is manager of the Eleanor Robson productions, a few days ago received a letter from Mr. Armstrong's lawyer, making four distinct protests and pointing out that a charge of violation of contract might be involved. One of these protests referred to the matinée performances of Miss Robson's old play, "Merely Mary Ann," and another to certain lithographs of Miss Robson from which Mr. Armstrong's name as author of "Salomy Jane" had been omitted.

Mr. Armstrong has not as yet obtained an injunction against the performances of "Merely Mary Ann," but under certain conditions, he says, this may be the next development. "If I were to claim a violation of contract," said Mr. Armstrong yesterday afternoon. "I should base my charge on the violation of the clause with regard to the use of my name on all advertising matter. As a matter of fact, I have no great objection if Miss Robson wishes to give a Wednesday afternoon performance of 'Merely Mary Ann'—and the matter stops there.

"However, I wish to be positive that it is not the intention of the managers to reduce 'Salomy Jane' to the position of a répertoire piece next season and to put Miss Robson's failures of this season before the public at the expense of my play. Of course, the matinées of 'Merely Mary Ann' don't do 'Salomy Jane' any good. From long custom people have come to think that something must be the matter with a play when a different piece is also staged in the course of the regular engagement.

"It is time that one question should be finally settled—whether a successful piece can be used in repertoire unless this is specifically provided for in the contract. In my contract with Liebler nothing at all was said about repertoire, and I interpreted that to mean that my play should run uninterruptedly so long as it drew the public. Some time since I spoke to Mr. Tyler, pointing out that just so much money was being lost by not giving a midweek matinée, and he replied that he would see to it after the two special holiday performances. The next thing I heard was the announcement of the matinée performances of the other play."

George Tyler made a statement in which he said that the production of "Merely Mary Ann" could constitute no violation of contract, since he had never intended to offer Wednesday matinées of Mr. Armstrong's drama. He says that the special matinées were introduced as the result of repeated requests forwarded to the box office of the theatre. He also insists that Mr. Armstrong can have no case since his contract does not specify that no other piece shall be offered in the course of the engagement of "Salomy Jane."

RIOTOUS GERMAN FARCE.

New Play by Author of "Are You a Mason?" Creates Much Laughter.

Ludwig Reimers	Willi Thaller
Blanka	Hedwig v. Ostermann
Heinrich Muller	Otto Treptow
Charlotte	Jo Hegyi
Gertrud	Trude Volgt
Fedens Porkany	Willi Frey
Ulrich Bomstedt	Max Liebl
Dr. Leistner	Willi Kaiser
Minna	Maria Reichardt
Auguste	Marie v. Wegern

Curt Kraatz is chiefly known to American theatregoers by his farce, "Are You a Mason?" which Leo Ditrichstein adapted, and which has been played in New York on various occasions. The author's latest piece, "Die Doppel Ehe, (The Double Marriage,) was acted by the German company at the Irving Place last night, and served to keep an easy laughing audience in good humor for most of the evening.

It is riotous farce, or if not quite riotous, it seemed so in the handling of the actors who played it. Instead of touch and go, one got outright explosions. Nearly every one in the cast, from Herr Willi Thaller down, went in for vehemence with a vengeance. Jo Hegyi was the one exception. The complications which engaged her seemed plausible enough, for she was reasonably natural under the conditions. The others were exaggerated even for farce.

Ludwig Reimers, the hero of the tale, is a light-headed fellow who has married a second time, only to regret the fact in the discovery that his second wife is more interested in women's clubs than in his culinary department. He sighs for his first wife's cooking. When the second wife goes away on a journey he advertises for a housekeeper, and the lady of the first part arrives to take the situation. She, too, has been married again, her new husband being a poet-musician, who plays the trombone and has other bad habits.

The assembling of the various parties under one roof brings the complications. The arrival of Ludwig's uncle further complicates matters, as the old gentleman has agreed to leave his fortune to Ludwig on condition that he and his first wife never disagree. While the couple are trying to keep him in the dark as regards their divorce the second wife returns home, and the air is filled with trouble. Eventually there is an agreement for new divorce, and the curtain falls with a promise that each husband will again be happy in the love of his first wife.

The piece undoubtedly created a good deal of amusement. But a restraining hand is needed if the little stock company is to continue the good work it has done in the past.

FOOD.

OUT IN IOWA

They Had Coffee Drinkers.

An Iowa lady shows that Postum Food Coffee has proved a great promoter of health. She says:

"During nearly all of my life till a year ago I used coffee daily, without knowing it kept me thin and feeling bad. I was induced to quit coffee and try Postum. I liked it from the first, and found that I felt better than I did while I was using the old kind of coffee. So I continued to use it.

"After a few weeks I began to realize that I was growing plumper, and was pleased to find the other day that I had gained 15 pounds in the twelve months. Postum gives me a splendid appetite, in fact I can eat and digest my food perfectly now.

"My husband has, all his life, been troubled with 'bold-hives' and has been quite a sufferer from catarrh in the head. He also quit coffee, and began to use Postum Food Coffee about a year ago, with manifest good results. His catarrh has vanished and he has not had an attack of 'bold-hives' for six months. My friends, noting the change in both of us, say, 'Why, how well you look! Do you really suppose it is Postum that has made the change?' and I reply, 'Most emphatically I do, for it is the only change we have made in our mode of living.'

"My sister who used to suffer greatly from biliousness quit coffee and began to drink Postum Food Coffee 2 years ago. She never has bilious attacks any more. Like my husband, my father has found that his catarrh has disappeared since he gave up coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee. He has also gained decidedly in flesh." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FORBIDS THEATRE MONOPOLY.

Texas Governor Signs a Bill Aimed at the Syndicate.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5.—Gov. Campbell to-day signed the so-called Anti-Theatrical Trust bill and it became effective immediately. It provides that theatres in Texas shall not bind themselves to any organization which attempts to monopolize theatrical enterprises and shall not discriminate in their bookings against independent companies.

A fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment of at least ten days will be the penalty for each violation.

Clergy Asked to See "Mrs. Warren."

A. H. Woods announced yesterday a "clergymen's special matinee" of the play "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which is to open at the Manhattan Theatre on Saturday night. The special performance is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, March 20, and more than a thousand invitations have been issued. The reason given in the invitations is that the management believes that the Shaw play has been "condemned unheard."

May Write a New Mannering Play.

Paul Armstrong has been asked to write a new play for Mary Mannering, who is now on tour in "Glorious Betsy." He is considering the proposal, and is soon to make a trip out of town to see Miss Mannering and discuss the matter in detail.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Beethoven and Haydn on Programme —Ossip Gabrilowitsch Assists.

The fifth of the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall before an audience that completely filled the hall and that might have been almost half as large again had there been room for all the people who wished to hear and who were turned away. Mr. Kneisel had gone back to the purest of the classics for his programme, which contained Beethoven's quartet in E flat, Op. 127, the second of the two trios in the same composer's Op. 70, also in E flat, and Haydn's quartet in G, Op. 77, No. 1. Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch was the pianist in the trio, and this was the one that he expected to play in the third concert, but had to give up because of his illness.

There was nothing to cause doubt, debate, or heartburning, such as some of Mr. Kneisel's explorations in the field of modern music have caused for some, for even the quartet of Beethoven, though it is one of those last five of his later years that have been a stumbling block to many, is less adventuresome into strange regions, less indifferent to the listener's powers of comprehension than the others; and yet its inspiration is but little less lofty than the loftiest of them. It is a work in which the spirit of beauty abides, finding its highest manifestation in the adagio with its succession of variations in the sense in which Beethoven treated the variation in his later years. Its themes are gracious, its form lucid; but in it Beethoven had already found his way into a new world of thought and feeling. It is a world into which it is not given to all his interpreters to enter; but Mr. Kneisel and his associates have penetrated to it, as they have shown in their performances of others of these later quartets, and as they showed again last night in this. The work has been most rarely played here. It presents many difficulties in the performance, both intellectual and technical; but they were mastered with the resources of an art that conceals art, and the music was played with all eloquence and beauty. It was highly appreciated by the audience, and the applause was of the warmest.

Beauty of a more familiar order resides in the pianoforte trio that followed, and that belongs among the master's mellowest and most genial productions. In it the sunlit side of life is uppermost. Never were the three instruments more felicitously united or with more radiant beauty of sound; and this was the significant feature of the performance by Messrs. Kneisel, Schroeder, and Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has before this employed his discretion and keen intelligence as an ensemble player. Last evening his playing was exquisitely musical in its phrasing and balance, and in its complete assimilation with the stringed instruments. The audience was captivated with the performance, and again and again signified its delight. The Haydn quartet is an old friend. Mr. Kneisel and his companions in this music give the true spirit, the charm and the purity of it.

"MARTHA" AT MANHATTAN.

Flotow's Opera to be Next Production —Coming Out on March 15.

"Martha" is to be Mr. Hammerstein's next production at the Manhattan, and the date of the first performance is set for Friday, March 15, when the cast will include Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria, and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, and Mugnoz. Mr. Tanara will conduct.

The other operas announced for next week at the Manhattan are "Bohème" on Monday night; "Fra Diavolo," Wednesday; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," Saturday afternoon, and "Carmen," Saturday evening.

CONRIED TO RETIRE IN 1911.

Meantime the Manhattan Is Cutting Into Metropolitan Receipts.

Heinrich Conried announced yesterday that he will retire from operatic management in 1911. The difficulties of his work as an impresario and his present ill-health weigh heavily upon him. He will devote himself to operatic art for only four years more.

It is said, however, that in the next season strenuous measures will be taken to bring financial success to the Metropolitan Opera House. The last year has been an expensive one in many ways. The San Francisco fire caused a great loss, as many of the old productions had to be made over. "Salome" proved a loss of $30,000. The Manhattan Opera House, it is alleged, has caused the Metropolitan a nightly loss of $2,000. The average weekly receipts at the Metropolitan now are $60,000, which just balances with the expenses. The Manhattan takes away many of the balcony and gallery people.

Mr. Conried announces that he has several plans in view which may make his next season profitable. One of these, announced yesterday in THE TIMES, is the added Thursday night subscription performance.

"Carmen" at Benefit Performance.

"Carmen" was presented at the Manhattan Opera House last night for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society. In the cast were Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Lejeune, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, and Daddi. Mr. Campanini conducted. Between the acts the trio from Verdi's opera, "I Lombardi," was sung by Mme. Russ and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi, with a violin obligato played by Henry P. Schmidt.

DR. BUTLER WEDS MISS LA MONTAGNE

Ceremony Performed in the Home of Mr. Pendleton, the Bride's Brother-in-Law.

THE BRIDE UNATTENDED

Columbia President and Mrs. Butler Start for California After a Reception.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Miss Kate La Montagne, a daughter of Mrs. Auguste La Montagne, were married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, 7 East Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Father Neill McKinnon of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola performed the ceremony, as the bride is a Roman Catholic.

Miss La Montagne, in a white crêpe de chine robe, veiled with old point lace, and wearing a large light blue hat trimmed with pale blue ostrich tips, was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. Pendleton. She was unattended.

The ceremony took place in the large drawing room of the Pendleton home, which was beautifully decorated with Spring flowers and branches of foliage. None but relatives of the two families and a few of the Trustees and professors of Columbia College were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast served at small tables.

Soon after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom started for California, where on March 23 President Butler will deliver the Charter Day address at the University of California. He is also to make a number of other addresses there, including those to the Columbia Alumni at Los Angeles and San Francisco. On April 1 he is to address the Columbia Alumni in Chicago.

Besides the immediate families and near relatives the guests asked to the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Prof. Brander Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, Prof. William Sloan and Mrs. Sloan, and Dean Van Amringe and Mrs. Van Amringe.

This is President Butler's second marriage. His first wife was Miss Susanna Edwards Schuyler, whom he married in 1887, and who died about four years ago, leaving one daughter, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, who is not yet out. He is the son of the late Henry L. Butler. He was graduated from Columbia in 1882. For some years he has made his home in East Thirtieth Street, where his daughter and his two sisters, the Misses Eliza Rhees and Mary Murray Butler, lived with him.

ROGERS—TAUSZIG.

At the Temple Rodoph Sholom the wedding of Miss Elinor Tauszig, daughter of Mrs. Nicholas Tauszig and Gustavus A. Rogers, tok place last night. The bride is a daughter of the late Nicholas Tauszig, a chemist. Mr. Rogers is an ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York.

The maid of honor was Miss Sadie V. Rogers. The ushers were ex-Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, Saul E. Rogers, Ralph Wolf, Louis F. Rogers, Jerome Kohn, Arthur Bergenstein, Fred Faufman, and Michael Kwint. The best man was Walter T. Kohn. The wedding ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner at Delmonico's, after which Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left for an extended trip through the South.

MARK HAMBOURG MARRIED.

His Bride the Daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie.

LONDON, March 5.—Mark Hambourg, the pianist, and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, were married at a registry office here this afternoon.

A reception was subsequently held at the residence of the bride's parents.

BECAME BRIDES TOGETHER.

Miss Grossman and Miss Livingston Advanced Wedding Dates.

The parents of two engaged couples were surprised on Monday evening when they were suddenly summoned to weddings which had been set ahead several weeks. The first wedding was at the home of Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street; the second at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman, 12 West Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Raborg's daughter, Miss Frances Livingston, and Winthrop Smith, a banker, of Philadelphia, had been engaged for some time; so had Miss Mildred Booth Grossman and Fordham C. Mahony of 62 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Mahony called in the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, an old friend, and he performed the ceremony at the Raborg home. Miss Grossman was bridesmaid and Mr. Mahony was best man. Then the four went to the Grossman home, where the new Mrs. Smith was matron of honor and Mr. Smith best man.

The brides are intimate friends and are well known in society. Mrs. Smith is a descendant of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath of office to President Washington. Mrs. Mahony is a granddaughter of the late Edwin Booth.

PLANS FOR COMING WEDDINGS.

Miss Bliss and Mr. Reese to Wed in Grace Church Chantry.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss of 387 Fifth Avenue, and William Willis Reese of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Reese of Obercreek, New Hamburg, N. Y., will be celebrated on April 16 in Grace Church Chantry at 3 o'clock. Miss Bliss will have no attendants, and relatives and intimate friends only will be asked to the ceremony and to the reception at the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, who is to marry William P. Burden on April 17, will have no attendants, and Miss Kountze, who is to marry J. Gordon Douglas, may also dispense with bridesmaids. Mr. Douglas, however, will have six ushers. His best man is to be his cousin, E. Townsend Irvin, and the ushers will include Harry B. Hollins, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Jr., De Lancey Kountze, a brother of the bride-elect, and Mr. Randolph, a son of the second Mrs. William C. Whitney.

The wedding of Miss Louise B. Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood, and Francis B. Thurber is set for April 6, not March 6, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

MRS. BOYD TO WED DR. AYER.

Prospective Bridegroom Well Known as a Yachtsman.

The engagement of Mrs. May Hancock Boyd of West Eighty-eighth Street to Dr. James C. Ayer of West Thirty-sixth Street, a well-known physician for some years attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, will be announced to-day.

Dr. Ayer, who was graduated from Harvard twenty years ago, is also prominent in yachting circles, his sloop the Tempest flying the pennant of the Larchmont Yacht Club. He is a member of many other clubs, including the New York Yacht, University, City, and Apawamis Golf Clubs. No date has been fixed for the wedding, which is to be quietly celebrated in the near future.

MISS DOUGLAS ENGAGED.

Will Marry W. Floyd Kendall Next June.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas of Quarter Oak, Great Barrington, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Douglas, to W. Floyd Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall of Gramercy Park. The wedding will probably be celebrated in Great Barrington or in Pittsfield next June, when it is expected Mr. Kendall, who is reading law, will have been admitted to the bar in this county.

Miss Douglas was introduced in New York two seasons ago, and is related, through her mother, to the Kobbe, Page, and Leavitt families. Mrs. Kendall, mother of the prospective bridegroom, was before her marriage Miss Kate Varnum Whitney of Boston, a member of the old Whitney family, which came from Whitney-on-Wye. One of her maternal ancestors was Gen. James Varnum of the Continental Army.

It is understood that an engagement exists between Miss Katharine Varnum Kendall, one of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, and Marshall Dennis, a young Pittsburger, who is at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., but because the Kendalls are in mourning a formal announcement of that engagement has not been made, although it is admitted by the young people concerned. Miss Marjorie Stevens Kendall, the second daughter, will be introduced next Winter.

TO-DAY'S OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bassett, G. M. Black, C. H. Babington, Lieut. Col. C. M. Crompton-Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dimock, John B. Freeland, J. H. Gill, C. E. McLean, H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Maurice Toy-Riont.

Among those who will sail for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Cady, Miss Cady, Richard Bondy, N. C. Maynard, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Williams, Mrs. Anna Fischer and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Haen.

Social Notes.

Mrs. H. Mason Raborg will give a large reception the first week in April for her daughter, Mrs. Winthrop Smith, who was married on Saturday evening.

The Lotos Club will give a Ladies' Day entertainment to-morrow from 3 until 5 o'clock at the club. There will be an attractive musical programme.

A series of three private lectures on Brittany will be given at the homes of Mrs. Thurber, 49 West Twenty-fifth Street; Gen. Horace Porter, 277 Madison Avenue, and the Misses Stone, 34 East Eightieth Street, this afternoon, and on Tuesday, March 12, and Wednesday, March 20, by Mr. Anatole Le Braz, who will soon return to France.

As is their custom once a year, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are spending two weeks with Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 1 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago is in town until Tuesday, when she will sail for Europe.

Francis Rogers will give a song recital at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, on the afternoon of Monday, March 18, at 3:15 o'clock.

Among the entertainments to be given for Miss Marian Ely, whose engagement to Henry Britton was recently announced, will be a card party on March 14, the hostesses being Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason and Mrs. Franz Rupperti. Miss Ely is a daughter of Mrs. Horace Ely.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Baroness Hengelmuller, who leaves to-morrow for New York to sail from that port on Saturday, was the recipient of many farewell visits to-day. Baroness Hengelmuller will be accompanied by her six-year-old daughter. They may join the motor of the Baroness in the Riviera for six weeks or more before going to Austria. Baron Hengelmuller will join his family in Vienna early in the Summer.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen are so well pleased with the north shore of Massachusetts as a Summer residence that they have leased for the coming season the same cottage at Coolidge's Point which they occupied last year. They will move the embassy there in June.

Mrs. Dryden, wife of the outgoing Senator from New Jersey, entertained at luncheon to-day, when her guests included Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Bulkeley, Mrs. Hobart, Mme. Hebbing haus, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Warder, Mrs. James Harlan, Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Corcoran Thom, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Sherrill, Miss Williams, Miss Treat, Miss Quimby, and Mrs. Kusar.

SUED FOR STAGE EFFECTS.

Defendant Pleads a Loss by the San Francisco Disaster.

After repeated adjournments the trial of John Daniell, Jr., against William M. Gray took place in the Seventh District Municipal Court yesterday morning before Justice Benjamin Hoffman. The plaintiff claims $500 for goods sold to the theatrical firm of Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields for "Babes in Toyland." The defendant declared that his firm did not incur the debt inasmuch as it had sold its rights to a Miss Vasseur, and asserted that the "Babes in Toyland" company, managed by Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields, had lost its entire effects in the San Francisco disaster last April.

Henry C. Allaire, chief clerk in the department of accounts for John Daniell, Sons & Sons, told of a telephone communication he had had with the defendant wherein Mr. Gray said that Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields guaranteed the payment of the bill. Similar testimony was given by Miss M. Garner, another employe of the dry goods firm. Mrs. W. M. Mahoney, wardrobe mistress for the theatrical company, testified that the goods had been delivered and had been used. The plaintiff was represented by Henry E. Cohen of the law firm of Douglas & Minton.

Decision was reserved.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The one hundredth performance of "The Road to Yesterday" was celebrated at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Each woman present received a perfume case as a souvenir.

Trixie Friganza has been engaged for a comedy role in "The Orchid," supporting Eddie Foy.

Manager Ziegfeld announces that Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" will remain at the Broadway Theatre for the rest of the season. The theatre was originally engaged for thirteen weeks, but this term expired on Feb. 23.

"Her Henpecked Hero" is the name of the one-act comedy in which Edwin Arden will appear next week at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

Joseph M. Bates and Henry Elmer have obtained all dramatic rights for the production of the Roosevelt Teddy Bears" from the publishers and the author and illustrator, Seymour Eaton. Mr. Eaton has written the books and lyrics for the stage version. The managers intend to produce the piece in the late Summer or early Fall.

The Shuberts say in regard to the disturbance at the matinee performance of "The Barber of Seville" at the Crawford Theatre, El Paso, Texas, that they have no business affiliation whatsoever with Robert Silberberg, who is reported to have led in the disturbance, and have no theatre under lease in El Paso, so that the description of Mr. Silberberg as a "leading stockholder in a rival theatre leased by the Shuberts" was an error.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TWEED'S ARCH FOE, JAMES O'BRIEN, DEAD

Long Conspicuous in Politics and in Daring Wall Street Speculations.

HE ONCE RAN FOR MAYOR

Was Sheriff, Alderman, and State Senator, and Fought Tammany Hall for Years.

James O'Brien, once Sheriff of New York County, who became famous for the part he took in the attack which overthrew the Tweed ring, died of heart disease yesterday morning in his room in the Hotel Astor. His son Sanford, who was in an adjoining room, heard him gasping for breath, but on going to his aid found him unable to speak. He died almost immediately.

Mr. O'Brien returned from Atlantic City a few days ago. Though 72 years old he was as active as the average man of 45. When he retired on Monday night there was no indication of illness. He had just arisen from bed and begun to dress when he was stricken. Sanford O'Brien notified his brothers and sisters of their father's death. The other surviving children are James, a clerk in the Coroners' office; Ella, 16 years old, and Alice, who is 12.

Politics was one of the first things that interested James O'Brien when he came to New York from Ireland at the age of 20. Shrewd and aggressive, though impulsive and daring, he fought for wealth and political power, and in so doing attracted wide attention. For years he and his Democratic forces, known as the "Jim O'Briens," were arrayed against Tammany Hall.

The part he took in the war on Tweed made him conspicuous. After Tweed's day O'Brien took up a fight on Croker, and kept it up persistently, and at times spectacularly, until Murphy became leader of Tammany. Then he returned to the organization.

His Wall Street experiences were closely allied with his political activities. A daring speculator, he was often in the public eye because of the accounts given of his gig gains and big losses. At one time his profits on the books of one broker were $490,000. Two months later he owed the same broker $50. Often in his speculations he complained bitterly about the brokers, blaming them for many of his losses.

"I could make a big fortune at this game," he said to a friend after the experience mentioned, "if I only had a broker with nerve."

In politics he was equally aggressive. In the early days of his experience in that field, when he did minor but important work in small districts, he was pugnacious when there was need to be, but with great self-control he held himself in check when anything but meekness might interfere with vote getting.

He became a candidate for the Assembly, and was elected. Then he was sent to the State Senate. At one time he was an Alderman, and in 1867 was elected Sheriff. When he ran for Mayor of New York, William F. Havemeyer, a Republican, defeated him.

It was long before that time that he had waged his war upon Tweed and his supporters in Tammany. O'Brien was then the head of the Young Democracy. By a fortunate stroke he obtained knowledge that Matthew J. O'Rourke, the county bookkeeper, had discovered evidence of vast thefts from the county by the Tweed ring. Stephen Lyons, Chief of the Finance Department, had met with a fatal accident, and in the change of officers and clerks the discrepancies in the accounts had come to light. O'Brien induced O'Rourke to place all of the evidence at the disposal of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He knew that the publication would mean the overthrow of Tweed, his enemy.

The exposure followed. THE TIMES showed that $10,000,000 had been illegally squandered. It showed that Tweed had maintained a private printing company to do the city's printing at exorbitant figures, and that he and his creatures had grafted many millions in the construction and the furnishing of the Court House. It was the beginning of Tweed's downfall.

Croker and O'Brien were bitter enemies. Croker and several others had hazed O'Brien unmercifully when he was admitted to Tammany Hall, and O'Brien never forgot it. One election day he and Croker became involved in an argument on Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. A shot was fired and one John McKenna was killed. O'Brien swore that he had seen Croker fire the shot. Croker was arrested and tried for murder. The jury disagreed and the case was never heard of again.

One of O'Brien's political methods was the organizing of "Democracies" as a factor to be used for a certain commercial remuneration in campaign fights. His first venture in this line was in 1884. He established the O'Brien Protective Democracy and satisfied the Republican National Committee that he could bring thousands of Democrats to the support of Blaine. He was well paid for that job. Again, in 1888, he organized a "Protective Democracy," and after the fight declared that his "Democracy" had carried the State for Harrison. Again he tried it in 1897, but this time the scheme did not work.

After that he was not closely identified with politics, for, although in 1901 he sought to throw his forces in with the Republicans, Mayor Low would have none of them, and then O'Brien decided to retire permanently from the political field.

O'Brien had matrimonial troubles which carried him into the courts four years ago. He sued for absolute divorce. His wife filed a counter-suit. It developed then that O'Brien and his wife had been living at 11 West Eighty-sixth Street for several years and that for many months they had not spoken to each other. Many names were dragged into the scandal before the O'Briens were legally separated.

DEATH OF COL. PAULDING.

President of the Delaware Insurance Company Dies in Philadelphia.

Col. Tattnall Paulding, President of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, died at his home in Germantown, Penn., yesterday. He was a son of the late Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., and a grandson of the famous John Paulding, the captor of Major André in the Revolutionary War.

He was born at Huntington, L. I., in 1842. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, New York, and went to the front, and in 1861 was appointed First Lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry. With this regiment and the Sixth United States Cavalry he was identified throughout the war. He was brevetted successively Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service." During the Gettysburg campaign he was captured by the Confederates and spent more than a year in Libby Prison.

Resigning from the army at the close of the war he took up the fire insurance business in Philadelphia and represented in that city many of the large companies, until 1890, when he was elected President of the Delaware Insurance Company.

He was a member of the Union League and other Philadelphia clubs, of the Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment of this city, and of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic. He was identified with many of the charitable and public-spirited movements in Philadelphia. He leaves a widow and two children.

COL. H. J. LINDSAY DEAD.

Was Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Steel Company.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—Col. Homer J. Lindsay, assistant to the President of the Carnegie Steel Company, died early to-day at his home, in the East End, of Bright's disease, after an illness of several months.

Col. Lindsay was one of Andrew Carnegie's "young partners," having entered the employ of the Carnegie Company as a telegrapher, when but 18 years old. He was active in National Guard affairs for many years, and at the time of his death was on the staff of Gov. Stuart, having also served on the staff of Gov. Pennypacker. He was 47 years old, and married.

DAVID W. BELDING DEAD.

Rose from Peddler to Head of a Great Silk Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—David Wilson Belding, aged 75, one of Cincinnati's prominent business men, died this morning of paralysis. He had been feeble for a long time. He was born in Ashfield, Mass. He and his brothers entered the silk business as house-to-house peddlers and built up a great industry. About forty years ago he opened offices in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Cincinnati had since been his home.

He was Vice President of Belding Brothers & Co. and President of the Belding Silk Company of Race Street. He retired from active business about four years ago. The Belding factories employ about 6,000 people, and are located at Rockville, Conn.; Northampton, Mass.; Belding, Mich.; Montreal, Canada, and Petaluma, Cal. Sales branches are conducted in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Paul, San Francisco, Montreal, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Sydney, New South Wales.

His brothers are M. M. Belding of New York, President of the company, and A. N. Belding of Rockville, Conn. He is also survived by a widow and four children. The children are Thomas of Morrow, Ohio; David of Oil City, Penn.; Mrs. Thomas McGary of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Ed Black of Memphis.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Samuel E. Merwin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—Gen. Samuel E. Merwin died to-day after an illness of three years. He was born in Brookfield, Conn., Aug. 31, 1831. He received his early education in the district school and later was taught by a private tutor. When he was 16 years of age he removed to New Haven, where he began his business career.

After serving as a clerk in a department store for three years he went into business with his father. Later he became President of the New Haven and Yale National Banks. He entered politics as a Police Commissioner, and in 1872 was elected a State Senator, being the first Republican elected in his district.

During the civil war he was in command of the company known as the "New Haven Grays," and under him, in response to a call from the Governor, they volunteered and went to Gettysburg. While the "draft riots" were going on in New York his company remained under arms for thirty days expecting to be called out.

He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in 1888 and ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1890 he defeated Gov. Bulkeley for the nomination for Governor. His opponent, Morris, received less than 100 majority, and the election was contested. There was a deadlock of two years during which Gov. Bulkeley held over.

William H. Wilkinson.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5.—A telegram was received from Col. George W. Dunn, in the City of Mexico, to-night, announcing the death in that place of William H. Wilkinson of this city. Mr. Wilkinson was President of the Wilkinson Manufacturing Company, sled and wagon manufacturers. Since its organization, in 1896, he was President of the People's Bank of this city until last month, when he resigned to take a rest. On Feb. 17 he and Mrs. Wilkinson and Col. and Mrs. Dunn started for Mexico for a month's pleasure trip. Mr. Wilkinson was born in North Adams, Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Freeman.

ROME, March 5.—Mrs. Elizabeth P. Freeman of New York, who arrived here recently from Egypt with her husband, died of smallpox to-day in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, where her husband is detained in quarantine.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HANNAH M. HOPSON, wife of the Rev. F. K. Hopson of Montclair, N. J., died last night. She was 73 years old.

EDWIN O. VALENTINE of Stanhope, N. J., died suddenly last night of heart disease. He leaves a widow and one son.

ELI APGAR, a wealthy resident of Glen Gardner, N. J., is dead at his home of pneumonia. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

JOHN J. KENNEALLY, one of the best-known hotel keepers on the Orange Mountain, died last night. He was 60 years old. He leaves a widow.

Col. J. B. THOMAS, Governor of the Central Branch, National Soldiers' Home, died yesterday at the home, near Dayton, Ohio. He had been connected with the institution since its inception.

HELEN CALDWELL, only daughter of John R. Caldwell, correspondent of The Associated Press in Havana, is dead in that city of typhoid fever. She was 19 years old and had been in Cuba only three months.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Auditor General of Pennsylvania from 1888 to 1892, died at his home in Harrisburg yesterday. He was 67 years old. After leaving the public service he resumed the practice of law.

Capt. BENJAMIN T. GLOVER died on Monday at his home, 253 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Wading River, L. I., and was 77 years old. In earlier life he was a shipmaster. For forty years he had been in the marine insurance business. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son.

Mrs. EMMA J. GRAY, the wife of Henry T. Gray, died yesterday at her home, 1,205 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan and was a daughter of John T. Duff. Mrs. Gray was a writer on religious subjects and was a contributor to The Christian Intelligencer and other publications. Her husband and a daughter survive her.

LEWIS C. FROST, who was at one time prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 45 Cranberry Street. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., and was 77 years old. For many years he was engaged in business as a builder in Brooklyn. He was a leader in Republican politics in the old First Ward for a long time. Mr. Frost was a Mason and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He leaves a widow and a son.

The Rev. LOUIS WALLON, one of the oldest German Methodist ministers in Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 716 Ellmore Place, Flatbush. He was born in Germany in 1834 and came to Brooklyn fifty years ago. He had been pastor of several German Methodist churches in Brooklyn. His last pastorate was St. Paul's German Methodist Church, at Penn Street and Marcy Avenue, where he was in charge for seven years. He retired in 1905. He leaves two sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Church.

QUARANTINE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Part of the Building Shut Off—Archie Roosevelt Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Dr. William C. Woodward, the District Health Officer, was officially notified to-day of the existence of diphtheria at the White House, and to-morrow a large yellow placard bearing the word "Diphtheria" in black type will be posted on the door which leads to the eastern portion of the building on the second floor. This part of the building is quarantined.

Archie Roosevelt, the President's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, was declared out of danger to-night by Surgeon Gen. Rixey, the attending physician.

Mr. Sully Still Improving.

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4½ to 6¾%

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O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
49 Wall Street, Manhattan
Public Utility Bonds
We offer long term first mortgage bonds of Gas and Electric Companies within limits of Greater New York and elsewhere.
Absolutely safe investments yielding 5% to investor.
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Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK. 8 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Yielding 5% to 6%

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LETTERS OF CREDIT
33 Pine St., New York

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Orders executed for purchase or sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS
FOR CASH OR MARGIN.
FRACTIONAL LOTS DEALT IN.

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS.
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Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.
BANKERS.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Carpenter, Baggot & Co.,
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Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and other Exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

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Capital & Surplus $2,000,000
Executes trusts of every description.
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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Early Strength, but Close Lower; Call Money Rates, 6@5 Per. Cent.

LIQUIDATION IS RENEWED

Selling Converges Upon Harriman Shares and Atchison — Hill Stocks Strong.

After a period of strength in the forenoon part of yesterday's stock market prices again gave way under a deluge of liquidation and closed in general with substantial losses for the day. The market, however, was obviously two-sided for the first time in many days, and in several groups of stocks there were evidences of determined support. This was true of the Hill shares which rose sharply in the forenoon and closed with a part of those early gains. It was also true of Pennsylvania and of Reading, which upon transactions of 345,000 shares ended the day at a fractional advance. This strength in the Hill shares convinced Wall Street that the Union Pacific interests had ceased to throw their holdings of these stocks upon the market, but abrupt declines in Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, and New York Central provided a theory to take the place of that loss in the shape of a belief that sales of the stocks named represented liquidation of them by the Union Pacific. Perhaps it was for this reason that Union Pacific itself and Southern Pacific were sold heavily; certainly the one theory is no further from the mark than the other. At any rate, the Union Pacific group and Atchison were the storm centres of the day's trading. In Union Pacific some of the selling, at least, represented the closing out of weak speculative accounts, while in Atchison the extreme fall of 7 points represented, apparently, the conviction on the part of important holders of the stock that the outlook for a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. is not now so bright as it was a month ago. It was known, of course, that the Atchison Directors are to meet to day, and while this is not the regular dividend meeting, which comes in April, it was believed, nevertheless, that the day's throwing over of the stock meant that the policy in regard to the dividend would be practically decided upon and that it would be unfavorable to an advance. One other feature of weakness was found in the traction shares, particularly in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which fell 6½ points, finding practically no support at any time. Uneasiness over the provisions of the new legislation regarding the supervision of public utilities in this city and State may have had something to do with the action of the stock, but here, again, the vulnerability of a pool came into play. The total volume of transactions ran a quarter of a million shares above that of Monday, making the day's trading the heaviest of the year thus far, and the greatest in point of volume since the boom in the Harriman shares at the time of the dividend declarations of August last, a period for which yesterday supplied the sequel.

Little attention was devoted by the Stock Exchange or by Wall Street as a whole to the news developments of the day, although these included such important matters as an order reducing freight rates 10 per cent. by the South Dakota State Railroad Commission and announcements of general increases in rates in the Central States. The continued firmness of call money, which loaned at 6 per cent. again, this making the fourth consecutive day of such an unusual rate for this period of the year, likewise passed almost unnoticed, although it seems at the moment at least to point to an unfavorable bank statement at the week's end. Foreign markets were more or less upset by the demoralized conditions here, and in London sentiment was also adversely affected by the growing belief that sooner or later that market will have to release to our bankers a large amount of gold.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Corn Products Co.
International Silver Co. preferred stock.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Havana Tobacco Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, March 5, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,140	Amal. Copper	108	108¾	103½	105⅝
710	Am. Car. & F.	42	43¼	41⅜	41⅜
10	Allis-Chalmers	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½
390	Am. Locomot.	70	70¾	69	69
3,670	Am. Smelting	136	136½	132¾	133
150	Am. Sugar	129	129½	125	125½
10,570	At., T. & S. F.	98½	98¾	92⅜	92⅞
550	Balt. & Ohio	107⅞	108¼	106¼	106½
3,460	Brooklyn R. T.	63⅞	64¼	57⅜	57⅜
40	Can. Pacific	170¼	170¾	170¼	170½
20	Cent. Leather	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
230	Ches. & Ohio	48	48½	47	47
200	Chi. Gt. West	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
6,030	C., M. & St. P.	142	143⅜	140½	140⅞
3,720	Col. Fuel & I.	41½	42¾	40	40
20	Dist. Secur.	74½	74½	72½	72½
5,380	Erie	32	32⅝	31	31
340	Inter.-Met.	26⅜	27⅝	26⅜	27
30	Inter. Paper	15½	15½	15½	15½
80	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	121¾	121¾
5,460	Mo., K. & T.	41	42⅜	40⅝	40⅝
1,470	Mo. Pacific	77¼	77⅞	76	76½
50	Nat. Lead	66	66	66	66
340	N. Y. Central	123¼	123½	121	121½
70	N. Y., O. & W.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
30	Norf. & West.	83¼	83¼	83	83
4,400	Pennsylvania	126⅜	127⅝	126⅜	126⅝
20	People's Gas	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
120	Pressed S. Car	44⅞	45⅜	43¾	44⅛
149,380	Reading	114	116¼	113¼	114⅜
440	Rep. Steel	30	30⅝	27½	28
500	Rock Island	25⅝	26	24	25⅜
10,280	Southern Pac.	87½	88¼	83⅜	83⅝
670	Southern Ry.	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	24
30	Texas Pac.	31¼	31½	30¾	30⅝
59,870	Union Pac.	160⅝	167¼	164	164½
20,340	U. S. Steel	42	42⅝	41¼	41¾
540	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	102⅝	101¾	101¾
20	Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
40	Wabash pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾
317,790					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.78	.78	.70	.70
600	Blue Bell	.36	.31	.30	.31
500	Crescent	.08	.08	.08	.08
8,500	Comstock	.25	.25	.20	.20
100	Confidence	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
200	Con. Cal. & V.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Elkton	.60	.60	.60	.60
500	Gould & Curry	.34	.35	.34	.35
100	Iron Silver	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
500	Little Chief	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Lone Star	.34	.34	.34	.34
200	Ontario	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	Ophir	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
500	Sandstorm	.65	.65	.65	.65
14,200					

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The few price changes to-day were all declines, including Consolidated Cotton Duck, a drop of 2 points. Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck 5s, ½, G. B. S. Brewing incomes, 1%, and Seaboard 4s, ¾. The close was dull. Shares, 394; bonds, $31,500.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
BONDS.				
$3,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1945	100¾	100	100
1,000	Seaboard 4s	79½	79¼	79½
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	100	100	100
3,000	Western Maryland 4s	80½	80¼	80½
1,000	Augusta Ry. & El. 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s	91½	91¼	91½
12,000	United Railways 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
2,000	United Railways inc.	55¾	55½	55¾
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80½	80¼	80½
2,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	26	24½	25
STOCKS.				
18	Bank of Baltimore	115¾	115¾	115½
5	Merchants' Bank	174	174	174
218	Maryland Casualty	64	63¾	64
10	Consolidation Coal	92	92	92
122	Con. Cotton Duck	10¾	10¼	10¼
20	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
6	Con. Gas. El. L. & P.	83¾	83½	83½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 5, 1907.

Total sales March 5, 1907 1,751,792
From Jan. 1, 1907 44,282,048
Corresponding date last year 44,854,005

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅞	13⅛	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13¼	...
33	35	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	33	33	33	33	—1
105⅝	105⅞	160,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	107⅝	108⅝	103⅝	105⅞	—2⅝
22½	23	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	—1
17	18	950	*Am. Beet Sugar	17⅝	17½	17	17¼	—¼
70	79	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	—5
6¼	6½	110	American Can	6⅜	6½	6¼	6½	—¼
53	54	500	American Can pf.	54¼	54½	53½	53⅝	—⅝
41⅜	42	4,750	Am. Car & F. Co.	42¼	43½	41½	41⅞	—¼
101½	102	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102	102	—⅞
30⅜	30⅞	900	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	31	30⅜	30⅝	—⅞
215	225	200	Am. Express	225	225	224	221	—2
5½	6¼	700	*Am. Grass Twine	6¼	6½	6	6	—¼
4	5	206	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	...
22½	23½	1,000	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	21⅞	22½	21	22½	+1½
79½	81	100	Am. Ice Securities	79⅛	79½	79½	79½	+1½
14	15	310	*Am. Linseed Co.	15	15	14	14	—2
68⅜	69	4,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	68½	70¼	68¼	68½	—1½
109½	109¾	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	110	110	109	109	—1½
133¼	133⅝	57,605	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	138⅜	138¾	132⅜	138⅝	+1½
113½	113⅝	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	113⅝	114	113½	113½	—1½
8	8½	465	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	—¼
40	41	950	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	41	41	40½	40½	—⅞
127⅞	128	6,870	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	129⅜	127½	127⅞	—1½
124	128	150	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	—4½
94⅝	95¼	1,200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	95	95¼	95	95	...
29⅞	30¼	1,100	*Am. Woolen Co	30½	30¾	30	30	—1
98½	99¾	490	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	99½	99¾	99	99	—⅝
68⅝	69¼	41,320	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	70¼	72	68¾	69	—1½
92⅝	92¾	169,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98¼	98¼	92	92½	—6½
95½	97	1,750	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96½	96¾	95⅝	96½	...
110	110⅜	1,279	Atlantic Coast Line.	112	113	111	111	—1
106	105½	8,900	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅞	108⅝	105	106	—3⅝
10	17	200	Bethlehem Steel	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅞
60	57⅜	17,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	64⅜	58	58	—6½
115	125	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	110	116	116	116	—5½
12⅞	13	300	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13	13	+ ⅝
95	100	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	92	92	92	92	...
62¾	63½	350	Canada Southern	63	63	62½	63	—⅛
178⅝	178½	19,990	Canadian Pacific	179	180⅜	178	178¼	—2¾
34½	35	3,490	Central Leather Co.	35½	35½	33⅜	34	—1⅝
98⅞	99½	370	Central Leather Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	—⅞
195	200	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	195	195	195	195	—4
47	47¾	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48¾	47	47	—1¾
18	20	300	Chicago & Alton	18½	18½	18	18	—1
...	61½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	—4
14⅜	14⅝	2,200	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	—½
68¾	69½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	69½	69½	69	69	—2⅝
21	22	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	21⅝	21⅝	20½	20½	—1¼
70	90	14	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
140½	141	45,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	141⅜	143½	140	140½	—1⅝
157½	165	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158½	158½	158¼	158½	—1½
...	141	900	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	138⅜	140⅜	139⅜	139⅝	— ⅛
152¼	154	2,200	Chi. & Northw.	152⅝	155	152¼	153⅜	...
...	...	2,208	Chi. & Northw. rts.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Chi. & Northw. pf.	210	210	210	210	...
145	160	10	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	149	149	149	149	...
4½	4⅝	200	Chicago Union Trac.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	...
14½	15	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
79	80½	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	83	83	79	79	—9
39⅜	40¼	16,810	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41½	42⅛	39¾	39⅞	—2¼
30¾	31	3,050	Colorado & Southern.	31	31⅞	30½	31	...
52	53	2,150	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	53	52	53	—2½
20⅛	21	300	Col. H. C. & Iron.	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	—1
133	134	800	Consolidated Gas.	135	135	134	134	...
20	20½	1,459	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	21	20	20¼	— ½
86¼	87	416	Corn Products Ref. pf.	86¾	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	— ½
197	199	2,250	Delaware & Hudson.	198	200¼	197	197½	—2½
34	35	1,880	Denver & Rio Grande.	35	35⅛	34	34	—1¼
75¼	76	520	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	76½	76½	76	76	— ½
72	72¼	4,345	*Distillers Securities	74	74	72¾	72½	—1½
31	31½	28,900	Erie	32	32½	31	31⅛	—1⅜
64½	65	900	Erie 1st pf.	65½	65¾	64½	64½	— ⅝
54	55	600	Erie 2d pf.	55⅜	56	55	55	...
...	170	100	Federal Min. & Smelt.	145	145	145	145	...
88½	89½	700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	90	90	89¼	89¾	—1¼
80	85	200	*Federal Sugar pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅝
100½	102	500	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	100	—2½
153	155	1,600	General Electric	154	156	153	153	—1½
151⅜	152	21,050	Great Northern pf.	150½	154⅞	150	151½	+1⅝
67½	67¾	13,850	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	67	69¼	66¼	67¾	+ ¼
82¼	84	100	Havana Electric pf.	82	82	82	82	+1½
152	154	950	Illinois Central	154	154	153	153	—2
25¼	25⅝	14,020	Interborough-Met.	26½	27⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—1⅜
63	63½	5,400	Interborough-Met. pf.	62¾	64½	62¼	63¾	+1
15¾	16	1,395	Internat. Paper Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
79½	79¾	400	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
33	34	600	Int. Steam Pump	33	33½	33	33	—1
77¼	78½	183	Int. Steam Pump pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ½
26½	27	500	Kansas City Southern.	27	28	27	27	—1
55⅞	56	2,300	Kansas City South. pf.	56½	57	55	55	—2½
54	60	250	Long Island	55	55	55	55	—7
120	125½	9,500	Louisville & Nash.	124	125	120	120	—5
70	71	1,000	Mackay Cos	72	72	70¾	70¾	—1⅜
68	68¾	1,100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69¼	69¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
139	140	2,150	Manhattan Elevated.	140	140	139	139¼	—1⅝
22	22¼	4,000	Mexican Central	21⅝	22½	21⅜	22⅛	+½
85	90	180	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	87	87	87	87	—3
113	114	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115¼	116	114	114	—2¾
135	137	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	140	140	130½	130½	—1⅝
40⅜	41	19,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	41¾	42¼	40¾	40⅝	—1⅝
68½	68¾	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	69	69	68¾	68½	—1
76½	76⅝	8,100	Missouri Pacific	77½	78	76⅛	76½	—1
125	135	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	125	125	125	125	—5
79⅜	80¾	2,400	*National Biscuit Co.	80	80⅝	79½	80	...
116	117⅜	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116½	117¾	116½	117⅜	+1½
13	14	470	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	13½	13½	13	13½	— ½
85	87	115	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	85	85	85	87	—1
64	65	5,375	*National Lead Co.	65⅜	66¾	64	64½	—1⅜
99⅝	100	200	*National Lead Co. pf.	100¼	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	...
54½	55½	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
125	130	350	*New York Air Brake.	130⅜	130⅜	128	128	—2½
120⅞	121	9,000	New York Central	121¾	123⅜	121	121	—1½
170¼	170¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178½	178½	176⅛	176⅛	—1⅝
113	114½	22	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	114	114	114	114	...
41⅛	41¾	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	41⅞	42	41	41⅜	— ⅛
81½	82	2,410	Norfolk & Western.	83	83½	81½	81½	—1⅝
77	77¾	900	North American	78	78	77	77	— ⅞
136½	136⅝	41,300	Northern Pacific	135¼	138½	135½	136⅝	+1⅝
126	127	3,000	*North. Pacific rects., 6 per cent. paid	123⅜	126¼	123⅜	126	+2
7	7¼	500	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
29	29¼	1,535	Pacific Mail	30	30	29	29¼	— ⅜
125½	126⅝	50,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	126⅜	127⅝	126⅜	126½	— ⅜
91¼	91½	4,330	People's Gas, Chicago	92	92	91	91	—1¼
13½	14	200	Pittsburg Coal	14¼	14½	14	14	— ¼
53	55	1,000	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54½	53½	53¼	—1⅞
43⅜	44	4,795	Pressed Steel Car.	45	46¾	43	43⅝	—2¾
95½	96	95	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96¼	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	...
164	165	270	Pullman Company	165	165	164½	164½	— ½
48½	50	2,200	*Ry. Steel Spring	49	50¼	49½	49¼	—1
98	99½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98¼	98¼	98½	98¼	— ⅝
114¾	114¾	381,300	Reading	113⅝	113⅞	113⅜	114⅜	+ ⅝
89	91	200	Reading 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	...
89	89½	200	Reading 2d pf.	89	89	89	89	—1
27½	28	4,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	30	30½	27¼	27⅝	—2⅜
96	96⅞	3,325	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	96½	96⅜	96	96	— ½
23½	23⅝	5,725	Rock Island Co.	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ½
51½	52¼	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	52¾	53	52	52¼	+ ⅛
64	65	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—4⅜
22½	22¾	200	St. Louis Southw.	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
53¾	53½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½	...
56	57	4,577	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	62	62½	56	57	—4½
100	102	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.Co.pf.	100½	100½	100	100	—3
85⅞	83½	74,100	Southern Pacific	87¼	89	82⅝	83½	—4⅝
116½	117⅜	500	Southern Pacific pf.	117	117	116½	116½	—1½
23⅝	23¾	14,810	Southern Ry. ext.	24⅝	25	23½	23⅞	—1
73¼	74½	2,800	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	75	76⅜	73½	74	—1½
140	145	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	144	144	141	141	—4
50	50½	1,850	*Tennessee Copper	51	51½	50	50	— ⅞
30¾	30½	2,200	Texas & Pacific	31	31¼	30½	30½	...
110	112	600	Third Avenue	113⅞	113⅞	110½	110½	—1½
26½	27½	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
28	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ½
47¼	47¾	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48	48½	47¼	47½	—1¼
99	100	1,620	Twin City R. T.	100	101	99½	99½	—2¼
6⅝	7	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
193	195	195,175	Union Pacific	166	167½	163¾	164½	—1⅝
89	91	100	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	89	89	...
51	52	100	United Rys. Invest.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
63	64	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	63	63	63	63	—1
41	42	1,200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	40	42¾	40	42¼	—1⅜
85	90	50	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85½	...
135	135	100	U. S. Express.	100	100	100	100	—15
84	84½	100	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
20	20	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	21¾	21¾	20	20	—1½
57	57	1,150	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	60	60	55	55	—6
47½	47⅝	3,500	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅜
105	105	1,130	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	106	104¼	104¼	—1¼
75	75	710	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	73	73½	73	73	—2½
143,200			U. S. Steel	42	42⅝	41⅜	41¼	—1⅜
25,210			U. S. Steel pf.	102½	102⅝	101¼	101¼	—1¼
3,060			*Utah Copper	37¼	37¼	36	36	—2
1,525			Va.-Caro. Chemical.	30½	30⅝	29¾	29¾	—1⅝
200			Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	71	71	70	70	—1
500			Wabash	15	15	14½	14½	— ½
2,100			Wabash pf.	29	29½	28½	29	—⅝
300			Wells-Fargo Express.	270	270	270	270	—10
72			Western Union. Tel.	82	82	82	82	...
2,600			Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	...
400			Wheel. & L. E.	10½	11	10½	11	+1½
200			Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
100			Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	14½	14½	14¾	14¼	— ⅜
425			Wisconsin Central	19	19	18½	18½	—1½
950			Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43	41	41	—2½

Total.... 1,744,392

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	7,300	Comstock	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.23	—0.02
..	..	100	Standard	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—0.12½
Total....		7,400					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The subsequent declines carried prices to the lowest level of the year in many cases, while in a number of issues, like Electric Storage Battery and Lehigh Navigation Trust Certificates, to-day's low prices were the lowest since 1904. United Gas Improvement reflected the effects of liquidating sales, and the same was true of Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit. United States Steel, the most active stock on the list, and Reading contributed nearly one-half of the day's business.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Cement	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
2	Am. Gas	100	100	100
5

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Much of the more cheerful sentiment prevailing in the early hours of trading yesterday arose from the better behavior of the Hill shares. Northern Pacific and Great Northern were the centre of the storm on Monday, and Wall Street was waiting to see what they would do yesterday morning before making up its mind as to the probable course of the day's market. The two stocks rose sharply very soon after the opening of the market, and it was evident that they were receiving more support than, for some days past, although how much of this was due to fresh buying and how much to short covering was still a question.

One of the reasons why Great Northern in particular has received so little support throughout its decline since the opening of the year lies in the fact that a number of the largest holders of the stock have been close associates of Mr. Hill for a great many years and have arranged to take their full allotments of the new stock which the Great Northern is trying to issue. This, of course, calls for the use of a great deal of money. It is even reported in Wall Street that one of the big holders will have to put up about $10,000,000 to care for the new stock he will receive—and it is not strange that none of these friends of Mr. Hill feels like taking on still further commitments, however cheap Great Northern may seem to him.

It is the practice of Wall Street houses to send out after a market break like that of Monday letters calling for additional margins from those customers whose margins have been seriously impaired by the day's declines. In the majority of cases calls of this kind are met by the deposit of additional money or collateral, but there are always a number of customers who have been so badly crippled, or who are so thoroughly convinced that the stocks in which they are interested are going still lower, that they fail to respond to the calls and are sold out in the market on the following morning. Calls of this kind were sent out in volume on Monday night, and Wall Street was anxious, of course, to discover the results, as these might appear in yesterday's early trading. While in many instances these demands found no response, in general the weak margins were strengthened.

Perhaps an explanation of this lies in the fact that the severest losses have been in the high-priced shares, a class of stock in which there is no very wide speculative trading. Considerable damage has also been done in the ranks of the various market pools which are always in evidence in Wall Street. In one such pool, in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, it is current comment in the financial district that the last 50,000 shares secured by this group shows a loss of at least 10 points. An old and strong pool in Erie, which accumulated a great amount of the stock nearly two years ago in the neighborhood of 40, must also be facing heavy paper losses.

Bucket shops have been having their inning since the 1st of January, as they usually do when markets break as abruptly as has been the case recently, and when their customers put up margins which average well under 5 points. It is a favorite play of this class to discover how large a break in a certain number of stocks would wipe out the margins of customers in bucket shops all over the country—and then to go into the market and force prices through this margin level. There has been less profit in the market decline than usual, however, for the reason that whatever public speculation in stocks there has been has been confined largely to mining shares, which have been at all times relatively firm.

South Dakota's railroad Commission decided yesterday to compel heavy reductions in rates upon the freight traffic of roads in that State. This incident served as a reminder to Wall Street that, while Congress may have adjourned, and thus eliminated the possibility of further distressing proposals in that quarter, the State legislative mills are still grinding busily.

Predictions of note issues by every one of the large railroads which have not yet put out such issues have at one time or another recently been made in Wall Street. Yesterday's addition to the list of predictions was Lehigh Valley, but this suggestion found no response in official quarters. That the Lehigh Valley is not partial to note issues is clear from this statement of President E. B. Thomas: "The Lehigh Valley Railroad does not intend to issue any notes or any securities of any kind. Its resources are perfectly sufficient to take care of all the necessities of the company for some time to come."

The Directors of the Granby Consolidated, whose stock was listed recently on the Stock Exchange, changed yesterday the form of the company's quarterly dividend from a flat dividend of 3 per cent., which has been the quarterly dividend for the last year, to a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

The orders which the United States Steel Corporation is now receiving, it was said yesterday on the authority of one of the prominent Directors, are exceeding all previous records. As the orders received during the last quarter were in excess of the company's output, it appears from this Director's statement that the record of unfilled orders on the company's books at the close of the current quarter promises to show an increase over the December figures, which were larger than any previously reported by the company.

Call money did not get above 6 per cent. yesterday, but the lowest rate of the day was 5 per cent., compared with Monday's low of 3 per cent. Time money was also more firmly held, though borrowers in most cases showed little disposition to follow up the advance in the rate asked by lenders. Both sixty and ninety day money was held at 6 per cent., with borrowers bidding 5¾ per cent. for the former and 5½ for the latter. An advance in interest rates was regarded yesterday as a curious response on the part of the market to the signing of the Aldrich bill.

Talk of an increase in the rate on Smelting common from 7 to 10 per cent. was revived yesterday. This increase has been predicted for some time, and the fact that the Directors are to meet to-day to act upon the company's quarterly dividend suggested the possibility that the American Smelting interests might enliven the market gloom by making Smelting common a 10 per cent. issue. It is contended in justification of an increase that the earnings for some time have warranted the distribution of more than 7 per cent. on the company's common stock.

New Britain Banks Consolidate.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 5.—The Hardware City Trust Company and the Mechanics' National Bank are to be consolidated as the New Britain Trust Company. The capital will be $200,000 and the surplus and undivided profits about $300,000. The officers will be W. E. Atwood, President; L. Hoyt Pease, First Vice President; Charles M. Jarvis, Second Vice President; Frank G. Vibberts, Treasurer, and H. B. Boardman, Secretary.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 5.—Supplies of money were obtainable at easier rates in the market to-day. Discounts were firm on the rumors of gold going out to Brazil at the week-end.

Trading on the Stock Exchange developed a reactionary tendency, due to reports of Brazil withdrawing gold, the absence of outside support, and the break in Americans. Consols led the decline in British securities, while the reaction in Rio Tinto caused weakness in other copper shares.

Americans opened easy. The disappointing New York reports yesterday caused local as well as Continental selling, and prices went below parity in the forenoon. Later New York supported the market for a time, but prices eased again and business finished dull.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 8.05; Lisbon, 2.00.

Bar silver was steady at 32d per ounce. Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅞ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅞@4⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £94,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance.

PARIS, March 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day weakened on the receipt of the New York opening prices, and later became firmer. Russian imperial 4s were not quoted, and the bonds of 1904 closed at 489.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 25c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29c for checks.

BERLIN, March 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak upon the New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 5@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $365,157,390; balances, $14,011,476; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $413,475.

The local banks have lost $190,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $60,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85⅛ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.84⅝@$4.84⅞, sixty days at $4.80⅝@$4.80⅞, and cables at $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝. Commercial bills were $4.79¾@$4.80⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.24⅜ for long and 5.21⅛ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-16 and 94⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 39⅞ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 32d per ounce and in New York at 69⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53¼c.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	97½	98⅛
German consols 3s	85⅞	86⅛
Bavarian Government 4s	101¼	101¾
Hessian Government 3½s	96⅛	96⅝
Saxony Government 3s	85⅞	86¼
Hamburg Government 3s	85¼	85⅝
City of Cologne 4s	101¼	101⅝
City of Munich 4s	101¼	101⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	101⅛	101⅜
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	96⅜	96⅝
City of Vienna 4s	98⅜	98⅝
Mexican Government gold 6s	101	101⅜
Russian Government 4s	75⅝	76⅛
French rente 3½s	96¼	96⅜
British consols 2½s	86⅝	86⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	80 5-16	...	...	—
Consols, account	80⅝	...	...	—
Anaconda	14⅜	71⅛	70½	+ 1
Atchison	101¾	98⅜	99	—
Can. Pacific	183½	180	180½	—
St. Paul	147	142⅝	142⅝	+ ⅜
Erie	33	32	32¼	—
Erie 1st pf	68	65⅞	66⅞	+ 1
Illinois Central	159	153⅝	155	— 1¼
Louis. & Nash.	120	125	126	...
N. Y. Central	127½	122½	122⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	65½	125	125⅛	+ ⅛
Reading	114⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	90⅜	87⅞	88⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific	172½	166⅝	166⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	43⅜	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	105⅜	102⅝	102½	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	6 3	Esperanza	2 8 9
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 18 9
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

American Traction Bonds in London.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 5.—The Southwestern Traction Company, a Maine corporation, whose purpose is to build and operate electric railways in Southeastern Kansas, is offering in this market $3,000,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $766,167; Government receipts from internal revenue, $424,662; customs, $792,297; miscellaneous, $65,808; expenditures, $2,250,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$646,879,869
Silver dollars	471,033,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,367,000
Total	$1,125,179,869
General fund	208,685,129
Deposits in National banks	151,867,490
In Philippine Treasury	3,161,404
Awaiting reimbursement	58,579
Current liabilities	112,641,266

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—There was a decidedly better tone on the Chicago Stock Exchange at the opening to-day and prices were at a higher level. Kansas City Light common was the only weak point, and it sold down a point. South Side Elevated 4½s in a $75,000 transaction sold down ¼, at 99½. Swift & Co. and Subway were fractionally higher.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6½	6½	6½
390	American Can pf	54½	53½	53½
100	American Radiator	132	132	132
600	American Shipbuilding	75	75	75
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	45	45	45
677	Chicago Subway	27½	26¾	27½
455	Diamond Match	122½	121¼	122½
217	Kansas City Ry. & Light	61	61	61
100	Kansas City R. & L. pf	85	85	85
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
360	National Biscuit	80½	79¾	79¾
150	National Biscuit pf	116⅞	116¼	116⅞
2	Quaker Oats pf	100	100	100
10	Sears-Roebuck pf	94	94	94
251	Swift & Co.	110	110	110
700	United Boxboard pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Coffee Exchange May Close Good Friday.

Following a long-established custom of closing the Coffee Exchange on Good Friday, and the Saturday following, the members have petitioned the Board of Managers to close the Exchange on March 29 and March 30. It is a practical certainty that the other Exchanges in the financial district will do business as usual on both of these days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Demoralized Market on the Stock Exchange Knocks Curb List Down.

SLUGGISH ON THE DECLINE

Selling Orders, Though Small in Volume, Force Prices Rapidly Downward.

The demoralization of the stock market yesterday made itself felt on the curb in the hesitancy in trading which became apparent after the first hour. Outside of the specially stimulated issues the transactions were in smaller volume than the outside market has seen in months. Practically all of the business that appeared was in the nature of selling orders, and the prices sagged rapidly under the offerings, small as they were. Out of the entire list, not more than half a dozen stocks, no matter how inactive, failed to show at least fractional losses at the close. As on the previous day, Boston Copper and the Greene-Cananea stocks suffered substantial losses, and the Nevada coppers also fell off in sympathy with the general list. United Copper, which on Monday developed sudden activity on a rising scale, was put higher in the face of the sagging market. After an opening at 75, the 16,400 shares were traded in at prices ranging between 74¾ and 77. The close was at 76⅝. Chicago Subway dropped to 26, but closed at 26¾ after transactions of 5,500.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. W. P. pf.	23	23	22	22
200	Central Fdy.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Cen. Fdy. pf.	15	15	15	15
110	Havana Tob.	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11½
100	Houston Oil	7	7	7	7
400	Int. M. M. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
2,500	Man. Transit.	4⅛	4⅝	4	4¼
65	Standard Oil	520	522	510	510
2,100	Waterbury Co.	51¼	51¼	50	50
65	Waterbury pf.	103	103⅝	103	103⅛
5,000	West. Ice Co.	25¼	25⅝	24½	25⅜

RAILROADS.

5,500	Chi. Subway	27	27⅝	26	26¼
250	Gt. N. rights	18	18¼	18	18¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Alaska M. Sec.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
425	Argen. Cobalt	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Barnes-King	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Bato. Mining	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1,500	Bing. Central	2	2	1⅞	2
800	Bonanza Belt	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
500	Boston Copper	28	28½	27	27
1,000	B. Col. Cop.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
1,000	B. C. C. rights	1	1	1	1
50	Buffalo Mine	3	3	3	3
300	Butte Coal'n	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜
4,000	Butte & N. Y.	7	7	6½	7
2,400	C. C. & GR	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
33,000	Cobalt Cent.	47	47	45	45
1,800	Cobalt Contact	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	Cobalt Contact pf	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
400	Colonial Silver	4¼	4¼	⅝4	4
100	Con. Ariz. S.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	C. Leon. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
900	C.-Ely Mining	11	11	10¼	10⅞
1,900	D.-D. Estate	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
410	Dolores Ltd	10	⅝10¼	9½	9⅝
1,500	Dom. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
8,200	Doug. Copper	17⅜	17⅝	16	17¼
800	El Rayo Min.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
700	Ely Central	⅝5⅞	6	6⅝	6
1,000	Ely Con	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
50	Foster Cobalt	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
550	Fur. C. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Furnace Valley	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Giroux Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
2,500	Gold Hill	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
2,100	Greene-Can.	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18¾
2,850	Greene C. Cop.	29	29	27⅞	27⅞
1,500	Greene Gold-Sil	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
700	Greene G.-S. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	Green-Meehan	1	1	1	1
150	Guana. Con.	4⅜	4⅜	⅝4¼	4⅛
4,075	King Edward	1⅛	1⅝	⅝1⅜	1½
900	M. A. M. & M.	75	77	75	77
500	McKinley-Dar.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
1,600	Miemac G. M.	5½	5½	5	5⅛
500	M. Co. of Am.	2	2	2	2
1,250	Mitchell Min.	3¼	3¼	3	3
700	Mont.-Shoshone	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝
2,800	Nev. Smelting	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
105,000	Nev.-U. M. & S.	7⅜	8⅛	6¾	7½
11,025	Newhouse Min.	22	22½	21¾	22½
4,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
500	N. Butte Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
400	Old Hun. Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Portland Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Silver Queen	2⅜	2⅜	2 1-16	2⅜
4,800	Stewart Min.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
100	Tintic Min.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
2,800	Tramps Con.	$1.37	$1.37	$1.32	$1.32
425	Trinity Copper	28⅛	28⅛	27¼	27¼
150	Tri-Bullion	3	3⅛	3	3
200	Union Explo.	6	6	6	6
16,400	United Copper	75	77	74¾	76⅝
900	Utah Con. rts.	...	...	1¼	1¼
50	White K. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$26,000	Am. S. F. 6s	95	95	95	95
15,000	Stand. Mill. 5s	79	79	77	77

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	March. 5. Bid.	Asked.	March 4. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
American Tobacco	365	375	365	375
Am. Writing Paper 5s	22	23	84½	85
Barnes-King Devel	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Batopilas Mining	6¾	7	6⅞	7¼
Bingham Central	1⅞	2	1¾	2
Bonanza Belt	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Bonanza Creek	...	...	9	9½
Boston Copper	27	28	27½	28½
British Col. Copper	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅝
Buffalo Mine	2¾	3	2⅞	3
British Col. rights	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Butte Coalition	34	34½	34⅝	34⅞
Butte & New York	7	7¼	7	7½
Central Foundry	23	24	...	...
Central Foundry pf	14½	16	...	...
Central Foundry 6s	60	72	70	73
Chicago Subway	26	26¾	26½	27
Clear Creek & Gil. Tun.	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Cobalt Contact	9-16	⅝	1	1
Cobalt Argentite	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Cobalt Coalition	13⅛	13⅜	...	...
Cobalt Central	44	45	46	47
Colonial Silver	3⅝	4⅛	4	4¼
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Cumberland-Ely Min.	10⅜	10⅝	10½	11¼
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Davis-Daly	17	17½	18¾	19
Dolores Ltd.	10½	10⅝	9¾	10
Dom. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Douglas Copper	16⅝	17¼	17	18
Electric Boat	29	32	80	82
Electric Boat pf	80	82	80	82
Empire Steel	8¾	9¼	9	9½
Empire Steel pf	50	51	50	51
Ely Central	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
Ely Con.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
El Rayo	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Foster Cobalt	2¼	2 5-16	2 3-16	2⅜
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Giroux	9¼	9½	9⅜	9⅝
Gold Hill	4	4⅛	4⅜	4½
Greene Con. Copper	28	28½	28	29
Greene Gold-Silver	1¾	1⅞	2	2⅛
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8	8⅜	8¾	8⅞
Greene-Cananea, new	18½	18⅝	19	19¼
Greene-Mehan	1	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
Great Northern rights	18	19	16	18
Guanajuato Con.	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Havana Tobacco	10	11	9¾	10½
Havana Tobacco pf	20	25	20	25
Houston Oil	6	8	...	...
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¾	10¼	9½	10¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	26¾	28¾	26½	27¼
International Salt	15	18	15	18
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
Marie Antoinette	78	78	78	80
Mont.-Shoshone	11½	12¾	12⅝	13
McKinley-Darragh	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Micmac Gold Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Mines Co. of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mitchell Mining	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛
Nevada Con. Copper	16½	17	16⅜	17
Nevada Smelting	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
Newhouse Mining	22	22¼	21⅝	22
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅝
Old Hundred	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	50	55	50	55
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	92	95
Portland Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Silver Queen	...	...	2¼	2¼ 2 3-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	...	500	...
Stewart Mining	3¼	3⅝	3½	3¾
Standard Oil	510	520	520	525
Standard Milling 5s	77	78	...	...
Tramps Con	130	133	137	140
Trinity Copper	27	27¼	27	28
Tri-Bullion	2⅞	3	3⅛	3¼
Tonopah Extension	4⅛	4⅜	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	94	95	90	95
Union Type. 1st pf	113	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf	117	122	117	122
Union Explo. Co.	6	6¾	6¼	6¾
United Copper	74½	76⅝	74¾	76
Utah Copper rights	1¼	1½	1½	1⅝
N. Y. & C. M. & S. Co.	...	...	29	30
White Knob Copper	⅛	⅜	⅝	¾
White Knob Copper pf	2⅝	3	2⅝	3⅛
Western Ice	22	25½	23	26¼
Waterbury Co	50	50¼	50⅝	51
Waterbury Co. pf	103	104	103	104

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $13,557,202, compared with $11,683,081 in the preceding week and $12,342,472 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $110,386,992, against $112,068,784 in the corresponding period last year.

Having sold or reserved a portion of this issue, we offer the balance of

$1,900,000

ATLANTIC SHORE LINE RAILWAY

Refunding Mortgage, 4%, 20 Year Gold Bonds

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

To Yield 5.25% to Maturity.

TRUSTEE, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York.

Of the $3,000,000 Bonds authorized, $1,900,000 are now outstanding as an interest charge on the Company, the balance can only be issued, under stringent provisions for extensions and improvements. Bonds not subject to call. Denominations $500 and $1,000.

The ATLANTIC SHORE LINE RAILWAY owns and operates 79 miles of substantially built and thoroughly equipped, standard gauge electric road, serving the Southwestern section of the State of Maine, under Perpetual Charter.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Year Ending December 31, 1906.

Gross Earnings	$293,140.93
Operating Expenses	163,681.11
Net Earnings	$129,459.82
Interest Charges and Taxes	88,747.63
Surplus Earnings	$40,712.19

Special Circular and full information on request.

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.

BANKERS,

30 Pine Street, New York.

THE COTTON MARKET.

After New High Levels, Closes at Net Loss of 8 to 11 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Wednesday and Thursday:

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly winds.

South Carolina—Fair, colder Wednesday. Thursday, fair; fresh northerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday; colder in eastern portion. Thursday, fair; fresh northerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday; colder in northeast portion. Thursday, fair; variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, probably showers; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Louisiana—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; colder Wednesday in southwest portion; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Showers Wednesday; colder in western portion; Thursday probably fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Wednesday; Thursday rain.

Arkansas—Cloudy Wednesday; rain at night or Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, rain in western portions.

After selling at a new high level for the movement during the early session yesterday, the cotton market reacted to close barely steady at a net decline of 8@11 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 200,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 1@5 points, and active months added a point or two to their loss right after the call, in ready to easier cables than expected. But at the decline the big bull interests came to the support of prices, and there was covering promoted by the lighter estimates for to-morrow's receipts. Prices rallied on this demand, but the support was not sustained. Weather conditions were seasonable and attracted little attention.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
March	9.82	9.71	9.69@9.70	9.79
April	...	...	9.77@9.79	9.87
May	9.90	9.85	9.84@9.85	9.95
June	9.98	9.98	9.88@9.90	10.00
July	10.06	9.92	9.93@9.94	10.03
August	10.07	9.98	9.97@9.99	10.05
September	10.10	10.09	9.98@10.00	10.07
October	10.28	10.19	10.18@10.20	10.27
December	10.30	10.28	10.26@10.28	10.35
January	10.53	10.47	10.43@10.45	10.55

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged at 11.35c for middling uplands and 11.60c for middling Gulf. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, 3-16c higher, at 10 7-16c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah steady, ⅛c higher at 10⅝c; sales, 1,310 bales. St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 10.15@10.45c; sales, 144 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,000 bales. Houston steady, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 846 bales. New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 3,225 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11⅛c; sales, 1,200 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The market was generally firm all day. Bearish statements were offset by reports that green bugs had invaded Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, causing unknown damage. There was considerable steadiness also to the late English market, which closed partly 1c net lower after a still weaker opening. Continental markets showed little feature. The movement at interior points, owing to lighter Northwest receipts, was not so bearish, and to some Northwest buying early in the day, although in the late grade that quarter did considerable selling. Stocks at Minneapolis were reported to have increased 550,000 bushels in three days. Export business was 10 loads. Cash wheat closed rather firm in New York, as follows: No. 2 red, 81⅞c, elevator, and 82⅞c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 85¼c, free on board, afloat. On the late curb May sold at 83⅝c.

CORN.—After selling about half a cent above the previous night prices gave way sharply in the final hour, and at Chicago closed practically even with the previous night, while New York they were unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Receipts were heavy, clearances moderate, export sales 23 loads, and Liverpool parcels ½d net higher. Cash corn in New York was quoted as follows: 57½c for No. 2 in elevator and 53¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 64½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	84⅛	82½	83⅞	84⅞
July	84	83⅛	83¾	84⅞
September	...	...	82¾	84⅛
Corn—				
May	...	...	53⅜	54⅝
July	...	...	53½	54⅝
September	...	...	53⅜	54⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76⅝	75½	76	77⅜
July	77¼	76½	76¾	77⅝
September	77⅝	76 9-16	76⅞	77⅝
Corn—				
May	47	46⅜	46⅜	46¾
July	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	47⅛
September	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	46¾
Oats—				
May	41½	40⅜	41¼	40

SAYS HE'LL EXPOSE SHIP TRUST FRAUD

D. Le Roy Dresser, No Longer a Bankrupt, After Men in High Places.

MADE HIM A SCAPEGOAT

But None of Them Will Be Spared When His Law Suit Comes Up.

After a hard fight of nearly four years D. Le Roy Dresser, whose commission business, carried on under the firm name of Dresser & Co., went down in the wreck of the United States Shipbuilding Company in the Spring of 1903, obtained his discharge in bankruptcy yesterday. The order granting the discharge was signed by Judge Hough in the United States District Court, after the creditors of the Dresser firm had unanimously approved such action. Coincident with the decision Mr. Dresser announced that he intended to expose the full details of the alleged swindle in the flotation of the Shipbuilding Trust.

Mr. Dresser himself said:

"I am much pleased with the decision, just handed down, which gives me my discharge in bankruptcy, but I have known from the beginning that it must be decided this way when all the facts were known. Owing to the interlacing of my different interests in Dresser & Co., the Trust Company of the Republic, and the United States Shipbuilding Company, my true position had to be developed gradually.

"Dresser & Co. owed $1,400,000, and the estate has paid already over $1,000,000, in spite of the terrible depreciation of some of the securities and the shrinkage due to forcibly closing an estate. It has been the bitterest kind of a fight from the beginning, because I gave notice that I would pursue relentlessly the men who created the swindle in the shipbuilding company, and I have been fought at every turn, probably with the idea that I would stop.

"However, the creditors now understand the true position, and this Spring, when my suit against the Mercantile Trust Company, Col. John J. McCook, James H. Hyde, Charles B. Alexander, and Alvin W. Krech comes to trial, the public will know every detail of the swindle. No details will be omitted, no names spared, all documents will be submitted, and the whole scheme laid bare; my true position will be known and my vindication will be clearly established.

"When the crash came the attempt was made to load all the blame on me, and by getting me down and keeping me there I suppose it was thought it would never be fastened on any one else, but we went systematically to work, from point to point, and the final blow came to them when I received a decision in my favor in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals last Spring, Judge Wallace, in rendering the decision, saying that 'it was the most "dog-in-the-manger" piece of business he had ever seen and that he wished he could charge the costs to the attorney who was arguing the case from the other side.'

"We were interested in 131 lawsuits, but now most of them are out of the way and the way is clear to expose every detail of the scheme concocted by the men mentioned above. The suit against them is for fraud in the inception of the scheme, for false prospectuses, for worthless underwriting in Paris, by which I lost $2,200,000, which is the amount sued for. I can promise you that it will be done thoroughly, not only because I was compelled to lose a business that I had built up with years of hard work, as well as the Presidency of a large trust company, and to give four years of time to fighting, but because I deem it a duty to expose the methods employed by men who held high positions in the Church and business world at the time of the inception of the scheme."

GAIN FOR WOOLEN COMPANY.

American's Net Sales Last Year Were the Largest in Its History.

The annual report of the American Wooten Company, issued yesterday, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1906, shows the largest net sales in the company's history, amounting to $51,420,695. The net business was $2,760,246 greater than in the previous year, and $11,787,779 greater than in 1904.

Net profits reached the total of $4,800,-376, a corresponding increase over 1905. After paying dividends of $1,750,000 and deducting $2,000,000 charged to depreciation, there remained undivided profits of $1,050,396, an amount which brings the surplus up to $11,109,225.

President Wood's report to the stockholders comments on the increased cost of labor and materials which has added considerably to the cost of operation. A considerable proportion of the increased expenses of the past year is attributable to an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of the mill employes.

FAILURES IN FEBRUARY.

Last month, according to the reports compiled by Dun's Review, showed fewer failures than in any year since 1894 with the exception of 1899 and 1900, the years in which the overextension of the previous period of prosperity began to make itself felt. The amount of the defaulted indebtedness in February, 1907, was also well below the average for recent years.

Dun's figures put the total number of commercial failures in February at 924, with defaulted indebtedness of $10,283,770, against 938 defaulted, indebtedness of $10,859,619 in February, 1906. Manufacturing insolvencies numbered 213 and involved $4,369,883, while in the same month last year there were 223 failures, with liabilities of $4,653,332. In the trading class alone was there any increase over the previous year, 688 failures comparing with 685, while the amount of defaulted indebtedness was $5,452,963, against $5,-506,881 in 1906. Of other commercial failures, including brokerage, insurance, real estate, &c., there were 23 against 30, while liabilities of only $460,018 compared most favorably with $2,638,906 in the same month last year. In addition to these commercial failures there were six suspensions of banks and other fiduciary institutions, involving $4,490,000, against seven similar failures last year, when the amount was $1,158,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Lovejoy Company, Cambridge, (agricultural implements;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. H. Lovejoy and L. H. Lovejoy, Cambridge; A. S. Rice, Troy.

Merritt Amusement Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest Shipman, 1,402 Broadway; S. T. King, and John Keill, New York.

Heller, Hirsch & Co., New York, (fertilizers;) capital, $450,000. Directors—J. E. Heller, 62 William Street; Adolph Hirsch and S. M. Goldsmith, New York.

Webber Construction Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. G. Webber, 61 East Eighty-sixth Street; J. M. Sturgeon and G. W. Simers, Jr., New York.

John F. Currey Building Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Currey, 123 West Sixty-first Street; W. C. Anderson and J. Fielrich, New York.

Schelk, Kune & Schwarse Company, New York, (manufacturer of braids;) capital, $15,-000. Directors—S. Schelk, 715 Broadway; Henry Kune and J. Schwarse, New York.

Powers Railroad Manual Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. W. Poor, 33 Wall Street; H. V. Poor and C. E. Poor, New York.

Mme. Baker Fashion Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. W. Mason, 72 Trinity Place; G. S. Miles and Minnie M. Rothstein, New York.

Carl A. Evertz Company, New York, (novelties;) capital, $12,000. Directors—A. C. Evertz, 1,145 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; A. F. Engel and R. P. Beyer, New York.

Caspar Iba Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—Caspar Iba, 526 Fifty-sixth Street; Arthur Iba and Chester Iba, Brooklyn.

Mercantile Motor Car Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. P. Wormwood, 350 Eightieth Street; B. L. Lumpkin and I. H. Smart, Brooklyn.

Burroughs Company, Auburn, (stationers and printers;) capital, $30,000. Directors—J. W. Burroughs, 14 Franklin Street; J. A. Jones and W. A. Schicht, Auburn.

Boettner-Chapman Company, New York, (draughtsmen's supplies;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Julius Boettner, Hoboken; William Chapman, 97 Lexington Avenue; R. R. Chapman, New York.

Lee-Rod Amusement Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. J. Rodriguez, 141 Broadway; William Conover and G. M. Judd, New York.

O'Donnell Lumber Company, Dunkirk; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. L. Kolpien, George Neuwener, and J. E. Starr, Dunkirk.

A. O. Leonard Company, (artificial eardrums;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. E. Austin, 130 Greenwood Avenue; W. C. Carpenter, East Orange; M. S. Eylar, New York.

Franco-American Lamp Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Nicholas Leewenstein, 137 West Fifty-fourth Street; C. S. Hoffman, New York; Leopold Herzstein, Brooklyn.

Rockaway Auto Garage Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Jennings, C. B. Ehert, and J. T. Curtis, Rockaway Beach.

Sterling Paint Works, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. W. Thompson, 330 West Ninety-fifth Street; G. A. Raftery, New York; T. F. Adams, Long Island City.

Westhampton Land and Home Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Byrens, 9 West Sixty-fifth Street; M. M. Krakower, New York; John Gill, Brooklyn.

Bellerose Construction Company, Bellerose; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. C. Stowell, 608 West 135th Street; C. M. Stowell, New York; W. H. Guest, Flushing.

Colonial Manufacturing Company, New York, (sweating apparel;) capital, $24,000. Directors—Robert Kamber, 312 West Ninety-second Street, New York; Joseph Frank, Burlington, Vt.; James A. Light, New York.

Brooklyn Equity Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Herbert Reeves and A. S. Rowland, Brooklyn; F. W. Bain, New York.

William H. Hambler Company, New York, (novelties;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Mary A. Hambler, 22 Halsey Street; W. H. Hambler and E. R. W. Potter, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Centennial Chemical Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Albert Lunde, Charles Hardenburg, and W. Irving Anthony.

W. L. Mayer Company, Trenton; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. L. Kern, N. F. Bicking, and J. M. Meagley.

Railroad Vending Machine Company, Jersey City; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, John R. Turner, and B. S. Mantz.

National Manufacturing and Supply Company, Atlantic City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—James M. Hatcher, J. W. Pearsall, Harvey C. Green, V. C. Murphy, Fred Allen, and Howard D. Miller.

Henry Kohl Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Hugo Scola, Anna Y. Mullens, and John Tracy.

Neulandt-Wirths Company, Hoboken. Incorporators—Ernest H. Neulandt, Walter Wirths, and Ferdinand Markle.

Morris & Armstrong, Trenton; capital, $20,-000. Incorporators—John H. Morris, Edward H. Armstrong, and Henry D. Lanning.

The Havana Warehouse Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Albert S. Wright, Joseph Potts, and Andrew Woelfel.

The Bishop-Search and Mining Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Arthur W. Bishop, William Halsey Search, Catherine A. Bishop, and Arthur E. Search.

BANK CAPITAL INCREASED.

Mechanics and Traders' to Issue Stock for $2,000,000.

The stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank ratified yesterday the proposed increase in the capital and in the number of Directors.

It was voted, after changing the par value of the stock from $25 to $100 per share, to increase the capital from $700,-000 to $2,000,000. The increase in the Directorate will be from nineteen members to twenty-five, but the election of the six additional Directors will not be made until the increase in the board is ratified by the State Superintendent of Banks.

James N. Brown and Joseph Michaels were elected Directors yesterday to fill vacancies in the board as it now stands.

RIDGELY ON ALDRICH BILL.

Retirement of $9,000,000 Authorized for March—Cortelyou's Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Controller of the Currency Ridgely to-day issued a statement explaining the effect of the Aldrich Currency bill on the retirement of circulation. It says:

"The act makes no change in the terms or the wording of the law, as it has stood for many years, except to require the consent of the Controller of the Currency and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to increase the maximum limit of retirement per month from $3,000,-000 to $9,000,000.

"Secretary Cortelyou has advised the Controller of the Currency that he will approve the applications for retirement up to $9,000,000 for the month of March. It will doubtless be the policy of the department to approve applications for subsequent months, unless some important reason should arise for limiting them."

Honywill Appointed Superintendent.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—Announcement was made to-day at the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that Albert W. Honywill has been appointed Superintendent of the Hartford Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, to succeed W. L. Derr, resigned.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.05	Ky. Con.	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.21	.23	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.19	.18	Mexican	.83	.83
Belcher	.35	..	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Best & B.	1.40	1.45	Ophir	2.70	2.65
Bullion	.35	.36	Overman	.17	.18
Caledonia	.48	.40	Potosi	.16	.16
Chal. Con.	.23	.23	Savage	.77	.77
Challar	.13	.14	Sag. Belch	.07	.07
Confidence	1.00	1.00	Sierra Nev.	.83	..
C. C. & V.	.93	.90	Standard	3.00	..
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	St. Louis	.08	.07
Crown Point	.31	.31	Union Con.	.84	.81
Gould & C.	.37	.36	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & N.	.70	.73	Yel. Jack.	1.05	1.05
Julia	.13	.11	Silver bars	69⅛	69⅛
Justice	.05	.04			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 53½@54⅛.

Bar silver—Spot, 69⅛; sight—Tuesday, .11@.12½; Monday, .14@.15.

Telegraph—Tuesday, .15@.17⅛; Monday, .18@.20.

TONOPAH.

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Belmont	5.00	5.00	Jumbo	4.25	4.25
Cash Boy	.00	.00	Kendall	.41	.44
Golden Anch.	.31	.32	Laguna	1.60	1.70
Home	.10	.10	Lone Star	.31	.31
Jim Butler	1.00	1.00	May Queen	.25	.32
McNamara	.50	.58	Mohawk	17.50	17.50
Midway	2.00	2.02	Red Top	4.20	4.25
Montana	2.72	2.86	Sand Storm	.45	.45
North Star	.35	.35	St. Ives	1.87	1.90
Ohio	.40	.17	Silver Pick	1.42	1.60
Tonopah Ext.	4.50	4.75	MANHATTAN.		
West End	1.50	1.50	Jumping Jack	.14	.20
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.20	.20	Bullfrog Min.	.50	.80
Atlanta	.72	.73	Bullfrog N. B.	.41	.42
Diamondfield	.47	.47	Gold Bar	2.10	1.20
Dixie	.13	.12	Orig. Bullfrog	.20	.20
Goldfield Min.	1.60	1.50	Steinway	.20	.20
			Tramp Cons.	1.23	1.35

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11⅝	12	Sovereign	5⅞	6
C. K. & N.	8	8⅜	Isabella	20¼	20½
C. C. Cons.	5	5⅛	Mollie Gib.	5	8
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7⅛	Pharmacist	6½	6¾
Elkton	59⅜	60¼	Portland	118	120
El Paso	51½	52	Un. Gold	9¼	10
Findlay	64⅜	67	Vindicator	92	94
Gold Dollar	7⅜	7¾	Work	18	18¾

BROOKLYN BANKS.

PROSPECT PARK BANK OF BROOKLYN.

February 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$580,720.69
Due from banks and bankers	115,285.30
Furniture, fixtures, etc.	4,453.76
Cash and reserve	49,912.94
	$750,331.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	22,496.32
Deposits	602,865.37
	$750,331.69

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM E. HARMON, President.
WILLIAM D. BUCKNER, Vice President.
JOEL S. DE SELDING, 2d Vice President.
T. SCHENCK REMSEN, Cashier.
CHARLES STRAUB, Asst. Cash.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,865,246.13
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $10,865,-040.99,) book value	10,979,479.75	
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,855,862.16	
Other loans, including bills purchased	3,403,428.11	
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $1,823,-657.50.)		
Overdrafts	9,460.31	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in next item	1,496,474.35	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	4,801,720.14	
Specie	2,191,511.77	
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks	83,838.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $5,902.44; Other items carried as cash, 186.19	9,088.63	
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset, $376,120.88; Foreign exchange, 212,668.78	588,798.66	
Total		$89,729,598.19
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	194,058.28	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		10,840,706.78
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid), $10,826,837.02; Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, 10,927,990.46; Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, 10,913,516.70		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		35,221,991.35
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand		2,670,092.28
Amount due trust companies		1,069,905.58
Amount due banks and bankers		5,235,726.14
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks, $1,041,148.93; Due New York State savings and loan associations, 70,901.06	1,438,990.00	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	318,043.70	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends, $1,427.07; Certified checks, 80,482.03; Reserved for taxes, 73,500.00; Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 240,610.94	352,029.64	
Total		$89,729,598.19
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	100,828.00	
*Surplus includes undivided profits.		
Amount of drafts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report		None
Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $45,965,365.54; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.87%.		

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President, and F. HILTON, Secretary, of The Trust Company of America, located and doing business at No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
F. L. HILTON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE C. HOLTON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$536,900.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,149,-849.64,) book value	7,166,038.14	
Amount loaned on collaterals	9,852,875.00	
Other loans, including bills purchased	950,995.11	
Overdrafts	1,901.75	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item	8,230.00	
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets	801,508.84	
Specie	761,721.75	
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks	101,805.00	
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash	127.00	
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset, $23,521.92; Vault, 50,000.00	73,521.92	
	$20,404,334.15	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	50,860.77	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		1,785,743.75
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $1,768,853.25. Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,702,352.93. Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,745,-284.43.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$16,846,365.75	
Certificates of deposit (not preferred:) Time	1,476,533.58	
Demand	143,150.04	
Amount due banks and bankers	31,129.99	
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks	30,449.68	
Due New York State savings and loan associations	11,082.73	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary	22,081.00	17,569,792.77
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks, $29,739.61; Reserved for taxes, 19,058.52	48,798.13	
	$20,404,334.65	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	74,251.60	
*Surplus includes undivided profits.		
Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $17,358,000; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.90%.		

Has each official communication derected by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President, and JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary, of Fifth Avenue Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 514 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President.
JAS. M. PRATT, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WALTER MEACHAM,
Notary Public, No. 64.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COPPERS

NEVADA-UTAH

I received word late this afternoon that my reports would arrive to-night, and I have held this space until the last moment to publish my decision. I now have the reports but it is too decision. I now have the reports but it is too late to properly digest their contents and arrive at a conclusion before morning. My advertisement of to-morrow will contain my conclusion and probably the vital parts of the reports.

In the meantime I again warn the public against purchasing Nevada-Utah until they receive my positive advice.

BOSTON, March 5, 1907. **THOMAS W. LAWSON.**

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF Atlantic City NEW JERSEY

ALWAYS OPEN

Directly on the Beach in the most aristocratic section of the resort. First-class in every particular. Orchestra. Weekly dances. Music in Cafe until 12 P. M. Local and long distance telephones in rooms. Spacious piazzas. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private hot and cold sea water baths. Artesian well, 800 feet deep, absolutely pure. Largest dining room and exchange, overlooking the ocean. Capacity 1,000. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Prop.

Marlborough-Blenheim

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$1,801,250.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,534,518,) book value		7,590,990.00
Amount loaned on collaterals		34,566,561.80
Other loans, including bills purchased		111,020.00
(Amount due from Directors, included in items 3 and 4, $48,-976.25.)		
Real estate		68,900.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		9,799.70
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		3,205,482.51
Specie		2,022,774.20
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		30,915.00
Other items carried as cash		450.05
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset		306,043.00
		$49,714,151.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	7,169,161.09
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $7,112,689.09	
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $7,169,161.09.	
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $7,112,689.09.	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	30,661,474.12
Certificates of deposit (not preferred): Time, $149,492.38; demand, $326,028.34	475,520.72
Other time deposits	751,228.89
Amount due trust companies	1,643,843.07
Amount due banks and bankers	965,152.45
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks, $2,157,218.51; Due New York State savings and loan associations, 23,350.45; Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary, 2,155,538.35	4,336,113.31
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends, $2,380.00; Certified checks, 1,294,364.73; Reserved for taxes, 57,250.00; Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 242,806.00; Unadjusted accounts, 112,876.34	1,709,657.07
	$49,714,151.32

*Surplus includes undivided profits.
†Equivalent to time certificates of deposit.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $38,065,000; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 3.03%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM C. POILLON, Vice President, and HAROLD B. THORNE, Treasurer, of The Mercantile Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

WM. C. POILLON, Vice President.
HAROLD B. THORNE, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] I. MICHAELS,
Notary Public, New York Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,868,988.80
Liability of Directors as makers		112,000.00
Overdrafts		10,796.28
*Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers not included in next items		89,136.83
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		None
Banking house and lot		447,066.60
Mortgages owned		101,205.00
Stocks and bonds		6,400.00
Specie		2,614,722.08
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		551,832.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $251,003.55; Other items carried as cash, 66,048.73		317,957.58
		$14,120,195.17
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as an asset		46,461.21
*This item should include that portion of amounts due from reserve depositories which is offset by amount due to reserve depositories.		
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,794,886.80
Due depositors	$12,065,726.21	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	20,411.09	
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks, 37,100.22; Due New York State building and loan associations, 2,061.85	12,125,308.37	
		$14,120,195.17
Estimated accrued interest not paid nor entered on books at date of this report as a liability		None

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

A. S. FRISSELL, President, and B. H. FANCHER, Cashier, of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

A. S. FRISSELL, President.
B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of March, 1907, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Cer. filed in New York Co.

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

SEND FOR LITERATURE.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THURSDAY, MARCH THE 7TH, 1907.

THE SHELBURNE

of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, will be inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.

SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. Reservations may now be made.

JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

Hotel Dennis,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and baths, with sea and fresh water.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during March of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always open. On Ocean Front.

Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.

Booklet and calendar on application.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.

F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean and South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator to street level; steam heated; music; extensive heated sun parlor, &c. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet.

S. S. PHOEBUS.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.

TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.

Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.

CARL BERGER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY - - - - - - - - Long Island

18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

GOING ABROAD?
WRITE OR CALL 280 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A slate quarry for sale, operating plant and about 750 acres of land, covering the ledge, which has been traced two miles; the property is adjacent to a railroad; for sixty years it has maintained its reputation of the best blue-black roofing slate, commanding the highest price on the market, and preferred in Government specifications. Box 165, Brooklyn P. O., New York.

Promoter wanted for new pool game in small space, to take whole or form stock company to manufacture same; can be seen running, with detail drawings; a money maker to those who mean business; particulars given; not fakirs. Address Box 600 Times, 39 Broad St.

A small amount of cash buys a retail soda-water business on Lower Broadway, N. Y.; average daily receipts, $50; good lease; owner compelled to leave city. Inquire King, 990 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., or on premises, 296 Broadway, N. Y.

A young man of ability and experience wanted for executive position with established concern; highest references necessary; investment required. M. E. F., Box 320 Times, Times Sq.

A good chance for a good bustling butcher to buy an A1 business, with ice and electric light plant, on account of going abroad. Property can also be bought. 164 St. Ann's Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—New York County—EMMA D. RODMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HENRY GARDINER, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M. Gustav Bahls, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell separately at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—481—Addison Johnson, agent and warden, vs. C. C. Browne. Argument concluded.

82—Home Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines, 83—Peoples Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines. 92—Des Moines Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines. Argued.

228—Thomas M. Patterson vs. The People of the State of Colorado ex rel. the Attorney General of the State of Colorado. Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday: 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235 and 236.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 206—N Y, N H & H R R-De Novelles, 209—Matter of United Educational Co. 212—L I R R-Phonix. 218—Actieselkabet Phonix-Gladiator. 217 — Michael-Cuzco. 218—Robins Co-Ferguson. 219—Lane-Wilcox Mfg Co. 221—Bowers D Co-Fed Con Co. 222—Martin-Wilson. 224—Eddy-Violetta. 225—Wohl-United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. July calendar. 122—Foley-Int St Ry. 128—McGough-Bartlett. 135—Kassobohm-N Y City R R. 141—Bischoff-same. 146—Sedore-same. 73—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 53—Daly-De Young.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Jury calendar. 127—Banner-N Y City Ry. 130—Tapse-Fenn R R. 142—Haimowicz-Am Soc'y, &c. 82—Simpson-Treat. 108—U S-Langer. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 34—Dick-Henry. 29—Fuller-Gilmore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 22—Anchor S S Co-Steel Products Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 5.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 34, 95, 90, 97, 99, 59, 87, 100.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Cassidy, trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Backer and another.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

Reis, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Oneonta, Cooperstown, &c., Railway Company and others.—Order affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel. Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Kelsey, Controller; People ex rel. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Kelsey, Controller; in re judicial settlement of account &c., of Title Guarantee and Trust Company and others, respondents, &c., Herzog and another, appellants; in re Wagner, executor, appellant, vs. Weller, (now Wood;) People ex rel. Gleitzman, appellant, vs. Lewis, Police Commissioner; People ex rel. Jardine, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Brush, Mayor of Mount Vernon, and others, Thyson, appellant, vs. Goldberger and another, respondents.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Smith, administrator, respondent, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; First National Bank of Tonawanda, appellant, vs. Robinson, trustee, &c.; Gause, suing, &c., appellant, vs. Boldt and others, defendants; Hallowell and others, impleaded, respondents.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re Kauffenburg, an attorney, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J., Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clark, and Houghton. 17—Ingold-Gilmore. 23—Bradt-McClenahan. 30—Hassell-Buckley. 31—Horst-Montauk Brew Co. 36—Goldsmith-Int St Ry. 37—Zamroy-same. 41—Renwick-Man Ry. 15—Security Warehousing Co-Am Ex Nat Bank. 47—Lawrence-Cammeyer. 48—Wier-Union Ry. 49—Mathias-same. 50—Holme-Holme. 51—Greacen-Poehlman. 53—Voighiman-McLellan. 55—Weintraub-Ulman.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Courts and Municipal Court.—Gildersleeve, Giegerich, and Erlanger, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Crovatto-Coyle. 2—Same-same. 3—Jones-Trudine Realty Co. Same-same. 6—Brockway-Horsfield. 6—Schroeder-Page. 7—Conroy-Taylor. 8—Allen-Kennelly. 9—Strasbourger-Steinman, &c. Co. 10—Matter of Hummel. 11—City of N Y-Cass. 12—Matter of Schlansky. 13—Vlasto-Town Topics, &c. Co. 14—Selleck-Selleck. 15—Harlin-Rosenbardt. 16—Max-Schlesinger. 17—Same-Campbell-Downing. 18—People, &c-McClellan. 19—Matter of Willis Av Bridge. 20—Truax-Consumers' Park, &c. Co. 21—N Y City Ry-Barnes. 22—Same-Johnston. 23—Same-Lowerre. 24—Same-Mc— 25—Mackin-White. 26—Matter of Oakley. 27—Lederer, &c, Co-Kerker. 28—Truax, &c-Consumers' &c, Co. 29—Pavitch-Silbermintz. 30—Jones-Sabin. 31—Sanford-Downing. 32—Levy-Green. 33—Stanberry-Andrews. 34—Oakes-Rieter. 35—Matter of Germantown, &c. Co. 36—Matter of Rheinfrank. 37—Wollstein-Stoerger. 38—O'Keefe-Blake. 39—Same-Addison. 40—Bernstein-Heinemann. 41—Mulvey-N Y City Ry. 42—Tibyrica-Tibyrica. 43—De Rondevitale. 44—Lauer-Houser. 45—Tefe-McCaleb. 46—Buhler-Buhler. 47—Parr-Sofranski. 48—Gitler-Russian Co. 49—Matter of Patterson. 50—Walsh-City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, general calendar and undefended divorces called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Carvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Davis, J.—(March term.) Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1881—Levy-Lehr. 2062—Hartley Co-Evans. 2078 — Washburn - Washburn. 3057 — Held-Franklin Brew. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 519—Schwartz-N Y City Ry. 509—Kearney-same. 430—Schlierer-Union Ry. 465—Drucker-N Y City Ry. 2216—Scheu-Union Ry. 505—Warso-same. 571—Weiss-N Y City Ry. 574—Ulrich-same. 575—Sass-same. 577—Fagan-same. 579—Gerard-same. 584—Carney-same. 585—Cordes-same. 586—O'Rourke-same. 589—Bazso-same. 591—Doyle-same. 592—McKenna-same. 596—Grimm-Union Ry. 71—Deigher-Interurban St Ry. 300—Kostonbam-N. Y. City Ry. 508—Krone-same. 594—Langsdorf-same. 600—Quinlan-same. 601—Kelly-Union Ry. 602—Mitchell-N Y City Ry. 603—Same-same. 604—Same-same. 606—Foley-same. 607—Stone-same. 608—Dalton-same. 611—Worster-Inter St Ry. 612—Green-Met St Ry. 613—Greatrex-Inter St Ry. 615—Sullivan-same. 616—Fickelman-Union Ry. 617—Ziegler-Inter St Ry. 620—Harrison-Met St Ry. 622—Tracy-same. 624—Crane-Union Ry. 625—Curtin-N Y City Ry. 626—Carroll-same. 627—Misikoff-Brook Heights R R. 628—Landes-N Y City Ry. 629—Riche-same. 630—Weiss-same. 631—Kaveny-same. 632—Wilson-same. 641—Rice-Union Ry. 546—Lender-42d St, &c, Ry. 547—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Columbus Avenue Corner in Big Trade—Lease of New Eleven-story Building on Fifth Avenue—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Sol Freidus and Harris & Co. have sold for the Breslauer Realty Company 580 and 582 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 46 by 95, to the Ascher Simon Realty Company, which was recently incorporated. The Ascher Simon Realty Company gives in part payment 2,568 to 2,572 Seventh Avenue, three five-story triple flats and stores, on plot 75 by 100, and 202 and 204 West 149th Street, two similar properties, each 25 by 100. The transaction involves $340,000.

Fifth Avenue Building Leased.

The whole of the eleven-story building now being erected by the Van Beuren estate at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, 77 by 150, has been leased to Voss & Stern, importers, now at 478 Broadway. The lease is for a term of ten years at a reported net rental of about $65,000 a year.

Estate Sells on Chatham Square.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Brown and Bayard Tuckerman, executors of the estate of Lucius N. Tuckerman, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the five-story building 5 Chatham Square, running through to 4 Catharine Street, on lot 25 by 61.4.

Deal for 95th Street Apartments.

Alphonse E. Pelham has sold the Watbessing, a seven-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.8, at 253 West Ninety-fifth Street, together with an adjoining lot, 25 by 100.8.

Henry Weil has sold for a client of Osorio & Klee 44 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

John Sigmund has sold to Israel Gollies, through S. Meltcher, the five-story flat 74 West 101st Street, 26 by 100.

Williams & McAnerney have sold 234 and 236 West Sixty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.11.

West 107th Street Dwelling Sold.

Miss M. Monahan has sold for Mrs. Thomas C. Buck to Hugh King 326 West 107th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on plot 30 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Riverside Drive.

Seventh Avenue Properties in Trade

Reeve A. Silk & Co. have sold for Hannah Kaufman 2,035 and 2,037 Seventh Avenue, near 122d Street, a six-story triple flat, 37.10 by 100, to Edgar Swain, who gives in exchange 538 to 542 West 146th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 75 by 100.

William Richtberg has sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company and the Beekman Realty Company 2,547, 2,553, and 2,555 Eighth Avenue, three five-story double flats, each on lot 25 by 85.

Steinman & Jackson have sold for Harry Bierhoff to a client 13 West 114th Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 17.8 by 100; also, for Samuel Glatner, 115 East 101st Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for the Junction Realty Company 24 Lenox Avenue, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on lot 33.6 by 100.

To Sell Flats on the Heights.

Justice Greenbaum has appointed Morris J. Hirsch referee to sell the six six-story buildings on the south side of 135th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 275 by 99.11, as the result of a suit brought by the State Bank against William Sax and others to foreclose six mortgages amounting to $124,100.

The City Real Estate Company has sold the plot, 50 by 200, on the west side of Broadway, running through to Bennett Avenue, about 75 feet north of 190th Street.

Plans for 32d Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story office and loft building to be erected by the Bankers' Construction Company, of which William Manger is President, at 29 to 35 West Thirty-second Street, running through to 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street. The structure will cost $900,000. Clinton & Russell are the architects.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has loaned $575,000 to the Densmore-Compton Building Company on the property at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 120.5 by 92 and irregular, where the company will build a twelve-story apartment house.

Nassau Street Corner Leased.

The Bolger Realty Company has leased for the Thompson Company to Joseph Acker the store and basement at the southeast corner of Nassau and John Streets.

Corner Sold on Lexington Avenue.

Harry N. Kohn has bought 1,235, 1,237 and 1,239 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 38.8 by 102.2, the longer dimension on the avenue. The building will be remodeled by the new owner.

James Kyle & Sons were the brokers in the recent sale of 727 Lexington Avenue and 135 East Fifty-eighth Street, and in that of 247 East Forty-fifth Street.

W. E. Preble and W. E. Booth have sold for Dayton C. Belknap 135 and 137 East Ninety-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on plot 40 by 75.

Simon Schnurmacher has sold to Minna Kochler 1,265 First Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

Resale of Second Avenue Parcel.

E. E. Tisch & Co., in conjunction with Jacob Adler, have resold for Charles Gumb 1,434 Second Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores, on plot 25 by 100.

Simeon Levy has sold for Charles Ottman 205 and 207 East Forty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 120 and irregular.

Huberth & Gabel have leased to Louis P. Baumgart the four-story dwelling 126 East Seventeenth Street.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

David S. Gerstenfeld has sold for the Ossner estate to Frank Gans and Charles J. Fox 196 East Houston Street, running through to 91 First Street, five-story tenements, on lot 19 by 88, and has resold the properties for Messrs. Gans and Fox to Samuel Grossman. This is the first sale of these parcels since 1890.

Shatzberg & April, as brokers, have sold 232 East Houston Street, a five-story tenement, 24.9 by 106.

M. & A. Well have bought the five-story tenement 280 Mott Street, 25 by 87.

Samuel Grossman has sold to M. Eschwege 148 Avenue C, 25 by 83, and 204 Avenue B, 25 by 70.

Benjamin Menschel has bought, through J. Goldner, 140 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 97.

Simon Schumacher has bought from Jacobs Brothers, 115 Charles Street, near Hudson Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 106.

Third Avenue Deal in the Bronx.

Simon Schumacher has sold to Stern & Wasserman 4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, three four-story flats, with stores, 75 by 102.

Richard Dickson has sold for Franz Helbig 1,069 Forest Avenue, a three-family house, on lot 20 by 97.

Joseph C. Lawenthal reports the following sales: For Adolph Schwartz, to a client, 627 Union Avenue, a two-family dwelling.

Solomon Tekulsky has bought for a client, through M. A. Shopland & Co., the plot, 88 by 92, on the west side of White Plains Road, 115 feet north of 241st Street.

B. H. Weisker, Jr., of the office of James L. Libby was the broker in the sale of the northwest corner of Walton Avenue and 184th Street. Henry E. Hall is the buyer.

Buyers for Westchester Farms.

George A. Bowman has sold to H. L. Atkinson the George J. Ruxer farm of eighty acres, adjoining the Charles P. Teed farm, at Somers Centre, Westchester County. This farm has been held in the Ruxer family over eighty years.

Payson McL. Merrill has sold the Alexander Smith farm of about seventy acres, situated on the Post Road, between Mount Kisco and Ossining, Westchester County.

Buying on Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold thirty lots on Church Street, Tottenville, to H. E. Davis, who purchased the adjoining Baxter property on the Amboy Road several days ago. Mr. Kolff has also sold to William L. Vaughan the old Dunwill property on the Amboy Road, near Bentley and Butler Avenues, for James S. Graham of Brooklyn.

It is also reported that the Prince's Bay Realty Company has sold a large hotel and water-front property at Tottenville to Joseph C. Seguine; also, water-front property on Main Street, Tottenville, to S. W. O. Schlip, and thirty acres of water-front at Richmond Valley to the Equitable Realty Company.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad has announced that it will double-track its Amboy Division and that eight new locomotives and twenty-four passenger cars have been ordered.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

102d St, 71 West, n s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, to Wolf Elias, $5,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

72d St, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, for a five-story brick gymnasium and flat, 75x98; Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association of 521 East 72d St, owner; H. Fouchaux, architect; cost, $100,000.

32d St, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, running through to 33d St, for a twelve-story brick building, 52.6x100 and irregular; Bankers' Construction Co. of 10 Wall Street, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $900,000.

Cruger Av, w s, 175 ft s of Van Nest Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Joseph C. Luke, Van Nest Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted:

43d St, 144 and 146 East, to two five-story brick tenements; R. M. Law of 51 East 122d St, owner; D. M. Ach, architect; cost, $5,000.

40th St, 107 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. N. Dowling of 340 Lexington Av, owner; J. C. W. Hall, architect; cost, $5,000.

125th St, 42 West, to a four-story brick store and loft building; H. Levey of 105 West 45th St, owner; E. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $7,000.

2d St, 113 and 115 East, to two four-story brick tenements; estate of J. C. Lehner of 350 East 87th St, owner; A. H. Blankenstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 865 to 869, to five-story brick stores and lofts; J. Forsythe, premises, owner; F. W. Perkins, architect; cost, $30,000.

10th St, 267 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; W. C. Podolsky of 38 Avenue B, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

36th St, 152 to 156 West, to an eight-story brick warehouse; A. D. Russell of 52 Wall St, owner; A. J. Smith, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 5.

AVENUE A, 1,427 and 1,429, 51.1x100; Julius M. Mayer, referee, to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $20,000,) $5,000.

AVENUE A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $12,500,) $20,000.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 101.5x irregular; Aqueduct Av, s e corner of 183d St, 100.5x irregular; Herman St. Moritz to William C. Bergen, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 159th St, 49.11x79.10; Robert Arnstein to Frederick Knack, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

BANK ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th St, 19.10x75; Sarah L. Ottman and others to Maria Maher, $12,500.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Suffolk St, 75x50; Emma Raub to Joseph Berkowitz and another, $1.

CHERRY ST, 93, Oliver St, 81, 98.6x irregular; Rose Wertheim to Alessandro Delli Paoli, $1.

CHERRY ST, 95, Oliver St, 98.6x irregular; Alfred Hahn and others to Alessandro Delli Paoli, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

COLLEGE AV, n e corner of 165th St, 194.3x irregular; Max Kessler and others to Benjamin Elphand and another, $100.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 98, 65.8x irregular; Hyman Rosenblum to Abraham Lewenstein and another, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

CROTONA AV, e s, 99.4 ft s of Elmwood Place, 24.7x96; Charles E. Stall to Michael Murray, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

DEANE PLACE, e s, 25 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, Westchester; Henry P. Ansorge to Clemens Fontana, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; George M. Stumpf and another, executors, to Johanna Thomass and another, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 151.8 ft e of Avenue C, 65x 81; Solomon Henig and others to Morris Rose, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

KING AV, e s, 125 ft s of Beach St, 163x— City Island; Frank A. Egan to Walter E. Keller, $100.

LOT 31, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Avs and fronting Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Ellen Anderson to Benjamin D. Jenkins, $100.

LEXINGTON AV, s e s, 24.8 n e of 27th St, 24.8x100; Milton C. Henley to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, (mtg $35,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,235 to 1,239, 36.8x102.2; Edwin A. Sparrow to Lena Weil, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 137th St, 25x75; August Brahman to Adolph Baum, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

LOT 26, Block 50, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Jessie A. Stevens, $100.

LOTS 298 and 299, map of 329 lots, part of Scheffelin estate; A. Shatzlein & Sons to Joe Giordano, (mtg $1,800,) $100.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner of 131st St, 91x irregular; Old Broadway, 2,370, 93.1x irregular; Samuel Solomon to Lena Feldberg, all title, $100.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner of 131st St, 91x irregular; Old Broadway, 2,370, 93.1x irregular; Max Kessler to Lena Feldberg, all title, $100.

ORCHARD ST, 177, 22.8x87.6; Abraham Blumberg to Jacob Shevell, (mtg $34,750,) $100.

PARK AV, 3,682, 17x85.3; Bridget Connolly to Charles Van Riper and another, (mtg $3,650,) $100.

PARK AV, e s, 87.9½ ft s of 170th St, 17x85.3; Charles Van Riper and others to Bridget Connolly, (mtg $3,650,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 50x 95; Max Powell to Charles F. Dilberger, (mtg $3,300,) $100.

PARK AV, e s, 87.9½ ft s of 170th St, 17x85.3; Bridget Connolly to Alexander Mercier, (mtg $4,000,) $6,000.

RIVER AV, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 100x150; Arthur G. Schlemmer to Ernestine C. Gardner, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 50x83; David Zipkin to Harris Siegel, (mtg $44,575,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 135th St, 50x 83; David Zipkin to Samuel Zipkin, $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 135th St, 50x83; Samuel Zipkin to Harris Siegel, (mtg $63,000,) $100.

WALES AV, s e corner of 140th St, 75x50; Daniel L. Korn to Benjamin Florsheim, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 962 to 966, 38.9x200; Samuel Wormser to Workingmen's Educational Association, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

2D AV, 2,040 to 2,044, 75.11x75; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Samuel Goodman, (mtg $72,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,567, 20x80; Mary E. Werner to Stefanie Fulop, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

3D AV, w s, 78.2 ft s of 170th St, 119.3x irregular; Ferdinand Forsch to Albert Forsch, $1.

3D AV, 4,030, 26.11x100; Max Borck to Leopold Salamon, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

3D AV, 4,000 to 4,004, 75x00; Anna Weiss and others to Louis Stern and another, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

4TH ST, 166 East, 25x96.2; William W. Astor to Ferdinand Ambrust, $17,000.

5TH AV, s s, Lot 156, map of Wakefield, 100x 114; Mary J. W. Choulet to City Equity Co., all title, $500.

7TH ST OR AV, n s, 77.6 ft e of 2d Av or St, 27.6x105, Williamsbridge; Louise B. Cattus to Edward Kearn, (mtg $2,879.75,) $1.

7TH AV, 2,247, 25x75; John B. Haskin, Jr., trustee, to John M. Wyatt, $1.

8TH AV, 285, 19x100; Joseph T. B. Jones to John H. Boschen, (mtg $24,000,) $39,500.

8TH AV, 2,553 and 2,555, 50x85; 8th Av, 2,547, 25x85; Jacob Klein to George Heinlein and another, (mtg $72,000,) $100.

8TH AV, 741 and 743, 100x irregular; interior lot between 46th and 47th Sts, at point 100 ft w of 8th Av, 17.10x irregular; Adam E. Schulthies to Lem S. Chase and another, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

24TH ST, 382 East, 25x75; Moses Reeves to Seidel Schmeidin, (mtg $16,500,) $1.

30TH ST, 332, s s, 389 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x98.9; Samuel Corse to William D. Dubois, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

41ST ST, s s, 250.1 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x 98.9; Sophia Michael to V. Garafolo, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

41ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, strip, 0.1x 98.9; Sophia Michael to V. Garafolo, $1.

47TH ST, 344 East, 20x84.11; Glascow Realty Company to Sam Sobel, (mtg $10,500,) $100.

49TH ST, n s corner of Lexington Av, 51.8x 100.5; the Winona Bible School to the Bible Teachers' Training School, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

56TH ST, 63 East, 22.8x100.5; Edward E. Morgan to Martha Crawford, (mtg $38,000,) $1.

71ST ST, 138 East, 15x80.5, with all title to alley; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $30,000,) $100.

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 20x102.2; Isaac Portman to Herman Lubetkin, ⅙ part, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

88TH ST, 180 West, 25x100.8; Alfred C. Bachman to Lulu Benedict, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

90TH ST, 324 East, 35x100.8; Jacob Bloch and others to Harris Schwartz and another, (mtg $38,900,) $100.

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louis Levin to Morris H. Feder, ¼ part, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

99TH ST, 110 and 112 East, 101.2x irregular; George E. Maguire to Sylvester H. Maguire, (mtg $43,000,) $100.

99TH ST, 110 and 112 East, 101.2x irregular; Slyvester H. Maguire to Abby A. Moody, (mtg $43,000,) $100.

99TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 80x100.11; Samuel Bienenzucht and others to Bernard Cohen, (mtg $57,750,) $100.

103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 87.6x100; Julius Weinstein to Jacob Klain, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

103D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Max Blanck to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $35,775,) $100.

111TH ST, 162 East, 18.9x100.11; Max Kessler to Annie Kessler, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

113TH ST, 53 East, 84x25.10; Benjamin Florsheim to A B C Realty Co., $1.

115TH ST, 53 East, 84x25.10; A B C Realty Co. to Daniel L. Korn, (mtg $38,000,) $1.

118TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Max Kessler to Mayer Kessler, $100.

118TH ST, 525 East, 20.5x100.11; Hortense N. Carley to George I. Pavelka, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

119TH ST, 132 West, 19x100.11; Gustav O. Zeller to Samuel Berns, $100.

122D ST, n s, 179 ft e of Madison Av, 19x 100.11; Ferdinand Forsch to Albert Forsch, $1.

123D ST, n s, 87.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x 100.11; Julius Shweitzer to Nathan Stern, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

133D ST, 5 West, 20x99.11; Morris Newell to Sarah Shapiro, (mtg $19,450,) $1.

140TH ST, n s, 512.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x 100; Albert I. Koertje and others to Herman Hoops, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

145TH ST, 417 West, 18x99.11; Thomas H. Calhoun estate to Annie L. Brown, $100.

166TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 100x irregular; William Sinnott to Peter Sinnott, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

165TH ST, n s, 50.5 ft e of Tiffany St, 96.8x irregular; Peter Sinnott to William Sinnott, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

175TH ST, s s, Lot 5, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, 24x 94; Mary E. Murray to Leo A. Doran, $1.

177TH ST, s s, Lots 6 and 7, map of 41 lots at Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av; Annie E. Murray to Leo A. Doran, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

A B C REALTY CO. to Benjamin Florsheim; Madison Av, n e corner of 115th St, 25.10x84, prior mtg $33,000, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

ARONOWITZ, Louis, and another, to Italian-American Trust Co.; Rivington St, 308 to 312 demand, 6%.....$5,000

ARONOWITZ, Louis, and another to Arthur Baur; Rivington St, 308 to 312, demand, 6%.....$5,000

BERKOWITZ, Joseph, and another to Emma Raub; Broome St, s w corner of Suffolk St, 75x50, 5 years.....$73,500

BERGEN, William C., to Herman H. Moritz; Aqueduct Av, s e corner of 183d St, 100x 100.11, prior mtg $8,250, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

BERGEN, William C., to Herman H. Moritz; Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 150x 102.6, prior mtg $11,250, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

BURGE, Catharine, to Martin Norz; Perry Av, s s, 145 ft s of 205th St, 25x100, due Sept. 18, 1909.....$500

BAUM, Adolph, to August Brakmann; Lenox Av, n w corner of 137th St, 25x75, prior mtg $27,500, due Sept. 1, 1909, 5½%.....$8,500

BROWN, Annie L., to Thomas H. Calhoun, executor; 145th St, n s, 120 ft e of Convent Av, 18x20.11, 5 years.....$12,000

BONIS, Samuel, to Gustav O. Zeller; 118th St, 132 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$16,000

BRONXDALE REALTY CO. to Frank Gass; part of Lot 1, map of estate of Elijah Valentine, Westchester, 3 years, 6%.....$750

COHEN, Bernard, to Samuel Benenzucht and another; Park Av, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x30, installments, 6%.....$2,500

CHASE, Leon S., and another to Adam E. Schulthels; 8th Av, 741 and 743, 8 years, 6%.....$24,000

CAPONIGRI, Maria F., and another to same; 107th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, installments, 6%.....$10,000

CAIN, Katie, and others to John J. Cain; 90th St, 312 East, 3 years.....$4,000

DENSMORE-COMPTON BUILDING CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Park Av, s e corner of 58th St, 120.5 x irregular, due May 1, 1912, 6%.....$575,000

DORAN, Leo. A., to Annie E. Murray; 175th St, s s, Lots 6 and 7, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard Av., each 25x94, 3 years.....$4,667

DORAN, Leo. A., to Mary E. Murray; Lot 5, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard Av, each 25x94, 3 years.....$2,333

DILBERGER, Charles, to Sol C. Powell and others; Prospect Av, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 50x95, prior mtg $3,300, 1 year, 6%.$1,807

EVERETT, Margaret, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 63d St, n s, 337.6 ft w of Central Park West, 37.6x100.5, 3 years, 4½%..$35,000

FULOP, Stefanie, to Mary E. Werner; 2d Av, 1,567, prior mtg $10,000, bond.....$6,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Margaret McConaughy, executrix; Orchard St, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6, 5 years.....$28,000

FONTANA, Clemens, to Henrietta Katz; Dean Place, e s, 25 ft s of Pierce Place, 25x100, 2 years, 6%.....$1,200

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, 2,040 to 2,044, prior mtg $39,000, 3 years, 6%.....$13,000

GIORDANO, Joe, to A. Shatskin & Son, Incorporated; Lots 298 and 299, map of 329 lots, part of Scheffelin estate, bond, $225.

GOLDBERG, Joseph M., to Emma Mohrman; 8th Av, 2,906, prior mtg $55,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000

GAROFALO, V., Inc., to Sophia Michael; 41st St, s s, 250.1 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x98.9, prior mtg $20,000, due Oct. 1, 1909, 6%.$13,200

GERINGER, Isaac, to Lorenz Smith; 47th St, 334 East, 5 years.....$8,500

GLASS, Joseph, to Union Trust Co.; Monroe St, 112, 5 years, 4½%.....$17,500

HELLER, Max, to John E. Roosevelt and another; 16th St, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92, 5 years.....$18,000

JOHN, Anna G., to Bowery Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 92d St, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8, 3 years.....$22,000

JORDAN, Patrick J., to Kate McGowan; Lot 554, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years...$4,000

JENKINS, Benjamin D., to Ellen Anderson; Lot 31, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard, 3 years.....$2,000

JUNCTION REALTY CO. to The Guarantee and Trust Co.; 65th St, 38 and 40 West, bond.....$40,000

KOPLIN, Joseph B., to Samuel Riker; 123d St, s s, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11, 5 years.....$10,000

KLEIN, Jacob, to Julius Weinstein; 103d St, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 87.6x100.11, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,100

KNACK, Frederick, to Robert Arnstein; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 159th St, 49.11x 79.10, 3 years, 6%.....$16,000

KEARNS, Edw., to Louise B. Cattus; 7th St, n s, 77.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x105, 5 years.; $2,880

KOHM, Theresa, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Orchard St, w s, 200.9 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6, 5 years.....$25,000

KRONOVET, Morris, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Avenue C, e s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x64.3, 5 years.$19,000

KELLER, Walter E., to Frank A. Egan; King Av, e s, 125 ft s of Beach St, 25 x irregular, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to William J. Amend; 111th St, n s, 284.11 ft e of 3d Av., 24.11x 100.11, 8 years.....$24,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to Henry Heide; 111th St, 221 East, 8 years.....$24,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to Henry Heide; 111th St, 223 East, 8 years.....$24,000

LYON, Thomas, Jr., to Vena M. Wilson; Park View Place, e s, 85 ft s of 190th St, 25x85, 8 years, 6%.....$1,000

LAURIA, Pasquale, and others to Italian-American Trust Co.; 24th St, 328 and 330 East, due Dec. 31, 1907, 6%.....$30,000

MOODY, Abby A., to Sylvester H. Maguire; 99th St, 110 and 112 West, prior mtg $43,000, 3 years.....$6,000

MAHER, Marie, to Title Insurance Co.; Bank St, 58, 3 years.....$5,000

MERCIER, Alexandre, and another to Bridget Connolly; Park Av, e s, 87.9 ft s of 170th St, 17x85.3, 3 years, 6%.....$1,500

MOODY, George F., to Harold Werner and others, executors; Lots 24, 25, 73, and 77 to 85, 90, 93 to 95, 146 to 149, 157 to 160, map of 100 lots of property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years, 6%.....$17,000

McKIBBON, John G., to Terence F. Sheridan; 33d St, 217 West, 1 year, 6%.....$1,700

MOHLMAN, Louise C., to Diedrich O. Haaren and another, executors; Charles St, n s, 82.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x95.2, 1 year, 5½%.....$12,500

O'RORKE, Margaret V., to Isaac Bell; Charlton Place, 98, 5 years.....$25,000

PAVELKA, George I., to Bankers' Land and Mortgage Co., a corporation; 118th St, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11, 4 years, 6%.....$3,000

PRATT, Sophia J., to Louise F. Runk; 3d Av, w s, 77.8 ft n of 14th St, 25.7 x irregular, 3 years.....$3,750

PAOLI, Alessandro, to Alfred Hahn and others; Cherry St, 98, prior mtg $36,000, installments, 6%.....$14,000

PIERMONT, Gustav M., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 7th Av, s w corner of 131st St, 49.11x75, prior mtg $88,500, due Aug. 26, 1907, 6%.....$5,000

RAINARD, George R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 116th St, 358 West, bond.....$12,000

REICH, Bernard, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 113th St, 248 West, 5 years.....$12,000

ROMANSKY, Blanche, to Sarah A. Kemp; 113th St, 45, West, 5 years.....$10,000

SILBERBERG & SAUL (incorporated) to Mendel D. Andur; Vyse Av, 1,167 and 1,169, 2 mtgs, each $1,500, 2 mtgs, each $8,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

SCHEY, Simon, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; 141st St, 224 West, 3 years, 4½%..$29,000

SIEGEL, Harris, to David Zipkin; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 136th St, 50x83, prior mtg $50,000, 6 years, 6%.....$13,000

SIEGEL, Harris, to David Zipkin; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 50x83, prior mtg $37,000, 6 years, 6%.....$7,575

SALOMON, Leopold, to Max Borck; 3d Av, 4,030, prior mtg $22,500, 2 years, 6%...$3,750

SCHWEITZER, Eugene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Anthony Av, 1,823, bond.....$4,000

STERN, Louis, and another to Anna Weiss and others; 3d Av, 4,004, prior mtg $15,000, bond.....$1,833

STERN, Louis, and another to Anna Weiss and others; 3d Av, 4,002, prior mtg $15,000, bond.....$1,833

STERN, Louis, and another to Anna Weiss and others; 3d Av, 4,000, prior mtg $15,000, bond.....$1,833

SMITH, John H., to Mercantile Trust Co.; 115th St, 157 and 159, 5 years, 4½%....$12,000

SCHWEICKERT, Maria, to Mary B. Fareira; 220th St, s s, 138.4 ft from e s 2d St, e s, Wakefield, 3 years.....$2,500

SCHARFSTEIN, Isidor, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 147th St, s s, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 25x98.9, 5 years.....$13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

111TH ST, 300 and 302 West; New York Marble Co. against Beethoven Englander, owner & Fleischmann Realty and Contracting Co., contractor, $14.

8D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50x100; Jacob W. Werbelousky against Jacob Seider and Morris Stoler, owners and contractors, $32.

2D AV, 1,912; Peter F. Willig against Sophie Sarg, owner and contractor; $207.

147TH ST, 529 to 536 West; Guarantee Electric Co. against Davis Karp and Morris Heller, owners and contractors, $684.

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 151st St, 75x100; Simons & Moersfelder against Martin Construction Co., owner and contractor; Herman Cohen, Four Realty Co., and Louis J. Belaue, contractors, $1,050.

187TH ST, 1,021 and 1,023 East; Barnet Mayer against Columbia Wax Works, owner and contractor; Frank B. Wolker, contract, $1,798.

STANTON ST, 114; Philip Levitt against Sigmund and Moritz Muhlberg, owners; Sam Moonshine and Joseph Blumberg, contractors, $300.

BROOK AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, 200x100; Peter Meister against Abraham Silbermintz, owner and contractor, $1,200.

ELIZABETH ST, 150; Pasquale Lauria against Michael Brigandi, owner and contractor, $1,272.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,061; Jacob Wiener against Mortimore and Abraham Mayer, owners and contractors, $119.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, whole front between 110th and 111th Sts; F. W. Jesup & Co. against Arthur E. Silverman and others, $1,028, 1907, $416.

SHIEL AV, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, Bronx; Kasper & Josephson against Louis Metz, Dec. 17, 1906, $73.

151ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Filippo Vescosi against Giuseppe Fusco, Feb. 25, 1907, (by bond,) $855.

4TH AV, n w corner of 17th St; Fred A. Johnson against Mayer Kahn and others, Jan. 9, 1907, (by bond,) $305.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 62d St; De La Vergne Machine Co. against Samuel B. Haines and others, Dec. 19, 1906, $5,000.

Lis Pendens.

9TH ST, 34 West; City Real Estate Co. against Caroline Dilks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.9 ft n of 169th St, 51.2x100x51.4x105.5; Annie Reich against Isaac Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Laworower.

139TH ST, 861 East; Sophie Wollreich against Bernard Windowsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steindler & Hounter.

77TH ST, s s, 123.8 ft e of 1st Av, 64.4x102.2; Anna E. Stein against Frederick K. Wern and others, (partition;) attorney, C. Philipbar.

150TH ST, n s, 831.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.1x 99.11; Nicolo Laguisa against Barnet Mill and others, (specific performance;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 107th St, 50x100; Max Goebel against Minnie F. Neely and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. Hammann.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 40.1 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 40.8x100; Washington Av, e s, 80.1 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 40.8x100; two actions; J. C. Julius Langbein against Elias Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Langbein.

149TH ST, s s, 180.8 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 106.6; Theresa Lynch against Ann A. Lynch and others, (action to secure deed to 1/8 part;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

EDGECOMBE ROAD, s w corner of 166th St, 101.8x11.2x irregular; Isaac Shapiro and others against Samuel Makransky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel & Oppenheimer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF THE

Estate of ELIZA MULRY, Deceased.

THOMAS F. MULRY, THOMAS M. MULRY, } By order of Executors { JOSEPH M. F. EGAN, M.D. HAROLD SWAIN.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 6th, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST.

Southeast Corner East 12th & Dry Dock Streets
Old buildings. Size of plot 50x103.8.

East 12th Street, South Side
50 ft. east of cor. of Dry Dock Street.
Old buildings. Size of plot 49x103.3.

533 & 535 East 15th Street
Two 5-story brick buildings in front and two 2-story brick buildings in rear. Size of plot 42.6x103.3.

537, 539, 541 & 543 E. 15th St.
Four 5-story brick buildings in front and one 4-story brick building in rear. Size of plot 82.6x103.3.

Northwest Corner Avenue D & 11th Street
Known as No. 169 Avenue D and 743, 745 and 747 East 11th Street, one 1, one 4, and one 5-story brick building thereon.

739 & 741 East 11th Street
One 4 and one 5-story brick building.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Policy of Insurance FREE.

JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Esq., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Esq., Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg., N. Y. } Attorneys for Executors
AMBROSE G. TODD, Esq., 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

Maps and booklets can be obtained at office of above attorneys or

**JOSEPH

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

The choicest location in every city is that adjoining its Parks.

KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted. It is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

A visit to the new beautiful park will do you good even though you do not want to buy.

LOTS AND PLOTS NOW AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
An advance will be made soon. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
Call or write for our latest Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.
QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

10% WILL SECURE A PLOT AT BEAUTIFUL

ELMHURST HEIGHTS,

The Highest Grade Residential Park
IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year,

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
SEND POSTAL FOR PARTICULARS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

send for our special proposition to FIRST PURCHASERS in

WESTMORELAND

adjoining
DOUGLAS MANOR.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO
1 West 34th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

25 acres, West New Brighton; high, dry, level land, surrounded by improvements; adjoining Prohibition Park, near trolley; may be bought cheap; very liberal terms; municipal ferry to Port Richmond assured. Room 515, 111 Broadway, Manhattan

72 acres on Richmond Turnpike, suitable for retailing. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick Service Charges Reasonable
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $825,000.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Godfrey, 97 East 116th St.

Anywhere in Westchester County. — Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon:—$00 lots, $500 each; 11 acres adjoining, $5,000 acre; improvements; trolley, Harlem, New Haven Railroads. Edel, 102 West 42d St.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.

14 Room House; Lot 120x135; Neptune Ave.....$20,000.

70x135 Lot, with fine Stable on rear of Lot.....$10,000.

70x200 Feet Neptune Ave... $7,000.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 81ST ST., N. Y.

New Rochelle.—New house, fine location, 10 rooms and bath; reception foyer; paneled dining room; large piazza; gas and electricity; price $10,000; terms suitable. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

White Plains.

PROPER HOUSE FOR NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN

White Plains' prettiest section in the Scarsdale Estates vicinity; 12 minutes' walk to depot; beautiful view of distant hills; very large parlor and library, with rubble stone fireplace, dining room paneled; butler's pantry, kitchen, and office (or den;) 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, and sitting room with fireplace; 3d floor, bedroom and immense billiard room with fireplace, the desire of your heart; corner plot, 60x127. Not quite completed, but owner must sell. Price, $16,000.

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate"
Opposite Depot. 66 Pine Street,
White Plains, N. Y. New York City.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
1 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Furnished houses for the season; also a number of very desirable houses to lease. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38. Also Depot Square, White Plains; Tel. 759.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES in carefully restricted section of White Plains; macadam roads; sewer, water; every plot has fine view; convenient to station; $900 to $2,000 each. Catalogue on request.
THE WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
264½ East 42d St., N. Y.; 2 Depot Sq., White Plains.

A FEW CHOICE CORNERS.
GROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND FLORISTS.
In growing section of White Plains.
E. N. EHRHART.
7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38.

Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Owner going away, must sell handsome new 9-room cottage; all improvements; near depot; only $6,000; half cash. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At Long Branch, N. J.—West End, Hollywood, furnished Summer cottages; all improvements; to rent for the season, at $600, $700, and $900. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, agents.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Cottage on West End Av.; 2 minutes from ocean; 9 rooms and bath; modern stable connected; bargain. P. A. Leary, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

At the Oranges; modern one and two family Houses, Apartments, Stores, Factories, business Properties; very cheap. RANDALL, 257 Main St., Orange.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardean.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay, or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Farm of 86 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 606 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted for rental, 20-foot house, suitable for physician, neighborhood of 86th St. and Columbus Av. Address G. H., Box 341 Times Square.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Winfield Heights—

(EIGHT MINUTES OUT.)
NEAR NEW

Penn. R. R. Terminal

in Long Island City, two blocks from station, a few lots with improvements.
Must be sold.
For particulars call or write
H. B. Wood Development Co.
Times Bldg.,
Broadway & Forty-second St.

Attractive water-front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

$2,600 up will buy two-family house in Corona. J. George, 340 Broadway, City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

10th STREET

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.
4-story and basement dwelling for rent.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

TO RENT.

63 West 9th St.,

a three-story-and-basement dwelling, on lot 22x92; possession May 1; seen on permit only.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

WEST 51ST ST.

25-foot house, 20 rooms and bath; large extension and rear stairs to top of house; rental $2,500.

Permit from
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 5th Ave., near 58th St.

Rent $45; the three-story dwelling 480 West 150th St., near Amsterdam Av.; also upper and lower part of 470 West 150th St. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

165 East 62d St.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size, 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company; 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET,
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Small, desirable apartments of three and four rooms and bath; elevator service, steam heat and hot water; modern plumbing; moderate rents; convenient to Lenox Av. Subway. 1,867 7th Av., near 114th St. See janitor or

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

POWER'S COURT

121st St., 421 West. (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

Cheapest five rooms and bath in city; private hall; absolutely light; steam heat, hot water; telephone; decorate to suit. 524 West 151st St.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath, elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

Exceptionally light and sunny 6-room apartment and bath; rent $1,250. Inquire of Superintendent, 241 West 102d St., between 9 and 12.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms and tiled bath; steam; $45.; 41 West 103d St.

EAST SIDE.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Apartment of six light rooms, bath; steam heat; all improvements.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

C. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

BRONX.

$18 UP FIVE NEW, EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
167TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To sublet for 3 to 6 months, furnished apartment, three rooms and bath, in hotel apartment, 32d St., near Madison. Inquire at the Hampton, 22 East 31st St.

Two large rooms, bath, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished; suitable high-class bachelor apartments; references. 64 West 51st.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of 1'ERPETUAL ACCOUNT BOOK CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 19, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.
PETER ALEXANDER, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Chas. Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

Among those who have already secured space in the West Street Building are the following: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.; Niver Coal Co., R. A. C. Smith, Pres.; New York & Hoboken Ferry Company; American Diamond Rock Drill Company; Standard Railway Equipment Co.; Dodge & Bliss Company, Lumber; The John Peirce Company, General Contractors; National Railway Materials Co., Railway Supplies; Morris & Essex Railroad Company; Hudson Engineering & Contracting Co.; Scranton Bolt & Nut Co.; North River Coal Co.; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; The A. L. Barber Asphalt Company; Du Pont Powder Company; New York Steam Company; Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co.; Wickes Brothers, Machinery; John B. McDonald, Contractor; Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Contractors; Mackey, Young & Co., Coal; Tillotson & Kent, Lawyers; Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Steel Welding; H. M. Treadwell & Co., Engineers; Quincy, Manchester Sergent Co., Railway Equipment; A. D. Granger Co., Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; McClave, Rimmer & Co., Machinery; The Bird Archer Company, Boilers; The Goubert Mfg. Co., Machinery; The T. A. Gillespie Co., Engineers; Pierce Well Engineering & Supply Co., Well Machinery; Essex Construction Company, Contractors; Curtis, Blaisdell Co., Coal; The Pelton Water Wheel Co.; Neptune Meter Company; John R. Waters, Insurance; Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Machinery; Karl Vesterdahl & Co., Engineers; Peerless Coal & Coke Co., George C. Clausen, Pres.; Davis Acetylene Company; Empire City Marble Company; Reading Steel Castle Company; Boyd Equipment Company, Contractors; W. D. Sargent; International Brake Shoe Company; George B. Spearin, Contractor; Empire State Crushed Stone Company; Herbert B. Drake & Co., Manufacturing Agents; George F. Harriman, Lawyer; Fred Dana Rhodes; Dusenbery & Co., Grain and Feed; Royden Marble Machine Company; Barton & Carpenter, Electrical Engineers; William Bradley & Son, Limestone; West Street Improvement Co., Real Estate; National Electric Lamp Co.; Laflin, Rand Powder Co.; National Metal Company; J. P. McWalters, Signs; Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; C. Von Gochen & Engel, Engineers; W. W. Tupper & Co., Grate Bars; R. Sanders, Engineer; Standard Temperature Regulation Co.; Hildreth Varnish Company; James B. Tonking, Consulting Engineer; Lewis Company, Contractors; Guarantee Construction Company; Standard Wood Company; Columbia Refining Company; Enholm Crosland Company; The Green Fuel Economizer Company; E. J. Wessels, Insurance; Sarco Fuel Economizer Co.; John A. Caldwell, Engineer; Bacon Air Lift Company; George V. Cresson Company, Machinery; Henry A. Hilner's Sons Company, Iron; Parker Boiler Company; Fenton Publishing Company; A. H. Schutte, Expert Machinery; Walter Kidde, Engineer; L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., Machinery; Keystone Equipment Co.; Leber & Sons, Machinery.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agents

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NORTHEAST CORNER

WEST and CEDAR Sts.

5-STORY BLDG.
47x55 LONG
LEASE CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS. TENANTS OR BROKERS APPLY TO
S. B. GOODALE & SON
NO. 6 WEST 24TH ST.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

11 Water St., strong building, about 25x70, five stories and dry cellar; possession May 1st. Corner store and basement, John and Pearl, about 22x60; suitable retail or wholesale business.

Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.

Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x86; elevator; 51½ Pearl St.

Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

42D ST. & BROADWAY,

75x100 FEET.

TO LEASE,

225 to 231 West 42d St., for ten years, at a net rental.
FRANK J. CASSIDY, On Premises.

TO LEASE.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN NEW BUILDING, 50x100; ALSO BASEMENT FLOOR, 50x100; STEAM HEAT AND POWER; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES. APPLY TO E. BAGGE IRON WORKS, 144TH ST. AND WHITLOCK AVE., BRONX.

NO. 35 VESTRY STREET,

between Greenwich and Hudson Streets; lot 25 x100; will improve to suit tenant, with a six-story building, at $5,000 a year, on long lease, or 5-story building at $4,500.
LOT FOR SALE AT $21,000.
JAS. H. CRUIKSHANK, OWNER,
50 Pine Street.
Telephone 3824 John.

Store, Lofts, Offices,

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

OFFICES AND FLOORS

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING,
59-61 PEARL ST. TO 24-26 STONE ST.,
(Near Broad.)
New, light, and modern. Agent on premises.

NEW STORES

Central Park West and 99th St.

Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

NASSAU, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.—LARGE AND EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT FIRST LOFT HAVING 10 WINDOWS; EXCLUSIVE ENTRANCE AND GENERAL ENTRANCE; CAN BE DIVIDED; ALSO BASEMENTS OF REPAIRED LONG LEASE. APPLY YOUR BROKER OR LESLIE ACKER, 18 MAIDEN LANE.

For Rent—Summer and winter roof garden or restaurant with protected roof, on one of the most prominent corners in Norfolk; 7,000 square feet; possession in time for Jamestown Exposition; $700 per month, with ground floor store; lease for one year. Apply Real Estate, Trust and Insurance Co., 65 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.

A VERY LARGE STORE AT 216-18 WILLIAM ST., THROUGH TO 18 AND 20 ROSE ST., FRONTING BROOKLYN BRIDGE, 295 FEET; SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING; POSSESSION AT ONCE; STEAM HEAT, POWER IF REQUIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

29 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts, possession May 1st. 69 Beekman St., 1st loft, 25x85; $600. 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl, 2d loft, 26x50; $360. 183 William St., corner of Spruce, 2d loft, 25x50; $660. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES DIVIDED TO SUIT.

New building, 33d, Fifth to Sixth Avenues.
BENJ. R. LUMMIS, 28 West 33d.

STORE, Reasonable Rent.

APPLY TO-DAY,
137TH ST. & 3D AV.

Lofts for rent in fireproof building; Burr Printing House; steam heat and power; fine light; from May 1, 1907. Joseph Faulkner, 18 Jacob St.

Brooklyn.

TO LEASE.

NEW FACTORIES IN BROOKLYN,

56x65, two-story and basement, 175-177 North Ninth St.; also 75x70, three-story and basement, 172-176 North Tenth St.; can be equipped to order; location and shipping facilities the best. Apply to S. L. Hough, 344 Roebling St., Brooklyn. Telephone 153 Williamsburg.

New Jersey.

NEW FACTORY FOR SALE AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

UPON 12 ACRES LAND, 12,000 SQ. FOOT SPACE, ONE-STORY, STEAM HEATED, EXTREMELY LIGHT AND VERY DESIRABLE. MODERN DWELLING ATTACHED. APPLY F. WILLIAM STOCKER, TRUSTEE, 106 11TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

Fine front studio and offices, 26 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; all conveniences. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

Desk Room to Rent.—Telephone and stenographer on premises. Hastings, 715 7th Av.

Desirable small office adjoining large, well-kept office, $15. Room 1,300, 156 5th Av.

Half of office to let, $12. Room 700, 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, against HAROLD P. PIKE, Emma Chase, Henry L. Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator of Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel R. Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known as Nos. 275 and 275 Grand Street, being on the southerly side of Grand Street, beginning at a point 20 feet east of Forsyth Street; running thence easterly along Grand Street 40 feet to ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr.; thence southerly along said ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr., 75 feet more or less to the extreme southeasterly corner of the building now erected on the premises, the southerly side of whose most southerly wall lies along the line next to be mentioned; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street 20 feet; thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street 13 feet more or less; thence westerly again parallel with Grand Street 10 feet; thence northerly along ground now or late of William Shannon and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the southerly side of Grand Street at the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Messrs. M. S. & I. Isaacs, Attorneys for defendants Phillips and Soher, No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Grenville T. Emmet, Esq., Attorney for defendants Pike and Chase, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To S. Stanwood Menken, Esq., No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, guardian ad litem for infant defendant Rodney Soher.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

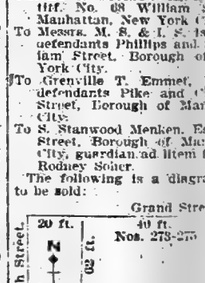

The searches indicate that there are no charges, taxes, or assessments, or other liens upon the premises hereinbefore described, except existing leases for short terms, and a small charge for Croton water, which will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Lizzie H. Howell, Plaintiff, against Max Rollnick and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on the day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street fifty feet to the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches to the corner and place of beginning.

Being the lots known and designated as Lots Nos. 96 and 97 on Map Numbered 201 tin case on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of property near Fort Washington, in the City of New York, lately belonging to Robert Bogardus, deceased," except so much thereof as was taken by the City of New York in the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.
ROBERT W. CROMLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,810, with interest thereon from the 25th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $406.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.56 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of March, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, against HAROLD P. PIKE, Emma Chase, Henry L. Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator of Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel R. Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known as Nos. 273 and 275 Grand Street, being on the southerly side of Grand Street, beginning at a point 20 feet east of Forsyth Street; running thence easterly along Grand Street 40 feet to ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr.; thence southerly along said ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr., 75 feet more or less to the extreme southeasterly corner of the building now erected on the premises, the southerly side of whose most southerly wall lies along the line next to be mentioned; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street 20 feet; thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street 13 feet more or less; thence westerly again parallel with Grand Street 10 feet; thence northerly along ground now or late of William Shannon and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the southerly side of Grand Street at the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Messrs. M. S. & I. Isaacs, Attorneys for defendants Phillips and Soher, No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Grenville T. Emmet, Esq., Attorney for defendants Pike and Chase, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To S. Stanwood Menken, Esq., No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, guardian ad litem for infant defendant Rodney Soher.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The searches indicate that there are no charges, taxes, or assessments, or other liens upon the premises hereinbefore described, except existing leases for short terms, and a small charge for Croton water, which will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Lizzie H. Howell, Plaintiff, against Max Rollnick and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on the day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street fifty feet to the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches to the corner and place of beginning.

Being the lots known and designated as Lots Nos. 96 and 97 on Map Numbered 201 tin case on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of property near Fort Washington, in the City of New York, lately belonging to Robert Bogardus, deceased," except so much thereof as was taken by the City of New York in the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.
ROBERT W. CROMLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,810, with interest thereon from the 25th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $406.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.56 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of March, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

NASSAU WEST INDIES PANAMA

Magus.....Mar. 16 | Atrato.....April 13
Orinoco.....Mar. 30 | Trent.....April 27

Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons

Nassau, Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Special 12-day trip New York to Nassau and return, giving six days' stop-over at Nassau, exclusive of hotel, $70; Single to Nassau, $40. Jamaica, Single Trip, $40; Round Trip, $75. Colon, First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $40.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point, Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton Roads, Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Providence and Pilgrim leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; steamer Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER W. CAHN and another, plaintiffs, against JULIA E. LIGGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 135th Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 135th Street one hundred and ten feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and ten feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, and thence southerly along the same ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, subject to the covenants contained in a deed of said premises recorded in Section 6, of conveyances, Liber 8, Page 332, in the Register's Office of the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1907.
ALFRED STECKLER, Referee.
EDMUND BITTINER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

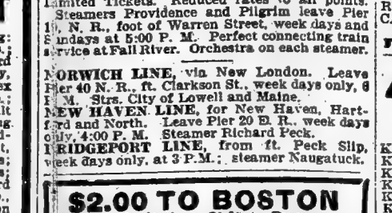

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,461.37, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.05, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,183.10 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages as follows: A first mortgage in the sum of $77,800.00 and interest from 15th December, 1906; a second mortgage in the sum of $2

ONLY THE CENTRAL HELD RESPONSIBLE

President and Directors Escape Arrest in Coroner's Wreck Inquiry.

CASE UP TO GRAND JURY

Slower Speed Ordered on Electric Line —Other Precautions Taken.

After a conference with Coroner Schwannecke yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Smyth made a motion to hold only the New York Central Railroad Company, and not the President and members of the Board of Directors, responsible for the wreck of the White Plains Express on Feb. 16. The Coroner granted the motion.

The New York Central promptly accepted the recommendation made by the Coroner's jury on Monday by issuing an order yesterday limiting the speed of trains in the electric zone. The order says that on straight roads the speed shall not exceed forty-five miles an hour, and on curves thirty-five miles.

President Newman and the Directors did not appear in the Coroner's court yesterday, as requested by the Coroner on Monday after the jury returned its verdict. Nobody would be arrested, it was said, and the case would go to the Grand Jury, which shall pass upon the question of the corporate or individual responsibility for the disaster. Mr. Smyth's motion, which changed the aspect of the case, asked that he certify to the Grand Jury that there is sufficient cause to believe the corporation guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, in violation of Section 195 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Smyth said that he expected to present the case to the Grand Jury in a few days.

A. H. Harris, Vice President in charge of the legal department of the New York Central, said yesterday that the company was perfectly satisfied with the course of procedure adopted and that it would aid in every way in the further investigation of the accident. He had doubted the Coroner's right to hold the President and Directors, who could have had no immediate knowledge of the conditions that are believed to have caused it

At the Grand Central Station it was stated yesterday that steps would be taken immediately to adopt the additional precautions recommended by the Coroner's jury, such as double spiking the tracks on curves, strengthening them by rail braces, and, so far as practicable, increasing the super-elevation. The engineers already were at work, it was said, trying to devise a perfect system that would enable engineers to know exactly what speed they were making.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Passbook No. 15,286 of the American Savings Bank; all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person having a claim to said passbook is hereby called upon to present the same to the bank on or before the 9th day of March, 1907, or submit to having the passbook declared canceled and extinguished and a new book issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Gold watch, double case; initials "R. C."; portrait in back; Tuesday afternoon, between 20th and 30th Sts., 4th and 6th Avs. Finder please return to Richard Coulter, 261 West 44th St., and claim reward.

LOST—Late Saturday night, a Scotch collie dog, tan and white; answers to name of Mardel; liberal reward. M. Crowe, 319 Hart St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—March 2, watch fob and locket, bronzed horse head, picture inside; liberal reward if returned. H. Hancock, 250 W. 38th.

LOST—Morning 5th, locket, gold, platinum, diamond, "O. H. D."; liberal reward. O. H. Davis, 111 Broadway.

LOST—Monday night, pocketbook, Subway, containing money; reward given. Gerrard, 235 West 108th St.

LOST—Opal scarfpin, four small diamonds. Reward for return to Frederick Phillips, 1,128 Broadway.

LOST—A package of papers in large brown envelope. Reward will be paid to finder by clerk of Hotel St. George.

LOST—Bank Book No. 20,509, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Screw stud diamond; liberal reward if returned; no questions asked. Becker, 108 Spring St.

LOST—Memorandum book, Park Row; reward. M. Knight, 311 East 41st St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape. Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 14A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 320 West 108th St.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—On Thursday, 21st, between 19th and 55th, on Broadway, black onyx greyhound dog's head breastpin, diamond eye, gold collar, set with pearls; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward, Turner.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "R. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Watch fob, design lion's head with diamond in mouth; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. Room 201, 302 Broadway.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,498, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Tuesday square antique brooch; $5 reward. Return H. B. Snell, 37 West 22d St.

LOST—Gold brooch, oblong shape, partly blue enamel; liberal reward. 308 West 71st St.

LOST—Gold locket; "A. F. C." engraved on face; liberal reward. 106 West 130th St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, similar to sunburst. Schindler, 66 West 118th St.

REWARD OF $100, and no questions asked, for the return of suit case and contents, or valuables contained in it, taken from hallway of residence on Fifth Av., between 52d and 54th Sts., Saturday, March 2. Address A. M., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 129 East 47th St.

REWARD for return of silk opera bag and glasses, lost Thursday evening. Davis, 50 Central Park West.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST—Female, brindle fox terrier, brown ears, white stripe along head, 6 months old, Sunday, 11 A. M.; liberal reward. Radt, 20 East 90th St. 'Phone 886—79th.

LOST—A tan thoroughbred collie dog, answering to name of "Laddie"; finder returning will obtain reward; no questions asked. 523 West End Av.

LOST—Fox terrier, brown head, 6 months old, neighborhood Columbus Av. and 80th St., Monday night; reward. H. Moritz, 207 West 80th St.

LOST—Black French poodle, partially clipped over back, near Broadway and Dyckman St. Return to 301 Dyckman St.; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, 12:30, Boston terrier, 6 months; name Benny; large reward offered. 255 West 55th St.

LOST—In Bronx, brindle bulldog, white breast; Jack; reward. Marion, 883 East 136th St.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 137 East 61st St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A disturbance has moved rapidly southeastward since Monday night from the territory northwest of Lake Superior, attended by light snow and severe northwesterly gales over the lake region.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk to high west to northwest winds to the Grand Banks, probably snow flurries Wednesday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Local snows Wednesday, west to northwest winds; Thursday fair.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair, colder Wednesday, brisk to high west to northwest winds; Thursday fair.

New England—Local snows Wednesday, variable winds, shifting to west and northwest, becoming high over southern portion; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	33	21	4 P. M.	42	34
6 A. M.	32	20	6 P. M.	39	34
9 A. M.	36	23	9 P. M.	35	33
12 M.	39	29	12 P. M.	32	33

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 21; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature 34 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum 21 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:40—242 1st Av.; Samuel Goldman	$1,000
1:20—184 West End Av.; Lipschitz & Meyer	$300
1:25—1,646 Amsterdam Av.; Simon Fischael	$250
3:45—Ludlow and Grand Sts.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:30—1,244 2d Av.; N. H. Lawton	$10
7:40—134 West 65th St.; Aldon Young	$500
8:15—64 1st St.; Louis Siegel	Trifling
11:30—186 Henry St.; M. Flus	Trifling
P. M.	
1:55—215 East 98th St.; Jennie Druils.	Slight
3:06—159 East 4th St.; R. Heffler	Trifling
3:10—2,404 Hoffman St.; M. Nella Diegilano	$1,000
3:30—919 Brook Av.; Mrs. Leiner	Trifling
4:18—845 East 109th St.; T. Truto	Trifling
4:26—262 West 118th St.; St. Thomas's Church	$10
5:40—204 Broome St.; M. Kales	Trifling
5:40—439 East 20th St.; S. Meyerhart	$25
6:10—45-7 Warren St.; Zepha & Co.	$1,000
6:20—165 Front St.; Sylvester & Stern.	Slight
8:45—236 2d St.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:55—92 Orchard St.; M. Schwamp	Trifling
9:10—Pier 36 N. R.; Clyde Line	$50
9:45—204 7th St.; owner unknown	$100

ADVERTISE LOST STOCK CERTIFICATES, scrip, and certificates of deposit in The New York Times. Largest circulation in financial district. Prints more lost and found notices than any other New York newspaper. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON TUNNEL COLLISION.

Two Persons Badly Hurt When Trolley Cars Come Together.

BOSTON, March 5.—In a rear-end collision in the East Boston tunnel to-night two persons were badly injured and many others, including ex-Gov. John L. Bates, were badly shaken. Matthew C. Corsick, motorman, had his right leg broken, and James H. Watts, a passenger, was cut by glass and badly bruised.

An East Boston car had stopped at the Atlantic Avenue station, when a Chelsea car approached on the down grade. Its brakes could not be operated, and it crashed into the rear end of the other car. The passengers in the Chelsea car were thrown in a heap in the front end and the platform was crushed in. Windows were broken and some of the passengers were badly cut by glass.

The Rev. Dr. Downey Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Downey has resigned as the pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. He gives up pastoral work to become assistant editor of the Sunday school publications of the Methodist Church. He had been pastor of St. John's for ten years.

ANOTHER CENTRAL WRECK.

Four Cars Crash Into a Signal Tower at Tivoli.

Special to The New York Times.

TIVOLI, N. Y., March 5.—Three sleeping cars and a dining coach on the Cleveland express of the New York Central were thrown from the track and smashed into a signal tower in passing through Tivoli, twenty-five miles north of Poughkeepsie, at 6 o'clock this morning. The leg of the cook in the dining car was broken, and three passengers and two porters received slight bruises and cuts. The officials of the road say a broken rail caused the wreck.

The passengers injured were: J. H. Beckley, Clyde, Ohio, left ear cut and shoulder sprained; Miss Mary P. Collins, Akron, Ohio, cut over right eye; B. R. Hepburn, Picton, Ontario, scalp wounds.

The train left Chicago at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and was due in New York at 8:15 to-day. The engine and combination mail and baggage car had just passed the interlocking switch 200 yards south of Tivoli when the accident occurred. It is supposed that the passing of the heavy locomotive sprung the rail. The dining car was just behind the baggage car. The coupling was broken when the rear cars left the track, and the locomotive and baggage car went 200 yards before Engineer J. B. Kelly saw what had happened and brought the engine to a stand.

The dining coach smashed into the signal tower, almost destroying it. Two signalmen were in it at the time, but they were not hurt. Passengers were thrown from their berths, but a panic was easily averted by Conductor A. L. Star. The injured were taken to the Hoffman House, a little hotel 50 yards from the track, and their hurts were treated.

The falling tower wrecked the telegraph lines and blocked the local south-bound track for four hours. Communication with New York could be had only from Hudson, fifteen miles away. A relief train with surgeons came from New York as soon as the news was received there. Passengers from the wrecked train were transferred to a later train for New York.

ALBANY, March 5.—An investigation of the accident at Tivoli was started immediately by the State Railroad Commission. Commissioners Aldridge and Rockwell were on one of the morning trains from New York and were at Tivoli for an hour and a half, making a personal inspection and examination into the causes of the accident. On their arrival in Albany Inspector Suittermeister was sent to make a thorough investigation.

THROWN FROM AUTO UNDER CAR WHEELS

Husband Saw Mrs. Tumbridge Crushed to Death on Brooklyn Bridge.

THEIR MOTOR HIT A TRUCK

Shock of the Collision Threw Mrs. Tumbridge Out In the Path of a Car.

Mrs. Mary Judd Tumbridge, wife of Major William Tumbridge, whose father, Capt. William Tumbridge, owns the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon beneath the wheels of a Graham Avenue car on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge after she had been thrown from her husband's automobile.

The accident was caused by a rear wheel of the automobile hitting a heavy truck which the chauffeur, Walter Owens, attempted to pass. It is believed that Mrs. Tumbridge, realizing that there was going to be a collision, stood up just as the jolt came. She was thrown over the side of the automobile so quickly that her husband, who was in the rear seat with her, did not have time to catch her.

In the automobile, a fifty horse power tonneau, besides Major Tumbridge, his wife, and the chauffeur, was Capt. Tumbridge, who sat to the left of Owens on the front seat. The party left the St. George soon after 2 o'clock for a ride through Central Park, and up Riverside Drive.

When the machine reached the Brooklyn tower of the bridge, Owens slowed down because of the jam of cars and trucks in front. Directly ahead of the tonneau was a two-horse truck driven by Hubert Witzges, 33 years old, of 687 East 154th Street, the Bronx.

The automobile went along for some distance at a snail's pace, Owens watching all the time for a chance to swing over into the car tracks and get ahead of Witzges's truck. When the opening came he sent the machine forward with a jump.

Owens steered clear of the wagon ahead, but in attempting to get back into the roadway he either turned too quickly or Witzges's horses, frightened by the machine, jumped forward. There was a jolt, which threw Witzges from his truck and hurled Mrs. Tumbridge to the roadway.

As his wife fell from the tonneau, Major Tumbridge turned in time to see her land between the tracks directly in front of Car No. 720 of the Graham Avenue Line, in charge of Motorman Michael Meagher of 154 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn. Meagher threw his weight on the brake and reversed the power, but Major Tumbridge saw that it was too late.

"My God, Owens, look at my wife!" he cried, and buried his face in his hands.

Mrs. Tumbridge's body was badly mangled and her skull was fractured. Policeman Crowley of the Bridge Squad and a crowd of men which quickly gathered removed the body. It was put on Meagher's car and taken to the emergency room at the Manhattan end of the bridge. Later it was taken to the Bridge Station House, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and from there to the St. George. The police immediately arrested Owens and Meagher on a charge of homicide. They were bailed out later.

Major Tumbridge, who is a member of the staff of Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, was completely overcome by his wife's death. When asked who was to blame for the accident he said:

"No one was to blame. It couldn't be helped."

When Witzges was thrown from his truck he landed on his right shoulder and suffered a broken collarbone and other injuries. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and removed to his home.

Mrs. Tumbridge was 32 years old and the daughter of William Judd, a wealthy manufacturer of Waterbury, Conn. She had been married five years. Mrs. Tumbridge was prominent in Waterbury and Brooklyn society.

Joy Liner Adrift, Saved by Tugs.

The Joy liner Tennessee, while coming down the East River on the way to her pier, near Catharine Slip, yesterday morning, broke her steering chains and drifted helplessly about in the treacherous waters off the Sunken Meadows. Capt. Wilcox signaled to stop, and blew his whistle for assistance. Several tugs went to the vessel's aid, and a tow of the tugs the Tennessee was taken to her pier.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"PATCH" PROFITS STIR BROKERS

Many Offers of Small Lots Similar to That Sold for McAdoo Terminal.

ISMAN SELLS A "GORE"

Philadelphia Operator Also Has a Small Plot on the New Station Site.

The announcement that Mary J. Macdonald has sold her small "patch" of ground at 120 West Thirty-third Street to the McAdoo tunnel people for $65,000 is likely to whet the appetites of those who lie awake nights trying to figure out where the next railroad station in this city is going to be built. Felix Isman, the Philadelphia speculator, also got aboard the McAdoo band wagon with another small "patch" at 104 West Thirty-third Street, about 16.8 by 25 feet, but his profits could hardly have been as large as Mrs. Macdonald's, since he bought his "patch" only a few months ago, and long after everybody knew that the property was wanted for terminal purposes.

Mrs. Macdonald bought her little lot for $16,000 about four years ago, long before the uptown McAdoo enterprise had taken definite form. The exact dimensions of the diminutive parcel are 25 feet front by 27.3 feet on the westerly line, by about 32 feet at the rear, by 16.8 feet on the easterly side. This makes its area about 648 square feet, so that for every square foot of her holdings at this point Mrs. Macdonald received $118.

This, in her opinion, was undoubtedly a fair price. Of course, the fact that a railroad corporation owns all the adjoining property never affects an owner's ideas of value. Then, too, Mrs. Macdonald's lot is all "front," as the real estate men say, and according to the most advanced system of appraising fractional lots, the front 25 by 28 feet of a lot is worth about 42 per cent. of the value of a full lot. On this basis Mrs. Macdonald would have received only about $155,000 had she owned a full lot, 25 by 100.

The possibilities of fractional lots and "gores" for profitable speculation have been emphasized by Mrs. Macdonald's lucrative turn with her "patch," and realty brokers were ready yesterday with many transactions of similar character.

Downtown, in getting together dates for big office buildings, several small parcels have changed hands at fabulous prices. When the Royal Insurance Company was buying the property around the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane about five years ago there was a small gore fronting 48 feet on Maiden Lane and varying in depth from 19 feet at one end to 6 inches at the other. For this the company paid, according to report, $75,000, or about $175 a square foot.

Verdict of $10,000 for a Fall.

A verdict for $10,000 damages in favor of Mrs. Flora Krisch against the city was given by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Bruce yesterday. In 1904 the plaintiff fell into a hole in the street at Third Avenue and 101st Street, and fractured her hip. The expenses attendant on her illness nearly threw her husband into bankruptcy.

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Big Bargains in our Annex 3.00. 4.00 and 5.00 Oxfords, Lace and Button Shoes, at 1.98—2.50—2.75

Patent Leather—Vici Kid—Russet—Gun Metal and French Calfskin.

BIDDERS SHY AT CITY BONDS.

Controller Metz Thinks They May Have to be Sold Below Par.

Controller Metz is of opinion that the city should be allowed to sell its securities below par when the condition of the money market makes it impractical to dispose of stocks and bonds under the present law. Mr. Metz has been rather disheartened by the failure of the last bond sale, and he is trying to find a way to raise money for the city. Yesterday he issued a statement in which he said:

"I fully realize that it may be difficult to continue selling bonds at par or over at the rate of 4 per cent. In my opinion the only logical thing to do, so as not to discriminate against the bonds outstanding against the city, is to change the charter provision which does not allow the Controller to sell bonds below par. If this restriction were removed bonds could be sold on a 4 per cent. interest basis and be dependent entirely upon market conditions at the time of sale.

Mrs. Wallau Waives Examination.

Mrs. Lottie Wallau, accused of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge, in Mrs. Binge's home, at 68 East Eightieth Street, waived examination through her counsel, Edward Lauterbach, when her case was called in the Tombs Court yesterday before Magistrate Whitman. Her case will be presented to the Gand Jury immediately. Meantime her bond of $50,000 was continued, and she went home with her husband.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, 12th appearance MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Tecchi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Tanara. FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini. SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnos, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c. to $3. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10, Exceptional Programme Arranged and Conducted by M. Cleofonte Campanini. POPULAR PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50. MON., MCH. 11, at 8:15, Thirteenth appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara. WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini. FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnox. Conductor, Tanara. SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2, Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelihac; and Leoncavallo's I. PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnox, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. Seat Sale for March 11 Week Opens To-morrow, (Thursday,) 9 A. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Evening, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell.) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Evg., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Evg., Mch. 10, Pop. Prices, at 8:30, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Emma Eames, Abott, Kirkby-Lunn; Plancon, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Mon. Evg., Mch. 11, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Wed. Evg., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon. Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna. Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna. The Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow (THURS.) at 9 A. M.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, are NOW ON SALE.

Good Friday, March 29th, at 5 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. Seat Sale begins this morning. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Th., Ev'y Ev. 8:20 & Sat Mat. Thaller in the Rollicking Farce, "Die Doppel Ehe" (The Double Marriage.)

CARNEGIE HALL THE New York Symphony Orchestra. Last Subscription Con'ts. March 9 and March 10. Next Sat. Eve. at 8:15. Next Sunday Aft. at 3. Soloist: Signor Sammarco (Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House.) WALTER DAMROSCH ..Conductor. Tickets on sale at box office, at Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and at 10 East 17th St.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. Choir of 75 Singers. Frank Damrosch..... Director. 2d Concert Thursday Eve., March 7. Works by Palestrina, Hasler, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Sgambati, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Cornelius, Gevaert. Tickets on sale at Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

TO-DAY at 3 P. M. MENDELSSOHN HALL. SPECIAL JOINT APPEARANCE —ELSA— AND —FRANCIS— RUEGGER MACMILLEN. The Greatest 'Cellist and Violinist. Successes of this Season. Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano.) Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box office & 10 E. 17.

LENTEN RECITALS EVERY DAY on the ORCHESTRELLE From 4 to 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. ALICE LLOYD, Empire City Quartet, Staley's Transformation "Slums of London."

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. VESTA VICTORIA, 6 English Rockers, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Bruno & Russell, others

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Admission.....50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. THE WORLD BEATERS. EXTRA—SALOME DANCE

Yorkville Mat. To-m'w, 25c. Charley Grapewin, "Awakening of Mr. Pipp."

Metropolis Mat. To-day, 25c. ARIZONA

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Mats. To-day & Sat. Res. Seats 50c. to $2. Last Three Weeks of DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Av. Lenten Course. To-morrow Mat. at 3. "Midnight Sun" SUND. NIGHT, 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Marie Dressler, "Motoring." Bernac's Comedy Circus. Fields & Ward. Nichols Sisters. Frank Bush.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. Zeenah and "ASKME."

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 2 sessions to-day. Skates free. Military Band.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. The 4 Corners of the Earth

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25,50 & 75. Hap Ward "NOT YET BUT SOON"

Grand Mat. To-day, 25-50c. THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN with DOROTHY DONNELLY

West End Theatre. Matinee To-day, 25c. Williams & Walker in "Abyssinia."

LECTURES.

THE LAST of the public lectures on "The Relations of Israel with Babylonia and Assyria" will be given by the Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., at Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday, March 6th. Subject—"Relations of Religious Belief: Characteristic Doctrines."

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Matinee Sat., 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. FOR TWO WEEKS in HENRIK IBSEN'S comedy, PEER GYNT. 8d (Final) week (Mar. 18); Mon., The Scarlet Letter. Tues., Beau Brummel, Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night,) A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'y & 41. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday, 2:10. ANNA HELD in "The Parisian Model" Miss Held's Latest and Greatest Song Hit, "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Eleanor Robson. "We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE. Every Night and Sat. Mat. "SALOMY JANE"

This Afternoon, MERELY MARY ANN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful BEN-HUR 400 People. 20 Horses. 5 Chariots. AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S THEA., B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. The BELLE of MAYFAIR

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK GEO. M. COHAN in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."

NEXT MON., Seats To-m'w. DANIEL FROHMAN presents THE SPOILERS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

HIPPODROME. 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. THIS WEEK CIRCUS ACTS IN THE NEW ARENA. 24—BEDOUIN ARABS—24. CAPT. WEBB'S RIDING SEA LIONS. Other Stupendous Circus Acts and NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet. PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. LAST TWO WEEKS. Sothern-Marlowe. TO-NIGHT.....JEANNE D'ARC. THURSDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET. SAT. MAT.....THE SUNKEN BELL. SAT. EVG.....TWELFTH NIGHT. Farewell week, Mon. & Tues., Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell. Pr. 50c. to $2.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano. "Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Ev. Journal.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th Thursday & Saturday 2:20. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th Place. Tel. 2435—38. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50. The Road to Yesterday. First time to-morrow. Mat. 2:20, March 7th. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, WIDOWERS' HOUSES

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY, 25c.-50c. Etienne Girardot—CHARLEY'S AUNT. Sunday, 2 Grand Concerts, 50c.-$1.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. "Greater success than before."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS. Next Play—THE SILVER BOX.

GARRICK 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. 100th TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS. Laughing Knockout. "One of the best."—Herald. "One of the funniest."—Sun. "A Collier laugh."—World. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 8 SEASONS, 1905-'06-'07.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; rain or snow, warmer to-morrow; north to east winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,939. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HARRIMAN ENDS POLICY OF SILENCE

He Will Take the Public Into His Confidence Concerning the Railroads.

SAYS ALL MUST BE REBUILT

Improvements Will Cost Billions—He Is in Favor of Tariff and Currency Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Edward H. Harriman has decided that it is time to break from the policy of silence that has governed his career as a financier, and to take the public into his confidence—at least as regards railroad affairs.

This determination he made known to-night, just before his departure for New York, at the Willard, when he received a large group of newspaper representatives and talked to them with the greatest freedom, answering questions and giving his opinion on the tariff and various other topics. When some one asked about his holdings of railroad and other stocks, however, without resentment or embarrassment he courteously informed his inquisitor that he never answered questions of that character, because the matter was private.

He amplified his previous views concerning the needs and future of American railroads, made to Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, saying that the improvements that must be carried out which will involve complete reconstruction will cost many billions of dollars.

Won't Discuss Private Affairs.

The first question that each correspondent asked him as he came in was about the report that the Harriman interests had acquired the Reading Railroad. His answer was always the same:

"That question should not be asked, for I never either confirm or deny such rumors. It is in the nature of my private affairs, and I should not be asked about my private affairs any more than should other person."

He did say later, however, that he had not bought any railroad stock since he had been in Washington.

In the course of the interview he made the following announcement:

"It has never been my idea to concern myself much about the relations of the public to the railroads, but I propose hereafter to give the public information; to take it into my confidence as to matters it is entitled to know about. I think I shall give the newspapers more of the information they want about the business of the roads I am connected with. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in my opinion, would be more useful to the community if it would co-operate with the railroad managers, and with the public, in all these questions. It could be most useful as a medium to bring about smooth and satisfactory relations among railroads."

"The railroad managers do not seem particularly susceptible to the criticisms they have received," was remarked.

Susceptible to Criticism.

"Oh, yes they are," he answered. "Not only have they felt it, but they have been seriously hampered by it. This agitation has caused increased prices of everything, including labor and money, for money, as you know, is as much a factor of expense in the management of a railroad as labor or as material. The railroads have had to pay increased interest for money. The money market has been tightened by this hostility to the railroads, because confidence in their management has been shaken and their properties have not been considered as safe an investment. This is especially true with respect to foreign money which some of the railroad companies are dependent on. They have to pay 5 per cent. for Paris money, when they ought to be able to get it at 3 per cent."

"Do you not think, Mr. Harriman, that the railroad managements are to a certain degree responsible for this hostility on the part of the people?" he was asked.

Mr. Harriman knit his brow and sat for a moment in silent reflection. "Yes," he finally answered, "I do think so, to a certain extent. I think, though, the managements of the railroads have been misunderstood."

"Do you not think they have failed to take the people into their confidence?"

"What do you mean by that?"

"They have shown a disposition to evade and to hold themselves apart from, from—"

"From the newspaper men?" he assisted. "No, you gentlemen have a mistaken idea about that. The railroads do not try to hold themselves aloof."

One newspaper man who has seen service on New York papers observed:

"Well, if you had been in my place, Mr. Harriman, working on newspapers in New York and had to go about Wall Street trying to get to see some of the railroad Presidents and financiers, you would have a different idea about that."

One Reason Why.

Mr. Harriman smiled with the rest. Then his features tightened and he became thoughtful. Presently he gave his chin an upward toss and said:

"Wiel, I'll tell you gentlemen how that is. This morning Senator Newlands came to see me, and was in conference with me when two newspaper gentlemen called. I received them courteously, and they entered just as Newlands left. After talking with me a few minutes they went off, and the point of their stories was that Senator Newlands and I had been in conspiracy with the intention of doing some gross injustice to the public. Now when newspapers do that kind of thing—take advantage of an incident like that upon which to build a story wholly out of their imagination—you can readily understand why sometimes we do not wish them to even enter our offices. We are afraid they will use just an accidental occurrence such as Senator Newlands's visit to me to build up something which the public, already in a frame of mind to believe most anything to our discredit, might believe. And as a matter of fact, Senator Newlands came to see me about a simple little affair in San Francisco. I am interested in a hotel about to be built there, and Senator Newlands wanted to know if one end of it could be rented for an office."

Some one asked him what he thought of the Railroad Rate bill and the reported intention of the President to seek more

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT FORTUNE VANISHES.

Value of Lady Burdett-Coutts's Estate Is Only $395,000.

LONDON, March 6.—The will of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who died last Dec. 30, was probated to-day, the gross value of the estate being $395,000.

The small amount is due to the fact that the Baroness endowed charities and churches with large sums in her lifetime and transferred much of her capital to her husband.

When Lady Burdett-Coutts was 67 years old, in 1881, she married William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, an American, 30 years old. It is said that Queen Victoria never forgave her for it.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is the second son of the late Ellis Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass. His mother before her marriage was Miss Sophia Ashmead of Philadelphia. His grandparents were English, and he was educated at Oxford. It was through his interest in public and philanthropic schemes, particularly his labors on behalf of the famine-stricken Irish in 1880, that he became acquainted with the Baroness, for whom he acted as assistant in charitable work.

When Mr. Ashmead Bartlett married the Baroness, who was the richest woman in England, he added her name to his own, becoming Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, and a couple of years afterward he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Westminster, which constituency he still represents. He has been active in introducing bills, and has been successful in carrying through various important measures. In 1900 he represented The Times as special correspondent in South Africa to investigate the condition of the sick and wounded in the war.

In 1880, the year before she married Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Baroness advanced $1,250,000 to aid the Irish peasants to buy seed.

TRAIN ROBBER GANG TAKEN.

Arrests Here and in New Haven May Explain New Haven Road Thefts.

The police believe that by arresting one man in Harlem last night and three others in New Haven, Conn., they have broken up an organized gang that has been robbing cars and boxes in transit on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Detective McKeon took Peter Hanson, who said his home was in Fort Lee, to the East 126th Street Station last night on suspicion that he was not what he said he was—a salesman. Hanson had a dress suit case, containing seven or eight pairs of new shoes and a bolt of thirty-eight yards of blue flannel, and was going from store to store in 125th Street trying to sell them.

At the station Special Agent McMahon of the New Haven Road and Patrick Dundon, whom McMahon had employed to watch for the thieves, identified Hanson as the Captain of one of the company's car floats, and Dundon said that he had seen Hanson break a seal on a car a few days ago. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

The prisoners in New Haven, according to Special Agent McMahon, are Cortland E. Lord of 671 East 134th Street, William Fitch of 640 Willis Avenue, and August Schumann, address unknown. All are brakemen, and are said to have been attempting to sell new goods in Connecticut towns. McMahon thinks they are all members of the gang.

MORE BELLEVUE DIPHTHERIA.

Another Physician Stricken and Three Under Observation.

One of the physicians in Bellevue Hospital was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital suffering from diphtheria yesterday, and three other physicians are being kept in their rooms under observation, it being thought that they, too, were suffering from the disease. It was only a week ago that Dr. Earl W. Phillips was taken there from Bellevue with the same disease. Last night his condition was said to be serious.

Yesterday Dr. Frederick J. Wurtele reported ill. Dr. Linde of the Department of Health was summoned, and he said that Dr. Wurtele had diphtheria. Later it became known that Dr. Carl Fischer, Dr. C. J. Ross, and Dr. Frederick Heitlinger were being kept in their rooms because it was thought that they had symptoms of diphtheria.

Dr. Harry Satchwell is in Willard Parker Hospital, suffering from scarlet fever. Dr. Phillips and Dr. Satchwell have been friends for years. About a year and a half ago Dr. Phillips and Dr. Satchwell were stricken at the same time with typhoid fever, and both occupied adjoining cots for more than nine weeks in the institution where they are now.

LEST DR. BUTLER FORGET.

Student Football Enthusiasts Edit Laudatory Remarks on His Wedding.

Those Columbia undergraduates who most strongly resented President Butler's ban on football found cause for complaint on Tuesday in the following statement made by The Spectator, the college daily paper, regarding Dr. Butler's wedding.

"Though the wedding is to be a quiet affair, it is a matter which cannot fail of much appreciation from the student body, to whom the actions of the head of the university are always of interest. Dr. Butler's personal relations with the undergraduates have always been close and intimate, securing him universal respect and esteem."

Objection was made that this might give the idea that the students' esteem for President Butler had led them to abandon the fight to have football restored to the list of college sports. The Spectator yesterday published a statement, signed by several members of the Senior Class, which read:

"We desire to express though your columns our belief that, in the editorial printed in this morning's Spectator, the statement 'Dr. Butler's personal relations with the undergraduates have always been close and intimate, securing him universal respect and esteem,' in no way represents the prevailing undergraduate sentiment. Little investigation will be needed to corroborate this belief."

And the harassed editor of The Spectator responds: "We desire to state that the sentence in yesterday's editorial to which objection is taken must be viewed from the standpoint of those students who have come into 'personal relations' with Dr. Butler, and not from that of the undergraduates in general."

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY Fridays and Saturdays during March, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York 1:35 P. M. Broiler buffet parlor cars and [illegible]. Five hours [illegible].

HARRIMAN BUYING READING CONTROL?

The Mere Rumor Sends the Stock Up Ten Points in an Hour.

HIS ASSOCIATES DENY IT

Somebody Trading in 10,000-Share Blocks, Though—Said Not to be H. C. Frick.

Wall Street had another "Reading day" yesterday. After two hours of irregular trading, in which prices all through the list had moved feverishly, the Street was overrun with a report that E. H. Harriman, fresh from the inquisition of the Inter-State Commission into his purchases of other railroads, had acquired control of Reading, the most conspicuous of the hard coal roads.

Publication of the report acted like magic on the stock market. In scarcely more than ten minutes Reading, which in the morning trading had sold as low as 114¼, rose to 125¼, carrying the whole market up with it. The report was discredited by Mr. Harriman's associates, but the denials had little or no effect on the price of the stock. At the high price of the day it wavered a little, dropped back a couple of points, but again rose and at the close was within three-quarters of the highest. It showed a net gain of 10½ points.

In all of the active stocks the violent declines and advances which characterized the day's trading were so timed that at the day's end all showed sharp advances. Practically the only exceptions were some of the specialties, such as Lackawanna and Nickel Plate. It was the most active day Wall Street has seen in many months.

All told, more than 2,500,000 shares were traded in. Of this huge total Reading alone supplied 700,000 shares. The stock was bought and sold in enrmous blocks, some of them as large as 10,000 shares. Some brokers called it a "bear panic" in the stock. Others found in the 10-point advance and the tremendous volume of trading evidence that new interests were buying into the property, and these were ready to accept the report that control of the road had changed hands.

Panic Over Harriman's Name.

Mention of E. H. Harriman's name as the prime mover in the accumulation of Reading, which has admittedly been under way during the decline, took all Wall Street by surprise. It was the most effective story that could have been devised to rout the bears in the stock and all were agreed that the jump from under 115 to above 125 was due largely to precipitous buying to cover short contracts.

As to the identity of the interests supposed tot be buying into Reading there was much doubt. That H. C. Frick has been active in the stock in the last two days since his return from Florida was practically confirmed, but those who could speak for Mr. Frick denied that he was responsible for the violent movement that took place in it yesterday.

The story of Harriman buying had it that Mr. Harriman had taken over all the Reading holdings of Mr. Frick and of the Lake Shore, as well as a large amount of the stock which had been held by the Wassermanns and other speculative interests. Mr. Frick's stock was reported to have geen acquired between 118 and 124. Though circumstantial to a degree, the report was discredited by Mr. Harriman's closest associates. Even Mr. Harriman, they said, would not attempt to put through a deal of this kind just at this time.

What Harriman Says.

In Washington Mr. Harriman himself refused to discuss the report on the ground that he never either denied or confirmed rumors about his "private business." He did say though that he had not himself bought any stock while he had been staying in Washington. President Baer and other officials of the Reading Company denied that there had been any large transfers of the stock. Bankers identified with the New York Central denied that there was any truth in the reported sale of the Lake Shore's holdings of Reading.

Those who discredited the story of Harriman buying into Reading pointed out the close relations already existing between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Frick and the fact that Mr. Harriman, through his interest in Baltimore & Ohio, has an important voice in Reading affairs as matters now stand. Through these two sources, it was pointed out, Mr. Harriman has been for some time in a position to take an active part in the direction of Reading affairs, and it was improbable that he would attempt to gain any larger voice in the Reading than he already has.

Mere Manipulation to Some.

Among those who took the position that yesterday's movement in the stock was merely manipulative, and not due to the buying of any new interests into Reading, much of the violence of the fluctuations was attributed to the presence of an unwieldy short interest which during the recent decline, and more particularly in the last week, has grown to very large proportions. A member of one of the largest banking houses in Wall Street said that the market was so absurdly oversold that in his opinion it would take no more than 10,000 shares of buying in any of the active stocks to put up prices 5 points further.

While the movement in Reading overshadowed the rest of the market, the movements in other stocks was of sufficient importance to disconcert the bears, on one hand, and on the other to give hope to those long of stocks, many of whom had become thoroughly discouraged by the declines which have occurred since the beginning of the year.

How far other active stocks shared in the day's movement is indicated by this table:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Amalgamated	107⅝	103½	106⅝	+ 1
Am. Smelting	135½	131⅝	135½	+ 2⅞
Atchison	96⅜	92	95⅞	+ 3⅝
C. M. & St. P.	143⅞	139⅜	143⅝	+ 2⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	460½	460½	460½	+ 24½
Great Northern	156½	151½	156½	+ 5⅝
N. Y. Central	123⅝	120	123⅝	+ 1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	53	49	49	+ 10¼
Northern Pacific	140¼	136½	139½	+ 2¾
Pennsylvania	127⅞	124½	126⅝	+ ¾
Reading	125⅞	114¼	124⅞	+ 10¾
Southern Pacific	86⅜	83¼	86	+ 2½
Union Pacific	166⅜	162⅝	166⅜	+ 1⅝
U. S. Steel	42½	40⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝

There was a well defined report yesterday that powerful interests recently joined forces with the bear operators and helped along the downward movement. It was said that the Rock Island interests had for some time been on top of the market, and that they had taken no small part in the recent weakness in prices, followed yesterday by the further decline and then by the bewildering advances so discomforting to those who had delayed covering their short sales.

Henschel & Block, a Consolidated Exchange firm, suspended. Their customers failed to respond to calsl for margins. The amount of liabilities was not announced.

The absolute purity of Burnett's Vanilla is guaranteed under the new pure food law.—Adv.

MORE TROUBLE AT SCHNAIER'S

Two of the Dentist's Guests Are Accused of Robbery.

Dr. Jacob Schnaier, the dentist occupying the parlor floor in what has become known as "the house of trouble" at 664 Lexington Avenue, scored last night in the fight he has been having for a year with varying fortune against the owner, Mrs. Adelaide Fleisch, who wants to get him out, and who has been unable to do so.

Milton Schnaier, a plumber, brother of the dentist, appeared at the house yesterday afternoon, with a gang of plumbers and other persons, who said they were ex-prize fighters. They took possession of the parlor floor.

Soon after a brewery wagon appeared and left a keg of beer. Then a caterer's wagon with a load of sandwiches arrived. The crowd remained, eating and drinking all night. Mrs. Fleisch, her boarders, and the neighbors were aroused and the block was kept in an uproar.

Early this morning two of those in the dentist's rooms were arrested on a charge of robbery made by Charles Fleisch, husband of the owner. He called the police in and told them that he had been robbed of a diamond and pearl pin, valued at $125. He accused William Spellhaus, who said he lived at 1,528 Amsterdam Avenue, and Vincent Klecak of 335 East Thirty-eighth Street. He said he was going down the cellar stairs when he was attacked and had his pin stolen.

The matter will come up in York ille Police Court this morning, where it has been discussed several times in the last year.

KINDLING WOOD SCARCE.

Car Shortage, Severe Weather, and Lumber Demands All Blamed.

New York City is suffering from a kindling wood famine. Grocers all over the city say that they have not seen the woodman for more than three weeks, and they are unable to obtain the bundles of wood which sell at three for 5 cents. Packing and soap boxes have been bringing good prices as a result, but these are becoming scarce.

F. Willenbrock, a member of the kindling wood firm of Hencken & Willenbrock, of 1 Broadway, said yesterday that the firm had for weeks been unable to supply the demand. The kindling wood is cut from Pennsylvania hemlock and Virginia pine. Mr. Willenbrock said that one of the reasons the hemlock was scarce was because the Winter in Pennsylvania had been so severe that lumbermen could not cut it. Then there is the scarcity of freight cars, and what hemlock there is on the market is being sold to supply the growing demand for kindling wood.

In Virgina woodmen are getting better prices for pine in the form of lumber for building purposes, and are ignoring the kindling wood trade. What kindling wood the dealers have on hand is so green that it cannot be used for several months, and they believe that the present famine will continue until next Fall.

CAN'T SURRENDER WIFE.

Husband Who Signed His Rights Away Repents and So Argues.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 6.—A novel suit was begun to-day before County Judge Platt by Mrs. James H. McCormack, wife of a buyer for a lace and embroidery importing firm at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, to compel the enforcement of an agreement by which it is alleged he was to pay her $35 a week while they are living apart because of domestics troubles.

The couple formerly lived in Pelham, but were unable to live happily together. After being separated several times a novel pact was drawn up in October, 1904, by which the husband surrendered all rights to his wife's affections and agreed to allow her to live apart from him and live in such places. Mr. McCormack further agreed that he would not visit her without her consent.

Although this document was drawn by counsel for both sides and signed and witnessed by the couple, the husband now contends, through his attorneys, that it is null and void, because it is "not in keeping with the laws affecting domestic relations and is against public policy."

Mrs. McCormack accused her husband on the witness stand of intemperance and cruelty. Mr. McCormack denied that he was ever addicted to drink and that he ever abused his wife or her daughters by her first husband.

CREDITORS SUE MIDVALE CO.

Acmtion Follows Story of Shutting Down of the Steel Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—All the men who were laid off Tuesday when one of the boiler houses was closed because of lack of fuel returned to work to-day at the Midvale steel plant. The plant is going at full blast day and night, and was never busier.

Reports that the entire plant had shut down when only 400 men were laid off for an afternoon and night in one of the shops caused the bringing to-day of three suits in Common Pleas Court against the Midvale for sums aggregating $45,000 on unpaid contracts. The suits were by impatient creditors, who at the same time admit that the company is wealthy, and that every debt contracted is good. One firm which has a suit for about $60,000 against the company for unpaid bills continues to furnish the concern with supplies.

Of the three suits entered to-day the largest is that for $27,000, brought by the Warwick Iron and Steel Company of Pottstown, to the use of the National Iron Bank of Pottstown on a contract for pig iron sold several months ago. Other suits for iron and ore sold were entered by the American Metallurgical Company of Phoenixville, which has a claim for $11,901.33, and the Bellinger & Spencer Company of Hartford, Conn., which seeks to recover $5,800.

James F. Sullivan, Vice President of the company, said to-day:

"Don't you suppose the persons who brought the suits got frightened by the newspaper article published about the shutting down of the entire works, which was not true? As to the ability of the Midvale Company to pay its debts there is no cause for any person to worry. The company is doing a large and profitable business, and has a very large, new, and efficient plant, with no mortgage or debt on the property. The company is very successful, and its business is increasing."

WEEK-END OUTINGS AT ATLANTIC CITY Saturdays, March 9, 16, and 23, over Pennsylvania Railroad. Ba[illegible] $13, according to hotel selected. [illegible] days' board. Through trains leave New York at 1:55 A. M., 1:25 and 3:55 P. M. [illegible].—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AROUSES ANGER IN ENGLAND

Holders of Santo Domingan Bonds Declare They Have Been Unfairly Treated.

BROKEN FAITH ALLEGED

English Bonds Selling Now at Lower Figures Than Continental Issues.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 6.—British holders of the bonds of Santo Domingo are incensed against President Roosevelt and the United States Government because they consider that they have actually been robbed of 10 per cent. of their just claims in the scheme for the settlement of the Santo Domingan debt. One of their number said to me to-day:

"Under the award of the international tribunal in 1904, to which the United States was a party, the British bondholders were, we thought, placed in a position of absolute security. We had already begun to receive payments under the award when Mr. Roosevelt interfered, overthrew the scheme to which his Government was fully committed and in honor absolutely bound, and said that we must lose our preferential position and be put on even terms with all the other creditors.

"We protested against this outrage, but unavailingly, and eventually decided that we would have to take what your rather high-handed President offered. But instead of being put on even terms with the other creditors when the arrangement for refunding the Santo Domingan debt was made, we were subjected to another outrage. The amount given to us under the award of the international tribunal was scaled down 10 per cent.

"We are not disposed to submit to this wrong, but so far your Government has been quite unmoved by our appeals for honorable treatment. Can it be possible that your President includes in his new Monroe Doctrine the right to set aside the solemn obligations of an international treaty?"

At the office of the Council of Foreign Bondholders a similar view is held in regard to the course of Mr. Roosevelt. Secretary Cooper, speaking officially, said to-day:

"Our Council considers that the arrangement of the Santo Domingan debt is inequitable as far as the English holders of Santo Domingan bonds included under the international arbitration award of 1904 are concerned, inasmuch as the arrangement discriminates against them and favors the holders of precisely the same obligations not included in the award.

"The award either exists or does not exist. If it exists the English bondholders ask that its provisions be carried into effect. If it does not exist they are entitled to the same treatment as their fellow-bondholders.

"Regardless of the Council's protest, the settlement has been carried through with a high hand, with the result that the 4 per cent. English bonds included in the award are selling at 43, while the 2¾ per cent. Continental bonds not included in the award are quoted at 53½.

"The discrimination now exercised against the English bonds is all the more remarkable because in the protocol signed at Santo Domingo City in 1903, which brought about the award of 1904, the United States Government agreed with the Santo Domingan Government that eleven English 4 per cent. bonds were to be taken as equivalent to sixteen Continental 2¾ per cent. bonds. After the award was rendered the English bonds sold at 50, while the Continental bonds were quoted at 14½.

"The treatment of the English bonds is as illogical as it is unjust."

Mr. Cooper was not prepared to say what course the Council would take to maintain the rights of its clients.

MAKES WASHINGTON LAUGH.

Wail of the British Domingan Bondholders Regarded as Absurd.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The wail of British holders of Santo Domingo bonds because of the alleged scaling down of their claims by our "high-handed President" provokes derision here. The fact of the matter is that if it had not been for the action of this high-handed President the British bondholders would have been whistling for their money, with nothing in prospect but whistling for a long time to come.

What happened is this: The various persons and organizations who had either lent money to Santo Domingo or had obtained concessions which were not fulfilled, and all those who had obtained by any sort of means any sort of claim against Santo Domingo had all been careful to make their claims large enough to stand all possible kinds of shrinkage. When the United States took an interest in the settlement of these claims the claim holders began to think they saw a way to get all they had ever claimed, water and all. But the United States, or rather Santo Domingo, acting under the advice of this Government, had a skilled agent, Dr. Hollender, examine all the claims and report as to the proportion which the Santo Domingan Government should properuy be called upon to pay. Acting on that report this Government, on behalf of Santo Domingo, has arranged with the governments of the various claimants the proportion of the claims that shall be paid.

The plain English of it is that, having been raised suddenly by the assistance of this Government, from utter hopelessness of getting any of their claims to unjustified hopefulness of getting all of them, the British bondholders are kicking because they are not to be permitted to extract from Santo Domingo the full pound of flesh.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious.—Adv.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

It Is Said to Cover All Mediterranean Questions.

ROME, March 6.—The Stampa announces the existence of an alliance between Great Britain and Italy.

It is stated that the alliance covers all Mediterranean questions.

BLOW TO DIVORCE INDUSTRY.

South Dakota to Impose a Residence of a Year on Litigants.

PIERRE, S. D., March 6.—The House to-day passed the Senate divorce bill requiring the residence of one year in the State and three months in the county before beginning a divorce suit, with all hearings in open court.

This law is designed to stop the divorce industry of the State, which has become distasteful to the people.

HOW YALE MEN SPEND MONEY.

Poorer Students Devote Little to Liquor and Tobacco.

NEW HAVEN, March 6.—Statistics gathered by Prof. William B. Bailey of Yale, and made public to-day, show that the average amount spent during the college year by students working their way is $292.30. The largest number of students spend between $500 and $1,000, and only nine spend over $2,000. The man in the $500 group spends 6 per cent. on clothes, for which the proportion is 25 per cent. with the man who spends more than $2,000.

The wealthy students are lavish with gifts, spend more on intoxicants than on tobacco, and liberally patronize the theatre. The pipe is the favorite with the Yale smoker, and for every dollar spent on tobacco by the poorest students the wealthiest spend $8.43. The wealthiest students spend eighteen times as much on pleasure and eighty-two times as much on tobacco and intoxicants as the poorest students.

MEATLESS DINNER TO BRYAN.

Catholics Could Not Get a Dispensation from Bishop Fox.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., March 6.—A banquet given to William J. Bryan to-night was a meatless affair. Bishop Fox of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay refused to grant a dispensation by which churchmen would be permitted to partake of the delicacies scheduled on the menu.

Mr. Bryan delivered a lecture this evening to a Catholic Young Men's League and an elaborate banquet was provided. When word of the Bishop's refusal was received baked salmon and other fish dishes were provided.

BRYAN'S OFFER DECLINED.

Mayor Dunne Does Not Want Him to Speak in His Campaign.

CHICAGO, March 6.—William Jennings Bryan will not be one of the speakers in the coming Mayoralty campaign in this city. This was announced to-day by Mayor Dunne, who said:

"Mr. Bryan offered to speak in my campaign, and I thanked him for his friendly interest. However, it sems to be the consensus of opinion among the members of the County Central Committee that the speakers in the campaign shall be local men. Strictly local issues are involved, and all in all, it is perhaps better that we settle our diferences among ourselves."

F. J. GOULD RAPS A MAYOR.

Offers $25,000 and Refusal of Power Rights to Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Frank J. Gould, who controls the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, is astonished by the Mayor's assumption in a speech that he is trying to monopolize the water power at Richmond and to deprive the proposed municipal electric lighting plant of power. Alfred B. Williams to-day received a telegram from him offering to let the city condemn the Belle Isle property, the value to be appraised by commissioners.

"From this valuation," he says, "I will deduct $25,000 to be paid by me personally and to be regarded as a gift from me to the city, without any purpose to put Richmond under obligations to me, but as an expression of my good will and warm regard for the city of which I am sincerely fond. It will not be necessary for the Mayor of Richmond to come with a pistol or any other weapon unless he wishes to make himself a grotesque spectacle which I assume he does not desire."

Belle Isle is supposed to be the key to the water power situation in Richmond.

HARGIS TRIAL IN BACKWOODS.

Venue Changed to County Without Telephones or Telegraphs.

JACKSON, Ky., March 6.—Judge Carnes entered an order to-day directing that the cases of the Commonwealth against James Hargis, Elbert Hargis, John Smith, and John Abner be transferred to Elliott County. The Commonwealth saved an exception to the order and so did the defense.

The change of venue was granted on motion of the Commonwealth attorney. Attorney Young for the defense favored the motion personally, but for the sake of his client wanted the trial held here.

Elliott County is totally inaccessible by telephone, telegraph, or railroad, and its county seat, Sandy Hook, has less than 200 inhabitants. Judge Carnes will leave for his home this evening. The militia will go with him.

DISCIPLINE AT A FIRE.

300 Women and Girls March Out in Line Without Confusion.

Not one of the 300 women and girls employed in the eight-story building at Concord and Prince Streets, Brooklyn, occupied by the paper factory of Thompson & Norris, lost her head when the fire gongs sounded throughout the building yesterday afternoon. They knew the structure, newly constructed of concrete, was fireproof, and so they fell in line and marched out without the least confusion.

The blaze started on the seventh floor and from there shot up through an opening to the floor above. The two upper stories were packed high with paper. The blaze was discovered by John Bonci, who thought he could easily extinguish it by whipping it out with his coat. But the flames spread and Bonci was severely burned. In trying to get out he fell down the stairway and was carried out by another employe.

The firemen drowned out the blaze in the paper. It did not get below the seventh floor. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THAW'S MOTHER BRAVE WITNESS

Forces Back Tears as She Tells of His Brooding on Evelyn Nesbit's Fate.

HER EVIDENCE NOT VITAL

Shut Off When She Volunteers Testimony of Hereditary Influences.

WINS SYMPATHY OF COURT

Counsel in Long Argument on Prisoner's Sanity—Trial Over Till To-morrow.

Her face, expressing patience and long suffering, her gray hair brushed straight back from her temples, and her widow's veil thrown over her bonnet, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw sat in the witness chair yesterday afternoon and testified for her son Harry, who is being tried for the murder of Stanford White.

Mrs. Thaw testified to nothing that could be counted as important evidence in favor of her son, either on the plea of insanity or on the plea of justification. Her examination and cross-examination were brief, and the latter particularly so, for the reason that Mr. Delmas, in his direct examination, brought out no evidence that strengthened the defense sufficiently to stir Mr. Jerome to action in behalf of the People. Apparently, the mother of the prisoner was on the stand solely for the effect the picture of her grief might have on the jury. What she did know that would have made evidence, her knowledge of the hereditary influences on her son's mentality, was kept out by counsel for her son.

Starts Bravely, but Soon Weakens.

Mrs. Thaw was called immediately after the noon recess. She walked from the anteroom adjoining Justice Fitzgerald's chambers and paused in front of a court attendant, who held forth a copy of the Bible. She put her gloved hand on it and then faced Clerk Penney, who recited the oath. She bowed and smiled bravely as she took the stand and faced the lawyers, her son, whose eager, staring eyes scanned her face, and the crowd in the room.

The rather wide mouth of the prisoner's mother was set as if in determination that no motherly weakness of hers would create a scene. She frequently smiled and nodded her head in answer to the first questions of Mr. Delmas. It looked then as if Mrs. Thaw would pass through the ordeal easily, but hardly three minutes had elapsed when her lips trembled, her blue eyes became more troubled in their expression, and it was evident that she was losing in the struggle to remain calm.

She was trying to tell of her son's behavior when he came home to Pittsburg in the Fall of 1903 after hearing Evelyn Nesbit's story in Paris. She reached the point where she was describing her restlessness over him and how she had left her bed to tap on his door, next to hers, when she heard him sobbing in the night. Then she weakened, and with a trembling hand strove to hide the quivering of her lips and, without putting her handkerchief to her eyes, to check the tears that were rising.

The eyes of her son became troubled in turn. Thaw put his hands to his sallow cheeks and finally covered his face with them.

Mr. Delmas moved a little nearer the witness and complete silence came over the court. Then Mrs. Thaw smiled again and bowed to Mr. Delmas to proceed. She repeated the bow and smile to the District Attorney. Several members of the jury were plainly affected, and Justice Fitzgerald seemed uneasy.

The mother was, evidently, entirely out of place on the witness stand. She appeared hopelessly ignorant of the methods of courts, and at times during the cross-examination desired to assist the District Attorney, volunteering information that counsel for her son did not want in evidence.

When Mr. Delmas asked Mrs. Thaw if she knew Dr. Bingham she seemed puzzled that such a question should be asked. She replied that Dr. Bingham had been her family physician ever since the death of his father.

Mr. Delmas wanted it on the record that she knew him, and Mrs. Thaw, understanding nothing of trial rules or methods, had to have the question repeated several times before she could realize that the form of the answer was desired as well as the intent of it.

Again the Tears Come.

When Thaw lifted his head from his hands again his eyes were moist. He gazed at his mother eagerly as she told of her concern for him and of the days in Pittsburg when he had sought refuge from the gay world, the evils that had beset him and the penalties that had come upon him for his manner of living.

But it was not long before he was again compelled to hide his face, for once more his mother broke down. This was when she told of the Thanksgiving Day when she and Harry were the only ones at home. They went together to church. At the close of service, while the recessional was being sung, she heard her son sob and saw the tears streaming from his eyes. Her voice broke and again her lips quivered and she fought to restrain the tears that filled her own eyes.

"I can't remember dates very well," she said, a few moments later. "I can recall Thanksgiving Days and Christmas, and when marriages have taken place."

She bit her underlip as she spoke of those guide-post years in her long life.

She had hardly recovered her composure when she began to tell of Harry's behavior and words during that visit to his home, and the District Attorney made an objection. Mrs. Thaw seemed to feel that she had made some mistake, and, lifting her voice and turning to the Dis-

trict Attorney, said regretfully: "Ah, please pardon me!"

While Mr. Delmas and Mr. Jerome argued the question of the admissibility of her testimony, she kept her eyes on her son or looking upward and above the scores of eyes that were watching her. She seemed to understand nothing of the argument. She sat patiently, like a child, waiting to be directed.

At other times it was evident that she wanted to say a great deal more than her lawyers thought advisable, either on the direct or on the cross-examination. When she was told that she should not answer any question concerning any event prior to 1903, and Mr. Jerome tried to get from her the facts about the rearrangement of her son's share in the estate of William Thaw, she asked innocently if she might tell Mr. Jerome when the rearrangement was made.

Unexpectedly she told the jury that until the beginning of the trial she had known nothing of the circumstances back of the marriage of her son to Evelyn Nesbit and the killing of White. Her boy, she said, had only told her that he was greatly in love with a young woman who had been ruined by "the wickedest man in New York," and that he could never be happy. She knew nothing of his having lived with her and nothing of his having traveled with her abroad or of her past save that a wrong had been done her.

Her Consent to the Marriage.

Mrs. Thaw said that from the moment she met her son at the door on his return home in November, 1903, she saw that there was something wrong with him. It was her habit, she said, to open the door when any of her children returned home. She saw that he was abstracted and seemed to have lost all interest in life. She tried to find out what was the matter with him, but he told her that he could not let her know. Frequently he would stay up all night, and one time she found him in his room at 3 o'clock in the morning fully dressed and he told her that it was no use for him to go to bed, as he could not sleep.

The witness then told of how her son would leave the dining table when guests were present, go to the drawing room and play the piano, returning and excusing himself to the company at table. At first he would play the piano noisily, with violence, and gradually would play more softly, and at the end he would have his mind at rest.

Finally, Mrs. Thaw testified, she got her son to tell her what was the the matter. He then mentioned marriage to the young woman whose alleged ruin had caused him all this worry. Mrs. Thaw said, with frankness, that she thought if he did not marry her he would go on leading an irregular life, and that if he did marry her it would be the lesser of two evils. In this frame of mind she gave her consent to the wedding, and gave it on one condition—that the past life of the bride should be kept as a sealed book. She said that she was not of a prying nature, and did not want to know anything more about it.

Thaw described Evelyn Nesbit to his mother as a young woman of "beautiful mind," who had been neglected and not cared for. Mrs. Thaw told the jury that she tried to argue with her son that it was not altogether his business to look out for her, but this argument was to no avail.

Insanity Commission Discussed.

Mrs. Thaw was allowed to tell of conversations with her son during that first visit, for it had been testified that he was not of sound mind at that time, but on the second visit, just before the marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, when his mental status had not been touched on by the alienists, a question arose as to the admission of conversations between them. Mr. Jerome contended that the defence could have this testimony by admitting Thaw's insanity then, but as it was asserted that this was a lucid interval the conversation was not admissible under the rules of evidence.

Mr. Jerome declared that, according to the argumont of the defense, the result in logic was a reductio ad absurdum, for it established the fact that Thaw was insane during a period of three years, from June, 1903, to June, 1906, although the experts for the defense would not declare his insanity chronic. Still the defense, he said, wanted to get in the conversation during an alleged lucid interval, when it was palpable that this conversation could be admitted on the ruling of the court in no other way than through the acceptance of Thaw's insanity at the time of the conversation.

"Why should not this argument immediately require the suspension of this trial," asked Mr. Jerome, "and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner? Following the argument of the defense the court is now trying a crazy man if it maintains that Thaw's insanity was continuous."

Justice Fitzgerald declared that no application was before him for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner, and he hesitated as if expecting Mr. Jerome to make his application then. Mr. Delmas also appeared to be waiting for the application, and said that the issue would be met as soon as it was brought to the front. Mr. Jerome smiled, and did not make the application.

Mr. Jerome merely pointed out that the defense had made Thaw appear as insane in June, 1903; November, 1903; April, 1905; June, 1906, and October, 1906.

"And now, seven months after," he added, with irony, "the defendant is sane and on trial."

Her Visit to Evelyn Nesbit.

Mrs. Thaw then gave her testimony without the conversations she had with her son in the Winter of 1904-05, just before the marriage. She said that she had reproved Harry for having returned from abroad on the same steamer with the young woman he was to make his wife, but had been told by him that there was nothing unusual in that. There had been rumors about the two in London, she said, but Harry told her that these stories were started after they had sailed.

After the mother had given her consent to the marriage she visited Evelyn Nesbit in New York at her hotel. She told her son that she would receive his wife and that she would do her share by her, and that the past never would be referred to. Harry, she declared, was fearful until the last moment that Evelyn's mother would withdraw her consent to the marriage, and there would be trouble, as Evelyn was under age.

Mrs. Thaw said that all the afternoon of the wedding day her son was busy at his desk writing. He was at work on his will and codicil, and she saw these instruments attested. Then the bride and bridegroom went away on their honeymoon trip across the continent, and on their return went to live with her in her Summer home. The brief stay there, she said, was tranquil and happy.

Brief Cross-Examination.

At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Delmas said that he had finished the examination of the witness, and asked that the usual ten-minute recess be taken. Mrs. Thaw went to the anteroom, and her son back to the prisoners' room opening on the corridor to the west of the courtroom. When Thaw returned his hair was tousled. He clung to his files of letters and papers, and seemed to be laboring under much excitement. It was evident that he expected a long and a hard cross-examination of his mother.

Mr. Jerome approached the witness with the greatest consideration. His voice was soft and kindly, and his questions devoid of any suggestion of a desire to test the credibility of the mother of the prisoner.

The District Attorney tried to get from her the exact amount of income that was paid her son, and if the income from his share of the estate had been augmented in any way. Mrs. Thaw's reply was that the sum of money enjoyed annually by her son was nothing like that given in the newspapers. She was not permitted to tell the amount of Harry's inheritance or the income therefrom.

Mr. Jerome brought from Mrs. Thaw the fact that she knew nothing of the relations between her son and Evelyn Nesbit before their marriage, and then declared that he had finished the cross-examination. Mrs. Thaw looked puzzled for a moment, although her son lifted his head and showed in his face the relief he felt.

Mr. Delmas, too, was surprised at the brevity and the lightness of the cross-examination.

Volunteered Evidence Shut Off.

"Is that all you want me to say?" asked Mrs. Thaw. There was a flush in her face and it was evident that she wanted to tell all that she knew and that she felt that there was much more that she should tell the jury.

"That is all," said Mr. Delmas suavely.

"But I would like to make one statement," said Mrs. Thaw.

The District Attorney remained silent and the Justice turned toward the witness.

Mr. Delmas seemed somewhat anxious to get a hint as to what his witness desired to add and he made no objection until she gave him the cue.

"I would like to tell you about heredity—" began Mrs. Thaw, and Mr. Delmas promptly intervened and headed off this testimony by assuring Mrs. Thaw that her son's counsel did not desire any further information from her.

The hereditary insanity testimony would have completed the plans of Mr. Jerome for the appointment of an insanity commission. With what he has secured from the cross-examination of the experts for the defense and from what he can supply from his own experts, Mrs. Thaw's story of the family history of the prisoner would have finished the foundation he has planned to lay before asking Justice Fitzgerald for the commission. When Mr. Delmas ran to cover by hurrying Mrs. Thaw from the stand, Mr. Jerome showed amusement at the attitude of the defence. He laughed with the Californian as court adjourned.

Trial Over Till To-morrow.

At the end of the session Justice Fitzgerald announced that court would be adjourned until Friday on account of the death of a distant relative of his. Justice Fitzgerald takes only time enough to attend the funeral of this relative and will reconvene court to-morrow morning.

Two of the alienists of the defense will then be put on the stand to answer a newly-framed hypothetical question.

MRS. THAW'S TESTIMONY.

She Weeps on Stand—Interrupted by Long Argument on Son's Sanity.

When court convened for the afternoon session Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw, mother of the defendant, was called to the stand. In preliminary questions Mr. Delmas brought out that in 1903 she was at her home in Pittsburg.

Q.—At what time in 1903 did your son, Harry K. Thaw, come to your home there? A.—I should think it was in the second week in November. The only way I can fix it is my youngest son was about to be married on the 16th of November, and he came there a few days previously.

Q.—During the time that your son, Harry K. Thaw, was living with you at your home did you notice anything peculiar in his conduct denoting a change from what you had seen in him previously? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—Will you kindly describe it to the jury in your own way? A.—When he first entered the house—I have a habit of going to the door when my children arrive—his manner was utterly different; he had an absentminded, despairing look, as if he had lost interest in everything.

Q.—It struck you at the time? A.—It struck me at the time. I did not want to annoy him with questions. I am not of a prying nature.

Q.—Did that impression that was made upon you at the first sight of him at the door grow upon you, as it then developed and his stay there was prolonged? A.—Well, at breakfast time I think I noticed it still more strongly, and the same absentminded, abstracted look, as if he was laboring with a problem. And he was very fond of music, and I remember he left the table and went to the drawing room, and I heard the piano, very violently playing at first, and then it gradually grew softer and softer, and he came back and conversed as usual—threw it off, apparently.

Q.—Now, as I have asked you to relate in your own way, relate the subsequent events. A.—I couldn't do them in order, but I can tell you the features. For instance, this sort of thing happened several times—leaving the table. Even if there was a little company there, he woud leave as though he had taken his share in the conversation as long as he could, and I would hear the same thing—the piano playing, and then softer and softer, and he would come back again and resume, excuse himself and go away, and then come back and resume. But the most marked feature was his wakefulness at night.

Q.—Now, will you please describe how you noticed that? A.—Why, his room was next to mine, and I would perhaps hear a smothered sob. And I would knock at the door, and he would not tell me what the trouble was. Other nights I could see a faint light under the door, and maybe at 3 or 4 o'clock, if I would waken, I would go in and find him sitting up dressed. And he said: "It is no use going to bed; I cannot sleep." Still, as I say, I am not of a prying disposition, and while I would ask if he could not tell me the trouble, he would say it was impossible.

At this point Mrs. Thaw wept.

"There need nothing hurry you, Mrs. Thaw," said Mr. Delmas. "Of course every one here appreciates the emotions that you labor under."

"It is only the recalling of that," said the witness.

Q.—I understand. Now, finally did he, either in answer to questions that you put to him, or of his own motion, tell you what was the trouble that he was laboring under? A.—He finally did one night. I rather insisted that he must tell me.

Mr. Jerome interposed to make sure that the date of this conversation was included in the period during which, the experts have testified, Thaw was of unsound mind. This being admitted, the examination went on.

Thaw Told Her His Trouble.

Q.—Your son told you what was the trouble under which he was laboring at the time? A.—He did—not definitely.

Q.—Not definitely, at first. Will you please state to the jury what was the first statement that he made to you upon that subject? A.—He said it was because of something a wicked man in New York had done, that he had ruined his life, that he could never be happy. That was as much as I got for a week, I suppose.

Q.—Now, did you subsequently learn more from his statements in that connection? A.—I did. I did not know the young girl's name. I did not ask it. I did not want to know, but I knew it was in connection with some young girl.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry of your son, Madam, before that time, as to what this wicked thing was that this man in New York had done, and get any information upon that subject? A.—I presume I did. But I did not get anything until I knew it was in connection that he had ruined a young girl whom he, Harry, was interested in.

Q.—Please state to the jury what the conversation was that you had with him upon that subject? A.—Just about that. And I did not want to inquire much further. I said that sort of thing is happening always in a city like New York, why should your life be ruined for that reason? And he protested that it was. I tried to influence him the other way, to think that it was not altogether his business to look after the young girl and see that she was not further dragged down.

Q.—Then, did you learn more about that afterward? A.—I did. And that was prior to Thanksgiving, which gave me a little different view. He described from his point of view her character and her appearance.

Q.—You will have to state, Madam, as nearly as you can, not in the words that he used, but the ideas that he expressed to you upon that subject? A.—He told me that he thought she had the most beautiful mind naturally of any person he had ever known; that she had been neglected, or this would not have happened; that if she had any mother, any one, to look after her, there was still a chance for her to be all that she should be, and so on, and so forth. I cannot recall the entire conversation, but that was the substance of it.

He Wept in Church.

Q.—Now, then, was that all the information that you obtained from him up to Thanksgiving Day? A.—I cannot be quite sure. I only know this, that on Thanksgiving Day—did I tell you that?

Q.—You have not stated anything about Thanksgiving Day. A.—An incident that occurred. It was the first Thanksgiving in our very large and beautiful new church, and it was crowded, and Harry and I were the only ones at home, because my daughter and her husband were coming from England, were expected, and the rest of the family were in New York. We went to the church, and, it being so full, we were under the gallery, fortunately. I think afterward; and toward the close of the service, as the choir was singing Kipling's Recessional Hymn, to that beautiful music of De Koven's, I heard a sob, and a shower of tears fell on the programme which he was holding. I put my hands on him and gave him a little shake, and he recovered himself. And as we were driving home I said: "Why did you forget yourself in church?" He said: "It suddenly came over me; if this dreadful thing had not happened she might have been with us there."

At this point Mrs. Thaw was again overcome for a moment, but forced back her tears.

Q.—Did you have any further conversations with him or notice any further conduct on his part during his stay there that attracted your attention, tending to deepen the impression of the change that you have already testified to? A.—I think not. That was the sum and substance of several brief conversations. As I say, I was not particularly anxious to deepen any impression he had at that time, naturally—simply to sympathize with him.

Q.—After this conversation on Thanksgiving Day, what did you notice, if anything, as to his wakefulness, or any other disturbed condition on his part? A.—The same thing continued until he came on to New York, and I cannot fix that date. It was some time in December.

Mrs. Thaw then testified that Dr. Engeman, who has testified in the case, was the family physician.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he was in attendance upon your son during this period? A.—I do, and I remember one gloomy afternoon that he came there to see him. I was not in. But Harry was especially depressed that day. He usually was able to throw it off if any one came, but it seemed to hold on more that day.

Q.—Now, when, if at all, subsequent to that, Madam, did your son recur to the subject of this young girl and her position, or her misfortune. A.—He did so so frequently that I cannot fix it. After he once told me he spoke of it very often, but I did not encourage it, as I told you before, very much—hoped the impression would pass away.

Q.—Now, when did you learn who this young girl was—at what period? A.—I cannot recall that. I have tried to. It might have been before Christmas. It might not have been until afterward. I cannot recall it.

Q.—Madam, you have stated that you think you learned who this young girl was before your son went to Europe in the Spring of 1904? A.—I am sure I did before that.

Q.—You are sure you did? A.—Yes, and that she had originally come from near Pittsburg.

Q.—My question is, What did your son say to you upon that subject, that you remember?

Argument on Thaw's Sanity.

At this point Mr. Jerome objected and a long argument ensued. The District Attorney said:

"That is a period as to which there is no testimony to show that this defendant was of unsound mind. If there is any testimony which you think points to his insanity in the Spring of 1904, that the defendant was then insane, of course my objection will have to fall, but in the absence of such testimony I suppose the evidence would not be admissible.

Mr. Delmas—The rule, if your Honor please, that was invoked yesterday by the learned District Attorney, while I could not assent to the rule that was invoked by him at that time because he would not admit the fact, is the one that may well be invoked by me at the present time.

The Court—There is one fundamental distinction. There was an expert being examined at that time. And this is a lay witness.

Mr. Delmas—Your Honor will remember that Dr. Wagner testified very emphatically that he fixed the date of the outburst of unsoundness of mind on the part of the defendant in June, 1903, at the period that the event took place in Paris, with which your Honor is familiar and which it is unnecessary to relate. Now, having proved that unsound condition of mind in June, 1903; having proved that that condition existed in November, 1903, of the same year as is covered by those letters; having proved that that condition existed on the 4th of April, 1906, at the date of the marriage; having proved that it existed on the 25th of June, 1906, and having proved that it existed in August, 1906—we submit that we are entitled to claim that the unsoundness of mind which was first developed in June, 1903, continued throughout.

The Court—I don't understand the District Attorney to dispute that proposition.

Mr. Jerome—If I understand it aright that was the rule of law which I thought was recognized as an established one—that if a state is shown to exist, it is presumed to continue unless something appears to the contrary. Now, that is the rule of law that I understand you are invoking now.

Mr. Delmas—It is the rule of law which I am invoking. It is the rule of law which I understand I have a right to invoke. And perhaps, anticipating your question, it is the rule of law which I claim you could not invoke because you denied the existence of the fact which I assert.

Mr. Jerome—I do not want to be captious, but I want to understand the bearing of this. I understand Mr. Delmas's argument, I think, and if I understand it aright, it seems to me a sound one in fact. A.—As I said before, I don't pry certain of its aspects—that the testimony here shows that this defendant was insane in June or July, 1903, in Paris; that he was insane in November of 1903 in New York and Pittsburg; that he was insane on the 4th day of April, 1906, the date of his marriage and the making of his will, and that he was insane on the 25th of June, 1906. And he argues that a state of insanity having been shown to exist in June or July, 1903, and in November, 1903, it must be presumed to continue. Now, I will not shirk the logic of that proposition. But if that presumption is to carry that man down all through these years, why does it not carry him right down to the present moment, so that under the statutes it becomes your Honor's duty to suspend this trial on that very presumption, there being no evidence shown to the contrary. If the presumption is found, if it is law, as Mr. Delmas contends, why should it suddenly cease to be law on the 8th of August, 1906, and why should it not require on the part of this court the immediate suspension of this trial and an inquiry into the condition of the defendant?

Now, my statement of the principle of continuance was this, that when a state was shown to exist it was presumed to continue to exist until there was something either inherent in the nature of the state itself or in independent evidence which negatived that presumption of law. Had Dr. Wagner and Dr. Evans when on the stand testified that this defendant was inflicted with a form of insanity that was chronic, which was continuous, and that he had been continuously insane from July, 1903, down to the commission of the offense, it would cover this case. But Dr. Wagner has testified this morning that his form of insanity was such that in his opinion it is possible that he had intervals in which he was perfectly sane and lucid. Therefore, it is essential, before his conversations be admitted, to show that this was not one of those periods. The presumption of continuance has been destroyed by the affirmative evidence of the doctors that the state shown to exist in July, 1903, and November, 1903, was not a state which in his opinion was continuous, but one which might possibly be interrupted by periods of lucidity and rationality. There is, therefore, nothing here to show that this period as to which this lady is called on to testify, was not such a period as that.

Mr. Delmas contended that since the insanity of Thaw at different moments from June, 1903, up to June 25, 1906, had a good deal of evidence to support it he was entitled to claim that he was insane at any of the intervening moments unless there was something to show that this was not so. Mr. Jerome disagreed with him.

The Court—I have only got to rule on one question at a time. The matter of the appointment of a commission is not before me now. The fine distinctions in the law of evidence that apply to various conditions of a case as it arises must be ruled on, and cannot be declared on any question covering all the aspects of a case. If at any time an application is made of the character suggested by the District Attorney, then it will be time enough for me to pass upon that matter, and determine the question whether what he claims here now as the duty of the court is the duty of the court or not. But in passing upon a question of evidence upon the claim of Mr. Delmas as to the continuance of the condition—he claims that now—all I desire to know is is it objected to or not? That is what I want to know now.

Mr. Jerome—Yes, Sir, it is. The expression as to the commission was only said—

The Court—I understood you to say, Mr. District Attorney, that there was a time when it became the duty of the court to do certain things.

Mr. Jerome—What I meant was that Mr. Delmas's line of argument brought us to a reductio ad absurdum—to wit, that the court was now sitting here trying a crazy man. That is what I meant by it.

The Court—I do not know that it is the duty of the court—stating it on general principles—every time that one expert testifies in his judgment that a person was insane at a given time to stop all the proceedings, and appoint a commission to see if that is true or not. I do not know that that is the law. If you present such a proposition I will decide it at the time it is presented.

Mr. Jerome—I presented no such proposition.

The Court—Now, is the question objected to—the pending question?

Mr. Jerome—Yes, Sir, it is. On the ground that there is no evidence in this case which shows that Harry K. Thaw was of unsound mind at the time of the conversation.

Mr. Delmas then represented to the court that, as there was evidence to show that Thaw was not of sound mind on certain occasions, if it was contended that in the intervals he was sane, the burden of proof rested with those who put forward that argument.

A long technical argument ensued, the upshot of which was that the District Attorney contended that, as the alienists for the defense had testified that Thaw's insanity was broken by periods of lucidity, the burden of proving that he was not in a right state of mind at any given time rested upon them.

The Justice quoted from an authority in which it was laid down in a divorce suit that if "insanity existed at a certain time it is presumed to continue and the onus of proving sanity at a subsequent time is upon the party alleging it or who seeks to hold the person once insane responsible for his acts." Therefore, he held that, since there was no evidence to show that Thaw was sane at the time of this conversation with his mother, she might be allowed to testify about it. He consequently overruled the District Attorney's objection.

Learned of Evelyn Nesbit.

The question was then repeated as to when the witness learned the identity of the girl from Thaw.

Q.—Whether it was before Christmas or after Christmas you will determine in your own memory. Whenever it was, you are now permitted to answer. A.—I said I could not fix the date. It was some time between Thanksgiving and his return to Europe.

Q.—Will you kindly tell the jury what it was that you learned, or, rather, what it was that he told you upon that subject? A.—As I said before, I was not anxious to confirm any impressions he had. Consequently, I took what he told me simply and sympathized with his suffering condition, but did not wish him to be encouraged in the rôle of protector that he was assuming. At that time I had not learned enough about her. And I can not recall the conversation. Some time between Thanksgiving and his return to Europe, which I presume was in March or April, I did know what her name was and where she had come from, the size of the family, and so forth.

Q.—Did you learn that from him? A.—From him only. I never mentioned it to any person else.

Q.—Then, kindly tell the jury what he told you upon that subject? A.—Simply that she had gone with her mother from Pittsburg or Allegheny to New York, and was, as we all know, posing for pictures in order to help maintain her mother and that she had finally been induced to go on the stage, and that it was very bad for her; and that he had wanted to discourage her from it, wanted to send her to school, and so forth, but that he had very little help or encouragement from her mother in his efforts to protect, to befriend the child—as he constantly called her.

Q.—Have you now stated, Madam, all the conversations that you had with your son, that you can recall, between the time that he arrived home in November, 1903, and the time that he left for Europe some time in the Spring of 1904? A.—The whole substance I have given you.

Q.—Your son then reappeared in your home—came back to your home—some time in 1904? A.—I think November again, 1904.

Criticised Their Traveling Together.

Q.—Did he at that time speak to you again on the subject of this young girl, his intentions as regards her faith, and especially as regards any contemplated marriage with her on his part, whether he had proposed marriage to her, whether he had been accepted or refused, and all that can have any bearing upon that subject? A.—Why, the horrible scandal of the return—as it was made out a scandal—was in all papers at that time. Naturally the subject was rather distasteful to me, and I came upon it as little as possible, and I do not think we spoke of it very much.

Q.—Well, did you speak upon it at all? A.—I remember expressing my disapproval of his having come back in the same steamer, and so lending color to the rumors which had been sent over from England. And he defended that course by saying that he knew nothing of these rumors, they were started after or at about the time the steamer sailed, and it was nothing unusual for a young man to come over in the same steamer with a young girl in whom he was interested—a fact which I know very well from other cases. But the whole thing was very unpleasant. Well, others here will remember how unpleasant the whole circumstance was at the time. Then I cannot recall very much about the mid-winter. This was in November. I think I went South. And meanwhile I believe she had another illness. And when I came back he still was of a mind to marry her, and everything had subsided, and I did not discourage him.

Q.—May I call to your attention the fact that you have not as yet told us when he had manifested the first intention of marrying her to you? That is what I desire to call your attention to. A.—He told me, in the first place, in November, 1903, that it was his great desire to have married her after she—I believe he wanted to send her to school first. I cannot remember that. But that was his great desire, but that he was being frustrated; in every move he would make he said there were—not obstacles—well, he was being frustrated in all his efforts and not having the assistance from her mother which he should have, as he claimed.

At this point the witness was somewhat confused as to the date of a trip she made to the South, but it was finally fixed as the Winter of 1904-5.

Consented to the Marriage.

Q.—And when you returned from your visit to the South you say that your son was still intent upon marrying this young girl? A.—Yes—still had it in his mind.

Q.—What conversation did you have with him that you can recall upon this subject? A.—I think it was in March that we spoke of it. And I felt then that unless he did marry her it would be this irregular way, and I thought it was the least of two evils for him to marry her. That was my point of view. I never yet had seen her. And he asked me if I would be willing to go on to New York and see her—which I did in March.

Q.—How soon before the wedding would you fix that? A.—Probably a month.

Q.—You came and saw her, and then did you have this conversation with your son after you had seen her? A.—Yes, at my hotel. He asked me whether I would be willing that he should marry her, after having seen her, and bring her home. I said I would be. I said, "I am the only one at home now; I am quite willing to do my share, if you will do—if you and she will do yours;" I only made one condition. May I say one thing in addition?

Q.—Was that a part of the conversation, Madam? A.—No. I mean—I want to say that I did not make it a condition that she should not see her mother—her mother was never brought in. But I did make a condition that if he married her and brought her to my house, that her past was to be a closed book; that I did not ask about it, and I did not wish to hear about it. And that promise was faithfully kept.

Q.—It was subsequently kept? A.—Faithfully. That is, we never mentioned her past in New York. She talked of her childhood.

Thaw's Excitement on Wedding Day

Q.—How soon [after the New York visit] did the marriage take place? A.—He telephoned me about the 2d of April, I think, that he had arranged for a chaperon to bring her on to Pittsburg; that they would arrive there on the morning of the 4th of April. He came on the morning of the 3d of April. I would like to describe these two days a little more definitely if it is not objected to.

Q.—So far as relates to his conduct—A.—And condition.

Q.—Very well. You may do so. A.—He came home under great stress for this reason, although she had been led to believe—

Mr. Jerome—Madam, in doing that there are certain rules that perhaps will limit what you may testify to. Will you please confine yourself to what he said and how he appeared?

The Witness—That is exactly what I am endeavoring to do.

Mr. Jerome—Of course, it is very hard for any lay person to appreciate the law—

The Witness—Now, if you will be kind enough again to ask me, I will try.

Q.—ou will describe, then, Madam, what took place as regards your son during those two days. But in doing so it is well that I should remind you, as the learned District Attorney has done, that under the rules of law your testimony must be confined to what he said and what he did—his speech and his conduct, coupled with his appearance, are proper? A.—That is it—I am trying to.

Feared Opposition of Girl's Mother.

Q.—Proceed. A.—Well, he came home in a different condition from the time in November, but under great suppressed excitement, for the reason that he thought at the time it was necessary to have her mother's consent to the marriage, they believing she was under age, when the truth was she was not. But they were given to believe she was under age, and the mother's consent was necessary. And he was fearful lest, at the last moment, she would give him the slip—Mrs. Holman.

Q.—Did he say all this to you? A.—Oh, yes, Sir. That was this thing—that was the burden on his mind, that she must give him the slip.

Q.—You don't mean that the young lady wiuld give it to him? A.—No, the mother would not be willing, and he could not get a license to marry her without the consent of the mother, she being presumably under age at the time, but she was not. And that finally he succeeded in getting the mother to the place where the license is secured and came home about noon of the 4th, having accomplished that—but in a state of, I tell you, suppressed excitement. There was much to be done, I fancy. I believe I am not to give opinions? I was going to speak about the time the codicil was made. He had much to do apparently—was exceedingly busy all the day at his desk, and seeing to his packing personally. The marriage was, if I remember rightly, at 6 o'clock in the evening at the minister's house, nad they left about 9 o'clock for California.

Q.—Now, you were speaking something, Madam, of his agitation? A.—Because of this terrible uncertainty as to whether when he had gotten the thing, after three years' effort, to that point, the mother might not defeat it all.

Q.—But he did obtain her consent, as he informed you? A.—Yes, it was all over, and her consent was given—I suppose through some careful management; and it was all right about noon.

Q.—Now, you have stated something about his being busy at his desk writing? A.—All that afternoon practically—at the desk, or superintending with his man the packing of his affairs. He had only gotten home the day before.

Q.—Did you know anything, Madam, of the drawing up or execution of the will and codicil? A.—I saw the will being executed. I had nothing to do with it. I saw the witnesses signing and so forth.

Happy Summer Together.

Q.—When did you see them again? A.—They returned in June, and very shortly after we went to the mountains. And he had an exceedingly peaceable, placid, to my mind, happy Summer. That was in 1906.

Q.—You say that his life there with his wife was placid, contented and happy? A.—It was—apparently to my mind quite so.

Then a recess of fifteen minutes was ordered.

MOTHER IS DISAPPOINTED.

Excused After Short Cross-Examination, but Wanted to Tell More.

Immediately after the recess Mr. Delmas surprised everybody by announcing that his direct examination of Mrs. William Thaw was completed, and that the District Attorney might begin his cross-examination. Mr. Jerome sat fingering his papers for a moment or two before he arose from his seat. When he did begin his manner was quiet and gentle.

Q.—Mrs. Thaw, your son had learned in early youth to play the piano, had he not? A.—Yes, always fond of music.

Q.—And fond of playing? A.—Fond of playing.

Q.—Now, under your husband's will, the way the estate was left, the executors or trustees had rather a large discretion allowed them in regard to what income they should allow to your son, did they not? A.—That is not the way it was put.

Q.—Well, I do not want to go into it in detail. I will put it this way: Were you an executrix or trustee under your husband's will? A.—I was one of the executors.

Mr. Delmas—I object to that, on the ground that it is not cross-examination of any matter examined upon in chief, and is therefore improper.

The Court—It is not directly addressed to any matter brought out in chief. That of course is clear. It may have a material bearing to go into it to some extent. The question is involved in this issue, and, so far as that is concerned, to that extent I am inclined to let it be given.

Mr. Delmas—If the question is asked for the purpose of discrediting the witness, of course I shall not object, but I can hardly conceive that that is the object. I can conceive no other purpose that it could possibly have. Therefore I am compelled to object to the question.

Mr. Jerome—I am simply endeavoring to show this, Sir, that at a certain date, which I would like Mrs. Thaw to fix, she as an executrix, one of the executors under her husband's will, or a trustee of that estate—that they increased the income of this defendant. I just want to fix that period.

The Court—That was what was in my mind. I think the suggestion as to the dates is a very material one. That is what was in my mind as the purpose of the question, covered by the period during which you examined Mrs. Thaw as to acts done during that time.

Mr. Delmas—If it is claimed that this was done during any period I have examined upon, and that that may have had a tendency or an influence upon the mind of the defendant.

perhaps it may be legitimate; but I being ignorant of the fact do not know whether that is the claim.

Q.—Did such an occurrence take place and at what date? A.—I do not understand the question, what occurrence?

Witness Appeals to Delmas.

Q.—I will make it plain in this way—as I understand the matter, under the will of your husband, the defendant received a certain income unless the executors of his estate enlarged it. Now at a certain time the executors of the estate did enlarge or increase the income that your son received? A.—Not at all. That was not the way it was fixed at all. Is it right for me to answer, Mr. Delmas?

Mr. Delmas—One moment, Madam. The learned District Attorney, of course, has the right to ask any question he desires. It is my privilege, if I so desire, to object, and it is your duty to answer if the court overrules me.

The Witness—If it is lucid?

Mr. Delmas—If he sustains my objection then of course you are not to answer.

The Witness—If the question is sufficiently lucid for me to understand it?

Mr. Delmas—Yes.

Q.—There was a time at which your son had a certain set income under his father's will? A.—Yes.

Q.—And at a subsequent date that income was increased, was it not? A.—That is not the way to put it.

Q.—How would you put it, Madam? I want to get at the fact.

Mr. Delmas—I object to this line of examination unless the learned District Attorney shall state that it is an event that falls within the period covered by my examination. If it is I shall not object to it.

Mr. Jerome—Mr. Delmas said that the evidence was that the defendant was insane in 1903 in Paris, and that your Honor was bound by the presumption of law to presume he continued to be insane down to and including the 8th day of August, 1906. Now, I do not know about this fact, Sir. I simply want to bring it, if there was an increase in this defendant's income—if so, at what period it occurred. My object is to ascertain if this defendant at one time after his father's death had a certain income; if that income was subsequently increased by an action in which this lady took part.

Court Limits the Inquiry.

The Court—I will sustain the objection until some date is fixed as to the occurrence, if any change in the relations as to his income took place after June, 1903.

Mr. Jerome—I am trying to ask whether any change took place at all.

The Court—If the witness will bear that in mind, that the purpose of the District Attorne is to bring out some fact occurring after June, 1903, she can answer the question.

Mr. Delmas—I will undertake to instruct you that you are not to answer to any fact that took place before June, 1903. Will you bear that in mind?

The Witness—May I say how long before?

Mr. Delmas—No. It is sufficient that it was before.

The Witness—Oh, long before.

Q.—After the death of the defendant's father he, the defendant, was in receipt of a certain income from the estate of his father, was he not?

Mr. Delmas—I object to that.

The Court—Objection sustained in that form.

Q.—Subsequent to June, 1903, what income was the defendant in receipt of from the estate of his father? A.—May I answer that?

Mr. Delmas—You may answer that.

The Witness—His income for about ten years was from his own individual estate and no one else supplemented it, either.

Q.—Was that the estate that went to him from his father? A.—Absolutely.

Declines To State Son's Income.

Q.—What was the income from that estate? A.—From his own estate?

Q.—Well, Madam? A.—I will say that not being his secretary nor his banker I have no idea what it was. It certainly was not what the newspapers say.

Q.—Was that income in any way controlled or had it been at any time by the executors of his father's estate?

Mr. Delmas—I object to that on the ground that it is not cross-examination. The court—Objection sustained.

Q.—Was the defendant in receipt of any income from his father's estate subsequent to June, 1903? A.—From his own estate which he inherited from his father, he was.

Q.—And of that part of the estate you were one of the executors, were you not? A.—I don't think I understand that question.

Q.—You were— A.—I was, but that—the estate was divided and each child received its own share.

Q.—Was the defendant in December, 1903, in receipt of a considerable income? A.—I can only answer as I did before, that I am neither his secretary nor his banker and could not answer definitely—specifically.

Q.—Have you no knowledge on that subject? A.—As I said before, I don't pry into other people's business, not even my children's.

Q.—Have you no knowledge on that subject? A.—No definite knowledge. It was a moderate income, sufficient so that no one need to supplement it, or did any one at any time.

Didn't Pry Into Miss Nesbit's Story.

Q.—When did the defendant first inform you that his relations with his wife—the lady that subsequently became his wife—had been of a meretricious character?

Mr. Delmas—There is no testimony of the kind, and it assumes for purposes of cross-examination a fact that has not been testified to on direct examination, and therefore I object to it.

The Court—There is no evidence from this witness.

Q.—Did the defendant ever disclose to you the fact that prior to his marriage he had sustained meretricious relations with the lady that subsequently became his wife? A.—He did not.

Q.—In all these conversations that took place in Pittsburg, and wherever you had conversations with him prior to his marriage, he expressed an earnest love for this lady, did he not? A.—Simply that and protective interest.

Q.—Desire to shield her from any evil consequences that might have come from a wrong which he described only in a general way to you? A.—That was it.

Q.—When he returned to Pittsburg in the Fall of 1903, in these conversations that he had with you, did he relate at all to you the the occurrences that had taken place before that in Europe? A.—What occurrences do you refer to?

Q.—I mean that it appears here the defendant and the lady that subsequently became his wife traveled quite a bit on the Continent. Did he tell you at all about that? A.—No.

Q.—I gathered, Madam, from your de-

Continued on Page 3.

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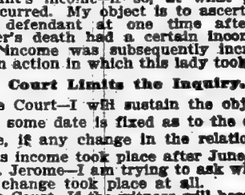

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NO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINMEN'S STRIKE

Differences with Employes Are Settled by Concessions on Both Sides.

MEN TO GET HIGHER WAGES

Agreement Will Cost the Railroad $1,830,000 a Year—Total Recent Salary Increase is $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The differences between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its trainmen, which for a time threatened to precipitate a strike, were settled to-day at a conference between General Manager Atterbury of the railroad, and the Trainmen's Grievance Committee. Concessions were made by both the railroad and trainmen.

The trainmen demanded the Pittsburg rate of pay and working conditions in all yards east of Pittsburg and Erie. The rates for Pittsburg are 35 cents an hour for day conductors and 36 cents an hour for night conductors; 30 cents an hour for day, and 31 cents an hour for night brakemen. The railroad had offered to pay in all yards outside of the Pittsburg and Jersey City districts 33 cents for day and 34 for night conductors, and 28 cents for day and 29 cents for night brakemen.

The railroad, at a conference to-day, agreed to extend the Pittsburg rates to a district within a radius of about forty-five miles of Pittsburg. The trainmen agreed to accept the rates previously offered by the railroad outside the specified district.

By the extension of the division in which the Pittsburg rate will prevail, employes on the main line and West Pennsylvania division as far east as Blairsville intersection, the Allegheny Valley division as far north as Kittanning, including the Kittanning yard, the entire Monongahela division and the southwest branch of the Pittsburg division will be affected.

The total number of men affected by the extension of the Pittsburg yard district rate is 300; while the total number of employes of the Pennsylvania, classed as trainmen, including freight and passenger, yard and road conductors, brakemen, flagmen and baggage men, on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, is 16,000.

The railroad company, in an official statement issued to-night, says that the increases it has granted to all employes on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie approximate an annual increase of nearly $11,000,000. The annual increase to the trainmen, it is said, amounts to about $1,830,000.

STRIKE ON THE LAKES FEARED

Labor Leaders to Confer with the President, Who May Avert It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A conference which labor leaders from Chicago and other cities will hold in Washington to-morrow with President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft may avert an impending strike on the Great Lakes.

A combined effort to put the eight-hour workday into effect on April 1 is being made by the unions, but is meeting with opposition from the contractors. The situation now has reached a serious stage. A strike would interfere with the progress of many large Government contracts on the lakes, besides affecting millions of dollars worth of small private enterprises.

Trainmen's Strike Declared Off.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 6.—The trainmen's strike on the Lehigh & New England Railroad has been declared off, the company having acceded to the strikers' demands for the reinstatement of the discharged brakemen.

WAITED 30 YEARS FOR $426.

Ex-Postmaster Collects Bill Against the Government at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, March 6.—After waiting over thirty years and asking every Congress during that time to consider the matter, Major John Waller of Monticello has just received $426.25 from the United States Government.

Major Waller was Postmaster at Monticello when the Midland Railroad suspended operations for some months. Major Waller put the mails through at his own expense and presented his bill to the Post Office Department. It has slumbered there ever since, being awakened once a year. The Major is now a very old man and needs the money, and through the efforts of Congressman Thomas W. Bradley of the Twentieth New York District, a bill has passed both houses authorizing the payment of the claim.

MAY STOP COPPER MERGER.

Michigan Legislators Hasten to Balk Calumet and Hecla Plan.

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—A bill to prevent the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company from getting control of the Centennial, Allouez, and Osceola copper mines was hurried through the State Senate to-day and is the special order in the House to-morrow.

The measure would prevent the stockholders in one company from voting the majority of stock in another. Its backers are making every effort to have the bill enacted before the annual meetings of some of these companies on March 12. By an act passed two years ago the Michigan anti-trust law was rendered ineffective in regard to mining companies.

HELD FOR KILLING WIFE.

Prominent Mill Owner in Alabama Is Accused by His Daughter.

DOLHAN, Ala., March 6.—Frank Fowler, a sawmill owner, living a short distance south of here, was arrested yesterday charged with murdering his wife last Monday night. Later Major Adkins, who lived with the family, was also placed under arrest as an accomplice.

The head of the dead woman was badly bruised, her jaw was broken, and there were numerous bruises on the body. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the woman came to her death at the hands of her husband. She is said to have carried a good deal of insurance.

A young daughter of Fowler says he killed her mother and threatened her life if she told.

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THAW'S MOTHER BRAVE WITNESS

Continued from Page 2.

scription of the way he acted in 1902 in Pittsburg, it was the expression of sorrow and regret that this lady would not accept him as her husband. Perhaps if I put it this way it will be simpler: When he returned from Europe in November, I think it was— A.—I was just about to tell you.

Q.—In Pittsburg in November, 1903, did he at that time discuss with you his desire to make Miss Nesbit his wife? A.—He did.

Q.—And did he express fear, or did he express apprehension that through the evil doings of others she would be persuaded not to accept that proposition of marriage? A.—He said that she herself said it would be a very unsuitable—unsuitable marriage for him; and I didn't know exactly the—I never have known the circumstances exactly until since this trial has been going on. As I said, I had insisted that if they came to me her past should be a closed book, and it was absolutely so. The man's name was never mentioned in my presence until since this affair occurred.

Q.—I did not quite understand, Madam, about what he said to you in 1903 there in Pittsburg about not having received any help from the girl's mother? A.—That she was of no use in helping him to lift her out of the conditions that she had fallen into, or, rather, entanglements it was. As I tell you, I asked very few questions, because I did not care to have the thing deepened—the impression deepened in his mind by seeming to take too much interest.

Q.—So I take it, then, that this is about the substance of it up to the time of the marriage—that you just knew in a general way that your son was deeply in love with some young woman who had had a wrong done to her? A.—That was it.

Q.—You did not desire to pry into the details of the thing? A.—No, nor to confirm the impression, nor anything of that sort.

Q.—Your feeling was simply to try to make him feel that he had no particular duty as being a protector toward such a young person? A.—At least, not to let it simply—

Q.—Ruin his life? A.—Cloud his life.

Q.—Then, practically, the next that you knew about the thing in detail at all was when it approached the time of the marriage? A.—When they arrived in the same steamer in November, 1904.

Q.—And he came—when they arrived in 1904 in the same steamer, subsequent to that and before the marriage, did he come to your home in Pittsburg? A.—Yes, he always would come to the home in Pittsburg.

Q.—He came right after his return? A.—Very shortly, I can fix—in that month, I think.

Q.—Was it then that you remonstrated with him about coming in the same steamer? A.—It was.

Q.—And he made this explanation? A.—Yes, Sir. I supposed that the rumor had started before the ship sailed, but he said it had not, and it was nothing extraordinary.

Q.—In discussing or talking about that, was it at all revealed by his conversations that any meretricious relations had been sustained? A.—Never.

Q.—None at all? A.—Never.

Q.—So that up to the time, including the time of his marriage to this Miss Nesbit, you had in no way from him received any information that would tend to establish that their relations had been of a meretricious character at all? A.—Never.

Wanted to Tell More.

Mr. Jerome—I think that is all, Madam.

The Witness—Is that all I am to say?

Mr. Delmas—Madam, that is everything that has been asked.

The Witness—I wanted to say, if it were permissible, something in regard to the hereditary—

Mr. Delmas—Well, Madam, we have asked you all the questions that we deem proper to ask on both sides, and you will now be excused.

The Witness—I hoped I could have corrected some false impressions.

Mr. Delmas—They will correct themselves.

Mrs. Thaw was then excused.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Dr. Wagner Says Thaw Had No Sane Comprehension of His Act.

The cross-examination of Dr. Charles G. Wagner of the Binghamton Asylum by District Attorney Jerome took up the whole of the morning session. It proceeded upon much the same lines as on the former occasions.

Mr. Jerome asked if Thaw really knew what it was to be married when he stood up with Evelyn Nesbit before the minister. Dr. Wagner went so far as to say:

"He understood the acts he did that day, but not in as clear and rational a way as a sane man would."

In the same way he testified that the letter in which Thaw referred to possible suits for kidnapping Evelyn Nesbit and the necessity of securing two staffs of reporters for his side showed a disordered intelligence.

Again Mr. Jerome took up the works upon mental diseases, and endeavored to get some definite statement upon their value from the witness. Dr. Wagner refused to commit himself to commendation of a whole-hearted sort of any of them.

Returning to the letters of Thaw, Mr. Jerome picked out various statements, such as that some one was a "dangerous woman," or that it was bad for a woman to drink too much champagne. He asked the witness if he thought that Thaw really appreciated the meaning of his own words. To all these questions Dr. Wagner replied that Thaw had an insane appreciation, or that an insane man might be perfectly clear on certain points.

Mr. Jerome appeared nettled and asked:

Q.—Did you ever hear of a kind of insanity known as a circular insanity? A.—That is a term that was commonly used years ago. It is not so common now.

Q.—Is reasoning in a circle one of the symptoms of that form of mental aberration? A.—If you will explain what you mean by reasoning in a circle—

Q.—Well, by reasoning in a circle I mean exactly what you have been doing yourself on the stand in regard to a man having this insane kind of knowledge, and reasoning which you have developed when you tried to explain it. Now, is reasoning in a circle any evidence of circular insanity?

Mr. Delmas—I object to that question on the ground that it contains statements which are apt to mislead the witness, if the witness understands it—

The Witness—If I understand the question, he is asking me if I think I am insane; that is what the question amounts to.

Once more Mr. Jerome went over all the events of the tragedy and obtained from the witness this statement:

"Thaw had a kind of intelligence of what he had done, but not a clear, sane, moral comprehension of it."

Then Mr. Jerome wanted to know what there was to tell the witness that Thaw was insane and not at the time merely intoxicated.

A. There is nothing whatever to indicate intoxication, but there is a great deal to indicate insanity. A man's face wouldn't be pale if he had taken liquor enough to get him in a condition of excitement that would lead him to commit homicide. The description of his face is pale.

Q.—You think a man wouldn't be pale when he had taken a great deal of liquor? A.—Yes, in my opinion.

Q.—Well, I think you are in error. A.—Perhaps I am.

Q.—And what else besides the pallor of face is there in that inconsistent with the defendant killing Stanford White after becoming intoxicated in a lucid interval? A.—First, my recollection is that it was a considerable period of time before that when he had had some wine at his dinner, and the quantity of wine distributed among the men who were present was not sufficient to—

Q.—What was the quantity? A.—As I understand it, a quart of champagne.

Q.—Now, is there anything else? A.—Yes. His whole action, his staring eyes, which are not the eyes of alcoholism. The eyes of alcoholism are red, dejected eyes. A man who is under the effect of alcoholic stimulant does not—it does not involve a staring eye. The quiet manner that has been described isn't at all in accord with my idea of what a man's condition would be if under the influence of alcoholic stimulants.

Q.—The quiet manner accords with insanity? A.—Yes.

Mr. Jerome told the witness that he had finished his cross-examination, but then called him back to ask about the Preusser homicide case, in which he had testified at both trials and before the commission upon lunacy.

A special point was made of the fact that the defendant in that case had been drinking heavily, and Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Wagner if the evidence did not show that his face was pallid. The witness could not remember.

A few questions were asked in redirect examination, and Mr. Jerome once more made Dr. Wagner define what he meant by saying that Thaw did not know it was "wrong" to shoot Stanford White.

"I mean," he replied, "that the defendant at the time of the shooting had not sufficient knowledge to appreciate that the act he did was contrary to the law of the land, and that he would be punishable for it."

Dr. Wagner was then dismissed, and the court rose for the luncheon recess.

CLOSE OF DAY'S SESSION.

Counsel Talk of New Hypothetical Question—Adjournment to Friday.

After Mrs. William Thaw had been excused at the afternoon session a discussion arose between counsel as to the course of the trial. Mr. Delmas stated that the only other witnesses he wished to produce were expert alienists and suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Jerome proposed that the court should rise until Monday. He pointed out that if the hypothetical question to be drawn up by the defense was submitted to him and he had an opportunity of examining it thoroughly before he was forced to cross-examine upon it there would be a real saving of time.

"I could take the hypothetical question up in court," he said, "and fool around in it and use up the court's time through the day until we adjourned and study it up afterward, but if the hypothetical question is to be read to the experts tomorrow morning let the hypothetical question be served on Friday, and then perhaps I might have no questions to ask the expert. But if the counsel goes right into that hypothetical question to-morrow I must waste time."

"If your Honor pleases," said Mr. Delmas, "I never have yet written a hypothetical question, nor have I ever yet read a hypothetical question to a witness. I always frame a hypothetical question at the end of the case if the evidence requires. I have not written the hypothetical question in this case, and I have never as yet submitted a hypothetical question to an expert."

However, Mr. Delmas promised to do what he could to follow the usual course in the New York courts. That is if possible he will draw up the hypothetical question to-day embracing all the facts in the case from beginning to end. Then if it can be managed he will send one copy to the District Attorney and others to the experts, who are to be required to answer it.

Mr. Jerome concurred in this, only stipulating that if the question were not committed to writing he be given time to study it before it is answered.

"I have not the ability," he said, "after the long day's strain to hear the long question read and grasp all the details."

Mr. Delmas agreed and the court was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock on Friday morning.

IROQUOIS FIRE TRIAL HITCH

Long Fight Over Legal Points Raised by Davis's Counsel.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 6.—The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter on account of the loss of nearly 600 lives in the Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago on Dec. 30, 1903, is at a standstill to-night so far as evidence is concerned, and promises to be tied up in the courts indefinitely on legal points that may be carried to the Supreme Court before the trial itself can go on. The witnesses have been released and have returned to Chicago subject to further notice.

When the prosecution had finished its statement to the jury to-day the defense waived the right of address temporarily. The prosecution had scarcely begun the question the first witness when the defense objected to the entire proceeding and moved to have the court direct the prosecution to introduce, first of all, the Chicago ordinance, the alleged violation of which by Manager Davis resulted, it is said, in the fatal fire. Notice was served that the validity of the ordinance would be attacked. If the ordinance was invalid, then, as argued, there was no law to violate and Davis is not guilty under the indictments.

The argument by both sides on this point is likely to consume several days.

SIXTEEN FIREMEN HONORED.

Names of Those Who Saved Lives Put on the Roll of Merit.

Fire Commissioner Lantry and Deputy Chiefs Binns, Kruger, and Ahearn ordered the names of sixteen firemen put on the roll of merit yesterday. Thirteen of these performed the deeds entitling them to this honor in 1906. The committee divided the roll for last year into Classes A and B. Those in Class A rescued persons at the risk of their own lives, while those in Class B were exposed to a lesser degree of risk.

Those in Class A are:

Michael Nicklaus of Hook and Ladder Company 4, George W. Feth of Hook and Ladder Company 6, Robert P. Thomlinson of Hook and Ladder Company 6, and William Rousseau of Hook and Ladder Company 6.

Those in Class B are:

Isaac Ludgate of Engine Company 111, George J. Fox of Engine Company 21, Chief Thomas Larkin of the Twelfth Battalion, J. H. Walker of Hook and Ladder Company 28, John A. Kuch of Hook and Ladder Company 23, James J. Comey of Hook and Ladder Company 28, James A. Switzer of Hook and Ladder Company 28, Michael J. J. Martin of Engine Company 15, and James J. Tiernan of Hook and Ladder Company 13.

Besides these, the committee in a special report for 1903, 1904, and 1905 put in Class B George J. Fox of Engine Company 21, Bernard Conlin of Engine Company 21, and R. H. Rau of Engine Company 23.

In all there were thirty-seven names before the committee. In the cases of Comey and Switzer of Hook and Ladder Company 28, the committee made no recommendation, saying that the work of the two men was in the line of their duty. Chief Croker, however, said that in his opinion their acts warranted putting them in Class B, and Commissioner Lantry concurred.

MAY CONTEST PLUME WILL.

Son of the Banker and Railroad Man Gets Only $25 a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, March 6.—By the will of David S. Plume, capitalist, banker, and railroad man, filed to-day, Mrs. Emily Plume Evans, wife of John Gary Evans, former Governor of South Carolina, gets the main residue of the estate and two other funds revert to her, one after the death of her brother, Frank Plume of Milford, Penn., the other after her aunt's death. Mrs. Evans and her brother, Frank, are the surviving son and daughter. The mother died two years ago.

Mr. Plume cuts off his son, Frank, with an income of $25 a week by means of a fund of $35,000 deposited with the Colonial Trust Company. There is likely to be a contest. Mr. Plume's fortune is estimated at $300,000 to $500,000.

Mr. Plume was one of the men who started the trolley company here, sent it through several mergers, and finally sold to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, which sold to the Consolidated.

$50,000 DIAMOND THEFT.

Clever Trick Worked on Jewelry House in Houston, Texas.

The police called yesterday on dealers in precious stones in the Maiden Lane district and on pawnbrokers in other parts of the city in search of diamonds valued at $50,000, which were stolen several days ago from the J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Company of Houston, Texas. A reward of $10,000 is offered for their return and no questions asked. The diamonds range from a half carat to five carats in weight.

The Houston authorities, according to letters received here, suspect that the thief was from New York. He had a box to duplicate the one in which the company kept its stock of diamonds. While posing as a purchaser inspecting the stones, he substituted his box containing pebbles in place of the one filled with diamonds. He performed the trick under the eyes of the manager of the store.

The man is described as about 45 years old, of 200 pounds weight, and with a florid complexion and hair and mustache tinged with gray.

BRONX NEEDS TOLD TO CONGRESSMEN

Several Are Guests at the North Side Board of Trade Dinner.

POSTMASTER'S PROTEST

Willcox Says Congress Doesn't Give Money Enough for Service Required Here.

The needs of the city, and especially of the Bronx, were discussed last night at the fifteenth annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade in Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Other subjects were discussed by several Congressmen, who were guests of the board.

Postmaster William R. Willcox told of the postal facilities of New York and deplored the fact that lack of appropriations had hampered his work. "City Problems" and "City Transit" were discussed by Congressman Herbert A. Parsons, President of the Republican County Committee. The latter toast was to have been responded to by Robert Kelly Prentice, but he was ill, so Mr. Parsons took both.

Those who listened were the business men of the Bronx and prominent citizens who were their guests. Congressman Bennet arrived late, but when he came there was plenty of noise. He championed the bill increasing the salaries of the letter carriers, and the letter carriers' band, twenty strong, met him at Jersey City last night and escorted him in three big automobiles to the hall.

Olin J. Stephens, President of the North Side Board of Trade, was toastmaster. He introduced Postmaster Willcox as the first speaker. Mr. Willcox told of the growth of the New York Post Office under his administration. He said that it differed from foreign Post Offices in many ways, one of which was the care it took in tracing the destinations of imperfectly addressed letters.

"During last year there were 1,354,755 misdirected letters received at the Post Office here and sent to their proper destinations," he said. "More than 2,000,000 more were sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is astonishing how few people can address a great quantity of letters properly. I can safely say that there is not a woman in New York who can address, say, 500 invitations or announcements, without getting 20 per cent. wrong.

"The receipts of the New York Post Office are equal to 10 per cent. of that of the entire Nation, yet when I go to Washington to get two carriers in order to give you people of the Bronx delivery service after 6 o'clock at night I am told that there is not sufficient appropriation. Rural free delivery should not be extended over the hills and plains of the South at the expense of this city. We should have the best postal service in the world, and we have not got it to-day."

Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, in responding to the toast "Our Home—The Bronx," said that it truly was a community of homes. He advised the home-seeker to come and dwell therein and be happy.

John A. Fox, Director of the National River and Harbors Congress, said that the congress has begun a crusade that would gather strength as it proceeded until, as he expressed it, "a mighty voice, sounding from lake to gulf and from ocean to ocean will be heard reverberating in the halls of Congress as one mighty echo, until this vast empire shall have made effective its matchless system of majestic waterways."

Sidelights on the origin and growth of Chambers of Commerce were shed by Frank D. La Lanne, President of the National Board of Trade. Mr. La Lanne said that long before the Christian era such boards were formed and that their growth and usefulness had been worldwide.

A note of serious warning was sounded by one of the guests of the evening, Congressman Robert W. Bonynge of Colorado. In speaking of National Government he touched upon the line of distinction between National and State Governments, and said:

"I believe it would be a dangerous doctrine indeed if the people should ever accept the theory that the powers of the National Government can be increased by strained or unwarranted constructions of the provisions of the Federal Constitution."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters spoke of the "Man Who Wins." He advised the young man to find out what groove he best could fill. He also advised his hearers to cultivate a hobby for their spare moments.

Congressman Parsons in part said:

"The conditions of transit at the present day are unworthy of free men. The evils create a situation that must be remedied. A utilities commission bill has been introduced at Albany, and the Legislature will not adjourn sine die until that bill is passed. It is the greatest act in the administration of a fearless Governor. The provisions for penalizing in the bill are such that no one will question them lightly. The only danger of the bill are in the changes of the commission.

"The Republican Party and I, in my position of party responsibility, are going to stand by this problem until it is solved."

BROKE IN ON SENATOR'S TALK.

Stranger Interrupts Senator Beveridge at Indiana Society's Dinner.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, the principal speaker at the Indiana Society's dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, advocated the direct election of Senators by the people and the direct nomination of candidates. He said that Indiana stood for Nationality.

A young man at this point arose in one of the balconies.

"I beg your pardon," he said, incisively.

"Congressman McCall," went on the speaker, without noting the interruption, "warned us against 'the dangers of centralization.'"

"I beg your pardon," repeated the young man.

Attendants drew him back into a corridor. He refused to tell who he was, and said that he merely took exception to the speaker's remark.

Senator Beveridge went on to say:

"There is something wrong about the man who is not willing to be governed by the common good of the Republic, for we Americans are a family. We live in one big house with many rooms and not in separate houses fenced and guarded against one another. In this twentieth century all Americans are in instant touch. All know one another and therefore all love one another. And who would destroy that common love is a traitor to the Republic."

Shot an Otter on Long Island.

EASTPORT, L. I., March 6.—An otter weighing twenty pounds and bearing a beautiful pelt was shot at Calverton by Station Agent Rodman to-day. This animal, which is already scarce in many forests, was regarded as practically extinct on Long Island. That killed was seen along the Peconic River last night.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HARRIMAN ENDS POLICY OF SILENCE

Continued from Page 1.

stringent and more radical railroad legislation. He replied:

"I am glad to note that the President is coming around to the opinion that combinations of railroad interests are healthful rather than hurtful, because the gigantic problems of transportation are now such that they cannot be solved except by large combinations of capital as well as brains."

"Do you think the recent legislation was necessary?"

"My opinion is that before this legislation there should have come two much needed reforms. There should have come a reform of the currency and a revision of the tariff."

Views on Tariff Revision.

"What do you mean by revision of the tariff? Do you mean that it should be revised up or down?"

"I think the rates on some things should be lowered, and it may be—I would not say exactly what now, for I do not know—it may be that there are some articles upon which the duty should be raised."

"Upon what do you think it ought to be lowered?"

"Well, I think—I think perhaps the duty should be taken off of art—works of art, for instance."

"And steel rails?"

"I hardly think they would properly come under the head of works of art," he replied, looking up quickly.

Concerning the future of the railroads he said:

"The railroads of the United States will have to be rebuilt with much heavier rails and with a gauge of 6 feet instead of the present one of 4 feet 8½ inches. Either locomotives of such sizes that nobody can now imagine them, or electric engines, will have to be provided. I think in time the latter plan will be found more feasible. The combination freight car of the present will have to give way to an all-steel freight car, which will be two feet wider, two feet higher, and several feet longer. It will at the same time be possible to make the car much lighter, in proportion to carriage capacity, than the present cars, and this will effect a great saving in the cost of transportation. Grades will be reduced everywhere, tunnels will have to be enlarged, and bridges must be rebuilt to make them equal to the strain of the increased loads that will pass over them. To do all these things will cost billions of dollars—nobody can tell how many billions."

"When do you think these reforms will come?"

"I think certainly within the next ten years."

"When do you think currency reform will come?"

"Well, currency reform will not come until we have hard times."

"When do you think that will be?"

"I hope not in my lifetime," he replied.

His Greatest Achievement.

Mention was made of the storm on the Salton Sea and the damage caused by it to the Southern Pacific tracks.

"That reminds me," he said, "that I was asked to-day by one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners what I regarded as the greatest achievement in my railroad experience. My reply was that I considered the closing of the break in the Colorado River on Feb. 11 as the most remarkable achievement of recent most remarkable achievement of recent history. In the handling of rock and stone our engineers made a record which is likely to stand for many years to come. The time actually consumed in making the closure was 15 days and 2 hours, during which interval 77,000 cubic yards of rock, gravel, and clay were handled. Temporarily, at least, the Colorado River has been conquered, bnt, like the Mississippi River in its delta region, it will bear watching always. If the storm results in another break, I will do the work over again with the determination that when completed it will be an even greater achievement than the last."

Many other questions, pertinent and impertinent, Mr. Harriman answered. Then he shook hands with each of the newspaper men, thanked them for their courtesy, and said he had had a most delightful time during his five days' stay in Washington.

"I was a little lonesome," he said, "but you gentlemen have helped to liven it up for me."

BAER "TOO BUSY TO TALK."

And a Vice President of Reading Hasn't Heard of Harriman Control.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—President Baer of the Reading, when an attempt was made this afternoon to get a statement from him regarding the reported change in control, sent out word that he was "too busy to discuss financial matters."

W. R. Taylor, Secretary of the road, appeared much surprised when told of the rumor that E. H. Harriman had obtained control of Reading. He said it was the first he had heard of such a deal. He asked how the stock was going on the New York Stock Exchange, and smiled broadly when told that the price had jumped 10 points.

Vice President Vorhees said he had not been informed of any negotiations looking to a change in control of the Reading.

WILL PRESS EDDY SUITS.

Ex-Senator Chandler Tells of Plans—Peabody Joins Counsel.

BOSTON, March 6.—Ex-Senator William F. Chandler, special attorney for George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., and other relatives of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who have brought suit against Christian Science leaders, held another consultation with other counsel to-day. F. W. Peabody of this city, who knows much about the Christian Scientists, has entered the case as associate counsel.

At the close of the conference to-night this statement was issued by Mr. Chandler:

"It has been decided to serve immediately the processes on the four New Hampshire defendants, Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Herman C. Hering, and Lewis C. Strang, and to give notice to the Massachusetts defendants so that they may be present and join in the New Hampshire suit if they choose. If they do not join in the suit possibly a second suit will be instituted in Massachusetts in the State or Federal court.

"It was decided to-day to begin immediately the taking of testimony in the various places in both States and get ready for trial as soon as possible.

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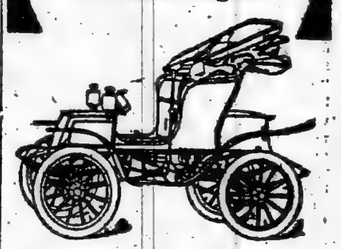

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STROTHER TRIAL NEARS END.

Arguments to the Jury for Both Sides Are Concluded.

Special to The New York Times.

CULPEPER, Va., March 6.—The arguments to the jury in the trial of James and Philip Strother for the murder of William F. Bywaters were concluded to-night and court adjourned till to-morrow.

R. Walton Moore, for the defense, made the first argument. Opening with references to Bywaters as "a man utterly lacking in moral sense," he strongly urged the jury to accept the plea of "emotional insanity" as fully explaining the sudden impulse of the Strother brothers to commit the act.

John L. Lee followed for the defense. His argument was along purely sentimental lines, and covered the entire acquaintance of Viola Strother and William Bywaters. It was a bitter arraignment of the latter's conduct, which, he declared, had brought shame to the young woman and the Strother family. He brought to the attention of the jury a speech made by Capt. Micajah Woods, before the Virginia Bar Association last year, which, Mr. Lee declared, was an indorsement of the "unwritten law."

Capt. Woods made the concluding argument for the State. Basing his argument on the testimony given by Mrs. Viola Bywaters at the Coroner's inquest, he sought to show discrepancies between her statements then and her testimony at the trial.

400 ASK WAGE INCREASE.

High Wages of Diamond Workers Here Attract Amsterdam Cutters.

A request for higher pay has been made by the Diamond Workers' Protective Union on the diamond manufacturers of America. Negotiations are now under way. The men obtained an advance a year ago. The pay ranges from $30 to $70 a week, according to the respective skill of each cutter.

The contract signed at that time has now expired. The workers have agreed to continue under the old scale pending negotiations, and if advances are granted they are to date back to the expiration of the old contract.

New York has 400 of these workmen. Reports have been received from Amsterdam, where several thousand diamond workers are employed, that a large number of the men are preparing to emigrate to New York and that the industry is being diverted here. The men in New York are getting double the pay of eight years ago.

Arrest for Italian Murder.

On suspicion of knowing something about the murder of Tomasio Ciancrimino, a Harlem contractor who was shot down in front of a butcher's shop in 107th Street on Feb. 23, Antonio Gallo of 237 East 106th Street was arrested last night in his home. Detectives who had been watching Gallo's house say it was the first time he had appeared at home since the shooting.

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ANNOUNCE

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An impressive collection which affords the original models conceived by the foremost foreign masters and clever adaptations of their styles, together with the creative efforts of the Saks organization of designers.

FIGHT STARTS ON UTILITIES BILL

McCarren and Cassidy Try to Get It Away from the Judiciary Committee.

BILL STOLEN, SAYS PAGE

Declares a Draft of the Measure Was Filched and Delivered to Interested Parties Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Page-Merritt Public Service bill, drafted to carry out the recommendations of Gov. Hughes, had a stormy reception when it was introduced in the Senate to-day. The fight to obstruct the measure began the moment its title was read. During a stormy debate that followed in an attempt by Senators Owen Cassidy of Schuyler and "Pat" McCarren of Kings to put stumbling blocks in its way Senator Page made the charge that an advance copy of the measure had been stolen and delivered to a certain corporation in New York which would be vitally interested in knowing what was in it.

Senator Page followed up the charge to-night, by saying that he had arranged for an investigation to determine through whom the draft of the bill found its way to New York. He also said that shortly after the copy had been abstracted an agent of a large transit corporation in New York City approached him and complained of an anti-merger provision, which was a feature of the early draft of the measure, but has been eliminated from the amended bill.

Senator Page did not give the name of the agent, but it is known that he referred to former Supt. of Elections Morgan, who is the registered legislative agent of the Interborough and the New York City Railway and the subsidiary companies.

"I was reliably informed," he said to-night, "that a copy of the bill was in the possession of a banking house—I do not know which one—said to be close to the New York City Railroad interests, and that garbled versions of parts of the bill were in circulation."

"What motive would any one have in misrepresenting the provisions of the bill?" he was asked.

"Didn't you see what happened in the stock market? Didn't Brooklyn Rapid Transit drop? Wouldn't that be explanation enough?"

Page Squelches Cassidy.

Senator Page, when he introduced the bill, moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committtee first and then to the Finance Committee, inasmuch as it carried an appropriation. Senator McCarren wanted it referred to the Cities Committee. Senator Cassidy wanted to know whether the statement which appeared in the press this morning was a correct statement made by the introducers of the bill. Senator Page said it was.

"I asked the question for this reason," said Senator Cassidy. "If a sentence at the end of the statement has any force whatever, there is no need of any reference of the bill to any committee, but if it is intended to supersede thought and action on the part of this body and on the part of others interested in the welfare of this great State, it seems to me that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations."

"I thought the gentleman was leading up to that," said Senator Page with a sneer. "If I were a member of that committee and had dealt with matters as it has dealt with them, I would not be anxious to project myself into the limelight by trying to get control of this bill."

Senator Cassidy was silenced by this plain reference to the manner in which the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations held up the Hughes 80-cent Gas bill, when it was before the Legislature.

Lieut. Gov. Chanler cut short further discussion by ruling that the bill must go to the Finance Committee. That committee met immediately after the session, and reported the bill, with a recommendation that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as Senator Page desired.

What Cassidy Objected To.

The sentence in the statement referred to by Senator Cassidy was as follows:

"It is to be hoped that the interests affected by this legislation will accept it with an open mind and will co-operate with the Legislature and with the commission in making it effective in order that there may be no necessity for a legislative investigation looking to additional legislation."

In the Assembly the bill was referred without debate to the Committee on Railroads, of which Mr. Merritt, the introducer, is Chairman.

A companion bill to the Page-Merritt bill will be introduced within a week or two. This bill will provide for a thorough revision of the rapid transit act, eliminating such features as have become obsolete, and in a general way harmonizing the law with the general scheme of supervision contemplated in the Public Service Commission act. It had at first been intended to incorporate the proposed amendments of the rapid transit act in the Page-Merritt bill, but on account of the great amount of new matter that would have been injected into that already bulky bill this idea was abandoned and the other plan adopted.

The Page-Merritt bill provides that the expenses and salaries of the Commission for the Metropolitan Public Service District shall be paid by the city, and the Controller is authorized to issue revenue bonds for this purpose. The cost of the commission for the Second District will be defrayed from the State Treasury. It is also provided that the Metropolitan Commission shall have its headquarters in the Borough of Manhattan, and the Second District in the City of Albany.

The bill provides that a railroad company must at once inform the commission, by telephone, telegraph, or mail, of any accident along its line.

LOAN SHARKS GRILLED.

Hearing on a Bill to Make Acceptance of Salary Assignments a Felony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Loan sharks were grilled before the Codes Committee of the Assembly to-day at a hearing on the Anti-Loan Shark bill introduced by Brown of Kings. Orrin White, a New York lawyer, related an instance of a man who borrowed $65 on his salary, paid $26 a month for the use of it, and when he came to pay the principal had already paid more than $100 in interest. He declared that the minimum rate of interest was usually 90 per cent. and the maximum 500 per cent.

He asked that the committee report the bill, which makes it a felony for money lenders to accept salary assignments and more than 6 per cent. on any loan.

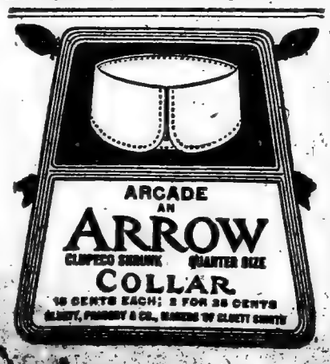

HUGHES HINT OF REMOVALS.

Issues a Statement on Law Enforcement in the Cities.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Hughes to-night issued a statement, defining his attitude toward local officials charged with the enforcement of the law. The statement was evoked by alternate reports of "wide-open" conditions in the City of Albany and of sudden closings-up, following rumors that the Governor had taken or would take some action in the matter.

"I am in receipt of many letters from various parts of the State with regard to violations of law," the Governor said. "They are of various degrees of importance. Many of them are anonymous. They form a large part of my mail, the mere examination of which consumes an enormous amount of time.

"Whenever such a communication, apparently from a responsible source, is sufficiently specific, it is my practice to refer it to the local authority responsible for the enforcement of the law. I assume that the officers to whose attention such matters are brought will do their duty according to the facts of the particular case.

"Local officers elected by the people are responsible to the people. My official relation to them is that I am vested by the constitution and statutes with the power of removal where charges sufficient to warrant that course are sustained after due hearing. Such a matter therefore properly comes before me only upon the presentation of charges accompanied by such specifications and evidence as would warrant me in taking action."

OPPOSE BRONX RIVER SEWER.

Merchants' Association Representatives Say It Would Pollute Our Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Committees on Internal Affairs of the two houses gave a hearing to-day on the Sheridan bill, which repeals the act providing for the construction of the Bronx River sewer. Edward Hatch, Jr., John Y. Cuyler, and H. Hampden Dougherty appeared in favor of the bill, as representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York, which is fighting to protect New York City waters from pollution. Ex-Assemblyman Oglesby, Congressman Andrus, and J. M. Hunt, counsel for the commission charged with the duty of building the sewer, appeared against the measure, as did Prof. Rudolph Haering, a sanitary engineer.

The argument resolved itself into a question as to whether the Bronx River sewer, which is planned to empty into the Hudson at a depth of fifty feet, and about twenty feet from the shore, near Mount St. Vincent, would constitute a menace. Mr. Dougherty suggested that the towns and villages to be drained by the proposed sewer should provide for some disposal plant on land.

JACKSON'S 5-CENT FARE BILL.

Attorney General Proposes One Fare Only Within the City Limits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Attorney General Jackson appeared before the Railroads Committee of the Assembly to-day in behalf of a straight five-cent-fare bill which he drew as a substitute for Assemblyman Wagner's bill, which had for its primary object to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to carry people to Coney Island for 5 cents.

Under the terms of Mr. Jackson's bill the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, or any other railroad in the State could not charge more than 5 cents for a ride inside the city limits.

"In my opinion," said the Attorney General, "this bill will not work any hardship on the railroads. If there happens to be specific cases of which I am not aware, I am willing to amend it to meet such cases."

KELSEY GETS A SETBACK.

Judiciary Committee Against Him, 7 to 4—Hearing Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The cause of State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey suffered a setback to-day, when his case was taken up by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Kelsey's friends voted for a hearing before the full Senate. His opponents stood out for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee. They won by 7 votes to 4. The vote did not follow party lines.

The committee adopted a resolution to serve notice on Mr. Kelsey that the committee would give him a hearing on Wednesday and that he would be permitted to be represented by counsel and file any documentary evidence he might wish in his own behalf.

TAX ON SIGNS PROPOSED.

All Over 32 Feet Square to be Assessed 12 Cents a Foot.

ALBANY, March 6.—Taxation of signboards exceeding certain dimensions is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Hart of Oneida. It embodies the ideas of a New Yorker, C. M. Wicker, who resides on the same block as Mrs. Rice, who began the campaign against unnecessary blowing of whistles of craft in the North River.

The bill provides for an annual tax of 12 cents a square foot on all signs over 32 feet square. Certain signs, such as signs on hotels which give the name of the hotel, signs composed wholly of electric lights, and certain other business signs of modest size are exempted. Surfaces used for sign purposes are to be taxed 8 cents per square foot.

WOULD BAR "BATTERY DAN."

Bill Making Him Ineligible for Magistrate to be Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Cities Committee decided to-night to report the Lee bills which make a district leader or recognized political boss ineligible for the office of Municipal Court Judge or City Magistrate.

Magistrates Finn and Walsh are hit by the bill and also certain Justices in Brooklyn.

The committee also voted to report the Robinson bill raising the salaries of the Municipal Court Justices of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx from $6,000 to $10,000, and those of Richmond and Queens from $5,000 to $8,000.

More Taxes for Insurance Companies.

ALBANY, March 6.—The State will receive increased taxes estimated at $500,000 from life insurance companies as the result of recent decisions of the Court of Appeals, according to a statement given out to-night at the Attorney General's office. The decisions justify the action of Controller Kelsey in computing the franchise tax on life insurance companies on the basis of "the total premium received in any one year on policies issued by the companies in all years prior thereto."

MORTALLY WOUND WATCHMAN

Burglars on Randall's Island Then Escape in Rowboat to the Bronx.

Two men broke into the storehouse on Randall's Island yesterday morning, and one of them struck Michael Anderson, a night watchman, on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a mortal wound.

It was evident that the pair had rowed across Little Hell Gate, and, knowing the location well, had tried to load their boat with spoils from the storehouse. There was a large supply of provisions and medical supplies in the building.

Walter Butler, an orderly in the Hospital for Crippled Children, who was standing at a window at 3 o'clock, saw two men force a window of the storehouse and then unbar a door that is seldom opened. Butler gave the alarm and Anderson ran to the door. He was struck down immediately.

A general alarm was sent out over the island, but the fugitives escaped and made their way back to the Bronx in a rowboat.

Anderson was found unconscious in a pool of blood by the storehouse door. It is believed that the men were either former employes on the island or that they were deserting boys who had been enlisted to leave [illegible]

GOVERNOR GETS TIP FROM A DEAF MUTE

State Maintains and Erects Buildings for a Private Institution at Malone.

HAS NO OWNERSHIP TITLE

Over $100,000 of the People's Money Spent Upon It — Hughes Making Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Hughes may spring a sensation on the Legislature in a few days, or he may await further developments, in an investigation he has been carrying on concerning the payment of over $100,000 of the public's funds in the erection and equipment of buildings and for improving the grounds of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Malone, Franklin County. There is nothing to show that the State's title is vested in any of the property which it has erected, maintained, and improved. The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees.

The inception of these conditions, which were brought to the Governor's attention by a deaf-mute who is supposed to have a grievance, was in the following law, which was placed on the statute books by the Legislature of 1884:

Section 1. The Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone is hereby authorized to receive deaf and dumb persons between the ages of 12 and 25 years, eligible to appointment as State pupils, and who may be appointed to it by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to make appointments to the aforesaid institution.

Sec. 2. Supervisors of towns and wards and Overseers of the Poor are hereby authorized to send to the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes deaf and dumb persons between the ages of 6 and 12 years, under the provisions of Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863, as amended by Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875. Provided, that before any pupils are sent to said institution the Board of State Charities shall have made and filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certificate to the effect that said institution has been duly organized and is prepared for the reception and instruction of such pupils.

Nothing was appropriated for or paid to the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone during the fiscal year 1884, according to the report of the State Controller, but in his estimated payments for ordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1885 the sum of $7,500 is mentioned. The following year the estimated expenses for the institution were placed at $13,706.35 and for 1887 the estimated expenses were $18,524.94. The Controller's report for 1885 made mention of the first payment as follows: Northern New York Institute for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, for support, $3,793.05. The following year the sum jumped to $7,682.01, and by 1895 got up to $18,967.66.

James A. Roberts in his last report as State Controller, that for 1894, made a suggestion which indicated that he intended to investigate the institution, but being retired from office he did not follow out his plan. This is what his report contained:

Of the eleven institutions now in operation the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to show a fair per capita cost of maintenance, and the Thomas Asylum for Indians and the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Malone, are by the provisions of the appropriation bill of 1894 paid a fixed sum per capita for their inmates.

The Controller's report for 1905 gave as the amount expended by the State for buildings, equippings, and furnishings for the Northern New York Institute for Deaf-Mutes, at Malone, $140,704.96. The $1,280 last year sends the total therefore to $141,984.96. The Legislature of 1905 appropriated, and the Controller paid the institution: For support and instruction of pupils, $13,783.42; for installing steam heating system, erecting boiler house, stack, &c., $21,767.73; erecting and equipping of laundry, $3,455.25, making a total of $39,008.40.

According to the Controller's reports public money has been appropriated on behalf of the institution for motive power to operate printing presses, lathe for carpenter's shop, for land purchased, for icehouse and cooler, for cattle barn, for mowing machine, horse rake, and tools for the farm; for tailor's shop, for kindergarten buildings, for fence about grounds, for grading, lighting, heating, plumbing, &c.

The receipts and expenditures of the institution printed in part in the Controller's report for 1897 gives these sums:

Balance in hands of Treasurer for maintenance, Oct. 1, 1897	$2,825.61
Received from State Treasurer	14,759.17
Received from counties and private patients	7,270.00
Received from other sources	1,421.47
Total	$26,276.25
Expended for maintenance	2,774.67

In several of the reports of the Controller the number of patients in the institution at the close of the fiscal year was: 1895, 73; 1896, 75; 1897, 73; 1898, 71. The number does not appear in later volumes. The Controller's report for 1897 makes this statement as a footnote to a table of charitable institution figures:

Northern New York Institute for Deaf Mutes at Malone—Average number of patients, 58.50. (The cost for each inmate is fixed by law at $260.) Net expenditure cost to State, $15,114.15. The salaries of officials are given as $4,577.28; wages and labor, $3,838.42; expenses of managers, $435.48; provisions, $4,251.58; fuel and light, $1,980.26; transportation of inmates, $284.54; miscellaneous, $4,071.39.

What action the Governor will recommend to recover the property of the State is not known at this time.

HALT BIG BUILDING PLANS.

Railroads in Omaha Will Await Result of Tax Legislation.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—Following the action of General Manager A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific Railroad in calling off all work toward the construction of a twelve-story general headquarters building in Omaha because of the United States Supreme Court's decision compelling Nebraska railroads to pay delinquent taxes amounting to $1,000,000 with interest, and the action of the Legislature in enacting a two-cent fare law, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, through General Manager Holdredge, announced to-day that no work would be done toward the erection of its mammoth freight station, for which plans had been completed, until conditions had reached a "more settled state."

In the Legislature now is a bill providing terminal taxation for Omaha. This proposed law would impose heavy city taxes on the railroads with their new terminal facilities, and they purpose to await the outcome of the proposed legislation.

HANNA WILL NOT CONTEST.

Divorce, Alimony, and Custody of the Child Will Go by Default.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—An evening newspaper says that Dan R. Hanna will offer no defense to his wife's suit for divorce, filed yesterday. The question of alimony will be settled by agreement between counsel; even on the custody of the five-year-old daughter there will be no contest.

It is probable that no answer will be filed, and that the decree will be allowed to issue without an appearance being entered by the defendant.

HASN'T WRITTEN BALLINGTON.

Gen. Booth Evokes Bitter Comment from His Son in the Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 6.—Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America was asked to-night whether the arrival of his father, Gen. William Booth, signified that there was an effort on foot to amalgamate the Volunteers with the Salvation Army. In reply, he made the following statement:

"First, I have had no intimation of my father, William Booth's, coming to this country whatever, having merely seen an announcement in the papers. My last long letter to my father, which was one of sympathy at the time of the death of his daughter, Emma, was answered by a secretary in the briefest and most distant manner.

"From this silence Mrs. Ballington Booth and I have been left to infer that the attitude of the Booth family toward us is precisely the same as it was when for conscientious reasons we severed from the Salvation Army and took our stand years ago. We were then informed that unless we came back to the Salvation Army in submission to their dictates we should be looked upon as strangers and renegades.

"They never write us, nor do they ever take the slightest interest in our personal affairs.

"Secondly, there is no more likelihood of the Volunteers of America, under our presidency, amalgamating with the Salvation Army than there is of the Methodist Church joining that movement, because Herbert Booth, who has ceased to be a Salvationist, is now an evangelist in that body."

OFF TO SEE THE DIRT FLY.

Chief Engineer Goethals and Congressmen Sail for Panama.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., the new Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, sailed for the Isthmus yesterday afternoon on the steamer Panama. Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, who is a member of the River and Harbor Committee, headed a delegation of about forty Congressmen who are "going down to see the dirt fly," who also sailed on the Panama.

Mr. Ransdell is advocating the annual appropriation by Congress of at least $50,000,000 for improvement of the waterways of the country.

"The fact that the River and Harbor bill appropriation adopted last week was the largest in the history of the country," said Mr. Ransdell, "is an indication that the country is waking up to the importance of a settled policy of waterway improvement. Even more significant is the fact that the bill was passed without opposition."

The Congressman spoke of the congestion of rail traffic and the efficiency of water competition as the best regulator of railroad rates. He pointed out that New York, the commercial metropolis is vitally interested in the subject, and because of her importance that which increased the business of this port means a benefit to the whole country.

"New York harbor," he said, "requires the constant expenditure of money to keep pace in improvements with the rapid growth of business and the increasing size of steamships. The Harlem River is one of the most important commercial highways of the country and needs additional improvements. When the great barge canal is completed it will be necessary to have improved terminal facilities at Buffalo and a deepening of the upper Hudson. So New York has particular reason to feel a very keen interest in maintaining the policy of national waterway improvement with annual appropriations of not less than $50,000,000."

Col. Goethals smiled when asked if he would make a statement regarding the canal work.

"I will know more about it when I get back," he said.

COMMITTEE FAVORS A MILITIA INQUIRY

Decides, After Hearing, to Report the Wadsworth Bill to the Assembly.

WENDEL COURT REPORTS

Gov. Hughes Receives the Findings Which He Will Make Public To-morrow, with His Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly decided to-day to report favorably the Wainwright bill for an investigation of the National Guard by a commission of two Senators, three Assemblymen, and four persons appointed by the Governor.

A hearing was had on the bill to-day, and as a result it is planned to amend it to include the Naval Militia, and not to require a report until the next Legislature meets.

Col. C. E. Davis, President of the State National Guard Association, and Secretary Regan presented a resolution to the committee asking for an investigation as provided for in the bill. Minority Leader Oliver opposed the bill because it would authorize a civilian committee to investigate a military body. The guard, he said, should be allowed to investigate itself.

Mr. Wainwright said that although the militia was in splendid shape, a number of abuses had crept in and needed correcting. He believed the guard would welcome the investigation and would emerge with flying colors. He gave it as his opinion that the Governor might appoint on the commission former militia officers or retired army officers.

Frisbie of Schenectady said he had a letter from a former National Guard officer which led him to believe that certain New York City officers had been receiving "rebates" from men to whom they gave employment in armories. He thought that showed the great need of an investigation.

Gov. Hughes announced to-day that he had received the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Louis Wendel. He will give them out to-morrow and announce his decision. It is understood that Capt. Wendel will be court-martialed.

Vantines

Things Oriental.

For luncheon and select afternoon affairs you will find **Vantine's Orange Pekoe** the most refreshing of all teas, $1.00 per lb.

As teas are all of Oriental growth, you must naturally look to **Oriental Importers** for the **finest** of teas.

Highest grade teas skillfully blended, 40c to $6.00 per lb.

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

Profit Versus Quality.

Who try to keep alive the mistaken notion that a Swiss watch is better than an American watch? Those dealers who recommend Swiss watches, not because of higher quality, but because of higher profit.

WALTHAM WATCHES are the best watches in the world.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

SPRING 1907

French Balbriggan Underwear, 50c

Brill stores to-day offer for sale their new importation of one thousand dozen garments just received from France. Some balbriggan sold at 50c. is imported, but most is domestic, coarser in texture and not so well finished.

These Brill garments are extreme value under $1 because of patent cuffs and anklets, usually found only on garments at $1 or higher; because of all pearl buttons; because of buttoning back straps, extra quality facings, etc. All sizes in regular, short and stout drawers, long sleeve and short sleeve shirts. To be had only in Brill stores..... **50c**

Improved Spring Neckwear, 50c

Two and 2¼ inch four-in-hands that tie up in the new small knot, made with neckbands that draw easily under turndown collars. These scarfs are made of soft silks that do not readily get mussed in tieing. Elaborate four-store assortment includes all colorings and designs to satisfy all good tastes. Copyrighted Brill color-chart shows what color tie is proper to wear with new Spring suits and shirts.

Imported fancy ½ hose, 3 pairs 50c, one pair 19c

Dark and medium colors, in plaid, striped, figured and embroidered effects of quality often featured as extra value at much higher prices.

Men's Colored Negligee Shirts, $1 and $1.50 quality, 75c

Made from woven madras and percale—broken sets from leading makers—in great variety of light and dark effects. Sizes broken.

Get the habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

LADIES' HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Fine Cashmere Stockings. Medium weight. Double soles, heels and toes.
3 pairs for 1.25

Light weight, spun Silk Stockings. Very elastic. With cotton split soles.
85c per pair

ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR. *In Both Stores.*

Ladies' Italian Silk Vests, Pants, Combination Suits, Corset Covers and Under Petticoats.

The "Tante-ma-Til,"—a corset cover to be worn with guimpe dresses or sheer waists.

On Thursday, March the 7th.

Italian Silk Vests. Embroidered or trimmed with lace. 2.75

LININGS. *In Both Stores.*

On Thursday, March the 7th.

Sale of 10,000 yards lining Silk "taffetas finish," 19 inches wide. The latest Spring colors as well as black and white. 35c per yard
value 50c

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Though Stout You Need Not Appear Fat.

Stoutest women develop shapely, stylish figures and graceful poise by wearing

La Grecque Belt Corset.

La Grecque cures too prominent hips and abdomen by removing the cause. It supports the spine in correct position, supports bust without confining it. Lessens the waist by lengthening not by compressing. Helps nature develop a well poised figure, shapely bust and natural flat abdomen.

A Corset to be worn with comfort and benefit every hour of the day.

No matter how well you think of some other corset let our expert corsetieres fit you with La Grecque and show the improvement in your figure. La Grecque Belt Models, $5, $6, $10 $12, $15, $25.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 26 W. 23d St., New York.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHING, AND HATS

OUR OWN SPECIAL COLLARS

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION WE SHALL OFFER OUR OWN SPECIAL BRAND OF LINEN COLLARS—REGULARLY 15 CENTS, TWO FOR A QUARTER—FOR THE REST OF THIS WEEK

AT 10 CENTS EACH—$1.20 PER DOZEN.

LINEN UNDER THE LAW, IF SO BRANDED, MEANS LINEN, AND THESE ARE LINEN. THE SIZES WILL BE FOUND AS STAMPED. A QUARTER WON'T BUY A BETTER COLLAR.

50 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

Broadway at 32d Street B&C TRADE MARK **Cooper Square at 5th Street**

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Lord & Taylor

Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.

Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.

21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "

Samples Mailed Upon Request

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Soda Fountain at the Times Building.

There is nothing more healthful than a glass of sanitary soda to quench the thirst. When you indulge in this luxury you want the best your money can give you; you want the cleanest and purest drinks obtainable.

Why not patronize experts in the art of soda manufacture? We employ dispensers who study the taste of our patrons. Every popular drink is at your disposal—hot or cold. Our fountain, constructed throughout of Mexican Onyx, is a marvel of beautiful material and architecture. Its capacity is large and you will not be compelled to wait.

Remember that this fountain is situated in the Times Building, at the Times Square Subway Station, Broadway at 42nd Street.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4320 Bryant

PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

CZAR VERY CORDIAL TO HEAD OF DUMA

Tells President Golovin He Is Satisfied with the Opening Proceedings.

PETITION FOR AMNESTY

Conservatives in Lower House to Join the Radicals in an Appeal to the Throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Parliament did not meet to-day, pending the reception of M. Golovin, President of the Lower House, by Emperor Nicholas, which took place to-day instead of to-morrow, as at first proposed.

His Majesty received M. Golovin in the most cordial manner, declaring himself "thoroughly satisfied" with the proceedings of the first session of the House, and assuring the President that he and the Ministers were inspired by the best feelings toward Parliament, and hoped that its work, with the assistance of the legislative projects which the Ministers had prepared, would be fruitful and beneficial to the country.

Recalling his previous meetings with M. Golovin, the Emperor spoke of the visit of the Zemstvo deputation, headed by the late Prince Eugene Troubetskoy and M. Golovin, which was received by the Emperor on June 19, 1905, and voiced the demand of the country for a Legislative Assembly. The Emperor also referred to the deep loss which the country had sustained in the death of Prince Troubetskoy, who died suddenly at St. Petersburg on Oct. 12, 1905.

After the audience M. Golovin was presented to the Empress, with whom he chatted for several minutes. The manner in which M. Golovin was received by both the Emperor and Empress showed that he is persona grata at Court.

It is evident that the Emperor is not vexed by the refusal of the Radical Deputies to honor his name by rising in the opening ceremonies of the Duma.

The presentation by the lower house of Parliament of a unanimous petition for amnesty for all political offenders except those guilty of actual murder will probably result from a conference of the Conservative Deputies held to-night. At this meeting it was decided to support any request made by the Liberal members of the House for the pardon of all persons imprisoned or exiled for revolutionary agitation or propaganda whose hands were not actually stained with blood. The Radicals desire to make this demand include those guilty of murder, but in order to obtain a unanimous vote they will probably consent to a separation of the two classes and present an appeal on behalf of the Terrorists as a separate motion.

The Central Committee of the Constitutional Democrats also held an important meeting to-day to hear the report of M. Colovin on his audience with Emperor Nicholas, and to consider the Socialist protest against the candidadcy for the Vice Presidency of the lower house of M. Teslinko. The Emperor's cordial reception of M. Golovin and his declaration of goodwill toward Parliament created an excellent impression on the Central Committee, and dispelled the lingering fears that the governing body was seeking only a good opportunity to disperse this second Parliament and rule the country until another Duma could be elected.

The Central Committee decided that the party persist with the candidacy of M. Teslinko and that it must fill the secretaryship of the house. M. Tchelnokoff of Moscow has been nominated for this latter office. It was also decided that Delegates Struve and Fedoroff be commissioned to request a dispensation for the return from exile in a monastery at the order of the Holy Synod of Father Gregory, Petroff, the noted St. Petersburg labor leader, who was elected to the House from the capital.

It is stated that the tone of Premier Stolypin's declaration to Parliament, the exact phraseology of which has not yet been drafted, is temperate but firm. It lays down, like Premier Goremykin's announcement to the previous Parliament, the exact limits to which the Cabinet is prepared to go, and outlines with considerable detail the legislation which the Premier desires to be enacted.

The next session of Parliament will be held on Friday, when the first business to be transacted after the election of the remaining officers of the Duma will be the verification of credeptials, for which the House will be divided into a number of sections in order that the work may be carried out the more speedily. Among the persons likely to be disqualified is M. Krushevan, the anti-Semitic agitator of Kishineff, who is alleged to be personally ineligible on account of his bankruptcy as well as frauds in his election.

In response to Premier Stolypin's request that M. Golovin fix a day for the reading of the Ministerial declaration of policy, the President of the lower house has asked that it be deferred until next week, probably March 12.

The first regular business on the programme of the House is the discussion of the budget, which will be followed by the debate on the Habeas Corpus act, the Ministerial draft of which has already been submitted and found generally acceptable by the Legislative Committee of the Constitutional Democrats. The agrarian legislation will be taken up in commission at the point where it was left by the last Parliament, and is not likely to be discussed in general session for at least three months.

ANOTHER BOMB FOR NEPLUEFF.

Commandant at Sevastopol Wounded —Bomb Thrower Escapes.

SEVASTOPOL, March 6.—As Gen. Nepluefi, commandant of the fortress here, who has just been transferred for duty at a less hazardous post, was driving through the city this evening to attend a farewell banquet at the palace, given in his honor by Admiral Skrydloff, a bomb was thrown under his carriage, where it exploded. The carriage was shattered.

The General sustained injuries about his feet. His coachman was wounded, a woman who was passing at the time suffered serious injuries, and the horses that were drawing the vehicle were crippled. The man who threw the bomb got away.

This was the second attempt made upon the life of Gen. Nepluefi within a year. He has had several strenuous experiences while commandant of the Sevastopol fortress. He was captured by the mutineers in November, 1905, but was released after one day's detention. Troops under his command then moved against the mutineers and subdued them after a desperate battle.

In May, 1906, the General was wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the course of a review of troops at Sevastopol. A sixteen-year-old boy was implicated in throwing the bomb.

TO PAY FOR GERMANY'S WAR.

Colonial Director Asks for a Supplementary Vote of $7,300,000.

BERLIN, March 6.—Colonial Director Dernburg opened the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the colonial budget. He asked for a supplementary appropriation of $7,300,000 for military expenses in German Southwest Africa, and also for $2,225,000 as the first installment for the construction of the railway from Kubub to Keimanshoop.

Herr Dernburg said it was the Government's intention, first, to declare peace established March 31; second, to withdraw a considerable number of troops before July 1, and, third, to adopt universal conscription in the colony, thus compelling all the male colonists to serve with the colors for a certain number of years.

WOMEN SEEK MARTYRDOM.

English Suffragists Mean to Keep on Going to Jail.

LONDON, March 6.—The woman suffragists, by insisting upon martyrdom, are placing the authorities in an embarrassing position. Mrs. Despard, a sister of Gen. French, and several of her fellow-agitators, were released from prison to-day, after a term of confinement for participation in the recent agitation at the House of Commons.

James Keir Hardie, M. P., presided to-day at a public breakfast given in honor of these women. Several of the suffragists delivered speeches, in which they announced their purpose of forcing the authorities to keep them in prison by committing breaches of the peace whenever the opportunity offered, until such time as suffrage legislation was enacted.

Since the British law is no respecter of persons, these women of refinement have shared the prison life of the common criminals of their sex, and the régime of English prisons is remarkably severe.

The question of woman suffrage will come up before the House of Commons next Friday, and preparations are being made for another demonstration on that day.

MRS. TEWKSBURY LOSES.

Claimed Damages from London Firm for Alleged False Imprisonment.

LONDON, March 6.—The suit of Mrs. Violet Tewksbury, wife of Lewis Green Tewksbury of New York, against Maple & Co., claiming damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious persecution, resulted to-day in a verdict against Mrs. Tewksbury, who was condemned to pay the costs.

The action arose from Mrs. Tewksbury's prosecution on the charge of assisting her husband to pass worthless checks, of which she was acquitted in the Sessions Court here last May 11. The plaintiff came to London from New York specially to press her suit against Maple & Co.

GUNPOWDER SHIP DESERTED.

The Esmeralda Found Drifting in American Liners' Path.

HOLYHEAD, March 6.—The ketch Esmeralda, with a large quantity of gunpowder on board, was towed in here to-day. She was found drifting in the Irish Channel, in the path of the American liners.

There was nobody on board the ketch, and an empty boat belonging to her was picked up half a mile away from her. The Esmeralda's appearance suggested the hurried departure of her crew, but no explanation of the mystery is forthcoming.

Mrs. Cowles Visits Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 6.—Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, U. S. N., and sister of President Roosevelt, and a party of friends arrived here to-day from Havana in a private car. The party were entertained by the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the province, and visited San Juan Hill, El Caney, and Siboney. They had dinner to-night on board the converted yacht Yankton, after which they went to the theatre, where a special performance was given. The visitors express themselves as delighted with Santiago.

To Drop the Irish University Bill.

LONDON, March 6.—The Government has decided to drop for the present session of Parliament the bill to create a National university for Ireland, which was outlined by James Bryce before he left England to take up his duties as Ambassador at Washington. The reasons are that the present legislative programme is too extended and that the bill meets with the approval of no party.

Minister Fielding to be Knighted.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, March 6.—When W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, goes to London to attend the Colonial Conference in April he will be knighted in recognition of his services to the Dominion. This was stated in Ottawa to-night on the authority of a member of the Cabinet.

PAUL DOUMER COMING.

French Statesman to Attend Carnegie Institute Inauguration.

PARIS, March 6.—Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, has decided to accept the invitation to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg on April 11.

TWENTY-EIGHT NUNS FINED.

Ursulines at Nantes Refused to Leave Their Convent.

NANTES, March 6.—A Police Court Judge to-day inflicted fines of $3.20 upon each of twenty-seven Ursuline nuns, and a fine of $5 upon the Mother Superior, for persistently refusing to quit their convent in compliance with the law dispersing religious communities.

The defendants pleaded that both the ground and the building belonged to the order, which had been authorized to carry on educational work. The prosecution, while not contesting this argument, insisted upon obedience to the Law of Congregations, and at the same time gave warning that further refusal by the nuns to leave the building would be followed by ejection.

In the course of the trial the courtroom had to be cleared because of the demonstrations of a crowd of Catholic sympathizers, who at the conclusion of the hearing accompanied the nuns back to their convent with cheers.

ITALIAN MINISTER STRICKEN.

Signor Massimini Seized with Apoplexy in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 6.—The Minister of Finance, Signor Massimini, was stricken with apoplexy to-day.

While in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister complained of feeling ill and retired to the room set apart for the Ministers, followed by his colleagues. As he entered the room Signor Massimini fell to the floor. Several physicians, including Dr. Baccelli, were called and pronounced the Minister to be suffering from apoplexy.

The Minister was unconscious when this dispatch was filed.

The doctors attribute Signor Massimini's strike of apoplexy to injuries he received in 1900. In that year Massimini, after the funeral of King Humbert, left Rome on a train carrying a number of royal personages. The train was wrecked, and many persons were killed or injured. King Victor Emmanuel hastened to the scene of the wreck, and helped remove Massimini, who was half dead, from the wreckage. As soon as Massimini regained consciousness and recognized his sovereign he cried, "Long live the King!"

Signor Massimini was appointed Minister of Finance in the Giolitti Cabinet formed in May, 1906. He was formerly a devoted follower of Signor Zanardelli, the ex-Premier, who died in 1903. Massimini owed to Zanardelli his introduction to a political career.

Chinese Famine Fund Now $325,000.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—The substantial American and British donations have increased the famine relief fund to upward of $325,000. Several more missionaries have gone to the famine area to assist in the distribution. The distress is still very acute.

MINISTERS TRIED TO DECEIVE CASTRO

He Is Getting Better and Means to Make Things Hot for Them Before Long.

AN EDITOR INFORMED HIM

Officials Tried to Gag Rivas of El Constitucional, but Tackled the Wrong Man.

CARACAS, March 3, Via San Juan, Porto Rico, March 6.—The following authoritative statement regarding the recent conference at Macuto, near La Guayra, between President Castro and Vice President Gomez was obtained today.

The original cause of the estrangement between the President and the Vice President was trivial, but Castro's illness and the injured pride of Gomez enabled designing Ministers to poison Castro's mind against Gomez until the estrangement became complete. Certain Ministerial acts antagonizing the Vice President were made to appear as emanating from Castro. The President, who was in ignorance of this situation, wondered why his former good friend did not visit him, and he finally concluded that the stories that Gomez was intriguing to seize the Presidency were well founded.

Firm in the belief that Castro would never recover sufficiently to call them to account, certain members of the Ministry who desired Gen. Alcantara for dictator recently evinced their hostility against the wrong man. They forbade Gomesindo Rivas, proprietor of El Constitucional, to print editorial articles bearing on politics. Senor Rivas is a strong character and a friend of both Gomez and Castro. Deciding to take a step for the best interests of all concerned, Rivas at once proceeded to Macuto in an endeavor to learn if the order against his newspaper had the sanction of the President. He saw Castro and it speedily developed that the President was ignorant of the issue of the order. Thereupon Rivas informed Castro fully of the political developments of the last five months, to the alleged amazement of the President.

Within forty-eight hours the people of the capital were astounded by the news that Castro had sent for Gomez. At the end of ten minutes the differences between the two old friends had been explained, and both men were happy in the reconciliation.

The wounds from the last operation performed upon Castro have healed, and with the permission of his doctors he sat up to-day for a brief time. Unless unforeseen complications occur it is said that the President will return to Caracas within a month. This does not meant that he will completely recover, for it is certain that he will never be the same man again. His disease had reached a stage where death follows only by the slow destruction of the tissues, and every authoritative source unites in the statement that the immediate danger is over.

Important administrative changes are promised when Castro returns to Caracas. This means that those Ministers who have acted upon the assumption that Castro would die will be brought to account.

Rudloph Dolge, ex-Consular Agent of the United States at Caracas, who recently filed charges of corruption against certain Venezuelan Government officials and then resigned, has been saved from expulsion from Venezuela. Two weeks ago the Ministers were very angry over Mr. Dolge's charges, and had determined to send him out of the country. They were considering the best means to this end when Castro's condition took a sudden turn for the worse, all the doctors but one declaring that his death was a matter of a few days. The problems which the death of the President would have brought occupied the Ministers' attention to the exclusion of all other matters. Mr. Dolge and his charges were forgotten, and now it is not probable that any action will be taken. In the meanwhile the courts have rendered another important decision upholding the validity of Mr. Dolge's claim against the intervening interests.

Mr. Dolge is Resident Director of the Orinoco corporation, and his charges were to the effect that certain prominent officials were implicated in an attempt to rob the corporation of its valuable rights in the Orinoco Delta.

ORDERED TO SAN SALVADOR.

The Gunboat Princeton Leaves San Diego in a Hurry.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 6.—The gunboat Princeton left here last night for San Salvador under hurry orders to join the cruiser Chicago in Central American waters.

SAN SALVADOR, March 6.—Federico Megia, Minister of Finance and Public Credit, is going on a diplomatic mission to Washington. Manuel Lopez Mencia, ex-Minister of Finance, will temporarily replace Señor Megia in President Figueroa's Cabinet.

Baltasar Estupinian, the Salvadoran Minister to Mexico, who also represents Honduras, has resigned, and Dr. Manuel Delgado, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice in the late (Escalon) Cabinet of Salvador, has been appointed to succeed him.

HAMBURG STRIKE BITTER.

Harbor Traffic Union Engages 2,000 English Stevedores.

HAMBURG, March 6.—The dispute between the shipowners and the stevedores here becomes every day more acute. The Harbor Traffic Union has engaged 2,000 English stevedores, 800 of whom have arrived here, to take the places of the strikers. Only those stevedores who sign an agreement to do both day and night work will be further employed by the union.

The imported English stevedores are quartered on ships in the harbor in order to prevent them from coming in contact with the discontented men ashore.

OUR SULPHUR THE CHEAPER.

Louisiana Product Threatens Extinction of Sicilian Industry.

ROME, March 6.—The Italian Government recently sent experts to the United States for the purpose of examining the sulphur situation in Louisiana. These experts have now made their reports, and they warn the Government that the Sicilian sulphur industry is seriously threatened by the large production of sulphur in Louisiana.

This may even prevent the continuation of the industry in Sicily, as American sulphur can be laid down in Europe at less than $13 a ton, while the Sicilian product costs from $20 to $23 a ton.

The Government experts recommend a consolidation of the Sicilian and the Louisiana sulphur companies.

WANTS THE VAN DYCKS BACK.

Italy Taking Steps to Have the Cattaneo Sale Annulled.

GENOA, March 6.—The courts have begun action against the Marchioness Boncompagni, the Marchioness Bardi, and Count Balverne, the present guardians of the Cattaneo children, to bring to an end their administration of the estate of the children.

The courts purpose to appoint new guardians who will take steps to bring about the annulment of the recent sale of several famous paintings by Van Dyck of the Cattaneo family.

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

RUEF STILL A FUGITIVE.

Court Orders Coroner to Find Him and Rebukes the Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FANCISCO, March 6.—Search for fugitive "Boss" Ruef still goes on, and the Sheriff declared this afternoon in court that he could fine no trace of him. Judge Dunne, after taking the testimony of Sheriff O'Neil and clerks in Ruef's office, declared that the Sheriff was incompetent and had made no effort to find Reuff. He then issued an order appointing Coroner Walsh as elisor to bring the fugitive into court to-morrow. The humor of this lies in the fact that Walsh belongs to the same political camp as O'Neill, and neither would make a single move without consulting Reuf.

It is the general opinion here that Ruef is within call and could be produced at any time of his counsel should see fit to do so. Meanwhile all the bonds put up by Ruef are forfeited.

The attorneys for Ruef made a last desperate effort to stay the commencement of his trial in Judge Dunne's court on extortion indictments by filing a petition for a writ of prohibition in the District Court of Appeals for the First District of California this afternoon. The petition, which presents some peculiar features, was taken under consideration, and a decision upon it may be handed down to-morrow. It was commented on by Judge Kerrigan that Ruef had not signed the petition.

Mayor Schmitz arrived at 2 this afternoon on a delayed train for Los Angeles, but he would not talk about Ruef or his own case. Only a few personal and political friends met him at the station, and his return lacked absolutely the enthusiastic features that were predicted.

MAYOR SCHMITZ HOME.

Says the President Persuaded Him to Change His Views.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Mayor Schmitz arrived home this evening after his visit to Washington. In response to a question whether he would be a candidate for re-election as Mayor he declared that he would "stand by his guns," and that he would "not be driven out by the newspapers."

Mayor Schmitz in an interview at Los Angeles is quoted as saying:

"Although I went to Washington to confer with the President about admitting the Japanese into the public schools, I found my views were not altogether right, and when the matter was presented to me in a light that I had not considered I could see that there was some reason for the attitude the head of the Nation took.

"I found that President Roosevelt was strongly in favor of admitting them, and of course he is in a position to know what is really best.

"I feel that the wholesale immigration of Orientals would be detrimental to the work of the people and I am not in favor of letting down the immigration bars. But so far as letting them go to school, I have come to the decision that the Japanese have some right to get an education."

SEEK ORDERS FROM JAPAN.

French Concerns Think They Ought to Get a Share of Them.

PARIS, March 6.—The Crédit Lyonnais is to handle the largest portion of that half of the Japanese conversion loan of $115,000,000 allotted to France. The loan will be issued at 5 per cent. and the issue price will be 99½.

As Japan is expending large sums in Europe for warships and other war material, a number of French concerns during the negotiations concerning the placing of the loan here tried to force an arrangement by which they should obtain a proportion of these Japanese orders, but whether or not they succeeded has not yet been made known.

The concerns in question felt that Japan had not treated them fairly during the Russo-Japanese war. They sold nothing to Japan and obtained no contracts in connection with the big Japanese loan that was issued in 1905, although a large portion of this loan was floated in France. Furthermore, the English rivals of these concerns obtained orders from Japan totaling about $26,000,000, and since the 1905 loan was placed Japan has spent, or is about to spend, $16,000,000 in Germany.

TO STOP JAPANESE POACHING.

Russia to Send Two Crüisers from the Black Sea to the East.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—In order to preevnt the Japanese from poaching on the sparsely guarded Siberian littoral during the fishing season commencing in April Russia has decided to send to the Pacific two small cruisers, now in the Black Sea. They will pass through the Dardanelles with their guns mounted under a private agreement with Turkey.

The treaty negotiations between Russia and Japan are still hanging fire, Japan evidently awaiting the Parliamentary developments here before entering into a definite agreement.

ASSASSINATIONS IN PERSIA.

Official at Tabriz and a Chief Priest at Resht Murdered.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—The Teheran correspondent of The Daily Mail says the President of the local Assembly at Tabriz and an important chief priest of Resht, have been shot down in the streets.

Trouble has also occurred at Pakan.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, March 6.—The first reports regarding an alleged mutiny at Toul were greatly exaggerated. The affair was nothing more than a quarrel among a few young soldiers.

VIENNA, March 6.—Commodore Hermann Pleskett has been appointed to command the Austro-Hungarian squadron, consisting of the cruisers St. Georg and Aspern, which will take part in the naval review at Hampton Roads in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

It is reported that Admiral Baron von Spaun will represent Austria-Hungary at the Peace Conference at The Hague.

ROME, March 6.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Eugene Meyer, Jr., and his sister, of New York.

BERLIN, March 6.—Emperor William was at the railroad station this morning to meet the Dowager Empress of Russia, who was passing through Berlin on her way to England, where she is to visit her sister, Queen Alexandra. His Majesty gave the Dowager Empress a beautiful bouquet and went with her on board the special train as far as Charlottenburg.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 6.—The steamer Prinz Joachim, with members of the commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis on board, arrived here this morning from Jamaica. The visitors were met by a committee from the local Chamber of Commerce, and in the course of the day visited the battlefields of El Caney and San Juan Hill.

First Liquor License in Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 6.—The first license to sell liquor ever issued here was granted by the Excise Board last night to Col. Henry J. and Sarah A. Bey, owners and proprietors of the Plaza Hotel. A second application was received from George J. Rieff, proprietor of the Continental Hotel, but it was filed too late for action. As soon as the Bleys receive their license suit will be begun to restrain them from selling liquor.

Night Schools for Foreigners.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—A bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Wakelee to-day calling for the establishment of evening schools in every district in the State for the education of foreigners. The bill limits the cost to the State to $5,000 for any one school district.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

WAGES UNAFFECTED BY CORPORATIONS

D'Avenel Says They Are to be Neither Praised nor Blamed in This Regard.

ECONOMIC LAW GOVERNS

Lecturer Declares It Stronger Than the Decrees of Kings or the Combination of Organized Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—Vicomte Georges d'Avenel delivered the fourth in his series of lectures at Harvard University to-day. His subject was "Hand Labor, the Trade Workman, and the Servant."

The history of wages, he said, was that of four-fifths of the nation, which sells its life in order to live. In the Middle Ages land was given to persons who engaged themselves, in exchange, as well as their posterity, or at least those to whom this land should be sold, to render certain services. Later, in consequence of the increase in value of the land, the proprietors generally had an interest in taking it back and in renouncing the services which were the price of its use.

Work paid for in money was very well remunerated during the Middle Ages, which was always the case where land was plentiful and men scarce. The agriculturist earned more in the fourteenth century than under Louis XVI., and even under Louis Philippe in the nineteenth century.

With increase of population, salaries became lower by half in the sixteenth century, and were not appreciably raised again until modern times. Their repression was accentuated in contrast to the general prosperity of the eighteenth century.

Formerly farm laborers were better remunerated than servants; to-day the contrary was the case. This was due to the dislike of modern people for personal service. Servants in general, especially the maid of all work, had become the privileged ones of civilization simply by the law of supply and demand.

The chief point of the lecture was the fact that the closed corporations of the Middle Ages—quite similar to some contemporary syndicates—had no influence for centuries on wages. Economic law had been stronger than the power of Kings and than the combination of wisely organized interests. This was shown by the fact that the proportion was formerly the same as to-day between the wages of the unskilled and those of the trade worker, and that the proportion was the same formerly and to-day between the wages of different trades. The corporations, from this standpoint, deserved neither praise nor blame.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE ON LINER.

Woman Passenger on Kaiser Had $10,000 in Jewels She Didn't Declare.

Acting on information that had come by cable from Bremen, after the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser William II. sailed from that port, a Special Treasury Agent went down the bay to meet the vessel yesterday, particularly to listen to the declaration made by a young woman recorded on the passenger list as Florence Koehler of Chicago. The cabled information was that Miss Koehler had taken a large quantity of jewelry and precious stones aboard with her.

When Miss Koehler made her declaration to the customs officers and made no mention of the jewelry or diamonds, the Treasury agent reported it to Deputy Surveyors Toneys and McKeon, who insisted that a thorough search of the young woman's baggage be made. That search, according to customs officers, brought to light diamonds, pearls, and jewelry valued at $10,000.

The jewels were kept by the customs officers, and Miss Koehler will have to explain to the Collector of the Port this morning.

WAR RECORD SAVED HIM.

Woman Cabman Ran Over Relented When She Learned He Was a Veteran.

The fact that he was a veteran of the civil war saved Lawrence Graeber, 63 years old, a cab driver, of 608 East Eleventh Street, from being locked up last night in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station after he had run over Mrs. Liza Jane MacLaren in front of her home, 320 West Forty-seventh Street. The woman's niece, a Mrs. Arthur, with whom she lives, was about to press the charge against the cab driver, when she learned that he had been in the civil war as a volunteer soldier, and then she relented.

Mrs. MacLaren lives with her niece, and was crossing the street in front of her home when the cab driven by Graeber came along. She tried to get out of the way of the vehicle and slipped. Before the driver could stop his horse the front wheel of the cab had passed over the woman's legs. She was badly bruised.

DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE.

There is something brand-new in the market in the way of mushrooms. It is possible to have them always on hand, deliciously fresh and ready to serve at a few moments' notice. A clever woman has discovered that they can be put up in their own liquor in glass jars. At any time when they are needed it is only necessary to heat them, add cream, and they are ready for luncheon, for an entrée for dinner, and with little thought or expense. A pint jar costs $1.

Spiced cherries are also new and are excellent to serve with a meat course. They cost 35 cents a jar. Cherry jelly is another little known delicacy. It sells for 35 cents a jar.

Fresh crushed strawberries are put up in jars and are ready for use in making a crushed strawberry ice cream. A jar costs 50 cents.

A woman has discovered that grapefruit makes a good marmalade. This sells for 35 cents a jar, as does the grapefruit jelly, brought out later by the same woman. Both are beautiful in coloring, being a delicate pale yellow.

Few persons know the varieties to be found in sweet pickles. Spiced sliced peaches are newer than spiced currants. Grapes and sliced cucumbers, cantaloupe, and mango cucumbers are also in the list of sweet pickles. Mango peppers are to be found among the sour pickles. Preserved Jamaica ginger tomato conserve and peach chutney are other relishes which came under another head.

The Chinese lychee nut can now be found at regular places where the highest class goods are to be found. They are sold by the pound in loose lots and cost 50 cents. These are the best quality nuts, with the maximum amount of meat to the minimum amount of stone.

The use of nuts as food in various ways has quadrupled within the last few years, and many parts of the world, as well as the United States, supply them. The English walnut stands first in favor and ice cream and salads are some of the newer ways in which it is used. They come from Italy, France, and California, as well as England. Pecans, next in favor, come from Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina. Italy, France, and England send the filbert, which is also grown to some extent in this country. The Brazil and Paradise come from Brazil, almonds, the paper shell Princess, from Spain, and also from California. The United States supplies two of the best nuts, the hickory and the pecan. The black walnut, which is largely used for candy, and the butternut are other native nuts.

California asparagus averages $2 a bunch for both white and green. These are full-sized bunches, and the asparagus cannot always be found at any price. Other asparagus is just getting in from North Carolina, and has more acid, more of the flavor of that grown near here.

Red bananas are double the price of the yellow, which is now a staple all-the-year-round fruit. The reds are considered finer than the yellow and are more difficult to obtain. They do not yield as well, and come from Cuba on sailing vessels, which make them more difficult to find. The supply was affected by the war in Cuba, and is only beginning to recover. It is practically impossible at times to find a red banana in the market.

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Black Suits For Spring '07

WE have centred the entire power of our vast tailoring organization in the production of these Black Suits. The result is before you—a mighty assemblage that outclasses anything ever before attempted.

To glean an idea of the great strength of our showing note this:

1. There Are Six Distinctive Sack Models, from the conventional to the most radical, each one expressing the newest Spring ideas perfectly.

2. There Are Nine Grades, priced at $15, $17, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, and $35, each one representing the fullest measure of value and priced fully a third lower than custom tailors demand for garments that are frequently not their equal.

3. There Are Sizes for Every Man, no matter what his bill.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

RAINY DAISIES HEAR VALUE OF EXERCISE

Dr. Henry B. Savage Tells Them How to be Wise, Good, and Beautiful.

A CLASS IN GYMNASTICS

Light Calisthenics and Delsarte Work the Main Features—Outsiders Invited to Join.

If you would be wise, good, and beautiful you must exercise, so Dr. Henry B. Savage told the members of the Rainy Day Club at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon.

"Women think they exercise because they walk," said Dr. Savage, "but they can't even walk unhampered. They always have a bundle to carry."

The Rainy Daisies laughed appreciatively.

"You see the way little tin soldiers are made to walk," he continued, "and that is the way women move. They don't even try to walk; they glide, and then when they have to go up a flight of stairs they are all out of breath.

"You see a woman who is very stout, and you say: 'How well you look; how happy you should be.' But people who are very stout are not healthy; they are diseased. They are suffering from anemia and nervousness, don't breathe properly, and don't get the proper amount of air.

"Every one should understand the physiological benefit of exercise. The voluntary muscles—those of the trunk, legs, and arms— should be improved. The muscles need not be larger, but they should have better quality. Exercise quickens the respiration. People who do not get oxygen enough for the brain cannot think clearly. People do not have a good color, because the blood does not circulate properly. The involuntary muscles are made stronger to do their work by exercise, there is a great increase in the intellectual and moral forces, and those who take special exercises live much longer. The laboring man in the street works too hard without proper food and nourishment and wears out, while the gentleman who fences, who has his own time and season for exercising, is improved by it.

"Those who exercise properly are more comfortable to live with. With a full, bounding circulation, they are not nervous and excitable; they do not fret and fume. With good health, they are at peace with themselves and the world—it enables them to keep the Ten Commandments."

Dr. Savage's talk was most appropriate, for the Rainy Day Club has just started a class in gymnastics, and is to have its first meeting at 86 St. Nicholas Avenue next Tuesday morning. There is to be a course of ten lessons at very reasonable rates, given by Mrs. Maria L. Grant once a week. The class is under the direction of Dr. Jessie T. Bogle, Chairman of the hygiene committee of the club, who gives to those who desire it the necessary physical examination before they take up the work.

This is an innovation for the Rainy Daisies, and a dozen women have joined so far. They are admitting outsiders who wish to join, for the larger the class the lower the rates will be. Light gymnastic work will be done, with a little Delsarte worked in to suit the needs of the class, and a few dancing steps for health as well as grace.

Miss Alice Ives, the playwright, told the club about the London club woman, and there was music.

The NEW Booklovers

Two dollars will pay for one new book to be exchanged as often as you like at the Library for a period of three months, you making the exchanges yourself.

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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNIONPACIFIC R. R.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Automobile Held Free of Duty as a "Household Effect."

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest filed by the American Express Company in behalf of Mrs. Tyler Morse, formerly Mrs. Harry Black. The board's action reverses Collector Stranahan in his attempt to assess full duties on an automobile imported for the second time at the Port of New York.

It appears that the car was originally imported in 1904, at which time duties aggregating $1,036.15 were paid. Mrs. Morse, after registering the machine at the local Custom House, took it abroad for touring purposes, and after a year's use reimported the car. The Collector, notwithstanding the imposition of the original duties, exacted the same sum a second time. While the automobile was abroad repairs amounting to $20f. were made.

In her protest Mrs. Morse alleged that the car should be admitted free as a "household effect." This contention the board sustains. The Collector maintained that the repairs constituted sufficient cause for refusing free entry, but Judge Somerville says that the repairs were so slight that the tribunal would not be justified in refusing free entry.

Mr. Cleveland Goes South.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland started this morning for Georgetown, S. C., where he will visit his old friend, Gen. A. P. Alexander. He will be gone about two weeks. The trip is purely one of pleasure and it is likely that the ex-President will do some duck hunting while in the South. Mr. Cleveland looks well and seemed to be in good health and spirits.

Brains Rule This World—

Not muscle, but brains governing muscle.

The quality of brain can be changed by certain selection of food.

A food expert perfected a brain-building food by preparing certain elements in wheat and barley in a way that nature would make use of. That food is

Grape-Nuts

In it the Phosphate of Potash, obtained from nature's grains (not from the drug shop), is retained in minute particles. This has an affinity for Albumen, and these two with water make the soft grey matter in the brain and nerve centres.

A solid fact you can demonstrate by the use of Grape-Nuts.

In 10 Days

you can see the difference in yourself, and know

"There's a Reason."

TARIFF TROUBLE WITH FRANCE, TOO

Hope of Averting Maximum Rates Is Abandoned by the Administration.

HAS NOTHING TO OFFER

Attitude of Senate Prevents Assurances Being Given to French Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Executive branch of the Government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French Government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements.

Officially, it stated that the situation as to France is, therefore, similar to that as to Germany; in neither case can this Government at present meet the demand for a reciprocity treaty as the price of minimum tariff rates for American goods and products. Through their embassies at Washington the Governments of the two countries named have been made aware of this fact, and also that it remains for Congress to decide whether it cares to divert these blows at the American export trade by approving reciprocity treaties with France and Germany.

In the case of France the State Department is concentrating its efforts upon the live cattle and dressed meats trade. The French Government has declined to accept as sufficient the rigorous precautions against the shipment of unfit cattle and meats provided for in the Pure Food act and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture. Instead, it persists in demanding the certificate of microscopical examination provided for by the old law.

As to general exports there is little to be done by the State Department, and it is said there is no ground for protest against the projected increase of the French duties on American products for protective purposes.

If Secretary Root could give any reasonable assurance to the French Ambassador that the Senate at its next session would favorably consider some kind of reciprocity treaty, an arrangement might be concluded with the French Government similar to that made with the German Government, for the suspension of the application of the maximum tariff rates to American goods and products for a year or two. But it is believed that nothing has taken place in the session of Congress just ended to warrant the belief that there has been any change in the conviction of Senators as to the inexpediency of embarking upon a policy of reciprocity.

Moreover, it is much doubted whether a basis can be found for an agreement with Germany to prevent the application of the German maximum tariff rates to American goods when the suspensory order expires in July.

CANNOT IMPORT LABORERS.

Bonaparte's Opinion Is Against the Authorities of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An opinion has been rendered by Attorney General Bonaparte to the President bearing on the legality of the action of the South Carolina authorities in bringing to the United States a shipload of immigrants for work in various branches of industry in that State. The Attorney General holds in effect that it is unlawful for a State Government to pay the passage of intending immigrants or to assist immigration otherwise than by advertisements.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 6.—A plan which contemplates supplanting negro plantation laborers of Louisiana with State imported white immigrants from Europe was announced to-day by Charles Schuler, State Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.

The State proposes to enable the Louisiana planter to engage immigrant labor in advance, and with a fixed wage, without violating the contract labor law. A State employe will engage in Europe the required number of immigrants, and the State will pay their way to this country.

OUR ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Will Be Confined This Year to Coast Artillery and National Guard.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Assistant Secretary Oliver has notified the Governors of the various States and Territories which have an organized militia force that it has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, as many posts will be depleted by reason of the fact that about 6,000 troops are in Cuba, a considerable number at the Jamestown Exposition, and the movement of a large portion of the army to the Philippines.

In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the coast artillery of the army will be established during the season of 1907, and th eNational Guard of the Various States contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problems involved in the defense of the seacoast. The camps will probably be held in July and will be from one week to ten days in duration.

LUMBERMEN BACK PRESIDENT

Tell Him They Approve His Policy Respecting Forest Reserves.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt was to-day assured that the lumbering interests of the West were in perfect accord with his policy respecting forest reserves and the handling of the public domain. This assurance was given by Victor Beckman, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association; J. G. Defebaugh, editor of The American Lumberman of Chicago, and F. B. Hubbard, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Centralia, Washington. They called on the President with Senators Ankeny and Piles and Commissioner Ballinger of the General Land Office.

President Roosevelt assured the delegation that his sole interest was that the people of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States should be looked after in the handling of the public domain.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was convened here to-day. Lewis Dill, the President, in his address, said:

"To the charge that we form a lumber trust we plead not guilty."

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Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

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Safes $5 to $800 a year

ROOSEVELT TO URGE SUBSIDY

Thinks of Doing Missionary Work by Speeches in the Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt is considering accepting some of the many invitations he has received to make speeches in the Middle West, so that he can talk about the ship subsidy question. He has accepted one invitation to speak in Indianapolis on Memorial Day, when a statue of Gen. Lawton is to be unveiled. This, however, will not give him a chance to talk about ship subsidies, and neither will his acceptance of an invitation to talk on the following day to the students of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. He had not expected to accept any more Western invitations, but he may do so.

It was the Middle West that furnished the Republican votes against the Subsidy bill at the session just ended, and it is there that the missionary work will have to be done. The President is as strongly in favor of the subsidy as ever.

BUENOS AYRES, March 6.—General disappointment is expressed in commercial and official circles in the River Plate countries over the failure of the United States Congress to adopt the bill providing subsidies for steamers trading between the United States and South America.

In this connection much sympathy is expressed for Secretary Root, whose efforts to strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two Americas are highly appreciated by the press and public.

ROOSEVELT NOT BALKED.

Said to Have Found a Way to Choose His Own Labor Investigators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Congress undertook to prevent the President from indulging in his favorite habit of appointing special Commissioners when it passed the bill for the investigation of woman and child labor. It provided that the investigators should be appointed under the civil service laws and regulations. Representative Crumpacker had a talk with the President on this subject to-day and came forth cheerful and grinning.

"The President usually gets what he wants," said Mr. Crumpacker, "and he will know how to take care of this."

Crumpacker would not tell how, but it is said that the President contemplates issuing an order for a special examination by the Civil Service Commission for a special register. This examination will be taken by such men as the President may consider fit for the work and under conditions that will insure their getting through safely. After the register is made up by the commission the President will have Secretary Straus select the men in the usual way.

This will insure the appointment of James B. Reynolds, who made the beef and other investigations for the President, and men of the character and qualifications the President regards as suitable.

Military Secretary's Office No More.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Military Secretary's office of the army, which was established for the benefit of Major Gen. Ainsworth, went out of existence to-day in accordance with the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and the Adjutant General's office was revived, with Gen. Ainsworth as Adjutant General.

Warships to Dock Here.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Notice has been sent to the New York Navy Yard to make preparations for docking and repairing the Alabama, Ohio, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington upon their return from the annual cruise of the Atlantic Fleet in the West Indies.

Rev. Mr. Hunt Appeals Bassett Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, through his attorney, to-day took an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from the recent decision of Justice Gould granting Charles C. Bassett a divorce from Fanny Rice Bassett. The Rev. Mr. Hunt was named as co-respondent in the petition filed by Mr. Bassett.

MYSTERY IN OLD MAN'S DEATH

Inmate of Charity Home Fails Rapidly After Woman's Visit.

Peter Thompson, 69 years old, of 131 East Ninety-seventh Street, died late yesterday afternoon in the hospital ward of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island. The body was sent to the Morgue. The doctors declined to issue a death certificate, because they were unable to assign the cause. They ask that the Coroner's office take immediate action to determine it.

Thompson was admitted to the home on Feb. 26 last, and Dr. S. D. Hart, who received him, said he was in excellent condition for an old man. On Sunday afternoon a woman, who said she was Thompson's wife, called to see him. He was not in the home, but was sitting in a little pavilion outside.

Dr. Eisenberg says the couple were together several hours, and when Thompson returned his appearance and manner had changed. He acted, the doctor declares, as though under the influence of a powerful drug. In his note, sent with the body, Dr. Eisenberg says the woman called at the home fifteen minutes after Thompscon got back and asked to see him again. Her request was granted.

A few minutes later, the physician asserts, an orderly saw the woman offer a small bottle to Thompson. The orderly, Dr. Eisenberg says, prevented Thompson from taking the bottle, whereupon she went away, taking the bottle with her.

About 9 o'clock that night a woman called the home on the telephone and asked:

"Is Mr. Thompson's condition serious? Will he die?"

DR. ARCHER A FIRE CHIEF.

Physician's Volunteered Services Recognized by the Department.

Dr. H. M. Archer of 72 West Eighty-second Street becomes honorary medical officer of the Fire Department to-day, with the rank of Chief of Battalion, but without compensation. The appointment, which was made yesterday by Commissioner Lantry, is a recognition of Dr. Archer's friendship for the firemen, which has prompted him to sacrifice his personal comfort and his practice to give medical aid to them.

Dr Archer has a fire telegraph system in his home, and he responds to all big fires, just as do paid members of the department. He keeps a horse and wagon and an automobile and driver to be ready to respond to alarms, and pays all the bills.

Chief Croker wrote to the Commissioner, asking him to make the appointment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Leave for three months is granted Capt. G. E. Stockle, Eighth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. A. M. Edwards, Commissary.

Capt. H. W. Stamford, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service, with station at Seattle.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Wilder, Inspector General, will report in person to the Inspector General of the army for temporary duty in his office.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Rocket, at Washington; Scorpion and Yankton, at Santiago de Cuba; Nero, at Guantanamo; Sterling, at Philadelphia; Florida, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Galveston, from Che Foo for Ching Wongtoa; Princeton, from San Diego for Corinto.

ANDERSON PALACE AS AN EMBASSY

Germany Negotiating for the Purchase of the Washington Residence.

COST $600,000 TO BUILD

Was Designed in Accordance with Mrs. Larz Anderson's Own Ideas of a Home.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It was reported this afternoon that the German Embassy was negotiating for the purchase of the Larz Anderson house on Massachusetts Avenue as a permanent home for the embassy, and that the German Ambassador had an option on the property and was awaiting action of the Berlin authorities to close the deal. Friends of Mr. Anderson said this afternoon that matters had progressed so far that it was likely to lead to the establishment of the embassy in the new quarters before the departure of the Ambassador for his annual trip to Berlin.

The report is a surprise to Washington, for the Germans have had an option for a year or more on a large tract of land at Twenty-second Street and Bancroft Place, on the hill back of Connecticut Avenue, and there had been no intimation of dissatisfaction with the situation.

The Anderson house, which has a frontage of more than 100 feet on one of the choicest blocks of Massachusetts Avenue, and cost $600,000 to build, was completed less than two years ago, but has been occupied for only six months by its young owner. There have been rumors for a year or more than he desired to sell it. It was designed by a Boston architect according to Mrs. Anderson's own idea, but is if such proportions as to be more like a museum or public library than a residence, even for a young woman worth $17,000,000, which is the figure commonly mentioned as her fortune. Mrs. Anderson, who was Miss Isabel Perkins of Boston, transfered the Washington home to her husband by deed of gift Christmas, 1905, before the interior decoration was completed.

Mr. Anderson is a son of the late Nicholas Anderson of Cincinnati and a cousin of Representative Nicholas Longworth. He was formerly in the Diplomatic Service, and met his wife in Rome, but since their marriage has spent much time in travel. He and his wife are now in Florida, but are expected back to Washington in the next few weeks.

BUYS A HISTORIC HOUSE.

Ex-Gov. Murphy of Jersey Gets a Place Washington Used as Headquarters.

Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey has purchased the famous Day property at Lower Proakness, in Passaic County, for the purpose of preserving the house that Gen. Washington occupied as his headquarters in Revolutionary days. Mr. Murphy hopes to interest the Sons of the American Revolution and get them to take over the house and hold it as a relic.

The property was purchased from Albert French of Montclair, who came into possession of the place at a Sheriff's sale under a foreclosure. It was formerly owned by ex-Mayor Belcher of Paterson. The house was built by Col. Theunis or Derrick Dey in 1740. Some of the latter's descendants are Anthony and Charles Nichols, who were born in Newark.

The house, which is 50 by 30 feet in size, was occupied by Gen. Washington from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1780. While there the General received the joyful tidings of the arrival at Newport of the French fleet, commanded by Count de Rochambeau. The news revived the spirit of the Revolutionists and marked the turning point in the war.

The house remained in the Day family until 1890, when it was deeded to Henry Berry, and, later to Martyness Hogencamp. It was bought by Anthony Gillman in 1894 and was sold to ex-Mayor Howe of Passaic in 1875 and to Cornelius L. Petry a year later. It came into the possession of ex-Mayor Belcher in 1886.

The 600 acres of land, on which the house stands, was bought from the Indians by Rip Van Dam in 1714. His heirs deeded it to the Deys in 1785. A letter written by Washington while in the house still exists.

BRAVES FIRE TO SAVE BOOTS.

Husband Enters Burning House—Wife Drags Him Out Unconscious.

Into the fire which destroyed the interior of a pretty two-story house at 31 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, last night, Henry B. Schaeffer rushed to save a pair of boots in the sitting room. Not heeding her warning of danger, Mrs. Schaeffer followed her husband into the dense smoke and a moment later dragged him into a hallway where Fireman Patrick Cooney resuscitated him.

Battalion Chief Kern assisted Mrs. Schaeffer, whose clothing was scorched, to a neighbor's house. A defective furnace caused the fire, which caused about $1,000 damage.

Detective Sent After Von Cleef.

Detective Sergeant Farrell of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau left yesterday afternoon for Portland, Oregon, to bring back Herman Von Cleef, who was arrested there recently on a charge of stealing several thousand dollars from a Brooklyn dry goods house in 1904. Von Cleef was the firm's auditor.

NO CLUE TO MARVIN BOY.

Rewards to be Offered for His Return and Capture of Kidnappers.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 6.—The search for the missing four-year-old son of Dr. Horace N. Marvin, recently of Sioux City, Iowa, who disappeared from his father's farm near Kittshammock on Monday, had not resulted in the slightest clue that would tend to solve the mystery. The father has no ieda why the boy should have been kidnapped, if this has happened to him, except for a ransom, as he has no enemies that he knows of.

The entire neighborhood has joined in the search. Gov. Lea was in Dover this morning, and said that the State would do everything possible toward running down any clue that indicated kidnapping. The State Detective Department has given its entire time to the case since yesterday morning, and has called upon departments in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities to lend their aid. Dr. Marvin went to Wilmington to-day at the request of State Detective James L. Hawkins and conferred with that official and other detectives from Philadelphia. A reward for the return of the boy and arrest of his abductors will be offered by the father, the county, and the State.

In the meantime the theory that the child wandered into some morass or became lost in a thick wooded section of the farm and died has not been entirely abandoned. Another searching party, to be composed of several hundred men and boys, with dogs, will to-morrow begin another search of the big farm, the marshes, and woodlands.

A "GENTLEMANLY" REVOLT

Sir William Van Horne Says Cuba Rising Was an Opera Bouffe Affair.

Sir William Van Horne, who has just returned from a trip to Cuba, expressed the opinion yesterday that business conditions on the island are as good as could be desired. Sir William, who is President of the Cuba Company and of the Cuba Railroad, has large interests in Cuba. He said yesterday that perfect quiet prevailed on the island, and that the railroads are earning more money and the business men of the island doing more business than ever before.

Sir William would not discuss purely political conditions in the island. He said the recent uprising in the island had been a plain opera bouffe affair. It was, all things considered, he said, a very gentlemanly revolution. Both sides, Sir William explained, had treated the Cuba Railroad with the utmost consideration, and he had no complaint to lodge against either side. The insurgents during their operations always paid their fare when they traveled on the railroad, and added just so much to the passenger business to offset the losses in other directions.

The business of the railroad, he said, had picked up wonderfully as soon as the disturbance had quieted down, and now conditions are as good as could be asked in Cuba, he said, was prosperous and pretty sure to continue so.

THIEVES CHLOROFORM A DOG

Then Leisurely Strip a Flat of Valuables.

A big collie dog owned by Mrs. Herman Ritterbusch of 756 Cauldwell Avenue was outwitted yesterday afternoon by sneak thieves who robbed his mistress's apartments. Mrs. Ritterbusch started out shopping about 3 o'clock, leaving her apartments, which are on the top floor of a five-story house, in charge of the dog.

When she returned two hours later she found that the door had been broken open and a smell of chloroform was in the rooms. Stretched out in the bathroom was her collie, apparently just recovering from the effects of the anaesthetic.

A still further search disclosed the loss of $250 worth of jewelry and silverware. Other tenants in the house told Mrs. Ritterbusch that they heard the dog barking about 4 o'clock, but had paid no attention to him. After putting the dog in the bathroom the thieves apparently took their time in looting the apartment, for everything was left in order.

A family named Lazarus living in the same house was robbed of $200 worth of jewelry and silverware last week while the members were all out.

Killed by Train in the Snowstorm.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 6.—Confused by the snowstorm raging in the Raritan Valley, Frederick Becker, 5[illegible] years old, was killed on the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad in East Somerville this morning by the newspaper train from New York at 6 o'clock. Becker, who was a section hand, was on his way to work. He stepped in front of the engine and was hurled to one side.

Will Have Bones Broken and Reset.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the steamer Finance was E. E. D. Jess, whose home is in Detroit, but who has been for the last seven years in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He comes here to have his left arm and right shoulder broken and set by surgeons. Mr. Jess was thrown sixty feet in an automobile accident. As a result of his injuries he lay seventy-five days on a cot. His broken bones knit badly.

CITY BREVITIES.

A special meeting of the Board of City Magistrates has been called for next Tuesday to discuss having a Magistrate's court open at night.

The sale of the city property between Tryon Row and Chambers Street scheduled for yesterday has been postponed to April 1 by order of Controller Metz.

The Broadway and Lexington Avenue cars were blocked early last evening by a two-alarm fire in the basement of 8 West Twenty-second Street, occupied by the Defender Photo Supply Company. The loss was put at $10,000.

The fire which partly destroyed Public School 86, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street last Monday, has caused a transfer of the public lectures scheduled for that school to the Public Library at 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, beginning this evening.

The 129th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet will be celebrated on Sunday next by a meeting under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael at the Majestic Theatre. John Quinn will preside, and the oration will be delivered by Gov. James H. Higgins of Rhode Island.

SPRING 1907

"Cravenette" Raincoats Extreme value under $18 & $20 $12.50

They were over-orders this Spring of one of the foremost wholesale tailors in the United States. If this concern's name were mentioned here the regular wearers of its clothes would snap up these raincoats in a jiffy.

They're made of worsted—the fabric most adaptable to rainproofing—in a range of grays from light to dark. Proofed by the "Cravenette" process—the standard waterproofing of the world.

The models are form-fitting and semi-form-fitting, with new lapels—the advance 1907 fashion.

They are journeyman-tailored to fit.

Because of the tailoring, the excellent trimmings and the pre-shrunk fabric they hold their shape.

This Spring indicates increasing popularity for the raincoat. It will be good form for wear as a light overcoat and over evening clothes, as well as a protection against April showers. Brill stores NOW offer all sizes in $18 value raincoats at $12.50.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.

279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

CHECK ROMANCES PLANNED BY GIRLS

Both Inmates of Magdalen Home from Which They Tried to Escape, but Were Foiled.

NOW THEY ARE IN PRISON

Door of Home, of Which They Had Key, Double Bolted and Police Called.

The course of love ran any way but smoothly for Rose Williams and Helen Gates, for instead of speeding with their sweethearts toward some Gretna Green, as they had hoped and planned to do, Miss Williams spent last night traveling toward the penitentiary, where she is to remain for eleven months, while Miss Gates was being hastened to the Bedford Reformatory for women. Both must carry out sentences pronounced yesterday by Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions.

For a month the young women have been inmates of the Magdalene Home at Inwood. Miss Williams, who lived at 212 East Sixth Street, was sent there by Judge Crain early in February after getting away with $300 worth of a man's jewelry. She had been in trouble with the police before over passing bad checks.

Judge Crain suspended sentence over both girls on their promise to reform and committed them to the Magdalene Home. There they had remained until yesterday. On Tuesday night Mrs. Harrison, the matron, discovered that the key to the front door of the Home was missing. Also she heard whispering about sweethearts who were to wait near the Home with carriages, while the girls slipped from their room in the night. Mrs. Harrison learned also that several other girls were planning to share in the escape.

Mrs. Harrison double bolted the door and set a guard over it. Then she notified the police of this city and Detectives Pelvey and Birmingham were sent to Inwood. The would-be runaways were arraigned before Judge Crain, who pronounced the sentences. The other girls are still at the Home.

Dance for 1,500 Employes and Guests.

More than 1,500 employes and guests of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company had a jolly time last night at their annual entertainment and dance in the Grand Central Palace. The entertainment consisted of vaudeville sketches, and at its close there was dancing. H. J. Luce, President of the company, and many other officers and managers of branch stores, attended.

TO AID YALE LAW GRADUATES.

Movement Started to Put Them in Desirable Offices Here.

An informal committee of Yale graduates, all practicing lawyers in New York City, has formulated and set on foot a plan to assist graduates of Yale to obtain suitable places in New York law offices. The committee proposes to send notices of its plan to all Yale men practicing law in this city, inviting them to co-operate by advising the secretary of any vacancies in their offices. Notices will be sent to Yale inviting all who intend to practice law here and desire clerkships to advise the secretary, so that the papers may be forwarded upon which to make application. No charge will be made to the applicants.

The effort of the committee will be to put the right man in the right place. The committee is composed of Robert W. De Forest, Frederick Trevor Hill, Charles P. Howland, Roger S. Baldwin, and Thomas D. Thacher.

WIFE'S NECKLACE GONE.

Mr. Coon Put It in His Pocket and Now Has to Advertise for It.

George Coon, a real estate broker living in the apartment house at Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street, advertised yesterday a reward for the recovery of a diamond necklace lost on Tuesday afternoon on Broadway, between Eighty-third and Seventy-second Streets. Mr. Coon said last night that the necklace was set in platinum, and was worth about $200. As his wife was out when he started from his home on Tuesday afternoon he put the necklace in his pocket, and when he returned he discovered that it was gone.

INVEST YOUR FUNDS

In a security which never fluctuates. If you have suffered in the recent decline in high-grade stocks and bonds you are in a position to appreciate this sound advice.

This company offers both large and small investor a high-grade, stable security with every element of uncertainty removed.

It consists of guaranteed, tax exempt first mortgages on select, title insured real estate. Delayed interest payments and enforced ownership under foreclosure never happen.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital and Surplus, - $5,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W. L. Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it would pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by these expert men, regardless of time or expense. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

I receive thousands of unsolicited testimonials every year, giving the experience of those who, after many years of trial, have found W. L. Douglas shoes to be the best produced for the price. A package of their original letters will be mailed you free for the asking.

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK SHOE STORES:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
478 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON Woman Suffrage

"A baby is a good substichoot f'r a ballot, an' th' hand that rocks th' cradle sildom has time f'r anny other luxuries."

IN

The New York Times Next Sunday

Order Early and Be Sure of Your Copy.

ASKS POWER TO SELL BONDS BELOW PAR

City's Securities Unsalable, Metz Says, Under Present Restrictions.

BILL FOR CHANGE IN LAW

Failure of Last Bond Sale and Present State of the Market Force Action.

Following his declaration that the city should be allowed to sell bonds below par to be able to meet the existing conditions of the money market at the time of the sale, Controller Metz made arrangements yesterday to have a bill drafted at once and presented to the Legislature this session. As the law stands at present, the city cannot sell bonds below par or above 4 per cent. The Controller wants to amend the former restriction, and not the latter, as was reported from Albany.

"I do not think that selling city bonds below par would in any way militate against those who have bought bonds under the present charter provision," said Mr. Metz yesterday. "Holders of bonds are as much affected by a sale at the exceedingly low prices we have been getting lately as they would be if the bonds were sold below par, and I haven't the slightest doubt but that we would have a very much better market for the securities if the restriction was removed. The city and the law cannot control the money market; we have to meet the conditions as we find them.

"The trouble is that we have to meet our debts as they fall due. We can't wait for the money market to change before selling bonds. If the market is unfavorable and we are not allowed to sell below par, then we may not be able to sell at all, and how are we going to pay debts without money? It is all very well to say that the market will go down; I haven't any doubt but it will, but some time or other it will go up again, and then it will be the same old story over again.

"The report from Albany that I was going to try and get a bill passed permitting me to sell bonds at 4½ or 5 per cent. was entirely erroneous. We don't want to have all kinds of bonds outstanding; in fact, I'd much rather have them all of the same kind, and it is very much fairer to the buyers. We are all right as far as money goes for the next five months, but the point is this: 'If in times when money is plentiful the city can get a premium on its bonds, then why, in times when money is scarce, should it not be allowed to enter the market and borrow at the best obtainable terms instead of compelling its creditors to pay high interest and wait for the money due them because the city can't sell its bonds?'"

The Controller said he did not know when his bill would be ready. He has already sent to Albany another bill extending the time on the water supply bonds from twenty to fifty years. His argument in favor of this measure is that the chances are against the present generation getting much benefit out of the water improvement, and it is therefore unfair to saddle the entire expense on the next two decades.

It was the failure of the sale of these bonds that caused the Controller to become so active on the question. He could only get rid of $511,000 worth out of $1,500,000 worth offered. In December $300,000 of water bonds fetched 100.68. They were twenty-year bonds, and the percentage of investment figured about 3.95. By way of comparison, in December, 1900, an issue of over $3,000,000 sold at 112.117, and a month previous $5,000,000 brought 110.715. Both of these issues were 3½ per cents.

Bankers Criticize Metz.

There was general unanimity of opinion in Wall Street yesterday it would be better for the city to sell 4 per cent. bonds below par when conditions make it impossible to find a market for 4 per cents at or above par.

Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip voiced the opinion of the Street when he said that he fully concurred in the Controller's views. The representative of one large banking house which, like the National City Bank, has been a large buyer of the city's bonds, was, however, loath to approve the idea of selling bonds below par, even as the choice of two evils. He criticised the methods used by the Controller in raising funds during the past six months, which he said had been a very considerable contributory cause to the poor market for this class of tax-exempt securities, which was demonstrated signally last month by the city's failure to find takers for a good part of the ten and twenty year bonds, making up about $4,000,000 of the total of $26,000,000 for which bids were invited. This bond man explained that in the interim of the bond sales the Controller had been canvassing the savings banks, insurance companies, and other buyers of high-class securities and selling them large quantities of "revenue bonds" on which the law permits the city to pay a higher rate of interest. The bulk of these short time securities, many of them have only a few months to run, had been sold to bear as high as 5 per cent, and being tax exempt had been largely purchased by the same class of buyers who would otherwise have been in the market for the 4 per cents at the time of the last offering.

Plan to Sell Abroad Turned Down.

It is known that some time since, when it became evident to Wall Street that the city's chances of selling 4 per cents above par were growing rapidly less, that a large financial institution tried to induce the Controller to let it undertake to place abroad the same "revenue bonds" which are said to have interfered with the market for the last offering of 4 per cents. The Controller was afraid of the criticism which he thought this action would have called out, since, strictly speaking, it would not have been selling to the lowest bidder, but, as was pointed out yesterday, the sale of this paper abroad would in all probability have obviated the necessity at this time of considering a change in the law.

The whole situation was summed up by this banker when he said: "The root of the trouble is that the city is trying to do too much for its capital. It is overextending. Let it follow the example of the railroads and retrench."

WHY NOT CITY BAKERIES?

If the City Is to Sell Ice, Says Metz—Jeers Gently at Coler.

Borough President Coler's suggestion that the city go into the ice business to relieve the ice market has moved the Controller to sarcasm. Mr. Metz announced yesterday that he had sent a letter to George W. Ernst of the Twentieth Assembly District Municipal Ownership League, inclosing the opinion of Corporation Counsel Ellison against the Coler plan. In the course of the letter Mr. Metz suggests that municipal bakeries and wheat farms would be possibilities, but he does not go to the length of suggesting municipal breweries.

"If the city can manufacture and furnish ice to the public," contends Mr. Metz in his letter, "there is no reason why it cannot also establish municipal bakeries and sell bread or other necessaries of life. If the flour trust continues to raise the price of flour why should not the city establish its own flour mills and grind its own wheat and then go still further—if the farmers and elevator men raise the price of wheat, why not establish its own wheat fields, and so on until we reach the millennium?"

He also takes this shot at President Coler, who introduced the resolution in the Board of Estimate:

"It is a simple matter to offer resolutions to the Board of Estimate for the purpose of doing that which may be popular, with a full knowledge that it is entirely unlawful and cannot be done."

FOR SOUTH BROOKLYN PIERS.

Bensel Asks $18,000,000 to Build Them—Needs $11,000,000 More.

Dock Commissioner Bensel has sent an application to the Sinking Fund Commission for an appropriation of $29,000,000. The greater part is to be used in carrying out the elaborate plan for a series of long piers in South Brooklyn. The application will be discussed next Wednesday. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Bensel's plan will go through.

The plan calls for the building of nine new piers on the South Brooklyn water front, where, it is hoped, some of the transatlantic ships will dock, thus relieving the congestion on the North River. The piers will be built of hollow steel spiles with a filling of concrete.

When the whole improvement is completed there will be in South Brooklyn a pier frontage as great or greater than the Chelsea improvement. Six of the piers are to be between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth Streets and three between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Streets. With the land improvements they will cost approximately $18,000,000.

Of the sum remaining about $6,000,000 probably will go to meet the deficit in connection with the Chelsea improvement and about $5,000,000 will be spent in building sheds on the Chelsea piers.

ARGUMENTS IN HEARST SUIT.

Shearn Contends That Rights of the People Only Are Involved.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum heard arguments yesterday on a motion to compel Mayor McClellan to answer the complaint of William R. Hearst in his suit to oust Mr. McClellan from office. Justice Newburger, who is sitting in the part of the Supreme Court where cases of this kind come up for argument, assigned the motion to Justice Greenbaum because he (Justice Newburger) was elected on the same ticket with Mayor McClellan.

The action was brought in the name of The People of the State through the Attorney General. It was contended by Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., for the Mayor, that as it was asserted in the complaint that Mayor McClellan was holding his office wrongfully and that Mr. Hearst was the rightful claimant, Mr. Hearst should be made a party to the suit.

Clarence J. Shearn, who appeared for Mr. Hearst, said that no such action should be taken. The suit, he said, was instituted in the interest of the people, and it was the rights of the people that were involved. The only question for the Court to decide was whether the people elected Mayor McClellan or Mayor Hearst.

Justice Greenbaum reserved decision.

VETOED BY McCLELLAN.

Bill to Widen Livingston Street, Mayor Says, Violates Home Rule.

For the first time in this session of the Legislature, Mayor McClellan used his veto power yesterday on a bill sent down from Albany. The bill was that providing for the widening of Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and it was vetoed because the Mayor regarded it as against the principle of "home rule," in that it practically deprived the city of powers it ought to have and saddled the expense on the tax levy of 1909. A hearing on the bill was held by the Mayor last week.

In announcing his decision, the Mayor issued a statement in which he said:

"This bill is, in my opinion, thoroughly objectionable, in that it violates the principle of home rule, by attempting to substitute the mandates of the Legislature for the authority and discretion of the City Government. The city is always ready to have its powers enlarged, so that it may inquire into all cases where there is some ground for believing in the existence of a just claim, but it can never consent to the distribution of its money and the regulation of its administration by the Legislature without the consent of the people who have to bear the expense."

A majority of the legislators can repass the bill over the Mayor's veto, after which it would go to the Governor.

MARINE PAINTERS STRIKE.

Several Vessels Tied Up Following Demand for Wage Increase.

A general strike of the marine painters in the Greater New York, Jersey City, and Hoboken was ordered yesterday by the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society, to enforce a demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day. The lines affected included the Citizens', People's, Troy, Fall River, Eastern Steamship Company's, and Newburg lines.

The vessels affected yesterday by the strike were the City of Troy, Saratoga, and Plymouth of the Fall River line; the C. W. Morse and Adirondacks of the People's line, the Yale of the Eastern Steamship Company's line, and the Homer Ramsdell of the Newburg line.

The wages demanded are $3.50 for inside painters, $4 for gilders, and 40 cents an hour for the painters on ships' bottoms.

FAVOR NEW CAR ROUTES.

Extension of Bronx Lines by Estimate Board Committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate to-morrow the special committee consisting of Controller Metz, President McGowan, and Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, which was appointed to look into the application of the Union Railway Company, the New York City Interborough Railway Company, and subsidiary companies for leave to extend and change routes in the Bronx, will report in favor of some of the changes where roads are to be straightened and some of the extensions.

The total number of applications, however, approximates fifty, and the report to-morrow will concern only a few of these.

Accused Engineer Gives Bail.

WATERBURY, March 6.—William E. Fisher, engineer of the special train which ran into the New Haven accommodation near here early Saturday morning, appeared in court to-day, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Engineer William Norton of the other train. Bonds of $2,500 were furnished, and Fisher returned to his home. The case will not be tried until the middle of June.

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"YELLOW DOG" DAYS IN INSURANCE GONE

Companies Drop Subterranean Methods and Are Frank with the Public.

APPEAL FOR FAIRNESS NOW

States to be Asked to Remove Investment Restrictions and Tax Burdens.

Robert Lynn Cox, Secretary and attorney for the newly formed Association of Life Insurance Presidents, started yesterday on a trip to the capitals of several States to appear before the insurance committees of their Legislatures in connection with pending legislation. Mr. Cox will visit, among other States, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee. He is a former member of the New York Assembly, and was in the Armstrong Committee which investigated insurance conditions in this State a year ago.

Just as the brief submitted to the association by ex-President Cleveland on Tuesday concerning one bill in particular that is pending in several States was the first step in the campaign of education that the organization is undertaking to carry on regarding life insurance legislation, so Mr. Cox's trip is the first concrete attempt to present its views to the legislators themselves. The results are awaited with a good deal of interest by the insurance men who were responsible for forming the association.

To Work in the Open.

The primary reason for this is that the association, according to its announced purpose, will endeavor in future to bring matters of legislation affecting life insurance out in the open and substitute complete publicity for the subterranean methods by which such things were handled in the days of Andrew Hamilton and Andrew C. Fields. Under the new plan of procedure it is left to the policyholders of the States themselves to enforce the enactment of their conclusions upon the legislators as the result of such information as they may be able to obtain. If the system succeeds, it will mean, of course, a complete revolution in legislative methods, which might reasonably be expected to be followed by other large corporate interests besides the life insurance companies. If it fails, the companies will face still another problem.

Mr. Cox's present trip relates to several measures pending in each of the legislatures that he will visit. One of these is the bill requiring that 70 per cent. of the reserves maintained against the policies written by outside insurance companies in any given State shall be invested in the securities of that State. It was on this bill that Mr. Cleveland's opinion was submitted, in which the ex-President and present counsel for the Association held that insurance companies should not properly be required to conform to such a measure, and advanced among other arguments the one that comity between States ought to bring about the acceptance of the reserve standards and requirements of the State of incorporation by other States in which its companies did business.

An Unnecessary Burden.

The same argument will be used against another bill pending in several legislatures which seeks to require the insurance companies of other States to maintain specified deposits in the States in question. In favor of this bill has been urged the fact that the Governments of France and other European countries have required that foreign companies should maintain certain deposits there, but Mr. Cox will contend that the situation between nations is not the same as that between States, and that it would put the insurance companies to needless expense as well as inconvenience to require special deposits with the insurance departments of outside States without producing any additional element of safety to life insurance funds.

Against both bills there will be used the argument that while the first consideration of life insurance investment is safety, the second is to earn as great a return as possible for the policyholders, and that any hampering of the companies properly to invest their funds in the best market available at any and all times is a detriment to the policyholders themselves.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents said yesterday that neither Mr. Cox nor the association in general would oppose any of the statutes proposed in other States which are based upon the Armstrong Committee's legislation here. The position of the association, said this authority, will be that while some of the individual companies in the association's membership have found objections against some of the Armstrong Committee's acts, the association as an organization proposes to see that the laws get a fair trial wherever they may be enacted. If, after trial, tangible faults appear which may be corrected then it is said the association will proceed openly for their amendment.

Heavy Tax Burden.

It was learned yesterday that one matter which the association will take up at an early date is that of insurance taxes. The companies have complained bitterly of the increases in taxation under which they have been placed by different States from year to year. They now have a concrete statement of their situation in figures compiled by President J. M. Taylor of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Taylor found that the forty-one insurance companies making reports to the State Department of New York in 1905 paid in that year $35,741,701 in dividends to policy holders and paid $9,212,384 in taxes to the various States where they did business, or 25.77 per cent. of their total dividend payments.

Deducting the amount paid in taxes on real estate, there remained $7,202,277 of insurance taxes alone. It appears also that the profits of the Ohio State Insurance Department for last year were in excess of $300,000 and that those of the New York State Department exceeded $200,000, which fact moved State Superintendent Otto Kelsey in his annual report to suggest that the charges against the companies should be abated in some way, even if the entire scheme of insurance taxation were not revised. The contention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents will be that a tax on insurance companies is a tax on thrift, and that in the last analysis it is the policy holders in the State imposing the tax who have to bear its burdens.

N. Y. LIFE WIRES TRACED.

Telephones Used in Vote Comparison Connected with Employe on Watch.

George R. Scrugham, manager of the International Policy Holders' Committee, said yesterday that the committee's representatives had traced the telephones used in the New York Life Insurance Company to compare policy numbers and names on ballots cast in the elections with the supposed records of the company. These telephone wires, Mr. Scrugham said, connected with the employe of the company who had available for the comparison only the cards comprising the lists filed at Albany, which lists are always available to the inspectors of election in the rooms where they are counting the vote.

The International Committee considers that this discovery justifies the protest made a few days ago against this method of comparison, on the ground that the Albany lists are in no way original records of the company on the validity of any vote. Such records, it contends, afford the only accurate basis for comparison, inasmuch as the Albany lists admittedly do not represent all the names of policy holders qualified to vote in the course of the campaign. This process, if presisted in, will, it is understood, furnish another ground on which the committee will protest the election in the courts or before the Legislature as the case may be.

President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life, according to information received by officials of that company yesterday, will sail for this country the first week in April.

THIEVES CAUGHT ON ROOF.

Their Arrest May Explain Many Brooklyn Robberies.

In the arrest early yesterday morning of two young men who were caught going through the house of Edgar W. Schmitt at 669A Hancock Street, Brooklyn, the police believe they have the scuttle thieves who have robbed many houses in the Bedford section in the past three months. The prisoners gave the names as George W. Halkett and Matthew Anderson, but refused to say where they lived.

Shortly after midnight Mr. Schmitt heard some one moving about in a bedroom on the third floor. He went to the telephone and notified Police Headquarters. The burglars heard him and went up through the scuttle, by which they had entered, to the roof. They aroused the occupants of the adjoining house, and were captured and turned over to the police by Andrew Johnson and his brother, Leon, of 683 Hancock Street, who climbed up through the skylight.

TALK ON DYNAMITE STORAGE.

Contractors and Fire Authorities to Discuss New Methods To-day.

On the invitation of the Municipal Explosives Commission representatives of the thirty-five big contracting firms in the city will meet the Commission and Deputy Fire Commissioner Bonner at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss proposed changes in the methods of storing and handling dynamite.

This conference was suggested by the explosion at Homestead, N. J., early last Sunday morning. Since then there has been much discussion about the safety of life and property in places where dynamite is stored and used, and the commission wants to cut down the limit of the amount that may be kept on hand and make other changes that will increase the public safety.

The system of handling dynamite in the city will be considered to-day.

WHERE IS B. G. BEAN?

Fortune Awaits Him in the West—Brooklyn Police to Look for Him.

If there is any man in Brooklyn who can prove that his name is Bartillo G. Bean, and that in 1882 he took title to a large tract of land near Portland, Ore., he would do well to hurry West with the proper documents to establish his identity. According to a letter received yesterday at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters a fortune, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, awaits him.

The letter, which was written by J. B. Vogell, Collector of Customs at Portland, says that Bean purchased the property twenty-four years ago expecting to find it rich in gold ore. He didn't find it then, but later a rich vein, which extends through the property, was uncovered. All Mr. Bean has to do to enter into full possession of his wealth is to pay the taxes which have been accumulating for a quarter of a century.

Divorce for Mrs. Henry W. Tuck.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich granted an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday to Mrs. Olga M. Tuck from Henry Webster Tuck, son of the late Henry Tuck of the New York Life Insurance Company. The testimony was taken before Justice Platzek. To Mrs. Tuck is awarded custody of their son, Carleton Webster Tuck.

PRUDENTIAL GAINS TO REMAIN INTACT

Jersey Lawmakers' Report Leaves Vast Profits in Shareholders' Hands.

CHECK ON THE FUTURE

Child Insurance Restriction Urged, but Industrial Feature Left Untouched.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 6.—The report of the special committee appointed a year ago to investigate the life insurance companies of New Jersey was submitted to the Senate to-day. The report was accompanied by seven bills, introduced by Senator Hillery, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, which embody a good many of the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the conference of Insurance Commissioners and Attorneys General, which met in Chicago last year. It deals at length with the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

In connection with the Prudential the committee recommends that the capital stock of any life insurance company be limited to $2,000,000, and that dividends to be paid thereon in future be limited to 10 per cent.; also that in the event of dissolution of any stock company the stockholders shall not receive in excess of $2 for each $1 par value of their shares. It is provided, however, that where the surplus in excess of the amount distributable under these conditions shall have been accumulated in any company now doing business, the stockholders shall not be deprived of any legal rights that they may now enjoy. This provision, in effect, leaves the stockholders of the Prudential just where they are at the present time so far as their eventual share in the assets of that company are concerned.

Enormous Profits Shown.

The committee takes up at some length the situation in the Prudential Life, where, it finds, from an original cash investment of $91,000, there has grown up a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $18,580,000, which is claimed on behalf of the stockholders. The committee notes as an indication of the value of the shares of the Prudential that when the question of a merger with the Fidelity Trust Company came up the shareholders were able to command a price equal to six times the par value of their stock and did actually receive $5,997,000 from the trust company for a part only of their holdings.

"If the theory of the stockholders be correct," the report continues, "that the surplus belongs to them, the present surplus of $18,560,000 affords $204 for each dollar contributed to the enterprise, and this in addition to dividends of $200,000, of 210 per cent. for many years past."

The committee is disposed to view the counter-assertion that $7,000,000 has been paid to the policy holders of the Prudential in dividends in the light of these figures, and of the fact also that the $125,000,000 assets of the company, including its surplus, has been contributed by the policy holders. It says that rather than allow this money and that which may accumulate in future to go to the stockholders to the exclusion of the policy holders, it would be in favor of a repeal of the Prudential's charter and of a general reorganization, but the committee calms fears in this direction by recommendations for limitations of capital and dividends which have already been stated.

Restrictions on Stock Holdings.

Other recommendations are for the appointment by the Governor of three Directors for every life insurance company chartered by the State, the limitation of the stock which any insurance company may hold in any other corporation to 15 per cent. of the whole, the restriction of the amount of its assets which any life insurance company may invest in the stock of any other corporation to 2 per cent. and in the bonds of any other corporation to 10 per cent. The report also advocates the restriction of child insurance, recommends full publicity by way of a detailed annual statement, seeks to prohibit political contributions, provides an annual distribution of future surplus, and requires all companies to elect hereafter whether they will do business on a participating or a non-participating plan exclusively.

Save for the contemplated restrictions upon child insurance, there are no essential recommendations bearing upon industrial insurance in its various departments, which forms by far the larger part of the business written by the Prudential.

Birthday Loving Cup for Robert Davis.

Ex-City Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, was the recipient last night of a beautiful silver loving cup from members of the Robert Davis Association. The gift marked his fifty-ninth birthday, celebrated yesterday. Congressman-elect James A. Hamill made the presentation speech.

Mr. Ogden Better After a Bad Night.

Robert C. Ogden, who has been ill for several days at his home, 771 Madison Avenue, improved steadily yesterday, although on Tuesday he passed an unfavorable night.

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Marscheider Pianos, 29 East 14th Street, Bet. B'way & 5th Av. Special sale of high-grade pianos; easy terms.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.

Chicks—Fine big robust chans just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

For Sale.—Typewriters; Remington No. 6, $30; Caligraph, $5; Hammond or Chicago, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Edison and Victor talking machines, records; installments; open evenings; telephone. Rooney, 138 West 116th St.

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A mahogany hall clock, Whittington and Westminster chimes on 8 gongs; cost $350; sacrifice $165. Haynes upright mahogany piano, $135. Vernis Martin desk and table. Several fine oil paintings, frames with shadow boxes. Call after 12. No dealers. Graham, 161 West 84th St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mosman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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Selling Out.—Remington, Oliver, Underwood typewriter, $35; Rolltop typewriter and flat desks, tables, chairs, letter file cabinets, rugs, tables, showcases, mimeograph, etc. Suite No. 406, 2 Park Place.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JAMES MACKINTOSH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Mackintosh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 1st, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 5th, 1907.

Every citizen of New York should acquaint himself with the plan now under consideration for the improvement of the city. It is proposed to make this the most artistic, convenient and beautiful metropolis in the world. The plan is now in the hands of the Mayor. The first full public description of it will be given, with a series of remarkable pictures of the proposed City Beautiful, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEXT SUNDAY.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE LOBBY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The new method of influencing insurance legislation adopted by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents differs notably from the old. The Armstrong Committee found that the New York Life Insurance Company had in the course of less than ten years paid to ANDREW HAMILTON $1,312,197, of which "$707,799 was charged to legal expense account." "I made personal visits from time to time to every State in the Union," said HAMILTON. The committee's comment upon these transactions and upon the activities of HAMILTON is this: "Legitimate opposition to unwise legislation and the protection of the interests of policy holders do not require secret retainers or confidential cash payments."

The first official act of ex-President GROVER CLEVELAND as President and general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents is the preparation of a brief directed against bills introduced in the Legislatures of several States making it compulsory upon insurance companies to invest a certain portion of their reserves in the securities of those States or of corporations created by them. Under the old method Mr. HAMILTON would have opposed these measures by a visit to the Legislatures in question and by the employment in private of his arts of persuasion. Mr. CLEVELAND makes his appeal in the open. He presents arguments with a view to influencing the judgment of reasonable and candid men. Mr. HAMILTON, whether he labored in legislative antechambers and vestibules or in more retired places, was in the true colloquial sense of the term a lobbyist. Mr. CLEVELAND takes his place in the lobby of public opinion. We have no doubt at all that even if his labors are not attended with immediate success, in the long run the new method will be found far more effective than the old. It will also be cheaper. If anything at all has come of the insurance exposures, if the time devoted to them has not been wholly wasted, public opinion has been aroused and must be directed beneficially upon insurance affairs. It is assumed that there has been a species of moral revolt. Correlative to that there has come about, we must suppose, a more intelligent understanding of the nature of the insurance business and of the limits of safety and prudence within which it should be conducted.

If the people of the country have not learned enough about the insurance business to know that the bills Mr. CLEVELAND contends are bad, then it is useless to talk of moral revolts and the growth of intelligent opinion. The bill drafted by Commissioner FOLK of Tennessee, for instance, providing that 70 per cent. of the reserves against policies written in that State must be invested in the securities of Tennessee or of Tennessee corporations, is, whether measured by the standard of morals or by the standard of safe finance, quite on a par with and not one whit more defensible than the syndicate operations by which insurance company officers and their associates made money for themselves by speculating with insurance funds. Indeed, the syndicate speculations must be rated as distinctly safer than the rule of investment Commissioner FOLK would prescribe. Mr. CLEVELAND points out that in attempting to invest 70 per cent. of their reserves against Tennessee policies in the securities of that State the companies would be obliged to compete with the local demand, they would often have to content themselves with the pickings and inferior remnants of the securities market, and, being a forced purchaser, exorbitant prices would often be exacted of them. Of course, if Tennessee or any other State is to require that 70 per cent. of the reserves held against policies taken out by its citizens must be invested in its securities then logically there should be a provision of the law declaring that loss accruing through such investments must be equitably apportioned among the policy holders of that State, and should not be made good out of the general assets of the company.

Mr. FOLK and the whole Tennessee Legislature, of course, would vociferously disapprove such a provision. Yet it is perfectly logical and just. The avowed purpose of this sapient Tennessee Commissioner in drawing his bill is to take the funds of great insurance companies out of Wall Street and get them back into the States where they originate. Whether he would impound the money thus invested or issue against it a writ of ne exeat forbidding it to go out of the jurisdiction or in what other way his sublimated intelligence would prevent the return of the money to the base uses of Wall Street is not disclosed. However, that need trouble neither Wall Street nor the insurance companies. The main thing is, as Mr. CLEVELAND points out, that in abridging the liberty of the companies to invest their funds to the best advantage of the policy holders and in compelling them to buy certain specified securities, many of which at the purchase price would yield a low return, and some of which might be unsound, such a law would make unsafe financing mandatory upon the companies, and if these laws should be passed in many States the holders of policies would very soon be made to feel the disastrous consequences.

The new way of carrying on the business of the insurance lobby has made a good beginning. It is the way that the press has for years urged upon corporations that have whined about legislative "strikes" and yet have continued in use the very methods that made "strikes" profitable. The insurance business is public in its nature. It is wise, it is right that the affairs of the companies should in a very large measure come under the public notice, and that their interests as affected by proposed legislation should be discussed in the most public manner.

THE POLICE BILL.

The New York City Police bill is on the order of third reading in the lower house, and is scheduled to come to a vote this morning. To those Republican and Democratic Assemblymen, whether from up-State or from this city, who are minded to cast their vote against the measure a word, if they are wise, should suffice.

The bill is designed to safeguard the lives and property of one-half the State. This is a wealthy city, it is a powerful and populous city, and just now it is a wrathful city. It is behind Commissioner BINGHAM in his effort to become something more than titular head of police.

There is power within the city—and it is aroused—with which no single legislator or clique may wish to cope. It is rumored that the bill will be passed by the Assembly and will be killed in the Senate. However the bill may fare, whoso registers his vote against it to-day will be noted.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL.

More important than the insurance legislation of last year, because of broader scope and greater moment, transcending in interest and in their far-reaching consequences any projects of law taken under consideration at Albany in many years, the Public Utilities bill will dominate the remainder of the session, and is bound to receive from the Legislature and the people the closest attention at every stage of its progress. These bills spring from and reflect a reawakening of State pride and the sense of State duty. In all these years, when the corporations have been coming to their estate of power and wealth, the States that created them have been slothful and weak. They have not comprehended or performed the duty of regulation, they have not safeguarded the interests of the people where they were menaced or harmed by abuse of corporate privilege. So many of the men sent to their Legislatures have been morally and mentally incapable of resisting the enticements and of guiding the expansion of new power that wrongs have been multiplied until the Federal Government has stepped in to perform the duty the States have neglected, usurping to itself their powers and dangerously trenching upon their rights. Mr. ROOT's warning has been heeded at Albany. The Public Utilities bill is an indication that the State of New York is resolved to care for its own.

The public service corporations, we suppose, will try to prevent the passage of this measure. That will be a mistake. So far as the powers vested in the new commissions are capable of exercise for the public benefit the corporations will oppose them in vain, for the people will demand and insist upon reasonable regulation and control. If in any respect the bills are unreasonable and would work harm alike to corporations and to the public, the facts can be demonstrated in open hearings at Albany, and it is openly, by argument and demonstration, that the corporations should seek to protect their interests, not through the services of lobby agents or through their control over the votes of such henchmen as they may have in the Senate and the Assembly.

The two commissions, one with jurisdiction over service corporations in the City of New York, the other having the rest of the State for its field, will exercise in general such powers as the Inter-State Commerce Commission has over the great carrying corporations, and in addition certain other powers made necessary by the exigencies and greater detail of local regulation. Upon the one hand the Commissioners would have particularly to safeguard the interests of the investing public. The capitalizing of leases, contracts, and franchise values would be forbidden, and the excessive issue of securities upon occasions of merger would cease. These provisions of the bill, as any one can see, require the most careful scrutiny. It must not be forgotten that the obligation of fair treatment is reciprocal. The service corporations confer a public benefit which would be abridged by too narrow a limitation of their privileges. Since franchise values are taxed and represent earning power, it might be a fair question whether they do not constitute a fair basis for share issue; but of course the use of capital thus obtained should be subject to regulation, to the end that their benefits might accrue, not to manipulators, but in some decent proportion to the public. Upon the other hand, the Commissioners will have power to compel the corporations to furnish adequate service on equitable terms. Rates may be fixed, rebates and discriminations punished, the provision of a sufficient equipment demanded, and abuses that inflict loss and inconvenience upon the public stopped.

The intent of these provisions of the bill is plainly that of simple justice. The object sought is the protection of the sovereign people against wrong at the hands of their creatures and servants, the corporations. Human wisdom is fallible, and possibly the just privileges of corporations would be infringed under this bill. If that is so, let the corporations go to Albany and state their case. The Legislature will hear them, and the people will weigh their arguments.

THE FLAG.

The English are second to none in loyalty to King and country, but it would be hard to imagine the Lords, or even the Commons, indulging in such a demonstration with flags as our House of Representatives indulged itself in the other day. If there are those of so severe taste as to dislike such theatrical, or at least emotional, displays, they must admit that they have their merits at a time when displays of another sort are so common as to need some check.

For example, in San Francisco on Sunday four thousand trades unionists hissed the Stars and Stripes, and compelled German Socialists to tear it down. We would not exaggerate the importance of the incident, and yet we would like to know how many trades unionists place their patriotism below that of German Socialists? There is a reason for asking the question in this city, for at a Cooper Union joint debate here the other day there was no response to a call for cheers for the American flag.

Many who bear no ill-will to either trades unionists or Socialists will alter their minds if they find that either labor or economic views are being placed above love of country. The teaching of reverence for the flag was begun in the public schools none too soon, and perhaps it would be well to start classes for instruction of adults in learning just how far public opinion will tolerate exalting any views upon any subject above the totality of interests represented by flag and country.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Russian Reactionaries lay great stress on the Russian budget. It was introduced into the Duma on Tuesday by the Minister of Finance. It has already been discounted by newspaper publications. The gist of it was that, although the war with Japan had cost $1,300,000,000, yet the revenue for 1906 exceeded the expenditure by some $15,000,000. Without doubt the Finance Minister was able to make a showing gratifying to the Reactionaries, even though an impartial board of accountants, with power to send for persons and papers, might give the figures a very different aspect.

It is significant that all the battles that have been fought and won for political freedom and political progress have been fought and won over questions of money. English constitutional liberty, from which American constitutional liberty was inherited, really began when his Majesty's Commons found themselves in a position to demand the redress of grievances before voting supplies. It will be the same in Russia. A surplus of fifteen million dollars will not go very far, "for what is the wealth which avarice, aided by extortion, cannot exhaust?" It is necessary that the representatives of the Russian people should exercise the right to supervise the expenditures, and that they, and they alone, should have the right to vote further supplies. This is the concrete and immediate meaning of the eloquent abstraction of GOLOVIN, on taking the chair of the Duma:

> The principle of popular representation is powerful. Once called to life, it can never die. In unity with the will of the monarch and the hopes of the country the Duma must and will irresistibly advance until its high mission is fulfilled.

Our guests, the representatives of the Russia which seeks enfranchisement like that which was generations ago won for the English-speaking communities, have laid particular stress upon the financial aspects of the question between the Progressives and the Conservatives, or, if you choose, between the Revolutionists and the Reactionaries. The obligations of Russia, emitted before the assemblage of the Duma, they admit to be a valid lien on Russia. But they insist that thenceforth any loan contracted on behalf of Russia without the consent of the representatives of the Russian people is invalid, and that the creditors of such a loan must take their chances of repayment, which the emissaries of Russian Liberalism declare to be very small.

All this seems quite in line with the teachings of history upon the financial aspects of political development. It is true that whoever lends money to the Russian autocracy, except on terms sanctioned by the representatives of the Russian people, runs the risk, with his eyes wide open, of losing his money. Even the St. Petersburg mob inculcated that lesson on the French Ambassador, when it surrounded his carriage on Tuesday shouting, "Don't give them any money!"

Common business prudence co-operates here with the opportunity to advance the interests of humanity, as represented by the great inchoate nation which counts something like a fifteenth of the inhabitants, and something like a sixth of the habitable surface of this globe. To require, on the promissory notes of the autocracy, the "responsible indorsement" of the Russian people seems to be at once an interest and a duty on the part of those who are invited to subscribe to future Russian loans.

RAIN, SUN, AND CONTRACTORS.

Street Cleaning Commissioner CRAVEN has shifted his position on the city's form of snow removal contract. He defends the system whereby, according to the contractor's books, Commissioner WOODBURY wasted last year over $1,000,000 for work done by sun and rain. Mayor MCCLELLAN, in his statement Monday, declared that Mr. CRAVEN was considering a plan to pay for snow actually hauled away, the money saved to be used to employ an additional force for cleaning the streets in Winter. On Tuesday the Commissioner averred that indications pointed to the present system as "the cheapest for the city."

The report of the Ivins Commission, adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 10, 1906, dissipated all doubt on that point. For example, the accounts for Manhattan and the Bronx in the snow season of 1898 and 1899, when 58.3 inches fell, show an expenditure of $1,508,791 less than for the season of 1904 and 1905, when the snowfall was 57.8 inches. In 1905 and 1906 the city spent by the fantastic new method the equivalent of 62.09 cents per cubic yard for snow actually hauled, but only 36¼ cents per cubic yard in 1901 and 1902, when the Waring form of contract was used. Yesterday Mr. IVINS pointed out that the city is paying, according to Commissioner CRAVEN's own statement, the equivalent of 55 cents a yard for snow removal, although responsible bidders could be found at 34 cents a yard.

The essential characteristic of the present contract is its premium on delay. As Mr. IVINS wrote in his report, "By delaying the order to clean up, the Commissioner can make the contract unusually profitable to the contractor." The city has no method of accounting for the proportion of work done by the contractor and that done by the elements. The contract is a gamble on the weather as well as upon the will and whim of the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

President ROOSEVELT may be for the football hero, President ELIOT, at least, is for the "mollycoddle." Football, says the Harvard President in his annual report to the Board of Overseers, "is properly described by the adjective 'fierce'"; it remains "an undesirable game for gentlemen to play or for multitudes of spectators to watch." To Mr. ROOSEVELT, a returned "grad" preaching the strenuous life to his fellow-Harvard men, athletics were good, especially in their rougher forms, and especially football, which was "a thoroughly manly sport." Perhaps the wide divergence between the National and the purely local football authority arose from the fact that the former was in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hudson Ice Is Not So Bad.

Dr. JACKSON'S report on analyses made by him of ice taken from many points along the Hudson lacks definiteness in several rather important particulars, and is particularly unsatisfactory in that he made no attempt to identify the living organisms he found. On the whole, however, it will and should tend to reassure New Yorkers as to the quality of the ice which constitutes by far the greater part of their supply, for it proves, or at least strongly indicates, that, while the Hudson ice is not of the best quality, and cannot be called entirely safe, yet the danger that it will give us typhoid, for instance, seems to be so much less than the danger that we may contract the disease from other sources that it can without any mad recklessness be ignored—for the present.

Most of the ice cut for this city, Dr. JACKSON reports, is taken from parts of the river where the conditions are comparatively good—as good, perhaps, as they are on any river or lake in a well-populated region—and, while the water from which our ice is formed is not slandered when it is called "dilute sewage," still the dilution is so great that we needn't worry about it much unless we want to do so. Other cities up the river are not as well served, and that, possibly, is a form of unpoetical justice, for it is their bad habits that imperil us, so far as we are imperiled.

However much some of us may hate to admit it, the President of the American Ice Company is right when he says that instead of expecting him to hunt ice for us in remote sections of the country, we ought to reform our barbaric and archaic disposition of sewage. To let the stuff run into the nearest river or lake is convenient and cheap, and it did well enough when the inhabitants of the country were few, but now it is almost everywhere an abominable practice, and sooner or later we have simply got to stop it. The longer we delay, the more expensive will the stopping be, and the more thousands of millions will have died of the distinctively preventable diseases. Sewage can be put to better uses than that of using it in wholesale poisoning. Methods of disposing of it intelligently, safely, and profitably are perfectly well known, and it is the reverse of economy for us to continue the customs of our savage or unscientific ancestors.

Meanwhile, until the reform comes, each of us can secure individual safety by never drinking any melted ice of which we do not know the absolute purity. There is no need of taking that risk, for liquids as well as solid foods can easily be cooled, even with impure ice, without taking into our respective midsts any of its impurities. Apparatus for doing this is cheap and simple, and everywhere on sale.

Delusions About Small Farms.

One of the three "great plans," not explicitly religious, announced by the leader of the Salvation Army is that of removing a lot of unfortunate and unprosperous people from the cities and setting them up as small farmers. This scheme undoubtedly has its attractions; it has already been tried in several parts of this country and Europe, with unquestionable advantage to those whom it drew from the city slums and made self-supporting and self-respecting. It also falls in nicely with the old and still widely held theories as to the peculiar value to a nation of a large class of small land owners, living in independence from the direct products of their own labor on the land.

People of this sort are favorites with poets and politicians, and they used to be with economists, but the latter in recent years have come to have their doubts on the subject of "peasantry," and it is at present their inclination to believe that agriculture is a business like any other business, and that it, too, should profit by differentiation and by being done on a large scale. The small farmer does too many things to do any of them really well, and most of them he does at an expense of both work and money that is, economically speaking, fatal to him as a competitor of rivals who specialize and cultivate hundreds or thousands of acres instead of dozens or scores.

Nor does the small farmer anywhere shine with much brilliance in other ways. The health supposed to be invariably his too often consists largely of sunburn; isolation makes him uncouth, his education is apt to be faulty, and he has a lamentable tendency to expect pay for his vote. The big cities know no such habitual and unconcealed political corruption as exists in the regions devoted to small farming. The alternative to many small farms is not a few big ones with all the men who used to be small farmers working on them as hired men. The big farms produce much more than the old amount of food, with much less than the old amount of human labor, and thus they release many for activities of a kind that are or might be higher than those of wringing a scanty livelihood from a few starved acres.

Everything considered, Gen. BOOTH's plan may be a good one for those city dwellers whose condition is so bad that any change must be for the better, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that he has solved the problems of life by repeating the parrot cry of "Back to the land!" The truth is that "the land" will always attract as many as can be happier there than elsewhere, and it will never attract—or at least never keep—any more. Why should it?

One Board Is Enough.

Discussing the proposition to have only one State Medical Examining Board instead of the existing three or the threatened four or five or twenty, The Medical Record begs the eclectics and the homeopathists to unite with the "regulars" in recognition of the fact that there is a minimum of information which every doctor must possess to be worthy of the name.

"If," it says, "there is a single board of examination on all branches of medical science, except materia medica and therapeutics, those who seek recognition for their peculiar tenets will have equal rights with all other practitioners. They have only to give proof that they are grounded in the essentials of medical science and then they can treat disease by drugs, by inoculation, by replacing dislocated bones and tendons, by fitting glasses, by denying the existence of disease, or by taking a fee and doing nothing—and will all be equally liable to suits for malpractice if they mistreat their patients. All men will then be born equal in medicine and the race will be to the swiftest and to the one who is the most skillful in the treatment of disease and the alleviation of suffering. Nothing could be fairer than this. There will be then no monopoly in the art of healing and the door of medical practice will be open to every man or woman who has the educational key."

That seems to be the soundest of sense. If doctors will never agree as to treatment, but the really enlightened and respectable ones are fast coming together on the qualifications necessary for judging intelligently the adequacy or hopefulness of treatments, and while there are many not quacks who still shrink from the idea of a single examining board, there is not one quack who does not believe in having at least enough of them to include a board that will pass and license himself without making him learn the rudiments of his nominal profession.

WHY NOT LEAVE CANADA ALONE?

Protest Against Interference from This Side of the Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Canadians are a "fine people and good neighbors now," why not leave good enough alone?

Suppose the editor of an English journal used his influence in trying to bring about the disruption of the American Republic as you seem to use yours to cause Canada to break away from the British Empire, would you not cry him down as an unfriendly Briton?

Canada, as a part of the British Empire, is as free as New England considered as a part of the American Republic. The Lady of the Snows has the right and power to regulate her own commercial laws. Your Congress does not give New England the power to regulate hers. As for Canada's new Sunday law—well, this law will not make our good neighbors bad ones. Canadians have learned a lesson from their big neighbor. They see that a people whose character is not molded by religion will sooner or later become morally incapable of conducting great enterprises, and you know, Mr. Editor, this is Canada's century.

JOHN YOUNG.

New York, March 5, 1907.

Another Who Pays No Fare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please allow these lines to go into your columns as an encouragement to the friend of "Another Worm" that appeared in your paper March 4? It has been some time now since I have paid my fare in the Madison Avenue cars, or in any other cars, when I have been "squeezed and pommeled and twisted." If this outrageous disregard for not only comfort but decency on the part of the company's lines is trying to a man, imagine what it is for a woman. We have our clothes nearly torn from our backs, our hats knocked from side to side, and, worst of all, we are pressed into most unpleasant proximity with our neighbors. The companies do not permit of any standard of ethics being maintained in their cars, and what I once regarded as most unworthy—evading car fare—I now regard as perfectly justified. And, moreover, many of my friends feel and act likewise. A conductor never insists upon fare during the rush hours; he cannot, for there are too many people for him to know who has paid and who has not paid.

The street car companies are not to be applauded to through their sense of decency and effort, therefore let us touch their one vital spark—money.

AN ENCOURAGER.

New York, March 6, 1907.

WOULD SHUT OUT FRESH AIR.

Draughts, Pneumonia, Death the Sequence in Thousands of Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In addition to the Society for the Suppression of Noises there should be in this town a Society for the Suppression of "Fresh-Air" Fiends. The newspapers report an epidemic of pneumonia, grip, and colds. It is almost entirely due to the fact that the average New Yorker is compelled to live, move, and have his being from daylight to midnight in a succession of draughts of cold air caused by the insanity of overfed male and female hogs, who with blood almost bursting through their skins demand "fresh air" in order to keep from suffocating.

The average man has to sleep in a room with a window open, and the damp cold air of night playing over him, because he ought to have "fresh air." His bathroom is usually cold and disagreeable, because it must be "ventilated." On his way up or down town, no matter whether he travels on the elevated, the Subway, or a trolley, he is exposed every minute to an icy draught from the front doorway, and the moment a car becomes reasonably warm some "fresh-air fiend" wants the ventilators or a window opened. On ferries the front doors of cabins are always opened by young bootblacks long before the boat is in the slip. In theatres a cold draught plays down the back of every one's neck for half an hour before the performance begins, and the new "ventilating" apparatus pumps up a draught from under his feet. Steam railway cars are first heated up to 105, and then cooled down to 60 by opening ventilators, which send draughts down on the seats with the precision of a 50 horse power fan. Everywhere a man goes, day or night, he is in a draught caused by the crazy ideas about "fresh air."

Our wise ancestors, who as a rule lived much longer than we do, and had much better health, said:

> "If the wind blow through a hole,
> God have mercy on your soul!"

They hated a draught of air in Winter or at night, and all Europeans do to-day. It infuriates them when they first come here to see the reckless criminal disregard of common sense shown by "fresh-air fiends." It costs the community millions of dollars every day in time lost, doctors' bills, undertakers' bills, and all the evils springing from sickness, and sudden death. A draught—a cold—pleurisy or pneumonia—death; that is the usual and regular sequence of events in thousands of cases.

A majority of the children one sees about the streets are sniffling with colds, and one has only to look at a schoolhouse when passing by to see the reason. Every window is opened at the top, and the thinly clad children are exposed to a gale of air every time the doors are opened, for the sake of "getting fresh air." In courtrooms, in which no hats can be worn, the same practice prevails, and there are several in which lawyers and witnesses must sit all day in a draught. This is atrocious.

C. S. C.

New York, March 6, 1907.

NEW DESIGNS FOR COINS.

An Appeal for More Virile Depiction of the American Indian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appeared an entertaining article on the need of a better coinage, containing an announcement that President Roosevelt is considering the matter of new designs for our coins. The gifted writer of the article seems to intimate that only artists are competent to express an opinion on this very important subject. This is unfortunate, since the co-operation of our lawmakers at Washington will be needed to effect a reform.

It may be of some interest to note that more than a century ago Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, although not an artist, ventured to express an opinion on this subject, in a report to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the establishment of a mint. He said: "The devices of the coins are far from being matters of indifference, as they may be made the vehicles of useful impressions. They ought therefore to be emblematical, but without losing sight of simplicity.

A plain citizen and member of the prosaic legal profession may perhaps be permitted to suggest that the only impression conveyed by the heads which form the devices on the obverse of our present coins is that the typical American and the American Indian are in a state of mental decay—in fact, almost totally devoid of intellect.

This is enough to make the American eagle on the reverse shriek. Extraordinary achievements in many lines of human endeavor prove the falsity of the first idea, while the noble expression of the poetic and imaginative American Indian has become proverbial.

The sensual has done naught but debase art, which fails of its lofty mission when it ignores the intellectual and the spiritual.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr.

New York, March 4, 1907.

Pennsylvania Stockholder Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a stockholder I wish to protest against the enormous sums which the Pennsylvania is spending upon its New York terminals.

I have been informed by competent engineers that the total cost of the terminals, including interest charges, taxes, &c., will be close to $100,000,000, and that the same will not be in operation for five years to come. This enormous sum is about one-sixth of the total capitalization of the company. For about twelve miles of road from a point near Harrison, this is outrageous. Seventy-five per cent. of the traffic of the road will still use the old terminals, and the uptown staton will be used perhaps by through passengers only. Perhaps they are spending this money for our posterity, and it's very little good that it will do the stockholders in A. D. 1907.

A STOCKHOLDER.

New York, March 5, 1907.

A Christian Science Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Christian Science, sometime back, in answer to a local invitation to a conference, the Reader of the Christian Science group was present with other official reperesentatives of the different religious bodies. She dwelt with much warmth upon the spirit of love, which, she observed, had evidently prompted this "get together" movement. She reiterated this observation again and again. "Love was the thing" she wished to teach us persons.

Some one afterward remarked "that attractive young lady's remarks remind me of Tom Reed's exclamation on Roosevelt, 'What I like about Roosevelt,' said he, 'is his enthusiasm over the discovery of the Ten Commandments.'"

AGAPE.

New York, March 5, 1907.

In a Box.

New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

Observant intermittent operagoers sometimes take a good deal of quiet satisfaction in watching the social spectacle presented by the folk who sit in the places of the mighty. And one of the things that has most impressed a man who usually keeps both eyes open is the manner in which the average man who has the entree to the boxes comes into one of those cubicles of red plush and gilt chairs. They all seem to be stricken with attacks of shyness the moment they come in sight of the woman that is the attraction for them, and they are as bungling in their ways of shaking hands with her and bowing to the other occupants of the gilded chairs as if they were the accustomed idles of the country bumpkin. In fact, they always give the impression that they expected to be ejected from the box rather than welcomed.

EXHIBIT PICTURES OF RIVER AND SEA

Marines by Reynolds and Some Riverscapes by Gifford Beal at Clausen's.

HUDSON SHOWN PAINTABLE

Two Brothers Have Chosen Separate Courses for Their Work—Some Excellent Canvases.

Clausen's Galleries contain paintings by the Newburg artists, Reynolds and Gifford Beal, young painters, who brave the danger of being confounded with the Hudson River school of landscapists now temporarily in eclipse, and not only live on the Hudson, but paint it. This refers especially to Gifford Beal, while his brother is more addicted to salt water and generally sticks to the Atlantic seaboard. Their exhibition in common lasts till the 16th.

Gifford Beal's beautiful composition called "Palisades" was one of the best pieces in the recent show of work by artist members of the Lotos Club. In the top-light where it now hangs it is still finer than it was under artificial light at the club—solemn and majestic in composition, well painted in the shadows, poetic in color scheme. Another example of fine masses in composition is "The Freight Train," the volumes of smoke from the locomotive and the hill behind forming with snow-clad foreground a decorative pattern as large as it is agreeable.

"The Flush of Dawn" and "The Ferry Track" are views across the Hudson above and below Newburg which show a great feeling for the structural landscape and present the mountains in moments of peculiar beauty as to color and light and shade, in Autumn and Winter. A Winter scene very delightfully told, but on a smaller scale, is a similar athwart-river view of the ice-bound Hudson. Still another, but much sterner view, apparently among the crags near Old Cro' Nest, is called "Mountain Crags." The ragged cliffs are tipped here and there by the slant rays of the sun.

Such pictures make one laugh at the fear sometimes expressed by artists that the public does not care for views of the Hudson; make one frown at the absurd statement occasionally heard that the Hudson is not paintable.

A charming picture with two figures of man and a yoke of red oxen is "Returning Home," the head of the farmer on the lead of hay coming against the most brilliant part of the veiled western sky.

The figure piece by Gifford Beal called "The Green Coat" is that of a young girl at the piano with back turned, her head outlined against the white muslin curtain of a window. She wears a Chinese jacket of green silk embroidered with floral designs in old rose. It is well painted, simple, and natural in pose, with an excellent feeling for color and atmosphere.

"Shipyard at Mystic" and "Repairing a Whaler," by Reynolds Beal, are typical 'longshore scenes. In the former a red-painted cabin on a dock forms the richest color note in a composition which includes two ships in course of construction. "Newport Harbor" scarcely expresses the snugness and comparatively small area of that haven. "Off Shore Fishing" gives admirably the effect of a bobbling sea and the up-and-down motion of schooners and small boats. Lively and joyous, with a fine sky and agreeable composition, is "Summer Afternoon," perhaps taken in Long Island Sound. These two brothers have each turned to a separate course, and each is doing good work in his own bailiwick.

To Paint Portrait of Elihu Root.

Raimundo de Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, who came to this country last Fall to fulfill several commissions in portraiture, has gone to Washington, where he is to paint a portrait of Elihu Root, Secretary of State. He has painted well-known portraits in this country and Europe.

CLEAN STREETS FIRST.

Why Talk of Municipal Art While Mud and Slush Surround Us?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the letter from "Manhattan" in your to-day's issue. His idea of piling "the snow in the centre of the streets until it could be removed, leaving a passage on each side," is an excellent one. I should like to begin myself, with some friends to help me, waiting for the first thaw, as the ice might prove too hard-hearted for even altruistic energy to conquer, on the block between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, in Twenty-second Street. I walked through there yesterday, and my heart ached for the poor, exhausted horses which had just pulled a load over those hummocks and holes that looked impassable. I tried to find a policeman at the Broadway end, where the roadway did not at first show all its dangers, to warn trucks not to enter, but did not succeed.

Now it is rather fun than otherwise to do a little digging, and I have done it in my own garden. Last Saturday it would have been easy work, and the first day of thaw, it might be done. Why not let some of the sensible, public-spirited people living on blocks where the condition of the roadway invites, prays for, such action, come out and spend an hour in throwing the mud and slush into a high pile about four feet wide in the middle of the street? If this were done after each deep snowstorm the task of tossing the fresh crystalline particles into a sort of embankment would be a delightful and novel exercise. Then, at their leisure the contractors might send their carts.

Please print again the letter of "Manhattan." It is the first sensible word I have seen on the subject. Why, in the shadow of the skyscrapers, talk of municipal art till we have worked with all our strength for municipal clean streets?

ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.

New York, March 5, 1907.

THE MORNING SKYLINE.

Splashes of golden sunlight flooding our eyes—
For the day's blue—and it blows—and the streets are sparkling—
And life is afoot million-hearted, and a Voice cries
Over the river! There lies the City darkling—

Shadowy canyons streaming with whirl and walk—
And our ferry slides on the tide and makes the gray granite
Fenced up to the heavens—the giants of great New York
Unflung to the skies like a flag by our spinning Planet!

Fresh health—fresh smell of the sea—choppy the waters
Slap at the prow. We come, we come!
Who could shirk
Your call, World-Workshop? Your red-blooded sons and daughters
Are glad of the fight again, glad of the new day's work!

J. O.

GOING TO BOSTON FOR HARVARD DANCE

Mrs. Vanderbilt to Chaperone a Party to the Hasty Pudding Club.

TRIP FOR YOUNGER SET

Vanderbilt Car Will Be Used to Take Take Debutantes from This City to Boston.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman are to chaperone a party of young women who are going to Boston to-morrow to attend the dance of the Hasty Pudding Club to-morrow night.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the hostess, will take the entire party up on the Vanderbilt private car, and together with Mrs. Hoffman will chaperone its members during their stay in Boston, which will be one of several days, as the intention is not to return until Monday.

The dance of the Hasty Pudding Club is a fashionable affair and takes place every year at its clubhouse at Cambridge. The club itself is one of the Harvard's oldest and best-known organizations, and the annual event is looked forward to with much interest by the younger contingent in society. Mrs. Hoffman's youngest son, Albert L. Hoffman, is a member of it, and many of the girls who are to be in the party have brothers who are Harvard students and members.

There are to be a number of smaller affairs given for the party while they are in Boston, including a dinner or two and probably a theatre party.

MISS LEARY'S RECEPTION.

Caruso to Sing at Organ Recital Late in the Season.

Miss Leary, late in the season, will give a reception with music at the mission house and chapel she had built at Bellevue in memory of her brother, the late Arthur Leary, at which Caruso will sing. There will be an organ recital, and Caruso will sing in the chapel.

This morning Miss Leary is to begin her weekly sewing class meetings for the mission and the members of this class. Only a very few outside will be asked to the reception at the Arthur Leary Mission.

Miss Leary has sent out very few invitations to this year's class, of which Mrs. Charles Oelrichs is the Treasurer and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman is the Secretary. The committee in charge assisting Miss Leary includes among others Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. Robert Collier, and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones.

WEDDING PLANS.

The Powers-Ballard and Searle-Clarke Marriages Set for April.

Walter Heyward Powers, who will marry Miss Helen Gillette Ballard at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 10, has chosen for his best men James Rintoul Knapp. His ushers will be Sterling Thompson Foote, Herbert Reed Lawrence, Stanley Brown, Albert William Futnam, Theodore Crane, Arthur John McClure, Lansing Woodruff Powers, and Frederick E. Ballard, Jr., brother of the bride. Next Summer Mr. and Mrs. Powers will have a cottage at Bay Shore.

A wedding of early April of interest to Southerners in New York will be that of Miss Mary Morris Clarke and Karl Searle of Birmingham, Ala. Miss Clarke formerly lived in Mobile, where she was one year Queen of the carnival. She is a daughter of the late Richard H. Clarke, who died last year in St. Louis. Since the death of Mr. Clarke the family has been making its home in this city.

BOYD—BOYD.

Miss Harriet Estelle Boyd, daughter of the late William J. Boyd, was married last night to James Boyd at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. The bride, in white messaline, was attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Bessie Boyd, a sister of the bridegroom, who was in white lace over pink satin. The best man was the bridegroom's brother William. The bride was given away by her cousin, Edwin Hartman Moore. The ushers were Thomas E. Sarrest, Harry Caffan, John E. Evans, and Morris MacMillan. The bride appeared in the children's carnival at Asbury Park in 1903 as Princess Cinderella.

Among those present were L. G. Reed, grandfather of the bride, who is in his ninety-first year; Mr. and Mrs. W. Montague Pearsall, Mrs. Edwin H. Moore and daughter, Mrs. J. T. Reed and daughter, Mrs. Eleanor and Miss Eva Pearsall, Dr. John Dorning, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haffner and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Verplanck, and Mrs. Henry A. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Williams, Mr. Walter B. Flanders, Mr. Charles Wheeler Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd and family, Mr. James Sauvage and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. George Hannaway, Dr. and Mrs. Adrian V. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kleine.

KORN—KAYE.

Raphael C. Korn of 35 East Sixtieth Street and Miss Pearl Kaye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaye of 110 West 119th Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening. The Rev. Dr. A. Asher officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Katchmoros. Walter Korn was his brother's best man, and Miss Yereth Frank was bridesmaid. There were about 300 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Korn will make a wedding trip through the South.

McALLISTER—KENYON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The marriage of Miss Adelaide Kenyon to Capt. C. H. McAllister, chief engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service, took place this evening at St. Albans Church, on Wisconsin Avenue, in the presence of a small company representing only the closest friends of the bride and bridegroom. The latter were attended by Mrs. Nellie Fielding and Alexander R. Mullony of this city. The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and her matron of honor a white lace gown, with large white picture hat. The Rev. George C. F. Bratenahl, rector of the church, officiated.

Build up your health with *Scott's Emulsion* and those cold penetrating winds will not give you the cough you dread.

If you have a cough, *Scott's Emulsion* will drive it out of your system and prevent an attack of bronchitis or pneumonia.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Several Bridge Parties To-day—Musicales and Receptions.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard will give a large musicale on Friday, March 15, at her residence, on Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard have recently taken the apartments formerly occupied by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest.

Bridge parties for to-day include the bridge tournament for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society at Sherry's. Mrs. John Neeser's bridge party at Sherry's this afternoon, and Miss Marguerite Pierson's dinner and bridge this evening.

Plans for the post-Lenten and Spring season are already being made and the dates for the various dances after Easter are being announced. Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher will give a cotillion at the St. Regis on Monday, April 1, for their daughter, Miss Antoinette, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, who was Miss Nathalie Vanderhoff, a bride of a month.

The second University Cotillion will be given on April 29, and there will be extra meetings of most of the subscription dances after Easter.

Recent arrivals from Europe include Mrs. Austin Flagg and Miss Flagg, Mrs. Paul Bonner, Miss Leonie Alexander, and Miss Ida Schenck, who were passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Among those who sail for Europe Saturday are Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Corrine Robinson, Mrs. Charles Peabody will leave for Aiken on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. John Tappin, who are in Aiken, and Miss Margaret Cameron and her sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, are among recent arrivals at the Hotel Colonial, Nassau, N. P.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall are rejoicing in the recent arrival of a daughter. Mrs. Aspinwall, who before her marriage was Miss Bessie Moulton, is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Moulton and a granddaughter of Mrs. Lewis.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals on Kaiser Wilhelm II.—La Bretagne's Outgoing Passengers.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. were:

Rene Billotte and Emile Claus, the artists, members of the jury of awards at the opening of the Carnegie Institute in April; Baron von Giskra, Austria-Hungarian Minister at Santiago, Chile; Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Barnes, Mgr. D. Placido Gobbi, George A. Armour, Allison V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick, Mrs. Relef Carruthers, the Rev. Mgr. Angelo M. Dolci, Bishop of Patras, who is on his way to visit Bolivia and Chile; Baron Freiherr von Horst, Gen. Hubert Dilger, Mrs. D. S. May, Benjamin Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Richards, and Dr. Oscar Wayne.

Sailing to-day on the French liner La Bretagne are:

Miss Louise Amstutz, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dazier, Rene de Lobel, Kenneth MacLellan, Mr. and Mrs. Casimer Pene, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Roy.

On the Rhein for Bremen will go:

Richard Herler, Mrs. Sophie Heyde, Richard Pichler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stockfisch, and Henry Scheele.

W. C. Fox, American Minister to Ecuador arrived on the steamer Finance from Colon.

To Aid Kingston's Destitute Jews.

Under the direction of Mrs. Samuel D. Levy, Mrs. Hugo A. Wallenstein, Mrs. Samuel Greenfield, Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, Mrs. Alfred Pincus, and Mrs. Albert Lucas, a whist in aid of the aged and destitute Jewish poor and for the rebuilding of the alms houses destroyed in the Kingston earthquake is to be given on Tuesday evening, March 26, at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8:30. Tickets are to be $1 each.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, and Adrian Iselin, 2d, left yesterday for Hopelands, their estate at Aiken.

Among the guests at the St. Regis Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James Poor, and Mrs. S. Parkman Oliver of Brookline. Mr. Grew is a brother of Mrs. John P. Morgan, Jr.

Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia is in town for a few days.

Mrs. Florence Fox, who is considered one of the best-dressed women in Philadelphia, is a guest of Miss Anna Van D. Malcolm at Stratford House, in East Thirty-second Street. Mrs. Fox sails next month to spend the Summer on the Continent.

Among the foreign visitors in town is Capt. Wyndham Walker, a grand-nephew of the late Countess of Beaconsfield, who was a Disraeli.

Capt. Lawrence Angel and Mrs. Angel, who were married in San Juan Feb. 28, are expected here within a fortnight. Mrs. Angel was Miss Georginna Kingsbury Pitcher of New York.

An event of great intere at to society women to-day will be the formal opening of the new Colony Club, in Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street. The members will give receptions for their friends on Thursdays, March 14 and 21.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will sail for Europe on March 21, returning in July to Elm Court, Lenox.

Arthur Havemeyer has returned from Chicago, where he has been visiting the parents of his fiancé, Miss Clara Herrick. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

Miss Helen S. Ffoulke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke of Washington, who has been the guest of Miss Marguerite Pierson, has returned home.

The Lotos Club will give a ladies' day this afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock. There is to be a musical programme.

Mrs. John G. Neeser will give a large bridge party at Sherry's this afternoon. The guests are expected to meet promptly at 3:15.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness (Miss Mary E. Stillman) are to spend the month of March with Mr. Harkness's mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, at the Ponce de Leon. Mrs. Harkness, Sr., is an annual visitor. Her elder son, Charles Harkness, and Mrs. Harkness, (Miss Mary Warden,) who are usually with her, are spending the Winter cruising in their new yacht, built at Leith, Scotland, last year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard and their son and Mrs. George E. Dodge have also arrived at the Ponce de Leon, where Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hunt have also been spending some days.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and her daughters, the Misses Helen and Constance Pulitzer, have gone South, to remain some weeks at Palm Beach and other Southern resorts.

Mrs. George S. Heye of 667 Madison Avenue will be at home this afternoon. She will continue her informal Thursdays at home not only in Lent, but later.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and will remain with Mr. and Mrs. Goelet until Saturday, when they will sail for Europe to spend a year abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson are booked to sail Saturday for Europe.

Mrs. Daniel Edward Ford gave a musicale and readings at her residence, 113 West 132d Street, yesterday for the benefit of Stony Wold Auxiliary 11.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce are now established in the embassy on Connecticut Avenue, where the Ambassador will hold his official reception next Tuesday afternoon. The delay in taking possession of the embassy was caused largely by the non-arrival of several boxes containing personal belongings of the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, which have just been received.

Senator and Mrs. Depew will close their house on N Street to-morrow, when they leave for New York. They do not expect to return to Washington until next Winter.

Mrs. John Dalzell will leave Monday for San Francisco to make a short visit to her daughter, Mrs. George M. Dunn, before the latter and her children sail with Major Dunn for the Philippines early next month.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Roman Pina y Millet, arrived to-day and will be presented to the President to-morrow. The First Secretary of the legation and Mme. Pastor will entertain at dinner in the Minister's honor Friday evening.

Commander Hebbinghaus of the German Army and Mme. Hebbinghaus entertained a dinner company of young people this evening.

Prof. and Mrs. Willis T. Moore entertained at dinner this evening Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Justice and Mrs. Anderson, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Dr. and Mrs. George L. Barrie, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Patterson.

'SALOME' NEXT YEAR, SAYS HERR CONRIED

He'll Produce It at the Metropolitan and Strauss Will Conduct It.

HAS BONCI UNDER FORFEIT

Won't Pay the Ricordis for "La Boheme"—They Can Sue Hammerstein.

Heinrich Conried said yesterday that not only will he produce "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, but he has made a contract with Richard Strauss, the composer, to conduct several performances of the opera.

This was not the only interesting piece of news presented by the director. He mentioned incidentally that he isn't going to pay royalties to the Riccordis for his production of "La Boheme." He suggests that they sue Hammerstein. He also mentioned that he has a contract with Bonci, Hammerstein's present tenor, by which Bonci must forfeit $100,000 if he doesn't sing at the Metropolitan next season. It was an interview brim full of interest to the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House and to Mr. Conried's operatic rival.

Mr. Conried received THE TIMES reporter in his study at his home, to which he has been confined for some time.

"I think," said he, "that the feeling against 'Salome' will entirely disappear. When I get back to the Opera House I shall change certain features of the production. I have made a contract with Richard Strauss to conduct all the performances of his music-drama and will present it next year. I shall also possibly present 'Feuersnot,' not with 'Salome,' however, but in conjunction with 'Haensel und Gretel.'"

"While I think of it," interpolated the impresario, turning to Mrs. Conried, "I would like to have the 'Salome' dance played next Sunday at the concert. Please telephone the Opera House, and ask them to put it on, if possible, even at some extra expense."

"Another composer," he continued, taking up the interview again, "will visit America next year to conduct performances of his works at the Metropolitan, but I am not at liberty to give his name yet."

"Is the report true that you do not contemplate paying the Riccordis royalties for the Puccini operas?" Mr. Conried was asked.

"I have a contract with the Riccordis which says that they give me the exclusive rights to the Puccini operas, and now that Mr. Hammerstein puts on 'La Bohème,' I cannot be expected to pay for something I don't get. The contract reads plainly, 'All the Puccini operas.' If one of them is given somewhere else, I am required to pay no royalties. The Riccordis will probably sue Mr. Hammerstein for the amount due them.

"You see I have gone to a great deal of expense to put on these operas. I engaged Lina Cavalieri to appear in 'Manon Lescaut' because the Riccordis wanted her to appear in that part, and I have spent much money on the productions, yet it seems that others can do the opera."

"How about your contact with Bonci?" was asked.

"I have a contract with that tenor, and I don't imagine that there will be any trouble with it. You see there is a clause in the contract in which he forfeits $100,000 if he does not sing at the Metropolitan."

Mr. Conried also said he was so much better that he hoped to be able to visit the Opera House in a few days, but he would certainly retire at the expiration of his lease.

"I have worked long enough," he said. Signor Carbone, signing himself "manager and agent" of Signor Bonci, wrote to THE TIMES yesterday announcing that Mr. Hammerstein had refused to carry out the terms of the contract between himself and Bonci providing for a re-engagement of the latter for future seasons; wherefore Signor Bonci considered himself as relieved from any obligations to enter into any further engagement with Mr. Hammerstein after the close of the present season. This, said Signor Carbone, would be easy to prove, so neither he nor Bonci would take any further notice of statements from Mr. Hammerstein to the press. Mr. Hammerstein heard this with a smile.

"Wait till my lawyer gets started," said he. "I imagine we may be able to make a bit of trouble for Bonci. Oh, he'll sing at the Manhattan if he sings in New York. I can promise that." To-morrow he will probably be served with papers which may make it necessary for him to prolong his stay in America.

BURGSTALLER SINGS TRISTAN.

Presentation of the Opera Fails to Draw a Big House at Metropolitan.

The third presentation of "Tristan und Isolde" with a strengthened cast did not draw a large audience to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The boxes and subscription seats were filled as a matter of course, but many of the balcony seats were empty, and there was plenty of standing room.

The performance in many respects was the best of the three. Mme. Schumann-Heink returned to the part of Brangaene, which lies somewhat high for her voice, but which she sings with great beauty of tone. In the garden scene she was especially effective.

Alois Burgstaller sang Tristan for the first time this season and sang it extremely well. Mme. Gadski sang Isolde for the third time. Mr. Goritz was the Kurnewal and Mr. Blass the King Mark. Alfred Hertz conducted.

"LA BOHEME" REPEATED.

Puccini's Opera with Melba for the Second Time at the Manhattan.

"La Boheme" of Puccini was given for the second time last evening at the Manhattan Opera House. There was the same cast that took part in the first performance, headed by Mme. Melba, and there was likewise the thronging audience that filled the house. This performance enlists the best singers and the cleverest actors in the company, and the opera is peculiarly fortunate in the interpretation given to its principal characters.

They all enter into its spirit with immense gusto and evident enjoyment, and their spirits in the first two acts are high and contagious.

Mme. Melba is inseparably connected with the part of Mimi in the minds of New York operagoers, for it was she who first introduced it to them in its reality, at the first performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, the first recognizable performance the opera had in this city.

What she gives at the present time is chiefly the musical side of the character, for there is little of the appearance or the character of the Latin Quarter grisette in her impersonation. But the musical side, as Mme. Melba gives it, is of exquisite beauty. There is plenty of the Latin Quarter in Mme. Trentini's Musetta, a piece of work that raises this young person perceptibly in the estimation of the frequenters of the Manhattan. It is her most important contribution to the operatic history of that institution; a most vivacious and mirthful character sketch, full of the highest spirits and boisterous mischief, yet very intelligent and very well sung.

The four Bohemians of the garret are on the whole a well-matched quartet. Mr. Bonci cannot quite get rid of his elegance and refinement; but of course he sings the music with the utmost beauty. Of the others Mr. Gilibert, as Schaunard, is the one whose play is at once the most humorous and the most artistic, full of delightful touches. Messrs. Sammarco and Arimondi are both excellent as Marcello and Colline respectively.

The opera is well set upon the stage, and the bustling scene of the second act is especially well presented. The opera gains much, like so many others of the smaller genre, by its presentation in the Manhattan Opera House, where details of all sorts are made significant and intelligible to both eye and ear, and the charm and spirit of the work reach the listener unimpaired. Mr. Tanara labors conscientiously with the score, and there is reason to hope for a finer and more finished performance of the orchestral part if he perseveres.

A JOINT RECITAL.

Miss Ruegger, 'Cellist, and Mr. MacMillen, Violinist, Appear Together.

A joint recital was given in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon by Miss Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Mr. Francis MacMillen, violinist, both of whom have been heard here before this season. The co-operation of the two artists did not extend so far as playing any concerted pieces together, but each went through a list of "recital pieces," beginning with the more serious and ending with the less, in accordance with time-honored custom. Miss Ruegger's more serious was a sonata by Locatelli, into which she put some of her most finished playing. There is fine feeling and polished technical achievement, though not always great depth or warmth of tone, in almost all that she does, and her breadth of style was shown in his piece by a pre-classical composer. She also played an "Elegie" by Fauré broadly and fervently, and then smaller pieces, in which the acrobatic element was represented by Geral's "Zigeunertanz" and Popper's "Spinnlied." The acrobatic still becomes the violoncello.

Mr. MacMillen is a less mature artist, but full of talent that promises much. His tone sounded remarkably big and rich, and he played with warmth of expression and poetic suggestion. In Tartini's variations on a theme by Corelli the last few sections are a little too much for his present technical acquirements, and he did some "smearing" in them. The more musically valuable ones he played well, and that is, after all, the more important fact. The adagio from Bruch's G minor concerto he beautified with his tone. Other pieces on his list were a tambourine by Leclair, two Bohemian dances by Alberto Randeggar, and Ernst's Hungarian melodies. There was a large audience, that distributed applause impartially to both players.

A SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERT.

Selections from Popular Operas to be Sung at the Manhattan.

A special concert is announced for next Sunday evening at the Manhattan Opera House. It will be conducted by Mr. Campanini. Mr. Ancona will sing the Prologue to "Pagliacci" and the "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser;" Mme. Pinkert will sing the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah;" Amedeo Bassi will sing "Celeste Aida;" Mme. di Cisneros will sing an air from "The Prophet;" Mme. Russ will sing an air from "Der Freischutz;" Mme. Donalda will sing the waltz from "Romeo and Juliet;" Mme. Russ and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi will sing the trio from "I Lombardi."

The orchestra will play Beethoven's "Lenore" overture No. 3, the "Walkuerenritt," the overture to "William Tell," and the "Entrance of the Gods Into Walhalla," with Mmes. Trentini, Giaccnia, and di Cisneros as the Rhine daughters.

PAY ME IN FRANCS, PLEASE

Soprano, with Paris Looming Near, Persuaded That U. S. Money Will Do.

Regine Pinkert, coloratura soprano of the Manhattan Opera House, who, it is announced, has not been engaged for next year, has begun already to demand her money in French values. When she called for her pay envelope yesterday she asked that the money be paid to her in francs.

"I will return to Paris in a few weeks," she said, "and I want my money in francs."

Treasurer John Ward finally persuaded her that United States money would have to do.

"HELENE" AT MANHATTAN.

Saint-Saens Opera May Be Given Melba's Last Weeks.

In the next two weeks, all that remains of Mme. Melba's stay at the Manhattan Opera House, it is probable that Saint-Saëns's "Helene" will be produced.

"Next season," said Mr. Hammerstein yesterday, "I shall have the greatest women stars in the world. I have several surprises in the way of engagements to announce later."

Pol Plancon Has the Gout.

Pol Plançon, who is ill in his apartments in the Hotel Astor, has the gout. He will be unable to sing for some time at the Metropolitan Opera House.

HAWAII ON THE STAGE.

To Be Depicted in the New Pixley & Luders Comedy, "The Grand Mogul."

Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders will once more appear before the public as joint authors when Klaw & Erlanger's production of their new musical comedy, "The Grand Mogul," opens at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Monday, March 25. "The Grand Mogul" is the first attraction to follow the engagement of Richard Mansfield, which ends on March 23.

The comedy puts on the stage here for the first time Hawaiian Islanders, though the islands have belonged to the United States for years. The leading comedy character is to be played by Frank Moulan. Among the others in the cast are John Dunsmure, George Moore, W. H. Macart, Sager Midgeley, A. Seymour Brown, W. H. Schrode, Maude Lillia Berri, Edith St. Clair, Elsa Ryan, Laura Clement, and Pauline Thorne.

MARY MANNERING ILL.

Played Despite a Cold, but the Grip Overcame Her.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 6.—Mary Mannering, the actress, is ill here with the grip, and has been obliged to cancel her engagements for the remainder of the week.

She had a severe cold for several days, but persisted in playing until to-night, when she was forced to take to bed.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"That Affair at Huntley's," a melodramatic episode by George Jean Nathan, will have its initial presentation at the Hudson Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, at the annual benefit of the College Women's Clubs. Robert Dempster, leading man of "The Road to Yesterday," will have the principal role.

Maurice Levi and his band of forty pieces have been engaged as a special feature for the concert at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next Sunday.

Grace George gave her first performance of "Divorcons" in Cincinnati yesterday. The play is to be added to her repertoire when she returns to town for her spring engagement.

Walter N. Lawrence, manager of the Madison Square Theatre, returned yesterday from an extended trip through the South, including a stay at New Orleans.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

INVITES ARMSTRONG TO SUE FOR RIGHTS

He Can't Expect Miss Robson to Play "Salomy Jane" Forever, Says George Tyler.

SHE NEEDS A REPERTOIRE

And Armstrong's Play Will Be In It—To Play Rostand's "Lady of Dreams" Soon.

George Tyler of Liebler & Co. says that Paul Armstrong is wrong in objecting to the production of "Merely Mary Ann" at Wednesday matinées at the Liberty Theatre during the run of his play, "Salomy Jane." Anyway, says Mr. Tyler, he intends to reduce "Salomy Jane" to the status of a repertoire production, the course which evokes Mr. Armstrong's strenuous objection, and which he says will provoke active measures on his part.

Mr. Tyler explained last night that his contract with Armstrong for "Salomy Jane" was for an indefinite period, and under these conditions Mr. Armstrong's interpretation of his rights would seem to mean that Miss Robson must never play anything but "Salomy" for the rest of her career.

"There is not and there never has been any intention to confine Miss Robson's activities to any one play," he added. "As announced last October, the plan is to go on producing plays from time to time until a repertoire has been found for her. We do not intend to confine Miss Robson's future appearances, next season or this season, to 'Salomy Jane.'

"It is more than likely that we shall make two or three new productions next season. We hold a contract with Rostand for 'The Lady of Dreams,' and there are other pieces in view.

"Mr. Armstrong should be pleased that we have given him every opportunity to achieve a success in the present instance by employing a competent director to produce the play. If Mr. Armstrong is really serious in his implied threat of legal action he had better proceed at once. I am leaving for Europe next Tuesday."

MILLER TO STAR MISS LOFTUS

Contract for Next Season Will Probably Be Signed This Afternoon.

The report that Cecelia Loftus is to be starred next season under the management of Henry Miller was confirmed last night. There is no longer any question that Miss Loftus will again abandon her work as an imitator and musical comedy star to enter the field of legitimate drama.

Miss Loftus, when seen last night at Weber's Theatre, said that a contract would probably be signed this afternoon.

"I cannot absolutely say that the matter is settled," she declared, "because the papers have not actually been signed. I should like to appear under Mr. Miller's management. As to the matter of plays, I can only say that I own one which I purchased from Frances Hodgson Burnett—but I am afraid it is not the kind of a play that Mr. Miller would wish to utilize."

TO BAR TICKET SPECULATORS.

Committee Will Report the Saxe Bills Prohibiting Licenses for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate Codes Committee decided to-day to report favorably and without amendment the bills introduced by Senator Saxe prohibiting licenses for speculators in theatrical tickets by municipalities, and making it a misdemeanor to sell theatre tickets on the sidewalk at a rate above the box office rate.

Some of the up-State members of the committee opposed the bill on the ground that it was in direct violation of the home rule principle.

Ethel Barrymore in a New Role.

Ethel Barrymore will appear in the first American presentation of "The Silver Box" under the management of Charles Frohman at the Empire Theatre on Monday, March 18. This play deals with the problem of the unemployed in England, and Miss Barrymore will be seen in a rôle entirely different from anything in which she has appeared. The author is John Galsworthy.

Miss Scheff Is Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Miss Fritzi Scheff, the prima donna, is better, although still confined to her apartments in the Hollenden. Her physician at first thought she had an acute stomach trouble, but now believes she was the victim of ptomaine poisoning. She may be able to play here before the week is over.

JOHN K. DUER A FLORIST.

Cousin of Mrs. Mackay Quits the Insurance Business for a Shop.

John King Duer, a cousin of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, has become a florist. He worked until late last night putting the finishing touches on his shop in Madison Avenue, just north of Fifty-ninth Street, and said he would be ready for business this morning.

Until about a year ago Mr. Duer was connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Speaking of his change of business last night, he laughingly remarked that it wasn't very pleasant being connected with an enterprise that was being so strenuously probed and exposed and attacked. Ever since the investigating began he had been thinking of getting into something else, and his thoughts turned quite naturally to flowers because he always loved growing things.

For years he has been interested in floriculture, and has had a large garden at his place at Richmond Hill, to which he has always devoted his personal attention. He thought recently that to grow and sell flowers would be both enjoyable and profitable, so he decided to open a shop.

MRS. RAINSFORD'S WILL FILED

All but $30,000 of $300,000 Estate Left to Relatives.

The will of Mrs. Rosa E. Rainsford, who died on Feb. 26, at 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. According to the petition filed with the will the estate amounts to $250,000 in realty, and $50,000 in personal property.

To the Women's Home Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands $15,000 is left in memory of the sister of the testator, Eliza Abbott Dean; $10,000 to the American Bible Society, and $5,000 to the National Temperance Society. The rest of the property is left to relatives.

Sully Still Improving.

It was said at the Wyoming Apartments early this morning that Daniel J. Sully's condition continued to show improvement. Only one physician remained with him through the night.

What his favorite cigar is to a man, to a woman is

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Standard of Excellence in Tea.

LYMAN RHOADES DEAD.

Banker and Clubman Expires Suddenly in South While on Vacation Trip.

Lyman Rhoades of 132 West Seventieth Street, President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, died yesterday in Camden, S. C., where he had gone two weeks ago for rest and recreation. Telegrams received by relatives in this city announcing the death did not tell the cause. Mr. Rhoades was not ill when he went South.

Mr. Rhoades was born in Catskill, N. Y., 58 years ago, and educated in this city. He was at the head of the Mercantile Electric Company and a trustee of the American Deposit and Loan Company. He was a member of the Lawyers', Richmond Hill Golf, Stockbridge (Mass.) Golf, and Barnard Clubs, the New York Historical and St. Nicholas Societies, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of the War of 1812. He was deeply interested in historical researches.

Mrs. Rhoades and their daughter Katherine were with Mr. Rhoades when he died. There are two other children, Lyman Rhoades, Jr., of the Equitable Trust Company, and Stephen Nash Rhoades, who is 15 years old. Mrs. Rhoades was Elizabeth Nash of this city. She was married to Mr. Rhoades twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Rhoades was a brother of John Harsen Rhoades, who died in December.

The funeral will be held in this city, but the date has not been set.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George Bingham Fowler.

Dr. George Bingham Fowler, editor and founder of The Dietetic Gazette and well-known as a writer on medical subjects, died yesterday at his home, 18 East Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Fowler was a son of Dr. Edmund Fowler and Margaretta Tittle. He was born in Mason County, Ala., on Oct. 23, 1847. He was educated at the Westfield, Mass., Academy, and at the College of the City of New York, then known as the Free Academy.

For three years he worked in a broker's office in Wall Street. In 1867 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated four years later. He immediately became assistant professor of physiology in that institution.

In 1870 he married Anna Prince of this city. In 1872 he was elected quiz master in chemistry and physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also became Curator of the College Museum. From 1886 until his death he was professor of clinical medicine in the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. For two years he was Assistant Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health. For ten years he was medical officer of the Provident Saving Life Insurance Company. He was visiting physician to the New York Hospital Infant Asylum and to the Bellevue Hospital.

He leaves three children, Dr. E. P. Fowler, Mrs. H. F. Owsley, and Charles W. Fowler. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Saturday at 2 P. M. from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

Logan E. Bleckley.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley died at his home at Clarksville, Ga., to-day. He was born in Rabun County, Ga., in January, 1827. He received his early education in the town school, and not having the money to attend college he started out as a farm hand, studying law in his spare time. He was admitted to the bar, but in the absence of clients had to work as a clerk to maintain himself. After a while he obtained an appointment as Secretary in one of the State Government departments, and finally opened a law office in Atlanta, where he enjoyed quite a large practice. In 1853 he was elected Solicitor General of the Coweta Circuit. In 1875 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, but resigned after five years on the bench. In 1887 he was appointed Chief Justice, and held that position for twelve years, after which he retired to private life. He was a writer of occasional verse.

Capt. David J. Gibbon.

Capt. David J. Gibbon, a retired officer of the United States Army and inventor of a number of instruments now in use in the Weather Bureau, died on Tuesday night at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks. He was born in Cincinnati 64 years ago, and served for nearly two years in the civil war in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

After graduating from the University of Georgetown in 1860 he joined the United States Signal Corps as a Sergeant. In 1872 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry, being the first Signal Corps man commissioned as an officer in the army.

He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1878 and ten years later was retired because of disability. Because of his service in the civil war he was brevetted Captain in 1904.

Joseph M. Francoeur.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Joseph M. Francoeur of New York, stage manager for Miss Maude Adams for the past twelve years, died at the Pasavant Hospital today, death being due to pneumonia coupled with other ailments. Francoeur was 50 years of age, and was stricken while with Miss Adams's "Peter Pan" Company at the Nixon last week. Miss Adams spent the greater part of last Saturday night at his bedside.

Miss Howard's Funeral at Wellesley.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 6.—The funeral of Miss Ada L. Howard, first president of Wellesley College, was held in the Memorial Chapel of the college this afternoon. The faculty and all the students were present. Dr. William E. Warren of Boston University, one of the senior members of the Board of Wellesley College Trustees, and the Rev. Mr. Oliphant of Methuen, Mass., pastor of the church which Miss Howard attended, conducted the services.

Dr. Karl H. von Boetticher Dead.

BERLIN, March 6.—The death is announced of Dr. Karl Heinrich von Boetticher. He was born in 1833, and served as Minister of the Interior under Bismarck.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR C. GIZER, one of the best-known shoe manufacturers in Massachusetts, died of pneumonia at his home in Weymouth yesterday, aged 74 years. Three weeks ago Mr. Gizer's son and partner, Silas Gizer, died of the same disease.

JOHN H. REED died at his home, 402 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Rockville Centre, L. I., and was the founder of The South Side Observer, a weekly newspaper published in that place. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ELLEN S. GRUNDY died at her home, 123 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Robert C. Grundy, who was a well-known minister in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a daughter of the late James Kemper of that city.

Mrs. ELLEN J. QUACKENBUSH, wife of William H. Quackenbush, died on Monday at her home, 247 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old and a native of Birmingham, England. Her husband was formerly the proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

CHARLES BURROWS GREENE, a stockbroker with offices at 71 Broadway, died last night at his home, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Greene was 55 years old, and was a member of the New England Society, the Racquet Club and the Nineteenth Century Club. The burial will be at Mystic, Conn.

Mrs. CATHERINE N. SCHOONMAKER, the widow of Henry H. Schoonmaker, died on Monday at her home, 38 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Jamaica, L. I., eighty-eight years ago, and was a daughter of Andrew Napier, who owned several large farms in the Richmond Hill district. Her husband was a lawyer in Brooklyn. She leaves a son.

Miss ALICE ANN SWARTHOUT COOPER, who died on Tuesday

ELIOT ARRAIGNS ALL ATHLETICS

President of Harvard Says New Football Is Still Ungentlemanly.

"UNFIT FOR COLLEGE USE"

Decries Exaggeration, Extravagance, and Hysteria—Would Limit Schedules.

BOSTON, March 6.—President Eliot amazed Harvard to-day by again arraigning football bitterly in his annual report to the Board of Overseers of the university and advocating the restriction to two contests all branches of intercollegiate athletics. At the same time he advises the extension of what he calls "domestic" competition—that is, contests within the university itself—in order to increase the number of students participating in each given sport.

The attack on football was surprising because of his recent denial that the abolition of the sport was in contemplation and also because of his generally favorable attitude toward the reformation of the game last Fall. He characterizes the game as "fierce," in the vernacular sense, and declares that it is unfit for college uses, in common with basket ball and hockey, all of which promote recklessness, both in causing and sustaining injuries.

In speaking of the reformed sport, the report declares:

> The game of football was somewhat improved by the new rules extorted last year from its creators and managers by the pressure of public opinion. Under the new rules the game is livelier and therefore more interesting to watch. It gives appropriate opportunities to several kinds of natural athletes, and it affords fewer opportunities for foul play and brutality, wheth er deliberate and planned or sudden and accidental, than the game under the former rules afforded.
>
> Public opinion also compelled the employment of a better kind of official, although in respect to the number of officials, the new rules were violated at most of the principal games by consent of the coaches and captains.
>
> This improvement was mainly due to the "Neutral zone" between the opposing rush lines, and to the requirement that ten yards instead of five be made in three downs. Many injuries were caused before the "neutral zone" was established by the rush of the backs into a solid mass of men. It is a moving line in which the backs now plunge. The ten-yard rule made much less profitable the "bucking" of the line. There was more kicking and fewer violent impacts of masses of men. Hence the diminution in the number of injuries. The open plays did not cause any increase in either the number or the severity of the injuries received.
>
> The injuries inflicted on the Harvard players were of the same character as were suffered under the former rules, but they were much fewer in number. The spirit of the game, however, remains essentially the same.
>
> It is properly described by the adjective "fierce"—a term which is commonly applied to the game by its advocates, and therefore remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play or for multitudes of spectators to watch.
>
> No game is fit for college uses in which men are often so knocked or crushed into insensibility or immobility, that it is a question whether by the application of water and stimulants they can be brought to and enabled to go on playing. No game is fit for college uses in which recklessness in causing or suffering serious bodily injuries promotes efficiency and so taught and held up for admiration.
>
> An extreme recklessness remains a grave objection to the game of football, and it also makes basket ball and hockey as developed in recent years, undesirable games.

In dealing with the general question of intercollegiate athletics he decries the exaggeration of their importance, both as to the number of contests and their conduct. He declares that two intercollegiate matches in any one sport is sufficient to maintain interest, and that the playing of games by teams organized within the university should be greatly extended and encouraged. He inveighs against the extravagant waste of money and who he calls the "hysterical cheering," and pleads for the limitation of athletics generally to subordinate the physical to the intellectual and moral influences they should represent. On these scores he says:

> The gross exaggeration of all competitive sports is now working incalculable harm to schools, colleges, and universities. The first step should be to limit closely the number of intercollegiate contests in each sport. Two such contests in each would be ample to maintain sufficient interest in all.
>
> The preparation for these contests should be procured solely through domestic competitions, the number and variety of these home competitions being much increased. From the educational point of view the value of any sport is to be tested chiefly by the number of persons who habitually take active part in it for pleasure during the education period and enjoy it in after life.
>
> The exaggeration of athletic sports leads to a great waste of money. This waste is particularly mortifying because it is made by well-educated men. One of the sources of waste of money is the belief that no team or crew can do its best unless it is stimulated by a continuous roar of cheering. Continuous, pumped cheering during good and bad ball-playing alike is absolutely unnatural and has no counterpart in the contests of real life. The most intense players hear it only at intervals. On the part of the spectators it is a weak, hysterical, and utterly ineffective demonstration.
>
> It is high time that the whole profession of teaching in school, college, and university unite to protest against the present exaggeration of athletic sports during the whole period of education, and especially to bring competitive sports between schools and between colleges within reasonable limits and establish the supremacy of intellectual and moral interests over physical interests in all institutions of education.

DISCREDIT "RINGER" CHARGE.

Oarsmen Deny New York A. C. Accusation Against Riverside Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 6.—Among aquatic and sporting men here to-day, the one topic of conversation was the sensational charge made by the New York Athletic Club, that the Riversides of Boston used three "ringers" in their night race in the last national regatta here. The charge is generally discredited by officials of the Wachusett Boat Club, who for the most part made up the list of regatta officials. They seem to believe the charge is made by A. L. Bennett, formerly of Worcester, but now of New York, for the purpose of making himself solid with the New York oarsmen.

Bennett is a well known Worcester oarsman, with several national regatta victories to his credit. The others substantiating his statement were George F. Naphen, formerly of Worcester, now of Boston, and Fred Taylor, coxswain Wachusett eight. Both are young men still in their teens.

It is the word of nine men against three with the odds favoring the oarsmen.

New Record at Y. M. C. A. Games.

The indoor games of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were held last night in the association's gymnasium, 215 West Twenty-third Street. Six events were on the programme, all of which were closely contested. The gymnasium's half-mile record was broken by Kelley, who covered the distance in 2:08 3-5, which is four-fifths of a second better than the old time. The summary:

325-Yard Handicap.—Won by Heff, (12 yards;) Harris, (scratch,) second; Farrell, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Sullivan, (15 yards;) O'Connell, (15 yards,) second; Tracey, (scratch,) third. Time—0:59 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Kelley, (scratch;) Weller, (25 yards,) second; Davis, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:08 3-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Cline, (20 yards;) Ward, (25 yards,) second; Brochnell, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:58 3-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Flemming, (scratch,) distance 39 feet 10 inches; Bloodgood, (2 feet,) distance 38 feet 7 inches, second; Kelley, (5 feet,) distance 36 feet 1 inch, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by Bloodgood, height 5 feet 6½ inches; Flemming, height 5 feet 3 inches, second; Spears, height 5 feet 1¼ inches, third.

ENTRIES FOR N. Y. A. C. GAMES.

Three Hundred Athletes Will Compete at Madison Square Garden Meet.

The entry list for the New York Athletic Club games, which will be held in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday night, closed yesterday. More than 300 individual entry blanks have been received, and as each entrant has sent in his name for at least two events there will be over 700 entries in the various events. The Boston Athletic Association will be represented by W. W. Coe, holder of the world's shot put record; R. G. Leavitt, the world's Olympic champion hurdler; Ellery H. Clark, the Amateur Athletic Union all around champion; W. D. Eaton, and F. Gidney.

Among the New York Athletic Club entrants are Harry Hillman, Paul Pilgrim, Fred Rogers, Ray Ewry, H. K. Valentine, and Harry Selley. The Irish-American Athletic Club has entered many of its champions, including Melvin W. Sheppard, who will run against Harry Hillman and J. B. Taylor in the special 600-yard match race in an attempt to break the world's record of 1:14 for the distance; Lawson Robertson, Martin J. Sheridan, John J. Flanagan, Harvey Cohn, P. J. Waters, Charles Bacon, and W. G. Frank. All the other clubs in the metropolitan district have sent many entries.

The relay race between Pennsylvania, Yale, and Cornell promises to furnish a record-breaking contest. Trainer Mike Murphy's team will comprise Taylor, Bonsack, Cartmell, and Witham. Trainers Moakley and Mack, respectively of Cornell and Yale, have requested a few days' grace for their entries, on account of inability to make the final selection of their teams.

In addition to the 600-yard special race and the intercollegiate two-mile relay, there will be another big feature in the three-mile match race between Frank Nebrit of the New York Athletic Club and Tom Longboat, the Seneca Indian from Canada. All the standard field and track events have been placed on the programme, and relay races between the Young Men's Christian Association, Public Schools Athletic League, and intersettlement teams, with a special relay race between the fastest men of the New York and Irish-American Athletic Clubs.

JAMESTOWN'S BIG MEET.

World's College Championships to be Decided at Exposition, June 22.

The world's college athletic championships will be held at Jamestown Exposition on Saturday, June 22. Honorary Director of Athletics James E. Sullivan has received assurances from Princeton, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Michigan, Chicago, North Carolina and other universities and colleges that representatives will be entered in the various events. There was some difficulty in securing an available date on account of dual meets and the intercollegiate championships. In order not to conflict with any college event, the date was selected after commencement week.

A handsome banner emblematic of the world's college championship will be awarded to the institution winning the largest number of points at the meeting, and gold, silver and bronze medals will be given to first, second, and third, respectively, in each event.

The following events will be open to all college athletes: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, two-mile run, five-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, 220-yard hurdle race, putting the 16-pound shot, running high jump, throwing the 16-pound hammer, running broad jump, pole vault for height, and throwing the discus.

PLAY DESPITE A. A. U. BAN.

Lawrenceville Contests Hockey Game Against Disqualified "Poly Prep."

Lawrenceville defeated "Poly Prep." School last evening in the hockey game played at St. Nicholas Rink, by a score of 3 to 0. The winners scored two goals in the first half and one in the second. Peacock and Coyle made the first tallies and Morrison the last, on a shot that struck the post and rebounding, was driven into the net from a skate of a defending player. The game was fairly well played.

The "Poly Prep." team was recently suspended by the A. A. U. for playing on the same team with Martin, who disqualified himself by competing at Newburg against the disqualified skaters of the National Amateur Skating Association. The seven members of the Lawrenceville team have now laid themselves open to similar punishment by ignoring the A. A. U. ruling. The line-up of the teams was:

Lawrenceville, 3.	Position.	"Poly Prep." 0.
Marsh	Goal	Thayer
Peterson	Point	Shields
Richardson	Cover-point	Mcaditty
Peacock	Forward	L. Martin
Morrison	Forward	C. Martin
Coyle	Forward	L. Drake
Laird	Forward	Haight

Goals—Peacock, Coyle, Morrison. Referee—G. Harmon of the Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONS.

Townsend Harris Hall Defeats Stuyvesant in Play-Off for Title.

By defeating Stuyvesant High School yesterday afternoon at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, the team of Townsend Harris Hall won the championship of the Public School Athletic League at basketball. The series resulted in a triple tie between Commerce, Townsend Harris, and Stuyvesant. Townsend Harris defeated Commerce last Saturday, and by winning yesterday from Stuyvesant, gained the title. The tie for second place between Commerce and Stuyvesant will be played off Saturday. The line-up:

T. H., 13.	Position.	Stuyvesant, 11.
Brill	Forward	Johnston
Mendelson	Forward	Repko
Dooley	Centre	Cavallaro
Pryibil	Guard	Dowling
Eggert	Guard	Grande

Goals from field—Cavallaro, (2,) Brill. Goals on fouls—Brill, (11,) Johnston, (6,) Cavallaro. Referee—G. W. Schnoinger, Young Men's Hebrew Association. Umpire—W. E. Putscher, Public Schools Athletic League. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

The first round in the Manhattan Borough basket ball championship tournament among the elementary schools, played under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, was decided yesterday afternoon on the courts of Public School 171, Madison Avenue and 103d Street. The senior team from School 24 defeated the senior five from School 5 by the score of 27 to 11, while the junior team of School 5 forfeited its game to the junior five of School 100. Rather than pay the $2.50 entry fee and meet defeat, the team declined to play. The line-up:

P. S. 24, Sr., 27.	Position.	P. S. 5, Sr., 11.
Schwartz	Forward	Meeney
Kelley	Forward	Sherwood
Ross	Centre	Benedict
Freeman	Guard	Le Kashman
O'Hara	Guard	Blenio

Goals from field—Ross, (8,) Sherwood, (3,) Schwartz, (2,) Kelley, Le Kashman. Goals from fouls—Schwartz, (5,) Meaney, (3.) Referee—Mr. Wetzler of Public School No. 188. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The series for the Amateur Athletic Union basket ball championship at 115 pounds was commenced last night on the Gordon House court, West Seventeenth Street. Two interesting contests were decided. The Clark House team overwhelmed the Sigma Delta five of the Young Men's Hebrew Association by the score of 29 to 8. The second contest was scheduled between the Calvary five and the Cardinal Athletic Club. Two of the members of the Calvary team failed to put in an appearance. The other three players, however, agree to meet the Cardinal team. The trio was weak during the first half, and the quintet scored heavily. In the second half, however, they outplayed their opponents, not giving them a score, although they themselves were unable to accomplish much in the line of scoring. The final score was 27 to 11 in favor of the Cardinal team.

The rules to govern the basket ball tournament for the elemenary schools of the Public Schools Athletic League were promulgated yesterday. All players who represent any club, settlement, or recreation centre, or any other organization, must have attended school for twenty school weeks, or 100 days, to be eligible to compete in the tournament. Should any ineligible player take part in any game the team that he represents will be disqualified. The schedule follows:

March 8.—At Public School 188—Senior, No. 40 vs. No. 28.

March 14.—At Public School 100—Seniors, winners of March 7; juniors, winners of March 7.

March 21.—At Savage's Gymnasium—Seniors, winners of March 14; juniors, winners of March 14.

DEMAREST WINS BILLIARD MATCH

Defeats Poggenburg, Equaling Record Average for the Championship.

CONKLIN OTHER VICTOR

Young Chicagoan in Evening Game Gains Plaudits of Veterans by His Skilled Play.

Calvin Demarest of the Chicago Athletic Association last night won the fifth match of the National amateur 14.2 balk line billiard championship tournament and equalled the high single average record of 18 12-16, held by Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y. The young amateur electrified the spectators gathered in the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, by his brilliant play. Mark Twain again attended the match and was plainly tickled by the performance of the 19-year-old player, and patted him on the back in a fatherly way.

Demarest defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club, the champion of 1905, by the score of 300 points to 139. The contest was completed in 1 hour and 28 minutes. The winner was never at a loss for a shot, and his method was beyond criticism. Referee McLaughlin declared his belief that he could give Hoppe a close match.

The afternoon game was won by Charles F. Conklin, also of the Chicago Athletic Association, from T. M. S. Rolls of Philadelphia, 300 points to 196, averaging 9 3-33.

There was a great turning out of spectators for the evening match. Demarest won the lead, and opened with 38 carroms. On the second shot he had bunched the ivories in the lower left-hand corner. Twice he made use of the massé before he finally yielded his place at the table to Poggenburg on a short draw shot.

Poggenburg began with 15. He was coaxing the balls into position for a nurse, when he played a force-follow too powerfully.

Demarest then put together runs of 13 and 29, making excellent use of the short table.

The three runs gave him a commanding lead. In Poggenburg's fifth inning he assembled the ivories at the head of the table and counted 52, missing a direct follow shot. On his ninth inning Poggenburg, with a run of 18 carroms, passed into the lead with the score 99 to 96.

Poggenburg then ran 13, but Demarest came back strongly with 38, which again placed him in front. Poggenburg continued to work for the nursing position, but without success, and he fell behind Demarest. After his run of 36 the Chicagoan corraled 26, then 19, and a big cluster of 66, which left Poggenburg hopelessly out of it.

In his final hundred he played close billiards across the face of the balls, always holding them in perfect position. His most remarkable shot of this run was the forty-third count. It was a headened drive by which he sent the first object ball spinning around the table while he held the second object ball secure in the upper corner. He terminated the run by missing a simple draw.

On the next turn Demarest quickly completed his string with a run of 51. The score:

Demarest—38 13 29 0 1 9 4 0 2 0 36 0 26 19 66 57. Total, 300 points; average, 18 12-16; high runs, 66, 57, and 38.

Poggenburg—15 8 0 0 52 6 0 0 18 13 4 0 18 1 4. Total, 139 points; average, 9 4-15; high runs, 52, 18, and 18.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Conklin won the matinée contest by 300 points to 196. He led his opponent, Rolls, after the tenth inning, although until Conklin was well within his last hundred Rolls was within striking distance. At the close of the match the Philadelphian complained that he attributed his second defeat in the tournament to the chill of the room, which caused the balls to take false action.

Rolls froze the ball to the cushion on the bank for the lead, and began shooting with the white ball. As his initial effort he put together thirty-seven carroms. The greater portion of this run was gathered at the lower end of the table. His balklining was perfect and stroke sure and true. The spot object ball finally took on a trifle of English from the cushion and rolled into the centre of the table. Rolls essayed a drive draw, but made a dismal failure of the attempt and retired.

The saturnine Conklin then took his turn. He negotiated a couple of cushion shots and then went widely astray on a natural two-cushion. For the next few innings both players forged ahead slowly. On his sixth the Chicagoan assembled the globes in promising juxtaposition. They lined for the fifth count, however, and Conklin started to execute a massé, but as he put the cue to the ball his coat sleeve hitched his arm and the stroke threw the ball off just enough to miss. The lesson was sufficient for Conklin, for he imediately removed his coat, and after Rolls had missed began a pretty and close bit of balkline nursing which produced 31 caroms before he retired by miscalculation of a spread draw shot.

This run was the signal for better cue manipulation on the part of Conklin. Three innings later he coaxed the balls into close communion and clicked off 19. The run placed him in the front, as the score at the end of the tenth inning stood 72 to 59. It was in his portion of this inning that Rolls counted on one of the most spectacular shots of the contest, a long massé off the rail, which called forth much applause. On the following turn Conklin turned the first hundred mark with a cluster of 42, which for deft nursing and originality of conception provided an illuminating period of the competition.

competition. Summary:

Conklin, (Spot Ball.)—2 8 0 4 0 4 31 4 0 19 42 7 0 1 0 4 1 25 0 0 1 2 48 1 0 0 2 38 1 0 7 12 27. Total, 300 points; average, 9 3-33; high runs, 48, 42, and 38.

Rolls, (White Ball.)—37 0 0 3 10 2 2 0 1 4 · 22 0 2 1 3 21 2 2 0 7 3 24 1 0 14 0 10 0 18 2 0. Total, 196 points; average, 5 31-33; high runs, 37, 24, and 22.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Marriott Recovers from Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., March 6.—Fred Marriott, the driver of the Stanley steam racing car, who almost lost his life five weeks ago in the last day of the Ormond automobile race meet, left to-day for his home in Boston. His four broken ribs have knit, and his doctor states that with a few more weeks' rest he will be restored to complete health. Mrs. Marriott accompanied her husband. The injured racer has no intention of desisting from speed trials, as he said before leaving:

"I am going back to racing as soon as possible, and if there is a meet next Winter at Ormond the Stanley steamers will be there, for they can't bar so-called 'freaks' out of all the events by new rules, and if any one wants the Dewar trophy he will have to meet the Stanley steamer to win it."

Capt. Kinney Disqualified at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. March 6.—Gilmore Kinney, Yale's baseball captain and basketball star, has been disqualified by the faculty for low scholarship. His loss will fall especially heavy upon the basketball team, which needs him for its annual game with Harvard here Saturday night. Upon the result of this game hinges the intercollegiate championship. With Kinney, the most brilliant player off the team, chances favor Harvard. Kinney hopes to regain his eligibility in time to play at least part of the baseball season. He is Yale's second athletic captain to be disqualified for poor scholarship this season, Roger Alling of the hockey team being the first.

White's Balk Line Beat Boyd.

Charles E. White, playing a string of 275 points in the handicap 14.2 balk-line billiard tournament last night, defeated Frank Boyd, handicapped at 240, by the score of 275 points to 174. The game was played in the Knickerbooker Academy, Brooklyn. White completed his string with an average of 5 30-49 and high runs of 35, 34, and 21. Boyd's average was 3 30-43, and his best runs 21, 20, and 12.

Cup for American Hackneys.

LONDON, March 6.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Hackney Horse Society it was announced that the council had decided to offer the Directors of the National Horse Show Association of America a challenge cup of the value of £500, to be competed for under conditions to be hereafter mutually decided upon.

Women Golfers Will Play in Ireland.

LONDON, March 6.—It was announced at a meeting of the council of the Ladies' Golf Union, held in London this afternoon, that an international match would be arranged between British players and the American women golfers who are coming over for the championship meeting to be played at Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, in May.

AMERICANS' FIRST WORK.

Griffith Has Squad of Ten Practicing Twice Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Manager Griffith gave his men two light workouts to-day as a starter of the Spring training to be continued here for nearly a month. The weather was almost ideal for baseball and the Highlanders, changing from the cold of the North, were anxious to jump right into hard work, but were restrained from anything but light practice by Trainer Martin, who is determined to keep the players free from stiffness and the inevitable charley horse.

McGuire and Barger arrived a short time before the contingent direct from New York, and La Porte came in to-day, while the rest of the men are expected any time now. Manager Griffith still expresses no alarm over the non-appearance of Hal Chase, and in fact the entire squad is looking for him to arrive within a short time. Orth, Hoffman, Clarkson, Williams, Kleinow, Moriarity, Thomas, Keeler, and others were on hand and worked out both morning and afternoon to-day.

Griffith expects to have the team in a nicely limbered up condition in time for the first exhibition game with the local Southern League team on March 15. The present plan of two practices a day will be continued, and in addition to the work at the park the manager is having his men walk to and from the grounds, which are located over two miles from the hotel.

Giants In Field in California.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—It was a joyous party of ball players that appeared on the diamond of Chute's Park this morning, when the New York National League men, headed by John McGraw, appeared for practice work. The park resounded with the crack of balls against the bat and the good-natured joking of the Giants. "Christy" Mathewson forgot his calling as a ball player and attempted acrobatic work, with the result that he landed in a graceful heap in the centre of the infield, stopped the work of the players for a moment, while the other members of the team told him a few things.

McGraw was here, there, and everywhere giving advice. "Spike" Shannon, while waiting his turn at the bat, struck a low one, and the ball touched his eyebrow. Shannon does not mind a little thing like that, however, and the next one over went to the centre field fence.

Judgment Against Brooklyn Stayed.

Justice J. Franklin Fort, at Jersey City, has granted an order to show cause why he should not open the judgment given in the suit brought by the Baltimore Baseball and Exhibition Company against the Brooklyn Baseball Company for $40,000 and $12,000 interest.

"I am appealing," said Justice Fort in the order made, "that the judgment herein was improvidently entered, and also that the attorney of the defendant failed to file an affidavit of merit within ten days, and it further appearing that no injury or wrong may result from such failure, it is ordered that the plaintiff show cause on Saturday, March 16, why the judgment should not be opened set aside and the defendant permitted to file an affidavit and plead and demur. It is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings on said judgment and execution thereon be stayed."

Counsel for the Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday stated that the judgment given was of a technical nature, and that no sum of money was mentioned in the judgment.

DOG SHOW DATES ADJUSTED.

Sheepshead Bay Club Arranges to Hold Its Show on Labor Day.

Chairman Joseph M. Dale of the French Show Committee of the Sheepshead Bay Kennel Club announced yesterday that the differences between his club and the Long Island Kennel Club over the dates for their annual bench shows had been adjusted, and the new club would hold its annual exhibition on Labor Day, Sept. 2, at the Brighton Beach track.

The difficulty arose through an order official of the Brighton track awarding the use of the grounds to the Sheepshead Bay organization after it had been previously pledged to the Long Island Kennel Club for Decoration Day, May 30. On return of President Fitzgerald of the racing association the Sheepshead Bay date was canceled and the Long Island Club notified it could have the track as usual. The Sheepshead Bay organization received an offer for any other day in the year. At its meeting yesterday it was decided to accept Labor Day.

Chairman Dale announced that the show would be open to all dogmen, and it was expected that one of the best shows of the year would be arranged in its initial effort. The club includes some of the most prominent fanciers of dogs in the country, and these are all pledged to secure the best dogs.

Monson Morris will look after the Irish terriers, in which he is prominently interested; Theodore Offerman and J. H. Brookfield, after Airedales, and Dwight Moore and Joseph M. Dale, the Boston terriers, while President F. J. Trowbridge, Vice President F. F. Cole, Secretary and Treasurer H. W. Beals, Robert La Jeune, and others will look after other specialties. Others in the club expected to be prominent include George H. Stasser, John Hill, Elliott H. King, George F. Castello, Lewis Miles Gibbs, D. Wo Mills, E. P. Wing, and Controller Herman A. Metz.

KING EDWARD OFFERS CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton Cables Jamestown Officials of Proffer.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—President Harry St. George Tucker of the Jamestown Exposition announced to-day the receipt of a cablegram from Sir Thomas Lipton saying he had been authorized by King Edward to inform the exposition authorities that the King would offer a silver trophy cup to be contested for in the international yachting regatta to be held here during the exposition. The King's cup will be the prize for the best 22-footer under the American rule, and is given for international competition.

Other cups for yachts have been offered by President Roosevelt, Emperor William, Sir Thomas Lipton, and several by the exposition.

TIGERS GOOD SWIMMERS

Defeat Pennsylvania in Dual Meet in Brokaw Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, March 6.—Princeton's unbeaten swimming team tightened its hold on first place in the Intercollegiate League by defeating Pennsylvania in a dual meet in Brokaw tank to-night by a score of 31 to 22. The Tigers captured first place in every event on the programme, except the plunge for distance and the 220-yard swim. The water polo game, however, went to Pennsylvania by the close score of 3 to 2. As has been the case in almost all the meets held here this year, the lion's share of the point winning was done by Chambers, the speedy young sprinter. Summary:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Dawson, Ralli, Abbey, and Chambers;) Pennsylvania, (Rogers, Zieber, Hopkinson, and Sylvester,) second. Time—2:30.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Deems, Princeton, 24 points; Dowd, Princeton, 14 points, second; Bettinberger, 13 points, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Zieber, Pennsylvania; Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, second; Goldsen, Princeton, third. Time—3:34.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Chambers, Princeton; Dawborn, Princeton, second; Sylvester, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, 39 feet; Debow, Pennsylvania, 58 feet, second; Rheinstein, Princeton, 53 feet, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Chambers, Princeton; Sylvester, Pennsylvania, second; Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:08.

Water Polo.—Won by Pennsylvania by 3 goals to 2.

Mrs. Burgess Again Wins at Chess.

Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St. Louis, challenger for the woman's chess championship of the United States made it three straight in her match with Mrs. C. P. Frey, the champion of the Martha Washington Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Frey having won the first game of the series, the score now stands 3 points to 1 in favor of Mrs. Burgess, who now needs but one more game to win the match.

The opening yesterday was a French defense adopted by Mrs. Burgess, who had the black pieces. The champion resorted to the Giuoco Piano attack. A hard-fought game was promised, but on her twenty-fifth move, in her anxiety to lessen the attack by exchanging queens, Mrs. Frey overlooked the loss of a knight, which cost her the game a few moves later.

The fifth game will be played on Friday morning. Play will be continued, if necessary, on Saturday and Monday mornings.

BUTLER READY TO CONTEST DECISION

President of Empire City Trotting Club Will Take Case to Court.

BELIEVES HE WILL WIN

Lawyer Soley Will Announce Plan of Campaign in a Few Days.

Horsemen are anxiously awaiting the next move of the Empire City Trotting Club. That the matter will be taken into the courts by President James Butler seems to be an assured fact, but the plan of campaign has not been agreed upon. J. Russell Soley, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is President Butler's legal representative, is expected to be able to announce his plan of campaign within a few days.

Taken in connection with the provisions of the Percy-Gray law and the amendments thereto, and the fact that the Yonkers course was constructed three years before the State Racing Commission was empowered to regulate the construction of race tracks in New York State, the argument made before the Commissioners two weeks ago in favor of the issuance of a license was considered unassailable.

Much weight is placed by the commission on the fact that the seven tracks already licensed have used up all the dates available, and that even now they are unable to conduct racing forty days apiece, as the law permits. It is not suggested that further curtailment of three or four days each would bankrupt the associations now racing, nor was there any talk of closing up any of the tracks when the Jamaican plant was taken into the combination a few years ago. Last year's report of the State Racing Commission shows that even with the dates available the smallest gross receipts at any track in The Jockey Club circuit were over $300,000 at Aqueduct and that Sheepshead Bay had gross receipts of over $800,000.

According to Counselor Soley, the Empire City Trotting Club was in no way unreasonable in the application and offered an easy solution to the difficulty. President Butler, Mr. Soley further says, was willing to accept the last twelve days of the racing season and advance the Fall meeting at the Aqueduct track to August. This change would not have reduced the number of days racing at any of the tracks. It was pointed out that racing in the vicinity of New York during the Saratoga meeting would not affect the attendance or the class of horses at the Spa. The increased value of the stakes and the amount of the purses offered at Saratoga would attract the best horses in training, and a meeting at the Empire track would be but a secondary affair and would not cut down the receipts of the Saratoga Association.

The contention that a clash in dates would be a bad thing for racing is not borne out, Mr. Soley says, as the Buffalo Racing Association received a license to run a meeting from June 15 to July 20. These dates conflict with the meetings at Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, and Brighton Beach.

President Butler is emphatic in his statement that he wants racing at the Empire track and will leave no stone unturned to secure what he believes he is entitled to. He says he is desirous of complying with every requirement of the Percy-Gray law and the State Racing Commission, and is in a position to do so.

NOTASULGA'S STAKES.

Favorite for City Park's Feature Race Easily Finishes Ahead.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Notasulga won the National Stakes, $1,000 added, at City Park to-day. The Tennessee filly passed her field early in the race and held her lead easily.

In the third event there was a good race between Southern Cross and Columbia Girl, the former winning in a close finish. The weather was clear and track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Goldess, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 21 to 5, won; Quagga, 112, (C. Morris,) 17 to 1, second; Duchess of Montebello, 107, (Garner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Gold Duke, Robert Minton, Prophetess, Golden Wave, Doubt, Baltimore Belle, and Black Lock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Bert Osra, 126 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, won; Optional, 118, (J. Lee,) 9 to 1, second; Vic Zeigler, 120, (Feder,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Ranger, Gold Bearer, Mayor Johnson, Lady Goodrich, Ossincke, Doctor Riley, Gold Zone, Conundrum, The Glad Corsair, Young Reminder, and Lidwina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Southern Cross, 120 pounds, (Lowe,) 4 to 5, won; Columbia Girl, 118, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1, second; Telescope, 120, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Sunny Brook, Doctor Dan, Scotch Dance, Firebrand, and Lancastrian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—National Stakes, $1,000 added; three and a half furlongs. Notasulga, 113 pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 5, won; Black Mary, 115, (McIntyre,) 16 to 1, second; Ziephen, 123, (Lloyd,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:41 1-5. E. M. Fry, Bitter Sir, and Coincident also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Tichimingo, 116 pounds, (Taylor,) 16 to 5, won; Consideration, 120, (McIntyre,) 9 to 1, second; Airship, 120, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Fargo, Akbar, Hocus Pocus, E. E. Johnson, Dr. Heard, Jockson Day, Race Street, Defend, and Prince Brutus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Reside, 101 pounds, (Lloyd,) 13 to 5, won; Noel, 109, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Kaiserhoff, 100, (Hogg,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Bitter Brown, Harry Stephens, Brail, Agra, Sonoma Belle, and Judge Trayner also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Foxmeade, 109 pounds, (Lloyd,) 9 to 5, won; Jerry C., 100, (J. Lee,) 6 to 1, second; Bazell, 103, (Walker,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Rusted, Clique, Mafalda, Paul Clifford, and Wild Irishman also ran.

Tichenor Moving Horses to Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 6.—H. M. Tichenor of Chicago has sent to the Hamburg Stud of John E. Madden his English-bred horse Scribe, by Isinglass, dam Memoir, by St. Simon, and also the brood mares Novice and Produce. Mr. Tichenor intends shipping all of his mares now located in Wisconsin to Kentucky and establishing a thoroughbred breeding stud of his own.

Oaklawn Bookmakers Enjoined.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 6.—An injunction was served on Constable Smith at the Oaklawn track to-day, restraining him from interfering with operations in the betting ring, and after the second race bookmakers did a good business. They used small hand slates and did not issue any tickets.

AT SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Crowds Watch Y. M. C. A. Boys Perform and Hear Guides' Stories.

The lively interest taken in the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden that has been daily manifested from its opening by the large crowds that have visited and revisited the exhibition was undiminished yesterday. The Young Men's Christian Association members who preside over the boys' camps had an especially busy day receiving, while their fellows gave exhibition drills in the central island of calisthenics and heavier gymnastics that evoked repeated applause. The agility of these youthful athletes is no less surprising than their remarkable skill in uniform drills. Tumbling, horizontal and parallel bar work occupied the boys last evening, while canoe tilting and races were held in the afternoon. William Taverat and H. Schaefer, F. H. Baldwin and A. A. Vail and William Cragin and C. D. Cragin were the winners in the various events yesterday.

The single-handed bait casting contest for distance was also decided in the afternoon. The event was open to all and was entered by some well-known and expert anglers. Louis S. Darling and Charles U. Stepath were tied for first place with casts of 170 feet, Darling winning the throw-off, while Milton H. Smith got third place.

Capt. Bill Graham, who daily attracts visitors to the Long Island exhibit, had quite a gallery in the afternoon, explaining the operation of his scooters and dilating on the interest evoked on the Great South Bay by the races for the various cups for which some fifty different scooters annually contest. Much interest was shown in Champion Fred Smith's boat.

Little was talked of among the various exhibits at the show save the meeting of the Canadian camp to-day. The annual dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor this evening, preceded by a reception to all those qualified to participate, is expected to be the greatest of the several notable dinners already given by the organization. Dr. G. Lenox Curtis, the President, will occupy the chair, and the speakers are to include John S. Wise, Dr. Barton W. Evermann of the Department of Fisheries at Washington, Commander Robert E. Peary, Justice Langley of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Ernest Thompson Seton, and George Shiras, third, of Pittsburg.

The Canadian camp includes some of the best-known sportsmen in the world. Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Ernest Thompson Seton, and the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Van Dyke are its Vice Presidents, and its Advisory Board includes Dr. Robert T. Norris, Harry W. Bedford, G. M. Bosworth, Charles G. D. Roberts, William H. Boardman, Dr. W. Henry Drummond, Charles W. Wake, Caspar Whitney, Admiral George Dewey, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Cy Warman, James A. Cruikshank, George Bird Grinnell, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Hamlin Garlin, and such eminent Canadians as the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, and Sir Louis Jetté.

ROAD DRIVERS' PARADE.

Horsemen Will Form Into Line at 145th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The route for the annual parade of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, to be held Saturday, May 4, was adopted last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association. Owing to the fact that Seventh Avenue is torn up and unsafe it was necessary to select another route. The parade will form above 145th Street on St. Nicholas Avenue and the side streets, and pass up St. Nicholas Avenue to the Speedway as far as Dyckman Street, returning on the Speedway to the entrance at 155th Street, where the parade will be dismissed. It is intended to make a special effort to get five hundred horses in the parade and to eclipse all previous records.

One of the features of the parade will be the horse show. Chairman George A. Coleman of the Horse

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST, 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

91D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second floor room for two; good board; homelike; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Congenial home offered business couple, gentlemen; sunny room; reference; table guests.

110TH ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable hall room, with closet, to rent, with board.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large sunny room, steam heat; excellent table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; running water; steam heated; excellent board; near Subway station.

21ST, 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2133—Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (51st.)—Suites and separate rooms; uniformly good table; American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 6 and 7, Heights Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; rooms furnished, unfurnished; steam heat, bath; neighborhood, house, table high-class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

33D ST., 39 WEST.—One or two rooms, private bath, first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

34TH ST., 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let. Apply on premises.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small, clean, warm rooms; quiet house; near Broadway "L" Subway.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Elegant rooms, private baths, hot water, telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 219 WEST.—Two front hall rooms, with board; references.

45TH, 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; reasonable; near elevated and Subway.

46TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room & bath for gentlemen; private family; references.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front rooms; bath; heat; gentlemen; reasonable; select.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

68TH ST., 42 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor, all modern improvements; near elevated and Subway.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Third floor; private bath; large sunny rooms. X Y Z, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large sunny back parlor; well furnished; bath, heated, phone; near Subway and "L"; reasonable; American family; other rooms.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room, back parlor; physician, dentist; small rooms; convenient "L."

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms, from $6 to $12, nicely furnished; well heated; references.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—Rare opportunity, one or two gentlemen or couple to secure large hand, roomily furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath, in first-class Jewish house.

94TH ST., 25 WEST.—Finely furnished room, (double,) with private bath, in private house; telephone, electric light; breakfast served in room if desired; gentlemen only.

94TH ST., 25 WEST.—Finely furnished room in private house, with private bath; telephone and electric light.

102D ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful suite, facing Park; every convenience; elevator; piano; reasonable; gentlemen. Bain.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny front rooms; elevator; open day and night; telephone; elevator boy.

123D ST., 202 WEST.—Large sunny room, private house; telephone; business people preferred; references.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Cosy, light, airy room, with young couple; elevator apartment; $3.50. Ripley.

ATTRACTIVE, large, sunny room, electric light, steam heat, elevator service; modern apartment 54th St., near Subway station; with or without board; highest references given and required. Address W., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

MANHATTAN AV., 109 (near 104th St.)—Handsomely furnished small room; private house; reasonable.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—New furnished room; private bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone.

51ST ST., 314 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 155 EAST.—Select room, in private house; all conveniences.

124TH ST., 327 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping, and hall rooms; reasonable.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, newly furnished; all conveniences; elevator service; telephone. D., 688 East 138th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 609.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; heated; separate beds.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A slate quarry for sale, operating plant and about 750 acres of land, covering the ledge, which has been traced two miles; the property is adjacent to a railroad; for sixty years it has maintained its reputation of the best blue-black roofing slate, commanding the highest price on the market, and preferred in Government specifications. Box 165, Brooklyn P. O., New York.

BUSINESSES complete; merchandise, real estate, patents, etc. We sell or buy anything, no matter what. If you wish to buy or sell see us.

National Co., 5 Beekman St.

A small amount of cash buys a retail soda-water business on Lower Broadway, N. Y.; average daily receipts, $50; good lease; owner compelled to leave city. Inquire King, 990 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., or on premises, 296 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.— In the matter of ALFRED FREUND, individually and as a member of the firm of Herschbach, Freund & Company, Bankrupt.—No. 9850.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Freund, individually and as a member of the firm of Herschbach, Freund & Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 8th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 6th, 1907.

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; a young woman thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a set of books; one who understands stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $18. Address B., Box 215 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT EXPERIENCED MILLINERS AND MAKERS; GOOD WAGES AND STEADY POSITIONS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Primary teacher; must understand hand sewing; Episcopal resident. Address at once, stating references and salary, Box 143, Bronxville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; medium salary; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for New Jersey churches, $700 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for Manhattan and Brooklyn, $600 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcomg.

WANTED—A lawyer or law firm sufficiently familiar with printing to handle intelligently litigation connected therewith. Address Compromise, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man, bright, ambitious, energetic; good penman; quick at figures. Address, with full particulars, Right Chance, Box 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Correspondent for automobile company; must handle, follow up dictation; $1,200. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED — Experienced machinist on small tool work; write fully previous experience and pay expected. Manhattan, 198 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young and active church musician, 9 to 5 daily, for office and outside work. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Clerk for office work; must write a good hand; $15. Call, write. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNT BOOKS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Viola D. Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Girl; private family preferred; best of reference. 228 East 42d St., 2d flight up, front.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman; good cook; excellent references; wages $35 to $40; city or country; present employer can be seen. Address Scotchwoman, care of Mrs. Trowbridge, 135 Central Park West.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Together; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—First-class, $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER desires few more engagements, $1.75; also children's work. M. F., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone, 4786 Columbus.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—French; first-class; like to go West or South; no cards; good reference. R. H., 212 East 36th.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Young English girl, $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—10; experienced; writes and transcribes notes neatly and accurately; good figurer; $10-$12. Miss Rosamond, Box 294 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Over six years' experience; rapid, accurate, responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Clifford, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; young woman; few months' experience; punctual, painstaking; references; moderate salary. Sensible, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, intelligent, responsible, painstaking, desirable; references; $12-$15. American, Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Exceptional education; refined, ladylike, accurate, responsible; references; $12. Miss C., Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant in office; 17; 11 months' experience; bright and willing; $8-$9. Miss G., Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; academic education; no social engagements; best references. Bronxite, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Neat, tidy; $20; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting, by public accountant; references. Accountant, 60 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

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Mid-Day Attack Brought New Low Levels — Shorts Driven to Cover at Day's End.

Two periods of weakness, one of these so acute as to bring the market to the verge of demoralization; a volume of business running above 2,300,000 shares, making the day the fourth greatest in point of activity in the history of the Stock Exchange; an abrupt advance of 10 points in Reading stock within some fifteen minutes, with trading of over 700,000 shares in that issue alone, and a final rally in all parts of the list, leaving quotations at the close of the day from 2 to 5 points above the levels of the previous night, made up the striking happenings in yesterday's stock market, which will take its place among the traditional "great markets" in Wall Street's archives. The course of the trading during the day served to throw some light upon the causes which have been underlying the weakness in prices for days past. There has been a general understanding, of course, that the more important interests of the financial community, whose commitments are at all times so large as to practically force them to take protective measures, have been moving slowly in the present instance, because of apprehensions over the effects upon railroads and other corporations of the so-called hostile attitude of legislative bodies all over the country, and the feeling that the disclosures at the recent Inter-State Commerce Commission's hearing were of such a nature as to intimidate investors in securities. It has been increasingly evident for some days that a powerful group of speculators in control of almost limitless means, recognising the vulnerable position in which the market had been placed by the foregoing facts, had planned a comprehensive campaign against prices. This programme met with little interference until on Tuesday banking support was accorded to the Hill shares, which had also been under pressure from other quarters. That was the first day in which anything like real resistance to this speculative group was forthcoming, but it was so determined that to all appearances the clique operating for the fall deemed it best to terminate this stage of its campaign yesterday. Therefore, after prices had fallen away in the first few minutes of business, and then advanced all along the line, a concerted attack was made upon all quarters of the list, in the course of which liquidation broke out anew and prices were driven to the lowest points yet touched, the general level being well under the last low point stablished in October, 1904. A covering movement at once set in, and stocks swept upward to the close of the day with ever-increasing vigor. In Reading, which had borne the brunt of the selling for many days past, the advance was sensational, the final price of the stock representing a gain of over 10 points on the low figure of the day and the final figure on Tuesday night. Elsewhere the advances were less precipitate, but they were general, and in the end left the impression that, for the time being at least, the worst had been seen. Of the many rumors bred by the remarkable price movement of the day little need be said. They ranged from reports that banking houses were taking over stocks from distressed railroads to a story that Mr. Harriman, in spite of his recent experiences with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, had bought control of the Reading.

Although the greater part of Wall Street was too busily engaged in following the stock market's gyrations to pay heed to these things, there were, nevertheless, unusually interesting developments in the money market. Call money, for instance, rose to 6¼ per cent., and time money for the four and five months' periods advanced to a flat 6 per cent. rate, this marking a rise of one-half of 1 per cent. since the opening of the week. All this foreshadows, of course, a dubious bank return at the week's end, unless the liquidation in stocks makes itself felt in that document. In the foreign exchange market, demand sterling rates fell 10 points, making a decline of over a quarter of a cent in the pound since Monday and bringing quotations again within striking distance of London's gold.

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ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Dominion Coal Co.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Railway Steel Springs Co.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Heavy realization in Swift & Co. shares carried the price downward and affected the remainder of the market. The selling was attributed to insiders, although there could be no confirmation of this. The Swift dividend action is due to-morrow, but from an inside source it was stated that the usual quarterly disbursement would be forthcoming.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	American Can pf	54	53	54
30	American Shipbuilding	75	75	75
25	Chicago Pneu. Tool	35	35	35
300	Chicago Subway	27½	26	27½
20	Chicago Telephone	118	118	118
25	Chicago Title & Trust	106	106	106
8	Diamond Match	120½	120½	120½
235	National Biscuit	79½	79½	79½
25	National Biscuit pf	117	116	116
100	Quaker Oats	141	140	140
30	Quaker Oats pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
40	Sears-Roebuck pf	93½	93	93
1,901	Swift & Co	109¼	108¼	109
300	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	United Box Board pf	7¾	7½	7¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. H. Bickmore & Co. are offering $1,900,000 of 4 per cent. refunding bonds of the Atlantic Shore Line Railway at a price to net 5.25.

The following have been elected to the Directorate of the Donald Steamship Company to serve for a year: John A. Donald, William McAdoo, Elliot C. Anderson, W. O. Allison, G. Whitefield Betts, Jr., David C. Reid, J. di Giorgio, W. H. Bennett, T. J. Lewis, and T. N. Jones.

The Cotton Exchange membership in the name of William R. Miller of Belton, Texas, will be sold at public auction at noon on March 18.

The Consolidated Exchange firm of Dobbs & Moran has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The Utah Consolidated Copper Company has put its stock on a quarterly dividend basis, and has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share and an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 15. Books close March 15 and reopen March 25. The company heretofore has paid dividends semi-annually, and that just declared is at the same rate per annum as the previous disbursement.

Baring Brothers & Co. of London, the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris, and the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin have purchased the £7,000 loan of the Argentine Republic.

Corey's Retirement Rumored Again.

W. E. Corey's retirement from the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation was again rumored yesterday and again officially denied. Pittsburg dispatches to Wall Street had it that June 1 had been set as the date for Mr. Corey's relinquishment of his duties as operating head of the Steel Corporation, and that his successor had already been chosen, Chairman E. H. Gary said all this was entirely unfounded.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 6, 1907.

Total sales March 6, 1907..... 46,630,2[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 2,347,3[illegible]
Corresponding date last year..... 65,543,8[illegible]

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	13¾	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Co	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	34	34½	33	34½	+ 1⅞
103⅝	107	190,700	*Amal. Copper Co	105½	107⅝	103	106½	+ 1
22¼	23½	250	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	22	22	22	22	− ½
17⅜	17½	1,100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	− ¼
6¾	6½	100	*American Can	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	...
53⅜	54	700	Am. Can pf	53½	53¾	53	53⅜	...
41⅞	42	5,150	Am. Car & Foundry	41½	42	40½	42	+ ⅛
101½	102	250	Am. Car & Fo. pf	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	− ⅜
31	31½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅛
215	...	115	Am. Express	220	220	220	220	− 4
4½	5	200	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
22½	23¾	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
70	80	100	Am. Ice Securities Co	80	80	80	80	+ ½
70½	71	2,250	*Am. Locomotive Co	69	70½	68	70½	+ 2
109	110	470	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf	108	108	108	108	− 1
135¼	135½	65,700	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co	133⅜	135½	131⅛	135½	+ 2½
113	114	350	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113	113	− ½
8	8½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	...
38⅜	39	900	Am. Steel Fo. pf	40	40	39	39	− 1½
126⅜	126¾	14,620	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127½	127½	124½	126¾	− 1⅝
125	126	200	*Am. S. R. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	+ 3
94½	95	2,070	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	94⅝	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	− ⅛
29½	30	2,885	*Am. Woolen Co	29⅝	30¼	28½	29	− 1
97½	99	220	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	− ½
67½	69¾	57,500	*Anaconda C. M. Co	69	71	65¾	69⅝	+ ¾
95⅞	96	113,800	At., T. & S. F.	93½	96¼	92	95⅞	+ 3⅝
96	96¼	700	At., T. & S. F. pf	96½	96½	95⅜	96⅛	+ ⅜
112	112½	1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	110⅜	112⅜	110¼	112½	+ 1½
106⅞	107	11,900	Baltimore & Ohio	105½	107	104½	107	+ 2
13	16	100	Bethlehem Steel	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− 1½
58¾	59	31,880	Brooklyn Rap. Trans	58	59	54⅝	58⅞	+ ⅞
13	15	300	Brunswick City	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	...
62⅛	63	300	Canada Southern	63½	63½	62½	62½	− ⅞
177	177½	43,650	Canadian Pacific	177½	178½	171½	177¾	− 1
33⅜	35	6,000	Central Leather Co	34	34½	31½	33½	− ½
98½	98¾	225	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99	99	98¾	98¾	− ¼
47¾	48	5,860	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	47¾	46	47¾	+ ¾
15	17½	100	Chicago & Alton	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅞
14¼	14¾	6,400	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14¼	
21⅞	22¼	400	Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	22	22½	21½	21⅝	+ 1
78⅞	79½	100	Chi. Grt. West. deb	77½	77½	77½	77½	− 1
143⅜	143½	39,771	Chi., M. & St. P.	141½	143⅝	139¾	143⅜	+ 2⅞
139	141	325	*Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf. cts., 10 p. c. pd	139½	139½	139½	139½	− ¼
157	157½	3,800	Chi. & N. W.	154	157	153¾	157	+ 3½
13⅞	14⅛	8,041	Chi. & N. W. rights	13	13⅞	13	13¾	+ ½
...	...	150	Chi. & N. W. pf	210	210	210	210	...
6	10	200	Chi. Term. Transfer	6	6	6	6	− 3⅜
4⅝	5	500	Chi. Union Traction	4½	4½	4½	4¾	+ ¼
14¾	15¼	1,100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	14½	14⅝	14	14¾	+ ¼
82½	86	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	80¾	82½	80¾	82½	+ 3½
41¾	41¾	17,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅜	41½	38½	41½	+ 1¾
31¼	31½	4,100	Colorado & Southern	31	31⅜	30	31⅜	+ ⅛
64	66	100	Colorado & So. 1st pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	− ⅜
52¼	53	700	Colorado & So. 2d pf	52	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅛
21½	22¼	1,950	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	21⅛	20	21⅛	+ ⅛
132	132½	4,595	Consolidated Gas	133¼	133½	130	132½	+ 1½
21¼	21⅜	3,994	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	20	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+ 1
85⅜	86	775	Corn Prod. R. Co. pf	85½	85⅝	83½	85½	+ 1⅜
198¾	200	2,500	Delaware & Hudson	196¾	200	196¾	200	+ 2½
460½	500	100	Del., Lack. & West	460½	460½	460½	460½	−24½
34	34½	1,425	Denver & Rio Grande	33¾	34	33	34	...
75	76	620	Denver & R. G. pf	75½	76	75½	75½	− ½
75⅝	77	100	Detroit United Ry	75	75	75	75	− 2
74	74¼	5,270	*Distillers Securities	72	74¾	71	74¼	+ 1¾
...	...	100	*Distilling of Am. pf	73	73	73	73	− 2
16¼	16½	100	*Duluth, S. S. & At	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
31⅞	32	34,500	Erie	31½	32	30	32	+ ⅛
63⅝	66	1,500	Erie 1st pf	65⅝	65⅝	64½	65⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	54¼	2,200	Erie 1st pf	54½	54½	52¾	53½	− 1½
89	90	300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	90	90	89	89	− ¾
156	156½	1,800	General Electric	152¾	155½	152¾	155½	+ 2½
143	148	500	Granby Consol.	140	144	140	144	+ 4
156	156¾	21,511	Great Northern pf	153½	156¾	153¼	155½	+ 4⅜
71	71⅜	14,100	*Gt. N. t. c's, ore prop	67⅞	71¾	66¾	71	+ 3½
80⅞	81½	100	Havana Electric pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
...	...	200	*Hocking Valley, t. r	114	114	114	114	...
86	89	300	Hocking Valley pf	89½	90	89	89	− 2
150	154	587	Illinois Central	150	150	150	150	− 3
27⅝	27⅞	8,460	Int.-Metropolitan	25½	27⅝	25½	27⅝	+ 2
64⅜	64⅞	3,700	Int.-Metropolitan pf	63¾	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	+ 1½
15¾	16	2,550	Int. Paper Co	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
70½	79¾	320	Int. Paper Co. pf	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	− ⅛
46	47½	200	*Int. Power Co	46	47	46	47	− ¾
32	33	900	Int. Steam Pump	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	− ½
76	77	700	Int. Steam Pump pf	77½	77½	75	75	− 3
21	23	20	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	...
41½	43	420	Iowa Central pf	41	42	41	42	− ½
24¾	27	1,300	Kansas City Southern	24¾	26⅝	24	26⅞	− ⅛
54⅝	56	1,600	Kansas City So. pf	55½	56½	54⅞	56	− ½
25	27	100	Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	− ⅞
122⅞	123	3,050	Louisville & Nash	120½	123	120	123	+ 3
70	70¼	1,300	Mackay Co's	70¾	70¾	69½	70	− ¾
67⅛	68½	1,450	Mackay Co's pf	68¼	69¼	67⅞	68¼	− ¼
139½	142	1,727	Manhattan Elevated	139¼	139½	138½	139½	− ⅛
100	103	200	*Met. Street Railway	102	102	101¼	101¼	− 2¾
22	22¾	1,900	Mexican Central	21⅝	22¾	21½	22¾	− ¼
...	175	50	Michigan Central	125	125	125	125	...
53	55	400	Minn. & St. Louis	54	55	54	55	− ¼
114	115	2,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113	114	111	114	...
138	138½	3,200	M., St. P. & S.S. M.pf.	136	138½	135	138½	+ ½
42¾	42¾	17,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41⅜	42¾	40⅝	42⅝	+ 1⅝
69½	70	1,000	Mo., Kansas & T. pf	69	69	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	6,950	Missouri Pacific	76½	77⅞	75⅝	77⅝	+ ⅞
79⅝	80	2,700	*Nat. Biscuit Co	79½	80	78½	80	...
65½	66	4,370	*Nat. Lead Co	65	65¾	63¾	65½	+ ⅝
130	132	700	*New York Air Brake	128¼	131	126⅞	131	+ 3
122	122½	12,772	New York Central	121⅜	123¼	120	122¼	+ 1¼
49	50	1,200	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	55	55	48	49	−10½
79½	80	100	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ¾
41	41¾	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	40¾	41	39¾	41	− ¾
81¾	82	4,160	Norfolk & Western	81½	81¾	80¾	81½	
79	80	2,500	North American	76½	79	76	79	+ 2
130½	130¾	37,075	Northern Pacific	137⅞	140¾	136½	139¾	+ 2⅝
126¼	126⅞	3,372	*N. P. rects., 5 p.c. pd	125	126¼	124¾	126½	+ ½
7	7½	100	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	...
27	27½	2,200	Pacific Mail	29	29	27	27⅞	− 1¼
126¼	126⅝	90,370	Pennsylvania R. R	126⅝	127½	124¾	125⅝	+ ⅞
90⅜	91	4,500	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91	90	91	...
14½	15	500	Pittsburg Coal	15½	15½	14	14	...
44½	45	3,085	Pressed Steel Car	43½	44½	42	44⅜	+ ⅛
94½	95	370	Pressed Steel Car pf	95¼	96¼	94¼	94¾	− ⅛
182	185	884	Pullman Company	184	184	183	183	− 1½
50¾	51	2,900	Railway Steel Spring	49⅞	50¾	49½	50¾	+ 1¼
97	98	200	*Railway Steel Sp. pf	98	98	98	98	− ½
124½	125	701,070	Reading	115½	125¼	114¾	124¾	+10⅜
88	90	340	Reading 1st pf	89	89	89	89	− 1
88¾	90	700	Reading 2d pf	89	89	88	88	+ ⅝
28½	29	4,025	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27¼	28¼	25	28¼	...
96	96¾	2,045	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	96	96	95½	96	− ½
23¾	24	16,500	Rock Island Co	23½	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ½
52¼	53¾	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	52	53½	52	53	+ ½
39½	40	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38	39½	38	38	...
22¼	22½	100	St. L. Southwestern	22¼	22½	22	22½	...
...	...	100	Sears, Roebuck pf	93	93	93	93	− 1¾
60¼	61½	2,705	Sloss-S. Steel & I. Co	56	60¾	56	60¾	+ 3½
85⅞	86	83,200	Southern Pacific	84½	86¾	83¾	86	+ 2½
116	117	500	Southern Pacific pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
24¼	24½	15,000	So. Ry. extended	23½	26	23	24½	− ⅜
76	77	1,300	So. Ry. pf., extended	74	76	74	75⅞	+ 1⅞
143	146	400	Tennessee Coal & I	141	144	141	144	+ 3
50	50¼	3,450	*Tennessee Copper	49⅜	50⅛	49¼	50¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	31½	4,500	Texas & Pacific	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
77½	80	100	Texas Pacific L. Tr	77	77	77	77	− 1
109	110	300	Third Avenue	111	111	110	110	− ¼
27⅜	28½	600	Tol., St. L. & West	27	28	27	28	− 1
47⅞	48½	450	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ 1
97	97½	2,000	Twin City Rapid Tr	98⅞	98⅞	95	97	+ 2½
6	7	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
166¾	166⅞	229,200	Union Pacific	164½	166¾	162¼	166⅝	+ 1⅝
91	93	200	Union Pacific pf	89¾	91	89¾	91	+ 2
51⅜	52	300	United Rys. Invest	51	51	51	51	+ 1½
63	63½	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	62	63	62	63	...
40¾	41	1,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	41½	41½	39½	40¾	− 1⅜
98	106	70	U. S. Express	103	105	100	103	...
84	85	1,400	U. S. Realty & I. Co	84	84¾	80	84¾	− ¾
19	20	350	*U. S. Red. & Ref	20	20	18	18	− 2
52½	56⅞	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	53½	56	53½	56	+ 1
47⅜	48	3,600	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47¾	46½	47⅝	− ⅝
104½	106	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105	105	104	104	− ¼
73½	74	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	74	74	74	74	+ 1
42¾	42¾	220,723	U. S. Steel	41¾	42½	40⅜	42½	+ ¾
102	102¼	24,158	U. S. Steel pf	101	102½	100⅜	102½	+ ⅞
35¾	36	3,530	*Utah Copper	35¼	36½	35	36	...
31	31¼	2,050	Vir.-Carolina Chem	28	31½	28	31¼	+ 1⅝
105½	106½	100	Vir.-Car. Chem. pf	106	106	106	106	...
63	74	1,600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70¼	70¼	64	66¼	+ 3½
14½	14⅝	900	Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	30	1,800	Wabash pf	29½	30	28¾	30	+ 1
70	80¾	525	W. U. Telegraph	80¾	80¾	79½	80	− 1
...	...	700	Westinghouse E. & M	146¾	150	143	150	...
...	...	100	Wheeling & L. E.	10¾	10¾	10	10	...
10	10¾	780	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
28	30	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	14¼	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	+ 1⅜
15⅜	16	300	Wisconsin Central	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18⅜	...
19	22	300	Wisconsin Central pf	40½	41	40	40½	− ½
41¼	43	800	*Unlisted.					

Total.. 2,346,802

MINING STOCKS.

0.25	0.20	500	Comstock	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	+0.05

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Reading and United States Steel were heavily dealt in, but Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and United Gas Improvement were also active. In the afternoon they advanced to above the finals of yesterday, as did Electric Storage Battery, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Lehigh Navigation trust certificates, and a few others. General Asphalt preferred was very weak, selling at 28½, against last previous sales at 31¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
117	Bell Telephone	51⅜	51	51⅛
300	Belmont Tonopah	5	5	5
200	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅞	55¼	55¼
8	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
3,775	Cambria Steel	42	41	42
1,090	Elec. Co. of America	10	9⅞	10
1,010	Elec. Storage Battery	55	55	55
600	Erie	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜
25	General Asphalt pf	28½	28½	28½
5	Ins. Co. of North Am.	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Keystone Telephone	8	8	8
25	Lake Superior Corp	13	13	13
4,099	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
792	Lehigh Val. Trans. pf	20	20	20
910	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	90¼	88	90
14	Little Schuylkill R.R.	58	58	58
1,500	Marsden	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,142	Pennsylvania R. R.	63⅞	62⅝	63⅞
50	Pennsylvania Salt	104½	104½	104½
350	Philadelphia Co.	44½	44½	44½
2	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
320	Philadelphia Electric	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
850	Philadelphia Rapid R. T.	20½	19⅞	20½
135	Philadelphia Traction	94	93½	93½
23,365	Reading	62¼	57 3-16	62⅜
82	Reading 1st pf	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
200	Rock Island	23	23	25
200	Southern Ry.	23½	23¼	23½
895	Union Traction	56⅝	56	56
4,387	United Gas Imp.	90½	89¼	90¼
18,160	U. S. Steel	42¼	40⅝	42¼
1,065	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	100⅝	101¼
216	Warwick Steel	8	8	8
20	Wabash	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The local market was still on the decline to-day. Northern Central was 1½ lower, Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s a ½, Houston Oil a ½, and United Railway bonds fractionally down. Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus income bonds were ⅝ stronger on the strength of the reported plan for a holding company. The Brewing 4s, however, declined ½. The close was firm and active. Shares, 793; bonds, $76,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 4s	79⅜	79⅛	79⅛
1,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Balt., S. P. & C. 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	107½	107½	107½
7,000	United Rys. 4s	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
6,000	United Rys. inc	55	55	55
2,000	United Rys. Pfg. 5s	84	84	84
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½
4,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One of the things most widely commented upon during the last three days of turbulence in Wall Street has been the absence of failures among brokerage houses. The shrinkage in prices has, of course, resulted in great losses in many directions, but these seem to have fallen, so far at least, upon those perfectly able to bear them. The absence of failures during the "earthquake panic," as it was called, a little less than a year ago, and during the sharp price recessions of February, 1906, also called forth comment. The reason in each instance has been the same. Since 1903 there has been no great public speculation in stocks, and it has been the general testimony of brokerage houses that accounts upon their books rested at almost unprecedentedly low figures during all this time, and right up to the beginning of the present decline. The actual losses have fallen upon the great market pools and wealthy individual speculators who have replaced the public in Wall Street's machinery, and at different times in the past these interests have displayed an ability to take an astonishing amount of punishment.

It was not to be expected that Wall Street would allow an occasion like this to pass without working up for its own pleasure a number of stories regarding the movements and meetings of financiers and the motives which it likes to think underlie the course of the market. To Mr. Hill, for instance, has been ascribed the desire to make his own stocks sell as low as possible in order to reduce the profits of the Union Pacific on its holdings. On the other hand, a story seriously canvassed had it that at a meeting of prominent banking and railroad interests at the home of Mr. Hill on Tuesday night, it was decided to protect the Hill shares in the market. The location of this meeting at the home of Mr. Hill is due to the season. Whenever possible, Wall Street likes to place gatherings of this kind on the yacht of some one of the bankers concerned. Other stories were that Morgan & Co. had taken over the Union Pacific's unsold balance of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks, a twin to this report being found in the widespread rumor that Mr. Frick had performed a like service for the Lake Shore in respect to its holdings of Reading. The final story had it that a meeting of "some of the most powerful financial interests in the Street was held at the home of a well-known banker in this city on Tuesday night." The result of the deliberations was not vouchsafed, but it must have been a general agreement to protect the entire market, judging from the course of prices during the day.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold at 53 early in the day, and at that price touched the lowest level since the slump of 1904. The trading in this stock has presented the best example of the workings of a pool afforded by the present market, and the losses of this group have been perhaps the heaviest scored. The pool seems to have given up its campaign, largely as a result of the appearance of the Public Utility bill, with its proposals for scrutiny of future capitalization and detailed inspection.

In Reading the support has been so determined as to attract much attention. The upheaval in the stock has set afloat reports regarding its accumulation by important banking interests throughout the decline of some 40 points. In the course of this movement the stock has changed hands at an average rate of a million shares a week, the total common stock having been turned over in the market nearly twenty times since early in December. As an explanation of the accumulation of the favorite, report is that sooner or later an announcement regarding the road's reliquishment of its coal properties will be made, this separation taking a form highly profitable to stockholders.

At 163¼, Union Pacific sold just where it rested before the announcement of the increase in the dividend rate from 6 to 10 per cent. in August of last year.

Little consideration has been given to reports from Pittsburg and Philadelphia regarding the probability of a strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines, but yesterday's dispatches from Pittsburg said that "Farley the strike-breaker" had arrived in Pittsburg, and was instituting proceedings which with him are always preliminary to a strike. Wall Street had no certain knowledge that the well-known strike-breaker was in Pittsburg, but the dispatch to that effect made it look upon the Pennsylvania situation as more serious than appeared on the surface.

Reports of the cancellation of orders for material of one kind and another are beginning to reach Wall Street as a result of the retrenchment policy of the railroads. On Tuesday it was reported that the Wabash had canceled a big order for cars of different kinds, while yesterday a report from Philadelphia had it that the Pennsylvania was seriously considering canceling an order for 5,000 box cars placed in December last, a step which would save the road some $6,000,000.

Some of the issues which Wall Street knows as "specialties" suffered severely yesterday. Lackawanna, for instance, dropped 24½ points on the sale of 100 shares. Nickel Plate, the control of which is held by the New York Central, fell 10½ points on transactions in only 1,200 shares. Stocks of this class are usually very inactive, and when forced to sale under conditions like those obtaining yesterday they inevitably suffer.

Several commission houses reported the presence in Wall Street of bargain hunters. They also received through the day from out-of-town customers, who consider themselves anything but speculators, discretionary buying orders—that is, orders which give the broker authority to exercise his best judgment in making purchases for the client. Evidence of this sort of buying was to be found in the odd lots which appeared on the tape in the course of the day. Purchases of this nature seldom amount to more than 20 or 50 shares in a block.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

These securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 244½.
4 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 319.
20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 260.
$3,000 the Niagara Falls Power Company 6 per cent. bonds, interest April and October, 90.
100 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 203½.
50 shares American Chicle Company common, $100 each, 187.
140 shares the Yonkers North End Land Company common, $100 each, $5,000 lot.
800 shares Gronox Consolidated Mines, (hypothecated,) $5 each, $8.25 per share.
75 shares Royal Baking Powder Company common, $100 each, 155.
$4,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due 1921, $1,000 each, 122½.
10 shares Winter & Co., $100 each, 87.
20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 241.
50 shares Royal Baking Powder Company preferred, $100 each, 103½.
50 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 286.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New York Times received at the Wall Street Office, 39 Broad St. Open to A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4¾@6¼ per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 5¾@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $399,818,489; balances, $10,246,717; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $590,693.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8445@$4.8450, sixty days at $4.8030@$4.8085, and cables at $4.8515@$4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.79½@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.24⅝ for long and 5.21¼ less 3-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-16 and 94 7-16 plus 1-64; guilders, 39⅞ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31⅞d per ounce and in New York at 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53¼c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 6.—Money was in good supply and fair demand in the market today, and discounts were steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were weak. Trading suffered from the effects of the forthcoming new issues, the Japanese loan and London County Council loans, which depressed gilt-edged securities generally, while the monetary outlook was not so bright owing to expected gold shipments, which further checked business materially. Prices, however, closed above the worst quotations of the day.

Americans started at fractions above parity, but business during the forenoon was stagnant and quotations gradually fell away owing to fears of lower prices at the New York opening. Later the market hardened on the New York advices, and then declined and fluctuated widely, finishing firmer at well above the worst quotations of the day.

Foreigners were dull. The new Japanese loan was underwritten and quoted at one-half of 1 per cent. premium. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103½.

Copper shares further relapsed. Paris sold Rio Tinto down to 104¾.

Bullion amounting to £208,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £6,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

The Indian Secretary to-day bought £25,000 in gold due here April 6.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver quiet, 31⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4¾@4⅝ per cent.

PARIS, March 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsettled on the New York advices. Rio Tinto declined sharply. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted and the bonds of 1904 closed at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 86f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 30c for checks.

BERLIN, March 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols, 3½s	97	98½
German consols, 3s	85¾	86¼
Bavarian Government 4s	101¾	101¾
Hessian Government 3½s	96¼	96¾
Saxony Government 3s	85⅞	86¼
Hamburg Government 3s	85¼	85¾
City of Cologne 4s	101¾	101⅝
City of Munich 4s	101⅜	101⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	101¼	101⅜
City of Frankfort-a-M. 3½s	96⅛	96⅜
City of Vienna 4s	98⅝	99⅛
Mexican Government Gold 5s	100⅜	102
Russian Government 4s	76⅝	77⅝
French Rente 3½s	95¼	95⅝
British consols, 2½s	86¼	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86 1-16	...	...	— 1/16
Consols, account	86⅜	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	14⅜	69⅝	69	+ ⅛
Atchison	96⅜	93⅞	92½	+ 1⅛
Can. Pacific	188	177½	178¼	— ¾
St. Paul	145⅞	141½	140½	+ ⅝
Erie	32½	31½	31½	...
Erie 1st pf.	62½	65⅜	64½	+ ⅞
Ill. Central	158½	153¾	153	+ ⅞
Louis. & Nash.	125	121¼	120	+ 1¼
N. Y. Central	125	121¼	121	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	55¾	126¼	126⅛	— ⅛
Reading	69¼	115⅝	114⅝	+ 1
So. Pacific	86⅞	84⅝	83½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	170	164⅜	164	...
U. S. Steel	42⅜	41	41½	— ½
U. S. Steel pf.	104½	101⅝	101¼	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 5 9	Esperanza	2 5 9
Tomboy	1 16 3	Dolores	1 17 0
El Oro	1 8 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The official closing prices for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.06	.04	Ky. Con.	.10	.12
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.19	.19	Mexican	.85	.83
Belcher	.57	.55	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Best & B.	1.50	1.40	Ophir	2.05	2.70
Bullion	.40	.35	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.47	.48	Potosi	.16	.16
Chal. Con.	.23	.23	Savage	.79	.77
Challar	.13	.13	Sag Belch.	.00	.07
Confidence	.99	1.00	Sierra Nev.	.81	.83
C. C. & V.	.92	.93	Standard	8.00	8.00
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.81	.81	Union Con.	.80	.84
Gould & C.	.34	.37	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & N.	.71	.70	Yel. Jacket	1.00	1.05
Julia	.18	.13	Silver bars	.68⅞	.69¼
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .53¼@.54¼.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12¼.

Telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17¼.

TONOPAH.	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Belmont	5.00	5.00	Jumbo	4.25	4.25
Cash Boy	.09	.09	Kendall	.39	.41
Golden Anch.	.29	.31	Laguna	1.05	1.05
Home	.24	.25	Lone Star	.30	.31
Jim Butler	1.02	1.00	May Queen	.24	.25
McNamara	.56	.56	Mohawk	17.50	17.50
Midway	2.00	2.00	Red Top	4.25	4.20
Montana	3.75	3.65	Sandstorm	.63	.64
North Star	.35	.35	St. Ives	1.82	1.87
Ohio	.04	.04	Silver Pick	1.40	1.42
Tonopah Ext.	4.35	4.35	MANHATTAN.		
West End	1.50	1.50	Jump'g Jack	.14	.14
GOLDFIELD.			Le BULLFROG.		
Adams	.19	.20	Bullf'g Min.	.27	.30
Atlanta	.13	.75	Bullf'g N. B.	.40	.41
Diamondfield	.41	.47	Gold Bar	1.15	2.00
Dixie	.12	.13	Orig. Bullf'g.	.19	.20
Goldf'd Min.	1.65	1.60	Steinway	.20	.20
			Tramp Cons.	1.25	1.25

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11½	14	Sovereign	6	6¼
C., K. & N.	7½	9	Isabella	20	20¾
C. C. Cons.	4⅝	5	Mollie Gib.	5	8
Dr. Jackpot	6¼	7½	Pharmacist	6¼	6¾
Elkton	57	59	Portland	115	120
El Paso	46	49	Un. Gold	9¼	9¾
Findley	65	66¼	Vindicator	92	94
Gold Dollar	6¾	6 7⅞	Work	14	16

STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

statements as of February 26, 1907, republished in The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review, next Monday, March 11. Sample copy on application. Times Square, 8 Spruce St., 39 Broad St. Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sentiment Switches from the Bear Side When Shorts Run on 'Change.

RALLY FOLLOWS SLUMP

Prices Affected by Stock Exchange Flurry — Bear Traders in Rush to Cover Help Prices Up.

The movement of the curb stocks yesterday shared much of the irregularity that was the feature of the trading on the Stock Exchange, and though the closing prices for the most part showed losses often of substantial amounts for the day, recoveries were general from the lowest levels. As on the Stock Exchange brokers were prepared for a slump at the opening, and the traders were heavy sellers of the market in all issues in which trading is broad enough to assure a quick turn. Sentiment changed, however, in sympathy with the bear panic in Reading on 'Change, and the general recoveries before the close were largely aided by the timidity of traders in the face of the improving sentiment. United Copper was the heaviest loser, selling from 77 down to 74¼, with a recovery after transactions of 5,700 shares of only ½ point. In receding in the face of improving sentiment United Copper maintained the consistency of its manipulators, who put it up stubbornly Monday and Tuesday in the face of a sagging market. The manufactured activity in Nevada-Utah continued in slightly diminished volume yesterday, with less violent fluctuations in prices. The range was 7¼ down to 6⅞ and up to 7¾, with the close at 7⅝. Transactions were reported at a round 100,000. Boston Copper was one of the few stocks to close with a substantial gain. The price went from 27½ up to 28 on transactions of 1,000.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Am. W. P. pf.	22	23	21¾	21¾
50	Electric Boat	33	33	33	33
100	Hav. Tobacco	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
10	Hav. Tob. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½
300	Houston Oil	7	7	7	7
100	Hous. Oil rcts.	5	5	5	5
700	Int. M. M. pf.	25½	25½	24¾	25½
140	Int. Text Book	130	130	130	130
2,000	Man. Transit	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
20	Standard Oil	520	520	520	520
2,900	Waterbury Co.	50½	51¼	50¼	50¼
325	Waterbury pf.	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
5,600	West. Ice Co.	25½	25¼	23⅜	25¼
RAILROADS.					
5,600	Chi. Subway	26⅜	27⅜	26¼	27
745	Gt. Nor. rights	19½	19½	19½	19½
MINING STOCKS.					
500	Alas. M. Sec.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
435	Argen. Cobalt	1	1	1	1
700	Balakala	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
500	Barnes King	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Batopilas Min.	7¼	7¼	6	6
1,800	Bingham Can.	1⅛	1 15-16	1⅛	1⅛
400	Bonanza Belt	4	4	4	4
1,000	Boston Copper	27½	28	27½	28
1,800	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8¼
10,000	Brit. C. C. rts.	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
300	Buffalo Mine	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
2,150	Butte Coalition	33	33¼	31½	32
2,800	Cl. Cr. & Gil.	7⅛	7⅜	7	7¼
34,000	Cobalt Can.	45	45	44	44½
1,800	Cobalt Contact	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
500	Cobalt Contact	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
200	Colonial Sil.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Col. Gold Dr.	9	9	9	9
100	Con. Ariz Sm.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Coluss L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
3,500	Cum.-Ely M.	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞
2,100	Davis-Dal.	17¼	17¾	17	17⅜
1,000	Dolores Ltd.	9¼	9¼	9	9
1,400	Dominion Cop.	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2,000	Douglas Cop.	17¾	18	17⅜	18
200	El Rayo Min.	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
1,000	Ely Cons.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
250	Foster Cobalt	2¼	2⅜	2 15-16	2 3-16
135	Furn. Ck. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Giroux Min.	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛
2,500	Gold Hill	4¼	4¼	3⅝	4
2,500	Greene-Can'ea.	18½	18⅝	18	18⅝
3,500	Greene C. Cop.	27½	28	27½	27⅞
1,000	Greene Gold-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	G. G.-S. rts.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,000	Green Meehan	1	1	1	1
300	Guanaj. Cons.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
3,000	King Edward	1¼	1½	1	1¼
1,100	M. A. M. & M.	76	76	75	76
3,000	McKinley-Dar.	2	2	1⅝	1⅞
2,200	Micmac G. M.	5¼	5⅝	5	5
208	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
850	Mohell Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
7,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	16¼	16½	15	16
2,000	Nevada Smelt.	4	4	4	4
100,000	N. U. M. & S.	7⅛	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
4,000	Newhouse Min.	22¼	22¾	21⅝	21⅞
4,500	Nip. Mines Co.	12½	12½	12	12¼
600	Old Hund. Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Portland Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Silver Queen	2¼	2½	2	2 1-16
3,000	Stewart Min.	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅛
1,500	Tramps Con.	$1.30	$1.30	$1.28	$1.28
450	Trinity Cop.	28	29	25¼	27¼
1,600	Tri-Bullion	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
200	Union Explor.	6	6	6	6
5,700	United Copper	77	77	74¼	74¾
900	Utah Apex	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Utah Cop.	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,000	White Knob C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	White K. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
BONDS.					
$17,000	Am. St. Fd. 6s.	95	95	95	95

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	March 6. Bid.	Asked.	March 5. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½
American Tobacco	365	375	365	375
Am. Writing Paper 5s	...	...	22	23
Barnes-King Devel	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	5
Batopilas Mining	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21	23	...	...
Bingham Central	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	2
Bonanza Belt	4	4½	4¼	4⅝
Boston Copper	28	28½	27	28
British Col. Copper	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8½
Buffalo Mine	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
British Col. rights	...	...	1	1 1-16
Butte Coalition	32½	33	34	34¼
Butte & New York	...	...	7	7¼
Central Foundry	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Central Foundry pf.	14½	16	14½	16
Central Foundry rts.	...	...	60	72
Chicago Subway	26	27	26	28½
Clear Creek & Gil. Tun.	7	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
Cobalt Contact	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Cobalt Argentite	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cobalt Central	44	45	44	45
Colonial Silver	3¾	4½	3⅝	4½
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5	5¼	5	5¼
Cumberland-Ely Min.	9⅝	10	10¼	10¾
Coluss Leonard Ext.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Davis-Daly	17⅝	17⅞	17	17½
Dolores Ltd	9	9½	9½	10⅜
Dom. Copper, new	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½
Douglas Copper	14	16	16	17½
Electric Boat	30	32	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	82	80	82
Empire Steel	8⅜	9¼	8⅜	9¼
Empire Steel pf.	48	51	50	51
Ely Central	5⅝	6	5	6
Ely Con.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
El Rayo	5¼	5½	5½	5⅝
Foster Cobalt	2¼	2½	2½	2 5-16
Furnace Creek	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Giroux	9	9½	9¼	9½
Gold Hill	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Greene Con. Copper	27⅜	28	27¼	28
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8	8½	8	8½
Greene-Cananea, new	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Greene-Mehan	1	1	1	1⅛
Great Northern rights	18½	19¼	18	19
Guanajuato Con.	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	20	25
Houston Oil	6	8	8	8
Houston Oil receipts	5	6	...	...
Inter. Mer. Marine	9	10	6	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	25½	26¼	26¼	26⅝
International Salt	15	18	15	18
King Edward	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	56	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼	4	4⅝
Marie Antoinette	75	77	76	78
Montgomery-Shoshone	...	...	11½	12⅝
McKinley-Darragh	1⅞	2	2	2 1-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4⅜	5	5¼	5⅝
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	2	2⅛
Mitchell Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Nevada Con Copper	15⅞	16	16¼	17
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4¼	4	4¾
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Newhouse Mining	21½	22	22	22⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	12	12½	12⅜	12½
Old Hundred	3¼	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	55	56	50	55
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1½
Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2⅛
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	...	500	...
Stewart Mining	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Standard Oil	515	520	510	520
Standard Milling 5s	70	81	77	78
Tramps Con.	128	130	130	133
Trinity Copper	26	27¼	27	27¼
Tri-Bullion	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅛
Tonopah Extension	...	...	...	4⅝
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	95
Union Type. 1st pf.	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf.	117	122	117	122
Union Explor. Co.	6	6¼	6	6¾
Utah Apex	6⅜	...	...	...
United Copper	74½	75	75¼	76⅜
Utah Copper rights	1	1¼	1	1⅛
White Knob Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Western Ice	23	27½	25	30¼
Waterbury Co.	50	50¾	55	55¾
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	105	105

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Mills Far Behind in Some Lines — Goulds Cancel Rolling Stock Orders.

Commenting on the general iron and steel trade situation, The Iron Age says:

There is continued activity in nearly all branches of finished iron and steel and some of the reports are almost buoyant. In the light lines, in sheets, hoops and bands, and tin plate the mills are far behind their orders and premiums are being paid for early delivery. Very much has been done lately in steel rails. There has been some cancellation of railroad rolling stock, the Gould system having countermanded a total of 4,000 cars and 100 locomotives. The shops, however, are overloaded with work.

For structural material the prospective demand is very large. It is estimated by a leading interest that there is a tonnage of 150,000 to 175,000 in the bids to be opened in March.

The steel market is in a somewhat perplexed condition. There is still a marked scarcity, a sale of 5,000 tons by a new plant in the Buffalo district to a large interest having been based upon the necessity on the part of the latter to make long-delayed deliveries on old contracts. On the other hand, in the territory east of the Alleghany Mountains lower prices are being offered for forward delivery, and it is even reported that a Southern plant has appeared as a seller.

While there has been a fair amount of buying of foundry iron throughout the country buyers and sellers are generally somewhat apart so far as contracting for forward delivery is concerned. Birmingham reports a sale of 15,000 tons to a local pipe foundry.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery declined 10s in the London market yesterday from the last prices of Tuesday. The closing quotations were: Spot, £100; futures, £100 2s 6d. Pig tin closed weak at £190 17s 6d for spot and £189 17s 6d for futures. Lead was unchanged at £19 16s 3d. Spelter was off 2s to £26. Iron warrants were steady at 54s 3d for standard foundry and 54s 10½d for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	25.25	25.50	25.25	25.50
Electrolytic	24.87½	25.12½	24.87½	25.12½
Castings	24.50	24.75	24.50	24.75
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	41.75	42.00	41.85	42.10

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $594,5[illegible]; Government receipts from internal revenue, $737,345; customs, $1,490,298; miscellaneous, $137,484; expenditures, $1,370,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.	
Gold coin	$646,641,8[illegible]
Silver dollars	472,101,0[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	6,305,0[illegible]
Total	$1,125,107,8[illegible]
General fund	208,196,0[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	151,012,8[illegible]
In Philippine Treasury	3,411,4[illegible]
Awaiting reimbursement	66,4[illegible]
Current liabilities	113,5[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKET.

Still Firmer, Heavy Trading, Closes at 15 to 18 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Thursday and Friday:

North Carolina—Fair, warmer Thursday; Friday cloudy and warmer, rain in the interior; fresh northeast tto east winds.

South Carolina—Fair, warmer Thursday and Friday; fresh northeasterly winds.

Georgia—Fair Thursday, warmer in eastern portion. Friday partly cloudy, rain in northwest portion, warmer in eastern portion; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer in northeast portion; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Thursday, warmer in the interior; Friday, partly cloudy in southern, showers in northern portion; fresh southeast to south winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Thursday, warmer in the interior, probably showers at night in northern portion; Friday partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Partly clody Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday, possibly showers and colder in northern portion; Friday partly cloudy, colder in interior; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy and colder Thursday; Friday, fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Thursday, colder in western and central portions; Friday, fair.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Thursday, probably showers; Friday, fair, colder.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday, showers in western portion; Friday, fair in western portion, rain in eastern portion, colder.

The cotton market was firmer again yesterday and made a new high level for the bull movement, with May selling through 10 cents. The close was firm at a net advance of 15@18 points. Sales were estimated at 225,000 bales. The market opened steady at an advance of 5 points in response to higher cables than expected. At first there was some hesitation, and

JAPAN'S NEW BOND ISSUE.

New York Banks to Aid in Redeeming the Old Sixes.

It is said on good authority that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce are to participate in the flotation of New York's share of the new refunding 5 per cent. bonds, shortly to be issued by the Japanese Government. The new bonds, which are to run, some for fifteen and some for forty years, will total £23,000,000, and will be put out for subscription in London, Paris, and New York at 99½.

It is said that the Rothschilds, Parr's Bank, Ltd., the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be the issuers in London and Paris, the latter city taking one-half of the issue.

The new bonds are to take up the £22,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1904, which were placed half in London and half in New York, and the preference will be given the holders of the old bonds, it is understood, in subscribing to the new. The fact that one-half of the 5s are to be placed in Paris and an almost equal amount of 6s held here redeemed means that something like $50,000,000 will flow into New York, most of it at the expense of the French money market, an amount very largely in excess of the sum demanded by the share in the issue which has been apportioned to this city.

PEACE IN CUBAN RAILWAY.

Havana Electric Stockholders Approve Policy of Management.

At the postponed meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company yesterday it became evident that the differences between the Cuban stockholders, who are said to hold actual control of the company, and the New York and Cuban interests which have been conducting its affairs, had been adjusted amicably between meetings. The only reflection of the dissatisfaction voiced by some of the Cuban stockholders last Summer over what they considered the too conservative attitude of the management in the matter of dividend distribution, was in the refusal of some of the old officers to serve again.

The fact that the representatives of the Cuban stockholders had been fully won over to the administration was evidenced by the voting down of a resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the company's affairs and by the ratification of the acts of the retiring Directors. The new directorate includes four representatives of the Cuban interests. It is composed of the following:

Warren Bicknell, a traction man of Cleveland; David T. Davis, Robert Mather of the Rock Island Railway; Walter G. Oakman of the Guarantee Trust Company; James Ratray of Speyer & Co., Samuel San Miguel, Henry Runken, Carlos Zaldo, and Frank Steinhart, the last four representing Cuban stockholders.

Mr. Steinhart is the United States Consul General at Havana. It is said that he will resign shortly to represent the interests of Speyer & Co. in Cuba. H. L. Ashley, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the old board, was re-elected.

RADIATOR CO.'S BIG PROFITS.

An Insurance Fund Created to Carry Stock in Lean Years.

The annual report of the American Radiator Company for the year ended Jan. 31, the eighth of its existence, shows net profits of $864,281, against $883,917 in the previous year. After the payment of $410,000 in dividends on the common and preferred stocks the balance of $454,281 brings the surplus up to $3,384,071, which is 10 per cent. in excess of the total amount ($3,000,000) of the preferred stock outstanding. The net earnings were 13.09 per cent. on the common stock after the payment of all charges for depreciation.

One of the interesting features of President Woolley's report is the provision described for taking care of a possible depreciation in the value of its finished products through the creation of an insurance fund. The report says:

During years of great prosperity commodity values ascend to high levels, but when the recession to a lower level takes place there will be, of course, considerable shrinkage in the value of this product asset. Our company has acted upon this principle and has created an insurance fund of $300,000 to protect it against a possible decline in the value of its stock of merchandise on hand, which fund is equal approximately to 22 per cent. of the total value of the said stock of merchandise.

ATCHISON RATE TO STAND.

Dividend Not Likely to be Increased or New Financing Attempted.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé met yesterday, but gave no consideration, acording to an official statement made after the meeting, to the question of dividends on the company's common and preferred stocks. This was not a regular dividend meeting, and it was said that only routine business was transacted.

It was creditably reported yesterday that while no official discussion of the dividend on the common stock has been had opposition has again risen on the part of one or two of the influential Directors to an increase from the present 5 per cent. rate to 6 per cent. A short time ago it was informally agreed, according to well-informed statements, that the common stocks dividend should be raised from 5 to 6 per cent. It is said, however, that the recent stock market disturbance has brought a change, and that in all probability the present rate will be allowed to stand.

Any new financing by the Atchison is also understood to have been indefinitely postponed, owing to the inability to sell to advantage either stock or bonds. The belief is held that the proposed Atchison financing will be withheld until more favorable money market conditions prevail.

SAUERKRAUT TRUST NOW.

Manufactories in Six States Prepare to Combine.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 6.—Representatives from sauerkraut manufactories of Illinois, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Indiana met here to-day for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

Committees were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

WESTERN PACIFIC OFFICERS.

E. T. Jeffrey Re-elected President—Main Line to be Open Next Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The following directors of the Western Pacific Railroad were elected yesterday: George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffrey, Edwin Haley, L. H. Calef, and F. W. M. Cutcheon, all of New York; W. J. Bartnett, J. Dalzell Brown, Virgil G. Bogue, H. M. McCartney, Warren Olney, J. F. Evans, W. J. Shotwell, and Charles W. Slack, all of this city and vicinity. E. T. Jeffrey was re-elected President.

The company is now spending $1,000,000 a month on construction. It is hoped to have the main line, from Salt Lake to this city, a distance of 229 miles, completed in September, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

COPPERS
NEVADA-UTAH

I REGRET BEING COMPELLED TO SAY THAT AFTER GOING OVER THE EXPERTS' REPORTS OF THE DIFFERENT NEVADA-UTAH PROPERTIES I MUST POSTPONE MY DECISION UNTIL I CAN CONSULT AND WEIGH THEIR CONTENTS.

IF THIS WERE AN ORDINARY CASE SUCH DELAY MIGHT NOT BE NECESSARY, BUT—

THE SITUATION IS AS UNPRECEDENTED AS IT IS PECULIAR. NEVADA-UTAH IS SELLING ABOUT $8.00 PER SHARE, OR $8,000,000 FOR THE PROPERTY.

I HAVE PURCHASED 200,000 SHARES OF THE STOCK AND HAVE UNDER OPTION AND PROMISE 350,000 MORE.

THE BROKERS' OFFICES FROM ONE END OF THE COUNTRY TO THE OTHER ARE FULL OF BUYING ORDERS CONDITIONED UPON MY GIVING THE WORD TO GO AHEAD. AT A FAIR ESTIMATE THERE ARE 1,000,000 SHARES WANTED. THIS MEANS THAT NEVADA-UTAH WILL JUMP TO 25 OR 30 WHEN I GIVE THE WORD, THAT IT WILL THEN WORK UP TO 40, 50, AND HIGHER. THIS MEANS I HAVE IT ABSOLUTELY IN MY POWER TO MAKE FOR MYSELF $12,000,000 TO $22,000,000 AND A LIKE SUM FOR MY FOLLOWING, THE PUBLIC. THIS IN TURN MEANS THAT I WILL NOT ASSUME THE TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY UNTIL I AM SURE OF MY GROUND. THAT IS, I MUST KNOW WHAT MY REPORTS ACTUALLY MEAN BEFORE GIVING MY FINAL DECISION. I WILL GIVE THIS DECISION AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

SOME IDEA MAY BE HAD OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF MY TASK WHEN I SAY THAT THE REPORT OF ONE OF THE FOUR PROPERTIES EMBRACES PAGES OF GENERAL REPORTS ON LOCATION, HISTORY, TOTAL EQUIPMENT, DEVELOPMENT, FORMATION AND ORE, WITH DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FORTY-FOUR DIFFERENT SAMPLES, WITH THE WIDTH OF VEIN, GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER CONTENTS OF EACH SAMPLE AND THE VALUE OF ORE DEVELOPED, THE NAMES, SURVEY NUMBERS AND AREAS OF 16 DIFFERENT CLAIMS, COMPRISING 133,527 ACRES. THE EQUIPMENT OF MILL AND MINE ALSO TAKE UP PAGES OF DESCRIPTION.

INCLUDED ARE 176 SHIPMENTS OF ORE WITH DATE OF SHIPMENT, CLASS OF ORE, TONS DRY OUNCES OF SILVER AND GOLD PER TON AND TOTAL RECEIPTS OF EACH OF THE 176. THERE ARE ALSO 176 ASSAYS WITH DATA OF LOCATION, WIDTH OF VEIN, WHERE TAKEN FROM, AND THE CONTENTS IN SILVER, GOLD, LEAD AND COPPER. THREE COMPLETE MAPS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE GROUND, ONE SHOWING THE SURVEYS OF THE PROPERTY OF NEVADA-UTAH AND SURROUNDING PROPERTY; ONE SHOWING THE SHAFTS, TUNNELS AND CROSS-CUTS AND THE OTHER ORE VEINS AND COURSES.

IF MY DECISION MEANT ONLY THAT MY FOLLOWING, THE PUBLIC, WOULD JUMP IN AND BUY NEVADA-UTAH, LIMITING THEIR PRICE AT 8, OR A TOTAL VALUATION OF $8,000,000, I MIGHT REQUIRE NO FURTHER TIME TO INVESTIGATE, BUT WHEN IT MEANS THAT I WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PURCHASE OF THIS PROPERTY BY INVESTORS UPON A VALUATION OF $30,000,000, PERHAPS $40,000,000 OR $50,000,000, I WILL NOT ASSUME SUCH RESPONSIBILITY EVEN THOUGH I COULD MAKE A PROFIT OF $100,000,000, UNTIL I AM SURE, AS IN THE CASE OF TRINITY, THAT THE FUTURE WILL BEAR ME OUT.

IN ASKING MY FOLLOWING, THE PUBLIC, TO HAVE PATIENCE FOR A SHORT TIME, I ASSURE THEM THAT I HAVE DOLLARS AT STAKE WHERE ANY OF THEM HAVE CENTS OR MILLS—I ASSURE THEM THEY WILL BE MORE THAN REPAID IN THE KNOWLEDGE THEY WILL HAVE OF THEIR INVESTMENT WHEN THEY MAKE IT.

I WOULD ALSO CALL THEIR ATTENTION TO ANOTHER STAKE I HAVE—MY REPUTATION AS AN ADVISER ON "COPPERS"—THAT WHILE I HAVE ADVISED IN THE PAST ON "COPPERS" IN WHICH THE PUBLIC HAVE MADE PROFITS OF OVER $100,000,000, I HAVE NEVER YET HAD A LOSER. I WOULD ASK THE PUBLIC TO RECALL THAT I ADVISED THEM TO BUY BUTTE AT 2, BECAUSE IT WOULD GO TO 100, AND THAT IT AFTERWARDS DID GO TO 130; THAT I ADVISED THEM TO BUY TRI-MOUNTAIN AT 10, BECAUSE IT WOULD GO TO 100, AND THAT IT DID AFTERWARDS GO TO 125; THAT I ADVISED THEM TO BUY COPPER RANGE AT 10, BECAUSE IT WOULD GO TO 100, AND THAT IT DID AFTERWARDS GO TO 165, AND THAT I ADVISED THEM TO THEIR PROFIT ON AMALGAMATED, TAMARACK AND OTHERS. BECAUSE I HAVE ALWAYS REFUSED TO RECOMMEND ANY "COPPER" UNTIL AFTER I ACTUALLY KNEW ITS VALUE, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ME, ON A DAY LIKE TO-DAY, AFTER THE MARKET HAS BEEN THROUGH A VIOLENT PANIC IN WHICH STOCKS HAVE DROPPED $10 TO $20 IN PRICE, TO POINT TO TRINITY, WHICH CLOSED TO-NIGHT AT ONLY A FRACTION OF ONE PER CENT. LOWER THAN LAST NIGHT.

I REPEAT MY FORMER ADVICE NOT TO BUY NEVADA-UTAH UNTIL I GIVE THE WORD, AND I CALL ATTENTION AGAIN TO MY ADVICE AND AS TO HOW IT SHOULD BE BOUGHT AFTER I GIVE THE WORD.

BOSTON, March 6, 1907.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$536,900 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,149,840.64,) book value		7,166,938 16
Amount loaned on collaterals		9,852,875 00
Other loans, including bills purchased		950,905 77
Overdrafts		1,801
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		8,230 00
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		801,508 16
Specie		761,721 15
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		161,805 00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		127 00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	$26,521 92	
Vault	50,000 00	
		76,521 92
		$20,404,334 31
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		50,580 37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000 00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		1,785,743 77
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $1,768,655.25. Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,762,852.98. Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,745,294.43.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$16,846,365 75
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:)		
Time	476,533 53	
Demand	143,150 04	
Amount due banks and bankers	31,129 09	
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	39,449 68	
Due New York State savings and loan associations	11,082 73	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary	22,081 00	
		17,569,702 77
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Certified checks	$29,739 61	
Reserved for taxes	19,058 52	
		48,798 13
		$20,404,334 31

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 74,251 38

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $17,358,000; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.90%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President, and JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary, of Fifth Avenue Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 514 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President.
JAS. M. PRATT, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of March, 1907, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WALTER MEACHAM, Notary Public, No. 6

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,100,500 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $6,222,695.41,) book value		6,222,695 41
Amount loaned on collaterals		19,608,695 85
Other loans, including bills purchased		851,558 47
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $680,000.00.)		
Overdrafts		82 08
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		274,377 01
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		1,169,859 06
Specie		896,510 03
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		46,451 00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset		206,899 85
Total		$32,377,889 41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000 00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		10,664,948 97
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $10,664,948.97; surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $10,664,948.97; surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $10,664,948.97.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		10,287,162 59
Certificates of deposit (not preferred:) Time, $2,268,350.00; demand, $124,033.93		2,392,383 93
Amount due trust companies		2,781,156 46
Amount due banks and bankers		536,044 13
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	$520,240.31	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,712,809.93	
		2,233,050 24
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Checks accepted	$303,501.08	
Reserved for taxes and expenses	108,999.22	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	92,736.78	
Unearned interest on policy loans	$1,831.42	
Treasurer's account	1,059.42	
Equities	1,020.12	
		584,148 04
Total		$32,377,888 41

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $18,005,015.77; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, .031%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALVIN W. KRECH, President, and FREDERICK W. FULLE, Treasurer, of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 15 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

ALVIN W. KRECH, President.
FREDERICK W. FULLE, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] M. L. HAVEY, Notary Public, N. Y. County

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$1,023,160 80
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $1,559,580.00,) book value		1,497,268 12
Amount loaned on collaterals		4,025,124 97
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,886,653 01
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $35,633.50.)		
Overdrafts		8,021 66
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		607,570 21
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		550,824 67
Specie		764,005 45
United States legal-tender notes and bills of National banks		100,525 00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$590,343 04	
Other items carried as cash	28,922 82	
		619,265 36
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$62,060 45	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	47,107 88	
Premium account	24,058 38	
		133,226 71
Total		$11,769,160 66
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		16,300 00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000 00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		1,354,768 68
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $1,417,045.56. Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,363,448.68. Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $1,425,745.56.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$5,510,876 91
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $1,330,749.40; demand, $489,151.06		1,819,900 46
Amount due N. Y. State trust companies		24,129 56
Amount due banks and bankers		1,107,759 90
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks		325,780 01
Deposits of N. Y. State Treasurer preferred because of pledge of part of trust company assets		150,000 00
		8,946,446 84
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$340.00	
Certified checks	8,830.23	
Reserved for taxes	8,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	7,588.60	
Secretary's checks	418,206.31	
		467,965 14
Total		$11,769,160 66

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 7,800 00

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $7,996,598.24; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.85%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary, of Van Norden Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 736 Fifth Avenue and 320 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompany the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

S. TABER BAYLES, Notary Public No. 46, New York County.

[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$657,410 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $474,655.30,) book value		474,055 30
Amount loaned on collaterals		1,700,864 74
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,517,754 70
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $325,591.26.)		
Overdrafts		288 98
Real estate: Banking house, none; other real estate		11,148 24
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		155,190 46
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		542,725 27
Specie		161,082 02
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		46,750 00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		None
Other items carried as cash		1,272 54
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		23,000 00
Total		$5,291,542 25
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		23,379 21
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$700,000 00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		451,480 44
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $451,480.44; surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $464,185.71; surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $464,185.71.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$3,746,553 88
Certificates of deposit (not preferred:) Time, $12,000; demand, $131,061.88		143,061 88
Amount due trust companies		57,383 07
Amount due banks and bankers		90,854 80
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks		58,482 75
Due New York State savings and loan associations		None
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		8,544 13
		4,108,361 41
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		90 00
Certified checks		31,610 40
Total		$5,291,542 25
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability		10,673 94

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, None.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $3,773,797.66; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.46%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President, and JNO. W. H. BERGEN, Secretary of Broadway Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 756 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President.
JNO. W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] LOUIS S. QUINBY, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$1,064,300 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $1,694,503.81;) book value		1,704,255 87
Amount loaned on collaterals		16,427,447 21
Other loans, including bills purchased		3,459,376 45
Overdrafts		1,835 97
Real Estate		21,045 59
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		58,615 95
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		2,864,251 94
Specie		1,112,872 42
U. S. legal-tender notes and bills of National banks		124,710 00
Cash items, other items carried as cash		4,294 58
		$26,863,005 99
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		216,565 88
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000 00
Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		2,113,785 70
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	$2,104,083 64	
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	2,178,933 19	
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	2,169,181 13	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		15,852,006 81
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred): Time	$354,632 16	
Demand	803,468 24	
	1,158,100 40	
Amount due trust companies		2,337,564 33
Amount due banks and bankers		1,276,524 32
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due N. Y. State savings banks	900,891 02	
Due N. Y. State savings and loan associations	1,786 40	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,988,669 95	
		23,513,633 23
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads: Unpaid dividends	80 00	
Certified checks	283,557 06	
		283,637 06
		$26,863,005 99

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 151,418 39

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $22,616,800.00; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.91%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. W. TAPPIN, Vice President, and E. L. JUDSON, Secretary, of Colonial Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

J. W. TAPPIN, Vice President.
E. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

W. A. CUMMINGS, Notary Public, New York County.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,175,675 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $23,896,191.67,) book value		23,763,120 13
Amount loaned on collaterals		47,202,274 07
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,240,000 00
Real estate: Banking house		1,450,000 00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		2,996,945 49
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		7,615,241 59
Specie		4,475,277 63
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		53,000 00
		$91,961,594 55
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		$851,882 29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		7,781,982 21
Undivided profits on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $7,369,944.90.		
Undivided profits on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $7,725,935.48.		
Undivided profits on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $7,363,947.17.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$62,398,876 24
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time		10,714,597 81
Amount due trust companies		4,672,987 01
Amount due banks and bankers		668,607 14
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings banks		1,803,881 17
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		2,550,652 86
		82,808,702 32
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		85 75
Certified checks		420,372 26
		420,959 01
		$91,961,594 55

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability, $857,380 02

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $81,159,044.50; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, .03%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOMAS J. BARNETT, Second Vice President, and SAMUEL SLOAN, JR., Secretary, of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 16-22 William St., and 475 Fifth Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

T. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAM SLOAN, JR., Sec'y.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

JAS. M. SHERWIN, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$371,500 00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $1,946,060.84,) book value		1,931,471 39
Amount loaned on collaterals		5,151,152 38
Other loans, including bills purchased		53,467 00
Overdrafts		788 73
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		567,659 35
Specie		339,899 10
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		20,225 00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Coupons uncollected		855 00
		$8,437,018 55
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		42,939 72
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000 00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		771,829 66
Surplus on market value, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) $786,418.11. Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $781,148.68. Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books, $795,737.13.		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		$5,976,814 42
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $176,136.69; demand, $941,981.66		1,118,118 35
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due New York State savings and loan associations	27 48	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary	62,329 64	
		7,157,289 89
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$399 00	
Reserved for taxes	7,500 00	
		7,899 00
		$8,437,018 55

Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability, 33,620 70

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $7,031,900; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 3%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice President, and CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Ass't Sec'y, of Fulton Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice Pres't.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, A. Sec.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of March, 1907, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] ARTHUR W. ROSS, Notary Public, New York Co.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUST CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

February 26, 1907.

Main Office.....181-185 Montague St.
Bedford Branch....Bedford Av. and Halsey St.
Wallabout Branch.....Clifton and Myrtle Av.

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$10,315,489 07
Bonds and mortgages	5,737,434 09
Overdrafts	1,066 03
Real estate	479,032 42
Due from banks and bankers	1,305,152 93
Cash and reserve	965,240 27
Total	$18,804,314 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,806,331 84
De

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—225—John Edward McCarty, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

226—The Arkansas Southern Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The German National Bank.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

223—Thomas M. Patterson, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Colorado ex rel. the Attorney General of the State of Colorado. Argument concluded. Leave granted to plaintiff in error to file an additional brief within ten days.

224—Procopia Garza de Villareal et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Submitted.

225—Augusta A. Peterson et al., plaintiffs in error vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Thursday: 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, (and 231, 232, and 233,) 234, 236, 240, 42, 243.

Calendars for Thursday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 218—Robins Co-Ferguson. 219—Lane-Wilcox Mfg Co. 221—Bowers D Co-Fed Con Co. 225—Woh-United States. 226—Zanmatti-U S. 227—Guthman-same. 228—Dudley-same. 229—Paris Medicine Co-Hegeman. 230—Booth-U S. 232—U S-Hunter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. July calendar. 14—Bischoff-N Y City Ry. 146—Sedore-same. 73—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 58—Daily-De Young. 89—Otis-Penn R R. 152—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co-Nat Trading Co. 153—Durkin-Rowland. 154—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 155—Montgomery-Penn R R. 156—McCarthy-N Y, N H & H R R. 157—Nonpareil B & C Co-Plummer. 158—Drexel-Hoadley. 160—Webster-French.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 136—Tapse-Penn R R. 142—Haimowicz-Am Soc, &c. 82—Simpson-Treat. 108—U S-Langer. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 31—Scott-Lazell. 2—Allen, Elec Co-Latham. 34—Dick-Kenyon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 33—Acti, &c-SS American.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, March 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clark, and Houghton, JJ. 15—Security Warehousing Co-Am Ex Nat Bank. 47—Lawrence-Cammeyer. 49—Matthias-Union Ry. 50—Holme-Holme. 51—Greacen-Poehlman. 53—Voightman-McLellan. 18 — Wertheimer-Talcott. 57—Bernstein-Fleet. 58—In re Disney, deceased. 60—Gilroy-Everson Hickok Co. 62—Des Moineaux-N Y City Ry. 63—Gallagher-Newman. 64—Koller-Woodbury Derm Inst. 66—Jerome-Eve Journal Pub Co. 66—Same-Star Co. 67—Hutchinson-Ard.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions: 1—Heaney-Heaney. 2—Matter of Morin. 3—Moses-Ellis. 4—Bayer-Bayer. Motions of Lawyers Mtge Co. 5—Sagehomme-P B Pugé Co. 7—City of N Y-Cohen. 8—Raps-Rapp Const Co. 9—Mendelson-Bronner. 10—Greenwich Sav Bank-Fowler. 11—Chioccarelli-J H Woodbury, &c. 12—Gans S S Line-Kelly, &c, Co. 13—Matter of Waldron. 14—Werner-Corporation, &c, Co. 15—Miller-N Y City Ry. 16—McGowan-McGoughran. 17—Hochstein-Chickering Club. 18—Levinson-Brown. 19—Matter of Lawyers Surety Co. 20—Matter of Geney. 21—Conlon-McCormack. 22—Wolfson-Simon. 23—People, &c-Roth. 24—Ludlam-Ludlam. 25—Klapper-Halpern. 26—Bastide-Holden. 27—Kiel-ing-Weinstein. 28—Matter of Hudnut Quality Co. 29—Boice-Jones. 30—Baretsky-Weiner. 31—Manhattan Brass Co-Burns, &c, Co. 32—Buccolo-N Y Life Ins Co. 33—Tannenbaum-Tannenbaum. 34—McGarren-McGoughran. 35—Diedrichs-Diedrichs. 36—Lardino-Lardino. 37—Olwell-Olwell. 38—E R Hawkins & Co-Gigler. 39—Foster-Curtis. 40—City of N Y-De Veau. 41—Matter of Germantown, &c, Co. 42—People ex rel Cosgrove-Cosgrove. 43—Lauer-Houser. 44—Matter of Marshall. 45—Mitchell-Piper. 46—N Y Breweries Co-Dougherty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 984—Levine-City of N Y. 979—Herr-Eldt. 1052—Hornbach-Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. 808 — King-Reid. 1153 — Wack-Tobin. 1162—McArdle - Meyers. 1173—Jones - Klein. 1213—Jung-Dorritty Playing Card Manufacturing Company. 1174 — Maghuson-Clausen. 1065—Goldberg - Cooper - Weigand - Cooke Co. 1098—Beetz-City of N Y. 1235—Bohan-Met Exp Co. 650—Stringlein-McOwen. 2850—Brunton-Preston. 2851—Same-same. 1121—Vera-McMullen. 1120—Sullivan-Eidlitz. 1182—Kearns-Rogers. 3625 — Jeanrette-Jungman. 964 — Pritchard-Ruppert. 1097 — Wagner-Ernest & Herman Levy. 1041—Harten-Curtis. 118 — Duffy-Meyer. 439 — Frank - Goebots. 1112—Ketcham-same. 195 — Lehlilach-N Y Times. 1104—Schwartzbarth-Cyphers, &c., Co. 1182—Tohal-Terry & Tench. 1192—Goldberg-Cher. 676—Mack-Cent Tel, &c, Co. 1122—Williston - Einstein. 1021 — Hughes - Doelger. 1195—Bazile-Biondo. 1205—Strachan-Solomon. 1229—Kelley-Ryan. 1239 — Toronto-Westinghouse, &c, Co. 1242—Relaher-Nat Fireproofing Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 1367. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M. 1111—Frunke-St. George. 1130 — Curtis - Fitzpatrick. 1137 — Minnihan-Lenane. 1181 — Doyle-Lannin. 699 — Amory-Vreeland. 693—Hormuth-City of N Y. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1147—Crennan-Darmstadt. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170 — Same-same. 1179—Walker-City of N Y. 1194—Gerber-Hirsch. 1082 — Sutherland-Bradley. 150 — City of N Y. 151—Zimmer-same. 827—Mantel-Wood & Seluk. 1198—Newman-N Y Ev Journal. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 1218—Nugent-Bosa. 1219—Same-same. 1224—Galambos-Union, &c, Co. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 1244—Taylor-N Y Trans. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1116—Neih-City of N Y. 163 — Lonsberg - Levy. 1055 — McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1176—Saghis-Terry & Tench. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 295—Cripp-Cooper Hewitt, &c, Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4213—McAleish-42d St & Manhattan R R. 3932—Corsman-State Bank. 4397—Kaminsky-Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 4431—Schmerl-Weissberger. 4424 — White-B H R R. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 4428—Pollner-B H R R. 4453—Anderson-Cowan. 4457—Gustafson-Howes Transportation. 4459—Wilding-B H R R. 4406—Kreidler-same. 13031—Shillak-Salmon. 12146—Goldsmith-Kaplan. 12732—Rickerson-Leach. 12948—Mitchel-Brodie. 4307—Hafner-B H R R. 4065—Cavanagh-E Q Co & Sub R R. 4329—Basilico-N Y City R R. 11160—Rattigan-Stedman. 3626—Wright-Sasso. 12506—Israel-Jackson et al. 12512—Cock-Stelling. 4258—Greene-N Y City R R. 2191—Strahler-Diehlen. 12858—Bloch-Bloch. 3176—O'Brien-B H R R. 4247—Girsowits-same. 8209—Vogel-Roache. 4485—Bonanti-Holbrook et al. 4054—Jones-Ryan. 12942—Schneider-Israel. 12197—Levine-Rosenscheim. 4320—Collins-Della.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4294—Haegg-Baum. 4341—Huher-Whale Creek Iron Works. 9336—American Traffic Co-Brighton Beach Ass'n. 4469—Borman-City of New York. 4470—Chambers-B H R R. 4471—Shenton-same. 4474—4505, 4596—Roiner-N Y City R R. 4478—Baldwin-City of N Y. 4481, 4482—Apfel-B H R R. 4484—Silver-Towhin. 4485—Wagner-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4486—Schiffner-Jensen. 4488—Rofanello-B H R R. 4489—Boldorf-Will. 8917—Beare-Raymond. 12903—Agar-Gill. 9856—Daniell-Daniell, Jr. 4372—Spataro-Interborough Rapid Transit. 4175—Carlson-Abraham et al. 4490—Schneider-N Y City R R. 4492—Pfalsgraf-Long Island R R. 4497—Johnson-Stone. 4498—Leban-N Y & Q Co R R. 4499—McCabe-same. 4500—Reid-same. 4501—Vreeland-B H R R. 4508—Murphy-Borden's Milk Co. 4504—Schaffer-same. 4506—Silver-B H R R. 4508—Roberts-N Y City R R. 4509—Reiners-B H R R. 4510—Cronin-same. 4511—Free-City of N Y et al. 4512 — Morrello-Navigazione Italiana. 4514—Weston-Creamer et al. 4515—Mullane-N Y City R R. 4516—Ryan-Bachman. 4517—Cohen-Adams Dry Goods Co. 4519—Meyers-B H R R. 4521—Mulcahey-same. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4521.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Carr, J.—788—Colon-Hebbard. 743—Crawford-Donnelly. 840¼—Lenz-Lens. 661—Schnechner-Krickstein. 320—Springstead-Ness. 1143—Mayer-Fassott. 656—Bialos-Haack. 387—Kohn-Cothren. 582—Simpson-Lithuhs. 582—Lindhuse-De Waltoff. 5418—Anderson-Fry. 204—Toole-Zeidman. 761—Edelstein-Elias. 755—Dennison Construc Co-Manneschmidt. 756—Eifshutz-Balleisen. 758—Mut Trust Co-Burn. 759—Silverstein-Weiner. 762—Riehl-Riehl. 763—Tault-Callanan. 767—Berustein-Rosenblum. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Von Thur. 772—Baron-Baron. 775—Bebr-Betsch.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Parst II.—Fawcett, J.—453—Harvey-Molloy. 514—Honesblat-Nassau Electric R R Co. 517—Nadler-B H R R Co. 906—Harris-Stebbins. 627—Skairsen-B H R R Co. 528—Kosel-Pomeranz. 532—Rickus-B H R R Co. 150—Balz-City of N Y. 535—Huffmire-Lott. 128—Chalgren-Oechsler. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 419—Dotten-B H R R Co. 461—Hine-same. 537—Kaskind-Jenkins. 539—Herbert-B H R R Co. 540—Gatens-same. 543—Nelson-same. 544—Reinhardt-same. 545 — Borowick-Nassau Electric R R Co. 546—McCormack-B H R R Co. 547—Abeloff-Bella.

Queens County.

Calendar for Thursday, March 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall, the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 751—Meyer-N Y & Q Co. Ry. 754—Hogan-S Pearson & Son. 756—Neimis-N Y & Q Co Ry. 757—Bennett-Tucker Elect Con Co. 564—N Y & Q Elec L & P Co-L. Mach & Marine Con Co. Bishop, R. W.—T. L. Feitner et al., March 1, 1907. $85.

Freer, R. R.—L. Schmidt, Dec. 21, 1906, $1[illegible].

Fowler, E. S.—S. Manheimer, March 12, 1901, $1,682.

Kennedy, J. J.—J. Holl, Jan. 5, 1907, $104.

Kasnowitz, E.—E. B. Redfield et al., Jan. 31, 1907, $119.

Kaufman, S.—J. Schnurr, July 26, 1900, (canceled,) $181.

Oppenheimer, H.—D. B. Powell et al., Aug. 20, 1904, (canceled,) $525.

Pomerantz, S., and M. Bloom—M. Kerber, Feb. 18, 1907, $284.

Rosenberg, S.—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., Oct. 15, 1906, $1,986.

Schmidt, H.—M. Rohrs et al., March 9, 1[illegible] $1,114.

Same—C. F. Zenker, March 16, 1905, $237.

Same—L. Steinhardt et al., June 3, 1905, $17[illegible].

Same—H. Steinhardt, June 3, 1905, $188.

Vidaver, N.—M. M. Van Syckle et al., Oct. 1[illegible], 1905, $396.

Same—National Newark Banking Co., Nov. 10, 1904, $500.

The Westcott Express Co.—L. Soviero, Feb. 10, 1905, (canceled,) $411,

Keit, M. (not summoned)—B. Rosenstein, $[illegible].

Kleinfeld, I.—B. Sel et al., $240.

Kroman, H.—J. H. Bates et al., $866.

Kahl, F.—J. Kistenberger, $374.

Kessler, M.—F. McGlyan, $864.

Lowy, J.—L. M. Reynolds, $962.

Loda, H. J.—J. J. Kegreiss, $49.

La Puma, V.—Twelfth Ward Bank of City of N. Y., $961.

Lamoureaux, G. W.—E. Elsing et al., $431.

Levin, Annie—S. Brinkman, $320.

Meltzer, H.—P. Loewenthal, $47.

Marshall, Sadie E.—F. Gass, $126.

Mayer, D.—N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co., $47.

Merksamer, S.—H. Frank et al., $216.

Mauers, G.—Mussgiller, Mangels Co., $139.

Murray, C. J.—Borden's Cond. Milk Co., costs, $109.

Meyerson, D., guardian—S. Levy, costs, $14[illegible].

Melker, A.—City of N. Y., costs, $152.

Nicoll, L. C., (not summoned)—H. Fran[illegible] et al., $216.

Neidell, L.—M. Blitz, 109.

Pentz, F. R.—W. Schoncke et al., $631.

Pavenstedt, A.—L. Weiss, $948.

Pinsler, E.—B. Sel et al., $321.

Pfeiffer, E. H.—Press Pub. Co., $51.

Roberts, E. M.—Phenix Cheese Co., $44.

Roberts, R. A.—C. Smith, $135.

Rupert, J.—L. Weiss, $943.

Raitano, V. (not summoned) and T.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $22.

Rhoads, May E.—Same, $69.

Rosenberg, J.—W. R. Voorhees et al., $153.

Rothfeld, I.—B. Sel et al., $240.

Russo, C.—Lawyers Title Ins. & Tr. Co., $[illegible].

Robinson, Nina M.—People's Trust Co., $2[illegible].

Swain, G. W.—W. Buhler, $52.

Siegel, A., (not summoned,) and H.—G. Mar[illegible] et al., $145.

Sturdivant, S. B.—Jones-Harrison Co., $22.

Schuck, C. A. and Mary—C. F. Siefert, $6[illegible].

Schneiderman, Harris, or Harry—Mike [illegible]erman, $59.

Stein, G.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $34.

Schlesinger, M.—H. Ginsberg, $179.

Sofia, F. B.—E. W. Bloomingdale, $76.

Speller, L.—B. Rosenstein, $77.

Smith, O.—Sonn Brothers Co., $134.

Shifter, D., (not summoned)—B. Sel et al., $240.

Schiller, S. T.—S. Lesser, $29.

Stern, J.—Press Pub. Co., $65.

Spatz, B.—M. Bellman, $189.

Uhren, B.—J. H. Gunningham, $348.

Vaselos, G.—N. Contakas, $756.

Van Ness, I. M.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $23.

Vann, G. H.—A. F. Fisher, $2,410.

Wallach, S. T.—S. Sexton, $246.

Weinroth, S.—G. E. Goldsmith, $72.

Wolff, L.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $37.

Wolff, H.—Same, $47.

Wakoff, L.—Same, $28.

Wille, Alice, or Mrs. Otto—Same, $34.

Weldenfeld, H.—N. Y. Millinery Supply Co., $112.

Widmann, H., (not summoned)—J. Kistenb[illegible]er, $374.

Yuszas, A.—A. L. Werner et al., $320.

Ziegler, A. H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $56.

Zlinkoff, H.—Same, $68.

Press Publishing Co.—V. Bianchi, $2,137.

The Witte Water Placer Co.—F. J. Goodm[illegible]an, $2,852.

Stein-Baum Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $25.

West Side Drug Co.—Same, $97.

The Drug and Chemical Club, or the Drug Trade Club—E. Reis, $386.

The Harlem Argus Pub Co.—C. A. Collord, $130

The McConnell Printing Co., (not summoned)—Same, $120.

Sterling Bronze Co.—A. J. Blumberg, $1,87[illegible].

Hitchcock Land Improvement Co. — Oriental Bank, $426.

The Butler Co.—Morse Int. Agency, $181.

North River Wood Working Co.—D. S[illegible]diner, $117.

Manhattan Ry. Co.—C. Muller, $582.

Interborough R. T. Co.—Same, $601.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was entered:

Bishop, R. W.—T. L. Feitner et al., March 1, 1907, $85.

Freer, R. R.—L. Schmidt, Dec. 21, 1906, $1[illegible].

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Price, Rosella, St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Hotel Broztell.

Davies Shirt Company, South Bend, Ind.; W. O. Davies, shirts; Hotel Broztell.

Surridge, G. H., Elyria, Ohio; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

China Shop, The, Elyria, Ohio; Andrew F. Burrell, china; Broadway Central Hotel.

Columbus Clock Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Charles N. Reuter, cloaks, suits, waists; Hotel Albert.

Rabout, Louis A., Detroit, Mich., merchandise; Hotel Saranac.

Downie & Ball, Canton, Ohio; George W. Downie, fancy goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Howell, Ervine N., Hopkinsville, Ky.; E. E. Bassatt, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Ustick, E. S., Columbus, Ohio, neckwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Recse, Andrew, Massillon, Ohio, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ry & Gibson, Casselton, N. D., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Farren, Anna E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna E. Farren, millinery; Mabel K. Moore, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Marcus, H. W., Olean, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sellenings, A., Chillicothe, Ohio, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hickmott & Buquette, Mendon, Mich., W. J. Hickmott, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cummings, Mrs. A. V., Cleveland, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Rickenbrode, Miss Montes, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Murray, Miss M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Amey, E. A. & Son, Fremont, Ohio; C. S. Amey, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Langers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. S. J. Andrews, millinery; Miss M. Grady, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Waterbury & Thompson, Mount Clemens, Mich.; R. A. Waterbury, general merchandise; Hotel Westminster.

Hugo Du Brock & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hugo Du Brock, shirtwaists; Hotel Brevoort.

Greene, F. M., Atlanta, Texas; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

N. V. Gerhart's Sons, Clarkesville, Tenn.; J. P. Gerhart, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clark, Davis & Poore Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Davis, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

The Mills Company, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. F. Mills, ladies' garments; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jobe Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; C. L. Jobe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stein, Henry, St. Paul, Minn.; general merchandise; Hotel Gerrard.

Weller & Maxwell, Oil City, Penn.; G. A. Weller, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

The Bernard Company, Emlenton, Penn.; A. L. Lynn, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beeman & Hendre, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. M. A. Beeman, juvenile outfitters; Miss N. A. Hendre, juvenile outfitters; Margaret Lodge House.

Eskine & Greenspan, Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Eskine, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; M. O'Neill, domestics; 10 Greene Street.

Nelson, Benjamin, & Wife, Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Browning & Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; A. A. Dowd, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenthal Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. J. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wilmington.

Carlisle, H. T. and L. T., Astabula, Ohio; H. T. Carlisle, dry goods; B. R. Carlisle, dry goods; Mary E. Carlisle, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Allen & Bayne, Kansas City, Kan.; C. H. Bayne, department store; Hotel Cadillac.

Redler, L., Cincinnati, Ohio; furrier; Hotel Broztell.

Nicolai, F., & Son, Tiffin, Ohio; Fred Nicolai, dry goods; Hotel Grand.

Lavere, C. B., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Gilsey House.

Simon, Julius, Middletown, Ohio; china; Hotel Cadillac.

Wright, W. A., & Co., Adel, Iowa; W. A. Wright, general store; Hotel Raleigh.

Grinde, John, Madison, Wis.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Salla, Louis, Chicago, Ill.; Will J. Salla, toys; Hotel Belvedere.

Prince, Wolf & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Janowits, suits; Hotel Broztell.

McHugh, Cleveland, Ohio; M. McHugh, millinery; K. McHugh, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Cohner, P., Chicago, Ill.; china and glass; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goodman, notions, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; D. S. Wertheimer, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss E. O'Malley, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel; Miss M. Powers, laces, handkerchiefs, and embroideries; Hotel Victoria.

Quackenbush, G. A. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Dudley, gloves and handkerchiefs; Prince George Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. O'Malley, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.

Steiger, A., Company, Springfield, Mass.; A. W. Burton, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Fellman, L., New Orleans, La.; M. Zander, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Myers, furnishing goods and hosiery; 75 Spring Street.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Connell, domestics and linings; Prince George Hotel.

Sands Brothers Company, Helena, Montana; M. Sands, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and carpets; 817 Broadway.

Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Phillipson, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 31 Union Square.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. W. Calhoun, neckwear, umbrellas, and suspenders; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Schramm, Schmelg & Co., Burlington, Iowa; T. E. Schramm, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Troxler, L., Company, Dayton, Ohio; I. J. Stotter, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 817 Broadway; Hotel York.

Buettel Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; E. A. Buettel, notions and fancy goods; 101 Duane Street; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Seville.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Grinsfelder, silks; Hoffman House.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Belk Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Belk, notions, furnishing goods, and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss A. Ferris, gloves; Hotel Victoria.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; O. Fisher, notions, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Kelly, Housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Izzard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Everett.

Reid & McHughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. E. Minor, carpets; 75 Spring Street; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. C. Well, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Ewing, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Tanner, M. W., Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. A. Wickham, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.

Robert, John A., Sons, Utica, N. Y.; D. H. Ames, white goods; Hotel Grand.

Rose, H. B., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Max Field, ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Whitin, A. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; D. W. Smith, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

King & McLeod, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; 406 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. L. Lowne, silks; 57 White Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. S. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.

Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Meigs & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. E. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Silverman, W., Philadelphia, Penn.; dress goods; Hotel Latham.

Crippen & Reed, Saratoga, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, waists and wrappers; Hotel Latham.

Houston, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. B. Sharp, silks; W. Daly, dress goods; C. Westall, prints and white goods; Hotel Breslin.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsberg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Breslin.

Wallace, J., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, linens; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. K. Rice, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Gehrigt Company, Bowdoin, Mass.; W. Jardine, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Driscoll, leather goods; Miss Hartigan, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Terry-Hughes Commercial Company, Glasgow, Ky.; C. F. Terry, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Pringle Brothers, Charleston, C. C.; W. Pringle, notions; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; Mr. Apergast, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Jones & Audetta, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, ribbons, notions, and books; Hotel Grand.

Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; A. D. Cohn, furnishing goods; H. Freidenberg, dry goods; M. Cohn, fancy goods; Hotel Broztell.

Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Grand.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Fowler, dry goods and notions; 436 Broadway; Hotel Grand.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, lace goods; 262 Church Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York; C. M. Hall, prints; W. K. Melcher, linens; Hotel Woodstock.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groat, notions and gloves; 817 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES

JOSEPH BLUM.—Joseph Blum, paper box maker of 251 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $704 and no assets.

NESTOR A. L. LATTARD.—Perley Morse, receiver in bankruptcy for Nestor A. L. Lattard, restaurant keeper at 29 South William Street, has sold the business to C. D. Kendell for $10,000, and Judge Hough of the United States District Court has approved the sale. The liabilities are $54,880.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.—Meetings of creditors were held yesterday before Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, at which the following trustees were elected in the several cases: Rufus W. Sprague for E. M. Moers's Sons, wholesale dealers in old metals at 5 James Slip, whose liabilities were $122,167; Henry H. Kaufman for M. Rosenardi & Co., clothing manufacturers, 19 Waverley Place, liabilities, $40,783; Otto M. Goldsmith for the Royal Chocolate Candy Company, 9 Jones Street, liabilities, $4,640, and Meyer Levy for David A. Gerson, tailor, 168 William Street.

EDELHOFF BROTHERS & CO.—Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received a writ of replevin from Charles S. Mackenzie, attorney for Rawson L. Wood, as trustee in bankruptcy of Edelhoff Brothers & Co., dealers in diamonds and jewelry, formerly at 574 Fifth Avenue, to recover jewelry valued at $17,671, pawned with Thomas Simpson, doing business as R. Simpson & Co., at 143 West Forty-second Street. It was alleged by Mr. Wood that the jewelry, consisting of forty-five diam

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal for Central Park West Apartment House—Buyers for West Side Dwellings—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John H. Berry has sold for Charles W Ogden to a client, for investment, Chatham Court, a seven-story apartment house, on plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. The property has been held at $525,000. The structure was erected by Builders Daily & Carlson in 1902 and was sold soon afterward to Mr. Ogden through Broker Berry.

The Yonkers North End Land Company has sold the Tullaries, a seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 75.6 by 100.

John L. Downey is the buyer of the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot of about five lots, sold recently through George R. Read & Co.

Sale of West 72d Street House.

Edward G. Williams has sold for G. L. Rawson and F. G. Hobbs 121 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

The Henry estate has sold 33 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 102.2.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Dr. J. S. Cattanach 159 West Eightieth Street, a five-story double apartment house, on plot 35 by 102.2.

Banker Buys 76th Street Dwelling.

Post & Reese have sold for Chalmers Wood to Lion Gardiner, for occupancy, the four-story stone-front dwelling 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Lawrence & Wolff have sold for Kidansky & Levy to a client, for occupancy, 209 East Sixty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Henry C. Quentin has sold for C. S. Tietjen the three-story dwelling 245 East Eighty-sixth Street, on lot 15 by 100.8.

E. de Forest Simmons negotiated the sale of 59 East Seventy-seventh Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Thomas B. Hidden 348 Madison Avenue to a Mrs. Moynan, and for the same owner 350 Madison Avenue, to Eugenie Oaksmith, for a term of years.

Bronx Flats and Lots in Trade.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Peter F. Downey the Uniondale apartment house, at 854 Union Avenue, 97 feet north of 160th Street, a five-story structure, 50 by 98 by 110. In part payment, Mr. Goodstein gives three lots directly opposite, on the west side of Union Avenue, adjoining the corner of 160th Street, 80 by 105. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Buyer of Columbus Avenue Block.

Morris Schinasi is the buyer of the block front on the west side of Columbus Avenue, between 103d and 104th Streets, sold recently by Sonn Brothers through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Morris Weiss 228 to 236 West 144th Street, five five-story double flats each on lot 25 by 99.11, to the Acme Building Company, and have resold 234 and 236 to Philip Reilly.

Jacob Rosborg has sold the southwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Elwood Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Auction Sale Involving $1,500,000.

The holdings of the Doherty estate, valued at about $1,500,000, will be sold at auction, under executors' orders, by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom on March 26. Among the properties owned by the estate are 1,563 Broadway, near Forty-seventh Street, corners on Eighth Avenue at Fortieth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Streets, the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and various smaller parcels, besides a plot of thirty-two lots on Summit and Ogden Avenues and 162d Street.

Charles E. Duross has sold for a client to Henry Heckler 345 West Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 92; also, the dwelling 303 West Twentieth Street, for a client, to a Mr. Burke. The same broker was also interested in the recent sale of 425 and 427 West Nineteenth Street.

New Tenants for Downtown Buildings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company have leased for William M. Martin to William Fleiss & Co. the six-story building 6, 8, and 10 Water Street, northeast corner of Moore Street, 51.4 by 50.3, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

Robert R. Rainey has leased 290 Fulton Street to the Williams & Wells Company; also, 153 West Street to John Dreyer, and 167½ at 155 West Street to the Imperial Rubber Company.

East Seventy-fifth Street Purchase.

Luporits & Buchner have sold for G. Albert 225 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 102.2.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet this evening in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, 147 East 125th Street.

Long Lease of East Side Tenements.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the estate of Wolfe Kronethal to John H. Scheier, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $200,000, the property 32 and 34 Rivington Street, corner of Forsyth Street, 50 by 73, two five-story buildings; also, 167 Forsyth Street, a five-story building, 27 by 50; also, 175 Suffolk Street, 24 by 80, a five-story building; also, 267 East Houston Street, 37 by 60. This property has been held by the Kronethals for about seventy-five years.

B. Chenken has sold for Jacob Froelich and Francis Lantenberg, respectively, 266 and 268 Grand Street, two three-story buildings on plot 37.5 by 75, adjoining the northwest corner of Forsyth Street. The buyer is G. Freedman.

Morris Weinstein is the buyer of 82 Hester Street, corner of Allen Street, sold recently by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for the Finnegan estate.

Deal for Tenth Street Property.

A. Hornstein has sold for Berkovitch & Landesman 259 East Tenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 94.8.

S. Held has sold for B. Levy to a Dr. Wolpen 249 and 251 Eldridge Street, corinner of Houston Street, the buyer giving in part payment 517 and 519 East Fourteenth Street.

Samuel Lalor has bought from Samuel Scher the seven-story tenement 114 East Seventh Street, 25 by 90.10.

Samuel Stern has bought from Rosie Goldblatt the two six-story tenements 617 and 619 East Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100, giving in part payment 403 and 405 East Sixtieth Street, two seven-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Large Plot Sold on Jerome Avenue.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for Zachariah Zacharias the plot 225 by 100 on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 100 feet north of 176th Street.

Levy Brothers have sold for Daniel L. Korn the plot at the southeast corner of 148th Street and Wales Avenue, 50 by 100.

Julius H. Haas has sold for Dr. H. Cameron Easterbrook the block front on the north side of 236th Street, between Oneida and Napier Avenues, 200 by 148.

Company Buys on Staten Island.

Louis Freidel has sold for Max Manes to the Stein Realty Company 14½ acres at Brighton Heights, Staten Island.

New Owners for Brooklyn Dwellings.

Bulkley & Horton report that they have sold the following Brooklyn dwellings: No. 104 Clermont Avenue, for the Frederick Law estate; 230 Clermont Avenue, for the same estate; 68 Clermont Avenue, for Edward Cooper; 202 Washington Avenue, for John Schlier ann; 190 Hall Street, for Jane Thomas; 73 Adelphi Street, for Thomas Howe; 587 St. Mark's Avenue, for C. V. Washburn; 621 St. Mark's Avenue, northeast corner of Rogers Avenue, for J. W. Keogh, and 815 Sterling Place, for John Malone.

Buying in Queens Suburbs.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Louis Howe the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Twentieth Street, 320 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Christian Gunsten and another the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Seventeenth Street, 132 feet south of Sanford Avenue, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Giuseppe Calise the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Eighteenth Street, 60 feet north of Cypress Avenue, Broadway-Flushing; also, to Samuel J. Randall the plot, 60 by 100, at the northeast corner of the East Drive and Beverly Road, Douglas Manor; also, to Mary R. Schmidt, the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Manor Road, 162 feet west of Douglas Road, Douglas Manor.

Florida Hotel in New Hands.

The Matt J. Ward Company has sold the Royal Palm Hotel at Fort Myer, Florida, for C. H. Hartman to Mrs. T. McGregor Terry of this city and Mamaroneck for about $50,000. This hotel was built several years ago by the late H. O'Neill, the Sixth Avenue dry goods merchant. The present deal covers the entire property, both real estate and furniture.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.
Executor's Sale.

Dry Dock St, e e corner of 12th St, 20x68.3, old buildings, together with 12th St, e s, 50 ft s of Dry Dock St, 48x103.3, old buildings; to Herbert Reeves, $37,500.

15th St, 537 to 543 East, n s, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 82.6x103.3, four five-story brick buildings, with four-story brick building at the rear; to Herbert Reeves, $56,000.

Avenue D, n w corner of 11th St, 70x75, one, four and five story brick buildings; to Herbert Reeves, $27,100.

11th St, 739 and 741 East, n s, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 50x100, four and five story brick buildings; to James Nash Webb, $25,000.

Avenue A, 1,425, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100, five-story brick building; partition sale, to Antonie Bohatz, $28,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West End Av, 916, e s, 20.9 ft s of 105th St, 20x80, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Louis A. Lehmaier, $28,800.

8th Av, s w corner of Garfield Place, Brooklyn, 60x92.10, vacant; executors' sale, to the Jerome Realty Co., $10,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

7th Av, 727, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 25x90; W. H. Hussey & Son of 150 West 35th St, owners; G. Keister, architect; cost, $50,000.

Canal St, n w corner of Allen St, for a seven-story brick loft building, 22.6x70; I. Schreiber of 163 Canal St, owner; H. Ziot, architect; cost, $17,000.

26th St, 428 and 428 West, for a nine-story brick storage building, 36.9x94.9; L. Schramm of 137 West 19th St, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $59,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less than $5,000 Omitted.

Stanton St, 54 and 56, to two three-story brick dwellings and store; M. Hamerschlag of 89 6th Av, Brooklyn, owner; A. L. Kehoe, architect; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A, 92, to a four-story brick hotel; G. Koenig, premises, owner; F. Hansle, architect; cost, $6,000.

2d Av, 694, to two four and five story brick tenements and stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 6.

AVENUE D, e s, 105 ft n of 9th St, 54.2x80; Samuel Sisser and others to Samuel Neuman, $35,375.) $100.

ARTHUR AV, 2,145, Henrietta Gilbert to Gertrude Gilbert, (mtg $4,500.) $100.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Rose St, 149.11x irregular; Pauline Geismann to Moisa Geismann, $1.

COLUMBIA ST, 105 and 107, 40x25; Samuel Nouman to Frederick Schlesinger and another, (mtg $12,000.) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 45 ft e of Washington St, 50x100, Van Nest; Cecilia A. Benson to Church of Our Lady of Solace, (mtg $7,000.) $100.

EAST BROADWAY, 270 and 272, 41x irregular; Esther Zwisohn to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, (mtg $34,100.) $100.

FULTON AV, s s, 184.4 ft s w of 168th St, 16.8x100; George T. Connell to Mary J. Connell, $1.

GERARD AV, n e corner of 167th St, 177.8x irregular; Bessie Maguire to John Maguire, 1-3 part, (mtg $16,000.) $8,000.

HENRY ST, 39, 20.8x100; Julius Alexander to Samuel Epstein and another, (mtg $38,500.) $100.

HAMILTON ST, 38, 108.6x irregular; Isaac Meister to Morris Rosenthal, (mtg $15,000.) $100.

JEROME AV, w s, 145 ft s of 169th St, 164.4x irregular; Charles Fraser to Catherine C. Carlin, ½ portion, correction deed, $1.

LOT 37, Block 2,957, tax map; Collin F. Jewell to Leo A. Doran, (mtg $2,900.) $100.

LOTS 157 to 160, map of 425 lots near Williamsbridge; Mary E. Sheehan to Otto P. Schroeder, (mtg $1,700.) $100.

LOTS 157 to 160, map of 426 lots near Williamsbridge; Jacob Kohn to Mary E. Sheehan, (mtg $1,700.) $100.

LOT 338, map of Van Nest Park; Margaret Hergenther to Charles Ringelstein, $100.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft s of Lot 100 and part of Lot 99, map of Mount Hope, 19.2x100; Frederick W. Brooker to Herbert B. Hoffman, $100.

LOT 138, partition map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; H. Carroll Winchester to the City and County Contract Co., $1.

LIND AV, s e s, 59.3 ft n of Devoe St, 20.6x irregular; Lind Av. s s s, 110.9 ft n of Devoe St, 29.6x112.6; Abraham L. Casey to Louisa C. Leitch, $1.

MADISON AV, s w s, part of Lot 137, partition map of William Adee, Westchester, 25x100; St. Lawrence Av, Lot 275, Block G of amended map of Mapes estate; Peter Clancy to Bernard J. Reynolds, all title, $100.

MULBERRY ST, 143, 99.6x irregular; James E. March to Antonio Cagliostro, $100.

PERRY ST, 67 and 69, 37x95; Ellery O. Anderson to Henry Keale, (mtg $28,000.) $1.

PART of Lot 102, partition map of Hunt estate, Westchester, 6.8x irregular; H. Carroll Winchester to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., $1.

ROSE ST, 39, 111x irregular; George H. F. Schrader to Emma A. C. H. Schrader, $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, map No. 201, Lots 133 and 134, e s, 50x100; Maurice Simmons to Mundel Diamondston and another, (mtg $22,-000.) $100.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 8 East, 20x120; John W. Huehling to Hermann Bruns, (mtg $40,000.) $100.

SULLIVAN ST, 208, 25x100; Marcus L. Osk and others to Pasquale Lauria, (mtg $16,-000.) $1.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 50 x91; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 50x101; Siegel-David Co. and others to Harry A. Thuor, ½ part, (mtg $24,000.) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 50 x91; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 50x101; Siegel-David Co. and others to Harry A. Thuor, ½ part, (mtg $24,000.) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 50 x91; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 50x101; Siegel-David Co. and others to Harry A. Thuor, ½ part, (mtg $24,000.) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 50 x91; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 50x101; Harry A. Thuor to Max Sakolsky, (mtg $24,000.) $100.

WEST ROAD, being Lot 29, map of Country Club Land Association, Westchester, contains 852-1000 acres; North Road, Lot 30, map of Country Club Land Association, Westchester, contains 657-1000 acres; North Road, Lot 31, map of Country Club Land Association, Westchester, contains 1 406-1000 acres; North Road, part of Lot 28, map of Country Club Land Association, Westchester; Stephen D. Marshall to Emma L. Jacob, (mtg $14,-000.) $100.

1ST, 6 to 10, extra street No. 1, 70.10x irregular; Hermann Bruns to Albert Hartman, (mtg $25,000.) $100.

2D AV, w s, 20.1 ft s of 43d St, 20.1x75; Irving Wortmann and others to Samson Lachman and another, (mtg ½ of $24,000.) $100.

2D AV, w s, 20.1 ft s of 43d St, 46.2x75; Sandel Hyman to Irving Wortmann, (mtg $24,000.) $100.

7TH AV, 2,035 and 2,037, 37.10x100; Hannah Hoffman to Edgar Swain and another, (mtg $58,000.) exchange.

9TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 47.4x85; 18th St, n s, 85 ft w of 9th Av, 47.4x irregular; Fanny Klein and another to Herman Klein and another, (mtg $135,000.) $100.

11TH ST, s s, 300 ft n w of 6th Av, 45x129.7; Margaret B. Lawrence to Harry J. Uderitz, (mtg $120,000.) $100.

4TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 45.2x96; Elsa Senft and others to Rudolph Pepper, (mtg $60,250.) $100.

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Rosie Goldblatt to Samuel Stern, (mtg $51,000.) $100.

24TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x80; Samuel Frank to Matilda Frank, ½ part, all title, (mtg $7,100.) $1.

33D ST, 10 East, 25x98.9; Cornelia A. Willets to Beverley A. Patterson, (mtg $55,000.) $1.

47TH ST, 129 and 131 West, 40x100.5; Margaret Knott and another, executors, to Sigmund Stern, (mtg $175,000.) $100.

47TH ST, 331 East, 25.8x irregular; Tillie Jaffe

William T. Hosley against Nathan Hutlet, owner and contractor, $983.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of Academy St, 200x150; James J. Sewall against Hadley Realty and Construction Co., Jan. 8, 1907, $1,366.

FOX ST, 760 to 766; Richard S. Brown against Bronx Borough Realty and Construction Co., June 20, 1906, $744.

HUGHES AV, n s, 167 ft s of Pelham Av, 25 St, 6; Carlo Marino and others against Gaetano Ambiola and others, Jan. 14, 1907, foreclosed, $175.

12TH ST, 10 to 14 East; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. against Master Builders' Realty and Construction Co. et al., Feb. 19, 1907, jby bond, $550.

105TH ST, 223 East; Samuel Solomon against Isaac A. Benaquit and others, Dec. 21, 1906, $49.

57TH ST, 15 EAST; Hammerstein & Dazibo against R. T. Wilson, jr., and others, Aug. 14, 1906, $3,144.

DECEMBER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 150th St; Max Hillman and others against James Murray and others, Nov. 1, 1906, $500.

Lis Pendens.

86TH ST, 308 West; Jennie G. Addy against William Hearn and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Pace & Stimpson.

183D ST, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 58x99.11; Abraham Brown and others against Jacob Gold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

84TH ST, 337 East; Aaron Jacobs against Elias Senft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

113TH ST, 402 East; Harry E. Radley, administrator, against David Freeman and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, M. Aleinikoff.

10TH ST, n s, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x111.6; John W. Moore against Sarah Kohn and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, G. D. Hamlin.

42D ST, 106 and 108 West; George Sandmann against American Radiator Co., (action to declare leasehold subject to lien, &c.;) attorneys, Porter & Barnes.

101ST ST, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 23.8x100.11, Bronx; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Louis Meyzash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tishenor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the matter of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, bankrupts, made and entered the 24th day of November, 1906, the assignee of said bankrupts will sell by public auction

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM, At Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street,

IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON

Thursday, March 28, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon,

By PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

all his right, title, and interest as such assignee in and to the real estate mentioned and described in the said order, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land under the waters of the Hudson River, between high and low water mark, in front of and adjacent to the uplands formerly belonging to said Peter O. Strang, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly shore of Hudson River at original high-water mark and in the boundary line dividing the land now or formerly of said Peter O. Strang from land now or formerly of James M. Morrison; thence running thence along the original high-water line and by the uplands formerly of said Peter O. Strang, the following courses and distances, viz.: South seventeen degrees twenty-eight minutes west, ninety-nine feet; south twenty degrees forty-seven minutes west, two hundred and seventeen feet; south twenty-four degrees forty-four minutes west, eighty-four feet to land now or formerly of Albert E. Putnam; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west, seven hundred and forty-four feet; thence north twenty-eight degrees and thirty-six minutes east, three hundred and ninety-seven feet one inch; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes east, six hundred and ninety-three feet to the point of beginning, containing six acres and two hundred and six thousandths of an acre, be the same more or less, and excepting therefrom the lands and rights of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Being the premises conveyed to said Peter O. Strang by the People of the State of New York by Letters Patent dated July 23, 1872.

Said land to be sold as a whole or in such parcels as the said assignee may be advised, and to be made subject to the approval of the Court.

Further information may be had of the auctioneer or the undersigned.

WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r
will sell at auction

Thursday, March 14, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale,

By order Edward D. Farrell, Executor,
Estate of
Daniel O'Farrell, Dec'd,

420 West 26th St.

the five-story and basement brick tenement, (2 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x98.9.

422 West 45th St.

The five-story and basement brick tenement, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05.

260 West 47th St.

The five-story brick tenement, with store, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05.

Long Branch, N. J.

Northwest Corner Pavilion & First Avs.

Choice plot, with the two-story and attic frame cottage and 2-story frame stable; size 100x225.

Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf,
Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway.

Maps and full particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

THE BOROUGH

of Manhattan is made a specialty of in this office because it offers the best Real Estate opportunities of to-day.

THE PARTICULARS

of both Investment and Speculative parcels that require $5,000 and upwards to purchase can be had on application.

THE FACILITIES

of this office are extended to all who deal in Real Estate. Our efforts are not confined so much to the making of a commission as they are to making a satisfied customer.

206 BROADWAY

$1,000,000 Institution Money
loan at 4½%, Manhattan 1st mortgages.

$100,000 for good 2nd Mtges.
OTIS BEATON, 52 BROADWAY.

Lots and cash for income property. 2-family frame, 21th St. $700 cash; Well located, elevator apartm't for exchange; Business bldg. nr. 8th Av. for sale or exch'ge.
DEAN & FUESS, 3d Avenue, Corner 148th St.

We have money for mortgage loans. Send or bring applications.
PELLETREAU & CO.,
180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED 1ST MTG.
$35,000 5% on 6-story 50x100; rents $9,000; value $75,000; colored tenants; good location. S. A. ISRAEL, 198 BROADWAY.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soley Plumbing Inspection System, 1,291 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. HORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

Yorkville, near 86th St.; 5-story and basement double flat, 5 rooms and bath; hot water; open shafts; mtgs., $19,500; price, $25,500. S. Bloom, 1,531 Avenue A., drugstore.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

1ST MORTGAGE LOANS 2D.
LEX REALTY COMPANY,
1,761 LEXINGTON AV.

$6,000 to loan on first mortgage in Manhattan. L. Davis, 60 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Location

is the important point in the purchase of Real Estate. We can offer several pieces in localities that are sure to increase and leased on a net basis yielding over FIVE PER CENT. on the investment.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OR BONDS?

New York City 3½ Bonds of 1940 sold in 1900 at 112; in 1906 at 94¼.

Buy GUARANTEED MORTGAGES and avoid loss of principal

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $4,250,000
59 Liberty Street.
186 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WEST STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE

6 stories and basement, about 35,000 square feet floor space, suitable for stores or manufacturing.

Two Independent Electric Elevators
40 H. P. Boiler.
Large Fireproof Vault.
BUILDING FINISHED 1906.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR STREET.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Building and Permanent
MANHATTAN ONLY
H. D. BAKER & BRO.
170 BROADWAY

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
BLDG. LOANS | MORTGAGES 1ST & 2D
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU

ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ
Mortgage Brokers
280 Broadway. 'Phone 2073 Franklin.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage at reasonable rates. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Sixty-five Foot Plot,
Nos. 20, 22, 24, and 26 West, near 5th Av.

Thirty-six Foot Plot,
53th St., Nos. 7 and 9 West, near 5th Av.

These are splendid sites for business buildings. Full particulars of G. Nicholas, Owner, 527 5th Av., or your own broker.

FOR IMPROVEMENT
with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 66.8x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.8x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

Absolutely best Amsterdam Av. proposition ever offered; suitable for large investor, estate, or capitalist; two buildings, five-story, three families each, with stores; plot 60x100; convenient "L" and Subway; owner compelled leave city, otherwise would not offer under any circumstances; will show 15% on investment; will bear thorough investigation; no brokers. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

DO NOT BUY
until you have examined this real bargain on 60th St., near Broadway; five-story double flat, in perfect condition throughout; 25x100; rentals $4,400; price $40,000; cash $8,500; cheapest house in this vicinity.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

832 St., three story dwelling, price $23,000.
85th St., three story dwelling, price $28,000.
80th St., three story dwelling, price $32,500.
94th St., three story dwelling, price $24,500.
93d St., three story dwelling, price $19,000.
153d St., three story dwelling, price $12,000.
142d St., three story dwelling, price $17,500.
JAMES R. THOMAS, 247 8th Av.

9 WEST 35th ST.
Close to 5th Av.; a 4-story dwelling, size 18.9x98.9. Full particulars of G. Nicholas, Owner, 527 5th Av., or your own broker.

Plot 60x98.9 on 34th St., near 9th Av.; A speculator's or builder's opportunity.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.
42 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale or Rent—20 and 22 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 43 Wall St., New York.

$1,500 cash buys a home for you in Manhattan, 430 West 150th St., near Amsterdam Av.; price, $9,700; balance mortgages for 5 years. E. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 14th St.

Attractive Proposition.—Elevator apartments near Riverside Drive, $150,000; all leased; $17,300; mortgage, $110,000, 4½%; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Suitable to be altered for business: 35th St. near 8th Av., size 42x100; 38th St., near 6th Av., size 48x100; brokers protected. Sterling Realty Co., owner, 203 Broadway.

Lenox Av. bargain, below 125th; 4-story and basement private house, 20x80; suitable for residence or alterations with stores; $27,500. Harry Lilly, 2,064 7th Av.

Private house, three-story and basement brownstone, on West 115th St., 20x65x106; mortgage $18,000, price $19,500. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau St.

A.—60 West 83d St.—Beautiful 3-story dwelling, electric light, 2 baths; lowest price $21,-750; seen on permit only. Conway & Carduke, 80 William, afternoons.

Bargain, $30,750; rental, $3,200; triple, 132d St., near Amsterdam Av.; hot water only; well built; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

$7,000 cash buys steam-heat triple, 4 rooms, bath; perfect condition; in the Nineties, near Columbus Av. O. W., Box 134 Times Downtown.

6-story and basement private house, all rented; choice location; west side in the Nineties; broker protected. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 B'way.

Near West 120th St. Ferry.—2-family frame house, stable, 10 horses; lot 25x99.11; principals only. William Nunn, 31 West 104th St.

Vicinity 125th, 7th Avenue.—2 5-story modern dwellings, 6 rooms, bath; rent $3,144; price $31,000. William Nunn, 31 West 104th St.

3-story and basement private house; fine order; neighborhood 136th St., 7th Av.; $15,500. Harry Lilly, 2,064 7th Av., near 125d St.

A plot of four or six lots, northwest corner of Broadway and 161st St., on easy terms. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 58 West 33d St.

A.—Private house, West End Av.; hardwood trim throughout; ideal home investment; moderate price. J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

Bargain.—3-story front and rear tenement, 25x98, West 29th, near 10th Av.; price, $18,-000. Harry Lilly, 2,064 7th Av.

Speculators, Attention!—10th Av., near 28th; sacrifice four tenements, $97,000. Call Kahn, 87 Nassau.

An elegant single flat, 81st St., bet. 8th and 9th Avs.; bargain. F. J. Costello, 450 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

167 WEST 76th ST.

Magnificent private house, 18 rooms, three newly-tiled bathrooms, electricity, parquet floors, every modern improvement, positively most desirable house now obtainable in choice and restricted neighborhood in West Seventies; price $40,000; first mortgage $25,000; suitable terms. Open for inspection. Brokers protected. Particulars

WATKINS & CO.,
100TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

40th Street Near Broadway
8900 Square Feet
Ready for improvement. Carries now; unusual light and air. Particulars of
STRANGE & SLAWSON COMPANY,
56 PINE ST.

GUARANTEED 15% INVESTMENT.
When I say I offer best-built five-story, six rooms and bath double in Harlem at sacrifice, I say without fear of intelligent contradiction; property situated on station street; 28 feet wide; mortgage 4½%; rental $4,100; price $29,500; $10,500 cash required; block restricted against stores and clothes poles; apartments have every modern convenience; always fully rented; principals only. A. C. Mitchell, Sole Agent, 149 Broadway.

WORTH INVESTIGATING.
EXECUTORS! BUILDERS!
$40-3 WEST 46TH, NEAR BROADWAY, 42x100; PRICE, $40,000; EASY TERMS.
E. C. WILLIAMS, 135 BROADWAY.

Plot to suit, 14th St., 7th Av., $26,000 per lot. Duross, 120 West 14th St.

East Side.

AN EXTRA LARGE 5-STORY
2-family (7 large rooms and bath) flat, with four stored, in prime location, on upper 5th Av. Rents $6,700. Interest and expenses $4,815.
About $18,000 Will Buy.
APPLY TO
PARISH, FISHER & CO., 149 Broadway.

47TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON;
A very pretty dwelling, with extension.
A BARGAIN AT $23,000.
Also
Private house, 93d St., close to Lexington. AT $13,500.
ROMAINE C. NICHOLS & CO.,
358 Fifth Av., (34th St.)

113 East 78th St.—3-story high-stoop brownstone house, 18.9x102.2; containing 10 rooms, 2 baths, exceptionally good light and basement; particularly well arranged for doctor's office. Full particulars and permit with Huston & Asshari, Agents, 23 Liberty St.

East Side—Elegant 5-story and bas. single flat, finest block Yorkville, west of Lexington, 20 ft. wide, 7 rooms and bath; price $26,500; also a 4-story and bas. 20-ft. wide single flat, 90s. w Lexington, at $19,500; only $5,000 cash. Hattenbach, 170 E. 94th St.

Five-story corner triple, on Park Av., near 100th St.; rent, $3,600; price, $36,500, $5,000 cash; 5-story, 10 rooms, double, seventies, near 2d Av., $24,000, $5,000 cash. These are bargains! Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

$19,250!—Four-story double flat, near Madison Av.; hot-water; elegant condition; pays well. Address Owner, adv. office, 2,110 Third Av.

33x105, on 18th St., east of 3d Av.; suitable to build moderate-priced flats. Geo. Schachtel, 309 Broadway, Room 502.

Murray Hill.—283 Lexington Av., 4-story brownstone private dwelling, 25.6 feet front. Huston & Asshari, Agents, 23 Liberty St.

Business Corner, Seventies.—Four threes, stores; excellent mortgage; price $36,500. Connor, 162 East 103d.

$3,500 cash buys 5-story double, near Madison; fine investment. Levine, 121 E. 96th St.

Avenue A, Seventies.—5-story, four threes; stores; price $27,500. Connor, 162 East 103d.

East 46th St., five-story, ten rooms, $23,500, $4,500 cash. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

3d Av., Yorkville.—Four-story, store, 17x100, $19,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.

BUILDER WANTS CASH.

Will sacrifice one or two very fine extra-wide new five-story apartment houses, vicinity of Amsterdam Av. and 193d St., near 187th St. Subway station. If you want a bargain and mean business, call on
DAVID STEWART,
Amsterdam Av. and 185th St.

Brokers, Attention.—Terms to suit or might make building loan, plot 80x100, n. w. corner Amsterdam Av. and 171st St.; also n. w. corner 161st St. and Audubon Av., plot 75x100. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

A DOWNTOWN PLOT OF 6,500 SQUARE FEET, WITH 95 FEET STREET FRONT; PERMANENT LIGHT ON THREE SIDES; EXCELLENT SITE FOR MANUFACTURING BUILDING; $50,000. ALSO, EAST 128TH ST., A FULL LOT FOR $60,000. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

We have several funds for first and second mortgages on improved Manhattan real estate. J. Nathaniel Glass Co., 104 West 42d.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $34,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner plot, Gansevoort section; price $80,000; 200-foot frontage. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 11th St., three-story dwelling, 20x65, $14,-000; possession. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Desirable plots and lots on 5th Av., below 14th; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

$11,000 will buy a three-story and basement brownstone house in fine residence part of Brooklyn; asphalted street, large trees, near schools and churches, three blocks from Fulton Street elevated, three trolley lines to New York. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, New York.

For Sale.—American basement 3-family house, 17 rooms, excellent location, for $7,850; No brokers. B. K., Box 808 Times, Times Square.

Two-story, basement, attic, 7-rooms; modern bath; furnace; good condition. 240 Kosciusko Street.

80 lots on Avenue C; finest building block in Flatbush. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

23 lots on Lenox Road, suitable for two-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

25 lots on Avenue N, near Flatbush Av., $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

14 lots on Ocean Parkway; bargain. Horace G

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

The choicest location in every city is that adjoining its Parks.

KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted, it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

A visit to the new beautiful park will do you good even though you do not want to buy.

LOTS AND PLOTS NOW AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
An advance will be made soon. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.

Call or write for our latest Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.
QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

10% WILL SECURE A PLOT AT BEAUTIFUL ELMHURST HEIGHTS,

The Highest Grade Residential Park IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year,

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
SEND POSTAL FOR PARTICULARS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Send for our special proposition to FIRST PURCHASERS in

WESTMORELAND

adjoining
DOUGLAS MANOR.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO
1 West 24th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Winfield Heights—
(EIGHT MINUTES OUT.)
NEAR NEW
Penn. R. R. Terminal
in Long Island City, two blocks from station, a few lots with improvements.
Must be sold.
For particulars call or write
H. B. Wood Development Co.
Times Bldg.,
Broadway & Forty-second St.

Attractive water-front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

Valuable water fronts in Long Island City and Flushing Bay. Address or apply Charles Heller, 130 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

BRICK mansion, 26 rooms, Central Park, L. I.; 40 lots; good stable and outbuildings; $10,000; bargain. GRANT BROS., 1 Mad. Av.

$3,600 up will buy two-family house in Corona. J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Farms—Katonah, Bedford, Golden Bridge, Somers, Yorktown, Lake Woccabuc, 24 acres, 100 acres, 50 acres, 40 acres, 75 acres, 300 acres, 816 acres, 540 acres, 238 acres, 9 acres, and others. Gentlemen's places and village properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Choice fruit farm, 50 acres, ¾-mile from Newburg, in town of New Windsor, 5 minutes from R. R. depot; new 9-room house, large barns, unfailing water supply; elegant view; price $10,000. Chas. H. Schaefer, Newburg, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardeau.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay, or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Poultry and fruit farm, 10 acres, good buildings, all improvements. Box 5, Long Branch City, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 3 bathrooms; 9 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 666 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every conveniences; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

118 East 78th St.—Furnished, unfurnished, 3-story, high stoop brownstone house, 19.9x102.2, containing 10 rooms, 2 baths; exceptionally good light and basement; particularly well arranged for doctor's office. Full particulars and permit with Huston & Asinari, Agents, 23 Liberty St.

Private house to let, Central Park South, 21 large rooms, fully carpeted. Inquire 39 West 57th St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

POWER'S COURT

121st St., 421 West, (East of Amsterdam.)—5-8 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

Cheapest five rooms and bath in city; private hall; absolutely light; steam heat, hot water; telephone; decorate to suit. 524 West 151st St.

WEST SIDE.

CORNER APARTMENT.

Nine large rooms and bath, all improvements; rent $1,200. Apply 224 West 52d St., or HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms and tiled bath; steam; $45. 131 West 103d St.

EAST SIDE.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Apartment of six light rooms, bath; steam heat; all improvements.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

C. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

BRONX.

$18 UP FIVE NEW, EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
187TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft and yard, privilege for plastering business and materials; must be near Subway, below 50th St. Answer by mail only, giving full particulars, D. & B., 500 5th Av., Room 211.

Wanted to rent, for furniture storage, low building or light loft, no power, 5,000 square feet, 34th to 45th St. Joseph P. McHugh & Co., 9 West 42d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole surviving trustee, &c., plaintiff, against MAX J. KLEIN, D. SYLVAN CRAKOW, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, sixty-eight (68) feet and six (6) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said side of Washington Avenue and the northerly side of Taylor Street, as said avenue and street are shown on a certain map entitled "Map of land in partition belonging to the heirs of Thomas Bassford, Esq., situated at Fordham, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," surveyed and drawn by Andrew Findlay, January 8th, 1855, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County June 28th, 1856; running thence easterly in a straight line one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the westerly side of a street or lane, twenty (20) feet wide, as said street or lane is shown on said map, at a point fifty-two (52) feet north of the northerly side of Taylor Street; thence northerly along the westerly side of said street or lane, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly in a straight line, parallel with the first-mentioned course, one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Washington Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much of said premises taken for the widening and legal opening of Washington and Bassford Avenues.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1907.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

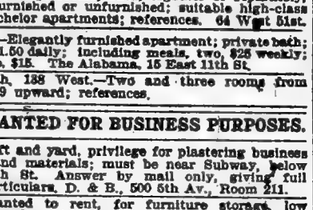

Taylor Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,241.10, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $399.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,971.63 and interest.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1907.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Lizzie B. Howell, Plaintiff, against Max Rollnick and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street fifty feet to the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches to the corner and place of beginning.

Being the lots known and designated as Lots Nos. 96 and 97 on Map Numbered 201 on case on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of property near Fort Washington, in the City of New York, lately belonging to Robert Bogardus, deceased," except so much thereof as was taken by the City of New York in the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

ROBERT W. CROMLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

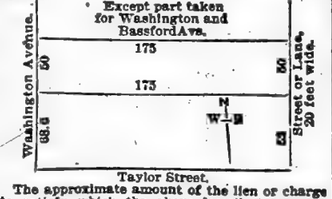

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,810, with interest thereon from the 25th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $466.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.56 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of March, 1907.
ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE BOTANY TAILORING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of woolens, clothing manufacturing fixtures, sewing machines, tables, office furniture, safe, and men's clothing, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 418 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1907, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR,
Attorneys for Receiver,
299 Broadway, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Chas. Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

Among those who have already secured space in the West Street Building are the following: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.; Niver Coal Co., R. A. C. Smith, Pres.; New York & Hoboken Ferry Company; American Diamond Rock Drill Company; Standard Railway Equipment Co.; Dodge & Bliss Company, Lumber; The John Peirce Company, General Contractors; National Railway Materials Co., Railway Supplies; Morris & Essex Railroad Company; Hudson Engineering & Contracting Co.; Bernston Bolt & Nut Co.; North River Coal Co.; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; The A. L. Barber Asphalt Company; Du Pont Powder Company; New York Steam Company; Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co.; Wickes Brothers, Machinery; John B. McDonald, Contractor; Bunde strom & Stratton Co., Contractors; Mackey, Young & Co., Coal; Tillotson & Kent, Lawyers; Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Steel Welding; H. M. Treadwell & Co., Engineers; Quincy, Manchester Bergen Co., Railway Equipment; A. D. Granger Co., Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; McClave, Rimmer & Co., Machinary; The Bird Archer Company, Boilers; The Goubert Mfg. Co., Machinery; The T. A. Gillespie Co., Engineers; Pierce Well Engineering & Supply Co., Well Machinery; Essex Construction Company, Contractors; Curtis, Blaisdell Co., Coal; The Pelton Water Wheel Co.; Neptune Meter Company; John R. Waters, Insurance; Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Machinery; Karl Vesterdahl & Co., Engineers; Peerless Coal & Coke Co., George C. Clausen, Pres.; Davis Acetylene Company; Empire City Marble Company; Reading Steel Castle Company; Boyd Equipment Company, Contractors; W. D. Sargent; International Brake Shoe Company; George B. Spearin, Contractor; Empire State Crushed Stone Company; Herbert B. Drake & Co., Manufacturing Agents; George F. Harriman, Lawyer; Fred Dana Rhodes; Dusenbery & Co., Grain and Feed; Royden Marble Machine Company; Barton & Carpenter, Electrical Engineers; William Bradley & Son, Limestone; West Street Improvement Co., Real Estate; National Electric Lamp Co.; Laflin, Rand Powder Co.; National Metal Company; J. P. McWalters, Signs; Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; C. Von Goeben & Engel, Engineers; W. W. Tupper & Co., Grate Bars; L. H. Sanders, Engineer; Standard Temperature Regulation Co.; Hildreth Varnish Company; James B. Tonking, Consulting Engineer; Lewis Company, Contractors; Guarantee Construction Company; Standard Wood Company; Columbia Refining Company; Enholm Crosland Company; The Green Fuel Economizer Company; R. J. Weasels, Insurance; Sarco Fuel Economizer Co.; John A. Caldwell, Engineer; Bacon Air Lift Company; George V. Cresson Company, Machinery; Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company, Iron; Parker Boiler Company; Fenton Publishing Company; A. H. Schutte, Expert Machinery; Walter Kidde, Engineer; L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., Machinery; Keystone Equipment Co.; Leber & Sons, Machinery.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agents
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARE YOU MOVING?
LET US HELP YOU TO DECIDE.
STORES, LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
OUR PRINTED UP-TO-DATE LIST "D" WILL INTEREST YOU.
H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.
Fuller Bldg., 23d St. & B'way.
Telephone 2818 Gramercy.

NORTHEAST CORNER
WEST and CEDAR Sts.
5-STORY BLDG.
47x55 LONG
LEASE CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS. TENANTS OR BROKERS APPLY TO
S. B. GOODALE & SON
NO. 6 WEST 24TH ST.

CLOSE TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.
11 Water St., strong building, about 26x70, five stories and dry cellar; possession May 1st. Corner store and basement, John and Pearl, about 22x60; suitable retail or wholesale business.
Two or three small, light corner lofts, Pearl, near Maiden Lane, suitable small job printer, cigar manufacturer, &c.; low rent; immediate possession.
Entire upper part building, three lofts, 24x26; elevator; 519 Pearl St.
Brokers protected.
Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

Columbia Building
No. 29 Broadway,
N. W. Corner Morris St.
A few choice offices to let.
Bay and river outlook.
Rents $180 per year up.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

TO LEASE.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN NEW BUILDING, 50x100; ALSO BASEMENT FLOOR, 50x100; STEAM HEAT AND POWER; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES. APPLY TO E. BAGGE IRON WORKS, 144TH ST. AND WHITLOCK AVE., BRONX.

LEASE FOR SALE.
Dwelling, 46th St., nr. 5th Av.
LONG TERM, WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.
Innes & Center, 21 E. 20th St.

Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings,
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

NEW STORES
Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

NASSAU, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.—LARGE AND EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT FIRST LOFT HAVING 10 WINDOWS; EXCLUSIVE ENTRANCE AND GENERAL ENTRANCE; CAN BE DIVIDED; ALLOWANCE FOR REPAIRS; LONG LEASE. APPLY YOUR BROKER OR LESLIE ACKER, 18 MAIDEN LANE.

For Rent—Summer and winter roof garden or restaurant with protected roof, on one of the most prominent corners in Norfolk; 7,800 square feet; possession in time for Jamestown Exposition; $700 per month. 4th ground floor store; lease for one year. Apply Real Estate, Trust and Insurance Co., 65 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.

39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts, possession May 1st. 39 Beekman St., 1st loft, 25x85; $600. 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl, 2d loft, 25x50; $360. 183 William St., corner of Spruce, 2d loft, 25x50; $660. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

STORE, Reasonable Rent.
APPLY TO-DAY.
137TH ST. & 3D AV.

107 East 59th St.—Parlor and basement floor store and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Store to let, 25x100. Inquire New York Electrical Trade School Building, 39 West 17th St., New York, or of your agent.

If looking for stores above 110th St., send for our list. Apply J. B. Sagarra, Jr., & Co., 429 Lenox Av.

Loft to let, 57 Warren St., 25x85; fireproof building, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire on premises.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Attractive, light corner offices, 335 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Fine front studio and offices, 16 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; all conveniences. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

Desk Room to Rent.—Telephone and stenographer on premises. Hastings, 715 7th Av.

Half of office to let, $12. Room 700, 489 Broadway, cor. Howard St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate and rights of the said Long Acre Square Building Company in and to the following-described premises:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street and thence running westwardly along the northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet 11 inches, and thence northwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street 100 feet 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along the said middle line 32 feet 6¼ inches; thence in a southwardly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point distant northerly from the northerly line of 45th Street 93 feet 1½ inches and eastwardly in a straight line from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue 675 feet; thence southwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street to a point 73 feet 10 inches northerly therefrom; thence eastwardly and parallel with 45th Street 88 feet 8½ inches to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the said westerly side of Broadway 80 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances, under and by virtue of a certain indenture of lease made the 15th day of October, 1902, by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of Henry Astor, wherein and whereby the said Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of Henry Astor, did demise, lease, and to farm let unto the plaintiff the hereinbefore described premises for the full end and term of twenty years from the first day of November, 1902, upon the rents and terms and conditions therein expressed, and which said indenture of lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in block series (conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 300, and indexed under Block Number 1,017 on the land map of the City of New York, and was thereafter assigned by the said plaintiff to the said defendant Long Acre Square Building Company by assignment bearing date on the 5th day of May, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in block series (conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 308, and indexed under Block Number 1,017 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 21, 1907.
WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

EMERY H. SYKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property, a leasehold interest in which is to be sold:

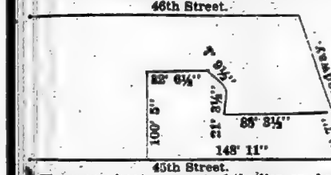

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $58,256.07, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $219.22, together with the expenses of the sale. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a final order in summary proceedings entered on the second day of June, 1904, in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, directing delivery to the landlords by the tenant, the mortgagor herein, of the mortgaged premises by reason of the tenant's non-payment of rent and taxes.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 21, 1907.
WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris E. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventy-five feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 370 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street:

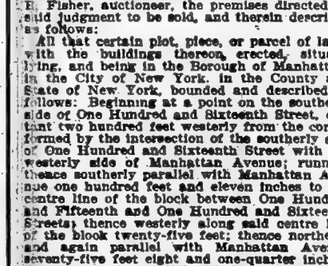

West 115th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,000, with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.

Dated New York, February 28, 1907.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOHN WOERNER, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Martin Woerner, deceased, plaintiff, against ANTHONY WOERNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of February, 1907, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 25th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Third Street, known and distinguished on a certain map annexed to a deed of partition and release, dated the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventeen, made between Cornelius J. Bogert and Peter A. Jay of the one part, and Benjamin Winthrop and others of the other parts, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 223 of Conveyances, Page 70, by the number 505 (five hundred and five), bounded as follows, to wit: Northeastwardly in front by Third Street; southeastwardly by lot number 513 (five hundred and thirteen) on the said map; southwestwardly in the rear by a line drawn through the centre of the block between Second and Third Streets, and equidistant from those streets, and northwestwardly by lot number 501 (four hundred and ninety-seven) on the said map. The said lot number 505 (five hundred and five) hereby demised, containing in width in front and rear each twenty-four feet and seventy-seven hundredths of a foot, in length on each side one hundred and five feet and ninety-five hundredths of a foot (be the same more or less), according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New York, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 3d, 1807." Said premises being known and designated by the street number 236 East Third Street.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1907.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

STEINER & PETERSEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

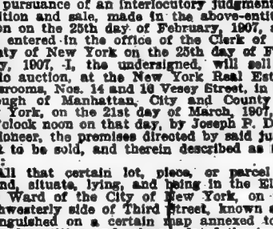

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about three hundred ($300) dollars.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1907.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

The Times Building is the most accessible building in New York City, and it is one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

OF 200 OFFICES
Only Nine Are Vacant

Room	Floor	Space	Price
404	4th Floor	17x19	$1,000
405	" "	18x24	1,400
406	" "	18x19	1,000
605	6th Floor	18x24	1,400
606	" "	18x19	1,000
805	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
1107	" "	12x19	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.5	550

Agent, Room 806, Times Building.
Telephone 1969 Bryant.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN SHAPIRO and ABRAHAM LEVY, doing business as Shapiro & Levy, and the firm of Shapiro & Levy, and also doing business as Shapiro & Company, Bankrupts.—No. 9,838.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will be sold under the direction of Charles J. Brookheim, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 118 Leonard Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Chiffoniers, extension tables, sideboards, and mirror, bookcase, china closet and table leaves.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

New York, February 28, 1907.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER SMATT & BRO., Bankrupts.

By order of this court the assets of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, United States official auctioneer, at his warehouse, No. 118 Leonard St., New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M.

The property consists of about 700 pairs of socks, men's suits, miscellaneous stock of peddlers' supplies, roll-top desk, tables, laces, aprons, shirts, shirts, soaps, side combs, large safe, overalls, trousers, tablecloths, button and suspender machines, shaving brushes, face powder, &c.

Inspection of the property can be had at the above address on March 5th and 6th, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN,
Receiver.

ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERRIE A. LUCEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells TUESDAY, March 12, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., at 503 Fifth Avenue, corner of 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, including the goods in the store of said bankrupt, consisting of ladies' specialties, such as laces, veilings, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, shirtwaists, &c., and the usual fixtures, &c.

By order of
CHARLES F. BISHOP, Receiver.
67 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER SMATT & BRO., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 7th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of laces, aprons, stockings, skirts, soaps, overalls, trousers, etc. FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN,
Receiver.

ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY JOSEFSBERG and JONAS STEINBERG, composing firm of JOSEFSBERG & STEINBERG, Bankrupts.—No. 9,998.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Josefsberg and Jonas Steinberg, composing firm of Josefsberg & Steinberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 15th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 6th, 1907.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate and rights of the said Long Acre Square Building Company in and to the following-described premises:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street and thence running westwardly along the northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet 11 inches, and thence northwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street 100 feet 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along the said middle line 32 feet 6¼ inches; thence in a southwardly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point distant northerly from the northerly line of 45th Street 93 feet 1½ inches and eastwardly in a

HIS GRAFT STORY WORTHLESS

But Devoe, Who Told of Police Corruption, Escapes Electric Chair.

Alexander Devoe, on trial before Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, for the murder of "Lefty" Boyle in 1906, was permitted yesterday to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, although the indictment against him charged murder in the first degree. By this change Devoe has succeeded in escaping the electric chair. The worst penalty which can now be inflicted is imprisonment for life. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Ely he was remanded for sentence to March 15.

Mr. Ely himself urged that the lower plea be accepted, although it is now known that the revelations of police protection of crime in the Tenderloin which Devoe offered to make in return for being permitted to plead to manslaughter instead of murder are worthless. In accepting the plea of murder in the second degree Mr. Ely explained:

"Nearly all of the witnesses in the case are Tenderloin characters, whose testimony would be easily discredited. They are men of Devoe's own stamp."

Devoe said he was 22 years old and was a driver. He admitted being an ex-convict.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—In downtown local Subway, package containing black lace; owner may have same by proving property and paying costs of advertisement. Room 309, 170 Broadway.

FOUND—On Lower Broadway, pear-shaped gold pin, small stones; give description. Address X. Y. Z., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

FOUND—Lady's watch and chain; give full description, time, and place of loss. Address M. M., Box 344 Times, Times Square.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Between Union Hill, near Homestead, N. J., and Barclay St. Ferry, on Summit line trolley car, about 7 P. M. March 3, a wallet containing valuable papers. Liberal reward paid, no questions asked, if returned to Albers, at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, 199 Washington St. New York City.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—March 5, fob charm, consisting of seal, with horse over setting of seal; valuable to owner as heirloom. Suitable reward will be paid by returning to 101 Beekman St., Rooms 109 and 110.

LOST—On Subway train, between Brooklyn Bridge and 159th St. and Broadway, Sunday night, amber rosary; reward. Lizzie O'Neill, care Mrs. Crowhurst, 9 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—On March 5, diamond necklace, set in platinum, between 83d and 72d Sts., on Broadway; reward. Geo. Coon, 110 Riverside Drive, corner 83d St.

LOST—In or near New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday morning, brown leather card case, with money, receipts, stamps; reward. 322 West 55th St.

LOST—On West 28th St., between 6th Av., Broadway, leather wallet containing papers. Reward if returned to Andrew Boardman, 60 Liberty St.

LOST—Working girl lost $10 and black card case, 46th St., 6th Av.; reward. K. Barclay, 41 West 46th St.

LOST—Steamer trunk, Wednesday, marked "A Hope." Return to Hadow, 110 West 89th St.; reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "H. B. Q."; reward. H. B. Quirn, 117 Liberty St., city.

LOST—A diamond "swallow" brooch. Reward if returned to Newton, 15 West 67th.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, open face, with leather fob, bearing letters "E. R. S." on Tuesday, West End Av., between 90th and 107th Sts. Liberal reward to finder on its return to 330 West 108th St.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Company, made to John J. Callahan, dated July 1, 1905, B 23,299, for $9,500. Return U. S. Trust Co., 47 Wall St.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—March 2, watch fob and locket, bronzed horse head, picture inside; liberal reward if returned. H. Hancock, 250 W. 38th.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,493, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets. Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Two sleigh robes, Amsterdam Av., 95th St., Monday afternoon; reward. Bonavista Stables, 209 West 91st St.

LOST—Senior's store, inlaid gold ring, value only to owner; reward. Mack, 1,919 7th Av.

LOST—Gold brooch, oblong shape, partly blue enamel; liberal reward. 308 West 71st St.

LOST—Gold locket; "A. F. C." engraved on face; liberal reward. 106 West 130th St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

$15 REWARD paid for the return of amethyst brooch, lost Sunday morning on 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts. Dr. Hanson, 129 East 47th St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 520,103 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,594, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept., issued to Harry C. Miller; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 170,030, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 20,509, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—From Woodycrest Av. and 163d St., Highbridge, black male cocker spaniel, answering to name of Quatorze; liberal reward. Louis G. Friess, Woodycrest Av., opposite 163d St. Tel. 3066 Melrose.

LOST—Female, brindle fox terrier, brown ears, white stripe along head, 6 months old, Sunday, 11 A. M.; liberal reward. Radt, 20 East 90th St. 'Phone 886—79th.

LOST—Black French poodle, partially clipped over back, near Broadway and Dyckman St. Return to 361 Dyckman St.; reward.

LOST—Fox terrier, white, black spots, stripe across back; liberal reward. Johnston, 227 West 40th St.

LOST—Small black female dog; answer name Fannie; licensed; reward offered. 170 8th Av. Smith.

$15.00 REWARD will be paid for return of white small poodle, lost on Sunday evening, 2,664 Briggs Av., near 194th St.

$15.00 REWARD for black French poodle, lost Feb. 14. Return to 137 East 61st St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Wanted—Two male collies, sable and white, mostly white preferred, between ten months and two years old. Address Apartment 21, Hotel Carlton.

STEAMER AFIRE IN STORM AT SEA

Vandalia's Cargo of Far Eastern Products Suffers $250,000 Damages.

FUMES OVERCOME CAPTAIN

Vessel Saved by Flooding the Blazing Compartment, After Which Water Was Pumped Out.

Heavily laden with cargo from the Far East, the German steamship Vandalia got in yesterday, bringing a story of fires fought at sea, the first of which did $250,000 damage. This fire started in No. 1 hold on the afternoon of Feb. 25, when the vessel was laboring through a heavy sea some 1,200 miles from Sandy Hook. It was extinguished by flooding the forehold. A few days later another fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, was discovered, but was soon put out.

The Vandalia had a cargo of tea, rice, fire crackers, hemp, tapioca, and other food stuff.

As soon as Chief Officer Clements discovered the fire he sounded the alarm. All hands flocked to quarters and were told by Capt. Franck how to fight it. The first attempt was made in the hold itself. Capt. Franck and Second Officer Hunt were overcome and had to be carried out. The Captain was poisoned by the fumes and was ill for several days.

In spite of their efforts to combat it, the fire gained, and soon flames poured out of the ventilators. The sailors, wearing fire suits and helmets, which are carried on all German steamers, managed to stay below for a time, but were soon driven up to the decks. At midnight the crew was still at work. Then Capt. Franck decided to flood the hold.

Hose lines were run down to the hold and it was flooded. The weight of water depressed the bow so that the stern was raised, and the propeller raced around clear of the surface. To prevent the spread of the flames and to assist the firefighters, the ship was turned nose to the waves. When her propeller came out of the water she drifted about at the mercy of the wind and sea and the position of the men became dangerous. When the fire had been extinguished the pumps were set to work to free the vessel from the water. They soon became choked and useless.

With the ship drifting helplessly in the trough of the sea, her skipper had to devise some means of freeing her as soon as possible. To this end he emptied the forward tank. The next step was to remove the anchor chain from the forepeak, and this gave room for the men to pierce the bulkhead between the forehold and the fore peak, and the water was allowed to flow into the compartment. Then another hole was bored in the bottom of the forepeak so that the flow was into the vessel's double bottom. From there it was slowly pumped out.

The Vandalia was the victim of fire and the sea for thirty-six hours, and the members of the crew were worn out by their efforts. After the ship regained an even keel and the storm let up all hands turned to repair the damage and "clean ship."

The second fire, which was discovered on March 4, was a hard one, but the weather had moderated, and it was not hard to put out by the use of steam.

The Vandalia is berthed at the Bush Docks, Brooklyn. Her decks still show the effects of the fire. She came in with part of her cargo under tarpaulins on deck, where it was carried while the blaze was in progress. Many boxes of tea were thrown overboard at the time of the fire to lighten the ship.

British Steamer Riftswood on Fire.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, March 6.—The British steamer Riftswood, from Cardiff Feb. 9, for Barbados and Trinidad, with coal, is reported to be on fire off the Island of St. Lucia. The British cruiser Indefatigable has gone to her assistance.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Clear weather with high pressure and lower temperatures has followed the local snows of Tuesday night in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. In New England and the South fair weather continues, with quite a decided fall in temperature in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, rain or snow and warmer; fresh north to east winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, local snows and warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

Delaware—Fair Thursday. Friday, rain and warmer; fresh north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday. Friday, rain or snow and colder; fresh northeast to east winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	28	31	4 P. M.	39	32
6 A. M.	27	28	6 P. M.	38	20
9 A. M.	30	30	9 P. M.	36	24
12 M.	34	30	12 P. M.	36	23

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—113 East 105th St.; S. Leestein	Slight
12:20—40 East 10th St.; S. Rosenthal & Co.	$5,000
12:30—2,192 2d Av.; L. Satine	$300
1:35—113 East 105th St.; S. Leestein	$50
2:45—525 6th Av.; dental parlors	$3,500
3:15—506 5th Av.; Postal Telegraph Co.	$10
5:30—355 Madison St.; William Prosansky	Trifling
6:30—152 Madison St.; Abraham Goldman	$50
7:40—332 East 102d St.; Jacob Forabinsky	Slight
8:10—258 West 20th St.; Mary Craven	$5
8:20—275 5th Av.; Paul Shotland	$10
10:00—403 6th St.; H. A. Schreiber	Trifling
10:20—48 East 26th St.; owner unknown	$100
10:40—327 E. 105th St.; Luciano Cornelia	$100
11:05—85 Ridge St.; Jacob Deltch	Trifling
P. M.	
12:30—72 W. 101st St.; Mrs. Van Rensselear	Slight
1:05—79 Av. D; Herman Friedman	$1,500
2:50—69th St. and Broadway; O. J. Gude	Trifling
5:30—642 Morris Av.; J. Tinoti	Slight
5:40—230 East 30th St.; May McGee	$25
6:25—179 Greene St.; Guaranteed Pants Co.	$100
7:00—18 Roosevelt St.; D. Larenia	$100
6:35—6-8 West 22d St.; photo supplies company	$10,000
9:30—125 Watt St.; N. Y. Mfg. Co.	$7,000

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Fire which started in the six-story building at 823 and 825 Filbert Street to-day spread to adjoining property, causing damage to the extent of $100,000. Stern & Co., manufacturers of shirt waists, the Standard Sewing Machine Company, Supplee-Reeve-Whiting Company, umbrella manufacturers, and Belknap, Johnson & Powell, also umbrella manufacturers, are the chief sufferers.

NINA, Ohio, March 6.—The Lake Shore Coal Docks were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

RULES AGAINST OIL TRUST.

Judge Landis Admits Ferry Company Schedule in Spite of Objections.

CHICAGO, March 6.—It became evident to-day that the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, now on trial in the Federal court on indictments for alleged violation of the Elkins act, intend to make a strong fight against the indictments themselves.

The principal point upon which their attacks centred to-day was the allegation made in the indictments that the Elkins law was violated by shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., over the Chicago & Alton. The railroad does not extend to St. Louis, Mo., but terminates on the opposite side of the river, at East St. Louis, Ill. The attorneys for the defense asserted that the tariff sheets published by the Alton Road did not contain a joint through rate to St. Louis, saying that the rate between East St. Louis and St. Louis was that of the Wiggins Ferry Company. They objected on this ground to the introduction as evidence of the Alton tariff sheets.

Judge Landis ruled, however, that the ferry company tariff sheets might be admitted as evidence, as they had been filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Wiggins Ferry Company had never objected.

ARRESTED ON LIBEL CHARGE.

Col. E. R. Fox, a War Veteran, Accused of Attack on Dr. H. MacD. Pegge.

Col. Edward R. Fox of Los Angeles, Cal., was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Central Hotel on a charge of criminally libeling Dr. Harry MacDonald Peggs of 117 West Sixty-fourth Street. The warrant was sworn to by Mr. Winas, a member of the drug firm of Meyers & Winas, 1,912 Broadway, who identified Col. Fox as a man who had handed to him a pamphlet containing statements affecting Dr. Peggs's reputation.

Col. Fox said, after his arrest, that he had fought in the Mexican Army against Maximilian and commanded a troop of the Second Cavalry in the civil war; that he was worth between $200,000 and $300,000, and was a bond broker in Los Angeles. He is about 65 years old. He had come East, he said, to look after a pension bill in Congress.

The prisoner asked Magistrate Breen, in the West Side Court, for an adjournment until to-morrow, and the Magistrate held him in $5,000 bonds. Dr. Peggs refused to discuss the case beyond saying that there was "a story behind the pamphlet."

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—E. R. Fox has a varied career on the California border and across the frontier in Mexico. Twenty years ago he was one of the best known mining engineers in Arizona. In the last few years he has made a small fortune in Los Angeles in buying delinquent tax certificates. Fox has had numerous lawsuits against the city on various contracts. He is a relic of the early border days. He went to New York, it is understood, for the purpose of raising money on his contracts with the city.

COVER DESIGN WINNERS.

E. S. Crawford Takes the $1,500 Prize and Mrs. Louise Cox the $1,000.

The prize cover competition held by The Woman's Home Companion, in which cash prizes aggregating $3,500 were offered for five cover designs, is concluded. The jury, consisting of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Robert J. Collier of Collier's Weekly, Will H. Low, Alexander W. Drake of the Century Magazine, and L. H. Chapin of Scribner's Magazine, awarded the prizes as follows: First prize, $1,500, E. Stetson Crawford; second prize, $1,000, Louise Cox; third prize, $500, H. C. Wall; fourth prize, $250, Blanche Greer, and fifth prize, $250, Herman Pfeifer. More than 4,000 designs were submitted during the competition, a number coming from England, France, Japan, Canada, and the West Indies.

The competition was conducted on extremely simple lines, there being no restriction as to sex, nationality, or creed. The number of colors and the medium of expression were left to the artist, the only stipulation being that each design should be made in proper proportions to reduce to the magazine cover size of 10 inches by 14½ inches.

The winner of the first prize, Earl Stetson Crawford, lives in New York, but was born (1877) in Philadelphia. He studied under Whistler, Bouguereau, Ferrier, and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris, and was a pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His specialty in art work is mural decoration.

Louise Cox, whose design won the second prize in the contest, is the wife of Kenyon Cox, and is a painter of note. A pupil of the National Academy of Design, Mrs. Cox received the third Halgarten prize of the Academy, and also won a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900; silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, and a medal at the St. Louis Exposition.

H. C. Wall and Herman Pfeifer, winners of the third and fifth prizes, respectively, are pupils of Howard Pyle, and Blanche Greer is one of the newer artists whose work is forcing recognition.

The Woman's Home Companion's cover design contest is notable inasmuch as it affords the first instance where a single prize of $1,500 has been offered for similar art work.

ASKS $100,000 FOR THE BLIND.

Association Needs a Fund for Helpless, Sightless Adults.

Winifred Holt, Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, made an appeal to the women of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor yesterday in behalf of the work with which she has been prominently identified. The association is in need of funds with which to carry on its work. Those in charge are trying to raise an endowment fund of $100,000, but only $27,000 has been obtained.

Miss Holt explained that the State of New York made no provision for those stricken with blindness in adult years. Schools were maintained for blind children only.

"Has it ever occurred to any of you here," asked Miss Holt, "what would become of you if any of you should suddenly lose your sight? Most of you would be provided for by your incomes, family, or relatives. What if you had no family, friends, or incomes to help you?

"Perhaps Helen Keller is the most eloquent example of the happy and helpful lives the blind can live. She said to me that to be blind is to see the bright side of life. If that is so is it not our duty to make it true for the greatest possible number of the blind?"

Hunyadi János

The Original Natural Laxative Water

Will relieve biliousness, indigestion, torpid liver and sluggish bowels.

Half a glass

FOR CONSTIPATION

WARNING WAS GIVEN BEFORE FATAL WRECK

N. Y. Central Motor Driver Made a Report That the Track Needed Attention.

FOREMAN LOOKED AT IT

But Saw Nothing Wrong—Crucial Point Reached in State Commission's Inquest.

The State Railroad Commissioner believe that yesterday's hearing on the wreck of the White Plains Express went straight to the crux of the question developing, as it did, the facts about the report of the apparently faulty condition of the track at the Woodlawn Avenue curve, where the wreck occurred, and the failure of the New York Central employes to make an immediate investigation.

Louis Beale, an electric motorman, who took a train over the track about 9:00 on the morning of the day of the wreck, testified to the commission that he had felt an unusual jerk which made the locomotive lunge at the curve near the Woodlawn Avenue bridge.

The jar was so pronounced that he spoke about it to his companions in the cab, Joseph M. Steelman, an operating Inspector, and George Meehan, the helper, and when he got to Wakefield, the end of the electric division, he asked the yardmaster to send a telegram to Division Superintendent Miles Bronson telling him about the track. This is the telegram that Mr. Bronson received and which he transmitted to H. S. Balliet, Engineer of Maintenance of Way:

On Track No. 3, north of Bronx Park, curve track very rough; needs attention.

Mr. Beale declared that he did not say "very rough," but just "rough." He couldn't understand how the adjective got into the message.

Remembered the Jolt on Next Trip.

Division Supt. Bronson testified that he was out on his division on that day, but that his assistant had taken up the message. He said that the first he knew of it was at the scene of the accident when Beale asked him if he had received the message. They discussed the subject then, Mr. Bronson said, and Mr. Beale told him that he had passed over the same track in the afternoon of the same day and had not then felt any such shock as he felt before.

Questioned by Job E. Hedges, Mr. Beale said that when he made the first trip in the morning he was going at about fifty miles an hour. In the afternoon, remembering what he had experienced at the curve, he slowed down, because he didn't want to get another jolt like that.

The course of the telegram concerning about the track was described by the several persons through whose hands it passed. Mr. Balliet had turned it over to Orlando W. Eggleston, Supervisor of Tracks, who had handed it to his clerk and told him to have it looked after. The clerk had then sent this telegram to Peter Matsel, Section Foreman at that point:

Telegram to Section Foreman.

In riding over the line I find Track No. 3 quite rough between Bronx Park and Williamsbridge. Will you please get after this as soon as possible and get it up in good shape.

O. W. EGGLESTON.

Mr. Eggleston told the Commissioners that he had never used the expression "quite rough." He had said "rough," and the clerk had added the other word—he didn't know why.

The telegram sent by Mr. Eggleston reached the telegraph office at 12:05, and did not get on to the wire until 2:30 o'clock. The delay could not be explained. It reached Section Foreman Matsell, so he said, about 5 o'clock. Then he and his assistant foreman went to look at the track. They did not use a gauge or level, but just squinted along the track with their eyes and looked to see that the spikes were in place. It was the assistant foreman, who had been in that place for only two months, who examined the easterly rails, one of which was displaced less than an hour later. Matsel examined the westerly rails. Both men swore yesterday that there was nothing wrong with the track at 6 o'clock that night.

Both Mr. Bronson and Mr. Eggleston said that they did not understand the telegram from Engineer Beale to mean that the condition there was serious enough to warrant the diverting of traffic to another track or to make it advisable to warn other enginemen to proceed cautiously at the curve. Mr. Bronson said that "some engineers were pretty careful about their personal comfort," and that those were prone to complain about the condition of tracks when they were absolutely safe.

Night Track Walkers Working Now.

Division Engineer Francis Boardman testified that there were no night track walkers at the Woodlawn Avenue curve before the wreck, but they had been put to work there since then.

"It is difficult to understand," said a member of the commission after adjournment, "why the New York Central did not make some provision for having that track examined in less than eight or nine hours after it was said to be 'very rough'; that they did not run the trains over another track, and that they did not even caution other trainmen about the curve."

The hearing was adjourned with no date for the next sitting named, but it is believed that the commission will reconvene early next week.

To Investigate Train Wrecks.

ALBANY, March 6.—The State Railroad Commission announced to-day that Edmund F. Van Heesen of Buffalo, former Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, had been appointed an expert inspector temporarily. "The unusual number of wrecks which have occurred recently have taxed the regular inspectors to the utmost," says the commission. Mr. Van Hoesen has been secured to help out in such investigations. Mr. Van Hoesen has been assigned to investigate the recent wrecks on the West Shore at Haverstraw and on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Lyons and Rome.

A DAY'S RAILROAD WRECKS.

WARREN, Penn., March 6.—A train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked to-night by a partly open switch between Irvineton and this place. The train plunged over a twenty-five-foot embankment and nine persons were injured, but none fatally.

CAYUGA, Ontario, March 6.—The Wabash Limited, bound from St. Louis to Buffalo, was purposely derailed at Canfield Junction last night to prevent it crashing into a Grand Trunk Railroad train. No passengers were hurt, but James Boorel, the fireman, of Detroit, was slightly injured.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Troy's best Product
The Bourse Shirt.

An exquisite color blending of "pique" from the looms of France; "linen lawn," our own looms, Ireland.

EARL & WILSON.

Not on sale everywhere.

GLUTEN FLOUR — THE FIRST MADE IN AMERICA (1878) THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N.Y.

Some unprincipled bakers attached the word to their harmful stuff and we rechristened our superior Flour 509 West 145th Street, N. Y. GLUTO-SAC

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av. 6 SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. FRI., MCH. 8, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini. SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Rusa, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c to $3. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10, Exceptional Programme Arranged and Conducted by M. Cleofonte Campanini. The Following Remarkable Array of Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, De Cisneros, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Max Bendix, and the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. POPULAR PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50 MON., MCH. 11, at 8:15 Thirteenth appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara. WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini. FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara. SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2, Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Seveilhac, and Leoncavallo's I. PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Fri. Evg., Mch. 8, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Art., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell), Sieseoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bard. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Eve., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Herts. Sun. Evg., Mch. 10, Pop. Prices, at 8:30, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Emma Eames, Abott, Kirkby-Lunn; Journet, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy. LAST WEEK OF SEASON BUT ONE. Mon. Eve., Mch. 11, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Wed. Eve., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna. Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer, WALKUERE (Act I.) Freistad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna. The Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, are NOW ON SALE.

Good Friday, March 29th, at 8 P. M. precisely. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Th., Ev'y Ev. 8:20 & Sat. Mat. "Die Doppel Ehe" Theller in the Rollicking Farce, (The Double Marriage.)

CARNEGIE HALL THE New York Symphony Orchestra LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS March 9 and March 10. Next Sat. Eve., at 8:15 Next Sunday Aft. at 3 Programme: Haydn Symphony, "La Reine;" Rossini, Air "Largo al factotum" from "Il Barbiere;" Dvorak, Scherzo "Capriccioso;" Rossini, Air from "William Tell;" Mozart, Serenade from "Don Giovanni;" R. Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks;" Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Soloist: SIGNOR SAMMARCO Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House. WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor Tickets on sale at box office, at Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and at 10 East 17th St.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY Choir of 75 Singers. Frank Damrosch..... Director 2d Concert To-night at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall. Works by Palestrina, Hasler, Handl, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Sgambati, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Cornelius, Gevaert. Tickets on sale at box office.

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. to $2. Last Three Weeks of DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 44th, bet. 5-6th Avs. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. THE RECKONING With KATHERINE GREY and great cast.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. MISS NEW YORK, JR. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day THE TIGER LILLIES Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. "ASKME."

Yorkville Mat. To-day, 25c. | Charley Grapewin. Metropolis Mat. Sat., 25c. | N'tWk—His Last Dollar ARIZONA N'tWk—Bedford's Hope

Telharmonic Hall, 39th & Broadway. Afternoons and Evs., including Sunday. Electric Music by Skilled Artists to 10,000 places at once. See Process. 50c.

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL In THE CHORUS LADY.

West End Theatre. Matinee Sat., 25 & 50c. Williams & Walker in "Abyssinia." Next W'k—HAP WARD, "Not Yet, But Soon."

Grand Daughters of Men with Dorothy Donnelly. 25-50c. Next Wk.—FRANCIS WILSON.

ICE SKATING Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 2 sessions to-day. Admission free. Military Band.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'y & 41. Evs. 8:10 Matinee Saturday, 2:10. ANNA HELD in "The Parisian Model" Miss Held's Latest and Greatest Song Hit, "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Eleanor Robson "We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none as fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE. Every Night and Sat. Mat. "SALOMY JANE" For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Magnificent BEN-HUR 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 5 CHARIOTS. Overwhelming in Grandeur and Greatness. PRICES: 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8 sharp.

DALY'S THEA., B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. BELLE OF MAYFAIR

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat., Sat. 2:15. Last 3 Nights GEO. M. COHAN in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."

NEXT MON., Seats Selling DANIEL FROHMAN presents THE SPOILERS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. THIS WEEK NEW CIRCUS ACTS IN THE ARENA. 24—BEDOUIN ARABS—24 CAPT. WEBB'S RIDING SEA LIONS. Other Stupendous Circus Acts and NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. LAST TWO WEEKS. Sothern-Marlowe TO-NIGHT.....ROMEO AND JULIET FRIDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET SAT. MAT.....THE SUNKEN BELL SAT. EVG.....TWELFTH NIGHT Farewell week. Mon. & Tues., Joanna d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell. Pr. 50c. to $2.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano. "Best war play of decade; new military drama scores; big triumph."—Ev. Journal.

PRINCESS Tel. 2348 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. To-day & Saturday 2:30. MARGARET ANGLIN This Week HENRY MILLER Divids

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th Evgs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Road to Yesterday First Time MATINEE TO-DAY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow and warmer to-day; fair, slightly colder to-morrow.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,940. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PASS POLICE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

Vote Is 92 to 47—Tammany and McCarren Men Join Against It.

OLIVER ASSAILS SPEAKER

From the Floor Calls Wadsworth a Slick Article—Bill Goes to the Senate Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—After a bitter debate that took up practically the entire session of the Assembly to-day, the Bingham Police bill, providing for the abolition of the Detective Bureau and making the position of Inspector a special detail instead of a grade, passed the lower house by a vote of 92 to 47. Those that voted against the bill were:

TAMMANY—Bohan, Buckley, Burns, Cavanaugh, Dobos, Eagleton, J. A. Foley, Ganby, Goldberg, Hackett, Harawitz, Hoey, Huth, Keller, Loos, Oliver, Prince, Schmidt, Schulz, Sherjdan, A. E. Smith, Stern, Wagner.

McCARREN DEMOCRATS—Baumann, Donnelly, Farrell, Feth, Geoghegan, Gluck, Jacobs, Mooney.

UP-STATE DEMOCRATS—C. F. Foley, Niagara; Harper, Seneca; Holmes, Schoharie; Glynn, Monroe; Burayneki, Erie; Jackson, Erie; Mallon, Erie; Northrop, Dutchess; Stratan, Chenango; Walters, Erie.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE—Collins, Kings.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN—Stevenson, Delaware.

REPUBLICANS—Eichhorn, Kings; Mance, Orange; Voss, Kings.

McCLELLAN DEMOCRAT—Cuvillier.

Credit for the magnitude of the victory thus attained for a measure that will substantially strengthen the hands of Mayor McClellan and weaken the Murphy forces belongs entirely to the Republican House machine. Speaker Wadsworth and Majority Leader Sherman Moreland have put in more hard work for the Bingham bill than any other measure at this session. Chairman Parsons of the New York Republican County Committee came up to Albany early this week and added his influence. As a result the Republicans made it a party measure and on that account many Republicans in the lower house who otherwise would have voted against the bill were compelled to support it.

Four Democratic members voted for the bill. They were Croak of Richmond, Schwegler of New York, who comes from Maurice Featherson's district; Flannagan of Queens, and Conrad Garbe. Cuvillier, who comes from the district of Percy Nagle and has been looked upon as representing Mayor McClellan, experienced a change of heart while the debate was on and voted against the bill. That practically the entire delegation of McCarren Democrats should join with the Tammany members was somewhat of a surprise. With the exception of Schwegler and McCue, who did not vote, the Tammany delegation lined up solidly against the measure.

Here are some samples of the arguments against the bill by the Tammany members:

Hoey, Thirteenth, New York: "Who is this man Bingham anyhow? He came from Washington, where he was lobbying about Congress for military appropriations and keeping little boys off the White House grass plots. If he were dumped off at the Grand Central Station he would not find his way to Mulberry Street. He once admitted that he transferred a man named Kelly from the Traffic Squad because he did not like his face. If he does not like the Hibernian countenance of an Inspector he wants to be able to reduce him."

A. E. Smith, Second, New York: "Bingham might have preferred charges against Walsh, whom he accused of standing for a poolroom. But what did he do? He came up here, and because Walsh was in the room he tried to lead the members of the Cities Committee to believe that he was going to eat the furniture in the Assembly parlor. What does he want for $3,000 a year, anyhow? Does he expect Paul Morton to quit the Equitable and go to work for him? Does he expect Cortelyou to come over from Washington and turn on his tremendous brain power? Theodore Roosevelt had no better material than this man has, yet earned the reputation of being the best Commissioner New York ever had."

Gazing up at Speaker Wadsworth on the rostrum Oliver said, with a profound bow:

"Of course, Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge your perennial courtesy, but you are about as slick an article as ever came down the political pike. I can see your fine Italian hand in this. Your right-hand man is going to close this debate, and the Governor's whip is about to crack over our heads, and when it cracks it cracks hard and loud. Oh, but are we not a lot of—what was it the President called it in his Eastern speech? [Many voices: "Mollycoddles."] "Yes," Oliver went on, 'mollycoddles. But try to forget the whip has cracked. Don't be mollycoddles."

Majority Leader Sherman Moreland closed the debate on the bill, which probably will be sent to the Senate for concurrent action on Monday.

The Assembly to-day passed the Francis bill, which provides pensions for dependent parents of police officials killed while in the performance of their duty. The measure affects New York City only.

WHOLE PRECINCT SHIFTED.

Bingham Makes a Clean Sweep of the Accused Brownsville Police.

Police Commissioner Bingham astonished the whole department yesterday by transferring every policeman, save the doorman, from the Brownsville Precinct, Brooklyn. It had been charged that the men were oppressing witnesses who testified before the Kings County Grand Jury, which returned five indictments against policemen of the precinct for grafting.

Joseph Razzono, a saloon keeper at Rockaway Avenue and Dean Street, was one of those witnesses. He told Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe of Brooklyn that ever since he left the Grand Jury room he had been persecuted by policemen. As a result of this complaint, Capt. Condon was removed on Tuesday and Capt. Reynolds sent to Brownsville from the Flushing Avenue Station.

Razzono went before the Grand Jury again yesterday. At the same time Deputy O'Keeffe was conferring with his chief. At noon the Commissioner issued his surprising order. It provided for the immediate transfer to other precincts of the three Sergeants, four Roundsmen, and fifty patrolmen of Brownsville.

The order is said to be without precedent in the department.

"There may have been some grafters among us, but we were not all dishonest," said one disgusted patrolman who was shifted to South Brooklyn. "Because some did wrong all have to suffer. It may be a square deal, but we can't see it."

Deputy O'Keeffe probably is not through shaking up the force under him. Many of the charges made by saloonkeepers before the February Grand Jury related to conditions outside of Brownsville and East New York.

MRS. N. D. LATHAM A SUICIDE.

Well-Known American Painter Kills Herself in Paris.

PARIS, March 7.—Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham committed suicide to-day by shooting. She was a former resident of New York and was well known as a portrait painter.

Mrs. Latham killed herself in her apartment in the Rue Viète. She fired one shot from a five-chambered revolver into the region of the heart, which caused instant death.

A person whose name the authorities will not communicate and who, it is believed, had been sitting for a portrait by Mrs. Latham, had just left the studio when the shot was fired. This person heard the shot from the stairs and returned at once to the apartment, accompanied by the janitor of the building and a policeman. Mrs. Latham was found, fully dressed, lying across a bed. She was dead. A small stream of blood was issuing from her breast. Upon a desk near at hand was a short note which said:

"I do not accuse any one of my trouble. I take my life voluntarily. I desire to be cremated. Inform my father and friends."

Mrs. Latham had lived for nearly two years in Paris. She occupied a handsome apartment, owned an automobile, and was well known in society, where her musical and artistic talents were greatly appreciated. She had made a specialty of portrait painting.

It is reported that some time ago Mrs. Latham's father requested her to return to America, but this she refused to do because she desired to continue her studies here.

Mrs. Latham was an intimate friend of Herbert W. Bowen, ex-Minister to Venezuela, and his family, and spent much time with them in Venezuela. During her last visit to Caracas Mrs. Latham painted portraits of President Castro and some of his officials. She was a guest at the American Legation when Mr. Bowen was recalled.

Mrs. Latham had an unhappy matrimonial experience when little more than a girl. Some time ago she told a friend the reason why she would never risk another venture. She hoped to become a great artist. "You see, I am just now gaining a name and reputation. A husband would only be an incumbrance," she said. "It would be all right if I only painted the portraits of women, but as soon as I started to paint men's portraits my husband would get jealous. That would make me nervous and unhappy, and I could not do good work."

POLICE CALLED TO COUNCIL.

Yonkers Mayor Sent for Them When Aldermen Became Excited.

In one of the most exciting sessions in the history of the Common Council of Yonkers last night it became necessary for Mayor Coyne to send for the police. Capt. Woodruff responded in uniform, and his presence had a quieting effect on the mildly excited Aldermen, who had been indulging in personalities at a great rate.

The excitement started on the Mayor's veto of a franchise for the Bronx, Yonkers & White Plains Railway Company for North Central Avenue.

He vetoed it for legal reasons, one of them being that it did not specify what motive power would be used, another that no time limit was fixed for the beginning or the ending of the work, and several others.

Alderman Charles E. Otis, who introduced the franchise, read a typewritten document in which he replied to the Mayor's arguments and attacked the Mayor personally and politically. He declared that the Mayor had violated the Penal Code in making changes in new franchises voted by the Aldermen to the Yonkers and Union Companies, which he asserted the Mayor had signed.

The Mayor pointed out that under the rules, Alderman Otis, who is a New York attorney, had no right to read his statement, but permitted him to continue.

The discussion which followed grew so warm between the Aldermen that the police Captain made his appearance in response to the Mayor's summons.

The Mayor's veto was upheld by 8 to 5, which virtually puts the new company out of business so far as Yonkers is concerned.

Later the Council voted unanimously in favor of a report advising that a bill be sent to the Legislature, empowering the city to cut its own ice from its own water supply, to build packing houses, and store it.

OFFERS TO RUN THE TOWN.

Prosperous Merchant Proposes to Assume the Entire Management.

Special to The New York Times.

ARMOUR, S. D., March 7.—J. C. Cantonwine, a prosperous merchant here, has made a proposition to take charge of the entire business management of the municipality. He declares he will furnish an adequate bond and pledge himself to reduce the taxes, cancel the town's indebtedness, and create a surplus in a reasonable time.

He believes the law just passed by the Legislature gives ample authority for this innovation. The Legislature called it the "Galveston plan," but it differs somewhat from that. The taxpayers think Cantonwine's scheme feasible and may invoke the initiative and referendum if the Aldermen now in control refuse to permit its trial.

COL. FAIRBANKS QUITS BANK.

Resigns as Assistant Treasurer of the People's, at Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7.—It was announced by officials of the People's Savings Bank to-day that Lieut. Col. Harry Fairbanks of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, had resigned as Assistant Treasurer at the close of business yesterday, and that his resignation had been accepted. At his home, 63 Fruit Street, to-night, his wife stated that he left suddenly for New York late last night, never to return. She did not know any of his plans for the future, nor what she herself would do.

According to Charles M. Bent, treasurer of the bank, Col. Fairbanks has lost a fortune in unfortunate speculation. All the officials of the institution pay tribute to his integrity and say that his accounts balance to a cent.

A THREE-DAY TRIP TO WASHINGTON under personal escort, via Pennsylvania Railroad, March 14. Rate $12 or $14.50 from New York covers necessary expenses according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents, or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 5th Av., New York.—Adv.

7TH AVENUE SUBWAY PLAN ALL READY

Commission Announces Full Routes, North and South, with Contract Form.

PUBLIC HEARING MARCH 25

One Provision Lets the Interborough Bid on Half the Line and Keep Transit Control.

The invitation to bidders and the form of contract for what has come to be known as the proposed Seventh and Eighth Avenue Subway route were made public yesterday, and the Rapid Transit Commission set March 25 as the date for a public hearing upon it. The route, the details of which are now made public for the first time, is as important as any ever proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission. It is one of the two for the construction and operation of at least part of which the Interborough Company will undoubtedly bid.

In all general particulars the form of contract is identical with that for the Lexington Avenue route made public some time ago. It provides for bids for construction alone and for construction, equipment, and operation together with clauses making the offer of transfer facilities an important item. There are also the usual provisions as to speed of trains and standard of operation, heating of stations, and like matters.

Like the Lexington Avenue contract, it specifically makes provision for the construction, as an alternative proposal, of a spur to connect the new line with the middle of the present Subway. Strenuous objection to any such plan was raised by the Republican County Committee's Special Transit Committee at the time the Lexington Avenue contract form was made public, on the ground that the Interborough was being unduly favored by the commission in receiving what might be termed a preferential invitation.

Could Keep Control With Two Lines.

Should the Interborough find it advantageous to do so, it can bid for one-half of both proposed routes at a low figure, make connections with the present Subway through the "links," for the construction of which specific provision is made, and remain in control of the transit situation by giving the city two through subway lines north and south instead of the three that have been planned.

The route, according to the invitation to bidders, is divided into seventeen sections, many of which are alternative. The first section extends from the Battery under Greenwich Street to Morris Street. The route is thence under Greenwich Street and West Broadway to Chambers Street, with a loop at Barclay Street; thence to West Fourth Street under West Broadway, under Washington Square to Waverley Place, under private property to Sixth Avenue, under Greenwich Avenue to West Eleventh Street, under private property to Seventh Avenue and West Twelfth Street, and then straight along under Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street.

What is termed Section 402 provides for the construction of the road from Fortieth Street under the present Subway to Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. Alternatively Section 403 begins at Fortieth Street and "runs northerly so as to afford a suitable connection extending under Seventh Avenue at Broadway or Times Square to a point near Forty-third Street, where a junction can be made with the existing subway.

North Line Under Central Park West.

If the Interborough does not get the contract and terminate the new line where the present Subway is met, then the road will run on out Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where it will swing under the corner of Central Park into Eighth Avenue or Central Park West, and out those thoroughfares to about 150th Street. There will be a loop there, and the main line will be carried under the Harlem River to 162d Street, west of Ogden Avenue, under the former thoroughfare to Jerome Avenue, and straight out to Woodlawn Avenue, opposite Woodlawn Cemetery.

As an alternative proposition the invitation provides for building of the lower part of the line from Chambers Street north under Hudson Street to a point between Eleventh Street and Bank Street, and then under Eighth Avenue up to Sixty-second Street, north of which there is no alternative plan.

Trains are to be run at not less than forty miles an hour, and there are to be four tracks from the Battery to 150th Street, which, should the whole line ever be built, will be the longest express line in the city. Excavation work is to be done under cover and pipe galleries are to be built for the greater length of the route.

Completion in Four Years.

The lease is to be for twenty years, with a renewal for a like period. In the form of contract it is provided that the work shall commence within sixty days after the signing of the contract and the "entire work covered by this contract shall be completely constructed, ready for immediate, full, and continuous operation within four years."

A bonus of 1 per cent. of the total price will be paid for every month saved in building the road.

Advertisements are forbidden in the stations and there is to be no business carried on save that at the newsstands. The "burden of proof" clause, which was in the Lexington Avenue contract, and which the Interborough objected to, is also in the new contract. It makes the carrying out of the board's orders, in operation, mandatory, the company having to prove that such orders are contrary to the terms of the lease.

Express stations are provided for at Christopher and Murray Streets and between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets; Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 124th and 125th Streets, and 148th and 149th Streets.

Cleveland on a Hunting Trip.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 7.—Former President Grover Cleveland, Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Admiral Lamberton arrived in Georgetown this morning from the North. The Government launch Water Lily was in readiness at the railroad wharf and the party left for the shooting preserves of Gen. E. P. Alexander, Ford's Point, Santee River.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Refined surroundings for ladies' luncheon or dinner. Music.—Adv.

NEBRASKA ROADS FIGHT BACK.

With 2-Cent Law in Effect, They Make It Hard for Travelers.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 7.—Simultaneously with the enforced adoption of the 2-cent passenger fare enacted yesterday and put into effect to-day on all railroads in Nebraska, the railroads have cut off every privilege and concession heretofore granted in the State.

Telegraphic orders were sent this morning to every station in Nebraska of the Union Pacific, the Rock Island, the Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, and the Burlington Railroads to withdraw all tariff circulars of every kind and substitute a straight fare of 2 cents per mile. The circulars enumerated rates for clergymen, charity, railway employes and their families, disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, party rates, theatrical rates, round-trip rates, commutation rates, colonist and home seekers rates, rate for trips to conventions, and special meetings wholly within this State. Interchangeable mileage books are declared not good in the State and no State tickets will be sold beyond the line of the road selling the tickets.

This will prevent checking baggage over another line and passengers are required to purchase a different ticket for each line traveled upon if the starting point and destination are both in the State. Excess baggage is charged for under the old rates and will not receive the benefit of the new ones. Conductors are ordered to take up any tickets presented for passage which are not of the 2-cent variety.

All the Nebraska railroads accepted the new law conditionally, putting the new rates in effect, but reserving the right to test the law in the courts later.

Although Gov. Sheldon had expressed himself as being not altogether in favor of the bill he signed it late last night and it went into effect this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—The two-cent maximum fare bill passed the House to-day by practically a unanimous vote.

HELD-UP ON FLATBUSH ROAD.

Young Highwaymen Rob Laundryman and Are Captured.

George Kennifirth, an employe of the Metropolitan Laundry Company of Brooklyn, was driving through a lonely road in Flatbush last night, and whistling to keep up his courage, when two men jumped on the steps of his wagon. One of them showed a revolver and said: "Your money, quick!" The other went through Kennifirth's pockets. Then both disappeared.

Then Kenifirth yelled "Murder!" Policeman Bennet of the Flatbush Police Station came on the run. Kenifirth told his troubles and Bennet found the highwaymen in a saloon at Nostrand Avenue and Avenue F. They said they were Edward Stephen, 18 years old, and Charles Johnson, 10 years old, both of 355 Pearl Street.

"JOKE" ON A NEWSPAPER.

Man Who Wired for a Reporter Wanted to Know About Thaw Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The curiosity of R. S. Mills, a manufacturer of St. Louis, to learn how the Thaw trial was progressing created great excitement in a Pittsburg newspaper office early this morning.

Shortly after midnight a telegram was received from Mills stating that he would be aboard the Pullman car Manhattan attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad train which would arrive at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and asked that a reporter meet him, saying that the meeting was important. A reporter was assigned to meet the train and the paper held back its last edition in expectation of a big story.

When the reporter finally dug Mills out of his bunk the man explained that he merely wanted to know whether Stanford White's son had been placed on the witness-stand.

ELOPERS STOLE DIAMONDS.

Man and Woman Held Here for Robbing Wheeling, West Va., Jeweler.

The theft of $2,100 worth of diamonds, a double desertion and an elopement led to the arrest of Mrs. Bessie C. Burton and Henry Robinson, in this city yesterday. Mrs. Burton is the wife of a Wheeling, W. Va., hotel proprietor. Robinson was a soap salesman, with a wife and family in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Burton about two weeks ago went to the jewelry store of H. E. Hillman, representing to him that she had inherited property in Powhattan and Toledo. She said she desired to buy some diamonds for her mother. After looking over a few stones she left.

Returning to the store next day, the woman took a couple of stones home, then returned them, stating they were not what was desired. The method was continued, until one day she was intrusted with $2,100 worth of diamonds. She did not return, and investigation showed that she had run away with Robinson.

ADAMS JURY DISCHARGED.

Unable to Reach Agreement in Idaho Murder Trial.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 7.—The jury in the case of Steve W. Adams on the charge of having murdered Fred Tyler, a "claim jumper," in the St. Joseph River region of Idaho, in August, 1904, was discharged late to-night, having failed to reach an agreement.

Adams, who was arrested in Oregon more than a year ago, was taken to the Idaho Penitentiary at Boise. He is said to have made a confession, which he afterward repudiated, telling of several murders, among them that of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, which he laid to the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

NEW JOB FOR SERGT. CRAY.

Health Board Asks Bingham to Transfer Murphy's Brother-in-Law.

Daniel Slattery, secretary to Police Commissioner Bingham, announced last evening that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Department of Health requesting the immediate transfer of Sergt. Patrick Cray, head of the Sanitary Squad.

Mr. Slattery said that Deputy Commissioner Bugher would comply with the request and give the Sergeant a post in the Tenderloin Station.

Sergt. Cray is a brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. It is said that the move to get Cray a new job originated near the City Hall.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY Fridays and Saturdays during March, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York 1:18 P. M. Broiler buffet parlor cars and coaches. See time table.—Adv.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT SINKS, THEN RALLIES

Two Bad Relapses Alarm the President's Family and the Physicians.

BOY'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Doctor Said at 1:30 o'Clock This Morning Case Is Still Serious—School Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.—Archie Roosevelt, third son of the President, who is suffering from diphtheria, had two sinking spells yesterday, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. At 1:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Alexander Lambert sent word from the sickroom that the boy's state was still serious.

During the relapse last evening his condition became so alarming that Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who is staying at the home of Surgeon Gen. Rixey, was hurriedly summoned to the White House, and it is understood that the President telegraphed for his sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, the former at Harvard and the latter at Groton.

Dr. Rixey, who is the attending physician of the President's family, held a consultation with Drs. Kennedy and Mason, and they were joined at 9 o'clock by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who came in response to a summons from President Roosevelt when the little patient took the first turn for the worst. Antitoxin was injected, and every other possible means was resorted to, with the result shown by the following bulletin, which was issued at 10 o'clock:

"Archie Roosevelt has materially improved since noon, when considerable anxiety was experienced on account of weak heart action. To-night—10 P. M.—the case is favorable, with normal temperature and heart acting well."

Soon afterward Drs. Kennedy and Mason left the White House. They stated that if the boy's vitality held out through the night there would be hope for his recovery.

The first news of Archie's critical condition was made known in a bulletin timed 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was issued at that hour from the White House. It read:

"Archie has had a severe attack of diphtheria. He has done well until to-day, when there was a short spell of depression, with weak heart action. This, however, has quickly responded to stimulation. The case is again doing well, and is considered favorably. P. M. RIXEY."

Dr. Rixey has been with the patient since yesterday morning, and Mrs. Roosevelt has not left the sick room. The President has been by his son's bedside ever since the second relapse began.

A great many expressions of sympathy have reached the White House from all over the country. Archie is one of the most popular of the President's children, and is greatly beloved by his teachers and his young friends at school.

The Friends Select School, which Archie had been attending before his illness, was closed yesterday on account of another pupil having contracted diphtheria.

The only other case of infectious illness at the White House in recent years was that of little Marthena Harrison, granddaughter of President Benjamin Harrison. She was taken with scarlet fever while visiting at the White House with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison. For several weeks she was dangerously ill, and the White House was quarantined.

LEGISLATOR IS ARRESTED.

S. J. Lamoureux of Massachusetts Accused of Taking a Bribe.

BOSTON, March 7.—S. John Lamoureux of North Adams, Republican Representative in the Legislature from the Second Berkshire District, was arrested to-day on an indictment returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, charging him with corruptly requesting and accepting a gratuity.

The indictement alleges that Lamoureux received $180 from William McMasters of this city, on a promise to influence two members of the legislative committee against a shoe machinery bill now pending in the Legislature. Lamoureux, who at the opening of the session of the House this afternoon asked the members to suspend judgment, went directly to the Court House and was arraigned before Judge Brown, in the Superior Court, where he pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was admitted to $2,000 bail, furnished by friends, and was taken to Police Headquarters, where he went through the formality of being recorded.

STANDARD OIL CASE DRAGS.

Day Spent on Details Regarding the Filing of Rate Sheets.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Details regarding rate tariff sheets occupied the day at the Standard Oil trial to-day. It is expected that within the next two or three days the Government will commence to introduce testimony regarding the alleged violations of the law upon which the indictments are based.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—By a decision to-day in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of Missouri, the Standard Oil Company and co-defendants in the Government suit charging a combination in restraint of trade must appear at the trial in St. Louis.

John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, each and every one of the individuals, and the seventy defendant corporations forming the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its auxiliaries, are included in the order.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company is the sole defendant that has legal residence within the Federal Judicial District for Eastern Missouri. Most of the others reside in the Southern District of New York. These defendants contended that the court in St. Louis could not go outside its district.

Following the decision to-day, former Judge Priest appeared in the United States District Court and filed separate petitions demurring to the order. Judge Sanborn read one of the petitions, overruled the demurrers, and gave the defendants until April 1 to plead to the bill.

Many families use, as a food-drink instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious.—Adv.

BIG FIND IN ROMAN TOMBS.

Jewels and Silver Vases Discovered Accidentally at Ancona.

ANCONA, Italy, March 7.—Workmen discovered two ancient tombs of extraordinary value and interest here to-day while excavating for the foundations of a hospital.

The tombs date from the third century before Christ. They contained some beautiful silver vases, a pair of gold earrings set with emeralds, and a gold ring set with a carved stone.

Orders have been given that search be made for other antiquities.

MANY RAILS FOUND BROKEN.

Twenty in One Month on a Three-Mile Stretch of Track.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 7.—During the month of February twenty steel rails were broken on the three-mile section of the New York Central Railroad between Cheviot and North Germantown. This is not far from Tivoli, where the Chicago and Cleveland express was wrecked by a broken rail two days ago.

Railroad men say that twenty broken rails in such a short stretch is an unprecedented number, and is due to the continued and excessive cold weather. The broken rails in the stretch above referred to were discovered by track walkers and inspectors in time to prevent accidents.

NEW CHICAGO CHARTER.

Will Increase City's Borrowing Power Five Times if Adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—A proposed new charter for the City of Chicago was introduced in both Houses of the Illinois Legislature to-day.

The charter, if adopted as submitted, will increase five times the city's present borrowing power.

A BIG TURTLE ON HER LINE.

Mrs. A. L. Condon Has a Second Fishing Adventure in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 7.—Mrs. A. L. Condon of New York has quit fishing at Miami simply because she was too successful. She was in a boat upset by a shark last week and was barely rescued, and to-day she had an encounter with a big turtle.

After the shark incident Mrs. Condon had refused to get into a boat and had fished instead from a dock. She was seated in a big chair at the edge of the dock this morning, when there came a tremendous yank on her line, which was fastened to her chair. The chair went into the ocean, and she caught a railing and saved herself. Capt. William Deitsch of New York followed the chair and landed a 26-pound green turtle, the first of its sort ever caught there.

BROKER'S SON IN JAIL.

Ex-Police Captain Sweeney Searching Pennsylvania Prisons.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Believing that the missing son of a New York broker is confined in one of the Pennsylvania State prisons, James Sweeney, a former New York police Captain who now runs a private detective agency, came to Pittsburg this morning in search of the missing man. Sweeney called on Mayor Kirschler of Allegheny, and after going over the police records there went to the Western Penitentiary, where he spent the greater part of the day. He was accompanied by a "Mr. Wilkins" of New York.

Neither would tell the name of the person whom they were seeking, while the police and the prison officials refused to discuss the visit of Sweeney in any way.

WOMEN THROWN FROM CAB.

Mrs. Maitland Connfelt Painfully Injured—Horse Ran Into Car.

A horse drawing a hansom owned and driven by John Perkins of 977 Third Avenue, in which three women were riding last night, took fright at a fire engine in Fifty-ninth Street and became unmanageable. The animal circled around a crosstown car and dashed into the back platform with great force. Perkins was thrown a dozen feet in the air, landing heavily on the pavement, and the three women were thrown out. Passengers on the back platform saved themselves by jumping to the street. The horse was thrown and was badly hurt, and the hansom toppled over.

Mrs. C. Maitland Connfelt of 635 Park Avenue, Mrs. J. H. Wheeler of the same address, and Mrs. Ruth Delaney of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street were in the cab. Mrs. Connfelt is the wife of a broker in business at 500 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Connfelt was painfully injured and is suffering from concussion of the brain. The others escaped with slight injuries.

The accident occurred opposite the new Plaza Hotel. Dr. Lutton responded from Flower Hospital with an ambulance, but Mrs. Connfelt was assisted into another cab and was driven home, where she was treated by the family physician.

SEPARATION PACT ILLEGAL.

Jury Decides Against Mrs. McCormack's Suit to Enforce It.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—The suit for the enforcement of the separation pact made by James N. McCormack, buyer for a large lace importing house in New York, and his wife, Mary McCormack, resulted in a jury in the Westchester County Court at White Plains to-day deciding against Mrs. McCormack, who brought the suit.

The pact made between Mr. and Mrs. McCormack set forth among other things that McCormack would not trouble any one for receiving and harboring his wife. He also agreed not to visit her without her consent. It also specified that he would pay his wife $35 a week for her care and maintenance. The suit just ended was brought by Mrs. McCormack to recover $175 back payments due under the agreement. The jury decided that there was no cause of action. Now Mrs. McCormack has sued her husband for a separation, and the trial will be heard in May.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain.—Adv.

DELAWARE OFFERS $2,000 FOR LOST BOY

Legislature Votes a Reward for the Son of Dr. Marvin.

FATHER SEES CLAIRVOYANT

Is Told the Lad Was Stolen—Two Mysterious Men Seen Near the Marvin Home.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 7.—The Legislature to-day offered $2,000 reward for the recovery of little Horace Marvin, son of Dr. Horace Marvin, who disappeared on Monday.

Yielding to the importunity of a friend Dr. Marvin to-day went to Wilmington, and consulted a clairvoyant, who said that a man had been seen in a vision creeping to a house from a cabin along the Delaware Bay and stealing a golden-haired child.

But before the clairvoyant told of his vision at the regulationf ee, Detectives Hawkins and Minner had been along the Bay, and had begun a search among the oyster boats and other craft that use the inlet near Kitt's Hammock as an anchorage.

Back of Dr. Marvin's farm along the bay is a cabin built by Charles W. Woodall, the former owner of the farm. This was searched by the detectives, but they declined to say what they had learned.

Mrs. Woodall, wife of the former owner of the Bay Meadows farm, however, told what had sent the detectives in that direction. She said:

"On Sunday I was sitting in an upstairs room of my cottage when I noticed two persons come out of this cabin down by the bay. One man was in a long coat while the other man was of short stature. The men went into the cabin, and I saw them going back and forth several times."

Inquiry at Dover showed that two men answering the description of those seen by Mrs. Woodall had registered at the Capital Hotel. One wore a long overcoat. Neither had much to say to other guests. They disappeared suddenly. It is believed that they are the men who made inquiries of Mr. Pleasanton, a neighboring farmer, concerning the Marvin farm, and said that they were looking for Delaware property to buy.

Miles Standish of New York, came to Bay Meadows to-day, and as all the immediate relatives of the doctor are now at his home, this effectually sets at rest the stories that some member of the physician's family had stolen the boy.

FAT GET THIN; THE THIN, FAT.

Dr. Barker Explains the Merits of the Fletcher Diet.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Dr. L. F. Barker, who succeeded Dr. Osler at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, commends the Fletcher system of diet, that is the mastication of food until it is completely dissolved in the mouth before swallowing.

"I find it very useful with obese patients. They grow fat because they overeat. They overeat because their appetite demands more and more food. Under this system their appetites are satisfied with far less food than they have been in the habit of eating, and the superfluous flesh falls off. It is useful also with thin persons, who have been bolting the food and got indigestion in consequence. They eat less food, too, under this system, but they get fat under it."

"Fletcher," said Dr. Barker, "is a man who was refused a few years ago on applying for life insurance because of stomach trouble. That frightened him, and he began to think over the question of what he ate and should eat. He came to the conclusion that food swallowed before it is dissolved is very much in the situation of clinkers in a furnace—likely to cause trouble and the loss of a great deal of energy in getting rid of it."

"So he decided to chew everything he ate until it had thoroughly dissolved in his mouth. If any solid matter remained after he had chewed the mouthful thoroughly he treated it as he would a cherry pit. He did not restrict himself at all in the matter of food. He always stopped as soon as his appetite was satisfied.

"He found that in this way he ate far less than he had been accustomed to eating. His health grew better. His experiment was brought to the notice of Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of the Yale Scientific School. Prof. Chittenden is one of the foremost physiological chemists in the country. In fact, with Prof. Abel of Johns Hopkins he stands at the head of physiological chemistry in this country.

"He began to make experiments in the line of Mr. Fletcher's innovation, first with a body of United States troops, then with a number of individuals in various walks of life. He found that they could live and thrive and improve their health on about one-third the amount of food they would take under ordinary circumstances."

Dr. Barker said in conclusion that he was trying the Fletcher system in so far as chewing of food was concerned, and he found it very beneficial.

MAY HAVE TRACED WALKER.

Detectives Expect to Arrest Bank Treasurer in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Pinkerton detectives state to-day that they have traced W. F. Walker of New Britain, Conn., to this city, where he has been in hiding since Feb. 21, and expect to take him into custody within a few days.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7.—Among the cases returned for the March term of the Superior Court is a damage suit for $500,000 brought by the officials of the Savings Bank of New Britain against the bank's fugitive Treasurer, William F. Walker.

The complaint alleges that Walker, who, as Treasurer of the bank, had charge of its securities, took securities of the bank and converted them to his own use. Walker's holdings in New Britain, valued, it is said, at about $25,000, have been attached in connection with the suit.

Eight Families Homeless by Fire.

The eight families occupying the five-story tenement at 363 Pearl Street were routed out of bed just before 11 o'clock last night by flames from the rooms of Martin V. Ferry, on the third floor front. They escaped down the fire escapes in their night clothes. The upper floors were burned out. Neighbors sheltered the eight families. The loss was about $2,000.

STROTHERS WIN BY "UNWRITTEN LAW"

Jury Promptly Finds the Brothers Not Guilty of Murdering Bywaters.

JUDGE COMMENDS VERDICT

Says That No Man Should Be Convicted for Defending the Sanctity of His Home.

CULPEPER, Va., March 7.—James and Philip Strother, who have been on trial here for two weeks, charged with the murder of their brother-in-law, William F. Bywaters, were pronounced not guilty by the jury to-day. It took an hour and thirty-two minutes to reach the verdict.

The announcement was the signal for an outburst of approval, which Judge Harrison quickly silenced. James Strother reached for the hand of Mr. Moore, one of his counsel, and Philip was quickly surrounded by the friends who have stood by the brothers since the opening of the trial. Mrs. James Strother, overcome by emotion, fell forward into her husband's arms, sobbing and exclaiming her thanks.

Judge Harrison addressed the jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for a verdict which I think will be approved by the public. It is an established precedent in the State of Virginia that no man tried for defending the sanctity of his home should be found guilty."

Col. Joseph T. Lawless of Norfolk, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, one of counsel for the Strothers brothers, is in the city. He left Culpeper after the defense had rested its case. He said yesterday that he was sure before he left Virginia that the verdict would be acquittal.

"The unwritten law," said Col. Lawless, "applies to those exigensies where men are compelled to meet and deal with the desecration of what they hold most dear and prize as most pure. The unwritten law is not monopolized by the people and juries of Southern States. It is as much respected and considered in the North, East, and West as it is in the South. When the home that has been violated is pure and the woman in the case worthy of the recourse that her protectors seek outside of the written law it may be relied upon that any twelve decent men will justify the killing of the man who has despoiled and desecrated that purity.

"In the Strothers case a jury was selected from the country beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. The men were chosen from the Valley of the Shenandoah. They were almost emotionless, thrifty, hard-working, and plain-thinking people. A jury from Eastern Virginia would have settled the case in a few minutes, because in Eastern Virginia the minds of the people are pretty well known to be 'set' in such matters. But the valley folk are another sort. They are of Scotch and Irish lineage, slow to wrath, but always standing stolidly and strongly for purity in the domestic relations."

RUEF'S TACTICS FAIL.

Application to the Appeal Court Denied —Boss Still in Hiding.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Mayor Schmitz appeared before Superior Judge Dunne to-day and pleaded not guilty to four indictments charging him with extortion. Next Monday was designated as the time when a date for his trial will be set.

Success was with the prosecution at almost every turn in to-day's developments in the Ruef extortion case. In the District Court of Appeals Justices Cooper, Hall, and Kerrigan denied Ruef's application for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Dunne from any proceedings against Ruef in the Superior Court pending the determination of the accused man's appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a permanent writ of error. Ruef's counsel then appealed to the State Supreme Court.

While the attorneys for Ruef, who is still in hiding, were awaiting the decision of the Appeal Court, Judge Dunne proceeded with the case of perjury and conspiracy against Ruef and Chief of Police Dinan. Endeavors to win delay for Ruef failed, and to escape the imminent necessity of pleading at once, Ruef's counsel entered a demurrer, which had been previously prepared to meet this emergency should it arise. Arguments on it were set for to-morrow morning.

NOT DYNAMITE, BUT LICORICE.

But There Was Fright in Jerome's Office When Italian Took It There.

An elderly Italian, trembling with excitement and carrying in shaking fingers a paper parcel in which were what appeared to be two black cylinders like strips of rubber hose, walked into the District Attorney's office yesterday. "Mac," Jerome's "fighting policeman," could not understand the man, who spoke no English, and turned him over to Victor Fontana, an Italian interpreter.

Fontana looked over the parcel, heard the Italian's story, and gasped affrightedly:

"Dynamite!"

Then "Mac" ran hurriedly down the hall. Fontana was right behind him with the Italian, carelessly swinging his parcel, a bad third.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel heard the rumpus and in a moment more the cause of it. He made rapid time to the other end of the corridor, where from behind locked doors he shouted his advice that the man be sent to the Bureau of Combustibles, in East Sixty-seventh Street. Fontana eagerly hurried off the perplexed Italian. Neither Krotel nor Fontana bothered to inquire the man's name.

The man said he had found the black sticks in his stove when he went to light his fire in the morning. That much he had told Fontana.

At the Bureau of Combustibles Inspector Wolf examined the sticks and then he asked the man's name. His visitor was Giovanni Banielli of 2,208 First Avenue. Inspector Wolf showed Banielli to the door and returned his package.

"Take these home to the children," the Inspector remarked, "they'll probably like 'em, for they're licorice sticks."

"Mac," Fontana, and Mr. Krotel, however, have not yet been persuaded that they did not have a remarkable escape.

CHELLER FOUND THE BARS.

Crowd Scattered When Told to Dance at Pistol Point.

Charles Cheller started out from his home, at 138th Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon for the purpose, he said, of seeing whether all the saloons in the neighborhood had bars connected with them. About 8 o'clock his figure swayed down Third Avenue to 111th Street. The sidewalk was not broad enough for him, and his legs were doing a weaving act.

Drawing a revolver, he laid it on the sidewalk and then proceeded to do some queer antics. On all fours he zig-zagged up to it and kissed its barrel affectionately, at the same time spluttering "Mullekiddle." Then he did a combination mazy waltz and two-step around it. Very soon a crowd had gathered around him.

"Dance, youse tinderfoots," Cheller cried suddenly, raising the revolver at the crowd.

In all directions flew the spectators, but most of them took refuge in a nearby hallway. Cheller pursued them.

"Dance, youse tinderfoots!" he yelled again, and soon the crowd was doing worse antics than he had used to trap them.

One man broke from the crowd and started to run. Cheller raised his revolver, there was a flash, and the man fell. After lying on the sidewalk for a while the man felt himself, and not finding any blood concluded that he had been hit by fright. Accordingly he took to his legs and made off. Another man bolted and escaped Cheller's fire, and then another, and another. Then a figure stole up behind Cheller, a club swung over his head, and Cheller fell to the sidewalk.

Policeman Askt, who had swung the club, took him to the East 104th Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Four chambers of the revolver were empty, and the exploded shells showed that they had been blank cartridges. The fifth shell was a ball cartridge.

DEFENDANT NAMES YALE MEN.

Mrs. Norton, Sued for Divorce, Tells of Her Companions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—Mrs. Josephine Birney Norton took the witness stand in her own defense to-day, denying flatly all of the charges made against her by Detective Webb in her husband's suit for divorce.

Mrs. Norton explained the visit to Jack Lucey's café on May 5, 1906, by saying that she went there with her chum, Alice Degnan and two former Yale men, George Maxwell and George Clark, and a third Yale man who is now a divinity school student. When she mentioned their names Mr. Goodhart of counsel exclaimed: "Good gracious! We'll have President Hadley in here next."

Detective Hull had testified that the party poured down quarts of champagne, and that one of the men and Mrs. Norton were intoxicated on that occasion. Mrs. Norton testified: "We had dinner there, and the entire party had two quarts of champagne. I drank two simple glasses, but was not affected, of course. One friend did not drink anything."

"That was the divinity school student?" suggested Lawyer Goodhart.

"That's exactly right," said Mrs. Norton. Her cross-examination was postponed until next Tuesday.

THAW'S DEFENSE SUDDENLY CLOSED

Lawyers, Content with Effect of Mother's Story, Will Rest To-day.

TAKE JEROME BY SURPRISE

He May Be Forced to Recall Mrs. Thaw—Prisoner Hears the Strother Verdict.

With the picture of Harry K. Thaw's grief-stricken mother on the witness stand fresh in the minds of the jurors, Thaw's defense to the murder of Stanford White has closed. There will be no more insanity experts for the defense, no more raking up of scandal, so far as the Thaw side is concerned—unless Mr. Jerome is interpreted as provoking it in the rebuttal testimony. The Thaw defense rests content with its case.

The decision came quite unexpectedly. Mr. Delmas saw his advantage and clinched it. After Mrs. Thaw had finished her testimony on Wednesday afternoon he promised Mr. Jerome that the prosecution would have due time to consider a new hypothetical question to be prepared for additional alienist witnesses whom he intended to put on the stand. Mr. Jerome waited patiently yesterday for the telephone message from Mr. Delmas that this question was ready in the rough, at least, for his inspection. The communication he received told him instead that the defense proposed to rest its case with the testimony of the prisoner's mother, leaving to Mr. Jerome the task of rebuttal when court reconvened this morning.

Mr. Jerome was so surprised at this turn of affairs that he was unable to outline his own plan in the continuance of the prosecution. He was a busy man last night, and with an open mind as to the probable results of this morning in court.

Thaw Won't Submit to Tests.

Mr. Jerome's plan of asking for the appointment of an insanity commission is not altogether destroyed by the closing of the defense in this abrupt and unexpected manner. He might even recall Mrs. William Thaw to the stand as his own witness and from her get the story of hereditary influences and taint that she expressed herself as desirous of giving on Wednesday. This would aid him in establishing doubt as to Thaw's present mental condition and in getting a commission appointed.

But Clifford W. Hartridge, who has been the adviser back of the keen-witted Delmas, has planned carefully to meet such a move. He has been carefully preparing for a Jerome inquisition as to his client's present sanity, and if a commission is appointed, Thaw will go before it claiming his constitutional right as a citizen and denying to the one expert, which the commission will include, the right to lay hands upon him or to make him submit to any test.

As one of the counsel for the defense said yesterday: "Thaw will sit calmly in the presence of the commission and read a newspaper."

With the experts, Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner, declaring that Thaw was insane at the time he killed White, and that subsequent to Oct. 3 he was much improved and tending toward sanity, the defense is willing to have the jury pass on Thaw's guilt. These experts have declared Thaw insane at intervals covering a period of three years, the time in which he is alleged to have suffered from an hallucination. The story of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw that she had been ruined by White was braced by the testimony of the mother on Wednesday, when she told of her son's confession that he loved the young woman and could never be happy because White had ruined her. This testimony showed that, however true or untrue may have been the story told to Thaw by Evelyn Nesbit in Paris in 1903, he believed it, and it preyed upon his mind. However strongly Mr. Jerome may attack the credibility of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and however black the wife of the prisoner may be painted before the end of the trial, the defense is satisfied with the establishment of the fact that Thaw believed the story told to him in Paris, that it wrecked his mind and brought about the killing of White.

The defense does not expect to get its case before the jury without a stiff fight from Mr. Jerome, should Thaw pass through the hands of an insanity commission safely. It expects to have the character of the wife severely attacked on rebuttal, but the rules of evidence are such that no attack may be made upon the truth of the story as she related it to Thaw. It is believed that if the prosecution does attack the character of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw the defense will retaliate in sur-rebuttal with more evidence as to Stanford White's life.

But the District Attorney's rebuttal is not ready for presentation to-day, and it is not at all improbable that Mr. Jerome will ask for a continuance of the case until Monday.

Mr. Jerome would have absolutely nothing to say last night about the present status of the case. He would neither admit nor deny that he would put Mrs. William Thaw on the stand as his own witness in order to bring out the hereditary insanity testimony.

It was a matter of comment yesterday that he had called in another assistant in the case, Mr. Nott. Beginning to-day he will have Messrs. Garvan and Nott with him during the trial. These assistants will look after the outside details, while Mr. Jerome will be free to conduct the case in court.

Thaw Gives Out a Letter.

Mr. McPike, partner of Mr. Delmas, visited Thaw in the Tombs yesterday and found him reading scores of letters he had received during the morning. He presented one of them to the lawyer with the expressed wish that it be given to the press. The name of the writer was cut off. The copy given out reads:

February 9, 1907.

Dear Sir: It is wrong that nothing is done to counteract the impression that Mr. H. K. Thaw has lived apart from good associations except at his home in Pittsburg. I hesitated in sending this information, as his lawyers should dispel this bad feeling. Instead, they seem to pay attention to nothing beyond his right in the trial.

Mr. H. K. Thaw has not [only] learned friends and scientific friends, but also others of the most conservative society.

When last his mother was abroad he gave dinners for her at which she met all the best elements of society in town—the Prime Minister, the Grand Master of the Court, and their wives, and the heads of the best old Roman families. In Paris and London and other places he made her visit agreeable in the same manner.

Mrs. William Thaw would seldom leave her home and her philanthropic interests in Pittsburg, but I know of one occasion in this city when she was present at a large dinner where the other guests were well-known New Yorkers. [Here a number of names are given.] The knowledge of Mr. Thaw has been anything but an irresponsible person, before his terrible misfortune that may have at last deprived him of reason temporarily I hope from the good reports in the daily papers can have no effect prejudicial to his interest I am sure, but may create some sympathy for the young man for whom I have always felt a sincere regard.

Hears of Strother Verdict.

Having passed this communication to the press Thaw seemed at ease. He received his wife at noon, and chatted with her for an hour. His mother visited him after his wife had departed. It was said by the Tombs attendants that the meeting between mother and son was so affecting that Thaw's keeper had to turn away. The mother did not break down, but the son did.

Daniel O'Reilly of counsel for the defense spent a part of the afternoon with the prisoner. Thaw was eager for news of the result of the Strother case in Culpeper, Va., in which two brothers were tried and acquitted on the unwritten law. When Thaw was told that the brothers had been freed he appeared to be greatly cheered.

Cousin of Thaw Hurt in Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 7.—Mrs. R. H. Thaw of Sisterville, Va., second cousin of Harry Kendall Thaw, was run over last night on Central Avenue by a team and wagon. She was taken to a hospital and is in an extremely serious condition.

BET ON THE "UNKNOWN."

Baltimorean Came to New York and Lost $2,500 on a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Louis McDaniel of Baltimore lost $2,500 by a novel method of swindling. He was persuaded to go to New York to see "Jack Gray of Texas," represented to be a wonderful pugilist, fight an "unknown" who, some New Yorkers declared, could easily whip Gray.

When McDaniel reached New York the party went to a hotel. There the Baltimorean saw his companions apparently betting thousands upon the "unknown." When one of them said he could win $10,000 if he only had the money, McDaniel generously gave him a certified check for $2,500.

The check was cashed before the fight, which took place in a private dining room of a hotel, the name of which McDaniel does not remember. It was a fake fight. The unknown lost and so did McDaniel. Now the police are after the man who hoodwinked him.

HONOR CROSBY'S MEMORY.

Cooper Union Crowded to Hear Tributes to Writer and Philanthropist.

Cooper Union was crowded last night with men and women who went there to join in a tribute to the memory of Ernest Howard Crosby. Hamlin Garland, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, John S. Crosby, Abraham Cahan, A. J. Boulton, and Dr. Jane E. Robbins made speeches, Edwin Markham read a poem composed for the occasion, the choir of St. Thomas's Church sang, and many prominent men, among them Count Leo Tolstoy, William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, and Edmund C. Stedman sent letters.

When Lawson Purdy called the meeting to order there was not an empty chair in the auditorium, and many persons were standing. Mr. Purdy read a few of the hundreds of letters received from persons who were unable to be present. Count Tolstoy, who was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Crosby, sent the following letter:

"The death of Ernest Crosby is a very great sorrow for me. I realized the strength of my inner spiritual connection with him only when I got the news of his death.

"It is a great and very rare happiness to possess such a friend, of whom one can be sure that he understands you fully, and whose leading innermost force of life is quite the same as your own. And excepting his greater intelligence, talent, and high morality—such a man was Ernest Crosby for me."

LEO TOLSTOY.

Toula Yasnaya Poliana, Feb. 11, 1907.

Mr. Bryan wrote that Mr. Crosby's life proved "how the value of mind can be multiplied by a heart with sympathies large enough to embrace all mankind," while Mr. Howells called Mr. Crosby "a conscientious citizen, a true patriot, and a devoted philanthropist." Dr. Felix Adler, who was to have been one of the speakers, but who is ill with the grip, wrote of Mr. Crosby's "loving and upright qualities." Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland spoke of him as a pioneer in the battle for freedom.

Of the speakers, Dr. Williams, who was a classmate at Columbia of Mr. Crosby, told of his college days. Mr. Garland spoke of Mr. Crosby as a literary man, and John S. Crosby discussed his career as a Single Taxer, while Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, referred to him from the viewpoint of a Socialist.

Dr. Robbins took for her subject Mr. Crosby's work on the east side, and Dr. Boulton, who was the last speaker, told of Mr. Crosby's friendship for the labor unions.

Mr. Markham closed the meeting by reading his poem on the life work of Mr. Crosby. The poem was in nine stanzas, the first and last of which follow:

Crosby, oh, why did you leave us?
We needed you here in the fight
Why did the high gods bereave us,
We needed your strong arm, believe us,
To carry the torch in the night.

Yea, now that your errand is ended,
And now that your steps go afar,
What strong soul will catch up the splendid
High dream that your spirit attended,
The purpose of God for our star?

SUICIDE, 50 CENTS EXTRA.

That's the Rule for Using Gas in Mrs. Welgen's Boarding House.

John Negus committed suicide by gas asphyxiation in the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Wilgen at Union Hill, N. J., Wednesday night.

He left a note to a friend—"executor of my estate"—directing him to settle all his unpaid accounts. Mrs. Wilgen put in the hands of the undertaker, William Neckar, for settlement, a bill for half a week's board bill and 50 cents for "extra gas."

"But," the undertaker asked, "wasn't the gas included in his regular board charge?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilgen, "but then he had all night to waste it to kill himself. I don't see any reason why he shouldn't pay."

The account was sent to the executor.

ENGINEER IS HELD LIABLE.

Coroner Finds Fisher Responsible for Deaths in Waterbury Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—Edward Fisher, engineer of the special train from Waterbury, which was in collision with a regular passenger train at Platt's Mills last Saturday morning, is held criminally responsible for the resulting deaths by the Coroner, whose finding was filed late to-day.

Fisher is now under $2,500 bonds on a charge of manslaughter.

NEW ELEVATED STATION OPEN

Uptown Structure at 130th Street and Eighth Avenue Near Completion.

The up-town elevated railroad station at 130th Street and Eighth Avenue, although not completed, has been opened for business for several days. This new service is much appreciated by those who live in the neighborhood. Until recently the 130th Street station was the only one in Manhattan that did not have both up town and down-town accommodations. Passengers going north and living in the neighborhood had to leave their trains at 125th Street or 135th Street.

After many protests a bill was passed at Albany compelling the road to erect an up-town station at this point.

SHAW DECRIES MUCK-RAKING.

Tells Men's Club It Creates Unwholesome Conditions.

Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, spoke of the Nation's political, religious and social life before the Men's Club of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church last night at their sixth annual dinner in the basement of the church at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

Mr. Shaw censured thos who harp upon the evils that beset the nation. He criticised public speakers who, either in the pulpit or from the lecture platform, chose as their subject arraignments of such evils, and said that such vituperation creates an unhealthy condition in the minds of young men, tends to make them look pessimistically upon the conditions that exist in city, State, and Nation, and altogether is bad subject matter for them to meditate upon.

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POLICE PRAISED AS SERGEANTS DINE

Can't Govern You with a Club, McCarren Says, and They Cheer.

ONLY RAP AT BINGHAM

Good Words for the Department in Other Speeches at Association's Dinner.

Breaking into society by the front door, to borrow the words of their President and toastmaster, the Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association of New York held its first annual dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. They received compliments from a variety of guests, but they applauded particularly a speech by Senator Patrick H. McCarren about reforms and reformers. The Senator's idea about certain pending attempts to reform the Police Department was that Commissioners come and Commissioners go, but the police go on forever.

The dinner was a great success. There were letters of regret from notables galore, beginning with President Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes and ending with ex-Chief Devery. There was President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen officiating again as Acting Mayor for the purposes of the dinner, Controller Metz, First Deputy Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe, and Private Secretary Daniel Slattery representing Commissioner Bingham, who was ill, and also Justice Charles W. Dayton and District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings, who shared the honors of the head table with Sergt. McCarthy and others of great note in police circles.

President Richard E. Enright of the Sergeants' Association displayed a brand of oratory that would have done credit to any toastmaster that the Waldorf ballroom has seen in recent years.

"The Sergeants," he said, "bring no sinister motive to this board. It is rather their purpose to explode the superstition that to become a policeman one must cease to be a gentleman and good citizen. The Sergeants don't theorize about laws and government; they have no hazy notions of reform. They have to deal with the real people who flow in here from every land under the sun—with the bad people of the streets and the shops and the slums as the case may be.

"They must match their wits against the cunning of the crook as well as the smug hypocrisy of pious violators of the law. They must face the clamor of the mob and the misunderstanding of the press. To do it all they must have something within them that money cannot buy, that gives them courage not to falter even when the black finger of falsehood and malice is pointed at them. There is nothing of the mollycoddle about the New York Police Sergeant."

Senator McCarren said that early in his career he learned that it was a good thing as a matter of policy always to stand in with the police. He early appreciated the imprudence of antagonizing them. At various times, he confessed, he had needed their co-operation, which he had obtained—more or less. Then the Senator became serious, saying:

"I agree with some of the sentiments that we have heard expressed here by the toastmaster. He said that the Sergeants had no hazy ideas about reform. I have no hazy notion about reform myself; on the other hand, I have a very clear conception of reform and a well-developed idea of reformers. I wouldn't trust the majority of them with a dog's breakfast"—and the Senator added when the applause had subsided somewhat—"inconsequential as that commodity may be.

"I have some ideas how the Police Department should be governed. I believe that no man can successfully govern the Police Department with a club. I believe that the Police Department is so constituted that it can't be driven into the performance of its duty. I believe that unless the personnel of the uniformed force acts in consonance with the head of the department you never can have a successful administration, and that the policeman can be governed more successfully through love than through fear.

"I have always considered that the chief duty of the New York policeman was the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and have no sympathy with the theory that his principal duty should be the detection of a man making a handbook. The residents of New York have certain well-defined habits to which they are addicted, and those habits can't be changed through police regulation.

"The rank and file of the department is a permanent organization, and its members have a right to believe that they have life positions, subject to a proper performance of their duty. The fleeting character of the upper administration of the department is clearly enough illustrated by recent police history, and we are justified in assuming that Commissioners come and Commissioners go, but the police go on forever."

This speech was the nearest reference to the agitation over Gen. Bingham's police bills. The other speakers, Mr. McGowan, Controller Metz, First Deputy O'Keeffe, Justice Dayton and District Attorney Clarke, limited themselves to telling the Sergeants what good fellows they were.

The Controller in particular got a lusty round of cheers when he declared that the condition of some of the Police Stations was a disgrace to a civilized community. He had a good word to say for Gen. Bingham, too.

"I believe," said Mr. Metz, "that Gen. Bingham is absolutely on the level, and I believe that any man who is on the level need have nothing to be afraid of from him."

The Sergeants elected Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe an honorary member for life.

A ROAST BEAR DINNER.

200-Pounder Paraded Before Canadian Camp and Then Cut Up.

A two-hundred-pound bear, roasted whole, was carried through the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night at the dinner of the Canadian Camp. Borne aloft on the shoulders of two fur-clad men, it was paraded between the tables to the plaudits of the diners, and was afterward cut in portions and served.

The nativity of the bear aroused some discussion, as it was on the dinner card as "Nova Scotia Black Bear, Longley Style," in honor of Supreme Court Justice Longley of Nova Scotia, one of the guests. Justice Longley, in a jocular speech, said that he was in the habit of listening to evidence, and his training caused him to demand something more convincing than the testimony submitted to him.

"I understand that it is done up in a certain style, but the style is utterly incomprehensible to me," he said. "It is the first time and I hope the last time that my name will be connected with such a dish and such a bear."

Justice Longley added that he had become known as a sporting expert because of a magazine article he had written after his first day's experience fishing for black bass, and added: "If your qualities as a sportsman are doubted, don't worry—write something for the magazines, and your reputation will be forever fixed."

The 200 diners adopted a resolution condemning the concurrent resolution now before the Legislature relative to the forest preserve. The resolution asked Gov. Hughes to aid in the defeat of the resolution.

John S. Wise presided, and addresses were made by Dr. Barton W. Evermann of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who told of the golden trout of Kern River, California, and its tributaries. Ernest Seton Thompson, who told stories of his boys' camp; George Shiras of Pennsylvania, who displayed photographs of wild animals taken by him, and James A. Cruikshank, who told the story of "A Canadian Wolf Hunt." Commander Robert E. Peary was to have talked of his trip "Farthest North," but at the last moment a telegram was received saying that he had missed his train in time for the dinner.

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THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW

Inclined to be Broader, He Thinks—Not Planning Any Gigantic Merger.

"I believe that the most important duty now confronting the managers of the railroads of the country is the development of more friendly relations and of a spirit of co-operation between the railroads and the public and between the railroads and the departments of the Government, and for my part I mean to devote myself to that work."

E. H. Harriman thus summarized yesterday, upon his return from Washington, his conviction that the present restrictive legislation against the railroads is in large measure the result of misunderstandings between the public and the railroads, and that the time has come for taking the public into the confidence of the managements of the railroads to a greater extent than has been done in the past.

After he had expressed these ideas, an evening newspaper printed a dispatch from Washington telling of a rumor there that Mr. Harriman's great underlying purpose in all his labors in the field of railroad consolidation was the eventual merging of the entire transporation of the country into one gigantic whole, which he would then turn over to the Federal Government in finished, smooth running order as a sort of Government-ownership-made-easy model. The story was taken to Mr. Harriman.

"That's pure bosh," said he, after a rapid glance over it.

Won't Discuss Reading.

Mr. Harriman talked freely yesterday on many subjects, but adhered to his decision not to discuss the reports that he had acquired control of Reading. That stock lost 5 points yesterday following its gain of 10 the day before, and Wall Street was not quite so sure as it had been on Wednesday that Mr. Harriman had purchased a controlling interest in the road.

Asked whether in his opinion overcapitalization had not as much to do with the distrust investors are showing toward railroad securities as the agitation against the railroads, Mr. Harriman said:

"I do not know specifically to what you refer. If to the Chicago & Alton I would not call that overcapitalization. As things were done then, it was not overcapitalization, and it is quite likely that the matter could not have been arranged in any other way."

Mr. Harriman made the point that all that was done in the Alton reorganization was done openly. The capitalization of improvement expenses that previously had been charged to operating expenses, merely carried out, Mr. Harriman said, a plan that had been devised by the former management of the road. He read a circular addressed to the Alton stockholders by ex-President Blackstone, who stated that in case a majority of the road's stock was not sold to the Harriman syndicate he would advise that a stock dividend be declared to cover these improvement charges.

In reply to questions put by his interviewers, Mr. Harriman said that he did not have in mind the establishment of a railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

"I believe," he said, "that whole trains will be run from New York to San Francisco, but that does not mean ownership of a through line by any one corporation. Indeed, consolidations of railroads would not be necessary were it made legal for railroads to enter into agreements for the purpose of distributing traffic according to the most available routes. Such a plan would be preferable to actual consolidations, but the agreements would have to be fully sanctioned by law and made binding over a period of years. Agreements have been entered into by the railroads in the past, but they have been broken as soon as made. Thus railroad men have learned to distrust each other, and it is no wonder that the public distrusted them.

Great Need of Future.

It is of the utmost importance, Mr. Harriman said, to do away with the distrust of the public toward the management of railroads. The cultivation of friendly relations between the two, he added, was more important than further double tracking, or the extension of block signal systems.

"In the past," he continued, "the managers of railroads have been too busy upbuilding their properties to pay proper attention to the public in the matter of public sentiment toward the railroads.

"On our own lines, since taking over the Southern Pacific, we have spent $250,000,000 for improvement work. We have laid 1,000,000 tons of rails and 40,000,000 ties. We have relaid 7,500 miles with new rails, have installed 2,300 miles of block signals, and have contracted for 1,500 miles more. All this has taken all our time and thought, but the time has come when co-operation between the public and the railroads and the Government and the railroads must be sought.

"The Administration, I think, is inclined now to take a somewhat broader view of railroad matters. I do not mean to say by this that the Administration means to retrace its steps at all, for I do not know that, but I see no reason why it should not do so if it is shown that any mistakes have been made. We all make mistakes. I have had sometimes to backtrack myself."

Prosperity Wave at the Crest.

Of business conditions, Mr. Harriman said that it looked as though the crest of the wave of prosperity had been reached. It certainly would prove so, he said, unless something happened to change existing conditions. The railroads are already retrenching, and this will necessarily have its effect upon most industries. Eventually dividend reductions might have to come, he said, unless some way was found to offset the present high cost by new economies. This, however, appeared to Mr. Harriman only a distant possibility.

Of the possibility of further freight rate increases Mr. Harriman said he did not think there would be any general movement in that direction. It was rather through economies than through freight rate increases, he said, that an effort would be made to offset the high cost of labor, of materials, and of money.

HARRIMAN AS AN EXAMPLE.

Col. Hepburn Says He Is a Living Justification for Radical Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, talked about E. H. Harriman to-day.

"I believe that Mr. Harriman is the living justification of all the railroad legislation that we have enacted," he said, "and all that we have attempted to enact, and that by his own admissions we should have passed laws much more drastic than we did pass. If I understand the testimony of Mr. Harriman and his associates, it is possible, under our present financial system, for one man to increase the indebtedness of a railroad corporation by $92,000,000 without adding to it one cent's worth of visible property. If it is not high time that such a condition of affairs should be ended, it seems to me that no evil under the sun should be corrected."

"Mr. Harriman announced that he was sightseeing," remarked one of Col. Hepburn's friends.

"Well, perhaps he was," admitted Col. Hepburn, "but I think the public saw the greatest sights this trip."

RAILROAD STOCKS DOWN.

Reading Drops and Southern Has a Fall of 6 Points.

Southern Railway preferred, on the report that the dividend was likely to be reduced at the meeting of the Directors to-day, dropped 6 points yesterday, sharing with the 5-point decline in Reading the continued interest in the market which had been aroused on Wednesday by the remarkable fluctuations and great activity in Reading and other stocks.

The trading yesterday amounted to 1,300,000 shares, falling a million shares below the previous day's level. Reading common furnished no repetition of its remarkable movement of the previous day, and was under considerable selling pressure throughout the session. Opening off fractionally it dropped nearly six points to 118¾, and, closing at 119, showed a net loss of 5½ points.

Changes in the rest of the market were very irregular. Atchison was again one of the weak issues, losing 3⅜ points. Both Southern Pacific and Union Pacific showed losses, the former of half a point and the latter of 1½ points, despite the remarkable statement of earnings for the month of January put out by these roads yesterday. Union Pacific showed an increase in gross of $834,595, and an increase in net of $439,645, while Southern Pacific reported an increase of $2,514,840 in gross, and of $1,045,291 in net.

The movement in the Southern Railway stocks was generally regarded as confirming the rumors that the dividend on the preferred stock would be either reduced or passed altogether. These reports have been current for some time, but had repeatedly been denied in authoritative quarters. Yesterday the common stock dropped 3½ points, to 20⅞, while the preferred on trading in only 7,500 shares declined from 76 to 69, closing at 70½, net with a net loss of 5⅛ points.

The belief that the dividend on Southern Railway preferred is likely to be reduced or passed is based largely on the very poor showing in the matter of net earnings made by the road in recent months. For the seven months ended with January there was reported an increase in gross earnings of $1,775,200, with a decrease of $1,352,200 in net. It was said yesterday that the operating Directors of the road were disposed to cut down the dividend, while banking interests represented on the board were disposed to pay the dividend, inasmuch as it had been earned, despite the large reduction in the road's net earnings.

Wall Street heard many reports yesterday of the losses suffered by various cliques and individual operators who had been on the wrong side of the market recently. One group of active speculators was credited with having lost $3,000,000 within a fortnight, while several individual operators were reported to have lost anywhere from $200,000 to $500,000. These stories were regarded as the usual aftermath of disturbed market conditions such as have existed this week and last.

BOAT LINE REPORTED SOLD.

Merchant and Miners' Officials Deny Its Purchase by New Haven Road.

BOSTON, March 7.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has acquired control of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, according to Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald said to-day that this information came out at the conference held here yesterday between himself and Charles S. Mellen, President of the New Haven road, concerning the transaction said to be pending between the New Haven read and Charles W. Morse of New York for the purchase of the Sound lines controlled by the railroad.

It is declared to-night that the real transaction is the purchase by the Merchants and Miners Company of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company and the execution of a hard and fast agreement with the capitalists who control the New Haven system, whereby all are to be conducted in harmony.

It was announced last month that the control in the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company had passed from local interests, and it was reported at the time that the transfer had been made in the interest of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When asked to-night concerning the situation, Alfred Winsor, who for many years has been President of the Boston & Philadelphia Company, declined to discuss it.

It is reported that the Merchants' & Miners' Company and the Boston & Philadelphia Company will maintain their separate corporate existence, but that both lines will be conducted in the interest of the railroad company.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is away, and in his absence the reported purchase of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company cannot be confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Michael Jenkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, said to-day that the company had not been sold.

The report of the sale caused a sensation in financial and commercial circles here. The stock advanced to 220 a share, the last previous sale having been at 180, but only a few shares changed hands. Last Tuesday 202 was bid for the stock, but none offered. The stock is closely held. Last year it sold as low as 176 and as high as 184.

President Whitney of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, who was in this city yesterday, denied that the company had been purchased by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

First Signal Corps Inspected.

The annual inspection of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., was held last night in the armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Major Fred T. Leigh of the State Signal Corps, assisted by Capt. George C. Burnell of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Col. William G. Le Boutillier, surgeon, N. G. N. Y., made the inspection. The command was reported in excellent shape. Eighty-five out of eighty-six members in the corps were present, the one absentee being ill. The guests of the evening were Mrs. Leigh and the officers of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn.

Tip on a Kindling Wood Supply.

Assistance for some of the New Yorkers who are having trouble from the shortage of kindling wood came to THE TIMES yesterday from William M. Duncan, the contractor. Mr. Duncan said that a building at Hudson and Christopher Streets, which he is tearing down, will produce from fifty to seventy-five cartloads of wood, and this can be had free by any one who will take it away.

Memorial Service for Negro Poet.

Memorial services for Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet and author, who died one year ago, were held in St. Mark's M. E. Church in Fifty-third Street last night. Several negroes read from the works of Dunbar, and Roscoe Conklin Simmons, editor of The Review, spoke on "Dunbar, the Man and Poet." A communication was read from Dunbar's mother.

Press Feeders Get Wage Increase.

The Franklin Association of Press Feeders and the Typothetae agreed on a new wage scale yesterday, averting the threatened strike in book and job offices. Wages of the feeders on cylinder presses are raised from $14 to $16 a week of fifty-four hours until Jan. 1, 1909, when the eight-hour work day will go into effect. Wages of feeders on Web presses are referred to an Arbitration Committee.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

PERKINS REFUNDS CAMPAIGN GIFT

Sends Check for $54,019 to N. Y. Life for Money Paid to the Republican Party.

DONE ON COURT'S ORDER

Repayment by the Company of the Money He Advanced Declared Illegal.

In line with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, George W. Perkins has refunded to the New York Life Insurance Company, with interest, the amount of its 1904 contribution to the Republican National Campaign Committee. The announcement came from the offices of the company yesterday in the shape of this letter which Mr. Perkins sent to President Orr of the New York Life just before he left for a Southern trip on Wednesday:

March 6, 1907.

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Life Insurance Company:

Dear Sir—In 1904, at the request of the then President of the company, I advanced $48,500 as a payment on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company to the Republican National Campaign Committee. I did this with the understanding with the President that I should be reimbursed by the company. Subsequently I was so reimbursed. The payment was made without any thought on the part of the President or myself of personal advantage, but solely in the belief that it was for the best and broadest interests of the policyholders, both at home and abroad.

In dismissing the criminal proceedings instituted against me for accepting reimbursement, the courts have intimated that the payment, and therefore, the reimbursement, was not for a proper corporate purpose. I therefore return to the company the amount of money paid by it to me, inclosing herewith my check for $54,019.15, to cover principal and interest.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. PERKINS.

District Attorney Jerome investigated the 1904 contribution early last year, and announced as the reason why he did not present it to the Grand Jury that there was no evidence of criminal intent. Subsequently Mr. Jerome had Mr. Perkins arrested on a Magistrate's warrant, issued on a record framed up by the agreement of both sides, this being in effect a test case on the proposition of criminal intent. Counsel for Mr. Perkins demurred, and the issue went to the Appellate Division, which upheld Mr. Perkins. The District Attorney took it to the Court of Appeals, which handed down a divided opinion within a few weeks, absolving Mr. Perkins from criminal responsibility, but declaring that the payments could not be considered to be for the corporate purposes of the company. The court stood four to three in favor of Mr. Perkins on the question of criminal responsibility.

A year ago, on Feb. 14, 1906, the New York Life's Investigating Committee, of which Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, was Chairman, made a report on the general subject of political contributions, declaring that it had been advised by its counsel that they were actionable. No suits, however, have been started in the company's behalf to recover these funds. The Fowler committee reported that President McCall, while accepting responsibility for them himself, said that he had discussed the payments made with members of the company's Finance Committee, who, according to the Armstrong committee's testimony, were also conversant with the circumstances of the gift of 1904.

INSURANCE LAW CONVICTION.

Against Agent of Society, Which Had No Right to Do Business.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 7.—A County Court jury in this city to-night returned the first criminal conviction that has been obtained in this State under the new insurance law, which went into effect last year, for obtaining insurance in this State for a fraternal organization, which had not designated the State Superintendent of Insurance as its attorney, as this law provides must be done.

It was against Clinton D. Wheeler of Chestershire, who acted as agent for the Keystone Guard, a Pennsylvania fraternal organization, which under the present law had no right to do business in this State.

DISCUSS DYNAMITE STORAGE.

Hugh Bonner and Explosives Commission Confer with Contractors.

Believing that the present regulations governing the handling and storing of dynamite within the city limits are inadquate, as a result of the activity in such operations as tunnel building and the like, the Fire Department is planning to revise its code so that greater safety may be insured to the public. Experts are to canvass the situation carefully, and upon their recommendations the new regulations will be based.

Deputy Commissioner Bonner and the Municipal Explosives Commission held a conference yesterday with representatives of contracting firms engaged in work within the city limits.

Mr. Bonner indicated that the commission favored storing dynamite in many and smaller magazines instead of a few large ones; of having it carted through certain streets instead of through such streets as suited the driver's fancy; of having deliveries made at night, and of preventing contractors from carrying large supplies in the magazines over night merely to insure the beginning of work early the next morning.

The contractors opposed these ideas. They declared that it was safer to store one large supply in one magazine than to store several small supplies in as many magazines.

Fifty-Mile Icefield Afloat.

Capt. Lewis of the steamer St. Cuthbert, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, reported sighting an immense field of ice off the banks of Newfoundland. The vessel steamed for fifty miles along the southeast edge of the floe.

CITY BREVITIES.

Eight pupils have German measles and five have mumps at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Convent Avenue. They have been isolated and are cared for by special nurses.

Immigration Commissioner Watchorn, addressing the Baptist Social Union on "The Value and Character of our Immigrants," at the Hotel Savoy last night, said there was never a time since the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock when there was a more requisite or better class of immigrants coming to the United States.

Some 800 members of the Metal Polishers' Union, employed on pneumatic tubes, are on strike to enforce union conditions in this and other cities. One of the firms affected is Taylor & Co. of 98 Cliff Street.

The Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who for a week has been ill of grip, has been ordered by his physicians to leave town for a week. He will go to Atlantic City or Virginia.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

UTILITIES BILL REFERRED.

Governor's Friends Think It Will Pass Substantially as Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Public Service Commissions bill was reported out by the Senate Finance Committee to-day and immediately referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which will have charge of the measure until after the public hearings have been held.

On ever side is heard the suggestion that the next few days will witness more wire pulling on the part of the big corporations which the measure is seeking to regulate than they have resorted to in the case of any legislation affecting their interests. The last twenty-four hours have seen a considerable influx of legislative agents of the kind that do not place their names on the list of the lobby in the office of the Secretary of State and declare their intention of using nothing but legal means of persuasion in seeking to attain their ends.

The friends of Gov. Hughes, however, express themselves as sanguine that the bill will pass substantially as introduced, and point to the vast amount of public sentiment behind the measure.

In the Assembly the bill will come up before the Railroad Committee on Wednesday for the purpose of fixing a hearing.

ORDERS TRIAL OF WENDEL.

Gov. Hughes Approves Condemnation by the Court of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Hughes to-day approved the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, National Guard. The report recommended a court martial, and it has been ordered to convene in New York on March 19.

On the Court of Inquiry were Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, President; Col. George C. Fox, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Col. C. H. Hitchcock, First Regiment; George Lawyer, Third Brigade, Judge Advocate. They say in conclusion:

"The facts are based on conclusive evidence. Capt. Wendel declined to offer any evidence on his own behalf. In the judgment of this court the reasons he gave therefore, were unreasonable, unjustifiable, and inconsistent with the theory of his entire innocence."

The court declares that Wendel share to the extent of $3,440.40 in the wages of Jacob Johannes, Jr., janitor in the armory; that he got $620 from Charles F. Striebel, the engineer, and $920 from Edward H. Martini, the assistant engineer, in the years covered by the inquiry. It is said that Frank Groth, a hostler, paid $50 a month rent for one of Wendel's houses, which he never occupied. Wendel is declared to have abetted the sale of liquor at social functions in the armory.

These officers were detailed as members of the court-martial: Major Charles E. Lydecker, Seventh Regiment; Major Charles I. Debevoise, Squadron C; Major H. J. Cookinham, Jr., First Regiment; Major John N. Carlisle, First Regiment; Capt. Francis D. Culkin, Forty-eighth Separate Company, Third Battalion; Major Louis L. Babcock, Fourth Brigade Judge Advocate. The court will meet at the First Battery Armory in New York on March 19, at 8 P. M.

MUNICIPAL COURT BILL IN.

Measure Prepared by the Citizens Union Introduced in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Assemblyman Wells introduced to-day the bill drafted by the Citizens' Union Committee on Legislation providing for a reorganization of the Municipal Courts of Manhattan. It changes the boundary lines of the court districts and the effect is to decrease the number of districts to nine and to increase the number of Justices. It also gives the Board of Justices the same powers in relation to court procedure that the Board of City Magistrates exercise now.

The Citizens' Union will soon send up a bill providing for an increase in the number of City Magistrates and the establishment of an all-night court, as suggested by Magistrate Whitman.

Senator McCall introduced a bill to-day increasing the number of Magistrates in Manhattan from 12 to 14.

The Codes Committee has reported the Wagner bill, which makes important changes in the City Court of New York. The most important is that which takes the $2,000 limit off the cases that may be tried before it. At present any cases involving actions for more than $2,000 have to be tried in the Supreme Court.

The bill also increases the number of Judges from six to fourteen and raises the salary from $9,000 a year to $15,000.

TELEPHONE MERGER INQUIRY

President Fish Says Combination Is to Improve the Service.

ALBANY, March 7.—The investigation into the proposed absorption of the United States Independent Telephone Company of Rochester by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was stopped by the injunction proceeding brought by Attorney General Jackson, was begun to-day before Joseph A. Lawson of this city. The investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proposed transfer of stock would be in violation of the anti-trust law of this State.

Frederick P. Fish of Boston, President of the Bell Telephone Company, testified that the purpose of his company in seeking to absorb competing concerns was solely to afford better service to the public. He admitted that competition has compelled his company to reduce rates in some places, but said he was not entirely familiar with conditions in this field.

Mr. Hall, one of the Vice Presidents of the company, testified substantially to the same effect as Mr. Fish.

COUNTY TREASURER CITED.

Rockland Official Must Show Cause or Be Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Hughes announced to-day that he had ordered County Treasurer William J. Randolph of Rockland to show cause within eight days why he should not be removed from office.

Grave charges have been made against Randolph. It is alleged that he has paid out money for purposes that were wasteful and extravagant, and that such expenditures were authorized through chicanery and trickery, whereby certain officials profited.

Randolph was elected for three years in 1905. He lives at Nyack.

STATE TO BUY BARGE BONDS

Plan Practically Agreed On, If the Public Does Not Respond.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Hughes held another conference this afternoon with Controller Glynn, State Engineer Skene, State Superintendent of Public Works Stevens, and several members of the Legislature in regard to providing money for the work on the new barge canal.

It was practically determined to set aside sufficient money from the funds of the State now on deposit in various banks to take up the entire bond issue in case the bonds should not find a ready market.

The conference did not reach any result as to the exact amount of money needed for immediate use. It is believed, however, that in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 will be required for canal purposes. About $8,000,000 more may be required for good roads.

FOR STATE HERD OF BISON.

Bill Introduced to Maintain One in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Assemblyman Frank C. Hooper of Essex introduced a bill to-day which provides for the formation of a State herd of bison. The measure is introduced under the auspices of the American Bison Society, of which Theodore Roosevelt is the President. The bill appropriates $20,000 for the purchase of fifteen or twenty bison, and they are to be maintained at the State's expense.

The bill provides that the herd shall be inclosed in an acreage in a corner of the Adirondacks which comprises Hamilton, Warren, and Essex Counties.

HILL WON'T BUILD ANY MORE LINERS

Says If the Dakota Is Lost the Japanese Can Take Care of the Traffic.

TIRED OF INTERFERENCE

Declares That the American Railroads Are Not Likely to Develop New Business.

If the Great Northern steamship Dakota is lost, as now seems almost certain, James J. Hill will not replace the vessel. He said yesterday that he did not expect to build any more ships under the American flag, and that, so far as the traffic which the Great Northern Steamship Company would lose because of the loss of the Dakota was concerned, the Japanese lines would be allowed to care for it.

The decision on the part of Mr. Hill not to build another ship flying the American flag for use in the Oriental trade amounts, in effect, to his abandonment of plans for the development of trade with the Orient, in the preparation of which he went to much pains. It was to give impetus to the trade with the Orient that Mr. Hill built the Dakota and her sister ship, the Minnesota, two of the finest ships, as Mr. Hill himself says, that were ever launched.

That Mr. Hill has reached the conclusion that it is not worth while to build another ship to take the place of the one which is lying on the rocks off the Japanese coast is regarded as proof that, for the time being at least, he has given up hope of obtaining for an American line with American built ships the share in the traffic with the Orient to which he feels this country is fully entitled. The fact is, as Mr. Hill pointed out yesterday, that this country's trade with the Orient has declined instead of increased, and under existing conditions Mr. Hill feels there is no incentive for further efforts to build up that trade.

It is thought that the agitation against the railroads and the obstacles which are being thrown by the State of Minnesota in the way of the Great Northern's plans for further development of its lines played no small part in Mr. Hill's decision to relinquish to the Japanese steamship lines the traffic which the Dakota has been carrying.

"When criticism and ignorant interference meet every effort toward further development," Mr. Hill said, "there is no incentive to go after new business. The present disposition to interfere with the railroads is likely to result in their paying attention only to the business already in hand, without building new branch lines or developing new business. So far as any loss of traffic by the Great Northern due to the abandonment of the Dakota is concerned it will be of little importance, inasmuch as the Great Northern is already deriving from its own lines all the traffic which it can conveniently handle. The Japanese have very good steamship lines, moreover, and they can care for the business. Nor are they troubled by rate regulations. They are supposed to maintain rates, of course, but as a matter of fact they do not, and they make rates that get the business."

Referring to the great cost of the maintenance of steamships in this country, Mr. Hill pointed out that he had had done in the shipyards at Nagasaki for $6,000 work which in an American yard would cost $10,000.

The restrictions surrounding American shipping Mr. Hill regards as onerous, and he has long advocated changes in this country's mercantile marine system that would foster the service and give renewed impetus to ocean traffic in American ships.

YOKOHAMA, March 7.—Representatives of the Underwriters' Board who today again visited the wreck of the Dakota, report that salvage work is possible if the weather is favorable and time and gear are adequate, but the fear is expressed that the equinoctial gales and the remoteness of the wreck will prevent her salvage. Another and closer survey of the Dakota will be made to-morrow.

A diver who visited the Dakota returned here this afternoon. He says the vessel is in the greatest danger. She is resting on four rocks, her rudder is ten feet above the water, the foot of her second mast is on a level with the sea, she has three large holes in her port side, and there are smaller holes in her starboard side. In addition, parts of the steamer's sides are bent in. The Dakota apparently passed through a ridge of rocks shaped like a vise, the upper parts of the rocks being turned in.

A portion of the Dakota's mail is still on board the vessel.

SPOONER NOT TO JOIN HILL.

Senator Denies That He Has Been Engaged at $50,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Spooner had the following to say to-day about a report from Minneapolis that he is to enter the service of James J. Hill at a salary of $50,000 a year:

"Mr. Hill offered me the place of general counsel of his roads in 1884. I have not met Mr. Hill since then, nor have I had any communications from him. The story that I will be in his employ is a fabrication pure and simple.

"I did not announce my retirement from the Senate to become the lawyer of any single corporation."

VOGEL BROTHERS

A Mighty Array of New Black Suits for Spring

IF you could but see the time, the energy, the thought, the care, and the preparation devoted to this marvelous showing you would then realize what a mighty undertaking it is to bring forth this largest and best collection of Black Suits ever presented to the New York public.

Thoroughness is the keynote, both in tailoring and diversity. Our own manufacturing organization, which admits of no superior, has produced garments that are a credit to their art.

Every good black fabric, both rough and smooth, has been drawn upon, fashioned into six distinctive sack coat models, each one correctly portraying the very newest spring thoughts, from the conventional to the most radical.

The price range is exhaustive. Suits for men of all proportions are presented at $16, $17, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

Broadway
33rd to 34th St. **Saks & Company** Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—MARCH 8TH AND 9TH

A Presentation of the New Spring and Summer Models
IN THE
Shop for Children on the Second Floor

It is an organized effort to demonstrate what has ever been our contention. We believe that our shop for children affords every conceivable garment and dress requisite in an exhaustive and complete variety, for the boy in short trousers and the girl in short dresses.

So that you may satisfy yourself whether our contention is based on fact, we have arranged to exhibit on Friday and Saturday a complete and exhaustive series of Spring and Summer cloth and wash garments, beginning with those for the infant at [illegible] months, and ending with the formal and informal apparel for the lad or [illegible]s of sixteen years.

Apparel for Girls & Misses

Through logical and natural development, this department has grown to twice its former size, both in extent and in scope. It affords what is perhaps the most varied and extensive stock of garments for girls and misses ever presented in one shop.

In the new Spring models we present Coats, Tailored Suits, Washable Suits and Dresses, Separate Skirts, Party and Dancing Dresses, from the simple though effective styles to the most elaborate adaptations of foreign models.

Particularly would we impress upon you our strength with inexpensive garments, such as:

Spring Coats for girls and misses, fashioned of light fancy mixtures, checks and stripes, thoroughly tailored and lined throughout. $6.90, $9.75, $12.50.

Separate Skirts for misses, in 9 entirely new plaited models, fashioned of fancy checks, stripes, plain voiles and Panama cloths. $6.90 and $7.90.

Tailored Suits for girls, fashioned of fancy plaids, checks, stripes and serges. $14.50 and $18.50.

Tailored Suits for misses and small women, fashioned of light mixtures, checks, stripes and plain fabrics. $19.50 and $25.00.

Washable Dresses for girls, in 14 altogether different styles, fashioned of white and colored washable fabrics. $2.95.

Apparel for Infants

From the most inexpensive dress that we can afford to identify with our label, to the most elaborately hand-embroidered and hand-made garments from abroad, and including every requisite which comfort and necessity demand for an infant—that is our scope.

Long and Short Dresses, Coats, Wrappers, Sacques, Hood Shawls, Caps, Hats, Bonnets, Pique Afghans, Pillow Slips, Bibs, Bootees, Celluloid Toilet Sets, Hampers, Baskets, Wash Stand Sets and Scales.

Millinery for Girls & Misses

It is a new department on the second floor which invites your interest to the rather exclusive collection of trimmed millinery and informal hats for girls and misses. The models are designed specifically for their service. Yet the prices are exceptionally modest.

Clothing for Boys

We do not know how it would be possible to offer a more diversified collection of garments for boys than ours.

Beginning with suits and coats of a thoroughly serviceable and dependable character at a modest price, and ending with garments fashioned of the finest fabrics, and exhausting the higher phases of the tailormen's craft.

Norfolk Suits in 8 models and 87 distinctive patterns, of worsteds, cheviots tweeds, velours and serges.

Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits in 9 models and 92 different patterns of homespuns, cheviots, tweeds and serges.

Washable Norfolk, Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits in 12 models and 75 distinctive patterns of galatea, chambray, poplin, pique, duck, linen and crash.

Spring Top Coats and Reefers in 3 models and 90 distinctive patterns of paca cloth, cheviot, tweed, covert, serge and whipcord.

Tuxedo, Eton and Court Suits in the new and authoritative dress models.

Shoes for Boys and Girls

We never did accept the common theory that good service demanded uncouthness and heavy leathers in a shoe for children. Rather do ours commend themselves because of the fine leathers and graceful styles together with the good service. Nor does all that unduly influence the prices—they are modest.

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mark on cigar boxes means more than the name of the cigars. It is not a name, but a seal of smoking insurance.

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Make an easy test—

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Five cents

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but see that you get a *freshly* opened "square deal"
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STRAUS SPEAKS OUT FOR PASTEURIZATION

Cites English Authorities in Support of Measure Before Aldermen.

LONGER DELAY A CRIME

Board of Health at Work on a New Plan for Safeguarding Milk Supply.

Arguments for and against the compulsory pasteurization of the city's milk supply were made at an adjourned hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday on the Freeman bill, which would compel the pasteurization of virtually all of the milk consumed in Greater New York. The hearing was adjourned again yesterday, and will be taken up in two weeks to give a final hearing to those interested in the matter.

For the advocates of pasteurization, Nathan Straus attended in person, while Dr. Green, who has been closely associated with him in his efforts toward a general pasteurization, read a paper that Mr. Straus had prepared. Mr. Straus in this paper contended that it was an absolutely futile thing to try to inspect adequately the herds of a half dozen States from which New York's milk supply is drawn, and that, while all efforts toward a more thorough inspection were commendable, they could not be depended on to insure anything like pure milk to the city.

"I have nothing against the inspection theory," said Mr. Straus, "except to say that it is an idle dream."

Passing to a citation of some of the authorities on the subject of pasteurization, and particularly those who have studied the matter with a view to preventing tuberculosis, Mr. Straus's paper quoted a wide range of opinion which was unanimous on the primary proposition involved. Thus the British Royal Commission said:

"Cows' milk containing bovine tubercule bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man. A very considerable amount of the disease and loss of life, particularly among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercule bacilli."

Sir Frederick Treves of the National Health Society of London said:

"The absolutely reckless use of raw unpasteurized milk is little short of a national crime, for which we are paying heavily in ill-health, disease, and death."

Mr. Straus quoted Dr. Abraham Jacoby as declaring that boiling milk by way of substitution for pasteurization did not destroy its nutritive qualities, and he emphasized the need of having the city pay whatever cost might attach to the undertaking so that the poor might not have the price of a necessity of life raised. In closing Mr. Straus said:

"Every day's delay is a crime against the community. I urge you to warn the public through the Board of Health if it will obey your word, and if not, directly, to boil, boil, boil its milk until some general plan of pasteurization can be determined upon."

Alderman Freeman presented an argument to the effect that, if the Aldermen failed to take proper means to safeguard the city's milk supply and an epidemic ensued, the members of the Board would be subject to indictment on the theory that they had allowed an impure milk supply to exist as a common nuisance, dangerous to the health of the city. The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Darlington, President of the Board of Health, in which he admitted that the present form of inspection was inadequate, although "essentially correct and satisfactory in its general features." Dr. Darlington announced that the Board of Health was at work on a comprehensive plan for safeguarding the milk supply, which it believed when made known would prove satisfactory to both the Aldermen and the city at large.

The letter closed:

"The Board feels strongly that the adoption at this time of any partial measures or untried measures would be likely to delay or defeat the purpose in view."

The hearing developed some opposition to Mr. Straus's position and to the proposed ordinance, both as originally introduced, and as it stood after certain amendments were offered by Alderman Griffenhagen yesterday. As amended it would allow the sale of raw milk containing less than 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre, and coming from certified dairies only, and it was admitted that this would admittedly compel the pasteurization of about 90 per cent. of the milk supply of New York.

William H. Allen, representing the Milk Conference Committee which recently published an extended report on the subject of pure milk, said that that body was opposed to compulsory pasteurization, and cited the personal opposition of Drs. Hermann Biggs and L. Emmett Holt, two noted authorities on the diseases of children an don the milk question generally. Mr. Allen quoted Dr. Biggs as saying that not one-third of 1 per cent. of the total cases of tuberculosis came from infection through bovine tuberculosis, and declared that Dr. Holt did not feed pasteurized milk to his own baby.

NEW LAW SHUTS OUT LABOR.

Attorney General's Opinion on Assisted Immigration—Hawaiians Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Attorney-General Bonaparte gave out to-day his decision on the importation of immigrants under the Alien-Contract Labor laws, a forecast of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He bases it on the importation of 500 German immigrants into Charleston, S. C., last December. It was given at the request of the House Committee on Immigration.

The opinion in effect is that even though the fares of immigrants are paid by others in violation of law, the law as it stood at that time did not provide that the immigrants themselves should be excluded in such case. They were not put under any enforceable contract for work by the South Carolina agent and therefore cannot be deported.

The important section of the opinion, however, deals with the provisions of the present law affecting such importations. The Attorney General holds in effect that, under the provisions of the new immigration act, which was approved by the President last Monday, the immigrants in question could have been excluded.

HONOLULU, March 7.—The opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte to the effect that assisted immigration is illegal under the new law has caused the greatest consternation here. It is feared that it will cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars involved in the charters of the steamers Helioporas and Kumeric, besides defeating the effort to introduce European immigration into Hawaii. A special meeting of the Territorial Board of Immigration will be called to consider the subject.

Horse's Kick Kills a Farmer.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—Alexander Mitchell, a young man from New York, who recently came to Allards Corners, near Walden, Orange County, and took up farming, was kicked and killed by a horse to-day as he was entering the barn to feed it.

TELLS OF LAND FRAUD DEAL.

Broker Declares a Share Was Asked for Hermann and Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—That Binger Hermann, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon "would have to be taken care of" out of the profits of the land speculations depending on the creation of the Blue Mountain forest reserve in Eastern Oregon, was declared to-day in the trial of Mr. Hermann. George Sorenson, a lumber and land broker of Portland, Ore., who recently was convicted of conspiracy in land frauds in that State, was the witness.

Sorenson said the intermediary in the matter was S. P. Mays, a lawyer of Portland. He told of a letter which he said had been sent to Mays giving information on the proposed reserve. He entered into a scheme with Mays, he said, to take advantage of this information.

The idea was, Sorenson said, to buy up the State's school lands in Eastern Oregon and then have a forest reserve created which would include them. These lands could then be exchanged for lieu lands scrip entitling the holder to better lands in exchange. Each citizen was entitled to take up 320 acres of these lands. Sorenson's part of the deal was to acquire the rights of citizens.

Some of these rights, he said, were assigned to him without cost. The majority of the assignments, however, he bought, paying all the way from a glass of beer to $1 for each assignment. In this way, he said, he obtained for himself about 12,000 acres and for Mays, Jones, and Smith, the other members of the combination, about 30,000 acres. He learned that 17,000 acres had been bought by McKinley, Parpin, and Hyde, other persons concerned.

McKinley and Parpin were told by Mays, he asserted, that unless they gave up at least half of their holdings their lands would be excluded from the proposed forest reserve. Mays told them that there were many expenses attached to the work of creating the reserve, and that there were several persons in Washington who "would have to be taken care of." McKinley was willing to give up half of his land.

Some time after this, Sorenson said, Mays made the same demand on him. He demanded to know who it was in Washington who "would have to be taken care of." Mays replied, "Hermann and Mitchell." He expressed a willingness to give up half his lands to meet this "expense account."

NO COOLIE LABOR FOR CANAL.

Bidders to Supply It Released from Their Obligations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Frederick Morse of the American-China Company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the Isthmian Canal Commission to supply Chinese laborers for the Isthmian canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids, which have been pending since last Fall.

Action has been deferred upon these bids because the Administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continue under Government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient, and Mr. Morse himself called on Secretary Taft to-day with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the President.

Later the following statement was given out at the War Department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the Isthmus, the persons making the bids for Chinese labor, which have been long pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from any obligations under their bids, and that if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor they will be notified."

DEPEW FOR ROOSEVELT.

Says There Is No Crystallization on Any Other for Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Depew, who for the last two years has taken a hurdle every time a newspaper man loomed up, is getting his nerves back so far now that if approached cautiously he will stand for a moment or two without being hitched. As he left the White House to-day several newspaper men, after depositing their guns at the door and rolling up their sleeves to show that no cards were concealed therein, induced Mr. Depew to reveal his choice for the Presidency in 1908. It is Roosevelt.

"There is no crystallization upon any other man than Roosevelt," said Mr. Depew. "He is the strongest man in the country."

Then he fled.

Champ Clark came out and heard it.

"Well," said Champ, looking reflectively after the vanishing figure of Depew, "Roosevelt may take the nomination, but I'll be sorry to see him do so, for no man will ever be elected President for a third term until this Republic is on its last legs—and that time is a long way off."

WE WARN HAITI.

Cannot Permit Discrimination Against American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A number of American citizens engaged in business in Haiti have complained that they are being oppressively treated and driven out of the island by the Government of that country as a result of its policy of excluding foreign merchants from participation in Haitian trade.

Secretary Root has instructed American Minister Furniss to inform the Government of Haiti that this country cannot permit discrimination against American citizens and must insist that any decree of expulsion must be applied to all foreigners as well as Americans.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Ambassador from Japan and Viscountess Aoki entertained this evening at their second large reception, when 400 guests were received between 10 o'clock and midnight. Part of the Marine Band played in the breakfast room.

To celebrate the festival of Ni-Careme Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth varied her usual Thursday evening at home this evening by substituting a small dance and domino party for the regular musical programme adopted for the Lenten season. The company numbered several hundred, chiefly from the ranks of the younger married set, and the younger bachelors of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge were hosts at their second dinner party of the week this evening when their guests were Miss Foraker, Miss Elkins, Miss Townsend, Miss Oliver, Miss Hill, Miss Jackson, Miss Jennings, Viscount de Chambrun of the French Embassy, Mr. Ivany of the Austrian Embassy, Mr. Centario of the Italian Embassy, Mr. Sturdy of the British Embassy, Count Bernsdorff, Count Adhimar, Mr. Huidekoper, and Lieut. McCauley.

The officers of the Germany Army now touring the United States—Major Busse, Major Losburg, Major Olizewai, Lieut. Setter, and Secretary Brailer—were entertained at luncheon to-day by the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg. The additional guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hannig, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Hebbinghaus, and members of the Ambassador's staff.

Mme. Creel was at home this afternoon at the Mexican Embassy, when she welcomed a number of visitors, the occasion being altogether informal, and one of the two days at home which Mme. Creel will observe throughout the Spring. The Ambassador was present during most of the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, who have relinquished the lease of the house on Connecticutt Avenue, which they occupied thr ough the Winter, will pass the next two weeks at the Willard.

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J. H. Cutter
Whiskey
Guaranteed an absolutely pure blend
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45 Beaver Street, New York

PEACE CONGRESS THAT MEETS HERE

Programme Completed for the First Convention to be Held Next Month.

MANY COMING FROM ABROAD

Men Distinguished in Public Life in America and Europe to Make Addresses.

The programme of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which is to hold its session in Carnegie Hall from April 14 to April 17, was made public yesterday. The congress, the first of the kind in America, is to be one of the most important gatherings ever held in this country.

In addition to the American delegates there will be in attendance many distinguished men from Europe, many of whom are coming as the guests of Andrew Carnegie, President of the congress. They include:

Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford; Dr. E. S. Roberts, Master of Caius College, Cambridge; Sir William Turner, Principal Edinburgh University; the Very Rev. John M. Lang, Principal Aberdeen University; Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; W. T. Stead, editor Review of Reviews; C. F. Moberly Bell, manager London Times; Hammond Hall, editor London Daily News; Clement K. Shorter, editor London Sphere; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of the French Senate; J. Tuetey, Homelle, Director of the Louvre; Leonce Benedite, Director of the Luxembourg; Prof. Marcelin Boule, Director Museum of Natural History; Camille Enlart, Director of the Trocadero Museum; Lieut. Von Loewenfeld, General Assistant of the German Emperor; Theodore Von Moeller, member of the Reichstag; Dr. Reinhold Kosmer, Director of Prussian Archives; Frederick S. Archenhold, astronomer; Professor Fritz Schaper, sculptor; Ernst E. Von Ihne, architect to the German Emperor; Baron Lambermont, member of the Hague Court of Arbitration; "Maarten Maartens," the novelist, who is J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz.

Among the speakers will be the Secretary of State, Elihu Root; Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; William Jennings Bryan, Gov. Charles E. Hughes, Archbishop Farley, Judge George Gray, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Rabbi Hirsch, Richard Bartholdt, Miss Jane Addams, and the Presidents of several of the leading American universities.

The congress will assemble on Sunday evening, April 14, when a musical service will be held.

On Monday the formal opening will take place, when Mr. Carnegie will make the opening address. Mayor McClellan will follow Mr. Carnegie, and will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city. Secretary Root and Gov. Hughes also will speak at this session.

The Tuesday morning session will be given up to the women members. On Tuesday afternoon there will be a meeting for young people, while the evening session will be the university meeting.

Perhaps the most important session of the congress will be that of Wednesday afternoon, which will centre upon the interparliamentary Union, and which will consider the judicial and legislative phases of the peace cause. Ex-Mayor Low will preside, and the speakers will be Mr. Bryan, Judge Gray, Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, and others.

The congress will close with a public dinner on Wednesday evening.

PENROSE DEFENSE OPENS.

Sergt. Major Taliaferro Tells of a Threat Made by a Civilian.

SAN ANTONIO, March 7.—The defense opened its case to-day in the Penrose court martial. Sergt. Major Spottswood Taliaferro of the First Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry, testified that the firing of guns that sounded like large calibre weapons, awakened him. He said that on the afternoon before the shooting a civilian had said to him:

"We'll shoot all of you to-night because of the assault on Mrs. Evans."

The evidence of Taliaferro in many points is decidedly different from all that preceded.

State Cares for Nancy Hanks's Grave.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—Governor Hanly has signed the bill under which the State will take charge of the grounds in which is situated the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. The Governor will appoint a commission to have charge of the grounds and maintain them.

TRACK REMOVAL PLANS WAIT.

Commission Postpones Action a Week Because of Multiplicity of Ideas.

The Rapid Transit Commission took no action yesterday regarding the plans for the removal of the New York Central Railroad's tracks from Eleventh Avenue, putting the matter over for a week because, as foretold in THE TIMES, the suggestions of the various civic organizations "seemed to go considerably beyond the lines laid down in the report of the commission's special committee."

As a matter of fact, the whole matter of the removal of the Eleventh Avenue tracks is so badly tangled that a fight in the courts is almost unavoidable. The civic societies insist on certain provisions that neither the commission nor the railroad company are willing to adopt. The condemnation clauses of the Saxe law, passed last year, become operative on March 26. If no contract is made by that time, or if no amendatory legislation is introduced in Albany in the meantime, it will be the duty of the Corporation Counsel to begin condemnation proceedings at once. The company would then go to court to stop this procedure.

George L. Rives, the board's counsel, said at the meeting yesterday that the suggestions of the Committee of Fifty and other bodies seemed to him to go beyond the board's wishes. The Committee of Fifty had sent in an amended Saxe law and an amended bill that the board might send to Albany. In brief, the amendments provided that the company should abandon its tracks south of Thirtieth Street, and that the building of an elevated road by the city should be left until later. The purpose of this, Myles M. Dawson explained, was to give the company the choice of building a subway or abandoning its franchise. It would not be right, he argued, to agree to build the elevated before the company made its decision.

The other suggestion was that north of Sixty-ninth Street, except where the road is to be elevated, it could be in a covered way. Mr. Rives said he would see the officials of the company regarding the suggestions, and pending such action he thought the plans should wait.

"We feel that the board's bill," said Mr. Dawson, "was wanting in not making a penalty for failure to obey. We now have the law with us, and if the company has not made a contract by March 26 it has acted at its own peril. We are not sorry that we have brought this board face to face with this problem. We have no apology to offer for having brought you there."

When H. G. Schneider of the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association entered the room the board hurriedly put through the motion to lay over, at the suggestion of the Mayor. Mr. Schneider objected to being barred from speaking, and later when he did get a chance he made a long speech.

Senator Martin Saxe said last night that the bill the board had proposed originally "wouldn't do at all." He expressed the opinion that there would probably be a long fight over the matter.

SPERM WHALE FOUND DEAD.

Carcass Yields a Small Fortune in Oil and Ambergris.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 7.—A sperm whale has been found at Sound Point, stranded and dead. It is more than 100 feet long. Twenty-five barrels of oil have been taken from the carcass, and it will yield a small fortune in ambergris.

It is suposed that this is the whale encountered two weeks ago by the yawl Muriel while she was on her way to Nassau under charter to the members of the New York Motor Club.

Appointments to West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following appointments to the United States Military Academy for 1908 were announced at the White House to-day: Burton Young Read, son of Capt. George W. Read; Terry de la Mesa Allen, son of Major S. A. Allen; Eaton C. Edwards, son of Lieut. Col. F. A. Edwards; Charles C. Dodd, son of Lieut. Col. G. A. Dodd; D'Alary Fecht, son of Capt. E. O. Fecht; Otis A. Wallace, son of the late Capt. Wallace; Manley Lawton, son of the late Gen. Lawton; Alfred Faxon Latimer, son of the late Lieut. Col. A. B. Latimer; John Pulford, son of the late Col. John Pulford; Donald W. Fraser, son of Sergt. John Fraser.

Iowa Bank Robbed of $4,000.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 7.—The safe in the Farmer's Savings Bank at Masonville, Iowa, was blown open early to-day. The robbers took $4,000.

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CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S HOUSE WAS HAUNTED

He Believes It, Anyway, and He Has a Good Deal of Ground for His Opinion.

HE HAD TO MOVE AWAY

Daughter Saw an Uncanny Little Man and the Door of the Poet's Room Opened Mysteriously.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—A curious legal action has been begun in the courts here which tends to support the theory, often expressed of late, that belief in occult things is growing, particularly among literary men.

From the documents in the suit it appears that in 1903 Stephen Phillips, the distinguished poet and dramatist, rented a country house at Egham. Hardly was he settled in his new home when all the members of the household began to hear mysterious noises. The poet's young daughter told her father that she had seen an "uncanny little man" creeping about the house, slinking down the stairways and through the halls, dodging into rooms and closets as she approached. He appeared to the girl not once, but several times.

Mr. Phillips himself never saw this apparition, but he had other evidences of a mysterious being in the house. One day while he was sitting at his desk in the library the door leading into the hallway opened. There had been no noise whatever, and when the door swung back on its hinges the poet was greatly surprised. He called aloud, and, receiving no reply, rang. A servant came. Questioned about the matter, the servant declared that she had been in another part of the house for nearly half an hour and thut so far as she knew there was nobody else in the building.

Although unable to dismiss the curious occurrence from his mind, Mr. Phillips dipped his pen again and resumed writing. In less than half an hour the door opened again. It happened that Mr. Phillips had just looked up from his desk and saw the door swing back. He walked to the door and examined it. Then he looked down the hallway. There was no indication that there had been a visitor.

The servant whom Mr. Phillips had called and questioned about the opening door told the other servants about it, and that, with the story of the uncanny little man which Miss Phillips had told, decided them to get out of the house as quickly as possible. Mr. Phillips remonstrated with them and begged them to stay, but they refused. As a matter of fact, the poet could not argue with them convincingly because he himself shared their fears.

Since his departure from the house nobody has been willing to rent it, and its owner has brought an action for damages against the newspapers which made the story public.

It appears that Mr. Phillips really believes that his house was haunted.

RAPID PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

Measures Against Corruption—Boycott of Imports Planned.

TEHERAN, March 7.—The new National Bank was formally opened to-day.

Parliament has ordered that the strictest measures be taken to stop the sale of administrative and army appointments. A special commission has been appointed to prosecute offenders.

As a measure against another great abuse, namely, extortion, it has been determined by Parliament to place the new Governor of Khorassan on a fixed salary and to hold him to a strict accounting as to the taxes collected.

Enlistments for the popular militia continue steadily. Five hundred militiamen are already being drilled daily near the House of Parliament.

A society has been formed to boycott European imports, particularly tea and sugar.

The Shah has summoned Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, who was Grand Vizier in 1902, by telegraph from Europe for the purpose. It is believed here, of putting him in charge of Government affairs.

All the Deputies were present at to-day's sitting of Parliament, including those who recently refused the oath of allegiance.

INSANE AT KAISER'S CONCERT.

Chorus Singer, Suddenly Demented, Gives the "Assemble" Signal.

BERLIN, March 7.—Eugen Kupke, a chorus singer of the Royal Opera, became suddenly demented at a concert given in the Palace last night at which all the Ambassadors and the most distinguished persons in official life were present. During a pause, while refreshments were being served, a drum was beaten, giving the military signal to "Assemble." The guests hurried to their seats, and the Emperor, who was astonished, asked the conductor, Richard Strauss, why the signal was given. Herr Strauss explained that it was the act of an insane person, who was forcibly removed.

Emperor William was in an adjacent room when the incident occurred. He did not even see Kupke, and the reports published in the United States that Kupke tried to attack the Emperor are absolutely false.

IRISH M. P.'S PROTEST.

Want White Star Liners to Continue Calling at Queenstown.

LONDON, March 7.—The Postmaster General, Mr. Buxton, to-day received an influential deputation of Irish members of Parliament and representatives of the commerce of Ireland and the North of England, who called on him regarding the proposed change of the calling port of the White Star Line steamers from Queenstown to Plymouth on their homeward journey.

Mr. Buxton expressed his sympathy with the members of the deputation, who were opposed to the change, and promised that if he could do so diplomatically he would make representations on the subject to the United States Government. He pointed out, however, that the Postmaster General had no control over the homeward mails. The matter rested entirely in the hands of the American Government, though the latter had no definite arrangement with the White Star Line, which would enable it to influence the company as regarded its ports of call.

MI-CAREME IN PARIS.

Big Crowds on the Boulevards—Carnival Queen Goes to the Elysee.

PARIS, March 7.—The Mid-Lent procession here to-day was the most successful in years. Bright sunshine attracted hundreds of thousands of persons to the boulevards, and the confetti battles accompanying the passage of the floats were most picturesque. In spite of the dense crowds no serious accidents are reported.

A feature of the festivities was the reception of the Queen of the Carnival at the Elysée Palace.

ASSAILS MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Lord Mayor of London Calls It a Curse and an Abomination.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 7.—The Lord Mayor of London does not believe in municipal trading and is not afraid to say so. At the Motor Show to-day he made an address in the course of which he said:

"I believe individual enterprise is the thing that will make this country great, and that it will altogether knock out municipal enterprise. I firmly believe that municipal enterprise is a curse and an abomination. I don't believe it is good for any State or country that even tramcars should be run by municipal enterprise. I believe as time goes on the motor industry will produce something which will make tramcars of the present day scrap iron and stop their operation by municipalities.

"I am told there was an election in London on Saturday. I believe this election was gained not at all, or very slightly, on political lines. It was a protest of the electors against municipal trading."

MRS. WARD WOULDN'T VOTE.

Authoress Hopes Woman's Suffrage Bill Will Fail.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—Mrs. Humphry Ward in a letter expresses the hope that Parliament will not be persuaded to give women the right to vote at Parliamentary elections. She says if Parliamentary suffrage is granted to women an immense addition will be made to the ignorant and unstable vote, and the safety of the State will thereby be greatly weakened for the sake of ends which may be abundantly reached in other ways.

The Woman Suffrage bill comes up in the House of Commons to-morrow.

TURKEY MUST HURRY UP.

We Will Take Active Measures If the Trouble Is Not Soon Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—It is intimated that the United States will shortly take more active measures to enforce its demands for official recognition of the American schools and missionary establishments in Turkey, should the removal of the existing difficulties be much longer delayed.

The Ministerial committee appointed to deal with the question has been sitting at the Yildiz Palace and has already reaffirmed the settlement arranged three years ago with the American Embassy, and a new decree approving the agreement has been submitted to the Sultan. It is hoped that his signature will remove the obstacles placed by irresponsible officials in the way of the proper execution of the arrangements.

All the details necessary for the fulfillment of the agreement were decided upon by the American Embassy and the responsible departments of the Porte at the time the settlement was reached, and consequently Ambassador Leishman has resolutely refused to consider all suggestions to reopen the discussion on the subject.

ONE ITALIAN MINISTER DEAD.

Another Dying—Signor Gallo Expires from Syncope.

ROME, March 7.—Signor Gallo, the Minister of Justice, died this morning from syncope. He was born in 1849, and was formerly Minister of Public Instruction, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Minister of Education.

Signor Massimini, the Minister of Finance, who was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, is said this morning to be in a dying condition.

LAUDS AMBASSADOR TOWER.

Foreign Minister Tschirsky Denies He Lacks Influence with Germany.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Tschirsky, in conversation with the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day, said:

"I have heard that some of the American newspapers have said that your Ambassador here, Mr. Tower, is without influence with the German Government. I think it proper to say that such statements seem to me to be odd, because it is well known how large a personal and political position Mr. Tower has made for himself in Berlin.

"He maintains, it is true, with firmness the contentions of the United States, as, for instance, in the International Wireless Telegraph Conference, and in the recent tariff negotiations, but that is precisely what we expect of our own Ambassadors—firmness in behalf of our national interests and their advancement by sincere means.

"Mr. Tower's long experience in international matters and his power of interpreting clearly to us the American views have contributed much to the good-will between our countries."

Emperor William dined with Ambassador and Mrs. Tower this evening, bringing with him Lieut. Gen. von Plessen, Col. von Gontard, and Major von Friedeburg of his suite.

Mrs. Tower sails for home on March 12, and Mr. Tower will follow her March 26 on two months' leave of absence.

BOTH CLAIM WAR SUCCESS.

Honduras and Nicaragua Tell of Each Other's Alleged Demoralization.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, March 7.—The representative here of The Associated Press has received a message from Gen. Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, from Choluteca, a strongly fortified town, sixty eight miles south of Tegucigalpa, reporting a victory over the Nicaraguans at Namasiquo, in Honduras, saying that the enemy is disbanding by the hundred, and that the Honduran army is most enthusiastic and eager for the order to advance.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 7.—It is reported here that Honduran revolutionists have taken possession of the towns of Morolica, San Antonio de Los Flores, San Lucas, Guinope, Yuscaron, Danli, and El Paraiso. Many volunteers are joining the revolutionists as a result of the reverses to the Honduran Army under President Bonilla. President Bonilla hurriedly abandoned Tegucigalpa and went to Choluteca, where his only army is concentrated. The Honduran troops are reported to be deserting.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mexico and the United States are using their kindly offices in an attempt to effect a settlement of the trouble which threatens to involve all five of the Central American republics in war. It can be stated positively, however, that there is no thought of intervention on the part of the United States, and Mexico is believed to be unwilling to intervene.

TWO DENIALS BY FRANCE.

Government Contradicts Recent Reports Originating in Rome.

PARIS, March 7.—The Foreign Office has authorized a denial of the reports from Rome that France is trying to prevent the Vatican from being represented at The Hague Peace Conference. The Foreign Office says the question solely concerns the Italian Government.

An official note issued to-day denies the report from Rome that the French Government had attempted to interfere in the domestic politics of foreign countries, especially Spain and Italy.

DUMA'S PROSPECTS REGARDED AS GOOD

It Is Expected to Make a Much Better Record Than the First Parliament.

M. GOLOVIN INDISCREET

President Is Said to Have Criticised the Czar's Lack of Grasp of the Situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The Russian press, which previously had been occupied chiefly with descriptive accounts of the opening of Parliament, today discusses editorially the significance of the first day's proceedings. The general view is that the self-restraint and feeling of responsibility exhibited by both Right and Left render a speedy dissolution improbable. Parliament will, it is thought, continue in session for six weeks to two months, and possibly longer, and, it is believed, will make a far better record in constructive legislation than its predecessor.

The cordial manner with which President Golovin was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas yesterday, the actions of the caucuses of all parties, and, above all, the decision of the Conservatives to support the petition for the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners except bomb throwers, confirm, according to the papers, this probability, the most hopeful sign being the Conservative decision regarding amnesty, showing that the right wing is controlled by tactful leaders who are able to keep the extremists in hand.

The hopes of harmony engendered by the ease with which M. Golovin was elected to the Presidency of the lower house received, however, a setback to-day at a second caucus of the Opposition parties, which lasted until a late hour to-night. There was complete disagreement regarding the apportionment of the official posts in the House still to be filled. The discussion was stormy and it showed a powerful Socialist boycott against M. Teslinko, the Constitutional Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency of the House.

Although M. Teslinko is a well-known Radical and in spite of the fact that he has taken part in the defense of nearly all the famous political prisoners, including Mlle. Maria Spiridonovo, he is now practically ostracized for having taken the place of a workman candidate in Moscow. The Social Democrats manifested their displeasure by their absence from the caucus. The orators of the Constitutional Democratic Party made a gallant defense of M. Teslinko, but they failed to shake the opposition against him.

An emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party has been called for 1:30 A. M. to-morrow to deal with the situation, and there will be another caucus at 10 A. M., just before the sitting of Parliament.

The Conservatives, acting under the leadership of the Octobrist group, are making every effort to wean the Constitutional Democrats from the extreme left. They have decided to support M. Teslinko in exchange for the Second Vice Presidency of the House.

According to club gossip a good understanding between the Crown and the Lower House of Parliament is threatened by several indiscretions on the part of President Golovin, who is quoted as criticising in private the political intelligence displayed by the Emperor and the Empress's grasp of the situation, as shown by her question whether he (Golovin) was a member of the Right Party—remarks which are sure to reach the Emperor in exaggerated form.

M. Golovin has received upward of one thousand telegrams of congratulation on his election. He has also received several messages from parties of exiles in furthermost Siberia, begging Parliament to remember the martyrs of freedom and to intercede for them.

The Holy Synod has ordered the suppression of a paper edited by a monk, Father Iliadore, which has a wide circulation among the lower classes and in which for several months reactionary articles of the most virulent character have appeared, exhorting patriotic Russians to rise and slay all the Liberals.

PLOT AGAINST CZAR'S MOTHER?

Extraordinary Precautions Are Taken by the English Police.

LONDON, March 7.—The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived here this morning and was greeted at the railroad station by her sister, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the staff of the Russian Embassy.

The Empress reached London half an hour earlier than the time publicly announced for her arrival, and several foreign envoys who had not been apprised of the change arrived at the station after the departure of the royal party. The expediting of the Empress's arrival was, it is understood, planned by the police.

Extraordinary precautions for the safety of the Dowager Empress surrounded her from the time of her arrival in England. None but officials were allowed in the vicinity of the landing stage at Dover, and the railway, especially all the bridges and crossings, was guarded by uniformed police and detectives. The route from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace, where the Empress is staying, was lined at short intervals by Scotland Yard men and regular police and the palace police guard was largely augmented.

In addition, all the haunts of Anarchists are being closely watched day and night by police in plain clothes and detectives, who believe they have every Anarchist in the city under surveillance.

HOLD-UP AT A UNIVERSITY.

Moscow Policeman Killed—Bomb Thrown Into a Prince's Flat.

MOSCOW, March 7.—A daring hold-up took place at the university here to-day. While the officials were being paid off in the Chancellery seven armed men entered, threatened all present with pistols, and demanded their money.

The intruders then fired in the air, seized $20,000, and decamped after killing a Sergeant of Police whom they met at the door and who was about to enter the building.

The university is now surrounded by police and all the houses in the vicinity are being searched.

WARSAW, March 7.—A bomb was thrown at noon to-day into a flat occupied by Prince Argutynski, Director of the Government High School. The premises were wrecked, but the Prince was not injured.

The thrower of the bomb, a youth, succeeded in making his escape.

LODZ, March 7.—At the funeral this afternoon of Capt. Cherkasskij, who was murdered here two days ago, the officers and privates escorting the hearse took it upon themselves to attack with swords a number of persons on the street who did not remove their hats as the hearse went by.

Many persons were wounded.

THE ALGECIRAS REVELATIONS.

Official of the French Foreign Office Confirms Tardieu's Story.

PARIS, March 7.—In a semi-official statement issued to-day a "high personage" at the Foreign Office affirms the general accuracy of M. Tardieu's inside history of the Algeciras conference, published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, an dat the same time expresses regret at the publication, "as it may embarrass M. Pichon's policy, which is directed to the appeasement of Franco-German relations."

This personage intimates that M. Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, inspired the publication in the belief that he was rendering a service to France and the world.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

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The PORT of MISSING MEN

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"Mr. Nicholson has a happy knack of entrapping the wariest old reader; and his hero and heroine can always be relied upon to be thoroughly up to date and charming." —*N. Y. Globe*

Boston

"Keeps the average man reading until midnight, regardless of the many sarcastic remarks of his wife at his expense." —*Boston Transcript*

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"'The Port of Missing Men' promises to be fully as successful as the book with the name suggestive of numerous tallow dips." —*Philadelphia Record*

Chicago

"Mr. Nicholson has written several very readable novels. One thinks that 'The Port of Missing Men' is by far his most interesting book." —*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

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"A new book by the author of 'The House of a Thousand Candles' is sure to get a hearing from the public." —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

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THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

RANJITSINHJI IS TO BE THE JAM

Famous Cricketer's Claim to the Throne of Nawanagar Is Allowed.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM

Disputed Title to the Throne Was Result of the Oriental Custom of Adoption.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—"Confirmed Jam Nawanagar."

This dispatch, received yesterday by a well-known firm of London solicitors was from their client, Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, who is now in India, and announced that his long fight to obtain possession of the throne of Nawanagar had been successful. The news was later confirmed by a telegram from the Indian authorities.

Every one in England is gratified by "Ranji's" success. His marvelous skill as a cricketer endeared him to the British people, and his urbanity and lack of "side" made him a general favorite in London society.

It is a curious story—that of Ranjitsinhji's claim to the throne of Nawanagar, a tiny Rajput State, with a population of about 316,000 and a gross revenue estimated at $750,000 annually. The new Jam obtains his "gadi," or feudal throne, as a result of the Oriental custom of adoption. Shri Vibaji, who was Jam from 1852 to 1895, had thirteen Rajput and five Mohammedan wives, but until 1856 none of them had succeeded in providing him with a son and heir. In that year he was blessed with a son, Kalubha, whom the Government of India recognized as his heir in 1872. But Kalubha, it is said, ungratefully conspired against his father, and in 1877 he and his son Lakhuba were irrevocably disinherited.

Vibaji then adopted a cousin, but the cousin died, and thereupon he adopted Ranjitsinhji, a nephew of the deceased cousin. In 1882 there was a fresh complication; Vibaji became once more a father, and in 1884 he asked leave from the Government to set aside Ranjitsinhji in this child's favor, on the ground that the adoption had been conditional only. The demand was admitted to be valid, and when Vibaji died he was succeeded by his natural-born son, Jaswautsinhji, who died at the age of 24 last August. The succession was claimed by Ranjitsinhji, Lakhuba, and various Rajput kinsmen, and the Government of India has now given its decision, which seems likely to give satisfaction both to the Rajput aristocracy and to the people of Nawanagar.

Ranjitsinhji was born in 1872, and first appeared in an English county cricket match when he was 23 years old. In 1896 and 1899 he was champion batsman of All England. His work, "The Jubilee Book of Cricket," is one of the best ever written on the game.

New Spanish Minister Arrives.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Señor Don Ramon Pina, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, has arrived here and is stopping temporarily at a hotel. The date of his presentation to President Roosevelt has not been arranged.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LISBON, March 7.—King Frederick August of Saxony arrived here to-day and was received in State by King Charles.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William to-day received in audience the German deputation which is going to Pittsburg to be present at the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute, namely, ex-Prussian Minister of Commerce Von Moeller, Lieut. Gen. Von Loewenfeld, Profs. Koser and Schaper, Herr von Ihne, the court architect, and Lieut. Col. Dickhut.

VIENNA, March 7.—Prof. Burgess, Dean of Columbia University, has accepted an invitation of the Vienna Juristic Society to lecture here on March 20.

JOHANNESBURG, March 7.—Four hundred unemployed paraded through the streets to-day carrying banners inscribed with the words "Premier Botha is our only hope."

PARIS, March 7.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the discussion of the bill to increase the duties on cottonseed and other vegetable oils. After a desultory debate the matter went over until next Monday. M. Suchetel, Liberal Republican, said that to increase the duties would enrich French agriculturists by five or six million dollars.

ROME, March 7.—Lloyd C. Griscom, who succeeds Henry White as Ambassador of the United States to Italy, arrived here to-day. Mrs. Griscom will join him here shortly.

AMERICA WON'T INTERFERE.

Has No Concern In Quarrel of Santo Domingo Company's Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The State Department has reached the conclusion that it has no proper concern in the quarrel between the British stockholders of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company and the other foreign holders of that company's securities, notwithstanding that the British Government has undertaken to bring this matter to its attention.

As the matter is understood here, Señor Velasquez, the Dominican financial agent who visited America and Europe last Fall for the purpose of obtaining a readjustment of the foreign indebtedness of his Government, reached an agreement with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company whereby that corporation was to accept 90 per cent. of its $4,500,000 claim against Santo Domingo in full settlement. The British bondholders, it appears, were dissatisfied, but the affair is regarded here as an internal quarrel in the company, and legally the Velasquez settlement will stand.

It is understood that Minister Dawson arrived in Santo Domingo to-day with a copy of the treaty ratified by the United States Senate. It will be at once submitted to the Domingan Congress, and speedy action upon it is expected.

GERMANS HOPE FOR TREATY.

Negotiations with Our Tariff Commissioners Considered Favorable.

BERLIN, March 7.—During the discussion of the Foreign Office budget in the Reichstag to-day Dr. von Koerner, Director of the Trade Division of the Foreign Office, said an agreement in opinion had been reached with the representatives of the United States on the basis for a future commercial treaty, from which was noped a satisfactory outcome from the present situation would be reached.

The American Tariff Commissioners, Dr. von Koerner added, had not, it was true, full powers to conclude a treaty, but the results of the negotiations were favorable to German interests. The American Commissioners had been convinced of many inconveniences and unfair things in the treatment of German exporters, had so reported to President Roosevelt, and the results of their report might be expected soon.

Von Sternburg's Salary Raised.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Appropriations Committee of the Reichstag to-day voted to increase the salary of the Ambassador at Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, by $5,000, raising it to $30,000, and to increase the salary of the First Secretary by $625, raising it to $4,750.

LIQUOR DEALERS TO DEFY TRUSTS

Their Own Bonding and Ice Companies to Keep Down Rates This Year.

PLANS ARE ALL PREPARED

Natural and Artificial Ice Will Be Supplied—Low Rate Assured for Bonds.

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of New York County, which comprises nearly every saloon keeper in Manhattan and the Bronx, has organized an ice company and obtained control of a security company so that it can prevent what it considers excessive rates for ice and for the bonding of liquor licenses.

For two or three years the liquor dealers have complained of the continual rise in the rates charged by security companies for liquor license bonds. From $18 the rates went as high as $40 last year, and this year the liquor dealers say seven of the security companies with which they do business have combined to force another advance.

There was a meeting of the association at Terrace Garden yesterday afternoon, and the members decided to do business exclusively with the United Surety Company of Baltimore, which has operated in New York State for several years. A number of the members of the liquor dealers' association are stockholders, and it was announced yesterday that Cornelius F. Riley, Vice President of the liquor dealers' association, and M. F. Farley, the President, had been appointed manager and assistant manager respectively of the United Surety Company in New York State. For the present they will confine their efforts to New York City alone.

P. A. McManus, counsel for the association, said that the company had not yet fixed the rate it would charge the New York liquor dealers for license bonds, but that it would not be more than $20, and possibly as low as $18.

When the price of ice was forced up to 35 and 40 cents a hundred pounds last Summer many of the smaller liquor dealers were driven out of business, and the association determined to harvest its own supply. Three weeks ago the Independent Ice Company was incorporated at the Secretary of State's office with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers and directors of the company are all members of the liquor dealers' association, and it is only to members of the association that it will supply ice, unless there is a surplus.

The ice companies are now offering to make contracts with the liquor dealers at 20 cents a hundred pounds, but the members of the association say that they will take no chances. Moreover, they believe that even 20 cents is too high, considering the ice crop this Winter.

Richard D. Grant, President of the seventeenth local branch of the association, is President of the new ice company. At the meeting yesterday he announced that he was arranging to build several artificial ice plants in the city, and also to obtain natural ice from the upper Hudson. M. J. Jennings, President of the twenty-second local branch, has already installed an artificial ice plant in an old brewery building at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Avenue A. The plant cost $250,000, and will have a capacity of 250 tons a day.

LIQUOR DEALERS GO FREE.

Maine Clergyman Accuses a Judge of Grossly Favoring Them.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7.—Harry J. Chapman, Judge of the Bangor Municipal Court, was charged before the lower house of the Legislature to-day with having "willfully and grossly" refused to convict persons accused of violating the prohibitory liquor laws. The Rev. Henry N. Pringle of Waterville, Associate Secretary of the Maine Civic League, presented an address to the Governor asking for Judge Chapman's removal from office.

It is asserted that Judge Chapman has acquitted liquor dealers in cases where there could be no reasonable doubt of guilt, that he has tried and acquitted such violators of the law without having them present in court, sometimes by telephone. He is said to have discriminated especially in favor of liquor dealers who are customers of a cigar company of which he is President.

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Why attempt musical expression with a mechanical device that looks like a piano, but is really something else?

Steinway Pianos are Works of Art, conceived in an art-atmosphere, wrought by artist-workmen, owned and loved by the musicians of the world.

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VERTEGRAND
PRICE $500

The latest, and in many respects the greatest, triumph of Steinway Art is the Vertegrand at $500. Come to see it at Steinway Hall.

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107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

RECTOR'S FIGHT TO CLOSE A DIVE

Hughes's Influence Needed to Shut Up Disorderly Raines Law Hotel.

IT FACED GRACE CHURCH

Police and Excise Department Invoked in Vain Till the Governor Took Hold.

For the first time in many years the Raines law hotel at 91 Fourth Avenue, directly opposite the Grace Church Parish House, was not doing business yesterday. The place is closed, and closed for good. Unless the present excise law is repealed or amended, liquor will never again be sold on the premises.

The closing of the hotel was the result of a long and apparently hopeless war that Dr. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church, has waged against the resort for the last four months. His experience is an interesting commentary on police efficiency, and shows the difficulty that even an influential citizen has in having suppressed a disorderly resort where the law is flagrantly violated.

Soon after Capt. Shaw took command of the Fifth Street Precinct, early in November, the Rev. Karl Rieland, the assistant rector of Grace Church, called on him and complained about the hotel across the way. He said that there was always a crowd of disorderly women on the sidewalks about the place, and that they openly solicited persons in the street. They gathered in groups and used profane and indecent language. A number of the rectors whose identity had been mistaken at night had been approached by these women. The families of the rectors who live in the parish house were obliged to see these disorderly groups whenever they looked out of a window. The choir boys who live next door to the parish house also saw the same thing. And women and girls going to the day nursery and other charitable activities that centre in the parish house were compelled to see these disreputable people.

The Captain promised that the place would be closed, but Mr. Rieland did not discover that the promise bore any fruit.

On Nov. 21, he called on Mayor McClellan. He carried a letter from Dr. Huntington, in which it was stated that "many of the parishioners have notified me of their unwillingness to allow the members of their families to assist in the work at the Day Nursery or other church buildings having entrances in Fourth Avenue, unless this disorderly house is suppressed." The Mayor promised that the place would be closed.

The next day Capt. Shaw called on Mr. Rieland and, showing him a letter of instructions that he had received from Mayor McClellan, said that the rector could feel sure that the hotel would no longer be a nuisance.

For the next three or four days matters mended considerably.

Almost immediately after this the place across the way returned to its old ways. Then Mr. Rieland sent another complaint to the Captain. The next morning Shaw with three plain clothes men called at the parish house and assured Mr. Rieland that there must be some mistake, as the place had been completely shut down.

It was at this point that Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was called on for assistance. The society's agents visited the hotel on Feb. 4, and got ample evidence as to its character. They arrested the room clerk. The Police Court hearing in his case was adjourned to Feb. 15, and he was then held for trial in Special Sessions. Then Dr. Huntington wrote to District Attorney Jerome, saying that the hotel people were pursuing a policy of postponement, in which they seemed to get official aid, and asking that the District Attorney hurry the ease to trial. A week later he received a reply that the case would be pushed.

Meanwhile Superintendent McClintock wrote to the Building Department, asking that the hotel be inspected. He received a report that the hotel complied with the building code. He also wrote to the Fire Department, and was informed that the premises would be examined and a report forwarded to him. Up to date he has not received it.

On Feb. 8, McClintock wrote to Capt. Shaw, asking him to take action against the hotel, and not receiving any response he wrote again on Feb. 20. This also was unanswered.

McClintock had his agents make affidavits as to the character of the hotel and these were forwarded to Maynard N. Clement, State Commissioner of Excise, at Albany, with the object of having the hotel's license revoked. The special conditions of the case were explained and immediate action requested.

Dr. Huntington wrote a personal note to Mr. Clement, and a little later another to Gov. Hughes. In this letter he said: "The police force has ceased to act and the matter is before the Commissioner of Licenses, Mr. M. N. Clement of Albany. We are led to believe that it will be indefinitely postponed in his office. Having exhausted every means we know of to obtain relief, but without avail, we beg to ask you if you will not bring to bear on the State Commissioner of Excise your influence toward immediate investigation and relief."

In less than a week after the sending of this letter, H. H. Kellogg, the attorney in charge of the excise office in this city, obtained an order for Henry Brader, the alleged proprietor of the hotel, to show cause why his license should not be revoked. The order was returnable yesterday, and was put down for trial next Wednesday.

Meanwhile Capt. Shaw got busy. He induced the owner of the premises to bring ejectment proceedings against the hotel keeper. Judge Hoyer before whom the case came on March 5 immediately ordered the premises vacated. The owners say that they are going to convert the hotel into an office building. When the license is revoked next Wednesday, it will be impossible ever to get a new one on account of the proximity of Grace Church. The old license was obtained long before the restraining law went into effect.

AUTOISTS ON PILGRIMAGE.

A. A. A. Officers Meet Connecticut Motorists to Form State Body.

Another automobile pilgrimage in the interests of State associations was made last night by President W. H. Hotchkiss, Secretary Frederick H. Elliott, and several other officers of the American Automobile Association, the delegation going to Bridgeport to confer with motorists on the subject of organizing a Connecticut association. President Frank Miller and Secretary F. W. Boland of the Bridgeport Club, President J. Henry Morse, Secretary G. K. Dustin, and Walter S. Schutz of the Hartford Club, W. L. Hatch, Secretary of the New Britain Club, and G. M. Landers, one of the Directors for Connecticut in the A. A. A., met the visitors at the Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.

President Hotchkiss explained his plan of requiring the different State organizations to take complete charge, so far as possible, of all motor interests in their States, and he showed that the A. A. A. is now determined to work along more practical lines than has been the case hitherto. Mr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Elliott returned to the city late last night, and they stated that the Connecticut motorists were entirely in favor of the plan, and it is possible that an application will be made for admittance into the A. A. A. at the Executive Committee meeting this month.

The A. A. A. delegates held a satisfactory conference in Philadelphia on Wednesday night with the representatives of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation. The subject of forming a State association will be presented before the annual meeting of the federation in Pittsburg early in April, and judging from the interest evinced in the proposition it is believed that Pennsylvania will apply soon after that for representation in the A. A. A.

New Florida Beach for Auto Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 7.—An inspection of the beach at Fernandina will be made to-morrow for the purpose of ascertaining the utility of the beach for automobile racing. Fernandina is just south of the Georgia State line, and efforts may be made to hold an auto meet there next year. No more contests will be held at Atlantic Beach, near Jacksonville, owing to the lack of interest in racing by the Jacksonville Automobile Club.

Roller Skating an A. A. U. Sport.

F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the Roller Skating Committee of the Metropolitan Association, announced yesterday that inasmuch as the Amateur Athletic Union has assumed control of all roller skating and games on roller skates, all races in roller rinks must be sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and that all associations connected with rinks must be members of the A. A. U. All registered skaters who compete in unsanctioned races will render themselves liable to disqualification and suspension from the Amateur Athletic Union. W. C. Hunter, proprietor of the Metropolitan Roller Rink in New York and of the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn, made formal application yesterday for admission to the A. A. U. on behalf of the skating associations connected with both rinks, and hereafter all races decided in these rinks will be under A. A. U. sanction.

It has been decided to hold roller skating championships at 220, 440, and 880 yards, one mile, five miles, and longer distances under the auspices of the different clubs in the metropolitan associations. Individual and club applications for membership in the Amateur Athletic Union should be addressed to Thomas J. Nevin, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, New York City.

CUTLER WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats Hamilton by Score of 5 Goals to 0 in Rough Game.

Cutler High School defeated the Hamilton Institute last night in the third contest for the Interscholastic Hockey League championship, by the score of 5 to 0. The game, which was played at St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, was a rough one, but the liberal interpretation of the rules by the officials resulted in few penalties inflicted. Smith's (of Cutler) persistence in hitting his opponents with his hockey stock caused him to be put off the ice.

Play in both halves was confined to the Hamilton territory. The Cutler boys completely outplayed their opponents, scoring 1 goal in the first half and 4 in the second. Gatins was the star performer for the winning team, scoring 4 of the 5 goals credited to his school. Line-up:

Cutler, 5.	Position.	Hamilton, 0.
Tifft	Goal	Freund
Davenport	Point	Kane
Smith	Cover point	Green
Reid, Warren	Forward	White
Rich	Forward	Squire
Gatins	Forward	Regan
Carter	Forward	Hardcastle

Goals—Gatins, 4; Carter. Referee—E. A. Stirgus, Wanderers' Hockey Club. Umpire—Kenneth Randall, Wanderers. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

LAWRENCEVILLE TEAM OUT.

Under A. A. U. Suspension for Playing with Disqualified Player.

According to the ruling of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, composed of Thomas T. Nevin, Chairman; John F. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Club, and J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club, the Lawrenceville hockey players, who took part in the game at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday evening against the "Poly Prep" team, have disqualified themselves from competition in all sports under Amateur Athletic Union rules. The authorities at "Poly Prep" insisted on playing Clyde Martin, who is a disqualified athlete. The Lawrenceville players who have been disqualified are Marsh, Peterson, Richardson, Peacock, Morrison, Coyle, and Laird.

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The only soda cracker good at all times.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

GARDNER IS TIED WITH C. DEMAREST

By Defeating Rolls, Takes Lead in Billiard Tournament with Chicagoan.

CONKLIN WINS EASY GAME

Dr. Mial Is Easily Outclassed in Afternoon Match at the Liederkranz Club.

Standing of Players.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Demarest	2	0	Mial	1	1
Gardner	2	0	Poggenburg	0	2
Conklin	2	1	Rolls	0	2

Railroad billiards was the order yesterday in the National amateur 14.2 balk line championship, Edward W. Gardner and Charles F. Conklin winning by easy margins. The holder of the championship defeated the Philadelphian, T. Mortimer S. Rolls, in the evening match in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue, by the score of 300 points to 245. His average was 10 20-28. It fell to Conklin, the Chicagoan, to administer an overwhelming defeat to Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, the one-sided score being 300 points to 121, while Conklin's average was 11 14-26. There was plenty of open table carroming in both of the competitions. Gardner provided much good balklining in his game, but he was prone to use too much power with his stroke, so that what opportunities he had for the nurse were soon lost by the wide rolling of the balls.

Gardner's brilliant effort of the evening was the raising of the high run record of the tournament to 78. He outstripped the run of 72, which had been made by Dr. Mial, and by much more brilliant carroms. The run placed Gardner within a score of points of the end of his string. He stopped badly, however, so that Rolls pulled up materially.

Gardner began the game in a most promising manner, despite the fact that he missed the regulation opening shot after winning the bank. On his second and third turns he annexed 22 and 26, and appeared to have the ivories rolling to his liking. But he lapsed badly after this, and it was not until his eleventh inning that he turned his first hundred mark with a small run of 5, which placed his total at 101, to 45 for Rolls.

Gardner was playing at this period in such poor stroke that Rolls slowly gained on him, and with a dainty bit of constructive carroming in his seventeenth inning which was productive of 24 counts, he forged temporarily into the lead, the score being 144 for the Philadelphian to 135 for his opponent.

It was the last chance for Rolls, however. Gardner came back at him with a beautiful collection of nursing and cushion shots, which produced 44 and which he more than duplicated two innings later.

This run of Gardner's on his twentieth turn at the table resulted in his amassing the highest run of the tournament, and he accumulated 78, which beat Dr. Mial's run of 72, made in the latter's game with Poggenburg. Then Gardner's stroke tightened, and he failed to count for three innings, although he was within 18 of the end.

Rolls made the most of his opportunity and came along with some of the best billiards of the match. It only helped his average and gave him the best count he has had in the tournament, for when pressed Gardner ran out with the 18 carroms he needed.

Two games will be played to-day, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg meeting T. Mortimer S. Rolls in the afternoon and Calvin Demarest again making his appearance in the evening against Dr. L. L. Mial. The score:

Gardner, (spot ball)—0 22 26 2 2 2 18 3 1 25 5 6 10 6 0 12 0 44 1 78 5 0 17 2 0 0 0 18. Total, 300 points; average, 10 20-28; high runs, 78, 44, and 26.

Rolls, (white ball)—1 2 8 11 0 0 5 0 15 1 2 45 6 20 0 4 24 5 0 0 0 9 2 34 0 4 47. Total, 245 points; average, 9 2-27; high runs, 47, 45, and 34.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Charles F. Conklin won the afternoon game. He defeated Dr. Leonidas L. Mial by the score of 300 points to 121. His average was 11 14-26. The contest was an interesting display of open table billiards, and it was only at brief intervals that the 14.2 balkline figured. Dr. Mial's wife was a spectator, and she tried to cheer her husband by applauding his good efforts and shots.

Dr. Mial gauged the bank shot to a nice degree, but after the single carrom opening he went far astray on a three-cushion shot. The saturnine Conklin played four counts around the table as his opening contribution and then he also missed widely. The doctor then soothed the ivory globes, and leading them to the end rail amassed 16 by delicate manipulation until he played so gently that the balls failed to roll out of balk. Beginning from a good leave Conklin started his count. He was heavy-handed, however, and soon had the balls so spread that he was playing cushion carroms instead of balkline. After 14 he miscalculated a two-cushion with a slight reverse English and retired.

Two turns later Conklin gathered a run of 23 by the hardest kind of round-the-table billiards. Each shot was a problem, and the Chicagoan was compelled to study a while over a number of them before he put cue to the ball. The most spectacular was a cushion shot in which he crowded the cue ball along the side rail so that it caught the red in the far corner. The run placed Conklin in the lead. He backed the run three innings later with 38 of the same description, which made his total an even 100 for the seven innings, while Dr. Mial was left plodding along with only 45 showing on his string.

A period of uninteresting work followed, which was broken on Dr. Mial's eleventh turn at the bat. A splendidly executed gathering shot assembled the three spheres in the upper left hand corner. The ivories appeared a trifle "bumpy," due to the chill of the room, and the doctor could not hold them as closely and surely as he had done in his game with Poggenburg on Tuesday night. His only recourse was dead-ball driving. He played the carroms brilliantly, keeping the white whirling around the table while the red was held on the short rail. Finally he lost the position and the balls spread out the length of the table. Under careful manipulation he tried to coax the balls to the other end, and appeared in a fair way of doing so when he missed a long follow after counting 39.

Dr. Mial had several opportunities after this run for close carroming. Each time he misjudged the shot, however, and it was not until the sixteenth inning that he began from a perfect leave, presented to him by Conklin, that he was successful in accumulating 14. This took him past the first hundred mark, his score showing 104 to 174 for the Chicago amateur.

These good efforts availed Dr. Mial nothing. Conklin had been finding all of the holes around the balls, but he steadied himself in his sixteenth inning, counting 39 by pretty ball-to-ball billiards, and backed the run with 16 and 44. The latter run turned the second hundred mark for him, and gave him a commanding lead, his total being 224 to 109. After that he won as he pleased. The score:

Conklin, (spot ball)—4 14 2 33 8 1 38 3 3 6 5 1 0 5 7 39 16 44 1 1 0 11 35 6 3 0. Total, 300 points; average, 11 14-26; high runs, 44, 39, and 38.

Dr. Mial, (white ball)—1 16 0 4 14 6 4 1 0 0 39 0 2 8 0 14 2 3 1 0 1 0 8 1 1 0. Total, 281 points; average, 4 17-26; high run, 39, 16, and 14.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Plans of East Jersey Golf League.

The following committees have been named by President Wardwell B. Thomas of the East Jersey Golf League: Tournament—M. D. W. Thurston, Chairman; Howard Giffen, and Paul E. Heller; Handicap—J. Campbell Cory, Chairman; Harry D. Smith, and C. H. Chedister. The schedule for the annual team series is being prepared by the Handicap Committee. There will be teams in from the Forest Hill, Roseville, Canoe Brook, South Orange, and Glen Ridge clubs. The course, which must be neutral and of eighteen holes, will be secured by the Tournament Committee for the Spring handicap and the championship tournament.

Scheidig Defeated Kean at Billiards.

Chris Scheidig defeated J. A. Kean in the 14.2-inch balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last evening for the championship of Greater New York. Scheidig played 275 to 200, and won by a score of 275 to 142. Scheidig averaged 5 20-51, and ran 31, 20, 17, while Kean averaged 2 42-50, and ran 15, 12, and 12.

MORE AMERICANS REPORT.

Pitchers Hughes, Hogg, and Keefe and Elberfeld Now Training in South.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—The Greater New Yorks squad has been augmented by Pitchers Hughes and Hogg, who arrived this afternoon from their Colorado home. Keefe, and Elberfeld, making a total of sixteen men now in the training camp. Delehanty, Chase, and Brockett, the players who have shown a disinclination to report, have not yet put in an appearance, but Manager Griffith is expecting them at any time. When Brockett arrives he and Griffith will have a conference on salary, and it is thought here that he will stay with the team, as Griffith realizes his worth enough to agree on anything short of a hold-up.

Despite the increased cold, the New Yorkers went through a very satisfactory practice this afternoon, in which they were worked a little harder than on the first day. Hitting was the chief consideration, and Keeler and the rest are fast getting their eyes accustomed to the swinging game after the Winter's inactivity.

Moriarity is the first to get unhorsed. His is an ailment rather than an injury, neuralgia in one of his eyes practically disabling him. However, he sticks to work and was out to the grounds this afternoon.

Several good hours were put in by the men, Griffith having them out early in the afternoon in order to get the benefit of the sun, which with the work soon drives away with the stiffness resulting from the initial practice. So far the weather has been unusually good, and Manager Griffith is well pleased with his choice of training grounds. His men are fast finding themselves, and to-day he promises a heavier work than ever, with the two late arrivals, Hughes and Hogg, on the field for the first time.

McGRAW USED 3 PITCHERS.

New York Nationals Defeated St. Vincent College, 11 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Inability of the St. Vincent College batters to hit the New York pitchers this afternoon resulted in an easy victory for the Giants by the one-sided score of 11 to 0. Manager McGraw used Ames, Ferguson, and "Hank" Mathewson in the box, and they held the amateurs to two safeties, one a two-base hit to the left-field fence off Mathewson's delivery. Ames held the box for four innings and did not allow the collegians a hit. Ferguson entered the box in the fifth and remained for two innings, a scratch infield single which bounded over his head being the only hit tallied against him.

Mathewson was sent in by McGraw for the final two innings and held the collegemen safe. McGraw used a varied line-up and made several changes during the game. Bresnahan caught for five innings, then Fitzgerald replaced him. Bresnahan allowed McGann of the St. Vincents to steal third after reaching second on Ames's wild throw over first.

McCann reached third with the ball in Bresnahan's glove. Dahlen and Hannifan played short, while Corcoran and Shea alternated at second. Strang went to first after McGann retired. Left Field Brown's double was the longest hit made by New York. McGraw will send his men against the St. Vincents again to-morrow, allowing the amateurs the use of his own twirlers. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	
New York	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	11	10	1
St. Vincent's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5

PUGILIST FINED $1,000.

Harry Lewis, Who Killed "Mike" Ward in Prizefight, Escapes Jail.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 7.—Judge Stuart of the Superior Court today fined Harry Lewis, a pugilist of Philadelphia, $1,000 for engaging in a prize fight, and Jacob Besterman, father of Lewis, $1,000, and Frank O'Brien, Lewis's trainer, $200 for aiding and abetting a prizefight.

Except the pending case of Referee "Eddie" Ryan of Detroit, these finish close all action growing out of the fight between Harry Lewis and "Mike" Ward of Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 15 last, which resulted in the death of Ward.

Lewis was arrested for murder, but later was admitted to bail on a charge of manslaughter, but the charge was finally nolle prossed at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney. Frank Lynch of this city, who promoted the fight, was tried last week and acquitted.

Famous English Sportsman Dead.

The death of C. W. Alcock removes from the ranks of English sportsmen one of the most celebrated characters. For thirty-five years Alcock was identified with all the prominent events in football and cricket in which Great Britain was interested. He began his football career at Harrow School and became so proficient at the game that after graduation he was made Captain of the Wanderers' Football Club, which won the English Cup from the Royal Engineers. A few years later he was placed on the Football Committee of the English Association, and his labors in the interest of "soccer" resulted in his being appointed as the first paid secretary of the association.

His identification with cricket began in 1871, when he became secretary of the Surrey County Club. It was largely to Alcock that the first English-Australia match was played at the Oval in 1880. From that point until his death the arrangement of the tours of the Australian teams in England was always left in Alcock's hands.

Won't Enforce Rule Till Fall.

Columbia University's Committee on Student Organizations made the announcement yesterday that the new rule forbidding any man having entrance conditions from playing on any of Columbia's teams would not be enforced until under the School of Applied Sciences would de facto fully 80 per cent. of the men registered under the schools of applied sciences would have been ineligible.

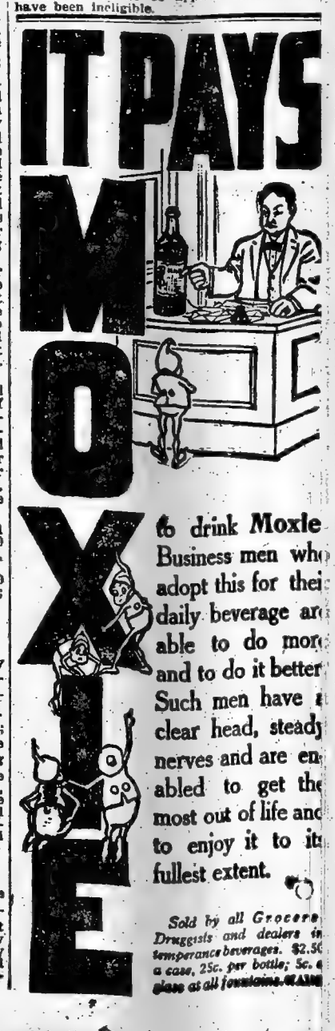

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LIVELY PLAYING AT BASKET BALL

Schoolboys Finish the Second Round of Borough Championship Series.

WINNERS IN GOOD FORM

Boys' Club Defeats Cathedrals in Handy Style in A. A. U. Tournament.

The second round in the Manhattan Borough basket ball championship tournament among the elementary schools, played under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, was resumed yesterday on the courts of Public School No. 188, Houston and Lewis Streets. The seniors of No. 22 defeated the No. 44 seniors by the score of 16 to 7, and School 100 juniors defeated School 44 juniors by 10 to 4. On the courts of University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, School 188 seniors defeated No. 62 seniors by 22 to 19, while School 62 juniors were victorious over the No. 79 juniors by 21 to 9.

There are many protests filed against players of all the teams that played at University Settlement yesterday, and it is doubted whether the victories will be placed on record. The line-ups:

AT UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

P. S. 188, Sr., 22.	Position.	P. S. 62, Sr., 19.
Bloom	Forward	Bralower
Robinson, Cohen	Forward	Haber
Cohen, Robinson	Centre	Miller
Wallach	Guard	Berglass
Wiseman	Guard	Kester

Goals from field—Robinson, (4.) Haber, (2.) Bloom, Cohen, Wallach, Bralower, Miller. Goals from foul—Haber, (4.) Cohen, (5.) Robinson, (3.). Referee—Dr. Way of Stuyvesant High School. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

P. S. 62, Jr., 21.	Position.	P. S. 79, Jr., 9.
A. Cohen	Forward	Tischler
Wolf	Forward	Baer
Grossman	Centre	Paskus
Jonath	Guard	Spilholz
Hissbey	Guard	Pomeranz

Goals from field—Wolf, (7.) Grossman, (2.) Spilholz, (2.) Goals from fouls—Paskus, (5.) Grossman, (3.) Referee—Dr. Way. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

AT PUBLIC SCHOOL 188.

P. S. 22, Sr., 16.	Position.	P. S. 44, Sr., 7.
Kolbach	Forward	W. Mayer
Slifken	Forward	Isaacson
Alpin	Centre	Lowery
Heisler	Guard	Velice
		Durenberger,
Moore	Guard	C. Mayer

Goals from field—Kolbach, (2.) Slifen, Alpin, Moore. Goals from fouls—Velice, (6.) Alpin, (6.) W. Mayer. Referee—Mr. Gibney, Chairman of Basket Ball Committee of P. S. A. L. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

P. S. 160, Jr., 10.	Position.	P. S. 44, Jr., 4.
Kirshner	Forward	Hickey
Weinstein	Forward	Fishback
Kornreich	Centre	Peters
Albert	Guard	C. Mayer
Wirkitch	Guard	Garente

Goals from field—Kornreich, (3.) Kirshner, Peters. Goals from foul—C. Mayer, (2.) Kirshner, Kornreich. Referee—Mr. Gibney. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

The basketball team of Public School 186 easily defeated the representatives of the School Alumni Association yesterday afternoon on the school court, 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by the score of 14 to 7. The alumni players were not in good form through lack of practice, and their youthful opponents had an easy time of it, frequently causing merriment by the ease with which they eluded the attacks of the bigger players. The line-up:

P. S. 186, 14.	Position.	Alumni, 7.
Jackson	Forward	Donlin, McMackin
Beck	Forward	Buckbed
Soss	Centre	Roberts
Phester	Guard	O'Hare, Munroe
Monntanto	Guard	Whitmore

Goals from field—Jackson, 2; Beck, 2; Soss, Monntanto, Donlin, McMackin, Munroe. Goals on fouls—Beck, 2; Roberts. Referee—W. Duke, P. S. 186. Time of game—Fifteen minutes.

The second round in the 130-pound class basketball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union was continued last night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The Boys' Club defeated the Cathedral Club by the score of 30 to 12, Union Settlement was victorious over the National Turn Verein by 42 to 20, and Gordon House won from the central branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by 58 to 9. The line-ups:

Boys' Club, 30.	Position.	Cathedral, 12.
Christ. Faist	Forward	Hylan
Chas. Faist	Forward	Tyran
Kennedy		
Seindenspinner	Centre	Maniotic
Jacobson	Guard	Dugan
Weingrad, Vocker	Guard	Slowden

Goals from field—Christ. Faist, (6.) Jacobson, (3.), Kennedy, (3.) Charles Faist, (2.) Weingrad, Tyran. Goals from fouls—Tyran, (6.) Dugan, Slowden. Referee—Mr. Stillman of Trinity Athletic Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

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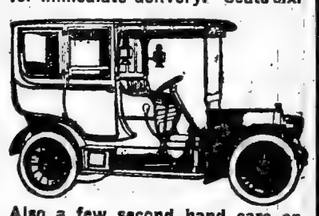

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YACHTSMEN CLASH OVER RACE DATES

Clubs Meet Difficulties When They Seek to Arrange Sound Schedule.

MAY DEVELOP A FIGHT

Executive Committee Faces a Hard Problem to Appease Wants of Leading Clubs.

The Executive Committee of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association faces a difficult situation. It falls to its lot annually to arrange the tentative racing schedule for the Sound yachtsmen. The dates that are desired by the various clubs are invariably decided upon by the Regatta Committees and submitted to the Executive Committee. These follow a regular order, certain clubs having fixtures that they insist upon maintaining. Ordinarily there is no difficulty met with, but this year it is impossible to follow the regular routine. The early part of the year can be adjusted without trouble, but in July, August, and September there is trouble. As a result the Seawanhaka-Corinthians, Indian Harbor, and Manhasset Bay Clubs clash, and there is difficulty in finding any date for the New Rochelle Fall races. None of the clubs seems disposed to accept a compromise.

The trouble was brought about by some one arranging a schedule after the usual order, without action by the Executive Committee, and adjusting the conflict to suit himself. The discommoded clubs were immediately up in arms, and there was trouble ahead. The sticklers are to place the American Yacht Club in the first week in July, to find a club that wants Aug. 31 as a race day for its Fall regatta, to find a position for the New Rochelle Club, and to adjust the differences with the three clubs over the early September Saturdays—Indian Harbor, Seawanhaka, and Manhasset.

The Indian Harbor Club insists on the first week in September, which it has always had. This throws back the usual order and leaves Aug. 31 open. Manhasset Bay would follow Indian Harbor in the natural order, but this would give it Sept. 14, the mid-September date which Seawanhaka wants. The improvised schedule announced met Seawanhaka's wishes and placed Manhasset on Sept. 21, which the Port Washington Club says is too late. It also throws the Americans back to the 28th, which they do not relish.

There is also a clash over the New York Yacht Club dates, that club fixing on the Yale-Harvard boat races for its annual regatta—June 27—which interferes with Indian Harbor's cruising race, that would take the fleet to witness the big college event.

The main events are fixed. The New York Yacht Club has June 13 for its Spring regatta and Sept. 5 for its Fall regatta, with its annual regatta on June 27, unless the committee consents to change to June 20. The cruise will come as usual in August, beginning Aug. 1. Larchmont has June 15 for its Spring regatta and Labor Day for its Fall regatta, with its usual July 4 event and race week from July 29 to 27. Indian Harbor has Decoration Day and New Rochelle the opening day, May 25. The dates certain are:

May 25, New Rochelle Y. C.; 30, Harlem Y. C., Bridgeport Y. C., Indian Harbor Y. C.; June 1, Knickerbocker Y. C.; 5, Brooklyn race to Bermuda for Mader Cup; 8, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Motor Boat Club race to Bermuda for Bennett Cup; 13, New York Y. C.; 15, Larchmont Y. C.; 20 or 27, New York Y. C.; 25, Indian Harbor Y. C. race to New London; 29, New Rochelle Y. C.; July 1 or 5, American Y. C.; 4, Larchmont Y. C., Huntington Y. C., Indian Harbor power boats; 6, Riverside Y. C.; 15, Indian Harbor Y. C.; 20, Larchmont Y. C., Huntington Y. C., New Rochelle Y. C., power boat race to Marblehead for Stevens Cup; 22 to 27, Larchmont Y. C.; Aug. 3, Horseshoe Harbor Y. C., Corinthian Y. C. of Hartford; 10, Huguenot Y. C., Bridgeport Y. C.; 17, Stamford Y. C., Hartford Y. C.; 24, American Y. C., Northport Y. C.; 31, Huntington Y. C.; Sept. 2, Larchmont Y. C., Norwalk Y. C., Sachem's Head Y. C.; 7, Larchmont Y. C., race for schooners.

The arrangement suggested, against which complaint has arisen, is:

Sept. 7, Indian Harbor Y. C.; 14, Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.; 21, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; 28, American Y. C.

OCEAN RACE TO JAMESTOWN.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Plans Big Event for September.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club announced the schedule of dates for its races during the coming season. On the list are two big cruising races projected, one in June, to take the fleet of big schooners and sloops to witness the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London, and the other late in the Fall, to take them down to contest in the big regatta planned at the Jamestown Exposition. Both are open to all classes of big schooners, sloops and yawls.

The latter is an important innovation, being the first big ocean race projected for several years, and with the incentive of two weeks of racing at the other end should attract a record entry. The date is fixed for Saturday, Sept. 7, after the annual Fall regatta, and the course will probably be around Montauk Point and down the Long Island Coast, then along the Eastern coast past Cape May and Cape Charles and into Hampton Roads.

The early cruising race is fixed for Tuesday, June 25, starting early in the morning from Greenwich and taking the fleet into New London, with favorable winds just before sundown. Last year's race had some twenty-five entries, but after an ideal day, the wind fell and the winner did not finish until nightfall.

The other events arranged include the Spring regatta on Decoration Day, the annual regatta on July 13 and the Fall regatta on Sept. 7, besides the usual motor boat races on Independence Day and boat and canoe races and other water sports on Labor Day. The list of fixtures follow:

May 30, races for special classes; June 25, cruising race to New London; July 4, races for motor boats; 13, annual regatta; Sept. 2, boat and canoe races and water sports; 7, Fall regatta and start of ocean race to Hampton Roads for schooners, sloops, and yawls.

Middies' Crews on the Water.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7.—Coach Glendon sent the first and second crews of naval cadets out on the Severn to-day, although the temperature is still low and there is ice in the river. The first of the middies' races with Georgetown is only a month off, and Glendon has determined to have the crews out at every available opportunity. Besides the freshman eight, there will be three crews on the water this year. The candidates are doing well on the machines.

Rough Hockey Play Results Fatally.

CORNWALL, Ontario, March 7.—"Bud" McCourt, who was injured in a hockey game between Cornwall and Ottawa here last night, died to-day. The game was very rough. Masson, the alleged assailant, has been arrested.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers. Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—1906 50 h. p. Thomas Flyer; complete equipment and in perfect condition; will make an attractive price to any one desiring a high-powered car to carry seven people. Maine Motor Carriage Co., Portland, Me.

STEEPLECHASE LICENSES.

Jockeys and Trainers Receive Sanctions from N. S. H. A. for 1907.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association for the purpose of granting licenses to jockeys and trainers, was held yesterday at the office of the club, Windsor Arcade, 571 Fifth Avenue, when the following members were present: J. H. Alexandre, Chairman; S. S. Howland, H. S. Page, H. J. Morris, Joseph E. Widener, and H. Carroll Brown. An unusually large number of licenses was granted, the only jockey denied the privilege being George Ellison. The applications of Trainers John Allen and Patrick Deegan and Jockeys A. Davidson, J. W. Ford, and Richard Sampson were laid over for future consideration.

The Meadow Brook Hunt Club received permission to give a race meeting on Saturday, May 4, and August Belmont was appointed Steward to represent the association at the meeting. W. P. Gilpin is to act as patrol judge for the association at the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct. The following licenses were granted:

Gentlemen Riders—G. Fred Alpers, J. Merriman Black, Frank Brown, Jr., Wentworth C. Bacon, A. J. A. Devereaux, Alfred P. Devereaux, Lee Evans, C. W. Fisk, Joseph F. Gatins, Jr., A. R. Hamilton, Fletcher Harper, Charles M. Harris, William C. Hayes, Charles R. Hooff, Jr., Dion K. Kerr, Chichester C. Kerr, James K. Maddux, J. J. O'Brien, H. S. Page, E. S. Reynal, Cortland H. Smith, Jervis Spencer, Jr., Malcolm Stevenson, H. W. White, Jr., and Thomas White.

Jockeys—G. S. Bernhardt, R. L. Bates, Robert Curran, Gene Finnegan, E. H. Huppe, Herbert McAfee, P. McInery, James Owens, Nat Ray, H. I. Stone, H. L. Saffell, P. Terry, Frank Turnburke, and Tom Wilson.

Trainers—Henry Cravin, Anthony Allan, Algernon W. Claxon, T. F. Coles, Robert Curran, M. Daly, C. H. Douglas, T. B. Doswell, James Fleming, James Fitzsimmons, William Garth, Henry Graham, John Hook, James Johnston, Charles Kiernan, James Mara, William L. Oliver, Preston Price, William Prioleau, J. M. Shields, E. L. Talley, C. V. Tupper, Silas Veitch, George Warner, and Tom Wilson.

AID PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS.

President Davis Wants Appointments on District Board of N. T. A.

Secretary J. B. Miller of the Professional Drivers' Association has sent a letter to the members for their views regarding the best way to gain recognition from the National and American Trotting Associations. Secretary Miller suggests that the association should select some one to represent it in the National Trotting Association and gather proxies to elect him. The question, however, about this scheme is whether it will benefit the drivers. It is pointed out that the Board of Appeals is composed of fifteen persons, who are elected as Directors of the National Trotting Association. Three Directors are elected from each of the five districts, and the President appoints the Chairman of each district board. These Chairmen form the Board of Review, before which the drivers' cases are tried.

In view of these things, Secretary Miller writes to the members, and quotes President Davis's remarks on the subject, made at the annual meeting of the association in this city. President Davis said:

"Would the President appoint our representative as Chairman of one of these district boards provided we could not elect him? From my observations of the past I should say not, and if he should, we would have a hopeless minority in the Board of Review with only one member out of five. All that the owners and drivers want is a square deal. Financially we are as much interested as the associations who give the meetings. Why, then, should we not have as much say in making the rules and trying cases in which we are so vitally interested? I have looked at the question from all sides and cannot see why a new Turf Congress should not be formed. Fifty per cent. of the membership to be elected by the track associations, and 50 per cent. to be elected by the Drivers' Association. They in joint session to elect an odd man. This board to make rules and perform all duties that are now performed by the American and National Trotting Associations. The drivers in their turn to patronize those tracks which are members of said Turf Congress and who thereby show their willingness to give the drivers an even break."

JOCKEY MAJOR THROWN.

Steeplechase Rider Badly Hurt at New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Jockey Major was badly injured in the steeplechase at City Park to-day when his mount, Fabian, fell. The jockey was kicked by several horses. Fabian broke his leg and was shot. Weather clear and track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Rosebloom, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 5, won; Parisian Model, 108, (Hogg,) 40 to 1, second; Donna H., 112, (J. Lee,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:42 1-5. Gremse Sophomore, Lute Foster, Mickleton Maid, Winola, Florence Kell, and La Samada also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course; handicap. Aules, 142 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1, won; Subador, 150, (Yourell,) 15 to 1, second; Arabo, 150, (Boyle,) 6 to 2, third. Time—3:00. Uncle James ran out. Fabian fell. Lights Out, Port Arthur, Henry A. Schroeder, and Incantation also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Little George, 118 pounds, (Hogg,) 8 to 1, won; Fieldwick, 109, (J. Hennessy,) 30 to 1, second; Maelstrom, 113, (Piquet,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Rothgeb, Paxton, Cabril, Moccasin, Plaud, Belsay, De Shana, Bellmence, Arno, and Fire Alarm also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. St. Valentine, 106 pounds, (J. Lee,) 3 to 1, won; Passadena, 105, (Keyes,) 9 to 1, second; Pink Star, 90, (Goldstein,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Peter Sterling, Bitter Miss, and Anna Day also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Emergency, 120 pounds, (Garner,) 13 to 20, won; Fox Meade, 105, (Lloyd,) 8 to 1, second; Nutwood, 102, (Pickens,) 150 to 1, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Syntax, Grey Plume, Fenian, and Ohiyesa also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Grenade, 106 pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 5, won; Belle Indian, 110, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Evie Green, 100, (Lloyd,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:54 3-5. King Ellsworth, Jungle Imp, and Don't Ask Me, also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Reticent, 115 pounds, (Gaugel,) 8 to 1, won; Planute, 104, (Hogg,) 4 to 1, second; Tom Mankins, 113, (Keyes,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Good Player, Field Lark, Excitement, Blue Dale, Loch Goil, Auditor, Belle of the Bay, and Gordon Rusk also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, selling. Henpecked, 105 pounds; Lady Fonse, 100; Handbag, Sonata, Discernment, Begonia, Floss S., Ferroniere, and Stella Eichberg, 110 each; Antimony, Iole, Jehane, Orient, and Mazonia, 114 each; Lemon Girl, 129.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Catherine H., Grace George, Soprano, Sally Preston, Duke of Montebello, Royal River, Our Anna, Cora Price, Golden Wave, Masker, Mimic's Daughter, Alanie, Dorothy M., Imposition, and Entrada, 117 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Cora Dusant and Poem, 100 pounds each; Princess Sud, 107; Hamlet, Headline, Bayou Lark, and Briteson, 103 each; Zephen, 115; Black Mary, 107; Gresham and Whisk Broom, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Winston, 87 pounds; Judge Post, 95; Sir Toddington, 100; Ohiyesa, 98; Belle Strome, 107; Colloquy, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lady Maia and Lucy Marie, 96 pounds each; Spion, 97; King Brush, 98; Rappahannock, Tom Dolan, Western, Narelle, Altonby, and Royal Breeze, 101 each; Polly Prim, 107; John L. Inglis, 112; The Englishman, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Orkline, 105 pounds; Harry Stephens, Bell the Cat, and La Cache, 106 each; Horse Radish, Goldway, Roseboro, and Kara, 107 each; Sylvan Belle, 109; Telegrapher, Gamester, and Monterey, 110 selling. Rockingham, 89 pounds; De Oro, 96; Bertmont, 97; Posing, 89; Guy Mannering, 101; Baleshed, 100; Fancy Dress, 104; Orderly, 105; Alaker and Husted, 106 each; Miss Leeds and Wild Irishman, 108 each.

Perry Belmont Again Heads T. & F. C.

Perry Belmont was re-elected President of the Turf and Field Club yesterday at the annual meeting of the organization held at the Windsor Arcade, 571 Fifth Avenue. The other officers elected were: Vice President, Brayton Ives; Treasurer, John E. Cowden; Secretary, E. C. Montagne; Assistant Secretary, H. A. Buck. The following members were elected: Harry La Montagne, Samuel A. Walsh, Samuel Bettle, and W. Burling Cocks.

AFRICAN KAROSSES OF TSPAS TAILS

Remarkable Garment Taking 10 Years to Make for King of Matebeleland.

IT TOOK 1,750 SKINS

Unique Collection of Curiosities—Indians at Sportsman's Show in the Garden.

An African karosses or blanket made of 1,750 tails of tspas, or African civet cats sewn together with sinews by natives for the late King of Matebeland, and representing ten years' work, constitutes the most remarkable feature in the first collection of African horns, curios, and skins ever imported into this country. The exhibit is the result of a trip of 35,000 miles into parts of Africa seldom if ever before visited by white men, and required nearly five years to collect the exhibit. The collection is displayed at the Sportsmen's Show. Another feature of the exhibit is a pair of mang water oxen, or African steer horns, that are the largest in the world, and which are sought by the Directors of the American Museum of Natural History. They are 11 feet 8 inches full length, feet 9¾ inches spread, and measure at the thickest part 21 inches in circumference. The remainder of the exhibit is made up of skins of all the animals native to Africa, including those of the jackal, striped hyena, leopard cats, Tspa, African otter duiker (the muskrat of Africa), and hippopotamus and python skins.

Besides the King's karosses there are a number of other karosses which are used by the natives as mats for their huts, blankets and cloaks, which are waterproof and practically indestructible, and the work of a year at least in the catching of the animals and the sewing and matching of the skins, for at short distances these karosses look like the skin of a single animal so delicate is the work of sewing them despite the lack of tools peculiarly fitted to the work.

There was a gathering of Indians at the show yesterday. Sixty from the Hippodrome, headed by Sitting Bear, visited Madison Square Garden and fraternized with the show tribes at the Indian exhibit. The redskins attracted much attention.

The athletic games were in charge of the East Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and included exhibitions of calisthenics and maze runs, followed by heavy apparatus work on horizontal and parallel bars, and tumbling. On the water the canoe races reached the final stage, while the semi-finals in the canoe tilting were begun. A novelty was introduced, a canoe relay race, which aroused keen interest.

The first race was won by a mixed team from the Harlem and Twenty-third Street branches, composed of H. P. de Loiselle, W. G. Herbert, R. C. Swain, and E. T. Hargrave. The second race went to the Harlem team, F. Fulton, C. D. Cragin, G. Noble, and William Craig; and the third to A. A. Vail, F. W. Baldwin, C. W. Culbert, and C. W. Robertson of the Twenty-third Street branch.

The semi-finals of the canoe tilting were won by William Cragin and C. D. Cragin of the Harlem branch; Fred Bauman and Frank Nichols of the Union branch; Arthur Stone and H. P. de Loiselle of the Twenty-third Street branch; H. Vollman and John Hazleton of the Union branch, and Alfred Drum and Louis D. Schroder of the Institute branch. The finals will be contested to-day.

A meeting of the Anglers' Club, organized last year, was held in the afternoon. It was decided to repeat the successful tournament held in Central Park last year, and the dates were fixed for May 16, 17, and 18, in the Harlem Mere. Robert Lawrence was re-elected President; Milton H. Smith, Vice President; Perry D. Frazer, Secretary, and Gonzales Perry, Treasurer. John K. Bulwinkel and C. J. Henderson were elected to serve with the officers in the Executive Committee.

It was announced that the Sportsmen's Show next year would continue for three weeks, with many additional features. An early date was arranged, beginning Feb. 18 and continuing until March 7. This takes Washington's Birthday date, usually awarded to the Motor Boat Show.

A big delegation of members of the Middle Island Game Protective Association of Long Island visited the show yesterday afternoon as the guests of Col. Bill Graham.

There were some interesting angling contests in the evening. The first was a contest at a moving target for accuracy casting. The competitors were allowed five casts at a target moving 100 feet in 5 minutes, scoring according to the part of the target struck, with the highest possible score 50 points. G. M. L. La Branche won with a score of 37, outclassing his competitors. Milton H. Smith was the nearest to approach him, getting 23, while C. M. Ducky got third place with 16. In a single-handed trout fly-casting contest for distance E. J. Mills won with a cast of 95 feet 11½ inches, while second place went to Louis S. Darling with 92 feet 4½ inches, and K. Smith third with the same distance. Darling won the cast-off.

In the semi-final heat of the canoe relay race the West Side Y. M. C. A. team defeated the Union branch, while in the tilting contest Fred Baumann and F. H. Nichols of the Union branch and W. H. Eyers and George Hibbard of the West Side branch won their semi-final heats.

WANT MOTOR PARKWAY.

Huntington Citizens Give Right of Way for Speedway.

A. R. Pardington, Vice President and manager of the Long Island Motor Parkway, and several other officers will meet the residents of Huntington, L. I., to-morrow afternoon at a public meeting to be held in the Opera House there for the purpose of explaining the progress thus far made in securing rights of way for the highway. The route of the speedway will probably pass through the outskirts of Huntington, and the Board of Trade has been assisting the Parkway Directors in securing the necessary rights of way. The object of to-morrow's meeting is to explain in detail the benefits to be accrued from the highway as a means of developing new sections of country, and a number of prominent land owners of Huntington have given a tacit consent to the granting of rights of way through their property. The organizers of the meeting are County Treasurer Henry S. Brush, Douglas Conklin, Daniel M. Gerard, and Highway Commissioner Henry H. Denton.

Rights of way have been obtained from Floral Park to Mellville and from Lake Ronkonkoma to Riverhead. Mr. Pardington hopes soon to have all the rights needed for the proposed parkway, and he expects to begin work upon its construction early this Spring.

Military Athletic League Tourney.

The Athletic Committee of the Military Athletic League is making elaborate plans for the annual championships of the organization, which are scheduled to be held on April 5 and 6, probably in one of the Brooklyn armories. Twenty-two events have been placed on the programme and the officials promise to have their hands full in completing the card in two nights. Inquiries concerning the tournament should be addressed to Capt. John J. Dixon, Ninth Regiment Armory.

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Your every want will be supplied in this store. In every department the stock is large and up-to-date. Choice perfumery, soaps, toilet articles, combs, brushes and manicure sets are here in abundance. Everything in rubber goods, surgical supplies, etc., is at your disposal. The finest soda in New York is dispensed at the magnificent fountain. Cigars that will please the most critical smoker may be purchased at the cigar stand. In short, if you don't find what you want here you won't find it in New York.

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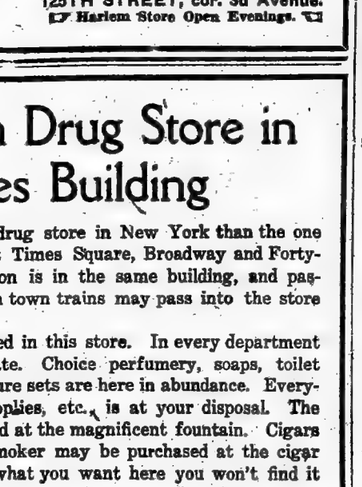

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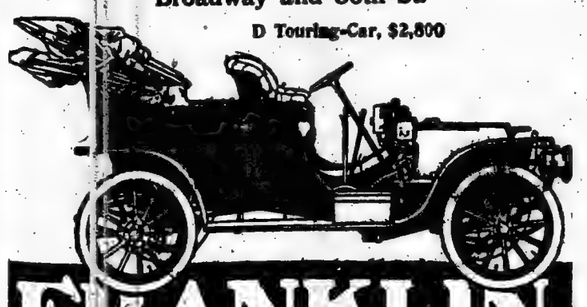

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DUMA AND THE AUTOCRACY.

The interview between M. GOLOVIN and the Czar carries us back some centuries in the history of the British Constitutional Government from which our own is derived. It goes back, as we were saying the other day, to the time when the "Speaker," a title we retain, though we have so long emptied it of its original signification; was really the organ of communication between the monarch and the assembly of representatives of the people. Moreover, the whole demeanor of the Czar, setting aside the error he made in not meeting the Duma when it convened, shows a real disposition toward conciliation, and toward keeping the word of promise to the hope as well as to the ear. In truth, nothing could promise better for a peaceable solution of the urgent Russian problem than the proceedings of the Second Duma thus far.

With the best will in the world on all sides, the problem is one of tremendous difficulty. It is not probable that more than a few hotheads in the Duma mean by a "Constitutional Ministry responsible to the Duma" a Constitutional Ministry in the modern English sense, composed of members of the body to which it is responsible, and in effect named by that body. That would be so violent a contradiction of Russian usages that the Czar could not be expected to accept it except under compulsion of force. But it may very well be that the Duma can successfully insist upon a Ministry responsible to itself in the sense of being acceptable to itself. Such a Ministry Germany, for instance, has. The Kaiser would not venture to appoint a Reichskanzler who was irreconcilably opposed by the Reichstag. That would be to bring German legislation to a deadlock. And still, of course, the Imperial Chancellor is perfectly understood to be not the organ of the Reichstag, but the confidential agent of the Kaiser therein.

Unfortunately, it appears that, for whatever reason, M. STOLYPIN has forfeited the confidence of the Duma. So long as he remains Prime Minister it looks unlikely that the Duma will be able to work harmoniously with the Crown, unless, indeed, he should regain the confidence of the Legislature. This he may have some chance of doing. It appears that he has prepared projects of law to give legal force and effect to the famous manifesto of October, 1905. In its first form that manifesto was simply a "Bill of Rights" for the Russian people, requiring legislation to give it validity. If by rehandling the projects of law left over from the first Duma, or by a series of original bills, M. STOLYPIN does in good faith carry out and secure the promises of the manifesto, he ought to have the support of the representatives of the people to that extent.

The question of amnesty is no doubt a very difficult one. The autocracy has already indicated its willingness to grant a measure of amnesty to all political offenders who have not been actually guilty of spilling blood. As in many cases, perhaps in most, its own agents were from its own point of view simply doing their official duty, and were killed simply for doing it, it would be, or at least it might be represented as being, an act of self-stultification for it to condone the killing of them. But the general measure of amnesty, reserving this class of cases, would be accepted, it appears, as an earnest of the benevolent intentions of the autocracy, and as an effective admonition to its agents to refrain from the arbitrary acts which have been fatal to so many of them.

Still, and even with all this, it may appear that M. STOLYPIN's personal unacceptableness will destroy his official usefulness. In that case, it behooves the autocracy to find a man who commands at once its own confidence and that of the Duma. Count WITTE, though no party seems either much to like him or implicitly to trust him, might in that case be an available successor. But it is quite clear that the Czar must find somebody who sufficiently commands the confidence of the Duma to be able to do business with it. Such a man is the chief need of the present Russian crisis.

ROLL OF DISHONOR.

Despite all opposition, with a vote of 92 to 47, Commissioner BINGHAM's bill reorganizing the corrupt police force has passed the Assembly. Of the 47 adverse votes 32 were cast by Democratic Assemblymen misrepresenting this city, and 2 by the Kings Republicans, EICHHORN and VOSS, the one an Odell man and the other Inspector SCHMITTBERGER's legal counsel. Here is the roll of dishonor:

Owen W. Bohan,	George M. S. Schulz,
Edward W. Buckley,	John V. Sheridan,
William H. Burns,	Alfred S. Smith,
James F. Cavanaugh,	Adolph Stern,
Willoughby B. Dobbs,	Robert F. Wagner,
John T. Eagleton,	Michael H. Baumann,
James A. Foley,	John H. Donnelly,
ames V. Ganby,	Thomas J. Farrell,
Mark Goldberg,	Charles Feth,
John C. Hackett,	Thos. J. Geoghagan,
Abraham Harawitz,	Samuel A. Gluck,
James J. Hoey,	James Jacobs,
Cornelius Huth,	William L. Mooney,
Joseph W. Keller,	Dan'l J. Collins, (I.L.)
"Jimmy" Oliver,	Louis A. Cuvillier,
Leopold Prince,	Ed. Eichhorn, (R.)
Philip J. Schmidt,	George A. Voss, (R.)

We are not prepared to say that the sins of thirty-four thugs, selected from the thirty thousand criminals that go about this city under police protection, are not of snow-driven purity compared with what these thirty-four Greater New York Assemblymen were trying and failed to do. They have done what they could to strengthen the league of police with gamblers, with harlots, with thieves, with all the sources of civil and moral corruption that the "system" connotes.

THE NEW ERA.

We men at the head of the great corporations on our part are coming to a better understanding of what the Government expects of us. We are beginning to get the point of view of the Administration. We feel that we are now, all of us—the public, the Government, and the railways—on a common ground, where we can deal with each other in the right spirit. I'm more than willing to give my support to such a process of enlightenment.—From one of Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN's frank talks.

We are hopeful that Mr. HARRIMAN's changed attitude will usher in a new era—the third in the history of our corporations. In the first era the corporations went pretty much their own gait. The second, in which we are now living, has seen the Government arrayed against the corporations, and Mr. ROOSEVELT putting into execution his resolve to bring them to their knees, tamed and submissive, even if he has to tear the Constitution to tatters in the doing of it. The third will see the men of the Government and the men of the corporations seated at a council table discussing in amity and with calmness the measures to be taken to promote the common good.

In this attempt to invoke "the right spirit" Mr. HARRIMAN is willing to aid by holding up the lamp of his experience and letting its rays illuminate the discussion. The "process of enlightenment" will have his support. He turned on the light in his conversation with a visiting delegation of correspondents in Washington on Wednesday. Here are some of his observations:

> This agitation has caused increased prices of everything, including labor and money, for money, as you know, is as much a factor of expense in the management of a railroad as labor or as material. The railroads have had to pay increased interest for money. The money market has been tightened by this hostility to the railroads, because confidence in their management has been shaken and their properties have not been considered as safe an investment. This is especially true with respect to foreign money, which some of the railroad companies are dependent on. They have to pay 5 per cent. for Paris money, when they ought to be able to get it at 3 per cent.
>
> If this is right, then perhaps the new spirit would get about better in the dark. If the agitation against the railroads has shaken public confidence in the ability of their management and the safety of their securities as an investment to the degree observed or imagined by Mr. HARRIMAN, then we should suppose money would be idle and easy. Investors would have withdrawn their money from railroad shares and bonds, and in the ensuing condition of the bank reserves Mr. METZ would probably have had no trouble in disposing of city 4 per cents at or above par. Even the State canal 3 per cents wouldn't have gone begging. State and municipal securities everywhere, not being under a tax, would have seemed very attractive to the owners of the funds shaken out of the railroads. Besides, it is not fair to hold Mr. ROOSEVELT responsible for the high money rate in London, Paris, and Berlin.
>
> Then Mr. HARRIMAN threw a little light on the tariff. Why he lugged in that subject we do not know, but he is reported to have said that before Congress began mussing with the railroads it ought to have taken up "a reform of the currency and a revision of the tariff." One of the correspondents with a mind for detail asked him what duties ought to be lowered. This was his reply:
>
> Well, I think—I think perhaps the duty should be taken off of, er—works of art, for instance.

That would be a glorious boon to the poor. Hope would live again in thousands of bosoms now a prey to despair. In humble homes where fathers and mothers and the little ones, pinched for means of daily subsistence, have had to deny themselves the joy of contemplating the works of RUBENS and TITIAN and VELASQUEZ, to say nothing of the radiant compositions of MAKART, such a radical revision of the tariff as Mr. HARRIMAN here suggests would dispel a deepening gloom and make life a true joy. The industries of this country have been long enough weighed down by the soulless duty on art. Mr. HARRIMAN points the way to freedom and the large air again.

But do these illuminating flashes help very much to bring on the new era? It wouldn't do for Mr. HARRIMAN to open the proceedings around the common council table with an invocation to "the right spirit," and then begin talking to the President and Mr. CORTELYOU about the deplorable results of agitation as reflected in the high money rates and about the blessings that would flow from abolishing the duty on Titians.

IGNORING THE TARIFF.

France joins Germany in pressure upon the United States for loosening of the bands which restrict commerce between the two nations, and in the background are the rest of the round baker's dozen of nations whose reciprocity treaties lie buried in the Senate files. This is a rude jolt to the policy of postponing tariff reform until the trusts have been smashed, the railways reformed, and sundry odd domestic jobs cleaned up. Hitherto the United States has proceeded upon the theory that its tariff was as domestic as any of the subjects in the President's thirty-seven messages to the Congress just deceased. The idea that those from whom we buy have feelings about how we treat the goods they sell is bursting upon the Administration with all the force of novelty, and is being emphasized in exact proportion to the growth of our own exports of those goods that are most open to retaliatory attack. So long as we exported foods and raw materials, which foreign buyers could not do without, our commercial fortress seemed impregnable. Within the past few months this has been the argument against conceding anything to Germany, and doubtless if we were able to deal with our enemies—meaning our foreign customers—in detail, no single one of them could deal with us upon anything like terms of equality, and we could defy them. With England we have as yet no tariff disputes, and can have none unless it should alter its settled policy. With Continental Europe our total foreign commerce does not surpass by more than $100,000,000 the amount which we admit duty free at our ports. Boast as we will of our growing foreign commerce, its total profits do not equal our annual commercial failures, which are regarded in the mass as interesting indications of the state of trade, but not as otherwise more than a pin prick. In this sense our foreign trade profits are paltry, but they contain enormous potentialities of growth, and every observer has warned us that an era of overproduction is coming when we must have outlets for our manufactures. It is at this conjuncture that there are signs of a commercial United States of Europe. Racially and politically European unity is impossible, but they are of one mind against a Nation which persists in selling and refusing to buy upon fair terms, even though its sales suffice to embarrass buyers thus compelled to pay in gold.

Suppose we try to look at ourselves as we appear to others. From the European standpoint there is not a trace of economic science in the way in which we make up our tariffs. We are barbarous enough to put customs upon raw materials, and foolish enough to put compensatory duties in higher degree upon products of those materials. There is no trace of coherency or principle in the aggregation of schedules which emerge from the triumph of grab and push, and are designed to check importation. We have separate commercial treaties—or would have if it were possible to ratify them—with each country, making as many tariffs as there are countries securing concessions. Yet we claim favored nation treatment, and seek to impose our own original ideas of reciprocity and compensation. Often this whole mélange is ameliorated by a discretion in the President personally. What our foreign customers deem barbarous and offensive our standpatters deem sacrosanct, and our merchants pray hopelessly to be relieved from what the politicians impose upon them in the name of protection. The foreigners have as much the best of the argument as they have the worst of the negotiations.

The bitterness of the situation is that they are fighting us with the weapons we forged and taught our commercial enemies to use. The tariff doctrine of do ut des was born with the McKinley tariff, and has been allowed to expire on this side the ocean. France, which is now ruffling its feathers, was willing to concede to us advantages upon 670 of the 705 articles named in our tariff, provided we would concede from 5 to 20 per cent. upon some thirty articles of French export. That was the golden moment, gone never to return. All Europe has learned our trick, and McKINLEY's policy finds no favor in the eyes of his successor. We may reform our tariff in the kalends, after 1908, at the earliest. By that time our foreign friends may have done something upon their own account.

THE SIMPLE LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Senator BEVERIDGE's magazine lament that it is impossible to be anybody in Washington without the income of millions of dollars is contemporaneous with Secretary CORTELYOU's demonstration that the Senator's glittering generalities are a libel upon Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury ranks "way up" in Washington as well as in Wall Street, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury, during this current week, has been eating his luncheons in what Washington calls a "hamandeggery." That was his custom as a $900 stenographer, and that is his custom as Secretary.

It would be interesting if Senator BEVERIDGE would extend his observations of the ways of millionaires, and add to their spendings a catalogue of their accomplishments. Then it could be placed beside the record of the gentleman who thinks that his promotion to the Cabinet entitles him to cream at his midday meal at the dairy. By comparison it would be possible to draw deductions regarding the real strength of mind denoted by expenditures of the sort the Senator describes, and the liability to serve your country in any distinguished way without a fortune.

There seems to be room for somebody to write another story about Washington. It would be wholesome to know more about the modest workers for modest pay who are to be found at the Capitol now as well as in the times of MORRILL, and LOGAN, and SUMNER.

THE TIMES was in error in saying yesterday that it was a Cooper Union audience that upon the occasion of a recent joint debate on the subject of Socialism refused to cheer the American flag. It was in another "forum of the people," the one in New Rochelle, to wit, that the incident occurred.

The Tribune frankly expresses the dominant but not unanimous Republican opinion when it says, "Admitting that we are handicapped as a deep sea carrier by our protective system, we can overcome that handicap only by public aid to transportation companies willing to operate lines to Central and South American ports." Truly that is the only way that it can be done by those to whom a reduction of the handicap is unthinkable. But to those who can grasp the idea of a reduction of the handicap, there is an alternative method of surprising simplicity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Justification, Not an Acquittal.

Though it is beyond any reasonable question that the STROTHER brothers were clearly guilty, in killing WATERS, of a homicide without legal justification in any civilized community on earth—in other words, had revenged a private wrong by inflicting death, which is murder—there will be, we suppose, little regret not purely academic for their acquittal, and criticism of the Virginian jury for accepting the obviously absurd plea of temporary insanity will be of the same quality as the regret. The verdict is undoubtedly a failure of justice as defined in statute law, and undoubtedly it is a triumph of that highly dangerous and barbaric thing known as the unwritten law.

It was an almost inevitable verdict, anywhere. BYWATERS, though belonging to what is called "one of the prominent families," seems to have piled baseness on baseness in such degree as to have placed himself beyond the reach of human sympathy. His first crime was bad enough, but it might have been forgiven—was, indeed, in a way forgiven even by the victim's brothers while they thought a measure of reparation was to be made—but that crime was followed by others that lacked its poor excuses and put the perpetrator beyond the pale of humanity. The court defense of BYWATERS was purely perfunctory and of defenders elsewhere he seems to have had none whatever. In the circumstances, therefore, the jurors simply asked a colorable pretext for letting the self-appointed executioners go free, and they found it—most faintly colorable, too—in an agreement to call the anger of the brothers a momentary loss of mind. It was, as much as, and no more than, every fit of rage involves a decrease of inhibitory power.

Some of the Southern papers censure the STROTHERS for not relying boldly on the plea that the provocation they had received was justification for what they did and trusting wholly to the unwritten law for their vindication. For instance, the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "However unwarranted the act of a man who commits murder to wreak revenge upon one who has brought dishonor to his family, he may retain, in a degree, the respect and sympathy of his fellow-men while he faces in a manly manner the consequences of an act of violence done under great provocation. The plea of emotional insanity in such circumstances is cowardly. If juries accept it as excuse, we had as well lock up Court Houses and grant to every man the right to go insane for the moment, kill his enemies, and resume his normal state of mind."

That is to carry logic far, and unnecessarily far. Almost of necessity it is generally recognized that certain wrongs are too great to wait a slow legal righting. Whoever does not so wait assumes a terrible responsibility and endangers the very foundations of civilized society, but well, for some time to come he will find juries to corroborate his judgment in a case like this one.

Big Signs and the Law.

Assemblyman HART's bill imposing an annual tax of 12 cents a square foot on most signs measuring more than thirty-two square feet is commendable as to its object, but it is legislation of a sort that disquiets and generally displeases us. Big signs are an affront to sensitive eyes, no doubt, whether erected in town or country. They "desecrate" scenery and they hide or destroy the architectural beauty of buildings that have any. They are probably of some value in the way of attracting or creating business, but that value, we are sure, or almost sure, is vastly overestimated, and we strongly incline to the opinion that such signs irritate at least as often as they interest.

With the growth of good taste the time will certainly come, if it has not already arrived, when immodesty of announcement will drive away more customers than it brings, but we doubt if much good will be done by legislation that will be resented as meddlesome interference by many a merchant or agent who even now is meditating in his mind the possible advantages of advertising in a less offensive way. It is better, we think, to preach aesthetics than to formulate them on the statute book. The owners of hundreds and thousands of big and little buildings in this city already prohibit their defacement by shrieking and monstrous signs, the City Fathers are guarding public property from them, and the general education in this form of good taste is evidently advancing. Our advice would be not to try to hurry it by an untimely and troublesome law.

Our Bear Story Is Denied.

We are never, apparently, to hear the last of that story about a woman who on a dark, stormy evening found a bear waiting by the roadside where her husband had promised to meet her, and, not noticing the difference, handed over her baby to the animal and a terrible fate. That story reached us in the regular way from a supposedly trustworthy correspondent. We saw that it was not easily credible, but we did not do not, for that matter—see in it anything intrinsically impossible, and we printed it on its merits as a bear story. Perhaps unconsciously we recognized the right of fancy to help out any really good bear story.

Curiously enough, the horror of the tale was not what struck those whom it interested. At any rate, all the readers who have written to us about it have done so with humorous comment, not complimentary to husbands. It has been taken nearest to seriously by a correspondent who, having friends in Afton, Va., where a Mrs. JAMES INGRAM was supposed to have made her fatal mistake, inquired of them concerning its truth. His inquiry has elicited what is, we fear, the truth of the case. At any rate, an Aftonian who must be of some eminence and a man of versatile activities, since his letterhead reveals that he deals in "dry goods, notions, clothing, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c.," writes:

"There is not the least basis of fact for that bear story. We cannot imagine how it got into print. We go on a deer hunt every year, and often have some green city fellows along, and every one tries to fill them up with the most improbable yarns to be thought of, and there is hardly a limit to what they will swallow. My father is especially fond of telling such yarns, and as he runs a Summer resort hotel he always has an appreciative audience." And yet he cannot imagine how the story came to get into print!

What puzzles us is why the eminent resident of Afton deemed it judicious to impugn the veracity of our story at so great an expense to the reputation of himself, his neighbors, and his own father for that same quality. Lying to "green city fellows" is, of course, an amusing exercise in its way, but a moralist might view it askance. Also, what is "queensware"? A vague memory suggests that it is crockery of some sort, but why "queens"?

THE ADIRONDACK "GRAB."

Call for a List of the Interests Behind Assemblyman Merritt's Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in your editorial attitude apropos of Assemblyman Merritt's contention that there is no lobby behind the effort of the water companies and lumbermen to appropriate certain sections in our Adirondack forest. I have no disposition to question your own estimate of the honorable men who are engaged in this business, but those of us who have to do with that northern region know well that there is established in it a peculiarly strong political ring, and that this is not the first time it has exhibited disregard of fairness and even decency in its efforts to exploit our forest lands. Some of us remember when Senator Malby, for example, said in reply to an argument at a hearing in Albany in relation to a bill that could not possibly stand the examination of the constitutional lawyers, that they would get the thing done before they got the matter settled in the courts.

Mr. Merritt's attempt to blindfold the people by giving us a long list of the rich landowners is unworthy of square dealing. He knows as well as those of us know who have very small financial interest in the matter that there are scores and hundreds of poor men, some of them with their little places and some of them with no property at all, who are enjoying these sections of the country which will be spoiled and ruined by the projected scheme. He knows, for example, that Fulton Chain is very largely occupied by people of very moderate means, and that the crowds who go to the Adirondacks throughout the Summer are almost all of them people of small property. Moreover, his use of the names of these rich men is a cheap effort on his part to move with the present irrational suspicion of everything that connects itself with the wealthy. Would he be good enough to give us in this connection a list of his own wealthy clients? We know some of them well. Let us have the list of the various companies and the various very rich men who are involved in the lumbering of the North Woods and in this last effort to destroy for merely private ends the great public preserve. T.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 6, 1907.

Careless Handling of High Explosives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Homestead explosion, as described in THE TIMES, could not have been a smaller quantity than four to five tons, and that of No. 1 giant powder, which contains 75 per cent. of dynamite, and is the highest grade of explosive that the railroads will carry. I have used tons of both No. 1 and No. 2, the latter containing only 50 per cent. of dynamite, in my mining operations in Colorado and never had an accident or explosion. I did not permit any one but the foreman or assistant foreman to take the powder from the magazine or to keep sticks of it to be placed in or near the works until they were ready to load a blast.

The law of Colorado requires the box to be marked with the date of manufacture, for No. 1 giant is liable to crystallize when it is over a year old, and it is dangerous to handle and is easily exploded. No. 2 is not so dangerous and can be handled without risk, but is exploded by concussion as readily as No. 1.

It is singular that so little care is taken in handling this dangerous substance, or permitting it to be kept so near the works or in a place contiguous to combustible material, or operating machinery that may cause concussion. The magazine should be at an isolated place at least 500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel or place where blasting or drilling is done.

My impression is that the explosion at Homestead was caused by concussion, and that it was No. 1 giant over one year old that had crystallized and required only a slight shock to cause it to explode. H. CHARLES ULMAN.

New York, March 6, 1907.

Wireless System on Slow Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES Capt. R. C. Warr of the Campania says: "A great service the wireless has done for seamen is the possibility to acquaint other ships and land stations of any accident to ship or engines and to call for aid or allay the fears of otherwise anxious friends."

How is it, then, that an otherwise go-ahead steamship line like the North German Lloyd has not provided the wireless system on her slower boats like the Princess Alice, the Princess Irene, &c.? Surely, the lives of the passengers on these boats are valued as much as those aboard the faster boats, even if they do pay a little less for transportation.

I sincerely hope that the North German Lloyd will follow the example of the other great lines, and install the wireless system on all the passenger boats before the beginning of the Summer's exodus for Europe. H. E.

New York, March 6, 1907.

Fund for Stony Wold Sanatorium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The officers and Directors of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, (incorporated to take care of consumptive workingwomen and children at Lake Kushaqua, in the Adirondacks,) gratefully acknowledge the assistance of THE NEW YORK TIMES in placing the needs of the sanatorium before the public, and take pleasure in announcing that the answers to the appeal recently published were so prompt and generous that the amount necessary to complete the fund of $75,000 on March 1 was subscribed, thereby entirely relieving the sanatorium from debt. Donations of money in future, unless made for a specific object, will be added to the fund for the establishment of a power house and laundry, both of which are necessary. HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, Chairman Finance Committee.

New York, March 6, 1907.

The Times's Pictures and Cartoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a long-time reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I feel like complimenting you upon the pictorial features of the Sunday edition; they make it looked forward to by the whole family. The cartoon page is the best cartooning that comes to us: a rare combination of real artistic skill with the humor and satire of caricature. WILLIAM McANDREW, Salmagundi Club.

New York, March 6, 1907.

BANK RIVALS MAY UNITE.

New Trust Companies in Wholesale Provision District Likely to Merge.

Negotiations are under way by which the two newly organized trust companies in the wholesale provision district around Hudson Street and West Broadway may lay aside the rivalry which has already taken them into the courts and settle down to business peaceably as a merged concern. Only a week ago the controlling interests in the Irving National Exchange Bank obtained an injunction preventing the Irving Trust Company from doing business under any title in which the name Irving appeared. It is these Irving National Exchange Bank interests who are the incorporators of the Atlas Trust Company, which is planning to begin business soon at the corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets in the premises occupied by the old Irving National Bank before it merged its identity last week with the New York National Exchange Bank.

These two institutions, occupying opposite corners of Chambers Street, at the junction of Hudson Street and West Broadway, had for years been the leading financial institutions of their neighborhood and keen rivals for business. After negotiations extending over more than a year the Western Packing interests, predominant in the New York National Exchange Bank, succeeded in buying up the Irving National, which has since been liquidated and its assets absorbed with those of its old rival by the new Irving National Exchange Bank.

The whole idea of the merger was to consolidate the rival banking interests, but it was seen at once that this purpose had been defeated when a number of the old Directors of the Irving National Bank incorporated the Irving Trust Company and announced that they would begin business in the old neighborhood as soon as practicable. The reply of the New York National Exchange Bank was the incorporation of the Atlas Trust Company to occupy the old quarters of the Irving National Bank, and thus, instead of turning two banks into one, the merger which was to eliminate competition in the neighborhood finally resulted in three financial institutions.

Since the two trust companies have been started there has been bitter war between their organizers to capture the cream of the banking business in the district, and to this end both companies have filled their Directories with the members of the leading grocery and provision concerns of the Chambers Street district. While it was acknowledged yesterday by representatives of both interests that the merger plan is being brought to a head, it was said that it has not yet taken sufficiently definite shape to make it possible to discuss terms.

DELTA PHI HOUSE DEDICATED.

New Fraternity Building at Columbia University Cost $60,000.

The chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity connected with Columbia University dedicated last night its new chapter-house, at 612 West 116th Street. The new building, one of the finest fraternity structures at Columbia, cost $60,000, exclusive of the price of the land.

Addresses were made to 250 members who attended the exercises by Ludlow Ogden, Columbia, '72; Philip M. Brett, Rutgers, '80; James Livingston, Columbia, '80, and Hermann Kahle, Columbia, 1907.

Among those present were R. Fulton Cutting, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Gerard Beekman, President Demarest of Rutgers College, G. G. Fruehlinghuysen, and Charles Remsen.

Advocate of a Larger Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been long a matter of astonishment to me that the United States rests satisfied with so small an army. An editorial of yours of a few days ago emboldens me to ask you whether in your judgment an army of 62,000 men is a safe guarantee of peace. Our wealth as a Nation is said to be as 2½ to 1 that of the richest of European nations. It seems to me that the proportion of soldiers must be represented by 1 to 10. In case of war what would become of this wealth, and in case of it being unsuccessful would it not be said that much might be attributed to unpreparedness?

Our recent experience with Japan seems to me pretty clear evidence that the possibilities of war are not so remote as many believe, and when taken in connection with the fact that England is not averse to seeing other nations fight her battles, so the proverb runs, we stand a pretty good chance some day of doing considerable wondering. I cannot conceive, personally, of an army of less than 250,000 men. This, in case of real trouble, could only be considered as a nucleus. I believe I have recently read that Japan's Army is 800,000 strong. I am hopeful of seeing the papers of this country take up the matter and thoroughly thrash out the proposition. READER.

New York, March 6, 1907.

Supports Dr. Van De Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deepest interest the account of the Rev. Dr. Van De Water's action toward the colored people who worship at St. Andrew's Church. As a man of color, I must certainly agree with Dr. Van De Water. I have known of his kindness to colored persons in time of sickness and death, but as rector of St. Andrew's he is fully justified in rejecting from his church those who are displeasing to his congregation. His statements in reference to colored persons taking seats in the front pews, and becoming indignant on being requested to occupy those in the rear, I know to be correct.

I am an Episcopalian and feel proud to say that we can supply as good, or better service in St. Philip's and St. David's Churches as Dr. Van De Water can supply at St. Andrew's. Then why don't the colored people go to these churches where there are free seats for them?

There are several ministers who feel the same toward the colored people attending their churches, but do not openly say so. Why should Dr. Van De Water be criticised for the bold stand he has taken? I am sure that the confirmation classes at St. David's and St. Philip's are open to those who desire to become Episcopalians. L. MURRAY DE GRASSE.

New York, March 4, 1907.

Example Set by Health Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once again, it appears, a few arrests were made to enforce the spitting ordinance. It would be a good thing for the Health Department to make some arrests in front of their own building on Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The sign mounted there prohibiting spitting on the sidewalk by the order of the Board of Health, and the sidewalk illustrating how this order is carried out, seem to give a very significant characteristic of the Health Department. No wonder this one so much needed ordinance is treated with contempt if the Health Department subjects itself to contempt. R. T.

New York, March 2, 1907.

Monuments for Two Stage Favorites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that efforts are being made to raise funds to erect a monument to that great actor of whom we all have fond recollections—Joseph Jefferson. I wish to suggest that there should also be erected a monument to that never-to-be-forgotten actress, Mrs. Gilbert. I would further suggest that both monuments be designed with bas-reliefs showing scenes from the different plays in which they excelled. The proper site in my mind would be between the Museum of Art and the East Driveway, forming the beginning of a "Ruhm-Gallerie," such as they have in the City of Berlin. H. H. D. K.

New York, March 6, 1907.

THE MODERN TRIAL.

Writers and experts fast assembling;
Artists with eager pencils trembling;
Defendant, on his nerve, dissembling
His calm or fury;
Attorneys, loud and consequential;
Friends, fashionable, and influential;
And somewhere, awkwardly essential,
A Judge and jury.

That lady in the corner, pray,
How came she here on such a day?
Her garments never saw Broadway;
Poor, plain, neglected,
She's carried with her to this spot
A pair of scales, all rusty—What!
'Tis justice? I had 'most forgot
She was expected!

FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr.

MANY NEW GIFTS TO METROPOLITAN

Four Examples of the Old Masters Lent by William K. Vanderbilt.

RARE TAPESTRIES SHOWN

Two Bronze Greek Tripods Found Near Perugia Presented by James Loeb.

A number of important acquisitions and loans of valuable paintings, Gothic tapestries, sculpture, Greek and Etruscan bronzes received in the last month, were announced yesterday at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Most important among the loans are four paintings lent the Museum by William K. Vanderbilt. Chief among these is a magnificent Rembrandt, a portrait of a man of late middle age, and entitled "The Noble Slav." The man as portrayed by Rembrandt wears a turban and has an ample cloak of rich cloth thrown over his shoulders. The picture is signed "R." and dated 1632. Rembrandt at that time was 26 years old, and his youth is shown in the close handling of parts, and in the rendering of the hands. Sir C. Purdon Clarke says that undoubtedly the portrait is the finest Rembrandt in this country.

Another painting loaned by Mr. Vanderbilt is a portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., by Van Dyck. This picture is one of the great number of portraits of the Queen painted by this artist. Yellow is the dominant color in the composition.

Holbein's portrait of Lady Guildford is also included in the Vanderbilt group. This noblewoman is one of the series of portraits of notabilities of the Court of Henry VIII., and it was painted in 1528. The companion picture, "Sir Henry Guildford," is in the collection of the King at Windsor Castle. These paintings are all hung in Gallery 24. In Gallery 19, near by, is the last of the Vanderbilt quartet, "The Toilet of Venus," by Francis Boucher, painted in 1751 for Mme. de Pompadour.

The set of early Gothic Burgundian tapestries, presented by J. Pierpont Morgan to the museum has already been mentioned in THE TIMES. These tapestries are of the type known as Arras, and include five pieces in all. They represent a typical theme, the Seven Sacraments, and form together a suite, dating from the middle of the fifteenth century. They picture baptism, confirmation, eucharist, pennance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.

James Loeb has lent to the museum two bronze tripods, which are considered among the finest examples extant of archaic Greek art, both in design and execution. These two tripods, together with a third, which is now in the Fogg Museum of Art at Cambridge, Mass., were purchased by Mr. Loeb in Rome in 1905. They are reported to have come from an Etruscan tomb in the neighborhood of Perugia.

The Dutch and Flemish pictures formerly hanging in Gallery XL have been rehung in the Marquand Gallery, which will eventually be devoted to works of these schools. In the room devoted to recent accessions are a number of arms collected by the late William Cruger Pell in his long residence abroad, and now presented to the Museum in his memory. Among these is a cross-bow, beautifully inlaid, and said to be of Tyrolese workmanship. Four interesting helmets have been added to the collection of Japanese armor.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke announces that after March 16 the Museum will be open on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and that the opening for two hours on Monday and Friday evenings will be discontinued from that date.

CARNEGIE PICTURE AWARDS.

Judging of Canvases at Pittsburg Institute Exposition Begins.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The ten members of the Jury of Award, who are to judge the paintings for the Carnegie Institute International Exposition of 1907, began their work to-day. There are about 1,000 pictures in the collection this year, representing the best efforts of artists all over the world. Three prizes of $1,500, $1,000, and $500 will be awarded, and at least one honorable mention will be bestowed. The results of the awards will not be made public until the institute is thrown open to the public in April.

The jury is composed of the following prominent artists: Cecilia Beau of Philadelphia; Wm. Merritt Chase, New York; Henry Oliver Walker, Lakewood, N. J.; J. Carl Melchers, Paris; Irving Ramsey Wiles, New York; "Ben" Foster, New York; Charles Hopkinson, Boston; John White Alexander, New York; René Billotte, Paris, and Emile Clause, Belgium.

DUTY ON IMPORTED BOOKS.

General Appraisers' Ruling in the Dutton Case Reversed.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that sheets printed abroad and bound and finished into books in this country, are subject only to duty upon the percentage of royalty applicable to the parts imported.

The decision, which terminates the controversy between the Government and E. P. Dutton & Co. of this city, reverses a ruling made by General Appraiser Fischer, who sustained the action of the Appraiser of the Port in adding to the dutiable value the entire royalty which was based upon the completed book.

The controversy arose over the purchase by Dutton & Co. of 500 copies of a work entitled "The House of Cobwebs," for which the firm agreed to pay 9d. a copy, and an additional sum of 7d. a copy for every copy which they should sell in this country. The importers maintained that as this additional sum was to be paid only after the books were sold here, that sum formed no part of the market price of the books in the country of production.

The decision of the full board is broad and includes three propositions, which are as follows: Books of foreign authors published in the United States are subject to no duty upon royalty. Books, printed and bound abroad, are subject to duty upon the entire royalty paid thereon. Sheets printed abroad and bound and finished into books in the United States are subject only to duty upon the percentage of royalty applicable to the parts involved.

DIVISION OF MUNN ESTATE.

Will of the Patent Solicitor Leaves Bulk of Property to His Family.

The will filed yesterday of Orson D. Munn of the firm of Munn & Co., patent solicitors and publishers of The Scientific American, leaves his city home, 12 and 14 East Twenty-second Street, and his country house at Llewellyn Park, N. J., to his son, Charles A. Munn. To the testator's daughter-in-law, Anne Elder Munn, a bequest of $50,000 is made, and to his grandson, Orson Desaux Munn, a trust fund amounting to $50,000 is left. The principal is to be paid to him when he becomes 27 years old.

The sum of $30,000 is also left in trust for a granddaughter, Augusta Munn. The principal is to be paid to her when she becomes 25 years old. His son, Charles A. Munn, is to receive one-half of the stock owned by the testator in the corporation of Munn & Co.

There are several minor bequests to

PLAN TO ENTERTAIN AMBASSADOR BRYCE

Dinners and Receptions Arranged for His Brief Stay in This City.

ON THE WAY TO CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. Choate Among Those Who Will Give Dinners in His Honor.

Ambassador Bryce of England and Mrs. Bryce, who are going to Canada on a visit the latter part of this month, will stop in New York several days en route, and a number of entertainments, both public and private, will be given for them while they are in this city. The Pilgrims Society will give a large public dinner for the Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate will give a dinner for the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce on Friday, March 22, at their home, and Monday afternoon, March 25, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Alexander will give a reception for the Bryces at their town house. Both the Choate dinner and the Alexander reception will be comparatively small affairs.

BRYCE CHAMBER'S GUEST.

Ambassador Accepts an Invitation to a Meeting on March 26.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador, is to be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce on March 26, at a special meeting which will be called for that date. This announcement was made yesterday by Vice-President William Butler Duncan, who presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber. He said that Mr. Bryce had accepted his invitation to meet the members, and would be their guest at luncheon in the library after the reception.

The famine in Southeastern Russia was made the subject of a resolution calling for contributions and approving the movement inaugurated by the Russian Famine Relief Committee. Another resolution was passed asking the Chamber to take an official part in the Congress of the National Arbitration and Peace Commission which is to be held here on April 14, 15, and 16.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ambassador Bryce has arranged to go to Canada next month to confer with Earl Grey, the Governor General, and it is understood that the conference will cover not only this matter of the fisheries, but all questions of a diplomatic nature now at issue between the United States and Canada, and it is assumed that when he returns to Washington he will be in a position to begin negotiations looking to the drafting of one or more treaties.

THE EASTER COTILLION.

Subscription Dance to be Held at Dodworth's on April 9.

Not the least interesting of the dances after Easter will be the Easter Subscription Cotillion to be given at Dodworth's on the evening of Tuesday, April 9. Benjamin West Bonney Brown is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and the patronesses include Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, Mrs. James Montfort Schley, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Edward Flint Brown, Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Mrs. Charles Oakes, Mrs. William Nicholas Beach, Mrs. Edward W. Scudder Johnson, Mrs. Robert William Gibson, and Mrs. Louis Hays Dos Passos. The patrons include George Hammond Sullivan, B. W. B. Brown, Ferrars Heaton Tows, William Martin Aiken, Gano Silleck Dunn, Charles La Rue Kingsley, Maitland Lathrop Bishop, Edward Ridley Finch, Harry M. Post, Acton Poulet, James Clark McGuire, Marcel Steinbrugge, Charles Houston Wilson, David Boynton Helm, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Jr., George Samuel Mittendorf, James Alexander Edwards, John F. Phillips, Malcolm Roberts, and Gilbert Kinney. The committee is composed of Marcel Steinbrugge, James A. Edwards, Malcolm Roberts, Charles H. Wilson, Acton Poulet, and Gilbert Kinney.

LAST OF THE APRIL BRIDES.

Miss Ives to Marry Mr. Clarke on April 30 in St. Agnes's Chapel.

The long list of fashionable April weddings will be concluded with that of Miss Winifred Ives and Thomas Ludlow Clarke. Miss Ives, who is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Ives, decided yesterday to have the ceremony at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of April 30. This chapel belongs to Trinity Parish. The ceremony will be performed by the rector. It will be followed by a reception at the West Sixty-ninth Street home of Mr. and Mrs. Ives. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Pauline Ives, and Robert S. Brewster will be Mr. Clarke's best man.

Mr. Clarke is a son of the late Thomas Ludlow Clarke. His mother, who lives in East Thirtieth Street, was the former Miss Elizabeth McWilliams. Mr. Clarke is a Yale graduate and a member of the University, Rockaway Hunt, and other clubs.

WOMEN AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Musical Programme Provided to Entertain Guests.

Nearly 500 women enjoyed an entertainment of the Lotos Club yesterday afternoon. The parlors of the clubhouse were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Twined about the paintings on the wall and along the border above were smilax and holly, throughout which were profusely scattered pinks, roses, and other flowers in season.

The entertainment consisted of piano solos by Rafael Navas, songs by Miss Estelle Liebling and J. H. McKinley, violin solos by Miss Roze Zamels, recitations by Miss Marion Gordon Kerby, and original monologues by R. G. Knowles. At the conclusion of the programme the guests assembled in the billiard room and café, where an elaborate lunch was served.

Some of the women present were Mrs. J. J. Lapham, Mrs. W. W. Walker, Mrs. T. H. Fellows, Mrs. F. T. Hume, Mrs. Ernest H. Behrens, Mrs. E. M. Scognamillo, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Julius Chambers, Mrs. F. T. Murray, and Mrs. C. I. Scofield.

MRS. NEESER'S BRIDGE PARTY.

Handsome Prizes Distributed to Winners at Sherry's.

Mrs. John G. Neeser gave a large bridge party at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. The prizes were large gold pencils set with jewels and large hand-painted wardrobe sachets. There were thirty-five tables and 140 guests.

There was a prize for each table. The tables were placed in the small ballroom and tea was served in the adjoining suite. Among the guests asked were Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. Vander Poel, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Shippen, Mrs. Howard Henry, Miss Catherine Leverich, Mrs. Henry Coster, Mrs. del Garcia, Mrs. Susé, Mrs. Leverich, and Mrs. Winslow.

SCOFFERS often make strong converts to POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

10 days' trial in place of coffee shows the REASON

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY.

Subscription nights at the opera have been extremely gay lately, and the last two performances at the Metropolitan, with the Astors, Vanderbilts, Roosevelts, and numerous other well-known society folk in evidence, seemed quite like the opening nights of the season. Audiences at the Manhattan were also unusually smart for this time of year, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Miss Beatrice Mills, the Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, and T. Suffern Tailer were among those present at the performance on Friday night.

A slight diversion in the usual order of entertainments yesterday was the opening of the New Colony Club, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The Duke of Newcastle, who has been spending a few days in Toronto and Niagara, will be the guest next week at Tuxedo of Mrs. Amory S. Carhart. His niece, the Hon. Miss Lister Kay, who is at the St. Regis, was the guest at the Metropolitan the other evening of Mrs. John Wysong.

Last "Cabaret Zum Krapfen."

The "Oesterreichische Gesellschaft von New York" will give an entertainment next Sunday at 8:30 o'clock in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. It will be its last "Cabaret Zum Krapfen." The participants will include Lina Abarbanell, Robert Blaas, Andreas Dippel, Paul Eisler, Katharina Fleischer-Edl, Bianca Froehlich, and Otto Goritz.

Social Notes.

Mrs. William Lanman Bull will give a bridge party this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Senff of 300 Madison Avenue is at home on Wednesdays.

Harry Black and his party, which included Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has returned from Palm Beach.

Mr. Frederick Wendel Jackson of Westchester, who has been seriously ill at Roosevelt Hospital, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will sail for Europe shortly by the southern route for a two months' trip in Italy and the South of France.

Franklin Plummer, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond at Palm Beach in their private car, has returned to New York.

Mrs. W. Bard McVickar of Morristown is spending a few days in New York as the guest of her mother, Mrs. George McCullough Miller, at 270 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres and her daughter, Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, have taken a cottage at Highland Falls, N. Y., in order to be near Mrs. Ayres's son, Fairfax Ayres, who is at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Jones, whose wedding took place last Fall, are living at the Ansonia. Mr. Jones is continuing his studies at Columbia, where he is taking a special course in civil engineering.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery (nee Lady Gray Edgerton,) who were married in London on Saturday, will probably return to America for a short visit this Spring with Mrs. McCreery's mother, Mrs. Cuyler.

Mrs. William H. Emory and Miss Blanche Emory will be "at home" this afternoon, and there will be a meeting of the Lenten Sewing Class of St. Mary's Guild at the home of Miss Elizabeth Hanna, 607 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Chitten Bradford, who has been giving a series of lectures on famous Frenchwomen at the home of Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, 86 Park Avenue, on Tuesday mornings at 11 o'clock, will give the third of the series on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Charles Everett Adler of 140 West Sixty-ninth Street gave a large luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. McVickar, a sister-in-law of the Bishop of Rhode Island. Mrs. Adler and her two daughters moved here recently from San Francisco.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give a dinner on Monday, April 1, for Mr. Alexander's niece, Miss Janet McCook; her fiancé, M. D. Whitman, and their bridal party. The wedding is set for the following day, April 2, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Henry Anson Truax will give a musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, March 14, at 11:30 o'clock. He will be assisted by Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto; Frederick Wheeler, the baritone at St. Bartholomew's Church, and Charles Gilbert Spross, pianist. The song cycle, "The Garden of Ma Kama," will be given.

Lewis Spencer Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, who is to marry Miss Emily Pell Coster on April 6, has completed his list of ushers. They will include John Hone Auerbach, Bayard Hoppin, George Peabody, Clarence Pell, and Marion Eppley. Gordon Macdonald will be best man. He will probably give his bachelor dinner on Tuesday, April 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius R. Grossmann will give a reception for their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Cooper Mahoney, on their return in May from their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Smith were the principals in the sudden double marriage on Saturday last. Mrs. Smith was Miss Frances Livingston and Mrs. Mahoney was Miss Mildred Booth Grossmann.

TO DROP "PEER GYNT."

Mansfield's Health Won't Permit Him to Play It Next Year.

Richard Mansfield's representative yesterday afternoon issued a statement saying that the continued exertion of playing "Peer Gynt" had affected the actor's health. "The strain is so enormous," says the notice, "that he has been every evening on the verge of a breakdown. Mr. Mansfield's physicians held a consultation last Sunday, and it was then decided that the part of 'Peer Gynt' must be abandoned by him unless he wished to face the most serious results."

Though the stories as to the nature and extent of Mr. Mansfield's illness a year ago were exaggerated, it is well known that the actor is not strong. Mr. Mansfield's representative says that the actor is not suffering from any acute illness.

The present announcement means only that Mansfield will not continue in the rôle another year, and that at the end of next week, the last that he plays "Peer Gynt" in New York he will give only a dozen more performances of the play.

This season his tour will end on April 27. In the last two seasons it has continued until the early part of June, and the year before it did not end until July 4.

KYRLE BELLEW COMING.

To Replace Sam Bernard at Wallack's on April 1.

Kyrle Bellew in Klaw & Erlanger's production of Hartley Manners's new play, "A Marriage of Reason," will follow Sam Bernard in "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" at Wallack's Theatre on Monday, April 1. Mr. Bernard leaves the theatre on the Saturday previous to fill Spring contracts in Chicago.

The cast of "A Marriage of Reason" includes Fannie Ward, Frederick de Belleville, Conway Tearle, Master Richard Storey, J. K. Adams, R. L. Smith, C. Russell Sage, Julia Dean, Margaret Fuller, Maude Ream Stover, and Minnie Storey.

Passion Play for Lincoln Square.

William Morris arranged yesterday with the Shuberts for the production of Thomas William Broadhurst's Biblical drama, "The Holy City," as a Lenten offering at the Lincoln Square Theatre. The drama, which is a passion play, has recently been done at the Belasco Theatre in Los Angeles. Mr. Morris will appear as Pilate.

"Lion and the Mouse" to End Its Run

"The Lion and the Mouse" will terminate its long engagement at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday, April 6, because of contracts calling for the presentations of the play in Washington and Brooklyn with the original Lyceum Theatre cast. The six hundredth performance will be given on April 2 with souvenirs.

Mr. Ogden Steadily Getting Better.

Robert C. Ogden is steadily regaining his health. It was said at his home yesterday that while on Wednesday he passed an uncomfortable night it in no way impaired his recovery. Last night Mr. Ogden was so much better that he joined his family at dinner.

SHAW ATTACKS THE SELFISH LANDLORD

In His "Widowers' Houses," Seen for the First Time at the Herald Square.

PLAY ADMIRABLY ACTED

An Interesting Performance with Several Capital Comedy Scenes.

William De Burgh Cokane....Herbert Kelcey
Dr. Henry Trench.....Henry Kolker
A Waiter.....Frank Davis
Mr. Sartorius.....William F. Hawtrey
Blanche.....Miss Effie Shannon
A Porter.....Harold Williams
Lickcheese.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
The Parlor Maid.....Miss Adelyn Wesley

In dealing with conditions as he has found them, and as any one might find them who took the trouble to investigate, Mr. Bernard Shaw in his play of "Widowers' Houses" is less impelled to wander into theory than in some of his plays. One is not confronted with the terrifying spectacle of the heartless landlord with his demand "Have yez the rint?" and one does not hear the cold, hard cry, "Thin out yez go, bag, baggage, and brat," but there is never any doubting the purpose of it all.

Possibly because his people and his incidents keep pretty close to those of general human experience this play seems to fit better than some into the general dramatic scheme. It can be played with practically no eliminations and no changes. One did note, to be sure, a minor change in a line, evidently intended to atone for the absence of a Norfolk jacket from the actor's wardrobe—he was described as being in "tweeds"—but that is a small matter. In general the play "acts" excellently.

That it is altogether as interesting as some of Mr. Shaw's other plays cannot be fairly said. The first act is slow. The other two, however, provide a very fair share of reasonable amusement. It takes some time for an audience to get interested in the rather conventional lot of English tourists who comprise the "unpleasant" society of this comedy, but once their affairs become plain, the development is sufficiently engrossing.

Persons who have read "Widower's Houses" will recall the fact that it deals with what Mr. Shaw succinctly describes as "middle-class respectability and younger son gentility fattening on the poverty of the slums." Mr. Sartorious, the owner of much tenement property in London, piles up his profits by letting out the property to the poorest class of tenants, positively ignoring all demands for improvements, though the condition of the houses is a menace to the life and health of the inhabitants. He himself is very careful to live in a neighborhood where the death rate is low. A mutual attachment having sprung up between his daughter and Dr. Trench, a young London physician with high social connections, a marriage is arranged.

Trench, however, learns from Sartorious's rent collector, a fellow by the name of Lickcheese, to what his prospective father-in-law's fortune is due, whereupon he tells the girl he cannot accept or allow her to accept any of her father's money. She takes his remarks as an indication that he desires to break their engagement. Subsequently, however, it develops through the cupidity of Lickcheese, who has suddenly become prosperous, that a lot of money may be made by improving the property in anticipation of condemnation proceedings by the city to provide for a new street. The seemingly virtuous Trench, having learned that his own income is derived from a mortgage on some of Sartorious's property, and perceiving that he may share in the future large profits, now allows his conscience to slumber, and is promptly reinstated into his lady's good affections.

A more unsympathetic lot of people could hardly be imagined, and yet, despite Mr. Shaw's description of it as an "unpleasant play," it will prove so only to those who are keenly sensitive to the abuses which it seeks to correct. It is obviously satirical in intent, but the comedy spirit prevails. It is only after the curtain is down when one begins to think of the intent that the full significance of the moral gets home. In this sense Mr. Shaw succeeds in offering a preachment in dramatic form, without making his moralizing too apparent in the course of the exposition. And that in drama is a very desirable achievement.

The piece is admirably acted by one of the best all-round casts of the season. Mr. Hawtrey is never quite at his best in opening performances, but despite obvious nervousness he gives excellent form to the idea of Sartorious one gets in the reading. It is, in fact, as nearly perfect an embodiment of an author's character as an actor often realizes. Mr. Gottschalk's Lickcheese amusingly reveals the salient characteristics of another form of meanness, while Mr. Kolker provides an intelligent figure of skin-deep virtue. Miss Shannon, looking younger and prettier than ever, is successful in presenting Blanche Sartorious as of the soft and clinging type until her feline temper is aroused and she shows her claws. A comedian of greater suavity might have made more of the rôle of Cokane, but Mr. Kelcey's performance is far from unsatisfactory. And the small rôle of the maid is capitally played by Adelyn Wesley.

The audiences should be larger for successive matinées of this play at the Herald Square. There were evidences of keen appreciation on the part of those who attended yesterday.

MISS GEORGE IN "DIVORCONS."

Good Impression in Her First Appearance as Cyprienne.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—Grace George, who is playing at the Grand here this week in "Clothes," gave a special matinée of Sardou's "Divorçons" to-day. It was the first appearance of Miss George in the rôle of Cyprienne, and she was seen to good advantage.

It is announced that Miss George will include Cyprienne in the répertoire she is to give during her Spring season in New York. She will also give a performance of it in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Marc Klaw will be the guest of honor at a supper given by "The Friars," the newly formed organization of press representatives and theatrical business managers, at the Cafe des Beaux Arts, at 11 o'clock to-night. Among the invited guests are John W. Keller, Thomas W. Ryley, Daniel Frohman, Charles Burnham, Rex E. Beach, Frederic Thompson, and Julius Cahn.

"The Stunning Grenadiers," an octette of English girls, who will appear in vaudeville at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre on Monday, were the guests of Rose Stahl yesterday afternoon at the Hackett Theatre, and after seeing "The Chorus Lady" were entertained at tea by Miss Stahl.

There will be a professional matinee of "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum on Tuesday, March 12.

The body of Joseph Francoeur, stage manager of the Maude Adams company, who died Wednesday in Pittsburg, has been taken to the home of his wife in Cincinnati, where the funeral will be held. Mrs. Francoeur is known on the stage as Ida Waterman.

"The Love Letter," in which Virginia Harned recently starred, is to be produced on March 18 by the stock company at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House, with Beatrice Morgan in the leading rôle.

The annual benefit of the Actors' Society, to be held at the Hudson Theatre on April 9, will include the yacht scene from "Brewster's Millions," Rose Stahl in a sketch, William Collier in a new sketch by Paul Armstrong, Victor Herbert in a 'cello solo, and members of the Professional Woman's League in a sketch by Mary Shaw.

Edgar L. Davenport, the latest of the legitimate actors to enter vaudeville, will make his debut in "A Man About Town," a sketch, to be seen on Sunday afternoon and evening at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

Dave King, one of the picturesque characters of Alaska, will head a delegation of "Klondikers" at the opening of "The Spoilers" on Monday night at the New York Theatre. Prominent in the party will be Gov. Hoggett of Alaska, "Tom" Cale, Representative in Congress, and other friends of the author, Rex Beach.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Ancient and Modern Choral Music at the Concert in Carnegie Hall.

The Musical Art Society completed its fourteenth season at its concert last evening in Carnegie Hall, with every evidence of continued prosperity and undiminished interest on the part of its public, a large and brilliant one, as it has always been. The programme was not one of the most fortunate that Mr. Damrosch has made for these concerts, for, notwithstanding many beautiful and interesting compositions upon it, there was a dull streak in the music of it.

The singing of the chorus maintained its excellences long familiar—its purity of intonation, its accuracy even in the complications of the counterpoint of the ancient style and the harmonic subtleties of the modern, its flexibility, and the finesse of its shading. Yet it seemed last night as if in pure beauty of tonal quality it did not stand quite at the summit of its past achievements.

As has so often been the case, the same of Palestrina stood at the head of the programme, and he was represented by a "Jubilate Deo" for two choirs of four parts each, in which his impersonal and celestial style took on a more human accent of rejoicing, through the church mode with its lack of tonality, to which modern ears can never quite accustom themselves. There was an "Agnus Dei" by Hans Leo Hassler also for two choirs of four voices each, of rich substance, and a less interesting motet for six voices by Jacob Handl, a sixteenth century German, both of which are still of the ancient contrapuntal ecclesiastical type.

An entirely different expression of religious feeling was reached in the two motets by Michael Haydn—"Tenebrae factae Sunt" and "Caligaverunt oculi mei," in which the writing is chiefly homophonic, and in which profoundly moving and beautiful effects are obtained by simple means. How poignant, for instance, is the effect of the music upon the words, in the second one, "If there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow!"

Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria" for three solo male voices, eight part chorus and organ is dull music, that made a poor showing after the churchly compositions of the older styles, and it could well have been spared. So, too, could a curious composition by Sgambati for string orchestra and organ that he calls a "Te Deum," for what reason the music could not itself make evident. There are beauty and tenderness and an uplifted serenity in Beethoven's "Elegiac Song," Opus 118, for chorus with accompaniment for string orchestra, but it made little effect.

What followed were part songs less deeply freighted with religious solemnity. Eschaikowsky's exquisite setting of a naïve legend of the Christ-child has been done here before. A four-part song by Peter Cornelius, whose music in this form has been among the most beautiful that the Musical Art Society has given among modern compositions, shows warmth and imagination.

Two more of old French songs arranged by F. A. Gevaert that so delighted the audience at the December concert were given, and repeated the impression of charm and melodic grace that was then made, so that the first, a "Brune Fillette," was repeated. Most interesting was Max Reger's "Frühlingsblick" for six voices. The young German revolutionary's setting of the Passion Chorale last year fascinated by its remarkable attempt to use modern resources in an old-time form.

This part song presents no such incongruous features as that, nor does it show many of Reger's most characteristic or daring contrapuntal involutions. It is a brilliant and sonorous piece of part writing, of striking and original harmonic texture in which the eager and buoyant spirit of Lenau's verse is sustained and heightened. The concert closed with two charmingly melodious pieces by César Franck.

CONRIED AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Welcomed with Flowers and Talks of His Plans.

Heinrich Conried visited the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon for the first time since the beginning of his illness. He was warmly welcomed by his staff and by the artists who happened to be there. His office was decorated with flowers.

Before leaving the Opera House Mr. Conried, through his official press agent, confirmed the statements as to his plans which have appeared in THE TIMES in the course of the last week. Thursday night is to be added to the subscription performances next season, and in accordance with a contract he has signed with Richard Strauss, that composer will direct at least one performance of "Salome" next season.

Mr. Conried also said that the next season will last twenty weeks.

Philadelphia Opera Season Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The season of opera under the direction of Heinrich Conried came to a close to-day with a matinée performance of "La Bohème," with Mmes. Sembrich and Alten and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, and Journet. Eighteen performances of opera have been given in Philadelphia this season, and all records have been broken for attendance and receipts. On many occasions the house was sold out many days before the time announced for the performance. Next year it is proposed to have a more extended season.

Novelli's Plays for the First Week.

Ermete Novelli's répertoire for the first week of his engagement at the Lyric Theater, beginning on Monday, March 11, will comprise six plays. "Papa Lebonnard" will be presented on Monday, "King Lear" on Tuesday, "The Merchant of Venice" on Wednesday, "Louis XI" on Thursday, "La Morte Civile" on Friday, "The Merchant of Venice" for the Saturday matinée, and "Il Burbero Benefico," by Goldoni, for Saturday evening.

Warm Denial from Geraldine Farrar.

A story circulated yesterday afternoon to the effect that Geraldine Farrar was engaged to Zoltan Doehme, ex-husband of Lillian Nordica, called from Miss Farrar a warm denial.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report," she said. "I feel sure it was circulated by some one who wished to injure my professional standing."

Miss Scheff to Resume Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Charles B. Dillingham, manager of Miss Fritzi Scheff, decided to-day that it would not be necessary to disband her company. Miss Scheff has so far recovered from her severe attack of ptomaine poisoning that after a rest this week and next she will be able to rejoin the company in Montreal. She has been attended by a New York physician, Dr. Otto M. Schwerdtfeger.

CAN YOU REMEMBER NEW YORK 60 YEARS AGO?

An old New Yorker has written a very interesting article about the New York of 60 years ago which appears in the

Silver Standard

for February, a little magazine devoted to 1847. Many curious facts and quaint illustrations. Obtain a copy without charge by calling at our salesrooms.

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BRAIN COAXED AWAY FROM MRS. BENEDICT

Other Women Shy at Miss Fowler's Request for Donations of Gray Matter.

SOME POINTS ON SKULLS

Legislative Leaguers Examine Two and Hear a Few Pertinent Deductions.

The New York Legislative League bequeathed a brain to the cause of science and Miss Jessie Fowler yesterday afternoon. This was not the composite brain of the league, but a genuine article—the brain of the league's Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Benedict, to be delivered when she has no farther use for it.

The league had a scientific day yesterday, with a talk by Miss Fowler and two nice, smooth, round skulls to illustrate the relative difference in the craniums of men and women.

To the ordinary observer, who does not take science with object lessons of this kind very often, the specimens looked quite unpleasant enough to be all that they should be. But Miss Fowler was not satisfied with them.

"Since women have been going into business and doing all sorts of things that they never used to think of doing," she said, "their skulls have changed in shape as well as in quality. They are more like men's skulls now, quite different from those of the stay-at-home women of some years ago, and I regret very much that I have not a good, beginning-of-the-century, up-to-date woman's skull. The brain of the woman of to-day is very different, and I would like to make a study of the brains of just such women as there are in this room to-day.

"Ladies," she continued in a propitiatory tone, "won't you bequeath me your brains? All you will have to do will be to come and tell me at the close of the meeting, and I will send you a form to fill out that you can tack on to your wills as codicils."

The league members laughed, as if this was more of a joke than a proposal.

"I can't give you mine," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the President, "I bequeathed it to some one else years ago."

"I think we'll need our brains to take along with us into the other world," said Miss Theresa Barkalow.

"Won't you promise me your brain?" said Miss Fowler to Mrs. Benedict at the close of the meeting, as the other women were slipping away taking their unmortgaged brains with them.

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Benedict. "I don't mind at all. I'm going to be cremated, anyway, so what difference will it make?"

Miss Fowler will send to Mrs. Benedict a printed form this morning, which she will attach to her will, already made.

The speaker did not bring out the skulls yesterday without first asking permission.

"I asked your President," she explained, "and she did not mind at all. She said she would like to look at them, and if you don't mind either I'll go and get the terrible things, and I'll turn the back of the head to you, so you won't mind so much."

Then Miss Fowler slipped away into a corner somewhere and returned with something that looked like two ivory balls, one a little smaller than the other.

"They are only just what we have ourselves," she explained, "and they are very good to study. It does not make any difference whether we believe in phrenology or not; it remains that there is a great deal of difference in heads. In a man's head the fore part, the crown, is more developed, while in woman it is the back of the head, which shows sympathy and intuition. A woman's head is half an inch less in circumference than that of a man, but it is usually longer, giving chances for her social development, her charm.

"And I want to speak of the weight of a woman's brain right here; it is quite in proportion to the size of her body. People who try to depreciate a woman's brain will never allow that. In speaking of a man's brain, they say, when it is compared with the brains of whales and elephants, that it is quite reasonable that the animals should have heavier brains than men because they are larger and heavier, and yet you would not say that an elephant is more intelligent than a man. Prof. William J. Thomas says a woman is not intellectually fit to live in a white man's world, but her brain is as large as his in proportion.

"The weight of brains in tall people is relatively greater than in short people, but they may not have so much gray matter. It is not only the size of the brain that counts, but the quality. There may be a small supply of gray matter around a large brain, while it is much thicker around a smaller one. If a big brain has good quality it is all right, but if it hasn't it isn't. A large head is not better than a small one—it depends upon the development. The qualities of women complement those of men, and there is no reason to suppose that her brain is not equal to his.

"If men would sometimes trust to the intuition of women they would do well, but they insist upon walking all the way and reasoning things out, while women get to their destination by a short cut. I have made a suggestion to a man and had him come to me, a long time after, and tell it to me as something new.

"'Why, yes,' I say, 'that is a bright idea,' and I know very well that it is my own. But you must never say 'I told you so' when that happens. It is not well to be too clever. Women are magnanimous; they have the maternal spirit and are willing to stay in the background."

"That's true," said Mrs. Benedict. "We will never know how many men go out into the world and promulgate the things their wives say at home."

WARFIELD OUT FOR $1,000,000

Receipts on "The Music Master" Since Oct. 1 Are $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—David Warfield's ambition is to become a millionaire. He said so to-day.

"I'm going to make a million dollars out of 'The Music Master,'" he said. "I'm going back to New York in October to produce a new play in Belasco's new theatre. I intend to build up a repertory out of 'The Auctioneer,' 'The Music Master,' and the new play. That combination may mean a million more."

Wednesday's matinée was the 854th performance of the play. The business manager figured that the gross receipts had been $399,994 since Oct. 1.

SHOT HIMSELF OFF STAGE.

Actor Jackson Was Firing a Fusillade in "On Parole."

Thomas Jackson, who plays the part of the old negro servant, Jefferson, in "On Parole" at the Majestic Theatre, shot himself in the performance on Wednesday night—with a blank cartridge.

At the end of the third act one of the Union men is captured by a Confederate. Jackson has to fire a fusillade off stage. He kept the revolver close to his side and pulled the trigger sooner than he intended. Now he is nursing his leg.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jacob Seligman.

Jacob Seligman, for many years head of the stocks department in the banking house of J. & W. Seligman, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 45 West Ninety-fourth Street, at the age of 73. He had been ill only a week.

Mr. Seligman was a cousin of James and William Seligman, by whom he was employed. Their fathers, who were brothers, came to this country from Germany when Jacob was a lad. Jacob went to California just after the gold rush in 1849. Four years later he went to Alabama, and was there at the outbreak of the civil war. Being a stanch Northern sympathizer, he fled for the North, and had difficulty in getting through the Confederate lines.

Mr. Seligman then entered the banking house of his cousins, and was employed there for twenty-eight years. He was a Republican and voted for all the Republican candidates for President, from Fremont to Roosevelt. Mr. Seligman's wife, who died a few years ago, was for twenty-two years Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of Mount Sinai Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN E. SAUNDERS, who for twenty-two years was identified with the firm of Butler Brothers in New York, died on Wednesday at his home in Westfield, N. J. He was born in Joliet, Ill., forty-seven years ago and was brought East by his parents in infancy. For several years the family lived in Mystic, Conn., after which Mr. Saunders chose Westfield as a home. He leaves a widow and five sons.

FRANK T. CAMPBELL, for many years a well-known figure in the Republican Party in Iowa, died in Lima, Ohio, on Wednesday. Mr. Campbell, when a Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, framed the revised freight tariffs that were adopted in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Mr. Campbell was 74 years old.

JOHN D. OSTRANDER, 54 years old, Secretary of the Mercantile Trust Company and a prominent resident of New Rochelle, died there yesterday at his home on Pelham Road of a complication of diseases, including Bright's disease, from which he had long been suffering. He leaves a wife and several children. The Rev. C. F. Canedy of New Rochelle will officiate at the funeral services.

EDMUND C. MUCKLE, for many years engaged in the dry goods commission business at 70 Worth Street, died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Bensonhurst. He leaves a widow and one son.

Capt. JOHN D. P. MOUNT, 85 years old, died of old age at his home, 516 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday at noon. In 1838 he enlisted in the navy, served until 1845, and in 1861 received a commission as a Captain in the Union Army. He organized Company I of the First New Jersey Volunteers in Hoboken. On June 7, 1862, he was shot in the side, and he carried the bullet until his death. He was a brother of the late Andrew Mount, formerly Sheriff of Hudson County.

FREDERICK GEBHARDT, 39 years old, proprietor of a restaurant in Elizabeth, N. J., which has been for years the gathering place of Union County politicians, dropped dead in that town last night of heart trouble. The Gebhardt place is commonly known as the "Town Hall," because political platforms have been framed, Aldermen have mapped out their plans, local commissions have decided on their policies, and not a few members of the Legislatures have gathered there to discuss legislation.

MAHLON HOAGLAND, Sr., died yesterday of old age at the home of his son-in-law, Morford B. Strait, in Main Street, Rockaway. He was born in Dover in 1817, and went to Rockaway when a young man, and founded a large foundry and machine works in Foundry Street, now the business of M. Hoagland Sons Company, of which Mr. Hoagland was President. He was a prominent member of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1857. He leaves a son and three daughters.

Dr. THOMAS A. SKILLMAN, a prominent practitioner of New Brunswick, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellis Warren in Princeton on Wednesday, where he had gone to recuperate. Dr. Skillman was injured in a trolley accident some time ago, and was obliged to retire from practice for a time. He was well known throughout the State for his kindness to the poor. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Ellis Warren of Princeton and Mrs. Demott of Flemington.

BENJAMIN MAYNARD RAY, a State Inspector of Boilers, died at his home, 264 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1807. For several years Mr. Ray was a United States Inspector of Boilers for the Port of New York, and was also attached to the Bureau of Navigation. He leaves a widow.

Dr. CHARLES REED, a physician of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, Sixth Avenue and St. John's Place, that borough. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., in 1856, and was graduated from Columbia University. He leaves a widow.

JOSEPH KEIM WELLS, a wholesale coal dealer, whose office was at 1 Broadway, died on Tuesday at Hudson, N. Y. His home was at 1,273 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wells was born in Pottstown, Penn., in 1843. He was a veteran of the civil war, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. Mr. Wells was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of that borough. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. DOOLEY ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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IN THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

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T. H. ROE DIES AT 100.

Witnessed the Preparations Here for the War of 1812.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, March 7.—Thomas Hazard Roe died here on Thursday afternoon. He was born in New York City in November, 1806, and removed to Newburg in 1827. Mr. Roe retained his mental faculties to the last. Death resulted from old age.

In his boyhood Mr. Roe witnessed the preparations making on the sea front in New York for the war with England, and later, as a young man, hunted over the marshes of the upper end of Manhattan Island. Aaron Burr was a familiar figure to him, and on several occasions he saw Lafayette on his visit to this country as its guest.

The family, of which he was the oldest representative, is famed for its longevity. A sister, Miss Emily Roe, with whom he lived during the last years of his life, is over 90, and another sister, Mrs. William C. Hasbrouck, who lives with her son, General H. C. Hasbrouck, a retired officer of the United States Army, is nearing 99 years of age.

In his early years Mr. Roe was engaged with his father, William Roe, in the wholesale grocery business in New York.

Funeral of Mrs. Tumbridge.

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Judd Tumbridge, wife of Major John W.

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By THOMAS GIBSON.

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The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Limited

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. upon the par value of the stock outstanding was declared out of net earnings of the company, payable March 30, 1907, to all stockholders of record at three P. M. on March 15th, 1907. For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books of the company will close at three P. M. on March 15th, and reopen at ten A. M. April 1st, 1907.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1907.

NORTHRUP FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE of THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.

Denver, Colorado, February 25, 1907.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (successor by consolidation of The Colorado Fuel Company) hereby invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5th, 1907, to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, (successor to Atlantic Trust Company as trustee,) at Number 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the sale to it (for the sinking fund) of forty (40) of the now outstanding bonds of the said Colorado Fuel Company, known as its General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Such sale to take effect and such bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1st, 1907, at the office of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.
By ALBERT A. MILLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

100 shs. Mahoning Investment.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Again Decline; Call Money Rates, 6@3 Per Cent.

BREAK IN SOUTHERN SHARES

Dividend on Preferred May Be Reduced To-day—Poor Showing of English Bank.

A more confused price movement than that which occurred in yesterday's stock market is seldom witnessed in Wall Street. There were periods in which the market as a whole exhibited great strength, these falling in the early part of the session, while in the afternoon, in spite of frequent rallies, lower levels were established with each decline, until in the final half hour the weakness became pronounced, last prices representing losses of from 1 to 5 points. Wall Street came to business with the conviction that the advance of Wednesday would carry still further, and it was therefore somewhat shocked to find that London had sent over a much lower range of quotations. Opening prices reflected this influence, and the abrupt fall of Reading in the first few minutes of the trading caused the postponement of much short covering, which would otherwise have taken place. The periods of strength at different times during the day were probably due in large measure to scattering covering of short sales, but purchases of this nature had been so heavy on Wednesday that the technical position of the market was much weakened. The group of operators which has been working for lower prices for many days was encouraged to probe for weak places, in the hope of provoking another outburst of liquidation, and it found these vulnerable points in the Southern Railway shares, in Atchison, in Erie, and in Reading. Southern Railway preferred suffered a maximum loss of some 6¼ points, its fall being hastened by the publication of the road's earnings for the month of January, in which a decrease of $440,000 in net earnings was displayed. Net earnings for the seven completed months of the fiscal year fell off $1,352,000. It was generally assumed that, when the Directors of the road meet to-day to take action upon the preferred dividend, their deliberations must be seriously affected by so poor a showing, and it was reasoned, therefore, that the passing of the dividend, or at least its reduction, was well within the realm of probabilities. Explanations of the weakness of Erie shares included the possibility of a reduction in the dividends now paid upon the preferred issues, but inasmuch as any action upon this matter will not be taken in the natural course of events until late in the Summer, this seemed far-fetched. What is true is that the road has lost a great deal of good will as the result of the singular handling of its suburban traffic, and that sooner or later it must appear in the money market as a borrower. Reading's abrupt fall from the high price to which it was forced yesterday followed the dissipation of many of the lurid stories which accompanied its advance on that day. The Hill shares and Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were relatively strong, the reason in the case of the last named stocks being readily found in the earnings statements submitted during the day for the month of January, that of the Southern Pacific in particular attracting widespread attention owing to the increase of $2,514,000 shown in gross earnings, and the gain of $1,045,900 in net earnings. The total volume of transactions fell a million shares below that of Wednesday. The absence of substantial support in the final half hour of trading left the question of the course of succeeding markets very much of a puzzle.

In accordance with expectations the Bank of England made no change in its rate of discount, but the poor showing of the bank in the matter of reserves had not been looked for, and the percentage of 44.82 actually returned is the smallest reported at this time of the year since 1906. In the foreign exchange market rates were much firmer, but still rested near the gold import level. The Bank of England released some $3,100,000 gold during the day for shipment to South America. The local banks reported a loss of $1,048,000 to the Sub-Treasury on routine transactions. Rates for both call and time money ruled at the quotations of the previous day.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. preferred stock.
Union Pacific Railway common and preferred.
Western Gas Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Santa Ysabel Co.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—United Railways securities were weaker to-day. The stock sold at 12, a decline of 1⅛ as compared with the last previous sale, while the income bonds were off a point and the funding 5s, at 84, were unchanged. Houston Oil sold at 7¼, a decline of ¼, and the 4s were 1⅜ lower. Seaboard common dropped 1 point. Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing Company incomes advanced 1 point, but the 4s lost ¼. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s were stronger and in demand. The bond market was generally active and closed firm. Shares, 1,720; bonds, $84,400.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. C. L. of S. C. 4s	99½	99½	99½
9,000	Seaboard 4s	79½	78¼	78¼
3,000	Western Maryland 4s	79½	79½	79½
8,000	W. Virginia Cent. 6s	105¾	105½	105¾
2,000	City & Suburban 5s	108	108	108
19,000	United Railways 4s	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
22,000	United Railways inc	54⅝	54	54
1,400	United Rys. fdg. 5s	84	83¾	84
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
11,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	80¼	80¼
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54¾	54¾	54¾
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	27¾	27	27¾

STOCKS.

300	Seaboard Co. com	20	19¼	19¼
200	United Railways	12	12	12
30	Fidelity Trust	200	200	200
100	U. S. Fidelity	108	107¼	107¼
640	Cons. Cotton Duck	10¾	10	10¾
450	Houston Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Biscuit common opened a point up and then advanced a fraction. Swift & Co. stock was another strong feature, and after opening a quarter higher steadily advanced on the favorable dividend action. The Directors during the morning announced a dividend of $1.75 a share, payable the first Monday in April to stockholders of record March 1.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6½	6½	6½
100	American Can pf	54	54	54
220	American Shipbuilding	75	74	74
30	A. Booth & Co.	37	37	37
500	Chicago Subway	27½	25⅝	26
8	Chicago Telephone	118	118	118
4	Chicago Title & Trust	106	106	106
13	Diamond Match	121¼	121	121¼
70	Illinois Brick	47	47	47
65	Met. Elevated pf	66	65	66
200	National Biscuit	81¾	80¼	81¾
15	National Biscuit pf	116	116	116
11	Sears-Roebuck	94	93½	93½
811	Swift & Co.	109¾	108	108½
360	United Box Board pf	8¼	7⅞	8¼

NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 11.

State Bank and Trust Company statements as of February 26, 1907, will be republished in The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review. Sample copy on application. Times Square, 8 Spruce St., 39 Broad St. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, March 7, 1907.

Total sales March 7, 1907..... 1,408,349
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 48,038,599
Corresponding date last year..... 66,447,654

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
13	13½	700	Allis-Chalmers Co	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
105	105½	104,950	*Amal. Copper Co	107	107½	105	105	−1⅝
17	17½	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
40⅝	41¼	3,500	Am. Car & F. Co	41⅜	42¼	41	41	−1
101½	102	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅝
30⅝	31	800	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	31½	30½	30½	...
215	220	10	Am. Express	220	220	220	220	...
6	7	200	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	...
5¼	5½	500	Am. Hide & Leather	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
79½	80	100	Am. Ice Securities	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	79¼	−¼
15	17	200	*Am. Linseed Co	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+2⅝
63½	70	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co	70¾	71	69½	69½	−1
109½	110	110	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
133	133¼	21,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	135	135¼	133	133	−2½
113½	113⅝	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	113½	113¼	113½	113½	+ ½
7⅝	8¼	461	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	...
89¾	40	2,200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	89	40½	39	40	+1
128	126⅛	5,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127	128	126½	126½	− ⅝
124	128	350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	124½	125¾	124½	125¾	+ ⅝
94½	95	310	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	95	95	94¾	94⅞	...
29	29⅝	1,945	*Am. Woolen Co	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
98	99	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
68¼	68½	20,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	70	70¼	68½	68½	−1½
92½	92⅝	99,425	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	95⅜	92½	92½	−3⅜
96	97	222	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	112	2,700	Atlantic Coast Line	112½	114	110¼	110¼	−2¼
105½	105¾	5,600	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	107½	105½	105½	−1½
15	17	500	Bethlehem Steel	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
60	60	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	51	51	51	51	+1
58¾	59	15,610	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	58½	61	58¼	58¾	− ⅛
...	...	200	Brunswick City	13	13	13	13	...
63	64	100	Canada Southern	63	63	63	63	+ ⅜
173¼	173½	21,525	Canadian Pacific	174¼	176⅜	173	173¼	−4
32½	33	2,110	Central Leather Co	33¼	33	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
98¾	99½	800	Central Leath. Co. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
195	200	111	Central R. R. of N. J	198	198	198	198	+3
44½	45	6,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47½	44½	44⅝	−3
14½	15	510	Chicago & Alton	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	−3
14	14¼	1,000	Chicago Great West	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
68½	71	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅞
20¼	21	2,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	20½	20½	20	20	−1½
78⅞	79½	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb	78	78	78	78	+ ½
141⅝	142	55,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	142¾	144¾	141½	141¾	−1⅝
...	125	546	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	124	124	124	124	−8½
...	160	220	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	158½	158½	158½	158½	...
139½	141	518	C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	139½	140	140	140	+ ⅛
155	157	2,447	Chicago & Northw	158	158	155	155	−2
13½	14	1,853	Chi. & Northw. rts	14	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	600	Chi. Union Traction	5¼	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15¼	15¼	13¼	15¼	+ ⅛
81	85¼	10	C., C., C. & St. L	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	...
38½	39⅜	7,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41½	41¼	39½	39½	−2
31¾	32	1,400	Colorado & Southern	32	33	32	32	+ ⅝
62½	63½	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	63	63¾	63	63¾	+1
22	22½	1,020	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22¾	23	22	22½	+1
128¾	129	2,120	Consolidated Gas	130	130	129	129	−3½
21	21½	2,677	Corn Products Ref	21¼	22	21	21	− ¾
80	80¾	20	Corn Products Ref. pf	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	...
198	199	100	Delaware & Hudson	200	200	200	200	...
475	500	100	Del., Lack. & West	475	475	475	475	+14½
34½	35	2,360	Denver & Rio Grande	34¾	36½	34¾	34½	+ ½
76	76¾	230	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	76	76½	76	76½	+1
72	72⅝	2,520	*Distillers Securities	73⅜	74½	72½	72½	−1⅝
16¼	17⅞	800	*Dul., S. S. & At	17	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅜
20¼	20⅝	83,800	Erie	31½	31⅞	29½	29½	−2½
64	64⅜	2,400	Erie 1st pf	65	65	64	64	−1⅝
51⅝	51¾	2,800	Erie 2d pf	53⅜	54	51½	51⅝	−1⅞
80	84	50	*Fed. Sugar pf	84	84	84	84	...
154	155	400	General Electric	154⅝	154⅞	154	154½	−1
143	148	800	Granby Consol	145	145	144	146	+1
153¾	154	8,269	Great Northern pf	155	156½	154	154	−1½
68½	69¼	7,200	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	71	71	68½	68½	−2½
45	46¾	800	Havana Electric	44	45	44	45	+2
85	86⅞	300	Havana Electric pf	83	85	83	85	+2½
90	98	100	Hocking Valley pf	88	88	88	88	−1
150	153	400	Illinois Central	150	150	150	150	...
26	26⅞	2,700	Interborough	27¼	27⅜	26⅜	27	− ⅝
64	65	2,300	Interborough-Met. pf	64½	65¼	64½	64½	− ¼
15½	15⅝	1,400	Int. Paper Co	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
...	31½	600	Int. Steam Pump	32	32	31¾	31¼	−1¾
76	78	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	77	77	77	77	+2
25¾	26	900	Kansas City Southern	26¼	26½	26	26	− ⅞
54⅞	55	2,150	Kansas City So. pf	55	55⅝	55	55	− ⅛
55	65	100	Long Island	60	60	60	60	+5
117¼	118	6,745	Louisville & Nash	123¼	124	118	118	−5
70¼	71	200	Mackay Cos	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅝
68½	69	800	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
139	142	140	Manhattan Elevated	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	...
21½	21⅝	1,700	Mexican Central	22¼	22⅜	21¼	21½	−1¼
54	55	300	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55	55	55	...
86	90	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	88	88	88	88	+1
112	114	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115¼	116	113	113	−1
135	138½	1,150	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	139	140⅝	138	138	−1½
40⅜	40¾	14,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	41⅜	42⅛	40½	40¼	−2
68½	69	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	69¾	69¾	69	69	+ ⅝
76	76⅜	2,300	Missouri Pacific	77¾	77⅞	76¼	76¼	−1⅝
81	81½	1,900	*National Biscuit Co	82	82½	81	81½	+1
84	87	100	Nat. Enam. & Sta. pf	85	85	85	85	...
63½	63½	8,110	*National Lead Co	66	66¾	65¼	65½	+ ⅝
99¾	100	612	*National Lead Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
130	134	600	*New York Air Brake	131	133½	131	133	+2
120⅞	121	6,585	New York Central	122½	122⅞	121	121	−1¼
47¾	50	1,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50	50	47½	48	−1
...	...	100	New York & Harlem	365	365	365	365	−35
...	40¼	40¾	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	40½	41¼	40¾	40⅝
80½	81	1,280	Norfolk & Western	82	82	81	81¼	− ¼
77	79	600	North American	79	79	78	78	−1
138¼	138½	12,350	Northern Pacific	139½	140	138½	138½	−1
125½	126	2,400	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	125½	126⅜	125½	126	− ⅝
99	105	100	Pacific Coast	100	100	100	100	−20
27¾	28¼	1,200	Pacific Mail	28	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
126	126⅛	83,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	126	127⅜	126	126	+ ⅝
91	91¼	1,410	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91⅞	91	91	...
70	74½	150	P., C., C. & St. L	70⅝	70⅜	70¼	70⅛	− ⅛
54	57	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	55¼	56	55¼	56	+2¾
43¾	44	1,795	Pressed Steel Car	44⅞	45½	44	44	− ⅝
94	94½	185	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	94	94	− ¼
163	165	74	Pullman Company	164	164	164	164	...
50¼	51	1,100	*Ry. Steel Spring	52	52¼	51	51	+ ¼
97	99¾	110	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	98	98	98	98	...
119	119⅜	242,200	Reading	122	124⅜	118¾	119	−3½
27	27⅜	3,730	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅜	29¼	27	27¼	−1
93	96¼	495	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	96	96	95¾	95¾	− ¼
22¼	22⅜	23,700	Rock Island Co	24	24½	22¾	22¾	−1⅜
51½	52¾	500	Rock Island Co. pf	53	53	51¾	52	−1
38	39	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38¾	38¾	38	39	+1
59½	60	2,325	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	61	61	59½	60	− ½
85½	85⅝	58,700	Southern Pacific	85¾	87⅜	85⅛	87⅛	− ⅛
116¾	117	500	Southern Pacific pf	117	117	116¾	117	+ ½
20¾	20⅞	45,125	Southern Ry. ext	24	24⅜	20¾	20⅞	−3⅜
70	71	7,700	Southern Ry. pf., ext	76	76	69	70½	−5⅜
50	50½	2,210	*Tennessee Copper	50⅜	51¾	50½	50½	...
31	31¼	1,700	Texas & Pacific	31	31¼	30¾	31	− ⅛
78½	80	200	Texas Pac Land Trust	79⅜	79⅜	79¾	79¾	+2¾
27¾	28¼	500	Tol., St. L. & West	28¾	28¾	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
47½	48½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
97½	98	410	Twin City R. T	97½	98	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
6½	6¾	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
53½	60	20	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	53½	53¾	53¼	55¼	...
164¾	164⅞	235,100	Union Pacific	165½	165¾	164¾	164⅞	−1½
90	93	100	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91	91	...
50½	51	400	United Rys. Invest	52¾	52¾	48	50	−1
61	63	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	63¾	63¾	61	61	−2
39	41	1,900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	41	42	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅞
84	85	1,700	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	85	85½	84	84	− ¾
18	20	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref	18	18	18	18	...
47¼	48¼	1,300	U. S. Rubber	48	48¾	46⅞	47¼	− ¼
104½	105¼	355	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104½	104⅞	104	104⅝	+ ¾
73⅜	74⅜	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	74½	75	73½	75	+1
40½	40⅝	178,000	U. S. Steel	41½	42⅜	40¼	40⅝	−1¾
101½	101⅝	13,300	U. S. Steel pf	102	102½	101½	101½	− ⅝
35½	36	300	*Utah Copper	36	36	36	36	...
30	31	440	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31	31	30½	30½	−1⅝
105½	107	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	106	106	106	106	...
69½	72	400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70	70	69½	69¾	...
14⅜	15	100	Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
29⅛	29¾	200	Wabash pf	29¾	29⅝	29¾	29¼	− ⅝
260	300	10	Wells-Fargo Express	270	270	270	270	...
10¼	10¾	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
27½	29	350	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
41	43	120	Wisconsin Central pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1
Total		1,399,149						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.00	5.75	100	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...
0.31	0.32	9,100	Comstock	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.32	+0.04
Total		9,200						

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, March 7, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,090	Amal. Copper	107	107½	105	105
650	Am. Car & F.	41⅞	42¼	41¼	41½
110	Am. Locomo's.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¼
2,150	Am. Smelting	134⅝	135⅞	133	133
430	Am. Sugar	127½	128	126¾	126¾
11,330	A., T. & S. F.	95¾	95¾	92¼	92½
1,310	Balt. & Ohio	107	107½	106	106
4,230	Brook. R. T.	58	60½	58	59
310	Can. Pacific	174½	176¼	173½	173½
10	Ches. & Ohio	46⅞	46¾	46¾	46¾
140	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14½	14	14
9,290	C., M. & St. P.	142⅞	144⅞	141½	141½
2,480	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅝	41⅝	39⅞	40
20	Col. & H. Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	Con. Gas	130	130	130	130
50	Den. & R. G.	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
10,060	Erie	31½	31⅞	29½	29½
140	Inter.-Met	27¾	27¾	27	27
150	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	119	120
1,680	M., K. & T.	41⅝	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
480	Mo. Pacific	77½	77½	75⅜	75⅜
50	Nat. Lead	66	66¾	66	66
270	N. Y. Central	122⅜	122⅜	121¼	121¼
20	N. Y. C. & W.	41	41	41	41
6,080	Pennsylvania	126½	127¼	126	126
40	Pressed S. Car.	44½	45¼	44½	45¾
47,280	Reading	122	124⅜	119	119
180	Rep. Steel	29	29	28	28
1,530	Rock Island	24	24¼	22¼	22⅜
5,000	Southern Pac.	85½	87⅜	85¼	85⅞
4,830	Southern Ry.	23⅞	24⅜	20⅜	21¼
70	Texas Pacific	31	31½	31	31
76,160	Union Pacific	165⅞	168¼	164¾	164⅝
32,750	U. S. Steel	42	42¼	40½	40½
430	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102¼	101½	101½
10	Wabash pf	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
241,490					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.72	.72	.72	.72
1,000	Belcher	.60	.60	.60	.60
2,000	Comstock	.31	.31	.30	.30
300	Caledonia	.48	.48	.48	.48
300	C. C. & Va.	.94	.94	.94	.94
500	J. Butler	.99	.99	.99	.99
400	Little Chief	.08	.08	.08	.08
100	Mohawk	17.37½	17.37½	17.37½	17.37½
810	Ontario	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.50
275	Ophir	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
500	Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06
200	Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
800	Sierra Nev.	.82	.83	.82	.83
7,285					

MINING BOND.

$1,000	Comst'k 4s.	19	19	19	19

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Local trading was very much less active than on Wednesday, but the decrease was largely due to the falling off in business in Reading and United States Steel, United Gas Improvement breaking a point, Cambria Steel 1¾, and General Asphalt preferred ¾. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation trust certificates were well beaten, but both lost their early improvements. The transactions were neglected. Total sales, 55,977 shares.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

All interest at the opening of yesterday's stock market centred upon Reading, owing to the variety of reports explanatory of the remarkable advance in the stock on Wednesday. Speculators, at least, seemed much disappointed to find in the morning newspapers no confirmation of the story that Mr. Harriman had obtained control of the property, and the stock fell some 8 points very abruptly. A perusal of the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore reports makes it clear that stories of Mr. Harriman's obtaining control of the Reading resemble reports that the Dutch have taken Holland. The Union Pacific has a "dominating influence" in Baltimore & Ohio, which holds $30,327,000, or 22 per cent., of the total capital of Reading, and it is one of the largest individual stockholders of the New York Central, which controls the Lake Shore, while the Lake Shore, in turn, is understood to hold as much Reading as does the Baltimore & Ohio. Therefore, directly or indirectly, the Union Pacific has a good deal to say about the voting of 44 per cent. of Reading stock, so that if Mr. Harriman's purchases in the market on Wednesday had been some 7 per cent. of Reading's total capital this would have given him the 51 per cent. which Wall Street always insists must be held to control any property.

***

It is so much a tradition in Wall Street that failures must follow markets like those recently passed through that when it was found yesterday morning that there was no hope of embarrassment among local brokerage houses it was at once suggested that perhaps trouble had resulted in Europe somewhere. The demand for trouble somewhere was so strong that it finally crystallized in a circumstantial story of trouble in Berlin. Apparently London was asked about this over the cables, for late in the day a statement found its way into print that that market was somewhat anxious about failures, but had so far been unable to determine whether these had occurred or were about to occur in Berlin or in Paris. Many times in the past when deliberate attacks upon the market have been made by speculators endeavoring to undermine prices messages have been sent to Chicago inquiring about failures in New York, it being understood that these would come back again to brokerage houses in this city changed from the form of a question to positive assertion.

***

Southern Pacific's monthly reports have been a source of increasing amazement in the financial district, and that issued yesterday for January by no means diminished this feeling. The increase of $1,045,000 in net earnings for the month shows how correct was the estimate made by one of the bankers connected with the property early last Fall, that the increase in net earnings alone in the present fiscal year over the net of the previous year would be sufficient to care for a 5 per cent. dividend. Thus far, at least, the increase for the completed seven months has more than fulfilled this prediction.

***

The usual Spring exodus of Wall Street men from the financial district is now well under way. George W. Perkins of Morgan & Co. has already gone South for a vacation of several weeks, and Jacob H. Schiff started for Aiken yesterday. Otto H. Kahn sails for Europe on Tuesday next. It was the habit of well-known Wall Street men some years ago to spend the Spring months at Southern resorts, and for their especial benefit brokerage houses opened branches in Southern hotels and maintained costly private-wire services. This business has assumed small proportions recently, however.

***

Following the sale on Wednesday of 100 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at a loss of 24½ points, another very inactive and high-priced stock, New York & Harlem, fell 35 points yesterday on the sale of 100 shares. The last transaction in this stock was in May, 1905, and it sold at that time at $400. The stock pays 10 per cent. in dividends.

***

An interesting item of news came out of Chicago yesterday in the form of an announcement that of an issue of $2,000,000 of Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad notes, $1,000,000 had been taken by banking houses in Holland for, distribution among investors. Investors in that little country are heavy holders of American securities of all kinds, and a short time ago their influence was sufficient to upset the old and somewhat inefficient management of a railroad in the Southwest. At present they are large holders of United States Steel stocks. It has every been estimated that if their Steel holdings were put together they would represent the largest single stock holding of that great corporation.

***

It was recalled yesterday in connection with Mr. Harriman's assertion that the railroads of this country would be compelled in future to provide a wider gauge track, that at one time the Erie Railroad's line to Buffalo had a six-foot gauge, exactly that now recommended by Mr. Harriman. The Erie obtained a large part of the night passenger travel toward Buffalo in those days, owing to the comfort obtainable in its wide sleeping cars, but it was found impossible to maintain this gauge, because the cars of no other road could travel over its line. This interchange of traffic is, of course, essential to the operation of railroads, and would prove a serious problem in the carrying out of Mr. Harriman's programme unless all the lines made the change at the same time.

***

While 6 per cent. was the highest rate reached by call money in this market yesterday, in Boston rates rose to 10 per cent., a development which attracted much attention in Wall Street.

***

Trading in three stocks—Union Pacific, United States Steel common, and Reading—made up nearly 590,000 shares of the total transactions of 1,400,000 shares reported on the Stock Exchange yesterday. On Wednesday the sales of Reading comprised almost one-third of the day's volume of business

***

The statement telegraphed from the West a few days ago that South Dakota had lowered freight rates 10 per cent. by an act of the Legislature appears now, according to advices received yesterday by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to have been a false alarm. So entirely in keeping with such a move, however, is the present disposition of Legislatures to regulate the railroads that officials of some of the large systems operating in South Dakota had accepted the report as well founded. In the case of the Great Northern, whose officials believed the report to be true, it was disclosed that there was no disposition on their part to fight the decrease in freight rates, largely for the reason that it would affect only a very small percentage of the road's business. Only 3 per cent. of the traffic which the Great Northern handles in South Dakota is intra-State business, and as the reported decrease amounted to 10 per cent. it would show, so far as the Great Northern's earnings are concerned, a decrease of only three-tenths of 1 per cent.

***

Rumors that the dividend on the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company would be reduced were set at rest yesterday by the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The stock, however, was not helped by the announcement. It closed lower than on Wednesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@6 per cent., with the last loan at 8 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 5¾@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement. Exchanges, $482,682,380; balances, $13,878,554; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $570,708.

The local banks have lost $1,048,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $647,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.81¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8450@$4.8455; sixty days at $4.8020@$4.8025, and cables at $4.8515@$4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.79½@$4.80½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.24⅞ less 1-32 for long and 5.21⅞ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-10 and 94½ less 1-32; guilders, 39⅝ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 2-3c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 68½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 7.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued to be depressed, the pending loans and the Wall Street liquidation being the dominating factors toward decreased activity and easier quotations. Consols eased in the afternoon on the poor Bank of England statement, and home rails drooped. Foreigns declined in sympathy with the Paris advices. Rio Tinto went down to 103¼.

Americans, after reaching parity, began improving, but before noon prices dropped to below parity, owing to the absence of support. In the afternoon the New York advices steadied the market temporarily, but prices fluctuated erratically later and the market closed weak.

Japanese Imperial 4s of 1006 closed at 103⅝.

Bullion amounting to £210,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £621,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced to-day from 9 to 8 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.00; Lisbon, 2.00.

Bar silver was quiet; 31 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@4¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills is 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£885,000
Circulation increased	215,000
Bullion decreased	640,935
Other securities increased	2,071,000
Other deposits increased	115,000
Public deposits increased	1,031,000
Notes reserve decreased	978,000
Government securities decreased	4,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.82 per cent., as compared with 47.22 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

PARIS, March 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted, and the bonds of 1904 closed at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 7½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 30½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	110,325,000
Treasury deposits decreased	56,750,000
General deposits decreased	8,500,000
Gold in hand decreased	10,225,000
Silver in hand decrease l	2,025,000
Bills discounted decreased	106,100,000
Advances increased	19,750,000

BERLIN, March 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, but business was limited.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	98⅛	98
German consols 3s	85⅝	86
Bavarian Government 4s	101	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	93	96½
Saxony Government 3s	85⅜	86⅛
Humburg Government 3s	85⅛	85⅝
City of Cologne 4s	101	101½
City of Munich 4s	101	101½
City of Augsburg 4s	101	101½
City of Frankfurt a. M 3½s	96	96½
City of Vienna 4s	95½	96
Mexican Government gold 6s	100⅜	101⅜
Russian Government 4s	77½	78
French rente 3s	95½	95⅝
British consols 2½s	86⅜	86⅝

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85 15-16	..	..	—
Consols, account	86 3-16	..	..	— 3-16
Anaconda	14⅜	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
Atchison	98	95	95⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	181	173½	177½	— 1¾
St. Paul	148	143⅜	143⅞	+ ⅛
Erie	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	68	65⅞	65⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	157	151⅜	150	+ 1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	127	123¼	123	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	126	122⅞	122¼	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	65¼	126⅛	126⅝	— ⅛
Reading	64	124⅛	124½	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	89¾	86¼	86	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	171⅝	166⅜	166⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	43⅛	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 6 0	Esperanza	2 6 3
Tomboy	1 16 9	Dolores	1 17 6
El Oro	1 9 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

STEEL SPRING CO.'S REPORT.

Its Net Earnings Show an Increase of $391,127 Over 1905.

The annual report of the Railway Steel Spring Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last, shows an increase in net earnings over 1905 of $391,127. The actual figures for 1906 are $2,341,120, which, after the payment of $215,587 interest on the bonds of the Latrobe plant, left a balance of $2,125,533. Dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and of 4 per cent. on the common reduce this balance to $640,566. The report shows an expenditure of $450,000 in the purchase of the Latrobe Steel Company, taken over last year, which reduces the final surplus for 1906 to $190,566. The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to $2,236,465.

The balance sheet values the plants at $29,627,026, an increase of $5,068,759 at the close of 1905. Merchandise on hand has practically doubled, increasing from $1,152,736 to $2,203,044. The retiring Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception of Charles Scott, Jr., whose place in the board was taken by George G. McMurtry.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Irregular Under Dull Trading, with Narrow Fluctuations.

UNITED COPPER RECOVERS

Small Advances General in Those Stocks Which Suffered in the Slump.

Much the same irregularity that was the characteristic of the market on the big Exchange was manifest on the curb yesterday, though business was in small volume, and the price movements confined within fractional limits. The manipulators, however, took advantage of the somewhat better sentiment to mark up their specialties, and the most marked advances were in shares which were allowed to sag off following the discouragement of the earlier days in the week. United Copper was put violently up from 74½ to 77, closing at 76½, after transactions of 9,400 shares. The activity in Nevada-Utah was kept up yesterday, though in largely diminished volume, and again on the downward scale. Transactions of 37,000 shares left the price ⅝ down at the close, which was at 6⅝. Chicago Subway sagged away from a strong opening, at 27½, which was half a point above Wednesday's close, and sold as low as 25½. There was a rally before the end of the session, however, which left the price at 26, after transactions of 5,300 shares. The industrial list was practically at a standstill.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
40	Am. W. P. pf.	21	22	21	22
100	Electric Boat	33	33	31	33
125	Havana Tob.	*11	11	10¾	10¾
200	Int. M. M. pf.	25	25½	25	25½
48	Int. Text Book	128	128	128	128
1,000	Manh. Transit	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Otis Elevator	47	47	47	47
24	Standard Oil	520	521	520	521
35	Standard Screw	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,100	Waterbury Co.	51⅝	51¾	51⅜	51⅝
280	Waterbury pf.	103¾	103¾	103½	103⅝
5,400	Western Ice Co.	24½	25⅛	24½	24½
	RAILROADS.				
5,300	Chi. Subway	27¼	27⅝	25¼	26
1,000	Gt. Nor. rights	19½	19⅝	19	19⅜
	MINING STOCKS.				
900	Argentite Cobalt	1	1	1	1
500	Barnes King	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
400	Batopilas Min.	7	7¼	7	7¼
500	Bingham Cent.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Bonanza Belt	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Boston Copper	28⅝	29	28½	29
2,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅛	8⅝	7⅞	8
10,000	Brit. C. ris.	15-16	1	15-16	⅞
100	Butte Coalition	*33½	33½	33½	33½
1,135	Butte London	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
2,200	Clear Ck. & G.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
63,000	Cobalt Central	44	45	42	43
1,900	Cobalt Coalition	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
500	Cobalt Contact	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
900	Colonial Silver	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞
100	Colusa Leonard Extension	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	Cumb.-Ely Min.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
725	Davis-Daly Est.	17⅜	*17½	17⅜	17½
1,040	Dom. Copper	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜
8,000	Douglas Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15	15
100	El Rayo Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
800	Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
300	Ely Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
650	Greene C.	2¼	2¼	2 2-16	2 3-16
1,800	Furnace Ck. C. Gillies Sil. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
200	Giroux Min.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
1,100	Gold Hill	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	Greene Cananea	18⅝	19	18⅜	18⅝
2,300	Greene Con Cop.	28	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞
500	Greene G.-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
650	Greene G.-S. pf.	8¼	8¼	8	8
500	Greene-Mohan	1	1	1	1
1,800	King Edward	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	Marie Antoinette M. & M.	76	78	75	76
200	McK.-Dar.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
5,000	Micmac G. M.	5	5⅝	5	5¼
200	Mines Co. of A.	2	2	2	2
265	Mitchell Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
800	Nev. Douglas	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Nev. Smelting	4	4¼	4	4
87,000	Nev.-U. M. & S.	7¼	7½	6⅝	6⅝
750	Newhouse M.	21⅜	22	21½	21⅝
8,500	Nipissing M. Co.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜
500	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	Portland Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Silver Queen	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
2,000	Stewart Min.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
2,600	Tonopah Con.	1.28	1.30	1.25	1.30
165	Trinity Cop.	28	28	27½	27½
925	Tri-Bullion	*3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
200	Unicr Exp.	6	0	6	6
9,400	Un. Copper	74½	77	74	76½
100	Utah Apex	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Utah Cop. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	White Kn. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
	BONDS.				
$5,000	Am. W. Pa. 5s	84½	84½	84	84
10,000	Un. Lead deb. 6s	68	68	68	68

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	March 7. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
American Tobacco	365	375	365	376
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84½	84⅝	..	..
Barnes-King Devel	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞
Batopilas Mining	6½	7	6⅜	7
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	23	21	23
Binghan Central	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	1 15-16
Bonanza Belt	4½	4¾	4	4¼
Boston C per	28⅜	29	28	29¼
British Col. Copper	7⅝	8	8⅛	8⅜
Buffalo Mines	..	..	2½	2¾
British Col. rights	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Butte Coalition	32½	33⅛	32½	33
Central Foundry	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Central Foundry pf.	14½	16	14½	16
Chicago Subway	25⅞	26	26	27
Clear Creek & Gil. Tun.	7	7¼	7	7¼
Cobalt Contact	½	⅝	9-16	⅝
Cobalt Argentite	¾	1	¾	1
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	2	1⅜	2
Cobalt Central	42	44	44	45
Colonial Silver	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
Con. Ariz. Smelting	4⅜	5⅛	5	5⅛
Cumberland-Ely Min.	10¼	10⅜	9⅜	10
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝
De Beers, Ltd.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
Dom. Copper, new	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
Douglas Copper	..	10	14	16
Electric Boat	33	..	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	85	80	82
Empire Steel	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
Empire Steel pf.	49	51	48	51
Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Ely Con.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
El Rayo	5¼	6	5¼	5⅝
Foster Cobalt	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Giroux	9¼	9⅜	9	9⅛
Gold Hill	3⅝	4	3⅝	4⅛
Greene Con. Copper	27⅜	27½	27⅜	28
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Sil. pf.	7	8¼	8	8¼
Greene Cananea, new	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Greene-Mohan	15-16	1	1	1⅛
Great Northern rights	19¾	19⅞	18⅝	19½
Guanajuato Con.	..	..	..	4½
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	23
Houston Oil	6	8	6	8
Houston Oil receipts	4	5	5	6
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¾	10	9	10
Int. M. M. pf.	25	26	25¼	26½
International Salt	15	18	15	18
King Edward	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Marie Antoinette	76	77	75	77
McKinley-Darragh	1 15-16	2	1⅞	2
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5¼	4⅝	5
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4	3⅝	4⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	7⅛
Newhouse Mining	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	22
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12½	12	12¼
Old Hundred	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Otis Elevator	47	48	50	55
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	..	500	..
Stewart Mining	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Standard Oil	517	520	515	520
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	70	81
Tramps Con.	128	130	128	130
Trinity Copper	27½	28⅛	26	27½
Tri-Bullion	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	93
Union Typ. 1st pf.	110	121	116	121
Union Typ. 2d pf.	117	122	117	122
Union Explor. Co.	..	..	6	6½
Utah Apex	7¼	7½	6⅝	7
United Copper	76½	76¾	74½	75
Utah Copper rights	1½	1⅝	1	1½
White Knob Copper	½	¾	½	¾
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¾	3¼	2¾	2⅞
Western Ice	24½	25	25	25½
Waterbury Co.	51½	51⅝	50	50½
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103⅝

Japanese Loan Redemption.

The New York agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, announces that it will redeem on Sept. 10 the 6 per cent. sterling loans of the Japanese Government issued in 1904, one for £10,000,000, put out in May, and the other for £12,000,000, issued in November. New York took one-half of each of these issues. The bonds must bear all coupons maturing after April 5, and must be presented at least three days in advance for examination.

THE COTTON MARKET.

After New High Records Closes at 5 Points Loss to 3 Gain.

WEATHER IN THE COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Friday and Saturday.

North Carolina—Fair Friday, except rain in northeast portion, warmer; Saturday, fair, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

South Carolina—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, fair, light, fresh east to south winds.

Georgia—Fair Friday, warmer, except in extreme southern portion; Saturday, fair, variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Friday, slightly colder in the interior; Saturday, fair, light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Friday; colder in northern portion. Saturday, fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; colder in northern portion. Saturday, fair; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, possibly showers Friday in northern and western portions.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Arkansas—Fair, colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

Tennessee—Fair Friday; colder in western portion. Saturday, fair.

After making new high records for the full movement the cotton market developed considerable irregularity during yesterday's session with the close steady at a decline of 5 points to an advance of 8 points as compared with the previous day. Sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 4 points, and while cables were quite disappointing, sold up to a net gain of some 3@7 points during the early session. At the advance there was a good deal of realizing promoted by the large estimate of to-morrow's receipts at Houston and larger receipts at the ports for the day than had been expected, but the market rallied again and the high point was reached in the afternoon.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
March	9.95	9.85	9.91@ 9.92	9.95
April	10.00	9.90	9.95@ 9.97	9.95
May	10.09	9.97	10.03@10.04	10.02
June	..	..	10.07@10.09	10.06
July	10.16	10.05	10.11@10.12	10.11
August	10.19	10.09	10.14@10.15	10.14
September	10.23	10.19	10.14@10.16	10.15
October	10.40	10.26	10.32@10.33	10.31
December	10.45	10.38	10.39@10.40	10.41
January	10.62	10.51	10.57@10.58	10.61

The local market for spot cotton was steady with prices unchanged at 11.45 for middling; upland and 11.70 for middling gulf. Sales 1,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah steady, unchanged, at 10¾c sales, 848 bales. Mobile quiet, 1-16c higher, at 10¾c; sales, 300 bales. Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 577 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11⅜c; sales, 567 bales. New Orleans firm, 3-16c higher, at 11 1-16c; sales, 4,175 bales. Houston steady, ⅛c higher, at 11¼c; sales, 100 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 3,150 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—A steady to firm market within a comparatively narrow range of prices was the feature in wheat yesterday. The principal sustaining factors were firm cables, strength in the Northwest, and persistent crop damage reports from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas, some of the latter being sensational, but the trade was inclined to take a conservative view of the situation, especially as reports from the big producing States were quite favorable. The Kentucky State report was another bearish item, making the condition of Winter wheat 99, against 89 in November, and 96 a year ago. Weather conditions throughout the West continued satisfactory. The advance in the Argentine Delayed movement. There was a holiday at Paris, the Berlin market came unchanged to ¼ mark higher, and Budapest was 9 points lower. Export business of 30 loads was reported. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82½c, elevator, and 83¼c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 85¾c free on board afloat.

CORN.—The market for corn advanced ⅛c at the opening, and while not so well sustained all day kept above Wednesday's close. The crowd bought early on unsettled weather West, liberal seaboard clearances, predictions for lighter receipts, and an advance of ⅜d at Liverpool. Argentine estimates suggested 80,000 bushels for the week's shipments, against 73,000 last week. Export business was 3 loads. Cash corn in New York close, steady, 56½c for No. 2, in elevator, and 53½c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c, and No. 2 yellow, 54c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	84½	84⅜	84½	84¼
July	84 11-16	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜
September	83 15-16	83½	83⅞	83½
Corn—				
May	54	54	54	53⅞
July	..	..	53¾	53⅝
September	..	..	53⅜	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77	76½	76⅝	76⅝
July	77⅝	77⅛	77⅜	77⅜
September	78	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝
Corn—				
May	47¼	46⅜	47	46⅞
July	46½	46¼	46⅜	46¼
September	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	46⅜
Oats—				
May	42⅝	42¼	42½	41⅞
July	37⅝	37	37⅜	36⅞
September	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	32¼
Lard—				
May	9.67	9.60	9.60	9.60
July	9.72	9.65	9.62	9.65
Ribs—				
May	9.22	9.10	9.12	9.05
July	9.32	9.17	9.25	9.15
Pork—				
May	16.50	16.40	16.40	16.30
July	16.72	16.50	16.57	16.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.03	.06	Ken. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.18	.19	Mexican	.55	.55
Belcher	.53	.57	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Best & B.	1.50	1.50	Ophir	2.53	2.05
Bullion	.35	.40	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.47	.47	Potosi	.16	.17
Chal. Con.	.23	.23	Savage	.80	.79
Chollar	.12	.13	S. Belcher	.05	.06
Confidence	.90	.99	S. Nevada	.78	.81
C. C. & Va.	.90	.92	Standard	8.00	8.00
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.80	.85	Union Con.	.74	.80
G. & Curry	.54	.54	Utah Con.	.04	.04
Hale & N.	.72	.71	Y. Jacket	1.03	1.00
Julia	.12	.13	Silver bars	.68⅛	.68⅜
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at 53¼@53½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12⅛.
Telegraph, unchanged, at .15@.17½.

TONOPAH.	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Belmont	5.00	5.00	Jumbo	4.25	4.25
Cashboy	.10

KNOWS OF STREET CLEANING GRAFT

But Commissioner Craven Says He Can't Stop Practices of His Men.

EVIDENCE HARD TO OBTAIN

Head of the Department Declares That Citizens Will Not Appear Against the Offenders.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Macdonough Craven admitted yesterday that he knew petty grafting was going on in his department among the men who worked in the street, but said that he was powerless to stop the practice, as he had found it practically impossible to get evidence.

The Commissioner's remarks were made in the course of a discussion relative to the discharge of a driver who had been quoted in an evening paper as declaring that he had been told by his foreman not to touch any of the ashes or garbage in a certain house, because the proprietor had not "seen" the foreman. There was another story about a driver, Albert Jones, who had complained of being discharged for giving information to an Alderman and refusing to remove brick from the Hotel Burlington, Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"It is true that we do receive complaints from apartment houses and other large places that it has been intimated that money will secure the speedy removal of ashes and garbage," said the Commissioner. "When we send a special officer or some one else to investigate these cases we invariably find that no one will make a complaint that will be of any use to us. We are sometimes met with the declaration that the letter sent to us was not genuine.

"Frequently we find that the complainant does not want to have any one discharged. A man will say: 'I don't want this man to lose his job, I understand he has nine children and the rheumatism.'

"I know perfectly well that petty grafting is going on in the department, but I cannot get the evidence that is necessary. If the public would co-operate with us we might be able to do something, but we can't get at the bottom of things when complainants won't back up their complaints with statements and decide they don't want any one fired."

It was suggested to the Commissioner that it was peculiar that a complainant should learn the family affairs of the employe threatened with dismissal before the special officer came around to inquire into the case.

"Under the law," explained Mr. Craven, "we are obliged to give a man five days' notice. We cannot call him up before the Board of Appeal without his knowing the charge against him. He has plenty of time to see the man who has made the complaint. Now take the case of this man Albert Jones. He was discharged after a trial before the board. He had been charged with a violation of one of our rules, using abusive and offensive language to the foreman and acting foreman, and accusing them of taking money from the proprietor of the Burlington Hotel. He was found guilty by the board, and I approved the decision. He was then dismissed. He was a comparatively new man, and the foreman says he was an agitator. He was first employed on Dec. 5."

The Commissioner had a file of papers before him to which he referred.

"Was any one from the Burlington Hotel a witness at the trial before the board?" he was asked.

"No," said the Commissioner, referring to the papers. "Jones had a right to call a witness if he wished. I notice he had asked to be allowed to call three, but two of the names were crossed off and I suppose they didn't appear. He did not substantiate the charge he made against the foreman at the trial."

It was learned yesterday that Jerome F. Riley, who has been Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner for some years under both Major Woodbury and Commissioner Craven, has been transfered to the Bronx by the Mayor. There is a report that several other changes are scheduled to take place in the department, and it is also said that Thomas F. Shanton, the recently deposed Superintendent of Stables, is a candidate for Riley's place, and has the backing of John H. O'Brien, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

HALL SIGNAL CO.'S PLANS.

Directors to Ask Authority to Borrow $1,000,000.

After the final abandonment a week or two ago of the financial plan tentatively put out by the Directors of the Hall Signal Company, which involved an increase in the company's capitalization from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000 for the sake of obtaining $1,000,000 cash, the Directors undertook to provide a substitute measure which has taken definite shape. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for March 15 at Portland, Me., to pass upon the new plan.

The Directors will ask authority to borrow money at such times and on such terms as they may consider advisable up to a total of $1,000,000. The capital to be thus obtained will be secured by mortgaging, or pledging under any form of obligation, whatever stocks the company may have in its treasury or its plant, patents, or other assets.

The Hall Signal Company, which has been prosperous and on a dividend-paying basis, is forced to extend its facilities, and, like many other small industrial companies, has found serious difficulty in obtaining needed capital under existing money market conditions. One of the projects which has been waiting for nearly a year on the formulation of a practical plan for new financing, is a considerable extension of the company's manufacturing plant at Garwood, N. J.

SHIES AT REALTY EXPERTS.

Corporation Counsel to be Notified Before the City Employs Them.

Corporation Counsel Ellison has issued an order to all Commissioners in condemnation proceedings that no real estate expert shall be appointed without his consent. His action is due to the discovery that the site for a new school building at Sutton Avenue and Grafton Street, Brooklyn, for which the city was recommended to pay $39,490¾ is actually worth but $20,000. Arthur H. Selinger, the city's real estate expert, testified concerning the high value of the land. Baruch Miller, a member of the local School Board, has sent to Mr. Ellison an affidavit in regard to Mr. Selinger's testimony. The affidavit says:

"The most casual perusal of his testimony discloses a very strong inclination on his part to boost the price of the property herein and to give as large a valuation to it as possible."

In an affidavit Harry Silverstone of 114 Liberty Avenue says that when property he owned on Powell Street was to be condemned for a school site and valued at $11,000, Selinger told him he had heard through Mr. Coombs, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, that the property was to be condemned and that he (Selinger) wanted to buy it. He said it was worth only $5,000 or $6,000."

AGAINST COPPER COMBINE.

Michigan House Passes Prhibitory Bill —Governor to Give a Hearing.

LANSING, Mich., March 7.—The Senate voted this afternoon to recall the bill passed yesterday preventing the consolidation of the Calumet and Hecla, Allouez, Centennial, and Osceola. The House, however, refused to permit this, and passed the bill under a suspension of the rules, 74 to 12.

Gov. Warner, before acting on it, will give a delegation from Calumet an opportunity to be heard in opposition at Detroit on Saturday.

Little Board Approves Stock Rules.

By an overwhelming majority yesterday the members of the Produce Exchange approved at a special meeting the rules for trading in mining and industrial stocks. This is almost the final step in the plan which has now been in process of completion for several months.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Imperial Dredge and Exploration Company, New York; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—Henry Pitch and H. Fitch, Jr., Jersey City; Emil Weinheim, 235 West 102d Street, New York.

Rainer Motor Car Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—J. T. Rainer, 1,629 Broadway; P. N. Lineberger and G. C. Comstock, New York.

Mid-West Oil Company, Buffalo; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. B. Rucker, C. B. Russell, and J. C. Trefts, Buffalo.

Crimp-Cork Stopper Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Fred Knowlton, Dr. C. A. Hagerman, and E. A. Monfort, 1,350 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

Herbert Collieries, New York, (coal and mineral;) capital, $200,000. Directors—H. L. Herbert, 143 Liberty Street; G. I. Herbert and John Ingle, Jr., New York.

Robert Drummond Company, New York, (printing;) capital, $60,000. Directors—Robert Drummond, 168 Hawes Street; J. H. Ferguson and T. J. Brenning, Brooklyn.

Syndicated Securities Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. C. Fisk, 27 William Street; James Brunton and W. B. Seiden, New York.

New York French Badge Company, New York; capital, $8,000. Directors—G. L. Frank, Brooklyn; Joel Redman, Lotoway, N. J.; Joseph Cueno, Carlstadt, N. J.

Automobile Auction Company of America, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Frei, New York; C. S. Bloch and Samuel Gordon, Brooklyn.

Teschner Music Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—I. W. Teschner, Alexander Kaufman, and J. O. Levy, New York.

Salvage Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. B. Rosenberg, Charles Flaum, and D. D. Deutsch, New York.

Jenss Brothers, Niagara Falls, (department store;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. O. Jenss, E. C. M. Jenss, and A. Marc Jenss, Niagara Falls.

Galatzer Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. F. Schwartz, Harris Levy, and Samuel Sheimann, 790 Ninth Avenue, New York.

Greene Avenue Dentists, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. G. McConel, 807 Broadway; J. H. Healy and H. F. Behrns, New York.

Benton Land Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. F. Fera, 206 West 129th Street; W. B. Reuton and E. W. Fox, New York.

Westchester Securities Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Loope, Hollis; D. W. Ketcham, Richmond Hill; A. G. Yeomans, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

Manhattan Drilling Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. A. Terry, 518 West 151st Street; T. H. Dobbins, New York; A. A. Drake, Hazleton, Penn.

Deiner Tailoring Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Bertha Deiner, 342 East Forty-second Street; Joseph Goldstein, New York; George Keeler, South Norwalk, Conn.

Kurlander Land Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—B. Morris, Nathan Brenner, and Philip Brenner, 180 Moore Street, New York.

Steinfield, Hazard & Green Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $8,000. Directors—William Steinfield and Barnet Green, Brooklyn; H. R. Hazard, Jersey City.

Everett Company, Incorporated, Wellsville, (remedies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. L. Everett, Jr., C. N. Barnes, and T. P. Otis, Wellsville.

Hoerning & Rapp, Mineola, (commission merchants;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Franz Hoerning, New Brighton, S. I.; F. A. Gill, 52 West 104th Street, New York; W. K. Schwartz, Stapleton, S. I.

General Merchandise Union, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. N. Depan, Brooklyn; James Motley, and W. N. Motley, 68 Broad Street, New York.

Floral Parkway Realty Company, Floral Park; capital, $7,500. Directors—A. H. Goldsmith, L. S. Hendrickson, and W. A. Wright, Floral Park.

Thymax Company, New York, (oils and drugs;) capital, $10,000. Directors—B. B. Hamlin, New York; A. J. Mooney, 371 Seventh Avenue; R. J. Olsen, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

M. A. Smith, to buy and sell glass, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Mary A., James A., and Katherine T. Smith and Mary I. Kelly.

Bartlett Land Company, Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—William H. Bartlett, Elwood S. Bartlett, John L. Bartlett.

Hartman Soap Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Harry L. Hartman, Everett G. Garretson, Frank E. Hartman.

Adner Laboratory Company, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Ingram, Herbert L. Maris, and E. P. Maris.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company of New Jersey, Jersey City; to construct telephone and telegraph lines in Pennsylvania. Incorporators—Leonard H. Kinnard, Addison Candor, and Samuel S. Moore.

The New Jersey Medical Relief Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Jacob Meiniker, Louis Molowitz, and George Schmidt.

New York Investing Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Edgar A. Monfort, Elbert L. Barney, and Fred Knowlton.

The Smith Roos Lumber Company, Hoboken; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Sophia H. Hagan, Charles Roos, and William H. Spencer.

The Condior Realty Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frederick K. Condict, Stephen A. Condict, Caroline E. Condict, Sarah F. Condict, and William T. Carter.

Fleissner, First & Co., Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Christian Fleissner, Caesar First, and Joseph R. Goldberg.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co.

Capital and Surplus, $11,000,000

176 Broadway, Manhattan. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Special interest rates on certificates of deposit for specified time.
Best permissible rate paid on regular check accounts.
Accepts personal and corporate trusts.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
City of New York Bonds.	$1,356,430.00	Capital	$4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.	4,741,596.67	Surplus	6,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	12,210,523.94	Undivided Profits	1,231,738.13
Banking Houses New York, Brooklyn and Jamaica	1,863,562.41	Amount Due Depositors	28,959,020.61
Other Real Estate	233,368.17	Certified Checks	654,308.54
Accounts Receivable	287,967.38	Treasurer's Checks	531,803.72
Overdrafts	14,892.58	Reserved for Taxes	70,000.00
Accrued Interest	254,303.50	Accrued Interest	141,496.72
Bills Purchased	1,909,948.30	Accrued Expenses	22,130.82
Time Loans on Collateral	7,892,923.66		
Demand Loans on Collateral	7,495,179.80		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	4,370,500.84		
	$42,611,197.55		$42,611,197.55

FINANCE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF BANKING INTERESTS.

EDWARD T. BEDFORD, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, EDGAR L. MARSTON, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, CHARLES A. PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES SPEYER, EDWARD O. STANLEY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President, Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice President. J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Brooklyn Banking Dept.
NELSON B. SIMON, Ass't Sec'y. HORACE ANDERSON, Ass't Sec'y. DAVID BLANK, Ass't Sec'y

MUTUAL TRUST CO. OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.		
Loans	$879,475.66	
Bonds, mtgs., stocks, &c.	854,459.23	
Due from banks	42,795.33	
Cash and reserve	171,643.42	$1,948,373.64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$300,000.00	
Surplus	65,233.76	
Deposits	1,583,139.88	$1,948,373.64

Geo. R. Read, Pres.; John E. Parsons, Vice Pres.; Dean Smith, Sec.; John Leonard, Asst. Sec.

BOSTON & ALBANY WAKES UP.

Better Fuel Provided and More Cars and Engines Ordered.

BOSTON, March 7.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners sent to the House of Representatives to-day a communication regarding the investigation of the train service on the Boston & Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad. The investigation was asked by the House earlier in the session, and the findings of the board called for a supply of better fuel, additional cars and locomotives, and an increase in track, yard, and terminal accommodation.

The board reports that better fuel has been provided and more cars and locomotives ordered. Money has been appropriated by the company for better track facilities, and plans are now under consideration for increasing its terminal accom-

New Haven Railroad Bill Passed.

HARTFORD, March 7.—A bill to give holders of convertible debenture bonds of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad equal rights with stockholders in subscribing for additional issues of capital stock of the company, passed the House of Representatives to-day. The bill also confirms the merger of seven subsidiary railroads into the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which has purchased all the stock of each road.

Delaware & Hudson Pays Fine.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company to-day sent a check for $3,314 to the United States District Court in this city in payment for penalties imposed for violation of the Federal law that requires the use of air-brakes on freight trains.

COLLEGE TAX PLANS.

Educators In Massachusetts Combine to Oppose Them.

BOSTON, March 6.—Presidents Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, L. Clarke Seeley of Smith College, Albert S. Steans of Phillips Andover Academy, and a number of other prominent educators appeared before the legislative Committee on Taxation to-day to oppose legislation to tax college property not directly used for educational institutions.

Two of the bills provided that colleges should pay taxes on this class of property, a third that the State should reimburse college towns for the taxes lost on such exempted property, and a fourth that the State should reimburse one-half of such amount.

Dominion Coal Dispute May End.

MONTREAL, March 7.—At the meeting of the Dominion Coal Company to-day Senator Cox, who had resigned as a Director, withdrew his resignation, and from speeches made it looks as if a rapprochement were near between the steel and coal companies. The coal company will resume paying dividends at the rate of one per cent. quarterly on the common stock, the first dividend to be paid on April 2.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Empire Trust Company

at the close of business on the 26th day of February, 1907:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$386,868.17
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $611,730,) book value		618,638.70
Amount loaned on collaterals		4,047,234.10
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,069,901.75
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $439,000.)		
Real estate		115,638.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in next item		881,349.20
Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets		1,243,984.72
Specie		320,209.20
United States legal tender notes and bills of National banks		8,140.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$41,475.47	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	27,870.99	69,346.46
Total		$9,366,805.19
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		88,000.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		1,113,635.02
Surplus on market value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	$1,106,726.52	
Surplus on basis of book value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	1,129,535.02	
Surplus on market value after charging and crediting accrued interest not entered on books	1,122,626.52	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		5,166,118.55
Certificates of deposit (not preferred): Time, $80,228.34; demand, $191,640.94		271,873.48
Amount due trust companies		280,413.97
Amount due banks and bankers		1,077,126.02
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	$35,657.58	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,766.86	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	354.00	
Certified checks	352,197.75	
Reserved for taxes	8,681.96	7,733,170.17
Total		$9,366,805.19
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability		22,100.00

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, none.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid at this date, $6,841,000; average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.71%.

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President, and H. M. GOUGH, Secretary, of Empire Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of February, 1907, as the day of which such report shall be made.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President.
H. M. GOUGH, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of March, 1907, before me. [Seal of Notary.] P. J. DEVLIN, Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

COPPERS

NEVADA-UTAH

This space is reserved for the report of the mining experts engaged by me to examine the different properties owned by the Nevada-Utah Company.

BOSTON, March 8, 1907.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

121ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

139TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

146TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cooking; telephone; reasonable.

146TH ST, 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

218T ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

233D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second floor room for two; good board; homelike; telephone; references.

233D ST., 163 WEST.—Congenial home offered business couple, gentlemen; sunny room; reference; table guests.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable hall room, with closet, to rent, with board.

MANHATTAN AV., 73, corner 103d.—Board couple; running water; refined.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; running water; steam heated; excellent board; near Subway station.

18T, 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; steam heat; $8 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2123—Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; uniformly good table; American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, Heights Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; rooms furnished, unfurnished; steam heat, bath; neighborhood, house, table high-class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

34TH ST., 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let. Apply on premises.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

45TH, 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; reasonable; near elevated and Subway.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room and bath for gentlemen; private family; references.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front rooms; bath; heat; gentlemen; reasonable; select.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

58TH ST., 315 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom adjoining; young men, respectable couple. Oathout.

61ST, 20 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large parlor and bedroom, positively well heated, bath adjoining, in well-kept, quiet apartment; absolutely independent and homelike; convenient to "L," Subway, and all cars; apply ground floor.

63D, 15 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; steam heat, hot water. West.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor, all modern improvements; near elevated and Subway.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large third-floor front room, newly furnished; bath on floor; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Third floor; private bath; large sunny rooms. X Y Z, Box 801 Times, Times Square.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized sunny room, second floor; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large sunny back parlor; well furnished; bath, heated, phone; near Subway and "L"; reasonable; American family; other rooms.

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms, from $6 to $12, nicely furnished; well heated; references.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—Rare opportunity, one or two gentlemen or couple to secure large handsomely furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

102D ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful suite, facing Park; every convenience; elevator; piano; reasonable; gentlemen. Bain.

103D, 120 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, suitable married couple, two gentlemen; private family. Smith.

103D, 133 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; telephone; Subway express, elevated, and all surface lines. Ruhman.

116TH ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable warm light rooms; single or double; elevator apartment. Bloom.

123D ST., 202 WEST.—Large sunny room, private house; telephone; business people preferred; references.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Cosy, light, airy room, with young couple; elevator apartment; $3.50. Sibley.

126TH ST., 60 WEST.—Small family, occupying house having more room than required, would rent desirable large front room to refined gentleman; seen 4 to 7; one block Subway.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; in elevator apartment; references. Carle.

128TH, 214 WEST.—Warm room, suitable one or two; hall room; both southern exposure; board.

MANHATTAN AV., 109 (near 104th St.)—Handsomely furnished small room; private house; reasonable.

East Side.

117TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 25 EAST.—Parlor floor, (two rooms,) furnished or unfurnished; suitable for business; other rooms; very desirable; telephone.

84TH, 231 EAST.—Front or back parlor; very reasonable; morning or evening. Brown.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—New furnished room; private bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone.

51ST ST., 314 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable.

72D, 360 EAST.—Sunny room, every convenience, $2; clean, quiet; gentleman; reference; Apartment 8.

77TH ST., 82 EAST.—Private house; elegant rooms; every convenience; telephone; piano; select neighborhood; reasonable.

79TH ST., 155 EAST.—Select room, in private house; all conveniences.

86 ST, 107 EAST.—Front and back connecting; small room; new, private house; all improvements.

118TH, 50 EAST.—Front, sunny, room; steam heated; bath; private family. Ziegler, second floor.

124TH ST., 224 EAST.—Furnished rooms, quiet private house; heated, bath, hot water.

126TH ST., 26 EAST.—Nice furnished room; heated; all conveniences. Cummings.

126TH ST., 200 EAST.—Sunny front room, suitable for two; bath, steam; convenient to "L."

129TH ST., 306 EAST.—Sunny rooms; front; heated, bath; suitable for two. Freidberg.

130TH ST., 489 EAST.—Nice, comfortably furnished rooms; also light housekeeping; private house.

134TH ST., 327 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping, and hall rooms; reasonable.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, newly furnished; all conveniences; elevator service; telephone. D., 688 East 138th St.

INSTRUCTION.

German and French conversation in five weeks; speaking, reading, writing; classes. 56 Bible House, New York; 138 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

1030 Lost and Found Advertisements in The New York Times in February.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

GOING ABROAD? WRITE OR CALL 289 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER: SIEGEL, COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; PERMANENCY ASSURED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE OR BY LETTER.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, Wall St. experience; reference and salary. P. O. Box 235 New York City.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for New Jersey churches, $700 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Organists for Manhattan and Brooklyn, $600 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—A young and active church musician, 9 to 5 daily, for office and outside work. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d. Av., 2562 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—A pen and ink artist for commercial work in a well-established photo-engraving house; We can promise steady employment to the right man. Apply with references, stating salary expected, to R. A. F., P. O. Box 960, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stock clerk, Wall St. experience; reference and salary. P. O. Box 235 New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNT BOOKS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Viola D. Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman; competent cook; private family; soups, desserts, baker; reference. 218 West 36th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Together; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—First-class, $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone, 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Young English girl, $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, Office Assistant.—Plain writer; rapid Remington operator; neat appearance; short experience; no agents; $7. Miss Levine, Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—19; experienced; writes and transcribes notes neatly and accurately; good figurer; $10-$12. Miss Rosamond, Box 204 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Over six years' experience; rapid, accurate, responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Clifford, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; young woman; few months' experience; punctual, painstaking; references; moderate salary. Sensible, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, intelligent, responsible, painstaking, desirable; references; $12-$15. American, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Exceptional education; refined, ladylike, accurate, responsible; references; $12. Miss C., Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant in office; 17; 11 months' experience; bright and willing; $8-$9. Miss G., Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; academic education; no social engagements; best references. Bronxite, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Neat, tidy; $20; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting, by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITER and BOOKKEEPER.—Quick and accurate; good penman; best references; good education; neat; not afraid work; salary, $12.00. Wm. P. Springer, Jr., 725 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER.—Foreman farmer to take charge of gentleman's place; disengaged April 1; English; married; 8 years present place. A. P., Box 5, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

PROOF-READER, &c.—Position as proof-reader or similar employment where high-class ability may be required, by young man of versatility and talent; business experience and conversant with several foreign languages. J. A. Tillman, care Abbott, 66 West 93d St.

BASS, BARITONE.—Experienced soloist wants church position after May 1. Quartet, 263 West 125th St

SASH AND DOORS.—Man with 10 years' experience estimating, listing, measuring, &c., desires position. R. F. C., 334 Times, Times Square.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

225—Augusta A. Peterson et al. vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.—Argument concluded and case submitted.
226—Henry W. Urquhard, Sheriff, &c., vs. Thomas Brown.—Argued.
227—Behn, Meyer & Co. vs. Campbell & Go-Tauco.—Argument concluded.
220—Security Warehousing Co. et al. vs. Elbert C. Hand et al., Trustees, &c.—Argument commenced.
Day calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 229, 230, (and 231, 232, and 233,) 234, 236, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, and 246.

Calendars for Friday, March 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 221—Bowers D Co-Fed Con Co. 225—Woh-United States. 226—Zanmatti-U S. 228—Dudley-same. 232—U S-Hunter. 233—U S-Colby. 234—Gulternkean-U S. 235—Noeidle Trading Co-Nuery Co. 236—Benneche-U S. 137—Scarfato-St. Gothard. 244—Federal Ins Co-Starin. 245—Eriksen-Goodwin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. July calendar. 8—Daily-De Young-Sachs-Otis-Penn R R. 152—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co-Nat Trading Co. 153—Durkin-Rowland. 154—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 155—Montgomery-Penn R R. 156—McCarthy-N Y, N H & H R R. 157—Nonparell B & C Co-Plummer. 160—Webster-French.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. 1—Presbrey-Mittenthal Bros, &c, Co. 2—Simplex Elec, &c, Co-Leonard. 3—Titus-National Society, &c. 4—Elec Vehicle Co-Duer & Co. 5—Same-O J Gude Co. 6—Same Wanamaker. 7—Underwood Typewriter Co-Royan, &c, Co. 8—Loonen-Dentsch. Noticed cases. 9—Dewey Corporation-Rice. 10—Piefer & Piefer-Electro-Dental, &c, Co. 12—Bowker-Haight & Freese. 13—U S Fastener Co-Stabel. 14—A B Dick Co-Henry. 15—Same-same. 16—Same-same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 136—Tapse-Penn R R. 142—Halmowicz-Am Soey, &c. 82—Simpson-Treat. 108—U S-Langer. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same. 73—Marshall-D L & W R R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 7.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 100, 101.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 7.—Appellate Court calendar for Friday: Nos. 42, 43, 52, 74, 123, 133, 139.

Calendars for Friday, March 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clark, and Houghton, JJ. Non-enumerated motions. 2—Cartier-Spooner. 3—Lilienthal-Betz. 4—Washington Life Ins-Scott. 9—Muller-City of Philadelphia. 10—Same-same. 11—Matter of Macombs Road. 12—Cayard-Texas Crude Oil & Co. 14—Matter of Ordway. 15—Dwyer-Sieley. 16—People ex rel Fogarty-Cassidy. 19—Dwyer-Slattery. 21—Memphis Trotting-Smathers. 22—Schmeiser-Mansfield. 25—Knickerbocker Trust-Galbraith. 26—Western Candy, &c. Co-Gluocchio. 27—Selah-N Y Times. 28—Smith-Anderson. 29—Bauer-Parker. 30—Belden-Belden. 32—Lauer-N Y City Ry. 33—McNulty-McNulty. 34—Paff-Standard Gas, &c, Co. 35—Howard-N Y Herald. 36—Matter of City of N Y, (Avenue A and Sutton Place.)

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Mills & Gibbs-Starin. 2—Byrne-Straus. 3—Jaeckel-Jaeckel. 4—Myers-Niven. 5—Meeker-Consol Gas Co. 6—Wilson-Wilson. 7—People, &c-Stevedore. 8—Weiss-Stein. 9—Biscolo-N Y Life Ins Co. 10—Manger-Price. 11—Matter of Haven. 12—Matter of Steinmetz. 13—Matter of City of N Y, (Meyer.) 14—Chicago Title, &c, Co-German Ins Co. 15—Matter of Richards. 16—Matter of Cosgrove. 17—Matter of Boer. 18—Matter of Guillard. 19—Matter of Bonnesford. 20—Matter of Clemens. 21—Matter of Same. 22—Cooter of Clement. 23—Wallace-James. 24—Foundation Co-Englesberg. 25—Harding-Harding. 26—Matter of Beitler. 27—Clark-Addicks. 28—Hand-Herter Bros. 29—Strasbouger-Steurman & Co. 30—Levy-Green. 31—Goldman-Goldman. 32—Berger-United Eng & Const Co. 33—O'Keefe-Bingham. 34—Harris-Harris. 35—Nevada-Utah, &c, Co-Lewis. 36—Matter of Patterson. 37—Walsh-City of N Y. 38—Matter of Trost. 39—Realty Mtg Co-Harris. 40—Forwood-New York Mail Co. 41—Salzman-Salzman. 42—Schiefer-Hodges. 43—Klemme-Klemme. 44—Herbert-de Murias. 45—Kliger-Rosenfeld. 46—Berbig-Berbig. 47—People, &c-Yonkers Catholic, &c, Co. 48—Anderson-Fitzgerald. 49—Matter of St. Matthew's, &c. 50—Matter of Mayor, &c, (White Plains, &c.) 51—Matter of same, (Woessner.) 52—Hess-Hess. 53—Marculescu-Goldberg. 54—Schmaier-Fleish. 55—Fleischman, &c, Co-Cohen. 56—Schwarz-Allison, &c, Co. 57—Matter of Geney. 58—Boice-Jones. 59—Levinson-Brown. 60—Hickok, &c, Co.-U S Fidelity, &c. 61—Baretsky-Wiener. 62—Bennett-Levy. 63—Maagetwell. 64—City of N Y-Van Morden, &c, Co. 65—People, ex rel Gerace-Italian Assn. 66—Terbech-Persch. 67—Cedensky-Loughran. 68—Gitler-Russian Co. 69—Edelstein-Spachnee. 70—Searing-Pollack. 71—Roberts-Mills. 72—People ex rel Fuller-Gilloon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, demurrers. 1436—Stephens-City of N Y. 1437—Jones-Warner Inst. Co. 1409—Baum-U S Trust Co. Preferred causes: 6628 — McKenna-Stewart. 6622 — Herick-Met Con Co. Gen. eral calendar: 485—Swedell-Corn. 4508—Townsley-Morris. 4089—Hubert-Goodwin. 4035—Wophlich — 3705—Kreth-Consumers, &c, Co. 3777—Wynn-Wynn. 4864—Schreyer-Granzen. 5392—Goldstein - Simon. 5477—Obermeyer-Behn. 2719 — Kirkman-Taby. 4530—Rickert-White. 4939—Burke-Burke. 3460 — M. Groh's Sons-Conway. 4602 — Travor-Martin. 5212—Knickerbocker, &c, Co-Schaefer. 1581—Friedman-Newman. 4457 — Freeman-St John. &c. 4459—Grimm-Krahmer. 4479—Greenbaum-Potter. 4518—Gross-Weiser. 4576—Hawkins-Montgomery. 3670—Int R T Co-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 5542.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.) Adjourned to March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 2415—Davis-Mulr. 3450—Jacob-Jacob. 2978 — Washburn-Washburn. 3390 — Zalinski-Hauser. 3237—Simonelli-Cardone. 3412—Hayes-Hickey. 3081—Lowe-Unity Realty Co. 2899—Schickler-Uhlfelder. 3037—Met Print Co-Wallick A Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI. and VII. for trial. 509—Kearney-N Y City Ry. 575—Sass-same. 589—Bazso-same. 601—Kelly-Union Ry. 602—Mitchell-N Y City Ry. 603—Same-same. 604—Same-same. 606—Foley-same. 607—Stonesame. 608—Dalton-same. 611—Worster-Inter St Ry. 612—Green-Met St Ry. 613—Great-Inter St Ry. 615—Sullivan-same. 616—Fickelman-Union Ry. 617—Ziegler-Inter St Ry. 620—Harrison-Met St Ry. 622—Tracy-same. 625—Curtin-N Y City Ry. 626—Carroll-same. 627—Miskoff-B H R R. 628—Landes-N Y City Ry. 629—Riche-same. 630—Weiss-same. 631—Kaverey-same. 633—Wilson-same. 546—Lockner-42d St. &c, Ry. 547—Same-same. 165—Hecker-Int St Ry. 108—Merrill-N Y City Ry. 2216—Scheu-Union Ry. 558—Allfrenz-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII. for trial. 163—Lonzberg-Levy. 868—King-Reid. 1153—Wack-Tobin. 1162—McArdle-Meyers. 1178—Jones-Klein. 1174—Maghuson-Clausen. 1235—Bohan-Met Exp Co. 650—Stringlein-McOwen. 2850—Brunton-Preston. 2851—Same - same. 1121—Kern-McMullen. 1132—Kearns-Rogers. 3025—Jeanrette-Jungman. 1097—Wagner-Ernest and Herman Levy. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goehotz. 1112—Ketcham - same. 105—Lehlliach-N Y Times. 1182—Tohal-Terry & Tench. 675—Mack-Cent Tel, &c, Co. 1122—Williston - Einstein. 1021 — Hughes - Doelger. 1125—Brasle-Blando. 1095—Strachan-Solomon. 1229 — Kelley-Rust. 1230 — Bronx Veneer-house, &c, Co. 1242—Kelaher-Nat Fireproofing Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 1367. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 690—Amory-Vreeland. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1147—Crennan-Darmstadt. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1179—Walker-City of N Y. 150—City of N Y-Zimmer. 151—Zimmer-same. 1198—Newman-N Y Evening Journal. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 1055—McLaughran-Childs, &c, Co. 295—Cripp-Cooper Hewitt, &c, Co. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M. 1111—Frunke-St. George. 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1104—Gleber-Hirsch. 1032—Sutherland - Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Co. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1178—Darcy-City of New York. 1193—Schuberth-Heydt. 1004—Townsend-Rossiter. 1140—Payne-Sibrecht. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 8944—Berofke-Goodman. 3945—Ziccardi-N Y Cont Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel-Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1264—Liberton-Woolfolk. 1288—Kuhn-Sarasohn. 1284—Coundorris-Robinson. 1293—Leonard-Keefrey. 1299—Newkirk-Johnson. 1301—Burg-Kloppert. 1315—Callaghan-Stern. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1347—Herman-J. Newton Van Ness Co. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1255—Fortunato-Molloy. 1259—Schenck-Egbert. 1263—Donnarumua-Woolfolk. 1267—Drake-Shaler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 323—Fuller-Highland. 248—Piza-Billas. 2987—Linden-Thierot. 1863—Rosenthal-Lubelsky. 5381—Wilson-Baillie Mfg Co-City of N Y. 727—Cilcott-Penn R R-Newhall. 719½—Moses-Adams. 1400—Teschner-Herman. 1421—Squire-Ordemann. 1488—Friedman-Lottman. 1556—Pratie-Butler. 863—Stratton-Sands. 948—Bieber-Rosengarten. 208—Magee Carpet Co-White. 100—Bancus-Gage. 3216—Stern-Mayer. 1365—Miraglia-De Nichola. 1375 — Messerschmitt-Messerschmitt. 1383 — Gallastro-De Martino. 1392—Betts-Saunders. 1430—Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Neie-Fraemcke. 1446—Cavanaugh-Brumme. 1449—Taylor-Murphy. 1451—Mason-Mason Monogram Co. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. 2554—Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 737—Brossolt-Equit Sec Co. 788—Rueth-Sonn. 857—Wilmerding-Falkenburg. 1364—Robertson-Radford. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Adjourned to March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Louise Gwynne. 2—Johanna Fearn. 3—Thomas G Rigney. 4—Edward Gibney. 5—Alfio Albani. 6—Catherine Shiel. 7—Lucy Shiel. 8—Joseph Shiel. 9—Edward Shiel. 10—Ethel V Atkins. 11—Ellen Manning. 12—John A Dake. 13—John A Dake. 14—Eve Prince. 15—Giuseppe Franchi. 16—Madelaine G T Hall. 17—Peter Benz. 18—William Wirth. 19—Alois Muller. 20—Sarah Waters. 21—Charles Bauer. 22—Solomon Marx. 23—Kaufman Marks. 24—John Brannigan. 25—Elizabeth Keeler. 26—Mary S Martin. 27—Barbara Reichert. 28—Robert Hutcheson. 29—George M Wheeler. 30—Adolph N Herlitz. 31—Alice Key Browne. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Mary Connolly, Emil Salinger, Nathaniel B Day, James Birchett, Eliza Schwartz, James R Scott, Catharine Hodsdon, Samuel L Dolliner, Franklin B Claggett, Katharina Batlinger, at 2:30 P. M. Anna McVickar, Wm J Duffy, Belinda M Wade, John G Daunt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. From and after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 20, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1365—Barrett-New York City Ry. 2019—Diamont-Inter St Ry. 2020—Klein-same. 1585—Frenderzast-Inter St Ry. 2024—Finley-same. 2003—Stevens-O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1988¼—Shevlin-Int St Ry. 1992—Brooner-Int R T Co. 6015½—Amato-Int St Ry. 1990—Mott-Patten. 1366—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 677—Glubes-Jackson. 1965—Haupt-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1473—Mutrich-Murray's Line. 2198—Mantel-Maher. 2120—Goldstein-Int St Ry. 2121—Meyers-Schlescher. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry. 2219—Same-same. 2224—Coninsky-Washer. 2248—Manheim, &c, Co-Bethlehem, &c, Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. 2232—Crawford-King. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 1956—Marks-Maher. 1957—Hirschman-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2028—Silberfeld-Int St Ry. 2048—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 2076—Roth-N Y City Ry. 3350—Roganetzky-Rosenzweig. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2072—Schasheltz-N Y City Ry. 2082—Helfgolt-N Y City Ry. 2086—Yanafsky-same. 1736—Quinn-42d St, &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Int St Ry. 2047—Millett-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. 2206—Marcello-Int St Ry. 2212—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation, &c, Co-Platto. 1504—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2243—Munday-N Y C & H R R. 2246—Johnston-Brunkheimer. 2267—Hubert-N Y City Ry. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1509—Alsane-same. 1746—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Flinn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2282—Baker-Ringler. 2283—Youm-Dandoff. 2284—Jones-Huson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 6444—Hosford-Manville. Equity and non-jury cases: 1023½—Prizor, &c, Co-Selder. 626—Rosenberg-Spiro.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 6585—Lindenauer-Baum. 2080½—Nicolai-N Y C Ry. 2106—Gaitin-same. 2110—Brown-same. 2109—Beamish-same. 2465—Wilmenfeld-Boyer, &c, Co. 730—Harris-Man Ry. 1852—Grobband-Glick. 2105—Ward-Home Ins Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 2254.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Thomas McRann. 2—Joseph Connor. Trial calendar. 1—Charles H Bryant. 2—Gaetano De Giorgeo. 3—Louis Wendel. 4—Charles A Schreiber. 5—Pietro Archese, Salvatore Benvenuto. 6—Marshall Halsinger, Fillmore Halsinger, Albert Roehler, Helen Bell, Lillian Burns. 7—George Charles, alias Harry Burns, Anna Russell, &—John Morgan, Bowan, Michael Crowley. 9—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 10—John Elm, Daniel O'Brien. 11—Samuel Flamhaft. 12—John Kenny. 13—Peter Kelly. 14—John McGuire. 15—Nino Latino. 16—Edward O'Brien, Edward Wortisek. Pleadings. 1—Pierce Hogan. 2—William M Smith. 3—Ella Champ. 4—Louis Polite, Thomas Smith. 5—Hyman Kalmanson. 6—Louisa Cokes. 7—Nellie Bruce. 8—Robert McKane, Harry Halloway. 9—John Tully. 10—Joseph Schaupp. 11—Tigiano Stefancci. 12—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—William McDonald. 2—Frederick A Myer, alias Roxie McKenna. 3—Charles Kingsland. 4—John Hopewell. 5—Moses Krupinsky, Joseph Schwartz. 6—Edward Jacobs. 7—Henry Williams. 8—Tony Parenti. 9—Anton Golly. 10—Michael Curley. 11—Francesco Rostin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II., (February Term)—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Vincenzo Abbidejan. 2—Frank McCartney. 3—Edward D. Fair. 4—John Goldstein. 5—Thomas Cox. 6—James Marino. 7—John Leavy. 8—John Wilson. 9—Thomas Calandrillo. 10—Thomas Smith. 11—John Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—Sullivan, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Julia Knight. 2—Anthony Vacque. 3—Owen Flynn, Jennie Adams. 4—Owen Flynn. 5—Harry Frank, William Frank. 6—Edward Thompson. 7—Edward Williams. 8—Pasquale Calabrese. 9—Vincenzo Damico. 10—Solomon Steckel, (2.) 11—James Di Fronco. 12—Peter Galvin. 13—Jacob Goldfarb. 14—Nahum A. Mokarzel. 15—Harry Stern. 16—Salvatore Polermo.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Widrinski vs. Widrinski—Jerome Jackson.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Phillips vs. Greenberg—Joel Marx.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. John Levy—K. Henry Rosenberg.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 78—Mayhood-City of N Y. 79—McKane-Williamson. 255 M A—Pascaul-Rodriguez. 256—Rocciert-N Y Contracting Co. 283—Menna-N Y C & H R R R. 287—Matter of Gaynor. 289—Rohr-Madden. 290—Gladd-B, Q Co & S R R. 291—Deligarte-Straus. 292—McCallum-Guinan. 298—Rogers-Macbeth. 298—Bolland-N Y C & H R R R/

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J. 1539—Eutler-Coveney. 1443—Johnmurphy. 453—Harvey-Molloy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4384—Albert-B H R R. 4452—Anderson-Cowan. 4259—Basilice-N Y City Ry. 11160—Rattigan-Stedman. 2191—Strahler - Diehler. 4247—Girsowitz-B H R R. 3209—Vogel-Roache. 4465 — Bonanti-Holbrook. 4064 — Jones-Ryan. 12942 — Schneider-Israel. 4284 — Haegg-Baum. 4341—Huber-Whale Creek Iron Works. 9336—Am Traffic Co-Brighton Beach. 4469—Borman-City of N Y. 4471—Shenton-B H R R. 4474-4506-4596—Roiner-N Y City Ry. 4478—Baldwin-City of N Y. 4481-4482—Apfel-B H R R. 4485—Wagner-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4488—Rofanello-B H R R. 4489—Boldorf-Will. 6917—Beare-Raymond. 4372—Spataro-Int R T. 4175—Carlson-Abrahams. 4490—Schneider-N Y City R R. 4497—Johnson-Stone. 4499—McCabe-N Y & Q Co R R. 4500—Reid-same. 4501—Vreeland-B H R R. 4503—Murphy-Borden's Milk Co. 4504—Schaffer-same. 4506—Silver-B H R R. 4508—Roberts-N Y City Ry. 4509—Reiners-B H R R. 4510—Cronin-same. 4511—Feo-City of N Y et al. 4512—Morrello-Navigazione Italiana. 4514—Weston-Creamer et al. 4515—Mullane-N Y City Ry. 4516 — Ryan-Bachman. 4517 — Cohen - Adams Dry Goods Co. 4519—Meyers-B H R R.

SUPREME COURT.—All causes from 5001 to 5500 will be called on Friday, March 15, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term, unless sooner reached. The answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following-day calendars will be made up. Causes marked off cannot be restored until 5500 shall have been reached.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 2260—Grandin-Hager et al. 4212—Roach-N Y Cab Co. 10610—McWeeney-Whale Creek Iron Works. 4522—Johnson-Force Co. 4523—Olsen-B H R R. 4524—Ettingoff-N Y City R R. 4525—Miller-B H R R. 4526—Carr-same. 4527—O'Niel-Nas R R. 4528—Burgess-B H R R. 4529—Liflitzsame. 4530—Kresner-N Y & Q Co R R. 4532, 4583—Lam-same. 4586—Swerdlow-same. 4587—McMillan-B H R R. 4588—Schlasser-same. 4589—Carotenute-same. 4590—Hawkins-same. 4591—Roguso-same. 4593—Marimam-same. 4597—Walker-same. 4598—Selinger-Katzman. 4599—Sullivan-B H R R. 4602—Rosenfeld-same. 4603—Di Marco-Penn R R. 4604—Smith-Consol Gas Co. 4620—Freeman-B H R R. 4623—Shield-Bklyn Union Gas Co. 4624—Ness-Coney Isl & B R R. 4627—Pennetto-Hollender. 4628—Beglen-B H R R. 4630—Stutsky-same. 4631—Kamff-Eagle Warehouse Co. 4632—Johanson-B H R R. 4634—Burnssame. 4635—Byrnes-same. 4636—Antonucci-Blschoff. 4638—Manhattan City of N Y. 4639—Isselman-N Y & Q Co R R. 4692—Emann-B, Q Co & Sub R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 4092.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 1106—Stripe (demurrer)-Gillette. 840½—Lenz-Lenz. 661—Schnechner-Krickstein. 3583—Springstead-Ness. 656—Biasio-Tavaras. 337—Cohn-Cohen. 632—Simpson-Lifshutz. 582—Lifshutz-De Waltoff. 841½—Anderson-Fry. 751—Edelstein-Elias. 755—Dennison Const Co.-Manneschmidt. 756—Lifshutz-Balliesen. 758—Mut Trust Co-Burn. 759—Silverstein-Weiner. 762—Riehl-Riehl. 763—Tault-Callanan. 767—Bernstein - Rosenblum. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Von Thur. 773—Baroni-Baroni. 775—Betsch-Betsch.

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, March 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.—692-8—McKennan, an infant-Queens Co Ice Mfg Co. 758—Oppenheimer-Abraham. 737—Guily-L I R R Co. 781—Castarda-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 784—Hahn, admx-N Y City Ry Co. 785—Scherer-City of N Y. 750—Fenety-Nat Sugar Ref Co of N J. 786—Dooner-L I R R Co. 788—Gitte et al-Rees et al. 795—Lindner-Splitichi and another. 796—Middleton-Nelson. 799—Graham-B'lyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 800—Falk-Havermeyer. 809—Shea, admx-City of N Y. 767—Kennedy-same. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 803—Mendelsohn, an infant-Hamlin. 804—Oberlin-Luhrs. 805—Rouhan-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 806—Byrnes, executrix-same. 807—McLeod-same. 809—Klose-Hayward et al. 810—Dowd-T Cimmins Con Co. 812—McGrath-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 813—Lee-Carlin Con Co. 815—Walsh-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 332—White-B H R R Co. 664—Kavanagh-City of N Y. 816—Fine-Makransky and another. 817—Levy-Schmidt and another. 819—Seaman-Mott. 820—Schanz-N Y City Ry Co and another. 821—Sheridan-Nichols Copper Co. 822—Reilly-Standard Oil Co of N Y. 823—Hendrickson-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 824—Greenberg et al-Schneider et al. 825—Rockaway Park Imp Co-City of N Y. 826-7—Blake-Daly. Highest number reached on general calendar in its regular order is 827.

Calendar for Friday, March 8.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term — Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. District Attorney Darrin and Assistant District Attorneys Young and Dayton for the People. 1726—People-Pekic. 1737—Same-Smith. 1738—Same-Fox. 1747—Same-Carpenter. 1750—Same-Tolin.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. ....—Clarida-Westchester Elec Ry. 1372—Clarida-Int St Ry. 1377—Weiss-Union Ry of Yonkers. 1379—Cody-Raffo-N Y City Ry. 1262—Lemelson-N Y City Ry. 1384—Phelps-Weber. The remainder of the calendar goes over until Monday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

E. OHLIGER COMPANY. — Schedules in bankruptcy of the E. Ohliger Company, manufacturer of sash and doors, at Mount Vernon, show liabilities of $5,104 and assets of $924, consisting of cash, $693, and accounts, $234.

BERNARD O'TOOLE.—At a meeting of creditors held yesterday at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street, John Gruenberg was elected Trustee for Bernard O'Toole's restaurants, at 2,158 Eighth Avenue and 126th Street and Seventh Avenue. Richard Welling was elected Trustee for the Transcendent Lamp Company of 6 101st Street.

ROSALIND EPSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rosalind Epstein, dressmaker, at 9 East Twenty-second Street, show liabilities of $38,105 and nominal assets of $22,418, consisting of stock, $14,591, sold by the receiver; fixtures, $5,427; accounts, $2,319, and cash, $81. Among the creditors are E. Hope Norton, Greenwich, Conn., $6,000, secured; John Goodwin Company, $1,800; J. Myers & Co., $2,438; Haas Brothers, $1,852, and Templer Rondeau, Paris, $1,790. She owes $487 for wages.

Out of Town.

ST. LOUIS.—The J. H. Crane Furniture Company has assigned in favor of its creditors. The assets are estimated at more than $100,000 and the liabilities less than that amount.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—The Catskill Electric Railway Company, operating the local trolley line from this town to Leeds, has, on request of the bondholders, been proceeded against by the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, and is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by Judge Betts of Kingston, N. Y.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:
Accauero, P.—M. N. Clement, $600.
Asemargus, L.—H. Halzman, $63.
Bennenson, E.—B. Shatzkin, $78.
Blair, S.—J. Rankin, $443.
Bruce, T.—Broadway Hotel Co., $497.
Brockstein, A.—Swift & Co., $228.
Bammel, L. F.—C. Lather, $1,024.
Clark, J.—F. Westheimer et al., $153.
Constantine, Raffaele—Elises Saggese, $96.
Cohen, M.—I. Wilson, $1,362.
Csatlos, J., adm.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs, $141.
Carlos, M.—G. B. Linderman, $5,110.
Canavello, B. J.—German Exchange Bk., $482.
Claassen, F. C.—L. Waidman, $1,135.
Cain, J. M.—R. Gersman, $423.
Darienza, A., adm.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $139.
Dionissio, R.—D. Mores, $100.
Dunn, J. P.—J. N. Wittpenn, $28.
Decker, Catherine H.—J. P. Jackson et al., $7,075.
Esposito, A.—E. A. Kiesewetter, $89.
Elliott, R. H. E.—J. Asiel, $108.
Elmendorf, J. B.—Broad Exchange Co., $118.
Forrisi, Luigi—Simon C. Marlun, $21.
Fenion, John T.—New York Board of Fire Underwriters, $175.
Goldberg, Isidore—Leo Stirn et al., $64.
Glatt, Chas. C.—Morris Rosenfiel et al., $82.
Goldsmith, J. Sidney—N. Y. Tel. Co., $25.
Grey, Adolph—Maatje Velthuysen, $292.
Goodive, Geo. E.—Louis Stuyvesant et al., $182.
Hirshfield, Max—Henry M. Toch et al., $47.
Hoffman, Rosa—George McAneny, $54.
Hitte, Charles—Abraham B. Merkel et al., $102.
Houghtaling, Edwin M.—J. W. Dunican, $136.
Ingraham, Harry—Broad Exchange Bank, $94.
Johnson, Luman D.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for New Building on Twenty-second Street—Upper Broadway Corner Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with Isaac B. Wakeman, have sold to a client for the estate of Charles Sweeny 136 West Twenty-second Street, and for Richard L. and Margaret Louise Salisbury 138 West Twenty-second Street, two three-story brick dwellings, on a plot 41.8 by 98.9. The buyer will erect on the site a six-story loft building, the first improvement of this character to be made on this block west of Sixth Avenue.

Purchase at William and Ann Sts.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Gustav Lauter to an investor the five-story building 155 William Street and 64 and 66 Ann Street, covering a plot 21 by 68.

Broadway and 87th Street Deal.

Mary and Elizabeth Cockcroft have sold the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street, a plot 50.8 by 95 and irregular. It was also learned yesterday that Charles T. Barney has had preliminary plans prepared for an apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, where he owns a plot of about 150 feet frontage, extending up to the two lots on the Eighty-seventh Street corner, which have just been sold.

William R. Ware was the broker in the sale of the Tuileries apartment house, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale of 33 West Seventy-fifth Street for the Henry estate.

Sale of Fourth Avenue Building.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for the Madison Square Mortgage Company to a client of R. M. Fulton 449 Fourth Avenue, a four-story building on lot 18.9 by 70, near Thirtieth Street.

Estate Sells on Mercer Street.

A. Hollander has bought from the Muller estate 113 and 115 Mercer Street, two five-story loft buildings on plot 50 by 100.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for Eleanor L. Hoffman 100 Chambers Street, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 75.1, between Broadway and Church Street.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Gertrude Marshall to a client, for occupancy, the five-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling 315 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 60 by 100.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the estate of Marie Adams to Eugene Vallens 146 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17 by 100.5.

Alice De W. Kearney has sold to Mrs. Coventry 303 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling.

W. J. Huston & Son have sold for Alvin F. Johnston, executor of the estate of Hannah A. Higgins, to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone dwelling 556 West 165th Street, on lot 16 by 109.

East 67th Street Residence Sold.

The estate of Albert Tilt has sold to a Mr. Valentine 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the deal.

Dr. Julius Rosenberg has bought 52 East Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 12.6 by 102.2.

E. J. Hancy is the buyer of 512 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-third Street.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Benedict & Co. have sold for William Ratz 2,717 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100, to S. Elkan.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for W. S. May the five-story flat 74 West 134th Street to I. Liebovitz and John Miller. The same brokers have leased the building 1,985 Broadway for Eliza Arkenburgh to Mrs. Emma Hagemeister for a term of years.

Deal Near Stuyvesant Square.

B. Wagner, in conjunction with M. L. Levin and D. Gellis, has sold for a client to Isaac Schapiro 338 and 340 East Fifteenth Street, an eight-story elevator apartment house, on plot 43.6 by 103.3.

Middle West Side Transactions.

William R. Mason has sold for J. Barney 214 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a client, who recently purchased through the same broker 206 to 212, adjoining.

C. G. A. Broslen is the buyer of 345 West Twenty-first Street, sold recently through Charles E. Duross.

Morris Weinstein is the buyer of 940 and 942 Eighth Avenue.

William Halligan is the buyer of 435 and 437 West Nineteenth Street, recently sold by the Prudential Real Estate Corporation through Van Vliet & Place and Charles E. Duross. Mr. Halligan, it is understood, will improve the site.

Lace Importers on Fifth Avenue.

Heil & Stern negotiated the lease of the Van Beuren estate's new eleven-story building, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The lessees are a syndicate organized by these brokers, and consisting of lace importers and manufacturers. The principal members of the syndicate are Voss & Stern and Stern, Heineman & Co. The lease is for a long term at an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000.

Julius Friend has leased for a long term the two remaining lofts in the building at 16 to 20 West Nineteenth Street, containing about 15,000 square feet, to Brueck & Wilson, importers of embroideries and laces. This completes the renting of this twelve-story structure, which was sold recently by Philip Braender to David Spero.

Leases in Mercantile Buildings.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Jacob Rothschild the first loft, 17,000 square feet, in the Knickerbocker Building, at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, for a long term of years, to Stern & Stern, importers, at an aggregate rental of $80,000; also, for the Richman Realty and Construction Company, 6,500 square feet of space in the new building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Oppenheim, Franc & Langsdorf.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for the Ludin Realty Company to the Lord Electric Company, for a long term, the building 213 West Fortieth Street, formerly occupied by Thompson & Dundy. The greater part of the building will be occupied by the lessees after extensive alterations have been made.

George L. Eckersen has leased 7,500 square feet of floor space in the Nichols Building, at 244 to 250 West Forty-ninth Street, to the National Printing and Engraving Company of Chicago.

Pease & Elliman announce that their investment department is now in charge of F. R. Bain.

Buyer for Madison Avenue Corner.

Benjamin Florsheim has sold to Daniel Korn the northeast corner of 115th Street and Madison Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on lot 25.10 by 84.

Golde & Cohen have bought from the Belknap estate, through W. E. Preble, the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-third Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 40 by 75, the larger dimension on the avenue.

Diamondstein & Schwartz have sold to M. Simmons 834 East Ninety-sixth Street, a six-story tenement, with storcs, on plot 85 by 100.8.

Operator Buys on the Bowery.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought from the Waterhouse estate 351 and 351½ Bowery, a five-story building, with stores, on a lot 27 by 101. This property has been in the Waterhouse family for over sixty years.

A. Frank and W. Kreielsheimer, as brokers, have sold the northeast corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, a seven-story tenement, with stores, on lot 75 by 117.

Resale of Sixteen Bronx Houses.

M. L. & C. Ernst have resold to I. H. Sonn 325 to 341 and 349 to 355 Concord Avenue, thirteen three-story dwellings, on lots 16 and 20 by 100. Kurz & Uren were the brokers.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold to the Value Realty Company 1,107 Westchester Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 20 by 60.

Edward Polak has sold for Adelia L. Lankenau 4,031 Third Avenue, northwest corner of 174th Street, a five-story brick triple flat, with stores; also, for Ignatz Praeger 2,309 Hughes Avenue, a three-family brick and frame house on lot 25 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from J. E. Johnson 636 to 664 Bergen Avenue, five three-story single flats, each 20 by 100, and have resold the property to Jacob Marx.

Dwelling Sold on Mott Avenue.

Emil Schaefer, as broker, has sold the three-story dwelling 596 Mott Avenue to Catherine O'Brien, for occupancy.

L. Chase has sold for W. H. Nestrock to M. Mayer 4 Teasdale Place, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

The American Real Estate Company has sold 1,034 Faile Street, one of the row of two-family houses erected by the company at that point.

Acreage Deal at Tottenville.

Mary E. Williams has sold her property at Tottenville, Staten Island, consisting of five acres, to Samuel A. Hirschbaum and Benjamin W. Rothschild.

Company Sells in Long Island City.

John Greer has sold for the Clark-Ryan Company to Frederick Kuhn the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Hopkins Avenue, 175 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City.

Brooklyn's $1,000,000 Deal.

The Cooper Real Estate Company, of which ex-Senator Charles Cooper is President, has bought from the Phoenix and Continental Insurance Companies the six-story Continental Building, at the southwest corner of Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, together with the four-story building adjoining on Montague Street. The price was about $1,000,000.

B. C. Hammond and B. J. Riley have sold for John W. Greene to David Crawford 737 East Thirty-second Street, Vandever Park, Brooklyn, a frame cottage, on plot 60 by 100.

W. G. Park Sells at Cedarhurst.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William G. Park four acres at Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mary Rutherford. The property is on Albro Lane, near the Rockaway Hunt Club and overlooks the golf course. The same brokers have also sold for the heirs of Elizabeth Valentine 33 acres of meadow land at Lawrence, L. I., to George C. Rand.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Oscar Kahnweiler a plot, 80 by 100, on Alexander Avenue, Arverne, to Morris Asinof, who will erect a cottage for his own use.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 167th St, 76.1x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Donald G. Robertson, $49,500.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 174th St, 100x95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Rankin, $47,000.

111th St, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, I. I. Lewine and others, $93,000.

Stebbins Av, n e corner of Home St, 112.8x100x112.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Samuel Finnelstein and others, $15,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Cherry St, s e corner of Corlears St, for a seven-story brick loft building, 21x50; M. Fisher of 302 Delancey St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $25,000.

Blackwell's Island, for two one-story brick recreation pavilions, 160x60 and 180x60; two two-story brick recreation houses, 82x34; a one-story brick operating pavilion, 47x47; a three-story brick kitchen and service building, 119x50; a two-story brick dwelling, 47x27, and a three-story brick dwelling, 77x37.8; city, owner; R. F. Almirall, architect; cost, $344,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 208 ft n of 165th St, for a one-story brick church, 40x78; Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Broome and Elizabeth Streets, owner; John Boese, architect; cost, $33,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 284 ft n of 165th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16x51; same owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

Perry Av, e s, 125 ft s of 206th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x80; Helene Poppelan of 522 East 88th St., owner; John B. Clermont, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $3,000 omitted.

Mott St, s to a three-story brick meeting room, dwelling, and store; H. Bergh of 109 West 75th St, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $9,000.

160th St, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, for three two-story and brick dwellings, 20x36; Monica Geiger of 834 Union Av, owner; B. E. Stern, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 7.

ARTHUR St, w s, Lots XK and XJ, map of 79 lots, Cedar Hill plot, 119.5x irregular; William Stinebridge to Ella A. Arnold, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

ALLEN St, 57, 25x87.6; Marjorie M. Flynn to Rose Frey, $1.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 68th St, 84.9x irregular; Realty Finance Co. to John I. Downey, (mtg $145,000,) $100.

BECKER AV, s e corner of Railroad Place, 100x100, Wakefield; William T. Mapes to John Stahl, (mtg $2,800,) $100.

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 75x90; David Waldman to Samuel Rosenberger, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 50x100; Cornelius E. O'Grady to Georgianna O'Grady, ½ part, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

CONCORD AV, 325 to 341, 80x irregular; Concord Av, 849 to 855, 80x100; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, to Arthur H. Sanders, $60,500.

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 25 ft s of c l 158d St, 50x100; Benjamin Loewentritt to Samuel Green, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

HUGHES AV, w s, 125 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x87.6; Annie P. Nicholson Hurlburt to Checchina Carucci, $1.

HORATIO ST, 57, 20x50; Jacob E. Van Ostrand and another to Henry Bardon, $1.

HORATIO ST, 57, 20x50; Magdelina Van Nostrand to Henry Bardon, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, map of Spuyten Duyvil, to e s of Independence Av, tax map, 40x irregular; Eliza J. Cox and others to Emma M. Radley, $3,000.

INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, partition may of Cox and others, 40x irregular; Emma M. Radley to Elizabeth J. Cox and another, all title, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, map of Spuyten Duyvil, year 1865, at point opposite intersection of w s of said avenue, as shown on said map, and e s of said avenue, as shown on tax maps, 50x irregular; Elizabeth J. Cox and another to Emma M. Radley, $12,000.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, plot begins at Spuyten Duyvil Creek at low water mark, 67.8x irregular, containing ¾ acre; Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at high water mark, n s, at s s of uplands, party first part, containing 1-10 acre; estate of Isaac G. Johnson to Isaac G. Johnson & Co., $1.

LOT 246, amended map of Section B of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land and Improvement Co. to Julius Mayer, omitted.

LYON AV, n s, Lot 13, Block H, map of Lyon property at Westchester, 25x100, Samuel Berger to Stanislow Kaminsky, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 186th St, 99.11x100; Lizzie Frankel to Silberberg & Saul, (mtg $200,000,) $100.

LOT 202, map of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon; gore lying n of Lot 694, map of Mount Vernon; gore lying s of Lot 493, map of Mount Vernon; Lot 432, map of Unionport; also 8-100 to be laid out in a square in n w corner of Lot 256, map of Washingtonville; Lots 323, 264, 207, 322, 331, 332, map of Washingtonville; Caroline V. R. Hillhouse to William T. Mapes, $50.

LOT 292, map of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon; gore lying n of Lot 694, map of Mount Vernon; gore lying s of Lot 493, map of Mount Vernon; Lot 432, map of Unionport; also 8-100 to be laid out in a square in n w corner of Lot 256, map of Washingtonville; Lots 323, 264, 207, 322, 331, 332, map of Washingtonville; James T. Van Rensselaer to William T. Mapes, $50.

LOT 292, map of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon; gore lying n of Lot 694, map of Mount Vernon; gore lying s of Lot 493, map of Mount Vernon; Lot 432, map of Unionport; also 8-100 to be laid out in a square in n w corner of Lot 256, map of Washingtonville; Lots 823, 264, 267, 322, 331, 332, map of Washingtonville; Maunsell Van Rensselaer to William T. Mapes, $50.

LOT 292, map of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon; gore lying n of Lot 694, map of Mount Vernon; gore lying s of Lot 493, map of Mount Vernon; Lot 432, map of Unionport; also 8-100 to be laid out in a square in n w corner of Lot 256, map of Washingtonville; Lots 323, 264, 267, 322, 331, 332, map of Washingtonville; Alex T. Mason and another, executors, to William T. Mapes, $50.

LEWIS ST, 171 to 175; 4th St, 891 East, 75x irregular; John H. White to Jacob Weinstein, $100.

MARKET ST, e s, from Cherry to Water St, 25x block; Benjamin Lowentritt to Samuel Green, (mtg $50,000,) $1.

PALISADE AV, s w corner of Independence Av, 99.6x irregular; Elizabeth J. Cox and others to estate of Isaac G. Johnson, correction deed, $1.

RIVERSIDE AV, 47, 64.1x irregular; Abigail H. Booraem to William H. Hamilton and another, executors, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 97th St, 107.6x irregular; Anabel Lyons to Robert I. Lyons, $1.

RIVERDALE AV, n e corner of Beech St, 250x irregular, containing 2 acres; Beech St, s e corner of Forest St, 200x irregular, containing about 2 acres; Forest St, w s, 100 ft s of Rock St, 205x irregular, containing 1 acre; Joseph Rosenthal to Sarah Bacharach and others, all title, correction deed, $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n s corner of 176th St, 99.11x100; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; Morris Lowenbein to St. Nicholas Avenue Realty Co., (mtg $82,000,) $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 176th St, 99.11x100; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; William L. Levy to Morris Lowenbein, one-fifth part, $1.

STANTON ST, 16, 25x100; Ferdinand Cellarius to Marie Cellarius and others, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

VYSE AV, 1,141 to 1,169, 300x100; Silberberg & Saul, inc., to Lizzie Frankel, (mtg $142,500,) $1.

WASHINGTON ST, 163 and 165, 121.5x irregular; Greenwich St, 156 and 158, 98.1x irregular; Robert E. McDonnell to City of New York, $225,000.

WASHINGTON ST, 163 and 165, 121.5x irregular; Greenwich St, 156 and 158, 98.1x irregular; Greenwich and Cortlandt Co. to Robert E. McDonnell, (mtg $115,000,) $225,000.

4TH AV, n e corner of 17th St, 28x115; Lena Weil to Kip's Bay Realty Co., (mtg $16,000,) $100.

4TH AV, n e corner of 17th St, 28x115; Richard F. Harms to Lena Weil, (mtg $65,000,) $100.

5TH ST, 629 to 631 East; Pincus Lowenfeld et al to Sam Golding, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

7TH AV, w s, 180.1 ft n of 34th St, 18x75; Lee Shubert et al to William K. Hurff, (mtg $80,000,) $1.

10TH AV, 416 and 418; 54th St, 478 West, 38x 20; Jules S. Bache to Henry Wollman, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

12TH AV, s e corner of 1st St, Lots 1,261, 1,262, 1,263, and gore 104, Wakefield, containing 1 acre; John Schraeder to John Stahl, $1.

8D ST, 55 East, 25x96.2; Herman Glasser to Max Sass, (mtg $43,750,) $100.

4TH ST, n s, 175.3 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x 96.2; Douglas Robinson to Harriet D. Wolrych-Whitmore, all title, $1.

67TH ST, s s, 400 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97; Anna Rein and another, executors, to Louis Rosenswenke, $30,750.

81ST ST, 854 and 856 West, 40x38.9; Gem Realty Co. to Alfred Gutwillig, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

33D ST, 49 and 51 West, 44.6x88.9; the Stuyvesant Real Estate Co. to John Turney, $100.

65TH ST, 59 East; Richard H. Eggleston to Albert A. Levi, (mtg $25,000,) $1.

57TH ST, 57 East; Maria W. Barton to Albert A. Levi, $100.

57TH ST., 45 West, 25x100.5; 57th St, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 0.8x100.5; John C. Tomlinson, Jr., to Dora G. Tomlinson, $1.

57TH ST, 45 West, 25x100.5; 57th St, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 0.8x100.5; John C. Tomlinson and another to John C. Tomlinson, Jr., $1.

57TH ST, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.11x100.5; Warren E. Dennis to Mary J. Dennis, (mtg $34,000,) gift.

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 123x100.11; Max Bornstein to Abraham Halprin et al., (mtg $39,400,) $100.

72D ST, s s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 76.6x irregular; Knickerbocker Bread and Yeast Co. to the Five Thirty East Seventh-second Street Co., $1.

77TH ST, 350 East, 25x102.2; Robert Johnson to Julius Dall, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 208 West, 18.9x102.2; Charles F. Schorer to Margaret E. Lawrence, (mtg $[illegible],000,) $100.

92D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Charles Stegmayer to Frederick Crasmore, $1.

92D ST, 154 East, 25x100.8; Thomas Gill to Joseph Levis and another, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

92D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 100x irregular; Frederick Gramme to Thomas Giel, $1.

100TH ST, 403 East, 50x83.5; Julius Berliner and others to Harry Seigel, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

100TH ST, 418 and 415 East, 37.1x100.11; Celia Jacobson to Louis Marx, 2-3 part, (mtg $35,500,) $1.

103D ST, 320 East, 37.6x100.11; Jacob Mandel to Max Manes, (mtg $47,900,) $1.

105TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Herman B. Cahen to St. James Improvement Co., $1.

112TH ST, 21 East, 19x100.11; Jacob Epstein to Isaac Schreiber, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

113TH ST, 11 and 13 West, 39.3x100.11; Ida Muchiz to Louis Gordon and another, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 130 West, 32x100.11; Margaret B. Lawrence to Charles F. Schorer, (mtg $38,500,) $1.

118TH ST, 160 East, 17.1x100.11; Max L. Harris to Emanuel Casner, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 35x irregular; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Nathan Scheir, (mtg $1,500,) $144,000.

145TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x 99.11; Joseph Bornstein to Max Mendelson, $1.

170TH ST, 686 and 688 East, 33.2x100; Louis Lese to the Elmsay Co., (mtg $8,000,) $100.

182D ST, s s, 17.6 ft e of Honeywell Av, 25x irregular; Mary C. Danenbaum to Margaret M. Chambers, $100.

182D ST, s s, corner Honeywell Av, 162.7x irregular; Mary C. Danenbaum to Margaret M. Chambers, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARTHAN REALTY CO. to Henry Gottgetreau; Jackson Av, 828 and 830, 2 years.....$4,000

BODENHEIMER, Max, to Gustav Falk, 51st St, s s, 105 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, 3 years $18,000

BLOOM, Isaac, to William A. Ferguson; 17th St, 622 and 624, prior mtg $28,500, 3 years, 6% $3,000

CAGLIOSTRO, Antonio, to James E. March; Mulberry St, w s, 149.7 ft s of Grand St, 24.11x49.2, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years.....$2,000

COOPER, John, to William F. Docker; Convent Av, e s, 350.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100, 3 years $15,000

CHAMBERS, Margaret M., to Murray C. Danenbaum; 182d St, s e corner of Honeywell Av, 17.6x63.1, 3 years.....$4,000

DUDENSING, Frank, to Carl Fischer; Jackson Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 163d St, 7.2x75, due Jan. 1, 1912 .....$55,000

DAVIS, Samuel, to Hortense L. C. Morfit; 83d St, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, 5 years $18,000

FRANKEL, Lizzie, to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another; Vyse Av, 1,141 and 1,149, prior mtg $47,500, bond $5,500

FRIEDMAN, Morris, and another to Louis Cohen; 120th St, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x irregular, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6% $5,000

FRIEDMAN, Morris, and another to Louis Cohen; 120th St, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x irregular, prior mtg $38,000, 4 years, 6% $12,000

FRIEDMAN, Morris, and another to Citizens' Savings Bank; 120th St, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x irregular, 5 years $38,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Alfred V. Wittmeyer; 102d St, 18 West, 1 year, 6% $4,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Alfred V. Wittmeyer; 102d St, 11 West, 1 year, 6% $4,000

Guidalia, Aaron, et al, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 41st St, n s, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 42.5x irregular, 3 years $20,000

GOLDING, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th Av, 629 and 631 East, 1 year, 6% $15,000

GREENWALD, Hattie, and others to Frederick A. Clark; 93d St, s s, 44.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8, bond $20,000

HATTENBACH, Isaac, and another to Carl Fisher; 135th St, 529 East, 3 years, 6% $5,000

HATTENBACH, Isaac, and another to Empire State Widow and Orphan Society; 135th St, 529 East, 3 years $12,000

HURFF, William K., to Caliman Rouse and others; 7th Av, w s, 130.1 ft n of 34th St, 18x75, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6% $10,000

KAMINSKY, Stanisdow, to Samuel Berger; Lyon Av, Lot, 3, Block H, map of Dore Lyon property, 3 years, 6% $1,000

KRUMM, Rudolph, to Kate L. Damon; 135th St, 502 East, 5 years $10,000

KNECHT, Louise W., to U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., 119th St, s s, 143 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100, 3 years $10,000

LOGEMANN, Juergen, to August Knippenberg; Brook Av, e s, 25.3 ft n of 164th St, 27x83.6, due Jan. 1, 1910 .....$3,750

LUCHT, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Robbins Av, w s, Lot 167, map of East Morrisania, 50x128.7, due June 1, 1908 .....$3,000

LIPKOWITZ, Joseph D., to Anna Amend; 111th St, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 74.11x100.11, due July 1, 1907, 6% $2,500

MORGENTHAU, Gustav L., to Union Exchange Bank; 6th Av, n e corner of 17th St, 92x181.2, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6% $75,000

MILLEG, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 51st St, 345 East, 5 years, 4½% $14,000

McSWEENY, John, and another to Isaac Bell; Water St, s e corner of Pike St, 52.11x 00, 5 years $23,000

OPPENHEIMER, William, to Meyer Vesell; 8th Av, 139 and 141, 5 years, 6% $5,000

PRICE, David, to Sadie Price; 17th St, s s, 476.3 ft w of 6th Av, 35.10x92, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years, 6% $30,000

RADLEY, Emma M., to Elizabeth J. Cox and another; Independence Av, w s, as laid out in 1865, at e s of Independence Av, now laid out, —x—, 3 years $3,000

ROSENSWAIKE, Louis, to American Mortgage Co.; 6th St, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.5, 5 years $20,000

ROSENBERG, Alexander, to George Young; 2d Av, 732 and 736, 5 years $60,000

ROBINSON, Frederick M., to Joseph Stein; Greenwich St, 186, prior mtg $16,000, due May 1, 1909, 6% $10,000

RENZ, Louise, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; St. Ann's Av, 647, bond $13,000

ROSE, Morris, and another to Sydney Rose; Broome St, 246, prior mtg $51,000, 3 years, 6% $20,000

SANDERS, Arthur H., to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees; Concord Av, 325 to 341 and 349 to 355, 5 years $50,000

SASS, Max, to Herman Glasser; 3d St, 55 East, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6% $8,750

STUBER, William, to Mary C. Crane; 238th St, s s, 360 ft e of Kepler Av, 2 lots, each 20x100, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, 3 years $8,000

SILBERBERG & SAUL, (Inc.,) to Lizzie Frankel; Lenox Av, e e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100, prior mtg $200,000, 4 years, 6% $23,000

SIEGEL, Harry, to Julius Berliner and another; 100th St, 403 East, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6% $10,000

SCHEIR, Nathan, to Conrad Stein; 123d St, 151 and 153 East, 5 years $34,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to State Bank; 108th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11, prior mtg $52,000, 3 years, 6% $15,000

SCHWAB, Carrie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of 57th St, 5 years $60,000

SCHROEDER, William, to Nathan L. Ely; 84th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, demand $18,000

SANDROVITZ, Adolph, and another to Irene B. Braman; Lewis St, 76, 3 years.....$35,000

STAHL, John, to John Schroeder; 12th Av, Lots 1,261 and 1,263 and gore, map of Wakefield, contains about 1 acre, 3 years.....$4,000

SCHREIBER, Isaac, to Jacob Epstein; 112th St, 21 East, prior mtg $14,000, due Sept. 7, 1907, 6% $5,000

SLAVEN, Nan E., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 78th St, 160 West, 3 years.....$14,500

TIERNEY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 33d St, 49 and 51, bond.....$180,000

TREISS, Louis P., and another to Henry Kroger & Co.; West Broadway, 147, demand.....$6,000

UNION CONSTRUCTION AND REALTY CO. to Henry De F. Weekes; Cherry St, 14 and 16, due May 1, 1912.....$50,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to John H. White; 4th St, 391, 2 years $48,000

WEIL, Lena, to Richard G. Harris; 4th Av, n e corner of 17th St, 28x115, 5 years.$95,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 65 and 67; Herman Slate Co. against John Doe, owner; Samuel Baxter, contractor, $56.

116TH ST, 232 East; Feinberg & Feinberg against Alice M. and William J. Lynch, owners; Globe Fireproof Sash and Door Co., contractor, $350.

137TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Broadway, 170x 99.11; Joseph Tino & Co. against Cathedral Parkway Realty Co., owner and contractor, $239.

72D ST, 144 West; John K. Turton against Frederick W. Gunther, owner and contractor, $2,218.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 202.7 ft s of 166th St; A. Villa & Co. against Kaplan & Baker Brothers, Nov. 6, 1906, $100.

118TH ST, 232 East; Globe Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Alice M. Lynch and others, Feb. 14, 1907 (by bond,) $900.

ELIZABETH ST, 150; E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. against Michael Briganti, Feb. 14, 1907, $338.

MOTT ST, 196 and 198; E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. against Michael Briganti, Feb. 14, 1907, $868.

29TH ST, 115 and 117 East; Rochette & Parisini against Richard Hudnut and others, Aug. 16, 1906, $880.

DELANCEY ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 87.7x26.2; Ely L. Rieser against Joseph S. Marcus and others, Feb. 15, 1907, (by bond,) $310.

Lis Pendens.

LYON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Parker Av, 50x100; John F. Ghee against Samuel Berger, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. F. Donnelly.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 159th St, 99.11x126; Sadie Males against P. & F. Corbin of New York and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

CLINTON AV, 1,421; Joseph B. Bender against Jacob Malino and others, (action to establish vendee's lien;) attorney, S. J. Siegel.

PROSPECT AV s w corner of 151st St, 75x100; William Lowenthal against Herman Cohen and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

BRYANT, or HUNTER, AV, e s, 90 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Rudolph Jonasch and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Dayton, Jr.

137TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 75.3x 100.5; Hyman Sonn and others against Arthur E. Silverman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

LIBERTY ST, w s, Lots 181 and 182, map of Haight estate, Bronx, 50x100; Augusta F. Clausen against Thomas Murphy, (notice of claim, &c.; attorney, A. F. Clausen.

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47x55 LONG
LEASE CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS. TENANTS OR BROKERS APPLY TO
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CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT
Northeast corner Fourth Avenue and 12th Street.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Two Blocks from Subway Express Station.
Store 3,560 Square Feet.
Basement 10,000 Square Feet.
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TO LEASE.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN NEW BUILDING, 50x100; ALSO BASEMENT FLOOR, 50x100; STEAM HEAT AND POWER; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES. APPLY TO E. BAGGE IRON WORKS, 144TH ST. AND WHITLOCK AVE., BRONX.

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Store and basement or entire 5-story building.
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Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
22, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
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Possession at once; or your own broker.

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Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

NASSAU, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.—LARGE AND EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT FIRST LOFT HAVING 10 WINDOWS; EXCLUSIVE ENTRANCE AND GENERAL ENTRANCE; CAN BE DIVIDED; ALLOWANCE FOR REPAIRS; LONG LEASE. APPLY YOUR BROKER OR LESLIE ACKER, 18 MAIDEN LANE.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

STORE, Reasonable Rent. APPLY TO-DAY. 137TH ST. & ED AV.

Beautiful office overlooking Union Square; will sublet cheap; apply quickly. B. L. Chapman, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Store to let, 25x100. Inquire New York Electrical Trade School Building, 39 West 17th St., New York, or of your agent.

If looking for stores above 110th St., send for our list. Apply J. B. Sagarra, Jr., & Co., 429 Lenox Av.

Loft to let, 67 Warren St., 25x85; fireproof building, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire on premises.

Fine front studio and offices, 36 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; all conveniences. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large, modern double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST 51ST ST.
25-foot house, 20 rooms and bath; large extension and rear stairs to top of house; rental $2,500.
Permit from
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
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---

129 East 104th St.—A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; rent only $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling house to let, 476 West 150th St., near Amsterdam Av.; also upper part, 468 West 150th St.; rent, $35. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private house to let, Central Park South, 21 large rooms, fully carpeted. Inquire 39 West 17th St., New York.

Half of office to let, $12. Room 700, 438 Broadway, cor. Howard St.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

The Times Building is the most accessible building in New York City, and it is one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

OF 200 OFFICES
Only Nine Are Vacant

Room	Floor	Space	Price
404	4th Floor	17x19	$1,000
405	" "	15x24	1,400
406	" "	18x19	1,000
605	6th Floor	18x24	1,400
606	" "	18x19	1,000
805	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
1107	" "	12x19	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.6	550

Agent, Room 806, Times Building.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Ground floor, 2,400 ft., suitable for business, manufacturing, or warehouse. 174 East 87th St.

Desk Room to Rent.—Telephone and stenographer on premises. Hastings, 715 7th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL
113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

1838-1840 7TH AVE.
BETWEEN 111TH AND 112TH STREETS.
Block from Subway, "L," and Central Park.
Four, five, and six large, light rooms and bath; cabinet trimmed; all modern improvements; finest location in Harlem; hall service. RENTS CHEAP.

POWER'S COURT
121st St., 421 West, (East of Amsterdam.)—5-6 beautiful, light rooms; baths; oak floors; splendidly finished; attractive entrance; $30-$44.

St. Nicholas Av., N. W. corner 156th St., (Regina Apartments.)—Modern; seven large rooms; all windows; rentals, $48-$45; one and two flights; choice location; near Broadway Subway, elevated stations. Owner on premises. Telephone 2132 Spring.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near Lenox Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap paneled. Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

Cheapest five rooms and bath in city; private hall; absolutely light; steam heat, hot water; telephone; decorate to suit. 524 West 151st St.

WEST SIDE.
$35.00 TO $37.50.
Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath, elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

EAST SIDE.
A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $26 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Apartment of six light rooms, bath; steam heat; all improvements.

BROOKLYN.
NEW APARTMENTS.
Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.
C. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

BRONX.
$18 UP FIVE NEW, EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
187TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS PREGER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 20, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts. EDWIN M. COX, Trustee.
BENJAMIN F. SPELLMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50
OAK $4.00 PER FOOT
$4.50
$5.00
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Tel. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

A mahogany hall clock, Whittington and Westminster chimes on 8 gongs; cost $350; sacrifice $185. Haynes upright mahogany piano, $185. Vernis Martin desk and table. Several fine oil paintings, frames with shadow boxes. Call after 12. No dealers. Graham, 161 West 84th St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

Edison and Victor talking machines, records; installments; open evenings; telephone, Rooney, 133 West 116th St.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, complainant, vs. OREGON SECURITIES COMPANY, defendant.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions of the decree passed in the above-entitled court and cause on the 1st of February, 1907, the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of the Court duly appointed for such purpose, will on the morning of March 23d, 1907, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the door of the County Court House of Lane County, Oregon, at Eugene, within said County and State, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the properties of the above-named defendant, be the same real, personal or mixed, which properties are specifically and at large set forth and described in the foregoing decree to which reference is hereby made, and to which all intending purchasers are referred for full and complete information as to the properties to be sold and the terms of the said sale of the said properties, including, however,

"Those certain twenty-seven quartz lode mining claims known as the Champion Group;

Those certain fourteen quartz lode mining claims known as the Le Musick Group;

Those certain fifteen quartz lode mining claims known as the Helena Group, all situate in the Bohemia Mining District, in Lane and Douglas Counties, Oregon;

Also that certain placer mining claim known as Bonita Placer, whose official survey is No. 613; except portions thereof specifically described in said decree.

Also that certain electrical power plant and power station situate on Frank Brice Creek; together with all machinery and other rights and property appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also that certain 80-stamp quartz mill known as the Champion quartz mill, with all stamps, machinery and tools appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also that certain line of gravity tram railway about thirty-five hundred feet in length, running from the aforesaid Champion quartz mill to the Champion tunnel;

Also that certain tunnel known as Champion tunnel, situate in the above-mentioned Champion Group of mines, with all cross-cuts, winzes and all other workings connected therewith;

Also that certain telephone line running from the above-mentioned power station to the above-mentioned Champion quartz mill and thence to said Champion tunnel, with all rights, franchises and property appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith;

Also those two certain saw-mills, one situate adjacent to said Bonita Placer claim, and the other situate in the Champion basin near said Champion quartz mill, both operated by steam power, with all property used in connection therewith and all logs and lumber on hand;

Also all buildings and structures of all kinds and descriptions situate upon or used in connection with said mining claims, power station, quartz mill, tunnel and saw-mills, with all camp outfits, horses, harness, vehicles, hay, grain and other personalty belonging to the defendant, including any and all properties transferred by the defendant by certain deed of trust executed on the 18th of April, 1906, bearing date, however, the first day of April, 1906, and recorded on the 4th day of May, 1906, in the records of Douglas County, Oregon, and also in the records of Lane County, Oregon, with any and all properties described, referred to and mentioned in the aforesaid decree of the above-entitled court."

The said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, except that if the bids are inadequate, the said sale may be adjourned by the undersigned, and the right so to adjourn is hereby reserved. The said sale will be subject to the confirmation of the above-entitled court. It is made for the purpose of realizing a lien indebtedness of $417,113.33 with interest, costs, accruing costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale. Under the directions of the above-entitled decree, no bid can be received for less than $100,000. Every bid offered must be accompanied by a payment of $10,000.00 either in money or a certified check in favor of the undersigned, and the balance of the purchase price is payable at such times and in such manner as may be required by the above-entitled court in decrees and orders to be passed for such purpose, in the event of failure to comply with such orders and decrees to be passed by the said court the said $10,000.00 paid at the making of the said bid may be forfeited and applied as specified in the aforesaid decree.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree and to the record of the same as it appears in the office of the Clerk of the above-entitled court for full and explicit particulars as to all other matters of interest to intending purchasers at the said sale.

Dated February 13, 1907.

WALLACE McCAMANT, Master in Chancery in the above-entitled court and Special Master Commissioner for the making of the aforesaid sale.

JAMES R. BURNETT and BEACH & SIMON, Solicitors for Complainant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JOHNSON, MARY JANE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, James Reid, one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MARY JANE JOHNSON, deceased, and all the heirs and next of kin of Mary Jane Johnson, deceased, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting. Whereas, William D. Dubois of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated June 13th, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Jane Johnson, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our [L. S.] said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DICHMAN, LUCKEY & SCHWARTZ, Attorneys for Executors, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

O'DONOHUE, THOMAS J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. O'Donohue, Thomas J. O'Donohue, Mary Louise Kelly, Thomas Aquin Kelly, Marie Louise Kelly, and Barbara Kelly, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. O'Donohue and Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 28th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Executors, 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY O New York.—Samuel Korman, plaintiff, again Samuel M. Hoffberg et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosu and sale, duly made and entered in the abov entitled action, bearing date the 14th day February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the re eree in said judgment named, will sell at pul lic auction, at the New York Real Estate Sale room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Bo ough of Manhattan, City of New York, on th 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon o that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, th premises directed by said judgment to be sol and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of lan situate, lying, and being in the Borough Manhattan, City of New York, bounded an described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred an forty-eight feet easterly from the corner forme by the intersection of the easterly side of Av nue A and the said southerly side of Seventy sixth Street; running thence southerly, parall with the said easterly side of Avenue A, o hundred and two feet and two inches to th centre line of the block; thence easterly, alon the said centre line of the block, and parall with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixt Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, aga parallel with the said easterly side of Aven A, one hundred and two feet and two inches t the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Stree thence westerly, along the said southerly sid of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet, to th point or place of beginning. Said premises bein known as and by the street No. 506 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel land, situate, lying, and being in the Borou of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded an described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred an seventy-three feet easterly from the corn formed by the intersection of the easterly side Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seve ty-sixth Street; thence southerly and paral with the said easterly side of Avenue A, o hundred and two feet two inches to the cent line of the block; thence easterly, along th said centre line of the block, twenty-five fee thence northerly, again parallel with the sa easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred an two feet two inches to the southerly side Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, alon the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Stree twenty-five feet to the point or place of b ginning. Said premises being known as and b the street No. 508 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel land, lying, situate, and being in the Borou of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded an described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side Seventy-sixth Street, distant two hundred an twenty-three feet easterly from the corn formed by the intersection of the easterly si of Avenue A with the said southerly side Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerl parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A, o hundred and two feet two inches to the cent line of the block; thence westerly, along th said centre line of the block, twenty-five fee thence northerly, again parallel with the sa easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred an two feet and two inches to the southerly si of Seventy-sixth Street; and thence easterl along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixt Street, twenty-five feet to the point or pla of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street numbers 510 East Seventy sixth Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

ARTHUR HURST, Referee.
CHARLES SCHWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the proper to be sold. Its street numbers are 506, 50 and 510 East Seventy-sixth Street:

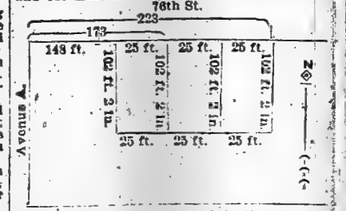

The approximate amount of the lien or charg to satisfy which the above-described proper is to be sold is $6,359.00, with interest thereo from the 7th day of February, 1907, togeth with costs and allowances amounting to $221.8 with interest from the 14th day of Februar 1907, together with the expenses of the sal The approximate amount of taxes, assessment or other liens which are to be allowed to th purchaser out of the purchase money, or pa by the referee, is $221.82 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to vario mortgages, as follows:

On parcel one, known as 506 East Seventy sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to sum of $4,067.96 and interest.

On parcel two, known as 508 East Seventy sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to $2,500 and interest, and a second mortga thereon amounting to $1,432.04 and interest.

On parcel three, known as 510 East Seventy sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to sum of $4,000.00 and interest, which mortga is now being foreclosed, and a second mortga amounting to $2,250 and interest.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YOR DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, again HARRY P. PIKE, Emma Chase, Henry Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgme of partition and sale, duly made and entered the above-entitled action, and bearing date 5th day of March, 1907, I, the undersign the referee in said judgment named, will sell public auction at the New York Real Esta Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the B ough of Manhattan, City and County of N York, on the 25th day of March, 1907, at o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. E Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises rected by said judgment to be sold, and ther described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land with buildings thereon erected, in the Borough Manhattan, City of New York, known as N 275 and 275 Grand Street, being on the so erly side of Grand Street, beginning at a po 26 feet east of Forsyth Street; running ther easterly along Grand Street 40 feet to grou now or late of David Ludlam, Jr.; ther southerly along said ground now or late David Ludlam, Jr., 75 feet more or less the extreme southeasterly corner of the bui ing now erected on the premises, the southe side of whose most southerly wall lies alo the line next to be mentioned; thence weste parallel with Grand Street 30 feet; ther northerly parallel with Forsyth Street 13 more or less; thence westerly again paral with Grand Street 10 feet; thence northe along ground now or late of William Shon and part of the way through a party wall f feet to the southerly side of Grand Street at point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
OLNEY & CONSTICK, Attorneys for Pla tiff, No. 68 William Street, Borough Manhattan, New York City.

To Messrs. M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, Attorneys defendants Phillips and Soher, No. 54 W liam Street, Borough of Manhattan, N York City.

To Grenville T. Emmet, Esq., Attorney defendants Pike and Chase, No. 52 W Street, Borough of Manhattan, New Y City.

To S. Stanwood Menken, Esq., No. 54 Will m Street, Borough of Manhattan, New Yo City, guardian ad litem for infant defendan Rodney Soher.

The following is a diagram of the prope to be sold:

The searches indicate that there are charges, taxes, or assessments, or other li upon the premises heretofore described, exce existing leases for short terms, and a su charge for Croton water, which will be paid of the proceeds of the sale.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee
Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL SIEGERT and ROBERT E. SIEGERT individually and as members of the firm of SIEGERT BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 9,381.

To the creditors of Emil Siegert and Robert E. Siegert, individually and as members of the firm of Siegert Bros., of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1906, the said Emil Siegert and Robert E. Siegert were duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 6th, 1907.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE WITSENHAUSEN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 8, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wrappers, skirts, waists, kimonos, calico, cutting boards, rugs, desks, chairs, partitions, tables, forms, safe, &c.

WILLIAM M. ALLEN,
Receiver.
BIGHAM & WAGNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 76 William St., New York.

Cherry Blossoms in Beautiful Japan

BLOOM ONLY IN APRIL AND MAY

One of the magnificent Steamships of the "Empress" fleet of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC

leaves Vancouver every month for Yokohama.
Secure accommodations now.

Handsomely Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlets Mailed on Application.

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NASSAU
WEST INDIES
PANAMA

Tagus.....Mar. 16 | Atrato.....April 13
Orinoco.....Mar. 30 | Trent.....April 27

Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons

Nassau, Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Special 12-day trip New York to Nassau and return, giving six days' stop-over at Nassau, exclusive of hotel, $70; Single to Nassau, $40. Jamaica, Single Trip, $40; Round Trip, $75. Colon, First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $40.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to
SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

A Special Inducement
Easter in BERMUDA
SPECIAL SAILING BY
S. S. "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE,"
(9,000 tons)
leaving New York, March 28, '07, returning to NEW YORK APRIL 3—or
stop-over allowed in Bermuda.
SPECIAL RATES
from $35 single trip upward
from $50 round trip upward
(including stateroom accommodation & meals)
Hamburg-American Line
37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Go To Bermuda
45 hours by new twin screw S. S. Bermudian, sailing March 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th.
S. S. Trinidad sails March 13th. Return tickets, choice rooms, $50.
Special, 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

West Indies
S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

EUROPE 50 TOURS, $270.00 UP.
North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, 26 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BERMUDA—For pamphlets address A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., Quebec S'ship Co., Ltd., 29 B'way, Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) known and distinguished on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as lot No. 60, bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street; easterly by lot distinguished on said map as No. 59; northerly by lot distinguished on said map by No. 42, and westerly by Lot 61. The said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be the same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.

The premises are sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $16,000 and interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

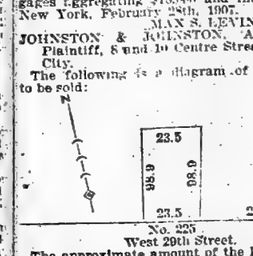

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $800, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $150.10, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $25.00 with interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all setoffs and counterclaims, with liberty to said received to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for inst

$4 TURNS TEARS TO SMILES.

Weeping Mother, Short of Funds, Enabled to Sail with Deported Daughter.

Just before the steamer La Bretagne sailed for Havre yesterday morning a mother who had determined to accompany her deported daughter to France found that she was short in her passage money. The mother was being led from the vessel in tears when some of those down to see friends depart became aware of her position and made up the deficit.

The young woman, who was being deported by the Immigration officials because of trachoma, is Emma Muscovitch, who arrived on the same steamer last week. She came here to live with her mother and sister at 154 Ludlow Street, but was held up and ordered deported. The relatives were down to see her off, and after a hurried consultation it was decided that Mrs. Muscovitch accompany her daughter to Havre.

They gave the mother all the money they had, and she remained on board. A few moments before the vessel sailed stewards took the mother ashore, crying bitterly. To sympathetic inquirers she explained that she was $4 short in her passage money. Bystanders quickly subscribed the necessary $4 and the mother returned on board, her tears turned to smiles.

SHIP WEATHERS ALL KINDS.

Through Snow, Rain, Gales, and Past Waterspouts Sarnia Reaches Port.

The Hamburg-American liner Sarnia, which got in yesterday from Kingston and other ports, met quite an assortment of weather on the way up. The log records rain, thunder, lightning, snow squalls, and some zero weather. One day two waterspouts were seen.

Because of the perishable cargo of bananas she carried the ship had to plunge ahead at the best possible speed, and got here only one day late. On Wednesday she logged only fifty knots in twenty-four hours.

The Sarnia was nearing Hatteras on Monday night, when a bright ring was seen about the moon, and the officers looked for trouble. On Tuesday the wind blew fresh from the northwest, and the rain came down in torrents. In the afternoon came thunder and lightning. Until Wednesday there was a continuous gale, with seas breaking over the vessel.

Two waterspouts—big fellows—were seen passing to the southeast on Tuesday. One came within 200 yards of the vessel.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Lady's watch and chain; give full description, time, and place of loss. Address M. M. Box 344 Times, Times Square.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—$25 reward for return of following articles lost at 59 West 46th St., about Feb. 3: Gold necklace and pendant, silver-gilt lorgnettes, silver cross, 2 gold pins, 2 gold bangles, barette pendant, with mirror. Mrs. J. M. Fuller, 59 West 46th St.

A.—LOST—On Tuesday, March 5, a diamond, sapphire, and pearl Delta Chi fraternity pin; name of owner and college on back; reward for return. Rufus G. Shirley, 520 5th Av., New York.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in spock style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 118 West 42d St.

LOST—In Hearn's, Tuesday, marten scarf; suitable reward. Hamaker, 53 West 11th St., city.

LOST—Gold locket, picture inside; inscription both sides; reward. F. Pidgeon, 83 Cedar St.

LOST—Small gold watch marked "E. H. S."; reward. Lefettuteh, 27 West 129th St.

LOST—Between Union Hill, near Homestead, N. J., and Barclay St. Ferry, on Summit line trolley car, about 7 P. M. March 3, a wallet containing valuable papers. Liberal reward paid, no questions asked, if returned to Albers, at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, 199 Washington St. New York City.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 83d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—March 2, watch fob and locket, bronzed horse head; picture inside; liberal reward if returned. H. Hancock, 250 W. 38th.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Steamer trunk, Wednesday, marked "A Hope." Return to Hadow, 110 West 39th St.; reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,492, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 9 8th Av., city.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Gold brooch, oblong shape, partly blue enamel; liberal reward. 308 West 71st St.

LOST—A diamond "swallow" brooch. Reward if returned to Newton, 15 West 67th.

LOST—Gold locket; "A. F. C." engraved on face; liberal reward. 106 West 130th St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 746, The Bronx Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,028,487, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Pass book No. 81,477, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 136,743, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 20,509, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST—Female, brindle fox terrier, brown ears, white stripe along head, 6 months old, Sunday, 11 A. M.; liberal reward. Radt, 20 East 90th St. 'Phone 886—79th.

LOST—Brindle bulldog, with large lump on face; liberal reward. Fiedler, 273 West 134th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, white, black spots, stripe across back; liberal reward. Johnston, 227 West 40th St.

LOST—Small black female dog; answer name Fannie; licensed; reward offered. 170 8th Av. Smith.

$15.50 REWARD will be paid for return of white small poodle, lost on Sunday evening, 4,491 Bridge Av., near 194th St.

MUSIC BY WIRELESS TO THE TIMES TOWER

Telephone Messages Also Received Through the Ether.

A HINT OF WHAT MAY BE

By and By You Can Talk to Your Wife When She's on a Steamer Out at Sea.

To the top of the Times Building from Telharmonic Hall, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, music and telephone messages were sent by wireless last night. The messages received varied in importance, from "Harriman has not yet butchered the Government" to "soon every up to date reporter will be equipped with a wireless telephone, which he will ground with his heel in the mud and through which he will tell his city editor that the rumor that Mrs. Blank has abandoned her poodle dog is false."

After many messages had been received in this way the Telharmonium people began to send their music through. While the music was being received the wireless stations at 42 Broadway, in Bridgeport, and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard cut in with their irregular beat of Morse.

All this came to the twenty-fourth floor of THE TIMES Building. There the receiving apparatus was arranged. From it two wires led up to the top of the flagstaff on the tower. On the top floor of the Telharmonic Building was a transmitting appartus connected similarly with two wires leading to the flagpole of that building. At the sending end was the source of the current, which was strong enough to light five thirty-two candlepower incandescent globes. By means of an oscillator the direct Edison current was changed into high frequency oscillating currents. These caused the radiation of electric waves from the ends of the flagpole wires at Thirty-ninth Street into the ether.

The frequency of these currents is too great to be detected by the human ear at the receiver in telephoning; so a microphone with a diaphragm was inserted in the oscillating circuit in such a way that the vibrations of the diaphragm were reproduced with perfect fidelity at the receiving end.

Dr. Lee De Forest of the De Forest Radio Telephone Company, inventor of the wireless telephone, began to receive the messages in THE TIMES tower just before 8 o'clock. He explained that the electric waves, varying in intensity according to the vibrations of the voice at the other end of the wireless line, were transmitted from the flagpole wires at THE TIMES end to a cup of fluid whose resistance to a secondary current of electricity was in direct ratio to the intensity of the waves received. This secondary current of electricity, which flowed from a dry-cell battery through a tiny telephone line entirely at the receiving end, was in reality a local telephone for the transformation of modulated electric waves into vibrations which could be distinguished by the ear as sounds.

Consequently, with a receiver over the ears not unlike an ordinary telephone receiver, the listener could not only hear words, but all other sounds originating at the transmitting end. As the pitch used was much the same as that of wireless telegraphy, the occasional breaking in of the wireless stations could not be obviated, though later experiments with the pitch will change this.

The sending of the music was a different process. By means of induction, the electric current of the Telharmonium plant was made to induce its modifications in the Edison current, so that the electric waves eventually were heard as music.

Dr. De Forest will now increase the area of his experiments. Using his laboratory as a sending station, he will receive at different points of increasing distance. Eventually, probably some time this Summer, he will set up a station. He hopes to effect an arrangement with some railroad which employs a fleet of tugboats so that by using the regular telephone into his station from their own offices they can be put into direct communication with their tugs in the bay and the rivers.

In the future he believes that a man, sitting in Bridgeport at the telephone in his own house, by calling up the De Forest station, can talk to his wife as she sails for Europe, even after she is out of sight of land. The wireless telephone has the advantage of not requiring the services of an operator.

Dr. De Forest began experimenting with his present apparatus last December. He had, however, obtained patents some five years ago. His earlier experiments were purely laboratory ones designed to increase the articulation.

The perfection of the wireless telephone will also mean that houses will not have to be wired to receive Telharmonic music. With a receiver they can take it from the air.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The western disturbance has reached Ohio without increased intensity, and there were several though light snows and rains from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds with increasing cloudiness and snow Saturday to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Rain or snow and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair, slightly colder; light to fresh southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	36	18	4 P. M.	48	30
6 A. M.	34	18	6 P. M.	45	30
9 A. M.	39	22	9 P. M.	41	30
12 M.	43	27	12 P. M.	39	29

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 5:40 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
5:50—157 W. 66th St.; Louis Alexander	$5,000
6:10—106th and 3d Av.; Inter. R. R.	Unknown
7:05—1 W. 136th St.; owner unknown	None
7:40—3,890 3d Av.; M. Rosenweig	Trifling
8:45—145th and Lenox; W. F. McAvoy	$1,000
9:20—190 Clinton St.; Max Frankel	Trifling
9:30—287 Grand St.; Pincus Checkes	$300
10:20—336 E. 38th St.; owner unknown	None
P. M.	Loss.
12:05—138 E. 91st St.; John Ryan	$1,000
1:15—343-345 E. 101st St.; M. Sparba	Slight
1:35—120 Eldridge St.; owner unknown	Trifling
2:15—117 East 76th St.; owner unknown	$25
4:00—2,027 Webster Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
4:20—220th St. and Barnes Av.; Isidore Klugerman	Slight
5:30—15 Bethune St.; Annie Cole	Trifling
5:55—162 East 4th St.; B. Cohen	Trifling
6:05—251 and 253 East 33d St.; Mass Baking Co.	$5,000
7:15—355 Grand St.; S. Goldstein	Trifling
9:30—135 E. B'way; Fodilah & Greenberg	$2,000
9:50—35-37E. 10th St.; Bonnfman & Greenberg	$500
9:55—177 South St.; Custugnola Bros	$200
10:50—363 Pearl St.; M. Ferry	$1,000
11:10—179 Thompson St.; Abe Bergman	$10

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, March 7.—Large quantities of freight were damaged, principally by water, during a fire that wrecked freight shed No. 6 of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in this city early to-day. The loss was estimated at $25,000.

HELENA, Ark., March 7.—Fire to-day destroyed the Trumper Building and stock of furniture, the Stag Hotel and furnishings, and several business houses. The Muller dry goods store was damaged by water. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $50,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, March 7.—The Carnegie Library, Municipal Building, and fire hall were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $30,000; with insurance of $20,000.

Take Hold and Lift

Did a kind word and a helping hand ever do you any harm?

We have hold of many who are down and discouraged, but we need your help in lifting.

Large and small needs call for large and small gifts, so do not hesitate to send $1, $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, or more. We will gladly write, if desired, just how your gift is used. R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 211, No. 105 East 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor 1907 1843

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP CURE FOR TYPHOID

Academy of Medicine Hears Ideas on Municipal Water Supply

AND EPIDEMIC PREVENTION

A City Needn't Minimize Trouble to Protect Its Capital Stock, Dr. Wainwright Suggests.

Municipal ownership of public water supply plants as a permanent remedy for typhoid fever epidemics was suggested by Dr. Jonathan M. Wainwright, head surgeon of the Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, Penn., at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night. Dr. Wainwright told of the fight which his city had made against the epidemics of the past, particularly that of the last Winter, and gave what the President of the academy called very important recommendations based on Scranton's experience.

The academy heard, also, reports on the typhoid epidemics in Pittsburg and Berwick, Penn., the former written by Dr. J. F. Edward, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Bureau of Health, and the latter by Dr. J. H. Bowman.

Dr. Wainwright, in opening, said that he would give a history of the Scranton typhoid epidemic from the scientific standpoint, "forgetting as far as possible the bitterness which 100,000 people must feel against a private company, not only because the water was infected in the first place, but more so because, even after every intelligent person knew it was infected, it was still insisted that the water must be jammed down the people's throats.

"People who preferred the water boiled were 'fools,'" continued the doctor, "and the men who fought and stamped out the epidemic were amateurists, citizens who felt that they had a just claim for expenses incurred from sickness and could sue and be damned.'

"I may say, too, that I note with much chagrin for my adopted State that the three men who have been invited here to-night to give the prize exhibits in the way of typhoid epidemics are all from Pennsylvania. This, furthermore, leaves out Plymouth, Wilkesbarre, and Butler, also known to fame, and Philadelphia, where there is a continuous all-star performance."

After describing the conditions in Scranton and attributing the epidemic to the polluted water supply, which decision Dr. Wainwright supported by much data, he gave a series of conclusions, one of which referred to the advantages of municipal ownership.

"Under the system of municipal ownership," he said, "one at least eliminates the harm a private corporation may do during an epidemic in its efforts to safeguard the capital stock at the expense of further disaster to the people."

Other conclusions expressed by Dr. Wainwright, which physicians in attendance said were most excellent and nice for all communities, were in part as follows:

All cases of typhoid must be promptly reported. When this is not done grave danger signs will pass unnoticed. In our own case it was a chance finding of a reporter and the recognition of its seriousness by an editor that prevented further fatal delay. It must be remembered that physicians cannot be too much blamed for laxity if Boards of Health know well enough of the laxity but do not work to remedy it.

Necessity of rigid police inspection of the entire watershed by inspectors employed by the people and not by the water company.

Frequent bacteriological and chemical examination of the water.

In time of epidemic, change the water supply if possible, hammer at the people the need of boiling water and milk; use all possible precautions to safeguard the milk supply, and prevent the spread of individual cases by visiting nurses, circulars of instruction, and free distribution of one antiseptic, &c.

Typhoid fever is to a very distinctly appreciable degree a communicable disease.

Physicians and sanitariums must recover from their habit of speaking of a certain amount of typhoid as "normal." Typhoid is a filth disease. It comes because we are imbibing more or less directly the feces of a sick man. The only "normal" amount of typhoid for a civilized community is none at all.

The reports on the epidemics in the Pennsylvania cities were followed by a report on the bacteriology of the blood in typhoid fever based upon analyses of 1,000 cases by Dr. Warren Coleman and Dr. B. H. Buxton. Dr. E. Libman, bacteriologist of Mount Sinai Hospital, speaking to this question, referred to the reports of bad ice taken from the New York rivers and sold in New York City.

"The ice companies have been blamed," said Dr. Libman, "but it looks to me like the case of the bitten turning to bite. As a matter of fact, the ice companies are doing us a great service. They are accused of selling bad ice and they turn and ask: 'Why do you pollute the water so that we get bad ice?' It is a pertinent question. The present agitation is very important. We must have undefiled water for drinking and for ice."

HEARST'S MOTION DENIED.

Mayor's Demurrer to Suit to Oust Him Must Be Heard.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday denied the motion of Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst, for an order compelling Mayor McClellan to answer the complaint in the suit brought by Attorney General Jackson to oust him from office. The Mayor had interposed a demurrer, which Mr. Shearn wanted the court to ignore on the ground that it was frivolous. Justice Greenbaum said:

"It is unnecessary upon a motion of this character to consider the question as to whether the demurrer is or is not well pleaded, it being sufficient to be satisfied that the legal question raised by the demurrer is doubtful. The effect of the pleading would be to permit a judgment not only for ouster of the alleged usurper, but a determination that the person alleged to be entitled to the office was lawfully elected."

Mayor McClellan's demurrer will be heard by the court and decided on its merits.

HOUSE PAINTERS STRIKE.

Tie Up Work on New Buildings to Enforce New Wage Scale.

Strikes were ordered yesterday by the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society on a number of buildings to enforce the new scale of wages indorsed by the officers of the two unions and of the American Federation of Labor. The strikes affected buildings at 188th Street and Broadway, Eighty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 112th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Seventy-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The men demand $4 a day for plain painting and $4.50 for decorative painting.

The painters also struck at the Plaza Hotel, but in a few hours they returned to work pending arbitration of their demands.

HOPE NEW YORK

Offers To-day and To-morrow

Clothing at Investment Prices possible only at this corner, where Manufacturers belated in selling seek the rapid channel of the "Clearing House." They take the loss, and a big loss. Every purchaser will be benefited far beyond expectation by these

INVESTMENTS

There never has been—never can be a better time to invest in Clothing. **Walk around our frontage.** Did you ever see windows that present such a complete, such exact demonstration? Certainly our Clearing House System never before scored such big advantages for our customers.

Get the Evidence—in our 12 Windows.

Window No. 1, Chambers St.

Suits and Top Coats

The Suits are of medium weight, good all the year round. The Top Coats comprise blacks, grays and coverts. **$11.00**

Investments that Yield You 80 Per Cent.

Window No. 2, Chambers St.

New Rain Coats

The garment of necessity for rain, shine, day or evening wear. All the new colorings, "Cravenettes" included. **$11.00**

Investments that Yield You 80 Per Cent.

Window No. 3, Chambers St.

Balbriggan Underwear

An advance offering of a very fine make. Shirts with short or long sleeves. Drawers with the new "cavalry" reinforcements. **45c**

Investments that Yield You 50 Per Cent.

Window No. 4, Chambers St.

Winter Overcoats

A group of 80 Coats, all sizes, but more extra large sizes. Blacks, Oxfords and some fancy mixtures. **$7.00**

Investments that Yield You 110 Per Cent.

Window No. 5, Chambers St.

Black Trousers

Fine Thibets, unfinished worsteds and dress cloths. Many of these will match up with your coat and vest. **$2.55**

Investments that Yield You 90 Per Cent.

Window No. 6, Chambers St.

Neckwear and Hose

New spring novelties of sample Neckwear (just off the race). The Hose are imported (small lots) famous brands. **25c**

Investments that Yield You 100 Per Cent.

Window No. 7, Chambers St.

Worsted Suits

Double and first worsteds in gray tones. Splendid Sack Suits, full weight; English Walking Suits included (just a few). **$16.50**

Investments that Yield You 75 Per Cent.

Window No. 8, Broadway.

Stylish Overgarments

Light, medium and heavy weight; the latter are a wonderful investment, as next fall's prices will be more than double. **$11.00**

Investments that Yield You 90 Per Cent.

Window No. 9, Broadway.

Fine Worsted Trousers

Not only regular sizes from 32 to 42, but a large assortment of "Big Uns" up to 46, 48, 50, and even 54 waist. **$2.55**

Investments that Yield You 90 Per Cent.

Window No. 10, Broadway.

Fur-Lined Overcoats

And other overcoats of the highest type, including Velours, English Meltons and Vicunas. **$21.00**

Investments that Yield You 140 Per Cent.

Window No. 11, Broadway.

White Dress Shirts

A maker's "closed" lot. He could not duplicate the linen and muslin except at big advance, so he "closed" it to HOPE. **79c**

Investments that Yield You 85 Per Cent.

Window No. 12, Broadway.

Black Clothes

Black Suits, Black Top Coats, black Raincoats, black Tuxedo and Frock Coats and Vests. **$11.00**

Investments that Yield You 80 Per Cent.

HOPE AT BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST. STEWART BUILDING

Order Spring Clothes Now.

Get the first choice. As an inducement we are offering a special line of fine imported blue, gray, brown and tan worsted serges in plain, stripe and over-plaid effects; Suit to measure $25. We recommend them for excellent wear.

Illustrated booklet, volume 3, "Elegance at Moderate Cost" and samples given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

WOMAN ACCUSES DENTIST.

Sues Him for Trying to Kiss Her—Charge False, He Declares.

Supreme Court Justice Brady heard evidence yesterday in an action for $10,000 damages for assault and false arrest instituted by Mrs. Frederick Wilson, a French milliner, in business under the name of Mme. Gillotte, against Adolph Stein, a dentist, of 65 Central Park West. Mrs. Wilson testified that while she was in the office of the dentist, May 26, 1905, he tried to kiss her, and when she resisted him, he struck her and dragged her around his office. He afterward caused her arrest, charging that she had refused to pay him for his services.

The plaintiff said that at the time she alleges the dentist struck her her name was Chambers, she having just obtained a divorce from Frank Chambers, a scenic artist. She was born in Paris thirty-five years ago, and was married first to William Dickerson in Minnesota, when she was only fourteen years old. She afterward obtained a divorce from Dickerson and married Chambers. Her present husband, Frederick Wilson, is said to be employed in a bank.

The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. He said that the story told by Mrs. Wilson was false. Mrs. Wilson, he said, had several gold teeth inserted in her mouth, and after he had completed the operation she refused to pay him.

"After refusing to pay me she ran out of my office, and I went after her," he said.

"Were you ever accused of attempting to kiss another patient?" he was asked.

"Never, Sir," was the response.

The case will be continued to-day.

POLICE MAY USE THE TOMBS.

Cells at Headquarters Are Insecure and Unsanitary.

Acting Corporation Counsel Sterling wrote to Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday saying that he saw no objection if the Warden of the Tombs was agreeable, to lodging prisoners now in the custody of the police department in the Tombs.

This was in answer to an appeal of Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson for assistance in solving the problem of what to do with Harry Allen, alias Vance, and his wife, who have been prisoners of the police since Feb. 4. Allen has been confined in a cell in the basement at Headquarters which the police admit is unsanitary.

Cadenas & Coe's Debts, $550,000.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, assignee of Cadenas & Coe, import and export commission merchants in the South American and South African trade, at 116 Broad Street, was granted leave yesterday by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $50,000 until he can complete his schedules. He stated that the gross liabilities are $550,000. The actual assets he hopes may amount to $375,000, but all of these will not come into his hands, as some are held by banking creditors as collateral to secure their indebtedness. The assets consist largely of accounts receivable. There is very little merchandise on hand except such as is held under consignment.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.00 White Dress Shirts at 69c

wide linen bosoms, all lengths in sleeves.

Made during a dull period, when the manufacturer needed money.

Fancy Percale Shirts 79c

Stiff bosoms, were 98c.

1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c

Light or Dark Tans, made from heavy imported cape skins

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gailetti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Con. Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 9, at 2, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschigilan. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 9, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Con., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c. to $2.
SUNDAY 8:30 GRAND CONCERT. Exceptional Programme Arranged and Conducted by M. Cleofonte Campanini. The Following Remarkable Array of Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, De Cisneros, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Max Bendix, and the Entire Manhattan O. H. Orchestra. POPULAR PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50.
MON., MCH. 11, at 8:15 Thirteenth appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossette. Conductor, Tanara.
WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelihac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppili, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell,) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 9, pop. prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Mch. 10, Pop. Prices, at 8:30, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Emma Eames, Abott, Kirkby-Lunn; Journet, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON BUT ONE.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 11, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HANSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Mottl.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act. II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 9, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30.GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on Sale until To-morrow.

Good Friday, March 29th, at 8 P. M. prec'ly. Only evening performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Th., Ev'g Ev. 8:20 & Sat. Mat. Thaller in the Rollicking Farce, "Die Doppel Ehe" (The Double Marriage.)

CARNEGIE HALL THE New York Symphony Orchestra
WALTER DAMROSCH ..Conductor
Tickets on sale at box office, at Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and at 10 East 17th St.
Last Subscription Con'ts. TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:15 and Next Sunday Aft. at 3
Soloist: Signor Sammarco (Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House.)

LENTEN RECITALS EVERY DAY on the ORCHESTRELLE From 4 to 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.
Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, MAY 6 TO 11, INCLUSIVE.
GREAT OPPORTUNITIES For Business Firms to Make Displays and Demonstrate Novelties.
PRINCIPAL STAGE PEOPLE CO-OPERATE.
FAMOUS STARS APPEAR.
SCORES OF BRILLIANT FEATURES.
MOST GIGANTIC OF FAIRS.
WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS.
For space, concessions and information apply now.
Milton Noblee Manager. Actors' Fund Fair Com., Room D, Holland Building 1,440 Broadway.

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 44th, bet. 5-6th Avs. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE RECKONING With KATHERINE GREY and great cast.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 8:20. Last Week MISS CROSMAN in All-of-a-Sudden Peggy. March 11th Seats Now Mme. NAZIMOVA in HEDDA GABLER

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. Seats 50c. to $2. Last Three Weeks of DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Dailey Mats. 25c. 50c. Evenings 25c. to $1. Marie Dressler, "Motoring." Bernac's Comedy Circus, Fields & Ward, Nichols Sisters, Frank Bush.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. MISS NEW YORK, JR. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day THE TIGER LILLIES Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. Zeenah and "ASKME."

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 3 sessions to-day. Skates free. Military Band.

West End Theatre. Matinee Sat., 25 & 50c. Williams & Walker in "Abyssinia." Next W'k—HAP WARD, "Not Yet, But Soon."

Grand THE Daughters o' Men with Dorothy Donnelly. Next Week—FRANCIS WILSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Matinee Sat., 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
FOR TWO WEEKS in HENRIK IBSEN'S comedy, PEER GYNT
8d (Final) week (Mar. 18); Mon., The Scarlet Letter, Tues., Beau Brummel, Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel. Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night,) A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'y & 41. Evs. 8:10. Matinee To-morrow, 2:10.
ANNA HELD
in "The Parisian Model" Miss Held's Latest and Greatest Song Hit, "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
Eleanor Robson
"We have had various Western plays, some good, some bad, but none so fine as 'Salomy Jane.'"—GLOBE.
Every Night and Sat. Mat.
"SALOMY JANE"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Magnificent
BEN-HUR 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 6 CHARIOTS.
Overwhelming in Grandeur and Greatness.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Eve., 8 sharp.

DALY'S THEA., B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The BELLE of MAYFAIR

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat., Sat. 2:15.
Last 2 Nights GEO. M. COHAN in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."
NEXT MON., Seats Selling DANIEL FROHMAN presents THE SPOILERS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet
PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Sothern-Marlowe
TO-NIGHT.....

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday; light north to northeast winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,941. *** NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUGAR TRUST SUED FOR $30,000,000

Conspiracy Charged by Segal's Pennsylvania Refining Company.

GOT CONTROL BY A LOAN

Big Plant Never Opened—Segal's Backer, Hipple, Killed Himself When Failure Came.

An action to recover $30,000,000 was entered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this city by Battle & Marshall, as attorneys for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, against the American Sugar Refining Company, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons, Gustav E. Kissel, and others. The complaint alleges that, as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants, the big plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company in Philadelphia, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day, although completed and ready for business over three years, has not yet turned out a single barrel of sugar.

To the alleged conspiracy of the American Sugar Refining Company is charged the sensational failure of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, the consequent loss to its numerous depositors, the suicide of its President, Frank K. Hipple, and the financial ruin of one of Philadelphia's most daring realty speculators, Adolph Segal.

In 1903 Segal, with the financial assistance of his friend Hipple, had completed the big plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and had under way the erection of the colossal Majestic Hotel in Philadelphia. Gustav E. Kissel, a banker and broker in New York, held a $225,000 mortgage on the hotel. Segal wanted more money, and as the result of a number of visits that Kissel made to Philadelphia the sum finally loaned was $1,225,000. In describing this transaction the complaint says:

On or about the 30th day of December, 1903, the defendant Kissel personally and acting as agent for the American Sugar Refining Company and the defendant Havemeyer, induced the said Adolph Segal to accept from him, the said Kissel, a loan of $1,250,000, and obtained a written agreement from the said Adolph Segal annexed hereto and marked Exhibit A. The said Kissel at the time of entering into said agreement not only concealed his agency from Segal, but expressly denied such agency to Segal, who was thereby deceived and induced to enter into said agreement.

The significant part of the written agreement is the statement of collateral security put up for the loan, and is described as follows:

One thousand first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each of the Majestic Apartment House Company, Philadelphia; 500 first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company; receipt of Frank K. Hipple for 26,000 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, the right to the stock and all voting and other rights which belong to it.

The borrower agrees that he will so arrange that the absolute voting power for the said 26,000 shares of the stock of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company shall be in the lenders; that the lenders shall have the right to use such voting power as may be suitable to aid or effectuate the purposes hereof; and as the control thereby given is a material part of the consideration for the said note, the borrower further agrees that he will so arrange that, of the seven Directors of the said Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, four to be nominated by the lenders, of whom one shall be the said Gustav E. Kissel, shall be put in place of four of the present Directors, that they, or substitutes to be nominated by the lenders, shall be Directors so long as any part of the loan shall remain unpaid; that the control and possession of the property of the said the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company shall be in such way and so effectually subjected to the control of the Board of Directors that so long as the note or any part thereof, remains unpaid, the refinery of the said the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company shall only be run or operated or do business as shall be directed by such Board of Directors; any expense caused by the possession of the property, or in carrying out this agreement on the part of the lenders, to be added to the said note and to be entitled to the security and to the benefit of all the provisions on the part of the borrower therein contained with like effect as if the same had been specially mentioned therein.

This agreement was signed by Adolph Segal and "Gustav E. Kissel, agent."

The complaint says that John E. Parsons prepared the agreement, that Kissel acted as the agent of the American Sugar Refining Company in getting it accepted, and that "the American Sugar Refining Company, pursuant to a vote of its stockholders, agreed to defend, protect, and indemnify the defendant Havemeyer and the defendant Parsons against any action that might be brought against the said Parsons or the said Havemeyer by reason of the facts averred and set forth in this complaint, or by reason of other acts done by the said defendant Parsons and said defendant Havemeyer, in furtherance of the agreement hereinbefore referred to."

It is further alleged that the defendants Kissel, Robinson, Trigg, and Werner were elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Company in December, 1903, and that on Dec. 30 they formed a majority of the board, and "adopted a resolution which had been theretofore, in whole or in part, prepared for their adoption by the defendant Parsons, requiring that the refinery and plant owned by the plaintiff, as aforesaid, should not be run, and that no proceedings looking to the commencement of operations of the plant of the plaintiff should be taken until the further order of the Board of Directors of the plaintiff." It is also alleged that "from the said 30th day of December, 1903, the defendants, and each and all of them, have continually thereafter kept the plant of the plaintiff from being operated, and have kept and restrained the plaintiff from engaging in business, trade, and commerce."

The refinery and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, with its $3,000,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, guaranteed by the Real Estate Trust Company, thus became a white elephant on the hands of Segal and his friend and financial backer, Hipple. There were State and local taxes on the stock and bonds, insurance and watchman's charges, and a lump sum of $300,000 annual interest to be paid on the bonds.

The complaint alleges that the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, has been injured in the sum of $10,000,000. Under the Federal statutes forbidding conspiracies in restraint of trade, the aggrieved party is entitled to sue for three times the amount of actual damage suffered.

FEAR FOR ARCHIE ROOSEVELT.

At 2 o'Clock This Morning Lights Are Burning in His Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.—At 2 o'clock this morning the lights are burning brightly in Archie Roosevelt's room. There seems to be unusual activity in the portion of the house in quarantine. An unofficial report from the sickroom is to the effect that the diphtheria patient is not resting as easy as in the early part of the night. Drs. Lambert and Kennedy are both at the boy's bedside.

This unfavorable report follows a day in which the condition of the President's son was described by the doctors as favorable. The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock last night:

"The patient is resting comfortably. No complication has developed since yesterday, and his condition is as good as could be expected at this stage of the disease."

It was a very anxious day at the White House. The morning bulletin had been somewhat reassuring and no bad symptoms developed during the day, but the attending physicians do not attempt to disguise the fact that the boy's heart action gives them much concern. It has responded readily to the treatment heretofore given, but is felt to be hardly strong enough to withstand another such attack as that of yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt is greatly affected by the illness of his son, and frequently leaves his office to visit the patient, always taking the same precautions to prevent infection that are taken by the doctors.

Four physicians are in attendance on the patient. Besides Dr. Lambert of New York and Surgeon Gen. Rixey, there are Drs. Braisted and Kennedy of the navy. Two of them are always with the boy, and Mrs. Roosevelt remains in constant watch, never leaving the suite of rooms where Archie lies.

Hundreds of telegrams have come to the White House from all parts of the country and the President has been deeply affected by these evidences of sympathy of his friends. Neither Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is a student at Harvard, nor Kermit Roosevelt, who is at Groton School, has been summoned to come to Washington, but both of them have been kept fully informed of their brother's condition. They will come on at once if another crisis occurs.

WASTE OF $1,000,000 ON INK.

Bureau of Engraving Buys It Now for 12 Cents Instead of 65.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Alleged irregularities in the purchase of dry colors for use in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have been brought to light through which the Government has paid about $1,000,000 too much for its supplies. Whether the irregularities are actionable or not is now under consideration by United States Attorney Baker of the District of Columbia.

For several years the Government paid from 45 to 60 cents a pound for these colors. Concerns which had lost in the bidding finally made charges that something was wrong. It developed that the ink used was made by a process invented by a man in the bureau. The Government paid 45 cents a pound for a "hard black" and as high as 65 cents a pound for a "soft black." When the charges were made last year, Director Sullivan of the bureau made a personal investigation of the manner in which the color contracts were made, and found that a satisfactory black could be produced for 12 cents a pound.

Thereupon the price was reduced, and the saving for the year was more than $114,000.

ARRESTED IN VENEZUELA.

Dr. Van Slyke Taken Into Custody Because He Was a Clergyman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 8.—The Rev. Dr. G. Van Slyke, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, returned home to-day from an extended Southern trip, during which he was arrested in Caracas, Venezuela, because of his profession.

His arrest was made soon after his arrival in Caracas, and he was taken to one of the city prisons. Upon demanding to know what charge was preferred against him he was told that the Venezuelan laws prohibited foreign clergymen of any denomination entering the country. Through the efforts of the American Consul, Dr. Van Slyke was released upon promise not to perform any religious duties for seven days, at the end of which time he was to leave the country.

J. Wallace Caldwell, an American mining engineer who had reached Caracas about the same time, was arrested by mistake for Dr. Van Slyke, but was released when the minister was apprehended. Dr. Van Slyke has received word that later Caldwell was shot by order of President Castro on a charge of being implicated in a revolutionary plot.

BROKE RULE FOR DYING WIFE.

Sergeant Reported Ill to Hurry to Her —Now Under Charges.

Charges have been preferred against Police Sergt. Patrick Ward of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, in Newtown, Queens Borough, because he reported himself ill in order that he might leave the desk to go to the side of his dying wife. It is also alleged that he declined to leave his home and return to his desk when ordered to do so by a police surgeon soon after his wife's death. While Ward was on duty last Wednesday his brother-in-law came to the station house and told him to hurry home if he would see his wife alive. Sergt. Ward reported himself ill on the blotter, turned the desk over to a Roundsman, and ran home, arriving just in time to kiss his wife as she was losing consciousness. She died a few minutes later.

47,000 Tons of Ice Destroyed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 8.—The Consumers' ice house at Smith's Landing, the second largest house on the Hudson, was destroyed by fire to-night, with 47,000 tons of ice. The origin of the fire is unknown. The house had a capacity of 60,000 tons, but it was not entirely filled.

THE MONTH OF MARCH SOUTH.
Asheville, Aiken, Augusta, Summerville and Florida reached by the Southern Ry. The Route of the Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,200 Broadway.—Adv.

PARIS IN DARKNESS; BUSINESS STOPPED

Unexpected and General Strike of Electricians Paralyzes the City.

THE THEATRES CLOSED

Subway Flooded—Newspapers' Machines at a Standstill—Public Buildings Without Light.

PARIS, Saturday, March 9.—A sudden, virtually unanimous, and unexpected strike of practically all the electricians of Paris at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon resulted in the almost complete paralysis of the business of the city by the time night had fallen. The inconvenience was very great. Nearly all the theatres had to forego their performances, the newspapers were unable to get out their editions, and the great department stores were hurriedly emptied.

The strike resulted early this morning in a serious inundation in the tunnel of the Paris subway system now in course of construction on the south side of the Seine. The reason for the inflow of water was that the electric pumps ceased working. There is more than twelve feet of water for a long distance in the subway, and it is feared that the sides and roof of the tunnel will fall in.

The men who were at work in the tunnel at the time of the inundation made their escape hurriedly, and had to leave behind their tools and other property.

Many of the big stores of Paris, especially those in the centre of the city, rely entirely upon electricity for lighting and heating. These buildings are not piped for gas, and when the electric lights went out no oil lamps were on hand. As a result candles had to be installed in order to help the shoppers and employes to leave the buildings.

The Prefecture of Police, the buildings of the various Ministries, and the public institutions were also without light, and even the Elysée Palace was temporarily thrown into darkness. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are provided with gas pipes, and the legislators were therefore able to get light and go on with their business.

Almost all the theatres, including the Opera, were compelled to put up announcements that there would be no performances and that the money would be refunded at the doors. Only four of the minor variety halls were open. The Boulevards were practically in darkness except for the glimmering of a few gas jets. Only the Avenue de l'Opéra and a small section of the Champs Elysées were illuminated by electricity, the men working in the plants supplying these districts returning to work early in the evening. The many cafés and restaurants presented weird pictures, with flaring candles on all the small round tables.

It was impossible to get out the later editions of the afternoon newspapers, and the offices of the morning papers were scenes of confusion.

In front of the building occupied by the only private steam printers in the city, which has presses large enough to take plates the size of a daily newspaper, there drove up early this morning a number of trucks loaded with plates and rolls of paper from the different morning journals, each of which hoped to discover some means of bringing out even a small edition.

The streets in front of the various newspaper offices were impassible because of the presence of steam engines with which the printers were endeavoring to develop currents to run their presses. Most of these efforts failed. It was most difficult to get proper connections, and some of the engines brought out could not be put in working order.

Not a single newspaper was obtainable in Paris this morning until long after the regular hour for the papers' appearance. The Figaro, the Petit Journal, and the Petit Parisien finally succeeded in developing electricity and made their appearance at a late hour. Each of these newspapers will print papers for its rivals after its own edition has been run off.

With the exception of the papers mentioned no other newspaper had appeared up to 4:30 A. M.

The company that supplies electricity to Paris recently obtained concessions from the Municipal Council, and it now refuses to carry out certain resolutions passed by that body under which the electrical workers were to have an eight-hour day and old age pensions. These stipulations are not included in the contract with the city, but it was understood that they would be granted.

The men are exasperated by what they characterize as bad faith on the part of the company, and now claim recognition as employes of a municipal department, with the privileges attached to employment by the municipality, which include vacations, pay while the men are sick, and the granting of pensions at a specified age.

The strikers called a meeting for last evening in the Labor Exchange, but that building was closed owing to the lack of light. The men then proceeded to another hall, where they could see, and after a number of violent speeches had been delivered they voted to continue the strike until all their claims were granted.

A delegation of prominent citizens, including a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, called on Premier Clemenceau at a late hour last night and discussed the situation with him. The Premier promised to bring in a regiment of engineers quartered at Versailles to replace the strikers, but it would appear that he later decided not to take this step, for no orders were sent to Versailles.

On the contrary, M. Clemenceau expressed his determination to use every effort to overcome the strike by conciliatory means. He will probably have an interview with the strikers' delegates this morning.

In the meantime the strikers have stanchly resolved to maintain a firm attitude and fight to the end.

The strikers number 1,300 highly skilled workmen, and it will be almost impossible to replace them. As a rule, the men ceased work quietly, but in some instances they extinguished the fires of the central stations, which it will require forty-eight hours to get going again, and in a few cases they removed certain portions of the electrical apparatus, which it will require at least a week to replace.

The postal authorities report that the telephonic and telegraphic services have not been greatly disturbed by the strike, these services having their own private electric plants.

The boulevards of Paris that are without gas lamps are being patrolled by policemen bearing torches.

The Paris subway system did not have to stop running its cars because of the strike.

MISS HAAS MISSING A WEEK.

New York Woman Disappears from Atlantic City Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 8.—Miss Lillian Haas, 50 years old, of New York, has been missing from the Hotel Chelsea-wood here since last Saturday morning. The police were notified by her brother, Dr. G. Haas of 237 West 120th Street, New York, of whom the hotel managers had inquired if the woman was at home. No bodies have been found lately, and the police have been unable to find the woman in any of the hotels.

Dr. Haas is greatly worried over his sister's disappearance, but he intimated last night that it might have something to do with his suit against the executors of his father's estate for an accounting. The case is to come up on Monday before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court.

Others interested in the case are the children of Mr. Haas's second wife, Henry Haas; Sarah, the wife of Charles Lebo, 501 Fifth Avenue, and Annie. The doctor said that the missing sister had maintained a neutral position. She had money with her. He said that unless he heard something definite this morning he would go to Atlantic City.

CALLS McDONALD COWARD.

Major Penrose May Have a Personal Encounter with Capt. Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March —. Speaking to-day of the fact that Capt. Bill McDonald, who investigated the Brownsville raid for the State, had not been called upon to testify, Major Penrose said:

"Oh, of course, all the defense's witnesses are liars and all those witnesses who came here from Brownsville told the truth, but there is one contemptible coward I would like to have summoned as a witness before the Senate inquiry, and that is that fellow McDonald. I'd like to tip off Senator Foraker on a few questions to ask him. He is a thorough coward."

As McDonald has a quick temper, and is noted as a "killer," many expect Penrose's remarks will result in a personal encounter of a deadly nature between the two men.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Brownsville citizens have demanded of the War Department that Capt. Bill McDonald be summoned in court-martial of Penrose. He has evidence of the guilt of twelve negroes who were arrested, and certain army officers have used their influence to prevent him and other Texas Rangers from testifying, they claim.

UNTENDED BABY BURNED.

Clothing Set Ablaze by a Stove—Police Rescuers Too Late.

While her mother frantically led a police party to her rescue, Madeline Butler, the 10-months-old child of Mrs. Ambrose Butler, was burned to death yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of their home, 4,3[illegible] Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Butler locked the child in the flat while she went out to clear the snow from the sidewalk. The baby was left in a low chair in the kitchen. Mrs. Butler had been out but a few minutes when some one told her that smoke was coming from the window of her flat. The mother ran to the police station, just across the street, and notified Capt. Devaney and Roundman Coughlin that her home was one fire. They ran to the fourth floor. In her excitement the woman forgot that she had the key, and before she could make the police understand they had broken into another flat on the same floor.

The second attempt led them into the right place. They found the kitchen on fire and little Madeline horribly burned, lying near the stove. It is supposed that after her mother went out the baby got too near the stove and her clothing caught fire.

SHOWER OF GLASS ON BABIES.

Miscreant Smashed a Harlem Window Where They Lay Checked.

A shower of glass from a broken shop window fell about the heads of eight babies who, in their carriages, had been checked for safe keeping outside the dry goods store of H. C. F. Koch & Co., 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, late yesterday afternoon, while their mothers were inside shopping. A stone had been thrown at the window by John McGann of 2[illegible] West 144th Street.

McGann, when arrested, said he could not remember why he threw the stone, but showed no regret for his act. He said he didn't care much what happened to him, anyhow.

Not one of the babies was hurt, although pieces of glass fell on the blankets which covered them, but the mothers of the babies, sorely alarmed, made a rush to them when they heard the crash.

The street in front of the store was crowded when McGann threw the stone, and hundreds of men and women saw him do it. He was about to follow his first shot with a second when arrested.

Inside the windows were many valuable pieces of china and cut glass, much of which was broken.

MILK TRUST BY FARMERS.

Producers to Defy New York Dealers and Fix Prices Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 8.—If the plans formulated at the sessions of Orange County Pomona Grange, held all this week, are carried out, all milk producers sending milk into New York City are to be organized and a last desperate effort is to be made by the farmers to control their output and set the prices instead of allowing the milk associations and dealers in New York City to do it for them.

Many times the farmers have tried to control the milk market, but failed. Now the Dairymen's League is being organized among the grangers. The territorial scope of the league is the entire section in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut supplying New York with milk. Every leaguer will pay a membership fee of 25 cents for every cow he keeps, and give power of attorney to the league to make all sales of milk, no member being permitted to make an individual sale under a penalty of $100 for each offense.

The league will become effective with 50,000 cows under its control, and expects soon to have three times that number.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla was never questioned by any food commission.—Adv.

PRESTON A SUICIDE AFTER BIG LOSSES

He Took Poison Just as Business Associates Were Coming to See Him.

$3,000,000 MAY BE GONE

His Whole Fortune Swallowed in Speculation and Young Wife Left Destitute.

Leonidas Preston, who fell dead on Thursday morning in his apartments at the Hotel Cumberland after receiving a telephone message that three of his business associates were coming to see him, is believed by the police to have committed suicide. An autopsy made yesterday by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon showed that he had a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid in his stomach.

Preston was thought to have been worth nearly $3,000,000, and as it was said he had no business troubles the West Forty-seventh Street police had been working on the theory that he had met with foul play. It now appears that his business was heavily involved, and that he had lost large sums in speculative ventures.

Mr. Preston was the New York manager of the Timken Roller Axle Company and Vice President of the Hewitt Motor Company. William T. Timken of Canton, Ohio, President of the Timken Company; Leonard Gray, its Treasurer, and Edward T. Hewitt, son of ex-Mayor Hewitt, President of the Hewitt Motor Company, were the three men who went to see him on Thursday morning and found him dead when they got there. His wife, who was with Mrs. S. J. Scherer in the apartment at the time, said that he paced nervously from room to room after receiving the telephone message. A few minutes before their arrival he threw his arms around her and told her she was the best of wives.

He then walked into his bedroom and the next she saw of him he was gasping his last. Just then the telephone rang from the office of the hotel and the telephone girl asked if Messrs. Timken, Gray, and Hewitt could come up. An agitated "Yes!" came back over the wire, and when they got to the apartments they found their business associate dead.

Dr. George H. Mallett of 144 West Seventy-first Street, who had been treating Preston for a slight attack of grip, was summoned. After examining the dead man he said that he must have died from cerebral hemorrhage. He, however, decided to summon the Coroners' Office on account of the suddenness of Preston's death. Coroner Harburger will examine Messrs. Timken, Hewitt, and Gray this morning and he will hold an inquest next week after receiving a report from Prof. N. H. Larkin, pathological chemist of Columbia University, who is making a microscopic analysis of the poison found in the dead man's stomach.

Joseph A. Shay, a lawyer, examined Preston's papers last night. He said that he had invested large sums of money in ventures which had apparently fallen through, and that his accounts with the Timken and Hewitt companies had become involved. It is believed that it was on this account that Messrs. Timken, Hewitt, and Gray went to see him on Thursday. Mrs. Preston told Mr. Shay that her husband had received word three weeks ago that Mr. Timken was coming from Canton to see him. Since that time, she said, his usual good nature had changed. He appeared dejected all day long, and was unable to sleep at night.

"In spite of the report that Mr. Preston was worth $3,000,000," said Mr. Shay last night, "it looks to me now as though he would leave his young wife destitute. In looking up his bank accounts I found that he had a balance of only $7 in the Riverside Bank. Three policies in the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies, aggregating $20,000, I found yesterday, had been allowed to lapse some time ago."

Mr. Shay refused to say what were the ventures in which Preston put his money.

The dead man was born in Dallas, Texas, forty-six years ago, and came to New York about eight years ago. He was married twice. His first wife died shortly after he came to New York, and he married again two years ago. His second wife is only 21 years old and is strikingly handsome. He met her in a department store on Broadway in which he had gone to buy a pair of gloves. It was a case of love at first sight, and the marriage followed a few weeks later.

GIRL THIEF RAIDS SCHOOLS.

17-Year-Old Robs a Teacher and When Caught Escapes.

The police of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are looking for a well-dressed and pretty seventeen-year-old tall, blonde girl who has been stealing from the public schools in that district. Yesterday the girl was found in one of the rooms of School No. 136, Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street, by Miss Mabel Crabbe, a teacher.

She questioned the girl's right to be there, and the girl replied that her little brother had been struck by another boy, and she wanted to try to identify his assailant. Miss Crabbe was not satisfied, and took her to the room of Principal Charles O. Dewey. She left the girl alone in the hall while she went in, and on her return found that she had decamped, and with her had gone two diamond rings belonging to Miss Inez Jones, another teacher.

Thursday the same girl got a fur coat at School No. 97, and it is known that at least six other schools have been visited by her. Yesterday District Supt. Edsall sent out a general warning to other schools, and at the same time notified the police.

New M. F. H. for Meadow Brook Hunt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 8.—Samuel Willetts, who lives on the Oyster Bay pike, will be the new Master of Hounds for the Meadow Brook Club. Two months ago at the annual meeting it was decided not to elect a master, but to appoint a Committee on Hunt, and have that body appoint the masters for special runs. Last night the club rescinded this and elected Mr. Willetts.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

KING ALFONSO ILL.

Confined to His Bed—Doctors Say His Sickness Is Not Serious.

MADRID, March 8.—King Alfonso is confined to his bed with a chill.

His Majesty's physicians say that his ailment is not serious.

KAISER HONORS HAECKEL.

Bestows the Title of Excellency on the Fampus Atheist.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William to-day bestowed on Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the celebrated Darwinian and founder of the Association for the Propagation of Ethical Atheism, the title of Excellency, in honor of his golden jubilee as a doctor.

FIRE ENGINES IN COLLISION.

Rival Companies Racing for Precedence "at the Pump" Get Entangled.

Fire Engines 13 and 30, long-time rivals for the precedence of getting to fires first to "take the pump" in their respective districts, had a chance to test their mettle in getting to a fire yesterday afternoon at 204 Spring Street, about midway between their stations. Opposite Fire Box 216, at Spring and Sullivan Streets, from which the alarm had been sent, the two engines came into collision.

Engine 30, which should get to the hydrant in second place, the men of Engine 13 assert, was trying to get in ahead of the other. The poles of Engine 30 hit 13 near her boiler, and one of the poles snapped sharp off. The horses of Engine 30 went to their knees, but the big machines, weighing five tons apiece and each worth $6,000, were scarcely scratched.

The fire was in a seven-story structure and began in the cellar store occupied by L. Parmignani. Tenants in the house rushed to the street, but the fire was soon extinguished with trifling damage.

MORE PAY FOR ENGINEERS.

Lake Shore Management Grants an Increase Aggregating $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—The demand for higher wages made by the engineers of the Lake Shore Railroad will be granted. D. C. Moon, Assistant General Manager of the road, and Warren Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, reached an agreement to-day, after each had made concessions, whereby all the thousand engineers employed by the Lake Shore will receive an increase in pay ranging from 10 to 18 per cent., the advance depending upon the size of the engine handled.

The increase will amount to more than $100,000 per annum.

TEARS WIN BACK ERRING SON.

Woman Who Had Lured Him Away Also Promises Court to Give Him Up.

Mrs. Marie Grover's tearful plea and Magistrate Steinert's friendly counsel convinced the woman's 20-year-old son, John, that he had done wrong in leaving home to live with a woman who was not his wife, and caused him to return with his mother to their home in Waverly Park, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. Glover told the Magistrate that John had gone from his home, where he had every comfort, and lived in poverty with the woman whose name she believed to be Mrs. Lena M'Kean. Once, she said, she had induced her son to return home, but he had gone back to the same woman.

John was greatly affected when his mother wept, and promised to return with her. The woman in the case was in court, and she, too, wept. She said she would stay away from young Grover.

Mrs. Grover said that she had been Postmistress at Waverly Park for many years.

IN A CLASS WITH THIEVES.

Stock-Watering Railroad Magnates Put There by Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in one of his series of Lenten talks in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, yesterday cautioned his audience about the danger of "trying to get something for nothing." He said that all of the ways of doing this were equally criminal.

There were three main forms of this trouble, Dr. Abbott said, besides several others. The first was gambling, whether with dice, at bridge whist, or on the Stock Exchange. Then there was adulteration, where the grocer sold oleomargarine for butter, the milkman watered his milk, and the packer sold a mixture of cornmeal and chicken feathers for chicken. The last form mentioned was "plain stealing."

The petty thief and the railroad magnate who sold watered stock, he said, were to be put in the same class.

LOTOS TELLS ITS NEW SITE.

West 57th Street Plot Has Been Purchased for $260,000.

Formal announcement was made last evening that the Lotos Club has purchased the property at 110 to 114 West Fifty-seventh Street described in THE TIMES a week ago—a six-story apartment house known as the Castleton, on a plot 75 by 100. The price paid was $260,000.

The club will make extensive alterations to the building, and will get possession about June 1, when it will give up its present house at 556 and 558 Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Street property is on the south side of that thoroughfare, just west of Sixth Avenue. The seller was John L. Elliott, and the brokers in the deal Lawrence & Wolff.

From the sale of its present house on Fifth Avenue the Lotos Club realized $750,000, out of which a handsome surplus will remain after paying for the new building and making the necessary improvements.

WON'T TAKE DRUGS; MAY DIE.

Marshall Absolves His Osteopathic Physician of Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., March 8.—Although at death's door Albert Marshall, Secretary of the J. H. Rothert estate, whose home is in Baltimore but who at present is in this city receiving treatment from an osteopathic physician, refuses to take medicine, and for this reason cannot obtain admission to any hospital.

He issued a sworn statement to-day before Alderman Zinn absolving Dr. Rachel Walker, under whose care he is at present, from all blame in case of his death. He accepts full responsibility for his action in refusing to take medicine.

Many families use it as a food-drink, instead of imported teas, coffees, cocoas, milk, essences and other beverages always without nutrition.—Adv.

RUEF IS ARRESTED BY BIGGY, ELISOR

"All Right," Said the Legislator When Detailed by the Court, "I'll Get Him."

RUEF'S COUNSEL IN TROUBLE

Shortridge Is Sentenced to Twenty-four Hours in Jail for Contempt.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Abraham Ruef was arrested to-night at a suburban resort. This afternoon his counsel, Samuel Shortridge, was committed to jail for contempt of court.

Coroner Walsh appeared before Judge Dunne and confessed that his search for Ruef had been as unsuccessful as that of Sheriff O'Neil. Thereupon the Judge ordered State Senator W. J. Biggy, a business man, to go out and arrest the fugitive lawyer and politician.

"All right, your Honor," replied the Senator, grimly; "I'll get him."

The power conferred on Biggy as elisor authorized him "to take the body of Abraham Ruef, defendant in the case of the People against Abraham Ruef for extortion, and to arrest and hold in custody said Ruef until the next session of the court, when you are directed to bring said Ruef into the presence of this court for trial as charged."

The Senator promptly started out, requisitioned the services of a detective, and in a few hours landed his man.

Samuel Shortridge, who is Ruef's attorney of record, got into trouble during an examination by Assistant District Attorney Heney into the incompetency of Coroner Walsh, who had been appointed by the court as substitute for the disqualified Sheriff O'Neil to arrest Ruef. Shortridge persisted in an effort to enter objection to a question put by Heney, and would not be silenced by the court, who finally adjudged him guilty of contempt and sentenced him to twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

He escaped immediate incarceration by applying to the District Court of Appeals for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that no contempt had been committed. The merits of this controversy will be argued before Justices Cooper, Hall, and Kerrigan on Monday morning. In the meantime Shortridge is at liberty on his own recognizance.

Mr. Shortridge said to-night:

"The action of Judge Dunne is an outrage, committed not so much upon myself as upon the legal profession and the citizens of California. The law expressly provides that 'a defendant has the right to be heard by counsel,' and the objection sought to be made by me, and to which Judge Dunne took exception, was offered in the interests and behalf of Abraham Ruef, my client. My conduct, instead of being 'boisterous and offensive,' as stigmatized by the court, was precisely opposite."

Judge Dunne said:

"Mr. Shortridge brought his punishment upon himself. In the matter of examination of the Coroner he had no more standing in the court than the merest spectator. The examination of the Coroner was not a part of the trial of Abraham Ruef, but a judicial inquiry by the court to determine whether a public official had performed his duty. Mr. Shortridge was in court as the legal representative of Ruef, not of the Coroner."

AIRSHIP AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Prof. Wood Is Experimenting with the "Helicopter" Type.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Prof. Robert Wood of the Physical Department of Johns Hopkins University has begun work on an airship scheme which he says promises to develop valuable information in this field of science. He is assisted by Otto Luyties, a prominent engineer. The work is being conducted in the Hopkins physical laboratory.

Dr. Wood's type of machine is known as the "helicopter," distinctly different from the balloon type. It belongs properly in the class with the aeroplane. Dr. Wood, however, hopes to overcome the disadvantage met with in the aeroplane with which Langley experimented. He proposes to overcome the difficulties experienced in landing with the aeroplane. In his style of airship there is to be no stationary supporting surface such as is required in the aeroplane.

With only a one-twelfth horse power motor Dr. Wood has made a model ship that will carry two and one-tenth pounds.

MORE EDDY SUIT SUMMONSES.

Many Persons to be Called as Co-defendants or Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Senator Chandler announced to-night that in addition to the persons previously named summonses in the Glover-Eddy suit would be served upon Mrs. Josephine Woodberry of this city and all the persons concerned in the Chamberlain suit against her for alleged alienations of affections; also upon persons who have heretofore been connected with the Christian Science Publishing House, and upon Mrs. C. Van Wagoner of Cleveland, Ohio, and several other Christian Science leaders throughout the country.

These persons are summoned either as witnesses or as codefendants, Mr. Chandler says Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, who figured in the suit against Mrs. Woodberry, are now residents of Spokane.

NEUTRAL FILIPINO STATE?

London Paper Hears That This Is the Plan in Washington.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9.—In an editorial article The Tribune welcomes with enthusiasm a statement from its Washington correspondent that a scheme is being mooted for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

The paper says such news would be welcomed in all parts of the world as giving promise of the removal of a possible cause of future trouble to the United States and the other nations with vital interests in the Far East.

"These are days of vast pacific changes," the paper says, "as, for instance, the separation of Norway and Sweden, and it is only what we should hope and expect that in such novel and humane developments the great Republic should lead the w-

WHOLE BLOCK AFIRE LIGHTS WEST SIDE

Firemen in Peril from Falling Walls at a Blaze in Forty-fourth Street.

BIG PRINTER BURNED OUT

In Two Weeks More a Sprinkler System Would Have Saved His Place.

A tiny flame, starting no one knows how, crept slowly along the floor of a storeroom in William Green's big printing office at 628 West Forty-fourth Street last night, all unnoticed, till at 6:30 o'clock a roaring tongue of fire was racing through the building. The three upper floors of the four-story building were almost wrecked before the firemen checked its course nearly three hours later. In the meantime thousands of persons gathered in the neighboring streets and along the river front to watch a rare fire spectacle.

It was apparently a village and not a building that was afire. The Green building, nearly 250 feet in length, and stretching almost from Eleventh Avenue to the river, forms the northern wall of a tiny manufacturing village in which are twenty-three separate structures. Its opposite wall in Forty-third Street is formed by the building of the Home Pattern Company. In the inclosed space the many smaller buildings are scattered about a number of narrow alleys.

With such a setting it was difficult for the spectators to realize that they were not witnessing a fireworks display at Manhattan Beach. Even the falling walls of the fireworks spectacle were reproduced, for twice huge sections of the building tumbled into the street with a crash.

Each time this occurred a score of firemen, working beneath the walls, leaped back to safety at the shout of watching comrades. That none was injured surprised the men themselves. To add to the danger, across the street stood the eight huge gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company's Forty-fourth Street station, holding between them more than 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Directly over them swept the flames and sparks, driven by a wind which blew from the Jersey shore. These were quickly rendered harmless, however, for almost at the start of the fire the gas was forced through the pipes to the neighboring station at Sixty-fifth Street and the North River.

It was due to the watchfulness of William Graham, chief engineer of the Green plant, that the fire did not get more of a start. At 6:15 o'clock, more than half an hour after the last employe in the building had gone for the day, Graham decided to make a tour of inspection through the building. He quickly smelled the smoke, and on the third floor felt the heat of the flames. Then he rushed to the street and pulled the alarm. Behind him raced Joseph Greenberg, a boy, who had been working late in one of the other buildings. He, too, had seen the flames, and had run to give an alarm.

Besides these two, a hundred other persons, more than two-thirds of them girls and women, saw the fire at the same moment. They were working in the upper floors of the Home Pattern Company building, backing upon the printing establishment. They left their places and made their way to the street in comparative calm. In the excitement, however, a mass of valuable pattern blocks of cardboard was tossed from the upper windows to the sidewalk. These were gathered up by Theron McCampbell, General Manager of the company, and put in safety. Then Mr. McCampbell organized a fire brigade.

A score of men still at work in the little village grabbed up fire extinguishers and made their way into No. 13, the unlucky number by which the Green Building is known in the village. But they could not get near the fire. As they struggled to get up the stairs the heat and the smoke drove them back until at last, almost overcome, they abandoned the effort.

Bad going under foot delayed the arrival of the fire apparatus and gave William J. Hawthorne, Superintendent of the gas works, an opportunity to turn out his private fire force before the real firemen arrived. First, however, the huge hydraulic pumps were set going and within fifteen minutes the 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas had been moved to Sixty-fifth Street. Then Hawthorne and his men turned their attention to the blaze.

They were steadily throwing streams of water at it when the first of the engines arrived. Within a moment a second and a third, and then a fourth alarm were rung in. With the apparatus which responded from all over the city came Deputy Chief Binns and Chief Croker. Fire Commissioner Lantry also hastened to the fire. The fireboats New Yorker and McClellan steamed to the piers at Forty-fourth and Forty-third Streets and added their streams to those of the engines.

At first the flames seemed only to feed on the tons of water poured upon them. Steadily they increased in fury, until every window in the middle section of the building was a vomiting furnace of smoke and fire. To the east, for a hundred feet from the point of fire, the building is only two stories high. To its roof some twenty firemen climbed. To those who watched it seemed only a moment later when these men shouted a warning to the firemen working in the street below. They had seen a section of the upper wall, forty feet long, against which they had been directing their streams, suddenly sway outward. There was a tearing, ripping noise, rising to a shriek and ending in a deafening crash as the two upper stories of the burning wall toppled over into the street.

The shouted warning came almost too late. The crew of Water Tower 3, stationed in Forty-third Street, had just wheeled their apparatus into position almost directly beneath the section of the wall which fell. As they scattered right and left the mass of broken brick and mortar enveloped their machine. So short was the their time that to escape several of the men dived in toward the building and beneath the falling wall.

In a moment they were back at their machine. The horses had previously been removed, but with a dozen comrades the crew cleared the débris which surrounded the water tower and moved it a short distance away. They were still busy erecting the tower when a second section of the wall, adjoining that which had already gone, fell into the street. This time, however, the crew were out of the danger zone.

From then until the fire was finally controlled at 8:30 o'clock it was a fight to confine the blaze to the building in which it had started. Almost directly behind this structure was the long two-story factory of the Smith Metal Bed Company. The firemen turned their attention to saving this and the score of smaller buildings surrounding it. It was late before they had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts had been successful.

A rumor that the Green building was filled with oil caused Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street police to order out the tenants of the few tenement houses adjoining the fire on Forty-third Street. These hurried to the street, but quickly discovered that there was no need to remove their furniture and household goods.

The Green building, to which the fire was confined, is shaped like a huge T, its base resting on Forty-fourth Street. An arm runs through the block, coming out in Forty-third Street, where it runs from No. 627 to 641. The section of the building destroyed would form a part of the upright and the crossbar of the T. In this part of the building was the Star Electrotype Company, as well as the pressrooms and composing rooms of the Green plant.

In the pressroom were four new web presses, only recently put up and valued at $35,000 each. They are totally destroyed. The bindery, flat-bed presses, and paper storeroom of the plant escaped injury, being located in separate buildings. The Star Electrotype Company, whose plant was rendered useless, had been sold on Thursday to the Suffolk Engraving Company.

Besides the financial loss, the Green Company may be put to considerable inconvenience. They are the printers of The Smart Set magazine, as well as Town Topics, the Ellis Mail Order Papers, The Wine and Spirit Gazette, and The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns. The output of all the presses is removed from the buildings at nightfall and shipped to the Post Office, but much matter was of course on the presses. Fortunately most of this was on the flat-bed presses, where it escaped injury.

The total loss could not be learned last night, although it was said that the entire property is fully covered by insurance. The buildings belong to the Charles E. Ellis Real Estate Company, which holds them under a ninety-nine year lease. Both Green and McCampbell of the pattern company hold an interest in this.

According to Mr. McCampbell, it was apparently fated that the Green plant should be destroyed, at least in part.

"In former places of business Mr. Green has already had two fires, each of which were quickly put out by the sprinkler system," said Mr. McCampbell after the fire. "When we came into this property last December, we immediately set about installing a similar system here. In fact, another two weeks would have seen it completed. I have no doubt that with such a system at our disposal we might have put out this fire almost before it began."

HIGGINS FLAYS BRAYTON.

Directs Sheriff Not to Let Republican Boss Use His Office.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—Gov. James H. Higgins to-day renewed his efforts to oust Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the legislative agent, from the Rhode Island State House when he sent a letter to the High Sheriff of Providence County, Gen. Hunter C. White, directing the Sheriff no longer to permit Gen. Brayton the use of the Sheriff's office for political purposes. It is alleged that Gen. Brayton has used the Sheriff's office for lobbying.

The Governor in his letter to Sheriff White refers to Gen. Brayton as "the recognized Republican boss of the State." The letter says in part:

"In the name of the citizens of Rhode Island I demand that you refuse to allow Mr. Brayton to use the property of the State of Rhode Island for his private pleasure and profit. Year in and year out he has occupied and used your office for his vile purposes, with your knowledge and consent.

"The man's continued presence in the Capitol offers daily scandal to the men, women, and children of the State.

"In the name of the decent citizenship of this Commonwealth I demand that you clean this moral and political pest out of your office. In the name of common, civilized virtue I demand that you no longer persist in allowing a part of this Capitol to be used as the headquarters of a notorious lobbyist."

Gen. Brayton, on the ground that he was not feeling well, declined to be interviewed concerning the Governor's letter. Sheriff White refused to discuss it.

Duke Divorce Case Up Again.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Argument was heard by the Court of Errors and Appeals here to-day in the suit of James B. Duke, the tobacco king, against his wife for divorce. The case came from the Chancery Court on appeal of Mrs. Duke, who was defeated there. Mr. Duke brought suit against his wife, naming Frank T. Huntoon of New York as corespondent. The decision on the appeal was reserved.

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M'CLELLAN RAPS PUBLIC HYSTERIA

Tells Princeton Students Parties Follow Policy of Opportunism.

HARD LOT OF OFFICIALS

All Blame and No Praise an Evil of the Times Fed by Sensational Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—One of the most enthusiastic audiences that ever gathered in Alexander Hall assembled there to-night to hear Mayor George B. McClellan of New York deliver the fourth Trask lecture of the year. The fact that Mr. McClellan, who is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1886, chose as his subject "The Princeton Spirit in Politics," appealed to the undergraduates immensely, and practically the whole student body occupied seats in the big auditorium when the speaker appeared.

Prof. John Grier Hibben introduced Mayor McClellan. His appearance was the signal for loud and continued applause. The Mayor's delivery was clear and forceful. At the end of the lecture he received a rousing "locomotive" cheer with three "McClellans" at the end.

Mayor McClellan's Address.

Mayor McClellan said, in part:

I am exceedingly glad to have the opportunity of speaking as a Princeton man to Princeton men upon a leading political question.

I have no intention of discussing the philosophy of politics, for I am no philosopher. I am here as a man who has, for nearly twenty years, dealt with the rough and tumble of politics as they are, and not as he would like them to be, to urge you to help, if not to-day, then to-morrow, in trying to check what I believe is the most dangerous political tendency of the times—the unreasoning ambition to play to the gallery.

If some rich men are scoundrels, and some corporations are criminal, we shall not greatly improve matters by making a general assault on all capital. Two wrongs never make a right, nor may we do harm that good may come. Most of the panaceas for the evils of the times suggested within a decade savor far more of the environment of the Socialistic dreamer than of the business common sense of the American people.

Many of us have unwittingly drifted into an extreme of hazy radicalism in our views upon the relations which should exist between government and capital, which, if expressed in concrete form, would place us, doubtless to our horror, in the ranks of anarchy.

The demagogue and the sensational newspaper have seen their opportunity and made the most of it. The one helps the other, to the direct profit of both, and to the direct loss of the public. Both are the creatures of the gallery; neither is the servant of the people. Applause is pleasant, even at the hands of the gods, and momentary appreciation is more flattering to vanity than none at all. The results of playing to the gallery are so apparent and so immediate that the temptation to strive after theatrical effect is almost irresistible.

We seldom stop to consider that a policy of masterly inactivity may sometimes serve the State far better than one of misdirected action. We have reached a point where a public official is expected to do something always, to furnish scareheads for the newspapers every morning, and to give reporters who are paid by space a reasonable and a decent living. The gallery wants something new all the time. It soon tires of familiar scenes and familiar faces, and unless a public official is willing to gratify it, no matter how faithful he may be, the gallery demands a change. As the result of this desire to please, Government works under terrific pressure to accomplish the impossible immediately, knowing that if it cannot the gallery will turn down its thumbs and turn Government out of power. Nothing would be better for the public health than a period of reaction from the present condition of overwrought Governmental activity, and a period of quiet and of calm, in which questions that really need solution could be solved.

While it is perfectly true that it is the function of an opposition to oppose, it is equally true that an opposition that does nothing but oppose for opposition's sake is likely to remain in opposition always. After several unsuccessful efforts in Congress to make trouble between the President and his party in the statesmanlike game of "trying to put the President in a hole," the opposition last Autumn, in my State, sounded the lowest depth to which opportunism has yet sunk. Not content with the hopeless task of trying to outbid its opponents in the effort to placate the radical vote, it actually sold its nomination for Governor to the man who makes his most insistent appeal to malignant hysteria. The hard-headedness of our people asserted itself, and for the second time he was defeated.

The journalistic common scold has done as much to hurt political conditions as the yellow journal, for while the yellow journal has its favorites, and judges them not by what they do, but by what they promise they will do, the common scold, having no favorites, judges all public officials by what they have failed to accomplish.

Support for Efficient Officials.

If a public official does good work, if a political leader does his duty honestly and well, don't take it for granted and damn him because he hasn't done more. Give him credit for what he has done, and don't blame him for what, for all you know, it was absolutely impossible for him or for any one else to accomplish. When you find a fit public servant stand by him and help him. Help him to do his duty; help to make his path as easy as possible. Don't canonize him, for he probably doesn't deserve it, and if he does he will be the last man to ask it of you, but at least give him a fighting chance; don't play devil's advocate. Don't ask him to do what you are not willing to even try to do yourselves.

CHEER MAYOR'S SUBWAY PLAN

Senator Saxe Attacked at Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Meeting.

State Senator Thomas J. McManus, Assemblyman Bohan, and Alderman Frederick Richter spoke last night at a mass meeting on Eleventh Avenue in favor of the removal of the New York Central's tracks on that street. H. G. Schneider, who, as Chairman of the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association, presided, scored Senator Martin Saxe for not putting in an appearance. He also criticised Mayor McClellan and the Rapid Transit Board, with the exception of Controller Metz.

Senator McManus promised that there should be a subway for the tracks through his Senatorial district and he didn't care what was done elsewhere. "And when it's done," said McManus, "it will be the McManus act, and not the Saxe bill, that did it."

The crowd cheered Senator McManus last night when he promised them, in effect, that the Mayor's plan to put the tracks in a subway from Thirtieth Street to Sixty-ninth would be carred out.

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The Track Removal Association will be largely represented at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Board next Thursday, under the guidance of Mr. Schneider, to protest against any amendment to the Saxe law, though such an amendment will be necessary if the plan for a subway is to be considered.

DISCUSS TRACTION ABUSES.

Patria Club Members Also Hear of the Need of Civic Art.

The Patria Club devoted its meeting at the Hotel Savoy last evening to symposiums on metropolitan topics. The subjects ranged from city transportation to the importance of early inculcating ideas of beauty in children.

J. J. Murphy, who is a lecturer on municipal subjects for the Board of Education, said: "If you're looking for some charity to invest your money in you'd better invest it in one or the other of the city transportation companies, for, according to their statements, only four of them paid dividends last year.

"Over $70,000,000 was paid in fares in this city alone last year," he continued, "yet our shopgirls, tired after a day's work, have to go home hanging to straps. But do you think that a President who promises to remedy this evil would hold his job? Not much. He is retained because he can keep passengers hanging to straps."

Frederick Stymetz Lamb spoke on "Beauty as a Civic Asset." He said that Germany was remodeling a hundred of its cities according to newer and more modern standards of beauty.

DANGER IN NATION'S DRIFT.

Getting Away from Foundation Theory, Says Woodrow Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, lectured before a large audience yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, on "The Place of the Government of the United States in Constitutional Development." He declared that the present tendency was to drift away from the political theory on which the Government was founded—the theory of the balance of power. On this point he said:

"Don't you see that unless you keep these great powers of change within the limits of the law, unless we keep a strict and punctilious conscience as to the way we do things—don't you see that we are going to break the whole structure?

"The English people have always been interested in theory, but they have not always acted on it. In theory we have the notion of Montesquieu about the balance of power. If we try to square the present Government of the United States with that theory we will see how far we have drifted away. We seem to have in our brains two water-tight, or rather thought-tight, compartments, the one for theory and the other for practice.

"I am not quarreling with this; I am only pointing it out. We could not get along in any other way. We cannot confine a political system in the straitjacket of a theory. It is a fortunate fact that the violations of the theories of our political system have led to no practical inconvenience."

HOSPITAL STAFF EXONERATED

Jury Holds Manhattan Nurses Blameless In Insane Men's Deaths.

A Coroner's jury which inquired yesterday into the deaths of two inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, found that there was no indication that the officials or attendants had failed to do their duty. However, Coroner Harburger took occasion to urge hospital keepers to greater vigilance in caring for their patients.

John Frank, who died on Feb. 27, was struck on the head by a table thrown by Thomas J. Spencer, another insane patient, the jury found. After the assault Spencer told an attendant that the devil was in Frank and that his death was an act of Providence. The District Attorney's office may take up this case.

The death of Joseph Miller on March 1, the jury found, was caused by injuries he received by falling in the hospital.

The jury recommended that in all such institutions as the Manhattan State Hospital no body be disturbed until the Coroner had had time to investigate the cause of death.

MOVING PICTURE MEN HIT.

Court Decision Favoring Edison Company May Close Some Places.

The moving-picture business of the whole United States, which has grown to enormous proportions in the last few years, is affected by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in deciding on March 6 that the moving-picture apparatus of all the numerous companies in this country, with one exception, is an infringement on the patents covered by the Edison Company.

For over four years litigation has been in progress over the use of the special sprocket movement of the Edison apparatus, which is the vital part of the moving-picture machine. This allows the film that is being drawn through a machine to stop for a small fraction of time, say, a thirty-fifth of a second, and no other means have yet been discovered that will answer the purpose.

It is said that many of the concerns making moving-picture apparatus will have to go out of business by reason of the decision. Owing to the demand, it is said the companies left in control of the field will be utterly unable to supply the wants of the houses exhibiting moving pictures. Until they can catch up on their orders the exhibition houses will go out of business.

FIGHT SHYLOCK IN SCHOOLS.

Cleveland Jews Have No Objection to the Character in the Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—The Jews of Cleveland have begun a campaign that promises to be National in its scope to force the distasteful figure of Shakespeare's Shylock out of the public schools.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith has taken up the fight against "The Merchant of Venice," and the Cleveland lodge has passed resolutions calling on the School Board to take the play out of the local list of studies.

At the next meeting of the Cleveland lodge there will be a general discussion of the subject.

The union of Jewish organizations has appointed a committee to protest to the Board of Education.

The crusade has been taken up by prominent Jews in Los Angeles, Detroit, and St. Louis. Murice Weidenthal, editor of The Jewish Observer, said to-night:

"There is no objection to Shylock as a stage spectacle, with an Irving, Mansfield, or Mantell to give it proper presentation, and where it is optional on the public's part to witness it.

"But in the public schools, where attendance is compulsory and the mind less discriminating, the misinterpretation of Shylock produces lasting harm."

New Armory for the 22d Regiment.

The Armory Board has decided to build a new armory for the Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, N. G. N. Y., now located at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, in Fort Washington Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets. A public hearing in the matter will be held on March 21 at the City Hall.

Lodge Reception to Judge Rosalsky.

Judge Otto Rosalsky was the guest of Grillparzer Lodge, No. 737, I. O. O. F., last evening. Ever since he joined the lodge his fellow-members had been planning a big reception in his honor. There were nearly 300 members at the meeting last night in Little Hungary, 257 East Houston Street, among them several Grand Lodge officers. A supper followed the reception.

MARVIN BOY SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA

Negro Says Child Answering His Description Was in a Negro Woman's Arms.

POLICE FOLLOWING THE CLUE

Fisherman in a Black Sloop Arrested on Suspicion When His Vessel Reaches Newcastle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Policemen and detectives overran the neighborhood of Eighteenth and Fitzwater Streets to-night, searching for little Horace Marvin, who is believed to have been kidnapped on Monday from his father's home near Dover, Del. They were working on a clue given by James M. Dixon, a negro, who lives at 3,440 Ludlow Street. His story, sent by letter to Dr. Marvin, father of the boy, is that on Monday afternoon he was accosted by a negro woman carrying a white child answering the description of the lost boy.

Dixon declares that the woman approached him on Market Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and asked him to direct her to Eighteenth and Fitzwater Streets. She appeared bewildered, and from her actions Dixon took her to be a stranger. He said he asked her the exact address, but she thought for a moment and replied that she would find it when she arrived there.

Dixon said that the child, who was asleep, wore a blue coat, which reached to his shoes and was buttoned on the side. He also wore a red toque with a tassel and blue mittens. The woman, a middle-aged mulatto, wore a dark suit and a hood and her skirt and shoes were very muddy.

Dixon put her on a Market Street car and told her to get a transfer down Seventeenth Street. He saw a picture of the stolen boy in a newspaper the next day and, being struck with its resemblance to the child carried by the negro woman, wrote to Dr. Marvin.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—John Hart, a fisherman, was arrested at Newcastle this evening by direction of Detective Hawkins on suspicion of being implicated in the abduction of Horace W. Marvin, Jr., the 4-year-old son of Dr. Horace W. Marvin of Kitts Hammock. He is now in the Newcastle jail awaiting further investigation.

Hart came up the Delaware River today in his black sloop and moored to a wharf. He was at once visited by Policemen Tobin and Harrington, to whom Hart talked freely. He denied all knowledge of abduction of Dr. Marvin's boy, and said he had left Kitts Hammock on Monday, as soon as could get out of the ice.

Newcastle policemen had been on the lookout for the black boat seen by the Maritime Exchange officers from Reedy Island on Monday and by residents of Port Penn, and the craft they saw was evidently Hart's boat, which answers the description sent out from Port Penn. It was stated by men on Reedy Island that a sloop seen beating through the ice packs had a disabled launch in tow, but Hart denied that he had convoyed any boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Thomas Dixon, a negro, of this city, reported to the police to-day that on Monday afternoon a negro woman, apparently a stranger, carrying a white child, inquired of him concerning a street to which she wanted to go. He saw a picture of the kidnapped boy in a newspaper the next day, and was struck by the resemblance of the two children. He wrote to the father of the boy on Thursday, and as a result detectives came here to work on the case to-night.

TUNNEL AIR LOOSE AGAIN.

Jet Hisses Through Earth Fissure Into the Cellar of a Hotel.

Persons who live in the neighborhood of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue, under which point excavating for the McAdoo tunnel is going on, are still talking of the latest freak of the compressed air in the subterranean tube. There was another breaking loose of the pent up atmosphere at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, and it caused a lot of excitement in the district. Air was still escaping from the tunnel up to late yesterday afternoon.

The asphalt pavement in front of the Columbian Hotel Garden suddenly bulged up like an umbrella, cracked, and a powerful jet of air hissed through the crust of earth, thirty feet thick, and played havoc with all that lay above it.

It is supposed that a heavy blast of dynamite formed a fissure in the earth, which is moist and full of small rocks under that part of the city.

Luke O'Connor, proprietor of the Columbian Hotel Garden, says he was shaken almost out of bed by the explosion. When he heard the sharp hiss of the air he hastened downstairs, where he found that it had come up through the cellar vault floor, had formed a storage tank of the room, and had bulged through the cellar roof to the street.

When O'Connor tried to open his front doors he found that the broken asphalt had jammed them hard and fast. He reached the street through a back door.

Carpenters and bricklayers were sent by the tunnel people yesterday to repair the damage done to O'Connor's hotel.

Residents living near Jefferson Market Court are exercised about the blasting in the tunnel. They say that the houses tremble violently every time a blast is let off.

Domenic Dimero, who has a barber shop at 135 Sixth Avenue, a few feet away from the Jefferson Market Court, and not far from O'Connor's place, has complained many times to the tunnel company about the heavy blasts. He says that there is danger both to himself and his patrons.

He declares that on several occasions his patrons have had close shaves when violent shocks sent barbers who were wielding razors staggering across the floor.

A portion of the shop ceiling was dislodged by one of these blasts and fell on the head of one of the barbers.

St. John's Guild Asks Aid.

The fortieth annual report of the work of St. John's Guild for the year ended September last was sent out yesterday. Forty pages are devoted to photographs and scenes on the "Floating Hospital" and the "Seaside Hospital" at New Dorp. The grand total of children and mothers who received benefits of the guild's hospital last Summer was 40,983. The city contributed $20,000. In an appeal for funds for the coming Summer the guild says that all contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman, 501 Fifth Avenue.

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Bulletin.

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The development of this Great West marks the progress of railway transportation.

In 1854 the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburgh over the Allegheny Mountains. In 1858 the line was opened to Chicago, and in 1869 the Pacific was linked to the Atlantic by "bands of steel."

To-day, by using the "Pennsylvania Special," the eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago, one may spend Sunday in New York, Monday in Chicago, and be in Denver on Tuesday, and Los Angeles or San Francisco on Thursday. Denver is nearer to New York to-day than Pittsburgh used to be, and Southern California, America's winter flower garden, is but a step beyond.

The "Standard Railroad of America," which leads in the improvement of railway transportation, offers exceptional facilities, unrivalled attractions, and a perfect system of safeguards en route to Chicago, Colorado, California, or any point in the great and growing West.

THE SECOND GENERATION

Miss _____, sister of a well-known multimillionaire, said recently that no millionaire is fit to bring up a boy in a great city. Is this perhaps true? If so, why? DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS has suggested why in his extraordinary novel—a modern charming love story, "The Second Generation."

BUY APPLETON'S MAGAZINE to-day. 15 cents. It contains Senator Beveridge's article on Millionaire Senators.

STOCKS BREAK AGAIN.

Two Million Shares Dealt In—Banker Says Leaders Are Crazy.

Another day's trading approximating 2,000,000 shares, with violent advances and declines, added yesterday to the feverishness of Wall Street. Prices fluctuated in some cases almost as violently as on Wednesday, when Reading jumped 10 points in an hour.

Reading sold yesterday as high as 124 and as low as 116½. At the close it was selling at 120½, where it showed a net gain of 1½ points. Most of the other active stocks were down for the day. Union Pacific, selling ex-dividend of 5 per cent., dropped to 136, and lost 3¼ net, while Southern Pacific showed a loss of 1½ points. Atchison dropped 1¼ points, and Pennsylvania and New York Central each lost more than 2 points. The Gould stocks were very weak, Missouri Pacific showing a loss of 4¼ points and Denver & Rio Grande preferred 6¼ points.

A vigorous attack on Steel common drove that stock down 2½ points, and other industrials suffered in proportion. Steel preferred, which had held up strongly all through the bad break since December, broke below par for the first time since the San Francisco disaster.

A story circulated during the day that a half dozen leading financiers had agreed to combine to support the market received no credence. One of the financiers who would probably have been included in such a group had it been formed, had this to say of the report:

"There has been no combination, but I have no doubt that sensible financiers are buying their favorite stocks just now on a scale down. The market is in the hands of crazy people, and wise men had better hold aloof except to pick up the bargains dropped by the crazy ones.

"It would be useless, though, to try to stem this decline. It would be fruitless. Those who are selling at this level are crazy, but if we were to go in to check the decline we might discover that we had misjudged the extent of the craze, and so lose more than we would make."

No additional bad news was forthcoming to explain the selling, but a repetition of the views of prominent men that a reaction in business had really set in had much effect.

NEW GRAIN RATES.

Pennsylvania Road Announces Tariffs on Lake Shipments.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Announcement was made to-day by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the new rates on lake grain shipments, which will become effective with the opening of navigation on April 15. It is also announced that with the going into effect of the new rates, which are slightly higher than those which prevailed when lake navigation closed, the out-turn weights will no longer be guaranteed at the Atlantic seaboard. The grain will be weighed upon its arrival at these ports. Under the old guaranteeing of the out-turn weights, which was practically the cargo weight at Chicago or some other point, the railroad claims it was mulcted through loss in drying out and shrinkage, since it had to make good the loss in weight under the guarantee.

The rates agreed upon, which will go into effect at Buffalo on April 15, are as follows:

TO NEW YORK.	Old.	New.	TO PHILADELPHIA.	Old.	New.
Wheat	5	5½	Wheat	4.7	5.20
Rye	5	5½	Flax	4.7	5.20
Flax	5	5½	Rye	4.7	4.95
Corn	4½	4⅝	Corn	4.2	4.55
Barley	4⅝	4⅞	Barley	4.3	4.55
Oats	3½	3⅝	Oats	3.3	3.55

The trunk line traffic officials have not arranged the commodity freight rates, but the rates on manufactured iron have been increased about 30 cents per ton. The minimum rate in classified freight, it is announced, will be changed so as to increase the weight of carloads from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds.

WENDEL CASE STILL WAITS.

Reason Given Now Is the Captain's Approaching Court-Martial.

The case against Capt. Louis Wendel, once commander of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., and now under three indictments charging grand larceny and the making of false reports, which was to have come up yesterday for pleading before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, suffered another postponement.

The announcement that the case would be continued on March 27 followed a conference in which, besides Judge Rosalsky and Assistant District Attorney Hart, Abe Levy, counsel for Capt. Wendel, and Adjt. Gen. Henry took part.

It was pointed out that Capt. Wendel is to be court-martialed on March 18, and any action which might be taken before them upon the criminal charge might have a tendency to endanger Capt. Wendel's interests before the military tribunal. It was officially announced that because of this consideration the case against Capt. Wendel would be put over.

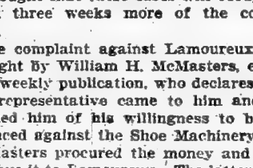

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THOUGHT IT WAS FOR FRIEND.

Explanation of Lamoureux, Accused of Taking a Bribe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—The trial of Representative S. J. Lamoureux of North Adams, who is charged with accepting $200 to vote in committee against the Shoe Machinery bill, will not occur until the fall cases have been disposed of, and it is thought that these cases will occupy at least three weeks more of the court's time.

The complaint against Lamoureux was brought by William H. McMasters, editor of a weekly publication, who declares that the representative came to him and informed him of his willingness to be influenced against the Shoe Machinery bill. McMasters procured the money and says he gave it to Lamoureux. The latter says he supposed it was a retaining fee for a legal friend of his, and not intended for himself. When he made the statement in the House his colleagues received it in silence.

The Shoe Machinery bill is being bitterly contested. In brief its purpose is to open the field to competition against what is alleged to be an oppressive monopoly. Shoe manufacturers are divided on the subject, a respectable minority of them objecting to this legislation on the ground that they are satisfied with the existing situation.

MANY CITY PUPILS IN NEED.

Conference to Devise Means of Affording Them Relief.

With a view to bettering the home surroundings of poor pupils in the public schools a conference of teachers, Principals, and Settlement workers was held in the home of Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, 127 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Public Education Association.

Miss Marot of Hartley House, as Chairman of a large committee of workers in other Settlements, pointed out that each public school doctor and nurse had more than 8,000 pupils to care for, and that consequently many were necessarily neglected. The teachers are interesting parents in the work.

In many homes it was found that material relief was absolutely necessary for the proper care of the children, and it was declared that a visiting teacher should be employed to learn of these cases.

Be Careful About Your Food.

The PERFECT FOOD is Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEASURE KILLED

Opponents of the Bill in the House of Commons Talk It to Death.

PREMIER VOTES FOR IT

But It Is Not Made a Party Question—Suffragettes Barred from the Ladies' Gallery.

LONDON, March 8.—The bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was defeated to-day in the House of Commons, where it was talked to death without coming to a vote. The supporters of the bill made a determined attempt to obtain a vote, but the Speaker declined to accept a motion of closure, and the sitting of the House was closed automatically at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The bill is thus killed for the present session.

The result was not surprising, even to the suffragists themselves, as some of the strongest sympathizers with the women's cause realize that the question is not ripe for legislation, and that Parliament is not in a position to deal with it until it becomes a definite issue at a general election.

The debate to-day was a repetition of the familiar arguments for and against female suffrage, and there was a complete divergence from the usual party lines. The rejection of the bill was moved by Mr. Whitehead, (Liberal.) Another opponent was Mr. Cremer, also a Liberal, while both Conservatives and members of the Labor Party were found among the supporters of the measure.

The bill simply provided that women should have the franchise on the same terms upon which it was granted to men. The militant tactics of the women suffragists in recent months and their bold raids on the House of Commons itself, resulting in the imprisonment of scores of the female crusaders, gave the question a prominence which it had hitherto not attained.

The House of Commons was crowded when the debate on the proposed measure began, but only women whose good behavior was guaranteed by Members of Parliament were permitted to enter the ladies' gallery. All those who were connected with the recent disorders within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament were specifically excluded, and in view of possible disorderly demonstrations on the part of the so-called "Suffragettes" in connection with the bill, extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to bar the approaches to the House of Commons. The forces inside and outside the building were doubled, and a special detachment of police was held in reserve in the neighborhood, in spite of the fact that the militant women had announced that they would quietly await the vote in the House, after which they would meet and decide on their future action.

The suffrage societies were very active throughout the morning, trying to insure the attendance of all the supposed supporters of the bill, and they declared that they had 430 members pledged to vote for it. All members who were considered to be in the least lukewarm in the matter were admonished by telephone or telegram this morning that their seats would be endangered if they failed to fulfill their pledges.

It is admitted that many promises to support the bill were given by Liberals on the supposition that the women, if enfranchised, would vote for Liberal candidates, but the large Conservative majority at the municipal elections in London last Saturday, in which the women voted, tended to dispel this illusion, and since then many members of Parliament who nominally sympathized with Mr. Dickinson's bill have been stricken with mysterious illnesses which did not permit them to attend to-day's session of the House of Commons.

There were no fewer than sixteen motions hostile to the bill placed on the table, while just prior to the opening of the debate a petition, signed by 21,000 women, was presented, protesting against granting Parliamentary suffrage to women, on the ground that it would destroy their influence in their own sphere of work.

After Mr. Dickinson's opening speech in support of the bill, the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, announced that it was the intention of the Government to leave the question to the free decision of the House. Personally he favored the general principle of the inclusion of women in the suffrage. The matter had assumed more importance of late years owing to the larger part which women had taken in wage-earning and in the professions.

The Premier frankly stated that he was not enamored of the present bill, because it would not enfranchise to the necessary degree the mass of the working class women and workmen's wives. He would vote for the bill, however, as a declaration of his opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise was not expedient, justifiable, or politically right.

Undaunted by their defeat, the suffragists to-night held an enthusiastic meeting at Exeter Hall. Resolutions condemning the attitude of the Government and Parliament and expressing determination to carry on the agitation were adopted. The speakers included James Keir Hardie, M. P.; Philip Snowdon, M. P., a new recruit to the women's cause; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, who was pastor of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, and who has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York; Israel Zangwill, and many of the prominent suffragists. Dr. Aked had attended the session of the House of Commons in the afternoon on behalf of the suffragists in order that he might be able to communicate to to-night's meeting an account of the debate.

It was announced at the meeting that Lady Cook, who was Miss Tennie C. Claflin of New York, had given her check for $1,000 for the cause.

Marie Corelli has just published a brochure ridiculing the claims of women to the right to vote.

NO FAR EASTERN AGREEMENT.

Story About England, France, Russia, and Japan Is Denied.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, March 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg printed this morning stated that, thanks in great measure to the efforts of King Edward, an agreement between England, France, Russia, and Japan in regard to all questions involving their interests in the Far East might be considered an accomplished fact.

I inquired as to the truth of the story this afternoon at the source of official information, which better than any other could supply confirmation or the reverse. The reply took the form of gentle laughter. "It is possible," said my informant, "that negotiations which have been for a long time proceeding between England and Russia as to moot points connected with their Far Eastern possessions may recently have made a step in advance, but the rest of the tale is all nonsense. Much water will flow under the Pont Neuf before Russia and England have settled all their differences in the Far East."

As for the alleged brilliant diplomatic feat on the part of King Edward, my friend made no further response than a slow shake of the head and a discreet smile, which was all I could have expected from him in the way of denial, seeing that the personality of the British sovereign was involved.

ROUVIER TO START A PAPER.

Has Raised $600,000 Out of the $1,400,000 Capital He Wants.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—M. Rouvier, the ex-Premier and the greatest authority on political finance in France, is about to start an important daily newspaper, for which he has already raised $600,000 out of the total capital needed, which he has fixed at $1,400,000.

This paper will be both political and financial and will serve as the organ of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

HOMERIC CITY FOUND.

German Archaeologist Also Discovers a Greek Temple in Ithaca.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—Archaeologists are greatly interested in the announcement that Wilhelm Dorpfeld, head of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, has discovered in the Island of Ithaca what he believes to be the remains of a Homeric city.

Remnants of walls and of monochrome decorated earthenware were found, as well as a number of more elaborately ornamented vases. Three hours distant from the ruins of the city was found a cavern containing evidences of prehistoric inhabitants.

Under the Convent of St. John Herr Dorpfeld found a temple with Doric and Ionic columns.

AT DINNER WITH THE KAISER.

Army Canteens and American Ideals Among Subjects Discussed.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, March 8.—At Ambassador Tower's dinner to Emperor William last evening those present engaged in an animated discussion of the army canteen question. The Emperor called attention to the manner in which temperance had been encouraged in the German Army by the sale of tea and lemonade at the canteens.

Afterward the Emperor again took the opportunity of saying how much Prof. Burgess's recent lecture at the Schloss on American ideals had interested him. He commented on it at length.

After the dinner the Emperor presented to Mr. Tower a photograph of his Majesty in the costume of the Great Elector.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William carried a bouquet of roses and lilacs to the American Embassy last night and presented it to Mrs. Tower.

His Majesty also asked to see Mr. and Mrs. Tower's two little daughters, gave them a lot of toys, and talked with them for some time about their dogs and games.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT WINS.

Reichstag Passes the Southwest Africa Appropriation Bill.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Government won its first victory in the new Reichstag to-day, when that body passed by a large majority the second reading of the supplementary Appropriation bill for German Southwest Africa, and also the appropriation for beginning work on the railroad from Knbub to Keetmanshoop.

The Centre Party, Poles, and Socialists voted against the measure.

BLIZZARD IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Railroads Blocked, Shipping Damaged —Vessel and Seven Men Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 8.—A blizzard has raged throughout Newfoundland for the past forty-eight hours, blockading railways and damaging shipping.

An unknown fishing vessel with a crew of seven men foundered on the south coast of the island and all hands were lost. The high gale drove three schooners seaward and the crews were obliged to abandon the craft to save their lives. The steamer Silvia, from New York, and the Ulunda, from Liverpool, were held off the coast by an ice blockade for some time, but the wind changed during the day and carried the ice out to sea. The steamers arrived here to-night.

RADICALS WIN FIRST FIGHT IN THE DUMA

Constitutional Democrats Accept Their Nominees for Vice Presidents.

LEFT FACTIONS QUARREL

The Financial Situation May Ultimately Lead to the Dissolution of Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The first skirmish for control of the Opposition in the lower house of Parliament was won to-day by the Radicals, who compelled the Constitutional Democrats to abandon their candidates for Vice Presidents and accept the nominees of the Radical coalition.

Until late in the afternoon the House was occupied with the election of the Vice Presidents, the Secretary, and the latter's four assistants. The procedure was tedious, the Deputies in turn ascending the tribune to deposit black or white balls in the ballot box. It was not until after three hours that the elections were announced.

M. Berezin of Saratoff, a newspaper man and a member of the Group of Toil, received 345 votes for First Vice President to 101 votes cast for his opponent, and M. Posnansky of Kharkoff, a lawyer and a member of the Left Party, received 349 votes for Second Vice President, against 97 for his opponent. Prof. Kapoustine of Kazan University, the Octobrist leader, was among the defeated candidates. The double victory for the Lefts was loudly cheered.

M. Chelnokoff (Constitutional Democrat) of Moscow was elected Secretary of the House.

Toward the close of the session the question of amnesty for political prisoners caused an acrimonious controversy, which, however, was fought out between the factions of the Left and did not reach the floor of the House.

The Social Democrats finally asked President Golovin for recognition, immediately after the elections of officers of the House were finished, for the purpose of moving the following resolution:

"The Duma cannot refrain from expressing gratitude at the solidarity of the fighters for political liberty, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, thanks to whom the Duma exists. We refrain from demanding amnesty, realizing that no other force than the people in revolution is able to release them."

The Social Revolutionists, Members of the Group of Toil, and Constitutional Democrats united against the resolution, fearing the storm which would be caused among the Reactionaries if it were introduced, and the Social Democrats ultimately withdrew it, but a most bitter spirit prevailed.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg states that opinion is divided in regard to the reception which the Duma is likely to accord to Finance Minister Kokovtzoff's budget. The Right will endeavor to get it passed without discussion, while the Constitutional Democrats and the members of the Left will try to have it referred to a commission in order that an attempt may be made to reduce expenses and cut down the enormous deficit which M. Kokovtzoff proposes to meet by means of new loans.

It is believed that the dissolution of the Duma will ultimately be brought about, really or ostensibly, as a result of the financial situation.

EXECUTED, BUT LIVES.

Russian Revolutionist Now Faces a Second Death Sentence.

RIGA, March 8.—The remarkable case of Anton Lust, an Esthonian revolutionist, who after once being legally executed is facing a second death sentence for pillaging an estate in the course of the insurrection in the Baltic Provinces, will be referred to the Lower House of Parliament.

Lust was arrested in January, 1906, for taking part in the sacking of the estate of a German Baron. He was tried by drumhead court-martial, was shot on the spot, and was left for dead. His relatives, however, found that he was alive, spirited him off, and nursed him back to health.

Recently Lust was rearrested, and he is again to be tried.

EXECUTIONS GO ON.

Eight Men Die in One Day in Courland—Sailors Sent to the Mines.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—Six men were executed at Mitau and two at Wetden yesterday for taking part in armed attacks on the troops in the course of the insurrection in the Baltic provinces.

Twelve sailors who were tried by court-martial for mutiny at the time of the outbreak at Sveaborg, have been sentenced, five of them to imprisonment with hard labor in the mines for life, three to fifteen years in the mines, and four to ten years in the mines.

LONE CLERK KILLS 2 ROBBERS.

Saves Cash in Russian Post Office—Moscow Bandits Get $6,500.

BAKHMUT, Russia, March 8.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to rob the Post Office at Pavlovka, where $12,500 was on deposit.

Twenty armed men gathered at the office and demanded of the clerk in charge that he turn over the money. Under cover of his desk the clerk, who was alone, opened fire on the would-be robbers, killing two of them and wounding four. The rest fled empty-handed, abandoning their four wounded comrades to the police.

MOSCOW, March 8.—The cashier of the Bromley Manufacturing Company, an English concern, was held up at the city gates to-day by a band of robbers.

A wallet containing $5,500 in cash was taken from him.

DOCTOR DIES FROM PLAGUE.

Second Case Develops at the Alexander Laboratory at Kronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—A second suspicious case, thought to be bubonic plague, has developed at the Alexander Laboratory at Kronstadt, where Dr. Schreiber of the Second Siberian Regiment, who contracted the plague while experimenting with bacilli, died yesterday.

Dr. Podlevsky, who has also been engaged in experimenting with bacilli, was subjected, after Dr. Schreiber became ill, to heavy injections of plague serum.

A dispatch from Mitau, Courland, announced that a soldier belonging to the garrison there is suffering from the Siberian plague.

MRS. LATHAM LACKED MONEY.

Artist in Paris Attired Herself in Ball Dress to Commit Suicide.

PARIS, March 8.—The body of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, the portrait painter, who committed suicide here yesterday by shooting with a revolver, was removed to-day from her apartment in the Rue Viète to the vault of the American Church, pending the arrival here from New York of her father, George Lockwood, who has cabled that he is sailing to-morrow. Mrs. Latham's request that her body be cremated cannot be complied with, as the French law prohibits cremation except in the case of natural death.

Baron Raplier, Mme. Grün, and the Marquis de Bernis, an officer in the army, were the friends mentioned in one of the letters left by her. It was the Marquis de Bernis who heard the fatal shot as he descended the elevator after leaving her studio. Mrs. Latham was painting his portrait, and, being anxious to finish this canvas for exhibition in the Spring Salon, she was working on it at night. In spite of the fact that the preparations for her suicide were complete when the Marquis left her apartment, he had no suspicion of her intention.

When the body was found it was arrayed in a handsome ball gown. One letter left by Mrs. Latham tried to make it appear that the shooting was accidental, while in another the request was made that her wedding ring be not removed, and that neither her dress nor her hair, which was especially luxurious, should be disturbed.

Mrs. Latham a fortnight ago talked to Mme. Grün about committing suicide. She said her funds were exhausted, and that she could not bear the idea of returning to New York. Mme. Grün exacted a promise from her not to take her life.

Mrs. Latham's last letter from her father was dated Feb. 12. In it the writer did not mention money, but asked appealingly if his daughter was not ready to return home.

Mrs. Latham's sister, Mrs. George Leventritt, will sail to-day for Paris to bring the body here for burial. Her father, George Lockwood, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Leventritt at 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, said that Mrs. Latham had no financial difficulties; that she had an income of her own, and that he sent her money regularly from leases which she held here. Letters which had come from Mrs. Latham as late as last Tuesday, he said, were cheerful in tone, and relatives here were unable to understand why she should have taken her life. His daughter will represent him abroad.

FRANCE HONORS AMUNDSEN.

Explorer Says Northwest Passage Is Not Practicable for Trade.

PARIS, March 8.—Capt. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who sailed the Northwest Passage in the Gjoa, has been honized in Paris. President Fallières made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor. Amundsen has delivered lectures before the various scientific societies and gave a private talk upon his experiences for the benefit of France's forty Immortals at the residence of Prince Roland Bonaparte, who has recently been elected to the Institute.

"Nansen," says Amundsen, "was always fascinated by the idea of the Northwest Passage, which had been attempted so many times and never found. Yet I saw it open before my ship the first year of my voyage, and would not take advantage of the chance because my programme was to make observations at the magnetic pole. In the end, it is true, I did navigate the Northwest Passage, though it was much more difficult than when I saw it the first year."

Amundsen expects it will take three years to work out the scientific results of the observations he made night and day for nineteen months near the magnetic pole. While he knows that his observations prove that the magnetic pole is not stationary, it will be impossible to say whether its oscillations are regular until his figures and notes are carefully studied. Amundsen says it is the same with his meteorological, oceanographic, and geographical observations. They will have to be studied by scientific men to determine their value. All he was able to say in a general way was that the ocean bottom traversed by him was flat and sandy, and that the old dream so long entertained by explorers of a short northwest passage practicable for trade purposes was exploded. Amundsen goes to the United States this Fall.

FRENCH CABINET IN PERIL.

Minister of Labor Opposes Modification of Rest Day Law.

PARIS, March 8.—The discussion of the interpellations on the Rest Day law were resumed in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon under circumstances most unfavorable to the Government. M. Viviani, the Minister of Labor, having refused to accept a motion drafted by ex-Foreign Minister Delcassé, in behalf of all the Republican groups except the Independent Socialists, favoring the introduction of modifications of the law, the principle of which was generally accepted.

The debate was opened by M. Puech, Radical-Socialist, who, while denying that the law was an electioneering measure, argued that the majority of the criticisms of the law, as it at present existed, were well founded and that modifications were imperative.

The Republican groups insist that the strict application of the letter of the law is injurious to trade, and that it is necessary to introduce modifications in order to allow private agreements between employers and employed.

If the Cabinet supports M. Viviani and is outvoted the result will be a Ministerial crisis.

DYNAMITE KILLS 35.

Men, Women, and Children Victims of Explosion in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, March 8.—Advices received from Chihuahua, Mexico, to-day, state that thirty-five men, women, and children were killed at San Andoes, twenty leagues from there, yesterday by the accidental explosion of a large quantity of dynamite.

Cluett

DRESS SHIRTS

Meet the highest expectations of the most critical dressers. In the best shops $1.50 and more.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS

MISTAKE CALF FOR RAIS ULI'S ARMY

Sultan's Troops at Tangier Make a Fierce Onslaught, but the Animal Lives.

BANDIT CHIEF GETS AWAY

Escapes to the Mountains, Where He Is Gathering a Strong Force of Turbulent Tribesmen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TANGIER, March 8.—There was considerable alarm among the troops posted outside the town last night. It appears that a calf escaped from some farm and approached the outposts, who mistook it for the united forces of the pretender and Rais Uli and opened fire. The alarm spread, and cavalry were hurried to the spot.

After a prolonged fusillade the calf was discovered uninjured, but the troops were reported this morning to be suffering from nervous shock.

In districts which have been burned and completely devastated by the Sherefian army the local officials are now collecting taxes upon the property possessed by the villagers before the troops looted it.

TANGIER, March 8.—Rais Uli is reported to have escaped from the stronghold of the Ben-Iarous tribe, where he had taken refuge, and to have gone to some practically inaccessible mountains, where he is gathering a large following from the turbulent tribes.

The Sultan's forces are said to have begun an attack on the Ben-Iarous's headquarters.

It is reported that the followers of the Sultan have lost 100 men killed, including a number of officers. The casualties among the Ben-Iarous tribesmen were, it is stated, few. This report lacks official confirmation.

KING CARLOS'S SON TO WED.

Report That Portuguese Crown Prince Will Marry Saxon Princess.

LISBON, March 8.—The visit here of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony is understood to be in connection with negotiations looking to the marriage of the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Duke of Braganza, with a Princess of Saxony.

The Duke of Braganza was born in 1887.

NODZU PRAISES KUROPATKIN.

Oku Criticises Him, and Nogi Declines to Discuss His Book.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8.—The steamer Shawmut, which arrived yesterday from Yokohama, brought Japanese newspapers with comments by Japanese Generals on Gen. Kuropatkin's book on the recent war.

The Hochi Shimbun says Gen. Nodzu writes praising Gen. Kuropatkin's personality and saying he was handicapped because the Russian troops were dispirited and, consisting of members of various races, were not inspired by a strong patriotic spirit.

Gen. Oku writes criticising Kuropatkin and stating that his book is simply an excuse for the Russians. Kuropatkin, Oku says, should have been able to restore order in his army between Liao-Yang and Mukden with better results.

Gen. Nogi refused to give his opinion on Kuropatkin's work.

INTEREST IN JAPANESE LOAN.

Big Demand for the Prospectus at the London Issuing Banks.

LONDON, March 8.—The prospectus of the Japanese conversion loan of $115,000,000 at 5 per cent., the issue price being 99½, was issued here this afternoon. There was a big demand for it at all the issuing banks.

The loan is repayable at par in 1947, with the right to redeem it any time after 1922. Holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the one-hundred-and-ten-million-dollar loan issued in 1904 will in exchange receive £100 30s. for each bond in fully paid scrip of the new loan and 30s. in cash.

Half of the amount of the conversion loan has been apportioned to London and the rest to Paris.

London County Council Chairman.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Curzon and Earl Cawdor both declined, invitations to accept the nomination for the Chairmanship of the London County Council, and H. Percy Parris, a well-known City financier and a leader of the Municipal Reform Party, which won the recent election, has been selected to fill the post.

WON WITH BAYONET CHARGE.

Hondurans Took Nicaraguan Trenches and Captured a Cannon.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 8.—Advices received here to-day confirm the reports that President Bonilla of Honduras defeated the Nicaraguans at Namasiquo, Honduras, March 6, and again defeated them March 7 at Tuguare.

In the fight at Namasiquo the Honduran forces delivered a bayonet charge against the Nicaraguan trenches, dislodged the enemy, and in addition to a number of rifles captured one cannon.

May Represent Salvador Here.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—Dr. Estupinian, Salvadoran Minister to Mexico, whose resignation was announced in a Salvadoran dispatch yesterday, will probably go to Washington as Minister from Salvador to the United States.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, March 8.—The agitation against emigration is active here. About 700 families sailed recently from Malaga for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to-day passed a bill authorizing the Government to conclude conventions providing for adhesion to The Hague Peace Convention of 1899 with any non-signatory powers desiring to participate in the second conference.

PARIS, March 8.—The representations made to the Foreign Office by the American Embassy did not show sufficient cause to refuse the extradition of F. L. Jacobs, the American banker of Buenos Ayres, who was arrested on arriving at Marseilles on Jan. 21, charged with bankruptcy and forgery, and consequently Jacobs has been surrendered to the Argentine authorities.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—After over two months' visit to India the Amir of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, has started for Kabul, his capital. He evidently enjoyed every day of his stay in India. He was for the first time officially designated as "your Majesty" in a telegram of welcome from King Edward when he entered India, which is regarded here as significant. He has developed an immense liking for bridge whist.

Bailey to Sell James Lane Allen Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8.—The old Kentucky home of James Lane Allen is again on the market. Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, the present owner, today advertised the place for sale at public auction on March 23. This is the second sale of blue grass farms made by Senator Bailey, he having recently sold a tract of land known as the Freeman place.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

MAY ABANDON THE DAKOTA.

Great Northern Company May Hand Her Over to the Underwriters.

YOKOHAMA, March 8.—By March 11 it will be decided whether the wrecked steamer Dakota will be salved by her owner, the Great Northern Steamship Company, or be handed over to the underwriters.

No official inquiry into the wreck has been held at the United States Consulate, but the passengers are making affidavits on their personal claims.

Japanese expert opinion on the question of salvage is pessimistic.

French Cruiser a Total Loss.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, March 8.—Owing to a continuation of the gales the French cruiser Jean Bart, which went ashore on the Northwest Coast of Africa on Feb. 12, will prove a total loss.

The Columba Lost; Two Dead.

BREST, March 8.—The British steamer Columba of Cardiff, bound from that port for St. Nazaire, with coal, which caught fire while at sea, as announced last night, was burned to the water's edge and sank. The report that all her crew were saved was incorrect. Two men lost their lives.

PORTO RICANS TO ROOSEVELT.

House of Delegates Urges Him to Appoint a Native as Secretary.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 8.—The Porto Ricans are desirous of having a native of the island appointed Secretary of Porto Rico, to succeed Regis Henri Post, who has been appointed Governor in succession to Beekman Winthrop, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The House of Delegates to-day sent the following message, signed by Jose de Diego, the Speaker, to President Roosevelt, at Washington:

The House of Delegates unanimously requests you to appoint a Secretary of Porto Rico from among the natives of Porto Rico, thus giving us an opportunity to demonstrate our ability in self-government. Such an act of justice will be gratefully received by the whole country.

Francisco P. de Acuna was to-day sworn into the office as a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico in succession to Andrew Crosas, resigned. Señor de Acuna becomes head of the Departments of Health and Charities and Corrections. His appointment is satisfactory to the people of the island.

Peru's First Shipment of Petroleum.

LIMA, Peru, March 8.—The first shipment of raw petroleum from Peru, making a load of three thousand tons, left here to-day for Buenos Ayres on the steamer Circassian Prince.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whisky

Owes Its Enviable Position
To Its Purity
To Its Uniformity
To Pot-Still Production

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS

Possess the essential qualities necessary to a high-grade piano. Perfect Sweetness of Tone, Easy Action, Ideal in Construction and Finish. A standard piano at a moderate price.

The "Christman Baby Grand" is the master musician's choice.

Call or send for illustrated catalogue.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms, 35 West 14th St., N. Y.
Factory, 869-873 East 137th St., N. Y.

FLOUR FOR STARVING CHINESE

$10,000 Worth to Leave San Francisco for Shanghai on March 13.

The New York branch of the National Red Cross Society announced yesterday that $10,000 worth of flour—about 300 tons—would be shipped from San Francisco on March 13 for the famine sufferers in China. The foodstuff is sent, it was said, because Consul Rodgers at Shanghai had reported that it would be more desirable than money. The flour will be transported free by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Contributions have come in steadily for this purpose, and to aid the sufferers from the famine in Russia in the last week. The contributions of $25 for the Russian fund and $25 for the Chinese fund, made by "G. M. R.," are hereby acknowledged, in accordance with the request of the donor.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FL.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

Misses' Prince-Chap Suits.

Beautiful New Style at $18.75.

☞ Third Floor.

Too much cannot be said about the style and workmanship of our Misses' Outer Garments for Spring. They possess every style attribute that characterizes garments for the older sister, yet in no instance do they lose their youthful spirit.

Misses' Prince-Chap Suits, $18.75

All the new Spring fabrics in fine stripes, checks and plain colors shown; medium length coats, soft satin lined; collars and cuffs in pastel shades of broadcloth. Full pleated skirts. Sizes 14 to 16.

Misses' Silk Dresses, $14.75

These are of a good grade of taffeta in the leading Spring shades; full waist with lingerie yoke and sleeves finished with lace cuffs. Full pleated skirt with girdle to match. Sizes 14 to 16.

Misses' Voile Skirts, $12.75

Full pleated and trimmed with three bands of taffeta at bottom; made over handsome silk drop with large dust ruffle. Lengths 35 to 39.

Misses' ¾ Length Coats, $9.75

Made of high class Spring mixtures in light shades; self strapped; notch collar of velvet. A garment that is suitable for present wear.

☞ Basement.

Misses' $14.75 Suits, $8.98. Two very pretty styles—one semi-fitted cutaway box coat—entirely new Spring fabrics; trimmed with contrasting colors of taffeta and silk braid—very full side pleated skirt. Also Eton style, made of Panama in blue, brown and black. Trimmed with self-colored taffeta. Both suits lined with good quality of satin.

Girls' $4.50 Cashmere Dresses, $2.98.

In blue, brown and red—combination waist of silk and cashmere, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon and lace.

Misses' $3.50 Skirts, $1.97. New Spring models, made of checks and tripes—also plain blue and black Panama. Made for this sale.

Distinctive

Spring Suits & Top Coats for Men

At $15.00 to $48.00.

When your interest is excited by your needs, we would be glad to have you hold in mind that we are ready to satisfy them so far as they concern a spring suit or top-coat.

So will the tailoring of the garments satisfy all that you can demand, even though an exclusive to-order tailorman did help you to establish your standard.

There are 30 styles of top-coats and 28 styles of suits ready. No, not a complete series, but altogether representative.

Herald Saks & Company Square

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Long Kid Gloves, $2.15

Extra long; the same grade as you are likely to see elsewhere for $3.00.

This is another striking instance of the Bloomingdale buying supremacy! These gloves are 24 inches long and reach well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid, mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrists, in black only. A perfect fit guaranteed. All sizes. No mail orders filled.

Elbow Length $2.25 Black Glace Kid Gloves for $1.79

Every pair of these gloves guaranteed to fit perfectly. They are finely made of good quality glace kid, mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. All sizes.

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware or Waist Department you will be handed a very dainty little Sachet Souvenir

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

ALCOHOLISM CURED

By the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
Administered by

YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN

MODERATE COST.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
159 West 34th St., New York.
ALWAYS OPEN.
Downtown Office, 170 Broadway.
Cut this out and send for free literature and full information. (7)

Snow, snow, go away!
Spring clothes are ready.
For man and boy.

How about a soft hat "second" at $1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

To All Wearers of Eye Glasses:—

The highest medical authorities advise Re-Examination of the Eyes at least once a year. We offer without charge (or obligation) a thorough examination by any of our Oculists, all of whom are Registered Physicians of experience:—

A. W. Brewster, M.D. Marcum Kenyon, M.D.
Edw. Johnson, M. D. M. Linderoth, M.D.

Not only is this important and very valuable service rendered without charge, but if new glasses are required (and you choose to order them) they will be made up at exceedingly moderate cost.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.
223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.
5 Cortlandt St., near B'way.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
MAY 6 TO 11, INCLUSIVE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES
For Business Firms to Make Displays and Demonstrate Novelties.

PRINCIPAL STAGE PEOPLE CO-OPERATE.
FAMOUS STARS APPEAR.
SCORES OF BRILLIANT FEATURES.
MOST GIGANTIC OF FAIRS.
WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS.
For space, concessions and information apply now.

Milton Robiee, Manager. Actors' Fund Fair Com., Room D, Holland Building, 1,440 Broadway.

Be Sure You Get the Genuine.
Underberg Bitters.
The Best Bitter Liqueur. All Dealers.

A wholesome, nourishing beverage for persons in need of building up.
LAWSON'S
Guinness' Stout
BOTTLED IN DUBLIN
PINTS AND HALF PINTS
MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty St., N.Y. Established 1844.

De Pinna
Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.
New Models for Spring and Summer now on show in Boys' and Girls' Suits, Coats and Dresses.

CATARRH of the STOMACH
The only thing to do, Get
MAN-A-CEA WATER

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

JEROME TO CALL THAW'S WIFE AGAIN

Trial Goes Over to Monday When Defense Announces Close of Its Case.

DELAY ANNOYS PRISONER

District Attorney to Make Another Effort to Get Stanford White's Letters from Mrs. Thaw.

There was only a five-minute session of court yesterday in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. Counsel for the prisoner announced the decision, reached on Sunday, to rest the defense with the evidence of Mrs. William Thaw, and not to produce any more expert testimony in support of the theory that the defendant was insane at the time of the killing. The District Attorney was not prepared to go on with the case, and Justice Fitzgerald agreed to an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Jerome refused afterward to make any statement as to the witnesses he will call, or the length of time he expects to consume in rebuttal. It is known, however, that he will recall Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, as he has served a subpoena duces tecum on her. Mr. Jerome wants her to bring to court certain letters which Stanford White wrote to her, and which he believes are still in her possession. When she was on the stand she was very doubtful about whether the letters were still in existence. Mr. Jerome may confront her with the testimony of her brother, Howard Nesbit, and may ask her to explain how she forgot to mention posing for certain photographs and a statue, which were not so conventional as those she spoke of in her previous testimony.

One of the first witnesses likely to be called for the People is May McKenzie. She was subpoenaed just before the trial began, and fresh subpoenas have been served on her every day as it progressed. She was an intimate friend of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw during the Broadway period of her life, and may give valuable testimony on the acquaintance with Stanford White. It is quite certain that she will be an unwilling witness and will not say more than is forced from her by Mr. Jerome.

The District Attorney held a long conversation with Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Dr. Flint, and Dr. Mabon, the alienists retained by the People, and this revived the talk of a probable application for a Commission in Lunacy.

Thaw Protests at Delay.

Thaw came into court yesterday morning apparently hoping that the trial would go on. As soon as Justice Fitzgerald took his seat Mr. Delmas arose and said simply:

"The defense rests."

He did not offer any explanation. The District Attorney then said:

"We had no reason to believe that we should be called upon to present our case to-day. We find now that it will be manifestly impossible for us to go on this morning.

"The defense has done nothing which it had not a perfect right to do. I make no insinuations of impropriety in its action when I state that, from the statements of Mr. Delmas about a hypothetical question to embrace all the facts of the case which would not be committed to writing beforehand, I anticipated that we should proceed on that line this morning. The first intimation that this would not be done reached me yesterday afternoon. Therefore I have not any witnesses whom I can call, and I trust your honor will see that it is not altogether my fault."

Justice Fitzgerald nodded his head in assent as Mr. Jerome was speaking, and Mr. Delmas arose immediately and consented to the adjournment, which was then ordered.

Thaw was exceedingly put out and protested to his counsel. He has so much confidence in the defense advanced by his lawyers that he considers every delay another obstacles between him and freedom. Mr. Peabody visited him in the Tombs and did his best to explain to him that it was inevitable. Later Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited him.

What the Defense Has Shown.

When the prosecution closed its direct case with brief evidence of the actual killing, the counsel for the defendant set out to prove two things—first, that Thaw had some excuse for his crime, and, secondly, that he was not in a fit condition of mind to appreciate that his act was wrong. They did not plead the unwritten law, but did count on the stories of the wife and mother of the defendant to make an impression on the minds of the jurors.

The evidence shows that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw came to New York at the age of 16 and helped to support her mother and brother by posing for artists and singing in the chorus of a comic opera. In 1901 she met Stanford White, and alleges that he caused her ruin. For nearly another year she lived the life of Broadway, going to late suppers and costume balls, carrying on at least one flirtation and accepting money from White.

She met Thaw when she was a chorus girl. He sent her a bouquet of flowers, inclosing a fifty-dollar bill. She accepted the flowers and returned the money. He took her to suppers and was fully aware of the society in which she moved. Then she was sent by Stanford White to school at Pompton, N. J., and, while she was away Thaw made a proposal for her hand to her mother.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw underwent an operation at Pompton, and when she recovered from it Thaw paid the expenses of a trip to Europe for her and her mother. While they were abroad in Paris in June, 1903, he proposed to her and then learned from her own lips the way she had been treated by Stanford White. From that moment he was filled with hatred of White. Two or three months later he was traveling with her as his wife over a large part of Europe, and when Mrs. Nesbit was in some trouble in London he was cabling to Stanford White to use influence to get her out.

When Evelyn Nesbit returned to New York Thaw soon followed, and there was bitter rivalry between him and White. It was during this period that Evelyn went to Abraham Hummel's office and made an affidavit, which is in dispute. She asserts it contained a lot of things she had never said about Thaw, while the People wish to prove that in it she accused the defendant of the grossest ill-treatment of her at the very time that she pictures him as declaiming against White.

On Christmas Eve, 1903, Evelyn Nesbit broke an engagement with White to go with Thaw. A witness has testified that when White learned this, he showed a revolver and declared he would shoot the Pittsburger before daylight. Apparently the news of this reached Thaw, for after this he was never in New York without a revolver in his pocket, and entertained ideas that the "Monk" Eastman gang had been hired to kill him.

In 1904 Thaw again went abroad with Evelyn Nesbit. On their return to New York a scandal arose about their conduct, and they were put out of one hotel. To save her son from the talk of the newspapers, Mrs. William Thaw came to this city and consented to his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit. Whenever Thaw saw Stanford White he would show signs of agitation.

On the day of his wedding, April 4, 1905, Thaw made a will leaving a large sum for an investigation of his death in case there was anything suspicious about it and a codicil leaving money to certain girls whom he alleged White had wronged. For fifteen months he lived happily with his wife.

It was hinted by the defense that Stanford White did not approve of this happy condition of affairs. But as to any pursuit by White after her marriage Mrs. Thaw only testified to seeing him twice. Once as she was walking down Fifth Avenue White saw her and exclaimed, "What, Evelyn!" On another occasion, when she was in a cab on the same avenue, Stanford White was also driving, and stared hard at her. She turned up Thirty-third Street and White did also. In her agitation she drove rapidly home.

On June 25, 1906, she went with her husband to Madison Square Roof Garden, and there Thaw walked quietly up to White as he sat with his back turned at a small table and shot him dead. It is asserted by the defense that the memory of the deed of 1901, which had been told him in 1903, came over him and he could not restrain himself.

To support this theory a good deal of alienist testimony has been given to show that Thaw suffered from "brain storms" of a character so elusive that they might be of two or three different classes of insanity, but cannot be at present assigned to any particular type. He had one in June, 1903; another in November, 1903; a third in April, 1905, and the last one on June 25, 1906. From this he was recovering in August, but was still insane on Sept. 19. Other visits were paid to him by the alienists for the defense, of which no detailed testimony has been given. The last was in October, and the jury has been asked to believe that then he was on the high road to sanity. There has been no testimony introduced of any sort as to his health at present.

TO CHANGE TENEMENT LAW.

Assemblyman Sheridan Introduces a Series of Bills for This Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—A general ripping up of the tenement house law is contemplated in a series of bills introduced to-day by Assemblyman Sheridan, who comes from the Thirty-fifth New York, in the Bronx. Among other provisions are the following:

"The Commissioner of the Tenement House Department or any of his deputies or Superintendents in charge of branches of said department established in different boroughs shall have power in improvements or alterations to old tenement houses, in cases where it seems to be impractical or impossible to comply with the letter of the law without injury to other parts of the structure or materially interfere with the same, approve of other means or systems proposed by the owner or the owner's representative, provided such other modes or systems will answer the same purpose as the law intends."

"Old two-story and basement houses constructed originally for private dwelling purposes shall not be classified as tenement houses unless actually occupied by three or more separate families; the presence in the basement of an old sink or washtub shall not be sufficient cause for such classification."

TALK OF TRACTION INQUIRY.

Moreland Denies That Assembly Plans an Independent Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—A report was circulated here to-day to the effect that the Assembly would appoint a committee to investigate the traction companies of New York if the Senate should show especially active opposition to the Public Utilities bill. The Assembly is credited with being more friendly to some of the reform legislation of Gov. Hughes than is the Senate.

It was also hinted that Majority Leader Moreland would introduce the resolution for such an investigation. His committee—Ways and Means—already has the Wagner resolution calling for an investigation, and has been holding it since the session began. When asked about the report, Mr. Moreland said:

"First I've heard of it. I don't know anything about it, and don't know where such a rumor could have started. I haven't the slightest idea of putting in any such resolution, and have nothing of that character in my possession."

It would be possible for a regular standing committee of the Assembly to investigate a traction company without concurrence by the Senate. But the money that could be set aside under these conditions for expenses would ordinarily be considered inadequate.

Speaker Wadsworth made the following statement to-night relative to the report that the traction companies of New York would be investigated if they opposed the Public Utilities bill:

"No such plan was ever suggested to me and I never heard anything about it until this afternoon, when a New York newspaper correspondent asked me about it.

"The Public Utilities bill will be carefully considered and some amendments will be made to it, but I believe the bill, substantially in its present form, will be passed by the Legislature."

PRISONERS TO MAKE SIGNS.

Supt. Collins Thinks There Is Need for Them on Public Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—In order that all localities in this State may be furnished with substantial, clearly lettered signboards at reasonable prices, Supt. Collins of the State Prisons Department has arranged to furnish them from Dannemora Prison.

The construction of good roads and the use of automobiles have largely increased highway travel, and the need of signboards at the intersections of highways is much greater than it was when such travel was less general.

GOV. HUGHES COMING HERE.

Will Attend Two Dinners and Prison Ship Martyrs' Commission.

ALBANY, March 8.—Gov. Hughes stated to-day that he would go to New York tomorrow to attend dinners in the evening of the Delta Upsilon Club, a college fraternity, and of the Maritime Association.

He will remain in New York to attend on Monday morning a meeting at the office of Mayor McClellan of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Commission to consider bids for the erection of the proposed monument. The members of this commission are the Governor, the Mayor, and the Secretary of War.

Grants to Widows of Assemblymen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—A bill appropriating $1,200 each for the widows of Assemblymen Stanley of the Fifteenth New York and Donohue of the Fourteenth Kings and $1,500 for the widow of Assemblyman Burnett of Ontario was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Wainwright of Westchester. The money is what the Assemblymen would have drawn in salary. The bill was immediately handed down by the Speaker, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and immediately reported out and advanced to third reading.

An apparently harmless cough is often the forerunner of pneumonia and consumption. You can easily cure a cough; less easily, pneumonia; with difficulty, consumption.

Cure your cough with
Scott's Emulsion
and avoid pneumonia and consumption.
All druggists; 50c. and 1.00.

There is no Substitute for a Waltham Watch

The best pocket timepieces in the world are American watches, and the best American watches are Waltham watches. This is proved by the conclusive and permanent testimony of 15,000,000 Waltham watches. When a dealer offers a Swiss watch in preference to a Waltham watch, it is to secure a greater profit for himself.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

TARIFFS KEPT ON A SHELF.

Witness in Standard Oil Case Says They Were Not Posted on the Wall.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Testimony showing the basis of legal freight rates between Whiting, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., was introduced to-day at the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

After several witnesses had testified regarding the manner and places in which tariff sheets were kept, Thomas F. Leddy, who was station agent for the Alton Railroad at Whiting, Ind., at the time the concessions are alleged to have been made on the shipments of oil, testified that he had told the attorneys for the Government that the tariffs were posted on the wall of the station, but that he had since talked with representatives of the oil company and had come to the conclusion that they were kept on a shelf.

MAY STRIKE ON THE M., K. & T.

Conductors and Trainmen Demand More Wages, or They Will Go Out.

PARSONS, Kan., March 8.—Representatives of the Orders of Conductors and Trainmen of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway met here last night and voted to strike in case the officials of that system refuse the men's demand for an increase in wages.

This marks the first bolt on any of the forty-nine roads which took part in the recent conference at Chicago.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

LADIES' COATS. *In Both Stores.*

Black Taffetas Coats. Medium or three-quarter lengths. 18.00 and 25.00

Stripe and check mixed cloth Coats. Suitable for travelling. 19.50 and 32.50

LADIES' GLOVES. *In Both Stores.*

Fine quality, tan and black kid Mousquetaire Gloves. 8 button length. 1.35 per pair value 2.25

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Suits made of fancy mixed cloths, plain blue or black cheviot. Coat finished with straps and velvet collar. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50

Mixed cloth Eton or "Pony" coat Suits. Pleated skirt. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 10.50

Check gingham Dresses. Bretelle waist with short sleeves. Pleated skirt. Blue and white, pink and white, tan and white, black and white. 4.50

Three-quarter length "Box" Coats. Made of grey or brown mixed cloths. 8.75

CHILDREN'S

Plain cheviot or mixed cloth, full length Coats. 3.50

Full length Coats. Made of mixed cloth with deep velvet shoulder cape. 7.50

Russian blouse Dresses. Pleated back and front. Finished with emblem. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 4.00

White lawn guimpe Dresses finished with insertion. 3.50

Blue check Bretelle Dresses. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 1.50

Blue gingham Dresses with short sleeves. Finished with embroidery. Skirt tucked around the bottom. 2.75

INFANTS' HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Made of silk, wool, merino, lisle thread, cotton, or silk and wool.

On Saturday, March the 9th.

Sale of Infants' ribbed, spun Silk Stockings. Colors:—black, white, tan, sky blue and pink. Sizes 4 to 6½ years. 3 pairs for 1.25

First floor, Twenty-third Street.
Fifth floor, Thirty-fourth Street.

CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS. *In Both Stores.*

Blue Serge Bloomers to be worn with Sailor suits. Sizes 2 to 14 years. 75c value 1.50

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

The NEW Loeser Clothing For Men : : Of SPECIAL Standard.

THERE is no secret about making good Clothes for Men. Yet it seems that few care to go to the trouble and expense when something much cheaper will look just as well—*when it is first tried on.*

The other day a man brought in a Suit.

"I have worn this suit fifteen months altogether," he said. "I bought it here for fifteen dollars. It has been pressed twice. Just look at the collar and front—as smooth and shapely as when I first put it on. I see now why you call this Clothing of a DIFFERENT standard. It is the Clothing for me."

Loeser Clothes for men are made not only to *get* customers, but to *keep* customers.

We put honest thought and skill and *work* into the designing of patterns, the selection of fabrics and the tailor work. And perhaps that is why Loeser Clothing is taking rank in a class alone.

The new stock for Spring is the largest ever shown thus early, and, we think, the finest ever shown in Brooklyn.

Business Sack Suits are.....$12.50 to $30
Top Coats and Overcoats are.....$12.50 to $35

Young Men's Clothes : : A Specialty.

Putting just as much thought and pains into Clothes for young men as in the Clothes for their elders, we have produced Suits with a snap and smartness that many young men want but find it generally hard to secure. Suits for ages between 15 and 20 years in the new Spring styles range from.....$10 to $20 in price

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Correct Spring Hats For Men : : Ready.

SO GOOD ARE THESE HATS that we back every one of them with a rather unique guarantee—*a new Hat for any that fails to give satisfactory wear.*

So good are these Hats that men tell us again and again that they cannot find the same quality outside this Store at the price.

These characteristics are as strong in the $2 Hats as in the $3 Hats, And you will find all the new Spring styles ready.

Derbies and Soft Hats..$2 and $3
Silk Hats, at.....$6 and $7.50
Opera Hats, at.....$5 and $6

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Mousquetaire Gloves

For Spring : : New Stocks Ready.

THESE LONG FRENCH KID GLOVES come to us—are specially made for us, in fact—by the foremost of French glovemakers. They are invariably of the finest grades. They present the greatest range of styles and colors. They evidence once more the fact that Brooklyn women may most safely depend on the Loeser Store for Gloves.

$1.50 to $4.50 for Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves.

$1.50 to $3.75 for Mousquetaire Suede Gloves.

$3 Glace Kid 12 Button Gloves, $1.98.

1,680 pairs of splendid Glace Kid 12 button Gloves make for to-day one of the best Glove values of the season. They are to be had in black, white, tans and grays. Unusual value for $1.98 a pair

Some Very Remarkable Values In Oil Paintings.

HOW MODERATE ARE THE USUAL PRICES for Oil Paintings here will be readily attested by everyone who has taken the trouble to make comparisons. The Picture Store has been built up to its present position and esteem simply by demonstrating that it was possible to get and sell Pictures of real merit—Pictures by the representative artists—for a great deal less than the fancy prices people are usually asked to pay.

It is a sale of sufficient interest to make a stir wherever the Pictures of such men as Arthur Parton, George H. McCord, Leon Richet, J. H. Dolph and men of that class are known.

We print the list, showing the reductions plainly and with occasional brief comment on the artists:

	Regularly.	Now.
After the Rain, Horace Hooper. A well-known English artist who died recently and whose works are rapidly advancing in price.	$125	$100
The Shoeing Forge, T. Kollman	$95	$65
Moonlight, Warren Sheppard. Brooklyn's leading marine painter.	$100	$75
Reflections, Jean Beauduin. Showing the influence of Ridgway Knight.	$275	$200
Poultry Feeding, T. Bahieu	$100	$75
The Ruthless Sea, D. J. Gue. Logical successor of W. T. Richards.	$200	$100
Going Sleighing, Karl Witkowski. Whose pictures are the same style as those of J. G. Brown, N. A.	$195	$135
Cattle Drinking, Thos. B. Craig, A. N. A.	$125	$100
Two Is Company, A. Gabbi	$220	$175
Meadowlands, Arthur Parton. His "Moonlight on the Harlem" is one of the fine Pictures in the Metropolitan Museum.	$250	$175
Sheep Drinking, Franz de Beul. Belgium's leading cattle painter.	$250	$175
The Farm Yard, Julien Jos	$200	$150
Autumn Sunset, Thos. B. Griffin	$100	$65
Expectation, Edward Portielje. Whose quaint Holland subjects are always in demand.	$250	$175
Sunlit Waters and Shady woods, Henry B. Smith	$160	$125
Marsh Meadows, Kruseman Van Elten, N. A.	$135	$95
The Love Letter, E. Zampighi. Director of Florentine Academy.	$225	$165
The Old Home, Gustave Wiegand	$500	$200
The Fortune Teller, Harry Roseland. Brooklyn's well-known character painter.	$150	$125
The Blacksmith, J. Stoll	$95	$75
Edge of the Woods, Leon Richet. Represented in the Metropolitan Museum.	$245	$190
A Morning Call, Gilbert S. Wright. England's famous hunting scene painter.	$295	$200
Sunlight and Shadow, G. H. McCord, A. N. A. One of his paintings brought $800 at auction recently in a Brooklyn collection.	$300	$200

Third Floor.

"Easter Only 3 Weeks Off" Says the $5 to $12 Millinery

OVERFLOWING CASES NOW, to meet the demands on this famous practical Millinery at low price. Never were Hats so Springlike and dainty, so wearable and becoming as this season's styles. Most of the new round Hats are fashioned to shade the eyes in mushroom effects, bent down sailor shapes or drooping flats, and there are hosts of saucy little wing trimmed Turbans and Toques for young faces and older ones, too.

"Not in all Greater New York," said a Manhattan woman, "is there any Millinery to compare with it—with the good taste, the correctness of style and the generously used materials of fine quality, at the prices."

Second Floor.

An Oriental Rug Sale That No Man Should Miss

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON the Oriental Rug Store is filled with men, many of whom come in to look over the Rugs just as they would go into a picture gallery to see fine paintings.

To-day brings a chance not only to see one of the finest collections of Oriental Rugs we ever had, but to

Pay a Third to Half Less Than Usual

for them, because this is the annual March Sale.

The price details we give are merely hints. The Rugs themselves will best speak their values when you see them to-day:

25 Antique Persian Strips, $60 to $175 Values, at $30 to $125
$85 to $95 Kirmanshahs at $67.50
Moussouls at $18.50 to $28.50
Mele Mats, $4.95, worth up to $10
$28.50 Kazaks at $18.50
$40 Kazaks at $28.50

Third Floor.

Loeser Specialties in Cretonne Furnishings

NOT ONLY THE BROADEST and most interesting show of Cretonnes ever made in this vicinity is to be found here, but also very many original and effective ways to use these Cretonnes.

Some specialties that have convenience as well as charm to recomend them are noted here:

Necessity Closets.
A light wooden frame with sides and doors of the new Cretonnes. An extension coat hanger makes it possible to get at any garment within the closet instantly and without disturbing the others $20

French Necessaires.
Light wooden frames, mostly of white enamel, and fitted with Cretonne covered drawers and hat boxes of various sizes, $20 to $28

Rolling Bed Boxes.
A large, light box, with four compartments, each having a cover and all done in Cretonne. It is set on castors so that a touch will push it under the bed or bring it out again.....$10

A glance at these contrivances will show every housekeeper how very practical and convenient they are. For the prices quoted we will make them to order using Cretonnes which will harmonize with the decorations of any special room. They are particularly useful for Summer homes where closet room is often scarce, and if you wish them for that purpose it is not a bit too early to place the order now. Third Floor.

Italian Silk Vests for Women, $1.98.

USUAL PRICE for these beautiful Undervests is $2.95, and they cannot be imported for as little as $1.98. They are low necked and sleeveless, with daintily embroidered fronts. Colors are pink, sky blue and white. They seem to wear and launder better than any other silk Underwear made.

Second Floor, Bond St.

SEEKING CAUSE OF HARRIMAN'S TALK

Washington Speculates Over His New Policy of Public Discussion.

MAY FEAR PROSECUTION

Another Theory Is That He Is Simply Following the Lead of Rockefeller and Other Standard Oil Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—This town is still speculating as to the real reason for Edward H. Harriman's new policy of public discussion. Up at the Capitol, where there is now occasional time for the statesman lingering after the close of the session to think and talk of something besides session work, there have been two or three ingenious explanations.

One came out this afternoon and was promptly attributed to the unnamed but ubiquitous member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission who has recently been made to father more stories than all the other Government officials in town put together. This was that Mr. Harriman is still far from being out of the woods with regard to criminal prosecution for his railroad operations. It was the generally accepted opinion here that when he was summoned by the commission to give testimony at its hearing in New York he thereby received an immunity bath that would cover all his transactions. But to-day this unidentified Commissioner has discovered that nothing was developed in that hearing regarding the contract between the Harriman roads and the Clark road, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

It was the realization of this fact, so the story goes, that brought Mr. Harriman to Washington to see if something could not be done to stave off the dreaded prosecution. No such prosecution has been ordered, or, so far as has been trustworthily indicated, arranged for. But the mere lack of a fact like that is not allowed to hamper what might otherwise be so clear an explanation of Mr. Harriman's new policy.

There is another explanation to which a number of astute political forecasters adhere. It was expounded at length at the Capitol to-day, in the room of one of the most important Senate committees, a committee some of whose members have been credited heretofore with intimate knowledge of the doings and manipulations originated at 26 Broadway. The theory thus put forth is that Mr. Harriman has simply taken up his work in the line of publicity originated last Summer by the father of Standard Oil, Mr. Rockefeller, himself.

It was pointed out that soon after Mr. Rockefeller led the way in his Cleveland interviews and announced his change of attitude toward newspaper men the Standard Oil Company came to the front with a regularly constituted publicity bureau, an innovation entirely subversive of its traditional practice. Then came another step. The Presidents of railroads in which Standard Oil is interested began to talk for publication. Mellen, Ingalls, Truesdale, and others came out in the open and expressed their views. Even H. H. Rogers and James Stillman unbent somewhat and appeared in public at dinners and in other places, where they had not been known before.

"Now," says the inventive author of this explanation, "comes Harriman, who is really the head of the Standard Oil railroad interests, and begins to talk. What does it mean? Why, simply that these men have at last realized that there is such a thing as public opinion, and that it affects mightily the conduct of their business.

"They are going out to divide public opinion, that's all. They understand at last that it is almost solidly against them. They have been trying for some time to use various kinds of publicity bureaus. During the fight on the Rate bill last year they had agencies sending all sorts of stuff to the newspapers, almost all of which was promptly thrown on the floor, because it came from men whom the newspapers knew to be paid agents.

"The insurance investigation showed up the old method of buying and paying for reading notices, and that can't be worked any longer. So now they have come to see at last what they should have seen long ago, that the only real way for them to get their side before the public is the honest way of coming out in the open and presenting it themselves.

"That's why Harriman came to Washington. New York is a good-enough town for publicity in a way, but Washington has got them all beaten and Harriman knew that. He came here, where he could meet and talk with representatives of newspapers all over the country, and he put in five days doing it. Incidentally, he plans a talk with the President. That was right in line with his policy, for, of course, if he can talk with the President freely and set forth his views as he wants to, there is always a chance that he can do himself some good.

"And, besides, that will give him an opening for coming down again and having another session with the newspaper men. You watch and see if I am not right."

The President has not made any engagement for an interview with Mr. Harriman, it was said at the White House to-day, but he will be glad to see him whenever he comes to Washington, just as he is glad to see any one else. Some days ago Maxwell Evarts, one of Mr. Harriman's counsel, was at the White House, and in response to inquiries as to whether the President would see Mr. Harriman he was told that he would at any time.

SPOONER HASN'T CHOSEN YET

Senator Will, However, Associate Himself with a Law Firm Here.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, according to a friend in this city, has not yet made any plans for associating himself with a law firm in this city. It is understood that the Senator, who has announced his intention to come to New York to practice law, proposes to form such an alliance, although he has not yet taken any steps in this direction.

Senator Spooner has already denied the rumor that he was to become General Counsel for the Hill lines. In denying this report he took occasion to say that he would not become counsel for any single corporation.

BANK CASE HERE LIKE FICTION TALE

Magazine Story Paralleled in Suit Against the Citizens' Central National.

GUARANTEE OF A NOTE

Bank's Demurrer Against the Receiver's Attempt to Collect Sustained by the Court.

The fiction story has once more been paralleled by fact. In the February number of a magazine there is a Wall Street story about a man who got a National bank to guarantee his note, and on this apparently gilt-edged security easily raised funds. When the note became due payment was refused on the ground that a National bank is forbidden by its Federal charter to guarantee notes. The objection readers made to this story was the improbability of finding any financial institution which, through ignorance or otherwise, would thus volate the law.

Mikael Samuels, who did business under the name of Mikael Samuels & Co., owed the Central National Bank $10,000 on a note and was unable to pay. On Jan. 4, 1904, he went to the Cooper Exchange Bank, which was then doing business at 20 Avenue A, and asked to borrow $12,000 on his note, saying that payment would be guaranteed by the Central National Bank. This was satisfactory to Samuel Gotthelf, the President, and the loan was made. The following guarantee accompanied the note:

For and in consideration of $1, and other good and valuable considerations, the Central National Bank of the City of New York hereby guarantees to the Cooper Exchange Bank the payment at maturity of a loan of $12,000 made this day to Mikael Samuels & Co. by the Cooper Exchange Bank.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By EDWIN LANGDON, President.

Of the money raised on this note $10,000 was turned over to the Central National Bank in settlement of the old note. In the same month Samuels was declared bankrupt.

On March 12, 1904, the Central National Bank and the National Citizens' Bank consolidated under the name of the Citizens' Central National Bank. The guaranteed note became due on May 4 of the same year, and was not paid by the bankrupt.

About a year later the Cooper Exchange Bank became bankrupt, and R. Ross Appleton was appointed receiver. John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of 170 Broadway acted as his attorney. In searching through the defunct bank's assets, the Samuels note, with its accompanying guarantee, was discovered. Mr. Hutchinson began suit for the receiver against the consolidated bank. The latter demurred to the complaint on the ground that a cause of action had not been established, the Federal banking law forbidding and making void any guarantee. It was argued before Justice MacLean last June and the demurrer set aside, but was later sustained by the Appellate Division.

The lawyer for the receiver, however, got leave to amend his complaint. This was similarly demurred to. Justice O'Gorman, in a decision handed down yesterday, sustained the demurrer. Mr. Hutchinson announces that if necessary he will carry the question to the United States Supreme Court.

GOD OF WAR HELPED DEWEY

Spanish Minister's Comment on Admiral's Remark About Divine Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—"My mission to the United States is to help cement the ties of friendship," said Señor Don Ramon Pina, the new Spanish Minister, in an interview to-day. "I have not come here," continued the Minister, "to remind the American Government that it defeated us in a conflict, but I have come on a mission to help both countries live down the unpleasant past."

When his attention was called to a recent communication Admiral Dewey addressed to a correspondent in which the hero of Manila Bay said that he had won his victory over the Spanish fleet with "divine aid," Señor Pina said:

"Please do not consider me irreverent, but if Admiral Dewey won his victory in Manila Bay by 'divine aid' I think it must have been the 'God of War'—the aid that iron gave him in conquering wood."

SAVES A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Agile Lawyer Perkins Hauls Drowning Man Out of the Hudson.

Randolph Perkins, Jr., of Union County, who was the Republican leader in the New Jersey Assembly last year, was instrumental yesterday in saving the life of a man who attempted suicide by jumping from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Newark while she was on her 8:40 A. M. trip from Cortlandt Street.

The boat was in mid river when the would-be suicide leaped from the deck.

"Man overboard!" shouted a passenger, and the boat was stopped.

Deckhands put a ladder over the side and Mr. Perkins, who stood near and who is something of an athlete, forestalled them and ran nimbly down the ladder. He succeeded in grasping the man by the collar and then passed under his arms a rope thrown down by the deckhands. By the time Mr. Perkins regained the deck the man was drawn up.

The passengers crowded around Mr. Perkins to compliment him on his agility and courage, but he disavowed any claim to especial credit, and when the boat reached Jersey City took refuge in his law office, in the Commercial Trust Building.

The man who tried to drown himself was taken to Police Headquarters. He said he was Eugene Goly, 37 years old, of 202 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan. He said some one in New York—he would not say who—had threatened to shoot him, and he thought drowning was an easier death.

"Well, if you are in earnest about wishing to die," said Acting Chief James Rooney, "I think your chance is better in New York than in Jersey City, so we'll send you back."

GIRL LEAVES HOME TO DIE.

Lillian Paulethier Writes Her Mother That She Will Commit Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, March 8.—While searching for her daughter Lillian, 15 years old, whose absence from home at supper time caused considerable anxiety, Mrs. Paulethier went into the Millbury Post Office to-night and found there a letter from the girl addressed to her and written in Worcester this afternoon and mailed in the Union Station, as shown by the postmark.

The note stated briefly that the girl was going to Boston to commit suicide. She was disappointed in her girlish love affair, her parents say. The police believe that the name and address of "William J. Wood, 205 West End Avenue, New York," may have bearing on the case. The mother found this in her daughter's notepaper box to-night.

The White Motor Car Company has a garage at 205 West End Avenue. Mr. Wood stored his automobile there several months ago. The same Mr. Wood is now storing his machine at 42 West Sixty-second Street. Employes at the latter establishment do not know his initials. There is no W. J. Wood in the City Directory.

JILTED, HE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Woman De Burt Admired Shuts the Door in His Face—He Will Die.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Repulsed by Mrs. Florence Patterson, with whom he was in love, Henry De Burt, a prominent contractor, shot himself at the door of her home, 1,416 Prospect Avenue, one of Cleveland's fashionable residence streets, this afternoon. He is dying.

In De Burt's trunk were found many letters from Mrs. Patterson, but it appeared that recently she had discarded him. This afternoon she answered a call to her door, but seeing De Burt she closed it in his face. A shot rang out, and Mrs. Patterson opened the door again to find the man lying in a pool of blood. Mrs. Patterson, it is said, had been separated from her husband and she is not widely known here.

Dressed Baby Before Suicide.

After dressing her two-year-old baby and insisting that her husband go out with it for a walk, Mrs. Bridget McCabe, 22 years old, committed suicide last night in her rooms at 336 East Thirty-ninth Street. Her husband found her dead when he returned. He was unable to give the police any reason why she should have taken her life. An empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid was found beside her body.

GAMBLERS' SUITS FOR DAMAGES VOID

Court Holds Their Services Valueless in Personal Injuries Action.

CLASSED WITH BURGLARS

Case in Which a Bookmaker's Earnings Were Considered by Lower Court Reversed.

The Justices of the Appellate Division decided yesterday that a man engaged in bookmaking or gambling of any kind cannot allege his earning capacity in an action for the recovery of damages for an injury any more than a pickpocket or a burglar may.

The action in which the decision was made was that of William S. Murray, an employe of Frank Farrell, the bookmaker, against the Interurban Street Railway Company. Murray sued for $25,000 damages and alleged that he earned $70 a week as a commissioner for Farrell. Justice Newburger, trying the case, charged the jury that they could not disregard the plaintiff's earning capacity while he was able to work. It was on this statement that the Appellate Division reversed the verdict, Justice Laughlin, who wrote the opinion of the court, saying:

No one would contend that if a pickpocket should have his hands cut off by another that the amount which he realized in that pursuit prior to the injury could be used as a basis of the damage; nor would any one contend that a burglar, if injured by the negligent act of another, which prevented his following his criminal career, could use the amount which he had formerly realized as the basis of a recovery; yet in either instance they might as well be resorted to as the evidence in the case before us. The law does not permit proof of its violation for the purpose of enriching the pockets of another.

STREET RAILWAY LIABLE.

Damage Verdict for a Broken Pavement Between Tracks Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that it is the duty of a street railway company to keep the pavement between its tracks in repair, and that a corporation neglecting such duty is responsible for the injury to persons caused by such negligence.

In making this decision the court affirmed a judgment for $2,500 in favor of Hugo Schuster, an infant, against the Forty-second Street Railway Company. The boy, in crossing the street, fell into a hole in the pavement, and before he could recover himself was run over.

R

Try a cut of prime Roast Beef with a glass of Evans' Ale at luncheon or dinner, and see how much stronger you will become.

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3087

Old
J. H. Cutter
Whiskey
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Blend

A Safe and Profitable Investment for You

7% Preferred Stock
Regal Shoe Company

The Regal Shoe Company (authorized capital $2,500,000 Preferred and $2,500,000 Common Stock) offers for public subscription 15,000 shares of its 7 per cent. Preferred Stock at the par value of $100 per share—dividends payable quarterly the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, calculating from date subscription is received by us.

For the Large or Small Investor

Regal 7% Preferred is offered to *you*—the private investor seeking a safe and profitable investment—whether you want one share at $100 or 100 shares for $10,000. It is a good investment for the large investor, and equally good and just as available for the workingman and smaller investor.

Investigate Through Your Banker

Send for the Prospectus giving complete information—then, if still in doubt, *ask the advice of your banker or broker*, for here is an investment that will bear the fullest investigation.

A Demonstrated Profit-Earning Investment

The business of the Regal Shoe Company has shown an average annual increase of 49 1-2% since the date of organization fourteen years ago. The average annual net profit for the *past eleven years* has been considerably in excess of the $175,000 necessary to pay 7% on the total issue of Preferred Stock. Recent years have shown the largest profit.

Gross sales first year (1893)	$ 14,837.64
Gross sales last year (1906)	5,177,403.48
Net profit first year (1893)	$ 812.59
Net profit last year (1905)	278,906.08

Increased Business and Profits Assured

Note the net profit for the year 1906 ($278,906.08). Only $175,000.00 is required to pay the 7% dividend on the entire issue—$2,500,000 Preferred Stock.

But the public demand for Regal Shoes has far outstripped the capacity of our factories, in spite of frequently increased facilities. By increasing the Company's working capital, enlarging its manufacturing facilities, operating new stores and agencies (for which we to-day have 7,369 signed applications) to meet the demand now existing for its goods, it is conservatively estimated that the net earnings will be doubled.

No "Promotion" Stock

Every dollar received from the sale of this stock will be turned into the treasury of the Corporation and used for the immediate enlargement of its factory capacity and for taking care of business already assured. The issue of this stock involves no change in management of the Company—the present owners are not selling out. The Regal Shoe Company is simply offering the public—who have made its success possible—an opportunity to share in the profits of its business.

Nothing Speculative

This stock is not issued to liquidate any indebtedness. All the assets are in plain sight—to be seen, felt and counted. The existence of these tangible assets makes money invested in Regal 7% Preferred absolutely safe.

Extracts from the minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting on February 20, 1907:

"Resolved, that before the payment of any dividends upon the Common Stock of the Company, there shall be—in addition to all reserves required by the provisions of the Certificate of Organization to be made—a surplus amounting to at least $350,000.00, and no dividend upon the Common Stock of the Company shall be paid except from surplus and net profits in excess of such reserve and such $350,000.00 surplus."

Surplus $350,000 Before Dividend on Common Stock Is Paid

This surplus fund is an amount equal to *two entire years' dividends* at 7% on the total issue of Preferred Stock, and the Company's statement of February 1, 1907, shows that $283,074.07 of this fund is already accumulated.

Send for Complete Prospectus To-day

Sixty-five leading banks in the largest cities are acting as depositories for receiving subscriptions and delivering Stock. If you are interested in making a safe investment of $100 or $1000 or more that will earn a steady 7%, get the complete Prospectus containing full information about Regal 7% Preferred and facts about the business of the Regal Shoe Company in any Regal Shoe store—or write for a copy to-day to the Executive Office. Address all inquiries,

E. J. BLISS, Treasurer Regal Shoe Co.
506 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

Factories, East Whitman, Mass.

20 Stores in Greater New York.

HAS RUSSIA GIVEN BIRTH TO A NEW TOLSTOY?

An author, of unknown identity, writing under the name of "Erastov," has astonished Russia with the gloomy power of his first work, "The Retreat"—a novel carrying a supremely realistic description of conditions within the Russian lines during the late war—a picture by Verestschagin done into prose. Mlle. Sophie Witte, sister of the ex-Premier, has made a condensation of this powerful work for to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.

Among dozens of other features which will make to-morrow's issue of this paper one indispensable to those who would keep up with the march of the world's work, are:

THE PROPOSED NEW YORK BEAUTIFUL:
An account of the daring plan just suggested by the Commission for the Improvement of the City. With five pages of magnificent pictures, showing the proposed new streets, plazas, viaducts and parks.

A PROBLEM AND A MAN:
Theodore P. Shonts, who has come to grapple with the transportation crisis, appreciates its difficulties and promises to have the grit and ability to meet them.

THE CLIMBERS:
Another article of the series which has delighted New York; being accounts of the careers of aspirants for social position. This article is a sane and reassuring story of a good woman, who without effort, found herself on the clear path to the top of the social ladder.

THE DOWNFALL OF FEHIM PASHA:
The unparalelled career of tyranny followed so long by the Sultan's hated favorite has been checked at last. A strange chapter in the history of modern government.

ACROSS EUROPE IN AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES:
An illustrated description of the tour of 4,000 miles in American-built machines, proposed for this Summer.

WHAT A YALE MAN SPENDS AND HOW HE SPENDS IT:
Studies in college student expenditure, made by Professor Baily, reveal some striking figures.

THE FROZEN NORTH, PAINTED BY A RUSSIAN GENIUS:
At the cost of fearful hardships, Alexander Borissoff has produced a series of pictures of the fantastic phenomena of the ice-clad earth which have aroused the enthusiasm of Europe. Soon to be exhibited here.

UNITED STATES SENATORS WHO HAVE REMAINED POOR:
Not a few members of the miscalled "Millionnaires' Club" have sacrificed opportunities of wealth for the country's service and a pitiful salary.

HEROISM AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND:
The story of the intrepid Dutchmen who, led by Prince Henry of the Netherlands went to the rescue of the "Berlin's" passengers. With the first pictures that have reached this country.

MR. DOOLEY ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE:
While the Irish philosopher is as funny as ever, in his latest dissertation there is particularly noticeable a strain of serious purpose.

HY. MAYER, THE TIMES cartoonist, has been observing the unseen mechanism of the various playhouses, with results which will delight the readers of to-morrow's TIMES.

All This and Much More in

The New York Times To-morrow.

Those who fail to get and to read to-morrow's Times will miss a great literary and pictorial treat. To be sure of a copy, leave an order with your newsdealer to-day.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO BE BUYING THE B. K. & CO. SPECIAL LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS AND OUR INTRODUCTORY SALE HAS ACHIEVED ITS PURPOSE. FOR TO-DAY:

Collars 10 Cents Each—$1.20 Per Dozen
Cuffs 20 Cents—$2.40 Per Dozen

THESE ARE REGULARLY 15 CENTS EACH, TWO FOR A QUARTER FOR COLLARS AND 25 CENTS A PAIR FOR CUFFS.

AS GOOD AS THE HIGHER PRICED BRANDS AND FIFTY STYLES HERE TO CHOOSE FROM.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

STEAMSHIP DEAL BLOCKS MONOPOLY

Merchants and Miners Is in Control of the Boston and Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN ROAD ITS ALLY

Community of Interest Among the Three Prevents Morse's Control of Coastwise Ocean Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, by obtaining control of the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company and effecting a community of interest agreement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has blocked Charles W. Morse's scheme for control of all coastwise lines.

Morse never made any attempt to get the Merchants and Miners'. The owners would not have sold out, as the stock is held largely by the Jenkins and other wealthy old Maryland families who are so well satisfied with it that they would not part with it.

The price paid for the Boston & Philadelphia was about $2,000,000. President Whitney of Baltimore was sent to New York with a free hand. Michael Jenkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is one of the largest holders of Merchants and Miners' stock, and Mr. Whitney has been in communication with him by telephone daily as to the progress of his negotiations.

After several conferences had been held, Mellen and Whitney reached the conclusion that the best deal for their purposes was one by which the Merchants and Miners' should purchase the Boston & Philadelphia Company from the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and enter into a traffic agreement with the railroad which would prevent Morse from doing what he liked with the freight of the coastwise lines. Mr. Jenkins said to-day:

"The Merchants and Miners will change none of its officers, its directory will continue as at present, its operations will be conducted from Baltimore as now, and its policy of affording the best coastwise service will continue. The acquisition of the new corporation will strengthen us. This line, which has its headquarters in Boston, will lose its identity when the merger plans are completed, and the enlarged company will continue to be known as the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.

"The Merchants and Miners is not now and never has been for sale. I can say that no price has ever been placed upon it."

Decatur H. Miller, Jr., Second Vice President and a Director of the company, said:

"Our company is something of a family matter, and the control is held within the Board of Directors. Everything is harmonious with us, and our employes look upon the company as being the very best transportation line.

"It would be a calamity to let control of this company get away from Baltimore. It has been here ever since its organization and means a great deal to the city. The Merchants and Miners is the one line remaining which has not been sold to outside interests, and we mean to keep control here."

The annual meeting of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company will be held here on March 20. It is believed that at this meeting steps will be taken to increase the issue of capital stock. At the last session of the Legislature the company secured authority to raise the capital stock from $2,900,000 to $6,000,000, but so far none of the new stock has been issued. The company has outstanding $300,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, making its total capitalization now only $2,300,000. This is regarded as a low capitalization for such a property.

The Merchants and Miners will make an exchange of securities with the railroad company. This could be done by an issue of capital stock to the amount of $2,000,000 or probably more, which would be turned over to the railroad company in return for the stock of the Boston and Philadelphia Company, recently purchased from the Winsors.

This would make more secure the position of Mellen in his ocean fight against Morse's growing power. It is also stated that when the new arrangement is in working order the Merchants and Miners will make a strong bid for new Florida and Gulf business in competition with the Morse lines. A new steamship line from Baltimore to Jacksonville may be the first move, and the extension will probably be continued until several Gulf ports are made terminals of trade from Baltimore. The Merchants and Miners owns terminal property in Jacksonville.

C. W. MORSE BACK IN TOWN.

Planned in Havana to Develop Steamship Interests—$1,000,000 Hotel.

Charles W. Morse, who with a party of friends has been on a trip to Havana and Southern ports in the United States, returned to town yesterday. Mr. Morse while away made plans for the development in several directions of the steamship interests which he represents. The report that Mr. Morse was to establish a new turbine steamship service between this port and Havana referred, it was learned yesterday, to a decision to use the turbine ships Harvard and Yale of the Metropolitan Line for the Havana service during the Winter.

The consolidation of the Metropolitan Line with the Ward Line, both of which have been acquired by Mr. Morse, and which, with his other coastwise lines, are to be merged into the Consolidated Steamship Company, already organized, with a capital of $60,000,000, will make it possible to shift these boats from one service to another.

One of the plans now being considered by Mr. Morse and his associates is the establishment of a large and modern hotel in Havana, Cuba, to cost $1,000,000 and to be run in co-operation with the steamship service to that port. An associate of Mr. Morse said yesterday that such a plan was being worked out and that it would probably be put into effect.

Those who accompanied Mr. Morse were President A. H. Curtis of the National Bank of North America, Calvin Austin, President of the Consolidated Steamship Company; Robert L. Fowler, and Thomas Sturgis. The party went first to Havana on board the new Ward liner Havana, and thence to Key West, where the party went aboard the Rio Grande of the Mallory Line. Aboard this ship the Morse party visited Galveston, Port Arthur, Savannah, and other Southern ports, returning to this city by train from Jacksonville.

GOOD DOG PINO BURIED.

Swansen's Workmen Get a Half Holiday to Attend the Funeral.

Pino, a St. Bernard dog owned by John Swansen, who runs a dry dock at the foot of Warren Street, Jersey City, was buried yesterday in the yard. The fifty men employed by Swansen had a half holiday for the funeral. The dog was 16 years old, and had been before the Police Court three times on charges of biting men employed by Swansen, who cheerfully paid the fines imposed.

Pino was put in a coffin made by Swansen's workmen and buried alongside another dog named Watt, the son of Pino, who was buried two years ago. Refreshments were provided for the men at the funeral, and they enjoyed the occasion hugely.

Mr. Swansen says that the cement in which Pino was incased, and with which the coffin was filled, will so incrust the dog that in three years he will be able to recover Pino as a stone dog and put him on a pedestal in the office.

BIG STOLEN DIAMOND FOUND.

Youth Who Took $1,600 Gem Gave It to Sweetheart, Who Sold It for $75.

A diamond valued at $1,600, which has been missing from the establishment of Charles F. Wood & Co., 1 Maiden Lane, since 1904, was recovered in Jersey City yesterday.

On Tuesday Acting Chief of Police James F. Rooney learned that on the previous Saturday two girls, Sadie Rogers and Agnes Powell, had sold a diamond at much less than its value in the store of Emanuel Krause, a jeweler at 74 Newark Avenue. Inspector Frank Monahan and Detective James F. Larkins found the girls, and the Rogers girl said the stone had been given to her by her sweetheart. The two girls were arrested at the Rogers girl's home, 129 Bright Street. At Police Headquarters Miss Rogers said she got the stone from William Griffith, a youth living at 60 Siedler Avenue. He was arrested shortly after. He admitted that he had taken the diamond when employed in the jewelry store of Wood & Co. some time in August, 1904. He said he had found the stone on a table after the safes had been closed for the day. He kept it until Saturday last, when he gave it to Miss Rogers to keep for him.

The firm was notified, and Mr. Wood went to Jersey City and identified the stone. He said it had been set in a ring and was worth $1,600. All three persons were held.

Search for Texas Diamond Thief.

All the members of the police force of this city have been ordered to look for the man who, as told in THE TIMES committed a daring diamond robbery a few days ago from the store of the J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Company in Houston, Texas. The police believe that the thief is one of a band which has been operating in the South and West. The stolen jewels are valued at $40,000.

FRENCH LINE SUED FOR $90,000 DAMAGES

Prof. Wurts of Yale and Family Complain of a Voyage of Anguish.

DAUGHTER BITTEN BY A RAT

Libelants Aver, Too, That Immigrants, "Coarse and Vulgar," Mingled with the Cabin Passengers.

A suit of interest to steamship men was begun yesterday in the United States District Court, in which the libelants ask for $90,000 as damages for the "physical pain and mental anguish" they suffered on a voyage from Havre to this port on the French liner La Gascogne last September. The suit was filed by Baldwin & White, lawyers of 27 Pine Street, and the complainants are John Wurts, Professor of Law in Yale; his wife, Florence Wurts, and their daughters, Laura J. and Eleanora.

The suit is brought against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The professor asks $15,000 for his physical and mental sufferings and his wife and daughters want $25,000 each. The daughter Eleanora is a minor and sues for the recovery of damages through her father as guardian.

Prof. Wurts and his family booked passage on La Gascogne in Paris for a sailing on Sept. 15. He alleges that the character of the passengers, to whom transportation on La Gascogne is restricted, was kept from him, and when the second-class tickets were purchased he was informed that his fellow-travelers would be of the same refinement as passengers of the same class traveling on the larger steamers. The only objectionable things about the vessel, he alleges the Paris agent told him, were her size and speed.

Daughter Bitten by a Rat.

Two hours out from Havre, the professor says in his complaint, he found out that things had been misrepresented to him, and the mental anguish of the family began. He charges that the steerage passengers were allowed to invade the second cabin, and that these "peasants or immigrants" were "rough, coarse, illsmelling, dirty, vulgar, and offensive persons, who would not conduct themselves in a decent and decorous manner."

To add to the mental suffering endured he alleges that the family had to eat at the same tables with the immigrants, who were not cleanly.

Part of their suffering was the constant apprehension that they might contract some disease, while another cause was the invasion of rats. One of the daughters was bitten by a rat while in her berth.

Like the suit of the Wurts family, the answer of the French Line made yesterday by Paul Faguet, the general manager, was rather unusual. He declared in part that no steamship line could guarantee to any particular passengers the table manners of the remainder, nor could a line refuse to sell a second-class ticket to a man or woman because his or her clothes did not fit or please the artistic taste of some other passenger.

"The steamer La Gascogne," said Mr. Faguet, "was used on that trip in September as a supplementary boat, and so she carried only second class and steerage. The steerage passengers, or immigrants, were not allowed to mingle with those in the cabin.

Can't Guarantee Table Manners.

"As a matter of fact, the second class on that trip were in the first-class accommodations. There may have been in the second class some immigrants who had money and desired to travel in that way. We can't refuse to sell a man a ticket because his coat does not fit.

"Surely there could be no complaint as to the food served, because it is a recognized fact that the food served on the French Line is the equal of that served on any of the finest vessels.

"As to the manners of some of those on board—well, a line cannot guarantee the manners or the refinement of those who purchase tickets. No demonstration is asked as to one's ability to eat properly before a ticket is sold. You may be assured that all those in the second cabin were well looked after and all were treated alike.

"As to there being rats on La Gascogne, I can simply say that I wish some one would show me a ship on which there are no rats."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—Prof. John Wurts of the Yale Law School declined to make any statement to-night in connection with the libel filed by him in his own behalf and that of his wife and two daughters in the sum of $90,000 against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the steamship La Gascogne, its officers and crew, at New York to-day.

QUERNHEIM MURDER CLUES.

St. Louis Police Accuse Victim's Nephew of Killing Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Certain clues in the murer of the rich Mrs. Kate Quernheim of 3,720 Vest Avenue, who was shot and beaten to death in her home late yesterday afternoon, are the marks of a hand on the victim's breast and the bloody prints of fingers on a piece of clothing.

Mrs. Quernheim's nephew, Edwa Bergmann, twenty-nine years old, w is also wanted for breaking into mother's home here last January, charged with the murder. He is an soldier of the United States Army and known by several aliases. There is a police dragnet throughout the city and surrounding country to apprehend hi Detectives trailed him to a saloon whe he was excited Thursday night and tri to raise money. Articles stolen from t Quernheim home were recovered from pawnship. The description of the m who pawned them fits Bergmann. He w seen around the Quernheim home la night; his coat and vest, discarded, be blood stains. His pal, Harry Muermey has been arrested.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Capt. C. H. Nell, artillery, will make four visits to Ly and Schenectady and five to Bayonne dur the months of March and April to inspect marine material.

Second Lieut. W. H. Bell, Jr., First Caval will temporarily assume charge of construct work at Fort Bliss, relieving Capt. H. L. Mc Powell, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. H. J. Hirsch, Twentieth Infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. W. L. Simps Quartermaster.

Capt. A. Aloe, First Infantry, recruiting fficer, will proceed to Lodi and Wooster, Oh for the purpose of securing certain evide necessary to complete the trial of an enlis man now before a court-martial at Colum Barracks.

Assignments to regiments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed: B. L. Burch, Fourteenth Cavalry; E. M. Whiting, First Caval E. G. Elliot, Ninth Cavalry; G. H. Wym Eelventh Cavalry; V. R. Bell, First Caval H. W. Baird, Fifth Cavalry; A. H. Jon Thirteenth Cavalry; C. L. Stevens, Fifteen Cavalry; F. K. Chapin, Third Cavalry; J. Fickel, Twenty-ninth Infantry; J. W. Fifth Infantry; E. Burt, Tenth Infant R. R. Lincoln, Second Infantry; W. F. Sha Fourteenth Infantry; W. F. L. Hartig Fourth Infantry; B. Magruder, Eighteenth fantry; G. H. Huddleson, Fifteenth Infant H. M. Roach, Jr., Third Infantry; G. E. Kelly, Thirtieth Infantry; G. C. Kelle Twenty-ninth Infantry; C. McP. Jann Twelfth Infantry; H. H. Pritchett, Fifth fantry; E. L. Field, Thirtieth Infantry; E. Huck, Seventeenth Infantry; J. Baxter, Twenty-ninth Infantry; R. James, Eighth Infant L. R. Fredendall, Second Infantry; R. Lemly, Eighteenth Infantry; F. Thorp, Twenty-seventh Infantry; A. E. Brown, Seventeenth Infantry; J. C. McD. Lockett, Eighteenth Infantry; E. Robinson, Seventh Infant and C. H. Loucheim, Twelfth Infantry.

Lieut. W. D. Davis, Deputy Surgeon Gener is relieved from station at Governors Isla and will station in New York in connect with his duty as Chief Surgeon, Department the East.

The Navy.

Rear Admirals S. M. Akley and B. F. Til commissioned.

Capts. F. E. Sawyer and T. B. Howard co missioned.

Commanders H. C. McL. Huse and T. Snow den commissioned.

Lieut. Commander R. F. Lopez detached Perry, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. Williams detached the Florida, Indian Head and resume duties.

Lieut. M. H. Simons detached the Lancast to duty as aide to the commandant of ya League Island.

Ensign R. S. Holmes detached the Florida, Bureau of Ordnance.

Assistant Surgeons R. Hayden, E. V. Vo and F. W. Smith, appointed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Schwe detached the Florida, to naval hospital, N folk.

First Lieut. J. H. White, U. S. M. C., co missioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Galveston at Che-Foo, Georgia Hampton Roads, Florida at Norfolk, Rocket Norfolk, Raleigh at Hong Kong.

Sailed—Leonidas, from Guantanamo for Por mouth, N. H.

The Don Juan de Austria was placed out commission yesterday at the navy yard, Por mouth, N. H.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ADOPTS SUBWAY PLAN ALSO A SEA PARK

Board of Estimate to Buy a Slice of Rockaway Point from Huntington Estate.

NASTY SLAP AT COLER

He Wants to Do Something for Brooklyn—"Why Not Resign?" Asks Metz.

Both the form of contract for the proposed new Lexington Avenue subway and that for the first section of the subway loop between the bridges were approved yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The plan to establish a city park at Rockaway Beach was adopted, and in the course of one of the many discussions which marked the meeting Borough President Ahearn exchanged raps with the Mayor, a proceeding which may or may not have political significance.

There was a resolution before the board authorizing the transfer of $7,000 from the appropriation of the Commissioners of Accounts to the Law Department.

Borough President Ahearn said he wanted to know more about what he was voting on.

"The money," said the Mayor, sharply, "is to pay the expenses of investigating the books in your office."

"Well, can't the Commissioners of Accounts do that?" asked Mr. Ahearn.

"They can," responded the Mayor, angrily. "If you object this will not pass to-day, but you can rest assured that the work of investigation will be done, nevertheless."

Mr. Ahearn hesitated a moment and then withdrew his objection. The Law Department has been making an investigation of Mr. Ahearn's office, and the Commissioners of Accounts have not been very active in furnishing data the Corporation Counsel desires.

The two subway contracts were approved speedily, only Borough President Coler voting against the Lexington Avenue form. He said he was unwilling to pass contracts for any more subways in Manhattan until something was done for Brooklyn.

"I want to do something for Brooklyn," he said, a trifle petulantly.

"Why don't you resign?" asked Controller Metz.

The loop contract went through without dissent, as did the report of the special committee appointed to look into the seaside park matter. The committee reported in favor of the city laying out a park in that portion of the Rockaway spit directly east of Rockaway Point, and which is known as the Huntington estate, together with the property to the east to a line about one mile west of the property of the Rockaway Park Association.

The park is to be put on the map immediately, and will comprise 350 acres, extending from Jamaica Bay to the ocean.

PAPERS BLOCK ELEVATED.

An Odd Accident Halts Sixth Avenue Traffic for Two Hours.

A bundle of newspapers on the tracks caused the derailment of the first car of a north-bound Sixth Avenue elevated train at Forty-second Street about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It took nearly two hours to get it in place again. Meanwhile traffic on that track was at a standstill.

The bundle of papers, in charge of Abraham Mannix, a distributer, fell from the platform to the tracks, and while Mannix was trying to recover them the motorman shouted that if the man would stand aside he would knock the papers out of the way. When the first wheel hit the bundle the whole truck veered and the wheels ran off on to the ties.

Jury Disagrees Over Teeth and Kisses.

The suit of Mrs. Rose Wilson against Adolph Stein, a dentist, for damages for assault and false arrest went to the jury yesterday and the jury disagreed. Mrs. Wilson testified that the dentist had attempted to kiss her while she was in the operating chair, and when she objected, followed her to the street and had her arrested. Stein denied the kissing charge, but said Mrs. Wilson had refused to pay the bill. The case will be tried again.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

When You're Buying

Woolens, it's a comfort to know that you are choosing from a stock that is free from trash and shams.

All that is needed, then, is to find the pattern that pleases you at the price you want to pay.

Our fabrics and selling methods fully illustrate this possibility.

Suitings as low as $25 Trouserings as low as $6.50

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Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
Day 9 to 6
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
Evenings 8 to 9.30
NEW YORK CITY
ON FREE VIEW
Beginning TO-DAY

Highly Valuable Paintings
and Water Colors
BELONGING TO
Judge Samuel L. Bronson
Mr. Julius O. Frank
Mr. Theodore Marburg
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
On Friday Evening next, March 15
At Mendelssohn Hall
ALSO ON EXHIBITION
An Exceedingly Valuable Collection of
Chinese Art Objects
Imperial Treasures and Curios
Porcelains, Jades, Enamels, Bronzes, Imperial Necklaces and Ornaments. Jeweled Head-dress of the Empress Dowager. Extraordinary Fans, Textiles, Throne Chair of Emperor Ch'ien-lung. Remarkable Palace Screens and Panels
BELONGING TO THE CONNOISSEUR
Auguste F. Chamot
For many years a prominent resident of Pekin, and who, during the Boxer uprising in 1900, procured a number of
Extraordinary Objects of Art and Relics
that had formerly belonged to members of
THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
At the American Art Galleries
On Saturday Afternoon next, March 16th
Catalogues will be forwarded on application to the managers.
THE SALES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY OF
The American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

W. L. DOUGLAS
BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W. L. Douglas Shoes? If not, I believe I can give you a good and sufficient reason why it would pay you to wear them. I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing your celebrated $3.50 shoes for the last nine years, and can say I get as much style, wear and comfort as I formerly had from Custom Shoes costing $7.00 and $8.00. Yours truly, R. GUILES, Coal Dealer, 2330 First Ave., New York City.

I receive thousands of unsolicited testimonials every year, giving the experience of those who, after many years of trial, have found W. L. Douglas shoes to be the best produced for the price. A package of their original letters will be mailed you free for the asking.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE
CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having them. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK SHOE STORES:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
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974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
478 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

'MIDDIES' MAY ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

If Permission of Navy Officials Can Be Secured Crew Will Enter.

HOPE TO GET CONSENT

Annual Race with Pennsylvania Off on Account of Inability to Agree on a Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 8.—There is an excellent chance of the Naval Cadets' crew rowing in the intercollegiate eight-oared race at Poughkeepsie this year. The suggestion was made recently to those working with the "Middies'" crews, and was received with high favor. It was necessary to get official permission from the Navy Department at Washington, however, before it could be arranged for. An appeal was made to a number of influential naval officers stationed at Washington to use their good offices to secure the consent of the department, and enough of these have interested themselves in the project to lead to the hope of success.

The difficulty that confronts the Midshipmen is the fact that the annual cruises, which are the feature of every Summer, are started in early June, while the Hudson races are not held until June 26. This necessitates those members of the crew who would be likely to row in the regatta to secure permission to remain behind their classmates after the cruise started and rejoin them after the races are over. There might be some difficulty in their making certain connections, and upon the working out of this problem depends the final answer. As the cruises will go north it is not believed that the transfer would be difficult to arrange.

The Midshipmen are keenly alive to the opportunity of competing in the race, and are eager for a chance to meet all of the big eights in such an event. This is particularly true since the annual race with the University of Pennsylvania crew has fallen through, and will not be held this year for the first time since 1890. The difficulty was with the arrangement of a date, Pennsylvania declining to accept the early date offered by the Middies and the Cadets being unable to arrange a later one.

Until the last two years the race has always been held in May, but during the last two years has been rowed on the last Saturday in April. This year the Cadets wanted it rowed on April 20, while Penn insisted on a May date, saying that the late Winter would make it impossible for her men to get sufficient practice to row before the middle of May. Being unable to agree, Penn finally called the negotiations off.

SHEEP DOG FIELD TRIALS.

W. G. Rockefeller Forming a Club to Popularize the Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—William G. Rockefeller of Greenwich, a nephew of John D. Rockefeller, is heading a movement to popularize in this country field trials for sheep dogs and hunters. In England and Canada sheep dog trials are accounted as among the most interesting of sports, and thousands gather to watch them.

Associated with Mr. Rockefeller are Walton Ferguson, Jr., and other wealthy dog fanciers. A circular letter was sent to New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts people who, the promoters believed, would be interested; and a meeting will be held at the Suburban Club here to-morrow night for the purpose of organization. The club will be called the Fairfield County Trial Club.

Lasker and Marshall Draw.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—The tenth game of the chess match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Frank J. Marshall for the championship of the world was played here this afternoon and to-night and resulted in a draw after forty-eight moves. Dr. Lasker had the white pieces and used the French defense. While it has not yet been positively decided, Dr. Lasker said to-night that the next game of the series would probably be played in Chicago.

Rapid Water's Orindo Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Rapid Water won the Orindo Handicap from a good field at Oakland to-day. Cloudlight and Collector Jessup set the pace, but Rapid Water got up in time to win by less than a length. There were a number of surprises, including the victories of Maud Mc., Dave Weber, and the Bergan. J. J. Walsh to-day purchased Sir Edward for $7,000.

DEWAR'S

First in purity, first in popularity—Dewar's. As a pure, wholesome whisky Dewar's leads.

SCOTCH

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

30-35 H. P. Touring Car, with cape top.
22-28 H. P. Touring Car, with cape top.
22-28 H. P. Runabout, with folding rumble seat.
22-28 H. P. Folding front Landaulet.

The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished, and carry guarantees ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY, Broadway & 50th St., New York.

FOR SALE

40 H.P. Mercedes

For Sale, cheap, a 40 h. p. Mercedes Automobile (touring body, canopy top). In first-class condition. Just completely overhauled.

YORKVILLE GARAGE, 205 East 86th Street.

GIANTS AGAIN WINNERS.

National League Team Defeats St. Vincent for Second Time, 9—2.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—The New York National League players were out for practice this morning on Chute's Park grounds, where they worked at a fast clip for over an hour. Manager McGraw formed two teams and played a regular game, the only difference being that the men were not so careful in their playing as they would have been had it been a regular game.

The men are rapidly rounding into shape. In the afternoon the Giants played their second game with the St. Vincent College team, McGraw using his own pitchers on the amateur nine. The game resulted in a score of 9 to 2 in favor of New York. The score hardly indicates actual conditions, as the amateurs secured an equal number of hits. Taylor, Wiltse, and Ferguson worked for McGraw and were touched up for 8 hits, two of which were doubles. Lane was in the box for St. Vincent and pitched clever ball. McGraw changed his men around at frequent intervals, thereby giving all the players a good work-out. The Giants played a very steady game, but it was devoid of sensational plays. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	1—9	8	2
St. Vincent	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	8	4

BROCKETT JOINS AMERICANS.

Moriarity Working at First Base in Case of Chase's Defection.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Brockett, Griffith's tardy pitcher, reported to-day and joined the Highlander squad in the hardest practice of the week. Warmer weather permitted the men to get into the game without the risk of ruining arms.

In the absence of Hal Chase, Moriarity is working at first base and making a creditable showing, despite the fact that he is still suffering from neuralgia. He appears to be at home at the position, and Griffith believes he will make an acceptable substitute in event of the non-appearance or disability of Chase. Moriarity has played the base before and handles himself well there.

Tom Hughes and Hogg, who arrived Thursday afternoon, were at work for the first time yesterday, and, though their practice was light, they seemed in good condition. Griffith worked the men in position for several hours. Batting practice received much attention and all lined them out for keeps.

BASEBALL WAR LIKELY.

Western League and Association at Odds Over Topeka Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—The drafting of the Topeka Club by the Western League and the action taken here yesterday by the Western Association Directors in refusing to recognize either the draft or the purchase right of the Western League, promise to result in a merry baseball war.

President Shively of the Western Association has telegraphed J. H. Farrel, Auburn, N. Y., Secretary of the National Association, notifying him of the action taken by the Western Association.

DONLIN OWNS A TEAM.

At Least He Says the St. Joseph Rumor "Is All Right."

CHICAGO, March 8.—It was reported here to-day that the St. Joseph Club of the Western League had been purchased by Michael Donlin, at present a member of the New York National League team.

It was said that Donlin, who is now in this city awaiting the answer of the New York management to his demand for an increase, will run the St. Joseph Club from the bench if he does not obtain his release from New York.

President O'Neill of the Western League would not discuss the reported sale of the St. Joseph Club, and Donlin, when asked regarding the accuracy of the story, said: "It is all right."

A conference will be held in Kansas City in the near future between President O'Neill of the Western League and interests representing Wichita, Kan., regarding the probable admission of that city into the Western League.

ANOTHER JOCKEY HURT.

Johnson Seriously Injured at New Orleans—Fear for Major.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Two steeplechase jockeys, Major and Johnson, are in the hospital here because of accidents, and Major is in grave danger. He has not recovered consciousness since being thrown in the second race on Thursday.

Johnson was thrown while practicing the jumps to-day at City Park, his mount rolling on him and seriously injuring him.

The defeat of Colloquy, the favorite in the fourth race to-day, was a surprise to the bettors, this horse having been a very consistent winner. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Orient, 114 pounds, (Lloyd,) 10 to 1, won; Regonia, 110 (Nicol,) 2 to 1, second; Lemon Girl, 129, (Lowe,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Sonata, Hand Bag, Iola, Ferroniere, Discernment, Henpecked, Floss S., Lady Fonso, Antimony, Stella Eichorn, and Jehane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Emily Preston, 117 pounds, (Martin,) 9 to 2, won; Soprano, 117, (Walker,) 5 to 1, second; Flora Price, 117, (Hogg,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Our Anna, Imposition, Mimie's Daughter, Grace George, Alanie, Dorothy M., Entrada, and Catherine H. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Zephen, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, won; Gresham, 115, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 4, second; Bayou Lark, 103, (Walker,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:42 3-5. Princess Sue, Hamlet, Headline, Black Mary, Poem, and Brieson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Judge Post, 95 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 19 to 5, won; Colloquy, 108, (Garner,) even, second; Belle Strome, 107, (Nichol,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Winston and Obiyesa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. John L. Inglis, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 5, won; Polly Prim, 107, (Hogg,) 10 to 1, second; Royal Breeze, 101, (J. Hennessy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Lucie Marie, The Englishman, Rajpahannock, Allonby, King Brush, and Lady May also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One Mile; selling. Goldway, 107 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, won; Orline, 105, (Garner,) 12 to 1, second; Roseboro, 107, (Hogg,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Layson, Gamester, Lacy Crawford, Harry Stephens, La Cache, Bell the Cat, Kara, Horseradish, Huntington, and Telegrapher also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Miss Leeds, 108, (Nicol,) 7 to 2, won; Battleshed, 100, (Keyes,) 10 to 1, second; Posing, 99, (Lowe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Akbar, Orderly, Rockingham, Wild Irishman, De Oro, Husted, Bertmont, Guy Mannering, and Fancy Dress also ran.

Madden Buys Interest in The Scribe.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8.—J. E. Madden has purchased a half interest in the promising young thoroughbred stallion The Scribe, from H. H. Tichenor.

The Scribe is a highly bred English horse, being a member of the No. 3 family, known as "The two true blues." He was a star winner both as a two-year and three-year-old in England, and Mr. Madden was very desirous of purchasing the horse outright, but Tichenor would only sell him a half interest.

CUTLER WINS AT HOCKEY.

Takes Game with Columbia Grammar School Easily.

Cutler School again won in the interscholastic hockey tournament in progress at St. Nicholas Rink last evening, defeating the Columbia Grammar School team by a score of 5 to 0 in a game in which they had the better of it all the way. The Cutler boys, in fact, gave a very good exhibition of hockey, passing and backing up well and shooting accurately. They scored three goals in the first half and two in the second, while the Columbia boys never had a real chance to score.

The victory puts Cutler in the semi-final match, which will be played on Tuesday night against Poly Prep, the winner to meet Berkeley in the final on Thursday. The two teams lined up in the game as follows:

Cutler, 5.	Position.	Columbia G. S., 0.
Tifft	Goal	Cawl
Devenport	Point	Hoffman
Smith	Cover point	Kinnay
Le Buc, Reid	Forward	Fulle
Rich	Forward	Steinbird
Getchins	Forward	Bernard
Carter	Forward	Rosenberg

Goals—Rich, (2,) Gatchins, (2,) Reid. Referees—E. A. Sturgis and R. Randall. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

BILLIARD RECORD IS BROKEN TWICE

Amateur Figures Are Surpassed First by Poggenburg and Then by Demarest.

AVERAGES 27 3-11; RUNS 115

New York Entrant Runs Out String in 14 Innings and Makes 101 in Afternoon Game.

Standing of the Players:

	Won.	Lost.	Average.	High Run.
Demarest	3	0	27 3-11	115
Gardner	2	0	10 20-28	78
Conklin	0	1	11-14-26	61
Mial	1	2	17 7-10	72
Poggenburg	1	2	21 6-14	101
Rolls	0	4	9 3-27	47

Two games will be played to-day. Dr. Mial will meet Rolls in the afternoon contest and in the evening Gardner will play Poggenburg.

Records for amateur 14.2 balk-line billiards were created under the masterful cue-work of Calvin Demarest and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg yesterday in the continuation of the National championship tournament. The genius of the young Westerner's billiards was demonstrated in no uncertain way, and he held a big crowd of spectators thoroughly interested in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue. He counted a world's amateur record average of 27.3-11. This topped the change in the record established in the afternoon match, when Poggenburg completed his string with an average of 21 6-14. Both bettered the previous record of 20 and a fraction made by Morgler, a French amateur, in Paris less than a month ago.

Another surprising feature of the day's play was that both of these amateurs counted runs of more than 100. Demarest counted 115 on his fourth turn at the table in his contest with Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, while Poggenburg gathered 101 in defeat of T. Mortimer S. Rolls in the afternoon.

The final scores of the two most remarkable amateur tournament matches in the annals of the sport were: Demarest, 300, to 177 for Dr. Mial, and Poggenburg, 300 to 96 for the Philadelphian, Rolls. On every side the praise of the young Western amateur was generous, and he received an ovation as he left the hall after the match. Handsomely gowned women crowded about him, seeking souvenirs of the match and the pleasure of shaking his hand.

The start in the evening match fell to Demarest, but he got under way slowly so that his first three innings in which he respectively counted 2, 3, and 8, caused him to fall behind Dr. Mial, whose opening zero, followed by a carefully calculated 16 and 3, gave him the slight lead of 19 to 13.

In his run of 8 Demarest had commenced to roll the ivories carefully, when they lined up on the long cushion. Without a moment's hesitation he became rigid above the spheres and without seeking a rest plumped his cue down for a masse shot. The shot came so suddenly, although he executes with marvelous rapidity, that even Referee McLaughlin was caught napping and had to sprint around and get his nose down to the balls to be certain whether or not the carrom was effected. The point was not made, but the effort was of such daring that the crowd gave the youth round after round of applause.

The wonderful flexibility of Demarest's technique was revealed in his manipulation of the spheres on his fourth turn at the table. He played ball to ball billiards in which he caused the globes to join in a lively and fantastic maze of carroms around the table with stops of short duration in the corners. In these chalked squares he lightened his game by flashes of nursing and then sent the balls rolling once more. At this stage Demarest was playing very quickly and with seeming ease, especially on his masse shots.

Twice Demarest circled the table, counting his ball-to-ball carroms and once overcoming a discouraging freeze by a splendidly executed draw shot. Demarest continued his count up to 115, which surpassed the run of Poggenburg in the afternoon. Then he virtually miscued on a short follow shot and got a kiss-off which caused him to retire. He was evidently displeased, for he had the balls in a most favorable position and appeared on his way to better the record run of 139 at the game made by the late Wyman McCreery.

Dr. Mial took a turn at trying to overhaul his opponent on his next turn, for he put together 53, following it with 10 and 60. With these bits of cue work he came up to within striking distance of Demarest, who had slumped after his big run, and the score was 176 to 143 at the end of the seventh inning.

It was in this inning that the youth began to make his way rapidly toward the end. His touch was lighter than in the opening innings, and his run of 47 counted on his eighth turn at the table terminated by his failure to get the balls out of balk. His method was perfect and flawless, however, and despite interruptions due more to overconfidence than to error, he completed his string with runs of 18, 52, and 7. In the estimation of experts his cue work and manipulation were more of the professional than the amateur order. He was never at a loss for a shot, and at all stages he played with such alacrity that in actual time consumed the wonderful young billiardist counted three shots while his opponent was engaged in making a single carrom. The score:

Demarest, (spot ball)—2 3 8 115 0 3 43 47 18 52 7. Total, 300 points; average, 27 3-11; high runs, 115, 52, and 47.

Dr. Mial, (white ball)—0 16 3 1 53 10 80 10 10 14. Total, 177 points; average, 17 7-10; high runs, 60, 53, and 16.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Gardner's Fine 18.2 Balk-Line

An average of 72 1-3 at 18.2 balk-line billiards was the result of a session at the table yesterday in which the amateur champion, Edward H. Gardner, defeated Alex Dexter. The champion was in search of practice for his part in the national tournament now in progress and got on a game with Dexter in George F. Slosson's academy, the latter agreeing to act as critical marker.

From the bank Gardner began with a run of 72, which he followed with 60 and 85, a total of 217 for his three turns at the table. At this point Dexter was so far behind that he decided to quit. The last run of Gardner's string Slosson declared was the best and cleanest billiards he had ever witnessed on the part of an amateur.

Whyte Takes Fifth Straight Game.

C. E. Whyte won his fifth straight game in the 14 2-inch balk line billiard tournament for the championship of Greater New York at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn last evening, defeating L. B. Smith handily. Whyte played 275 points to Smith's 225, and ran out his game in consistent throughout and characteristically by Whyte again averaged better than 5 points a inning fifty-three innings, or 5 10-53, and made runs of 30, 27, and 19 in his best innings. Smith was consistent throughout and characteristically by many brilliant shots. Smith averaged 4 2-53, and ran in his best innings 13, 12, and 12. Whyte's nearest competitor in the tournament to date is Boyd, who has won three of the four games played.

COLUMBIA FIVE FALLS DOWN.

With Championship in Grasp Basket Ball Team Loses to Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—With the intercollegiate championship in her grasp the Columbia basket ball team lost its chance to-night in the game with Pennsylvania. Tied with Yale for the championship in the intercollegiate tournament, with eight games won and one lost, Columbia came here to play the last game of the series confident of victory but she reckoned without her host. The Pennsylvania team that has played below form most of the season was in its best form, and won out in a hard-fought game by a score of 30 to 16. Yale has still one game to play to-morrow night with Harvard.

Pennsylvania was without the services of Capt. Flint, who fractured one of the bones in his leg while playing basketball this afternoon. Keinath was the star, and his game was replete with wonderful dribblings and snapping passes. Pennsylvania scored five field goals to Columbia's two, Keinath threw 10 goals on free tries, and Dunlay caged 12 from fouls. The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania, 30.	Position.	Columbia, 16.
Fitzpatrick	Forward	Switzer
Keinath	Forward	Cathell, Smith
Ehlers	Centre	Egan
Kiefaber	Guard	Farley
McCrudden	Guard	Armstrong

Goals from field—Keinath, (2,) Fitzpatrick, (2,) McCrudden, Armstrong, Meltzer. Goals from foul—Dunlay, 12; Keinath, 10. Referee—Dr. Al. Sharpe. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Penn also won the dual wrestling match from Columbia, 4 bouts to 3.

Teachers Play Rough Basket Ball.

In an exciting basket ball game played yesterday afternoon on the court of Public School No. 177, Market and Monroe Streets, the teachers of of School No. 2 defeated their colleagues of School No. 120 by the score of 13 to 4. The latter team was completely outplayed from the start, and soon took refuge in rough playing striving to make the winning score as difficult as possible.

NEW SCOOTER CLUB FOR LONG ISLAND

Prominent Residents Organize for the Development of the Sport.

TO RACE NEXT WINTER

Baldwin and Vail Win Double Canoe Event at Sportsmen's Show—Fly Casters' Contest.

The Motor Scooter Club of America was organized last night at Madison Square Garden. This sport is becoming popular in the neighborhood of Great South Bay, L. I., and many of the residents of that section have taken up the sport. The unusual cold of this Winter has enabled the devotees of the sport to enjoy it to the fullest extent, and the new club contemplates arranging a series of races next Winter. The present season is too far advanced for much active racing owing to the fact that the ice on the Great South Bay is apt to break up at any time. The list of members includes many prominent Long Islanders, among them being Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Jefferson Dement Thompson, A. R. Pardington, E. R. Bellman, James L. Breeze, John Masury, Sidney Breeze, Judge Jaycox, William A. Franklyn, John Sylvester, H. H. Harrison, George Wilson, and Ferdinand Rockwell. A meeting of the club will shortly be held to elect officers and perfect the organization.

August Belmont was an interested visitor to the Sportsmen's Show yesterday. He purchased two scooters. Harry Payne Whitney added another scooter to his stock of boats.

The bait-casting contest, "Greenwood Lake style," with half ounce tournament line furnished by the committee, proved an interesting feature of the evening entertainment. Louis S. Dowling, with a throw of 124 feet 2 inches, won the event, with C. U. Stepath second and H. Cruickshank third, with 112 feet 7 inches and 102 feet 5 inches, respectively.

In the semi-final rounds for canoe doubles William and C. Cragen of the Harlem branch defeated W. Jeffords and J. Schaefer of the Union branch, and E. W. Baldwin and A. A. Vail of the Twenty-third Street branch won from William Graverath and H. Schaefer of the Union branch. The final round was closely contested, Baldwin and Vail winning from the Cragen brothers. Harold Dodge and Poet K. A. Martin of the Wanamassa Boat Club have challenged Baldwin and Vail and the pairs will meet in a quarter-mile contest to-night.

The inevitable bargain hunters have begun to invade the Garden. The handsome illustrated literature concerning the resorts and camps has lost its attraction, and offers were made for almost everything on exhibition from log cabins and rustic cottages to canned goods, which have been used for demonstrating purposes during the past week. Many of the furs brought from Canada and distant points have been sold, but many of them with the reservation that they are to remain on exhibition until to-night. The record price paid yesterday was $750 for an African lion skin.

COLUMBIA'S DOUBLE VICTORY.

Defeats Cornell at Fencing and Harvard in Gymnastic Meet.

Columbia won a double victory last night over Cornell at fencing by a score of 5 bouts to 4, and over Harvard's gymnastic team by a score of 36 to 19. There was a big attendance when the gymnasts began the evening with the parallel bar contest. The Morningside team gained a good lead at the start through Schoonmaker's winning and Thompson's tie with Forbush, and was never headed.

Schoonmaker won a place in every event he entered, 17 points in all. Goodwin of Harvard, with two firsts, was next, then Bennett of Harvard, and Voskamp of Columbia with a first and third place each.

The fencing meet was closely contested. Columbia took the first two bouts, and then alternated to the end, leaving the Morningside men one bout to the good. The best scoring of the evening was done by F. Lage, the Columbia Captain, who won all of his bouts. Fassett and Harries of Cornell won two apiece. Following are the summaries:

GYMNASTIC MEET.

Parallel Bars.—Won by H. S. Schoonmaker, (Columbia;) H. M. Thompson, (Columbia,) and W. A. Forbush, (Harvard,) tied for second.

Side Horse.—Won by E. D. Bryde, (Columbia;) H. S. Schoonmaker, (Columbia,) second; W. H. Wheeler, (Columbia,) third.

Club Swinging.—Won by W. C. Bennett, (Harvard;) T. Mousky, (Columbia,) second; T. A. Voskamp, (Columbia,) third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by T. A. Voskamp, (Columbia;) H. S. Schoonmaker, (Columbia,) second; T. Tyng, (Harvard,) third.

Flying Rings.—Won by S. E. Goodwin, (Harvard;) H. S. Schoonmaker, (Columbia,) second; P. L. McCulloch, (Columbia,) third.

Tumbling.—Won by S. E. Goodwin, (Harvard;) H. S. Schoonmaker, (Columbia,) second; W. C. Bennett, (Harvard,) third.

FENCING MEET.

C. G. Amend, (Columbia,) defeated O. W. Howard.
F. Lage, (Columbia,) defeated W. E. Harries, O. W. Howard, and C. E. Fassett.
C. E. Fassett, (Cornell,) defeated C. E. Dwyer and C. G. Amend.
W. E. Harries, (Cornell,) defeated C. A. Amend and C. E. Dwyer.
C. E. Dwyer, (Columbia,) defeated O. W. Howard.

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THE COMING PEACE CONGRESS.

We printed yesterday the programme of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which is to assemble in Carnegie Hall next month. The place of meeting is very properly chosen, since it recalls the name of the humanitarian to whom the initiative for the assemblage of the Congress is due.

Of course the declarations of the Congress will have none but a moral force. And, unfortunately, in the world that is, and after centuries of civilization, to say "moral" in international affairs is much like saying "academic." But nevertheless to gather from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Holland a number of men recognized in and beyond their own respective countries as men of light and leading and some of them of high official position, to raise their voices in favor of more civilized methods of adjusting international differences than those which have obtained hitherto is in itself an achievement, and a very considerable achievement toward the end in view. The declarations of the Congress can hardly fail to strengthen the hands of those members of The Hague Tribunal, established on the initiative of the Czar of Russia, who are sincerely striving to have that tribunal work toward the purposes of its creation. They can hardly fail to have some influence, were it only that of a preliminary "caucus" on the proceedings of the next conference at The Hague which will succeed this informal and unofficial conference after an interval of only some two months, since it is already announced that that more formal and official international conference will be held in June. So far as our own people are concerned, it is already clear that the April conference will have no "political significance" in the sense of a partisan significance. Along with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, representing the Administration of our Government, will be the recognized leader of the Opposition in the person of Mr. BRYAN, twice its candidate for the Presidency, Archbishops and Bishops of Christian Churches, Rabbis of the Jewish Church, and Presidents of American universities.

A particular official significance will be given to the conference by the address of the Secretary of State of the United States. We may expect Mr. ROOT to strike again the keynote which he struck in his famous speech at Rio at the end of last July, and which was acclaimed throughout South America:

> Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign States in the great world congress at The Hague. * * * Let us unite in creating and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent intentional wrong and narrow the causes of war and forever prevent our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty.

PURE MILK.

There is no legitimate ground for opposing the adoption of the Board of Aldermen's measure for purifying the city's milk supply. It provides that all milk and cream not coming from certified herds and containing more than 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, as determined by a triple test made monthly by the Board of Health, shall be pasteurized, that is, heated to a temperature of 158 degrees for half an hour until the poisonous germs are killed.

There may be a prejudice against drinking pasteurized milk. But persons with a taste for raw milk would not knowingly drink it poisoned. Without mincing matters, the bulk of the milk supplied to the city, as shown by the records of the Board of Health, contains infectious germs and is directly accountable for a large percentage of deaths in the community. Prudent people will pasteurize or boil their own milk—unless it be part of the 10,000 quarts now certified by the County Medical Society. But the masses who consume daily 1,600,000 quarts of milk mingled with cow tubercles and infectious bacteria are and will remain ignorant of their danger.

The city and the State assume the expense of all measures guarding the public health. A good municipal investment would be made in establishing central receiving stations, like those in the capitals of Europe, where raw milk may be regularly sampled, tested, and certified, permits revoked, and pasteurizing done.

MR. PERKINS'S POSITION.

The annals of sport in this city record a contest in a game of skill between two players who had mutually covenanted and agreed that the wager should be a dinner to be attended by themselves, by the referee, and by one or two invited friends. In some strange and complex way that was not at the time understood, and has never since been explained, it came about that the referee had to pay for the dinner. Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS is now in the position of that referee. We must suppose that he had no particular desire to contribute personally $48,500 to the Republican campaign fund in 1904. He served merely as an intermediary between the insurance company and the Republican Campaign Committee. He was not the donor, not the actual recipient, not the beneficiary of the proposed expenditure. He acted in a purely ministerial capacity, without other discretion than that of declining to serve. But now Mr. PERKINS becomes the actual contributor. Out of his own pocket he has repaid the insurance company, plus interest, sending his check to Mr. ORR for $54,019.19.

We are perfectly sure that this interest item will much increase the discomfort of the considerable number of prominent persons associated in the transaction in question. They were already uncomfortable enough. The courts have declared that the making of these contributions was unlawful, a misappropriation of funds. Without waiting for any civil action, without, so far as the public is informed, calling upon the actual recipients and beneficiaries of the contribution to reimburse him, Mr. PERKINS restores the sum abstracted—with interest. It was a manly act. If sundry consciences have hitherto smitten their possessors on account of the plundered policy holders they must now smite with redoubled thumps on account of Mr. PERKINS, particularly when the guilty sense of that $5,519.19 interest charge rises in reproof.

It is a bad situation all around, and it is hard to see how it can be mended. Justice and morality suggest that the Republican National Committee should reimburse Mr. PERKINS. But the Republican National Committee, while it is a perpetual body, is not in the business sense a "going concern." It becomes insolvent once in four years, or practically so. It has no assets upon which the Sheriff could levy, and while supplementary proceedings would furnish mighty interesting and mirthful newspaper reading, we fear they would not disclose the wherewithal to satisfy a judgment even if a judgment could be obtained.

The only possible offset for Mr. PERKINS's loss will be his consoling reflection that the thing can never happen again. It will be some compensation for his suffering to know that public good will come of the unpleasant matter in which he has figured, and from which now he so honorably emerges. No insurance company will hereafter give of its policy holders' money to help elect anybody President of the United States. A sinful practice has been broken up, and as usual the process has been painful. That is the common atonement for sin, but redemption is guaranteed only by the further ordeal of repentance. It is an ordeal in most cases; it comes hard. In the case of some other insurance contributions to politics there has thus far been no evidence of a repentant spirit.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN FRANCE.

The old age pensions for workingmen played so large a part in the electoral campaign of the French Socialists that many voters would be disaffected if no attempt were made to give effect to them. Accordingly a committee of the Senate has taken up the matter and has heard M. VIVIANI, the Minister of Labor, and M. CAILLAUX, Minister of Finance. The Chamber had already voted a vague and academic approval of the project. But the project has now arrived at a stage where counting the cost has become imperative.

The hearing before the Senate Committee developed a great variety of views upon this important point. M. VIVIANI, as a Socialist and the representative of the Socialists in the Cabinet, had an obvious temptation to put it low. He computed the number of workingmen who would be entitled to take advantage of the law at 1,054,000, which, at a franc a day, the figure agreed upon by all hands, would amount to 379,500,000f. a year. The cost of administration would be, according to the same authority, 15,000,000f. more, say, in round numbers, $80,000,000 in all. That is not a portentous sum to a nation which has just dismissed a two-billion-dollar Congress. But it is a good deal for a French budget.

And this is by no means the whole of it or the worst of it. The Minister of Finance, who will have to find the money, produces a set of figures widely varying from those of the Minister of Labor. In the first place, M. CAILLAUX estimates the number of pensioners at 2,200,000, or twice as many as M. VIVIANI's estimate, and the total annual expenditure at 792,000,000f. Moreover, the expenses of administration are estimated by the Finance Department not at twice M. VIVIANI's figures, but at more than five times, namely, 80,000,000f., as against 15,000,000f. It is no wonder that serious observers, confronted with such discrepancies, should declare that they have no ground whatever for a trustworthy estimate, and that before talking any more about the project it is necessary in the first place to have some data.

TRUST FIGHTING TRUST.

Mr. MORSE and the New Haven Railway are acting as though there were no law against trusts, and as though the formation of trusts were the most praiseworthy of acts. Mr. MORSE'S coastwise steamship trust was said to be the completest thing of the sort when its capitalization had reached $60,000,000, with affiliations with ocean steamships capitalized at $300,000,000. This threatened the New Haven Railway's control in its own waters, and now it has added to its system a $6,000,000 steamship company owning eighteen steamships—for which there are duplicates—and wharves and terminals for which there are no duplicates existing or capable of being supplied. The incident can only be regarded as an object lesson in the futility of legislating contrary to economic principles. Regarding railways the Inter-State Commerce Commission has sadly placed upon its official records the fact that the Supreme Court decisions have produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country, and that traffic associations, though dissolved in form, are existent in fact. Now we have steamship combinations formed in defiance of the sister statute against trusts. Is it not time to abandon the pretense that any progress is making against them by process of law, and to inquire what the next step should be?

Before doing anything rash—such as perhaps indicting Mr. MORSE or Mr. MELLEN—it might be well to be certain that either or both of them intend any harm. Perhaps their motives are honorable, and in any case, the law being such a doubtful protection, it might be well in the alternative to allow them to fight each other. The New Haven Road, despite its recent acquisition, needs Mr. MORSE'S assistance in providing an outlet for its freight gathered in the interior. Mr. MORSE'S steamships, on the other hand, cannot very well go ashore to get their tonnage, and must depend upon the railways serving the ports they enter. In other words, land and water routes are merely continuations each of the other. Together they constitute through routes, and organization of through routes or integration of the transportation industry is along the lines of economy and convenience. To seek to prevent it would be foolish or futile, as experience with land lines alone has proved.

It does not follow that the process should be allowed to proceed without regulation. Nobody of sound judgment contends that railways should be allowed to form their combinations regardless of public interests. But it is being perceived that the main point of contact between public and private interests is in the cost and character of the service rendered. Regarding the probable effect of the new combinations upon cost and character of service, it can only be said that there is no reason to fear deterioration in character from the strengthening of the corporations. The cost to the customer is likely to be lower. The New Haven's reported motive, indeed, is the desire to protect its rates, but that implies attack, and attack does not spell increase. These combinations are within both State and Federal jurisdictions, and the law can regulate rates better than it can check combinations. The New England journals express a preference for Mr. MELLEN'S trust rather than for Mr. MORSE'S. This may be because Mr. MELLEN'S railways are more obviously under legal control than Mr. MORSE'S. The expression of this preference does not necessarily show any great fondness for either, but at least it does not show any such ferocity toward railways as that so frequently manifested by gentlemen in search of votes.

A CRITICAL POINT.

According to Mr. T. F. MILLARD, Manchuria is still a critical point in the unfolding of the consequences of the Russo-Japanese war, and he argues the conclusion at length in his latest Scribner's article.

The date for the military evacuation of Manchuria by both Powers, fixed in the treaty of Portsmouth, is next month. Has Japan really met that date, as Tokio reports? Or are the "police and railway guards" left to keep the peace and protect property practically a substantial army of occupation? Has the civil administration really been turned over to the Chinese, or are the Chinese officials who are nominally in charge actually subject to Japanese control and not allowed even to travel throughout their own territorial jurisdiction without the "advice" of the Japanese Consuls? Have the provisions of the treaty relating to property been fairly carried out, or are the Japanese, officially and unofficially, acquiring real estate throughout the province, from which it will be impracticable to dislodge them? In short, does Japan mean to give up Manchuria or to keep it, so far as she can?

Mr. MILLARD asks, or intimates, all these queries. He does not definitely answer them, but he does not conceal his feeling that true answers would be unfavorable to the Japanese. Not necessarily that the Japanese Government is intentionally evading its treaty obligations; but it faces a political conflict of great intensity between the military party, which would keep Manchuria, and the conservative party, which would evacuate it. The question is not yet decided, and Mr. MILLARD thinks the Conservatives by no means sure of success. He sees—and he is in this clearly right—a very grave danger if Japan's failing to comply with the treaty and abandon Manchuria to Chinese control. It lies in the certainty that if Japan does so fail, Russia will follow the same policy. As Russia now controls nearly three-fourths of the vast province of Manchuria, such action by the two Governments must in the long run bring about one of two results—a renewal of the struggle, or—what Mr. MILLARD regards as the more probable—an agreement and division of power that would leave the Occidental Powers completely at their mercy so far as interests in the Orient are concerned. In either case China would suffer. Mr. MILLARD is quite justified in concluding:

> In view of the enormous international interests at stake in preserving the integrity of China, any disposition by these two Powers to adopt dilatory tactics cannot be too closely scrutinized.

Scrutiny will not be wanting. That at least, is sure. The sharpest intellects of Great Britain, of Germany, of the United States, to say nothing of Powers less directly interested, will be employed in watching developments, and if the scrutiny is in the main friendly, as it must be, it will not the less be penetrating. But the other side of the matter will not be ignored. Western statesmen will not forget that in the long run the real interests of Japan are likely to be better served by the maintenance of the integrity of China than by its dismemberment, and that the open door, with peace, is likely to be infinitely more advantageous than despoilment and the inevitable "contention therewith." In seeking to pierce the veils by which the Japanese are so often said to obscure their real purposes, it often may prove useful to assume that sense and honesty are not inconsistent with the remarkable ability they have shown.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

From all parts of the world have been gathered for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow stories of unusual interest and importance, and these, with the splendid illustrations, will make to-morrow's issue of this paper a rare literary and pictorial treat.

If you are interested in the man who has come to town to grapple with the great problem of getting you to your work and home again each day, you will find in to-morrow's TIMES more about him than has ever been published before.

If you are curious to know the experiences of aspirants for social position in New York, you will find there an entertaining account of them.

If you are interested—and what New Yorker is not?—in the plans for making New York the most beautiful city in America, to-morrow's TIMES will give you in beautiful illustration a very comprehensive idea of the great transformation which probably will be accomplished.

Automobilists will be interested in a story of a 4,000-mile tour in Europe; friends of Russia and literary folk will be interested in the story of a new author of wonderful power, whose first work, just published, suggests another Tolstoy; college men—those that have been, or are, or expect to be—will be interested in a professor's study in college student expenditure.

Besides these there will be stories about United States Senators who have remained poor, the heroism of the Dutchmen who rescued the passengers from the wrecked steamer Berlin, the downfall of FEHIM Pasha after an unparalleled career of tyranny, and other subjects of timely interest.

And Mr. Dooley, of course, will appeal to all. Woman suffrage is the subject discussed by the inimitable philosopher to-morrow.

The discovery of twenty broken rails on the New York Central lines gives the company a character for good track-walking at the expense of its rails. What sort of rails were they to break in this manner? In an accident on the Pennsylvania a displaced rail was relaid, no harm having been suffered by hard test in a train wreck. That sort of rails suits the public better than any amount of vigilance in discovering rails of an inferior character, whose defects are attributed to cold weather. Winters come around regularly, and trains cannot stop for frost.

The Japanese Empire is a good field for manufacturers of electrical devices. According to the list of Japanese enterprizes formally organized and projected since July, 1905, furnished by Consul General H. B. MILLER of Yokohama, the new capital of companies building electric railways amounts to $55,825,000, and the investment in other electrical enterprises is $49,711,500, of which $27,375,000 is employed in developing Japanese water powers. Only $14,825,000 has gone into steam railways. In all $248,896,500 fresh capital has been contributed to Japan's industrial expansion since the Treaty of Portsmouth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Echoes from the Dark Ages.

There were two bits of news in yesterday's paper that can be brought together with possible edification. One of them related to a Dr. HORACE MARVIN, down in Dover, Del., about the mysterious disappearance of whose little son there has been a lot of excitement. "Yielding to the importunity of a friend," we read, "Dr. MARVIN to-day went to Wilmington and consulted a clairvoyant, who said that a man had been seen in a vision creeping to a house from a cabin along the Delaware Bay and stealing a golden-haired child." The other tale came from London, and told how STEPHEN PHILLIPS, the distinguished poet and dramatist, had been driven from an otherwise comfortable country house because his young daughter had seen an "uncanny little man" creeping about in it, and because Mr. PHILLIPS himself had seen his library door open in a way he did not understand.

These are queer illustrations of twentieth century intelligence, and each is calculated to produce in sane minds something between amusement and disgust, with just a trace of despair thrown in for good measure. We were not told that the Delaware doctor believed he could get any help from the clairvoyant, but evidently he was not, as he should have been, what is called "dead sure" that he couldn't, and he allowed himself to be persuaded against his better judgment to make himself ridiculous. That was a pretty grave mistake for a doctor to make, but perhaps he can be excused because as a father he was in great fear and trouble. To do so is hard, however, and it behooves him to recover his senses as soon as possible, lest he lead the ignorant into folly by his example.

As for the poet, perhaps his case is a little less disquieting, since a respect for ghosts is still somewhat widely spread in England, especially in what are called the upper classes, and then genius, which is well known to be akin to madness, may not be wholly unrelated to imbecility, the cousin of insanity. But it certainly is hard to realize that in this age anybody who can read and write should consider an "uncanny little man" and a swinging door anything more than mildly interesting phenomena, to be investigated, if at all, on the unalterable assumption that there was nothing of the supernatural about them. Mr. PHILLIPS, according to our dispatch, was not frightened by his "manifestations"; he was only troubled by them, and he wouldn't remain where they were, particularly as his servants all departed in a panic. The poor creatures!

Wants to Run a Town.

A new solution of the municipal government problem has been suggested to the residents of Armour, S. D. One of them, a prosperous merchant of the name of CANTONWINE, proposes to do the town business, all of it, exactly as a contractor might undertake to build a bridge or dig a sewer. Whether he proposes to fix and collect the taxes as well as spend them is not stated in the advices at hand, but he does offer to combine in his own person the activities of all its present officials and to run its public affairs, big and little, with no other help than that of his own hired employés. Also he promises to do this at an expense less than the town is now under and to do the work to the satisfaction of its citizens, under forfeiture of an adequate bond to that effect which he will give.

The idea at first thought seems wildly absurd, and there would be, we imagine, a good many legal obstacles to overcome before it could be carried out, but it is not necessarily a bad plan, by any means, and probably its seeming absurdity lies in our long established habit of regarding public business as somehow different from private business, with some other object than the mere doing, cheaply and well, of the things that need to be done. We have come almost to take for granted that our own government not only is but must always be the task of politicians, all highly regardful of their own interests as distinguished from those of the town. There will be, no doubt, a desperate fear in Armour that if Mr. CANTONWINE secured his queer "job," he would make some money out of it. If he doesn't get it some other men certainly will make as much money or more, for the politician firmly holds that he must live and has a strong inclination to live well.

Without at least a few regular town officials, however, it is hard to see how such a wholesale contractor could be held to responsibility or get his accounts properly audited. On the whole, we do not quite see how the novel scheme could be worked, and yet it does have its attractions, for if there is anything in which the American people have approached complete failure it is in this very matter of municipal government, and almost any change would have some chances to be a change for the better.

An Exception That Needs Explanation.

In reading over the pending bill to abolish the three boards now empowered to examine would-be doctors and license such of the candidates as are found duly qualified, and to substitute a single board which shall subject every candidate for the title of doctor to the same examination on the fundamental facts of anatomy, physiology, pathology, &c., we have come across a disquieting clause. It is in the section which deals with "exceptions" under the proposed law. Most of them are reasonable enough, but it gives us pause when we come to the place where the new board is forbidden to interfere with "the practice of the religious tenets of any Church."

We have recently learned, and with great joy, what the "practice of medicine" is in this State, but "church," is a large, vague word, and it is not the easiest thing in the world to define just what "religious tenets" are and are not. It does not surprise us at all, therefore, that our old friends, the osteopathists, are charging that this exception was inserted in order that the bill might not encounter the fierce and possibly effective opposition of our other old friends, the "Christian Scientists." The latter claim to be a "Church," and they claim that the healing of disease—all disease—by their own peculiar methods is a "religious tenet," or something very much like it.

Now it strikes us that a reform of medical examination and practice that would leave the Eddyites free to exploit ignorance and credulity, to kill or to wreck the health of all patients not curable by suggestion, and to endanger the whole public by encouraging the concealment of contagious and infectious maladies by denying their existence, is, if not a pretty poor reform, at least one that should itself immediately be reformed in this respect. When the practice of religious tenets takes the form of practicing medicine it should be subjected to the proper restrictions of medical practice, and the advocates of the "Unity bill" should not invite the suspicion that they are afraid to tackle the "Christian Scientists."

Should Be More Pleas for the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in your issue of this morning entitled "The Flag" is greatly appreciated. It is a sad fact that the Stars and Stripes do not receive the love and respect due them from the American people. More editorials along this line would do much good.

JUNIOR MECHANIC.

New York, March 7, 1907.

A Job Offered Calve.

From The London P. T. O.

A little episode greatly delighted Calve a few years back. She was being escorted over a famous grotto when she suddenly thought of an opera and burst into song, to which the boy who was her guide listened with much satisfaction. When she stopped, he seriously remarked: "If you asked the proprietor whether you might sing in here while the people are being shown over, I think he would pay you well." "How much do you think he would give me?" asked the prima donna, entering thoroughly into the spirit of the adventure. After thinking carefully the boy replied: "About 5 francs a day."

WHAT THE RUSSIANS NEED.

Not Leaders in Duma, but Firearms and Material Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial columns of March 5 you say:

> The one hope of a peaceful solution of the chronic troubles of the Russian Empire is that the Duma itself may develop a leader. * * * If there be a member of the new Duma who really knows what Russia really wants, "who has the enlargement to comprehend, the spirit to urge, and the eloquence to support," a measure or a series of measures, which will give Russia what she really wants, then, indeed, there will be a good hope that the inevitable transition may be peaceable and gradual, and not by the way of fire and blood.

Perhaps it was not so intended, but the practical effect of this utterance is to place the responsibility in advance upon the Duma in case a peaceful solution is not reached. What Russia really wants is plain enough. The Czar and the Grand Dukes and Stolypin understand it very well. If the petition of Jan. 22, 1905, was answered with sabres and grapeshot, if the October manifesto was sealed as a gigantic lie by the bloody hand of Trepoff, if the first Duma was dissolved and most of its members thrown into prison or driven into exile, while the organizers of pogroms were rewarded with pensions and fat jobs, it was not because the Government did not know what Russia really wanted. It was because the Government did know that Russia wants to get rid of a Government which is the implacable foe of all progress, which is, indeed, the monster enemy of mankind.

If the new Duma likewise goes out of existence amid the roar of cannon in city streets, the shrieks of outraged women and tortured children, the blame will not be upon the populace or its spokesmen, but upon Nicholas and his Ministers and courtiers and upon every man who gives aid and comfort to the autocracy. I had almost said the blame will be upon every enlightened man the world over, who stands neutral and does not raise his voice and give of his means to help those who bear the toil and the danger of the struggle for freedom in Russia.

The Russian people have not to wait for a Mirabeau, a ci-devant aristocrat turned popular statesman and playing a double game of intrigue, publicly posing as the champion of liberty and secretly selling his services to the Court. The Russian revolution has better men than Mirabeau to speak for it. It produces leaders from its own ranks. If some of them prove false they are quickly cast off. If many of them fall in the battle others are quickly produced to fill their places. What the Russian people need is arms and ammunition. What they ask of America—what they have a right to expect—is not sage warning and counsel, interspersed with ifs and buts. It is outspoken sympathy, backed by material aid. L.

New York, March 8, 1907.

ARGUES FOR FRESH AIR.

Correspondent Wants Plenty of It and Says "C. S. C." Is in the Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 7 a correspondent signing himself "C. S. C." delivered a long lecture on the perils of fresh air. One would think from reading it that oxygen was a poison and that when one breathes it the results are invariably "a cold—pleurisy, pneumonia, death."

Any one who has made a study of hygiene knows perfectly well the bad results of breathing impure air. While improper ventilation is probably never a direct cause of death, it is certainly a contributory factor very often. Catarrh and a general lessening of one's powers of resistance are the main evils which we may lay at its door. But this is a serious charge, for when one's resistance is poor the system cannot throw off diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever. If these diseases can be in a slight measure avoided by breathing fresh air, then let the "Fresh-Air Fiend" continue his good work.

"C. S. C." also says that our wise ancestors lived much longer than we and enjoyed much better health. All mortality statistics show that the average length of life has been steadily increasing in the last 100 years or more. The natural conclusion is that the modern man's health is better than that of his grandfather. If by our ancestors he means the people of the Middle Ages, he can study the history of Europe for that period and he will find that the people were decimated by terrific plagues. Cholera, smallpox, and the so-called Black Death were terrors to the people, and carried off so many yearly that the average life was probably much shorter than at the present day.

Another statement which "C. S. C." makes is that a majority of the children one sees on the streets are sniffing with colds. Of course, this is only an opinion, but as far as opinions are to be relied upon it is in the writer's belief entirely untrustworthy. The boys and girls on the streets, when one takes into consideration all the snow, slush, and mud to be found at this time of the year on New York's thoroughfares, are astonishingly healthy in appearance. Let them have fresh air while they work, while they play, and while they sleep, and not only will they be healthy in appearance, but also in fact. SANITAS.

New York, March 8, 1907.

WHY DON'T RICH HELP GIRLS?

Woman Surprised That So Little Interest Is Shown in Workers' Homes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not astounding that the very rich women of New York or of the country at large show so little interest in the question of boarding places for the tens of thousands of working girls and young women in this great city?

How pitiable are the accommodations for them! The Trowmart Inn is small and beyond the means of the poorly paid. The Margaret Louise asks twice as much for rooms alone as some of the girls receive, and the restaurant has been crowded and its viands are not cheap. Moreover, no one could stay there for more than one month at a time.

How could one possibly do a greater deed for one's kind than to establish working girls' homes which should be safe, sane, and educational?

SYMPATHY.

New York, March 8, 1907.

Ask Aid to Fight Salary Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that many of the women teachers disapprove of the proposed reduction of men's salaries and the discrimination against the primary teachers. After publicly announcing that the bill would be amended so as to protect primary teachers and the men, the women offered a bill in the Assembly containing quite the opposite provision—a bill that not even the delegates who had gone to lobby knew of.

Will every teacher in New York, man or woman, who disapproves of this bill write Horace White, Chairman of the Cities Committee, Senate Chamber, Albany, telling in a few words what his or her objections are, and also to Grace Strachan, asking for a revision of the bill by eliminating all salary grabs and sticking to equal pay? GRADE TEACHER.

New York, March 8, 1907.

Another Court House Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to submit my idea of the proper place for the new court house. Instead of building it on Union Square, a court house covering several blocks might be erected on the site bounded on the north by Duane Street, on the east by Centre Street, on the south by Chambers Street, and on the west by Broadway. Have Reade Street closed and divide the land as follows: Next to the Hall of Records erect a municipal building to extend to Duane Street, with an "L" extension to Duane and Centre Streets. Then erect a new court house, allowing a space of 50 feet to the end of the building line. The court house could be of any desired height, the municipal building to be raised to the height of the new Singer Building. H. H. D. K.

New York, March 8, 1907.

URGES GARDEN SITE FOR COURT HOUSE

Controller Metz Also Declares Speculators Are Back of Union Square Plan.

COMMITTEE DEFENDS IT

No Action Taken, but the More Costly Park Site Likely to be Favored.

Controller Metz volunteered the suggestion yesterday at the hearing on the new County Court House site that the city might find it advisable to build the proposed new Court House on the present site of Madison Square Garden. In favor of the change from Union Square to the Madison Square Garden site, the Controller pointed out that the cost would be considerably less for the latter; something like 3,500,000, as against $15,000,000, the approximate value of the land bordering on Union Square. He also said that speculative interests were back of the Union Square proposal.

Only four persons appeared to speak at the hearing. Two of them urged the rejection of the Union Square site on the ground that it was too costly and was inconvenient as well. Austen G. Fox, for the Bar Association, and ex-Judge Cohen, for the committee responsible for the choice of site, spoke in favor of the plan. The former, besides speaking of the poor Court House the city has at present, advanced the theory that the establishment of a new centre, uptown, might aid materially in doing away with the congestion downtown. He also said that so much land could not be obtained downtown for anything like the proposed price for the Union Square land, and pointed out that it was essential that the Court House be away from any elevated railroad and at the same time be located near a Subway express station.

"Well, now look here," said Mr. Metz. "have you people ever considered the Madison Square Garden site? It contains as much land as the one you propose, and it can be bought for about $3,500,000, while the Union Square site will cost about $15,000,000. That's a consideration of considerable importance to the taxpayers."

Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Cohen said they had not considered the site mentioned, Mr. Cohen because there was no express station near the Garden. Mr. Metz then asked when the committee of which Mr. Cohen is a member decided on the Union Square site. He was told "late in 1905."

"The reason I want to know is this: Shortly after I took office," said Mr. Metz, "a firm of architects came to me and proposed this very site."

"I don't know of any men more farsighted than the real estate speculators," said Mr. Cohen.

"Neither do I," replied the Controller, "and I want to find out if there is any connection between those fellows and your committee. I haven't succeeded so far."

The committee took no action yesterday on the question. It will make a report to the Board of Estimate, probably at the meeting next Friday. It is considered probable that it will accept the site proposed, although the cost is acknowledged to be very high.

RARITIES IN OLD BOOKS SOLD.

Volumes from R. F. Pick Library Bring Good Prices at Anderson Auction.

A fine copy of the first edition of "Life of a Sportsman," by Charles J. Apperley, with colored illustrations by the celebrated Henry Aiken, was among the rarities in the private library of Robert Freeman Pick of this city, sold by the Anderson Company in West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday. It brought $150.

An extra-illustrated life of George III., by J. Heneage Jesse, sold for $58.50. An extra-illustrated life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Boswell, brought $87.50. An extra-illustrated life of Edmund Kean, by F. W. Hawkins, sold for $294.

A very rare silver medal, printed by the Washington Benevolent Society of New York in 1808, brought $25. Liberty is represented as crowning a bust on a pedestal, on which is inscribed "Defender of His Country." On the reverse is "Benevolence Succoring Distress." The medal is in fine, almost uncirculated condition.

"The Life of Paul Jones, the Pirate. * * * with some highly interesting particulars of Captain Gustavus Cunningham, another Pirate, contemporary with Paul Jones," 8vo, London, 1826, brought $21.

The Panama Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

First Wallace, then Shonts, and now Stevens have resigned; all Western men, identified with Western railroads. The opposition to the canal has always been and always will be from the Western railroads. The South is the great beneficiary by the completion of the canal, and yet no Southern men have been selected to construct this great work. The people ask why? The President has at last struck the keynote. The Government engineers can and will build the canal. They will stick to the job. JOSEPH HENRY GATLIN.

New York, March 4, 1907.

A LITTLE ADVENTURE ON THE STOCK MARKET.

A Fool there was, and his funds he spent,
(Even as you and I!)
Investing on margin his every cent,
Which he ought to have used in paying the rent,
But on "bulling the market" his heart was bent,
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the fears that find and the debts that grind,
And the hard-earned money we spond,
To find, at the last, we are squeezed hard and fast,
With our day-dreams of wealth at an end!

This Fool staked what money and notes he could raise,
(Even as you and I!)
It took more than one slump his courage to phase,
"Though the stocks fluctuate, he's the winner who stays!"
And a corner he'd surely make one of these days!
(Even so you thought, and I!)

Oh, the things that we said, and the sighs that were shed,
As the points fell ker-slump to rock bottom!
Oh, the bracers we drank as our hearts sadly shrank
Till the troublesome tape was forgotten!

So the Fool watched the market with visage serene,
(Even as you and I!)
Though his innermost soul knew suspense that was keen,
And he realized now, just what "dead broke" might mean,
While the thought of his loss brought tears to his e'en,
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the wallets so bare and the hearts full of care,
And the credit that's tattered and torn!
Heaven temper the mind of our creditors kind,
To the pitiful lambs who've been shorn!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

MISS VIOLETT TO WED MR. HATCH, APRIL 3

Bride to be Married in Her Parents' Home, Without Attendants.

ALDEN HATCH BEST MAN

Miss Violett a Niece of the Baroness von Meseyenburg, Formerly of New Orleans.

Miss Corinne Violett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, and W. Denison Hatch, Jr., will be married on Wednesday, April 3, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, 50 West Fifty-sixth Street.

It is to be an afternoon wedding, and Miss Violett will have no bridesmaids. Mr. Hatch has not yet selected his attendants, but his brother, Alden Hatch, will probably be his best man. The families and a very few intimate friends only will be asked to the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception.

Miss Violett is a débutante of a year ago. She is a niece of Mrs. Charles Whelan of Philadelphia, who was Miss Mignonette Violett, and of Miss Lily Violett of New Orleans. On her mother's side Miss Violett is a niece of the Baroness von Meseyenburg. The Baron was at one time the Austrian Consul at New Orleans. Her mother was Miss Olga Quentell of an old Austrian family.

Mr. Hatch is a young widower. His first wife was Miss Marie Van Liew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Liew, who died in 1905. Mr. Hatch is a Harvard graduate, class of '03. He has three sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee of Tuxedo. The other two, the Misses Caroline and Jeannette Hatch, have recently made their début in society.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB DANCE.

Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, a Cousin of the President, Among the Guests.

BOSTON, March 8.—The presence of society women from New York, Philadelphia, and the Back Bay made the annual dance of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club this evening at Cambridge a great success. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was unable to be present, but Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, was among the most conspicuous guests. Members of the Harvard Glee Club rendered sentimental and comic songs during the evening.

The dance was in charge of B. L. Young, President of the club. The patronesses were Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. I. F. Amory, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. R. L. Bradley, Mrs. I. T. Burr, Mrs. H. H. Cotton, Mrs. Robert Grant, Mrs. Maurice Gray, and Mrs. D. S. Pickman.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, who was Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, will give a bridge party this afternoon at Mr. Allen's studio, 114 East Twenty-third Street. The card party will be followed at 5 o'clock by an informal reception, at which Miss Augusta Hayes will pour tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin (Miss Hill) have returned from their bridal trip to Japan and the Orient. While at Tokio they were entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. Wright.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Babcock (Miss Grace Chauncey) on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pruyn, (Miss Beatrice Morgan,) who sailed ten days ago for Europe, will be away until June.

George W. Perkins left on Thursday for a two weeks' trip through the South.

The Saddle and Bridle Club will give its fifth annual ride this evening at Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, this city. It will consist of a music ride by the members of the club, an exhibition of rough riding, and other events.

Miss Warner Miller, daughter of ex-Senator Warner Miller of 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, entertained with bridge and tea on Thursday, March 7.

Dr. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis gave a musicale Wednesday afternoon at their home, at which Mrs. C. Howard Toyall introduced Miss Josephine McCulloh, a new soprano. Among those present were Mme. Bresser-Giancil, Miss Geraldine Farrar, and the Misses Callendar, Preston, Bates, Phipps, Crosby, Bauer, and Whitridge.

A song recital will be given at the home of the Misses Lane, 131 East Twenty-first Street, on Tuesday, March 19, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Kitty Cheatham and Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold will sing. The recital is under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League and the proceeds are to go toward free ice for the water fountains in the crowded parts of the city.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Clyde Fitch and Baroness Hengelmuller Among Those Sailing.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, sailing to-day for Hamburg will have these persons among her passengers:

Mayor von Busse, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, E. N. Ames, Clyde Fitch, Count de Flaux, Baroness Maritta von Hengelmuller, Baroness Michaela von Hengelmuller, Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, Mrs. Edward Hubbard, Prof. E. Kuhnemann, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Laflin, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Paul D. Mills, Major von Olzewski, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Peabody, Prof. T. W. Richards, Arnold Thayer, and Capt. and Mrs. Paul Wintzer.

Among those sailing to-day on the Cunarder Lucania for Liverpool are:

Cecil Bon, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Coxe, James Armitage Drake, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Grant, R. H. Hutton, R. C. Struthers, James E. Tucker, Walter H. Maxwell, and James Innes.

These persons are booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene for Naples:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abrahamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cannon, Richard T. A. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. Max Freund, Arthur Eaton Hill, George W. Hale, Gen. Edward Kirkpatrick, Mrs. H. Letter, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. Harold A. Miller, H. T. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.

The following passengers will sail on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis:

Mrs. J. C. Austin, Byron Beans, James Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Giles, Miss Caroline W. Green, A. J. Liddle, Mrs. A. H. Parnell, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Stewart, W. R. Stockwell, and Mrs. Henry Tofts.

The following passengers are booked for the Red Star liner Kronland:

Joseph Bayen, Mrs. Agnes R. Doyle, F. W. Edwards, Mrs. S. F. Haserot, Miss Adelaide L. Pollock, Mrs. L. S. Raines, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wright.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie will sail for the West Indies with the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bradley, D. D. Allerton, Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, Richard Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brewster Hall, Col. F. Warner Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury, G. R. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Wales F. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ledyard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Tiffany, Miss L. Vanderbilt, Lawrence Whitcombe, and W. C. Wood.

These persons will sail on the Columbia of the Anchor Line:

Mrs. William C. Benet, Davis Burns, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Johnson, Capt. Thomas Ross, and Douglas Speerway.

The Romanic for Naples will carry these passengers:

Mrs. Ethan Allen, Benjamin Allen, J. P. Bradfield, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Comins, Mrs. George Harvey, William Vaughn Moody, the Rev. Dr. John W. Norris, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Rodgers, Mrs. E. V. Temple, and the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Rawle Wadleigh.

These persons arrived on the White Star liner Baltic:

Miss L. Alexandre, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Benepe, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John W. De Kay, Mrs. J. B. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Y. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hooper, Lieut. C. F. Klintberg, Percy N. Leyland, James Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pearce, Mrs. H. Yates Thompson, J. Watson Todd, and O. L. Humphreys.

W. R. Hearst Down with the Grip.

William R. Hearst is ill of the grip at his home, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. His Independence League engagements in the near future have been canceled.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation and Mme. Pastor entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the newly arrived Minister from Spain, Senor Pina. Their other guests were the Italian Ambassador, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, the Minister from Peru and Mme. Parde, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Riano, and Mrs. Stewart Hooker.

Commander and Mme. Hebbinghaus entertained at dinner this evening complimentary to the visiting German officers. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Hennig, Major von Busse, Major von Olschefsky, Major von Losbery, Miss Oliver, Miss Siebert, and Mr. Breiter.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman entertained a large dinner party this evening.

KLAW THE FRIARS' GUEST.

Entertained at Dinner by Theatrical Managers' Association.

There was an interesting gathering of theatrical people last night at the Café des Beaux Arts, where Marc Klaw was entertained by the "Friars." The Friars are the new club of theatrical business managers, and their monastic nature was proved last night, not by the way in which they deported themselves, but by the illustrations of jolly old monks which adorned the programmes.

The dinner did not begin until 11 o'clock, and, having started so late, it naturally lasted well into the morning. Wells Hawks acted as toastmaster. He is President of the association. About a hundred guests were present. Members of the club connected with the independent attractions were absent.

Channing Pollock, who used to dispense publicity, but who has now reformed and become a playwright, made a speech in which he said that the press agents hoped to break into the Managers' Association, of which Charles Burnham is the President. He said that they had good reason to hope, since most of the managers had at one time or another been press representatives.

Among the other speakers were Charles Burnham, who had much to say about the Managers' Club; John Keller, and James L. Ford, the humorist. Daniel Frohman made a brief address.

The main event of the evening was Marc Klaw's speech. Mr. Klaw was the first speaker and was introduced by Wells Hawks.

"I have prepared no speech for this occasion," said Mr. Klaw, "for I wished to be as informal as the invitation which I received to this affair. Mr. Hawks spoke truly when he said that I had formerly been a newspaper man and a press agent, and I don't know now why I ever ceased so being.

"I feel that I must lay the responsibility at the door of Gus Frohman. It was he who first asked me to go out ahead of a show, when I was doing newspaper work in Louisville, Ky., and soon after that I accepted a position as advance man for Daniel Frohman, going out ahead of a No. 4 'Hazel Kirke' company."

Daniel Frohman was seated near Mr. Klaw, and, pointing to him, Mr. Klaw remarked after a pause:

"I have always taken Mr. Frohman as an example. He has been my inspiration and my justification for wearing the whiskers which now adorn my face.

"On behalf of the managers," continued Mr. Klaw, "I wish to say that if the press agents ever need encouragement or assistance they can count on our aid. I have always been for the boys in the trenches, and the advance men are the skirmishers of the theatrical profession. I can say this for them: Among the press agents and advance men I have never seen the jealousies and rivalries which I must admit exist among the managers."

"Brewster's Millions" for London.

Cable advices received by Frederic Thompson from Charles Frohman announce the immediate production of "Brewster's Millions" at one of the leading theatres in London. Mr. Thompson will rush work on the duplicate yacht scene. The other scenery will be prepared in England. It will reproduce that now being used at the Hudson Theatre.

Leo Ditrichstein Has a New Play.

Wagenhals & Kemper announce that Leo Ditrichstein has finished for them a play on which he has been working for a year. It is called "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," and deals with life in the aristocratic circles of Washington. The characters are Senators, Ambasadors, and women of the diplomatic circle. The play will be produced at the Astor in April, with the author in one of the leading rôles.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Amelia Stone was engaged yesterday by the Shuberts to replace Adele Ritchie in the cast of "The Orchid," which will be presented for the first time at the Lyric Theatre, Philadelphia, on March 18.

One hundred and fifty-seven dry goods buyers, under the leadership of Charles T. Root, attended the performance of "The White Hen" at the Casino last night.

A special matinee of "The Rose of the Rancho" is to be held at the Belasco Theatre next Thursday afternoon for out-of-town patrons. Another special matinee is announced for the following Thursday.

A benefit performance in aid of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children, the founder and President of which is Mrs. Abraham L. Erlanger, will be held at the New York Theatre on Sunday evening, March 24. George M. Cohan has undertaken to raise $5,000 as a contribution toward the maintenance of this refuge.

"His First Message"

A photographic print of the above picture, suitable for framing, may be obtained by sending 10 cents in stamps to

Room No. 1005
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Nothing but excellence can explain the established success of

White Rose Ceylon Tea

"The Why is in The Package."

FIGHT OVER BONCI TAKEN INTO COURT

Hammerstein Wants the Tenor Enjoined from Singing for Conried.

SHOWS ORIGINAL CONTRACT

Invokes Option Clause for Extending It Two Years at $1,100 a Performance.

Oscar Hammerstein, through his lawyer, Nathan Vidiver, asked the United States Circuit Court yesterday for an injunction to restrain Alessandro Bonci from singing in the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein contends, as he has all along, that under a clause in the original contract he still holds an option on the tenor's services.

After the last act of "Fra Diavolo" last night, Deputy Marshal John Kannengieser saw the tenor in his dressing room at the Manhattan Opera House and served on him a summons demanding his presence in court on or before April 1.

"What's this?" cried the tenor in Italian, and Signor Brignoli, Mr. Hammerstein's representative, translated the paper. The tenor uttered several unintelligible Italian expletives and stuck the paper into his coat. He refused to say anything about it.

Bonci's original contract, which was written in English and signed by Oscar Hammerstein and Alessandro Bonci, on March 18, 1906, is printed in full in the petition. It says that Signor Bonci agrees to sing fifty performances chosen from his repertory, which is stated. The clause on which the litigation is based says:

After the first forty days Mr. Hammerstein reserves the right of prolonging Commadatore Bonci's contract for the following two seasons, the first year at $1,000 a performance and the second year at $1,100 a performance. In the event of the contract being prolonged for the next year Commadatore Bonci shall not sing under any other management after the expiration of this year's engagement.

Clause P says that "within thirty days from the date of this contract Mr. Hammerstein agrees to deposit at the Credite Italiano of Milan in the name of Commadatore Bonci $5,000 covering the amount of the last performances. This sum is to fall to Commadatore Bonci, being lost to the management in the event of the latter's not fulfilling the obligations as herein agreed to."

The petition goes on to say that on Nov. 20, contrary to his agreement, Signor Bonci refused to sing until not only the $5,000 in the bank of Milan had been released, but also another $5,000 had been paid to him. The petition then calls attention to Clause S of the original contract, which says:

To decide all questions that may arise with regard to the present contract the undersigned agree to accept the application of the Italian laws, the jurisdiction of the Italian judicial authorities, and the judicial authority of Florence, to which all questions must be referred and by which all must be judged.

It was suggested to Signor Bonci that if the money he demanded were advanced to him he, under Clause S, could leave New York without any fear of legal proceedings in America, and that Mr. Hammerstein would be forced to seek legal redress in the courts of Italy. Then, it is asserted, Signor Bonci, through his agent, Signor Carbone, agreed to strike out Clause S from the contract. This subsequent agreement is not in writing, but Mr. Hammerstein avers that he can produce witnesses to prove its validity.

It is further stated that Mr. Hammerstein in his contract of March 18 intended to obtain "and did thereby obtain the right to the services of the said Alessandro Bonci for a period of three operatic seasons." About Feb. 3 he notified Signor Bonci that he would avail himself of the option clause in the contract. About March 1 it was announced in the New York newspapers that Signor Bonci had entered into an agreement with Heinrich Conried to sing at the Metropolitan.

Thereupon Mr. Hammerstein sent Signor Bonci a letter, in which he said:

On or about the 12th day of February, 1907, your agent, Mr. Carbone, handed me documents purporting to be contracts to be executed by me for a renewal of your contract for the new operatic season. I then informed Mr. Carbone, your agent and Secretary, that the existing agreement was amply sufficient and that I would take advantage of clause "N" in the present and existing agreement between Comm. Bonci and me, and that Comm. Bonci could regard himself as engaged for the following two seasons for the salary stipulated in the renewal clause of the agreement. Therefore the court is asked to issue an injunction.

Since making this statement I have read in the public prints that you have contracted with the Metropolitan Opera Company for your services for the ensuing year. I am free to say that I regard the story as incredible, but in order to define my position more clearly I beg leave to repeat to you what I have already said to your Secretary, that I will avail myself of Clause "N" in our agreement of March 18, 1906, and choose to continue said agreement in force for the two seasons to follow, modified as per mutual agreement of Nov. 20.

Will you be kind enough to inform me, in order that I may fully understand your attitude, whether or not there is any truth in the published statements that you have contracted with Mr. Conried for the following season or seasons, and whether or not you intend to sing under my management next season?

Yours respectfully,
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

In answer, Signor Bonci said that he had contracted to appear at the Metropolitan.

The petition goes on to say that, while Bonci was unquestionably a tenor of great reputation in Europe, he was scarcely known in America until he had sung at the Manhattan, and that he had established for himself there a certain clientèle, which always visited the house when he sang, and that it would hurt the business of the house if he went somewhere else to sing.

Signor Carbone, Bonci's representative, said last night that he had never in any conversation with Mr. Hammerstein waived Clause S of the contract.

"FRA DIAVOLO" REVIVED.

Auber's Comic Opera Given with Splendid Spirit and Precision at Manhattan.

Ledi Pamela	Mme. Giaconia
Zerlina	Mlle. Pinkert
Fra Diavolo	M. Bonci
Lord Rocburg	M. Gilibert
Lorenzo	M. Venturini
Matteo	M. Fossetta
Giacomo	M. Arimondi
Beppo	M. Glanoli

Conductor, M. Cleofonte Campanini.

A delightful and entertaining performance was given last evening at the Manhattan Opera House. The opera was Auber's "Fra Diavolo," and it may well have been a surprise to many people in the audience, which was a regrettably small one. How divertingly fresh and pointed this comic opera in the elder French conception of comic opera still is when it is sung and played with such skill and exuberant spirit as it was last evening. In such a way it has not been heard here in many a year. "Fra Diavalo," time almost immemorial, has been relegated to the more or less tender mercies of traveling English companies. The elder generation of operagoers can remember three performances of it on the "grand opera" stage which were given by one of Col. Mapleson's companies at the Academy of Music in November, 1885, when Signor Ravelli was the Fra Diavolo, Signor Del Puente the Beppo, Signor Cherubini the Giacomo, Mlle. Alma Fohstrom the Zerlina, and Signor Caracciolo and Mme. Déméric Lablache the English couple whose family name varies from time to time between Rocburg, Kobourg, and Alleash. But before that for many years and since Auber's opera has maintained its existence only in the vernacular and in spite of rude and unskillful treatment. What can be made of it when it is restored to rights which it still possesses in its old age—and it is almost a nonogenarian opera now—was shown in last evening's performance.

It is overflowing with the good tunes and brilliant ensembles which Auber shook so easily from his sleeve, and the mirthfulness of its spirit, the drollery of its situations, are all mirrored in its music. But this music needs the singing of fine vocalists, as the comedy needs the co-operation of skillful actors to present and reproduce its ebullient and sparkling charm. Such it had last evening in the performances of Mr. Bonci, the Fra Diavolo, an adorable rascal; Mme. Pinkert, who was for once attractive and piquant as Zerlina; Mr. Gilibert as Lord Rocburg, (as he was called this time,) and Messrs. Arimondi and Glanoli as the two disreputable associates of the gentlemanly hero. Mme. Giaconia as "Ledi" Pamela was only less successful than they. Mr. Bonci has done nothing here this season with more verve and polished humor than this impersonation of Fra Diavolo.

The whole performance was carried off with a lightness of touch and precision of ensemble that were delightful, and of which none of the details were lost upon the listeners. The concerted numbers, the quintets in the first act and the trio and other pieces in the second act, went with unfailing animation and crispness, and Mr. Campanini kept the pulse of it beating high throughout the whole performance, in the orchestra as well as upon the stage.

SYMPHONY ON SALARY BASIS.

Orchestra Subscribers Plan for Concerts Seven Months in Each Year.

At a meeting of subscribers to the New York Symphony Orchestra Fund, held at the home of Harry Harkness Flagler yesterday, it was decided that Mr. Damrosch should be instructed to engage an orchestra on a regular salary basis, and that beginning next October, the New York Symphony Orchestra should be held together for continuous rehearsals and concerts for a period of at least seven months every year.

It is also announced that besides the eight regular Saturday evening concerts, twenty Sunday afternoon concerts will be given yearly, beginning in November and continuing throughout the season.

The entire managerial and financial control of the orchestra will be in the hands of the trustees of the fund, who have revived for this purpose the old New York Symphony Society, founded in 1878 by Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

Dippel Substitutes for Caruso.

Andreas Dippel again proved himself useful last night, singing the rôle of Mario Cavaradossi in "Tosca," at the Metropolitan Opera House, in place of Enrico Caruso, who was announced to be "suddenly indisposed." The house, however, was crowded and the performance was well received. Emma Eames again sang Floria and Antonio Scotti was the Baron Scarpia. Mr. Vigna conducted.

Exercise for Voice Culture.

Several of the opera singers are devoting themselves daily to regular physical exercise at the Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association. Charles Dalmores and M. Sévelhac of the Manhattan Opera Company are two who visit the gymnasium. Others are Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Edward Johnson, Arthur Phillips, Florence Rand, George Wenworth, Bernard Landino, and J. Humbird Duffey.

To Sing Gounod's "The Redemption."

Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption" is to be sung at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the evening of March 14 by the Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, consisting of a chorus of 120 voices. The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Emil Reyl, and special soloists will assist. The object of the society is to develop a strong Catholic Music Union in America.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich makes her last appearance of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon singing the title rôle in "Lucia."

Mme. Giaconia has been engaged for next season at the Manhattan Opera House.

It is probable that Saint-Saens's "Helene" will not be sung this season at the Manhattan Opera House after all. Next week Mme. Melba is announced to sing in "Boheme" again. For her last week it is likely that she will appear in a bill comprised of acts from different operas.

"Lohengrin" and "The Prophet" are two other prepared operas which will probably not be presented immediately at the Manhattan. Verdi's "Ernani" is likely to be the next revival.

NEW PLAY BY ALFRED SUTRO.

"John Glayde's Honor"—Alexander as an American Money King.

LONDON, March 8.—"John Glayde's Honor," a new play, by Alfred Sutro, the author of "The Walls of Jericho," was produced at the St. James's Theatre tonight. George Alexander, who had the chief rôle, portrayed an American "money king" of a type familiar to the stage, with a neglected and therefore unfaithful wife. Eva Moore, as the wife, and Henrietta Watson and Helen Ferrars were especially successful in their rôles, as was also Michael Sherbrooke as the millionaire's factotum.

The dialogue of the play is brilliant, but the climax is regarded as unpleasant, as it shows Glayde waiving the "unwritten law" by giving his wife to the artist with whom she was planning an elopement. The gowns of the women are particularly striking.

MISS ELLISCU IN YIDDISH.

Actress Who Left Broadway for the Bowery Seen in Domestic Drama.

Fernando Elliscu appeared at the Kalich Theatre last night in "The Convert," a new play by Zalorewsky, in which the familiar theme of the Jewess in love with a Christian is again made the basis of many complications.

In this case Fania, the heroine of the tale, suffers more than the ordinary share of misfortunes before her lover announces that he will embrace the faith. There are scenes in Russia and in America, the former introducing picturesque native dances, and the latter Americanized types. The most amusing are a pair of rascals, one of whom is a gambler but poses as a doctor, and swindles Fania's mother out of a large sum of money on the promise that he can cure the girl of her lovesickness.

A blend of melodrama, farce and burlesque, as are most of these Yiddish plays, this one pleased the east side audience immensely.

Miss Elliscu is remembered on Broadway for her performances in "Marta of the Lowlands" and in Mrs. Fiske's "Light of St. Agnes." In her new field she is winning much popularity through intelligent and sympathetic acting.

Princess Theatre to be a Store.

The Princess Theatre is to be closed on May 1 and will then be made over into a store by the Gilsey estate, owners of the property. Henry Miller's lease of the Princess expires on the same date. Heretofore it had been rumored that the theatre might be taken by Robert Hunter.

Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin will move from the Princess to Daly's, which becomes a Shubert house on May 1.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

TINY CINDERELLA OF THE SETTLEMENT

Costume from a Fairy Godmother Came to Tippytoes Just in Time.

THEN SHE WON THE CAKE

Littlest Girl of Those in East Side Settlement Dance Touched All Hearts.

And the good fairy godmother came to Tippytoes and brought her a beautiful white dress, a little pair of slippers no bigger than a fairy's to wear on her feet; little white stockings to wear inside the little slippers, and the prettiest of blue ribbons to wear in her hair. Even that was not all, for Tippytoes was the prettiest little maiden among all her little sisters; she was the prettiest little dancer, and she won the cake walk, took home a real cake, and no doubt will live happily ever after.

That is rather a modern version of an old fairy tale, but it is all true, and any one who is so unfortunate as not to believe that there are real fairy godmothers flying hither and yon over the earth to help little maidens in distress has only to inquire at the East Side Settlement house on Seventy-sixth Street. There little Tippytoes can tell it herself, for it all happened no longer ago than yesterday.

Last night they had a play at the Settlement House, in which about 100 boys and girls took part. It was the "Brownies in Fairyland." The boys who were selected to take the part of the brownies were the happiest of all the Settlement boys, but they were not half as happy as the little girls who were chosen to take the parts of the fairies and wear white dresses and dance and do a great many other things that little girls love to do.

Among the children who were to do these things was a little modern Cinderella. She was the very smallest girl of all, and she was to be the tiniest of all the fairies, "Tippytoes." For a whole month the little fairy has been rehearsing her part, and every one said that none of them was better than little Tippytoes. She swung to and fro on her small feet in the dances, she waved her little arms, and it was such fun, but all the time there was a dreadful shadow growing deeper and deeper in her heart.

To go on the stage and dance after a great many persons had paid real money to come in and look on, it was necessary to have a pretty white gown, and that was something that Tippytoes had never had, as far as she could remember, in her whole life. She might, perhaps, have had one when she was a baby, but that was at least six whole years ago, and she could not remember it. And there was not a chance that any one would buy one for her now.

It was not that there was a cruel stepmother or wicked sisters, as in the real Cinderella story, but there was no money in the house. Sometimes in a big city, where it is very hard to live, to get enough to buy food and everyday clothes to wear makes it almost as hard as having a cruel stepmother.

Tippytoes's real name is not Cinderella, of course, for this is a modern fairy story with all the modern conditions, even if it is really true. Tippytoes's name in real life is Ellen and every one at the settlement house knows her. And they knew, too, yesterday that if she did not have a little white gown before night she could not play the part of Tippytoes in the evening.

But what could be done? When one has lived in a settlement for some time one learns that there are so many people in the world who need so many necessary things for food and to keep out the cold that there is no money to buy white dresses for little girls to play fairy in. That is what the workers thought, but then they were not reckoning on a real fairy godmother.

There was not a pumpkin turned into a coach or mice into gallant steeds; the fairy godmother did not touch the little girl and turn her old frock into a beautiful new one. Not a bit of it. But just at the last minute a plain box, just like any box, arrived at the settlement, and in it was the little white frock, the little white shoes and stockings just the size to fit a little girl named Ellen and turn her into little fairy Tippytoes for the evening play.

If any one thinks that it would be nice to have a pumpkin coach and marry a Prince, then they had better ask Tippytoes. Matrimony as far as little Tippytoes has seen it, has not been pleasing—not much to eat, not much to wear, and not a very good place to live.

The fairy godmother's gift was put on as soon as it arrived, and little Ellen had to be kept drawing pictures to keep it clean until play time came. Then—perhaps it was the fairy godmother's doing again—for when the fairies came out and danced a cakewalk with the Brownies, Tippytoes, and her Brownie cadet danced so well that when Uncle Sam came out with the cake the audience clapped and cheered, and shouted more for Tippytoes than any one else. There was half of the cake for Tippytoes to take home, and half for the little Brownie cadet, and this morning the cake is being eaten and the "living happy ever after" has begun.

The play was very nice every one said, and the audience hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, but few knew the Cinderella part of the story.

MANAGER J. M. WEAVER DEAD.

Member of Theatrical Firm Succumbs After Ten Weeks' Illness.

Joseph M. Weaver of the firm of Rice & Weaver, theatrical managers, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Hahnemann Hospital after an illness of ten weeks from cancer of the liver. The remains will be cremated.

The attractions of the firm of Rice & Weaver comprise two companies of "The Gingerbread Man" and "My Friend from India." When Edward A. Braden, the theatrical manager, failed some months ago, they bought and continued the production of "The Gingerbread Man," which had been Mr. Braden's most prosperous attraction.

Seeks to Enjoin Use of "Raffles."

Justice Hough of the Supreme Court granted a permanent injunction yesterday to Joseph M. Gates, theatrical manager, with offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre building, restraining the Mittenthal brothers from using the name of "Raffles" in connection with any theatrical production. Mr. Gates purchased the original "Raffles" from Liebler & Co. The Mittenthals have a play called "Raffles, the Gentleman Burglar."

Funeral of Ex-Sheriff O'Brien.

Ex-Sheriff James J. O'Brien, who died suddenly on Tuesday, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. Funeral services were held in St. Agnes Church in Forty-third Street, and were attended by many politicians, officials, and business men.

Admiral Sir Richard Tracey Dead.

LONDON, March 8.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, K. C. B.

Sir Richard Tracey was born in 1837 and entered the navy in 1852. He served in the Baltic in 1854 and in Japan in 1863 and 1864, commanded the naval mission to Japan in 1867, was second in command of the Channel Squadron in 1889 and 1890, and was in command at Malta from 1892 to 1894. From 1897 to 1900 he was President of the Royal Naval College.

"Father of Golf in Chicago" Dead.

CHICAGO, March 8.—John Marshall Weir, Sr., "The Father of Golf in Chicago," known in America and Europe as a golf expert and the correspondent of many periodicals devoted to the pastime, died last night at his home here, after a long illness.

Mr. Weir was born in Cookstowne, Tyrone County, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1845.

In 1893 he came to Chicago and interested hundreds of clubmen in golf. For years he was an enthusiastic advocate and promoter of the game as a recreation.

A SHIPYARD POET DIES.

Edward F. Moynihan Was Special Protector of the Old Mechanics' Bell.

Edward F. Moynihan, of the old Eleventh Ward, who was poet, philosopher, and friend to hundreds of men, women, and children in that old-time shipbuilding centre, died yesterday, at the age of 64, in his home at 298 East Seventh Street. He had caught pneumonia five days before on the water front, where since boyhood he had been a familiar figure. For sixty-two years he had lived in the same house, a small two-story structure built by the famous shipbuilder Isaac Wrenn early in the nineteenth century. He was employed by Wrenn's son William.

The life of Edward Moynihan was closely associated with that of the old Mechanics' Bell, a historic piece of bronze which for nearly half a century was the pride of those who worked in the shipyards. This bell, which now is preserved as a curio at the Webb Home for Superannuated Mechanics, on University Heights, used to hang at the foot of Fourth Street, then the centre of shipbuilding activity. It tolled out the hours by which the shipbuilders worked.

For many years Moynihan was the man who tolled this bell. Later, after the mechanics' strike for shorter hours, the bell came into ill-favor with the owners of the yards, and there was an effort to destroy it. It was Moynihan who rallied the shipyard mechanics to the rescue and saved it. Just about this time, owing to a crack in the bronze, it was recast. The mechanics threw pieces of silver into the molten mass during the process of remolding. It was a sentimental tribute to the old piece.

A big parade, headed by Moynihan, escorted the bell to its new belfry at Ninth Street and Avenue D, where it was rehung with much ceremony. Edward Moynihan and his brother, Abraham W., last of the Moynihan line, collaborated on several pieces of poetry in which the old bell figured. These poems are known by many survivors of those early days. One of the poetic effusions, which was written at the time the master builders wanted the bell done away with, was:

Oh let it not be taken down,
But let it proudly stand
As it stood for thirty years
For the shipping of the land.

It called the shipwright to his axe,
The smithy to his forge,
And saw America's banner wave
Above the "Royal George."

Though we hear no more its ringing chimes,
Nor its welcome home at evening times,
We'll often fondly of its music tell
And sigh for its voice—old Mechanics' Bell.

Another bit of verse, telling of a fire that destroyed much property along the water front, went thus:

Yer mind the night when the bell hit six,
'Bout half past seven o'clock;
When the fire broke out in the old hay loft
Up here on the old Dry Dock;
When the ingine fellers came rolling down
And making a fearful rattle,
And Poultice Hose she dropped her rope
To make a bigger battle?

But oh that was a fearful night!
It's fresh in my memory still—
For it was on that terrible night
We lost poor Rollicking Bill;
The wall came tumbling in
And buried poor Bill beneath the wreck,
And that was the last of him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles W. Wernig.

Charles W. Wernig, former bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment, died on Thursday night at his home, 36 Trask Avenue, Bayonne, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Bavaria, and when three years of age his family came to this country and settled in Baltimore. Mr. Wernig became a well-known musician.

He served twenty-five years as assistant bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment and later as bandmaster. He was also bandmaster of the Fifth Regiment, Baltimore, and the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. He served in the civil war as Sergeant of a band and Colonel's bugler. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran's Association.

He retired as bandmaster twenty years ago and taught music at his home up to one year ago. He leaves a widow, three sons, Charles F., musical director of the Criterion Theatre, New York, and Edward and Joseph W., musical publishers, and three daughters, Juliette, who is an actress and whose stage name is Juliette Ruslyn; Mrs. Joseph Lowekamp of Baltimore, and Mrs. John H. True of Newark. Funeral services will be held this morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Bayonne, and the burial will be in the Hudson County Cemetery.

Mrs. Jane R. Mulliner.

Mrs. Jane R. Mulliner, widow of Alexander C. Mulliner of Newburg, N. J., died yesterday at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Otto E. Lohrke, 101 Prospect Street, East Orange. She was 97 years of age. Her great-granddaughter, Miss Ottalie Lohrke, is to be married on April 13 to the Rev. George A. Warner, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, and formerly curate of Grace Church, Orange.

The death of Mrs. Mulliner will prevent the holding of a large reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lohrke, which was to have followed the church ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Warner will conduct the funeral services for Mrs. Mulliner this morning at the Lohrke residence.

Prof. Henry Davis Todd.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 8.—Prof. Henry Davis Todd, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., retired, the last member of the Naval Academy class of '57, died at his residence here to-day. Prof. Todd, after serving with distinction during the civil war, retired from the line of the navy in 1876 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, but re-entered the service in 1877 as a Professor of Mathematics, being later sent to the academy to assume the Chair of Chief of the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Nelson Ames.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, March 8.—Ex-Mayor Nelson Ames, who was a Captain in the civil war, with a remarkable record for bravery, died last night. He commanded Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, in the famous charge at Peach Orchard, Gettysburg, when the Confederate guns were silenced after a Confederate victory seemed assured. By an act of the New York Legislature a monument was erected to Battery G at Peach Orchard on the exact spot where Ames's guns stood.

C. Miggs Hoble Killed in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—C. Miggs Hoble, manager of an American fruit and produce company and a prominent member of the American colony, was killed last night by being struck by an automobile in front of the St. Francis Hotel on the Paso de la Reforma. The driver of the machine

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BANKERS
5 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

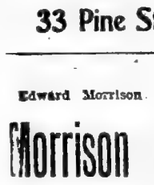
Fulton Trust Co. of New York
30 NASSAU ST.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres't.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres't.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
TRANSFER AGENTS & REGISTRARS.
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

Owners of Bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot Bonds numbered: 5, 19, 40, 58, 67, 250, 299, 312, 313, 338, 350, 354, 365, 393, 522, 567, 601, 635, 685, to be redeemed as required by the Mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1907, said Bonds to be redeemed at the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, New York.

Interest on Bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1907.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Lower Again—Call Money Rates, 6@4 Per Cent.

STEEL SHARES BREAK BADLY

Trading Heavy, Largely as Result of Professional Operations—Banks Lose Cash.

Price movements in yesterday's stock market were as irregular as on preceding days, but the final trend was once more sharply downward. The volume of transactions was well on toward 2,000,000 shares, but it was evident that much of the trading which went to make up this total was professional, and at times purchases and sales of stocks in large quantities were made under conditions which aroused suspicions as to their genuineness. The familiar programme of searching out weak spots was again pursued by the speculative group which has been working its will in the market for days past, and these tactics were again successful, especially when they were brought to bear upon the United States Steel shares, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, all of which made new low records for the year. The resistance offered to pressure from these sources was again half-hearted, although in Reading there was sufficient support to provoke a short covering movement which left that stock with a substantial gain at the close of the day. Little attention was paid to developments outside of the four walls of the Stock Exchange, save in the case of the meeting of the Southern Railway Directors for action upon the preferred stock dividend. The behavior of this stock, which has fallen over 30 points since President Finley discussed its needs so frankly a month ago, together with the series of unfavorable earnings statements recently published, had led to expectations of a reduction, at least, in the 5 per cent. rate hitherto paid upon the shares. The Directors, however, found that net earnings for the six months were sufficient to care for the dividend, and it was therefore declared. This action seemed to create no particular confidence in the future of the stock, which, having sold at 70 before the meeting of the Directors, rallied to 76 and fell back to 72¾, where it closed at an advance of a trifle over 2 points for the day. The weakness in Missouri Pacific was conspicuous at all times, but nothing more than a revival of reports regarding the necessities of this and other Gould properties developed to explain the fall of 4¼ points in these shares. The market closed unsettled and near the lowest prices of the day.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 of cash by the banks. Shipments to the interior in excess of receipts from inland points were responsible for a large part of the loss. What to-day's bank statement will really show it is difficult to forecast, owing to the cross currents of the week, including the actual results upon loans of the liquidation in the stock market. The most interesting development of the day from the money market point of view, however, was the advance of 1⅛ centimes in Paris exchange on London, rates touching squarely the point at which exports of gold from Paris to London are profitable. New York as well as London might draw gold from the French capital if this depended solely upon the exchanges, but the difficulty is that gold cannot be obtained without the consent of the Bank of France, and its attitude up to the present moment, at least, has been against any release of gold. How much longer this anomalous situation will continue is a question of much interest to our money market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Central Leather Co. preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway preferred A.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis common.
North Butte Mining Co.
St. Jo., South Bend & Southern Railway.
United States Leather Co. preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Reading Railroad on first preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.
Manhattan Automatic Merchandizing Co.

SOUTHERN DIVIDEND UNCUT.

2½ Per Cent. for the Half Year Declared—Statement on Earnings.

Fears that the Southern Railway, owing to the recent large reduction in its net earnings, would be forced to reduce the preferred stock dividend from the present rate of 5 per cent. were set at rest yesterday by the declaration of the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 22. The announcement of the dividend was contained in this statement, issued after the meeting of the Directors yesterday:

The income statement for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1906, shows that the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock of the company on the basis of 2½ per cent. has been earned and it has been declared.

The operations of the company during the first six months of the year, and of the present months, reflect extraordinary conditions which it is believed can be improved, except as they may be affected in common with all other roads by increased wages and the higher cost of materials.

The report for the six months, accompanying the dividend announcement, showed a balance for the half-year of $2,189,958 after the payment of fixed charges and other deductions from income. The dividend requirements for the six months amount to $1,500,000, or 2½ per cent. on $60,000,000 of preferred stock. President Finley and other officers of the Southern Railway expressed themselves yesterday as hopeful of improvement in the road's net earnings in the near future.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—There was some extensive liquidation in this market to-day, but it was heaviest in United States Steel common, which was the active leader of the market. Its weakness did much to unsettle the local issues, especially Cambria Steel, which declined 1¼ points. Lehigh Valley receded ¾, Lehigh Navigation Trust certificates 1, General Asphalt preferred 3¾, United Gas Improvement ⅝, and Keystone Telephone preferred 1. Small fractional losses were sustained by Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Union Traction, Tonopah Mining, and Philadelphia Electric, but trading in them was not large. The close was weak, at the lowest prices. Total sales, 49,740 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	104½	104½	104½
200	American Cement	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Atchison	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
65	Bell Telephone	51½	51	51
1,100	Belmont Tonopah	5⅛	5	5
4,540	Cambria Steel	41	39¾	39¾
130	Elec. Co. of Am.	10	10	10
200	Elec. Storage Bat.	55	55	55
1,150	Erie	30	28⅞	29
275	Gen. Asphalt pf.	24½	23	24
4	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	52½	52½	52½
100	Keystone Telephone	8	8	8
20	Keyston Tel. pf.	33	33	33
200	Lake Sup. Corp.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,093	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64⅝	64	64
233	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	90	89	89½
200	Marsden Company	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,423	Penn. R. R.	63¼	61⅞	62
100	Philadelphia Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3,610	Phila. Electric	8 7 15-16	7 15-16	
910	Phila. Rap. T.	20	19⅝	19⅝
14	Phila. Traction	94	94	94
5,040	Reading	61 11-16	58 11-16	60
200	Rock Island	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Southern Pacific	89¼	89⅛	89⅜
100	Southern Railway	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
150	Tonopah Mining	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
577	Union Traction	55¼	55	55
2,167	United Gas Imp. Co.	90¼	89½	89½
20,850	United States Steel	40¼	38	38
285	United States Steel pf.	101	100	100
4	West J. & Seashore	57	57	57

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 8, 1907.

Total sales March 8, 1907 1,005,090
From Jan. 1, 1907 49,944,580
Corresponding date last year 67,650,090

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅜	13	2,023	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅞	-½
32⅜	33	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾	-1½
102⅞	102⅞	150,850	*Amal. Copper Co.	104½	105½	102¾	102¾	-2¼
21	21⅛	626	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22	22	21½	21⅝	-½
16½	17	400	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16½	16⅝	15½	16⅜	-⅞
6¼	6½	200	American Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
51	52½	300	American Can pf.	53½	53⅝	53	53	-¾
39⅜	39⅝	9,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	40⅜	41⅛	39⅜	39½	-1½
100⅝	102	1,100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	-1
30	30¼	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	-½
88	92¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88⅛	88½	-1½
215	222	100	Am. Express	215⅜	215⅜	215⅜	215⅜	-1¼
6	7	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	
4⅜	5½	500	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	-½
23½	24½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24	24	23½	23½	-½
82½	83	1,010	Am. Ice Securities	80	83½	80	83½	-2¾
14	16	200	*Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	-1½
68½	69	2,270	*Am. Locomo Co	69	70	68½	69	-1
100	110	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	110	110	109	109	-1⅜
131⅝	131¾	37,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	132½	133⅝	131	131⅝	
112⅜	113½	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	113¼	113½	112⅞	113½	-2
38⅝	39¼	600	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	39	39½	39	39	-¾
125¼	126½	6,530	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125½	126	125½	125⅝	-¾
94½	96	1,400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	94¼	95	94½	94½	-1⅜
28	28¼	2,850	*Am. Woolen Co	28⅜	29	28	28	-1⅝
97½	99	24	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	
66⅞	67⅝	19,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	68	68⅞	66	66⅞	-1⅝
91¼	91⅜	88,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	93¼	90⅞	91¼	-1¼
95½	96	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96½	96	96	-⅜
110	112	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	112	110	111	-¾
104½	104¾	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105⅜	104¼	104½	-1
88	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	-1⅜
15	17	200	Bethlehem Steel	16	16	16	16	-½
57⅝	58	12,195	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57½	59½	57	58	-⅜
12	12½	400	Brunswick City	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½	-½
41	50	125	*Butterick Co	41	41	41	41	-8
62¾	63½	100	Canada Southern	63½	63¼	63½	63½	-½
171¾	172	23,700	Canadian Pacific	172⅜	174½	171½	171¾	-1½
31¼	31⅞	3,500	Central Leather Co.	32½	32½	31½	32	-½
96¾	97¼	200	Cen. Leath. Co. pf. x d	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	-1
43	43½	9,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¾	42	43	-1¾
15	16	300	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	15	-⅛
13½	13⅝	4,100	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13½	13½	-⅛
19	20	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	20	20	19	19	-1
140¾	141	42,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141½	143	140	140¾	-2
155	158	350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157	158	157	158	-1
139	140	600	*C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	140	140½	140	140	-½
154	157	4,200	Chicago & Northw.	155	155½	153½	154	-1½
13⅜	13⅝	8,845	Chi. & Northw. rts.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	-⅛
15⅜	15	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14½	14½	14	14	-⅝
80	80⅞	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	80	80⅞	80	80⅞	-1
38½	38⅝	11,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38⅝	40¼	38½	39½	-1
30½	31	600	Colorado & Southern	30½	31	30½	31	
64	66	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	
52	52½	400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52½	52¾	52½	52⅝	
22	24	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22	22	22	22	
126	126½	2,400	Consolidated Gas	128	128	126	126	-2
20½	20⅝	1,034	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	21	20½	20½	
84½	85	1,250	Corn Products Ref. pf.	85¾	85¾	84¼	84¼	-1
193	194	2,800	Delaware & Hudson	197	197	193	193	-4
475	500	100	Del., Lack. & West.	475	475	475	475	
31	31¼	5,125	Denver & Rio Grande	33⅜	34½	30	31	-1½
71	72	1,285	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	70¾	70¾	-2
75	77	100	Detroit United Ry.	76	76	76	76	
71	72	2,450	*Distillers Securities	72	73½	71½	71½	-1
15¾	17	400	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16	16	15¾	15¾	
20	20¼	28,650	Erie	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	-⅛
64¼	64¾	1,500	Erie 1st pf	65	65	63½	64	-⅜
49¾	50	1,700	Erie 2d pf.	51	51	49½	49¾	-¾
145	170	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	
88⅜	89	500	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	89	89½	89	89½	-2
79⅝	84	100	*Fed. Sugar Ref. pf.	80	80	80	80	
143	148	200	Granby Consol	146	144	143	144	
150½	151½	1,900	General Electric	153	153½	151	151	-1
152	152½	5,800	Great Northern pf	153	155	152⅛	152⅛	-2
68	68¾	3,800	*Great Northern, temp. ctfs., ore property	68½	69¼	68	68	-1
43¾	44¼	500	Havana Electric	44½	44½	44½	44½	-2
83½	84¾	500	Havana Electric pf.	85	85	85	85	-1
105	120	100	*Hocking Valley, t. r.	105	105	105	105	
146	150	400	Illinois Central	150	150	147	147	
26	26¼	2,200	Interborough-Met.	27⅜	27⅜	26	26	
63⅜	63⅝	1,500	Interborough-Met. pf.	64	64¼	63½	63½	
15	15½	1,700	Int. Paper Co.	15¼	15⅝	15	15	
70½	70⅝	110	Int. Paper Co. pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70½	
45⅝	48	200	*Int. Power Co	46	46¾	46	46¾	
29½	30	1,450	Int. Steam Pump	31¼	31¼	29½	29½	
19½	20½	500	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	
39½	40¾	650	Iowa Central pf.	40	40	40	40	
76	78	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76½	77½	76½	77½	
25	25½	300	Kansas City Southern	26	26	26	26	
53	54	5,600	Kansas City So. pf.	54¼	54½	54	54	
22	23	150	Lake Erie & West.	23	23	23	23	
119	120¼	4,500	Louisville & Nash.	119	121	118½	119	
70	70¼	500	Mackay Cos.	70	71	70	70½	
68	68¾	400	Mackay Cos. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	
138	139	200	Manhattan Elevated	138½	138½	138	138	
100	102	400	*Met. Street Railway	100	100	99	99	
206	207¾	3,100	Mexican Central	215¾	215⅞	208	208¾	
112¾	114	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112¾	113	112¼	113	
136	138	1,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137¾	139½	136	138	
39⅝	40	14,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	40¼	41⅝	40	40	
68	69	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68	68⅞	68	68	
71⅛	72¾	9,400	Missouri Pacific	75½	75½	71	72	
79½	80	1,855	*National Biscuit Co.	81	81	80	80	
115	116½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	
65	65½	1,800	*National Lead Co.	65¼	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞	
127	127	25	*New York Air Brake	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	
118¾	119½	26,120	New York Central	120½	120¾	118¾	119¼	
46⅜	47	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	47	47	46	46⅜	
178	182	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	180	180	180	
112½	114	200	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113	113	113	113	
39⅜	40	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	40	40¼	39¾	40	
79½	80	3,300	Norfolk & Western	81¼	81¾	79½	79½	
80	80	500	Norfolk & West. pf.	81	81	81	81	
75	76	1,750	North American	75½	75½	75	75	
138	138½	23,400	Northern Pacific	137½	141	137¼	138	
126	126¼	720	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	125½	127	125½	126	
96	100	100	Pacific Coast	99	99	99	99	
95	105	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	105	105	105	105	
27	27½	200	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	
123¾	124	151,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	125⅜	126⅝	123½	123⅞	
90½	90⅝	1,920	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅜	91	90¼	90⅝	
70	72	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	70½	70½	70½	70½	
	42	2,920	Pressed Steel Car	42½	44¼	42	42	
93	94	737	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	94	93	94	
163	164	295	Pullman Company	164	164	164	164	
⅞	1⅛	100	Quicksilver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
49	49½	1,120	*Ry. Steel Spring	49	50	48⅞	49¼	
98	98¾	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
120½	121	290,470	Reading	118¼	124	116½	120½	
88½	89	100	Reading 1st pf	89	89	89	89	
88¼	90	300	Reading 2d pf.	88	88	88	88	
26	26⅛	2,740	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27⅛	26	26	
95	95½	635	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	95¾	95¾	95	95	
21⅞	22	14,800	Rock Island Co.	22¾	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	
51	51¼	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	
38½	39⅛	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	39	37⅞	38½	
90½	91½	500	St. Louis Southw.	92	92	90	90	
51	51½	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	53¾	53¾	51¼	51¾	
58	58½	635	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	59	59½	58¼	58¼	
84	84⅛	61,800	Southern Pacific	85⅛	85¼	84	84	
116	117	500	Southern Pacific pf.	117	117¾	117	117¾	
21⅝	21¾	25,150	Southern Ry. ext.	21	22¾	21	21⅞	
72½	74	5,550	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	70	73¾	70	73¾	
		100	So. Ry., M. & O. st. ct.	92	92	92	92	
141	143	250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	140	142½	140	142½	
48¾	50⅜	950	*Tennessee Copper	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	
29	29½	1,700	Texas & Pacific	29¾	30⅛	29	30	
76	79	600	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	77	77	77	77	
108	110	200	Third Avenue	109	109	109	109	
28½	27¾	1,200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	28	27	28	
97	97	1,110	Twin City R. T.	97	97½	96¾	96¾	
6	6½	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		100	Union Pacific	163¼	163¾	162	162	
156⅝	156¾	305,800	Union Pacific, x d.	159¾	160½	156	156⅝	
87	90	100	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	87	87	
58	59	125	United Res. & M. pf.	60	60	60	60	
39¾	41	1,050	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	40	41	39¾	40	
82¾	84½	200	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	85	87	85	85	
83¾	84	500	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	84	84	83¾	83¾	
17½	22	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18½	18½	18	18	
54	55	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	54	54	54	54	
47	47¼	2,200	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47¾	46¾	47¼	
101	104¾	227	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	105	104	104	
74	75	210	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	
38	38¼	325,700	U. S. Steel	39⅞	40⅛	38	38	
99¾	99¾	47,879	U. S. Steel pf.	101¼	101⅝	99¾	99¾	
34⅝	35	500	*Utah Copper	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	
29⅜	30	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30	29½	29⅝	
105	106	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	105¼	105½	105	105½	
65	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	66	66	66	
14	14¼	567	Wabash	14¾	14⅝	14	14	
27	27½	1,796	Wabash pf.	28¾	28¾	27	27	
80	82	800	Western Union Tel.	80½	80⅝	80	80⅝	
150		200	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	
10	10¾	800	Wheel. & L. E.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
27½	29½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	
15	16	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	
17½	18¼	2,285	Wisconsin Central pf.	18½	18¼	17½	18¼	
40	41½	410	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41	40¾	40¾	

Total.... 1,005,090

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lo s.

MINING STOCKS.

0.30	0.32	600	Comstock	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	-0.02

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8. — Northern Central Railway was down 1 point, Fidelity and Deposit Company dropped 1½; United States Fidelity gained ½. Consolidation Coal was 1 point lower; Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing issues was ½ down, and Seaboard 4s were lower; Houston Oil on active trading advanced ¼; shares: 1,060; bonds, $51,100.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	100½	100½	100½
9,000	Seaboard 4s	78	78	78
4,800	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Detroit United 4½s	87½	87½	87½
7,000	United Railways 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
15,000	United Rys. incomes	54	53¾	54
1,000	C. G., E. L. & P. 4½s	83	83	83
6,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	27½	26¾	26¾
30	Northern Central	91½	91	91
100	United Railways	12	12	12
25	Fidelity Trust	200	200	200
95	Fidelity & Deposit	129½	128½	128½
5	Md. Nat. Bank	19	19	19
55	U. S. Fidelity	108	108	108
50	Consolidation Coal	91	91	91
700	Houston Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—The following were the transactions on the local exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
540	Crucible Steel	9¼	9	9
443	Crucible Steel pf.	75¾	75	75
300	Pittsburg Coal	25¼	25½	25½
50	Harbison-Walker Ref.	70	70	70
1,000	Interior Mining	.38	.38	.38
803	Mfrs. L. & H.	14	13¾	13¾
250	Ohio Fuel	36½	36¼	36½
100	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
25	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	51	51	51
130	Pittsburg Coal	14¼	14	14
408	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54½	54½	54½
500	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	.23	.23	.23
15	River Coal pf.	24	24	24
250	Shoshone	12	12	12
2	Tonopah Extension	4½	4½	4½
12	Union Switch	82½	81	81
325	U. S. Steel	40⅜	39⅝	40
10	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	100	100
270	West. Electric 2ds	75	75	75
112	West. Penn Ry. pf.	72	72	72

RIGHTS.

14	Union Switch & Signal	⅛	⅛	⅛

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day was narrow and around the level of yesterday. Subway was weaker, while American Can preferred sold up to 53¾ on the dividend action late yesterday. Swift & Co. was steady at yesterday's prices. Bonds were dull came out liberally and the price eased off. Shipbuilding was a point off on the opening quotation because of strike talk.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	53¾	53¾	53¾
220	American Can pf.	74	73	73
275	American Shipbuilding	26¾	25½	26¼
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	45	45

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It looked as if the heavy selling of Steel common, which carried the price down to 39⅝ shortly after the opening of yesterday's stock market came from the bears, but the stock below 40 looked exceptionally weak. It is always a favorite play to break a stock through a quotation which is a multiple of ten, or even of five, owing to the accumulation of stop loss orders at these prices. One of the explanations offered yesterday for the stock's decline was that many orders on the books of the corporation for material were being canceled, as was the case in 1903. These reports were, of course, denied. As in the case of Atchison, the decline in Steel common has shaken the confidence of those who a short time ago were predicting an increase in the dividend upon the stock to a 4 per cent. basis, although a substantial rally from the present levels would again bring out these predictions.

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In the Atchison case there seems to be again a division of opinion over the dividend, as there was before the meeting at which the rate was raised to 5 per cent., when Wall Street was sure it was going to 6 per cent. The 5 per cent. was understood to be a compromise, which also included an assurance that no opposition would be made to an advance to 6 per cent. at the next dividend meeting, which falls in April. One or two of the Directors are not now so certain that the rate ought to be raised to 6 per cent., but, on the other hand, it is generally understood that the greater number of the members of the board, including several very important Directors, want to see the plant agreed upon carried out. It is not impossible, therefore, that the rate will be raised after all.

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When Consolidated Gas sold at 126 yesterday it touched the lowest point attained by it since 1894, the loss from the previous night being 3 points. In a year the course of the stock has been dictated very largely by the legislation and attempted legislation at Albany. Following the passage of the eighty-cent gas bill last year, it sold from 181¾ to 130⅝ in four months. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in 1905, and in that year the stock sold as high as 223. It now pays 4 per cent., and is understood to be earning not less than 8 per cent.

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From Philadelphia there came an estimate yesterday that with the advance in wages just granted to its trainmen east of Pittsburg and Erie the Pennsylvania's total increases in wages within the last three months will add $15,000,000 to its expenditures for labor this year.

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On Jan. 1 the American Car and Foundry Company had orders for 82,000 cars of all kinds on its books. In January and February it shipped 17,000 cars and received orders for 22,000 cars, increasing its booked orders to 87,000 on March 1. So far, no cancellations have been made, in spite of reports that such steps had been taken by the Wabash and by the Pennsylvania.

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A noticeable feature of yesterday's stock market was the trading in big blocks of stock. This was so conspicuous, in fact, that on the floor of the Exchange there were many brokers skeptical enough to regard the transactions as rather in the nature of matched orders. A case in point was Pennsylvania, where in some fifteen minutes 40,000 shares of stock changed hands. All this trading in Pennsylvania was carried on with the price fluctuating little more than fractionally above or below 125¼. Big blocks of United States Steel common changed hands, and a wholly unusual transaction was that in which a single block of 5,000 shares of New York Central came out. Some of the selling of Central was attributed to the poor earnings statement for the month of February, there having been a decrease of $20,000 in gross earnings in this period.

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The prospectus of the Japanese conversion loan of £23,000,000 was issued in London yesterday afternoon, and the terms of the transaction were at once cabled to this side. The loan is repayable at par in 1947, with the right to redeem at any time after 1922. Holders of the £23,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1904 are informed that their bonds will be taken at face value, and those to whom bonds are allowed will receive 1½ per cent. in cash, with their allotment, and will retain the April coupon on the 6 per cent. bonds.

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A curb broker, commenting yesterday on the possible results which may follow the entrance of a well-known Boston speculator into the curb affairs, insisted that the worst feature of this matter was the interest which the untutored public is taking in mining stocks of all kinds. To prove how far this has gone this broker averred that early in the week a woman, holding a child by the hand and carrying an infant in her arms, approached a curb broker and, giving him $100, ordered him to buy ten shares of a certain mining stock with the money. Whether this is true or not, it helps to make the point upon which the curb man insisted.

***

There has been considerable discussion lately about the probability of the Baltimore & Ohio appearing in the money market as a borrower. Baltimore dispatches yesterday had it that the road not only does not contemplate the sale of any new obligations of any kind, but that, on the contrary, it is at the moment lending some $25,000,000 in Wall Street.

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Cables from Buenos Ayres announced yesterday that the Argentine Minister of Agriculture reported that the maize crop, which was expected to reach 5,500,000 tons, will not exceed 1,823,000 tons.

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The Illinois Central Railroad must be finding it inconvenient these days to have as one of its Directors the Governor of a State which is endeavoring to collect several million dollars of back taxes from it. Gov. Deneen of Illinois is the State's representative on the Illinois Central Board, and yesterday the Illinois house ordered to third reading the bill giving the Governor $100,000 to continue his investigation into the back taxes which, it is alleged, the railroad owes the State.

TRUST COMPANIES MERGED.

The Atlas and Irving to Have a Name Not Yet Chosen.

Circulars issued to the stockholders of the Atlas and Irving Trust Companies formally announced yesterday the purpose of the managements of these two institutions to merge into one company. The circular is signed in behalf of the Irving Trust Company by Samuel S. Conover, H. E. Tener, Jr., and William C. Demarest, and for the Atlas Trust Company by William H. Barnard, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, William J. Rogers, and Edwin E. Jackson, Jr. The new institution will bear a name as yet undetermined, but it has been decided to drop both the name Irving and the name Atlas.

The capital of the combined institutions will be $750,000 in addition to a surplus of $750,000. Mr. Conover of the Irving Trust Company will be President of the new company, and Mr. Barnard of the Atlas Trust Company, Vice President.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Little Activity in Irregular Market, Except in a Few Mining Stocks.

PRICES MOVE NARROWLY

Nevada-Utah Day's Active Feature—Plans for Nipissing Development.

Movements in the curb market yesterday were confined to a narrow range, with few exceptions. The only industrials to show any activity were Western Ice, which moved up to 25 from 22¾, and Waterbury, which closed at 50¼, compared with the opening price of 51⅝. Standard Oil sold to the extent of 70 shares between 511½ and 519½, closing about midway between those prices. Nevada-Utah and Cobalt Central in the mining group led in point of activity. The latter, on trading in 30,000 shares, rose from 42 at the opening to 47, dropping back to 41, and ending the day at 45. Thomas W. Lawson's Trinity furnished the curb with trading in 300 shares at a decline of three-quarters of a point compared with the first sale of the day. Nipissing reacted to 12 from 12⅝, the highest point of the day, in trading of 8,000 shares. Announcemen was made yesterday that the Nipissing Mining Company is now building quarters at the mines to accommodate 300 more men, with the idea of increasing the company's operations in the Spring. It is proposed to build a spur into the Nipissing property from the railroad running through the Cobalt district.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Electric Boat	35	35	32½	32½
25	Elec. Boat pf	80	80	80	80
900	Havana Tobac.	10½	11	10½	10½
100	Hous. Oil rects.	5	5	5	5
100	Int. M. M. pf.	25	25	25	25
600	Man. Transit	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
100	Otis Elevator	45	45	45	45
70	Standard Oil	511½	519½	511½	515
1,500	Waterbury Co.	51½	51½	49	50¼
400	Waterbury pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6,000	West. Ice Co	24½	25	23½	25

RAILROADS.

2,700	Chi. Subway	25½	26⅝	25½	26½
740	Gt. Nor. rights	19	19	18½	18½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Alaska M. Sec.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Argentite Cob.	1	1	1	1
200	Batopilas Min.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Bingham Cent.	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
400	Bonanza Belt	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
1,000	Boston Copper	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	8½	7¾	7¾
10,000	B. C. C. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	Butte Coalition	32½	32½	31½	32
400	Butte London	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,400	Ci C. & Gilpin	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
30,000	*Cobalt Central	42	47	41	45
1,700	Cobalt Coalition	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Cobalt Contact	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
500	Colonial Silver	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
200	C. Leonard Ex.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
600	Cum.-Ely Min.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	Davis-Daly Est.	17½	17½	17	17
600	Dolores La	9	9	9	9
700	Dominion Cop.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
550	Douglas Copper	13	13	10	11
300	Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
100	Foster Cobalt	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
1,500	Furnace Cr. C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Furn. Cr. S. E.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Gillis Silver M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Gold Hill	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
2,000	Greene-Cananea	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½
2,500	Greene C Cop.	27½	27½	27½	27¾
1,000	Greene Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,400	Greene G.-S. pf.	8¼	8⅝	7¾	8⅜
100	Guanajuato Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
370	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	†Marie A.M.&M.	78	78	78	78
500	McKinley-Dar.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1¾	1 15-16
2,000	Micmac G. M.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅜
500	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
700	Mitchell Mining	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
100	Montgomery-S.	12	12	12	12
2,000	Nevada C. Cop.	16¼	16¾	16	16
300	Nev. C. M. & S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Nevada Smelt.	4½	4½	3⅝	3⅞
68,000	Nev. U. M. & S.	7	7½	6¾	6¾
900	Newhouse Min.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21¼
8,000	Nipissing M. C.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12
600	Old Hund. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Portland Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
1,000	Stewart Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,700	Tramps Cons.	$1 29	$1.30	$1.29	$1.30
310	Trinity Copper	27½	27½	26	26⅜
2,200	Tri-Bullion	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3¼
400	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Union Explor'n.	6	6	6	6
6,700	United Copper	76	76¼	74½	74½
500	Utah Copp. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	White Knob C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	White K. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Steel F. 6s.	95	95	95	95

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	March 8. Bid.	Asked.	March 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅛	1½	1⅜	1½
American Tobacco	340	350	365	375
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	84	83½	84½
Barnes-King Devel	4½	5	4⅜	5
Batopilas Mining	6½	7¼	6½	7
Am. Writing Paper pf	21	22	21½	21
Bingham Central	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Bonanza Belt	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Boston Copper	27⅝	28⅛	26⅝	29¼
British Col. Copper	7¼	7½	7⅜	8
British Col. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Butte Coalition	31½	32½	32½	33⅛
Central Foundry	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Central Foundry pf	14½	15½	14½	16
Chicago Subway	25¼	26½	25¾	26
Clear Creek & Gil. Tun.	7	7⅜	7	7⅛
Cobalt Contact	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cobalt Argentite	¾	1	¾	1
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2
Cobalt Central	44	45	42	44
Colonial Silver	3⅝	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Con. Ariz. Smelting	4⅞	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛
Cumberland-Ely Min.	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	16	17	17⅜	17⅝
Dolores, Ltd.	8¾	9½	9	9½
Dom. Copper, new	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
Douglas Copper	9	11		10
Electric Boat	32	33	33	
Electric Boat pf	80	85	80	85
Empire Steel	8¾	9¼	8⅜	9¼
Empire Steel pf	49	51	49	51
Ely Central	5½	6	5⅜	6
Ely Con	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
El Rayo	5⅜	6	5¼	6
Foster Cobalt	2½	2½	2½	2½
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Giroux	9	9½	9¼	9¾
Gold Hill	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Con. Copper	27½	27¼	27⅜	27⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8¼
Greene-Cananea, new	18	18½	18⅜	18⅝
Greene-Mehan			15-16	1
Great Northern rights	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅜
Guanajuato Con	4⅜	4⅝		
Havana Tobacco	10¼	11⅛	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf	18	23	18	23
Houston Oil	6	8	6	8
Houston Oil receipts	4	6½	4	5
Inter. Mer. Marine	9	10	9¼	10
Int. M. M. pf	25	26	25	26
International Salt	15	18	15	18
King Edward	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Lackawanna Steel	55	65	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Marie Antoinette	75	77	75	77
McKinley-Darragh	1⅞	2	15-16	2
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5¼	5	5¼
Mines of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Nevada Con. Copper	16	16¼	16¼	16½
Nevada Smelting	3⅜	4	3⅞	4
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Newhouse Mining	21¼	21½	21⅜	21⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	12	12⅛	12⅜	12½
Old Hundred	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Otis Elevator	45	47	47	48
Otis Elevator pf	92	96	90	95
Portland Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Singer Mfg. Co	500		500	
Stewart Mining	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
Standard Oil	512	520	517	520
Standard Milling Ss	79	81	79	81
Tramps Con	127	130	128	130
Trinity Copper	26½	28	27½	28½
Tri-Bullion	3	3¼	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	90	95	90	95
Union Type. 1st pf	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf	117	122	17	122
Union Explor. Co	6	6¼		
Utah Apex			7⅛	7¼
United Copper	74½	74¾	76½	76⅝
Utah Copper rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
White Knob Copper	½	⅝	⅝	⅝
White Knob Copper pf	2⅝	2⅞	2⅜	3¼
Western Ice	25	25¾	24¼	25
Waterbury Co.	50¼	50½	51½	51⅝
Waterbury Co. pf	103	103½	103	103½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,259,769, as against $4,248,589 for the previous week and $4,267,248 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $4,279,208, as against $4,303,159 for the previous week and $4,342,371 for the corresponding week last year.

A $10,000,000 STEEL PLANT.

The Steel Corporation May Build It at Duluth, Minn.

The United States Steel Corporation, it became known yesterday, has under consideration plans for the establishment of a $10,000,000 steel plant at Duluth, Minn., where the ore mined in that neighborhood can be converted directly into finished products. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said yesterday that the matter is now in the hands of a committee consisting of T. W. Robbins of the Illinois Steel Company, S. A. Benner and E. E. Slick of the Carnegie Steel Company, and John Reis, M. A. Neeland, and W. B. Dickson of the United States Steel Corporation.

This committee is now at Duluth for the purpose of choosing a site and to collect full data which will be submitted to the Directors, who will determine whether the conditions warrant the establishment of a plant at that point.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½	Ill. C. L.		102
2s, c., 1930	105½	106½	Ing.-Rand	52	
3s, r., 1918	103½	104	Ing.-R. pf.	90	93¾
3s, c., 1918	103½	104	I. S. P. pf.	76	78
3s, 1918, am.	102½		Jol. & Chi.	172	
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101	Kan. & M.	57	65
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102	K. & D. M.	10	13
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	K. & D. M. pf.		40
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	Kn. L., Chi.	41	73
Pan. 2s, c.	104¾	105¾	Kn. L., Chi., pf.	70	75
D. C. 3-65s	115		Lacl. G., ex div.	90	110
Philip'ne 4s	109½		Lacl. G. pf.	61	70
Adams Exp.	275	300	Long Island	52	60
Alb. & Sus.	230		Man. Beach	4	5
Allis. & W.	142		Md. C. pf.	90	125
A. A. C. pf.	85	102	Mich. Cent.	128	130
A. B. S. pf.		80	M. & St. L.	53	55
Am. Coal	140	170	M. & St. L. pf.		85
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	M. & St. L. 1st pf.		85
Am. L. Co. pf.		80	Mex. Nat.	13	14
Am. Snuff.	190	240	Nat. Enam. pf.	84	87
Am. Sn. pf.	98	100	Nat. Lead	6⅞	7⅛
Am. St. F.	7⅛	8	Nat. L. pf.	99⅞	100
A. S. R. pf.	124½	128	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	23½	24
A. T. & T.	80	83	N. Y. C. & St. L.	110	120
Ann Arbor	20	30	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.		90
Ann. A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.		80
A. M. 1st pf.	103	106	N. Y. C. & St. L. 3d pf.		60
A. M. 2d pf.	88		N. Y. Dock		110
Beth. S. pf.	50	60	N. Y. Dock pf.		120
B. A. L. pf.	110		N. Y. Transit	123	127
B. R. T.	115	125	N. Y. Air Brake	79	90
B., R. & P.	100	139½	N. Y. Dock Co.	39½	45
B., R. & P. pf.	100	130	N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	70	80
B. & S. pf.		85	N. Y. L. & W.	123	127
C. C. & C.		70	Ont. Min.	6¾	7¼
C. & S. A.	193	198	Pac. Coast pf.	90	105
Tel.	135	150	Peo. & E.	25	35
C. & A. pf.	55	60	Pitts. Coal	13	14
C. B. & Q.	190		Pitts. C. pf.	52	53
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	150	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	96
Chi. G. W. pf., ex d.	67½	69	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	
C. G. W. d.	78⅝	79½	Q. & Ill. R. R. Sec.		
C. I. & L. pf.		70	Ill. Central stock ctfs.		92
C. & N. W. pf.	207	210	Rens. & Sar.	198	
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	145	160	R. W. & O.	126½	134
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	105
C. T. & T.	6	10	Rutland pf.	40	60
C. T. & T. pf.	10	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	69
C. & C. pf.	125		St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I.	163	175
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	106	109	St. L. & S. E. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.		125
C. L. & W.	90	101	Sears-R. pf.	91	
C. L. & W. pf.	110	125	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100½	102
Clev. & P.	174½		Tex. Central	80	
C. F. & I. pf.	85		Tex. C. pf.	90	
Colo. C. pf.	75		T. P. W.	17	20½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	30	T. R. & L.	26½	27
Det. & M.	55		T. St. L. & W. pf.	45¾	47¾
D. & M. pf.	23		U. S. Cast.	5	
Det. South.	4	6	U. S. Cast. pf.	20	40
Det. So. pf.	20	40	U. S. Ex.	35	
Elec. S. B. pf.	29	35	Un. Cig.	80	
Ev. & T. H.	65	70	Un. Cig. pf.	89	94
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	Un. Fruit	105	
Fed. Sugar	49	55	U. S. Rys. I.	47½	50
Gen. C. Co.	70	75	U. S. Exp.	100	109
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	106	U. S. Leath.	8¾	12
G. & S. T.	110		U. S. L. pf., ex div.	100	112½
H. B. Claflin.	102½	110	Vand. R. R.	88	87
Hock. V. pf.	84	90	Vulcan Pr.		81½
Homestake	84	88	Vul. D. pf.		82½
			W. Ex. Exp.	250	300
			West. Md.	12	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Quincy, Calumet and Arizona, Old Dominion, and Tamarack each gained about a point, while the balance of the list generally showed declines. The close was steady but quiet.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. & T. 4s	86	85¾	85½
3,000	C. H. J. U. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	99½	99⅛	99⅛
5,000	West. Tel. & T. 5s	93	93	93

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	92¼	92¼	92¼
20	Atchison pf.	90½	94½	96½
19	Boston Elevated	147½	147½	147½
3	Boston Suburban pf.	57½	57½	57½
25	*Boston & Maine	155	155	155
1	Boston & Providence	300¼	300¼	300¼
12	*Fitchburg pf.	131	131	131
490	Mass. Electric	18	17⅛	17½
75	Mass. Electric pf.	60	60	60
17	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	180	180
74	West End	94	93⅝	93⅝
29	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

436	American	125½	124	125
23	Cumberland	109	109	109
133	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
11	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
4	New England	120	120	120
235	Western	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.	21½	21⅜	21⅜
3	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½
745	Am. Pneu. Service	9	8	8
200	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	23	22	22
470	*American Sugar	126⅝	125¾	125½
13	*Am. Sugar pf.	130½	130	130½
5	American Woolen	29½	29½	29½
225	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98
12	†Edison	215¾	215	215
5,079	Edison Rights	3c.	3c.	3c.
1	General Electric	154¼	154¼	154¼
1,288	Mass. Gas	62	60¼	61
40	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84¼	84½
1	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88½	88½	88½
94	Pullman	165	165	165
20	Reece	11	11	11
80	Swift	109	108½	108¾
177	United Fruit	106	105	105
312	United Shoe Mach.	63	62¼	62¼
5	United Shoe M. pf.	28½	28½	28½
4,740	U. S. Steel	40¾	38	38
1,391	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	99½	100
280	†Adventure	5	4½	4½
15,997	Amalgamated	103¼	102⅜	102⅝
260	Am. Zinc	62	60	60
3,410	American Zinc	45	42¼	43⅛
880	Arcadian	9½	9	9
1,490	Atlantic	18½	17	17
945	Bingham	25¾	24½	25
825	Boston Cons.	28¼	27¾	28
2,690	*Butte Coalition	32½	31½	32
820	*Calumet & Arizona	175	174	174
2	*Calumet & Hecla	935	935	935
450	Centennial	39	36¾	36¾
200	Cons. Mercur	46c.	46c.	46c.
16	Copper Range	89	89	89
3,195	*Copper Range	86½	85¼	85⅝
190	*Daly-West	18	17¾	17¾
100	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
1,865	Franklin	25¾	24½	25
5	Granby	140	140	140
1,115	*Greene	27⅞	27	27
2,960	Isle Royale	28¼	26½	27
534	La Salle	22½	22	22
191	Mass.	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛
115	Mex. Cons.	13⅞	13	13⅜
915	Michigan	18	17½	17½
270	Mohawk	68	86¾	87¼
100	Montana Coal & Coke	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125	Nevada	16¼	16	16
7,445	*North Butte	105	101¾	101¾
50	Old Colony	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,845	Old Dominion	55	51½	53½
2,251	Osceola	154	150	153
65	*Parrot	28	27	27
704	*Quincy	128½	126	127
175	†Rhode Island	9	8⅝	8⅝
300	Santa Fe	4½	4½	4½
3,667	Shannon	20⅝	19½	19½
125	Tamarack	141	140	140
3,005	Trinity	28¼	26	26
275	U. S. Oil	11	10¼	10¾
514	U. S. Smelting	59	57	57
632	U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44¾	45
3,245	United Copper	76½	75	75
1,685	Utah	67¾	66¾	66¾
635	Victoria	9¼	9	9
50	Washington	3	3	3
385	†Winona	11	10¼	11
15	Wolverine	189½	189	189
800	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡Ex rights.

Northern National a State Bank Now.

Stockholders of the Northern National Bank ratified yesterday the proposal to relinquish the bank's National charter and to reorganize under State laws. The name will be kept as at present, except that the word "National" will be dropped. The present officials will continue in charge. This is a step in the consolidation with the Northern Bank of the Riverside Bank and the Bank of Discount.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 8.—Money was in fair demand and supply in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were still weak, with no prospect of an improvement till the position in New York is better and the monetary outlook is clearer. Consols continued to droop, owing to lack of support, and kindred securities were easy in sympathy. The fact that gold was going out to South America assisted in the depression.

Americans fluctuated erratically. Offers of only a few shares were sufficient to cause the drop of a point early in the day, but later the market showed more resistance. When the New York advices came in the afternoon there was a moderate recovery. The market finished steadier, with Southern Railway the feature.

The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £500,000 in gold.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 108⅝.

Bullion amounting to £168,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.15; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver steady at 31½d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, on the New York advices, but improved toward the close. Russian imperial 4s closed at 74.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.

Three per cent. rentes, 86f 22½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 32c for checks.

BERLIN, March 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day relapsed at the opening, and the New York advices caused further realizations. At the close stocks recovered slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.

AERO EMISSARY SAILS FOR EUROPE

St. Louis Club's Delegate Will Tell Foreign Aeronauts of Racing Plans.

NEW BALLOONS ORDERED

Alan R. Hawley of the American Team Will Try a Flight Over English Channel This Summer.

A. B. Lambert, one of the charter members of the St. Louis Aero Club, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on a mission in the interests of American ballooning. It is somewhat reversing the order of things to have an American visit Europe expressly for this purpose, but Mr. Lambert believes the foreign aeronauts ought to know something of the details that have been arranged in St. Louis for the international Gordon Bennett Cup race in October.

Mr. Lambert said that the new balloon to be used in the race by Alan R. Hawley will be named "St. Louis."

"The St. Louis Club," explained Mr. Lambert, "will purchase the balloon, and it will be owned by the club. Mr. Hawley has assented to the plan, and, although he gave his order to a French balloon builder last month, he has requested me to act as his representative and make any suggestions that may be necessary regarding its construction. It will be a big balloon, one of the largest in the race, holding 80,000 cubic feet of gas. It will be made of cotton and varnished. I shall confer with Lieut. Lahm, the present holder of the club, and Frank S. Lahm, both of whom are now in Paris, and nothing will be left undone to make the balloon St. Louis the best one, if possible, in the race."

Mr. Hawley had a conference with Mr. Lambert last night in the rooms of the Aero Club of America, and commissioned Mr. Lambert to order for him from the same maker a smaller balloon, one of 50,000 cubic feet.

"This smaller balloon will be more satisfactory for my ascensions in and around New York," he added. "It will be easier to handle than the big balloon. I am going to Europe myself in May, and will inspect both balloons before they are shipped to this country. I hope to make trial ascensions in both before I return. Mr. Lambert will probably go up with me, as he is anxious to acquire a practical knowledge of aeronautics, and he may come back a full-fledged pilot, with the certificate of the Aero Club of France."

Mr. Hawley will sail for Europe in May. He intends to make an effort to sail over the English Channel, starting from the headquarters of the Aero Club of Great Britain near London and landing near Paris, if the wind is favorable.

"Since the Aero Club of St. Louis was organized, in January," said Mr. Lambert last night, "the plans for the big race in October have been practically perfected. The club has just appropriated $15,000 to fence in the fourteen acres of Forest Park that have been granted for the use of the balloonists. Grand stands will be erected and a number of canvas aerodromes will be set up as quarters for the different nationalities entered in the contest. The balloon field is only a few hundred feet from the main gas works of the city, and a system of pipes has already been installed connecting the largest gas tank with the field. Fully 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas can be furnished, if necessary, and a number of balloons can be filled at one time."

Mr. Lambert also stated that several members of the St. Louis club are now raising funds to purchase a small club balloon, and he expects to receive an order when he reaches Paris to purchase it. It is barely possible that the St. Louis club may also purchase the big balloon United States, which Lieut. Lahm used last year when he won the Gordon Bennett Trophy. The balloon is now in this city. The St. Louis members are anxious to get a good balloon with which to make ascensions early this Spring, as the French balloons will hardly be delivered until Summer. The club now has 300 members—the largest aero club in this country—and a house near Forest Park has been leased and is being fitted up for use this season.

M. Charley Not an American Agent.

M. Charley, the foreign agent for the German Mercedes car, has authorized the statement that he will add no agency in Paris for an American car. Rumors have been freely circulating within the past few weeks, stimulated to some extent by the proposed tour of American cars through Europe this Summer, that several Paris automobile dealers were becoming interested in the possibilities of American cars for the foreign market, but thus far no definite agencies have been established.

LONGBOAT IS SPEEDY.

Indian Runner in Good Shape for Three-Mile Match Race with Nebrich.

Thomas Longboat, the Onondaga Indian long-distance runner, who will meet Frank Nebrich of the New York Athletic Club in a special three-mile match race at the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday night, is one of the most phenomenal redskin distance men since the days of Deerfoot. His records prove him to be able to run ten miles in close to fifty minutes. He made his début as a runner in the Hamilton road race of nineteen miles, which he won in 1:49. Shortly after the race Longboat won the big annual Canadian Marathon race against the best long-distance runners of Canada.

His race against Nebrich will mark his first appearance in competition in New York, and will probably be his last race until he runs in the ten-mile championship on the Polo Grounds next month. Nebrich has trained specially for the race, and is reported to be running faster than ever in his career.

CLOSE GOLF AT PINEHURST.

Herreshoff Narrowly Escapes Defeat in Nineteen-Hole Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8.—Fred Herreshoff of Garden City will meet C. L. Becker of Woodland, while David Fleming, Jr., of Mount Airy, Penn., will play C. B. Fownes of Oakmont, Penn., in the semi-final round of the annual club championship golf tournament to-morrow. Their victories to-day were characterized by some exciting matches. The summary:

Championship.—First Round—C. West Taintor, Fox Hills, beat D. E. Little, Wollaston, 2 up and 1 to play; David Fleming, Jr., Mount Airy, beat L. D. Pierce, Woodland, 6 up and 5 to play; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat W. P. Schatz, Wheaton, 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, beat Allan Lard, Columbia, 5 up and 4 to play; J. P. Gardiner, Midlothian, beat Nat Z. Hurd, Oakmont, 3 up and 2 to play; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat L. D. Cline, Cleveland Country, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat Nat F. Moore, Onwentsia, 4 up and 3 to play; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Fleming beat Taintor, 1 up; C. B. Fownes beat H. C. Fownes, 1 up; Herreshoff beat Gardiner, 4 up and 3 to play; Becker beat W. C. Fownes, 7 up and 6 to play.

Tie Game in Women's Chess Match.

A draw was recorded in the fifth game of the match for the women's chess championship of the United States, which was played yesterday in the parlor of the Martha Washington Hotel, between Mrs. C. P. Frey of Newark and Mrs. S. T. Burgess. The game was another Queen's gambit declined, and lasted fifty-seven moves. Mrs. Burgess forced the play throughout, but both players were seen to advantage in a somewhat critical ending, and a draw was the legitimate outcome. Mrs. Burgess now leads for the championship by 3½ games to 1½. Mrs. Frey must win the next two games to secure a tie, as the contest is limited to seven games. Another game will give Mrs. Burgess a majority of points and the championship. The sixth game will be played at 10 o'clock this morning.

Swimming Races in C. C. N. Y. Tank.

Three swimming contests were decided yesterday in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York. Karl Schmidt did the best work of the meeting, winning the 50-yard breast stroke race and finishing second in the 100-yard event. David Obeler and F. Mullen gave an interesting exhibition of fancy diving. The summary:

50-Yard, Breast Stroke.—Won by Karl Schmidt, 1908; David Obeler, 1907, second; I. Miller, 1910, third. Time—0:41.

100-Yard, Handicap.—Won by Rye Morris, 1910, (8 seconds;) Karl Schmidt, 1908, (scratch,) second; I. Miller, 1910, (11 seconds,) third. Time—1:07 4-5.

50-Yard, Handicap.—Won by Samuel Thompson, 1909, (7 seconds;) Victor Mardfin, 1908, (7 seconds,) second; Thomas Wood, 1907, (scratch,) third. Time—0:30 2-5.

Figure Skating Championship Date.

The National figure skating championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at St. Nicholas Rink on March 19.

The Figure Skating Committee, consisting of George D. Phillips, Chairman; Dr. A. G. Keane, S. J. Montgomery, and F. B. Goode, has decided on this date, and it is expected that every figure skater of prominence will enter.

Entries will close March 15 with George D. Phillips, New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York City.

School Basket Ball Championship.

Only one game was played yesterday in the third round of the Manhattan Borough basket ball championship under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. The junior basket ball five of Public School 19 defeated the junior team of School 51 by the score of 28 to 7. The game was played on the court of Public School 188, Houston and Lewis Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of March 7 to 20, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 158TH STREET—PAVING, from 3d Avenue to St. Ann's Avenue. 23D WARD, SECTION 10. HEWITT PLACE—PAVING, from Longwood Avenue to Leggett Avenue. 24TH WARD, SECTION 11. WALTON AVENUE—SEWER, between Fordham Landing Road and East 184th Street. 24TH WARD, SECTION 12. PERRY AVENUE—SEWER, between Mosholu Parkway South and East 201st Street.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 5, 1907.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The True Estimate of Life"; 4 P. M. Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "Stories of the Patriarchs," illustrated with stereopticon views.

Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Now Worshipping in Leslie Hall, Broadway and West 83d St. REV. HENRY F. ADAMS, D. D., Preaches to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4-8 West 46th St., REV. W. S. RICHARDSON, Acting Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., Will Preach. Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN. 11 A. M.—"A LIVING AND NOT A DEAD SACRIFICE THE ARGUMENT FOR CHRISTIANITY." 8 P. M.—"THE ALMOST THAT IS OFTEN NEVER!" Harp and Violin in Choir. Strangers made welcome.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach in the Morning and the Rev. Robert S. Steen in the Afternoon.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. —Preaching by the Pastor, EDWARD JUDSON, 11 A. M., "Christian Tranquillity"; 8 P. M., "Salvation."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women. 11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "An Illuminating Truth." 8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Is Belief in Immortality Dying Out?"—Answer to a recently asked question. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST., Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: Rev. Mr. Rhodes, Secretary of Missionary Union, will present cause of Foreign Missions. Evening: "The Son Turning to the Father." Fifth in series on "The Prodigal Son."

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "THE EVERLASTING ARMS." 7:45, "ENDURING HARDNESS WITH SOLDIERLY FORTITUDE." All are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th Street. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach. 5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and 121st St., Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 42d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Dr. ALGERNON CRAPSEY, of Rochester, will speak on "THE INCREASING LIGHT." Seats are free and the public is welcome.

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue.
Addresses by Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
preliminary to the founding of
The Free Synagogue,
At the Hudson Theatre,
44th St., east of Broadway,
Sunday Morning, March 10th, at 11:15.
Subject—"IS THE BIBLE IN DANGER?"
Dr. Wise will also speak
SUNDAY THREE P. M. at CLINTON HALL.
All Are Welcome.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Religious Liberty in France." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d. G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 44th St., West of 9th Av.—Rev. F. C. G. Schumm, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Romensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 146th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M.; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue, Rev. ANDREW GILLIES. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and P. M.; Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Service Wed'nday at 8 P. M.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Allan MacRossie, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:4

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Recreation in Religion." 8 P. M.—"An Apology for Being a Christian."

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av. Rev. GEORGE E. STROBRIDGE, D. D., Pastor.—Morning worship, 10:45; sermon by the pastor, "The Christian's Joyous Testimony"; evening, 8, presentation by stereopticon of Tissot's famous painting, "The Life of Christ."

Union Evangelistic Movement.
16 Churches
south of 14th St. and west of Broadway. Sunday meeting March 10th, 4 P. M.; men only, Jane St. M. E. Church, No. 13 Jane St. Speaker, Rev. John Callahan, Supt. Hadley Mission. Music, Mozart Male Quartet. Women only, University Pl. Presby. Church, 4 P. M. Speaker, Miss Edith White, N. Y. City Missionary and Tract Society. Union Service Every Night. March 11th-15th, Metropolitan Temple, 8 P. M. Mon., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D. Tues., Rev. Andrew Gillies, D. D. Wed., Rev. Geo. L. McNutt. Thurs., Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL. D. Fri., Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D. Special Music. All Invited.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Supreme World Movement." 8 P. M.—"Man's Enmity Against God." Saturday Temple Concert To-night.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 1 A. M.; service at 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, delivering the first of a series of sermons on EVERY MAN'S PROBLEMS: "Himself"; 2, "Sub-conscious Forces"; "The Law of Power."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. At 11 and VESPER SERVICE at 4. Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.; Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Eve. Subject: "The Jew of To-day." Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at o'clock. All welcome.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. REV. FRANK L. GOODSPEED, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School, with classes for adults, in the Chapel, 9:45 A. M. A fifteen-minute service will be held daily except Saturday, in the auditorium of the church at 12:20 o'clock. Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen McCurdy, Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie. 8 P. M.—Preaching by Mr. McCurdy.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor.—Sunday preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St., JOHN LYON GAUGHEY, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., pastor, will preach in the morning, subject—"Your Halo: How to Win It." Congressman William S. Bennet will speak in the evening; subject—"A Present Manifestation of the Conscience."

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St. near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St. Confirmation Service and Sermon, 11 A. M. Preacher, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter. Evensong, 8 P. M., Spohr's Oratorio, "LAST JUDGMENT." Mr. John Bland, (Tenor;) Mr. Tom Daniel (Bass;) Mme. Driscoll, (drums;) Lahey Baker at the organ. Special services daily, 12:35. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Ludlow.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St.; Rev. G. A. STRONG, rector.—8, 11 A. M., rector; 4 P. M., musical service. 8 P. M., Mr. Miller.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Morning service and sermon (rector.) 4 P. M.—"The Message of the Cross," Macfarlane. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Evg. service and sermon. (rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, (above 45th St.) Rector, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; preacher, the rector; 4 P. M., Confirmation Service by Bishop Greer; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. William Fitz-Simon.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St. 57TH ANNIVERSARY of first service in the Church building. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON by BISHOP GREER, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON and CHORAL LITANY, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer ..... 11 o'clock Preacher, the rector. Choral Service ..... 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Asst. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School at 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 est 27e rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

St. Andrew's, Harlem. REV. DR. VAN DE WATER preaches Sundays of Lent at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. on "The Creed."

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street, The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8:30 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector,) 11 A.M. Evening Prayer, 4 P. M. Anthems: Selection from "Passion Music," Bach, and "Come, Let Us Worship," Palestrina.

Organ Recital Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer. Bishop Courtney will preach at both services.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. BATTEN, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M. Half-hour service daily during Lent, 5 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from B'klyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. Melish preaches at 11.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., Senior Pastor. **First Church,** 121st St., near 3d Av., Pastor, Rev. BENJ. E. DICKHAUT, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. **Lenox Avenue Church,** Corner 123d St., Pastor, Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Half-way Man." Evening: "A Christian and Not Ashamed of It."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening: "The Awakening of Memory in the First Five Minutes After Death."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS, 8 P. M. 5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, cor. 57th St., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr Carter will preach in the morning on "Proving by Experience." In the evening addresses by Jerry McAuley Mission converts. Popular lecture on Paradise Lost by pastor Friday, 8 P. M. Admission free.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St. Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 9:45 A. M., Children's Service. 11 A. M., Divine Service and Sermon. Topic—"Following Jesus." The Holy Communion. 4 P. M., Divine Service. Choir will sing Mendelssohn. "Hear My Prayer."

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends. Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Theosophical Idea of Immortality," Geo. M. Coffin; next Tuesday evening, "The Meaning of Death."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "WHAT IS IT TO BE HUMAN?" Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av. Services 11 A. M. REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach. Subject: "Does Righteousness Prevent Calamity?" Sunday School 10 o'clock in Chapel. Entrance on Park Avenue.

At the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven. **II.—The Practical Argument for Religion."** By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—At 11 A. M., the minister, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach on "First Things First"; at 8 P. M. the associate minister, Rev. Thornton A. Mills, will speak on "The Failure of Success and the Success of Failure."

Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West 81st St., Rev. A. R. TILLINGHAST.—Sermon, 11 A. M., "Man's Search for Himself."

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children will sing HYMNS NEW AND OLD 3:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET. SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT. ORGANIST, S. N. PENFIELD, MUS. DOC.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, Majestic Theatre, to-morrow, 11; subject—"Moral Lessons for Mothers and Daughters to be Learned from the Thaw Trial." All Seats Free.

"The Bright Side of the Negro Problem," by Mrs. MARY CHURCH TERRELL of Washington, D. C., one of the leading woman orator of the colored race. West Side Y. M. C. A. meeting for men, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 3:30 P.M.

The People's Institute, Cooper Union, Large Hall, 8 P. M.; doors open 7:15. Address by the Rev. Samuel Schulman, D. D.; subject—"The Jew and the World."

Y. M. C. A., Washington Heights Branch, 531 West 155th St.—Alexander T. Irvine will speak the next three Sundays at the men's meetings. Topic to-morrow: "Religion and Life in the Soudan War."

WINTER RESORTS.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.
TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

MIDLAND HOTEL
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, HALL OF RECORDS, January 12, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, comprising the City of New York," will be open for public inspection, examination, and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open up to and including the 31st day of March, 1907.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the Main Office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hall of Records, No. 31 Chambers Street.

In the Borough of the Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon. LAWSON PURDY, President.

FRANK RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS MULLER,
CHARLES PUTZEL,
JAMES H. TULLY,
THOS. L. HAMILTON,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 12 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907.

For the construction of a shelter house on the Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg (New East River) Bridge over the East River, between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated March 7, 1907.

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

America's Fashionable Resort

ATLANTIC CITY NEW JERSEY

Unequaled by any other resort for its many and varied attractions afforded during the Winter and Spring months. The climate is mild and equable, being governed by the warm Gulf Stream.

On the Boardwalk, seven miles in length, with an unobstructed ocean view, are seen daily many of New York's social leaders, and in its leading hotels, replete with every known comfort, luxury and convenience, will be found a select class of people from all sections of the country.

A superb 18-hole golf course always in commission, well tended greens and a liberally managed clubhouse. Elegant telford, macadam and asphalt avenues for Automobiling, Riding and Driving (modern garages and liveries), interesting short strips in and about the city, bathing in marble-lined pools, fresh or sea water. Theatres giving latest productions. Musical attractions at the Casino and on the Piers. It is the one resort where Cosmopolite rest-seeker and pleasure-lover can equally enjoy themselves. Offering a greater diversity of attractions than all other resorts combined.

THE LEADING HOTELS Write any of them for information, fates, etc.

GALEN HALL, Hotel and Sanatorium, F. L. Young, Manager.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES, Newlin Haines.
HOTEL DENNIS, Walter J. Buzby.
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM, Josiah White & Sons.
THE WILTSHIRE, S. S. Phoebus.
HOTEL TRAYMORE, Traymore Hotel Co.
CHALFONTE, The Leeds Company.
HOTEL RUDOLF, American and European Plans, Charles R. Myers.
HADDON HALL, Leeds and Lippincott.

Atlantic City is only three hours from New York City, through vestibuled train service via Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Special transportation rates and full information from ticket agents in New York or Jersey City.

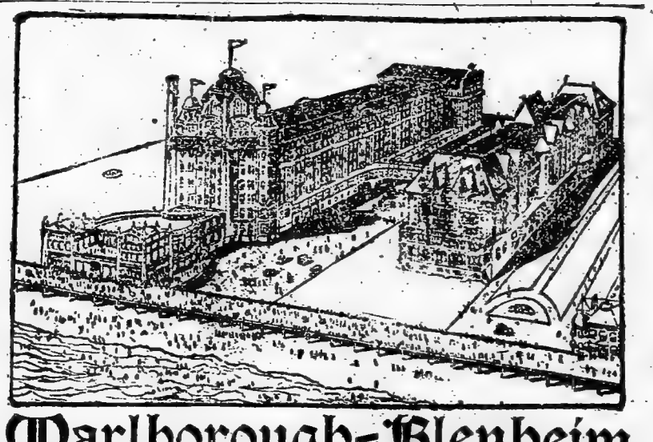

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., OPEN ALL THE YEAR, begs to announce the installation on Nov. 1st of white help throughout its dining-room service, both American and a la Carte. The spacious outdoor plaza and heated indoor sun parlors overlooking the Ocean and the Boardwalk are among the most attractive features at this time of year. THE PRIVATE BATHROOMS are each equipped with hot and cold sea water as well as fresh water. Running artesian ice water in every bedroom. The Marlborough-Blenheim music, which under the direction of Louis Kroll has become noted, continues every evening throughout the year.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Managers.

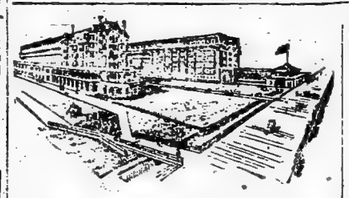

HOTEL DENNIS,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and Baths with sea and fresh water.

Most favorably located and best appointed hotel in the North for Winter business.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; rooms in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

THE RUNNYMEDE,
Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an excellent location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.
Ocean and South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—236—E. H. Love vs. Annie F. Lahire et al.—Submitted.

229—Security Warehousing Company vs. E. S. Hand et al., trustees.—Argument concluded.

230—C. E. Yates vs. Jones National Bank; 231—C. E. Yates vs. Utica Bank; 232—C. E. Yates vs. Thomas Bailey; 233—C. E. Yates vs. Bank of Staplehurst.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Monday: 220, 231, 232, 233, 7 (original,) 395, 394, 340, 242, 243, 244, 245, 358.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 102, 104, 106, 109, 78, 107, 110, 111.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Louis Wollowitz, an infant, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Order modified by requiring the payment of costs up to the time of the allowance of the amendment, and of $10 costs and disbursements of this appeal, and as so modified affirmed. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

John Bogart, respondent, vs. New York & Long Island Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.). Order filed.

Daniel H. Olmsted, respondent, vs. John H. Olmsted and another, impleaded, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ.

Catherine A. Ward, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Terry & Tench Construction Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion without costs of appeal. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ., (Scott and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.).

In the matter of opening Morris Avenue.—Order reversed without costs, and matter remitted to Special Term as directed in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary A. Jones, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Adelaide Jones et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Herts Brothers, respondents, vs. Louis C. Tiffany et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Patrick Keenan, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Joseph Ferrari, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Solomon Schinasi and another, respondents, vs. Robert E. Lane, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Thomas J. O'Neill and another, respondents, vs. Christopher Campbell and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, J., (Ingraham and Lambert, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

James McLean, respondent, vs. George Griot and another, appellants.—Determination of Appellate Term and judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

Washington Trust Company of New York, respondent, vs. Christopher C. Baldwin and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Houghton, JJ., (Houghton, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Eugene A. Rudiger and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. City of New York, impleaded, with the Twelfth Ward Bank of New York et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Charles P. Goldsmith and another, respondents, vs. Leo Hammel et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter F. Kilpatrick, respondent, vs. William Whitmer & Sons, Incorporated, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

Otto P. Heyn, plaintiff, vs. New York Life Insurance Company, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. New York Building-Loan Banking Company, respondent; in re Charles M. Preston; in re Henry A. Taylor, appellant; in re Albert Rosenlicht, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs to the respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

Sampson H. Schwarz, plaintiff, vs. Henry Duhne, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant to the extent stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Houghton, J. Settle order on notice.

Cora M. Anderson, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary A. Gleason, appellant, vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. (Laughlin, J. dissenting.) Order filed.

Wilson R. Hunter, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment of City Court affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Houghton and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Dierck Schumacher, respondent, vs. Max C. Baum, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Andrew Sesselman, relator, vs. Theodore A. Bingham, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert Lillienthal and another, appellants, vs. the George Bechtel Brewing Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Daniel McNamara, respondent, vs. S. Ormond Goldan, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Lambert, J. Order filed.

Rutherford Realty Company, respondent, vs. Willet F. Cook, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David Kidansky and another, respondents, vs. David Peltyn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Paul M. Schlichter and another; respondents, vs. Guarantee Construction Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Murphy, appellant, vs. Daniel P. Murphy, as administrator, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Patterson, P. J., and Lambert, J., dissenting.)

Alvin Peterson, an infant, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Co., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Leonard G. Kirk, appellant, vs. Bernard Crystal, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Star Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Charles E. Ring, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

James M. Elliott, jr., respondent, vs. James B. Brady et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Selena F. Royle, respondent, vs. Nathaniel C. Goodwin, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including costs, allowance, &c., to $4,054.37; in which event, judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Dutlih-Smith, McMillan & Co., respondents, vs. Snare & Triest, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Hass, an infant, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hugo Schuster, an infant, respondent, vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

William S. Murray, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Robert R. Perkins, respondent, vs. Jacob B. Underhill, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

William R. Bohnert and another, respondents, vs. Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fourteenth Street Bank, respondent, vs. Sabina Gersten, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J.

George F. Van Slyck, as receiver, respondent, vs. Martin C. Woodruff and James F. Ballard, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Judgments against Woodruff and Ballard reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

George F. Van Slyck, as receiver, respondent, vs. William R. Warner, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

John J. Riordan, an infant, appellant, vs. New York Central & Harlem River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. Riordan, an infant, appellant, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Isaac Wyman, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs to be paid by appellant to respondent. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Lemuel A. Wyman et al., respondents, vs. Mary Wyman, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to the executrix and guardians, payable out of the estate. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice. Order filed.

Seaboard National Bank, respondent, vs. the Bank of America, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of Leventritt, J., in the court below. Order filed.

Henry R. Geffen, appellant, vs. Isaac Schmeidler and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Thedford, respondent, vs. Henry L. Herbert, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Henrietta Cobb, respondent, vs. United Engineering, &c., Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by Clarke, J.) Order filed.

Lillie E. Taylor, respondent, vs. Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Isaac M. Bernstein, appellant, vs. Maurice Sichel and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Mestel, respondent, vs. Borough Park Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Perry Allen, appellant, vs. Henry J. O'Bryan, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles H. MacRae.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Istok, appellant, vs. Martin L. Sendering and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied and order reinstated as stated in opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Settle order on notice.

Henry L. Warden and another, respondents, vs. Benjamin W. Franklin, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of opening Briggs Avenue.—Order reversed and report remitted to Commissioners as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Anthony McOwen, respondent, vs. Patrick H. Whalen, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Henry H. Browne, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Charles F. Gorpel, appellant, vs. Robinson Machine Company, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Settle order on notice.

James A. Grant and another, respondents, vs. William C. Greene et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Crompton, respondent, vs. Charles G. Dobbs and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel Greenwald et al., respondents, vs. Gotham-Attucks Music Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Benjamin Richardson, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceedings dismissed, with costs payable by respondent. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

George S. Pollits, respondent, vs. Consolidated Gas Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with costs, and application denied, with costs, with leave to renew as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. George B. McClellan, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Jose R. Alvarez, respondent, vs. Thomas C. Camargo, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Brown, on behalf of himself, &c., appellant, vs. Utopia Land Company, impleaded, respondent.—Original order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; order denying motion to vacate order of reference reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order vacated, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Same vs. same.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Standard Materials Company, appellant, vs. Thomas W. Bowne, Son & Co., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Christopher J. Egan and another, respondents, vs. W. F. Doll Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Delancey Street.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Van Kannel Door Company vs. W. & J. Sloan, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Julia Clark, deceased.—Motion granted, without costs. Order filed.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Charles O. Burns.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Fernando Hesse vs. Daniel M. Griffen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Maynard N. Clement.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Abraham N. Bressel vs. Edward W. Browning.—Motion dismissed. Order filed.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Ludwig Lehamier.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Herbert G. Tull vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Motion denied.

Abraham Elterman vs. Jacob Hyman.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Meyer Stein vs. Harry Koopersteln, Dewitt C. Flanagan vs. Pietro Redes, Gustavus A. Rogers vs. Joseph Wilkenfeld, Grace Vaughn vs. Fred Irwin.—Application in each case denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

The People, &c., vs. Robert H. Spriggs.—Motion granted on conditions stated in order. Order filed.

Calendars for Saturday, March 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Martha Dunlop.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Green, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Samuel Bachman vs. R. & H. Laundry Company—William P. Curley.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Searing vs. Pollock—Edgar H. Rosenstock.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Rosenberg vs. Standard Importation Company—Henry Kroff. Campbell vs. Clare—Walter P. Rathborne.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Thompson vs. Thompson—Joseph Fettretch.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

GOLDSTONE & PEPPER.—Goldstone & Pepper, wholesale dealers in dry goods and underwear at 21 Orchard Street, called a meeting of their creditors yesterday at the office of Eugene J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau Street. An offer was made to pay in full by making monthly payments of 10 per cent each, which was accepted. Liabilities are about $10,000.

AMERICAN DESK AND STOOL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Desk and Stool Company of 30-32 Howard Street by Manning A. Delmel of Herkimer, N. Y., Vilas Diven Company of Elmira, and the Johnson Leather Company of New York City for small amounts. It was alleged that the company admitted its inability to pay its debts. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $3,000. Judge Hough appointed James N. Rosenberg receiver.

KALMAN LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kalman Levine, manufacturer of skirts at 92 Greene Street, by these creditors: H. Fish & Co., $443; David Orently, $59, and Geffen & Becker, $117. It was alleged that he is insolvent. A few days ago he made an offer to settle at 25 cents on the dollar, but some of the creditors did not accept it. Liabilities are about $5,000. Judge Hough appointed John Gruenberg receiver. It was stated that several days ago he had a stock of $4,000, but most of it had been removed and only $250 was left.

JOSEPH WLODAR, builder, at 180th Street and Audubon Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 1 and who was reported to have gone to Europe, has failed to file schedules, and a list of creditors was filed yesterday by John B. Carss of Ogden & Wallace, creditors. There are eighty-six creditors named whose claims aggregate $131,500, among them being the Atlantic Realty Company $87,500, Ludwig Caide $12,500, both secured by mortgages; Ogden & Wallace $4,248, John W. Right $3,214, W. H. Bingham Plumbing Company $3,190 and United States Exchange Bank $2,962.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—H. M. Brainard, Mayor of East Cleveland, and his wife, Frances A. Brainard, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the United States Court on Thursday. The husband gives his liabilities as $34,000, with no assets except such as are exempt. Mrs. Brainard's liabilities are placed at $25,000 with assets of a like amount.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 172 failures in the United States during the week, against 194 for the preceding week, and 177, 190, 200, and 176 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albohn, J. M.—Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Ins. Co., $241.
Borowits, M.—L. Rosenfeld, $167.
Buehler, G.—B. Pritz et al., $157.
Baker, J. O.—W. Seggie, costs, $109.
Bach, M.—Ronalds & Johnson Co., $914.
Block, W. H.—J. Deshel et al., $123.
Birnbaum, M.—G. Bloom, costs, $15.
Blumenthal, G.—H. Bartelstone et al., $163.
Bunting, C. V.—W. Ballin et al., $322.
Brooks, F. L.—E. L. Stillman, $76.
Conkey, La V. S.—Liquid Carbonic Co., $555.
Cushing, A. L.—P. A. Heubner, $63.
Carens, J.—T. Economu et al., $27.
Cheshire, J.—Agnes Dunphy, $181.
Curtin, F. M.—Janowitz, $86.
Cleeve, H. F.—C. Fischer et al., costs, $74.
Deas, E.—F. T. Clute, $229.
Donnell, W.—F. J. Grace, costs, $108.
Downs, J.—M. Bernstein, $199.
Daiker, G.—City of N. Y., costs, $113.
Duffy, J. H.—Helena F. Langbeck, $62.
Dren, L.—Oppenheim, $25.
Durnberg, W. H. and Margaret—A. Cole, $118.
Engelberg, M.—M. Abelson, $354.
Ellis, E. G.—S. J. Freeland, $129.
Fickien, W.—J. Ward, $106.
Franko, L.—People, &c., $500.
Fenton, J.—E. C. Van Glahn et al., $1,013.
Fuhrman, C.—M. Rosenfield et al., $87.
French, W. W.—People, &c., $500.
Greenfield, W.—G. Pelli et al., $102.
Goldberg, M.—Butler Bros., Inc., $42.
Saquinto, M.—J. Cody, $903.
Gardiner, G. W.—E. Steinhardt, $144.
Goebel, A. J.—J. H. Meyer et al., $122.
Granich, J.—E. Wallach, $1,007.
Gronberg, M.—People, &c., $500.
Hoerlein, C.—Real Estate Directory and Information Bureau, $66.
Hacker, O.—Neostyle Co., $36.
Hartwell, N. W.—S. J. Pullso, $88.
Hendrick, H. H.—Regina Beberfeld, $203.
Horton, Minnie H.—R. B. Ellison et al., $150.
Irvine, A. A.—Derby Desk Co., $125.
Johnson, Ernest and Bernard—J. Bell Co., $857.
Jackson, Henry H.—Andrian H., and Stephen H.—M. Israel et al., $827.
Jones, W. G.—J. E. Pidgeon, $191.
Keith, Jessie—F. Simon et al., $43.
Kennedy, J. J.—N. F. Kerr, $38.
Kleinfeld, I., (not summoned)—S. Shanker, $164.
Kesteloo, W. P., (not summoned)—W. Ballin et al., $322.
Klenk, Sophie G.—N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women, $445.
Klett, P.—J. Schell, $84.
Long, Eva—People, &c., $500.
Loyaglio, G.—David Stevenson Brewing Co., $308.
Levy, L.—Real Estate Directory and Information Bureau, $07.
London, A.—Ronalds & Johnson Co., $914.
Liebhlau, E.—G. Bloom, costs, $15.
Mollinick, Arnold (not summoned)—Leon Rosenfeld, $167.
Maskin, Harris—Giuseppe Pelli et al., $102.
Meryash, I.—Reynolds & Johnson Co., $914.
Moss, Irving L.—Irving Ziegler & Sons Co., $20.
Maskin, Harris—Richard & Thibaut, $420.
Meryash, Harris—Moses Gruber et al., $271.
Mastin, Chas. M.—Emma L. Shaw, $128.
Meeker, Dr. Herman E.—Chas. E. Miller, $53.
McNamara, Neally—Swift & Co., $90.
Newman, Jacob—Butler Bros., Inc., $30.
Nechamkus, Samuel J. and Peter—National Lead Co., $382.
O'Brien, Edward—Henry S. Schadow, $32.
Ormes, Wm. H.—Wm. B. Logan, $422.
Prete, Joseph—People, &c., $500.
Parrish, Rousel L.—Same, $500.
Ricaud, Addison G.—Mina Schwartz et al., $40.
Rothfeld, Isaac—Samuel Shankers; $164.
Rappaport, Samuel—J. C. Lyons Bldg. and Operating Co., $41.
Robinson, Frederick—Frank Hayek et al., $85.
Radin, Matthias—Joseph Stewart, $78.
Sisson, W.—Success Co., $149.
Simpson, C. D.—E. C. Moore, $12,970.
Stobaugh, C.—J. Ward, $106.
Sterne, F. C.—S. R. Jacobs, $121.
Savage, J. H.—E. Strauss et al., $29.
Schneider, G.—Mussgiller-Mangels Co., $151.
Small, L.—M. Graber et al., $271.
Schlech, F.—W. E. Diller, $250.
Slater, I.—J. L. Cooper et al., $158.
Splain, Frances E.—Fraternal Societies Co-operative Indemnity Union, $60.
Sondheim, L. & E.—C. C. Sibley et al., $1,885.
Smith, B. J.—A. H. Davis, $1,075.
Walsh, C.—M. Maher, costs, $67.
Wolberspoon, H. E.—Purcell, $50.
Wolfensohn, Sarah—Rose Horowitz, $59.
Wland, S.—Kate Cummings, $237.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—A. Waro, $796.
The City of N. Y.—Wm. F. Murray, $1,530.
New York City Ry. Co.—Julia H. Krone, $1,133.
The Bruckner Engineering and Importing Co.—Sara J. Sorr et al., $84.
The Omega Chem. Co.—Amelia Reichhard, $145.
Town Topics Pub. Co.—P. A. Juley, costs, $110.
City of New York—Charles Blinsig, $513.
N. Y. Fire Fighters—W. Ficklen et al., $2,588.
Same—Neff Co., $1,353.
Ronalds & Johnson Co.—Maurice Goodman, $67.
Interurban St. Ry. Co.—John F. Dinan, $393.
William A. Block & Co.—J. Deneal et al., $123.
The Steimann Realty Co.—Charles H. Wilhan et al., $46.
Same—Same, $892.
Philadelphia Casualty Co.—John H. Delesdernier, $10,439.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.—Adrian Iselin, Jr., costs, $67.
H. Erkins & Co.—W. & J. Sloane, costs, $132.
H. Huber Co.—E. J. McCabe et al., costs, $107.
Same—William C. Dewey, costs, $108.
Same—New England Realty Co., $112.
The Progress Magazine Pub. Co.—Fritz von Bardeleben, $93.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

Burchell, B. B.—S. Berliner, Oct. 8, 1898, $118.
Curtain, D. B.—H. Seifke et al., Aug. 28, 1906, $1,023.
Dominici, G., and E. L. Goodsell Co.—N. Y. National Exchange Bank, Feb. 19, 1897, $2,614.
Dominici, G.—E. M. Cutler, Nov. 25, 1896, $2,516.
Flannery, J. A., and E. H. Hawke, Jr.—W. F. Smith et al., Oct. 7, 1897, $20.
Jackson, F.—H. E. Van Horn, Oct. 20, 1906, $25.
Lang, A.—City of N. Y., Dec. 23, 1905, (vacated,) $46.
Lawrence, G. L.—M. K. Robinson et al., Feb. 27, 1907, $772.
Meyer, L. G.—H. D. Merchant, March 4, 1907, $224.
Mann, S., and M. Lovejoy—T. H. Wilson, Feb. 6, 1907, (vacated,) $132.
Neidel, L.—M. Blitz, March 7, 1907, $100.
Persiman, H. M.—L. Weinstein, Dec. 27, 1905, $396.
Sykes, E. S.—I. Kempner, Aug. 9, 1897, $559.
Strasaner, H., and J.—Winter—H. Bauman, Nov. 24, 1903, (canceled,) $230.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

William L. Bamberger, general buyer; Hotel Albert.
Mitchell, Baker & Smith, Lexington, Ky.; M. C. Murphy, modiste; Lizzie Murphy, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; R. Drake, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Woodruff, M., St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert J. Woodruff, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Claflin, H. B., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Titus, dry goods; Hotel Grand.
Bruckmann-Kleinhauser Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Irvin Bettmann, clothing; Hotel Empire.
Barney, S. V., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. P. Albright, fancy goods; Hotel Narragansett.
Morey, M. A., Minneapolis, Minn.; ladies' and children's apparel; Herald Square Hotel.
Kauffman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Maggie Keenan, dressmaking; Hotel Marlborough.
Gingery, H. A., Garrett, Ind.; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marx Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; Henry Marx, jr., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Brewster, H. H., McConnelsville, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Phillipsborn Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. C. Berg, dry goods; Mrs. A. Miller goods; Victoria Hotel.
Lunette, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Smith, ladies' tailoring; Hotel Breslin.
Brown-Durrell Company, Boston, Mass.; P. Lynch, underwear, waists, and corsets; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. G. Stiste, silks; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, notions, ribbons, and leather goods; 4 Washington Place; Broadway Central Hotel.
Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; F. A. Clarkman, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, notions and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. Snapper, upholstery goods; carpets, and ductures; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Murphy, laces, veilings, and ruchings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; Martinique.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Traub, prints; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld shirts; 751 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Grumbacher, S., & Son, York, Penn.; M. Grumbacher, notions, millinery, and cloaks; 321 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Stewart, ribbons and art goods; 214 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. K. West, goods; Hotel Bradley.
Hofmayer Dry Goods Company, Albany; F. B. Hofmayer, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Hergadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; C. E. Ebert, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; B. F. Kirkpatrick, notions; F. H. Almond, dry goods; 306 Broadway.
Weller Brothers Company; Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Weller, clothing; Hotel Woodstock.
Goodall, Brown & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Goodall, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 7 to 20, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENT in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 155TH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between St. Nicholas Avenue and Edgecombe Avenue.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroll.
City of New York, March 5, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing about 2,500 hours towing on the North and East Rivers, (Contract 1,052) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) March 11, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing about 3,000 Cubic Yards of Sand (Contract 1039, Class 1) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) March 14, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK.
WIMELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

B. STERN & CO.
STERN, HEINEMAN & CO.
S. STERN & CO.
Infants' and Children's
Coats, Caps and Dresses
580-586 Broadway. Wholesale Only.

LINGERIE WASHABLE HATS
S. MAYER & SONS
584-586 BROADWAY
BABY CAPS & HATS

ROCHE, CROLL & CO.
"CRAVATS" 718-720 BROADWAY.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLING GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILK MALINES, LONG GLOVES.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
LEON PEARL, 568 BROADWAY

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rom 1 ers.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buetiner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broom St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard, Ent. 251 Church
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St. Also Athletic Goods.
BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 320 B'way. B'kl'n & Jersey
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.
Fabric Belts.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Novelty Braid Mills, 106 Grand, nr. B'way.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.
BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.
BURNT WOOD NOVELTIES.
Flemish Art Co., 45 W. 21st St. Photographic Outfits.
CARDS, (Guests, Tally, Post Cards)
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 15th St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 Morde
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Green St.
CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place
Walcoff, Phil. & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil. & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
The Stoney, A. L. Stone & Son, 17 Wash Pl.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltsner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 87-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Goldstone, J. & F., & Co., 36-44 W. 24th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chicago Merchant Buys New Building on Nineteenth Street—Lafayette Street Properties Sold—Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Brody, Adler & Koch Company the recently completed twelve-story mercantile building at 8 and 10 West Nineteenth Street, 50 by 92. The buyer is Henry C. Lytton of Chicago, proprietor of the department store in that city known as "The Hub." He has acquired the Nineteenth Street building as an investment.

Lafayette Street Purchase.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Bertha Volkening to an investor, 94, 96, and 98 Lafayette Street, three buildings, covering a plot 57 by 94.

Operator Buys on Murray Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Edgar estate, through Voorhees & Floyd and H. H. Cammann & Co., 73 Murray Street, a five-story iron-front building, on lot 24.9 by 100. Mr. Freedman bought the adjoining property, No. 71, a few days ago.

At Lexington Avenue and 57th St.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has bought from Joseph Hyman the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story building, on lot 20.5 by 80.

John Donnelly has sold 113 East Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 98.9, for Andrew Aubel

Buyer for 91st Street Apartments.

William R. Ware has sold for James N. Bell the six-story elevator apartment house 252 West Ninety-first Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway, 42 by 88 by 100.8.

Nathan Lemlein and Louis Vogel have bought from Heyman Brothers the apartment house, with stores, at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 72 by 55.

Deal Near Tunnel Entrance.

The Monmouth Realty Company, through C. E. Haskell and the Fernando W. Benner Company, has sold to a client of the latter concern 708 and 710 Greenwich Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 93 by 87 and irregular, near the block owned by the McAdoo tunnel company.

Van Vliet & Place have sold the plot, 50 by 95, at 236 and 238 West Tenth Street.

East 73d Street Residence Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for V. Henry Rothschild 25 East Seventy-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 80. The buyer will occupy the house.

More Business on West 72d St.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Dr. John H. Woodbury 105 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 102.2; also, for Mrs. Ida M. Murphy, the four-story dwelling 165 West Seventy-second Street, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Henry Phipps's New Building.

Plans have been filed for the six-story loft building to be erected by Henry Phipps at 45 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 42 West Eighteenth Street. The structure will cost $90,000, according to the estimate of Architect George A. Crawley.

Princess Theatre Property Leased.

The property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, consisting of the Princess Theatre and adjoining buildings, has been leased for a term of twenty-one years by Mrs. Henry Glisey to a syndicate the members of which will organize the Princess Realty Company. The lease carries with it privileges of renewal, and when leases held by present tenants expire the property may be reimproved with an office building. The deal was negotiated by the New York Real Estate Agency and Construction Company.

Lots Sold on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Diamondston & Schwarz have bought the plot of two lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 feet north of 184th Street, 50 by 100.

Louis Kramer and Joseph E. Goldberg have sold 517 West 151st Street, a five-story flat, on plot 32.4 by 99.11. Charles Griffith Moses & Brother were the brokers.

New Owners for 116th Street Flats.

Stern & Simon have sold for Henry Prince to Miller Brothers 15 and 17 West 116th Street, a six-story flat, with stores, 45 by 100; also, for Togg & Judisky, to A. Opperman, the six-story flat 429 and 431 Lenox Avenue, 50 by 75; also, for Max Loebenstein to E. Mans, the five-story flat 236 West 122d Street, 34 by 100.

Caroline Glatner is the buyer of 13 West 114th Street.

Sarah Lippstadt has sold the Hoffman, a six-story apartment house at 239 and 241 West 141st Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Leases in Business Buildings.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for Charles Laue to the Addressograph Company part of the new building 78 and 80 Walker Street, for a long term of years, and for Frederick Herrmann to the American Cigar Company the store and basements at 1,504 to 1,508 Avenue A.

Hubertz & Gabel have leased for the International Ore Treating Company the three-story building 125 East Sixteenth Street.

Maguire & Co. have leased for a term of years to a client the store at 151 West Sixty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

Deal for West 50th Street Parcel.

Louis Oppenheimer has sold 554 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 100.

Ames & Co. have sold for August Sneider 346 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat, on plot 20 by 100.5.

East 125th Street Purchase

Finney & Mathews have sold for Katharine B. Peck 344 East 125th Street, a four-story flat, on lot 18.9 by 100.11, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought 326 East 113th Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Resale of Avenue A Corner.

Valentine A. Schutz and John Schutz have resold for Lowenfeld & Prager and others the northwest corner of Avenue A and Ninth Street, four five-story tenements, on plot 26.8 by 113. The sellers bought the property at auction recently for $72,725.

Gerstenfeld & Bernstein have sold for A. Schlesinger to a Mr. Newman 136 and 138 Avenue D, two five-story tenements, 54 by 80; also, to A. Schlesinger, 105 and 107 Columbia Street, a six-story loft building.

David S. Gerstenfeld has also sold the five-story tenement 71 East Seventh Street, 25 by 97, and has resold 196 East Houston Street, running through to 91 First Street, 19 by 88.

Harris Sokolski & Son and Albert Sokolski have sold to Michaelover Brothers 10 and 12 Attorney Street, a seven-story tenement, 42.6 by 90 by 100.

L. Diamond, in conjunction with Henry Kopperl, has sold for Reich & Swettman 325 East Tenth Street, a six-story front and four-story rear tenement, 25 by 97, to S. Stuchfeld.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have sold to Paul Shalet 49 Sheriff Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 90.

Company Buys Bronx Flats.

It is reported that the Ansonia Realty Company are the buyers of the westerly block front on Brook Avenue, between 135th and 136th Streets, five five-story flats, with stores, each 40 by 90, sold recently by Crakow & Roth.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Mary E. Ashfield a plot of seven lots at the junction of Anderson and Shakespeare Avenues.

Sales of Long Island Acreage.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the following sales through its Manhattan office: The Selover farm of thirty-six acres on the Rockaway Turnpike, Jamaica, for W. R. Selover; also the Velsor property at Commack, L. I., consisting of ninety-five acres, to Maurice P. Hickey; also two properties in Greenlawn, L. I., of four acres each, with buildings, for Frederick W. Von, and four lots on the west side of Milburn Road, near Stewart Avenue, facing the new residence of Major Gulick, now nearing completion.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for William Scheer his cottage 14 North Atlantic Avenue, Arverne, to M. J. Martin, for occupancy.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold 66 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, a four-story double flat, 25 by 65 by 100.

Staten Island Tract Sold.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought the Van Duysen farm of about fourteen acres on Bard and Bemont Avenues, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

Buyer for White Plains Dwelling.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold for Hugh Clement his residence on Ridgeview Avenue, White Plains, on plot 103 by 175.

No Business in the Salesroom.

There were no auction offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

124th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x87, and 123d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x87, for two six-story brick apartment houses; N. Conforti Realty Corporation of 1,268 Amsterdam Av, owner; N. Conforti of 1,268 Amsterdam Av, architect; cost, $300,000.

55th St, n s, 180 ft w of 11th Av, for a two-story brick factory, 114x75; J. Racich of 525 West 54th St, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $20,000

18th St, 42 West, and 17th St, 45 West, for a six-story brick loft building, 25x184; H. Phipps of 1,063 5th Av, owner; G. A. Crawley, architect; cost, $90,000.

21st St, 31 and 33 West, for an eleven-story brick loft building, 56x90; Acme Building Co. of 32 Union Square, owner; W. P. Pigueron, architect; cost, $200,000.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 160th St, for a six-story brick apartment house, 100x100; I. Judis of 215 West 125th St, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $140,000.

160th St, s s, 75 ft w of Fox St, for two three-story brick dwellings, 20x32; James C. Gaffney of 1,137 East 167th St, owner; William A. Gelesen, architect; cost, $15,000.

Brook Av, n e corner of 168th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 45x90; Morrisania Realty Co. of 1,340 Brook Av, owner; A. J. Schwarzler, architect; cost, $60,000.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 200 ft n of Mansion St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16x60; Jacob Pinfosky of 57 Berrian Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $12,000.

Carroll Place, s s, 450 ft e of Green Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x38; Bohennie Brojer of Arthur Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Ogden Av, n e corner of 165th St, for a one-story brick store, 75x40; John F. Kaiser of Ogden Av and 161st St, owner; Will O'Hea, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, 2,194 and 2,196, to five-story brick flats and store; Mrs. T. Goldsmith of 29 East 79th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross and B. N. Marcus, architects; cost, $9,000.

47th St, 250 West, to a five-story brick tenement; H. H. Korn of Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

Delancey St, 318, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Goldberg of 137 East 72d St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

38th St, 13 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Friedsam, owner; Denby & Nute, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, March 8.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 5th St, 75.3x irregular; Adolph Blumenkranz to Oscar Dobroczynski, all title, (mtg $152,500,) $100.

BEDFORD ROAD, w s, 258.4 ft s of Jefferson Place, 70.8x irregular; Martin B. Holman to Joseph A. Richter, (mtg $13,750,) $100.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 162d St, 141.5x irregular; Samuel Williams and others to Max Altmayer, (mtg $34,800,) $100.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 162d St, 141.5x irregular; Max Altmayer to Samuel Williams, 1-4 part, (mtg $34,800,) $100.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 162d St, 141.5x irregular; Max Altmayer to Samuel Grodginsky, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,800,) $100.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 162d St, 141.5x irregular; Max Altmayer to Adolph Scheibel, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,800,) $100.

BROOME ST, 204, 25x100; Samuel Werner to Isidore M. Levy, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

BUENSIDE AV, 575, 125.3x irregular; William Stubs to Thomas B. Holland, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

CLIFF ST, 70, 28.5x irregular; Cliff St, s w corner of Ferry St, 30x irregular; Ferry St, 46 and 48; Henry W. Bookstaver to Henry Leerburger, $41,525.

CROSBY ST, s e corner of Spring St, 100x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to John E. Olson, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

EDGECOMBE AV, 52, 18x68; Fernando A. Wessell to Joseph S. Richards, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

EDGECOMBE AV, 52, 18x68; Joseph S. Richards to Fernando A. Wessell and another, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; John B. Dosso and others to Josephine B. Rezzano, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 78.1x irregular; John Hirsch to Congregation Kehilath Israel, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Lizzie Frankel to Silberg & Saul, (mtg $200,- 000,) (correction,) $100.

LIND AV, n w s, 200 ft n e of Devoe St, 200x irregular; Mary E. S. Degrauw to Theresa Distler, $100.

LOT 63, map of 179 lots of Siems estate; Hudson St, Rose Co. to Angelo Lomedico, $1.

MAPES AV, w s, Lot 68, map of W. F. Duncan at Williamsbridge, 25x100; Peter Whittle to Joseph Del Mastro, (mtg $2,450,) $100.

PARK AV, n e corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x 100; Isaac L. Dunn to Amelia Steinmetz, (mtg $600,) $100.

RIVINGTON ST, 148 and 150, 50x100; Sara Brown to Max Jacobs and others, ¼ part, all title, $100.

2D AV, 105, w s, 25 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; Carl Schulz to Marks Levy, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

2D AV, n w corner of 18th St, 34.8x98; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Saul Wallenstein, (mtg $64,500,) $100.

2D AV, 897, 19.8x89.6; Thomas J. McMahon to Elizabeth A. McMahon, $100.

3D AV, e s, 175 ft s of 111st St, 50x160; Harry L. Wolff to Morris F. Finkelstein, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

5TH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 89th St, 35x100; William B. Leeds to Wesley Thorn, $1.

5TH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 89th St, 35x100; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $127,500,) $100.

11TH ST, 62 or 118 West, 22x94.10; Cornelia Prime to William J. Farrell and another, $100.

15TH ST, n s, 275 ft n w of 8th Av, 25x85; Jean Herring to Frank Seely, $100.

35TH ST, 147 East, 16.8x100.5; J. Cooper Mott and others to Lillian C. Rainbow, (mtg $10,- 000,) omitted.

112TH ST, 237 East, 18.9x100.10; Mayer Kessler to Robert A. Stewart, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

113TH ST, 77 East, 26.4x100.11; Isadore M. Levy to Isaac Portman, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 200x 100.11; Atlas Improvement Co. to Ephraim Samuels, $100.

114TH ST, 349 East, 25x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Arthur H. Sanders, (mtg $10,- 000,) omitted.

114TH ST, 349 East, 25x100.11; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $23,000,) omitted.

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.11; Julia Schneider to Abraham Schneider, $100.

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x 100.11; the Oppenheim Realty Co. to Herman Oppenheim, (mtg $105,000,) $100.

118TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Mayer Kessler to Robert A. Stewart, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

119TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11; John J. Lenehan, referee, to Alfred Beekman, $11,950.

120TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 1st Av, 73.6x100.10; James P. McGovern, referee, to Gerson Hyman and another, (mtg $38,400,) $52,700.

120TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 36.9x100.10; Gerson Hyman and others to Louis Hyman, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 515 West, 40x99.11; Adolph Blumenkrohn to Bertha Hoffman, ¾ part, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

136TH ST, s s, 179.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x 99.11; The Oppenheim Realty Co. to Herman Oppenheim, (mtg $60,500,) $100.

136TH ST, s s, 233.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x 99.11; The Oppenheim Realty Co. to Herman Oppenheim, (mtg $60,500,) $100.

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.11; Abraham Schneider to Morris Wolf, (mtg $34,500,) $100.

143D ST, 222 and 224 West, 33.4x99.11; Morris F. Finkelstein to Harry L. Wolff, (mtg $34,- 500,) $100.

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Annie Garfunkel to Caroline Bloch, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

170TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Monroe Av, 85.5x irregular; Ellen Hardy to John T. Meehan, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Reuben S., and another to Adolph B. Anspacher; 102d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x96.8, 3 years.....$10,000

BARTHOLDI, Maria E., to William Kinscherf; 2d Av, 630, 5 years.....$7,600

BROWN, Elizabeth C., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 24th St, 121 West, bond.....$30,000

CAGLIOSTRO, Antonio, to J. E. March; Mulberry St, 143, 6 years, (correction).....$27,000

CLARK, Patrick J., to Edwin W. Lancaster; 9th Av, n e corner of 23d St, 22x65, bond.. $30,000

COHEN, Meyer, and another to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees; 103d St, 59 East, 3 years.....$14,000

DISTLER, Theresa, to Mary E. Degrauw; 142d Av, n w s, 260 ft n e of Devoe St, 60x202, 3 years, 5½%.....$4,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., and another, to Morris E. Shrier; James St, 98 and 100, 3 years.....$13,000

DOBOCZYNSKI, Oscar, and another to Adolph Blumenkranz; Avenue C, n e corner of 5th St, 36.10x75.3, prior mtg $79,000, 2 years, 6%.....$6,000

EGGERS, George W., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 35th St, n s, 273.8 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$65,000

FARRELL, William J., to Cornelia Prime; 11th St, 62 or 118 West, bond.....$15,000

GODSPEED REALTY IMPROVEMENT CO. to Gustav Erb; 124th St, 122 to 126 West, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

GODSPEED REALTY IMPROVEMENT CO. to Helene Rendsburg; 124th St, 122 to 126 West, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

GOLDING, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th St, 621 and 623 East, 1 year, 6%.....$22,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to West Side Savings Bank; Brown Place, 201 and 203, bond.$31,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brown Place, n w corner of 136th St, 100x47, bond.....$39,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Harlem Savings Bank; 136th St, n s, 47 ft w of Brown Place, 48x100, bond.....$28,000

GREENBAUM, Isidor, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, s e corner of 146th St, 25x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$27,000

GREENBAUM, Isidor, and another to Henry Meyer; Willis Av, s e corner of 146th St, 25x 100, prior mtg $27,000, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000

HAURICK, John, to Jacob Cooper and another, trustees; Rosedale Av, e s, 275 ft n of Mansion Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$2,000

HOLLAND, Thomas B., to William Stube; Burnside Av 575 prior mtg $7,000, bond.....$1,000

HYMAN, Louis, to Gerson Hyman and another; 120th St, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, each 36.9x100.10, 2 mtgs, each $10,000, 2 prior mtgs, $33,000, 1 year 6%.....$20,000

HYMAN, Louis, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 120th St, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, each 36.9x 100.10, 2 mtgs, each $33,000, 5 years...$66,000

INSEL, Morris, to Agnie Pariser; Avenue A, 1,650, 1 year, 6%.....$1,100

IRVING REALTY CO. to John J. Fleming; 220th St, s s, 305 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield, 3 years, 6%.....$600

KAHN, Harris, to American Mortgage Co.; 117th St, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44.7x100.11, 3 years.....$45,000

KLEIN, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 58th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.5, 5 years.....$18,000

KRAMER, Agnes, to New York Trust Co.; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 150th St, 100.2x 118, 3 years.....$22,000

LEVY, Marks, to Carl Schultz and another; 2d Av, 105, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6%.....$7,000

LEVY, Isadore M., to Samuel Werner; Broome St, 204, prior mtg $35,000, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6%.....$6,000

LEVY, Samuel, to Eva Wolfenstein; Monroe St, 108, due Dec. 1, 1911.....$25,000

LEERBURGER, Henry, to Patrick Keenan; Cliff St, 70; Cliff St, s w corner of Ferry St, 30.11x31.3; Ferry St, 46 and 48, 5 years.$31,167

LEERBURGER, Henry, to Isabella von Felde; Cliff St, 70; Cliff St, s w corner of Ferry St, 30.11x31.3; Ferry St, 46 and 48, prior mtg $31,167, 5 years.....$8,333

LINDSAY, Theresa, to George W. Moore; 182d St, s s, 125 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x irregular, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

LYNCH, Alice M., and another to Charles A. Robinson and another, trustees; Lot 330, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, 3 years.....$4,000

LYNCH, Alice M., and another to William T. Hookey; Lot 330, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,450

KAPLAN, Joseph, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Eldridge St, 177, 5 years.....$23,000

McKEON, Richard D., and others to Emma L. Hardy; Prospect Av, 1,322, 3 years, 5½%.....$28,000

MOSHKOWITZ, Abram, to August Levi; Lewis St, 65, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6%...$2,500

OLSEN, John E., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Crosby St, s s, 92.4 ft s of Spring St, 32.4x100, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

PFEILSER, Herman, and another, Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100, due April 18, 1907, 6%.....$10,000

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Isadore M. Levy; 113th St, 77 East, due Sept. 7, 1908, 6%.....$1,500

RADFORD, William L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 35th St, 11 West, bond...$6,000

RIZZANO, Josephine B., to John Hassos; Hancock St, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years, 5½%.$1,200

ROBINSON, Mabelle L., to Julius Levy; Sheil St, s s, Lot 774, and w 1-2 of Lot 775, map of Laconia Park, 33.4x100, 3 years.....$2,500

ROTHSCHILD, Victor H., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Leonard St, 39 to 43, 3 years, 4½%.....$30,000

SEIGEL, Harry, Jacob Bloch and another; 104th St, 403 East, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

SANDERS, Arthur H., to Jacob Marx; 114th St, 340 East, due Oct. 15, 1911, 6%.....$7,000

SAMUELS, Epriam, to Atlas Improvement Co.; 113th St, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200 ft, bond.....$110,000

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Rivington St 227, 5 years.....$28,500

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Michael Noodelman; Rivington St, 227, prior mtg $28,500, 4 years, 6%.....$12,000

SCHNEITTACHER, Israel, to New York Trust Co.; 7th Av, 2,203, 3 years.....$17,000

SCHMITT, Anthony F. A., to Weindelin M. Schoenhardt; 151st St, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5, 5 years.....$4,000

SCHIMMEL, Maria, to Anna Kroll and another; Prospect Av, 770, bond.....$10,000

THORN, Wesley, to William B. Leeds; 5th Av, e s, 60 ft s of 89th St, 35x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$127,500

WOLF, Morris, to Abraham Schneider; 114th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years.....$16,000

WAHLE & SONSIN CO. to Theodore Wentz; Longfellow Av, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 75x100, 1 year, 6%.....$30,000

WALLENSTEIN, Saul, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, n w corner of 18th St, 34.8x98, 5 years.....$14,000

WITTAUER, Martha S., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25th St, 54 West 5 years, 4½%.....$5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 183d St, 72x100; Bradley & Hutchings against De Walteff & Marcuson Realty Co, owner and contractor; De Walteff & Marcuson, contractors, $718.

BROOK AV, w s, 59 ft s of Anna Place, 125x 150 to Webster Av; Mueller Brothers against Brook Avenue Realty Co., owner; Max Miller, owner and contractor, $8,800.

CARTER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 50x 76; Henry Mercher against Bessie M. McQuade, owner and contractor, $350.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 100x72.11; Simons & Moersfelder against Eden Construction Co., owner and contractor, $482.

COLUMBUS AV, 573; New York Marble Company against Nathan Wilson, owner and contractor, $200.

LEWIS ST, 126; Sternberg Brothers against Cong Beni, Mordechi Yonkof, owner; Jacob Glasser, contractor, $275.

LENO AV, n e corner of 134th St, 35.11x96; Mueller Brothers against Morris Feldberg, Fyser Bookstaver, and Henry Heffberg, owners and contractors, $1,500.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 242 ft n of 178th St, 197.7x145; Harry T. Howell against Isidor Robinson, owner and contractor, $168.

18TH ST, 115 East; John Hedland against Edward L. Radcliff, owner; Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne, lessee and contractor, $2,275.

165TH ST, 22 to 28 East; Rollis & Miller against Morris Levenkind, owner and contractor, $275.

108TH ST, 323 to 345 East; 2d Av, 2,100 and 2,102; 1st Av, 2,105 and 2,107, and 97th St, 27 West; Louis Wiener and others against Raphael Kurzrok, owner and contractor, $5,500.

126TH ST, 520 to 536 East; Glick & Allen against Florence Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $12,400.

120TH ST, 309 West; Peter Steyn against George H. Breen and C. Louise Fink, owners and contractors, $23.

137TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Willow Av, 50x100; Andrew T. Doyle against Columbia Wax Works; Abraham B. Frankenhar and Henry J. Grupe, owners; Frank B. Walker, contractor, $450.

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 100; Landon & Co. against Charles Morris, owner and contractor, $161.

Satisfied Mechanics Liens.

JACKSON AV, 828 and 830; Isaac Mautner and others against Arthur Realty Co. and others, Nov. 8, 1906, $140.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft w of Dyckman St; Jacob Greenberg against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Feb. 6, 1907, $140.

67TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; Mayer Malbin against Joseph Wolkenberg and others, Feb. 15, 1907, (by bond,) $3,135.

67TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 3d Av; M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Co. against Joseph Wolkenberg and others, Feb. 15, 1907, (by bond,) $839.

67TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; L. D. Retman against Wolkenberg & Simon, Feb. 14, 1907, $205.

71ST ST, 51 West; William L. Phelan against Gertie Well and others, Dec. 12, 1906, (by bond,) $426.

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x110; Samuel Barkin against William Sugarman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

CATHARINE ST, 22½ Minnie Brothers against Mendel Alterman, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

CHERRY ST, 385 to 390, 634 and 636 Water St, and 54 and 56 Scammel St; Charles Fuchs and others against Newland Realty and Construction Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. D. Levy.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 425 ft n of 122d St, 25 x102.6x irregular; George W. Weiffenbach and others against George A. Stemmuller and others, (accounting;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

JEROME AV, w s, 184.9 ft n of 172d St, 123.1 x112.7x100x40.10; Sol L. Kaye against Ida Von Grumkow, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

PILGRIM AV, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 100x100; Sara M. Campbell against Antonio Capoano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. L. Carman.

1ST AV, s s, 279.6 ft e of 4th St, 25x194, Bronx; Joseph Schneider against Martha A. Smith, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. E. Davis.

25TH ST, n s, 177.6 ft w of 9th Av, 22.6x98.9; John Reynolds against Patrick Reynolds and others, (partition;) attorneys, Warner & Gaillard.

84TH ST, 264 West, and 30 West 9th St; Marks Rosenfield against Solomon Rosenfield and others, (partition;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perlham.

123D ST, 154 East; Matilda Epstein against James Siculer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

136TH ST, 468 and 470 East, two actions; Meyer Goldberg and others against Morris Dworkowitz and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Bergman.

144TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 160x9.11, four actions; Cooper Realty Co. and others against Morton Stein and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

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1107	" "	12x18	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.6	550

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLUSTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,391.—Notice of Sale at Auction.—

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 57 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the said property is as follows: The entire stock of goods of the bankrupt, consisting of gas mantels of various kinds, gas fixtures, hall lamps, arc lamps, portables, globes, gas burners, gas tips, tubing, insulated wire, phonographs and talking machines, phonograph and talking machine records, pipe cutting and threading machine, one large safe, desks and other office fixtures. The said property may be inspected on the above premises on any business day prior to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS EISLER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,227.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Ascher Osterman, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, at 115 Leonard Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A general description of said property is as follows, viz.: Outstanding book accounts. Said property will be open for inspection by purchasers at the office of the Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York, on the 14th and 15th days of March, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, 309 Broadway, New York City, Attys. for Trustee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET H. HURLBUT, Bertha H. Wing, and Margaret C. Hurlbut, plaintiffs, against LIDA K. STELLE, Lucy Manchester, Susie Scott Hall, John Doe, Richard Roe, Jane Doe, and Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs,) defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., November 24th, 1906.

BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 76 William Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

To the defendants "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being the heirs at law and next of kin of John D. Westervelt King, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1907. BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
76 William Street, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna W. Mecker, West End Presbyterian Church, McAuley Water Street Mission, New Jersey Children's Home Society, Children's Aid Society, National Florence Crittenden Mission, Trustee for Florence Crittenden Home, Florence Crittenden Home, Northfield Bible Training School for Men and Women, Northfield Summer Bible School, Northfield Seminary, Mount Hermon Boys' School, D. L. Moody Prison Prayer Union, Moody Bible Institute, Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, Jennie T. Webber, (formerly Trimble, formerly Putnam;) Frederick K. Day, Mary E. Allen, New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, Ladies' Helping Hand Association of the City of New York, William C. DeHart, Mina Winston DeHart, Mary H. DeHart, Mina W. DeHart, George C. DeHart, Henry V. DeHart, and the People of the State of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick K. Day, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CLINCH, CHARLES J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Batavia Ella or Ella Batavia Clinch, deceased; Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert T. Clinch, deceased; James Clinch Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia S. Merillon, deceased; Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon; Joseph Merillon, individually and as substituted trustee of the trusts created under the will of Robert T. Clinch, deceased, and as ancillary general guardian of the infants, Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. CLINCH, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DICHMAN, LUCKEY & SCHWARTZ, Attorneys for Executors, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME.

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing and carrying on business under and by the firm and trade name of L. W. Lyon & Sons was composed of Israel W. Lyon, Edward H. Lyon, and Whitney Lyon, and the said Israel W. Lyon died on the 22d day of February, 1907, and the business carried on by said firm is to be continued by the subscribers, Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, as surviving partners of said firm, and,

Whereas, the said copartnership was one within the State of New York and had conducted business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York for a period exceeding five years prior to said 22d day of February, 1907, in the continued use of said partnership and firm name and conducted the business of said copartnership thereunder, as specified in an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same.

Now, therefore, we, the said Edward H. Lyon, who resides at No. 453 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and Whitney Lyon, who resides at the Hotel Maria Antoinette, in said Borough, City, County, and State, do hereby respectively certify and declare, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now carrying on, trading, and dealing, and who intend to and will hereafter carry on, trade, and deal under and by said firm name of L. W. Lyon & Sons, as surviving partners of said firm, and that the principal place of business of said firm is now located at No. 520 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated March 2d, 1907.
EDWARD H. LYON,
WHITNEY LYON.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 2d day of March, 1907, before me personally appeared Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, to me known and known to me to be the persons mentioned and described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

S. L. BUCHINGHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Peter J. Dooling, Clerk of the said county and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Continued Use of Firm Name on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Indorsed, filed, recorded March 5th, 1907, 12 h. 25 m.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 5th day of March, 1907.

PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the R. E. GASKELL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company, and of the stockholders thereof, and I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:

First—All the persons indebted to said corporation render an account to me at the office of my attorneys described below, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the 15th day of April, 1907.

Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907.

Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of April, 1907.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1907.
JOSEPH BEHILF, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOTLEY, HENRY K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Spaulding, residing at South Killingly, Connecticut, and John F. Spaulding, residence unknown, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY K. MOTLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Helen J. Motley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to prove a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry K. Motley, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate and rights of the said Long Acre Square Building Company in and to the following-described premises:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street and thence running westwardly along the northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet 11 inches, and thence northwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street 100 feet 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along the said middle line 32 feet 6½ inches; thence in a southwardly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point distant northerly from the northerly line of 45th Street 98 feet 1½ inches and eastwardly in a straight line from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue 675 feet; thence southwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street to a point 76 feet 10 inches northerly therefrom; thence eastwardly and parallel with 45th Street 88 feet 8¾ inches to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the said westerly side of Broadway 80 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances, under and by virtue of a certain indenture of lease made the 15th day of October, 1902, by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees under the last will and testament of William Astor, wherein and whereby the said Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of Henry Astor, did demise, lease, and to farm let unto the plaintiff the hereinbefore described premises for the full end and term of twenty years from the first day of November, 1902, upon the rents and terms and conditions therein expressed, and which said indenture of lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Block series (conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 300, and indexed under Block Number 1,017 on the land map of the City of New York, and was thereafter assigned by the said plaintiff to the said defendant Long Acre Square Building Company by assignment bearing date on the 5th day of May, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in block series (conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 300, and indexed under Block Number 1,017 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 21, 1907.
WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.
EMERY H. SYKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

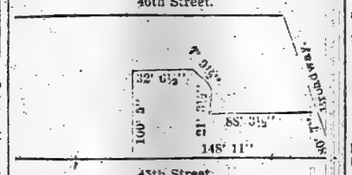

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $58,256.07, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $2,182.27, together with the expenses of the sale. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first order in summary proceedings entered on the second day of June, 1904, in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, directing delivery to the landlords by the tenant, the mortgagor herein, of the mortgaged premises by reason of the tenant's non-payment of rent and taxes.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 21, 1907.
WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harry B. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 39 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 370 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street:

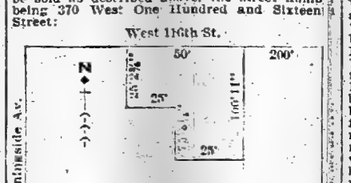

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $55,000, with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 and interest.

Dated New York, February 28, 1907.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK —ALEXANDER W. CAHN and another, plaintiffs, against JULIA E. LIGGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 135th Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 135th Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and ten feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, and thence southerly along the same ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, subject to the covenants contained in a deed of said premises recorded in Section 6, of conveyances, Liber 98, Page 332, in the Register's Office of the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1907.
ALFRED STECKLER, Referee.
EDMUND RITTINER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

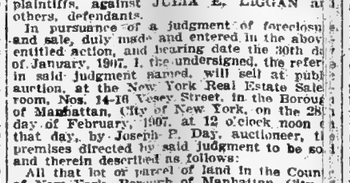

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,461.37, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $333.00, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, paid by the referee, is $1,185.10 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages as follows: A first mortgage in the sum of $77,800.00 and interest from December 1st, 1906; a second mortgage in the sum of $22,000.00 and interest from October 5th, 1906, and a third mortgage in the sum of $5,000.00 and interest from October 1st, 1906.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1907.
ALFRED STECKLER, Referee.

The sale in the above-entitled action is hereby adjourned to Thursday, March 14th, 1907, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
ALFRED STECKLER, Referee.

Cherry Blossoms in Beautiful Japan
BLOOM ONLY IN APRIL AND MAY
One of the magnificent Steamships of the "Empress" fleet of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC
leaves Vancouver every month for Yokohama.
Secure accommodations now.
Handsomely Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlets Mailed on Application.
Sailings Monthly from Vancouver for China, Japan, Hawaiian and Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand.
E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., Nos. 1 & 458 Broadway & 281 Fifth Ave., New York

Ideal 23 DAY Cruises
in the CARIBBEAN SEA
by the New "PRINZ" Steamers and others, leaving New York every Saturday.
Itineraries include
Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena — In Colombia, South America, delightful tropical climate.
Port Limon — Staying several days, giving time for a visit inland to
San Jose — situated 4,000 ft. above the sea, the capital of COSTA RICA, magnificent scenery along railroad. From PORT LIMON the steamer returns to New York via Kingston.
Entire round trip with stopover privilege and including stateroom accommodations and meals.
Cost $110 upwards

Colon
The S. S. Virginia leaves New York March 11 for COLON via Kingston, giving excellent opportunity to view PANAMA CANAL.
Round Trip, $110.
Including berth and meals.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

Go To Bermuda
45 hours by new twin screw S. S. Bermudian, sailing March 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th.
S. S. Trinidad sails March 13th. Return tickets, choice rooms, $50.
Special 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

West Indies
S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

EUROPE ..0 TOURS, $270.00 UP.
North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, 98 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS.
EASTER EXCURSIONS
Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	47.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—New York County.—EMMA D. RODMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HENRY GARDINER, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M. Gustav Bahle, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the following described premises, in the following order, as in said judgment directed:

THIRD PARCEL.

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, (formerly Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) being lot number 188, as shown and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, New York," and which map was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 14, 1854, said lot number 188 being bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by Grove Avenue, as shown on said map, fifty feet; northwardly by lot number 187 on said map, one hundred feet; eastwardly by lot number 200 on said map, fifty feet, and southwardly by lot number 189 on said map, one hundred feet, being part of the same premises which were conveyed to John M. Gustav Bahls by Mary Ihne, by deed dated July 1, 1874, and recorded July 8, 1874, in New York County Register's office in Liber 1,287 of Conveyances, Page 358, together with all right, title, and interest in Grove Avenue as laid down on a map or plan of the same premises which were conveyed to John M. Gustav Bahls by Mary Ihne, by deed dated July 1, 1874, and recorded July 8, 1874, in New York County Register's office in Liber 1,287 of Conveyances, Page 358; together with all right, title, and interest in Grove Avenue as laid down on said map, opposite to and adjoining said lot number 189, and any other lands lying between said lot number 189 and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, covered by or passing under the mortgage described in the amended complaint in this action, and all easements of light, air, access appertaining thereto.

Dated New York, February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
EDWARD F. BROWN, Attorney for Defendant, the William Henry Gardiner, as Executor of the Bahls Estate, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

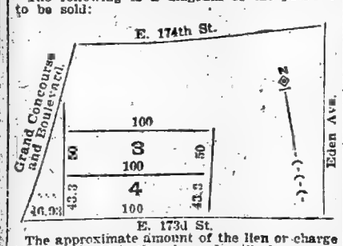

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,000.05, with interest thereon from the 18th day of June, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.02, and interest.

Dated N. Y., February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
MINNEAPOLIS Mar. 9, 1:30 P. M. (S'th'mpt'n only)
NEW YORK..Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS...March 9, 1:30 P. M.; Apr. 13
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND....Mar. 9, 1 P. M.; Apr. 6, May 4
VADERLAND..Mar. 16, 7 A. M.; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC.....Mar. 13, 5 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 8
MAJESTIC..Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
REPUBLIC...Mar. 16, noon; Romanic...Apr. 27
CANOPIC...Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PL

SLID DOWN ON THE MASCOT.

And That Was the End of Pinkie, the Coach Dog of Engine No. 39.

Pinkie's devotion to duty brought about his death yesterday morning, and in consequence every member of Engine Company No. 39, stationed at Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street, is in mourning. For Pinkie was a coach dog of irreproachable pedigree, and for years the pet of the company.

His especial companion was Dave Oates, driver of the engine, and in a small bunk near his friend's bed Pinkie slept nightly on the second floor of the engine house. An alarm brought him out of his dreams of inexhaustible dog discuit and endless cats to chase as swiftly as it aroused the men. While the men pulled on their boots Pinkie ran to the pole and slid down, as he had been taught, to the floor below. From there a leap took him to a seat beside Oates, and in this position he rode to every fire.

When No. 39 turned out to an early morning alarm yesterday, Dave Oates noticed that for the first time in months Pinkie was not in his accustomed seat. He mentioned it to his comrades at the fire and on their return to quarters every man began eager search. Pinkie was found lying on the rubber mat at the foot of the pole with his back broken. He died a few moments later in Oates's arms.

None of the firemen knew who it was that dropped on poor Pinkie as he slid down the pole.

Lien on Mrs. Carter-Payne's House.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne is named as lessee and contractor in connection with a mechanic's lien for $2,275, filed yesterday against the property at 115 East Eighteenth Street by John Hedlund. Mrs. Payne rents the house. It is owned by E. L. Radcliff. The liener's claim is for plumbing material and plastering.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Lady's watch and chain; give full description, time, and place of loss. Address M. M. Box 344 Times, Times Square.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Amethyst heart pin, set with small pearls, Friday afternoon, on Broadway, between 92d and 97th Sts. Finder leave same at New York Athletic Club, 59th St. and 6th Av., and receive reward. F. G. F.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 15, between 116th St. Subway station and 91st and Amsterdam Av., two diamond rings; one large, one small; suitable reward for return to J. W. S., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Thursday, small box, containing diamond crescent pin, one pearl earring and velvet band, with rhinestones Suitable reward if returned to INGERSOLL, 43 West 37th St.

LOST—On 2d Av. "L" train, near 72d St., a parcel containing unfinished coat and pair of sleeves; liberal reward for immediate return to Cooper, 43 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday night, gold hunting case watch, initials E. H. S.; liberal reward for return to 134 East 60th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Madison Av., street or car, afternoon March 4; reward. Return to Nellie O'Donohu, 12 East 31st St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and bead purse, in Stern's store; name inside watch; liberal reward. Hillard, 116 Broad St.

LOST—Between 60th and 60th Sts., on Park Av., a black fur neckpiece. Reward if returned to 124 East 60th St.

LOST—Small gold watch marked "E. H. F."; reward. Fettretch, 27 West 120th St.

LOST—Between Union Hill, near Homestead, N. J., and Barclay St. Ferry, on Summit line trolley car, about 7 P. M. March 3, a wallet containing valuable papers. Liberal reward paid, no questions asked, if returned to Albers, at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, 199 Washington St. New York City.

LOST—$25 reward for return of following articles lost at 59 West 46th St., about Feb. 3: Gold necklace and pendant, silver-gilt lorgnettes, silver cross, 2 gold pins, 2 gold bangles, barette pendant, with mirror. Mrs. J. M. Fuller, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape. Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—March 1, Madison Av. car, two envelopes, containing manuscript entitled "A Tuscan Day" and two concert tickets; reward from Miss Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, small diamond on back cover and monogram "K. McA." on front cover. Suitable reward if returned to McAllister, 109-111 Broad St.

LOST—Broadway or 59th St. car, March 1, black umbrella, large hammered silver ball handle. Reward from Mrs. Stearns, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Between Imperial Hotel and Broadway Theatre, a large black wallet containing papers; reward. Apply clerk, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—Small red leather handbag, containing jewelry and money. Any one returning same G. Allom, Hotel Astor, will be rewarded.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 118 West 42d St.

LOST—Steamer trunk, Wednesday, marked "A Hope." Return to Hadow, 110 West 89th St.; reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,493, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—A diamond "swallow" brooch. Reward if returned to Newton, 15 West 67th.

LOST—Gold locket, picture inside; inscription both sides; reward. F. Pidgeon, 83 Cedar St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver glit chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 951,052, Bowery Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

$1,000 REWARD for lady's oblong-shaped square cut solitaire diamond ring, lost Feb. 2, probably dropped on sidewalk or curb in front 325 West 77th St, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$10 REWARD for diamond pin lost Wednesday evening, March 6, at Metropolitan Opera House, or from there to 52d St. Return to J. A. T., the Strathmore, Broadway and 52d St.

$10 REWARD paid at office of Henry M. Stevenson, 100 William St., for return of parcel of papers left in West Farms Subway train on Thursday afternoon.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

LOST—Brindle bulldog, with large lump on face; liberal reward. Fiedler, 273 West 134th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, white, black spots, stripe across back; liberal reward. Johnston, 227 West 40th St.

LOST—Small black female dog; answer name Fannie; licensed; reward offered. 170 8th Av. Smith.

PERSONAL.

Will Dr. John Augustine O'Brien, late 2,257 2d Av., New York; Mary Anne O'Brien and Margaret O'Brien, late Castle Street, Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, please communicate with Thomas Merson, Solicitor, Bournemouth, England, when they will hear of something to their advantage?

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY 'PHONE WHISPERS

The Women in John Fox's House Called the Police and Got Him.

WAS LADEN WITH SILVER

"Work Alone and You'll Prosper," His Fortune Slip Said, but He Didn't.

Miss Katherine O'Brien, a niece of John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, was aroused from sleep in the Fox home, at 10 East Fiftieth Street, at about 2:30 yesterday morning by the ringing of the burglar alarm. Once thoroughly aroused she jumped out of bed and hurried to the room of Mrs. Adele Hogan, who has been assisting her in taking care of the house while Mr. Fox and his family are abroad. None of the seven servants seemed to be awake.

"There's some one in the house, a burglar, I think," whispered Miss O'Brien, shaking Mrs. Hogan. "The burglar alarm has been ringing for some time."

The two women neither screamed nor fainted. Both of them thought of the telephone almost simultaneously.

They took the precaution to close the door in which the telephone is located. Then Mrs. Hogan called Police Headquarters.

Patrolman McKensie was at the switchboard. As soon as he got the word about the Fox burglar he flashed a message to the East Fifty-first Street Station. Roundsman Graber and Policeman O'Neil were sent to the Fox residence on the run. While they were on the way a message was also sent to Sherry's, where two patrolmen, Rooney and Connors, were watching the carriages. They also were told to hurry to the Fox house.

As Graber was approaching the house he knocked his club against the curb to summon Policeman Greenbaum, who was on the beat. He, however, was already on the job, having heard the ringing of the burglar alarm.

According to Mrs. Hogan, in less than five minutes there were five policemen at the house. Graber took charge, ordering the men to look out for the several basement windows, through one of which the burglar had entered, while he went to the front door and touched the bell. By that time the burglar inside had become aware that he had been discovered, and he tried to get away. The door flew open and as soon as he saw Graber he made a swing with his jimmy at Graber's head. The latter landed in the burglar's face with his fist, and then all five policemen jumped on him. Several of the pieces of silverware which he had stuffed into every pocket of his clothing rolled out on the pavement.

The prisoner was a veritable silverware establishment, every pocket of his clothing being stuffed out with silverware. He had cleaned off the entire dining room table. The bigger articles, like a soup tureen, he had crushed and flattened so that it wouldn't take up much room. The value of the articles he had taken was said to be over $1,300.

When they asked him at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station to give his address he facetiously remarked:

"You know where you found me? Well, that address is good enough for me. He gave the name of Bedwin.

The police searched his pockets. He had had his fortune told by a penny slot machine which had turned out this advice to him:

"Work alone and you will prosper," and "Take things easy and you will succeed." The burglar laughed when the slips were taken from him.

Before Bowdin got into the Fox house he made an effort to pry open a shutter of the house 12 East Fifty-first Street, but it resisted his efforts.

The prisoner was later arraigned before Magistrate Finelite in the Yorkville Court and held in $2,000 bail for trial. He admitted the Fox job. At Police Headquarters, where Bowdin was photographed, they discovered that he is a Western man, who has done time in prison there. He is 35 years old.

WOMAN CHASES A BURGLAR

Who Knew the Penal Code, as He Showed When Caught.

While Mrs. Kate Sykes of 216 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was busy in her kitchen yesterday morning she heard some one in the rooms above. She went upstairs just in time to see a man with a bundle under his arm go out the front door.

Mrs. Sykes gave chase for two blocks, and was joined by Capt. Reimels and Detective Corke of the Classon Avenue Station. The fugitive soon became winded, and submitted to arrest. In the Myrtle Avenue Court he said he was Alfred Walton, 45 years old, of 129 Prospect Street. A new suit of clothing belonging to Mrs. Sykes's husband was in the bundle.

That the prisoner had a knowledge of the Penal Code was evident when Magistrate Dooley said he would hold him on a charge of burglary.

"You can't do it, Judge," said Walton. "I found the front door open, and so you can't say I'm a burglar. I may be guilty of larceny, but not of burglary."

Mrs. Sykes denied that the door had been left open, so the Magistrate fixed bail at $1,000 on a burglary charge.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Pressure is high east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New England and Texas, and the weather is clear to partly cloudy as a rule. There were quite general rains and snows east of the Mississippi River.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Western New York—Local snows Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	37	29	4 P. M.	46	39
6 A. M.	36	31	6 P. M.	45	38
9 A. M.	40	30	9 P. M.	43	34
12 M.	42	33	12 P. M.	42	33

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum 28 degrees at 3:40 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—287 East 7th St.; Morris Grunnet	$900
8:55—255 West 111th St.; James Brown	$25
9:20—307 8th Av.; Frederick Boch	$1,000
9:45—Greenwich and Cortlandt Sts.; E. Maloney	$100
10:15—162 East 53d St.; Louis Deutsch	$100
P. M.	
2:20—204 Spring St.; M. Craducci	Trifling
4:40—410 East 63d St.; A. Cagnina	Trifling
4:40—112 East 111th St.; Louis Isenburg	Trifling
5:10—308 East 45th St.; D. Fordona	$5
5:25—227East 23d St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
5:40—309 East 39th St.; Wolf Kunoly	$100
6:35—626-30 West 44th St.; Star Electrotype Company	$300,000
6:45—169-70 South St.; F. B. Harrison	$2,500

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 8.—The Frontenac Paper Mill at Dexter, eight miles from here, owned by the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $55,000, covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Fire to-day in the Standard Hotel, at 520 Third Street, caused a loss of $40,000.

TOWERMAN ASKS NEW TRIAL.

Jurymen Who Convicted Him Admit Visiting Scene of Accident.

Cornelius A. Jackson, in September, 1905, the towerman on the elevated road at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for his connection with the accident on Sept. 20, 1905, in which one of the elevated cars fell from the structure to the street, killing and injuring many persons, has applied for a new trial. The application has been made to Judge Foster in General Sessions by Levi W. Naylor, Jackson's lawyer.

The application is based on the allegation that two members of the jury which convicted Jackson had visited the scene of the accident while the trial was in progress, and that in consequence their verdict might have been biased. These men are Ernest A. Pfeiffer of 608 East 163d Street and Charles S. Boyd of 104 West Forty-ninth Street.

Both Pfeiffer and Boyd appeared before Judge Foster yesterday for examination. Pfeiffer admitted that he had visited the scene of the accident while the trial was in progress. Boyd said he caught a glimpse of the scene of the accident as he passed by it on an elevated train. He could not tell whether this had been before or after the trial had begun.

In agreeing upon the verdict, the jury added an odd recommendation for mercy. Letters from E. P. Bryan and Frank Hedley of the Interborough Directorate have also been received by Judge Foster asking clemency for Jackson, and it is possible that his application for a new trial may be granted.

It is also pointed out that in the time that Jackson's case was on trial there occurred a wreck upon the New York Central Road, which may have had some influence upon the minds of the jury.

CENTRAL HELD FOR $17,500.

Injured Brakeman's Judgment Upheld by the Appellate Division.

The Second Department of the Appellate Division has handed down a decision affirming a judgment of $17,500 obtained by Harry Best, a brakeman, against the New York Central Railroad. Justice Woodward wrote the opinion.

Beck was returning to work on a night in March, 1904, and while crossing the tracks at West Seventy-second Street was struck by a train that was backing up. The adjoining tracks were occupied by stalled trains, and Best asserted that he could not see the signals of the train that struck him. He received injuries that left him a cripple.

Abraham Oberstein, counsel for the plaintiff, argued that the condition of the tracks at the point of the accident was a menace to the employes of the company. Justice Woodward held that contributory negligence had not been shown.

TO CALL CENTRAL DIRECTORS.

Grand Jury Will Take Up the Woodlawn Wreck on Monday.

The wreck of the White Plains express on the New York Central at Woodlawn, in which twenty-three persons were killed and a score injured, will be taken up by the Grand Jury on Monday. One or more Directors of the New York Central and some of the officers, including Chief Engineer Wilgus and Vice President A. H. Smith, will probably be summoned at some time in the investigation.

Another Death from Woodlawn Wreck.

The twenty-fourth person injured in the wreck of the New York Central Brewsters express at Wocdlawn on the night of Feb. 16, died in Foraham Hospital yesterday. This was Miss Sarah Merritt of Pleasantville, N. Y. She with three others had been in the hospital since the night of the accident. The other three injured persons will recover.

COLER WIELDS THE AXE.

Forty Inspectors (Political) Bounced and Real Workers to Get Jobs.

The much-criticised Bureau of Highways in Brooklyn suffered another severe shaking up yesterday. Borough President Coler cleaned out all of the Corporation Inspectors employed there, about forty in all being dismissed.

Most of the Inspectors had received their appointments through political influences. Mr. Coler said he intended to replace them with men drawn from a civil service eligible list, and thus purge the bureau of politics. There was panic among the Inspectors when the order was issued, and they scurried around to find politicians to intercede for them. Their efforts in this direction, however, were futile.

In a long statement, Mr. Coler declared that the political system of selecting Inspectors was inaugurated by William C. Redfield, who was Commissioner of Public Works in the administration of Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom. Mr. Redfield, Mr. Coler asserted, tried civil service men for seven months, and then changed the system of selection.

Gets $5,000 for Loss of Fingers.

Harry Hass, 15 years of age, was a shoelace peddler, and on Oct. 21 last in trying to board a Goerck Street car was thrown off by the quick starting of the car. His hand was injured, and he lost several fingers. He brought suit through his counsel, Alfred & Charles Steckler, and got a verdict for $5,000. The company appealed, but the Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment.

$10,000 Damages for Fatal Fall.

A jury in the Supreme Court awarded a verdict of $10,000 damages yesterday for the death of Thomas Donoghue to Mrs. Loretta M. Donoghue, the widow, against Charles Braff, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel, Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. While in the café of the hotel Donoghue started through what he believed to be the side door, and fell two stories through the elevator shaft. He was dead when picked up.

Seek to Prove G. W. Thorne Insane.

Supreme Court Justice Crane, in Brooklyn, was asked yesterday to appoint a commission to take testimony in London and Paris in the contest brought by relatives to set aside the will of George Winthrop Thorne, who died two years ago in Paris. The plaintiffs contend that Thorne was insane when he made his will. Counsel informed the court that the testimony of William Waldorf Astor, James Gordon Benett, John Hanan, and Lady Leigh is desired.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's best Product
Collars.

We do not sacrifice quality for quantity. They are not on sale everywhere yet find wearers the world over.

EARL & WILSON.
Shirts.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

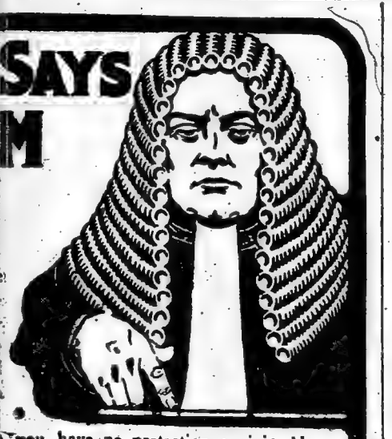

In England and France the Sale of Alum Baking Powder is prohibited by law because of the injurious effects that follow its use.

The law in the District of Columbia also prohibits Alum in food.

You may live where as yet you have no protection against Alum. The only *sure protection* against Alum in your Baking Powder is to

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL is made from Absolutely pure Cream of Tartar,—a pure Grape product. Aids digestion—adds to the healthfulness of food.

OUSTER ACTION UPHELD.

Appellate Division Won't Set Aside Suit Against McClellan.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday the decision of Justice Leventritt declining to set aside the service of the summons and complaint in the ouster action begun by Attorney General Jackson against Mayor McClellan. It was alleged on the mayor's behalf that the matter had been thrashed out before Attorney General Mayer, and that he had refused to institute quo warranto proceedings, thus closing the case. Therefore the present proceedings were without warrant in law. Justice Ingraham, writing the opinion for the court, said:

"I think the order below was right, and should be affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. It is only proper that we should add that we think this is a question which should be determined by the Court of Appeals, and that, on application by the defendant, the question will be certified to that court."

History Teachers in Convention.

The opening meeting of the fifth annual convention of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland was held yesterday afternoon at Teachers College and attended by about 200 members of the association. A syllabus on elementary history was discussed in a paper read by Henry Johnson of Teachers College.

An address was made last night by Prof. W. M. Sloane of Columbia University on "The Teaching of History in Colleges," following which there was a reception in Earl Hall.

Bingham Laid Up with a Cold.

Police Commissioner Bingham is confined to his bed by a severe cold, which he contracted while at Albany. He was not at his office yesterday, but Secretary Slattery said the Commissioner expected to get down to Headquarters to-day.

ACCUSED BY A PUBLISHER.

Writer Arrested on a Charge of Getting Books by False Pretenses.

Charles Steele of 33 West Sixty-fifth Street, who says he is a writer, was arrested at Broadway and Twenty-second Street yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a complaint made by James Clark, a publisher of 5 and 7 West Twenty-second Street.

The police say that Steele, who is known also as Jessup, would buy and pay for $100 worth of books at one publishing house, and then get more books from other publishers on credit by using for reference the name of the house where he had paid for books. The police say also that several publishers who were victimized in this way have lost about $7,000.

After Steele had explained his business he was allowed to go on his own recognizance, but was instructed to be in court to-day to explain further.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Sphinx Club, which includes the leading advertising men of the country, will have its eighty-fifth dinner at the Waldorf next Tuesday evening. George Matthew Perry, advertising manager of Siegel-Cooper Company, will be the principal speaker.

William H. Haggerty, proprietor of a hotel at 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, his bartender, G. H. Sperling, and Charles Almwich, a cigar dealer, were arrested yesterday on charges of illegal registration and voting in the last election.

The Pilgrims will give a dinner on Saturday evening, March 23, at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of James Bryce, the British Ambassador.

The corporation of the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary last night elected these officers: President—William H. Davidow; Vice President—Simon Unfelder; Secretary—Dr. Herman B. Sheffield; Treasurer—Charles Helborn.

Three employes of the Western Electric Company were overcome by gas in a manhole in Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday afternoon. One of them, John Daly of 98 East 102d Street, is in a precarious condition.

Wallach's Hats

603 Broadway.
240 Broadway.
238, 242 Bowery.
647 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.

IT isn't often there's anything radically new and smart in Men's Derbies.
Generally a derby is a derby and that's all there is to it. But just come in and see the "Harvard," a *new* Derby shape, smart as tacks.
The color?
English Brown, of course.
Three grades, each worth more than its price.
$2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

The Place to Buy Shoes Is Where You Save Money.
That's Here.

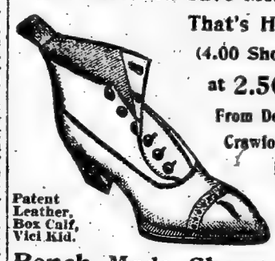

(4.00 Shoes) at 2.50
From Douglass, Crawford and Keelands Factories.
Patent Leather, Box Calf, Vici Kid.

Bench Made Shoes 3.49.
Lace and Button—Flat lasts, military heels, narrow toes, with hard boxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-DAY. MATINEE, at 2. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Tecchi. Cond., Campanini. Popular prices, 75c. to $3.
SUNDAY 8:30 GRAND CONCERT. Exceptional Programme Arranged and Conducted by M. Cleofonte Campanini.
The Following Remarkable Array of Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, De Cisneros, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Max Bendix, and the Entire Manhattan O. H. Orchestra.
POPULAR PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50
MON., MCH. 11, at 8:15. Thirteenth appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschigian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara.
WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Glibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Con., Campanini
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalds, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY, MAT. at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Sembrich, (her farewell.) Simeoli; Dippel, Stracciari, Journet, Bars. Cond., Vigna.
TO-NIGHT, popular prices, at 8—LOHENGRIN—Fleischer-Edel, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Steiner. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Mch. 10. Pop. Prices, at 8:30, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Emma Eames, Abott, Kirkby-Lunn; Stracciari. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON BUT ONE.
Mon. Eve., Mch. 11, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Smaroli. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Wed Eve., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Pinncon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad, Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Th., To-day Mat. & Eve. Thaller in the Rollicking Farce, "Die Doppel Ehe" (The Double Marriage.)

Carnegie Hall TO-NIGHT at 8:15. and to-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
Programme: Haydn, Symphony "La Reine;" Rossini, Air "Largo al factotum" from "Il Barbiere;" Dvorak, Scherzo "Capriccioso;" Rossini, Air from "William Tell;" Mozart, Serenade from "Don Giovanni;" R. Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks;" Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."
Soloist: SIGNOR SAMMARCO
LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS
Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House.
WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor
Tickets on sale at box office, at Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and at 10 East 17th St.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL. THIS SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:15. LENTEN COURSE. "MIDNIGHT SUN"

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. Evenings 25c. to $1
Marie Dressler, "Motoring," Berzac's Comedy Circus, Fields & Ward, Nichols Sisters, Frank Bush.

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. To-day & Wed. 50c. to $2.
Last Three Weeks of DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

Yorkville Mat. Today 25c. | Charley Grapewin, Nxt. Wk.—His Last Dollar
Metropolis Mat. Today 25c. | ARIZONA N't'Wk—Bedford's Hope

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. MISS NEW YORK, JR. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day THE TIGER LILLIES Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. Zeenah and "ASKME."

Telharmonic Hall, 39th & Broadway. Afternoons and Evs., including Sunday. Electric Music by Skilled Artists to 10,000 places at once. See Process. 50c.

ICE St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 3 Sessions To-day. Skates Free. Hockey To-night. SKATING. Victoria vs. St. Nicholas.

West End Theatre. Matinee To-day, 25 & 50c. Next W'k—HAP WARD; "Not Yet, But Soon."

Grand Matinee To-day The Daughters of Men Next Week—FRANCIS WILSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
Matinee To-day at 2. To-night 7:45, and LAST SEVEN APPEARANCES Next Week.
NOTE.—Owing to the great strain Mr. Mansfield will not be able to play this part after these few performances.
IN PEER GYNT
FINAL WEEK. (Mar. 18:) Mon., The Scarlet Letter. Tues., Beau Brummel. Wed., A Parisian Romance. Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fri., Beau Brummel Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter. Sat., (Farewell Night.) A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'y & 41. Evs. 8:10 Matinee To-day, 2:10.
ANNA HELD
in "The Parisian Model"
Miss Held's Latest and Greatest Song Hit, "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
Eleanor Robson
"SALOMY JANE"
Every Night and Matinee To-day.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Klaw & Erlanger's Magnificent
BEN-HUR 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 5 CHARIOTS.
Overwhelming in Grandeur and Greatness.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. Wed. & To-day 2. Eve. 8 sharp.
DALY'S THEA., B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Night. Last Mat. To-day 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN
in "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR."
NEXT MON., Seats Selling
DANIEL FROHMAN presents THE SPOILERS
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20.
"Greater success than before."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS.
March 18—THE SILVER BOX.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20.
100th TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.
Laughing Encekont
"One of the best."—Herald.
"One of the funniest."—Sun.
"A Collier laugh."—World.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in THE BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS THE TATTOOED MAN
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
3 SEASONS, 1905-'06-'07. THE LION AND THE MOUSE
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MAN OF THE HOUR

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinee at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Bedouin Arabs, Capt. Webb's Seals, CIRCUS
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER with Mermaid Ballet
PIONEER DAYS with 100 Indians.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee To-day at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Sothern-Marlowe
MAT. TO-DAY.....THE SUNKEN BELL
TO-NIGHT.....TWELFTH NIGHT
Farewell week. Mon. & Tues., Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Mat., The Sunken Bell. Pr. 50c. to $2.
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 2350 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tdy & Wed. 2:15
ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Ev. Journal.
PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. Tel. 2467—38. 8:15.
Mats To-day & Wed. 2:15. The Road to Yesterday
Mats. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. at 2:20.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, WIDOWERS' HOUSES
LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Etienne Girardot—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Sunday, 2 Grand Concerts, 50c.-$1.00.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. 1ST SAT. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
"DESERVED SPONTANEOUS GIVING OF CHEERS AND SHOUTS OF BRAVOS" . . . "A ROAR OF APPROVAL." —N. Y. HERALD.
BIGGEST HIT ON BROADWAY
George Broadhurst's Latest & Greatest Play
THE MILLS OF THE GODS
Garden Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8

MARCH

1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907. 16 PAGES.

MRS. WHARTON'S HEROINES.

A Study of Their Qualities by a Woman, with the Novelist's Latest Book, "Mme. de Treymes," in View.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

SOME one said at a dinner the other evening, "Never make a general statement about women, because at most you know a hundred or two, and the other millions probably don't in the least resemble any of your particular collection." But one may perhaps venture on a generalization of Mrs. Wharton's women, the women she is making familiar to us in one book after another; the women she has drawn with a fine point, decisively, yet with an extraordinary lack of sympathy. These women are creatures of the intellect, and the passions which disturb the current of their cold-flowing lives are of the mind, not of the heart. One suspects it is boredom which has thrown them into the arms of their lovers, when such a consummation occurs, rather than any overpowering emotion. It is never the madness of love which has swept them over barriers, good or evil, but an obsessing weariness, a smallness of soul which can discover in the legitimate acts of life neither their beauty nor their greatness. "These women express not excess but emptiness. Having nothing within, they cannot become conscious of anything without. Their acts leave one unmoved. One does not care whether one of them dies in a garret or marries the rich Jew. It is immaterial whether another deserts her husband or sacrifices herself for her son. It doesn't matter to us, because we are instinctively assured that it doesn't matter to them. They would care very much if they were made to appear ridiculous or underbred; above all they do not want to lose caste, and appearance is the gigantic fetish of their lives, the great pseudo-fact which sways the currents of their white blood.

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Mrs. Wharton writes with a deliberate art, a satisfying finish. To be sure, she is wholly devoid of humor, but humor as an asset in the world amid which her creations move would be absolutely undesirable. These people must take each other and be taken with the utmost seriousness. One wholehearted laugh would melt their icicle existences entirely away. Is it possible to conceive of one of the men even in this world of Wharton as overcome by a mad impulse of laughter, a realization of the huge joke? And the women!

No, one enters here in quietness, admiring the chiseled perfection of the archway, the careful poising of stone on stone, the measured proportions and balanced spaces. The acoustic properties of this theatre are excellent and we hear every whisper of the actors who play their carefully-thought-out parts with careful discretion. There will be no shrieks, no mess, no broken heads or hearts. Even if there is at times an appearance of these distressing relics of primitiveness, we know it is only an appearance. The dagger is at most driven into a sawdust heart, the scream is modulated to accord with the orchestral accompaniment. The play being over we applaud, we rise, and we depart precisely as we entered.

Whether Mrs. Wharton could draw another type of men and women is neither here nor there. That there are a great many persons who move through just such a world as she depicts, and manage this big business of living just as she indicates is assuredly true. It all exists, and Mrs. Wharton is interested in its portrayal. She does it excellently if somewhat self-consciously, and we must needs be grateful, in a hurried age, for evidences of a love of perfection for its own sake.

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In "Mme. de Treymes," Mrs. Wharton occupies herself with an American woman who is caught in the foreign maze and is endeavoring with the usual hushed elegance to escape from it. The husband is impossible, and enters only in a descriptive phrase or two. The French relatives, excepting only the sister-in-law, are the conventional French persons of the aristocracy of the Faubourg, the gates of which, Mrs. Wharton hints, are kept consummately closed against American ingression; even those few Americans who do slip in find but another barrier, as impenetrable as it is apparently transparent, between them and this almost ex-human world.

Mme. de Treymes, the sister-in-law in question, steps out fully before the footlights. She decidedly loses her Frenchness by the act—one cannot help contrasting her with Henry James's wonderful Frenchwoman in "The Ambassador," a woman whose least breath is inspired with the air of her country, the very movements of whose mind conform to the construction of her mother tongue. Mme. de Treymes talks like an American woman; an American woman familiar with Paris, ça va, but American for all that. We do not clearly know whether her remarkable conversations are in French or English, though the weight of evidence tends to show that she speaks to the American hero in his own language. Her mastery of it is certainly astonishing, for not only the words but the manner of thought belong to his nationality rather than to hers. Albeit her sense of honor is more erratic than would be possible to any American woman of whom I know anything—general statements being inadmissible—she yet does not impress one as foreign. Mme. de Malrive, the real American, the American of the maze, is neither more nor less French than she, certainly no more American. There are some relatives of the hero who are Baedekering through Europe, and they belong to the accepted American tourist type; they are somewhat out of the picture, however, for Mrs. Wharton loses interest in characters who do not represent her special attitude in life. They are objects on the horizon necessary for breaking the even line of monotony, but not existing for their own delight. Mrs. Wharton does not lose her felicity of phrase in describing these dwellers on the rim. There is a Mrs. Elmer Boykin, whose ineffectual personality she indicates by stating that "whatever had happened to her had merely added to the sum total of her inexperience." Mrs. Boykin is here as definitely presented to your perception as is, later on, one of those small gilt chairs "which always look surprised at being sat in." And you take quite as vivid an interest in the one as in the other.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

(From an unpublished photograph. See Mr. Huneker's article, Page 140.)

The book is intended to present the contrast of the solidarity of the French family with the individual freedom maintaining in America. You get the impression of an ancestral hand working through the only partially alive entity of the old motherhead of the present group of Malrive, working to move this group according to certain laws, laws which brought it into being and which sustain it in its extraordinary existence. The members of this family move, as it were, in lockstep, and decayed bones are their jailers. The Americans, coming into conflict with this condition find, as how can they help but find, that victory resides with death, that life yields once more, as it has always done, to the old Captain. The impression which survives with many of us that this victory is only apparent and that in the moment of seizing the flag death loses the citadel will scarcely suffice to console Mme. de Malrive for the useless sacrifice she is called upon to make, or reconcile her lover to the ideals of the French aristocracy. But perhaps a woman who chooses for the father of her child the type of man so ably represented by M. de Malrive has no right to concern herself with life and sunshine. She has definitely turned her back on them to smile into the sombre eyes of disease and despair. Whoever writes her name in the witches' book is henceforth of their company and must ride with them through night. Bloody footsteps have a curious propensity for preceding as well as following the hapless traveler, and perhaps shadows are of all things hardest to shake off.

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Mrs. Wharton puts very thoroughly before us the colorless twilight of this French background and its ghost-ruled inhabitants. She succeeds in painting her gray picture not so subtly that we forget her art, but exquisitely enough for us to recognise how fine that art is. The book is above all eminently well bred, and the members of Mrs. Wharton's audience are sure of not being disappointed in this last expression of her genius.

*"MADAME DE TREYMES." By Edith Wharton, author of "The House of Mirth," &c. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TALLEYRAND AS HERO

Joseph McCabe's New Biography of the "Sphinx" of French History—An Attempt at Glorification.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

IT was formerly the disposition of historians to paint characters black and white; but recently there has been a tendency in favor of gray, and those who love that blending of black and white contend that it is the natural tint, since human nature is never completely good nor completely bad, but a mingling of both qualities. Apart from the historical artists in black, white, and gray, there is a special group of writers who delight to bespatter a hero clothed in shining white with mud color, or to pass the disinfectant and decorative whitewash brush over some figure long familiar as a sign of darkness. The last device assumes the virtue of charity and gains the advantage of dramatic effect.

It is the pious task which Joseph McCabe has recently undertaken in behalf of Talleyrand. His plea is that his hero has never been understood; since Sainte Beuve declared it "hardly possible to write the life of M. de Talleyrand," Masson spoke of him as "that Sphinx," Carlyle pronounced him "one of the strangest things ever seen or like to be seen, an enigma for future ages," and Mme. de Staël asserted that he was "the most impenetrable and most inexplicable of men." To clear away the mystery our author declares that he has made a careful study of Talleyrand and finds it possible "to present a consistent and intelligible personality." This is not quite candid, because there were many men who had very clear and positive conceptions of Talleyrand's character, consistent and intelligible, too, though possibly unfair and certainly not at all like that of his modern biographer. For instance, Mirabeau said: "For money he would sell his soul; and he would be right, for he would in such case barter dirt for gold." Chamfort said: "That man brings with him all the vices of the old régime without having been able to acquire a single virtue of the new one." Chateaubriand said: "When he is not conspiring he is selling himself." And Napoleon, after many sneers behind his High Chamberlain's back, said to his face: "You are a coward, a traitor, and a thief. You don't even believe in God. You have betrayed and deceived everybody. You would sell your own father." It must be conceded that Napoleon was in a passion when he said this, for Talleyrand had just helped to overthrow his empire, besides saying it was "a pity so great a man had been so badly brought up." Moreover, Talleyrand never did sell his father, possibly because nobody cared enough about that nobleman to buy him. One thing we may be sure—that if it had come to selling his father or being sold by his father, he would have done the selling, for one of his sarcastic sayings is: "Society is divided into two classes—the fleecers and the fleeced, and it is better to belong to the fleecers." None the less, this biography is interesting, if not convincing.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, a member of one of the great families of the old nobility of Europe, was born Feb. 13, 1754, and his biographer finds the key of his life and character in the fact that in his third or fourth year he fell from a chest of drawers and permanently injured his foot. The consequent lameness led his parents to devote him to the Church instead of the army; that career, so runs the plea, was at variance with the disposition of the Périgords for a thousand years, and so the perverse traits in the great man are to be traced to accident, ancestry, and misguided parental piety. It is a convenient theory, as it explains every difficulty, wins sympathy for the child, and enables him to start life with a grievance.

His father and mother are very shadowy persons in this story of his life. From his fourth to his sixth year he lived with his great-grandmother, the Princess de Chalais, at her great château, where he was a household pet. He was then sent to one of the oldest, most aristocratic, and dullest schools in Paris, and when he was 12 years of age it was decided in family council that he should be a churchman.

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The biographer is very pathetic over this fact, and he deals with the choice of a calling for Talleyrand

*TALLEYRAND. A Biographical Study. By Joseph McCabe, author of "Peter Abelard," "Saint Augustine," &c. With twenty-five portraits, including 4 photogravure frontispieces. One volume. Pp 372. 8vo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

as if there were something pitiable in his fate, and as if his entering the priesthood were a sufficient excuse, if not a sound reason, for eternal hatred to religion. In reality, when he was sent to St. Sulpice and put, as his biographer tells us, into a soutane, it was a very bad thing for the Church and a very good thing for him. Setting aside the purely spiritual value and nobility of priesthood in any religion, there was of old a secular phase to this matter. Where a Church is rich, established as the national creed, and ruled by a hierarchy, its service, taking a practical and prudent view, becomes an easy and often a magnificent career. The Catholic Church in France, in the boyhood of Talleyrand, was overflowing with wealth and power. Its great cathedrals were like epic poems transfigured into stone; its prelates were as Princes; more than one of them had guided the national destinies, and its pulpit oratory touched the highest point of eloquence. In its very material prosperity lay its danger; for ambitious and even unscrupulous sons of noble families were crowding into it, and whether one has regard to pious sentiment, to worldly success, or to a combination of both, it may be said that Talleyrand, who would have strong influence to support him, was doing very well for himself.

Talleyrand and the Priesthood.

He finished his studies at the seminary, took minor orders, and became an abbé at the age of 21, with church patronage worth $3,500 a year granted through his uncle, Archbishop Talleyrand, at Rheims. His sympathetic biographer goes on to tell of his gay life at Paris, his gambling and racing, and his love intrigues, bewailing all the while the hardship of his position and holding him up as an innocent victim rather than a hypocritical fraud. After four years of social and sensual martyrdom lightly and gayly borne, he asked his uncle, then the Archbishop of Rheims, to accept him among the clergy of that ecclesiastical province, and he was ordained Dec. 18, 1770. His eulogist does not pretend that he had any religious faith, concedes his immorality, and merely pleads that he took the step, "not with cynical levity, but with great reluctance," adding: "The qualities of refinement and humanity he never surrendered." He entered on the career of an active, worldly, able, and intriguing prelate, expected a Bishopric, so we are told, in 1785, came near to attaining to a Cardinalate shortly afterward, but failed and became Bishop of Autun in 1788.

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His Early Experiments in Politics.

Talleyrand, who had been a leader in Church affairs after he became a priest, turned to political affairs after he became a Bishop, and to follow his course closely would mean the disentanglement of the politics of Europe, open and secret, for nearly fifty of the most eventful years of its history. The reviewer need do no more than allude to the salient points in Talleyrand's career. The States General of the nation, churchmen, nobles, and commons met at Versailles May 5, 1789; the three orders were fused into one body, the Constituent Assembly, and the French Revolution began. He met with the clergy, pledged to loyalty to King and Church, but no doubt favorable to civil and religious reforms. He became a leader in the revolutionary movement, advocated the confiscation of the property of the Church and the attempt to transform it into an institution of the State, with elective priests and Bishops, and acquiesced in the steps taken to control the royal power, expel the nobles, and confiscate their estates, though at the same time he kept in touch with the Court, for his unerring political instinct, which had divined the coming ruin of Church and State, divined also the tendency to extremes which was sure to wreck the Revolution. He said his last mass July 14, 1790, the anniversary celebration of the storming of the Bastile, known as the Federation FÊte, and ordained in honor of the new Constitution, not then completed. The Champ de Mars had been prepared, a high altar was built, the King was there and 300 000 of the people, and the Bishop of Autun, chosen by the monarch, officiated. It was a strange festival, in which nothing was real save the wild enthusiasm, for a Bishop who had attempted to destroy his church offered the sacrifice out of which it had risen, and which he held to be a superstitious rite, to a Deity in whom he had no belief, before a King who was affecting to give thanks over his own downfall, and his subjects overflowing with gratitude for the concessions that were to enable them to send him to the guillotine.

Talleyrand's biographer justifies his course on the plea that he was striving for what he thought best for King and country; and he thinks that even this theatrical performance had in it an element of sincerity and may be excused as the use of religious ceremonial in the way of political symbolism; but he is troubled about the broken oaths and the hypocrisy involved. It is an old difficulty; and he misses the only arguments in palliation, to wit, that the obligation of loyalty to a creed once sincerely held may cease when one breaks away from it in all honesty; and loyalty to a Government, when one revolts against it for its failure to fulfill the purposes for which Governments are instituted; but as for Talleyrand he betrayed from within and broke his vows while seeming to accept the rule of the household. As to the mass on the Champ de Mars, if we consider it from a religious point of view, neither the spirit of the gathering nor the unworthiness of the celebrant affected it.

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His Attitude Toward the Revolution.

Talleyrand felt the inconsistency of his religious office, chafed under the restraints of hypocrisy, and put aside his episcopal character. He was for a time very popular, and was often cheered in the street; and it is due to him to say that he grew more conservative as his comrades grew more radical; and on every public interest with which he dealt he showed knowledge and wisdom, especially in financial, educational and international affairs. He took less and less responsibility as the Revolution went on, and yet broke away from neither the King nor the people.

The Constituent Assembly gave way Sept. 30, 1791, to the Legislative Assembly, and he turned toward diplomacy as a career. He went to England in January, 1792, seeking an alliance against Austria and the German States, or at least neutrality in the war that threatened. He was fairly successful in his mission, and returned to Paris early in July, in time to become entangled and almost destroyed in the violent phases of the Revolution. The massacre of the Swiss Guards and the capture of the Tuileries came Aug. 10; the royal family was imprisoned; a revolutionary tribunal was established, the September massacres began; and the Convention succeeded the Legislative Assembly.

It was the humiliating task of Talleyrand to prepare for foreign nations a justification of the earlier of these events; but in the meanwhile he had secured permission to return to England and a passport for that purpose, and he left Paris Sept. 14, choosing, consciously or unconsciously, the way to exile rather than the guillotine; for about the time that an elaborate report from him on the relation of France to the other powers reached the Convention that body was considering a letter of his found among the papers of the King, which in spite of his denials was interpreted as a betrayal of the revolutionary cause, and it was decreed that he should not return to France on pain of death. He made his home in England for more than a year, during which time the King and Queen of France were put to death, the Reign of Terror began, and the worship of reason was decreed. He made his way in England among people of mark and seemed to enjoy life, but at the beginning of 1794 he was ordered to leave that country, sailed for America, and landed in Philadelphia late in March.

He remained in the United States for some twenty months, and though he met many interesting men he wrote to Mme. de Staël: "If I have to stay here another year I shall die." Finally his friends in Paris, for opinions had changed, had influence enough to have the Convention restore him to citizenship as a victim of the tyranny of Robespierre and "the perfidy of Pitt," and one who, as priest and man, had "greatly promoted the revolution." The news came as he was about to set sail for India on a mercantile venture, and he chose the voyage to Europe instead.

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The Rise of Napoleon.

During the greater part of his stay in England probably he posed as an advocate of constitutional monarchy; but he returned to France as a stanch republican. He landed in January, 1796, at Hamburg, and lingered over his journey to Paris until September. Talleyrand had costly vices, like many of his comrades; he took service under the Directory as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in the negotiation of treaties he levied a sort of diplomatic blackmail on the unfortunate enemies of the republic who had to sue for peace. His biographer does not deny his venality, but palliates it as a common custom, says that his gains have been exaggerated, and pleads unblemished patriotism.

But if he had no goods to deliver why did he take the money and profess to sell? Moreover, he was not long in betraying the members of the Directory, who had put him into a place of power, for he began to intrigue with Bonaparte in 1797, and was one of the leaders in the plot which had for its purpose the return of that General from Egypt, the overthrow of the Government, and the appointment of three Consuls instead of the five Directors. To one who believes that the French Revolution, notwithstanding its attendant calamities, was one of the greatest, and might have been one of the most beneficent, events in history, this is Talleyrand's worst crime, though, of course, he only shared the responsibility.

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The Emperor and His Minister.

The rewards of Talleyrand were splendid, and for some years his diplomatic triumphs supplemented the campaigns of Napoleon; but though the Emperor was lavish in the distribution of the spoils of the was at times a harsh ma furious rages, when his astray, he did not hesit his High Chamberlain Talleyrand took abuse, w or not, serenely, accepted from foreigners for his d ence, for which his biogra usual excuse, and even e ter's enemies on occasion peiting of the pitiless st Napoleon in 1814 he plotti render of Paris to the al restoration of the kingdo establishment of Louis throne. Perhaps the best ance a man who aided N perial power could show him!

It is worth while to not one of Talleyrand's earli Bonaparte was to aid in the Concordat of 1801, wh French Republic has just though his biographer cla for him for his share in other admirers deny his At least, he aided in the the politician who had led of the property of the C and its proscription helped more the national creed a an annual income and th its remaining churches, h for what had been taken ance in establishing socia peace and making the wa coming empire. To add a humor to the grim irony o Bonaparte wrote to the P turn for what Talleyrand l cause of r...ion, he should former Bishop. Then, i public decency, he insisted ordinate, who had been liv Grand as his mistress, sho

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His Service to the Bourbons.

There ca be no doubt that Talle rand was a far-seeing tatesman and that he g ave Napoleon good advic as to public policy, and when his ma ter chose an unwise course endeavored with all the resources of his intellect to make it successful; but he had no loyalty to the empire, and as the Empero grew wilder in his ambition and more reckless in his enterprises he foresaw his inevitable downfall and spared no pains to quicken it and render it utterly dis strous. When the allies entered Paris and Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau April 6, 1814, and Louis XVIII. was proclaimed, he was assured of his reward from the Bourbons. He was head of the provisional Government, and when he met the King at Compiegne his new master asked with a sneer how he had been able to overthrow the Directory and Napoleon. He answered: "I did nothing at all. Sire. There seems to be an inexplicable something that brings bad luck to Governments that neglect me." He took the most responsible position in the new Government, and his life was the greatest triumph of diplomacy achieved at the Congress of Vienna, where, playing off the interests of one great power against another, he secured the most advantageous terms for France, and virtually controlled the congress, in which at first it was not thought that his country would be allowed to participate.

He was not in France on Napoleon's return from Elba, but joined Louis XVIII. in his exile at Ghent, and returned with him to Paris, where the easy task of making the best possible terms with the invaders had to be taken up. He had married in order to satisfy Bonaparte's ideas of decency; and in 1815 he pensioned off his wife and sent her away in order to conform to the Bourbon idea of decency, which disapproved of a married priest. He remained formally loyal to the King until his death Sept. 16, 1824, and to his successor, Charles X., but he anticipated the overthrow of the Bourbons, and, though enjoying the honors they bestowed, no doubt did much to foment the growing contempt and hostility. When the Revolution came, July 27, 1830, and the Bourbons left France for the third and last time, Talleyrand was ready to enter the service of Louis Philippe, and as he took the oath of fealty to the Orleans King he murmured, "It is the thirteenth. Pray God it may be the last!"

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A Career that Floats at Moral Law.

He died May 17, 1838, again to vindicate his consistency, the determination to make the best of everything, he died serenely after a reconciliation with the Catholic Church, so that if there were another world he might enter it in full ecclesiastical favor. He signed a recantation, declaring in conclusion, "I have never ceased to regard myself as a child of the Church. I again deplore the actions of my life that have caused it pain, and my last wishes are for its supreme head." And so religion was left without a grievance against him and lavished the pomp of its ceremonial on his funeral.

When we remember that Talleyrand was a Bishop of the Catholic Church, was active in bringing it to ruin, and active in its restoration; that he served a hereditary monarch, the Revolution, the terrorists, the Directorate, the Consulate, the empire, the hereditary monarchy restored, and the King chosen by the people, we can consider no plea for his honesty. His best defense was put in his own terse and plausible phrases, that he "never conspired save with all France" and that he "never kept party fealty to any one longer than he himself has been obedient to common sense." But this is only another way of saying that he had a marvelous perception of the signs of the political weather that boded disaster, a sure instinct for deserting a ship in danger, and an impulse to scuttle her lest she should ride out the storm.

His policy was to be on the winning side and always with the strong against the weak. He had faith in no principle, gratitude to no master, loyalty to no cause. He loved money, power, and pleasure, and he sought each without a scruple.

Such a career as his in such an era has a certain propriety. There is a restful element in his character and action as they contrast with the course of his contemporaries. His selfishness was not crude or bloody; and his serene cynicism among antagonistic heroes and causes seems, as it were, a necessary element to harmonize the drama of the Revolution from beginning to end. One may not like him, but his life helps us to understand and condemn the greater villains of the time and interpret the history of the world.

To sum the matter up, a career like that of Talleyrand flouts at the moral law in the world; and a defense of it, however candid, kindly, sincere, and sympathetic, tends to the perversion of such a law.

Rochester, N. Y., March, 1907. J. O'C.

MIND AND BODY.

BIOGRAPHICAL CLINICS. By George M. Gould, M. D. Essays Concerning the Influence of Visual Function, Pathologic and Physiologic, on the Health of Patients. Vols. IV. and V. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1 net per volume.

Dr. Gould continues his extremely readable expression of his theory of the commonness of eye-strain, and the relation of that disorder to most of the ills flesh is heir to, in two formidable volumes. As in his previous volumes, his theory is made particularly interesting by its association with eminent personages. Balzac, Flaubert, Tschaikowsky, Lafcadio Hearn, and Berlioz are "subjects" in Vol. IV. In Vol. V., many unidentified cases nearer at home are analyzed and described. Some of these chapters have already appeared in periodicals. Dr. Gould is a good writer, a man of large learning, and his sincerity is not to be questioned.

HEALTH THROUGH SELF-CONTROL IN THINKING, BREATHING, EATING. By William Anthony Spinney, A. M., Teacher of Mental and Physical Culture. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.20.

Composed chiefly of several lectures delivered by the author before the public and for the advantage of private students. Mainly directed to expound the doctrine of mental control of physical ills, a method of healing the efficacy of which, under correct physical conditions, is applied even to cancer and leprosy. "To think health, wholeness, wholesomeness, holiness is to get it, keep it, give it, give it to mind and body, and radiate it everywhere."

THE HYGIENE OF MIND. By T. S. Clounton, M. D., F. R. S. E. Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the University of Edinburgh, Physician-Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. With 10 illustrations. Second edition. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Work of nearly 300 pages by a thoroughly scientific investigator, expressing himself in simple and untechnical language; rather a moral commentary on the physical processes of mental development than a strict analysis either of the brain or its controlling functions. Special chapters on "Mental Hygiene of Bodily Diseases" and on the co-relation of mental and bodily development at different periods of life.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE SCIENCE OF NUTRITION. By Graham Lusk, Ph. D., M. A., F. R. S., (Edinburgh,) Professor of Physiology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Illustrated. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. $2.50.

Scientific analysis of the processes of nutrition and the chemical constituents of various foods, together with numerous explanatory tables. Containing separate chapters on "The Food Requirements During the Period of Growth" and on metabolism under abnormal and diseased conditions, including anaemia, diabetes, fever, and gout.

THE VALUE OF PURE WATER. By George C. Whipple. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Appeared originally in a collection of scientific papers entitled, "Biological Studies by the Pupils of William Thompson Sedgwick," now printed with a few added extracts from recent lectures. Book of seventy-five pages intended to illustrate that "an impure water supply affects not only the health and comfort of a community, but also the individual pocketbooks of the people."

STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF THE MIND. By W. Mitchell, Hughes Professor of Philosophy, University of Adelaide, formerly Examiner in Philosophy University of Edinburgh. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.60.

A scientific work of more than 500 pages, divided into 19 lectures. In four main parts, "The Direct Explanation of the Mind," "Sympathetic and Aesthetic Intelligence," "The Growth of Intelligence," and "Extension of Direct Explanation and the Indirect Explanation." Essentially for students familiar with the elements of psychology and physiology of the brain

MARCH

1907

THE PREACHER'S DILEMMA.

Henry Thomas Colestock's Narrative of "The Ministry of David Baldwin."

WHEN your wine is new what shall be done with the old bottles which association has made a part of the fine savor of wine drinking? There is express warrant of Holy Writ for the use of new bottles, yet the old ones have a firm hold upon the affections. This—with profuse apologies to a new school of prophets to whom the faintest vinous hint is anathema—is the ancient parable of the even more ancient problem presented in "The Ministry of David Baldwin," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

The book assumes, of course, the outward aspect of a novel, and one needs no publisher's notes to tell him that the author, Henry Thomas Colestock, is, or has been, a preacher. There are little pictures of clerical life—preliminary, domestic, and ecclesiastic—which argue an inside view and that familiarity which breeds not contempt but a perfectly recognizable mental astigmatism. Nor does the theological bias stop there—if it did, Mr. Colestock's book might still be a real novel—no, the author having arranged his pieces and set his problem, having made sundry moves as if he were going to play the game according to the rules, finally falls back on an act of God for his solution, which leaves the whole business where it began.

David Baldwin, educated in the new fashion, instructed in the subtleties of the

PROF. HENRY T. COLESTOCK.

higher critics, illumined with the new light, married to a loving wife, and settled in a church whereof the pillars are of the old issue, sets himself valiantly to serve the new wine—not, indeed, rashly, rather discreetly and in measure. When the old bottles are nevertheless strained to bursting with the unaccustomed fluid, when, in short the church has become too hot to hold the Rev. David—then the game is called on account of rain. Or to abandon profane figures the pillar of the church who has held most stiffly to the old ways providentially dies.

So that David does not have to resign, does not have to stand trial for "unsound" doctrines, but instead finds himself suddenly quite at liberty to use new bottles for his new wine.

The story as a story calls for no particular comment. There are touches of life in it, though there is no life at large. The Rev. David is of course and necessarily a prig, but the author has known how to show the cruelty of his position as a man set to teach truth and tempted by his very church to teach what is not truth—to him. And he has waxed eloquent about the state of the churchless pastor and the influence of family responsibilities in making a man trim the sails of his doctrine to the wind of favor. "The reasons" for a certain particularly dead sermon, he makes one parson say, "have gone up stairs." Mrs. Parson and the baby have just disappeared in that direction.

Bolton Hall on Farming.

Bolton Hall's "Three Acres and Liberty" is being published this week by the Macmillan Company, not by the Public Publishing Company, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS last week. Mr. Hall's book

DIO CASSIUS.

DIO'S ROME. Presented in English Form. By Herbert Baldwin Foster. Troy: The Pafraets Book Company.

A MEDIAEVAL lexicographer, who, according to Prof. Baldwin Foster, "is profitable for so many things," says:

Dio called Cassius, surnamed Coccelus, * * * of Nicaea, historian, wrote a Roman history in eighty books.

It is this history, or, rather, all that is left, which is most of it, that now stands by the labor of Prof. Baldwin Foster for the first time solidly in English. Solidly, we say, because there was a two-volume translation published in London two hundred years ago from an old abridged edition, which was made by John Xiphilinus, a Byzantine monk, in the eleventh century. But this translation of Prof. Foster's is the first that has covered the complete work of Dion Cassius. In the publishers' notice we read:

The English is based pretty solidly upon the discussions of Melber and Boissevain, of which the latter is now the definitive edition of Dio, and was finished as recently as 1901. Independent judgment has sometimes been used in choosing from a number of possible emendations and conjectures.

Melber is the chief German authority, Boissevain the French. We have seen nothing of either of these men's work, but all the same we may be pardoned the conjecture that Prof. Baldwin Foster has surpassed both of them, considering the work as a whole.

The edition is in six volumes, with dignified red binding and stiff, thick paper, whereon the clear print is delightful to read. There is a very ample introductory article, wherein authorities are clearly cited, and there follows an equally adequate bibliography so grateful to students. At the beginning the professor writes, and we may observe that well, as very many professors d

The present version * * * my companion on many journey States have witnessed its progre completion. In spite of the time i it seems in retrospect not fur presumptuous to have tried in four years to put into acceptab what Dio spent twelve in writ Yet the task was not quite the half of this historian's books l caught up and whirled away i clone of time, and who knows they still possess any resting pl or beneath the earth?

The history of Rome by Dio covers a thousand years of th the enduring of Rome to his his day, some think, was in of the sounding of the great the fall of Babylon in the Apoc was just after the golden prim cus Aurelius that here it is goo Prof. Baldwin Foster:

Cassius Dio Coccelus, Ro ator and praetor, when about f of age, delivered himself of a describing the dreams and o had led the General Septimu to hope for the important off he actually secured. One eve came to the author a note f from the Prince, and the temp isfaction of the recipient was in his dreams, wherein his gui seemed to urge him to write account of the reign of the Commodus.

Then Dion Cassius blossomed this gigantic history is the re style of Dion Cassius is mod badly on that of Thucydides, fo though he was a Roman, in Gre

It is by nothing but instinc conjecture our professor's editi surpasses elder labors. But it this our instinct discovers a positive—genius, first, for han facts interestingly; second, fo tion; third, for making old thin the avoidance of the wornout s phrases that are so common academical work.

Moderate Drinking.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons i this week Dr. J. Starke's "Al Sanction for Its Use," which i to soothe the conscience of th drinker. In its original form

e writes not:

us been and six d toward sumed, short of three or English g down. ame, for ks been the cy- whether e above

Cassius time of ay; and he time rgel for ypse. It of Mar- to quote

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out; and lt. The led very he wrote,

that we to have ecca433 threefold ling dry transla- new by reotyped to most

ol; the designed moderate the book was in German, and German thoroughness is evident in the author's treatment of the subject. His thesis is that "moderate drinking is healthful, and not deleterious as is often assumed by unscientific testotalers."

NEWS ABOUT NEWS.

HOW the business, editorial, reportorial, and manufacturing ends of a newspaper in a large city are conducted is the subject treated in "Making a Newspaper," by John L. Given, which Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish late this month. It is written for the information of young men and women who wish to enter the newspaper business, and for those on country newspapers who desire to get a start in metropolitan journalism.

These are some of the chapter headings: "The American Newspaper," "Newspaper Office Organization," "The Editor in Chief," "The Managing Editor," "Uncovering the News," "The Police as Newsgatherers," "Police Courts as News Centres," "Starting the Day's Work," "What the City Editor Does," "Qualifications for Journalism," "How the Reporters Work," "Writing a Newspaper Story," "News from Outside the City," "Preparing for Journalism," "Getting a Situation," "The Prizes in Journalism," "With the Printers," "The Money Making Department."

"PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH."

IN view of the letter published in last week's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, wherein the writer took exception to Helen Reimensnyder Martin's picture of the Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonites in "His Courtship," on the ground that it showed only one side of their character, Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., the publishers of the book, point out that the author of the book is of Mennonite descent herself, that she knew the people she describes and lived among them long before she ever thought of making "copy" out of them, and that hence her description of them is based on careful observation and deserves credit as such.

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THE REAL GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

A New Study by Maynial of the Master of the Short Story—His Fatal Malady and Unhappy Ending.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES HUNEKER,
Author of "The Iconoclasts," etc.

IN 1881 Turgenev gave Tolstoy a book by a young Frenchman, telling him that he would find it amusing. This book was "La Maison Tellier." Tolstoy revolted at the theme, but could not deny the freshness and power of the author. He found de Maupassant "deficient in the moral sense;" yet he was interested and followed the progress of Flaubert's pupil. When "Une Vie" appeared the Russian novelist pronounced it as incomparably the best work of its author—perhaps the best French novel since Hugo's "Les Miserables." He wrote this in an article entitled "Guy de Maupassant and the Art of Fiction." It was doubtless the Norman's clear, robust vision that appealed to Tolstoy, who at that period was undergoing a change of heart; else how could he call "Les Miserables" the greatest novel of France, he the writer of "Anna Karenina,"—the antipodes of that windy apotheosis of sentimental Socialism—a characteristic trait of Hugo's epic of pity and unreality!

But de Maupassant affected Tolstoy as he had affected Turgenev. Guy has told us of his first meeting with the latter, an artist superior to Tolstoy. "The first time I saw Turgenev was at Gustave Flaubert's; a door opened. A giant came in—a giant with a silver head, as they would say in a fairy tale." This must have been in 1876, for in a letter dated Jan. 24, 1877, Turgenev writes: "Poor Maupassant is losing all his hair. He came to see me. He is as nice as ever, but very ugly just at present." In 1880 the young man published a volume of poetry, "Des Vers." He was 30 years old, (born Aug. 5, 1850.)

The literary apprenticeship of Guy to Gustave Flaubert is a thrice told tale, and signifies only this: If the pupil had not been richly endowed all the lessons of Flaubert would have availed him little. Perhaps the anecdote has been overdone; de Maupassant has related it in the preface to "Pierre et Jean," and in the introduction to the Georges Sand-Flaubert correspondence—now at the head of the edition of "Bouvard et Pécuchet." There are letters of Flaubert to his disciple full of his explosive good nature, big heart, irascibility and generous outpouring on the subject of his art. The thing that surprises a close student of this episode and its outcome is that de Maupassant was in reality so unlike his master. And when I further insist that the younger man appropriated whole scenes from Flaubert for his longer stories, especially from "L'Education Sentimentale" I feel that I am uttering a paradox.

***

What is meant is this: Maupassant's temperament was utterly different from Flaubert's. They looked suspiciously alike; they died suspiciously alike, and they were both prosecuted for certain things they wrote, Guy for a poem in 1880, at Estampes; there had been a detraqué nervous system in both cases. London Truth was not the only authority for the gossip about de Maupassant's paternity. Yet, similar in ideals and physical peculiarities as were these two men, there was a profound psychical gulf between their temperaments. Flaubert was a great genius, a path-breaker, a philosophic poet, and the author of "La Tentation de Saint Antoine," the nearest approach that France can show to an epic, a prose epic; and a book of beauty and original ty. De Maupassant was a great talent, and a growing one when disease cut him down. He imitated the externals of Flaubert, his sarcasm, his vivid power of picture-making; even his pessimism he developed—though that was personal, as we shall soon see. And yet his work is utterly unlike Flaubert, probably unlike what Flaubert had hoped for—the old man died in 1881 and therefore did not live to enjoy de Maupassant in full bloom. If it did not sound quite heretical I should be tempted to assert that the writer de Maupassant most patterned after was Prosper Merimée, an artist detested by Flaubert because of his hard, dry style. It is this precise style that de Maupassant exhibits but coupled with a clarity, ease, and a grace that Merimée could not boast. Of Flaubert's harmonious and imaginatively colored manner, de Maupassant shows no trace in his six novels and his two hundred and odd tales.

De Maupassant was not altogether faithful to Flaubert's injunctions regarding the publication of his early attempts. He made many secret flights under different pen names, though "Boule de Suif" was the first prose signed by him. It appeared in "Les Soirées de Medan," and its originality quite outshone the more solid qualities of Zola's "L'Attaque au Moulin," and a realistic tale of Huysmans' "Sac au dos." It was this knapsack of story, nevertheless, that opened the eyes of both Zola and Goncourt to the genuine realism of Huysmans as opposed to the more human but also more sentimental surface realism of de Maupassant. Huysmans has always proved himself devoid of the story-telling gift, of dramatic power; yet he has, if compared to de Maupassant, without an iota of doubt the more vivid vision of the two; "the intensest vision of the modern world, says Havelock Ellis. Pictorial, not imaginative vision, be it understood. In his mystic latter day rhapsodies it is the realist who sees, the realist who makes those poignant, image-breeding phrases. Take up de Maupassant and in his best tales and novels, such as "La Maison Tellier," "Boule de Suif," "Une Vie," "Fort Comme le Mort," to mention a few, you will be surprised at the fluidity, the artful devices to elude the harshness of reality, the pessimistic poetry that suffuses his pages after reading Huysmans's immitigable exposition of the ugly and his unflinching attitude before the unpleasant. And Huysmans' point of departure is seldom from an idea; facts furnish him with an adequate springboard. De Maupassant is more lyric in tone and texture. Edmond de Goncourt, jealous of the success of the newcomer, wrote in his diary that de Maupassant was an admirable conteur, but a great writer, never. Zola admitted to a few intimates that Guy was not the realist and that Huysmans was. All of which is interesting, but proves nothing except that de Maupassant wrote a marvelous collection of short stories, real, hyphenated short stories, as Mr. Brander Matthews makes the delicate distinction, while Huysmans did not.

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Edouard Maynial's "La Vie et l'Oeuvre de Guy de Maupassant" is the most recent of the biographical studies devoted to our subject, though Baron Albert Lumbroso, who escapes by a letter from being confounded with the Turin psychiatrist, has given us, with the approval of Guy's mother, the definitive study of de Maupassant's malady and death. It is frequently quoted by Maynial; there is a careful study of it which appeared in "Mercure de France," June, 1905, by Louis Thomas. And there is that charming volume, "Amitie Amoureuse," in which Guy is said to figure as the Philippe, by Henri Amic and Mme. Leconte du Nuoy. Here we get another de Maupassant, not the "taureau triste" of his sporting friends, but a delightful, sweet-tempered, unselfish, and altogether lovable fellow. What was the cause of his downfall? Dissipation? Mental overwork—which is the same thing?. Disease? Maynial, Lumbroso, and Thomas offer us such a variety of documents that there can be no doubt as to the determining element. From 1880 to his death in 1893 Guy de Maupassant was "a candidate for general paralysis." These are the words of his doctor, later approved by Dr. Blanche, to whose sanitarium in Paris he was taken Jan. 7, 1893.

***

The father of Guy was Gustave de Maupassant, of an ancient Lorraine family. This family was noble. His mother was of Norman extraction, Laure de Poittevin, the sister of Alfred de Poittevin, Flaubert's dearest friend, a poet who died young. There is no truth in the gossip that Guy was either the nephew or godson of Flaubert. The other rumor is too cruel to the memory of Guy's mother to be credited. Flaubert loved both the Poittevins; hence his lively interest in Guy. There was a younger brother, Hervé de Maupassant, who died of a nervous disorder. His daughter, Simone, is the legatee of her uncle. The marriage of the elder de Maupassants proved a failure. They are both dead now, and the subject may be discussed to the point of admitting that the father was not a domestic man; Guy inherited his taste for Bohemian life, and Mme. Laure de Maupassant, after separating from her husband, was subject to nervous crises in which she attempted her life by swallowing laudenum and by strangling herself with her own hair. She was rescued both times, but she was an invalid to the last. A loving mother, she overlooked the education of Guy, and let it be said that no happier child ever lived. His early days were passed at Etretat, at the Villa Ve[illegible] rules, and generally in the open air.

The future writer always adored the sea; he has written many tales of the water, of yachts and [illegible] sports. He went to the seminary [illegible] Yvetot and the lyceum of Rouen, but [illegible] education was desultory, his reading principally of his own selection—like most men of individual character. He was a great farceur, fond of mystifications, of rough practical jokes, of horseplay. His physique was more Dutch than Fren[illegible]—a deep chest, broad shoulders, heavy muscular arms and legs, a small head, a bull neck. He looked like the mate of a deep-sea ship rather than a writer. And to this a craze for rowing, canoeing, and swimming, boxing, fencing, and runn[illegible]. An all-round athlete, as the phrase g[illegible]es, Guy, it is related, once paid a hu[illegible]ing chap to let himself be kicked. So hard was Guy's kick, done in an exp[illegible]imental humor, that the victim becam[illegible] enraged and knocked the kicker off h[illegible]s pins. Flaubert, the apostle of the immob[illegible]le, objected. Too many flirtations, too m[illegible]uch exercise! he admonishingly cried. A writer must cultivate repose.

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In sooth De Maupassa[illegible]t went a terrific pace. He abused his [illegible]onstitution from the beginning, seeming[illegible]y tormented by seven restless devils. H[illegible] spent five hours a day at his office in [illegible]he Ministry, in the afternoon he rowed [illegible]on the Seine, in the evening he wrote. [illegible]fter he had resigned as a bureaucrat [illegible]e worked from 7 until 12 every morni[illegible] no matter the excesses of the previous [illegible]ight; the afternoon he spent on the ri[illegible]r, retiring very late. "Toujours les fe[illegible]ames, petit cochon," wrote Flaubert [illegible] 1876, "il faut travailler." But it was precisely work that helped to kill the [illegible]am. Those six pages a day, while they seldom showed erasures, were carefully written, and not until after much though[illegible] Guy was the type of the apparently s[illegible]pontaneous writers. His manuscripts a[illegible] free from the interlineations of the [illegible]eticulous Flaubert. He wrote at one [illegible]; but there was elaborate mental prepa[illegible]ation. Toward the last began the ether inhalations, the chloroform, hasheesh, t[illegible]s absinthe, cocaine, and the "odor sym[illegible]phonies"—Huysmans's des Esseintes, an[illegible] his symphonic perfume sprays were no[illegible] altogether the result of invention. On h[illegible] yacht Bel Ami Guy never ceased his dail[illegible] travail.

His output—as they sa[illegible] in publishing circles—was breath-catch[illegible]g. It is whispered that he worked all [illegible]he better after a "hard night." Now there can be but one end to such an expenditure of nervous energy, and that end came, not suddenly, but with the treacherous, creeping approach of paralysis. "Literary" criticism of the Nordau type is usually a foolish thing; yet in De Maupassant's case one does not need to be a skilled psychiatrist to follow and note the gradual palsy of the writer's higher centres. Such stories as "Qui Sait?" "Lui," "Le Horla."—a terrifying conception that beats Poe on his own chosen field—"Fou," "Un Fou," and several others show the nature of his malady. There was an attempt to prove that he suffered from a certain dangerous disease, but it has been successfully contradicted. Guy de Maupassant came fairly by his cracked nervous constitution, and instead of dissipation, mental and physical, being the determining causes of his shattered health, they were really the outcome of an inherited predisposition to all that is self-destructive. The French alienists called it "une hérédité chargée."

***

He never relaxed his diligence, even writing criticism. He saluted the literary débuts of Paul Hervieu and Edouard Rod in an article which appeared in Gil Blas. At the time of his death he was contemplating an extensive study of Turgenev. Edmond de Goncourt did not like him, suspecting him of irreverence because of some words Guy had written in the preface to "Pierre et Jean" about complicated exotic vocabularies; meaning the Goncourts, of course. It is to be believed that Flaubert also had some quiet fun with the brothers and with Zola regarding their mania for note taking; read "Bouvard et Pécuchet" for confirmation of this idea.

De Maupassant was paid 1f. a line for his novels in the periodicals, and 500f. for the newspaper rights of publication only; good prices twenty years ago in Paris.

His annual income was about twenty-eight to thirty-five thousand francs, and it kept up for at least ten years. A table shows us that to December, 1891, the sale of his books was as follows: 169,000 short stories, 180,000 novels, 24,000 of travel, in all 373,000 volumes. De Maupassant was even for these days of swollen figures a big "seller." His mother had an income of 5,000 francs, but she far excelled the amount in her living expenses. Guy was an admirable son—tender, thoughtful, and generous. He made her an allowance, and at his death left her

*LA VIE ET L'OEUVRE DE GUY DE MAUPASSANT. Edouard Maynial. Société du Mercure de France, Paris, 1906. New York: Brentano's.

MARCH

Important Books of Biography

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The Real Guy de Maupassant.

(Continued.)

in comfort, if not actually wealthy. She died at Nice, Dec. 8, 1904, his father surviving him until 1889.

And that death was achieved by the most hideous route—insanity. Restless, traveling incessantly, fearful of darkness, of his own shadow, he was like an Oriental magician who had summoned malignant spirits from outer space only to be destroyed by them. Not in Corsica or Sicily, in Africa nor the south of France, did Guy fight off his rapidly growing disease. He worked hard, he drank hard, but no avail; the blackness of his brain increased. Melancholia and irritability supervened; he spelled words wrong, he quarreled with his friends, he instituted a lawsuit against a New York newspaper, The Star; then the persecution craze, folie des grandeurs, frenzy. The case was "classic" from the beginning, even to the dilated pupils of his eyes, as far back as 1880. The 1st of January, 1892, he had promised to spend with his mother at Villa de Ravenelles, at Nice. But he went, instead, against his mother's wishes, to Sainte-Marguerite in company with two sisters, society women, one of them said to have been the heroine of "Notre Coeur."

The next day he arrived, his features discomposed, and in a state of great mental excitement. He was tearful and soon he left for Cannes with his valet, François. What passed during the night was never exactly known, except that Guy attempted suicide by shooting and with a paper knife. The knife inflicted a slight wound; the pistol contained blank cartridges—François had suspected his master's mood—and his forehead was slightly burned. Some months previous he had told Dr. Frémy that between madness and death he would not hesitate; a lucid moment had shown him his fate, and he sought death. After a week, during which two stout sailors of his yacht, Bel Ami, guarded him, as he sadly walked on the beach regarding with tear-stained cheeks his favorite boat, he was taken to Passy, to Dr. Blanche's institution. One of his examining physicians there was Dr. Franklin Grout, who later married Flaubert's niece, Caroline Commanville.

July 6, 1893, de Maupassant died, as a lamp is extinguished for lack of oil. But the year he spent at the asylum was wretched; he became a mere machine, and perhaps the only pleasure he experienced was the hallucination of bands of black butterflies that seemed to sweep across his room. M. Maynial does not tell of the black butterflies, the truth of which I can vouch for, as I heard the story from a friend of de Maupassant's.

It may be interesting to the curious to learn that the good-hearted, brave heroine of "Boule de Suif" was a certain Adrienne Legay of Rouen, and that she heartily reprobated the writer for giving her story to the world. She even went so far as to say that Guy did it in a spirit of revenge. Mme. Laura de Maupassant made inquiries about the patriotic little sinner so as to help her. It was too late. She had died in extreme poverty. The heroine of "Mlle. Fifi" was a brunette of Hebrew extraction, Rachel by name; the hero was a young German officer, Baron William d'Eyrick.

***

Would de Maupassant have reached the sunlit heights, as Tolstoy believed? Who may say? Truth lies not at the bottom of a well, but in suffering; suffering alone reveals the truth of himself, of his soul to man, and Guy had suffered as few; he had passed into the Inferno that later Nietzsche entered, passed into though not through it. His books offend, delight, startle, and edify thousands of readers. That they have done absolute harm we are not prepared to say; book wickedness is, after all, an academic, not a vital, question. If all the wicked books that have seen the light of publication had wrought the evil predicted of them the earth would be an abomination. In reality, we discuss with varying shades of enthusiasm or detestation such frank literature—naturally when it is literature—and after the hullabaloo of the moral bellboys has ceased the book is quietly forgotten on its shelf. Flaubert once wrote of the vast fund of indifference possessed by society. Dramas, books, pictures, statues have never ruined our over-moral world. The day for such things—if there ever was such a day—has passed. Besides, among English-speaking people the hatred of art and literature is pushed to the point of lecturing boastfully about that hatred.

J. H.

New York, March, 1907.

A Boy Before the Mast.

Frank T. Bullen, famed as the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" and other well-known deep-sea stories, has written a new book called "Frank Brown, Sea Apprentice," which is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. In his preface Mr. Bullen states that every incident related in the book is founded on fact, either well authenticated by others or drawn from personal experiences. The preface, to quote the author's words, was penned "on board R. M. S. Ourab, at sea in the Great Australian Bight," which is one more proof that Mr. Bullen always gets the material for his stories of the ocean at first hand.

THE GREEK LITURGY.

GREEK-ROMAN SERVICE BOOK. Translated from the Old Church Slavonic Service Books of the Russian Church by Isabel Florence Hapgood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THERE are three liturgies in Christendom which surpass the rest in dramatic power—the Anglican, the Roman, and the Greek. These three, kindred in most respects, are old and subtle in quickening the soul through the blood. And since those three Churches possess the most venerable buildings and the longest lived traditions they are very well able to withstand all manner of shocks. Magnificence of ceremonial appeals to instincts which are steadier than anything practical science can reach in the way of reason. Reverence can call forth such labors of devotion as this compilation of Isabel Florence Hapgood.

This is the Service Book in English of the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church—which is the Greek-Russian. It is, as is stated in the preface, a work of selection as well as of compilation. For a few ceremonies (in view of the size of the book we are inclined to think not many) have been omitted, such as Little Vespers, Blessing of a Pectoral Cross, Blessing When a Well is Dug. But there is here a marvelous amount of diligence and devotion.

Many high names are mentioned in the preface for having contributed sympathy and assistance. We note their Excellencies Popiedonostzeff and Sergius de Witte, as well as the Archbishop of Alaska, whose diocese is naturally most concerned in this book.

Best of all, the rubric is well written and careful. We would suggest that (if possible) in the next edition of this book the rubric be printed in red, both for the sake of distinction and tradition.

The translator has desired us to correct an error on Page 103. In the liturgy of St. Basil the Great occurs this passage: "* * * was incarnate of a Holy Virgin and did lay aside his godhead." For the last five words must be substituted "emptied himself."

ATHLETES.

A BREAK IN TRAINING and Other Athletic Stories. By Arthur Ruhl. With a frontispiece in color by Howard Chandler Christy. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. $1.25.

THIS collection of eight athletic stories by a recent Harvard graduate possesses all the virtues of simplicity and a truly sportsmanlike spirit. They have all been printed before in leading periodicals, and they have gone far to establish a reputation for a young author. They deal with two elements—college life and the love of out of doors—and they deal with them accurately and without exaggeration.

In all eight stories the hero is a runner—an athlete of the racing track, "the sport of all sports in which each man must shift for himself," and the devil take the hindermost." And almost every story has its girl in the background, as some girl is almost always in the background—or foreground—of life for the ambitious undergraduate. It is a clean book and a healthful book. It is not profound and it does not ruffle the waters of psychology. It is precisely what it purports to be—a genuine picture of college life, vital with generous emulation. The worst tragedy it contains is defeat on the track; its greatest triumph the winning of a race. In the whole history of events not a single cry of foul play reaches the ears of the reader. The last story, "The Men They Used to Be," alone reaches a more mature and reflective sentiment, reaching it with the same naturalness and absence of strain.

Too many books misrepresenting university life have been widely circulated. This collection of stories is noteworthy for its sincerity.

TOGO AND ROJESTVENSKY.

MESSRS. E. P. DUTTON & CO. will bring out next week "The Battle of Tsushima," by Capt. Vladimir Semenoff, who was on Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, Kniaz Suvoroff, during the fight. Previous to the great battle he was an officer on the Cesarevitch, belonging to the Port Arthur squadron, in which capacity he took part in the sally of Aug. 10, 1904. The English translation of his book is by Capt. A. B. Lindsay of King Edward's Own Second Ghurka Rifles, and the preface is by Sir George Sydenham Clarke.

Last Fall the same publishers brought out "From Libau to Tsushima," a Russian officer's account of the long voyage of Rojestvensky's squadron from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan, and the new volume may be considered, in a sense, as a sequel to the previous one.

"Letters to a Daughter."

A book which created a lot of talk in London—"Letters to a Daughter" by Hubert Bland—will be published here next week by Mitchell Kennerley. Mr. Bland is a well-known contributor to the London papers, and is the husband of the popular novelist "E. Nesbit," and it is to their daughter Rosamund that these letters are written. The point of view is unconventional.

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MEN OF AFFAIRS WHO WRITE NOVELS.

Edwin Lefevre's Views of Wall Street—A Talk with Rex E. Beach—Brand Whitlock as Social Reformer.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

EDWIN LEFEVRE said to me: "There are two big motive powers in men, 'love and greed.'" I made Wall Street the back ground of my story, because it is the meeting place of the "greed stricken."

For ten years now Mr. Lefevre has been in Wall Street within the sound of the ticker. He has always cared about writing. Business has never appealed to him, but his father was determined that his son should have what the older Lefevre called a paying occupation. As the father expressed it, "Become a writer if you must, but only after you have a money-making occupation."

So Edwin Lefevre, driven to it by his father, studied engineering, but always when he got the chance ran off to read Tennyson or Swinburne, which was to him the greatest pleasure life held. Yet, though he has never changed his mind about the thing he wanted to do, he has come to the point where he agrees with his father about what is a money-making occupation, and he said quite frankly:

"When I can afford it I will give up my daily work in Wall Street and devote myself wholly to writing, but I can't quite manage it yet. Why, I suppose I get as good prices as any of the young writers for my work, but if I get, say, $5,000 for the serial rights on a long story the editors think that I have done very well—they really put it almost brutally—but that much can be made more quickly and easily in Wall Street if the market behave itself. No, I can't afford to devote myself to literature just yet. Writing as a business for a man who wants comforts is not a success. As a recreation it is delightful. When I have a story just surging up inside of me I have to write it. I would do it, even if I had to pay a Government tax for the privilege. I would count it as one of the luxuries of life. Of course, to be able to make what is a pure pleasure also a money-making occupation is a very fine combination."

It was only ten years ago that Mr. Lefevre was wandering about the city trying to sell his stories, and to make writing his profession, when he came across a friend who said: "Lefevre, I want you to come down to Wall Street to help me."

"But," he protested, "I don't know anything about it."

"That," replied the friend, "is just why I want you. I want to teach some one who has no ideas or prejudices on the subject."

The friend was the financial editor of an evening newspaper. Lefevre's work at first was to keep his eyes open and write up the stock reports and financial news "stories," and that is what he did. He feels that he entered the Street at a very opportune time. There had been great depression in the country and he was in things a sufficiently long time to have gained a thorough knowledge of the world of finance, when the great prosperity of '98 came. Mr. Lefevre speaks of that boom as an occasion when "the sun and rain and man's sweat created billions of brand new wealth. In '98 this country exported so much more than we imported that we had a Johnstown flood of prosperity in the market, and you know what Americans do when they have money. They gambled in stocks and improved railroads and consolidated industries, but mostly they gambled in stocks.

"Before I went into Wall Street I had written a story, locating the scene there, but a friend, in criticising it, said it was good, but did not have the real atmosphere of the Street. The signs on the doors of the offices were all there, but always I was on the outside of the offices, I did not get behind the doors.

"He was right; my story hadn't the blood in it, but I have been behind the doors since then."

EDWIN LEFEVRE.

Mr. Lefevre is a rapid writer. He always writes a short story at one sitting. His "Golden Flood" was written in three nights, and two days. As he is still in Wall Street, he does his writing in the evening, preferably Saturday evening, so that if he has not finished the story he can keep right on through Sunday until he does.

In speaking of his latest book, he says: "In 'Sampson Rock' I had in mind the curious habit that most of the Captains of finance have of visioning to themselves most vividly the results of their work, and their belief that the end justifies the means, for, notwithstanding all the recent investigations, nearly all of them are utterly unconscious of moral turpitude or wrongdoing. The bigness of the work blinds them to the rights and feelings of the individual. Then, I also wished to show how the exploits of the big financiers, like the deeds of the political bosses, are made possible by our influence. The desire on the part of most Americans, not only to get rich, but to get rich quickly, enables a few men to get rich very quickly. And Sampson Rock was one of the few. His son wished to play a square game. He was what lots of nice young chaps are, a half-baked altruist. But environment overpowered him. I could not and cannot conceive of a man succeeding in reforming Wall Street, not even Thomas W. Lawson. The dear public would not let him, the very public whom the reform would most help. The real remedy is the game in every line of human endeavor. It is education. Teach the public not to be gulled. How? I don't know. Perhaps 'Sampson Rock' may make some people realize how necessary knowledge and brains—and courage—are in that game in Wall Street."

***

REX BEACH, big, broad-shouldered, and young, makes you feel that he will do great things. He is only 29, but this is what he has already accomplished: First he went to college, then he studied law for two years, after that he spent five years in Alaska. When he came back he went into business, became the Vice President of the Southern Fire Brick and Clay Company and Warwick Construction Company of Chicago, began to write short stories for the leading magazines, wrote a novel entitled "The Spoilers," which he has dramatized, and a series of muck-raking articles, entitled, "The Looting of Alaska," and in addition to all this he has two more novels and a play under way.

It was while he was studying law that he thought of taking the trip to Alaska, and he and a fellow-student decided one Summer to leave everything and go north. He said, drawing himself up and clinching his fists: "I had to get away. I felt I should suffocate." And he would have in the dust of the lawbooks. He endured endless hardships in the Northwest, often he was penniless, and lived from hand to mouth. He says with a laugh: "One Winter I lived on $6. Oh, of course, I got food and clothes for work I did, but all the actual money that passed through my hands was $6." He nearly lost his life on one occasion. It was going from Seattle to Nome. He wanted to take the trip and see it in all its hardships, so he deliberately chose the hardest pass. He got his experience. He and a friend and two Indian guides made the trip together. It was bitterly cold. When they neared the top of the pass the wind was blowing a gale. It was an ice wind that goes in one and through one and takes one's breath away. There was not a tree or even a twig to be seen. The snow swirled about the party in eddies, drawn up by the wind. They had had nothing to eat or drink since early morning, because they were determined to push on to the shelter of some trees and the warmth of a fire before night. Mr. Beach said:

"I ate snow until I was on fire, and my thirst and fatigue were rightful. I could stand it no longer, and said I must stop to rest. My friend pulled out a whisky flask and told me to take a drink. I never take stimulants, but was so thirsty I believe I would have drank any liquid, even kerosene oil. I took it down with a gulp. Of course it made me crazy. They had a dreadful time with me. We didn't get to lower ground and timber until the morning, and in the meantime one of the Indians had been frozen to death, and we were all badly frozen. had to lay off for some time."

A man who has faced dangers of that kind does not let any small obstacles stand in his way. After five years in Alaska he returned to Chicago, and as he had to do something for a living he decided to try his hand as a salesman. He went to the Southern Fire Brick and Clay Company. They asked if he had had any experience. He said: "No, but I'll sell things for you; just try me. Only I want $——," and he named a good, big salary. They did try him. In a year and a half he was Vice President of the company and a stockholder. He is to-day a stockholder in the company and has also large mining and wheat interests in the Northwest.

While he was engaged in this business in Chicago a friend one day showed him a food product magazine, and exhibited an article which the friend said he had written. He named the sum paid for it. "Well," said Rex Beach, "if you can get that much for that stuff I guess I'll try my hand at it." And he did.

He wrote a story called "The Colonel and the Horse Thief," and sent it to McClure's. "I didn't expect to have it accepted," he says, "but I thought I would begin high up and work down." The story was immediately accepted and Rex Beach began to write in earnest. His experiences in the Northwest have afforded him fine material. About the articles entitled "The Looting of Alaska" he makes the amusing and characteristic statement: "I got back to find the public crazy about muck raking, so I set to work to help supply the demand. In 1900 there was a big strike in Nome. I found mines were being robbed by prostituting the courts. It furnished good material. Copies of my articles have since been printed and spread in the North west and in consequence there has already been a great change. Good men have been put in office and hold important positions and today control affairs."

Mr. Beach's novel, "The Spoilers," is a story of the Northwest. He had written 30,000 words of it when he came to this city and took it to one of the publishers to see what terms he could make. He professed to be in a great hurry, and said he must have a decision at once. The editor after reading it over said: "That's all right, and so far as the story goes it's fine and we like it, but very often a man who begins a thing well can't finish it up. Now, how are you going to finish this?"

REX E. BEACH.

Mr. Beach said he was completely floored, for he had not thought out any end as yet for the story, so he parried with the editor.

"Why, can't you see how the story's going to end?" Why, I think any one could see. It could not end any other way," and so he went on all the time desperately working out in his own mind the conclusion for "The Spoilers."

When he had worked out what he felt was the best ending under the circumstances, he gave the result of his hurried thoughts to the editor. "Bully," said the editor, rubbing his hands in delight, and so the story was accepted, but Mr. Beach said: "That settled the way that story was going to end, and I might have done much better if I hadn't had to follow out that hurried decision." "The Spoilers" has recently been dramatised by him in collaboration with James McArthur.

As I have already stated, Mr. Beach has two books under way. One is a tale of the fisheries in Alaska, and the other is pure romance.

***

BRAND WHITLOCK, novelist, lawyer, and Mayor, has a new book out this week entitled "The Turn of the Balance." This book is a searching and sweeping arraignment of American modes of administering justice. It brings terrible charges against society. It charges society with making the reformation of a criminal impossible and absurd. Probably of all his varied occupations the thing Mr. Whitlock is most interested in is his literature. But literature with him is his recreation. He said in the course of a recent interview, when asked about combining literature and politics: "I think it would be a good thing for literary men to go into politics more, because then they would come nearer to life, and their work would have more vitality and meaning. Too many literary men withdraw from life, and consequently cease to live. Then their work ceases to live; it becomes merely a refining on refinements. They do not write for the people; they write for each other. They form a select, exclusive little coterie, and lose their message by delivering it only to themselves. That sort of life—it may seem the ideal literary life—is very pleasant no doubt, but certainly very selfish, for what are men in the world for if not to serve?"

For some years Sam Jones was the Mayor of Toledo. He was known as the "Golden Rule Mayor." He insisted that the only limitation upon the liberty and independence of his manhood should be the liberty and independence of other men. While Jones lived Whitlock was his nearest friend, his closest adviser. When Jones died Whitlock stood at the grave's head and spoke for him. Then the people of Toledo, with independent, but concerted action, realizing that the only fit successor of "Just Jones" was Brand Whitlock, made him their Mayor.

Mr. Whitlock began his career when he was 18 by writing for several newspapers in Toledo. Then he went to Springfield, Ill., and studied law, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1897, when he was still only 28, he returned to Toledo, where he has remained ever since practicing law and writing books. As a lawyer he has probably tried more cases without a fee than any one else at the Ohio bar. As he was the poor man's lawyer, so now he is the poor man's Mayor.

The whole trend of Whitlock's life seems to be toward humanity. He wants to uplift it, teach it to come higher up. To quote directly from a statement that he made in regard to this very point, he said: "To compel people to be good or orderly is of no account. The man who abstains from getting drunk only because the saloons are shut is not improved. He is still a drunkard at heart, and the heart is the man. Cities have personalities just as well as men have, and cities must be left free to realize those personalities. When you have a city filled with people who are good because they want to be good—not because the law says so, then you have a good city. Cities are not run for business. They are run for the people. A city government should not bother itself so much in protecting and helping business as in helping men."

To give an example of the sort of thing that Brand Whitlock is doing, here is one reform of the many he has carried through, and of which he is particularly proud. In the workhouse he has abolished the striped raiment. He has introduced a parole system, and a parole officer has been appointed. It is the officer's business to look up situations where he who has been an inmate of the workhouse will still be given work. The inmate whose conduct is satisfactory is given a letter to the would-be-employer. He is sent forth with the letter alone. No guard goes with him. None have ever run away, their honor was enough to hold them. And this is only one of the many things of similar nature that he has done.

When Mr. Whitlock was asked once, "How do you propose to give every man a fair chance?" he replied: "I think our progress in that direction must come through education—in a word, through experience. If we ever come to the pass where we have officials who really represent the people, and the people enlighten and improve themselves, the government will be good. Personality is the thing that tells in the world more than anything else, and the nearest approach to a brief solution that I know of is that made by Walt Whitman when he said: 'Produce great persons; the rest follows.'"

Mr. Whitlock is a great admirer of

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Men of Affairs Who Write Novels.

(Continued.)

Whitman, and to him perhaps the greatest living prose writer of fiction in this country is William Dean Howells. One reason for his admiration is because, as he says: "Howells writes about the real people." Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Howells are great personal friends, therefore the following letter is interesting, since it expresses Mr. Howells's admiration for Mr. Whitlock. It was sent to Cyrus T. Brady, who was the Chairman of a banquet given recently at the Toledo Club in honor of Mayor Whitlock.

My Dear Sir: Your valued letter of the 14th has just reached me, and I am truly sorry that my distance from Toledo forbids me the hope of being present at the proposed dinner of your club to Mayor Whitlock on the 27th.

But there is a nearer Toledo of the mind, where I shall join you in honoring him on that day and in wishing him a life long and happy in the service of others. I have known him best as the author of our greatest political novel, but I know also that as a public man he has even nobler distinction.

In your famous Toledo school of the Golden Rule he has early learned the wisdom which comes to most of us at the end of our days, if it ever comes, and has discovered that to work hard for those who work hardest is to merit the highest honors of the Republic. His rare and manifold gifts have never been meanly or selfishly employed, and the inspiration of his splendid achievements in literature has been one with that of his legal and political career. I am proud to be his friend and glad to be the friend of his friends. Yours truly,

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Mr. Whitlock has written several novels. The last half of the one entitled "The Happy Average" is autobiographical.

***

I WROTE to Emerson Hough as the man who has written one of the best novels of business life, namely, "The Mississippi Bubble," and asked him if he would not tell me something of himself, both as a business man and a literary person. His reply was: "There are very many better business men and better authors than myself, and very many better authors about business men as well, so I am afraid that I am not just the person you are looking for after all.

"When I first came out of college I studied law, and practiced law—or was of the impression at the time that I did so—at White Oaks, N. M., which was then a little town, half cow camp and half mining camp, with more shooting than law practice. I did not like the law, so I gave it up. Then for some years I traveled in the wilder portions of the West, and was much with cow men, prospectors, and outdoor folk generally."

At one time Mr. Hough made a trip through the wildest portions of the West. One Winter he traveled through the Yellowstone Park on skis. It was due to him that an act of Congress was passed protecting the buffalo of the park.

To return to Mr. Hough's letter, he says: "For nearly fifteen years I was the Western representative in a business and editorial way of an Eastern publication. That work also took me through the West. I suppose I have lived out of doors about as much as any one of my acquaintance. Without any conscious effort on my part my work seems to have run to out-of-doors and the West, and I have always been much interested in early Western history. My experience, as you see, has been more especially newspaper work rather than along commercial lines. As a special writer I have sometimes taken up such commercial questions as the cattle industry, Western immigration, and so forth, and of course I admire the commercial man as the typical product of America to-day. It is only since my books began to make good returns that I have dared to call myself an author at all—say only for the last ten years, and even part of that time I have been in business, and indeed even now I handle in a business way some of my own investments. But, as I have told you before, I am not at all sure I am the person you are looking for. One of my friends calls me a professional vacationist, and I confess that this month I am going to British Columbia for another bear hunt. I got four bears up there last Spring. I have killed quantities of almost all the big game of this country in my time, and I promise you that, although I have to tend to business when I am home, I never think of it when I am in the mountains."

At present Mr. Hough is engaged in finishing a novel whose scene is laid in the West and altogether out of doors. Of the books he has written he takes most satisfaction in "Heart's Desire," because, as he says: "In that story I treat of life in our little town of White Oaks as I saw it when I was first starting out in the world. The place and the life made a great impression on me."

Return of an Old-Timer.

"Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," by Sir James Stephen, father of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, which has been out of print since 1880, will be reissued soon by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. It consists of two volumes. The first contains essays on Hildebrand, St. Francis of Assisi, the Founders of Jesuitism, Martin Luther, the Early Reformers, and the Port-Royalists. Volume ii. deals with Richard Baxter, the Evangelical Succession, William Wilberforce, the Clapham Sect, the Historian of Enthusiasm, and the Epilogue.

THE HAYMARKET RIOTS.

THE CAGE. By Charlotte Teller. Pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

APPARENTLY the economic novel has come to stay—at least as long as economic affairs occupy as much of the public mind and the public heart as they do at present. Indeed, current American life offers no theme to the novelist holding more of dramatic possibility or of appeal to the reading public than this one of the reciprocal trouble, the hostility, and the common interests of labor and capital. The pity of it is, from the literary point of view, that the real novelist, the authors who are moved over and always by the story the epic is in human tragedy and human achievement, do not see how much there is for them in these troubled conditions. Mostly they leave the theme to the people who want to write, not novels, but tracts, who want to preach theories rather than tell a story. There have been in the last year a great number of these economic "problem" novels, and nearly all of them have been, as novels, very poor affairs. But out of the general ruck of them it has been possible to pick a few, a very few, whose authors had some sense of perspective and proportion, who saw the labor struggles with which they dealt as part of the great drama of human life, a factor to be used in the portrayal and interpretation of modern life exactly as they would use any other feature of man's struggle with his environment. Now that Mrs. Wharton has taken up the subject we may look for a literary work of permanent worth.

It is especially worthy of note that most of these few economic novels that show artistic insight and some degree of craftsmanship are by new authors. Apparently Charlotte Teller's "The Cage" is one of these firstlings. If that case much credit is due the author, for she has written one of the best and strongest of the recent novels dealing with labor troubles. For her subject she has gone back to the conditions in Chicago preceding the Haymarket riot of twenty years ago, and the explosion of the bomb in Haymarket Square accomplishes, but does not form, the climax of her story. Her tale has to do mainly with the fortunes of a minister who years before had left a rich pastorate for charity work in the lumber yard district; his daughter, just grown to womanhood, and a woman of middle age who has been for years his daughter's companion and the sharer in their enthusiastic efforts to influence the lives of the people about them. Crowds of these people, a conglomerate and many-nationed mass, are in the book, and it is in her ability to see life from their point of view without making them her clients that the author has achieved especial success. It is evident that her sympathies are with these toiling, struggling multitudes, but it is very rarely that she forgets her admirable attitude of personal detachment. The book is quite as much a love as a labor story, and the fortunes of the two lovers, the minister's daughter, and a wealthy Austrian who has come to this country to study conditions and has thrown his lot with the toilers, are intricately wound into the lives and fates of the people about them. The character of the Austrian, although it is portrayed in bold and firm lines, is less convincing than the others. But the girl, Frederica Hartwell, is a constant joy, so clearly and well has her attractive picture been painted. Artistically she is a success, and she is one of the most engaging heroines that have been born for a twelvemonth. Unlike most American novels the book has in its fibre something more—indeed, a good deal more—than its bare story. It is evidently the fruit of a mind and heart that have studied and questioned life in its nakedness.

OUR BOOKS IN AUSTRALIA.

THAT this country is threatening to wrest the supremacy in the Australian book market from England is evidenced by the fact that eight months before the date set for the publication in book form of Robert W. Chambers's "The Younger Set," Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have received an advance order for the new book, which is said to be the largest ever given in a foreign country for an American book. Further corroboration of the success attending the efforts of American publishers to win over Australian readers is the fact that a large edition of Jack London's "Before Adam" has been ordered of the Macmillan Company by Australian booksellers.

Radical Thinkers.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in April a volume called "Six Radical Thinkers," by James MacCunn, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Liverpool. The book will include these six main subjects: "Bentham and His Philosophy of Reform," "The Utilitarian Optimism of John Stuart Mill," "The Commercial Radicalism of Cobden," "The Anti-Democratic Radicalism of Thomas Carlyle," "The Religious Radicalism of Mazzini," and "The Political Idealism of Thomas Hill Green."

"The Princess."

Margaret Potter's new novel, to be published within a few days by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, will be called "The Princess." Its characters will include the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE news that Dr. Henry Van Dyke intends to withdraw from his position as Professor of English Literature at Princeton is, on the whole, good news for the public at large, for though the loss to the university of a directing mind so sane and well balanced will also be, appreciably, a loss to the whole people, yet it is well for all of us that Dr. Van Dyke's best time should be given to the production of literature. No other American writer of his attainments and standing appeals to a larger number of readers, and the beneficent influence of his books is of great value to the welfare of the community in an age of heresy and unrest. As a poet and essayist, though, as he has often said, he does not write for posterity, (for that matter, neither did Homer) Dr. Van Dyke fills a foremost place among his contemporaries, while his skill, taste, and judgment as an editor of the works of great writers have been frequently proved.

MR. OWEN WISTER contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS some months ago an amusing expression of his contempt for the spelling reformers. The author of "The Virginian" and "Lady Baltimore" has now published a little comic book to the same purpose. "How Doth the Simple Spelling Bee" (Macmillan) is made up largely, we believe, of papers previously published in a periodical, but they were well worth preserving, for a time at least, and the book, with Mr. F. R. Gruger's droll pictures, is sure to be well received. As a reformer in orthography Mr. Wister goes a long way, so far even as to spell the name of the bad place with one "l," which is heretical and undignified. "Solemn," "Comptroller," and "Wednesday" he declares are words which keep the King of Siam from trying to learn English. Mr. Wister's book treats of the efforts of an American self-made man of millions to reform the language.

MR. B. PUTNAM WEALE'S merest book, "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," seems to have the vitality and graphic touch of its predecessors. Mr. Sidney Low, one of the ablest of English newspaper reviewers, accepts it as an important contribution to history. He points out that the English war in South Africa, the Russo-Japanese war, and other occurrences of greater immediate interest, help to close the eyes of the world to the significance of the Boxer uprising in China, "which may turn out to be the beginning of a revolution affecting a third of humanity." The siege of Peking, Mr. Low thinks, still remains very much of a mystery. Putnam Weale's book is made up of anonymous letters, (probably his own,) written by an eye-witness of the incidents in Peking at the time of the uprising and during the siege. They are certainly indiscreet, for they are frank and outspoken in regard to the blindness of the British Government, and they are full of spirit and picturesqueness.

AUSTIN DOBSON does not agree with The London Times's opinion that Longfellow "is chiefly read and valued to-day by children and by the men and women who have never passed their mental childhood." To the literary supplement of The London Daily Mail Mr. Dobson, a poet himself of fine sensibility and a fastidious student of literature, contributes a sonnet on Longfellow which we reproduce herewith:

"And his old age made beautiful with song."
These were thy words of Chaucer, who, grown old,
Like thee, those wand'ring "wayside" tales retold,
Which all men hearken to, when hours are long;
But thou hadst added to the rest a throng
From Western Worlds; and Northern Runes unroll'd;
And sought in Gestes and Fables manifold
Thy "Birds of Passage," fleet of wing, and strong.
Bard of the bygone days when we were young!
Be this thy praise, that never flower'd among
Thy "Gardens of Romance" aught base or mean;
And still, through all the changes of the year,
Thy stream of verse came welling pure and clear,
A stainless fount—the truest Hippocrene!

The "stainless fount" of Longfellow's verse appeals, indeed, to men and women the world over who are no longer in a state of "mental childhood."

MR. T. H. S. ESCOTT'S "Society in the Country House," the publication of which in London by Mr. Unwin has been announced in our cable dispatches, is a book full of good anecdotes, the best of which has an antique flavor, but a novel ending which gives it freshness. A plain-looking tourist was wandering rather aimlessly around the grounds of historic Battle Abbey, when a man who looked like a gardener approached him, saying:

"Allow me to show you the spot you are looking for."

"My good fellow," came the reply, "don't bother me. I have a letter from the Duke of Cleveland permitting me to wander by myself where I want."

"But," returned the other, "I am the Duke of Cleveland."

Thus far the anecdote proceeds on good old lines, reminding one of tales about King Henry V., Napoleon, and Gen. Grant. But the climax is surprising, indeed, for the plain-looking tourist turned out to be the first of recent English historians, Edward Freeman. Mr. Escott's book has no philosophical or sociological purpose. It is, in a small way, historical, but it is largely made up of agreeable gossip.

MOST Americans will be astonished to learn that there is no Professorship of English Literature in the great English University of Cambridge. Prof. Walter W. Skeat, the philologist, appeals in The London Times for benefactions to establish such a chair. He says:

Is there any other considerable university in this country, or in Germany, or in America, in which English literature has actually no professor to represent the study of it? Are we to believe that such study is really of no service to the empire? Only last year I met with a President of an American university, who assured me that "in our universities English takes the first place." No doubt it does, because its value is duly understood there; but in England it takes the ninth or tenth—if that.

Prof. Skeat appeals for donations amounting, to $100,000—a small sum, considering the prevailing low rate of interest, for such an endowment. A small lectureship, established through the efforts of Prof. Skeat, with a foundation of less than $10,000, now represents all the teaching of the language of Chaucer and Shakespeare at Cambridge.

AT a moment when so many of us are speculating about the future of nations, as new forces make themselves felt in our modern life, a book by Benjamin Swift (William Romaine Paterson) on "The Nemesis of Nations" is likely to attract as much notice as some of his earlier books. Mr. Paterson is a novelist who has the moods also of historian and philosopher. In his new book he settles the question of the decay of the older empires once and for all: Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome fell because they were based on slave labor. There is no further utilitarian reason, therefore, for studying their history. Of course there is truth in Benjamin Swift's statement, and free labor is a modern necessity. But there were many other reasons for the decline of the old empires. Benjamin Swift has the theatricalism of the sensationalist. But he has much more. He writes very well indeed, and his "Nemesis of Nations," which will soon be published here, is likely to prove a book worth reading.

OLD JAPAN.

SHIBUSAWA; or, The Passing of Old Japan. By I. William Adams. Illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens. Pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

MR. ADAMS has woven together in this story a great deal of picturesque information about the life and customs of the Japanese pepple forty years ago, when the old order, undermined by the discontent of the people, was passing away and the new order was born with the booming of Commodore Perry's guns.

The hero, Shibusawa, is the son and heir of a mighty daimio of the north. Soon after the opening of the book the sound of Perry's cannon startles and alarms his festival of marriage with one of the daughters of the Mikado. He is a serious, thoughtful young man, dissatisfied with things as they are and filled with a longing to know something of the world and of life beyond the horizon. He slows himself away on one of Perry's ships and is gone for five years, traveling and studying in America and Europe.

In the meantime his bride, for whom he has no love, is taken as a companion by the General of the army, the Shogun's most ardent supporter. A girl of the people, whom he does love and to whom he has secretly sworn his faith, is sold by her mother to the same General, whose first wife also is the young man's sister. All of these conjugal complications give the author an opportunity to portray the domestic life of the time and to diversify his plot, which is largely concerned with the struggle between the supporters of the Shogun and those of the Mikado.

The author has studied carefully the customs of the time, and his narrative is full of interesting pictures of daily life, of grand ceremonial, and of the diversions of the nobility. One doubts a little here and there, especially in the love passages between the gardener's daughter and the daimio's son, and in the account of the deeds of his wife after she returns to his home. But for the most part the people and their actions seem to belong quite in their Japanese frame.

"MY LADY'S GARDEN."

KATRINA TRASK'S little love story in the form of messages from a diary, printed in The Atlantic Monthly in 1902, has just been republished in book form by the John Lane Company. It makes a very pretty book, with broad pages and wide margins, ornamental floral borders, and a well-designed cover; and it is a prettily whimsical retelling of the old tale of the slow-thinking man and the self-poised woman. "In My Lady's Garden" it is called, and the fragrance and beauty of the English garden in May are in the book. There is wisdom in it, too, particularly in the passage about the collective power of geese. Geese in a multitude saved Rome. But one goose, away from its fellows, does not count for much.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, March 8.—One of the most costly books of the present season will be by the Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, the zoologist, on "Extinct Birds." It will have many colored illustrations. The Hutchinsons will publish the book at $125 a copy.

***

Andrew Lang is editing for Messrs. Jack & Co. an illustrated book called "The Poets' Country." It will describe the various places in Great Britain associated with the poets, and trace the indebtedness of the great versifiers to inanimate nature and environment. The book will appear in the late Spring, just in time for the American Summer tourist to read it in connection with his poetic pilgrimages.

***

It is understood here that Ambassador Bryce hopes, while in the United States, to prepare an up-to-date edition of his famous work on "The American Commonwealth."

***

"The Governance of London" will deal with the history of the metropolis as a Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and charter city. G. Lawrence Gomme, permanent clerk of the London County Council, is the author, and he is said to be the most competent of all living men to write on the subject. Fisher Unwin, who publishes the book, also announces "Old English Sports," by F. W. Hackwood, and "The Brahmans, Theists, and Muslims of India," by C. J. Oman.

GALBRAITH.

MR. NORTON'S LONGFELLOW.

THE little book prepared by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's birth, Feb. 27, is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It contains an appreciation of Longfellow by Prof. Norton and a selection of the poet's "chief autobiographical poems." These include "The Battle of Lovell's Pond," (written in his fourteenth year,) "Prelude to Voices of the Night," "A Psalm of Life," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," "To the River Charles," "The Bridge," "To a Child," "Morituri Salutamus," and many others in which Prof. Norton detects a relationship to the poet's own life. Prof. Norton says:

Longfellow's poetry is the image of his goodness. Its music, the harmony of its verse and thought, the simplicity of its expression, the sincerity of its sentiment, are all traits of character no less than genius. Like most other poets he doubtless wrote much that will not last, and as his barque floats down the current of time there will be jettison of part of the cargo. But what remains will be dear to future generations as to ours, and the lovers of the poetry will then, as now, be lovers of the poet.

ANOTHER INDIAN TALE.

THE Fleming H. Revell Company has in press "The Wooing of Tokala," by Franklin Welles Calkins, an addition to the already numerous list of recent Indian stories. Mr. Calkins has spent almost his entire life among Indians, and has become so accustomed to their ways that he finds it impossible to get along among more civilized people. When his book was in preparation he was invited to a country house near Chicago so that he might write in comfort. After a short time he disappeared and nothing was heard of him till a letter came saying that he was putting the finishing touches to his book in an Indian camp somewhere in Northern Minnesota.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

CLARA MORRIS'S "Dressing Room Sketches," which have been appearing in The Burr McIntosh Monthly, may be issued soon in book form as a third volume of the series in which the same author's "Life on the Stage" and "The Life of a Star" have already appeared. It is gravely asserted that Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English critic and author, recently said that Mrs. Morris's style was "the most idiomatic of any among those now writing English."

1907

JACK LONDON'S IDEA OF PRIMITIVE MAN.

BEFORE ADAM. By Jack London. With numerous illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THIS most singular stretch of imagination impresses one first as almost absurd, then as fantastic, then as interesting, and finally as a remarkable achievement. That is to say, the conception of a narrative based on the life and adventures of a prehistoric cave dweller, half man and half ape, is so dumfounding as not to be readily grasped. As the reader progresses the vitality and realism of the story beget a fascination which ultimately reaches conviction. In a general sense, though purely a work of fiction and tinged with no devitalizing touch of scientific investigation, "Before Adam" must be a most disconcerting book for those of our brothers and sisters who feel that it would be improper or irreligious to believe in our descent from "arboreal ancestors."

The story is introduced through the medium of dreams—strange, atavistic nightmares which have been the terror of the author's childhood. Though reared in the city, he has dreamed of forests, caves, and all the terrible creatures of the wilderness. He has seen himself as one of a mysterious tribe of beings—savage, hairy, and naked. His dreams have been incoherent and without any sense of time, yet vivid and oft repeated. In his maturity he has come to understand the significance of these nightly horrors, to interpret them as inherent reversions to the long-buried past, to classify them and arrange them in intelligible progression.

The author, or rather the creature in whose existence the author recollects his own former life, is naturally the hero of the book. In the dreams the creatures had no names, for they lived in the era when the nearest approach to language was some score of broken calls and sounds; but in the narrative, for the sake of convenience, they have all been christened. The hero is Big-Tooth, his bosom friend and comrade is Lop-Ear, his obnoxious step-father is the Chatterer, the female with whom he finally mates is the Swift One, and the giant arch-fiend of the tribe is Red-Eye. These characters, together with Big-Tooth's mother and sister, are the leading dramatis personnae of the entire history.

His first remembrance of himself is as an infant in a nest in the trees, and his first adventure comes when, left on the ground, his mother rescues him from a wild boar, and, with him clinging tightly to her hairy chest, swings again high up into the branches. His mother is "old fashioned" and remains in the trees, but most of the members of the tribe live in the caves, whither he goes when driven from home by the tyranny of the Chatterer. The tribe is superior to the Tree People, the apes, but inferior to the terrible Fire-People, the barbaric race of elemental men who have discovered fire and the use of bows and arrows. Lop-Ear and Big-Tooth make a long journey, full of adventures. The Fire-People drive the tribe from their caves and those who are not slain wander again into the forests. Finally Big-Tooth and the Swift-One settle and rear a family in an unknown land.

Jack London has performed a wonderful feat in so describing the lives and passions of these rudimentary beings. He has builded a romance of the unknown ages, of the creatures that may have been, and endowed it all with poignant reality.

A FRENCH ICONOCLAST ON RACE PREJUDICE.

RACE PREJUDICE. By Jean Finot. Translated by Florence Wade-Evans. Pp. xvi.-320. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

AS this book has already been editorially noticed, little remains but to give our readers a summary of its contents. It is an elaborate plea for the essential equality of all races, or, as the author prefers to phrase it, of all "human varieties"—for he considers the popular use of the word "race" erroneous and misleading. It is also an earnest protest against that race prejudice which more or less influences all minds. M. Finot approaches his subject from the scientific standpoint, and has accumulated a large amount of data in support of his contention. He is well assured that readers who have a due regard for facts and who understand the value of arguments will agree with him, and that all who are swayed by generous sentiments will gladly welcome the conclusions which he has reached. His book is decidedly iconoclastic, and makes a systematic and determined attack upon many of the most cherished theories of modern anthropologists.

Part I., on the alleged inequality of human beings, deals with the exponents and prophets of this theory, and analyzes their divisions of humanity on the basis of craniology and other cognate sciences. He pays especial attention to the writings of Count Gobineau, Vacher de Laponge, and Stewart Chamberlaine, whose gloomy forebodings are not very seriously entertained. There are ten chapters in this section, which covers more than a third of the entire work. Part II., upon the unity of the human type, contains three chapters treating respectively of environment as a controlling factor in human evolution, the crossing of races, and the law of organic co-ordination. Part III. concerns itself with the failure of the psychology of peoples to establish the fact of racial inequality. M. Finot gives an interesting description of an effort which he made in 1896 to gain a satisfactory idea of the French mind and genius. With this end in view he wrote to about thirty savants and writers, whom he deemed most representative of French thought. He gives us some of the results, and the widely and curiously opposed views of his correspondents are bewildering.

Among those whose opinions are cited are Bourget, Sully Prudhomme, Zola, Coppée, Rod, Anatole France, Claretie, Urbain Gohier, and Marcel Prévost, and their varying opinions fill several highly entertaining pages. Part IV. has for its subject the mysterious or uncertain origin of peoples and races, one of its most interesting chapters being that upon the French considered as an example of a superior people while being the product of an excessive mixture of races. The concluding division takes up the question: Are these peoples condemned to remain forever inferior to others? This is particularly as it presents itself in this country. A brief summary of the entire argument follows, and the author's optimistic view is thus stated in his closing words: "As the differences among men are only individual, there will theoretically be no more room for internal and external hatreds, as there will be no more for the social and political inferiorities of classes. On the ruins, therefore, of the falsehood of races, solidarity and true equality arise, both founded on a rational sentiment of respect for human dignity."

We observe a few instances of the entire misapprehension of things in this country which often surprise one in French writers from whom more accurate knowledge might reasonably be expected. Thus we are informed that the young women of the United States are so remarkably tall because they spend their time out of doors playing lawn tennis and football; and that both our white men and our negroes are becoming like the aboriginal inhabitants. It is also gravely stated that "white men living in the United States begin after a few generations to show the prevailing traits of redskins, including the color of their skin." There are other examples of the same kind, but these will suffice.

Upon the whole, the translator is to be congratulated upon the manner in which a hard task has been accomplished. The style is clear and fluent, showing very few traces of French idioms. The only ground for adverse criticism is in the fact that in some cases French words are retained for which there are fairly adequate equivalents in English. The work is one which urgently demands an index, the absence of which is much to be regretted.

OUR GREAT GENERALS.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO. will bring out March 30 a volume entitled "Leading American Soldiers," by R. M. Johnston, Lecturer in Harvard University, and author of "Napoleon," "The Napoleonic Empire," &c. The new book will treat of Washington, Greene, Taylor, Scott, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Lee "Stonewall" Jackson, and Joseph E. Johnston. It will tell in detail about their principal battles, will aim to present the tactics followed by them with lucidity, and will include anecdotes of the various commanders tending to give an insight into their personalities. The portrait of each commander will also be included.

You Never Can Tell.

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, author of "The Bird of Time," which Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. brought out this week, was much surprised recently when a fair from intelligent looking [illegible] mirer of Shaw, requested the loan of Mrs. Woodrow's copy of "Man and Superman" to while away h[er] spare time below stairs.

ALL TRU[E].

PERSONAL ADVENTURES AND ANECDOTES OF AN OLD OFFICER. By Col. James P. Robertson, C. B. With portraits. Pp. 278. New York: Imported by Longmans, Green & Co.

THE boy in the German [fairy] tale who plunged from one ha[ir-raising] adventure into another [in search of] some experience sufficient [terrible to] make him "shiver and shak[e]" must have been reincarnated in Col. [Robertson], the author of this book. Pretty [nearly every] imaginable kind of death-d[ealing accident] has happened to him, but [at the age of] 84 he is still hale and hear[y, writing his] reminiscences, and ready a[ny day for an]other bout with the gods o[r chance! The] most ingenious and invent[ive romancist] could hardly equal the list [of adventures,] serious and comic, curious [and dangerous,] through which the Colo[nel has gayly] marched in the course of [his long life.] And they are much more [entertaining] than any a romancist co[uld devise be]cause they have the added [zest] true, every one. For Col. [Robertson says] so. He confesses naively [in his preface] to a feeling of nervousness [in putting the] book before the public bec[ause his pub]lisher had said to him, "[Some of your] adventures are almost inc[redible." Ap]parently it had never occur[red to the good] Colonel, until that moment, [that anybody] would doubt his word. So [he gives the] reader a solemn assurance [that every in]cident is true. But there w[as no necessity] for that, because they bear [on their faces] the stamp of truth. The [product of the] imagination is never so in[nocently bald,] so naked and unashamed o[f all ornament,] as are these straightforwar[d yarns.]

Col. Robertson began his [career of ad]venture and accident as [a mere baby,] when he toddled into the s[ea all by him]self, went to the bottom, a[nd was nearly] drowned. As a boy, guns [and horses did] their best to kill him. By [it was when] he went to sea, and afterw[ard joined the] army, that things really [began to happ]en. In the West Indies [he awoke one] night to see a murderer, [with a knife] ready to use on him, steal[ing to his bed]side. In India he found a [cobra one fine] morning nestling beside h[im in his bed.] Chasing a nyena, he let [himself into a] cave, to find that it was [peopled by a] whole colony of the beast[s, and had to] work his way slowly out [backward. He] spent a night shut up in [room with a] maniac determined to kill [him, and awak]ened in the dark, to find [his crazy man] sitting on his chest, prepa[ring to cut his] throat. In battle in the [Crimea, sitting] on a keg from which b[e was serving] out rum to his men, a [piece of shell] struck the keg, reducing [it to splinters] and leaving him unharmed. [He ran down] the front of a company of [his men, who] by mistake were shooting [into their own] army, throwing up their [guns as he] rushed along, and not a [shot wounded] him. He was rolled under[foot by a rogue] elephant, he plunged into a [deep whirl]pool and pulled out a dro[wning man, he] had a narrow escape from [a man-eating] tiger, and, in the course [of the Mutiny] in India, sent out by mi[strake of a su]perior officer at the head [of a few hun]dred men, he and they ch[arged and dis]persed the rebel army, 30[,000 strong.]

All these are only a fe[w sample inci]dents, taken at random f[rom his pages.]

Something exciting, of one sort or another, happens in nearly every paragraph. And it is all told with a naïve sort of charm, in blunt, simple, and straightforward statement, with no more attempt at literary embellishment than you would find in a Quartermaster's report. And the narrative gains much in interest and dignity by this soldierly simplicity in the telling of it.

27,500 copies sold
one week after publication.

Friday, The Thirteenth
By Thomas W. Lawson

The Globe says: "Mr. Lawson is a genius, and 'Friday, the 13th' is sure to scream among the best sellers." ($1.50.)

NEW BOOKS WORTH HAVING:

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$1.50 THE CENTURY CO.

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

A Few Rhymes to A. Emerson Palmer Touching His Sonnet to William Dean Howells on His Seventieth Birthday.

SAY, ("none dissenting,") from our women-kind,
We do not believe he's seventy yet!
Men overstate their age—we women let
Our life-course shorter seem and never—mind!
Tell him we joy within his pages find;
That in our youth, his own youth paid a debt,
A debt of truth women will not forget.
He painted us believing, faithful—blind!
And now his older youth confirms the view:
We quarrel with him, but our hearts he aways—
We feel ourselves accepting as our due
The gracious things his eager pen portrays.
We love him, and we would not this eschew,
To give to Howells Woman's meed of praise!

MARY HAMLIN ASHMAN.
Huntington, L. I., March 8, 1907.

The Fame of Longfellow.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The article on Longfellow which appeared in the current number of Putnam's, written by Francis Gribble, is surely open to serious criticism. It is narrow, misleading, and unjust; the writer has an eye only for small faults and is blind to the poet's great excellencies. He has been reading the diary and sees the poet in his shirtsleeves. He cannot believe him to be a great man. He can see nothing in "Hyperion," an excellent piece of work, save the priggishness of the author. He seems to have read only the poet's immature and unfinished work. It could not be discovered from this article that Longfellow has given to literature work of great beauty, merit, and value, which every competent and unbiased critic admits he has done, and only the prejudiced and overwise will deny it. To enumerate but a few of his masterpieces—"Evangeline," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," and the magnificent "Morituri Salutamus"—and how would Mr. Gribble classify the translation of the "Divine Comedy"?

The poet's virtues appear to worry this learned critic even more than his lame writing, as, in his estimation, genius should not be subject to the moral law. Orderly conduct, decency, churchgoing, and the every-day virtues are only for the illiterate, the ignorant, the "common people," who, like those of old, "heard Him gladly." Lawlessness, vice, licentiousness, and their kindred are the necessary concomitants and privileges of great minds, and are absolutely essential to the production of great poetry.

Possessed of such ideals, it is not strange that Mr. Gribble is offended at the high moral purpose which appears always in Longfellow's writing.

But the very quality at which our critic sneers has had much to do with the poet's universal popularity with the common people, whose judgment is, ultimately, more reliable in fixing an author's place than is any number of your carping critics. Verily, we can well spare something of the poetic fire to have that sanity and healthy sentiment which mark our poet's work. Perhaps one of those common people, who greatly admires the poet who has fallen under the ban of this learned critic, should not expect to determine what, in the mind of the latter, constitutes greatness, or is a mark of true excellence; but to the writer it appears that to have his poems read and admired the world over, to have them translated into other languages, to be "Doctor" of both Oxford and Cambridge, to be enshrined in Westminster Abbey, that shrine made sacred by the great and holy of all ages, would indicate to those more competent to judge of merit than is this snarling critic, who seems wise "above that is written," that Longfellow was a great poet. Moreover, it would seem that Mr. Gribble's classification would leave out of the world's great poets Isaiah, Dante, and Milton, who doubtless may have sometimes "stayed to the sermon," or, at least, were not grossly immoral.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Gribble's inability to see Longfellow's greatness is his misfortune rather than his fault. If so, the words which Milton makes Satan say to his former celestial associate, Zephon, will apply, "not to know argues yourselves unknown."

EDWARD WHITESIDE.
South Cambridge, N. Y., March 6, 1907.

Temperate Pirates.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A recent kindly but bacchanalian criticism of "The Mystery" has flecked me upon the raw. Here White and I have carefully concocted a pirate crew absolutely free of the failings common to their profession; we have removed them from temptation, ten months from a barroom; and, as we sit, after the heat and labor of the day, in self-gratulatory contemplation of a highly moral job, along comes the critic flying the red flag of the Demon Rum, and, figuratively speaking, calls for drinks all round. What is a pirate, he demands, without his grog? In retort, I would passionately inquire what he expects for $1.50? At that price does he require a convoy to our desert isle laden with Manhattan cocktails and absinthe for the Laughing Lass's crew? What's the use of trying to be nice, anyway, under such discouragements from eminent authority. (I refer to the subject of literature, not of liquor, now.) Of what avail is it to create and maintain the only total abstinence buccaneers in fiction? It seems that our good intentions have gone to fill a paving contract in that place from which bourne no critic e'er returns.

I have reported the critic to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and leave him to their tender mercies and ready resolutions.

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.
New York, March 7, 1907.

"After Much Hesitation."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was surprised and disappointed that you should have referred to "Sampson Rock of Wall Street" as a better book than "Friday, the 13th." I have been for over a year now a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and have been accustomed to taking its judgment on books as being of the first order. And this statement about "Sampson Rock" so disturbs me that, after all, I think I shall write you.

It seems to me that there is really no comparison between the two books. Now, you may not think my opinion literary, but it seems to me that there is a touching and violent sort of passion about Mr. Lawson's book that ought to appeal to all who have felt and suffered. May I quote a few sentences? I mean such as "He gave me a wild, awful look of exultation"; "a sublime triumph shows in those blazing, brown orbs." Now, Mr. Lefevre would merely have said "eyes." And in all "Sampson Rock" there is no such beautiful sentence as this: "Beulah, stop; in the name of God, in the name of your love for me, don't say another word. Beulah, you know I would not deceive you to save my body from the fires of this world and my soul from the tortures of the damned."

The trouble with "Sampson Rock," it seems to me, is that the author pictures such people and things as he has really seen. In his book everything is perfectly natural. The people talk in an ordinary way, just as you or I might talk. But in "Friday, the 13th," the people talk in a heart-clutching way that gets right hold of you. I suppose nobody ever really talks that way, but just the same it is just the kind of thing I like to read.

And I like Mr. Lawson, too, for the deep religiousness of his nature. He must be of humble and devoted soul, for he never wearies of calling by name upon God. There are scores of places in his book in which God, his Maker, and the Almighty are referred to. If Mr. Lawson as the author is not doing this, one of his characters is. Now, in "Sampson Rock" there is no such religiousness as that.

And so, as I said, it disappoints me that, in comparing the two books, you should put "Friday, the 13th" second and "Sampson Rock" first, and after much hesitation I am writing to say so.

A. MARTIN.
New York, March 7, 1907.

"My Dogs in the North Land."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 23 you have a paragraph entitled "Against Jack London," in which you do me, what I am sure you did not intend, a great injustice, in that you charge me with having brought a charge of plagiarism against Jack London.

I absolutely knew nothing of the article in The Independent until a copy of it was sent to me. Although I am the author of the book "My Dogs in the North Land," from which Jack London has borrowed so largely, I never had any request from that gentleman for permission to use any portion of it, nor have I ever had any letter directly or indirectly or communication in any shape or form that would justify Jack London in writing as he does in his published letter in The Independent, where he says: "A couple of years ago, in the course of writing to Mr. Young, I mentioned the same fact, and thanked him for the use his book had been to me."

No letter with "thanks" ever reached me.

EGERTON R. YOUNG.
Bradford, Ontario, March 5, 1907.

Orion Clemens.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Don't you think Mark Twain has gone a long distance out of his way to belittle and bring ridicule upon his brother, Orion? From the first installment of The North American Review containing reference to his brother to the last (Feb. 15) the almost equally erratic but more talented and successful younger brother persists in what strikes me as, to say the least, a most unfortunate representation of that unique and interesting character, picturing himself as amiably humoring and financing his schemes for relationship's sake. His story of Orion's serious failures concludes with a judgment gratuitously unkind and strangely uncharitable in one who himself has had his own narrow escapes from what the world calls "failure in life." The successful Samuel L. self-complacently sits like a god in judgment on Orion, and at the end deliberately pronounces his life "unprofitable"!

JOHNSON BRIGHAM.
Des Moines, Iowa, March 6, 1907.

WHITMAN IN GERMANY

Edouard Bertz Now an Apostate from the Whitman Cult—A Bitter Arraignment of the Camden Poet.

WHETHER a poet is to find understanding and appreciation in a foreign soil depends largely upon the moral and spiritual atmosphere of the foreign country at the moment when he is first introduced to its people and upon the character of his discoverer. In the year 1868 no man seemed more to grasp the meaning of the man Walt Whitman, as seen through the "Leaves of Grass," than Ferdinand Freiligrath, one of the few survivors of the revolution of 1848, who had not lapsed into the bourgeois mediocrity which characterized German life after the defeat of that struggle for liberty. A poet who had fought in his very ideals of his generation and had appreciated the awakening of the social conscience of the period, a man who in long years of political exile had been thrown into close contact with the foreign elements then congregated in London, his inner vision had outgrown the boundaries which his nationality imposed, and he was prepared to receive the message and the prophecy of a democracy larger than any conceived before.

The German poet recognized in Whitman a rare personality, an incarnation of the world and of mankind, and spirit to whom mind and matter, the real and the ideal were identical and the most commonplace thing the symbol of something spiritual. The verse of the American hard opened world-wide vistas, social and political. Compared with the "resonant vibrations of these rhapsodic sentences" all the traditional counting and measuring of syllables seemed childish to him. But the voice of Freiligrath was not likely to be heard at that moment, two years after the war of 1866 and two years before the war of 1870, and after the victory over France it was forgotten. Not until a new generation grew up that had not fought against the arch enemy beyond the Rhine and was not dazzled by the glitter of patriotic phrases was attention once more directed to this American poet. The victory had brought to Germany material prosperity, but it had not been productive of ideal results. The yearning for a reading of life deeper and broader than the popular philosophy of the day seemed to find fulfillment in the verse of Walt Whitman. Translations from the "Leaves of Grass" which Karl Knortz and T. W. Rolleston had translated and published in 1886, were eagerly read by the young men who at that time had inaugurated a "revolution of literature."

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Among the first to welcome Whitman with all the enthusiasm of his passionate nature was Johannes Schlaf, who recognized in his verse the "infinite consciousness of strength * * * the feeling of oneness with all." Intimate Federn, the Dante scholar and translator of Emerson, Carpenter, and Whitman, called him "the healthiest, strongest, most loving, and most life-rejoicing personality since Goethe walked the earth—the prophet of a religion without dogmas, a religion full of joy and reverence and creative enthusiasm." Dr. O. Essing in the preface to some prose selections which he had translated called Whitman "a prophet bringing fulfillment." Another translator, Wilhelm Schoelermann, saw in him "a seer and a pioneer of him who is to follow," and found in his verse the food needed in our time. Hans Bethge, a poet and critic of distinction, compared him with Buddha. Arthur Moeller-Bruck hailed him as "the poet of applied monism, the father of a new mythology of realities, and the seer of the future. American." It is true that there was an undue amount of extravagant phraseology in these and other estimates of Whitman, but it impressed and convinced the younger generation reaching out toward other worlds and other ideals than those of their fathers, and perhaps the growing popularity of the American writer caused some alarm among the more conservative and patriotic spirits. For now a book has appeared bearing the singularly sensational title "Yankee-Holland" and the no less singular subtitle "Ein Beitrag zur Modernen Religionsgeschichte," in which a former admirer of Whitman, now an apostate, Dr. Eduard Bertz, sets out to warn Germans against the "Yankee Messiah."

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Twenty years ago this same Bertz had declared the "Leaves of Grass" the greatest treasure he had come across while he was in America, and, indeed, one of the greatest things that had come to him in his life. Now he arraigns Whitman with the same bitterness which characterised Nietzsche's arraignment of Wagner. In those twenty years the school of Nordau, Lombroso, and Krafft-Ebing has arisen and materially changed the angle of observation for many students of mankind. The truth of the words, "The wish is father to the thought," is startlingly apparent in the eagerness with which the adherents of the Whitman cult look about for proofs to substantiate its theories. To those who have accepted them it is as easy to enroll Whitman in one of the numerous classes of degenerates created and labeled by these scientists as it is for any one of us to brand our neighbor a decadent on account of the shape of his ear or the color of his necktie. As contributor to a magazine devoted to the study of abnormal types of humanity, Dr. Berts was led to look upon Whitman from that standpoint, and this stand being taken, it was not difficult for him to accumulate testimony.

Dr. Berts is of the opinion that we have no trustworthy biography of Whitman because Whitman himself is behind all the lives and the portraits which have come from the inner circle of his admirers and have so far been the sources upon which all Whitman literature is based. Those biographies he considers mere reflections of the "Song of Myself" and the anonymous self-appreciations written by Whitman. As proof he produces the letter to Conway mentioned in "With Walt Whitman in Camden," (Pages 381-4,) and especially takes exception to the passage reading:

Personally the author is a man of normal characteristics and of moderate, healthy, following a regular employment, averse to any display.

He calls this a misleading portrait, denies Whitman's claim to bodily health by referring to the hereditary taint in the Whitman family, does not credit him with muscular strength, states that his slouching gait differentiated him from the hustling American, and calls attention to his prematurely gray hair, which, "according to science, is a sign of degeneracy." Dr. Berts assumes that Whitman deliberately made up his mind in early youth to write a new Bible and to formulate a new faith. He claims that this was done not out of his inner consciousness, but out of the débris and the scraps of old creeds and dogmas, with here and there a patch of modern knowledge. That Whitman's belief in his mission was shared by those who came under his hypnotic spell he attempts to prove by copious quotations from the writings of his adherents and from the addresses made at the meetings of the Whitman fellowship, supplemented by references to some utterances by his German admirers. He protests against the idea prevalent among Whitmanites that his "gospel" represents the long-coveted union of religion and science, producing proof upon proof of Whitman's inadequate scholarship.

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Among the numerous insinuations hardly compatible with the dignity of serious, scholarly criticism, is the charge that Whitman's policy was to make a virtue of necessity. Of this "cunning" device he finds an example in Whitman's reply to Daniel G. Brinton. (Page 156 of "With Walt Whitman in Camden,") and asserts that Whitman avoided going deep into the Darwinian theory which he touches upon in his prose works, because he knew that it would put an end to his old teleological view of the world. He intimates that what is called the philosophy of Walt Whitman is contained in "The Religion of Geology," by Edward Hitchcock, published in 1851. Although he calls Whitman's "optimistic dogmatism" preposterous in the light of modern science, he devotes a whole chapter to an attempt to prove that Whitman was at heart a pessimist. In the chapter on Whitman and Nietzsche, which is perhaps the most satisfactory in the whole book, the author says:

Poets they were both, but in Nietzsche the thinker predominated, in Whitman the dreamer. Nietzsche was a brooding spirit, a deeply boring psychologist; Whitman was no psychologist at all, he always spoke of the soul, but he did not know the souls of men, and when he identified himself with others he did so because the horizon of his subjectivity bounded everything. If he seemed nevertheless to have more sympathy than Nietzsche, it was because he felt more than he thought; yet he did not feel deeply enough to forget himself in others.

In his conclusion the author admits the powerful pathos of Whitman's verse, which years ago had carried him away with the force of a tempest; but in this very quality he sees the art of a demagogue and considers it his duty to warn against the great hypnotist.

The spirit of the book is thoroughly serious, but the language fails to maintain the standard of dignity which one has the right to expect from a representative of science. Neither are phrases like "American humbug" likely to convince of the writer's absolute impartiality. Such phrases strike a note which makes this attack upon Whitman appear as a mere pretext to sound a warning against the Americanism into which some unbiased spirits in modern Germany are drifting. To one familiar with certain nationalistic movements in that country the book has an undercurrent of insincerity which falls very unpleasantly upon the ear.

New York, March, 1907. A. VON E.

Buckinghamshire.

"Penn's Country, and Other Buckinghamshire Sketches" is the title of a new book by F. S. Roscoe, which Cassell & Co. of London and New York announce for publication in the near future. The book will contain illustrations of the region described, also a fac simile of the original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy" and some portraits, never before published, of celebrities of Buckinghamshire.

BOSTON NOTES.

Ellen Olney Kirk's New Novel—Other Fiction of the Early Spring—The Richards Family of Writers.

THE first Spring novel to be sent forth this month by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is "Marcia," by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, a recital of the fortunes of some of Dorothy Deane's friends well known to young readers, but new acquaintances to their elders. Marcia is a woman of to-day, college bred, studious, learned in all the new methods of self-control and all the new remedies for unhappiness, but as womanly as her most ignorant and helpless ancestors, and loving her inherited acres and roof-tree as devotedly as an Englishwoman might. In the other men and women of the story one has a glimpse of those whose "heart is" not "in the house of mirth," quiet, reasonable men and women who condemn gambling and detest flirtation, yet are influential and far from that stupidity assumed by the "up to date" to be their position. Indeed, the only persons whom the book reveals as stupid entertain all the newest ideas, and yet plunge into irremediable blunders. Those whose temper is reactionary will delight in the book, and all whom its author has entertained will be touched by the felicity of the quoted dedication to "J. F. K."

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SATURDAY of next week "Marcia" is to be published, together with the new edition of John Esten Cooke's "My Lady Pokahontas;" the paper edition of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's "Lee's Centennial"; the Holmes Bibliography; Dr. Magill's "Sixty-five Years in the Life of a Teacher"; this year's "Satchel Guide," the revision of which for last year was no small task; and "Los Pastores," the Mexican Christmas play, with translation and notes by Mrs. Otto G. G. Cole. The special limited edition of Prof. Norton's Longfellow was exhausted before publication, and in consequence the cheap edition is receiving the honor of a pretty binding from many a disappointed applicant for the choicer form.

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MARSHALL PUTNAM THOMPSON'S novel, "The Lieutenant, the Girl, and the Viceroy," which the C. M. Clark Company will probably have ready for publication next week, is, upon the whole, the best piece of fiction that the company has ever put forth, and covers a period which, if ever entered by an American writer of fiction, has lain fallow this seventy years, the time when the South American vice-royalties were asserting their independence. The peculiar substitute for justice meted out in the colonies of the Most Catholic King is described with some slight exaggeration perhaps, but it would be difficult to magnify some of the absurdities recorded by history, and the actual scene of the story is left so indefinite that inaccuracy is harmless. Of course the Americans carry off all the honors, military and diplomatic. Such is the custom in Spanish-American fiction, be it dated in the administration of Monroe, Polk, or McKinley. "Midsummer Madness," Doña Emilia Pardo Bazán's novel, comes out this week, with a scarlet cover and a blazing sun upon both side and back, by way of indication as to what readers may expect. The frontispiece is a portrait of the heroine.

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IN the case of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," by Mrs. Eliza Calvert Hall, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have been following a plan quite novel to them and sending out the first chapter to the thousands who ordinarily receive their catalogue. It happens to be what old New Englanders call "relishing," and will certainly create a lively desire for the following chapters. It should be understood that this author does not belong to the well-known Louisville group of Kentucky women who write novels. In spirit her work is somewhat like that of Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, but in form it is quite different. This book will appear March 30, at the same time as Ellis Meredith's "Under the Harrow."

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AMONG the new printings announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the second impressions of Mr. Henry C. Shelley's "Literary Bypaths in Old England" and Mr. Loring Underwood's "The Garden and Its Accessories"; "The Freedom of Life," by Miss Anne Payson Call; "Betty Baird," by Mrs. Anna Hamlin Weikel, and "The Boy Captive in Canada," by Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith.

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THE name of Mrs. Florence Kimball Russell, author of the excellent "Born to the Blue," the boys' story published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. last Autumn, appears twice in the 1907 catalogue, once as the author of the delayed "A Woman's Journey Through the Philippines," and once with the announcement of a second volume of the series to follow "Born to the Blue." The title of this story is to be "In West Point Grey," and it will tell of Jack's days in the Academy, at which Mrs. Russell spent the five years of her husband's detail as military instructor.

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MRS. LAURA E. RICHARDS and her sister, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, have been visiting in Boston this week, and incidentally the former has been attending to details connected with the publication of the second volume of "The Life and Letters of Samuel Gridley Howe." Her own story, "At Gregory's House," is finished, and it is possible that the third generation of the family may be represented on the list of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. by Miss Rosalind Richards, who has written a novel.

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THE third Frenssen novel, published by this house, "Three Comrades," is nearly ready, and it will be followed by "Along the Labrador Coast," by Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend, a book in which the interest is equally divided between the hardy inhabitants and the multitudinous birds of the shore and the neighboring waters. As Mr. Frank Chapman's Lowell Institute lectures have turned the heart of the Bostonian to birds, the story will not lack readers, and every one will desire to learn more of such men as Dr. Grenfell has described in his books and addresses.

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THE poetry of the week is included in five volumes published by Mr. Badger. The first of these, "The Dolorous Blade," by Mr. Samuel Donald Newton, is based upon the story told by Tennyson as "Balin and Balan," but follows a different line of interest, and thus avoids a direct challenge to comparison. The others are "Adrienne," by Mary Isabel Wymore, a collection of short pieces of verse arranged in the order in which they were written, and, "therefore," according to the author, "making an unbroken chain in the development of an idea; "Virginia Vaughan," a blank verse romance, by Margaret A. Richard, whose heroine is a hunchbacked poet married to an artist, and sovereign of his heart even in death; "The Master; a Rosary of Christian Verse," by Carroll Lund Bates, a series of sixteen poems, some fairly good and illustrated by well-chosen halftones, and "Nature Lyrics," by Martha Martin, who, with poems for special days and seasons and a few of miscellaneous character, makes up the best volume of the group.

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MR. C. HANFORD HENDERSON, the author of John Percyfield," has begun a journey through Cuba, Mexico, and Arizona.

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THE April Atlantic will contain papers on "The Ideal Teacher," by Prof. George Herbert Palmer; "The Lesson of the French Revolution," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "Byron in Our Day," by Mr. J. T. A. Pyre, and "The New Tariff Era," by Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 8, 1907.

Mark Twain and the Possible.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The information, or rather misinformation, which credited Mark Twain with the authorship of that much-mentioned epitaph, I had from so good an authority as Harper's Weekly, if my memory serves. I have since been informed from another source that this was an error, which from any source I am glad to have rectified, (even though I am writ down "Ella" in the rectification.) Finally, with my expression of gratitude to Mr. Guiterman, let me be allowed a woman's inalienable right to another last word—namely, that if Mark Twain didn't write the stanza in question I am no less certain that he could write one just as good. And to this I affix my seal and signature.

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

Boston, March 7, 1907.

Writers Who Are Lawyers.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Have you noted in your references to writers who are lawyers that Mr. Harris Dickson, author of "The Ravenels," "She That Hesitates," &c., is, notwithstanding his youth, a Judge at the head of the reform movement in his home town, Vicksburg, Miss.? Some of the work in which he is most actively engaged was mirrored in a short story published in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia about two weeks ago. Is not Frederick Trevor Hill, author of "Lincoln the Lawyer," &c., also a notable example?

JANET PRIEST.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1907.

A Modern Cervantes.

Robert E. Knowles, author of "St. Cuthbert" and "The Undertow," who is now busy writing "The Web of Time," which Messrs. Fleming H. Revell & Co. intend to publish next Fall, was in a train in Canada which recently jumped the track and rolled down a seventy-five-foot embankment. One of Mr. Knowles's arms was injured, but, as it was the left and not the right arm, Mr. Knowles will be able to continue his writing.

RUSKIN COPYRIGHTS.

A Quarrel Between London Publishers—Romney's Great-granddaughter—Cheap Books.

LONDON, March 2. Persons to whom John Ruskin's all his works are usually matters of very slight importance are now exciting themselves over the quarrel about his copyrights. The quarrel is very simple, and, like most quarrels, shows some right on both sides. It appears that the copyrights to the first editions of some of Ruskin's books run out this year, and so, of course, any one who desires to do so is at liberty to reprint them. Two publishers at least are taking advantage of this new privilege, and are bringing out many of his books ("Stones of Venice," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," &c.) Ruskin was in the habit of altering, revising, and adding to his books before issuing later editions. Consequently, these early editions which are now to be brought out very considerably from the later editions on which the copyright has not yet run out, and which are still issued from the publishing firm known as "Ruskin House," (George Allen's.) And here lies the cause of the quarrel. Some persons assert that the two other publishers are behaving in a reprehensible fashion in issuing unrevised editions, and that in so doing they injure both the reputation of the dead author and in a way deceive the unthinking and innocent public by foisting upon it unauthorized versions of the books.

"What would have been Ruskin's feelings," these people exclaim, "could he have foreseen that, a few years after his death, there would be published and loudly advertised reprints of early editions which he discarded and condemned himself for having issued!" On the other hand, partisans of the two publishers in question claim that they are acting quite within their legal rights, and even insinuate that Ruskin, in making his extensive changes in once published books, showed himself something of a crank. Here is a little quotation from an article of Gilbert K. Chesterton's: "In some atmospheres, however, there has arisen a very bad artistic habit of going over and over artistic work and talking about it as if no one could ever get tired of the subject. Mr. George Moore has specially distinguished himself by purring over his work and petting it as a cat does a mouse, gently commending this and gently lamenting that, as if it were the character of some erring but adorable friend. This fashion is bad everywhere, and into this fashion Ruskin fell. It is this habit in him, and this alone, I think, that really irritates us in his later works. I can read a page of his dogmatism with pleasure. But I cannot endure the little notes that he puts at the bottom of the page to point out where he made a mistake and how much he has grown since he made it. That is real vanity; that is real self-love. He is not an egotist when he says that he is right. But he is an egotist when he says that he was wrong." The rights and wrongs of the case are difficult to determine. Without doubt the whole trouble may be laid at the door of the English copyright law, which is widely admitted to be among the most imperfect things in an imperfect universe. At any rate, however, the discussion is drawing much popular attention to Ruskin and will certainly sell hundreds of extra copies of his works.

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ADMIRERS of Mrs. Humphry Ward who have read "Fenwick's Career" have very likely become considerably interested in the painter Romney—said to be the original of Fenwick—and will be grieved to hear of the report that a great-granddaughter of his lies paralyzed and penniless. The report goes on to state that an attempt is being made to raise a small annuity to keep her from want.

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GEORGE MEREDITH, who has recently entered upon his eightieth year, has received many tributes, but probably the most charming of them all comes from The Saturday Review. "Mr. Meredith," it says, "has developed capabilities in our language hardly dreamt of, and, if dreamt, never realized before. When an easy and obvious way to fame and fortune was open to him he chose the difficult way which was extremely likely to miss both. Happily for his generation's good report, reward, though late in coming, has not missed him."

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IF things go on we shall soon find English publishers offering us either a money prize or a tea set if we will deign to accept copies of their books. As I have stated before, several firms have reduced the price of their six-shilling novels to half a crown, (60 cents,) and now we learn that The Daily Mail is issuing cloth-bound novels at sixpence, and not old novels at that; but recent works, such as "The Eternal City" and "The Woman with the Fan," by Hichens, while finally Messrs. Cassell propose to publish some volumes of standard fiction at threepence, (6 cents.) Presently we may have a third firm offering us books at a farthing each, or even, as I have suggested, proposing to pay us if we will take the books.

GALBRAITH.

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From Page's List

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A Tale of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

By RUEL PERLEY SMITH

With colored frontispiece by Frank T. Merrill, $1.50. (*2d Edition*)

"The author is a born raconteur. The atmosphere of old New England and the austerity of life under Cotton Mather is in sharp contrast to the brilliant details of pirate adventure. The story stands out by itself, dazzling by its naturalness and convincing in its deft interweaving of history and fiction."—ALFRED FORD in LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

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Author of "The Passenger from Calais." Colored frontispiece, $1.25.

A mysterious murder in a flying express train, a wily Italian, a charming woman caught in the meshes of circumstantial evidence, a chivalrous English man and a police force with a keen nose for the wrong clue, are the ingredients from which Major Griffiths has concocted a clever, up-to-date detective story.

READY MARCH 15th

THE MORNING-GLORY CLUB

By GEORGE A. KYLE, with colored frontispiece. $1.25.

Like Conrad's popular "The Second Mrs. Jim," the doings of "The Morning-Glory Club" furnish genuine amusement to the reader in a series of pictures of the humor of village life. Originally formed to "elevate" the village, it quickly develops into an exchange for town gossip.

Its saving grace is the motherly Mrs. Stout, the uncultured but sweet-natured and pure-minded village philosopher, who pours the oil of her saneness and charity on the troubled waters of discussion and condemnation.

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

Daniel Gregory Mason's New Book—Handel's Indebtedness to Others—Brahms and Puccini—Another Study of Tschaikowsky.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

RICHARD ALDRICH.

IN his "Romantic Composers," Daniel Gregory Mason has completed his series covering the ground from Beethoven and his forerunners to the contemporary school of composers. As in the other volumes, the author has undertaken to illuminate the musical peculiarities of the men he is discussing by constant reference to their personal character and temperament, using for this purpose characteristic anecdotes and contemporary descriptions, letters, and table talk. The romantics of whom he treats thus are Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Berlioz, and Liszt.

Mr. Mason starts out with the well-thumbed question of the definition of romanticism. Pater's definition, "the addition of strangeness to beauty," the innovating spirit, he considers too vague and sweeping; and while he admits, with Stendhal, that all good art was romantic in its day, he finds the specific meaning of "romantic" as applied to Beethoven's immediate successors, suggested by the break that occurred then in musical development. Beethoven had shown how music could become a language of personal feeling, of individual passion, even of whim, fantasy, and humor. It was inevitable that those who came after him should seek their novelty, should satisfy their curiosity, along this new path of subjectivism and specialized expression. Such "music of the person" was different not only in design, but also in kind, from the objective art that prepared the way for it; and this was romanticism. Mr. Mason analyzes the romantic element in music to show that it involves a failure to work out the highest degree of plastic beauty and a serious loss of power. "Keenly interesting as are the details of the work of the romantic composers, the whole impression is apt to lack fusion, clearness, integrity." Yet he promptly disavows the a reductio ad absurdum involved in impeaching romantic music as deficient in the appeal that beauty alone can make.

He is the determined enemy of the descriptive and imitative element in music, and neglects no stone that can be thrown at programme music, as "incredibly trivial in intention," giving an impression of the maladaptation of elaborate means to paltry ends. And this accompanies and colors all his criticism. This makes him class such songs of Schubert's as "The Erl King," "The Wanderer," "Der Atlas," "Der Doppelgänger," "Die Allmacht" as among the "intrinsically inferior," which he illustrates by a destructive analysis of "Die Allmacht." Indeed, after setting aside many "melodramatic" and many trite compositions of Schubert, Mr. Mason has left only about twenty or thirty songs of "incomparable loveliness."

As a critic he is severely impartial, as here, if not "young and intolerably severe." In most of his essays he penetrates often into the weaknesses and failures as well as appreciates the strength and successes of the men of whom he writes. He sets both forth in a candid manner, and with many happy and suggestive phrases, as when he observes of Mendelssohn that "The Smile of Destiny, constant from his youth, became at last fixed and vacuous." Mendelssohn's romanticism is voted dull by this age given over to thrills, because it was a matter of imagination rather than passion, of fancy and delicate sentiment rather than of turbulent feeling, and he represents a mild, tentative, and restrained application of artistic principles that have been much more brilliantly and thoroughly illustrated by bolder spirits, like Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt, who somewhat eclipsed him. Yet characteristic of Mr. Mason's conservative point of view is his suggestion that Mendelssohn's art is now called stale and vapid merely because our palates are jaded by overindulgence in spices and condiments, and that a maturer and less sophisticated taste may some day set him up again. His Chopin analysis is directed toward the "essential distinction, the superiority to all clap-trap eloquence and feverish emotion, of Chopin's mind"; of his abhorrence of sickly sentiment and of the "messy technique" it induces.

In reaching Berlioz and Liszt Mr. Mason gets beyond the limits of his full sympathies; but he has plenty of appreciation for the real value of Berlioz and he goes beyond what many will agree to as to Berlioz's cleverness as a melodist. His characterization of the man is amusing, but just. In Liszt he dwells upon the two egos of idealist and of poseur and charlatan, the idealist smothered and drugged into lethargy by a miasma of flattery. His grimaces and airs have projected themselves over into his music, and have even imposed themselves upon countless listeners and trained critics, who have somehow failed to discern their artificiality. His musical ideas, however much the fact may be concealed by his virtuoso's technique, are commonplace; not spontaneous expressions of his own feeling, but studied efforts to impress his audience. He alternates between empty pomposity and equally empty mawkishness.

Mr. Mason has previously shown himself to have a reasoning and philosophical spirit in his musical criticism; and that is an excellent spirit to contribute to current discussion on music. This book is written with more flexibility and interest of style than his earlier one on "Beethoven and His Forerunners," and while some will find its dispassionate view of some of the romantic composers and the modern tendency of music unsympathetic, it is a point of view that it is well to bring to the fore. Mr. Mason evidently expects a reaction from present ideals in music, and this book, though not avowedly so, is written in that state of mind.

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BORROWINGS OF HANDEL.

THE thievings or borrowings of Handel from the music of other composers have long been known to musical students, who have from time to time discovered additional instances of them. Now Mr. Sedley Taylor has undertaken to collect some of the most important and convincing cases and present them in the most definite form by the method of the "parallel column." There is not much originality in his work; but it is a very clear and satisfactory exposition of the labors of others, putting them for the first time clearly and unmistakably before English readers.

The first charge of plagiarism against Handel seems to have been formulated about 1808 by Samuel Wesley, who observed that he "pilfered from all manner of authors when he could filch anything like a thought from anybody." From that time to this the evidence of his amazing appropriations has been accumulating. They are all the more amazing because Handel's contemporary and bitter rival in London, Buononcini, was practically ruined and driven from England as a result of the discovery of a plagiarism in one of his works that seems like innocence itself compared with the Handelian "conveyances." Even in this big book Mr. Taylor has been able to make only a few of the most important comparisons; to apply them to all would "entail a process of huge length and portentous weariness." His method is striking. He quotes in musical notation literally the selected passages from Handel, and beneath them prints the original passages from which they were plundered, when necessary transposing them and transcribing them into the key and clef of Handel's music, in order to make comparison perfectly clear for the unprofessional reader. The results are amusingly convincing.

"Israel in Egypt"—one of Handel's greatest masterpieces—affords an opportunity of seeing his mode of procedure carried out on a great scale and with results of stupendous grandeur which dwarf into insignificance the often very meritorious compositions used in producing them. He began by appropriating an organ fugue of his own for the chorus "They loathed to drink," and several other numbers were taken from earlier works in the same way, to which no objection can be raised. The double chorus "He spake the word" is "lifted" bodily from a serenata by Alessandro Stradella. The orchestral introduction to the famous "Hailstone" chorus is taken from the same work, and of the chorus itself about a half is rearranged from [illegible] Stradella's. For the chorus "[illegible]ried" Handel turned to John [illegible] Kerll, who was dead and consign, and one of whose organ p[illegible]ed excellent material. A Latin cat," attributed to one Erbe, note for note the duet, "The L[illegible] strength," with such improvem[illegible] master of counterpoint might [illegible] pupil's exercise. Francesco Ur[illegible] other dead man whose goods [illegible] previously appropriated in the "Te Deum," and to whom he [illegible] for "The Lord is a man of [illegible] chorus "The depths have cover[illegible] and other numbers of "Israel." [illegible]ous other but less extensive [illegible]tions from other composers hav[illegible]tected in others of Handel's w[illegible] nothing on so extensive a scale [illegible]

That such a procedure was p[illegible] due to the fact, hard to realiz[illegible] day, that scarcely any of all th[illegible] either Handel's or his victims'—[illegible]lished. To detect and identify [illegible] that would be heard only once [illegible]formance would be practically i[illegible] Handel never acted as though [illegible] anything to fear from detection [illegible]posure such as overtook poor B[illegible] but how deliberate his method[illegible] shown by the existence of not[illegible] which he was in the habit o[illegible] down passages and themes th[illegible] tended to steal. It is true tha[illegible] often showed great originality a[illegible] in the use he made of such [illegible] "transfusing it," as Mr. Taylo[illegible] "with a nobler life." The s[illegible] thing often is that he should [illegible] ferred to original composition [illegible] some process of adapting a ple[illegible] urged on his behalf by some, th[illegible] Taylor does not accept it, that h[illegible] new lease of life to musical ideas [illegible] he had not taken them, would h[illegible] down to oblivion. It is much mo[illegible] in this mundane sphere, that if w[illegible] ly the most convenient thing fo[illegible] poser to do who was also an im[illegible] carrying on a campaign which [illegible] the constant production of nove[illegible] far from conferring benefits on[illegible] tims by giving them a taste o[illegible] tality, it is to be noted that Han[illegible] once mentioned the name of any [illegible] and as to the proposition that th[illegible] world is the richer for the way [illegible] he used other men's ideas, Mr[illegible] properly observes that the boo[illegible] have been in no way lessened [illegible] openly acknowledged his obligat[illegible] matters stand, the fact remains [illegible] claimed merit for what was not [illegible] Mr. Taylor's judgment can h[illegible] controverted, that the iniquity of [illegible] be denied only by those who are [illegible] to estimate the morality of an a[illegible] amount of genius shown in [illegible] ing it.

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BRAHMS.

SOME fragments of Mr. H[illegible]nschel's journal and a part of his [illegible]collections of Brahms were publ[illegible]hed in The Century Magazine half [illegible] dozen years ago. This volume incorpor[illegible]tes and completes them with the additi[illegible]n of a few letters; and it is an interes[illegible]ng contribution to the side lights th[illegible]t have been thrown upon the personalit[illegible] of the great master by a number of hi[illegible] friends and contemporaries since his dea[illegible]h.

Mr. Henschel first came t[illegible] know Brahms at the Lower Rhenish [illegible] Musical Festival at Cologne in 1874. In [illegible]e following years he was thrown w[illegible]h him often through engagements to [illegible]ng his music and other music in concer[illegible]s under his direction; and this resulted, n[illegible]turally, in a friendship. The journal c[illegible]ronicles various more or less important [illegible]pisodes in their intercourse and impres[illegible]ons of the man. Thus it is interesting [illegible] learn that when Henschel asked permi[illegible]sion of the composer to change some of [illegible]n high notes in the baritone solos from h[illegible] works that he was to sing, Brahms gave [illegible]t freely, "provided always the declama[illegible]on remains correct and the accentuati[illegible]n does not suffer"; and Mr. Henschel [illegible]ves in musical notation a passage tha[illegible]he so changed in the "Triumphal Hym[illegible]

Brahms's remark about work [illegible] illuminating and characteristic:

> There is no real creating witho[illegible]t hard work. That which you would [illegible]ll invention—that is to say, a thou[illegible]t, an idea—is simply an inspiration fro[illegible] above for which I am not responsible, [illegible]ich is no merit of mine. Yea, it is a pr[illegible]t, a gift, which I ought even to despi[illegible] until I have made it my own by right [illegible] hard work.

Many of the anecdotes here giv[illegible] have become well known. The chara[illegible]ter of Brahms, as Mr. Henschel found [illegible]t, was such as others have made it kn[illegible]wn: a simple, kind, childlike disposition, [illegible]ondis-guisedly delighted when finding [illegible]imself appreciated and acclaimed, but [illegible]reting neither fame nor applause and e[illegible]cially disgusted when praise was pour[illegible] over him to his face and often deligh[illegible]ng to speak sarcastically to the inept [illegible]nd the boresome. The sharpness, brus[illegible]eness, and sarcastic manner that he sha[illegible]wed on occasion also have their repres[illegible]ntation here. Portraits and fac-similes add to the interest of this comely little volume.

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THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

THE latest addition to the series of "Living Masters of Music," "Giacomo Puccini," by Wakeling Dry, gives an account of a master who has been and still is much in the public eye in New York, and its appearance is especially timely. Mr. Wakeling Dry possesses little distinction as a writer, and his book is a purely journalistic compilation, but it gives an entertaining account of Mr. Puccini's rise, his early life and struggles, his succession to the leadership of the contemporaneous school of Italian composers, something about the personality of the man, and a description of his operas.

It is hardly to be expected that these monographs on living composers should furnish any very conclusive critical estimate of their work and their true place in modern artistic development. There is little or no perspective of the sort that is necessary for such an estimate. But Mr. Dry gives material to satisfy a legitimate curiosity as to the man and his history. He also undertakes an analysis, or at least an account of his operas, down to and including "Madama Butterfly"; and it is significant of the quality of his critical equipment that he has found it desirable to supplement his own remarks on several of the operas by long extracts from notices that appeared in the London journals the mornings after their first production in London. For his purpose this is satisfactory. The book contains several portraits of Puccini, views of his dwelling places and some fac similes of his musical autographs, which go to establish the truth of their reported illegibility.

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TSCHAIKOWSKY.

ANY new life of Tschaikowsky must necessarily be founded on the extensive biography of the composer published, with his copious correspondence, by his brother Modest. Mr. Evans has used this, and has given an intelligible and judicious narrative of the events of his life for the Master Musicians Series. By far the greater portion of the book, however, is devoted to a critical survey of the musician and his works. The operas, which are practically unknown outside of Russia, with the exception of "Eugene Onegin," are described in full detail. Of them Mr. Evans says:

> The most ardent Tschaikowsky lover can hardly wax enthusiastic about their prospects of immortality. Only two, "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades," have achieved a real success. * * * It was undoubtedly his great ambition to excel in this branch of art, but it is evident from his own writings that he never succeeded in reaching the level of perfection he had set himself as a goal. Like a majority of his compatriots, he adhered to the old Italian operatic forms. * * * It is difficult for us to understand on what grounds Tschaikowsky had, for instance, a great admiration for Verdi, whereas he remained more than frigid when confronted with the "Nibelungen Ring."

Mr. Evans is amusingly limited in his view when he speaks about Tschaikowsky's orchestral works, and declares that appreciation of them in England "has been at the same time prompter and warmer than that of any non-Russian country." "His American tour was more or less a succès d'estime," says Mr. Evans, but he does not seem to know that many of Tschaikowsky's works were performed in this country long before they were in England or Germany. The only date Mr. Evans gives is that of the third symphony, which was produced first in England in 1809. It was played in New York just twenty years before! A similar, if not so great, a priority would be found in the case of most, if not all, of Tschaikowsky's more important works.

He speaks of the four suites as in some respects disappointing. The several movements of the first were "shuffled around" in various ways before it took its present form. Is it surprising, asks the critic, that it does not hang well together? Of his quartets it is said that the thematic development in them, at least in the two later ones, is as masterly as may be expected from this wizard at manipulation; but there is the "feeling of homesickness for the orchestra" in them, and we can "almost picture him pathetically wishing for possibly only a note or two from this or that wind instrument."

Mr. Evans hesitates to define Tschaikowsky's position in musical history "at this early date." While he was "certainly one of the most inspired composers of the last century," on the other hand his compositions present great inequalities; his self-criticism was generally applied after and not during composition, so that there are many of his works in circulation that he himself would have preferred to withdraw. Of the man and his work the

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*THE ROMANTIC COMPOSERS. By Daniel Gregory Mason. 12mo. Pp. xi-353. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF HANDEL TO WORKS BY OTHER COMPOSERS. A Presentation of Evidence. By Sedley Taylor. 8vo. Pp. xiii-196. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. American Representatives of the Cambridge University Press. $4.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHANNES BRAHMS. Some of His Letters to and Pages from a Journal Kept by George Henschel. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. 95. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

GIACOMO PUCCINI. By Wakeling Dry. 12mo. Pp. viii-114. New York: The John Lane Company.

TSCHAIKOWSKY. By Edwin Evans. 12mo. Pp. ix-201. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

HOW TO APPRECIATE MUSIC. By Gustav Kobbé. 12mo. Pp. 315. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

VOICE PRODUCTION IN SINGING AND SPEAKING BASED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. By Wesley Mills. 12mo. Pp. xii-182. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

MARCH

Music and Musical Composers.

(Continued.)

book presents a useful summary treatment, though it rarely rises to a very high order of criticism.

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HOW TO KNOW MUSIC.

MR. KOBBE has attempted to satisfy in his book the desires of those who "want to know" about music, and to do it in wholly untechnical language, equipping them with the knowledge that will enable them to enjoy. He takes advanced ground even in his elementary precepts. He would rather hear Wagner than Mozart, Strauss than Beethoven; and though he devotes an "ample portion" of his book to the classics, he feels that "something is due to the great body of music lovers" who find themselves at a loss because modern music makes a more vivid and deeper impression on them than classical. "If they only knew it," cries Mr. Kobbé, "they are in the right!"

This point of view is maintained all through Mr. Kobbé's discussion, which is pointed, personal, and always entertaining, though there are many things that are unsound in it. He professes himself a "heretic," and loses no opportunity for "heresy," which is in many cases simply a lack of appreciation on the one hand and a sentimental lack of balance on the other. Mr. Kobbé tells of the pianoforte and pianoforte music, with all their implications in the way of the history of the instrument, the development of different styles, the work and influence of the different composers for piano, and especially of virtuoso performers, for whom he cherishes ecstatic admiration, and of whom he is lavish in anecdotes. Then he takes up orchestral music, which he treats in much the same way. Three pages he devotes to chamber music, which he patronizes as something "very precious." Last comes a chapter on vocal music with its explanations of song, oratorio, opera, and music drama, to which a space apparently disproportionately small is given. The seeker after musical knowledge will find much that is entertaining and instructive in these pages and much that is suggestive; but we are constrained to say that he is also likely to find much that is misleading and unbalanced.

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VOICE PRODUCTION.

SINGERS, teachers, and writers on the art of song are divided in their opinion as to the value of the scientific and physiological discussion of the production of the human voice. Prof. Mills, who is a physiologist and a medical professor in McGill University and also in the musical conservatory connected with that university, holds that it is a necessary element of artistic study. "Practice and principles have been too much separated," he declares, and it is his purpose in this book to combine them, keeping in mind "the real needs of the practical voice user, and to give him a sure foundation for the principle that must underlie sound practice." He draws the analogy between singing without such knowledge and engine driving without a knowledge of the machinery, or medical practice without reference to anatomy and physiology.

So far as the singer himself is concerned, this is probably a false analogy. All he says about right methods and the necessity of long study is perfectly true; yet no great singer ever became great, nor a lesser one good, by consciously applying physiological knowledge to the practice of his art. A knowledge of what Dr. Mills has put down in this book, however, is desirable or essential for some purposes; and such purposes are thoroughly fulfilled by the book. It is scientific in the best sense.

He describes and pictures the mechanism of the nervous system and the lungs and diaphragm as a preliminary to his remarks on breathing, which are developed at length. The anatomy of the larynx is explained in detail as well as pictured. One significant result that he derives from his examination is that there is such a thing as a change of register resulting from a change of muscular mechanism, making it apparent that "the claim that registers are an invention of men and without foundation in nature is without support in anatomy and physiology." Interesting, though hardly more than mentioned, is the new scientific belief that vocal pitch is not dependent solely upon the rate of vibration of the vocal bands, but that these vocal bands give a number of sudden shocks to the air in the resonance chambers, so that, in a sense, these chambers determine both the pitch and the quality of the tone. Herein is found explanation of the variations in the voice and tone production of a single individual, depending upon the variation in the tension of these parts according to physical and psychical conditions.

The registers are discussed in great detail; they are a fact in nature and one to be valued, but the singer must modify or "cover" the tones between the registers—that is, use to some extent the mechanism of both neighboring registers. Dr. Mills's setting forth of fundamental principles of voice production, based upon the physiological study of the vocal organs, is, on the whole, admirable, and his advice sound. He closes with a description of the ear and the processes of hearing and with hints on general hygiene. R. A.

New York, March, 1907.

HEINE IN ENGLISH.

THE WORKS OF HEINRICH HEINE. In Twelve Volumes. First eight by Charles Godfrey Leland. Others by T. Brooksbank and Margaret Armour. 12mo; Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $25/

SOME fifteen years ago that enterprising London publisher William Heinemann conceived the interesting idea of having Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann) translate into English the entire journalistic and poetical works of Heinrich Heine. Before he had proceeded in his work very far the translator found that, possibly owing to the mutilated state in which Heine's articles from Paris were produced in the German papers, there was really no trustworthy and complete edition of his prose writings, either in German or in the language of his adopted country. His poems, however, had already been translated by Edgar A. Bowring and issued in Bohn's Standard Library. The difficulties of handling Heine's Gallicisms in German words and his Teutonisms in French phraseology were also increased by the fact that his German censors were often as ruthless as his French editors, while in each case the writer suffered from the imputation of being an apostate in regard to his religion and a renegade in regard to his country.

Mr. Leland undertook his work with enthusiasm and with a pardonable faith that he would succeed in placing Heine's texts before readers of English in a better version than had hitherto appeared in a Continental language. His qualifications as a translator are too well known to need comment here, and it is a great pity that he did not live to complete his work, for many of the poetical passages in the eighth prose volume translated showed how well he would have handled the verse in the "Buch der Lieder" and the German romances. These volumes, however, are pleasantly translated by T. Brooksbank and Margaret Armour.

Persons who are thoroughly acquainted with Heine's voluminous writings, of criticism, articles of travel, or observation, and contemporary historical commentary may doubt the feasibility of a complete Heine on the ground that he wrote about many things and events without sure prophecy or reserve of possible contingencies. But there is another excuse for a complete translation other than that found in the distinction of offering a definitive collection. Heine has been called a literary swashbuckler, and much of his work in personal criticism shows the unsupported impression of the moment, the hurried journalist's disregard of proportion—and, unfortunately, of facts—and he was too eager to press into importance transitory and artistic elements which history was bound later to consign to oblivion or to their correct commonplace significance. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that Heine has been called the wittiest Frenchman since Voltaire, the most humorous [illegible]erman that ever lived, a Franco-Teute[illegible] incarnation of Dickens and Sydney Sm[illegible]h, and withal, an extraordinary agglome[illegible]e of brilliant contradictions.

The instructed reader, [illegible]herefore, who dips into "Shakespeare's Women" finds himself in the presence of an author who, while b[illegible]ing himself perfectly informed on Sha[illegible]speare, is not disinclined to seek homel[illegible]German, an[illegible]-Elizabethan. In "Picturesque France," [illegible]823-1830, one finds this author a self-ele[illegible]d interpreter or medium between the [illegible]rmed and the people. The same is also [illegible]true of those later "Letters from Paris [illegible]of 1832, and those wonderfully graphic [illegible]and acrimonious pages penned on th[illegible]citizen-King, Louis Philippe, which wer[illegible]also mutilated by the Prussian censor o[illegible]the editor of the Augsburger Allgemeine[illegible]Zeitung. True, also, it is of those French [illegible]articles which appeared in the Revue de[illegible]Deux Mondes, "Germany Since Luther," [illegible]though in the last we have the author at[illegible]empting to instruct Frenchmen concern[illegible]g the institutions, the customs, and t[illegible]people north of the Rhine. The volum[illegible]called "The Salon," consisting of cri[illegible]al letters on art, music, popular life, [illegible]and politics, which grew from a nucleu[illegible]of notices on the annual exhibition of [illegible]ctures held in Paris, did much toward [illegible]structing Germans in "les choses franç[illegible]ises."

Heine's fame, of course, [illegible]its exclusively upon his poetry, which [illegible]hat unworthy to rank with that of Burns [illegible]and Béranger.

The Brooksbank and Arm[illegible]ur renderings, however, are equal to the [illegible]of Mr. Bowring, although much infe[illegible]or, curious as it may seem, to popular[illegible]rench translations.

CURE OF CANCER.

THE CONTROL OF A SCO[illegible]FGE; Or, How Cancer Is Curable. By Ch[illegible]s P. Childe, B. A., F. R. C. S., Surgeon [illegible]yal Portsmouth Hospital. New York: E. [illegible]Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THESE two hundred [illegible]ages are the more interesting in that they are devoid of quackery and are composed in the most simple l[illegible]nguage, for the encouragement and enligh[illegible]enment of the general public. "You wil[illegible] not throw the book aside with the rems[illegible]k, 'It is only a book for doctors,'" say[illegible] the author in his introduction. "It has [illegible]no such exalted pretensions. On the [illegible]ontrary, it is written for the public, and [illegible]contains nothing that the non-professio[illegible]al reader will not readily understand."

The purpose of the bo[illegible]k is to teach that the dread disease of [illegible]ancer is curable by operation if taker[illegible]in time. According to the diagnosis [illegible]of Dr. Childe, cancer is in its earliest st[illegible]ges entirely a local disease, at least in [illegible]any cases the result of local irritation. [illegible]When the cancer has developed and e[illegible]tered into the blood—then, and then only, [illegible]is it incurable. The horrifying mortality f[illegible]om the disease is due to the fact that th[illegible]vast majority of sufferers fail to recog[illegible]ize the initial symptoms—such as a sma[illegible]l and painless swelling in the breast—or, [illegible]having recognized the symptoms, becor[illegible]e panic-stricken and hesitate to consult [illegible]a doctor.

The book contains many [illegible]carefully compiled tables, showing the [illegible]experiences of various operators, which [illegible]would seem to prove that complete recov[illegible]ry during the last few years has not [illegible]been infrequent when the disease has been [illegible]taken in time. A special chapter is devot[illegible]d to condemning all "cures" other tha[illegible]n the practical method of timely surgica[illegible]removal and deprecating the delay ca[illegible]sed by even a primary attempt to effect [illegible]a cure by use of the X-ray. That the [illegible]X-ray may be of material use after th[illegible]operation to aid in preventing a recurr[illegible]nce of the disease the author does not [illegible]wish to deny. He only aims to demons[illegible]trate that the only way to cure cancer [illegible]is to cut it out before it has become ma[illegible]lignant.

Dr. Childe points out [illegible]hat cancer al-most invariably comes to people who have passed their fortieth year and in accessible portions of the body, such as the breast, the tongue, the womb, the digestive tract, and the skin. His purpose in writing a straightforward book to spread more widely some knowledge of the nature of the affliction as it actually is, to show what precautions may wisely be used as preventives, and what symptoms should be taken as danger signals, seems to be entirely sincere. The book is the work of a medical optimist who believes that a much larger proportion of the cases of cancer can be cured by competent surgeons with the intelligent co-operation of an educated public.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI. By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. Pp. 298. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THIS is the sixth volume of the "Heroes of American History," a series of brief biographies of the explorers and adventurers associated with Spanish-American history. The preceding volumes, all by the same author, are respectively devoted to Cortés, Columbus, Pizarro, Balboa, and De Soto. Within very moderate limits, and in a clear, attractive way, Mr. Ober succeeds in presenting an interesting portrait of the man whose name became attached to this country by an odd chance, and quite without any desire of his own. For such readers as may wish to study the subject more deeply the author provides a useful list of authorities. Born of noble Florentine parents, Vespucius was the contemporary of Savonarola and of Michael Angelo, and the personal friend of Columbus. Through the influence of a noted geographer, Toscanelli, he quitted commerce for the more exciting life of exploration. A large part of this volume is occupied by the hero's letters to Lorenzo de' Medici and to other friends, telling with much graphic effect of his adventures in those tropical lands where all was so new and strange to European eyes. These letters are full of charm, whether they describe the genial climate and the luxuriance of fruits and flowers or depict the manners and morals of the comely natives, some warlike and some peaceable. By the aid of these letters we gain many unconscious revelations of a fascinating character, and we become pleasantly intimate with the great explorer.

Of Mr. S. R. Lysaght's
new novel
Her Majesty's Rebels
The critics say:

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

J. W. N.—Can you tell me why Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" were so named?

In Volume I., Pp. 316-17, of "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," edited by Frederick G. Kenyon, and published by the Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1907, the editor says:

"It was during the stay at Pisa, and early in the year 1847, that Mr. Browning first became acquainted with his wife's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.' Written during the course of their courtship and engagement, they were not shown even to him until some months after their marriage. * * *

"Their custom was to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. One day, early in 1847, Mrs. Browning held him by the shoulder, to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room.

"The sonnets were intended for her husband's eye alone. * * *

"He [Browning] persuaded his wife to commit the printing of them to her friend Miss Mitford, and in the course of the year they appeared in a slender volume entitled 'Sonnets by E. B. B.,' with the imprint Reading, 1847, and marked 'not for publication.' It was not until three years later that they were offered to the general public in the volumes of 1850. Here first they appeared under the title of 'Sonnets from the Portuguese'—a title suggested by Mr. Browning (in preference to his wife's proposal 'Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian') for the sake of its half-allusion to her other poem, 'Catarina to Camoens,' which was one of his chief favorites among her works."

Browning often spoke of his wife as his "little Portuguese."

EDGAR E. BRYANT.—Where can I get any life or history of Josiah Wedgwood, the pottery man? What good books can I get on pottery and the painting of china articles? I ask for use in actual life.

"Josiah Wedgwood: Master Potter," and "Life of Josiah Wedgwood," by A. H. Church, published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, and "Personal History of Josiah Wedgwood," by S. Smiles, Harper & Brothers; "Pottery Paintings," by J. C. L. Sparks, Harper & Brothers; "Pottery Painting and China Decoration," published by R. Clarke Company of Cincinnati; "Ceramic Art," published by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York; "Practical Keramics for Students," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York; "Pottery Enamels, &c.," Charles Scribner's Sons, and "Notes on Pottery Clays," by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, are some of the works on the subject inquired about. There are many others.

S. B. DOUGHTY—Will you kindly explain the origin of the name "Jeanne Darc"? Some one asserted that the above spelling was the only correct one, whereas The Century Dictionary of Names gives two others—"Joan of Arc" and "Jeanne d'Arc."

According to La Rousse, the standard French encyclopedia, Jeanne d'Arc is correct. Joan of Arc is simply turning into English of the French name.

ROWATTON—Inclosed you will find a tracing of the title page of an old French religious book. Will you kindly tell me through your column of answers to correspondents what the book is worth? The binding is leather, finely though plainly tooled, with a device in the centre similar to that on the tracing.

The book in question, "Office de la Semaine Sainte, Latin-Français, à l'usage de Rome et de Paris," is worth about $2, unless the binding is by some famous person. The description does not enable us to decide that point. The device apparently is that of the Duc d'Orleans.

H. C. ARNOLD—Will you please inform me where I can get a good book on public speaking? I have a number of old ones on the subject, but find little of practical value in them.

"Practical Public Speaking," by S. H. Clark and F. M. Blanchard, Charles Scribner's Sons; "Principles of Vocal Expression," by S. H. Clark and W. B. Chamberlain, Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago; "Essentials of Elocution," by A. Ayres, Funk & Wagnalls; "Voice and Action," by J. E. Frobisher, American Book Company, and "Practical Elocution," by J. W. Shoemaker, Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are publications which you would find fitted for your purpose. Besides the above, the School of Expression in Boston publishes a number of useful guides to public speaking and reading.

W. S. MILLS—Will you kindly inform me and a coterie of my friends—lovers of the sea—of the English author of delightful sea stories, William Clark Russell? Will you give us the complete list of his works, with the year of publication, and a few words concerning the man?

William Clark Russell was born in this city in 1844, but was educated in England and France. He was in the British merchant service from the age of 13 until he was 21. Then he devoted himself to literature. A partial list of his works, with the date of publication, follows: "John Holdsworth, Chief Mate," 1874; "Wreck of the Grosvenor," 1875; "The Lady Maud," 1876; "A Sailor's Sweetheart," 1877; "The Frozen Pirate," 1877; "An Ocean Freelance," 1878; "An Ocean Tragedy," 1881; "My Shipmate Louise," 1882; "The Emigrant Ship," 1884; "The Ship, Her Story," 1884; "The Convict Ship," 1885; "What Cheer!" 1895; "Rose Island," 1896; "The Tale of the Ten," 1896; "Last, ye Landsmen!" 1897; "The Last Entry," 1897; "The Two Captains," 1897; "The Romance of a Midshipman," 1898; "The Ship's Adventure," 1899; "Overdue," 1900; "Abandoned," 1904; "Wrong Side Out," 1905; "His Island Princess," "The Yarn of Old Harbour Town," 1905. He also wrote a "Life of Nelson" and "Life of Lord Collingwood," and many articles for periodicals. His residence is in Bath, England.

C. R. KEEN—Kindly give the origin of the expression, "He is a brick!"

In colloquial English the expression means that the person thus designated is a jolly good fellow or one to be fully trusted. In "Daniel Deronda," George Eliot says: "A fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick." It is said to be of English university origin, and was applied to a good fellow, one whose stanchness and loyalty commended him to his associates. It, however, can be traced to a curious historical origin. Plutarch in his "Life of Lycurgus" gives the account of the visit of an Ambassador from Epirus to the City of Sparta, who saw much to admire and praise. But he wondered greatly that Sparta was not a walled town and asked for an explanation. No answer was vouchsafed that day, but early the next morning the Ambassador was taken to the exercise ground outside the city, where a large contingent of the Spartan army was drawn up in line of battle. "There," said Lycurgus, "are the walls of Sparta, and every man is a brick."

D. M. POLSLEY.—I am desirous of acquainting myself with the history, literature, social customs, &c., of Poland. I will be the grateful recipient of any advice you offer.

Read "Poland," by W. R. Morfill, G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Poland," by George Brandes, Macmillan Company; "Reminiscences of Sobieski, with Republic of Poland and a Brief History of Poland," published by J. L. Douthitt & Sons; "Impressions of Poland," by George Brandes, Macmillan Company.

Mrs. OTIS NORTHROP.—Will you please tell me through your columns where I can obtain a copy of a play, "The Kleptomaniac"? It has been successfully acted by amateurs.

"The Kleptomaniac" can be found in "Comedies in Miniature," by Margaret Cameron, (Mrs. H. C. Lewis,) published by McClure, Phillips & Co., 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

M. E. M.—Please let me know if the following books have any special value: "Among My Books," by James Russell Lowell, Fields, Osgood & Co., 1870; "My Study Windows," by same, Fields, Osgood & Co., 1870.

The latest recorded auction prices of "Among My Books," first edition, Boston, 1870, 12mo, are $3.25, Pyser sale, this city, and $3.75, Pattee sale, Boston. The first edition of "My Study Windows," 12mo, is believed to have been published in Boston in 1871. It fetches from $3 to $6 at public auction.

Answers from Readers.

C. H. SCHOTT—Perhaps your correspondent A. M.'s inquiry regarding "The Rights of Women" refers to "The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations," by Karl Heinzen, published by Benjamin R. Tucker, Boston, 1891.

GEORGE LILLIE—In regard to the query of Mrs. L. wishing information concerning the book entitled "The Farmer of Englewood Forest," the copy I have was bought in Edinburgh, Scotland, but you may be able to get one by writing to the publishers, Milner & Co., Limited, Paternoster Row, London, England. The author is Elizabeth Heim, London.

E. G.—In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Dec. 22, 1906, there was an inquiry from W. English for a poem called "Lincoln's Last Dream," which I have never seen answered. If your correspondent has not yet found the poem, he may like to know, even now, that it is contained in "Best Selections," No. 12, published by the Penn Publishing Company. Paper, 30 cents. It is by Hezekiah Butterworth.

S. W. T.—W. C. B. will find "Seven at a Blow" in any collection of Grimm's fairy tales under the title of "The Valiant Little Tailor." The story of the tiny girl and the field-mouse is Hans Christian Andersen's "Thumbelina."

A READER.—The story of "The Little Red Hen," who found a grain of wheat, is in Appleton's First Reader.

M. C. L.—I am much obliged to A. M. for reminding me by the inquiry Feb. 23 of Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews's story "The Little Revenge," published in Scribner's Magazine August, 1902. I read it with letters before me from a friend spending a fortnight at Cleverly that Summer, and the double combination of local description and historical and literary reference makes a pleasant remembrance, not to speak of the "old, old," but ever new story so pleasantly told.

JOEL BENTON.—Mr. E. R. Smith's answer to J. C. Rowe in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Feb. 16 is probably correct as to the title he gives, but is wrong as to the author of the book. "The Trial of Christ from a Lawyer's Standpoint" was written by the late John Thompson, who was a leading lawyer in Poughkeepsie, and at one time a member of Congress. He is also the author of "The Divine Human" and other theological writings, which are noted for a certain individuality of view not quite in accordance with the current creeds.

F. MARSHALL.—W. W. W. in your issue of Feb. 16 asks about a poem called "Brother Antonio." It is by Elizabeth Akers. It was published in Scribner's Magazine of December, 1879, a copy of which I found in London some years ago at an old book stand. The poem does not appear in any of the volumes of poems by the author, the last of which was published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., in 1902, and is called "A Sunset Song and Other Verses."

Appeals to Readers.

C. C.—Can you tell me where to find the following lines, or their correct form? "How empty and vast seems this world when we come to note its emptiness, taken, but how one with whom our [illegible] sympathy converts the whole world into a garden of eternal Spring."

E. A.—Will you please tell me the title and name of the author of a poem which contains these lines:

"The modest wants of every day
The toil of every day supplies"

T. S. T.—Can any TIMES reader tell me the name of the modern American poet who wrote a poem containing the following familiar lines, and the name of the volume in which they appeared:

"There is nothing more to say
They have all gone away
From the house on the hill."

H. L. SIMONS.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the lines:

"Gone, gone forever! like a rapid wave
Another year has burst upon the shore of earthly being."

I recall only fragments of the following, but would like to find them.

J. J.—Can you tell the name and where it is to be found of a poem in which the last line of each verse was as follows:

"When this old flag was new"

The poem I refer to was published many years ago, either in Harper's Magazine or in some book of revolutionary stories for children.

Miss MARY ALLEN—Can any of your readers help me to place the following lines:

"But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near,
And yonder, all before me, lie
Deserts of vast eternity."

J. V. ALFRIEND—Where can I get a copy of the poem entitled "Robert Edward Lee," of which the writer remembers only the first four lines, which are given below. This poem is a very beautiful one, but we are unable to give you the name of the author. It was written in Virginia about thirty years ago.

"The drapery of heaven hung low
In dark and gloomy shroud
The sylphs used their wings
In bending down the cloud."

HONORING A FOE.

THE ENEMY AT TRAFALGAR. An account of the battle from eye-witnesses' narratives and letters and dispatches from the French and Spanish fleets. Edward Fraser. Illustrated. Pp. xiv. 456. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

At a time when such cordial relations have been established between England and France it was a pleasant and opportune thing for an Englishman to tell once more the story of Nelson's victory in such a way as to render due honor to the brave men who suffered defeat. Mr. Fraser has carried out his design in a praiseworthy manner and has made a book which no student of the naval history of Great Britain can afford to ignore.

Coming ten years before Waterloo, the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, was the beginning of Napoleon's downfall. The Emperor was so confident in regard to his invasion that he declared that he only needed a stay of three weeks in England to accomplish all that he wished to do. In later years, when some one questioned in Marshal Massena's presence whether Napoleon had really intended the conquest of Great Britain, the old Marshal said curtly: "Bah! Nobody thought of conquering England! It was merely a question of ruining her; of leaving her in such a condition that nobody would want her!"

The battle of Trafalgar is described from the enemy's point of view and, so far as practicable, in the very words of the French and Spanish officers and explain the events which led up to the battle. They are largely based upon the dispatches which passed between Napoleon and his Minister of Marine and Admiral Villeneuve. We have next a summarised account of the various officers of the fleet which confronted Nelson. The battle is then considered in detail, as described by several French officers, supplemented by Villeneuve's Trafalgar dispatch, (suppressed by Napoleon,) which is now for the first time published in English. The Spanish accounts are treated in the same way. Then comes the story of the storm after the battle; the fate of the captured ships and of the prisoners of war; the reception of the news throughout Great Britain. Finally we have the tragic tale of Villeneuve's death, about which there is much difference of opinion—some believing it to have been a case of suicide, others of assassination.

As might be expected, the author has many adventures to tell, many exciting and lamentable scenes to portray. The following incident happened in the engagement between the Bellerophon and the French ship L'Aigle:

"In the course of the fight a fine display of chivalrous feeling was shown by those in the French ship. * * * Of some forty persons stationed on the poop not more than eight escaped unhurt. Among the fortunate few was a veteran sailor named Christopher Beaty, yeoman of the signals. Seeing the enemy's gun shot away a third time, he mounted the mizzen rigging with the largest Union Jack he could lay his hands upon, deliberately stopped the four corners of it with as much speed as possible to the shrouds, and regained the deck unhurt. The French riflemen in the tops and on the poop of L'Aigle, seeing what he was about, and seemingly in admiration of such daring conduct, suspended their fire for the few seconds that he remained aloft; this forbearance on the part of the enemy being the more noble as previously picked off every man who had appeared before the Bellerophon's mizzenmast."

Several of the plans which illustrate the narrative have been copied from the originals in the Louvre. There are also many pictures of different episodes in the engagement. The portraits are valuable, the sacrifice to economy having been too great. There is an adequate index.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

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INTERNATIONAL RATING BOOK, 1906; $3; Trow Business Directory for Manhattan and Bronx, 1876 to 1904; Trow Greater New York Business Directory, 1900 to 1904; International Correspondence School, Mechanical, 10 vols.; Shop Practice, 5 vols.; Electrical 9 vols.; Chemistry, 8 vols.; Light and Railways, 4 vols.; I. C. S. Pocket Books, 4 kinds; others; write or 'phone 1710 Orchard for prices. A. Kuttner's Book Store, 297 Bowery.

COMPLETE SET OF VALENTINE'S Manuals of New York, $175; Century Dictionary, 10 vols., 3/4 mor., 1906, $52.50; De Keck's Works, 20 vols, $20; Waverley Novels, 24 vols., 3/4 mor., $35; Stedman & Hutchinson's Encyclopedia of American Literature, 11 vols., $15; Balzac's Works, 24 vols., $30. Davis's Book Store, 41 W. 42d St. Telephone 439 Bryant. Catalogues issued monthly.

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FOR SALE—ARABIAN NIGHTS, IN 10 vols, original, Benares, India, 1885, by Sir Richard Francis Burton; published by the Kamashasta Society for private subscribers only, (unexpurgated,) illustrated, perfectly new set. Bids for same solicited by Geo. W. Lowe, care Box 819, Denver, Col.

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THE WRITINGS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. With a Life and Index. Collected and edited by Albert Henry Smyth. Volume X., 1779-1790. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF AUGUSTE RODIN. By Frederick Lawton. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75 net.

ANTONIO POLLAIUOLO. By Maud Cruttwell. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Compiled by George B. Ives. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Poetry.

THE MASTER: A Rosary of Christian Verse. By Carroll Lund Bates. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

THE DOLOROUS BLADE: Being a Brief Account of the Adventures of that Good Knight of the Round Table, Sir Balin, Called "Le Savage." Done Into Rhyme by Samuel Donald Newton. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

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SWITZERLAND: THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE. By Clarence Rook. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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SOCIALISM.

CAPITAL. A Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Vol. I. The Process of Capitalist Production. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

SOCIALISM. By Robert Flint, professor in the University of Edinburgh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

IT is forty years since the Marxian series was begun. It was twenty years before there was a translation into English. Only now is there an American edition, for which the piety has been prepared by countless commentaries, endless controversies, and unbroken growth at the polls, despite the most unanswerable arguments and denunciations. It is not too soon, therefore, to look back to the author's text and find what the doctrine is from the original. There are some advantages in this latter edition. It is from the fourth German edition, with numerous emendations and additions, and is the first edition of Marx in full English. He died without seeing his second volume, which was produced by his friend and collaborator, Engels, from Marx's draught, which was ready for revision and elaboration, although not for publication. The latter volumes are less well-known than the first, which is often thought complete in itself. Beyond saying that this edition is well made, and easy reading, the reviewer can be of little service regarding the reader [illegible] work so well known.

As a complement, or, if you please, an antidote, may very well be bracketed Prof. Flint's elaborate discussion of Socialism generically, rather than the Marxian variety specifically. It is noteworthy how even in this broad treatment Marx's view emerges like a dominant note. Prof. Flint aims to treat his subject in a popular manner, and he succeeds fairly well. That is to say, whoever studies Marx in the original can follow the professor's reply with interest. The pity is that both books are above the average intellect, and will remain too true that Socialism will be upheld and opposed rather upon sentiment than reason. This, however, strengthens the case for referring the judicious to original sources of information. When issues are raised which go to the root of society it is suitable that they should be settled rationally, rather than by passion, or on class prejudice, or on second-hand arguments.

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MARCH

1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

A Volume of Poems by Joaquin Miller—Luther Burbank on the Human Plant—Other Items.

MESSRS. HERBERT B. TURNER & Co. of Boston announce for publication a new volume of poems by Joaquin Miller, to be entitled "Light." It will include a long poem, with scenes laid at San Francisco, the Klondike, Japan, and Hawaii. The book will have illustrations in the form of photogravures, printed as headpieces to the various sub-divisions of the book.

"As The Hague Ordains," which is the journal of a Russian prisoner's wife in Japan, will be published in April by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

The Baker & Taylor Company will publish early in the Fall "The Appreciation of the Drama" by Charles H. Caffin, author of "How to Study Pictures." The new book belongs to the series of which "The Appreciation of Literature," by Prof. George E. Woodberry, and "The Appreciation of Pictures," by Russell Sturgis, formed part.

"Felicity: the Making of a Comedienne," not "Felicity: the Making of a Star," will be the title of Clara E. Laughlin's book about stage life which Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish next week.

For the second time Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. have been compelled to postpone the publication of Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, "The Traitor," owing to illness in the author's family.

"The Golden Hawk," by Edith Rickert, will be published by the Baker & Taylor Company early in April, not in the Fall, as previously announced.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston have added these books to their list of reprint copyright fiction: "Ada Heimes," by Anna Fellows Johnston; "The Flight of Georgiana" and "The Bright Face of Danger," by Robert Neilson Stephens; "A Sunny Southerner," by Julia Magruder; "Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie," by Stephen Conrad; "My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby; "Castel del Monte," by Nathan Gallisier, and "The Hound from the North" and "The Foss River Ranch," by Ridgwell Cullum.

The Century Company is getting ready a new edition of "Mediaeval Civilization," by Dana C. Munro and George C. Sellery, Professors of History at the University of Wisconsin.

The tenth and final volume of Prof. Albert H. Smyth's "The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin" has just been published by the Macmillan Company.

"Trees," by Nathaniel Lord Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, will be issued late this Spring by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. in their American Nature Series.

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston will soon publish a "Practical European Guide," by Mrs. M. D. Frazar, who has arranged and conducted a large number of tours in Europe.

The John Lane Company will after April 1 occupy new quarters at 110-114 West Thirty-second Street.

Ellis Parker Butler's "Pigs Is Pigs" has been printed on raised type for the April number of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, founded by the widow of William Ziegler of baking powder and polar expedition fame. This is the first magazine for the blind in this country.

March 25 the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston will publish the following juvenile books: "The Diamond Key," by Alvah Milton Kerr; "Dave Porter's Return to School," by Edward Stratemeyer; "Raymond Benson at Krampton," by Clarence E. Burleigh; "Priscilla of the Doll Shop," by Nina Rhodes, and "Fifty Flower Friends," by Edith Dunham.

Basil King's new novel, "The Giant's Strength," is among this week's offerings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Elizabeth Robins's new novel of the North, "Come and Find Me," will begin as a serial in the April Century Magazine.

Following their fifty-first edition of "The Honorable Peter Stirling" Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. announce a fifty-eighth edition of Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Canadian editions of "The Sowing of Alderson Cree," by Margaret P. Montague, "The Golden Hawk," by Edith Rickert, and "Dimbie and I," by Mabel Barnes Grundy, are being prepared by the Baker & Taylor Company.

Mr. William Burgyes Hadley has been appointed manager of the New York branch of Messrs. Cassell & Co. of London.

Among the books announced for publication this Spring by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are the following: "Some Problems of Existence," by Norman Pearson; "The Princes of Achaia and the Chronicles of Morea," by Sir Rennell Rodd, and "Greek Lives from Plutarch," newly translated by C. E. Sykes.

Religious books announced for publication this Spring by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are the following: "Eastertide with Jesus," by the Rev. Anthony Bathe, and "The Church and the Saints," by the Revt W. B. Hankey.

"Alice-for-Short," by William De Morgan, author of "Joseph Vance," is announced for the late Spring by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

A seventh edition of "Shadowed," by Mabel Osgood Wright, is being prepared by the Macmillan Company.

Charles D. Stewart's "Pastures of Providence" will be published by the Century Company on March 23.

May Sinclair's "Audrey Craven" is being issued for the third time by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Cale Young Rice, author of "A Night at Arlington," just published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., was one of the poets who came from Louisville, his home, recently expressly to attend the Lowell Centennial Dinner in this city.

The story of a little New York waif called "Fritzi" will be told serially in St. Nicholas by Agnes McCleland Daulton, beginning in the April number.

The opinions of fourteen medical authorities regarding alcohol and alcoholism have been collected under the title of "The Drink Problem in Its Medico-Sociological Aspect," by T. N. Kelynack, and will be issued in book form next week by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston announce a new edition of Alexander Smith's "Dreamthorpe" essays, written over fifty years ago. They originally appeared in Blackwood's and other English magazines.

West Point's coming centennial has prompted the writing, for St. Nicholas, of "Our Hundred-year-old Military Academy," by H. Irving Hancock, and "How a Cadet Learns to Shoot," by Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A.

"Roy and Ray in Mexico," a book for children by Mary W. Plummer, Director of the Pratt Institute Library School, will be published next month by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Toward the end of this month Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish a new novel by Norman Duncan, author of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" and "Dr. Grenfell's Parish."

Major Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne's "Memories," being his experiences in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, &c., will be brought out this month by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

Luther Burbank's "The Training of the Human Plant" will be published as soon as possible by the Century Company.

By a peculiar literary coincidence Wall Street has jumped into great prominence in contemporary fiction owing to the almost simultaneous publication last week of Edwin Lefevre's "Sampson Rock of Wall Street," by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and of Thomas W. Lawson's "Friday, the Thirteenth," by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"A Bath in an English Bath Tub" is a new book of humorous papers by Charles Battell Loomis, which Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing. They deal with the Mr. Loomis's experiences in England last Summer.

Less than one month will have elapsed since the receipt of the original manuscript of "The Case of Dr. Horton" when the book is placed on the market by the Baker & Taylor Company next week. The frontispiece, by Rollin Crampton, was finished in one week.

"Sampson Rock of Wall Street," published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers a few days ago, has already gone to press a second time. Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, and author of "The Thirteenth District," has written a new book called "The Turn of the Balance," to be published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis.

Richard the Third appears in the Rand McNally "Booklet of Clubs," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, not in his usual dress, but as Grant has shown and, in some ways better, than the average mass of his time. This was Horace Walpole's idea, and there is ample justification for it in some of the early chronicles.

"The Way to the Altar," being helps to the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Orange, N. J., will be published by Thomas Whittaker in due time for this season's use. The Bishop of Pittsburg writes the introduction to the work.

A Lawmaker.

Three months after the Fleming H. Revell Company published Edward A. Steiner's "On the Trail of the Immigrant," Congress passed a law embodying practically every improvement suggested by the author in his book. Moreover, those who know say that the book and the evidence which it brought forward were really what brought about the legislation in question. The third edition of the book is now under way.

On the Golf Links.

An old Scotchman, whisky-loving, story-telling, and warm of heart is the hero of "A Caddie at St. Andrews," by Gilbert Watson, to be published on the 23d by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"The Adventuress."

T. J. McBride & Co. will publish about March 18 a new novel by Coralie Stanton, entitled "The Adventuress." The book will be illustrated by Harrison Fisher.

22 Reasons Why

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The Mystery is a story to take you sit up. *N. Y. Sun.*
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The Mystery has mystery stamped on every page. *Philadelphia Record.*
The Mystery is as fascinating as the girl you love. *Cleveland Leader.*
The Mystery is one of the most astonishing tales of its kind. *Outlook.*
The Mystery expresses admirable skill in workmanship. *Brooklyn Standard-Union.*
The Mystery is one of the very best stories of incident since Stevenson. *N.Y.Mail.*
The Mystery should be one of the best sellers of the New Year. *Springfield Union.*
The Mystery will have, and deserves to have, a wide popularity. *Springfield Republican.*
The Mystery will take a place side by side with "Treasure Island." *Louisville Courier-Journal.*
The Mystery is told with inimitable skill,—breathlessly interesting, extraordinarily good. *N. Y. Times.*
The Mystery is a splendid story for the lover of pure excitement, or the jaded brain. *Chicago Record-Herald*
The Mystery has a gripping, attention-arresting charm which holds true from cover to cover. *Boston Globe.*
The Mystery is a story to be read rather than criticised because the thrill is not to be analyzed. *Philadelphia Press.*
The Mystery is one of the best sea stories that have been offered to a greedy reading public in years. *Philadelphia North-American.*
The Mystery is fine in its literary quality, well-nigh perfect in characterization and fascinating as entertainment. *Syracuse Herald.*
The Mystery is a book to be remembered. To pick out any serious defect in this master yarn is next to impossible. *Cleveland-Plain-Dealer.*
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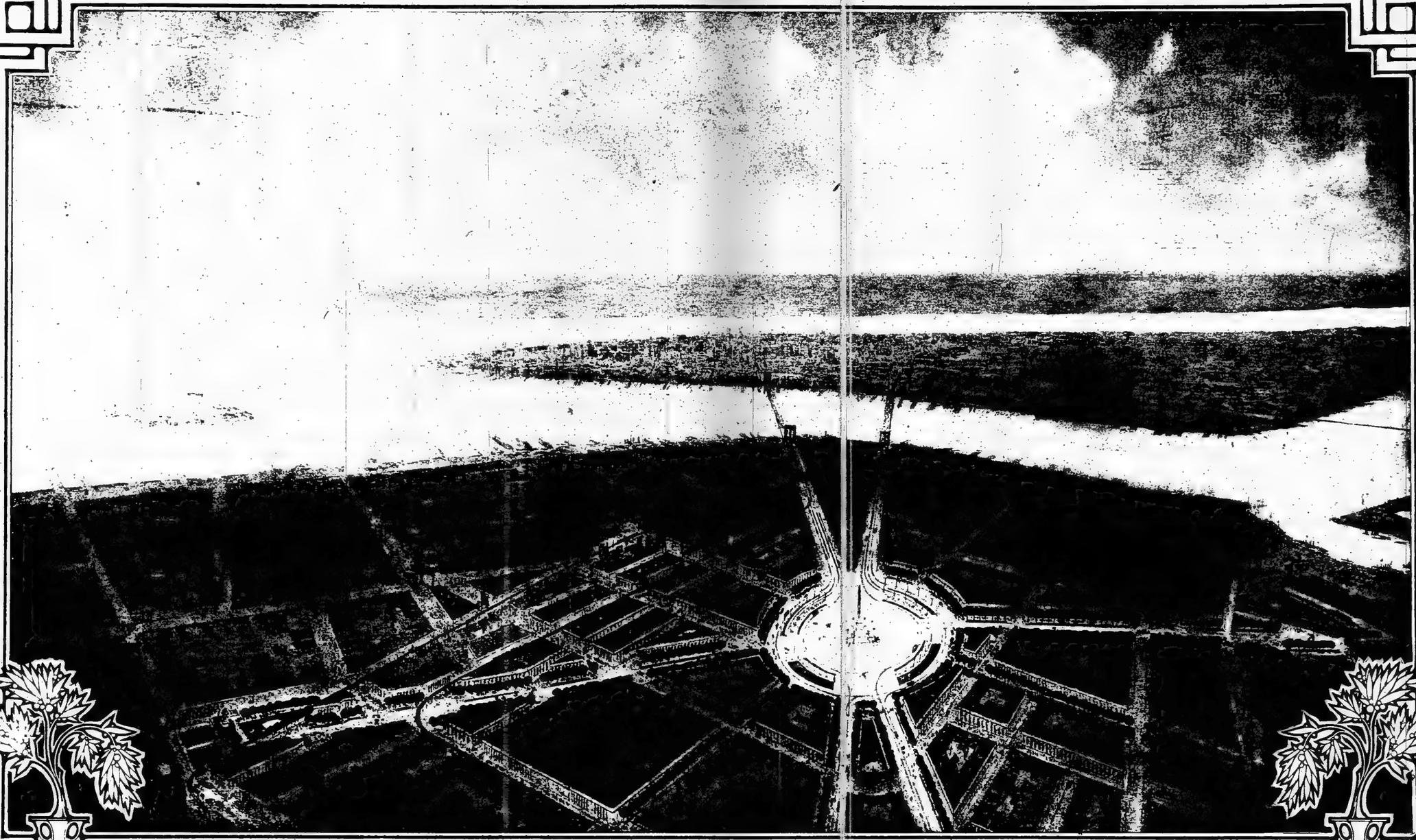

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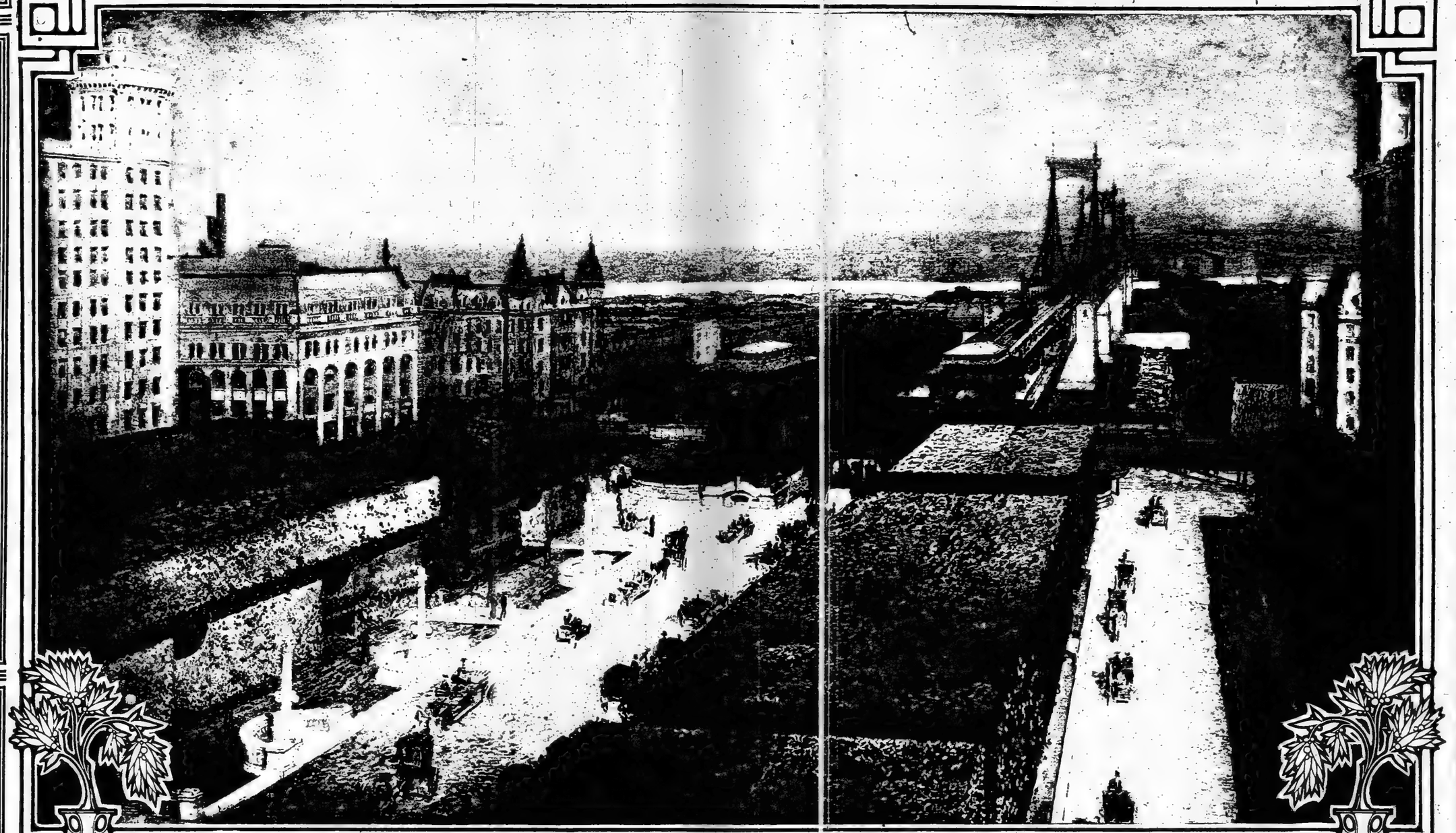

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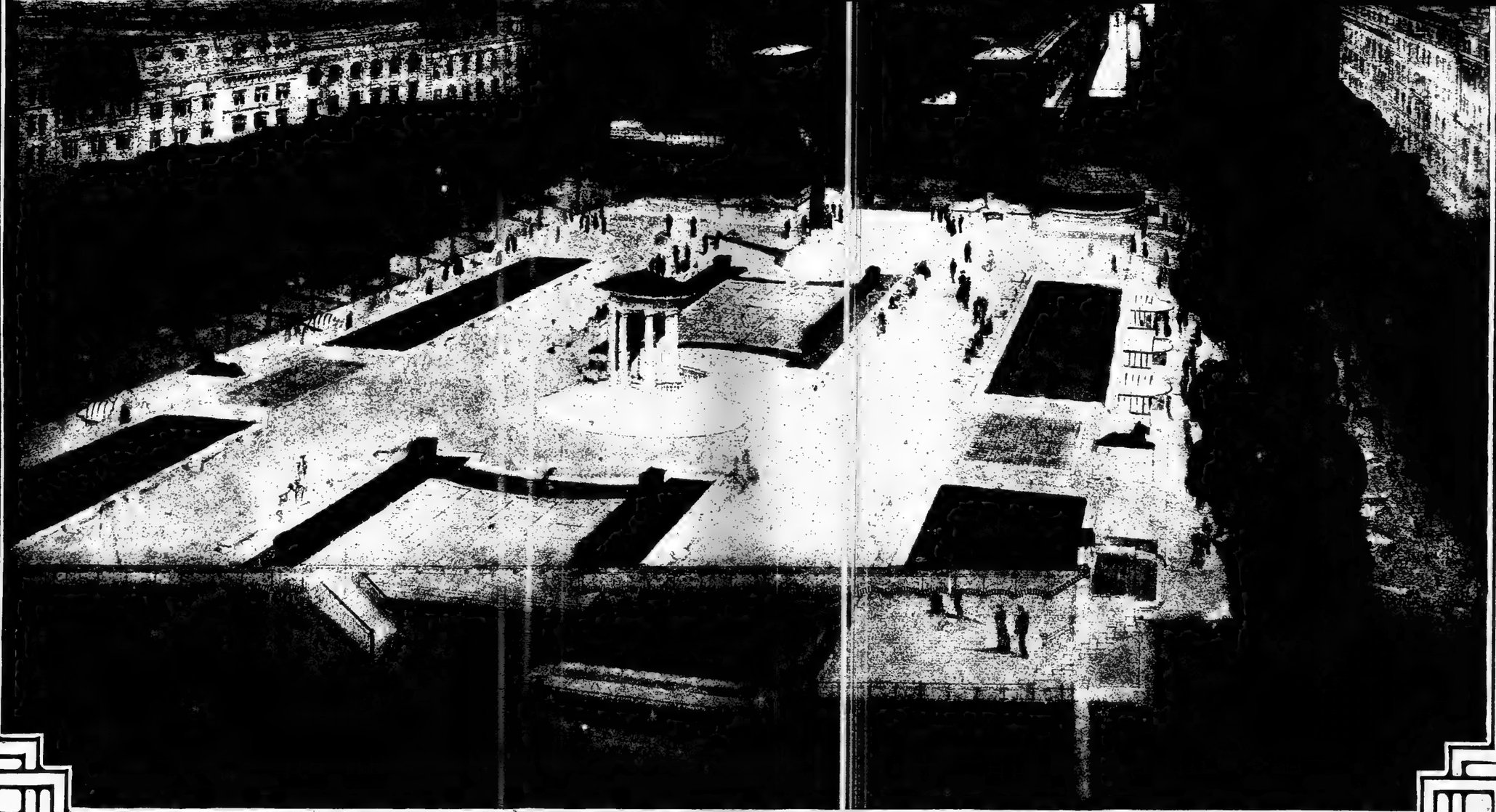

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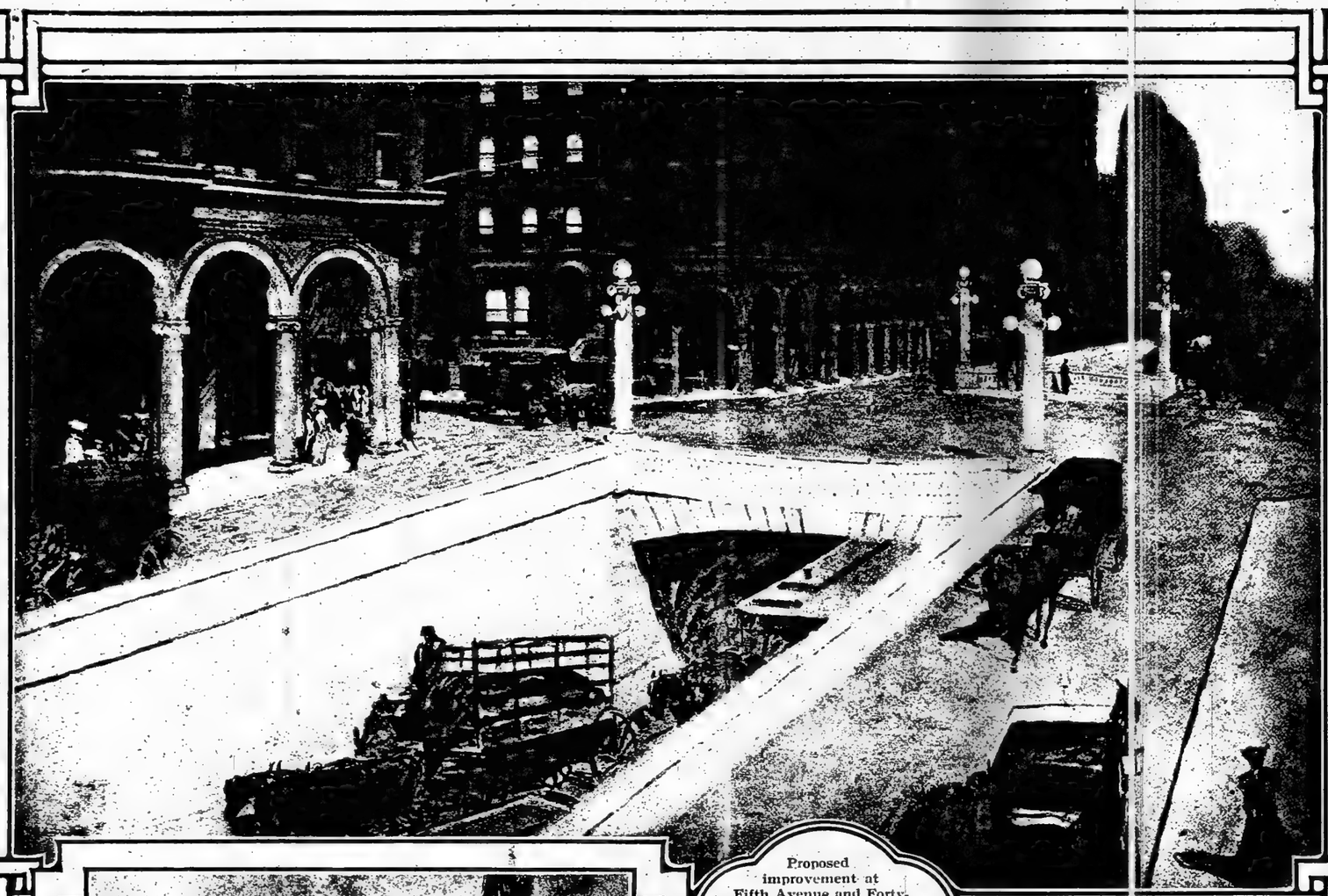

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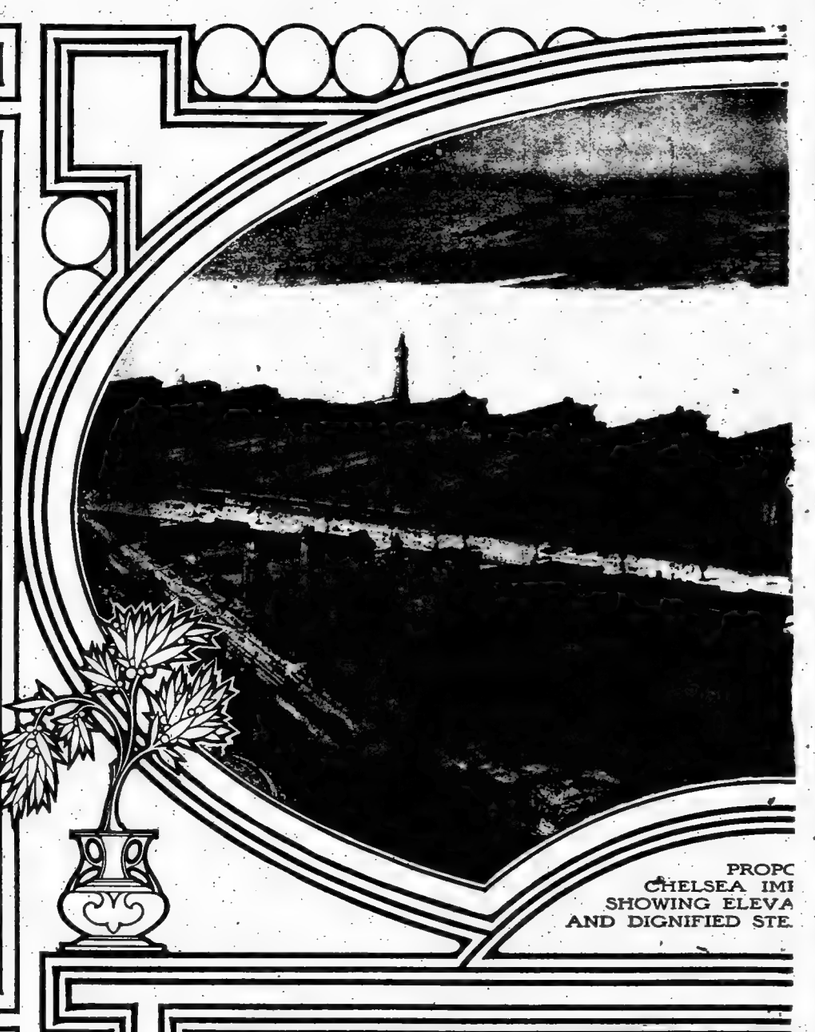

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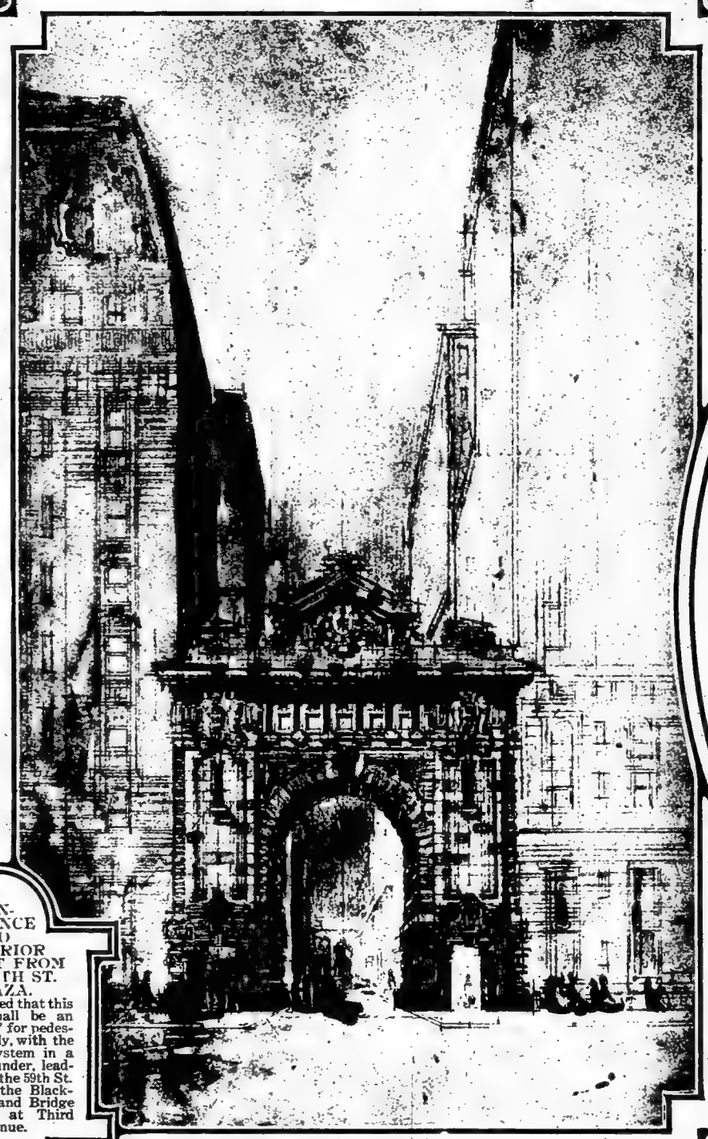

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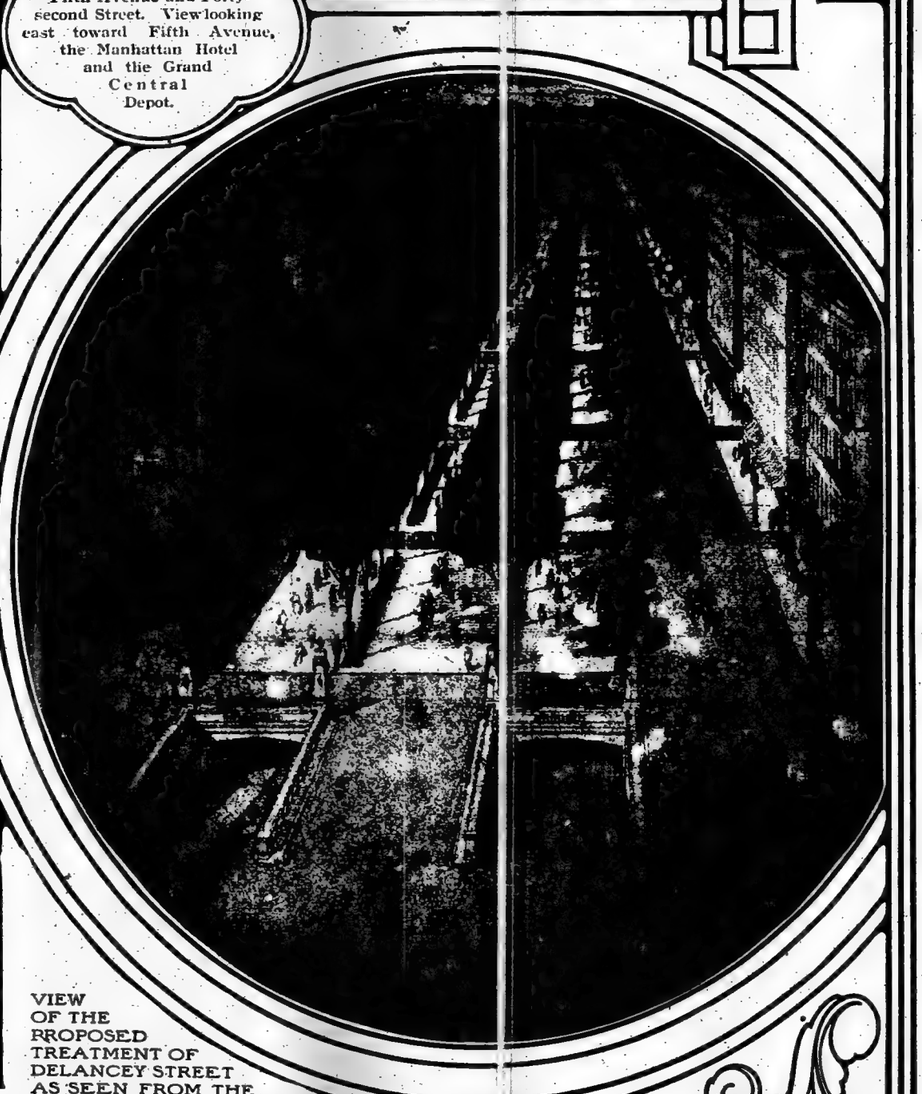

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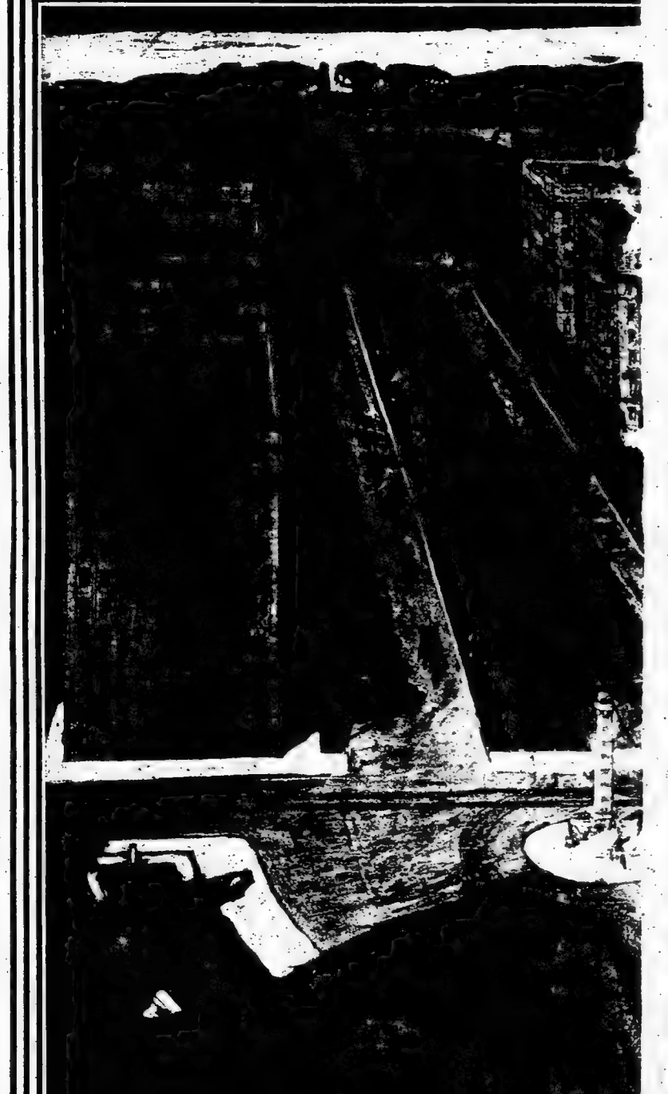

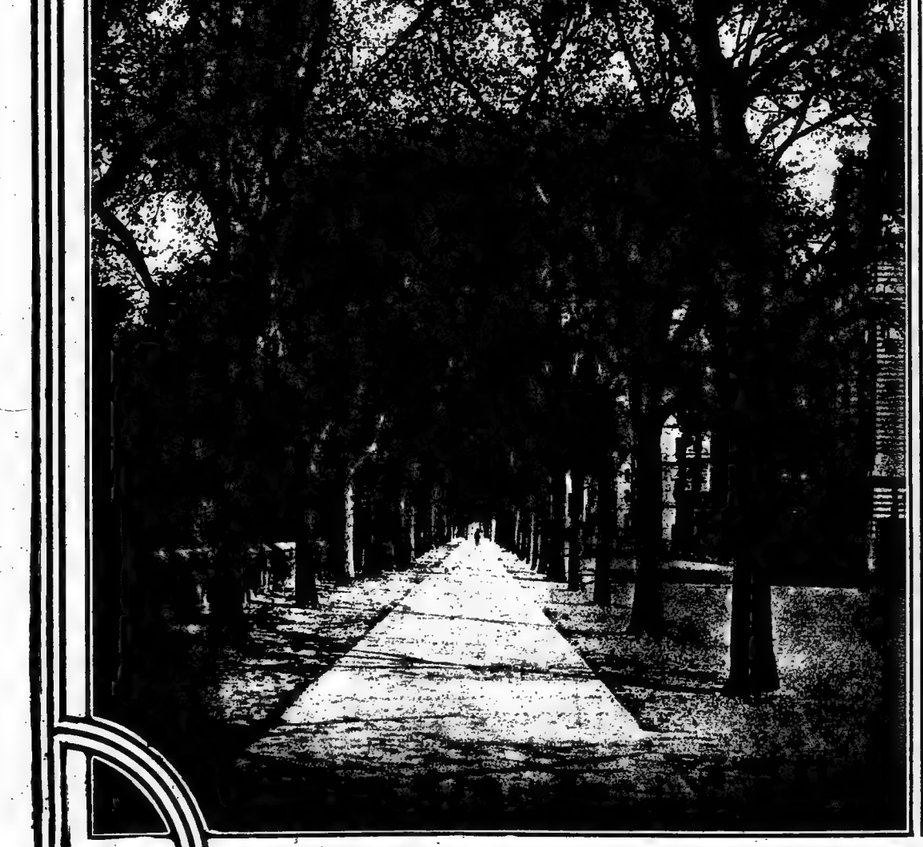

Showing park wall as at present

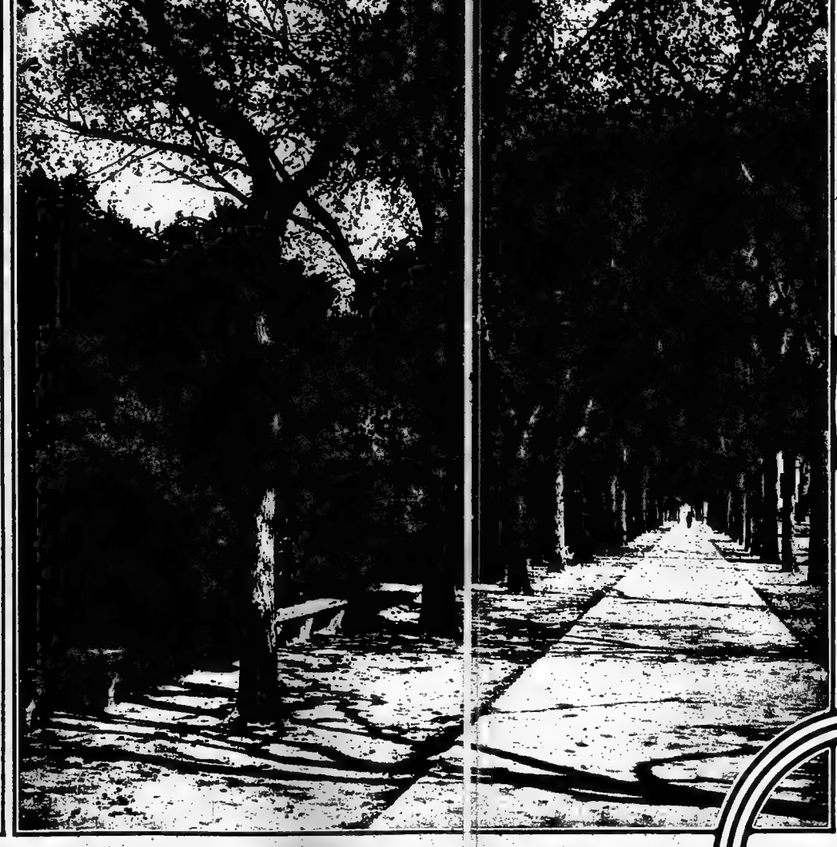

The park wall removed.

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ROVEMENT.
TED ROADWAY
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AVENUE AND
FORTY-SEC-
OND STREET.

REET LOOKING WEST
STON BRIDGE.
connecting link in the
ding from Fort Wash-
River to Pelham
the Sound.

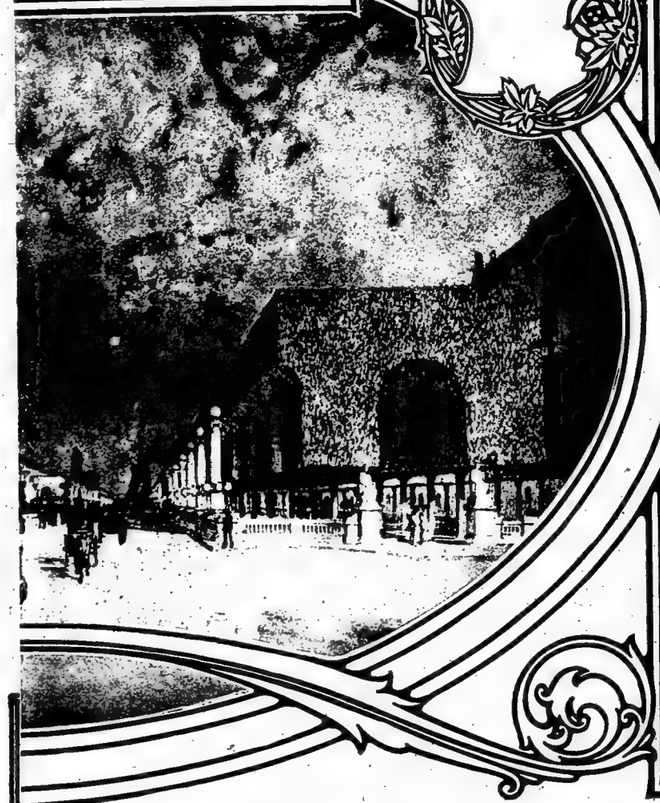

I. FIFTH AVENUE AND
SLAND BRIDGE.

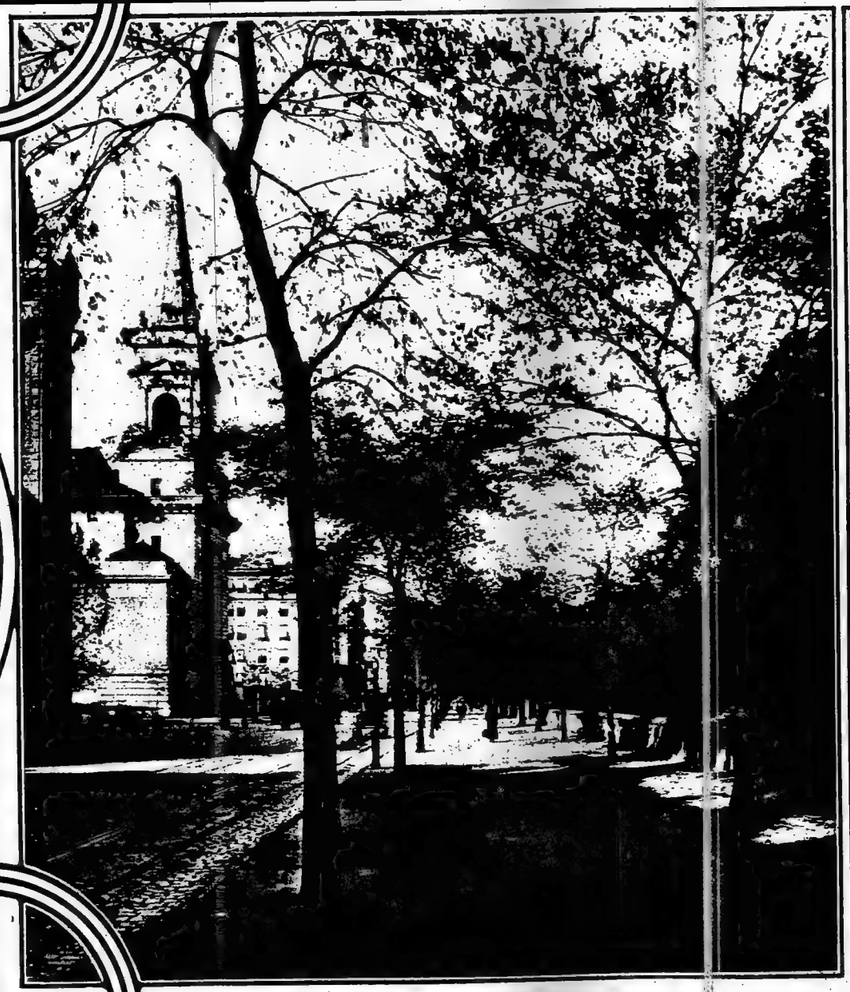

Showing park wall as at present

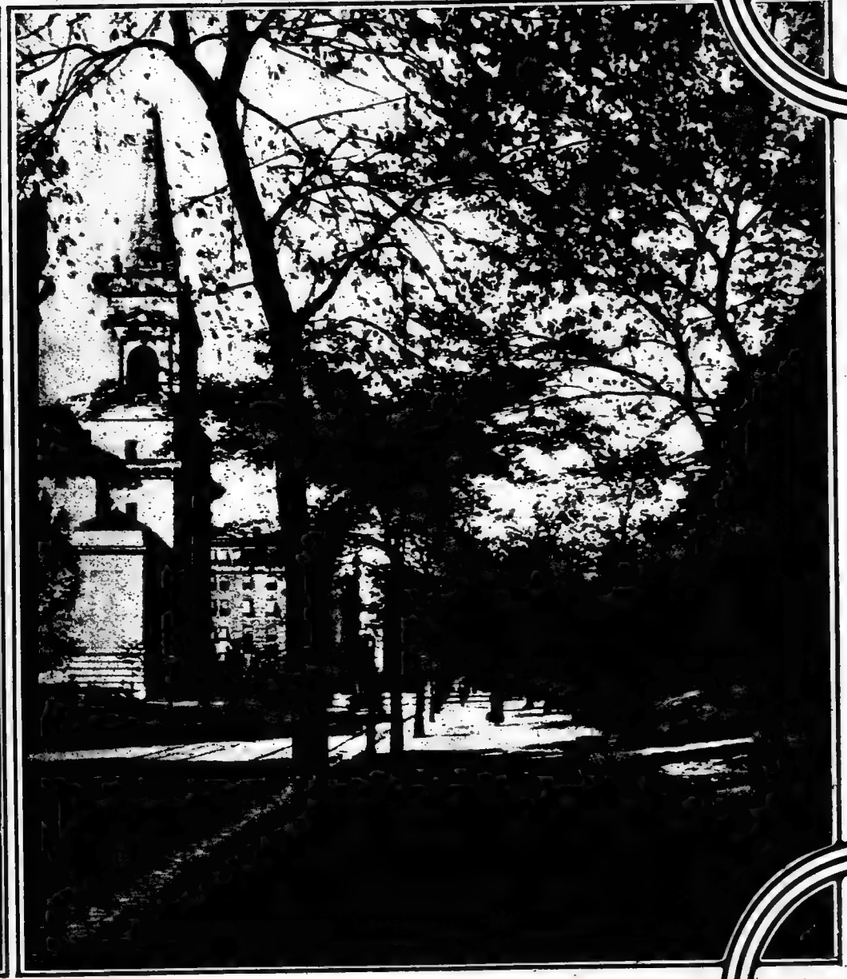

Park wall removed.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, LOOKING NORTH.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

MRS. S OSGOOD PELL,
Miss Betty K. Warden.
(Photo by Morand-Campbell Studio.)

MISS DE ACOSTA,
Daughter of Ricardo de Acosta
(Photo, Copyright, by H. W. Sieviehs.)

MRS. JAMES C. CONVERSE,
Miss Lita I. Berry.
(Photo by Alman & Co.)

MISS CONSTANCE PRATT
Daughter of Dallas-Bache Pratt.
(Photo, Copyright, by H. W. Sieviehs.)

MISS NATALIE DE CASTRO
Granddaughter of the late Parke Godwin.
(Photo by Alman & Co.)

A GROUP OF STAGE FAVORITES.

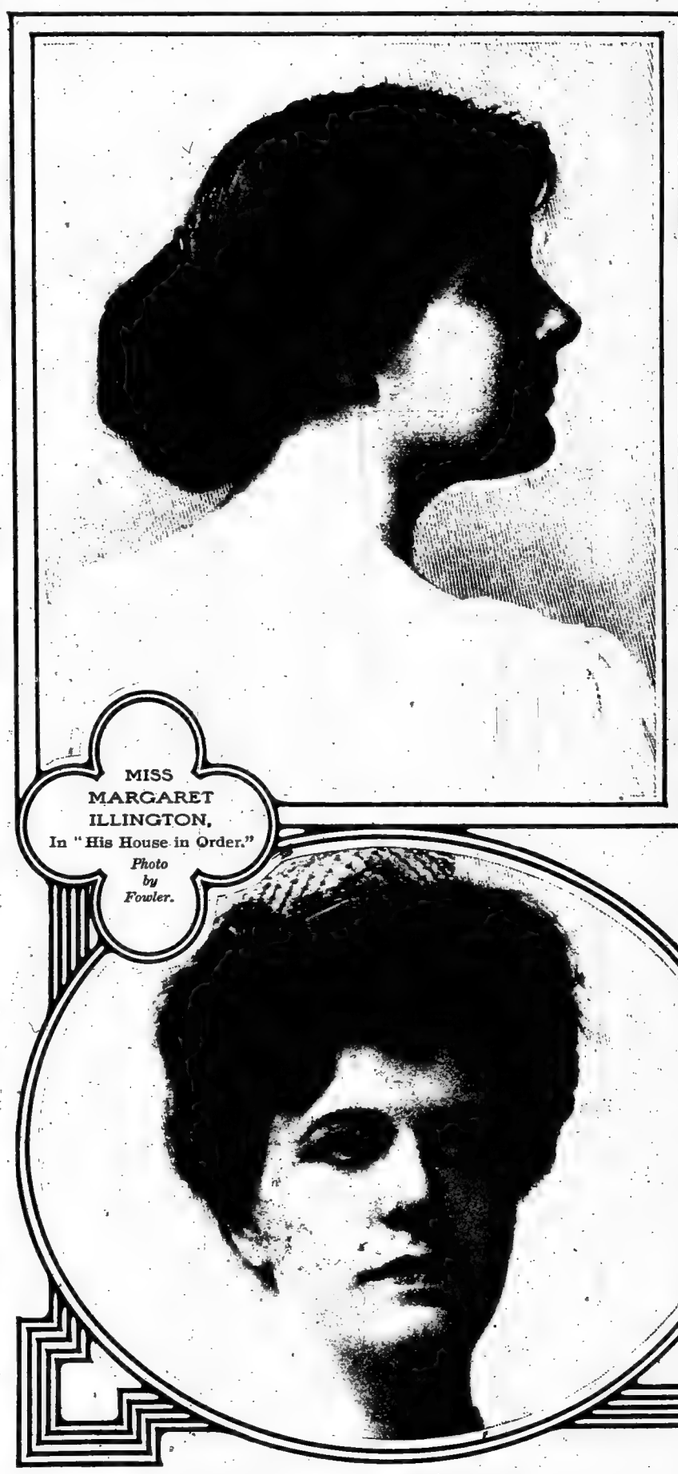

MISS MARGARET ILLINGTON,
In "His House in Order."
Photo by Fowler.

MISS HATTIE WILLIAMS,
In "The Little Cherub."
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

MISS FANNIE WARD
In "A Marriage of Reason."
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

MISS ETHEL JOHNSON,
In "The Red Mill."
(Photo by Hall.)

MISS OLIVE WYNDHAM
In "The Small Town Gal."

PALATIAL HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

Number four in the valuable and interesting series of photographs showing the interiors of some of the finest residences in the city, attesting the appreciation by wealthy New Yorkers of the fine arts in the beautifying of private houses.

RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN. (Photos, Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times.)

ENTRANCE HALL IN CAEN STONE, WITH RED VELVET HANGINGS.

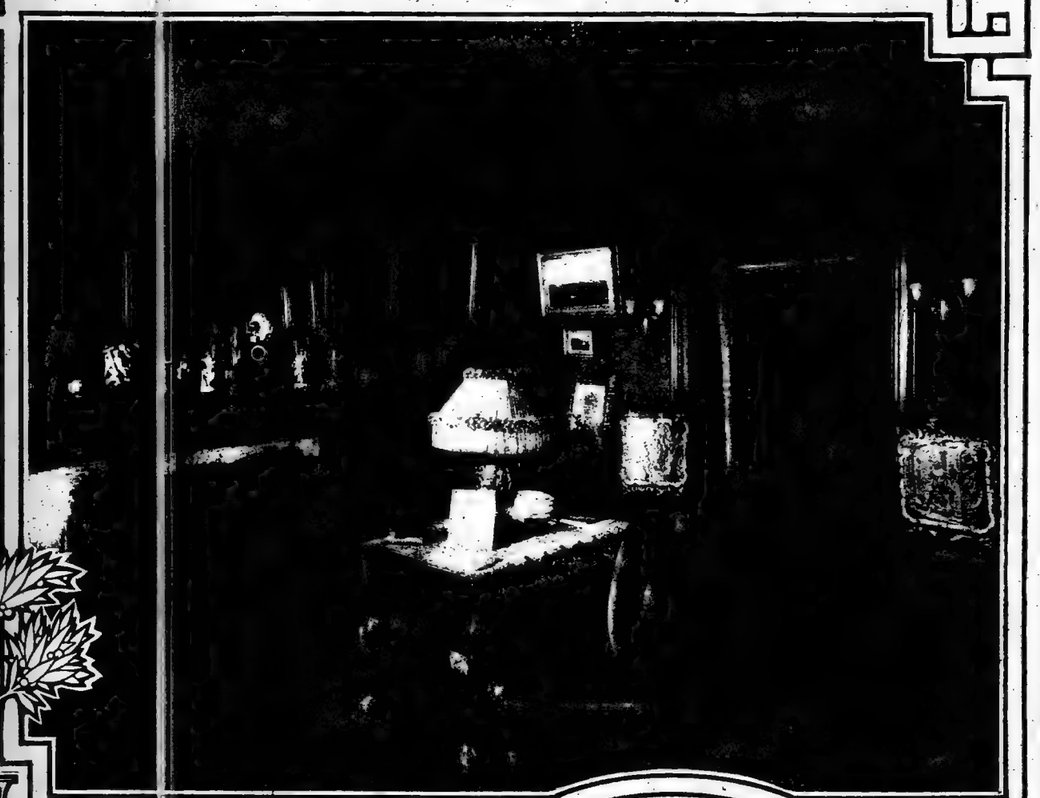

Library in the Adams style—The general color scheme is green.

ANOTHER VIEW IN THE DEN.
Showing Buddhas and hunting trophies.

SALON IN LOUIS QUINZ HANGINGS OF YELLOW BROCADE, WITH BROCADED FURNITURE

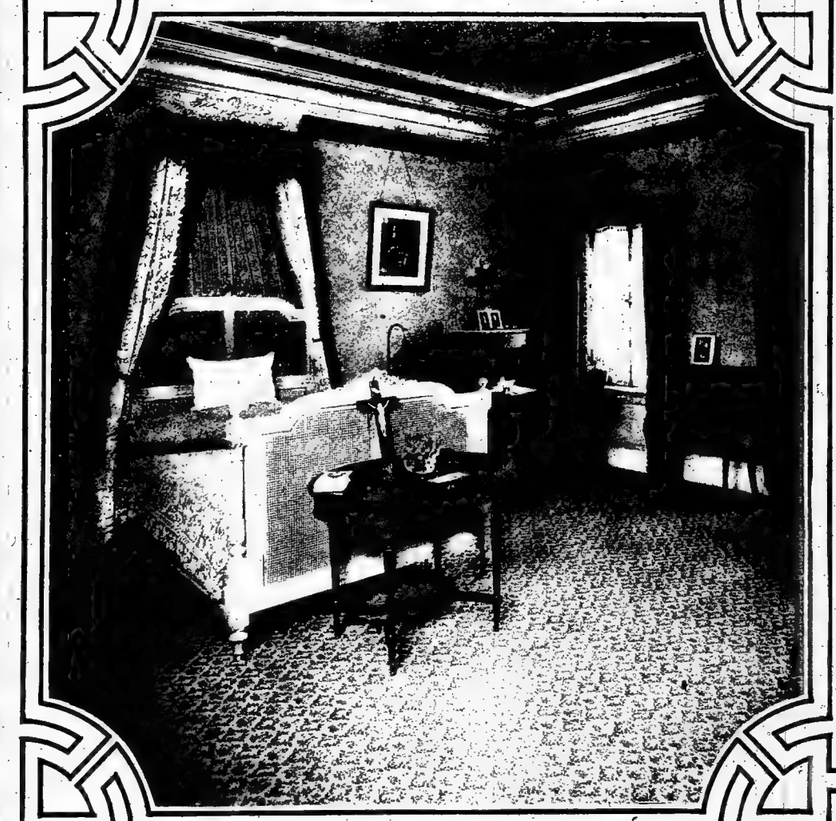

MRS. HOFFMAN'S LOUIS SEIZE SLEEPING APARTMENT WITH HANGINGS OF ROSE DU BARRY

DINING ROOM IN LOUIS QUINZ. WALLS HUNG WITH RED SATIN BROCADE.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

AMERICAN MORS

A CAR BUILT FOR PERMANENCE

Major Miller after owning 27 automobiles selected an American Mors as his choice of all Foreign or American Cars.

The American Mors is to-day conceded to be the height of structural strength combined with compact solidity and correct style.

If a better all around car can be designed and built it remains to be shown to the engineering world.

One of the largest mechanical companies in the world has spent every dollar that could be sensibly spent and all of the time that could be sensibly employed in carrying out to perfection this perfect car.

The best American brains and the best French brains unite in the American Mors.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

Licensed by the Societe Anonyme d'Electricite et d'Automobiles, "MORS," Paris, France

14-18 H. P.	24-32 H. P.	40-52 H. P.
$3,000	$5,000	$6,000

All Bodies of the Most Perfect Design—Complete Equipment.

The St. Louis Car Company Automobile Department, St. Louis, Mo.

New York: 1706-1718 Broadway, cor. 54th Street

L. A. HOPKINS, Manager of New York Branch

Superior Storage Accommodations for a Limited Number of Cars.

BUILT BY THE LARGEST BUILDERS OF STREET CARS IN THE WORLD

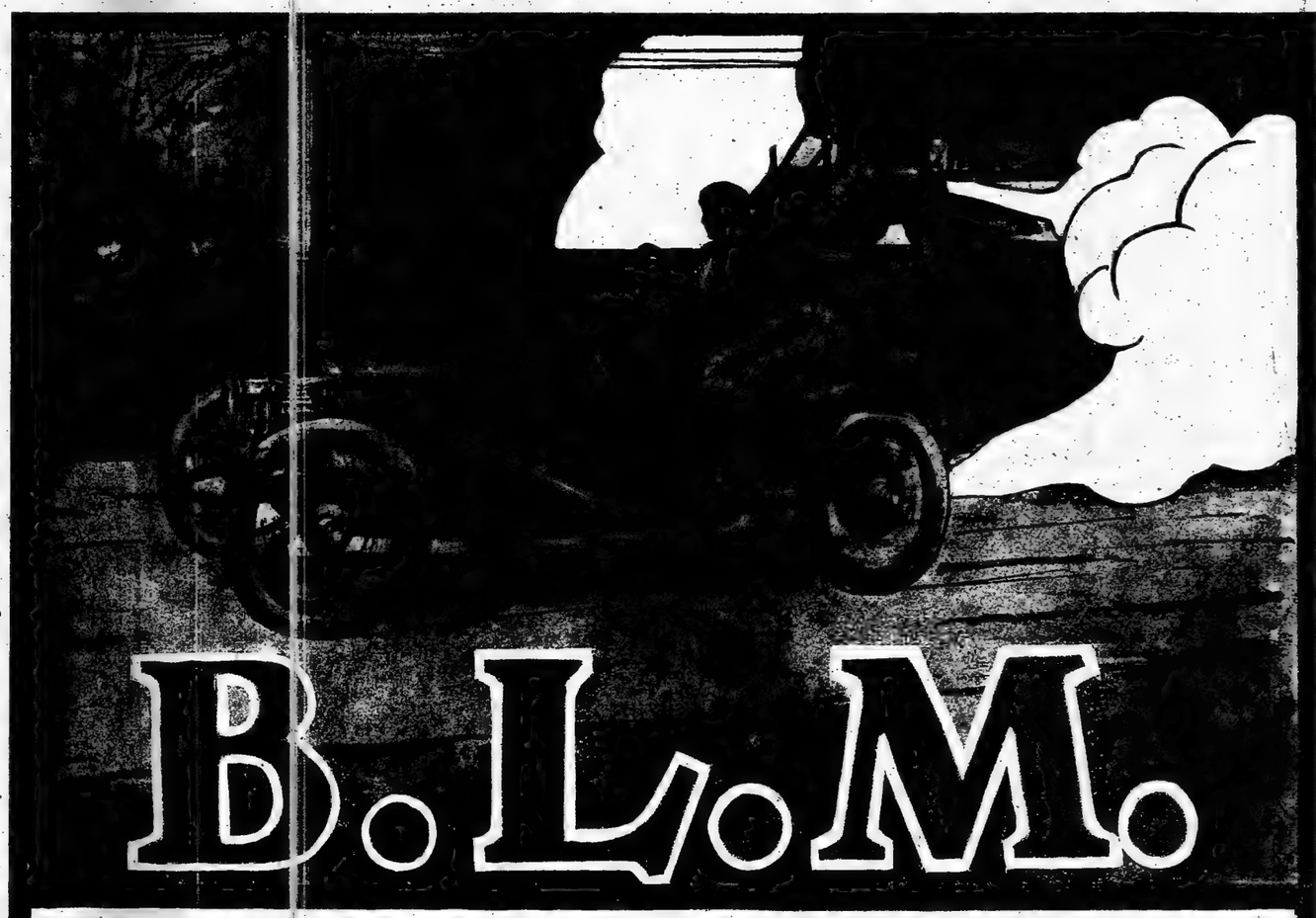

B. L. M.

B. L. M. MOTOR CAR CO., 29 WEST 42d STREET, NEW YORK.

A GREAT many manufacturers have ceased to build racing cars to enter in the Vanderbilt Cup Race and kindred events, because **it costs too much.** It does cost heavily to produce the great lightness with great strength; that exquisite and permanent adjustment combined with great power, which gives the extreme speed a racer must have; it **does cost** heavily.

THE B. L. M. is a racing machine; a 24-horsepower racer, capable of a speed so extreme that, in all probability, you would never drive it to a point near its full capacity. It is built with all the care lavished on the Vanderbilt Cup Racers; its engine is imported from France, all the essential parts are made by **Krupp.** Its light weight, only 1,400 lbs., gives it a flexibility so perfect that a girl can drive it without mishap in the most crowded streets. It is the **safest** car in the market for city use. Its lightness enables many a car owner to run it for a year without a cent of tire cost.

IT **does** cost to build a racing machine. The B. L. M. costs far more to build than any other American car of its type and horsepower. But through that cost we have achieved a car that stands unequaled, that gives the purchaser, at its price, $3,500, far more motor car value than any other American car. Motor enthusiasts, men who **know** motor cars as you know the details of your own business, have snapped up the 1907 output so quickly that there are but few cars unsold.

MEN of affairs are selecting the B. L. M. as a means of locomotion between their homes and their offices. It is much faster than an express train. It serves a business purpose and at the same time provides the greatest sport in the world. It is never "missed" as a train may be, causing an hour or more of delay. It is **reliable,** as a racing car **must** be; built, as it is, to stand far more strain than any private owner will give it; built to stand the terrific strain of **racing,** it feels no strain from mere road use. We would like to put its principles of construction before you in our catalogue; a form much more ample than any advertisement could be. Drop us a line asking us for Catalogue No. 6. It's free.

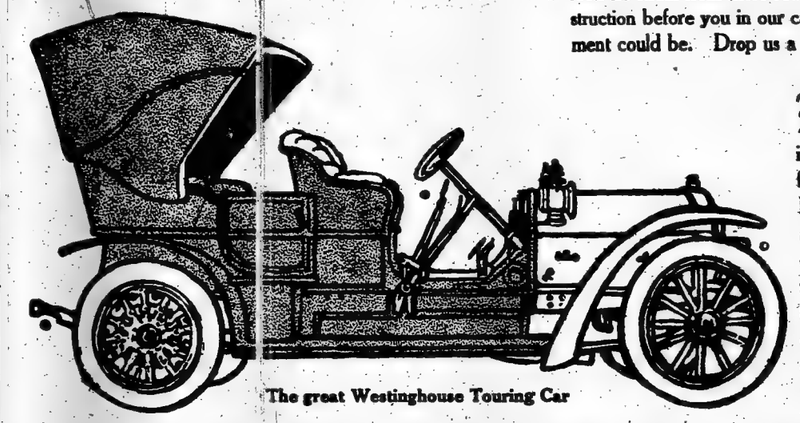

The great Westinghouse Touring Car

WE are offering for immediate delivery a few of the famous Westinghouse Cars. The Westinghouse is built in France, in the great Westinghouse factory at Havre. It is built entirely of the unequaled French material, by the unequaled French workmen, and imported into this country exactly as other French cars are imported. It is designed specially for American roads by makers thoroughly familiar with road conditions in this country, thus avoiding the defects caused in other foreign cars by inadequate designs and in American cars by inadequate material and workmanship. Let us give you a demonstration.

WESTINGHOUSE

Rolls-Royce Silent Six

Rolls-Royce

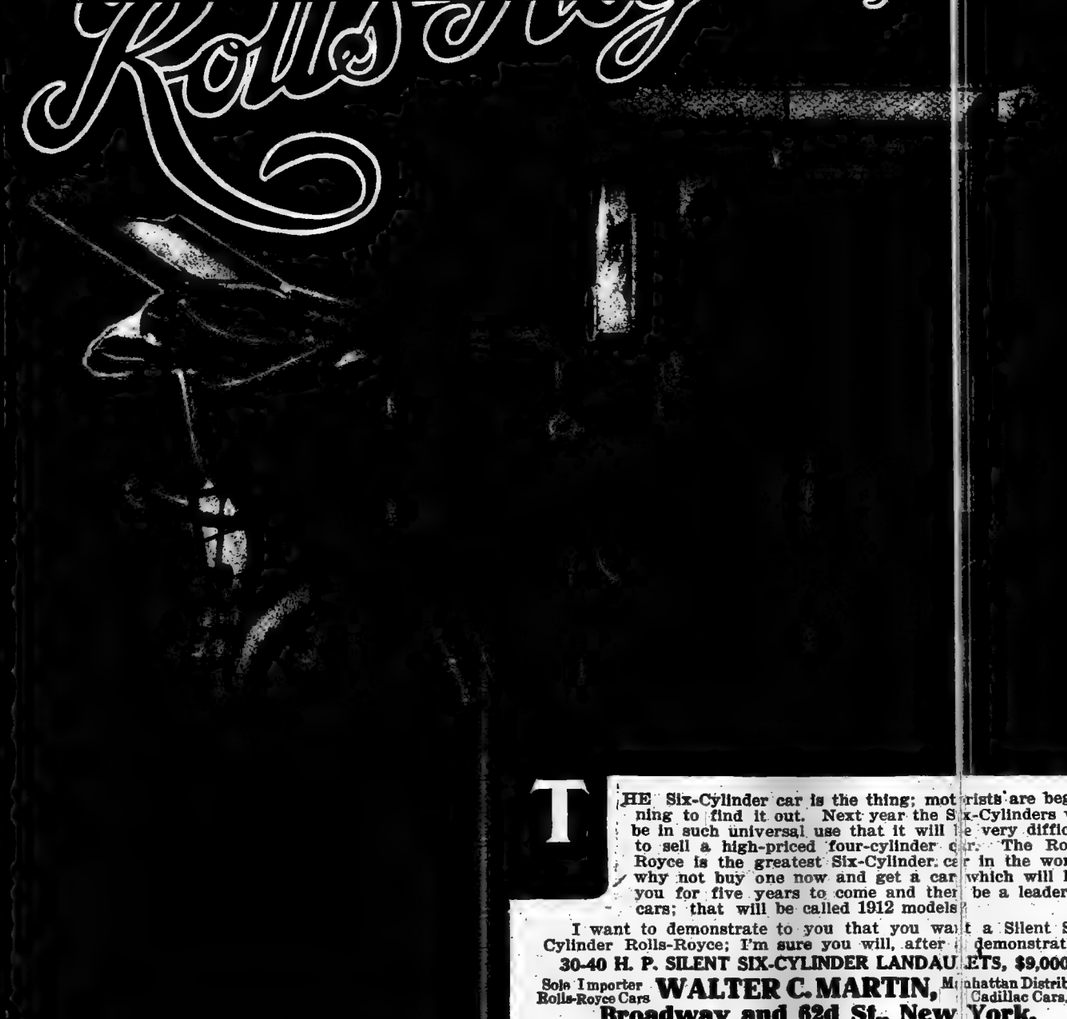

THE greatest car in the world is the Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce. If a little 20 H. P. four-cylinder Rolls defeated all comers of American manufacture, what do you conclude that its big brother, the splendid 40-50 H. P. Six Cylinder Rolls-Royce could do? There is no answer. There is nothing that the Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce won't do. Its chassis weighs only 1,980 pounds, while a four-cylinder car of the same power would weigh 2,460 pounds. This lightness of construction will save you hundreds of dollars yearly in tire cost, and enable you to have at will a speed so extreme as to run away from anything on earth. Six Cylinders mean a complete absence of the terrific vibration which in a four-cylinder car crystallizes steel construction and destroys its life. It does away with what experienced owners find out after a few months' usage of a four-cylinder car: some part suddenly gives way without apparent reason. Crystallization from vibration is the cause. You feel the first effect of the Six-Cylinder car in the ease of riding; no vibration, no jolting; an ease of progress as smooth as flying. You feel the second effect of the Six-Cylinder in the absence of repair bills; there is no constant destruction of delicate parts going on from the vibration which makes a four-cylinder car steadily deteriorate every instant that it is in motion.

THE Six-Cylinder car is the thing; motorists are beginning to find it out. Next year the Six-Cylinders will be in such universal use that it will be very difficult to sell a high-priced four-cylinder car. The Rolls-Royce is the greatest Six-Cylinder car in the world; why not buy one now and get a car which will last you for five years to come and then be a leader of cars; that will be called 1912 models?

I want to demonstrate to you that you want a Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce; I'm sure you will, after a demonstration.

30-40 H. P. SILENT SIX-CYLINDER LANDAULETS, $9,000.

Sole Importer Rolls-Royce Cars **WALTER C. MARTIN,** Manhattan Distributer Cadillac Cars.

Broadway and 62d St., New York.

1001 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

The Four Cylinder 20 h. p. Rolls-Royce won the Tourist Trophy in September, 1906, outdistancing the next fastest car by 27 minutes and achieving the fastest lap, the fastest time up the hill, and the remarkable average of nearly 40 MILES PER HOUR ON A CONSUMPTION OF 1 GALLON OF FUEL PER 25 MILES.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce ran from London to Glasgow, 516 miles, non-stop except for 40 seconds for adjustment of brake.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce was the only six-cylinder car in Scotland races, 671½ miles through mountainous country, to finish and cover the course with absolutely no stop.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce ran from London, via Winchester, to Salisbury on top speed, the motor giving 33 miles per hour at 1,000 revolutions.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce made the run up the Cat and Fiddle Hill (Derbyshire) at the rate of 37 miles per hour at 1,000 revolutions.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce Landaulet made 9,000 miles, with a private owner, without a single mechanical stop.

Two Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce cars, run by their owners, a distance of 160 miles, on a gasoline consumption of 18 miles to the gallon.

A committee of members of the London Stock Exchange, acting as judges between a Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce and one of the best Continental cars; receiving the maximum of 100 marks for silence, while the Continental car received only 75 marks.

The above are testified to by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland; the Scottish Automobile Club; The Press, and individual owners of Rolls-Royce Cars, proving beyond question that the Rolls-Royce is economical in fuel consumption, economical in repairs, efficient under all conditions, and unequalled in hill-climbing, flexibility and reliability.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, rain or snow to-night and to-morrow; wind, southeast.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,942. * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907.—50 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WON'T DRAG OTHERS INTO THAW TRIAL

Jerome Ignoring the Mention of Craig Wadsworth and Men Evelyn Thaw Knew.

CALLS IN MORE ALIENISTS

Prepares Hypothetical Question Bearing on Sanity of Prisoner When He Killed Stanford White.

Of all those whose names were whispered in the course of the Thaw trial to the District Attorney by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw as having been connected with different episodes in her life, interest has centred in particular around an Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who was referred to in the cable dispatch sent to Stanford White by Thaw from Paris in 1903. On the supposition that this man is Craig Wadsworth, Third Secretary of the London Embassy, severe comments have been made on Mr. Wadsworth in the London press.

Mrs. Thaw explained the cable dispatch by declaring that the man she named had annoyed her in London, and had "sneaked up into my mother's room" at Claridge's Hotel. She also declared that he was not a "reputable" man and that since she had found that out she had not been to supper with him. She admitted, however, that in the early stage of her acquaintanceship she had gone driving with him.

Mr. Jerome tried to put a different complexion upon the matter, and suggested that Mrs. Nesbit had appealed to this man to get her daughter away from Thaw. However, The London Throne does not accept this version. It professes to see that Mr. Wadsworth abused his official position, and talks of the matter as a "great social scandal." It declares that it is time for the Ambassador to act, and that if he does not do so the man himself should retire.

"It is idle," says the paper, "to suppose that the matter will blow over. If something is not done we shall probably give details in an early issue."

It was rumored yesterday that District Attorney Jerome had received by yesterday's mail a long communication from Mr. Wadsworth setting forth his side of the case, and containing a number of names of persons who could give valuable information to the People at this juncture in the case. Formal denial of the truth of this was made, however, on authority. Even if such names were received it is doubtful how far the testimony of these persons could be used. During Mrs. Thaw's examination many men of prominence were mentioned to Mr. Jerome as having been present at parties at which she was one of the guests. These, of course, might be asked to testify in rebuttal.

But if Mr. Jerome calls them the defense is prepared to resist to the uttermost the introduction of their testimony. In direct examination she did not profess

NICARAGUANS ANNIHILATED.

They Attack the Cavalry of Honduras —Action Lasts Three Hours.

SAN SALVADOR, March 9.—At noon yesterday a Nicaraguan column, in reprisal for the recent victories of the Hondurans, attacked the cavalry of Honduras at Tuguare. After three hours' fighting, it is reported, the Nicaraguans were annihilated by the Hondurans.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President of Honduras and all of his Cabinet excepting the Minister of Public Works are at the front engaged in the war with Nicaragua. The Minister of Public Works is at Tegucigalpa in charge of Government affairs. This information was received to-day by the State Department from Philip M. Brown, Secretary to the American Legation to Honduras and Guatemala.

Mr. Brown's dispatch was from Amapala, and stated that he was then starting for Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. He has been in Guatemala for some time, but is now on his way to Honduras to look after American interests there.

Nicaraguan sympathizers are indignant over the charges made against President Zelaya by Honduras, and maintain that the movement of Honduras against Nicaragua and the reported alliance between Honduras and other Central American republics was planned by President Bonilla of Honduras for the sole purpose of averting serious revolutionary movements in his own country.

WOULD USE ROUGH RIDERS.

Alvarado Wants to Employ Americans Against the Yaquis.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 9.—The offer of Pedro Alvarado, the multi-millionaire mine owner of Mexico, to rid his country of the bloodthirsty Yaquis has brougnt a reply from President Diaz to the effect that he will accept Alvarado's offer to organize, arm, and maintain a regiment of Indian fighters in the field upon condition that only Mexicans be enlisted in the service; that only officers of the Mexican Army be placed in command of the troops, and that the $10,000,000 or more which Alvarado is willing to give for the campaign be disbursed through the Minister of War.

Alvarado says the regiment should not be restricted to Mexicans and Mexican army officers. He calls attention to the absolute failure of the Mexican troops in their campaigns against the Indians for the past fifteen years, and says it would be a waste of funds and time to put the regular troops in the field except as an auxiliary.

Alvarado's idea is to organize a rough rider regiment of Indian campaigners and cowboys from Wyoming, New Mexico, and Texas. He says if President Diaz will accept this plan the funds will be available at once.

UNCOVER $75,000 GRAFT.

City and County Officials of Distillery Town Under Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., March 9.—After eight weeks of investigation, the Grand Jury indicated to-day several former county officials and the present City Clerk on the charge of grafting. The findings charge

PRESTON A SUICIDE; LED A DOUBLE LIFE

Suicide Posed as a Millionaire, but Was Short Many Thousands.

E. R. HEWITT IS A VICTIM

Only 35 Cents Left at Death—Gambled on the Races and Left His Affairs Tangled.

From statements made yesterday to Coroner Harburger in connection with the death of Leonidas M. Preston at the Hotel Cumberland on Thursday night the Coroner believes that Preston not only committed suicide but was a forger as well.

Joseph A. Shay, Mrs. Preston's attorney, told the Coroner that Edward R. Hewitt, son of the late ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, had admitted to him that Preston had forged his indorsement to notes to the extent of $57,000. Later, Mr. Shay said that he understood that Preston had taken $40,000 in cash from the company at different times, and that he had induced Mr. Hewitt to indorse notes to the further amount of $50,000. Mr. Hewitt later, however, refused to make any statement. Before the Coroner young Mrs. Preston admitted that she was destitute. Mrs. Preston gave to the Coroner a business card of her husband upon which he had written:

Wrote That He Was Insane.

I fully realize that I am and have been for some time insane. I have lost my mind, my power to grasp things, and my memory. I have lost everything except my faith in God and in His Son, Jesus Christ. I am in His hands and I leave it all to Him. He is my refuge and strength and will never forsake me. My wife's wishes are to be considered first in all things. In case of my death or a sudden accident to me notify my wife, Mrs. L. M. Preston, Hotel Cumberland, New York; my mother, Mrs. C. C. Preston, 218 Reaves Street, Tyler, Texas; Edward P. Preston, College Station, Texas; Mrs. J. O. Matthews, care of Rice, Stix & Co. of St. Louis, Mo., and W. R. Timken of Canton, Ohio. I am decided in the event of my death at any time that my policy, 1,208,485, in the Equitable be paid to my wife, Anna G. Preston.

Mrs. Preston told the Coroner that her husband played the races.

"When he was out with me," she said, "he would stop to tell people what a good thing he had on such and such a race. When we were in New Orleans he went to the track every day. He always kept me well supplied with money, and I always understood that he was a wealthy man. But the other day he gave me $125, which he subsequently asked me to give back. We first met in a department store where I sold him a pair of gloves. We were married in Jersey City two years ago. My married life was very happy—I thought too happy to last. Now I have only 35 cents in the world, which is some money that I gave to him for carfare, which was found in his pocket after his death."

Edward R. Hewitt, Leonard Gray, and William R. Timken, the three men who went to the Cumberland in response to telephone messages, and who arrived in the Preston apartments only a few minutes after Preston's death, testified that Preston had been the Secretary and Manager of the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company, which was the agent of the Canton (Ohio) concern, and which had no other connection with it. A bottle of some poisonous disinfectant had been found in the bathroom.

May Have Stolen Thousands.

"As soon as I saw the state of affairs," said Mr. Timken, "I said to Mr. Hewitt that I believed Preston had committed

NEBRASKA TRAINS TAKEN OFF.

Railroads Retaliate Further Against New 2-Cent-a-Mile Law.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 9.—The Nebraska railroads struck another blow to-day in retaliation for the two-cents-a-mile bill, which became effective yesterday, four passenger trains being discontinued. Threats of further cuts in service next week are heard in railroad quarters.

Orders were issued from Union Pacific headquarters to-day discontinuing on Sunday the Los Angeles Limited train between Chicago and Los Angeles over the Northwestern, Union Pacific, and San Pedro lines. It was the finest train in the service of the three roads, as well as in the entire West. It was also the fastest train between Chicago and the coast.

The Northwestern has ordered a train discontinued between Omaha and the Black Hills, but it insists it is not in the nature of revenge for anti-railroad legislation.

All railroads are refusing to put the low rates in effect on the Nebraska portion of inter-State tickets, and are forcing outside passengers to purchase tickets to the State line and to buy other tickets at that point to their destinations. Baggage must also be re-checked at the State line.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

President Is Able to Leave the White House for a Ride.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The improvement noted in the condition of Archie Roosevelt to-day over that of yesterday, when for a time considerable apprehension was felt, has been maintained to-night, and in consequence a feeling of great hopefulness pervades the White House. It was officially announced to-night that the patient is in excellent condition, and that there are no unfavorable indications.

The satisfactory progress made by Archie to-day was such that the President and Dr. Lambert went for a long horseback ride, not returning to the White House until after dark. Mrs. Roosevelt, too, who has been a constant watcher at the bedside of her sick child, took occasion to go out for a short drive and returned much refreshed. She immediately went back into the sickroom. For several hours this afternoon only the trained nurses kept vigil over the patient.

Shortly after 8 o'clock to-night Drs. Rixey, Braisted, and Kennedy reached the White House and soon thereafter were in conference with Dr. Lambert, who had just preceded them. They found Archie doing nicely, and at 8:45 o'clock gave out the following bulletin:

"Archie's throat is regaining its normal appearance. He has been suffering recently from some of the sequelæ of diphtheria which have subsided. At present he is in excellent condition and there are no unfavorable indications.

SEEK TOM BURNS'S FATHER.

Wife Accuses Him of Kidnaping Jockey's Two Brothers.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters in Brooklyn last night for the arrest of John Burns, father of "Tommy" Burns, the jockey, on a charge of kidnapping his two other sons, William, 15, and Guy, 16, from a cottage in which the jockey lives, near the Sheepa-

CORNERED BURGLAR SHOOTS TO KILL

William Hammond Is Perhaps Mortally Hurt in His Brooklyn Home.

FIGHT ON A STAIRWAY

Victim Shot in the Face and Neck—Robbers Also Beat Another in Family.

Burglars broke into the home of William Monsees at 225 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and in escaping, after being discovered, shot William Hammond, Monsees's brother-in-law, wounding him seriously. Hammond was removed to the Seeney Hospital with an ugly wound across his mouth and a bullet in his neck. Surgeons were probing for the bullet early this morning. They held out little hope for Hammond's recovery.

After supper the family sat down to an evening's entertainment. Mr. Monsees's son, Elvin, put a phonograph on the table and ground out several tunes. While the concert was in progress, Henry Conlon, Monsees's uncle, bade the family good night and went upstairs to his room on the second floor. He was gone about an hour, when the party in the basement heard a muffled noise. They shut off the phonograph and listened.

"Help! Burglars!" came the muffled cry from above.

The men bolted for the staircase. Sounds of a struggle on the second floor sent them up the stairs two steps at a time. William Hammond reached the parlor hallway in time to meet two men hurrying down the staircase leading to the second floor. He threw himself across the foot of the staircase in an effort to block their escape.

One of the men raised his arm and fired, and Hammond fell heavily to the floor. The burglars crossed the hallway, and throwing their weight against the street door, forced it open. As Monsees, his wife, and Elvin approached them, the burglars pulled down a hatrack, which, blocking the door, cut off pursuit as completely as a barricade. Monsees ran into the hatrack and was severely bruised.

Pulling the hatrack out of the way, Monsees ran into the street. There was nobody in sight. Monsees ran to the nearest corner and there met two Italians, who told him they had seen two men come out of the house, meet a third man, and then run through Prospect Avenue to Fourth Avenue, where they turned south. Monsees reported the matter to the Fifth Avenue Police Station, half a block away, and detectives were hurried out on the case immediately.

Meanwhile Mrs. Monsees and Elvin had gone to Conlon's room, on the second floor. They found Conlon lying on his bed, unconscious, with a deep wound across the forehead, where he had been hit by a blunt instrument. He soon regained consciousness under the ambulance surgeon's treatment.

He said that he had been awakened from his sleep by a strange sound, and looking up had seen two men in the room. One of the men was going through the pockets of his trousers, which lay on a chair. Getting out of bed, Conlon grappled with one of the men, at the same time crying for help as loudly as he could. The other man struck him and he fell.

A BOTTICELLI DISAPPEARS.

Other Art Treasures Vanish from a Nobleman's House at Pistoia.

FLORENCE, March 9.—It is reported here that several important objects of art have disappeared from the house of a nobleman at Pistoia.

They include a magnificent painting by Botticelli, a chimney piece valued at $10,000, for which $1,200 was paid, and other treasures.

MINNESOTA IN COMMISSION.

New Battleship Is to be Commanded by Capt. John Hubbard.

NORFOLK, March 9.—The battleship Minnesota, a sister ship to the Vermont and one of the latest additions to the navy, was placed in commission here to-day, with Capt. John Hubbard commanding.

It could not be learned at the navy yard to-day just when the Minnesota will leave Norfolk.

STARVED BY PARALYSIS.

Mrs. Smith's Throat Was So Affected That She Could Not Take Food.

Special to The New York Times.

GREELEY, Col., March 9.—Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of S. B. Smith, a Brooklyn business man, died here to-day from throat trouble. Her throat was paralyzed a short time ago, which prevented her from taking nourishment, causing starvation.

She was 42 years old. Her husband arrived a few hours before her death. The body will be sent East for burial.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Quaker City Limited Partly Derailed—Passengers Hurled from Seats.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The Quaker City Limited, Train No. 46 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city for Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., was wrecked to-night shortly after 6 o'clock near Cresson, Penn., 102 miles east of here.

All of the passengers received a severe shaking up, but none was seriously injured.

The train was running 40 miles an hour when the front trucks on the third car were derailed. The engineer succeeded in stopping before the rest of the train left the tracks. The track and roadbed were torn up for a considerable distance and the passengers were thrown from their seats.

The train was run to Altoona, Penn., where the third car was replaced and the trip to Philadelphia was continued.

TROLLEY CAR HITS A TRUCK.

Motorman and Driver Badly Hurt—Passengers Thrown to the Floor.

With a crash that threw many passengers to the floor, a Hamburg Avenue car hit a truck about 10 o'clock last night at McKibbin and White Streets, Williamsburg. The car, in which every seat was filled and many passengers were standing, was going south through McKibbin Street at high speed. At the White Street crossing a heavy truck, driven by Adam Marquarde of 267 Withers Street, passed in front of it.

The truck hit the front platform of the car, tearing a large part of it away. The driver was thrown to the pavement. The motorman, Anthony Orphandager, was crushed against the front of the car.

PUBLIC MUST AID, HARRIMAN SAYS

The Railroads Are Facing a Crisis in a Rush of Hostile Legislation.

TELLS THEIR SIDE OF IT

One-Horse Shipping Methods and How They Affect Freight Traffic.

LEGISLATION HE WANTS

He Says Mergers Will Be Prevented If Government Will Legalize Traffic Distribution.

Responding to a request for a comprehensive statement of the railroads' side of the present agitation over corporation rights and their alleged encroachment upon the rights of the public, Edward H. Harriman, who through the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific system, dominates 25,000 miles of the railways of the United States, has explained to THE TIMES the reasons underlying the recent change of attitude toward the public and toward the government of the interests he represents.

In so doing Mr. Harriman discussed in an interview the elements of the situation developed by the railroads and the business interests of the country, their customers, in such detail as to round out the discussion from the railroad point of view more completely perhaps than it has been presented by any one up to this time.

It happened, curiously enough, that when Mr. Harriman received THE TIMES reporter at his home for the interview he was engaged in explaining to an expostulating friend why he had broken his policy of silence of many years' standing and was now undertaking to tell the public how the railroads looked at the case. It was a more intimate statement of his theory of the "franker understanding" of which he spoke in recent interviews in Washington and in this city, and it was significant of his determination to produce, if possible, some kind of reciprocal feeling between the public, the railroads, and the Governmental authority of State and Nation, as the medium through which the public will finds expression and the means of shaping the Nation's views.

Mr. Harriman was laying down his point with all the persistency which led counsel for the Inter-State Commerce Commission at one of the recent sessions here to remark:

"You always have your way, Mr. Harriman."

This the Time to Explain.

Walking up and down the floor of his library and occasionally pausing to em-

are unable to meet the further development of the country, they become fetters for the country's business interests. We can see the causes of this situation if we go back fifteen or twenty years in railroad development.

"Back of 1893 for a decade there had been a period of rapid construction of railroads, the great period of railroad expansion as the country began to recover from the effects of the civil war. The railroads in that era unquestionably built beyond the ability of the country to support them. When a reversion of business came in the early nineties, as such things do come from time to time, here was all this railroad construction for which there was no corresponding demand. The receivership period was the logical result.

"Then we had the period of receiverships and reorganizations which was practically contemporaneous with the recovery of the country from the depression of 1893. But in that period practically nothing was done by the railroads to anticipate the future development of the country. They had all they could do holding their own and making two ends meet after what had gone before. Now suddenly the country emerges from the years of business depression into six or eight years of the greatest development it has ever known. The railroads have been obliged to crowd into this period all the new work of providing new facilities that should have been distributed through as many years more preceding. And at the same time they have had to anticipate, so far as possible, future development of the country.

"It matters little for this broader view of the case, whether we are on top of or have passed by the crest of this present wave of prosperity. Every such tide has had its rise and ebb, and one would be living in a fool's paradise who didn't take that into consideration in figuring out his future requirements. The important fact for the railroads is that the country is going to keep right on developing through the next twenty years and the next fifty years and the next hundred years and as far ahead as we may want to look.

And We Are Unprepared for It.

"Now, how do we find the railroads prepared to meet this National development? I said a few minutes ago that they had been obliged to crowd into the last six or eight years a task of providing facilities that should have been spread over ten years preceding. The result is that they have fairly overlapped the facilities of the country to bring to them, with economy either to shipper or railroad, the goods which are to be carried. This is the all-important point for cooperation between the railroads and the public, for the failure to handle the business economically on the part of the shipper has generally been charged up against the railroads, while the railroads' inability to handle it economically has meant less effective service and a tendency to higher rates.

"Now, take an example: The other week I went up to Groton, Mass., where my boy is going to school. I lived in my car while I was there, and I couldn't help noticing conditions in the station yard. There were three coal cars and one box car on a siding, and unloading the three coal cars were two single-horse carts. At one of the cars they were actually screening the coal as they unloaded it.

"Now, right on the other side of those cars there was a coal shed. If that coal had been unloaded into the shed instead of into the carts, the cars might have been moved out on the road again to carry somebody else's coal. But, no, they had to unload it, a cart at a time, and to do so three cars for about three times as long as was necessary. On that basis the service of two cars was lost for the entire time that the three cars were allowed to remain at Groton.

"If you multiply that sort of thing by the number of sidings in all the towns and villages of the country you will see what I mean by saying that the facilities provided by the railroads have overlapped the facilities provided by the shippers. Yet it is put up to the railroads to increase their facilities so as to eliminate the congestion. That is what we are trying to do, but you will not get any correct conception of the magnitude of the task until you consider just for a little while the problem of terminal facilities. That is where we have got to have the co-operation of the public more than anywhere else, for we have reached the limit of providing terminal facilities as the present development goes.

Why a Wider Gauge Is Needed.

"Take the Island of Manhattan for an illustration. The ability of the railroads to render service is absolutely dependent upon the matter of terminal facilities. And those are conditioned, not upon the length of the yards, but the number of tracks and the capacity of the cars.

"For instance, if you have a hundred cars on a limited number of tracks and you want to pick out any twenty cars to move out somewhere, it is necessary, in practice, to move virtually the entire hundred. But if you have the total amount of freight distributed among fewer cars of larger capacity, or have the hundred cars distributed over a greater number of tracks, there is a proportionate reduction of the number of cars that will have to be moved in order to pick out the twenty.

"You come now against the flat limitations in this matter of terminal facilities. There is only a given amount of space available on all the island of Manhattan that you can cover with tracks, and we have practically reached the limit of carloads on the existing gauge. Right here the question of motive power comes in.

"The frieght car is like a bridge. The trucks are the piers and the body is the roadway. Now, in measure as you lengthen the body to take on more load, you have got to increase the dead weight of the car to be able to carry it, and every such increase in dead weight means a decrease in earning capacity for the car or for the train, when a given motive power is applied to move it. It is a matter of practical experience that if we could go on increasing the width of the cars up to a standard that would be permissible on a six-foot gauge, or even a five-foot gauge, we would be able to get a great deal more car capacity for a given increase in dead weight.

"Furthermore, we would gain in the loading and unloading. If, for instance, by increased car capacity, you put into twenty cars freight which had previously taken up thirty cars, you require less terminal trackage for the handling of the freight, you are able to get it on and off with greater speed and you have the other ten cars out on the line earning something in the meantime. But right here we come up against the matter of motive power, and in that we have reached the limit of development under steam, so long as the present gauge is employed.

It's the Only Way Capacity Can Grow

"You will see why this is when you remember that there are three ways in which an engine can grow to get more tractive power. It must either be lengthened, be broadened, or be made higher. And in all three directions we have made our engines grow as far as they can on the present standard gauge of four feet eight. Did you ever ride in the cab of one of the modern freight locomotives?

Well, you probably noticed the swaying back and forth that accompanied the drive of the pistons. That meant that the centre of gravity had crept up just about as high as it could go without having the engine topple over when it got into action. It told you that we had gone as far as we could in building engines up into the air. Now if you will think a minute you will see that there is obviously a limit in length of firebox beyond which it is impossible to fire an engine. And we have reached that limit as well.

"So there you are. If we increase our car capacity we increase the unproductive dead weight that is to be drawn disproportionately to the increase of the load, and in so doing we are making demands upon tractive power that has already reached the limit of its development under present conditions. The obvious relief then would be by widening the gauge to six feet, and I am not sure that the railroads will not come to that in the end.

If the country after the civil war had adopted the six-foot gauge that some of the railroads in the South then employed, or even a five-foot gauge, we would be in much better shape to-day, for we could increase the height and breadth of our locomotives to get greater tractive power per engine, and could increase the capacity of our cars without disproportionately increasing the dead weight that has to be drawn in moving a given trainload.

Electric Power and Its Advantages.

"But perhaps it is chimerical to think now of rebuilding the railroads of the entire country and of replacing the entire railroad equipment. If so, what is the next best thing?

"Obviously electricity. And I believe that the railroads will have to come to that, not only for the purpose of getting a larger unit of motive power and of distributing it over the trainload, but on account of the fuel proposition. That brings up another phase of the existing conditions. We have to use up fuel to carry our fuel, and there are certain limitations along this line, just as much as there are in the matter of car capacity or of motive power, particularly when you consider the distribution of the coal producing regions with respect to the major avenues of traffic.

"The great saving resulting from the use of electricity is apparent, quite aside from the matter of increasing the tractive power and the trainload, but there is this additional consideration, that when you are operating by electricity you are not losing money when you stop your train. That must not be lost sight of. The train makes money when it is going somewhere, when it is carrying something that somebody wants. When it stops it ceases to make money and becomes a losing proposition because it goes right on burning up coal without doing any work. Your electric train when it stops isn't using up any power, and the only fuel waste is that incidental to the maintenance of the system.

It All Means Greater Expense.

"Now I have gone into these things in detail to show you, first that the railroads in handling the increased volume of traffic under present conditions, or anything approximating them, must do it at an ever increasing ratio of expense that will tend some day to become prohibitive if present rates are to be maintained or fair returns realized for their shareholders, and, second, that the only relief which can be obtained through economies of physical operation must come through the outlay of enormous amounts of money such as would be involved in a general electrification or a change in gauge.

"The railroads are now developing their facilities just as fast as conditions allow. The necessity of double-tracking the transcontinental lines is recognized universally, and we are all lengthening our sidings and our spur tracks in anticipation of the day when we can joint up the sections and have two-track roads across the country. But, do the best they will, the railroads are face to face with physical conditions, such as I have described in a small part, which make it impossible to handle a larger traffic without a constantly increasing ratio of expense. It is up to them and to the people whom they serve to devise some means of more economical operation if returns are to be continued to their shareholders, or rates even maintained on their present basis.

"But before we go on to that, there is one other factor of increased cost that the railroads canont escape from, whatever their economies, and that is the cost of labor, not only directly employed by them, but entering into every item of their new construction, their equipment, or their improved terminal facilities.

"It is a common saying that a railroad tie costs nothing; it is only the labor that the tie represents that costs money. The same thing might be said for the steel rail without stretching the truth, and relatively it is true of every article that goes into railroad construction or equipment. These increases are continuing ones and enter even into the very undertakings by which the railroads seek to obtain greater economies of operation. They have to be considered in the financing of railroad extension as well as in daily operation, and our economies, whatever they are, have got to be sufficient to offset them before we can figure on any actual reduction in the cost of handling the traffic.

And Railroads Want a Fair Deal.

"So it is no more than a fair conclusion that the tendency of rates, for the present at least, must be to remain level, if, indeed, increases are not demanded in some quarters. Yet what is the situation all over the country? The agitation against the railroads taken up by the Legislatures in a dozen States, in pursuance of what has been believed to be the attitude of the National Administration, has produced a flood of bills for rate reductions, for restrictions of operation, and for a thousand and one other things that would make it impossible for the railroads to render service.

"In all the laws propounded by the States there is the question of constitutionality. I do not propose to discuss that here, because it is for the lawyers to determine to what extent a State, by means of some specific measure, can interefere with inter-State commerce which is placed under the control of the Federal Government. But one thing is obvious, and that is that the railroads have got to fight these measures as they come along and at the same time undertake to educate the public on the primary questions involved.

"What that means may be judged from the attitude of the railroads toward the two-cent rate bill in Nebraska. Perhaps the people there will realize whether the roads have been rendering them service when they are cut off from some of the benefits that the roads have afforded gratuitously, even before the law is tested in the courts.

"Or take the recent case in South Carolina, where a law was passed penalizing a railroad for its failure to furnish to a shipper the number of cars demanded under certain conditions. If you are going to take that position, then in all fairness to the railroads, a law should be passed penalizing a shipper when he does not use the cars that a railroad furnishes, for his failure to avail himself of equipment that is supplied means a loss to the railroad through having so many cars idle which might otherwise be earning something.

Shippers' Lack of Consideration.

"It is proper to consider here the general question of the distribution of traffic during the year. We also have been going on the basis of moving the great bulk of the country in three or four months out of the twelve, with the expectation that the railroads will have ample equipment available for handling the cotton and the corn and the wheat from October, say, until the middle of January, and then will be able to employ all this equipment during the other eight or nine months of the year, so as to make it continuously productive. I don't suppose that idea will ever get entirely out of people's minds, but it is at least one important thing upon which there should be co-operation between the railroads and the shippers, if the roads are going to render the best service possible at the lowest rates, and have any care as well for the interests of their stockholders.

"You can find example in the coal troubles out on our lines, which have recently been in the newspapers. Those troubles would have been almost entirely eliminated if the users of coal had only allowed us to carry it for them in the Summer season when we have an opportunity to handle it expeditiously. But no, although we make substantial inducements to them to move their coal in the Summer, they don't want to move it then. They want to wait until the busy season comes, and then want their coal in a hurry. You see there are two sides to that proposition.

"This brings us to another consideration that we may well take note of before we consider what remedies can be applied if the railroads and the public will get together. It must be obvious that the fellows who have to bear most directly the worries of these complications are the traffic men. They are placed between the demands of their customers on the one hand and the limitations of railroad operation on the other, and it is my opinion that most of the special concession evils that the country has seen in one form or another have arisen primarily from the desire of the traffic men to serve the people who furnish them their business.

"Improper favors of various kinds come in the same class, such as allowing cars to stand an unduly long time on sidings, and the like. All these the railroads are doing their best to eliminate, and it is a sincere effort, for the railroads appreciate that economy in operation is the thing most to be striven for, and economy is not gained by giving special favors to a few at the expense of the many."

How the Government Can Help.

All through his recital of these conditions Mr. Harriman referred from time to time to the co-operation of the National Government in bringing about a solution of the problem. But it had been reasonably apparent that the National Government could not compel the coal user along the line of the Union Pacific to send his orders in during the month of June, rather than October; nor could it, by the largest extension of its powers, force the dealer unloading his coal at the Groton station to make use of the sheds alongside the track instead of backing his two one-horse carts up to the siding to receive the contents of the cars. So it was a natural question just what specific Governmental enactment would help the railroads out of the slough of despond and bring them up on to the higher ground whence some vision could be obtained of the far-off promised land of mutual co-operation. Mr. Harriman's answer came quickly:

"Recognize by Federal statute the making of enforceable agreements between railroads for a distribution of traffic, and have such agreements binding for a given period of years."

Traffic Distribution What's Wanted.

"Would you have the enactment go far enough to permit pooling under proper supervision?" Mr. Harriman was asked.

"No," he replied, "I don't believe in pooling. The railroads never accomplished anything by it when it was legal. If you will go back over the history of all the railroad pools that were ever attempted, you will find that there was always somebody who broke the agreement and made things worse than they were before, or else that when the railroads had arranged to pool the business at a certain point some outsider came along with a proposition to build a line in there, and wanted either a part of the business or a quid pro quo.

"The agreements that I have in mind would apply to the distribution of traffic so that it could be handled economically. As I have said in the last few days, the President started the movement for it on the part of the Government in his message last December, when he declared that railroads should be allowed to make agreements under certain conditions. I believe that he realizes the necessity for something of this kind, if the railroads are going to practice anything like the economies that the present situation demands, and it is right here that the railroads need the co-operation of the Government.

"Suppose we had such a law in operation and could arrange for the distribution of the transcontinental traffic between the various lines according to the possibilities of each, then the road with a low grade and small curvature could relieve the high-grade winding road of the excess of traffic that it could not carry profitably. Similarly, a distribution of classes of freight could be accomplished—which is absolutely impossible under present operating conditions—with resultant economies that are apparent when you consider what I have said about the existing state of things."

Combination vs. Competition.

Mr. Harriman was asked what he thought would be the effect of such an arrangement upon competition, and particularly the competition of service to which, as affecting the lines in the system under his own control, the Inter-State Commerce Commission paid a good deal of attention at its hearings.

"You can't make competition by law," replied Mr. Harriman. "The conditions which make certain points competitive or non-competitive are not to be fixed by statute. The thing that both the railroad and the shipper are anxious to get is the best possible service on the most economical basis, and it frequently happens that the very competition existing between various railroads in a given territory is wasteful and expensive. Take, for instance, the situation we had in Northern California, where both the Atchison and the Union Pacific were planning to build an important feeder line. By combining we are able to work harmoniously to develop that territory, whereas, if both lines had been built, each would have wasted facilities that might have been offered elsewhere to advantage.

"That question of competition of service is a very broad question and can hardly be discussed within the limits of any one newspaper article, there are so many elements entering into it. But there is this thing about it, and that is that the railroad that doesn't seek to build up the territory through which it passes by offering good service pursues a policy that can only bring it to grief in the long run. It dries up its territory; the territory doesn't produce anything, and then there comes a day when there is nothing for the railroad to carry. It is like knocking the piers out from under a bridge, and a railroad can no more afford to disregard such natural conditions than a bridge builder."

The question was raised as to the effect of such agreements as Mr. Harriman advocated on the general transcontinental traffic which is competitive, and the construction of Mr. Gould's Western Pacific road was mentioned as an example.

"If we had been allowed to make agreements with the Denver & Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific," said Mr. Harriman, "the occasion for the construction of the Western Pacific wouldn't have arisen, and the traffic would have been better handled. We could have distributed it so that the Missouri Pacific and its allied lines would have got all they could handle profitably, and the remainder would have gone where it could be best taken care of. Then there's the Clark line—"

The Clark Line Deal Explained.

Mr. Harriman paused here a moment. "And, by the way," he continued, "there's been a mistaken idea about the Clark line. You see, we were building a line down there from Ogden to Los Angeles, and Senator Clark came along and wanted to build, so we took him in as a partner. Now, that line is virtually a cut-off for us from Ogden down into Southern California to the line of the Southern Pacific, and we are able to give better service by having put our money in there, and built up the road, than if the road had been put through separately, and had undertaken to make its way as best it could."

Mr. Harriman was reminded of the testimony taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that when the Clark road undertook not long ago to put on a fast fruit train which made two days' better time into Chicago from Los Angeles than the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fé made, there was a kick that resulted in the train being taken off.

"Well," queried he, "which do you think would be better, if you were the collective fruit growers of Southern California, to have a twenty-five-car train go out on the Southern Pacific that was sure to get into Chicago in eight days, or to have a ten-car train go out over the Clark line to connect with the Missouri Pacific, which might get into Chicago in six days and might take ten?

Why Not Extra Pay for Fast Freight

"One thing that I think ought to be done is to allow the railroads to vary their freight schedules, so that the man who wants extra quick service which can only be rendered at an increased operating cost, could be allowed to pay for it and get it, just as a man who wants to go to Chicago in eighteen hours is allowed to pay for the extra service he receives, and does not have to take twenty-four-hour train just because there is only one rate.

"Of course, in all this there must be supervision by the Government. The railroads must recognize the necessity for that if they are going to get from the Government the relief they need. But it is only fair that they should ask that the States leave such supervision to the Federal Government and not enmesh them in a mass of conflicting legislation which tends to destroy all continuity of management and defeats every attempt at economy. Of course, we are not going to reach the millennium, whatever legislative condition we get, and whatever the degree of co-operation between the railroads and the public, but we may perhaps bring about a condition where the railroads can properly minister to the country's development of the next twenty or fifty years, which they will be shut out from doing if matters go on as they are."

Chance to Stop Railroad Mergers.

The effect of agreements for the distribution of traffic on the matter of railroad consolidations was the next question put to Mr. Harriman.

"It would stop them right away," he replied quickly. "I don't mind saying that if we could have made an advantageous agreement with the Central Pacific in 1901, whereby we could have developed that property and at the same time could have obtained the outlet that it afforded to the coast, the Union Pacific would never have acquired the Southern. Now that we have the Southern, and believe that our ownership of 46 per cent of the stock is entirely lawful, we will, of course, defend ourselves against any attempt that is made to take it away from us, but that does not alter the fact that it would never have been acquired if we could have made a permanent agreement of one for a long term of years whereby we could have developed the property and used it for an outlet.

"The same may be said of the Northern Pacific acquisition. We went into that because it appeared that the Burlington acquisition in the interest of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern was going to shut us out of important territory where we needed to be. We thought we had worked out a solution to the situation in the Northern Securities Company whereby the rights of all parties would be conserved, but that couldn't be. So then came the redistribution of the stocks, which left the Union Pacific with a lot of Northern Pacific stock which the Supreme Court had said it couldn't keep.

"It was necessary for the Union Pacific to divest itself of this stock and in the reinvestment of the proceeds of its Northern Pacific and Great Northern it looked to two things, first to secure a greater income return, and, second, to acquire holdings that would be beneficial to the road. So it turned to connecting lines and lines where its influence would operate to bring it business. I mention this because it shows the way in which the Union Pacific's position has developed, by vrtue primarily, of the fact that it was unable in 1901 to make such agreements with other railroads as would have enabled it and them to reap a mutual advantage by an economical division of the traffic.

Study Railroad Problems, Everybody

"This is the sort of thing that I want to have the people understand, so that they may deal intelligently with the railroad problems as they arise. It has always been my idea to have the largest possible number of people interested in the railroads which I manage. The financing of them has been done with the idea of increasing the stockholding body rather than diminishing it. I am opposed to the idea of railroad consolidation which seeks to eliminate the stockholder by making him a creditor of the road. The road needs his interest just as it needs the interest of its patrons, and in return the stockholder is entitled to a fair remuneration for the investment or risk of his money.

"But a general timidity such as has been engendered by the agitation against the railroads that has been sweeping the country operates to hurt both the stockholder and the public. It makes the railroad, in the first place, pay more for the money needed for its development than it would have to pay under ordinary conditions, putting that additional charge upon the earning capacity of the property, and in the second place it cripples the railroad in endeavoring to equip itself to render service.

"That is the reason why I have pointed recently to the fact that the Union Pacific system has spent $250,000,000 in improvements and extensions since 1900, has laid 7,500 miles of new track, and replaced altogether 14,000 or 15,000 miles of track.

"Those things are indications of the service rendered in building up the country, and I want to do what I can to develop such a feeling of co-operation between the people and the railroads that the Union Pacific and the other systems may not be shut off from further contributing to the country's development."

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WON'T DRAG OTHERS INTO THAW TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

O Reilly and A. Russell Peabody paid vi its to Thaw in the Tombs.

Thaw Issues a Statement.

In the course of the afternoon a statem nt was issued by Thaw denying emp atically the published stories that there w s any estrangement between himself a his wife. He said:

"I want to deny as emphatically as poss le the published reports that my sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, is desirous of nging about a separation between my fe and me at the conclusion of the tri al.

"Perfect harmony exists between my wife, my sister, and myself, as indeed ween all members of my family. Such hing as a separation has never been never will be considered by me or of my relatives.

"The Countess of Yarmouth is very ndly with Mrs. Thaw and holds her the highest esteem. As for myself, my for my wife is greater to-day, if that possible, than ever before. I hope that s denial from me will forever set at t the absurd stories of a possible rangement.

"It is peculiarly regrettable to Mrs. aw and myself that such a story as s should have emanated from the rce it did."

The allusion in the last sentence is to ward Nesbit, who was credited with statement. He has been in New Yo k ever since the trial started, under spoena from the District Attorney, and lately shown signs of desiring a reconciliation with his sister. He has called on her in the Court House and at the Hotel Lorraine, but by the advice of counsel has never been received. He has also given out from time to time statements that he would not give evidence against his own sister, but the District Attorney's office has never seemed perturbed by his disaffection. His evidence is not likely to have any essential bearing upon the case.

Mrs. Thaw visited her husband yesterday and read over to him some letters which she brought with her. She refused to state whether they were those which had been mentioned in the subpoena served upon her. She took away with her a lithograph of a religious character, which had been laboriously framed for her husband by one of his fellow-prisoners, Raphael Gascone, who awaits a retrial after conviction for the killing of two men. Mrs. William Thaw also visited the defendant yesterday afternoon.

NO ACTION ON WADSWORTH.

Washington Smiles at Mention of His Name in the Thaw Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—If the efforts of a London society paper or of London society to drive Craig Wadsworth, Second Secretary to the American Embassy, back home are successful, Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, is the man who will have to be convinced of the truth of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's testimony that Mr. Wadsworth is "not a reputable person" in London. The State Department will not take action except upon the report of the Ambassador, and nothing in the nature of a complaint against Mr. Wadsworth has reached the State Department.

In fact, nothing about the reported stir in London society concerning any member of the American Embassy has come to Washington except in the dispatches from London giving accounts of the vicious attacks upon Mr. Wadsworth by The Throne, a London society paper. These dispatches have been read by the Secretary of State and other officials in the State Department.

With the possible exception of Assistant Secretary Bacon, who, it appears, is a little touchy upon the subject of the whole Thaw trial in consequence of the strictures upon himself for participation at the famous "Pie Girl" dinner, the others have read the reports with the same sort of a smile with which the embassy in London appears to have read them.

Thaw's Sister-in-Law Off to Bermuda.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Bermuda on the Quebec Line steamship Bermudian was Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburg. She is a sister-in-law of Harry K. Thaw, but has not figured at all in the present scandal which involved most of the Thaw family. Her son, William Thaw III., was until recently on a ranch in Wyoming, but left it ten days ago to come here.

GREENWICH COLONY AT ODDS.

Sound Beach and Riverside Factions Split on Proposed Township.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 9.—Because New Yorkers residing in Sound Beach and Riverside, two sections of Greenwich, cannot agree, the plan to have these two sections made into a separate township under the name of Olde Greenwich is likely to fail.

The Sound Beach element formed an improvement association and petitioned the Legislature for a township. Riverside people asserted that they were not consulted, and formed an improvement society. They decided that Sound Beach could outvote them, and asked the Sound Beachers to wait two years.

The two elements came to a clash last night in the Mianus schoolhouse. Fred Betts, a New York lawyer, presided.

"What will the new township hand to us? A basket of lemons?" asked C. T. Pierce, and all Riverside said, "Yes."

A wrangle then started, and in the midst of it Sound Beachers moved to adjourn. The two kerosene lamps and stable lanterns which had lighted the assembly room were carried away, and the crowd dispersed.

Anti-Trust Bill Passed in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The Hawkins Anti-Trust bill passed both Houses to-day and went to the Governor for signature. It prohibits "every harmful or unreasonable scheme, design, understanding, contract, combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Last Night's Opera,

given to a splendid house, was Wagner's "Lohengrin."

A perfect reproduction of its romantic music can be had upon the

HARDMAN AUTOTONE

in which alone is found

THE ACCENTOR

giving every shade of expression of feeling, and one is thus transported back to the Opera House and can enjoy all the vocal and orchestral gems of the work itself.

So comprehensive is the range of this wonderful Player-Piano—with its exclusive Accentor—that any musical composition, from the simplest melody or accompaniment to the most intricate symphony, can be reproduced with absolute fidelity by means of the music-roll. Should one wish to play by hand, a perfect piano responds instantly to the touch.

You are cordially invited to the private demonstrations at our warerooms. The Hardman catalogue contains over 16,000 different selections.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.

New York: Fifth Avenue and 19th Street. Brooklyn: 524 Fulton Street.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Fifth Avenue

Storage of Furs

By the concentration of all departments in one building, our Storage Department has been brought under the immediate supervision of our own experienced furriers; and being immediately accessible, no advance notice will hereafter be necessary when furs are required and the same moderate charges will be continued.

Exceptional facilities are also provided for expert repairing and remodelling.

Fifth Avenue, 35th and 36th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 — FLINT QUALITY

Spring Showing

Our factories, which have been busily engaged during the entire winter building furniture of "Flint Quality" after drawings by our own Designers, and in reproduction of numerous models by those Master Designers of the past century—Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite—have completed some interesting examples of fine cabinet work, which are now on view in our Show Rooms.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

Revillon Freres

FURRIERS

19 West 34th Street

SPECIAL DRY COLD STORAGE

READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF FUR ARTICLES. MILLINERY, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, ALSO, OPERA WRAPS AND GOWNS.

SEEKING HISTORY OF MARVIN FAMILY

Gov. Lea Thinks This Information May Throw Light on the Kidnapping.

NO DEMAND FOR RANSOM

John Hart Proves an Alibi and Is Released, Although He Tells a Conflicting Story.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 9.—Gov. Lea signed to-day the bill appropriating $2,000 for the recovery of Horace W. Marvin, Jr., the four-year-old son of Dr. Horace W. Marvin of Kitts Hammock, and the conviction of the kidnappers. Gov. Lea, Attorney General Richards, Secretary of State Cahall, and the two State detectives held a conference late this afternoon in Wilmington, at which it was decided to use for the employment of detectives the $2,000 appropriated as a reward.

Mr. De Maio of the Pinkerton Agency in Baltimore arrived in Dover to-night with several assistants and began work on the case.

After a talk with Dr. Marvin to-day, Gov. Lea directed that a telegram be sent to Sioux City, Ia., requesting the authorities to send all available information in regard to the Marvin family.

Dr. Marvin made no objection to this procedure, but it brought out a protest from Miles Standish of New York, his brother-in-law, who declared that all has been told of the family and that nothing will be learned that has not been given out freely by the doctor.

Detective Hawkins, who admits that he has run out of all clues, advised the action taken by the Governor. Chief of Police Harrington of New Castle, who arrested John Hart, the Camden fisherman, contends that some person who knows the Marvins well is concerned in the abduction of the boy. This view meets with the indorsement of Hawkins.

"Somebody who knows the Marvin family well," said Chief Harrington to-day, "it may be some family that followed the Marvins from the West, will be found to be the persons to throw light on this mystery. Who ever heard of Kitt's Hammock until this boy was stolen? Would a stranger, a criminal unknown to the family, ever get an idea of finding a rich family down in that neck of land that you can hardly reach, even when you know where it is? No, Sir. Somebody who knows the family intimately can tell about this, and when we know if any of the people out there in Sioux City are missing, we will get on the ground floor of this abduction."

Scores of letters were dropped into the mail-box at the Marvin gate by the rural carrier again to-day, but there was none demanding ransom. There were more letters than usual from cranks, though many were messages of sympathy, some of them being from strangers to the Marvins. The continued absence of demands for ransom puzzles the detectives, and this was one of the reasons for the desire for more information from Sioux City.

John Hart, the Camden sloop Captain, who was arrested in New Castle last night, proved an alibi, and was released to-day. After Hart had been discharged, Detective Hawkins learned that the most important point in the Camden fisherman's testimony was disputed by Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, a retired officer of the United States Army. The case against Hart hinged on the point when he left Bowers Beach. He said that he did not sail until Tuesday morning.

Detective Hawkins decided to let Hart go, despite the conflicting evidence in hand, and the skipper was merely required to leave his address, which he said was at the foot of Jasper Street, Camden.

Chief Harrington of the New Castle police protested against Hart's release. After examining the man and reviewing the case with Detective Hawkins, Chief Harrington formed the opinion that Hart did not tell a straight story, although he does not suspect the fisherman of being the abductor.

FOLLOWING CLUES HERE.

One of the Marvin Family Comes from Delaware to Investigate.

Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken thought he had the missing boy, Horace Marvin, Jr., yesterday. One of his detectives, having seen the boy's photograph in a New York paper, reported that he was sure he had seen the boy alive and well at 122 Garden Street, Hoboken. The detective took one of his colleagues with him, and he, too, thought the boy was the living image of the Marvin boy.

This information having been presented to Chief Hayes, he decided to communicate with Dr. Horace Marvin, at Kitt's Hammock, Del., from which place the boy is believed to have been kidnapped on Monday last. The dispatch was promptly answered by Dr. Harvey W. Marvin, half brother of the missing boy, who appeared in Hoboken at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chief Hayes, Dr. Marvin, and the detective who first saw the boy, went immediately to the house where the youngster was. The house is a respectable boarding and furnished room house kept by Mrs. James Fry. She recently took in as roomers a young couple with a child of Horace's age. The young couple, whose name is purposely withheld, were found at the Fry house with their child. Dr. Marvin, after he had glanced at the youngster, declared that while he looked very much like him, he was not Horace Marvin.

Dr. Marvin was about to take a train back for Delaware again when he bought an afternoon paper, and read that a boy resembling the missing Horace had been seen on a Fort Lee ferryboat, being carried by an Italian woman. The man who had given the story to the paper said that the woman had been in the custody of a man with a Van Dyke beard, who had signaled to the woman with a cough as soon as he had noticed that the informer's attention was being attracted to the boy.

When Dr. Marvin read this story he changed his plans and went to Police Headquarters in Manhattan instead. While he was closeted with Detective Sergt. Barrett at Headquarters, a man, evidently the one who had given out the story to the afternoon papers, called up Police Headquarters. He then told the story to the police and said that the boy had fought the Italian woman who carried him while she was trying to quiet him. The man also said that he had questioned the Italian woman on the Manhattan side of the river, and that she had explained that the boy was her child.

He also repeated the story that Dr. Marvin had read, that a man with a Van Dyke beard had joined the woman when she boarded a Broadway car at 130th Street, going south. The man gave his name and address to the police, but they refused to make it public.

STERRETT EXPEDITION SAILS.

Cornell Party Will Survey Routes in Turkey and Persia.

The archaeological expedition under Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett of Cornell University sailed yesterday morning on the steamer Prinzessin Irene. Dr. A. T. Olmstead, B. B. Charles, and J. E. Wrench, all of Cornell, accompanied Prof. Sterrett. Through the American Ambassador they will obtain from the Turkish Government permission to pursue their researches in the Turkish Empire.

They plan to leave Constantinople about May 1, after the party has been joined by Dr. C. O. Harris, who is now in Athens. They will survey three routes by way of Caesarea-Mazaca to Bin Bir Kilisse. Then, proceeding eastward, they will cross the Antitaurus and survey Catonia to Melitene and Kharput, cross Armenia, pass around Lake Van, proceed to Urumiah, in Persia, thence back into Turkey, Diarbekir, Mardin, Ursa, Upper Mesopotamia, Mosul, Arbela, and Kerkuk. From Kerkuk they will re-enter Persian territory to Ecbatana, thence back into Turkey, investigating the ancient canals of the Diyala, to Bagdad. From Bagdad they will proceed to Susa, Persepolis, Pasargada, Kerman, and Shiraz.

Re-entering Turkish territory, they will journey to the mouth of the Tigris-Euphrates north to Kufa, Nedjef, Babylon, Kerbela, the big canal west to the Euphrates to Carchemish, thence south to Palmyra, Hamia, the Ansariyeth region south of Antioch, Tarsus, Cilician Gates and Iconium, where their journey will end.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM TRAIN.

Her Lifeless Body Found on River Ice —Left 2-Year-Old Baby Aboard.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 9.—Maria Becker, apparently crazed by the tedium of a journey across the continent, leaped through the window of a compartment of a New York Central express train near Yosts, about fifteen miles west of this city, late last night. Her absence of fifty minutes caused an investigation to be made by the conductor.

The broken window led to a search being made by the railroad employes, and the lifeless body was found on the ice of the Mohawk River, where it had rolled down a steep embankment. The woman, who was about 25 years old, was accompanied by a baby girl, about 2 years old, supposed to be her daughter, who has been placed in a children's institution at Albany.

The authorities found on the woman's person a North German Lloyd Steamship ticket, sold at San Francisco on Feb. 27, bearing the names of Maria Becker and Mary Ann Becker, to be used on a steamer sailing from New York on next Monday.

The woman's baggage is believed to have come from Chevalis, Washington, and was checked to a point in Austria.

HE TOOK OUT THE MONKEYS.

They Had Shamrocks on Them and Raised the Ire of Yonkers Women.

Fred Ziegler of 24 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, is guilty of the latest offense against Irish patriotism. Ziegler, who says he has a sense of humor, hung two stuffed monkeys innocently enough in the show window of his candy store. To attract attention he added a few decorations of shamrocks and green flags, which he happened to have handy and which were not useful elsewhere.

The monkeys had hung there about ten minutes, when the shop door fairly flew open.

"Take those monkeys out of yer window immediately," said a feminine voice with an Irish accent. "We are the ladies of the United Irish Societies, and we demand it."

"I will," whispered Ziegler from behind the counter, and the women departed. When the hem of the last skirt slipped over the threshold Ziegler took courage. Business instinct told him that it would be a loss to remove the monkeys. He decided to take a chance. He watched the hands of the clock slide around for several hours without anything happening and was satisfied.

Again the door flew open. Ziegler ducked behind the counter like a man dodging bullets.

"Take down thim monkeys!" cried the feminine voice.

"But—" protested Ziegler.

"Take 'em down," cried a dozen voices.

Down came the monkeys. Then Ziegler promised never to exhibit them again, and the women departed.

HUGHES NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

By Fellow-Delta Upsilon Men, Who Hit It Once on the Governorship.

TALKS AT DELMONICO'S

But Eschews Politics and Deals with College Days Only at Dinner.

D. U.—Delta U.—Delta Upsilon
D. U.—Delta U.—Delta Upsilon
D. U.—Delta U.—Delta Upsilon
Hughes! Hughes! Hughes!!

Gov. Hughes attended the annual dinner of the Delta Upsilon fraternity at Delmonico's last night, to be greeted as the "Square Deal Governor," "Charlie," "Brother," and "The Next President of the United States." The affair was one of the most enthusiastic that the Governor has attended, and he seized the opportunity of being with his associates of other days to eschew politics. In his speech, however, he laid down some good lines of conduct for Delta U. men to follow, and praised the "frat" unstintingly for its good work.

There were 475 D. U. men present to greet and cheer the one of their number who has achieved the most prominence in this country. Practically every college in the country with the exception of Stanford University (California) and the University of Nebraska was represented at the dinner.

The Governor, when he arrived with his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, was greeted with the Delta U. yell, which was heard thereafter at least once every five minutes. Between times there were college yells of all descriptions, some of which never echoed through the halls of Delmonico's before.

The Governor was introduced by President William H. Van Steenberge, the toastmaster, as the "honored son of Delta U." Some one proposed three cheers for "the Square Deal Governor," and he was given three times three, followed by the fraternity yell, the Cornell yell, the Brown yell, and the Colgate yell. At some time or other the Governor has been connected either as student or professor with each of these universities. In beginning his speech the Governor said:

"I do not come to you to-night as the Governor of this State, but as a member of the D. U. fraternity. I have no observations to make about politics or political conditions. I come not to exhort you nor to ask for your support, but to take you by the hand as brothers united by a common bond."

The Governor then talked of his college days at Colgate, Brown, and Cornell, at each of which he was a member of the fraternity. He spoke of how the men he had known in the "frat" house had risen to positions of prominence and he praised President Faunce of Brown, who had been his room-mate, as a genius who had had much to do with his life.

He hoped the fraternity men would encourage democracy; he had never known a man's wealth or social position to make any difference in Delta U., and he hoped that it would always be so. He urged his hearers to learn the lesson of broader fraternity and to be true to the standards of their college fraternity days. In concluding he said:

"Nothing is worth while in this world if it takes a man away from those who have known him well and have known his ambitions. Let nothing rob us of the spirit of fraternity; let nothing destroy the bond of Delta U."

There were three cheers for "Charlie Hughes, the greatest Governor New York ever had," three for "the next President of the United States," three for "Brother Hughes," and three for the "square deal Governor," when Mr. Hughes sat down.

Before the Governor spoke President Faunce gave some personal reminiscences of him, recalling him as a "young, slender, boyish sophomore," on whom he had looked down, little thinking he "would look up to him as Governor of the Empire State." Quoting Walter Savage Landor's epitaph, he said that it could never be said that Gov. Hughes "strove with none—not while the insurance men had memories."

He said that the people of this country were revising their definition of success, and that the men that were almost worshipped twenty-five years ago, were not worshipped to-day and would not be in the future. "It's the men who are accumulating integrity and not simply stocks and bonds that are doing the most in America," he concluded.

Among the others who responded to toasts were President Jeremiah W. Jenks of Michigan University, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, and State Senator Owen Cassidy. Gov. Proctor of Vermont, District Attorney Jerome, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne were among those who sent letters.

Outside the dining hall, on a mantel, was a framed photograph of the installation council of the Lafayette Chapter of the Delta U. The council consisted of Marcus C. Allen, Charles E. Hughes, Frederick M. Crossett, Robert J. Eidlitz, Edward M. Bassett, and Otto M. Eidlitz.

It was taken in 1885, and Gov. Hughes appeared without a beard, with a stubby mustache and a large crop of hair worn "pompadour," and dressed in a short frock coat edged with braid. One of the guests asserted that if Mr. Hearst had got hold of the picture Mr. Hughes's candidacy could have been defeated. Beside the photograph was another of the same group of men taken within the last few days.

The greeting to Gov. Hughes as the next President of the United States was regarded by the Delta U. men as prophetic. A year ago, at the banquet of the fraternity at the Hotel Savoy, on March 25, Charles L. Eidlitz proposed a round of cheers for Charles E. Hughes, the next Governor of the State of New York. This was a long time before Mr. Hughes's candidacy was seriously considered.

HUGHES ON CIVIC DUTY.

Urges Maritime Men to Fight for More Terminal Facilities.

The call to civic duty in strengthening the maritime facilities of New York until it becomes the shipping metropolis of the world was sounded last night by Gov. Hughes and other speakers at the third annual dinner of the Maritime Association in the ballroom of the Knickerbocker Hotel. Cheer after cheer greeted the Governor when he entered the room. He was very late in arriving owing to the Delta Upsilon dinner, but the 300 patrons awaited him in patience, and at 11:25 o'clock when he appeared in the doorway they, with one accord, stood up and sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

"Godspeed to the business interests of New York," said the Governor, after he had been introduced.

"I am here solely for the purpose of meeting you business men of the city," he continued. "I am not going to indulge in a political address. We should take no provincial view of the situation here to-day. The interests of the city are the same as those of the State. Greater terminal facilities are needed. You have the city's needs close to your hearts. Let no factional differences affect this demand for your support in getting the facilities that are needed. It is not a question of whether a certain wharf or ferry slip is needed, but whether the port of New York shall attain its just due.

"I am here to-night as a resident of New York, deeply concerned in its welfare. I am also here as the representative of the State, to work and wish for the city's welfare. As Governor of the State I have one desire—that the people shall be supreme in all that concerns its government."

PATH OF ROSES FOR HUGHES.

Purim Ball Committee Plans a Royal Welcome for the Governor.

A path of roses will be strewn for Gov. Hughes and his military staff when they arrive at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening to attend the Purim Ball in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital. Over 100 little girls, members of the Young Folk's Auxiliary Society of the Hospital, will precede the Governor to his box, strewing roses all the way. At midnight the grand march will pass in review before the Governor.

A. E. Rothstein, Chairman of the Ball Committee, estimates that at least 10,000 persons will be present. Besides the young and enthusiastic members of the Young Folk's Auxiliary the Governor will be met by a committee composed of Louis Marshall, Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Bijur, Uriah Herrman, Nathan Herrman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Joseph Stroock, Morris H. Hayman, Abraham Bachrach, Max W. Kraus, Harris Mendelbaum, J. Brody, and Moses Weiman.

RIVER VIEW ALUMNI DINE.

Every Class Since 1852 Represented at Hotel Manhattan Board.

Representatives of fifty-five graduating classes of the River View Academy of Poughkeepsie attended the annual dinner of the Alumni Association at the Hotel Manhattan last night. From Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve of the Class of 1852 to half a dozen uniformed cadets who are now attending the school, every intervening year was represented by one or more graduates.

Job E. Hedges of the Class of '80 was toastmaster, and around him at the speaker's table sat Major Joseph B. Disbee, Principal of the academy; Eugene H. Smith, President of the association; Justice Gildersleeve, Charles L. Bristol of New York University, Carlton B. Burke, William B. Dennison, Anson McCook Baird, and Capt. E. W. Everett, U. S. A.

TOO FAT FOR HIS PROFESSION.

Henry Williams Couldn't Run and the Police Got Him.

Henry Williams is so fat that he can just wabble along. When he tries to run his wind soon gives out and perspiration streams down his coal-black face. Many times he has tried to get down to normal weight by "doin' kallousthenicks," as he expresses it, in his home, at 22 Gold Street, Brooklyn. Last night he bewailed his ill-success in a cell in the Atlantic Avenue Police Station.

While walking through Rochester Avenue last night Williams saw a front door that struck his fancy. He went up and examined the lock. He had a key in his pocket, which he thought was meant for such a lock. He inserted it, turned it, and to his surprise the door opened. He couldn't refuse the invitation, so he entered.

He walked right into a bedroom on the parlor floor. His chubby hands slid over several articles and unconsciously began to put things into his pocket. He was wrapping up some clothing when he heard a step on the staircase. Nobody told him to leave, but by instinct he seemed to know that it was time to go.

Down the stoop, through the street, and around a corner he ran. All the time he heard the swish of a woman's skirt behind him. Finally he collapsed, breathless. A woman seized him by the collar and held on until a policeman came.

The home Williams had entered was that of Mrs. Margaret Decasbasso. While waiting for her husband to come home for dinner she heard a noise in the room above the kitchen. She is a good runner, and her fleetness of foot brought Williams to grief.

NOT USING MONEY TO BALK HUGHES

Corporations, Fearing an Inquiry, Will Fight Utilities Bill with Influence.

ONLY HOPE TO AMEND IT

Kelsey's Case to Come Up Wednesday —He May Resign — Police Bill in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—With the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill, the Senate investigation of the charges against State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey, and the Bingham Police bill coming up, a week replete with developments is looked for at the Capitol. Opponents of the Governor's programme of reform will probably be forced into the open to show their hands.

The Page-Merritt bill, which at present is in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Assembly Committee on Railroads, will be brought up at a meeting scheduled for each of these committees next Wednesday. A date probably will be set for a public hearing, when the open fighting will begin.

Many of the provisions of the bill at that time will come in for a vigorous onslaught on the part of the large public service corporations. Every political wire will be pulled in an effort to emasculate and weaken those provisions which deal with the financial supervision of these large concerns by the State. There seems to be no warrant, however, for the frequent reports that money is already being spent by the corporations among legislators. Moreover, there is little likelihood that any large corruption fund will come up to Albany for the purpose of defeating the bill. This assertion is based on information from vigilant friends of the bill and from corporation agents in confidence.

Corporation Agent Talks.

The corporations would give almost anything to see the measures defeated. But with the threat of a legislative investigation, which public sentiment certainly would compel in case the bill was defeated or badly mangled, men at the head of these concerns do not care to resort to the use of money. They will concentrate their opposition in the way of influence on some of the most stringent features of the bill and to swallow the rest with as much grace as possible.

"I am here to oppose certain features of the Public Utilities bill and to oppose in toto certain other transit measures," said a New York lawyer, who at present is acting as the legislative representatives of a large New York transit corporation. "But the fight will be in the open. All this talk of corruption funds is bosh. Do you think we want to do anything that could not stand the light of the day in the case of an investigation? If there was anything of that nature contemplated, do you think I would have been selected to come up here? We will appear at committee hearings and argue for certain amendments which we believe should be made, and which we think we will be able to convince even the friends of the measure should be made. But we are not putting ourselves in the way of being run over by the Empire State Express. What the interests I represent are chiefly interested in is to see that men of conservatism and common sense are appointed after the bill has been passed."

Opportunities for Delay.

Assemblyman Merritt, who introduced the bill in the lower house, expects the bill to be reported favorably, and with only slight amendments, in the Assembly before the end of the present month. This others consider too optimistic. They declare the opponents of the bill will be able to get all the delay they want.

Opportunity for delay lies in the fact that the bill will have to be considered by several committees. The Committees on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply of both houses may have to consider it. After that it will have to be referred back to the Committees on Finance of the Senate and Ways and Means of the Assembly because of the appropriation it carries. The Senate Committee on Railroads may also get it. Thus there will be much room for juggling.

That any fight to be made on the bill from the outside will be confined to the corporations is certain. The bosses whose interests will suffer by the abolition of the State Railroad and the State Gas Commission may be safely left out of the reckoning. They have already realized that they are whipped.

The fight of the corporations will in all probability be concentrated on the provisions regulating the financial policy of mittee of the Senate on Wednesday, when he has been notified that he can have his day in court. Mr. Kelsey will avail himself of this opportunity. After a week, in which the sentiment for or against Kelsey in the Senate has been sounded, there was a report to-day, apparently emanating from Kelsey's friends, that he would resign as soon as corporations coming within the jurisdiction of the proposed commissions. These regulations would make occasional flights in high finance as exemplified by the revelations made during the gas investigation regarding the $30,000,000 debenture bond issue of the Consolidated Gas Company and the recent traction merger and incidental inundation of stock unlawful.

Report That Kelsey Will Resign.

The case of State Superintendent Otto Kelsey will be before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday evening to attend the Purim Ball in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital. Over 100 little girls, members of the Young Folk's Auxiliary Society of the Hospital, will precede the Governor to his box, strewing roses all the way. At midnight the grand march will pass in review before the Governor.

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Engineer Dies in His Cab.

SYRACUSE, March 9.—Harry Watkeys of this city, 56 years old, an engineer of the eastbound Lake Shore Limited train of the New York Central, dropped dead in his cab, with his hand on the lever, near Palmyra to-day. John W. Coot of this city, road foreman of engines, who was in the cab, brought the train to this city.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Tailored Suits for Women

AN EXTENSIVE SERIES OF SPRING MODELS

At $25.00, $35.00, $45.00

Incidental to our business, our stock always has afforded tailored suits at those prices. Beginning with this season, it is our purpose and intent to make tailored suits at $25.00, $35.00 and $45.00 a specialty.

To that end we have gone further with the variety of styles, fabrics and colors than any other shop has ever gone with garments at those prices. Not only do we know ours to be the most diversified and the most exhaustive collection of tailored suits at $25.00, $35.00 and $45.00 to be found anywhere, but we believe them to be the best values to be found at the specified prices. And the styles are of that high character which you would expect to find in garments that cost again as much.

As the season advances we shall augment the collection with the adaptations of new foreign models, so that at all times we may be certain to maintain the standard we have set.

ON MONDAY WE WILL PRESENT

45 New Spring Models of

Tailored Suits for Women, Misses and Small Women

At $25.00, $35.00 and $45.00.

New Tailored Hats

FOR SPRING SERVICE

$4.95 to $10.75.

The foreign designers have conceived a radically new model—the Empire. This, together with the more conventional toques and sailors, we present fashioned of rough straws and elaborated with quills, wings and silks, in an extensive and varied collection of styles.

Furs as an Investment

We have gone into the market for next season's furs. We find that the tendency of the prices for the raw pelts is higher—very much higher—than ever. This condition leaves but one conclusion—next season, we and all other furriers will be compelled to demand about one-third more than this season's prices.

Rather than store them, we elect to offer you the furs which are now in our stock, as an investment—at prices which are from one-third to one-half less than their present value. Will you accept it?

MUFFS AND SCARFS

Natural Russian Sable	$38.00 to $750.00 each
Natural Hudson Bay Sable	$35.00 to $175.00 each
Blended Hudson Bay Sable	$35.00 to $125.00 each
Japanese and Baum Marten	$18.50 to $95.00 each
Chinchilla	$25.00 to $250.00 each
Ermine	$15.00 to $145.00 each

With the inexpensive furs the same ratio of concession applies.

We will store the furs without charge and accept a deposit to hold them until you want them next season.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

8.50 Tortoise Shell Back Combs, 4.95

Divers new forms, wrought of real tortoise shell, and 14k. gold mounted in plain and beaded designs.

$3.50 Back Combs at $1.95.

Wrought of exceptionally fine imitation shell and mounted with 10k. gold in plain and beaded designs.

Spring Waists of White Net

Special at $4.95 and $5.95

Collectively, there are five new open back, three-quarter sleeve models, fashioned of filet and Brussels net over Japanese silk. In various designs, the waists are elaborated with real Cluny insertions and embroidered net.

Spring Batiste Waists, Special $2.98

Open back, short sleeve model of sheer batiste, front elaborated with Val lace in dainty scroll designs.

Persian Lawn Waists, Special $1.98

Open back, three-quarter sleeve model, with the front elaborated with tucks and insertions of fine Hamburg embroidery.

Visit the Balcony Tea Room.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

RUGS Oriental RUGS

About 250 smaller sized rugs of splendid weaves and qualities. Those who appreciate values will quickly take advantage of this offering, but—**Do it now.**

50	extra large silky Beloochistans; average size 6x9 ft. Formerly $55.00; special	35.00
65	Antique Persian Strips; average size 3.10x9 ft. Formerly priced at $25.00; special	15.50
65	excellent Mosuls; average 3.8x7.6 ft. Formerly selling at $20.00; special	15.00
60	small Kazaks; average 3.8x4.6 ft. Formerly $12.50; excellent value at	8.00

4th Floor.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, between 18th and 19th Sts.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Footwear

Our shoes, are constructed on scientific lasts properly balanced and will not cause foot strain or an unnatural position in walking or standing.

We offer Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes in shapes that are stylish, comfortable and serviceable.

Comfortable Lasts

Street shoes, dress shoes, dancing pumps, slippers and infants' bootees in a wide variety of fashions and sizes, showing weights and leathers adapted to every requirement.

Fashionable Shapes

The Best Damp Proof Shoe for boys and girls, is made with a pliable waterproof sole that keeps the feet warm and dry. A very useful shoe at this season of the year.

Prices invariably the lowest for shoes of known value.

60-62 West 23d Street.

FRENCH PREMIER'S TROUBLES GROWING

Strike of Electricians in Paris Greatly Adds to Clemenceau's Difficulties.

SENATE IS AGAINST HIM

Chamber Supports Him, but Fallieres Is on the Senate's Side—Open Breach Feared.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—The strike of the Paris electricians, although it ended quickly, has greatly added to the difficulties of Premier Clemenceau, for at the bottom of the strike was the question of municipal ownership, the strikers desiring to be treated on the same lines as the employes of the one small electric lighting system in Paris which is still under municipal management. It is expected that the electricians' success will soon lead to demands on the part of other classes of workmen here and in other cities.

The strained situation between the Senate and the Government, referred to in previous dispatches, which was brought about by the reluctance of the Senate to vote for the purchase of the Western of France Railway by the State, a measure already accepted by the Chamber, has been considerably accentuated within the last few days.

The Senate practically shelved the purchase measure by suggesting, through the mouthpiece of its Railway Commission, that the Western of France Railway should reopen negotiations with other French railway companies, notably the Orléans Company, for a readjustment of the conditions which bind them with respect to the lines which they use in common. The Orléans Company has refused any such transaction. The Senate has proposed that, after a period of six months, this refusal is maintained, the whole question of the purchase of the Western of France Railway should be reconsidered.

M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, acknowledges in an interview in Le Matin, that he is greatly astonished and put out by this decision on the part of the Senate.

Hurried consultations have taken place in the last two days between Premier Clemenceau and M. Barthou, and on Tuesday M. Barthou will communicate to the commission of the Senate the decision to which the Ministerial Council has come. To-day it is announced in Ministerial papers that M. Clemenceau has absolutely decided to put the question of confidence to the Senate, not only with respect to the decision of the Senatorial Commission, but on the whole question of the repurchase of the Western of France Railway. In the lobbies of the Senate it is freely stated that the Senate will very likely refuse to yield, in which case a breach between the Senate on the one side and the Government and the Chamber on the other will become an open one.

Already the Senate is opposed to the Chamber on several important questions, chief among which are the suppression of the notification of public meetings which M. Briand recommends as a palliative of the religious crisis; the Workmen's Pension bill, as to which M. Cuvonot, President of the Senatorial Commission for the study of the question, is organizing a referendum among the mutual and syndical associations, and, finally, the proposed income tax, to which a large majority of the Senators are opposed.

On the only previous occasion when an open breach occurred between the Senate and the Chamber, which was in 1895, the Bourgeois Radical Ministry was forced to resign, being succeeded by M. Méline, at the head of a Moderate Cabinet. M. Clemenceau, however, is much more pugnacious than M. Bourgeois, and it is believed that he will take up the glove which the Senate has thrown down, and that he may even force a dissolution of the Chamber, in which case, inasmuch as the Senate cannot dissolve itself, there is the possibility of a Presidential crisis as well. M. Fallières's sympathies are known to be with the Senate, of which he was President before being elected Chief Executive.

Black Smallpox in France.

DUNKIRK, March 9.—A serious epidemic of black smallpox has broken out here and has spread to Lille. A case of the disease is also reported to have occurred in a fashionable quarter of Brussels.

EASTER NOVELTIES

You are cordially invited to inspect the GRAND DISPLAY OF EASTER GIFTS of original designs.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GIFT BASKETS in many new styles,

FANCY DECORATED EGGS filled with suitable presents.

PANORAMA EGGS With Electric Light.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ, 39 & 41 West 23d St., New York City.

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

Bieberstein to Head Them—Armament Limitation Likely to be Discussed.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, March 9.—Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has been selected as the head of the German delegation at The Hague Peace Conference. The reason for the appointment is that the Ambassador is regarded as the foremost authority on international law in the German Diplomatic Service.

Councilor Krieger, the other delegate selected, while not well-known to the public, is an expert on international law.

It can be authoritatively stated that, despite all reports to the contrary, the question whether the consideration of disarmament shall be placed on the programme of the conference has not yet been decided. Prof. de Martens will probably confer with the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg on this matter.

LONDON, March 9.—The British Government is now confident that the question of the reduction of the expenditure on armaments will be discussed at the approaching peace conference at The Hague.

Although there have not been any formal exchanges of views between the powers, the subject has been informally discussed, and thus far no power has offered any objection to the question being included in the programme.

Germany, it is true, has not yet officially consented, but with many powers favoring the discussion and others not opposing it, it is not considered likely that Germany will offer any serious opposition, although the German officials are believed to be skeptical regarding the results of such a discussion. Great Britain, on the other hand, believes that much good will follow therefrom, and this view is shared by other powers.

Whether Russia will include the subject in the enlarged programme to be drafted as a result of the visit of Prof. de Martens to the European capitals is not yet known, but if she does not do so Great Britain will suggest its inclusion, will full confidence that she will have the support of the other powers.

TO GET CARNEGIE'S SPEECH.

163,410 German Teachers to Have Copies of His Address on Peace.

BERLIN, March 9.— Andrew Carnegie's speech entitled "Pacific Arbitration," delivered at St. Andrew's University, has been translated into German and 163,410 copies of it will be sent at the end of March to as many school teachers in the German Empire.

THE PROTESTANTS IGNORED?

Report That Catholics Are to Run German South Africa Missions.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Munich Neueste Nachrichten, which often obtains exclusive news from official sources, publishes the remarkable statement that in the recent peace treaty with the natives of German Southwestern Africa the control of the missions was turned over to the Catholics, and Evangelical missionaries were excluded, although the natives were originally converted by Protestants.

This news, if true, will create a storm of protest from the Evangelicals.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, March 9.—In the Reichstag to-day Interior Minister von Posadowsky-Wehner announced that the Government intended to introduce a bill providing for the limitation of the hours of labor of women to ten, instead of eleven, as at present.

HAMBURG, March 9.—Both sides in the dispute between the 'longshoremen and shipowners here are making preparations for a general strike. The men have been further excited by the arrival of more English non-unionists. The steamer Nottingham reached this port from Grimsby with 329 men, but they were not allowed to leave the ship, where they are quartered. The police along the wharves have been strongly reinforced and no one is permitted to come in contact with the imported 'longshoremen.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Redmond Barry, the Solicitor General for Ireland, was returned to Parliament yesterday in the bye-election held in the North Division of Tyrone, the vacancy being due to the appointment of W. H. Dodd (Liberal) to a Judgeship. The majority of Mr. Barry over his opponent, Dennis Henry (Unionist) was seven votes.

MADRID, March 9.—The troops in garrison at provincial centres have been confined to barracks in anticipation of trouble in the course of the elections to-morrow. At Bilboa last night Deputy Seriano, editor of Espana Nueva, who last December fought two duels as a result of criticising acts of Spanish Generals in Cuba and the Philippines, denounced the so-called Clerical policy of Premier Maura before a largely attended meeting.

ROME, March 9.—Contrary to previous reports on the subject, it was asserted at the Ministry of Marine to-day that only the armored cruiser Varese and the cruiser Etruria would represent Italy, under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, at the naval review at Hampton Roads in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

VIENNA, March 9.—A representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company stated to-day that the recent negotiations between the Hungarian Government and the Continental shipping companies concerning Hungarian emigration had led to a definite mutual understanding. Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, had promised to advise the Cunard Line to discontinue its steamship service between Fiume and New York and to come to an arrangement with the Continental companies concerning compensation for this service.

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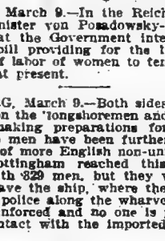

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the Country Home.

Porch Chairs	1.00
White enamelled Beds	2.50
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Mission Settees	5.00
White enamelled Dresser	8.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00
Brass Beds	14.50

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS, 225-233 4th Av., Between 18th and 19th Sts. 18th St. Subway Station.

PARIS ELECTRICIANS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Going Back to Work To-day—City Illuminated Last Night by Chinese Lanterns.

PRESSES RUN BY AUTOS

Strike Spread Yesterday Morning—Premier Meant to Bring in Military Engineers.

PARIS, Sunday, March 10.—The strike of the electricians of Paris, which threw the city into obscurity for the best part of two nights, has come to an end as abruptly as it began. Through the mediation of M. de Selves, the Prefect of the Seine, the electrical companies have conceded the principal demands of the workmen in regard to pensions, and have agreed that the men shall be placed on the footing of those employed by the city as regards hours and wages. The strikers will go back to work to-day.

At 11 o'clock last night one of the electrical companies, with the assistance of firemen, succeeded in generating sufficient current to light the central districts of the city and run the newspaper presses. Up to that hour the boulevards and the cafés had been dimly lighted with Chinese lanterns, while candles stuck in bottles in the restaurants presented a forlorn sight. A drenching rain fell last night and only a few of the theatres were open.

Steam engines and automobiles were set up in front of the newspaper offices to furnish the power necessary to run off the afternoon editions yesterday.

At the conclusion of the Cabinet Council yesterday a note was issued, saying that Premier Clemenceau had given instructions to the Prefect of the Seine and the Military Governor of Paris which would insure the operation of the electrical plants last night. It was assumed that this meant that it had been decided to place military engineers in charge of the electrical works.

At the electric light station on the south side of the Seine, yesterday, the attitude of the strikers compelled the manager of the station to summon a detachment of soldiers to expel the electricians from the premises. Military electricians were subsequently placed at the disposition of the manager.

At other stations the electricians notified the managers that they would not be responsible for what might happen if outsiders were called in.

The portion of the tunnel of the Metropolitan Subway on the south side of the Seine, which was inundated on Friday night as a result of the strike of electricians, was strongly timbered up yesterday in order to prevent it from falling in. The engineers declare that there is no danger of the tunnel collapsing.

The strike yesterday morning assumed a very serious aspect. The men employed by the two remaining independent companies went out early in the morning, and it was feared that the workmen of the gas company and the employes of the Metropolitan Subway would be induced to leave their work in sympathy with the strikers.

Not since the siege of Paris, in 1870, had the city been plunged in such darkness as on Friday night, and the experience, coming without warning, aroused the most intense resentment. The newspapers, with the exception of the out-and-out Socialist organs, condemn the strikers most severely. The conservative papers, like the Eclair, say the strike proves how completely Paris is under the dictatorship of the Federation of Labor and its political allies.

TO STOP LEATHER FRAUDS.

British Board of Trade Will Act Against Adulterations.

LONDON, March 9.—The Board of Trade has under consideration some action to prevent the importation of leather adulterated with glucose. The subject was discussed at the conference of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Bristol last July, and the statement was made that Great Britain imported from America in 1905 leather so impregnated with epsom salts and glucose that the country paid $420,000 for what cost $45,000, and that the public health suffered owing to the flimsy shoes put on the market.

One course suggested is to impose a duty on the sugar used in treating leather. This would not necessitate any legislation, as it would come under the act providing for the taxation of sugar and articles in the manufacture of which sugar is used. A recent importation of alleged adulterated leather was held for investigation, but was released until the Board of Trade has decided how to deal with the question.

NO RUSSO-JAPANESE HITCH.

But the Negotiations Are Still Far from Being Concluded.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—An official denial was made to-day of a report from Vienna that the negotiations between Russia and Japan had resulted in an agreement.

It was stated that the negotiations were still progressing without any hitch, but that definite results would not be in sight for weeks, or even months. The general impression is that the Japanese are holding off until the internal situation in Russia and the attitude of the Russian Parliament have cleared.

It is asserted here that the circulation of the rumor of an agreement is connected with the flotation of the Japanese conversion loan in Paris and London.

HAYASHI URGES CALMNESS.

Says Excitement Will Only Increase Difficulties with America.

TOKIO, March 9.—Replying this afternoon to a sensational interpellation in the House of Representatives, in which the Japanese were represented as suffering humiliation at the hands of Americans, Foreign Minister Hayashi called attention to the existence of the last clause of Article II. of the treaty with the United States. He said that this clause was inserted in order to obtain the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. Japan, he added, was at that time revising the treaty to abrogate extra-territoriality, which was the greatest humiliation to Japan.

Continuing, Viscount Hayashi emphasized the importance of approaching the question of Japan's relations with America calmly and in a peaceful spirit, as excitement would only tend to increase the difficulties and injure the traditional friendly relations of both nations. He also pointed out the indisputable good will of President Roosevelt and his Government toward Japan.

JAPANESE FINANCIER HELD.

F. Kuranaga of San Francisco Arrested for Frauds Amounting to $21,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—F. Kuranaga, known as one of the richest Japanese in California and prominently connected in Japan, was arrested here last night on the charge of obtaining more than $21,000 under false pretenses.

Five banks claim they were victimized by Kuranaga, as follows: American National Bank, $10,000; Japanese Bank of America, $4,000; Japanese Bank of San Francisco, $4,000; Yokohama Specie Bank, $3,000, and Kimon Ginko, $800.

RAIS ULI WASN'T THERE.

Troops Burned Seven Villages, but the Bandit Chief Had Gone.

TANGIER, March 9.—The news that Rais Uli has once again escaped from his pursuers is confirmed.

Kaid Mehalla, the representative of the Minister of War, has dislodged the Benlarous tribesmen from their positions and driven them a considerable distance. He burned seven villages, killed twenty of the tribesmen, and took a number of prisoners.

Rais Uli, however, succeeded in escaping before the engagement and took refuge at Tazirout.

"A Decorative Opportunity."

The New Selection of FOREIGN WALL PAPERS (regular rates from 25c. to $1.00) at TEN CENTS A PIECE.

DESCRIPTION.

English Chintz and Dimity Effects; French Stripes and Oriental Patterns: a Variety of bright Spring Colorings and pleasing Designs, GOOD FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

ADVICE.

Decorators, Architects and Builders should purchase promptly.

(Do not write for Samples, see the East Window for Lots of These attractive Papers.)

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 9 West 42d St., Op. New Library. At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trade Mark Regd.)

Rainier "THE PULLMAN OF Motor Cars"

For luxury and beauty———RAINIER.
For speeding, climbing, plowing—RAINIER.
For schedule time all the time—RAINIER.
For right cost and little expense—RAINIER.
For non-professional drivers———RAINIER.

Give due weight to the fact that the RAINIER has outsold any other car in New York throughout the past year and make it your business to know WHY.

For specifications, records of performance, convincing testimonials, inspection, demonstration, call at the salesrooms.

GUARANTEED FREE OF REPAIRS FOR ONE YEAR

One 35 H. P. Limousine and one 35 H. P. Touring Car for immediate delivery.

THE RAINIER COMPANY, Broadway, Cor. 50th St., New York.

Representatives in All the Principal Cities.

TO PETITION CZAR TO DISSOLVE DUMA

Reactionists Decide on Action If the Jew-Baiter Krushevan Is Unseated.

HE THREATENS MASSACRES

Socialists Are Organizing Great Mass Meetings for To-day to Demand Amnesty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Parliament adjourned to-night at the conclusion of the election of officers. It accepted the suggestion of President Golovin that it take a recess for several days in order to enable the Committees on Credentials, appointed to-day, to formulate their reports on the contested seats. The number of such seats in this body is three times as great as in the first Duma. The next session will be held next Wednesday or Thursday. It has been provisionally agreed that Premier Stolypin is to deliver his programme at the second session.

The air to-night is full of rumors of dissolution, the Reactionists having passed a resolution to make the proposed disqualification of M. Krushevan, the notorious Jew-baiter, and M. Purishkevich cause for war, to withdraw in a body if either Deputy is unseated, and to petition the Emperor to dissolve Parliament immediately.

M. Krushevan threatens openly that his exclusion from the Duma will be followed by more anti-Jewish attacks in Southern Russia. Krushevan is an anti-Semitic member from Kishineff.

Another factor imperiling the continuance of Parliament is the action of the Radical Deputies, who are taking advantage of their Parliamentary immunity to organize meetings and conduct a revolutionary propaganda among the workmen of St. Petersburg, and this is something the Government cannot long permit. The Socialists are organizing monster open-air meetings for to-morrow to demand amnesty for political prisoners.

The great body of the Deputies, however, are opposed to attempts to disrupt the Duma. The leaders of the various factions are making an endeavor to steer the House safely through the troubled waters. The Socialists themselves have split on the question of tactics, and the Moderates are working with the Constitutional Democrats against the extremists.

The lower house of Parliament at its third session to-day was still occupied with the routine business of organization, including the election of five Assistant Secretaries, each of whom had to be balloted for separately. Not one of the Ministers was present.

Toward the close of the day's session President Golovin announced that Deputy Gayrus, on behalf of the Social Democrats, had asked to present a demand for amnesty in the case of political prisoners, but the President said he had been compelled to refuse to accord recognition to the Deputy until the organization of the House was completed. He had, however, promised to accord M. Geyrus the first recognition after the House was organized. The President then suggested that the House take a recess until March 14 for the purpose of verifying the credentials of the Deputies.

M. Alexinsky, Social Democrat, leader of the extremists of St. Petersburg, and M. Purishkevich, leader of the Reactionists, to-day crossed swords for the first time on the question of the allotment to the Conservatives of one of the Assistant Secretaryships. After an exchange of personalities President Golovin skillfully smoothed over the dispute, and the Opposition appropriated all the Secretaryships.

CAPTIVES BRUTALLY CLUBBED.

Police at Riga Tried to Force Confessions from Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—An official investigation of the report of the torturing of political prisoners at Riga confirms the statements in regard to the brutal treatment of prisoners. They were clubbed by the police at the time of their arrest and in the course of their examination. The police are said in this manner to have attempted to force confessions from them. The complete illegality of the treatment of the prisoners is admitted by the authorities, and Premier Stolypin has ordered that proceedings be commenced against the guilty persons.

The reports of the use of red-hot pincers, the tearing out of finger nails, and other mediaeval tortures are, however, denied.

An episode rivaling in general interest the case of Mlle. Spiridonovo has developed as a result of the raid on Jan. 13 on a revolutionary stronghold in the Basil Island quarter of this city, on which occasion the police were met with continuous volleys from revolvers and rifles, and were forced to withdraw with the loss of three men.

Among those who were arrested later in connection with the affair was a young student named Yanovitzky. He was apparently only accidentally present and did not participate in the shooting, but he was selected by the police as being the principal culprit. He is to be tried by court-martial on the charge of armed resistance to the authorities, and therefore faces a death sentence. The entire Faculty of the Technological Institute has interceded on the young man's behalf, the St. Petersburg Electoral College has made a unanimous request for his release, and the Revolutionists have issued a formal denial of the prisoner's guilt, but the military authorities insist that the court-martial must take its course.

KILL FOUR MEN; GET $7,700.

Robbers at Kutais Attack the Local Treasurer and His Guards.

KUTAIS, Transcaucasia, March 9.—The Treasurer of the local revenue, accompanied by two policemen and several local officials, was driving through the streets in a carriage yesterday with $7,700 in his custody, when three bombs were thrown at his party. This attack was followed by a volley of revolver shots from the bandits.

Both policemen, the driver of the carriage, and one of the officials were killed and the Treasurer and four other officials were wounded.

The robbers seized the money and made good their escape.

RUSSIA MAY STOP TROUBLE IN PERSIA

Great Britain Would Permit Intervention in Case of Necessity.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED

Settlement of All the Anglo-Russian Disputes Is Now Expected by London Officials.

LONDON, March 9.—Internal affairs of Persia are being closely watched by the Foreign Office here. While it is hoped that the intervention of the powers will not be necessary, Great Britain and Russia have already agreed on the steps to be taken by them in such a contingency.

The Russian Government could take steps to restore order with the knowledge that no objection would be made by Great Britain. Great Britain would do her part by sending warships to the Persian Gulf ports, but she would not go further unless the landing of a force became necessary to protect foreigners in Southern Persia, which, in the agreement between Russia and Great Britain, would be recognized as the latter's sphere of influence.

There is complete accord between Great Britain and Russia with respect to the action to be taken in Persia. This condition is a result of the negotiations that have been going on for twelve months for the settlement of all outstanding differences between the two powers, which continue to progress satisfactory and which shortly may be brought to a successful close.

BANK OF ENGLAND LOST $5,000

Accused Man Arrested in Manitoba After a Long Chase.

WINNIPEG, March 9.—Traced across three continents, Henry Douglas Armstrong was arrested to-day near Dominion City, Manitoba, charged with the theft of £1,081 from the Bank of England.

Last August Armstrong was a trusted employe of the Manchester branch of the Bank. It is alleged that he substituted a bag of copper for a bag of sovereigns.

Did Not Cash Stolen $10,000 Bill.

LONDON, March 9.—A report having reached London from Chicago that one of the $10,000 bills stolen from the Chicago Sub-Treasury had been cashed by the Bank of England, inquiries were made at the Bank, with the result that an official of the cashier's department denied having any knowledge of the cashing of such a bill in London. At the same time he pointed out that the Bank of England did not deal in foreign currency.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue. O'Neill-Adams Co 20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Specials For Monday Briefly Described

ADAMS BUILDING

C B a la Spirite Corsets— Of fine Coutil, slightly imperfect. Regular price $1.50. Special at..... 69c

Women's "Walk Over" Shoes— Sizes AA to EE—all perfect. Regular price $4.00. Special at..... $2.00

O'NEILL BUILDING

Cross Stripe Curtains— Very desirable for town or country homes. Regular price $1.50. Special at..... 75c

Women's Spring Suits— Of Panama, Eton and Prince Chap models. Value $20.00, at..... $16.50

Adams Building—Rotunda.

To-morrow Commences the Second Week of Our Great Spring Silk Sale

Very Special Items for Monday's Selling:

Monday we will make an exceptional and noteworthy window display of High Class Dress Silks, including all the latest Check and Stripe Novelty Combinations which have been manufactured to meet Fashion's demands this coming season. The prices are in keeping with the usual values always to be found in New York's Popular Priced Silk Store.

One Yard Wide Black Taffeta. Regular price 89c. Special..... 69c. Positively all pure silk, in a fine, bright quality, cannot be made to-day at this price.

Double Width Black Crepe de Chene—Regular $1.50. Special..... 98c. A pure silk, heavy crepy quality, superior make for entire dresses, etc.

All Silk Polka Dot Pongees. Regular price 55c. Special..... 39c. A special offering of 7,500 yards in navy, marine and black grounds, with white dots; medium and coin sizes.

All Silk Black Peau de Cygne, Regular 75c. Special..... 59c. 24 inches wide, in a superior all-silk quality guaranteed waterproof.

One Yard Wide Black Taffeta. Regular price $1.25. Special..... 98c. An extra heavy all silk quality, bright and rustling; wear guaranteed.

All Silk Colored Taffetas, Regular price 75c. Special..... 49c. A great special; 5,000 yards in a very heavy, bright quality; fast edges and in all colors, including "warranted to wear" black.

One Yard Wide Silk Pongees. Regular price 59c. Special..... 39c. A very silky quality—color assortment comprises black, white, navy, blue, champagne and twenty other popular shades.

Yard-Wide Satin Messalines, Regular price $1.00. Special..... 79c. A pure silk quality, in black, white, ciel, pink, helio and other wanted shades—exceptional value.

Colored Silk Pongees Regular price 29c. Special..... 22c. All pure silk, bright finish, in thirty of the best colors, including white, black, etc.

Hairline Stripe and Check Taffeta Suitings. Regular price 69c. Special..... 49c. An offering of 5,000 yards in all the new combinations of navy, brown, gun metal, etc.

All Silk Crepe de Chines. Regular price 69c. Special..... 49c. 24 inches wide, in all the leading street and evening tints—bright and crepy—exceptional value.

Rough Pongee Suitings. Regular 69c. Special..... 39c. 27 inches wide, in all colors, including white, black, navy, champagne, etc.

O'Neill Building—1st Floor.

Wool Dress Goods for Spring

Magnificent display and complete assortments of smart stylish materials for Easter trade. Every new idea of the latest French and English productions is expressed in this assemblage.

Sale of Black Broadcloth. We will offer a quantity of very high grade black broadcloth, ready for the needle; at, per yard..... $1.94

Special Sale of Black Voile. 2,200 yards of very fine crisp Imported Black Voile; special at, per yard..... 87c

New Spring Weaves in Black Dress Goods—on Special Table—Much Under Price. 6,700 yards plain all wool Panama suitings, fancy plaid Panama suitings, imported voiles, imported English Sicilians, cheviots, brilliantines, and fancy weaves. Values $1.00 to $1.50 per yard; special at.... 69c

Colored Dress Goods. 12,400 yards imported Fancy Suitings, Chiffon Check and Plaid Panama Suitings, Imported all-wool Taffeta Suitings in plaid and neat check effects, Fancy Mohair Suitings and Scotch Tweed Tailor effects. Over 100 pieces to select from, at, per yard..... $1.00

4,500 yards All-Wool Silk Finish Nun's Veiling—a very fine grade, in black and colors, at, per yard.. 69c

$1.00 to $2.00 Dress Goods at 69c. 16,000 yards new Spring Dress Goods—balance of an underpriced purchase, at less than cost to make. Comprising fancy Panama checks and plaids, fancy taffeta suitings in checks and plaid designs, plain and fancy mohairs, cheviots, imported English Sicilians, homespun and plain all-wool Panama Suitings. Value $1.00 to $2.00 per yard; special at..... 69c

DOWIE DIES IN THE CITY HE FOUNDED

Neither Wife Nor Son, Whom He Had Repulsed, Was at His Bedside.

SINGS HYMNS AS END NEARS

Voliva and the Receiver Announce That His Death Will Not Affect the Future of Zion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—John Alexander Dowie died at 7:40 o'clock this morning at his residence, Shiloh House, in Zion City. The founder of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church, a sect that had its followers in every quarter of the globe, passed away peacefully after a period of unconsciousness.

The end was not unexpected. For hours the old leader, deserted by all except a few faithful followers, had been sinking slowly. Paralysis and a complication of dropsy and other maladies caused death. No relative was with him at the last. Repulsed when they made a final effort to see him three months ago, neither his wife Jane nor his son Gladstone was at his bedside when the end came.

Mrs. Dowie and her son arrived late tonight from Ben McDhui, their home in Michigan, which is practically all that remains of the wealth once controlled by Dowie, estimated to have been millions.

Soon after Dowie's death Shiloh House, with its furnishings, was seized by Receiver John C. Hately, in the name of the United States Court, for the benefit of the creditors of Zion City. The house is valued at $50,000 and the furnishings at $80,000. A custodian is now in charge of the rooms where the body of Dowie lies in state.

The future of Zion City, it was declared by General Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Dowie's successor as head of the Church, will not be affected by the death of the founder. Receiver Hately made the same announcement.

Dowie's Last Night.

Friends who realized that the end was near sat up with Dowie all night. They were Judge V. V. Barnes, Deaconess Lena Hansen, one of his nurses; Frank Hatchfield, Deacon Schade, and Seaman Haehnell. Although Judge Barnes, Zion City's chief legal adviser, was one of the leaders who deserted Dowie for Voliva, his heart always remained faithful to the former head of the Church, and he continued to advise him and to act in a measure as the intermediary between Dowie and Voliva.

Most of the night Dowie was unconscious. At times his mind wandered. He fancied that he was leading the Restoration Host during the trip he made to New York in the zenith of his greatness, the evangelistic invasion that marked the beginning of his downfall. At other times his mind took him back to the scenes of triumphs and struggles in London and other great cities that he had visited during his tour around the world. Again, he fancied himself in Mexico, where he had proposed to found a second and grander Zion City. His troubles with Voliva, the revolt of his followers, and the financial difficulties of his Church were all subjects that were touched upon during those last hours of mind wandering.

Prayers and parts of hymns were murmured from time to time by the lips of the dying man, whose pallid face and shrunken and emaciated form told plainly of the long and unsuccessful fight with disease. Dowie, who was just 60 years old, had crowded into his eventful life the experience of a century, and apparently the full measure of the years had descended upon him.

Dying Man Sings Hymns.

In his last conscious moments, while his followers were weeping softly about his bedside, Dowie began to sing the hymn, "Joy to the World, the Lord Has Come." At times the words were scarcely audible. At others they were clear. Again he sang "Lead, Kindly Light," the favorite hymn of his daughter, Esther, the loved child whose tragic end cast a blight over Dowie's life from which he never fully recovered. His last coherent words were: "I have fought the good fight."

Not once during the night did Dowie refer to his son or his wife. Blaming them for much of the trouble with his followers that culminated in the revolt led by Voliva, he remained unreconciled if not unforgiving toward them, to the last. In his eyes and heart they were guilty of disobedience to him, the one fault that he could not condone.

When the end came Judge Barnes announced it to the hundreds of people waiting outside, by far the greater part of whom had long since deserted Dowie for Voliva.

"The first apostle has passed away," was all he said. Then he returned to the house.

There were few dry eyes in that gathering. For the time all Dowie's faults were forgotten. The people recalled only the leader who had brought them from the tabernacle in Chicago to the colony on the north shore, the man who had shared their joys and their griefs. In that crowd were many persons who had been led by Dowie in the days when his fame as a healer had not been impaired. There were men and women from England, Australia, and more distant lands who had been attracted to Zion City, the community where the name of God never was taken in vain, and where liquor and tobacco and the flesh of swine had been cast out as unclean things.

Work in Zion Stops.

The news spread quickly through the city. Work in the factories was stopped. The employes of the great lace works, brought from England by Dowie, came forth and gathered about Shiloh House. Voliva, although suffering from tonsilitis, forgot all his rancor against the living Dowie, and went to the residence and visited the room where the body lies. Then with bowed head, apparently deep in thought and answering no inquiries as to the future of Zion City, he returned to his dwelling.

Flags were lowered to half-mast on the roof of the great tabernacle and the college building. The stores, following the example of the factories, closed for the day. People gathered on the street corners, near the Post Office, across the street from Shiloh House, and on the broad boardwalk and wide veranda of the hospice.

Judge Barnes notified Gladstone Dowie of his father's death, and he and his mother telegraphed that they would reach Zion City to-night.

In accordance with the oft-expressed wish of Dr. Dowie and also of Mrs. Dowie, the body will probably be laid to rest in Lake Mound, the cemetery in Zion City, where the body of the daughter, Esther, who was burned to death, is buried.

It is probable that the funeral sermon will be preached by one of the Overseers, and that J. W. Cutler, as the principal deacon who remained faithful to Dowie, will act as assistant.

Major B. F. Morris of the Zion City Guards will be in general charge of the arrangements. The funeral probably will be held Monday.

Voliva Issues a Statement.

Overseer Voliva issued the following statement:

"Dr. Dowie's death will in no way affect the work of Zion adversely. Owing to his sad physical and mental condition for more than a year he had been a great hindrance in many ways. Now that he has gone to his reward all bitterness and feeling, whether just or unjust, will disappear.

"Dr. Dowie has done a work for poor humanity in several respects eclipsed by no other of the past or the present. He was what the world calls a dreamer, but dreamers have been the world's greatest benefactors. Henceforth practically the entire people of Zion will talk of his good deeds, and all defects will be forgotten, especially if time should prove that, owing to overwork, his mind began to fail several years ago.

"Personally, I loved him for several years with the love which a son has for a father. The task imposed upon me one year ago was such as few men are called on to perform. The future will clearly prove I did the best I could for the people and for the estate, the conditions being so complex and the interests so vast. I could not take into consideration his mental state, regarding which there was a wide difference of opinion of doctors. Death, so far as I know now, will not alter my plans."

The once indomitable will of the old leader flashed out feebly at times, even toward the end of his illness. In one outburst he severely criticised in public the appointment of John C. Hateley as receiver for Zion City by Judge Landis.

Hoped for His Restoration.

Deserted by all except a few faithful followers, the old man still believed that he would be restored to his lost position as supreme head of Zion, and he advised his loyal supporters to have nothing to do with the steps being taken by the receiver and the commercial organization which sprang up in Zion City.

His final days were saddened by the factional differences that sprang up among the Zionists, who, revolting over Voliva's iron rule, yet did not turn to their old chief, but strayed after an evangelist named Parham and others. In the last three months Mrs. Dowie made one final effort to see her husband, but he refused to meet her, and the wife returned to her home, in Michigan, accompanied by her son Gladstone.

For a time Dowie was able to conduct services at Shiloh House. He was carried to the head of the great staircase on the second floor, clad in the robes of his office, and he would talk feebly and often incoherently to those who came to hear him—sometimes as many as 200, but a large proportion of whom were attracted rather by curiosity than any desire to manifest loyalty.

Six weeks ago Dowie was carried downstairs for the last time, and it was apparent that he had failed mentally as well as physically to such a degree that all who heard him realized that he had made his last public appearance. After that he remained in his room, his closest advisers insisting to the last that his health was improving.

DOWIE'S STRANGE CAREER.

His Rise, His Failure in New York, and the Revolt in Zion.

Ecclesiastic, autocrat, financier, and anti-medicine faith healer, John Alexander Dowie was a forceful, interesting personality from the time he set up his tent in a suburb of Chicago in 1890 and began an aggressive proselyting campaign in the interests of his divine healing association and started the flow of money to Chicago that eventually enabled him to found that most remarkable of all recent religious institutions, "The Christian Catholic Church of Zion," and its picturesque headquarters, Zion City. Whether he was a calculating hypocrite or only a self-deceived adventurer was a universal riddle, which added to the public interest in the man.

With votaries flocking in from all parts of the country, and some even from foreign lands—the lame, the halt, and the blind seeking cures, and men and women who saw in the new fanaticism a possible chance to obtain money and power over others—the community grew, and, with a long head for business and a bump of acquisitiveness of unusual proportions, Dowie built there great manufacturing enterprises which paid well. Having in that domain absolute spiritual and temporal sway over the thousands who believed in him, his power was practically unlimited until he came to New York with his so-called Restoration Host, intent upon "saving" what he declared was the wickedest city in the world. That was in October, 1903.

The daring, spectacular venture failed, both of "saving" New York, as Dowie had desired, and of adding materially to the Restoration Host by recruits from the metropolis. The failure of this, the most ambitious project Dowie ever had, because it was to be but the beginning of a movement to extend his influence around the world, turned the tide against the self-styled "Elijah III." It was the first of the series of misfortunes that came upon him and eventually destroyed his influence, his reason, and his life.

His Many-Sided Ability.

The world has not seen, in many generations, so remarkable a leader who spoke in the name of the Lord. With the power of Mesmer, the doctrine of the faith-healing Newton, the imagination of the born real-estate speculator, and the financial daring of the trained promotor, he convinced thousands that he was a bona fide prophet and made himself immensely wealthy. He made the sick believe that his word had made them well; he bought with their money an enormous tract of land; he induced them to buy it back from him with more money, and then he went there to live with them, to rule over them, in a city which in his rôle of prophet, he declared was the New Jerusalem, the centre of the new kingdom of God upon earth.

At the meeting in the Zion Auditorium, in June, 1901, when Dowie told the story of a vision and proclaimed himself "Elijah III.," and arrogated to himself semi-divine attributes, his congregation, in thunderous applause, assented to his every claim. Then Dowie took on the rich robes that afterward were the outward insignia of his rank. Money was not spared in procuring the costliest of fabrics for his church habiliments. In raiment as gorgeous as one might expect to see upon a King, he appeared before his people and lured them on, sometimes calmly, sometimes with excessive passion, to live and pay as he prescribed. He had exacted from them an oath which bound them securely. It was this:

I vow in the name of God my Father and of Jesus Christ, His Son and my Saviour and the Holy Ghost that I recognize John Alexander Dowie, general overseer, in his threefold prophetic office as a messenger of the covenant, the restorer; and I promise to obey all lawful orders issued by him, and that all ties and obligations and all relations to all human Governments shall be held subordinate to this vow. This I make in the presence of God.

His Invasion of New York.

Dowie came to New York in magnificent style. Several special trains brought his Hosts to the city, and to the music of many bands the army, brilliantly dressed and carrying many highly colored banners, proclaiming the might of the "Prophet," marched to Madison Square Garden.

Thousands went to see "Elijah III.," but not to listen to his preachings. He tried to bulldoze his hearers, cursed them for their wrongs as he saw them, and called for many maledictions upon those who expressed their resentment. The people and the press were so reviled that popular indignation, expressed in no uncertain way, forced the leader to withdraw.

Dowie's influence waned steadily after his New York experience, and, first one by one and then in large numbers his followers deserted him. The secession was not public. Dowie was ever watchful of his votaries, and held them strictly to their vow. One man who was outspoken in his criticism of the leader was promptly stripped of power. Others were more cautious, but not less determined in their efforts to control the so-called Prophet who, appearing to be drunk with the power that was his indulged in great extravagances and behaved at times in unseemly fashion in public places. Both of these things evidently were caprices of his failing reason.

Makes a Tour of the World.

After the invasion of New York had failed, Dowie, with his wife and son, made a tour of the world, traveling in royal style. His extravagance was boundless, and before he got back to Zion, bringing an heiress with him who was to marry his son, Gladstone, so it was said at the time, there were murmurings against his leadership. The fact that he spent $250,000 in furnishing his Zion home failed to shock the faithful. There was an application for a receiver for Zion, but Dowie succeeded in showing the courts that he could pay dollar for dollar.

Dowie, ever provident until wealth overflowed, dreamed of still larger things. Calling W. G. Voliva from Australia, he made him his deputy, and went to Mexico, leaving Voliva in full charge, with power of attorney. The purpose of the Mexican trip was to establish another and a larger Zion there.

The plan was never to be realized, for Voliva, when he found how things had been mismanaged, turned against Dowie, and the revolution in the Christian Catholic Church followed, which recently culminated in the deposing of the prophet, even his wife and son joining the hue and cry against him. Other charges were brought against him than those arising out of his extravagance. It was said that he was secretly promulgating the principles of polygamy.

Dowie was 59 years old. He was born in Scotland. When he was 13 his parents moved to Adelaide, South Australia. Studying under his father's direction he acquired the straight-lined religion of his Scotch parents, and during the seven years he clerked in a store in Adelaide he saved money to return to Edinburgh and study for the ministry. In 1872, having gone through the theological halls, he went back to Australia, and took charge of the Manly Congregational Church in Sydney. From there he went to Newtown, and in 1878 resigned his charge, on the ground that he had interpreted the Scriptures as forbidding ministers to accept a salary for their ministrations.

Starts as a Faith-Curist.

He became an evangelist, and depended for his support upon "free will offerings." He built a tabernacle in Sydney, and there launched forth as a faith-curist. His wife suffered from headaches. He tried the faith cure on her, and announced that he had cast the malady out. Soon after that he launched his Divine Healing Association, and established branches throughout Australia. When contributions enough were received, some of them in the nature of endowments, he went to London, and thence to San Francisco.

He reached the Pacific Coast in 1890, and soon won a large following. Later in that year he settled in Chicago, then having a definite idea of the possibilities of the strange doctrine that he was preaching. In his travels, however, the "free will offerings" didn't always come in as he had expected, and often he was pinched for funds. Once he was thrown out of a hotel because he couldn't pay the bill.

His aggressiveness and the lack of caution he displayed in his public addresses made him interesting to the curious, and from them he recruited his large following. In surrounding himself with tithepayers his methods were unique. Instead of pleading with his hearers he bulldozed them. In one address to his people in Chicago he said:

If you will smoke, you stinkpots; if you will drink, you winepots and beerpots and whiskypots, and all other kinds of disgusting alcoholic pots; if you will go to the theatres and listen to Mephistopheles, the devil; if you will devour the oyster, which is the scavenger of the sea, and the pig, which is the scavenger of the land; if you will do the devil's work and eat the devil's food, you can remain with the Methodists or the Baptists, or somewhere else. I have no room for you about me.

Growth of the Cult in Chicago.

By 1903, the World's Fair year in Chicago, there were several thousand devotees in his train. As the Dowie standard of tithes was figured on a basis of 10 per cent., and Dowie could demand any greater amount he desired, he had a very comfortable income. From the "Little Hut" near the Fair grounds, Dowie led his flock to a church, then to a music hall, and then to the Chicago Auditorium.

With the increase of followers came an increase in the number of cases treated by the nostrums of the International Divine Healing Association, also a proportionate increase in the number of deaths. Dowie was arrested no less than 100 times in a single year. The failure of Dowie to save the life of his own daughter didn't affect the devotion of his votaries.

Finally came the founding of Zion City, a good business proposition from the beginning. Its story is a story of the blind devotion of thousands to the will of one man, of that man's wider ambitions and their failures, his declining health, his violent domestic troubles, his losing fight in the courts to keep control of the great institution he had established, and, finally, so recently as to be fresh in the memory of all, the dramatic incident when, helped onto the platform when he was so weak he could scarcely stand unsupported, his discourse rambled, then turned to a most violent denunciation of his enemies, and ended with the old man, abjectly insane, tearing his robes and his long white hair while "the faithful" ran in terror and in tears from his presence.

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402 and 404 Fifth Avenue, At 37th St.

In every garment offered at this store you will find two strong arguments—an attractive price and a degree of exclusiveness. We offer fabrics chosen for service as well as beauty and timeliness.

FOR MONDAY INTRODUCTORY OFFERINGS.

Women's New Spring Suits

at

Specially Attractive Values.

Embracing Distinctive Selections of Etons, New Styles of Pony Coats, Mannish Cutaway and Sack Suits, tailored in the most advanced styles. All effects, embracing Black, Navy, Brown, Silver Shadings in Stripes, Checks and Plains, also Panamas and Serges in solid colors.

22.75
Values $35.00

An early inspection of our most complete line in SPRING STYLES OF

Royal Vails and Fancy Silk Suits, Lingerie Dresses, Waists, &c.

Will Merit Your Early Attention.

SOMMERS

WHERE FASHION REIGNS

23rd St. Cor. Fifth Ave.

Spring and Easter Opening

Commencing Monday, March 11

We cordially invite inspection to our Spring Showing of Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts, Gowns and Millinery

Suits

SUITS.—Entirely new, exclusive and original models for Women and Misses, in materials of light checks, stripes, mixtures, Chiffon Voile and Panama, for all occasions, reasonably priced at

15.00, 17.50, 19.50, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00, 45.00 and up to **225.00**

Coats

COATS.—Exclusive models for Women and Misses, suitable for street, travelling, automobiling or evening wear; made of rainproof Covert, Panama, Woromlo Broadcloth, Taffeta, Lace and Linen; reasonably priced at

12.75, 15.00, 19.50, 25.00, 29.50 and up to **175.00**

Waists

WAISTS.—A comprehensive assortment of hand made Lingerie Waists of our own importation, which assures exclusiveness. These waists are beautifully hand embroidered and trimmed with real lace. We are also showing a large assortment of domestic creations.

Imported Waists from **9.75** to **75.00**
Domestic Waists from **2.50** to **25.00**

Skirts

SKIRTS.—Distinctly new and smart models in Walking Skirts, made of imported dainty fabrics, in all the latest and desirable colors; also hand embroidered linen; reasonably priced at

7.50, 9.75, 12.50 15.00 and up to **45.00**

Gowns

GOWNS.—Extremely rich, beautiful and distinguished; each one a special creation; suitable for all occasions of dress, in Princess, Empire or two-piece style; made in every known Spring and Summer fabric, such as Marquisette, Messaline, Silk Net, Taffeta, Crepe, &c.; attractively priced at

25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 65.00 and up to **175.00**

SOMMERS — WHERE FASHION REIGNS — 23rd St. Cor. Fifth Ave.

Millinery Opening

for Spring and Easter 1907.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11, 12 and 13.

An authoritative exhibition of imported Hats from the foremost Paris Modistes. Also exclusive models of our own creation, distinguished for correct style and individuality, which proclaim them "entete."

B. Altman & Co.

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES

IN DRESS FABRICS, LACES AND GARNITURES.

FABRICS AND TRIMMINGS, IN VARIED ASSORTMENTS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS.

INCLUDING STYLES SUITABLE FOR WOMEN'S MORNING AND VISITING COSTUMES, EVENING TOILETTES, MOTORING, DRIVING AND TRAVELING GARMENTS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR; SPECIAL ATTENTION BEING DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING:

DRESS SILKS, REPRESENTING THE NEWEST IDEAS IN BORDERED FOULARDS AND CHIFFON VOILES, NOVELTY ROUGH PONGEES AND MARQUISETTE IMPRIMÉ.

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS, INCLUDING THE LATEST EFFECTS AND COLORINGS IN FANCY AND PLAIN VOILES, AND VALENCIENNES; STRIPED, BROCHÉ, AND CHECKED NOVELTY FABRICS; IMPORTED SUITINGS; WHITE MATERIALS AND EMBROIDERED ROBES.

SHEER MUSLINS, COMPRISING EMBROIDERED VOILES AND CRYSTALLINE, SATIN BAND NETS AND BORDURE MULLS.

LACES, IN THE STYLES FASHIONABLE FOR THIS SEASON'S GOWNS, INCLUDING FILET, GUIPURE D'ART AND IRISH COMBINATIONS; HAND-EMBROIDERED ROBES AND WAIST PATTERNS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

TRIMMINGS IN NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS; SOUTACHE EFFECTS AND DROP TRIMMINGS; BLACK CROCHET AND SPANGLED JACKETS AND PASSEMENTERIES; HAND-EMBROIDERED VESTS AND EVENING GARNITURES.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH AND 12TH, AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE WILL BE HELD OF

SIXTEEN HUNDRED TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS

AT $3.00, $4.50 AND $6.00

THE REGULAR PRICES BEING $5.00 TO $10.00
(FOURTH FLOOR)

RUGS AND INTERIOR FURNISHINGS

FOR COTTAGES, CAMPS, BUNGALOWS AND YACHTS.

DURABLE AND SUMMER-LIKE EFFECTS IN LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES AND DRAPERY MATERIALS, PRINTED HANGINGS AND FABRICS, RUGS AND MATTINGS, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 11th,

SIX THOUSAND YARDS OF CREPE DE PARIS (SILK AND WOOL), IN A VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE SHADES; USUALLY $1.25 PER YARD, AT 56c

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 11th,

TWELVE THOUSAND YARDS OF SUMMER DRESS FABRICS, INCLUDING COTTON VOILES AND GINGHAMS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS AND STRIPES; AND A LIMITED QUANTITY OF LIGHT-WEIGHT LINEN ETAMINES, WHITE GROUNDS, EMBROIDERED IN COLORS, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF . . . . PER YARD, 19c

SALE OF MEN'S, WOMEN'S, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

A SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 11th AND 12th, WHEN THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL BE OFFERED, AT MUCH BELOW THE ORDINARY PRICES:

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED HOSE,
$1.85 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $5.00

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE,
$1.10 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $3.00

WOMEN'S LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK, WHITE AND TAN WITH EMBROIDERY; ALSO BLACK OPENWORK.
35c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.90

CHILDREN'S BLACK RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
DOUBLE HEEL, TOE AND KNEE.
22c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.15

INFANTS' BLACK RIBBED SPUN SILK HOSE,
38c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $2.10

MEN'S LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED; EMBROIDERED AND WITH SELF CLOCKS.
38c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $2.10

WOMEN'S WAISTS.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH, A NUMBER OF WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS OF SHEER MATERIALS, IN VARIOUS STYLES, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE.

AT $1.85, $3.50, $4.00 AND $6.75

IN ADDITION, A GENERAL STOCK OF WHITE WAISTS OF LINON, LAWN AND BATISTE, WITH TRIMMINGS OF HAND OR SWISS EMBROIDERY AND VARIOUS LACES; ALSO HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED WAISTS, IN ATTRACTIVE EFFECTS.

SALE OF WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES.

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH, A SALE HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY PREPARED OF WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES; BLACK, TAN AND GREY IN THE FOLLOWING LENGTHS:

EIGHT-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ AND SUEDE . . . $1.25
TWELVE-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ 1.85
SIXTEEN-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ 2.15

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

BROOKLYN'S PLAN FOR ASH REMOVAL

Many Cities to Try System of Carrying It by Trolley to Waste Lands.

SAVES LABOR AND MONEY

One Trolley Car Now Does the Work of Twenty Carts in One-Fourth the Time.

Brooklyn's new system of removing and disposing of ashes handled by the Street Cleaning Department has worked so successfully that it is causing a revolution in a number of large cities in different parts of the country in the methods employed in doing this work. The Brooklyn scheme of ash removal has come to be looked upon as a model arrangement as compared with the systems which obtain elsewhere in the country. Cincinnati is already experimenting with the plan, and the advisability of trying it is being discussed in Boston and Chicago. Because of the great congestion of passenger traffic in the streets of Manhattan it is not believed that the scheme would work satisfactorily here.

Reclaiming Marsh Lands.

Not only is Brooklyn enjoying through the arrangement the advantages of a most up-to-date method of removing the ashes from her homes and factories, but she is having reclaimed for her by means of it many acres of land long looked upon as worthless. Not a single pound of Brooklyn's countless tons of ashes is taken out to sea or dumped anywhere but within her borders. The coal brought to her out of the Pennsylvania hills finds its way in its reduced state as taken from the stoves and furnaces to her tide-washed meadows, to convert them into sites for new homes. The scheme is one which works well for the borough, and is also making wealth for those who own the once valueless marsh lands.

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Alexander S. Piper is the man who directs the work. He is Superintendent of the American Railway Traffic Company, one of the many constituent corporations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. For years the problem of removing and disposing of Brooklyn's constantly growing ash output with speed and satisfaction was one which bothered the authorities greatly. Under the old arrangement a cart, after taking up ashes in a neighborhood would have to be driven miles to a dump, the haul in some cases being as long as ten miles. Because of this slow and tedious method it was a common thing in almost any street in the borough to see barrels running over with ashes standing for days and sometimes a week in front of houses. The output grew steadily beyond the facilities for handling it. All this is now wonderfully changed. Long, slow hauls by carts are things of the past. Now the carts are employed merely to collect the ashes. Trolley cars especially built for the purpose take it swiftly away to the dumping places.

The American Railway Traffic Company has a contract with the city for the removal of the ashes. It has divided the borough into twelve districts. Each district is provided with a collection station. The company does not collect the ashes; it merely disposes of them. The collecting is done by the Department of Street Cleaning. When a cartload of ashes has been taken up by the department's men the cart is driven to the station in that district. In the station the ashes are dumped from the cart into a great iron tank. By means of a huge crane the tank has been lifted from the ash trolley car for the filling process. Each tank has a capacity of five cartloads and there are four tanks to a car. One car, therefore, will carry twenty cartloads of ashes. When all four tanks have been loaded they are swung back by the crane into place upon the car.

The loaded car then proceeds to the dumping place, the waste lands around Coney Island. These meadows extend from Gravesend Bay eastward along Coney Island Creek to Stillwell's Basin. They are traversed by tracks laid especially for the ash cars. Many thousands of cartloads of ashes have been dumped on these marshes, but it will be years before they are all filled in and made ready for developing.

Time Saved by New System.

It requires but a superficial inspection of the system to recognize its labor and time saving features. A car starting from the collection station at Atlantic and Ralph Avenues can make the run to the meadows in about an hour. It would take one of the street cleaning carts about four times as long to cover the same distance, and it would be carrying only one-twentieth of the car's load. The twenty cartloads are transported in the care of only two men, a motorman and conductor. By cart, twenty men and the same number of horses would be required to do the work.

The system is being gradually extended and additional collection stations are to be established in districts which are being built up with homes. Supt. Piper has received many letters inquiring about the workings of the scheme from cities as far west as the Pacific Coast. Recently a street cleaning official of Melbourne, Australia, who was on a visit here, inspected the Brooklyn ash-removal system and was much impressed by it. He said he was going to try to have such a plan put into operation in Melbourne.

WOMAN TO RUN PAPER MILL.

Mrs. Whittlesey Forecloses a Mortgage, and Says She Will Make It Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WINDSOR, Conn., March 9.—Mrs. Laura V. Whittlesey of this place had a one-hundred-thousand-dollar paper mill turned over to her to-day, and she expects to run it when it starts up again Monday morning. She held mortgage notes amounting to $78,179 against the Whittlesey paper mill, which was founded by her husband, Frank H. Whittlesey. He sold the mill several years ago to New York capitalists, who gave notes.

She foreclosed on these notes to-day in the Superior Court, and Judge Wheeler ordered the title to pass to her unless the notes are paid by Monday.

The mill employs about fifty hands, and was thought to be prosperous. Mrs. Whittlesey says she can make it pay dividends regularly.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, MAY 6 TO 11, INCLUSIVE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES For Business Firms to Make Displays and Demonstrate Novelties.

PRINCIPAL STAGE PEOPLE CO-OPERATE. FAMOUS STARS APPEAR. SCORES OF BRILLIANT FEATURES. MOST GIGANTIC OF FAIRS. WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS. For space, concessions and information apply now.

Milton Roblee, Manager. Actors' Fund Fair Com., Room D, Holland Building, 1,440 Broadway.

MUSIC WITH EVERY SHAVE.

Brooklyn Barber Discovers Way to Win Customers.

Shaving men to music is the latest novelty in Brooklyn. An Italian barber, who recently opened a shop in upper Broadway, in the Bushwich district, is attracting customers to his place by means of a violin and guitar, and his business rivals in the neighborhod are preparing to adopt similar methods to win back the trade they are losing.

When the new barber opened his shop he found that the field was already so well occupied that there was scarcely any business to be picked up. He was beginning to get discouraged at the end of the first week, when one day, upon returning from an errand in the neighborhod, he found a customer in the chair and his young assistant busy lathering the man.

The barber is violinist of more than ordinary talent, and while waiting for his assistant to get the customer's face in condition for him, took his violin and played, to relieve his feelings as to the lack of business. The poor barber's heart was in his bow, and soon he was oblivious to all but the sad, sweet voicings of the violin.

"Ready," said the father boy suddenly, and the barber came out of his dreaming.

The customer turned in the chair and looked impatiently at the boy.

"Play on, man; play on," he urged, addressing the barber. "Never mind the shaving; just play that over again."

The barber, pleased, played the air again. Then he shaved the customer.

"I'm very fond of music," said the man as he was leaving, "and if I could hear some more like that I'd come here oftener."

That gave the barber an idea. When the next customer came in, after a long interval, he played for him, too. That man, like the first, seemed to enjoy his visit to the shop immensely and became a regular patron. More and more customers were won by the music of the barber's violin, and then the barber got his cousin, who was also a barber and a guitar player, to come and work with him. The cousin came, with his guitar, and now the two are filling the shop nightly with customers, sometimes playing together and at other times entertaining with violin or guitar alone.

Now the other barbers in the neighborhood, learning the secret of the newcomer's success, are employing assistants with musical talent or else installing automatic music-making instruments.

17-YEAR SUIT FOR MILLIONS.

Long Contest Ends in Favor of Benjamin Richardson's Heirs.

The heirs of Benjamin Richardson, an eccentric man who died in 1880, were made happy yesterday by the news that the estate would now be divided after litigation lasting over seventeen years.

Benjamin Richardson and his brother Joseph were famous for their eccentricities. Joseph built the five-foot-wide "spite house" in Harlem, which was the scene of so much controversy. Benjamin Richardson was noted for the complexity of his domestic affairs and the ownership of Gen. Washington's coach, in which, dressed in an old Continental uniform, he rode annually through the streets of Harlem on the birthday of the Father of His Country.

When Benjamin Richardson died his estate was supposed to be worth $2,000,000. The executors were accused of maladministration, and Surrogate Thomas abrogated certain contracts for $85,000 in loans to the estate.

In a decision of the Appellate Division, made public yesterday, this decision is reversed, and the estate may now be divided. Robert H. McCormick, attorney for the heirs, said yesterday that he believed the estate was now much larger than it was when the litigation began.

BLASTS DAMAGING HOUSES.

Hoboken Citizens Make Charges Against Tunnel Contractors.

Several residents of Hoboken who live near the Jersey City line visited Prosecutor William H. Speer yesterday and charged that the contractors who are building the new Lackawanna Railroad tunnel had inflicted great damage to their houses by reckless blasting. They said the Hoboken police were powerless in the matter, because the tunnel is just inside the Jersey City line.

Prosecutor Speer detailed two detectives to investigate. He said he would be governed by their report, and act if the facts warranted it.

ARTISTS HAVE FUN AT COSTUME DANCE

Ben Gough, in Missionary's Dress, Put in a Pot for a Hawaiian Feast.

HIS TRACTS ARE SCORNED

Made Trip All the Way Downtown to Get Them for Heathen at the Mi-Careme Festival.

A man bashfully entered the offices of the American Tract Society in Nassau Street several days ago and said to a smiling stenographer:

"I want a tract."

"We have several varieties," returned the stenographer. "In what subject are you particularly interested?"

"Well, I don't know," said the caller doubtfully, "you see, it's like this: I am going to a gathering of heathen—that is civilized heathen, you know—uptown and I would like something to distribute among them. Something on the sanitation of the soul would do, I imagine."

The stenographer looked at him hard and then put her hand on a pile labelled: "We Must be Born Again."

"I think that will fit your case," she said.

The sequel came at the Mi-Carême Festival, in the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, last night, when several hundred guests and members in costume stood in a circle about the man who got the tracts downtown. In spite of a missionary make-up, his friends recognized in him Ben Gough, the artist.

While he stood there with the tracts in his hands a group of Hawaiians, bearing a steaming kettle, surrounded him. They circled about in the steps of a dance of their own invention, and then halted. In quavering tones there came from the missionary's mouth "Greenland's Icy Mountains."

"Rot, Ben," said a Hawaiian.

"The kettle for yours," returned another.

"My friends," said the missionary, "I have made many sacrifices that you might be converted. I even went down to Nassau Street, a region as you know fraught with commercialism, and one from which I have held aloof my artistic soul for many seasons. There I procured for you these tracts. 'We Must Be Born Again.' And now I perceive upon second thought that it wouldn't do you any good. You'd have to be born as many times as there are sands on the seashore to become any better. You're a hopeless lot—and I will now take up a collection."

A Hawaiian stepped forth before his fellows.

"You won't take up any collection," he muttered, "we are the ones who are going to take up the collection."

"And we'll take it in the pot," added another.

Then the missionary, green umbrella, tracts, an dall, were dumped into the pot. While some of the tribe danced about an imaginary fire, the rest gently stirred the ribs of the missionary with sticks. In the end they pulled him out of the pot.

"You're too tough," they told him.

During the rest of the evening the artist went among his friends telling of his adventure in Nassau Street.

"But why did you do it, old man?" they asked.

"Because I believe," he said, impressively, "in realism in art."

There were other nations represented last night. There were Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and eventually Uncle Sam. Each group performed a national dance or its idea of one, and then passed in review before Uncle Sam.

An Indian watched the Spanish dance contemplatively.

"Huh," said he, "silly people who go to opera at singing houses of Chief Conried and Scout Hammerstein think there only two ways of playing Carmen. Look. Heap many Carmen."

And he pointed to the many dancers. After the groups had cavorted for a merry hour the entertainment settled down into a costume dance.

Big Claims Against Yerkes Estate.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Claims aggregating $1,789,671 were filed to-day in the Probate Court against the estate of the late Charles T. Yerkes. Three claims make up the total amount, the claimants being Speyer Brothers, London, England, $32,699; Speyer & Co., New York, $367,-93; Underground Electric Company, London, England, $789,669. The claims are the outgrowth of the traction operations of Mr. Yerkes in London.

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

A Superb Showing of Early Spring Garments of Every Description, Suitable for All Occasions.

Strikingly beautiful, and wholly exclusive and authentic models, at most attractive prices.

Suit Dept Specials

TAILORED SUITS of Panamas, Cheviots, Broadcloths and English Suitings, in new stripes and checks, this season's cleverest ideas Etons, Ponys and Prince Chap models, in all the new spring colorings. **22.50** Value $35.00.

NOVELTY EMBROIDERED COAT SUITS, of finest French Panama, in newest Eton and Pony models; fancy vestings, full plaited skirts. **29.75** Value $40.00.

Costume Dept-Specials

LINGERIE PRINCESS GOWNS—Exquisite model, of finest Batiste, insertions of Mechlin lace, broad yoke, with Irish and Mechlin laces, finished with fine tucks. **12.75** Value $20.00.

PRINCESS WALKING DRESSES—Several smart models, adapted for early spring wear, of light weight Broadcloth, fancy stripes and checks. **29.75** Value $40.00.

Coat Dept-Specials

NOVELTY JACKETS—A very jaunty, man tailored, box model, of mixtures or Tan Coverts. **13.50** Value $21.50.

BROADCLOTH COATS—Two stunning models of imported materials, long, loose style, elaborately trimmed with broad silk or braid, or effectively finished with pastel shades of velvet on collar and cuffs. **16.50** Value $25.00.

Skirt Dept-Specials

"THE MAYFAIR" SKIRT (our latest), an entirely new and exclusive model of all wool Batiste, combination plaited, in all colors and sizes. **9.75** Value $16.50.

CHIFFON TAFFETA SKIRTS—An extremely attractive model, of best Buckskin finished Taffeta, section, box and side pleated, wide velvet ribbon bands at foot. Regular and extra sizes. **11.50** Value $18.50.

Waist Dept-Specials

NET WAISTS—A very chic model, in Arab and White, over China Silk, trimmed with Val. laces, filet medallions and fine tucks. **4.90** Value $8.50.

FINE MESSALINE WAISTS, beautifully trimmed with German Vals. on front, back and sleeves, finished with yoke of embroidered net. **5.90** Value $9.75.

12 West 23d St. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, through to 22d

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL

Tailor-Made Taffeta Waists

Embroidered front. Colors, black, navy and brown. Value $8.50..... **4.90**

Hearn & Hyman CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY

An Exclusive Display of

Lingerie Gowns

Lace—Batiste—Net

$25.00 $37.50 $45.00 $57.50 $65.00

Also

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS:—

Suit Department

Eton Suits, Four beautiful models of Chiffon Panama, Black, Blue, Gray, Tan and Brown; full plaited skirts, three folds at foot. Season's price $35.00 to $45.00. **25.00**

Prince Chap Coat Suits, Three new models; materials are Herringbone, Panama and pretty Checks and Stripes; with new plaited skirts with folds at foot. Season's price $35.00 to $45.00. **29.75**

New Pony Coat Suits, Three models of fancy Stripes and Checks, prettily trimmed; full plaited skirts. Season's price $35.00 to $42.50.

Costume Department

Princess Dresses, of Chiffon Taffeta, in checks and stripes, lace yoke and sleeves, accordion plaited skirt. Value $35.00..... **22.50**

Skirt Department

French Mesh Voile Skirts, over heavy Taffeta drop, cut extra wide; plain side plaited or taffeta trimmed; regular and extra sizes. Value $18.00..... **12.75**

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1863

H. Jaeckel & Sons

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

Furs of a Superior Quality

at 1/3 Less

THAN FORMER PRICES

Our Cold Storage Department is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the Summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay.

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

TELEPHONE 3316 STUYVESANT

Stern Brothers

are now displaying a choice collection of

Women's Fancy Costumes

Comprising Striped Silks, Voiles, Messalines, Crepe Media, Marquisettes, Rajahs, Crepe de Chines, Nets and Laces, suitable for After noon, Calling and Street Wear.

TAILOR-MADE WALKING SUITS

especially prepared for to-morrow's sale

of English Serges, Light and dark Mixtures, Semi-fitted Box Coat with velvet collar and cuffs, lined with plain and fancy silks, full pleated skirt. Value $39.50, **$27.50**

WOMEN'S LINGERIE DRESSES

White Lawn Princess Dresses, handsomely trimmed with laces, at **$18.00**

Batiste Princess Dresses, in delicate colorings, handsomely trimmed with Laces, at **21.00**

White Lawn Princess Dresses, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroidery, at **24.50**

French Hand-made Underwear

Special Offering at Exceedingly Low Prices.

Gowns, **$2.50, 5.25 and 6.50**

Chemises, **2.75 and 3.50**

Drawers and Corset Covers, **3.25 and 3.95**

Skirts, **$2.25, 3.50 and 6.95**

Women's Waists—New Spring Models

of Taffeta, Messaline, Crepe de Chine and China Silks, Linen, Lawn, Nainsook and Madras, suitable for the new Jumper and Tailor-made Suits.

Unusual Values for To-morrow

Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, **$2.95**

Oriental & Brussels Net, Cluny Lace Insertions & Lace motifs, **4.95**

Summer Striped Taffeta Silks, Marie Antoinette style, **7.50**

French Hand-made Lace and Embroidered Waists, **9.50**

To-morrow, in their

Silk Departments

6800 Yds. Fancy Silks For Spring and Summer Wear, in Stripes, Checks, Faconné Taffetas and Messalines, **58c, 75c**

Also another purchase of

2400 Yds. Imported Black Taffeta Dress Silks, Chiffon Finish, 44 inches wide, **$1.35**

Value $2.00 Yard

Colored Dress Goods

Exceptional Offering of 4000 Yds.

Imported New Spring Materials

In Rich Stripes, Checks and Mixtures in Gray and White, Black and White and Gray Effects for Tailor Gowns, at **88c**

Regular Price $1.25 Yard

Also 5500 Yds. Imported Black Voile, 46 inches wide, high finish, at **94c**

Regular Price $1.35 Yard

Monday, in their

Cotton Dress Goods Dep't

a large collection of Recently Imported Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

And in addition, a purchase of

6500 Yds. Marquisettes with Broad Satin Finish Pekin Stripe Ground, in effective designs, at **28c**

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

Exclusive Styles at Attractive Prices.

500 Washable Sailor and Russian Suits, new styles and materials, Value $2.50, **$1.75**

Imported French White Pique Russian Suits, hand embroidered, 2½ to 6 yrs., Value $12.50, **6.00**

Fancy Cheviot Norfolk Suits, new model, two pair knickerbocker trousers, Value $7.45, **5.95**

Sailor and Russian Suits, in fancy gray mixed cheviots, Value $6.00, **4.95**

Boys' Blue Serge Regulation Reefers, 5 to 13 yrs., Special **5.00**

Young Men's Sack Suits, in fancy mixed Cheviots and blue serge, 31 to 38 inch chest measure. Value $15.00, **12.50**

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Special Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of fancy checks and striped materials, also blue, brown and black serge, hip length coat, taffeta lined, cluster plaited skirt, 14 & 16 yrs., **$19.75**

Misses' Junior Suits, box coat model, satin lined, full plaited skirt, in striped and check materials, 12 to 16 yrs., **11.75**

Misses' and Girls' Skirts, of blue and green plaids, also fancy mixtures & plain Panama cloths, new plaited skirt, nicely tailored, **4.95**

Girls' White Lawn Dresses, neatly trimmed with English eyelet embroidery, dutch neck model, short sleeves, embroidery finish at bottom of skirt, 6 to 14 yrs., **4.95**

Girls' Guimpes, of White Lawn, hemstitched wide plaits with insertions of embroidery, 6 to 14 yrs., **98c, 1.25**

West Twenty-third Street

NO BUTTE STRIKE OVER WAGE SCALE

Amalgamated Signs Five-Year Contract Based on Price of Copper.

BLOCKS BEAR CAMPAIGN

Alleged Attempt of Outside Interests to Wreck the Negotiations Failed.

The Amalgamated and other large copper mining companies in the Butte district have signed a five-year agreement with the miners' representatives fixing a scale of wages. The miners demanded an increase, and one has been granted contingent on the price of copper. While the details of the agreement are lacking, it is understood that the wages have been fixed on a sliding scale similar to that established for the anthracite miners in 1902 by the Anthracite Strike Commission. The Miners' Union will meet next Tuesday to ratify the agreement reached between its committee and the managers of the copper companies.

More or less unrest has existed among the Butte miners for some time, and Wall Street has been watching the negotiations with interest because of the influence a cessation of work in the large copper mines in the Butte district would have upon Amalgamated and other important copper stocks. For a time it looked as if no agreement would be reached, owing to agitation among the miners by representatives of copper interests hostile to the Amalgamated interests. This agitation, it was learned yesterday, several times thwarted at the last moment the signing of an agreement between the companies and the miners. So successful had these efforts been that there was some surprise at the news that a five-year contract had been signed.

The motive back of the efforts made to prevent an establishment of harmonious relations between the miners and their employers in the matter of a wage scale are said to have been brought out clearly by the course these opposing interests pursued in the stock market coincidently with their agitation among the miners of the Butte district. It is said that these interests have been heavily short of a number of copper stocks with which the Amalgamated interests are identified. The plans to profit in the stock market by the situation which was being worked out in Butte were carried even to the extent of soliciting the services of a well-known operator to carry on the bear campaign in Amalgamated and other copper stocks, which would be directly affected by a failure of the negotiations between the miners and their employers. This operator refused to join in the movement, but the bear campaign nevertheless was carried on with more or less system and on a fairly large scale.

Speaking for the Heinzes, who have an interest in several copper mines in the Butte district, Otto C. Heinze said yesterday that the agreement reached between the miners and the companies was altogether satisfactory to them, and that they had at no time opposed the terms of settlement brought forward during the negotiations.

Asked whether the Heinze interests had participated directly in these negotiations, Mr. Heinze said: "I do not care to discuss that point for publication."

Copper mines in other parts of the country, it was pointed out yesterday, would have profited by a cessation of work in Butte, as the present heavy demand for the metal would probably have forced a still further advance in price were the output of the Butte camp seriously impaired by labor difficulties.

UNION'S SECRETARY SHOT.

Italian Perhaps Mortally Wounded After an Executive Meeting.

Dassilo Sberno of 230 East 107th Street, Secretary of Plasterers' International Association, No. 216, was shot last night by Michael Congolosi of 308 East 103d Street after a meeting of the association at Martopl Hall, 309 East 114th Street. He was taken to Harlem Hospital with two bullet wounds in the small of his back. His condition was so serious that an operation could not be performed, and at an early hour this morning his chances of life were slim.

After an executive meeting, Sberno retired into a corner of the room and commenced to write in his books. Congolosi approached him, and a quarrel followed. The men began to fight with their fists, and Congolosi was getting the worst of it, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots. Sberno fell and Congolosi ran to a window. Other Italians tried to halt him, but he raised his revolver and threatened to shoot.

Then he backed out of the window and dropped to the roof of Funo's dance hall. He ran across the roof and dropped to a yard. Several shots were fired after him, but none took effect. The police of the East 112th Street Station searched the Italian settlement, but were unable to find him.

COBBLERS WANT MORE PAY.

New Union Plans a Series of Meetings to Press Its Demands.

A meeting of cobblers, organized as the Second-Hand Shoemakers' Union, was held yesterday at 209 East Broadway to make plans for a demand for higher wages and a shorter workday. It was decided to hold a series of meetings before making any demands.

The forming of a cobblers' union has caused much comment among the east side unions. All but a few of the cobblers work for boss second-hand shoemakers, who employ from two to a dozen cobblers each. The renovated second-hand shoes are sold in stores along the Bowery and adjacent streets near Chatham Square.

It was said at the meeting that there are about 350 cobblers on the east side who work for boss cobblers. They get from $8 to $10 a week and work twelve and fourteen hours a day.

WAR BY THE CARPENTERS.

Union Votes to Strike Where Non-Union Work Is Used.

A resolution was passed by the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters yesterday by which on and after May 1 the carpenters will refuse to handle any non-union cabinet work or the product of non-union wood turners. Strikes will be ordered on May 1 where non-union men or their products are used.

It was reported yesterday by the Wood Turners' Union that it has made an agreement with the employers by which, beginning May 1, the working week will be forty-four hours and the minimum wages $18 a week. The agreement will expire May 1, 1908.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

Established 1892
DE FOREST TREATMENT BETTER THAN OSTEOPATHY
Treatment for Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Obesity. No Medicines or Electricity.
Refer to many prominent physicians and patients for whom I have obtained marvelous results, both Ladies and Gentlemen. At Office only.
DE FOREST, 16 EAST 60TH ST.

HOTEL CASHIER GONE.

Van Rensselaer's Accountant Missing —Alleged to be $1,500 Short.

When a handsomely gowned young woman called at the Hotel Van Rensselaer, in East Eleventh Street, yesterday to inquire about the cashier and bookkeeper, Frank J. Cornell, she was told by the manager that the young man was $1,500 short in his accounts, and had disappeared.

The young woman almost fainted, and began excitedly to inquire for particulars. She explained that Cornell was an intimate friend of hers, and that there must be some mistake.

"Oh, he could never steal," she said. "I know him too well for that. I have not seen him for nearly two weeks. That is why I am here."

She explained further that they had been engaged.

The hotel manager, H. F. Bates, endeavored to learn something about the young woman, but she politely asked him not to insist upon learning her name, as that could accomplish nothing. Then she asked what the hotel people intended doing about the matter.

"Would you let him come back unmolested if he wanted to?" she asked. Manager Bates promptly began to dissemble.

"Why, certainly he could come back," he replied. "If you see him I wish you would tell him that we will do nothing in the matter. We would only like to see him about five minutes regarding something upon the books that he can easily explain."

"Oh, don't expect to see him," rejoined the young woman, and she left. Bates tried to find a detective to shadow his caller, but could find no one.

According to the story told by Bates and by J. C. Lawrence, proprietor of the Van Rensselaer, the cashier had been in Mr. Lawrence's employ about two years and a half. He disappeared a week ago last Monday. An audit of the books showed that Cornell was $1,500 short in his cash. "His method was simple," said Mr. Lawrence yesterday. "When bills were paid he simply pocketed the money and made no entry on the cash book. This had been going on since Dec. 1. He had the automobile habit and was living above his means."

Cornell lived for a while at 339 West Twenty-ninth Street, but left there just before he disappeared from the hotel.

FATHER AND BOY MISSING.

Police Believe Kuhlman Jumped Into the River with His Son.

For nearly two weeks Charles Kuhlman of 447 Grand Street, Williamsburg, and his three-year-old son, August, have been missing, and yesterday Mrs. Kuhlman went to the Bedford Avenue Police Station and asked for aid in finding them. The police believe that the two were drowned.

Kuhlman was 29 years old, a truck driver, and had been very ill with consumption for several months. He started from home with the boy for a walk on the afternoon of Feb. 16. So far as Mrs. Kuhlman has learned, her husband was last seen on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge. The police believe that the man jumped overboard from an East River ferryboat and took the boy with him.

SEEK RECLUSE'S HEIRS.

Brooklyn Lawyers Are Looking for White's Relatives in Ireland.

To determine who are the real heirs of Patrick White, the wealthy Brooklyn recluse, who died about a year ago, ex-Judge William Watson has been sent to Ireland as a Special Commissioner by Surrogate Church. He is accompanied by Lawyer Charles H. Kelby of Public Administrator Teale's office. The two are now in Dublin trying to unravel the intricacies of White's geneology.

When White died in the Mansion House, on Brooklyn Heights, it was found that he had left an estate of nearly $200,000, with no will, disposing of the property. Many persons who said they were heirs came forward, but none succeeded in establishing his claim to the satisfaction of the Surrogate.

Woman Drowned at 80.

Mrs. Alice McQuade, who was 80 years old, and who, for more than twenty years, had lived in the neighborhood of Metropolitan and Bedford Avenues, Williamsburg, was drowned in the East River yesterday afternoon. She was in the habit of going to the recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street, and did so yesterday. While she was near the stringpiece several trucks laden with snow were driven down to the dock. Mrs. McQuade became bewildered, and, while trying to get out of the way of a team she lost her balance and fell into the water. When taken out she was dead.

HEAVY CUT MADE IN PERSONAL TAXES

$300,000,000 Lopped Off This Year, Though the List Increased.

LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED

President Purdy Says the Listing System as to Corporations Is Thorough.

Complete figures from the personal tax rolls for this year, made public yesterday by President Lawson Purdy of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, show a decrease of more than $300,000,000 over last year, although there are 643 more names on the books this year than last. The assessments are for all boroughs, and are simply the tentative figures, the comparison being made with the tentative figures of last year.

The following is the summary for all boroughs showing where there have been increases and where there has been a loss:

	1906.	1907.
Manhattan	$2,801,807,709	$2,525,084,325
The Bronx	69,453,466	69,181,650
Brooklyn	521,341,428	444,188,475
Queens	52,988,518	62,664,873
Richmond	19,158,750	19,289,500
Total, 1906	$3,455,750,122	$3,120,408,553
Total, 1907	3,120,408,553	
Decrease	$335,341,569	

	Increase.	Decrease.
Manhattan		$276,723,435
The Bronx	$8,727,964	
Brooklyn		77,153,003
Queens	9,676,355	
Richmond	160,550	
Total, 1906	$18,564,869	$353,876,438
Total, 1907		18,534,869
Decrease		$335,341,569

The names on the records for all boroughs down for personal assessment number 89,897, as against 89,234 last year.

President Purdy made no explanation of the falling off in the personal tax assessment, but issued the following statement:

The tentative assessment of personal property is exceedingly misleading unless the manner in which it is made is considered. This is especially true of assessments of corporations. For many years it has been the practice of this department to assess corporations on practically the entire amount of their capital stock. At the same time a notice is sent them and a blank form upon which they can make application for a reduction. This is a practice which is convenient both for the department and the corporations. At the same time it is obvious that such an assessment must be many times the amount of the taxable personal property they possess. Corporations in practice are under a drastic listing system more fully enforced in the City of New York than elsewhere in the State of New York, and as fully enforced as anywhere in the United States.

When the swearing off is completed the actual taxes collected will of course be considerably lower than the figures given would indicate.

METZ LOSES TITLE RECORDS.

Disputed Lists Seized by the New York Guarantee Company.

Controller Metz has lost the real estate title plant over which he and Edgar J. Levy of the New York Title Guarantee Company have been squabbling so long. The plant is especially valuable because the city does not possess one containing anywhere near the full list of titles to real estate in New York. If the Controller's office had a complete plant it would be possible for intending buyers to look up titles without cost. As it is, the title guarantee companies do a large business because the city records are not complete.

Mr. Metz says the plant in dispute was made up by Edward Slattery when the latter was in the Controller's department. When Mr. Slattery left the department Mr. Metz seized the plant despite Mr. Levy's protests, and put men to work copying the records.

Finally, it was agreed that pending a settlement the plant was to be kept in a room in the Stewart Building, where both sides would have access to it. Daniel Monyhan of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears used it there as late as 8 o'clock on Friday night. Yesterday it had disappeared.

In a letter to the Controller Mr. Levy explained that he had it removed because Mr. Monyhan had not lived up to the agreement that the records were not to be copied. The Controller will probably make no effort to get hold of the plant again.

ARAB SHEIK VISITS US.

Abou Hamed Is So Strong He Can Bend Half Dollars Double.

Abou Hamed, a Sheik of one of the Arab tribes centring about Lebanon, called on Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday, presenting a letter from the Ameer Sedalh Ramskoi, his uncle, whom the Commissioner had met and favored while the latter was en route to the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1903.

The Ameer wears a black mustache, turned up like Emperor William's, and stands nearly six feet in height. He speaks English with a pronounced French accent.

"Conditions in the Orient," he said, "are more or less unsettled at all times, but those of us interested in the Arab people hope that before long political conditions will have so changed that even the desert Arab will interest himself in agriculture, which, owing to the very fertile nature of our soil, offers him many inducements. I make a study of both educational and commercial conditions in the countries that I visit. It is my ambition to be regarded as a progressive leader of my people. I hope to be remembered as one who led them to better and more civilized conditions and by travel around the world, in this way, I get ideas of value to me."

The Ameer is a man of great strength. As souvenirs he bent a number of silver half dollars nearly double with his fingers and gave them to Commissioner Shields.

DECIDES AGAINST CABMEN.

They May Not Stand in Front of Hotels Without Proprietors' Consent.

Public hackmen may no longer make their stands in the streets and on the corners in front of hotels, unless they have previously obtained the permission of the hotel proprietors. This rule was laid down by Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday, in sustaining a fine imposed by Magistrate Walsh upon Alexander McKenna, a cabman. McKenna had been arrested and fined for taking up a position in front of the Hotel Belmont in East Forty-second Street. He carried his case to General Sessions on appeal.

Judge Foster's opinion, which is concurred in by all the Judges now in the city, virtually reverses the municipal ordinance which makes every street corner a public hack stand after 10 o'clock at night. In rendering the decision, Judge Foster said:

"I have delayed my decision in this appeal to the end that because of the importance of the case, I might obtain the views of all my associates thereon. The Recorder is absent, and therefore I do not speak for him, or of him."

FIGHT IS RENEWED FOR EVANS FORTUNE

Executors of Famous American Dentist Are Ordered to Show Their Books.

RESCUER OF AN EMPRESS

Friend of Napoleon III. and Eugenie Left Estate to Found Institute Which Hasn't Received It.

Another step has been taken in the long legal fight over the fortune left by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who won fame in France during the reign of Napoleon III. In the suit brought by the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society of Philadelphia the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city on Friday decided that the executors must submit to an inspection of all the books, inventories, and records of the property left by Dr. Evans, who died in Paris in November, 1897. The property he left in this city, Philadelphia, and Paris was estimated to be worth about $4,000,000. The institute wants to know what has become of some of this property.

During his eventful career Dr. Evans acquired a good deal of influence over the Napoleonic Court. After the Franco-Prussian war the Empress Eugénie, fearing molestation, fled to Dr. Evans for protection. He got her out of Paris in his own carriage and put her aboard a yacht, on which she went to England.

Dr. Evans's will left $265,000 to his next of kin and $100,000 for a monument in his memory, to be erected in Philadelphia, his birthplace. The residuary estate, estimated at over $3,000,000, was to be used for founding a museum in Philadelphia, to contain the art treasures of Dr. Evans, his letters from royal personages, mementos, &c.

There was legal objection because Dr. Evans had left his estate to an organization which did not exist. This was soon remedied by several public-spirited men in Philadelphia, who organized a society such as Dr. Evans had suggested. They raised money enough to engage counsel, which in this city is the firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach. Other legal tangles have delayed the dividing of the estate as Dr. Evans intended. Meanwhile all the executors of the will but two have died. The principal living executor is Arthur E. Valois of Paris. He appeared in this country in August last, and an effort was made, by an appeal to the Supreme Court, to get him to submit to examination. Before a decision was reached Valois went back to Paris. The Philadelphia Institute finally made a compromise with the Paris executors to accept $800,000 in settlement of its claim on the property in France, but of this sum, the Directors assert, they have only received $100,000. Now they have an order to examine all the books.

New York City is interested in the outcome, because about $1,000,000 worth of the property left by Dr. Evans is located here. There are a house or two in West End Avenue, another at 26 John Street, and still another in Fulton Street. The real estate here is said to be worth $1,500,000 now.

Walcott G. Lane, of counsel for the executors, said last evening that there would be no appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division. "The case has been rather long in litigation," he said, "but we are hoping that there will be a compromise soon satisfactory to all concerned."

ELLISON HUNTS GRAFTERS.

Probing Charge That the City Paid $19,000 Too Much for School Site.

Corporation Counsel Ellison intends to probe the charge that the city was induced to pay $39,000 for a new school site at Sutton Avenue and Grafton Street, Brooklyn, when the site was worth only $20,000. The city's expert in the case was Arthur H. Selinger. Mr. Ellison has asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Coombs, who has charge of condemnation proceedings in Brooklyn, to inform him why more than one expert was not called in the case.

It is possible that the Corporation Counsel will endeavor to have the case reopened and a new appraisement made.

SORRY TO LOSE THE ALLEN.

He Is to Sell His Country Place and Folk in Bayport, L. I., Regret It.

The Allen, of poolroom fame, has advertised for sale his country home, Fairview Villa, at Bayport, L. I. He built it almost a quarter of a century ago, saying that he wanted a place where he could rest and that it was easier to practice Christianity in the country than in the city.

If Allen leaves Bayport there are many there who will be sorry. The Methodist Church will certainly miss the large contributions he usually sent anonymously, as will many of the poor of Bayport, to whom he gave with a liberal hand.

Allen was in the habit of telling the Bayport folk that he had never tasted a drop of alcoholic liquor in his life and had never accepted political graft, although he had taken an active part in the Republican politics of the west side of town for many years.

STABBED TO DEATH IN STREET

The Murderer's Wife Saved Him from the Fate His Opponent Met.

In a dispute yesterday morning at Thirteenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, South Brooklyn, Luigi Frizziano of 1,225 Sixtieth Street, was stabbed to death by Joseph Lombardio, who lives at Thirteenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The men met and after a wordy war engaged in a scuffle. Frizziano succeeded in getting Lombardio down, and, according to witnesses, was about to draw a knife, when Lombardio's wife came along and grabbed him by the collar. As she tugged Lombardio succeeded in getting out his knife, and, regaining his feet, he plunged it into the other man's body.

The police arrested fourteen persons as witnesses, including Lombardio's wife and his two brothers. In the Adams Street Court all were released except the woman and the two Lombardio brothers. The assailant fled and the police are looking for him.

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First showing of authoritative creations by the foremost Parisian designers, also adaptations and modifications embodying in each example the artistic perfection for which our designers have become famous.

Untrimmed Hats will be displayed in the newest Spring shapes, also the latest millinery accessories in artistic variety.

M. & M. Koch

Spring and Summer

Waists

We invite attention to our showing of new Spring creations, which are in profusion and too great for detailed description. Our special point and which we emphasize is that the prices excite as much favorable comment as do the waists we offer, which are further distinguished by their exclusiveness.

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Important Offering of

Alexandre, Lupin and other celebrated makes of Women's

Glacé and Suede Kid Gloves

In the most desirable lengths, styles and colors, including black and white,

At Exceptionally Reduced Prices.

3 clasp Lupin Glacé, Paris Point Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular price $1.60 Pr.	$1.15
3 clasp and 3 button Alexandre Suede, Filet Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular Price $1.75 Pr.	1.35
3 clasp and 3 button Alexandre Glace Kid, Paris Point Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular Price $2.00 Pr.	1.45
Elbow Length Glacé Biarritz Gloves,	Regular Price $2.00 Pr.	1.50
12 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $3.00 Pr.	1.95
16 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $3.50 Pr.	2.50
20 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $4.00 Pr.	3.25

Stern Brothers

Annual Sale To-morrow and Tuesday

A Remarkably Fine Collection of

FRENCH HAND MADE LACE WINDOW & BED DRAPERIES, SCARFS, BUREAU COVERS, CUSHIONS, Etc., AT POSITIVE REDUCTIONS.

CURTAINS OF FILET COMBINATIONS, Were $60.00 to 900.00 Pair,	$35.00	to 750.00
STORES OF FILET COMBINATIONS, Were $50.00 to 350.00 Each,	$29.50	to 250.00
BED SETS OF FILET COMBINATIONS, Were $185.00 to 650.00,	$125.00	to 395.00
FRENCH ARABIAN CURTAINS, In Champagne and Dark Ecru, Were $18.50 and 23.50 Pair	$14.50,	16.50
LACE BUREAU SCARFS AND TEA CLOTHS, Were $22.50 to 225.00,	$16.50	to 150.00
LACE AND EMBROIDERED CUSHION COVERS, Were $8.50 to 125.00,	$5.50	to 75.00

50 Persian Carpets

At Very Decided Reductions, To-morrow.

All choice selected pieces, of the very best quality, in light, medium and dark colorings, suitable for furnishing Parlors, Libraries and Dining Rooms, a few examples as follows:

8 ft. 8 by 10 ft. 3,	$82.00	Reduced from	$135.00
8 ft. 3 " 11 ft. 3,	98.00	" "	145.00
8 ft. 6 " 11 ft. 10,	110.00	" "	150.00
8 ft. 7 " 12 ft. 3,	124.00	" "	165.00
9 ft. 7 " 13 ft. 1,	134.00	" "	175.00
10 ft. 10 " 13 ft. 10,	179.00	" "	225.00

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MONDAY, MARCH 11th, and during the week.

Special Exhibit of Latest Foreign and American Novelties for Spring 1907

Dress Silks, Woollen Dress Fabrics, Cotton Dress Fabrics, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Embroideries, Suits, Wraps, Waists, French Hand Made Lingerie.

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Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

IMPORTANT SALES

Imported Dress Satins (in white and ivory only), Chiffon finish, soft texture, high lustre. Regular price $1.50 yard, 1.10

Black Silk Trimmings—5,000 yards of Galons, Appliques and Motifs; a selection of handsome designs.

Regular prices $2.25 to $3.00 yards,	1.50
" " $3.50 " $4.25 "	2.25
" " $5.00 " $6.00 "	3.00
" " $6.25 " $8.50 "	4.50
" " $9.00 " $11.00 "	6.50

Dress and Trimming Laces. A large variety of designs in Valenciennes, Imitation Bruges and Torchons; also St. Gall Laces in bands, appliques and motifs, many new filet effects; high lustre embroidered Lace Bands and Edgings, French-Irish Laces, &c., comprising over 25,000 yards. Regular prices 30c. to $9.00 yard, 15c to 4.50

All-Over Embroideries. 22 inches wide, in fine Nainsook and Swiss, a variety of new small designs suitable for Waists. Regular prices $1.00 to $2.50 yard, 65c to 1.60

Women's Tailored Suits

TWO DISTINCTIVE NEW MODELS.

Scotch Homespuns in the fashionable stripes, also English Worsteds in black, blue and shades of gray. Semi and tight fitting Coats, pleated Skirts, handsomely tailored, unusually smart effect. Regular price $48.50, 33.00

Women's Leather Belts, black, white and tan, of fine Calfskin, with fitted piece at back, Gilt or Gun Metal Buckles. Regular price $2.00, 1.00

Women's Street Bags, 8 inch frame, gilt mountings, leather lined, with three piece fittings, in Black Pin Seal, Morocco and Walrus, also Brown and Navy Mat Seal. Regular price $5.00, 3.50

Table Linens, Fine scalloped and embroidered at special prices.

DOYLIES,	per doz.,	3.75, 5.00, 7.50
CENTREPIECES,	each	1.75, 2.25, 2.75
TRAY CLOTHS,	each	1.50, 1.75, 2.50
SIDEBOARD SCARFS,	each	3.50, 4.00

Arnold, Constable & Co.

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Colored Madras and Muslin Curtains, Plain and Ruffled.

Cretonnes and Taffetas, Exclusive Designs.

Printed Linens, for Bed Coverlets and Chamber Draperies.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FIFTY PAGES,
IN FIVE PARTS,
INCLUDING PICTORIAL SECTION.

MR. HARRIMAN'S PLEA.

Readers of THE TIMES are the gainers this morning from Mr. HARRIMAN'S new policy. Like Gov. HUGHES, he is proposing to take his case to the people, and he presents his reasons for asking what has been promised, and what he contends has not been received—that is, a square deal. In this he is within the facts, even according to the views of the men who promised the square deal. Certainly it is not a square deal to put on the statute books laws which, according to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S message, "make decent railroad men violators of the laws against their will," and which, if enforced, "would destroy the business of the country." Yet, although the laws are as Mr. Roosevelt has described them, it is not too much to say that a proposal to amend them in any sense favorable to the railroads would be hopeless in the present state of public feeling. Although Mr. ROOSEVELT has criticised the laws more severely than any one else, not even he is preparing to soften them. On the contrary, he is proposing more rigorous legislation, along lines which students like President HADLEY and practical men like Mr. HARRIMAN unite in saying are as oppressive as the old laws, and equally ill-adapted to achieve the results desired.

Mr. HARRIMAN proposes to meet the emergency by education and co-operation. Unless, he says, "we can educate the people up to our propositions, we might as well stop trying to do our share in the development of the country." With the assistance he asks, he declares the railways are prepared, are even bound, to do more than heretofore. He is no pessimist, being as indifferent as Mr. HILL himself to the battle of prices upon the Stock Exchange. He looks to the country, not to Wall Street, for the future well-being of his properties:

> The important fact for the railroads is that the country is going to keep right on developing through the next twenty years and the next fifty years and the next hundred years and as far ahead as we may want to look.

For that reason the traffic available will necessitate rebuilding the roads and making use of electricity. His development of those topics is interesting, but aside from his main point—the relations of the roads to the laws. He wants laws that can be obeyed and that are productive of economies rather than waste. He wants laws allowing agreements between railways—here, again, he is in agreement with Mr. ROOSEVELT—laws allowing the apportionment of traffic among routes, laws allowing the offering of exceptional service for exceptional pay, and other privileges permitting the railways to work economically.

These requests are reasonable as he presents them. They are, moreover, in accord with the science of railway operation. But we fear they will be received rather with impatience than sympathy. There is, indeed, need of much education before public opinion can accustom itself to the point of view of a man who was thought to be upon the defensive, if not in actual danger of prosecution, and yet who presents himself as an aggressive critic of his pursuers, and as making an appeal for milder treatment in the interest rather of them than of himself. There are two sides to the railway question, after all, and it is an injustice to the community, even more than to the railways, to treat them oppressively, or to legislate in passion. We know the result of having done so once, and we seem to be upon the eve of doing so again. Now comes Mr. HARRIMAN'S plea for reciprocity and co-operation.

That seems to us a better plan than Government ownership. Whatever the debits against Mr. HARRIMAN, we cannot afford to deaden the initiative of talents like his and his competitors'. We cannot afford to have the dry rot of bureaucracy implanted among our transportation companies. And they, on the other hand, cannot be allowed a free hand to exploit the community. Is it not possible that Mr. HARRIMAN'S position marks out an alternative course? Why not make a bargain—legislation of such and such a character in return for such and such undertakings by the railways? A policy of laws with iron teeth would be more attractive if it were to be tried for the first time, without the disillusionment of failure. If the railways will be good, why might not Congress also be good? Surely, even in railroading, peace is a better policy than war. Mr. HARRIMAN'S interview is directed toward that end.

JAPAN'S LOAN.

New York City and State are having enough difficulty in floating their 4 per cents and 3 per cents to lend interest to the telegram announcing that the Japanese 5 per cents are in great demand in London and Paris. Perhaps the demand might not have been so great if the flotation were not a refunding operation, but all the same the success of the operation just at this time is interesting from a double point of view. Neither New York City nor the State of New York has bankers. It is about time to recognize that bankers are worth their cost in all large financial business. It is no disparagement to the officials either at Albany or here to hint that perhaps they failed where others might have found a way to succeed.

The occasion is not suitable for disparaging Japan's credit because it is paying 5 per cent. when United States 2 per cents are above par. It is a foolish boast that "the United States could borrow $500,000,000 at 2½ per cent. in any big money market of the world on our own terms." It could not do so even in New York on a pure credit basis. The price of United States bonds is fictitious, signifying the survival of a credit device which was due to the pressure of war, and which so far as it is exhausted cannot be used again under conditions of like strain. The same is true of the greenbacks. If they were not outstanding they could be issued as a war loan, but being in existence they hinder us exactly to that extent in using a recognized device for assisting credit. The refusal to pay demand loans outstanding for a generation and the premium on abnormally low rated bonds are a reproach to the United States rather than any cause for an odious comparison with any nation in our class. To speak of "Japan's rebuff" and "Japan's monetary troubles" characterizes the commentator rather than Japan.

LABOR AND SECESSION.

The going out of the electricians in Paris is not so much a strike as a secession. In a city like Paris such a class of workers is an organ of the industrial and social body, precisely as the State is a part of the body politic. Failing to enforce upon the Government of the City of Paris their views of municipal lighting, they secede, precisely as certain States of this Union once seceded when views opposed to their own triumphed in a National election. These Paris electricians have gone to war against the municipal Government and the people of Paris. Their patriotism is on a level with that of an army of foreign invaders coming avowedly as an enemy intending to do all the damage in their power. In going on strike in a body without notice, in such a way as to deprive the city of so important an adjunct of civilization as artificial light in the nighttime, they showed themselves to be not merely faithless to their employers, but bad citizens and bad Frenchmen.

The act is a reversion to savagery, a going back to the barbaric time when, if a man did not get what he wanted, he seized a club or a stone, knocked his neighbor on the head, then took it. Human society exists and advances upon the contributions of all its members. If it is permitted to one class to withdraw its service, then it must be right for any class, for all classes. Such a theory is compatible with no form of organized society higher than that of the cavedweller.

The striking electricians of Paris are paid from 11 cents to 18 cents an hour, averaging about $44 a month for a ten-hour day. These wages are to be compared, it must be remembered, not with the very high wages of this country, but with those of France, where mechanics who receive $4 a day in this country would there get but $1.40. The men did not strike for higher pay, however. They really went on strike as a means to compel the City Government to extend the system of municipal lighting. One municipal plant is already in existence. The City Government had decided to make no further ventures in that direction, but to renew contracts with private companies. In a municipal plant the men work eight hours a day, have old age pensions, and holidays. Under the teachings of a vast number of Socialistic and semi-Socialistic fomenters of discontent, including the frothing and godless VIVIANI of the Ministry, the workingmen in Paris have come to believe that they are entitled to get what they want, and if they cannot get it peaceably, to take it by force—for this strike is a forcible measure. If the Government shows the same degree of resolution that was exhibited at the time of the intended labor demonstration last May the strikers will not carry their point, though they will cause an immense amount of inconvenience to the people of Paris.

Any concession would be perilous. The behavior of these electricians, indeed, supplies us with a picture of what would continually happen if the work of public service corporations were turned over to the Governments of cities. Local laws would be made under continual duress, Councilmen and Aldermen would deliberate and vote upon ordinances and regulations under the threat of a great body of organized city employés to secede and go to war if their wishes were not heeded. One Paris newspaper declares that Paris is under the dictatorship of the Federation of Labor.

What has happened there will happen here if the agitators have their way. The professional friends of man in New York, who go about among the highest paid wage earners in the world prating of "social unrest" and are the chief fomenters of the thing they prate of, make profession of noble and philanthropic purposes, but they are inculcating precisely the spirit that actuates the Paris strikers, the spirit, that is, that labor may without limit or restriction dictate to society the terms upon which it will accept employment. Murder was done upon the Plaza Hotel building by union men many months ago, and the murderers have not yet been brought to justice. Yet from countless platforms speeches are continually made about the oppressions of wealth and the wrongs of the poor. The recent notable checks that have stayed the progress of the municipal ownership delusion, however, are an encouraging sign of the return of reason. The strike of the electricians in Paris is in that sense a valuable object lesson.

BAD FAITH TO THE SOUTH.

The entire Southern people will read with just anger the decision of Attorney General BONAPARTE prohibiting their efforts to divert the tide of European immigration from the North Atlantic cities to their own districts suffering from labor famine. South Carolina, which imported a high grade of Belgian, German, Scottish, and other labor, paying passage money and promising places, acted legally under the old law, says, Mr. BONAPARTE, because the contract was binding only in a general way upon State and immigrants. Under the recent enactment of Feb. 20, 1907, however, a decision is rendered, violating the agreement with Southern Senators made by the Republican leaders in the Senate who framed and interpreted beforehand the restricting clauses, that hereafter States as well as individuals are forbidden to pay the passage of immigrants.

Senator LODGE was instrumental in persuading the Southern Senators, under promise that the labor clauses would not be construed to end the system of State-assisted immigration, to withdraw their opposition to the Immigration bill because of the other important section relating to the exclusion of the Japanese. The Southerners were made to understand that the clauses merely confirmed the contract labor law relating to the importation of labor by individuals. They exclude "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly."

Here is nothing that forbds States to import laborers, yet with a point-blank declaration, and "without entering into any discussion of the question," disregarding promises made for Southern support of an Administration measure, Mr. BONAPARTE makes "illegal" assisted immigration, checks the preparations of Secretary STRAUS to co-operate in a beneficial enterprise of historic importance, and prostitutes the Roosevelt Administration to the arbitrary service of labor unionism.

ILL-CONSIDERED LEGISLATION.

The catalogue of Congress's attempts and failures is longer than usual, and also exceptionally misleading. In order to know what Congress really achieved it is necessary to have enough prescience to foresee what will happen to its projects of law in the hurly-burly of business, and also to be able to discern how much of it will survive the Supreme Court's alembic. Senator BEVERIDGE is superior to this idea, and openly derided it in his contemptuous reference to the absurdity of paying any attention to the junior supreme court, meaning the committee which denounced and destroyed his Child Labor bill. Senator BROWN, the newcomer from New Jersey, is of different views, and declares that the time to discuss laws is before they are enacted. Truly it is a pity that there is so much left to say afterward.

Take, for example, Congress's earnest rather than well-considered effort to regulate railway rates. Is it not apparent that instead of regulating them it turned the task over to somebody else to perform? Yet the law heads the list of the Fifty-ninth Congress's achievements, and is marked upon the big stick with the deepest notch, although the subject is not advanced a single step. Congress drew the fangs when it neglected to set up any standard by which rates shall be regulated, either by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or by the courts. Matters must perforce go on in the old way when no new way is provided.

Possibly next upon the list of Congress's good deeds is the pure food law. Yet exactly the same defect exists in this elaborate statute. Senator SPOONER, whom not even Senator BEVERIDGE will despise as a junior Justice, pointed this out when it might have been useful—that is, before passage—and for his pains was denounced as a defender of impure food. It is now attempted to supply the deficiency by enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to supply standards by virtue of a clause in an appropriation bill. Not even the stoutest advocate of pure food will think that this is a good way to legislate upon that subject or any other. It is an enormous power to intrust to any man without prescription of principles for his guidance, yet the alternative is to intrust the fixing of purity of foods—like the fixing of rates—to the verdicts of casual juries. Each jury may have its own ideas, and no man can know in advance how to regulate his conduct, or be sure how he may escape criminal conduct. If he employs counsel to inform him of his rights, then a vigilant press denounces lawyer and client together for conspiring to evade wholesome statutes. And if perchance the senior Supreme Court is bold enough to declare that such laws are no laws, then the judiciary itself is denounced, not by the rabble in the streets, but by the chief source of opinion in the United States.

Such half-baked and deficient legislation is so far from being anything to be proud of that it is a pleasure to acknowledge a check to similar proposals at Albany. Nobody defends Directors who do not direct; everybody would be glad to see them made to direct by statute, if that be possible. Yet that is no excuse for the Legislature passing a law empowering somebody besides the Legislature to bring the reform about. That is the design of Senator SAXE'S bill requiring the Superintendent of Banks to formulate rules for the conduct of banking institutions. The bankers who were heard upon the bill suggested all sorts of practical objections, including the impossibility of obtaining suitable Directors. The present point was well expressed by our new Superintendent of Banking, who objected that it gave him too much power.

> "The duties imposed are too vague," he said; "it should be for the Legislature and not the Superintendent to say how far Directors should be restricted. Furthermore, I believe, after fair trial, the laws of last year, passed with a view of reforming the banking business, will accomplish the object desired in this bill if they have a fair trial."

With such a sensible beginning the new Superintendent promises to go far.

THE PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS.

The necessity of visits to the dentist and to the oculist at regular intervals is pretty well understood by laymen. Laymen do not understand that 95 per cent. of all deafness could be prevented if like precaution were taken in submitting to yearly examinations, or after every cold, by the ear specialist. Because perception of sounds is largely quantitative, intelligent persons frequently allow their hearing mechanism to sustain vital losses without noticing the abnormality. A physician writing in The Medical Record cites this case of a young person who had lost over 99 per cent. of his hearing before he became conscious of the impairment:

> A man, 23 years of age, came to me to be treated for a "running ear," which prevented his obtaining satisfactory life insurance. He was totally deaf in this ear, and had in the other only 1-14400 of normal hearing, yet he claimed to suffer no inconvenience on account of deafness; in fact, did not consider himself deaf. The hearing distance of his good ear for a watch was four inches. The normal distance for this watch was forty feet at his age, making the index of his hearing 1-120, which when squared to show the amount of hearing gives 1-14400, or .0069 of 1 per cent., a rather small proportionate amount.

The reason assigned for this astonishing unconscious loss is that, whereas perception by the eye is qualitative, sound perception is quantitative, and the normal individual has many times the "amount" of hearing actually needed in densely civilized communities. Frequently his attention is not called to severe losses of hearing until too late to check the disease in its advanced stages. The two kinds of changes that affect hearing most insidiously are "those chiefly inflammatory and those chiefly due to defective ventilation." In either case there is a congestion and increase of connective tissue choking the Eustachian tube and affecting the tympanum, followed by contraction, anaemia, faulty nutrition, and the calcifying of the drum membrane. These conditions, so difficult of remedy at the last, yield easily to judicious preventive treatment. That is why periodic visits to the otologist are more an individual and family duty than visits to the dentist.

THE SCHOLAR IN BRITISH POLITICS

Again, apparently, the chief struggle in the British Parliament is to be between forces led, on the one side and on the other, by a prominent English man of letters. The Irish question—the question of "measures for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs," as the speech from the throne put it—is likely to be the most important issue, and over it Mr. BALFOUR and Mr AUGUSTINE BIRRELL will do most of the fencing, most, indeed, of the serious fighting. Mr. BALFOUR will lead the Opposition, not only because he is the titular leader, but because he has behind him really no one of first-class ability to come to his aid. On the Government side, the Premier will, of course, do his share, and he is in many ways a quite adequate antagonist for Mr. BALFOUR—homely, direct, with a wit not so fine but very effective, and sometimes smashing. But whatever the "measures" of the Government alluded to in the speech may be, Mr. BIRRELL will naturally, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, have charge of them.

It will be a "pretty quarrel," we may be sure. Probably it will be a courteous one, unless, as sometimes happens Mr. BALFOUR lets his tongue become too bitter; even then Mr. BIRRELL is more likely to ridicule than to rebuke him. The start made by Mr. BALFOUR in the debate on the Address was chivalric in its personal gentleness. Here is the bow, so to speak, with which he sets lance in rest:

> I suppose the transition from the Board of Education to Ireland is promotion, and if it is no man has deserved it more than the right honorable gentleman. [Cheers.] No man, in my experience at all events, has made greater strides in the favor of this House than did the right honorable gentleman in his conduct of the very difficult measure which was intrusted to his charge last session. [Cheers] I do not know whether he cheerfully exchanges the problem of bringing in an Education bill with the doubtful support of the Nonconformists for the other task of bringing in a Devolution bill with the doubtful support of the Nationalists. [Laughter.] There is a certain resemblance between the two proceedings. I do not know whether the right honorable gentleman will be more fortunate in the second than he was in the first; but I am confident that whether fortunate in the issue or unfortunate, either from his point of view or mine, he will do nothing but gain fresh laurels so far as he is personally concerned, and will increase his reputation, which is already made, in this House. [Cheers.]

When it comes the turn of Mr. BIRRELL, we may be sure that the courtesy will be gracefully acknowledged and returned, and then a very serious debate will begin, for Mr. BIRRELL, though every whit as light and as subtle as Mr. BALFOUR, is, we should say, a good deal more consistently earnest.

This would be a good point at which to call attention to the contrast between the British Legislature and our own, and to the lack of polite scholars in Congress. We cannot do it. Congress does lack scholars, for reasons too recondite to discuss here. It does not lack politeness. As to that its standard is really quite as high as that of the House of Commons.

THE BIBLE TRUST.

Attorney General BONAPARTE last week ordered prosecution of the Pew Trust, or Furniture Trust, which a Federal Grand Jury has found to be a criminal combination in restraint of trade. A few days ago the Bible Trust was put on the grill. Is there hope at last that those who are denying themselves those luxuries—or necessities—will be better able to afford them when the trusts are smashed? Alas! as respects Bibles, at least, the hope is ill-founded, for the Bible Trust is not greedy of profit.

As a matter of fact, it sells Bibles at cost or less, so that there is no competition in the trade in Bibles except of special sorts, objects of religious luxury, so to speak. The heinous object of the Bible Trust is so to distribute and regulate the trade that there shall be no unnecessary wastes. Shall we sneer at the idea, as we do when distributers of oil or soap or steel allege the same defense for their crimes, or shall we rejoice that patterning after the ways of the worldly enables a dollar to spread abroad more Bibles than otherwise would be possible?

If it is a good thing to make a dollar go as far as it will in Bibles, how is it possible to applaud an Administration which attacks the chief agent in distributing Bibles? If there really is any distinction between good and bad trusts, ought not the Bible Trust to be entitled to exemptions from the fate of the bad trusts? Or are we to anticipate disclosures that the Bible Trust is not what it has been thought? Perhaps we shall learn that human motives animate even makers and sellers of Bibles and pews, and that trade rivalries explain the appeal to the Administration in matters of private competition upon the allegaton of public reasons, which may or may not withstand inquiry.

HINTS IN TRANSIT PROBLEM.

A Device for Curved Platforms—How to Avoid Crush at Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a copy of a letter just sent to Mr. Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough rapid transit systems relating to the operation of side doors on cars at curved landings. The drawing illustrates a self-moving platform or gangway hinged to the car, which, by means of cables running over pulleys, is lifted and lowered by the action of opening and closing the doors, thus insuring that it will always be in position.

J. C. WITTER.

New York, March 9, 1907.

Mr. Theodore P. Shonts:

Dear Sir: Noting your statement regarding the difficulty of operating side doors at curved landings, I offer the inclosed suggestion, roughly sketched as a simple and safe method of overcoming this obstacle.

No doubt you have considered the question of having passengers enter the car at the rear while those inside pass out at the front, thus enabling egress and ingress at the same time instead of those wishing to enter being obliged to wait till all have passed out.

Theoretically this seems practical, and, if so, would reduce the time at stations nearly one-half. With a sign at each end of the car and a little training the public would soon "get the hang" of it, as freedom from the present confusion, personal collisions, and delays would be an ample reward.

The tenor of your public statements leads us to hope for better things under your administration. If so, you will do more for individual happiness than if you had finished the canal. J. C. WITTER.

New York, March 8, 1907.

Passenger Rates Sixty Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to Mr. Baer's statement as to the necessity for the present railroad rates I would like an explanation of the curious fact that while freight rates have very largely decreased of late years, those for passengers continue the same. Some years ago I picked up in a New York bookshop a copy of the "United States Railway Guide" for 1848, and to my amazement discovered that the rates quoted between New York and other points were very little different from those charged at the present time. This was especially noticeable when the traveler had to use rail, canal, and sometimes stage coach to reach his destination, as for instance in going to Syracuse or Buffalo.

One would naturally imagine with the enormous increase in the number of persons carried and the many economies in transportation effected by the companies there would have been a reduction in rates somewhat corresponding to that made in freights, but the facts are that there is hardly 15 per cent. at most, and in some none at all. L. B. THOMAS.

New York, March 5, 1907.

REGULATE TELEPHONES ALSO

Belief That Company Here Should Be Included in Utilities Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a close study is made of the provisions of the new public utilities bill, I think you will find that every public service corporation is mentioned, with the exception of the telephone monopolists in New York City. It may have been an innocent oversight—the leaving out of the bill of this corporation, of its monopolistic charges and inadequate and totally unsatisfactory service.

In advocating the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Page and Assemblymen Merritt, would it not be well, before it is too late, to advocate the introduction of a provision in this new measure that will place the telephone company also under the jurisdiction of the commission, so that an investigation, if one should be deemed necessary, could result in the fixing of new rates and the betterment of the service?

It strikes me, as a business man, that the bill is absolutely incomplete without embracing the telephone company and bunching it with the other public service corporations to be placed in charge of the new commission. The framers of the bill could not possibly have lost to view the plain fact that New York telephone users are charged an exorbitant price for a service that would not be tolerated if the subscribers could help themselves. The present management of the telephone service is not conducive to good will on the part of the company's customers, and if public service corporations are to be regulated and controlled under the bill fathered by Gov. Hughes, should not the telephone company be brought under that same control?

I would not burden the commissioners with more than they could possibly do, but I would suggest to THE NEW YORK TIMES that before it is too late the bill should be called back and be made to embrace the telephone conditions.

TIMES READER.

Albany, March 9, 1907.

BAD MANNERS IN THE SUBWAY.

Tobacco Chewers and Cigarette Smokers Add to the Discomfort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my good fortune, or the reverse, to exist in the Bronx. I rather like the term "exist"; it is a happy medium between the cradle and the grave.

I leave 166th Street for Manhattan in the morning, in appearance looking fairly respectable. I immediately pass through a series of jostlings, and the result is that when I reach my destination I am a good deal like young Paul Dombey, "somewhat crusted and spotted."

I sometimes get a seat in close proximity to the man who has an inflated jaw, brought about by a large quid of tobacco, or to one of the rising generation, whose tenacious and yellow lips hold on to a half-smoked cigarette. I sat by the man with the inflated jaw this morning. He did not expectorate, for no doubt he has not reached that state of civilization. He simply let the tobacco juice run from him in large quantities. I remonstrated with him, but he replied that he was a walking delegate, and therefore a man in authority, so I let him go at that.

Seriously speaking, there are quite a number of respectable people in the Bronx that are neat in appearance and would like to keep so, but the proximity in the cars of the hog and the puppy makes that impossible.

Has the age of chivalry ended? Has common decency become a dead letter? Are we so many herds of cattle in the estimation of the railroads? I pause for a reply. N. W.

New York, March 9, 1907.

SAYS TEACHERS ARE FOOLISH.

Women's Best Interests Believed to Lie in Higher Salaries for Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are not the women teachers of this city "foolish virgins?" If they had their own best interests at heart, would they not be advocating double or triple salaries for men, instead of favoring legislation that will in the end reduce men's salaries to the present schedule for women?

Would it not be better for all concerned if we had more highly educated men in the schools and more women in homes of their own? Is our city so poor that it cannot afford to pay salaries to competent men, but must resort to the practices of our manufacturing men and obtain the cheap labor of women?

These are some of the questions that it would be well for the powers that be, and the teachers themselves, to answer before the proposed change is made in the teachers' salaries. INTERESTED.

New York, March 9, 1907.

Put Old Papers in a Barrel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to call attention to the number of papers of all kinds that are allowed to fall either by the wind blowing them or else carelessly thrown from the elevated terminus of the Subway station at 179th Street and Boston Avenue, in the Bronx, directly opposite the beautiful structure of the Peabody Home, which demands more consideration from the public in helping to keep its exterior surroundings as scrupulously neat and attractive, as I always find its interior. The motormen and conductors undoubtedly derive benefit from the newspapers left in the trains, (which is as it should be,) but cannot a rule be made to place all such in a receptacle such as the ashes, &c., are placed in, and so do away with the untidy collection that settles about the grounds and catches in the iron railings of the fence surrounding the grounds, especially on the western side of the same? If such an order was made imperative it would soon relieve the now far from neat appearance of this otherwise beautiful home, as well as the indignation of all frequenters of the same, one of which is the writer of this plea for "order being brought out of chaos." A. F. RANDALL.

New York, Feb. 23, 1907.

Wants Higher Wages In Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time announcements are made of railroad corporations and manufacturing concerns increasing the pay of their employes. The reason given is the increased cost of living and the improvement in the business of the corporations.

It is far from the purpose of the writer to spread the gospel of discontent, but it does seem strange that no advance is being made in the salaries of the men and women employed in the large department stores of this and other cities. Surely the increased cost of living falls as heavily upon them as it does upon the employes of railroads and factories. The rent of their dwellings has been increased, and clothing and the necessities of life cost as much to them as they do to others.

CHARLES T. CUNNINGHAM.

New York, March 9, 1907.

Mayor as Bell Ringer.

Paris Correspondence London Standard.

The following story is told in Paris of a village priest and a Mayor: In a village in the Department of the Ain the cure was his own Church Warden. For want of money the church was abandoned, and for many days the villagers heard no Angelus when working in the fields at daybreak, at noon, and in the evening. The Mayor, a retired gendarme, an ardent Radical, missed the cure and the chimes as much as any other villager, and when the cure had been gone a week he began to ring the bells. One night recently the village was roused by the notes of the Angelus. It was no call to mass, still less a fire alarm; it was a mistake of the Mayor. The moon, breaking through the clouds just before going down, had brought him from his bed thinking it was sunrise. And now he is awaiting a letter from the Prefect reproaching him, and perhaps revoking him, for having rung the church bells before sunrise.

URGES INTENSIVE FARMING.

Mr. Hall Believes In Fewer Acres and Specialization in Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial upon "Delusions About Small Farms" appears to assume that because agriculture is a business like any other business and profits by differentiation, it must therefore be "done on a large scale."

In fact, the most complete differentiation can be reached by raising crops on a small and intensive scale. You justly say that the small farmer does too many things to do any of them really well and at a cost that puts him out of the race with specialists. But it does not follow that the most successful specialist should "cultivate hundreds or thousands of acres."

No man can cultivate even a hundred acres. He must hire other men to do it for him, and if each man has three acres for which he is responsible, just as the manager of a department in one of our dry goods stores is responsible for his three counters, that is the highest form of differentiation.

Your remarks upon the effects of the isolation of the farmer and its disastrous results, are well timed and much needed.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, March 9, 1907.

FRESH AIR AND DRAUGHTS.

One Is Essential to Health, the Other a Defect Easily Remedied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "C. S. C.," in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday last offered many of the substantial facts about draughts resulting in colds. There is no doubt that the large majority of colds originate in exposure to draughts, but it is an error to say that fresh air is the origin. On the contrary, exposure to outdoor mountain air will usually cure a cold, and the same is true of indoor fresh air, provided the person is not exposed to a draught. Another unfailing reason for colds is the stinking, contaminated, overheated air that one is compelled to inhale in most public conveyances, buildings, and even private houses.

Without going into details which the Board of Health has established and the facts of which are open to every one in works on hygiene, it is established that every healthy person requires a certain number of cubic feet of fresh air every hour for the proper quantity of oxygen gas to enter the lungs and enable them to perform their proper function. The failure of the lungs to do this results in the gradual deterioration of the general health, with the ultimate breakdown in the weakest organ in the body, be it what it may.

Therefore, let the "fresh air fiends" have full swing and encourage the practice until every conveyance, building, and home has abundant fresh air, and foul, rotten air, steam heated beyond the endurance of the healthy person, shall be eliminated and the resultant drowsy feeling gives place to the healthy, alert brain nourished by food that is burned up by the fresh, pure air inhaled.

The problem of ventilation without draughts hardly seems to be so difficult that the modern brain cannot solve it, provided sufficient attention is given the subject. In public matters this should come within the domain of the Board of Health as well as the overheating of public buildings and conveyances. The passing from overheated quarters to the outdoor air, however warmly clothed, is frequently the source of colds, even as much so as are draughts. To house people in theatres, public buildings and conveyances which are overheated and saturated with the excretion from hundreds of lungs and bodies, in an air that is too foul to sustain ordinary animal life, is an outrage and criminal offense. I enter a plea for temperate temperature, fresh air, and no draughts. M. D. H.

New York, March 9, 1907.

The Osteopathic Curriculum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in this morning's TIMES headed "Medical Schools at War over Bill," the author makes the erroneous statement that physicians generally are opposed to the passage of the Osteopathic bill "because there is no established curriculum for the osteopathic physician," &c. On the contrary, there are eight regular osteopathic colleges, in each of which the term of study requires three years of nine months each, and the curriculum embraces anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, chemistry, urinalysis, toxicology, symptomatology, hygiene, dietetics, minor surgery, diagnosis, and theory and practice of osteopathy. G. LIGON.

New York, Feb. 25, 1907.

HYMN OF THE TOMB BUILDERS.

They were three old men with hoary hair
And beards of wintry gray,
And they digged a grave in the yellow soil,
And they crooned this song as they plied their toil,
In the fading light of day:

Hither ye bring your workmen,
Like tools that are broken and bent,
To pay your due to their cunning
After their skill is spent:
Hither ye bring them and lay them,
And go when your prayers are said,
Back where the stress of your living
Makes mock of the peace of your dead.

From the iron-paved roads of traffic,
From the shell-scarred fields of war,
From the lands of earth's burning girdle
To the snows of her uttermost star,
Ye bring in your sons and daughters
From the glare and the din of to-day,
Giving them back unto silence,
And sealing their lips with clay.

Some drunk with the wine of carnage,
Some clothed with the shreds of power,
Some stark from the fields of famine,
Some decked for the pleasaunce bower,
And all with their still clay fingers
To their cold clay bosoms laid
To sleep from aeon to aeon
At the lowly Sign of the Spade.

After through the quickening ages
Fell the first keen notes of strife,
And they held out their hands in the darkness
Toward that blatant boon called life;
And they heard the building of empires,
And the restless trampling of men,
And the dust that was made for heart-break
Grew poignant even then.

Your bones they are moist with marrow,
And with milk your breasts are full;
Your hands they are strong and subtle,
And your life-blood never dull;
But fail at the sword or the plowshare,
Or fall at the forge or the wheel,
And ye only mar earth's bosom
With a wound that her dust will heal.

Hither ye bring your workmen,
And it's ever the tale retold
Of the useless tools of the builders,
Battered and broken and old;
Hither ye bring them and lay them,
And go when your prayers are said,
For the blood of your living is dearer
Than the idle dust of your dead.

They were three old men with hoary hair
And beards of wintry gray,
And they shouldered their spades, for their work was done,
And they left behind at the set of sun
A grave in the yellow clay.

CHARLES HAMILTON MUSGROVE.

MISS STEELE TO WED IN TRINITY CHAPEL

Her Father to Unite Her with J. Carleton Borden on April 10.

A. G. BORDEN BEST MAN

Miss Lawrence to be Maid of Honor—Bride's Father Long Connected with Trinity.

The wedding of Miss Ruth W. Steele, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church, and Joseph Carleton Borden will take place in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 10.

The father of the bride will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 22 West Seventy-third Street.

Miss Steele's maid of honor will be Miss Margery Lawrence, and Mr. Borden will have his brother, Albert G. Borden, as his best man.

The engagement was announced some months ago. Miss Steele made her début only a year ago. Among the entertainments given for her was a dance at Sherry's. She is a niece of Spencer Aldrich and of Charles Steele, who married a daughter of Seth Barton French. The Rev. Dr. Steele, who has long been connected with Trinity Church, is the head of the Steele family.

HOME WEDDING FOR MISS KERR.

The Bride's Sister Will Be Her Only Attendant.

One of the fashionable home weddings of April will be that of Miss Ruth Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dudley Kerr, and Charles Henschel, son of the late Dr. Edward Henschel, of this city. It will be celebrated at the East Forty-eighth Street home of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr on Tuesday, April 16, instead of April 6, as was announced yesterday. Only a few friends and relatives will be asked to the ceremony. A reception will follow, to which the invitations will be general. The marriage will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Jeanne Kerr will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant.

Mr. Henschel has selected for his best man Jose Victor Onativia, Jr. His ushers will be Messrs. Charles Henschel Thierot, Daniel Farr, Elmore Coe Kerr, and Childs Frick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick of Pittsburg and New York.

CORBETT—SPENCER.

CAMBRIDGE, England, March 9.—Miss Maud Spencer, daughter of William Spencer, President of the First National Bank of Erie, Penn., and a niece of Lady Darwin, was married to-day in St. Botolph's Church to George Corbett, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir John Corbett. Only personal friends and members of the two families attended the ceremony. The bride was given away by Sir George H. Darwin.

After the ceremony there was a reception at Newnham Grange, the Darwin residence here.

Miss Brewer Weds Justice Gould.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—Miss Elizabeth M. Brewer of Washington, D. C., was married this morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Whittemore Perry of 10 Winthrop Terrace, East Orange, to Justice Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange.

Havemeyer-Herrick Wedding Put Off.

It was expected that the wedding of Arthur Havemeyer of this city and Miss Clara Herrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Herrick of Chicago, would take place in that city in the week following Easter, but the marriage is not to be celebrated this year. Mr. Havemeyer is a brother of Raymond Havemeyer and of Mrs. William F. Willcox, wife of Postmaster Willcox.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse of Denver, who have been visiting in this city, sailed yesterday for Europe.

Horace Wylie of Washington and Herbert L. Swift of Chicago are at the St. Regis Hotel. Baron von Hengelmuller, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Baroness von Hengelmuller, are also at this hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Anden, who are now at Cannes, will return for the wedding, on April 8, of Miss Gladys Frost and Herbert Gouverneur Ogden. Miss Frost is a niece of Mrs. Van Anden.

Frederick H. Paine is going to Paris to join Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's party.

Mrs. Edward R. Ladew of East Sixty-seventh Street will give a ball and buffet supper for one hundred guests at the St. Regis Hotel April 3. Mrs. August Heckscher will entertain 175 guests at supper and dance at the same hotel on April 30.

The Zeta Psi Society of Yale will give a dance in this city April 12.

On Thursday evening, at the St. Regis Hotel, the Aero Club of America, which has its club rooms in East Forty-second Street, will give a dinner for one hundred members and friends. It is expected that the dinner will be an annual affair, and there is some talk of building a clubhouse.

John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, his daughter, and his grandchildren have given up their Gramercy Park house and are in Washington for the Winter. The wedding of Mr. Carlisle and Mrs. Gertrude Tucker Logan of Virginia, will probably take place in Washington in the near future.

A benefit performance of Gillette's "Because She Loved Him So" for the Darrach Home for Crippled Children will be given on the evening of March 19 by the Quantum Club, at the Carnegie Lyceum. Tickets can be obtained at the Darrach Home, 118 West 104th Street and at the Lyceum.

On Monday evening, April 10, a dance will be given by the Junior Auxiliary of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, at Bretton Hall.

The sewing class for the Seaman's Benefit Society will meet to-morrow at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Women's Municipal League, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street.

At the March meeting of the Philothea Society, held on Tuesday, March 5, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, 47 Fifth Avenue, Miss Agnes Kepplier read an essay on "The Plague of Letters."

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Cheesbrough are spending the Winter in New York, at 57 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Augustus Zerega and Miss Zerega, who have been spending the Winter at the Cambridge, 11 West Thirty-second Street, will return to Island Hall, their country place, in Westchester, next month.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt and her son, Robert Butt will sail for Europe soon for an automobile trip in Southern France.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY.

This last week the annual pool tournament at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, in Lakewood, has attracted considerable attention among the amateurs, among whom are Philip Rhinelander, C. A. Sherman, J. V. La Marche, Jasper Lynch, Girard Romaine, Philip Randolph, and others. A roller skating tea, given by Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury at the Lakewood Hotel last week, was rather a novelty in the way of entertainments, and proved a decided success. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Spofford Pearsall, the former Mrs. Blaine, (Martha Hichborn,) have been spending a part of their honeymoon as the guests of Mr. Pearsall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall.

Mrs. James M. Townsend of 319 West Seventy-fifth Street, will give a tea on Monday afternoon for Mrs. Mary Chittenden Bradford. Mrs. Bradford, who has been giving a series of lectures on famous Frenchwomen, will lecture on Tuesday morning at the home of Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, 86 Park Avenue.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin H. Stevens of Castle Point, who have been traveling in Southern France and Sicily, expect to return for Easter Sunday, in time to attend the wedding of their niece, Miss Mary Picton Stevens, who is to be married to J. Ogden Hammond at Castle Point.

MRS. ALLEN'S BRIDGE PARTY.

Games Followed by an Informal Reception in Husband's Studio.

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen (Miss Ogden) gave a bridge party, followed by an informal reception, yesterday afternoon in Mr. Allen's studio, 114 East Twenty-third Street.

Among the guests for cards were Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt, the Countess Gaston d'Arschot, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Mrs. Henry Hawley, Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, Miss Linda Leggett, Miss Sarah Hawley, and Miss Marie Lydon. Miss Augusta Hayes poured tea.

Miss Neeser's Bridesmaids.

Miss May H. Neeser, daughter of Mrs. John G. Neeser, who is to marry Col. Lestelle of the French Army on April 9 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, will, in addition to her sister, Miss Elvine Neeser, be attended by Miss Mary R. Cross, Miss Alice Strong, and Miss Rosina Sherman Hoyt as bridesmaids. Archbishop Farley will officiate at the wedding.

Benefit for Chapel Hill Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes will give two musical mornings on Tuesdays, March 12 and 19, at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, 35 East Fifty-fifth Street. The proceeds are to go to the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Fund. Tickets for the recitals may be obtained from Mrs. Parsons.

Miss Tarbell to Talk to Women.

Miss Ida Tarbell will lecture on "Intellectual Integrity" before the Women's Municipal League at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, March 20, at the rooms of the league, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street. Tickets may be purchased from Mrs. James Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street, and from Miss Helen de Peyster, 11 East Eighty-sixth Street.

GAYETY AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Many New Yorkers at Jolly Reception Given by the Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 9.—Beautiful Summer weather is prevailing, the warm sunshine being tempered by cooling breezes. The daily concerts of the Ponce de Leon are being given out of doors in the court.

A large and jolly reception was given by the St. Augustine Yacht Club at the clubhouse outside the sea wall on Tuesday. Commodore Edward S. Renwick greeted the guests and the Alcazar Orchestra furnished the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, who are at the Ponce de Leon; Miss Porter and Miss Kennedy, their relatives; John D. Crimmins and the Misses Crimmins, Miss Warnock of Flushing, who is visiting the Misses Smethurst; Murray Swinyard of Gilbertville, who brought Seton Greame of London, a visitor from Jamaica; S. M. Edgell, a Harvard senior; the Rev. Dr. S. M. Reed and Mrs. Reed, of Watertown; W. H. Pell, C. Du Bose Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Miss Bigelow, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga, Major Gen. Hardin, Major Gen. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Coolidge, Major William Van Ness, Capt. Marcotte, Gen. Greeley, and John Kelley Cilley of New York.

The same evening there was a card party in the drawing room of the Alcazar, given by Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke and Miss Biddle of Detroit, who received about seventy guests.

Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. T. A. Lawton gave at homes on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Sumner of Detroit, who spends her Winters at the Alcazar, gave a large reception on Thursday night in the drawing room of the hotel for her son, Edward A. Sumner, and Mrs. Sumner, who are visiting her. On Friday evening Mrs. Sumner was again the hostess at a card party.

Mrs. Seagears was at home on Thursday in the Alcazar. Mrs. J. B. Kinney has had several small card parties. Mrs. Albert Lewis had a small launch party on Thursday.

William Brown, Second Vice President of the New York Central, and Mrs. Brown have arrived at the Ponce de Leon for a long visit, bringing with them Miss Brown and a married daughter, Mrs. Kellogg Speed of Chicago, and Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hedden.

ENTERTAIN FOR MME. EAMES.

Many Affairs in Singer's Honor at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Mme. Emma Eames, who sang here in concert on the night of March 1 before a large and responsive audience, has been the guest of honor at many luncheons, dinners, and receptions. As Mme. Eames is particularly fond of warm weather, she has felt much benefited by her trip, with which she has expressed her delight. She was entertained twice at dinner with Lord and Lady Wolverton of England by Frederick Townsend Martin, a brother of Bradley Martin, who is visiting here. Mr. Martin's nephew's wife, Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies of New York, was a guest at the dinners.

Among others who entertained Mme. Eames were Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Snyder, and Mr. and Mrs. Nahum Stetson.

A very unusual affair of the week, for Palm Beach, was a tea given by four New York men, who have taken Villa Reef, on the ocean front. The hosts were Oliver Campbell, Henry Case, Sidney Love, and Hartman K. Evans. Their cottage was one mass of tropical foliage. All of the representative people of the resort were present excepting the family of H. McKay Twombly, who are in mourning, but Miss Cryder, who is in the Twombly party, was a guest.

Other guests from New York were:

Mme. Eames, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Frederick Edey, who assisted in receiving; Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, who poured tea; Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus D. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller, Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robert, Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, Jr., and Messrs. Paul J. Rainey, J. F. D. Lanier, Henry G. Phipps, Louis E. Lorillard, Howard A. Colby, George Floyd Vingut, William A. Nash, Rene La Montagne, Paul Moore, A. Watson Black, William M. Van Anden, William Post, Lawrence Waterbury, George Brokaw, Hugh Inman, and J. Bowers Lee.

Others now here are Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Chauncey Depew, and Senator and Mrs. P. C. Knox.

AN EYE OPENER—

POSTUM

In place of COFFEE.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

CERCLE DRAMATIQUE SEEN IN COMEDY

Little Trace of the Amateur in Production of "Monsieur le Directeur."

PLAY OF ATHENEE STAMP

M. E. Parrin, Once of the Varietes, the Sole Professional in a Good Caste.

"Monsier le Directeur," a three-act comedy, by Alexandre Bisson and Fabrice Carré, which had a long run on its production in Paris, was given in French last evening at Carnegie Lyceum by the amateur dramatic club of the Alliance Française. In every respect the performance was a great success.

In one of his most bitterly sarcastic moods Heine said of the French that they were "a nation of born actors, of whom the least good were those on the stage"; and the amateurs of the Cercle Dramatique of the Alliance Française certainly justified the first half of the paradox. In fact, it was difficult to detect any amateurish note in the production. And had the programme not specifically stated that the company consisted, with one exception, of non-professionals, it might have been supposed that a very creditable troupe, recruited from the Conservatoire and with experience of the theatres of the boulevards, had come over from Paris to provide an evening's entertainment for the French-speaking inhabitants of New York.

MM. Bisson and Carré's comedy is of the "genre" Athénée, Nouveautés, or Vaudeville, rather than of the Palais-Royal. This is not to say that it lacks Parisian spice. The story turns on the influence which a pretty and charming woman can exercise in advancing the career of the man in whom she is interested; but there is nothing offensive in the way in which the plot is worked out. In the third act "Monsieur le Directeur," whose morals are earlier on in the play described as deplorable, marries the heroine and presumably settles down into a staid and steady Benedick.

From first to last the play is alive with humorous incident and sparkling wit. It has been mentioned that all the company were amateurs, with one exception. This exception was M. E. Perrin, formerly of the Variétés and Renaissance Theatres of Paris, an accomplished artist, who played the part of Director de la Mare delightfully.

Nor were his amateur colleagues far behind him. M. Georges Monod, as Lambertin, and MM. Wildenstein, Coupart, and Ledoux in other important rôles, acted with ease and ability. Mme. M. L. Girault carried off the difficult rôle of Suzanne (the woman in the case) with high honors, and Mmes. Duye and J. Caze as Mme. Mariolle and her daughter, Mme. Lambertin, respectively, did excellent work.

Last night's performance was the second of two given this season by the Cercle Dramatique of the Alliance Française. Among those present were Alexander T. Mason, President of the Alliance; Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Alcide Ebray, the French Consul General in New York; Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Assemblyman Frederick De Witt Wells, Mrs. Linley Hoffman Chapin, Whitney Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter.

TROUBLES OF THE PLAYGOERS

They May Be Settled To-night with Charles Henry Meltzer's Aid.

The trouble in the ranks of the American Playgoers is all to be settled to-night through the intervention of Charles Henry Meltzer. The meeting is to be strictly a business meeting, and Mr. Meltzer announces that he is to submit various amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Meltzer in his letter to members of the society puts the word Constitution in quotations. He has mailed to every member a list of the amendments, and has asked to have the slip returned signed and with a "yes" or "no."

"At the business meeting called for Sunday," says Mr. Meltzer, "I intend to ask the American playgoers present whether they had read and formally approved the so-called constitution before it was printed. The whole purpose of the suggested amendments is to restore to the members of the club generally the right to elect their own officers. That right has, according to the 'constitution,' been taken from them and vested, I know not when, how, or why, in the Board of Governors."

This action is unquestionably the result of open dissatisfaction which many members have expressed with the present management of the society. The question of officers has been an open one since the bitterly contested re-election of Amelia Bingham as President some months ago.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. Creel welcomed nearly 400 guests to the embassy this evening on the occasion of their first large entertainment in Washington. The floral decorations were mainly American Beauty roses in the drawing rooms, with jonquils in the dining room, where a buffet supper was served. An orchestra hidden by a wall of palms played throughout the evening. The hostess welcomed the company in a gown of black lace embroidered in jet and mounted on white silk. Her ornaments were diamonds and emeralds, and included a superb necklace and corsage ornaments. The company, which represented both the official and resident circles, included all the members of the embassy staff, the Minister from Costa Rica, Mme. Calvo, and Miss Calvo; the Minister from Nicaragua and Mme. Correa, the latter a bride of last month; the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Leger, the Minister from Argentina and Mme. Portela, the Minister from Ecuador, Mme. Carbo, and the Misses Carbo; the Minister from Colombia and Mme. Cortes, and Mme. Guzman, also of the Colombian Legation, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen had as their guests at dinner this evening Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Bulkley, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Mulligan, Judge Tree, and Mr. Kroupensky.

The Peruvian Minister entertained a dinner company this evening complimentary to M. De Madrazo, the well-known Spanish artist, now on his annual visit to America.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen entertained at dinner this evening at the legation.

Mrs. Arthur Dodge of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles Munn at Scott Circle.

Passengers Off for Bermuda.

The Quebec liner Bermudian sailed for Bermuda yesterday with full cabins. Among those who went on her were:

Judge and Mrs. W. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Capelle, Dr. and Mrs. Julius K. Egge, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Field, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hapgood, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Kingsbury, Mrs. G. S. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levering, Mrs. George Mairs, Col. J. C. Seabury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Wylie, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Zerega.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Last Concert of the Season—Mr. Sammarco the Soloist.

The last evening concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra's series, (to be repeated this afternoon,) and the last under the present organization of the orchestra, was given in Carnegie Hall yesterday. Mr. Damrosch again showed his skill as a maker of programmes, and gave a list of pieces that began with Haydn, the symphony "La Reine," and included Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," and the prelude to Wagner's "Meistersinger." Mr. Sammarco of the Manhattan Opera Company was the soloist.

The orchestra played with plenty of energy and fire—if not always with perfect finish. Haydn's symphony had all the sonority that a modern orchestra of ninety men or so could give it; and, so played, its sound is rich and beautiful. Yet the hearing always brings a sense of the incongruity and of the disproportion which must exist when a work which the composer intended for a much smaller band, with a different ratio between the strings and the wind instruments, and for a much smaller auditorium, is magnified by the playing of a modern orchestra. Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso" has rarely appeared on recent concert programmes, though it is one of the composer's most brilliant compositions, in which his fertile and resourceful orchestra imagination ran riot in dazzling combinations of color.

It is in Dvorak's most facile melodic vein, a tour de force of no very substantial fibre, but an engaging and diverting piece in the true scherzo spirit. The comparison between Dvorak's orchestral skill and Strauss's, as suggested by the juxtaposition of the scherzo and the younger composer's Rabelaisian humoresque on Till Eulenspiegel's adventures, could hardly be avoided. With all Dvorak's brilliancy he calls for little but the natural utterance of the orchestral instruments. Strauss, on the other hand, has given them all sorts of fantastic problems, putting them into the extremes of their registers, or out of them, demanding that the brass instruments shall play "stopped," requiring a watchman's rattle, and otherwise disturbing the established methods of orchestral performance. His results justify all this, it must be confessed, and the freakish humor of the piece, the perfection of its grotesque and grimacing characterization, are irresistible. It is one of the most fascinating of Strauss's productions, one in which his imagination and his wonderful orchestral technique have most happily supplemented each other. Mr. Damrosch and his men threw themselves wholeheartedly into it, and gave a wonderfully vivid and incisive performance. It was with justice that Mr. Damrosch made the orchestra rise and bow to the enthusiastic applause of the audience. There was a fine performance of the "Meistersinger" prelude to close the concert; yet it could have been wished that Mr. Damrosch had made his modification of tempo in this a little more subtle.

Mr. Sammarco confirmed the judgment that he has obtained in the Opera House as one of the finest Italian baritones heard here in a long time. He sang with a beautiful and rich quality of voice and with a pure style that were a delight to hear. In Figaro's song "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville," not altogether a fortunate concert selection, the air "Resta immobile," from "William Tell," and the serenade "Deh, vieni alla finestra," from "Don Giovanni," he was equally successful and won much hearty recognition.

EAMES IN NEW ROLES.

Re-engaged to Sing at Metropolitan Two or Three Added Parts.

Mme. Emma Eames was re-engaged yesterday to sing next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and it was also announced that she would sing two and possibly three new rôles in addition to her old ones.

Mme. Eames wished to sing a new part this year, and as none was assigned to her, almost decided not to return to the Metropolitan. She signed the new contract with the distinct stipulation that she should sing in at least two new operas.

LAST VIEW OF SEMBRICH.

The Soprano Receives Many Floral Tributes at Farewell Matinee.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich made her last appearance this season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon in "Lucia." There was a very large audience present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The soprano was in excellent voice. After the mad scene she was recalled many times and presented with many floral tributes. Andreas Dippel sang Edgardo, and Mr. Journet, being indisposed, his rôle was sung by Mr. Navarini.

"Carmen" was the afternoon bill at the Manhattan, and there was a large audience. Mmes. Bressler-Giannoli and Donalda and Messrs. Dalmorès and Sévelhac appeared in the principal rôles. Mr. Campanini conducted.

RIVAL OPERA ROAD TOUR.

Hammerstein May Send His Company to Philadelphia and Other Cities.

Oscar Hammerstein of the Manhattan Opera House has under consideration the advisability of giving a supplemental grand opera season in Philadelphia and other cities this Spring. Whatever is done this year, it is probable that next season Philadelphia will hear Mr. Hammerstein's company once a week—on one of the off nights of the New York engagement. The director's plans for Philadelphia are in an embryonic state at present, but he intimated yesterday that Philadelphia can have more grand opera if it wants it.

It is probable that Mr. Hammerstein will visit Philadelphia soon to sound musical sentiment there.

BURGSTALLER AS LOHENGRIN.

Makes His First Appearance in the Role and Sings It Well.

Alois Burgstaller sang the title part of "Lohengrin" for the first time on any stage last night, and pleased the large Saturday night audience at the Metropolitan Opera House. He made a good appearance as the magic knight and was in good voice. Mme. Fleischer-Edel was the Elsa, Mme. Homer the Ortrud, and Mr. Van Rooy the Freidrich. The orchestra was under the direction of Alfred Hertz. The Saturday night bill at the Manhattan was "Aida," with the usual cast—Mmes. de Cisneros and Russ and Messrs. Bassi, Arimondi, and Ancona. There was a large audience.

Concert for the MacDowell Fund.

A concert will be given in Carnegie Lyceum next Thursday night for the benefit of the MacDowell fund, under the auspices of Mrs. Carl Schurz and Mr. Mestri. Those who will appear are Susan Metcalfe, soprano; the Flonzaley Quartet, Mlle. de Rhode, coloratura soprano; Dr. Lawson, tenor; Mr. Egan, tenor; Mr. Campana, baritone; Whitney Tew, bass, and Mrs. Carl Schurz, soprano.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Augusta Glose, who has been doing a specialty in vaudeville, was yesterday engaged by Thomas W. Ryley for his forthcoming production of "The White Chrysanthemum," which will open on Friday, March 22, at the Savoy Theatre, Atlantic City. The piece will later be presented at a Broadway theatre for an all Summer run.

"Ibsen the Individualist and Idealist" is the title of the lecture to be delivered by Dr. Louis K. Anspacher at the Hudson Theatre on Monday morning. The lecture is one of a series of six to be given under the direction of the League for Political Education.

The two hundredth performance of "The Great Divide" will be played by Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin at the Princess Theatre on Monday evening. Seats for the production are on sale up to May 1, when the play will be transferred to another Broadway theatre.

Easter Sunday evening, March 31, has been set aside at the Lincoln Square Theatre for a testimonial to the Treasurer of the house, Al. Minehan. Mr. Minehan was for many years Treasurer of Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Clyde Fitch sailed for England yesterday to superintend rehearsals of "The Truth," in which Marie Tempest is to appear at the Comedy Theatre, London, beginning Easter Monday. This is the play in which Clara Bloodgood will star next season under the direction of the Shuberts.

TOUR ON THE ROAD FOR MRS. CARTER

William Harris Proposes to Put Her in Repertoire This Season.

PAPERS NOT YET SIGNED

But the Manager Says That the Actress Refused Other Offers to Go with Him.

Unless some unforeseen accident intervenes, Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne will pass formally under the management of William Harris on Monday. The contract has been drawn, but not signed. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Carter-Payne visited Mr. Harris at the Hotel Astor, with the intention of reaching a definite settlement, but the actual signing of the papers was postponed, owing to the enforced absence of Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mrs. Carter-Payne.

After the meeting with Mrs. Carter-Payne yesterday Mr. Harris said that, though he was not ready to make any definite announcement because the deal had not been absolutely closed, the terms had been agreed upon, the route had been outlined, and some of the supporting company had been selected. He said further that Mrs. Carter-Payne would make her initial trip under his management in "Zaza," covering a route in the South and Southwest.

"Contrary to published and premature reports," said Mr. Harris, "my son, Henry B. Harris, will be in no way connected with me in the management of Mrs. Carter-Payne, except that he may look out for her affairs while I am in Europe. I am not well, and I shall leave for Europe as soon as he returns from Egypt.

"Mrs. Carter-Payne will probably also be seen in 'Camille' and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' I have a new play in which she will appear next season and which will serve for her New York engagement at that time. At present I naturally do not wish to enter into any detailed description as to the nature of this piece or our plans for its production.

"With regard to Mrs. Carter-Payne herself I have only to say that I do not anticipate the least difficulty in completing our business arrangements. I feel indebted to her since she refused much higher offers for the sake of coming under my direction. In fact, I know that she sacrificed one offer which was larger than mine by $40,000."

MRS. WARREN APPEARS AGAIN.

And 'Twill Be a Cold, Gray Dawning for the Ticket Speculators.

Sir George Crofts.....E. J. Ratcliffe
Mr. Praed.....Dodson Mitchell
The Rev. Samuel Gardner.....John Findlay
Frank Gardner.....Walter Thomas
Mrs. Warren.....Miss Mary Shaw
Miss Vivie Warren.....Miss Cathrine Countiss

The attempt to resurrect George Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," at the Manhattan last night drew a curious assemblage into the theatre, and a lusty, buzzing, noisy crowd of speculators on the sidewalk, but those who expected a repetition of the excitement occasioned when the play was first produced at the Garrick must have been woefully disappointed. For the gentlemen who offer "best seats in the house at box-office prices" this must have been a particularly cold, gray dawning. By half after eight rates had dropped considerably below par.

With the exception of Mary Shaw, who appears as Mrs. Warren, and John Findlay, who again acts the Rev. Samuel Gardner, the cast is a new one and is distinctly inferior to that which was seen at the Garrick. Walter Thomas gives a fair performance of Frank Gardner, but the others are in no way to be commended.

The manner of the play's reception by a number of the ladies and gentlemen present only served to emphasize the fact that "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is unfit for the general theatre. Nor does it seem likely, after last night's performance, that it will long hold a place.

CAESAR BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

Columbia "'Varsity Show" Will Present Him in a New Light.

The grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning to-morrow night, will be the scene of the Columbia University students' idea of what the old historic trouble between Caesar and Brutus might have been as seen by a humorist, with musical accompaniment. The occasion will be the week's run of the "'Varsity Show," the annual presentation of an original musical comedy written by students of the university. The piece is entitled "The Ides of March," the libretto and music are the work of E. Breitenfeld, '07, with several interpolated songs by W. E. Kelley, '07, and L. S. Friedland, '07.

The scene of the play is ancient Rome, but it is a thoroughly comic-opera ancient Rome, for the citizens enjoy the comforts of many modern inventions, among them clocks, firearms, and automobiles. Julius Cæsar figures as the head of a Latin school, and has antagonized all Rome by efforts to introduce compulsory education and examinations. Brutus and Cassius conspire against him and show evidence of success. Then Caesar gets the help of The Soothsayer and his accomplice, The Mob. The Soothsayer owns the only pistol in Rome, with which he succeeds in "holding up" the entire gang of conspirators caught at a meeting. They all seem lost, when Brutus suddenly remembers that gunpowder hasn't been invented yet, and, amid the jeers of the conspirators, Caesar and his helpers slink away, only to appear half a minute later and take their places in the front line for the "finale," without any traces of unfriendliness. It must also be mentioned that two modern girls get into the scene in some mysterious way, for whom Brutus and Cassius interrupt their conspiring every once in a while to sing songs.

In the second act everybody is in Egypt. It is not definitely known why they should be in Egypt, but it is thought the scene was laid there in order to give the chorus a chance to wear Egyptian costumes. The chorus has been chosen with great care, and the managers pride themselves on having secured sixteen "girls" who in voice, looks, and dancing come up to any that may be seen in the Broadway theatres.

GRAYCE SCOTT IN COHAN PLAY

To Take Part Intended for Lulu Glaser in "Fifty Miles from Boston."

George M. Cohan and Samuel H. Harris have engaged Grayce Scott to play the leading rôle in Mr. Cohan's new comedy with music, "Fifty Miles from Boston," originally written for Lulu Glaser and named "The Small Town Gal."

Miss Glaser became ill suddenly and could not rehearse the part. It was then decided to put her out in another piece later, and to produce the new comedy at once and without a star. Through the courtesy of Richard Carle, Emma Janvier has been engaged for a leading comedy rôle.

Play "The Amazons" to Aid a Guild.

An amateur performance of "The Amazons," Arthur Wing Pinero's farce comedy, will be presented next Friday, March 15, at Carnegie Lyceum for the benefit of the Hudson Guild Library, 252 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Women Hear Kampf's "On the Eve."

Suppressed in Germany and prohibited in Russia, Dr. Leopold Kampf's dramatic play, "On the Eve," was read yesterday, for the first time in America, at the social meeting of the Women's Century Club in the Hotel Astor. The reading was by Edith Ellis Baker. The author was the only man present.

MISS SCHEFF RETURNING.

Coming to New York—Her London Engagement is Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Miss Fritzi Scheff, who has been seriously ill since Monday, was taken from the Hollanden Hotel in an ambulance this afternoon and put aboard the 5 o'clock train for New York. A special car had been obtained for her. She was accompanied by her doctor, a trained nurse, and her maid. Miss Scheff will rest in New York until Easter Monday, when she hopes to be able to make her appearance in Philadelphia.

This severe illness has caused a radical change in the plans of Miss Scheff. She was to have ended her American season in Montreal in two weeks, and then gone to London to play an engagement. The English engagement has been abandoned. The company will go on playing with Miss Edna Fassett in the title rôle until Miss Scheff recovers.

EX-SENATOR PUGH DEAD.

Passes Away in Washington in His 86th Year.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—James Lawrence Pugh, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died to-night at 10:55 o'clock.

He was in his eighty-sixth year.

James Lawrence Pugh was born in Burke County, Ga. In early years he removed with his family to Alabama, where he received a collegiate education and studied law. He began to practice in Eufaula. He was a Presidential Elector in 1848 and 1856, and was then elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 5, 1859, until Jan. 21, 1861, when he retired on the secession of his State. He was a Delegate from Alabama to the House of Representatives of the First and Second Confederate Congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, until the surrender in 1865. He also served as a private in the Confederate Army, and after the war again took up the practice of law.

Mr. Pugh was President of the Democratic State Convention in 1874, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and a Presidential Elector again in 1876. He was elected a United States Senator from Alabama for a term ending in 1885, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston, and was again re-elected, serving until 1897.

DR. W. B. CRAIN DEAD.

Well Known to Visitors to Richfield Springs—Judge Crain His Nephew.

UTICA, March 9.—Dr. William Baker Crain of Richfield Springs died of heart disease this morning, aged about 68 years.

Dr. Crain was well known by the medical fraternity in this city as well as by thousands of men and women who visited Richfield Springs in quest of health. He was in charge of the bathhouses there.

Dr. Crain was an uncle of Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, former Tenement House Commissioner. Two other nephews survive him in this city—Dr. Alfred R. Crain of 122 West Seventy-eighth Street and William C. Crain of West Seventy-eighth Street, near Broadway.

Dr. William Baker Crain frequently visited New York. He was reputed to be very wealthy and owned much real estate in the vicinity of Richfield Springs. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the civil war and was assigned to take charge of the United States Military Hospital at Washington, D. C. Later he was assigned to the United States Hospital at New Creek, Va. He served with the rank of Major in the Maryland cavalry until the close of the war, and was at Antietam and other battles. From 1866 until his death he was a successful practitioner at Richfield Springs. Dr. Crain was born at Cullenwood, the residence of his father, Col. William Cullen Crain, who was Speaker of the Assembly in 1846 and the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1860.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Fred William Wayrick.

The Rev. Fred William Wayrick, whose resignation seven years ago from the Catholic Order of the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer attracted much attention in Catholic circles in this country, died last Thursday of pneumonia in Seton Hospital, of which institution he was Chaplain. He was 82 years old.

At the time of his resignation Father Wayrick had been a brother of the order for several years. No official reason was ever given for his resignation, but it was supposed that secular work offered him a better position for his advanced age. Father Wayrick had been pastor of the Church of St. Alphonsus, in West Broadway, and of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third Street. For a time he was Chaplain of the Leo House for German Immigrants. Later he organized a German Catholic Church in Stapleton, S. I.

Charles W. Opdyke.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—Charles Wilson Opdyke, son of George Opdyke, the first Republican Mayor of New York City, died at his home in Watchung Avenue, this morning, at the age of 69, following an acute attack of bronchitis. His father became Mayor in 1862. He was engaged in the banking business, and was succeeded by his sons, Mr. Opdyke retired several years ago. He was a native of New York, although the family originally lived in New Jersey. Mr. Opdyke was especially interested in educational matters, and founded a free scholarship at Rutgers College. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

GILBERT McELVEEN of

BIGGY AS ELISOR STILL HOLDS RUEF

San Francisco Boss Guarded by Five Vigilant Men in a Hotel.

TRIAL SET FOR TO-MORROW

A Federal Court Will Hear a Habeas Corpus Application, Too—Lawyers to Investigate a Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Although every possible effort was made to-day to release him, Abraham Reuf, boss of San Francisco, is still in the custody of W. J. Biggy, elisor, who arrested him yesterday. The best his counsel could do was to get an order from Judge De Haven of the United States District Court to show cause why he should not be released on a writ of habeas corpus.

This order is made returnable on Monday. Ruef will have to remain the prisoner of Biggy until that time, no provision for bail existing. Biggy is to produce Ruef in the Superior Court at 10 o'clock Monday morning for trial, at which time the prosecution purposes to begin the selection of a jury.

Ruef's attorneys were hopeful to-day of a decision from the State Supreme Court in the matter of Ruef's application for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Dunne from proceeding with the trial, but no order was made by the Supreme Court, and the application must go over until Monday.

Guarded by Biggy and four deputies, Ruef is quartered in a comfortable room at the St. Francis Hotel. A telephone connects him with the outside world, and he spends a large portion of the time using it, replying to messages of sympathy from his followers and issuing orders to his lieutenants. To relieve the monotony of his quarters he is allowed to step into the hallway as often as he wishes, but there are constantly two deputies at his elbow.

"While I have no desire to impose any undue hardship upon Ruef," said Elisor Biggy, "the court has made him my prisoner, and it is my duty to see that he is safe in my hands when the time comes to produce him in court, unless, of course, a higher court has in the meantime released him on habeas corpus proceedings."

Biggy had breakfast taken to Ruef in his room. For luncheon and dinner the indicted politician was escorted by deputies to the main dining room, where his appearance in custody created a stir among the guests.

"Mr. Biggy, Detective Burns, and the rain all forestalled me," said Ruef to-day. "We had it framed up yesterday to charter a launch at the Cliff House, walk two miles across the sand dunes from Trocadero, go aboard, hoist a flag and sail up to the city in state, just to announce to the public that I was not in hiding, despite the general supposition. But it rained so hard that we had to give up that scheme and I am sorry.

"With the case ended in Judge Hebbard's court last Monday and the writ of error put into the Supreme Court of the United States, knowing that Judge Dunne had no further jurisdiction of the proceedings, I thought I would take a rest for three or four days. It never was my intention to evade any process of the court or to escape from the jurisdiction of the court or to leave the city. I never left the city, nor will I do so.

"My reason for taking the case to the Supreme Court of the United States was that I had been advised that Judge Dunne had practically contracted to pack a jury in the case which was to be heard before him. I am willing to be tried upon this infamous charge, of which I am not guilty, but it was not a fair Judge or a fair jury. I don't propose, if it is possible to avoid it, to go up against a stuck jury and a prejudiced Judge.

"You can say for me that Judge Dunne will be in jail before he gets through with the Supreme Court of the United States."

Myrtile Cerf, Ruef's factotum, was before the Grand Jury to-day. An endeavor was made to ascertain how Ruef had eluded the officers sent out to arrest him, but no satisfactory answers were obtained to questions.

An excited meeting of the San Francisco Bar Association was held last night. About 100 prominent attorneys gathered to consider the action of Superior Judge Hebbard in granting a writ of error to Ruef while his trial was pending in a court of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

Assistant District Attorney Heney declared that Judge Hebbard was under the influence of liquor when he granted the writ and had been constantly affected by intoxicants for the last three years. He said that Ruef's attorneys had deliberately taken advantage of Judge Hebbard's condition.

It was voted to have the Grievance Committee thoroughly investigate the affair.

PROVING OIL SHIPMENTS.

Process Expected to Take Several Weeks in Standard Oil Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—In the Standard Oil case to-day the Government turned to the introduction of shipping orders and waybills. This, it was estimated, would take several weeks, as there are 1903 counts in the indictment, each based on the shipment of a car of oil, either from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, or from Chappell, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and several papers will be necessary to prove each shipment.

The principal point gained to-day by the defense was the demonstration through the testimony of George T. Roberts, Assistant Auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that the tariffs were complicated and practically impossible for a layman to understand.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and

GRIP

If you pull through and escape Pneumonia, the worst part of Grip is the prostration, the lassitude, the slow convalescence. The advantage of "Seventy-seven" over other remedies is, that its tonicity sustains the system during an attack of Grip and there is no break down.

"Seventy-seven" cures by going directly to the sick spot without disturbing the rest of the system, the cure is complete.

"77" fits the vest pocket,

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BULLET THROUGH HIS MOUTH.

Stapleton Suicide May Be John Scott, a Retired Sea Captain.

A man committed suicide in the rear of the rapid transit railroad station at Stapleton, S. I., just before 7 o'clock last night by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. In his hand was a slip of paper with the name "James Sharpe" on it. A Long Island Railroad ticket dated March 9 for a return trip from Long Island City to East Northport and $35.83 were found in his pocket, but no one known as James Sharpe is known in East Northport.

The man was about 55 years old and had gray hair and beard. He was dressed in a black suit, without overcoat, wore two flannel shirts and lace shoes. The third finger of his right hand was missing. The body was removed to the Stapleton Morgue.

The suicide was seen about the station some time before he shot himself. He acted strangely. When he disappeared behind the station and shot himself many persons were waiting to go to New York.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 9.—The Stapleton suicide is believed to be John Scott, a retired sea Captain, who lived on Bay View Avenue, this place. He left here this morning for New York, and up to a late hour to-night had not returned.

Capt. Scott had a carbuncle on his neck and a finger missing from his right hand. From the description sent here, Mrs. Scott believed the dead man was her husband, and she engaged an undertaker to go to Stapleton to-morrow to claim the body.

IMPUGN MILLS'S WITNESSES.

Testimony to Show Mrs. Mills Didn't Buy Stimulants.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 9.—An effort was made at to-day's hearing in the Merrill Mills divorce proceedings to impeach the reputation of young Gilland Stikeleather by introducing a number of city officials to show that he had figured in escapades about town. Ex-Chief of Police Frank Jordan and Policemen McDowell and Lyerly were called to the stand. The police record, it is understood, was also put in evidence.

Attorney Harold Emmons of Detroit, representing Commodore Mills, who handled the direct examination to-day, said to-night that the testimony was highly satisfactory to his case.

An effort to disapprove the statements of negro bellboys examined in New York recently, who testified they were paid to give evidence here, was made. Frank Smith, a druggist, testified that Mrs. Mills had never ordered any liquors from him. Physicians will testify that Mrs. Mills was not addicted to the use of opiates. The hearing will be resumed Tuesday, when James Stikeleather, one of the most important witnesses for Mrs. Mills, will testify.

LEATARE MEDAL FOR WOMAN.

Miss Katherine E. Conway, Editor of The Boston Pilot, Honored.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 9.—Katherine Eleanor Conway, editor of The Boston Pilot, was chosen to-day by the Notre Dame University as the recipient of the Laetare medal for 1908. A medal is given annually to some member of the Catholic laity in the United States distinguished for service to religion, art, science, or philanthropy. Miss Conway is the fourth woman to receive the honor.

BOSTON, March 9.—Miss Katherine Eleanor Conway is a well-known writer and authority on questions of pedagogy. She has been connected with The Boston Pilot for twenty-three years, and since 1905 has been editor in chief. She was born in Rochester, N. Y. She has published twelve books, including two novels and two volumes of poems.

M'DONALD STARTS TO LOOK UP PENROSE

Ranger, on Reading of Remarks About Cowardice, Goes to San Antonio.

MAKING SERIOUS CHARGES

Declares He Caught Penrose Trying to Cover Up His Shielding of Brownsville Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 9.—When Capt. Bill McDonald, the former noted Ranger commander, read published press dispatches to-day quoting Major Penrose, who is on trial before a court-martial at San Antonio, as having called him a contemptible coward at the proceedings yesterday he was filled with wrath. There was nothing demonstrative about Capt. McDonald, and he had very little comment to make as to that particular charge.

"I am going to San Antonio to-night," he said, laying down the clipping of the dispatch giving an account of what Penrose had said about him. "I have no other business over there at this time. It is a matter that I don't care to talk about. I prefer to discuss it with Penrose personally."

Capt. McDonald left for San Antonio on a late train. He will probably not see Major Penrose until to-morrow. Before leaving Capt. McDonald issued a statement giving the first account of his knowledge of the Brownsville affair. He makes some serious charges in this statement against Major Penrose.

McDonald's statement reads:

"My attention was called to an item in the daily papers, accredited to Major Penrose, saying that I was a contemptible coward and saying that he would like to tip Foraker off to some questions to put to McDonald.

"If he is correctly quoted, I desire to say that I have heretofore refrained from making any statement in regard to this matter, and since he has seen fit to make such a statement I will say that Penrose was guilty of shielding the guilty negroes that murdered Natus and shot up the houses of the citizens of Brownsville, and I caught him in the act of trying to cover it up.

"In the first place, he told me and my Sergeant, W. J. McCaule, that he could not find out anything about the guilty parties; that his non-commissioned officers knew all about this matter, but that he could not get them to tell it. After I had made complaint against twelve of them and one ex-soldier, he stated in the absence of Major Bloxsom that I had six of the right men, but that five others were not guilty.

"I then asked him who the other men were that did do the shooting, as he was so well posted in the matter now. He first told me that there were but two negroes out of the post that night. I then asked him about some of the negro soldiers who were out in town. I had learned from an ex-soldier named Hamilton, and who was with them.

"I then asked him especially about the first one, who was Corp. W. H. Miller. Penrose said that he was at rollcall at 8 and, 11 o'clock, and he knew he was there, for he saw him, and that Capt. Macklin talked with him. We sent for Macklin, and he made the same statement, only Macklin added a most ridiculous assertion about his going to bed at exactly 11:50, and of some one knocking at his door at exactly 12:55, and of sitting up smoking a couple of pipes and drinking a bottle of beer, and of going back to bed not knowing anything about the trouble, and hearing nothing until after 3 o'clock in the morning.

"I told Macklin and Penrose that they were trying to cover up this murder and that I thought more of the negroes than I did of them. I afterward tried to make complaint against these officers for being accessories to this crime, and I think yet they should be indicted as well as others who are trying to cover it up and hold other people responsible for the shooting.

"I have since understood that Penrose had ordered the negro soldiers to shoot me and my rangers if I undertook to spot them any more. We would have held the prisoners all right any way, however, if the Governor had not ordered me to work under the local authorities, who seemed to be taking the side of Penrose and his bunch.

"I think the people of Texas ought to resent the attempt of Penrose and Foraker to try to prove by criminals that the citizens of Brownsville murdered one of their own citizens and shot into houses where women and children were sleeping."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District will hold a reception and entertainment at Terrace Garden to-morrow night.

The seventy-fourth convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the Delta Chapter at New York University on April 11 and 12. Delta Chapter will celebrate its seventieth anniversary at the same time with a dinner.

David Stevens, a retired sea Captain, who for fifteen years has been an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, has disappeared, and yesterday the police were asked to look for him.

Mrs. H. L. Bullock of Elmira, an organizer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will lecture at the Cornell Memorial Church, in East Seventy-sixth Street, this evening under the auspices of the New York County Union. She will speak at the same place on Wednesday evening; at Trinity M. E. Church, in East 118th Street, on Friday evening, and later in other churches.

Samuel Bloom of 204 West 140th Street and Herman Bloom of 163 West 143d Street, salesmen, have filed petitions in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,044 and no assets, to get rid of a judgment obtained against them by Leo Schlesinger as receiver of the Federal Bank.

DEATH THREAT SENT TO BROOKLYN PASTOR

But Police Think Warning to Canon Chase Was Meant for a Joke.

HE FOUGHT SUNDAY SHOWS

And a "Red Hand Society" Now Tells Him He Will Be Killed at His Door.

The Rev. Canon William Sheafe Chase, for two years the pastor of Christ Episcopal Church at Bedford Avenue and Morton Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, received a threatening letter signed by the "Red Hand Society." Although the clergyman regards the letter in a serious light, many of his friends are of the opinion that a practical joker sent it with no intention of harming Canon Chase. The letter said:

Canon Chase: You are causing a lot of trouble to the theatre people. Do you know you are making a lot of people unhappy and losing money? I warn you you are marked to die, take warning. I know you are marked. I belong to a society which is being paid to do away with you as you are causing a lot of trouble. I must not tell you my name, but I am afraid they are going to kill you. You will be called to your door and killed by one man. Another man is to watch outside your house. We draw lots; I am to watch outside while the other man kills you. I don't want your death on my hands, so be careful. We are sworn to do what the society tells us.

March 7, 1907. RED HAND SOCIETY.

It was postmarked Station W, which is at South Eighth Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, and was dated Friday. For several months Canon Chase has conducted a crusade against theatre managers of Brooklyn who have been giving Sunday theatrical performances. It is known that he has incurred the enmity of many people because of his determined stand. From time to time he has had managers of theatres in various police courts for violations of the Sunday law, and the cases have been sent for trial at Special Sessions.

In January last a man living on Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, called upon Canon Chase, and after making his acquaintance invited the clergyman to his house to dine. The man often called on the minister afterward. When the visitor learned that Canon Chase was the person making the crusade against Sunday theatricals he asked him not to be too hard on theatre managers.

When Canon Chase received the threatening letter he thought of this visitor. The latter, when seen, denied all knowledge of the letter. The police of the Clymer Street Station, in which the church and rectory stand, have not received a complaint from Canon Chase. Capt. Cruise regarded the letter as the result of a practical joke.

Stone Cutters to Join Federation.

By a referendum vote the Stone Cutters' International Union, said to be the oldest labor organization in the United States and which has a membership of 18,000, has decided to join the American Federation of Labor. Its National officers are now at the Hotel Victoria to arrange for reorganizing the local unions in this vicinity.

VOGEL BROTHERS

And Now It's

BLACK SUITS

THE new Spring Single-Breasted Sack Models in a showing so exhaustive that it eclipses anything ever attempted before—here or elsewhere.

6 distinctive models
Every good fabric
9 grades—$15 to $35

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE INQUIRY.

Ohio Authorities to Make an Investigation of the Railways.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—The State of Ohio will make an official investigation into the freight congestion in this State.

Such action was determined upon at a conference held in the Governor's office to-day, at which Gov. Harris, Attorney General Ellis, and J. C. Morris, O. P. Gothlin, and O. H. Hughes, of the State Commission, were present.

Lord & Taylor

Lingerie Waist Dept.

Our Spring Sale

of

Wash Shirt Waists

takes place

Monday, March 11th, 1907.

Exceptional Values Offered in

Fine Lawn or Batiste Waists

trimmed with lace or embroidery,

at

$1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.45 & $6.95

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Monday, March 11th,

Continuation of Special Sale

of

Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats & Kimonos.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

REGINAPIANO

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU FORM FROM THE ABOVE LETTERS?

Prizes Worth $9,050

Almost everybody knows the name "Regina," but most people know it in connection with Regina Music Boxes which are famous the world over.

What we want people to know is that the same company that gave the world its greatest music box has produced a player piano that has already taken its place among the few leading instruments of this kind.

It is known as the Reginapiano. It is a player piano with the Regina Company behind it; a high-grade instrument in every sense of the word, combined with a player that is perfect in both principle and construction.

We want to stamp the word "Reginapiano" on people's minds as identifying a player piano they are safe in buying and one within their means.

To accomplish this we propose a contest which is interesting in itself and which, by reason of the liberal prizes we offer, should induce every reader of this announcement to compete.

The Contest

consists of taking the letters which compose the word "Reginapiano" and making as many words from those letters as possible. You are at liberty to use as many or as few of the letters in forming each word as needed, but you cannot use the same letter twice in any one word unless it appears twice in the word "Reginapiano." Everybody is invited to compete in this contest, except employees of this company and members of their respective families, but all who do compete must be governed by the following conditions:

Conditions of the Contest

Write your list of words on one side of the sheet only.

Words submitted must be found in recognized American dictionaries.

Do not use foreign words, proper names, or names of persons, towns or places.

Words must be written in ruled columns, must be arranged alphabetically and each word must be numbered.

Each list submitted must bear the correct name and address of the contestant.

Each contestant must state, in submitting the list, whether he or she has a piano, organ or other musical instrument.

No employee of the Regina Company and no member of the family of an employee can compete.

Lists for competition must be at the office of the Regina Company, Broadway and Seventeenth Street, New York City, before six (6) o'clock P. M., Wednesday, March 20, 1907.

All lists must be addressed to the Reginapiano Department.

All lists will be numbered as they are received at our office and if two lists containing the same number of words are received, the one whose number shows earliest arrival will take precedence.

The Judges

The following gentlemen have consented to take charge of the contest, judge the lists and make the awards:

Col. EDWARD LYMAN BILL
of the Music Trades Review, 1 Madison Avenue

Mr. EARNEST ELMO CALKINS
of the firm of Calkins & Holden, 44 East 23d Street

Mr. PERCIVAL KUHNE
of the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 13 William Street

314 Prizes Worth $9,050

To make this contest worthy of the attention of all, we offer the following magnificent prizes:

First Prize:	A Style A Reginapiano priced at ..	$650
Second Prize:	A Style D Reginapiano priced at ..	$550
Third Prize:	A certificate good for..... If applied on the purchase of any new player piano in our store.	$200
Fourth Prize:	A certificate good for..... If applied on the purchase of any new piano or player piano in our store.	$150
10 Prizes for the next 10 Winners:	A certificate for each good for.... If applied on the purchase of any new piano or player piano in our store.	$100
50 Prizes for the next 50 Winners:	A certificate for each good for..... If applied on the purchase of any new piano or player piano in our store.	$50
100 Prizes for the next 100 Winners:	A certificate for each good for..... If applied on the purchase of any piano or player piano in our store.	$25
150 Prizes for the next 150 Winners:	A certificate for each good for..... If applied on the purchase of any piano, player piano, music box or Reginaphone listed at $90 or more.	$10

With this splendid array of prizes your chance of securing one is certainly good and the smallest prize offered is certainly worth anyone's time and thought. Winners of certificates will find a wide choice of high-grade instruments from which to make their selections.

THIS advertisement will appear but once. Read it carefully and note every condition. Then make out your list of words. As each list will be numbered as received, promptness is important. Start on your work for one of the big prizes to-day.

Broadway and Seventeenth Street New York

THE REGINA CO.

MAKERS OF
Music Boxes, Reginaphones, Pianos, Player pianos, Chime Clocks

Distributors of Victor Talking Machines, Edison Phonographs

Any instrument in our store can be purchased on the easy payment plan

SHERIFF DEFIES GOVERNOR'S ORDER

White Will Not Oust Gen. Brayton, and Says Higgins Is Insolent.

A QUESTION OF LOBBYING

Rhode Island Executive Declares the General Is Notoriously Corrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—Sheriff Hunter C. White came out to-day in open defiance to Gov. Higgins's demand of yesterday that Gen. Charles R. Brayton be barred from the Sheriff's office, in the Capitol. He says he will not heed the order that Brayton be ousted from his offices. The Sheriff's letter is as follows:

"Providence, R. I., March 9, 1907.

"His Excellency, James H. Higgins, Governor.

"Sir: I have read in the public prints your letter addressed to me, in which you demand that I take certain action with reference to the conduct of my office in the State House.

To these demands I shall pay no attention whatever, because you have no authority to make them. You have no more right to dictate to me how I shall use my office than I have to control you in the use of yours. A demand made by one who has authority to make it is entitled to respect and requires obedience, but a demand made by one who has not such authority, and who knows that he has not such authority, is mere insolence and deserving only of contempt.

You have resorted to the shallow hypocrisy of pretending that you take action with regret and because you are driven to it by consideration of public interest. You know that you have eagerly sought this opportunity, that the coarse vituperations and abuse in which your letter abounds is but a repetition of your speeches when a candidate for office, and that it is published now in fulfillment of a boast which you then made that you would continue "naggings" until you had driven a political opponent out of the State House.

Denies "Disgusting Story."

You pretend to be deeply grieved at the necessity of telling publicly the "disgusting story," but you know the mass of misrepresentations and falsehoods which constitutes the "disgusting story" has for years been published broadcast over the country by yourself and your Democratic predecessor in office, sometimes for profit and sometimes for the mere pleasure of mendacity.

In so far as your "disgusting story" charges that illegal or immoral practices are permitted in my office, I deny it. With the rest of it I have no concern. But I suggest that if you know of any such practices you make complaint in proper form to the proper authorities and have the guilty parties apprehended and punished, instead of filling the newspapers with vainglorious statements of your "firm determination" in "picking up gauntlets" and appeals to civilized virtue.

I am quite willing to accept your statement that you are actuated neither by malice nor pugnacity. But if you believed half that you wrote, malice would have become a virtue and pugnacity a duty. It is impossible that such atrocities as you describe, especially those perpetrated upon the 200 innocent children from Warwick, should have failed to rouse the bitterest animosities, even in so gentle a soul.

Your letter acquits you of harboring any sincere sentiment whatever, even that which would have led a self-respecting Governor to refrain from inserting a stump speech in a communication purporting to be official. It is very evident that you are playing politics, just as you promised you would if you were elected.

If you find it consistent with your own self-respect and the dignity of your office to attempt by such means to fulfill your ante-election engagements, you are at liberty to do so, but you cannot command my assistance in your discreditable and partisan undertaking.

HUNTER C. WHITE, Sheriff of the County of Providence.

Regarding Sheriff White's letter, Gov. Higgins this afternoon, gave out the following statement:

Gov. Higgins Makes Reply.

"In a private interview several days ago Sheriff White admitted to me that Gen. Brayton had used his office for lobbying purposes in the past, but asserted that there was not so much of that sort of thing going on there now. Sheriff White has not answered a single charge set forth in my letter. I want to ask him again these questions, and I want him to answer them before the people of Rhode Island instead of beating about the bush and questioning my motives:

"First—Is not Gen. Brayton now, and has he not been, a paid lobbyist in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Providence Telephone Company, the Rhode Island Company, and other corporations and individuals interested in legislation in the State of Rhode Island?

"Second—Has not Gen. Brayton, while holding retainers from these corporations, occupied and used your office at the State House as his headquarters?

"Third—Isn't Gen. Brayton's character so notoriously corrupt that it is a disgrace not only to have him flaunted in our State House but simply revolting to believe that any man who has an iota of respect either for himself or for his friends would associate or consort with him?

"What I demand is that the Sheriff answer the charges I make."

MINER DIGS FOR SON'S BODY.

Two Killed in Cave-In at the Empire Steel and Iron Company's Works.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 9.—A cave-in at the Empire Steel & Iron Company's works at Mount Hope last night cost the lives of two miners, John Grobel and John Kobish. Grobel's body has been recovered, but that of his companion is still buried under tons of earth. Men are working to recover it.

Among the helpers is Kobish's father, an old miner. Although the workmen have implored him to go home and await the recovery of the body, the father refuses to give up, and keeps digging in the fallen earth.

From the position in which Grobel's body was found it is believed that the men were trying to escape when they met death. The cause of the cave-in is not known.

Park & Tilford

FOUNDED 1840

In their wide range of stock have all the best values at economical prices. The finest Maracaibo Coffee of full maturity, yielding a cup of excellent coffee, is carefully selected, roasted and ground in P. & T.'s own warehouse. Sold at a price to meet the economy of every family

18c per lb.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Av., N. Y.

TENNIS CLUBS MAY MOVE.

West Sides Considering a Location Near Van Cortlandt Park.

Two of the largest lawn tennis organizations in this city are confronted with the problem of moving their courts. The West Side Lawn Tennis Club, considered one of the most representative of the tennis playing organizations of the country, may be compelled to give up its present site at 117th Street and Amsterdam Avenue within a few weeks, as building is contemplated on the block which adjoins Columbia University property. It is the second time that the West Side players have been compelled to move, because of building, within five years, hardly time enough to get courts up to the top notch of perfection, for they lost their old courts at Eighty-seventh Street and Central Park West because of the erection of a big apartment house.

Faced with the possibility of frequent changes should they attempt to keep close to the heart of the city, the West Side Club has sought available space for a tennis field in the neighborhood of Van Cortlandt Park. Possibly the organization may purchase property, for it has many wealthy members.

The New York Lawn Tennis Club, with courts at 123d Street and Manhattan Avenue, recently established a sinking fund with the view to meeting such conditions when confronted by them, although in this club the prospect is at least more than a year off.

At this time, it is said, a forced move on the part of the West Side Club would materially operate against the holding of the metropolitan championship, scheduled for the week of June 3. Possibly it might result in the tournament being suspended or being held on some other courts within the limits of the city.

MISS BURGESS CHAMPION.

Takes United States Title at Chess for Women from Mrs. Frey.

By winning the sixth game of the match with Mrs. C. P. Frey of Newark, Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St. Louis acquired the women's championship at the Hotel Martha Washington yesterday afternoon. The record for the series was 4½ points for Mrs. Burgess to 1½ for Mrs. Frey, a victory that clearly entitles the winner to her new distinction. The seventh game of the series will as a matter of course not be contested, as the result would not in any way change the situation.

In the game yesterday, Mrs. Frey had the move in a queen's gambit declined and the challenger again won a pawn on her eighth move after a sortie of the queen to QKt3. Some excellent play on both sides followed, the manoeuvring being confined to the queen's wing of the board. Clever play by Mrs. Frey enabled her to win back her pawn on the twenty-third move, but her opponent by taking the open queen's bishop's file retained the superior position. On her thirtieth move, Mrs. Burgess got her knight strongly posted, with the result that she won a bishop. A passed pawn of white on the extreme left file required some attention on the part of Mrs. Burgess, but when this had been stopped, the resignation of Mrs. Frey was forthcoming after forty moves.

N. S. A. OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Same Officials Organize Eastern Amateur Association of United States.

For the purpose of ousting one or two steadfast adherents of the Amateur Athletic Union, who believed that the governing organization of amateur sport in the United States was better qualified to handle skating than the National Amateur Skating Association, the latter body has been disbanded, and in its place the Eastern Amateur Skating Association of the United States organized. Before the disbandment of the National Skating Association, the resignation of Secretary Clark was accepted.

It is proposed by the officials of the new association to affiliate with the National Amateur Skating Association of Canada, with which the late National Skating Association worked in harmony. It is also the intention of the new body to promote speed and fancy skating among the amateurs in the East. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—D. H. Slayback; Vice President—J. C. Hemmett; Secretary—Leroy See; Treasurer—Fred Tucker, Jr. The Board of Control will comprise President Slayback, Secretary See, L. C. Mosher, G. Sharp, A. F. McSwiggin, J. Harding, Frederick Tucker, Jr., two delegates from the Red Bank Skating Club, and two from the Newburg Wheelmen, who have not been selected. In addition to these, the West will have two representatives.

IMP CHAMPION ICE YACHT.

Wins Third-Class Pennant from the Drub in Exciting Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, March 9.—An ice yacht race was sailed on the North Shrewsbury River to-day for the challenge championship third class pennant of America. This was won two Winters ago by the Drub, which was then a Red Bank boat. Last Fall the Drub was sold to Edward C. Fielder and the Potts Brothers, members of the Pleasure Bay Ice Yacht Club, and the boat to-day sailed again for the pennant, which she won two seasons ago for the Red Bank Club. The other Pleasure Bay representative in the contest was Walter Content's Isabel. The local entries in the race were the Imp, owned by Charles Burd, Edward Willis, and Faber Parker, and the Tyro, owned by Garrett Morford and T. Henry Grant.

A large crowd of ice yachtsmen of the two Shrewsbury Rivers saw the contest, which was one of the most exciting ever decided here. The breeze, which blew from the northwest, was puffy and at times the windward runners of the boats were up in the air. The ice was not in good condition for fast sailing, as it was covered in spots with snow two inches deep. The distance was twenty miles.

It was a sharp contest between the Imp and Drub. On the first lap the Drub led, but on the succeeding round the Imp got the position away from her, and the Red Bank boat kept the lead to the finish. Her time was 0:57:17 and that of the Drub 1:40:09. The Tyro and Isabel did not finish.

GARDNER BEATEN BY POGGENBURG

Champion Succumbs to Liederkranz Expert After a Close, Interesting Game.

MIAL WINS FROM ROLLS

Philadelphian Loses His Fifth Straight Match After a Game Struggle.

	Won.	Lost.	High Average.	High Run.
Demarest	3	0	27 3-11	115
Gardner	2	1	11 12-20	80
Conklin	2	1	11 14-26	61
Mial	2	2	17 7-10	94
Poggenburg	2	3	21 6-14	101
Rolls	0	5	14 5-20	80

The matches scheduled for to-morrow will bring Charles F. Conklin, Chicago Athletic Association, against J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Liederkranz Club, for the evening match.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg last night administered the first defeat to the champion, Edward W. Gardner, that the latter has experienced in the progress of the seventh annual National amateur 14.2 balk line billiard championship. It was a match in which both experts alternated in the lead, and their excellent execution was vogorously applauded by the enthusiastic spectators in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue.

The score by which Poggenburg won his match was 300 to 232, and his average was 14 6-21, and high run 87. Dr. Leonidas L. Mial won the afternoon match, defeating the Philadelphian, T. Mortimer S. Rolls, by the score of 300 to 285.

The opening innings of the evening game, which began somewhat late, were unpromising. The portly Poggenburg won the bank, but, as he was nervous, he bungled the regulation carrom, and neither player did better than a zero until Poggenberg stepped to the table for his third turn. Then he laboriously put together 15 after having collected the balls on the short rail at the lower end of the table. He had them in the position which under normal conditions usually proves productive for him, but he was not at ease, and his lack of harmony with the ivories brought about a miss of a simple cross-carrom shot. Gardner followed, breaking the ice in his portion of the inning with a small cluster of 7.

Poggenburg had piled up a total of 140 as the result of his seven visits at the table, an average of 20 for this portion of his string. On Gardner's string there were but 34 when he began play in his half of the same inning. The champion began from a good leave, and after a session of counting by close work at the end of the table he began a nurse which provided one of the spectacular moments of the competition. From the corner at the head of the green-topped table he softly led the three spheres diagonally across the space until he had them snugly bunched in the corner at the foot of the table. Once he was the victim of a freezing of the balls, but he overcame the difficulty by a splendidly executed cushion shot. He counted to 80, and then was unfortunate enough to get a kiss-off from the cushion that terminated the big run.

Two innings of safety tactics followed. Gardner was the first to overcome this sort of work, and he displayed his nerve as a hard-shot player by collecting the balls at the end of the table in his ninth inning.

From that on to the beginning of the final 100 points both of the billiardists experienced difficulties.

Poggenburg was persuasive and coaxing in his cue work with the ivories in the last innings and on his way through the final hundred. He began with 41, and then lapsed so badly for two innings that he was discouraged. In his twenty-first inning his confidence returned.

He got the balls into close proximity, and by the best balk-line nursing of the match he ran out the game with 56, leaving Gardner with 68 still to go. The score:

Poggenburg, (white ball)—0 0 12 87 23 9 9 4 0 20 1 0 12 0 3 2 15 41 4 2 50. Total, 300 points; average, 14 6-21; high runs, 87, 50, and 41.

Gardner, (spot ball)—0 0 7 0 9 18 80 0 35 2 18 9 1 0 3 14 24 0 1 11. Total, 232 points; average, 11 12-20; high runs, 80, 35, and 24.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

In a see-saw match in which big clusters of balk-line carroms figured Dr. Mial succeeded in defeating Rolls by the score of 300 points to 285. The contest marked the concluding effort of the Philadelphia amateur in the National championship tournament, in which he has had five successive defeats. He played his best game yesterday, however, and despite the fact that it was his last he made a dashing if unsuccessful finish. To Dr. Mial's average of 14 6-21 and high run of 94 Rolls obtained his best average of the tournament, 14 5-20, and raised his highest run record to 80.

Dr. Mial won the bank for lead, but it was Rolls whose score showed largest after two turns at the table. With a cluster of 25 on his fifth turn at the table Dr. Mial temporarily got the lead from Rolls, as the totals at this period showed 50 points to 45.

So absorbed was the tall doctor in his efforts to top Demarest's run on the night before that he created any amount of amusement by his antics and rooting for the carroms to come off. Once he rooted so hard and doubled backward like a contortionist upon the execution of a draw shot that he nearly slipped and fell, which caused much laughter on the part of the crowd.

The eleventh turn at the table, which produced a total of 94 for Dr. Mial, was remarkable because of the marvelous certainty with which he negotiated his cushion shots.

Rolls worked away diligently and followed with a beautiful cluster of 48. The excitable temperament of Dr. Mial got the better of him, and as he stopped badly Rolls came along with a rush that threatened to overtake him. At this stage a run of brilliant carroms that produced 31 as the sixteenth contribution of Dr. Mial to his string alone saved him from being passed. Four turns later he collected a run of 75 by close nursing, and he appeared safe, as he was within 17 of the end of his string.

That Rolls was playing his top game was demonstrated as he followed Dr. Mial for his session with the spheres. He worked out a collection of 80 in which he played his closest carroms of the tournament. He even passed Dr. Mial, as at the end of the run the totals were 285 to 283.

On Rolls's miss of a difficult two-cushion draw Dr. Mial coaxed the balls to the end of the table, and made a dazzling finish to an interesting game with a finely executed run of 17. The score:

Dr. Mial, (white ball)—0 1 21 31 25 2 0 16 8 0 94 0 3 0 0 31 4 0 0 75 17. Total, 300 points; average, 14 6-21; high runs, 94, 75, and 31.

Rolls, (spot ball)—0 18 12 6 3 6 15 4 8 0 48 21 12 4 0 14 2 0 26 80. Total, 285 points; average, 14 5-20; high runs, 80, 48, and 26.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

DEMAREST A GREAT PLAYER.

How the Young Chicago Billiardist Advanced in the Game.

Again a young billiardist—this time Calvin Demarest, a youth of 19 from the West—has electrified the followers of the game. This amateur promises to create as much of a furor at the game as the late Frank C. Ives, and more recently William F. Hoppe, although the latter two were of the professional class. In every phase of manipulation of the ivory balls with the willow cue the lad who represents the Chicago Athletic Association displays a technique and skill which have brought about no end of controversy among the wiseacres, both amateur and professional.

That one so young in years and to the game should at one session at the table eclipse the world's amateur record average with 27 3-11, and also count a high run of 115 carroms, in a measure tells the story of his execution and skill. This is all the more remarkable when it is taken into account that twelve months ago Demarest made his first appearance as an aspirant for National honors. Even then he showed such mastery of the ivory globes that he was placed second to Edward W. Gardner, winner of the championship, and captured the high grand average prize of the tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association with 12.07. His improvement has been so marked that during the present meeting at the Liederkranz Club such experts as Maurice Daly, George F. Slosson, and Edward McLaughlin predicted that he could now give Hoppe a hard match.

The method of training by which Demarest has attained his proficiency is without its duplicate in the history of billiards. He had his first experience about three years ago. Before that time he had watched the ivory globes cavort around the table, but had never played. His interest was so keen that Perkins became convinced that with a systematic course the boy could be developed.

The marker of the Chicago Athletic Association, Perkins, partly assisted by the wizard Jacob Schaefer, brought the young amateur to his present state of billiard perfection. It was John W. Gates, who regards Demarest as his protégé, who got Schaefer to take the boy under his wing, and the latter has imparted to the youth his dazzling rapidity and his sureness in playing the difficult massé shot.

Demarest's skill is another exemplification of the time-worn adage that "sticking everlastingly at it brings success." He is a slave to hard and careful practice. His training is another indication of what careful training backed by painstaking application and an adaptability for the game will accomplish even for one young in years. In Chicago they class Demarest as the foremost amateur in America.

Perkins was the first to impart the knowledge of carroms to the boy. It was a grueling beginning, according to Demarest, as for a period of half a year his only practice was with a fairly heavy cue, about twenty-four ounces, swinging the pillow wand with the right and left hands, but never touching a ball. It was a la sense imaginary billiards. He merely formed bridges and worked for a graceful and easy swing of stroke. But it achieved its object, as can be easily seen by his perfect action when in match play.

Under this method Demarest was brought to a state of methodical and mechanical perfection in the manual work of his arms and the swing of the cue. After that had been attained the carroms and the angles with the ivory spheres followed, and it was then that Schaefer supplemented the training accomplished under the eye of Perkins.

It is conceded by all of the experts that Demarest is hardly a finished product as a billiardist, but that his game is remarkable and displays wonderful possibilities.

MANY NEW YACHTS ARE NOW BUILDING

Few Big Racing Boats Planned, but Numerous Cruisers Under Construction.

INTEREST IN 57-FOOTERS

Putnam Auxiliary an Important Addition to New York Fleet—Some Fast Power Boats.

The absence of building of racing boats this year save in the smaller classes has occasioned some remark as indicative of a possible decline in interest in yacht racing. The contrary, however, is the fact, though the racing game is undergoing a marked change. There is a pronounced tendency toward cruising races, especially long-distance contests, and there will probably be more races of this kind than have ever before been held in any one season. The large classes are now pretty well supplied and the advent of the new Herreshoff class of 57-footers and the new 48-foot boat for R. W. Emmons, supply the want felt last year in the intermediate classes. With the exception of the "seventies" all the boats out last year will be in commission again.

The real activity in building has been in the cruising craft and especially in steam and motor yachts and auxiliaries. The big auxiliary for Henry W. Putnam from the designs of Tams, Le Moine & Crane is the most important. The boat is in the shops of Lawley & Co. at Boston, and is now plated, while her machinery is far enough advanced to insure her being in commission early in the Summer. An even biggest three-masted auxiliary building at Boston for an unnamed member of the New York Yacht Club is from designs of Swazey, Raymond & Page, but will probably not be ready for commission until very late in the coming season, if at all this year. She is a steel hull, 190 feet over all—65 feet longer than the Kaiser Cup winner, Atlantic—150 feet on the water line and 32 feet beam. She will have 800 horse power triple expansion engines in her.

There is also a big auxiliary yawl building, from Henry J. Gielow's designs at City Island, for James M. Goetchius of the New York Yacht Club. She is 93 feet on deck and 64 feet on the water line, with 19 feet 6 inches beam and 10 feet 6 inches draught, carrying a moderate sail spread but sufficient to make her essentially a sail craft with auxiliary engine.

The most notable steam yachts building are three under construction abroad from Cox & King's design, of which C. W. Harkness's Agawa is the biggest. She is 217 feet over all, 700 tons burden, and of steel construction and fitted with triple expansion engines carrying sufficient power to maintain 14 knots speed. Eugene Higgins is having built abroad a 300-foot turbine yacht, the largest of her kind afloat.

The biggest boat building on this side is the 141-foot steam yacht for C. W. Rouss, which is being rushed to completion at City Island. It is from Gielow's design. She is of torpedo type and is expected to make a speed of 26 miles an hour.

PENN MAKES FAST TIME.

Betters Record for Two-Mile Relay, but Distance Is Questioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The annual relay games of Georgetown University held here to-night developed an interesting series of college relay events interspersed by some special open track and field events. Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in the big event—the two-mile relay race—covering the distance in the remarkable time of 7 minutes 42 seconds. Penn was represented by Jones, Haskins, Plumby, and Boyle, and Cornell by Lewis, Mcgoffin, Geis, and Keenholtz. It is believed that the distance was short, as the time clips ten seconds off the world's record and credits the four men with an average of better than 1:56 for each half mile.

Fordham beat Georgetown in the half-mile race between the old rivals, covering the distance in 1:42 3-5. Charley Seitz, the old Georgetown runner, won the fifty-yard open handicap, defeating Clough of Fordham and Cartwell, Pennsylvania, in 5 3-5 seconds. Coe, the Michigan shot-putter, won the twelve-pound shot, breaking the indoor record with a put of fifty-five feet.

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Extraordinary Objects of Art and Relics

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THESE SPECIALS:

WOMEN'S TAILORED HATS; a charming collection of hair and fancy straw braid, including the new Mushroom and French Sailor models; effectively trimmed with ribbon, velvet, maline and wings; well worth $10; for two days 6.48

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WOMEN'S AND MISSES' LINGERIE DRESSES; yoke and bodice charmingly designed in Val. lace; sleeves half length and elaborated with Val. edgings. Colors, white, champagne, pink and blue 17.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HANDSOME TAILORED SUITS; a variety of wool fabrics in the season's choicest light colorings—stripes, checks and mixtures. Also fine Chiffon Panamas in champagne, gray, navy, leather-brown and black 22.50

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WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE—A special offering that merits the immediate attention of saving shoppers. They are pure, bright black silk, two thread HOSE; made full length; sheer and elastic; high spliced heel and double sole. Regularly the price is $1.50, to-morrow, a pair 1.10

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MODEL AUTO LAW PLANNED BY A. A. A.

Legislative Board Anxious to Secure Uniform State Regulations.

BILL NOW BEING DRAFTED

Charles T. Terry Announces His New Committee—Little Chance for Albany Bills.

Charles T. Terry, Chairman of the Legislative Board of the American Automobile Association, in announcing his complete committee yesterday, made the interesting statement that he is now engaged in preparing the draft of a model State automobile bill, which will be submitted to a number of State Legislatures next year for consideration.

"I will call a meeting of my committee before the close of this month," added Mr. Terry. "At that time the provisions of the Federal Motor bill, recently introduced into Congress by Congressman Cocks, will be thoroughly discussed, and if any suggestions are advanced that seem likely to benefit the bill they will be arranged in such form as to be incorporated in the bill before it goes before the next session of Congress."

In addition to the Federal bill, the Legislative Committee is to begin an active campaign to secure a uniform system of automobile laws in the different States of the Union. Some of the States now have very reasonable laws, but many States have practically none, and in several cases the regulations against the use of motor cars are unjust and severe.

"I hope to have the draft of a model State law in shape to present to the committee," continued Mr. Terry, "and if that seems to meet the situation, we will work through the Directors of the A. A. A. in the various States to bring it to the attention of the legislators. Simplicity will be the keynote of this State bill. It will be confined to three things—the proper registration of cars, which will lead to easy and correct means of identification, and a reasonable speed limit on the highways. I do not think it advisable to set any definite regulations on the speed question. This will be based on the simple highway law permitting the autoist to drive in a safe and careful manner. If he oversteps the bounds of prudence in crowded communities, the highway law is strong enough to deal with him accordingly. Public sentiment throughout the country is beginning to regard the automobile question in a sensible manner, and if a certain uniformity can be established in a number of States, it will gradually spread to others, and so, with equal State laws and the possibility of a broad National law in the future, the status of the automobilist will be more satisfactory in every respect."

The A. A. A. Legislative Board for 1907 will consist of forty members, exclusive of the Chairman. Besides Mr. Terry, the New York locality has three representatives, W. W. Niles, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Automobile Club of America; Robert Lee Morrell and Alexander Schwalbach of the Long Island Automobile Club. The other members are Charles H. Burras and Sidney S. Gorham, Chicago, Francis A. Hurtubis, Jr., Boston; James T. Drought, Milwaukee; Roy F. Britton, St. Louis; M. Felton Hatcher, Macon, Ga.; Osborne I. Yellott, Baltimore; J. Jerome Hahn, Providence; Wade Cushing, Cincinnati; Robert Brown, Indianapolis; J. B. Parkinson, Daytona, Fla.; William McL. Faysoux, New Orleans; D. F. Gay, Worcester, Mass.; Walter S. Schutz, Hartford; G. Allen Hancock, Los Angeles; James E. Cooper, New Britain, Conn.; John L. Griggs, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. F. L. Bartlett, Denver; D. M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit; C. C. La Forgee, Decatur, Ill.; Reuel Small, Washington, D. C.; G. Douglas Bartlett, Philadelphia; Homer H. Johnson, Cleveland; F. D. Larrabee, Minneapolis; E. W. Seeds, Columbus; F. J. Kent, Pittsburg; William H. Spear, Jersey City, W. K. Bracken, Bloomington, Ill., Arthur J. Plummer, Malden, Mass.; D. Emmet Welch, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Carlton Godfrey, Atlantic City; John H. Barhite, Rochester; William Walker Smith, Cincinnati; H. H. Myers, Duluth, Minn.; George H. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.; George C. John, St. Louis, Mo., representing the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, and Giles H. Sellwell, Syracuse, N. Y., representing the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Hearings on one or two of the many automobile bills that have been introduced in the New York Legislature will be held in Albany this week. The hearing on the objectionable Weber bill was postponed last week, and it is believed the bill will not be heard from again. This bill provides that all visiting autoists shall pay the regular State registration fee, whether they have complied with their respective State laws or not. This is the object that autoists are fighting against, as it would prevent free touring facilities to outside motorists.

CLUB RUN FOR GLIDDEN CUP.

Chairman Hower of A. A. A. Board Opposed to Individual Competition.

After all the discussion pro and con regarding the best method of conducting the Glidden Cup tour this year under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, it seems likely that the individual competitive element, which has been the basic principle of the tour in the last two years, will be abandoned this season, and that the contest will resolve itself into a club competition. Indications that the Touring Board of the American Automobile Association is looking with favor upon this view of the tour were given yesterday in a letter from Frank B. Hower, Chairman of the Touring Board, to the Executive Committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. Mr. Hower states that he has received and considered the resolutions adopted by the National Association last Wednesday, in which objection was made to the individual competitive feature of the tour. Mr. Hower then says:

"We believe with you that it is not best to have an eliminating contest, but rather to give the contestants a reasonably severe run over the average American roads, and award the trophy to the club having the largest number of survivors as compared with the original number of starters. This seems to be in line with your ideas. By the result of a run of this kind our members and automobile users at large will be able to determine for themselves the relative merit of the cars as applied to their own particular requirements. We feel a little reluctant to promulgate rules for this tour without your co-operation, and, therefore, suggest that your President appoint a committee of three from your association to meet a like committee from our board to formulate mutually satisfactory conditions."

As this is the first definite expression of opinion from Mr. Hower regarding the probable form of the 1907 tour, it naturally attracted considerable attention in automobile circles yesterday. The plan of a club tour as suggested by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers was that it should be between club teams of not less than ten cars, or as many as any club cares to enter, the prize to go to that club the greatest percentage of whose entries succeed in reaching the destination, and the contest to be conducted by simple rules.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A discussion on the merits of the four-cylinder versus the six-cylinder car has been arranged by the New York Motor Club for next Friday night, in its club rooms, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Speakers, who have been devoting considerable attention to the subject, will present the arguments on both sides of the question.

The Board of Directors of the New York Motor Club has appointed an Advisory Committee to assist in the general management of the club. The following members constitute the committee: [illegible] Pardington, Samuel [illegible], Alfred Reeves, C. [illegible], Brown, and T. F. Moore. A. B. Tucker has resigned as secretary.

On a rural road, not far from Philadelphia, some tourists discovered a quaint sign, evidently one erected by the adjoining property owner. It reads: "Ye that toil not shall not spin in automobiles along here faster than 10 miles an hour. So saith the law."

While the latest experiments indicate that, with suitable engine compression, alcohol will have an efficiency as fuel equal to that of gasoline and also render motors less liable to the troubles of overheating, the strongest reason for its adoption appears to be the superior safety in handling it, owing to its higher boiling point. It would reduce insurance rates on garages materially, because alcohol mixes thoroughly with water, and its flames may be extinguished by a stream from a hose that would merely spread gasoline flames over a wider area.

A new automobile club has been organized in Harrisburg, Penn. A strong Good Roads' Committee has been appointed, and efforts will be made to obtain many improvements in the suburbs. A two-day endurance run has been planned for April. The club starts with a membership of 130.

The automobile quarters of the Matheson Company in this city have recently been enlarged by an addition from the Automobile Arcade which is now being converted into a complete machine shop and equipment department. Here every chassis from the factory will be received, tried out and tested. Warren Noble, the mechanical engineer of the company, will have charge of the tests. Among recent purchasers of Matheson cars are David Henderson of Coney Island, C. W. Hall of Yale University, L. H. Greene, Emanuel Gonzola, David T. Leahy, and L. C. Trehau, all of whom have ordered 50 horse power touring cars.

It is evident that the foreign makers will not relinquish the American field easily, for there are rumors of further advances in the direction of making European models in factories here. There is now an American Mercedes, an American Berliet and an American Mors. The fact that such concerns as the American Locomotive Company and the St. Louis Car Company are entering this field of building under French licenses is significant. The American Locomotive Company imports the engine and principal metal parts for the American Berliet car.

The automobile is again responsible for the coining of a new word in the English language. This word is "Roadability" and means the ability to travel at a good speed and comfortably over the average American roads. "Roadability" was first used in describing the qualities of the 1907 Oldmobile cars. General John T. Cutting in speaking of the Oldsmobile cars says that their good points can be summed up in three words—roadability, reliability, and durability.

A new departure is about to be made by the Royal Tourist Motor Car Company by the addition of a department for the manufacture of motor boats and motor boat engines, which will be in full operation within a short time. In entering the motor boat field the company was largely influenced by the performance of the X Y Z, driven by a Royal engine, at the Marblehead races last Summer. This boat has just been purchased by the Royal Company and will be shipped to Cleveland and stored at Gordon Park, near their new factory, where it will be used as a demonstrating boat.

During the progress of a fire in Washington, D. C., last week, a Maxwell car figured in a rather unique incident. Driven by an inexperienced chauffeur, the car passed over the hose laid in the street and ultimately collided with one of the trucks of the Fire Department, seriously damaging it. After an arraignment the Judge imposed $10 fine for driving over the hose, $30 for driving the machine while intoxicated and without the consent of the owner, and $40 for colliding with the Fire Department truck.

Although having once been postponed on account of heavy rains, the second annual Pasadena-Altadena hill climb was run off recently before one of the largest crowds ever gathered to see an automobile event on the Pacific Slope. A two-cylinder Reo runabout made the climb (1.2-5 miles) in 2:51, an average of over 29½ miles per hour.

Work on the new Winton branch in Pittsburg is progressing so rapidly that the building will undoubtedly be ready for occupancy by April 15. The structure will be one of the largest automobile establishments in that city. A site for the Winton branch in Detroit will be selected within the next ten days.

The man who runs out of gasoline, if he is driving an Elmore car, will never be stuck on the road. Mr. Ranney, General Manager of the company, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Merriam of Rochester, who stated that last week, while within a few miles of town, he found his gasoline tank empty. No method of renewing the fuel supply was at hand, so a member of Mr. Merriam's party suggested trying the engine on whisky. This they found to work almost as well in the Elmore engine as gasoline. Mr. Merriam arrived in Rochester highly elated with the performance of the run. It was demonstrated at a Young Men's Christian Association class a short time ago that the Elmore engine will run with almost any explosive fuel. Alcohol, whisky, kerosene, and gasoline were used separately, and all gave satisfactory results.

Among the recent Brazier sales reported by E. B. Gallaher, agent for the Brazier and Cleveland cars, is one to H. A. Cammeyer, who has purchased a thirty-forty horse power car to be fitted with an American body. A thirty-forty horse power car will be delivered in France to Charles T. Wills. This makes the third Brazier car Mr. Wills now owns. During his last trip abroad Mr. Wills shipped his car to Liverpool, and made a tour in England, France, Italy, and Germany, making a total of over 3,500 miles.

The miserable weather that has proved a cause of complaint among automobile dealers does not seem to have affected the selling of Cadillac and Rolls-Royce cars. Mr. Martin, the Eastern agent for the Cadillac and importer of the Rolls-Royce, has averaged a sale a day for the last two weeks. The prices quoted for second-hand Cadillacs, where they can be found, discloses the information that 1905 single-cylinder Cadillacs are quoted by a prominent second-hand dealer at 25 per cent. below the list price. This, after three years of use, speaks well for the quality of material and workmanship of the Cadillac output.

The Mora racy type has demonstrated that its claim of sixty miles an hour is not fictitious but an actual performance for this light, snappy car. Dr. G. B. Lee has placed an order for one of the Mora cars, and a number of orders are looked for in the near future.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

Paulsen Makes Half-Mile Record—Pastime Runner in Front.

Fully 2,000 persons occupied practically all of the vantage room last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where the annual indoor games of the Morris High School Athletic Association were held. The fields in all the events were large, enthusiasm prevailed from the first crack of the pistol until close to midnight, when the last event was decided and volleys of applause greeted every victor. George Paulsen was one of the stars of the evening, winning two events, the half-mile run and the standing broad jump. He established a new school record in the half mile, finishing in 2:15 1-5, the former record having been 2:19. Paulsen was the only scratch competitor.

The mile run was an interesting race and the fight at the end narrowed down to the two scratch contestants, W. Bennett and H. Anderson. The former held the lead during the last half mile and won by fifty yards. Alvin Hodgson was a double winner, capturing the senior high jump and the twelve-pound shot put, and he also got second in the broad jump. The special 220-yard dash for ex-members was won in fine style by E. B. Dorland with G. B. Dorland second, both members of the Pastime Athletic Club, the winner's time being 0:27 3-5. The games were well conducted, and the teaching staff of the school was present in force. Principal John H. Denbigh, acted as honorary referee, and he was a very active official. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by William Bryan; I. Braisted, second; C. Balvin, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by H. Robinson; W. Haughey, second; J. Singer, third. Time—0:08.

60-Yard Dash, Sub-Junior.—Won by G. Renner; C. Huber, second; Teufer, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

220 Yards, Senior.—Won by Charles Balvin; J. Blum, second; William Tindal, third. Time—0:27.

220 Yards, Junior.—Won by J. Marks; William Quinn, second; W. Brashears, third. Time—0:28.

Inter-Year 320-Yard Race.—Won by W. Gofney, senior; C. Butler, junior, second; Freyberg, sophomore, third. Time—0:42.

Public Grammar School Relay Race, Half Mile.—Won by Public School No. 10, Bronx, (W. Drain, C. Irwin, S. Bernstein, F. Clayton;) Public School 29, Bronx, (Sachman, Banker, Redpath, Zier,) second. Public School 24 won but was disqualified for failing to touch at relay laps. Time—1:22 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by A. Hodgson, 38 feet 4 inches; Schlottman, second, 35 feet 6 inches; W. Stone, 34 feet 1 inch, third.

220-Yard Dash, Ex-Members.—Won by E. B. Dorland, G. B. Dorland second, W. Goeltz third. Time—0:27 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by George Paulsen, (scratch;) Thomas Darmody, (4 yards,) second; William Kearns, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:15 1-5.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by W. Fried, 4 feet 11 inches; M. Singer, 4 feet 11 inches, second; G. Berbert, 4 feet 9 inches, third. First and second tied, and Fried won toss for first.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by George Paulsen, 9 feet 7 inches; A. Hodgson, 9 feet 3 inches, second; W. Smith, 8 feet 9 inches, third.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by Alvin Hodgson, 5 feet 3 inches; H. Rosenberg, 5 feet 3 inches, (made in jumping off tie for second,) second; W. Price, 5 feet 2 inches, third.

440-Yard Handicap.—Won by William Bryan, (scratch;) Braisted, (5 yards,) second; A. Siff, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Training School High Jump.—Won by J. Downey, 4 feet 10 inches; E. Wilson, 4 feet 9 inches, second; B. Fox, 4 feet 6 inches, third.

60-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. Gorsch; A. B. Nixon, second; no third. Time—0:08 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Bennett, (scratch;) H. Anderson, (scratch,) second; E. J. Waller, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:59 3-5.

PICKING BASEBALL PENNANT WINNERS

Enthusiasts Busy Speculating on Chances of the Various League Teams.

NEW YORK OUTLOOK GOOD

Giants Stronger Than Last Season—Griffith Dependent on His Young Pitchers' Skill.

With practically all the baseball teams at work in the South in their preliminary training, the fanatics are already busy with speculations as to the chances of the various nines in the pennant race. Of late years there has been so much talk of the defection of this or that man because of dissatisfaction with the salary paid to him, that until the actual commencement of the League races there is uncertainty as to the personnel of the teams. Yet the differences between player and manager are almost invariably adjusted before play really begins, so that it is usually safe to count on the recalcitrant ones resuming their usual positions before the bell actually rings.

Both New York teams are at sea over refractory players. Donlin persistently maintains that he will not again play for the Giants unless salary differences are adjusted to his satisfaction. The report of his purchase of the St. Joseph team seems to indicate that he proposes to follow in the footsteps of John Ganzell. Donlin would unquestionably be missed for his skill, but the team might be the better for his absence for all that. The loss of Chase—if Chase be lost—would be much more serious to the Americans, for Chase is one player in a hundred in skill and an easy man to handle. Moriarity might be an acceptable man on the bag had Chase not played it, but Moriarity will never be a Chase. Chesbro seems unalterably determined to retire from the game, though Griffith is still hopeful of securing his consent to continue. He also believes that Delehanty will come to time all right.

Even considering these defections as permanent, New York has reason to be well satisfied with the outlook for the season. The Giants have beyond doubt been vastly strengthened since last season, and the Americans have a far better prospect. The latter have a harder row to hoe in view of the fact that there are more teams to fear in the American League than in the National. The chances of Griffith's men depend almost entirely upon their pitchers, since in fielding and batting the team is as well provided as any one could ask, and with the excellent substitutes available are well provided against the possibility of accidents. It is particularly difficult to secure new pitchers, and Griffith would be fortunate to add one good worker to his staff, but with the natural improvement to be expected in Hogg and Clarkson there is no reason to believe that the team cannot do at least as well with its pitchers as last year, even with Chesbro out, for the latter was in far from good form last season.

The Giants' pitchers are sure to be stronger. Even though McGinnity should show no improvement, Mathewson will surely be better than last year. His loss last year and the difficulty at second base was enough to account for the difference in the work of the team from the season before. With the improvement of the youngsters there is reason for McGraw feeling well satisfied. The hole at second base ought to be plugged, with Corcoran, Shay, and Mullen to draw on, the latter especially being strong, if he bears out his early promise.

There is no reason to expect that the Chicago champions wil be better than last year, and some reason to think they will be weaker. Their pitchers were in fine form throughout the year. Overall has declared he will not play again, but the others are strong enough not to miss him if all maintain their form. The team, however, is dependent wholly on its pitchers, since the remainder of the nine leaves much to be desired.

Pittsburg is a bit of an enigma. If Fred Clarke maintains his determination not to play the Pirates will lose a lot. The transfer of Ritchie and Beaumont looks like doubtful judgment. Though Abbatichio may play second base satisfactorily, he is far from a Ritchie at best. The outfield might be continued as it played at the close of last season, with Hallman, Ganley, and Meier; or Leach might be played in it, though he would be missed at third base. With the uncertainty as to personnel the Pirates cannot be figured on one way or the other, especially as the pitching department is still an experiment to a degree. With Leever, Willis, and Phillippe in form, the team would be a factor, especially as Liefield, Hilldebrand, Lynch, and Camnitz may all size up, aside from the chance of Brady or some other new man panning out.

These are the only teams the Giants have to fear. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Boston may be virtually counted out now, and though both Brooklyn and Philadelphia ought to show improvement there seems to be no chance of either entering seriously into the fight.

The same situation exists with respect to the American League champions as with the National. The whole strength of the White Sox lies with their pitchers. With White, Altrock, Owen, Smith, Walsh, and Patterson in shape the team has a tremendous advantage over any other in the League. The infield is strong, but there are big holes in the outfield. Hahn has not developed into a really strong player yet, and Dougherty will never be dependable, despite his brilliant game last year. The return of Callahan should strengthen the outfield materially, since there is no hitter in either League that has much on him.

There is a big chance, however, of Cleveland and Philadelphia winning the peanant, and every reason to believe that Boston will have a look-in. No team ever had harder luck than Boston last year. They lost game after game by one run, in spite of the fact that accident had crippled them hopelessly. The team was practically without a catcher for part of the year, Collins was never in shape, and the outfield was broken up most of the year. With Collins in shape the infield is the equal of any playing. Stahl, Freeman, and Hoey make a strong combination, and with Criger back in the game it would be practically up to the pitchers. Young, Tannehill, Dinneen, Winter, and Gibson constitute a quintet as good as any when in shape, and Harris and Glaze are good enough to suit any club for relief men.

NO WORD FROM CHASE.

Manager Griffith Has Not Heard from the First Baseman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9.—The New York American players are drifting in one by one, and the number was increased to eighteen to-day when Castleton, the young left-handed pitcher reported and got in a good practice with the team in the afternoon. That the new member of the pitching staff would make good is the consensus of opinion among the players who watched him yesterday.

The warm weather continues, and as a result the players are getting into form much sooner than was expected. While the Giants are drawing rain in California, balmy conditions have allowed the practice here to go on unhampered, and with a slight increase in work each day. The men are losing the stiffness that characterized their actions for the first two days.

Manager Griffith has heard nothing from Chase and Delehanty, the two recreants, and continues to use Moriarity at first base, where he shows improvement with each practice. There is no doubt but that Moriarity will be the man for the place in case Chase does not come to terms, and to judge from his work so far will very ably fill the shoes of last year's first baseman.

THREE HITS FOR GIANTS.

Los Angeles Team Defeats New York by Score of 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—The Los Angeles baseball team outplayed the Giants at every stage of the game today, winning by a score of 6 to 2. Oscar Jones pitched for the locals and he held his opponents to three hits, one a home run over the right field fence, by Brown, in the ninth inning.

Manager McGraw talked to his men after the game, and as they returned to the bench Bresnahan was reproved for his mediocre work behind the bat. New York at times played listless ball, Los Angeles taking full advantage of this weakness. "Christy" Mathewson pitched the first four innings, and was replaced by Ames for three innings, Wiltse finishing the game.

Mathewson's arm evidently troubled him, and the local players treated the pitcher's offerings lightly. Devlin at third, gave a clever exhibition.

Joss and Turner Sign with Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Addie Joss affixed his signature to-day to a contract to pitch for the Cleveland Baseball Club during the coming season. Subsequently Joss left with other members of the club for Macon, Ga., where the players will go into practice. The salary which Joss is to receive has not been made public. Last year he got a regular salary of $2,700 and a bonus of $500 for winning twenty games. This year it is said he refused to sign a contract at a salary of $3,000.

Terry Turner, the short stop, also signed today and accompanied the team to Macon.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW CLOSED.

Yesterday's Attendance Made a New Record—Fly-Casting Contests.

The attendance at the closing day of the Sportsman's Show yesterday at Madison Square Garden established a new record. The show next year will open Tuesday, Feb. 18, and close Saturday, March 7. The revival in the interest in the show extends to Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia, where exhibitions will follow in order.

The novel and interesting feature of the show outside of the great camp and region exhibits was the showing made by the athletes of the Young Men's Christian Association. Their class drills and calisthenics were executed with a precision and expertness that would have reflected credit on men of riper experience and longer training.

One of the most interesting features of the show was the fly-casting competition, which attracted many of the best fly casters in the East. In the event for the trout fly casting, for accuracy only, which was open to all, the contest developed keen rivalry. Each contestant was allowed five casts at a buoy placed at the side of the tank at thirty feet distance. Lou Darling, with a score of 28 points, was the winner. His nearest competitor was Charles N. Stepath, with 16 points; G. M. L. La Branch was third, with 13 points. The open trout fly casting competition at buoys placed at 40, 45, and 50 feet was won by R. J. Held, whose best throw was 82 feet. D. J. Kennedy and C. N. Stepath were second and third respectively.

Y. M. C. A. WRESTLERS GO AFTER TITLES

Good Bouts Mark First Annual Championships Decided at the Harlem Branch.

SIX CLASSES IN CONTEST

Uptown Representatives Win the Majority of Both Individual and Team Honors.

The first wrestling championships of the Young Men's Christian Association were decided last evening at the Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, before a big attendance of representatives of the various branches of the big organization. There were some score of wrestlers entered to compete for the individual titles in the various classes, and fourteen bouts were necessary to decide them.

There were only two competitors in the 115-pound and in the heavyweight classes. The others required preliminary bouts. In the 135-pound class A. Peterson of the Harlem Branch and P. Goervy of the Second Avenue Branch won their preliminaries in jig time, but A. Balter was unable to throw J. Kabalan, though he was awarded the decision. Goervy, however, threw Balter in the semi-final in 41 seconds after they had wrestled a six-minute bout without a fall. In the final Goervy and Peterson met, Peterson winning in 1 minute 45 seconds.

In the 145-pound class V. Beeckman of the Brooklyn Central and L. Rath of the Institute won fairly easily in their preliminaries. J. Fulton of Harlem gave A. Haggis of the West Side a hard tussle, with no fall, in one bout, but Haggis threw him in 39 seconds in the second essay. Haggis again wrestled a bout with no fall with Beeckman in the semi-final, in two bouts of 6 and 3 minutes, but Beeckman got the decision, to the general surprise of every one. Beeckman met Rath in the final, Rath winning.

Fred Purvis won an easy victory in the preliminary 125-pound bout, but R. Mansell had considerable difficulty in disposing of J. Werns. In the final the Brooklyn boy again won in jig time, throwing Mansell in 38 seconds. A. Swanson won for Harlem the 115-pound bout from Otto Thermann in quick time. In the 158-pound class W. Ferricks of the Harlem branch was also a winner, throwing J. Ost, East Side, after a good bout.

Charles Marr of the West Side and Thomas Lupold of the Institute wrestled for the heavyweight title, Marr winning, although outweighed markedly, in 1:55.

The Branch trophy went to the Harlem Branch easily. The summary:

115-POUND CLASS.

Final Round—A. Swanson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw Otto Thurmann, Institute Branch Y. M. C. A., in 1 minute 27 seconds.

125-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round—Fred Purvis, Central Y. M. C. A., threw George G. Hudson, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., in 53 seconds.

R. Mansell, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw J. Wernz, West Side Y. M. C. A., in 5 minutes 54 seconds.

Final Round—Fred Purvis, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., threw R. Mansell, Harlem Y. M. C. A., in 38 seconds.

135-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round.—A. Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw J. Neal, East Side Y. M. C. A., in 26 2-5 seconds.

A. Balter, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., awarded decision over J. Kabalan, Institute Branch Y. M. C. A., after two bouts, 6 and 3 minutes' wrestling.

P. Goeroy, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., threw W. Merriam, West Side Y. M. C. A., in 30 1-5 seconds.

Semi-Final Round.—P. Goeroy, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., threw A. Butler, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., in 6 minutes 41 seconds.

A. Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., bye.

Final Round.—A. Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw P. Goeroy, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., in 1 minute 45 seconds.

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

Final Round.—Charles Marr, West Side Y. M. C. A., threw T. Lupold, Institute Branch Y. M. C. A., in 1 minute 55 seconds.

145-POUND CLASS.

Preliminary Round—V. Beeckman, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., threw H. Steinmetz, East Side Y. M. C. A., in 1 minute.

A. Haggis, West Side Y. M. C. A., threw J. Fulton, Harlem Y. M. C. A., in 6 minutes 39 seconds.

L. Rath, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., threw W. Meyer, Institute Branch Y. M. C. A., in 1 minute 53 seconds.

Semi-final Round—V. Beeckman, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., awarded the decision over A. Haggis, West Side Y. M. C. A., after two bouts, 6 and 3 minutes' wrestling, with no fall.

L. Rath, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., bye.

Final Round—L. Rath, Second Avenue Y. M. C. A., was awarded the decision over V. Beeckman, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

158-POUND CLASS.

Final Round—W. Ferricks, Harlem Branch, threw J. Ost, East Side Y. M. C. A., in 3 minutes 6 seconds.

THE ROOSEVELT LEAGUE.

President Consents to Name for School Athletic Organization.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools Athletic League, presided over by President George W. Wingate, a suggestion was made that the plan of having numbers to designate the various district leagues had many disadvantages. It was therefore urged that instead of each sub-league having a number it would be better to adopt a name which would carry with it special significance for the district in question; thus, the district league in Washington Heights might be called the "Alexander Hamilton League." The league on the lower west side might be called the "Chelsea League."

James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, warmly indorsed the proposed change, and it was therefore recommended by the Board of Directors, of whom President Theodore Roosevelt is the honorary Vice President.

One of the most flourishing athletic leagues in the City of New York has been "District League No. 7," composed of about 10,000 school boys living in the Eighth and Twelfth Districts.

In accordance with the above action, District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt, President of No. 7, presented the matter to the Executive Committee, and at the last meeting a resolution was unanimously passed to change the name to the "Roosevelt Athletic League," in case consent should be secured from the President for the use of his name. The special reason designated was not only because Mr. Roosevelt is President, but also because he was born in the district, in East Twentieth Street.

Dr. Stitt wrote at once to Washington, and the desired permission was obtained, the President cheerfully acceding to this request. In future, therefore, this district league will be known as the "Roosevelt Athletic League of the Eighth and Twelfth Districts." It is to be hoped that the example of this league in securing a representative name for its association may lead to the adoption of similar names by other leagues.

Princeton's Champion Swimmers.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9.—By winning to-night's swimming meet and water polo game with Harvard, Princeton practically won the intercollegiate championship. The score of the meet was 38 to 20, and the water polo game, 5 to 1. Princeton won first in every event except the 220-yard swim, and Chambers created new intercollegiate records in the 50 and 100 yard races.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

The Stearns
Best of America

The 30 Stearns!!!!

The modest maker calls it a 30 H.P.—we call it 60 H.P. Reason? It has a double carbureter—a large and small. On the small carbureter it *does* develop 30 H. P.—giving a low power machine for city traffic driving, or for any driving up to 30 miles an hour.

BUT advance the throttle or push a little harder on the accelerator and you have the 60 H.P. CAR.

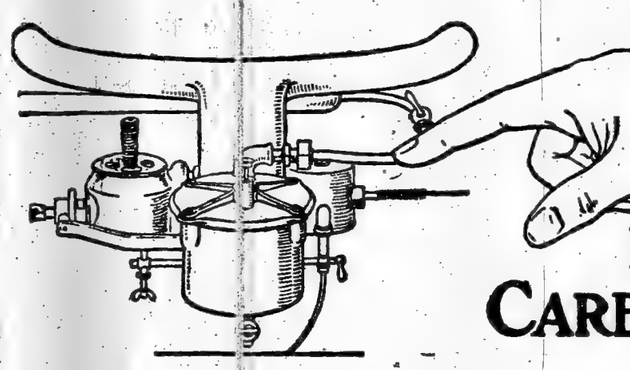

LOOK *for the* DOUBLE CARBURETER

The large carbureter is brought into play, and now you have at your disposal the most powerful power wagon of the year. 60 H.P.? Every motor is testing better than 70 H.P. on the block,

AND with ball bearings throughout (imported German Hess-Bright bearings) you are transmitting a greater percentage of power to the rear wheels than any other car built, bar none.

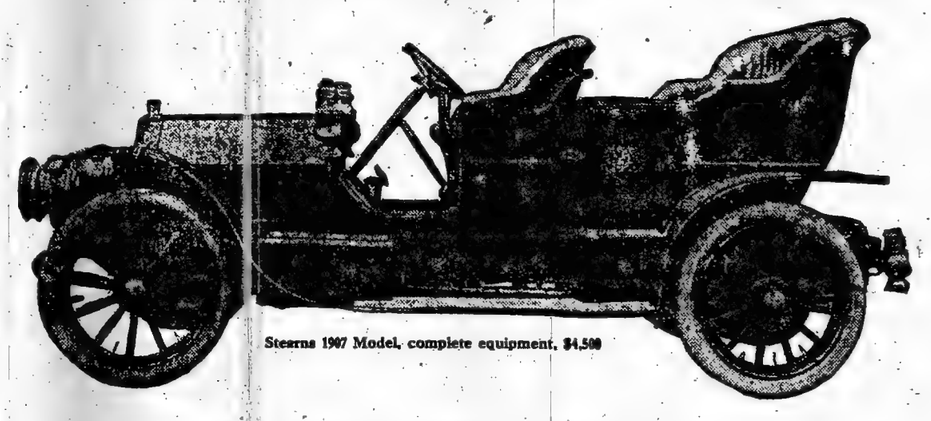

Stearns 1907 Model, complete equipment, $4,500

Strong Statements????

We have nearly a million dollars invested in our retail XXth Century motor shop—nearly 70,000 square feet of floor space on Broadway. Is it reasonable to suppose that we would order over half a million dollars' worth of Stearns Cars and risk failure of our entire enterprise by exaggerated statements?

We *will* show you.

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C. G. V. the best of FRANCE STEARNS the best of AMERICA FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD
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BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET

GUNNERS' BIG DAY AT CLAY TARGETS

"Moonlight Squad" of Crescents Carries Off the Honors at Bay Ridge Traps.

MISS HORNECK COMPETES

Breaks 77 2-3 Per Cent. of Targets at Edgewater—Scores at Travers Island.

The Crescent Athletic Club gunners had typical weather for their usual weekly sport at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and the turnout was one of the largest of the season. While the marksmanship was hardly up to the Crescent standard, the competitions were keenly contested and interesting. As usual, Frank B. Stephenson, the only scratch man besides Henry Kryn who was present, was the high gun of the day, breaking just 88½ per cent. of his targets, which is a falling off from his late exhibitions.

The "Moonlight Squad" was the conspicuous element in the day's shooting, the members carrying off the majority of the prizes. Probably the greatest interest was centred in a special team match for three antique guns, of the kind that have been used by the African army. They are muzzle-loaders of one barrel, with flintlocks and ramrods, and, according to conditions, they were to go to the shooters with the highest scores in teams of four men each, the contestants being the "Moonlights" and the "Starlights." The former won quite handily, the score being 158 to 144. F. B. Stephenson made two clean scores during the day--for the March Cup and in a fifteen-target shoot.

Next Thursday the first of three competitions for the club championship will begin, each man to shoot at 100 targets, 50 at each set of traps. Among the entries are Henry M. Brigham, the present champion; Frank B. Stephenson, F. W. Moffett, Henry Kryn, George G. Stephenson, Jr., A. E. Hendrickson, A. G. Southworth, and Oliver C. Grinnell, Jr.

The scores yesterday:

MARCH CUP--25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson..0	23	D. C. Bennett....2	22
J. W. Marsh.....3	24	S. F. Camp.....4	21
A. E. Hendrickson.4	23	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.4	21
C. A. Sykes.....3	23	G. G. Stephenson..3	20
W. C. Damron....2	23	R. E. Fox.....6	19
J. H. Ernst.....4	23	L. C. Hopkins....3	18
F. W. Moffett....2	22	W. W. Marshall..5	17
H. Kryn.....1	22	N. Hubbard, Jr...7	16
O. C. Grennell, Jr.2	22	T. W. Stake.....5	15

TEAM SHOOT--25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson..0	24	A. E. Hendrickson.4	23
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.2	24	H. B. Vanderveer.4	20
Team totals.....2	48	Team totals.....8	43
F. W. Moffett....2	24	G. G. Stephenson..3	21
L. C. Hopkins....3	17	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.4	19
Team totals.....5	41	Team totals.....7	40

TROPHY SHOOTS--25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
A. E. Hendrickson.4	25	F. B. Stephenson..0	20
W. C. Damron....2	22	H. Kryn.....1	20
J. W. Marsh.....3	22	L. C. Hopkins....3	20
F. W. Moffett....2	21	D. C. Bennett....2	21
J. H. Ernst.....4	21	R. E. Fox.....6	18
N. Hubbard, Jr...7	21	W. W. Marshall..5	18

SPECIAL TEAM TROPHIES--50 TARGETS.
"MOONLIGHTS."

	1st 25.	2d 25.	Total.
W. C. Damron.....20		22	42
A. E. Hendrickson.....18		15	33
F. W. Moffett.....20		22	42
F. B. Stephenson.....20		21	41
Team totals.....78		80	158

"STARLIGHTS."

	1st 25.	2d 25.	Total.
Henry Kryn.....19		17	36
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.....19		20	39
G. G. Stephenson.....20		20	40
H. L. O'Brien.....16		13	29
Team totals.....74		70	144

SCRATCH SHOOT--15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
F. W. Moffett.....	14	W. W. Marshall....	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr...	13	Kryn.....	8
F. B. Stephenson....	12	J. W. Marsh.....	8
W. C. Damron.....	12	S. F. Camp.....	8
L. C. Hopkins.....	9	A. E. Hendrickson..	6

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

F. H. Schauffler was the principal prize winner at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Besides finishing second to the high handicap man, F. A. Dugro, in the second competition for the March Cup, he led the field of fourteen shooters for the handsome Huggins trophy, and followed this up by taking two trophies at twenty-five targets each outright. F. A. Dugro also distinguished himself by not only leading for the March Cup, but making a full score in a twenty-five-target competition, with five targets as a handicap. The other winners of the day were George F. Pelham and Capt. John N. Borland. The scores:

MARCH CUP--50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. A. Dugro.....12	40	J. V. A. Cattus..8	40
F. H. Schauffler..6	44	Dr. Williams....0	39
Dr. Brown.....5	42	G. A. Suter.....10	28
G. W. Kuchler...6	42	J. S. Sutphen....12	35
J. Whitman.....0	41	Capt. Borland....2	55
G. F. Pelham.....6	42	G. Edey.....0	31
J. Mackay.....6	40	H. Henery.....0	30

HUGGINS CUP--25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. H. Schauffler..3	25	Capt. Borland....1	17
Dr. Brown.....5	24	J. V. A. Cattus...4	17
F. A. Dugro.....5	24	J. S. Sutphen....6	13
G. W. Kuchler....5	24	H. Henery.....0	13
G. A. Suter.....5	22	G. Edey.....0	13
G. F. Pelham.....0	21	J. Whitman.....0	11
J. Mackay.....3	21	Dr. Williams....0	9

TROPHY SHOOTS--25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. H. Schauffler..3	25	G. A. Suter.....5	20
Dr. Brown.....5	24	J. S. Sutphen....6	20
G. W. Kuchler.....5	24	J. Mackay.....3	19
J. V. A. Cattus..4	23	G. Edey.....0	17
Dr. Williams....0	22	F. A. Dugro.....1	16
J. Whitman.....0	22	Capt. Borland....1	16
G. F. Pelham.....0	21	H. Henery.....0	10
Capt. Borland....1	23	Dr. Williams....0	20
F. A. Dugro.....5	22	G. A. Suter.....5	19
Dr. Brown.....5	22	J. V. A. Cattus..4	17

Crescent A. C. Men High Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9.—The shooting tournament to-day for the Pinehurst Country Club cup drew a good field and gallery. The event was 100 targets, and the Crescent Athletic Club men led the field as high guns. Lowell Palmer, Jr., and C. L. Lockwood tied for first place at 78 each. In the shoot-off Palmer won with 84 to Lockwood's 72. Among the contestants was Bandmaster John Philip Sousa.

DOG SHOW FOR JAMESTOWN.

Successful Exhibition Predicted, with James Mortimer at the Head.

A dog show is promised for the Jamestown Exposition, to be held in November. It is stated that James Mortimer, who has for many years acted as Superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club show, will officiate in a similar capacity at Jamestown. If this is the case exhibitors will be spared a similar fiasco to that which marred the St. Louis Exposition dog show. It is understood that this show will be held so as to enable Northern exhibitors to take in the one at Philadelphia at the close of the month.

The wealthiest of the specialty dog clubs is that which looks after the interests of the Irish terrier, the Treasurer reporting a balance on hand in cash and securities of $3,800. This will be partly reduced by the payment of the $500 special prizes offered to members at the New York show. At the annual meeting a resolution was passed advocating the purchase of additional challenge cups which may be won outright after a certain number of wins and the conditions for which will vary so as to afford a variety of competitions.

In the matter of cups of various kinds and for different competitions the American Spaniel Club far outranks all other specialty clubs. It annually places in competition at New York nearly twenty challenge cups, many of which are also offered at various shows throughout the year. This club does not seek to roll up a large treasury balance, but at the late annual meeting reported that it had $445 on hand. Another leading organization is the Collie Club of America, one of the oldest of its kind in America. The club had $818 in the treasury when report was made at the late annual meeting. It has about ten challenge cups, all but two of which may be won outright. One of the old clubs which has passed out of existence is the American Mastiff Club, which had several valuable cups, but they seem to have passed out of existence with the club, and, what is to be regretted still more, the breed itself.

The growth of the American Kennel Club has been very rapid of late years, and some idea of the amount of business transacted under the guidance of Secretary Vredenburgh may be gleaned from the following figures from the annual financial statement. The total receipts for 1906 were $23,097.93, and the disbursements of $24,346.62. This increased the balance on hand to $19,922.56, of which over $15,000 is deposited in savings banks, the interest on which amounted to $566 for the year. An additional sum of $2,500 was added to the savings bank deposits, leaving at the time of the striking of the balance the sum of $4,528.44 in the regular bank account. It has long been the dream of the Secretary for the club to own its own clubhouse, and it is not improbable that this may soon be realized.

Massachusetts is in the throes of one of the periodical rabies or mad-dog scares, fostered by Dr. Peters, head of the Cattle Bureau. The loss in entries at the Boston show was attributed to this sensation, which had about run its course. To such an extent had the fear of dogs worked upon the people in some cities that the customary liberty to take dogs on trolley cars had been revoked, and finally a number of bills were presented to the Legislature. Principal among these was that proposed by Dr. Peters, whose remedy was the raising of the tax on dogs to $8 for males and $10 for females. The chief ground of contention for this heavy license fee was that dogs were unnecessary to the welfare of the public and were therefore to be classed as luxuries.

THE PAINTED CHOW CHOW.

A. K. C. to Investigate Case of Princess Montglyon's Dog.

The American Kennel Club has been called upon to decide an interesting case, Princess De Montglyon has appealed from the action of the Boston Kennel Club in disqualifying her entries in the Chow Chow class at the recent bench show of that organization. The case, which is the most interesting since the "screw tail" affair, will be decided at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Kennel Club. Secretary A. P. Vredenburg yesterday admitted that the Princess De Montglyon had appealed against the decision of the Boston authorities, but the papers had not been filed yet.

When the Princess exhibited Chin Cin of Argentau in the Chow Chow class at the recent Boston show there was some question as to the color of the dog, as the animal seemed to have a different colored coat when shown at other shows. This was noticed by the exhibitors, but was explained by the statement that the dog was changing its coat, and the new coat was of a different hue. The dog was taken into the office of the New England Kennel Club, the veterinarian was summoned, and upon examination found that some foreign coloring matter had been applied to the hair to secure a red color.

HOCKEY GAME WON BY CANADIAN TEAM

Victoria Defeated St. Nicholas Club in Fast Contest by Score of 14 to 8.

HOME PLAYERS OUTCLASSED

Handicapped by Loss of Their Best Player New Yorkers Made Plucky Effort.

The Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal, Canada, easily defeated the St. Nicholas Hockey Club last night at St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The contest was marked by clean, clever, and effective work and was won by the Canadians by the score of 14 to 8. The St. Nicholas team was without Souther, their star player, and was further weakened by the poor work of Wilder, who was unable to play his regular game on account of injuries. There was an absence of team work, while Hayward, the goal keeper, was poorly supported by the back field. The visitors, who finished in third position for the Canadian amateur hockey championship, excelled in shooting and combination work, although their playing in this respect was only fair in the second half. After the first ten minutes of play the result was never in doubt and the visiting players were not called upon to exert themselves in the second half of the game.

The Victorians opened the second half with a rush, and speedily increased their score, Gilbert tallied first, and Savage second. Marcus gave a pretty exhibition of passing, which ended with a tally which completely beat the Canadian goal keeper. Leak, who had replaced Wagstaff, registered on a long shot from the side of the rink, but Bowie again came to the Canadians' rescue and scored a goal unassisted.

K. Gordon was the first to score after a long period of alternating play. He tallied on an unassisted shot, and followed with a second goal on a pass by Marcus. Carruthers made a perfect check on an attack, but Bowie returned and succeeded in adding a goal on the second attempt, which was the last score of the game. Line-up:

Victoria, 14.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 8.
Robinson	Goal	Hayward
Savage	Point	Carruthers
Johnson	Cover point	D. Gordon
Russell	Forward	Marcus
Gilbert	Forward	Wilder
Bowie	Forward	Leak, Wagstaff
Hale	Forward	K. Gordon

Goals—K. Gordon, (5,) Marcus, Russell, (3,) Hale, Gilbert, (2,) Bowie, (4,) Savage, Leak. Referees—Dr. McKenzie and William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Umpires—R. E. Jones, Montreal Amateur Athletic Club, and W. Harmon, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WEST POINT FENCERS LEAD.

Cadets Capture Saltus Medals In Junior Team Contest.

West Point won the Saltus Medals last night offered by the New York Fencers' Club for junior team competition. The contest was held in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, 569 Fifth Avenue, and five teams were entered. In the final round the West Point cadets defeated the Fencers' Club team by 5 bouts to 2.

The Brooklyn and New York Turn Verein swordsmen opened the contest. Dr. T. A. Buys proved the star for the Brooklyn team, winning all three of his bouts in clever style, and the match was decided in favor of the Brooklyn team by 5 bouts to 2. The visiting West Point cadets then met the New York Athletic Club foilsmen. The West Point fencers, however, speedily commanded the admiration and undivided interest of every spectator. Lieut. Glade and Lieut. Gray showed splendid ability, and their bouts were characterized by energy, sudden attacks, and almost impregnable defense. The teams were:

West Point—Lieut. H. Glade, Lieut. B. E. Gray, and G. M. Russell.

New York Fencers' Club—L. Curran, C. F. Gould, and M. P. Arnold.

New York Turn Verein—A. Reith, T. Donohue, and J. Kroeger.

New York Athletic Club—K. B. Johnson, F. J. Byrne, and G. O. Rudkin.

Brooklyn Fencers' Club—Dr. T. A. Buys, G. W. Postgate, and J. R. Miller.

The judges were W. Scott O'Connor, John Allaire, M. J. Echevoeria, and C. T. Tatham.

The summaries:

First Round—Brooklyn Fencers' Club vs. New York Turn Verein.—Buys beat Donohue, Postgate beat Reith, Kroeger beat Miller, Buys beat Reith, Donohue beat Miller, Postgate beat Kroeger, Buys beat Kroeger. Total—Brooklyn, 5; New York Turn Verein, 2.

New York Athletic Club vs. West Point:—Lieut. Glade beat Johnson, Lieut. Gray beat Byrne, Rudkin beat Russell, Lieut. Gray beat Byrne, Lieut. Glade beat Johnson, Lieut. Gray beat Rudkin. Total—West Point, 5; New York Athletic Club, 1.

Second Round.—New York Fencers' Club vs. Brooklyn Fencers' Club—Buys beat Gould, Curran beat Postgage, Arnold beat Miller, Curran beat Buys, Gould beat Miller, Postgate beat Arnold, Curran beat Miller. Total—New York Fencers' Club, 5; Brooklyn Fencers' Club, 2.

Final Round.—West Point vs. New York Fencers' Club—Lieut. Glade beat Gould, Curran beat Lieut. Gray, Russell beat Arnold, Lieut. Gray beat Gould, Lieut. Glade beat Curran, Gould beat Russell, Lieut. Gray beat Arnold. Total—West Point, 5; Fencers' Club, 2.

Cornell Fencers Easy for Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9.—The Navy fencers closed the local season here to-day by overwhelming Cornell by a score of 7 bouts to 2. Only Harries, of the visitors, was able to win, and he defeated both Burdick and Brandt. Summary:

Dichman, Navy, won from Howard, Cornell; Harries, Cornell, won from Burdick, Navy; Brandt, Navy, won from Fassett, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, won from Howard, Cornell; Harries, Cornell, won from Brandt, Navy; Dichman, Navy, won from Fassett, Cornell; Brandt, Navy, won from Howard, Cornell; Dichman, Navy, won from Harries, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, tied with Fassett, Cornell. Fence-off—Burdick won.

ST. VOLMA'S 'CHASE VICTORY.

Garner Made a Poor Ride on Morales at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9.—A large crowd saw St. Volma win the feature of to-day's card at City Park. The race was a steeplechase handicap, full course, $1,000 added. Esterjoy, a contender up to the first turn, made a bad landing at the jump and fell. Dr. Keith and Uncle James also unseated their riders, but no one was injured.

Sir Toddington won the secondary feature, the third race, at six furlongs, in easy style. Much complaint was heard concerning the poor ride on Morales.

In the first race, Embay, the favorite, was left at the post.

Weather good, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs, selling. Bute Foster, 120 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, won; Mammy Dink, 115, (J. Hennessy,) 11 to 1, second; Beloles, 115, (Garner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:42 4-5. Slap Bang, Florence N., Donna H., Bosom Friend, Embay, Poem, La Samada, and Caucus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. The Thrall, 123 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; Lochgoil, 115, (Lloyd,) 8 to 5, second; Heart of Hyacinth, 120, (B. Burton,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Young Sater, Lady Goodrich, Monterey, Cardan, Triple Silver, Exalted, Mr. Scott, Amberjack, Hocus Pocus, Fenian, and Pat Bulger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sir Toddington, 115 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 5, won; Morales, 105, (Garner,) 9 to 4, second; Spion, 107, (Lloyd,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Refined also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Pickwick Club Steeplechase, $1,000 added, full course. St. Volma, 147 pounds, (Archibald,) 12 to 5 won; Arabo, 146, (Boyle,) 5 to 1, second; Creolin, 146, (E. Morrison,) 4 to 1, third. Time—8:45. Esterjoy fell; Uncle James and Dr. Keith lost riders.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Donna, 103 pounds, (Hennessy,) 16 to 5, won; Reside, 98, (Lloyd,) 6 to 1, second; Mary Morris, 101, (Garner,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Vesme, Foreigner, Oberon, Noel, Grand Duchess, Kaiserhoff, and Evie Green also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Gold Proof, 98 pounds, (Lowe,) 9 to 10, won; Juggler, 111, (Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; Rusk, 101, (Loyd,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:59 1-5. Culture, Charlie Eastman, Fox Meade, Mountebank, and St. Bellane also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. King Elsworth, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 2, won; Cobnosa, 106, (Hogg,) 7 to 1, second; Gladiator, 105, (Lloyd,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Quagga, Brail, Field Lark, Arthur Cummer, Family Talk, Cull, Paragon, Bitter Brown, and Sincerity Belle also ran.

GERMAN RACING PROSPEROUS.

More Money This Year and More Horses to Run Than Ever Before.

Racing on the flat in Germany appears to become more prosperous every year. In 1905 there was a marked increase in the distribution of prize money, and in the number of horses that took part in the racing over the previous year, and this year's figures will show a further increase.

In 1906 scarcely $1,500,000 was offered. Of this sum the Prussian Government contributed $185,000 to owners and nearly $10,000 to breeders. The other States gave nearly $11,000, the junior race societies about $10,000, and the Union Club, the leading body, $170,000. Private subscriptions realized more than $31,000, while the remainder accrued from the Royal Graditz Club.

The amount which will be given by the Union Club the coming season will exceed last year's figures by nearly $40,000, and this example will be followed in a measure by other race clubs.

So far as the general side of racing is concerned, it is of interest to note that there were 523 colts and 783 fillies foaled last year in Germany. Race meetings were held at 100 tracks, on 295 days of racing, and the number of races run was 1,663. Steeplechasing is also flourishing on German courses. At Karlsdorf alone 540 horses took part in the various events last year, against 495 the previous year.

ANTI-RACING LAW DEFIED.

Hot Springs Citizens Protest Against Methods of Racing Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—The apparent defiance of the new anti-racing law at the Oaklawn track, in Hot Springs, has resulted in a spirited protest by citizens of that city to the Executive Department of the State to-day. Gov. Moore has been called on for assistance [illegible] enforcement of the law, and to-[illegible] out the following interview:

"Whether or not betting on horse races is wrong is no longer a question in Arkansas. A law recently enacted says it is wrong, and if I had the power I would see that this law would be enforced without fear or favor, and would call out the militia if necessary. The matter is now up to the Legislature. The Executive Department of this State will give citizens of Hot Springs all aid possible."

It is understood a concurrent resolution will be offered in the Legislature Monday empowering the Governor to send militia to Hot Springs to prevent further racing there.

Penn's Gymnasts Beat Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9.—The gymnastic team of the University of Pennsylvania won from the Naval Academy in a dual contest this afternoon by a score of 26 2-3 points to 18 1-3. Krauss, the visitors' Captain, took first place in the horizontal and parallel bar competitions, and Boyce won on the side horse. The Navy took first place with the flying rings and tumbling. Summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Krauss, Pennsylvania; second, Lamont, Navy; third, Schanze, Navy.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Krauss, Pennsylvania; second, Brooke, Pennsylvania; third, Waddington, Navy.

Flying Rings.—Won by Waddington, Navy; Bradford, Pennsylvania, and Levi, Pennsylvania, tied for second.

Side Horse.—Won by Boyce, Pennsylvania; second, McCabe, Navy; Krauss, Pennsylvania; Lawton, Pennsylvania, and Sexton, Navy, tied for third.

Tumbling.—Won by Schanze, Navy; second, Bailey, Pennsylvania; third, Spaulding, Pennsylvania.

New Scholastic Weight Record.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Talbot, the Mercersburg Academy weight thrower, tonight established a new world's interscholastic record by putting the twelve-pound shot 53 feet 1 1-2 inches in the indoor meet of Company I, First Regiment, N. G. P., beating the previous record of 52 feet 11½ inches. Kruger of Swarthmore College put the sixteen-pound shot 43 feet 6½ inches.

Capt. Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania football team threw Larson, the Princeton guard, in a special wrestling bout in 2 minutes and 58 seconds.

YALE CHAMPION AT BASKET BALL

The Blue Team Finishes Season by Defeating the Harvard Five Easily.

COLUMBIA IN SECOND PLACE

Cambridge Players Failed to Score a Field Goal During the Entire Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Harvard made a new low record in intercollegiate basket ball to-night, failing to lift a single basket from the floor during her annual game with Yale.

The Crimson landed 6 points, all on fouls. In the first half she scored but 1 and that was made after Yale had made 17 to 1.

Yale closed the first half with a lead of 17 to 1.

In the second half Harvard held Yale down well till the last five minutes of play, netting 5 points on fouls and making the final score 27 to 6. The victory to-night gives Yale the intercollegiate championship, with Columbia second.

Van Vleck and Capt. Noyes were the heroes of the game. Noyes boosted 9 fouls into the cage, although he missed 11, and Van Vleck threw 4 of Yale's 9 baskets from the floor. Each side made 20 fouls, 15 of Harvard's being called on Capt. Burnham. Amberg was able to throw only 6 of the 20 called on Yale.

Harvard made an effort to smooth out the fuss caused in the football season in picking officials for the annual football game. She requested Al Sharpe, a former Yale basket-ball Captain, to officiate as referee to-night, and he consented. Line-up:

Yale, 27.	Positions.	Harvard, 6.
Cushman.....	Right forward	Currie
Clifford.....	Left forward	Allen, Downey
Van Vleck.....	Centre	Amberg, Miles
Noyes.....	Right guard	Brooks
Murphy, Wrenn.	Left guard	Burnham

Goals from floor—Murphy, (2,) Clifford, (3,) Van Vleck, (4.) Goals from foul—Noyes, (9,) Amberg, (6.) Referee—Dr. Al. Sharpe.

By her victory over Harvard last night Yale won the intercollegiate championship in basket ball. Columbia gets second place, with Pennsylvania third. The record of the teams and the results of the games follow:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Yale.....	9	1	.900	Harvard.....	4	6	.400
Columbia.....	8	2	.800	Princeton.....	2	8	.200
Pennsylvania.	6	4	.600	Cornell.....	1	9	.100

Results of games—Columbia, 27; Cornell, 13. Columbia, 29; Princeton, 14. Columbia, 16; Princeton, 15. Harvard, 30; Cornell, 31. Harvard, 17; Princeton, 12. Yale, 28; Princeton, 20. Pennsylvania, 54; Princeton, 18. Pennsylvania, 33; Princeton, 15. Yale, 19; Pennsylvania, 16. Yale, 26; Cornell, 21. Yale, 14; Harvard, 13. Columbia, 23; Cornell, 16. Yale, 11; Columbia, 0. Pennsylvania, 30; Cornell, 26. Cornell, 22; Princeton, 15. Yale, 41; Cornell, 9. Columbia, 18; Harvard, 6. Princeton, 32; Harvard, 20. Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 18. Harvard, 53; Cornell, 13. Yale, 30; Princeton, 16. Columbia, 22; Pennsylvania, 13. Columbia, 16; Yale, 8. Yale, 20; Pennsylvania, 17. Columbia, 17; Harvard, 10. Princeton, 31; Cornell, 18. Pennsylvania, 20; Columbia, 16. Yale, 27; Harvard, 6. Pennsylvania and Harvard each forfeited to the other.

COMMERCE TEAM PLACED

Second In Basket Ball Championship —Scores of Other Games.

By defeating Stuyvesant High School yesterday afternoon at Savage's gymnasium, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, by the score of 27 to 19, the High School of Commerce secured second place in the series for the basket-ball championship of the Public School Athletic League. Townsend Harris Hall is first and Stuyvesant is third. The easy victory of Commerce came as a surprise to the large number of enthusiasts that packed the gallery and the reserved space on the floor of the gymnasium. The Commerce team, playing together splendidly, fairly ran away from their opponents during the first half, and by accurate shooting had secured 19 points, while the Stuyvesant five could obtain only 6 tallies. In the second half Stuyvesant braced up and added 13 to its total, allowing Commerce only 8 more points. The line-up of the teams follows:

Commerce, 27.	Position.	Stuyvesant, 19.
Remay	Forward	Johnston
Mellen	Forward	Repko
Broadhead	Centre	Cavallaro
Phillips	Guard	Dowling
Davidson	Guard	Grande

Goals from field—Broadhead, (6,) Mellen, (3,) Repko, (3,) Remay, (2,) Cavallaro, (2,) Johnston, (2,) Phillips, Grande. Goals on fouls—Broadhead, (3,) Johnston, (3.) Referee—Mr. Morell, Trinity Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Silverman, Public Schools Athletic League. Scorers—G. Loesch, Commerce, and C. R. Culver, Stuyvesant. Time of game—Fifteen and twenty minute halves.

The basket ball team of the Young Playmates' Club (Holy Trinity Church Workers' House) yesterday defeated the team of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at the latter's court by a score of 25 to 13. Line-up:

Playmates, 25.	Position.	Mad. Av. Church, 13.
Peterson	Forward	Davidson
Obry	Forward	Gunther
Anson	Centre	Sabiuski
Rood	Guard	Cooper
De Foyle	Guard	Reid

Field goals—Obry, (7,) Peterson, (3,) Davidson, (3,) Boyle, (2,) Gunther, (1.) Foul goals—Davidson, (4,) Gunther, (1,) Anson, (1.) Referee—M. Bloch, Young Playmates' Club. Umpire—Mr. Ayers, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Timekeeper and scorer—T. Weiss, Young Playmates' Club.

By defeating Clark House yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York by the score of 13 to 10 the 100-pound team of University Settlement won the inter-Settlement championship. The game was fast from beginning to end and full of foul playing by both teams. A large crowd was present, and the efforts of the youngsters were loudly applauded.

The alumni of the College of the City of New York engaged the 'Varsity in a game of basket ball in the new gymnasium yesterday afternoon, the students winning out by the score of 13 to 8. The line-up:

C. C. N. Y., 13.	Position.	Alumni, 8.
McCready	Left forward	Marcus
Spivak, Barbanell.	Right forward	Gibney
Kaplan	Centre	Cronin
Berger, Perlman.	Left guard	Rosenblatt, Cohn
Goldman, Brenner.	Right guard	Marx

Goals from field—Barbanell, (3,) McCready, (2,) Marcus, (2.) Goals from foul—Barbanell, (3,) Gibney, (2,) Marx, Marcus. Referee—Mr. Thomas Wood, College of City of New York. Timer—Mr. Donald Carr. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 9.—In a one-sided game here to-day the Cadet basket ball team defeated the Rensselaer Poly of Troy, N. Y., by a score of 52 to 19. The visitors were outplayed from start to finish in all departments of the game. The first half ended with the following score: West Point 24, Rensselaer 7. In the second half the army made 11 goals before the visitors made a point. The University of Pennsylvania was scheduled to fence the Cadets here, but canceled the match.

Play in the second round in the 115-pound class basket ball championship tournament under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union was resumed last night on the courts of Gordon House, 333 West Seventeenth Street, while the third round in the 130-pound class was contested at Savage's Gymnasium, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street.

In the 130 pound class Christ Church defeated the Oxford five of the Young Men's Hebrew Association by the score of 33 to 13. Anchor Athletic Club won from Union Settlement by 18 to 16, the Anchor Athletic Club team only playing four men, and University Settlement defeated Gordon House by the score of 27 to 12.

In the 115-pound class University Settlement defeated John Jay Club by 28 to 14, Gordon House won from the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by the score of 37 to 6, and the Diamond Midgets defeated the Cardinal Athletic Club by 19 to 12.

WILLIAMS'S CRACK TEAM.

Wins Basket Ball Series—Will Challenge for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 9.—Williams defeated Wesleyan at basket ball here this afternoon by the score of 20 to 13. It was a game characterized by much roughness, and Taylor of Wesleyan was put out for slugging. By this victory Williams has won the championship of the New England Intercollegiate League, composed of Dartmouth, Brown, Wesleyan, and Williams. The Williams five has had a very successful season, winning fifteen out of the sixteen games played. It is understood that the winner of the Intercollegiate League will play Williams, and thus finally decide the collegiate championship. Williams defeated Yale last Tuesday by the score of 74 to 6, but Yale was represented only by members of the second team, the regular members being prevented from playing through inability to cut their recitations.

The two most important Williams victories this season are: Harvard, 30 to 17, and Yale, 74 to 6. It was defeated by Dartmouth early in the season, but defeated it last night by the narrow margin of 10 to 6. Williams has scored this season a total of 469 to its opponents' 167.

Athletic Advice to Yale Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 9.—Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale to-day advised the college Faculty to stop trying to control athletics, except so far as their control related to the scholarship of the athletes. "We are making a sincere effort at Yale," said Prof. Phelps, "to keep control of athletics in the hands of the undergraduates. At Harvard athletics are in control of a bureaucracy, largely composed of the Faculty. We think that student control is a much better system and we are anxious to preserve the system at Yale."

Gans and Nelson Matched.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 9.—A special from Reno, Nev., says: "Tex" Rickard has just made the announcement that he has signed Joe Gans and Battling Nelson for a fight at Ely, Nev. The date is set for July 4. A $30,000 purse will be given, and the articles call for a split of 75 and 25 per cent. Rickard has posted a forfeit of $10,000 in a Reno bank.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

40 H.P. Mercedes

For Sale, cheap, a 40 h. p. Mercedes Automobile (touring body, canopy top). In first-class condition. Just completely overhauled.

YORKVILLE GARAGE, 205 East 86th Street.

SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Consisting of the following:

22-28 H. P. touring car, with cape top.
22-28 H. P. folding front landaulet.

The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished and carry guarantees ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY, Broadway and 50th St., New York.

FIREPROOF GARAGE TO LEASE.

Building completed ready for occupancy by June 1, containing most approved appliances for the storage of about 175 cars. Concrete construction, strictly fireproof. Desirability and convenience of location in New York City automobile district unsurpassed. Term of lease, ten (10) years, with option to renew on valuation. No brokers. For terms and plans address B. X., Box 341 Times Times Square.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $595; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75. Dealers. Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

Automobile designing covered in the course offered for engineers, draughtsmen, salesmen, and designers; free lecture by E. Favary March 16th, 8 P. M.; the only course of its kind for higher education in automobile work. New York School of Automobile Engineers, 146 West 56th St., New York.

Party with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, with services, is offered an opportunity by a construction company having established credit and good clientage; civil engineer or one familiar with architects' specifications preferred. C. F., Box 209 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Second-hand Cadillac runabout and touring cars in first-class condition; fully guaranteed; bargains. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

For Sale.—A $3,600 beautiful Limousine, thirty H. P., slightly used, seat six persons; price, $2,700. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

Bargains. — Cadillac, Franklin, Mathieson, Storms-Duryea, Reo, Maxwell, Autocar, Mitchell, Pope, Joyce. 1,533 Broadway, N. Y.

Will sell high-power runabout at sacrifice, or will trade for touring car. Reasonable, 708 Columbus Av.

For Hire.—Beautiful Limousine, seating six persons; electric light, &c. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

Will buy your automobile quickly, or sell it for you. Joyce, 1,533 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 1t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with party having two or more cars; has own machinist, with tools, working together; will guarantee to keep any foreign or American car in perfect running order; both parties expert chauffeurs and mechanics; at the present time employed, but wish to change; five years' references. Address Frank Tomanek, 415 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young single man, who understands foreign and American cars; does own repairs; city, country, or abroad; best references; reasonable wages. Eric Fornander, 186 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Machinist, 13 years' experience, three years in automobile works; can repair any make car; wants position with private family; city or country; not under

F. H. Schauffler.2 21 J. Whitman.....0 13

NORTH RIVER Y. C. RESULTS.

Miss Hernock was one of the sixteen contestants who participated in the weekly shoot of the North River Gun Club, at

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILES.

45 H. P. MERCEDES, with touring body and canopy top; practically good as new; used about five months; a rare bargain.

40 H. P. DE DIETRICH, with touring body, cape top, and all accessories; used few weeks; excellent condition.

30 H. P. DE DIETRICH, with Limousine body complete; new; never used.

Also

RICHARD-BRASIER, with Landaulette body; used about six months.

All the above may be seen at

HEALEY & CO., BROADWAY & 51ST ST.

Traction Tread Tires and Tubes

For Those who use only the Best.

Guaranteed relief from punctures, skidding, rim cutting, blow-outs and expense.

Increased speed and comfort—double mileage.

Order now. We are delivering all we make. *Write for Booklet H.*

TRACTION TREAD TIRE & TUBE CO.,
1695 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 816 Columbus.

Automobile Bargains.

We are the largest dealers in new and second-hand Automobiles in the world, carrying in stock 200 to 500 machines always on hand. Do not buy before you see our line; it will pay you.

SEND FOR OUR BARGAIN LIST.

Times Square Auto Co.

IT'S ALL IN THE ENGINE

The LOOKS of an Automobile do not amount to much. The body—the trimmings—are not of so much importance as the motive power—the ENGINE. That is what gives the true value—the prestige—to the machine. How fast a SPEED can it attain and HOW LONG maintain it? How easily can it be regulated?

The WELCH car owes its popularity to an original make of Engine—one that is tried and true and always dependable. It is so GOOD an ENGINE that its builders have never yet found it necessary to make any change in it—so PERFECT an ENGINE that it needs no improvement. The WELCH CAR can be driven at maximum speed with the least effort—from 60 to 4 miles an hour on high speed. The WELCH TRANSMISSION—like its Engine—is in a class by itself. A combination of sliding gear with multiple disc clutches. No stripping of gears—no jerking out of seat when changing speed. Gears always in mesh. Five speeds—three forward and two reverse.

Consequently, in the WELCH CAR the HIGHEST SPEED is assured, combined with the GREATEST SAFETY, SUPREME STRENGTH and POSITIVE SIMPLICITY of operation. These VITAL POINTS being easily proven, APPEARANCE, COMFORT and CONVENIENCE are also found highly satisfactory in the WELCH.

We don't ask you to take our word for it. Prove our claims YOURSELF, by a personal trial. You are invited to call and test the NEW WELCH TOURING CAR and enjoy a trial spin at our expense. It seats five or seven persons.

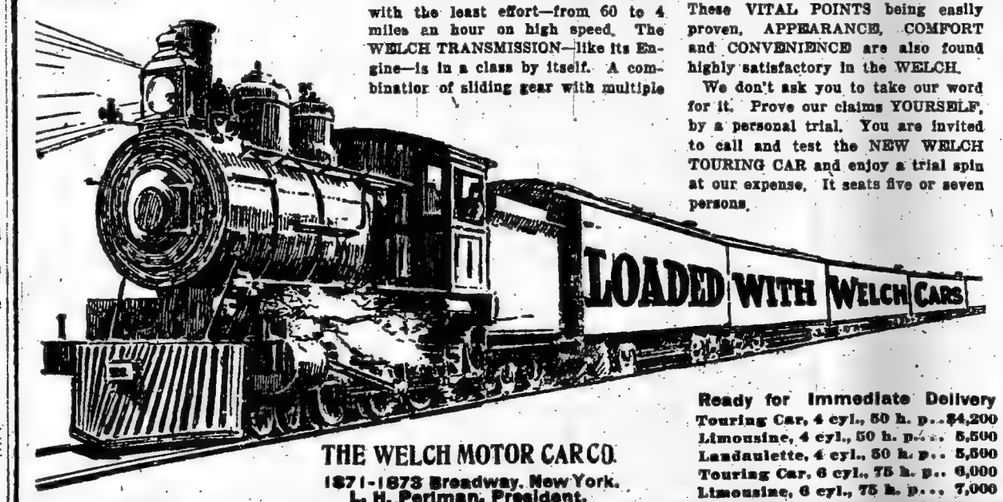

Ready for Immediate Delivery

Touring Car, 4 cyl., 50 h. p.	$4,200
Limousine, 4 cyl., 50 h. p.	5,500
Landaulette, 4 cyl., 50 h. p.	5,500
Touring Car, 6 cyl., 75 h. p.	6,000
Limousine, 6 cyl., 75 h. p.	7,000

THE WELCH MOTOR CAR CO.
1871-1873 Broadway, New York.
L. H. Perlman, President.

MARINE MOTORS FROM 3 TO 55 H. P. **MOTOR BOATS** 20, 21 & 26 FEET.

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY
55th Street and Broadway. Member A. L. A. M.
Agent, Newark, N. J., Linkroum-Smelser Automobile Company.

Oldsmobile

Roadability
Reliability
Durability

Deliveries Guaranteed on Dates Promised.

40 h. p. Five Passenger Touring Car, $2,750.
40 h. p. Two Passenger Roadster, $2,750.

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1653 BROADWAY, NEAR 51st STREET.
Mfgd. by Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Mich. Members A. L. A. M.

PIANOS.

Pianos to rent.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, 18th St.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairs.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant ebony case Stock piano, good as new; party leaving city, must sell; evenings; no dealers. Morton, 107 West 70th.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER EXCURSIONS

Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Booklet of

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted for cash, Times Saturday Review of Books, July 12, 1902; Oct. 1, Dec. 24, 1904; July 29, 1905; Tribune Sunday Magazine Section, Aug. 11, 18, 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 1901; July 30, Sept. 10, 1905; Mail and Express Saturday Pictorial Supplement, July 27, 1901; New York Herald Sunday Magazine Section, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, April 3, 10, 17, 24, 1904; July 30, Sept. 10, 1905; Times Sunday Pictorial Supplement, Jan. 1, 8, 15, Feb. 5, 12, March 19, May 28, Sept. 10, 1905. B, S. F., Times, Times Square.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—If the person who picked up purse in Broadway Subway Saturday night will return the purse and Italian coin they may keep the $13. Advertiser, Apartment No. 1, Audubon Av. and 187th St.

LOST—Friday evening, lady's small purse, containing 75 cents, diamond ring, nail file; Christopher St. car from Williamsburg bridge to Broadway; reward. M. Ginsberg, 1,326 Park Av., City.

LOST—Gold fob charm, seal with gold horse and buckle attached; valuable to owner as heirloom. Suitable reward if delivered to 100 Beekman St., City, Rooms 109 and 110. A. E. Kissam.

LOST—Hoboken Custom House, lady's black satchel, containing watch, money, gold pin, seal ring. Finder liberally rewarded, no questions asked, at 17 West 21st St., New York.

LOST—On 6th Av. "L" between 42d and 104th Sts., on Friday, about 9:30 A. M., a gold band bracelet. Liberal reward for return to 241 West 45th St.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, Persian lamb muff from Huyler's, 18th St., to Arnold, Constable, Subway to 86th; reward. Morse, 331 West 85th.

LOST—West End Theatre, Wednesday afternoon, pearl opera glasses in black silk bag. Reward if returned to Higgs, 512 West 151st St.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av., between 148th and 159th Sts., small sunburst pin, valued as keepsake. Ronayne, 533 West 151st St.

LOST—In front of 219 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, or on Riverside Drive, pearl ring surrounded with diamonds; reward. 38 Riverside Drive.

LOST—A safety bag containing bills, checks, and a trade dollar locket; reward. E. W. P., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Wednesday evening, topaz chain bracelet. Reward if returned to Cadillac Hotel, barber's shop.

LOST—Friday, 84th St., or Riverside Drive, silk umbrella; reward. Cahoon, 110 West 84th St.

LOST—March 1, envelope containing string of gold beads, two pearl bar pins; reward. H. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Straight diamond bar pin on Thursday while shopping. Liberal reward if returned to Wolf Bros. & Co., 100 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday night, hair pin, green enamel wreath, set with pearls. Suitable reward if returned to Brooks, 66 South St.

LOST—Near Union Square, dark blue leather purse, with about $25; March 7; reward. M. D. K., Hotel Albert.

LOST—March 4, Staten Island ferry, mother of pearl opera glasses. Return to 70 West 47th St. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook around W. 15th and 6th Av.; finder rewarded. J. A., 136½ W. 15th.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Wigan, 329 West 117th St.

LOST—$25 reward for return of following articles lost at 59 West 46th St., about Feb. 3: Gold necklace and pendant, silver-gilt lorgnettes, silver cross, 2 gold pins, 2 gold bangles, barette pendant, with mirror. Mrs. J. M. Fuller, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 15, between 116th St. Subway station and 91st and Amsterdam Av., two diamond rings; one large, one small; suitable reward for return to J. W. S., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stearn, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 49 West 75th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Madison Av., street or car, afternoon March 4; reward. Return to Nellie O'Donohu, 12 East 31st St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 118 West 42d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,493, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's watch, downtown streets, Masonic charm; reward. Miss Gray, 939 8th Av., city.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Gold locket, picture inside; inscription both sides; reward. F. Pidgeon, 83 Cedar St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

$250 REWARD for fancy necklace with head pendant attached; small butterfly on side set with emeralds and 3 pear-shaped diamonds; lost March 7 on 5th Av., between 34th and 55th Sts. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD—Gold watch, open face, inscription on back; lost Saturday, March 2, between 5th Av. and Broadway, 23d and 34th Sts. Return to 1 West 34th St.

Big Robbery On 15th Street

Attempt made on one loft and prevented by the

Holmes Protection

Attempt made later on another loft, same building, and $10,000 worth of goods taken.

It may be your loft next
26 Cortlandt, 34 E. 14th, 26 E. 59th.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

16TH ST., 438 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; running water; steam heated; excellent board; near Subway station.

50TH ST., 202 EAST.—Board and table boarders.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small room, third floor, front; board; refined; permanent adult; references.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish, attractive to those who appreciate living in a quiet, well-ordered house; references desired. Tel. 2123—Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Second-floor suites and other rooms; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large sunny room; first-class, steam-heated house; one block Subway, "L;" parlor dining room; home table; references.

6TH ST., 5 EAST. "The Palmetto."—Beautiful large room, medium-sized room, one small; $5 up; home cooking; every comfort.

MADISON AV., 434.—Third floor front hall room; morning sun; reference.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7.—Heights, overlooking Wall St.; five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; floor furnished, unfurnished; large rooms, bath; heat; neighborhood, house, table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

Exceptional, charming home; warm, bright, attractive rooms; most comfortably furnished; table and attendance that of a refined private family; near station. No. 9 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

10TH ST., 193 WEST.—Large front parlor; also other rooms; all conveniences.

12TH ST., 215 WEST.—Large furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

17TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining; suitable for two. Janitor.

24TH ST., 343 WEST.—Furnished front room, first floor; steam heated, gas, bath. Lane's bell.

25TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.
Physician's office, long lease; modern improvements.

34TH ST., 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let. Apply on premises.

35TH ST., 13 WEST.—Suite, two rooms; bath adjoining.

40TH ST., 271 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; table board.

45D ST., 125 WEST.—Fine single and double rooms; near Broadway Subway and elevated; quiet surroundings; meals if desired.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 302 WEST, (top floor,)—Large front room; water, heat, bath; $5; reference. Haff.

49TH ST., 131.—Large, nicely furnished room; heat; hot water; private family.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front rooms; bath; heat; gentlemen; reasonable; select.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Desirable room; every convenience. Inquire hall boy.

58TH ST., 315 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom adjoining; young men, respectable couple. Oathout.

61ST, 20 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large parlor and bedroom, positively well heated, bath adjoining, in well-kept, quiet apartment; absolutely independent and homelike; convenient to "L," Subway, and all cars; apply ground floor.

63D, 15 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; steam heat, hot water. West.

68TH ST., 63 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor, all modern improvements; near elevated and Subway.

71ST., WEST.—Third floor; private bath; large sunny rooms; near 72d St. station. X. Y. Z., 301 Times, Times Square.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large sunny back parlor; well furnished; bath, heated, phone; near Subway and "L"; reasonable; American family; other rooms.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—Rare opportunity, one or two gentlemen or couple to secure large handsomely furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

91ST ST., 128 WEST.—Large bedroom; hot, cold water; adjoining bath; elegant neighborhood, house, table high class. 905 Main.

CHAUFFEUR IN COURT FOR NIGHT TOOTING

Driver for ex-Commissioner Woodbury's Sister Let Off with a Warning.

A CLERGYMAN COMPLAINED

Dr. Woodbury Intercedes, and the Offender Promises Not to Do It Again.

The unnecessary tooting of an automobile horn in the middle of the night was responsible for the presence of Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, where he went to find out why his sister's chauffeur, Robert Hayes, the offender, had been summoned to appear before Magistrate Finelite.

"Judge, this is a great mistake," said Dr. Woodbury to the Magistrate, as he hurried into the court.

"Well, we will see what it is," replied the Magistrate. "Come inside the rail, Commissioner, and sit beside me."

The Magistrate heard the case, and after he had exacted a promise from the chauffeur and had severely admonished him he was allowed to go.

Dr. Woodbury's sister is Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, the wife of a broker, who lives at 4 East Forty-sixth Street.

The Douglas machine is kept in a garage in East Fifty-second Street. The Rev. J. Newton Perkins lives at 65 East Fifty-second Street, a door or two from the garage.

He went to Capt. Lantry, at the East Fifty-first Street Station, the other day, and told him that late at night it was the custom for some of the chauffeurs to drive down from Madison Avenue, tooting vigorously for the garage doors to open. Sometimes, the Rev. Mr. Perkins said, the machines went to the garage by the sidewalk route.

Capt. Lantry sent Detective Summers to the garage, and he exacted a promise that the offense would not be repeated. But it did not stop, and Mr. Perkins lay in wait, he told the Magistrate yesterday, and got the number of an automobile which was being driven to the garage with an almost continuous "honk, honk." The machine proved to be the Douglas automobile, driven by Hayes, and Detective Summers, when notified by the clergyman, got a summons for the chauffeur.

The detective confirmed the Rev. Mr. Perkins's story, and said that others in the neighborhood had complained. He had found that the constant tooting had annoyed Mrs. Crocker of 71 East Fifty-second Street, in whose house some one was ill. Mrs. Lawrence of 67 East Fifty-second Street also had complained.

"No wonder these people complain," remarked the Magistrate. "Their nerves must be on ragged edges. Now, you must stop this."

"I promise, I promise," said Hayes. "The street is very bad, and it was necessary for me, as my machine is an electric one, to make a quick run down the street to the garage in order to get in. I could not stop in front and then go in, so I had to signal for the door to be opened. If you say so, I will get off at Madison Avenue, walk down and let them know I am coming."

This suited the Magistrate and the clergyman, and Hayes was allowed to go. Dr. Woodbury went away after thanking the Magistrate.

NEW TRICK OF POOLROOM MEN

They All Become Deaf and Dumb When Police Make a Raid.

When Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and several of his detectives went to a supposed poolroom in West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and opened the parlor door suddenly they found what appeared to be a deaf and dumb asylum instead of a poolroom.

Despite the fact that the police came in unannounced and unexpectedly, the fifteen men in the place were sitting about reading newspapers. There were no surface signs of a poolroom.

The Captain took one of the men into the hallway and started to ask questions. The man laughingly put his fingers to his mouth to indicate that he was dumb. One by one the men were taken into the hall and all went through the same act. They worked their fingers in bewildering washion in front of the Captain's face, but he didn't seem to realize the joke, if there was one.

This performance occupied over half an hour. The men sat down again, made motions with their fingers as though talking in the sign language to each other, or resumed reading. It was a most solemn crowd.

Capt. Daly ripped out a telephone, confiscated several race charts, and suddenly changed his tactics. He ordered the men to file out of the room, and as they passed him he noted that they were all able to hear perfectly.

TO TEST DUTY ON GAME.

Importers Hold Wild Fowl Should Be on the Free List.

Importers of game have instituted a test case before the Board of United States General Appraisers to determine the status, for dutiable purposes, of wild turkeys, wild guinea fowls, peacocks, &c. The imports from abroad of game birds for the New York market have assumed very large proportions since the enactment of the Dingley tariff in 189[illegible], and importers intend to escape if possible from what is declared to be an onerous tax.

The test case stands in the name of August Sils, a game importer of this city. It has been the practice of the customs authorities for the last ten years to assess duty on the fowls in question as "dressed poultry," which carries a tax of 5 cents a pound.

The importer's contention is that the birds enumerated in the protest are not domesticated barn yard fowl, but are wild. Being so, it is insisted, they come within the purview of Paragraph 94 of the tariff free list, which provides for "birds and land and water fowls." A protest raising a similar point as applied to Canadian ducks is also pending before the board.

According to the importers, the Government should not assess the game birds as poultry, for the reason that game is sold by the pair or dozen, whereas poultry is sold by weight.

It was brought out in the course of the hearing that the turkeys in suit while imported, as were the other birds, from England, were captured in Italy. This led one of the General Appraisers to ask the witness if the turkey was not an American bird. In reply the importer's representative said he did not believe America had an exclusive monopoly of that bird. He was, however, upon further examination, unable to say that he had ever seen turkeys wild in Italy. The representative of the importers said that wild birds imported could only be told from domestic by the way they were packed.

TENEMENT LAW MENACED.

Men Who Drafted It Will Fight the New Amendments.

Friends of the present tenement house law denounced yesterday the series of bills introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Sheridan of the Thirty-fifth District in the Bronx, which seek to alter the statute in many of its most vital points. They announced their intention of exposing the evil features in the bills.

Opposition was expressed chiefly toward the provision in one of the bills which gives the Tenement House Commissioner discretionary power.

Richard Watson Gilder, who is largely responsible for the recent law, opposed the principle back of the bills.

"The granting of discretionary power to the Commissioner is merely a subtle attack upon the law," Mr. Gilder said. "It would be a very dangerous thing. It would be lamentable if there was any weakening of the precautions for the safeguarding of health and life in our tenements."

The opponents of the bills lamented yesterday the absence from the city of Robert De Forest and Jacob A. Riis, whose tenement work is well known. De Forest is in Georgia, and is not expected to return before the end of the month. Mr. Riis is in California. The opponents desire the presence of both men to help defeat the bills.

John Daniell Sons & Sons Win Suit.

Justice Benjamin Hoffman of the Seventh District Municipal Court handed down a decision yesterday in favor of John Daniell Sons & Sons against William F. Gray of the theatrical firm of Hamlin, Mitchell & Field. The suit arose over a question of responsibility for a debt contracted by a Miss Vasseur for "Babes in Toyland." The company had lost everything in the San Francisco fire last April. Miss Vasseur had bought all rights to the production, but evidence was submitted showing that Mr. Gray had guaranteed her responsibility over the telephone.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A moderate disturbance has moved from the Southwest to northwest Arkansas, causing general rain and snows. There were also local snows and rains west of the Rockies. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh north to east; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; Gulf Coast, light to fresh south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Sunday; snow in north, rain or snow in south portion at night and Monday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Sunday and probably Monday; light to fresh east to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	41	34	4 P. M.	49	38
6 A. M.	40	33	6 P. M.	47	38
9 A. M.	41	33	9 P. M.	42	35
12 M.	49	36	12 P. M.	40	33

This thermometer is 108 feet above the sea level. The average temperature yesterday was 36, for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2:50 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ST. DENIS WATER TANK AFIRE

15-YEAR-OLD LIED TO MAKE A THRILL

Chloroformed Himself and Said Highwaymen Did It, to Cause a Sensation.

BUT HE CONFESSED ALL

Doubting Detectives Had Arrested Him—He's Now in His Father's Hands.

After the police of the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, had been hunting for several hours yesterday for two desperate men, who, he asserted, had garroted, chloroformed, and robbed him, Robert St. Clair, 15 years old, owned up that he had been romancing. Policemen had stumbled across the lad lying unconscious in front of a house in Brooklyn Heights, and for a time there was much mystery about the affair.

Robert is a son of Henry St. Clair, a telegraph operator, living at 108 Henry Street, Brooklyn. At an early hour yesterday morning Patrolman Daniel Mullen found the boy lying near the door of a house at 85 Cranberry Street. He was unconscious, and his face was covered by a handkerchief smelling of chloroform and knotted at the back of his neck. With the assistance of William J. Doyle of the Kewanee Club, a few doors away, Mullen carried the boy into the clubhouse. There Doyle, who is a professional lifesaver, worked over St. Clair, and an ambulance surgeon was called from the Brooklyn Hospital. Surgeon McLean, when he arrived, revived the boy, so that he was able to tell the story.

St. Clair said that early in the evening he had visited his father at his place of employment, a Manhattan newspaper office. Returning to Brooklyn late, he was nearing his home when two big men sprang upon him and caught him by the throat. They tied a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his face, and, after robbing him of 25 cents, all the money he had, left him unconscious from the effects of the drug. After the boy had been taken to the hospital, detectives were sent out to hunt for the highwaymen, although St. Clair had been unable to give any description of them. The sleuths were still hunting the trail of the desperate footpads when the boy left the hospital at noon. At that time they began to find flaws in the boy's tale and became suspicious. With a view to scaring him into owning up, they put him under arrest charged with attempted suicide. The trick worked, for Robert made a clean breast of the affair.

The boy said that he had been unable to get into his home and had gone to a nearby restaurant to wait until it was time for his father's return. While sitting in the place he thought it would make a fine sensation if he should be found chloroformed, a victim of highwaymen. Acting on the inspiration, he went to a Fulton Street drug store and managed to fool the clerk into selling him a small quantity of chloroform. Going into Cranberry Street, he poured a few drops of the drug on his handkerchief, then tied the linen over his face and laid down on the sidewalk. The chloroform soon got in its work, and he was really unconscious when found.

When arraigned in the Children's Court in the afternoon the romancer was duly repentant. His father, who was on hand, expressed astonishment that his boy had planned and carried out such an affair. The boy, he said, had always been very truthful and had never been given to practicing such things. Judge Wilkin, after lecturing the prisoner, gave him over to the mercies of his father.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PLANS.

New York Irishmen Will Celebrate on Saturday, March 16.

Irish organizations in this city have generally agreed on next Saturday, March 16, for celebrating St. Patrick's Day, which this year falls on Sunday, though a few social features will take place on Monday. On Saturday morning special mass will be sung in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in other Catholic churches in the city. In the afternoon there will be the usual St. Patrick's Day parade. The evening will be taken up with balls and dinners of Hibernian organizations and with a review and reception of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers in the Grand Central Palace.

The parade will form under Grand Marshall Francis Joyce at 2:30 o'clock and start northward from Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. There will be reviews at Archbishop Farley's home and at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Every division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians

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ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

PRIESTS LEAD FIGHT ON CHURCH THIEVES

Pistol Shots Exchanged at Night by Sanctuary Lamp's Light.

TRIED TO ROB TABERNACLE

Burglar Alarm Aroused Bronx Pastor and Police Were Called—One Burglar Hit.

In total darkness, save for the little shaft of red light cast by the sanctuary lamp upon the altar of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, two burglars caught in the act of robbing the tabernacle exchanged shots with the police early yesterday morning.

A dozen shots were fired, but before the electric switch could be found, which flooded the church with light, the burglars had escaped and disappeared among the tenements of "Frog Hollow," which is inhabited by Italians. Yesterday morning's attempt to rob the church was the second within a year.

The burglars, who are believed by the police to be Italians, apparently intended to steal the sacred vessels. One of the chalices is of solid gold, and studded with precious stones. Other vessels are of solid silver. There are also gold crowns and crosses on the statues surrounding the altar.

The church, which is one of the largest in the Bronx, is in charge of the Redemptionist Fathers. With the rectory and St. Mary's school, it occupies three-quarters of a block between 150th and 151st Streets and Melrose Avenue. By forcing a window on 151st Street, the burglars entered soon after 1 o'clock. They had evidently studied the ground carefully, for the first thing they did was to unlock a small side door leading into a vacant lot on the east of the building, so as to have a road of escape in case they were detected.

After rifling the statues of crosses and crowns, they piled them up in one of the front pews. With the aid of a jimmy, they prepared to break open the tabernacle at the back of the marble altar.

The outer door yielded readily, but the instant the inner door, which is like a miniature steel safe, was touched a burglar alarm sounded in the room of the Rev. Father Henry T. Otterbein, pastor of the church, on the second floor of the rectory. Father Otterbein awakened his assistant, the Rev. Father Burger, and Brother Bernard. Arming themselves, Father Otterbein and Brother Bernard started for the church, which is connected with the rectory by a small bridge, while Father Burger ran to Melrose Avenue and blew a police whistle. Policemen Michaels, Jansen, and Watterman of the Morrisania Station responded.

Led by Father Burger, they entered the church a couple of minutes after Father Otterbein and the lay brother had advanced half way down the side aisle to the west. Before the attacking party had reached the front row of pews, however, the burglars took fright and disappeared in the shadows on the east side of the church.

Two men had been seen distinctly by the attacking party, and a rush was made for the direction in which they fled. Michaels got a glimpse of one, and an instant later a shot rang out and the flash showed the retreating forms of two men a dozen yards in advance of him. Shouting to them to surrender, the policemen continued to advance, firing at intervals, until they were checked for an instant by a shot in return. This, however, showered them the exact location of the thieves, and a fusillade followed that aroused the neighborhood.

By this time the smoke from the revolvers had become so thick that it was impossible to see any distance, and the police ceased firing. Suddenly a door opened on the east side of the church, and an instant later, when Father Burger switched on the electric light, the attacking party discovered that the burglars had got away by the side door they had unlocked in advance.

There were two sets of footprints and a trail of blood in the snow in the vacant lot, showing that one of the men had been wounded. Both Capt. Brennan

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Linnaean Society of New York, at the the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Election of officers.

BOTANICAL MEETING, Torrey Botanical Club, "Remarks on Regeneration" by Miss Elsie M. Kucser and "Field Operations of the Past Year" by Dr. H. H. Rusby, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

HEAT and Chemical Action, the Relation of the Electric Current to, by Frederick W. Huntington at Public School 150, Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

NETHERLANDS, Painting in the, by Alexander T. Van Laer at the Public Library, 103 West 135th Street, 8 P. M.

SIEGE OF PEKING, the Far Eastern Question, by Elwood G. Tewksbury at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

IRISH RACE, the Making of the, by Charles Johnston at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8 P. M.

FIGHTING FIRE at Home and Abroad, by Charles T. Hill at St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Digging the Canal Across the, by John C. Hemment at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

YUCATAN, the Famous Ruins of, by Mrs. Alice D. Le Plongeon at Public School 166, 145th Street west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

SHORT STORY WRITERS, by Mrs. Marian Leland at Public Library, 331 East Tenth Street, 8 P. M.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS and the Stars, by Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff at Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

FORESTS of New England and the Middle States, by Dr. Claude E. Walker at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

CITIZENS' COURSE, subject, "Present Problems of the Harlem District," Leader Michael M. Davis, Jr., under the auspices of the Harlem Civic Club and People's Institute, Lenox Hall, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, dramatic section, Leader Charles Trier, Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

ANTS, Some Remarkable Instincts of, by Prof. W. M. Wheeler, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, Ethical Culture Building, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by stereopticon.

Thursday.

ORGAN RECITAL by J. Warren Andrews, the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, 4 P. M.

FRENCH LECTURE, "La Poesie Contemporaine en France," by Prof. Leon Kastner at Columbia University, 8 P. M.

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. MARCH 10, 1907.

Part Three
Magazine Section

MR. DOOLEY ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Pictures by Gordon Ross

By Finley Peter Dunne

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"Votes Him th' Way Ye'd Wather a Horse."

(Copyright, 1907, by H. H. McClure & Co.)

"I SEE be th' pa-apers," said Mr. Dooley, "that th' ladies in England have got up in their might an' demanded a vote."

"A what?" cried Mr. Hennessy.

"A vote," said Mr. Dooley.

"Th' shameless viragoes," said Mr. Hennessy. "What did they do?"

"Well, Sir," said Mr. Dooley, "an immense concoorse iv forty iv thim gathered in London an' marched up to th' House iv Commons, or naytional dormytory, where a loud an' almost universal snore proclaimed that a debate was ragin' over th' bill to allow English gintlemen to marry their deceased wife's sisters befure th' autopsy. In th' great hall iv Rufus some iv th' mightiest male intellecks in Britain slept undher their hats while an impassioned orator delivered a hem-stitched speech on th' subjick iv th' day to th' attintive knees an' feet iv th' ministhry. It was into this here assimbly iv th' first gintlemen iv Europe that ye see on ye'er way to France that th' furyous females attimpted to enter. Undaunted be th' stairs iv th' building or th' rude jeers iv th' multichood, they advanced to th' very outside dures iv th' idifice. There an overwhelmin' force iv three polismen opposed thim. 'What d'ye want, mum?' asked the polis. 'We demand th' suffrage,' says th' commander iv th' army iv freedom.

"Th' brutal polis refused to give it to thim an' a desp'rate battle followed. Th' ladies fought gallantly, hurlin' cries iv 'Brute,' 'Monster,' 'Cheap,' et cethry, at th' constablry. Hat pins were dhrawn. Wan lady let down her back hair; another, bolder thin th' rest, done a fit on th' marble stairs; a third, p'raps rendered insane be

"'Brute!' 'Monster!'" Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

sufferin' f'r a vote, sthruck a burly ruffyan with a Japanese fan on th' little finger iv th' right hand. Thin th' infuryated officers iv th' law charged on th' champeens iv liberty. A scene iv horror followed. Polismen seized ladies be th' arms an' led thim down th' stairs; others were carried out faintin' be th' tyrants. In a few minyits all was over, an' nawthin' but three hundhred hairpins remained to mark th' scene iv slaughter. Thus, Hinnissy, was another battle f'r freedom fought an' lost."

"It sarves thim right," said Mr. Hennessy. "They ought to be at home tindin' th' babies."

"A thrue statement an' a sound argymint that appeals to ivry man. P'raps they havn't got any babies. A baby is a good substichoot f'r a ballot, an' th' hand that rocks th' cradle sildom has time f'r anny other luxuries. But why shud we give thim a vote, says I. What have they done to injye this here impeeryal suffrage that we fought an' bled f'r? Whin me forefathers were followin' George Wash'nton an' sufferin' all th' hardships that men endure campin' out in vacation time, what were th' women doin'? They were back in Matsachoosetts milkin' th' cow, mendin' socks, followin' th' plow, plantin' corn, keepin' store, shoein' horses, an' pursooin' th' other frivolous follies iv th' fair but fickle sect. Afther th' war our brave fellows come back to Boston an' as a reward f'r their devotion got a vote apiece, if their wives had kept th' Pilgrim fathers that stayed at home fr'm foreclosing' th' morgedge on their property. An' now, be hivens, they want to share with us what we won.

"Why, they wudden't know how to vote. They think it's an aisy job that anny wan can do, but it ain't. It's a man's wurruk, an' a sthrong man's with a sthrong stomach. I don't know annything that requires what Hogan calls th' exercise iv manly vigor more thin votin'. It's th' hardest wurruk I do in th' year. I get up befure daylight an' thramp over in th' cold to th' Timple iv Freedom, which is also th' office iv a livery stable. Wan iv th' judges has a cold in his head an' closes all th' windows. Another judge has built a roarin' fire in a round stove an' is cookin' red-hots on it. Th' room is lit with candles an' karosene lamps, an' is crowded with pathrites who haven't been to bed. At th' dure are two or three polismen that maybe ye don't care to meet. Dock O'Leary says he don't know annything that'll exhaust th' air iv a room so quick as a polisman in his winter unvform. All th' pathrites an' as th' pa-apers call thim, th' high priests iv this here sacred rite, ar-re smokin' th' best seegars that th' token money iv our counthry can buy.

"In th' pleasant warmth iv th' fire, th' harness on th' walls glows an' puts out its own peculiar aromy. Th' owner iv th' sanchooary iv Liberty comes in, shakes up a bottle iv liniment made iv carbolic acid, pours it into a cup an' goes out. Wan iv th' domestic attindants iv th' guests iv th' house walks through fr'm makin' th' beds. Afther a while th' chief judge, who knows me well, because he shaves me three times a week, gives me a contimchous stare, asks me me name an' a number iv scand'lous questions about me age.

"I'm timpted to make an angry retort, whin I see th' polisman movin' nearer, so I take me ballot an' wait me turn in th' booth. They're all occypied be writhin' freemen, callin' i sthrangled voices f'r somewan to light th' candle so they'll be sure they ain't votin' th' p ohybition ticket. Th' calico sheets over th' fr nt iv th' booths wave an' ar-re pushed out lik th' curtains iv a Pullman car whin a fat man is dhressin' inside while th' thrain is goin' rou d a curve. In time a freeman bursts through, wi h perspyration poorin' down his nose, hurls hi suffrage at th' judge an' staggers out. I lunge in, sharpen an inch iv lead pencil be rend n' it with me teeth, mutilate me ballot at th' op iv th' dimmycratic column, an' run f'r me li e.

"Cud a lady do that, I ask ye? No, ir, 'tis no job f'r th' fair. It's men's wurruk. M lly Donahue wants a vote, but though she d d bound Kamachatka as aisily as ye cud this p cint, she ain't qualified f'r it. It's meant f r gr-reat sturdy American pathrites like Mulk wsky th' Pollacky down th' sthreet. He don't know yet that he ain't votin' f'r th' King iv Po and. He thinks he's still over there pretindin to be a horse instead iv a free American givin an imitation iv a steam dhredge.

"On th' first Choosday afther th' irst Monday in November an' April a man go s around to his house, wakes him up, leads him down th' sthreet, an' votes him th' way ye'd wather a horse. He don't mind inhalin' th' air iv liberty in a livery stable. But if Molly Donah e wint to vote in a livery stable, th' first thing she'd do wud be to get a broom, sweep up th' fl re, open th' windows, disinfect th' booths, take th' harness fr'm th' walls, an' hang up a pitcher iv Niagary be moonlight, chase out th' wa chers an' polis, remove th' seegars, make th' judges get a shave, an' p'raps invalydate th' iliction It's no jo f'r her, an' I told her so.

"'We demand a vote,' says she. 'All right says I,' take mine. It's old, but it's trustworthy an' durable. It may look a little th' worse f'r wear fr'm bein' hurled again a raypub can majority in this country f'r forty years, b t it's all right. Take my vote an' use it as y please,' says I, 'an' I'll get an hour or two ext ry sleep iliction day mornins,' says I. 'I've voted so often I'm tired iv it annyhow,' says I. 'But,' says I, 'why shud annywan so young an' beautiful as ye want to do annything so foolish as to vote?' says I. 'Ain't we intilligent enough?' says she. 'Ye're too intilligent,' says . 'But intilligence don't give ye a vote.'

"'What does, thin,' says she. 'Well,' says I, 'enough iv ye at wan time wantin' it enough. How many ladies ar-re there in ye're Woman's Rights Club?' 'Twinty,' says she. 'Make it three hundred,' says I, 'an' ye'll be on y'er way. Ye'er mother doesn't want it, does sh ? No, nor ye'er sister Katie? No, nor ye'er co sin, nor ye'er aunt? All that illiction day means to thim is th' old man goin' off in th' mornin with a light step an' fire in his eye, an' comi home too late at night with a dent in his ha , newsboys hollerin' exthries with th' news th t fifty-four votes had been cast in th' third pr cint in th' Sivinth Ward at 8 o'clock, an' Packy a' Aloysius stealin' barls fr'm th' groceryman f'r th' bone-fire. If they iver join ye an' make up their minds to vote, they'll vote. Ye bet they will.

"'Ye see, 'twas this way votin' come about. In th' beginnin' on'y th' king had a vote, an' ivrybody else was a Chinyman or an Indyan. Th' king clapped his crown on his head an' wint down to th' polls, marked a cross at th' head iv th' column where his name was, an' wint out to cheer th' returns. Thin th' jooks got sthrong, an' says they: "Votin' seems a healthy exercise an' w'd like to thry it. Give us th' franchise or we'll do things to ye." An' they got it. Thin it wint down through th' earls an' th' markises an' th' rest iv th' Dooley fam'ly, till fin'lly all that was left iv it was flung to th' ign'rant masses like Hinnissy, because they made a lot iv noise an' threatened to set fire to th' barns.

"'An' there ye ar-re. Ye'll niver get it be askin' th' polis f'r it. No wan iver got his rights fr'm a polisman, an' be th' same token, there ar-re no rights worth havin' that a polisman can keep ye fr'm gettin'. Th' ladies iv London ar-re followin' the right coorse, on'y there ain't enough iv thim. If there were forty thousand iv thim ar-rmed with hat pins an' prepared to plunge th' same into th' stomachs iv th' inimics iv female suffrage, an' if, instead iv faintin' in th' ar-rms iv th' constablry, they charged an' punctured thim an' broke their way into th' House iv Commons, an' pulled the wig off the Speaker, an' knocked th' hat over th' eyes iv Sir Camel Bannerman, it wuddn't be long befure some mimber wud talk in his sleep in their favor. Ye bet! If ye'er suffrage club was composed iv a hundhred thousand sturdy ladies ar-rmed with rollin' pins, brooms, mops, potato mashers, stove lifters, an' th' other weepins that nature has provided th' sect with to defind thimsilves again tyranny in th' home, it wudden't be long befure Bill O'Brien wud be sindin' ye a box iv chocolate creams f'r ye'er vote.

"'Some day ye may get a vote, but befure ye do I'll r-read this in th' pa-apers: "A hundhred thousand armed an' detarmined women invaded th' capital city to-day demandin' th' right to vote. They chased th' polis acrost th' Pottymac, mobbed a newspaper that was again th' bill, an' tarred an' feathered Sinitor Glue, th' leader iv th' opposition. At 10 o'clock a rumor spread that th' Prisident wud veto th' bill, an' instantly a huge crowd iv excited females gathered in front of the White House, hurlin' rocks an' cryin' 'Lynch him!' Th' tumult was on'y quelled whin th' Prisident's wife appeared on th' balcony an' made a brief speech. She said she was a mimber iv th' local suffrage club, an' she felt safe in assuring her sisters that th' bill wud be signed. If niciss'ry, she wud sign it hersilf. (Cheers.) Th' Prisident was a little onruly, but he was frequently that way. Th' married ladies in th' aujeence wud undherstand. He meant nawthin'. It was on'y wan iv his tantrums. A little moral suasion wud bring him around all right. At prisint th' chief Magistrate was in th' kitchen with his daughter settin' on his head.

"'"Th' speech was rayceived with loud cheers, an' th' mob proceeded down Pinnsylvanya Avnoo. Be noon all enthrances to th' capital were jammed. Congressmen attimptin' to enter were seized by th' hair iv th' head an' made to sign a pa-aper promisin' to vote right. Immejately afther th' prayer th' Hon'rable Gussie Gumdhrop iv Matsachoosetts offered th' suffrage bill f'r passage. 'Th' motion is out iv ordher,' began th' Speaker. At this minyit a lady standin' behind th' chair dhrove a darning needle through his coat tails. 'But,' continued th' Speaker, reachin' behind him with an agnized expression, 'I will let it go annyhow.' 'Mr. Speaker, I protest,' began th' Hon'rable Attila Sthrong, 'I protest —' At this a perfeck tornado iv rage broke out in th' gall'ries. Inkwells, bricks, combs, shoes, smellin' bottles, hand mirrors, fans, an' powdher puffs were hurled at th' onforchnit mimber. In the midst iv th' confusion th' wife iv Congressman Sthrong cud be seen wavin' a par'sol over her head an' callin' out: 'I dare ye to come home to-night, polthroon.'

"'"Whin th' noise partially subsided, th' bold Congressman, his face livid with emotion, was heard to remark with a sob: 'I was on'y about to say I second th' motion, deary.' Th' bill was carried without a dissintin' voice, an' rushed over to th' Sinit. There it was opposed be Sinitor Tillman, but after a brief dialogue with th' leader iv th' suffrageites, he swooned away. Th' Sinit fin'lly insthructed th' clerk to cast th' unanimous vote f'r th' measure. To-night in th' prisince iv a vast multichood th' Prisidint was led out be his wife armed with a flat-iron. He was supported, or rather pushed, be two iv his burly daughters. He seemed much confused, an' his wife had to point out with th' flat-iron th' place where he was to sign. With tremblin' fingers he affixed his signature an' was led back.

"'"Th' night passed quietly, although a slight disturbance was caused be th' Missoury dilly-gation demandin' to vote at wanst. Th' sthreets were crowded all avenin' with good-natured throngs iv ladies, an' in front iv th' dry goods stores, which were illuminated f'r th' occasion, it was almost impossible to get through. Iv course there were th' usual riochous scenes in th' dhrug stores, where th' bibulous gathered at th' sody wather counthers an' cillybrated th' victhry in lemon, vanilla, an' choc'late, some iv thim keepin' it up till 9 o'clock, or even later."

"'Whin that comes about, me child,' says I, 'ye may sheathe ye'er hat pins in ye'er millinary, f'r ye'll have as much right to vote as th' most ignorant man in th' ward. But don't ask f'r rights. Take thim. An' don't let anny one give thim to ye. A right that is handed to ye f'r nawthin' has somethin' th' matther with it. It's more than likely it's on'y a wrong turned inside out,' says I. 'I didn't fight f'r th' rights I'm told I enjye, though to tell ye th' truth I enjye me wrongs more; but some wan did. Some time some fellow was prepared to lay down his life, or betther still, th' other fellow's, f'r th' right to vote.'"

"I believe ye're in favor iv it ye'rself," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Faith," said Mr. Dooley, "I'm not wan way or th' other. I don't care. What diff'rence does it make? I wudden't mind at all havin' a little soap an' wather, a broom an' a dusther applied to pollyticks. It wudden't do anny gr-reat harm if a man cudden't be illicted to office onless he kept his hair combed, an' blacked his boots an' shaved his chin wanst a month. Annyhow, as Hogan says, I care not who casts th' votes iv me counthry so long as we can hold th' offices. An' there's on'y wan way to keep the women out iv office, an' that's to give thim a vote."

"A Baby Is a Good Substichoot f'r a Ballot, an' th' Han That Rocks th' Cradle Sildom Has Time f'r Anny Other Luxuries." Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Some men are thrown in the shade by their rivals, and others stand in their own light.

HAS A NEW TOLSTOY BEEN BORN TO RUSSIA?

"Erastov," an Unknown Author, Displays Impressive Genius in "The Retreat," a New Novel of Supremely Terrible Realism—Synopsis of the Work.

Translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Herman Bernstein.

RUSSIA has at present only two representatives abroad which maintain her declining prestige—Russian art and Russian literature. The exhibition of the works of the young Russian painters and the Moscow troupe of dramatic artists who recently gave a number of performances in Germany created a positive furor in Berlin. Emperor William, himself a painter and an artist, while visiting the art exhibition, said: "A nation and a country that is so rich in talents cannot perish."

The well-known German publicist, Maximillian Harden, in answer to a toast proposed by some of his friends to drink for the repose of dead Russia, suggested that they go down to the theatre, to the Muscovites, and that they would be convinced there that it is premature to bury Russia.

Russia is covered with blood, Russia is exhausted and rent to pieces, Russia is forced to the wall and almost crushed, but Russia is alive, for she creates. Russia brings forth her talents in terrible pains of childbirth, and their works are written with blood and tears. Of such works as these two stand out in bold relief, both depicting our last war. The first, "Red Laughter," by Leonid Andreyev, is already well known, and has been translated into every European language, while the second is a new work, which has just appeared, "The Retreat," by Erastov.

"Red Laughter" was written with the blood and "The Retreat" with the tears of Russia.

Who is Erastov? No one knows whether he is young or old, whether that is his real name or his pen name. But what matters that? Erastov is a talent, a new, great, powerful, bright Russian talent. "The Retreat" is his first work, which immediately established him as a great writer. Everything is so simple and so truthful in "The Retreat"; there is no sign of artificiality, no sign of striving for the slightest effects. One feels that Erastov wrote nothing save the truth, even though at times this truth seems incredible. Erastov's book is written in the first person. Erastov describes in a masterly manner all that he has seen and heard, and his impressions mark him as a great artist who is a realist and a poet at the same time.

On the Way to the Front.

He opens his diary with a description of the trip to the war. A long train, which looks like a gigantic caterpillar, puffing heavily, is moving slowly along the vast Siberian steppes, which are covered with snow. Dozens of freight cars are crowded with live freight—with soldiers, who talk noisily, abusing each other in the coarsest way, and occasionally breaking into ringing laughter. When night set in lanterns were dimly burning in the cars, and the noise subsided—the people were having their supper. The bad food was washed down with vodka. After the vodka the people became animated again and noisy, and soon the sounds of the accordion were heard, accompanied by whistling and the stamping of feet. In this mirth rang a painful note of sadness which was called forth by recollections of the life from which these people had just been torn away, and by thoughts of what was awaiting them in the near future at the war, whither they were now taken through the deserts and over the mountains of Siberia; at times there were traces of burning tears in their ringing laughter and their lively songs.

The singing and the dancing stopped, and when the pale moon appeared from beyond the bluish clouds and peeped into the cars, heaps of figures lay huddled together on the floor, fast asleep. All the cars were now dark; only the car of the officers was light. There, amid unceasing noise, the officers ate the daintiest food, drank the best of wines, and played cards. Only two men did not participate in the games—Captain of the artillery, Ageyev, at all times a serious, sad, and thoughtful man, and Father Lavrenty, an ordinary village priest with an unsightly, thin, and yellow face, but with beautiful blue, childlike, bright, clear eyes and a frank and kindly smile. The priest lay in his bed, but did not sleep; he heard the coarse arguments, the cynical discussions, and the drunken laughter; from time to time he heaved deep sighs and muttered plaintively: "O Lord, forgive them and have mercy on them."

The Priest and the Officer.

When the coarse arguments turned into a quarrel and one drunken Captain, in answer to Ageyev's modest remark that an officer must first of all be a man, shook his fist and cried that Ageyev offended the honor of the officers, for which he was willing to fight, Father Lavrenty jumped out of his bed and said in a plaintive, trembling voice: "O Lord! O Lord! Officers, bethink yourselves! You have forgotten the Lord. You are on the way to the war, God knows—"

"You priest, keep quiet, when you are not asked," the drunken Captain interrupted him rudely; "keep quiet, and pray to God." The priest maintained silence. But his words produced the effect—the quarrel was stopped. Soon the games broke up and the officers went to sleep. Day was breaking. Father Lavrenty left his bed, looked around gloomily, walked over to the window, and leaned against it. Suddenly it appeared to the author that the priest was sobbing softly and muttering to himself:

"Father Lavrenty! What ails you?"

He turned his face away, wiped his eyes with the sleeve of his gray cassock, and sighed:

"I feel sad, my dear; I feel like crying."

"Why should you cry, Father?"

"I don't know. My heart is aching, and a man cannot control his heart. I feel sorry for something. I'm so sorry; I am sorry for all—for the officers, I'm sorry for you, and I am also sorry for myself. We are all unfortunate, weak people. My heart is aching for all of us. God has willed it. Both joy and sorrow come from God. I'll pray to Him—perhaps I will feel better. Oh, how I am suffering!" A minute later he made the sign of the cross and prayed.

From the train carrying the soldiers to the battlefield we are taken by the author to an old Chinese cemetery in Laoyan, where the former rulers of the region are resting under the shade of century willows and elm trees. It is Springtime. The old cemetery has been turned into an amusement park. Near the tables over the tombstones, on which there are bottles of wine, sat officers in various uniforms and painted women in bright, parti-colored dresses, with coarse faces and hoarse voices. The orchestra was stationed in the Temple of the Idols, where numerous statues of gods rested in niches.

Everybody Intoxicated.

The people in the park are noisy, intoxicated, in high spirits, especially near one table at which a company of young officers, with Colonel Baron Haben at the head, are feasting. This table, reserved for this particular company daily, was known as the "morgue" and the members of the company were called "the dead," for they drank there every day until they lost their senses, until they were dead drunk. The feast is at its height; champagne is the only thing they are drinking. A Cossack, Prince Trinkenzein, comes over to the company and announces to them the news of the sudden death of the Brigadier General, who was found in a low den amid disgraceful surroundings. The news was greeted with peals of cynical laughter, nasty jokes, and anecdotes. Haben proposes a toast to drink for the repose of the General, and orders the conductor of the orchestra to play a funeral march. The orchestra begins to play the funeral march, and the debauch is resumed under the sad strains of the music. A noise of laughter, loud conversation, shouting, the clanking of glasses, and the sounds of music hang in the air.

And into this dull drone suddenly strange, new notes, as though moaning and grumbling, break in from afar. It now sounded as though the slow, measured roll of drums were nearing. There was something gloomy and alarming in those sounds. The grumbling came nearer and nearer, and soon long-drawn groans were heard distinctly. Wounded soldiers, on stretchers, were carried from Tirinchen. This procession was strange and sad, as though all the people in the procession were sentenced to death. A plaintive moan hung in the air. The smell of blood was felt.

The brief Spring of the South, full of colors, aroma, and delicacy, passed like a dream. The hot, sunlit Summer days set in. Life in Laoyan flowed on as before. Champagne flowed like water; money was thrown about in the most reckless manner. It seemed as if the Russians were eager to show to some one their proverbial "broad Russian nature" in full size. In the meantime ominous tidings came daily from the south. The Japanese were victorious; but nobody paid any heed to these tidings. "Dummheiten! Nonsense!" repeated Baron Haben invariably. "That is very good. First defeat and then complete victory. That will produce a stronger impression upon Europe," and his officers believed him as a man initiated in the secret plans of the Commander in Chief.

A Life of Misery.

The author leaves Laoyan, which has turned into a nasty dramshop, and goes south, where the N. regiment is stationed, to meet there his young friend, Tima Safonov. The N. regiment is encamped near the railway station. Here the people led an altogether different life from that at Laoyan. It was a life of misery, privations, and hopeless weariness. This life and these people are depicted so vividly that the reader feels that he had already seen, known them and had lived that life. The author found his friend, Lieut. Safonov, and remained with his regiment. He made the acquaintance of all the officers, and met the priest Lavrenty and Capt. Ageyev, who was now more mournful and reticent than before. He was complaining of a painful foreboding and a yearning for his young, loving wife and his little golden-haired daughter, whom he felt he would never, never see again. Father Lavrenty was grieving for all the people. The great sin of killing human beings weighed heavily upon him. "The Japanese are also human beings," he would say, with a deep sigh. "O Lord, save us and have mercy on us!"

But the priest and Capt. Ageyev were the exceptions in the regiment. Aside from one Colonel, a rude, angry glutton and a coward, all the officers were tired of the inactivity and were eager for action. Young Safonov, a man of a soft, effeminate nature, with a pure, poetic soul, is carried away by the general eagerness for war. He says: "To be killed for no reason by a Japanese that I never met before, is a pretty stupid thing, I admit. In general, I do not understand all this war. I do not know who needs it and for whose sake I must put my head under the bullet, and yet I am carried away by these surroundings, by this nervous life and the breathless expectation of the battle. I feel that I live." He was delighted when he was ordered to start out with a company of soldiers to ward off an attack of the enemy which was expected that night at one of the southern barriers.

It was a quiet, hot, moonlit night. Safonov with his men placed himself in ambuscade in an old, deserted cemetery on a hill overgrown with brush. He is agitated, but he is not afraid. He is facing death, but he wants to live. "To be killed on a night like this!" he exclaims involuntarily, seized with an unaccountable longing for life. "In a night like this, when the stars shine so brightly, when the soul feels so good, so pure, so tranquil; when there is no malice; when, it seems, one would forgive everything to his worst enemy—suddenly to kill people or be killed on a night like this!" These words were interrupted by a shot. Safonov started, took out his revolver, and cried: "At last! Come what may!" and he ran toward the direction whence the shot came.

One Poor Chinaman the Enemy.

It turned out to be a false alarm. One of the sentinels had heard a suspicious rustling in the bushes, and fired into the darkness at random. Next morning an old Chinaman was found in the bushes, wounded. He was brought over to Safonov. The Chinaman, trembling with fear, kept repeating one and the same thing: "Shangau. Kind—Captain, O, O, O! Shangau, Captain."

When it became clear that the Chinaman was on his way to his vegetable garden and was wounded by mistake, Safonov said a few kind words to him and ordered to have his wound dressed. The Chinaman's joy knew no bounds. He had thought that Safonov would sentence him to death, but instead he was so kind to him! Desiring to show his gratitude to Safonov, he ran to the village where his family lived, and soon returned with a basketful of fresh eggs and Chinese cakes. "Splendid!" said Safonov with delight, for he was very hungry. "That will make a fine omelet."

This fine omelet cost the Chinaman his life. Some one reported this incident to the old Colonel, who had a grudge against Safonov, and the Colonel, to square accounts with the young Lieutenant, gave vent to his anger by declaring the Chinaman a spy and ordered that he be shot. And to lend a special piquancy to his feeling of sweet revenge, he ordered that the execution be carried out by Safonov. The execution is depicted so vividly that the reader instinctively closes his eyes, as though he were a witness of this terrible spectacle. The power of this revolting scene lies in its simplicity. The condemned man was led out from a barn. Noticing Safonov, he quickly muttered "Shangau, Captain," and in his eyes, turned imploringly to the young Lieutenant, there was something akin to joy. Safonov, shuddering, turned aside, and, without a word, motioned his hand to his men. The soldiers understood the silent order of their superior, and also in silence seized the old Chinaman by the arms and dragged him along the dust-covered road.

Soon the procession turned to a plain which lay between two green walls of forests, and before them, in the distance, stood a lone, black, decayed old tree. Safonov stepped aside, and, giving the order to carry out the execution quickly, he sank to the ground and covered his face with his hands. He did not see how the Chinaman was placed by the tree, how the old man was seeking him, Safonov, with a look of utter despair, and how he kept whispering, "Shangau, Captain, Shangau," with his pale lips; how he turned his face toward the mountains in the distance; how a few teardrops rolled down his cheeks, and then, crossing his bony arms on his sunken chest, he remained petrified, as a statue, full of majestic calm, facing death with contempt. The command to fire was given in a scarcely audible voice. An uneven volley resounded, the old man shook, his arms unfolded and hung down, and when his forehead and his face were covered with dark blood, his body sank to the ground heavily. The old man was buried right there under the tree, and the soldiers trampled down the ground over his grave with their heavy boots. The soldiers went off, and when the sound of their footsteps died away Safonov rose from the ground. The sun was setting, and the entire plain was bathed in its bloodlike reflection, which trembled on the tree-tops of the rustling forest and which tinted the light yellow sand on the road into a red hue; the trampled ground near the tree looked very dark and seemed saturated with blood.

Quoth the Raven.

Then a raven started off from the decayed tree, and, flapping its wings lazily, began to fly around near the tree. A breeze shook the trees of the forest, and they rustled plaintively. And it seemed to Safonov that they were saying: "Shangau, Shangau, Captain." Safonov shuddered and walked off briskly. The raven kept croaking ominously and derisively for a long time.

Then the author, participating in a series of skirmishes, leaves his friend Safonov and goes back to Laoyan. There the same insipid and disgraceful life flowed on as before. Debauchery became epidemic and all were infected with it. Wine, women, and cards—these filled the life of everybody on this peaceful island, this oasis amid the vast blood-covered battlefield. In Laoyan the general frame of mind was carefree; everybody regarded the defeats of the Russian forces with indifference, as temporary accidents, and the enemy was regarded with arrogant contempt. The Japanese were still spoken of as "tailless monkeys." Even the news of the approach of Kuroki's enormous army confused but few. "Believe me," said Baron Haben, sitting in the refreshment room of the railway station, which was turned into a military club, "all these are stupid fears! All these Japanese victories and triumphs—Dummheiten! Little toys! They can't take Laoyan," and everybody believed him. He was so intimate with the Commander in Chief.

One morning Laoyan was aroused by gunshots. An artillery fight was going on at the southern posts. It appeared that one of the Russian batteries had gone crazy. Capt. Dorn was in command, and Capt. Ageyev gave the signals with red flags. Dorn was in a state of insane enthusiasm. Throwing off his coat; his shirt torn, without his cap, all perspiring, his face red, his eyes flashing, he bustled about the battery as though intoxicated, giving orders, striking the soldiers, and shouting all the time—his sonorous voice rang commandingly and angrily, and he looked like a living incarnation of some destructive element.

"Halt!" he roared, throwing up his arms. "Target a hundred and twenty! Trumpet, ninety! Bat-te-ry!"

And the people, the officers, and the men, it seemed, were carried away by the war fever and the enthusiasm of one man, and, like obedient slaves, carried out his orders with feverish zeal. During the brief intervals between the volleys, while the guns were being loaded, even then Dorn could not remain quiet. He kept jumping, clapping his hand over the heated mouth of the cannon, and shouting:

"Eh, you are my grandmother! Scald them, my darling! Ho, ho, ho! My grandmother! Vo, vo, vo! My dearest! Strike the Jap—strike him right in the jaw! In the jaw! This is life—life!"

A Night in a Camp.

Suddenly a deafening volley resounded and then all became silent.

"D-o-r-n k-l-l-l-e-d" Ageyev's red flags announced. Confusion ensued; the soldiers bustled about hither and thither, wasting their powder at random, while the enemy's fire wrought havoc in their ranks. Toward evening all their powder had given out. The battery retreated. The artillerymen, exhausted and dizzy, stretched themselves on the wet ground to rest for the night. The officers crowded together in a wet tent and lighted a small piece of candle in a lantern. A soldier brought some vodka in a beer bottle. Preserves that had become quite bitter and some cooked corn constituted at once their dinner and supper. Ageyev, who picked up from a can a piece of fish with red sauce, immediately put it back and turned away. "I can't. Dorn is forever before my eyes. My God, how terrible it was!" said Ageyev with a grimace of horror and disgust. "His skull was smashed to pieces. He was all covered with blood. B-r-r! How repulsive!" The officers stopped eating. Soon all went to sleep. At midnight an alarm was sounded. A frightened sentinel rushed into the officers' tent and uttered the terrible words: "The Japanese!" All the officers jumped to their feet and ran out of the tent. "Our end has come," said the commanding officer in a muffled whisper. "We shall die soon! It is God's will. Well, we shall die together—all of us. It is God's will." All the officers and the men crowded together in one close group and stood in silence, awaiting death. Out of the darkness came a dull, deep, rhythmic rustle. Little by little the tramp of many feet grew ever more distinct. "They are coming!" some one whispered. The footsteps were nearing. Something metallic clicked, the trees near by rustled and crackled, a wave of tumultuous voices burst into the darkness. Some one cried hysterically, several shots from revolvers resounded, followed by wild exclamations and groans. Something terrible, something inexplicable was going on in the darkness.

"Halt, halt! The battery! Hurrah, hurrah! Attention!" The officer's whistle rang out above the chaos of voices. "Devils! What have you done? It is our own infantry! Not the Japs, but our own!" people exclaimed on all sides.

Two lanterns appeared; Russian soldiers came out of the dark, their bayonets flashed dimly. The commander of the battery, holding a revolver in his hand, stood before the infantry Lieutenant. While they were explaining to each other the sad blunder that was committed, strange mutterings were heard near by. They sounded like the helpless lisping of a stammerer. Everybody rushed toward the sounds. Ageyev was sitting on the ground, his arms and his legs stretched out wide apart, and there was a strange look in his eyes. His mouth was twitching.

"Vav—vz—vavz—bat—ba-ba-ba." Ageyev was unable to utter another word. He had suddenly lost his mind. Early next morning he was taken to Laoyan, to the lazaretto.

After the Battle.

On the next day at noon a deafening cannonading shook the vicinity of Laoyan. Volleys thundered, an unceasing rattle of gunshots smote the air. From time to time the cannons roared, and then it seemed that the earth itself was trembling. An enormous semicircle of a few dozen miles was strewn with disfigured bodies, with torn-off arms, legs, and heads. Among thousands of corpses lay hundreds that were still alive, but were dying for want of aid. The faint groans and the muttering of the dying blended with the rustling of the trees in the neighboring forests. Nobody heard these moans and the shots by which the wounded attempted to attract attention to themselves, and they died, forsaken and forgotten, cast aside because no longer useful; they lied in terrible pain under a strange sky.

Twilight was closing in; leaden clouds covered the sky, and soon the neighborhood was plunged into darkness. Below, in the valley, the lights of the cannon were shining, and occasionally an exploding shell lighted up the sky for a while. Suddenly the entire valley was lighted up with a bright, blood-red reflection—a village was burning beyond the railway.

It seemed as though the cannonading embraced the horizon on all sides. It commenced to drizzle, thunder pealed, mingling with the din of the volleys. Suddenly a heavy rain began to fall, the guns at once became silent, and only the crash of thunder resounded angrily over the dark valley of Laoyan. The flame of the burning village cast into the darkness a strip of bloodlike half-light, which trembled from the gusts of the wind and amid the vast battlefield seemed like a huge funeral torch.

The rainy night was followed by a gloomy, gray morning. The battle was over; the retreat began.

There was a terrible confusion at the station. Hungry, exhausted officers crowded the refreshment room. They were very agitated and gave vent to their feelings of injury and disappointment, cursing their superior officers. They threatened the authorities and blamed the commander and the Generals for all the woes that had befallen the army. One officer, whose head was wounded, was particularly excited. He was interrupted by the Colonel of the regiment, who asked him to stop his loquence.

"What! Eloquence?" he cried to the Colonel. "You are mistaken. It is you who are accustomed to call the truth eloquence, and eloquence truth. Here is the bloody truth!" and he struck himself on his blood-stained chest. "I have shed more of my blood for this truth than you have used ink for your reports. You may report me. I am not afraid of the truth!"

This Picture and That.

At this same time a noisy company of young officers, headed by Baron Haben, were seated by a long table on the platform of the station, drinking together with a number of painted women. Near them, on the platform, lay scores of seriously wounded soldiers, waiting for the sanitary train. Their moans and sobs mingled with the coarse jests and the merry exclamations and the laughter of the drunken crowd. Cannonading resounded in the distance, which lent still more piquancy to the debauch. Two priests appeared among the wounded, and their words of comfort to the dying and their prayers were drowned by the roaring of the volleys and the noise of the drunken crowd. Suddenly there was an explosion near the platform and the cars were smashed into splinters. After the first shell shrapnel flashed through the air. The people on the station were suddenly thrown into a state of madness and panic.

The enemy was firing at the station and also at the Russian village, whence the population was running in deadly fright. The village was burning from all sides. The maddened people, in their efforts to save themselves from the fire and the hail of shells, crushed one another to death. A continual moaning hung over the earth. When night closed in the entire space between the town and the station was thickly strewn with bodies and presented a picture of terrible destruction. The town was wrapped in darkness. Inconceivable chaos reigned in its vicinity. The retreating troops were seized with terror and panic. The infantry, the cavalry, the batteries, the transports, the baggage trains—all became entangled in the darkness, and mingled into an enormous, roaring, rushing stream of lava.

The retreat did its work. It confused the minds of the people. It deadened their judgment and their hope and their faith in themselves and in their superior officers. The trembling flames of the torches lit up the faces of the officers and the men, which were distorted with fright. That was no longer an army, but a great, unruly, maddened herd, driven by the instinct of self-preservation and by fear. It seemed as if some apocalyptic beast, having received a mortal wound, terrorizing and destroying everything in its way, was passing through the impenetrable darkness. * * *

On a Hospital Train.

A cold mist hung over the intermediate station at which the retreating army was concentrated. On one of the roads stood two trains; one was an elegant train, for the important personages and their attendants; the other was a dirty train for the wounded. In one of the cars of the sanitary train sat three sisters of mercy and a physician. One of the sisters was crying, clasping her head with both hands and swaying back and forth, as though tortured with acute pain. The physician said to her impatiently: "Stop crying! It is painful enough without your crying!" "It is terrible! It is terrible!" drawled out the Sister plaintively. "These victims * * * they are not to blame for anything! These sufferings * * * what for? Death, death! Ugly, repulsive, death! My God! Who needs it? And there—sisters, wives, mothers * * * Thousands, hundreds of thousands * * * Lord! O Lord! There is a God, is there not?"

"What? You say there is a God?" asked the physician with irritation.

"Of course! of course! A God! A living God! A just God! Is there no God?" The physician smiled bitterly. "God! * * * Listen to what I will tell you * * *" And the physician told the Sister of Mercy how as a poor student he lived in the house of a certain crazy old sculptor who made many miniature statues of human figures. He created a little world for himself. He modeled them all day long, he worked on them with pleasure. They were to him as living beings. He needed them for the purpose of venting upon them some secret, eternal wrath. He mocked them, lashed them with a strap, hurled them to the ground, trampled them under foot, crushed their broken pieces into dust, and then again began to model them.

"Well, such is your God!" cried the physician, concluding his story. He was imbittered by the sufferings of others, and he now gave vent to his painful, powerless anger upon God. The sufferings of his soul, which poured forth in blasphemy, merit compassion rather than censure. * * *

Then the author describes the battle of Mukden. On the night after the battle the "Eagle's Nest" was covered with dark figures. Some of them seemed to stir. In one place a soldier was tossing about in delirium, and his kettle tinkled as it struck against the stones while turned from one side to the other. Right next to him some one was rattling hoarsely in the agony of death, and he was choking with blood which was gushing from his mouth. A little distance away some one moaned monotonously and plaintively: "Oh! oh!" while another kept repeating: "Wa-ter! Wa-ter!" "Brethren! O brethren!" called some one from beneath a heap of corpses which pinned him to the ground. His sobs gradually turned into a wild, insipid, dull howling.

From out of the darkness came new, indistinct sounds which mingled with the moans. They rose from the ground, floating over it slowly, and it seemed that the earth, saturated with blood, was moaning, that the impenetrable darkness hanging over it was moaning, that the cold Autumn night was moaning.

Death of the Young Lieutenant.

Suddenly a long-drawn cry rang out above all other cries and moans. That was the last outcry of the dying young Lieutenant Safonov.

The moon came out from beyond the clouds and the timid, pale light fell upon the heaps of human bodies. Some of them were still twitching convulsively among the dead. Some of the faces bore an expression of kindness and sadness, and the eyes were half open. It seemed as though deep, sad thoughts filled their minds. There lay a soldier upon a heap of corpses. His large face, with a long spreading beard, was distorted by a repulsive grimace of suffering and wild anger which was congealed in his wide-open eyes, and it seemed a curse and a sob of despair would soon burst from his open mouth. At the feet of this bearded soldier lay a little Japanese, bent together, on one side. He clasped a gun with both hands to his chest, and he seemed as though fast asleep. A little further away two figures seemed as petrified while struggling with each other: a little Japanese soldier lay upon a young Russian officer who stared at his enemy with a look of indescribable perplexity in his glassy eyes. The Japanese had thrust his little fist into the officer's mouth. Near them a row of soldiers lay stretched out on the ground as if they took their positions at the command: "Lie down."

The cries and the moans on the battlefield grew fainter and fainter until they died out altogether. * * *

At the Foot of "Eagle's Nest."

Below, at the foot of the "Eagle's Nest," a bonfire was burning in the large courtyard of a Chinese temple. The yard, illumined by the reddish light of the flame, was crowded with wounded. They covered the ground, which was soaked with blood and rain. Here and there a painful, long-drawn moan was heard, a wild sob. Here and there someone muttered in feverish delirium. Near the bonfire stood a physician, exhausted, perspiring, all smeared with blood, looking at the flames with wandering eyes. He stood thus for a long time; then, as though waking up from a long sleep, he slowly turned to the temple. He walked past the gray figures which lay near the walls and counted in a whisper.

A priest, in a dirty cassock, appeared on the threshhold of the temple. He was thin, bent, with a pale face, with large, bright eyes. That was Father Lavrenty.

The temple was illumined by one tallow candle. On a carved altar stood a gilded statue of Buddha, full of serene calm and majesty. At the foot of the statue, amid scattered parti-colored idols, pastiles, crushed artificial flowers and blood-stained bandages, lay an officer in a torn, dirt-covered coat, face upward. He was moaning monotonously.

The doctor came over to him, touched his hands, and said, as though to himself:

"Twenty-four."

"Twenty-four!" repeated Father Lavrenty. "Twenty-four dead—O Lord! O Lord!"

"We shall all be dead before long," said a voice from a dark corner. There lay a medical student, exhausted and embittered.

A soldier ran into the temple with a distorted face and a wandering look in his eyes. Noticing the priest, he stopped, frightened. "What do you want?" asked the physician. "There is a Japanese officer here," replied the soldier, "with large eyes, bulging out * * * I struck him on the head with the butt of my gun, and he struck me—both of us fell down—I grabbed him by his throat—I began to choke him—his eyes became large, large—he looked at me and talked hoarsely—well, then, I—I choked him * * * *"

"You choked him?" cried the priest in a broken voice.

The doctor glanced at the priest with suspicion and alarm, and, patting the soldier on the back, said: "Very well, we'll find your officer." The assistant surgeon led the insane soldier away. When the priest walked out, the doctor said: "This is what I feared most. And this is not the first case to-day."

"And the priest? Have you noticed?" asked the medical student.

"Yes, it seems that our priest is also beginning to show the symptoms."

"They are All Dead."

Presently Father Lavrenty came back. He was very much agitated; he looked around on all sides, and cracked his fingers. Suddenly he walked over to the doctor quickly and knelt before him, folding his arms on his breast. He began to sob plaintively, like a child; tears trickled down his face, and he said in a broken voice:

"Doctor, dearest! Let me go back! I can't bear it any longer—here—with the dead. Let me go back! Blood! Bloodshed! I cannot! Let me go back!" The doctor looked at the weeping priest and muttered something confusedly.

"You must understand," went on the priest, "I am a pastor—a pastor. 'Do not kill!' And I gave them my benediction for the war. I gave them my benediction for murder! O Lord! And now they are all dead! Their eyes look toward Heaven! They pray to God for vengeance! I cannot bear it any longer. Write to the authorities. Let me go back to my village, to the living."

He suddenly fell silent and began to listen. A heavy rain was now beating against the windows.

"A shower," said the doctor, with alarm. "Where shall I put the wounded?"

"Tears of Heaven. God 'Himself is grieving for the people," said the priest softly and began to pray.

Such, in brief, is the great story by the new Russian writer Erastov, who has enriched, and will doubtless continue to enrich Russian literature, which is Russia's real pride.

Erastov's story produces upon the reader a most powerful impression of horror and aversion for war in general, and particularly for the recent Russian war, which had no justification from any point of view, and which was an inexplicable, senseless misunderstanding and a criminal blunder on the part of the Government.

The description of the horrors and the inhuman sufferings of hundreds of thousands of innocent people who did not know wherefore and for whose sake they were suffering, must awaken in every reader a sense of rigorous indignation, but in the American reader this sense of indignation will be ennobled and softened by the pleasant feeling that the Americans, and no other people, were instrumental in making an end to this war and to these sufferings. All Americans should feel happy at the thought that it was in their land that a few drops of ink absorbed rivers of blood and tears, and that from their little Portsmouth the tidings of peace were proclaimed to the many-millioned and long-suffering Russian people.

SOPHIE WITTE.

Odessa, Feb. 19.

SHAKESPEARE AT TWENTY-FOUR.

There has been shown in London recently a portrait which, it is asserted, represents William Shakespeare in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Except for the high sloping forehead, this portrait does not suggest the Shakespeare of later life limned in such paintings and engravings as are held to present the most likely picture of the features of the poet, whom Aubrey called "a handsome, well-shap't man."

What a Yale Man Spends and How He Spends It

Studies in College Student Expenditure Made by Professor Bailey---Education Costs Very Few Yale Men More Than $2,000 a Year; One-Third Spend Less Than $500.

A TYPICAL STUDENT'S ROOM.

THE VANDERBILT ROOM IN VANDERBILT HALL. ALFRED, CORNELIUS AND REGINALD VANDERBILT ALL HAVE ROOMED HERE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Giving the Yale undergraduate unlimited pocket money leads to the formation of vicious habits and tempts him to spend his income in foolish ways. Prof. William B. Bailey, who, while holding a Chair of Political Economy at the university, has made a specialty of collecting all kinds of odd statistics, draws that moral from a table of statistics furnished by 250 students.

For every dollar spent by a poor boy the wealthy student plunges $8.43, and, while the wealthy dispose of more than four times as much on stationery and six times as much on necessities as the poorer students, they spend eighteen times as much on pleasure and eighty-two times as much for tobacco and intoxicants.

Prof. Bailey has not pressed to the limit the question of the largest or the smallest sum spent by a Yale undergraduate. He secured from 200 members of the junior and 50 of the senior class full details of their expenditures while in college, and, although it is known that many in every Yale class easily work their way through college by tutoring and in business enterprises, and therefore in one sense have no expenses, he has not answered the question of the biggest sum spent by any senior in his four years at Yale. Tom Shevlin, the football Captain of a year ago, admitted that his course cost him $50,000, but this included two or three automobiles, for one of which he spent $15,000; the support of two or three classmates, who were down in their financial luck, and two trips to Europe during Summer vacations.

The average sum, $292.30, is set by Prof. Bailey as the amount spent by the group of students working their way through Yale, either wholly or in part. They are placed in a group labeled "Under $500 for their average yearly expenditure." The next group includes the students who pay annually between $500 and $1,000 for their expenses at Yale. This is the largest of the five groups made by Prof. Bailey, numbering about one-third of the total number. Next in number comes the group spending between $1,000 and $1,500 annually, and in numbers it is next in its largest total of the five groups. Following it is the group spending between $1,500 and $2,000, and finally the few who spend more than $2,000 annually. There are only nine students who get rid of more than $2,000 yearly while at Yale, according to Prof. Bailey. In classifying expenses Prof. Bailey has given the wealthier students usually the benefit of the doubt, as, for instance, in the case of traveling expenses, which he has grouped as "necessities," although he admits that he has included in "traveling expenses" trips of the undergraduates with the athletic teams or week-end visits to New York City.

Prof. Bailey says, in criticising the failure of the wealthy students to give to charity, while some of them spend more than $100 annually for liquor:

"Those men who are obliged to earn part of the money needed for their education, find little time on their hands for the theatre, pool and billiards, and social functions, and certainly they have no money to spend for flowers, nor can they afford to gamble. The increase in these items is quite uniform (among the different groups) except in the class of music, where the amount is the greatest for those spending between $1,000 to $1,500. The wealthy men are lavish with gifts, but when we approach charity the amount seems pitifully small. In fact, about five times as much is spent on flowers as on charity. The large expenditure of the wealthiest class on athletics was in part explained by the fact that two of the men kept polo ponies. There seems to be no expenditure under pleasure which might not be considerably reduced by the highest group without excessive self-denial.

"The poorest men spend more on tobacco than on intoxicants, but, aside from this class, the reverse is true. Most of the men smoke a pipe or an occasional cigar."

Prof. Bailey's figures show that in the two groups which spend the most money, those between $1,500 and $2,000 and those over $2,000, about three times as much is spent for intoxicants as for tobacco. In the group just above $1,500 the sum of $104 is given as the expense for liquor annually and $36 for tobacco, and in the group over $2,000 $136 is given for liquor and $44 for tobacco. The poorest group of students averages annually $1 for liquor and $1.20 for tobacco. Prof. Bailey finds that as the amount of total expenditure increases the percentage of money spent for necessities decreases. He says:

"This supports Engle's law. The needy student spends nearly four-fifths of his money on necessities, while the wealthiest class spends less than three-fifths on the same items. There is also a decided increase in the proportion spent for tuition, room rent, board, and laundry. The proportion for physician and medicine and furniture is nearly constant, while for traveling there is a slight advance, and for clothing it nearly doubles. This last would probably be classed by Veblen as 'conspicuous waste.'"

Prof. Bailey's tables state that $498.90, probably marked down from $500, is spent by the wealthiest group for clothing, while the poorest students spends an average of $31. For doctors the wealthiest student spends annually $21.90 and the poorer student $2.90. He says in commenting on this difference:

"It may seem strange that the wealthy man needs nearly ten times as much for physician and medicine as the self-supporting student, but the man with the large income feels that he can afford the services of a physician, while the poor man would find that by staying in his room for a day or two he would be able to resume work."

Prof. Bailey looked up his classroom records of the students who spend the most on tobacco and intoxicants. He went over the honor list of Yale men in scholarship for the first two years of the college course and found that the students who had won a place on it spent 1.8 per cent. of their expenses on tobacco and liquor, while by the students who were below the honor list in scholarship 8.1 per cent. was spent on the same items. Prof. Bailey said, in commenting upon this:

"The men who have time to spend $897 on pleasure and tobacco and intoxicants do not have enough left for their regular work to rank high in their class."

Prof. Bailey has compiled two tables showing the absolute and the comparative expenditures of the different groups of students.

The first, showing the comparative expenditure, follows:

	Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $1,500.	$1,500 to $2,000.	Over $2,000.
Necessities—					
	1	2.72	3.61	4.53	6.41
Stationery—					
	1	1.43	2.21	2.75	4.38
Pleasure—					
	1	3.26	6.89	11.85	15.83
Tobacco and intox.—					
	1	12.32	26.27	64.00	82.33
Total.	1	2.76	4.10	5.79	8.43

The second, showing the absolute expenses:

Necessities—					
	$228.60	$321.80	$526.60	$1,035.00	$1,464.00
Stationery—					
	23.10	33.10	51.00	63.50	100.50
Pleasure—					
	38.40	125.30	264.00	455.00	716.00
Tobacco and intox.—					
	2.20	27.10	57.80	140.80	181.50
Total.	$292.30	$507.30	$1,200.00	$1,694.00	$2,463.00

In the items are tucked away many interesting totals for details of college life. Among the members of the poorest group of students no return is made of money spent for games of chance. For students averaging about $1,000 a year the average sum of $2.80 is set down as devoted to that sport; for the next group, $15.50; the next, $37.30, and those spending more than $2,000 a year at Yale, $48.

Society dues come in for an average of $6.30 for the poorest group, $16.80 for the next, $39.20 for the next, $63.10 for the next, and $104.90 for the last.

The cost of athletics is set down as averaging only $4.60 a year for the poorest group, $16.40 for the next, $21.70 for the next, $28 for the next, and $70.10 for the wealthiest. Prof. Bailey undoubtedly assisted the averages in this item by putting under "traveling expenses" the sums spent by the followers of the athletic teams for trips abroad.

The theatre is said to have cost even the wealthiest group only $73 on the average and the poorest students $6. Closely allied to this is the item for flowers, for which the poorest group spent nothing, the next $2.10, and the wealthiest $41.30. Perhaps associated with this also is the expense for suppers, for which the poorest group gave $3.80 outside of their board bills, the next $11.80, the next $22, and the wealthiest $79.10. The items for charity do not display the wealthy students in a favorable light. The poorest students averaged $2.10, the next $2.50, the next $3, and the next $4.50, and the students who spend more than $2,000 annually average only $8.40 of it for charity.

For music much the same condition of affairs is found. The poorest group averaged $1.70, the next $5, the next $6.60, the next $3.70, and the students over $2,000 only $5.

In pool and billiards the wealthiest students are not so active as those who spend less money. No expenditures for these frivolities are reported by the poorest group, $1.50 by the next higher, $5.20 by the next, $13 by the next, and only $11.50 by the next. Prof. Bailey believes that the students who handed in returns were thoroughly sincere in their statistics, resting on the assurances given by him that the information given should not be used in any way against them, either in relation to their drinking or gambling habits.

Plan for Making New York a City Beautiful

Commission on the Improvement of the City Recommends Daring Schemes —Viaduct at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue— Great Thoroughfare to Bridges.

(SEE PICTORIAL SECTION.)

NEW YORK'S growth in the last few years has been amazing. It may be noted in a hundred ways. Almost imperceptibly the congestion of traffic at certain points grows worse; the crowds in the theatre and shopping districts become more dense, and places of business and recreation more numerous. If the situation on bridge, elevated railroad, and Subway may be judged by the complaints, the crush at these points shows conditions that are being aggravated almost daily.

As for externals, New York is a source of wonder even to her own inhabitants. Manhattan is becoming more and more the civic heart of a great system of cities, a nucleus of business blocks, hotels, and public institutions whence the pulses of humanity ebb and flow in the morning and evening to the miles of dwellings on either hand. The question of pouring millions of people into a limited area and withdrawing them again is a problem of the present, a dilemma of the future.

An idea of this expansion cannot be conveyed by general impressions. The fact that the rocky ridges and deep valleys of the Bronx have disappeared under densely populated flat houses does not convey an idea of numbers. Brooklyn, always a great city, is becoming more vast as she stretches out her arms literally to the distant Atlantic. As the Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge near completion, many eyes are turning to Queens and the open reaches of Long Island.

Hand in hand with this development comes the transformation of the city, vast, new, and crude, into the city beautiful. Will New York take Time by the forelock and provide for her future greatness and beauty now? Or will she wait, like such Old World cities as London and Paris, and have measures for the relief of traffic and the aesthetic quality forced upon her at an expense of additional millions?

Within the last few days answers have been forthcoming to these questions. The New York City Improvement Commission has forwarded its report to Mayor McClellan and the Board of Aldermen. Its plans for a city beautiful are reproduced in the Pictorial Supplement. Its written comments elucidate ambitious suggestions for aesthetic development and the solution of the traffic problem.

The conditions of their problem for beautifying New York and relieving her streets of congested traffic justified the Commissioners in first turning their attention to Manhattan. The island is the focus of the city's activities. Hither come millions every day for business or pleasure. Here the expeditious handling of traffic means the comfort and welfare of all. Here are the great architectural monuments that must be placed, like jewels, in settings of park and boulevard.

Manhattan—Borough of Business.

In Manhattan, as in all of the boroughs, the New York City Improvement Commission suggests the widening and extension of streets to form continuous arteries of traffic, and the extension of small parks and boulevards to form a continuous system. In Manhattan the labors of the Commissioners have been directed chiefly to beautifying the architectural monuments of the borough, relieving traffic at congested points and planning for more ready access to the island from the neighboring sections.

As Mr. Whitney Warren, who prepared the views, explained last week, the Commission's ideas of the city beautiful are not based on the dreams of architects, but upon utility and necessity. In this particular, he said, the views were quite different from those recently prepared for enhancing Washington's beauties and creating a new San Francisco.

"An architect can do almost anything on paper," he added. "The New York plans aim, first of all, to be practical. The improvements will cost millions, it is true, but what of it? The money will all come back to the city in increased property values. Then, too, the money will probably have to be spent some day, and delay means a greatly increased cost."

The most radical change in Manhattan is a parkway extending from the plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to the new Blackwell's Island Bridge. This is considered the most important of the improvements, the great plaza in Brooklyn only excepted. A few years at most will see the new bridge completed. The heart of the fashionable residence district and Central Park will bear relatively the same relation to the vacant lots of Queens as Wall Street does to City Hall Park, Brooklyn. In the opinion of some of the Commissioners, the very existence of the Borough of Queens depends upon the approaches to the new bridge.

The plan for the parkway from Fifth Avenue to the bridge contemplates the condemnation of the blocks between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets at least between Third Avenue, where the bridge starts, and Central Park, and preferably extending westward to the North River, thus forming a great transverse avenue from Long Island City to the western boundary of the city.

Parkway at New Bridge.

According to this plan, a parkway 160 feet wide would be created from the bridge at least as far as Fifth Avenue. It would be planted with trees, walks, and lawns, and contain separate roadways in both directions for heavy and light traffic.

The element of cost is an important one in this plan, for the site of the proposed parkway is covered for at least two blocks with fine hotels, clubs, apartment houses, and residences. The Commissioners estimate that the value of the property is between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000. The cost of acquiring it would be considerably more. The Commissioners report that to offset this cost there will be the enhanced value of the surrounding property for taxation and improvement. They add that the city has in many instances incurred expenses that have not paid as well as would this investment.

In order to relieve possible congestion at Fifth Avenue, it is also proposed to open a diagonal approach to the new bridge from Second Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street in a southwesterly direction.

Other Changes in Manhattan.

The removal of the wall around Central Park is another suggestion of the commission that has already caused much discussion. The change, the report says, will add area to the Park by permitting of the use of the present vacant spaces along the outside sidewalks for pathways, seats, flowers, and shrubbery. A new drive on the east side of the Park and improvements to the bridle path are also suggested.

On Fifth Avenue, the chief point of attention is the crossing at Forty-second Street, already congested with traffic and likely to become more so when the New York Central terminal is completed. The commission recommends that the roadway of Forty-second Street be depressed so that Fifth Avenue shall pass over it by a bridge.

This plan contemplates the widening of Forty-second Street by 60 feet, thus making it 100 feet wide for 300 feet east and west of Fifth Avenue. The depressed portion of the street will maintain the present width of the thoroughfare. The sidewalks on Forty-second Street will pass through arcades in the adjoining buildings, and there will still be room for roadways 30 feet wide on either side of the depression approaching Fifth Avenue at grade.

An extension of Madison Avenue is planned, to relieve the confusion of traffic at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, and divert some of it to Madison Avenue. The new street would extend from Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street in a southeasterly direction to Fourth Avenue and Union Square, thus forming a continuous thoroughfare to and from the lower part of the city by way of Madison Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place, and Elm Street. Mr. Warren explained that none of the property on the site of this proposed street would be costly, and the change could be effected with slight cost.

The wharves of lower Manhattan logically become the gateways of the port, and the Commissioners devote considerable attention to their improvement. In their preliminary report the Commissioners advised that all the city wharves be harmonized in architectural effect. They now recommend that all of the water front not adapted for commercial purposes be reserved for parks.

More Parks on the Hudson.

In the rocky slopes overlooking the Hudson and Harlem Flats, the Commissioners see many opportunities for changing a district that is picturesque by nature into a city surpassingly beautiful. To accomplish this many additions of the small parks and several new drives are recommended. At present Manhattan has a water front of forty-four miles and fifteen water-front parks. The lands suggested for new parks lie between the Boulevard Lafayette and the North River, sections east of the Boulevard between 158th Street and the city line, and the property at Inwood which is sought as an approach to the Hudson Memorial Bridge. It is proposed to construct an elevated structure from the end of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette and to lay out a parkway along 181st Street, connecting the Hudson River with the parks of the Bronx by way of the Washington Bridge and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. A vista from the Hall of Fame to the Hudson is contemplated in the Dyckman Street improvement. The natural beauties of this district, the report suggests, would also be enhanced by a driveway above the Speedway from West 155th Street to Fort George.

New Streets in Lower Manhattan.

The plans for the widening and extension of the streets in lower Manhattan anticipate a new system of thoroughfares affording direct connections with the bridges. A widened Chrystie Street, the report says, would afford an extension of Second Avenue to the Manhattan Bridge. Another tributary to Sixth and Seventh Avenues, as extended, would be obtained by widening Christopher Street. It is also proposed to open an avenue from the terminus of the Manhattan Bridge diagonally to the northwest, so that it will tap all of the avenues running north and south. By these changes, including the extension of the north and south avenues, a number of circles would be obtained. These can be used as squares or small parks.

Hardly less important than these improvements in Manhattan are the plans of the commission to bring the people of Brooklyn closer to Manhattan. In this problem the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges are the radiating points from a central axis; the congestion of travelers over the swaying highways is an element of the first importance. The plan suggested answers both of these practical ends and contemplates an approach to Manhattan from Brooklyn of majestic beauty.

The plans provide for a plaza comparing in proportions and magnificence with the Square of the Vatican in Rome and the Place de la Concorde in Paris. The plaza would be 800 feet in diameter. It would lie a short distance northeast of the Borough Hall and Court House. Two avenues would connect it directly with the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges. On either side new streets, each 100 feet wide, would extend to City Hall Park and afford a direct connection with the navy yard. An extension 120 feet wide to Flatbush Avenue, a new diagonal street to Myrtle Avenue, and an extension of Fourth Avenue to the Blackwell's Island Bridge would further relieve the congestion of traffic in that section. As one of the Commissioners explained the plan last week, the traction cars from the bridges to the plaza would pass under the avenues and square, leaving the surface for lighter traffic and maintaining the beauty of the approaches.

Queens, a City Beautiful.

If the suggestions of the Commissioners are realized they will see in Queens the city beautiful in its fullest sense. The borough has an area nearly equal to that of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx combined. Its expanse of open land and comparatively small population, the report says, make the district peculiarly susceptible of development. When the Blackwell's Island Bridge is finished Queens will also be a connecting link between upper Manhattan and the Summer homes of Eastern Long Island.

So interesting did the Commissioners consider the possibilities of the city beautiful in Queens that they employed landscape architects to suggest a plan of development. Then the commission reported on a general system of boulevards and pleasure grounds, including reservations for shore parks on the waterways, inland parks, and connecting avenues.

The inland parkways, as a rule, would follow the watercourses or natural contour of the land, merging at intervals with parks on some headland or surrounding the sites of lakes. The boulevards would connect Blackwell's Island Bridge with Newtown, Maple Grove Cemetery, Douglaston, the suburbs near Jamaica, Flushing, the Brooklyn aqueduct lands, Rosedale, Springfield, Rockaway Beach, Williamsburg Bridge, and the proposed park system of Brooklyn.

It is suggested that the water-front parks cover the low lands near Newtown, between Douglaston and Willet's Point and Flushing and College Point, and along the north shore of Jamaica Bay.

The drawings show an attractive public pleasure ground at the eastern end of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The roadways curve to right and left, forming an oval. In this it is suggested a huge amphitheatre be built for the public sports and open-air meetings of the greater city. The upper slopes could be planted with rows of trees. The seats would reach down to a depressed field, thus affording privacy without the necessity for barricades.

Improvements in the Bronx.

The Bronx has been developed so recently that the newer ideas for city building prevail there, and the Commissioners recognize that the borough is better equipped with avenues and parks than any other part of the city. Three new avenues will join the Bronx to Manhattan and Queens. One will lead to the Washington Bridge, 181st Street, and the parks of the Hudson. The Grand Boulevard and Concourse and the proposed bridge at 145th Street and Seventh Avenue will connect the Bronx with Central Park and Blackwell's Island Bridge. The third will lead to Queens by a bridge over Randall's and Ward's Islands.

The Commissioners also recommend extensions of the park system along the Hudson by reserving the water front that is unsuitable for commercial purposes and the sloping lands that are not adapted for building, including the open lands adjoining Sedgwick Avenue. It is suggested that Palisade Avenue be improved so that it shall form a continuation of Riverside Drive and the Boulevard Lafayette.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that a seaside park should be selected in Richmond, and suggest that the Billop place, the most southerly point of the borough, is well adapted for the purpose. A system of roads and parks is also proposed for the island.

Woeful Misinterpretation

THAT the effect of a choice and appropriate phrase is sometimes lost and ofttimes woefully misinterpreted is well illustrated in an incident connected with the death of a Virginia lawyer.

During the man's illness the wires were disconnected which attached the bell to the old-fashioned pull knob on the front door.

A messenger boy came to the house one morning and began pulling at the bell. There was no response. He continued to jerk the ancient knob vigorously. A white-haired gentleman finally appeared, who raised his hand warningly and said:

"My boy, the silver cord has been severed."

"Is that so?" exploded the boy. "From the way it acted I thought the whole darn thing was busted."

Too Eager

THERE is a lady in Richmond who has in her employ a darky servant of a most curious disposition.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Lilly?" the mistress asked on one occasion on returning from a call in the neighborhood.

"There ain't nuthin' but a postal card, ma'am," said Lilly.

"Who is it from?" asked the mistress, craftily.

"'Deed I don't know, ma'am," said Lilly with an air of entire innocence.

"Well, any one that sends me a message on a postal is either very stupid or impertinent," suggested the lady of the house.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said Lilly, "but that ain't no way to talk 'bout yo' own mother!"

In English

In rondeau, rondel, and roundelay,
In pantoum and villanelle,
The poets of France were wont, they say,
Their tales of love to tell.
Of faces fair they would blithely sing,
With hearts that were light and gay,
To the zither's sigh or the banjo's ring—
In ballade and virelai.

Oh, well enough for the poets of France,
In their handsome, careless way,
To indite an ode to a maiden's glance
Or the joy of a tête-à-tête.
Alas, poor me! I haven't such wit,
My words won't nimbly dance,
And my only chance of saying "You're it"
Is the good old English chance.

ACROSS EUROPE IN AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES

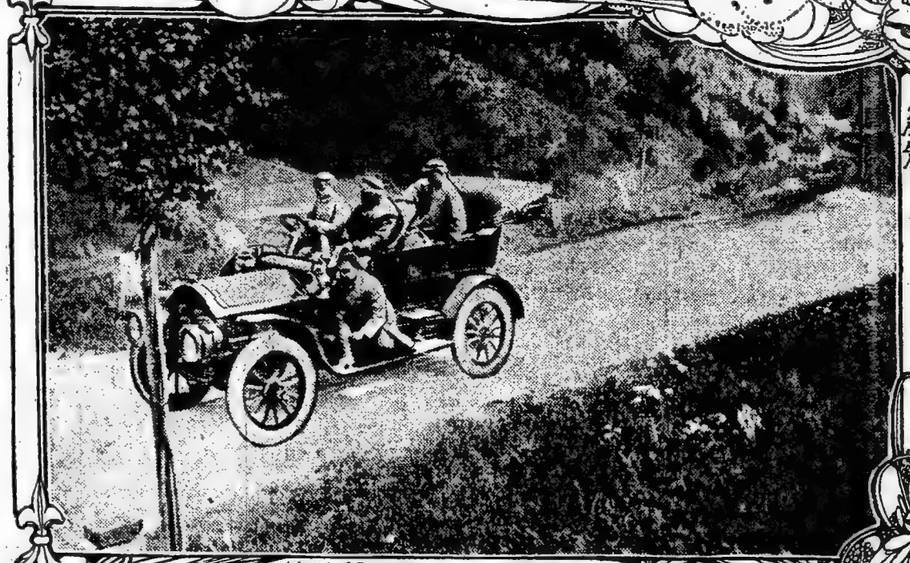

THE MOUNTAIN ROAD IN GERMANY NEAR DRESDEN.

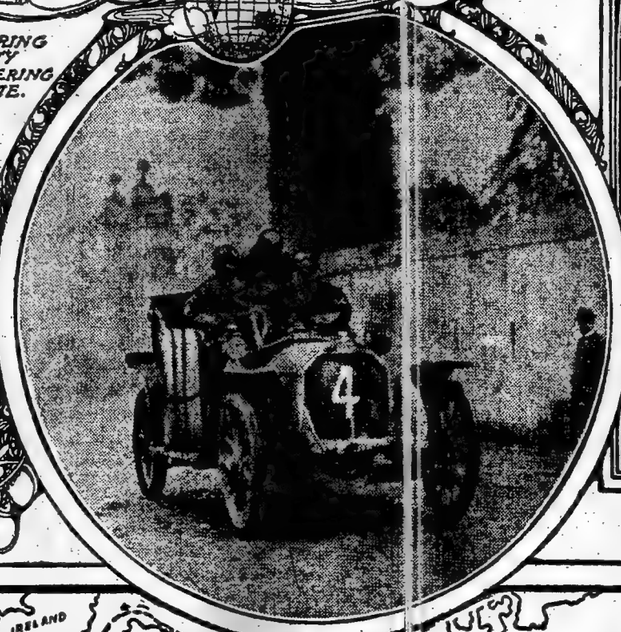

TOURING PARTY ENTERING ROME.

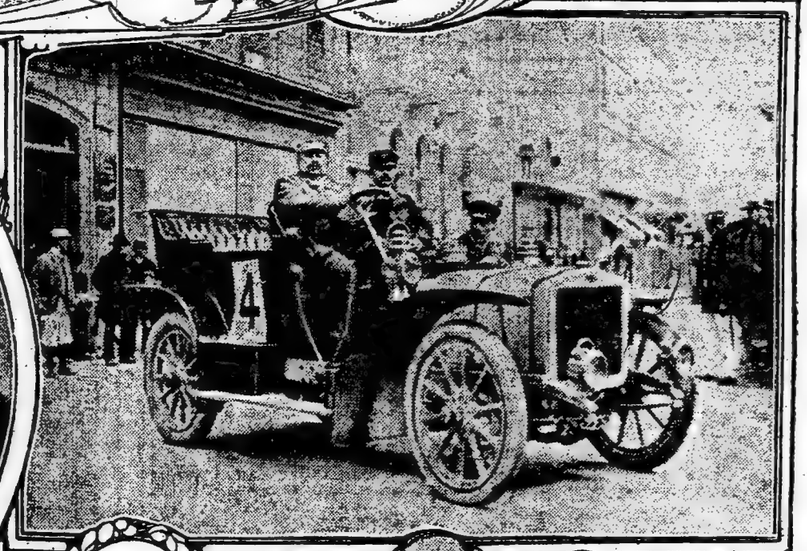

READY TO LEAVE MARSEILLES FOR NICE

Plans Perfected for a Caravan Trip of 4,000 Miles---Probably Forty Cars and 140 Tourists Will Make the Run.

AMERICAN automobilists have planned and are going to carry to success this year the most gigantic tour ever seen in Europe. The itinerary will cover a circuit of 4,000 miles, going through seven countries—France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and England—and allowing for visits to scores of quaint, historic towns as well as to the cities of Paris, Bordeaux, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, London, and Liverpool. The tour itself will occupy from sixty to sixty-five days but the daily runs have been carefully arranged, so that on not more than fifteen days will 100 miles or over of traveling be required. When it is considered that in the open stretches of France and some of the other countries a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour is permissible, it is easy to see that with the excellent roads of Europe this will be no severe tax either for the cars or the occupants, and plenty of time will be left over for sightseeing.

derbilt, Jr., Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, and other prominent autoists have subscribed for the trophy, and it will be awarded to the owner of the car making the best showing under the rules that have been formulated.

In anticipation of the possibility that some owners of cars may not care to try for the trophy, and so be subject to the rules, the committee has decided to divide the motor cars into two sections,

THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS THE COURSE WHICH THE PROPOSED AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE TOUR WOULD TAKE.

MILITARY CONVOY IN NEAPOLITAN COUNTRY

LEAVING BORDEAUX

THE SOCIAL CLIMBER WHO ARRIVED

Unconscious of Her Ascent, She Had Only Native Charm and Devotion to a Good Husband to Recommend Her, Yet She Soon Found Herself Moving Easily Up the Social Heights

"JACK, WE'RE GETTING UP IN THE WORLD. SHALL I ACCEPT?"

Those graceful acts,
Those thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions.

IT is said by those in the social "know" that when three or four smart little electric broughams are gathered together at one of the corner houses on upper Fifth Avenue there is something very particular doing in the world of fashion. When the brown one picked out in red, the green one picked out in yellow, the blue one picked out in white, and the all black are parked together in front of the big basement house and the footmen are hobnobbing on the sidewalk, it is safe to infer that the mistresses have got their heads together indoors over some matter of moment that deals immediately with high society, just as a gathering of Ministers at the Foreign Office in London indicates a Cabinet council.

Indeed, there are those who go so far as to declare that there is a regular cabal of women in New York who work and scheme together to maintain a strict control over society at large. It is altogether a gratuitous task on their part and sometimes leads to much heartburning and recrimination, but on the whole the plan works well enough in keeping visiting lists down to convenient sizes and in placing a sometimes useful quietus upon social aspirations that are getting to climb too high.

If we accept the theory of the cabal and trace the word back to one of its original derivations we must find an influential name to fit each of the five letters C-A-B-A-L. One could not go far wrong in making the C stand for Mrs. Cutting, the A for Mrs. Astor, the B for Mrs. Bronson, the second A for Anthon, which was Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's maiden name, and the final L for Livingston, which was Mrs. Ogden Mills's maiden name.

Of Grave Social Importance.

Without stopping to argue the full propriety of such a selection, (and who will gainsay it,) we can imagine these ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize,
sitting in solemn conclave and judgment upon a social question of grave importance. And what could be more important than to fill a vacancy caused by death on the list of patronesses of the Knickerbocker Dinner-Dances? For years these absolutely select and exclusive functions have been under the management of the Worldly Holies of New York. To be asked to these entertainments is in itself a cachet of high merit, but to be a patroness means nothing less than a seat on the gilded dais of supreme social importance—that is, to be one of ten of the most highly placed ladies in the country, possibly in the world. Evidently an honor, this, like the ribbon of the Garter, to be bestowed with infinite care and discretion, with due regard to rank, position, character, and party affiliations. Several rather obvious names had been suggested, but all these failed to arouse enthusiasm. It seemed that so many well-known women had rather worn themselves out with their social activities. Some suggested jealousies and bickerings. Others were declared dowdy and passée. Young matrons were too fresh, older ones too stale. A prime favorite was a divorcée and a second choice was said to be on her way to Colorado Springs, so both were ineligible.

At length the hostess of the day, perhaps the leader of the cabal and something of a firebrand, exclaimed:

"I have it! Why not elect young Mrs. Climber?"

Then there was a clatter. Some one said, "But she's not a New Yorker." "She's a perfect dear." "Plays the best bridge in town," "Always says and does just the right thing." "Her husband is going to be President of the United States one of these days." "Her family is one of the best in the South," &c., were some of the "pros" advanced for the lady. Of course the "cons" were at it, too: "She's been climbing for the last ten years," "You'll turn her head completely off her shoulders," "Why go outside of our own set?" "They are as poor as churchmice," &c. The firebrand again took up the cudgels for her proposition.

Mrs. Climber's Qualifications.

"She is the cleverest, the most discreet, the best-bred little woman in New York. Her education—well, (looking around at her friends,) none of us can teach her anything. She is a most devoted wife and mother and at the same time one of the jolliest and most sociable mortals I know. As to our going out of out set, isn't she already partly one of us, and anyhow, I'm sick of our own set forever doing the same things and harping on the same strings. Moreover, you're all wrong about their being poor. Climber is now lawyer for no end of corporations and mergers and things, and I hear he is making money hand over fist. He is a splendid fellow, too. I think it would be charming to give this sweet little Southern woman this last boost and we may all be going on to Washington for her—I mean his—inauguration some day."

Well, the firebrand and his eloquence and influence carried the day. The unexpected had happened again, and a young woman of 30 who had no more idea than her girl of 5 that such an honor was going to be thrust upon her, was duly elected a patroness of the Knickerbocker Dinner Dances. All fashionable town was set agog when the news became public. Woman groaned and grinned, and grinned and groaned, and the innocent cause of all the excitement tossed her letter of notification across the dinner table that night to her husband with: "I say, Jack, we're getting up in the world. Shall I accept?"

"Please yourself, dear, and suit me best."

Let us then look into the past of this paragon who, without apparent effort, had reached a goal the path to which is strewn with wrecks and derelicts. She came of a good Virginian family, whose fortunes were mulcted by the civil war. After her mother's death she was brought up and educated by her father, who was Professor of Classics in William and Mary College. She faithfully followed the college curriculum, and this, together with the constant association with a man of letters, formed a more scholarly mind than is found in most young women. On her father's death she collected her scant patrimony and came to New York to take a higher course at Barnard to fit her for the vocation of teacher, to which her tastes inclined. Thus far her life had been passed as far from the madding crowd and the distractions of society as if immured in a convent.

First Step on the Way Up.

Without being a beauty, she was tall and slight, with the graceful carriage of the Virginian, without any of the sometimes obtrusive attractions of the Gibson type. Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, but her entire personality was pervaded by a joie de vivre that made it pleasant to be in her company. The first important incident of her stay in New York was the meeting with the man who afterward became her husband. His family had been of some prominence in New York in the days when there was a monthly packet ship to Liverpool and our merchants sent great clipper ships around the Cape in quest of the treasures of China and the far Indies. When that trade died out, many families disappeared with it, to bob up again, sometimes in the third or fourth generation. Such was the case in point.

The young man whose wife now belonged to the inner circle of society had come to New York from college to study law. Successful from the first, he had also directed his mind to politics, and soon found himself an influential factor in the councils of his party. One thing led to another, and he now seemed to be the logical candidate for an important elective office. He had had no time or inclination for society, was a trustee of the Bar Association, a member of the Century Club—but didn't even know Mr. Harry Lehr by sight. The ideal little home he had established for himself and wife entirely took up his spare moments, and the wife gladly abandoned her own career to become the cherished helpmeet of a man who had absorbed her being into his own.

Here, then, apparently, was small foundation for the building of a social structure that would rise to dazzling heights. On the contrary, it was the very best kind of a beginning. We have seen how the "Pretty Girl in Knickerbockers" made her approaches to the smart set, flinging down her prodigality of wealth, beauty, and artificial education as a gauntlet only to see it ignored by those she sought to attract or bandied about by those who could do her no good. It was so palpable that she sought recognition and had brought her wares to what she considered the best market that few women cared to deal with her, and gave pity where she expected plaudits. Now, the pity of one fashionable woman for another is not akin to love, but rather to indifference. An icy smile, a shrug of the shoulders, a lifting of the eyebrows, are the outward visible signs of the disapproval. The citadel of society may sometimes be carried by strategy or finesse, but never by assault.

Her Progress Unconscious.

In the case of this woman who succeeded, none of these methods was employed. It became known after a while that such an attractive person was in existence; that she was married to a strong, rising man, with whom she was devotedly in love; that she attended St. Bartholomew's Church; that she was interested in Church Settlement work; that she played excellent bridge, had a charming singing voice, and was always smartly gowned. She piqued curiosity rather than excited it. Women who first visited her found her little house charming. With the addition of a baby, it became picturesque. When asked to dine out, she declined on the plea that her husband was generally busy at home in the evenings, and when told that she would be welcome without him, she explained simply that she never dined out without him.

As time went on and her list of acquaintances materially increased, she was asked to form a select little bridge club and a fashionable sewing class, but she declined to play for money, and insisted on sewing instead of gossiping. Instead of calling her a prude, these gay women found her original. She maintained her position on such subjects with a simple dignity that disarmed criticism, and when, one afternoon after a more than useful session of the sewers, she sat down at the piano and sang some Arabian Love Songs, by Tosti, she held her blasé audience spellbound by the wealth and beauty of her voice and method. Not long afterward one of these women exclaimed, "Dear me! I wish I could get my clothes to fit as yours do. Do you mind telling me the name of your modiste?" And the smiling answer was, "My maid and I made the gown I have on."

It happened in time that our heroine became intimate with one of the butterflies of fashion, a pretty, silly, but altogether attractive young married woman, who was carrying on an affair of some kind with a man she was afraid to receive at home. Thinking she could take advantage of her friend's innocence, she made more than one rendezvous with her lover at her friend's house, and even got her friend to ask the man to luncheon and the theatre. Not for long, though, for the moment the scheme was suspected the discreet hostess took her friend to task for her duplicity, and talked so earnestly and sensibly about the whole affair as to break it off completely, and at the same time retain the friendship of the man and woman. And that is tact in its most highly developed form!

Of course, Mrs. Climber (though the word is a misnomer in this case) had a host of admirers. As she was drawn more and more into society, she could count her admirers from the Bishop of the diocese down to the college boy home on a vacation. To each and every one she gave the same gracious attention and consideration, with that most captivating accomplishment in a woman of being capable to interest herself for the moment in what interested the other. As for her husband's political friends and allies, they regarded her with mingled feelings of awe and idolatry, for she could and did enter into their discussions as cleverly as she ladled out punch at an occasional conference in her husband's house. In the meantime, her two delightful children were receiving the lavish care of a fond and devoted mother.

It is obvious that such a character developing for ten years under the stress of a busy metropolitan life would attract or repel a large number of people. It was this lady's good fortune to shed sunshine and dispel most clouds. Of course, there were discordant spirits who had unkind words to say. "She was too good to be true"; "a poseuse"; "climbing always under a sly manner of self-abnegation"; "if her husband only knew how she went on with so and so," &c., &c. If these shafts were fired, they fell and hurt some one else, certainly not the sweet person at whom they were aimed. She moved serenely on in her own path, turning out for no one when she had the right of way, and cleverly avoiding collisions when others trespassed on her ground. Always animated and responsive; well dressed, but not oppressively so; wearing suitable but not obtrusive jewels; entertaining her friends, but not because they are high in the land; singing delightfully, but only for those who truly appreciate music; keeping all her own interests well in hand, yet finding sympathy for those people who imagine their own interests concern you, and greatly aided and stimulated in her own career by her husband's steady advance in the good opinion and loyal support of his fellows.

Qualities More Valuable Than Push.

These, then, are the attributes, the virtues, and the charms, so imperfectly set forth here, which caused the remarkable action of the cabal of fair women whom to name again would be like a stupendous roar of social artillery. Here in outline are the unfaltering footsteps of one Climber who actually unconscious of her own worth and without a single aspiration beyond doing her duty in her own state of life, reached the giddy height to which so many of her helpless sisters aspire in vain. It seems that tact and a clear conscience are the two requisites of success, and all the rest of the furbelows of beauty, wealth, and daring count only as they appeal to the most sordid side of New York society. That such a woman should succeed when so very many have failed seems to prove that the so-called Smart Set of New York is not a mere segregation of idle pomposities, befuddled in the contemplation of their own exclusiveness. There must be kind hearts and gentle natures and simple faith under those glittering tiaras.

But, Climbers, do please take special notice that the way to reach the better appreciation of the Smart Set, so that in time you may be allowed to sit in its charmed circle, is not to approach the citadel with a battle axe, but rather to send in sweet flowers and ripe fruits. Don't spill out your jewels and display your charms until they are sought for. Remember that it is the women and not the men who rule society. A club window full of admirers will do you more harm than your most lavish entertainment can repair. Keep the little word "Tact" in your mind morning, noon, and night; and you must take "Tact" to mean the proper exercise of all the virtues of discretion, prudence, repression, humility, benevolence, hospitality, and personal adornment. And under no circumstances are you even to let your right hand know who has been holding your left.

W. B. B.

Melba: Idol of the Manhattan "Chorus"

The Young Women at Mr. Hammerstein's Opera House Are Students of Music Who Find Their Chief Reward in Studying the Methods of the Australian Prima Donna.

THE person who possesses a contemptuous idea of the chorus girl should spend an evening at the Manhattan Opera House. Perhaps the expression "chorus girl" is somewhat misplaced in the case of singers in grand opera. It is the butterfly of musical comedy who more accurately merits the term. The young women who form the indispensable half of a presentation of the great operas permit themselves a trifle more distinction by describing their positions as "of the chorus." Somehow there seems to be dignity in this simple alteration, and even a stranger to the ways and means of chorus girls would appreciate that the young singers of the Manhattan demand dignified treatment.

Here in New York, not far from the Great White Way—certainly within reach of the fascinating allurements of the restaurants—are several dozen young women who day and night work with a purpose in life, a serious purpose which demands all their time and strength. Their lives seem to be guided by the thought that life is real, life is earnest, and champagne suppers are not the goal.

When Melba Sings.

It is when Melba sings that the studious members of the Manhattan chorus may be seen at their best, for at this moment ambition struggles rampant in the breasts of her associates of humbler position, each of whom confidently awaits the day when she may hold the center of the stage and a great audience sit spellbound at the sound of her voice. No one but a member of a grand opera opera chorus can describe the sensations of adoration, of longing, of hope which accompany each crystal note of the greatest of all sopranos. The heartbeats of those "of the chorus" keep perfect time, their throats unconsciously pulsate with the unsung aria, and their brains are keenly alert for the slightest alteration in the score.

Melba is the idol of these students of music, and she knows it. As she confronts the sea of faces before her she feels that she must give them her best and most conscientious effort, for they expect it. As she turns toward the wings and notices the girlish faces gazing at her she reads in each a demand which she never disappoints.

Mr. Hammerstein is at present proving a patron of the musical student. He is the good saint who is lending friendly aid to the struggling young woman who wishes to pursue a musical career. It is he who has made the study of Melba's methods a possibility for the girl with a voice. The Manhattan chorus is perhaps different from that of any other in the country, for it is comprised of young women who are there to study music. No one knows just how the inspiration gained numbers so quickly, but when it became noised about that the great Melba was to sing at the Manhattan Mr. Hammerstein suddenly found himself besieged by scores of young and pretty women, the majority of whom possessed unusually good voices, all of whom clamored for positions in the chorus. Few had ever set foot on the stage; indeed, most of them were at the time of application occupying positions in church choirs.

"But my dear children!" exclaimed Mr. Hammerstein, "if you have had no stage experience what am I to do with you? How do I know that you can walk before the audience without a case of stage fright! Why do you come to me?"

"We want to watch Melba," one and all replied. "For this we would work for nothing. We can soon learn to walk. We don't have to be taught to sing."

That settled the matter, and so it happens that the stranger within the Manhattan gates finds himself in interesting society. Back of the stage one is transported to another land. A small village it seems, and there is no cramping or crowding as in the ordinary playhouse.

Eager to Hear Bonci.

"La Bohème" was the bill the night the writer ventured back into the country of asbestos landscape. Groups of young men and women stood here and there chatting and laughing quietly. It was the studio scene in the first act, and Rudolfo was dismissing his friends of the Latin Quarter. Suddenly a hush fell on every one, and a man's voice rang out in the opening of the beautiful duet, "Che gelida manina."

"Bonci is in excellent voice to-night," remarked an intelligent young woman. "Did you hear his A flat? It was as clear as a bell." All listened attentively. "Now in a moment you will hear her." This was said reverently. Bonci finished and Melba began, "Mi chiamano Mimi." The young women standing about in their silk and satin costumes for the Café Momus scene became absorbed in the song. They hummed the air softly in imitation and watched every expression of the soprano's face. "She placed more emphasis on that measure to-night; did you notice?" inquired a girl in knee breeches, addressing a grisette whose flimsy shawl fully protected her bare neck from the snow in the next act. Her companion replied, "Oh, yes, and she took an extra breath also."

Melba finished to thunderous applause, and the wandering grisettes once more laughed and chatted while the scenery was put in place.

Mr. Hammerstein's Consideration.

"Mr. Hammerstein is good enough to permit us to come on the stage early," said one of them. "This is against the rules in other houses, but then at the Manhattan we are accorded a great many privileges that are unusual. We deserve them, however, for we are here for study and experience. Most of us have given up excellent singing positions to be near Melba. We were engaged for our voices only. No one asked us how much we weigh or whether we look pretty when made up. No one is interested in such things. They are not important. The girl who doesn't want to study and work will find no place in this chorus. The other girls would have a contempt for her in the first place, and then she would be kept too busy for enjoyment. We never go to late suppers. We haven't time. Opera is in the air here, and you must have the soul of a musician to feel thoroughly at home."

At this moment a muscular-looking gentleman in a queerly cut coat which, however, fitted the period of the opera, called out: "Wil-son, Wil-son, mak-a de light in-a de face," which was by way of direction to the electrician. "We mus' see da face of Melba," he added.

"The stage manager," explained another grisette. As she spoke a young man with dark hair and eyes gave her a few directions in Italian. She answered, and then said, "We learn Italian here, too. Listen. You will hear French and Spanish also. The young man who just spoke is our Maestro.

If the Manhattan girls possess another ideal besides Melba, it is their Maestro, Nerola. They will tell you with pride that he is only 27, that he is a gentleman and works as no other man would work, that he does more for them personally than any one else, that he is kind and gentle, and makes the long rehearsals as easy as possible. Nerola is the director of the chorus. Campanini, too, stands in high favor, and they praise his ability to teach them, for the man or woman who gains their admiration is the person from whom they can learn something.

"I'm a prima donna to-night," remarked one pretty girl in a red and white striped satin dress. "I walk back and forth across the front of the stage. I shall freeze I know, for the hanging snow on the roofs of the café gives me a chill."

Why is it that the Café Momus is patronized in a time of snow and ice by young people who sit at tables on the sidewalks, and sit there most comfortably in ball dresses! The men have more discretion, for they are comfortably clad. But it is always thus in every production of "La Bohème."

The next act was a picture of life and gayety, and then came the pathetic scenes of the third act, with Mimi coughing herself pitifully away. That exquisite duet of parting between Rudolfo and Mimi, "Addio senza rancor," was listened to by the young women of the chorus who had completed their evening's work. They stood about with scores of the opera in their hands, following carefully each note.

All Intent on the Prima Donna.

Mr. Hammerstein walked about, glancing approvingly at them.

One young girl, who came from the South to New York for the purpose of becoming a singer, explained to the writer just what was to be gained by listening to Melba.

"We study her phrasing and her sustained notes, which are marvelous. One of the greatest tests of the singer is her sustaining power and that of reduction in tone. Melba is the peer of every one in this way. She can hold a note longer and more purely than any singer I have ever heard, and I have heard most of them. We study her manner of breathing, the placing of her breath, the expansion of her chest or abdomen. Then her head notes are so wonderful. We mark in our books all our observations, and when we go home we think about them, and sometimes dream we are singing like Melba. The next morning we practice what we learned the night before."

This singer, while studying Melba, also listens to the minor rôles, for it is in these that some day she hopes to find her opportunity. In the chorus of grand opera the competition is as great as it is elsewhere. She studies the small rôles at home, so that she may be prepared at a moment's notice to take the place of some one who is unexpectedly unable to sing. So it is she lives, hopes, and works with from two to six hours of rehearsals a day, and frequently another long rehearsal after the performance at night.

One young woman left a convent to join the Manhattan, another resigned a position in one of the fashionable churches, while another came all the way from Chicago, where she had taken the diamond medal at the leading Conservatory of Music. Another is married and has a husband in the orchestra of the Metropolitan. She triumphantly informed her companions that they were superior in every musical sense to their rivals in others organizations, which was greeted with smiles of approval.

As the curtain went up on the attic scene of the last act, in which Mimi was to sing her death song, the writer noticed about twenty young women in street attire, coats, and furs, standing in the wings.

"What are they doing here?" asked the writer.

"They are the girls you saw a few minutes ago," was the reply. "They never leave the theatre until Melba has sung her last note. They are afraid of losing some instruction, so they stay. Those three over there are not with us this season, but they are studying to be here next year."

It seems that Mr. Hammerstein has permitted several young women with excellent voices to fit themselves for his chorus of next season by making observations from the sides of the stage. These girls are preparing themselves to be in readiness as soon as called. In the meantime they are studying and familiarizing themselves with the stage.

Among others who stand and listen when Melba sings are Emma Trentini, the Fritzi Scheff of the Manhattan and a protégé of Melba. Although Trentini sang the rôle of Musetta in "La Bohème," she spent her leisure moments in listening to Melba. Pauline Donalda is another young singer who has come into prominence and who is fortunate in the possession of Melba's personal interest. She, too, stands in the wings, and is the gainer thereby.

Some of the chorus surrounding Melba have studied for years abroad, and several are going to Paris again next year. Each has unlimited ambition, and each spurns the money question, for salaries are only $25 or $30 a week. Art is a living companion to them, and whereas none deceives herself by imagining that she has a Melba quality of voice, each hopes in time to become a prima donna. Each has a répertoire of several operas. In the majority of cases she knows at least four operas, and those who have studied several years have a knowledge of eight or ten. This means the entire opera from start to finish.

In speaking of the young students Mme. Melba said: "I have never known young women of the chorus to be more ladylike, more honest, more sincere, or more ambitious than the girls here at the Manhattan. It is a pleasure to feel their appreciation silently bestowed, and when, while singing, I glance toward the wings and see their attentive faces and realize that my every note is a guide to them in their musical path, you may be sure I sing my best."

There are a large number of young foreign women who share the honors of the chorus with the American girls. Nearly all of them were especially engaged for appearances at the Manhattan. They know little English, and the confusion of tongues and clash of temperaments during exciting moments in an operatic production is something beyond description. The foreigners are not imbued with the same spirit of idolatry for great singers as that possessed by our women, for they have lived in an atmosphere of music all their lives, and it seems natural to listen to a great voice. Then, to, they do not come to America for the purpose of study.

Their attitude toward their American associates is one of marked respect. If the American girl wishes cold cream or rouge, the Italian or French woman will volunteer some of her own. Or she will perform any other little service which may be pleasing. The bon camaraderie existing between the representatives of the several countries is a source of pride not only to the young women themselves, but also to those in authority over them.

THE PRESS CENSOR.
"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT." From Puck.

MOST INFLUENTIAL SENATORS STILL POOR

Have Sacrificed Opportunities of Wealth for the Country's Service and a Pitiful Salary ---Cases of Spooner and Morgan Typical of Not a Few in the Miscalled "Millionaires' Club."

THERE is no reason on earth, so far as I can see, why any man here who is unable to live on the salary, and who can make more money at home, should remain here. If he does not desire to stay, he can resign at any minute or any hour."

When Senator Berry expressed that opinion, during the discussion of the proposition to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress, he had not the faintest idea that he was describing exactly the action about to be taken by the most distinguished of his colleagues, Senator Spooner, and giving the precise reason for that action. And when, a few minutes later, Senator Gallinger replied to the argument of the Arkansas man, he too, had not the slightest inkling of the peculiar application his words had to the situation of the Senator from Wisconsin.

"Of course we can resign," he said. "I venture to say that if every official of this Government, from the President down, should resign to-day, the places could be filled by men who would not exact one dollar in the matter of salary. But that is not an argument why men who are called to high official positions should not be adequately paid for their services."

Men will always be ready for the offices, no matter what the pay, but the question is what manner of men will they be, and what kind of services will they perform? The resignation of Senator Spooner has served to bring acutely into public attention the striking fact that with almost no exceptions the men who have rendered services of exceptional brilliancy or value to the country in the Senate in recent years have done so at the deliberate sacrifice of great opportunities for financial advancement. Their immediate personal reward has been only the satisfaction of conscience which comes from the knowledge of good work well done. Their public reward was "the bubble, reputation," obtained by a course of life which left them and their families at the last to face what Senator Lodge, speaking of the declining years of the late Senator Hoar, described as "the continual pressure of a narrowness."

Poor Men the Real Workers.

It is a singular fact that in a Senate filled with millionaires, and so often accused of being made up of special representatives of "the interests," the men who have bulked big in the public eye because of their work, should almost all have been poor. And man after man who comes under that classification could easily have attained comfortable circumstances, if not great fortune, by exercising for himself the same diligence and care he gave to his public duties. Most of them have remained in office to the end, and in the eulogies pronounced on them by their colleagues mention was never lacking of the fact that they had not profited financially by their public service.

Now, Mr. Spooner has called attention to this fact about them in a new and effective manner by refusing to become one of them. He has given sixteen years of the best and most productive part of his life to the public service. He has seen himself traveling by the same road as many of his distinguished predecessors, some of whom were associates of his earlier service. Some of them were among his closest friends. He knew them well enough to be aware of their circumstances. He saw how they were pinched. He knew how they had spent, year after year, more than the Government paid them for their work, and his own experience coincided with theirs. So he determined to stop. While he is yet in the very zenith of his reputation and his service he takes himself out of the Senate, and begins again the personal labor that will restore to his family the means of which his public life has deprived it.

The case of the late Senator Hoar was particularly in point. He was a man of very simple habits of life. He has been described as "the last Senator whose deportment, behavior, and words would not have been strange to Sumner and Fessenden and even to Webster." Speaking of him in the Senate recently, Senator Lodge said:

"He gave his entire life to the service of his country. He laid aside a great practice at the bar in order to continue in that service. I never knew a man who cared less about money than he did, and yet I know that in his later years it was a continual pressure, living even as simply as he did in this city, to get along with the salary that was allowed."

Connecticut's Great Senator.

So it was with Orville H. Platt, the great Senator from Connecticut. Both he and Hoar could easily have made great sums by the practice of their profession. There was time enough in the intervals between sessions of Congress for them to have taken many cases, and to have added much to their compensation from the Government. But neither would engage in private practice while serving as a Senator. To both of them their public employment was their life work. Their time belonged to the people whom they served. They could not in honor accept other engagements. They could not maintain themselves in the station to which they were called on the salary of the office, and each gradually spent what he had amassed for himself before entering the public service. Each gave not only his time and his thought and his labor to the duties of his office, but his money as well.

Senator Hoar felt very keenly about the inadequacy of the pay of members of Congress. He spoke of it often to friends in the Senate, and, not long before his death, was engaged in preparing a bill providing for an increase. In his autobiography he spoke strongly on the subject.

"The salaries of Senators and Representatives is shamefully small," he wrote. "This is not only a great injustice to members of the two houses, but it is a great public injury, because the country cannot command the service of able men in the prime of life unless they have already acquired large fortunes. It cannot be expected that a lawyer making from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, or a man engaged in business whose annual income perhaps far exceeds that amount, will leave it for $5,000 a year. In that way he is compelled not only to live frugally himself, but, what is more disagreeable still, to subject his household to live in the humblest style in a costly and fashionable city, into which wealthy persons are coming from all parts of the country.

"The English aristocracy understand this pretty well. They give no salary at all to the members of their House of Commons. The result is that the poor people, the working people, and people in ordinary life, cannot get persons to represent them from their own class. That will soon be true in this country, if we do not make a change."

Many Sacrifices Made.

Mr. Hoar was wrong in one respect. His own example proved that at least occasionally men who could earn from $25,000 to $50,000 a year did enter public life. Repeatedly, men whose business or professional income was much greater than their salaries have taken Cabinet posts, but in that case their service was usually for a short time only, and was not taken up as a career, such as Senators and Representatives frequently make. There were associated with Mr. Hoar in the Senate several men who met the condition he gave. Platt of Connecticut was one of them. Spooner was another. Morgan of Alabama is another. Allison of Iowa and Cullom of Illinois, both with about thirty years of service behind them, have both remained in the Senate to their decided financial detriment. The situation of both Allison and Cullom is much like that of Morgan, described so pathetically by his veteran colleague, Senator Pettus, on the day when the final vote on the question of increasing salaries was had in the Senate. This was one of the simplest and yet most effective speeches ever delivered in that chamber.

Prefacing it with the statement that the proposition was right, Mr. Pettus said he would illustrate by speaking of his colleague.

"He began his education in the old field school," he said. "He has always been a student from boyhood. I knew him when he first became a lawyer, and I have known him ever since. I have lived in the same village with him for about sixty years. He commenced life without anything. You have all seen how hard he works. He has worked that way all his life. I have been his associate and adversary for over sixty years. When he came to the Senate his income was something in the neighborhood of $15,000 a year. He was in moderate circumstances. He had acquired some property. He owned a good dwelling house in Selma, and he owned a good plantation. He has been here thirty years now. Had he worked at his profession I have no doubt in the world that on the average his income during this time would have been at least $20,000 a year. His estate is worth only about as much to-day as it was when he came here, and to tell the truth our people are proud that he is worth no more. It may be a singular sort of thing, but they are proud of him because he has not become rich.

"I merely picked out that instance by way of illustration. I do not mean to say that there are not various other Senators in the same situation, but I mean to say that here is one of the hardest working lawyers in the United States, who might have been a millionaire if he had stuck to his profession. There are other instances of the same sort. I speak of this because I know the facts, and I am not so familiar with the lives of other Senators as I am with his. We have lived in the same village for about sixty years."

Retainer Refused by Mr. Spooner.

Senators as a rule are loath to speak of this side of their experience in public life. The resignation of Senator Spooner has brought it out sharply, coming as it did so soon after the discussion over the salary increase, but even in talking about his case, they have been unwilling to go into detail and give specific illustrations of the sacrifices many of them know to have been made by public men. One particular incident of Spooner's became public through Senator Elkins, who recently offered him a case that would have brought him a fee as great for one argument as the salary for an entire term in the Senate. This was the case arising from the organization of the State of West Virginia during the war. Virginia is now suing before the Supreme Court to compel West Virginia to assume responsibility for a proportionate share of the public debt of the State of Virginia as it existed in 1860. The case involves something more than a million dollars. There was a retainer of $30,000 in it, with an additional $50,000 contingent upon winning it.

It was set for argument before the Supreme Court after the adjournment of Congress, and after Senator Spooner would have left the active duties of his Senatorial office. But at the time it was offered to him he had not made known his intention to resign. Besides, he had set May 1 as the time for relinquishing his Senatorship, and he regarded himself as bound until that time by his old conception of the requirements of the office. So he refused the retainer. It involved at the most but a few weeks' preparation, and an argument of less than one day before the court—less work in all than he has put in on many a matter before the Senate. And it promised certainly the pay of one term in the Senate, and possibly that of nearly three terms.

But it involved the principle that has always been acted on by Senator Spooner, and that was acted on by Hoar and Platt and Morgan and the others, that of not undertaking any private business while in the Government service. All these men, who have seen their private fortunes dwindle while in the public service, have held to that principle. The only conspicuous example of the opposite belief is that of Senator Bailey, who has announced with great emphasis and vigor in a speech in the Senate his opinion that it is the right of any Senator to engage in private practice if he can do so without interfering with his Senatorial duties. The difference between him and Spooner is that Spooner does not believe there can be any private business which will not interfere with public duties. Spooner is one of those who hold that the duties of a Senator are not ended with the adjournment of Congress, and that his obligation to his constituents continues during the recesses just as much as during the sessions.

Political Expenses a Drain.

A new meaning is given to much of the talk in the Senate on the salary increase bill by the resignation of Spooner. If the facts were all made public it would be shown that many of the Senators contribute a large part of their salaries toward the political expenses of their party organizations at home. It is known, for instance, that several of the men who are very far from being classed with the millionaires, regularly contribute $5,000 to each campaign. That alone takes up half the salary for a term, or did before the increase was voted, and now the assessment will probably be raised to meet the increased salary. It was to such things as that that Senator Gallinger referred when he said, during the debate:

"The expenses which members must necessarily meet are not to be measured by hotel bills, or by the cost of travel, or by any of the ordinary expenses of life. There are political expenditures which we cannot escape. It would be of interest, I think, to some people outside who are criticising this proposed legislation if they could examine the checkbooks of some Senators and see what expenditures they have been called upon to meet, and which they could not refuse."

Everybody in Wisconsin knows of one thing which Senator Spooner did that comes under this class. It was in the time when the Democrats were in control of the State, and Spooner had given way in the Senate to Vilas. The Democratic Legislature passed a gerrymander, and Spooner fought it on the ground that it violated the Constitution by providing disproportionate representation. He gave his own services, and employed other lawyers to help, paying them himself. They won, but the Legislature passed another gerrymander. Spooner fought that, too, and beat it before the Supreme Court of the State, paying all the expenses himself. It cost him what a term in the Senate would have brought him in salary to defeat those two acts, but it was characteristic of Spooner to make the fight. He believed they were wrong and unconstitutional, that was all, and he proved it.

Social Activity Limited.

Contrary to the general understanding the social activities of most Senators are not great. Almost without exception those Senators who take much part in the social life of the Capitol are not conspicuous for their achievements in the Senate. Social activity is perforce limited to those who have independent fortunes, and do not rely upon their Senatorial salary for the support of their families. There are a few men who have beautiful houses and maintain great establishments. Of these the number who count in the work of the Senate may be tallied on the fingers of one hand.

Most of the arguments against an increase of salary were made by Southern Senators, and as a rule they have been least active socially of all the members of that body. They live very simply, in hotels and apartments for the most part, and return to their homes as soon as adjournment releases them from attendance in Washington. Several of them, during the debate, expressed themselves forcibly as convinced that $5,000 was sufficient for any man to live on properly, even in Washington. But Senator Daniel of Virginia took the opposite view.

"There is scarcely a Senator here who does not know the fact," he said, "that men accustomed to the plain respectabilities of life—I do not speak of those who belong to fashion and seek its association, but the men of the great middle class, who are accustomed to the refinements of life—cannot keep their families in Washington and support themselves out of the present salary. The incidentals of their association are those of constant expenditure, and this salary would not enable them to go into the social whirl with the diplomat and the gentleman of money if it were multiplied by three or four. It is not for society, in the usual sense in which the word is used, that salaries should be raised, but for those who seek efficiency in their places and would not be lacking in the hospitable nature that their people have at home, and which should not be denied their representatives. We want men here in Congress who serve the people only and who serve them efficiently; and in return they should receive a fair compensation. We do not want Senators and Representatives who are supported by 'the interests.'

All Able to Earn More.

"There is no man who is intellectually, morally, and in education and ability worthy of his place here," said Senator Daniel, "who could not, in my judgment, support himself more comfortably with a less salary at home, or realize more if he bestowed upon his private business the talents he gives to the public service. At least such is the rule. But there are some men eminently qualified for duty who have not the money sense. They may be scholars, profoundly versed; they may possess great knowledge of law, and of men and things, but they may not know common necessities nor possess the faculty that takes in the mechanics of money. Daniel Webster was of their kind, and both Clay and Calhoun were of a kindred spirit. Such men may make great Senators and Representatives, and have done so. It is the interest of the masses of the people that those poor in fortune but sound in character and of patriotic and able mold should come to Congress. They cannot do it without sacrifice as matters now stand. Sacrifice is right when needful, but Government should not organize sacrifice."

Two other Democrats took the same view, Money of Mississippi, and Dubois of Idaho. In replying to Berry, who argued vigorously against an increase, Mr. Money cited the case of the Arkansas man himself as an argument against what he had said:

"This is my thirty-second Winter in Washington," he said, "and I have known almost all the men in both Houses of Congress during that time. I do not know any of my personal acquaintances who has ever served any length of time in either house who went out of it with as much money as he had when he came in. My friend from Arkansas (Mr. Berry) has been here twenty-two years. I venture to say that he goes away with not one-tenth the property he had when he came here, and under such circumstances he goes away at his time of life to battle with the world for a living."

Ethics of Private Endeavor.

Mr. Dubois was one of those who did not believe a Senator had the right to engage in private business. "There is not a time during the year," he said, "when a Senator ought not to think of the public business. There are, I am sorry to say, not a great many men left who belong to the class of Senator Hoar, who go into public life early and who devote their undivided attention to public questions and not to the amassing of a fortune. I think our legislation ought to be in the line of getting that class of men into the public service when young and keeping them there. But every Senator here knows that you cannot properly live on the present salary. A young man now properly hesitates, if he is engaged in a business which is bringing him several thousand dollars a year, to accept this high position, knowing that his business will be dissipated, and that at the end of his service he will be left without anything, either business or money. I do not want it to come to pass that no one can aspire to a seat here, or enter upon a public career which will be permanent unless he has money. The tendency is too strongly in that direction."

So it went through all the debate. Only one argument was made against the increase, and that was that no man had a right to vote to increase his own pay. Those who took that position were nearly all willing to vote for an increase that should not affect any man then in the Senate. But that would have prevented Morgan and Pettus from ever receiving the increase, for both have been elected for life.

Senator Nelson argued that the public distinction of the office was worth something, and should be taken into account.

"We are not here as mere hired men of the Government," he declared. "This is a post of honor. Our value here, and our efficiency are never measured by the amount of our salary. It seems to me degrading the high status of a Senator to put us on such a basis that we are here simply working to get a salary."

Not a man of all those who have made great sacrifices during their public careers will differ with Senator Nelson on that point. Nevertheless too often it has cost the man and his family what neither should have been required or permitted to give, that the Government and the people might continue to receive his services.

High Life in Two New Clubs

Organizations Whose Homes Will Be at Top of the Hudson Building Will Have Loftiest Quarters in the World.

AERIAL clubs occupying highest roof gardens in the world is the newest idea in New York's social organizations. The two clubs will be side by side nearly 400 feet in the air, with gardens twenty-two stories above the sidewalks. From the pergolas on the roofs or the windows of the rooms beneath, the city and harbor will be spread out in a great panorama as though seen from a balloon. The Orange Mountains and Highlands will bound the landscape. The Statue of Liberty, the smoking chimneys of Newark and Hackensack, and the wooded parks of the Bronx will occupy the middle distance. The members can pause at luncheon or in a business chat to watch a big liner pass in from the Atlantic at Sandy Hook. In midsummer, the heat of the city will cease to be a consideration in this upper strata of air. Sea breezes will become a force to be reckoned with.

Such are some of the unique features of the Railroad and the Machine and Metal Clubs which are being organized. Their quarters will be atop the new terminal skyscraper of the Hudson Companies on Cortlandt, Church, and Fulton Streets. The upper floors of the terminal are to form separate structures, each a great skyscraper in itself. The twenty-first floor and the roof of the Cortlandt Street building will be the headquarters of the Railroad Club. The Machine and Metal Club is to occupy corresponding space in the Fulton Street building.

The new organizations are not merely unique in their club headquarters. Each may be said to represent the modern spirit of concentration that is expressed in another form by the business skyscraper. Indeed, the presence of great office buildings in that neighborhood is directly responsible for the Machinery and Metal Club. The new subways and tunnels are also factors. The members may drive their bargains in an aerial roof garden, then take a tunnel train and show the purchaser his machinery a few minutes later in a warehouse in Jersey City.

There is a modicum of sentiment back of the formation of the Machine and Metal Club. For years the section west of lower Broadway and south of Fulton Street has been as well recognized as the centre of the metal and machine trades as is Maiden Lane of the wholesale jewelers, Wall and Broad Streets of the brokers, and Bowling Green of the steamship interests. A few years have changed all this. The builders of skyscrapers invaded the section. The small warehouses for machinery and metals were destroyed. The merchants were scattered along the west side of the city well up toward Twenty-third Street.

Some of the dealers who were dispossessed, wished, for the sake of sentiment, to remain near their former centre. They found a more practical reason for maintaining the old order of things in the fact that it was difficult to transact business with the dealers so widely scattered. A movement was started to reconcentrate the machinery trade. The new club has developed from the idea.

F. H. Stillman, President of the Watson-Stillman Company, sent a circular letter to the men in the machinery and metal trades last November, suggesting the concentration of the dealers under one roof. As a result, twenty-five representatives of the trades met early in December in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation to discuss the matter.

The Hudson Companies, whose building operations did much to scatter the trades, offered a novel proposition at this meeting. It was to establish the office centre of the two trades in Manhattan and a general warehouse in Jersey City, the two being connected by the McAdoo tunnels under the North River. The Fulton Street building of the Hudson Companies' skyscraper was offered as the office centre. As land was cheap in Jersey City, it was suggested, the warehouse there could be very large, affording ample space for all of the dealers. The plan contemplated the use of this building for a factory and for storing, displaying, and shipping the machinery and metals. By this plan a dealer might transact his business in Manhattan and reach his warehouse in Jersey City in ten minutes by the North River tunnels.

Mr. Stillman was directed to appoint a committee to canvass the situation. The committee consists of the following firms and corporations, acting through their executive officers:

The American Locomotive Company, the Morris Machine Works, the Ingersoll-Rand Company, the Frevert Machinery Company, the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, the Watson-Stillman Company, the Railway Steel-Spring Company, the Hoover, Owens, Reutschler Company, and the Franklin Bojier Works Company.

The committee issued a circular to the trades asking for expressions of opinion. Thus far, 500 replies have been received. The majority favors the co-operative plan. Nearly four floors of the Fulton Street building have already been taken by the dealers interested in the trade concentration.

From this movement grew the Machine and Metal Club. It was learned that the two trades were among the very few in New York that lacked a social organization. The fact was also appreciated that a general exchange was needed for visiting merchants from other cities.

The new club will have an active membership of at least 750. The initiation fee and annual dues will each be about $50. It is proposed to make the non-resident membership practically unlimited, so that it shall include all the leading dealers in machinery and metals in the United States. These out-of-town dealers, it is believed, will be the men chiefly benefited, as the club will become their New York home and business headquarters. The membership will probably be confined to principals in companies, chiefs of departments, and engineer officers in the Army and Navy.

Among those in the club movement are W. L. Saunders, Earle C. Bacon, C. E. Watrous, Henry Prentiss, J. G. Wright, George Howells, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Randolph Brandt, H. F. Frevert, Percy A. Ware, C. H. Tompkins, V. C. Tompkins, George L. Gillou, S. B. Degress, W. P. Pressinger, Walter L. Pierce, Spencer Miller, F. E. Idell, James R. Van Dyke, John Van Vleck, W. T. Donnelly, Henry B. Hay, Frank A. Thayer, and G. H. Frost.

The Railroad Club will be formed in a different way. Although it is to resemble the Machinery and Metal Club in its general purpose of maintaining luncheon rooms, the two will not be like each other in organization or personnel. The Railroad Club is the idea of W. G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, builder of the Hudson River tunnels. Many railroads have their offices near the new Hudson Companies' structures. The skyscrapers will be occupied very largely by similar interests. Mr. McAdoo therefore thought it would be a good idea to have clubrooms and a luncheon place handy for the railroad officials and the financiers with similar interests. A Committee on Organization was formed. Its members, besides Mr. McAdoo are:

Anthony N. Brady, William M. Barnum, E. P. Bryan, W. G. Besler, E. C. Converse, C. A. Coffin, Pliny Fisk, Andrew Freedman, E. H. Gary, F. B. Jennings, Clarence H. Kelsey, J. A. Middleton, W. G. Oakman, Douglas Robinson, Charles Steele, Valentine P. Snyder, John W. Simpson, F. D. Underwood, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The club will be officially organized this Spring and will move into its new quarters when the Hudson Companies' buildings are finished on May 1 of next year. The resident membership will probably be limited to 500—all heads of big concerns and those affiliated with them. The initiation fee will be $100 and a similar sum will be paid as annual dues.

The members of the Railroad Club, in the Cortlandt Street building, will have the advantage of a splendid view of the harbor. The clubrooms and roof garden will also be somewhat larger than those of the Machine and Metal Club. On the twenty-first floor of the skyscraper there will be 26,000 square feet of floor space. The towers and architectural ornaments on the roof reduce the available space by about one-half. The floor space on the twenty-first floor of the Fulton Street building, to be occupied by the Machine and Metal Club, covers 18,000 square feet. Its roof garden will also be about one-half as large as the floor below.

The plans for the clubrooms and gardens are being prepared by Clinton & Russell, architects. On the twenty-first floor of each building will be lounging, reading, and writing rooms, and a café and restaurant. Each club will also have a parlor and dining room for the women who are entertained by the members. The question of sleeping rooms in both clubs is under discussion. The towers arising above the roof will be utilized for kitchens and storerooms. Each club will have its independent refrigerating plant.

A decision has not been reached as to the decorations of the clubrooms. In general scheme they will probably follow the architectural lines of the building, which suggest Italian Renaissance.

THE DOWNFALL OF FEHIM PASHA

The Sultan of Turkey
The Only Authentic Portrait of Abdul Hamid Known to Exist

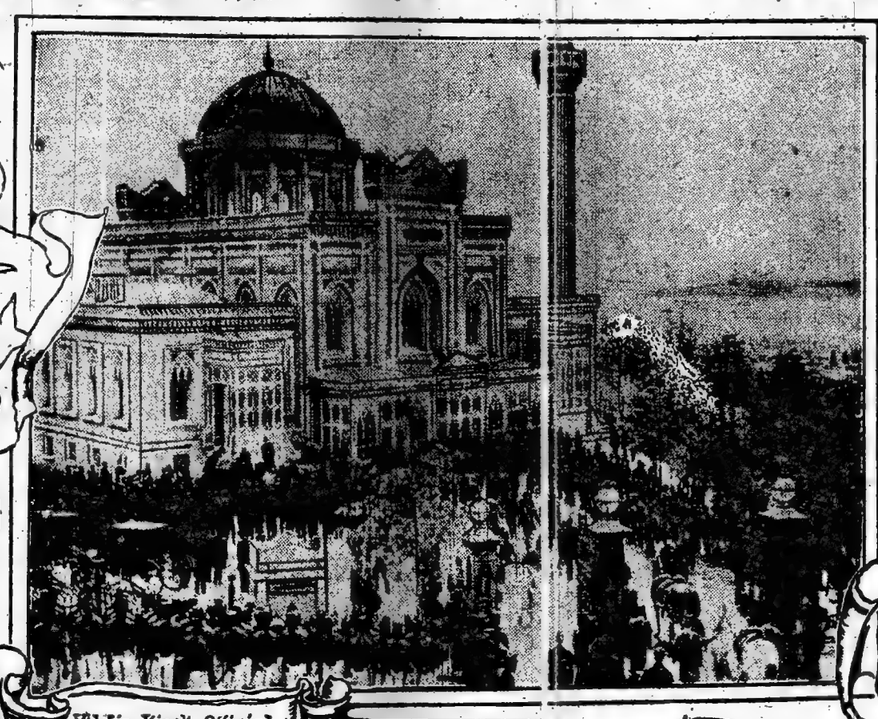

Yildiz Kiosk, Official Seat of the Turkish Government

Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein
The German Kaiser's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte to Whom Fehim Pasha Owes his Fall

An Unparalleled Career of Tyranny Checked at Last=== Sultan's Hated Favorite Brought to Book by the Kaiser's Minister === Strange Chapter in the History of Modern Government.

TRUSTED favorite of the Sultan, head of Abdul-Hamid's personal spy system, and the eyes and ears by means of which he kept track of the plots and intrigues of which Yildiz Kiosk is the hotbed; master of the imperial favor and dispenser of the imperial bounty, the power behind the throne in a palace where occult influences have ever been paramount, Fehim Pasha has been struck down by the "mailed fist" of Germany, and is now languishing in exile in Asia Minor.

It is impossible to say how far Fehim Pasha's influence reached, and what effect he may have exercised upon the Sultan in his dealings with foreign powers during the past ten or twelve years, but it is a fact that his downfall has been ardently desired by many of the Ambassadors and Ministers who have had experience of the devious ways of diplomacy as practiced by the Sublime Porte. None of the efforts made to bring about that devoutly wished consummation, however, met with any success until Fehim Pasha fell foul of the Kaiser's representative in Constantinople, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. Then his fate really hung in the balance for the first time during all the years through which he has governed the palace of the Sultan, and through the palace the whole Turkish Empire.

Fehim Pasha's name during a decade has struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of Constantinople. Secure in his hold over his imperial master, and, with Izzet Pasha, at the head of the most imperial clique of palace officials known in the recent annals of Yildiz Kiosque, Fehim Pasha stopped at nothing. Utterly unscrupulous and seeking only his own advancement and his own pleasures, the lives of men and the honor of women have been equally at his mercy. His first exploit showed what manner of man he was. One day he walked out of his house with a revolver in his hand and shot down indiscriminately some fourteen persons whom ill-luck led to cross his path. Some of those he wounded died, but Fehim was not the sort of man that the guardians of law and order in Stamboul cared to tackle. He stood too high in the good graces of Abdul Hamid for any ordinary Magistrate or police officer to lay hands on him. From all accounts, this murderous exploit of his was not an outcome of the wild instinct to kill of the Malay running amuck, but simply a method of demonstrating that he stood above the ordinary law, and that what pleased his humor of the moment was his rule of life.

Unlicensed Tyranny.

Power in the hands of such a man necessarily meant indulgence in the worst appetites of his nature. For years Fehim Pasha has been the almost uncontrolled master of the liberty and property of every man and of the honor of every woman among the Turkish inhabitants of Constantinople. Only a few months ago he wreaked vengeance on an old and distinguished General, a hero of the Russian and Greek wars, who had had the misfortune to offend him. His victim was driving along an unfrequented road, when Fehim Pasha and a gang of his myrmidons stopped his carriage, dragged him out, and beat him till he was nearly dead. Then they left him to help himself as best he could. A report was made to the Sultan, and as the General in question was one of Abdul Hamid's aides de camp and his past services had not been forgotten, some inquiry was made into the affair, and for a moment it looked as if Fehim had gone too far. Abdul Hamid, however, came to the conclusion that his favorite's uses were greater than his abuses, and the matter dropped.

As has been mentioned, Fehim Pasha has been the eyes and ears of the imperial tenant of Yildiz Kiosk. By his birth he had a hold upon the Sultan. He was a son of a foster brother of Abdul Hamid, and being as a boy a favorite of the latter's father, he was brought up mainly in the palace. Thus from his earliest years he breathed in and became impregnated with, as it were, the atmosphere of the most vicious and most mysterious Court of Europe. When of age he entered the army, and very speedily was made an aide de camp of the Sultan and promoted to the rank of General of Division. One of his most conspicuously successful intrigues in these early days of his career as a palace potentate brought about the fall of Marshal Fuad Pasha, a distinguished soldier who played one of the chief rôles in the one-sided conflict which Greece went into so light-heartedly and came out of so ingloriously. Fehim's reports upon Fuad Pasha pandered to his imperial master's jealousy and distrust, and the Marshal's ruin followed.

In this work Fehim Pasha had struck a vein of gold. The rôle of spy and informer appealed to his tastes, and the power it gave him was as the apple of his eye. He adopted it as his profession. He became the chief of the elaborate system of espionage which Abdul Hamid, like many another despot, relied upon to maintain his personal rule. The Sultan appeared to repose implicit trust in his minion. He paid Fehim Pasha £750 Turkish a month as secret service money, and permitted him to enroll a body of 140 men who were under the personal orders of the favorite and with whom the ordinary police dared not interfere.

Eventually Fehim Pasha was intrusted with the delicate mission of keeping a close watch upon the heir apparent, Reshad Effendi. Abdul Hamid's personal knowledge of the methods by which succession to the throne of the Caliph is often insured, and his persistent dread of meeting the fate of so many of his predecessors, made the duties which now devolved upon Fehim Pasha profitable opportunities. He had Abdul Hamid's ear, and he held his master's life in his hands, and his imperial master knew it.

Past Master of Graft.

Under the circumstances Fehim Pasha could do no wrong. Nor did he hesitate to commit any. He devised methods of "graft" and "get-rich quick" schemes which were brutal but effective. His personally employed and personally controlled agents became so many tools for his personal aggrandizement. Everything was grist that came to his mill. He levied toll upon existing institutions and created new ones to bring in more money to his exchequer. On the advice of a renegade, whom he made an excellency for his pains, Fehim Pasha established all manner of dissolute resorts, from which his myrmidons collected tribute. No woman upon whom he set covetous eyes was safe from him. When he did not think it prudent, even for him, to seize upon the prey he had marked out for his own, a favorite dodge of his was to arrest the male relatives of the woman who had attracted him, and release them only when the bargain he wanted had been agreed upon.

His methods are said to have borne a close resemblance to those by means of which the Tweed ring in New York, the Patterson gang in Philadelphia, and the Schmitz organization in San Francisco filled their pockets at the expense of the people whose interests they were supposed to serve. "For East is East, and West is West," wrote Kipling; but there are evidently points of resemblance, after all.

Fehim Pasha
For Years the Sinister Power Behind the Turkish Throne

The name of Fehim became a bogey in Pera and Stamboul. He was a man of great personal courage, and much as he knew himself to be hated, he laughed defiance at his enemies. He had created a reign of terror, and rejoiced in it. He flaunted his misdeeds in the eyes of his victims, actual and possible; and his extravagant display and sneering disregard of the possibilities of reprisals were as characteristic of the man as the gaudy yellow satin lined carriage in which he drove up and down the badly paved and narrow Grande Rue of Pera.

However, the Turk is as vindictive as he is long suffering. He never forgives, and but bides his time. His time came when Fehim Pasha got to grips with Germany. Other European diplomatists accredited to the Sublime Porte had had to complain of Fehim Pasha, but the Sultan stood by his favorite, and his hand was never forced until Baron Marschall von Bieberstein brought the "mailed fist" of Germany into play.

Germany at Last Aroused.

It was a singularly audacious act on the part of Fehim Pasha that induced German interference in his schemes. A German firm had bought a cargo of sleepers at a port in the Black Sea and had shipped them to Constantinople. The vessel had been chartered by the German company, but was flying the Turkish flag, and it was this which probably led Fehim Pasha to make the blunder which has led to his complete undoing. He seized the ship on its arrival at Constantinople, and set about selling the cargo. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was apprised of the affair, and addressed to the Porte a note in which he demanded the surrender of the vessel and her cargo and the punishment of "the brigand" who had committed this "act of piracy." At the same time he sent the second dragoman of the embassy—an official whose person is sacred in Turkey—and a kavass to retake possession of the ship in the name of the chartering firm, backed by the German Government; but Fehim's acolytes were on hand, and kavass and dragoman had to retire empty-handed.

Thereupon Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who was specially selected by William II. for the post at Constantinople, acted in a fashion that awoke the slumbering Porte to a realization that this was no ordinary affair, to be settled by a policy of masterly inactivity. The German Ambassador sent a message to the Sublime Porte, couched in no hesitating terms, to the effect that if the ship were not surrendered within two hours, Lieut. Kaiserlinck, with twenty men from the Lorelei, the German dispatch boat stationed in the Bosphorus, would take possession of it in the name of the German Emperor.

This threat clinched the matter. The ship and cargo were released. More than that, Fehim Pasha had started an avalanche. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein called for the exemplary punishment of the offender who had dared to lay hands on German property. He sent a strongly worded note to the Sublime Porte, and followed it up by an audience of an hour's duration with the Sultan, in which he impressed upon the latter the necessity of complying with the demand that Fehim Pasha be punished.

A Fight for Supremacy.

Pera has no newspapers worth speaking of, but the tongues of rumor clack busily there, and in a very short time it was known throughout the city that Fehim Pasha and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein were engaged in a conflict that for one or the other meant disgrace.

On the one hand, the Sultan's favorite stood to keep or lose the supremacy he had enjoyed so long; on the other, the German Ambassador was fighting to see whether the influence which his Imperial master had been slowly and laboriously building up in Constantinople was a real asset or an empty myth. Failure would have indicated that exchanges of imperial presents and complimentary messages were vain tokens of a good feeling which would bear no strain. Success meant the establishment of German prestige on a secure basis.

For nearly three weeks the issue apparently remained hanging in the balance. Fehim Pasha was seen driving out daily in his yellow satin-lined carriage, and he was as overbearing and insolent as ever. At the weekly Selamlik there was no sign on the part of the courtiers to indicate that his place in the imperial favor was even shaken. To use a common but expressive phrase, many people were of opinion that the German Ambassador had "bit off more than he could chew."

Enemies with Good Memories.

Then, just at the beginning of February last, it was announced that the Sultan had appointed a commission to examine the complaints lodged against Fehim Pasha by the German Ambassador, and at the same time to investigate other charges. This let loose the floodgates. For twelve years Fehim Pasha had gone on his course unrecking. His enemies had waited patiently. The men he had blackmailed, the husbands, fathers and brothers of the women he had ruined, the people he had terrorized into silent brooding over their wrongs, the regular police, who had all along been jealous of the interloper—all the thousand and one people whom he had given cause to hate him were now ready to give voice to their enmity. Fear of Fehim had given place to the desire to hammer a nail into his coffin. The owner of the forest from which had been cut the sleepers the seizure of which after they had been sold to a German firm precipitated the crisis, had come to the German Embassy in fear and trembling in the days when Fehim Pasha's fate was still in the balance and had stated that some time before he had been seized by the Pasha until he consented to pay Fehim 20 per cent. on all his sales of wood. He did not dare make any complaint himself, and he would only state his case against Fehim now on condition that he was safeguarded in the Embassy. When the Imperial Commission was appointed it was seen that the danger was over, particularly as at the same time Fehim Pasha was notified that he was a prisoner in his own house, which was guarded by police—the regular police, not his own agents. From this time on things went hardly with the former favorite.

To a man the members of the commission who were sitting upon his case detested him as much as they feared him. They had ample grounds on which to find against him. A long list of crimes, ranging from murder and rape to the extortion of petty sums, was charged against him, and every day, as the investigation continued, the list was added to. In almost every instance the victims were Ottoman subjects. Many of the charges had been public property for years, and almost every offense in the calendar was on the list. Nothing had come amiss to Fehim Pasha in his career of rapine and robbery—he had blackmailed, he had extorted, he had embezzled. Rich and poor alike had suffered at his hands. He had ordered a number of gramophones from a Hungarian dealer in the Grande Rue, and had neglected to pay for them. By way of compensation he had permitted the dealer to speak of him as "my friend, Fehim." There was a sardonic humor about the man that was very ingratiating.

The Beginning of the End.

Some days passed, with the commission still sitting, and then a further indication of how the wind was blowing was given by the issuing of two irades, one of which charged the police to keep a strict watch on Fehim's agents, and to arrest any of them attempting to commit a crime, and the other giving orders that none of them were to be admitted into the regular police service or allowed to usurp the functions of the police.

Fuad Pasha
A Distinguished Victim of Fehim Pasha

Izzet Pasha

This marked the beginning of the end. On Feb. 15 last Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, had an audience of the Sultan and brought his influence to bear in line with Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. Some time before the British Embassy had laid a protest against Fehim Pasha, who had tried to blackmail a merchant engaged in the British trade. Up to that date the former favorite still retained his rank as aide de camp of the Sultan, although three weeks had passed since Baron Marschall von Bieberstein had denounced him as a "brigand" and "notorious criminal." On the following day, Feb. 16, Fehim Pasha left Constantinople on board the steamer Banghazi bound for a place of exile in Asia Minor, while his army of agents was disbanded and many of them deported to the provinces.

Whether Fehim Pasha's exile will be permanent, or whether he will be recalled to favor when the storm has blown over, is a matter upon which the gossips of Constantinople hold diverse opinions; but in any case his disgrace is regarded as marking the end of what has been one of the worst periods of abuse of imperial favor known in the Turkish history of recent times.

The Birds' Advance Guard

Feathery Friends Who Have Been Wintering in the South Will Soon Be Seen in Their Familiar Haunts.

THE present month marks the beginning of the Spring migration, when the birds which have been spending the Winter in the South once more return to their Summer homes. Our old friend robin redbreast is among the earliest arrivals. Some morning in mid-March we hear a familiar call, and look out to see Mr. Robin hopping across the lawn or perched in some near-by tree. His breast in reality is not red, only a chestnut brown, but among the leafless trees and against the dead grass of the lawn it has a ruddy glow that seems a promise of the Summer days to come. He is soon joined by Mrs. Robin, and they set up housekeeping in the crotch of some convenient tree. They are very companionable birds, not in the least afraid of men, and we have little difficulty in watching them raise their family. It would be better to say families, for they have two broods every season. Many fruit and berry growers revile the robin because he takes toll of them, but the laborer is certainly worthy of his hire, and the robin does his share of the work in keeping down insect pests.

The robin's cousin, the bluebird, also comes at this time. The male is clad in a suit of bright blue, with a waistcoat of chestnut red. His wife is more modestly attired in a suit of gray, which only shows blue toward the tail, while the red is duller in hue. In birds we have a reversed state of affairs from human society. With them the males are the more gayly dressed. The robin is an aggressive bird with a noisy call and a readiness for a fight, but the bluebird is always gentleness itself. His song is a sweet, quiet refrain, which breathes the spirit of Spring. Instead of nesting in the open, they make their nest in a hollow in an old tree or even in a fence post. When the young appear they show their membership in the thrush family by the speckled markings with which they are covered.

The kingfisher has not the social habits of the robin and the bluebird. He will have none of man's society, nor does he travel in flocks. In Spring, when the ice has left the streams, he comes back to his favorite haunt by some brook, where he knows the fishing is good. His mate makes a nest in a deep tunnel under the bank. As we walk along the stream we can see him ahead sitting motionless on a branch over the water. He pays no attention until we come too near; then he flies away with a loud, rattling call. With his crest and plumage gray above and white below, he makes a striking figure in the scene.

Across the meadows we hear a clear, sharp call. We look around and see a bird perched on a fence post or in a treetop. As we work closer to him we see he has a yellow breast with a black crescent on the throat. When we have reached a point where he thinks his position is no longer safe he soars away in a short flight to alight in another tree or on the ground. He spreads his tail in flight, and we see two broad white outer tail feathers. These marks show beyond doubt that he is a meadow lark. Meadow larks are essentially ground birds; they both feed and make their nest on the ground. It has always been a marvel to me how birds making nests on the ground can raise any young. There are dangers innumerable. A prowling weasel or skunk may gather in the eggs or young. Blacksnakes are very partial to young birds. A careless foot of man or beast may crush nest and contents out of existence. Nevertheless, each year young meadow larks appear to continue the race.

The grackles are more careful where they place their nests. They select a high tree, an evergreen by choice, and tuck the nest away as far out of sight as possible. It is a big rudely made affair, built of twigs and straw. If they see any one prowling around they will keep a sharp watch on him, and until he is far out of sight will not go near the nest. It is a great sight to see a migrating flock in the Spring. They fly in bodies of hundreds of birds, and keep up a constant chattering that one can hear until they are almost out of sight. When they alight the chattering keeps up as bird after bird finds a perch in some tree. At last all are settled comfortably, but let any bird become alarmed and the flock is again in an uproar. They are solemn birds, and stalk about with dignified gait, while the sunlight plays on their black, iridescent plumage.

The phoebe is as confiding as the grackle is distrustful. She builds her nest under the eaves of our porch or on a beam in our barn. The phoebes are the earliest flycatchers to arrive from the South, coming in March. The other members of the family wait until warmer weather has brought out a larger supply of insects. If we watch a phoebe perched on the tip of a branch we shall see her make a short flight into the air and return to the same perch and repeat this performance from time to time. Each of these flights means that an insect flying close at hand has fallen a victim. The family name of flycatcher comes from this habit of taking insects on the wing. The beaks of these birds are fitted to this work, being very wide at the base. It is a comical sight to see a phoebe gulping down some big insect, of which the wings and legs protrude from the beak. It calls to mind the first attempt in eating spaghetti at an Italian table d'hôte.

The little chipping sparrow is another dooryard companion. The chestnut crown with a black line over the eye enables us to identify this little bird. He is not a songster, but makes up in zeal for his deficiency in ability. He sings away "Chippy, chippy chippy" with a whole-souled vigor not excelled by the wood thrush in his finest solos.

The fox sparrow, which arrives at the same time as Chippy, is the largest member of his family. He does not stop with us for the Summer, but keeps on a point further north. His name fits him well, for he is bright red brown above and his light breast is covered with large brown spots. At first glance one might mistake him for a thrush, but the thick bill of a seed-eating bird tells us to what family he belongs. He is a fine songster.

One more bird—the flicker—is of marked personality. He belongs to the woodpecker family, but unlike the other members does not make his living exclusively from insects in the trunks of trees. He has a great fondness for ants, and his long, strong bill can be used like a pick to dig into their hills. He is dressed in a varied coat. The ground effect is brown, with a black crescent on the throat, a red patch on the back of the head, a white rump, which shines out as he flies, and a deep yellow under side to his wings. His Spring courtship is a ludicrous performance. He has a call of "Whicker, whicker," which sounds like the constant flicking of a slender switch. While giving this call he and his companion strut and bow back and forth as though indulging in some complex dance

A PROBLEM and a MAN

Theodore P. Shonts, Who Has Come to Grapple with the Transportation Crisis, Appreciates His Difficulties and Promises to Have the Grit and Ability to Meet Them.

THEO. P. SHONTS.

NOT many days ago a broad-shouldered, red-cheeked man, wearing a long brown overcoat, walked into the Park Row Building and was carried to the twentieth floor. He had not been in the building more than twice before. He went from the elevator to a suite of rooms in the front of the building, strode through, picking his way between the new furniture, threw his overcoat over the back of a chair, and looked out of a north window in the corner room.

It was early in the morning and the skies were clear. Thousands of buildings of all descriptions were to be seen. Far away the Times Building stood out against the sky. Still further north were other tall structures and the Bronx.

Directly below lay a thoroughfare that is beyond doubt the busiest in the city at that hour. Four car tracks abreast were visible in Park Row. A block away crowds were pouring out of the Subway to mingle with crowds equally as large coming from the Third Avenue elevated station and the Brooklyn Bridge. The sidewalks were black with people going to their work. The man who looked out of the window had never seen a sight quite like it. The man was Theodore P. Shonts. He was face to face with New York's transit problem, which he is expected to solve.

Not more than one person in ten thousand realizes fully what that means. The richest city in the world and the third in population, New York possesses a poorer transit system than many cities of one-tenth the population and one one-hundredth the wealth. Millions spent by the municipality have availed nothing. Years of careful planning by men of brains have resulted in no relief. The outlook is as black for the "common people," to use a hackneyed term, as it ever has been as far as the city authorities are concerned.

Approximately 1,500,000 New Yorkers have to be carried from their homes to their places of business and back again in twelve hours. That is the city's transit problem baldly stated. Considering the money that has been spent on transit facilities, the miles of surface lines, the elevated system, and what not three years ago was declared to be the most perfect subway system ever devised, the problem at first glance does not appear to be a great one. Yet there are so many extraordinary conditions to be met and so many obstacles to be overcome that the problem is enormous.

The equipment of the surface lines is antiquated. The trackage of the elevated lines was totally insufficient a decade ago. The much-praised Subway, speaking plainly, was as badly planned a system, considering the test to which it was to be put, as could well have been laid out. Added to this the 1,500,000 people, or, at least, the large majority of them, have to be carried on the roads in three hours in the morning and three hours in the evening, a total of six hours' time instead of twelve.

To go into all the details of the transit system of New York exhaustively would take a week. The conditions are known to every one. Every man, woman, and child in the city has at some time or other been crowded into an already filled car, jammed, pulled about, and otherwise mistreated until each has learned through bitter experience just what the conditions are. Mr. Shonts has been brought here from Washington to better these conditions.

Theodore P. Shonts is a Dutch-American and was born in Pennsylvania. To use a colloquialism, he knows what he is "up against." He acknowledges freely that he didn't know when he first came here, but he has been through New York's "rush hour" several times since he arrived and he got his experience quickly.

Mr. Shonts, the Man.

He is a fairly tall man with an oddly shaped head and an unusual face. His forehead is fairly high and rounded. His cheek bones are high and prominent. The chin is not square, but gives the impression that Mr. Shonts can be firm without being obstinate; that he can insist on a thing being done, but insist in a kindly manner. His eyes are the most noticeable feature of his face. They are small and usually appear to be half closed. About the corners are little wrinkles that cause the impression that Mr. Shonts is always smiling, and so he is, for there is a twinkle in his eye that is very attractive and seldom departs. It is easily seen, however, that were the twinkle to disappear and the lips to come together, the wrinkles about the eyes would be no more, the chin would assume an undue prominence and Mr. Shonts, angry, would be a rather unpleasant spectacle.

In ordinary conversation Mr. Shonts gives the impression of being a kindly, genial, simple, impressionable man with rather homely tendencies, who has retained, until well along in life, ideals that in these days are usually accredited only to the young; a man, perhaps, who would rather be popular than rich. Whether he remains good-tempered and kindly after he has grappled with the transit problem remains to be seen.

"The paragraphers are saying, and I wouldn't stop them for the world," remarked Mr. Shonts, "that I am Mr. Ryan's man or Mr. Belmont's man. If I am I don't know it. I was simply asked to come over here and take hold of this thing and do the best I could with it in my own way. That is all there is to it. If that is being any one's 'man,' I didn't understand it that way.

"Yes, I've been through several of the rush-hour crowds, taking in the rush whenever I got the chance," he continued. "Some days I went at one hour, some days at another, according to when I got the time. I found it very interesting and very surprising, and there is no mistake about it, it is very bad.

"I have ordered hardly any changes yet; I've been looking around. Certain things have impressed me and I have made suggestions regarding those things. In a good many cases I've found that my suggestions are not original; that the very plan I proposed had been tried before. Still, sometimes I have found something that hadn't been thought of before. Now we have to go ahead and experiment with these things.

"It is sometimes best to make haste slowly. I know the public is tired of waiting and is impatient and not in a good humor, but you can't rush into a thing of this kind and upset everything all at once. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration. For instance, there is this new law at Albany. I don't know yet how that will affect us; whether it will do us good or harm, or what we'll do about it. What I want to do is this: I want to do the best for the people, for the city, and for ourselves."

It will be noticed that Mr. Shonts mentioned "the people" first. He did it without the slightest hesitation. Opposite him as he talked was a heavily-built man, apparently a Westerner.

"Here's a man who will tell you," went on Mr. Shonts. "He is the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Clover Leaf Railroad. He has worked with me since he was a boy. I don't know why he did it, nor why many of the other men did it. I was running a small road and these fellows could have walked across the street and gone to work for a trunk line railroad and have received a good deal more money than I was paying them, but they didn't do it. I guess they thought that if they stayed with me, and I made a success of the line, they would share in that success. Wasn't that it, Jo?"

Public Sentiment to be Met.

The man opposite assented emphatically. It was then pointed out to Mr. Shonts that in tackling the New York transit problem he was undertaking probably the biggest task he had ever attempted and that the public sentiment on the question was unmistakable.

"I know it," he said. "It is a big job, but I've found you get about what you give. Sometimes the pendulum swings a little too far one way or the other, but in the long run everything is equalized. If my methods don't prove successful here it will be the first place in which they have failed."

"It has for some time been the contention of the officials of this company," remarked the reporter, "that the Subway was being operated to its capacity. How is it that people going north from Times Square as late as 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning often have to stand up in the cars? The road is not running to capacity then?"

"I noticed that," Mr. Shonts said briskly, "and I had a talk with Mr. Vreeland about it. I noticed it on the Madison Avenue line. You refer to the Subway? Well, I suppose it is the same there. Mr. Vreeland told me that we cannot get enough men. We are short about a thousand men, and we can't get them. We advanced the wages just a little while ago, but it apparently did no good. We work the men in two shifts, each shift working an hour extra. Thus we get a double force for the rush hours. Nevertheless we often have practically to beg the men who work in the day time to take the cars out at night.

"It is just as I said at the Iowa Society dinner. There is a labor famine all over the country. Every branch of business is having the same experience. I found the same condition in connection with the Panama Canal work. It's true of this country and it's true of the South American countries and of the south of Europe. Labor is terribly scarce."

It seemed a pity that Mr. Shonts should advance such an argument, for it is the argument that has been advanced time and again by the transit interests in this city. While there is a great deal of truth in it, the reason is too hackneyed to satisfy the discontented. Mr. Shonts was told that a few months ago, when an agitation for better service on the Broadway surface line was being carried on, the same argument was advanced by Mr. Vreeland. A reporter, visiting the recruiting station at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue found that there were only three days a week on which applications were received and that the time on even these days was limited. Mr. Shonts was also told that while the reporter was in the room a score of men entered to file applications, but were unable to do so because it was an "off" day.

A significant thing happened when this information was conveyed to Mr. Shonts. His eyes narrowed and the wrinkles almost disappeared. He looked sorry.

"Is that so?" he asked, and, being assured that it was, he reached over and touched a button on another desk.

"Take this letter to Mr. Vreeland," he said when the stenographer came in. Then he dictated a letter to Mr. Vreeland, giving the facts as they had been told to him, and asking for full information as to "the number of recruiting stations, the hours during which they are open, and the location of each, so that I may have full data regarding this matter before me."

The talk with Mr. Shonts, his whole attitude, and especially the incident mentioned, compelled the impression that, if he is left alone, he will solve the rapid transit problem in this city, at least as far as it can be solved. But the whole thing depends on whether Mr. Shonts is left alone or not. If he isn't he will probably resign. He looks and acts like that sort of a man.

It has been said that not one man in 10,000 thoroughly understands the transit situation and that that is stating the fact mildly. Mr. Shonts doesn't know it yet. There is not a member of the Rapid Transit Commission that understands it thoroughly, and some of them understand it not at all, because they seldom, if ever, use the lines the poor people have to use. The Interborough officials have a very clear idea of it, but their point of view is diametrically opposite to that of the people who pay the fares. The "man on the street," as has been said, understands the part of it that enters into his daily life, but he knows nothing about the situation in other sections of the city or of the relation of one part to the other.

Of first importance from the standpoint of the company, which Mr. Shonts will be bound to regard, is the question of finances. Without going into details, it may be pointed out that the merger brought together two systems, one a paying one and the other a system that had piled up a deficit year after year. To equalize things for the shareholder, the paying lines must earn enough to overcome the deficit on the other lines. To date this has meant little or no new equipment, insufficient trains or cars, a minimum of expenditure for employes' wages and the largest possible crop of "straphangers." Will Mr. Shonts run the risk of cutting down dividends to give the public more efficient and more comfortable service?

The answer is that he will—if he is left alone—because he will look further into the future than other officials have.

Second in importance if, indeed, it is not the first consideration, is the question of operation. On this point Mr. Shonts has a very hard row to hoe. All the lines in the city that are of importance are so situated, at some part of their length, that proper operation presents a hard problem. For example, there are the moving of a large number of cars through Broadway at Nineteenth Street, where the roadway is very narrow, the total insufficiency of the City Hall terminal of the Third Avenue elevated, and the switches at Ninety-sixth Street in the Subway, which have the effect of reducing the carrying capacity of the line fully one-third.

It will take a lot of skill and a lot of money, as well as a lot of determination to overcome these obstacles. Mr. Shonts has the determination. He can purchase the skill. But can he get the money? And so the operation question is dependent on the financial question.

Mr. Shonts will also have much to do with the minor details of operation—such as putting on more men and more cars. He will have to overcome the effect of what he calls the "labor famine" if he is to succeed. How he will do it will be interesting, but the public will care only that he does it. If the "famine" is as bad as he says it is, and he cannot overcome the effects, the possibility of his solving the transit problem is remote.

In the minor details he will probably make a lot of mistakes. He made one in almost the first interview he gave when he guardedly put forward the curved platforms in the Subway as an argument against cars with doors in the middle. He thought the distance between the doors and the station platforms would make side-door cars impracticable. As a matter of fact, the middle of the car would be closer to the platforms at stations where the platforms were curved, considered in relation to the track. At concave platforms the distance would be what it is now between the ends of the cars and the curved platforms.

Mr. Shonts impresses one as a man who will acknowledge mistakes when he makes them. If he does that, he may regain for the Interborough the confidence of the public. That will go a long way toward solving the transit problem.

The third of the things that Mr. Shonts will have to consider is the building of new lines. Legal tangles and endless controversies appear to be certain in connection with practically all of the new routes proposed. There is a great diversity of interest. Tom, in Harlem, wants one thing; Dick, on the west side, wants another, and Harry, on the east side, wants still another. They can't all be satisfied, and the city authorities, it must be confessed, have been very slow in making decisions. Mr. Shonts may have to meet a new Rapid Transit Board appointed under the new Public Utilities bill. It may seem to be radical. Will Mr. Shonts be able to convince it, or will it be able to convince him? If he is convinced, will he be able to carry out the plans that result from his convictions?

All of these things are of paramount interest to the public. A very great deal depends on Mr. Shonts. A big man has come out of the West to solve a big city's biggest problem. The big man has grit and determination; the problem can be solved by grit and determination. But— There are big financial interests involved, and selfishness, arrogance, and greed have not disappeared from the face of the earth. To solve the problem that confronted him when he first looked out the window of his office in the Park Row Building, Mr. Shonts must be left alone to follow his own course, no matter what the cost or inconvenience to those who employ him.

Will he be let alone? Will the problem be solved? In six months it may be possible to answer both questions.

Pictorial Art of the Bushman

Kaffirs and Bushmen Fighting Over Cattle.

Ostrich Stalking.

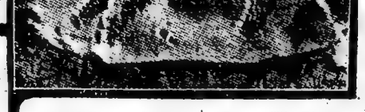

A Bushman Rock Cutting.

Remarkable Paintings and Etchings Executed by Primitive South Africans — Lively Hunting and Battle Scenes.

IT IS gradually becoming generally known that artistic proficiency is not necessarily dependent upon high civilization in the usual meaning of the term. In the caves of Southern France excellent carvings have been found which date from the remote period in which the reindeer abounded in that latitude, and within recent years very ancient "predynastic" Egyptian monuments have been discovered which would do honor to a modern artist.

Some of the natives of Melanesia, especially of the Bismarck and Solomon Islands, though apparently in a primitive stage of culture, produce carvings of rare beauty.

The dwarfed Bushmen of South Africa are usually regarded as one of the lowest and most uncivilized of races. Although the term "savage" has no place in modern anthropology, which recognizes even in apparently primitive tribes a culture not necessarily inferior to our own, though differing from it, there can be no doubt that the Bushmen stand very low in the scale of civilization. With no knowledge of weaving or pottery, and little of iron, this impoverished race leads a wretched existence on the barren steppes to which it has been forced to retreat. Often the only means of obtaining water is to drive a reed into the ground, suck the sparse moisture from the subsoil, and spew it into the shell of an ostrich's egg. This task, which generally falls to the women, is extremely fatiguing and makes the lips very sore.

These pygmies are almost destitute of anything that can be called property. Their only weapons are diminutive bows and poisoned arrows. A fur apron and pouch and two bits of wood for making fire by friction about complete the list of a Bushman's possessions. Iron is obtained from the north, but in so small quantity that only a few tribes are able to tip their arrows with triangular bits of thin sheet iron. Most of the arrow heads are of bone or wood. In general the tools used for skinning and cutting up game, &c., are made of chipped flints, which in many cases are used once and then thrown away, because they are too heavy to carry on the long journeys of these nomads.

South African Animals in Bushman Rock Pictures.

Yet the Bushmen of the past have covered smooth cliffs and the walls of caves with paintings and etchings which far surpass in artistic excellence the works of any other race of so primitive character, and which will remain as monuments of this remarkable people long after its last member shall have perished.

These pictures are of two kinds—true paintings made with ochres and very singular engraved drawings made by striking the smooth rock wall with a sharp flint. The artist, it is asserted, simply holds the stone in his fist and so makes one mark after another. To produce such results by such a method requires marvelous steadiness of hand.

The finest gems of Bushman painting are represented by accurate copies in the possession of Miss Lucy C. Lloyd, the sister-in-law of the late Dr. Bleek, whose studies of the Bushmen are celebrated. The ostrich - stalking scene shown herewith appears to represent the highest possible achievement of primitive art. The five ostriches are depicted with astonishing correctness of drawing and fidelity to nature in a style resembling that of the greatest of Japanese artists. The birds are varied in coloring and attitude, but all turn their heads in curiosity toward the strange fowl at the right, which the arm and bow proclaim to be a Bushman disguised as an ostrich.

Equally realistic are the elands in another painting, though the lions shown in pursuit of them are very inferior.

A large and very remarkable painting represents Kaffirs attacking Bushman cattle raiders. The Kaffirs are tall and black, and they carry spears and shields, while the small, light-colored Bushmen are armed with bows and arrows.

Of the second class of Bushman pictures, the drawings cut in the rock with sharp flints, two examples are here reproduced. The original of the two-horned rhinoceros is in the Berlin Museum of Anthropology; the originals of the oryx and the aard rark are in the Pretoria Museum. The last-named animal is a South African ant eater which burrows in the ground, and its Dutch name, aard rark, signifies earth hog.

Such are the artistic productions of a race which many persons are tempted to regard rather as a connecting link with the anthropoid apes than a true representative of the genus homo. During the entire period of Dutch rule these "apelike savages" were hunted down with a brutality unparalleled in the history of colonization, and even now under the British flag a sad fate awaits them. If the British Government does not promptly make a radical change in its treatment of the Bushmen and collect and care for their remnants in a special reservation they will soon belong only to history.

Examples of Russian Inertia

AS showing the inflexibility of Russian official orders there is adduced the story of a sentry who, in the reign of a Czar of the seventeenth century, was put on guard over a rose in bloom in the imperial gardens. The rose and the bush disappeared, but every day for a hundred years a sentry mounted guard over the spot, for the sole reason that no one had ordered the service discontinued.

Another instance is that of a discovery by the Empress Catharine, mother of the Emperor Paul, who was assassinated in 1801. Catharine, on one occasion, actuated by some passing whim of economy to scrutinize the imperial housekeeping accounts, found, among other queer items, that "one bottle of rum daily" was charged to the Naslednik, or heir apparent.

As her son, who was then a young man, had never given any signs of intemperate habits, her imperial Majesty was greatly astonished. She went over the accounts to ascertain how long he had been addicted to this pernicious practice, and found, to her still greater amazement, that the expenditure went back to the day of his birth, and, indeed, far beyond it.

So the heir to the throne had not only been charged with drinking over thirty dozen bottles of fine Jamaica rum yearly ever since he was born, but for long before that. The Empress, it is scarcely necessary to say, made a thorough investigation of this strange matter, and with the aid of an antiquarian, she at last reached the original entry.

A century or so before the imperial physician had prescribed for the Naslednik of the period, "on account of a violent toothache, a teaspoonful of rum to be taken with sugar." This dose was given for several days in succession; and the nurse or steward in charge had deemed it more fitting to the imperial dignity, as well as more profitable to himself or herself, to purchase a fresh bottle of rum each day. No one had ever given the order to discontinue this purchase, and it had gone on for a century, the rum having constituted one of the perquisites of the Court steward.

Malay Opium Cure

THE anti-opium movement in Malay has developed into what is almost hysteria, of such vehemence that those familiar with Orientals are very doubtful of its long continuance.

When the news of the anti-opium movement in China arrived there was also received a specimen of a plant said to be a cure for the opium habit, and it was found that it was growing wild in Malay, and immediately a supply was gathered and treatments were begun. The leaves of the plant, a small shrub, are dried in the sun for a day, then chopped fine and roasted, after which an infusion is made, and the specific is ready for use. The first patient treated, a coolie, although a confirmed opium smoker, was pronounced cured in a week.

An anti-opium society has been formed in Kaula Lumpur, the capital of Selangor, which distributes free of charge this specific, and the dispensaries are hard pushed to supply the demand, the average number of applicants in that city alone being 2,000 per day. In the few weeks since the "opium plant" was discovered it is asserted that fully 14,000 persons have been cured of the opium smoking habit.

National Idiosyncrasies

IT is interesting to note the various methods in which men of different nationalities carries their worldly wealth.

The Englishman and the American carry their gold, silver, copper, and paper money all loose in their trousers pocket, pull out a handful of the mixture in an opulent way, and select the piece they need.

The American, when he does carry a pocketbook, places his "wad of bills" in a long, narrow affair, sometimes called a wallet, in which the greenbacks lie flat.

The Frenchman makes use of a leather purse with no distinguishing characteristics. The German uses one gayly embroidered in silks by the fair hands of some Lottchen.

The capitalist from some torrid South American city carries his dollars in a belt with cunningly devised pockets to baffle the gentlemen of the light-fingered class. Some of those belts are very expensive.

The Italian of the poorer classes ties up his little fortune in a gayly colored handkerchief, secured with many knots, which he secretes in some mysterious fashion about his clothes.

A similar course has charms for the Spaniard, while the lower class Russian exhibits a preference for his boots or the lining of his clothes as a hiding place for his savings.

Many American men deem the carrying of a pocketbook to indicate a parsimonious nature on the part of the owner. "A good fellow," it has been said, "always carries his money in his pocket."

Nugget.

Some men who are too proud to carry a bundle seldom go home without a load.

It's a queer thing about girls: the more they are engaged the less they have to do.

FANTASTIC PHENOMENA of the FROZEN NORTH

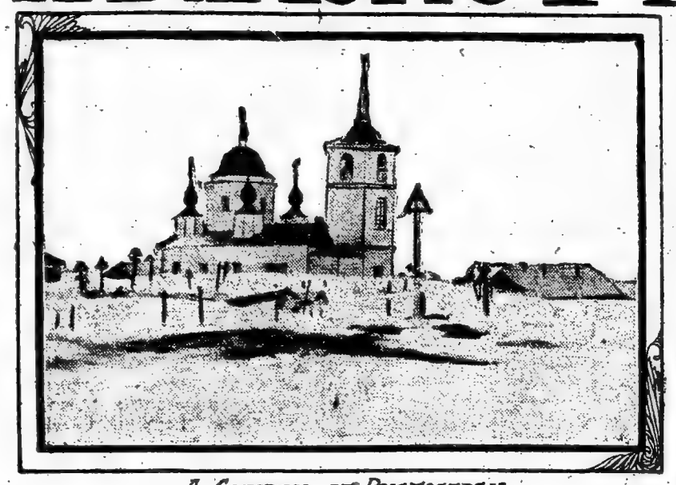

A CHURCH AT PUSTOSERSK

At the Cost of Fearful Hardships Alexander Borissoff Has Given the World a Series of Pictures Which Have Roused the Enthusiasm of Europe—Soon to be Exhibited Here.

PAINTED BY A RUSSIAN GENIUS

THE YOUNG SAMOYEDE WHO ACCOMPANIED THE ARTIST AND HIS COMPANION

THE DWELLING PLACE OF THE SAMOYEDE IN NOVA ZEMBLA
Lent by Count Witte

THERE is promised for New York a sensation which, if it equal that which Vienna, Berlin, and Paris have felt and which London is now experiencing, bids fair to rank high among the artistic events of the epoch in this city.

From out of that great dark land which produced a Tolstoy, a Verestchagin, and a Turgenieff, there has arisen a painter, Alexander Borissoff by name, who has captivated the cognoscenti of the capitals of the Old World by his pictures of the magnetic north and has cast a spell upon all to whom a romantic story of achievement despite tremendous difficulties and hardships and amid scenes of unparalleled waste and desolation makes appeal. Vienna saw the work of this painter of polar pictures and acknowledged that "nothing of the kind had ever been seen" there before. Paris, sated as it is with exhibitions, fell under the charm of what was described as "a new revelation in the art of painting"; and for a few weeks past all London has been trooping to the Grafton Galleries to admire the product of an artist treating of an almost unknown pictorial field.

Alexander Alexeievich Borissoff, to give him his full name, is a shy, unassuming man, 41 years of age, of the true Russian type, broad-shouldered and somewhat stockily built, with high

abandoned his father's house in order to obtain admission to the ranks of the sacred painters of the Solovetski Monastery. There he was taught to paint the ikons, or holy images, which are found in every Russian house. Then one day the Grand Duke Vladimir visited the monastery, and his attention was attracted by the young peasant's work, with the result that Borissoff went to St. Petersburg and became a student at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

"Then," he told an interviewer, "the idea which had been so long shaping in my brain took hold of me. From boyhood the polar regions fascinated me. My forefathers, I knew, used to go hunting bears at Spitzbergen, and as a boy I read all about the Arctic. I wanted to see this wonderful country and to paint it. Many travelers have written books on their journeyings, but nothing that they could say satisfied me. They would say, 'The Arctic nights are very beautiful'—but I wanted to give people the colors and the light effects of the Arctic nights, so that all could understand them.

"While I was still a student—in 1896—I came to London, and went thence to Newcastle, where I embarked on a Russian steamer for Murman, which is

at various points on the cost they had left food and working materials. Everything was put into three canoes, which were pulled along a canal between the banks of ice by eight men. Soon the canal froze, and there was no free water, and they had to drag the boats along the ice. The wind made this too difficult. The canoes were abandoned and the property sorted out and placed upon sleighs made from skis.

With snow up to their waists the brave men plodded on, and then one of the Samoyedes got separated from the main party, and had to sacrifice his sleigh, with the contents, in order to save his life. Meanwhile, the ice on which they were was drifting away from their destination out to sea. They managed to get to a stationary island of ice, after terrible risks, and the loss of a sleigh full of provisions. Enormous blocks of ice, weighing more than 10,000 tons, were whirling against one another with a crash, rebounding, and splintering to pieces. Their food for a time was half-cooked seal; M. Borissoff

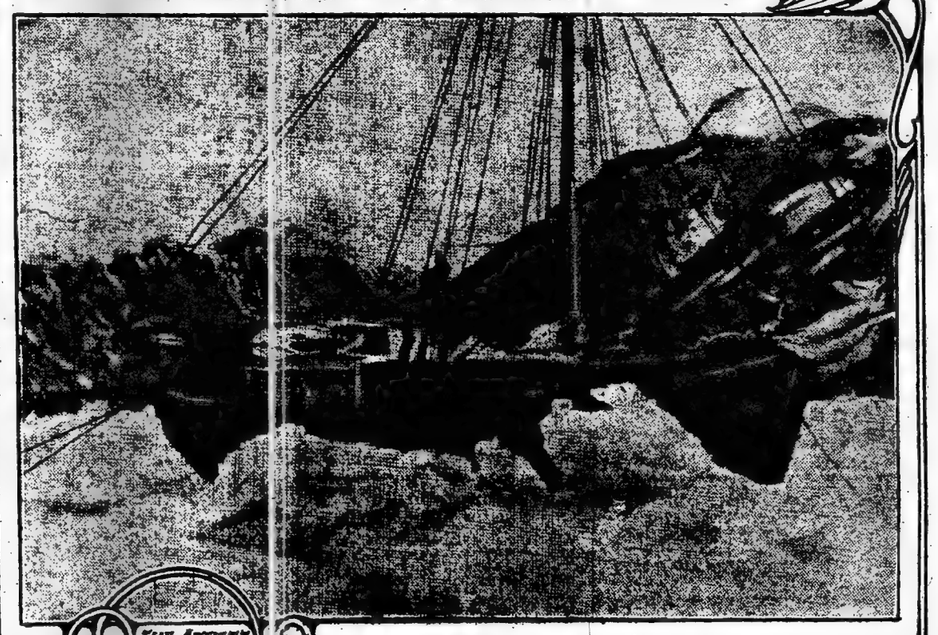

THE ARTIST'S YACHT "MACHTA" (THE DREAM)

Pictures exhibited at the Grafton Galleries, London, by Mr. A. Borissoff.

the god. After the deed he threw away his gun and commenced to cry."

ward they will be taken through Russia.

Two of the pictures belonging to the Czar are on exhibition at the Grafton Galleries in London. One of them shows the almost fantastic lights and shadows of Novya-Zemlya under an eclipse, while the other is a weirdly desolate shore scene on the same coast, where after an exceptionally severe Winter, a number of poor hunters had perished. Reverently the survivors of the little band had interred their comrades, setting a rude cross over their resting places, till the last had perished, and a solitary white fox, surrounded by a few bleaching bones, is the central figure in a haunting picture. From the French Government comes a study of the Kara Sea, with its chill contrast of dark waters and towering icebergs. For the most part the pictures are small canvases, depicting glaciers, icebergs, snowdrifts, the beginning of a thaw, inhospitable coast scenes, Samoyedes at home or with their boats and sledges, reindeer, dogs, foxes, and, indeed, something of all the conditions of life under such inhospitable surroundings. Every imaginable atmospheric effect is depicted, from the wonderful glow of the midnight sun to raw, hanging fog that can be well-nigh felt.

Two Striking Canvases.

In two instances larger pictures are shown apart with specially arranged lights. One of these is called simply

HEROISM AT THE HOOK of HOLLAND

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Consort of Queen Wilhelmina, Who Distinguished himself in the rescue of Passengers and Crew from the ill-fated "Berlin" and received from King Edward the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in appreciation of his bravery.

The Berlin as the waves engulfed her.

Crowd watching the rescue party.

Capt Sperling and Ian Van Rees —ons the ends—

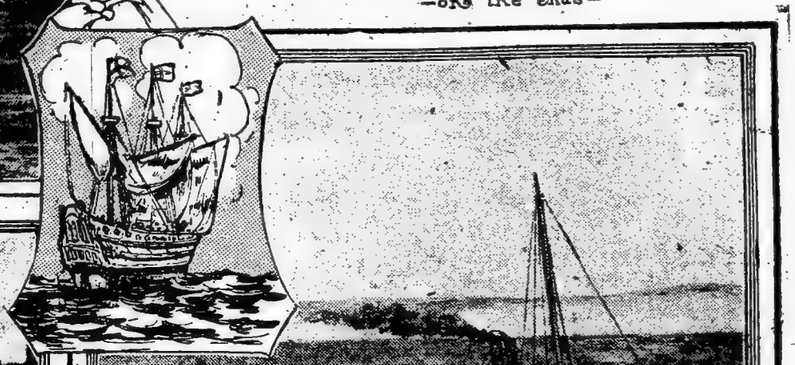

Prince on the steam life boat directing the work of rescue.

Carrying the dead away.

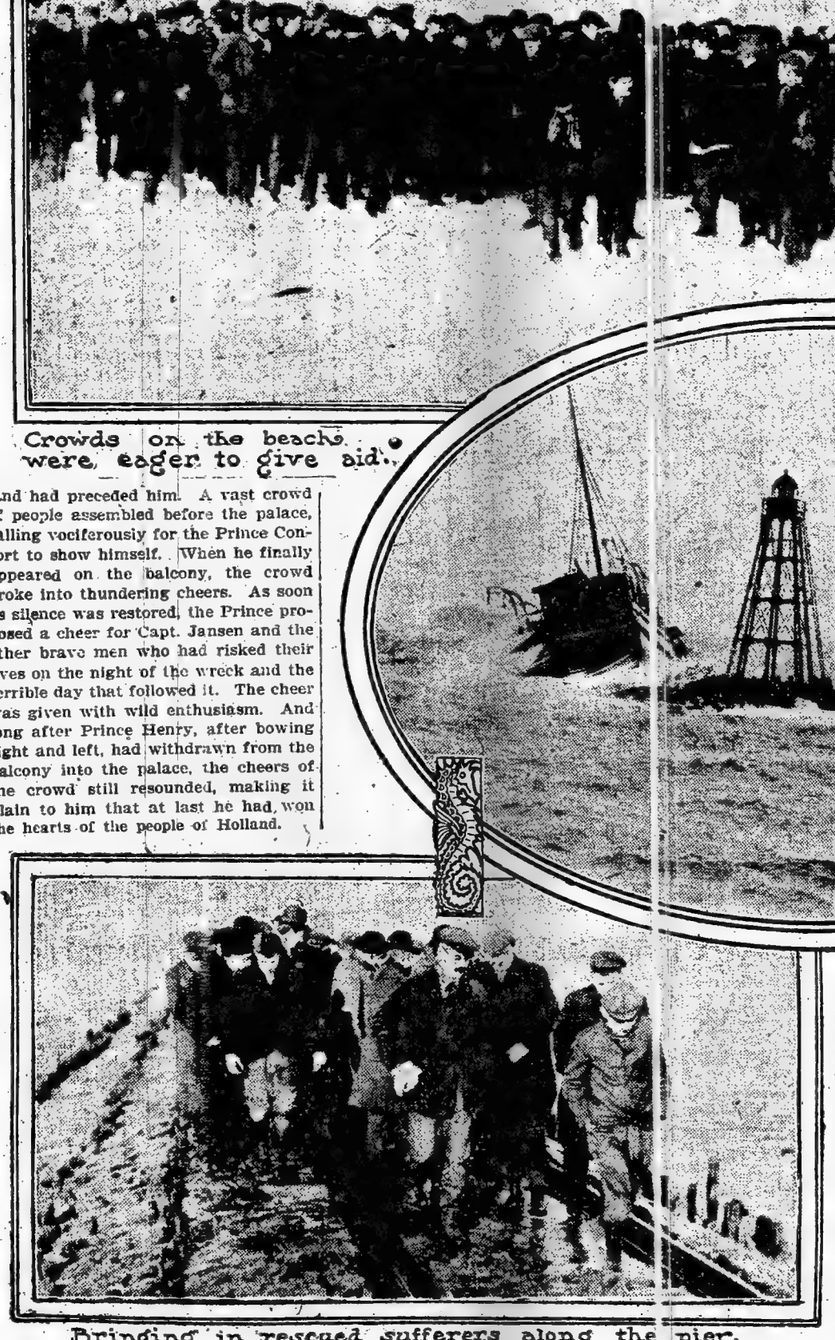

Crowds on the beach were eager to give aid.

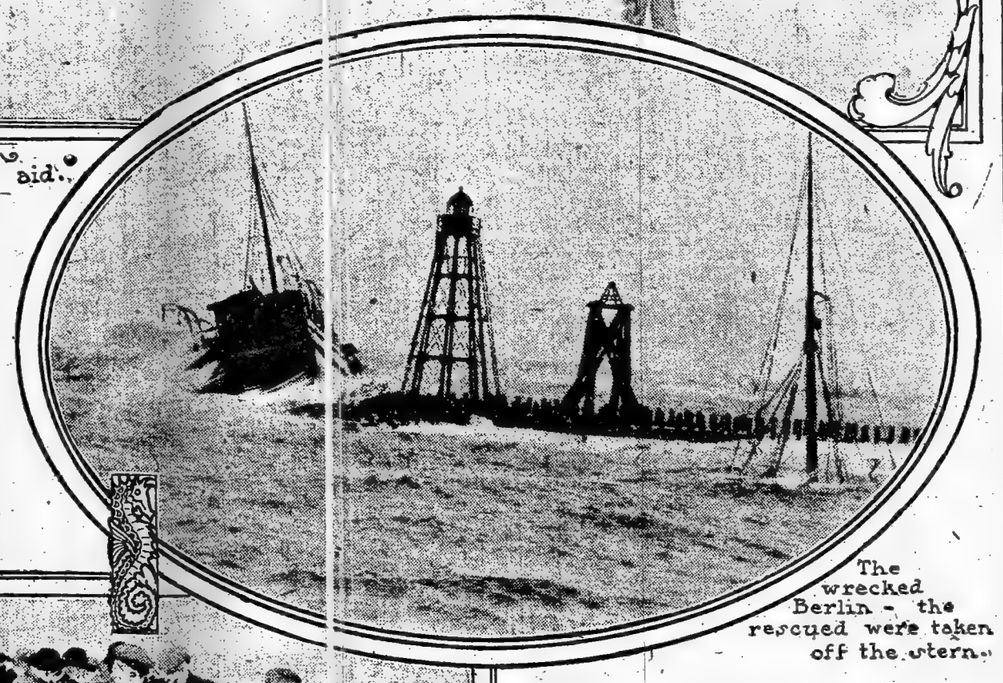

The wrecked Berlin - the rescued were taken off the stern.

Bringing in rescued sufferers along the pier.

How Queen Wilhelmina's Husband Helped Save Lives from the Wreck of the Berlin---Never Popular in Holland Before, He Now Bids Fair to Become the Idol of His People.

POPULARITY has come at last to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the husband of Queen Wilhelmina. By his heroism in taking part personally and at great risk in the rescue of the few survivors of the wreck of the Harwich packet boat Berlin, which went ashore near the breakwater at the Hook of Holland on Thursday, Feb. 21, the Prince has filled the hearts of the Dutch people with admiration and done much to break down the barrier of dislike which has existed between him and them ever since his marriage to Wilhelmina, their well-beloved young Queen.

As soon as the news was brought to him in his palace at The Hague that the Berlin had grounded outside the breakwater at the Hook of Holland, Prince Henry jumped into his automobile and dashed away toward the scene of the disaster as fast as the machine could carry him. When he got there the little that was left of the Berlin, broken in two and buffeted by mountainous waves, was fast disappearing. With his own eyes the Prince saw the forms of a handful of survivors clinging desperately to the stern of the vessel, the only part still above water.

"I will not return to The Hague," he cried, "until those people are saved. We must get them somehow."

At once he joined the Hook of Holland life-saving crew, who since the night before had been making heroic efforts to reach the Berlin. Time and again Capt. Jansen, their commander, had gone out with his brave crew in his lifeboat, which has a record of 336 lives saved. Time and again they had fought their way with desperate strength to within a few yards of the Berlin, only to be dashed back by the waves. From their boat they could see men and women swept from the decks and swallowed up in the foaming waters. Others, numb with cold, but still keeping their grip on ropes and spars, turned agonized eyes toward Jansen and his crew.

The Prince Starts on the Pilotboat.

Prince Henry was not daunted by the danger of venturing to sea. He boarded the steam pilotboat Helvoetsluis and started toward the Berlin, now almost pounded to pieces on the spit of land where she had grounded. Jansen, too, put to sea again in his lifeboat. Since the grounding of the packet boat neither he nor his men had had a moment's sleep. They were drenched to the skin and ready to drop from exhaustion, but not a word or a hint about stopping the work came from their lips.

When the news that Prince Henry had started for the wreck was spread about, the crowd on shore, already large, was swelled to an enormous size. Every vantage point along the shore, every housetop was soon filled with spectators, tense, nervous, and expectant, craning their necks seaward and trying to pierce the clouds of spray enveloping the Berlin. Little by little the Helvoetsluis and the lifeboat crept toward the wreck, almost near enough to save those on board. The Prince, standing on the deck of the pilotboat, could plainly see human forms, drenched and half frozen, being ground against the steamer's sides by staggering blows from the waves. But when they [illegible] the pilotboat and the lifeboat [illegible] rescue the sea [illegible]

met them with rebuff after rebuff. Baffled in their every attempt, they were driven back to shore. But they did not lose heart. As soon as the weather cleared a bit, and the waves became less terrible, both the pilotboat and the lifeboat started out again.

This time, after the most desperate efforts, the crew of the lifeboat, making a rope fast to the end of the breakwater, succeeded in getting the other end to the Berlin. Then, approaching the wreck as near as they possibly could, they dragged those survivors who still clung to the wreck to their own boat, and then passed them along to the pilotboat lying off a short distance. Prince Henry, carried away by his eagerness to join in the work of rescue, volunteered to assist personally in getting the survivors off the battered fragment of wreckage that had been the Harwich packet boat. But the Captain of the Helvoetsluis would not allow it.

Excitement at Fever Heat.

In the meantime the excitement of the thousands of people lining the shore had risen to fever heat. The Helvoetsluis and the lifeboat had started in the early part of the afternoon. Hour after hour had passed without a sign to show that they were safe, that those on board were still alive.

At last, about 5:30 in the afternoon, the smoke from the smokestack of the Helvoetsluis was distinguished from the shore. Had the heroic efforts of those on board been frustrated again? Slowly the pilotboat, followed by Capt. Jansen's lifeboat, approached the landing. As she came alongside, the crowds struggled madly to the water's edge. The special force of soldiers and policemen sent to the Hook of Holland the day before had their hands full keeping back the multitude.

Then the gangplank was let down and six sailors appeared carrying the first survivor on a stretcher. Then, one by one, frostbitten, half unconscious, but still alive, eleven survivors from the Berlin were carried tenderly to the shore.

Saved! The Prince and the other heroic life savers had not been beaten a second time. While the survivors were carried through the crowd to the automobile of the Prince and other vehicles waiting to hurry them to the temporary hospital at the Hotel Amerika, there rose a deafening cheer from the spectators, which was echoed by the rear ranks of the crowd, and repeated and redoubled as mass after mass of people took it up. And when the Prince Consort, smiling delightedly at the success of his life-saving trip, came down the gangplank from the pilot boat, such a roar of enthusiasm greeted him as has probably seldom been elicited from the stolid Dutch. Again soldiers and police had to hurl themselves against the crowding masses of his subjects and fight a passage for him through the crowd to the hotel, where he went in person to see that surgeons and physicians were doing their utmost for the survivors.

He had kept his word. He had not gone back to The Hague until the last survivor of the wreck had been saved from the hulk of the Berlin. He had proved his mettle by venturing on the mad seas, and his heroism by volunteering to assist in person in the dangerous rescue work.

When he got back to The Hague the news of his deed at the Hook of Holland had preceded him. A vast crowd of people assembled before the palace, calling vociferously for the Prince Consort to show himself. When he finally appeared on the balcony, the crowd broke into thundering cheers. As soon as silence was restored, the Prince proposed a cheer for Capt. Jansen and the other brave men who had risked their lives on the night of the wreck and the terrible day that followed it. The cheer was given with wild enthusiasm. And long after Prince Henry, after bowing right and left, had withdrawn from the balcony into the palace, the cheers of the crowd still resounded, making it plain to him that at last he had won the hearts of the people of Holland.

Pussy Willows

By MARY E. KILLILEE.

SOUTH wind warm and south wind gentle,
Blow from sunny lands;
Rock the pussies' airy cradles
With your tender hands.

Swing the cradles, silver cradles,
Drooping o'er the stream;
Sway the pussies, sleepy pussies,
While they dose and dream.

Coax the snowdrift, dwindling snowdrift,
Sparkling to the brook;
Waft a breath of sweet arbutus
From some sheltered nook

Kiss the pussies, drowsy pussies,
Wake them from their nap;
Tell each pussy, lazy pussy,
Don its feathered cap.

City for the Insane

THERE are some strange cities to be found in India—cities of lepers; of 'living dead'—those who revived after having supposedly died, and the like; but I was never so much impressed or experienced such a feeling of uncanniness as at Gheel, Belgium, not far from the Netherlands frontier," a traveler recently remarked, "for this town, an up-to-date, progressive city of 10,000 inhabitants, is practically given over to insane persons. At present there are about 1,200 living there, at perfect liberty, and mingling freely with the other inhabitants of the place. I suppose that in the course of time the insane will outnumber the sane, as the colonization idea gains ground in the popular mind.

"Of course none of those who are violently insane are allowed to come and go freely, but many strange sights are to be seen. No one in Gheel, however, pays the slightest attention to the most fantastic costumes, and the insane residents are always treated with kindness and consideration. They board at the homes of citizens. If the insane person has the means he pays his own board, or his guardian does for him, while in the case of indigent persons the district of his legal residence is responsible. None is required to do any work, but many of the women occupy their time by needlework or the caring for small children. The citizens do not hesitate to go away from home, to work or for other purposes, leaving their children in the care of their insane boarder.

"Sometimes one of the insane colonists makes an attempt to leave Gheel, but the railway stations are closely watched and it is never accomplished. If they attempt to escape through the country, they are turned back by the farmers or overtaken by the gendarmes.

"It certainly gives one a strange sensation to be seated in a café and have a couple of lunatics come in, sit down at the next table, and order something to eat or drink, but the plan, on the whole, seems to work well, and the unfortunate individuals are certainly better off than if shut up in asylums."

Musings of the Gentle Cynic

Even wild oats seem tame to some wild young men.

The very best business for a man to be in is his own.

Many a man's principles are sound; in fact, nothing but sound.

Many a fellow is contented because he is too lazy to make a kick.

Almost any poet could write magazine articles on how to live on $10 a week.

The living the world owes a man costs more to collect than it is worth.

Of course, people carry opera glasses to the theatre for the looks of the thing.

Between airships and submarine boats, the coming generation won't be on the level.

"Handsome is as handsome does" is a comforting motto for the fellow who isn't.

The average woman's idea of charity is to knit bedroom slippers for the Hottentots.

It is when woman can't get a divorce that she is apt to regard marriage as a failure.

The pessimist doesn't believe in putting off till to-morrow the trouble he can borrow to-day.

Some men are thrown in the shade by their rivals, and others stand in their own light.

The naturalists won't admit it, but I have a strong suspicion that the bald eagles are the married ones.

His Wooing

IN rose-wreathed bowers I spoke in burning verse
To win her smiles,
I sung to her beneath a silver sail
'Mid moonlit isles.

Under her open lattice oft I touched
The light guitar,
When, throbbing like the heart of night, arose
The evening star.

I laid the fairest blossoms at her feet,
In vain, alack!
I gave her jewels worthy of a queen;
She sent them back.

She met my minstrelsy with jests and gibes,
She heard my vows
With cold indifference, or the stern reproof
Of frowning brows.

But when, behold! I bought an auto car,
A scarlet beauty gay,
With burnished brass and cushions soft and bright,
She named the wedding day.

Evidently Out.

"I went around to call on Smith last night, and he talked fifteen minutes without stopping."

"Where was his wife?"

The ENCHANTED HOUSE and its ELECTRICAL WONDERS

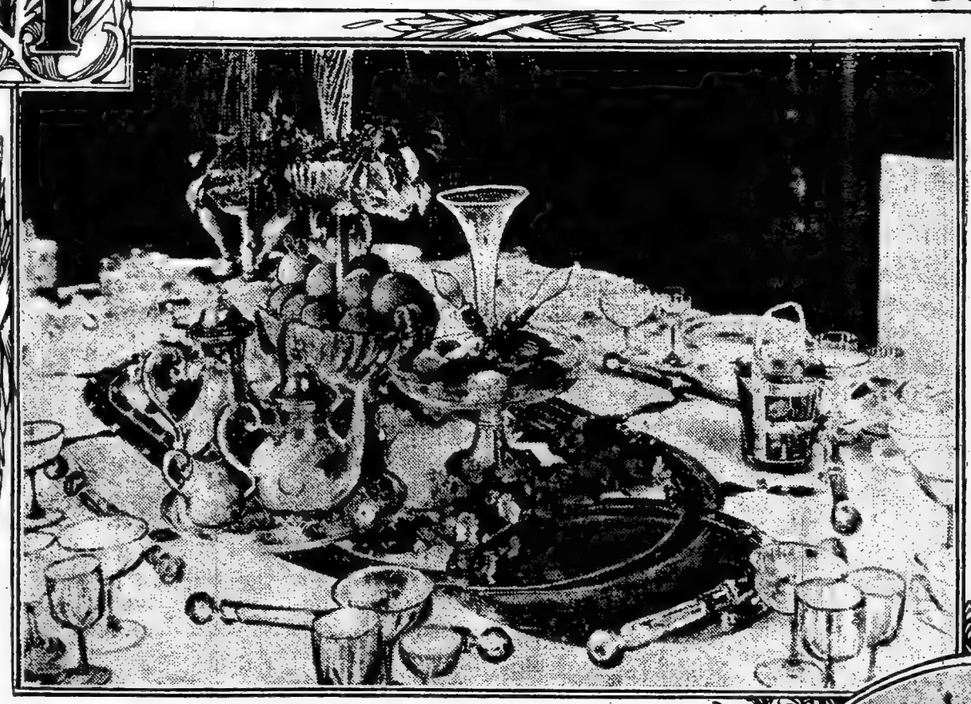

EVERYTHING HERE WAS ELECTRICALLY LIFTED TO ITS PLACE

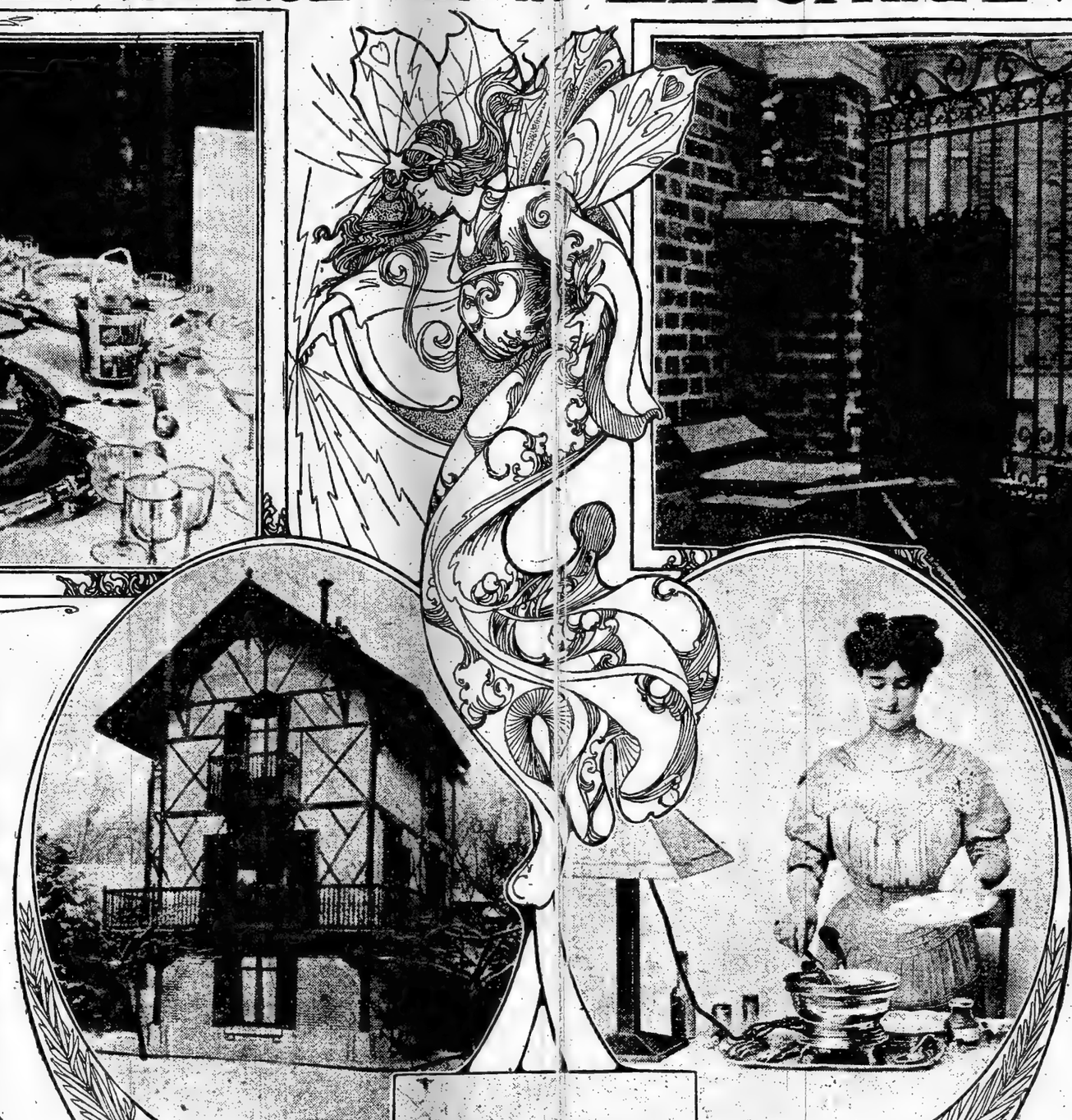

"LA VILLA ENCHANTEE" TROYES FRANCE

THE GATE OPENS OF ITSELF, WHILE A VOICE WARNS THE VISITOR THAT IT WILL CLOSE ITSELF

Doors Open; Welcome Is Spoken; Chairs Adjust Themselves; Table, Dishes, Bed, and Bathtub Rise Into Place; All the Work of Housekeeping Is Carried on Through the Mysterious Operation of Electricity.

THIS is an age of the unexpected realization of many fanciful beliefs which long since were given up and laid tenderly away in rosemary and rue. With what regret and bitterness did we first become conscious that the wonderful door to the den of the Forty Thieves would never more obey the bidding of those commanding words, "Open sesame." Aladdin's marvelous lamp, which needed merely to be rubbed in order to consummate the possessor's secret wish, has for years been rusting in neglect. With the passing of childhood all marvels seemed to have taken flight.

It remained for the great inventors of modern times to make fairyland and reality meet. The child of to-day who reads of opening doors and of suddenly appearing and disappearing objects finds the story easy to believe because he has seen things much like them.

Electricity is the most wonderful magician of all. The house that Jack built sinks into insignificance compared with one of recent completion which electricity has made magical. Had the story of this modern dwelling been printed only a short time ago, it would have been read with intense interest, and at its conclusion the listening child would have asked the usual question, "Is it really true?" The touching of a simple button not more than a half-inch in diameter, or the lifting of a harmless handle three inches long provokes unexpected results; mystery, with silent miracles, reigns in this house, which is the admiration of all France.

The place is named La Villa Feria Electra, and it is situated in the Rue Pierre Gautier at Troyes. Its owner, Georgia Knap, has long been a student of the possibilities of electricity as applied to the home. He conceived the idea of having a house in which most of the work usually performed by servants might be done by electricity, and the results have surpassed the original plans.

Complete Revolution in Housekeeping.

"The electric house in perfection will be the home of the future to those who can afford it," said C. D. Wood, the head of the heating department of the Edison Company. "The one in France seems marvelous only because it is so complete. There are homes on Fifth Avenue which contain all the devices mentioned as existing in La Villa Electra, with one or two exceptions, and the novelty is not so great as some imagine. The newspapers simply have not learned of what has so far been done in New York in equipping modern houses with the conveniences of electric devices. I do not hesitate to predict that electricity will completely revolutionize our system of housekeeping and solve problems that could not be solved in any other way.

"What has been already accomplished in that direction has caused as great an uprooting of sacred systems in a domestic way as the invention of steam did in the direction of facilitating transportation. With the equipments we now have in hand it is possible to convert a house managed on the old plan into a fairy palace. They will entirely change our sense of domestic comfort, and incidentally strip the butler of much of his authority, reduce the servant question to a normal state, and enable the tenants to retire to their beds at night secure from burglary and assassination, for the electric trap is as certain of catching the unwelcome intruder in a house so equipped as the cheese-baited trap is of catching mice.

"We have even improved in some instances on the famous Villa Electra in France, and but for the leaning of the majority of American families to the convenience of servants about the house, the installation could be made even more comprehensive than it is."

A talk with Mr. Wood enabled the writer to construct the future electric house. Many of the articles to be used may be purchased at a reasonable price, while others are decidedly expensive. Some have their own motors stationed in the basement, but the majority are supplied with power by connecting wires with those in the wall, which receive their current from mains in the street. These in turn are given life by dynamos in the big electrical works.

When You Enter the House.

The perfect electric house will have at its portal a small button which, when pressed, opens the door. A voice which issues from some unseen region invites the caller to enter and close the door. This mystery is solved by the discovery of a hidden gramophone which usurps the place of the usual wooden-visaged person. Entrance brings into use a doormat which very thoughtfully rubs and dries the boots before one has recovered from one's astonishment. This mat is only employed in disagreeable weather, and is made ready by attaching a wire to a lamp socket in the wall. Beneath its ordinary covering the mat is a network of wires covered with asbestos.

A step into the main hall and there are innumerable buttons which control the lights throughout the house, all of which may be turned on simultaneously. The shutters and shades are moved by the touch of a button, while the heavy draperies are managed in the same manner. The rugs on the floor, which seem to conceal nothing in their velvety thickness, are in reality a perfectly organized army of spies, for at the instant a burglar sets his foot upon one of them the Police Department, some blocks away, is apprised of the fact. No sound gives the marauder warning, and he is captured before he has an opportunity to escape. Naturally the switch which controls the wires under the carpet is turned on only after all the occupants of the house have retired, else ludicrous mistakes might result. The window sills and rugs in the hall are also primed. These precautions are kept going in full force day and night when the house is closed for the Summer.

A Traveling Table.

In the dining room of the ideal house the table is fitted with a centre which is moved by electricity from the basement to its legitimate position. The food is carefully arranged before starting it on its upward journey. The centrepiece fits perfectly in the table, and a visitor would never suspect it to be movable. This arrangement will be accepted, with joy by the dining-room servant. At the conclusion of the meal the pressure of a button sends the dishes back to the kitchen. Electric candelabra light up the dining table, and for quick service there is nothing like the coffee percolator and chafing dish, both of which may be manipulated at the table. After dinner the man of the house brings into use a uniquely designed silver cigar lighter. An imperceptible manipulation of a small lever causes a lively flame to assert itself. Release of the lever extinguishes the light. If the owner of the house is a very busy man and wishes to combine business with breakfast, he can call for his portable telephone, which the butler places before him and makes ready for instant use by attaching a silk-covered wire to a hole in the table or floor. At the present time there are only a few places in New York which employ these convenient telephones, but it will not be long before their use is general. A well-known restaurant in Washington, D. C., possesses such an arrangement. It is the favorite eating place for distinguished statesmen, and they frequently chat over the telephone while eating their terrapin or lobster.

During dinner telharmonic music furnishes the most delightful of all electric sensations. The sounds of a waltz by Strauss, or a Wagnerian overture, or what strains you will, issue from the elaborate chandelier above the table.

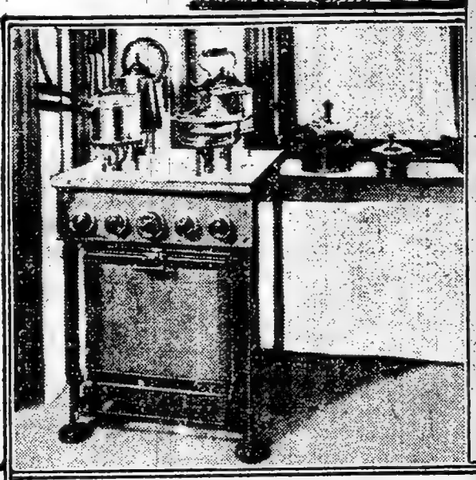

THE ELECTRIC KITCHENETTE

A MODERN RESTAURANT WHERE THE TABLES ARE EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC CHAFING-DISHES AND TELEPHONES

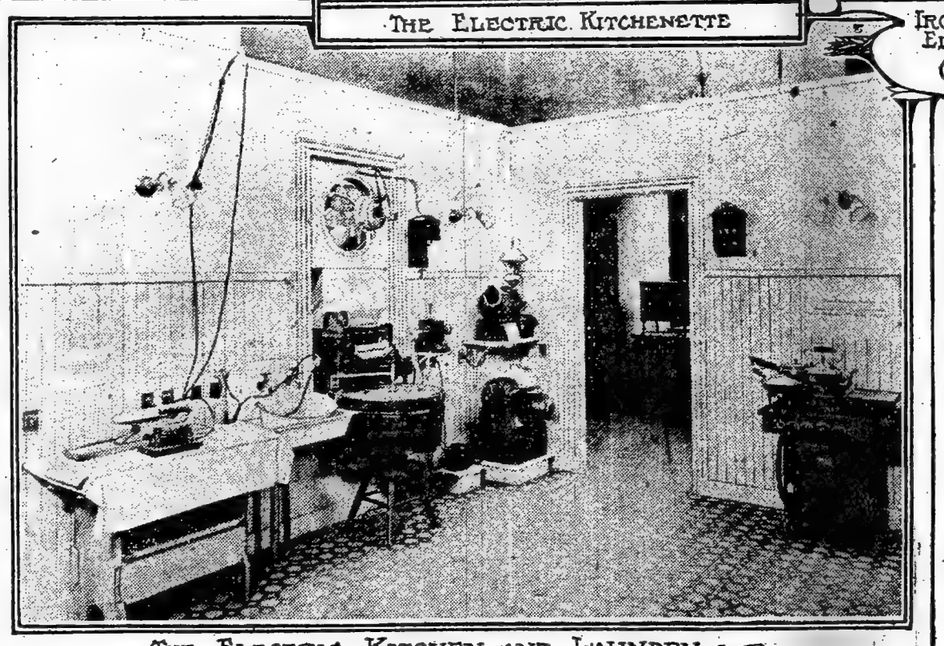

THE ELECTRIC KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY

IRONING BY ELECTRICITY

THE ELECTRIC CHAFING-DISH SAVES MUCH TROUBLE

In case of sleeplessness at night, when one wishes to learn the time, it is only necessary to press a button beside the bed, and, just as in the "Arabian Nights," a door opens. This time it is the closet door at the end of the room, and it discloses a small clock with another light directly in front of it, showing the hour. Another button closes the door and removes the annoying ticking of the clock.

The bathroom is by no means to be neglected when building this house in fairyland. An electric radiator will make it warmer when it is too cold. An electric coil will immediately heat the water to the desired degree, and a tin cup will in three minutes furnish hot water for shaving. A bath rug with wires beneath makes a comfortable place to stand after leaving the tub, and curling irons heated by electricity will wave the hair in the latest fashion.

If the mistress of the house prefers to take her bath in her own room, she merely presses a button and the bathtub becomes filled with water. Another touch and it proceeds to noiselessly leave its accustomed place and travel to the desired spot. To command the tub it is not necessary for its owner to leave the bed.

The Housemaid's Paradise.

Housemaids will cry for positions in the model mansion, for there is no sweeping to be done. The broom and carpet sweeper have no place in the new house, for a rubber hose with a suction pump draws up the dust and dirt, which passes through pipes in the wall and so out above the roof. This method is now in use on a large scale, but the enterprising electrician is making it useful also for small homes.

Stairs are not needed in the electric house, for an elevator stops at any floor by the pushing of a button on which is indicated the desired number.

In the stable are the horses, whose harness drops at the touch of a button. The doors open by electricity, and the matter of "hitching up," which consumed so much time and patience, is now a matter of a few minutes. The automobile runs by electricity.

The electric house may be made more wonderful than that of any building in

There is nothing like good music in promoting conversation and aiding digestion, and the new method is expected to work wonderful home cures for dyspepsia.

Magic is in the air in this electric house, and nowhere is it more useful than in the kitchen and laundry. The drudgery of work in these places is accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. Everything is done for the comfort of the cook and her assistant. The potatoes, turnips, apples, and onions are peeled and sliced by electricity, and a silver-polishing machine does six hours' work in a half hour. In the morning the cook starts her electric stove by pressing a button by her bed. By the time she is dressed and reaches the scene of her daily labor the breakfast is well under way, the things having been placed in readiness the night before. The kitchenette, for that is the name of the electric stove, is easily managed by a wall switch. The heat is regulated at various degrees. In sending the food to the dining room electrically heated plate warmers prevent the dishes from becoming cold. There is no dishwashing or drying by hand in the wonderful kitchen of the model house, for electricity does it all, just as it does the family wash.

New Devices for Laundry Work.

If the kitchen is a delight to the exacting servant, her joy is supreme when she scrutinizes the laundry. It is possible to have the entire laundry work done in less than a day. The shirtwaists may be sent down at 9 in the morning and at 12 they are ready to wear, so quickly is the work done. The laundry in the electric house might be modeled after one in the home of B. Altman. Four electric irons do the ironing. Each has an automatic stand which reduces the heat when the iron is not in actual use. The wash boiler stands beside the table, and the water is heated by big electric coils. A clothes drier, eight feet high and as many square, is built in the wall. It looks very much like a wardrobe, and the clothes are hung on hooks, where they are dried by the heat from racks of enameled resistance. The clothes drier is controlled by a switch at its side. In warm weather the laundress turns on the electric fan, and so keeps cool.

One of the recent electric inventions which is indispensable in the electric house is an ice plant. What a relief this occasions to the housekeeper, who need worry herself no more as to whether the iceman will stop or pass her by. The ice plant has been in use for some time in large establishments, but now it will be made small enough for the average family. The cheapest one costs $300, and furnishes 200 pounds a day. This does away with unclean ice, and no matter how intensely hot the weather may be, the ice plant is ever ready to do its duty.

If the rooms already described are furnished with surprising conveniences, the bedrooms have others which are necessary to ease in living. An electric heating pad takes the place of the old-fashioned hot-water bottle, which had a habit of leaking at the wrong moment and of getting cold in the middle of the night. The electric pad does neither, and there is no possibility of its catching fire because of its asbestos covering beneath the outer eiderdown one. Then there is the massage machine, which carries its own motor and needs only to be set in motion and then applied to any part of the body. If the mistress of the house wishes her hair shampooed at home she can attach the cord of an electric hair drier to a lamp socket, and in six minutes her hair is dry.

Hy. Mayer Behind the Scenes

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FOOTPRINTS OF TWO STAGE DOORS.

SAD ANACHRONISM OF THE COMEDIAN IN "THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY." (PERIOD A.D. 1600.)

HOW ANNA HELD TRAINS HER EYES

"WOULD BE" AND HAS BEEN HAMLETS OF THE MARLOWE SOTHERN AGGREGATION OF SUPERNUMERARIES.

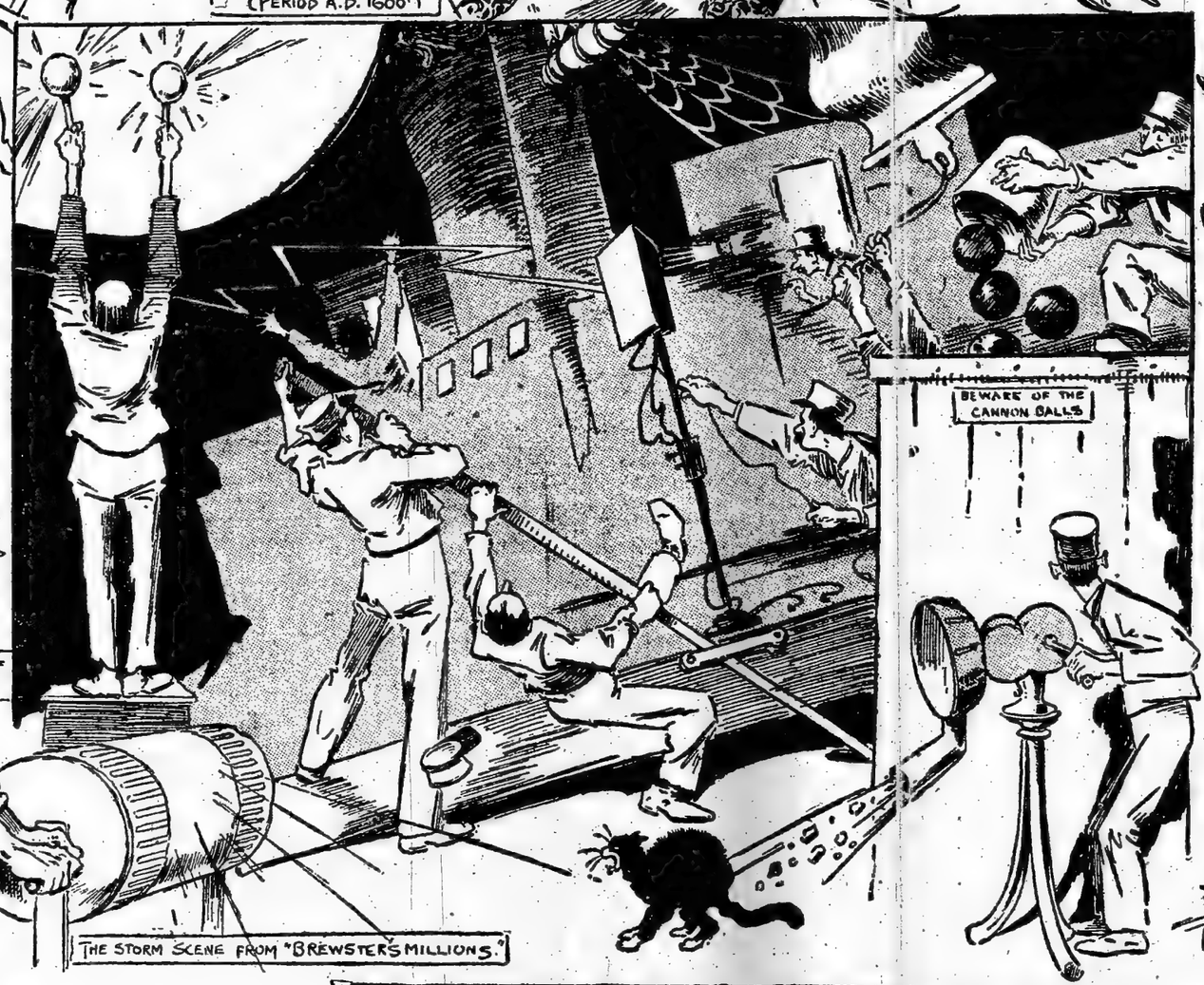

I GET IN THE WAY OF A RAPID CHANGE.

THE STORM SCENE FROM "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."

BETWEEN THE ACTS—

LOUIS MANN—ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

BELASCO'S SCRUPULOUS DETAIL IS BEST EXEMPLIFIED IN "THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO"

BENRIMO PREPARING THE STAGE TEARS FOR HIS FIRST ACT BRAIN STORM.

"CAUGHT IN THE RAIN" POSTSCRIPT OF THE FIRST ACT RAINSTORM IN THE SECOND ACT.

THE "HAMLET" GRAVE DIGGER BELOW THE STAGE.

THE RAPID CHANGES OF MONTGOMERY AND STONE.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10 1907.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

IN MOTLEY AND SABLE

Some Comedians Who Think They Should Be Tragedians, and Some Players Who Believe They Would Appeal in Lighter Vein---Strange Roles That Popular Actors Have Played---Strange Roles They Might Have Played.

LIKE the famous heathen Chinee of Bret Harte, the actor is "peculiar"—or at least he seems so to people in more conventional walks of life, where the press agent dwells not and the flash of the limelight is not seen in the land. Sometimes these players win success and are not satisfied withal. Sometimes they have even been heard to declare that they wish they hadn't succeeded—that is to say, in the way in which they have succeeded. This is especially true of the comedian who feels his comedy existence is the result of fate and not the working out of his own free will. An accident happened; he was cast for a funny rôle—and one successful performance sounded the death knell of higher ambitions.

Lamentable though the fact may be, these words are simple truth. Go in sympathetic mood and speak gently with these same comedians behind the scenes; you will find them ready to lament over the graves of the-might-have-been. The jolliest of men before an audience, the most care-free of mortal beings in daily life, you will find deep buried in Mr. Funny-Man an aching heart, tortured with a profound desire to appear as the Melancholy Dane.

For instance—and the theatrical firmament is as full of instances as the Milky Way of stars—Louis Mann, who is certainly comical and to the manner born, deplores the fact that he should be appearing as the owner of "The White Hen" in a musical comedy. In fact, he deplores the fact that he should be appearing in comedy at all. He seriously considers his first great hit in "The Telephone Girl" a misfortune, even though it made him a fortune. Alas! It was his pet ambition to be a serious actor, and in his boyish days he had long and patiently practiced the classic stride.

Mann was born in New York in 1864, and he went upon the stage at the tender age of 18. The first year he had his heart's desire and played such rôles as Hamlet and Armand in "Camille." He, the dialect comedian of to-day, supported Salvini, Lewis Morrison, and J. K. Emmet. He made his first pronounced hit as Mr. Utterson in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" while touring with Daniel Bandmann in 1888. He played the lead in "Incog," and it was then that he met Clara Lipman, whom he married.

The trouble with Mann was that he knew how to be funny in spite of his aspirations—and the public found it out, which was good for his pocketbook but bad for his ideals. At one time, in

When Louis Mann Goes in for "Hamlet."

the midst of a musical comedy run at the Casino he advertised a production of "The Merchant of Venice," with himself as Shylock and Miss Lipman as Portia. Some cruel and elemental man with mercenary instincts interfered and the actor was almost heartbroken. Now he has returned to the charge, determined to do or die—as the saying is, "regardless."

During his present engagement at the same festive playhouse he has sworn by all the gods to act the leading rôles in a number of Sudermann, Hauptmann, and Molière plays. Consequently he is enjoying the delights of anticipation.

Here is the reverse side of the picture—the man who has broken away from comedy and achieved an ambition that appeared to be far beyond his reach. Such is the history of one David Warfield, long one of the main attractions of Weber's Music Hall in the old Weber & Fields days of balmy burlesque. Warfield always persisted in maintaining that he was cut out for serious and pathetic rôles; and, what is more extraordinary, everybody knows how well his own judgment of his powers has been sustained by popular acclaim. In the old days, in his dressing room and behind the scenes of the music hall, clad in the make-up and costume of a Hebrew comedian, he used to recite pathetic and tragic passages. His fellow-comedians looked sorrowfully at him and shook their heads. Their opinion was not expressed in poetic language. They laughed and said that he had "bugs" or "bats in the belfry" or some such terrible mental affliction.

Rose Stahl, "The Chorus Lady," Used to Play Camille.

Then—along came David Belasco and the production of "The Auctioneer"!

Eddie Foy thinks he should be cast for serious rôles—and will tell you so, if you catch him at the right moment, with shining teardrops glistening in his humorous eyes. His aspiration is not of any mean order. He knows the whole of "Hamlet" by heart. Only recently it has been proved how well he knows it. Not long ago the stage manager endeavored to correct him on a passage quoted for burlesque purposes. When Mr. Foy insisted that he was right the manager waxed wroth and vigorously expressed his idea of comedians who thought they were Shakespearean authorities. The joke was on the stage manager, and, for the only time on record, he retired in confusion. He did not know the sacret of Eddie Foy's fondest dreams.

If you watch Eddie Foy carefully you will see the temptation to act cropping out in every performance. In every production it is said he aims to introduce some bit of serious acting, and the elimination of that bit is like cutting heartstrings. However, the audience generally fails to recognize the attempt; and there it ends. When Foy enters through the Golden Gates the first thing he will do will doubtless be to put in a requisition for a suit of royal Denmark robes and wings.

The case of Sam Bernard—the Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer—is perhaps the most tragic of all. Time was when Mr. Bernard was an actor in italics—when he thrilled the "combination" audiences with his moving recitals of that classic, "The Face on the Barroom Floor," and raised the hair on their heads by his terrific impersonation of one Bill Sikes. It is recorded in theatrical annals that Bernard was far and away the most terrible Sikes ever.

The curious thing about Bernard's tragic appearances is that they were made in conjunction with his comic monologues. He would come onto the stage, wink one eye at the director of the orchestra, and invite that dignitary to "Fiddle me a little more," or words to that effect. After he had given the most laughable exhibition of buffoonery in his power he would turn to the audience and explain that now, at the great moment just arrived, he intended to prove he was truly a genuine actor.

This was all the introduction necessary to that dear old "Face on the Barroom Floor." He did it with such vim and direful earnestness that the audience would almost be moved to tears of penitence—almost, but not quite. It is even said that he spoiled the business of all the cafés in the neighborhood. But Bill Sikes was his real and crowning glory.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke became a comedian by accident—and has ever since been trying to find another accident by which he could fall out again. He was forced to go on in a comedy part, and the part made a hit. This first comedy rôle was in that classic, "Ten Nights in a Barroom." He still cherishes fond hopes of once more getting himself taken seriously, though he appreciates to the full what a serious undertaking it will be. Everywhere is the "Hamlet" mania. It is not certain that Seabrooke wants to play Hamlet, but it is a safe guess with all the odds in favor of the affirmative.

If Francis Wilson and Marie Dressler Should Double Up in "Romeo and Juliet."

Joe Miron, who was recently seen as the comedy Indian medicine man with Jefferson De Angelis in "The Girl and the Governor," also confesses longings for the fields of legitimate drama. He feels that if only he could have the chance to be impressive he could make the audience sit up and listen. It is rumored that he began life as one of the guards in an unrecorded production of that fatal Shakespearean masterpiece—the ever-recurrent tragedy at Elsinore. As for Nat Goodwin, every one remembers the time when he took the bit in his teeth and determined to be tragic whether or no. By some chance of fate he landed on "The Merchant of Venice" for a vehicle, and cast himself for that light and frivolous rôle of Shylock. No one wishes to disparage Goodwin's appearance as Shylock, because he did immensely more than some persons imagined he could. But the significant fact remains that the genial Nathaniel has never made another excursion into the realms of tragic and classic drama.

How many people know that De Wolf Hopper, for all his experiences in "Happyland" and other equally amusing productions, is haunted with an unquenchable desire to show Forbes-Robertson and some other men of similar attainments the rudiments of dramatic art? Yet such is the case—and his managers vouch for it. His early experience, too, dates back to the time when he was theatrically in earnest. After having failed with two companies of his own and lost all the money in his possession he was engaged by Edward Harrigan for a part in "The Blackbird," and then appeared at the Madison Square Theatre in such dramas as "Hazel Kirke." The downfall of his hopes came with his longing to sing in grand opera—for he landed in comic opera instead. But the grand operatic spirit still survives, distressed but not subdued.

With Francis Wilson it has been different. As a young fellow he gave up the $100 a week he was earning with his singing and dancing partner to accept a position as general utility man at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Thence he came from low comedy to leading comedy; thence to musical comedy. It was only in April, 1905, that he gratified his supreme ambition and became, during the few minutes of a one-act play, a tragic and pathetic actor. This was when he was seen in "The Little Father of the Wilderness," produced together with "The Mountain Climber." Even his funny legs had been skillfully trained for the occasion. New York accepted him—as less of a funny man than it had ever believed it possible for him to be. Thus was Francis Wilson blessed in disguise. Who knows but what we may one day see him as a stellar Romeo?

Robert B. Mantell, the tragedian, has himself related his reminiscences of the time when he used to do a clog dance as part of his contribution to a Christmas pantomime. He danced a good clog, too. Richard Mansfield, he of "Peer Gynt," began his American experiences in comic opera and adventitiously found the opportunity for his first dramatic achievement. During a comic opera engagement in Baltimore he sprained his ankle and was forced to leave the cast. A. M. Palmer was then about to produce "A Parisian Romance," and Mansfield was retained for the small rôle of Tirandel. When James Stoddart, who was cast for the rôle of the Baron, suddenly decided that the part did not fit, Mansfield had the opportunity to distinguish himself—and won fame at a single stroke of genius and feigned apoplexy.

As Lady Teazle Margaret Anglin Would Cease to Weep.

It would not be just to proceed further without a word about the ladies. Rose Stahl, for instance, in spite of her success in "The Chorus Lady," recalls her appearance as a stock company actress in "Camille"—and recalls it longingly. Even while she recognizes that her present character is almost as much pathetic as comic, she is not satisfied to look forward to a future of such eccentric rôles. Now that she has come prominently before the metropolitan public as an assured favorite in one rôle, she believes the people would accept her with equal alacrity in something "straighter."

No Tears But of Sam Bernard's Shedding.

Alla Nazimova, the Russian actress, who has startled even the apathetic New Yorkers, does not choose by any means to devote all her time to the delineation of mental and moral agonies. On the contrary, she declares with all apparent sincerity that she prefers high comedy to any other form of the drama, and her next piece is to be a comedy of the type which she admires. Margaret Anglin, too, delights in playing comedy, and says she would rather act in high comedy than in any other kind of vehicle.

Taken as a whole, women seem more content with their respective lots in professional life than the men. Perhaps this is because no feminine rôle has ever been created with quite such a dire and magnetic force as "Hamlet." Even numerous women, be it observed, have yielded to the contagion and long to see themselves as the brooding gentleman with the unsettled paternal spectre. Marie Dressler, for instance, might have longed to do a lady Hamlet or an Ophelia had she been differently formed. She has said that she would like to have been a serious actress had it not been for her physical limitations—or, rather, her comparative lack of any physical limitations.

These, gentle reader, are some of the things that actors and actresses have actually done or actually aspire to do. Late one night, while the writer was pondering these theatric anomalies, he fell asleep and dreamed a dream. It is needless to say that the dream was the omnipresent "Hamlet," and that it was most dramatic in its nature. The cast of the tragedy was in itself worthy of comment. Eddie Foy played Hamlet, Fay Templeton was Ophelia, De Wolf Hopper was Polonius, Francis Wilson was the King, May Irwin was the Queen, and the Ghost was Louis Mann! The immaculate John Drew was cast as the First Grave Digger!

Can a Wife Be Engaged?

The Latest Problem Which Paris Theatregoers Are Discussing.

IES. JACOBINES, M. Abel Hermant's new play at the Vaudeville, has an interesting theme. M. Hermant has pictured a couple; one is intent upon divorce and the other insists upon retaining the matrimonial "status quo." The society is a very odd society. It is full of people without any morals, and without any manners, for that matter. Every one has been divorced or is on the verge of it. Presently something of a plot begins to shape itself from the confusion of intrigue. Germaine, played by that charming actress, Mme. Gabrielle Dorziat, is anxious to annul her marriage with Lucien Drouart. (M. Louis Gauthier.) The lady has fallen in love with Dominique Bernier. (M. André Hall.) and, indeed, we have the singular fact that she promises herself in marriage to Dominique.

Dominique is even elevated to the position of "fiancé"; he has proposed and been accepted. Germaine, however, remains a perfectly honest woman, in the technical sense, at all events, and notwithstanding the slanderous tongues of her dearest friends. Dominique, before he became engaged in such singular circumstances, had established relations with Nini, (Mlle. Jeanne Heller.) Nini is the vulgarian of the band. The others, even if vicious, are refined. Nini, however, calls a spade a spade, with an unnecessary adjective, probably, as well; and she dresses in red. For all that, there is a certain wild "brio" about her which makes her attractive. Dominique's newfound infatuation for Germaine does not suit her book at all. She is married, but her husband, Jean Jacques, has as many moral blemishes as the other Jean Jacques (Rousseau.) She uses her best endeavors to thwart the divorce. As the consequence of a little industrious tale bearing, she prevents Germaine from eloping with her lover, which is the persecuted wife's solution of her difficulty. She has had a long conversation with her husband on the point. She tells him that love is lacking from her married life, that it has become dull and prosaic, and that she wishes to have her liberty and to give him his. The husband shows that he is of te old-fashioned sort.

Marriage, he tells his wife, is not merely a question of sentiment. Obligations have been entered into, duties have been undertaken—in brief, the tie is not to be dissolved out of mere wanton desire for a new companion. The wife's reply to this argument, after a long and passionate interview with the "fiancé," is to arrange for an elopement. Nini's busy tongue, however, spoils sport. The husband is forewarned and forearmed. He surprises his wife with her going-away clothes on. A scene ensues, an affecting scene. The husband becomes tender and devoted, as in the old days; he protests that the thing is impossible. Let her not go away at least this night. The would-be runaway is melted, and her arms steal about her husband's neck. It is the reconciliation. She does not run away. In the morning there is a curious interview between husband and wife and anticipatory husband. The wife is asked to choose, and, for a moment, there is a hearty laugh while the house watches the somewhat comical embarrassment of "le futur." It is not nice, of course, to be put up to matrimonial auction in that sort of way, as if you were a "bibelot" or an old master. The lady, however, smiles at the right man—that is to say, on her rightful lord and master. While the curtain comes softly down, M. Dominiqué is beating a strategical retreat, having exchanged confidential whispers with the flamboyant Nini.

"There are some clever and amusing figures in the play," says the Paris correspondent of Pall Mall. "M. Hermant has a keen sense of humor, as well as a very clear perception of certain types of humanity. One regrets that the picture is often overcharged. Nevertheless, his observations on the rather decadent manners of certain sections of French society are full of clever satire. There is one lady who is attracted by the medical and surgical profession. Her latest flame is a fashionable doctor, who has found a specific for influenza, or made an astonishing operation for appendicitis. At the moment, however, she is enamored of an American dentist who has purchased a title from Rome. The audience laughs, recognizing these types, which are almost contemporary portraits. Another amusing figure is the Marquis d'Esparron, (M. Lérand,) the society reporter. It is quite the latest profession for impecunious members of the aristocracy. The Marquis reports upon teas and social festivals—with illustrations. There is a vivacious scene when the Marquis enters and takes a photographic group of society discussing charitable objects; the "Parliamentary Orphans," to wit. M. Hermant has many useful and entertaining things to say in his play, and it is only regrettable that he does not say them in a manner more amenable to stage enunciation."

Fame in the Theatre

RODERICK PENFIELD, who is author of the libretto of Louis Mann's new musical piece, "The Girl from Vienna," has a couple of stories to tell of defunct authors. It must be explained that Louis Mann, during his engagement in "The Girl from Vienna" at the Casino, has been billed to give matinée performances of classic dramatic works. Molière is to be one of the men so honored. The other day a man who had read the announcements came to Mr. Penfield in quest of information. He had the idea almost correct—but not exactly. "I've never met this new collaborator of of yours, this Mr. Molière," he said. "Who is he?"

When Mr. Penfield wrote the libretto for "Lady Teazle," the musical comedy with music by A. Baldwin Sloane, the same sort of a break occurred in a more exaggerated form. A friend who wanted to be particularly agreeable came to him and remarked, "I suppose you'll come before the curtain and make your little bow."

Penfield looked serious. "Well, I don't know," he replied. "That wouldn't be quite the right thing for Sloane and me to do unless Sheridan comes with us."

"That's all right," said the friend. "You've just got to get him there and make sure he doesn't throw you down."

Sensational Circus Flight

Ski Sailing the Latest Barnum & Bailey "Thriller."

BARNUM & BAILEY have been responsible for the introduction of many startling "thrillers," and, despite the fact that this year's performance is announced as a return, in a great measure, to the old-fashioned "circus of our daddies," another new "startler" is promised for the first time during the engagement of the big show at Madison Square Garden, opening Thursday afternoon, March 21.

When the French "fleche-humaine" act was introduced to the United States by Barnum & Bailey several years ago it created a sensation. In this act a veritable "human arrow" rode a bicycle down a steep incline, gathered sufficient momentum to sail forty feet through the air, and, after landing on a second incline, sped safely to the ground.

This season's "thriller" has some of the characteristics of the "fleche-humaine," but instead of riding a wheel the intrepid performer makes his perilous descent and sensational flight mounted upon eight-foot skis. This newest circus thriller is an adaptation of the Scandinavian Winter sport of ski sailing, or ski jumping. Both Norway and Sweden have a number of clubs whose membership is made up of men of almost reckless daring who have won records in this perilous pastime. The annual meet of the Baerums Ski Club on Mount Holmekollen, ten miles from Christiania, Norway, attracts visitors from all parts of Europe, and has many features of thrilling interest.

Starting from the highest point of the mountain, the contestants, mounted on their long but narrow skis, slide over the crust of snow, darting down the steep declivities with the speed of a cutter, dashing headlong at the most awesome chasms, and, just when injury or death seems imminent, rising birdlike in the air and sailing over the yawning abyss. Some of these crevasses are from 20 to 100 feet in width, and many a tragedy—many a lost footing or a broken flight that sends the contestant headlong into the chasm—temporarily throws a pall over the exhilarating pastime.

It is this alluring and dangerous sport that, it is announced, will be illustrated during the Barnum & Bailey circus engagement. The mountain side is represented by a 90-foot runaway. The mountain chasm is simulated by a gaping opening between the runway and a cleverly constructed landing cushion. Capt. Carl Howelsen, the performer of the feat, holds seventy champion cups and medals for ski sailing.

DO YOU KNOW THE AGE OF YOUR FAVORITE ACTOR OR ACTRESS?

IF NOT, THIS LIST WILL ENLIGHTEN YOU.

There is always an interest on the part of the public in the age of popular favorites of the theatres, and the nationality of the players is scarcely less interesting. This is especially true nowadays when there is a constant exchange of artists between one country and another, and when, as at present, many of the favorites ordinarily regarded as Americans, are in reality of foreign origin. The following is a carefully compiled list from The World Almanac of prominent stage people, including actors, actresses, and singers, with the birthplace and date of birth.

Name and Birthplace.	Born.
Adams, Maude, Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Albani, Emma, Chambly, Canada	1851
Alexander, George, Reading, England	1838
Allen, Viola, Alabama	1865
Anderson, Mary, Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret, Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arden, Edwin, St. Louis, Mo	1864
Arthur, Julia, Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Bancroft, Sir Squire B., England	1841
Bancroft, Lady, England	1840
Bangs, Frank C., Alexandria, Va	1836
Barnabee, Henry Clay, Portsmouth, N. H.	1833
Barrymore, Ethel, Philadelphia, Penn	1880
Bateman, Isabel, Cincinnati, Ohio	1854
Bateman, Kate, Baltimore, Md	1843
Bates, Blanche, Portland, Ore	1873
Bell, Digby, Milwaukee, Wis	1851
Bellew, Kyrle, London	1845
Bernhard, Sarah, Paris	1844
Bingham, Amelia, Hickville, Ohio	1869
Bispham, David, Philadelphia, Penn	1857
Booth, Agnes, Australia	1843
Bourchier, Arthur, England	1864
Buchanan, Virginia, Cincinnati, Ohio	1846
Burgess, Nell, Boston, Mass	1846
Burroughs, Marie, San Francisco	1866
Byron, Oliver Doud, Baltimore, Md	1847
Calve, Emma, Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick, London	1864
Carey, Eleanor, Chile, S. A	1852
Carter, Mrs. Leslie, Lexington, Ky	1862
Clarke, Creston, Philadelphia	1865
Claxton, Kate, New York City	1848
Coghlan, Rose, Scott County, Iowa	1845
Cohan, George M., Providence, R. I	1878
Conquest, Ida, Boston	1870
Conried, Heinrich, Bielitz, Austria	1855
Coquelin, Benoit C., Boulogne, France	1841
Crabtree, Lotta, New York City	1847
Crane, William H., Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta, Wheeling, West Va.	1866
Damrosch, Walter J., Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank, Boston, Mass	1860
Davis, Fay, Houlton, Me	1869
D'Arville, Camille, Holland	1863
De Belleville, Frederic, Belgium	1853
De Merode, Cleo, Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard, Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean, Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie, New York City	1865
Dixey, Henry E., Boston, Mass	1859
Dodson, John E., London	1857
Dressler, Marie, Canada	1869
Drew, John, Philadelphia, Penn	1853
Duse, Eleanora, Vigevano, Italy	1861
Eames, Emma Hayden, Shanghai, China	1868
Earle, Virginia, Cincinnati	1876
Edeson, Robert, Baltimore, Md	1868
Elliott, Maxine, Rockland, Me	1872
Elisler, Effie, Philadelphia, Penn	1858
Eytinge, Rose, Philadelphia, Penn	1837
Faversham, William, England	1868
Fields, Lewis, New York	1867
Fiske, Minnie Maddern, New Orleans	1865
Fox, Della, St. Louis, Mo	1871
George, Grace, New York City	1880
Germon, Effie, Augusta, Ga	1845
Gerster, Etelka, Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gillette, William, Hartford, Conn	1853
Gilman, Mabelle, New York City	1830
Glaser, Lulu, Allegheny, Penn	1871
Goodwin, Nat C., Boston, Mass	1857
Hackett, James K., Canada	1860
Hading, Jane, Marseilles, France	1861
Hall, Pauline, Cincinnati, Ohio	1875
Hammerstein, Oscar, Berlin, Germany	1847
Hare, John, London	1844
Harned, Virginia, Boston, Mass	1868
Harrigan, Edward, New York City	1845
Harrison, Maud, England	1858
Hauk, Minnie, New Orleans, La	1853
Hauptmann, Gerard, Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hawtrey, Charles, Slough, England	1855
Held, Anna, Paris	1873
Heron, Bijou, New York City	1863
Hilliard, Robert S., Brooklyn	1860
Holland, Edmund M., New York City	1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson, New York City	1860
Hopper, De Wolf, New York City	1862
Hopper, Edna Wallace, San Francisco	1874
Irving, Isabel, Bridgeport, Conn	1870
Irwin, May, Toronto, Canada	1862
James, Louis, Tremont, Ill	1842
Jones, Henry Arthur, Grandsborough, Eng.	1851
Kendal, William H., London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H., Lincolnshire, Eng	1849
Kelcey, Herbert H. L., London, England	1855
Kellogg, Clara Louise, Sumpterville, S. C.	1842
Kidder, Kathryn, Newark	1868
Lackaye, Wilton, Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily, St. Helens, Jersey, Eng	1852
Loftus, Cissie, Glasgow	1876
Mack, Andrew, Boston, Mass	1863
Mann, Louis, New York City	1864
Mannering, Mary, London	1876
Mansfield, Richard, Heligoland, Germany	1857
Mantell, Robert B., Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia, Caldbeck, England	1865
Martinot, Sadie, Yonkers, N. Y	1857
Mason, John, Orange, N. J	1857
May, Edna, Syracuse	1877
Melba, Nellie, Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry, London	1859
Mitchell, Maggie, New York City	1832
Modjeska, Helena, Cracow, Poland	1844
Mordaunt, Frank, Burlington, Vt	1841
Morris, Clara, Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean, Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y	1839
Nethersole, Olga, London	1870
Nielsen, Alice, Nashville, Tenn	1870
Nilsson, Christine Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Nordica, Lillian, Farmington, Me	1858
Olcott, Chauncey, Providence, R. I	1862
O'Neil, James, Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance, Oakland, Cal	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J., Poland	1860
Pastor, Tony, New York City	1837
Patti, Adelina, Madrid	1843
Pompton, Eben, Boston, Mass	1850
Powers, James T., New York City	1862
Prince, Adelaide, London	1860
Rankin, A. McKee, Sandwich, Canada	1844
Revelle, Hamilton, Madrid	1880
Ryan, Ada, Limerick, Ireland	1860
Rejane, Gabrielle, Paris, France	1857
Robertson, J. Forbes, London	1853
Robson, May, Ontario	1868
Russell, Annie, Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian, Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso, Milan, Italy	1830
Scheff, Fritzi, Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme., Austria	1861
Scobrooke, Thomas Q., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1860
Sembrich, Marcella, Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie, Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shaw, Mary, Wolfborough, N. H	1860
Skinner, Cambridgeport, Mass	1857
Sothern, Edward H., England	1864
Sousa, John Philip, Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda, London	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide, Paris, France	1858
Stevenson, Charles A., Dublin, Ireland	1850
Stoddart, James H., Yorkshire, England	1827
Searle, Osmond, Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie, London	1867
Templeton, Fay, Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen, Coventry, England	1848
Thompson, Denman, Girard, Penn	1833
Thompson, Lydia, London	1838
Thursby, Emma, Brooklyn, N. Y	1857
Tree, Beerbohm, England	1846
Tyler, Odette, Savannah, Ga	1869
Tynan, Brandon, Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wolcot, Charles, New York City	1840
Welsh, Blanche, New York City	1873
Ward, Genevieve, New York City	1838
Warfield, David, San Francisco, Cal	1866
Warde, Frederick, Wadington, England	1851
Warner, Charles, London	1846
Weber, Joseph, New York City	1867
Willard, Edward S., Brighton, England	1853
Wilson, Francis, Philadelphia, Penn	1854
Woodruff, Harry, Hartford, Conn	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles, England	1841
Yeamans, Annie, Isle of Man	1836

Censoring French Plays

How They Are Expurgated for English Players.

THE difficulties that a French company of actors are confronted with when they arrive in London to play in a piece that has had to be modified in deference to English susceptibilities can only be grasped by those who have had the good fortune to witness a rehearsal of the altered text. The situation is on these occasions always one of excitement and amusement, with excitement predominating when an actress, and not an actor, is at the head of affairs.

Every play to be performed in England—no matter in what language—has to be very carefully read, and, if thought necessary, altered before it is sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office to be licensed. It is no part of the censor's duties to correct or modify a play. He simply rejects it if it contains phrases or scenes that he considers objectionable; and to save time.

Mlle. Jeanne Granier is just good-humoredly tolerant of the many changes that have had to be made in the text of "Education de Prince," says The Daily Mail. Words and phrases have had to go, and scenes are played quite differently from the original. Many of the words that, spoken in French, appear harmless, convey another shade of meaning to English minds, but Mlle. Granier hardly likes to admit that this can be so, hence just a little impatience.

Gaston Mayer, manager of the New Royalty Theatre, where the French players are appearing, reads every play he proposes to produce, and expurgates or tones them down before sending to the Lord Chamberlain.

"It is the most difficult thing imaginable," according to this manager, "to get actors who performed a piece many times in Paris to respect the 'cuts' made for London. The trouble they have is in trying to forget the words they originally memorized. We have some very funny incidents at rehearsals on Sunday nights explaining as well as we can the subtle shades of meaning carried by words, but I protect myself by having it stated in my contracts with actors and actresses that they must adhere to the licensed version.

"I always find the censor very fair. I think he takes into consideration the refinement and elasticity of the French language, which allows one to convey even a risky expression without a semblance of vulgarity.

"There are certain words, such as lover and mistress, which were at one time censored here; but that is no longer so; the only thing the censor forbids is their too frequent repetition."

FOR PLAYGOERS

Phillis Ranking in "The Reckoning" BERKELEY LYCEUM.

Skating Girl in "The Parisian Model" BROADWAY.

Miss Vesta Victoria HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE.

Frances Ross at the HIPPODROME.

Ray Beveridge in "The Three of Us."

Ralph Stewart and Evelyn Vaughn in "The Spoilers." NEW YORK.

Eleanor Montell in "His Last Dollar" YORKVILLE.

Alla Nazimova as "Hedda Gabler" BIJOU.

Mary Norman at KEITH and PROCTOR'S UNION SQ.

This Week's Offerings

"THE SPOILERS,"

a dramatization by Rex Beach and James McArthur of the novel by Rex Beach, at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening.

BEN GREET IN "MACBETH,"

a tragedy by William Shakespeare, at the Garden Theatre to-morrow evening.

ALLA NAZIMOVA IN "HEDDA GABLER,"

a drama by Henrik Ibsen; renewed engagement at the Bijou Theatre, beginning to-morrow evening.

THE register of fresh theatrical activity in New York somehow never manages quite to strike zero, even in the middle of Lent. "The Spoilers" is the only new offering of the coming week, but it is an offering of a calible which puts a long distance between itself and nothing at all. Perhaps "The Spoilers," because of this single blessedness on Monday night, may reap a larger share of the spoils. It is true that Mme. Nazimova comes back to the metropolis to continue her interrupted engagement at the Bijou Theatre, and that she will now be seen for the first time there in "Hedda Gabler." Her company is greatly altered, but she is herself the essential attraction, and she cannot be much different from when she played "Hedda Gabler" first at the Princess. Sothern and Marlowe have no more new productions to exhibit, and Ben Greet is content with an offering of Elizabethan "Macbeth."

"The Spoilers" is a dramatization by Rex Beach and James McArthur of Mr. Beach's novel of the same name. The scenes are laid in Alaska, that last Northwestern frontier "where there's never a law of God or man runs north of fifty-three."

The action of the drama takes place in the chaotic period which followed the arrival of the "Law," and the events depicted are historical, for they are founded upon an episode arising from "the crime of 1900," one of the boldest and most amazing conspiracies in modern American politics. Back of the story or intrigue of the play lies this notorious attempt to juggle the laws, debauch the judiciary, and loot the mines of Nome. This plot called for the aid of certain men high in politics, and the organization of an effort to corrupt the Senate. The resulting struggle between the miners on the one hand and the man who conceived this daring scheme on the other, supported by his colleagues in our National Capitol, is the heart of the drama. One of the chief themes of the presentation is the alteration of character wrought in a man who, though once refined, has drifted back to the elementary stage through contact with the wilderness.

The hero of the play is, with Joe Dextry, owner of the Midas, one of the richest gold mines in Alaska. When their mine is taken from them they, are literally goaded to form a vigilance committee and defy the injustice of the so-called "law." Of course, it is the influence of love that brings to the hero a more tender understanding. Though his roughness is repellent to the girl, he teaches her the broad truths she has never forgotten, while the sacrifice he made for her raises him out of the spiritual savagery into which he had fallen. The motif of the drama is to be found in the man's petition, asking that he may have the purity to be worthy the good in her and that she may have the patience to find the good in him.

Some of the leading actors and actresses in the production are Ralph Stuart, the hero; George Osbourne, "Czar of Dakota"; Campbell Gollan, Delmar Blair, Evelyn Vaughn, and Harriett Worthington.

Beginning on Monday evening Alla Nazimova will be once more at the Bijou Theatre. Mme. Nazimova appears in "Hedda Gabler," and will scarcely have materially changed the details of a performance. This engagement will also mark the addition to the company of Guy Standing, William B. Mack, and Florence Kahn. During this engagement Mme. Nazimova will offer matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Richard Mansfield now begins the third and last week of his appearance here in "Peer Gynt." The fourth and final week of the engagement will bring out the répertoire. "The Scarlet Letter" will be the offering on Monday, "Beau Brummel" on Tuesday, Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance" on Wednesday, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" on Thursday, "Beau Brummel" on Friday, "The Scarlet Letter" for the Saturday matinée, and "A Parisian Romance" on Saturday evening.

To-morrow night at the Garden Theatre the Ben Greet players will present "Macbeth." This tragedy will be the offering for the entire week. Beginning on Monday, March 18, "As You Like It" will be rendered for four performances, including the Wednesday matinée.

This is the eighth and concluding week of the engagement of Sothern and Marlowe at the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will sail for Europe on the Amerika on March 21, and will open at the Waldorf Theatre on April 15, the engagement there being limited to a period of six weeks.

Plays That Hold

Dramatic offerings that continue unchanged in New York are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane" and with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann" at the Liberty, Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett, "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco, Minnie Dupree in "The Road to Yesterday" at the Herald Square, "On Parole" at the Majestic, William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick, "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson, Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller in "The Great Divide" at the Princess, Carlotta Nillson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square, Etienne Girardot in "Charley's Aunt" at the Lincoln Square, Katherine Grey in "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum, and the revival of "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music.

This is the last week of Ethel Barrymore at the Empire in the revival of "Captain Jinks" and the final week of Richard Mansfield as "Peer Gynt" at the New Amsterdam. This is the second week of Ben Greet's engagement at the Garden Theatre and "The Mills of the Gods" at the Astor Theatre. "Widowers' Houses" will continue for its second week at the matinee performance at the Herald Square, and "Mrs. Warren's Profession" will have completed its first week at the Manhattan on Saturday night.

Musical Attractions

Musical attractions that continue to draw metropolitan audiences are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker, Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway, Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion, Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino, Sam Bernard in "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" at Wallack's, "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's, and Joe Weber in "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" at Weber's Theatre. In two weeks the Weber company leaves for a tour of eight weeks out of town, and will return with a new burlesque.

Vaudeville

"Ned Wayburn's Side Show" will be seen for the first time on any stage at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week, and Clarice Vance is a second feature. Among other leading acts are John T. Kelly in "A Game of Con," Sam Watson's Barnyard, Collins and Hart, and Potter and Harris.

"The Stunning Grenadiers," the latest European novelty, will have its first presentation at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street this week. The women in this series of songs, dances, and impersonations are all "six-footers." Harry Tighe's Collegians, the Six Glinserettis in acrobatic feats, Bobby North, and the Gartelle Brothers are on the programme.

Josephine Cohan in "A Friend of the Family" is the leading attraction this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square. Joseph Hart's Electric Crickets, Mary Norman, Fred Niblo, and the Moulier Sisters are prominent on the bill.

At Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week Edwin Arden will make his first appearance in his new playlet, "Her Henpecked Hero." Eddie Leonard and a company of thirty in "The Land of Cotton" will exhibit a spectacular production of plantation life. Among others are Howard and North, Melville and Stetson, Rae and Brosche, and John and Louis Boller.

Among the leading attractions at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre for the current week are Gallagher and Barrett in "The Battle of Too Soon," the Nichols Sisters, Gertie Reynolds, and Carlisle's Ponies.

Vesta Victoria heads the bill this week at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties, with a repertoire, including a new song, "Girls, You're Thinking Too Much of the Men," which she will now sing for the first time. Others on the programme are White and Stuart in "Dicky," Ward and Curran in "The Terrible Judge," and Julian Rose, the Hebrew comedian, making his first appearance at this theatre in three seasons.

Robert Hilliard in "The Man Who Won the Pool," and Will Evans, an English comedian making his initial American appearance, will be the leading features at the Colonial. Sydney Grant in a new monologue, the Scottish Meisters, Gus Edwards's School Boys and Girls in a "young comic opera," and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry are on the bill.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch actor, in "A Case of Arson," will be the main feature at the Alhambra this week, with the Colonial Septet as a second stellar offering. Others are Nellie Wallace, the eccentric English comedienne; O'Brien and Havel, Will Rogers, the lasso expert, and Fields and Ward.

"Wine, Woman and Song," with Bonita and Alexander Carr, still continue prosperously at the New Circle.

"The Innocent Maids" are the latest attraction at the Dewey.

Campbell's Nightingales are at the Gotham.

The "New York Stars" are to be found at the Murray Hill.

The Eden Musee shows a new mammoth group, entitled "Pocahontas and John Smith," in the Central Hall this week. The group contains twenty-two figures in a tableau.

Capt. Recardo and his troupe of Nubian lions are to be found at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum, where the Georgia Freak Family and the "Blue Man" are also on exhibition. Vaudeville is to be seen in the theatre.

Hippodrome

The twenty-four Bedouin Arabs in their acrobatic circus act are attracting much attention at the Hippodrome, and the other new acts in the arena are all retained. "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" still draw large audiences.

Brooklyn Amusements

"The Social Whirl," which had a long run at the Casino Theatre, will open to-morrow night for a week's engagement at the Shubert Park. The company is essentially the same as that seen during the run in Manhattan. Charles J. Ross heads the cast, which also includes Frederick Bond, Elizabeth Brice, Ada Lewis, and Adelaide Sharpe. Wednesday and Saturday matinees are announced.

William Gillette comes to the New Montauk with his latest play, "Clarice," of which he is the author, and which was recently seen in Manhattan at the Garrick. He is supported by a company in which Marie Doro plays the leading feminine role. The only matinee is on Saturday.

The attraction at Teller's Broadway will be Otis Skinner in "The Duel," the drama which he played last season in Manhattan.

At the Majestic Henry Blossom's "Checkers," a comedy-drama of the race track, will be performed by a company in which Hap Robert plays the leading role. Others in the cast are Dave Brahm, Jr., Joseph Wilkes, Isabelle Parker, Lydia Dickson, and Clare Armstrong.

Alice Lloyd, the young English comedienne who scored a hit at the Colonial, will be the headliner this week at Percy Williams's Orpheum. The bill will also include the McNaughtons, the Kaufman Troupe, the Empire City Quartet, and Stanley's new transformation company, seen for the first time in Brooklyn.

The leading performers at Keeney's Theatre will be Walter Jones and Madge Vincent, musical comedy fame; Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper in "A Study of Nature," will make their first appearance in Brooklyn this season, and other well-known names are on the bill.

R. E. Graham and his company in "Forgot He'd Moved" heads the bill this week at Hyde & Behman's. The Four Melvins; Burke, Roberts, and the Inky Boys; Al. H. Weston and company, and Gillette's Musical Dogs are also on the programme.

Kellar will be at the Folly. He announces this as his farewell appearance at that theatre.

"The Four Corners of the Earth," a melodrama written by Robert L. Williams, will hold the boards at Blaney's.

The dramatic version of Crawford's "In the Palace of the King" will be offered by the stock company at Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre.

"Chinatown Charley" will come to the Grand Opera House.

"Big Hearted Jim" will be the attraction at the Columbia.

The Spooner stock company at the Bijou is to produce "M'Liss" for the current week.

Smoking concerts are offered daily at the Star.

A strong vaudeville bill is promised at the Novelty.

The Gotham will have its usual good bill.

"The World Beaters" will come to the Gaiety.

Reilly & Wood's Burlesquers hold the boards at the Imperial.

At Other Theatres

Channing Pollock's dramatization of "The Pit" is to be produced this week by the new stock company at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Francis Wilson in "The Mountain Climber," under the management of Charles Frohman, returns to New York at the Grand Opera House.

Bickel, Watson and Wrothe in "Tom, Dick and Harry" hold the stage at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Fiske O'Hara, the Irish tenor and comedian, is the attraction at the American Theatre.

"The Master Workman" is the offering at the Third Avenue.

"Young Buffalo, King of the Wild West," has found his way to the Thalia Theatre.

"His Last Dollar" is now to be traced to the Yorkville.

Hap Ward in "Not Yet, But Soon" is the offering at the West End.

"Bedford's Hope" is now at the Metropolis.

"Happy Hooligan" is the attraction at the New Star.

"The Village Postmaster" is the current production of the stock company at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House.

"The Dainty Dutchess" company comes to Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

The Stage in London

Collapse of German Opera---Frohman's Novel Plan ---Success of the French Players.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—London's appetite for grand opera seems to be less strong than New York's, if one may judge from the recent sudden collapse of the German opera season at Covent Garden. For many years London has had regularly her "Royal Opera," commencing in early May and lasting through "the season." This year, however, attempts have been made to force more operatic entertainment down her throat. Through the Autumn and early Winter Italian and French opera was sung at Covent Garden, and following close on its heels a season of German opera was opened at the same famous theatre after Christmas. Under the directing management of M. Ernest van Dyck, the Belgian tenor, things at first went swimmingly. At a performance of "Tristan und Isolde," which I attended during the first week or two, I was told that the advance booking had been so heavy that Mme. van Dyck herself had had the greatest difficulty in finding a vacant box to sit in.

Suddenly, however, things commenced to go wrong. M. van Dyck fell ill, the audiences grew smaller, and Monday morning the artists who came, all unsuspecting, to rehearsals, were astonished and dismayed to find the doors of the Opera House closed and a notice posted stating that the season was unexpectedly closed. With salaries unpaid for the last week at least, many of the artists started for their homes on the Continent, only to meet with terrible deaths in the wreck of the steamer Berlin. Taken all in all, the German Winter opera season has been a sad failure, and is not, it would seem, likely to inspire German singers with a great enthusiasm to make further operatic expeditions into England. Evidently, the time is not yet come for perpetual all-the-year-round opera in London.

On the other hand, the French players who have been for the past five weeks acting at the Royalty Theatre have met with great success. Last week the management imported Mme. Jane Hading, the accomplished and beautiful French actress. She was seen in that very stagy but immensely powerful old play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," which M. Scribe and M. Legouvé wrote as long ago as 1849 specially for the great Rachel. The ingeniously contrived play has always been popular with actors and actresses because of its strong parts, though as dramatic art it does not touch a high level. In commenting on the present revival one critic has said that M. Scribe manifests a talent "of the kind which is most commonly displayed in the invention of mechanical toys." However that may be, though we are welcoming Mme. Jane Hading and the other French actors almost warmly enough to make up for our lukewarm treatment of the poor German singers.

Charles Frohman has determined on a curious new plan in play producing, and announces that when "Neely Neil" is put on in New York he will introduce a sort of competition between English and American actors. He will import a company of some fifty English artists with the play. One night they will sing the songs and dance the dances, the next night a company of American actors will sing the same songs and dance the same dances. Then, of course, the public may determine—if they are not certain already—whether England or America is the greatest nation, at any rate, as far as the acting of musical comedy goes. The plan is a capital one, it would seem, because most persons having seen the play once will wish to see it again for the sake of making the interesting comparison I have mentioned, and consequently the run of the piece will be twice as long as it would have been without the double company. And yet the expense will not be doubled, since there need only be one set of scenery and of costumes for the two sets of actors. One actress Mr. Frohman will not be able to import into America, however. That is Miss Edna May, now playing the part of Neely Neil here, who contemplates leaving the stage on her marriage with Mr. Oscar Lewisohn, a wealthy American to whom she is now engaged. The prospective loss of pretty Miss May is casting a distinct gloom over English lovers of musical comedy, who, many of them, admire the attractive little American intensely.

A quaint occurrence is said to have happened the other night in Coventry, a peaceful English town. La Milo, a lady well known in London music halls as "the living statue," was suddenly seized with a desire to emulate the feat of Lady Godiva, and, at 2 o'clock one morning, she rode on horseback through the town clad in the costume she usually wears when she does her "living statue" act. None of the natives of Coventry saw her, it is stated, which is perhaps rather a pity, since had any bibulous person met this strange vision he would most certainly have returned to his home terror-struck and forthwith signed the pledge.

Actors' Fund Fair

THE Actors' Fund of America expends over $40,000 a year carefully, systematically, and confidentially, in relieving the sick and distressed among stage players. Its treasury needs replenishing, and a mammoth fair will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House the entire week commencing May 6.

It is hoped to make it even more profitable than the similar fair given at the Madison Square Garden fifteen years ago, when more than $150,000 was realized. Since then there has been no public appeal outside of the benefits in theatres, yielding a few thousand dollars annually. The needs are growing, and there is the maintenance of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island, where nearly forty disabled players are permanent guests.

The entertainment features will be unique, subordinate to the general scheme of a mammoth bazaar, with dozens of booths, presided over by the men and women of the stage. Two enormous booths are to be set aside for the Professional Women's League and the Actors' Church Alliance, which is gathering donations through its chapters all over America. The Metropolitan Opera House will be made attractive through an entire new decorative scheme suggested by Edward G. Unitt, the artist. All the scene painters and stage mechanics in New York will combine in realizing it.

Irving Place.

The following is the week's programme at the Irving Place Theatre. To-morrow evening the attraction will be Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer's favorite play "Die Grille" ("The Cricket"). On Tuesday evening the bill will be Schiller's "Maria Stuart." For Wednesday evening the management announces Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer's dramatization of "Jane Eyre," "Die Waise von Lowood." On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings there will be performances of the hilarious farce of Curt Kraatz, "Die Doppelehe" ("The Double Marriage,") with Friedrich Holthaus in the role of Ludwig Reimers. "Die Waise von Lowood" will be the bill at the Saturday matinee. On Saturday morning there will be an extra performance at half prices of Schiller's "Maria Stuart."

Sunday Concerts

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Colonial, and the Alhambra. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue.

Ted Marks's concerts at the American Theatre this afternoon and evening will include numbers by such performers as West and Van Sicklen, Mooney and Holbein, Falardo, presenting his protean novelty of seven different characters; the three Musical Spillars, and Collins and Collins.

Rialto News and Gossip

"The Belle of Mayfair" will be seen for the last time at Daly's Theatre on Saturday evening, April 20, when the lease of the present management expires. Though this particular belle will ring out the old it is not destined to ring in the new—for such are the conditions of theatric enterprise. However, present indications would seem to give assurance that even when "The Belle of Mayfair" leaves the historic playhouse it will immediately find another abiding place on Broadway.

"The Lion and the Mouse" has stayed so long that it will seem positively uncanny to write the name of another play in connection with the Lyceum Theatre. However, all things must have an end—and it is rare indeed for a play to stay in the metropolis, as the Klein drama has done, for 600 consecutive performances. Souvenirs will be distributed on Tuesday, April 2, in honor of the longest consecutive run in the history of the American stage.

Luna Park is due to open earlier than usual this season, and with a boom which will fairly shake the bedrock of Coney Island. Over 650 people are already at work in the park beautifying and reconstructing a few of the buildings used last season and building many new structures that will be occupied this season for the first time.

The performance for the benefit of poor college women, given under the auspices of the College Women's Club, will take place at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, March 12. Alla Nazimova will appear for the occasion in the third act of "A Doll's House," Ethel Barrymore will be seen in "Carrots," and Robert Dempster will be seen in a new one-act play by George J. Nathan, entitled "That Affair at Huntley's." Grace Elliston, Alice Fischer, William Norris, Mme. Illing, and Jujiko, the Japanese dancer, are also to contribute a share of the entertainment.

Box office comments sometimes have a humor of their own—even if it is not always apparent to the purchaser. Here is something that Raymond Hitchcock overheard last week in Chicago, where he is now playing in "The Yankee Tourist." Hitchcock, it must be understood, was just behind the little window renewing an old friendship with the Treasurer of the house.

A man approached the window, placed $ before the Treasurer and said "Two seats!"

As he was starting away he turned round and asked, "Are these good seats?"

The Treasurer looked at the purchaser and slowly drawled, "Well, they should be. They have behaved themselves very well for the five years the house has been open."

Rida Johnson Young's mascot is the letter "B." In every play she has written one word in the title has had "B" as the initial letter. For proof, see these: "Brown of Harvard," "Lord Byron," "Glorious Betsy," "Barbara," and, lastly, "The Boys of Company B," in which Arnold Daly is shortly to appear under the management of Daniel Frohman.

The American importation of European vaudeville acts has been greatly increased by the music hall strike which was recently in force in London. Yet two more English acts will make their first American appearance at the Colonial Theatre on Monday. They are Will Evans, a London comedian, and the Scottish Meisters, a Highland comedy quartet, which does a singing "turn" entitled "Ancestral Spirits."

Several of the English entertainers have made notable successes this season. Among the most prominent are Alice Lloyd, the McNaughtons, and Jack Lorimer. Vesta Victoria seems to have the secret of a vaudeville popularity that never wanes.

It has long been considered the special province of the press agent to endow his star with jewels—for the assistance of imaginary thieves—and other such little luxuries. One New York "representative" of a more scholarly turn of mind has recently conferred a classic library on his latest stellar acquisition.

"I have just been giving my star one of the finest classic libraries in the country," said the agent in the most matter-of-fact manner imaginable.

He saw the perplexed expression on the face of his uninitiated visitor. So he picked up a press sheet, still damp with the fresh ink, and pointed out the library in all its choice details.

Two of the most expert American actors in the art of fencing are generally conceded to be Kyrle Bellew, who may follow Sam Bernard at Wallack's in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "A Marriage of Reason," and Walker Whiteside, the Western actor who has lately joined the Liebler forces. Edwin Arden, E. H. Sothern, and James K. Hackett are also ranked among the footlight experts.

At least one actor in New York is now performing the singular feat of appearing in two different plays at two different theatres every evening. This man is Robert Cummings, who plays the role of Lon Anderson in "The Great Divide" at the Princess. His nightly task in the company of Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin ends at about the middle of the third act.

Mr. Cummings loses no time in rubbing off his make-up. The minute the "outside," so to speak, is removed, he jumps into a cab and is hustled hot-foot to the Majestic Theatre, in Columbus Circle. There, as the Confederate soldier who brings first word that the war is ended, he opens the fourth act of "On Parole."

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

MARCH.

10—New York Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Mr. and Mrs. Lhevinne, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
14—Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, evening, Madison Square Garden.
15—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Richard Burgin, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
16—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Dora Becker, violin recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
19—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Rafael Navas, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Raphael Kellert, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—St. Cecilia Society, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Boston Symphony Quartet, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Lillia Snelling, song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—People's Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Mrs. Lhevinne, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Maurice Nitke, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
26—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
28—Marum Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
30—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

APRIL.

1—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Hudson Theatre.
2—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
7—People's Choral Union, evening, Hippodrome.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
11—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Mendelssohn Glee Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Rosenthal, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

Emil Fischer's Jubilee

THE benefit performance to be given to Emil Fischer at the Metropolitan Opera House next Friday afternoon will be a tribute in which all lovers of German opera in New York ought to be glad to join. It will mark Mr. Fischer's fiftieth anniversary as a dramatic singer—a notable event in the life of a man not yet old as the span of human life is generally estimated, and one that is significant of an uncommonly active and vigorous career. Mr. Fischer is held in affectionate and admiring remembrance by those who passed through that wonderful period of awakening and of stimulus that came to the musical life of New York by the establishment of the German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1884. He, with Mme. Lehmann upon the stage and Anton Seidl in the conductor's chair, was one of the most potent forces in the seasons that followed the first daring undertaking of Dr. Leopold Damrosch in the Autumn of 1884, in revealing to this public the grandeur of Wagner's music dramas.

To Mr. Fischer are due the first representations of some of the greatest characters in the lyric drama given to New York. In the minds of those who listened in those years to his noble and beautiful singing and enjoyed his equally noble histrionic art, he molded the lineaments and traits of these characters so deeply that they have never in after time been effaced by other portrayals. To them they are as Fischer created them, however powerful may have been the representations that came after his.

Especially is this true of his Hans Sachs, an impersonation that united geniality, humor, tenderness, and poetic insight with the German "Gemüthlichkeit" and drastic strength as few others have done. With him the genial and tender side of the character was uppermost, without a suggestion of sentimentality.

So, too, the figure of Wotan in "Der Ring des Nibelungen" as he presented it, is one that will not soon fade from the memory of those who knew it. The godlike attributes of majesty and power were not, in his characterization, incompatible with tenderness and pity and a certain celestial dignity that even the anger of the god toward his disobedient daughter could not overcome. For many years Mr. Van Rooy's superb portrayal of Wotan has been uppermost in the minds of the New York lovers of Wagner's drama—a portrayal that has mellowed and grown in distinction and dramatic value with the years. But who will not remember the surprise and perplexity with which the outbursts of petulant rage in Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan were watched by a public that had been so long accustomed to the more Olympian repose of Mr. Fischer's?

Mr. Fischer was brought from Dresden in the Autumn of 1885, and with him came Mme. Lehmann from Berlin and Mr. Seidl from Bremen. His first appearance was made on Nov. 23, in "Lohengrin," in which he took the part of King Henry. In the same season he made known here his Hans Sachs, his Wotan, (in "Die Walküre,") and appeared in such parts also as the High Priest in Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," when that opera won popular favor in so surprising and persistent a way; the Landgrave in "Tannhäuser," even Mephistopheles in "Faust" and Colonna in "Rienzi." Later he came forward as Ramfis in "Aïda," Bombardon in Ignaz Brüll's now almost forgotten opera, "Das goldene Kreuz," König Marke in "Tristan," the Demon in Goldmark's "Merlin," Pietro in Auber's "Masaniello," Rocco in "Fidelio." In 1887 he first appeared as the Wanderer in "Siegfried" and Hagen in "Götterdämmerung," and in the same season followed his representations of Baron Schönau in Nessler's "Trompeter von Säkkingen," of the Cardinal in Halévy's "Jewess," of Lysiart in Weber's "Euryanthe," of the High Priest in Spontini's "Ferdinand Cortez." In following seasons he appeared as Marcel in "The Huguenots," as Fürst in "William Tell," as Don Pèdro in "L'Africaine," as Wotan in "Das Rheingold," and as the Barber in Cornelius's delightful "Barber of Bagdad," one of Fischer's masterpieces of comic characterization.

There is no need to continue the list. What has already been mentioned is enough to show Mr. Fischer's versatility and readiness to undertake both the big and the little, and also, it may be added, enough to show the demands that were made on singers of the German school to be prepared to move within the whole range of operatic art.

It was characteristic of Mr. Fischer's training and ideals as a dramatic singer that he could truly move within the whole range of operatic art. For in contrast to many of the German singers that came to us at that time and have come since, he was a vocalist, a true singer, an artist who cultivated the art of song and was not devoted to the purely declamatory methods that a false conception of Wagner's ideals spread among the German interpreters of his works. And herein may be found one of the potent reasons for his success and pre-eminence in the Wagnerian rôles with which he was so long associated. He sang them, and in this respect he anticipated the notable pleasure that was given in a period that followed Mr. Fischer's day at the Metropolitan Opera House, when Jean de Reszke first ventured to devote his wonderful powers of vocalism and of dramatic artistry to the interpretation of Tristan and other characters of the later Wagnerian drama.

It is a curious and amusing fact that Mr. Fischer gained his reputation as a great Wagnerian singer almost against his will. His ideals were those of the older operatic forms as well as of the older methods of vocalism, and it was said that he entered upon the Wagnerian rôles with more or less reluctance, perhaps with more or less lack of sympathy with some of them. It is difficult to believe that this was ever the case with such a rôle as that of Hans Sachs, into the very heart of which he penetrated so deeply, or that with most of them it was long enduring.

A note sent out by the committee having Mr. Fischer's benefit in charge gives some facts about his life and career. From this it appears that he was born in Brunswick, Germany, June 13, 1838, his father being Friedrich Fischer, a well-known bass singer, and his mother Caroline Fischer Acten, who in her day was prominent as a soprano. As a boy, besides singing, he studied the violin and the French horn—and this training outside the narrow limits of vocal art could not fail to have its effect upon his musicianship. His father wished him to be a farmer and he became one, and secured at once a good executive position. His health gave way while he was still little more than a boy, and this was the cause of his having an opportunity to go on with his music. He made his first appearance in public in the Municipal Theatre of Graz, Austria, in March, 1857, as the Seneschal in "Jean de Paris." Then he sang at the Opera in Danzig, and within a year became manager of the Opera House. In this capacity he launched Lilli Lehmann in her operatic career, which she had begun in a subordinate capacity in Prague. He took her to Dantzig and gave her her first engagement as a coloratura soprano.

Fischer stayed in Dantzig till 1870, then went to Rotterdam, (from which city came also Mr. Van Rooy, his successor in many rôles at the Metropolitan.) He sang at various Opera Houses in Germany in the next five years, and was finally permanently engaged at Dresden. It was there that he was heard by the exploring expedition from the Metropolitan Opera House which was seeking opera singers in Europe in the Summer of 1885, and he was induced to come to New York.

Mr. Fischer left the Metropolitan Opera House with the end of the German régime there, in March, 1891, and in a little speech delivered upon the stage at that time he expressed the hope that he would again some day have the opportunity to sing upon that same stage in German opera. And now his wish has come true. Since his retirement from operatic singing he has devoted himself to teaching and has appeared seldom in public. One of the last occasions on which he did so was at a concert by the New York Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 3, 1904, when he sang some of the music of Hans Sachs, in excerpts, from "Die Meistersinger." THE TIMES said at that time: "The audience was mindful of old times and of the debt this public owes to the artist who formed for it an ideal of what Wagner's most lovable character signifies." There was then still admiration for many of the qualities of his singing—his phrasing, the perfection of his diction and enunciation.

It will be strange indeed if the musical public of New York shall not avail itself fully and even eagerly of this opportunity to be given it this week of doing honor to Emil Fischer and of contributing toward what, at the present time, after long service of high ideals in art, he needs even more than honor.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday— "Haensel und Gretel" and "I Pagliacci," evening, Metropolitan
"La Bohème," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday—"Aïda," evening, Metropolitan.
"Fra Diavolo," evening, Manhattan.
Friday— Benefit performance, three acts from the Wagner music dramas, afternoon, Metropolitan.
"La Bohème," evening, Metropolitan.
"Marta," evening, Manhattan.
Saturday— "Madama Butterfly," afternoon, Metropolitan.
"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," afternoon, Manhattan.
"Tosca," evening, Metropolitan.
"Carmen," evening, Manhattan.

Alvin Schroeder, soloist with the Russian Symphony Orchestra

Mrs. Rider-Kelsey, soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

PHOTO. BY C. L. LEWIS.

Mlle. Dazie, Premiere Danseuse Manhattan Opera House

PHOTO BY MISHKIN STUDIO.

Mme Rosina Lhevinne who will assist her husband at his recital.

Josef Lhévinne who will give a recital on March 14.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein announces the following programme for the fifteenth week of his season at the Manhattan Opera House:

On Monday evening, March 11, at 8:15 o'clock, will occur the thirteenth appearance of Mme. Melba. The opera is "La Bohème," (in Italian,) and the others in the cast are Mlle. Trentini and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, and Fossetta. Mr. Fernando Tanara will conduct.

Wednesday evening, March 13, at 8:15, "Fra Diavolo," which had its first hearing at the Manhattan Opera House on Friday of the preceding week, will be repeated, (in Italian,) with Miles. Pinkert and Giaconia and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, and Fossetta. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

Friday evening, March 15, at 8:15, Flotow's "Marta" (in Italian) will have its first presentation at the Manhattan Opera House, with Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, and Zaccaria and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti and Mugnoz. Mr. Tanara will conduct.

Saturday matinee, March 16, at 2 o'clock, a double bill will be sung—"Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Russ, Severina, and Giaconia and Messrs. Venturini and Séveilhac, and "Pagliacci," with Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Séveilhac, and Venturini. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

Saturday evening, March 16, at 8:15, Bizet's "Carmen" will be sung at popular prices, with Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, and Giaconia and Messrs. Dalmorès, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, and Reschiglian. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The sixteenth and last week but one of the regular opera season at the Metropolitan begins to-morrow. It will be largely devoted to Italian opera, and will be marked by a special event of great interest—the testimonial performance for the benefit of the veteran German singer, Mr. Emil Fischer, in which many of the artists more particularly identified with German music-drama at the Metropolitan will appear. Another feature of the week will be the first appearance here of Miss Farrar as Mimi.

To-morrow evening a double bill will be presented. It will begin with "Haensel und Gretel," sung by the usual cast. Following "Haensel und Gretel" will come "Pagliacci," with Miss Alten as Nedda, Mr. Caruso as Canio, Mr. Scotti as Tonio, Mr. Reiss as Peppe, and Mr. Simard as Silvio. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

"Aïda" will be the bill on Wednesday, March 13, when Mme. Emma Eames will be the Aïda and Mme. Kirkby-Lunn the Amneris. Miss Lawrence will sing the small part of the Priestess. Radames, as on former occasions, will be Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Stracciari will appear as Amonasro. Mr. Plancon will appear as Ramfis and Mr. Muehlmann as the King, Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

On Friday afternoon, March 15, at 1:30, there will be a special testimonial performance for the benefit of Mr. Emil Fischer.

For Friday night, March 15, the management announces "La Bohème," with Miss Farrar, for the first time in this country, as Mimi. Miss Alten will sing the music of Musetta, Mr. Caruso will be the Rodolfo, Mr. Scotti will appear as Marcello, and Messrs. Journet and Simard, the Colline and the Schaunard, will complete the quartet of the Quartier Latin Bohemians. Mr. Dufriche will sing the two buffo parts of Benoit and Alcindoro, and Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

Another presentation of "Madama Butterfly" is promised for the Saturday matinée on March 16. Miss Farrar will again sing the title part. Mme. Homer again sing the title part.

"Tosca" will be the bill at the popular Saturday evening performance, and Mme. Eames will be heard in the title rôle. Mme. Jacoby will be the Shepherd, Mr. Scotti will once more interpret Scarpia, and Mr. Dippel will be the Mario. The cast will be completed by Messrs. Dufriche, Bars, Bégué, and Navarini. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Scriabine's third symphony, "Le Divin Poeme," will be a feature of next Thursday evening's concert at Carnegie Hall. It will be preceded by the five-minute introduction to Musorgski's opera, "Khovanschina." Following the symphony Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist, of the Kneisel Quartet, will make his New York farewell as a soloist with orchestra in the 'cello concerto by Davidoff in D major. The final number will by Glazunoff's symphonic poem/"Stenka Razin," dedeciated to Borodin and inspired by the heroic adventures of the Cossack warrior chief, Stenka (Stephen) Razin, who was finally captured by the Czar's troops in 1671.

"Le Divin Poeme," which is Scriabine's Opus 43, requires more than 100 players. This symphony was published in 1905, and since then Scriabine has completed another symphony, "The Poeme Extase," whose subject begins where "Le Divin Poeme" leaves off.

The composer of "Le Divin Poeme" has sought to express therein something of the emotional (and therefore musically communicable) side of his philosophy of life.

LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

Wassily Safonoff will bring to a close with this week's two concerts, on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening his first season as permanent conductor of the Philharmonic Society, which simultaneously ends the sixty-fifth year of its existence. It commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Josef Haydn, the first musician to compose symphonies in the present sense of the word, the first part of the programme will be devoted to the performance of his symphony in C minor and the aria "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation." Although the Philharmonic Society played a Haydn symphony in 1845 for the first time, it is not possible to say from the record whether or not this symphony has ever before been on its programmes. It was composed in 1791 for the concerts given by Haydn on his first visit to England.

The second part of the programme will consist of Beethoven's scene and aria "Ah! Perfido" and "Eroica" symphony. The two numbers are selected to show the progress made by their composers in the development of the two musical forms, the aria and the symphony, in the short period of thirteen years that intervened between the time in which the Haydn and the Beethoven works were composed. Mme. Rider Kelsey will be the soloist, and to match the Philharmonic Society's body of strings the woodwind will be appropriately increased for this performance.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO EMIL FISCHER.

The testimonial performance for Emil Fischer at the Metropolitan Opera House next Friday afternoon in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the operatic stage promises an interesting occasion. The committee having the performance in hand, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. George L. Nichols, Miss Laura J. Post, and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, have arranged a programme which is most attractive, consisting of the first act of "Die Walküre," with Miss Fremstad and Mr. Burgstaller in their customary parts; the first and second scenes of the second act of "Lohengrin," with Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Mr. Goritz, and the first scene of the third act of "Die Meistersinger," with Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink, and Messrs. Dippel, Goritz, and Reiss, and Mr. Fischer as Hans Sachs. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Josef Lhévinne will give his third New York piano recital next Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, assisted by Madame Lhévinne. The programme includes Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," Chopin's Ballade in F major, Nocturne, F minor, Opus 55, No. 1; Polonaise, A flat, Opus 53; Arenski's suite, No. 1, for two pianos; Liszt's "Paganini Etude," and Soirée de Vienne," Rubinstein's Serenade, Opus 93, and "Pres de Ruisseau," and Balakireff's "Islamée."

On Thursday evening the Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will give its last concert of the season. Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, will be the soloist, and will play Davidoff's Concerto in B minor. Scriabine's Third Symphony, called "The Divine Poem," will be played. This symphony is in four parts, but they are to be played without interruption, and no one will be seated during the performance of this number. The programme also includes Musorgski's introduction to "Khovanshchino" and Glazunoff's Symphonic Poem "Stenka Rasin."

Gounod's "Redemption" will be presented on Thursday evening at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall by the Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, composed of 150 voices, and assisted by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Emil Reyl. The soloists will be Selma Kronold, soprano; Lloyd Rand, tenor, and J. Humbird Duffey, baritone. A special concert will be given at the Manhattan Opera House to-night, which Mr. Campanini will conduct. The orchestra under his direction will play Wagner's "Walkuerenritt" and the "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla," with Mmes. Trentini, Giaconia, and de Cisneros as the Rhine Daughters; Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3, and the overture to "William Tell," by Rossini. Mr. Ancona will sing the prologue to "Pagliacci" and the "Evening Star" aria from "Tannhaeuser," Mme. Pinkert will sing the Shadow Song from "Dinorah," Mr. Bassi will sing "Celeste Aida," Mme. de Cisneros will sing an air from "The Prophet," Mme. Russ will sing an air from "Der Freischuetz," Mme. Donalda will sing the waltz from "Romeo et Juliette," and Mme. Russ and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi will sing the trio from Verdi's "I Lombardi," with violin obbligato by Max Bendix.

Emma Eames will be one of the soloists at to-night's Metropolitan Opera House concert. The others will be Mmes. Kirkby-Lunn and Bessie Abott and Messrs. Journet and Stracciari. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Bovy.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

S. Lewis Elmer has been appointed organist and musical director of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. For the past three years he has been at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, New York.

Samuel A. Baldwin is giving a series of three public organ recitals at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, the first was on last Wednesday afternoon when the programme included Mendelsshon's Sonata No. 4 in B flat, Franck's Pastorale in E, Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D major, Ravanello's "Prayer," a Romance by Reger, and Liszt's Fugue on the chorale, "Ad Nos, ad salutarem undam."

Pearl Benedict will succeed Emma Brett as contralto soloist at Calvary M. E. Church on May 1.

Geneviève Wheat has been appointed to the position of contralto soloist at West End Presbyterian Church. Miss Wheat is a Pittsburg singer.

George Bemus, bass of Grace Methodist Church, will sing a week of concerts, beginning March 18.

May Lewis Haley, soprano of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, has just returned from a trip to Florida, and will resume her position in the choir to-day. Constance Fields of New Haven has been substituting for Miss Haley.

CROTCHETS.

William Harper gave the second of his series of musicales last Wednesday afternoon in his studio, at 1,947 Broadway. On Thursday, March 21, Miss Mathilde Dressler, 'cellist, and Mr. Harper will give a joint recital, with Louis R. Dressler at the piano.

Madame Sembrich will be assisted on her concert tour by Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, and Frank La Forge, pianist. Mr. Van Hoose was associated for four years with Madame Melba, two in opera and two in concert, while Mr. La Forge has been Madame Gadski's accompanist on two tours. Madame Sembrich will take part in three festivals, at Louisville, at Spartanburg, S. C., and Syracuse, N. Y., while her tour will include recital appearances in Providence, Troy, Richmond, Greensboro, N. C.; Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Augustine, Montgomery, Atlanta, Ravinia Park, Ill.; Terra Haute, and Chattanooga.

Ernesto Consolo, pianist, and Hugo Heerman, violinist, are planning to give a series of sonata recitals in Mendelsshon Hall during April.

Louise Ormsby, the New York soprano, sang at the Mt. Pleasant, Mich., music festival last week in Haydn's "The Creation."

The Olive Mead Quartet gave a concert in New London, Conn., last Wednesday.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The third and last concert of the Boston Symphony Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock. The programme comprises Debussy's quartet in G minor, Opus 10; Schubert's trio for piano, violin, and 'cello in B flat major, Opus 90, and Mozart's quintet for clarinet, two violins, viola, and 'cello in A major, (K 581.) The assisting artists will be Mme. Katharine Goodson, the English pianist, who will at this concert make her first appearance in New York, and Mr. Georges Grisez, principal clarinet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The last pair of Boston Symphony Concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 21, and Saturday afternoon, March 23. On Thursday evening the chief item on the programme will be a novelty by Claude Debussy entitled "La Mer." This is in three parts. The other items on the programme will be the symphonic poem, "The Mystic Trumpeter," by Converse; Liszt's "Mephisto" waltz, and Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain." On Saturday evening the programme will be classic. It will comprise Bach's suite in B minor for flute and string orchestra, Haydn's symphony in D major No. 2, Mozart's overture, "The Magic Flute," and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

DVORKA'S "GYPSY CYCLE" SUNG.

The singing of Dvorak's "Gypsy Cycle" by Mrs. Eleanor Marx, soprano, was the feature of a Lenten musicale given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon by H. von Ende. A trio composed of Cornelius Rübner, pianist; H. von Ende, violinist, and Modest A. Altschuler, 'cellist, played Rübner's trio, Opus 9, and A. Simon's trio, Opus 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

Carnegie Hall Thursday Evg., March 14
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
ALWIN SCHROEDER SOLOIST
Program includes Scriabine's 3d Symphony, "The Divine Poem," Davidoff's 'Cello Concerto, (first time,) and Glazunoff Tone Poem, "Stenka Rasin."
Seats $1.50 to 50c; Boxes $15 & $12 at Box Office

MADISON SQ. GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Thursday Evening, March 14, at 8:15,
THE REDEMPTION BY GOUNOD.
The Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society. Mass Choir of 150 Voices, and the Philharmonic Orchestra, assisted by Selma Kronold, Soprano; Lloyd Rand, Tenor, and J. Humbird Duffey, Baritone. Tickets $2.00.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 44th St.
Wagner-Palestrina Recital.
Seats Free. No Tickets.
NEXT WEDNESDAY AT 8:15 P. M.
ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR
LEOPOLD STOKOVSKI.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40TH ST.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21, AT 2:30
Second Public Appearance KELLERT
THE EMINENT YOUNG VIOLINIST.
Tickets on Sale at Box Office, 9 to 5 Daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
Oscar Hammerstein.....Director
To-Night at 8:30. Prices 50c. to $1.50. ADM.....50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
Box Office open all day to-day from 10A.M.
EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMME
Arranged and conducted by M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI,
The following remarkable array of SOLOISTS
MMES. PINKERT, RUSS, DONALDA, DE CISNEROS, TRENTINI, GIACONIA; MM. BASSI, ANCONA, ARIMONDI, MAX BENDIX, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra.
PART I.
1. Pagliacci, Prologo.....Leoncavallo M. ANCONA.
2. Dinorah, "Valse dell' Ombra".Meyerbeer MME. PINKERT.
3. Aida, Romanza, Atto I.....Verdi M. BASSI.
4. The Prophet, Scene and Aria..Meyerbeer MME. DE CISNEROS
5. Ouverture, "Leonora, No. 3".Beethoven MAESTRO CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
6. Einzug der Goetter in Walhall...Wagner Rhein Toechter: MMES. TRENTINI, GIACONIA, DE CISNEROS.
Conductor..M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI
INTERMISSION.
PART II.
7. Walkueren Ritt.....Wagner
8. William Tell—Symphony.....Rossini M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI
9. Der Freischuetz—Scene and Aria..Weber MME. RUSS.
10. Tannhaeuser—Lied an. Abendstern.....Wagner MME. DONALDA.
11. Romeo and Juliet, Valse, Act. I..Gounod MME. DONALDA.
12. I Lombardi—(Trio "Qual Volutta").Verdi MME. RUSS, MM. BASSI, ARIMONDI.
VIOLIN SOLO ..MR. MAX BENDIX
TO-MORROW, (MOND.,) at 8:15, thirteenth appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara.
WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Con., Campanini
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Seveilhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppili, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK AT POP. PRICES.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Emma Eames, Abott, Kirkby-Lunn; Stracciari. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON BUT ONE.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 11, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Simard, Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz, Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 12, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30. Special Performance. Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE. (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 16, pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 19, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30.GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for single performances begins to-morrow MORNING at 9 o'clock.
Good Friday, March 29th, at 5 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. Evenings at 8:20. Monday Evg., "Die Grille."
Tuesday, Schiller's Drama "Maria Stuart."
Wednesday, "Die Waise von Lowood."
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evg. The Rollicking Farce "Die Doppel Ehe." (The Double Marriage.)
Sat. 10 A. M. "Maria Stuart." (Half Prices.)
Sat. Mat. 2:15, "Die Waise von Lowood."

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
Programme: Haydn, Symphony "La Reine;" Rossini, Air "Largo al factotum" from "Il Barbiere;" Dvorak, Scherzo Capriccioso;" Rossini, Air from "William Tell;" Mozart, Serenade from "Don Giovanni;" R. Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks;" Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."
Soloist: SIGNOR SAMMARCO
LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
Baritone of the Manhattan Opera House.
WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor
Tickets on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR
WASSILY SAFONOFF
Soloist Corinne Rider-Kelsey Soprano
PROGRAM:
Symphony, C minor.....} Haydn
Aria, "With Verdure Clad".....}
Aria, "Ah perfido".....} Beethoven
Symphony, No 3, Eroica.....}
Seats 75 cts. to $2; boxes $12 and $15.
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THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG March 19, at 8:15 The Apostles SIR EDWARD ELGAR
TUES. EVG March 26, at 8:15 The Kingdom SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Both concerts will be conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR, Hon. Associate Cond.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15.50, at Office Mus. Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Ev., Mar. 20.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL. BUCHHALTER
SEATS 1.50, 1.00, 50c.
KNABE PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Ev., Mar. 19.
VIOLIN RECITAL. DORA BECKER
Assisted by Chas. N. Granville, Baritone; Gustav L. Becker, Pianist; Max Herzberg, Accompanist.
SEATS 1.50, 1.00, 75c.

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Last Lecture

Carnegie Hall - - Last Recital
LHEVINNE
WHO WILL BE ASSISTED ON THIS OCCASION BY
MME. ROSINA LHEVINNE.
PROGRAM—ARENSKI, Suite No. 1 for two pianos; SCHUMANN'S Etudes Symphoniques; CHOPIN, Ballade F major, Nocturne F minor, Polonaise A flat; LISZT, Paganini Etude and Soiree de Vienne; RUBINSTEIN, Serenade; BALAKIREFF, Islamee.
THURSDAY AFT., MARCH 14, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK
Management.....Steinway & Sons. Ernest Urchs.....Acting Manager.
Seats, 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office and 10 East 17th St.
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MONDAY & TUESDAY...JEANNE D'ARC FRIDAY.....TWELFTH NIGHT
WEDNESDAY.....HAMLET SAT. MAT.....TWELFTH NIGHT
THURSDAY.....ROMEO AND JULIET SAT. EVG.....THE SUNKEN BELL

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 18,
THE EMINENT ITALIAN ARTIST

ERMETE NOVELLI

Mon. Ev., "Papa Lebonnard." Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI."
Tues. Evg., "King Lear." Fri. Evg., "La Morte Civile."
Wed. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "Shylock." Sat. Evg., "Il Barbero Benefico."
SALE OF SEATS OPENS NEXT THURSDAY MORNING. Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 2848 Madison. Evg's 8:20. **PRINCESS** Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:20.

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Cast includes MINNIE DUPREE, Helen Ware, White Whittlesey, Robt. Dempster.

MATINEES MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY at 2:20 P. M.
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IN THE Chorus Lady A Comedy by James Forbes.

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DREAM CITY
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MAGIC KNIGHT
By Edgar Smith and Victor Herbert.
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CAPTAIN JINKS
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MISS BARRYMORE
Appears for the First Time in
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Seat sale opens Thurs. 9 A. M.

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Owing to contracts for Spring engagements in Chicago Mr. Bernard must close at Wallack's Sat. Mch. 30.
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CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
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THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER
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Saturday, Mch. 30, Farewell Night

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MERRY CROWDS
FREDERIC THOMPSON presents
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BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills
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FAREWELL PERF. SAT., APR. 6.

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March 31	PORT ARTHUR	April 1
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April 14	SWITZERLAND	April 15
April 21.	VESUVIUS and NAPLES.	April 22

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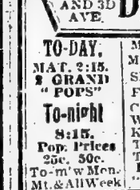

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MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
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MARY SHAW
Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.

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EVGS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY, 2
MR. BELASCO ANNOUNCES THAT MISS FRANCES STARR WILL APPEAR AT TWO SPECIAL LENTEN MATINEES, THURS. Mar. 14, & THURS., Mar. 21
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Cast of Distinguished Players.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE
24th St. & B'way. Phone 5910 Gram.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents
CARLOTTA NILLSON
in Rachel Crothers' American Play,
THE 3 OF US
SIXTH MONTH
"THE BIG, BOUNDING, BOLD SUCCESS."—Mail.
"IT RINGS TRUE FROM START TO FINISH."—Alan Dale.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. at 2 & Sat. 2:15
"They have been lucky if they have ever seen a representation more consistently satisfactory."—EVENING POST.
THIS WEEK **BEN GREET PLAYERS MACBETH**
SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS AS SHAKESPEARE WROTE THEM.
NEXT WEEK Mon., Tues., Wed. & Wed. Mat. **AS YOU LIKE IT** Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sat. Mat. **JULIUS CAESAR**
WEEK OF MARCH 25 **EVERYMAN**
SEATS SELLING FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT. PRICES 50c. to $2.00.
WED. MAT. AT 2 TO ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS. PRICES 50c. TO $1.50.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way and 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"DESERVED SPONTANEOUS GIVING OF CHEERS AND SHOUTS OF BRAVOS, A ROAR OF APPROVAL."—N. Y. Herald.
BIGGEST HIT On BROADWAY
GEORGE BROADHURST'S LATEST AND GREATEST PLAY
The MILLS OF THE GODS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres. Phone 4910 Main
WEEK STARTING **MONDAY, MARCH 11**
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM **GILLETTE**
In His New Comedy Drama **Clarice**
Mar. 18—Maxine Elliott, Her Great Match.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Victoria Theatre, 42 St., B'way & 7th Av.
Evs. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Daily, 25, 50.
TO-DAY SUNDAY 25c., 50c. TO-NIGHT MATINEES GOOD SEATS 50c. WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE
ALL BIG STAR BILL.
VESTA VICTORIA
Entire New Repertoire of Songs, including "POOR JOHN." Etc.
CLAYTON WHITE & MARIE STUART, WAKD & CURRAN, JULIAN ROSE, BRUNO & RUSSELL, RAPPO SISTERS, WATERBURY BROS. & TENNY, HERBERT BROOKS, SADIE ALFARATI, THE VITAGRAPH.
MAT. EVERY DAY, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
TED MARKS' CONCERTS. To-day 25, 35c. To-night, 25, 35, 50c.
FISKE O'HARA in MR. BLARNEY FROM IRELAND
WEST & VAN SICKLEN, MOONEY & HOLBEIN, 3 MUSICAL SPILLERS, TEMPEST & SUNSHINE, FALARDO and 7 Other Big Acts.

NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat
Wine, Woman & Song Co.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

SHUBERT THEATRE, OPP. CITY HALL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15.
Mats. Wed., Sat. Best Seats $1.00.
Evening Prices, 50c. to $1.50.
SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT (Inc.)
Again Offer
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
That Was So Enthusiastically Received Before, With Chas. J. Ross (of Ross and Fenton) and Casino Company of 80.
Beauty Chorus of 60.
—Next Week—
Henry Woodruff in "Brown of Harvard"

NEW AMSTERDAM
THEATRE, 42d St. West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
THIS WEEK Evenings at 7:45 sharp. Saturday Matinee 2.
Last Seven Appearances of
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
PEER GYNT

NOTE: Owing to the great strain Mr. Mansfield will not be able to play this part after these few performances.
NEXT (Farewell) WEEK Mon., "The Scarlet Letter"; Tues., "Beau Brummell"; Wed., "A Parisian Romance"; Thurs., "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Fri., "Beau Brummell"; Sat. Mat., "The Scarlet Letter"; Sat. (Farewell) Night, "A Parisian Romance."
Seats on sale for all appearances, $2 to 50c

Beginning MON., MARCH 25. Mail Orders Now. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Production
Fixley & Luders' New Musical Comedy,
The GRAND MOGUL
Introducing FRANK MOULAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
LITT & DINGWALL.....Managers
WHY? SIT IN THE LAST ROW
BUY SEATS NOW
FOR 16 WEEKS
ANNA HELD
HAS PACKED THE
BIG BROADWAY TO THE DOORS
SOMETHING NEW
For Those Who Have Already Seen
The Performance More Than Ten Times,
ANNA HELD'S TEDDY BEAR SONG

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
For Wednesday Matinees Only
"MERELY MARY ANN."
24th WEEK
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS
"SALOMY JANE"
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Klaw & Erlanger's Great Lenten Offering
BEN HUR
IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN THIS PRODUCTION YOU HAVEN'T SEEN BEN-HUR.
400 PEOPLE—20 HORSES—3 CHARIOTS In the New Race Scene.
PRICES FOR EVERYBODY 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8 SHARP.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK McKEE..Manager.
4TH MONTH OF 4 CROWDED HOUSES
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR
DIRECTION THOMAS W. RYLEY
LESLIE STUART'S MASTERPIECE OF MELODY.

GUESS WHAT? MONDAY, APRIL 15.

NEW YORK B'WAY & 45TH ST. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
2 WEEKS Commencing TO-MORROW NIGHT
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of

"There's more of a law of God or man runs north of Fifty-three."	THE "This is God's free country, where a man is a man, nothing more."

SPOILERS

An American Drama founded on the famous Novel, by Rex Beach and James MacArthur.
A SPECIAL CAST INCLUDES:
RALPH STUART, CAMPBELL GOLLAN, GEORGE OSBORNE, HARRY BURKHARDT, EDMUND ELTON, EVELYN VAUGHAN, HARRIET WORTHINGTON, GLADYS HANSON & 30 others.
NOTE.—The publication of "The Spoilers" and the concurrent magazine articles on "The Looting of Alaska," by Mr. Rex Beach uncovered one of the most amazing conspiracies in American history, and resulted in the utter defeat of the political gang in Alaska.
ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing Mar. 25, Wm. Faversham in The Squaw Man.
KEEP YOUR EAR TO THE GROUND THE BIG NOISE HAPPENS APRIL 1

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Do Religious Conditions in France Affect Art?

Tholenaar Maintains That Catholic Artists Do Not Get Commissions—He Admires American Women, and Says That the Future of Our Art Lies with Them.

M. THEODORE THOLENAAR DE ROZENBERG, French sculptor of Belgian birth, whose work has often been exhibited at the Paris Salon, has recently opened a studio in New York City.

M. Tholenaar's principal reasons for coming to America are religious ones. "For the past two years the Catholic conditions," he says, "have greatly hindered the progress of art in France. Most of the wealth of France is possessed by the nobles, as this class and formerly the sovereigns were always the greatest patrons of art; but the conflict between the Government and the conservative nobility has greatly lessened the number of commissions given to artists.

"The nobility of France is afraid the Commune will come again. For the past two years many have sold their Paris homes, and gone to Italy or to England to live. Others stay at their town houses but a month or two, and lessen their expenses by remaining at their châteaux most of the year. They spend but little money now on art or the theatre or the opera. The Catholic trouble has affected every art and every line of business."

M. Tholenaar is himself a Catholic, and although he has heretofore often executed work for the Government, he says the Government will not now give commissions to "good Catholics."

"Oh! my poor country!" he exclaimed with sincere emotion. "I love my France! And my studio, oh! my studio, in the beautiful country just outside of Paris. How I regretted to leave my studio! It is 100 meters each way and 40 meters high. I cannot have a studio like that in New York. But," he added with a sigh, "what can one do, when one's religion is attacked and one's purse grows slimmer but come to America as so many others have done?"

M. Tholenaar is very much delighted with the courtesy extended to him by the American artists who have studios in the same building with his own. "I am surprised to find the men here such good friends. Why, they are like so many brothers. When I first came and was arranging my studio, they would come to me and say, 'Can I do anything? Let me know if there is anything you want.' They are all so kind. They are fine fellows."

Although M. Tholenaar met several American women when in Paris, his knowledge of them has naturally increased with his wider acquaintance since his arrival in New York. And this is his estimate of them now:

"I believe," he said, "that the American ladies are more poetical than the French. And I tell you this, too," he continued with a confidential inflection in his occasionally broken English; "I think that the American ladies have more nobility of nature. I hardly know how to quite express my meaning, but I think they have not so much frivolity as the French. The American girls like to study more. They are all interested with something. I observe this from conversation with those I have met, and then I see it everywhere. Why, I am so surprised to find this! They even read in the street cars and the trains!

"I will tell you what I have seen," he went on, seriously. "One day I took a train to go to a country place. There were many ladies and girls on the train, and I saw a man selling magazines and books which the ladies bought. Meanwhile the train was going fast, but the ladies did not talk to each other any more. They read all the two hours I was on the train. My impression is—and the longer I stay the more it is my impression—that it will be the American ladies who will make America great in art, music, poetry, and literature. The American men seem to be too much busy with business."

M. Tholenaar is most enthusiastic over the commissions which he has received since his arrival in New York last year. He has just completed a portrait in high relief of Gen. A. C. Taylor, which is a commission from Gen. Taylor's son, Mr. Nelson Taylor. The portrait is to be placed on the Taylor Memorial Monument at Norfolk, Va. It is probable that he will model two portraits in bronze of Gen. Taylor for the home of Mr. Nelson Taylor. He is soon to begin, too, a portrait bust of Mrs. Emily Mochar and Miss Kate Rodgers.

M. Tholenaar's work has received several medals at the Salon. One of his most interesting pieces, which was exhibited there two years ago, was purchased by the Société des Beaux Arts, and a replica of it was later ordered by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. A second replica is now in the artist's New York studio, and is the last one that M. Tholenaar will make. It is a marble bust of a young girl of 17. The artist has named it "Candeur." At the base of the bust, in the rough of the marble, is very faintly modeled a tiny Cupid, lying with his head against a lily and one arm is raised to his eyes—as a child does when just awakening.

Another work by M. Tholenaar is the marble figure of a Cupid that stands about 72 inches in height. His right arm is full of roses, and his left hand is outstretched, holding a single flower, which has attracted a butterfly—the rose typifying woman and the butterfly man. The statuette has recently been purchased by a prominent New York merchant.

Among the portrait busts of prominent French people which M. Tholenaar has made are those of Count Beauregard, Marquis d'Acosta, Comte de Lacals, Mme. Tréves, Mme. Chaptia, and M. Rousseau. A statue of Father Tissot by M. Tholenaar was exhibited at the Salon four years ago, and a has relief of his, 18 feet high, containing eight figures and representing "France Offering Homage to Genius," decorates the exterior of the Salon.

CHILD AT THE COTTAGE DOOR BY RICHARD WESTALL R.A. COURTESY OF H. J. COLLINS

BLACK HAWTHORN AND WHITE CRACKLE VASES IN THE JUDGE SAMUEL BRONSON COLLECTION.

"MILKING TIME." BY JULIAN DUPRÉ

Current Matters of Interest in the Fine Arts

Unhappy Flight of a Granddaughter of Romney—Brangwyn as an Etcher—Whistler's Monument for Chelsea—A Painter of the Arctic Regions.

A STATUE of the redoubtable Capt. John Smith, slayer of Turks and collector of turkeys, colonizer and bamboozler of Indians, has been modelled by William Couper of New York for the Jamestown exhibition, and shown to the sculptor's friends during the past week. The statue will be cast at the Gorham Company's foundry in Providence. The Jamestown Fair is making the most of early figures in the history of Virginia. Mr. William Ordway Partridge is finishing his Pocahontas, whom he depicts as a half grown slip of a girl hastening into the settlement to warn the whites of a conspiracy among the red men to massacre them.

A granddaughter of George Romney, R. A., who is Miss Eliza Romney, daughter of a Scottish clergyman, lives at Malden, England, paralyzed and penniless, subsisting on the charity of an aged relative. Twenty years ago she was earning a comfortable living, when she was stricken. English papers have appeals to owners of Romney's pictures to subscribe to the United Kingdom Benefit Association and use their right of voting (which means twelve votes for every $5 subscribed,) to direct an annuity toward the relief of this lady.

The January number of Die Kunst has a very appreciative paper by Walther Gensel on the British portraitists, with illustrations drawn from the work of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Raeburn. For a frontispiece he gives the full-length likeness of The MacNab in full Scottish costume, by Henry Raeburn, and the lovely half-length by the same master of William Ferguson of Kilrie. He calls this British school, inclusive of Hoppner, Romney, Beechey, and Lawrence, the "classical portrait art of England." They were scions of a country which in their day possessed a rounded and individual culture. "While German artists were coquetting now with England, now with France, these men had the courage to be English, and only thus could they become 'classic.'"

The same magazine has a comprehensive illustrated article on Max Liebermann by J. Meyer-Graefe.

Frank Brangwyn, who is perhaps the most interesting British painter living, has been showing his versatility lately by an exhibition of etchings at the Rembrandt Gallery in Vigo Street, London. His style is usually powerful in contrasts and vigorous in masses, but sometimes he will etch a delicate bit, almost in the vein of Whistler, such as "The Brewery, Bruges." Mr. Brangwyn runs a flourishing art school in London, has just painted one of the inner bays of the gallery round the Royal Stock Exchange, and finds time to work in Belgium and France. He is painter, water colorist, and etcher all in the modern spirit of strenuous impressionism, and will probably be found to have dallied a little with sculpture. He is as well known on the Continent as in England—probably better.

Paintings by a deserving young artist, Mr. C. H. von Gottschalck, are being shown at the Salmagundi Club for a few days.

Berliners are amazed to see an exhibition of 300 paintings by the Spanish painter Sorolla-y-Bastida. This is a young artist who has been very recently hailed in Paris as a wielder of a gorgeously rich brush. What people want to know is whether Sorolla-y-Bastida paints with his feet as well as his hands, and whether he also paints while asleep. Give him ten years of mastership in the past and that makes thirty pictures annually, less than a fortnight to each picture. Perhaps he has an elastic stencil. Authors may be more prolific without having impertinent people enter into arithmetical calculations. Thus Wilhelm Jensen, a Bavarian novelist, has written 160 books. But then he is 70. He is a follower of Bret Harte and started in life as an editor. Old Mr. Jensen has his hobby also—butterflies. He has made a large collection of insects while resting from his literary labors.

In general composition the monument to Whistler by Rodin, which is to stand in the garden at Chelsea-on-Thames, will consist of a medallion half length in high relief over which a Muse of heroic size bends to do the painter homage. This general plan has been fixed and work begun. But with Rodin one can never know whether the original design will be adhered to. The Whistler monument may come out a very different thing from what it went in.

The Grolier Club is showing a large group of the medals and plaques modeled by Victor David Brenner, which will be visible to those having cards until Saturday, March 23, inclusive. On Thursday the club held a special meeting, with guests, to examine and discuss this medalist's exhibit.

The new exhibition of the Society of Craftsmen in the Arts Club Annex will open April 3 and continue for a fortnight.

At Watertown, N. Y., the City Improvement League has been repeating an experiment made last year in the way of an art exhibition and the gradual formation of a gallery of pictures. It may be remembered that Mr. Charles Frederick Nagel's suggested using one of the great passions of the American's heart, namely, his love of voting, as the lever for important things. He proposed to charge admission to an exhibition of modern paintings and allow each admission to carry a vote for whatever picture the buyer of the ticket considered most suitable to a public gallery in Watertown. Proceeds from entrance tickets furnish the fund to buy and the visitors themselves decide by vote of the majority which pictures are to be acquired for the gallery. In order that voters shall not be influenced by the prices, initials attached to artists' names, medals, or other honors given previously to the painter, the catalogue is carefully revised so as to omit these hints and the frames scrutinized.

This plan has two merits—it forces the voters to compare pictures, debate finer points in their own minds and discuss them with others—in other words, it interests them in pictures and teaches them to see and study paintings, and, secondly, it encourages art for the people. Tickets cost only 10 cents, so that the poorest can visit the exhibition and cast a vote, while those who are lavish and those who are eager that a certain picture shall be bought squander their own and their friends' money in an attempt to reach that end.

The show holds till March 15. There are pictures by Will S. Robinson and Allen B. Talcott, William Merritt Post and Edward H. Potthast, Emil Carlsen and William Ritchel, R. M. Shurtleff and Jules Turcas, Hilde Bassam and Henry B. Snell. Francis Day sends his "Cradle Song" and Harry Roseland his "To the Highest Bidder." Albert L. Groll is represented by "Moonlight on the Dunes" and Genjiro Yeto by "In a Summer Robe," a Japanese figure. Paul B. King, G. H. Clements, F. K. M. Rehn, E. Loyal Field, David J. Gue, and Myles Collier are also in competition.

Local Art Notes

PIERRE TROUBETZKOY was seriously ill during December, but he has returned from Virginia and is again at work in his New York studio. Just now he is painting portraits of Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Armstrong, the daughter-in-law of Mme. Melba.

During the past year this artist has been much interested in painting miniature oil portraits. They are kit-kats about 8 by 10 inches. Among the six or eight pictures that compose this collection are portraits of the Duchess of Marlborough, Holman, the 'cellist; Mrs. Otto Kahn, and the artist's talented wife, formerly Miss Amelie Rives.

The second Academy exhibition of this season, which opens March 17, will be the important exhibition of the year. Fifteen hundred paintings have been submitted to the jury, and out of this number space permits the hanging of but four or five hundred pictures. Once again the fact faces the jury and the Academy that the public is deprived the opportunity of seeing many good canvases because New York has not a gallery large enough to permit the hanging of many paintings that are worthy of a place. More sculpture has been sent to the exhibition than ever before, and it is said that some exceptional pieces will be on review.

Henning Ryden has just completed a medal for the Horticultural Society of Chicago. The medal shows a figure of a woman seated in a rustic chair. Her hands are full of flowers, and about her are jars of growing plants. On the reverse of the medal is a wreath of beautifully modeled chrysanthemums. The medal is 2¾ inches in diameter and is to be cast in silver.

This is the first medal that has been designed for the Horticultural Society of Chicago. The society has been awarding medals for the past several years, but has had none to present, so at least 100 will be cast at once from the design made by Mr. Ryden, and presented to those who have long been entitled to them.

The American and foreign artists who were chosen to award the $1,500, $1,000, and $500 prizes given at the annual exhibition of paintings at Carnegie Institute, have been in session in Pittsburg the past week. The Institute, however, does not permit them to make known the awards until the opening of the exhibition on April 11.

The paintings which have been sent by invitation to the exhibition include a large number by both foreign and American artists, and many other paintings have been submitted. As the building has been greatly enlarged a much greater number of paintings will be hung than ever before.

Miss Alethea Hill Platt received the members of the Woman's Art Club and

John La Farge will exhibit a recent painting entitled "The Wolf Charmer" at the Montross Gallery for one week beginning March 11.

Willard D. Paddock is making some small bronzes for the home of a prominent Hartford man. The bronzes are to compose the lighting fixtures for the dining room. There will be six sidelights and one for the table. The latter is an interesting three-sided piece consisting of the kneeling figures of three young boys holding flower petals in their upraised hands. Mr. Paddock also executed the mural work which decorates the same room, consisting of a frieze of sea waves and seagulls.

Among some interesting little bronzes which Mr. Paddock has on view is a letter seal surmounted by a woman's figure. Other tiny bronze figures of women decorate bottle stoppers and corkscrews—the former he has named "Pandora" and the latter "Bacchus." Some specimens of his work are always on view at the Society of National Craftsmen on West Nineteenth Street.

Architectural League and National Society of Sculptors entertained a number of their friends last Tuesday evening in the society room at the Fine Arts Building. The object of the occasion was to show the laymen who were present the mechanical process required in reproducing the sculptors' work in both plaster and bronze. The explanation of the mechanical side of the production of statuary was given by M. Bertelli of the Roman Bronze Company, who had been invited by the societies to prepare several small models to illustrate the process.

The Society of the Ten American Painters will open its annual exhibition at the Montross Gallery, Tuesday, March 19. The exhibition will continue until April 6.

Dwight W. Tryon's oil painting, "May Morning," which was exhibited at his recent exhibition at the Montross Gallery, was sold to a Brooklyn collector. Several of Mr. Tryon's pastels were purchased by out-of-town people.

Henry R. Snell has sent three paintings to the Academy Exhibition. One is a large canvas of a "Tramp Steamer," at sea in squally weather; the second, is a scene on the Cornwall Coast, England, called "Low Tide," and the third is an English village scene at twilight, which is named "Lighting Up Time." Mr. Snell has three paintings on view at the Worcester Art Museum; one has been sent by invitation to the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; and still another painting is at the present Corcoran Exhibition in Washington.

Mrs. Florence Francis Snell has sent several paintings to the Boston Art Club Exhibition, which opens soon; she, too, has three canvases now on view at the Water Color and Pastel Exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum. Lately she has completed an ideal head of a young girl, in which the girl's face and shoulders and red-brown hair are in contrast with a crown of leaves painted in deep silvery blue, and a gown of the same color.

On the 1st of May, Mr. and Mrs. Snell will sail for England with their class of advanced students, who stop at Chagford, Devonshire, for a month's out-of-door work. In August they will visit Bellagio, Lake Como, Italy, where they will be joined by another class of students who sail from New York Aug. 1.

Some Art Sales During the Week

Pennsylvania Tunnel Throws a Large Gallery of Old British and French Masters on the Market—A Chinese Gold Seal Weighing 21 Pounds—Loot from the Palace in Peking—3 Private Galleries to Dispose of Modern Works.

FRIDAY evening next there will be an auction of two private collections, consisting of paintings by modern and recent masters and an important canvas belonging to a third collector. The place is Mendelssohn Hall, and the auctioneers are the American Art Association.

A number of notable paintings will come to the hammer that night.

By Jacob Maris there is a "Harbor at Amsterdam," and by Albert Neuhuys a Dutch interior with a family scene called "The New Toy." A fine specimen of Charles Jacque is a wild sky, plain, and shepherd hastening his flock to cover, called "Approaching Storm." Turner is represented by an early picture of a patriotic kind shown at the Royal Academy in 1790, in which he depicts the naval engagement between the British and French fleets in Egyptian waters the year before. Very interesting to see, how at that time Turner was still more or less influenced by the old Dutch painters of naval battles, but one can also note his tendency to use light and shade in a powerful way. An uncommonly well-composed and impressive example of Schreyer is the Algerian scene of natives at war, entitled "The Advancing Foe." Of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's picture of the Baths of Caracalla as they may have looked, with groups of lounging and bathing men and women, it is scarcely necessary to speak, for his work is always so even in its measured and careful excellence that one picture only differs from the other in composition. This is one of his quiet interiors with many small figures, not a procession. A large Bouguereau—"Premiers Bijoux"—is another noteworthy canvas wrought with that elegant master's coolness and skill.

Water colors and pastels are included in the sale, which is put together at the galleries of Judge Samuel L. Bronson of New Haven and Julius O. Frank of Milwaukee. The Bouguereau is sold out of the collection of Mr. Theodore Marburg of Baltimore.

The Frank collection has a Winter scene by Anton Mauve in which a team, accompanied by two peasants, is hauling a tree trunk away from the spectator along a wood road. The impression of cold is heightened by a grim gray sky. From Milwaukee also comes a Josef Israels showing three peasant women in kerchiefs seated on the dunes knitting and gossiping. "The New Toy" above mentioned is from the same collection; the mother holds the baby on her lap, and a little boy, grinning broadly, agitates a jumping jack before the infant's face. These and the rest of the pictures were opened yesterday for exhibition in the American Art Galleries on Madison Square, where they can be seen day and evening until Friday.

On Saturday, March 16, the American Art Galleries will sell the porcelains, jades, and other Chinese objects belonging to M. Auguste Chamot of Peking, containing pieces of rare beauty which came into the market during the late outbreak. There is a solid gold seal of Prince Li, uncle of the Emperor, weighing over twenty pounds, which is said to be cast in twenty-four-karat gold. A thick slab carries on its under side a Chinese inscription in "seal characters"; the handle is a "dog Fo" with heavy paws and wonderful curling ears and tail. A splendid black prune blossom or "hawthorn" jar, square in build, and a milk white round vase in this collection are figured here. Among the jewels is a tiara or head decoration, covered with large and small pearls, said to have belonged to the Dowager Empress. There are ceremonial sceptres wrought in jade, jars, bowls, and plaques carved from the same material, jade necklaces of different tones, and fans with carved ivory spokes and painted scenes and figures, some Chinese, others European. Many of these objects, it is whispered, are loot from the imperial premises during the Boxer troubles.

The new Silo Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, will sell during the coming week the stock in hand of the K. J. Collins Company, comprising old paintings and prints, furniture, and bric-à-brac which can be seen to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday on the premises of the company, 8 West Thirty-third Street, prior to the sale.

This sale is in consequence of the permit obtained by the Pennsylvania Railway from the Rapid Transit Board to open Thirty-third Street in order to carry on more effectively that drift for the tunnel which has been pushing its way from the Hudson River underground. Foreseeing that this obstruction to carriages would ruin their business the K. J. Collins Company decided suddenly to force an immediate sale. Thus their Chippendale, Sheraton, and other old English examples of furniture, their old prints and knick-knacks will come to the hammer on the afternoons of March 14, 15, and 16.

During the evening of Thursday, March 14, their paintings will be sold at the Silo Galleries. Here are examples of Greuze, Lawrence, and Landseer, including the specimen of Richard Westall, which is figured here, called "The Girl at the Cottage Door." Pictures by this R. A. are seldom seen in America. He was a direct offshoot of the British School, of which Gainsborough and Reynolds were the chiefs. The Lawrences are two—"Miss Stephens" and "Girl with a Rabbit." There are three Godfrey Knellers. No less than five canvases bear the name of George Morland, one other being unsigned. "The Storm" was shown at the Royal Academy in 1790. A striking portrait by Sir Edwin Landseer is that of the Marchioness of Douro, daughter-in-law to the Duke of Wellington. The Greuze is a girl's head called "Meditation," shown in the Salon of 1791. There is a portrait of Mlle. Julie de Lespinasse by Mercier, the colleague of Watteau, and a study of a lady in blue and white by Latour. Bonnington, Nasmyth, Herring, and Constable are included in the seventy-five old pictures thus unexpectedly offered at auction.

Landscapes by C. H. Davis

His Recent Manner Changed to Softer, Mellower Brushwork.

MACBETH'S GALLERIES have one room devoted to landscapes by Charles H. Davis, N. A., of which a few are recollections of North Wales and the rest views taken in New England. During the last ten years this painter has changed his touch very considerably in the direction of soft contours and melodious color, of atmospheric tenderness and of a coincident restriction of attention to details. The change is so great that if one of his old landscapes were hung in this collection it would not be recognized as his if the observer were to see the pictures for the first time.

Naturally enough, this predominant trait of atmospheric brushwork is stronger in the Welsh scenes than the American. "Conway Hills from Deganwy" is a plunging view with a cluster of buildings far below on the hither edge of the lake and a chapel well up the steep slope beyond. These and other incidents are content to glimmer vaguely in the large view, the interesting thing for the painter being the colors and skeleton of the hills, the pale blue of the sky, the depth of the air between the observer and the mountain.

"A Ruin by the Sea" has beautifully buoyant clouds, a shadowed foreground, and in the middle distance the lower courses of some building which may have been castle or may have been abbey. The country over which the knights and robbers and giants of "Morte d'Arthur" ranged so freely, and found there castles and monasteries as well as towns pretty much every day, does not seem now a land where any large population could have existed. So these ranges are desolate, and seem scarcely capable of supporting sheep. "Mountain Fastnesses" is complete in its desolation of pale green rolling hills, its shadowy dells, its cloud coming down below the tops of the mountains, and its cascade falling from a dent in the hills. The water of this fall is singularly lacking in the natural flashing quality of a cascade. In the foreground on the left is a pile of forgotten masonry. All the contours are soft and melting. The moving waters and the distant sea are muted as to color and life. It does, indeed, suggest those spells which Morgan le Fay could throw upon a landscape and Merlin remove.

"Relic of Kings, Wreck of Forgotten Wars," has a distant sea of the palest azure, a rough tableland divided into a criss-cross of valleys, and in the nearer view a plateau where appear at distances apart the remains of an extensive building, with some fragmentary walls near an arched entrance. Rough-edged, drooping clouds hang above this grim scene of solitude.

Cheerier are the American landscapes like "Morning in the Hills," with its golden vale in the distance below its golden clouds, its smokes and rivulets, and indistinct clumps of brush in the foreground. "West Wind Over the Hills" is a charming landscape, even though we can see no trace of that wind on tree or grass. "In May" has a typical stone fence turning at right angles to mark a boundary, and gray, erratic blocks and gray sheep, just the color of the blocks, and brownish yellow trees and pale greenish water and clouds tipped with pink as if by the setting sun.

Stronger and brighter brushwork shows in "Oak Tree in Autumn," though it is far from the cascades of color of the ordinary American Fall. Here we have a very dark foreground and ruddy dark gleams on the oak leaves and a richer crimson from a sumach shrub on the extreme right. "Harvest Moonlight" shows indistinctly the stacked maize beyond the trees, and in the sky the stars are blue. "Autumn Sunlight," with soft knolls and a crag to the left carrying old bared oaks, and "Golden Twilight," a blonde landscape surcharged with veils of yellow motes, are among the best of the dozen. Another, sweet and blonde, is "Springtime in the Hills."

Mr. Davis is so given over to color and rounded forms that one asks whether he may not lose some of the fine structural power he used to show in his former manner. Certainly these pictures are more poetic than those he used to paint.

Talk of the Studios

Some of the Western States are taking a great interest in the paintings executed by Eastern artists, and a Western Circuit has lately been organized. The plan has been arranged by the Nebraska Art Association at Lincoln, Neb., the Kansas Art Association at Lawrence, Kansas, and the University Club at Kansas City, Missouri. Exhibitions will be held at each of these cities during March, April, and May.

The Presidents of the three associations have issued the following information to artists:

"Our purpose is to gather the best collection of pictures that can be had from our American artists that shall truly represent the highest and most advanced stage of American Art. These pictures will be selected with great care and discrimination by Miss Cora Parker, formerly at the head of the Art Department of the Nebraskan State University.

"We guarantee to every artist who allows his picture to go into the collection a safe return in perfect condition, with absolutely no expense to him. We keep the pictures insured from the time they leave the artists' studios until they are returned.

"Each organization purposes to buy at least one picture from each exhibition, and to put forth every effort to sell pictures, the sole purpose being to stimulate an interest in American art. The Nebraska Art Association has been giving these annual exhibitions in connection with the State University for fifteen years, and the Kansas associations have this year formed an alliance with the Nebraska one."

The first exhibition this year will be opened in Kansas City March 11, and will be held at the Art Galleries of the Public Library. When the paintings go to Lawrence, Kansas, and to Lincoln, Neb., they will be shown in the Art Galleries belonging to the State universities of those cities.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mrs. E. W. S. Pickardt.
Photo by Alman & Co.

Miss Laura Swan.
PHOTO COPYRIGHT, BY H. W. SIERICHS.
PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO.

Mrs. John G. Leishman
Wife of the Ambassador to Turkey

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY is Mi-Carême, according to the tradition of years, but this season its advent is near Easter, and there will be no entertainments of any note given on that date. During the next three weeks there will be busy preparations for the Spring weddings. The season is so well advanced that plans are already being made for the Summer. There seems to be little likelihood of much entertaining in town after the April weddings have taken place. The racing season, however, is always enjoyed, and Long Island, which has been more or less dull during the Winter, will have its Meadow Brook Hunt, the first meeting of which takes place in the middle of this month, and its house parties, when many of the Hempstead set now at Aiken and in the South will have returned.

The past week has shown undiminished interest in the opera, and the audiences in the boxes at the Metropolitan have been large and enthusiastic. There is an abatement in the vigor of the enthusiasm for bridge. It is said that King Edward, a devotee of the game, is tired of it, and that he will not play while he is at Biarritz. He arrived at that resort in the early part of the week, and from now on until after the Whitsunday holidays London will be very dull. Many Americans have gone to Biarritz, including Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester.

The King intends afterward to take a cruise along the Riviera. At Cannes and Monte Carlo are also many well-known New Yorkers and Philadelphians. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh have been entertaining at Monte Carlo, and Lady Cheylesmore has been one of the most active hostesses at Cannes. There are two Vanderbilt parties, one consisting of the William K. Vanderbilt, Jrs., with the Duchess of Marlborough and her two little sons, the younger of whom is in delicate health. They have been recently joined by Harold Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are also to be with the Duchess later. The William K. Vanderbilt, Jrs., are coming home soon., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have been on the Riviera. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell have been touring through Italy in a motor.

A sensational wedding of much interest to New Yorkers, the Morristown colony, and the little set at Pau was that of Richard McCreery and Lady Grey-Egerton. Lady Egerton was Miss May Cuyler of Morristown. Richard McCreery has lived abroad a great part of his life, spending many Winters at Pau. His first wife was Miss Kip, whose father was one of the most popular clubmen in this city, and whose mother was a Miss Leonard. Mrs. Kip-McCreery obtained a divorce from her husband some years ago. She also lives abroad, but comes to this country occasionally on a visit.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Frances Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Mason Raborg, to Winthrop Percy Smith of Philadelphia was a surprise. The engagement was known only to a few friends. The wedding was to have been in the late Spring, but the young couple took the matter in their own hands. There have been more than the usual number of such marriages in New York society of late years, and there is hardly a week that one is not made known. Young people seem to be just as sentimental as their ancestors were a hundred years ago, when clandestine weddings were frequent.

There is also a disposition either to have a grand function for a wedding or else to do away with bridesmaids and be married in a small church or at home, in the presence only of a few friends. Several of the Easter weddings will present this feature.

Although the season of Passion Week approaches, the younger set is having a good time, and here and there some dancing is done in order to vary the Lenten routine. On Thursday Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman took a large party over to Boston for the Harvard dance. This is the Hasty Pudding Club affair, and the dance itself is held at Cambridge. The party will remain until Monday, and several entertainments are being arranged. Albert L. Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman's youngest son, is a member of the club.

Already there are plans being made for the post-Easter season. Besides the weddings and the bridge parties and dinners and luncheons, there are to be several meetings of the dancing classes. The second University Cotillion will take place on April 29, and Mrs. August Heckscher will give a cotillion at the St. Regis for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Heckscher, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maurice Heckscher.

Miss Leary will late in the Spring give a reception with music at the mission house and chapel which she has built at Bellevue in memory of her brother, Arthur Leary. There will be an organ recital and Caruso will sing in the chapel.

The Legal Aid Society Benefit.

The benefit for the Legal Aid Society at the Manhattan Opera House on Tuesday evening assembled a large and fashionable audience to hear "Carmen." Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge had a large party with her, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in one of the boxes with Miss Janetta Alexander and Miss Caroline McCook. Among the audience were Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmett, Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen and Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers and Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmuller, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Codman. The benefit netted a handsome amount for the Legal Aid Society, which has established branches in other cities, and as the work is constantly growing more funds are needed every day.

Sewing Classes.

Miss Leary's sewing class had its first meeting on Thursday. It is a small organization this year. Mrs. Charles Oelrichs is the Treasurer and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman is the Secretary. Other members are Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. Robert Collier, and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones.

The Thursday morning sewing class will meet this week at the residence of Mrs. Smith, 39 West Thirty-seventh Street. The sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum will meet to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, and the class for the Seamen's Bethel will assemble at Miss Van Amringe's, 48 East Twenty-sixth Street.

The Colony Club.

The Colony Club will hold its two receptions this coming Thursday afternoon and Thursday, March 21. The clubhouse is one of the most interesting buildings in town, and is a feature of lower Madison Avenue.

Lenten Entertainments.

Although there are not as many bridge parties now as there were in the first days of Lent, still the vogue is not on the wane. Bridge is sometimes varied by euchre or bid whist or five hundred, and there are not a few who are being initiated in the more complicated game of skat. Little dinners are many, and there are concerts and other affairs of that kind.

Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow of 4 East Tenth Street will give a luncheon followed by bridge on Wednesday. On Thursday Mrs. Frederick Perry has a tea for her sister, Miss Sabina Wood Watts. To-morrow evening will be the first of the two performances of "The Ides of March," the Columbia Varsity show at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Thursday Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason and Mrs. Franz Ruppert will give a card party for Miss Marian Ely, whose engagement to Henry Britton was recently announced. Mrs. H. Mason Raborg has cards out for a reception for her daughter, Mrs. Winthrop Smith, who was married last week. This will hardly come under the head of a Lenten entertainment, as it will take place Easter week.

There are lectures to be given by Anatole Le Braz on Brittany at the homes of Mrs. Thurber, 49 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Gen. Horace Porter, 277 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, March 12, and on Wednesday, March 20. At the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander Francis Rogers will give a song recital on the afternoon of Monday, March 18.

There will be two recitals for the benefit of the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Fund Mission, of which Mrs. Haslitt McKim is President, Mrs. John G. Lord, Vice President, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Treasurer. The dates are March 12 and March 19, and the place where the concert will be held is 35 East Forty-sixth Street. The recitals will be for piano and violin by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. William Barclay Parsons or any of the patronesses.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard will give a large musicale on Friday, March 15, at her apartment in the Tiffany house, Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street. This is the apartment formerly occupied by Miss Callender and Miss de Forest.

Engagements of the Week.

Announcement has been made in THE TIMES of the engagement of Miss Marion Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas of Quarter Oak, Great Barrington, Mass., to W. Floyd Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall of Gramercy Park. The wedding will take place in June.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Harriet McLean Fowler of Babylon, L. I., to Dr. Sinclair Tousey of West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Fowler is a daughter of Mrs. John L. Stephens by her first marriage.

Wedding Notes.

At the wedding of Miss Augusta Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss of 387 Fifth Avenue, and William Willis Reese of this city, there will be no bridesmaids. The ceremony will take place at Grace Church Chantry, on April 16. Only relatives and intimate friends will be asked to the ceremony and reception.

Miss Natica Rives, who is to marry William P. Burden on April 17, will have no attendants. The ceremony will also take place at Grace Church Chantry.

J. Gordon Douglas has chosen for his ushers for his wedding with Miss Annie Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Harry B. Hollins, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Jr., De Lancey Kountze, and Philip Randolph. E. Townsend Irvin will be best man.

At the wedding of Miss G. Eulalie Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, to Henry Taber Ashmore, which will take place on Wednesday afternoon, April 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, 898 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mrs. W. Lewis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, will be matrons of honor, and there will be two bridesmaids, the Misses Guenn Matthews, sister of the bride, and Ruth Ashmore, sister of the bridegroom. John H. Auerbach will be best man. Among the ushers will be the Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Alfred Ely, Jr., George M. W. Kobbe, George Matthews, Jr., Frederick L. Lutz, Carlton Bunce, Reginald Boulton, C. O. Waterbury and Howard W. Pellow.

On April 8 Herbert Gouverneur Ogden will be married at St. Thomas's Church to Miss Gladys Frost, daughter of Mrs. Harry Titus Frost. Warren Green Ogden of Boston will be best man, and the ushers will be Charles Hildreth Blair, Charles Talcott Ellis, Henry Sheldon, and Witherbee Black, all of New York; Dr. N. Darrell Harvey of Providence, William Mills Thompson and William S. Peachy of Washington, and Paymaster George Palmer Dyer, U. S. N.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gilette Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, and Walter Heyward Powers will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 10. Miss Marie L. Hoopes of Elkins Park will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Ruth S. Eaton, sister of Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker; Miss Georgia Gray, daughter of Mrs. William Steele Gray; Miss Lucy Reis, Miss Gertrude Knapp, Miss Madeleine Gelshenen, daughter of Mrs. William H. Gelshenen, and Miss Margaret Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott. James R. Knapp will be best man, and Sterling Thompson Foote, Herbert Reed Lawrence, Stanley Brown, Albert William Putnam, Theodore Crane, Arthur John McClure, Lansing Woodruff Powers, and Frederick E. Ballard, Jr., ushers.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Roper and Walter Cook, Jr., will take place at Pelham Manor on Tuesday, April 23. It will be a quiet affair for a few relatives and friends.

In the Sunny South.

The visit of Mme. Eames-Story to Palm Beach was the signal for much entertaining. Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Henry Flagler were among those who entertained for Mme. Eames. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and party have gone further South, after a fortnight at Palm Beach. Louis Keller has arrived from Nassau, and Miss Cameron, who was at the beach, is now spending the month of March in the Bahamas. Oliver and Joseph Harriman, who have been at the beach since February, have returned to New York. The season now has about two weeks to run, and the many Northerners will then go home to meet the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have been at Aiken, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have left for the South, to be absent until Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have opened Biltmore House. They will remain in the South until late Spring, when they will make a short visit to New York.

Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins has returned to Newport. She was one of the Rainey party at Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, Robert W. Parsons, Mrs. Charles Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McVickar are among those who are at Miami, Fla.

Americans Abroad.

Much concern is being felt for John Ford, who married Miss May Cavendish Bentinck, granddaughter of Mrs. Maturin Livingston of this city. Mr. Ford was taken ill with pneumonia on his bridal trip, and has been in a serious condition ever since. He and his bride are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck in London.

Mrs. Charles Marshall has so far recovered from her late illness that she was able to be presented at the second Drawing Room, held just before the departure of King Edward for Biarritz. A débutante who made her bow on that occasion was Miss Margaret Harris, daughter of Charles Harris, who married Miss Emmett of this city. Miss Harris was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Robert Emmett. She will make her début in New York next Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer are to go to Biarritz for a few weeks. They go by motor from Cannes.

The Prince and Princess Ruspoli have been spending the Winter at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

Mrs. Beach Grant is at Beaulieu, visiting her daughter, the Countess of Essex, who has the villa built by the late Lord Salisbury.

Mrs. William B. Dinsmore and Miss Madeleine Dinsmore, who have been in Paris, are to sail for America early in April.

It now seems definitely settled that Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Smith are to come to America for a short stay. Their house on Fifth Avenue is being put in readiness to receive them. They will be here in time for the racing season.

There is a rumor in London of an engagement which will be of much interest to New Yorkers and will complicate a bit a recent matrimonial alliance on the other side. The bride is a charming and wealthy divorcée, and the bridegroom is a man of title, whose wife, having divorced him, has contracted another alliance. The bride-elect's divorced husband has also recently married, and if the rumor has foundation the approaching event will bear much resemblance to the old figure in the lancers, "Change partners."

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr., is at Cap Martin, where she has taken the villa Arethuse. She will go to England in April.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Tooker are passing the Winter at Pau.

On Dit.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid postponed her departure for Europe because of the illness of her father, D. O. Mills. She will join Ambassador Reid shortly at Archachon.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet in this city. They are going abroad to remain over a year.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Alexander, and Miss McCook have return from Palm Beach.

Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller sailed for Europe yesterday. They will be absent until the middle of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., who are at their place at Bluffton, S. C., will return to New York on April 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus will sail for Europe in April. They will go to the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones are going abroad on March 26.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and the Misses Pulitzer are South. They will return after Easter. Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach have opened their house in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson and Miss Nelda Robinson are visiting Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

Mrs. Austin Flagg and Miss Flagg, Mrs. Paul Bonner and her daughter, Miss Alexandre, and Miss Schenck are among the recent arrivals from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Aspinwall was Miss Bessie Moulton.

Two weddings of interest to Americans have taken place quite recently abroad. One of these was that of Miss Burrowes, niece of Lady Abinger, and T. G. Wills Sandford, on Feb. 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street. The bride's mother wore black with many diamonds, and there were present, besides other well-known people, Mrs. Mure Steel, Lady Seymour, and Lady Blane. The latter was Mrs. Henry Blake of Boston. Lady Abinger was the daughter of the late Commodore George A. Magruder of the United States Navy. Miss Burrowes has lived abroad with her aunt. The other wedding was that of Miss Vera Warden, the sister of Clarence Warden of the Union Club, to the Baron von Wauttenberg. This was one of the midwinter events at Cannes.

The Countess of Orford, who was Miss Corbin, and who has been in New York for a short time every Winter, is to bring out this season her daughter, Lady Dorothy Walpole. She is to give a dance for her in London in May, and will present her at the Drawing Room when the Court returns to London.

Anthony Drexel and the Duke of Devonshire, who are great chums, have been together at Cannes. Mrs. Drexel arrives shortly. Among those who have been entertaining at Cannes have been Lady Cheylesmore, sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt; Sir Arthur Paget, and M. and Mme. von Andre, who are expecting shortly a visit from Mrs. Chauncey Depew. Mrs. Spreckels, who has taken a villa, has been giving a number of dinners.

Lady Herbert, wife of Sir Arthur Herbert, British Minister to the Court of Christiania, has much improved in health after her operation for appendicitis. She has been able to do some entertaining. Lady Herbert was a Miss Gammell, and a sister of Mrs. Shaw-Safe of Newport. She has one son 11 years old, who is quite a playmate of the much younger Prince Olaf of Norway.

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The Turban Puff.

The Social Whirl

A BRIDE of the Easter season will be Miss Grace Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Oakley, 203 West Seventieth Street. She will be married to Robert T. Bryant, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 24, in St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. Nathan Seagle will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception to the relatives of the two families in the home of the bride. Miss Clara Thompson will be the maid of honor.

On Wednesday Mrs. Thomas Carmichael gave a bridge party in her home, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

One of the prettiest receptions of the week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Crawford, 254 West Ninety-fourth Street, last evening, to celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Crawford received in a gown of Italian point lace and was assisted by Mrs. Frank Baker Zahn and the Misses Courtney Collins, Edith Tyler, Lorna Pratt, Mary Lamb, and Gladys Peck. The rooms were decorated with Spring flowers and Southern smilax. Some of those invited were Mr. and Mrs. George M. Coffin, Judge and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Judge and Mrs. Forest Moore, Major Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Russell, Mrs. and the Misses Connelly, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Catchings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gwathmey, R. W. Gwathmey, Mr. and Mrs. John Barker Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Jones, Arthur Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wise.

Cards are out for a bridge and euchre for Wednesday in the Waldorf to meet Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish. Mrs. Dehon Wilson of 981 Madison Avenue will be the hostess.

Tuesday evening, April 9, is the date set for the sixth annual Spring dance of the Colonial Bowling Club. It will be given in the Ellsmere Rooms to about 100 of the younger uptown set. A new Southern dance, Dixieland, will be introduced. The following are on the Advisory Board: Stanley H. Molleson, Dr. A. J. McCarthy, George Engel, William H. Tonk, Frank Riddock, Joseph R. Hall, W. H. T. Jones, and George A. Molleson. About thirty of the club members are competing for the loving cups given by the club for its sixth annual tournament, which is now on. Miss Alice Goodwin is Captain of the women's section, and Walter H. Barnard of the men's. The next meeting will be held on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mately gave a dinner party last evening for Miss Grace Oakley and Miss Grace Ryder. The table was redolent of Spring, with its mound of jonquils and ferns, and daintily shaded candelabra. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Daggett, Robert Bryant, and Harry Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Mately will leave their apartments in Bretton Hall the end of this month and take a trip to Atlantic City.

A pretty bridge party was that given recently by Mrs. Walter E. Strobel in her home, 317 West 103d Street.

President Underwood of the Erie and Mrs. F. D. Underwood have left their home in West Seventy-second Street for a trip to Texas. They will stop in St. Louis, Hot Springs, and San Antonio, returning the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Mrs. Jack Patterson, a recent bride, was the hostess on Thursday of a party of young women, who met in her home to play euchre.

Miss Elsie Stevenson of 162 West Ninety-second Street gave a hearts party a short time ago to twenty-eight of the younger set.

Mrs. Abner Miller and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Miller, of 61 Riverside Drive, have left town for an extended tour of Europe.

Mrs. William Allen Rogers of 310 West Ninety-seventh Street receives informally on the second Sunday afternoon of each month during the season.

Tuesday was the last at home day of the season for Mrs. Bond Stowe, 162 West Seventy-fifth Street. She will leave on Wednesday, with her son, Page Stowe, for a two weeks' trip through the Middle West for a rest and change after her recent illness.

Mrs. Evans Styles Potter, 223 West Seventy-ninth Street, gave an afternoon euchre on Monday. Miss Horner, Mrs. John Manson, and Miss Livingston were three of the prize winners.

Saturday the Daughters of the Confederacy will celebrate their tenth birthday with a reception and buffet luncheon at the Hotel Astor. The President, Mrs. James Henry Parker, will receive, assisted by Mrs. Pauline De Bose, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mrs. Leroy Brown, Mrs. Tlein, and Mrs. Miles Collier. Mrs. Clara Kyle Crank, Chairman of entertainment, has to assist her Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mrs. Edmond Connelly, Mrs. Harley Lindsley, and Mrs. T. D. Semple.

Mrs. Robert M. Vermilye, 34 Gramercy Park, receives informally on Thursdays.

Mrs. Anna B. Wood was the hostess recently at a Japanese euchre. The prizes were won by Miss Bradley, Mrs. John A. Manson, William Douglas Sloane, and Charles Tallman. The favors and decorations were all Oriental in effect. Mrs. Wood is at home on the first Monday of each month in the Evelyn, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street.

On Monday there was a military euchre and breakfast in the home of Mrs. Frederick Naething, 257 West Seventy-second Street. It was for the benefit of the New England scholarship fund at Barnard, named in honor of Mrs. Henry Clark Coe. Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward is President of the society.

The first meeting of the Dinner Bridge Club, just organized by Mrs. R. H. Stearns, was held on Friday in the Hotel Navarre. Dinner was served at 7 and followed by the game at 9. The new club is to meet every two weeks in the homes of the different members, who are Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Emdin, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lounsbery.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Middleton, Miss Louise Middleton, and Miss Lolita Moilcman of 127 West Ninety-second Street will leave town the latter part of the week for a trip to Bermuda. They will be absent about a month.

The last meeting for the season of the Edgemere Club was held on Friday in the Ansonia. This gathering completed the seventh season for the club, which was organized by a Summer colony of New Yorkers in Edgemere, L. I. Some of the members are Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Selms, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Amerman, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kinnan.

Mrs. A. L. Erlanger gave another of her series of informal at homes on Tuesday from 2 until 5 in her home, 232 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Lauron Ingols received informally on Friday in her apartments in the Ormonde, Seventieth Street and Broadway.

Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse will be at home informally on Thursday afternoon at 46 West Seventy-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Amerman announce the marriage of their son, W. H. H. Amerman, Jr., to Miss Helen Barton Mandeville, on Monday at noon. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Barton Mandeville, and belongs to a well-known family in Hazleton, Penn., where the wedding took place. On their return from the South in two weeks Mr. and Mrs. Amerman will be the guests at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Amerman, Sr., in the Marie Antoinette.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Mrs. R. F. Cartwright will give her last informal reception for the season in her home, in the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway.

To-morrow Mrs. W. C. Story will give the last but one of a series of informal at homes at 57 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Richard Esterbrook has sent out cards for a bridge party for Wednesday afternoon at her home, 778 West End Avenue.

Mrs. R. F. O. Fuchenhaus, 44 West Twenty-fifth Street, entertained the members of Auxiliary 5 of Stony Wold on Thursday with bridge.

Mrs. Foster Coates of 231 West Seventy-first Street has gone to Atlantic City for a visit. She will return the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Runkle closed their apartments in the Ansonia and sailed on Tuesday for the West Indies. They will be gone about a month.

On Thursday Mrs. Clarence Shearn gave a large reception at her home, 155 West Ninety-ninth Street. The hours were 4 to 7.

The Mayflower dances, which were organized some seven years ago, have closed their season, but are planning for the coming Winter. They are popular on the upper west side, and are always well attended. The patronesses for the Winter of 1907-08 will be Mesdames Carl Fischer, Eugene B. Franklin, C. H. Ruhl, William Tonk, and G. P. Molleson.

The entire parish of St. Andrew's Church is interested in the production of an original comic opera, under the direction of the young men of the church. It will take place on Friday evening, April 5. George Molleson, who has charge of the details, has to assist him Charles McConnell, Robert Elliott, Wilmot C. Close, Walter Stake, and Jesse VanDerhoven.

The annual meeting of the Social and Industrial Club was held on Friday, with the President, Mrs. Frank E. Wise, 236 West 101st Street, and was followed by a tea. Some of those present were Mesdames Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Marcus A. Goodwin, F. W. Matthews, Clarence J. Lawson, Clarence S. Elebash, W. St. George Elliott, Jr., H. A. Ostrom, George A. Post, Cecil A. Kidd, Joseph H. Tooker, D. C. Durland, J. P. Robertson, H. C. Stuart, W. J. Walsh, Sherman Williams, and Mrs. Clarence Burns.

Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, 24 West Seventy-second Street, left Monday for Palm Beach.

Mrs. Frank M. Clute, 209 West 131st Street, receives on Tuesdays throughout the season.

Mrs. E. L. Charlick, 292 West Ninety-second Street, gave her last at-home for the season on Thursday afternoon.

A number of prominent women have consented to act as patronesses for the Charity Concert to be given on Thursday, April 4, in the Waldorf, for the benefit of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, founded to instruct Italian children in lace-making, carpet-weaving, and embroidery. A good programme has been arranged. Some of the patronesses are Mesdames Coghlan, Charles D. Stickney, Elisha Dyer, Jr., John LeMoine Nichet, John Duncan Emmett, Frederick Dent Grant, J. T. Pierson, R. D. Hitchcock, Victor Newcomb, and Countess Spottiswood Machin.

Mrs. C. E. Sprague, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, will leave the end of the week for an extended trip to California.

Miss Chipman was the guest of honor at a tea one day last week in the home of Miss Josephine Clark, 325 West Seventy-seventh Street. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and white fuchsias and tulips.

To-morrow Mrs. Stanley J. Foster will give a bridge in her home, 54 Irving Place.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York will give an affair on Monday, April 1, in Genealogical Hall. Mrs. J. H. Abeel is regent of the Daughters.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, gave a reception on Wednesday to the officers of the New York City Federation, from 4 until 7.

Mrs. Albert Theodore Strauch, 25 West Ninety-fourth Street, gave an informal reception yesterday afternoon. She will also receive next Saturday.

On Tuesday Mrs. Runyan Pyatt gave her last at home for the season in her apartments in the Hotel Regent.

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MODES OF THE MOMENT

THE costuming of the between-seasons, from top to toe, is largely experimental. Many of the best-dressed women cling firmly to the fashions of the preceding season until those of the following are fully decided. Their gowns are very handsome and appropriate, and they quite often wear those of the previous Spring until the modes of the late Spring and early Summer are settled. Others never wear a gown the second season, no matter how good and how appropriate it may still be, but these are by no means the best dressed of their circle. Fashions do not in these days change so radically or so suddenly that a gown of a year before is out of date when its appropriate sason rolls around again. These remarks apply to street and daytime gowns. Fragile evening frocks are too often ruined in a few wearings to ever be candidates for a second season.

Striped materials will be much in vogue for street frocks, and while blocks and checks are still decidedly smart, the stripes are newer and lend themselves to more decorative effects.

Materials in solid colors will be less worn than ever the coming season, except in linens, but for Spring wear pure and simple the checks and stripes will be in the lead. Panamas and other light-weight cloths made for general wear now will be continued through the coming Summer and even the following Autumn, for no matter how much a woman may pride herself on the variety and number of her evening frocks, she will wear a smart street costume to its logical end, for it is not deemed an ornamental gown, but one for practical use.

In this respect the woman of moderate means may compete in style and mode of street wearing apparel for the street with her wealthier sister, for one well built walking costume suited to her style, with several smart separate blouses and a couple of suitable hats, will carry her through that part of her Summer she is in town. In addition, however, to some light cloth walking costume, she should have at least one smart plain linen coat and skirt.

MISS HIGGINSON'S WEDDING

Although Miss Dorothy Lee Higginson was married to Arthur Delano Weekes, Jr., in Lent in the chantry of Grace Church, and relatives only were asked to the ceremony, her gown was as rich, and that of her maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Higginson, was as handsome as any one could desire for even a large wedding during the gay season.

The wedding gown was a white satin, princess cut, close about the hips and plain at the bottom. The train was long, slightly rounded, and hung in rich, heavy folds. The upper two-thirds of the bodice was of point lace, and it had a collar to match. The sleeves were short puffs of point lace that after being shaped into puffs formed short ruffles over the tops of the long gloves. Arranged over the point lace of the bodice, and concealing the point where it overlapped the satin that formed the tight lower third of the bodice, was heavy silver passementerie or solid raised embroidery in silver, some five inches wide, that crossed the back, went over the shoulders and forming sleeve caps, ran down the side fronts and across the centre front, pointing slightly downward in the centre.

This silver arrangement was really a skeleton bolero, and its edges were irregular, being shaped by the leaves, or whatever the design of the silver was. From under this silver jacket came two long, scarflike streamers of soft cloth of silver; these were knotted a little below the waist line, a bit to the left of the centre, the ends coming far below the knees, being finished with silver tassels of fringe to hold them in place. Her veil, a very long full one of point lace, came well down the train. It was caught in a slightly ruched effect back of the low black pompadour, where it was caught with small sprays of orange blossoms.

A long string of large pearls was twisted three times about her neck, from which was suspended a large single pear-shaped pearl, and a large diamond corsage ornament glittered on her bodice.

Miss Elizabeth Higginson, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Like the bride, she is tall, slight, and very dark. Her robe was an exquisitely embroidered Princess, of heavy Japanese crêpe, and embroidered in small sprays of flowers and foliage, the designs being some seven inches or more apart. The gown clung as crêpe of that weave alone can, and fitted closely from the waist to below the hips, and then widened gracefully out in the long skirt just trailing at the back and sides. There was a suggestion, and a suggestion only, of the Empire fashion at the back, where the body of the gown pointed up a trifle. This effect was obtained largely by the way in which the half-shawl sleeve drapery, to use a descriptive name, was attached. There were apparently two half-shawl sections to each sleeve—that is, a square of the white gauze embroidered in smaller designs to match the crêpe of the dress was cut in two diagonally, and each was edged with an inch-wide band of white velvet ribbon. These two sections are set on the gown top so that the centre point of each falls over each arm, the lower one nearly to the elbow, the other perhaps two inches above. The other points, or more properly speaking, the ends of these half-shawl sections slant, down over the back and front respectively, and, almost meeting in the back, suggest the Empire finish. If the writer remembers correctly there was no lace in the gown, the embroidered gauze forming the stock, and guimpe as well as the sleeves.

Miss Higginson wore a large picture hat in black, set straight on her head, and trimmed with black ostrich plumes, one of which went around the crown, and, tumbling off the left side, fell nearly to her shoulder. Her bouquet was a charming one. It was made up of feathery ferns, from each side of which drooped small lavender cluster orchids.

Bits Here and There.

One beautiful pale green chiffon gown seen at the Weekes-Higginson wedding had the bottom of the flounce-like finish of the sweeping skirt decorated with Xs made of half-inch pale green satin ribbon. The Xs were almost, if not quite, joined.

A tailored walking costume also seen at this wedding had a yoke at the back of the coat, or rather the coat was cut in at each side from the armhole toward the centre for some five inches at a point where a yoke usually ends, and the side backs were gathered in under this cut edge and drawn tightly over the lining all the way down to the belt attached to the coat. The centre of the back was perfectly plain and like a shaped panel, widening out from the centre back at the belt line up into a yoke top. It was quite novel and smart also, although this inadequate description does not express the latter characteristic.

A quaint little coatee was noted on Miss Mary Haldane, a sister-in-law of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson. Her gown was black silk, and the coatee bodice was cut in wide, open slashes, these being filled in with black-dotted net or other fine material over white. From the waist line several large, half-oval openings slanted outward slightly at the top, one on each side, and below the waist line the little skirt, quite a postillion in shape, showed two more of these. The sleeves were flat at the shoulders, but widened out, in closed umbrella fashion, with slashes where the ribs of an umbrella would be. I think there was also a little all-around vestee effect to match at the top. Anyway, it was odd and pretty.

Seen at Delmonico's.

A black velvet Empire gown seen at Delmonico's one day last week was graceful in its lines and simple, while the slashed sleeves, with their little puffs, and the general finish of the top of the gown were suggestive of the Middle Ages and doublet and hose.

As already mentioned, it was an Empire robe, but a rather close fitting one, the fullness at the back being slight and the front almost tight fitting. Two-inch wide tucks a little above a four-inch hem was the only skirt decoration. The top of the gown showed an Irish crochet stock and yoke over white chiffon. The black velvet, cut in spearlike points some five inches long, extended from the shoulders up over the lace, and ended some two inches below the base of the stock. At the extreme top of the stock was a line of black velvet separating the lace from the throat. Below these velvet points, the bodice was fitted smoothly, a scarf of supple black satin being drawn around the figure and carried up in the centre back where the ends met under an oblong, open buckle of silver set with rhinestones.

The sleeves were short puffs of black velvet, from which velvet points five or six inches long extended over full under-puffs of white chiffon, the ends of the points being tacked to the straight band of Irish crochet that was fastened to the white chiffon.

An Empire hat of black velvet trimmed with black ostrich tips above the brim and two short white ostrich tips underneath, and having a rather large buckle matching that on the robe, topped this gown.

Mrs. Mackay's Velvet Coat.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House ten days ago since the birth of her little son on Jan. 28. She wore a black chiffon gown and her dark hair showed a fillet-like tiara in Greek key pattern of diamonds, the band not being over an inch and a half wide, the diamonds being of the same size, apparently. On the corsage gleamed a large, irregularly shaped bowknot with two curving ends in large and small diamonds. Her three-quarter length coat was of black velvet, half covered with band embroidery done in black silk. It had a straight back and front, and the sleeves, also straight, were faced up inside for several inches with ermine fur. The collar, some eight inches wide, was of the sort that is turned up high about the face, or else is laid flat on the coat, and this, too, was faced with ermine, that showed a flat collar eight inches wide when it was turned over the coat. The two ends of each side front of this ermine collar were cut in rounded tabs, the upper one being shorter, to make the collar fit.

Seen at the Manhattan.

On the same evening, in one of the orchestra seats at the Manhattan, where most of the fashionable people sit, was a charming silvery gray crêpe de chine satin and velvet trimmed frock. The top of this gown was cut out in a deep oblong in both the front and back, and this was filled in with guimpe of Irish crochet over silver gauze, lined in turn with gray chiffon. The top of this was cut out in round neck style. The gown itself was edged all around this guimpe with pale gray velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, turned at the corners to shape it and ending in the centre back in a flat, double-loop bow. From this velvet, hanging partially loose from the empire foundation—I forgot to say that this was an empire gown—was a flounce-like arrangement of the chiffon; this widened over the shoulders and formed sleeves, or a part of the sleeves. The bottom of this bertha of chiffon was edged with an inch-wide band of velvet ribbon and an inch-wide silver gauze ribbon shirred twice, once near each edge, was arranged in open ovals four inches long on the chiffon. There was one of these at each side, three across the front, and one on each sleeve top. Under this sleeve drapery came the sleeve proper, shaped exactly like the upper, only two inches longer, and this, of course, closed under the arms.

From under this bertha the chiffon fell in rather full folds over a close fitting foundation of gray satin that a little more than touched the floor at the sides and front, and swept at the back in a short train.

A wide Spanish flounce of chiffon made up the lower half of the chiffon overdress. This had a two-inch hem and half a dozen half-inch tucks at the lower edges, and over the top came the tunic top. This tunic was cut in deep, wide tabs. There were two long tabs in the front and a shorter one at each side. Further back there was one on each side much longer than those at the sides and in the back a huge tab came almost to the floor. Gray velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide outlined this overdress.

A wreath of green leaves was arranged in the wearer's hair and a green fan sparkling with silver was carried.

At the Metropolitan.

A woman in the grand tier of the Metropolitan Opera House wore a beautiful pale green satin gown, an Empire robe with classic bertha, and panel front. The top was cut out round, and just above the drapery there showed a two-inch puffing of pale green chiffon edged with a ruching of green tulle of a much paler shade. The Empire girdle of green panne velvet folds closed in the back under long rhinestone and silver crescent. Between the green chiffon puff and the girdle, drooping over the latter, was a drapery of green net. This hung straight across the front, without fullness, till it reached the sides, where it was so shaped that it ran up to the top of the shoulders, the fullness being laid at that point in plaits turned toward the body. The drapery formed square corners at the sides, in both the front and the back, and was bordered across the bottom and up the sides with two rows of inch-wide green velvet ribbon showing silver embroidery an inch wide between them.

The sleeves continued the drapery effect and were made up of undersleeves of white lace, each forming a full puff ending in a four-inch ruffle, draped with the velvet and silver-edge net drapery. A wide, straight piece of the net was edged along one side with two rows of ribbon and a row of silver embroidery between exactly matched the bodice drapery, the two ends were carried up to the top of the shoulder, the front overlapping the back, and laid in plaits plied directly one above the other. The net so draped formed full upward-turning plaits, and also showed each lace undersleeve in a deep V at the outside of the arm, and just cleared the top of a ruffle at the inside.

From the Empire girdle down the satin was arranged quite differently from most models, being laid in tucks that tapered out to nothing at all a few inches below. The jupe proper trailed a little all around, and was finished at the bottom by a ten-inch flounce of white lace headed by half-inch bands of green velvet ribbon, with a half-inch band of silver embroidery between.

Over this, also beginning at the girdle, was an over jupe of green net. Straight down the front hung a panel fourteen inches wide bordered at the sides and bottom with the narrow velvet ribbon and silver, the silver between the ribbons. There was also a similar panel, not quite so long, however, at each side well toward the back, and having in the centre back only a very few inches between their edges. These panels were tacked to the plain net, the latter having a large X at the lower part, formed of the inch-wide velvet ribbon and silver insertion. These inner sections also curved up from their lower edges toward the centre, describing an arch, and set on all around this over drapery was a ten-inch flounce of lace matching that on the under jupe. In the front, the flounce attached to the centre panel drooped some five inches below the top of the under ruffle, while at the sides, where the arched under sections came, the lace rose two inches above the upper row of velvet forming part of the ribbon and silver heading to the under flounce. The panels at the side also allowed this lace flounce to droop well over the under ruffle, while in the back there was an under section of net with a big X crossing it, the lace rose above this.

Mrs. Alexander's Black Velvet.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and her daughter, Miss Harriet Alexander, who recently returned from Palm Beach, were at the opera the other evening in their parterre box. Mrs. Alexander wore a black velvet gown with point lace about the neck and sleeves, and wore a black velvet band about her neck set with diamond ornaments.

Miss Alexander wore a girlish blue satin or silk frock, veiled with pale blue chiffon, arranged very full, and having a satin or panne velvet girdle at the waist line. The corsage was cut in what would have been a square had the corners not been rounded. A wide puff or fluff of blue chiffon formed the upper third of the bodice and the sleeves. Caught here and there in the chiffon were what appeared to be, across the opera house, flat white flowers.

Miss Kountze in Green.

In another parterre box sat Miss Kountze, whose marriage to J. Gordon Douglas will take place on April 4, and with her were her fiancé and Miss Sibyl Douglas. Miss Kountze wore a gown of shaded green chiffon over white silk, the chiffon being shirred and tucked here and there. Pale blue ribbon ornamented it. It was chic.

Miss Douglas wore a quaint frock of soft glistening white material, veiled with white chiffon. Coming over the shoulders and extending, not only down over the bodice like two bretelles, but also down the side fronts of the skirt, outlining a panel, were two wide scarf-like ends in Ciel blue, edged with tiny ruchings. This gave the quaint, old-time effect to the gown. Miss Douglas has black hair and eyes and a clear skin, and the pale blue suits her very well.

Miss Warren's Ruffled Frock.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, in her parterre box on the same night, was in gray panne velvet, embroidered in silver, and her débutante daughter, Miss Constance Warren, was in a girlish little frock of pink chiffon, having many short, fluffy ruffles on the sleeves edged with rows of baby ribbon in a deeper shade of pink. This frock appeared to be quite plain, at least that part of it visible in the box, but the sleeves were especially fluffy, and masses of the ribbon-edged ruffles were about the top of the bodice.

Miss Lister-Kaye's Castor Gown.

Miss Lister Kaye, a favorite niece of the Duke of Newcastle, lunched with him one day during the week at Delmonico's. She wore an almost tight-fitting coat of castor brown velvet, single breasted, with coat sleeves and a long, plain skirt to match. The skirts of the coat came well below the hips. The skirt, almost sheath fitting, more than touched. This gown was topped by a rather small hat in castor brown and her furs were a soft brown. Miss Lister Kaye is very tall and exceedingly slight.

Late Spring Frock.

A simple frock for the coming warm weather in the trousseau of a bride-to-be in April is of white Swiss with black dots of medium size made over rose-colored china silk. The skirt is a round length, and the silk foundation is fitted smoothly. The Swiss skirt is gathered slightly all around the top, and is gored so that it widens out gracefully. It is bordered at the bottom by a two-inch band of black velvet and three-inch width of black velvet ribbon. At each side there is a ladder-like arrangement of seven rows of black velvet ribbon graduating from two inches to a quarter of an inch in width at the top, each ribbon being its own width distant from the one below. These rows are graduated so that the ladder, which is nine inches wide at the bottom, is three inches wide at the top.

A band of white lace insertion with serrated edges outlines the ladders, the points extending over the velvet strips and concealing their ends, and at the bottom of the ladders the lace turns and goes around the skirt, concealing also the joining of the Swiss to the velvet.

The bodice is cut slightly décolleté and square, and a bit of the Swiss shows in shirrs above the belt made of a two-inch strip of black velvet ribbon. This girdle ends in the back under a chou, and long ends fall to the floor almost to the skirt's velvet border.

The rest of the bodice, in the centre front and back at least, is formed of three overlapping ruffles of equal width of Valenciennes lace. These ruffles do not go under the arms, and are finished at the top, in the centre front, and back with a little Valenciennes beading, through which a narrow black velvet ribbon is drawn, and then looped into a tiny chou at the left corner. Fastened to the shoulders, one on each, are two ladder like arrangements or bretelles of inch-wide black ribbon laid across shaped pieces of the rose colored silk, and bordered on each edge by a narrower band of serrated lace insertion like that on the skirt. At each end of this lace insertion a large Irish crochet rose is sewed and serves to hold the loose ends in place. The ends of these ladders come to the end on a line with the lower lace ruffles of the bodice, and the inner edges of the lace of the ladderlike bretelles are tacked lightly to the bodice at the inside. At the outside the velvet comes to the outer edges of the shoulder, and the lace border droops over the short swiss puffs, mounted on rose colored silk, that forms the sleeves. These sleeves are each finished with three Valenciennes ruffles matching those on the bodice. This frock, with the sleeves coming to the elbows, and with the addition of a lace guimpe, would make a pretty and inexpensive afternoon gown.

Black Crepe de Chine.

A crêpe de chine frock seen at the Manhattan and worn by a woman of moderate means and which with a removable lace guimpe would be suitable for both day and evening wear, is a princess robe, fitted by goring. It trails a little and is trimmed by black velvet ribbon plaited and then laid in narrow side plaits. The ribbon is three inches wide and the plaits are scant, so it looks more like quilling. This goes across the trained part and then turning goes up the gown nearly to the knees. From under this, where it turns up, another plaiting two and a half inches wide starts. This plaiting goes to the side of the gown and then runs up to a point a little above the knees. The upper ends are slanted off and fastened firmly. From under this, also, another plaiting starts; this is two inches wide and runs clear up the gown, curving over the waist line up the bodice, and over the top, separating the sleeves from the bodice and going across the top of the bodice at the back. The entire front of the gown between these last two plaitings is of tucked black chiffon ornamented with jet sequins and having fragile jet pendants fastened here and there. The top is cut square and is edged with a line of drooping jets, and white tulle is laid in under the top. The sleeves are deep pointed half shawls of black net, jet pendants edging them and with jet pendants fastened here and there to match the paneled front. The points fall far down the skirt, and at the sides the slanting shawl shape runs clear to the armhole. Under this scant puffs of black and chiffon gathered into a narrow jet covered band meet the long gloves. This gown could as easily have a tucked crêpe de chine front, or any other arrangement one likes. The novelty is in the simplicity of the trimming and its arrangement.

Pale Blue Crepe de Chine.

A handsome gown for theatre wear and also for dinner wear in a public restaurant is in the trousseau of a recent bride. It is in pale blue crêpe de chine. The owner is slim and can stand the full-shirred skirt. The skirt has four shirrings at the top three-fourths of an inch apart, and while it is gathered across the top front the gathers are much fuller at the side and still more at the back, the soft clinging material falling in a multiplicity of small folds to the floor. At the bottom there is a six-inch hem, and above this four tucks, varying from a four-inch tuck at the bottom to one an inch deep at the top, there being an inch space between each two tucks.

The girdle is of the crêpe de chine and is also shirred in full folds going around the waist, and closing a little to the left of the centre front under three small rosettes of the material. The girdle is four inches wide.

The bodice has a stock and deep, square yoke of finely tucked pale blue chiffon over which is laid a yoke of real Cluny lace. This yoke also extends out and forms little puffs at the edges of the shoulders that form the tops of the sleeves, no blue showing over the shoulders, but instead inch-wide shoulder straps of white satin embroidered in small raised pink roses and flat pale blue forget-me-nots hold the lower half of the bodice in place. Just below these lie the puffs and separating them from the sleeves proper there is on each sleeve another of these flower embroidered bands. The sleeves are of pale blue chiffon. The chiffon forms double scallops gathered lightly at the top. There are a half dozen of these overlapping each other like the petals of a rose, and ending at the elbows. Between these scallops and the arm there is a flounce of white point d'esprit having a narrow and very filmy edge.

The upper half of the crêpe de chine of the bodice that meets the lace yoke is gauged or shirred in diamond-shaped blocks half way to the girdle, the lower half being gathered in under the belt. Separating these shirred or smocked diamonds are half-inch bands of white satin, some showing small pink roses and other tiny forget-me-nots to match the shoulder straps.

Mauve Crepe Gown.

A pretty gown for a figure slender above the waist line but with good hips is a princess gown in mauve silk in the trousseau of a February bride.

The skirt is cut to fit perfectly over the hips and is shaped up over the lower part of the body in the fashion of the princess skirt.

It closes or appears to close each side of the front with three-inch-wide buttons in velvet of a darker shade embroidered in lighter shades, and from this girdle top on each side goes a wide scarf of the silk so arranged as to fall away from the girdle top and sag on each side in jacket effect, and then it goes up over the shoulders, where it is laid in loose plaits that hold it in shape. The scarf ends meet under the arms and are fastened together. There is the same effect in the back as in the front. The sleeves are moderately full and are in double puff effect. Bands of mauve velvet midway between the shoulder seams and the little cuffs draw the sleeves into two puffs. These bands have one end pointed and lapping the other and caught down by one of the embroidered buttons. The cuffs are slightly wider bands similarly finished, and below them came straight bands of Irish crochet lace some six inches wide. The tops of these lace bands are fastened to the top of the cuff bands on the inside, and give an undersleeve finish.

To return to the bodice. In the front just above the skirt girdle there is a full, gathered plastron of pale mauve chiffon that comes above the top of the bust under a little fold of mauve velvet. Between this plastron, which pouches a mere trifle, and the sagging scarf draperies at the side, there shows heavy white Venetian lace laid over heliotrope velvet, a narrow band of embroidery in silver and lavender and heliotrope finishing the edges overlapping, jacket-fashion, the chiffon plastron. This lace and velvet disappear a little above the plastron under the scarf like plaits of cloth, and the embroidery goes on and forms an edge to the plaits over the shoulders and then continues across the back. This back, by the way, is a perfectly plain, close-fitting centre panel, the scarf drapery covering the sides. Coming from the sides from under this embroidered edge and above the mauve plastrom on each side is a flat fold of the heliotrope velvet that slants down and disappears in the centre under the plastron. This top arrangement is slipped on over the head after the lace stock and guimpe attached to the chiffon body is donned. The stock is high and, like the guimpe, is of Irish crochet over white chiffon. A fold of pale mauve ribbons goes around the stock near the bottom and a tiny bow appears in the front.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise

The town residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, situated in East Seventy-ninth Street, and illustrated in the Pictorial Supplement, contains several rooms remarkable for the purity of their style, so closely do they follow in detail the Louis Seize or Louis Quinze periods, from which they are copied.

The main hall is particularly spacious, being 22 by 44 feet, and opens into the immense dining room at the rear, the latter being 22 feet by 35, with a large bay window annex at the rear that lets in a flood of daylight. The hall is separated by heavy velour draperies from the dining room, and when these are drawn back the great depth of the house is shown to the best advantage.

This entrance hall is in marble, the walls being finished so as to give the effect of marble. The mantel at the left is of carved Caen stone and the vases are in delft.

Old Venetian mirrors hang on the walls and the tables are old gilt Italian pieces. The buffalo head seen in the distance was shot by Wickham Hoffman in his travels in India. The marble stairway is carpeted in dark red, and the hangings are of dark red velour.

The dining room is of the Louis Quinze period. The French walunt chairs are copied from dining chairs of the period at Fontainebleau, with gilt cane seats and backs. The walls are hung with red brocade and the hangings match, the woodwork of the room is mahogany and the paintings of the wall are all rare old pieces. Over the mantel, which is an old carved white marble, hangs a portrait of the Duchess of Parma by Gainsborough, and the other paintings are fruit and flower pieces, and several landscapes.

The library on the second floor overlooks Seventy-ninth Street, and is an Adams room. The walls are hung with dark-green velvet paper in leaf designs, and the hangings and furniture are done in green velour, with green rugs on the floor. Over the door leading into the foyer hall is a wonderful old Italian painting by Palizzi, largely in shaded greens and mellow yellow tones, the subject being an Italian vineyard into which a number of goats have found their way. There are a number of family portraits on the walls, including one of Mr. Hoffman's great-grandfather, Martin Hoffman. Two small masterpieces are by Pietro Longhi, the Italian Hogarth.

There are a number of fine paintings in this room, including a wonderful little group by Plassa, and a marble carving, an old Venetian piece, of the Madonna and Child. Here also is a jade Buddha brought as a souvenir of the travels of the two elder sons of the family in the Far East. At the side of the stairway is an old Italian lantern, the pedestal of which was a capital of a column of the Forum.

The hall between the library and salon at the rear is hung and fitted up in gilt and brocade. At the side of the hall above the stairway there hangs a remarkable old master, a painting of John the Baptist baptizing Christ.

At the head of the stairs is another old master, by Cignaroli, the subject being Diana and Argus. She is plucking out his hundred eyes, used to spy upon her, and placing them in a peacock's tail.

The salon, at the rear of the second floor, is a pure Louis Quinze. The pale gray walls are paneled and eight old Italian gilt mirrors are arranged on them, with electric candles at their base. The hangings are in yellow, and the furniture is all in old French gilt, with delicate satin brocade coverings.

Mrs. Hoffman's sleeping apartment is a Louis Seize room. The wall is hung in white moire paper bordered with pink roses, and the furniture is covered with Rose du Barry brocade and the hangings are of brocade. The floor is covered with a delicate creamy white and pink velvet carpet. The cabinets, desk, and chest are examples of old French marquetry, and the woodwork is white enamel.

Two views are given of Wickham Hoffman's den, which is rich in wonderful treasures, bric-a-brac, hangings, and tapestries, gathered in the trip around the world taken a year ago by William Wickham Hoffman and F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr. Several Japanese tapestries hang on the walls. There are several sets of Japanese armor, while a number of Buddhas and sacred elephants may be seen. In this room there also are cabinets filled with small carvings, Eastern jewelry, and odd bits picked up by the two boys in the East. A magnificent robe, that of a Chinese Mandarin, in a royal blue shade, rich in embroidery, is hung over one chair. On the halls are mounted heads of the odd game shot by the two boys in their travels, and there is also a collection of weapons of various sorts.

There are also several wonderful Chinese and Japanese tom-toms and gongs. The collection is a remarkably fine one, and makes this "den" one of the most interesting of any in New York.

Lady Minto, well known in New York and Newport, where she and her two elder daughters visited when the Earl of Minto was Governor General of Canada, is to return from India to England at the end of this month. Since Lord Minto was appointed Viceroy of India Lady Minto has spent most of her time there, and her daughters, the Ladies Eileen, Ruby, and Violet Elliot, are with her. As their London town house is let to Lord and Lady Willoughby de Ereshy, (Miss Eloise Breese,) Lady Minto and her daughters will probably occupy the South Street house owned by Lord Grey, Lady Minto's brother.

Lady Minto is visiting England chiefly to see her son, Lord Mulgund, whose health was not strong enough to warrant his going with his family to Calcutta and who remained at Minto House, in Roxburghshire, with his tutor. The youngest daughter, Lady Violet, is now 18 but is not to be presented at Court this year, owing to being in mourning for her cousin, Lady Victoria Grenfell.

Mrs. S. Osgood Pell, whose picture may be seen in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss Betty K. Warden, and her marriage took place in the South. Mrs. Pell is a pronounced blonde, who dresses extremely well. She is Mr. Pell's second wife. His first wife was Miss Isabel Townsend, now Mrs. Peter S. Labouisse. The permanent home of the Pells is at Roslyn. Mr. Pell is a brother of Archibald Pell or Pell-Haggerty, who adopted the latter name in order to inherit a fortune, and is a member of the old Pell family.

Mrs. James C. Converse was Miss Lita Berry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry and sister of Miss Gladys Berry. Mrs. Converse was married about four years ago, and her husband, Mr. Converse, died about two years ago. She is petite and pretty.

Miss de Acosta is one of the handsome sisters of Mrs. Philip Lydig, whose first husband was W. E. D. Stokes. Miss de Acosta has Mrs. Lydig's dark coloring, but her profile is of classic regularity, and does not resemble the tip-tilted profile of Mrs. Lydig, and in style she is quite different, although tall and slim. She is graceful, with agreeable manners, and has more repose than her elder sister.

Miss Nathalie de Castro, a débutante of two years ago, is extremely popular. She is a daughter of the late Mrs. Alfred de Castro, who was Miss Annie Bryant Godwin, daughter of the late Parke Godwin.

Miss de Castro makes her home with her aunt, Miss Norah Godwin, her mother having died several years ago. Miss Godwin brought her out and has entertained for her.

Miss Constance Pratt is the elder unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, a younger sister of Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester and Miss Beatrice Pratt, the youngest of the family, and under D. B. Pratt. She made her début some three years ago and is considered one of the handsomest girls in society. She is tall, with dark brown hair and eyes and regular features and a creamy complexion. She is a niece of Francis G. Landon, who is attached to the American Embassy at Vienna, and of Edward H. and Henry H. Landon.

L. Shaw

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MIAMI TARPON MAD.

Numerous Catches of the King of Game Fish Throws Cold Water on Fetes Formerly Featured First for Florida's Fashionable Set.

MIAMI, Fla., March 7.—The town is tarpon mad. Literally tons of that most gamy of all the silvery jumping beauties that haunt the deep and haunt your dreams have been taken. They commenced striking on Feb. 22, when Philip Bylaskas brought in a hundred and forty pounder, capturing the prize of $25 offered by Manager Merrill of the Hotel Royal Palm for the first to be landed with hook and line. What a scramble for guides; what a testing of tackle and oiling of reels followed. The news spread like wildfire and the tarpon-fishing fever seized on all.

While anglers within news distance were hurrying Miamiward by train and yacht those present fished and seined mullet madly in an endeavor to corner the bait market. By March 3 twenty-two different enthusiastic fishermen had achieved the glory that is the fondest dream of every disciple of the sport Waltonian and twenty-five shining silver beauties (averaging in weight a hundred and four pounds each) lay beneath the taxidermist's scalpel.

To one of Manhattan's most prominent yachtsmen, Vincent B. Hubbell of the New York Athletic Club, belongs the palm of supremacy with the phenomenal record of three tarpon in three outings. The same day he landed his record-breaker, Gen. A. B. Shattuck of Cincinnati reeled in its twin brother, measuring 6 feet 6½ inches in length. There was some pretty fine measuring and a few bets as the captives lay on the deck side by side, but the palm went to Mr. Hubbell by just two pounds, his splendid specimen tipping the beam a heavy hundred and fifty pounds. In the battle Hubbell lost an oar and was towed for miles seaward in his small boat, the big fish jumping high in the air time and again.

Two New Yorkers, W. R. Comfort and J. Kels, achieved the distinction of landing two tarpon on the same day. Never were the fish so plentiful or so eager to strike.

A week ago the Cross of St. George unfurled to a soft and gentle American breeze to make feel entirely at home at the Royal Palm Sir William Grey-Wilson, Governor of the Bahamas. Among those present at a dinner given by Robert W. Parsons of New York in honor of the distinguished English visitor were the following Gothamites: Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Q. Jones, Mrs. Charles Coster, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Miss Christie, and Mr. Jackson. The table was beautifully decorated with roses, hibiscus, poinciana, and ferns from the Royal Palm open-air gardens.

Tuesday the Governor and his official family became the guests of Henry M. Flagler on board the yacht Wanderer for a trip down to the Florida Key extension.

Among the prominent New Yorkers here are Mrs. James Pulitzer, Miss Pulitzer, Miss Macaron, Mrs. H. W. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Browning, Mrs. W. H. Pleasant, and Miss Humphries.

Mr. W. S. Brown and Mr. S. H. Brown of East Thirty-fifth Street are enthusiastic golfers. Johnston L. Redmond, Geraldyn Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Duval are also frequently seen upon the links.

C. R. Dean and Frances B. Dean of Flushing are paying their first visit to the Magic City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bourne, Miss Pauline Bourne, and Edward Wilson are a jolly quartet who still enjoy the toot of the benzine wagon. The auto road between Palm Beach and Miami is in perfect condition, and it's a mighty popular run from both ends. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bradley, Miss Bradley, and Miss Powell are regular Miami visitors. Mrs. James G. Wentz of 312 West Eighty-second Street has closed her New York house to make her home at the Royal Palm for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Childs of 300 West Ninety-third Street, Mrs. J. R. Sanford, and W. L. Greene are back for another season beneath the palms.

The children's clock golf tournament Friday afternoon was a pretty affair in its setting of flowering hibiscus bushes. The cup was presented by Robert W. Parsons of New York. Well-known New Yorkers seen witnessing the spectacle and listening to the strains of Prouty's Orchestra were J. H. Dickinson, Mrs. Edward Latour, Mrs. A. B. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hildebrandt, Mrs. D. G. Sanford, Mrs. Charles R. Baker, Mrs. G. A. German, Miss German, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ross, Mrs. N. B. Clark, Miss E. G. Coventry, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cooper, Mrs. Charles Gaston, R. A. Peabody, Miss Amy Grant, J. M. Batterton, H. T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Tate, W. A. Thompson, H. Gardner, Mrs. Gardener, and Mrs. M. S. Richardson.

Never before were so many guests crowded into the Royal Palm Hotel. All week long its population each day has numbered away over 600 guests. Every room is filled with laughing, sunburned, happy humanity.

Elaborate preparations are afoot for a shooting tournament for the handsome Seminole Cups, the first of which was won last season by Ralph Worthington of Cleveland and the second by Gould Brokaw of New York.

Dancing, open-air bathing, tennis, and bowling continue popular, but the most emphatic topic of conversation is the catching of the mighty tarpons, which have been so much in evidence the last week and which give every promise of continuing to furnish excitement in plenty.

Nowadays.

First Cook—Have the Raysoosides that ye're wurkin' for got a large family?

Second Cook—Oh, yis; three Tiddy Bears an' a pug dog.

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Brief Comment on Foreign Topics

W. Burdett-Coutts Will Tell How His Wife Spent Her Millions---Final Blow to Anti-Clericalism in Spain---Secret of Waldstein's Defeat by the Italian Government---Those Trajan Forum Fragments---Concerning New Alliances.

OF the vast fortune which was once the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's there remains, according to her will, announced in a London cable dispatch, March 6, only $395,000. Although it is generally known that the Baroness, under the direction of her youthful American husband, gave away millions during her lifetime, one item being $1,250,000 to aid the Irish peasants to buy seed in 1880, still a detailed account of her many and varied charities has never been published, nor does the world know the elaborate means by which she undertook to probe the worthiness of a beggar, official or otherwise. It is such detail that her husband now purposes to furnish either through the form of a biography written by himself, memoirs written under his direction, or a combination of both.

In making an appeal to those persons who possess letters of interest from the Baroness which may aid his purpose, W. Burdett-Coutts, as the former William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett now signs himself, furnishes some interesting information in regard to the material already in his possession in the old house in Stratton, West London. "This house is like a Record Office," he writes, "stocked with papers and correspondence going back more than 100 years, connected with historic events and great names, and touching innumerable interests. None of these has ever passed outside its walls. Of course, the corollary to this long story is not at my service; the answers, in her own handwriting, that kept her mind and pen busy for seventy years, are in many places."

On May 1 next W. Burdett-Coutts will begin the work of examining, classifying, and selecting these papers and letters, for "no record of the Baroness could give an adequate idea of her life and character without the living testimony of these silent voices. Nor, as I have ventured to suggest, could any picture satisfy, unless the background, where the inner life lies, is illuminated by an intimate, personal knowledge of its motives and ideals, its varied points of view, its triumphs and joys, and perhaps some of its trials and sorrows."

Alfonso XIII. of Spain has annulled the August decree restoring the civil marriage formalities and suppressing a declaration of religion on the part of those desiring to be joined in wedlock by the State. Thus ends the anti-Clerical movement in Spain, which, beginning nearly a year ago, has caused the overthrow of three Ministries, a threatened rupture of the Concordat of 1851, and the separation of Church and State throughout the Spanish peninsula.

In elucidating the cable dispatches dealing with this topic it has several times been pointed out in these columns that, in spite of the comparatively long administration of the Liberal Cabinet of Lopez Domingues pledged to an anti-Clerical programme, no anti-Clerical movement in Spain could ever assume the form of a prolonged and serious national issue. Events during the last few months which have seen the King undo little by little the work of his Liberal Cabinet and the final return of a more or less united Clerical majority in the Cortes, leave no doubt on this point.

The number of Spanlards who wish seriously to impair the hold of Catholicism upon the country, the religion of their womankind, is very small indeed. Clericalism is a useful scapegoat and anti-Clericalism is a convenient rallying cry. But as long as Spanish life and thought are what they are—convent education for women, enforced religious instruction for youths with almost inevitable free-thought apostasy—no Liberal Ministry pledged to an anti-Clerical programme can survive a struggle the moment the combat shifts from Madrid to the Vatican.

The polite rejection of Prof. Waldstein's scheme of excavation at Herculaneum and the publication of the Italian Government's own programme for archaeological research are intended to emphasize two points: That Italy herself possesses archaeologists of sufficient knowledge to find and preserve her relics of the past and that she is abundantly able to defray the expenses of their work.

In spite of Commendatore Boni's letter discouraging his American colleague, the famous excavator of Trajan's Forum, as well as Signor Raba, Italian Minister of Public Instruction, is personally interested in Prof. Waldstein's plan and applauds his ingenuity and archaeological knowledge and enthusiasm. But why has Prof. Waldstein been defeated?

For some time past both the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and the Central Commission of Archaeology have been exasperated with numberless requests from foreign individuals and societies to make excavations on ancient sites. The publicity given Prof. Waldstein's project in regard to Herculaneum increased this annoying burden and from a certain German archaeological society came a curious demand that the said society, which enjoys imperial patronage, would assume the entire expense of the Herculaneum excavations provided it could have a free hand and share in the spoils. This demand, it is said, was conveyed in almost insulting terms and with the intimation that Italy was as destitute of money for [illegible] but such work as were foreign savants destitute of archaeological knowledge.

Naturally, the pride of the Italian Government was aroused. A rebuke in action and not in words was devised. And this is why Prof. Waldstein and his supporters find their scheme summarily disposed of. Had they remained silent until after they had made an arrangement with the Italian Government, the outcome of their case would probably have been very different.

Apropos of Commendatore Boni, this well known archaeologist is very much disturbed over the report that five large fragments from the Trajan Forum have been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of this city by J. Pierpont Morgan. The Commendatore is of the opinion, while waiting for photographs of the pieces to reach him, that their authenticity is extremely unlikely, that it would be almost impossible to remove from under his very eyes two large fragments of cornice, two from friezes, and a large decorative block from an architrave.

The Forum of Trajan was very large and extended under the adjacent palaces of Roccagiovine and Ruspoli. These sites have never properly been excavated, so that it is possible the fragments in question have been dug up at some time or another, but they do not come from the inclosed space around the great column, where there is nothing missing, and where the pieces lying about are fixed with clamps of iron, nor is anything wanting from the Vatican of Lateran Museums, where there are examples taken from the Forum.

Another place where there are known to be fragments from Trajan's Forum is the Villa Albani, now so jealously closed to the public. That wonderful collection, founded in 1760 by Cardinal Albani, with the help of the great archaeologist, Winckleman, which was so rich that, notwithstanding that Napoleon carried off nearly 300 of the statues—which were sold in Paris on their restitution after the treaty of 1815—it still remains, after the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, perhaps the most valuable collection in Rome. It is known to contain specimens of architecture from Trajan's Forum, but access to the Villa is now so difficult that it is impossible to ascertain whether they are still in their places.

The intelligence published last Thursday morning to the effect that Signor Roux's paper, La Stampa of Turin, announced the existence of an alliance between Great Britain and Italy, covering all Mediterranean questions, may undoubtedly be characterized as the work of an importunate deputy of anti-Teutonic proclivities who will shortly interpellate the Italian Government on the subject. And, of course, the Italian Government will not commit itself any more than did Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government when asked the other day about the Anglo-French defensive treaty, or the Clemenceau Government when recently interrogated on the same subject.

There is little doubt, however, that the Governments of England, France, and Italy are drawing closer together, even though international agreements may not be in full accordance with the mutual sympathies of their respective citizens. It is a matter of record that British fortresses facing France are being dismantled and that British battleships have been transferred from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, while the army and navy programmes of England seem to assume more and more the complement of those of France. Italy is making no effort to increase her naval programme, the terms of which were once practically dictated from Wilhelmstrasse and expected to produce a formidable fleet which would hold the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

Members of the present Governments in Rome and Paris still respectively affirm the endurance and value of the Triple and Dual Alliances, but their affirmations are given with a smile which disconcerts neither the Anglophile of Italy nor of France. In the meantime, there looms up on the diplomatic horizon the sharply-drawn outlines of an Anglo-Russian treaty, the near-completion of which is now definitely dependent upon the internal tranquillity of Russia. It is positively known that negotiations have reached a point which gives satisfaction to both St. Petersburg and London.

For those who look for some tangible result of the pourparlers up to date, having in view an understanding on the various matters in dispute between Great Britain and Russia, it may be sufficient to indicate the new condition of affairs by which it became possible to offer a joint Anglo-Russian loan to Persia. That the latter has so far not been accepted does not in any way affect the new attitude of the London and St. Petersburg Governments toward one another, but merely indicates the extent of the newly-born National spirit in Persia. As regards the general situation as affecting both the Anglo-Russian and the Russo-Japanese negotiations, it is declared that the progress of the Anglo-Russian negotiations naturally has an indirect influence upon other negotiations, and there can be no doubt that an atmosphere of conciliation exists which it is hoped will lead to a speedy disappearance of the matters under dispute.

Out of the acrimonious and vociferous cries raised by the English Nonconformists for the abolition of the House of Lords when the Upper House mutilated the Education bill beyond all recognition has merged a bill drafted by Lord Newton for the reformation of the obnoxious chamber. Among the Conservative peers who are expected to support this bill when it comes up for reconsideration in the House of Peers is Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India, who, when a member of the House of Commons, took a great interest in the reform of the House of Lords.

Lord Curzon, although not at present a member of either House, believes that the time is near when the House of Lords will come under the votes of the electorate, although he thinks that a Prime Minister on coming into power should have the right to recommend the appointment of a limited number of life peers. He is convinced, however, that there are hundreds of thousands of voters, if not a majority of them, who have not sufficient confidence in the House of Commons to wish its measures to be free from all revision or control, and who, therefore, regard a second chamber in some form or other as indispensable.

It would be a great thing, Lord Curzon has told Lord Newton, if the peers themselves were to take the initiative, surrender their privilege of voting by proxy and on legal appeals, and thus "play a similar part to that enacted by the hereditary nobles of Japan at the time of the Japanese Revolution, when, by voluntarily divesting themselves of much of their prerogative they built up the fabric of the reformed Constitution, and started their country upon the advance which has had such astonishing results."

Of the three following propositions by which the House of Lords will shortly be tested, Lord Curzon believes in the second, and Lord Newton intimates that a majority of the peers are with him: 1. To defend the existing house without alteration; 2. To reform it upon lines not inconsistent with its constitution; 3. To substitute for it a new chamber constructed on some different basis.

It has long been evident to those who have followed the controversy between the Church and State in France that the Vatican will reject any overtures from the French Government which do not recognize the existence and prerogatives of the Hierarchy. Against such recognition the Clemenceau Government has sternly set its face, and yet, now that there is a tranquil period, many French publicists, even those of anti-clerical proclivities, are discussing the advisability of recognising the Vatican anew and of negotiating directly with it the terms of settlement.

Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and author of "Contemporary France," which has now reached its third volume in an English translation, offers a solution in the columns of Le Journal—another Concordat signed in Paris and at the Vatican. M. Hanotaux believes that if a form of contract agreeable to both parties is drafted and indorsed by the Chamber it will mean that a virtual Concordat has been signed. But he also believes that the settlement of the contracts question is almost impossible. The signature of 36,000 documents by men of 36,000 different ways of living and thinking to him seems no small matter.

But as the present state of affairs cannot go on for long, he says some other treaty will have to be signed; and he asks "can you find a way out of the difficulty other than by giving full powers to M. Briand—master of his subject—to negotiate with Rome for a future Concordat?" M. Hanotaux postulates that the present state of affairs cannot last. Many would answer that in his case the wish is father to the thought. Like many others, M. Hanotaux would like to see the quarrel patched up. Probably most moderate Frenchmen wish so.

The Government has no wish to "go to Canossa." Neither M. Clemenceau nor some of the pacific bishops can bring the Pope to Fontainebleau or to Paris, as Napoleon did, to allow his Holiness to take in the situation "de visu." Neither party is much tempted by the prospect of gain. The State would gain by having a guarantee of internal peace, but M. Clemenceau and others think that peace is well assured without any formal guarantee. The priests would gain by having the possession of the churches guaranteed, but the first Separation Law gives them a pretty substantial guarantee in declaring that the churches may not be used for purposes other than those of religious worship in accordance with the canons of the Roman Church.

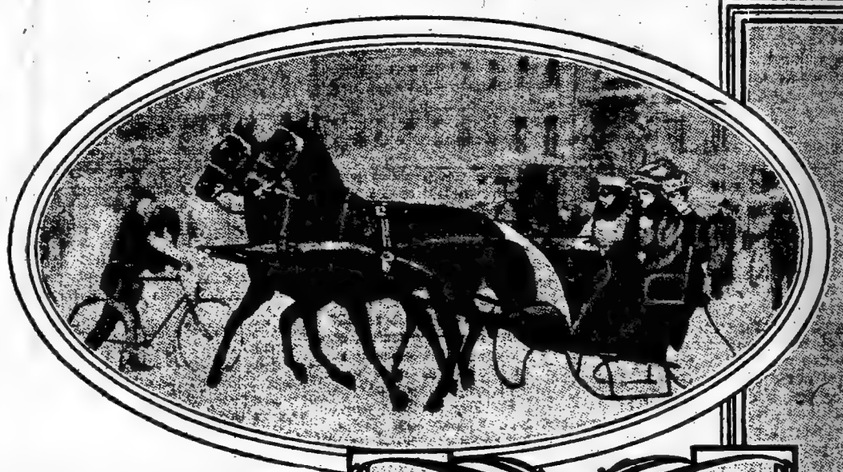

Prussian Crown Prince and Princess in Berlin.

This snap-shot of the eldest son of the German Kaiser and his wife, the Duchess of Mecklenburg, is interesting as showing the freedom with which the members of the Prussian Royal family drive through Berlin's Rotten Row practically unattended. It has been several years since the German capital has enjoyed a prolonged period of sleighing such as the storm of Feb. 10-12 offered. Crown Prince William will be twenty-five years of age May 6. He was married to Princess Cecilia, Duchess of Mecklenburg, June 6, 1905. They have one son, the announcement of whose birth was conveyed to the Kaiser while yachting off Copenhagen last spring. The news had been overlooked by the German representative in Denmark, who was dismissed for his carelessness. The source of the Kaiser's information is revealed in the telegram he sent his son: "I hear through the kindness of Abdul Hamid's envoy that I am a grandfather. Congratulations."

First Lady of Austria.

Since the death of Empress Elizabeth, the Archduchess Maria Annunziata, niece of Emperor Francis Joseph, has been the leader in social circles at the Court of Vienna, and consequently enjoys the title of the First Lady of Austria. She is the Lady-Superior of the convent for the daughters of the nobility at Prague—a non-cloistered but celibat sisterhood.

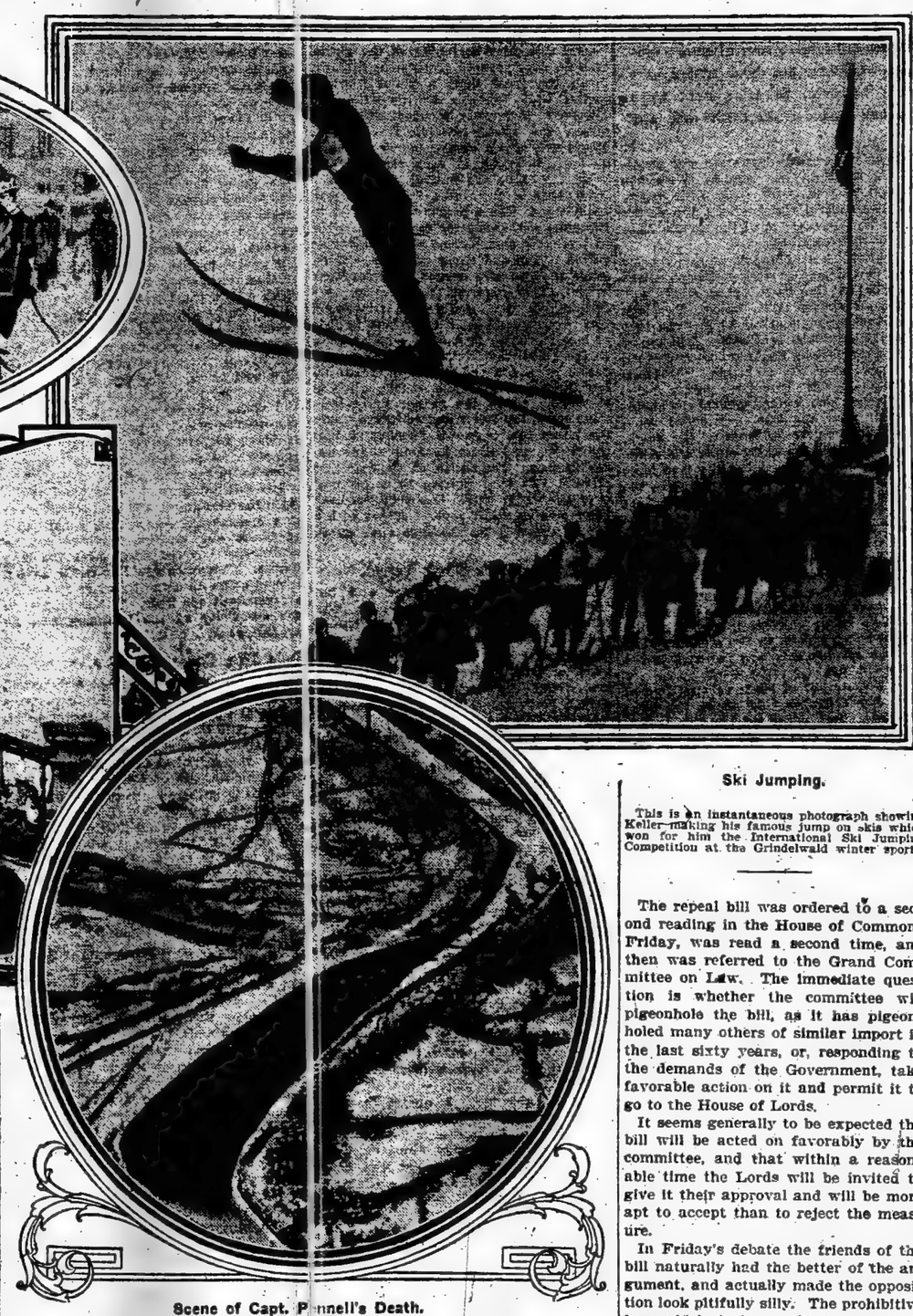

Scene of Capt. Pennell's Death.

On Jan. 19 and Feb. 18 the tobaggan festivities at The Hague received painful interruptions. On the first date, Capt. Pennell, a British officer and Victoria Cross, met his death at the fateful Cresta Tobaggan Run. A month later Count de Bylandt was thrown from his sled at the same place with fatal results.

Ski Jumping.

This is an instantaneous photograph showing Keller making his famous jump on skis which won for him the International Ski Jumping Competition at the Grindelwald winter sports.

Notes from Dublin

ALL Ireland is on tiptoe! All eyes on Westminster! All expectations centred on the brave eighty-two Irish representatives behind John E. Redmond, who are facing the Liberal Government and saying to its Ministers:

You are strong now! We have helped to make you strong! You have raised Ireland's hopes to the straining point by your promises. Do not keep the word of promise to the ear and wreck it to the hope. Do not mock those hopes by any unnecessary delay, any petty mincing of justice. Now is your chance to remove the old, old grievance that has been a drag and a distraction to you, a scandal to the world, and death and disaster to a brave people. Canada, Australia, South Africa, are shouting to you to give Ireland Home Rule as you gave it to them, and so end the longest, blackest chapter in the history of any nation of any time. All the world will approve, for Ireland has no enemies, except the grafters of Dublin Castle right here, who have no reason for their enmity but the cowardly fear that the Irish people, free, might turn on them and revenge past injuries. Foolish fear, for Ireland would be too joyously busy setting her long-neglected house in order. She has been too generous a foe to be vindictive when the cause for anger is removed.

Such, in effect, is the gist of several impassioned speeches from Redmond, Dillon, Hayden, and others, which circumstances have brought out in the House of Commons, even in the short time Parliament has been in session.

These are days of quick developments, and most of us would not be surprised to see the old House in College Green opened again for repairs before the year is out.

But it is the Bishop of Raphoe that heads the list for piety and patriotism. He issued his Lenten pastoral this year in the Irish language, and thereby did more to encourage the revival of that language than a year's propaganda of the Gaelic League could do. He is a tower of strength to the Nationalists in Parliament. He heads the trustees of their fund. There is an infectious enthusiasm in this militant young churchman such as we are wont, in song and story, to ascribe to the missionary saints of Ireland in the early years of her Christianity. Bishop O'Donnell firmly believes that the people will become bi-lingual in speech and letters, and that the old tongue will be the common language of Ireland in the coming generations. He has always been an ardent Home Ruler, even when that cause was not so hopeful as it is now. He believes that the coming Home Rule bill will be more than a half-way house to a separate Parliament, and that he will live to see Ireland manufacturing for herself and behind no other people in arts and industries. Bishop O'Donnell was appointed recently to the Congested Districts Commission to help unravel the tangle that keeps so many people out of the benefits of the Land act. Here his good sense and direct methods and sympathy with the poor people are badly needed.

Nearly all the Irish Bishops referred to the coming change in the Government of Ireland in their Lenten Pastorals. Dr. O'Dwyer of Limerick says: "Until the Irish people acquire power to make their own laws, and manage their own business, no true prosperity is possible." Another patriotic churchman, Bishop Clancy of Elphin, in sending his regular annual subscription to the Irish Party's fund, set the good example of doubling it this year, "as an expression of confidence in the party and in policy it has pursued."

London Letter

Again the Deceased Wife's Sister---South Africa Looking for a Market---Municipal Socialists Cause a Riot in the Face of 1,000 Policemen, and Nobody is Hurt---Decorating the City for the King's Visit to the New Old Bailey.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—That poor, downtrodden Englishwoman, the deceased wife's sister, who, in spite of ardent, untiring, and multitudinous support, has failed hitherto to secure her just rights, is having another Parliamentary inning. Another effort is being made to repeal the law that forbids her union in marriage with her late sister's husband, and those members of Parliament who are most interested in the effort talk hopefully of success.

The repeal bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons Friday, was read a second time, and then was referred to the Grand Committee on Law. The immediate question is whether the committee will pigeonhole the bill, as it has pigeonholed many others of similar import in the last sixty years, or, responding to the demands of the Government, take favorable action on it and permit it to go to the House of Lords.

It seems generally to be expected the bill will be acted on favorably by the committee, and that within a reasonable time the Lords will be invited to give it their approval and will be more apt to accept than to reject the measure.

In Friday's debate the friends of the bill naturally had the better of the argument, and actually made the opposition look pitifully silly. The prohibitive law which it is sought to repeal is based upon an old, worn-out contention that marrage with a deceased wife's sister is forbidden by the Bible. The only foundation for this contention that anybody has ever set up is the eighteenth verse of the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus, and anybody not familiar with that bit of the Bible who will take the trouble to turn to it and read it will see in an instant that the Mosaic prohibition and the prohibition contained in the laws of Great Britain are widely different.

Nevertheless, the defenders of the British law in Friday's debate had nothing more to say for the law than that it was essential to maintain it in order to uphold the divine law as set forth in Leviticus. One may say, then, the defense of the British law amounted absolutely to nothing, and those who argued for the repeal of the law did not hesitate to say so.

They showed clearly that the Mosaic law did not forbid a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, and that the impression to the contrary which at one time was widely prevalent was due to a false interpretation of the Biblical prohibition. To-day they said there was no excuse whatever for the man who held to this impression, and as a matter of fact it was an almost infinitesimal percentage of the people of the country who believed there was the slightest foundation for the allegation that a man's marriage with the sister of his deceased wife was forbidden or even frowned upon by the Bible.

It was pointed out that a large number of the clergy of the Church of England had petitioned for the repeal of the law in question, and that its repeal had been demanded by all of the Free Churches except the Presbyterian. So it could be said there not only was a popular demand for repeal of the law, but a strong religious sentiment besides.

It also was shown that in all parts of the British Empire, except the mother country, a man might legally marry his deceased wife's sister, and that a man so marrying while domiciled in a British colony could come to England with his wife and live here with her, the marriage being legal here as well as in the colony where the wedding took place.

One of those who participated in the debate read a letter he had received from a poor man. "My young wife," the letter ran, "died, leaving me with two little children; her sister, then with husband living, took charge of them, brought them up, and was a mother to them. She is now left a widow herself, with no children of her own and no one to support her. Is it not right we should marry and I should make a home for us all?"

The House cheered when the member who read this letter said it certainly was not right that this poor man who wrote it should be prevented from doing the very thing the law legalized in the case of a man rich enough to take his deceased wife's sister to one of the colonies and there marry her. The overwhelming judgment of the House was that law which made it inquitous to do in London what it fully legalized when done in Montreal, Cape Town, or Adelaide, was ridiculous, disgraceful, and unjust. There is no good reason why the Lords should not come to the same conclusion.

South Africa is making a new departure. She is undertaking to find in England a market for the good things she produces to eat and to drink. It is a long way from Cape Town to London, but agriculturists, dairymen, and hen farmers who live even further away from the British metropolis than the South Africans are selling in this market, and why not the South Africans?

Those who had the pleasure of being present at the dinner that preceded the opening of what is called the South African Products Exhibition were greatly impressed with the possibilities it suggested of large consumption in this country of South African fruits, vegetables, nuts, and wines. If the South Africans do what they promise to do, there will be no question about the success of their undertaking. Their promise is to have their products on sale all over London, and later all over England, at prices that will compel people to buy.

"Here's a pineapple," said an official of the exhibition. "I'll cut it up and let you sample it; then I'll ask you what you think of it and tell you what we intend to do with others like it which we shall send to London."

Everybody who ate of the pineapple pronounced it delicious.

"I expected you to say that," smilingly remarked the South African. "Now I'll tell you what we mean to do. We mean to sell pineapples like that in London for a shilling apiece. Don't you think they will sell in competition with the high-priced pines London is accustomed to? We think they will; we think people will gladly buy our pineapples at a shilling apiece instead of paying four, five, and six shillings for other pineapples which are no better flavored and very little larger."

Americans are apt to open their eyes very wide when they read of pineapples selling in England at four, five, and six shillings. But all fruit is dear here, with the probable exception of strawberries. Apples fetch threepence halfpenny, fourpence, fivepence, and sixpence a pound; good peaches run up from sixpence to eighteenpence and two shillings apiece; grapes, almost all of them being hothouse products, are priced all the way from a shilling a pound up to three shillings—and so on.

The South Africans say they can supply practically every sort of fruit the London market calls for, and can sell everything they offer at such prices that people who eat the fruits will not have the feeling the London fruit eaters are apt to have now—the feeling that they really are eating money.

We had a notable instance of political discussion vi et armis Saturday afternoon, when a great mob of the municipal Socialists broke up the meeting held by the Municipal Reformers in Trafalgar Square. Standing on the steps of St. Martin's Church, I looked out upon a crowd which probably numbered forty or fifty thousand persons, the majority of which was made up of men who had assembled under orders to prevent the reformers from carrying out their programme. These orders were most effectually carried out in spite of the efforts of about a thousand policemen to preserve order.

It is said Trafalgar Square never held a bigger crowd, that no London mob ever made a greater noise, and that London policemen never had a tougher job than during the two hours they were engaged in their effort to maintain the right of free speech in the British metropolis.

And now for the really memorable fact connected with that great political riot. Incredible as it may seem, there was not a person in the dense struggling mass who suffered any serious bodily injury.

I wonder what would happen if in New York some Saturday afternoon Union Square should be filled up as Trafalgar Square was filled up, and the same sort of conflict as went on here should take place there. It is safe enough to say there would be work for the surgeons when the trouble was over.

Workmen have been engaged ever since Saturday decorating the city streets through which the King will move on his way to the opening of the new Old Bailey. Over $15,000 will be spent in connection with this ceremonial, but nobody suggests that a better use could be found for the money; for Londoners love these royal shows—the bunting, the paper roses, the Venetian poles, and the sanded streets. All the King has to do to-morrow is to take a look at the criminal court building which has just been completed and to declare it open for the safekeeping of prisoners and the trial of causes, and actually there is no more need of his opening the building than there is for his opening the tomato cans that figure in the household economies of his subjects. But Londoners do not look at it that way. They must have infusions of royalty into their lives once in a while, no matter what the expense.

A subscriber to one of the evening papers asks the editor whether he will be liable to pay compensation under the new Workmen's Compensation act if one of his domestic servants swallows her false teeth and perishes therefrom. The editor replies:

"Probably it will depend. If the servant swallows her teeth while eating her dinner, for instance, the mistress would not be liable within the meaning of the act, but if the servant swallowed them while falling up or down stairs, then the mistress might have to pay up and look pleasant. N. B.—The false teeth of domestics should be carefully examined to see that they fit tight."

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

OKLAHOMA IS IN REDSKINS' GRASP

Lo the Poor Indian Takes Charge in the Constitutional Convention.

HAS GOBBLED EVERYTHING

And Even Takes Liquor Away from Benighted Whites Who Patronize Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Some fairly reliable reports have finally reached Washington from Oklahoma's Constitutional Convention, and they chiefly illustrate a new quality in the character of "Lo the Poor Indian." More interesting even than the expected color-line legislation, temperance legislation, and the effort to restrict corporations, is the fashion in which L. P. I. has put it all over the white brother in the game of politics.

To Indian Territory was allotted 55 delegates in this Constitutional Convention, to Oklahoma 55 delegates, and to the Osage Nation 2 delegates. The whites of Oklahoma were settlers who had been educated from their youth up in primaries and nominating conventions, and Territorial elections had kept them in training, while Lo had none of these advantages. It therefore was natural that the Oklahoma delegates should have begun to caucus weeks before the convention, planning the distribution of the offices, committees, and the good things generally that are passed around in Constitutional Conventions as well as Legislatures. They gathered in Oklahoma City and glibly discussed the task of "organizing" the untutored red man for his good and their profit.

Shock to the Whites.

The untutored red man was a shock when he arrived, for he had been educated at Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, or Chicago, and he wore tailor-made clothes and smart linen and the latest thing in scarfs that had reached St. Louis. For the "Indians" of the Territory are rich beyond average avarice, because a paternal Government has protected them in their property until it has reached boom values. The "farmers," as the Oklahoma delegates called them, were heads of banks, Directors of railroads, promoters of gas and electric companies, and owners of farm mortgages. The untutored Indian had put forward his best man.

Oklahoma, on the other hand, selecting delegates according to the best traditions of American politics, have picked chin whiskers for honesty, windy little lawyers for oratory, and a few bartenders here and there to lead in such manipulation as might be necessary.

The two neutral delegates from the Osage Nation looked over the two crowds and threw their deciding votes with their fellow-Indians. Some of the Oklahoma delegates liked the company in which they found themselves so little, or were so upset at being overlooked in the planned distribution of the pie, that they sided with the enemy.

The write brother had planned to give Indian Territory a few janitorships. That is precisely what he got. The untutored red man hogged the whole business—presiding officer, clerk, sergeant at arms, and the Chairmanships of all the important committees.

Seized the Legislature.

But the end was not yet. The Constitutional Convention was to cut up the new State into counties. The Oklahoma delegates had made some plans about that. But they sat aghast and watched Lo carve up Indian Territory to give him the greater number of counties and consequently a majority of the Legislature, and then turn about and rearrange the counties of Oklahoma for his own purposes.

The white man who represented Beaver County in Oklahoma roared and kicked most loudly over these things. Four towns in his county were contesting for the honor of being made the county seat. The politically ignorant Indian established Beaver County's seat on a farm in the middle of the county and named it Buffalo, because, as one Indian gravely said, the only public improvement visible in this new metropolis was a buffalo wallow.

Worst Yet to Come.

Even then there was more and worse to come for the haughty politicians of Oklahoma. Congress had forbidden the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory part of the new State. The Indians said they wanted no monopoly of a good thing and they voted to take prohibition into the new Constitution. Both the manufacture and sale of liquor are forbidden. And there are several frantic breweries in Oklahoma still struggling desperately to have that clause modified. But the Indian is unrelenting.

Curiously enough, despite his appetite for firewater when it is thrust before him, Lo is a rabid prohibitionist when it comes to voting. He recognizes the desirability of keeping the stuff at a safe distance. And he thinks that some sort of absent treatment ought to do the white man good.

The Constitutional Convention has twice clashed with President Roosevelt. The first time it had about decided to include a clause forbidding any individual, concern, or corporation bringing armed guards into the State without the Governor's consent. The President declared this to be a violation of liberty, and persecution. If it went in he would not accept the Constitution.

"He'll have to," shouted one of the whiskered lawyers from Oklahoma. "He has no authority under the Enabling act to reject our Constitution as long as it is republican in form and conforms to the Enabling act." All of Oklahoma's cornfield lawyers talked likewise.

Then Lo, the untutored red man, stood up and had his say.

"That is all right about the President not having authority," he agreed mildly. "That is also my view. But the point is that if he says he will reject our Constitution he'll do it anyway, authority or no authority. You ought to know Roosevelt by this time."

It went out.

Both Against the Negro.

Likewise on the race question, which is a funny one in the new State. For there are the copper-colored citizens who are proud of their color. The Indians are the big land owners and the aristocrats. They call themselves Indians when they have but the faintest trace of Indian blood. Indeed, it is hard for a stranger to pick out the "Indians." The whites and the Indians associate as equals and intermarry. But neither wants to have anything to do with the negro.

The Five Tribes were slaveholders themselves. But the Creeks complicated the thing, in those days, by intermarrying with their negro slaves. They are not proud of this now, and Creeks with a trace of negro blood insist on being considered as pure Indians. In this troublesome situation there could be no "color" line, and a definition of what constituted a "negro" was considered imperative. For Indians and whites are determined to have Jim Crow laws. The present Constitutional Convention is almost unanimously Democratic, because that party called itself the "White's Man's Party," and its leaders openly advised the negroes to support the Republicans and to demand places on their tickets. Consequently the Republican tickets, with many negro candidates and stamped with the name "Black Man's Party," was knifed in scandalous fashion by white Republicans.

But Roosevelt interfered again with the proposition to put a Jim Crow clause in the Constitution. The Indian Constitution framers were clever enough to get around that, however. They have decided to adopt a resolution, which will not go into the Constitution, advising the first Legislature to enact as statutes the Jim Crow clause they had intended to put in the Constitution. And no one in Oklahoma doubts for a minute that this will be done.

DROP ALIEN SPINNERS' CASE.

English Cotton Mill Girls May Be Allowed to Remain Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Straus, held a conference to-day with Assistant Attorney General Cooley respecting the proper disposition to make of a number of immigrants brought into North Carolina last November, some of whom have been ordered deported because it was alleged that they were brought in in violation of the alien contract labor law.

Several North Carolina cotton mill Presidents were indicted on the charge of sending an agent to England with a commission to bring in these spinners to work in the cotton mills. A dozen of the immigrants, mostly young girls, were held as witnesses. The trial of the cotton mill Presidents at Greensborough, N. C., was abandoned yesterday, but the English girls are still in this country. The Immigration Bureau as well as the Secretary seems disposed to allow them to remain.

Secretary Straus and Mr. Cooley were unable to reach any conclusion to-day, but will probably give out a statement of their intentions with respect to the spinners on Monday.

Roosevelt to Attend Jamestown Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is probable that President Roosevelt will make the trip to Jamestown to attend the opening of the exposition there on April 26 on the converted yacht Mayflower or on the Dolphin. In that event he will leave Washington on the afternoon of April 25 and steam down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, reaching Jamestown in the morning.

Two Named for New Immigration Board.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Roosevelt has decided to appoint Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill and Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell to be civilian members of the immigration commission authorized by the last Congress. One more civilian member remains to be chosen.

COPPER MEN AT A HEARING.

Vice President Livermore Opposes a Bill That Would Prevent Merger.

DETROIT, March 9.—Gov. Warner gave a hearing to-day on the bill rushed through the Legislature this week to prohibit mining companies in Michigan from voting any stock they may hold or acquire in any other such corporation which at the time of such purchase is operating a producing mine. The bill is intended to prevent the Calumet and Hecla from voting its shares in the Osceola, Allouez, and Centennial Companies at the annual meetings next week, when it has been understood the Calumet and Hecla was to take control of the three smaller companies.

Many mining men from the Upper Peninsula opposed the bill, and a further hearing will be held by Gov. Warner Monday afternoon at Lansing.

Vice President T. F. Livermore of the Calumet and Hecla, who came from Boston to the hearing, declared that should the bill become a law, it would end investments on the part of himself and his associates under the laws of Michigan. The opponents of the bill criticised bitterly the management of Osceola by the Bigelow syndicate.

PRIZE CANVASES CHOSEN.

Carnegie Institute Selections to be Announced on April 11.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The international jury of award which examined the 1,000 paintings entered in the Carnegie Institute competition on Thursday and Friday, selected to-day the three prize winners. The first prize is a gold medal and $1,500, the second a silver medal and $1,000, and the third a bronze medal and $500.

The selections will not be made public until Founder's Day, April 11.

The jury accepted 275 paintings for hanging, and with the 150 paintings previously accepted by the foreign advisory committees, the exhibition this year will be much larger than in former years.

Poor Year for Oranges, This.

The receipts of California oranges in New York are curtailed nearly one-half as compared with the previous season, owing to the car shortage on the Pacific Coast. This is naturally beneficial to the Porto Rico product, which is arriving here this season in much larger quantities than in any previous year, and selling at unusually high prices. Such Florida oranges as escaped the freeze are still arriving in the market.

Cuba Sends Better Vegetables Here.

That the Cubans have learned how to grow better vegetables than formerly is clearly indicated by the stock now arriving here from the island. The steamers from Cuba bring cargoes containing several thousand cases of vegetables, principally tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, cucumbers, and string beans, which are of much better quality than those received from the island in former years.

Stay at Home and let your Voice Travel

W. T. EVANS MAKES $100,000 ART GIFT

Forty Paintings by American Artists Donated to the National Gallery.

COLLECTED IN 25 YEARS

Will Supplement the Freer Collection and the Johnston Bequest in the Nation's Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—William T. Evans of Montclair, N. J., and New York, has contributed to the National Gallery a collection of forty important paintings by leading American artists. The gift is to be known as the "William T. Evans Collection," and supplements the magnificent Freer collection and the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest.

In value the works in this collection aggregate about $100,000, but as a nucleus for a National collection their value is inestimable. Owing to the lack of available wall space in the National Gallery the paintings will be temporarily placed in the atrium of the Corcoran Gallery as a loan collection.

Without the works of the men in the William T. Evans collection the very name National Gallery would be a misnomer. The collection includes works by George Inness, Homer Martin, Alexander H. Wyant, and John H. Twachtman, whose careers have been closed, and also the works of such living painters as Winslow Homer, Ralph Albert Blakelock, Louis Paul Dessar, Henry W. Ranger, Francis Murphy, and John La Farge. Years would have been expended had any given National agency undertaken to assemble an equal number of such canvasses, and it is questionable whether it would have been possible at all.

Fortunately the Evans collection supplements rather than duplicates the Freer collection. The American painters represented in Mr. Freer's collection are Whistler, Tryon, Abbott Thayer, and T. W. Dewing, a group especially homogeneous. Mr. Evans's collection embraces the works of twenty or thirty men representing six or ten different schools and several characteristics. As the value of the one lay in its unique nature and specialization, so the virtue of the other is to be found in its broad catholicity and remarkable comprehension.

Few institutions have come more suddenly into active being or have been immediately more generously assisted than the new National Gallery. The Harriet Lane Johnston bequest infused life into it, and a decree of the District Supreme Court last Summer gave it legal status and establishment within a notable assemblage.

Mr. Evans became interested in American art more than twenty-five years ago, when its merits had received comparatively little recognition, and no one has done more to encourage and stimulate its progress. Since the beginning he has judiciously bestowed his patronage, buying directly from the artists and collecting only the best.

The last six months the lecture hall of the National Museum has been remodeled for the purpose of providing temporary quarters. William H. Holmes, already chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been made curator; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection of paintings by foreign masters has been installed, the Lucius Tuckerman collection of pictures has been loaned, a painting by Lucien Powell of the great Yellowstone Canyon has been given; the largest collection of works in sculpture by Edward Kemeys, the distinguished animal sculptor, has been put on view, and now has come Mr. Evans's gift.

HUNT FALSE BOTTOM TRUNKS.

Customs Men Looking Sharply Out for an Old Smuggling Device.

Constantly on the watch to, prevent smuggling by persons who would rather run a chance and get in free a few dollars' worth of jewelry or other goods on which they could well afford to pay duty, the Collector of the Port issued to the Deputy Surveyors and the Customs Inspectors not long ago an order to beware of the false-bottom trunk. It appeals that in the last few years, since a real attempt to collect duty at this port has been made, there has grown up quite a practice of bringing in goods in trunks with false bottoms.

So great has this practice become, it is said, that two or three firms in Europe are making a specialty of trunks with false bottoms, and they have even gone so fas, it is said, as to advertise their wares in a quiet way on this side of the Atlantic.

The Inspectors have been furnished with the trademarks of the trunks under the ban, and they have been given other data to enable them to identify trunks that may be capable of concealing dutiable goods.

The worst offenders in the past have been dressmakers who go to France to purchase dresses and buyers who go over to obtain laces and other goods. Under the present vigilance even this class is finding that it saves nerves and endless trouble to declare stuff and pay the duty.

It is surprising to the Federal officials, however, how many persons of x try to evade the payment of duty. It is this class which give the Inspectors the most trouble, and the greatest diplomacy is needed in dealing with them. Many are offended, and very often seek to "get even" with the Inspector.

JEWISH HOSPITAL CROWDED.

Brooklyn Institution Unable to Use All Its Wards for Lack of Means.

Although there are more than 250,000 Jews in Brooklyn, it is only very recently that a hospital has been opened in that borough to provide for dependent Jewish patients. The Jewish Hospital, at Classon and St. Mark's Avenues and Prospect Place, has a capacity of 200 beds, although hitherto it has been compelled through lack of means to limit its benefactions to 100 patients. The society recognizes no distinctions of race or creed, but there is such a congestion of poor and immigrant Jews in Brownsville and East New York that the hospital is practically filled with them.

The officers are Abraham Abraham, President; Louis L. Firuski, First Vice President; Aaron Levy, Second Vice President; Henry Roth, Treasurer; Nathan Jonas, Secretary, and C. Eugene Strasser, Superintendent.

SPECTACLES FREE TO PUPILS.

Hospital Also Will Fix Teeth of Children Whose Parents Are Poor.

The New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital hereafter will supply spectacles free to school children whose parents are too poor to buy them. In a few days the Board of Managers will issue a circular to school Principals in Manhattan and the Bronx to this effect, and also calling attention to the fact that the hospital will fix the teeth of children whose parents are too poor to pay for the work.

BROADWAY SEES A CHASE.

Young Woman Prisoner Shows Sprinting Qualities, but Is Caught.

Miss Louise Bousson, a pretty young Frenchwoman, who said she was a maid for Mrs. D. B. Levy of the Hotel St. Regis, gave Detective Rein of the Headquarters staff an exhibition of sprinting yesterday that amazed him when she sought to escape from him in East Twenty-third Street.

On complaint of James Casey, the house detective in a department store, Rein and Becker of the Detective Bureau arrested Miss Bousson on a charge of shoplifting. Rein, accompanied by the woman, went to the Subway station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to go to Headquarters. Just as they were about to enter the Subway Miss Bousson skipped lightly to one side and dashed up the street toward Broadway with the speed of a trained runner. The streets were crowded with shoppers, which aided the flight of the young woman.

"Stop!" yelled Rein. "Stop her; she's an escaped prisoner!"

No one offered to help, and she was still well ahead at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, where a line of cabs and vehicles cut her off. While she paused in undecision Rein rushed up and seized her.

"Where did you learn to run like that?" asked Rein in admiration.

"Oh, I learned that in a gymnasium in Paris," she replied, pleasantly.

She was charged with taking some lace valued at $25. Magistrate Steinert held her in $200 for trial.

SAFE WITH $2,000,000 CARGO.

Overdue Steamship Ashanti Here from Australia with Wool.

After a voyage of 13,960 miles from Melbourne, Australia, which began on Dec. 14, and with a cargo of wool valued at over $2,000,000, the British steamship Ashanti of the Elder-Dempster Line arrived yesterday and went to a dock in South Brooklyn. After the forty days allowed the Ashanti to make an American port had elapsed reinsurance was effected in London on the vessel and cargo, the underwriters receiving a total of $15,000 in premiums on the cargo and ship since the Ashanti sailed from Melbourne. The total duty to be paid on the cargo is $770,000, and the freight charges on the wool, of which there were 14,000 bales, amounted to nearly $30,000.

The steamer had a very bad passage around the Cape of Good Hope and up the North Atlantic. The utmost care had to be taken constantly with the cargo, which was highly inflammable.

Joseph McShane, a stowaway, born in India of English parents, got aboard the Ashanti at Durban and was not detected until the steamer was well away from the South African Coast. He is held until the Ashanti sails again, being unable to land under the stowaway law. He had hoped to settle here.

CENTRAL'S NEW SAFETY PLAN.

Electric Device to Tell of Broken Rails Will Set Signals Against Trains.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad have approved the suggestion of protecting the tracks between New York and Buffalo from accidents by broken rails, the removal of a rail, or the breaking of any connection, by guarding the right of way with a complete electric connection. Engineers have started the work, and by the last of April it is expected much of the work will have been completed.

The action of the New York Central is the result of a careful investigation which has shown that many of the accidents throughout the country have been caused by broken rails. While trackwalkers are employed, they have failed to detect all the breaks.

The system now being installed will connect all the towers between New York and Buffalo by electrical wires, and these wires will be connected with the rails. If a rail breaks, or if any attempt is made to remove one, two such attempts having been made recently, the towerman will be notified at once by signal. When a rail breaks, the electric connection will at once set the signals at danger, and no engineman can pass the signals until the investigation as to the cause of the break has been completed.

It is estimated that the new safety system will cost about $500,000.

DECLARE WAR ON MORSE.

New Haven Directors Approve Deal with Merchants & Miners' Co.

The Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at their meeting here yesterday, gave formal ratification to the declaration of war on C. W. Morse in the coastwise steamship traffic by approving the arrangements that have been made for a community of interest between the railroad and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. President Mellen after the meeting said:

"The report of the arrangement given in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning was substantially correct."

The combination that has been formed to contest the Morse monopoly of the coast wise traffic involves the acquisition of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company from the New Haven Road by the Merchants and Miners'. The consideration was in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, and in connection with the sale an agreement has been reached for an exchange of stock of the Merchants and Miners' in consideration for the stock of the Boston and Philadelphia line. To this end it is expected that the capital of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company will be increased at its annual meeting on March 20.

The Directors of the New Haven Road declared their regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. at yesterday's meeting.

SEGAL'S WAR ON SUGAR TRUST

Criminal Action May Follow the Suit for $30,000,000 Damages.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—It is possible that criminal action against the Sugar Trust will follow the suit for $30,000,000 damages that has been brought in the United States Circuit Court in New York. Adolph Segal, whose allegation that the Trust conspired to obtain possession of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which he built at the foot of Shackamaxon Street, forms the principal part of the case that has been brought against the American Sugar Refining Company, may be the prosecutor.

J. Whitaker Thompson, United States District Attorney in this city, has taken up the question of a criminal prosecution with the Department of Justice, at the request of the attorneys who represent the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and George H. Earle, Jr., its receiver, in the suit for damages. As yet no definite answer has been received from the United States Attorney General.

MORE CALIFORNIAN BLOWS AT JAPANESE

Senate Passes a Joint Resolution Protesting Against Their Naturalization.

ALSO ADOPTS TWO BILLS

Age of Children Entering Schools Limited and Separate Schools for Japanese Authorized.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The Senate this afternoon unanimously adopted a joint resolution protesting against the naturalization of Japanese and instructing the Senators and Congressmen of California to combat such "pernicious legislation" and to work for the passage of an exclusion law to include Japanese, Koreans, and all other Asiatics.

After calling attention to the President's message urging a special act to naturalize Japanese and declaring that this country should first thoroughly Americanize its already large foreign population, the resolution continues:

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That we oppose further Japanese immigration and favor the extension of the immigration laws so as to include Japanese, Koreans, and other Asiatic peoples, and we hereby urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the passage of such a measure; be it further

Resolved, That we most strenuously oppose the proposition to naturalize Japanese and extend the elective franchise to the alien born of that race, as being inimical to the welfare of the American people, and we hereby instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means within their power to combat such pernicious legislation.

The Senate last night unanimously passed two bills bearing on the Japanese question. One bill limits the age of admittance of all children when first entering the primary schools to ten years except with the consent of Superintendents of schools, Boards of Education, and Boards of Trustees, who may grant to older children the privilege of entering primary grades for the first time. The bill applies with equal force to children of all races and amends the present statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for Asiatics and Indians by including the word "Japan."

The other bill provides for the expression of the will and sentiment of the voters of California at the next election on the question of Asiatic immigration.

MISS HAAS IN CANADA?

Atlantic City Police Think She Went There with Another Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 9.—Search for Miss Lillie Haas of New York, who disappeared from her hotel here a week ago, was abandoned by the authorities to-day. It became practically certain that the missing woman had left the city. Detectives after a search of 200 hotels and boarding houses and a daily inspection of the boardwalk crowds since Monday, learned that she was seen on the day following her disappearance with a woman with whom the police think she may have gone to Canada.

The police refuse to tell the name of the woman in whose company they believe Miss Haas left the city. She visited Miss Haas at her hotel the day before the latter went out, saying she was going for a short walk. Miss Haas was well supplied with funds.

ATHLETE GOES TO OXFORD.

Cyrus F. Wicker, Formerly of Yale, Sent as a Rhodes Scholar.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Cyrus F. Wicker, one of the Yale class of 1905, and resident in New York City, was appointed Rhodes scholar from Connecticut to-day. He will enter Balliol College at Oxford.

Mr. Wicker was graduated from Yale with honors in English and economics. He was a track athlete and an oarsman.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Long Gloves { *More of the $3.00 Elbow Length Black Glace Kid Gloves. The second instalment of our immense purchase of these very good Gloves will be ready for distribution to-morrow at* $1.79

These Mousquetaire Gloves have either clasps or buttons at the wrist. The k'd is a very fine quality and we guarantee the fit—a new pair for any that is not satisfactory. All sizes.

Women's $3.50 16-Button Length Black Glace Gloves—24 inches long—the length that reaches well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid, Mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded. All sizes. No mail orders filled. Price to-morrow $2.24

The Renowned Julius Kayser Silk Gloves (a guarantee ticket with each pair) are here in complete assortment. There are no better silk gloves in the world.

We buy extensively, so extensively, in fact, that many dealers cannot get any and would gladly buy largely from us at our retail prices, because they are lower than wholesale charges. But we reserve them for you, and you may have as many of the

2-Clasp Kayser Silk Gloves, double finger tipped, in colors and black or white, as you want, at, per pair 50c

Kayser's 24-Inch Silk Gloves, full length, double tipped Mousquetaires, in all colors and black and white; the kind that later on will sell for $2.50 a pair, for $1.25

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Oriental Rugs { *Particularly special are the Rich Silk Rugs, in beautiful new colorings, at the astoundingly low price of* $29.98

Another very attractive feature of this sale is the offering of

Anatolian Mats Regularly $1.98 to $2.48, at $1.15

HAMADAN RUGS
Average size 4.0x2.10, value $8.50, now $5.48

CARABAGH RUGS
Average size, 4.9x3.1, value $12.00, now $8.25

SHIRVAN RUGS
Average size, 4.9x3.7, value $17.00, now $12.00

MOUSSOUL RUGS
Average size, 6.3x3.8, value $23.00, now $16.00

BELOOCHISTAN RUGS
Size 4.1x2.10 to 7.4x2.10; prices range from $13.00 to $30.00

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

Turkish Laces { *Real hand made Turkish Crochet Laces much under price. A new use for these very pretty and very serviceable Hand Crocheted Laces has sprung up. Only wonder is that nobody ever thought of it before. Here it is:—*

Dressmakers are dyeing them to match the silk or cloth of costumes, and are even making full robes of them. Bloomingdales' price for these laces has always been from ¼ to ⅓ less than any other store charged. A beautiful lot here to-morrow, Monday, for 29c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Fancy Linens { *From the other side of the great pond. Beautiful, useful things. Ever so lowly priced.*

250 German Hemstitched Dinner Sets full bleached pure linen; set consists of 1 cloth and 1 dozen napkins; 3 sizes, 8-4, 8-10, 8-12; value $5.50; all at the same very low price of $3.98

French Renaissance 3 Piece Scarfs, with pure linen centre; size 18x54; not the cheap looking Japanese kind found at other stores for about this price—but real French Renaissance. Special at 98c

Spachtel Embroidered Scarf and Shams, most beautiful styles. Imported by us direct from Switzerland—that's why instead of $1.25 our price is 59c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Tremendous Response to our Great March Sale of

$350 Walters Pianos for $198

This Sale places the highest grade of Pianos within everybody's means.

Price includes stool and cover, on easy terms of

$5 Down & $1 a Week

No interest charged for time taken in making payments; no insurance and no extras. $198; that's all.

Walters Pianos are built to last a lifetime.

Pianos which cannot begin to compare with the Walters are being offered by others at $350 to $400. So we are offering you a saving of from $150 to $200.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.

10 Years' Guarantee

inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of every Walters Piano.

Exchange your old piano for a beautiful Walters at $1 a week.

Caution!—Don't buy a so-called "slightly used" piano at any price, for they are worthless; otherwise people would not part with them.

Riding Habits for Spring

The very best productions of one of the city's foremost tailors to women—one whose specialty is custom work.

In cut, fit and finish These habits are unsurpassed.

The materials employed are broadcloths, tweeds, heather mixtures and stripe and check worsteds.

There are various models—tight and loose fitting coats, side, cross and safety saddle skirts. The sizes range from 34 to 44.

Identical habits are sold in exclusive stores and by custom tailors for $35.00 to $50.00. Our prices are

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak Again, with Support Near Close of Trading.

BANKS' SURPLUS REDUCED

Heavy Cash Loss Offset in Part by Loan Reduction — Sugar Falls on Suit.

While irregularity and weakness were again the predominating features of the stock market yesterday, there was for the first time in many days evidence of vigorous support in a number of directions. This was so efficient that in spite of a decidedly unfavorable bank statement, with its exhibit of a loss of $1,806,000 in surplus, prices responded to the publication of this document by actual advances from the low points of the day. Perhaps a third of the active stocks ended the day with gains, and in certain of these shares, notably in American Smelting, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Reading, and Steel preferred, the upturn was so sharp as to testify to uneasiness on the part of speculators short of these stocks. How far this tendency toward recovery will develop in future markets is, of course, an open question, but so much of the selling has been of a speculative nature that the buying back of stocks sold must set in sooner or later and proceed on an extensive scale. Among the stocks conspicuous for their weakness in the short session were American Sugar, the Hill shares, Union Pacific, and the local traction issues. An explanation in the case of American Sugar was readily found in the morning's news that a suit for a large amount of money had been instituted against the company, the procedings arising out of the relations of the American Company with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, one of the concerns involved in the Real Estate Trust Company failure in Philadelphia. Further discussion of the Public Utilities bill may have had something to do with the weakness in the traction stocks, but in general the market paid very little attention to the day's news developments, which included the settlement of the long-standing differences between miners and their employers in the Butte district.

A correction of the cash item of a week ago, which was well under the known loss of money during the week, had been expected yesterday, but a decrease of more than three times the loss indicated by the reported currency movements of the week was by no means looked for. The effect of this loss of $6,442,000 was offset in large measure, however, by the decrease of $12,228,000 in loans, the greater part of this being attributable, of course, to the liquidation of the week. Deposits fell away $18,542,000, and this lowered the reserve requirements to such an extent that surplus was diminished by only $1,806,000. This loss, however, brings surplus to a very low point. The $2,051,000 now held compares with $6,463,000 a year ago, and is actually lower than any surplus held at this season in a decade or more. The London cables reported the bringing out of a $35,000,000 Argentine loan in that city and in Paris, and this fresh demand for money in connection with the Japanese bond conversion issue and the heavy requirements of trade all over Europe is not without interest for our own money market, which is counting upon gold imports around April 1, when an installment on the French purchase of New Haven securities becomes due.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The coppers were very weak, and under sharp selling pressure Tamarack went down to 128, North Butte fell to 98¾, Copper Range to 84, Butte Coalition to 30, Utah to 65½, Osceola to 150, and Trinity to 25¾. American Woolen preferred dropped to 98, the lowest point it has touched in a long time, and Telephone and Sugar were under pressure. The Pneumatic Service issues were heavy.

The closing was weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97	97	97
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	85½	85¼	85¼
2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, Ex.	98	98	98

RAILROADS.

10	*Atchison	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
10	Atchison pf	95½	95½	95½
10	Boston Elevated	147½	147½	147½
25	Boston Suburban	12	12	12
228	*Boston & Maine	155	153	154½
4	*Fitchburg pf	131	131	131
35	Mass. Electric pf	66	66	66
10	Mexican Central	19¾	19¾	19¾
80	N. Y., N. H. & H	181	180	180
8	Old Colony	200	200	200
25	*Union Pacific	155½	155½	155½

TELEPHONES.

473	American	124⅝	123¾	124
30	Western	7	7	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,623	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	7½	7½
525	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	22½	21	21
1,612	*Am. Sugar	126	122¼	123¼
601	*Am. Sugar pf	125½	123	123
115	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98	98
788	Edison rights	3c.	3c.	3c.
10	General Electric	150½	150	150
100	Ga. Ry. & Electric	108	108	108
160	Mass. Gas	81	80½	81
100	Mass. Gas pf	84	83⅝	83⅝
62	Pullman	184	184	184
40	Reece	11	11	11
150	Swift & Co.	108	108	108
50	United Fruit	105	104	104
150	United Shoe Mach	63	62	62
255	United Shoe Mach. pf	28¼	28	28
2,924	U. S. Steel	38½	37½	38
1,454	*U. S. Steel pf	100⅞	99½	100⅝

MINING.

200	†Adventure	4⅝	4½	4½
310	Allouez	59½	59	59
6,204	Amalgamated	103⅛	101¼	103⅛
250	Am. Zinc	42½	42	42
5	Anaconda	66	66	66
985	Arcadian	9	8¼	8¼
370	Atlantic	17	16	17
1,375	Bingham	25	22	22
770	Boston Cons.	28	26½	26¼
2,720	Butte Coalition	31⅛	30	30
47	*Calumet & Arizona	174	174	174
33	*Calumet & Hecla	930	920	920
25	Cons. Mercur	45c.	45c.	45c.
3,616	*Copper Range	85	83⅜	84
240	*Daly-West	17⅛	17	17
600	Elm River	2¼	2½	2¼
1,150	Franklin	24½	22	22
960	Greene Cons.	27⅛	26	26½
1,100	Isle Royale	26⅞	25	25
872	La Salle	22	20½	21
103	Mass	7¼	7¼	7¼
185	Mexico Cons.	13¼	13	13
610	Michigan	17	16½	16½
610	Mohawk	86½	85	85½
100	Nevada Cons.	16	16	16
6,086	*North Butte	101½	97½	98¼
200	Old Colony	1⅞	1½	1⅝
730	Old Dominion	52¼	51½	52⅛
215	Osceola	152	150	150
130	*Parrot	27	25	25
650	Phoenix	2¼	2	2
420	*Quincy	128	123	123
25	Rhode Island	8⅞	7⅞	8
650	Santa Fe	4	4	4
3,284	Shannon	19¾	18½	18⅝
220	Tamarack	135	123	129
15	Tenn.	49¼	49¼	49¼
2,937	Trinity	26⅜	25¼	25⅞
1,070	United Copper	75	73	73
275	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¼	10¼
2,937	U. S. Smelting	57½	56	57
252	U. S. Smelting pf	45	44	44
2,024	Utah	66⅞	65	66
765	Victoria	9	8¼	8¼
300	†Winona	10	10	10
30	Wolverine	185	183½	183½
100	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9. — National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $6,100. Government receipts: Internal revenues, $1,008,060; customs, $992,137; miscellaneous, $62,521. Expenditures, $1,980,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FLUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....$150,000,000

THUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$847,302,889
Silver dollars	471,620,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,357,000
Total	$1,125,279,889
General fund	210,252,318
Deposits in National banks	155,034,106
In Philippine Treasury	5,411,424
Awaiting reimbursement	92,986
Current liabilities	111,814,456

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books or a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close	Bks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) (quar.)	2½	Mar. 11	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific (extra)	½	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Mar. 14	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	2¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9,	1907 Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Louisiana & Arkansas (annual)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 7
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Phila., Germantown & Norristown (quarter)	3	Mar. 14	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 25	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Reading 1st pf.	2	Mar. 9	Holders of record	Feb. 20
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern com. (semi-annual)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
St. L. & San F'cisco 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
West Jersey & Seashore com. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 6
Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Dallas Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	April 8	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton County Street pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Interborough-Metropol. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Jamestown (Penn.) Passenger	7%	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Louisville Traction com. (quar.)	1	April 1	.....	.....
Louisville Traction pf.	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 27
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Met. West Side El., Chi., pf. (quar.)	¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
Phila. Traction (semi-annual)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Portland (Ore.) Ry., Lt., & Power (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
St. Joseph. Ry., Lt., & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Savannah Electric Co. pf.	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
South Side El. (Chi.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Twin City Rap. Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
United Trac. & Elec. (Providence)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Hudson	3	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry com. (quar.)	½	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Chicle com. (extra)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Express (quarter)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
American Radiator (extra)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Smelting & Ref. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
American Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. & pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 2	April 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
American Writing Paper pf.	1	April 1,	1907	.....
Barney & Smith Car (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 16
Borden's Cond'sed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber com. (semi-annual)	$4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 15
Butte Coalition	50c	Mar. 19	Feb. 2	Mar. 4
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$20	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 25
Cambria Iron (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Canadian Gen. Elect. com. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Canadian Westinghouse (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Childs Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 11	Holders of record	Mar. 5
Childs Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 11	Holders of record	Mar. 5
Columbus Gas & Fuel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Consol. Cotton Duck pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 3
Con. Gas Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 26
Copper Range Consol. (quarter)	$1.50	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Copper Range Consol. (extra)	50c	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Daly-West Mining	60c	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 10
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Eden Musée Americain Co. (quar.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (extra)	3½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
Fed. Mining & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
Finance Co. of Pa. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Globe-Wernicke com. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 5
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (extra)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 1
Greene Consolidated Copper	40c	Mar. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	4	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20	Mar. 26
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Mar. 30	Mar. 19	April 1
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 6	April 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. com. (quarter)	¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
J. G. White & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Kendall Gold Mining	3c	Mar. 23	Mar. 1	Mar. 23
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis com. (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
Mackay Cos. com. & pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Massachusetts Gas Cos. com.	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
North Butte (quarter)	$2	Mar. 23	Mar. 9	Mar. 25
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quartette Mining (bi-monthly)	1½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Quincy Mining (quarter)	$4.50	Mar. 11	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Railway Steel Springs com. (semi-annual)	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 23	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
St. Mary's Mineral Land	$1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Sears, Roebuck pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Shannon Mining	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 30
Standard Consol. Mining (quarter)	10c	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (quarter)	$15	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 8
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (extra)	½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Trethewey Mine (quarter)	4	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
U. S. Reduction & Ref pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Apr. 16
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Waterbury Co. of W. Va. (quar.)	..	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Copper (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Wolverine Copper (semi-annual)	$10	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

*On account of back dividend.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—United Railways stocks were active to-day. The free stock sold down to 11½, while the receipts for the deposited shares sold down to 11¼. The prices are the lowest for the year for United Railways stock, and, in fact, lower than the level reached last year or in 1905. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company sold up to 225. The sales were small, but at the price mentioned the stock shows an advance of 5 points since yesterday, and 25 points as compared with a sale on Monday. The stock is very closely held, and is seldom traded in on the Stock Exchange. Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus brewing issues were lower fractionally, as were also Northern Central Railway and Seaboard 10-year. Shares, 1,560; bonds, $43,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	North. Balt. Ry. 5s	112	112	112
15,000	United Rys. inc	54	54	54
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾
14,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54½	54½	54½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	26½	26½	26½

STOCKS.

50	Atlantic Coast Line	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Balt. Chas. & At. pf.	51	51	51
50	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	106¼	106¼
33	Mer. & Miners' Trans.	225	220	225
20	Northern Central	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,300	United Railways	11¾	11¼	11¾
5	Md. National Bank	19	19	19
10	Merchants' Bank	174	174	174
50	Mer. Casualty	64	64	64
10	U. S. Fidelity	108	108	108
12	G. B. S. Brewing	6	6	6

FALL RIVER STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 9.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	95	97½	96
Arkwright Mills	97½	..	95
Barnard Mfg. Co.	101	..	101½
Border City Mfg. Co.	134	137½	135
Chace Mills	100	..	..
Davis Mills	113	..	..
Davol Mills	..	97½	95
Flint Mills	108½	110	109
Granite Mills	146	150	..
Hargraves Mills	..	90	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	110	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	120	122	121
Mechanics' Mills	..	96	95
Narragansett Mills	122½	..	..
Osborn Mills	100	101½	100
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	162½	..	165
Luther Mfg. Co.	80	90	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	152½	155	..
Seaconsett Mills	..	72½	..
Shove Mills	65	70	..
Stafford Mills	..	100	100
Stevens Mfg.	..	105	..
Tecumseh Mills	134	..	126
Troy C. & W. Manfy.	..	1,850	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	175	180	177½
Wampanoag Mills	90	92½	90
Weetamoe Mills	..	90	..
Ancona pf	97½	..	..
Ancona common	20	..	..

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—Following were sales of manufacturing stocks this week:

130	Arlington Mills rights	8@8¼
19	Bigelow Carpet Co.	115¾
3	Everett Mills	132½
½	Lancaster Mills	90
20	Lawrence Mfg. Co.	150
5	Mass. Mills of Ga.	92
10	Plymouth Cordage Co.	125

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, March 9, 1907.

Total sales March 9, 1907. ..... $28,085
From Jan. 1, 1907. 50,772,674
Corresponding date last year 68,137,015

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅝	13	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
32	33	150	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	32	32	32	32	—1
103¼	103⅝	71,825	*Amalg. Copper Co.	102½	103⅝	101⅝	103¼	+ 1½
21	22	200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	21½	21½	21	21	— ½
15	16½	300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16½	16½	16	16	— ⅝
6¼	6½	100	Am. Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
51	54	800	Am. Can. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	51½	51½	—1½
39½	39⅞	5,000	Am. Car & Foundry	39	39⅝	38⅝	39½	...
100½	102	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	100⅛	100½	100½	100½	— ½
29½	30	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	29½	30	...
4½	5½	400	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
80½	81	100	Am. Ice Securities	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	—1⅜
27½	30	500	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	27½	27½	—5½
67⅝	68	3,200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	68⅜	68⅝	67	68	—1
108	109	100	*Am. Locomotive pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅝
130½	133⅝	16,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	132	133⅝	131½	133⅝	+2¼
112⅜	112½	400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	112⅜	112¾	112½	112½	—1
7½	8	50	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	...
38½	39	200	Am. Steel F. pf.	38	38	38	38	—1
123	123⅞	10,150	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125	125	121½	123⅞	—1½
92½	93	700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	94½	94½	92½	93	—1½
28	28½	1,550	*Am. Woolen Co.	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
96	97	255	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	97	97	96	96	—2½
66	66¼	13,131	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	65½	66¼	65½	66¼	— ⅝
93	93½	44,700	At., Top. & S. F.	91	93⅝	90⅜	93	+1¾
95⅜	96½	372	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
108¼	111	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	108⅜	109	—2
106¼	106⅜	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	104½	106⅛	104⅞	106⅛	+2
57⅞	58	4,300	Brook. Rapid Transit	58	58	56	57½	— ⅛
12	13	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12⅞	...
45	49	110	*Butterick Co.	41	41	41	41	...
173½	173½	10,100	Canadian Pacific	172½	173½	172	173¼	+1½
31	31½	1,600	Central Leather Co.	31½	31½	30⅜	31	—1
95¼	96¼	700	Central Leather pf.	96½	96½	95½	95⅝	—1
189	192	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	—9½
43½	44	3,725	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	43½	42	43½	+ ½
13½	15	200	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	15	— ¼
13½	13⅝	3,200	Chi. Great Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13¼	— ¼
19½	21	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	19½	19½	19	19	...
78⅞	79½	200	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	78⅜	78	76⅞	78	...
142¼	142½	14,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141	142¼	140⅝	142¼	+1½
138	139½	100	*C., M. & St.P.pf. ts., 10 per cent. paid	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	— ¼
154½	155	2,353	Chi. & Northwestern	154	154½	153½	154½	+ ⅞
6	10	300	Chi. Term. Transfer	6	6	6	6	...
4½	4⅝	300	Chi. Union Traction

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street is awaiting with some interest the developments in the foreign exchange markets on Monday. A great deal of gold which reaches the London open market from South Africa comes in on Monday, and it has been on that day heretofore that American bids for gold have been successful when the Bank of England itself was unwilling to release gold from its own vaults. Tomorrow, among other arrivals in the London market, there will be some $1,800,000 gold, which got into Southampton yesterday, and there is just a chance that American bankers will appear as bidders for this consignment. The rates of exchange have been permissive of imports, but money rates in European centres will be affected by the new securities now coming out, including the Japanese refunding bonds and the Argentine bonds, and this may interfere with the bidding. The cables reported yesterday that Paris was lending money in Berlin at a rate as high as 9 per cent.

***

While the railroads of the United States are cutting down their improvements and additions to the lowest point possible, those in Canada are apparently looking ahead to a year of great activity, particularly in the Northwestern Provinces. The Canadian Northern Railway expects to build or prosecute work on not less than 300 miles of road, while contracts have been let by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific for enough work in the Northwest to bring the total mileage under contract up to 1,500 miles. This means employment for not less than 50,000 men in connection with the regular improvement work in all directions. Much of the material for use in this work must come from the steel rail and equipment manufacturers in this country. The Roblin Government of Manitoba has just been sustained in its programme for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad, and work on it will be rushed during the coming Summer. The bonds for that part of the road which lies in Manitoba will be guaranteed by the Government.

***

Word reached Wall Street from Chicago yesterday that the Transcontinental Freight Association, which has jurisdiction over freight rates between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, was meeting in that city for the purpose of arranging a general advance in rates. This, it is expected, will be accomplished by increasing the minimum carload, cancelling commodity rates and, placing the articles on which commodity rates were granted in the regular classes carrying a higher tariff. The Board of Trade of San Francisco has petitioned the association for a general reduction for rates on structural iron and other building materials, but the railroads are not disposed to grant the request.

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From a number of points in the West there came news yesterday of efforts on the part of railroad employes to obtain wage advances. Representatives of the conductors and trainmen of the Atchison voted against the acceptance of the compromise of a ten-hour day and a ten per cent. wage increase offered by the Western roads at a recent meeting in Chicago. Conductors and trainmen on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, according to Kansas City dispatches, are now taking a secret ballot, looking to the acceptance or rejection of the compromise wage offer made by that road. This vote will be canvassed in Chicago on March 21.

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The Legislatures of North Dakota and South Dakota have at last adjourned, the closing hours in each body having been devoted to the passage of bills calling for a 2½-cent passenger fare on the railroads of the States and the abolition of passes of all kinds.

***

Following the recent wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Johnstown there was much criticism of the steel ties in use at the point where the wreck occurred, and in some quarters these ties were held responsible for the accident. The Carnegie Steel Company is now designing a new steel tie with which it will experiment on the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad. The principal feature of the new tie will be its elasticity, which will be much greater than in those hitherto turned out.

***

President J. S. Field of the Knickerbocker Ice Company has been in New York for several days conferring with officials of the Western Ice Company and the Minority Shareholders' Protective Committee with the object of bringing about an agreement which will terminate the contest between the different factions. The postponed annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held on Thursday, and it is believed that at that time the plan for the combination of the two companies will be put into effect.

***

Some idea of the activity of the Eastern anthracite producers in the Western field is gained from the announcement yesterday that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company has awarded a contract for the dredging of the company's new dock on Superior Bay, Wis., to the Duluth & Superior Dredging Company. The entire cost of the work which the Reading will do there to facilitate the handling of its coal will be about $500,000.

***

The annual worriment over the crops which Wall Street undergoes regularly has begun somewhat earlier than usual this year. Prices of wheat on the Produce Exchange advanced slightly over 2 cents a bushel last week as a result of reports from Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory that the wheat crops in those States were suffering from the ravages of "green bugs," insects which appear for the first time as a source of trouble, at least under this description. It was generally reported that Texas would lose half its crop from this cause, and that the damage in the other two States mentioned was growing every day. Much anxiety was also manifested over the possibility that the "green bugs" might move on from these comparatively light producing States into more important sections, like Missouri and Kansas. Later in the season rust, blight and the other evils that wheat is heir to will undoubtedly make their appearance, as will the usual hot winds, which in July come to trouble the growing corn.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5¾@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $350,340,628; balances, $11,842,805; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $54,316.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8445@$4.8450, sixty days at $4.8025@$4.8030, and cables at $4.8515@$4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.24⅝ less 1-16 for long and 5.21⅞ plus 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-16 and 94½ less 1-32; guilders, 39⅞.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 2-3c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—5c discount 65c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Am. Tobacco...	340	340	340	340
335..	Am. W. P. pf..	*20¼	*21½	20½	21
100..	Cent. Foun. pf..	12	12	12	12
100..	Empire Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
120..	Havana Com. pf., old stock ...	50	*60	50	60
220..	Havana Tobac..	*10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼
100..	Int. M. M. pf...	24	24	24	24
100..	Internat. Salt...	15	15	15	15
1,300..	Manhat. Tran..	4¼	4½	4	4⅛
200..	Mallory S. S....	28	28	28	28
27..	Standard Oil....	519	519	511	511
200..	Ward Line S. S.	28½	28½	28	28
200..	Waterbury Co..	50	50	50	50
150..	Waterbury pf..	*103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½
3,500..	Western Ice Co.	24⅛	24⅞	23½	23½

RAILROADS.

4,600..	Chicago Sub....	25⅜	26	23½	24⅜
162..	Gt. Nor. rights.	18¼	18¼	17½	17⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500..	Alaska M. Sec..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500..	Argen. Cobalt..	1	1	1	1
200..	Batopilas Min..	7½	7⅝	7½	7¼
350..	Bonanza Belt....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
600..	Boston Copper..	27	27	26⅝	26⅞
1,200..	Brit. Col. Cop..	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,000..	Brit. Col. C. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
2,515..	Butte Coalition.	31⅝	31⅞	29⅝	30½
900..	Clear Cr. & G..	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
63,000..	†Cobalt Central.	43	45	40	42
650..	Cobalt Coalition	*1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
350..	Cobalt Contact..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500..	Colonial Silver..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
800..	Colusa con. Ex.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
700..	Crown King pf..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
1,800..	Cum.-Ely Min..	10¼	10½	10⅛	10¼
3,500..	Davis-Daly Es..	16¼	16¼	15	15⅜
500..	Dominion Cop...	6	6¼	6	6¼
200..	Douglas Copper.	12	13	12	13
200..	El Rayo Min....	5½	5½	5½	5½
500..	Ely Central.....	5¾	6	5⅝	6
900..	Ely Cons.....	2¼	2½	2	2⅛
235..	Furnace Cr. C..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200..	Gillies Silver M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000..	Gold Hill	3½	4	3½	4
2,500..	Greene-Can....	18	18	17	18
3,200..	Greene C. Cop..	27½	27½	25⅞	26½
480..	Greene Gold	1½	1½	1½	1½
500..	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000..	Greene G.-S. pf.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
185..	King Edward...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900..	†Marie A. M. & M.	78	78	76	76
500..	McKinley-Darr..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800..	Micmac G. M....	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅜
300..	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
3,500..	Mitchell Mining	5½	*5¼	5	5¼
1,600..	Nevada C. Cop..	16¼	16½	16	16
1,800..	Nevada Smelt...	3¾	4	3⅝	4
35,000..	Nev. U. M. & S.	6¾	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
600..	Newhouse Min..	21⅝	21½	21	21¼
4,500..	Nipissing M. C.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
500..	Old Hund. Min.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200..	Red Peak	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,300..	Stewart Mining.	3	3	2¾	2⅞
2,350..	Tramps Cons....	$1.29	$1.29	$1.26	$1.26
175..	Trinity Copper..	26½	26¼	*25¾	25¾
600..	Tri-Bullion	3	3⅛	3	3
200..	Union Explor'n.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
2,500..	United Copper..	74	76	73	73
1,000..	White K. C. pf..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, March 9, 1907, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table, and where no sales were made the quotation is for the last recorded sale:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
870..	Am. Tobacco...	350	340	340	— 40
900..	A. W. P. pf....	23	20½	20½	— 3½
9,000..	Bay State Gas.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
470..	Cent. Fdy.....	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
400..	Cent. Fdy. pf..	15	12	12	— 3⅜
550..	Elec. Boat.....	33	32½	32½	+ 2½
25..	Elec. Boat pf..	80	80	80	— 3
100..	Emp. Steel pf..	50	50	50	..
120..	H. C. pf. o. at.	90	90	90	..
2,055..	Hav. Tobacco..	11½	10	11¼	+ 1
10..	Hav. Tob. pf..	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
40..	Houston Oil.....	7	7	7	— 1½
200..	Hous. Oil rects.	5	5	5	— 3
400..	Int. M. M.....	10	10	10	..
2,200..	I. M. M. pf....	27¼	24¼	24	— 3¾
100..	Int. Salt.....	15	15	15	— 2½
168..	Int. Textbook..	130	128	128	— 4
300..	Mallory S. S....	28	28	28	— 10¼
300..	N. Y. & C. M. S. S.	29	28	28	— 2
250..	N. Y. Transp..	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
200..	Otis Elevator..	47	45	45	— 7
368..	Stand. Oil.....	528	510	511	— 15½
55..	Stand. Screw..	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	— ⅜
9,500..	Waterbury Co.	52⅜	50	50	— 1⅜
1,495..	Wat. Co. pf....	103¾	103	103⅜	— ⅜
28,790..	West. Ice Co..	26¾	23½	23½	— 3

RAILROADS.

27,800..	Chi. Subway...	27⅜	23½	23⅜	— 2⅝
4,122..	Gt. No. rights.	19¾	17½	17½	— 1½
9,100..	Man. Transit..	5	4	4⅜	— ⅝

MINING.

2,500..	Alaska Mining.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3,585..	Argen. Cobalt.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
700..	Batalkala. Min.	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
2,100..	Batopilas Min..	7⅜	6	7¼	— ⅛
2,500..	Barnes-K. D..	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
7,400..	Bingham Con..	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅜
2,650..	Bonanza Belt..	4½	4	4¼	+ 6
4,700..	Boston Copper.	29⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— 3⅛
9,500..	Brit. C. Cop...	8¾	7⅜	7⅜	— 1½
33,890..	Brit. C. C. rts.	11-16	½	½	— ⅛
450..	Buffalo Mines.	3	2½	2½	— ½
6,975..	Butte Coalit'n.	35	29⅝	30½	— 3½
1,515..	Butte & Lon..	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4,200..	Butte & N. Y.	7⅛	6½	7	— ⅛
13,050..	C. Cr. & G. T.	8	7	7⅛	— ⅜
202,000..	Cobalt Central.	440	40	42	— 6
2,100..	Cobalt Contact.	⅝	9-16	9-16	..
8,150..	Cobalt Coalit'n.	2	1⅝	1⅞	..
100..	Col. Gold D....	9	9	9	..
5,100..	Colonial Silver.	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
4,067..	Colusa-L. ex...	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2,100..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅛
10,800..	Cum.-Ely M....	11⅜	9⅞	10¼	— 1¼
10,925..	Davis-Daly Es.	19⅛	15	15⅜	— 3¾
2,310..	Dolores Ltd....	10½	9	9	— 1½
6,240..	Dom. Copper...	7	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅞
15,850..	Douglas Cop...	10¾	10	10	— 7
1,800..	El Rayo.....	6	5½	5½	— ½
5,530..	Ely Central....	6	5⅝	6	..
4,850..	Ely Con.....	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅜
700..	Furnace Val....	¼	¼	¼	..
2,000..	Fur. Cr. S. Ext.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5,100..	Foster Cobalt.	2⅜	2 5-16	2 3-16	+ ⅛
8,640..	Fur. Cr. Cop...	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
1,500..	Gil. Sil. & G...	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
900..	Giroux Mining.	9¾	9	9½	— ⅛
10,055..	Gold Hill Cop..	4¼	3⅝	4	— ⅛
15,000..	Gr.-Can. new..	20½	17	18	+ 2
17,350..	Greene C. Cop..	29½	25⅞	28½	— 3⅛
1,400..	Greene Con. G.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
4,500..	Greene Gold-S.	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5,350..	Gr. G.-Sil. pf..	8¾	8	8⅜	..
4,100..	Greene Meehan.	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
1,450..	Guan. Con.....	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅜
10,180..	King Edward..	1⅜	1	1⅝	— ⅛
5,700..	McK.-Darr'h ..	2 1-16	1⅞	1⅞	— 3-16
12,100..	Micmac G. M..	5¾	5	5⅜	— ⅛
6,000..	M. A. M. & M.	179	75	76	— 4
3,700..	M. Co. of Am..	2	1⅞	2	..
6,965..	Mitchell Min..	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
725..	M. Sho., new..	13½	12½	12¾	— 1
500..	N. Butte Ext..	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
22,450..	New. M. & S..	22½	21	21⅜	— ⅝
18,600..	Nevada Con..	17½	15	16	— 1½
300..	N. C. M. & S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
565,000..	N.-U. M. & S..	9¼	6¼	6⅞	— 1⅞
10,250..	Nev. Smelting.	4¼	3⅝	4	..
29,300..	Nipissing Min.	13⅜	12	12½	— ¾
3,000..	Old H. Min....	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
2,500..	Portland Cop..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
2,700..	Red Peak	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
5,100..	Silver Queen..	2 3-16	2	2 1-16	— 1-16
32,100..	Stewart Min....	4½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1,300..	Tintic Mining.	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
1,020..	Tonopah Ext...	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
15,950..	Tramps Con...	1.40	1.26	1.26	— 3
1,950..	Trinity Copper.	30	25½	25¾	— 3⅜
12,135..	Tri-Bullion ...	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅜
400..	Union Copper..	¾	¾	¾	..
60,800..	United Copper.	77	73	73	— 1
1,200..	Union Explor..	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
1,000..	Utah Apex	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	— ⅜
3,250..	U. C. rights...	1⅜	1	1½	— ⅛
3,350..	White Knob ..	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
2,550..	W. Knob pf....	3½	2½	2¾	— ⅛

BONDS.

$88,000..	Am. Steel F. 6s	95½	95	95	..
8,000..	Am. W. P. 5s..	84¾	84	84	— ¾
500..	Int. M. M. 4½s.	74	73	74	— 1
15,000..	S. Milling 5s..	79	77	77	— 1½
10,000..	U. L. deb. 5s..	68	68	68	..

†Cents per share.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.05	.04	Ky. Con....	.06	.08
Alpha Con..	.15	.16	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.18	.19	Mexican	.83	.84
Belcher	.04	.03	Occid. Con..	.47	.47
Best & Bel.	1.45	1.45	Ophir	2.55	2.55
Bullion	.35	.37	Overman	.15	.16
Caledonia ..	.40	.40	Potosi	.14	..
Chal. Con..	.24	.23	Savage	.82	.90
Challar	.13	.13	Sag Belch..	.05	.06
Confidence.	1.00	.90	Sierra Nev.	.79	.78
C. C. & V.	.87	.89	Standard ...	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp..	.03	.03	Syndicate ...	.08	.07
Crown Point	.31	.29	St. Louis..	.74	.78
Gould & C.	.32	.33	Union Con..	.04	.05
Hale & Nor.	.70	.70	Utah Con...	1.00	1.05
Julia	.13	.13	Yel. Jacket	.68¾	.68¾
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .53½@.54⅜.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12½.

Telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17½.

TONOPAH.

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Belmont	5.12	5.00	Jumbo	4.50	4.25
Cash Boy....	.10	.10	Kendall	.37	.37
Golden Anch.	.20	.20	Laguna	1.55	1.40
Home	.68	.10	Lone Star....	.28	.28
Jim Butler..	.98	1.00	May Queen...	.14	.24
McNamara ...	.55	.50	Mohawk	17.00	17.00
Midway	1.95	2.00	Sandstorm ...	.60	.60
Montana	3.70	3.67	St. Ives.....	1.65	1.85
North Star..	.32	.31	Silver Pick..	1.32	1.37
Ohio	.05	.05	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	1.10	4.00	Jumping Jack.	.19	.19
West End...	1.40	1.50	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bull'g M....	.25	.25
Adams	.19	.10	Bull'g N. B.	.39	.40
Atlanta	.64	.68	Gold Bar....	1.15	1.15
Diamondfield.	.37	.40	Orig. Bull'g.	.18	.18
Dixie	.12	.12	Steinway	.16	.21
Gold'd Min.	1.70	1.65	Tramp Cons.	1.25	1.00

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11⅛	Sovereign ..	6	6½
C., K. & N.	5	9	Isabella	20¼	21
U. C. Cons..	4⅞	5¼	Mollie Gib.	5	8
Dr. Jackpot.	6	7½	Pharmacist.	6¼	6¾
Elkton	59½	61	Portland ...	116	117½
El Paso....	47	48½	Un. Gold....	8¼	9½
Findlay	65	60½	Vindicator..	95	100
Gold Dollar.	7	7¼	Work	15¾	19

LONDON MARKET DULL AND WEAK

Conditions on the Stock Exchange Due to the Situation of the Money Market.

DISCOUNT RATES HARDEN

Hope of a Lower Bank of England Rate Gives Place to Fear That the Rate Will Rise.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 9.—This has been a very dull week on the Stock Exchange, and the dullness has been accompanied by considerable weakness, so that at the close very few stocks stand as well as last Saturday. The cause of this condition has been the present situation and the prospects of the money market. Two million pounds was due to the Bank of England on Wednesday, and though it was paid off, the payment was not made without considerable effort. Before the close of Thursday most of the money had been reborrowed.

Naturally, loan rates stiffened, it being quite manifest that there was a very small margin of credits in the market. Discount rates hardened on the belief that the stringency was likely to continue for some time. This belief was founded on the rather unsatisfactory Bank of England return, which showed a drop of £885,000 in the reserve, and on the conditions in New York, which were regarded as indicating that there would soon be an American demand for British gold.

Nobody talks now of a lower Bank rate. Hope of a 4 per cent. rate seems to have given place to fear of a 6 per cent rate. It is stated that the Bank will immediately advance its official minimum at the first sign of an American raid on its gold store.

But while the fear of New York grows, it is frankly admitted by financiers who look below the surface that New York bankers will not disturb the London market if they can possibly avoid it. It is said to be well understood in New York that extreme monetary stringency in London would react upon the New York market in a very unpleasant fashion.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 9.—Money was in good demand and dearer in the market today. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet. A further break in Americans caused weakness in the market generally, and in the absence of outside support, brokers, disappointed, marked down the quotations of British securities.

Americans opened weak and then improved fractionally, but fluctuated wildly and closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

Foreigns drooped in the absence of Continental support. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¾.

The Indian Secretary obtained £50,000 in gold due here March 30.

Bullion amounting to £30,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 0.10; Lisbon, ..

Bar silver steady, 31 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 5@5½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 15-16@5 per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, March 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weaker, mainly on account of the New York advices. The issues of electrical companies suffered slightly from the strike of electricians here. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 20c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 31c for checks.

BERLIN, March 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Change.
Consols, money...	85⅝	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account..	85⅞	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	13⅞	67⅛	66⅞	+ ⅜
Atchison	93½	90⅝	91¼	— ⅝
Atchison pf.....	99	96	96	..
Amalgamated	106	102⅞	102⅝	+ ⅛
Baltimore & Ohio.	108¼	105	104½	+ ½
Balt. & Ohio pf...	92	89⅛	88⅝	+ ½
Ches. & Ohio....	44¾	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Chi. Gt. West....	14	13½	13½	..
Canadian Pacific.	178½	173	171¾	+ 1⅛
Denver	32½	31½	31	+ ½
Denver pf.....	72½	70¾	70¾	..
Erie	30¾	29½	29¾	..
Erie 1st pf.....	66	64	64	..
Erie 2d pf.....	51½	50	49¾	+ ¼
Illinois Central...	152½	148	147	+ 1
Kan. & Texas....	41½	40⅜	40	+ ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf.	70½	68¾	68	+ ¼
Louisv. & Nashv.	123	119¾	119	+ ¼
Mexican Central..	21½	20⅞	20¾	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	55½	54	..	..
Norfolk & West..	82	79½	79½	..
Norfolk & W. pf..	83½	81	81	..
Northern Pacific..	142½	138¾	138	+ ¼
N. Y. Central....	123	119¼	118⅝	+ ½
Ontario & West...	41½	40¾	40	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania.....	63⅞	123⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
Reading	61⅝	119¾	120½	— ¾
Reading 1st pf...	46	89½	89	+ ⅛
Reading 2d pf....	45½	88⅛	88	+ ⅛
Rock Island	22⅝	22	21¾	+ ⅛
Southern R'way..	22½	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅛
Southern R'y pf..	75¼	73¾	72⅞	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific..	87	84½	84	+ ½
St. Paul	145½	141⅛	140¾	+ ⅜
Union Pacific ...	165	160	156⅝ ex	— 1¾
Union Pacific pf..	93	90⅜ ex	87	+ 1½
U. S. Steel.....	39⅜	38⅛	38	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	103⅝	100⅛	99⅝	+ ½
Wabash	14½	14	14	..
Wabash pf.....	28	27	27	..
Wab. deb. B ctfs..	66	64	..	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird.....	1	6	0	Esperanza	2	3	9
Tomboy	1	16	9	Dolores	1	16	3
El Oro	1	8	3	Stratton's Indep.	0	3	0

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 68⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53c.

MEERSCHAUM

The Meerschaum Company of America,

25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, $6,000,000; 600,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

WE HOLD and OFFER

50,000 Shares of the Above Capital Stock at $5.00 Per Share.

WE ADVISE THIS PURCHASE, having exhaustively examined the underlying values of this stock.

The engineering and mineralogical reports and chemical analyses, PROVING INDISPUTABLY THE PHENOMENAL WORTH OF THE COMPANY'S MEERSCHAUM MINES, together with the generally unknown historical and commercial facts regarding this rarest and most expensive of minerals—which sells for Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000) a ton, can be had on application to

R. Graham-Woodward & Co., Inc.

25 Broad Street (Tel. 2616 Broad) New York

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 9, 1907.

Impri Jap Gov 6s sterl loan		Inter-Metro 4½s	
5,000	99¾	9,000	71⅛
120,000	99⅞	1,000	71½
12,000	99⅞	6,000	71⅝
2,000	99⅞	10,000	71¾
2d series		5,000	71⅞
12,000	99⅝	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
4,000	99⅝	1,000	80
4½s, sterl loan		6,000	81⅛
6,000	89⅛	Lo & N unified 4s	
5,000	89	1,000	90
2d series		Mex Cent 1st inc	
1,000	88½	15,000	12
4s, sterl loan		15,000	11
1,000	81½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
15,000	80⅝	5,000	6
Adams Express Co		5,000	5½
300	100¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Alb & Susq 3½s		7,000	8
10,000	102	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Am Hide & L 6s		5,000	4
1,000	88½	Nash, Chat & St L	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1st 7s	
11,000	89	2,000	1 17¾
Am Tobacco 4s		3,000	1 17⅞
5,000	72¾	1

THE COTTON MARKET.

Irregular, with Lower Tendency, Closing at 3 to 7 Points Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Sunday and Monday for the Cotton States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Rain Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy, light to fresh east to south winds.

Georgia—Rain Sunday, except fair in southwest portion; Monday, partly cloudy, colder in northwest portion, light to fresh east to south winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday, variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama—Fair in southern, rain and colder in northern portion Sunday; Monday, fair, light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Mississippi—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion, Sunday, colder in interior; Monday, fair.

Louisiana—Fair Sunday, colder in northern portion; Monday fair; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Fair Sunday, colder in northern portion; Monday fair; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday in northern portions.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair, colder Sunday; Monday fair, warmer.

Arkansas—Showers and colder Sunday; Monday fair; warmer.

Tennessee—Rain Sunday, colder in southeast portion; Monday, fair, warmer in western portion.

The cotton market was rather quiet and irregular yesterday, with the tendency toward reaction. The close was steady, with prices about 3 to 7 points net lower. Sales for the day were estimated at about 50,000 bales. The opening was steady, at a decline of from 1 to 2 points in response to lower cables than expected. A renewal of bull support and scattered covering caused a slightly steadier tone toward the close.

It is expected that the National Ginners' Association will issue a report early next week showing the amount of cotton ginned to March 2, which practically covers the operations for the season. The Government report is expected near the end of the month. Spinners' takings for the week were reported as 323,708 bales, against 253,855 bales last year, and the visible supply decreased 109,523 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
March	9.80	9.77	9.80@9.81	9.85
April	9.84	9.84	9.86@9.88	9.91
May	9.99	9.91	9.95@9.96	10.00
June			9.98@10.00	10.03
July	10.05	9.97	10.01@10.02	10.07
August	10.06	10.02	10.04@10.06	10.11
September	10.06	10.06	10.05@10.07	10.12
October	10.55	10.22	10.25@10.30	10.28
December	10.34	10.30	10.32@10.33	10.36
January	10.50	10.45	10.50@10.51	10.53

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Bugs of all sizes and descriptions were injected into the wheat situation again on Saturday, but chiefly the emerald variety, which, according to bulls, has been playing havoc with Southwest wheat crops for several weeks. The market jumped almost a cent a bushel before the effects wore off. Outside buying was induced by the advance of ⅛ to ¾d at Liverpool. Exports from India were a little larger than last week, but those from Australia showed a full million bushels decrease. At 12 o'clock all markets were practically at the best point of the day, with bulls in full control. During the next hour, however, the trade showed a disposition to take profits. There was no export business, although seaboard clearances amounted to 379,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Sentiment at the date of close was hardly so bullish as it was earlier in the day, when the green bug scare was at its height. Northwest receipts were 406 cars, compared with 374 a year ago, and the Winnipeg arrivals 132 cars, against 142. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 84c, elevator, and 85c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 87½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—The market was comparatively slow throughout the forenoon, and at best point showed only ¼c advance over the previous night. Bulls were restrained by the decline of ⅛ to ¾d at Liverpool. Later the market acted better on seaboard clearance of 596,000 bushels, and the prospect for rain in Western States checking the movement. Cash corn in New York was rather quiet, the export business amounting to only 1 load, with prices as follows: No. 2 corn, 57½c, elevator, and 53¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c, and No. 2 yellow, 54c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	86 1-16	85⅜	85⅞	85⅞
July	86 3-16	85½	86	85½
September	85 13-16	85	85⅝	84½
Corn—				
May	54¼	54⅛	54⅜	54⅛
July	54	53⅝	54	53⅝
September				53¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	78⅝	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞
July	79⅜	78⅜	78⅝	78½
September	79⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
Corn—				
May	47⅜	47¼	47½	47¼
July	46⅜	46½	46⅝	46¼
September	47	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝
Oats—				
May	42⅞	42⅜	42½	43⅛
July	38	37½	37⅝	37⅜
September	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	33
Lard—				
May	$9.65	$9.52	$9.52	$9.60
July	9.72	9.60	9.60	9.65
Ribs—				
May	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.22
July	9.35	9.22	9.22	9.30
Pork—				
May	16.62	16.47	16.50	16.30
July	16.80	16.62	16.67	16.65

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Cable Con	37c	37c	37c
220	Crucible Steel	9⅛	9	9
302	Crucible Steel pf	73¼	74½	74½
100	Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
72	Fireproofing pf	25⅜	25½	25½
800	Independent Brewing	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
12	Independent Brew. pf	42⅜	42½	42⅜
235	Mfrs. Air Brake	13¾	13	13
52	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅝	30½	30½
30	Pittsburg Brewing pf	51	51	51
200	Pittsburg Coal pf	54¾	54⅜	54¾
1,500	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	2⅜c	2⅜c	2⅜c
425	Sewer Pipe	21½	21¼	21¾
180	U. S. Steel	38	37½	38
155	West. Air Brake	156	156	156
610	West. Elec. 2d	75	75	75
	BANKS.			
10	Merchants' Sav. & Tr	52	52	52
	RIGHTS.			
8	Union Switch & Signal	¼	¼	¼

To-Morrow, March 11th.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotations Review

will contain statements of

State Banks and Trust Companies in New York,

Brooklyn, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, New Rochelle, Port Chester.

as of FEBRUARY 26, 1907.

REGULAR FEATURES:

Sales of Stocks, New York Stock Exchange.
Range of Prices since 1900.
Latest Quotations on Inactive Stocks.
Bond Transactions on New York Stock Exchange.
Outside Securities.
Declared Dividends.
Out of Town Stock Exchanges.
Railroad Earnings.
Bank Clearings—New York and Out of Town.
Financial Situation.
European Exchanges.
Steel and Copper.
Chronology of the Week.
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THE BANK STATEMENT.

Cash Loss of Over $6,000,000 Offset by $18,000,000 Decrease in Deposits —Loans Down $12,000,000.

The banks were able this past week, it was shown by yesterday's bank statement, to reduce their loans by $12,228,700, which was reflected in an $18,542,700 decrease in the deposit item. This reduction in loans and deposits prevented the heavy loss in cash, amounting to $6,442,000, from wiping out the surplus reserve. The cash loss was four times the loss indicated on Friday by that day's estimates of the known movements of money. Notwithstanding the other favorable elements in the statement the surplus yesterday was smaller by $1,806,925 than it was a week ago, and now the banks have only $2,051,725 above requirements.

Much uncertainty has been felt recently regarding the ability of the banks to maintain a surplus. Yesterday's statement increases rather than lessens this uncertainty, for at this time a year ago the banks held $6,463,700 above requirements, or three times the present surplus, yet the banks reported a deficit last year within a few weeks of this date. Yesterday's changes in the position of the banks left deposits smaller than the loans by over $48,000,000.

The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of March 10, 1906:

LIABILITIES.

	1907.	Decrease.	1906.
Capital	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	144,961,000	.....	134,323,700
Deposits	1,019,889,100	$18,542,700	1,001,932,000
Circula'n	32,281,300	505,900	51,438,700
Total	$1,333,604,100	$19,048,600	$1,303,667,100

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,086,956,900	$12,228,700	$1,019,579,500
Specie	185,456,700	3,608,500	178,088,000
Legal ten	71,567,300	2,834,100	78,278,700
Total	$1,323,980,900	$18,671,300	$1,276,526,200
Res. held	$257,024,000	$6,442,600	$256,946,700
Legal res	254,972,525	4,635,675	250,483,000
Surplus	$2,051,475	$1,806,925	$6,463,700

JAPAN'S NEW LOAN ON SALE.

£23,000,000 in 5 Per Cents Offered Here, in London, and Paris.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the opening of subscription lists by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce for the new Japanese sterling loan of 1907 to the amount of £23,000,000. Subscriptions to these bonds at 99¼ will be received up to March 14, but the bankers reserve the privilege of closing the lists at an earlier date.

These bonds are issued to refund the £22,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1904. The new bonds mature in March, 1947, but the Japanese Government may at its option pay off all or any portion of the bonds after March 12, 1922, upon six months' notice. Applications for the new bonds must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the price. The remaining payments will be distributed over a period of several months ending July 29.

By paying in full on allotment the holders of old 6 per cent. bonds who subscribe to the new bonds will be allowed for each £100 of 6 per cent. bonds £100 of new 5 per cent. bonds, the coupon payable Sept. 16, 1907, attached, and also a cash payment of £1 10s. The bonds are being offered simultaneously in London and in Paris, but in Paris only half of the issue is offered, and for cash only.

Ruling on Stock Issues.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—In an opinion rendered to-day to the Secretary of State, Attorney General Ellis holds that a corporation may change the form of its stock issues (common or preferred) by a mere amendment of its charter. Heretofore it has been held that a vote of all the stockholders was necessary to such change.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Capt. J. N. Killian, Commissary, in addition to his other duties, will report to the commanding General in the Department of the East for duty as Commissary of the camp proposed to be established in connection with the Jamestown Exposition.

Capt. S. Hof, Ordnance, to Sandy Hook to inspect material.

Transfers—Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, from the Eighth to the Third Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor from the Third to the Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieut. W. W. Bessell, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed for service in the Signal Corps.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieut. C. R. Mayo, to the Tenth Cavalry; A. J. Lynch, to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery; Major W. V. Judson, Engineers, and Capt. W. T. Merry, Ninth Infantry, are appointed a board to meet at Fort Riley to prepare a programme of attack and defense in the Infantry redoubt at that post, superintend the execution there, and report results.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. G. W. Stuart, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. W. T. Patten, to the Eleventh Infantry; D. K. Major, Jr., to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and J. Justice, to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. D. D. Styer, from the Thirteenth to the Eleventh Infantry, and Capt. W. T. Patten, from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth Infantry.

Joseph Y. Porter, late Captain and Assistant Surgeon, placed on the retired list as directed by an act of Congress, approved March 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania at Shanghai; Buffalo at Sausalito, Uncas at Guantanamo, and Preble at San Diego.

Sailed—Prairie, from Guantanamo for Cienfuegos.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 220—Zanmatti-United States. 228—Dudley-same. 232—United States-Hunter. 234—Gulbenkian-United States. 235—Tweedie Trading Co-Emery Co. 236—Bennecke-United States. 131—Matter of Harper. 193—John-Folmina. 203—Bonsall-Platt. 205—Matter of Mauch Chunk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 152—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co-Nat Trading Co. 136—Tapse-Penn R R. 53—Daily-De Young. 142—Halmowicz-Am Soc'y, &c. 89—Otis-Penn R R. 108—United States-Langer. 152—Durkin-Rowland. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same. 154—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 3—Marshall-D, L & W R R. 155—Montgomery-Penn R R. 156—McCarthy-N Y, N H & H R R. 157—Nonpareil Brick & Clay Co-Plummer. 160—Webster-French. 82—Simpson-Treat. 128—McGough-Bartlett.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Reilly-Reilly. 2—Kornberg-Barlow. 3—Matter of Lawyers' Surety. 4—Matter of same. 5—Northampton, &c, Co-Sherman. 6—Schroeder-Page. 7—People ex rel Unique Circle-Supreme Circle, &c. 8—Matter of Sterne. 9—Nathan-Commercial Law Assn. 10—Preston-Jonasch. 11—Jones-Tribune Assn. 12—Same-same. 13—Mackenzie-Mackenzie. 14—Luckey-Abelman. 15—Gross-Kaskel. 16—Parker-Brady. 17—Mandel-Falk. 18—Picker-Standard Hotel Co. 19—Wilson-Wilson. 20—Lenkert-Nutshell. 21—Riverside Bank-In re Cernea. 22—Uhlfelder-Cohen. 23—Jacob-Peck. 24—Oldnixon-Sevenance. 25—Roberts-Mills. 26—Selleck-Selleck. 27—Meister-Meister. 28—Matter of Theocharas, &c. 29—Matter of Goldstein. 30—Bensinger-Erhardt. 31—Hay-Kennedy. 32—Stern-Goodman. 33—Feinberg-Goodman. 34—Davis-Davis. 35—Sarge-same. 36—Maximas-Haight. 37—Matter of Electrozone Co. 38—McCue-McCoughran. 39—Matter of U S Fidelity. 40—Eisenstein-Shields. 41—City of N Y-Empire City, &c, Co. 42—Chiccarelli-J H Woodbury Co. 43—Dewey-Pheinberg. 44—Silberstein-Schwick. 45—Power-Hoes. 46—People, &c-Yonkers Catholic, &c, Co. 47—Same-same. 48—People, &c-Italian, &c, Assn. 49—Wortman-Wortman. 50—Ederheimer-Alamo, &c, Co. 51—Duslasher-Shaw. 52—Ernstein-Jonasson. 53—Cook-Thompson. 54—Matter of White. 55—Whitefield-Crissman. 56—Groves-Snell. 57—McLaughlin-Collins Bldg. Co. 58—Matter of Ferguson. 59—Snedecker-Bullfrog, &c, Co. 60—Hagidakis-Acrivi. 61—Kernochan-Sire. 62—Nevada, &c, Corp-Lewis. 63—Matter of Clement. 64—Matter of same. 65—Bradley-Sweeny. 66—Thallheim - Leibowitz. 67—Bradley-Sweeny. 68—Same-same. 69—Same-same. 70—Jone-Sabine. 71—Beekerbocker Trust-Voorhees. 72—Conroy-Taylor. 73—Meyers-Bernstein. 74—Matter of Solomon. 75—Codonsky-Loughran. 76—Matter of Beitler. 77—Clark-Addicks. 78—Matter of Bloomfield St, &c. 79—Milliken Bros-City of N Y. 80—Levy-Flynn. 81—McGarren-McGoughran. 82—Snyder - Bolton. 83—Knickerbocker Island Const Co-Van-Bean. 85—Cuyles-Applebon. 86—Calhoun-Commonwealth, &c, Co. 87—Clark-Met St Ry. 88—People's Bank & Trust-Barkin. 89—Rappaport-Forman. 90—Matter of Solomon. 91—Keller-Faber. 92—Roessle-Lancaster. 93—Boock-Feinsot. 94—Matter of Bellamy. 95—Stephan-Butcher. 96—Salzman-Salzman. 97—Hoagen-Hoagen Gas Co. 98—Walton-same. 99—Brown-same. 100—Schulman & S-same. 101—Lange-same. 102—Schulman & G-same. 103—Schulman-same. 104—Frankel-same. 105—Wimpelberg - same. 106—Etler-same. 107—Herzfeld-same. 108—Breithart-same. 109—Kahn-same. 110—Cleggsame. 111—Loesber - same. 112—Bureau-Northern, &c, Co. 113—Wilcott-Standard Gas Co. 114—Frankel-same. 115—Jensen-same. 116—Hall-Cent, &c, Gas Co. 117—Feltyn-New Amsterdam, &c, Co. 118—Kantor-same. 119—Meyers-Lichtenstein. 120—Same-same. 121—People, &c-Roth. 122—Ryan-Metz. 123—Brown-same. 124—Brennan-Marrons. 125—Matter of Lettehner. 126—Matter of Walcrom. 127—People, &c-N Y Bldg, &c, Co. 128—Mulvey-N Y City Ry. 129—Matter of Robinson. 130—Tobin-Bell & Pyfe, &c, Co. 131—Minami-Minami.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers. 1426—Roxbury-Roxbury. 1424—People ex rel. Nealis-O'Donnell. 1428—Prentiss-Barnes. 1435—Strauss-St. Louis County Bank. 1210—Banner-Kayser. 1430—Fuhrmann-Pustan. Preferred causes. 6356—Dooley-Dooley. 6324—City of N Y-U S Trust Co. 5185—Reid-Brown. 6363—Shaff-Levinson. General calendar. Cause on, 3777—Wynn-Wynn. 485—Everdell-Corn. 3516—Peto-Kelly. 4508—Townsley-Morris. 5392—Goldstein-Simon. 5477—Obermeyer-Behn. 4002—Travor-Martin. 4406—Pritkow-Youngman. 4479—Greenbaum-Potter. 4518—Gross-Weiser. 6325—Boice-Jones. 4006—Weiffenbach-Steinmuller. 2136—Hamilton-Ellingwood. 4063—Beveridge-West Side Const Co. 4321—Wright-Boehr. 4161—Wiessner-Miller. 3501—Kain & Stiefel Mfg Co. 3750—Casewell-Turner. 3770—Dempsey-Penfield. 3807—Hewison-Schlessinger. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 2518—Levy-Levy. 2793—Levy-Lawrence. 2804—Haas-Loeb. 2613—Diedricks-Diedricks. 2638—W. A. Cullen Const Co-Beals. 3271—Tremberger-Schneider. 3272—Same-same. 3292—Shea-Williamson. 2812—Brower-Lyman & Erbe Mfg Co. 733—Portland Co-Meli Realty Co. 2482—Lehman-Hans. 431—Rentler-Heabler. 2595—Gunther-Gunther. 3535—Webber-Eisler. 3368—Koch-Silverman. 1442—Harris-Bauman. 229—Schefer-Abbowich. 2222—Fertig-Ind Order B A & C. 3907—Stollerman-Stollerman. 4842—Padwall-Padwall. 4237—Hussey-Clark. 4202—Crescent Biscuit Mfg Co-O'Donnell. 4271—Hanke-Dental Assn. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 4478—Broder-Gordon. 4492—Ansorge-Daniels. 4589—Riebel-Dunham. 3891—Wiggins-Burst. 4923—Harbe-Barber. 4059—Bibikov-Patent Dev Co. 4060—Lege-Metzinger. 4061—Hayden-Yankauer. 4076—Doebler - Walker. 4079—Cornell-White. 4080—Weissberger-Wallach. 4083—Weiss-Weiss. 4703—Edgerly-Blackburn. 4737—Helene-Corn Exch Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 4817—Miller-Norcross. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5542.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 3037—Met Print Co-Wallick Co. 1853—Irwin-Chi Pneu Tool Co. 2033—Bloch-Dietz. 2452—Blair-Cooper. 3061—Clark-King. 2518—Diamond-Manheim. 3062—Ferris-Mott. 2831—Bloch-Bush. 2842—Bernstein-Sup Lodge K of H. 2839—Twining-Allen. 3085—Radt-Eisenberg. 2772—Costigan-Waldorf Astoria Segar Co. 3252—Low-Sachs. 3259—Empire Trust Co-Magee. 3169—Stein-Houston. 3447—Krulewitch-Aetna Ind Co. 3306—Kottowsky-Silverson. 3393—Steers-Barlow.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 366—Riedinger-West Elec R R. 509—Schen-Union Ry. 509—Kearney-N Y City Ry. 589—Bazzo-same. 592—McKenna-N Y City Ry. 600—Quinlan-same. 597—Stone-same. 598 — Du Pont-same. 613 — Great-Inter Street Ry. 616 — Fickelman-Union Ry. 617—Ziegler-Inter St Ry. 620—Harrison-Met St Ry. 622—Tracy-same. 625—Curtin-N Y City Ry. 626—Carroll-same. 627—Miskoff-B H R R. 628—Landes-N Y City Ry. 629—Riche-same. 630—Weiss-same. 631—Kaverey-same. 633—Wilson-same. 546—Lender-42d St, &c, Ry. 547—Same-same. 105—Becker-In St Ry. 558—Allfrenz-same. 543—Merrigan-N Y City Ry. 556—Olsen-Met St Ry. 378—Frank-N Y City Ry. 71—Deighen-Inter St Ry. 2279—Grogan-N Y C & H R R R. 193—Weiss-Cent Crosstown R R. 352—Fischer-N Y City Ry. 471—Miller-Met St Ry. 375—Brown-N Y City Ry. 2320—Zuckermaneame. 642—Klauer-Inter R T Co. 650—Hoyles-Met St Ry. 666—Radusto-same. 676—Guarino-Inter St Ry. 681—Hirshfeld-N Y City Ry. 404—Bessman-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Inquest. 1192—Goldberg-Cher. 163—Lonzberg-Levy. 1153—Wack-Tobin. 1173—Jones-Klein. 1174—Magnuson-Clausen. 1235—Bohan-Met Exp Co. 650—Stranglein-McOwen. 1121—Vera-McMullen. 1132—Kearns-Rogers. 3625—Jeanrette-Jungman. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 1162—Tohal-Terry & Tench. 675—Mack-Cent Tel & Elec Subway Co. 1122—Williston-Einstein. 1021 — Hughes-Doelger. 1195—Basile-Bloulo. 1205—Strachan-Solomons. 1229—Kelley-Russ. 1239 — Toronto-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 1242—Keisher-Nat Fireproofing Co. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 609—Amory-Vreeland. 1147—Crennan-Darmstadt. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1179—Walker-City of N Y. 1108—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rabel-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 295—Cripps-Coopes-Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1111—Frumke St George. 1082 — Sutherland-Bradley. 87—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schuiberth-Heydl. 1140—Paysiebrecht. 3946—Ziegardi-N Y Con Co. 1116—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhr. 1283—Kuhn-Sarasohn. 1301—Burg-Klapper. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1347—Herman-J. Newton Van Ness Co. 1259—Scheck-Egbert. 1267—Drake-Shaler. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1137 — Minthorn-Lenahe. 902—Johnson Terry & Tench Co. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1067—Townsend-Rossiter. 1168—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1204 — Liberton-Woolfolk. 1225—Coundorri-Robinson. 1293—Leonard-Keefe. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1263—Donnarumma-Woolfolk. 1061—Sonneborn-Borden Cond Milk Co. 2453—Schmulker-City of N Y. 1164—Shields-Pugh. 1152 — Schreiber-Hantchar. 1141—McGarry-Northern, S & Co. 770—Bernstein-Greenberg. 965—Doherty-N Y Herald Co. 803—Imboden-City of N Y. 1142—Harrington-same. 1176—Sajhir-Terry & Tench Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 393—Kessler-Seidenberg. 325—Fuller-Highland. 5584—Wilson-Baillie Mfg Co-City of N Y. 1400—Teschener-Herman. 1488 — Friedman-Lottman. 863—Stratton-Sands. 948 — Bielenberg-Rosengarten. 208—Magee Carpet Co-White. 69—Bancur-Gage. 1068—Siegman & Mayo. 32—Stern-Mayer. 1265—Miraglia-De Nichola. 1375—Messerschmitt-Messerschmitt. 1383 — Gallastro-De Martino. 1382—Petit-Saunders. 1397—Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Neis-Fraeme. 1446—Cavanaugh-Brumme. 1449—Taylor-Murphy. 1451—Mason-Mason Monogram Co. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. 2554—Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 737—Brossoit-Equit Sec Co. 788—Ruchsonn. 1364—Robertson-Radford. 817—Standcliff-Woods. 859—Pontiac, Oxford, &c, R R-O'Brien. 1255 — Fleishhauer-Jenkens. 3 Dickerman-Strauss. 1331 — Hoagland-Campbell. 265—Hodge-Internat Reg Co. 1437—Falta-Beers. 1345—Bebros Merc Ag-Stuart. 2533—Geary-Mayer. 599 — Rothstinlsaacs. 7521½—Hecht-Bank of the Metropolis. 1396—Higham-Lee Leah Co. 319—De Bois-Dowling. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M. William H. Rowan, Herbert P. Bailey, Maggie Mallon, Johanna Regan, Edward C. Cooper, Michael J. Adrian, George Meltzer. At 2:30 P. M. Grace D. Lamson, Emil Salinger.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building, Centre and Chambers streets. Probate business. Augusta E. Reeber, August Horthan. 2320—Auguste E. Reeber.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. From and after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 20, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2019—Diamont-Inter St Ry. 2020—Klein-same. 1585—Prendergast-same. 2024 — Finley-same. 2063—Stevens-O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserman. 1988½—Sherwin-Int Ry. 1992—Rooney-Interb Tr Co. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1990—Mot-Patten. 1360—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 6 — Glubes-Jackson. 1965—Haupt-N Y City 743—Russell-Int Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine Co. 7274½—Ljungqvist-Hartmets. 1980—Illingsworth-Evans. 2008—Batonyi-N Y City Ry. 6300½—Brown-Int Ry. 6743½—Rooney same. 1676—Simpson Bros-Morgan. 825—Egert-De Rasslorff. 1991—Smith-Gillespie. 5—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 10—Kirst-Int Ry. 1364—Braddeston & Woodbrooks. 1205—Livingston-Byk. 1974—Totis-Gelula. 1022—Gurndin-Inter Paper Co. — Allen-Bien. 1417—Berkowitz-Int Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1498—Murtich-Murray's Sons. 2196—Manheim-Manhattan. 2126—Goldstein-Int Ry. 2121—Meyers-Schecher. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2209—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry Co. 2210—Same-same. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. 2246—Manheim Iron Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kapp. 2174—Maloney-New York City Railway. 1986—Marks-Maher. 1987—Herschman-same. 1870—Lokesky-Mattern. 2187 — Orrell-Acklman. 2114 — Nussbaum-Inter Ry. 1958—Fahey-Inter R R. 1731—Morgan-Coryell. 8—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1800—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2—Taylor-Axelrod. 2061—Leo-Reichard. 11—Guirino-Inter Ry. 1838—Tiasarano-N Y City.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2028—Silberfield-Interurban St. 2076—Roth-N Y City Ry. 3850—Roganetz-Rosenzweig. 2072—Schatsheiwitz-N Y City. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2082—Helfgott-N Y City Ry. 2083—Yanafsky-same. 1736—Quinn-42d St, &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Interb Rapid Tr Co. 2047—Millett-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co. 1504—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2—Mundy-N Y C & H R R R. 2246—Johnston-Brukheimer. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1500—Alsop

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another week in the real estate market has shown results considerably above the average both in volume and in character. In addition to the speculative trading in high-grade properties, which has been for some time a conspicuous branch of trading, there have also been reported within the last few days a number of investment purchases of more than ordinary size and importance.

Among the transactions of this character were the sale of the new twelve-story building at 8 and 10 West Nineteenth Street to Henry C. Lytton of Chicago and the deal for the Chatham Court apartment house at Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, while several other apartment properties on Broadway and Columbus Avenue also passed into the hands of investors. If it is permissible ever to class a vacant property deal as an investment, then perhaps the most important transaction of all was that by which the Rhinelander estate will take over the old Bloomingdale Church property, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

The decision of the Lotos Club to make its future home on Fifty-seventh Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, may prove to be the first evidence of a tendency to move the club centre further north. Fifth Avenue itself is no longer available, practically all of the property in the recognized "club streets," such as Forty-third and Forty-fourth, has already been taken up, and in any of the other streets near Fifth Avenue freedom from business encroachments would probably be but of a brief period. Under these circumstances and with a view to the present level of values, Fifty-seventh Street seems to offer a satisfactory solution of the problem. The Lotos Club now pays more for its Fifty-seventh Street property than it paid on Fifth Avenue fifteen years ago, and the question at once suggests itself: How long will it be before the club will again find itself occupying too valuable a site? The probability that Fifty-seventh Street will at no very distant date become a great crosstown thoroughfare for traffic and trade has been frequently discussed, and with work progressing on the Blackwell's Island Bridge and with the Fifty-ninth Street widening project in a state of chaos, the future of the first 100-foot street north of Forty-second may be determined sooner than anybody expects.

A new leasehold squabble is apparently in process of development. In another column will be found the complaint of many of the tenants in the Sailors' Snug Harbor blocks that they are being unjustly dealt with in the renewing of their ground leases. Viewed in the light of the facts as set forth, there is apparently no claim that the Snug Harbor Trustees are doing more than availing themselves of their privileges under a contract, with perhaps too little consideration for the feelings and pocketbooks of the tenants. In its essential details it is the same story as was told five or six years ago in connection with the Astor tenement holdings on the lower east side, and more recently in connection with the Columbia College properties on Fifth Avenue. Until there is some departure from the present custom of hoping that owners and tenants will be able to agree on rentals for the successive terms of long leases, these controversies will be inevitable, and in the meantime there is likely to be no great increase in the popularity of the leasehold idea.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for J. Archibald Murray the building 91 Walker Street, covering a lot 24 by 87. This property abuts upon 94, 96, and 98 Lafayette Street, recently reported sold by the same brokers. The combined parcels form a plot of nearly 7,000 square feet, with frontages of 57 feet on Lafayette Street and 24 feet on Walker Street.

Purchases Near Times Square.

Two interesting deals in the block on Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, were reported yesterday. The William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company has bought from John G. Brown 250 West Forty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 24.6 by 98.9. The parcel is separated from the Hackett Theatre by a twenty-five-foot lot, and has been held by Mr. Brown for a number of years. The other transaction involves the four-story building on lot 16.8 by 98.9, at 248 West Forty-second Street. This has been bought by Robert Miller's Sons, who recently acquired the two adjoining houses, Nos. 244 and 246. They will erect a seven-story building on the entire plot, 50.6 by 98.9, for their own business.

More Buying on 72d Street.

E. C. Williams has sold for Adele G. Crawford the four-story dwelling 107 West Seventy-second Street, 21 by 102.2, and for the estate Elizabeth M. Wynkoop the similar adjoining house, No. 109. The buyer is the West Seventy-second Street Corporation, recently formed with a capital of $250,000. This company has also purchased several other houses in the same block with the idea of altering them for business use.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold.

J. C. Hough has sold for James Butler the Scarboro, a five-story double flat at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 30 by 102.2, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Deal on West Sixteenth Street.

The Apostleship of Prayer has sold its property at 27 and 29 West Sixteenth Street, a four-story structure, on plot 50 by 92.

Joseph P. Day has sold 249 West Fifty-fifth Street to Dr. James S. Cattanach, who owns the adjoining properties, 245 and 247, and now controls a frontage of 60 feet.

At Lexington Avenue and 59th St.

The Murray Lenox Land Company has bought, through Frederick T. Barry, 133 and 135 East Fifty-ninth Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 35 by 100.5, together with 744 Lexington Avenue, a three-story building on lot 20 by 65, forming an L around the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue.

House Sold on Manhattan Avenue.

Herman J. Eeckoff has sold for Edward J. Welling 495 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16 by 80.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for a client to Harlin J. Woodard 2,376 and 2,378 Old Broadway, a six-story apartment house with stores, 52.6 by 112 and irregular.

Matthew B. Larkin has sold for William F. Kohring the three-story dwelling 521 West 162d Street.

New Tenant for Broadway Corner.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street to Herman Harris, trunk manufacturer of 330 Fifth Avenue. The lease is for a long term of years. The building will be extensively altered by the lessee.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased 141 Malden Lane for George F. Riggs, 230 Fulton Street, to A. H. Bullard, and 12 Water Street to the Seaboard Trading Company. The same brokers have also closed leases on 55 Murray Street, 157 South Street, 67 South Street, and 189 Washington Street.

The Automobile Auction Company of America has taken a lease of the entire building now occupied by the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company, at 41 and 43 West Sixty-third Street.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Miller is the buyer of 99 Fifth Avenue, sold recently through Pease & Elliman.

Charles E. Duross has leased a loft at 10 West Eighteenth Street for Charles P. Faber, to Morris Bearnstein.

Deals for Lexington Avenue Corners.

Palmer & Finneran have sold for M. Ochs the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, a five-story apartment house with store, 100.8 by 24.

Edward L. King & Co. have sold for the Mott estate to the Gem Realty Company 1,437 to 1,443 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, four four-story flats on plot 80 by 85.

Edward L. King & Co. have sold for the Williamson estate 2,014 and 2,016 Third Avenue, near 116th Street, two buildings on plot 43.8 by 100.

The Lex Realty and Loan Association has sold for Jacob Epstein to I. Schreiber a five-story single flat, 21 East 112th Street, 20 by 100.

Morris Marks, Arthur Werdenschlag, and Samuel Pett announce that they have formed a partnership under the name of Marks, Werdenschlag & Pett for the transaction of a general real estate business, at 11 East 116th Street.

Estate Sells on First Avenue.

Edward L. King & Co. have sold for the Kiep estate 839 First Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 22 by 60.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold for B. Lisberger 216 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 20 by 100.5.

Hutter Brothers have sold for a Mrs. Hilbrecht 324 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, to Alois Fuchs, and have resold the property to a client of S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., negotiated the sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 136th Street, 100 by 100, to the Hampden Realty and Construction Company.

Quick Resale on Fifth Street.

Frank Gens has bought, through Kalman Goldner 404 and 406 East Fifth Street, 50 by 97.6, and has resold the property to Joseph Eisen, through the same broker.

This Week's Real Estate Lecture.

E. A. Treadwell will address the real estate class of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening on "Management of Downtown Buildings."

New Factory Near Port Morris.

The Pease Plano Company has bought a plot, 200 by 100, on the east side of Berry Street, north of Edget Avenue, in the Port Morris section of the Bronx. The plot is about 500 feet east of the Casanova station of the suburban branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and will be improved with a six-story factory.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Louis Eickwort his residence at the northwest corner of Anthony Avenue and 176th Street; also, for Mr. William H. Masterson, six lots on the east side of Park Avenue, 125 feet south of 179th Street; also 694 Tremont Avenue, a 2½-story business building; also, for Stephen G. Still, 1,446 Minford place, a five-story flat; also, for William H. Stonebridge, four lots on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 100 feet south of 173d Street, 100 by 100.

Adolph Troeller has sold for Michael Hecht the four-story triple flat 576 East 155th Street.

C. H. Potter has sold to J. Harris 3 North Street, a one-story brick garage, 20 by 125.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Milnor Wiley & Son report the following Brooklyn sales: Eight lots on Coney Island Avenue, south of Foster Avenue, for W. Matheson; also two lots on East Eighth Street, between Avenues S and T; also 62 Webster Avenue, a plot, 46 by 113, for M. Herbert to J. A. Hassler.

De Goode & Tableporter have sold the southeast corner of Nostrand and Willoughby Avenues, 18 by 100, to a client for improvement; also a plot on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 400 feet north of Avenue N, running through to Troy Avenue, 169 by 293 and irregular.

Westchester Acreage Resold.

George A. Bowman has resold for Henry L. Atkinson the Charles G. Teed and George J. Ruxer farms, consisting of 320 acres, at Somers Centre, Westchester County, to Joseph T. Ryan.

Deal for Farm at Northport, L. I.

Pease & Elliman have sold for a client of the firm of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf a tract of 648 acres at Northport, L. I., to Dr. Inez Tod Hodgens. This is one of the largest farms under cultivation on Long Island.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Besides voluntary sales of many flats, tenements, and dwellings, to be conducted by Auctioneers Kennelly and Day on Tuesday and Thursday, this week's list of auction offerings also contains several items affecting properties of more than ordinary importance.

The old building at 3 Beaver Street, just east of Broadway—of no great value by itself, of considerable strategic importance to the owners of neighboring tall structures—will be sold in partition on Tuesday at the stand of Joseph P. Day. The property measures 22 by 74.10 and is separated by a single lot from the new building of the Produce Exchange Bank at the northeast corner of Broadway and Beaver Street.

Another partition sale, which is likely to attract speculators' attention is that of 40 West Thirty-fifth Street, down for the same day at the stand of Mooney & Lawrence.

Joseph P. Day's schedule of voluntary sales for Tuesday will include the three four-story flats at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, other Park Avenue corners at Ninety-first and Ninety-fourth, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eightieth Street, the northeast corner of East End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and the northeast corner of Second Avenue and 118th Street.

For Thursday, Auctioneer Kennelly is in the field with executors' offerings which, with few exceptions, will involve properties on the other side of town. In the list are 15 Bowery and 169 Spring Street, but all the other parcels are west of Seventh Avenue and north of Forty-second Street, including the vacant lot at 647 Ninth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street; 692 to 704 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, and 434 and 436 West Fifty-first Street.

Among the week's foreclosures are those of a large parcel on 136th Street, 135 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 175 by 100; the southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 160th Street, 153 by 101; a plot of eight lots running through from 151st to 152d Street, 225 feet west of Broadway, and the six-story flats, 100 by 110, at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 135th Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 554 mortgages for $15,209,322, of which 231, for $6,279,744, were at 6 per cent.; 24, for $2,459,800, at 5½ per cent.; 106, for $4,277,884, at 5 per cent.; 88, for $846,000, at 4½ per cent., and 2, for $15,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 637 mortgages for $9,255,077, of which 357, for $3,727,102, were at 6 per cent.; 109, for $3,252,575, at 5½ per cent.; 76, for $1,350,400, at 5 per cent., and 5, for $363,000, at 4½ per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Lawrence St, 20 and 22, for a four-story brick loft building, 54.1x98.8; W. Koenig of 234 West 122d St, owner; J. Brandt, architect; cost, $26,000.

Macdougal St, n w corner of Vandam St, for a seven-story brick loft building, 20.1x68.4; McCotter Construction and Improvement Co. of Smithtown, L. I., owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $50,000.

Bathgate Av, w s, 185 ft s of 167th St, for a six-story brick store and dwelling, 30x58; D. Leies, premises owner; William Guggols of 2,205 Washington Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 164th St, for a four-story brick store, office, and dwelling, 25x72; Theodore Baringer of 34 West 84th St, owner; Oscar Levinson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Avenue C, 40, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; S. Kraus of 11 East 94th St, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th St, 413 East, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Berkowitz of 31 East 116th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architect; cost, $5,000.

115th St, 10 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Wiener, Jr., of 1,001 Madison Av, owner; D. Levinson, architect; cost, $5,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.
By Joseph P. Day.

Courtlandt Av, 819 and 821, s w corner of 159th St, 48.6x98, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. R. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $10,799.

Washington Av, e s, 68.6 ft n of Taylor St, 50x175, vacant; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $7,640.

Rose St, 49 to 51, running through to 17 to 27 Vandewater St, 204 ft w of Pearl St, 91.11x193.5x133.1x226.1, eight and nine story buildings; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 29, n s, 179 ft w of Pearl St, 25.5x95.8 and irregular, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 31, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 18x95 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, Joseph Wilkenfeld, referee; due on judgment on the three foregoing parcels, $10,482.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.
By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 861 to 865, n e corner of 77th St, 51.2x100, three four-story flats, with stores.

Park Av, n w corner of 91st St, 67x20, three-story stone-front dwelling.

Park Av, n e corner of 94th St, 17.8x66, three-story stone-front dwelling.

115th St, 5 East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110 and irregular, five-story triple flat, with stores.

120th St, 148 West, s s, 257.10 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.1x18x85, three-story dwelling.

Madison Av, 1,046, s w corner of 80th St, 69.2x25, four-story dwelling.

137th St, 662 East, s s, 80 ft e of Willis Av, 18x100, five-story single flat.

Lexington Av, 1,511, e s, 76 ft s of 98th St, 25x95, five-story double flat.

East End Av, 81, n e corner of 83d St, 26x81, four-story tenement, with store.

115th St, 19 East, n s, 169 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story double flat.

2d Av, 2,302, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80, five-story tenement, with store.

54th St, 336 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement, with store.

Beaver St, 3, n s, 56.3 ft e of Broadway, 22x74.10 and irregular, five-story brick building; partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee.

Lexington Av, 1,428, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40, five-story flat, with stores; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

40th St, 522 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement, with two-story building at rear; partition sale, William Klein, referee.

By Mooney & Lawrence.

35th St, 40 West, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, Abraham R. Lawrence, referee.

By Peter F. Meyer.

West St, 124 and 125, n e corner of Dey St, 40x67x48x72, three three-story brick buildings; partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.
By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 175x99.11, five six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, E. J. McGean, referee; due on judgment, $31,317; subject to other mortgages for $143,000.

Cauldwell Av, s e corner of 160th St, 153.8x101.6, two-story dwellings and vacant; foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Dinnean, referee; due on judgment, $1,444; subject to another mortgage for $21,500.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 647, w s, 40 ft n of 45th St, 20.2x80, vacant; executor's sale.

11th Av, 700 to 704, n e corner of 50th St, 75.5x100, three and two story brick and frame buildings; executor's sale.

11th Av, 692 to 698, e s, 75.5 ft s of 50th St, 35x100, three-story brick building; executor's sale.

51st St, 434 and 436, s s, 360 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.5, two three-story brick dwellings; executor's sale.

Bowery, 15, e s, 138.4 ft n of Division St, 25x100, five-story building, with store; public auction sale.

Spring St, 169, n s, 45.2 ft w of West Broadway, 23.4x100, five-story building, with stores; public auction sale.

26th St, 420 West, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story double tenement; executor's sale.

47th St, 260 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement, with store; executor's sale.

45th St, 422 West, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; executor's sale.

Pavilion Av, n w corner of 1st Av, Long Branch, 100x225, two-story frame cottage and stable; executor's sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

151st St, n s, running through to 152d St, 225 ft w of Broadway, 100x199.10, two and three story dwellings, and vacant; foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee; due on judgment, $45,588.

Lenox Av, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x110, six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee; due on judgment, $18,794; subject to other mortgages for $104,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 9.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 24 St, 28x74.9; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd, executor, to Theodore F. Heller, 1-3 part, $14,008.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 23d St, 28x74.9; Margaret S. B. White, by attorney, to Theodore F. Heller, 1-3 part, $14,609.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 23d St, 28x74.9; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd to Thomas F. Heller, 1-3 portion, $14,608.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 7th St, 48.4x85; Samuel Horowitz and others to Max Goldberg and another, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

BARTHOLDY ST, Lots 103 to 111, map No. 426 of building lots, Williamsbridge, 75x100; Edgar D. Smith to Samuel Henry, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 876, 77.5 x irregular; Pierrepont Realty Co. to Dikran B. Donchian, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

CONCORD AV, w s, 80 ft s of 149th St, 25x125; Margaret C. McKenna to Mary F. Cashman and another, (mtg $1,500,) $1.

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 20.2x120; Evelyn H. White to Mary Kelly, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Henry Bethel to Emma W. Wingate, 1-7 portion, (mtg $3,500,) $1.

JAMES ST, 73 and 75, 53.8 x irregular; Elise Boyd to John Palmieri, $1.

LEWIS ST, e s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Morris Haber and others to Minnie Abramowitz, (mtg $25,500,) $100.

LOTS 112 to 116, map of 126 lots, map of Clason Point; Herman Minaker to Louis Schmidt, (mtg $1,250,) $100.

LOTS 65, 66, 67, map of Bronxwood Park; Mary A. Thompson to Esmond Stiles, $100.

LOTS 85 and 86, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Giovanni Montagna, (mtg $910,) $100.

LOT 3, Block 37, map of Section 1, Morris Park, Fidelity Development Co. to Victor Daffrey, $100.

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,058, 16x100; Bertha Korning to Helmer B. Soderberg, (mtg $3,200,) $100.

MAGENTA PLACE, Lots 130 and 130A, map No. 426 of building lots at Williamsbridge; Edgar D. Smith to Samuel Henry, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 206.3 ft n of Cedar Av, 79.8 x irregular; Louise T. Volkman to Giuseppe Tuoli, (mtg $6,094 68,) $100.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 159.9 ft s of 170th St, 20x114; Lula Wronker to Gustav Stern, (mtg $6,000,) $1,000.

WEEKS AV, e s, 95 ft s of 173d St, 100x95; Sarah Samolav to Isaac Rosenzweig and another, (mtgs $42,500,) $100.

6TH AV, s s, 89 ft w of Avenue D, 22 x irregular; Samuel Greenwald to Isidor Weissberger, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 617 East, 25x103.3; Morris Haber and others to Hyman Schapiro, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

61ST ST, 413 East, 96.7 x irregular; Henrietta Hofeld to Jacob Marx, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

88TH ST, 54 West, 20x100.8; Rebecca S. Blumenthal to J. Ralph Jacoby, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

94TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.8; Berthold Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $10,500,) $100.

114TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.7 x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Minnie Abramovitz, (mtg $57,500,) $100.

115TH ST, 77 East, 37x76.10; Wolf Levin and others to Annie Silver, (mtg $31,750,) $100.

136TH ST, 104, 16.8x99.11; Claire Gerti and others to Sol Kaye, $100.

138TH ST, s s, 402 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.5x100; 138th St, 872, 37.6x100; Bessie Ruth to Max Silberstein, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

138TH ST, 872, 37.6x100; Max Silberstein to Hyman Silver, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

141ST ST, 142 and 144 West, 45x95.11; Charles Stich to Robert M. Silverman, ½ part, (mtg $57,000,) $100.

220TH ST, (6th Av,) s s, 330 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving Realty Co. to Giuseppe Salamo, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Benjamin, to Linda L. Stephenson; 2d Av, s w corner of 108th St, 25.10x75 ..... $10,000

BRAUN, Lotty, and another to Sumner R. Stone and another, executors; 163d St, n s, 168.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 18.9x100, 3 years.

BLEECKER, Emma W., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Avenue A, e s, 141.7 ft s of 62d St, 141.7x irregular, bond..... $25,000

BAUER, Frederick E., to Charles W. Robinson and another, trustees; Townsend Av, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x100, 3 years..... $2,000

DONOHIAN, Dikran B., and another to Pierrepont Realty Co.; Broadway, e s, 24.7 ft n of 18th St, 20.5x84.9, prior mtg $90,000, bond $20,000

CONNOR, Gerald C., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 183d St, s s, 48 ft w of Adams Place, 48x100, bond..... $6,500

DEL MASTRO, Joseph, to Peter Whittle; Lot 99, map of lots in Williamsbridge, 4 years, 5½% $2,450

FITZPATRICK, Edward F., to Estates Settlement Co.; 3d Av, 363 and 365, 1 year, 6 ..... $350

GOLDSTEIN, Mollie, to Louis Lotman; Jackson Av, 1,829, due May 1, 1907, 6%..... $225

GUSSLER, Frederick, to Katie Hummel; 65th St, n s, 33.6 ft w of Jackson Av, 16.8x ..... 1,3 years ..... ,500

GLOVER, Henry S., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 38th St, n s, 146.9 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9, 3 years, 4½%..... $2 ,000

HELLER, Theodore T., to Title Guarantee Trust Co.; Avenue B, n e corner of 2 28x74.9, bond ..... $2 ,000

HELLER, Theodore T., to Katharina V Avenue B, n e corner of 2d St, 28x74.9, mtg $29,000, 3 years, 6%..... $1 ,000

KAHN, Harris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and other; 117th St, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 100.11; 117th St, s s, 259.7 ft e of Park 44.6x100.11; 117th St, s s, 304.1 ft e of Av, 44.6x100.11, demand, 6%..... $1 ,000

KELLEY, Mary L., to James O'Shea; holm St, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 120, due May 5, 1907, 6%..... $,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to American Mor Co.; 94th St, 242 East, 5 years..... $1 ,000

KOLB, Benjamin, to Ray Heiborn; Pro Av, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 37.6x95, Dec. 1, 1909, 6%..... $1 ,000

KAYE, Sol L., to Max Frankenheim; 130 104 West, 3 years..... $,500

LYNCH, Alice M., to Payne Estate, Cor tion; 118th St, 232 East, 3 years, 5½%..$2 ,000

LYNCH, Alice M., to Ella O. Willets; St, 232 East; 117th St, 106 East, Lot 330, of 370 lots McGraw estate, prior mtg 450, due April 7, 1907, 6%..... $,700

PALMIERI, John, to Elise Boyd; James 73 and 75, 1 year..... $2 ,000

FROX, Albert, to Helena Schacko; 70th 231 West, 5 years, 5½%..... $1 ,000

WILLNER, Esther, to L. Lawrence White ecutor; 107th St, 166 East, 5 years....$1 ,000

WALKENBERG, Joseph, and another to Robertson; Brook Av, e s, 131 ft s of St, prior mtg $32,000, 5 years, 6%.....$1 ,000

WILLNER, Esther, to Bernhard Fox; St, 166 East, prior mtg $13,000, 3 y 6%..... $,000

WEISBERGER, Isidor, to Samuel Green 6th St, s s, 89 ft w of Avenue D, 22x ular, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6%....$,000

STILES, Esmond, to Mary A. Thomson; 65 to 67, map of Bronxwood Park, Sept. 1, 1907, 6%..... $,000

SCHORER, Frank A., to Charles V. Cu Jerome Av, e s, 106.1 ft s of Burnside 50x100, prior mtg $37,500, bond.....$,000

STRASSNER, Hyman, and others to Jaco Westheimer and another, trustees; Le ton Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 104th St, 2 3 years ..... $1 ,000

TOOP, William H., to Jacob Weeks, Jr., road Av East, e s, 302.3 ft n of 138th St, 222.7 years..... $,000

SODERBERG, Holmer B., to Bertha Koen Fontaine Av, 2,058, prior mtg $3,20 years, 6% ..... $,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 203; Samuel Pearlman ag John Horowitz, owner; Samuel Hyman, tractor, $30.

CARTER AV, w s, 65.6 ft s of 177th St, Giuseppe Carbone against Bessie McQ owner; Raphael Morello, contractor, $175.

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 108 ft s of 127th 108x100; David Kreisberg against Lispe Realty Co., owner; Keller Brothers, cont ors, $618.

2D AV, 2,288; Andrew Sunlop, Jr., ag Fedele Rinaldini, owner; Antonio Crocie contractor, $29.

52D ST, 35 West; William F. Dixon ag Pauline M. Graham, owner and contra $325.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 8st, 125x100.5; Eagle Iron Works against uel B. Haines, owner and contractor, $2

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

120TH ST, 520 to 534 East; Glick & against Florence Realty and Constru Co., March 8, 1907, (by bond,) $12,400.

McGRAW AV, n s, 50 ft e of Cottage Av.; Bair & Levy against Alice M. L and others, Feb. 20, 1907, $105.

118TH ST, 232 East; John F. Cronin ag Alice M. Lynch and others, Feb. 15, 1907,

ESSEX ST, 44; Nathan Garber against S. Baum, Oct. 9, 1906, $1,250.

Lis Pendens.

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 239.6 ft n of W chester Av, 100x90.9x107.6x130.3; Louis against Nathan Passman and others, (a to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, A. Silberberg.

CANNON ST, 98; Hene Cooper against J Wisselthier and others, (foreclosure of gage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 25.8 Edward Butcher, Jr., against Samuel and others, (action to declare trust;) a neys, Katz & Sommerich.

2D AV, 2,183 to 2,189; 113th St, 102 and 1 to 177 East; 3d Av, 2,064 to 2,070; Lenox 521; Louis Ungrich and others against L L. Ball and others, (construction of &c.;) attorney, E. P. Orrell.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th 108.8x100; Corporate Realty Associ against Julius London and others, (fo closure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straus Anderson.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft Longwood Av, 50x100; Hamilton Ban New York City against Henrietta Hahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attor Parker & Aaron.

CARMINE ST, n s, Lot 108, and 10 ft of Lot 97, map of property of Aaron 25x100; Genari Spagnuolo against Giegler, (specific performance;) attor Allen & Sabine.

136TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Broadway, 20.11; Archibald H. Beith, trustee, ag Isaac Schlesinger and others, (action to close mechanics' lien;) attorney, T. L. B

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100.11; Fidelity Construction Co. ag Samuel Mandel, (foreclosure of mortg attorney, E. S. Cahn.

STATEN ISLAND ACTIVITY.

Deal for Waterfront Property Near Rossville—Rapid Transit Railroad Extension.

Forty-four acres of water-front property between Kreischerville and Rossville, Staten Island, have been bought by the Prince's Bay Realty Company from the Equitable Realty Company. This large parcel, together with the recent purchase of the Arthur Kill Land and Waterfront Company by the same buyers, places under one ownership a mile of this property fronting on Staten Island Sound.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has purchased several tracts of Mariners' Harbor, with the idea of extending its tracks from the present station at Arlington a mile and a half westward to the new Milliken Brothers' plant, this company having agreed to erect a station if the railroad will make the extension.

The Board of Estimate has approved President Cromwell's recommendation for the purchase of sites to be used for detention houses by the Street Cleaning Department, including one at Rosebank, to cost $9,000, one at Port Richmond at $1,700, and a third at West Brighton to be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

T. C. Greacham has bought the carpenter property, on Western Avenue, West Brighton, from O. F. Merrill, through the office of J. S. Drake. B. Mullin has sold the John Moore property at Columbia Street and Cary Avenue to L. S. Lord.

PURCHASE AT WHITESTONE.

Forty Acres Bought for Development—Other Dealings in Queens.

The Mercantile Land and Improvement Company has bought forty acres at Whitestone, with 1,100 feet of water front on Little Bay. This property will be developed at once, and will be known as Robinswood.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. report the sale of twenty-five acres on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, near Junction Avenue, for about $500,000.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, the plot 100 by 100, on the west side of Twenty-fifth Street, 164 feet north of Crocheron Avenue, to George H. Tiemeyer; also to Charles Nissen, the plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-second Street, 160 feet north of State Street; also, to Mary J. Parliman, the plot 60 by 100, on the west side of Nineteenth Street, 336 feet south of Mitchell Avenue.

In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Andrew G. Loebe the plot 80 by 100 on the south side of Knollwood Avenue, 160 feet east of the East Drive; also, to Edith T. Lumb, the plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Manor Road, 130 feet west of Douglas Road; also, to Kate Eleanor Diack, the plot 60 by 100, on the southwest corner of Douglas and Forest Roads.

Meynen, Booth & Eno of Jamaica have sold a plot of six lots on Kaplan Avenue, north of Hillside Avenue, Jamaica.

The Queens Borough Real Estate Exchange is planning to give strong support to Assemblyman De Groot's bill, making it possible to build a parkway through Cypress Hills Cemetery. The Exchange's Committee on Streets and Highways has also been instructed to use its efforts to have Fulton Street, Jamaica, widened west of Canal Street and to have curbs and sidewalks built as far as the Nassau County line. The proposal of the Long Island Railroad to move its Jamaica station to the extreme western end of the town has developed much opposition.

BROADWAY BUYING ON THE HEIGHTS

Many Purchases by Builders in the Blocks North of 135th Street.

NEW STRUCTURES PLANNED

Plots Which Have Advanced Steadily in Price Since First Boom on Heights.

In a market a conspicuous feature of which has been the almost complete absence of vacant property buying, the amount of trading in lots along Broadway, from 135th to 162d Street, has been little less than remarkable.

If there was some overbuilding on the Heights, so far as the cheaper classes of structures were concerned, during the boom which ended something less than a year ago, the better types of houses on the Broadway block fronts have fared much better, and the buying during the last two or three months has been sufficient to indicate that on Broadway itself there will be plenty of new construction this Summer.

The following list of transactions, not intended to be absolutely complete, will give some idea of the recent activity in that territory and of the amount of new building which is in sight for the coming season:

The southwest corner of Broadway and 135th Street, bought by Francis A. Clark, is now being excavated for a six-story elevator apartment-house.

At the southwest corner of Broadway and 137th Street, Bing & Bing, who built the Cromwell apartments, on the north side of 137th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, have acquired a plot 100 by 125.

At the southwest corner of 140th Street Daily & Carlson have reached the first tier of beams on the structure which they are erecting at that point.

The block front on the west side of Broadway, from 140th to 141st Street, was sold recently by Patrick Reddy. The buyer's name in this instance has not yet become known, but it is understood that the purchase was made for improvement.

Just north of this, at the southwest corner of 142d Street, Mr. Reddy sold another plot to Elias Gussaroff, and at this point excavating is now being done.

On the east side of Broadway, from 142d to 148d Street, C. M. Silverman & Son have work well advanced on an elevator house covering the entire block front.

Another excavation is being made at the northwest corner of 144th Street, where George A. Fisher recently bought a large plot from Alexander Walker.

One hundred feet north of 145th Street, on the east side of Broadway, a plot of three lots has been bought by A. B. Mosher & Co., for improvement. On the west side, between 146th and 147th Streets, a plot of two lots, owned by A. P. W. Kinnan, also changed hands a few days ago.

At 149th Street, Emanuel Doctor is excavating for a new apartment house at the northeast corner, while at the southeast corner a plot of three lots, recently bought and resold by Joseph Hamerschlag, is said to have been taken over by a builder.

A six-story elevator structure is being completed by Patrick McMorrow at the northeast corner of 150th Street. At the northwest corner of 151st Street a plot of six lots was purchased several weeks ago by Sonn Brothers.

Between 158th and 159th Streets, on the east side of Broadway, the entire block front is being excavated by the Flurl Construction Company, which recently sold the new apartment house at the northeast corner of 159th Street to the Hudson Realty Company, which, in time, resold the property soon afterward to Max Marx.

Two blocks further north, at 161st Street, Guthman & Co. are now finishing a new structure.

In connection with these purchases and building operations, it may also be noted that the supply of available vacant property along the most favored stretch of Broadway on the Heights is all but exhausted. A broker who has examined this territory with some care gave it as his opinion yesterday that between 135th and 145th Streets there are but two vacant corners on Broadway which can be said to be for sale or available for immediate improvement—that is, two corners which are on the market at anything like reasonable figures. There are several other plots—perhaps five or six in all—but they are held by wealthy individuals or estates which do not want to sell, or have fixed their prices at a point which, for present purposes, may be regarded as prohibitive.

Values along this stretch of Broadway vary somewhat with conditions at different points, but recent prices for corner plots, 100 by 100, excluding those at prominent crosstown streets or at Subway stations, would probably average about $100,000. This figure represents a steady advance from the time of the first big boom on

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

Executor's Sale
OF THE
DOHERTY ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
Charles G. Koss, Executor,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
TUESDAY, March 26, 1907,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story brick buildings, stores, with three-1-story extensions. Size, 98.9 on ave. 100 on street.

N.W.cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores. Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Frame buildings thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. Cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extensions. Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements. Size, 100.5x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
694 and 696 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basem nt brick apartment houses, with stores. Size, 50.2½ on ave. x100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. 5-story and basement brick tenements, with stores. Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building. 23.2x64.2x irreg.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat. Size, 25x160.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.5 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 24.9x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement. Size, 25x105.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. Cor. W. 49th Street. 5-story brick tenement, with stores. Size, 26.3 1-3x100.

607 & 609 Ninth Avenue
N. W. Cor. W. 43d Street. Two 5-story brick buildings, with store. Size, 25.1¼x100.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick buildings. Size, 50.3½x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.

70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street } Attorneys

For maps, booklets, photographs or any other information apply at office of above attorneys or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
William Klein, Esq., Referee,
522 WEST 40TH STREET,
5-story brick tenement with 3-story brick and frame building in rear. Size 25x98.9.
Messrs. Rabe & Keller, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, New York City.
Maps and further particulars from above Attorneys or Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.
Big Sale of Tenements, Apartments and Private Dwellings, Including Six Corners, as follows:

N.E. Cor. Park Av. & 77th St.
Known as Nos. 861, 863 and 865 Park Ave. Three 4-story flats, with stores, size 51.2x100.

N. E. cor. Park Avenue and 94th Street,
KNOWN AS NO. 107 E. 94TH ST.
3-story brick and brownstone high-stoop dwelling. Size 17.8x68.

N. W. cor. 91st Street and Park Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 83 E. 91ST ST.
3-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size 20x67.

N. E. cor. 83d Street and East End Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 601 E. 83D ST., AND 81 EAST END AVE.
3-story brick flat, with store. Size 20x81.

19 East 115th Street,
5-story double flat. Size 25x100.11, more or less.

5 East 115th Street,
5-story triple flat; 4 stores. Size 25x110x irregular in rear.

S. W. cor. 80th Street and Madison Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 1046 MADISON AVE
4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size, 25x69.2.

1,511 Lexington Avenue
5-story brick double flat; 2 stores. Size 25x95, more or less.

N. E. cor. 2d Av. & 118th St
2302 Second Ave. and 301 East 118th Street.
5-story tenement; 6 stores. Size 27x80.

336 East 64th Street,
5½-story tenement; 4 stores. Size 25x100.5.

148 West 120th Street,
257.10 ft. east of Seventh Ave.
3-story and basement private dwelling. Size 16.8x35x18x99.

662 East 137th Street,
80 ft. east of Willis Ave.
5-story brick single flat; 2 stores. Size 18x100.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
EMIL GOLDMARK, ESQ., REFEREE,
548 FIFTH AVENUE,
adjoining N. W. Cor. West 45th St.
four-story and basement brick and brownstone Building, with two-story and basement Building in rear. Size of lot, 25x100.
JOHN K. BERRY, ESQ., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William St., New York City.
Maps and further particulars from above Attorney or Auctioneer.

ANOTHER BIG SALESDAY APRIL 10, 1907.
FOR PARTICULARS
WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.
REAL ESTATE at auction must have PROPER ADVERTISING to bring GOOD RESULTS. My system of the following has been most successful:

CONCENTRATION in
- Newspaper Advertising,
- Booklet Advertising,
- Large Size Posters,
- Medium Size Posters,
- Special Cards,
- Special Signs and
- Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
- Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car System and the O. J. Gude large display signs.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of above sales apply to
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES: 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE.

Are YOU Tempted by "Free Tickets," "Special Trains" and "Green Grass."

SUBURBAN lots are NOT advertised or sold in Winter—they are a "Spring style" that only go with green grass,—soon you will be offered "free tickets" on "special trains" to some "Sprouting Heights" where you will be expected to exchange your hard-earned Winter savings for *foolish suburban lots*. If you look the train over you will notice that these Green Grass Specials are NOT loaded with Successful Real Estate buyers,—they contain the *inexperienced* seekers for CHEAP things—People who have not yet learned that CHEAP things are generally the MOST EXPENSIVE.

For those who might be tempted by free tickets and green grass, we print the recent statement of a SHREWD New York real estate man. "IF I COULD GET THE EAR of every New York investor," said this successful man, "I would tell them to buy BRONX property. I would tell them that this year of 1907 will be known as the GREATEST year for MONEY MAKING in the BRONX. No such OPPORTUNITY will *ever* come again in your lifetime or mine. We have seen the effects of one subway and now we have under construction a network of new subways such as New Yorkers never dreamed of,—the way they will CUT distances and CHANGE living CONDITIONS will be a wonder to behold. And it is the MORRIS PARK SECTION of the Bronx that is **GETTING THE BENEFIT OF IT ALL.**

Right in the centre of the BRONX, Morris Park has been opened up for building purposes. It has been advertised all through the Winter and sales have been *going on* ALL WINTER. While it was used for racing purposes the city *grew around it*. And if you act NOW you can buy this real city property at prices which will look *ridiculously* LOW when the SIX new lines of rapid transit to it are opened.

Buy out along these lines of real RAPID TRANSIT under way in the BRONX—Don't be induced to buy *foolish suburban lots*—put your money where it will tell—buy *real, tangible, valuable* city property—property which YOU, yourself, can SELL again, if you have to, at ANY time of the year—property on which conservative TRUST COMPANIES are loaning money on SINGLE LOTS, as they are NOW DOING at

MORRIS PARK

No matter how *little* or how *much* money you have to invest—a few hundred, a few thousand, or a few hundred thousand—don't allow this opportunity to escape you. Read the statement again of this SHREWD man who has always been right in New York realty; who has *made* MILLIONS out of it. Buying now at Morris Park, you invest on the best possible basis, and you buy *right next* to the Astors—as they own all the desirable property in this section which we do not own.

Invest your savings at Morris Park in property that sells *all the year 'round*, that is not dependent upon one doubtful line of transportation.

Call or write for TO-DAY'S Morris Park prices.

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway,
Branch Office, 177th Street, near Boston Road (Subway Station.)
To reach "Morris Park" at present, take "L" or "Subway" to 177th Street and transfer to Morris Park Avenue Car or White Plains Avenue Car.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r
will sell at auction
Thursday, March 14, 1907.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale,
By order Edward D. Farrell, Executor, Estate of
Daniel O'Farrell, Dec'd,
420 West 26th St.
the five-story and basement brick tenement, (2 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x98.9,
422 West 45th St.
The five-story and basement brick tenement, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05,
260 West 47th St.
The five-story brick tenement, with store, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05,
Long Branch, N. J.
Northwest Corner Pavilion & First Avs.
Choice plot, with the two-story and attic frame cottage and frame stable; size 100x225.
Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf,
Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway.
Maps and full particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,
Executor's and Public Auction Sale
ESTATE OF
J. H. G. HILDEBRAND, Dec'd,
647 Ninth Av.,
40 Feet North of 45th St.,
choice Lot, 20.2x80.
700-702-704 11th Av.,
SOUTHEAST COR. 50th ST.,
with the one and two-story brick and frame buildings thereon; size of plot 75.5½x100.
692 and 694 11th Av.,
immediately adjoining above,
with the three-story brick building thereon; size of plot, 35x100.
434 & 436 West 51st St.
the two three-story brownstone, 3-family dwellings; size of lots 20x100 each.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.
MESSRS. MILLER, MILLER & STORM, ATTORNEYS, 120 BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
15 BOWERY,
NEAR CHATHAM SQUARE,
the 5-story brick business building, with stores; size of lot 24.10x104.6x irreg.
169 SPRING ST.,
ADJOINING WEST BROADWAY,
the 5-story brick business building, with store; size of lot 23.4x100.
J. Romaine Brown & Co., Agents, 53 West 33d St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine St.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale
to Close Estate
Rachel Barnard, dec'd.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctrs.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, March 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
19 Bleecker St.,
3-story business building, lot 20x about 64.
ALSO
229 East 39th St.,
3-story brick dwelling, lot 19.2¼x98.9.
Maps, etc., of Auctioneer's, 158 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
Manhattan investors will find exceptional opportunity in Long Island City; have fine block ripe for development with flats. Address C. L. Van, 527 West 121st St.

I BUY 2ND M'T'GES
Henry Broder, 198 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

1ST MORTGAGE LOANS 2D.
LEX REALTY COMPANY,
1,761 LEXINGTON AV.

A—Private house, West End Av.; hardwood trim throughout; ideal home investment; moderate price. J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
S. L. H. WARD, ESQ., Referee.
3 BEAVER ST.
Tuesday, March 12, 1907,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET.
MESSRS. THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, Attorneys, 256 Broadway.
EDWARD V. THORNALL, ESQ., Attorney, 45 Cedar St.
Maps from Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

ABSOLUTE DISSOLUTION SALE
HOLDINGS OF THE PROSPECT PARK WEST REALTY CO.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer.
LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO.
will sell at public auction on
THURSDAY, March 14, 1907,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.
40 VALUABLE PARK SLOPE LOTS,
opposite 15th St. entrance to Park; block front, including circle on Prospect Park West, between 14th and 15th Sts.
Three lots, including corner of 14th St. and on the avenue, and two large plots, comprising circle.
South side of 14th St., 100 feet west of Prospect Park West, 8 lots, 20x100 each.
North side of 15th St., 81.10½ feet west of Prospect Park West, 4 lots, 20x100 each.
North side of 16th St., 160 feet east of 8th Av., 20 lots, 20x100 each, and one plot 28.8x100.
75 per cent. of the purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage at 5½ per cent.
For maps and further particulars apply to
HAFT CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Cor. Prospect Park West and 15th St., and
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
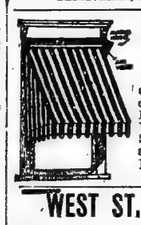
AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.

WEST ST. CORNER PLOTS
each facing three streets; admirably adapted for large manufacturing plants; one plot covers 23,000 sq. ft., the other covers 12,000 sq. ft.; unexcelled light and shipping facilities.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 Beekman St.

Tenement, West 17th., 9th and 10th, 2 adjoining privates, 13th, east of 3d. 3-family house, 15th, 8th and 9th. Villa Av., Bronx, 2-story frame, cheap. 50x100; 29th, 9th and 10th. 2 five-family, 28th, 8th and 9th. 2 22-family, 117th, near 5th. Others different sections Bronx, Brooklyn, &c. Geo. Schachtel, 309 Broadway, Room 502.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 3 East 35th St.

ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ
Mortgage Brokers
52 Broadway. 'Phone 1411 Broad.

2ND MORTGAGES 2ND
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances on purchase money mortgages.
N. H. Eisner, 14 Maiden Lane.

$1,000,000 Institution Money
loan at 4½%, Manhattan 1st mortgages.
$100,000 for Good 2nd Mtges.
OTIS BEATON, 52 BROADWAY.

2nd MORTGAGE MONEY.
I have $7,000 to $8,000 for the purchase of good second mortgages.
LEO COHN, 503 5TH AV.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

EXPERT APPRAISER.
Charles H. Schnelle,
1,326 Lexington Av., near 89th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

4,000,000
people live in Greater New York, just one-twentieth of the population of the entire United States. The continuous influx of people creates a constant demand for Real Estate.

5,000
dollars and upward will purchase property in Manhattan Borough producing a good income now, and an assured future profit.

4%
is the most Savings Banks pay—good mortgages pay 5%. The yearly return on improved property is greater than either, and the security equally as safe.

The facilities of this office are extended to all who deal in Real Estate. Our efforts are not confined so much to the making of a commission as they are to making a satisfied customer.

206 BROADWAY

Location
is the important point in the purchase of Real Estate. We can offer several pieces in localities that are sure to increase and leased on a net basis yielding over FIVE PER CENT. on the investment.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

WEST STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE
6 stories and basement, about 35,000 square feet floor space, suitable for stores or manufacturing.
Two Independent Electric Elevators
40 H. P. Boiler.
Large Fireproof Vault.
BUILDING FINISHED 1906.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR STREET.

$1,000,000 1st MORT.
$1,000,000 BLDG. LOAN
$150,000 2nd MORT.
Will divide to suit good Manhattan applications.
LIPPNER & CO.,
'Phone 5440 Beekman. 116 Nassau St.

Lots and cash for income property.
2-family frame, 216th St., $700 cash; well located, elevator apartment for exchange; Business bldg., nr. 5th Av., for sale or exchange.
DEAN & FUESS 3d Avenue, Corner 148th St.

East Side.
Avenue business corner, 23d St.; 75 feet front; rentals $9,500; equity $65,000; lots or other property considered in part payment. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Must Be Sold.
1st Av., near 120th St., modern 5-story triple flat, stores, $34,500; must have $4,000 cash. L. Acker, 48 Maiden Lane.

72d St. and Lexington Av.—4 elegant brownstone dwellings, (including corner;) will sell separately. Bellamy, owner, 1,030 3d Av. Tel. 1280 Plaza.

112th St., near Lexington; private house, 20x100; 12 rooms; controls also adjoining house; cheap; little cash. Salomon, 119 East 112th.

$19,250!—Four-story double flat, near Madison Av.; hot-water; elegant condition; pays well. Address Owner, adv. office, 2,110 Third Av.

Five-story brownstone 14-room tenement, West 43d St.; rent, $8,300; price, $31,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

17th St., near proposed court house; 10 per cent. investment; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Speculators.—Avenue D corner, near 14th St., 100x100, $42,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner double tenement, 1st Av., near 14th St.; price $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.
FOR SALE.
IN THE 30's near 5TH AVE.
A key lot with four-story building. Early possession and price low.
ALSO
36 ST. near 5TH AVE.
a plot containing 5,000 sq. ft. An improving location.
ALSO
IN THE 30s, Near and East of Broadway,
Polt containing 10,000 sq. ft., with good building. To be seen by appointment only.
Particulars from
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11210) 3 East 35th St.

DON'T READ THIS
unless you are interested in
REAL BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE
If so, note the following:
A 5-story double, with stores, 27x100; (best location in Yorkville;) bottom price $26,750; rental $2,840; $4,000 cash required.

A GRAND CORNER
30x100; price $90,000; rental $9,000; $15,000 cash required; will easily net 15%.
S. HARRIS, 198 Broadway, city.

FOR SALE.
IN THE 50s,
Near and East of Fifth Avenue,
A new and attractive fireproof dwelling, built by owner for his own occupancy. To be seen by appointment only.
Full particulars from
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11213) 3 East 35th St.

FOR SALE.
IN THE 60s,
(LENOX HILL,) NEAR MADISON AV.
a full-size house in good order at a reasonable price.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11,219) 3 East 35th St.

Upper Fifth Ave. Section
ABOVE 72ND ST.,
For Sale, two most desirable plots for improvement, with modern dwellings.
Further particulars from
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11222) 3 East 35th St.

AN EXTRA LARGE 5-STORY
2-family (7 large rooms and bath) flat, with four stores, in prime location, on upper 5th Av. Rents $6,756. Interest and expenses $4,615.
About $13,000 Will Buy.
APPLY TO
PARISH, FISHER & CO., 149 Broadway.

117th St.—25x100, for sale, $5,000 cash; five-story and basement double flat, 10 rooms, bath on each floor, hot-water supply; good condition; location near Lexington Av.; first mortgage $16,500 by estate, second mortgage $3,400 for four years; will take third mortgage; price, $26,500; rents $2,700; all rented. Address Owner, Box 98 Times Downtown.

Corner St. Nicholas Av. and 135th, plot 100x100, three five-story double flats; no vacancies; $25,000 cash buys entire plot, balance long mortgage; pays large income; brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Yorkville.—5-story flat, 10 rooms and bath per floor, $21,500; 93d St., 5-story flat, 10 rooms per floor, $22,750; 83d St., 5-story flat, 10 rooms per floor, $26,750. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Bargain.—4-story brownstone house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, 123d St., near 2d Av.; first mtg. $10,000, 4½%, 3 years; price, $13,250. Gross & Rosenwasser, 132 Nassau St.

24 Av. corner, (full lot,) near 23d St. Apply A. McCord, 134 East 28th.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side. | West Side.

SUBWAY ON CENTRAL PARK WEST.
On March 25th, at 3 P. M., the RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS will hold a public meeting at their office, No. 320 Broadway, to consider the adoption or modification of the proposed plans for an additional subway on the West Side. The plans, as presented, permit contracts for a new subway, excluding Central Park West. These plans, the Commissioners have the power to modify at their meeting. Evidently, the determination of this matter is of extreme importance to the interest of property owners on Central Park West.
A meeting of these owners and others interested in the development of the adjoining sections has been called to be held at the office of Messrs. F. R. Wood & Co., cor of Broadway & 80th Street, on Thursday, March 14th at 8 P. M. In view of the importance of the matter, it is confidently expected that all interested in that section will then attend in person or by representative.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway & 80th Street.

Do you want a first-class 5-story 20-foot American basement private dwelling in the best part of the Riverside section, decorated fixtures, and fitted up with many special features, at a price 20% less than it can be duplicated for today? If so, address Fairfield Realty Co., No. 500 Fifth Av.

Exceptional Bargain is offered to close an estate
25 ft. 5 story, Am. Basement Dwelling
Further particulars and permit from
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
261 Columbus Ave., Cor. 72d

36th St. near 11th Av. | 5-Story Building
WITH BASEMENT. POSSESSION AT ONCE.
75x100-47,000 Square Feet.
L in Rear 25x25 with 3 Story Bldg.
Suitable FACTORY, STORAGE, WAREHOUSE
Sam'l Cohen, 97 Spring St., or your own broker.

FOR IMPROVEMENT
with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

PLOT 75X100. NORTH SIDE
of 124th St., abutting south side of 125th St. and immediately around corner from Subway station, with two fine five-story flats, renting for more than $8,000 annually; $130,000; terms very easy.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.,
Broadway at 104th St.

7TH AVENUE
Two five-story triple flats, in excellent condition; convenient to rapid transit; small amount cash required; long-term mortgages.
F. R. Wood & Co.,
Broadway and 80th St.

ABOUT 20 FEET
$21,000.
3-story, below 96th St., Park block; 5-year mortgage if desired. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

Plot 60x98.9 on 34th St., near 9th Av.; A speculator's or builder's opportunity.
McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.
42 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

Elegant American basement dwelling, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; near Subway, (103d St.) 15 rooms; $50,000; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Attractive Proposition—Elevator apartment, Nineties, near Riverside Drive, $150,000; all leased, $17,300; mortgage, $110,000, 4½%; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

6 West 83d St.—Beautiful 3-story dwelling, electric light, 2 baths; lowest price $21,750; seen on permit only. Conway & Carduke, 50 William, afternoons.

A rare bargain; 6-story 8th Av. store property; $40,000; rent, $4,200; store leased for 5 years; has steam heat. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

23d St., Near 8th Av.—Full lot; particulars from owner; principals only. Box 316 Times, Times Square.

$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms, three-family house; all improvements; near elevated and trolley. Williamson & Bryan, 2,796 3d Av.

Lots, 25x100, from $550 up; good location; near good roads; easy monthly payments. Ufland, 223d St., White Plains Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
For Sale—Long Lease.
New building paying between 5% and 6%, 200 feet from McAdoo Terminal.
PARK AVE., NEAR 42D ST.
Corner, Great Future.
Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 Pine Street.
'Phone 1807—John. New York.

A 30-FOOT LOT
House, 3 story, $25.000
Side light; 2 baths; overlooking Hudson and Riverside extension; Subway and trolley lines one block; electric lighting; parquet floors; bargain. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

A SNAP.
Vicinity 79th St. Subway station; five-story double, perfect condition throughout; rentals $4,400; to quick buyer $40,000; easy terms, if desired.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A Big Bargain to Builders.—Corner plot, 60x120, with an L; 117 St. Nicholas Av., near 167th St. Subway station; best location on Washington Heights; can be bought at a bargain; A1 corner for saloon. Fred A. Carll, 171 Broadway.

Lot near 59th St. and 10th Ave.
Vacant lot, 25x100; suitable for stable, tenement, factory; for sale cheap; very easy terms; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.
$14,250 buys 4-story double flat (colored tenants) on full lot; well located; building in perfect order and fully rented. Inquire R. Levers, 336 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Five-story, 37-foot double apartment on St. Nicholas Av., facing park; seven rooms, private hall, modern improvements; $8,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys the house. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000; guaranteed rental $12,600; 50-foot elevator apartment, near Broadway, Subway, (110th;) excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman Co., 816 Amsterdam Av.

Varick St. corner, 7-story building, leased to one tenant; an excellent investment; price $85,000, mortgages $6,000; exchange probably considered. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

THREE STORY DWELLING
West 122d St.; 18 feet wide; price low; possession. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau Street.

$110,000—Rental, $13,465; 50-foot non-elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway, (110th;) only $20,000 required; long mortgage; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

A grand stable property near 42d St.; two modern buildings, showing enormous net income, each leased one tenant; price $23,500 each. Edward W. Browning, 18 West 75th St.

Brownstone, 5-story double flat, near 59th St. and Columbus; leased one tenant; section increasing in value; mortgage 4; price $30,000; want offer. Browning, 18 West 75th.

A Great Bargain.—6-story apartment, above 100th St., between Amsterdam and Broadway; rents, $11,100; price, $96,000. Schacht, 126 East 86th St.

Exceptional Proposition—Hotel property, Forties, near Broadway; leased twenty-one years at 8% net; price right. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

A very attractive three-story brownstone dwelling, 131st St., near 7th Av., for rent. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

160th St., 548 West.—3-story and basement private house; 10 rooms and bath. Owner, Wm. Staats, 225 East 58th St.

$2,000 buys 5-story cold-water tenement, west side, near 14th St.; shows big return. Eliot Duan, 40 West 33d St.

THE A-RE-CO
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.
Ideally located in restricted section, 3 story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms Express.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars. H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

Investors, Speculators
one block of proposed Lexington Av. subway station on 149th St.; plot 50x180x80; two fronts, with 4 buildings; price $60,000; now renting at $5,622; free and clear; terms to suit.
E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St., Sole Agent.

$3,500 buys 5-story double, 6 rooms, East 161st St.; exchange for good 2d mtge.; price $25,500. Fried, 321 East 89th St.

Lot 72x100, vacant, east side of Belmont Av., 95 ft. north of 188th St. Apply S. Gurdna, 523 East 152d St.

$2,500 buys prominent Bronx corner; stores adapted for hotel; lease, exchange. Owner, 841 Union Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
For Sale—Long Lease.
New building paying between 5% and 6%, 200 feet from McAdoo Terminal.
PARK AVE., NEAR 42D ST.
Corner, Great Future.
Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 Pine Street.
'Phone 1807—John. New York.

COLUMBUS AVENUE BLOCK FRONT.
Two large corners, five-story doubles; 13 avenue stores; price $265,000; low rents, $25,000; long-term mortgages; an exceptional investment property; owner will probably consider part trade.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Bargain! Must sell to settle estate; two four-story and basement triple flats, 4 rooms and bath; cold water; rents guaranteed over $4,300; mortgage $24,000; 2d mortgage to suit; on E. 144th St.; also two 5-story and basement cold water flats, on E. 148th St. Apt. 14, 823 E. 138th St.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, for sale at a bargain; rents over $29,000; $40,000 cash, balance long mortgage; shows net income of 15% on investment; thorough investigation invited; brokers protected. Principal, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Below 14th Street.
NEAR BROADWAY
AND FULTON STREET,
Corner, 7,000 square feet; present building rents for $24,000; location suited for bank, insurance, iron or drug trades; sell for ground value; buyers' attention requested.
JAMES S. McQUILLEN,
203 BROADWAY.

49 DIVISION STREET.
4-Story Business and Dwelling
Size 25x63; exceptional opportunity; 25% investment; easy terms. Inquire owner.
M. L. BLUMBERG, 106 EAST 106TH ST.

Extra fine plot on West Washington Place, consisting of 3 private houses, fully rented; small cash required. Bargain, 455 Times.

Below Leonard.—Four-story; mercantile surroundings; $13,500; quarter cash; commission. Estate, 944 Westchester Av.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 6th, $34,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

FIRST REAL ESTATE CO. OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Inc.

Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, offer many lots and plots suitable for first-class two-family houses, dwellings, or speculation, at low prices; unparalleled chance to quick buyers.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story, brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 3 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

CHOICE CORNER

Wadsworth Av., near Subway station, 61x95, excavated, with or without building loan; might exchange. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau St.

A.—109 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., beautiful detached two-family dwelling; hot-water supply and new hot-water heat, (11 radiators;) call and inspect personally any day; price $10,000. James Conway, premises.

One-family house, seven large rooms, bath, steam heat, hardwood finish, lot 25x123; grape arbors, flowers; near "L" and Subway stations, Tremont Av.; terms to suit. Westphal, 970 East 173th Street, or 180 Broadway, office 114.

Manhattan Builders, Attention!—Elegant high-class excavated plot in vicinity Tremont and Washington Avs.; lots 132 feet deep; chance to make $10,000 quick; little cash. W. E. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

$4,000 cash buys 3 4-story triple flats, 3d Av., foot of "L" station; rents $2,400 each; price $23,750 each. Edward Polak, 4,080 Third Av.

Two 2-family houses, just completed, 14-11 rooms; hardwood trim; all improvements; tiled baths; open plumbing; easy terms; pay to investigate. Ufland, 233d St., White Plains Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2 and 3 family houses, CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,353 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A snap for quick buyer; $5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25x100; open plumbing; no heat; price $19,750; rents $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., (135th.)

703 East 165th St.—Lot suitable for factory, 28x 214 feet, with 6-room house; price and terms reasonable. Apply S. Guiders, 522 East 152d.

Cambreling Av., near 189th, 47x100; excavated; will trade for flat or private house; will add cash if necessary. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Lots $230, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

$10,000 cash buys new corner flat, best in Bronx, near elevated station and Park; shows 20%. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

$1,500 Cash.—New two-family house, 11 rooms; hardwood trim; full lot; near Subway; $5,600. Boechler, 25 West Farms Road, Westchester.

$1,000 Cash.—New two-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trim. Andrew Hally, Westchester and Olmstead Avs., Unionport.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Speculators, Notice.

STATEN ISLAND ACREAGE.

25 acres near West New Brighton, and adjoining Prohibition Park; ripe for immediate improvement; price $45,000; offer wanted; will sell cheap, if sold immediately; $12,500 cash will buy, ($3,500 on contract,) balance five-year mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, with release clause providing for sale in plots; land lays high, dry, and level; near trolley and surrounded by improvements; brokers paid regular commission. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

SEVERAL ACREAGE TRACTS NEAR TRANSPORTATION FROM $350 TO $650 PER ACRE; 5 MILES FROM ST. GEORGE. PRINCES BAY REALTY COMPANY, 36 WHITEHALL ST., MANHATTAN.

LONG ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNCOMMON CHANCE TO PURCHASE

50-acre tract on Long Island, within 20-minute circle of new Pennsylvania Terminal on Manhattan Island, via new East River Tunnel; property at intersection of two main avenues; choice, level ground, fronting on two macadam roads, with gas, electric lights, telephone service, and close to line of new trolley shortly to be opened connecting Brooklyn with Montauk Point; convenient to Baldwin's Station, on Long Island Railroad; one of the last remaining acreage tracts on Long Island; ready for development; the right man can secure a large and quick profit on this purchase; sold to close account; $1,000.00 per acre. H. H. FRITZ, NO. 713 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Long Island City

HOME AND FACTORY SITES
Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

FOR SEASON OF 1907.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D STREET, N. Y. CITY.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a most attractive Summer home at a sacrifice, about five acres shore front, at Water Mill, near Southampton; fine dwelling built only four years, containing every modern improvement; artistically furnished throughout; price much less than cost. Owner, 52 West 15th St.

PLANS, $10.00 UP
of ONE and TWO family houses,
with specifications and list of material.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
R. EDWIN ARCHIBALD COMPANY,
147 East 125th Street. Open evenings.

Amityville.—If you want a nice little building plot at a price that will show you a sure profit, write to me and I will give you a snap, both as to prices and terms. Address R. W., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

Rare Opportunity.—Partition sale, estate of Anne Horgan, Good Ground, March 16, '07, 1 P. M., at Post Office; 14 acres on Shinnecock Bay; all water front; 9½ acres, house, and barn, and ½ acre on Tianna Bay, all water front.

East Hampton, L. I.

SALE. COTTAGES. RENT.
1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN. Tel. 81 Bry

LONG ISLAND ONLY.
Everywhere, any kind, any price.
SEND STAMP FOR FREE CATALOGUE.
Bowen, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Bargain—67 acres, 2,000 feet shore front, Peconic; extensive buildings, orchards; unusual bargain, $20,000; opportunity seldom offered. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Bargain—Massapequa, 2,953 lots, mapped, grade perfect, $50,000; average under $17 lot; greatest bargain ever offered; communicate. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds, fine stable, private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty.

Map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any property; cannot be purchased; free on request. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bayport, 42 acres, near station, 3,300 feet road frontage, buildings, fruit, tenant's house; $15,000; closing old estate. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Bargain—Calverton, 100 acres, 700 feet frontage Peconic River, 1,500 road frontage; considerable wood, 25 acres. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Moyac, 3 miles west Sag Harbor; 150 acres; buildings; 2,000 feet frontage outlet Peconic Bay; $35 acre. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Whitestone Landing.—25½ acres, including water front; price $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 895 Broadway.

Are you American born? Secure large four-plot building sites free. American Colony, Bellport.

$3,600 up will buy two-family house in Corona. J. George, 340 Broadway, City.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent for the Summer Season of 1907.—The Ehrich Cottage, on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, with boathouse, stable, laundry, servants' cottage, and outhouses; 17 rooms and two baths in main house; electric light; 198 acres of land; 4,000 feet of lake front. Rent, $3,500. Apply to J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St., N. Y.

Attractive country place, Rockland County, 2¼ acres; 8-room house, partly furnished; fine barns, orchards; suitable for poultry farm; near depot; one hour from city; price, $2,700; little cash; easy terms. Powis, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Choice fruit farm, 50 acres, ¾-mile from Newburg, in town of New Windsor, 5 minutes from R. R. depot; new 9-room house, large barns, unfailing water supply; elegant view; price $10,000. Chas. H. Schaefer, Newburg, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans.—Four and a half and five per cent. Wm. Oppenheim, 21 East 16th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Westmoreland

NEXT STATION TO DOUGLAS MANOR

is now being fully improved with macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, city water, electric light, shade trees and hedges, and **will be ready for the market about May 1st.**

Westmoreland has a station on the property and lies on a **beautiful hill, over 100 feet high, adjoining Douglas Manor,** giving a

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

Applications for lots will be entered in the order received, and **an early selection is advisable by those who desire the choicest plots.**

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 West 34th Street.

Send for our special proposition to first purchasers.

The choicest location in every city is that adjoining its Parks.

KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted. It is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

A visit to the new beautiful park will do you good even though you do not want to buy.

LOTS AND PLOTS NOW AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
An advance will be made soon. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
Call or write for our latest Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.
QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

¼ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

QUEENSBORO HILL.

PRICES
TRANSPORTATION
ELEVATION
IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS

RIGHT

PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.
Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38.

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, schools, three minutes to trolley and third-rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

100 DWELLINGS

In A1 condition, centrally located.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

$4,500 to $15,000.

$1,000 cash and upwards.

Balance easy terms.

Ask your broker for the properties of

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
No. 176 Remsen St.

FOR SALE

Beautiful house and automobile garage in Prospect Park South.

171 WESTMINSTER ROAD

Inquire owner on premises. Brooklyn

FLATBUSH,

OVERLOOKING BOULEVARD.
SWELL TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
14 rooms, $7,500, worth $9,000; EASY TERMS; BARGAIN. 491 East 4th St., near Avenue C, Brooklyn.

AGRAND INVESTMENT

4 4-story white stone front apartment houses, (each 38x90x115;) actual rental (under lease) $3,900 each; price $33,500; $5,000 cash required.

BEST LOCATION ON THE PARK SLOPE! Cannot be matched for the price! S. Harris, 198 Broadway. 'Phone 1797 Cortlandt.

DIRECT FROM THE BUILDER

Covert Av.; 2 double brick flats, five rooms, bath; price $10,800; cash $2,500; Summerfield St.; two four-family frame, sixteen-room, 4 baths; price $6,300; cash $2,000 each; can be seen to-day. Beck, 1,322 Myrtle Av., cor. Stanhope St.

FOREST PARK VIEW, OPP. PARK.

Fare 5 cents from N. Y. City Hall; elegant cottage, complete for two families; open plumbing, hardwood trim, decorated; price $5,300; terms $1,500 cash; can be seen to-day. Beck, 1,322 Myrtle Av., cor. Stanhope.

WORTH CONSIDERING

Bleecker St., near Wyckoff; fine three-family brick, 17 rooms, baths; decorated; separate kitchen; $7,800; cash $2,500; can be seen to-day. Beck, 1,322 Myrtle Av., cor. Stanhope St.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS.
Brooklyn's centre; perfect transportation; quarter the distance, quarter the price than Bronx or country property; small monthly payments if desired. This offer stands unparalleled for home or investment. Albert Edwards, Owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Dwelling, Bushwick Av., near Hancock St., $2,300 cash, balance on mortgage; handsome house of 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; finely decorated; hot water heat; bargain at $7,500; will sacrifice to quick purchaser at $6,800. Owner, H. Schnackenberg, 558 Broome St., N. Y.

$11,000 will buy a three-story and basement brownstone house in fine residence part of Brooklyn; asphalted street, large trees, near schools and churches, three blocks from Fulton Street elevated, three trolley lines to New York. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, New York.

$4,300 2-family house; 11 rooms, 2 baths; must sell quick; closed Sundays; open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$7,800 Almost new 3-family brick flat; 17 rooms, 3 baths; closed Sundays; open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

Bargain—4-story apartment, 30x75x100; 11 rooms on floor, all improvements; finest condition; rents $2,400; mortgage $14,000; price $19,500; act at once, as I have positively decided to sell this week. Aaron Kosofsky, 715 6th Av.

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Fleischmann's, N. Y., Catskill Mts.—Ten minutes from Grand Hotel, a beautiful cottage, 9 bedrooms, 3 living rooms, 3 bathrooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry; all fully furnished; wide porch on three sides; icehouse, cold storage; stable, carriage house; gas; 2½ acres of ground. Apply F. W., 46 East 42th St., N. Y.

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$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 62 William St.

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Ocean front; combines seashore and country; rent, $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851, Boston.

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100 GUEST ROOMS,
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A fine, 12-room house, in perfect order; all improvements; large grounds, fine shade trees; 45 minutes from city; to let. Owner, 57 Times Downtown.

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Prominent Bronx corner store adapted for hotel; smaller stores, grocer, barber, laundry needed; rents low to May 1. 841 Union Av.

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Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 895 Broadway.

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Up-to-date fireproof building; two very desirable apartments of 9 rooms and 2 baths; refrigeration, steam heat, day and night elevator service; rent $2,500 to $2,600. Superintendent on premises.

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Adjoining Cor. 54th St.
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Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson 489 5th Av.

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First floor apartment, 8 unusually large rooms and two baths; rent $840. Apply to owner on premises.

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Four and eight room Apartments; high class service; elevator, electric lights, all conveniences; block from subway and elevated.

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Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

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Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c.

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WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing to go short distance in country; wages $20. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 151 East 74th St.

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WANTED—Operators on stock shirts; must be accustomed to first-class work. Apply Shirt Factory, 10th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

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WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

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WANTED—Accountant; experienced in public accountant's office; state references and compensation. Temporary, 315 Times, Times Square.

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WANTED—Clerk; must write a good hand; quick at figures; prefer young man living at home; $15. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESMAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY SUP'T'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Large department store has opening for salesman experienced in dress goods, piece goods, wash goods, &c.; salary to start, $1,040-$1,500. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

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WANTED—Secretary to President of large publishing house; must assist in sales department, attend to correspondence, call on trade, &c.; salary $2,000. Call or write Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—A New York illustrating concern has an opening for an intelligent boy, with good references; artistic ability desirable; small salary. "Occasion," Box 322 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By New York Stock Exchange house, young man as assistant cashier and bookkeeper; good penman; state references and experience. S. E., Box 209 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—First-class shipping clerk in large hat manufacturing company; only those who have had large, practical experience need apply. C. D. G., Box 337 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Manager's assistant for office; New York wholesale house; write stating full experience; salary $1,200. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Office boy in large real estate office; good opportunity for advancement; must come well recommended. Address Box B 184 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in office of commission business; must reside with parents; salary to begin, $5 per week. Address P. O. Box 51, New York.

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WANTED—High-grade man to sell a high-grade guaranteed Nevada mining stock. Room 169 Marlborough Hotel, 6 to 9 P. M.

WANTED—Stock clerk, Wall St. experience; reference and salary. P. O. Box 235 New York City.

WANTED—Man with rig, $96 a month; send for contract. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Young man, over 25, as salesman, real estate. Room 16, 695 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS—23, wishes position with two or three ladies; good references. Address Miss R., 209 West 43d St.

Companions.

LADY'S COMPANION, MANAGING HOUSEkeeper.—Position of trust; educated, refined lady; several languages, piano, cooking; references. A., Advertising, 1,076 2d Av.

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone, 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl wishes few hours mornings; 6 years' reference. Butts, 216 West 54th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, Office Assistant.—Plain writer; rapid Remington operator; neat appearance; short experience; no agents; $7. Miss Levine, Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, intelligent, responsible, businesslike, painstaking; references; $12-$15. M. C., Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight months' experience; neat, refined, accurate, intelligent; high school education; references; $8. Proficient, Box 180 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer wanted for position in broker's office; salary, $18; other positions on our books. Call. No registration fee. Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

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WASHING.—Widow wants few select washes to take home. Carroll, 309 East 61st St., top floor.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; temporary position or part day; $5 weekly; books written up, opened, closed, balanced, adjusted; references. Accountant, 717 Broadway. Telephone, 1137 Gramercy.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—German; married, one child; private place; well recommended; horses or cows no objection. Etens, P. O. Box 216, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife; no children; best reference. D., 930 6th Av.

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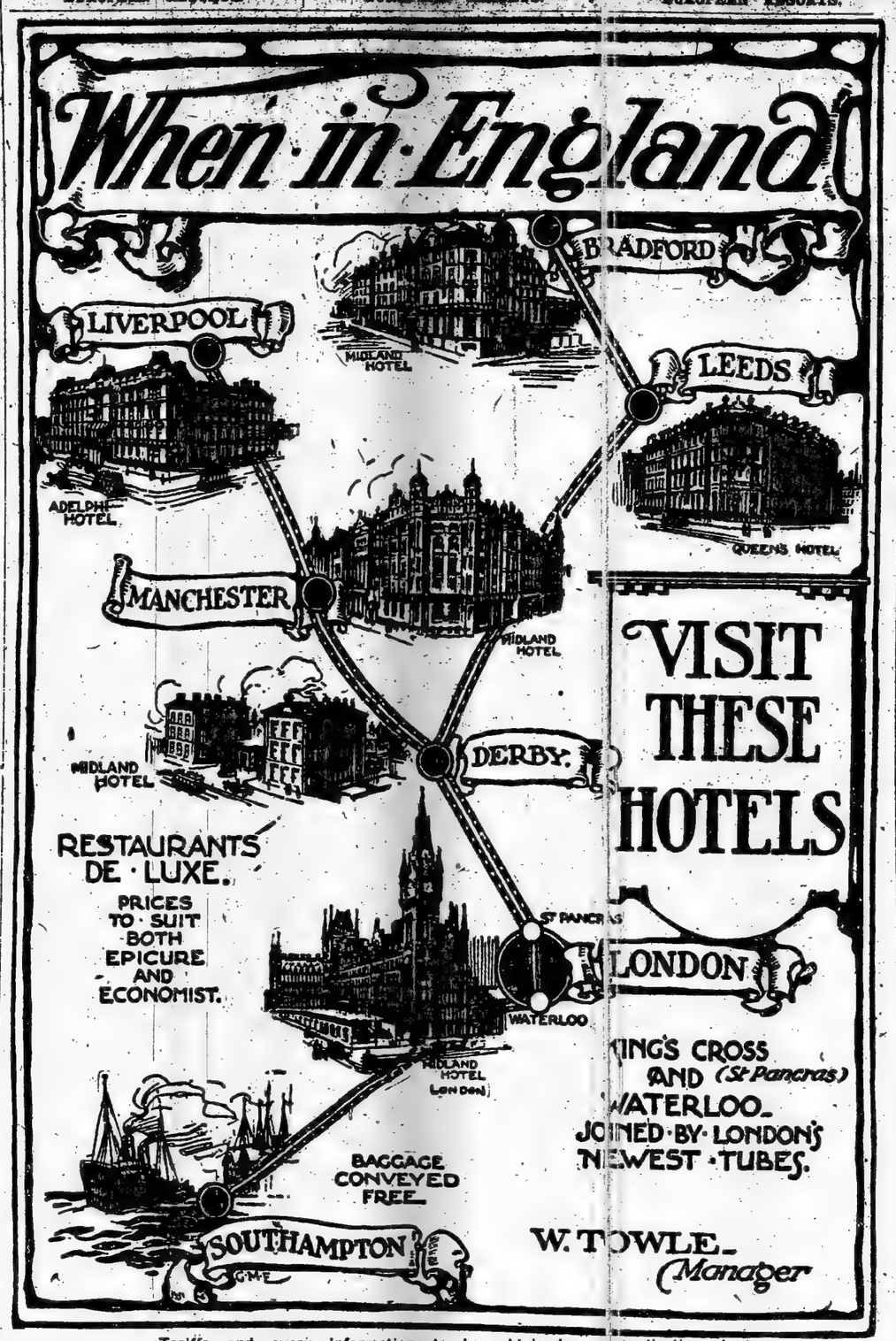

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ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, 20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4

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New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND..Mar. 16, 7 A. M.; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC.....Mar. 13, 5 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 8
MAJESTIC..Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 8 P. M.
TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC.....Apr. 5, noon; May 3, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

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FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 29
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
REPUBLIC..Mar. 16, noon; Romanic...Apr. 27
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
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*8, 8, DEUTSCHLAND
Sails March 16th, 7 A. M.
Superior accommodations at attractive rates.

‡†Am'a(new)Mr.21, 10 AM	Deutschland..Apr. 20
†Blucher..Apr. 11, 4 PM	Bluecher.....May 9
‡†Kaiserin..Apr. 18, 9 A.M.	G.Wash'n(new) May 11
‡†Amerika..Apr. 25, 3 PM	‡†Kaiserin..May 16

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. §Palm Garden. ||Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria..Mar. 16, 8:30 AM		*Batavia.....Apr. 13	
Patricia..Mar. 23, noon		Pretoria.....Apr. 27	
Pennsyl'nia..Mar 30, 6 AM		Patricia.....May 4	
Waldersee..Apr. 6, noon		Waldersee.....May 18	

*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

†Hamburg.....Mar. 30	†Hamburg.....June 11
*†Moltke.....Apr. 23	*†Moltke.....July 2
†Hamburg.....May 7	†Hamburg.....Aug. 13
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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. W. II. Mar. 12, 5:30 AM Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM
Kronpr'z. Mar. 26, 1 PM K. Wm. II. June 11, 6 AM
Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 AM Kronpr'z. June 18, 10 AM
K. Wm. II..Apr. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr'z. Apr. 23, Noon K. Wm. II...July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K. W. II. May 14, 7:30 AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z. May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Aug. 6, 6 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Brandenburg	Mar. 14	Chemnitz	May 2
Chemnitz	Mar. 19	Darmstadt	May 4
Cassel	Mar. 28	*Kurfuerst	May 9
Darmstadt	Mar. 30	Main	May 16
*Kurfuerst	Apr. 4	*Friedrich	May 18
Main	Apr. 11	*P. Alice	May 23
Gneisenau	Apr. 16	Seydlitz	May 25
Oldenburg	Apr. 27	*Bremen	May 28

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

*Neckar	Mar. 16	K. Albert	May 13
K. Luise	Mar. 23	P. Irene	June 1
K. Albert	Apr. 6	*Neckar	June 8
Friedrich	Apr. 13	K. Luise	June 15
P. Irene	Apr. 20	K. Albert	June 29
*Neckar	Apr. 27	P. Irene	July 13
Barbarossa	May 4	*Neckar	July 20
K. Luise	May 11	K. Luise	July 27

*Omits Genoa.
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Carmania..Mar. 16, 7 AM Lucania..Apr. 6, 11 AM
Campania..Mar. 23, 11 AM Caronia...Apr. 9, noon
Etruria..Mar. 30, 6 AM Umbria..Apr. 13, 7 AM

Gibraltar—Naples—Adriatic

PANNONIA....Mar. 14, noon; May 2; June 20
CARPATHIA, { calling also at GENOA, { Mar. 28, noon; May 16, July 4.
SLAVONIA....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent,
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Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.

United States	Apr. 25	Hellig Olav	May 23
C. F. Tietgen	May 2	United States	June 6
Oscar II	May 9	C. F. Tietgen	June 13

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Furnessia..Mar. 16, 10 AM Astoria...Mar. 30, 3 PM
Caledonia..Mar. 23, 2 PM Columbia...Apr. 6, 2 PM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to
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NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Potsdam, Mar. 13, 5 AM Noordam...Apr. 3, 9 AM
N. Ams'm..Mar. 20, 10 AM Ryndam...Apr. 10, 4 AM
Statendam..Mar. 27, 10 AM Potsdam...Apr. 17, 8 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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For Naples Direct.
Citta di Milano, Mar. 14; Nord America, Mar. 20.
Citta di Torino, Mar. 28.
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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PANAMA

Tagus.....Mar. 16 | Atrato.....April 13
Orinoco.....Mar. 30 | Trent.....April 27

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Sun rises..6:22 Sun sets..6:02 Moon rises..4:11

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:17	5:02	10:48	11:05
Governors Island	4:42	5:27	11:22	11:38
Hell Gate	6:35	7:20	12:54	1:08

Arrived—Saturday, March 9.

SS Brandenberg, Bremen, Feb. 22.
SS Prinz Wilhelm I., Haiti, March 2.
SS Mexico, Havana, March 5.
SS Jupiter, Cienfuegos, Feb. 28.
SS Wearaide, Tampico, March 1.
SS Mae, Georgetown, S. C., March 6.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, March 3.
SS El Sud, Galveston, March 3.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, March 6.
SS Seneca, Norfolk, March 8.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, March 8.
SS Silvia, Banes, March 2.
SS Heighington, Sagua, Feb. 26.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 6.
SS Dorothy, Wilmington, Del., March 8.
SS Wilhelmina, Port Tampa, March 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sarnia, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Virginia, Colon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Finance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	2

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; Tuesday, fair; fresh northerly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,943. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere.

5-INCH SNOWFALL HAMPERS TRAFFIC

Trains an Hour Late on Several Roads and Liners Held Up at Quarantine.

SEVERAL HURT BY FALLS

Ferryboats Lose Their Courses and Creep Back Along the Shores.

There was a reminder of the blizzard of March 12, 1888, in the weather which visited this section yesterday, and New York awoke to find snow flurries in the air and went to sleep under a blanket of five inches of snow. Traffic by rail and boat was delayed by the snow, and all day long the street lines had their big sweepers going to keep the tracks clear.

The chief delay in many instances was caused by the fact that the sweepers had to move slowly, and consequently behind each there was usually a string of slow-moving cars. The greatest delay was in the early afternoon on the elevated roads, when the snow settled thick on the third rail and caused endless trouble. Fortunately it did not freeze, and in the late afternoon and early evening the tracks were comparatively clear and traffic was almost normal.

The Street Cleaning Department promised that the first thing this morning a force of 17,000 men will start clearing the streets. This means that every available man and cart will be pressed into service. Incoming trains were delayed from a half to three-quarters of an hour, but it was said late last night that they were getting back to near schedule time.

The cause of all this trouble, to use the language of the weather man, was a storm which was central over the Ohio Valley yesterday morning. This storm, which gathered force in the Mississippi Valley, moved southeast, and in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras it tapered off, and then moved out to sea. The snowfall did not cover a very great tract, and its line of march was clearly marked. At Albany there was but a trace of snow reported, while from Pennsylvania comes the report that there was a fall of eight inches of snow.

In the Bronx and other districts where the snow is not removed to any great extent, and where there was already much snow in the streets, the traffic will be more hampered. It will be many days before the streets are in normal condition in these sections.

The falling snow brought joy to the hearts of many small boys, who spent most of the day hovering about the windows and planning for a great time to follow the storm.

The Lackawanna, Erie, Pennsylvania, and New York Central Railroads were hampered by the heavy fall, and reports showed that trains were in some cases almost an hour late in getting in. It was explained that the delays were no greater because outside of this immediate neighborhood there had not been much snow, and no drifts had formed.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies reported that there had been no trouble with the wires.

It stopped snowing about 8 o'clock last evening, and up to that time 5.1 inches of snow had fallen. The fall in the blizzard of 1888 was over 16 inches. The total snowfall here this Winter so far is 43.09 inches, while the entire fall for the Winter of 1905-1906 was but 22 inches. The greatest velocity attained by the wind yesterday was 28 miles an hour, coming from the northeast.

Three persons were taken to Bellevue Hospital last night as a result of accidents from falling in the snow. Hannah Jacobs, 55 years old, of 211 Third Avenue, slipped at Avenue C and Third Street and broke her right arm. While crossing Grand Street at Allen Street, Morris Worsohofsky of 116 Eldridge Street, fell and fractured his left leg. John King of 805 East 145th Street was crossing Avenue C at Tenth Street when he fell and received a fracture of his left leg.

While responding to an alarm of fire at 830 East Sixty-third Street, William Coles, driver of Truck No. 16, was thrown off his truck. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital with a compound fracture of the right arm.

In Brooklyn the storm delayed traffic, and several of the suburban lines had a hard time to keep up their service. The traffic was light, however, and no great inconvenience was suffered.

Harbor travel was pretty much tied up during the day, and in the afternoon none of the big liners got past Quarantine. The ferryboat Captains had considerable difficulty in navigating the rivers, and so blinding was the storm that in some cases they got far out of their courses and had to feel their way back along shore.

In Staten Island conditions were worse. The storm tied up all the trolley lines in the borough. At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon not a wheel was turning throughout the entire system. The municipal ferry line made fairly good time.

In Newark, N. J., the trolley cars had difficulty in moving, and before night traffic on the suburban lines was badly crippled.

CRAVEN'S PROBLEM DOUBLED.

He Says Snow Was Never Removed Quicker—But There Are Kickers.

With the heavy fall of snow yesterday the problem confronting Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven, already big, became tremendous. The lack of a sufficient appropriation had already compelled him to neglect many of the side streets on the east and west sides of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, while the roads in Queens looked like a field after plowing. And church societies, women's civic societies, and Boards of Trade all over the city with one accord have been saying mean things about the Commissioner.

The condition of the streets has been especially bad on the lower east side, where negligent householders and sidewalk traders have thrown refuse of all kinds into the snow heaps that fill the middle of the streets. The records of the Department of Health show that in this district cases of pneumonia, diphtheria, and typhoid were especially numerous in the latter half of February and so far in March.

Up to yesterday the snowfall had been very great—twenty-[illegible] and a half inches. Yesterday's [illegible] very appreciably to this [illegible] following

Continued on [illegible]

DUC DE CHAULNES ARRIVES.

Comes to See the Country, but May, of Course, Meet Miss Shonts.

The Duc de Chaulnes et de Picquigny, whose own announcement in Paris of his engagement to Miss Theodosia Shonts, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, several months ago was followed by a prompt denial by the Shonts family, arrived in New York yesterday on the French liner La Savoie. With him came the Baron d'Ager.

Whether the Duke has come here to lay siege to the heart of Miss Shonts could not be learned. He was not inclined to discuss his affairs. He comes over, he said, to see something of the country, and may remain for two months on this side of the Atlantic.

Mrs. Shonts and her daughters have spent much time in Paris, where they are as popular in society as they are here and in Washington. While abroad they were entertained by the family of the Duke, and the young people were seen much together.

It was learned yesterday that the coming of the French nobleman is no surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Shonts, they having heard some months ago from the Duke's family that he contemplated visiting this country.

At the same time it is declared by those in a position to know that the visit of the Duke is in no sense the result of an invitation from any member of the Shonts family.

In spite of the denial of an engagement, the coming of the Duke at this time will awaken interest in society, and there will be much speculation as to what the result of his visit to America will be. That he will see Miss Shonts and her parents is likely, from the fact that the members of the two families are old friends. How he will improve his opportunities will be a matter for speculation in society and furnish a topic of conversation for many days to come.

Mr. Shonts could not be seen yesterday, but both he and Mrs. Shonts have said that when their daughters marry it would be preferred that they should wed young Americans, even though these were not the possessors of titles and chateaus.

The Duke and the Baron d'Ager remained only a short time on the French Line pier after the arrival of La Savoie. They were driven to the Hoffman House, where from their windows they could watch New York trying to recover from the snowstorm. The Duke denied himself to interviewers. He sent back cards with the information that he had retired.

The Duc de Chaulnes is the ninth Duke of that name. He is the son of Duke Paul. He was born in Paris on April 10, 1878. Besides a home in Paris, he has a magnificent country estate, the Château de Sable.

His sister is Henriette Augustine Sophie, who married Louis de Crussol, fourteenth Duc d'Uzes, in 1896.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the Shonts residence here this evening it was said that the family had no information regarding the visit of the Duc de Chaulnes to this country. The manner of saying it was inseparable from an intimation that it was also a matter of entire indifference at 1526 New Hampshire Avenue why the Due de Chaulnes came to America, where he went while here, or how long he remained.

KILLED ROBBER, WAS KILLED.

Merchant and Son of Columbia Business Man Died Together.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—C. B. Green, 45 years old, a merchant of Shandon, and Edgar Marshall, 25 years old, a son of P. G. Marshall, manager of the largest department store in this city, were found dead on Preston Street, Shandon, early this morning, each with three bullet wounds in his body.

Near Green's right hand was a pistol, with four empty chambers. At Marshall's right hand was a pistol, with five chambers empty. At his left hand was another pistol, which had not been fired, while under his body was a well-made leather slungshot, which contained two pounds of small shot. Near his head was found a burglar's mask in which there were two bullet holes. A short distance away a second burglar's mask was picked up.

Marshall had a bullet wound through the right breast, one in the mouth, and a third in the neck. Green was shot once through the heart and had two other wounds near the heart. Both men had been dead two or three hours before they were discovered.

Green's clothing caught fire where the bullets entered his body and burned for some time. Much money in silver and paper was found in Green's pockets. The bills were half burned.

That Marshall's motive was robbery his two pistols and sandbag is proof. It is believed Marshall had an accomplice, but no arrests have been made. Marshall had been known under the alias of Oscar Moore and had a bad reputation.

NEAR DEATH FOR HER DOLL.

Little Girl Ran Into Blazing Room to Save It—Rescued by Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 10.—Mrs. Robert Myer and her three young children, one a baby, had a narrow escape from being burned to death Saturday night. While she was putting the baby to bed a kerosene lamp in the dining room, where the other children were playing, was thrown to the floor, and the rugs took fire.

Mrs. Myer ran to the back door with the children and called for help. Mrs. Moffat, who lives next door, ran to her assistance. She picked up rugs from another room and tried to smother the flames. Finding this of no avail, she invited the mother and children into her home. When the women started to leave, it was discovered that one of the children was missing. The mother called her by name and the answer came from the blazing room:

"Mamma, I want my dolly."

The frightened mother ran into the room, and groping her way through the smoke, found the little girl lying on the floor. When Mrs. Myer reached a place of safety again with the child, it was found that her own and the child's clothes had caught fire. It was quickly put out before either suffered any injury.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crown Cheroots, Hebbert Cheroot Factory Limited.—Adv.

3 KILLED BY SMOKE IN TENEMENT FIRE

Mother and Children Sought Safety by the Roof, but Found Scuttle Locked.

RESCUED MAN LIKELY TO DIE

Many Owe Their Lives to the Prompt Action of the Police and Firemen.

Customers coming from the snowstorm into the little barber's shop on the ground floor of the four-story wooden tenement at 253 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning complimented "Gus," the barber, on the remarkable warmth of his shop. The snow on their coats and shoes melted quickly, and the resulting water seemed to disappear from the floor almost as quickly as mist on a mirror.

The barber could not account for the extraordinary warmth. His worry was beginning to betray itself, when a crackling sound in the rear of the store made him execute a quick right-about. He turned in time to see one of his chairs sway, and then disappear through the floor with a crash. A jet of smoke sprang up, and the barber and his customers ran into the street, crying "Fire!"

Policeman Carroll of the Stagg Street Station met them. After turning in an alarm he hurried to the tenement. Throwing his weight against the street door, he forced it open, and then, shouting "Fire!" mounted the staircase. As the members of the eighteen or more families in the house rushed from their rooms Carroll ordered them down the fire escapes at the rear or down the staircase leading to the street. While he was engaged in this work the firemen arrived.

Saves Mother and Three Children.

On the second floor in the rear Carroll found a mother and three children huddled in a corner, too frightened to move. He helped them out into the hallway and tried to get down the stairs. Below there was a roaring furnace, from which rolled clouds of black smoke. Carroll pulled the woman and her children back into the room, and got them out on the fire escape, where a fireman took them to the street. They were Mrs. Ida Schefter and her children.

Returning, Carroll found an old woman on the third floor front. He threw open the window and shouted for help. A man in an adjoining window, at No. 251, held out his hands. Carroll passed the woman to him, and then went back to his rescue work. In the hall he met a young girl. He tried to grasp her, but she evaded him and ran back into a burning room.

When Carroll did not reappear at the windows, those who had watched his work from the street feared that he had sacrificed his own life. Policeman McFarland entered the building to hunt for him. In a few minutes he returned and reported that he had not found Carroll. Later Carroll, weary and begrimed, appeared on the street with the girl. He said he had climbed down the fire escape and had entered the adjoining house.

When the firemen arrived, flames were gushing out of all the windows and from the street door. They found the staircase enveloped in flames. From the roof of the adjoining tenement they got out on the roof of the burning building. Under orders from Acting Battalion Chief Langdon they chopped a large hole in the roof, and then stood back while a cloud of smoke rolled out. While working around the hole one of them held up his hand to the others to be quiet. A low moan was heard. The men drew nearer, and the moan become more distinct.

Overcome in the Cock Loft.

With a rope around his waist Fireman Frank Keating of Engine No. 116 dropped into the hole. Twenty feet from the hole he fell across a man huddled in a heap. The cock loft was only two and a half feet high, and a man could barely crawl through it. Keating managed, however, by short tugs to pull the man to the hole, and his comrades lifted him and his burden to the roof.

This discovery led the firemen to believe that there might be more persons in the cock loft. So another of them dropped into the hole. His comrades paid out the rope slowly. It slid through the hole for a few minutes and then grew slack and stopped. The men on the roof tugged at it. There was no resistance. Then they feared that their comrade had met a mishap.

"Give me a lift," soon came a cry through the smoke, and the exhausted fireman with a woman in his arms was drawn out on the roof.

"Two children in there," gasped the fireman. Several of his comrades dropped into the hole, and after groping around for some time appeared again with the children. The woman was still breathing, but the children were dead. Fire Chaplain Father McGronon administered the last rites to the woman, and she died soon after.

The Dead Identified.

Ambulances were summoned from all the neighboring hospitals. The surgeon from St. Catharine's removed the man found by Keating to the institution. There he said he was Pietro Ballatoro. He was badly burned, and the surgeons believe he will die. The other three bodies were identified as those of Ada Braglia, 22 years old, and her daughters, Mary, 3, and Brigitta, three months old.

The firemen reported to Battalion Chief Langdon that they had found Mrs. Braglia and her children near the scuttle. Afterward they tried the scuttle and found it locked. Ballatoro said the woman and her children made a dash for the roof and tried to force the scuttle.

When the police of the Stagg Street Station learned that the skylight had been fastened, they started an investigation. They learned that it had been the custom to keep it fastened. They may make an arrest to-day.

The owner of the building is Henry Miller of 450 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., and the agent is Peter Julia of 249 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn. Three alarms were turned in for the fire. The damage was about $5,000.

Mrs. Annie Tichler Burned to Death.

Mrs. Annie Tichler of 91 Throop Avenue, Williamsburg, was fatally burned yesterday. While she was preparing dinner her clothing caught fire from the range. The house took fire, but the blaze was easily extinguished by firemen. Mrs. Tichler was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & BATH[illegible] Park Row Bldg., cor. Fest[illegible] A delightful place for ladies to lunch a[illegible]—Adv.

LOCKWOOD SCHOOL ROBBED.

Two Scarsdale Pupils Lose $1,000 Worth of Jewelry—An Arrest

Two of the young girls who attend the Misses Lockwood private school for girls at Scarsdale, Westchester County, were robbed of jewelry valued at about $1,000 last Thursday afternoon. The case was reported to the local police, and yesterday morning a young man who said that he was Bert Curtis of 128 West Twenty-eighth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on suspicion of knowing something about the thefts.

Magistrate Steinert said he would hold the prisoner long enough to give the Westchester police a chance to take him into custody. Miss Lockwood, one of the school Principals, previously picked him out from a batch of twenty young men as the person who had called at the school the afternoon of the robbery and had asked to see one of the teachers. Miss Lockwood had directed him to where the teacher could be found, and thought no more of the visit until she was informed that a robbery had been committed. Curtis was arrested on Saturday night at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Westchester police will take charge of the prisoner to-day.

FOR HIGHER COAL PRICES.

Independent Operators Want Them—Railroads Not Favorable Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 10.—Efforts have been made in the last few weeks by independent coal operators of the Lehigh field to prevail on the coal-carrying railroads to maintain the present prices of coal after April 1, when the usual Spring reduction is due, and to increase the price after September next, when the Fall schedule of rates goes into effect. This appeal was based on the increased cost of supplies, such as iron, sheet steel, lumber, and oil, which are needed in coal mining.

It can be stated authoritatively that the plan for an increase next September was not considered favorably by the railroads. It is by no means certain, however, that prices will not be increased, as some of the railroad men now declare that something must be done. It is reported also that Winter prices on some small sizes will be maintained after April 1.

ALL-STEEL MAIL CAR STARTS.

Initial Trip of New 70-Footer That Defies Fire and Collisions.

The first all steel mail car, built by the Pennsylvania Railroad, left Jersey City last night with the 10 o'clock mail train for Washington. On its arrival there the Postmaster General will inspect it.

Experts in the railway mail service consider the new car a model of safety and fireproof construction. It is 70 feet long—10 feet longer than the maximum length recognized by the Government in paying for mail transportation. It contains but 370 pounds of wood, 2,840 pounds of fireproof composite and asbestos board, 3,200 pounds of cement flooring, and a very small amount of rubber. Everything else, including paper cases, letter cases, paper boxes, and doors, is metal. This car has an entirely new interior arrangement, which includes storage space at each end, which eliminates the necessity for turning the car end for end at terminals. The steel construction and specially strengthened frames, it is believed, will defy fire and collision.

A RESTAURANT INCIDENT.

Cafe Martin Gossiping Over a Meeting of Actress and Manager.

Tales of a spirited controversy between Miss Adele Ritchie, the actress, and M. A. Sire, the theatrical manager, in the Café Martin on Saturday interested the habitués of the restaurant yesterday. The stories heightened in color and grew in size as they passed along.

The official version at the restaurant was that Miss Ritchie and a woman companion were lunching at one table and Mr. Sire, with F. E. McKay, Mrs. A. Baldwin Sloane, and two young women, relatives of David Belasco, were lunching at another table. Miss Ritchie sent a note to Mr. Sire, to which he did not quickly respond, and an angry conversation at Mr. Sire's table between Miss Ritchie and himself followed, in the course of which the contents of a glass of water were accidentally spilled on the dress of one of the sisters who were Mr. Sire's companions.

Afterward Mr. Sire escorted Miss Ritchie to her automobile and returned to his party to explain. No other official version was obtainable.

TRAP FOR J. T. HAVILAND.

Broker Enticed from New York to Scranton and Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 10.—Enticed here by men who assert he has defrauded them out of from $23,000 to $25,000 James T. Haviland, a stock speculator, of 20 Broadway, New York, is under arrest at the Hotel Jermyn on charges of embezzlement. Haviland is guarded by two constables, whose hotel expenses he is paying so that he may keep out of jail.

Haviland came to this city some months ago, and engaged the firm of H. A. Kaufman & Co., brokers, to represent him. He wanted them to send him money, and said he would use it in speculation through Aquila Rich, a member of the Stock Exchange. It is declared that he promised large returns from a $100 investment.

The first few persons who went in on the scheme received from $5 to $10 a week for several weeks. They told their friends, and soon money was pouring in for Haviland. He reported that he was dealing in a copper stock and was doing well. Suddenly he sent word that he had been caught in stock that went down instead of up and wanted $20 to protect each $100 invested. He was asked to come here, and as soon as he reached the city was arrested.

Haviland declares that if there was any fraud it was on the part of Rich.

LIVE MAN FOUND IN RIVER.

On Regaining Consciousness, He Says He Fell Off a Ferryboat.

Capt. Robert Wilmot of the tug Pottsville, which was going down the East River yesterday afternoon, picked up a man floating up stream alive, but unconscious. Artificial respiration and hard rubbing kept the man alive until the tug reached the foot of Pike Street, where an ambulance was called.

He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and last night he regained consciousness. He said he was David Freed, a Russian [illegible] old, of 1,522 Brook Avenue, and that he had fallen off a ferryboat.

ROOT CONFERS ON AMERICAN WAR

Three Meetings with Roosevelt —Zelaya's Reported Affront to Merry.

OUR MINISTER DEPARTS

Goes from Nicaragua to Costa Rica—Is Said to Have Had a Fist Fight with Zelaya.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Root had no less than three conferences with the President to-day. He called in the morning, again in the afternoon, and again to-night. He did not leave the White House until shortly before midnight.

It is generally supposed that these conferences were due to grave developments in Central America. The officials are silent, but they do not deny that events of great importance have occurred.

An unofficial dispatch printed to-day was to the effect that United States Minister William L. Merry had been driven out of Managua by Nicaraguan soldiers, his cablegrams and mail had been seized, and the United States flag had been insulted by President Zelaya.

It was asserted that Mr. Merry and President Zelaya had a stormy interview as a result of the seizure of the Minister's papers. A fist fight between the President and the Minister followed, and the guards in Zelaya's mansion had to interfere.

It was added that when Mr. Merry was sailing for Costa Rica, soldiers under the command of the Minister of War attempted to sieze papers he was carrying. Mr. Merry, with drawn revolver, warned them to desist, saying he would kill the first man who interfered with him. He then hoisted the American flag on the vessel, which proceeded to San José, Costa Rica.

Confirmation of this story could not be obtained to-day, but Mr. Root admits that Mr. Merry is now in San José and that the State Department is in constant communication with him. He refuses to say more.

NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED.

Nicaraguan and Honduran Gunboats Likely to Have a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 10.—The Norwegian steamship Harry T. Inge left New Orleans last Thursday bound for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, carrying a large amount of arms and ammunition for Honduras. There was no secret about the shipment.

A vessel which came up from Bluefields yesterday reported having sighted the Nicaraguan gunboat Omatipe, formerly the fruit steamer Esther, lying in the path of vessels off Cape Gracias, and evidently waiting for the Inge.

The Honduran gunboat Tatumbla was last reported at Puerto Cortez, but it is believed that she has been sent to protect the Inge from interference. If the two little war vessels meet there is likelihood of a naval engagement.

DOCTOR HELD UP AND ROBBED

Severely Beaten on Washington Heights—Lost Watch and Chain.

Dr. William B. Cook of 515 Lexington Avenue is at his home suffering from cuts and bruises received at the hands of a highwayman who held him up Friday night in front of 530 West 145th Street, and who, after forcing him into the hallway of the apartment house there, stole a valuable watch and chain from him.

Dr. Cook told the police that he was on his way to attend a patient at 144th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Leaving the Subway at the 145th Street station, he walked east. In the middle of the block he was struck from behind by a man who had followed him from the station. Turning, he grappled with his assailant, who rained blows on his head. To get a blow at his adversary, the doctor backed into a doorway and was struck down. The man grabbed his watch chain, and then the doctor shouted for help. The man thereupon took to his heels and caught a southbound Amsterdam Avenue car.

When Dr. Cook related this story at the 152d Street Station the police treated it lightly, but the next day Walter Powers, an artist, who lives at 530 West 145th Street, carried to the station an umbrella and a bunch of keys, and said that he had found traces of blood in the vestibule. Later the janitor of the apartment reported that he had found a watch chain in the same place. The police changed their minds, and now detectives are looking for the thief.

SERGEANT'S SON HONORED.

President Sends Faithful Soldier's Boy to West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 10.—Of President Roosevelt's recent appointees to the United States Military Academy all except one of the ten principals are sons of army officers. The exception is Donald W. Fraser, son of Sergt. John Fraser of the Ninety-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Adams.

Sergt. Fraser is a modest, unassuming soldier, who has had twenty-six years' continuous service in the army. He has been a Sergeant since 1898, and is now gun commander of Edgerton Mortar Battery at Fort Adams. Fraser is of Scotch descent.

The son is 19 years old, a native of Fort Trumbull, Conn. He received his education in the public schools of Newport, and is a member of the senior class in the Rogers High School. He is a fine athlete.

McDONALD GOES AWAY AGAIN.

Didn't See Penrose and Was Not Seeking Him, He Said.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10.—Capt. Bill McDonald left the city to-night for Austin without having seen Major Penrose. He denied that Major Penrose was in the hotel dining room last night when he entered. Col. Glenn of Penrose's counsel to-day said that Major Penrose recognized McDonald as he came into the dining room and remarked about it.

McDonald carried two revolvers, but explained that they were for "ballast," as he had not got used to going without them since he left the ranger service. He added that he wanted nothing to do with the army "bunch," and came here on business.

WEYERHAEUSER DISAPPEARS.

Vanishes Somewhere Between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The entire Pacific Coast is stirred by a report that Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, who is said to be richer than John D. Rockefeller, disappeared from a train between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara within the past forty-eight hours.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser passed through San Francisco incognito, and was recognised at Santa Clara on a train bound for Los Angeles about noon on Friday. Since then his movements have been an impenetrable mystery. The leading hotels of Los Angeles and Pasadena have no record of him. His managers here are alarmed.

The Southern Pacific officials having been appealed to, every trainman and porter has been notified to endeavor to trace Mr. Weyerhaeuser. He is 78 years old, and wears a gray beard and mustache.

Weyerhaeuser left Minneapolis some weeks ago to inspect his forests.

WILL FIGHT 2-CENT FARE.

Nebraska Railroads Will Hold the New Law Is Confiscatory.

OMAHA, March 10.—It was authoritatively announced to-day that the railroads in Nebraska will contest the new 2-cent fare law which went into effect Thursday morning.

The roads will declare that the law is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional.

MARY MANNERING VERY ILL.

Actress Is Suffering from Pneumonia in a Springfield Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10.—Miss Mary Mannering, the actress, is seriously ill of pneumonia at the Hotel Worthy in this city.

A severe cold caused her to give up her playing last Wednesday, and it has developed alarmingly. Her condition to-night, however, is favorable.

SPRINKLERS FLOOD THEATRE.

Small Fire Sets an Automatic Device Off—Loss $10,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—The interior of the Academy of Music, the largest theatre in the city, and three stores on the ground floor of the building, were thoroughly soaked to-day by automatic sprinklers. A small fire in the upper gallery released the flood.

The loss to all the occupants is estimated at $10,000.

LOUISVILLE CARS TIED UP.

No Attempt to Run Them Made When Employes Go on Strike.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—With the exception of suburban and a few cars carrying United States mail not a street car moved in Louisville to-day. The strike of the union employes of the Louisville Railway Company became effective this morning.

Although there are nearly 300 non-union employes, out of a total of 1,100, the company made no attempt to run passenger cars, but it announced that, counting the number of individual applications on file since the strike loomed up and the number of old employes holding out of the union, there would be a force sufficient to operate the main lines to-morrow.

Meanwhile all sorts of vehicles, from delivery wagons to automobiles, are carrying passengers for from 10 to 25 cents.

TRAIN HITS TROLLEY CAR.

Nobody Hurt but the Conductor, Who Wasn't on the Car.

HEMPSTEAD, March 10.—Owing to the inability of a trolley car conductor to see through the driving snow this afternoon he signaled his car to cross the Long Island Railroad tracks as a train approached. The car was fairly on the track before the motorman was aware of his danger. Then he turned the power on full and carried the body of his car over, but the rear vestibule was crushed and splintered.

The car was one of the New York & Long Island Traction Company's, and was in charge of William M. Thompson as motorman and Frank Rhoades as conductor.

The car did not leave the rails and shot clear with the fourteen passengers and motorman unharmed. The conductor was waiting to board the car on the side away from the engine, and had no warning. He was hit by the splinters of the vestibule struck by the engine and knocked some distance. He was bruised and somewhat cut, but not seriously hurt.

CHICAGO SPECIAL'S MISHAP.

Pullman Car Springs Break and Passengers Are Shaken Up.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Fast train No. 25, the Chicago Special on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left New York at 7:55 A. M. and was due here at 6:52 to-night, arrived 70 minutes late owing to an accident several miles east of this city. The occupants of one Pullman car were badly shaken up and bruised, but none was seriously injured.

While the train was going at a good speed the springs on one of the Pullman cars broke, with the result that the box part of the car came in contact with the fast moving wheels.

TRAIN KILLS THREE IN WAGON

Farmer and His Two Daughters Meet Death at Grade Crossing.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Michael Bower, a farmer, and his two daughters, Rose and Isabel, aged, respectively, 13 and 10, were killed on a crossing of the Erie Railroad at Lancaster to-day.

The Lackawanna Railroad line was blocked by a small wreck early in the day, and a fast Lackawanna passenger train was being sent over the Erie. The watchman on the crossing did not expect it, and gave no warning to Bower as he drove on to the tracks. The wagon was smashed to splinters and the horse killed.

Many families use, as a food-drink, instead of impure milk, Horlick's Malted Milk, original and only genuine. Always reliable, nutritious.—Adv.

After all, UNDERWOOD the Standard that made the typewriter famous.—Adv.

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS STIR WASHINGTON

Some Anxiety to Know What He Means by Government's Co-operation.

TO TALK WITH ROOSEVELT

Meantime the Capital Observes and Admires the Railroad Man in a New Light.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The extended interview with Edward H. Harriman in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES has already attracted much attention in Washington, where it is generally accepted as his first serious effort in the line of publicity, the adoption of which he announced here last week. That announcement was received with more than a little skepticism, but Mr. Harriman's action in following it so promptly with such an extensive statement of railroad views and necessities has made most of the skeptics here reconsider their opinions of his sincerity in talking as he did.

Mr. Harriman himself will have a conference with President Roosevelt next Thursday.

There was a general hesitancy here to-day among public men interested or concerned in the railroad question to discuss Mr. Harriman's interview for publication. They said it was too carefully considered a statement, too extensive, and covering too many features of its subject to be commented upon offhand, and they wanted time to read it again and consider more seriously what Mr. Harriman had to say. But one feature of it at once struck everybody who read it, and that was its cleverness.

It develops a new side of Mr. Harriman. He has never before appeared as an advocate, or a molder of public opinion, but when he enters that field he at once assumes a conspicuous place, and contributes an argument for his side which is worthy of thought by his opponents.

The most striking thing Mr. Harriman said while in Washington was this: "The creating of public sentiment by our enemies has reached such a stage that we will have to take the matter in charge ourselves. It can no longer be left to subordinates and others."

The interview in THE TIMES to-day taken [illegible] immediately started on the [illegible] of creating public sentiment of the kind he desires, to combat that created by those whom he called "our enemies." And it is pointed out that in this first effort he has given a great deal of food for thought to persons who have not heretofore had opportunity to know or reason to think much about the railroad side of the problem of transportation. It was pointed out to-day by one man who has given much attention to this subject that in the statement of the single matter of the way in which shippers fail to co-operate intelligently with the railroads in the movement of goods, Mr. Harriman has brought to public notice a feature of the problem hitherto practically unknown.

Perry Belmont Approves.

One Washington man who was willing to comment on the interview was Perry Belmont, whose connection with the National publicity organization and whose interest in the Interborough Company in New York connected him with both sides of the matter. Mr. Belmont said:

"Mr. Harriman practically suggests that railroad managers take the public into their confidence, and urges that there should be 'co-operation on the part of the railroads on the one hand and the public and the Government on the other.'

"By speaking thus directly through the press, Mr. Harriman has rendered a public and patriotic service. It is a recognition that a continuation of conditions which benefit chiefly political charlatans and financial freebooters, is undesirable. His proposition, if carried out, as it should be, by others in similar controlling positions, would be of inestimable advantage to investors and stockholders and to the public in its direct and indirect relations to the railroads, and would be a long step toward bringing about a better general understanding in regard to the railroad interests of the country."

Members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission were interested greatly in the interview. When asked for an opinion, however, they declined on the ground that it would not be proper for them to make any public utterances other than in an official way of the conduct or the statements of a man whom they have had on the rack.

"I hardly think it would serve any good purpose for any of us to get into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Harriman," is the way one of them put it.

Stock Deals Still Unexplained.

Generally speaking, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners have a high respect for Mr. Harriman, in spite of the fact that they regard some of his stock manipulations as altogether reprehensible. It is at this point that all of Mr. Harriman's utterances both in the interview in THE TIMES this morning and in the remarks he made while recently in Washington seem to them to fall down. The Chicago & Alton deal, by which the proceeds of bonds which ought to have been used for improvements were divided among a few stockholders, and then the bonds resold at an advance of something like 30 per cent., is looked upon by the Inter-State Commerce Commission as more pertinent to the situation just now than the methods of unloading cars at Groton, Mass.

Yet so far as the commission sees, in that transaction Mr. Harriman was within the law—that is, the criminal law. And, contrary to a somewhat widely circulated report to that effect, there is no intention in that quarter to institute any criminal procedure against Mr. Harriman. There is a growing feeling among those who have been trying to get at the root of the evil with respect to the railroads that the Government must go beyond the mere regulation of rates, but must in some way—it does not appear just how—get at the regulation of stock issues.

It is not considered by the commission that Mr. Harriman has been particularly reprehensible in the management of his railroads. They do not put him in a class with Jay Gould, for instance, who

"worked" railroad properties, bleeding the people in the territory through which the road ran. Mr. Harriman, on the contrary, has developed railroads he has taken hold of, and has assisted greatly in the development of the country.

The commission, therefore, has no criticism of his views as to the widening of the gauge, the building of larger engines and stronger cars.

There is no disposition to throw anything in the way of whatever improvements in his roads he may have under contemplation. As a railroad manager and as a genuis of transportation in its many ramifications they have no criticism and no disposition to throw any handicap in his way.

What Co-operation Does He Want?

But what does Mr. Harriman mean by co-operation on the part of the Government? That is a puzzle to the commission, as it is to many others who are in sympathy with the movement to regulate railroads.

"If by co-operation Mr. Harriman means being let alone, he will not find much co-operation," is the general attitude of the commission. Whether there will be in the future any successful co-operation of Mr. Harriman and the Administration would seem, therefore, to depend largely upon the definition of the word "co-operation." In the commonly accepted meaning of the word, and in the now accepted view of the function of public carriers like railroads, it is thought that Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill, and other railroad magnates are the ones who have shown a disposition not to co-operate.

As to Getting More Stockholders.

The changed attitude of Mr. Harriman, however, as demonstrated by his disposition to talk for publication, is considered as widely significant by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is thought that the recent investigation in New York, in which facts were brought out not altogether to his credit, to put it mildly, has made Mr. Harriman and his associates feel that they would be severely censured by the public.

Being but human, after all, the great railroad magnate, if not repentant, is at least sensitive to criticism. But it is believed that his attitude is rather of conciliation for the purpose of sparing his feelings as well as to save his property and to make friends for future operations. The idea of increasing the stockholders, as suggested by Mr. Harriman, that is associating more people in his combinations rather than less, is answered by saying that, of course, after a small bunch of manipulators has arranged to divide the spoils, it would be natural to want as many people to purchase the new stock issues as possible.

INDORSE HARRIMAN'S VIEWS.

Railroad Men Say, However, Change of Rail Gauge Would Be Too Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Officers of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads agreed to-day with virtually all that E. H. Harriman had to say yesterday concerning the present agitation over corporation rights and their alleged encroachment upon the rights of the public.

B. L. Winchell, President of the Rock Island Railroad, is in the city, and went further than Mr. Harriman by declaring that the Rock Island system had already come out into the open and was fighting, and would keep up the fight against the harmful legislation being enacted in different States against the railroads.

Mr. Harriman's assertion that the greatest of all mistakes was made when a six-foot gauge was not adopted at the time of the reorganization and upbuilding of railroads after the civil war met with an emphatic indorsement. Yet, to make the change at this time was declared to be virtually financially and physically impossible.

Impossible Now, Says E. B. Morris.

"Such a change would be impossible now, utterly impossible," was the comment of Effingham B. Morris, President of the Girard Trust Company, who has a wide knowledge of railroad conditions. Mr. Morris is a Director of the Pennsylvania and other railroads.

"A six-foot standard gauge would be a fine thing," he said, "but it cannot be brought about now."

Mr. Winchell said that nothing better for the railroads than a six-foot gauge could be devised.

"But," he said, "I do not look to see such a change in my time. It is, as Mr. Harriman says, chimerical, but still a good thing. Just think of the cost. Everything would have to be changed. Additional yard room would be necessary, in fact, every single item that goes to make up a railroad would have to be increased or changed.

"The demand for heavier rails, heavier roadbeds, and heavier bridges has been steadily increasing for years. This demand has followed the introduction of heavier motive power and heavier rolling stock capable of carrying greater loads. In the old days a 20,000-pound-capacity car was adequate. The next step increased the capacity, and so it went, until the standard car is the 100,000-pounder, and cars of even greater capacity will be built and used.

"This is one of the things that the public does not seem to understand. The greater the train load the greater the general cost of moving the train, because the maintenance item increases. The cars wear out quicker and so do rails, although they are becoming heavier each year.

Must Stop "Tearing Down."

A prominent officer of the Reading declared that he agreed with Mr. Harriman that the present-day tendencies to "tear things down" should be stopped. Whether this condition, which, the speaker said, is to be found in the adverse legislation enacted in the different States, can be remedied through governmental co-operation, as Mr. Harriman suggests, he was not prepared to say.

Engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad declared that in the case of the Pennsylvania alone Mr. Harriman's plan would mean the tearing up of its 12,000 miles of trackage, the abolition of its entire system of brides and tunnels, the tearing out of its yard and the terminal facilities, and, in fact, it would mean a reorganization of the entire equipment and rolling stock of the road, which would necessitate expenditures amounting to many millions of dollars.

While it was the general opinion of engineers that such a condition as Mr. Harriman suggests would be most beneficial to the railroads and one which would greatly increase their earning capacity by correspondingly increasing their carrying capacity, the scheme was considered impratical and one that would not be brought about, in their opinion, for several generations, if ever.

COMMENTS HEARD HERE.

Railroad Officials Say It Puts Their Case Well—One Dissents.

Edward H. Harriman's setting forth of the case for the railroads aroused general interest among railroad men in this city yesterday and started much discussion.

Several of the railroad officials interviewed yesterday by TIMES reporters said that Mr. Harriman being thus interviewed had hit upon the right plan, and one said that had that policy been pursued four or five years ago the great agitation against the railroads and much of the legislation which the railroads believe to be detrimental to their interests and consequently to the interests of all who patronize them might have been prevented.

President David Willcox of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who is also President of two other transportation companies and a Director of eight or nine, said he thought that much of the legislation adverse to the interests of the railroads was due to the fact that the lawmakers were not well acquainted with the problems that confront a railroad.

"If the business of the country," said he, "is managed by politics, there is no certainty about it."

Mr. Willcox compared the treatment of railroads in the United States and those in Canada, saying that in the Dominion the Government gives all possible aid to the roads and that here the United States Government is busy cutting down the revenues of the railroads and fettering their development.

"It is distinctly to the disadvantage of our roads to have a different governmental policy than that in the Dominion," he said. "Our Government at least ought not to discourage our railroad builders.

Mergers and Bad Legislation.

"I believe that Mr. Harriman is right in declaring that the mergers are due to unwise legislation. Laws have been enacted which, under their judicial interpretation, make it impossible for a road to make any sort of agreement with another. The statute says, merely, that two people shall not agree; the result is that they go into partnership. I don't think the Steel Trust ever would have been organized had the companies been able to make agreements.

"I have always believed that it was the best policy to be frank and open with the public. The people have believed the managers of the railroads to be dodging; they have merely been busy running the trains and building new roads and equipment. Nothing but good can come, however, from a fuller explanation of our position."

With reference to Mr. Harriman's statement that electricity must be employed to handle the increasing volume of traffic Mr. Willcox remarked that the head of one of the biggest electrical concerns in the country told him a short time ago that if the electrification were to begin now it could not be completed within twenty years.

Legislatures Hinder Development.

"Mr. Harriman, in his statement in THE TIMES," said an Erie official, "voiced the sentiments and the reasoning of practically every railroad man in the country. It seems queer when the great demand of the country is for transportation, the transportation companies are hampered at every turn.

"The people and the lawmakers forget that a railroad must make money. No road in the country makes enough now to rehabilitate itself out of its earnings. By rehabilitate I mean replace. Replacement means improvement.

"When we replace a 75-pound rail it is with a 90 or 100 pound rail at nearly twice the cost; when we replace a bridge it means putting in one that will carry four times as much; a 70-ton locomotive is replaced by one weighing nearly 100 tons; a coal car that cost $600 is worn out, a new steel car is substituted at a cost of about $1,100. The whole equipment and labor, too, cost more.

"Laws and public opinion have stopped rebates and personal discrimination, the things that started this agitation. But the lawmakers have not stopped. They see more of the passenger business—the end that pays less than any other, the end which, in fact, often is conducted at an actual loss—and they now attack that. In the opinion of many railroad men, much of this unfavorable legislation is due to the fact that the legislators can't get passes. In other words, we are punished for obeying the law.

"In one column of a newspaper we read of millions of bushels of wheat awaiting transportation to the mills, and in another column we see that a Legislature has passed some law to further restrict the earnings of a railroad, and consequently prevent it from rehabilitating itself or from borrowing money with which to improve its service."

"The people overlook the fact that in all lines of business scarcity of an article means increased price. One of the scarcest things in the country is transportation, and that is being reduced in price. There is bound to be reaction, but the remedy probably won't come until the traveling public and the shippers, suffering because of the inadequate service, rise and demand improvement; and improvement can come only by those methods which the roads now are prohibited from using. When that finally comes the cost of making the improvements probably will be 50 per cent. higher than it would be to-day."

New York Central Also for Publicity.

At the New York Central offices an official said yesterday that Mr. Harriman's suggestion of frankness with the public had struck them before it did him—at least they had acted upon it first. Several months ago the road established a publicity bureau, so that the newspapers and the public might be able to obtain complete and accurate information about anything that happened on the road. Thus, said the official, the road hoped to obtain friendly and frank criticisms and suggestions for improvements.

One railroad official seen yesterday remarked that he did not care to discuss Mr. Harriman's interview.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I can't discuss it; it's too vague and incomplete for discussion. After reading Mr. Harriman's whole story I was convinced that he hadn't been as frank as he might have been. He says he doesn't want pools—he just wants agreements."

And the official laughed.

HARRIMAN'S STOCK DEALS.

Commission Considering Asking Court to Force Him to Answer.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission said that the commission has under consideration the advisability of asking the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York to compel Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions which he did not answer to the satisfaction of the commission when he was on the witness stand in New York.

Pending such action Mr. Harriman's counsel asked to be heard before the commission April 4, which request was granted, and that date was recently fixed for arguments. Chairman Knapp explained to-night that the commission alone has power to conclude testimony in the case, and that it will reserve the right, if it sees fit, to reopen the case at any time.

When Mr. Harriman's counsel asked for a hearing on April 4, at which time they want to present arguments regarding the contention that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are parallel and competing lines, it was understood by the commission that if Mr. Harriman's counsel desired to submit additional testimony on that date they might do so, and also if the commission desired to bring out any new point it would be that any such additional testimony, if at all, would be brief.

Asked to-day if Mr. Harriman was likely to go on the stand in such an event, Chairman Knapp replied that if Mr. Harriman desired to take the stand the permission would be granted.

ALL ROADS MAY USE NEW 'ELECTRIC EYE'

N. Y. Central's Broken Rail Finder a Wonder in Preventing Wrecks.

BEATS THE HUMAN EYE

Bad Rails Cause 60 Per Cent. of Wrecks and All-Perfect Rails Can't Be Made.

Broken rails and weakened roadbeds caused more than 60 per cent. of the railroad wrecks in the United States in the last five years, according to statistics compiled by New York Central engineers who have been studying the causes of accidents since the Bronx wreck last month. This fact, together with the recent discovery of a number of broken rails between Cheviot and North Germantown, on the New York Central lines, a Central official said yesterday, was what spurred the engineers on in their search for a device that would detect a broken rail, and resulted in the perfection of a system which will be installed on the tracks used by the through trains between here and Buffalo before the end of April. After that, the official said, the same equipment would be added to the main tracks on all of the other Central lines.

"The broken rail," said the Central official, "has been one of the greatest and most distressing problems ever confronting railroads. The perfect rail has not yet been obtained; the manufacturers confess that it is impossible to make it. That is to say, a thousand rails may be perfect, but the next one may have some defect which cannot be detected before it leaves the mill; nothing but actual use can develop it.

Human Eye Can't See Defect.

"In such a rail the break may occur where it is impossible for the human eye to see it. The first crack may be no broader than a hair, and hidden beneath the top of the rail, which, you know, is somewhat like the top of the letter T. It may not break immediately; several trains may go over it without making the crack perceptibly bigger. One train, then, may enlarge it, and another rip the two pieces apart.

"What causes a rail to break? That is hard to say. Sometimes the drive wheels of a locomotive, unable to start instantly with its heavy load, whirl around swiftly on the track without progressing. That friction and weight make a small indentation. Then another train, striking the same spot with great velocity, cracks the rail. Knowing this possible cause, we have a rule prohibiting enginemen from sliding their wheels on the track. It is very strictly enforced, and if an engineer, impatient because his locomotive won't start right off with a heavy train, pulls open the throttle and slides the wheels on the tracks, he is suspended instantly. A second offense means his discharge.

"The other cause with which we are familiar is the flaw in the rail. As I said, it is impossible to detect such a defect; most likely it is hidden in the body of the rail, and there is nothing, not even the careful tests in the foundries, that will reveal it.

"Electric Eye" to Disclose Danger.

"Because of these hidden dangers, the New York Central has made an unusual effort to devise protective measures. The first thing, of course, is to find the crack the moment it occurs. The human eye being unable to see it, we have perfected an 'electric eye.' All the rails will be connected by an electric wire which will be looped into the signal towers. The least change in the condition of any rail will be observed by the electric eye and the information will be winked into the nearest tower. Automatically the danger signals in that block will be set against trains on that track and will remain so until the cause of the danger warning has been discovered and remedied.

"As yet we have not learned how to make the electric track guard tell us just where the alarm originates, so it will be necessary for employes to hasten to the block and examine every rail until the defective one is located. Until such discovery is made no trains will be permitted to pass over those tracks."

The official said that the efficiency of the new device had been proved by experiments on the Hudson Division of the Central. After the through-train tracks between here and Buffalo were equipped, he said, the device would be put in on the main lines of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Big Four, the Boston & Albany, the West Shore, and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie.

Other Roads May Adopt It.

An engineer of another road said yesterday that all railroads would be greatly interested in the Central's new device. Until this announcement, he said, railroad engineers had known of no satisfactory mechanical system of rail watching; many had been tried, but none had proved a success. He recalled that the General Managers' Association, in which the managers of all but about 9,000 miles of road in the country are members, always gets reports of new devices inaugurated by any road, and all roads are at liberty to use the same, there being no attempt on the part of any road to monopolize a new idea. Hence, he said, if the Central's system was as successful as the company thinks it will be, it is likely that it will be put into use on roads all over the country. W. C. Brown, Senior Vice President of the New York Central, is President of the association.

SHONTS FOR UTILITIES BILL.

But Assumes the Legislature Will Welcome Suggestions in Its Aid.

The Board of Governors of the Association of Bronx Real Estate Brokers has unanimously approved the Public Utilities bill favored by Gov. Hughes.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, issued yesterday this statement of his attitude toward Gov. Hughes's Public Utilities bill:

"In order that there may be no misapprehension in regard to our position, I wish it to be distinctly understood that there will be no opposition to Gov. Hughes's Public Utilities bill on the part of the interests which I represent, nor will we oppose any bill which will accomplish more harmonious relations between the public and the public service corporations.

"I took hold of my present work with a firm determination to do all I could to bring about a better understanding between the public and our corporations, feeling certain that in the long run the corporations could prosper only by giving satisfactory service, and by having satisfactory relations with the public and the municipal authorities. I believe that the public authorities, whether those now existing or such as may be created, should have broader powers in dealing with the complicated traffic conditions in Greater New York.

"We will do our best to render effective any plan which the Legislature, in its wisdom, may adopt with that end in view.

"I assume the Legislature will welcome suggestions in aid of the purposes of the bills which further discussion and study may develop. I may add that the Directors and principal owners of the company are in entire accord with me on this subject."

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RAILROAD LOOKING FOR COLLEGE MEN

Pennsylvania Offers Special Inducements to Graduates of Technical Schools.

THOROUGHLY TRAINS THEM

They Must Begin at the Bottom, but the High Places Are Open to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Men with college training are to be in greater demand on the Pennsylvania Railroad henceforth. The management is making special efforts to get apprentices who have a technical education.

With the tremendous New York improvements of the Pensylvania and other extensions all along the line there is the increasing need for operating men and engineers of experience and judgment. New places of responsibility are being created which are especially suited to men graduated from technical schools.

The Pennsylvania at the start gives a college man sufficient pay to afford him proper support, but there is no "soft snap" for him. He has to begin at the bottom of practical railroading.

It is in the maintenance of way department that the trained man is needed most these days. First he is rodman in the office of a Division Assistant Engineer or in the construction branch of the department. After serving his term as rodman he is sent to Altoona.

Altoona is the seat of the greatest railroad educational establishment in the world. The novice is put to work in the yards there, which are 7 miles long and contain about 240 miles of tracks. He learns the intricacies of shifting, how to keep car records, to manipulate signals, to classify cars, and to do many other things.

Altoona yards are left for the road. The graduate has now become an assistant supervisor, and is assigned to some stretch of the line. Steel rails, crossties, ballast, tie plates, nuts, bolts, ditches for drainage—all these have to be known thoroughly. Then, perhaps, the assistant becomes a full-fledged supervisor; after that come the grades of assistant engineer and superintendent. When the college man gets to be a Superintendent he has qualified as a railroad expert.

For the college man trained as mechanical engineer there is a special course at Altoona. He becomes a "special apprentice." He goes through the shops—boiler, blacksmith, wheel, car, tank, and all the rest. Part of the time is spent in the drafting room and part in the testing room. Three months the railroad student devotes to firing an engine on the road. After this experience his promotions begin, and he can reach the top.

DOUBT KIDNAPPING THEORY.

Detectives Think Missing Marvin Boy May Be Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 10.—Horace N. Marvin, Jr., the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin, who has been missing since last Monday, may have been drowned in the marsh near his father's home at Kitt's Hammock. Doubts regarding the kidnapping theory were raised to-day by the preliminary investigation by Pinkerton detectives. These results lead some of the detectives to the belief that the boy either fell from the haystack and was drowned or wandered away and perished in the marsh.

Pinkerton men, after examining many persons in the vicinity of the Marvin farm and members of the family, succeeded to-day in reducing the time between the child's disappearance and the time he was last seen to seven minutes.

A. I. Odell of 122 East 102d Street told a TIMES reporter last night that on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock he saw a child that he thinks may have been the missing Marvin child. Mr. Odell was going uptown on an Eighth Avenue car at the time, and first noticed the child when the car was near Sixty-sixth Street. The boy, who, Mr. Odell says, tallies with the published descriptions of the missing Marvin boy, was with a colored woman who, he said, looked to be about 30 years old. The boy was fretful and crying, and refused to be quiet, although the woman begged him to be so.

At Eighty-sixth Street the woman and the boy left the car, Mr. Odell said, and when he looked out of the window after the car had gone about half a block the woman and the child were still standing on the corner. The next morning when Mr. Odell read the papers with the description of the missing boy in them he remembered the child he had seen on the car the night before and wrote Dr. Marvin a letter. Mr. Odell said the only reason he wrote was because of the resemblance of the lad seen on the car to that of the boy described in the papers. Two detectives called on Mr. Odell yesterday, but they had not found the boy he saw at an early hour this morning, so far as Mr. Odell knew.

At Police Headquarters the police said that they had no information as to the whereabouts of the Marvin child, and the police of Jersey City said the same thing.

As to the Miles Standish mentioned in the dispatches from Dover, there is a well-known Miles Standish in this city who is descended from the famous New England family, but he is not the man known in Dover and has no connection whatever with the Marvin case.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 10.—The high standing of Mr. Horace N. Marvin in Sioux City and the utter lack of foundation in his family connections to give plausibility to the theory that some of his relatives have made off with his little son Horace, near Dover, Del., have induced the general opinion here that the child either met accidental death by drowning or was kidnapped for a ransom.

Marvin came to Sioux City with his first wife twenty-eight years ago from Michigan. He opened an office as a homeopathic physician, and the best people of the community were his patients. Some years after the death of his wife Dr. Marvin married Miss Ruth Swift of Yankton, who had been a nurse and his office secretary. She took a medical school course and they practiced together up to her death four months ago, the sign on the office door reading: "Drs. M. N. and Ruth Marvin." She was the mother of the missing boy and of the other younger children.

The theory that the boy was kidnapped by jealous relatives is scouted as absolutely groundless by Mrs. Isabella Maynard of 306 Omaha Street, a sister of Dr. Marvin's first wife.

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128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Branch 657 Fulton St. | Newark Branch 10 New St.

5-INCH SNOWFALL HAMPERS TRAFFIC

Continued from Page 1.

each snowfall, alternate thaws and freezing have added difficulties to the big contract. The freezing of the snow in the streets has made it especially difficult for fire apparatus to answer calls from along the river front and the factory districts. The side streets above Forty-second Street have looked more like corduroy roads. Five-ton fire engines, swinging behind three powerful horses, have come to grief while going to fires, the harness breaking and the firemen saying things about the Street Cleaning Department while they mended the breaks and urged the horses on. Delays of this kind have been frequent in the last two weeks, but by good fortune no serious damage has resulted.

"We had hoped," said the Superintendent of snow removal yesterday, "to have every street in the Borough of Manhattan clear of snow within ten days. Things have been done to our plans by this storm, however, and, doing our level best, it will add one day for each inch of snow falling. To-night our own plows will go through the city all night, and to-morrow morning the contractors will put on as many more trucks and men as they can. They will begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning. By night time we hope to have all of the important thoroughfares in the borough clear."

When Commissioner McDonough Craven was told that there had been some criticism of the slow removal of snow he said: "I won't stand for that at all. The snow has been handled faster than ever before, and you must remember that this is the worst year the department has experienced since the city began to handle its snowfall itself."

"How much do you believe the removal of snow will cost this year?" he was asked.

"About $2,000,000 for the whole city for the whole year. It costs $50,000 for every inch of snowfall, and my estimate is based on present conditions. When we find out exactly how much money will be required I will go before the Board of Estimate and ask for my appropriation. It will probably begin to thaw on Tuesday, and then the elements will save money to the city.

"I do not think it will thaw to-morrow, and we can only go ahead and clear as much as possible. But if Tuesday breaks with 'soft weather' we will be able to save from $150,000 to $300,000. The entire force of men at my command numbers 17,000, and we cannot get any more. There are not enough men and trucks in New York City that contractors are able to use which will enable us to add to that number."

NO AMOUNT of ignorant care can protect you against loss. Intelligent care will. Trust Companies must be intelligent to live.

Guardian Trust Company OF NEW YORK

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane

STORM DELAYS FUNERALS.

Great Difficulties Experienced in Getting to the Cemeteries.

On account of the storm yesterday undertakers had difficulty in getting to the cemeteries and in making burials. Several funerals, which started out early in the day, took many hours to make the journeys to cemeteries, and last night several of them were so late in returning that inquiries were made for them.

The Stephen-Merritt Embalming Company and Frank E. Campbell, an undertaker, of 241 West Twenty-third Street, announced last night that they would give the use of their vaults and chapel free to all undertakers who had funerals on their hands. These offers are good as long as the roads are impassable and the conditions at the cemeteries prevent burials. Many bodies will thus be saved from being taken to the Morgue.

BRYAN SEES JOHNSON.

Pays Mysterious Visit to the Mayor of Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—William Jennings Bryan held a mysterious conference with Mayor Tom L. Johnson at the home of the latter on Euclid Avenue to-night. Mr. Bryan arrived early in the evening and was scheduled to leave on an early morning train for the East.

Mayor Johnson refused to say what was the purpose of the meeting, and would not let any one interview Mr. Bryan. He told the newspaper men that if they came near the house he would put Bryan in an automobile and hurry away out of sight.

The Aeolian Company Announces a

New Model of PIANOLA

At $215 Terms $15 Down $7 a Month

THERE has long been a demand for a first-class Piano-player to sell at a low price and on monthly payments *within the reach of everybody.* Our Board of Experts has found a way of producing a Pianola of simpler construction so as to permit of a lower price and at the same time maintain *the highest order of musical and mechanical efficiency.*

The new "Model K" is a *genuine Pianola.* It is made by the Aeolian Co., it has the Metrostyle and the other exclusive features that have given the Pianola its tremendous prestige and world-wide supremacy. The "Model K" Pianola is therefore *easily the superior of any of the other Piano-players, no matter at what price sold.*

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE "MODEL K"

The "Model K" has the Metrostyle, without which leading musicians have said they would not give serious consideration to any Piano-player. This device absolutely prevents the objectionable effect of other Piano-players—a mechanical, automatic rendition. It puts *life, soul* and *expression* into the playing.

The "Model K" has the Melodist, a device for subduing the bass and bringing out the treble or vice versa.

The "Model K" is the smallest of any of the well-known Piano-players. It is consequently less conspicuous and is more easily moved up to and away from the piano.

The New "Model K" PIANOLA

Prices $215 in ebony and $225 in mahogany, walnut or oak. A new catalog is now ready for distribution

The "Model K" is equipped with the *lever system* of expression devices in contradistinction to the "push-buttons" used in nearly all other Piano-players. It also has the *metal tracker-board,* an important point, as it does away with rustling of the paper.

The full repertory of the Pianola, now numbering over 15,000 compositions, is available for the "Model K." With many other Piano-players the music problem is still in an imperfect or experimental stage, which proves a serious objection in obtaining the maximum amount of pleasure.

Not only has the price been fixed at $215, but the extremely easy terms of $15 down and $7 a month (with interest) are offered, so that the Pianola is now placed within the reach of practically every home.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, ... Ave., ... St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

STANDARD ROADBED.

The roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad is celebrated in America and notable in Europe for its solidity. Its present high state of excellence is the result of years of experiment and vigilant effort. The secret of its strength is in the ballast. Hundred-pound steel rails being granted, proper cross-ties and ballast must follow. The oak or locust ties are eight and a half feet long, seven inches thick, and there are sixteen in every thirty-three feet of main track. On the four-track roadbed the ballast is fifty-three feet eight and a half inches wide, thirteen inches deep in the centre, and eighteen inches deep at the outside edge of the outside track. There are drains on either side of the track, which would do credit to the drainage system of private grounds.

In the cuts there is an eye-pleasing touch of beauty. The sides are sodded with hardy blue grass. Apart from the pleasing effect of the green, these sodded sides prevent erosion and protect the drains from being choked by the dirt and stones which would wash into them from the banks.

It costs a great deal of money to build and maintain standard roadbed, but it is the well-known policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad to use in construction the best of everything that can add to the pleasure, enhance the comfort, and insure the security of its patrons

JEROME PREPARES HIS REBUTTAL CASE

Reserve Evidence of Defense May Limit His Attack on Thaw Witnesses.

FIGHT FOR THAW LETTERS

Prisoner Attends Church Service and Gets Notes Hourly from His Wife.

All yesterday District Attorney Jerome and his chief assistant, Mr. Garvan, were busy putting the finishing touches to the case they will present this morning in rebuttal against Harry K. Thaw. They declined to make any statement as to the witnesses to be put upon the stand to-day, but it is believed that if they wish they can bring forward a good deal of testimony to traverse the stories told by the witnesses for the defense other than Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

At the Tenderloin Police Station on the night of the shooting were Sergts. McCarthy and McCann and a reporter named McElhone. They may be asked whether in their opinion the defendant, so soon after the "brain storm," showed any signs of insanity and to describe his general demeanor. May MacKenzie has been under subpoena for the People ever since the investigation into the crime began. From her Mr. Jerome might elicit information which would discredit the tale told by her friend, Mrs. Thaw. She is certain, however, to be an unwilling witness, and her cross-examination by the defense might be of distinct advantage to Harry K. Thaw.

Try to Keep Thaw Letters Back.

Among the other witnesses who it was rumored yesterday are likely to be called was one who knew intimately the concerns of "Jack" Barrymore, and is in a position to say a great deal about his friendship with Evelyn Nesbit. There is, too, a great deal of documentary evidence which has been identified but not put in. A fortnight ago a subpoena duces tecum was served on Mr. Hartridge in connection with the letters to Evelyn Nesbit which are in his keeping. He has not responded to it, and will certainly try hard to evade doing so under the plea of professional privilege.

Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly went to the Hotel Lorraine yesterday afternoon to consult with Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw upon the response she is to give to the order to produce any letters she may have in her possession from Stanford White and her husband, and also the original of the Hummel affidavit. It is understood that she will take refuge in the declaration that she has none of these documents in her keeping.

Then the letters written by Thaw to his Pittsburg banker are still in the custody of Court Clerk Penny, and may be called for at any time. They were written both before and after the killing, and were asked for by the District Attorney in the hope that they might give valuable evidence of the state of the defendant's mind. If they are as curiously composed and written as were the letters he wrote at the end of 1903 they will be strong evidence of his insanity, but so far no hint of their contents has been given in court.

Defense's Check on Jerome.

There is one consideration which may limit the evidence put in by the People. The defense has a large amount of testimony in reserve which it can call upon sur-rebuttal, and it is to the advantage of the District Attorney to give it as small an opportunity as possible to introduce any of it. It is thought, therefore, probable that he will be content with proving a few points, and will then call immediately upon his alienists to give their opinions upon the hypothetical question which was drawn up on Saturday.

They will be forced to testify entirely upon that. The clinic kept in court during the last seven weeks by the three principal alienists for the People has not been of such a character as to permit them to stake their professional reputations upon deductions from it. They have never been within ten feet of the defendant and have had no conversation with him. Until they enjoy the same opportunities of examining Thaw as Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner had it may be impossible for them to make a positive declaration. Mr. Jerome knows that, and is prepared to have them express their ideas as scientific men upon the facts as presented to them, whichever way they incline.

Jealousy May Have Been Motive.

In his cross-examination of both the experts of the defense the District Attorney asked some questions as to the possibility of the defendant being under the influence of liquor at the time he killed Stanford White. So far there has not been any testimony to show that Thaw's party had consumed any unreasonable quantity of champagne at the Café Martin before they went to the Roof Garden, but it is possible that this matter will be further looked into. If Thaw was sane on the night of June 25, an acute attack of jealousy exciting a man who had already drunk freely would be a plausible explanation for the crime.

Mrs. William Thaw will be in court every day now until the end of the trial is reached, unless the District Attorney has her excluded. When Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had finished her testimony she took her seat at the counsels' table alongside her husband, but was asked by the prosecution to withdraw. It was thought that her presence was a mute appeal to the jury, and as she was to be called again there was an excuse for shutting her out. Mrs. William Thaw has now been excused from the stand, and the defense believes that it will not do any harm to have her present in the trial room.

Gets Notes Hourly from Evelyn.

Thaw passed a quiet day yesterday in the Tombs. He received no visitors. He attended the Episcopal services in the morning and spent the rest of the day reading the newspapers. He seemed in fair spirits, and was further cheered by notes sent him nearly every hour from the Hotel Lorraine.

A great many visitors to town imagine that they can obtain an interview with Thaw for the asking. The warders are tired of explaining that he is not on show, and one of them has devised a scheme to save himself much trouble.

"Shure, I'll show you Mr. Thaw, Ma'am, and his pretty wife, too," he says. "Just you take a peep at this."

Then he pulls off his cap and exhibits pictures cut from a newspaper of the defendant and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, pasted in the crown.

"But some of 'em aren't even satisfied then," he said. "It's a har-rd world, plazin' ivrybody."

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was asked yesterday if she expected to be the first witness to-day. She answered that she did not know. She added that she was under subpoena to appear this morning and to bring all the letters she had from Stanford White. She said she expected to obey the subpoena.

AT Your Office

you use the telephone incessantly. It is indispensable. Does your family have the benefit of this time saving service?

Have You a TELEPHONE at Home?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

ABUSE MRS. HOLMAN.

Grandmother and Aunts of Evelyn Thaw Attack Her Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—A remarkable statement, written and signed by the mother and two sisters of the late W. Scott Nesbit, father of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, has been received here from Miles City, Mon., where the Nesbit connection resides. It is a repudiation of Mrs. Charles J. Holman, Evelyn Thaw's mother.

The statement accuses Mrs. Holman of "sacrificing her child's soul for money by which to live without effort," and adds that "underneath the fair and fragile beauty of Evelyn Thaw there lies a stratum of pure gold." It also suggests that Pittsburg and Allegheny "should rise in their indignation" against Mrs. Holman and burn her in effigy.

HOUSEKEEPER CLAIMS ESTATE

State of New Jersey and a Relative Also After $200,000 Property.

An estate located in New York, Newark, and Canada, valued at nearly $200,000, is involved in a will contest in the Orphans' Court of Essex County, N. J. An attempt by the State to seize it, and the production of a will in favor of his young housekeeper a year and a half after the death of the testator, John Wells Russell, an octogenarian, of 17 South Maple Avenue, East Orange, are the central features of the case. The will in dispute was made thirteen days before his death, on Nov. 28, 1905.

Mary C. Clavin, now 30 years of age, was Russell's housekeeper for eighteen years. He was not known to have any relatives, and on her application she was named administratrix by the court.

Attorney General McCarter gave notice that the property would escheat to the State, and took the first steps in that direction. Last Tuesday Miss Clavin offered for probate a document purporting to be a will leaving her all Russell's property. It was witnessed by Matthew J. Ready and Mary T. Ready, his wife. Miss Clavin told the court that she had searched for a will ever since Russell died. Mr. Ready, who is a lawyer, with an office at 800 Broad Street, Newark, did not hear of Mr. Russell's death till last Tuesday. Then he remembered that he had the old man's will and produced it.

On behalf of Mary Ellen Hyde, who claims a distant relationship with Russell, George H. Lambert filed a caveat against the probate of the will last Saturday.

HELD AS MURDER WITNESS.

Italian Secretary of Plasterers' Union Sent to the House of Detention.

Coroner Acritelli sent to the House of Detention yesterday Nicola Chiodi of 244 Chrystie Street, Secretary of the Italian branch of the Operative Plasterers' International Union, as a witness of a row which took place at a meeting of the union at Marconi Hall, 349 East 114th Street, on Saturday night. In the fight Basilio Spermo, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, was killed.

The Coroner was unable to get to the bottom of the trouble, but it is alleged that the President of the union, Michaelo Congolosi, had had a quarrel with Spermo of two or three weeks' standing. At the meeting he drew a revolver and fired wildly. Chiodi, the Secretary, ducked under the table. Spermo was hit by two bullets, and the rest of the committee rushed from the room.

To investigate the matter further, a special session will be held this morning at 11 o'clock before Coroner Acritelli, at which all the members of the Grievance Committee have been summoned to appear.

4-YEAR-OLD GIRL DESERTED.

Police Searching for Woman Who Left the Child in a 46th Street House.

Detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station were notified last night that a fashionably dressed woman had left a 4-year-old girl in the rooms of Mrs. Eva Gallagher at 312 East Forty-sixth Street late yesterday afternoon. Every effort is being made to find the woman. Mrs. Gallagher took the child to the station last night and later it was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

According to Mrs. Gallagher, a woman who rooms with her, Mrs. Mary Brown, advertised in a newspaper, saying that she would take a young girl to board. Late in the afternoon yesterday a woman called at Mrs. Gallagher's home and asked for Mrs. Brown. The latter was away, and the woman, according to Mrs. Gallagher, said:

"Well, it is snowing hard, and I will leave the child here. I will write my name and address, and will call in a day or two."

When Mrs. Brown returned she opened the piece of paper the woman had written on, and found only a scrawl. There was a dollar bill inclosed.

CARGO MADE CATS SNEEZE.

The Bark Diana Brings News of the Effect of Mangrove Trimming.

The British bark Diana came up to her pier in Jersey City yesterday through the snow, bringing news.

"That noise," said the skipper, when the reporters came aboard, "is made by the sneezing of my three cats, Peter, Stirna, and Lisa. You see, we come from Mozambique with a cargo of mangrove bark, which gives off a pungent smell. It's used for tanning—the bark, I mean. The rats couldn't stand it. They went ashore when the load came aboard."

Some flying fish came aboard on the voyage, the skipper said, but that didn't matter. The cats caught them.

NEGRO RIOT AT CONEY ISLAND

Twenty in Fight with Revolvers and Razors—One Will Die.

A fight between two negroes, in which revolvers and razors were used, started a riot in Coney Island last night. When the battle was over, twenty negroes were locked up and two were in the Kings County Hospital.

Charles Jones went to call on Victoria Morris in West Third Street and met Edward Smith leaving the house. Jones drew a revolver and opened fire. One bullet hit Smith in the hand and another in the groin. Three more went wild. Then the two began to fight with razors.

Soon there was a crowd of negroes about them. All seemed to have razors and used them. When the police arrived they were still fighting.

It was said at the hospital last night that Smith would die.

NEGRO SHOOTS POLICEMEN.

Is Then Riddled with Bullets from Police Weapons.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 10.—"Bill" Reese, a negro, who while resisting arrest early to-day shot and probably mortally wounded Policeman William Morris and later wounded Policeman Willis, was shot and killed this evening after a desperate battle with the police.

Five officers surrounded a Davenport Street house in a negro suburb, in which he had been hidden. When they advanced Reese opened fire, Policeman Willis receiving a bullet wound in the hand. The officers returned the fire and the negro fell dead, his body fairly riddled with bullets.

$18,900,000 OWING ON FRANCHISE TAX

State Board Would Not Allow Litigation to Delay Prompt Payment.

ASKS INCREASE OF POWERS

Urges Repeal of Law Exempting Railroad Crossings—Mortgage Tax Recommendations.

ALBANY, March 10.—Recommendations of far-reaching importance are made in the annual report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners—E. E. Woodbury of Jamestown, Frank E. Perley, and Benjamin E. Hall of New York.

The Commissioners declare that serious shortcomings in the special franchise tax law and omissions and inequalities in the mortgage tax law are regarded by them as meriting the best thought and attention of the Legislature.

Referring to the special franchise tax law, the report says:

"After a test of eight years, during which it has been upheld by the courts of last resort, the special franchise tax law has vindicated its enactment. The special franchise assessments made by this board for the year 1906 amounted to $427,951,469. This was an increase in valuations of $71,121,904 over 1905, and comprised 5,941 separate assessments against 1,853 corporations, firms, and individuals, certified to 998 tax districts.

"The records show that there is now due a total of nearly $18,900,000 in unpaid franchise taxes in the cities of the State. In Greater New York alone these unpaid taxes reach the large total of $18,476,595.54. Some corporations have not as yet paid any special franchise tax, although the law was placed on the statute books nearly eight years ago."

The State Board of Tax Commissioners take the position that litigation over technical points should not be allowed to delay the prompt payment of special franchise taxes. They call attention to the varying rates of equalization which prevail in different parts of the State. The practice of corporations now is to fight their special franchise assessments on the ground that they are based on the full and true value, whereas all other classes of assessable property are taxed on the basis of the local equalization.

This defect in the system works what the courts have decided to be an injustice, and the invariable rule has been to reduce from 100 per cent. to the local equalization rate the amount of the special franchise assessments as fixed by the State Board.

Referring to the attitude of the courts in this matter, the report continues:

"It has become the settled belief of corporations and individuals that they are entitled to reduction in their assessments, as a matter of right, in all cases where writs of certiorari are taken to review the assessments of special franchises. It is our belief that in many instances advantage is taken of these conditions to secure delay in the payment of taxes. The legal department of the State seems to have taken recently the position that the valuations made by this board are not conclusive as to their being the full and fair value of the property assessed, and that such valuations may be further inquired into and proofs of additional value given to prevent reductions. The proposition opens a new field of litigation and may result in indefinite postponement of the payment or collection of these taxes."

In order to compel the prompt payment of special franchise assessments at the time when all other taxes must be paid, the State Tax Commissioners recommend that power be given to their board, after it has fixed a special franchise assessment at its full and true value, to inquire into the rate of assessments of real property in that tax district and reduce its valuation to the basis of such local assessments, and then that the corporation or individual assessed shall be required to pay the tax levied upon such assessment when it becomes due and payable, as a condition precedent to the right of review thereof on the ground of inequality or overvaluation.

Another important amendment to the special franchise tax law, which the State board recommends, would repeal an amendment to the original law which was enacted by the Legislature of 1901, by which amendment crossings of streets, highways, and public places, where such crossings were less than 250 feet long, were excluded from taxation as special franchises. The immediate effect of this amendment was to reduce the number of special franchise assessments by more than 1,100, and to take an aggregate of more than $10,000,000 of property from the special franchise assessment rolls. The greater part of these values represented railroad crossings in the cities and villages of the State.

Under the mortgage tax law of 1905 provision was made in Section 314 whereby the owners of old mortgages executed before that act went into effect could, by the filing of the proper statements with the recording officer, bring such mortgages under the operation of that law and enjoy the privileges and benefits conferred thereby in the way of reduced taxes. Many holders of mortgages availed themselves of this provision. Under the present mortgage tax law the privileges conferred by that section were withdrawn, and all mortgages recorded prior to the first day of July, 1906, were relegated to the jurisdiction of local assessing officers for the purposes of assessment and taxation as a part of the personal estate of the owner. It is the opinion of the board that the present law should be so amended as to allow all old mortgages to be brought within the operation of its provisions upon the payment of the tax imposed thereby.

The report shows that the total assessed value of property within the State for the year 1906 was as follows: Real estate, $7,312,621,452; personal, $816,399,985; less amount not taxable locally, $113,930,665; total, $8,015,090,722; increase in real estate, $261,166,427; increase in personal, $15,758,855; total increase, $276,925,082. Returns for 1906 are not yet complete, but indications point to a greater increase in assessed values for 1906 than for 1905.

PRESTON BACKED A JOCKEY.

His Wife Says Suicide Sought to Recoup Losses at the Track.

Mrs. Leonidas M. Preston, the wife of the defaulting manager of the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company, who killed himself on Thursday night in the Hotel Cumberland, said yesterday in a talk with her lawyer, Joseph A. Shay, that she was convinced the trip on which her husband took her to New Orleans had been undertaken by him solely with the idea of recouping his losses at the race track. She believed that he had an idea, too, that his shortage at the office of the company might be discovered in his absence, which would bring matters to a head and his suicide would follow. In any event, she said, he went to the race track every day and played heavily.

"I have found among the papers of Mr. Preston," said Lawyer Shay yesterday, "evidence that he had been backing 'Cash' Sloan, a brother of the jockey, in a bureau of racing information. Preston had been induced to put up $8,000 from time to time. Mrs. Preston says she will go into business of some kind for herself if I am unable to collect any money from her husband's creditors or am unable to obtain payment of the insurance policies. I hope that Mr. Hewitt and his associates will not attempt to deprive Mrs. Preston of the insurance money in case I am successful."

At the office of the Hewitt Motor Company, of which Edward R. Hewitt is President, as well as of the company whose manager Preston was, it was said yesterday that no definite statement of the losses the Timken Company had sustained through Preston could be given out until the experts had finished their examination of the books.

Your Income

from business or residential holdings largely depends upon careful management.

This branch of the real estate business which includes leasing, collecting and entire charge of properties, is a strong feature with this office. Care free and profitable ownership of Real Estate assured.

Albert B. Ashforth REAL ESTATE 4 West 33d Street NEW YORK

JACKSON ATTACKS TWO DEPARTMENTS

Sees a Sinister Purpose in Special Counsel for Kelsey and Whipple.

HE WANTS TO WATCH THEM

Has Received Charges Against Forest Commission—Thinks Insurance Companies Seek Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Attorney General Jackson to-day protested against appropriations for special counsel for the Insurance and Forest, Fish, and Game Departments. He declared that provision for such counsel could be designed only to prevent proper supervision of them by the Attorney General and to cover up scandals. He broadly intimated that he already has before him serious charges affecting both departments and that the Republicans were endeavoring to bail any attempt he might make at investigation.

Mr. Jackson's protest is in the form of a letter addressed to Senator Armstrong and Assemblyman Moreland, who have charge of appropriations in both houses. It refers to provisions in the pending Appropriation bill for the department headed by Otto Kelsey and James S. Whipple. The items are:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—For salaries of temporary counsel, $3,000; for incidental expenses, including counsel, &c., $5,000; for services and expenses of department appraisers in the State, for services and expenses of appraisers and examiners designated in other States, for services and expenses of counsel, &c., $25,000.

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME COMMISSION.—Legal Department—For salaries of one chief attorney, $4,500; one assistant attorney, $1,500; one stenographer, $1,200; for the expenses of such Legal Department for furniture, law library, stationery, printing, and postage, $800, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. Jackson says in his letter:

"If it is the purpose to segregate the Insurance Department and the Forest, Fish, and Game Department so that both may reasonably hope to escape inquisition and legal direction from the Attorney General's office, then the appropriations are understandable. I desire to suggest, however, that the record of neither of these departments is so free from scandal as to entitle them to any special and unusual privileges, and certainly not to immunity from attention on the part of the Constitutional law officer of the State. The grafting on these departments of special legal bureaus would come nearer providing such immunity than would any other subterfuge that can now think of.

"The check which the Attorney General exercises upon the Insurance Department should be made more pronounced and effective instead of being practically removed altogether. Even if that department had been purged of all the evil which made it the crowning shame of this State, it would be folly to assume that at some future day, it may not be inclined to return to the old methods of transacting public business.

"Since the first of the year serious charges affecting the Forest Fish and Game Department have been filed in this office. The commission has imposed upon it the duty of protecting public property of great value and of putting a stop to the depredations of timber thieves who have been plundering the forest preserves of the State with considerable impunity. If the commission is or has been unable to fully perform that duty this office will endeavor to ascertain the reason why.

"The separate legal department scheme as proposed in the annual Appropriation bill is highly dangerous. If adopted it will readily lend itself to the encouragement and concealment of graft and official collusion with private interests that are inimical to the public good. It takes away the powers and responsibilities which by right belong to the Attorney General, who is elected by the people and accountable to them only.

"Is there some fear that these departments may be embarrassed by attention from the Attorney General's office? Is there any recently discovered reason which did not exist in previous years why just at this time it is thought desirable to relieve the Attorney General of responsibility in connection with the Insurance Department and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission?

"This office has been rejecting proposed forms of policies submitted to the Insurance Department by insurance companies because they were in violation of the Armstrong law. Is that a reason why the Insurance Department should have no counsel in place of the counsel which this office is able to supply? Do the life insurance companies prefer that the legal business of the Insurance Department be taken out of the hands of the Attorney General?

"The fact is that the policy of creating numerous and expensive commissions and bureaus already has resulted in widely scattering the responsibility for the legal business of the State, until now it is lodged in almost every corner and crevice of the Capitol. There has been a constant and insidious tendency to remove the check which the Attorney General exercises by right upon other departments of the Government, and it has gone far enough.

"The Insurance Department and the Forest, Fish and Game Commission should not be permitted to have separate legal departments. This office is able to give them all the attention in that regard that they need without being in any way influenced by fear of dismissal should the legal advice and attention furnished be disagreeable to the heads of those departments."

FATAL DUEL IN DARKNESS.

An Alabama City Marshal Killed His Man and Was Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 10.—George Bell was killed last night on the streets of Clayton, Ala., by William Houston, City Marshal. Houston was shot through the [illegible] place in the dark.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

We Announce for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, our

Spring Opening of Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Waists, Laces, Silks, Dress Goods, Imported Wash Goods, Dress Trimmings and Misses' Garments.

The extent of the Simpson Crawford style showing is greater and more exclusive than ever this year.

Rich Imported Dress Trimmings

Sample Pieces of $1 to $3 Trimmings

AT 50c and 95c yard.

1st Main Floor.

OF special interest to dressmakers, is this unusual offering of the new 1907 Dress Trimmings, for the styles are approved by the leading Parisian and New York Dressmakers as very correct for the coming season.

Not a great quantity of any style—only a piece or two of each. They are showroom sample pieces offered at one-half and one-third actual value.

Hand-made effects — Novelty Braid effects
Applique effects — St. Gall Embroidered effects
Vestings, Bands, Garlands, etc.

At 50c and 95c yard; worth $1.00 to $3.00 yard.

Thousands of yards of Embroideries

Really, this Season's Most Remarkable Sale! 1st Main Floor.

WE are constantly in touch with the Embroidery makers of St. Gall, and every time factory accumulations are sold we are given first chance to select the embroideries we want.

In this way, in every instance, prices average less than half the usual, and by making our own selections we get the very newest designs at really ridiculous prices.

So in this case, for we can offer at

12½c, 19c and 25c — Thousands of yards of fine Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries,

in broken sets, odd widths; importers' samples; counter pieces, of which the outer edges may be slightly soiled. For this reason it's possible to buy to-day Embroideries worth half and three-quarters more than the above prices.

29c, 39c and 59c — About two thousand yards of Wide Dress Flouncings in season's newest effects,

on sheer Swisses and fine Nainsooks. Patterns copied from French hand embroidery. In combinations of filet and baby Irish, Japanese and shadow stitch and English eyelet effects. Embroideries designed for dressy purposes, shirt waists, etc. Worth up to $1.26 per yard.

59c a yard for 75c and $1 All-over Embroideries.

Newest styles of the season designed especially for Shirt Waists. Ten different designs.

BASEMENT ⇨ **Embroideries.** (All kinds, worth up to 35c.) **4c., 8c., 12½c. yd.**

Stern Brothers

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Important Offering of Alexandre, Lupin and other celebrated makes of Women's

Glacé and Suede Kid Gloves

In the most desirable lengths, styles and colors, including black and white,

At Exceptionally Reduced Prices.

3 clasp Lupin Glacé, Paris Point Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular price $1.60 Pr	$1.15
3 clasp and 3 button Alexandre Suede, Filet Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular Price $1.75 Pr.	1.35
3 clasp and 3 button Alexandre Glacé Kid, Paris Point Embroidery, overseam sewn,	Regular Price $2.00 Pr.	1.45
Elbow Length Glacé Biarritz Gloves,	Regular Price $2.00 Pr.	1.50
12 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $3.00 Pr.	1.95
16 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $3.50 Pr.	2.50
20 Button Length, First quality Glacé Kid Mousquetaires,	Regular Price $4.00 Pr.	3.25

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS SILKS

A SELECT STOCK OF SPRING DRESS SILKS, IN THE MOST RECENT STYLES, INCLUDING A COMPLETE RANGE OF THE STAPLE MATERIALS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

SEVERAL LINES OF SILKS, DESIRABLE FOR SPRING WEAR, AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Can't wear boots to business—even wettest days.

"Double" shoes of double thickness of waterproofed leather serve city men in the double capacity of waterproofs and smart black walking shoes.

$5.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. — 842 at 13th st. — 1260 at 32nd st.

Park & Tilford

An Imperial Quality of Coffee, the unmistakably finest quality of the most superbly grown and carefully selected, blended and roasted Coffees, is contained in Park & Tilford's

Soenda Coffee

Price, 45c. lb.
1 lb. air-tight tins

There is nothing better than Soenda sold in America.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, MAY 6 TO 11, INCLUSIVE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES For Business Firms to Make Displays and Demonstrate Novelties.

PRINCIPAL STAGE PEOPLE CO-OPERATE.
FAMOUS STARS APPEAR.
SCORES OF BRILLIANT FEATURES.
MOST GIGANTIC OF FAIRS.
WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS.
For space, concessions and information apply now.

Milton Robles, Manager. Actors' Fund Fair Com., Room D, Holland Building, 1,440 Broadway.

Stapleton Suicide Left $100,000.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 10.—The aged man who committed suicide at the Stapleton (S. I.) Railroad Station last night was identified to-day as Capt. John Scott of this town. Capt. Scott lived here nineteen years, having retired from active business in New York twelve years ago. For the last two years he had been in ill-health. He left an estate valued at over $100,000, and is survived by a wife.

Watched by Wife's Body for a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 10.—J. W. Gray of Edgartown, Mass., who would not allow his wife's body to be buried and for a month has shut himself up in his house, keeping lonely vigil night and day by the side of the casket, despite the entreaties of his son and daughter and physicians, has at last been prevailed upon to allow the body to be sent to their old home in Massachusetts for burial.

GERMANS WILL TRY TO PRODUCE COTTON

Government Appropriates 50,000 Marks to Encourage the Attempt.

INCREDULITY OF AMERICANS

Experts Laugh at the Idea That Our Supremacy Can Be Lost—Theodore H. Price's Views.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 10.—That the Germans' efforts to become independent of American cotton must be taken seriously was indicated at a conference held at the Ministry of the Interior last week. Herr Wermuth, Under Secretary of the Interior, who was German Commissioner to the Chicago Exposition, presided, and representatives of the Colonial Office and leading cotton manufacturers were present.

The opinion was expressed that it was high time the American cotton monopoly should be broken. It was pointed out that three-quarters of the German imports of raw cotton came from America.

The Imperial Government has now appropriated 50,000 marks to encourage cotton raising in Germany's colonies on condition that the manufacturers raise a larger sum.

The plan of subsidizing cotton production in the German colonies with the idea of breaking the so-called cotton monopoly of the United States was laughed at yesterday by cotton brokers and others in this city who are familiar with the cotton situation. Cotton experts say that the position of the United States as a cotton producer is in no wise endangered, and that Germany for many years will be obliged to buy her cotton, or the greater part of it, from America. Great Britain, it is pointed out, has attempted to wrest the supremacy in cotton production from the United States, and has failed.

Theodore H. Price, one of the best-known cotton brokers in the city, said yesterday that the realization of the German plans, which were not new, was as far off as ever. Mr. Price added:

"It has taken America 125 years to perfect its system of the production of cotton. It will probably take the German colonies in Africa twice that time before they attain any importance as producers of cotton. England has been at work on the same problem in India for the past 70 or 80 years, but the results, even under the close supervision of the colonial authorities of Great Britain, have not seriously menaced America's supremacy. And the demand for American cotton today promises to exceed the supply.

"I should not be surprised to learn upon investigation that the effort to subsidize cotton production in the German colonies is some scheme sprung by men who have large tracts of land in Africa to sell. We are not unfamiliar with such methods.

"The fact underlying the whole situation is that the world's demand for cotton is expanding far more rapidly than the world's supply."

A COMEDY BY CLEMENCEAU.

Piece Written Years Ago Is to be Produced in Italy.

ROME, March 10.—Signor Riccardi, the publisher of dramatic works, having learned that M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, years ago wrote a comedy that has never been produced, recently went to France and requested M. Clemenceau to grant him the Italian copyright of the work.

The Premier gave him the manuscript of a comedy in one act entitled "The Veil of Happiness," and Signor Riccardi has intrusted it to Signor Martini, ex-Governor of Eritrea and a well-known literary man, who has promised to translate it during his next trip to Massowah.

The comedy will be presented in the Spring.

CITY OF LIGHT AGAIN.

Paris Strike Ends, but People Are Scared by Workmen's Action.

PARIS, March 10.—The city resumed its normal aspect to-night. All the electric plants are working.

The public is alarmed at the ease with which a few hundred workmen at the instigation of the Confederation of Labor were able to throw the population into confusion, and the newspapers print editorials demanding legislation which will prevent workmen engaged in supplying a public necessity from striking.

It is pointed out that the electricians, now that they know their power, may not rest content with present conditions. It is a significant fact that the strike committee is still holding meetings.

ROUMANIAN AGRARIAN RIOTS.

Peasants Plunder Estates—Floods in the Danube Valley.

BUCHAREST, March 10.—The agitation among the farm laborers in the Botuschany District threatens to assume large proportions. The peasants are plundering estates and farms.

The Danube is thawing rapidly and flooding thousands of acres of cultivated land, the inhabitants of which are escaping with great difficulty, taking their cattle with them.

The water continues to rise, and the danger is increasing.

Killed Father with Baseball Bat.

SOLON, Ohio, March 10.—Richard Kennedy, Jr., 20 years old, a school teacher, struck his father to-day with a baseball bat, killing him instantly. His father and mother were quarreling, and the son, going to his mother's rescue, dealt his father the fatal blow.

BRITISH TO SHARE CONTROL.

Joint Committee to Manage the Constantinople Quays Company.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—A joint committee composed of three British and three French Directors will take over the management of the Constantinople Quays Company, of the shares of which a syndicate represented by the Bank of England and the Imperial Ottoman Bank recently obtained a large portion.

The company is at present exclusively in French hands. The possession of the quays of the company is of vital importance to the commerce of the Near East.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN PLAN.

Definite Preferential Tariff Scheme Submitted by the Dominion.

MELBOURNE, Monday, March 11.—According to The Melbourne Argus, the negotiations for preferential tariff relations between Canada and Australia have reached an important stage.

Canada has submitted a definite scheme, under which she asks concessions regarding fish, lumber, paper, and agricultural implements.

JAPAN QUITTING MANCHURIA.

Leaving 15,000 Railway Guards—Likin Question Not Yet Settled.

MUKDEN, March 11.—Japan is withdrawing all her troops from Manchuria, except 15,000 railway guards.

The foreign Consuls are strongly protesting against the non-settlement of the likin question.

JAPANESE AFTER LINERS.

Negotiating for the Purchase of Three Oceanic Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Agents of a large Japanese steamship company, reported to be the Shosen Kaisha of Osaka, are trying, it is said to-day, to negotiate the purchase of the three liners of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Ventura, the Sonoma, and the Sierra, which are now for sale.

The Japanese are believed to want the Oceanic steamers for the purpose of establishing another transpacific line between San Francisco and the Orient, which may be affiliated with the Western Pacific Railroad.

League Indorses Schmitz's Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—At a meeting to-day of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League resolutions were passed after a spirited debate indorsing the action of Mayor Schmitz and the Board of Education at Washington in reference to the San Francisco school question.

Turkish State School Burned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—The State educational establishment founded when Ali Pasha was Grand Vizier and organized by the French diplomat, M. Bonrée, which was known as the Lycée Imperial de Galata-Serais, was destroyed by fire to-day.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PEKING, March 10.—The Army Board has selected fifteen students from the Pao-ting Foo Military College to study military science in France.

MADRID, March 10.—To-day was the first day of the elections of the special electoral bodies which elect half the Senate in the last week of April. The voting resulted generally in the success of the official candidates.

PARIS, March 10.—The body of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, the American portrait painter, who committed suicide here on Thursday, was embalmed to-day pending arrangements for its shipment to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—Prof. de Martens, Imperial Councillor of State, who has been at various European capitals conferring with the Governments concerning the plans for the coming peace conference at The Hague, has returned here.

LENS, France, March 10.—The first anniversary of the mine disaster at Courrieres, in which over a thousand miners lost their lives, was marked to-day by a great demonstration by the mining population of the Department of the Pas de Calais. Headed by bands of music and banners processions marched to the cemeteries in the district, where the Socialist Deputies, Basly and Lamendin, made violent speeches against the companies owning the mines. There were no untoward incidents.

HAS FAITH IN HAGUE MEETING.

Hamilton Holt Says Public Opinion Will Force Proper Peace Measures.

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, and Prof. John B. Moore, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and now Professor of Law in Columbia, spoke on the forthcoming Peace Congress last night at the Church of the Puritans, in 130th Street.

Mr. Holt said it was regrettable that in the last analysis the only method of settling the differences of nations was that of force. Universal peace would never come, he said, until all nations adopted some universal type of government. The speaker quoted James Bryce, the new English Ambassador, as saying that all nations were adopting slowly the American form of government.

In the Colonial days Virginia and New York abolished their State navies for a United States Supreme Court. The same forces obtained now with additions that existed then. He said that it was a question whether President Roosevelt could not bring about a United Nations as Washington had brought about a continental.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Moore said that public opinion would compel The Hague Conference to adopt proper measures, just as it had forced the convening of the last conference after the Czar had called it.

BURGLARS' VICTIM MAY DIE.

Surgeons Fail to Find Bullet in Hammond's Throat—Two Under Arrest.

William Hammond, who was shot by burglars who broke into the home of his brother-in-law, William Monseeves, at 225 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, was still alive but in a serious condition in Seney Hospital last night.

The doctors found that the bullet, after knocking out two of Hammond's front teeth, had lodged in the back of his throat. The surgeons failed to locate it yesterday, and will use the X-ray to-day.

The police of the Fifth Avenue Station made two arrests last night in connection with the case. The prisoners are Frank Le Relec, 26 years old, of 463 Seventeenth Street, and George Herman, 22 years old, of 20 Garnet Street. They were charged with vagrancy. Both denied knowing anything of the robbery.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 20 Deobrosses Street, New York

VETERAN SANDOVAL IS AIDING HONDURAS

Hero of a Hundred Campaigns Has Never Yet Been on the Winning Side.

WELL KNOWN IN NEW YORK

Was Last Here in 1906, When He Went to Start a Revolt in Panama—His War Against Castro.

It has just been learned that Gen. Francisco Ruis Sandoval, hero of a hundred campaigns, more or less, is fighting under the Honduran standard against Nicaragua. This will be news to the old General's many friends and acquaintances in New York, who have had no word from him since his expulsion from Panama, where he was arrested last August, soon after his arrival from this city, with seventeen other Generals, charged with conspiring against the young republic.

Since August Gen. Sandoval has not been seen in his former haunts here, but his memory is green, for he was for ten years the most interesting and best known of the Latin-Americans in New York. He is a Mexican by birth and a soldier of fortune by profession—an insurrectionist to-day, a Government defender to-morrow.

Gen. Sandoval's machete dangles permanently at his side. It may or may not presage the outcome of the Nicaraguan-Honduran conflict, but the truth is that in all his campaigns he has never fought on the winning side. The veteran has had a career that reads like a romance. He is about 60 years old, but despite his age and his battles against troops and adversity he is still physically sound and active. Gen. Sandoval is not large of stature—about 5 feet 5 inches in height—but he is a fearless warrior.

Persons who passed the Produce Exchange in the year or two preceding last August must have observed a man of swarthy complexion with black hair and piercing eyes, wearing a large sombrero and either rolling or smoking a cigarette. That was Gen. Sandoval, who made his headquarters in that part of town, waiting, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." He is known in this hemisphere wherever Spanish is spoken, from the Andes to the Antilles.

Gen. Sandoval, like many another military commander, has made mistakes. One of these, which nearly cost him his head and made him an exile from his native country, was an attempt to overthrow President Diaz of Mexico. Somewhere in the Government archives in Mexico City is a document signed by the Chief Executive which offers $5,000 reward for the capture of Sandoval.

Another ill-starred venture in which the General played the leading rôle was undertaken about five years ago in Venezuela. Sandoval had enlisted in the cause of the Colombian Liberals, who were trying by force of arms to overthrow the President of Colombia. He was in command of a division on the Isthmus. The insurrectionists had two gunboats, and the command of Gen. Sandoval extended to these. One night he ordered the Captains of the two vessels to proceed under full steam for the Venezuelan coast. His orders were obeyed without question, and when the shores of Colombia had been left behind he explained for the first time that he was on his way to make war on President Castro of Venesuela, and that the Colombians under him must aid in the movement.

The Liberals of Colombia, for whom Gen. Sandoval was fighting, were friendly to President Castro, and were even receiving aid from him for their insurrection, but that made no difference to Sandoval, who did not like Castro. His squadron arrived at Maracaibo and the Venezuelan authorities arrested Sandoval before a shot was fired. President Castro was also compelled to impound the two gunboats of his friends, the Colombia Liberals. After a brief stay in prison Sandoval was liberated, whereupon he returned to New York.

After his escapade in Panama last Summer the officials allowed Sandoval to choose his place of deportation. Probably on the theory that there would be an internal uprising or a war between two, three, or perhaps four of the Central American republics, Sandoval chose Guatemala. From Guatemala the General went to Honduras. There the war with Nicaragua has provided him a double opportunity—of again getting into action, and of paying off an old score between himself and President Zelaya of Nicaragua. About seven years ago the latter expelled Sandoval from the country, his mission there being strongly suspected.

CANNON PARTY TOO WARM.

Buy Linen Suits, Straw Hats, and Green Umbrellas at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 10.—The Hamburg-American liner Blücher, having on board Speaker Cannon and a party of Representatives who are going to the Isthmus to inspect the work being done on the Panama Canal, arrived at daylight this morning. The voyage was a good one, and all the members of the party are well. The Captain of the Blücher gave a reception on Friday night in honor of Mr. Cannon.

The Representatives came ashore this morning. The sun was shining brilliantly and there was a great run on white linen suits, straw hats, and green-lined umbrellas.

The Blücher sailed at noon.

WOULD AID TRADE WITH US.

Argentina Prepared to Make Tariff Concessions, Zeballos Says.

BUENOS AYRES, March 10.—Señor Zeballos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and ex-Minister to the United States, in an interview to-day on the failure of the Ship Subsidy bill to pass at the recent session of the United States Congress, expressed his great disappointment at the fate of the bill and the conviction that the interests of both countries demanded measures for the extension of commerce, which with better ocean communication would develop enormously.

Señor Zeballos pointed out that legislation had been enacted long ago granting a subvention of $100,000 annually for steamers performing a regular service between Argentina and the United States, and the Argentine Government, he said, was prepared to make tariff concessions, where these were possible, for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse.

In proof of the advantages of the policy he favored, Señor Zeballos quoted official figures showing that Argentina's imports from the United States had increased from $13,000,000 in 1900 to nearly $40,000,000 in 1906, and her exports to the United States from $7,000,000 in 1900 to over $13,000,000 in 1906.

Señor Zeballos said he was confident that when the trade possibilities between the two republics were understood in the United States the American Congress would see the desirability of mutual commercial relations, the balance being always largely in favor of that country. The Minister thought it would be a matter for deep regret if the splendid effects of the visit of Secretary Root should be minimised by apparent indifference as to a commercial policy which, while beneficial to Argentina, would be doubly so to the United States.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLEA FOR AFFLICTED CHILD.

Russian to Ask Authorities to Allow Deaf-Mute to Land Here.

A little girl, a deaf-mute, stands between Joseph Dunits of 279 Sackman Street, Brownsville, and his wife and children in Russia. Unless he succeeds in circumventing a clause in the immigration law he will either return to Russia or make up his mind to remain separated from his family.

The little girl is Dunits's daughter, Brandel Dunits. She, with her two sisters, is with her mother in Lutz. Brandel was not always a deaf mute, the father says. He asserts that she was made so by the brutal treatment of a Hooligan in one of the Kisheneff massacres. The child was beaten until unconscious and thrust into a cellar. She never has spoken since, says the father, nor has she heard a word.

Dunits came to New York about a year later, with his wife and children. The family was detained for sixteen days at Ellis Island, and because of the afflicted child they were sent back to Russia. The family, all save Brandel, could have remained, but they would not be separated from the little girl.

Later, Dunits returned, this time alone. He opened a small feed store in Sackman Street, and has prospered. Now he will make another effort to have his family with him. He says he will appeal to Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Commissioner Watchorn in a few days. He will ask that the clause in the immigration law which provides that no afflicted person who might become a public charge shall land in this country be set aside in his case.

He says that he is fully able to maintain his family comfortably here and that the child never shall become a public charge.

STUDENTS WED SECRETLY.

Cornell Junior and Syracuse Freshman Do Not Notify Parents.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 10.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage last Thursday at Baldwinsville of Henry Hackett Downes, a junior at Cornell University, and Miss Mary Elisabeth Louise Boyer, a freshman at Syracuse University. The couple became acquainted last Summer, and recently decided to marry without the formality of notifying their parents.

The bridegroom will return to his studies and the bride will go to her father's home at Interlaken.

WILSON MIZNER HERE AGAIN?

If He Is They Know Nothing About Him at His Wife's House.

A rumor spread about town yesterday that Wilson Mizner of San Francisco, who married Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes shortly after her husband's death, had reappeared on Broadway, declaring that he was going to make trouble for some one and a story for the newspapers if he didn't get what he wanted. But Mr. Mizner could not be found in any of the places that formerly knew him.

A TIMES reporter called up the Yonkers house on the telephone and inquired about Mr. Mizner.

"Wait a moment," said a woman's voice.

After the moment another woman's voice inquired what was wanted. The question was repeated.

"I don't know anything about him at all," said the second voice.

And the receiver at the other end was snapped back on its hook.

HITCH IN COLONISTS' PLANS.

Police Called to Stormy Meeting to Protect Wollkof.

The project to establish a Jewish colony at Wollkof Town passed through a stormy crisis last night at a meeting of the colonists in Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington Street. Many of them having heard rumors that the project had fallen through, went to the meeting determined to demand their money back. The excitement ran so high that Mrs. Jacob H. Wollkof, fearing for the safety of her husband, who sold the land on which it was proposed to establish the colony, telephoned to the police for protection. Two policemen from the Eldridge Street Station were sent to the hall, and remained there the rest of the evening.

The colony was to have been established near the Belmont racetrack on Long Island. Morris Becker and Max H. Thuna, the promoters of the plan, entered into a contract with Mr. Wollkof, in which it was stipulated that they should raise $10,000 as a deposit on the land before Jan. 8. As the money was not ready at that time, an extension was given until Feb. 8. The organizers only had $9,000 on hand at that time, and the owner of the land declared the contract null and void. The organizers assert that they had the required amount promised before Feb. 8, and that they would have been able to turn it over to Mr. Wollkof at a meeting held two days later.

Mr. Wollkof had a new contract drawn up and presented it to the would-be colonists at the meeting last night. After a stormy discussion it was accepted, with the condition that Mr. Wollkof pay the organizers $5,000 for their work.

WOMAN BULLFIGHTERS HURT.

Five Tossed or Gored at a Mexican Tournament.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—All five of the women bull fighters, whose farewell appearance in the ring was the attraction at the Juarez Plaza del Toros this afternoon, were injured by being gored or tossed by the bulls. Senorita Herrara was badly hurt, but not fatally.

Five thousand persons witnessed the exciting contest.

Ten-Year-Old Girl Disappears.

Ten-year-old Nellie Trainor has disappeared and her relatives have been unable to get any trace of her since last Friday, when she left the home of her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Flynn, at 491 Lexington Avenue. Last night the police were asked to find her. The child's parents are in France. Last night Mrs. Flynn sent a cablegram to them telling of her disappearance.

PAQUIN
PARIS

the well-known dressmaker, 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris, begs to inform his clients that, his trade-mark having been extensively counterfeited, he has decided to alter it this season; his waistbands will henceforth be of WHITE GROUND with RED LETTERS.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

Shows precisely what "Character" in Whiskey means.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

DIABETES

The only thing to do, Get

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Wallach's Hats

Six New York Stores

$5. Style
$3. Quality

$1.90

GIANT SEA FLOODS LA SAVOIE'S CABINS

Wave Breaks Into the Smoking Room on Promenade Deck and Courses Below.

LINER MEETS A FIERCE GALE

Capt. Tournier Had to Stop in the Height of the Storm for Eight Hours.

The first of the week-end fleet of Atlantic liners, La Savoie, of the French Line, arrived yesterday, bringing a tale of heavy weather encountered while crossing. While laboring through a heavy sea and with a northwest gale blowing on Thursday morning, La Savoie was boarded by a giant sea which broke in the corridor door just aft of the smoking room on the promenade deck, letting in a flood of water. An iron ladder leading from the promenade to the main deck was broken off by the force of the water.

The vessel was running through a high head sea at the time the wave broke inboard. It beat against the side of the forward deckhouse with the report of a cannon and swept along the deck. The heavy oak door just beyond the smoking room was smashed, and through the opening poured the water.

E. S. Hough of this city and a number of other passengers were in the room, and the shock of the wave sent them spinning in all directions. Hough rushed to the door and with the aid of others attempted to close it, but by that time the water was pouring into the alley in such volume that it required a good deal of time and their united efforts to shut the flood out.

The flood raced along the alley and swept down the main grand companionway, reaching the main deck, where it spread out. It flooded the children's dining room and entered staterooms, the doors of which happened to be open.

One of the passengers in describing the volume of water said that for a few seconds the main staircase looked like a waterfall. A. Houghton of Boston was one of the luckless ones in staterooms when the deluge came. He was knocked off his feet by the onrush of water, and before he could regain his feet the sea surged in, filling the small room to a depth of three feet.

The surprised Bostonian climbed to the upper berth and remained there until the water receded. Many others had a like experience, and after an investigation great surprise was expressed that none was hurt.

Following the first wave the vessel shipped another, and while no water got below, the force of the blow against the superstructure was such that the heavy glass portlights in the purser's room were broken.

The storm attained such fury that Capt. Tournier had to lay to, and it was eight hours before she could again take up her course for this port. On Thursday the Savoie logged only 202 knots.

The entire trip was a trying one for the passengers, they said, and there was only a short time between March 3 and March 8 when they could go on deck.

34 LOST WITH TWO SHIPS.

German Steamer and a Trawler Go Down in North Sea Gale.

BERLIN, March 10.—A dispatch from Cuxhaven reports the loss of thirty-four lives by the foundering of two vessels—a German cargo steamer, the George Wettern, and a trawler—during a heavy gale in the North Sea.

The dispatch says no further details have been received, but it is believed that those drowned comprised all those aboard both vessels.

BREAKS NAVIGATION RECORD.

Steamer Operates in Thick Ice of Upper Delaware River All Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 10.—All Winter navigation records in the Upper Delaware River have been broken this year by the steamer Springfield of the new transportation line which began operations on the river late last Summer. The steamer has not missed a day in making its trip of thirty miles and return from Bordentown to Philadelphia. While powerful tugboats and big ocean liners were stuck in the ice jams in the Horse Shoe curve below Philadelphia in the bitter weather of February, the Springfield plowed through miles of solid ice from eleven inches to two and three feet in thickness, and accomplished a feat that old rivermen had said was impossible.

It was the keen competition for the freight traffic of the river front towns that caused the officials of the new line to attempt the Winter run in an effort to best their rivals, the old Delaware River Transportation Company. Both lines have operated their boats throughout all the cold weather, but the new company has run the Springfield all the way to Bordentown, while the Delaware River boats touched only as far up as Bristol, Penn.

The Springfield is a screw steamer. By placing heavy ballasts astern the prow of the boat was raised so that it was possible to slide up over the thick ice and crush it down instead of cutting through it.

Long Island Hotel Burned.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 10.—The Lake View Hotel, well known to fishermen and formerly known as The Willows, between this place and Rockville Centre, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Frank Marlow, the proprietor, was ill in one of the upper rooms with pneumonia. Neighbors carried him out and he did not suffer any from the exposure. The loss was $5,000.

"It's A Studebaker"

No higher compliment could be paid any vehicle. Why? Simply because the Studebaker reputation comes of 55 years' honest construction, an eye for detail as well as for general lines of beauty and service—supplemented by expert workmanship.

As an example of all this, take the

Studebaker

VICTORIA

Its comfort, ample proportions, beauty, strength and luxury will delight you. In it you will find all those nice points of perfection which make it the ideal vehicle.

After riding in one you will fully understand why we are so proud of Studebaker reputation.

HARNESS

Our great harness store contains the most complete line of harness and horse goods sold in the east. From whips to complete sets of harness—here you will find them in endless variety.

STUDEBAKER,

Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.

The man of all men who swears by the

Remington Typewriter

is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other machine.

A man may know the Remington or he may know some other typewriter, but the man who really knows typewriters is the man who knows the difference between the Remington and others.

Remington Typewriter Company

New York and Everywhere

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

On Monday, March the 11th.

Sale of 300 Fine antique Mousul Rugs.

Average size 3 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 20.00

value 30.00.

23rd Street 34th Street

¶ The reason we can offer you the best goods and the lowest price is because our superior purchasing power enables us to buy our raw material at bottom prices.

We have everything in drugs, perfumes, toilet articles, surgical supplies, etc.

We invite you to visit our prescription department in the basement of The Times Building and inspect our system.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

(A Corporation)

Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.

Phone 4323 Bryant

PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SPERM OIL IN THE SALAD.

Dealer's Error Sends Four Persons to Bellevue with Ptomaine Poisoning.

Four persons were hurried to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from ptomaine poisoning. They are Frank Luterchick, his wife, Metta, Mary Kovolica, and Mrs. Mary Drica, all living at 277 First Avenue.

Luterchick, who is a chef, invited several neighbors to dinner with his family yesterday. He prepared a chicken salad, using olive oil, as he supposed, for a dressing.

The police investigated the olive oil story, and say that the keeper of the store where the oil was bought admits selling a man a bottle of sperm oil. The keeper said the man brought a bottle with him and asked him for oil, and believing it was to be used for lighting purposes, sold the man sperm oil.

At Bellevue Hospital it was said that the four patients had recovered.

SAYS A FRIEND SHOT HIM.

Italian Promises to Tell the Name If He's Going to Die.

Joseph Difeore, a young Italian laborer, of 25 Monroe Street, was taken in a dying condition to St. Vincent's Hospital last night from a Prince Street saloon. He had been shot in the abdomen while walking in the street near the saloon. To the police of the Mulberry Street Station Difeore said:

"A friend of mine shot me. I won't tell who he is unless the doctors tell me I'm going to die."

Capt. Liebers of the Mulberry Street Station ordered the arrest of eleven men found in the saloon, into which Difeore's assailant is said to have run after the shooting.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS

are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 149 B'way.

THE day of the unrivaled rule of gray is over. A few striking gray patterns will be in vogue this Spring, but other colors are disputing the claim to preference. The keynote of the season is versatility. Olive mixtures, browns bordering on tans, and blues all have their followings. We are showing them all in an unusual variety of models.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Think before you waste your money!

We manufacture cigars which go unchallenged as the climax of goodness in every detail.

The "Triangle A" identifies this quality.

Every time you buy a "Triangle A" cigar you get a bonus of satisfaction which you *couldn't* get otherwise.

You try one of our best—the New Cremo.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
Manufacturer

Dunlap

Women's Tailor Made

Spring Suits

ORIGINALITY AND DISTINCTIVENESS

In Design Characterize This Superb Showing,

comprising, as They Do, the Finest English and French Suitings, Rajahs, Voiles, Taffetas, Serges, Panamas, Linens, &c.

Panama and Fine Serge Suits, $28,00, $38.00, and $48.00

English and French Mixtures, $28.00, $38.00 and $42.00

French Voile Suits (with drop skirts), $58.00, $68.00 and $78.00

Walking Skirts.

Black Chiffon Taffeta, $12.50, $15.00 and $16.50

Rich Panamas, $12.50, $18.00 and $20.00

Handsome Voile (with drop skirts), $18.00, $22.50, and $28.00

Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

De Pinna

Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.

Special value in Girls' and Misses' Coats

Newest styles in all the latest Fabrics.

Value $25.00, at $18.00.

Kent's Rotary
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES
100,000 in use in European Hotels and families
LEWIS & CONGER
Sole Agent,
120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 126 West 41st St., New York.

CITY RAILWAY PAID FAKE INJURY CLAIMS

Confession of a Swindler Leads Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Investigate.

THOUGH THE DEVICE IS OLD

Norlander's Confession Fresh Evidence of Ease with Which Companies Have Been Mulcted.

The confession of Carl O. F. Norlander, who was arrested and convicted of perjury and conspiracy in trying to get damages from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company recently, that he first evolved his plan of making a living my mulcting street railroads through false claims for injuries after he had discovered how easy it was to work the game on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has set the officials and attorneys of that company to looking up a series of such suits.

According to his own story, Norlander, who was a real estate dealer and lived at 13 West 114th Street, Manhattan, was slightly injured in a car accident in Brooklyn on June 27, 1902. A claim agent was quickly on the scene of the accident, and, although Norlander was only slightly bruised, the agent gave him $10 to settle his claims against the company.

When Norlander found himself in need of money in December last he recalled the ease with which he had obtained the money from the railroad and decided to get some more by the samo method. So he boarded a crowded car in the rush hour on Dec. 11 and took a position near the rear door, which was open. When the motorman started the car suddenly Norlander threw himself backward on to the rear platform.

Norlander for years suffered from an affliction of the heart which caused him to become unconscious from the slightest shock. When he fell in a heap on the platform he lost his senses, and an ambulance surgeon worked over him for half an hour before he regained consciousness. After several days in the Brooklyn Hospital, Norlander settled his claim against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for $100.

The success of his scheme induced Norlander to go to Philadelphia and try it there. He would probably have been successful again had he not fallen into the hands of a firm of lawyers who made a business of pressing claims against the railroad company. This firm had Norlander file papers in an action for $30,000 damages as the result of falling again on the rear platform.

The railroad company obtained evidence which convinced it that there was a conspiracy between the lawyers, several doctors, nurses, and Norlander to swindle it. The evidence was so strong that Norlander confessed, and the lawyers are fugitives from Philadelphia.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, owing to the narrow streets through which its cars run, has thousands of accidents every year. This condition compels it to hire a small army of claim agents and detectives who spend all their time looking up the claims made by persons who say they were injured by the company's negligence.

So thoroughly is this branch of the company's business organized that the officials have always maintained that it was an extremely difficult matter for an impostor to evade detection. So it was with something of a shock that they read Norlander's confession.

John L. Wells, an attorney for the company, was of the opinion that it is extremely difficult for impostors to get money on false claims.

The swindling of railway companies in this fashion is an old device. Members of a large band of intelligent sharpers of this order, both men and women, were convicted in Chicago last year. They had their own "witnesses" and lawyers all ready in advance of each "accident."

SHE FOUND AN ANCESTOR.

But the Record of Him Was a Shock to the Pedigree Searcher.

A well-dressed woman walked into the office of the Burlington County Clerk at Mount Holly, N. J., a day or two ago, and introduced herself to William S. Sharp, the search clerk.

"You see," she began, "I'm engaged in getting up the genealogy of our family—a very old and honored one, by the way—and I am quite sure you will be interested. Am I right?"

"Quite right, Madam," responded Mr. Sharp.

"My great-grandfather," continued the pedigreed dame, "as I am told, was in some way connected with the county courts here away back in the olden days. I want to get the date to complete my record."

Mr. Sharp got down a dusty old volume containing records as far back as 1710. As he opened the book his glance fell on the very name the woman was looking for, but he did not allude to the fact, further than to say that he believed she could find what she wanted.

About half an hour later the woman closed the book and started out the door. Mr. Sharp asked if she had completed the family tree. He was much surprised when she snappishly answered, "No, it was not there."

As soon as she had gone Mr. Sharp looked up the record. It showed that the woman's ancestor had been hanged for piracy.

CALLS OPPRESSION A BOON.

So Dr. Schulman, in an Address, Deducts That World Has Benefited the Jew.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman delivered an address on "The Jew's Service to the World, and the World's Treatment of the Jew," before the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, last night. He declared that there was an existing prejudice against the Jew, almost universally acknowledged, but for which different writers had given different reasons, some of them paradoxical.

The real fact, he said, was that the Jew, a good citizen of all countries, kept his religion apart and had attracted perhaps a natural but entirely unjust antipathy.

"What has the world done for the Jew?" said the speaker. "It has done a great deal, for nothing does so much for a race or an individual as oppression. The world has always met the Jew with prejudice. The prejudice on the part of Christians is largely due to the belief that Jesus Christ was killed by the Jews.

"Why should not the teachers of Christianity point out that the trial of Jesus violated the Jewish law, and that at the time of the crucifixion the Jews had no right to inflict capital punishment, and that no Jew would inflict any sentence on one of the festival days? It should be more important to the Christian Church that the Jew gave Christ to the world. We all of us know that Socrates was given to the world by Greece, and for that the Greek are honored. They suffer no obloquy because of his death at the hands of Greeks.

"Some say that the Jews should be converted. I do not believe in conversion. Religions should grow into each other's love, but not by means of conversion."

New Swedish Church in Orange, N. J.

The cornerstone of a new Swedish Lutheran Church in Summit Street, East Orange, was laid this afternoon with services conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. Nelsenius, President of the New York Conference. The church was organized [illegible] years ago.

$1,750,000 THANK OFFERING.

Protestant Episcopal Church Planning to Raise Memorial Missionary Fund.

Plans are well under way for the early raising of a missionary "thank offering" of $1,750,000 by the Protestant Episcopal Church in gratitude for the 300 years of Christianity in English speaking America. The general convention of the denomination this year meets in Richmond, and it was at Jamestown on Virginia soil that the first English settlement was made in 1607, and this fund will be presented at the general convention. The offering will be used in church extension, principally outside the home field.

The work is in the hands of a central committee, which is acting under resolutions of the general convention. Dr. David H. Greer, Coadjutor, Bishop of New York, is Chairman, George C. Thomas of Philadelphia is Treasurer, and George W. Pepper is Secretary. If this large sum of money is raised the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be placed on a substantial basis.

The average salary of the Episcopal clergymen of this country is about $800 a year, and it can be plainly seen that very few of the clergymen can make any provision for their support in old age. The relief funds for needy clergymen give them very meagre support in their declining years, and many laymen have expressed a hope that a portion of the thank offering will be given to the general relief fund for the clergy, which is under the direction of a Board of Trustees in Philadelphia.

The applications received for money in this country are $775,300 and from outside sources $867,450, making a total of $1,642,720. To these figures should be added enough to bring the total sum up to $1,750,000, this extra sum being for the endowment of beds in various hospitals at $250 per bed. Following is an official statement of the demands made upon the proposed fund:

UNITED STATES.

Asheville (N. C.) District	$20,000
Arizona and New Mexico	7,500
Wyoming and Idaho	28,000
Duluth District	17,500
Laramie District	94,200
North Dakota	15,000
Oklahoma and Indian Territory	82,600
Nebraska	35,100
Tennessee	20,000
Salt Lake District	37,800
Kansas	20,400
Lexington, Ky	64,000
Montana	000
Spokane District	160,000
Fon Du Lac District	5,800
South Dakota	55,000
Southern Florida	57,000
Sacramento District	110,100

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Brazil	$90,000
Hankow, China	202,500
Shanghai, China	83,700
Kyoto, Japan	20,000
Tokio, Japan	116,000
Mexico	70,000
Honolulu	187,500
Philippines	20,000
Porto Rico	29,750
Cuba	139,000
Cape Palmas	10,000

There has been some question as to whether donors to the fund can designate its object. Prominent lawyers feel certain that if the doubt is removed it would be a very popular act, and materially help the thank offering.

CRAPSEY ON BIBLE STORIES.

Calls Some of Them Myths—Stead and Brewer to Address Ethical Society.

Dr. Algernon Crapsey of Rochester made an address before the Society of Ethical Culture yesterday on "The Increasing Light." He declared that it was due to the blind acceptance of things by the ancients that we were indebted to the delightful era of mythology. He put in that category the parting of the waters and passing of the children of Israel. He then referred to the story of the man who stood on the earth and floated into the sky. It could not be received to-day, he declared, as it was by those who first heard it. Looking at it with the sense and sight of to-day, he said, made man know it was impossible.

To properly see a thing, Dr. Crapsey said, the eye should gaze upon it with no ulterior thought, and then let the mind report it just as the eye saw it. No great truths had ever come, he declared, through the meeting of committees and interchanges of views. Nor would there be the snarls to-day in the churches if men had not refused to use their moral eyesight.

Prof. Adler, who had introduced Dr. Crapsey, said that there were other spectacles to keep the eye from seeing than theological ones. He added that it was the purpose of the society to hear other teachers who could assist them in correcting their narrowness. He then announced that among others who would address them in the course of the present series would be W. T. Stead of London and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

WORK BEARS TESTIMONY.

Bishop Potter Comments on the Futility of Some References.

In confirming a class of about forty at Calvary Church yesterday Bishop Potter emphasized the point that the works bear witness of the man.

"I have coming to me constantly," he said, "as I suppose a great many men and women in this congregation have, people who ask for letters of recommendation for positions requiring competency, a record of responsibility, and evidences of capacity. Sometimes I am weak enough to yield out of an impulse to help men, and I can say that I have met the people and think they are worthy, but the testimonies that men and women want are much wider than that.

"And when we go to the places where these people have worked and ask what they think of the former employe, there is some one who is not hazy in his testimony, but who has a clear and definite opinion of the capacity of the man or the woman."

Police Guard Canon Chase.

Police Captain Cruise of the Clymer Street Station, Williamsburg, had several policemen in Christ Episcopal Church yesterday because of the threatening letter, signed "Red Hand Society," which the pastor, the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, received on Friday night. Mr. Chase said that he was not afraid and that he would continue his crusade against Sunday theatrical performances in Brooklyn. The police believe the letter was sent as a joke.

Boston Lines Would Carry Freight.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Boston Elevated Railway Company, which operates almost all the street railway lines in this city and suburbs, has asked the Boston City Government and the Selectmen of Brookline for permission to carry baggage, express, and freight.

VICHY CELESTINS

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers.

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

CARRIGAN FINDS HIS BABY BROTHER

But Mike Has Grown Up Now and Drives a Hack in Highbridge.

PARTED FORTY YEARS AGO

Big Dan Left the Home in Ireland and Went to Australia—Found His Brother by Advertising.

Forty years had rolled by since the day big Dan Carrigan swung his baby brother Mike to a porch upon his shoulder, kissed him good-bye, and left the old homestead in Ireland to seek his fortune in the wilds of Australia. The years that followed were full of adventure for Dan. He struck into the bush country upon landing in Australia and became a sheepman.

So for a while he almost forgot little Mike in the old country. There were no letters from home to keep him in touch with the old ties. His life was severed from all that pertained to Ireland. All went but the brogue. Then the years began to tell upon Dan. White crept into his hair. He was not so erect as in the early days. The solitudes of the bush country were conducive to dreaming.

Dan dreamed of little Mike, and wished to see him again. There had been a letter once from Mike, a little bit of a letter telling of his coming to America, and of being a coachman in Highbridge, in the Bronx.

One day while looking over the plains over the backs of thousands of grazing sheep Dan suddenly resolved to seek his little brother. It was characteristic of Dan to act quickly. That was less than a month ago. Dan is now in New York, and yesterday he found the little brother, a little brother no longer, but a big, hale man not unlike the sheep herder. The meeting of the two after the lapse of forty years was affecting. An advertisement in the "Lost" column did it. On arriving here Dan had gone to the home of Mrs. Bella Volger, at 216 East Fortieth Street, whose sister he knows in Perth, Australia. It was on the advice of Mrs. Volger that the big sheepman advertised for his brother. The method was a new one to him, but he was willing to give the newspapers a chance to locate Mike.

The Advertisement Finds Mike.

Mike Carrigan was at breakfast yesterday morning with his wife and son in their home, 239 East Fifty-first Street, when a neighbor ran in with a newspaper in his hand and showed him the advertisement.

Mike did not wait to finish eating. He just grabbed his hat and left the house on the run. The son followed. They were breathless upon arriving at the home of Mrs. Volger.

"Have you a stranger here?" he asked, as Mrs. Volger appeared at the door.

"Why, yes, and you look a lot like him," she replied.

"Let me see him, quick!" exclaimed Mike, and was led into the back parlor, where sat the sheepman.

"Say, is that you, Mike?" Dan shouted as the younger brother advanced with outstretched hand. With one spring Mike was upon Dan and had his arms about the sheepman's neck.

"And can my eyes be serving me aright?" said Dan, returning the hug with interest. There were more exclamations and excited questions. Then the two men began to cry. The emotion was too much for them. Mike's son also began to cry, and Mrs. Volger, not wishing to be thought unsympathetic, cried too. For a while nothing was to be heard in the room save sobs. The burst of emotion over, there was a wordfest such as is only seen when two glib talkers from the "Ould Country" get together to tell the personal gossip of forty years.

Mike's story came first. He had left home ten years or more after Dan went away, had come to New York, and had become a coachman. He is still on the box, and now drives a hack. He told Dan of the family history, of the death of their parents and of their sister. And then came Dan's turn to relate some chapters from his life in the wilds of Australia, "where a man's life is not worth much to himself, or sometimes to his neighbor," as Dan expressed it.

Dan's Life in the Bush.

His was the story of many another man who has chosen to live the life of a sheepman in a wild country. There was danger, plenty of it, and the hairbreadth escapes of the Irish adventurer in the bush were many. He said that money was plenty there, but that to get it meant work. He became an expert sheep shearer, and shearing time was able to make $100 a week, he said. Dan then made a confession. He used to look too often upon the wine when it was red, and his money went over the bars of many a saloon in Australia, from Sydney to Perth. Sometimes, when caring for the herds, Dan would not receive his pay for a year. Sometimes he would not see his boss, the owner of the herds, for two years. There was much solitude and few friends. Often his dogs and the sheep were his only companions for months and months.

But in spite of all that, Dan likes the bush. He will return there some day. But first he will go to Mexico, he says, and to Texas in order to see how they raise sheep there. Maybe there will be a Mrs. Dan Carrigan when he starts back to Australia. No, he has no particular damsel in view. But, according to Mrs. Volger, he is "looking around," and has a very soft spot in his heart for American girls. Dan is a little ashamed of the fact that he is a bachelor, and apologizes by saying that he has not had time for courting.

When Dan arrived here he wore the usual outfit of a bushman—wide-brimmed sombrero, woolen shirt, and heavy trousers. Mrs. Volger made him take them off and don more citylike attire.

Dan refuses to sleep in a bed. He has become so used to camping out that he cannot rest well unless rolled in blankets. He sleeps on the kitchen floor at the Forty-fifth Street house of his hostess. One of Carrigan's peculiarities is the tea drinking habit. He brought his teapot with him, and takes a little cup of it about twenty times a day. Otherwise he is on the water wagon, he says.

To Dedicate Ottendorfer Dispensary.

The new Anna Ottendorfer Dispensary, connected with the German Hospital, on Park Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, will be dedicated next Saturday. Gov. Hughes, Lieut. Gov. Chanler, President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Metz, M. Zinsser, and Prof. Jacobi will deliver addresses. The Dispensary was erected by the children of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer and Edward Uhl, deceased.

THERE'S a striking difference between ordinary ale and the delicious blending of the fragrant hop contained in every bottle of

Evans' Ale

THERE you find ale in its best and most enjoyable form. The difference is not alone in the ingredients — there's the brewing and bottling as well.

Clubs, Restaurants, Cafes and Dealers.

SOUL HAS WEIGHT, PHYSICIAN THINKS

Dr. Macdougall of Haverhill Tells of Experiments at Death.

LOSS TO BODY RECORDED

Scales Showed an Ounce Gone in One Case, He Says—Four Other Doctors Present.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—That the human soul has a definite weight, which can be determined when it passes from the body, is the belief of Dr. Duncan Macdougall, a reputable physician of Haverhill. He is at the head of a Research Society which for six years has been experimenting in this field. With him, he says, have been associated four other physicians.

Dr. Macdougall's object was to learn if the departure of the soul from the body was attended by any manifestation that could be recorded by any physical means. The chief means to which resort was made was the determination of the weight of a body before and after death.

The method followed was to place a dying patient in bed upon one of the platforms of a pair of scales made expressly for the experiments, and then to balance this weight by placing an equal weight in the opposite platform. These scales were constructed delicately enough to be sensitive to a weight of less than one-tenth of an ounce. In every case after death the platform opposite the one in which lay the subject of the test fell suddenly, Dr. Macdougall says. The figures on the dial index indicated the diminishment in weight.

Dr. Macdougall told of the results of his experiments as follows:

"Four other physicians under my direction made the first test upon a patient dying with tuberculosis. This man was one of the ordinary type of the usual American temperament, neither particularly high strung nor of marked phlegmatic disposition. We placed him, a few hours preceding death, upon a scale platform, which I had constructed and which was accurately balanced. Four hours later with five doctors in attendance he died.

"The instant life ceased the opposite scale pan fell with a suddenness that was astonishing—as if something had been suddenly lifted from the body. Immediately all the usual deductions were made for physical loss of weight, and it was discovered that there was still a full ounce of weight unaccounted for.

"I submitted another subject afflicted with the same disease and nearing death to the same experiment. He was a man of much the same temperament as the preceding patient and of about the same physical type. The same result happened at the passing of his life. The instant the heart ceased to beat there was the sudden and almost uncanny diminishment in weight.

"As experimenters, each physician in attendance made figures of his own concerning this loss, and, at a consultation, these figures were compared. The unaccountable loss continued to be shown.

"But this was less remarkable than what took place in the third case. The subject was that of a man of larger physical build, with a pronounced sluggish temperament. When life ceased, as the body lay in bed upon the scales, for a full minute there appeared to be no change in weight. The physicians waiting in the room looked into each other's faces silently, shaking their heads in the conviction that our test had failed.

"Then suddenly the same thing happened that had occurred in the other cases. There was a sudden diminution in weight, which was soon found to be the same as that of the preceding experiments.

"I believe that in this case, that of a phlegmatic man slow of thought and action, that the soul remained suspended in the body after death, during the minute that elapsed before it came to the consciousness of its freedom. There is no other way of accounting for it, and it is what might be expected to happen in a man of the subject's temperament.

"Three other cases were tried, including that of a woman, and in each it was established that a weight of from one-half to a full ounce departed from the body at the moment of expiration."

IRISH GLORIFY EMMET

And Rhode Island's Governor Says There'll Be No Alliance with England.

The Majestic Theatre was crowded with Irishmen and Irishwomen last night, who joined in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael of New York. John Quinn presided and Gov. James H. Higgins of Rhode Island made the principal address. Well-known Irish airs were sung, and the enthusiasm was intense.

Mr. Quinn expressed confidence in Ireland's future, which is brighter to-day, he said, than in over a century. He looked forward to the time when Ireland would have a national university of her own.

A century of hate, tyranny, and falsehood, Gov. Higgins said, had failed to tarnish the purity of Emmet's soul or to dim the lustre of his fame. The modern trial of Capt. Dreyfus, he added, when compared to that of Emmet was a model of correct judicial procedure.

England, the Governor said, would look with favor on an Anglo-American alliance, but "she will look in vain." Far away is the day, he declared, when America will lend even an ear to her pleas for sympathy and an alliance. Irishmen, he concluded, had succeeded in every land but Ireland, and they would have succeeded there had it not been for England's cruel and barbaric tyranny.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR BUTCHERS

They Study the Pure Food Laws and Receive Diplomas After Examination.

The United Master Butchers are a unit in declaring that the pure food laws are as beneficial to them as to the public, and they are co-operating for their enforcement. The association is a National organization, with State and city branches, all affiliated. George Diebel of St. Louis is President. A. F. Grimm is President of the East Side Branch, the biggest local organization. It has 400 members, all master butchers or owners of meat shops.

The regular fortnightly meetings have resolved themselves practically into night schools. The sanitary handling of meats is discussed as well as their cutting up and refrigeration. Every month lectures are given by experts. Examinations have been held from time to time, and all who pass them receive diplomas, to be hung up in their shops. The examining board is composed of three veteran master butchers appointed by the State President. Over 300 certificates already have been issued to members of the East Side branch, and examinations are being held all over the country.

If a member is caught using an illegal preservative he will be warned, and if he repeats the offense he will be dismissed from the association.

VOGEL BROTHERS

A Mountain of Strength in Black Suits.

PERHAPS it is because our facilities are so vast. Perhaps it is because of the unlimited scope of our manufacturing department. Whatever the reason, this fact remains glaringly evident and indisputable:—Our showing of Black Sack Suits for the Spring of 1907 is the most comprehensive and complete ever presented.

It is a grand coup. Never has anything been attempted on such a vast scale before. 6 models—conservative and radical; every kind of good cloth—rough and smooth, and 9 grades—$15, $17, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35, form a collection that is absolutely incomparable. Not a man who cannot be perfectly fitted, no matter what his build.

Vogel Brothers
42d St. At 8th Ave.

Lord & Taylor

Announce the

Exhibition of their Spring & Summer Millinery,

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 12th & 13th.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

GREEN GOODS KING ONCE; NOW A WRECK

Jimmy McNally Sent to the Workhouse at His Own Request.

WORTH $500,000 IN HIS DAY

Had a String of Horses and a Summer Home—Lately a Waiter and Then a Panhandler.

An old man, his clothing a mass of rags, his hands and face swollen from exposure, hardly able to walk as a result of a combination of morphine and whisky, and so weak that he could not sign his own name, staggered into the police station attached to the Tombs Court yesterday morning.

"I'm Jimmy McNally," he told Sergt. Germann, "and I used to know you twenty years ago. You remember me, don't you? Well, if you don't I'll freshen up your memory when I tell you that I am the Jimmy McNally, who was known from ocean to ocean and lakes to Gulf as the 'King of the Green Goods Men.'"

Germann had to look twice before he could convince himself that the broken man was really the wreck of the dapper young fellow who in his day gained the reputation of being the shrewdest worker of the green goods game in New York.

"I'm down and out," said McNally, "and if some of you fellows don't get me sent to the almshouse, the workhouse, or some other place where it's warm I'll be cashing in before you know it. So I want you to do a good turn and get the Magistrate to send me up. It ain't so much to ask, and it'll put me where I can't worry the people who were my friends when I had money."

Sergt. Germann went up to the railing and whispered to Magistrate Whitman, who looked at the derelict and told Germann that it was impossible to send McNally to the almshouse, but that he was perfectly willing to commit him to the workhouse for three months, or until he wanted to come out, if that was satisfactory. McNally said that, in the circumstances, nothing could suit him better, and he got the sentence that was to give him a roof over his head, a bed to sleep in, and something to eat. An hour later he was on the way to the workhouse.

Was Once a High Roller.

The police say they never had a more picturesque character to deal with than McNally. Twenty-seven years ago he began his career as a green-goods man, and in the days when he was at its zenith, a better dressed, freer spender, or a more reckless gambler never hit Broadway. For over fifteen years McNally's sway as the monarch of green goods men was never disputed. His word went with the gang, and no one dared question his authority.

He began his career with a capital of $300. This was in 1880, when McNally opened what was to become famous in Tenderloin annals as "Jimmy's Coffee and Cake Saloon" on Sixth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. The place thrived, and in a little while McNally had made the acquaintance of Bonnie Maguire, whom he was destined to depose as the sovereign of the green-goods grafters. He began as a steerer for Maguire, and was so successful in rounding up the innocents that he soon saw the money there was in the business, and branched out for himself. From the first day until the postal authorities got the best of him, fifteen years later, McNally did not know what failure was, so far as working the green-goods game was concerned.

McNally worked out a system of his own. He employed men who knew how to write to prepare his circulars, and these circulars he scattered broadcast over the country. He seldom operated in New York, but his henchmen would steer the victim to some other city, like Philadelphia or Baltimore, and then McNally would take him in hand and finish the job.

Amassed $500,000 in a Few Years.

In the course of ten years McNally had attained such success in his chosen field that he was the acknowledged peer of any green goods operator of his time. In these years he amassed a fortune of more than $500,000, and McNally himself is quoted as having said that this was all clear profit, after paying the expenses of the steerers and other confederates.

McNally spent money like a King, and is said to have given one woman more than $50,000 worth of jewelry in a single year. When luck turned against him the woman was one of the first to desert him. Next McNally bought a string of fine horses, and then he built a fine Summer home near Bridgeport, Conn. But all of this had to end, and in 1896 the United States Post Office Inspectors got him, and they sent him to Joliet Prison. When his term ended he came back East, but his trade was gone, and his downward career was rapid after that. In the Winter of 1905 he got a job as a waiter in a Coney Island restaurant. Then he became a panhandler.

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SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAXES.

The report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners published this morning sets forth a singular condition of affairs brought about by the attempt to assess for taxation the value of special franchises enjoyed and used by public service corporations. The special franchise tax law was passed eight years ago in Gov. ROOSEVELT'S Administration. It taxes as real estate what are called special franchises, such as the right to use the public streets, and rights other than the right to be a corporation and do business. The Tax Commissioners report special franchise assessments last year to the amount of $477,951,459, an increase of $71,000,000 over the preceding year. That is a pretty large item in assessable valuations, but it is notorious that the tax has not been productive. The board reports $18,900,000 of unpaid franchise taxes in the cities of the State, all but half a million of this great sum having accrued in New York City.

There is something the matter with a tax that rolls up such a prodigious arrears account. The corporations affected have fought the tax in the courts until its validity has been upheld by the courts of last resort. Still they do not pay up. They have discovered one flaw in the assessment practice under the law, and the courts have sustained them in demanding its correction. While the special franchises have been assessed at full valuation as real estate, other real estate in the same localities has been assessed at from one-half to two-thirds of full valuation. In the original case Judge EARL decided as referee that the corporations are entitled to the remedy of equalization, and this decision the courts have followed. The Board estimates that local equalization would reduce the total of arrears to about $16,000,000. But still the taxes are not paid, and the State Board seems to fear that a position recently taken by the legal department of the State may open "a new field of litigation and may result in indefinite postponement of the payment or collection of these taxes."

It is of course desirable that taxes should be paid promptly, to the end that municipalities may not be kept out of the money needed for public works and so be forced to the expedient of temporary loans. On the other hand, unjust and inequitable taxes ought not to be imposed. Nobody enjoys paying taxes, but in general they are paid. The astonishing accumulation of $18,000,000 arrears for special franchise taxes running through a period of eight years, together with the protracted legal fight against this tax, indicates that the corporations regard it as unjust and oppressive. Although taxed on its special franchises, the Consolidated Gas Company has not been allowed to include the value of them in its capital account. The Public Service Commissions bill just introduced at Albany provides that the Commissioners to be appointed "shall have no power to authorize the capitalization of any franchise or the right to own, operate, or enjoy any franchise whatsoever in excess of the amount (exclusive of any tax or annual charge) actually paid to the State or a political subdivision thereof, as the consideration for the grant of such franchise or right."

This seems to be an anomaly. Corporations in general may issue securities representing the value of tangible and intangible assets. The laws make special franchises taxable as real estate. They have value, as their entry upon the assessment rolls to the amount of nearly half a billion dollars sufficiently proves. They constitute a part of corporation assets, from which earning power springs. They are taxed, but may not be capitalized.

This immense arrearage account cannot go on accumulating. It is a situation not to be tolerated. Either the corporations must be made to pay up, or if there is justice in their complaint of the tax and of the State's refusal to permit them to treat franchise assets like other property, then manifestly a remedy must be found. It would appear that the situation calls for a reexamination of the special franchise tax policy.

THE OCEAN PARK.

There never was any doubt about the desirability of an ocean park for the city, but there has been great doubt whether the city could afford it, and a good deal of jobbery has hung about the various plans. Now it seems that a decision has been made which promises to accomplish several good things at a price not beyond the worth of the enterprise as a whole.

The various sanitariums at Coney Island are to be enticed to Rockaway, and the space they vacate is to be made into a park within the 10-cent zone, or the 5-cent zone, as the case may be. The Coney Island sites are the best for the people of smallest means, making economy of fare, and, even more, of time, an object. On the other hand, the Rockaway park is better for those who can spare more money and time. For hospital purposes—the main present object of the Rockaway plan—it is a distinct advantage to get away from the Coney Island crowds, and there is in the future hope of provision for those seeking pleasure and preservation of health, as well as for those seeking recovery from sickness.

Beside the parcel taken over for the latter purpose lies another parcel, running clear to the point and the inlet, which is left isolated by the present plans. If the situation should result in an attractive price for the second parcel, only poverty should prevent the city from acting accordingly. No city in the world has such an opportunity for treating its residents to such a water park, and there is no duplicate for New York.

HAPPY WITHOUT SUBSIDIES.

Mr. HILL'S declaration that he will not replace the Dakota would be more disturbing but for several considerations. The Dakota was not the result of a subsidy, and hence its loss to our carrying trade is in no degree due to the failure to enact the Subsidy bill. It was due rather to the policy of limiting the railways in their development of trade by what were called combinations in restraint of trade. And secondly, although Mr. HILL will not rebuild the fine vessel which our navigation laws forbade him to work profitably, Japan seems likely to put on as many ships as may be desired. There is this week in Seattle a representative of the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company who has come to the United States to confer regarding the establishment of another route in connection with American railways.

The Pacific Coast is as far as possible from alarm at the failure of the bill which was proposed for its benefit. According to The Portland Oregonian:

> There are loading or loaded in port at this time three Japanese steamships, which are carrying Oregon and Washington wheat and flour to the Orient at from $8 to $8.50 per ton, a rate fully one-third less than it would be possible for even a subsidized American vessel to carry it.

And we may add that the vessels which carry wheat would carry anything else if it could be got to be carried. The Japanese are liberal importers, and they have not the least prejudice against American goods. They send to get our wheat because they cannot get it elsewhere, and it is precisely because they can get other things elsewhere that it is useless to hire Americans to carry what will not be offered for carriage. Sir ISAAC NEWTON provided two holes in his door, one for his kitten and a larger one for his cat. Americans do not need to be as much of a genius as Sir ISAAC to perceive that ships which can carry wheat, and which are in abundant supply, can also carry whatever else there is to be carried. The thing to do is to provide not more ships, but cheaper goods.

Finally, before this subsidy misfit passes into history, and in order to make sure against its revival, it is well to remark that not even Japan could work its subsidized vessels under our statutes. The Japanese mercantile fleet is all German or British built, bought at bargain prices. Our protective system denies such facilities to our carriers on the sea. It would be senseless to subsidize competition against the Japanese while maintaining such a handicap against ourselves.

A BEATEN BOSS.

One is moved to acclaim "State Senator W. J. BIGGY" as the bravest man in San Francisco. He has, at any rate, shown more civic courage than all the newspapers and all the business men of that city put together. Specifically, he has shown more than the Sheriff and the Coroner. It was the duty of the first of these, in the first instance, to find the culprit boss and to bring him to the bar to answer to the charge of extortion. The Sheriff returned "non est inventus." Then the Coroner, as an "elisor," according to a questionable use of a legal technicality, was in his turn deputed, and made the same return. Then it was that the Judge, really desiring, as it seems, to prevent the administration of justice in San Francisco from becoming altogether a mockery and a laughing-stock, fell upon BIGGY. BIGGY made answer, "All right, your Honor, I'll get him." And BIGGY "got him."

But what a humiliating spectacle the whole business is! Not for San Francisco alone. What American municipality is there which does not know or has not known a boss who snapped his fingers at the law, who for a season made the law he flouted and flouted the law he made? Municipal bosses spring up on our soil and under our municipal institutions as if by spontaneous generation. One died in Baltimore on Friday after thirty-five years, more than a full generation of men, probably the record, of successful bossdom, the success of it only clouded by the brief intervals of occultation which he suffered in common with his State boss. It is not for Baltimore, it is not for Philadelphia, it is not for New York, to call the San Franciscan municipal kettle black.

And yet it seems the blackest of all. Perhaps it has been more completely cynical and shameless than any other. Certainly San Francisco under it has been as "wide open" as the gates of hell, so wide open as to excite the horror of visitors from the most indurated Eastern or Middle Western cities. Certainly no Eastern or Middle Western city has ever lived under such a reign of terror that no man dared to lift his voice against the tyranny to which boss rule subjected him and his lawful business, and that a press free by law was muzzled by fear of a lawless rule. But even that is not the worst of the shame of San Francisco. The worst is that the organized hoodlumism, in undisputed possession of its Municipal Government, has threatened and almost produced National disturbance and international complications. This it has done by its insistence upon persecuting and insulting the helpless members of a powerful and warlike foreign nation. And the President of the United States, to redress this foreign grievance, has been compelled to confer with the official leader of the hoodlums of San Francisco, jumping the bail under which he had been put to answer half a dozen indictments for extortion, or released from it by stipulation, to cross the Continent and confer on equal terms with the President of the United States as to the maximum of decency which he would undertake to impose upon his constituents.

The power of this boss, we may well hope, is broken. A boss who is dragged out from the hiding to which he has betaken himself to answer a criminal charge from which he shrinks, must permanently have impaired his power as a boss. But he and his like are, after all, not the disease. They are only its symptoms. They may be one after another jailed, or even, as under the Vigilance Committee which was once invoked to clear the air of San Francisco, worse than that may happen to them. The disease will remain and will discover itself by fresh symptoms until we have learned how to extirpate it from the body politic and have fearlessly applied the radical remedy.

RUSSIA'S NEW NOVELIST.

Judging by the synopsis of the new Russian novel, "The Retreat," and from the excerpts from it given by her in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, Mlle. SOPHIE WITTE may not be far wrong in her estimate of the mysterious author "Erastov."

It is evident that a new voice has been raised in Russia; the voice of a man of stern power; a man able to look upon the most dreadful scenes and to reproduce them verbally in all their horror; a man of dark-browed genius with a remarkable vocabulary of gloom.

Delight in the gloomy and terrible has ever been a characteristic of hyperborean art, and it is an unusually grim talent which can attract attention to itself in a land whose writers are most of them artists in the terrible.

But "Erastov" is more than a rhetorician. He is a patriot, and he is a lover of humanity. Whether it be good art or bad art to promulgate a moral in a piece of fiction, "Erastov" does this deliberately. He is an impressive moralist. His novel is a medium for the preaching of convictions which plainly possess him—namely, the inglorious, ignoble nature, the demoniacal vanity of war, and the necessity of rescuing Russia from the hands of the incapables who now rule her. Mlle. WITTE'S synopsis of "The Retreat" must impress upon all who read it the greatness of the cause which burdens the heart of the Russian people.

M. BRIAND AND THE CHURCH.

The latest aspects of the controversy between the French Republic and the Vatican tend to show that, if the controversy is settled by an effective modus vivendi, the chief credit will be due to the conciliatory and tactful conduct of the Minister of Worship. It will be a personal triumph for M. BRIAND. While administering the laws of the republic, as he was bound to do, and in insisting on the assumptions on which they were based, he has shown every desire to make it easy for the Church to accommodate itself to those laws, even while denying those assumptions. This has been particularly evident in the latest addition to the laws, and in the contracts authorized by that addition for eighteen years between the local authorities, the "mairea," and the priests, when the title of the edifices was in the communes, and in the instructions given to the Prefects when the title was in the departments. All this is handsomely recognized by the organs of the Catholic and the Monarchical Party, by such journals as the Gaulois and the Echo de Paris.

This view of M. BRIAND is by no means that which was entertained and promulgated by those organs when the controversy began. The same journals which now compliment him as a statesman were then representing him as a "village infidel." Even Cardinal GIBBONS was misled into imputing to M. BRIAND the public use of some very shocking and disgusting language about the Christian religion, although the accused Minister at once denied having used it. It seems that the language was in fact employed by M. VIVIANI, the Socialist member of the Cabinet, in a speech which M. BRIAND subsequently praised without taking the precaution to disclaim any sympathy with the sentence which was so justly offensive to Christian sensibilities. That is the head and front of his offending on that score. And his subsequent action has led the organs of French Catholicism to condone it.

Curiously, it now appears that M. BRIAND'S present critics and opponents are those, not of the Church, but of his own household. It is the Radical Socialists, and only a few of them, who are dissatisfied with his course, and they are dissatisfied upon the ground that he has not shown a disposition to persecute and to denounce with scurrility the Church which counts among its membership the great majority of Frenchmen who profess any religion whatever. And it is not even the leaders of the Socialists who make the accusation. M. JAURÈS has had the grace and sense to keep quiet, like M. CLEMENCEAU, who, according to the Débats, "preserved a silence full of good taste" when the contracts for the use of the churches came up for discussion in the Chamber. It was a few Deputies whose names are unknown beyond the borders of France, and almost beyond the boundaries of their own districts, who found fault with the clemency and the decency of the Minister of Worship.

The Débats is particularly worth reading and quoting upon these questions, since, in addition to its high character for intelligence and candor, it was "concordataire," and opposed the enactment of the separation law of which the enforcement is now in question. Upon this latest aspect of the matter it says:

> The animosity of four or five dozen of the Radical Socialists against the religious policy of the Government comes precisely from the fact that they do not wish for peace. They are professionals of anti-clericalism. What shocks them in M. BRIAND is perhaps even less his policy than his language. A Minister who declares that a religious war is an evil, who avows his desire for pacification, who declares as a Minister and as a Frenchman that he wishes possible conditions of life for the ministers of religion, who proclaims that, while not to be a Catholic is a right, yet to permit others to be Catholics is a duty; a Minister who has not the vocabulary of a barroom against Rome, the episcopate, and religion—that is what the disciples of M. RANC or of M. COMBES cannot behold without suffering.

The McCue bill permitting Sunday baseball playing by amateurs will have the attention of the Assembly Codes Committee on Wednesday. The peace of the day is regularly disturbed in the open months by breakers of the present law. Gangs of hoodlums terrorize trainloads of Sunday passengers on the elevated roads and Subway to and from the ballfields. To repeal the law is not the indicated remedy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Connolly Has Resigned.

After a trial of only a few weeks, Mr. JAMES B. CONNOLLY, the writer of highly estimable sea stories, has abandoned the experiment he ought never to have made, even at the suggestion of a President, and has resigned from the navy. His enlistment was among the most obvious of mistakes, for as a means of attaining an inner view of life on a man-of-war it was about as nearly hopeless as any that could have been invented.

If the acquisition of new "material" for literary use had been incidental to a measurably sincere taking up of the bluejacket's life, something might, just possibly, have come of it, but there was hardly a pretense that Mr. CONNOLLY intended to be a real yeoman's mate, and his actual purpose was widely advertised before he went through the motions of signing articles. Naturally, he was in an utterly false position, and not less naturally the sailors proceeded to make his life miserable, in all kindness, of course, but with a decidedly rough humor and an easily understandable determination to deprive him of exactly the knowledge he was there to seek. They did not like to be "studied," and, as a matter of fact, it was impossible for them, as it would have been for any other group of men, to treat him as one of themselves. He wasn't, and they knew he wasn't.

Mr. CONNOLLY would have inspired vastly more of confidence and would have attained his object, or what should have been his object, with ease if he had gone aboard frankly in his own character and as a guest, and had taken what they would and could have given him in that character. In return for sympathetic and intelligent attention they would have told him many a good yarn, and, while he would not have "lived the life," that would have been of no consequence whatever, since only in the rarest of instances has great, or even good, fiction been made out of direct personal experience. That has sometimes produced one big book, but even that has usually been more a "human document" than a work of art.

The expectation of doing for the American Navy what Mr. KIPLING did for the Anglo-Indian Army was not to be fulfilled by adopting a course utterly unlike that which Mr. KIPLING followed. He was never a fourth of the "soldiers three," and he knew better than to enlist. JOSEPH CONRAD is only in seeming an exception to the rule that doing is inessential to observing, for he was a real sailor while he gained his priceless knowledge of the sea, and became a writer in a later and wholly different stage of development. Mr. CONNOLLY, acting on bad advice that was highly well-intentioned, forgot that his purpose was not to write for sailors, but for landsmen, who wanted, not a reality, but an illusion of reality, such as they get—sometimes—in the theatre.

Written Law and Unwritten.

So rarely has a jury based its action clearly and almost avowedly on an unwritten law in direct conflict with written law that the great amount of comment which the Strother verdict is receiving, especially in the South, was to be expected. The truth is that the whole country is startled and disquieted by it. None of the Southern papers we have seen goes quite so far as to condemn the acquittal of the brothers, but neither do any of them fail to see evil and danger in what they hold to have been a justifiable and necessary killing, and a few recognise explicitly that the nominal defense of emotional and temporary insanity was almost unendurably false and absurd.

The remedy of making the written and unwritten law coincide has not once seriously been made, the incompatibility of the two being obvious and admitted. No statute could ever be passed, in Virginia or elsewhere, giving a man, in time of peace, and with courts available, the right to kill for any other reason than self-defense. Even then the right must be, and always is, hedged about with many restrictions, and is exercised under a heavy responsibility to prove that the peril of death was real and great. In this case there seems to be no doubt that a grievous wrong had been inflicted on the Strother family, and nobody questions the accuracy of the story told by its members, and yet there will ever remain the possibility, however dim and remote, that the whole of that story was not told, and in the next case of such a shooting the possibility may be something like a probability.

Therein lies the fatal weakness of every law which is unwritten simply because it could not be written without an explicit abandonment of the fundamental principles of legal justice. All this, of course, is purely academic. As long as men are men they will do their own killing when the provocation is great enough, and other men who agree with them as to the greatness of the provocation will refuse, on one empty pretext or another, to punish them for it. The limits of this admittedly lawless domain varies widely in different parts of the world, and they are narrowing steadily with the progress of civilization, but the advance is the slower as the distance to be traversed decreases, and the chances are that the last step will be taken on the day when, men having attained perfection, no laws of any kind will be needed.

Dowie, the Problem.

It would be too much to hope, of course, that with JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE has passed the possibility of duplicating his career. A mere joke to the most of us, even at the height of his success, and without a single attractive quality, he still managed to appeal to the imagination of thousands and seemed to them so worthy of faith that they turned over all their money to him, which is among the last manifestations of human confidence.

He talked like a madman, but he acted like a sane one when it came to managing his followers and his business, for it would be unjust to hold the final downfall of that business proof of mental unsoundness. Any alienist would have declared him insane and irresponsible, but consistency would have required the same verdict upon all who accepted as divine revelation his grotesque proclamations as to his identity. Underlying his cult was the familiar claim of the power to heal the sick—and what seemed to be its occasional exercise. It is more than doubtful that DOWIE was either insincere or dishonest. He could not have persuaded others if he had not first persuaded himself, and while he had profits to distribute nobody minded the uses of money that afterward were denounced as misappropriation of trust funds.

Dimly burning somewhere in the man was the desire to help his fellows.

RELIEF FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Work Done at Stony Wold Sanitarium Deserving of Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last annual meeting of the Stony Wold, Joseph H. Choate, who was the spokesman of the occasion, stated that, though, like many other citizens of the community, overwhelmed by petitions for charitable aid, he deemed this organization worthy of every support. What is this Stony Wold, which has so enlisted the interest of this eminent man? Stony Wold is a sanitarium for women and children infected with tuberculosis, who by force of economic necessity would otherwise be deprived of the benefits of pure air, rest, and adequate medical attention.

There are, it is estimated, within the city limits fully 30,000 consumptives. This disease recognizes no distinction of rank or wealth, but its ravages are greatest among the very poor, who are unable to arrest the progress of the disease by moving to more congenial climes, and who are only too likely to neglect themselves or be neglected by their relatives, friends, and employers during the early stages.

The location of Stony Wold, on Lake Kushaqua, Adirondacks, New York, is admirable. Here 1,700 acres have been purchased and a beautiful building has been erected with accommodations for the patients. The building was designed for sixty, but so insistent has been the demand that as many as ninety have received treatment there at one time. Mrs. James Edward Newcomb is President of Stony Wold. Its appeal is indorsed by the following gentlemen: Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization; Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities Aid Association; Charles Loring Brace, Secretary Children's Aid Society, and Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of the Board of Health.

A. B.

New York, Feb. 25, 1907.

Some Previous Cold Weather Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most New Yorkers think the weather has been quite cold enough this Winter, but I find some interesting records of much colder weather in a clipping a column long from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, now before me. That was several years before the era of Weather Bureaus and systematized, scientific statistics, so the records vary. It is stated that at THE TIMES office at midnight on Sunday, Jan. 7, it was 2 below zero, and on Monday, 8th, at 3 A. M., it was 7 below, whereas Capt. Wilson of the Twenty-third Precinct reports that a thermometer hung out at the corner of Tenth Avenue and 155th Street exhibited temperatures of 8 below and 11 below at the above-mentioned respective hours. At the navy yard it was 23 below at 8 o'clock Monday morning. Your paper states that it had not been so cold since 1806. It goes on to say: "The coldest periods within the last twenty-five years were in 1849, 1851, 1855, 1857, and 1859. In 1857 the East River was frozen over near Wall Street Ferry, and not a few persons, including the pastor of Plymouth Church and his daughter, crossed to their homes on the ice." It further records that in January, 1866, "Communipaw Cove, between Jersey City and the trestle work of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, embracing several hundred acres, is frozen over with solid ice, and affords a fine opportunity to skaters who may desire plenty of sea room." So, by comparison, we cannot justly complain now.

New York, March 5, 1907. ESQUIMAU.

Two Ideals of Kurvenal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Saturday's performance of "Tristan und Isolde" we were warned by huge posters at the door that the place of Mr. Van Rooy, as Kurvenal, was to be taken by Mr. Goritz. It seemed to be received as a calamity. On every side were expressions of regret, and even your critic this morning repeats the rather stereotyped phrase indicating the larger tenderness and sympathy to be expected in Kurvenal by him, who is indisputably the greatest Wotan on the stage. There are those who prefer Bouguereau to Sargent, or Murillo to Velasquez. Each is good of his kind, only some palates like their sweets thickly sugared over. If you want to see in Tristan's retainer the melting tenderness of an almost feminine kind, it is not Mr. Goritz you are looking for. But if you are satisfied with the rugged but completely absorbing devotion which a man can give, then go and see the German baritone. It may be that his influence will tell and rescue us from the decadent tendency which is converting a fighting man into a mollycoddler.

Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1907. G. B.

"PASTEURIZED" MILK AGAIN.

Boiling Even Better Though Less Thorough Process.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some misapprehension and not a little prejudice in the views expressed by some of your correspondents with respect to pasteurization of milk. One in a recent issue of THE SUNDAY TIMES states that pasteurization "destroys the vitality of milk, lowering very materially the nutritive value of the fluid," and another, in a Saturday issue, declares he would rather run the risk of germs than drink pasteurized milk, owing to its unpleasant taste. One would not be surprised at such statements from laymen, but both these correspondents are physicians and ought to know, on the one hand, that the nutritive value of milk is not materially changed by heating, and, on the other, that, as an eminent authority puts it, "the accusation that milk is not infrequently the cause of disease has been proved up to the hilt."

The idea that milk is rendered less nutritious by heating or by boiling is probably based on the observation, with which every one is familiar, that a "skin" is formed on the surface of the milk by heating which is insoluble. This "skin" consists to some extent of coagulated lactalbumin, but partly, also, of dried casein and salts of lime, along with entangled fat. Scientists are not agreed as to the exact mode of formation of the "skin," but it would seem that by driving off some of the carbonic acid gas some of the casein is detached from the lime salts which hold it in solution, and it then becomes entangled with fat and is floated on the surface. The loss by this change, however, even if all the "skin" be removed after fifteen minutes' boiling, is never more than three-tenths of 1 per cent. No change takes place in the sugar of milk and no change in the fat, save possibly to render the emulsion, i. e., the fine particles of fat in suspension, somewhat coarser.

True it is that boiled milk coagulates more slowly when rennin is added than does raw milk, but this is not true of coagulation in the stomach, for the addition of a little acid (which is already present in the stomach) counteracts the boiling in this respect.

Of course, we must not forget that cow's milk was intended for the calf, and that for infant feeding it must be modified to make it as nearly as possible like the mother's milk. Since none of the food constituents is changed materially, even by boiling, I venture to say that any bad effects which may result from the use of boiled milk in infant feeding are due to the neglect of some other precaution rather than to the change produced by the heat.

I have spoken of boiled milk because the only possible objection to pasteurization, from the scientific point of view, is that we cannot be absolutely sure that heating to only 155-165 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty to thirty minutes does destroy all the pathogenic germs. Boiling, or absolute sterilization, is at once the safest, simplest, and altogether the most satisfactory method of procedure. If done in the kitchen in a double boiler very little change in the taste results, and if the trouble be taken to cool the milk rapidly and strain it subsequently, so as to insure thorough aeration, it is quite as palatable (allowances being made for individual tastes) as raw milk. In the words of Dr. Robert Hutchison of London, "There is every reason to advocate the habitual application of one or the other of these methods to milk before it is consumed as food, and one cannot help looking forward to the day when the drinking of raw milk will be considered as barbarous a custom as the eating of raw meat is at present."

As regards the practical question of pasteurization to be undertaken by the city, it seems to me the only rational ground to take is that the consumer is entitled to the benefit of whatever doubt there may be as to the transmission of tuberculosis from cow to man, and that pasteurization or sterilization should be tried extensively, not as a substitute for inspection, but as an additional safeguard.

J. R. MURLIN, Ph. D.
University and Bellevue Medical College,
New York City, Feb. 25, 1907.

Remedies for Evils Prevalent on Erie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the following suggestions may be found practicable to adopt either as remedies for the evils prevalent on the Erie or else as measures in the way of reprisal:

Encourage the trolley companies to double their tracks and run express cars thereon and seek to have measures introduced and consideration given to enable these corporations to maintain a system of freight transport and delivery on all their lines. Meanwhile, divert as much freight business as possible to the West Shore, D. L. & W., and Pennsylvania railroads.

Petition the local boards of health in towns along the Erie to pass ordinances compelling that company to cease using soft coal in all locomotives within the limits of the territory over which the said boards exercise jurisdiction.

Try to get some law formulated by the Legislature of New Jersey which will prohibit a common carrier from inveigling unsuspecting people out to the country on assurances of rapid and improving service, such as have been repeatedly given by the Erie in its booklet, "Where to Live," by its agents, and at its suburban information bureau in New York City, and then, afterward, depriving them of their only means of "rapid transit," and hampering their going to and fro at its unjust and arbitrary will.

In the interim, would-be suburbanites might well stay away from Northern Jersey until the Erie either recovers from what it is devoutly to be hoped is only a temporary fit of delirium inimical to its own interests as to ours, and voluntarily provides the abused public with suitable transportation between the towns where the latter wish to locate homes; or until some way can be found to compel the railroad company to furnish that service, effective in cold as well as in hot weather, which it now unrighteously withdraws and withholds.

"FOR THE COMMUTERS."

Cradell, N. J., March 2, 1907.

What Mr. Conkling Really Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in this morning's TIMES you quote Mr. Conkling's nominating speech as follows: "You ask whence comes our candidate. We reply, from Appomattox." Is it not true that Mr. Conkling's remarks, whether intentionally so or not, were uttered in rhyme, somewhat in this wise: "If you ask me where he hails from, my sole reply will be, he comes from Appomattox, with its famous apple tree." That's what Dr. Harry Thurston Peck states in his recent history, and perhaps he ought to know.

H. S.

New York, March 1, 1907.

A LENTEN COMPROMISE.

Alack! What solemn change is here,
In habit grave, with mien austere;
My lady, late of mundane ways,
The most engaging little sinner
That e'er enjoyed a champagne dinner,
Turned saint! (i. e., for forty days.)

You say your pious heart is bent
On making me give up for Lent
Of my own free will and volition
Something I love? Then, I'll eschew
My greatest joy, the sight of you,
But only on this one condition:

If I deny myself of you,
Don't feel the same return is due
In penitential compliment.
Nay, here's my point! Will you agree
To give up everything but me?
Amen. Together we'll keep Lent!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

LITTLETON SPEAKS FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

Municipalities Should Own Street Railways and Stop Granting Franchises, He Says.

PROF. NELSON ANSWERS HIM

Political Economist Declares That Such Experiments Abroad Have Been Failures.

"Should municipalities own and operate all public utilities?" was debated by Martin W. Littleton and Henry Loomis Nelson, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, at the New Rochelle Forum yesterday. Prof. Nelson is an ex-Mayor of New Rochelle. He had the negative and Mr. Littleton the affirmative side of the question.

Before he began his argument Mr. Littleton explained municipal ownership as "a convenient form of good housekeeping."

"What the citizen pays daily or monthly," he continued, "to the Subway, elevated, or surface roads is as necessary a drain upon his resources as is the general tax he pays. He cannot get out of it.

"You may say: 'Well, what of it? Why do you complain of that?'

"I complain of it for this reason: If you who are sitting on that side of the aisle and you who are sitting on the other side both pay taxes for the maintenance of the aisle, you wouldn't quite think it right, would you, if a company took possession of the aisle, built a road upon it, capitalized the road, and issued stock upon it? Yet that is what has been done in New York. The worst of it is that most of the franchises granted are in perpetuity—all save the Subway.

"Again you may ask: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"There I confess you have me. I don't quite know what can be done about it. Many of these franchises were obtained when, I think, the public didn't know what it was doing. My point is that now that we do know about it, we ought to stop it. We ought now to say the city should own its own street railways.

"I would rather that there should be corruption between employes of public enterprises and district politicians—10,000 of them—than that one man worth $50,000,000 should be able to say to the Mayor of this city, 'This you shall do and this you shall not do.'"

Prof. Nelson confined his argument chiefly to a recital of how other cities have fared by owning their own utilities. He dwelt at length on conditions in London, Glasgow, and Birmingham.

"In London," he said, "the cost of electrical undertakings was three times greater than the estimate. The Thames steamboat experiment was a dismal failure. London furnishes to all who desire to study municipal trading in operation the best object lesson. Omitting the debt for water supply, let us glance at the result. Water works were taken from the companies at a cost of $187,000,000. Moreover, the transfer of the works from private ownership to the city resulted in the increased cost of water to the people and an increase of the municipal debt. Omitting this item, however, London has a total debt of $329,000,000.

"While Glasgow tramways do contribute something to taxes—$125,000 a year—they contribute less than private companies do in cities of about equal size. The average debt of eighteen American cities per capita is $41. The average debt of eighteen British cities corresponding as nearly as possible in population is $114."

OUR BIG PETROLEUM TRADE.

Large Increases in All Branches Shown by Last Census.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—According to a bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau on petroleum refining in the United States for the calendar year 1904 there were 104 petroleum refineries in operation. Their total capital was $138,280,541; they employed 16,770 wage earners; paid in wages $9,989,367; used materials costing $139,887,231, and manufactured products to the value of $175,005,320.

As compared with 1900, these figures represent increases as follows: In number of refineries, 38.7 per cent.; capital, 43 per cent.; number of wage earners, 37.5 per cent.; wages paid, 48.7 per cent.; cost of materials, 35.5 per cent., and value of products, 41.2 per cent.

Crude petroleum produced in the United States in 1904 aggregated 117,063,421 barrels, of which 2,647,060 barrels were exported and 66,982,862 barrels used by refineries in this country. At each census crude petroleum has steadily increased both in quantity and total cost. In 1904 the volume of refined products exported was 18,218,795 barrels, or 38.6 per cent. of the total production for that year, and the total value at the ports of shipment was $74,273,525. Although the quantity was greater in 1901 and in 1902, this value is the largest ever reported for exports of refined petroleum.

MANY WARSHIPS COMING.

At Least Ten Nations to Send Vessels to Jamestown Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In addition to the great ironclads of the Atlantic fleet, commanded by Admiral Evans, the naval display at the Jamestown Exposition will include some of the finest vessels of foreign navies. These are mostly of the cruiser class, but as the armored vessels of this type are equal to battleships in size, and scarcely less formidable in appearance, they will make an attractive show. The Navy Department has been advised up to date of the coming of the following foreign ships:

Great Britain—The armored cruisers Good Hope, (flagship,) Argyle, Hempstead, and Roxburgh, under command of Rear Admiral Neville.

France—Armored cruisers Kleber and Victor Hugo and another cruiser to take the place of the Jean Bart, recently wrecked off the African coast, commanded by Rear Admiral Thierry.

Japan—The cruisers Tsukuga and Chitose, under command of Vice Admiral Ijuin. These vessels are expected to arrive in Hampton Roads May 8.

Portugal—One cruiser, probably the Don Carlos.

Austria—The armored cruiser Charles VI. and another cruiser not yet selected.

Italy—One armored cruiser and one protected cruiser yet to be designated.

Sweden—One warship not yet named.

Brazil—One to three warships not yet named.

Argentina—One to three warships not yet named.

Chile—The cruiser Zenteno.

Belgium will send a military delegation and China a military and a naval delegation.

IMPORTS FOR MANUFACTURES.

Steady Increase in Value of Materials Brought from Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A statement issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the importations of manufacturers' materials continue to increase. The value of the imports of raw materials for use in manufactures in the seven months ended with January, 1907, was $262,000,000, against $223,000,000 in the same months of last year, while manufactures imported for further use in manufacturing amounted to $158,000,000, against $125,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Crude materials formed 32.2 per cent. of the total imports for use in manufacturing, and imports for further use in manufacturing 19.5 per cent.

Cement imports aggregated $47,000,000; copper, $23,500,000; raw cotton, $8,500,000; uncut diamonds, $7,000,000; diamonds cut, but not set, nearly $15,000,000; fibre, $24,333,000; hides and skins, $45,000,000; india rubber, $32,000,000; pig iron, $3,300,000; silk, $44,000,000; pig tin nearly $22,000,000.

STARS OF THE OPERA IN CHARITY FROLIC

Andreas Dippel and Franz Steiner Give a Punch and Judy Show.

LINA ABARBANELL SINGS

Entertainment at the Hotel Astor Nets $500 for the Benefit of the Austrian Emigrants' Home.

The ballroom of the Hotel Astor was transformed for last evening only into a cabaret, and the "Sign of the Bun" swung outside the door. "Zum Krapfen" was the official German name for this very German entertainment, which was for the benefit of the Austrian Emigrants' Home and was arranged by the Austrian Society.

Many of the opera stars dropped their operatic manners for this night only and behaved like vaudevillians, while a crowd of fashionably dressed people applauded rapturously from the tables, which formed a realistic feature of this cabaret. On the centre of each were plates of buns (krapfen.) Champagne and other drinks flowed freely.

By the time the entertainment was well under way, Alfred Hertz, Otto Weil, and other representatives of the Metropolitan Opera House were present.

The programme commenced with a prologue, sung by Andreas Dippel, made up as a Pierrot, before the curtain. Mr. Dippel used a "Pagliacci" costume, but not a "Pagliacci" prologue. He invited those present to have a good time, to eat, to drink, and to hiss or applaud as they saw fit. Then the curtain rose and exposed a Venetian scene, a large grand piano, and the backs of three men who were evidently about to play. These backs, upon examination, proved to belong to Maurice Baumfeld, who arranged the entertainment, Paul Eisler and Kurt Schindler, two of the accompanists at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The audience had barely time to recognize the backs before something which sounded at the top of the piano like "The Beautiful Blue Danube" and at the bottom like a waterfall proved that the programme had really commenced. When the German equivalent for "Get the Hook" had been shrieked from all sides the three players arose, and Dr. Baumfeld escorted his confrères off the stage and himself became the official announcer.

There were occasional serious notes in the long programme which followed. Mme. Fleischer-Edel sang some German lieder, Franz Steiner sang a very effective song by his accompanist, Kurt Schindler, and Baroness Rottenthal danced what was called "Die Schlaftänzerin Madeleine," a symbolic exhibition which was very much liked.

Otherwise the programme mostly provoked smiles. A. Muehlmann sang a Russian song, and then, for fear he would be taken seriously, he sang of Nero, who wished that all the people in Rome had one head, so that he could cut it off.

"I wish," ran his second verse, "that all the women in the world had one mouth, so that I could kiss it."

Lina Abarbanell was perhaps the hit of the performance with a number of catchy German songs more popular than are usually heard in a foreign tongue on this side of the Atlantic. Franz Steiner and Andreas Dippel gave a Punch and Judy show and sang the parts of their puppets. Alfred Hertz was amused almost to the point of hysteria by this proof of the versatility of the "indispensable Dippel," who is said to be learning the two tenor rôles in the Metropolitan répertoire which he has not yet acquired.

The audience was not slow in expressing its approval, and "Zum Krapfen" was a great success. The home benefited about $500 by the affair. Among those who came were Baron Giskra, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Mexico; Baron Hoenning, Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York; Vice Consul Linha, Dr. Feitscher, German Consul Buenz, Dr. S. Lustgarten, L. Vogelstein, A. M. Waitt, E. Thalmann, Otto Weil, Dr. K. Weiss, Mrs. L. Untermyer, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Johanna Gadski, Marcella Sembrich, Alois Burgstaller, Mr. Tauscher, M. Rothschild, J. Rothschild, and Henry Wolfsohn.

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

Eames the Star at Metropolitan—Excellent Programme at Manhattan.

Mme. Emma Eames was the star of last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. She sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," a duet from "Lakme" with Mme. Jacoby, and three English songs. Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, who was announced, was unable to sing, and Josephine Jacoby sang in her place an air from "Carmen" and the duet with Mme. Eames.

The other artists were Miss Bessie Abott and Riccardo Stracciari. Mr. Bovy conducted, and there were many modern French works on the programme. The audience was not large.

Last night's concert at the Manhattan Opera House was characterized by all the elements that go to make a thoroughgoing success. The auditorium was crowded, the audience was remarkably enthusiastic, the singers were every one in splendid form, and the programme was excellent.

M. Cleofonte Campanini, who directed the orchestra, had arranged the concert, which was in many respects the best that has been given this season.

Mme. Trentini, it was announced, was indisposed. Mme. Zeppilli took her place. That was the only change in the bill.

The singers were Mlle. Pinkert, Mme. de Cisneros, Mme. Giaconia, Mme. Russ, and Mme. Donalda; M. Ancona, M. Bassi, and M. Arimondi.

Max Bendix played a violin solo in the trio Qual Volutta from Verdi's "I Lombardi."

CHARITY CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Marcel Journet to Sing for the French Maternal School.

An epidemic of colds among the singers at both the Manhattan and Metropolitan Opera Houses will prevent several of the singers from appearing at the concert and ball to be held to-night at the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the French Maternal School, but the committee has finally obtained the services of several well-known singers.

M. Marcel Journet of the Metropolitan Opera House has consented to sing "Legende de la Sauge," by Massenet, and Air de la Calominie from Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Mlle. Ely Barnato, from the Opera Comique, Paris, will sing Air des Clochettes from "Lakmé," Air du Mysoli from "La Perle du Brésil," and Gounod's Valse de Mireille. M. Rene Weldenstein of the Alliance Française will appear in two monologues. Miss Abott of the Metropolitan Opera House has assured the committee that she will sing should she be able to appear. Mr. McCall Lanham of the American Institute of Applied Music and Miss Grace Munson will also sing.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the French Maternal School, is making final arrangements for the ball that is to follow the concert.

NEW YORK IN 1847

is the subject of a very interesting article written by an old New Yorker that appears in the February number of the

Silver Standard

a little journal dedicated to the affairs of 60 years ago. You'd scarcely recognize the New York of 1847 in the great city of to-day.

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OPERA COMIQUE PLANS.

Hammerstein Gets American Rights for the Manhattan Opera House.

Opera comique is to be one of the leading features of the next season at the Manhattan Opera House. It was announced last night that Mr. Hammerstein had obtained for the United States the exclusive rights to Charpentier's "Louise," Debussey's "Péleas et Melisande," and Massenet's "Manon," and that he would produce all three of these French operas early next season.

For these productions he has engaged Perier, the great French baritone of the Opéra Comique in Paris, at $800 a night, and Mary Garden, also of the Opéra Comique, at $1,800 a night, with a stipulation in her contract that she shall sing twice a week.

Negotiations are also in progress with a French lyric tenor and a French conductor of note, and it is promised that these operas will be produced in the most lavish manner.

Charpentier's "Louise," which has never been given in America, was an epoch-making work in Paris, where it was produced about six years ago. It is the story of a working girl who lives in Montmartre, and is realistic in the extreme. "Péleas et Melisande," also new to America, is founded on the play by Maeterlinck. Massenet's "Manon" has been given here before.

Mary Garden will sing in these three works and in two more not yet announced. She was born near Chicago, and went to Paris in 1898. She made her first success in "Louise," and since then has been a reigning favorite at the Opéra Comique. She has sung also at Monte Carlo and Covent Garden, and her répertoire includes, besides the three operas mentioned, "Romeo et Juliette," "Pagliacci," "Aphrodite," and many other operas.

Besides having a voice of great beauty, Miss Garden is said to be a remarkable dramatic artist. It had been thought until recently that she was engaged to sing at the New Theatre. Perier sings the baritone rôles opposite Miss Garden at the Comique, among others the father in "Louise." Maurice Renaud will alternate with him in these parts at the Manhattan.

"Although for the first time in America modern French opera comique will be given at my opera house," said Mr. Hammerstein last night, "I shall not neglect grand opera. Mme. Melba still remains in the company, and the best of the Italian and French works will be sung. Besides, I intend to give "Tannhäuser," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Lohengrin," and "Freischütz," in either French or Italian.

"Mme. Pinkert will not sing here next Winter, and it is probable that I shall look no further for a colorature soprano. It is likely that the older Italian works will be dropped entirely from the répertoire. This does not mean "Aida" and works of a dramatic character.

"Three different kinds of opera will be given here next year—opera comique in French, grand opera in French and Italian, and German opera in French and Italian."

Among the singers already re-engaged for next year are Mmes. Melbs, de Cisneros, Trentini, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Renaud, Dalmorès, Gilibert, Arimondi, and the disputed Bonci. The new-comers announced are Mary Garden and Messrs. Perier and Zenatello.

BONCI ENGAGES COUNSEL.

His Answer to Hammerstein Will Be Filed Early This Week.

Alessandro Bonci has engaged as counsel in the suit which Oscar Hammerstein has brought against him Theodore Sutro and A. J. Dittenhoefer. The latter also represents the interests of the Metropolitan Opera House. An answer to the bill in equity filed last week by Mr. Hammerstein will be filed early this week by these attorneys.

"Signor Bonci never agreed to waive Clause 8 in the contract, which stipulates that all disputes shall be settled in the Italian courts," said Judge Dittenhoefer yesterday. "Mr. Hammerstein has no case at all."

It is said that a Mr. Brandenburg, who formerly held the position of representative of Mr. Hammerstein, has made an affidavit in which he alleges that an attempt was made to get the tenor to sing for $800 again next season instead of the $1,000 named in the contract. Mr. Brandenburg left for Brazil, it is said, shortly after signing this affidavit.

New Orchestra for the Hippodrome.

A new orchestra of seventy-five American musicians is soon to make its first public appearance at a Sunday night concert at the Hippodrome. It will be under the direction of the Hippodrome conductor, Manuel Klein. One of the soloists at present engaged is Miss Louise Gunning.

Graphophone Instead of a Choir.

MARION, Ohio, March 10.—A graphophone, in place of a choir, is in use in the services of the First Baptist Church here. It was introduced by the Rev. J. P. Curran, who came here recently from California. Sacred music is played on the instrument.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Practically Out of Danger, Dr. Rixey Says—No Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Drs. Lambert, Rixey, and Kennedy were with Archie Roosevelt for several hours to-night, and at 11 o'clock it was announced at the White House that the patient was resting easily. Drs. Lambert and Kennedy will remain in the sickrom throughout the night. The President received several callers to-night, and retired shortly after 11 o'clock.

Such marked improvement in the sick child's condition was shown to-day that no official bulletins were issued. Surgeon General Rixey this evening expressed the opinion that Archie was practically out of danger so far as the diphtheria was concerned, but that the disease had left him in a somewhat weakened condition. He added, however, that if no complications set in the boy should be well in two or three weeks.

Seumus McManus Lectures Though Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Seumus McManus, the Irish writer and lecturer, addressed a Robert Emmet meeting here to-night. He was ill and so weak that he was obliged to be carried upon the stage in a chair from which he spoke. He was cheered loudly and spoke with vigor, but showed signs of distress and great pain.

H. E. DIXEY QUITS SUDDENLY IN IOWA

Star of "Man on the Box" and Marie Nordstrom Buy Tickets for Chicago.

SHOCK FOR W. N. LAWRENCE

Manager Can't Figure Out the Reason, but Shifts Five Roles by Wire—Company to Proceed.

Henry E. Dixey and Marie Nordstrom, who play respectively the leading rôles in Walter N. Lawrence's production of "The Man on the Box," left the company after the performance on Saturday night in Ottumwa, Iowa. According to telegrams received by Manager Lawrence in New York they said they were bound for Broadway. So far as can be learned their departure was not the result of friction earlier in the evening, for the performance was given as usual, and the two players did not go until about midnight. The company is booked to play in Keokuk to-night, and up to a late hour last night the traveling manager, John Warner, had discovered nothing as to the whereabouts of his star and leading woman, except that they had bought tickets for Chicago.

Mr. Lawrence and his general stage manager, George Foster Platt, were in consultation last night. They announced that the company would continue to play all dates as arranged, with understudies in the leading rôles. Five parts will have to be shifted and the maid servant will become a man. Sidney Booth and Miss Stewart will take the leading rôles.

"The first I knew of this," said Mr. Lawrence, "was when I went to the theatre this morning and found on my desk a telegram as long as a letter from Mr. Warner, telling me all he was then able to report. He said that Dixey and Miss Nordstrom had left town together, saying their destination was New York, and that they had even taken all their costumes with them. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dixey's costumes belong as much to me as to him, and it will be difficult in that country to find proper clothes for the understudy.

"Mr. Dixey is under my management by a three years' contract, which has still another season to run. He receives for his services one-tenth of the gross receipts and a guarantee that the amount shall not be less than a certain sum. Of course I cannot force Dixey to play, but I can at least prevent him from appearing under the direction of any other manager. If he really means to leave the company I will follow him to the end of the world and exert my full rights in the matter, however much of my time it may consume.

"Dixey may have some idea of going into vaudeville. He has been talking about some vaudeville scheme lately. Miss Nordstrom was formerly with him in vaudeville. In fact, I accepted her in the company at his earnest desire.

"Of course there may be a bare possibility that Mr. Dixey will show up on the scene in Keokuk to-morrow night, and if he does so I shall strictly carry out the terms of my contract. However, they cannot have eloped, since Mr. Dixey is already a married man. We certainly do not count on his reappearance. As to his income, Mr. Dixey has no right to complain, since our season has been a very successful one. I have telegraphed to Warner asking him if possible to find out definitely where Mr. Dixey has taken himself."

Mr. Lawrence said that he had double confirmation of what had occurred, as one of the actors in the company had also telegraphed to a friend in New York.

The company played to $10,000 in a single week in St. Louis, and the manager asserts that the salary of his star has often reached the thousand-dollar mark.

MANSFIELD CLOSING EARLY.

He Has Leased a Place on the Thames, Adjoining Windsor Castle.

Richard Mansfield appears for the last time this season on April 27. He will sail for England on the following Tuesday. He concluded the lease of a country place last Saturday. The estate is on the Thames and adjoining Windsor Castle.

Mr. Mansfield's season terminates many weeks earlier than usual this season. It is announced that during the remaining years of his professional work his tours will begin later in the Autumn and end earlier in the Spring.

THEATRE TICKET A LICENSE.

And Revocable, Court Decides in Suit of an Ejected Spectator.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 10.—The peremptory instruction given by Judge R. L. Bullard in the case of R. E. Applewhite vs. Erlich Brothers and Coleman, tried in the Hinds County Circuit Court yesterday, resulting in plaintiff recovering a judgment of 50 cents, involves a legal principle of general interest, especially to theatregoers.

The defendants are the lessees of the Century Theatre in this city, and suit was brought by plaintiff for $1,800 damages for being ejected from the theatre during a performance. It was alleged that he had created a disturbance by whistling. The legal point involved was whether the purchaser of a theatre ticket was a lessee or a licensee of the seat he occupies.

V. Otis Robertson, attorney for Messrs. Erlich Brothers & Coleman, contended that a theatre ticket was a revocable license and that plaintiff in this case was therefore entitled to only 50 cents, being the amount paid for his ticket. He accordingly tendered in court a half dollar, together with the costs accrued. Messrs. Watkins & Watkins, attorneys for the plaintiff, contended that the purchaser of a ticket was a lessee for the period of the performance. Defendants admitted that they were liable for costs of action up to the period the tender was made, and that the plaintiff became responsible after that period. Judge Bullard took this view of the matter and rendered a peremptory instruction accordingly.

AMELIA BINGHAM WINS.

John De Witt Warner, with Twelve Speeches, Ends Playgoers' Troubles.

The insurrection in the ranks of the American Playgoers was quelled last night at the Hotel Astor. The business meeting, which had been called with much sound and fury by several members dissatisfied with the existing order of things, resulted in the complete defeat of the amendments to the constitution proposed by Charles Henry Meltzer. On motion of A. J. Bayles, these amendments were all finally referred to the Board of Governors, against which they had been particularly directed.

At the meeting, which lasted between three and four hours, twenty-five speeches were made, an even dozen of which must be credited to John De Witt Warner. Mr. Warner appeared as counsel for the defense, and said that he spoke in behalf of Walter Logan, who drafted the constitution, and who is now dead, and also on behalf of a woman who was not present. The woman is Amelia Bingham, President of the society, whose bitterly contested re-election last season nearly brought about the dissolution of the organization.

Mr. Warner was strictly legal. He said that the constitution had been framed in order that the organization might be incorporated. It was provided that the Board of Governors should elect the officers from their own number, that other members might not run the risk of being officered by people on whom they had never passed judgment. The ath of the proposed amendments was first foremost to have the officers elected directly by the members.

"The crisis caused by personal fe ing in this club a year ago," exclaimed Mr. Warner, "all but wrought the dis olution of the club. I do not think we could pass successfully through such an other period of dissension. I urge all members to support the existing constitution."

Mr. Warner and his twelve spee hes won the day.

FRITZI SCHEFF HERE.

C. B. Dillingham Says Her Illness Is Due to Continuing at Work.

Mme. Fritzi Scheff, the prima donna who was recently taken ill during her Western tour in "Mlle. Modiste," arrived in New York from Cleveland about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She had traveled in a private car, accompanied by her nurse and physician. She was taken directly from the station to the Hotel Regis.

Charles B. Dillingham, who is her manager, confirmed the report telegraphed from Cleveland that Miss Scheff's London engagement had been abandoned owing to her illness. "Miss Scheff's illness is the consequence of her being unwilling to give up when she was first taken sick," said Mr. Dillingham. "It was courageous, but ill-advised, for her to continue playing as she did. It would have been more fortunate for all of us if she decided to rest for a week.

"Miss Scheff is on the road to recovery, and we hope that she will be able to open with the company again in Philadelphia on Easter Monday. In the meantime Miss Fassett will continue to play the title rôle."

Chance for the Poor Chorus Girl.

The press agent has come out to help the chorus girl who, as stage history proves, may always rise from the ranks, as did Lulu Glaser, Paula Edwardes, or Elfie Fay. This present week a new number is to be introduced into "The White Hen." Five of the chorus girls are to have a chance to distinguish themselves by offering imitations of those already high up in the profession.

"Brewster's Millions" for the West.

Fredcric Thompson has arranged with Cohan & Harris to give them control of the Western and Southern territorial rights for a second "Brewster's Millions" company. The first company, it is expected, will be continued at the Hudson Theatre until next Winter without interruption. Mr. Thompson will launch a third company in September to play in the territory east of Kansas City.

MAY CLOSE ARMOR PLANT

Steel Trust Has Not a Sufficient Market, Says Mr. Gayley.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—James Gayley, First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, said to-day that unless the Government uses more armor plate the corporation will shut down its armor mills. This action would give a monopoly to the Midvale Steel Company, which is a keen competitor of the Steel Trust.

Mr. Gayley said that his corporation must sell more than 15,000 tons of armor plate to make its plants profitable. Since the Midvale Company has had a share of the armor plate work, the trust has not been selling enough to justify it in keeping tied up the amount of capital necessary.

The demand for manufactured steel products is so very great throughout the country that it is not felt advisable to keep any mill going, except on a class of work for which there is a large market.

HENRY CLEWS TALKS TO BOYS

Says There Are More Rascals Now Because There Are More People.

Henry Clews addressed the Boys' Clubs of the Educational Alliance in their building at East Broadway and Jefferson Street last night.

"Do not be worried by the statement made by so many pessimists that society in our city, and our country at large are on the verge of moral bankruptcy," said Mr. Clews. "I tell you that the world is growing better every day, and good men are held in higher respect than at any other time in the last half century. Of course there are more rascals and more thieves than there were fifty years ago, but that is because there are more people.

"Avoid a man, who, when he drinks, habitually drinks alone; who talks religion downtown in connection with his daily business affairs; who deceives his wife and boasts of it to others; who partakes of hospitality and talks behind his entertainer's back, who chews tobacco in a public conveyance, who gets intoxicated in public places, who borrows money from a friend and then blackguards the lender, who runs in debt with no apparent intention of paying, or who boasts of the superiority of his family."

LOYAL DOWIEITES REBEL

They Compel Compromises on the Funeral Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Resenting the attitude of the Dowie family toward the funeral services of John Alexander Dowie, the few loyal members of his once great following forced a compromise to-day, and will have their share in honoring him.

Gladstone Dowie was making arrangements with the Voliva faction for the funeral services when the faithful ones held a meeting in Zion College and decided that if the young man's declared intentions were followed out they would hold their own services. The heads of the Church decided to recognize them. A compromise was forced on the pallbearers. They will be B. F. Morris, S. O. Morris, and Freeman Haehnel, personal attendants of Dowie; C. F. Peters, his coachman, who remained true to him to the end, and Charles E. Lauder and Philip Mothersill, personal friends of Gladstone Dowie.

The interment will be in Lake Mound Cemetery Thursday afternoon. Arrayed in his richly embroidered apostolic robes and lying in a massive white coffin, Dowie will rest in state at Shiloh House from Tuesday noon until Thursday, the public being admitted at stated hours.

The private services will be held in Shiloh House early in the afternoon, and the public memorial in the Tabernacle will follow. At the latter of these ceremonies V. V. Barnes will officiate at the request of Mrs. Dowie and Gladstone Dowie.

Debutante Dies of Appendicitis.

Miss Alice Davol, the 21-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davol of 75 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital. She had been operated on for appendicitis a few days before. Miss Davol was one of Brooklyn's popular débutantes of last year, and was an active worker in the Asacog Club. She had been interested in an amateur vaudeville performance to be given by the club in the Brooklyn Heights Casino on April 4.

Parsonage Robbed in Service Time.

The parsonage of the German Reformed Church at Elmhurst, Queens Borough, was robbed last night, while services were in progress in the church near by. The thieves stole a gold watch, two gold rings, and a diamond scarf pin, and broke open a mission box and stole $15 in cash which it contained.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

GOWNS FROM PARIS ON GERMAN LINER

Examples of the French Dressmakers' Art Here for the Convention.

BUDGET OF NEWS ALSO

Mrs. White Reports That All Sleeves Are Japanese—Veils Abandoned—Brass Buttons In Vogue.

Taken from the hold of a German liner in which they had journeyed part of the way from Paris, sundry and various "dreams" and "dears" from the reigning modistes of the French capital were draped over lay figures at the Hoffman House yesterday in preparation for the all-week convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association which begins to-day.

The figures weren't ordinary figures, either. They were as shapely as a sculptor working in soft pads could make them. They were not uniform by any means. The stout figure and the thin were there, as well as that which corsetmakers ordain should prevail as well as the limitations of nature will permit.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. White, the association's President, who has crossed the seas thirty-two times in search of knowledge—about women's clothes—spoke of the gowns and the things she had observed abroad.

"I learned much during my five weeks' stay," she said. "For one thing, all sleeves are Japanese. That is to say, they are loose at the shoulder and not clearly distinguished from the bodice. It is hard to tell where a sleeve begins. Some of the sleeves of the coats are slashed under the arms so that the material of a pretty vest shows through. Other sleeves have quantities of material under the arms. Still others have a sort of undersleeve coming out through the loose Japanese sleeve.

Veils No Longer Worn.

"Another startling thing I noticed is that the Frenchwomen are no longer wearing veils. Only while automobiling and driving are they worn. I inquired the reason for this, and was told that as veils are bad for the eyes and skin, they had been abandoned. Veils were worn principally in order to keep the hair in order. The Frenchwomen have found, however, that it is not necessary to wear them for this reason. Nets worn over the hair, which do not interfere with the eyes or harm the skin, take their place.

"Another thing of great importance abroad is the vogue of checks and stripes, especially stripes. They are being worn in all sorts of material, cloth and silks. Also Japanese embroidery is employed in the decoration of the gowns that imitate the Japanese in the matter of sleeves.

"Another thing I noticed in Paris is that all of the gowns worn on the streets are long, just touching the ground. But the Frenchwomen wear exquisite petticoats. The moment you go into the country over there you see short skirts, but the city gowns are all long except such as are made for the American trade, which will not take the long ones.

No Long-Waisted Gowns.

"Of course we have the short sleeve in everything, and with it the long gloves of tannish brown. Everything in gowns is semi-Empire. There are no long-waisted gowns. When we see them we know that the woman who wears them is not keeping herself up to date.

"Then, too, there is a piece of news in buttons. Brass buttons large and small are having a rage on all sorts of materials. I also found a new hat, the Louis XVI., which is a huge sort of mushroom set back on the head. It has many aigrettes in it, which look like spiders with fifty legs. There are nine tailor-made dresses to one fancy dress. The lingerie Princesse dress will still be the thing for Summer.

"The first day of the convention I shall have all of these costumes worn by some of the hundred models I have hired. We will give an imitation of the way they do things in the big people's shops in Paris. There the girls with the creations on come in where you are, switch this way and then switch that, and then go out before you have time to copy the gown they are wearing. This we shall do here for the first time, that our members may see how it is done. Then the next day we shall show the dressmakers how to make and copy the gowns, giving them lessons in tailoring at the same time. They will imitate the costumes that we have here. I myself will lecture on various topics connected with the gowns we have here.

"I hope the day will come when we will not have to go to Paris or anywhere else for our fashions. Ultimately American art will be able to design and originate its own clothes."

NOTABLE DINNER TO BRYCE.

Distinguished Gathering to Greet Him at Pilgrims' Society Function.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Men high in official and diplomatic life in Washington are looking forward with great interest to the coming dinner to be given by the Pilgrims Society of New York to the new British Ambassador, the Hon. James Bryce, at the Waldorf-Astoria, on March 23. The Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy are among those who have been invited, as are also most of the prominent foreign diplomats here.

The Pilgrims expect to make it a memorable event. About 500 guests will be present, and it is intended that these shall be as representative of the whole of America as possible. The Pilgrims Society intended to give this dinner upon the arrival of Ambassador Bryce, but Mr. Bryce asked that it be postponed until he could first come to Washington and make his acquaintance. It is expected that Secretary Root will be one of the speakers. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England, will deliver an address.

Shut-In-Society to Sell Its Work.

An all-day sale of the exchange work of the New York Branch of the Shut-In Society will take place next Friday at 19 East Twenty-sixth Street. The public is invited to attend. The aim of the society is to afford an opportunity for invalids unable to leave their homes to dispose of their work to advantage.

She Swallowed a Package of Needles.

After being in a hospital for more than two months Mrs. Mollie Dressler, 22 years old, of 1,724 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who swallowed a package of needles, was discharged last night from Bellevue Hospital, all the needles except one having been taken from her body. The remaining one, the surgeons believe, will gradually work its way out.

FOSTER L. BACKUS DEAD.

Mother Finds ex-District Attorney of Kings County Lifeless.

Foster L. Backus, ex-District Attorney of Kings County and for years a well-known figure in legal circles in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 115 Lincoln Road, Flatbush. He had been ill for services will be held at the family residlast attacked his heart. His funeral dence at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church officiating.

Mr. Backus was born in Russell, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago. By working on a farm he earned enough money to go to St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1873. While in college he won a reputation as an athlete, becoming a star on the athletic team of the institution. From there Mr. Backus went to the Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y., and also studied at the Hamilton Law School.

Coming to Brooklyn, he became a clerk in the law offices of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. Isaac Catlin. When Gen. Catlin was elected District Attorney of Kings County Mr. Backus became one of his assistants. He was himself elected District Attorney on the Republican ticket in 1895 and served for two years.

After leaving the District Attorney's office, Mr. Backus formed the law firm of Backus & Manne, with offices in Court Street, Brooklyn, which later became Backus & Lewis. Mr. Backus was counsel for the policemen who were acquised of neglect of duty in connection with the attacks made upon the mourners in procession at the funeral of Rabbi Josephs, in Manhattan, several years ago.

When Florence Burns was arrested after her sweetheart, Walter Brooks, was found shot to death in a West Street hotel, Mr. Backus was retained by her family, and defended her in the trial of the case, the girl being acquitted. He was associate counsel for the prosecution in the trial of the late John Y. McKane for election frauds in Gravesend.

Mr. Backus was tenor soloist in the Universalist Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, for several years. He was President of the Clinton Liberal Institute, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Law School, a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Brooklyn, Union League, Marine and Field, and Parkway Driving Clubs.

He leaves a widow and two sons.

PROF. JOHN K. REES DEAD.

Famous Astronomer of Columbia Caused the Adoption of Standard Time

Prof. John K. Rees, Rutherfurd Professor of Astronomy (emeritus) in Columbia University, died on Saturday, in his fifty-sixth year. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1872, and subsequently received the degrees of A. M., E. M., and Ph. D., and was the first to be awarded a Fellowship in Science.

From the time of his graduation until ill-health compelled his retirement he was continuously engaged in giving instruction in the science to which he devoted his life. For five years he held the Professorship of Astronomy at Washington University, St. Louis, and for twenty-one years he occupied a like position at Columbia. His lectures attracted large classes, and his simple and clear exposition made him successful as a popular lecturer.

He served as President of the New York Academy of Sciences, as Vice President of the American Mathematical Society, as Secretary of the section of mathematics and astronomy at the 1879 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as General Secretary of the same association at the 1880 meeting. As a juror from the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, by appointment of the President, his services were recognized by the French Government, which created him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

While Secretary of the American Metrological Society, under the Presidency of the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, he rendered his most important service to the Nation. To him was due principally the adoption of the present system of standard time, now in use throughout the world, and first put in operation by the railway systems of the United States. The other great object of the Metrological Society, the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, was also greatly furthered by his efforts.

Prof. Rees's most important contribution to observational astronomy was his extended study of latitude variation and the aberration of light. The methods first used by him in this work at Columbia University have since been adopted by the International Geodetic Association and are now in general use.

Prof. Rees was a son of the late Hans Rees. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

FRIEND OF NEGROES DIES.

Mrs. Matthews, Founder of White Rose Home, Succumbs to Consumption.

Mrs. Victory E. Matthews, founder and Superintendent of the White Rose Home for Negro Working Girls, died yesterday at her home, 45 West Sixty-sixth Street, after an illness of four years of consumption. It was the end of a long struggle against death, a struggle which led her to many health resorts and sanitariums without avail. She contracted the disease about the wharves, where much of the home's work is accomplished.

Mrs. Matthews was born 45 years ago in Fort Valley, Ga. Her parents, William and Caroline Smith, were slaves. She came to New York while a young woman. As a working girl she was impressed with the need for a home for others of her race who come to this city, not knowing where to turn.

Ten years ago she established the White Rose Industrial Association, which in turn established the home at 217 East Eighty-sixth Street. Its purpose is to afford a refuge to working girls, a place where they may live for a small sum of money while they are seeking work. Mrs. Matthews leaves a widower, William E. Matthews, and a sister, Mrs. Anna Rich.

MAYOR NAMES LABOR MEN.

Three Federated Unionists Put on Hudson-Fulton Commission.

The Central Federated Union received the following letter from Mayor McClellan yesterday, which he sent to the Secretary of the union:

Dear Sir: In looking over the names of those appointed by me to the Hudson-Fulton Commission I discovered that, through some inadvertence, no representative of organised labor had been named. I wish to repair this oversight by appointing the Hon. Alfred J. Boulton, Nathan Newman, Esq., and James R. Holland, Esq. If these gentlemen will consent to serve and are satisfactory to the Central Federated Union I shall be very glad to make the appointments at once.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

The three men were declared to be satisfactory.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir Daniel Dixon, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, March 10.—The Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, member of Parliament for North Belfast, is dead.

Sir Daniel Dixon, who was made a Knight in 1892 and a Baronet in 1903, was the sole partner of the firm of Thomas Dixon & Sons, the Belfast ship owners and timber merchants, and managers of the Irish Ship Owners' Company. He was born in 1844. He was Mayor of Belfast in 1892 and Lord Mayor of that city in 1893, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Obituary Notes.

The Dragon car which John Haynes will drive in the race from New York to Boston in response to the challenge issued by L. H. Perlman to compete against the Welch car and the Model N Wayne, made an excellent showing yesterday. The 24-26 horse power vehicle came through the blizzard from Philadelphia to New York in 5 hours and 40 minutes' actual running time.

Dr. GEORGE T. CHURCH, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, who lived at 365 Henry Street, was found dead by his mother when she went to call him for breakfast yesterday morning. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble, and about a month ago fell unconscious on the street while on his way to make a professional call. Since then he had been confined to the house. Dr. Church was 49 years old, and for many years was one of the medical examiners of the Civil Service Board.

DANIEL T. STEVENS, for many years an independent manufacturer of leather in New York and Pennsylvania, died yesterday at the Chatsworth, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. He was born in New York State and spent much of his life in this city. He retired from active business several years ago. He leaves two daughters and a son. The funeral will take place on next Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Chatsworth. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LYDIA MAULE KELSEY, widow of Theron Kelsey, one of the founders of the wholesale coal firm of Kelsey & Loughlin of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia yesterday at her home in the United States apartments, that borough. She was born in La Grange, N. Y., 80 years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. For many years she was a leading member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband died twenty years ago. She leaves one daughter and a granddaughter. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARGARET PECK, widow of Stephen Matthews Peck, who was a member of one of the most prominent families in Northern New Jersey, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Martha A. Simpson, 25 North Walnut Street, East Orange. Had she lived until December she would have been 100 years old. Blindness, which had afflicted her for eleven years, was her only infirmity. Mrs. Peck was born in New York City. She leaves two daughters, one great-grandchild, and five grandchildren. Her husband died twenty years ago.

Woman Dies in a Street Car.

A woman about 30 years old became suddenly ill on a car of the Franklin Avenue line in Brooklyn last night, and died in a few minutes. She was five feet three inches in height and weighed 130 pounds. She was dressed in black and had a black fur boa and muff. The body was removed to the Classon Avenue Police Station.

BIRTHS.

COURTNEY.—At 44 West 9th St., on 9th inst., the wife of Walter Courtney, (Ceylon Tea Commissioner,) of a daughter.
London and Ceylon papers please copy.

DIED.

BRESLIN.—On Saturday, the 9th of March, Mrs. M. Breslin, (nee Mary J. Flanagan,) at her late residence, 230 East 83d St.

COOK.—Sunday, March 10, Margaretta Cook, wife of the late John Cook of New York.
Interment private.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

COOPER.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, at his late residence, John T. Cooper.
Funeral services Wednesday, the 13th, at 8 P. M., at the Simpson M. E. Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn.

CRAIN.—At Richfield Springs, N. Y., suddenly, Dr. William Baker Crain, son of the late William Cullen and Perses Narina Crain.
Funeral at Saint John's Church, Richfield Springs, New York, Wednesday March Thirteenth, at eleven o'clock.

CRONIN.—On Sunday, March 10, 1907, Mary A., daughter of the late Timothy Cronin, in her 84th year.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., March 12, at 11 A. M.

DAILEY.—On Friday, March 8, the beloved wife of John L. Dailey.
Funeral from her late residence, 134 Amboy Av., Tottenville, S. I., Monday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M. Boat leaving foot Whitehall St. connects at St. George with train.

DAVOL.—On March 9, 1907, Alice Fessenden, only daughter of Frank H. and Phebe Willits Davol, aged 21 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, March

LONG AUTO ROUTE WANTED FOR TOUR

Western Motorists Submit Two Good Suggestions for Run to New York.

BOSTON ASKS FOR START

Minnesota Clubs Anxious to Entertain Glidden Tourists—May Select Course This Week.

Now that the discussion over the competitive features of the American Automobile Association's Glidden Cup tour this year has somewhat spent its force, automobilists are turning their attention to the very important question of the most available route. A number of Westerners are still insisting that the run should end in Chicago instead of starting from that city. In the East, however, and to a certain extent in the West, the preponderance of opinion is that New York is the rightful and legitimate place for the conclusion of the trip.

In its discussion on the route the Touring Committee will have suggestions to consider from the New England autoists and the recently organized Minnesota State Association.

The idea of holding a long tour, starting in the East, running to Chicago and returning to New York by a different route, has met with considerable favor. The only difficulty is that such a run may be too severe, even for those who are eager to see the trip conducted under strenuous conditions, with daily runs averaging 150 miles. Should the tour start from New York, run to Chicago by way of Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and return by way of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, it would mean a round trip of fully 2,500 miles, while if the start were made at Boston and run to Albany it would add about 200 miles extra. A tour of this length would require fully eighteen traveling days, so that three weeks or over would be needed, as stops would be made over Sunday, and at least two days spent in Chicago.

The Chicago autoists have submitted to the A. A. A. committee two practical routes, both of which pass through large cities, affording ample accommodations and with the prospect of good roads throughout the greater part of the journey. One gives a total of 1,937 miles and the other 1,286 miles, and it is quite probable that one may be selected.

From the manufacturers' standpoint, it is desirable to have the tour pass through the large cities. It attracts the attention of a large number of persons, and virtually resolves itself into an object lesson of the utility of many different types of cars running over the regular highways of the country. These conditions are amply provided for in both of the routes suggested from Chicago to New York. The longer route makes a semicircular detour southward from Chicago, running through Kokomo and Indianapolis, then into Ohio, stopping at Dayton, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Columbus, swinging over to Canton, then up to Cleveland, turning westward and rounding Lake Erie, stopping at Toledo, Detroit, and Lansing, then entering Canada, and following the highway north of Lake Erie, passing through London, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls to Buffalo, continuing along the customary route to Albany and down to New York.

The shorter route runs direct from Chicago to Detroit, passing through South Bend., Ind., and making a detour to Lansing, then to Toledo and along the southern shore of Lake Erie through Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo; thence to Albany, but instead of making a straight run down the Hudson River to New York this route provides for a short run into New England, stopping at Springfield; then to Hartford, and entering New York by way of New Haven, Bridgeport, and Greenwich.

BIG AUTO RACING SEASON.

Wagner Will Drive in All Foreign Events, Then Coming to America.

With the big racing meets in Europe this year more numerous than in past seasons, in addition to the Vanderbilt Cup contest here, the rivalry in racing-car construction and in driving ability will be unusually keen. The results of the Grand Prix race in France and the German Emperor's Cup event will be watched with interest here, for a number of new cars are being built abroad for these events, and some of them will come to America in the Fall.

Wagner, the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup last year, is surely coming over with a new Darracq racer. He is already entered for all the big European events. The Darracq racing team this year will consist of Wagner, Hanriot, and Demogeot, the speed king of Ormond Beach. The events in which they are entered include the Grand Prix over the Dieppe course, the race for the Emperor of Germany's Cup, the Italian Florio contest, the English Tourist Trophy race, the Commission Sportive of France, or Grand Prix No. 2, and the American Vanderbilt Cup race. Inasmuch as the conditions governing some of these contests vary sufficiently to call for the construction of special cars, it is estimated that the racing season of 1907 will cost the Darracq Company upward of $100,000 for cars alone. Representatives of the Darracq Motor Car Company of America point out the fact that the Darracq is the only company which has entered every one of the big events of the year.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

E. R. Thomas, the Buffalo manufacturer, in speaking of the competitive features of the Glidden Cup tour, last week said: "Contests of this kind not only aid in the improvement of cars and demonstrate the assertions of American manufacturers on the superiority of their product, but they stir up a healthy interest in automobiling and are the strongest efforts that can be put forward for the improvement of our roads."

Sidney Breeze of the B. L. M. Company states that the new B. L. M. runabout is developing splendid endurance qualities. Last week Mr. Breeze drove a B. L. M. car to Oakdale, a distance of fifty miles, in two hours over roads which many motorists considered impossible. The mud in places was several inches deep, and the snow made the going very heavy. Keeping pace with Mr. Breeze for the entire distance was a party of three in another B. L. M. car.

The Barnett-Jackson Company, the agents for the Dorris car, have received their first runabout. The car is equipped with the regular thirty horse power engine, and embodies the regular design of the three-point suspension and the unit power plant. The engine and transmission are placed about eight inches further back than in the regular touring car, so that the weight is properly distributed and permits the car to make high speed.

C. H. Gault, manager of the Cartercar Company of New York, will return from a trip in the South within a few days, when official announcement of the change of the quarters of the company will be made. The Cartercar Company, formerly located at 1,697 Broadway, recently moved to more spacious quarters at 7 West Sixtieth Street, in order to make room for extra cars that have been alloted for New York and Brooklyn.

A Mora touring car recently proved to the Rochester automobilists that it could run between Rochester and Buffalo over a snow-covered and frozen road in less than two hours and thirty minutes. Mr. Mora, the manufacturer of the Mora motor cars, ran a regular stock touring car over the course, carrying four passengers. It made the run of seventy-four miles in 2:13:45. The temperature was 14 degrees above zero.

The purchase of a large majority of the stock of the Bryant Steel Wheel and Rim Company of Columbus, Ohio, by representatives of the Diamond Rubber Company has given the latter control of the wheel and rim concern. The Marsh rim, made by the Bryant Company, has been controlled at all times by the Diamond Rubber Company, and the quick detachable tires of the Diamond Company have been made expressly for this quick-acting rim.

Pardington to Help Roadmakers.

A. H. Pardington, Vice President of the Long Island Motor Parkway, has been invited to attend the coming annual convention of the American Roadmakers' Association, which opens at Pittsburg to-morrow and will be in session three days. Mr. Pardington has been requested to address the delegates on the road-roads question, with special reference to the construction plans for the Long Island Parkway. A number of New York autoists will attend the conference.

GIANTS WAKE UP AND WIN.

With McGinnity and Taylor Pitching They Beat Los Angeles, 8 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 10.—Before a crowd of enthusiastic baseball "fans," numbering nearly 6,000, John McGraw's New York Giants easily defeated the Los Angeles team this afternoon by a score of 8 to 1. The game played by the local men was much inferior to their usual standard. The tongue-lashing that McGraw gave his men during and after the Saturday's game seemed to have its effect, for the New Yorkers played a snappy game and took advantage of everything possible.

Cravath of Los Angeles surprised the crowd when he gathered in McGinnity's apparently safe hit along the first base line and threw him out at first. In the third inning Seymour made a phenomenal catch off Cravath, the hit appearing good for a home run. In the sixth inning Browne stole third in a spectacular manner—in fact his base stealing has been a feature in the games here.

McGinnity pitched well in the first half of the game, and Taylor, who officiated in the last half, was very effective. The Giants played so well that McGraw, who sat on the players' bench, showed his appreciation by remaining quiet as a lamb. The stickwork and base running of the Giants were features. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	2	0
Los Angeles	1	5	3

0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—8 13 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 5 3

Batteries—McGinnity and Bresnahan and Taylor and Fitzgerald; Los Angeles, Bergmann and Clark.

"AMERICANS" AT ATLANTA.

Griffith Puzzled Over Continued Absence of Chase and Delehanty.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—The players of the Greater New York team passed an uneventful time here to-day, with the situation unchanged over Saturday, neither Chase nor Delehanty having put in an appearance. Their absence puzzles Griffith. While Chase has been expected all along, there has been no hope entertained of Delehanty coming to terms, and now it seems that both will hold out until the beginning of the season, anyway. The team has about three weeks in which to remain in the local training camp.

On Friday the first exhibition game will be played with the Atlanta Club, and once under way regular contests will be engaged in until the time to go to Washington for the opening of the season. A large number of the games are scheduled with the local team, but on the days that the latter has other engagements Griffith has arranged to play other teams, the Macon South Atlantic League team being one of these. The New Yorks will go to Macon for two games in that city.

The entire squad is in good condition, and, having gotten rid of stiffness to a great extent, will get in more satisfactory work this week. However, not one untoward incident has marred the practice so far, and Griffith is well satisfied with the progress he has made.

COLLEGE NINES ARE READY.

Open Their Season in Less Than Two Weeks—Important Games.

In less than two weeks the college baseball season will be opened in the South with the usual Southern trips taken annually by the big university teams. Yale and Cornell will be the first to get to work, both opening on Saturday of next week. New York University will play Yale's first game at New Haven, after which the Blue nine will go South, but Cornell will open at Washington with George Washington University. The list of those games that are regarded as especially interesting is as follows:

March 28—Columbia vs. Georgetown at Washington.
March 30—Princeton vs. Georgetown at Washington.
April 1—Princeton vs. Georgetown at Washington.
April 2—Yale vs. Georgtown at Washington.
April 3—Columbia vs. Princeton at Princeton.
April 5—Pennsylvania vs. Georgetown at Washington.
April 6—Pennsylvania vs. Georgetown at Washington.
April 13—Yale vs. Brown at Providence.
April 20—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
April 24—Columbia vs. Cornell at Ithaca.
April 27—Columbia vs. Yale at New York.
May 3—Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.
May 4—Cornell vs. Yale at New Haven; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
May 8—Columbia vs. Brown at Providence.
May 11—Harvard vs. Cornell at Ithaca; Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
May 15—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at New York; Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.
May 18—Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge; Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia.
May 25—Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton; Yale vs. Pennsylvania at New Haven.
May 29—Harvard vs. Brown at Providence.
May 30—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Ithaca; Yale vs. Brown at Providence.
June 1—Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge; Pennsylvania vs. Brown at Philadelphia; Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven.
June 5—Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
June 8—Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge; Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton.
June 12—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Princeton.
June 17—Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Philadelphia.
June 18—Yale vs. Princeton at New York, (in case of a tie.)
June 20—Yale vs. Harvard at Cambridge.
June 25—Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven.
June 29—Yale vs. Harvard, (in case of a tie.)

SEVENTH'S RIFLEMEN RUSY.

Good Scores Made in Various Competitions at Armory Ranges.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club had a busy night at the armory range on Saturday. Besides the first competition of Class Cup Match No. 4 the First Entry Match was decided, and good scores were made in qualifications for sharpshooters and experts. The results follow:

CLASS CUP MATCH—EXPERTS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
First Sergt. E. M. Leask, Co. D.	34	34	68.
SHARPSHOOTER.			
Sergt. Major E. S. Coy, N. C. S.	34	34	68
NOVICE.			
Private W. Hinman, Co. F.	33	32	65
NEW MEMBER.			
Private J. W. Harle, Jr., Co. I.	31	33	64
FIRST ENTRY MATCH—EXPERTS.			
Private J. C. Madigan, Co. G.	33	34	67
SHARPSHOOTER.			
Private H. Woolley, Co. A.	34	32	66
NOVICE.			
Private R. G. Cornell, Co. D.	30	34	64
NEW MEMBER.			
Private P. E. Ahern, Co. C.	30	33	63
SHARPSHOOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS.			
First Sergt. F. X. O'Connor, Co. C.	33	34	67
Private W. Hinman, Co. F.	33	32	65
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A.	31	35	66
Private A. Stevens, Co. C.	31	34	65
Sergt. Major E. S. Coy, N. C. S.	34	34	68
L. L. Clarke, Veteran.	32	33	65
T. C. Wiswall, Veteran.	31	34	65
EXPERT QUALIFICATIONS.			
Sergt. E. M. Leask, Co. D.	68	80	148
Private J. H. Smith.	68	76	144
Lieut. H. E. Crall.	68	75	143

GOLF AT DYKER MEADOW.

Women Will Enter Team in Local Matches—New Committees Named.

Daniel Chauncey, the new President of the United States Golf Association, has been elected President of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and the new committees have recently been appointed to arrange the customary series of matches for the year. The women players in the club will also take an active part in the game, and a strong team is likely to be entered in the matches to be instituted by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Mrs. Darwin R. Aldridge has been chosen Chairman of the Women's Golf Committee, and her associates are Miss Madeleine Chauncey, Mrs. James H. Merritt, Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, and Mrs. Adolphe E. Smylie.

Athletics at Columbia.

Coach Crooks expects to have the track men start outdoor work next week.

The success of the handicap track meets that have been held during the past six weeks has determined the authorities to hold three more—the first on Thursday of this week.

Bull and Boorman in the 220 yards and Bull and Wellington in the 100 yards will look after the sprints for the Blue and White.

Columbia's relay prospects are improving. Bowes, Boorman, and Marah in the quarter, Hetherington, Zink, and Sanders in the half, and Hoynes and Brodix in the mile are going well.

Columbia leads Pennsylvania by one game in the intercollegiate bowling tournament, having lost but one game in nine. Lafayette is third, with 3 won and 6 lost, and Haverford last, not having won a match.

Illness prevented Yale from sending her team to New York on Saturday to roll the scheduled match with Columbia's bowlers.

NEW RECORD FOR HARNESS RACING

Nearly 2,500 Nominations for $10,000 Futurity, Open to Three-Year-Olds.

KENTUCKY LEADS THE LIST

New York Will Be Well Represented —Famous Stallions and Mares Prominent.

A new world's record for entries to harness-racing stakes has been received for the $10,000 Futurity of the American Horse Breeders of Boston, open to mares bred in 1906, foals of 1907, and to be raced as three-year-olds in 1910. The list, which was closed on March 1, shows a total of 2,488 nominations, exclusive of nearly 75 which had to be rejected because they were mailed after the day of closing.

The largest number of entries ever before received for a Futurity was 1,817, in 1900, for the Hartford Futurity, and the record for the Kentucky Futurity is 1,488. The Breeders' Futurity, therefore, exceeds in number the best on record by 621, or an increase of more than 33 per cent. Other aspects of the list are quite as remarkable as the number of entries. There are 1,077 nominators, and of these 829 are nominators of only one mare. This is more than double the number of single nominators on record for any futurity, and the nominations come from every State in the country, and all the provinces of Canada.

As naturally would be expected, Kentucky leads the list of nominations with 452, with New York a good second, with 421. Massachusetts, with 287, ranks third; Ohio comes next, with 151; Illinois is fifth, with 148, and Pennsylvania sixth, with 112. The leading nominator is the Walnut Hall Farm of Donerail, Ky., the famous breeding establishment of L. D. Harkness and the home of the distinguished Futurity sire, Moko. This farm names 102 mares. The Empire City Farm of Cuba, N. Y., has 53 nominations; Allen Farm of Pittsfield, Mass., 44; Hudson River Farm of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 35, and the Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm of Lexington, Ky., 40. The other nominators of ten or more mares are King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., 26; Maple Lawn Farm, Delavan, Ill., 25; Claiborne Farm, Lexington, Ky.; Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas, Texas, and Senator J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas, 20 each; Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis., 18; Herbert Farm, Denver, Col., and Stony Ford Farm, Stony Ford, N. Y., 16 each; Chickasia Farm, Blackwell, Oklahoma; Cruickston Park Farm, Galt, Ontario, and East View Farm, East View, N. Y., 14 each; Ewell Farm, Spring Hill, Tenn.; Cleburne Farm, Spring Hill, Tenn., and Nagle & Adams, Hohokus, N. J., 10 each.

In the list of sires to which mares were bred there are no less than sixty-seven with records of 2:10 or better, and fifteen of them are in the 2:05 list. Among the stallions represented are Dan Patch, pacer, 1:55; Audubon Boy, pacer, 1:59¼; Star Pointer, pacer, 1:59½; John R. Gentry, pacer, 2:00¼; Joe Patchen, pacer, 2:01¼; Lucania, pacer, 2:02; Directly, pacer, 2:03¼; Direct Hal, pacer, 2:01¼; John A. McKerron, trotter, 2:04½; Admiral Dewey, trotter, 2:04¾; Bingen, trotter; Rhythmic, trotter, 2:06¾; Charley Kerr, trotter, 2:07, and Kremlin, 2:07¾.

The list of matrons made notable either by their produce or their own performances on the turf is quite as remarkable as any feature of the list. Among the mares nominated are Lou Dillon, 1:58¼; Nancy Hanks, 2:04, an ex-champion, and herself a notable producer, being the dam of Admiral Dewey, 2:04¾, and Lord Roberts, 2:07½; Lady Rivers, dam of Sweet Marie, 2:02; Nettie King, 2:20¾, dam of the one-time champion trotting gelding The Abbot, 2:03¾, and The Abbe, 2:10½, and Ethelwyn, dam of Ecstatic, 2:01¾.

A NEW KENNEL CLUB.

Organized to Foster Sheep Dog Trials in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 10.—The Fairfield County Kennel Club, the chief purpose of which is to introduce sheep dog trials in this country, was organized at an enthusiastic meeting at the Suburban Club here last evening.

The following officers were elected: President—James S. Jennins, Stamford; Vice President—A. Stewart Edson, Stamford; Treasurer—Arthur Moore, Jr., Greenwich.

Board of Governors—William G. Rockefeller, Greenwich; Dr. John E. Demund, Brooklyn; Harry B. Peters, New York; Joseph B. Thomas, Simsbury, Conn.; Walter D. Dasham, Edward Hatch Pearsall, B. Jackson, and Horace Havemeyer, Stamford.

"Mops" Open to Play Games.

The Missouri Pacific Baseball Club, well known as the "Mops," is now prepared to schedule games with all the leading semi-professional clubs within 200 miles of New York. Manager Connolly has candidates enough to pick a first-class team, and he believes that it will be strong enough to eclipse the record of the "Mops" last season. The men who will conduct the affairs of the club will be Manager Joseph W. Connolly; David J. Gallager, Assistant Manager; S. Nelon Rice, Secretary; William J. Hamilton, Treasurer, and this Board of Directors: Bedell H. Harned, William S. Mallett, George W. Mastedo, Gerald Brooks, and Franklin J. Scharrar.

GOLF AT PINEHURST.

Herreshoff and Fownes Will Play for Club Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10.—Fred Herreshoff of Garden City and Charles B. Fownes of Oakmont will meet to-morrow to decide the final round for the annual Pinehurst Club Golf championship. The two players won their contests in the semi-final round yesterday. Fownes defeated David Fleming, Jr., of the Mount Airy Club of Philadelphia by 1 up at the nineteenth hole. Herreshoff won from C. L. Becker of the Woodland Club after a good match by 2 up and 1 to play. Summary:

Championship, Semi-Finals.—C. B. Fownes, Oakmont Golf Club, Pittsburg, beat David Fleming, Jr., Mount Airy Golf Club, Philadelphia, 1 up, (19 holes;) Fred Herreshoff, Garden City Golf Club, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., 2 and 1.

Consolation, Semi-Finals.—W. P. Schatz, Wheaton Golf Club, Chicago, beat D. B. Little, Wollaston Golf Club, Massachusetts, 5 and 3; J. D. Foot, Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., beat Joseph D. Cline, Cleveland Country Club, Ohio, 4 and 3.

BENNING HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

Dandelion, with 130 Pounds, Heads List of Sixty Entries.

Sixty horses have been nominated for the Benning Handicap, which will be run on the opening day of the meeting of the Washington Jockey Club at Benning track, Washington, March 25. The event is at six furlongs over the Columbia course. The list includes nearly all the best horses in training, although it is doubtful whether the nominators will start the best horses on account of the race being held so early in the season. The premier place has been accorded to the F. R. Hitchcock pair, Dandelion and Tangle, by the handicapper, with 130 and 126 pounds, respectively. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Salvadera is penalized at 125 pounds. August Belmont's Don Diego and Okenite are well up in the weights, although the latter should handle his 111 pounds with little trouble.

The penalties for the race will accrue from noon to-morrow. The weights and entries follow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dandelion	130	Eldorado	101
Tangle	126	Midas	100
Salvidere	125	Gunston	100
Bobbie Kean	122	Weirdsome	100
Pater	121	Simple Honors	100
Blandy	120	Saylor	100
Don Diego	118	Lord Boomerang	100
Vendor	116	Tudor	99
Gold Sifter	118	Lackey	98
Okenite	111	Old Colony	97
Orphan Lad	110	Malacca	96
Graziallo	110	Blackburn	96
Dashaway	110	Diamond Flush	96
Niblick	109	Tickle	95
Cederstrome	107	Berkeley	95
Platoon	107	Spherical	95
Jack McKeon	106	Greeno	94
Toscan	106	Dairy Maid	94
Euripides	106	Alpenmarchen	93
Arimo	105	Warning	93
Right and True	105	Campaigner	92
Toddles	105	Rose of Dawn	90
Sailor Boy	104	Revenue	90
The Clown	104	Howard Shean	90
Slickaway	104	Workmaid	90
East End	103	Conjecture	89
Paul Clifford	103	Marster	88
Sally K.	102	Umbrella	88
Lady Vera	102	Sheridan	86
Monacodor	101	Percentage	86

ROWING CHARGES HEARD.

Riverside Oarsmen Deny Use of "Ringers" Before Investigators.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—John O. Regan of New York and James P. Fox of Boston, constituting the Investigating Committee appointed by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is looking into the charges preferred against the Riverside Boat Club of substituting three fresh men in the row-off on the senior eight-oared race at the National Regatta in Worcester last Summer, held a hearing in this city last night. Fred B. Taylor of Worcester, P. S. Schuyler, also of Worcester; A. L. Bennett, and others were the ones to make the charges, and letters and affidavits from them were read.

George Faulkner, who had charge of part of the training of the crew, said that he had rounded up the men for the row-off, and that there had been no changes. Hugh J. Powers, who rowed No. 4, was injured in the mix-up with the Argonauts, but was able to row in the later race, and did so. Frank McDonald, No. 1 in the shell; Timothy Corcoran, No. 2; James F. McAuliffe, No. 3; Hugh J. Powers, No. 4; James Gaynor, No. 5, and the coxswain, Robert McKinley, testified that there was no change in the make-up of the crew. This testimony was also backed up by sworn statements from James Phelan, President John E. Brasslie of the Riverside Boat Club, and J. Frank Facey, and Edward Twig of the Riverside four.

Other members of the crew will make affidavits during the next few days, and when the list is complete the committee will report to the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. O. at its meeting in New York next Friday or Saturday night.

Mr. Regan stated during the hearing that the New York A. C. is not making the charges, but merely bringing them to the notice of the association for an investigation.

Notes of College Oarsmen.

Rowing at Harvard has been popularized by forming first and second crews in each of the three upper classes. The men who are trying for the boats which will race against Yale at New London in June are now looking forward to getting on the river. There is a good chance that first, second, and even third crews will represent the classes this year in the Beacon Cup Regatta, which decides the class championship, and the winning crew will probably be sent to compete in the American Rowing Association Regatta at Philadelphia.

The Cornell crew is now in the first stages of the elimination process by which Coach Courtney finally sifts his immense squad down to eight and a coxswain. The coming season will be the most severe that Cornell has had in several years, as there will be three important regattas to prepare for, and four different crews to develop. The Varsity will have to be brought into condition to meet Harvard on Decoration Day. A junior crew will be developed for the American Rowing Association regatta at Philadelphia, and the usual three crews will have to be prepared for the big intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson River in June. The present Varsity crew is a promising one, but a big fight is likely to follow for the position of stroke, for which Dods and Cox are the leading candidates.

Columbia begins Spring practice with encouraging prospects. Neary seventy men turned out at the first call for crew candidates, and the work of selecting the different crews will be carried on apace. The Columbia oarsmen will be called upon to face a stiff proposition and every effort will be devoted to developing the crew as early in the season as possible. Dual races will be rowed at Annapolis and Harvard, and an eight will row in the American Rowing Association regatta. Columbia will enter three crews in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

At Pennsylvania there has been a little brightening on the crew horizon, notwithstanding the fact that the season opened discouragingly. About seventy-five Varsity men and forty-five freshmen have been working on the machines. A long season of grueling work is before Coach Ward if he wishes to whip his raw material into shape, for he has but three of last year's Varsity crew to support him, the others being new candidates of last year's freshman crew, in which there are several promising oarsmen.

Preparation for outdoor work for the crews comes a little earlier in the season for the colleges to the south of New York than to the oarsmen of the North, and therefore the plans of the crews at the Naval Academy and Georgetown are more advanced at the present time than at any of the other colleges. The middies will have a hard schedule, as the crew is composed mainly of new men. The first crew will row against Yale, Columbia, and Georgetown, and may compete at Poughkeepsie, with a challenge to the Union Boat Club of Boston. The second crew will meet the freshmen eights of Georgetown and Columbia.

After some indecision the date for the 'Varsity eight-oared shell race between Syracuse and Wisconsin has been definitely set for May 30. The original date was set for May 24, and then an earlier part of the month was considered on the ground that it would give both crews a chance to prepare for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie in June, but the holiday date was found to be satisfactory to both colleges.

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WESTERN PLAYER IS THE FAVORITE

Demarest's High-Class Billiards Gives Him the Lead in Tournament.

SEVERAL TIES ARE LIKELY

Gardner and Conklin May Cause Upsets in Contests at Liederkranz Club This Week.

Among all the followers of billiards yesterday there was not one who was not ready to concede the amateur championship title to the young player from the West, Calvin Demarest. That this youth had displayed the most perfect 14.2 balk line billiards ever played in an amateur tournament was the verdict of all. They took no account of the fact that he has yet to meet two of the strongest players in the tournament—Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., who defeated him for the championship a year ago, and his clubmate, Charles F. Conklin of the Chicago Athletic Association. In the tournament of last year at Chicago Gardner defeated Demarest. The New Jersey amateur is an adept at breaking up the game of his opponent, and so checking him that at any stage of his string he is likely to go to pieces.

The loss of a single game by Demarest would bring about a tie for the championship, as both Gardner and Conklin have each won two games and lost one. Conklin has yet to meet Demarest and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, and as the record now stands the experts figure it out that there is certain to be a tie for second place and also for fourth prize. Of course, a complete reversal of form on the part of Demarest might bring him into a tie with either Gardner or Conklin or both. This is not looked for, but the other ties appear so certain that the committee arranged only to play regular tournament matches at night for the remainder of this week in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, and hold the afternoons open for the playing off of ties.

The second and final week of play will begin to-night, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg meeting Charles F. Conklin. It is the last of the tournament series for the Liederkranz expert, and the loss of the match may result in dropping him down to fifth place, next to the tailender, T. Mortimer S. Rolls of Philadelphia, who completed his string Saturday with a straight line of defeats.

The new record average of 27 3-11, made by Demarest, will probably stand for some time. A run record is looked for this week.

The record of the first week's play in this tournament for the amateur championship is as follows:

Monday, Game 1.—Calvin Demarest (spot ball), average 9 12-32, high runs 68, 64, and 35, defeated T. Mortimer S. Rolls (white ball), 199 points, average 6 7-32, high runs 27, 22, and 21.

Tuesday, Game 2.—Edward W. Gardner (spot ball), 300 points, average 6 24-46, high runs 55, 48, and 21, defeated Charles F. Conklin (white ball), 299 points, average 6 29-45, high runs 61, 39, and 34. Game 3—Dr. Leonidas L. Mial (white ball), 300 points, average 13 1-22, high runs 72, 39, and 31, defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg (spot ball), 200 points, average 9 2-22, high runs 34, 29, and 25.

Wednesday, Game 4.—Charles F. Conklin (spot ball), 300 points, average 9 3-33, high runs 48, 42, and 38, defeated T. Mortimer S. Rolls (white ball), 196 points, average 5 31-33, high runs 37, 24, and 22. Game 5.—Calvin Demarest (white ball), 300 points, average 18 12-16, high runs 66, 57, and 38, defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg (spot ball), 139 points, average 9 4-15, high runs, 52, 18, and 18.

Thursday, Game 6.—Charles F. Conklin (spot ball), 300 points, average 11 14-26, high runs, 44, 39, and 38, defeated Leonidas L. Mial (white ball); 121 points, average 4 17-26, high runs, 39, 16, and 14. Game 7.—Edward W. Gardner (spot ball), 300 points, average 10 20-29, high runs 78, 44, and 26, defeated T. Mortimer S. Rolls (white ball), 245 points, average 9 2-27, high runs 47, 45, and 34.

Friday, Game 8.—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg (white ball), 300 points, average 21 6-14, high runs 101, 59, and 40, defeated T. Mortimer S. Rolls (spot ball), 96 points, average 6 12-14, high runs 38, 18, and 14. Game 9.—Calvin Demarest (spot ball), 300 points, average 27 3-11, high runs 113, 52, and 47, defeated Dr. Leonidas L. Mial (white ball), 177 points, average 17 7-10, high runs 60, 53, and 16.

Saturday, Game 10.—Dr. Leonidas L. Mial (white ball), 300 points, average 14 6-21, high runs 94, 75, and 31, defeated T. Mortimer S. Rolls (spot ball), 285 points, average 14 5-20, high runs 80, 48, and 28. Game 11.—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg (white ball), 300 points, average 14 6-21, high runs 87, 56, and 41, defeated Edward W. Gardner (spot ball), 282 points, average 11 12-20, high runs 90, 35, and 24.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
C. Demarest	3	0	115	27 3-11
E. W. Gardner	2	1	80	14 12-20
C. F. Conklin	2	1	61	11 14-21
J. F. Poggenburg	2	2	101	21 6-14
Dr. L. L. Mial	2	2	94	17 7-10
T. M. S. Rolls	0	3	80	14 5-20

WYKAGYL MEN AT TRAPS.

Honors Well Distributed in Shooting Competitions at New Rochelle.

The honors in the weekly competitions of the Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle were well distributed, I. D. Calhoun taking the second leg on the March Cup with the best individual score of the day, twenty-three actual breaks out of a possible twenty-five; W. B. Ogden, Jr., leading for the Sauer gun; J. Henderson winning the Members and Guests' Trophy, while F. W. Howard annexed a leg on the Buskie Cup by breaking twenty-one targets, which, with his handicap, enabled him to defeat J. D. Calhoun by one target. W. N. Bavier, Jr., son of the famous rifle shot of the Seventh Regiment, captured a miss and out affair in good style. The score:

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. D. Calhoun	1 24	W. N. Bavier, Jr.	3 19
J. Henderson	2 22	F. W. Howard	1 18
W. N. Bavier, Sr.	6 20	H. P. Talcott	1 18
W. J. Brennan	2 20	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	3 16

SAUER GUN—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	8 20	W. N. Bavier, Jr.	8 19
W. J. Brennan	2 19	J. Henderson	2 17
F. W. Howard	1 19	J. D. Calhoun	1 17
H. P. Talcott	1 19	W. N. Bavier, Sr.	6 14

BUSKIE CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. W. Howard	1 22	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	2 19
J. D. Calhoun	0 21	W. N. Bavier, Jr.	3 14
J. Henderson	2 20	W. J. Brennan	2 13
W. N. Bavier, Sr.	6 19	H. P. Talcott	1 17

MEMBERS AND GUESTS' CUP.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. Henderson	2 21	J. D. Calhoun	0 19
W. J. Brennan	2 20	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	2 18
F. W. Howard	0 19		

Miss and Out shoot—Won by W. N. Bavier, Jr.

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SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Consisting of the following:

22-28 H. P. touring car, with caps top.
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The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished and carry guarantees ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY, Broadway and 50th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

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CHAUFFEUR.—By young single man, who understands foreign and American cars; does own repairs; city, country, or abroad; best references; reasonable wages. Eric Fornander, 186 Lexington Av.

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What Do You Want In a Car?

Do You Want

— hill climbing power —
— the fastest touring car —
— the easiest car in traffic —
— the most flexible motor —
— strength and unlimited endurance —
— to travel 6

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Italian Vermouth Is Held Not to be a Wine—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, it has been decided that Italian vermouth is not a "wine," but a mere component of mixed drinks. The ruling made by the court was brought about by a suit instituted by W. A. Taylor & Co. of this city, who alleged that Charles H. Treat, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue and now United States Treasurer, exacted from the firm during the life of the War Revenue act of 1898, $7,603.20, representing stamps affixed to bottles of vermouth imported during the Spanish-American war.

The importers claimed that vermouth is not a "sparkling, or other wine," as that term is used in the Dingley and War Revenue acts, and that consequently the Government should be compelled to refund the amount paid under compulsion, with interest. Judge Hough upholds this contention. "I therefore find," says the court, "that the fluid has no other trade name or fame except as vermouth simpliciter, and is, in the minds of American dealers and consumers, an article of its own class, having no more mental relation to wine than chartreuse has to brandy. In my opinion, the defendants are overwhelmingly entitled to judgment upon consideration of past tariff legislation on this subject."

The Board of United States General Appraisers, in a decision by T. S. Sharretts, has decided that telescopic sights designed and adapted only for use with a particular rifle are properly dutiable as "parts of rifles" within the meaning of the tariff. Collector Stranahan assessed the importations, which were made by Von Lengerke & Detmold, at 45 per cent. under the provision for "telescopes."

Asphalt Workers Win Wage Demand.

The delegates of the Asphalt Workers' Union reported yesterday that a strike of the asphalt workers, which would have drawn in one or two other trades, had been averted by the Barber Asphalt Company granting the demands of the union for advances in wages averaging 15 to 20 per cent. and a shorter work day. This company has a number of large contracts on hand. The other companies had agreed to the demands and the Barber Asphalt Company was the last to yield.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 11.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Books close for dividend on comon and preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Co. of Connecticut—Dividend payable.
Balakalala Copper Co.—Special meeting.
Brush Electric Illuminating Co.—Annual meeting.
Centennial Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Childs Co.—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad—Special meeting.
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Home Trust Co., Brooklyn—Special meeting.
New York Mortgage Security & Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Staats-Zeitung—Annual meeting.
Oakland Bayside Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Quincy Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Phenix Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Republic Iron & Steel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.—Books close.

Tuesday, March 12.

American Stogie Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Balakalala Copper Co.—Special meeting.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation—Books close for annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred April 9 to holders of record this date.
Giroux Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Greene Gold-Silver Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laflin-Rand Powder C.—Annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
National Enameling & Stamping Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pennsylvania Co.—Annual meeting.
Parrott Silver and Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway—Annual meeting.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close.
United Traction & Electric Co. of Providence—Books close.
United States Leather Co.—Special meeting.

Wednesday, March 13.

American Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light and Traction Co.—Annual meeting.
Fitch-Cornell Co.—Annual meeting.
Houghton County Street Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Stopper Co. of West Virginia—Annual meeting.
University Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 14.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
General Electric Co.—Books close.
Green Bay & Western Railway—Annual meeting.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Massachusetts Consol. Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Noiseless & Draughtless Sash & Window Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.—Books close.

Friday, March 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Books close.
American Railways Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Dividend payable.
Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Suburban Electric Cos.—Dividend payable on preferred April 15 to holders of record this date.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Cambria Iron Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway—Books close.
Columbus Gas and Fuel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable.
Eden Musée Americain Co.—Dividend payable.
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Granby Consolidated Smelting, Mining and Power Co.—Books close.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Books close.
Hudson Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
International Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Books close.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York & Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad—Books close.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable March 26 to holders of record this date.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Savannah Electric Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Shannon Mining Co.—Books close.
Southern Pacific Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Oil Co.—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
Nethaway Mines—Books close.
Union Bag & Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Smelting & Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on common.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close.
West Jersey & Sea Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.
Wolverine Mining Co.—Books close.

Saturday, March 16.

American Express Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
American Snuff Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Canadian General Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Colorado & Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Mackay Cos.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Cos.—Books close for dividend on common.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway—Books close.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway preferred stock trust certificates, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock trust certificates.
Sears-Roebuck Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wagner Press—Annual meeting.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Beth. Steel pf.	1	Havana Elec. pf.	3
Havana Elec.	1½	Reading	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	2
Amal. Copper	6¼	Mackay Cos.	2¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	2½	Mackay Cos. pf.	1⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	3¼	Manhattan El.	6⅝
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	5	Met. Street	1
Am. Can pf.	8½	Mexican Central	2½
Am. Car & Fdy.	4	M. & St. L. pf.	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	7⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	10½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Mo., K. & Tex.	2½
Am. Express	10¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4⅝
Am. Linseed	2½	Mo. Pacific	3⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	5½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Am. Locomotive	4½	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Loco. pf.	2¼	Nat. En. & St. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	4¼	Nat. Lead	4¾
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	9½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tob. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½
Am. Woolen	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼
Am. Woolen pf.	3¾	N. Y. & Harlem	35
Anaconda Copper	6⅞	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1
At., T. & S. F.	8½	N. Y. O. & W.	4¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Norf. & West	5
Atl. Coast Line	6⅞	Norf. & W. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	2½	North American	5⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Nor. Pacific	4¼
Beth. Steel	2⅞	Ont. Mining	1
B'klyn R. T.	11¾	Pacific Coast	16
B'klyn Union Gas	5½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	8
Brunswick City	1½	Pacific Mail	6
Butterick	5	Pennsylvania	3⅜
Can. Pacific	1⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	3½
Cent. Leather	2½	P. C., C. & St. L.	2
Cent. Leather pf.	2⅝	Pressed Steel Car	7¼
Cent. of N. J.	10½	Pressed S. C. pf.	4
Ches. & Ohio	6½	Pullman	6
Chi. & Alton	4	Ry. Steel Spring	3¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	4	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. Gt. West.	2¼	Rep. I. & S.	3
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	8½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	4½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	3	Rock Island	2⅜
Chi. M. & St. P.	2⅞	Rock Island pf.	4½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4⅝
C. M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. paid	8½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2½	St. L. S. W.	2¼
Chi. Union Tract.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	8¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	8	Sears-Roebuck pf.	1
Col. Ind. & T.	1¼	Sloss-S. S. & I.	6½
Col. F. & I. pf.	7	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	3
Col. Southern	5	Southern Pacific	6⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	2⅜	Southern Railway	2⅞
Consol. Gas	12½	So. Ry. pf.	4½
Corn Products Ref.	1¼	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2½
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	5½	Tenn. Coal & I.	4¾
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Tenn. Copper	3
Del. L. & W.	15	Texas Pacific	2¼
Den. & R. G.	5⅝	Tex. Pac. L. T.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	7½	Third Avenue	1¼
Det. United	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	3½
Dist. Securities	4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	4½
Dist. of Am. pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	6⅞
Dul., S. S. & At.	1¾	Union Pacific	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	4	U. Rys. Invest.	1
Erie	4	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	3	U. S. Pipe	2
Erie 2d pf.	7⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	8
Fed. M. & S.	10	U. S. Realty	2⅜
Fed. M. & S. pf.	8½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3⅛
Fed. Sugar pf.	3	U. S. R. & R. pf.	15
Gen. Chem. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber	2½
General Electric	3	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	8¾
Granby Con.	8	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	2¼
Gt. Northern pf.	9¾	U. S. Steel	3
Gt. Nor. ctfs.	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	8⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Vandalia	1⅞
Ill. Central	9	Va.-Car. Chem.	2¼
Int. Met.	4½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	5
Int. Met. pf.	4	Va. Iron, C. & C.	5½
Int. Paper	1⅝	Wabash	1
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash pf.	4½
Int. Power	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	10
Int. Steam Pump	4¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Int. S. P. pf.	2⅞	Wis. Central	2¼
Iowa Central	4½	Wis. Central pf.	6
Iowa Central pf.	5		
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1¼		
Kan. City So.	8¼		
Kan. City So. pf.	5		
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜		
Long Island	2		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc., stmpd.	1	Chi. & N. W. 5½s	1
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	1	Long Dock 6s	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 5s	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. D	2⅜
		U. S. R. & Ref. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	2⅜	Inter.-Metro. 4½s	1⅜
Atl. & Susq. 3½s	3	K. Co. El. 4s, stmpd.	1
Am. Tob. 4s	1⅝	L. & W. B. ext. 4½s	1
Amer. Tob. 6s	1¼	Met. Street gen.	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1⅜	Met. Street ref.	1
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3
At. Coast L. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2¼
Brook. R. T. 4s	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. con.	1
Bk. Un. El. 1st	4	M. St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	2
Buff., R. & P. gen.	2	Nassau Elec. 4s	1
Canada So. 2d	2½	N. Y. Cent. 3½s	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. con.	1	Nor. Pac. Ter. 6s	2½
Centl. Leather 5s	1¼	Penn. 3½s, 1915	1⅛
Cent. Pac. 1st	1⅝	Penn. R. R. 4s	5
Ches. & O. 4½s	1	Rep. I. & S. 5s	1
Chi. & Alton 5½s	1¼	St. L. & I. Mt. gen.	1
C., C. & G. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. ref.	1⅛
C., R. I. & P. c. 5s	1⅛	St. L. Sthwest. 1st	3
C., R. I. & P. c. 4s	2⅝	St. L. Sthw. con.	2
C., C. C. & St. L. g.	1⅛	S. An. & A. P. 4s	1
Col. Ind. 5s	5	U. S. Realty 5s	1
Con. Gas 6s	10⅜	U. S. Steel 5s	2¼
Consol. Tob. 4s	2⅜	Va. Ir., C. & C. 5s	3¾
Del. & Hud. conv.	1	Va. Southwest. 5s	3
Del. City Gas 5s	1	Wab. deb. B. t. r.	6½
Dist. Sec. 5s	2	Wabash 4s, ctfs.	4⅝
E. Tenn. Reorg. in.	1	Wab., Pitts. 2d	1
Erie conv. A	8¼	West. Maryl. 1st	2
Erie conv. B	1	West. Maryl. conv.	3
Erie genl	1⅜	West Shore 4s	1
Green Bay deb. B	5	West. El. & Mfg. 5s	1
Int. Paper conv.	1		

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Wettendorf, hats; F. S. Atwood, millinery; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Soher, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Prince George Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; C. L. Hammer, laces, corsets, ribbons, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Coleman, cloaks, waists, notions, and furnishing goods; 546 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Simonds & Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; W. C. Hoyt, cloaks and infants' wear; E. T. Adams, corsets and muslin underwear; Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Stombro, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Westerbeck, toys, dolls, linens, and cotton goods; 683 Broadway.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cadillac.
Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Richter, flowers and feathers; Miss G. Berrean, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scobie, prints, ginghams, and linens; 320 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. B. Gilbert, domestics and linens; 214 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.
Boylan-Pearce Company, Raleigh, N. C.; G. McKimmon, notions and millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Strauss Brothers Company, Baltimore, Md.; Strauss, dress goods and prints; Hotel Breslin.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, and clothing; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; 896 Broadway.
Edwards & Ross, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss K. Sullivan, jewelry; Hotel Victoria.
Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; L. A. Rosenstock, dry goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.
Moore, William B., Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; W. J. Armstrong, dry goods; 256 Church Street.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and laces; W. Wise, laces; 621 Broadway.
Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. Jeffers, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. E. Coates, carpets; Hotel Grand.
Laub, C. L., Troy, N. Y., millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Osborn, T. H., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Lonping, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. P. Maloney, harness and sporting goods; M. H. McNulty, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Hermitage.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Hermitage.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schweinbold, linens and white goods; 624 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Donohue, prints and domestics; 256 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; 650 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Molloy, H. M., St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. H. N. Molloy, dressmaking Hotel Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. M. Ryan, clothing; Hotel Victoria.
Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ills.; N. W. Isaacson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carpenter, D. H., Company, The, Catlettsburg, Ky.; D. H. Carpenter, department store; Hotel York.
Bundschen, A. J., Independence, Mo., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Ketchum, E. H., Jamestown, N. Y., stationery; Miller Hotel.
Carlsen, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich., dry goods; Etta Carlsen, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Spencer, Frances A., Cleveland, Ohio, dressmaking; Mary H. Spencer, dressmaking; Helena A. Ott, dressmaking; Hotel Victoria.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Ferguson, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Romer-Lowell Company, Bay City, Mich.; Dorton, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; H. Louis, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.
The Koch & Braunstein Company, Cincinnati, O.; H. Westerbeck, toys, dolls, linens, and cotton goods; 683 Broadway.

LONG GLOVES — IN STOCK.

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APRONS.
Kurzhendt Apron Co., 605 B'way, Roosevelt.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 543-547 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Hoagland, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 106 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 60 Leonard. Bet. 6th & 7th.
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St. Also Athletic Goods.
BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-8 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 549 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 426 B'way. Pat'd Jewelry.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 549 Broadway. Leather.
Fabric Belts.
Kurzhendt Mfr. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 727 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Solis, 335 Canal St. Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 20 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kurzhendt Mfr. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Novelty Braid Mills, 106 Grand, nr. B'way.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 30th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Rhoerl, 6 East 18th St.
BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.
BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 567-569 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 109 Grand St.
BURNT WOOD NOVELTIES.
Flemish Art Co., 45 W. 21st St. Pyrographic Outfits.
CARDS, (Guests, Tally, Post Cards.)
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 256 M'ch'e
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.
CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place.
Walcott, Udell & Co., 247 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sladel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcott, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
The Stoney, A. L. Stone & Son, 17 Wash. Pl.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 262 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
L. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
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Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-30-32 W. 20th St.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Liquidation in Stocks—Question of Gold Imports.

At the low levels touched by them in the turbulent markets of last week, active stocks had fallen over 20 points from the figures established at the opening of the year. This general average, in fact, was lower than at any time since October, 1904, the month in which, it will be remembered, stocks displayed the first unmistakable signs of recovery from the depressed levels of 1903 and 1904. However much dispute there may be as to the causes producing such wholesale losses in securities, it is obvious that much that is unfavorable in the financial outlook must have been already discounted. If the investor has been emptying his box or the speculator closing out his commitments because of facts developed at the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearing tending to unsettle confidence in railroad financing, it would seem that the depreciation in the stocks directly or indirectly affected must have been fairly commensurate with the lower estimates placed upon these properties by the sellers. If the liquidation followed a decision on the part of holders of securities that the world-wide demand for money and the accompanying rise in interest rates placed the return of dividend-paying securities out of line with money market rates, then the long and radical fall in prices must have corrected this position, for in the stock market in the closing days of last week it was possible to buy stocks of our foremost railroads, whose ability to weather any business depression is unquestioned, at prices yielding practically 6 per cent. upon the investment, and 6 per cent. is the average money market rate for long-time loans. Again, if the haunting spectre of a nearby trade depression, coupled with the possibility of poor crops, provoked the selling, then it would seem that a level of prices as low as that which appraised the decided business set-back of 1903 and 1904 had gone a long way toward discounting contingencies so nebulous as these. It might be asked if the stock market falls 20 points upon the somewhat vague prospect of trade reaction, what would be the bottom if such a recession in trade actually occurred. If, finally, it was widespread anxiety over the outcome of the attitude and acts of the Administration or of various State Legislatures respecting railroads, which prompted liquidation, then the decline seems again to have gone far enough in its attempted appraisal of the actual harm which all this will work to railroads. In the case of the railroads of Nebraska, for instance, where a maximum rate of 2 cents a mile has been established by a legislative enactment, the average rate of the railroads in that territory has heretofore been about 2.27 cents, so that the result upon passenger earnings, the less important of the two great sources of railroad income, will prove almost negligible. There are signs, too, and not alone in Mr. Harriman's case, of attempts on the part of railroad managements to pave the way to such an understanding between themselves and various State and National commissions as will prove highly profitable to all concerned.

Just how much the money market will benefit from the stock market liquidation is an open question, but the reduction in the volume of money necessary to provide loans upon securities must, of course, prove a helpful factor. The extent of the assistance rendered may not be fully disclosed in future bank statements, for the reason that the business of the country seems ready to absorb any amount of capital released from speculative channels. The Aldrich bill has now become a law, and steps have been taken to carry out its provisions regarding the issuing of notes in smaller denominations and the extension of the limit of circulation retirament. Secretary Cortelyou, however, has made no announcement of his policy in the matter of the deposit of customs receipts with the banks, a measure permitted by the bill, although it seems altogether probable that such deposits will be made freely sooner or later. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the money market situation is to be found in the undisputed control which we now exercise over the foreign exchange market. There has been a steady accumulation of credits at London, and when the Bank of England, whose return last week was weak, finds itself freed from the South American demands for gold reaching London, these credits will become the basis of heavy gold imports. This is clearly understood in London, where so excellent an authority as The Statist has ventured the prediction that our gold taking this year will exceed those of 1906, although this seems hardly possible.

In the meantime, the business of the country goes on apace. Directors of the Steel Corporation report a practically unprecedented volume of business on hand and in sight, and in spite of last week's announcements of retrenchment on the part of the railroads, the locomotive and car building concerns report, like the Steel Corporation, orders flush with capacity and beyond. It is even understood that in many cases books have been closed against further orders of equipment of this kind for delivery during the current year. The Clearing House returns at inland centres picture a volume of miscellaneous trade which is well in excess of that of a year ago, while an equally truthful barometer of this situation is to be found in the firmness of money and the reduction of discounts upon New York at all interior points. An excellent blanket of snow has been spread over large areas of crop country, thus assuring the proper moisture for future growth and ample protection against the harshness of the weather. It is impossible, of course, to predict with accuracy the outcome of crops dependent upon many contingencies or the future state of trade, which is so delicately adjusted that a bitter tariff controversy in the next Congress, or an unusually doubtful Presidential campaign might readily disturb its mechanism, but bearing in mind the sensational liquidation in stocks and the excellent business of the moment, as well as the conservatism displayed by all classes of merchants and manufacturers, it seems that too much stress may be placed upon the possibility of future trouble.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

E. H. HARRIMAN, while in Washington last week, said, among many other things, that he regarded the closing of the break in the bank of the Colorado River by the engineers of the Southern Pacific as one of the most remarkable things he had ever done, one of the great recent achievements of engineering. He dwelt at some length on the good work that had been done in keeping out the waters of the Colorado River from the Imperial Valley, which was threatened with inundation and destruction. The public, through the voluminous correspondence which had passed between President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman on the subject of this break in the Colorado River, had been advised of the energetic part which Mr. Harriman took in warding off the losses threatened by the break in the river's bank. The public was prepared, therefore, to accord to Mr. Harriman full measure of praise for his having effectively prevented the overwatering of the Imperial Valley.

Even while praising this recent achievement of Mr. Harriman, however, there were some who made Mr. Harriman's statement about confining the waters of the Colorado the occasion of a suggestion that it was very unfortunate that Mr. Harriman was not as well versed in shutting out water in 1898 as he proved to be in 1907. These, however, took hope from the fact that Mr. Harriman himself now sees that too much water is sometimes a bad thing.

"GOVERNOR" LESLIE M. SHAW, as his friends are again calling him, has set early hours for himself in assuming his duties as President of the newly organized Carnegie Trust Company. He does not delay his arrival at his office until near the opening of banking hours, but appears there early enough to make the office boy fully appreciate that he has to keep his own hours strictly unless he wishes to be outdone by the President of the institution.

"Mr. President" has been used by some in addressing the former Governor of Iowa since the assumption of his new position, but the suggestion of prophecy contained in the phrase offers no inducement to Mr. Shaw to forego the designation of Governor, which is the one that suits him best.

U. V. BROUGHTON, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers and the active head of the United Metals Selling Company, the selling agents for the Amalgamated Copper Company and many other producers of copper, is to take a vacation. He starts this week for the West Indies. Mr. Broughton, like most other copper men, has found recent times unusually busy, and his friends feel that Mr. Broughton's vacation will not be grudged him by any of the copper companies whose output he has been selling to consumers. Dame Fortune, true, joined forces with him, but who without her help would accomplish anything! It is not so many years since that the United Metals Selling Company met failure in its attempt to sustain the market for copper at 17 cents a pound. Now it is getting 25 cents a pound, and cannot satisfy the demand even at that price. Mr. Broughton and the Amalgamated Copper Company seemingly have been running up a huge account with Dame Fortune.

JAY GOULD, according to some of the stories recalled by some of the revelations of the Harriman investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, did not always drive as close a bargain with the corporations with which he dealt as the average estimate of the man would seem to suggest. It is told of Gould that in the days when the Union Pacific's headquarters were in Boston he called one morning upon President Ames to ask about the large floating debt that the Union Pacific was said to be carrying. The debt, it turned out, was only $1,000,000, but even that seemed very large to the banks in Boston which held the debt. Gould asked what rate of interest was being paid, but President Ames was inclined to be reticent on that point. Under persuasion he admitted that the Union Pacific was paying an average of 14 per cent. on this money. Gould immediately offered to take up the loan, and President Ames, who the same day had had trouble in getting one of the banks to renew a note of the road for $50,000, accepted the Gould offer. When Gould fixed the terms of the bargain President Ames, it is related, was surprised to have Jay Gould name 6 per cent. as the interest rate. From that day on Gould carried the Union Pacific's floating debt, and never asked more than 6 per cent.

Speaking of the incident, an official of the Union Pacific, who was an official of the road in the days when Gould was in the property, said last week:

"Jay Gould was a fairer man than tradition makes out. I never knew a man who knew Gould who agreed with the public's view of the man's character."

HIGH YIELD OF STOCKS.

At Last Week's Prices Many Issues Pay Close to Prevailing Rate on Time Loans.

At the low prices reached last week many of the active stocks were selling at prices at which they yield close to, if not as much as, the prevailing rate for money. Whereas at last year's high prices most railroad issues were yielding less than 4 per cent. while one, Great Northern preferred, yielded only 2 per cent., the same stocks are now selling at prices at which they yield from 4⅝ per cent. to 7 per cent. or more.

This table, giving last year's high prices, the low prices of last week, the total declines, and the yield at the low prices, indicates clearly the present position of a dozen or more of the active stocks:

	High, 1906.	Low Last Week.	Decline.	Yield at Low Pr'e, P.C.
Atchison	110¼	90⅝	19¾	5.55
Baltimore & Ohio	125½	104½	20⅞	5.76
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	198⅝	139⅝	59⅞	5.00
Chicago & Northwest	240	151	89	4.63
Great Northern pf	*248	149	100	4.70
Missouri Pacific	106⅝	69¾	37	7.01
New York Central	156½	118¾	37¾	5.08
Northern Pacific	232½	134½	98	5.22
Pennsylvania	147⅜	123½	24	5.89
Reading	164	113	51	3.54
Southern Pacific	97½	83⅝	14¾	6.02
Southern Railway pf	103	69	34	7.24
Union Pacific	195⅝	154¾	40¾	6.45
United States Steel pf	119¼	96¾	18½	7.04

*Includes value of ore certificates which sold last week down to 66⅝.

In the case of several of these stocks it is necessary, in considering the decline shown in the table, to recall that a portion of this decrease in price is due to rights which have come off the stocks between the time the high prices were reached and this past week. This is especially true of St. Paul and Northwest, while rights of less value have been given to Northern Pacific and New York Central stockholders. So far as Great Northern is concerned, about 67 points of the 100-point decline is represented by the ore certificates which were distributed at the close of the year to the stockholders of that road.

With the exception of Reading common every stock in this list shows a yield at last week's low prices of not less than 4⅝ per cent., as in the case of Northwest, while Southern Railway preferred, which is highest in the list, shows a yield of 7¼ per cent. Those that are paying more than 6 per cent., the prevailing rate for six months' loans, are Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, and United States Steel preferred.

LONDON WATCHING NEW YORK.

Conditions in the Market Here Puzzling to Foreign Speculators.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 10.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that investors and speculators all over the world are apt these days to feel as Artemus Ward professed to feel when he expressed regret that Columbus had not left the American continent to intelligent savages, and declared it would have been money in his pocket if Columbus had stayed at home. Speculators all over the world must wonder, The Times thinks, what is really the matter in New York.

"The condition of the New York money market," The Times goes on to say, "cannot be described as one of acute stringency, and it is difficult to believe that the New York financiers are selling one another's securities out of spite. That prices had to come down before the American or British public would buy has been obvious for some time, but the tumble has been undignified in its haste, and brought with it a crop of rumors of trouble in most places in the world that can be regarded as financially civilized."

The Times does not think it strange that people should wonder what is the matter with New York. Speaking of the Aldrich bill and noting that it is a discretionary measure, The Times remarks:

"Little is known on this side of the personality of Mr. Cortelyou, but he is said to be a strong man. The money dealers, who want above all things to see the stringency of credit relieved, would rather prefer that the keeper of the pursestrings should be a nice, pliable person who would distribute largess to Wall Street in the shape of Government deposits with the banks as fast as he was asked, but it may perhaps be doubted whether such a policy would be best in the long run. Still the bill is now an act, and it will be surprising if some practical use is not made of it shortly."

BERLIN BOERSE WEAK.

Affected by Situation in New York—Money Market Still Unsatisfactory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 10.—The Boerse showed considerable cheerfulness in the early days of last week, but the course of events in New York caused a reaction. Berlin invariably responds to weakness and uncertainty on the New York Exchange, and in this instances the whole stock market suffered, notably American railway shares.

The ability of the Boerse to withstand New York influences would be greater if the financial situation was more satisfactory, but the position of the money market remains as unfavorable as ever. The demand for money is very strong and is expected to become stronger before the end of the month. The rate for money for current purposes last week ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. Private discount rose to 5¼. At the end of February the status of the Imperial Bank had deteriorated 121,000,000 marks.

The Berlin money market has been subsidized lately to a certain extent from France. French financiers have exhibited an active interest in German Imperial Treasury bonds.

Large quantities of American commercial bills have lately been offered in this market.

Apprehension as to the industrial situation and a possible economic reaction has been greatly abated, and much more optimistic views are now entertained.

PARIS STOCKS IRREGULAR.

Violent Fluctuations in Rio Tintos—Banks Declare Larger Dividends.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—The stock markets fell off in activity last week. They also showed great irregularity, especially in Rio Tintos, which suffered violent fluctuations. The stock became so heavy, owing to the tremendous rise in price, that a difference of 100f. per share was recorded, sometimes within an hour, with comparatively few transactions. Option dealers found it very difficult to square their books, as they were constrained in self-defense to follow the market closely, buying and selling according as the stock went up or down, and their transactions necessarily accentuated the movements, thereby increasing the nervousness of other operators.

French rentes were quiet but steady. Foreign Government stocks showed little change. Russians were rather erratic, but closed at a slight advance. South African mining shares were steady but dull. De Beers suffered from realizations after their recent advance.

Several prominent banking institutions have declared larger dividends than for the previous year—the Crédit Lyonnais 55f. instead of 50f., the Banque de l'Union Parisienne 40f. instead of 85f., and the Société Générale 15f. 50c. instead of 15f.

TWO MILLION SHARE DAYS.

Some Parallels of the Heavy Trading on Wednesday Last.

When the trading on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday of last week ran up to 2,357,000, making it the largest day's business of the year, that day entered into the rather short list of 2,000,000-share days on the Stock Exchange. The other days upon which this volume of trading was reached or exceeded and the dates, are as follows:

Aug. 20, 1906	2,731,800
Aug. 17, 1906	2,524,000
May 2, 1906	2,464,500
Jan. 30, 1906	2,023,500
Dec. 12, 1904	2,891,000
May 9, 1901	3,122,800
April, 30, 1901	3,190,800

On Aug. 20 and Aug. 17 last the heavy trading was explained by the speculation which followed the declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend upon Union Pacific and a 5 per cent. dividend upon Southern Pacific. The trading of May 2 was really the culmination of the downward movement following the San Francisco earthquake, and that of Jan. 30 marked the end of the great bull market of 1905. The average level of prices reached at that time has not been overtopped. On Dec. 12, 1904, there occurred what Wall Street has always called the "Lawson panic," while May 9, 1901, was, of course, the date of the Northern Pacific corner panic. The volume on April 30 came with the end of the great bull movement engineered by the Gates clique.

The heaviest trading in any one hour on Wednesday of last week was the 625,000 shares between 1 and 2 o'clock. This compares with the record of 1,034 shares which changed hands between 11 and 12 o'clock on the day of the Northern Pacific corner panic. In Reading on Wednesday last sales amounted to 728,000 shares, or 30 per cent. of the day's total, but this trading in an individual stock was exceeded by the transactions in Southern Railway on April 15, 1902, when the Gates clique was capturing Louisville & Nashville. Over 864,000 shares of Southern Railway were traded in on that day.

NEW YORK'S BOND SALES.

Controller Metz's Proposal and the Record of City's Offerings.

Wall Street has been very much interested in the proposal of Controller Metz to secure legislation to enable him to issue the city's 4 per cent. bonds at less than par. It is understood, of course, that the steadily declining prices brought by the city's bonds and the practical impossibility of putting out a 4 per cent city bond at par at this time explain the Controller's step.

The offering of city bonds on Feb. 1 realized an average price of only 100.34. The following table shows very clearly the fluctuations in prices brought by the city's bonds, as well as the recent enhancement of their interest yield to investors, which means, of course, a corresponding loss to the city:

	Amount.	Av'ge Price.	Per Cent on Investment
1906—			
December 14	$3,000,000	101.42	3.93
December 14	500,000	100.68	3.95
December 14	1,500,000	100.11	3.98
November 2	4,500,000	101.30	3.92½
July 25	*11,029,100	100.97	3.94
1905—			
April 24	22,000,000	100.712	3.49
April 24	3,000,000	100.061	3.49
November 23	12,500,000	100.017	3.47
1904—			
January 20	10,000,000	100.23	3.49
March 24	3,000,000	100.10	3.49
May 3	37,000,000	100.13@100.94	3.46
November	25,000,000	102.41	3.40
1903—			
January 22	7,500,000	104.56	3.31
March 5	2,500,000	104.29	3.32
April 9	2,500,000	103.23	3.36
May 12	3,000,000	104.33	3.32
July 22	3,500,000	102	3.41
November 19	7,500,000	101.05	3.45
1902—			
February 13	3,000,000	107.51	3.19
May 6	4,093,000	106.37	3.23
June 26	4,667,000	105	3.28
November 11	7,550,000	106.23	3.24
1901—			
January 30	3,125,000	101.46	2.93
March 25	2,500,000	110.51	3.08
May 14	5,865,000	104.27	3.29
June 17	3,057,000	106.57	3.21
September 10	3,000,000	103.15	3.36
October 28	3,000,000	107.27	3.17
December 12	7,891,000	100.29	3.22
1900—			
November 20	5,833,965	110.713	3.02
December 26	3,555,000	112.117	2.98

*Four per cent. bonds; all others 3½ per cent. except issue of January, 1901, which was at 3 per cent.

WIDE GAUGE RAILROADS.

Mr. Harriman's Suggestion Recalls the Days When Erie, Penn., Had a 6-Foot Gauge Road.

Our railroads, Mr. Harriman thinks, have too narrow a gauge to permit of their proper development as economic handlers of freight. He suggests that the gauge be changed from the present standard of 4 feet 8½ inches to 6 feet. This would permit the construction of much larger cars and the use of much more powerful locomotives, but would at the same time involve the expenditure of untold millions. To change the gauge of the railroads now, after 220,000 miles of railway have been built and equipped, would be a task from which most railroad men are likely to recoil. No one, in fact, expects seriously that even the energetic President of the Union Pacific will do anything more about the change of gauge than to talk about it.

Six-foot gauge railroads would not be a departure. They would be a return to a standard in use by some of the railroads many years ago. It was only after long experience that the gauge of all the railroads of the country, or practically all of them, was made to conform to the present standard of 4 feet 8½ inches. One of the most extraordinary episodes in the railroad history of this country had to do with the changing of a six-foot gauge railroad to a standard-gauge line.

Two lines which have since become part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern ran, in the early fifties, into Erie, Penn., but were not joined at that point. One was a six-foot gauge line and the other had a four-foot-ten-inch gauge. Control of the two lines at length fell into the same hands, and it was proposed to reduce the gauge of both lines to 4 feet 8½ inches and join the two, making a through line from Buffalo to Cleveland. The owners of vested interests in the shape of hotels and 'bus lines in Erie opposed the plan from the outset. It would mean the loss of much business to them if travelers could pass through the town without leaving their trains or spending a night in Erie. When the railroad tried to put its plan into effect the villagers organized themselves into armed bands and the railroad bridge in the town was burned and the tracks were torn up. Every time an effort was made to repair the damage the village bell was sounded and the Rippers, as the most active of the opponents of the railroad were known, were called to arms. Some in the village favored the railroad, and so intense did the feeling between the two parties become that churches were split and members of one party refused to associate with those of the opposite party. The supporters of the railroad were called Shanghais, and to this day stands a church in Erie which for a long time after this struggle was known as the Shanghai Church. It was originally built by members of another church who seceded because the minister took sides in the railroad war and said that those who supported the railroad were selling their birthright and oppressing the poor. It took three years after the first effort was made to change the gauge for the railroad to accomplish the task, and long after the fighting ended the bitterness of the struggle was remembered.

SOUTHERN'S EARNINGS.

System Overcrowded with Traffic—Work of Double Tracking is Being Pushed.

The drop in Southern Railway preferred last week to below 70 was the direct result of the fear that the road's management would be impelled by the bad showing for the first six months of the fiscal year, and by the still worse showing for January, to pass, or at least reduce, the dividend. The Directors, however, chose to take a hopeful view of the outlook, and on Friday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. That the action of the Directors was based on the past rather than on the current earnings was indicated by the statement accompanying the dividend announcement that the dividend had been earned within the six months, and so was paid. Had all the months of the fiscal year so far been as bad as January the Directors would have had no choice but to pass the dividend. The January loss in net, however, was over twice the average for the seven months, being $440,175, compared with a loss of $1,352,293 for the seven months.

Gross earnings meanwhile continued to expand. The Southern Railway in fact has had too much business, more than it could handle with its present facilities. Twice this Winter it has happened that the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, an important part of the Southern system, was compelled to refuse all freight for as long as six days at a time. The line was so filled with freight that no more could be put on it. The business already on the line had, of course, to be moved, irrespective of cost, and as more or less similar conditions existed on most other parts of the system the falling off in net earnings was by no means surprising. For apart from the costly effects of congestion, the Southern Railway has had, in common with all other roads, to meet higher costs for labor and material.

So it is that the officials of the Southern Railway regard the falling off in gross earnings, which the road is now beginning to report, as a favorable rather than an unfavorable development. With less business the road can handle its traffic much more economically, and so on small gross could show better net earnings. The work of double tracking the most congested portions of the line is being rushed forward, but it will be January or next year before the work already laid out is completed, and meanwhile the Southern Railway's hope lies in less pressure of traffic.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Federal Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina—Fair Monday, colder in western and southern portions; Tuesday, fair, warmer in western portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer in western portion; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Georgia—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday, colder in northern portion; Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday in northern portion; variable winds.

Mississippi—Fair Monday, warmer in northern portion; Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday, warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday fair; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Fair Monday, warmer in western portion; Tuesday fair, warmer.

Statements of State Banks and trust companies February 26, 1907, in The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review, out to-day. Sample copy on application. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

NOTES

N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Lake Shore & Mich. South. Ry. Co. Southern Railway Co.
Michigan Central Railroad Co. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

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OFFICE
of
THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.
Denver, Colorado, February 25, 1907.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (successor by consolidation of The Colorado Fuel Company) hereby invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5th, 1907, to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, (successor to Atlantic Trust Company as trustee,) at Number 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the sale to it (for the sinking fund) of forty (40) of the now outstanding bonds of the said Colorado Fuel Company, known as its General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Such sale to take effect and such bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1st, 1907, at the office of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.
By ALBERT A. MILLER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Ocala, located at Ocala, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. T. T. MUNROE, President.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

PROPOSALS.

OFFER OF

$5,000,000

Philadelphia City Loan.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1907.

Office of the Mayor:—

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room No. 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until twelve o'clock noon, Monday, March 18th, 1907, for Five million dollars ($5,000,000) on the new City loan on conditions as follows:

Five million ($5,000,000) dollars out of Thirteen and a half millions ($13,500,000) dollars authorized by ordinance of City Councils, approved February 9, 1907, entitled: "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia for the sum of Thirteen million five hundred thousand ($18,500,000) dollars, for the redemption of temporary loan, for the purchase and repair of pumps and machinery in the Bureau of Water, the improvement, extension, and filtration of the water supply, the repaving with improved pavement of streets not occupied by passenger railways, the completion of the system of main and branch sewers and new bridges, the removal of grade crossings in the southern section of the city, the purchase and improvement of small parks, the purchase and improvement of wharves and widening of Delaware Avenue, the purchase of lots and erection of buildings for purposes, fire and bath houses, the grading of streets and paving of intersections, the completion of City Hall, the purchase and laying of water pipes, the completion of South Broad Street Boulevard, the construction of a sewage disposal system for the Home of the Indigent, Houses of Correction, and other municipal institutions near Torresdale, and the continuation of high pressure fire main service."

The principal of this Five million dollars ($5,000,000) authorized as above will be payable thirty years after date of issue of the certificates. The rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the financial agent in the City of Philadelphia, half yearly, on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under the ordinance certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require in the sums of One hundred dollars and its multiples, of the registered form, and shall be made "payable in lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes."

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or a certificate of deposit, drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five per centum of the amount of the loan for which the bid is made.

Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of opening bids to the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before Friday, March 22d, 1907.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best, for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN WEAVER,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 9, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 9,743,243 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Mar. 9. Bid.	Ask.	Sales for Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Mar. 9. First	High	Low	Last	Closing or Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 9, '07.
27⅝	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	12⅝	Mar. 8.	12⅝	13	— ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13	22	6,026
67	40	48¾	Jan. 3.	32	Mar. 9.	32	33	— 2⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	34½	34½	32	32	59	1,250
118¾	92¾	121¼	Jan. 5.	101⅜	Mar. 9.	103½	103⅝	— 6⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	2	Q	110¾	110¾	101¾	103¼	107⅞	781,806
34⅞	20	25⅝	Jan. 3.	21	Mar. 9.	21	22	— 2¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	23¼	22½	21	21	29¾	1,276
35	20½	23½	Jan. 7.	16	Mar. 5.	15	16½	— 3¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	16	16	28¾	3,950
89½	82¾	89	Jan. 21.	75	Mar. 5.	..	80	— 5	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,080,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	75	75	75	75	85	100
..	..	7¼	Feb. 28.	6¼	Mar. 6.	6¼	6½	— ⅝	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	7	7	6¼	6¼	..	910
..	..	55	Feb. 28.	51½	Mar. 9.	51	54	— 6⅝	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	55	55	51½	51½	..	2,500
47½	32¾	45¼	Jan. 14.	38¾	Mar. 9.	39½	39⅝	— 4	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	½	Q	43½	43½	38⅝	39½	41⅞	31,000
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	100½	Jan. 2.	100⅝	102	— 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	102½	102⅞	100½	100½	101¼	2,535
44⅛	28	33⅞	Feb. 19.	29½	Jan. 19.	29⅝	30	— 2¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	31⅝	31¾	29½	30	33½	5,700
95	90	90	Jan. 21.	85½	Mar. 8.	88	92¼	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '06.	3	SA	88½	88½	88½	88¼	93	100
272	215	247	Jan. 5.	215¾	Mar. 8.	220	220	—10¾	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	3	Q	225	225	215¾	215¾	230	425
11¾	7⅞	8¼	Jan. 4.	6	Mar. 5.	6⅜	6½	— ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	¼	..	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	9¾	1,300
10⅝	5½	6¼	Jan. 16.	4¼	Mar. 5.	4½	5½	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4½	5½	4¼	4⅝	8¾	1,800
43	24	30½	Jan. 7.	21	Mar. 5.	23	25	— 2½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	25½	25½	21	23½	36	2,200
94⅞	35½	88	Jan. 2.	78	Mar. 1.	80½	81	+ ¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,400	Jan. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	82	83¼	78	81¼	48¾	1,610
29¾	16⅜	19¾	Jan. 10.	14	Mar. 5.	18½	15	— 2¼	American Linseed Co.	100	18,750,000	.....	..	..	16¾	16¾	14	15	22¼	920
51⅞	35	36	Jan. 7.	27½	Mar. 9.	27½	30	— 5½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. '00.	1¾	..	30	30	27½	27½	46	500
78½	53¾	75⅝	Feb. 15.	67	Mar. 9.	67¾	68	— 1¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1½	Q	71¾	71¾	67	68	70¼	18,620
120¼	108½	111½	Jan. 16.	108	Mar. 6.	108	109	— 2¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1½	Q	110½	110½	108	108½	116	1,280
174	136½	155	Jan. 7.	131	Mar. 8.	133½	133⅝	— 4¼	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	137⅝	138	131	133⅞	157⅜	250,705
120	112	117⅜	Jan. 7.	112½	Mar. 9.	112⅝	112½	— 1½	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	114	114	112¼	112½	123⅞	2,850
15¼	9⅜	10¾	Jan. 5.	8	Mar. 5.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,510,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8	8	12⅜	1,676
53¾	40	47½	Jan. 7.	38	Mar. 9.	38½	39	— 4	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000	.....	..	..	42	42	38	38	48	4,800
157	127½	137½	Feb. 13.	121½	Mar. 9.	128	128⅝	— 6⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	130¼	130¼	121½	123⅞	139⅞	57,720
140	128½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	122	126	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	122	125¾	122	125¾	..	700
109	96	98¼	Jan. 28.	92½	Mar. 9.	92½	93	— 2½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	96¼	96½	92½	93	104⅞	6,480
48	28	38½	Jan. 7.	28	Mar. 8.	28	28½	— 3¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	32	32	28	28¼	43⅜	10,920
110⅜	101	102½	Jan. 5.	96	Mar. 0.	96	97	— 3¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	99¾	99¾	96	96	107⅜	1,099
75	55⅞	75⅜	Feb. 16.	65½	Mar. 9.	66	66¼	— 6⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	80,000,000	Jan.17, '07.	.6	Q	72¾	73⅝	65¼	66¼	68¼	186,001
112½	106⅞	105	Feb. 4.	103	Feb. 4.	103	106	— ..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,083,400	Jan. 15, '07.	1½	Q	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	109½	8
110½	85⅞	108¾	Jan. 7.	90⅜	Mar. 9.	93	93⅛	— 8¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	101⅞	101⅞	90⅝	93	93¼	580,375
106	98	101⅞	Jan. 12.	85⅞	Mar. 5.	95⅝	96½	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	98	98	95⅝	96	103¼	4,044
167¾	131½	133⅝	Jan. 5.	108¾	Mar. 9.	108½	111	— 6⅜	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,000	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	115	115	108¾	109	159	10,878
125½	105¾	122	Jan. 5.	104½	Mar. 8.	106¼	106½	— 2⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,900	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	109¼	109¼	104¾	106¼	110⅜	38,750
99½	91	94¼	Jan. 10.	88⅝	Mar. 8.	88	90	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	96	100
26½	17½	20⅝	Jan. 10.	15⅛	Mar. 7.	15	17	— 2½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,882,400	.....	..	..	17	17	15¾	16	..	1,200
88½	62	65	Jan. 9.	50	Feb. 20.	50	60	+ 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,906,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	51	51	51	51	..	200
94⅛	71	83⅝	Jan. 7.	54⅜	Mar. 6.	57⅜	58	—11⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68⅞	68⅞	54⅜	57½	82⅜	104,033
178	105½	121½	Feb. 14.	110	Jan. 3.	112	122	— 5½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	..	116	116	116	116	148	100
213⅞	131⅞	141⅞	Jan. 4.	121⅛	Mar. 8.	12	13	— 1¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13¼	12½	12½	..	1,800
153	124	115	Jan. 26.	100	Mar. 4.	95	150	—12	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '07.	3	SA	100	100	100	100	..	150
70	40	49½	Jan. 8.	41	Mar. 8.	45	49	— 8	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1	Q	41	41	41	41	..	235
70⅞	65⅛	65½	Jan. 14.	62⅛	Mar. 6.	62¾	63¼	..	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	SA	63½	63½	62½	63¾	69¼	950
201½	155¾	196¼	Jan. 4.	171½	Mar. 6.	173¾	173¾	— 7⅞	Canadian Pacific.	100	120,930,500	Oct. 1, '06.	3	SA	181⅜	181⅜	171½	173¾	170¼	131,865
49⅞	33⅜	40	Feb. 15.	30⅜	Mar. 9.	31	31⅞	— 6¼	Central Leather Co.	100	38,344,900	.....	..	..	37½	37½	30⅜	31	43¾	17,610
107½	98¾	102	Feb. 8.	95½	Mar. 9.	95½	96¾	— 2⅜	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,649,400	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	100¼	100¾	95½	95⅝	106½	2,445
230⅞	204	220	Jan. 29.	189⅞	Mar. 9.	189	192	—10½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	190⅞	199⅞	189⅞	189⅝	215	646
65⅝	51½	56	Jan. 2.	42	Mar. 8.	43¼	44	— 0½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	49¾	49¾	42	43½	57	33,525
35⅞	25⅞	27½	Jan. 5.	14⅜	Mar. 7.	13½	15	— 4	Chicago & Alton.	100	18,430,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	14⅜	15	..	1,410
77¼	70	69	Jan. 5.	61¼	Mar. 5.	..	58	— 4	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,448,800	Jan. 2, '07.	2	SA	61¼	61½	61½	61½	..	200
23¾	16	18	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 9.	13⅜	13⅜	— 2¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,495,100	.....	..	..	15½	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	20⅜	21,200
80	70	71¾	Feb. 14.	68⅛	Mar. 7.	68	69	— 2¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Oct. 1, '06.	1¾	SA	69½	69¼	68½	68⅝	77½	300
39⅜	24⅞	26½	Jan. 5.	18	Mar. 8.	19½	21	— 3	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,070,000	.....	..	..	21¾	21¾	19	19	37½	5,500
86½	79½	79	Feb. 25.	70⅞	Mar. 9.	78⅞	79½	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	78	78	76⅞	78	85	400
..	..	*70	Mar. 5.	*70	Mar. 5.	70	90	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '06.	3	SA	70	70	70	70	14	100
199⅜	146½	157½	Jan. 14.	130⅜	Mar. 6.	142¼	142½	— 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	145	145⅛	139⅝	142¼	176⅝	238,051
218	160	163½	Jan. 5.	157	Mar. 8.	155	158	— 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	160	160	157	158	185	850
..	..	141	Jan. 14.	124	Mar. 7.	..	123½	— 8¼	Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	..	.....	.....	..	..	124	124	124	124	..	540
..	..	149	Jan. 15.	139¼	Mar. 6.	138	139½	— ¾	Chi. M. & St. P. pf. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	..	.....	.....	..	..	140	140½	139½	139⅝	..	2,638
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	151	Mar. 4.	154½	155	— 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,215,100	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	157	158	151	154½	226	20,820
270	225	234	Jan. 4.	210	Feb. 11.	207	215	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '07.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	..	450
..	..	184	Jan. 23.	124	Mar. 5.	134	134	— ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern rights.	..	.....	.....	..	..	14¼	14¼	12¼	13⅝	..	25,377
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	160	Jan. 21.	140	160	..	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	149	149	149	149	183	10
202	175	165	Jan. 17.	160	Jan. 18.	160	180	..	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	160	160	160	160	..	10
18¼	9¾	9⅜	Feb. 1.	6	Mar. 6.	6	10	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	14	500
13⅜	3⅞	5¼	Jan. 2.	4½	Feb. 28.	4½	4⅝	— ¼	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	5⅛	4½	4½	12½	1,900
47½	11⅞	18⅜	Jan. 9.	14	Mar. 6.	14⅛	15⅞	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¾	..	15	15¼	14	14	45½	1,700
109⅞	89	92⅞	Jan. 7.	79	Mar. 5.	80	80½	+ 8	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,467,500	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	83	83	79	80	89½	2,910
83⅞	40¼	51⅞	Jan. 5.	36	Mar. 9.	36¾	36¾	— 1⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	44¾	44¾	36	36½	65⅝	66,220
112½	80	85½	Jan. 19.	78	Mar. 4.	80	95	— 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	1,709,000	Feb. 20, '03.	1¾	..	81½	81½	78	78	100	200
41	29½	38	Jan. 9.	30	Mar. 5.	30	30¼	— 3	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	35¾	30	30¼	34⅞	500
73⅛	53⅜	75⅝	Feb. 15.	67	Mar. 9.	67¾	68	— 1¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '06.	1	SA	68¾	68	65¾	66	72½	800
59	43	58⅜	Jan. 4.	52	Mar. 5.	51½	52⅛	— 2⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	52	53⅜	52	52¾	51½	3,650
30¼	17	28	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 5.	22	24	+ ⅝	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	..	21	23	20	22	20	5,770
181¾	130⅜	140	Feb. 14.	124¼	Mar. 9.	125	126	—12½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '06.	1	Q	136	136	124½	125½	153	15,425
28	18½	24¾	Jan. 15.	19⅞	Mar. 6.	20¼	21	— 1½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,167,000	.....	..	..	21½	22	19⅞	20⅞	..	12,384
85⅜	74½	88	Jan. 28.	82½	Mar. 9.	82	83	— 3½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,283,200	Jan. 10, '07.	1	Q	86¾	87½	82½	82⅞	..	5,508
234⅜	189	227½	Jan. 2.	190	Mar. 9.	190	192	—14½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,887,500	Dec. 15, '06.	3½	Q	201	208	190	190	208	12,275
560	437⅝	510	Jan. 24.	460½	Mar. 6.	475	500	—15	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 21, '07.	3½	Q	485	485	460½	475	450	400
51⅞	36⅝	42⅞	Jan. 7.	30	Mar. 8.	31⅝	31⅝	— 5⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36⅛	30	31⅝	46	13,570
91½	83	83	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 9.	71	73	— 7½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,400	Jan. 15, '07.	3½	SA	78¼	78¼	70	72	88½	3,785
102	79¾	80⅝	Jan. 17.	75	Mar. 6.	78	75	— 8	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	77	77	75	76	100⅝	300
74⅜	51	78	Feb. 13.	69½	Jan. 30.	71½	72	— 4	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,595,100	Jan. 28, '07.	1¾	Q	75⅜	75⅜	71	71½	58½	17,090
73	60	75	Jan. 22.	73	Mar. 6.	..	..	— 2	Distilling of America pf.	100	1,759,890	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	73	73	73	73	..	100
22⅞	16	19¼	Jan. 5.	14⅞	Mar. 9.	14¼	15	— 1⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	14⅞	14⅞	19	1,000
50⅞	35⅛	44¼	Jan. 5.	29	Mar. 8.	30⅜	29½	— 4	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	33⅛	33¼	29	29½	43	166,950
83	74⅞	75⅞	Jan. 7.	63½	Mar. 8.	64	64¾	— 3	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	1	SA	67	67¼	63½	64	78¼	10,800
76⅝	62⅞	67	Jan. 7.	49½	Mar. 8.	49⅝	50	— 7⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	1	SA	57	57	49½	49⅞	70	9,100
199	138	163	Jan. 16.	145	Mar. 4.	140	160	—10	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '06.	1	Q	145	145¼	145	145	171	500
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	87	Mar. 9.	87	88	— 3½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	90	90	87	87	104¾	1,900
..	..	85½	Feb. 16.	78	Feb. 5.	79	85	— 3	Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	..	..	80½	82½	80	80	..	550
106¾	103	102½	Feb. 8.	100	Mar. 5.	100¼	103	— 2¼	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	106	500
184	156	163	Jan. 22.	149¼	Mar. 9.	150	152	— 8	General Electric Co.	100	63,638,400	Jan. 15, '07.	3	SA	156¼	156¾	149¾	149½	170¼	10,675
..	..	152	Feb. 13.	128¼	Feb. 1.	141⅜	148	— 8	Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	12,822,300	Dec. 31, '06.	..	..	140	144	140	142	..	1,120
348	178	189¾	Jan. 2.	149	Mar. 4.	148¾	150	— 9⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	158	158	149	149¾	322	89,490
85	70⅝	85	Jan. 5.	66½	Mar. 4.	68	68½	— 2⅝	Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.	..	.....	.....	..	..	70¼	71¼	66½	68	..	66,060
53	33⅜	47	Jan. 3.	42	Feb. 20.	41¼	45	+ 1½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	44	45	44	44½	35	800
97⅜	79	86⅜	Jan. 4.	80½	Mar. 4.	80⅝	84	+ 3	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1	Q	82	85	80½	85	..	1,200
..	..	114	Mar. 8.	106	Mar. 8.	100	120	..	Hocking Valley trust rects.	..	3,214,800	.....	..	..	114	114	105	105	..	300
..	..	94	Jan. 31.	84	Mar. 7.	84	100	— 2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	1	SA	91	93	88	93	94⅝	560
184⅛	164	172	Jan. 3.	146	Mar. 9.	146¾	150	— 9	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2½	SA	155	155	146	146	169½	2,552
55⅝	33⅞	39	Jan. 23.	23½	Mar. 6.	25⅝	25⅝	— 4¾	Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	93,244,500	.....	..	..	30¼	30⅜	25½	25½	..	64,000
87⅜	70⅝	75¼	Jan. 23.	43⅜	Mar. 4.

MANY RAILROADS ADVANCE RATES

As Offset to Increased Cost of Operation and Lower Passenger Rates.

SPREAD OF 2-CENT LAWS

These and Increase in Wages Force Freight Rate Increases, Railroads Claim.

Freight rate advances have become general coincidently with the movement throughout the country for a reduction of passenger fares to a maximum of 2 cents a mile. Possibly one reason why the railroads are not opposing the passenger rate reductions more energetically is that they are hoping by the advances in freight rates to make up what they lose by the passenger rate reduction, and a good deal more besides. Although a majority of railroad men whose opinions on the matter have been sought have held that no general movement toward higher freight rates was probable, the railroads in the East and Middle West, and to a less degree in the further West, have been adding to freight rates to an extent that will go a considerable way toward offsetting the higher cost of operation due to increased wages and the present high price of materials.

Among the specific advances that have been made here in the East are an advance of 5 cents a ton on bituminous coal, advances of from 5 cents to 30 cents on iron and steel products, and advances in grain rates from the lakes to the seaboard. Other advances are now under discussion, and little doubt is expressed that by a readjustment of classifications and by increasing the minimum car loads the railroads throughout the country will be able to collect considerably larger sums from shippers.

It would be scarcely possible from the data now at hand to estimate with any degree of accuracy how much the railroads will make by the advances which have already been made or which are definitely proposed, but even casual consideration of the matter shows that the additions to the railroads' gross receipts by reason of these advances will be large. The Pennsylvania Railroad, along with the other roads in its territory, recently added 5 cents a ton to the rate on bituminous coal from the Pittsburg district to tidewater, as well as to all intermediate points. A similar advance has either been made or is expected to be made on bituminous coal shipped westward from the Pittsburg and adjacent coalfields. Some idea of the amount that will be gained by the railroads through these advances can be had from an estimate that the five-cent advance on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburg will add about $2,000,000 a year to that road's gross earnings. Of course, if expenditures remain at the present level, these advances in rates must be regarded as so much added not to gross, but to net earnings.

All railroad men seem to agree that advances in freight rates are practically forced upon the railroads. Expenses are even now increasing instead of decreasing, and unless the roads are willing to see their net earnings further impaired by added expenses they must raise rates. Only last week the Pennsylvania Railroad granted an advance to a large number of trainmen, and the Hill lines, it was announced from Chicago, allowed their trainmen an advance of about 11 per cent. in their wages.

The railroads naturally expect the public, in the person of shippers, to pay for these advances in wages and for the increased cost of materials, and so rates are being put up.

In recent weeks the movement for lower passenger rates has gained further headway. Nebraska this past week passed its two cents a mile law, and in Wisconsin, where there was a contest over the proposal, the Railroad Commission was given power to reduce the rate to 2½ cents a mile whenever circumstances justified such a course. The commission applied the 2½-cent rate to the St. Paul and to the Chicago & Northwestern and its subsidiary line, but the other roads, to keep their business, are adopting the 2½-cent rate. In this instance it was again shown, as it was shown some time ago in Michigan, that it is next to impossible to maintain two passenger rates in this way on different roads in a State. The theory of this arrangement is that some roads can afford, because of denser traffic or for other reasons, to carry passengers more cheaply than other roads, but if the line that is favored by the higher rate is in any sense competitive with the other line, the public will travel by the cheaper line. Briefly, the result is that one road carries the passengers, say, at 2 cents a mile, and the other road offers to carry them at 2½ cents, but, as a matter of fact, does not carry them at all. Thus it is that the Burlington, although it was not included in the order of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, has put a 2½-cent rate in effect on its lines in that State to meet the competition of the other lines, which were obliged by the ruling of the commission to charge no more than that rate.

In Nebraska, where the 2-cent rate went into effect last Tuesday, the railroads have not yet attempted to fight the law in the courts, but have retaliated by withdrawing all special rates which had been granted in the past, including, it is reported, all commutation rates. The roads which have taken this action are the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, and Burlington. This would be the result upon the earnings of these lines were the rate on all the passenger business of these roads to be reduced from the present average to an average of 2 cents a mile:

	Passenger Earnings.	Av. Rate in 1906, Cts.	Loss at Average 2-Cent Rate.
Union Pacific	$13,236,064	2.06	$383,845
Rock Island	13,917,090	2.15	974,190
Chicago & N. W.	14,441,415	2.02	144,414
Missouri Pacific	8,753,140	2.202	830,301
Burlington	20,458,886	1.96	*409,176

*Gain.

It is to be noted, however, that what the new law does is not to reduce the average to 2 cents a mile, but to make the maximum rate 2 cents a mile. Thus on any road showing last year an average of, say, 2.20 cents a mile, a reduction in the maximum rate to 2 cents would probably reduce the average to something under 2 cents on account of the low rate business which now as a rule is carried for less than 2 cents a mile. Thus, although the figures above show that the Burlington would gain on a 2 cent. rate, for its average is now 1.96 cents a mile, an official of that road was quoted from the West last week as saying that the two-cent rate would mean a very considerable loss to the Burlington. The first-class rate from Chicago to Omaha would be reduced from $12.50 to $9.84, and other through rates in proportion.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Michigan Legislature May Block Consolidations—News from Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The movement in Michigan to prevent consolidations of copper mining companies does not disturb the Calumet and Hecla people, for the very sufficient reason that they have accomplished what they desire in that way, and any law passed now will not affect them. But another deal, now only rumored, will be knocked in the head should the proposed law be enacted. This rumor concerns itself with Quincy, Franklin, and Arcadian. It has been also rumored that an effort will be made to join Hancock Consolidated. This would be a strong merger of Pewabic lode interests, but as stated, the action of the Legislature at Lansing must be awaited before anything definite is done. A local house which is bullish on Franklin has been soliciting the proxies of these companies.

A tempestuous speculative fever has taken possession of the market for stocks, and prices, especially of the curb stocks, jump like the mercury in the thermometer, while transactions are on an unprecedented scale. Of the "regular" issues, United Copper has shown especial strength. Nothing has come out to explain it, except the news that the company has called in the outstanding stock of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and will hereafter receive full benefit of any dividends which the latter may declare. Raven and Nevada-Utah have led the curb market in activity.

The Calumet and Hecla Company has sold seven tons of copper at 26½ cents per pound for July delivery, and an equal amount at 26 cents for September. The Franklin Company, having sold its production as far ahead as March 15, is out of the market, and has refused bids of 26 cents. Judging from known conditions of production at the mines and from the fact that imports of copper have actually exceeded exports recently, it is evident that American mines have not yet reached a parity with the American demand.

Owing to the expenditure of $400,000 in railway development and mine equipment the Arizona Commercial Company finds it advisable to issue 10,000 shares of its Treasury stock. Delays in railway construction and in receipt of cars have cost the company $100,000 in earnings in the last three months.

Calumet and Arizona reports a February output of 8,622,000 pounds of blister copper, a decrease of 880,000 pounds from January.

Old Dominion's February output, while 390,000 pounds below that of January, 1906, is 696,000 pounds greater than that for January, 1907.

The output of the Allouez Mining Company for February was 383,035 pounds of mineral, a decrease of 36,005 pounds from the corresponding period of 1906, but an increase of 56,660 pounds over the January, 1907, output.

The ore obtained from the Centennial Mine in February averaged 18.26 pounds of copper to the ton, against 15 pounds for the January copper.

The Copper Creek property, near Prairie du Chien, Wis., whose mines have not been worked since 1882, has been taken over by a new company and will be developed.

The new Allouez compressor is being installed this week, and the second hoist at the Ahmeek Mine is ready for operation.

The earnings of Boston Consolidated are said upon good authority to be at the rate of from $125,000 to $140,000 per month. The Cactus earnings, it is said, will be extremely gratifying to shareholders when they are announced.

Now that it has taken in the Centennial, Allouez, and Osceola, the Calumet and Hecla Company has the disposition of 130,000,000 of the 230,000,000 pounds of copper produced annually in the Lake Superior district.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY. 38 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

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California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000
A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President.
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations, firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,100,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary & Treasurer.
Rob't L. Smith, Asst. Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1907. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	530	550
Am. Exch. Nat.	6,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, '06	240	250
Astor National.	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	130
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	170	..
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	295	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar. 1, 07	400	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	148	155
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	260	261½
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	240	250
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	490	525
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	180	183
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	165
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	300	307
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	$125	Q	Jan. 1, 07	3500	..
Fifth National.	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National.	10,000,000	8	Q	Jan. 1, 07	690	710
Fourteenth St.	600,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	203	210
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 06	350	370
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	150	160
German Exch.	200,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	435	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	280	295
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	505	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	555	575
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	170
Intern'l Bk'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	125	135
Irv. N. Ex. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	..
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	200	215
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 07	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 06	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	225	245
Mech. Tr. ($25)	700,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	170	175
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	240	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	185	195
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun. 1906	390	410
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 07	165	175
Mt. Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	240	..
National	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 07	260	270
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 07	200	210
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	310	320
N.Y. County Nat	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
N.Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 07	208	215
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	8½	S	Oct 15, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	400	425
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 06	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Oriental	750,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 07	265	275
Pacific ($50)	500,000	24	Q	Feb. 1, 07	230	250
Park National.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	460	..
People's ($25)	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	325	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	150	165
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	370
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	1,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1907	320	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
23d Ward	100,000	14	S	Feb. 1, 07	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 07	245	255
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	120	135
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Dec 31, 06	400	425

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	14	Q	Dec 31, 06	190	190
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 06	500	550
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	365	375
Bowling Green.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15, 07	440	550
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov 5, 06	158	162
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	440	460
Central	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 07	2040	..
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	240	250
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	830	840
Equitable Trust.	8,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 06	420	440
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 07	1275	1325
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 06	500	550
Flatbush	200,000	2	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 06	315	325
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 07	315	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 06	480	510
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	235	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	350
Home	500,000	2	..	Jan 15, 07	170	180
Hudson Trust.	1,000,000	3	..	Mar 15, 07	100	110
Kings County.	500,000	8	S	Nov 1, 06	450	490
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	120	S	Jan. 2, 07	1200	1300
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	190	..
Law. T. In. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	265	275
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 06	385	395
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 07	310	325
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 07	450	490
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Jan. 2, 07	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 06	580	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	108
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 06	725	775
Mutual Alliance	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug 1, 06	265	275
National Surety	500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	175	185
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	125	S	Dec 10, 06	1000	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	185	192
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 06	720	740
People's Trust.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	310	330
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 29, 06	400	425
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 06	550	565
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	8	S	Apr. 2, 06	160	175
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	10	Q	Dec 31, 06	775	785
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1325	1350
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	14	S	Dec 31, 06	470	490
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1270	1500
Van Norden.	1,000,000	14	Q	Dec 31, 06	275	300
Washington Tr.	500,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 07	400	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	215	225
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 29, 06	200	210

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 07	105	107
Do preferred.	9,398,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	93	95
Bay State	250,000,000	.....	..	.....	5-16	7-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	95	99
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1906	96	100
Bs. Un. G. conv. 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Mar. 1906	115	125
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 06	70	72
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	94	96
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	89	91
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	70	72
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	93	95
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	99	102
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	42	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1906	101	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	109	112
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	102	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 2, 00	60	70
††Ind. Nat. & Gil 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	15	20
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	40	45
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	32
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	850,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	103	107
Mutual	3,500,000	3	S	Jan 10, 07	175	195
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	98	99
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	104
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	104
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	103
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,040,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	28	83
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	80	90
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	95	100
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1906	85	87
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	116	123
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	98	100½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 6s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	101½	..
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	101

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan., 1907	240	250
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1907	1300	1500
Empire City	200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1907	120	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	310
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1907	240	260
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1907	510	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1907	220	240
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1907	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1907	150	165
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1907	480	500
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1907	150	170
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	5	10
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1907	280	310
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1907	90	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1907	..	180
Ph'lix, Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	Jan., 1907	290	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1907	..	100
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	60	80
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1907	500	550
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jan 11, 07	400	450

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	6	..	.....	¼	1⅛
††Do 5s	8,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	30	85
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 06	103	107
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun, 1906	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	70	80
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 06	100	105
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	80	..
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 06	75	84
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	27	30
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 06	90	92

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Can pf.	$41,233,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 07	..	..
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	12	M	Mar 20, 07	180	185
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	100	105
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Dec., 1906	103	105
Am. St. F. 6s	3,500,000	3	S	..	94½	96
Am. Tobacco	40,242,400	2½	Q	Mar 15, 07	835	850
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 07	38	42
Do preferred.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 07	98	101
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred.	12,500,000	1	..	Apr. 1, 07	20	21
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1907	83	84
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 07	135	145
Do pf., ($50)	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 07	130	135
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	170	175
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 07	110	113
Boston Copper	3,750,000	..	..	.....	26⅞	27½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7½
Butte Coalition	15,000,000	50c	..	Mar 19, 07	30	31
Celluloid	5,825,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	130	137
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	½	S	Mar 1, 07	12	17
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 07	60	70
††Cent. Fdry. 6s	8,860,500	..	..	May 1, 06	..	..
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	7½	M	.....	410	435
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,113,800	1	Q	Jan 25, 07	..	..
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24½
Con. Rub. Tire.	5,149,500	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	22	24
Do deb. 4s	3,865,000	1½	..	Apr., 1906	..	..
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1890	5	10
Do preferred.	8,145,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	10	15
Empire Steel	2,231,400	..	..	.....	8¾	9¼
Do preferred.	2,500,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 07	49	51
Granby Cons.	15,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 06	..	..
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	25,000,000	40c	B	Mar 25, 07	26⅜	27
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	1⅞	1⅞
Guanajuato Con	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 31, 06	4½	4⅝
Guggenheim Ex	17,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	275	280
Hall Signal	1,896,500	2¾	Q	Jan. 2, 07	80	90
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	10¾	11½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,982,735	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do preferred.	51,730,971	..	..	.....	23½	24½
††Do 4s	50,000,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 06	..	..
Internat. Salt.	18,226,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	14	16
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	..	..
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	60	63
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	S	Oct 23, 06	13¼	14
Mackay Cos.	41,380,400	1	Q	Jan. 2, 07	..	..
Do preferred.	40,645,600	1	Q	Jan. 2, 07	..	..
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 06	..	..
Mitchell Mining.	5,000,000	1¼	B	Mar 10, 06	5	5½
Nev. C. Cop. ($5)	6,300,000	..	..	.....	16	16½
Nip'g Mines ($5)	6,000,000	25	Q	Jan 29, 07	12⅜	12¼
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	2	A	Apr., 1907	50	55
Do preferred.	6,449,500	1½	Q	Jan 15, 07	92	96
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	..	..
Do preferred.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 07	..	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 29, 06	155	165
Do preferred

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Steel Corporation Buys Iron of Independents—Sharp Price Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The purchase of 5,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron by the Carnegie Steel Company during the present week caused not a little speculation, since it had been announced that the corporation interests would not buy iron at any price from independent companies, and it had been pretty well settled that none save the Independents had anything in the shape of pig iron for sale. This appears to have been true all around, as the story now is that while the Carnegies ordered 5,000 tons of iron from the Bessemer Furnace Association—the corporation's pig iron pool—it has been found since that there is no iron on hand with which to fill the order, and there is some great hustling on the part of President Butler of the association to get it.

And the Carnegies need the iron. This in spite of the statement made last week by the buying interests of the Steel Corporation that no more pig iron would be needed for a year. It has just developed that part of the big light rail mills at Braddock run by the Carnegie Company had been off because there was no steel for them to work on. The Carnegies took on 10,000 tons of heavy melting scrap iron during the week, and with this started their mills for rails. Scrap of this nature is good for steel making—the next thing to good Bessemer pig—and that it was necessary to get scrap in order to have the mills resume would indicate that the Steel Corporation is not so well fixed with pig iron as the stand of last week would indicate. Any way, the fact that the local pig iron pool is having trouble filling the 5,000-ton order for pig put in by the Carnegies is causing great joy among the independents, who, it is thought, will refuse to sell to the pool at any price.

During the week there was an advance in the prices on No. 2 foundry iron. It went from $24 to $25 per ton, spot delivery. This was not expected, as it had been thought the limit on price had been reached. There were several sales made at the price quoted, however.

The fight for second-half pig prices continues. During the week there was, so far as can be learned, but one sale for second-half delivery, and that was but 100 tons at a price not made public. This was but three carloads to be delivered in August, and it is not likely the price was anything out of the ordinary. Neither the seller nor the buyer seems anxious to have the figures made public, at any rate.

The story that the Pennsylvania Railroad has canceled an order for 5,000 box cars on the heels of cancellation by Wabash of a similar number of steel cars, bears out to a certain extent the rumor that the Pennsy will build its own car shops.

JAPAN'S BOND REFUNDING.

The New 5 Per Cents and the Issues They Replace.

Parts of six issues of Japanese bonds have been taken by investors in the United States at different times since the opening of the Russo-Japanese war, and for this reason there was much interest last week in the announcement regarding the plan for refunding the two issues of 6 per cent. bonds, which in all amounted to about $110,000,000. Besides these 6 per cent. bonds, which were issued during the war at a rate of interest which proved how little Japanese credit was esteemed at that time, the loans offered in part in this country have included the $300,000,000 of first and second issues of 4½ per cent. bonds. The American allotments of these securities were in all cases fully subscribed.

It had been the hope of the Japanese Government to refund its 6 per cent. bonds at 4 per cent. and thus save some $2,200,000 a year in annual interest charges, but conditions in the money markets of the world have been such as to make it necessary to abandon this plan and to issue instead a 5 per cent. security, which brings the saving in interest down to something under $900,000 a year.

Even with this concession the Japanese financial agents have been unable to persuade any markets except those of London and Paris to underwrite the $115,000,000 of refunding 5 per cent. bonds. The Berlin market is in such shape as to prevent its participation and the New York market has all that it can care for in the way of short-term railroad and industrial notes. It is probable that this refinancing will prove of direct benefit to the New York money market, for the reason that many American holders of the 6 per cent. bonds are expected to take cash for their bonds in September, when these become payable, in place of reinvesting in the new 5 per cents. If this course is followed a credit balance to the American account of not less than $10,000,000 may be established in Paris and London.

It is worth noting that whereas the first 6 per cent. bonds, provision for the refunding of which is made by the present issue, were offered at 93½, and the second 6 per cent. issue at 90½, the present 5 per cent. offering will be floated at close to par. This shows very clearly the improvement in Japanese credit.

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Edwin Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
Frank J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
George J. Gould,	E. F. C. Young.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY,
Broadway & 42d St., New York.
Broadway & 42d St., New York. Feb. 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$1,982,583.15	
Bonds, mortgages, stocks, &c.	1,882,617.11	
Due from banks	401,213.51	
Cash and reserve	172,730.82	$3,939,144.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	111,022.83	
Deposits	2,828,121.76	$3,939,144.59

O. F. Thomas, Pres. Henry G. Lewis, Treas.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator Guardian

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
250 Fulton Street, Jamaica
Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000
Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

OFFICERS
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2nd Vice-Pres. Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice-Pres.
S. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer
F. L. SNIFFEN, Mgr. Brooklyn Banking Dept.

TRUSTEES

John Jacob Aster	Edgar L. Marston
Frank Bailey	William J. Matheson
Edward T. Bedford	Charles Matlack
Charles S. Brown	William H. Nichols
Julien T. Davies	James H. Oliphant
Charles R. Henderson	Robert Olyphant
John D. Hicks	Charles A. Peabody
William M. Ingraham	Frederick Potter
Augustus D. Juilliard	Charles Richardson
Martin Joost	Henry Roth
Clarence H. Kelsey	Jacob H. Schiff
John S. Kennedy	James Speyer
Woodbury Langdon	Samford E. Steele
James D. Lynch	Ellis D. Williams
James H. Manning	Louis Windmuller

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
Twenty-six Nassau St. COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY New York City.
CONDENSED FROM REPORT TO STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT, FEB. 26, 1907.

ASSETS.

N. Y. City bonds	$1,300,559.20
Other securities	878,759.42
Time loans	4,100,888.12
Demand loans	1,256,580.07
Cash in banks	770,691.89
Cash on hand	358,651.69
Net accrued interest	31,181.98
	$8,696,787.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	113,606.93
Deposits	6,550,846.05
Certified checks	88,980.95
Reserve for taxes	13,403.44
	$8,696,787.37

R. R. MOORE, President. O. J. BAUMANN, Vice President. AMES HIGGINS, Secretary
THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET
CAPITAL, $500,000.00 SURPLUS, $250,000.00

DIRECTORS

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD	E. H. FALLOWS	E. E. MOORE
HERMAN AUERBACH	JOS. R. GRISMER	R. R. MOORE
G. J. BAUMANN	AL. HAYMAN	L. H. PERLMAN
HENRY DAZIAN	EDWARD A. KERBS	CHAS. G. PHILLIPS
GEORGE W. ELKINS	J. H. McGRAW	W. D. SARGENT
A. L. ERLANGER	I. A. MEKEEL	L. D. SMITH

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AND CHECK ACCOUNTS
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERM

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.
Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $2,742,000
OFFICERS
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d V.-President WALTER MEACHAM, Asst Sec.
Interest is allowed on daily balances.
Letters of Credit issued by any International Banking House are sold without extra charge.
Household, Ladies' and Business accounts are solicited.
Entire charge taken of personal and real property
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended March 9, 1907.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended March 9, $10,906,000	Week Ended March 9, 1907. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	40½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	103⅛	104	102	102	37
American Cotton Oil 4½s	93	93	93	93	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	18
American Ice Securities 6s	88½	88½	88	88	11½
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	13
American Tobacco 6s	109	109	108	108	275
American Tobacco 4s	74⅛	74⅛	72¼	73⅛	140
American Tobacco 4s reg	72	72	72	72	3
Ann Arbor 4s	89¼	89¼	89	89	13
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100½	101¼	100	100½	339
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	91½	92	91½	92	3½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	92	92½	92	92	18
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103	103⅛	99	99½	1,454
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¾	96	95	95	45
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅝	25
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	101½	100⅝	100⅝	114½
Balt. & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	90⅛	90⅛	89¾	89¾	16
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	85	85⅝	186
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106½	107	106¼	106½	18
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	70	70	70	70	11
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	18
Canada Southern 2d 5s	102½	102⅝	102¼	102¾	15
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110	110	109	109	7
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	74	74	74	74	10
Central Leather 5s	97¾	98	96½	96¾	68
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125½	125½	125⅛	125⅛	7
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	125	125	125	125	3
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98	98	96¾	96¾	10
Central Pacific 3½s	85½	85½	85½	85½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114¾	114¾	114	114	32
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	102	102¼	101¼	101¼	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	71⅜	71⅜	70¾	70¾	64
Chicago & Alton 3s	78¼	78½	78	78	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	4
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	94¼	94½	93	93½	107
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	78
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110	110	119	119	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	8
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 3½s, Series B	92½	92¼	92½	92½	1
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	96	96	96	96	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91⅝	91½	91	91	32
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	87½	87⅝	86¼	86½	31
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	19
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	74½	74⅝	71½	71½	98
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s reg	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. col. 4s, Ser. P.	90	90	90	90	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn & Omaha 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi., & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101⅜	100	100	77
Colorado Industrial 5s	67½	67½	65½	65½	146
Colorado Southern 4s	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	39
Colorado Midland 4s	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70½	9
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	136	136	127	127	173½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	73⅞	73⅞	72¾	72¾	15
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	103	103	100	100	533
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94	94½	93⅜	93⅜	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	17
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	88	89	86½	86½	43
East Tennessee reor. lien 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	10
Erie gen. lien 4s	84	84	82	82½	26
Erie convertible Series A	94	94	85	85½	216
Erie convertible Series B	84	84	80¾	81	21
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	90	90¼	89½	89½	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97	97	96⅜	96⅜	29
Erie 1st consol. 7s	125	125	125	125	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	8
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	1
Green Bay deb. B	10	10	8	8	50
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾	101
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Hudson County Gas 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102	102	102	102	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	1
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	8
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	79½	79½	77⅛	77⅝	713
International Paper conv. 5s	90	90	89½	89½	4
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	82	82	80	81⅞	23
Kansas City Southern 3s	71¼	71½	71½	71½	6
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	86½	86½	86	86	14
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99¾	99¾	99	99	16
Lake Shore deb. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	93	93	93	93	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Long Island ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Long Dock 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	43
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Manhattan consol. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅝	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	83	84	83	84	15
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84	84⅛	84	84	81
Mexican Central 1st inc.	22	23¼	21	21	212
Mexican Central 2d inc.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	15
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie con. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	98	97½	98	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84¼	84	84	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103¼	104	103¼	104	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	119⅝	119⅝	20
Nassau Electric 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	116⅝	117⅜	116⅝	117⅝	8
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	4
New York Central deb. 4s	96½	96½	95	96½	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	92⅞	93	91¾	91¾	76
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	84	84	84	84	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s reg	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	82½	82½	81⅞	82⅛	26
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	101	5
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅜	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	96	96	17

BONDS. Week Ended March 9, 1907.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90⅝	91½	90½	90¾	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100¾	101	100⅞	100⅞	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	98½	100¼	98½	100¼	11
Northern Pacific 3s	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	1
Northern Pacific term. 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	98¾	99	98⅝	99	5
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92	92½	8
Oregon Short Line 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	4
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s Trust Co. ctfs.	95½	95½	95½	95½	8
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95¾	95¾	95	95	188
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	92½	92½	91	91	550
Peoria & Eastern income	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	5
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4s, Series D	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Reading gen. 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	14
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Republic Iron & Steel col. 5s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	85	85	84¼	84¼	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. gen. 5s	112¼	112½	112	112	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80¾	80⅝	79	79½	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	77	77	75	75	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	97½	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85	85	84	85	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 6s	104	104	104	104	10
Southern Pacific 4s	89½	89¼	89	89	15
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	32
Southern Railway 5s	110⅞	110⅞	109½	110	5
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	93	93	93	93	64
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117⅝	117½	117¼	117½	107
Third Avenue 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100¾	101	99⅝	100⅝	5
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	92	92	92	92	1
United States Envelope 6s	103	103	103	103	5
United States Leather 6s	106	106	106	106	8
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	94	94	94	94	1
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96½	8
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	97⅛	98⅜	96½	96½	8
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	91	92	90	90	6
Virginia Southwestern 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	25	27	22	24	9
Wabash 1st 5s	111½	112	111	112	3
Wabash deb. 6s, B, trust ctfs.	64	64	60	60	3
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	100	99½	99½	6
Wabash interim ctfs. for ref. & ext. 4s	60	60	57½	57½	1
Western Maryland conv. 4s	57½	62	56	57	6
Western Maryland 1st 4s	90	80½	79	79	10
West Shore 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102	102	4
West Shore 4s reg	101¾	102	100½	101¾	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Western Union real estate 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. s. f. 5s	97	97	96	96	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Total sales					$10,061,500

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	1½
Fours, 1907, registered	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Total sales					$2,500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	267½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	168
Imperial Japanese 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	89	89	177
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	89½	89½	88½	88½	152½
Imperial Japanese 4s	82⅝	82⅝	80⅞	80⅞	25½
Republic of Cuba 5s	100½	101	100½	101	21
United States of Mexico 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	8
United States of Mexico 5s	90	90	90	99	1½
Total sales					$821,000

STATE BONDS.

North Carolina 6s	126	126	126	126	4
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95¾	96	95¾	96	15
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs.	22	22	22	22	2
Total sales					$21,000
Grand total					$10,906,000

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1907 the last price in 1906 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	105⅝	Feb. 5	105⅝	Feb. 5	105⅝	Feb. 5
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106	Feb. 25	106	Feb. 25	106	Feb. 25
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	101½	Feb. 19	100⅝	Mar. 7	100⅝	Mar. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	100⅞	Jan. 10	100⅞	Jan. 10	100⅞	Jan. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 8	129	Jan. 26	129½	Feb. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	129½	Jan. 8	129¼	Feb. 8	129⅝	Feb. 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	103⅜	Mar. 2	102⅝	Feb. 5	103½	Mar. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103	Feb. 1	103	Feb. 1	103	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small					103	Aug. 9
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	99	Jan. 22	97½	Jan. 3	99	Mar. 1
U. S. of Mex. 3s, Dec. 1, 1954 J. D.	94	Jan. 15	85½	Jan. 3	93⅝	Mar. 6
Republic of Cuba 5s M. S.	103⅝	Feb. 1	100½	Mar. 4	101	Mar. 8
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, Apr., 1911 A. O.	99⅝	Jan. 28	97⅜	Jan. 2	99⅝	Mar. 6
Imp. Jap. Gov. 2d ser. Oct., 1911 A. O.	99⅜	Mar. 9	98⅜	Jan. 2	99⅜	Mar. 9
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 1, 1925 F. A.	94½	Jan. 24	89	Mar. 9	89	Mar. 9
Imp. J. Gv. 4½s, 2d ser. Ja. 1, 1925 J. J.	98	Jan. 9	88¼	Feb. 26	88¼	Mar. 8
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan. 1, 1931 J. J.	85¼	Jan. 25	80⅞	Mar. 9	80⅞	Mar. 9
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					117¾	Jun. 14
Pan. Can. L., 10-30-yr. 2s, 1930 Q. N.					105½	Oct. 8
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.					111	May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935 Q. M.					108⅝	Feb. 28

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1907 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund. 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1906
Louisiana consol 4s, 1914 J. J					105½	Dec. 6, 1906
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	126	Mar. 6	126	Mar. 6	126	Mar. 6, 1907
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	101	Feb. 2	101	Feb. 2	101	Feb. 2, 1907
North Carolina special tax A. O					1½	Dec. 22, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96	Mar. 6	95	Jan. 29	96	Mar. 6, 1907
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1915, small					97½	Nov. 28, 1906
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1906
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	22	Feb. 10	20	Jan. 21	22	Mar. 5, 1907
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1901 J. J.	95¾	Jan. 2	95¾	Jan. 2	95¾	Jan. 2, 1907
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	S

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Big Sale of Tenements, Apartments and Private Dwellings, Including Six Corners, as follows:

N.E.Cor. Park Av. & 77th St.
Known as Nos. 861, 863 and 865 Park Ave. Three 4-story flats, with stores, size 51.2x100.

N. E. cor. Park Avenue and 94th Street,
KNOWN AS NO. 107 E. 94TH ST.
3-story brick and brownstone high-stoop dwelling. Size 17.8x66.

N, W. cor. 91st Street and Park Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 83 E. 91ST ST.
3-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size 20x67.

N. E. cor. 83d Street and East End Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 601 E. 83D ST., AND 81 EAST END AVE.
3-story brick flat, with store. Size 26x81.

19 East 115th Street,
5-story double flat. Size 25x100.11, more or less.

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Two large corners, five-story doubles; 13 avenue stores; price $265,000; low rents, $25,000; long-term mortgages; an exceptional investment property; owner will probably consider part trade.
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4 4-story white stone front apartment houses, (each 38x90x115;) actual rental (under lease) $3,900 each; price $33,500; $5,000 cash required.
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with excellent east and west light; suitable for millinery or light manufacturing; must be seen to be appreciated.
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4 William St., N. Y. Tel. 2368 John.

Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
OPP. STERN BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

BROADWAY STORES
In the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c.; two adjoining stores, together or separately; also a corner; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

TO LEASE.
Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 149th St.

Lofts, 75 ft. front x 45 ft. deep; very light; location central, all railroads; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Prince Iron Works, 555 West 33d St.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 106 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—N. E. corner 181st St., Eighth Av.; occupied ten years dry goods store; suitable for any business. Inquire premises.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Northwest corner Park Av., five-story triple, stores, $37,000. Apply Stein, 247 East 117th.

Desk Room to Rent.—Telephone and stenographer on premises. Hastings, 715 7th Av.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4896 Morningside.

143 West 57th St.—Airy, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rent $150 monthly.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale.—Shepherd dog, cheap; must be sold at once. Call Sunday or evenings. Weidner, 411 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BREMER, FOUR, PINKNEY & DUDLEY CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 21, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of insurance lapse. WM. OTIS HADGER, Jr., Trustee.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
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Brooklyn Branch, 73 Court Street.
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French Conversation Circle, Wednesdays, 3 P.M.
French Pronunciation Course, Wednesdays, 4 P.M.
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Above courses are free to our pupils.
MONTHLY FRENCH LECTURES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

WASHINGTON,
318 TO 328 WEST 51ST.
Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson 489 5th Av.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
THE
Helen Apartments,
470 WEST 146TH ST.,
Between Amsterdam and Convent Aves.
Four and eight room Apartments; high class service; elevator, electric lights, all conveniences; block from subway and elevated.

MODERATE RENTALS.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

LINCOLN,
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, five large, light rooms; every improvement, suitable for doctor; Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone 2918—38th.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 131 Edgecombe Av., corner 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

EAST SIDE.

The Manhattan
244 East 86th Street
Apartments of four large rooms for housekeeping. All improvements and conveniences. Elevator Service, "L" Station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt,
Or on the premises.

Flats of six and seven extra large light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment houses, 720-732 3d Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; rents reasonable; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Seven extraordinarily attractive rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $48.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.
G. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET
3 and 4 story
at Lexington Avenue and 89th Street; $1,000 to $1,300 per annum. All conveniences, "L" Station, 89th St. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
or 244 East 86th Street.

WEST 51ST ST.
25-foot house, 20 rooms and bath; large extension and rear stairs to top of house; rental $2,500.
Permit from
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 5th Ave., near 58th St.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.;
2,727 B'WAY at 104TH.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let, No. 129 East 104th St., near Lexington Av.; rent, $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

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That's the Word—"Careful."
No Patented Methods—
Just Skill
**Dr. O. R. Kel

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7247.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of bonds of the Southern Textile Company, bankrupt, and all other persons having or claiming to have liens or preferred claims against the estate of said bankrupt, and against the proceeds of the sale of certain real and personal property of the said bankrupt, made on the 25th day of July, 1905, and on the 21st day of February, 1906, pursuant to an order duly entered on the 29th day of June, 1905, are required to file with me, at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, sworn proofs of their said liens or claims, together with the bonds held by them, or other instruments under which said preference is claimed, on or before the 30th day of March, 1907, or be forever barred from asserting their said lien or preferred claim against the estate of the said bankrupt or against the proceeds of said sale.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Trustee, 128 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NO. 9,634.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ S. SHERMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of Sherman, Samuels & Co., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Moritz S. Sherman, individually and as a member of the firm of Sherman, Samuels & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Moritz S. Sherman, individually and as a member of the firm of Sherman, Samuels & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 11th, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT B. BIERCK, Bankrupt.—No. 9,620.

To the creditors of Albert B. Bierck of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Albert B. Bierck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1907.

NO. 9,392.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. POWELL, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William C. Powell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1906, the said William C. Powell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 6, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CRONAN, bankrupt.—No. 9,612.

To the creditors of Joseph D. Cronan of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Joseph D. Cronan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 146 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

NO. 9,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRI WOLF, individually and as a member of the firm of WOLF & HEILNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henri Wolf, individually and as a member of the firm of Wolf & Heilner, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Henri Wolf, individually and as a member of the firm of Wolf & Heilner, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9th, 1907.

NO. 9,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. ELLSWORTH NILES, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of E. Ellsworth Niles of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said E. Ellsworth Niles was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11th, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MUNGER VEHICLE TIRE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,539.

To the creditors of Munger Vehicle Tire Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Munger Vehicle Tire Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 146 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 4, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM HINRICHS, Bankrupt.—No. 9,543.

Notice is hereby given that William Hinrichs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 1st, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 7th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MARKS MYZEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marks Myzel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21st, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MAEGANE COKER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 11th, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis K. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor.
FRANCIS K. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GOLDSMITH, LAZARUS K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAZARUS K. GOLDSMITH, otherwise known as Lawrence K. G. Smith, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, David J. Gallert, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next.

Dated New York the thirteenth day of September, 1906.

CLARA GOLDSMITH, Executrix.
DAVID J. GALLERT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PEREIRA, SARAH, or ADDIE SHAW.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Louise Levy, Catherine Klein, Elizabeth Gillman, both individually and as next of kin of Lydia Shufelt, deceased; Jennie Neubauer, Morris Kratz, and Samuel Lopes Pereira, and Ida F. F. Brennan, individually and as next of kin, and as administratrix of Lydia Shufelt, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH PEREIRA or ADDIE SHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ida F. F. Brennan, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

REQUA, MARY ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ELLEN REQUA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, P. Van Alstine, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1906. LEONARD F. REQUA, Administrator. P. VAN ALSTINE, Attorney for Administrator, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1906. CETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907.

WM. FREDERIC LAYTON,
Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 92 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 238 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1907.

JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON,
Attorney for Administratrix,
238 Broadway, New York City.

STOIBER, GUSTAVUS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS H. STOIBER, late of Silverton, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1907.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1906. LAURA M. STOIBER, LOUIS K. HAINES, Ancillary Executors. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Executors, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1906. ANNA V. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1907.

GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Bor., New York City.

ROBINSON, LUCY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY B. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blackwell Brothers, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1907. W. K. BOND EMERSON, Executor. BLACKWELL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907.

JEANNIE McCUE BERGEN, Executrix.
JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

BRUNING, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNING, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1907.

EDWARD RODE, ALFRED B. RODE, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARRAS, BALTHASER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Amsler, Mary Elisabeth Herrmann, Anna Mauch, Margaret Trautmann, Margaret Voegel, George Arras, Philip Arras, "Henry" Arras, the name "Henry" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown, being a son of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, and Elisabeth Arras, the name "Arras" being fictitious, her true marriage name being unknown, being a daughter of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, the heirs and next of kin of BALTHASER ARRAS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emelie C. Secor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Balthaser Arras, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CAMPBELL, Joseph Campbell, Margaret McKinney, James Campbell, Rebecca Campbell, Robert Campbell, Hugh Campbell and the Federal Union Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annie C. Lee, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 3 Broad Street, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

McGUIRE, SAMUEL K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL K. McGUIRE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry J. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1906. MARY JANE McGUIRE, Administratrix. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix.

STERN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. STERN, late of the Town of West Orange, of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, and having had a place for the regular transaction of business in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. Guiterman, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 2d day of April, 1907.—Dated New York City, September 17th, 1906. WILMA F. STERN, Executrix; ALBERT STERN and FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. M. S. GUITERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.

MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.
WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attorney for Executors, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

ABRAHAM JACOBI,
GEORGE McANENY,
Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC A. KURSHEEDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore H. Silliman, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Executors. THEODORE H. SILLIMAN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

PIZER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PIZER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Schleimer, their attorney, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1906. LEON PIZER, SAMUEL SCHNAPER, EDWARD SCHNAPER, Executors. MAX SCHLEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at his place of transacting business at the office of Meyer Dauer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1906. ALFRED S. MALCOMSON, THOMAS M. ACKEN, Executors. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; CAMPBELL & HIPPLE, 68 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flammer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1906.—CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY O
viving trustee, &c., plaintiff, against MA
J. KLEIN, E. SYLVAN CRAKOW, and other
defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosu
and sale, duly made and entered in the abov
entitled action and bearing date the 15th da
of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, th
referee in said judgment named, will sell a
public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, o
Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 1
o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day
auctioneer, the premises directed by said judg
ment to be sold, and therein described as fol
lows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels
land, situate, lying, and being in the Borou
of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bound
ed and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side
Washington Avenue, sixty-eight (68) feet an
six (6) inches northerly from the corner forme
by the intersection of said side of Washingto
Avenue and the northerly side of Taylor Stree
as said avenue and street are shown on a cer
tain map entitled "Map of land in partitio
belonging to the heirs of Thomas Bassford
Esq., situated at Fordham, in the Town
West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," sur
veyed and platted by Andrew Findlay, January
6th, 1855, and filed in the office of the Registe
of Westchester County June 28th, 1856; run
ning thence easterly in a straight line one hun
dred and seventy-five (175) feet to the westerl
side of a street or lane, twenty (20) feet wid
as said street or lane is shown on said map, a
a point fifty-three (53) feet north of the nort
erly side of Taylor Street; thence northerly
the westerly side of said street or lane, fift
(50) feet; thence westerly in a straight lin
parallel with the first-mentioned course, on
hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the eas
erly side of Washington Avenue; thence south
erly along the easterly side of Washington Av
nue, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of be
ginning. Excepting therefrom so much of sai
premises taken for the widening and lega
opening of Washington and Bassford Avenues.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1907.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhat
tan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property t
be sold:

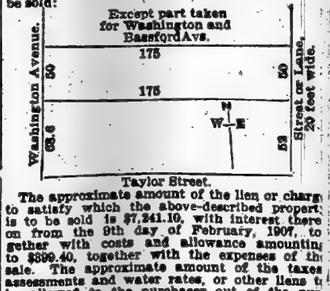

The approximate amount of the lien or charg
to satisfy which the above-described propert
is to be sold is $7,341.10, with interest there
on from the 9th day of February, 1907, to
gether with costs and allowance amounting
to $899.40, together with the expenses of th
sale. The approximate amount of the taxes
assessments and water rates, or other liens t
be allowed to the purchaser out of the pur
chase money, or paid by the referee, is
$1,971.63 and interest.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1907.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK —MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) known and distinguished on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as lot No. 30, bounded and described as follows, namely:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of 45th Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet to said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN K. BERRY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 548 Fifth Avenue:

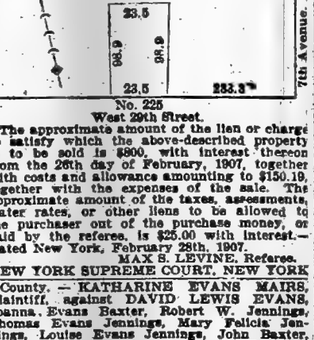

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HOLLY, SARAH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH L. HOLLY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Judge, No. 29 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1906.

GEORGE JORGE, Executor.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

A Special Inducement

Easter in BERMUDA

SPECIAL SAILING BY
S. S. "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE,"
(9,000 tons)
leaving New York, March 23, '07, returning to NEW YORK APRIL 3—or
stop-over allowed in Bermuda.

SPECIAL RATES
from $85 single trip upward
from $50 round trip upward
(including stateroom accommodation & meals)

Hamburg-American Line
37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Go To Bermuda

45 hours by new twin screw S. S. Bermudian, sailing March 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th.
S. S. Trinidad sails March 18th. Return tickets, choice rooms, $50.
Special 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

West Indies

S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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EUROPE SPRING TOURS
NEW SERIES OF
Strictly First-Class Limited Membership
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INDIVIDUAL PASSAGE TICKETS, BY ALL LINES
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EASTER EXCURSIONS
Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
JAVANNAH, GA., 9 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

'FATHER BILL' DALY LOSES BURNS BOYS

Both Jockeys Carried Off by Their Father to Ride in Washington.

NO AID FROM POLICE

Horseman Had a Contract with Mrs. Burns for Boys' Services, but It Is Ignored.

"Father Bill" Daly, the veteran turfman, was keenly disappointed yesterday over his failure to obtain the custody of William and Guy Burns, brothers of "Tommy" Burns, the jockey, after he had located them in Jersey City early yesterday morning, a few hours after they had been taken away from a Sheepshead Bay boarding house by their father, John Burns.

According to Daly he has a contract with Mrs. Mary Burns, mother of the boys, by which they are apprenticed to him while learning to ride. Mrs. Burns is in Canada, and "Father Bill" has telegraphed to her, informing her of the latest move in the dispute which has been in progress for a year or more regarding the custody of the boys and their future occupations. In the meantime they have gone to Washington with their father. Daly says that the latter has apprenticed them to Robert Boyle, a trainer, who has a stable at Gravesend, but is at present in Washington for the Spring meeting.

Daly went to the Sheepshead Bay police station at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and complained that earlier in the night John Burns, accompanied by two men who represented themselves to be Federal officers, had gone to Mrs. Mary Prendergast's boarding house at Sheepshead Bay and had carried off the boys, who are 15 and 16 years old.

After discussing the matter in the police station Daly expressed the opinion that the party had hurried out of the State. He thereupon hastened to Jersey City, and, as he had expected, found the boys and their father in the Pennsylvania station.

Daly shouted for the police, and the whole party went to the police station. Daly exhibited his contract with Mrs. Burns, and declared that the custody of the boys recently had been awarded to her by Judge Bell in Ontario. He was unable, however, to produce any document to substantiate this statement. The Jersey City police refused to hold John Burns or the boys, and they hastened aboard a train bound for Washington.

According to "Father Bill" Daly the Brooklyn Surrogate awarded the custody of the two boys to John Burns in 1905, and his decision was upheld by Justice Kelly of the Children's Court on Dec. 7, 1905. Mrs. Burns then applied for an injunction, which was to have been argued on Dec. 14, 1905. When the case was called the lawyers announced that the matter had been settled amicably out of court. Then the Burns family returned to Canada, where Mrs. Burns recently got a court order giving the boys to her. About two weeks ago she brought her sons here and apprenticed them to Daly.

H. C. FRICK'S CHIMNEY AFIRE.

Dinner Interrupted, but the Firemen Got Kind Words and Cigars.

A chimney fire in the home of Henry C. Frick, at 640 Fifth Avenue, last night interrupted a dinner Mr. Frick was giving for several friends. The fire was in the chimney, and did no damage.

A log fire had been started in the big fireplace in the dining room, and a strong draught carried the flames up the chimney, igniting the soot. The first intimation of this those in the house had was when a fireman burst into the room past the butler, and darted for the fireplace.

The fireman was followed by Acting Battalion Chief Sheridan, by more firemen, and a police Sergeant. The fire in the chimney had been seen from the street, and an alarm turned in from the box at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

The firemen put out the fire in the grate, and threw salt down the chimney. Then Mr. Frick distributed cigars, and asked the firemen solicitously if they had much difficulty making their way through the snow.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Friday evening, lady's small purse, containing 75 cents, diamond ring, nail file; Christopher St. car from Williamsburg bridge to Broadway; reward. M. Ginsberg, 1,326 Park Av., City.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av., between 148th and 158th Sts., small sunburst pin, valued as keepsake. Ronayne, 538 West 151st St.

LOST—In front of 219 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, or on Riverside Drive, pearl ring surrounded with diamonds; reward. 88 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday night, hair pin, green enamel wreath, set with pearls. Suitable reward if returned to Brooks, 66 South St.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 15, between 116th St. Subway station and 91st and Amsterdam Av., two diamond rings; one large, one small; suitable reward for return to J. W. S., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gentleman's stick pin of small diamonds set in platinum, wishbone shape, Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 14. Finder will please return to Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway, and secure reward.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Madison Av., street or car, afternoon March 4; reward. Return to Nellie O'Donohu, 12 East 31st St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 118 West 42d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 929,493, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Monday, in Harlem, lady's chain and locket; liberal reward. Duffy, 114 West 139th St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

$10 REWARD for diamond pin lost Wednesday evening, March 6, at Metropolitan Opera House, or from there to 53d St. Return to J. A. Ay, the Strathmore, Broadway, and 52d St.

PREACHER AVERTS PANIC.

A Bad Fire Starts Under a Platform at a Revival.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 10.—While revival services were in progress in the Auditorium to-night fire started under a platform on which 300 members of the choir and several preachers were sitting. In the hall were 2,000 persons.

When smoke was noticed, several persons walked out, and the Rev. R. E. Johnson, leader of the revival, at once began singing. The choir took up the refrain and preachers went among the congregation advising them to leave quietly. Some made their exit through windows, and in ten minutes the immense hall was emptied.

Before the choir and evangelist left the platform the rear portion of it was in flames. Firemen fought the fire for an hour, finally subduing it, after most of the platform had been burned. No one was hurt.

JUMPS WITH HER BABY.

Flames Drive Out Mrs. Rascover, Who Is Ill—Both Likely to Live.

With her four-days-old baby in her arms, Mrs. Rose Rascover jumped from the second-story window of the tenement at 65 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, last night to escape the flames which were fast consuming the building.

She had been left alone when all others had left the house. Although ill and very weak, she managed to reach the window. A crowd in the street below yelled for her not to jump until a blanket was spread, but the flames and smoke drove her on. Policeman Crowley caught the woman, staggered, and fell. Policeman Conroy caught the baby. The mother and child were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and both will probably live.

Seven families were made homeless by the fire, which destroyed the tenement and a grocery store on the first floor. No one seems to know how the blaze originated.

ESCAPE OVER ROOF AT FIRE.

Cloak Company Employes Had to Leave Coats and Hats Behind.

Through the driving snowstorm the fire engines of lower Manhattan plowed their way to a fire at 51 Greene Street yesterday afternoon. The drifts were piled high at every corner, but the heavy engines made good time. The flames were confined to the fifth and sixth stories of the building occupied by the Crescent Cloak Company. These were wrecked and the Spring stock of the cloak company destroyed. Acting Chief Binns estimated the loss at $20,000, a part of which is covered by insurance.

Hyman Fabricant, proprietor of the cloak company, and twenty employes, four of whom were girls, were working on the sixth floor when a burst of smoke and flame up the stairway from the floor below drove them to the roof. Without stopping to get their coats and hats, they rushed up the attic stairs and, climbing to a neighboring house, descended to the street by a fire escape. The employes then stood around, hatless and coatless, in the snow until Chief Binns allowed them to return to the building and search for remnants of their clothing. All the clothing they left behind was destroyed.

FIRES SET; MANY IN PERIL.

Firebugs Endangered Over Fifty Families—Two Storekeepers Arrested.

Abraham Lichstein, proprietor of a candy store in East 105th Street, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of setting fire to his store. According to Deputy Fire Marshal De Malignon a lighted braid had been used as a fuse to lead to a bundle of match heads upon a shelf.

Over the store is a five-story tenement house, in which twenty families live. The fire was discovered only a few minutes before midnight on March 5.

Jacob Greenfelds, who owns a dry goods store in upper Second Avenue, was held in a like sum for trial on a similar charge in the same court. According to the police, the front door had been left open and several bundles of excelsior soaked in kerosene were placed about the store. On the stock was an insurance of $3,000. Thirty-six families lived above the store in a six-story tenement. Fire was discovered in the premises early on the morning of March 6, but the firemen put it out without using apparatus.

A RIVERSIDE DRIVE FIRE.

Two Rooms Destroyed in the Home of Henry J. S. Hall.

Fire destroyed two rooms in the home of Henry J. S. Hall, at 51 Riverside Drive, early last evening. The loss will be nearly $15,000. Several valuable oil paintings were destroyed.

Mr. Hall and his four children were on the top floor in the gymnasium just before the dinner hour, "doing stunts," as the oldest boy said. With the children were Miss Evelina Hewlett, a cousin of Mr. Hall, and a seryant.

One of the children pulled aside the curtains leading off the gymnasium, and a cloud of smoke blew into the room. Mr. Hall ran downstairs, after directing that the children be got out by means of the stairway.

The stairs were clear except for smoke, and the children were taken out in safety and hurried to the home of Mr. Hall's brother, William Hall, at 45 Riverside Drive.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The disturbance that was over Northwest Arkansas Saturday night has moved rapidly eastward to the North Carolina Coast, and, as high pressure still persists to the northward, there have been general rains and snows over the entire eastern half of the country, except in Georgia, Florida, Northern New England, and the upper lake region. In the Plains States the weather has been fair, but over the districts west of the Rocky Mountains there were general, though mostly light, rains, except in the south plateau.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, except variable on the Florida Coast; Gulf Coast, light to fresh south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer in west portion; fresh north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	38	32	4 P. M.	38	26
6 A. M.	37	29	6 P. M.	35	27
9 A. M.	40	29	9 P. M.	37	29
12 M.	39	27	12 P. M.	36	29

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 1 A. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 3 P. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
1:50—478 10th Av.; Joseph Daly.....$500
6:00—Pier 50, North River; Wilson Steamship Co .....Trifling
8:55—2,301 8th Av.; owner unknown. Trifling
11:30—25-7 West 85th St.; owner unknown. Trifling
P. M. Loss.
12:15—1,099 Broadway; Mrs. Evans....Trifling
1:00—129 West 20th St.; owner unknown. Trifling
1:30—330 East 63d St.; Joseph Giovanni..$25
3:10—51 Greene St.; H. Abracart.....$27,000
3:35—129 Madison St.; D. Kessler.....$100
3:40—110 4th Av.; Rodback & Co.....$2,000
4:20—617 West 130th St.; Murray & Hill... Trifling
4:45—58 Gouverseur St.; S. Peen.....$10
5:55—51 Riverside Drive; Henry Hall...$5,000
7:05—130 Broome St.; Samuel Gerwits... Trifling
P. M. Loss.
9:25—640 Fifth Av.; H. C. Frick.....Trifling
9:20—1,514 Third Av.; Star Beef Co.....Trifling
[illegible] Clinton Sts.; Odle[illegible]....Trifling

GOT BLACK HANDERS WHO ROBBED POOR

"Frog Hollow" Blackmailing Gang Held Up Laborers and Bankers Alike.

TAKEN AFTER A FIGHT

Woman Tried to Shoot One of the Detectives—Alleged Leader Gets Away.

By arrests made early yesterday morning the police hope that they have broken up a Black Hand gang which has been making the lives of the inhabitants of "Frog Hollow," the Italian settlement of the Bronx, a burden for some time. They believe that the leader is a Neapolitan, Ricardo Cirano, who was forced to leave Italy on account of his reputation there, but they did not succeed in catching him.

The gang not only sent the usual letters to Italian bankers and storekeepers, demanding sums from $500 to $1,000, but they did not hesitate to prey upon day laborers. From many men earning $10 a week each they exacted their whole week's wages, and many complaints came to the police of their activity.

Their principal headquaretrs seem to have been the saloon of Ferdo Caripa, at 2,428 Arthur Street. There the men met and marked down their next victim. Two of them would then visit him at his store when no one else was present and enter into conversation with him. They would let him see that they were armed, and would then suddenly demand as much money as they thought he could pay on the spot. Generally their exactions met with success, and even if the man robbed informed the police he was afraid to appear in court or to swear positively to the identity of the prisoners.

On Saturday night Detective Sergeant Price started out to make a round-up in the saloons. There were a number of Italians in Caripa's place, and as soon as the police appeared there was a rush for the door. Four or five got away, but a lively fight began with the others. Caripa pulled a revolver and aimed at Detective G. A. Mengoni. Detectives Wagner, Capobiano, and Connelly sprang upon him and wrested the weapon from him.

As they did so from a side room rushed a pretty, dark Italian girl screaming and shouting at the top of her voice. She, too, had a gun, and drew it upon Detective Wagner. Quick as a flash he whipped out his own revolver and held it to the head of Caripa.

"Hands up! or I'll shoot him!" he cried, and the woman threw down her gun and rushed back into the room behind the saloon. There she was arrested, and said she was Lucretia Caripa, the saloon keeper's wife. They were both held on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and assaulting policemen in the pursuit of their duty. The police do not think that Caripa had any direct connection with the gang.

On their way to the station James Frank tried to rescue them, but was himself arrested by Roundsman John Rooney. In other saloons the detectives gathered in Dominico Penna, Demetrio Pelepana, and Cannata Competti. Penna had a stiletto a foot long, of beautiful workmanship. Competti showed fight and ripped up Detective Wagner's coat with a stiletto. Pelepana was held simply as a suspicious person. The prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Wahle in the Morrisania Court and were held for further examination in $1,500 bail on various technical charges.

According to the police Luigi, the brother of Penna, was sent to jail for sixteen months last September for trying to extort $100 from Francisco Sebule, a Hoffman Street grocer. Sebule disregarded two letters and complained to the police. Then Penna visited him and cut a cross on his cheek with a stiletto. When the case came up for trial Sebule was afraid to press the charge, and declared that he could not swear positively to the identity of the prisoner, consequently he got off with less than the maximum sentence.

GOV. HUGHES TIRED OUT.

Spends a Quiet Sunday in Town After Saturday Night's Dinners.

The dinner engagements of Gov. Hughes on Saturday evening left him so fatigued that he did little more than rest all day yesterday. The Governor spent the night at the Hotel Astor, and after a late breakfast he spent the afternoon receiving a few friends. The inclement weather and his fatigue caused the Governor to decline an invitation to luncheon.

It was after 5 o'clock when he went to his home in West End Avenue. There he denied himself to all callers, sending word down that he was very tired and would retire early.

To-day Gov. Hughes, with Mayor McClellan and the Secretary of the Navy, will attend the meeting of a committee to consider bids for the erection of the monument to be built under their supervision as the executive body of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Commission. The meeting will probably be held in the Mayor's office at the City Hall.

The Governor will return to Albany tomorrow morning.

WILL NOT PLEAD GUILTY.

Statement by President of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

CHICAGO, March 10.—J. A. Moffett, President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which company is now on trial in the Federal Court on a charge of having received rebates, denied to-night a statement published to the effect that it was stated in official circles in Washington that representatives of the oil company had made a suggestion to the Federal authorities that the company might be willing to plead guilty to the indictments against it. Mr. Moffett said:

"Any such statement is without any truth or basis of fact whatever. The Standard Oil Company is not frightened by any prospect of conviction. The company and its officers and counsel entertain no distrust of the courage or fairness of either Judges or juries in the Federal courts. It looks to get the same fair administration of law in these cases as any other defendant would get, and it asks for nothing else."

NAN PATTERSON MOVES.

Jerome Is Said to Have Suggested Her Leaving Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Nan Patterson, now Mrs. Leon G. Martin, who is still under indictment in New York for the murder of Caesar Young, the bookmaker, has left this city, and it is said by an attorney here who was concerned in her affairs that her decision to go away was in part prompted by District Attorney Jerome.

Mr. Jerome, who is still interested in the movements of Mrs. Martin, is said to have received a letter from a young woman in Meadville, Penn., telling him of the erratic conduct of her brother, a young theatrical man, employed in Pittsburg. Mr. Jerome investigated, and concluded that the former actress whom he had twice prosecuted for causing Young's death had better take a trip.

Mrs. Martin's husband is a clerk in a hotel here.

PRODUCE PLAN INDORSED

Unions to Help Farmers to Establish Distributing Centres.

The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union reported favorably yesterday, on a proposal of the Farmers' Union to establish distributing centres in cities to sell their products direct to consumers. The Farmers' Union promises that in case of the co-operation asked for the its members would pledge themselves to use only union-made utensils in marketing produce, and to buy only union-made articles.

J. Whiting of Interlaken, N. Y., representing the Farmers' Union, had reported that under the present system speculators bought produce at low prices and sold it at high prices. The central body, however, has had no information as to how the farmers propose to carry out their plan.

BARTENDERS MAY STRIKE.

Increased Wages Demanded for the Coming Season in Halls and Parks.

A strike of the bartenders employed in parks, halls, and places of amusement in the beer season is threatened to enforce demands for a new wage scale indorsed by the affiliated unions yesterday. The scale is to go into effect on May 1, and strikes are to be ordered at every place where it is refused as soon as the season opens.

Delegate Henry Meisel of the Bartenders' Union says they have not received an increase in wages for twenty years. The demand is for an increase from $3 to $4 a day and nine hours' work for extra men, and $21 a week for regular work.

CLUE TO CHURCH BURGLARS.

They Left a Letter Which Gave Addresses of Men Suspected.

Police Capt. Brennan believes that he has a clue to the identity of the men who, surprised early on Saturday morning while attempting to steal the vestments and altar jewels in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, had a running fight with the priests of the church.

Capt. Brennan, who believes that the men were Italians, says that they were very well acquainted with the church interior. The clue on which he depends consists of an old overcoat found under the pew where the jewels were concealed by the burglars. In the overcoat was a letter in Italian. It gives the names and addresses of two men whom he intends to take into custody. Whether or not they live in a locality known as "Frog Hollow," near the church, or in "Little Italy," in Harlem, the Captain would not say.

Sick Man Kills Himself.

Despondent over his continued illness, John Wulf, 70 years old, committed suicide at his home, 1,825 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. He was found dead in his room with a bullet wound in the head. Wulf was formerly in business in Brooklyn, but retired some years ago.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

ASTOR THEATRE Broadway and 45th Street

THE GREATEST SUCCESS BROADWAY HAS KNOWN IN YEARS

"MILLS OF THE GODS" TURNS OUT WINNER

Mr. George Broadhurst's Newest Play Wins Success at the Astor Theatre.

With a roar of approval, "The Mills of the Gods" was swept to success in the Astor Theatre last night. The play was written by Mr. George Broadhurst, who has again struck the dramatic bull's eye fairly in the centre and rung the bell, so that all who saw could hear.

Rarely has a New York theatre seen such a wild and enthusiastic outburst of applause as followed the third act. It was by no means confined to the conventional and trite hand clapping and stamping, either, but rather was the spontaneous giving of cheers and shouts and "bravos." What made it all the more notable was the fact that it was deserved.

The play tells the story of two young men who fell into temptation, one by stress of circumstances, the other through [illegible] the girl.

N.Y. Herald Tuesday Nite's EXACT REPRODUCTION.

THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE! SHOUTS OF APPROVAL! CURTAIN CALLS! SCENE CALLS! EVERYTHING WHICH DEMONSTRATES SUCCESS—INCLUDING A CAPACITY AUDIENCE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

THE MILLS OF THE GODS

EVENINGS AT 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2:15.

THE GREAT TRIAL SCENE IS THE TALK OF NEW YORK

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
"Greater success than before."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS.
Mon. Mar. 18. Seats Thurs.
Miss Barrymore, for the first time,
THE SILVER BOX

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
6TH MONTH. LAST 3 WEEKS.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera,
MISS TATTOOED MAN
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
100th TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.
Laughing Knockout
"One of the best."—Herald.
"One of the funniest."—Sun.
"A Collier laugh."—World.
WILLIAM COLLIER
in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
April 2, 600th time. Souvenirs
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

HUDSON THEATRE 44TH STREET, EAST OF B'WAY.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 2:15.
FREDERIC THOMPSON Presents
EDWARD ABELES
AND THE CLEVEREST COMEDY COMPANY IN AMERICA IN
Brewster's Millions
FOURTH MONTH OF TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
206 SOLID LAUGHS
THE SENSATIONAL YACHT SCENE

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and Broadway. Evenings 8:15. MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
FRANK McKEE.....MANAGER
FIFTH MONTH
"A GOOD, SOUND, STIRRING, HEALTHY AMERICAN PLAY."—DR. F. DE SOLA MENDES.
A REAL SUCCESS
WM. R. BRADY and JOS. R. GRISMER'S Production,
MAN OF THE HOUR
By GEORGE BROADHURST.
SEATS 12 WEEKS NOW. THURSDAY MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON BUT ONE.
This Evening, at 8—Double Bill—PAGLIACCI—Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 16; pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Reiss, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mch. 19, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for single performances begins THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

Good Friday, March 29th, at 5 P. M. precisely. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. To-night 8:30. "Die Grille"; Tues., "Maria Stuart"; Wed., "Waise von Lowood."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Thirteenth Appearance of MME. MELBA. Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara.
WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Con., Campanini
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Puccini's MANON. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Basi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppili, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnos, Daddi, Reschigilian. Conductor, Campanini.
3UND., MCH. 17—Third Campanini Grand Sunday Night Concert. Popular prices. Seats for All Above Now Selling.

Carnegie Hall Thursday Evg., March 14 Last Concert of the Season. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
RUSSIAN ALWIN SCHROEDER Soloist
Program includes Scriabine's 3d Symphony, "THE DIVINE POEM" (first time)
Seats $1.50 to 50c. Boxes $15 & $12. Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., Mar. 15, 2:30 P.M. Sat., Mar. 16, 8:15 P.M.
WASSILY SAFONOFF, Conductor.
Soloist: CORRINE RIDER-KELSEY, Soprano.
Program: Symphony, C minor, Haydn; Aria, "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; Aria, "Ah perfido," Beethoven; Symphony No. 4, "Brotes," Beethoven.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 2.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Ev'gs 8, 25c. to $1.50
Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet
PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1046 Bryant
Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
FAREWELL WEEK
SOTHERN-MARLOWE
To-night and Tues., Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. Eve., & Sat. Mat. Tweifth Night; Sat. Eve., The Sunken Bell. Prices 50c. to $2.
Next Monday. Seat Sale Thursday
The Eminent Italian Artist,
ERMETE NOVELLI

FIRST WEEK Mon. Evg., "Papa Lebonnard;" Tues. Evg., "King Lear;" Wed. Eve., "Shylock;" Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI.;" Fri. Evg., "La Morte Civile;" Sat. Mat., "Shylock;" Sat. Evg., "Il Burbero Benefico."
Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ON PARole with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Eve. Journal.

PRINCESS, Tel 2345 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats B'way & 29th. | Thursday & Saturday 2:15.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT—FIRST NIGHT
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (English)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bry. Ev. 8:15
Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs 8:15
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. Evs. 8:15.
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 25c.-50c.
ETIENNE GIRARDOT—Charley's Aunt.
Sunday 2 Grand Concerts, 50c.-$1.00.
March 18—The Wm. Morris Co. in the Biblical drama, THE HOLY CITY.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thu. & Sat. at 2.
Mats. this & next week Thurs. & Sat.
David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24 St., B'way, 172-179 times. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

CARNEGIE HALL.....Last Recital
Thursday Aft. at 3:30 March 14th
LHEVINNE
Assisted by MME. ROSINA LHEVINNE.
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at box office & 10 East 17 St.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

LENTEN RECITALS ON THE ORCHESTRELLE
EVERY DAY From 4 to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.
Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av. [illegible]

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway.
Curtain at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Sat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
LAST SEVEN TIMES IN PEER GYNT
NEXT WEEK, FAREWELL APPEARANCE—Mon., The Scarlet Letter; Tues., Beau Brummel; Wed., A Parisian Romance; Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; Fri., Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., The Scarlet Letter; Sat. (Farewell) Night, A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
"I just can't make my eyes behave"
ANNA HELD
in THE PARISIAN MODEL
A PERFORMANCE THAT SATISFIES
Will You Be My Teddy Bear?

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON in "SALOMY JANE"
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Klaw & Erlanger's great Lenten attraction
BEN-HUR Grander & greater than ever.
See the great race scene, 5 chariots.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S Thea., B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. For Two Weeks Only.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of
THE SPOILERS.

GRAND CHAS. FROHMAN PRESENTS FRANCIS WILSON IN THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 44th, bet. 5-6th Ave.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
THE RECKONING.
With KATHERINE GREY and great cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Daily Mats. 25c.50c. | Evenings 25c. to $1.
Vesta Victoria, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ward & Curran, Julian Rose, Bruno & Russell. Others.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
INNOCENT MAIDS CO.
"Maids in Chinatown."—Vaud.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
THE NIGHTINGALES
2—Farces—2. Vaudeville.

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. Wed. & Sat. | 50c. to $2.
Last Two Weeks of
DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION, with MARY SHAW.

College Women's Club Benefit. Hudson Theatre, Tuesday, 2:30. Tickets $1 to $2.50. Barrymore, Nazimova, Illing, Robert Dempster, Fuji-ko, Norris, Alice Fischer.

HUERTIG & SEAMON'S | Mat. Daily. | DAINTY DUCHESS CO. EXTRA-LALLA SELBINI
Yorkville Mat. To-morrow, 25c. | DAVID HIGGINS in HIS LAST DOLLAR.
Metropolis Mat. To-day, 15c., 25c. | BEDFORD'S HOPE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. Zeenah and ASKME."

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. | HAPPY HOOLIGAN

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. and Sat. BEN GREET PLAYERS in MACBETH.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c 25,50 & 75. | Fiske O'Hara MR. BLARNEY FROM IRELAND

West End Mat. To-day, 25c. Souvenirs To-night. Hap Ward, "Not Yet, But Soon."

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | Robert Hilliard & Co. WILL EVANS, Scotch Meisters, Gus Ed

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, warmer to-day; rain to-night or to-morrow; wind east.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,944. * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT INDUCES CALIFORNIA TO STOP

Telegram to Gov. Gillett Prevents Further Anti-Japanese Legislation.

HAD COMPLAINT FROM AOKI

Question Not Yet Settled, for Schmitz So Far Has Not Carried Out His Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—President Roosevelt cast a bombshell into the California Legislature this morning. It came in the form of a telegram to Gov. Gillett, censuring California for its anti-Japanese legislation. So effective was it that the Governor promptly recommended the adoption of its suggestion by the Legislature and the Assembly followed his instructions by killing all three of the anti-Japanese measures which had already passed the Senate, and but for this protest would have been adopted by the Assembly. The President's message was as follows:

Hon. James N. Gillett, Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

Action of Legislature reported in this morning's paper most unfortunate in effect upon my efforts to secure exclusion of Japanese laborers by friendly agreement, and if continued will probably render recent legislation of Congress for that purpose ineffective. Please secure suspension of further action until receipt of letter from me.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Accompanying the telegram from the President was a letter from Gov. Gillett. It read:

To the Assembly of the State of California:

I herewith transmit to you for your most earnest consideration a telegram just received from the President of the United States.

It seems from the message that it would be very important that no action be taken at this time which will prevent our Government from entering into friendly relations with the Japanese Government tending to the exclusion of laborers from that country.

I hope the Assembly will give this matter a very careful consideration, that no mistake at this time be made.

J. N. GILLETT,
Governor of the State of California.

To-day had been named as the one for the Assembly to consider the three anti-Japanese measures which the Senate last week adopted by large majorities. The measures were the Wolfe bill, the Keane bill, and the Sanford resolution. Mr. Wolfe's bill provides for the segregation of Japanese in the public schools and gives school superintendents discretionary powers in receiving children over 10 years old who apply for the first time for admission to the schools. Mr. Keane's bill was drafted by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, and calls for the submission of the question of Japanese exclusion to the people at the next general election as a means of ascertaining California's sentiment on the subject. The Sanford resolution is a strong protest against the admission to the State and the naturalization of Japanese.

The Assembly gasped when the correspondence was read, but the importance of the matter could not be disguised, and by a heavy vote it promptly killed all three measures. Grove Johnson expressed the sentiment of the House when he said:

"We might as well face this matter right now. There are measures now before this House that have gone through the Senate—measures relating to the Japanese. I, for one, am willing to place my confidence in the President and Governor, and suspend all action on Japanese legislation. I move that Japanese legislative action be deferred by this body."

On a viva voce vote the Speaker declared the motion carried, although there was a sprinkling of "noes." Later Mr. Drew of Fresno, who has been active in furthering anti-Japanese legislation, stated that he was in accord with the action taken.

The Big Stick has broken its record for swift and determined action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The action of the lower House of the California Legislature in deciding not to proceed further with the proposed anti-Japanese legislation will be received with much gratification in Washington. The situation had reached a critical stage through the passage by the California Senate and Assembly of various bills and resolutions, all aimed at the Japanese.

The telegram and letter to Gov. Gillett were the subjects of the three conferences with the President which Mr. Root had yesterday, the last of which continued until after midnight. The telegram to Gov. Gillett was sent immediately on the close of the last conference, and the letter had been already mailed.

When Mayor Schmitz and the other members of the California delegation were recently summoned to Washington for conference with the President on the Japanese situation, the President asked that no action be taken by the Legislature which would tend to give annoyance to the Japanese, because it would surely threaten the success of the negotiations which he desired to conduct. Members of the Congressional delegation from California added their advice to the President's request, and the word from Sacramento was that it would be heeded. But before Mayor Schmitz and his colleagues had returned home the Legislature became active and a number of bills and resolutions were put through.

The agreement between the President, Mayor Schmitz, and the San Francisco Board of Education was an essential preliminary to any negotiation for a new treaty. If that agreement is not fulfilled by the board, the treaty must fail. Both this Government and the Government of Japan want to reach an agreement which shall be to the advantage of both, but in each country agitation is interfering with the progress of diplomacy.

Another conference is on to-night in the White House, to which Secretaries Root and Metcalf and Senator Flint are parties. There is also a conference on to-night at the Japanese Embassy.

JAPANESE FEEL HUMILIATED.

TOKIO, March 11.—A question has arisen regarding the last clause of Article II. of the treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been cited by the Government at Washington as authority for the statement that the Japanese hitherto have been issuing passports limiting the destination of emigrants. The passports simply certify to the nationality of their holders and the placing of a restriction on them by an administrative measure is declared here to be unauthorized by law and an infringement of the personal right to travel, guaranteed by the Constitution.

In view, however, of the attitude of the American Government in not calling for the enforcement of the clause mentioned it is thought that the limitation so placed will be left unquestioned. Even then, Japanese jurists believe, the action of the American Government in restricting the destination of holders of passports will not be upheld before a court.

"Administrative action and litigation since the San Francisco school trouble have brought the clause into prominence and Japan has begun to smart under the alleged humiliation.

It would be no surprise should pressure be brought on the Government to have it abstain from issuing passports limiting the destination of their bearers.

GRANTS MORGAN'S REQUEST.

President Will Receive McCrea, Newman, Mellen, and Hughitt.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York financier, came to Washington in his private car to-night and went immediately to the White House where he was in conference with President Roosevelt for more than two hours.

The object of Mr. Morgan's visit was to urge the President to take some action to "allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and construction." Mr. Morgan pointed out to the President that the financial interests of the country are greatly alarmed at the attitude of the Administration toward corporations, and particularly the railroads.

At Mr. Morgan's earnest request President Roosevelt has agreed to have a conference with four leading railroad Presidents—Messrs. McCrea of the Pennsylvania, Newman of the New York Central, Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern—to determine if some agreement can be reached as to the relations between the railroads and the Administration.

It is probable that E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman lines, may also participate in the conference, which, it is understood, will take place at the White House some time the latter part of this week.

After boarding his train shortly after midnight to return to New York, Mr. Morgan made the following statement:

"At the request of many business men, before leaving for Europe, I came to Washington to see the President to discuss the present business situation, particularly as affecting the railroads. I suggested to the President that it would be greatly in the public interest if he would see Mr. McCrea, Mr. Newman, Mr. Mellen, and Mr. Hughitt, and confer with them as to what steps might be taken to allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and construction so much needed, and to especially allay the public anxiety as to the relations between the railroads and the Government. The President said he would be glad to see the gentlemen named with this end in view."

TYPHOID IN THE WATERSHED.

Darlington Says New York's Water Supply Is Not Endangered.

Health Commissioner Darlington sent an Inspector to Katonah yesterday to ascertain whether or not the three reported cases of typhoid in the town, which is in the Croton watershed, were being properly attended, and to make certain that no pollution of the water resulted from them. The Department of Gas, Water Supply and Electricity also had special investigators at work in that and other towns in the watershed.

Dr. Darlington said that the danger did not lie in the known cases of typhoid so near the reservoirs and streams as to cause contamination unless improperly handled, but in the cases that were concealed from the authorities. The work of the Inspectors, however, is so thorough that such unknown cases are unlikely, although, as the Commissioner of Health pointed out yesterday, the watershed which supplies Manhattan and the Bronx has an area of 360 square miles, making the task of giving absolute protection from pollution impossible.

Dr. Darlington declared again, as he had said in his report to the Mayor and on many other occasions, that filtration was absolutely necessary to insure the purity of New York's water supply.

The Inspectors who went to Katonah and other towns yesterday were instructed not only to ascertain the facts concerning any typhoid cases that might be found, but also to take all necessary measures to protect the water. Dr. Darlington expects a report from his Inspectors this morning, and if the situation warrants he will instantly notify the State Board of Health, and all organizations having anything to do with the water supply or the public health will cooperate to insure the largest measure of safety.

There was no danger at present, Dr. Darlington said. Should there ever be any danger, he added, he would give the alarm in ample time to protect all who use city water.

STRIKE RIOTS AT LOUISVILLE.

Cars Stoned, Dozen Persons Injured—Police Insubordinate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Violence resulting in injuries to a dozen persons and in the spasmodic operation for a few hours of 100 out of the usual 600 cars marked the second day of the strike of the union employes of the Louisville Railway Company.

Few of the cars operated were patronized, and a number were stoned. As a general thing the crowds that thronged the streets near the car barns drove the crews off the cars by merely surging forward and ordering the men away.

In addition to the great inconvenience caused by the strike to people living in Louisville, there are to-night about 3,000 suburbanites spending the night in town.

A charge of insubordination against several policemen was made during the day by Police Captain Jacobs, who with a detail of fifty officers was stationed at the car barns at Fourth and Avery Streets. He called Chief Guenther to the scene with the report that his men could not or would not make arrests as directed, and that he himself had made most of the arrests at that point. Chief Guenther took charge of the situation there and remained in supervision for several hours.

Bryan a Too Expensive Attraction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 11.—Believing that William Jennings Bryan would be a first-class drawing card, the Committee of Arrangements of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church wrote him for his terms to deliver the principal lecture at the annual session, to be held next week in Tyrone. His price was so high it took the clergymen's breath away. His fee was larger than a whole year's salary of some of the ministers. The committee concluded to get a less-expensive attraction.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

TWO DEMANDS MADE FOR RANSOM OF BOY

One of Them Conveyed to Gov. Lea by ex-State Detective Francis.

NO BELIEF IN HIS CLUE

Pinkerton Men Still Think Young Marvin Met with an Accident and Was Not Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 11.—Two separate demands for ransom money ended a long day of fruitless search for the body of the missing Horace Marvin, the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin of Bay Meadows, who disappeared a week ago to-day.

One of them was conveyed directly to Gov. Lea by former State Detective Francis of this State. He told the Governor that he was in communication with parties who were holding the boy in Canada and wanted $1,000 paid in gold through the Sheldon Detective Agency of New York. Richard Wilburton of Jersey City made the other demand. He asked $1,000 in behalf of parties who promise to return the boy safely to his parents. Dr. Marvin also received a letter from F. A. Barbe of Mechanicsville, N. Y., telling of a man and woman carrying a little boy with them and stating at his house over night.

As soon as Gov. Lea had had his interview with Detective Francis he communicated with the Pinkerton detectives in charge of the State investigation. Francis asserted that he had positive information about persons who are alleged to have fled to Canada with the missing boy, and said that the Sheldon Detective Agency had instructions as to where the ransom money should cross the border. But the Pinkerton men appear to have little confidence in the clue of Francis and the Sheldon Detective Agency. Wilburton's message from Jersey City is apparently taken more seriously by them.

Wilburton says: "I know all about your boy. I can get him." The rest of the letter is kept secret, but at the top of the page was written "1,000 dollars." All other letters received have been thrown aside, but for some reason the detectives have filed Wilburton's letter, which came in the last mail to-night.

None of the developments of the day has shaken the detectives in their theory that the boy was not stolen, but that he met with an accident. Following out this theory they started early this morning for the scene of the boy's disappearance. Starting from the haystack on which he was last seen, Supt. Dimaio found that former searchers had only dug into the stack, and he insists that the entire stack be removed to-morrow. He organized a party of twenty farmers for this work, which will be superintended by a Pinkerton detective to make sure that nothing is overlooked.

Wells and marsh pools were sounded with long spiked poles, but this did not satisfy the detective chief, who ordered suction pumps, with which all marsh holes and wells will be emptied. Further plans for making the search for the child's body are to set the brushwood and the salt grass on fire to-morrow.

A scouting party on horseback has also been organized by Supt. Dimaio for to-morrow. The scouts will go over every inch of ground within a radius of a half mile from the Marvin haystack. Supt. Dimaio's argument is that the kidnapping will either be absolutely established or absolutely disproved by a thorough search of the immediate neighborhood of the haystack. He expects either to find the boy's body, or to have absolute grounds for suspecting some persons.

Letter Was Received Here.

No such person as Richard Wilburton is known to the Jersey City authorities, and his name is not in the Directory.

Charles Tannenbaum of 31 West 115th Street is a partner in the Sheldon Detective Agency. He said last night:

"It is true that we did receive a letter from some one in Canada asking us if we would act for him in collecting $1,000 for the return of the Marvin boy. I don't want to say who the person was who signed this letter or from what part of Canada it came, as it might affect our future connection with the case.

"Mr. Sheldon sent the letter to a friend of his in Wilmington, Del. I can't remember whether his name was Francis or Jackson, but it was one or the other. Mr. Sheldon told him to do what he thought best with the letter."

Mr. Tannenbaum declined to say whether or not his firm would act for the supposed kidnappers. He also declined to say whether or not his firm would give to the authorities such information as it had in regard to the identity of their Canadian correspondent.

Miles Standish, an uncle of the four-year-old boy, Horace Marvin, Jr., who is supposed to have been kidnapped from his home, near Dover, Del., last week, went to Police Headquarters in this city yesterday to take personal charge of the search that is being made here. Mr. Standish, who lives in New York, was on a visit to Dr. Marvin in Delaware when the boy disappeared. Mr. Standish took to Police Headquarters copies of a handbill which will be distributed in every big city in the United States. It contains a picture of the child, with the following picture of the child, with his description.

BARON TURNS MINER.

Ex-Banker Learning to Run Property of His Fiancee's Father.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 11.—Baron Paul von Zglimiski, until recently European representative of the banking house of Flint & Co. of New York, whose engagement to Miss Helen Nicholson, a rich young woman of Joplin, was announced two weeks ago, this morning entered the mines of the Crown Crest Zinc and Lead Mining Company here in overalls as a common shoveler at $2 per day. The mines are the property of his fiancée's father.

The Baron in a few months will become an assistant in the office of his future father-in-law, Frank Nicholson, who is one of the best-known mining engineers in this section.

"I believe the only way to learn the business is to begin at the bottom," said the Baron.

The remark was made while he was looking at a photograph of himself, Charles Flint of New York, and the Chinese Ambassador to America, made in Washington last month.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER. Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. For ladies downtown. Luncheon & dinner. Music.—Adv.

DIPLOMAT MAY FIGHT IN DUEL.

Secretary of Our Legation at Panama Called Out for To-day.

PANAMA, March 11.—There has arisen between William F. Sands, Secretary of the American Legation here, and M. Rosenthal, a prominent French resident of Panama, who is engaged in the pearl trade, a personal difficulty which is about to lead to a duel.

The trouble arose from some expressions used by M. Rosenthal which Mr. Sands considered derogatory to Secretary Root.

The encounter has been arranged, and will probably take place to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William F. Sands was a resident of the District of Columbia when he was appointed to the Diplomatic Service in 1896. He was then made Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio. He served there a year and a half, being transferred in October, 1897, to Söul, Korea, as Secretary of Legation.

He resigned from the service in October, 1899, while Chargé d'Affaires at Söul, but re-entered the service in 1905, when he was appointed to his present place.

SAYS SCANNELL KISSED HER.

Young Woman Will Sue the Tammany Sachem for $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 11.—John J. Scannell, Tammany Sachem, who has a country place just north of Fishkill Landing, is to be sued for $15,000 by Mrs. Laura White of Central Valley, N. Y.

Mrs. White's mother was employed as housekeeper on the Scannell estate, and the young woman, who is 25 years old, was with her in October. While they were alone in the house, Mrs. White will say, Mr. Scannell kissed her three times. Mrs. White at once notified her mother, they packed up their belongings, and left immediately, going to Central Valley, where they had friends.

Mrs. White has retained Lawyer Robert W. Doughty of Fishkill Landing as her counsel. He has called in as associate Albert H. F. Seeger of Newburg, who is Judge of Orange County. Mr. Scannell's counsel is John Schlosser of Fishkill Landing. Associated with him is Henry J. Kohel of Newburg.

DARING DOUBLE RESCUE.

Athlete Saves Boy from Drowning and from Death on Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Edward Gerber, 12 years old, was twice rescued from death to-day by Chris Naumann, a German athlete. Naumann went down the ironwork of the Erie Railroad trestle over the Passaic River and got young Gerber out of the river. When Naumann got the boy back to the top of the trestle an express train bore down upon them. Naumann dropped beneath the track and held Gerber with one arm while he clung to a tie with the other.

After the train had passed he was assisted to the trestle again by Peter Bureck, a companion. Naumann and Bureck carried young Gerber to his home at River and Fifth Avenues, Paterson.

The boy was going over the trestle when he made a misstep and fell to the water below. He was clinging to a cake of ice in the open water underneath the bridge when Naumann and Bureck heard his cries.

MARRIN ARRESTED AGAIN.

Former Brooklyn Lawyer Is Held in Philadelphia for Extradition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Frank C. Marrin, alias "Judge" Franklin Stone, who was arrested in Buffalo after nearly a two years' search by the postal authorities, charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the Storey Cotton Company of this city, and who was released on bail Saturday, was arrested to-day by Philadelphia detectives charged with swindling in New York. He had a hearing and was held to await requisition papers from New York.

Ten years ago Marrin was the legal representative of Mrs. Caroline Barry, a wealthy woman who lived a half-hermit life in Greene Avenue. He suddenly left Brooklyn, and Mrs. Barry said that she had been defrauded of about $70,000.

SPORT FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

Has Fine Duck Shooting on the Preserves of Gen. Alexander.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 11.—Grover Cleveland and party are having an enjoyable time hunting on the game preserves of Gen. E. P. Alexander at Ford's Point. The first day's sport was poor on account of the warm weather, but on Saturday, with a stiff northeaster blowing, the party bagged a large number of English mallard duck.

Mr. Cleveland enters upon the early morning start for the marshes with as much vigor and eagerness as formerly.

SHE SMOKED; DIED AT 108.

Mrs. Cox Used Tobacco Fifty Years to Ward Off Bronchial Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRINGTON, Me., March 11.—Mrs. Lovicia Cox died here yesterday of pneumonia. She was born in Columbia, Me., Jan. 12, 1799, and lived in that town for twenty-five years. She moved into the house in Harrington in which she died several years before the Mexican war.

She was an inveterate user of tobacco, having taken up smoking for a bronchial trouble more than fifty years ago.

INVENTOR DIES POOR.

Others Made Millions with Fuller's Horseshoe Machine Idea.

HANOVER, Conn., March 11.—Rodolphus W. Fuller, the inventor of the machine to make horse shoes, died early to-day aged 85 years.

Fuller's invention was copied by men who made millions through it, but the inventor died a poor man.

Bright Comet Is Discovered.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—The discovery of a new comet was reported to-day by Giacobini at Nice. The position of the comet March 9, 4:04, Greenwich mean time, was right ascension 7 hours, 4 minutes, 31.4 seconds, and declination south 18 degrees, 21 minutes, 17 seconds. The comet, which was visible in a small telescope, had a daily motion of minus 3 minutes and 8 seconds in right ascension and plus 57 minutes in declination.

M. L. SCHIFF FIGHTS BURGLAR IN HOME

Struck on the Head with Bowling Pin in Basement of Fifth Avenue House.

FORMER VALET ARRESTED

Appears at Mr. Schiff's Office Three Days After the Assault and Is Turned Over to Police.

Lawrence de Foulke, 21 years old, formerly a valet of Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was arrested late yesterday afternoon on complaint of Mr. Schiff. It is charged that on the night of March 8 de Foulke, who had previously been discharged by Mr. Schiff, forced an entrance into the house of his former employer, at 932 Fifth Avenue, by removing a grating from a window on the basement floor.

Mr. Schiff was on the lower floor of the house when he heard footsteps overhead and he started up stairs to investigate. He came across the intruder in one of the dimly-lighted rooms, and says he recognized de Foulke. The burglar rushed at Mr. Schiff, and swinging a bowling pin he had been carrying in the pocket of his overcoat aimed a blow at Mr. Schiff's head. This was parried, but the next blow struck Mr. Schiff on the head. The first story told last night was that Mr. Schiff was knocked down and that de Foulke then rushed down stairs to the basement and escaped through the window by which he had entered. Later Mr. Schiff gave another version of the affair.

An examination of the premises showed that jewels to the value of $200 had disappeared. Complaint was made to Police Headquarters, and Detective Sergeants Logan, Taylor, and Wooldridge were put on the case.

Yesterday the three detectives were called to Mr. Schiff's office at 52 William Street and arrested de Foulke. He was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman and held in $5,000 bond. Magistrate Whitman remanded him to Police Headquarters to be examined this morning by the detectives to see if they recognize him as a previous offender.

When Mr. Schiff was seen at his residence last night he said:

"The man was a discharged employe of mine. I found him in the house, and he struck me over the head with a bowling pin. He struggled for some time, and finally I managed to overpower him. None of the servants was about and I not desire to create a disturbance. I knew did not have him arrested, because I did that if I wanted to have him arrested I could find him any time.

"He appeared at my office this afternoon, and I had him arrested. I care to say nothing further about the matter at this time, as my father is in Florida, and if he hears of it, it will greatly worry him."

Mr. Schiff has a scar on the right side of his face, which he says is the result of the blow he received.

Although Mr. Schiff refused to discuss the arrest further, the butler said that the man gained entrance to the house by the window on the Seventy-fourth Street side of the residence. He went up through the cellar, the butler said, raising with him a bowling pin which had been stored in a corner. The upper floors of the residence were in darkness, and the man, according to the butler, waited until Mr. Schiff arrived home. Without any warning, De Foulke sprang at Mr. Schiff, the butler said, and struck him over the head.

The bowling pin with which Mr. Schiff was struck was an old one which had been used in a bowling alley in the basement of the residence. It has not been used in several years, and the pins were stored in the corner. The man, after gaining entrance, grabbed one of the pins as a weapon.

There are two charges against De Foulke, one of assault and the other of burglary.

KNOXVILLE OUSTS SALOONS.

It's Growing Difficult to Get a Drink in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—By a majority of 2,000 out of 7,000 votes, this city to-day decided to surrender its present charter and to reincorporte under the Adams law, recently extended to the entire State, thereby abolishing the saloons. A bill will be immediately introduced in the Legislature to accomplish this result. This will be merely a formal action as to-day's election decided the question.

More than 5,000 men, women, and children, carrying white banners and crying, "The saloons must go!" paraded the main streets of the city this morning. Women worked at the polling places during the entire day, and the excitement was intense. To-night the Prohibition people are celebrating, and the cry is going up, "On to Chattanooga!"

On Thursday the City of Jackson will vote on the question, and it is a foregone conclusion that the result will be the same as that in Knoxville. Bristol took similar action on Friday. This leaves but three cities in the State in which liquor can be legally sold—Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis.

KILLS 5 CHILDREN AND WIFE.

German Then Commits Suicide—Family Had Agreed to Die.

DRESDEN, March 11.—Hermann Wilsdorf, a retired forester, to-day shot and killed five of his six children and wounded the sixth child. He then killed his wife, after which he committed suicide.

The police found indications that the entire family had agreed to end their lives owing to a scarcity of food.

The child that was wounded is now lying unconscious in a hospital.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser Safe at Home

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—The report that Frederick Weyerhaeuser is lost on the Pacific Coast is incorrect. Mr. Weyerhaeuser is at his home in St. Paul, according to a telephonic message to-night. In reply to an inquiry Mr. Weyerhaeuser, who has spent the best part of his life in the woods, said he could not be lost if he tried.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TO KILL THE ITALIAN KING.

Letter Says a Person Has Left Roseto, Penn., with That Object.

NAPLES, March 11.—A workingman living at Montoro, in the Province of Avellino, has received a letter from a man named Stefano Giaquinto, who emigrated some time ago to Roseto, Penn., containing the laconic phrase:

"A person has left here to kill King Victor Emmanuel."

It being known that Giaquinto is an honest and trustworthy man, this letter has produced a considerable impression. The police are investigating the matter.

2-CENT FARE FOR KANSAS.

House Passes the Senate Bill—Three Mileage Books Provided.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—The House this afternoon passed the Senate Two-Cent Fare bill.

It provides for 500, 1,000, and 2,000 mile books, the 2,000-mile books to be interchangeable.

TWENTY-TWO MEN DROWNED.

Only Two Saved When Boat Capsized in the Sacramento.

REDDING, Cal., March 11.—Twenty-four Greek laborers started to cross the Sacramento River in a boat at Pitt this afternoon. The boat capsized and twenty-two of the men were drowned. Four bodies have been recovered.

The men were employed by the New Delmar-Pitt Railroad.

JUDGE ABSOLVES FAIRBANKS.

Dismisses Indictment Against the Son of the Vice President.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 11.—The indictment for subornation of perjury against Frederick C. Fairbanks, son of the Vice President, in connection with his marriage here to Miss Helen Scott of Pittsburg, was quashed to-day by Judge R. G. Richards.

The Judge holds that no facts had been set forth to show that Fairbanks had committed any crime.

TRICKED, SAYS ROCKEFELLER.

John D. Rockefeller's Brother Sues for $265,000 Paid for Mine.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, brother of John D. Rockefeller, is here to attend the trial of a suit which he had instituted in the Circuit Court against Henry Goss to recover $265,000. The case was called for trial to-day.

In his petition Mr. Rockefeller sets forth that on Oct. 1, 1900, he entered into a deal with Goss to purchase a lead mine, paying $200,000 for the mine and $65,000 for improvements. He charges that the mine did not come up to the representations. Mr. Goss denies that any misrepresentations were made.

WANT 20-HOUR FLIERS.

Chicago Travelers Would Lengthen the Time of Winter Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies will be asked by Chicagoans to change their eighteen-hour service between Chicago and New York to twenty hours in the Winter months. A petition has been circulated at the Midday Club and is said to have received the indorsement of 100 men who use the fast service.

President Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank said:

"I signed the petition because I thought it was a good thing. It was not likely either the Pennsylvania or the New York Central would take the initiative, as it might be construed as an act of weakness, so we will send them a petition, and they will have plenty of time to think it over before next Winter."

CORNELL STUDENTS FIGHT.

C. E. Moon, a Freshman Football Player, Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 11.—C. E. Moon, a member of the Cornell freshman football team, was arrested to-day charged with an assault on V. I. Safro, a sophomore.

Moon was trying to collect some room rent which was owing to his brother, and the men fought. Both were badly scarred.

FIRE ON THE DEVONIAN.

Damage of $50,000 Done to the Cargo of a Leyland Liner.

BOSTON, March 11.—Damage estimated at $50,000 was caused by a fire that started in No. 4 hold of the Leyland Line steamer Devonian at the White Star Line docks here to-day. Six carloads of baled hay first caught. Much other freight, principally cotton, was destroyed, and 20,000 bushels of corn were ruined. The firemen had much trouble conquering the flames.

It is expected that the Devonian will be able to sail for Liverpool on Thursday as scheduled.

PUT COST ON COMMUTERS.

Pennsylvania and Reading Will Make Up for 2-Cent Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Concerted action will be taken by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads in the matter of increasing commutation rates and taking off trains to suburban points in the event of the two-cent fare bill becoming a law.

Plans for such co-operation were mapped out to-day at a conference in Broad Street Station, in which John B. Thayer, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania, and Theodore Voorhees, First Vice President, and Edson J. Weeks, General Passenger Agent of the Reading, took part.

PRINCE REFUSES GIFT.

Queen Wilhelmina's Husband Says He Did Only His Duty.

THE HAGUE, March 11.—Prince Henry of the Netherlands has announced his decision to decline to accept the proposed national testimonial for the assistance he rendered in saving the lives of survivors of the British steamer Berlin, which was wrecked at the Hook of Holland on Feb. 21.

He tells the promoters of the testimonial that on that occasion he merely did his duty as a Dutchman, and that he cannot permit special recognition therefor.

THAW MADE HAPPY BY JEROME'S DEFEAT

Court Won't Allow District Attorney to Attack Story of Prisoner's Wife.

BRINGS IN NEW FEATURE

White's Brother-in-Law Called to Tell of Conversation with Thaw Just Before Crime.

District Attorney Jerome met a series of defeats yesterday when he started to offer rebuttal testimony for the People in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. At the close of the session Thaw and his lawyers were much pleased over the course events had taken.

Mr. Jerome's first rebuttal witness was Frederick W. Longfellow, formerly New York counsel for Thaw. Mr. Jerome endeavored to get from this witness testimony as to the Ethel Thomas suit against Thaw, in which the woman is said to have charged Thaw with cruel treatment. He was unsuccessful.

Then Mr. Jerome endeavored to get through the witness the foundation for evidence that before Thaw had gone to Paris with Evelyn Nesbit all the details of the alleged crimes of Stanford White had been told to him and that he had appeared merely amused at the relation of the story. This evidence, Mr. Jerome declared, was desired in order that the theory of the wrecking of Thaw's mind by the story told him in Paris might be rebutted. Mr. Jerome found it impossible to get in this testimony under the rules of evidence.

Mr. Delmas, who has been conducting the examination of witnesses in behalf of Thaw, has heretofore been urbane and suave and smiling, frequently giving the impression that he and Mr. Jerome were on the most amicable of terms. They have frequently chatted together with arms across each other's shoulders.

Yesterday this suavity was cast aside. He was evidently in the ring for the windup of the fight and had stripped himself of everything save his knowledge of law and the rules of evidence. He declared again and again, and with a severity of tone and manner that were striking, that in his hands was a case in which the life of a man was at stake. He told Mr. Jerome that no single right coming to his client would be waived in the slightest degree and that he would demand and contend for everything he was entitled to have for Harry K. Thaw.

Hummel Affidavit Barred.

There was a dramatic scene between Mr. Delmas and Mr. Jerome when the latter tried to trace the original affidavit signed by Mrs. Thaw in Lawyer Hummel's office in November, 1903. Mrs. Thaw had declared that the paper was burned before her eyes in Hummel's office. Mr. Jerome asked Mr. Longfellow if he had not heard from Mrs. Thaw just after the affidavit was made and if she had not given him a document signed by her. He admitted that he had received such a document.

"Where is it?" demanded Mr. Jerome.

"I gave it to one of the lawyers for the defense," Mr. Longfellow replied.

"When?"

"In February."

Turning to Mr. Hartridge, counsel of record for the prisoner, Mr. Jerome demanded the document.

"What document?" demanded Mr. Delmas.

"The document Mr. Longfellow received," replied Mr. Jerome.

"Is that the Hummel affidavit?" demanded Mr. Delmas. "We have no evidence that it is."

Mr. Delmas crossed the space inside of the railing and conferred with Mr. Hartridge and then with Mr. Gleason.

Mr. Jerome had offered no evidence to establish the existence of the original document. He returned to Mr. Longfellow in the hope of having him establish it. Mr. Longfellow knew only that the document had been signed by the young woman. He did not know whether it was an affidavit.

Mr. Delmas promptly objected to further questioning of Mr. Longfellow on this score upon the ground that it was a privileged communication between client and counsel.

"I will say to you," declared Mr. Delmas to Mr. Jerome, "that we have no such affidavit and have never had such affidavit."

"Will you take the stand and swear to that?" asked Mr. Jerome, heatedly.

Mr. Delmas removed his glasses and addressed the court, calling attention to the fact that he considered such a question insulting and highly offensive.

Mr. Jerome found it impossible to trace the original affidavit, and was unable to get in even the photographic copy that he had.

No Attack on Mrs. Thaw's Story.

The next move of importance undertaken by Mr. Jerome was equally unsuccessful. He called to the stand Dr. Rudolph Witthaus, a toxicologist, and put to him a long hypothetical question which covered Mrs. Thaw's story of the drugging in the Twenty-fourth Street studio. He followed closely the story as told by the prisoner's wife on the stand, and asked if there was known to exist any drug that would produce unconsciousness and permit of the quick recovery related by Mrs. Thaw.

"My objection is," said Mr. Delmas, "that the opinion sought rebuts nothing that can be rebutted. Under the rules of evidence, as explained fully by the District Attorney, and under which this case has been conducted, the story of the young woman cannot be rebutted."

Mr. Jerome made a vigorous plea in behalf of The People, asserting that under a ruling of the Supreme Court of Kentucky the only possible way in which the fact of the story ever having been told to Thaw could be denied was by casting doubt on the story itself. Mr. Jerome is allowed to question the fact of the telling of the story to the prisoner, but not the truth of the story itself.

Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection, and the toxicologist was retired from the stand, the carefully prepared hypothetical question being unanswered.

Not once during this first day of Mr. Jerome's rebuttal evidence was there argument that Thaw is insane now. There was, on the other hand, every possible reference to Thaw's sanity at the time of the killing of White. Mr. Jerome

apparently was playing for an outright verdict of guilty, and not to send the prisoner to Matteawan, as had seemed to be his desire last week.

Thaw was delighted. He followed the battle with eyes that shone brightly, and there was color in his cheeks. He seemed to bubble over with hope and confidence. He frequently smiled broadly, and turned and chatted with his lawyers as Mr. Delmas scored one after another victory.

White's Brother-in-Law Called.

Mr. Jerome brought his strongest witness to the chair after the 3:30 o'clock recess of ten minutes. He was James Clinch Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White, who was on Madison Square Roof Garden the night of the shooting. This witness also met the most strenuous opposition of Mr. Delmas. He complained that Mr. Smith should have been put on by the District Attorney for direct examination and not in rebuttal. His argument was that should the witness be allowed to testify at this stage of the trial the gate would be thrown open and the trial started all over again.

Justice Fitzgerald decided to allow Mr. Smith to testify along rebuttal lines only. Mr. Delmas excepted and cocked his ears for every question that Mr. Jerome asked his witness. It soon became evident that a new phase of the tragedy was about to be opened up. Mr. Smith told of seeing Thaw enter and take his seat with Mrs. Thaw and two men. Then Thaw arose and came toward him and stopped in front of him.

"What did Thaw say to you?" asked Mr. Jerome.

It was evident that just before the killing Thaw had spoken with the man who had married the sister of his intended victim. Mr. Delmas objected to this on the ground that it was not rebuttal. Mr. Jerome frankly declared that he desired the conversation in evidence in order to prove that Thaw was sane just before the killing. Mr. Delmas made another successful fight and, just as the hour of adjournment was nearing, the District Attorney saved himself from another defeat by asking to be permitted to submit to Justice Fitzgerald memoranda in support of his assertion that the conversation should be admitted.

Police Testimony Let In.

The only testimony that Mr. Jerome did succeed in getting on rebuttal yesterday was the testimony of Dennis Wright, the policeman who took Thaw to the station; of Sergt. McCarthy, who was on the desk in the Tenderloin Station that night; the testimony of Dr. Lehane, the Coroner's physician, and the testimony of Capt. Hodgins of the Tenderloin Station. Dr. Lehane testified as to powder marks on the face of White, showing that the shots had been fired at very close range, and the testimony of the police officers was to the effect that Thaw had talked rationally after his arrest and did not show any insanity.

Capt. Hodgins, however, was not definite. He said that Thaw's eyes were glaring, "just as they were when I saw them this afternoon in court," he added. He said that Thaw acted more rational than irrational, but he would not say definitely whether he was rational or irrational. Recalling two other witnesses that had testified as to the facts of the killing on the Garden roof, Mr. Jerome had them testify that Thaw had appeared rational to them, but on cross-examination Mr. Delmas broke down one of these, who could not tell whether Thaw was pale or whether his eyes were staring.

At the end of the day Thaw, his wife, and mother and his brothers and sisters were delighted when the results were explained to them. Clifford W. Hartridge also declared his satisfaction at the turn of affairs. Mr. Delmas was also satisfied and said so.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, May MacKenzie, and Mrs. Catherine Caine were in court early in the morning. The mother of the prisoner came at noon and received the news that the opening of the rebuttal for the prosecution had not proved harmful to the chances of her son.

Stanford White's brother-in-law will resume the stand this morning. A decision against Mr. Jerome in his effort to get into evidence the conversation between Mr. Smith and Thaw will seriously handicap the prosecution in its effort to establish the fact that Thaw's act was deliberate murder and not the deed of a man suffering from a "brain storm."

JEROME BLOCKED AT START.

Not Allowed to Bring In Story of Ethel Thomas Suit Against Thaw.

Frederick W. Longfellow, who was Thaw's attorney and to whom many of the letters put in evidence by the defense were written, was the first witness called to the stand yesterday. He had already given testimony, and was now asked to identify from the exhibits of the defense the letter which Evelyn Nesbit brought to him in October, 1906, from the defendant in Paris. He could not do so, and Mr. Jerome turned to another subject.

Q. You were the counsel of Ethel Thomas against Harry K. Thaw? A. My firm was.

Q. The firm of Delafield & Longfellow? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. That was Mr. Frederick Delafield, the brother of Mr. Louis Delafield? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were the papers in that case served on the defendant? A. Yes, Sir.

Mr. Delmas objected and Mr. Jerome proceeded to argue as to the relevancy of the evidence.

"You will recollect," he said, "that Mrs. Thaw testified that in the office of Howe & Hummel certain parts of an affidavit were read to her and she was shown a signature, and that the affidavit was about a suit in which Ethel Thomas was the plaintiff. And Mrs. Thaw testified that Mr. Hummel said that the suit could not come to anything because Ethel Thomas was a disreputable woman, or something of that kind.

"The contention of the defense is that this defendant's mind was unseated by these terrible revelations about Stanford White's conduct toward his own wife, and by Stanford White's conduct toward other women, and that he conceived the insane delusion induced by these facts, which she told him, which finally culminated in his taking Stanford White's life. As I understand these things, it is stated, created such a terrible impression on his mind that he formed an insane delusion of a group of men whose principal business in life was to pursue girls; that this group of four or five men whom she named and whose names occur in my copy, maintained a house in Twenty-fourth Street, to which these men had access. And Mrs. Thaw further testified that these stories which were told to Thaw were told her by persons whom she characterized as the friends of Stanford White. She further testified that she had named these things to him, and that these had added to the horror of the situation, and had thrown his mind off its base until he had a brain culmination or brain storm.

"What I want to say is that before these horrible stories were told to him, and before these two men whose names were given had told her stories about Thaw; what I want to say is that could not have thrown his mind into a brain storm because he knew all about it, and I want to show that the basis of this very litigation in this very suit of Ethel Thomas against Harry K. Thaw, away back in 1902, at that time, long before even the first brain storm in Paris occurred, that these charges against Harry K. Thaw had been distinctly brought to his attention by an actual judicial litigation, in which he received the papers. Now, it is obvious that these things to have this effect on the mind of Thaw, to have the effect of unseating his reason, to produce a brain storm, a psychic culmination in which he was like a rudderless ship that had lost its balance wheel, in the language of one of the experts testifying about it, must have been brought home to him for the first time as related by Mrs. Thaw.

"Under those circumstances, I am entitled to show in rebuttal that these things had been known to him long before."

Delmas Not Waiving Any Rights.

Mr. Delmas replied: "In order that I may bring impressively to your Honor's mind and to that of the learned District Attorney the attitude that has been taken throughout, I would beg leave to call your Honor's attention to the statements specifically made during the trial of the case as to the purpose for which that testimony was offered, and the limitations imposed upon it by the law."

Mr. Delmas proceeded to read from the record the protests made by Mr. Jerome during the examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw that the jury must remember that all her statements were made only to show what she had told Thaw in Paris, and that they were not to be taken as establishing the truth of her story. At that time Mr. Delmas had offered to allow the People to attack the accuracy of Mrs. Thaw's story, but the District Attorney had replied that the law would not permit him to take advantage of this suggestion, and he must try the case by law.

From this the counsel for the defense argued that the testimony about the Ethel Thomas suit must be ruled out. He could not, he maintained, renew that offer of several weeks ago, because the case had been tried on the assumption that it would not be accepted, and that fact might have altered his conduct of the defense.

He went on:

"If I understand the attitude of the learned District Attorney it is this: A man who is in love with a woman makes to her a declaration of his love. She declines the offer of marriage because she has been a victim of evil practices; thereupon, as the evidence shows, the person to whom that revelation is made undergoes a change that has been so fully described here that I will not go into it. Now, in order to show that it is not true that her story affected his mind, it is proposed to go back to a period two years anterior to that to show that this man already knew that there were bad men in New York who were charged by somebody with evil practices. I submit, if your Honor please, first, that the testimony is no rebuttal at all."

The District Attorney then read from the record of the cross-examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw the account of a supper in Rector's at which she, Thaw, and a man called Dillingham were present. According to Mr. Jerome, it was this man who had told Mrs. Thaw of the conduct of the defendant toward Ethel Thomas, Mrs. Thaw had been asked:

"Did Thaw behave himself with any sign of anger?" and she had replied: "I think it was more or less amusement. He was amused at this man."

After some further argument the court sustained Mr. Delmas's objection.

Then Mr. Jerome wished to know if during the course of the Ethel Thomas action Mr. Longfellow had come into possession of certain letters to Evelyn Nesbit by Harry Thaw. Mr. Delmas objected on the ground that these must have been written before 1902.

Mr. Jerome—As I understand it, we are trying the question of this man's insanity, and they have started in way back where he had the measles and mumps, and if they have the right to show the measles and mumps and strabismus, I ought to have the right to show his condition down to the time of this fulmination.

Mr. Delmas—The question is a serious one. Letters of the defendant written after 1903 doubtless are admissible in evidence. If it is to cover a period before June, 1903, I do object.

Mr. Jerome—Then it seems to me, Mr. that all the testimony in this case in regard to this defendant prior to June, 1903, should be stricken out of the case.

Mr. Delmas—I have no objection.

Mr. Jerome—Then with it, of course, the hypothetical question put to his expert must be stricken out, because it is based in part on that.

Mr. Delmas—Well, that is a different proposition.

Mr. Jerome—Of course, if that proposition is separated to the other proposition will go with it. The proposition involved in this evidence which this witness can give, and of which I seek the admission, is this: They started in the earliest infancy of this defendant. They put in such portions of his life, as they contended, tended to show him of unsound mind on the 25th day of June, 1906. They began away back when he was a little child in the nursery and had relays of nurses at night, and now am I to be precluded from showing acts, conduct, character, that tend to show that he was not of unsound mind?

Lawyers' Privilege Pleaded.

Mr. Delmas then brought up a new argument for the exclusion of this line of evidence. The District Attorney was pressing Mr. Longfellow hard to state whether he had come into the possession of any letters from Thaw to other persons besides himself in the year 1902. Mr. Delmas asked:

Q.—During that period you were acting as the attorney and counsel of Mr. Thaw? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whatever knowledge you have relating to that litigation you obtained as counsel for Mr. Thaw? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And whatever knowledge you obtained of papers connected with the litigation in any way you obtained as counsel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Delmas—I therefore object, if your Honor please, to this line of question on the ground that it is privileged.

Mr. Jerome—Let me understand whether I am correct. The whole line of inquiry for information connected with the Ethel Thomas case you object to on the ground that the communication was between attorney and client, and plead the privilege.

Mr. Delmas—Defending a man for his life I have no right to waive any of those rights which the law expressly confers upon him. I have no power, much less any right.

The Court—You are entitled to do that.

Can't Get In Hummel Affidavit.

Mr. Jerome then passed to the question of the Hummel affidavit. In response to the objections of the defense, he explained that his object was to lay the foundation for the introduction of the copy of the affidavit in his possession as secondary evidence. He wanted to show that the original was destroyed, but not by Hummel, in the presence of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. He said that he believed Evelyn Nesbit had taken the paper from Hummel's office and delivered it to Mr. Longfellow.

To prove this he handed to the witness the alleged photographic copy of the affidavit which the People had put in and asked:

"Did Evelyn Nesbit ever deliver to you a paper subscribed by her, the contents of which are the same as this?"

Mr. Delmas objected strongly, and Justice Fitzgerald declared that he was trying to keep out anything characterizing the contents of a paper which was itself perhaps not admissible.

Mr. Jerome urged that he was only endeavoring to trace the original.

Q.—Did Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, subsequent to Oct. 27, 1903, ever deliver a paper to you signed by herself? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did she deliver that paper to you? A.—Somewhere around, I think, Nov. 11, 1903.

Q.—What did you do with that paper? A.—I handed it to one of the present attorneys or counsel for the defendant.

Q.—When? A.—To the best of my recollection, some time about the beginning of February.

Mr. Delmas—We dispute it ever was handed to us by Mr. Longfellow.

Mr. Jerome—I hear counsels' statement, and I still press my questions, to the witness, because counsel's statements are not sworn to.

Mr. Delmas—That is an unnecessarily insulting remark. You have traced a certain paper, and we reply to you that no such paper is or ever was in our possession.

The court interfered to prevent the dispute of counsel going any further. Mr. Delmas, the District Attorney, and Mr. Garvan conferred with the Justice, and then Mr. Longfellow was asked whether he had ever seen an affidavit by Evelyn Nesbit.

"Never to my knowledge," he replied. "It might have been handed to me with certain papers, but I was not aware of its existence."

The witness was then excused, and Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, the Coroner's Physician who examined Stanford White's body after the shooting, took the stand.

He was called to establish that the powder marks on the face showed that Thaw had stood close to White when he fired. Mrs. Thaw had testified that he was ten or twelve feet away.

Strong objections were taken by Mr. Delmas on the ground that this evidence ought to have been given on direct testimony, and Justice Fitzgerald expressed the fear that it might lead to a long cross-examination and sur-rebuttal. However, Dr. Lehane was allowed to state that there were a number of powder marks on the face.

Police Thought Thaw Rational.

Policeman Dennis Wright gave testimony about the conduct of Thaw immediately after the shooting. He was examined by Mr. Garvan amid innumerable objections on technical grounds from Mr. Delmas.

Q.—Tell the Court what you said to him. A.—I asked him what the trouble was.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He shook his head.

Q.—What did you do? A.—He asked me to take him away from the crowd that was there.

Q.—Was there a large crowd around him? A.—Yes; quite a large crowd. He asked me to take him to the station house, and he said "When I get there I will tell the Captain." I said, "All right."

Q.—On the way to the station house, did you have any other conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir. At Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street I asked him who he shot, and he didn't say anything. He shook his head; he wouldn't tell me. He said, "I will tell the Captain when I get to the station house."

Q.—From his looks and actions and appearance at that time, in your opinion, was he rational or irrational? A.—Rational.

Police Sergeant David McCarthy, who was on duty in the Tenderloin Police Station on June 25, told how he took Thaw's pedigree. In answer to Mr. Garvan he said:

"I asked him his name and he said 'John Smith.' I asked him how old he was, 33; pedigree, white, born in United States; student; that he lived at 13 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. I asked him after the officer told me who he shot, and he stated: 'I think I had better not say anything at present.'"

Q.—Officer, I ask you whether from his looks, actions, and appearance at that time, in your opinion, was he rational or irrational? A.—Rational.

Mr. Delmas cross-examined the witness as to his recollection of events on the night of Thaw's arrest, but brought out nothing of importance. The Court then adjourned for the noon recess.

CAN'T ATTACK WIFE'S STORY

Court Rules Against Jerome—Whit Brother-in-Law Called.

Capt. William Hodgins, who was in charge of the Tenderloin precinct at the time of Thaw's arrest, was called to the stand as soon as the court reassembled. He saw the defendant about 1 o'clock in the morning, and asked him if he wished to see any counsel.

"He thought for a moment," said the witness, "and then said he wanted to see either Mr. Longfellow or Mr. Delafield. Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Choate. He made the remark then that Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Choate were likely to be out of town."

Q.—I ask you whether from his looks and actions and appearance at that time in your opinion was he rational or irrational? A.—His actions in answering my questions were rational; his appearance—he had a stare much the same as he has when I look at him now—

Mr. Delmas—I move to strike that out.

Q.—I ask you whether from his looks and action and appearance at that time in your opinion was he rational or irrational? A.—He looked under the strain of a man that had committed murder—I thought he was very rational.

Mr. Delmas was not satisfied, and once more the question was put to the witness. This time he said that "the man was more rational than irrational in his answers." He was pressed again by counsel, but the best that could be obtained from him was, "He was more rational than irrational."

Warner Paxton, Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden, was recalled and declared that in his opinion Thaw, at the time of the tragedy, was in his actions and appearance rational. In cross-examination Mr. Delmas made him say that he inferred his rationality from his calmness.

The next witnesses were Henry F. Blaeze and Meyer Cohen, who were attending the show at the Roof Garden together the night of the shooting. Both testified that Thaw seemed to them rational at the time. They were cross-examined sharply by Mr. Delmas, who brought out that Cohen thought Thaw looked pale, while Blaeze was not sure.

Jerome Blocked Again.

When Rudolph H. Witthaus was called, Mr. Jerome met with one of his great defeats of the day. Mr. Witthaus is an expert chemist and toxicologist, and the People relied upon him to show that it was impossible that the drugging of Evelyn Nesbit could have taken place in the way she told Thaw it happened.

Q.—Are you familiar from your own studies and experiments and because of your research into the works of those who have written on toxicology and chemistry who are authorities with the known drugs which produce insensibility when taken through the mouth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I will now put to you, doctor, a hypothetical case, in which you will please assume the facts as narrated by me are true. Assume a young woman of 16½ years of age who has been acting in a theatre until about 11 o'clock at night, to ride from the theatre the distance that there is in the city here, between Thirty-ninth and Twenty-Fourth Streets, and that she then sat down to supper with a man and at supper, and that at supper she took out a glass of champagne; that thereafter she passed with this man into other rooms; that she sat down and played the piano in one of the rooms; that she passed then into another room wherein there was a small table at which there was a small bottle of champagne and one glass, and that she seated herself at the table, the room being a bedroom, and her attention became occupied with a picture of beauty; that the man with her then poured out a glass of champagne, and that the man urged her to drink it; that the champagne tasted to her as all other champagne that she had previously tasted, to wit, bitter; that she did drink the glass of champagne, and that in a minute or two minutes she heard a pouring in her ears, the room became dark, and she became insensible; that she awakened in a state of alarm; and in an apparently short time thereafter went with this man from the place in a carriage to her hotel; that the man there left her; that she sat down in a chair and remained seated there all the rest of the night and the forepart of the next day, not going to bed at all, gazing out of the window until the man came into the room. Assuming that state of facts, is there any drug known to science that will produce insensibility in the way indicated in that question, with the recovery indicated in that question?

Mr. Delmas based an objection upon the immateriality of such evidence in rebuttal.

Mr. Jerome entered upon a long argument in which he pointed out that the case of the defense must fall to the ground if he could show that Evelyn Nesbit never made the statement to Thaw in Paris. It was quite clear that it was impossible for him to do this by direct testimony and he was forced to rely upon circumstantial evidence and the inherent probabilities of the case. To do this, he believed, he was within his rights in showing that the story she told was physically impossible.

"I contend," he said, "that it being impossible that such a thing as she describes happened, that no person could have become insensible under those conditions in two minutes at the most, and have the recovery in the time she indicates, because your Honor will recall that she says she returned before daylight, and this was in October, or September, and not in November, and your Honor can take judicial notice of the fact that on the last day of October, 1903, the sun rose at 6:39 in this city, so that the actual time of the recovery must have been extremely brief—the fact that no such thing could have happened, that no such drug could have accomplished what she says, we say is circumstantial evidence of the untruth of her story, and therefore, it is circumstantial evidence that she did not tell Thaw."

In support of his right to attack Mr. Thaw's testimony in this way, he produced a decision of the Supreme Court of Kentucky in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Burke. There Burke defended himself against the charge of murder by declaring that the murdered man had told him a certain story about a woman. The Commonwealth attacked his defense by showing by the testimony of the woman herself, her mother and stepfather that the alleged stories could not by any possibility have been true.

Mr. Jerome maintained that this case was exactly on all-fours with the case before the court, and would not assent to Justice Fitzgerald's suggestion that there was one element of distinction. In the Kentucky case the alleged conversation was with the man slain.

Mr. Delmas opposed the District Attorney by reading extracts from the direct examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw during which Mr. Jerome had again and again intervened to point out that according to the ruling of the People vs. Wood he could not in any way attack the truth of the statements made by Evelyn Nesbit to Thaw, and on one occasion appealed to the court in solemn tones to prevent the further desecration of a dead man's memory.

The District Attorney continued to argue with the utmost earnestness that he had a right to throw discredit upon the main point of the defense in an indirect way if he could not attack it directly.

"I am not bringing up," he said, "the point whether Evelyn Thaw had high heels or low heels, or whether it was light or dark. These are not the point which brought on a brain storm. The very gist of the defense is the story which incited Thaw's mind. Therefore I have a right to show that she did not tell this story, and the Supreme Court of Kentucky has held this is the proper way to do it. Can your Honor see any distinction between that case and this question?"

"I am not going into argument," replied Justice Fitzgerald. "The case cited by the District Attorney is entirely distinguishable from the record before me and is no authority for the legal contention. The objection is sustained."

This decision closed out absolutely the expert testimony of the toxicologist, and Mr. Jerome with a sigh suggested the usual afternoon recess.

New Feature in the Case.

A new question was raised by the calling to the stand immediately after the court resumed of James Clinch Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White. He is a lawyer and had been in Paris when the case began. He only arrived in this country on Feb. 17 after the case for the People had been closed.

Mr. Jerome wished to examine him both directly upon his knowledge of the tragedy and in rebuttal. Mr. Delmas objected strongly to the reopening of the case for the People.

Q.—On the night of June 25, 1906, were you at the Madison Square Roof Garden? A.—I was.

Q.—And did you see Harry K. Thaw there? A.—I did.

Mr. Delmas—May I ask whether this is offered as evidence in chief?

Mr. Jerome—It is offered for two purposes, and appeal is made to the court; the People esteeming this a very important witness, and he being shown to have been out of the jurisdiction at the time the People had to rest, we appeal to the court to allow it, and we also offer his testimony as relevant in rebuttal, as showing the appearance and condition, and conversation of Thaw that night with this witness, as bearing on the question of his mental state at that time. It is offered for both purposes.

Mr. Delmas urged that as the District Attorney had made no effort to obtain the evidence of the witness in due time to be brought forward with the rest of the People's case, although he was the brother-in-law of White and a lawyer, no indulgence should be shown him now.

In answer, Mr. Jerome went through the history of the case and contended that he had no idea when Mr. Smith went abroad about Christmas time that he would not be within the jurisdiction of the court when he was needed.

Mr. Delmas replied that possibly his evidence might necessitate the institution of a new defense and Justice Fitzgerald sought a way out of the difficulty by suggesting that after all Mr. Smith's evidence might amount only to rebuttal and he had better go on with it until that could be decided.

In the face of continual objections by Mr. Delmas the examination continued.

Q.—How long after you were seated did you see Thaw come in? A.—Ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—What course did he pursue after he entered to get where he went? A.—He went along the Twenty-sixth Street aisle, passing down the Madison Avenue aisle, passed me, and took his seat.

Q.—Did he greet you or anything of the kind? A.—He was not looking at me.

Q.—Now, after he went to these seats did you again see the defendant? A.—I did.

Q.—How long after he went to the seats? A.—In about two minutes' time.

Q.—Did the defendant get up and come over to where you were? A.—He did. He did not sit down.

Q.—Did he come to where you were sitting? A.—He came to where I was sitting afterward.

Q.—Did he then recognize you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what his conversation then was with you?

Long Legal Argument.

When Mr. Delmas objected, the District Attorney called the court's attention to the fact that in the plea of the defense there had been no specification of insanity, and that consequently on his examination in chief it would have been impossible for him to introduce evidence to show that Thaw was sane at the time he killed Stanford White. But insanity had been made the main issue, and the defense had introduced witnesses to prove writings, conversations, and actions of Thaw besides expert testimony, with the sole view of proving that the defendant was insane.

"It is new matter on his part," he concluded, "and I now must introduce like evidence showing that the conclusion which he draws from the evidence presented is not a sound and correct one."

"I understand that argument," said the court, "but this evidence as to the killing is evidence in chief. What I am trying to avoid now is allowing any examination in chief, and thus throwing open the door for the introduction of other evidence that may keep us here weeks and weeks longer."

Mr. Jerome—What I am trying to show is the perfectly sane conversation of this man.

The Court—What conversations have been testified to by any witness that you want to contradict?

Mr. Jerome—None.

The Court—Then it is not rebuttal evidence.

Mr. Jerome contended that all his questions so far might be taken as in rebuttal, and was permitted to go on and ask what conversation Thaw had with the witness.

"Mr. Thaw put his three people in their seats," said Mr. Smith, "and turned about and went to the Madison Avenue aisle. He stood there about one minute looking very intently over the heads of—"

Mr. Delmas indignantly objected on the ground that this was not an answer to the question, and the answer was stricken out. But counsel for the defense used it as an example of what might be expected from the witness. He was introducing an entirely new set of facts which the defense would not have the opportunity of traversing.

Then he advanced the argument that in order to admit a conversation to show Thaw was sane it was necessary to bring forward evidence to establish the presumption of sanity.

"Will you call the conductor here," he asked, "to show that Mr. Thaw rode in a car and paid his fare on the day of the shooting, and then appeared rational?"

"Didn't you do that with Wylie?" asked Mr. Jerome.

He went on to point out that the presumption in law was always in favor of the sanity of a man unless he was proved otherwise, and quoted the case of the People vs. Carlyle Harris before Recorder Smythe to show that there was precedent for allowing the People to strengthen their case by calling more witnesses after it had once been closed.

It was decided to leave for the moment the question of how far the witness could testify in rebuttal and consider simply whether it was an occasion for the court to exercise its discretion to allow the reopening of the case of the People to admit his evidence-in-chief.

Mr. Delmas censured in the severest terms the conduct of the counsel for the People in the case cited by Mr. Jerome. In this the latter heartily agreed with him, but contended that Recorder Smythe was right in his decision on the matter.

"I am representing a man on trial for his life," said Mr. Delmas. "I believe that the rules of evidence, rules of law, as well as questions of fact, are all to be resolved in that spirit of humanity which animates all our law, and that if this is a matter of discretion on which there is any doubt, your Honor should be on the safe side in exercising that discretion in favor of the defendant, and not set us adrift at this late hour on a new sea of defense, having to meet a new attack."

"If your Honor please," replied Mr. Jerome, "it is a grave responsibility that Mr. Delmas has, and I myself look on it as an enormous responsibility. We can think readily of that responsibility because the person on whom the process of the law is being imposed is present. But in the eye of the law there is an equal responsibility resting on the prosecution. The interests of the People are looked on in legal contemplation as as high and as important and as sacred as the life of the defendant. This is material evidence, and may throw light on the case, and is evidence which has not been withheld from us court in anywise. I submit again that it is a wise and proper exercise of your Honor's discretion to allow it. The jury and the court are seeking to reach a just conclusion on the facts, and it is necessary for them to receive that evidence that will enable them to arrive at a wise and just conclusion."

"It is a matter directed to the discretion and the conscience of the court," said Justice Fitzgerald.

He asked the District Attorney to submit to him authorities upon the point at issue, and this Mr. Jerome agreed to do. The court then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when this question will be decided.

R. B. OLIVER IS ACQUITTED.

Brother of W. J. Oliver Not Guilty of a Charge of Peonage.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Clark presiding, Robert B. Oliver and his six foremen were acquitted on the charge of peonage. Mr. Oliver is a brother of W. J. Oliver, who bid on the Panama Canal contract.

There were eleven white men and one negro on the jury.

Ohio Society Has a Smoker.

The Ohio Society of New York converted its regular monthly meeting into a "smoker" at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was attended by about 100 members. The business portion of the session was presided over by Col. John J. McCook, and the vaudeville entertainment which followed was arranged and provided by Orrel A. Parker, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Blames the Larchmont's Crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 11.—In testimony filed to-day with the Steamboat Inspectors, Fred Hiergesell of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 16 years, reiterates charges that the Captain and other officers of the steamer Larchmont deserted the sinking vessel after rushing through the cabin and assuring the passengers that there was no danger.

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WADSWORTH DENIES MRS. THAW'S STORY

Embassy Secretary Tells of Her Mother's Appeal to Him in London.

WAS LEFT ILL IN HOTEL

When Evelyn Went to the Continent with Thaw—Records Show He Tried to Aid Her.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 11.—Craig Wadsworth, Second Secretary of the American Embassy here, denounces as unqualifiedly false and absolutely ridiculous the intimation Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw made in her testimony at her husband's trial that he conducted himself otherwise than with perfect propriety when he met her in London. Mr. Wadsworth expressly denies her statement that he furtively entered her mother's bedroom at Claridge's Hotel, and that he had insulted her and her mother.

Mr. Wadsworth explains that he did see the mother in her bedroom, but that this was the day after the daughter had left her and gone away with Thaw. Mrs. Nesbit sent for him, wishing to ask his advice and assistance. She had been told by Stanford White to apply to him if she was in trouble while in London. She was ill in bed when Mr. Wadsworth visited her, and was in a condition of great excitement and distress on account of her daughter's disappearance.

Mr. Wadsworth says he responded to whatever requests she made at that time and subsequently, and the records of the American Society show that he was instrumental in obtaining for her from that society an offer of free passage to America. The only offer he ever made to the daughter, he says, was that if she desired it he would try to find employment for her on the London stage.

BREEN CONDEMNS POLICE.

Magistrate Intimates That Poolrooms Obtain Immunity for a Price.

In holding three men arrested in a raid made by Deputy Commissioner Hanson on an alleged poolroom on Broadway between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday virtually charged the police with knowingly permitting the poolrooms to exist, and charging a price for immunity. The prisoners were John Davis, George Brown, and Frederick Fleischauer. All three were held in $1,000 bail each.

Magistrate Breen said: "It is astounding that although this offense is made a felony by statute, yet poolrooms flourish like green bay trees in every section of the city. It is idle to say that the police are blind to them.

"It would be better to have this law repealed than to make it a mockery. For in that case while the evil would not be much more extensive than it is at present, the community would be saved the humiliation of knowing that the law was derided and of believing that its violators were obtaining immunity for a price."

BIGAMIST VANCE CONFESSES.

Breaks Down When Put on Trial in Brooklyn for Larceny.

Edward A. Vance, a bookkeeper, who was arrested last month on a charge of bigamy after he had married Miss Elsie Schlegel, the daughter of William Schlegel, a wealthy lithographer, whose home is at Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, was convicted of larceny in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The larceny charge was made after Vance had been indicted for bigamy. He was accused of having obtained jewelry valued at $1,500 from Miss Schlegel before their marriage and pawning it in Manhattan.

When Vance first took the witness stand he denied that he had a wife living when he met Miss Schlegel. But District Attorney Clarke kept at him, and finally the prisoner broke down and confessed that he was married to a Miss Duffy in Pittsburg in 1895, and that they had two children.

It took the jury only a few minutes to find Vance guilty of larceny. He will be tried next week on the bigamy charge.

EXPRESS DRIVER ARRESTED.

Charged with Stealing Thousands of Dollars Worth of Goods.

In the arrest of William Leonard, 20 years old, of 557 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, yesterday the police think they have captured a former driver of the Adams Express Company who, the officials of the company say, stole thousands of dollars' worth of goods in the course of three weeks' employment.

The express officials said that while Leonard worked for them last Fall they lost thousands of dollars' worth of goods which the driver collected on his trips and failed to deliver at their office.

Leonard was located yesterday in a billiard parlor in Pitt Street, and was taken to Police Headquarters, where, the detectives say, he implicated Jacob Levine of 22 Monroe Street and Harry Boken of 625 Sixth Street, who were held in the Tombs Court yesterday in $5,000 bail on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Leonard was held on a short affidavit in $10,000 bail. All the prisoners went to the Tombs.

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RUEF LOSES FIGHT TO PREVENT TRIAL

California Supreme Court and the Federal Court Decide Against Him.

SCHMITZ TRIAL SEPARATE

Mayor Presents No Obstacle to the Proceedings—Elisor Biggy Still the Guardian of Ruef.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Abraham Ruef's efforts to prevent his trial on charges of corruption were finally defeated to-day. The boss will face Judge Dunne to-morrow morning in the first stages of the trial.

The Supreme Court of the State delivered a crushing blow by declaring that the petition for a writ of prohibition filed by his attorneys on Thursday could not be granted. It held that even if the writ of error issued by Judge Hebbard on Monday had not been obtained by fraud or trickery, it would not act as a stay to trial. The decision was brief, but left no ground for any further delay.

Judge Dehaven of the United States Court also promptly disposed of Ruef's plea that Judge Hebbard's writ prevented Jude Dunne from trying Ruef's case. Judge Dehaven declared that his court had no jurisdiction. When Henry Ach, Ruef's counsel, asked if an appeal would be considered Judge Dehaven dryly said he would consider an appeal, but that it would be denied.

Ruef was taken before Judge Dunne this morning by State Senator W. J. Biggy, who as elisor had arrested him on Friday night and had held him since. The case was set over awaiting action by the Supreme Court. Application was made to Judge Dunne for Ruef's release on bail, but it was promptly denied. He was sent back to his place of detention in the custody of Biggy.

Mayor Schmitz was in court, and profited by the experiences of Ruef's attorneys. His counsel had nothing to offer as an obstacle to trial. When the case was called his lawyer answered "Ready," and demanded that his trial should be separate from that of Ruef. This application was granted. As soon as a jury has heard the evidence against Ruef another will be impaneled to try the Mayor.

Ruef was cast down when he learned that the decisions of the various courts were al iagainst him. He evidently realized for the first time this afternoon that his trial was very near, and that with a jury panel that has been drawn he is in great danger of conviction. Assistant District Attorney Heney says he has ample evidence that Ruef and Schmitz forced French restaurant keepers to pay heavy tribute under threat of closing their places.

LABOR WAR AT GOLDFIELD.

Miners to Quit Industrial Workers—One Man Killed.

TONOPAH, Nev., Mach 11.—Goldfield miners have decided to sever connections with the Industrial Workers of the World and form a union of their own.

The first shift of miners of the Consolidated Companies was called out yesterday by the old union because the carpenters would not join their order. The shift went on as usual, declaring that they would no longer bear the dictation of agitators.

About half of the population of Goldfield is patrolling the streets armed. John Silva was killed last night and Joseph Smith of the Industrial Workers is under arrest.

MAY END MINERS' STRIKE.

Butte Copper Workers Ready to Accept a Sliding Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., March 11.—The striking miners are now willing to enter into a contract to work on a sliding scale, based on the price of copper with a maximum for underground men of $4 a day when the rate is above 25 cents a pound, and a minimum of $3.50 with the price below 18 cents. Shaftmen will get from $4 to $4.50.

It is understood that the companies have agreed to this compromise, and a contract for five years will probably be made to-morrow night.

Buried Infants' Bodies in Snowbank.

Mrs. Margaret Westlich, 62 years old, of 182 East Third Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with burying the bodies of two babies in a snow bank in front of 624 East Thirteenth Street. Adolph Elsner of 546 East Seventeenth Street witnessed her act, and notified the police. The woman at first pretended not to understand English. The police learned on investigation that the woman was a midwife. She will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court to-day. The police say she put the bodies in the snow to avoid paying an undertaker for burying them.

Special Piano Bargains
This Week at Aeolian Hall

BELOW are a few of this week's bargains in pianos that have recently been taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano. If you have a preference for any particular make of piano, you can almost always be sure of finding it in our Exchange Department, and if so, in far better condition and at a *much lower* price than you have to pay *anywhere else.*

1 Bauer Upright
Walnut case, excellent condition. Just the piano for a small apartment **$135**

1 Behr Bros. Upright
Elegant large Rosewood Piano. Full rich tone... **$200**

1 Small French Upright
Most renowned of all French makes. Excellent for a child to learn on..... **$105**

1 Almost New Upright
Richly carved mahogany case, 3 pedals, folding fall-board, extension music desk, thoroughly modern in appearance **$160**

1 Small Baby Grand
Excellent condition, splendid tone and sympathetic action. Original cost $700..... **$350**

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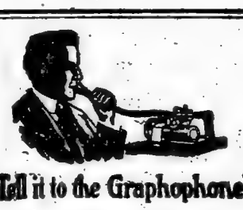

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Neapolitan Quartet performs.

After theatre parties will find exceptional accommodations here.

JACKSON SURPRISES CRITICS IN SENATE

Armstrong Admits His Apparent Right to Control State's Law Affairs.

$300,000 LEGAL EXPENSES

Attorney General Purposes to Cut Off High-Priced Lawyers—Means to Investigate Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Attorney General Jackson had a lively tilt with Senators Armstrong and Allds over appropriations for special counsel to-day. At the end of it Senator Armstrong admitted that Mr. Jackson apparently had the right to control all the State's legal business. Mr. Jackson gave out figures to-night to show that great sums had been spent for special counsel without warrant of law.

Mr. Jackson appeared before the two Senators, representing the Finance Committee of the upper house, to explain his request for an appropriation of $150,000 for his department. Mr. Armstrong was prepared to criticise this request, and also Mr. Jackson's protest against special counsel. He showed that the Attorney General's estimates were $67,000 more than the office had ever been allowed.

Mr. Jackson said he wanted to give his first and second deputies each $5,000 a year, an increase of $1,000, to increase his deputies from eight to eleven, and increase his clerical and investigating staff.

"The department is crippled because of the inadequate force allowed me," said the Attorney General. "I want a deputy who can give his sole attention to the Land and Canal Boards. The appointment of special counsel is frequently made necessary because the regular deputies cannot do the work. Special counsel means large fees, and I desire to dispense with them wherever possible."

He referred to counsel for the Insurance Department, and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

"All that work should be done by the Attorney General, and it is so intended by the Constitution," he said.

Senator Allds said a special statute entitled the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission to a legal department.

"The Legislature should not have done anything of the kind," said Mr. Jackson. "I find it necessary now to appoint special counsel to investigate the work of that commission and its lawyers. It is the duty of the Attorney General to advise all departments of the State Government and attend to their legal business."

"Not until they ask for it," broke in Senator Allds.

"That is as I understand it," said Chairman Armstrong.

"I don't propose to wait until I am asked," retorted the Attorney General, warmly. "I shall investigate any and all departments and State officials whenever I deem it my duty to do so."

Mr. Jackson said that under the present system in the Forestry Department timber thieves were doing a flourishing business, because they were let off with nominal fines representing an infintesimal percentage of their stealings.

"They ought to be sent to jail," he said.

"Where do you find that the Constitution makes you the sole legal officer for the State and the adviser of all departments?" asked Senator Allds.

"The last Constitution said in Section 6 of Article 5 that the powers of the Attorney General shall be such as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by law. I take it that whatever powers I had when the Constitution was adopted cannot be taken away by the Legislature."

"That is undoubtedly true, but what were the powers of the Attorney General at that time?" asked Mr. Armstrong.

"They were fixed by the executive law," replied Mr. Jackson.

Senator Allds got the executive law and read thus:

Section 52 of Article V.—The Attorney General shall prosecute and defend all actions in which the State is interested, and have charge and control of the legal business of the departments and bureaus of the State, or of any office thereof which requires the services of attorney or counsel, in order to protect the interests of the State.

"When was that adopted?" asked Senator Armstrong.

"That's as old as the hills," said Senator Allds. "It was adopted in 1892."

"Well," said Chairman Armstrong, "that would certainly make it appear that you were right, Mr. Attorney General. If the Legislature has no right to create counsel and legal departments not under the control of the Attorney General, I, for one, certainly will be for giving you these counsel instead of placing them in other departments."

Mr. Jackson to-night gave out figures from the Controller's records to show that while his department cost for all purposes $131,270 in 1906, "the total spent for legal services during the year in departments other than that of the Attorney General, and aside from cost of counsel to the Governor and in connection with special legislative investigations, was $300,271.52. Most of the money thus spent was spent without any warrant of law." According to the figures the Controller's office spent $158,155, Forest, Fish and Game Commission, $19,807; State hospitals, $15,600; Superintendent of Insurance, $10,000, (estimated,) and Excise Department, $96,308.

BILL FOR CHARTER REVISION

Provides for an Inquiry Into City Affairs This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Revision of the New York City Charter is the purpose of a bill introduced to-night by Senator Page (Republican) of New York. It provides for a commission of nine to be appointed by the Governor to make an investigation and report bills to the Governor before Dec. 1.

It is stipulated that one member of the Board of Estimate and one member of the Board of Aldermen of the city must be appointed members of the commission, and other officials may be appointed. The commission would have all the powers conferred on a committee of the Legislature. The city would pay $25,000 for its expenses.

Senator Page said that the bill had been framed by Alderman Meyers of New York to carry out recommendations of Gov. Hughes and Mayor McClellan.

TO MAKE CORPORATIONS PAY.

Attorney General Jackson Has Drafted a Franchise Tax Amendment.

ALBANY, March 11.—Attorney General Jackson announced to-day that he had prepared a bill amending the special franchise tax law, so as to compel corporations to pay their taxes before taking any steps to have their assessments reviewed.

The amendment will provide that corporations shall pay the amount of their tax within thirty days after it becomes due or forfeit the right to have the assessment reviewed. This amendment is in line with the recommendation made by the State Tax Commission.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to A. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

GRADY TALKS OF UTILITIES.

Home Rule Cry Raised on Governor's Bill—A Hearing Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—It was said to-night by members of the Assembly Committee on Railroads that a joint hearing on the Public Utilities bill probably would be held next week before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Railroads Committee of the Assembly.

Senator Grady of New York, leader of the minority in the Senate, who was in his seat to-night for the first time in a week, indicated that the principle of home rule for the cities may be taken up by the opponents of the bill.

Senator Armstrong opposed a bill favored by Mr. Grady to increase the salaries of record clerks in the Surrogates' Office in New York. Mr. Armstrong said that legislative action on such a purely local measure would be a clear violation of the home-rule principle.

Senator Grady recalled the vote of Senator Armstrong in favor of measures violating the same principle at the call of the Republican bosses.

"We will give you gentlemen ample chance to show where you stand on home rule before this session is over," he said. "Wait until the Governor's Public Utilities bill comes up. We will see how you will justify then a commission for New York City appointed by the Governor instead of one either elective or appointed by the local authorities."

Senator Armstrong said the Republican Party had had reason to regret its violation of the home-rule principle, because the people were keenly alive to the wrongs thus inflicted.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE TOLL.

Oliver Introduces a Resolution to Find Out All About It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—A resolution was introduced to-night in the House by Minority Leader Oliver, calling on the Railroad Commissioners to send to the Assembly next Monday information relative to the date of the charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company, the estimated cost of construction of the latest bridge used for passenger traffic, both by train and foot passengers, the amount of capital of said company, the number of passengers crossing such bridge by train in 1906, and the amount of toll exacted therefor and the number of foot passengers on such bridge and the toll charged. The resolution also demands that names of the Directors of the bridge company, the New York Central Railroad Company, and the Boston & Albany Railroad Company be furnished.

It is understood that the toll which has so long been exacted by the bridge company through the railroad ticket offices may be abolished if the information obtained warrants legislation.

The fare between Albany and New York on the New York Central is $3.10. The distance is 143 miles, which at 2 cents a mile would be $2.86. While this would appear to indicate a 24-cent toll per passenger for a little over a quarter of a mile ride, the general impression has been that the toll is 10 cents. Where the other 14 cents goes to the people behind the resolution wish to know.

FORCES ACTION ON RECOUNT.

Parsons Goes to Albany—Committee Will Report the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Prentice bill, providing for a recount of the ballots cast in New York at the election of 1905, will be reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee Wednesday morning. It is understood Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, came here and made a demand that it be let out. The committee is understood to stand 8 to 5 for reporting. Among this number is one Tammany Assemblyman.

An attempt was made in the Assembly to-night on behalf of the Independence League to take the bill out of the hands of the committee, but it was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

$7,500,000 FOR BARGE CANAL.

Engineer Skene Says He Will Need That Much This Year.

ALBANY, March 11.—State Engineer and Surveyer Skene sent to Gov. Hughes late to-day an estimate of $7,500,000 as the amount of money which he deems necessary to raise through the sale of State bonds for the work on the barge canal in the ensuing year.

At recent conferences of the Governor, State officials, and prominent members of the Legislature it was estimated that $5,000,000 would be enough for this work this year.

BRIDGE LOOP BILLS PASSED.

Municipal Ferry Measure Also Adopted by the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly passed the two McCarren-Farrell Brooklyn Bridge bills to-night, which give to the Bridge Commissioner of New York of a loop at the bridge. The legislation has to do with the proposed loop in and around Tryon Row on which the McClellan administration has set its heart and the temporary loop which Commissioner Stevenson has planned to relieve the congestion during the building of the permanent structure.

The House also passed the Prentice bill, which will allow Dock Commissioner Bensel to acquire ferry properties for the enlargement of the municipal service without being compelled to take all the property of any company and at the company's own price.

FOOD.

DON'T NEED BREAD

Found True Food For Brain Workers.

A distinguished writer, 60 years old, with the vigor of youth, writes of the benefits derived from proper food.

"I have been employed for several years in preparing a series of historical papers on the Civil War. The necessary research has been laborious and exhausting, involving the examination of more than 100,000 pages of the official records.

"The more than ordinary interest I took in the work (for I bore a part in the conflict) caused incessant worry and proved too great a strain. Overwork brought on brain fatigue; constant worry did the rest.

"Insomnia followed, then loss of appetite followed by absolute inability to control my mind. Labor was without accomplishment. Remedy after remedy was vainly employed, but the work begun could not be dropped. And yet it seemed as if I was going to pieces.

"At last I tried Grape-Nuts food, and less than a week brought benefit; continued use resulted in steady improvement, and I soon found myself again in possession of full mental efficiency. I am ten years younger in looks and feelings than when I began to eat Grape-Nuts, over three years ago. I can now easily write 2,500 words a day and maintain that rate of production without feel overworked.

"Brain fag and insomnia are strangers to me now, and my appetite is all right. I sleep soundly and restfully, and arise ready for work. A sallow complexion has given way to pink and white, my weight has increased 30 pounds, and my cheery, good spirits are in strong contrast to the crossness and irritability that had settled down upon me.

"I can safely say that Grape-Nuts food has given me a new lease of life. I can get along without bread and butter, but I cannot get along and achieve best results without Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

YOAKUM FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL

Rock Island's President Agrees with Harriman's Views of Co-Operation.

TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT

President Peters of Long Island Road Also Voices Need of Working with the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Railroad, is in Washington to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-morrow in a Southwestern rate case. He called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President, at which the railroad situation throughout the country was discussed at some length.

Mr. Yoakum agrees with E. H. Harriman that the time has come when the salvation of the railroads lies in co-operation with the Government, and he argues for a measure of Federal control of railroads far beyond anything yet proposed by Mr. Roosevelt. The stack of bills passed by Legislatures of States all over the country regulating inter-State commerce and fixing rates, have moved Mr. Yoakum to join Harriman in his appeal for Federal protection.

Mr. Yoakum said to-night that the question of a close alliance between the railroads and the Federal Government was the most important matter now before the American people.

"The railroads cannot work in too close harmony with the Government," he said; "to accomplish the best results the alliance should be so close that it would practically mean Federal control of all traffic, both State and inter-State. I feel confident that the right to regulate commerce between the States carries with it the right to control all the instrumentalities used in such commerce."

Mr. Yoakum illustrated this idea by citing the safety appliance act, which applied originally only to rolling stock used in inter-State commerce, but subsequently was made to apply to all rolling stock on the theory that that used merely in intrastate traffic nevertheless affected that used in inter-State commerce.

"It is a well-known fact," he added "that nearly every order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in respect to rates, appliances, or equipment, as applied to inter-State commerce, necessarily affects indirectly commerce wholly within the States. On the other hand, every important order made by State commissions necessarily affects inter-State commerce. In order that Congress may avail itself fully of its power to regulate commerce between the States, it is necessary that it should also control intrastate commerce.

"There is no doubt that the State can under the police power, regulate the tariffs of railroads and other like corporations which are exclusively intra State institutions. For instance, a railroad from Chicago to East St. Louis, having no connection with any other road, is subject to the control of Illinois alone. But when by permission of the State it connects with another road extending out of the State, it thereby becomes an inter-State line, and its situation is entirely changed. It then has become subject to the Federal law and removed itself from all State laws on the same subject. Thereafter the State may not reduce its inter-State rates for such power lies in the Federal Government alone."

PETERS ECHOES HARRIMAN.

Looks for Better Understanding Between Government and Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11.—The statement made by E. H. Harriman recently that indications point to a close relationship and better understanding between the Government and the railroads and a better understanding with the large corporations finds an echo in the statement made here to-day by President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, who is here with his wife visiting friends.

"I am sure," said Mr. Peters, "that there will be co-operation between the Administration and the railroad corporations looking to an intelligent, sensible and practical application and enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law. While there are defects in our transportation system, with much improvement and many safeguards yet to be thrown about the methods of operation, it is a fact that no such wonderful and economical system has been known in the history of the world as is demonstrated by the American railroads. Greater volume of all classes of traffic are moved over greater distances and under more adverse circumstances on the American railroad than anywhere else, at a cheaper cost.

"The business interests of the Nation realise this; the Administration, I am sure, fully appreciates it, and will do nothing to destroy or injure the transportation interests."

GARRETT'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Says Railroads May Have to Go Into Hands of Receivers.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—President W. A. Garrett of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, who is on a regular inspection trip, in an interview to-day said the railroads of this country had now reached the financial danger line on account of adverse legislation, which had already affected their incomes and which promised to still further curtail them. Railroads so affected, he said, would not be able to pay their operating expenses and the interest on their bonds if present conditions continue.

"It may mean," he went on, "that many railroads will pass into the hands of receivers unless these penalties are modified. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the Seaboard Air Line has not been able to make expenses and meet interest on its bonds. This has been true of the Atlanta & Birmingham Division of the Seaboard since it was opened for service three years ago. This is the road in which there is no watered stock."

SNOWBOUND LINERS IN.

Four Anchored Near Sandy Hook for Almost a Day.

The snowbound liners which had been anchored near Sandy Hook for almost a day got away from Quarantine early yesterday morning, and came up the Bay in procession. The American Liner New York and the Cunarder Carmania headed for their piers only a few minutes apart, and following them were the Hamburg-American steamers Pretoria and the Acilia from Hamburg.

Science has robbed the sea of the terror of vast loneliness, and, while storm-bound, the three big liners kept up a lively conversation by wireless.

The Pretoria got into wireless touch with the New York when the latter was having a rough time off Fire Island. The operator on the American liner said that the storm was so bad that they might lose their way. The New York came in safely, and managed to beat the Pretoria to Quarantine.

On Thursday the New York received a message from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from here on Tuesday. The Kaiser reported that she was passing through a severe storm, but that all was well with her. The Kaiser had then been driven slightly out of her course. The correct position was supplied by the New York.

All incoming liners report having had rough weather. On Thursday the Carmania ran into a thunderstorm. In the afternoon a wave struck the vessel on the port side, breaking one of the davits which held a lifeboat. The crew had considerable difficulty in making the boat fast.

NEW HOME FOR LAW SCHOOL.

Will Erect Office Building on Site Facing St. Paul's Churchyard.

The New York Law School, which now occupies a large part of the two upper floors in the German-American Building, at Liberty and Nassau Streets, has bought the properties 172 and 174 Fulton Street, just west of Broadway, and will erect a new building on the site.

Prof. George Chase, Dean of the Law School, declined yesterday to discuss the transaction. It is understood, however, that a tall office building will be erected on the property, with ample accommodations for the school on its upper floors. The location of the plot, on the south side of Fulton Street, opposite St. Paul's Churchyard, will secure to the new structure an abundance of light, making it particularly adaptable to the Law School's use.

The price paid for the property, which measures 53 by 77, was about $325,000. On the lots at present are two old five-story buildings. These parcels were sold at auction less than a year ago for $232,000 to the Century Realty Company, which resold them about a month ago to the Admiral Realty Company, the seller in the present transaction.

ISMAN AND NIXON BETTER.

Real Estate Operator and Theatrical Manager Leave Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Felix Isman, real estate operator, and Samuel F. Nixon, theatrical manager, who were injured in the wreck of the Chicago flier on Feb. 12 at Johnstown, left the hospital at Altoona to-day and were taken under the care of two physicians and nurses to Atlantic City.

Mr. Isman thinks that a week at the shore will enable him to begin work again. Within the next few days Mr. Nixon will go to Old Point Comfort.

Archie Roosevelt Still Improves.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Archie Roosevelt, the President's son, who is ill with diphtheria, continues to improve. There was no setback and he rested easily to-day and this evening. His condition to-night was gratifying to the family and the attending physicians.

Ticket Speculators Go to Albany.

A delegation of ticket speculators left for Albany yesterday afternoon to try to obtain adverse action on two bills abolishing ticket speculators, which have been introduced by Senator Martin Saxe. They say that August Belmont will have a representative in Albany working in their interests, that Senator McCarren has promised to aid them, and that the following have promised their influence: "Big" Tim" Sullivan, Judge Rosalsky, Charles H. Murray, and Charles S. Adler.

TO INVITE BIDS FOR NEW SUBWAYS

Lexington and Seventh Avenue Tunnel Contracts to be Let Together.

N. Y., N. H. & H. MAY BID

Purchases of Land Here May Mean Road Will Enter Traction Field.

Contracts for the lithographing and printing of the detailed plans for the new subways, which, if built, will run through Lexington and Seventh Avenues, and for the first section of the so-called loop between the East River bridges, were let yesterday by the Rapid Transit Commission. The price to be paid by the commission is $7,100. Six bids were received for the work, running as high as $11,000. Under the contract the work is to be finished by April 8.

In this connection, it became known positively yesterday that the board intends to advertise both the Seventh and the Lexington Avenue contracts together. This, it is generally admitted, will result in the Interborough bidding on portions of each route, with the intention of connecting each new section with the present Subway at Forty-second Street.

It is regarded as possible that the present board may let all three of the contracts it has had drawn up before it goes out of office, in compliance with the terms of the Public Utilities bill now before the Legislature, and which is considered extremely likely to pass.

The contract for the first section of the bridge loop probably will be advertised before the other two lines, and it is practically certain that the old board will have the letting of this contract.

In connection with the approach of the time for bidding on new subways, the rumor that it may be the intention of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to enter the traction field in this city has been revived.

Within a short time the railroad company purchased the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, Park and Lexington Avenes. Its agents have been negotiating lately for the purchase of the new Seventy-first Regiment Armory and other property on the block directly to the north.

The property may be said to stand directly over the Pennsylvania tunnel connecting Jersey City with Long Island City. Perhaps for want of a better reason to assigne for the company's activities in the purchase of real estate, the theorists advance the argument that the New Haven intends to build and operate the proposed Lexington Avenue subway, which will run within a block of the 133d Street yards.

No man whose office I furnished ever complained of the goods or the price.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FL.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

WE ANNOUNCE FOR

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth,

Our Spring Opening of Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Waists, Laces, Silks, Dress Goods, Imported Wash Goods, Dress Trimming and Misses' Garments.

The extent of the Simpson Crawford style showings are greater and more exclusive than ever this year.

Embroidered Robes, $3.95.

Of Fine Sheer White Batiste.

Main Floor.

The enthusiasm displayed by everybody at the sale of these Robes yesterday, when we placed on sale the first allotment, was sufficient evidence of their wonderful value.

A second lot is here for to-day's selling—so don't miss this chance. These robes are made of soft sheer materials—skirts have full flounces of wide embroidery and several rows of insertions, as well as very ample material for waists.

1,000 Robes for To-day at $3.95.

$20 & $25 White Batiste Robes at $10

Two hundred handsome Imported French Batiste Robes, combined with embroidery and lace. All perfectly fresh goods in the newest shapes are here to-day at $10.

100 Sample Imported Lace Robes.

Also twenty-five Black Chantilly Robes are included. In the store less than a week—many styles of laces, suitable for reception or evening gowns.

$25 Robes, $15 & $18. | $37.50 Robes at $25.

Continuing the Sale of Dressmakers' Supplies.

Every dressmaker and home sewer within buying distance is taking advantage of this Annual Sale, for it has become a fixed feature here, and the sale is eagerly awaited by them, owing to the great economies it affords.

Door Portieres

at Reduced prices.

We will sell *Tuesday, March 12th,*

100 pairs Ailmure Portieres

at *$10.50* pair,

reduced from $15.00 & $17.50.

Colors:—Crimson, Empire Green, Nile, Rose, Gold and Blue.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY (TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH AND 13TH.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS,

AT $3.00, $4.50 AND $6.00

THE REGULAR PRICES BEING $5.00 TO $10.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES.

FOR THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, A SALE HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY PREPARED OF WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES, BLACK, TAN AND GREY, IN THE FOLLOWING LENGTHS:

EIGHT-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ AND SUÈDE	$1.25
TWELVE-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ	1.85
SIXTEEN-BUTTON LENGTH, GLACÉ	2.15

B. Altman & Co.

ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS, SUITABLE FOR ANNIVERSARY GIFTS, EASTER TOKENS, DINNER AND CARD FAVORS, INCLUDING MINIATURE BRONZES, SMALL PORCELAINS, ENAMELS, JEWEL BOXES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN UNUSUAL SIZES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH, THERE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE,

BRONZE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, IN CABINET SIZE, OVAL OR SQUARE; USUALLY $2.75 EACH, AT $1.60

(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

BULGARIAN PREMIER MURDERED IN SOFIA

M. Petkoff Shot by an Unknown Man While Walking in the Boris Garden.

LED STAMBULOFF PARTY

Was with the "Bismarck of Bulgaria" When the Latter Was Assassinated in 1895.

SOFIA, March 11.—M. Petkoff, the Premier and Minister of the Interior, was assassinated here to-day.

M. Petkoff, with other Ministers, was walking in the Boris Garden, when a man fired at him with a revolver. The Premier was wounded by three bullets and died instantly.

M. Guenadieff, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, who was one of the Ministers accompanying M. Petkoff, was wounded in the arm.

The assassin has been arrested. He is a dismissed employe of the Agricultural Bank. The motive for his crime is not known. In some quarters he is believed to be the executant of a political plot, while other persons believe he acted out of private revenge.

M. Petkoff was 50 years old. He was the son of a Bulgarian peasant. He fought in the war against Turkey in 1878 and lost his right arm. He was a friend and disciple of Stambuloff and an opponent of Russian influence in Bulgaria. It is thought that his death may lead to political complications.

M. Petkoff was the third Minister of the Stambuloff Party to be assassinated since the party was formed. The party is anti-Russian, while Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is pro-Russian. The Prince was openly accused of inciting the murder of Stambuloff, the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," in 1895.

The Prime Minister who has just been murdered was the leader of the Stambuloff Party. His Cabinet was formed last November, M. Petkoff taking the Ministry of the Interior as well as the Premiership. He had previously, in 1903, held the portfolio of the Interior.

When Stambuloff, the greatest Bulgarian statesman since the principality was formed, was mortally wounded in Sofia in 1895, he was accompanied by M. Petkoff, who was then a newspaper man and a close friend of Stambuloff. The latter had been dismissed from the Premiership three months previously. Stambuloff and Petkoff were driving to the former's residence in a carriage when they were stopped by three or four men armed with knives and pistols. Stambuloff received over twenty wounds. His injuries resulted in his death three days afterward.

It was not until eighteen months later that three men—Georgieff, Atsoff, and Tufektchieff—were brought to trial for the murder. Georgieff was acquitted, and the others were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the crime being regarded as "political." In the course of the trial Mme. Stambuloff rose in the courtroom and cried:

"Let these poor wretches go! The real murderers of my husband are the members of the present Government!"

In December, 1901, another man, Michael Stavreff, was arrested on the charge of being the actual murderer of Stambuloff. In the Autumn of 1902 he was sentenced to be hanged, but there is no record of the sentence having been carried into effect. Stavreff, it was said, was also connected with the kidnapping of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary. After Stavreff's arrest his friends asserted that in the murder of Stambuloff he was only the tool of high personages, and they declared that M. Ludgkanoff, then Minister of the Interior, was responsible for the organization of the plot to murder Stambuloff.

In 1891 M. Beltcheff, the Minister of Finance, was assassinated in Stambuloff's presence. It is believed that he was mistaken for Stambuloff.

TO GIVE BALL AT JAMESTOWN.

British Admiral's Flagship Being Prepared for Dancing.

LONDON, March 11.—Six ships belonging to the British First Cruiser Squadron are being fitted out at Portsmouth preparatory to joining the international fleet which is to assemble in Hampton Roads in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition

The quarter deck of Rear Admiral Neville's flagship, the armored cruiser Good Hope, is being cleared of numerous fittings, so as to allow plenty of room for dancing, and other preparations indicate that much entertaining on board the vessels of the squadron is planned.

GENERAL STRIKE AT ISPAHAN.

People Demand the Recall of the Governor, an Uncle of the Shah.

TEHERAN, March 11.—As a protest against the extortion and reactionary methods of the son and the staff of the Governor General of Ispahan, Masud Mirza, Zill-es-Sultan, who is the eldest uncle of the Shah, a general strike is in full progress at Ispahan, formerly the metropolis of Persia.

Attempts to suppress the strike have led to serious disorders, in which there were many casualties among the strikers, some of whom have sought refuge on the premises of the British telegraph office.

Urgent telegrams from the inhabitants of Ispahan have reached the Persian Parliament, demanding the recall of the Governor General and the expulsion of his family from the city. The telegrams have ben handed to the Minister of the Interior for transmission to the Shah.

KING ALFONSO BETTER.

Physicians Believe He Will Be Quite Well in a Week.

MADRID, March 11.—King Alfonso, who has been suffering from influenza, is improving to-day. His fever is diminishing.

The physicians consider that the King's complete recovery in the course of a week is probable.

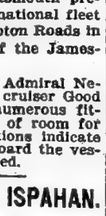

If you tire easily—if you always feel fagged out—if you have lost your enjoyment of life, you are run-down.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil and hypophosphites tones up the nervous system—strengthens every organ—makes you strong, vigorous and happy.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

VICTORY FOR CLEMENCEAU.

Chamber Votes Confidence in the Ministry by a Big Majority.

PARIS, March 11.—After a violent demonstration on the part of the Socialists to-day, the Chamber of Deputies, by 378 yeas to 68 nays, voted confidence in the Government.

The announcement that the Socialists would make an attack on the Government as a result of the action of Premier Clemenceau in ordering military electricians to take the place of the striking electricians in Paris last week attracted a large attendance in the Chamber.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, described the Premier's action, taken, the speaker alleged, even before a sign of violence had been displayed among the strikers, as being a denial of the workmen's right to strike for what they considered to be their just claims, and as placing "abusive power in the hands of the capitalists." M. Jaurès demanded that the Government assume full responsibility "for the arbitrary measure by which the army engineers became the coadjutors of the capitalists against the workingmen."

The Premier, in vigorous terms, replied that he would not permit the workingmen to become tyrants. It was the duty of the Government to protect the mass of the public against the acts of a small minority.

The Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne, introduced a bill in the Chamber to-day, authorising State officials, with the exception of the police, military, and legal officers, to form unions, and providing that severe penalties and dismissal shall be meted out to strikers belonging to such unions or to members of these unions who incite persons to strike.

SANTOS-DUMONT AEROPLANE.

New Machine Smaller, but More Powerful Than the Bird of Prey.

PARIS, March 11.—M. Santos-Dumont's new aeroplane, constructed to compete for the Deutsch-Archdeacon Prize of $10,000 for the first "heavier than air" machine to cover a distance exceeding one kilometer and return to the point of departure, is much smaller, more rigid, and more powerful than the Bird of Prey, with which Santos-Dumont won the Archdeacon Prize, with a flight of 220 meters, last Autumn.

In the new machine the canvas of the wings has been replaced by very thin polished wood, and the framework is of light mahogany. The two wings, constructed like Hargrave box kites, meet at an angle of 8 degrees, and have a spread from tip to tip of 13 meters. The width of the wings is only 60 centimeters. A 50 horse power motor at the centre will operate a propeller, the aluminium blades of which are two meters in diameter. The propeller has been placed in front in the belief that it will have a better grip on the air.

Behind and below the motor is the seat for the operator. It is little more than a saddle, but from it Santos-Dumont can direct and manœuvre the apparatus. The helm and steering gear are in the rear, with side rudders on the wings for controlling the equilibrium of the machine. The whole aeroplane weighs 20 kilos less than the Bird of Prey. It is mounted on a single cycle wheel, equipped with an automobile tire, for the preliminary run before the aeroplane mounts. Santos-Dumont discarded the two wheels which he used in operating the Bird of Prey upon the theory that the less contact with the earth the faster and straighter the rise into the air.

The trials will begin as soon as the ground at St. Cyr is sufficiently hard to give a good running surface.

HAVOC IN THE RIVIERA.

Gale Blows Down a Factory—Three Men Killed—Regatta Stopped.

MARSEILLES, March 11.—Violent gales have caused much damage to shipping and buildings along the Riviera.

A factory that was being constructed at Labarraso was blown down, killing three men and injuring six.

The international regatta at Cannes was interrupted by the storm.

BONILLA WOUNDED?

So President Zelaya Says—Hondurans Say They Are Winning.

PANAMA, March 11.—Fernando Sanches, ex-Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here last night. In an interview to-day he said:

"I have just received a cablegram from President Zelaya informing me that Gen. Bonilla was wounded at the battle of Namasique."

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras, March 7.—(via New Orleans, March 11.)—The following telegrams from President Bonilla describing the fighting of the last two days between Honduras and Nicaragua were received here to-day:

"San Pedro do Sul, March 6.—An exploring party of Honduran troops attacked the enemy to-day in considerable numbers at Namasique, capturing three advanced positions, dislodging the enemy from the town, and driving them from the city. The losses of the Nicaraguan forces were numerous.

"The Honduran attacking column was small, advancing in the face of an artillery fire. Rifles, ammunition, and stores were captured in considerable quantities. So completely did the Nicaraguans disband in their flight that, although numbering several hundred, they were powerless to return even within close proximity to Namisique. The fighting lasted four to five hours without material loss to the Namasique."

"CHOTUTA, March 7.—This morning the Nicaraguan forces, attempting reprisal for our capture of Namasique yesterday, attacked our cavalry in Yusugare, but were repulsed. Every one of these brilliant charges augments the enthusiasm of our forces."

The following details of the battle of Old Depilto have reached here:

"Gen. Emiliano Chemorro obtained yesterday the first victory over the enemy. About 5:30 in the afternoon he attacked Old Depilto, where the Nicaraguans had 400 men, and completely defeated them, taking fifty prisoners and capturing cannon, rifles, ammunition, and eight mules."

MERRY'S CABLE MISSING.

Minister Believes the Nicaraguan Government Tried to Read It.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Samuel Weil, in an interview published here to-day said:

"I saw no armed force used against Minister Merry, and do not know what occurred during any interview he may have had with President Zelaya, but I do know that the cable incident referred to in the newspapers has been correctly reported.

"When Mr. Merry called at the telegraph office, asking to be permitted to make correction of a single word in his cable dispatch, the original, which he had sent two hours previously, was missing from the office and could not be produced. In consequence he surmised that the Government of Nicaragua was attempting to read his message to his Government."

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, March 11.—The Giornale D'Italia publishes an interview with Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Verona, who was recently pardoned by the Pope for issuing in 1906 a pastoral letter in which he advocated the separation of Church and State in France. Bishop Bonomelli repeats the opinion he expressed last year, and says he does not believe the separation of Church and State in France is such a disaster as some people think.

LONDON, March 11.—Answering a question on behalf of Foreign Secretary Grey in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Runciman, Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, promised that if any of the concessions to be made to Germany by the United States under the expected tariff agreement affected British trade the Government would make the necessary representations on the subject to Washington.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—Minister of State Beernaert, Baron Descamps-David, and Baron Guillaume have been selected as the representatives of Belgium at the coming Peace Conference at The Hague.

DUMA NOT LIKELY TO BE DISSOLVED

Cabinet Wants to Give It Every Chance, and the Deputies Mean to be Cautious.

THE RADICALS QUARREL

At Odds on Manner of Raising Amnesty Question—Socialists Want Appeal to People.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—A caucus of the Constitutional Democratic Deputies was held to-day to discuss the question of the manner of receiving the declaration of policy from the Cabinet, which Premier Stolypin is expected to deliver this week.

It was decided to avoid any pretext for extreme measures on the part of the administration. The party will refrain from demonstrating, listen to the Premier in silence, and thereafter proceed to the regular business of the House, if possible without any special resolution to that effect. If the Socialists move a vote of lack of confidence in the Government the Constitutional Democrats will propose a resolution that the Duma, having heard the declaration of the Premier, proceed to the regular order of the day.

The Social Revolutionists and the Group of Toil have adopted practically the same decision, except that in case Premier Stolypin is cheered by the Conservatives they will ask that the minutes be read in order to show whence this applause came.

This decision by the Constitutional Democrats shows a great change in the party methods since the last Duma, when, at the close of Premier Goremykin's address a resolution demanding the instant resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a responsible Ministry was adopted after a burning debate, with only seven dissenting votes. The Socialists this year are playing the discarded rôle of the Constitutional Democrats, who are as cautious now as they were reckless last year. They profess to believe that the Cabinet would seize upon a vote of lack of confidence as a pretext for the dissolution of the House, and they are in a state bordering on panic over the possibility of immediate dismissal.

It can, however, be stated upon the highest authority, that all the rumors that the Cabinet is laying wires for the early dissolution of the Duma are without foundation. On the contrary, the Cabinet has resolved to "give the Duma every chance to justify its existence," and only prorogue it when its inability to perform legislative functions under existing conditions is fully evident or when by revolutionary activity it becomes a menace to public order. Neither a vote of lack of confidence nor a resolution demanding amnesty will be regarded as reason for dismissing Parliament.

From the same authority, which reflects very closely the views of Premier Stolypin, it is learned that the Cabinet has little expectation that the Duma will develop into a working Parliament. It hopes, however, that the moment for a final decision is yet remote, although there are strong influences at work at Tsarskoe-Selo and in St. Petersburg to undermine Premier Stolypin and force his hand in the matter of dissolution.

The Radical parties are hopelessly at odds regarding the manner of raising the question of amnesty. The Socialists persist in wanting to force it immediately to the front in the form of an open declaration to the people, which practically would be an appeal for a revolution. A caucus of Social Revolutionists and members of the Peasants' League last night rejected this plan, as well as a proposition to make an appeal, or a demand, to the Emperor on the subject, and it was decided to introduce a regular bill providing amnesty for political prisoners. This is undoubtedly unconstitutional, and hence inacceptable to the Constitutional Democrats.

M. Golovin, President of the lower House of Parliament, has resigned his membership of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Democrats and of that party, as being incompatible with holding the Presidency of the House.

BOMB AT YALTA COMMANDANT.

Col. Dumbadze and Two Others Wounded.

YALTA, Crimea, March 11.—Col. Dumbadze, commandant of the garrison here, was slightly wounded and his Adjutant and his coachman were seriously injured to-day by a bomb thrown at the Colonel's carriage from an upper window of a house in a street through which he was driving.

The man who threw the bomb committed suicide in order to avoid capture.

The lives of both Col. Dumbadze and his brother, the Colonel commanding the Brest Regiment at Sevastopol, have several times been attempted.

Gov. Hughes Aids Famine Fund.

Gov. Hughes sent his check for $100 to the Russian Famine Relief Committee in this city yesterday. The Governor said he was glad that an effective organization had been made for the relief of the sufferers. More than 30,000,000 Russian peasants are dependent on outside help at present, and the Relief Committee states that only immediate aid can prevent the death list from reaching into the millions.

CITY'S LOSS IN PARK LEASES.

Metz Discovers Surprising State of Affairs in the Bronx.

Controller Metz has received a report from his Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics regarding privileges, licenses, and leases in the parks of the Bronx. The investigators find that the "interests of the city have not been fully conserved."

Among the many discoveries made by the Controller's men was that buildings in public parks have been leased to private persons to the exclusion of the public. It was also found that $16,000 had been spent to improve the hotel in Van Cortlandt Park, but that the rent, $50 a month, had not been raised. The boathouse owners along the Harlem pay a maximum rental of $50 a month, and some of them have sub-let part of the land to the New York Central Railroad to permit the widening of the company's right of way. This is termed "a sort of perquisite hardly contemplated at the time of making the leases by the city."

Higher rentals and leasing by competitive bidding are suggested. The Controller's statement contains the following:

"In St. Mary's Park, which is in a rather densely populated section of the Bronx, the family of an employe of the borough administration occupies an old stone mansion at a rental of $5 a month, and also enjoys the privilege of selling ice cream, confectionery, and like refreshments on the ground floor. In several other instances the wife or other relatives of favored employes of the Department of Parks occupy buildings at nominal rentals."

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 920 B'way.

POMMERY

"Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The Best Champagne

that Care, Experience and Money can Produce.

Francis Drax & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 24 Hudson St., N. Y. City

Distinctive

Top Coats and Overcoats for Men

RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE SPRING MODELS

At $15.00 to $43.00.

It matters little which way your taste inclines—toward the radical or the conservative—we have at least one new model to satisfy it.

In some instances the initiative is ours. We have designed the coats along new and altogether exclusive lines.

Our five conservative models about exhaust the subject as we understand it.

What more can you demand, unless it be this?—Whether it be at either extreme or at any point in between, we can demonstrate that the garments justify the prices.

Herald Saks & Company Square

PORTO RICO A GOOD EXAMPLE—CANNON

Says America Hopes the Islanders Will Prove Worthy of Self-Government.

REFERS TO CUBAN REVOLT

Also to Santo Domingo—Wants the Porto Ricans to Show Tranquility is Possible.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 11.—The Hamburg-American liner Blücher, with Speaker Cannon and a party of Representatives on board, bound for the Isthmus to inspect the work done on the Panama Canal, arrived here last night from St. Thomas. Mr. Cannon and others landed soon after their arrival, and were present at the concert on the Plaza. The Speaker was quickly recognized by the crowds and was honored by a fireworks display.

This morning the Congressional party in charge of Gov. Winthrop and Commissioner of the Interior Lawrence H. Graham, left here for a sixty-five-mile run in automobiles over the military road into the interior of the island. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Congressmen returned to San Juan, where they attended a reception given by the Executive Council and visited the House of Delegates.

Mr. Cannon was warmly welcomed in the House by the Speaker, who made a patriotic speech, in which he hinted strongly that Porto Rico was ready for self-government.

Mr. Cannon spoke in reply. He began by expressing gratification over the wonderful agricultural development here since his trip four years ago. Continuing, he said:

"All government is for the protection of all the citizens of the Government, whether they be strong and powerful or weak. In the United States we call ourselves an Anglo-American population, while in Porto Rico you are of Spanish descent. You pursue your best interests under your changed condition, and we pursue our best interests under our changed conditions. We are being knitted together as by hooks of steel, and your interests are our interests. Your misfortunes, if you have them, will be our misfortune. If you prosper and we prosper, we prosper together; but if you fail to prosper and we fail to prosper, we fail together.

"The people of the United States view with great interest the fate, or perhaps I will not use that word, saying rather the immediate future, of the West Indies. Cuba, with greater material wealth than Porto Rico, after four years of prosperity and safe government has been convulsed with revolution, and the United States, keeping her promise made when the Cuban Government was organized, which promise was written in the Cuban Constitution, has been compelled to intervene in Cuba. Santo Domingo in a hundred years has gone from prosperity almost to anarchy, and the United States by treaty has promised to collect the revenues of Santo Domingo so as to prevent the intervention of the nations of the Old World. It is to be hoped from this on that there will be a stable Government in Santo Domingo.

"Under these conditions the people of the United States look with great interest to the progress of the people of Porto Rico, and they are asking, Porto Rico competent for self-government? Those who are best informed in the United States point with pride to the material, the educational, and the moral progress that you have made since you became a part of the great Republic. It is the universal desire of the people of the United States that you may so progress in prosperity as to demonstrate your capacity for self-government. There is not one citizen of the eighty-five millions in the United States who does not hope and pray that you will demonstrate your capacity for stable government and for self government, not only on your own account, but on our account as well, and especially as an example to the neighboring islands that peace, industry, and prosperity are possible in one of the islands of the West Indies.

"This outcome would make bright the star of hope in the breasts of the people of the United States and of the people in the other West Indian islands, that those islands may follow the example that you are so nobly setting."

Maryland Society's New Members

Four members were admitted to the Maryland Society last night at the regular monthly meeting of the organization held in the Nimrod Room of the Hotel Astor. The new members are Robert Gilmore, Thomas Moore, William Morris Holland, and Harry B. Holland, Jr.

HIS MURDER CHARGE A "JOKE."

A Few Belated Questions Put to Anquist Stop Brooklyn Police Inquiry.

The Sergeant on duty at the Fifth Street Station was disturbed early yesterday morning by the high voices and angry tones of a man and woman quarreling in front of the station house. He called one of the reserves, who arrested the couple. The prisoners said they were Jennie Reed, 21 years old, of 317 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, and Samuel Anquist of Avenue C and Houston Street.

The woman started to tell the Sergeant that they were just having a tilt over a matter of money, but the man broke in with the information that his companion was a "murderess." When pressed for details he said she had killed a man in Boerum Street, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police Headquarters were immediately notified that a "murderess" had been captured and was awaiting them at the Fifth Street Station. Detectives Van Wagner and Mahoney hurried to Manhattan and took the woman back to Brooklyn. In the meantime other detectives tried to find out who had been slain in Boerum Street.

They went from house to house, but found no one unaccounted for. The blotters at the Stagg Street Station failed to disclose any tragedy in Boerum Street since Brooklyn became part of Greater New York.

Then the police hit upon the idea of questioning Anquist. He said he was "just fooling" when he told the Manhattan Sergeant that Jennie had killed a man.

When the woman was arraigned before Magistrate Dorley, in the Adams Street Court, she was promptly discharged.

STOLE THE SLOCUM TABLET.

Bohman Convicted on Companion's Testimony—Three Others to be Tried.

Albert Bohman, 19 years old, of 700 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, was convicted yesterday in the Queens County Court of stealing the bronze tablet from the monument to the Slocum victims in the Lutheran Cemetery, on Nov. 9, 1906. Three other youths are under arrest for complicity in the robbery. They are John J. Quinn, Jr., Frank Darsch, and George Deitrich.

Bohman's case came up first. Quinn was called to the witness stand and at once confessed his share in the robbery. He said that at the request of the other three he went with them to the cemetery. They stripped the tablet from the monument with a pick, buried it for the night, and the next morning broke it into small bits, and disfigured it further with fire. They then carried the fragments to Pasquale Stamtofor's junk shop at 1,476 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and sold them for $14.30.

Stamtofor identified Bohman as one of the boys who had brought the bronze to him.

FOR FIREMEN'S PROTECTION.

Warning Signs to be Displayed Near Ammonia Pipes.

Inspector Wolf of the Bureau of Combustibles, who made an investigation of the fire at 578 Eighth Avenue, on Feb. 27, when Firemen Damm and Baker of Engine Company No. 26 lost their lives, reported to Fire Commissioner Lantry yesterday that they were killed by fumes from broken ammonia pipes connected with a refrigerating apparatus.

The Inspector called attention to the fact that there is no law governing the use of non-inflammable compressed gases in this city and urged that the Fire Commissioner issue an order requiring the display of a sign, illuminated by night, wherever pipes containing ammonia and other compressed gases are located. He recommended that such pipes be not permitted in theatres, tenement houses, or other buildings containing a large number of persons, unless the pipes are properly safeguarded.

Commissioner Lantry approved the report and the recommendations and will issue an order requiring the display of warning signs.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles.

Half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

An Extraordinary Chance to Buy Women's Imported Tailored Wraps

ONLY twelve women can share in this offering—but the lucky twelve will get probably the most extraordinary bargains ever to be had at the beginning of a season.

We have twelve Wraps made by the most famous of Parisian makers and imported to serve as style inspiration for one of the leading wholesale tailors of America. The actual cost to land these Wraps in this country ranged from $115 to $345. That is actual cost, remember—and if they were retailed regularly, a fair profit should be added.

But We Will Sell These Wraps at $75 Each.

They are of rich broadcloths, pongees, silks and novelty cloths. Many of them are trimmed with real lace. Naturally, no two are alike. They will be ready at 8:30 this morning, and this is the list:

Francis model which cost $220 to land.....$75
Bechoff David model which cost $190 to land, for.....$75
Bernard model which cost $190 to land.....$75
Martial and Armand model which cost $115 to land, for.....$75
Bechoff David model which cost $190 to land, for.....$75
Paquin model which cost $255 to land.....$75
Panen model which cost $285 to land, for.....$75
Ney Soeurs et Cie. model which cost $320 to land, for.....$75
Bernard model which cost $180 to land.....$75
Chernit model which cost $300 to land.....$75
Bechoff David model which cost $150 to land, for.....$75
Paquin model which cost $345 to land.....$75

None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

New Corsets, $1.29 for $2.50 to $5 Values.

OPPORTUNITY to select the Easter Corsets and at a considerable saving. These are of the high class "Augustine" make and there are five fine models. Short, medium and long effects, and some extra long waisted and high bust style. Of batiste and coutil, with wide lace on top. Some have trimmings of silk embroidery. Most have garters attached; sizes 18 to 26. Unusual value for $1.29.

Second Floor.

$3 Umbrellas at $1.98 Men's and Women's.

AS FINE A LOT of well made, serviceable Umbrellas as we ever had to sell at this price. Covered with the best Union silk taffeta; made on the best paragon frames, with cases and tassels to match. There is an unusually good assortment of handles. The men's handles include box and furze, plain and sterling trimmed, cape horns and buck horns trimmed with sterling silver. The women's handles include pearls, French horns, ivories and gun metals, sterling trimmed.

Main Floor. None sent C. O. D.

$1 All Silk Crepe de Chine at 59c.

BUSY DAYS in the Loeser Silk Store, and this is one of many values that help to make it so. Excellent quality all silk Crepe de Chine in a variety of the best street and evening shades, including black; 24 inches wide.

$1.25 All Silk Rough Pongee at 79c.

This is a very desirable and popular silk for Spring dresses. Full assortment of colors; 27 inches wide.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

"The Household Practice of Medicine." $5 Book at $1.50.

THERE ARE CONCISE, easily understood talks on anatomy, physiology and on all ordinary ailments of mind, nerves and body, each by a noted specialist in the medical profession. Mothers, especially, will appreciate the helpful information in regard to hygiene, nursing of the sick, invalid cookery and treatment of the simple ailments of infancy and childhood.

To-day in the Book Store, $1.50 a copy.

Basement.

Lawn and Lingerie Waists, 98c., Values $1.50 and $1.75.

DAINTY WHITE WAISTS such as generally cost full prices. Isn't it the part of wisdom, as well as economy, to select them now when such price savings are offered?

These Waists are made of sheer lawn and batiste in a variety of pretty models. Some are trimmed with lace; others with dainty embroideries. Long or short sleeves. In this lot are some Marie Antoinette Waists with ruffle, open front effects, mostly short sleeves, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

$2.50 and $3 Lingerie and Lawn Waists, $1.98.

New models, yoke effects, trimmed with lace; others with embroidery insertions down the front; also stylish tailor made Waists of madras with tucked front and back, long sleeves.

Second Floor.

Dainty Undermuslins from Paris. Hand Made : : In an Under Price Sale.

WOMEN WHO KNOW the charm and good workmanship of the French Undermuslins at Loeser's will be the first to take advantage of the chance to choose from some of them at sharp concessions from usual fair prices.

The details can merely hint at the interest of the Sale.

$5.98 to $12.50 Gowns, $4.50 to $9.98.
Soft nainsook in low neck effects, round and high back, V shape with lace insertions and hand embroidery, with medallions of lace.

$2.69 to $5.50 Drawers, $1.98 and $3.98.
Soft percale, with embroidery scallop ruffle; in a dainty embroidered flower design; also several with lace edges and embroidery combined.

Second Floor.

$2.98 to $7.98 Corset Covers, $1.98 to $5.50.
Sheer nainsook, all French bodies, elaborate designs of embroidery or a combination of lace and embroidery with ribbon beadings and bows.

$1.79 to $4 Chemises, $1.29, $1.98 and $2.98.
Nainsook and soft finished percale, all with round, circular neck; several embroidered in flower and leaf design or spray and dot effects; a few are trimmed with lace.

Teddy Rabbits

The Best Easter Playthings.

WE BROUGHT THEM FROM NUREMBERG—from the same maker whose original and attractive Teddy Bears have won fame all over the world. The first shipment shown here was also the first shipment shown in America. The furry Teddy Rabbits are the very best of all Easter playthings. They have legs that move. They have a voice. Each has a ribbon and a little ornament tied round its neck. White and brown, 39c. to $2.50.

Basement.

$4.50 Ash Sifters, $3.25.

THEY ARE THE "SUCCESS" Ash Sifters—easy working, rapid, dustless—as truly successful in doing the work as any Ash Sifters ever invented.

Made of heavy gauge galvanized steel to fit over any ordinary ash can. Pour the ashes in the sifter, close the lid, draw the sieve back and forth, and the ashes drop in the can and the coal in the coal hod.

A man in the Basement will show you to-day exactly how it works. One of these Sifters will save its cost in a little while—and the cost just now is much under usual.

Basement.

We Have Put NEW Carpets Into an Underprice Sale.

IN THE CARPET STORE now you can find so many new patterns of Carpetings that if you started to look through them all it would take more than one morning.

These Carpets are, without exception, the highest grades produced by the best mills in the country. The colors are not only good, but durable. The wool and the weaving are invariably the best.

Over Three Hundred Patterns of These Carpets Are Now Offered at Very Deep Price Concessions.

It is a Sale with which we start each Spring season. It is a Sale which brings very real economies to those who share. It is all the better because we will hold the Carpets purchased for any reasonable length of time.

There are 85c. Ingrain Carpets at 69c. a Yard.
75c. to $1 Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 59c., 69c., and 79c.
$1.50 to $1.75 Body Brussels Carpets at $1.25.
$1.10 to $1.50 Velvet Carpets at 79c., 98c., and $1.29.
$1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 Axminster Carpets at 98c., $1.19 and $1.25.
$3.25 Royal Wilton Carpets at $2.25.
$1 to $1.50 Inlaid Linoleums at 79c. and 98c.

Third Floor.

BOILER EXPLODES AND KILLS THREE

Two Buildings Are Set on Fire by White-Hot Pieces of Iron.

BOILER MAKES A FLIGHT

Sails Over a Bridge Twenty Feet High —Telephone Girl, in Peril, Gives the Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., March 11.—A heavy engine of the mogul type, drawing a long train of freight cars, had just passed the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad here at 1 o'clock this morning when the boiler exploded. The engineer of the train, J. W. Fisher of Newark, was killed instantly, and his fireman, W. H. Fritchie of Philadelphia, died soon afterward in a hospital. C. A. Smith of Trenton, the head brakeman, who was riding in the cab of the engine, lived only long enough to be carried into a doctor's office near by. A piece of iron hurled through the air broke the ankle of a trackwalker several hundred feet down the road.

White-hot pieces of iron from the wreck of the engine set fire to two buildings, one 300 feet from the station and the other seven hundred feet. A telephone girl in one of the buildings, above whose head a piece of iron weighing nearly a hundred pounds, had passed through two walls, gave the alarm and then fainted. The fires did little damage.

Although half the residents of the town thought from the report of the explosion, accompanied by the breaking of all the glass in that portion of Metuchen, that an earthquake had come East, Joseph Schanck, the day ticket agent, who lives over the station not thirty feet from the place of the accident, slept through it all until aroused by his wife.

The train had left Jersey City for Philadelphia in the evening, and shortly before 1 o'clock had reached Metuchen. As it passed the station some of those who were in the vicinity say they saw three men in the cab, apparently working over some piece of apparatus.

Heavy Boiler Sails Over a Bridge.

The engine had passed the station and was midway between it and a signal bridge which rises to a height of twenty feet above the tracks when the heavy report came. The cab, with the fireman and engineer, and the firebox were blown backward and fell to one side of the train. The boiler poured upon the three men scalding water and steam, and in its forward motion carried Smith, the brakeman, with it for a considerable distance.

As it rose diagonally in the air Smith was thrown to the ground. The boiler, however, a heavy affair belonging to one of the heaviest freight engines, continued its slanting course upward until it had cleared the signal bridge without disturbing a signal, when it began to fall. Three hundred feet beyond the signal bridge it had cleared it again struck the earth, tearing up the same track it had left. Like a rebounding football, it again rose from the ground and after a further flight of thirty feet came down before the freight house, a considerable distance from the station, where the tracks were again wrecked.

As the boiler left the frame of the engine and the cab and firebox were blown backward the fragments of iron, bolts, and other portions of apparatus centring in the cab were hurled on all sides several hundred feet. With a crash, the glass in both the westbound and eastbound portions of the station came to the ground. The tender, immediately behind the boiler, remained on the track, but the following five cars left the rails. The rails under the engine were torn from their bed.

Telephone Girl's Narrow Escape.

Miss Daisy Martin, who is the night Central Exchange operator of the telephone company in Metuchen, was lying on a sofa asleep on the second floor of the building in which is the Burroughs Pharmacy, about 300 or 400 feet north of the station. The noise of the explosion aroused her. Before she had time to get to a sitting position a red-hot piece of iron came through the window, passed a foot above her body, through the wall against which her sofa stood, through the wall of the corridor outside, and into the meeting room of a hook-and-ladder company in an adjoining building.

For a moment the girl, who is about 20 years old, lay quite still on her sofa. Then, as she thought she heard the sounds of groaning from the outside, she rushed to her switchboard and summoned Dr. Alfred L. Ellis. Then she went to the window and saw that the whole side wall appeared to be ablaze. She called up the Public Service Building and told them to sound the fire alarm. Then she fainted.

At the station Fritchie, the fireman who died in a hospital later, was picked up by Dr. Ellis.

"We couldn't fix it, we couldn't fix it," he moaned repeatedly.

Railroad men said he undoubtedly referred to the injector, which, getting out of order, had shut off the boiler's supply of water. Then, possibly as some obstruction had been jarred out, it had begun to work, admitting cold water to a superheated boiler, which resulted in the boiler's explosion.

WRECK INQUIRY BEGUN.

Grand Jury Hears New York Central Employes on Woodlawn Disaster.

None of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad was called yesterday when the recent wreck of the Central's electric train at Woodlawn was taken up before the Grand Jury. The hearings will be continued on Wednesday, and it is probable that at that time Vice President A. H. Smith and some Directors will testify.

Witnesses were called yesterday to testify to the conditions immediately before and after the wreck. Among them were Chief Engineer of Maintenance Balliet, Master Car Builder Case, Division Engineer Francis Boardman; Rogers, the engineer of the wrecked train, and Beale, another engineer, who made a trial trip over the same tracks on the day following the accident.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & Co.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

Spring Hats.

Correct for dress.
Correct for semi-dress.
Correct for business.
Correct for recreation.

Now Ready.

178 Fifth Av. 181 Broadway. 857 Fifth Av.

LACKAWANNA ON TRIAL.

Hearing Begun on Charge of Giving Rebates to Sugar Trust.

The trial of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company on charges of rebating similar to those on which the New York Central and its officers were convicted under the Elkins act and fined $18,000, was opened yesterday afternoon before Judge Hough in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. The Government was represented by United States District Attorney Stimson and Assistant Henry A. Wise, the attorney who prepared the case against the Central.

The proceedings for the defense were conducted by John B. Stanchfield, and the road was also represented by special counsel, including Prof. Collin, formerly Dean of the Cornell Law School, and W. S. Jenny, general counsel of the company.

Mr. Wise declared that the Government was prepared to prove the payment of rebates which gave the sugar company during 1902, 1903, and 1904 an advantage over its competitors of one cent per 100 pounds on shipments to Buffalo and of two cents per 100 pounds on all shipments within that city. These rebates were paid to Lowell M. Palmer, the recognized traffic manager of the company, and had reached the trust though paid under the guise of "extra lighterage."

The afternoon was taken up with the examination of Fred Hurst, former head of the sales department of the sugar company; James A. Treiaor, a freight clerk on the railroad; William Edward Foster, Auditor of the American Sugar Refining Company and subsidiary corporations, and Augustus P. Thompson, the freight claim agent of the railroad, who were called to establish the three-sided relations of the lighterage company, the sugar company, and the railroad.

What the line of defense will be was outlined by Mr. Stanchfield in a typewritten statement handed out before the first witness was called, in which it was asserted that the actual shipper, the sugar company, did not receive the rebates. The statement went back to 1898, when an agreement was made between the roads then fighting for the sugar traffic to divide up the business between them. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, through lack of terminal facilities in Brooklyn, did not receive an allotment. In 1900 it established such a terminal, and Lowell M. Palmer, who handled most of the sugar shipments through his ownership of Palmer's Docks, agreed to act for the railroads in allotting the shipments of which the D., L. & W. then received its share. The statement concludes:

"It is not denied these payments went to Palmer's Lighterage Department, and the company claims they in no case went to the sugar company and in no sense represented rebate payments."

The case was adjourned until this morning.

Government Sues the Lake Shore.

BUFFALO, March 11.—United States Attorney Bass has filed fifteen complaints brought by the United States against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company for violation of the law forbidding railroads to keep cattle in cars more than twenty-eight consecutive hours. In each complaint judgment is asked for $500.

CARUSO HELPS IMMIGRANTS.

Tenor Donates $4,000 to the Society Which Aids Italians.

The Society for Italian Immigrants held its sixth annual meeting at the home of Mrs. William H. Schieffelin yesterday. Among other donations announced was $4,000 from Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor. The speakers included Count Raybaudi Massiglia, the Italian Consul General; Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, and Dr. Antonio Stella, Vice President of the society.

Count Massiglia expressed the Italian Government's high appreciation of the work the society is doing, and declared that in 1906 not a single complaint from immigrants had reached the Consulate. Commissioner Watchorn told the society it had another field of work than the one in which it was engaged. It should correct abuses, he declared, making the immigrants who have settled here living and walking contradictions of the calumnies heaped upon the race.

Dr. Stella told of the work he had done for the society during a recent visit to Italy.

KILL "3-MEN-IN-A-CAB" BILL.

Railroad Men Tell Jersey House Committee It Would Be Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The "Three-Men-in-a-Cab bill" was killed in the House Committee on Railroads this afternoon. Experienced railroad men appeared before the committee and declared that the safety of the public would be endangered more by having an extra engineer in the locomotive cab than by having the present one man. Division of responsibility, they said, would lead to clashes, and in moments when a quick decision had to be made wrecks would certainly result from "two heads on one job."

BANK MESSENGER MISSING.

Gillespie Failed to Turn In $1,700 He Had Collected for the Park Bank.

William G. Gillespie, 23 years old, a messenger employed by the National Park Bank, has been missing since last Tuesday, and the bank's officials announced yesterday that $1,700, representing his collections on the last trip before he departed, had disappeared at the same time. The bank has no clue to his whereabouts.

Gillespie went to the Park Bank a few months ago, with recommendations from a Canadian bank, and had been living at 103 West Eighty-ninth Street. The police were at work yesterday on a theory that Gillespie, his stepbrother, George Reed, and two young girls had started for Canada together, but officials of the bank were inclined to discredit this story.

WENHAM FREED FROM DEBTS.

Former Agent of the Canadian Pacific Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Charles F. Wenham, formerly General Western Passenger Agent at Chicago for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and afterward a stockholder at 74 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 17, 1906, with liabilities of $253,801 and nominal assets, $106,425.

Mr. Wenham was arrested in January, 1906, at the instance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who obtained a judgment against him for $56,303, and was in Ludlow Street Jail until May 10, when he was discharged by Judge Holt on the ground that the debt was dischargeable in bankruptcy. Elder Dempster & Co. of Liverpool was a creditor for $65,538.

When his application for discharge was called in court yesterday no one appeared to oppose it.

Attachment Against John H. Brown.

Deputy Sheriff O'Neil has received an attachment against John H. Brown, a millionaire, of Cleveland, for $1,304, in favor of Edward B. Gallagher, on a claim for balance of $1,000 due on a note for $1,500 and $304 repairs to an automobile. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence. The Sheriff levied on his automobile, valued at $8,500, at Mr. Gallagher's garage. Mr. Brown was in this city, it is said, last week, and returned to Cleveland on Saturday.

Dr. Xavier Gets Diplomatic Post.

Fontoura Xavier, for the last ten years Brazilian Consul General in New York, has been appointed Brazilian Minister to Cuba and all Central American countries. At the conclusions of a series of farewell entertainments which have been planned for them Dr. and Mrs. Xavier will leave for Havana, where the new legation is to be established. Dr. Xavier is one of the few recognized experts on coffee statistics.

We buy

Oriental Rugs

with a keen eye for artistic values, but *sell them as low* as the indiscriminately chosen pieces with which the market is flooded. Investigation will pay you.

PARKER, SMITH & CO.
Rug Merchants
22-24-26 West 34th St., adj. Waldorf-Astoria

ERIE MAKES REPLY TO LIST OF CHARGES

Answers in Detail Complaints to be Filed with Inter-State Commission.

PLANS TO SPEND $20,000,000

Work on a New Terminal Has Been Delayed Until the Tunnel Arrangements Could Be Entirely Settled.

The merry war that has been waging between Erie commuters and the management of the road took a new turn yesterday when Truman Baldwin, a lawyer who lives in Nyack, and has offices in this city, made public a list of complaints which he said were to be filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission as reasons why that body should come to the Erie commuters' rescue. Mr. Baldwin makes various charges of mismanagement, high rates, and inadequate service. His complaints were replied to in detail yesterday by J. H. Maddy, special representative of the road.

Mr. Baldwin, as one of the principal accusations, declares that the policy of the management is to subordinate passenger traffic to freight because of the better earnings of that kind of traffic.

"The company," he said, "recently announced that its freight paid $60 a car and its suburban passenger service ten cents a passenger, or $6 a car. The freight from Chicago may be $60 a car for a thousand-mile trip of say five days, but the suburban cars make six trips a day, or $36 a day, and for five days, the length of a trip to Chicago, $180 a car. The freight car earns only one-third, instead of ten times as much as the passenger car. Does not the Erie know the value of its passenger service?"

Mr. Maddy said on this point: "The Erie does know the value of its freight traffic. Our freight earnings last year were $35,355,937 and our passenger earnings $8,988,810. Of the latter amount $1,980,000 was earned on the suburban traffic to and from Jersey City. Our passenger train miles were 8,917,345, with an average of five and a half cars to a train; our freight train miles were 13,074,688, with an average of 34.98 cars to a train. A freight train earns $272 a mile and a passenger train $1.007 a mile."

Mr. Baldwin's Six Charges.

Mr. Baldwin makes six specific charges against the Erie management. The first charge is that the officers of the Erie Railroad are "wantonly endangering the safety of passengers and depreciating the value of their suburban property."

To this Mr. Maddy replies: "The charge is most emphatically denied. Every effort is being made to increase the business and the value of the property so that we can get enough money to electrify our lines."

The second charge is that the Erie is denying its suburban passengers the service for which they pay and to which they are entitled and on the faith of which they took their homes on the Erie.

Mr. Maddy replies to this charge: "During the first three weeks in February the suburban service was scandalous. It is true that on Feb. 28 the midnight theatre train from this city collided with the first southbound train of the next morning. We did not recover as quickly as other roads from the storm because our suburban patronage is greater than that of other roads and our terminal facilities not so good. But with the exception of those three weeks in February the Erie has been giving excellent service. Its officers give as much care and personal attention to its suburban business as the officers of any other company."

Mr. Baldwin's third charge is that the company has reduced its repair, yard, and train forces so that the passenger service has become demoralized.

Mr. Maddy replies: "There never were more trainmen in the employ of the Erie than there are now, and last year we spent $1,000,000 more than we spent the year before to keep up our equipment. Improvements have not been made in Jersey City for excellent reasons. Four years ago President Underwood undertook this work. Plans were approved for the four-track Bergen cut and for a terminal to cost $8,000,000. The cut through the hill was of the first importance. It required two years to get the necessary rights and to buy the property. Then the McAdoo tunnel proposition came up and the terminal plans had to be halted. The Erie is to have the use of two of the McAdoo tubes under the river to Manhattan, and it would have been folly to spend $8,000,000 for terminal construction before knowing definitely about the tube connections and the electrifying of the road.

Plans Involving $20,000,000.

"The present plans for this entire operation call for the expenditure of $12,000,000 for electrification, in addition to the $8,000,000 already mentioned, and if we could get this money we could begin the improvements to-morrow. First, however, we must increase our freight earnings $3,000,000 a year, and then convince investors that the proposed improvements would vastly improve passenger earnings as well."

The fourth charge is that the annulling of twenty-three passenger trains is without adequate reason. Mr. Maddy replies: "The inter-State commerce laws make no distinction between freight and passengers, although the railroads favor the latter for obvious reasons. The shippers were demanding that we move their freight, and so the annulling of those trains was absolutely necessary."

The fifth and sixth charges are that the officers of the company are not managing the road in railroad fashion, but to make it yield a dividend on the second preferred stock without regard to the proper maintenance and preservation of the property or the safety or rights of its patrons or of the holders of its bonds and preferred securities, and that the officers of the company are committing waste by so operating the road as to destroy the good-will of the business community and bring the road into public contempt and to cause the name "Erie" to be a by-word.

The answer of the road to these last two propositions is:

"The increase of the Erie's expenses last year was $2,141,000. The road added 118 new locomotives last year, 40 of which were in the passenger service; since June 1 it has bought 86 new passenger cars, all for the suburban lines. The faults complained of are not entirely due to lack of ability, neither to a fiendish desire to annoy our patrons."

ESTATES. Entire management. Inquire

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

American Mechanicians
American Operatives
American Methods
American Wages

Swiss watches were well enough sixty years ago, when time was less pressing. Today WALTHAM WATCHES are the best. To compare a Swiss watch with a Waltham Watch is like comparing William Tell with Abraham Lincoln. If a dealer recommends a Swiss watch, it is because there is a greater profit to him.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

An author who believes in his book

THOMAS W. LAWSON
BOSTON.

February 28, 1907

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find my check for $5000. I send it to you with the understanding that it is to be paid to anyone who can show to me why the stock operations conducted by Robert Brownley, as shown in my book, "Friday, the 13th," could not have been executed by any member of the Stock Exchange in the past or why they cannot be executed today.

You will understand I make this offer in the broadest way and will not interpose technicalities. As a matter of fact, I say to you that such operations as Bob Brownley's have taken place in the past. Believe me,"

Yours very truly,

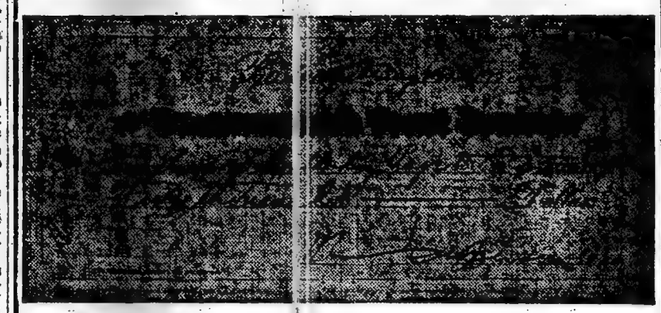

MRS. EDDY OFFERS TO SEE RELATIVES

Ex-Congressman Baker Says She Bears No Ill-Will Toward Them.

TWO MORE PLAINTIFFS

Adopted Son and Another Cousin Join In Effort to Procure Accounting of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Concord was astonished to-day by the announcement from Pleasant View that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy would see at her home any of her relatives who have petitioned the court for an accounting of her property from the leaders of the Christian Science Church.

The announcement was made through ex-Congressman Henry M. Baker, Mrs. Eddy's cousin, who says that Mrs. Eddy bears no ill-will toward her son, George Glover, his daughter, or to any of those interested in the suits, and that if they will come to Pleasant View they will be cordially received by Mrs. Eddy.

This move is looked upon as an outcome of a conference of Mrs. Eddy's attorneys last night by which they hoped to bring about a compromise, and counsel for the plaintiffs have not decided whether they ought to permit their clients to accept Mrs. Eddy's offer. Meanwhile they are proceeding with their work of arranging for the depositions that are to be taken this week with a view of throwing light upon Mrs. Eddy's mental condition.

Fred W. Baker of Epsom, N. H., a second cousin of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy and Dr. E. J. Foster-Eddy of Waterbury, Vt., Mrs. Eddy's adopted son, have become additional parties plaintiff, as "next friends" of Mrs. Eddy, to the bill in equity.

Dr. Foster Eddy says in his petition that he has "become convinced that Mrs. Eddy is, and for a long time has been, incapable of intelligently conducting or receiving an account of her business and property, and that the same is being managed wholly by the defendants without giving a proper accounting thereof."

Fred W. Baker, in his petition, says: "That in the Summer of 1905 he moved from Boston to Epsom, N. H., and in September decided to make an effort to see Mrs. Eddy; that he went to Concord and to her house and was refused the privilege of seeing her by Mr. Frye, that he urged his right to see her because he had been invited by Mrs. Eddy to come; that Mr. Frye replied that Mrs. Eddy had too much work to do to receive visitors and received none but by appointment; that he would receive the request for an interview, and if it were granted could so notify said Baker. He also said that said Baker could see Mrs. Eddy that day if he would go down to the street corner about 2 o'clock and stand there and see her drive by in her carriage. This he refused to do, gave up the effort, and never received any reply to his request for an interview.

"That he believes that Mrs. Eddy is virtually a prisoner in her own house; that she is kept secluded by the defendants Frye and others, and that she is not capable, under all of her condition, of managing her own business, but that it is all in the hands and control of said Frye and others, so that there has not been a due and proper accounting by these self-constituted guardians of her person and property."

Bloomingdales

LEXINGTON AV. 3RD AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

Fine English Perambulators

$13.99

We use the word English because these perambulators are exact reproductions of those made in England and which sell in this country for about $40.00.

Those we are offering at $13.99 were made in this country, and, in point of durability and service, are decidedly superior to the imported makes.

They are well upholstered, hood is reversible, have strap gear, heavy rubber tires, and are finished in coach colors: maroon, dark green, or dark blue.

Improved 1907 size, usually sold for $20.00; our price, $13.99

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware or Waist department you will be handed a very dainty little Sachet Souvenir

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales'
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

CORSETS. *In Both Stores.*

Augustine Corsets made of fine Coutil and Batiste. High bust and long close fitting hips for average figures. Supporters attached. 95c value 2.00

Corsets of fine Imported mercerized Batiste. New model with long deep back for average figures. Daintily trimmed. Supporters attached. 1.45 value 3.00

Augustine Corsets made of fine Batiste and Coutil. New Models with long deep back for well developed figures. High bust and dip hips for average figures. Daintily finished. Supporters attached. 1.85 value 3.50

La Vida Corsets. New Spring models for every type of figure. High, narrow, close fitting bust with long hips and deep back for average figures. Models especially designed for well developed figures. Models for slender figures with high bust, long hips and tapering waist lines, giving a youthful appearance to the figure.

Made of fine Imported Coutil, Batiste and fancy Silk Broche. 3.00 to 19.50

ART DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Stamped patterns on Linen, Silk Mull, Nainsook and India Lawn.

New designs for all embroideries in vogue, Shirtwaists, Gowns, Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Collar and Cuff Sets, Hats, Parasols, Baby Shoes and Caps, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tea Cloths, D'Oyleys and Cushion Covers.

STAMPED PATTERNS.

On Tuesday, March the 12th.

Shirtwaists, on fine India linen. 1.00 value 1.75

Shirtwaists, on fine waist linen. 1.35 value 2.50

Shirtwaists, on silk mull with 3½ yards of material to finish. 1.50 value 3.00

On English and French Nainsook.

Night Dresses 1.00 value 1.50

Chemises 55c value 1.00

Drawers 50c value 1.00

Corset Covers 25c value 50c

Hats, on linen 25c value 60c

Embroidery Silks, Floss, Hoops, Needles, Wool for knitting and crocheting Slippers, Afghans, Shawls, etc. Books giving instructions.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Brill Suits and Outside Coats, Models for Spring, 1907, Prices $10 to $40.

Special—Black Suits, $12.50.

That are good $18 value because, made of Melton finished Thibet warranted by the mill to give longest service and not to fade or crock; because hand-tailored to fit comfortably and retain shape, and because cut on new Spring models.

Special $18 and $20 Value "Cravenette" Raincoats, $12.50

Journeyman-tailored of high grade worsted in desirable gray designs. Worsted is the fabric most easily waterproofed. These worsted coats are "Cravenette"-proofed—and the "Cravenette" process is Standard of the world.

Excellence of fabric and of tailoring combined with the use of high grade trimmings insures shape retention during hardest usage.

Get the Habit, Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.

47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich. 125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

Though Stout You Need Not Appear Fat.

Stoutest women develop shapely, stylish figures and graceful poise by wearing

La Grecque Belt Corset.

La Grecque cures too prominent hips and abdomen by removing the cause. It supports the spine in correct position, supports bust without confining it. Lessens the waist by lengthening not by compressing. Helps nature develop a well-poised figure, shapely bust and natural flat abdomen.

A Corset to be worn with comfort and benefit every hour of the day.

No matter how well you think of some other corset let our expert corsetieres fit you with La Grecque and show the improvement in your figure. La Grecque Belt Models, $5, $6, $10 $12, $15, $25.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 26 W. 23d St., New York.

Accumulated Hardships

of Winter make help just now most timely. Many have reached the limit of their strength and resources. A little help now can save serious breakdowns for overworked mothers and delicate wage earners and children who have been underfed and poorly clad. Send $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, and we will gladly write, if desired, just how your gift is used. R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor 1907
1843

The Lone Furrow

A Novel

by

W. A. FRASER

Author of "Saa Za'ai Tales," "13 Men," etc.

The scene of this fascinating novel is a Canadian village, and its story has much of the grace of phrase, charm of character and depth of feeling of Barrie's "A Window in Thrums." Says The Nashville American: "It would be difficult to say too much in praise of a book having so many solid merits." Says The St. Louis Globe Democrat: "It is as human as the tales of Hall Caine."

Buy *Appleton's Magazine* on your nearest news-stand *now*. Read *Senator Beveridge's* article on "Shall We Be Governed by Millionaires?"

D. Appleton & Co
New York

Answer your letters as you read them

MOST men formulate a reply while they read a letter. If you could answer your letters as you read them, not only would your correspondence take less time, but the replies would be fresher and more to the point. With the Edison Commercial System you can dictate your reply as you read the letter.

We do not want to sell you a Business Phonograph until you understand the system. Write, telephone or call.

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DEWAR'S

You are sure it was made in Scotland—and pure—if it's Dewar's Whisky.

SCOTCH

CAPTAIN "BILL" GOES BACK.

Friends Persuade Him Not to Avenge Major Penrose's Insult.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 11.—Capt. "Bill" McDonald, Texas Ranger, who went to San Antonio Saturday night to face Major Penrose of the army, returned this morning. His wrath over being called a contemptible coward by Major Penrose had cooled.

Capt. McDonald was met at the San Antonio station by friends and urged to ignore the remark. Argument finally brought him around and he agreed to do nothing at present.

"I do not believe anybody thinks I am a coward, much less Penrose," he said to-day. "I made Penrose stand hitched with the balance of his niggers for three days, at Brownsville. No wonder he doesn't like me. The statement that I ate in the same hotel dining room with Penrose while in San Antonio is not true. He was not around while I was there."

Shot Snow Shoveler for a Burglar.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 11.—James Thorn, a negro, was shoveling snow in the backyard of George G. Hollins of 126 West Jersey Street early this morning, and the noise of his labors awakened Hollins. Hollins thought a burglar was at work in the rear of his house. Throwing up a window he began firing his revolver. Thorn was hit, and as there was no flow of blood it is feared that blood poisoning will result.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

SALE OF CEMETERY STRONGLY OPPOSED

Parishioners of St. Patrick's Cathedral Attack the Trustees' Standing.

SAY IT'S AN ILLEGAL BODY

Disposition of Old Burying Ground in First Avenue Denounced as Sacrilege—Will Go to Court.

Accusing the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-first Street, of being an illegal body that for twenty-seven years has carried on the business of the church without proper legal authority, an assembly of lineal descendants of persons buried in the old cemetery of the cathedral, at First Avenue and East Eleventh Street, protested at a meeting at Greenwich Hall last night against the announced intention of the Trustees to sell the cemetery. They formed a permanent organization to fight the matter.

The legality of the Board of Trustees depends upon the charter granted the communicants of the old St. Patrick's Cathedral at Mott and Mulberry Streets by the Legislature in April 14, 1817. The protestants assert that when the cathedral moved to the Fifth Avenue site in 1880 the charter did not go with it. Miss Margaret G. Hogan announced that she had consulted counsel on this point, and that she had been assured that the contention was correct. The Trustees take the opposite view of the question, and for more than a quarter-century have acted according to their interpretation.

If it is shown that the action of the trustees in both cases was illegal, much litigation is likely to follow. Similar transactions in the last twenty-seven years would be unearthed in court and the dispute would have many ramifications.

Did Not Know of Proposed Sale.

The present charge respecting the legality of the Board of Trustees is the sequel to a meeting of the Trustees on Feb. 3, at which it was decided to sell the cemetery. The persons who oppose this action assert that they were not properly notified about the meeting. The Trustees, it seems, advertised the meeting in a morning newspaper, and a law journal, and neither of the notices reached the protestants.

Miss Hogan said that she learned that there were about sixty-eight persons, including Archbishop Farley, Father Lavelle, pastor of the church, nine trustees, and pew holders present at the meeting of trustees. She said that when several of the pew holders protested against the action of the trustees in selling the property they were shut off abruptly in their complaints. She said further that when she called on the Church authorities they either refused to see her or declare they had no time to talk.

Says Archbishop Used a Threat.

Mr. Delaney, who is the son of Arthur J. Delaney, a lawyer, who in 1883 was instrumental in preventing the Trustees from selling the cemetery at that time; charged last night that he had been informed that Archbishop Farley had silenced one objector at the meeting by a threat.

Aside from the reason involved in the questioned legality of the Board of Trustees, many arguments were urged last night against the sale of the cemetery. The question was raised whether the Trustees had a right to sell consecrated ground. One man, who attended the meeting of the Trustees on Feb. 3, said that the Trustees at that time declared that ground was no longer consecrated when it was used for any purpose not connected with the Church. Another said that the Trustees held that the ground was not consecrated, but blessed. Mr. Delaney declared that such a sale would be "sacrilege."

May Expect Future Sales.

Another argument advanced was that the remains of persons who had fought for the Catholic Church during the riots of Know-Nothing days should be respected. The descendants claimed that when the rioters from Philadelphia came to New York for the purpose of demolishing the Roman Catholic Church, their ancestors, from behind the tombstones, fought the rioters and thus prevented great loss. They asserted, too, that as a result of the action of these same ancestors the Roman Catholic Church has risen to the position of prominence it occupies to-day.

"If the Trustees are going to sell cemeteries indiscriminately, what will happen to Calvary Cemetery in the future?" asked Mr. Delaney. "When the cemetery in Eleventh Street was bought it was located in a wilderness; now a city has sprung up around it. The same change is fast taking place around Calvary, where they tell you to bury your dead. The cemetery is 418 feet long and 206 feet 6 inches wide. It contains about 5,000 graves and 400 tombstones. No burials have been made in it for thirty-three years.

LYNCHING IS DISAPPEARING.

Booker T. Washington Tells Harvard Students It Soon Will Not Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—Booker T. Washington this evening told Harvard students of the progress of the negroes of the South through education such as the Tuskegee Institute gives. For a race which has had its freedom only forty years, after 250 years of servitude, no race has made such progress as his own, he said.

"Compared with the Americans they progress slowly, but in forty years 52 per cent. of the negroes read and write, while only 40 per cent. of Spaniards can, and still less Russians. The negro problem is the biggest the United States has to face to-day, but through educating them to work with their hands, the only way to civilize a people, the problem will work out itself.

"In the last six months there have been fewer lynchings than in any similar period for forty years, and it will only be a question of a comparatively short time when this horrible crime will no longer exist. All this is brought about by our industrial education. Not a graduate of Tuskegee is in prison, and very few who own property of any kind are. Ninety per cent. of the Southern negroes who are in prison have no trade, and 61 per cent. are totally ignorant."

OLD POLICY MAN DEAD.

Most of the Money Woodruff Made Went to the Bookmakers.

Aaron Woodruff, well known in New York years ago as one of the partners of the late "Al" Adams, the policy king, who committed suicide several months ago, died in poverty in the St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. Woodruff, who was 66 years old, had been ill for many years, and of late had been living at a Long Island City hotel, where he managed to stay through the liberality of some of his old-time friends.

In his day Woodruff made a great deal of money in the policy game, but he was so clever in covering up evidence that the police were never able to learn enough of his affairs to justify them in attempting to bring him to trial. He was a great race-track gambler, and his friends say he lost several fortunes at the Metropolitan tracks, most of the money that went to the bookmakers being that which he had accumulated in his policy business.

COLUMBIA PLAY PRODUCED.

"The Ides of March" Begins a Week's Run at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The musical comedy which Columbia students present each year began a week's run last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. This season's piece is called "The Ides of March," and the libretto, built around Julius Caesar, who is made into the tyrant head of a Latin school, gave the undergraduates opportunity to poke fun at President Butler's attitude on the football question. With the license that goes with musical comedy, what there is of plot is made the excuse for songs and dances which range in time and place from ancient Rome and Egypt to a very up-to-date Broadway.

What seemed the star feature to the undergraduate crowd in the audience was "The Lad with the Big Blue 'C'" sung in the second act. At each line of the chorus men dressed in the togs of the various athletic teams appeared. At the close every light in the house was put out, and when the current was turned on again the blue and white football team was disclosed on the stage, lined up and ready for play. The ball was snapped back and the full back punted it into the audience.

The libretto, lyrics, and most of the music are the work of E. Breitenfeld, 1909, with several interpolated songs by W. E. Kelly, 1907; L. S. Friedland, 1907, and C. S. Turner.

W. E. Kelly and R. G. Conried, son of the impresario, as the low comedy men of the piece; A. T. Hopping as the leading soubrette, and T. A. Gannon as Sophronia Hicks were the mainstay of such plot as the play developed. Conried, clad in a ballet dancer's pink tights and a helmet, was down on the programme as Romeo, a Mob, but he confided to the audience that he was really Salome.

HELP FOR JUNIOR CITIZENS.

George Junior Republic Aid Association to Give an Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given at the home of Mrs. William C. Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, on Friday evening, March 22, by the George Junior Republic Aid Association. This society was organized recently among the younger fashionable set to raise money for and promote interest in the work of the George Junior Republic, a home for boys and girls located at Freeville, N. Y., where, by means of self-government, the object of law and its practical application are taught to its citizens.

The work was begun several years ago on a very small scale, and has had a rapid natural growth, which demands larger facilities. The work is non-sectarian and depends for its support on voluntary contributions.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND BENEFIT.

Money Raised by College Women's Club to Aid Young Women.

A matinée benefit will be given at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Hudson Theatre by the College Women's Club for its scholarship fund. The purpose of this fund is to loan money, without interest, to young women desiring a college education. This afternoon's programme will include Mme. Nazimova and Dodson Mitchell in the last act of "A Doll's House," Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots," Grace Elliston in readings, Fuji-Ko, the Japanese actress, who will do the dance of the butterflies and the dance of the waves from the "White Chrysanthemum," in which she appeared in London. Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Mme. Illing, the German tragedienne; William Norris, and Robert Dempster will also appear.

Tickets may be procured at the theatre.

HARRISBURG CAPITOL PROBE.

Legislative Inquiry Into Contracts and Accounts Begun.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 11.—The legislative inquiry into the new State Capitol contracts and accounts as the result of the allegations made during the last State campaign that there were gross extravagance, overcharges, and duplication of items in the ornamentation and equipment of the building, began here to-day.

Bernard R. Green of Washington, consulting engineer for the Capitol Commission, was the only witness heard to-day. He said that before the contract for the construction of the building was awarded Architect Huston stated to the commission that the building could be completed within the appropriation of $4,000,000, allowing $675,000 for expenses of the commission and the architect and fine art work.

Reports and letters from Green to the Capitol Commission were read which showed that he and Architect Huston were not working in harmony. In one letter he referred to Huston as being "bumptious" and unwilling to adopt recommendations of changes in the work.

"I think the decorations have been much overdone," said Mr. Green in reply to questions. "They are too heavy. I would say that the building in its construction is a good one. As to the design, opinions differ, as it is a matter of architectural opinion."

He said he knew of no collusion or fraud between the bidders and the architect or between the bidders and members of the commission.

ELECTIONS IN MAINE CITIES.

Republicans Again Control Bangor—Augusta Is Again Democratic.

PORTLAND, Me., March 11.—Five Maine cities held their annual elections to-day.

Mayor Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta, Democrat, and Mayor Gilman P. Littlefield of Biddeford, Republican, were re-elected.

The Republicans of Bangor elected John F. Woodman Mayor. Last year the Democrats carried that city.

The Republicans won in Brewer and the Democrats in Belfast.

HERRESHOFF'S GOLF CUP.

Garden City Player Scores Easy Victory in Pinehurst Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 11.—The annual championship golf tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club ended to-day in an easy victory for Frederick Herreshoff, the Garden City Club amateur, who defeated Charles B. Fownes of the Oakmont Club, near Pittsburg, by 7 up and 6 to play. J. D. Foot of the Apawamis Club, at Rye, N. Y., who was the former title holder, captured the Consolation Cup, defeating W. P. Scheatz of the Wheaton Club, Chicago, by 4 up and 2 to play.

The final rounds were thirty-six holes in each event. Herreshoff was one of the youngest golfers in the tournament, and he has shown steady and admirable golf throughout the entire tournament.

Champion Tilt Won N. Y. A. C. Pool.

The annual handicap pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club was concluded last night, with W. A. Tilt, the champion of the club, and Eugene F. Crowe as players in the final game. Mr. Tilt was in his best form, and in his usual dashing style led from the start, and won by a score of 200 to 146. There were twenty-three contestants as follows: W. L. Durant, (55,) H. B. Goetchings, (90,) W. W. Swan, (65,) Theodore Cassebeer, (75,) William A. Tilt, (125,) Robert Weld, (90,) Dr. Alexander Nicoll, (70,) Evan A. Gamble, (125,) H. W. Boettger, Jr., (100,) C. J. McKenna, (90,) John B. Naething, (75,) Wallace Nicoll, (65,) Otto Wagner, (60,) Dr. J. G. Burton, (90,) J. S. Dickerson (80,) Dr. W. S. Currie, (95,) George L. Doty, (55,) F. W. Brooks, Jr., (100,) C. E. F. McCann, (90,) W. H. Foster, (70,) Albert Tilt, (80,) E. F. Crowe, (125,) and H. Hazelton, (50.)

The annual pool championship of the club will begin next Monday, with these players: Evan A. Gamble, Eugene F. Crowe, Dr. W. G. Douglas, W. A. Tilt, W. L. Richard, R. A. Fulton, F. W. Brooks, Jr., Thomas A. Plumkett, James M. Heatherton, and W. T. Leighton.

CONKLIN WINS IN BILLIARD MATCH

Chicago Player Defeats Poggenburg 300 to 181 and Takes Second Place.

RESULT NEVER IN DOUBT

New York Expert, in Poor Form, Is Outclassed from Start—Dr. Mial Plays Gardner To-night.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High. Run.	High Average.
C. Demarest	3	0	115	27 3-11
C. F. Conklin	3	1	68	12 0-25
E. W. Gardner	2	1	80	14 12-20
Dr. L. L. Mial	2	2	94	17 7-10
J. F. Poggenburg	2	3	101	21 6-14
T. M. S. Rolls	0	5	80	14 5-20

Only one game will be played to-day. The matinee match will be omitted, and in the evening Edward W. Gardner, the present champion, will meet Dr. Leonidas L. Mial.

Against chilled and rebellious ivories Charles F. Conklin of the Chicago Athletic Association played a remarkable billiard game last night, and defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club. The Chicagoan won by the score of 300 points to 181. The winner throughout played phenomenal open-table billiards, in which the 14.2 balk line under which the National amateur championship is decided seldom figured.

The concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, was colder than at any of the evening contests of last week. In consequence Poggenburg found it impossible to soothe the sensitive ivory spheres to rolling gently. All of his attempts at nursing proved failures. His draw and straight carrom shots repeatedly went wrong. On the other hand Conklin instantly adapted himself to the conditions. His open-table billiards were splendidly executed. Practically his misses were all at close range. It was this skill at handling the balls on three and four cushion shots which won the game for him. Also, it brought him into second place, next to Calvin Demarest, while Poggenburg, who completed his tournament series, dropped back to fourth, and possibly fifth, place as the result of his defeat.

After the bank shot for lead, it required considerable squinting on the part of Referee McLaughlin to determine that Conklin had won. The Chicagoan chose the spot ball. Then he treated the crowd to a new wrinkle in the way of negotiating the regulation carrom. He played and placed the cue ball to the left instead of the right hand. Coming back from the cushion, the cue ball carried the object balls into the lower left-hand corner. Conklin failed in his attempt to assemble them, however, and missed a single-cushion carrom after tallying 8 as his initial effort. Poggenburg also began with 8, his opening turn at the table terminating with a faulty follow shot.

Conklin obtained a commanding lead on his second session with the spheres. He worked out a massive cluster of 68, in which hard billiards predominated. The Chicagoan began with a series of round-the-table drives, which for cushion combinations revealed the perfection of the mechanical features of his execution. He favored the corners for attempts at close play. In this he was not successful. The effort finally brought about a shot that proved the gem of the collection. Both object balls lay on the end rail. The red right in the left corner and the white slightly out from the right. Conklin's cue ball was well down the table and to the left. Making good use of english Conklin took the side cushion just above the first object ball. The cue ball, crowding to the cushion, just ticked the object balls as it traversed the end of the table from right to left. He obtained position by this shot and continued until he missed a single-cushion drive, in which the cue ball twice traveled the entire length of the table.

The best that Poggenburg could do in his half of the inning was 19. He was experiencing the effects of rebellious rolls on the part of the ivories. There was no lack of courage on his part, for, despite bad breaks, he went after the shots.

From his seventh to his fifteenth inning the best individual inning that Conklin counted was 4. But he retrieved himself in the latter inning by a dazzling series of cushion shots that produced 30. The most startling shot of this collection was a four-cushion drive in which Conklin was compelled to play the second object ball very thinly in order to get past the first object ball and not touch it until the cue ball had circled the table. Conklin had the balls rolling nicely in this inning when he overplayed a short follow to the cushion and gave way to Poggenburg, who was then plodding nearly 100 points behind.

The chill of the room made it impossible for Poggenburg to collect the balls for close manipulation. He was all at sea in his efforts to play draw and follow shots. In a measure his failures were duplicated by Conklin. The latter knew open-table carroms far better than his opponent, however, and while he progressed more by fitful runs than by any real degree of steadiness, his execution was at all times more certain of results. The shots, because of the perplexing lay of the balls, were often unusually pyrotechnical in character. They were so during the two best runs which Conklin collected in the last portion of his string. Respectively they were 22 and 26, and were counted on his nineteenth and twentieth turns at the table. In the latter he negotiated a four-cushion shot entirely on one side and end rail. Poggenburg only plodded along to the end, as he could do nothing with the balls. The score:

Conklin, (spot ball)—8 68 15 4 7 40 1 2 4 4 4 1 0 2 39 0 0 7 22 26 4 19 6 0 17. Total, 300 points; average, 12 0-25; high runs, 68, 40, and 39.

Poggenburg, (white ball)—8 19 0 10 0 36 1 0 0 0 1 0 49 6 0 0 1 10 3 4 0 22 2. Total, 181 points; average, 7 23-24; high runs, 49, 36, and 22.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

WAITING FOR MR. BILLINGS.

Owner of Major Delmar Expected to Consent to Sweet Marie Match.

President George W. Grote of the New York Driving Club is working energetically to bring about the match between C. K. G. Billings's bay gelding Major Delmar (1:59¾) and E. T. Stotesbury's bay mare Sweet Marie, (2:03¾.) Should Mr. Grote succeed in arranging the race it will be decided at the light-harness meeting of the New York Driving Club, in July or August. E. T. Stotesbury has consented to drive Sweet Marie against Major Delmar, and he has instructed Mr. Webb, who has charge of the champion trotting mare, with Mr. Stotesbury's other horses, to prepare her for racing next Summer. Sweet Marie will be sent to Poughkeepsie on April 1, and placed in charge of Trainer "Bill" Andrews.

If the race is arranged, it will be for a cup or trophy, with amateurs to drive. C. K. G. Billings, the owner of Major Delmar, is now in Florida, but is expected to return shortly. He has not been approached on the matter, but those close in touch with him expect no trouble in securing his consent to the match. He will again start one of his fast horses in the race for the Memphis Gold Cup, and there will be no difficulty in adjusting the dates, as the New York Driving Club will be able to secure almost any date in July or August, to suit Mr. Billings's convenience.

Mr. Webb was in New York yesterday, and said Mr. Stotesbury was anxious to drive Sweet Marie against Major Delmar, but should Mr. Billings decline, Sweet Marie will start against any good trotter that may be selected by the New York Driving Club. The latter organization, in the event of the original match falling through, will probably arrange to match James B. Brady's George G., (2:06½,) by Homeward, (2:13½,) against Sweet Marie.

JUDGE POST BY A NECK.

Beats Emergency Close to the Finish After a Hard Race.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11.—The main interest in the City Park races to-day centred in the performance of Judge Post in the fourth event at one mile. He is a candidate for the City Park Derby, to be run next Saturday. Emergency kept at Judge Post's side until almost at the finish, when the Derby candidate forged ahead and won by barely a neck.

Southern Cross, which was so much feared in the fifth race as to cause several scratches from a large field, got away poorly, and was beaten by Frontenac. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Prince Brutus, 120 pounds, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1, won; Consideration, 120, (Lloyd,) 7 to 1, second; Husted, 110, (Gaugel,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Telescope, Monia, Allista, Conjuress, Hallowman, Tom Mankins, Airship, R. L. Johnson Sylvan Belle, and Listless also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap; short course. Kara, 136 pounds, (J. Murphy,) 2 to 1, won; Sartor Resartus, 134, (McKinney,) 8 to 1, second; Harefoot, 133, (Pollock,) 16 to 1, third. Time—2:56. Aules fell. Peter Becker, Naran, Jim Bozeman, Little Wally, Pete Vinegar, and Subador also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Mollie Montrose, 119 pounds, (Hogg,) 9 to 20, won; Dew of Dawn, 118, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, second; Brawney Lad, 101, (J. Russell,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:41 3-5. Fiyon, Peoria, Baloiee, Dropstitch, Catherine F., G. W. Macklin, Bitterman, and Headline also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Judge Post, 93 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 10, won; Emergency, 111, (Lowe,) 9 to 10, second; Besterling, 101, (Diggins,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Frontenac, 113 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, won; Southern Cross, 118, (Lowe,) 1 to 2, second; Pentagon, 106, (Hogg,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Don Ivent, Scotch Dance, Sunnybrooke, and Defend also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Solly M., 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, won; Schroeder's Midway, 110, (A. Martin,) 10 to 1, second; Fire Alarm, 107, (Foy,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Duchess of Montebello, Chamblee, Lucy Marie, Dry Dollar, Hop o' My Thumb, Skimmer, Narelle, Fieldwick, Chase, and De Oro also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Anna Day, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 10, won; St. Noel, 108, (Gaugel,) 8 to 1, second; Bell the Cat, 106, (Lloyd,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Cashier, Padre, Dekaber, Orlune, Judge Traynor, Etta M., Dr. Young, Joe Levy, and Layson also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Lafu B., Meifere, Miss Orna, Adelaide Royer, Lethatchie, Allsan, Relapse, Emboy, Tartarola, Bonnie Hay, and Emma G., 108 pounds each; Blister, Dona H., and Geneva S., 112 each; Parisian Model, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Pittkin, 128 pounds; Henpecked, 130; Lorchello and Enterjoy, 134 each; Gould, 135; Henry A. Schroeder, 136; Wild Range, 137; Lights Out, 138; Ceroltn, 140; Arabo, 148.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Vohoome, 102 pounds; Mantellmar, 104; Attention and Hyperbole, 107 each; Bellrance, Belsay, Rockingham, and Plaud, 109 each; Rotigeb and Frank Flesher, 112 each; Gold Duke, 116; Higginbotham, 117; Maelstrom, Sagapanak, and Brittanby, 119 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Tom Dolan and Pink Star, 87 pounds each; Yankee Girl, 88; Polly Prim, 96; Donna, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Fantastic, 90 pounds; Miss Leeds, 93; Columbia Girl, 98; Pasadena, 101; John L. Inglis, Lancastrian, and St. Bellame, 105 each; St. Valentine, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Duessa and French Nun, 107 pounds each; Clique, 111; Lady Carol, 112; Akbar and Prince Brutus, 113 each; Mafalda, 115; Limerick, 116; Paul Clifford, Bazil, and Bert Cora, 117 each; Reticent, 120.

SEVENTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Blacklock and Doubt, 89 pounds each; Warner Griswell, 91; Bitter Miss, Cora Price, and Reside, 93 each; La Cache, 102; Tinker, 104; Glenclaire, 106; Lacy Crawford and Delmore, 107 each; Bellindian and Monte, 111 each.

SCHAEFER DEFEATS SUTTON.

Veteran Billiard Player Wins World's Championship at 18.1 Balk-Line.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Jacob Schaefer of Chicago to-night won the world's championship at 18.1 billiards from George Sutton in the thirty-sixth inning. Schaefer's average was 13 3-26.

Knickerbocker Billiard Tourney.

T. E. Weiss defeated W. Leonard at 14.2 billiards last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Leonard was required to make 245 against Weiss's 275, but he had only 190 when Weiss tallied his 275th shot in the thirty-fourth inning. Weiss's average was 8 3-34, and his high runs were 39, 38, and 17. Leonard's average was 4 28-33, and his high runs were 46, 18, and 15.

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ONE BALLOON FROM ITALY.

Vonwiller Only Entrant for International Race—Speakers for Dinner.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, stated yesterday that only one entry had actually been received instead of three from the Italian Aero Club for the international balloon race at St. Louis in October for the Gordon Bennett Cup. Alfred Vonwiller has been named to represent Italy, but as the entry did not reach the committee until after the closing of the lists on Feb. 1 word is still being awaited from the International Aeronautic Federation, under whose auspices the cup is awarded.

Vonwiller was second in the first contest last year, finishing 33 miles behind Lieut. Lahm, who won the trophy for America. He is one of the leading European balloonists, and he proposes to use a much larger balloon this year, provided his entry is accepted, having specified one of over 78,000 cubic feet and named the Vittoria. His balloon last year had a capacity of 65,000 cubic feet. Germany, Spain, Great Britain, France, and America will all be represented with three balloons each.

BIG SCORES AT BASKET BALL.

Players of 115-Pound Class Contest for A. A. U. Championship.

The third round in the 115-pound class of the championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union was resumed last night at Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street. University Settlement defeated Gordon House by the score of 35 to 12, Clark House won from John Jay Club by 34 to 12, and the Sigma Delta five of the Young Men's Hebrew Association lost to Bethany A. C. by 23 to 21. The line-ups:

University Set., 35.	Position.	Gordon House, 12.
Streusand	Forward	Walker, Uhlenbach
Sugarman	Forward	Taris
Kanzel	Centre	Mullen, Walsh
Scheinbaum		
Sedransky	Guard	Gordon
Brill, Friedman	Guard	Fitzgerald

Goals from field—Kanzel, (6,) Sugarman, (6,) Streusand, (2,) Uhlenbacn, (2,) Fitzgerald, (2,) Scheinbaum. Goals from foul—Streusand, (7,) Taris, Mullen. Referee—Mr. Stillman of Trinity A. C. Umpire—Mr. Shields of Gordon House. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Clark House, 34.	Position.	John Jay Club, 12.
Solomon	Forward	Wezenske
Jairnuner	Forward	Newnan
Gottlieb	Centre	Cloerle
Schiffman	Guard	Weisberg
Geiger	Guard	Cohen

Goals from field—Gottlieb (4,) Geiger (2,) Schiffman (2,) Jairnuner (2,) Solomon (2,) Wezenke (2,) Cloerle, Weizberg. Goals from foul—Gottlieb (2,) Cohen (3,) Jairnuner, Wezenke. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves. Referee—Mr. Markman. Umpire—Mr. Stillman.

Bethany A. C., 23.	Position.	Sigma Delta, 21.
Hartman	Forward	Hesse
Beyer	Forward	Scheurer
Palmer	Centre	Loeb, Sanders
Perpest	Guard	Glauber
Hulton	Guard	Weiss

Goals from field—Beyer (4,) Hesse (3,) Hartman (2,) Palmer (2,) Scheurer (2,) Sanders, Glauber. Goals from foul—Beyer (7,) Hesse (2.) Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Much interest is being manifested in the 130-pound class Amateur Athletic Union tournament now in progress at the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The standing of the teams at the end of the third round follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Univ. Settlement	2	0	Clark House	1	0
Christ Church	2	0	National T. V.	0	1
Oxfords	1	1	Cathedral A. C.	0	1
Boys' Club	1	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	1
Gordon House	1	1	Union Settlement	0	2
Anchor A. C.	1	1			

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 11.—Herbert A. Coster of Flushing, L. I., has been elected Captain of the Colgate University basketball team for next season.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SUNDAY BASEBALL GETS BIG OVATION

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—In Interest of the Mooney Bill.

PROMINENT MEN SPEAK

Declare Measure Has Solid Support of Greater New York Representatives in Legislature.

Had the Nassau Theatre in Brooklyn been able to accommodate treble its capacity it would have been crowded to its doors last night, when the mass meeting called to advocate the passage of the Mooney bill by the Legislature, to permit Sunday amateur baseball, was held. A more enthusiastic gathering of rooters could not well be imagined. Every seat in the house was occupied, and it required a cordon of police without the building to keep out those late comers who sought to gain entrance. There was no possibility of any one misunderstanding the impression of sentiment of the gathering, for they kept the house in an uproar throughout the evening.

The meeting was presided over by William H. Rafter, who heads the committee of amateur players who will visit Albany to-day to address the Committee on Codes in behalf of the measure, while among the speakers who advocated the bill were Borough President Coler, Controller Metz, Assemblyman Mooney, father of the new law; District Attorney Darrin of Queens, Assistant District Attorney Kierney of Richmond, Assemblyman Glore, ex-Under Sheriff Wingate, and many others. The meeting was attended by many baseball clubs, some of them in uniform. The entrance of the first of these, the Spooner Club, headed by a band of music, was received with tremendous applause. No less marked was the attention bestowed upon the Loughlin Fife and Drum Corps of St. Cecilia's Church of Brooklyn.

Chairman Rafter first introduced William Mooney to explain his bill. He received a tremendous ovation. He said the bill sought to amend Article 265 of the Penal Code to permit Sunday baseball among those who do not play baseball for a livelihood. He declared that he had found that nearly every representative from the greater city had pledged his support to the bill, and that Senator Thompson, who introduced the measure in the Senate, had reported the same condition there, but it depended upon the up-State delegations whether it passed or not. He then read a telegram from Senator Patrick H. McCarren, declaring that he would do all he could to secure the bill's passage and predicting its success.

District Attorney Darrin then spoke, urging the necessity of the bill for every city where the population was so great as to afford no opportunity for the young men and growing boys for recreation. He declared the health of the community demanded that those who worked from morning to night in store and factory should have the opportunity for recreation on Sunday, and the benefits of organized sport under proper auspices would be as pronounced in its moral aspect. Assistant District Attorney Kierney of Richmond expressed the same sentiment, and declared he would be willing to speak more vigorously for the bill if he were able to find on Staten Island any one opposed to it. He believed, he said, that it would do more real good for the morals, which Sunday observance societies sought to improve, than the distribution of a thousand tracts.

President Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club was introduced to speak, but in the midst of his favorable declaration Controller Metz entered the theatre. As President Ebbets stepped aside in favor of Mr. Metz a voice from the gallery asked, "Is that Tim Jordan?" to which Mr. Ebbets replied that Jordan would play in Brooklyn or nowhere. As Ebbets retired there was a vigorous demand for "snow checks."

Controller Metz was characteristically brief, but he made a pronounced hit. He declared that he was heart and soul for Sunday baseball, because the more baseball you have the fewer highballs you have. Moreover, it would keep the boys off the streets and "give Craven a chance to clean them."

The tenor of the remainder of the speeches was similar. Ex-Under Sheriff Wingate made an especially eloquent plea for the measure and said he was assured that if the bill passed it would have the support of Gov. Hughes, who well understood the conditions which the bill would remedy.

Tim Hurst was the last of the speakers, relating many amusing anecdotes of his career as umpire, and declared he was especially eager for the bill to pass, so that "others might get theirs."

Chairman Rafter then announced the names of the committee that would visit Albany, as follows: William A. Rafter, Chairman; Ambrose W. Hussey, Joseph E. Righter, Joseph P. Joyce, Martin W. Dultz, Max Rosener, John Lantry, Fred Tucker, William Feldtman, George Devoe, with District Attorney Ira G. Darrin as advocate.

The committee that arranged the mass meeting consisted of Joseph Reydel, President; William Feldtman, Secretary; Martin J. Dultz, Ambrose Hussey, Sr., George Pertens, Arthur Thompson, R. Feldtman, John Lantry, Max Rosener, Joseph P. Joyce, and Harry Meyer.

CONFIDENT CHASE WILL PLAY.

But May Not Report Until the Season Begins on April 11.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—Manager Griffith of the Greater New York team continued his practice here to-day with the same squad that appeared last week. The consensus of opinion among the members of the team is that Chase desires to escape the preliminary training and so does not report. This appears to be all right with the manager, as he realizes that the first baseman is keeping in good condition by playing in California and will be as fit as any of those who came South when the season opens. That he will report then is believed by Griffith, although he does not think that he will join the team until it goes to Washington for the first game on April 11. The Delehanty situation is the same, and it is hardly probable that he will be with the team before the season begins.

Griffith gave much attention to-day to his two young pitchers, Hughes and Barger, coaching them carefully while they were doing their turn, and pitching to them for hitting practice. This brace of pitchers are showing good form and are expected to make good by the members of the team. Other than this careful consideration of pitchers the work was similar to that of previous days.

Fine baseball weather continues, and after the five days of practice in the hot sun the men are fast boiling out and nearing mid-season form. They still walk to and from the grounds as extra training, and this gives them a four-mile jog each day. Two practices in the morning and afternoon at the park are still adhered to.

GIANTS PLAY TWO GAMES.

Substitutes Defeat the Regulars Twice, Aided by McGinnity.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—The New York Giants indulged in good-natured "horse play" to-day, the "Bug" and "Yannigans" crossing bats in morning and afternoon matches at Shuts Park. The "Bugs" defeated the regulars in both games by a score of 6 to 1 in the first and 8 to 2 in the second.

The games were full of interest. McGraw pitched part of the time and played left field when not in the box. Both teams played errorless games, with occasional brilliant bits of fielding. Devlin was on edge and played in especially fine form. In the third inning he sent one over the right-field fence.

McGinnity umpired both matches and was accused by the defeated regulars of giving the successful "Bugs" the big end of it. McGinnity says he didn't, but he Western habit of boosting things may have warped his judgment a little.

PROTESTS INDIANS' ENTRY.

Canadian A. A. U. Refuses Sanction for Longboat to Meet Nebrich.

Secretary Crow of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada last night notified the New York Athletic Club that Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, would not be allowed to run against Frank Nebrich, the American cross-country champion, in the three-mile match which has been advertised as the feature of the club's annual Winter games to-night at Madison Square Garden. Secretary Crow says the reason for the refusal of the Canadian A. A. U. to give its sanction is that Longboat has been approached in the negotiations by the New York Athletic Club direct, and not through the Canadian A. A. U.

Capt. Haubold of the New York Athletic Club communicated with President James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, who at once wired Secretary Crow to find out whether Longboat was a professional or an amateur, and if an amateur, why he is not allowed to run at the New York Athletic Club games, according to the Indian's agreement of three weeks ago. Secretary Crow replied that the sanction had not been secured from the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

This reply was unsatisfactory to President Sullivan, who notified Crow that Longboat was eligible to compete according to the terms of alliance, unless he is a professional, under suspension, or has had his American permit canceled by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and demanding a full explanation on these three points. In the meantime Capt. Haubold wired Secretary Crow has sincerest apologies on behalf of the club, hoped he would overlook the unintentional breach of Canadian amateur athletic ethics and requested the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union to give Longboat permission to run. At the same time Capt. Haubold wired Longboat and his manager to start at once for New York City, agreeing to pay all expenses whether the Indian was allowed to run or not.

In negotiating with Longboat the New York Athletic Club followed the usual custom of all Amateur Athletic Union clubs and strictly according to rules of the A. A. U. The agreement was entered into between Longboat and the New York A. C. in good faith, a proceeding indorsed and approved by the President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

President Sullivan advised the New York Athletic Club representatives to make every effort to secure the consent of George V. Bonhag of the Irish-American A. C. to meet Nebrich in the event of the Canadian A. A. U. authorities declining to recede from the position they have taken and insisting upon the support of the American A. A. U., according to the terms of alliance between the two governing bodies. This is the second time that the Canadians have taken advantage of the alliance and caused the American A. A. U. a deal of trouble, the other occasion being the protest against the skaters, which resulted in the disintegration of the National Skating Association and the A. A. U. taking up the control of skating.

Should the three-mile race fall through the other part of the programme will be carried through without a hitch. Harry L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club and Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club have expressed their confidence to defeat J. B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania in the special 600-yard, three-cornered match race. Taylor will be put to a severe test as he will run the last quarter-mile relay for the University of Pennsylvania against Eli B. Parsons on the Yale team and Cornell's best man in the special one-mile intercollegiate relay race.

DANIELS GOING TO ENGLAND.

Champion Swimmer May Meet World's Leading Experts Over There.

The excellent performance of C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club in the one-mile swimming race on Feb. 25 and the unexpectedly fast time which he made have presented great opportunities to the young champion, who contemplates another visit to Europe.

Last Summer when abroad he defeated all the world's leading experts, and if the champion acts upon the suggestion of his friends, who are among America's leading aquatic stars, he will in all probability sweep clean the board of England's swimming championships.

These men have pointed out to him that there will be more glory and merit for him in winning in England than here, and they have urged him to lengthen his proposed stay and take in all the classic events. Daniels likes the idea, but two important reasons deter him. First his business connections may not allow his prolonged absence, and second he does not wish to injure his sprinting chances by swimming the distances.

It is likely that even should Daniels decide to stay only the three weeks that are scheduled, an effort will be made to have him participate in the two limit distances, 100 yards and one mile. William Henry, whose word carries weight in English swimming circles, has written that he will endeavor to have the dates arranged to suit the American competitors if they will promise to start, so there will be little difficulty in Daniels training here for the 100 and 220 yard swims as soon as he gets over, and then train three weeks for the mile. In the "hundred" he appears to have no equal, and even should he swim no better than he did on Feb. 25 in the mile, he can, so experts contend, come near beating Henry Taylor, who is not considered much better than a twenty-five-minute man. With the good pacing that Taylor would give him, Daniels could easily hold him throughout the race and then sprint away from him at the finish.

It is reported that Reginald Healy, brother to Cecil Healy, the Australian sprinter, will be in England this Summer, and, as he is considered Australia's best man at the distances, it will afford a fine opportunity to Daniels to meet the champions of England and Australia. Healy has done 24:46 in a 100-foot pool, which is not beyond Daniels's ability.

ST. GEORGE WRESTLERS WIN.

Columbia Beaten in Dual Meet—Point Score, 37 to 11.

St. George's Athletic Club wrestlers had an easy time in disposing of the Columbia University team in a dual competition held in the former's gymnasium, 207 East Sixteenth Street, last night.

The final score in points was St. George Athletic Club 37 to Columbia's 11, Columbia only winning a first and two seconds. Summary:

113-Pound Class.—F. Sefton, St. George, threw J. Alterman, Columbia. Time—0:15 1-5. Charles Lehman, St. George, threw W. S. Winslow, Columbia. Time—0:22¼.

125-Pound Class.—William Weiss, Columbia, threw William Nelson, St. George. Time—0:00. A. Baum, St. George, defeated H. Conant, Columbia. Time—0:15. W. Weiss, Columbia, forfeited to A. Baum, St. George.

135-Pound Class.—John Schmidt, St. George, threw E. Ullman, Columbia. Time—3:55. E. Huttner, St. George, threw A. Shimmon, Columbia. Time—1:46.

145-Pound Class.—I. Huttner, St. George, threw Henry Farrer, Columbia. Time—1:44. A. Mueller, St. George, threw Albert Lindo, Columbia. Time—6:53.

158-Pound Class.—Frank Lynch, St. George, threw D. Jessup, Columbia. Time—0:06.

175-Pound Class.—S. Axtell, Columbia, threw F. Reiss, St. George. Time—3:55.

Princeton Gets Cross-Country Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—The Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association has decided to hold the annual race at Princeton again next Fall. The big event was run off at Princeton in 1906 the day before Thanksgiving, and every one was so well pleased with the local course that it was chosen for the next meet without opposition. Princeton also carried off first honors in the election of officers, John R. Harron, assistant manager of the track team, being chosen President of the association. Emmerson of Harvard was elected Secretary, and Esther of Columbia Treasurer.

LEMAIRE
PARIS

Opera and Field Glasses
BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the United States Army and Navy

AMERICAN DRIVERS IN AUTO CUP RACE

Col. Pope, at Boston Show, Makes Plea for Recognition of Native Chauffeurs.

NEW YORKERS AT EXHIBIT

Harding Selected to Pilot New American Mors Vanderbilt Cup Car in Big Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—Automobilists representing nearly every American manufacturer in the motor car industry are attending the automobile show here in Mechanics' Hall. In number of cars exhibited and in general interest the show is by far the best that has ever been seen in Boston. A big party of New Yorkers arrived to-day, including S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, Frederick S. Elliott, Secretary of the American Automobile Association, will be here to-morrow, having been requested by the Massachusetts State Automobile Association to be present at its meeting on Wednesday, when a number of topics of State automobile interest will be discussed.

The prospects of the coming Vanderbilt Cup race formed an important part of the day's comment, stimulated by the remarks of Col. A. A. Pope, who has been present ever since the opening of the show on Saturday night. Col. Pope has come out strongly in favor of using American-bred drivers to pilot the American cars.

"I am a strong believer in the policy of having American machines driven by American-born citizens," he said, "and would like to see the next Vanderbilt Cup race run under approximately these conditions, with the addition of such other details in arrangements as are found necessary to the proper regulations and safeguarding of the contest."

The Boston autoists are taking keen interest in the coming cup race, and are keeping well posted on the progress of the Long Island Motor Parkway. The automobile run from New York to Boston on Saturday is attracting wide attention. The Boston show management has offered a cup to the winning car, and the run will end at Mechanics' Hall. Among the cars entered are a Welch, Dragon, Wayne, and Matheson.

The exhibition of power boats, held in Horticultural Hall, as an adjunct of the auto show, consists chiefly of medium-powered pleasure craft. In both hulls and engines the variety is greater than has ever been exhibited here before. These pleasure power boats will be used to a large extent this season at the Summer resorts along the New England coast, and many orders for 8 to 12 horse power boats have already been given for early deliveries.

It was announced yesterday that H. N. Harding, who drove the Haynes car in the elimination trials last year, has been selected to drive the new American Mors racing car now being built in the St. Louis factory for the cup race. This will be a six-cylinder machine of about 120 horse power, and is expected to be ready for road trials in July. Harding is a young English chauffeur, who drove the English Daimler car in several local meets two years ago. It was said early in the year that Harding would drive the new Oldsmobile racer. At the Oldsmobile quarters in this city yesterday the statement that Harding had gone with the American Mors concern was confirmed. The Oldsmobile driver in the cup race will probably be Ralph Owen, who piloted the touring car from this city to Florida early in January and then drove the same car in several of the Ormond races.

Company to Hold Auto Auction.

Auction sales of automobiles are to be one of the new features in the motor district of the city during the coming season. The Automobile Auction Company of America has just been organized for this purpose, and the entire building now occupied by the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company, 41 to 45 West Sixty-third Street, has been leased.

Autoists to Discuss Road Problems.

Augustus Post left last night for Pittsburg as the representative of the Automobile Club of America at the convention of the American Roadmakers' Association, which will begin to-day and continue through Thursday.

Kaiser's Auto Cup for Military Race.

BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William has offered the German Military Volunteer Automobile Corps a prize for a long distance race, on the lines of the cavalry distance races.

HARLEM REGATTA EVENTS.

Programme of Fourteen Races Adopted for Decoration Day.

Delegates from the Harlem Regatta Association met last night at the Harlem Casino, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, to decide upon the list of events for the annual regatta of the association Decoration Day, May 30, on the Harlem River. The programme was subject to a prolonged discussion, and fourteen events were finally agreed upon, with one event left over until the next meeting to test the sentiment of the clubs and learn the probable number of entries first. This event was the quadruple sculls race, which will be added if a sufficient number of entries are guaranteed to insure a good race.

The matter of the appropriation of $2,500 from the city was discussed, and the delegates were urged to do all in their power to secure it.

Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, Association single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, senior pair-oared shells, junior four-oared gigs, intermediate four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior eight-oared shells, intermediate eight-oared shells, and senior eight-oared shells.

Genuine
Gibson's
Is always good whiskey

Lake Shore Limited

One of the most popular of all the fast trains in America.

Leaves Grand Central Station, New York, at 5.30 P. M., making the run to

Chicago in 23½ Hours

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Its route is over the splendid tracks of the

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AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER

DURABILITY

The high average mileage record of the 1906 LOZIER MOTOR CARS is the strongest possible proof (all things considered) of the fine quality of material and workmanship entering into their construction.

The following are authentic mileage records of 1906 cars, and the owners of the cars will vouch for the records. Their names will be furnished to prospective buyers for the purpose of verification.

Car No.	Mileage.	Car No.	Mileage.	Car No.	Mileage.
101	24,000	120	8,000	119	16,000
103	35,000	106	18,000	215	12,000
208	12,000	204	9,000	113	12,000
207	16,000	210	13,000	233	10,000
217	9,000	109	14,000	240	15,000
115	15,000	214	9,000	203	11,000
105	11,000	223	10,000	234	9,000

A remarkable fact in connection with the above mileage is that the owners' expense for repairs (aside from that due to tires and collisions), in no case exceeded $25.00.

Furthermore—All of the above cars, which we have had an opportunity to examine, show no appreciable wear, and we believe that every one can repeat its above performance with no greater cost of repairs.

A long list of other Lozier Motor Cars have 1906 mileage records above 5,000.

Type F 40 H. P. Touring Cars and Runabouts $5,000. Make an appointment for demonstration.

MARINE MOTORS 3 to 5 H.P. MOTOR BOATS 20, 21 & 26 Feet.

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY
55TH STREET AND BROADWAY, (Member A. L. A. M.)

Finneran to Coach "Middies" Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—P. J. Finneran of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City, who has coached the Naval Academy field and track men with much success for two seasons, has been re-engaged, and is expected at Annapolis this week. The Navy will have dual meets with the Carlisle Indians, and probably with Georgetown and Johns Hopkins.

"Jack" McMasters, who came to the Academy last season to handle the football players, has been engaged permanently as a trainer, and will have charge of the baseball, rowing, track, and football squads.

No Interference with Oaklawn Races.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 11.—Despite the many rumors circulated here and at Little Rock, nothing transpired at Oaklawn track to-day to change the programme. An attempt will be made to have the restraining order, prohibiting the local Constable from interfering with the Jockey Club, annuled next Wednesday.

It's Square

Always Has Been
Always Will Be

No Change in Label Because of Pure Food Law

The Square Whiskey in
The Square Bottle

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
NEW YORK

This is it.

The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

45th Street and 5th Avenue.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,

Will sell at the above galleries March 14th, 15th, and 16th, at 2:30 o'clock, the unique collection of EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FURNITURE, TEXTILES, and EMBROIDERIES of

K. J. COLLINS, 8 W. 33d St.

On account of the condition of 33rd Street, due to the Pennsylvania Railroad tearing up the street in the construction of the Crosstown Tunnel, K. J. Collins has decided to dispose of this fine collection of Works of Art.

Also

The Celebrated KEEBLE COLLECTION of LONDON, consisting of genuine ENGLISH FURNITURE by CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, ADAMS, etc.,

and

On Thursday Evening, March 14th, at 8:30 P. M.,

We will sell the fine KEEBLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the English and French Eighteenth Century Schools.

In consequence of the importance of this sale there will be an exhibition on March 11th, 12th, and the 13th, (day and night.)

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cooking; telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cheerful home; near park, Subway, and "L" stations; telephone; price moderate.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Desirable front sunny room, gentlemen, couple; select home; table guests; references.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable room for two; homelike surroundings; table guests; telephone; references.

100TH, 237 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water; telephone; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, Apartment 2.—Private family; choice location; comfortable rooms; excellent board.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST. "The Palmetto."—Beautiful large room, medium-sized room, one small; $5 up; home cooking; every comfort.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two desirable single rooms, with board; exceptionally good table.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small room, third floor, front; board; refined; permanent adult; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Cozy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Second-floor suites and other rooms; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large sunny room; first-class, steam-heated house; one block Subway, "L;" parlor dining room; home table; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7.—Heights, overlooking Wall St.; five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; floor furnished, unfurnished; large rooms, bath, heat; neighborhood, house, table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

17TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining; suitable for two. Janitor.

24TH ST., 343 WEST.—Furnished front room, first floor; steam heated, gas, bath. Lane's bell.

25TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

35TH ST., 13 WEST.—Suite, two rooms; bath adjoining.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

45D ST., 125 WEST.—Fine single and double rooms; near Broadway Subway and elevated; quiet surroundings; meals if desired.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house; gentlemen.

49TH ST., 151.—Large, nicely furnished room; heat; hot water; private family.

49TH ST., 78 WEST.—Handsomely furnished alcove room, with private bath; reference.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front rooms; bath; heat; gentlemen; reasonable; select.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large sunny back parlor; well furnished; bath, heated, phone; near Subway and "L"; reasonable; American family; other rooms.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—Rare opportunity, one or two gentlemen or couple to secure large handsomely furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room, double, with private bath, in private house; telephone, electric light; breakfast served in room if desired; gentlemen only.

107TH ST., 201 WEST. (Tel. 6240—River)—Elegant large furnished rooms; elevator, electric light. Appelin.

109TH ST., 132 WEST.—Thoroughly clean parlor and bedroom, $5; all conveniences; Subway, "L." Hill.

115TH ST., 217 WEST.—Double parlors; also small room, $1.50; board optional; references, Whiteway.

123D ST., 202 WEST.—Large sunny room, private house; telephone; business people preferred; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 400, 117TH.—Front parlor; refinement; superior board; gentlemen. Apartment 20.

East Side.

117TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

318T ST., 44 EAST.—Physician's office, long lease; modern improvements.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; permanent parties only; references required.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

48TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; cozy hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 307 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen. Montgomery.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

124TH ST., 327 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping, and hall rooms; reasonable.

163D ST., 970 EAST.—Two furnished rooms for two gentlemen; large and light; private house. W. Schoene.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Lichtenauer, 312 Manhattan Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.
EXPERIENCED ORDER TRIMMERS WANTED;
FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS FOR MEDIUM-PRICED HATS;
AND
MAKERS AND PREPARERS;
EXCELLENT SALARY TO FIRST-CLASS PEOPLE.
SIEGEL COOPER CO.

WANTED—WOMEN AS SCRUBBERS AND GENERAL HELPERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 26TH ST. AND FIRST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Young and active church musician, 9 to 5 daily, for office and outside work. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses. Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—A newspaper man to make a trip through South and Southwest on special reportorial work; one possessing ability to solicit business preferred. Address Daily Banker and Stockholder, 22 Pine St.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Manager to travel and handle men; salary $1,200; call or write. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Porter. Frank Brothers, 224 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Hotel clerk. 56 East 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady's companion, managing housekeeper, any position of trust; educated, refined young lady; German, English; understands French; piano, cooking; references. A., Advertising Office, 1,076 2d Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone, 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary, &c.—Thoroughly experienced, responsible business woman; several years' successful office manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, commanding good salary; ample references. Address Stenographer, 11-F, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, intelligent, responsible, businesslike, painstaking; references; $12-$15. M. C., Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight months' experience; neat, refined, accurate, intelligent; high school education; references; $8. Proficient, Box 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well educated, refined, and experienced young woman desires permanent position with reliable firm; $15. Self-Supporting, Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Gilbert, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; has common sense and intelligence; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good, competent worker; best experience and reference. Great, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

PARLOR MAID.—Irish girl as parlor maid; references. 121 W. 47th St. 'Phone 5557 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER—Seven years' experience; three years in broker's office; best references. G Box 317 Times, Times Square.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

40 H.P. Mercedes

For Sale, cheap, a 40 h. p. Mercedes Automobile (touring body, canopy top). In first-class condition. Just completely overhauled.

YORKVILLE GARAGE,
205 East 86th Street.

Automobile designing covered in the course offered for engineers, draughtsmen, salesmen and designers; free lecture by E. Favary March 16th, 8 P. M.; the only course of its kind for higher education in automobile work. New York School of Automobile Engineers, 146 West 58th St., New York.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,280 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Consisting of the following:

22-28 H. P. touring car, with cape top.
22-28 H. P. folding front landaulet.

The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished, and carry guarantees ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY,
Broadway and 50th St., New York.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business. Isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $355; light, detachable tonneau, $395; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 30c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, position with private family. Can make repairs. Furnish references. A. Steinle, 201 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, N. J.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. SHONTS agrees with the views expressed by Mr. HARRIMAN in the notable interview of which we printed a five-column report on Sunday. Mr. HARRIMAN declared "that there has got to be co-operation on the part of the railroads, on the one hand, and the public and the Government on the other." Mr. SHONTS as President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company wishes it "to be distinctly understood that there will be no opposition to Gov. HUGHES's Public Utilities bill on the part of the interests" which he represents. He makes this further declaration:

> I believe that the public authorities, whether those now existing or such as may be created, should have broader powers in dealing with the complicated traffic conditions in Greater New York. We will do our best to render effective any plan which the Legislature in its wisdom may adopt with that end in view. I assume the Legislature will welcome suggestions in aid of the purposes of the bills which further discussion and study may develop.

As the railroad corporations subsist by serving the public, as the public wants adequate and comfortable service at a fair price, and as the institution called Government has a supervisory authority over that relation and many other relations between man and man, it would evidently be the highest wisdom for the three to get together. A complete getting together, the bringing about of a condition where the three hearts would beat as one, will be attained only when the state of perfection is reached. But a businesslike getting together and co-operation to the end that all avoidable friction and unpleasantness may be removed is practicable, and that, we understand, is what Mr. HARRIMAN and Mr. SHONTS mean. It is much better for the service corporations to take counsel of the Government as representing the people than to invite or provoke further applications of the cudgel.

In regard to the specific measure referred to by Mr. SHONTS, the Merritt-Page Public Service Commissions bill, there are very grave reasons why conference and a frank exchange of views should precede enactment. It is beyond comparison the most important project of law that Albany has originated in many years. The two Commissions to be created will have powers over State and city service corporations greater than those possessed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or by similar Commissions in other States. We have already said that the principle of the bill is sound. A corporation intending in good faith to deal fairly with the public would not find its provisions oppressive, and it could carry on its business under such statute comfortably, profitably, and beneficially, provided—and this reservation is all-important—the State Government in like good faith carries out the plain intent of the authors of the bill.

That intent is that first-class men shall be appointed to the Commissionerships. Failing that, the law would be a source of danger and confusion. The Legislature cannot intend and the people cannot desire that powers of this breadth should be vested in inferior men. Everything depends on the wisdom of the Government in making the appointments.

The Commissioners will have the power to fix rates, prevent discriminations, see to it that adequate service is rendered, and to regulate and control not only generally but in many minute and detailed ways the operation of the service corporations. In the history of the State we have had a dozen or two Governors who were not up to this work. The Commissionerships will come to be about the most important offices in the Commonwealth. Our judgment is a salary of $10,000 is insufficient to command the services of men qualified for the work. There is some reason to hope, however, that when the great importance and responsibility of the office of Commissioner comes to be understood men of a high quality whom the salary would not attract may be induced to accept the appointment from a sense of public duty. The people of the State will be fortunate if that almost ideal condition shall be realized.

There need be no anxiety as to the use Gov. HUGHES will make of the appointing power. He will appoint the best men he can get to take the office. But other Governors are to come, and they will not all be animated by the high principles of Gov. HUGHES. It will happen, and will happen often, that the occurrence of a vacancy in either Commission will become a cause of real public apprehension. We have no doubt at all that it would be a far wiser, better, and safer plan to empower the Commissioners themselves to fill vacancies. The average of character and ability in the Commissions would under that system of self-perpetuation be far higher than through Executive appointments. But in these days of initiative and referendum and the exaltation of the mass meeting, we suppose an amendment in that sense if proposed would get about 10 votes in the Assembly and none at all in the Senate. But it cannot be said too often or emphatically that in the hoped-for era of harmonious co-operation between Government, people, and corporations the Government has duties to the other two parties in interest which it must perform in good faith under pain of deserving a deeper execration even than that visited upon corporations for their vices.

The policy of tightening Government control over corporations has its visible dangers, for it puts them into politics. We have no idea that the people will in future years display half the anger and disturbance of mind over miserable political appointments to the public service Commissions, should the bill be passed, that they have exhibited against the corporations since Mr. ROOSEVELT began to stir them up.

ONE SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

Opponents of the plan to pasteurize the milk that comes into this city infected with disease germs—and there will be some of them at the meeting of physicians and scientists to be held this week—should be disabused of the idea that a movement is afoot to pasteurize all milk, good, bad, and indifferent. For example, The New York Medical Journal of March 9, in an excursion into the economics of the general pasteurization of milk, assumes erroneously and pictures a really distressing state of things were any scheme of this sort actually to be put in practice. Assuming, says The Medical Journal, the average daily milk receipts for the month of February in this city to be 1,750,000 quarts, it can "positively be shown that more than 425,000 quarts" of this daily output is milk produced under the best conditions from healthy cows and clean dairies. There are several concerns here, it asserts, of many years' experience in supervising the production and distribution of milk under sanitary conditions "from start to finish," and these are yearly and at great expense extending their field of operation. How would the customers of these concerns like to have their milk pasteurized, The Journal asks. It continues:

> Will the customer who has been receiving pure fluid milk bottled in the country, with plenty of cream showing in the top of the bottle, like to have this taken out of his sight? Will he forego the privilege of taking the cream in the top of the bottle for his coffee or cereal and consent to use a changed product, heated to the point that destroys the normal flavor of milk, simply because a certain proportion of the dairies have never been properly supervised for the production of wholesome milk? We think the consumers will have something to say about this.

Of course the consumers would have something to say. But, if we read aright the Aldermen's resolution now being considered, all this pure milk would be exempt from the requirement of pasteurization. It does not come within the prohibition proposed, as follows:

> That after June 1, 1907, no raw milk or cream shall be sold at retail or offered for sale in the City of New York unless it comes from herds certified as free from tuberculosis and unless the milk or cream has been certified by the Department of Health as containing not more than 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

The Medical Journal should look on both sides of the shield. The pasteurization of infected milk would enhance the market value of the milk found in the monthly triple inspection to be pure. It would do more. It would furnish the incentive to dairymen to inspect their own farms.

REPLANNING NEW YORK.

The pictures in THE SUNDAY TIMES of the projects of the City Improvement Commission appointed by Mayor MCCLELLAN must have given all those who inspected them a new notion of the possibilities of a new New York. The Commission has commonly been known as the "Art Commission," and has thereby been considerably handicapped in the popular acceptance of its work. It has been supposed to be a body chosen for purely cosmetic and embellishing processes. The fact is that a body which starts from that point of view of its own functions will never arrive anywhere. The execution of any proper replanning of New York must be very costly, but will as obviously be the more costly the longer it is deferred. It ought to be understood on all sides, and at the outset, that, in this enormous undertaking, as we have expressed it before, beauty is a "by-product." Utility is and must be the first consideration. To make the city more convenient, easier to live and do business in, easier to get around in, these are the primary objects which justify the adoption of a plan involving an enormous expenditure. If these requirements are satisfied, taxpayers will see the point who would entirely fail and refuse to see the point of so great an expenditure for "beautification." And they would be in the right in their refusal.

To avoid, say, such a daily scandal and horror as occurs at the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge is not a cosmetic operation. It is a public necessity. The dread of that awful ordeal reacts upon the price of all the land in Brooklyn. To remedy that congestion by scattering it, by making new points of arrival and departure, and by taking care that none of the new ganglia shall become so congested as the old has become, this is a most practical work which ought to appeal to the most practical man. That in the course of such an improvement opportunities to make the new centres architecturally and scenically imposing will occur is a matter of course. But to postpone the practical to the aesthetic in this matter would be lamentably to put the cart before the horse.

Without undertaking to pass upon the details of the project of the Mayor's Commission, it is safe to congratulate the Commission on having kept this primary truth well in view. It is not really a question of replanning but of planning New York. Manhattan is a mighty maze, and all without a plan. An indefinite extension of the conditions of the village they knew at the foot of the island is all that the Street Commissioners of 1807 contemplated. For half a century it has been plain that such an extension "would not serve." Of course, if they had really undertaken to forecast the growth of Manhattan, they would have made mistakes. In the only American city which was planned beforehand, the Capital City, L'ENFANT made the huge mistake of assuming that the growth of the residential quarter would be east of the Capitol instead of west of the White House. The real estate speculators of that time suffered accordingly. And yet, because Washington was really planned, it has been found quite feasible nowadays to take its plan as a model, and merely to extend and supplement it. The Mayor's Commission is not reduced to speculation. It has actual evidence. Upon the whole it seems to have made its plans fairly in accordance with the evidence. If so, the cost of executing its plans, spread, as that cost will be, over years and decades, ought not to frighten anybody from voting adherence to the plan.

A "SWELL" WOMAN'S CLUB.

It is about forty years since the first woman's club was launched in New York. This was "Sorosis." It was composed of earnest workers, devoted to the uplifting of women; not necessarily in the political field and through the suffrage; still less on the social ladder and by the rungs. It was strongly suspected even at that remote date by husbands whose wives had joined this sodality that the uplifting of women was to be brought about by the depression of men.

But now we have a woman's club in New York which is organized on an avowedly Social basis with a capital S, and of which membership one judges to be of the same stamp of social standing which is given by one or two or three clubs which we forbear to name to their exclusively masculine "lists." Here, unquestionably, "Society" women may be expected to meet one another, and, peradventure, to hold caucuses of fatal import concerning the membership of Dancing Classes and "Circles" and the Social Aspirations of Social Aspirants.

In these circumstances it may be expected that the waiting list of the new club will extend in an unbroken line, say, from Madison Avenue and Eighteth Street down to and across Fifty-ninth, and thence northerly to the uttermost habitable bounds of West End Avenue and the Riverside Drive. Every woman within these confines may be expected to consider the fact that she is out as a conclusive reason why she should be in.

Many such must be doomed to disappointment. In the inner circle which the new club is imagined to embody, the Social Register is no more a social passport than the telephone book or the City Directory. Hence, one foresees many heartburnings. But let not the excluded despair. In fact, there are many women who would adorn this or any other female association the very least of whose cares is the question whether or not they happen to belong to it. In the serial essays upon the "Social Climbers" which are printing in THE SUNDAY TIMES, whether we take it for fact, fiction, or allegory, there is a tale of a woman who found herself in society without thinking about it. Her arts were simply those of a good wife and mother. Like JOHN HAMPDEN, according to MACAULAY, she found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty. The moral is that the entrance into "society," even into that quintessential society which the new club is supposed to represent, cometh not by observation. Let the ambitious woman, instead of intriguing for admission, content herself with a faithful looking after her family and a judicious entertainment of her friends. Then, peradventure, the Committee on Admissions, or Board of Governesses, of the Colony Club may some day wait upon her in a body, saying, "Friend, come up higher."

RAILWAY MEN'S HOURS.

The Railroad Gazette does not set great store by the new Hours-of-Labor bill in its effect upon safeguarding railway travel. Its criticism is that the eight hours of rest in a twenty-four-hour period can be distributed between successive days in such a manner as to be consistent with prolonged and exhausting occupation in scarcely less degree than now. Beginning at 8:30 on a Monday, a man can work 15½ hours, rest 8 hours, work from 3 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, lie off 5½ hours, with 2½ hours more which need not be rest, and then begin another similar series in strict compliance with the law.

This would be thought overwork if the law were not provided as a complete defense by the railways. The Gazette remarks, "The Superintendent is the man to whom we must look for the safe management of trains." This is so because the law cannot compel the rest period to be devoted to rest. Overworked employés always have the option, so far as the law is concerned, to go to bed or to a baseball game. And hours which seem long to a hod carrier with a hustling foreman are not so long to an employé with frequent periods of rest in the course of his duties.

The distinction between an engineer's labor and a trainman's is clear, much clearer than how to make such distinctions in the statute, or how to make a statute which shall not be worse than useless if such distinctions are not attempted.

CONKLING AT CHICAGO.

A correspondent whose letter we printed yesterday courteously inquires whether we are not in error in quoting the opening sentence of ROSCOE CONKLING'S speech nominating GRANT at the Chicago Convention in 1880 in these words: "You ask whence come our candidate, we reply, from Appomattox." Our correspondent continues:

> Is it not true that Mr. CONKLING's remarks, whether intentionally so or not, were uttered in rhyme, somewhat in this wise: "If you ask me where he hails from, my sole reply will be, he comes from Appomattox, with its famous apple tree." That's what Dr. HARRY THURSTON PECK states in his recent history, and perhaps he ought to know.

We are aware that the "rhyme" quoted by our correspondent has sometimes been attributed to Mr. CONKLING as the introduction to his famous convention speech. For our part we have always regarded this rhyme with an inextinguishable loathing. ROSCOE CONKLING was vain but not silly. The rhyme our correspondent credits to CONKLING and links with the imperishable name of Prof. PECK is silly, hopelessly so. It would be rejected by the taste of a half-witted stable boy hit at about the age of eleven by the impulse to metrical composition.

ROSCOE CONKLING did not begin his speech in that way. In THE TIMES of June 6, 1880, the opening sentence appears in this form: "When asked whence comes our candidate, we say, from Appomattox." Deriving it from that source, our memory has borne the phrase across the gulf of intervening years. In the collection known as "The World's Famous Orations," edited by Mr. BRYAN, though the preparation of the copy, we suppose, is due to the accurate labors of Mr. F. W. HALSEY, the quotation appears thus: "When asked whence comes our candidate we say, from Appomattox." It appears that our only error was in substituting "reply" for "say." An editor's footnote to the speech as given in "The World's Famous Orations" says that it is "printed here by the kind permission of ALFRED R. CONKLING, author of 'The Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling.'" In a further footnote this statement is made: "There was current at this time among the supporters of GRANT for a third term a bit of campaign doggerel which commonly ran as follows:

> Do you ask what State he hails from?
> Our sole reply shall be,
> He hails from Appomattox
> And its famous apple tree.

This differs, it will be observed, from Dr. PECK'S version, which makes GRANT take the apple tree with him in an act of vandalism of which in his magnanimous mood he would have been incapable. We have no doubt this doggerel was the extemporaneous production of some member of a campaign torchlight club in Peoria, Ill. Mr. CONKLING had nothing to do with it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Weighing Souls in a Balance.

"Psychical Research" of the Haverhill, which might be called with much significance the near-Boston variety, has given us news of the characteristic unimportant-if-true sort to the effect that the human soul is ponderable and ranges in weight between one ounce and half as much.

On reading Dr. DUNCAN MACDOUGALL'S announcement, the first thought of many, no doubt, was of the philosophers in KING CHARLES'S time who laboriously and ingeniously explained why it was that a living fish could be placed in a full vessel of water without causing it to overflow, only to be confused and humiliated, in the end, when the least philosophical of them tried the experiment and demonstrated—well, that all the explanations were wrong, because the water did run over when the fish was put in the dish. Wiser than they, we will withhold our own theories as to the weight of souls until a good many people not members of Societies for Psychical Research have duplicated the doctor's deathbed observations. Meanwhile we will captiously restrain our almost passionate inclination to hint that Dr. MACDOUGALL and his friends were—mistaken. Whether one accepts the monistic doctrines of HAECKEL or the dualism of the theologians, a self-respecting soul ought to be immaterial and therefore weightless, and if it isn't both heretics and pietists will have to give their opinions on this subject a lot of revising.

With the strict scientific accuracy which always marks stories of this sort, especially notable when they come from Psychical Researchers, we are told that the scales on which the doctor put his dying people were so delicate that they would record differences of less than a tenth of an ounce. By that we know that they were more sensitive than the scales used in weighing hay and coal and cannot deny that they would tell whether an "i" written on a scrap of tissue paper had been dotted or not, which, or something like which, some scales will do—we have been told. Even near Boston, however, it appears from these reports, souls run above half an ounce each, and consequently there will be no difficulty on the score of apparatus in repeating the experiments. To be sure, it will be well to try them, at first at least, only on whole-souled people. As there are such, people only fractionally equipped in this important respect must exist, and they might make trouble for amateurs.

We have a vague remembrance that somebody obtained, or claimed to have obtained, perhaps ten years ago, from the weighing of animals just before and just after death results similar to those obtained or claimed by Dr. MACDOUGALL. For some reason which we do not now recall scientists took no interest in the matter. That probably explains why it has been taken up by Psychical Researchers. Anyhow, if souls can be weighed they can be collected. Here's a suggestion for aeronauts.

Soldierly Ideals Criticised.

Another accepted notion, and one of the dearest, has been fiercely attacked by those ruthless iconoclasts and innovators, the British. If anything has been considered settled it was the belief that "military bearing" is a wholly admirable thing, as both an evidence and a cause of health and strength, and the "setting-up drill" which produces it has been treated as a perfect, almost sacred, thing in the line of physical improvers.

Now an English Army surgeon of high rank and much experience, Lieut. Col. F. A. DAVY, is openly and very solemnly declaring that both the "military bearing" and the "setting-up drill" are wrong in theory and injurious in practice, and that soldiers would be and do better in every way if they were allowed to abandon the attitude and form they have so laboriously attained and carry themselves much as do the despised civilians. Rigid shoulders and protruded chests, he says, injure the circulatory system, cause the invaliding of many, and, instead of benefiting the defective, do more or less harm even to the strongest. Increased chest measure is declared to be often at the cost of motility and vital capacity, while the young recruit blames his discomfort, shortness of breath, and rapidly beating heart to his recently donned pack, forgetting that he could have carried it easily before he enlisted. "Holding the breath" is condemned as disturbing to the balance between the pulmonary and circulatory systems, and the swelling chest so much beloved by the Drill Sergeant is declared to be in contravention of physical laws.

Dr. DAVY also disapproved, but only in passing, the tight clothes upon which in such great measure depends the "trim" and "natty" look which is the soldierly ideal of established convention. Curiously enough, it is just this matter of tight clothing that has been treated as of importance by some of the American Army surgeons, and they incline to consider it an evil to be constantly opposed. The "slouchiness" which characterizes our privates, as compared with those in the crack British and Continental regiments these surgeons look upon with a lenient, if not an outright approving, eye, since it results from wearing garments not only more comfortable, but healthier, and more compatible with the highest practical efficiency in the field. In the setting-up drill these surgeons thoroughly believe, though they admit, of course, that it can be overdone, and that perhaps it could be profitably modified and mitigated in some respects.

A Grievance Easily Set Right.

Mr. HARRIMAN and the other railway Presidents, in their new loquacity, dwell often and in a tone of grievance on the tendency of their patrons to use freight cars as storehouses—to be slow in loading and slower still in unloading them. Unquestionably, this is an evil—a serious one in these days of car shortages—and the remedying of it would do something, perhaps a lot, toward freeing business from the limitations under which it is suffering.

One doesn't have to be a ruler of railway systems to see that perfectly, but one does have to be such a ruler to see why the roads let this abuse of their property grow until such dreadful spectacles as Mr. HARRIMAN saw in the freight yard at Groton are the commonplaces of every freight yard all over the country or to see why the railway managers do not at once—why they did not long ago, for that matter—make regulations that would restrict the use of their cars more nearly to their legitimate purpose, which is the transportation, not the storing, of freight. We can think of nobody who would deny, or who ever would have denied, the reasonableness of making it expensive for shippers to be needlessly slow in loading or unloading their goods. Impartially applied to all, such regulations would obviously be for the advantage of all, and not even the wildest and woolliest of Western Legislatures would dream of protesting against them.

Evening at Metropolitan Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So often have the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES reported in most enthusiastic terms Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke's intention of opening the Metropolitan Museum of Art every evening in the week, if possible, that it is a matter of profound disappointment to read in your issue of to-day that even the present Monday and Friday nights' opening will be discontinued and Saturday substituted for those nights. It is hard to conceive of any class of people who could derive benefits from this opening in the evening to whom the change is an agreeable one. For students, teachers, lecturers, and so on Friday evening is by far the most agreeable time outside the several afternoons of the week for visiting the museum, while for the general public Saturday night seems to be even less convenient than any other because of the many other attractions offered in this city. As one who, for practical purposes, has been visiting the museum on the evenings mentioned, I think I am justified in voicing this objection, and I believe I give the expressions of many others. Let us hope that the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will reconsider the matter, and that if the museum must be opened on Saturday night for any particular reason, some other night in the week will be added. "AN ART LOVER."

New York, March 8, 1907.

Beats the Surface Cars by Walking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live in Brooklyn near the Williamsburg Bridge and work at West Street on the North River. The Eighth Street crosstown line runs directly from Brooklyn to the Christopher Street Ferry, only about three blocks from my place of business. I have taken this line for nearly a year now until I was no longer physically or morally able to stand the strain. Now I walk, and although I am anything but a rapid walker I make the distance (three to four miles) in exactly the same time I can by taking the cars, i. e., one hour, and I arrive home with the buttons on my coat and my hat and shoes intact, also my self-respect.

No further comment on the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Street Railway is needed than that, take it month in and month out, it is quicker to walk than to take its cars over the same route. M. N. T.

New York, March 9, 1907.

One Man's View of Women's Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is refreshing to find one man, at least, advocating a measure drastic enough to settle the woman business. I refer to the letter of "Interested" in this morning's TIMES. No men with the exception of the few "mollycoddles" who have weakly yielded to the effeminization of the age will admit the justice of equal pay for equal work, for the simple reason that the work is not equal. A man teacher is worth four times to the community what a woman is, and every woman knows it. I agree with "Interested": raise the salaries of men; cut down those of the women so as to crowd them back to domestic life, to the nursery and the kitchen. School teaching is the only thing in which they could have won even their present show of success, and here they have succeeded because the work and the salary have been so unattractive to men. If the city has money let it be paid to those who have a voice in its government. ALSO INTERESTED.

New York, March 10, 1907.

WEIGHT OF THE SOUL.

Correspondent Suggests a Test on One of the Lower Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer's attention has been attracted by the articles published this morning reporting the apparently successful attempt by several learned doctors to weigh the human soul. As this seems to intrude on the domain of applied science, perhaps a suggestion might be in order from one who has made considerable study of the subject.

If the difference in the weight of a human body just before and just after death is believed to give the weight of the soul which has departed, why not prove the truth or fallacy of the assumption by making the test on some other animal, as, for example, a dog?

If the same difference is observed at the death of a dog, then the learned doctors must perforce admit one of two things—viz., either the dog has a soul or that the entire theory is wrong. It would, at any rate, give a nice subject for debate.

New York, March 11, 1907. J. H.

COMMENDS THE TIMES.

Reader Finds the Harriman Interview a Welcome Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who does not believe that the country is going to the demnition bowwows, the timely interview with Mr. Harriman published in Sunday's TIMES was a welcome relief.

It may not be irrelevant to remark here that the main function of a newspaper is not to sling mud in all directions, but to guide the reason with common sense. Conservative restraint will do far more good than running amuck while creating useless agitation. SUNDAY READER.

Boston, Mass., March 10, 1907.

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL."

Appreciation for The Times's Illustrations—Conditions Bad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many appreciative words are due THE TIMES for the splendid illustrations in the Supplement of to-day of the possibilities of creating a beautiful city out of the present hideous and often disgraceful conditions presented in New York. It is not necessary to utility that a thing or a place be inartistic. A traveler who has seen combined in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and occasionally in London, in connection with the great public utilities, dignity, artistic worth, and beauty, comes home only to be disgusted with the utter disregard for these elements shown in our own city. It might seem that there is needed a campaign of education, which shall teach that it is possible for a wealthy city like New York, with the appreciation for form that is not only latent, but in some respects active and ready to be drawn upon, to create these public utilities with a regard, not only for the useful, but for the artistically satisfying. The effect upon private life of beautiful surroundings is well known to educators. And the educational effect upon society created by dignified architecture cannot be too urgently pressed.

A citizen discussing this problem with me to-day remarked that perhaps the key to the problem is found in the unwillingness or inability of those who have in charge these matters to think further than for their own term of office. The patchwork done so repeatedly upon the terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge is an illustration of short-sighted provision. These terminals are nothing less than an eyesore, apart altogether from their inadequacy for the mere matter of transit. I hope THE TIMES will keep up its good work in the matter presented to-day. Its illustrations are an inspiration.

GEORGE W. GILMORE.

Brooklyn, March 10, 1907.

"WHITE WINGS" WORK NOT.

Constant Migration and Improper Oversight Lead to Waste of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our Street Cleaning Commissioner claims that he is giving us the best service possible for the means at his command, I would like to ask whether he honestly thinks he is getting our money's worth out of the men he employs.

On every hand we see incapacity that would prove intolerable in private enterprise, due apparently to a poor system, poorly administered. Valuable time is wasted switching droves of "white wings" from place to place to make imposing showings in chosen localities, to the neglect of less conspicuous neighborhoods. Inspectors wander aimlessly about, singly or in pairs, seemingly occupied with their own affairs.

We citizens are invited to help in the work for which we pay so much. I recollect a time when we had to subscribe to such a plan in self-protection. We employed a man with a wheelbarrow, broom, and shovel, and we knew he did his work or discovered the reason why.

This suggests a common-sense method for Mr. Craven. Let every "white wings" in the department be assigned to a particular section of pavement, with instructions to keep it clean, and let us see that he is "on the job." Nobody, not even an eagle-eyed Inspector, can keep track of a flock of these snowy plumaged birds in constant migration. J. W. E.

New York, March 11, 1907.

Still Smaller Farms the Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The typical small farmer of the class to which you allude in your editorial, "Delusions About Small Farms," is trying to cultivate imperfectly from 50 to 150 acres almost single handed, and the expense of such work is economically fatal. He is burdened with taxes because of his tenacious support of antiquated tax systems that burden production, and of which he is the greatest victim; while the tariff increases the cost of his implements and supplies. It is true that he "does too many things to do any of them really well;" but his rivals who cultivate thousands of acres derive their economic superiority, not from specialization, but from new and cheap lands, which, however, because of distance from markets are adapted to only a few crops.

The remedy for the conditions existing on small farms is not big farms but still smaller farms. By intensive cultivation of smaller areas the farmer can get nearer to cities and profit by trolley lines, telephones, and many other forms of co-operative labor-saving machinery; and he can then specialize and use his labor to the best advantage.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, March 9, 1907.

INSPIRATION.

I sing because I have to sing—
Because behind each mellow note
My soul is sorely wondering
If I can keep afloat.

Because I have an appetite
That craves three hearty meals a day,
And when I'm tired out at night
I need a place to stay.

And there's a maiden lily fair,
Whose hair the bold sun loves to kiss;
Quite probably you are aware
What makes me sing like this.

Roses are her supreme delight.
I take them to her when I call,
Then sit up squawking half the night
To get the wherewithal.

I sing because I mean to try
To get what I have long desired;
Now, reader, don't you think that I
Am really inspired?

CLARICE W. RILEY.

SOUTH CAN IMPORT LABOR IT NEEDS

Result of Discussion at White House with Deputation from South Carolina.

FREE FARE, NO CONTRACT

Cotton Mill Presidents to Explain the Immigration Situation to Mr. Roosevelt To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11. — Several South Carolinians interested in procuring the immigration of white European laborers into that State had an extended conference with the President to-day at the White House, when the questions raised by the new immigration law were discussed. There were also present Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The South Carolinans were ex-Gov. Heyward, President of the Southern Immigration Society; Mayor Rhett of Charleston, E. J. Watson, State Immigration Commissioner, and Thomas J. Parker, head of one of the large cotton spinning concerns of that State.

The upshot of the discussion was that the Government will not interfere as yet with South Carolina's efforts to bring in white settlers, provided a slight modification of the course followed in previous efforts is made. Commissioner Watson starts for New York to-morrow to sail for Bremen. He will pay the passage of immigrants whom he may induce to come to South Carolina, but he will not give them written promises to provide work when they arrive, as was done in previous cases. Gov. Ansel is to write to Attorney General Bonaparte, making formal request for construction of the new immigration law, and particularly the points in it not covered by the former opinion of Solicitor Earl of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

To-morrow evening another conference will be held at the White House between the President, Secretary Straus, Attorney General Bonaparte, Assistant Attorney General Cooley, and the President's sociological expert, James B. Reynolds, and several cotton mill Presidents in the South, among them Thomas F. Parker, Capt. Ellison Smyth, and D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte. The object of this conference will be to lay before the President the labor conditions in the South, and the great need of immigration. It is not a conference as to law, but as to facts about the South.

Already the President and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor have evinced considerable interest in the Southern situation with respect to labor. Mr. Reynolds has been down there studying the situation for the President, and the President wants to have the employers' side of it presented by these mill Presidents with a view to getting his bearings. It is not unlikely that he will deal with it in his next annual message.

CHEYENNES OBJECT TO UTES.

Chiefs, at White House Pow-Wow, Ask the President to Remove Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Great White Father Roosevelt had an important pow-wow at the big white wigwam to-day, when some of his Cheyenne children protested hotly that some of his Ute children were a worthless and no good lot, whom he was desired to remove forthwith and far from their present undesired proximity to the homes of the Cheyennes.

The trouble all grows out of the opening up of the lands of the White River Utes last year. The band of Utes that wandered away from what was left of their reservation last Fall started up to the country of the Cheyennes and were headed off after an incipient Indian scare by ten troops of cavalry. They were finally herded over into the vicinity of Fort Meade and kept insisting on being permitted to go into the lands of the Cheyennes.

185,000 ASK PENSIONS.

300,000 Applications Expected Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner stated to-day that 185,000 applications for pensions have been filed under the service pension law, enacted during the last month of the session of Congress just closed.

The Commissioner estimates that 300,000 applications will be received under the new law, which allows the granting of a pension for service in the Mexican and civil wars at the rate of $12 a month to veterans 62 years of age, $15 to those 65, and $20 to those who are 70 years of age.

TO OPEN 30,000,000 ACRES.

Mr. Roosevelt to Restore Supposed Coal Lands to Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Roosevelt will sign an order restoring to the public domain approximately 30,000,000 acres of lands recently withdrawn as coal lands.

The land to be restored to entry was part of a withdrawal aggregating 64,000,000 acres. Experts of the Geological Survey have been engaged on them since. They have been engaged on them since. They report that the value of certain tracts as coal lands does not warrant their exclusion from public entry.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH FOODS.

Laboratory Will Be Established in Boston by Carnegie Institution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution to-day it was decided to establish in Boston, Mass., a laboratory for the purpose of conducting experiments in nutrition. An appropriation of $100,000 was allotted for the erection of a building, and the balance is to be devoted to the scientific investigations of the nutritive value of various kinds of food during the present year. Prof. F. G. Benedict of Wesleyan University was selected as director of the new scientific laboratory, and he will also have charge of the proposed investigations.

Among the members of the Executive Committee present were Secretary of State Root, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore, Director Walcott of the Geological Survey, Director Billings of the New York Public Library, and President Woodward of the Carnegie Institution.

UNIQUE RATE LAW CASE.

Trolley Line Demands Division of Traffic from Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The first complaint under Section 15 of the Rate law was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. This section confers authority on the commission to establish through routes and joint rates.

The complaint was made by the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway Company, which operates a trolley line between Chicago and Racine, Wis., against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway Company. The complainant asks that the two companies be compelled to enter into a joint rate and traffic arrangement with it in its territory.

Postal Peace with Canada Likely.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—As a result of the recent visit to Canada of representatives of the Post Office Department an amicable arrangement probably will be reached with respect to the disagreement over second-class matter. The Canadian authorities met the American representatives in a spirit of the utmost friendliness.

WOMEN'S NEW CLUB, THE COLONY, OPENED

Has Most of the Features of a Man's Club, but No Wine Cellar.

PROUD OF ITS WOMAN CHEF

Sophia Naller Presides Over the Up-to-Date Kitchens—Handsome Clubhouse.

The Colony Club, the first in New York organized for women on the lines of a man's club, formally opened its doors to its members and their friends yesterday. As a unique departure from old lines much has been written about the club, but it was not until yesterday that it could be seen fully furnished and in running order.

Women of the highest social standing in New York are numbered among the club's members, and with them are literary women, women of the stage, and business women. There is not one member of the type known in New York as "the club woman."

A list of officers gives an idea at a glance of the club's personnel. The President is Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; First Vice President—Mrs. Richard Irvin; Second Vice President—Mrs. John Jacob Astor; Secretary—Mrs. Walter Damrosch; Treasurer—Miss Anne Tracy Morgan; Governors—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Helen Barney, Mrs. Reginald Bishop, Miss Kate Brice, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Miss Caroline de Forest, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Mary Harriman, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Anne T. Morgan, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Miss Florence Rhett, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

To see that the wheels of the domestic machinery were running smoothly before the formal opening, several members of the club took up their residence there temporarily some days ago, occupying the sleeping rooms intended for the out-of-town members, and had their meals prepared by the woman chef and served by the house servants. This action was justified by the smoothness with which everything moved yesterday. This luncheon was served to a large number of members:

Bouillon.
Cold eggs in aspic.
Chicken croquettes, green peas.
From the cold buffet: Chicken, ham, beef.
Cheese, cakes, salad.
Compote of fresh strawberries, coffee.

This cost $1.25. The dinners will be $2 and the light breakfast 30 and 50 cents. Here is the menu of a dinner served at the club:

Oysters.
Mock turtle soup.
Roe shad and tomatoes.
Saddle of lamb.
Peas, potatoes.
Fresh asparagus sauce Hollandaise.
Ices, cake, coffee.

The average New York woman takes a light breakfast, and those of the club will be satisfied with one of the following:

Plain breakfast 30 cents.
Toast or rolls, tea, coffee, chocolate.
Breakfast 50 cents.
Fruit, cereal, eggs, toast or rolls.
Tea, coffee, chocolate.

Afternoon tea, served with bread and butter, is 30 cents, or with sandwiches, muffins, cake, jam, &c., 75 cents.

The club, however, is not limited to a table d'hôte service. Meals will be served to order throughout the day.

There is no wine cellar at present in the Colony Club. Members desiring it may have their own store of wine kept in the house.

With the outside of the clubhouse the public is more or less familiar. It is a red brick Colonial structure, with trimmings of white, and is at 122 Madison Avenue, on the corner of Thirtieth Street. It was designed by McKim, Mead & White. The interior decorations were done under the direction of Miss Elsie de Wolfe, one of the club members who had been at work on it and collecting materials for the past two years.

The main entrance is in the centre of the building, and is for the members, while a second entrance at the left is for guests, men or women. At the left of the main entrance is a small reception room, done in pale green and buff, and this also opens into the hall of the non-members' entrance, and here guests wait for their friends. A beautiful Colonial window in the rear wall of this room partially lights a cotroom just back of it. The entrance halls leads into a large central hall, with a fireplace, two big Davenports, deep lounges, set back to back in the centre, and there are several old-style chairs covered with English needlework. Opening from this hall is the reading room, the windows overlooking the avenue, but charmingly tained and giving no impression that they are to be as popular as similar windows in the men's clubs. There are big Davenports in this room covered with dark green leather, and larger chairs covered with the same material, which men who have been allowed to take a view of the building have said embody their idea of comfort. Around the fireplace is a leather-covered seat, and the centre of the room is occupied by a large mahogany table, covered with papers and magazines.

On the other side of the big central hall is the tea room, from which open the card room and the Winter garden. This latter has a green trellised wall, over which ivy clambers. There is a fountain, near which are flower jars of Italian marble.

The dining rooms are on the upper floor, and are done in green. The kitchens and pantries are in every way up to date. The cooking utensils of copper hang around the room, and there is a big range, steam table, and everything that the modern cook could desire. The chef here is Sophia Naller, and the club delights to honor her. She is an Englishwoman who has a reputation in New York. She cooked in the house of William C. Whitney three years, and was with Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Bourke Cockran. It was the latter who gave her up to the club.

A small private dining room on another floor is the one French room in the house. It is in gray and pink, the "papier peint" for the walls being made to order for it. The chairs are of carved wood upholstered in rose, and the centre table has a lace cover under glass. There is a small reception room, through which the larger room is reached, and here the hostess for a small private dinner receives her guests.

The assembly room is furnished in deep rose, and occupies the entire front of the house. Conferences, art, literary, and musical entertainments and exhibitions will be held here. There is also a small drawing room on this floor, with a dressing room adjoining.

Sleeping rooms in the clubhouse are thoroughly feminine in their appointments. Some are small rooms, with white enamel furniture, and the toilet set, washbowl and pitcher, in crystal. More elaborate rooms have four-post bedsteads. Charming old English chintzes are features of all these rooms. One bedroom set is interesting. It is of black lacquer, with colored flowers painted upon it. Miss de Wolfe found one chair at auction, and the entire set of bedroom furniture was made to match.

Connecting with the club gymnasium are baths of every kind. There is a swimming pool with a fifty-six-foot plunge. The walls are set entirely with mirrors. The ceiling is hung with vines and clusters of grapes. One corner of the room is partitioned off with glass and filled with reclining chairs, where bathers who do not plunge may watch the others.

The big gymnasium is complete in every respect. There is a squash court and running track and dressing rooms with all the necessary appliances.

The initiation fee of the club is $150 and the annual dues are $100. The dues of out-of-town members are $50, and junior members, girls from 14 to 18, from families of members are admitted to the athletic privileges of the club, paying $25 a year.

There are no restrictions against smoking, except in the reading room. Playing for money is not allowed in the card room. The club attendants' uniforms are in Colonial colors—blue and buff. Even the maids wear blue gowns with a line of the lighter color.

In our vaults Valuables are safe
The customer has all keys that will open the box
Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults
120 Broadway
Safes $5 to $800 a year

NEW ROLLER SKATING CLASS.

To Hold Four More Meetings Under Fashionable Patronage.

A small and fashionable roller skating class has been formed, under the patronage of several well-known women, assisted by a committee of well-known young men, which had its first meeting on March 8 at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The remaining four meetings are to be held on March 15, March 22, April 5, and April 12. The patronesses are Mrs. William Anderton, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, and Mrs. Howland H. Pell. The committee is made up of Hamilton Fish Benjamin, W. Grosbeck Fowler, Robert Cutting Lawrence, Ansel Phelps, Schuyler Schieffelin, Ferra H. Tows, and Samuel Willets.

The members include Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ewing, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Miss Alice Anderton, Miss Eleanor Granville Brown, Miss Dorothea Potter, Miss Léontine Marié Suse, Miss Ludlow Hogart, Miss Natalie Clews, Miss Marguerite Loew, Miss Marjorie Rice, Miss Elizabeth Ewing, Miss Georgianna H. Owens, Phillips Greene, Allen Hudson, Julius Noyes, Edward de Forest, John E. Cowdin, Jr., John Terry, Charles King, J. Griswold Thompson, and others.

MISS AMY RAU WEDS.

Daughter of Charles M. Rau Married to Milton Lewis at Delmonico's.

Miss Amy Rau, a daughter of Charles M. Rau, of 1,361 Madison Avenue, and Milton Lewis of New York were married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. Dr. William Rosneau of Baltimore performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with Duchess point lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The ceremony took place in one of the banquet rooms, which was beautifully decorated with white roses, lilies of the valley, palms, and branches of foliage.

Miss Hazel Rau, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Minna Doblin and Miss Lillian Lewis. Scott Lewis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. L. Greene, M. Ash, J. Feder, and J. Wineberg. A dinner followed the ceremony, after which there was dancing. About eighty guests, including near relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left last night for a trip to Florida and Nassau. Upon their return they will reside in this city.

BROADWIN—SULZBACHER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—Miss Carrie Sulzbacher, daughter of Louis Sulzbacher, Judge of the Federal Court for the Western District of Indian Territory, and I. Lawrence Broadwin of New York City were married this evening at the Baltimore Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Max Lieberman officiated.

MISS BARNEY TO WED IN APRIL.

C. T. Barney's Daughter to be the Bride of Courtlandt D. Barnes.

The date for the wedding of Miss Katherine Barney and Courtlandt Dixon Barnes was decided upon yesterday. It will take place at noon on Wednesday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, 67 Park Avenue, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast for the relatives and intimate friends.

Miss Barney's cousin, Miss Dorothy Whitney, a daughter of the late William C. Whitney, will be the maid of honor, the bridesmaids will be Miss Sarah P. Barnes, a sister of the bridegroom-elect; Miss Jean Reid, Miss Anita Peabody, and Miss Cornelia Harriman.

Mr. Barnes will have his brother, Henry B. Barnes, Jr., as his best man, and his ushers will include Ashbel H. Barney and James W. Barney, brothers of the bride.

MISS PARKER TO WED SOON.

Dr. Frank Hartley's Stepdaughter to Marry Dr. L. H. Shearer.

The wedding of Miss Grace T. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hartley, and Dr. Leonidas Howard Shearer, son of the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, will take place on Saturday, April 6, at 4:30 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele will officiate. Dr. Hartley will give his stepdaughter in marriage, and a small reception for the relatives only will follow at the Hartley residence, 61 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. George Homer Tower, (Miss Addie Storms Boyd,) for whom Miss Parker was a wedding attendant last year, is to be the matron of honor, and Mrs. Edward Harriman Simons and Miss Margaret Shearer, the latter a sister of the bridegroom-elect, will be the other attendants. Conroy Shearer is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Dr. Percy Williams, Seward Erdman, Dr. Henry Cator, Dr. J. Ramsay Hunt, George H. Tower, and Robert Fowler.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES about a year ago.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Carmania from Liverpool were:

Baron Louis Ambrozy, First Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Washington; T. C. H. Anderson, Peter A. Atherton, Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Burley, Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Cooper, James R. Coutts, Sir Edward Elgar, Dr. and Mrs. Courtenay Gayer, Col. John W. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Holt, Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. Otis, Mrs. R. Y. Penhall, John Kent Sanders, Capt. W. J. Wade, and F. Woods-Beckman.

On the New York, from Southampton, were:

J. Hornblower De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bostock, Capt. James N. Culverwell, Dr. Duncan C. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Just, Mrs. Henry H. Tyson, Sydney B. Wertheimer, Oscar W. Williams, H. P. Durdan, and W. L. Loeb.

The Pretoria, from Hamburg, carried these:

Miss Therese Becker, Dr. Bernhard Reuter, Capt. Charlotte Franck, Mrs. Ralph Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Venhoff, William R. Mendte Miss Mary McConnell, and Miss Margarethe Walther.

Booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. are:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, T. F. Ahern, Mrs. J. S. Bache, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, M. B. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Robert Oliver Lehr, Miss Grace Stewart Potter, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett P. Serviss, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, George C. Tyler, Henry W. Savage, J. W. Spaulding, Edward Wild, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Santvoord.

Entertainment Club's Reception.

The Entertainment Club will hold its twenty-second reception this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Prince Tewfik Mahmond Bellama of Mount Lebanon is to be the guest of honor. Floyd D. Wilson is to preside. Miss Sittee Azeez of Syria will give an Arabian Nights entertainment illustrating Bedouin life and manners. Virginia Novelli will sing several dramatic songs, and Desmo Nemes, the violinist, will play, accompanied by Mme. Nemes.

Clarence H. Mackay's Son Christened.

The son that was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay six weeks ago was christened yesterday by the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey. The boy was named John William Mackay, in memory of Mr. Mackay's father. The godparents were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Charles Carroll, who were represented by proxy.

Social Notes.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide M. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould of West Seventy-seventh Street, to Charles Ingram of Baltimore will not take place until next Winter.

J. Nevett Steele, Jr., of Greenwich, a brother of Miss Ruth Steele, will give his sister away at her coming marriage to Joseph Carleton Borden of South Orange, N. J. The bride's father will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Carroll Brown has gone to Aiken for the remainder of the season. On Wednesday and Thursday, March 20 and 21, there will be a tournament of sport at the South Carolina resort, including a horse show, pony races, and a polo tournament.

Gen. Count Spiridovitch, a special envoy of the Russian Government, is at the St. Regis. A dinner in his honor was given last night by Mrs. Jordan Smith. Baron de Fersen is also at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Harold McCormick, who has been ill in the South, is convalescent, and will soon arrive at North Augusta for a stay of a few weeks.

The University Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's on April 19, instead of on April 29, as had been announced.

The Geographical Society of Brooklyn gave a dinner recently in honor of Wyllys Terry, whose engagement to Miss Marie Baldwin, daughter of the late Henry P. Baldwin, was recently announced.

Miss Louise McAllister returned yesterday from Washington.

The wedding of Miss Harriet McLean Fowler of Babylon, L. I., and Dr. Sinclair Tousey will take place after Easter. Miss Fowler, who is related to the Hicks and Schoonmaker families, is a daughter of Mrs. John L. Stephens of West Islip and a granddaughter of the late Benjamin True. Dr. Tousey is a son of the late John E. Tousey, who died a few months ago, and a grandson of the late Sinclair Tousey.

Miss Jane Carlisle, who is spending the Winter in Washington, was in town for a few days last week.

Miss Katharine Elkins, who was the guest last week of Mrs. James P. Kernochan, has returned to Washington.

Miss Muriel Bogert is in Baltimore as the guest of Mrs. Philip Livingston Poe.

Miss Isabel May has joined Miss Lister-Kaye, the niece of the Duke of Newcastle, on a trip to Nicaragua.

Miss Nannie Gordon Duval has been entertaining her cousin, Miss Alice Lee Thomas of Maryland.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home will give a skating party next Sunday at the St. Nicholas Rink. This will be the last entertainment given this season by the league. Jerome C. Jackson is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Williams P. Burden, who has been in Cuba, will return to town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore and daughter of the Hotel Renaissance are making an automobile tour abroad. They have been at Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo, and will be in Rome Easter week.

Fritz Eberbach of Bremen, Germany, the Managing Director of a big German real estate syndicate, with a working capital of $20,000,000, is a visitor to America who has just arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. The other guests included the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer, Secretary and Mrs. Straus, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Bacon, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Senator Brandegee, Count Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy, and Mr. von Radowitz of the German Embassy.

The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki entertained this evening at dinner Secretary and Mrs. Garfield, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hannen Jennings, Commander and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Patten, Miss Christian, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, and the Secretary of the Embassy and Mme. Myoaki.

The Councillor of the Mexican Embassy and Mme. Godoy welcomed four hundred guests to their new home on Seventeenth Street this afternoon, the occasion being a reception to celebrate their silver wedding. The house was prettily decorated throughout, the entire first floor with American Beauty roses and bride roses. The centrepiece of the refreshment table was a wedding cake inscribed 1882-1907 in letters of silver. The host and hostess were assisted in receiving by Mme. Creel, wife of the Ambassador from Mexico; Mme. Calderon, wife of the Bolivian Minister; Mme. Carbo, wife of the Minister from Ecuador; Mme. Corea, wife of the Minister from Nicaragua, and Mme. Leger, wife of the Minister from Haiti, and a number of out-of-town friends, including the mother of the hostess, Mrs. Perrin of San Francisco, Mrs. Albert Perrin, and Mrs. Canalizo of New York.

MELBA'S SEASON NEAR END.

Soprano to Open the Manhattan Opera House Next Year.

Mme. Melba is to make her last appearance this season at the Manhattan Opera House on March 20 in "Lucia," but she will not sail for Europe until a week later.

"Mme. Melba is much disappointed that she cannot sing more times here this year, but her contract only called for one performance a week," said the soprano's secretary last night. "She and Mr. Hammerstein had no idea how popular the opera season would be here, so she made concert engagements. Next year she will sing only in opera, and probably two or three times a week.

"She is to sing 'Tosca' for the first time at Covent Garden this Spring, and she hopes to sing the rôle here next year if some arrangement can be made with the Ricordis. At any rate, she will sing several parts which she has not sung this year."

The singer will return before the opening of the season and open the Opera House. Later she will be heard in "Aida," "Otello," and other operas.

Mr. Hammerstein announced last night that "The Flying Dutchman," with Mme. Melba and Maurice Renaud in the leading parts, probably would be the first opera given.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR HERE.

The Composer Is on His Way to Pittsburg—Prof. Knight to Lecture.

Sir Edward Elgar, composer of "The Dream of Gerontius" and other oratorios, was a passenger on the Cunarder Carmania, in yesterday from Liverpool. Sir Edward is here to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg. He will conduct a performance of one of his works while in that city.

Another passenger was Prof. Knight, for thirty years a professor Emeritus at Oxford University, who comes to deliver the Scammon lectures on Fine Arts before the Chicago Art Institute. He will lecture before the women's colleges at Mount Holyoke and Vassar, and also at Rochester, Philadelphia, and in this city. He will deal with artists from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

BENEFIT FOR EMIL FISCHER.

Metropolitan Opera House Testimonial to the Aged Singer.

Most of the owners of the parterre boxes have retained them for the benefit performance on Friday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, which is to be a testimonial to Emil Fischer. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Tracey Barney, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Alexander, and most of the boxholders will be present, but the grand tier boxes and the orchestra seats as well as the galleries are on sale. Mr. Conried has given the use of the Opera House.

Olive Fremstad, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and others are to sing in "Die Walküre" and "Lohengrin."

"La Boheme" Draws a Large Audience.

The third performance of "La Bohème" at the Manhattan Opera House drew another large audience last night. The cast was the same as at the other performances. Mme. Melba was again the Mimi, and Emma Trentini broke plates and took off her slipper in the second act as Musetta. The Bohemian four, represented by Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, and Gilibert, made much of the studio scene. The Italian tenor has seldom sung better. The orchestra, under Mr. Tanara, played better than at the other two performances.

TRYING FOR A FLUSH IN A GUN-PLAY DRAMA

Rex Beach Shows Some Melodramatic Small Cards in "The Spoilers."

SLOW AT THE TRIGGER

Lots of Shooting Irons, but No Powder and Smoke in This Latest "Thriller."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Roy Glenister	Ralph Stuart
Joe Dextry	George Osbourne
Alexander McNamara	Campbell Gollan
Wilton Struve	Edmund Elton
Arthur Stillman	Dudley Farnsworth
Bill Wheaton	Louis Delmore
Count Henri Guillame Du Sparre	Adel Brunn
Drury Chester	Harry Burkhardt
Toby	W. F. Ryan
Peyton Jones	Walter Dickinson
Algernon	R. F. Sullivan
Captain Stephens	Del De Louis
First Officer	Emerson Mack
Slap Jack Simms	George H. Henery
Helen Chester	Evelyn Vaughan
Cherry Malotte	Harriet Worthington
The "Duchess"	Gladys Hanson
Her Highness	Alice Murrell

According to a programme announcement, Rex Beach wrote "The Spoilers" in the "first flush of indignation." In making a play of the book he failed to fill his flush. What he did was to play most of the small cards of melodrama—the king, the jack, the queen, and even the little joker. Between themselves they managed to play the deuce with a story which is credited with having reformed some grave abuses of political intrigue in the land of gold and mystery and purple distances.

It has been many a long day since Broadway has seen anything with as much gun play as figures in "The Spoilers," and it is to be doubted if there ever was a play anywhere which discovered such slow fingers at the trigger. Either the stories of frontier life are all myths or Mr. Beach and Mr. MacArthur his associate in "drama," have perpetrated a libel on the heroic "gents" of the great white wilderness.

Persons who stick their fingers in their ears as soon as they see a shooting iron on the stage need have no hesitancy about going to the New York to see "The Spoilers." As soon as a gun appears in one man's hands another man takes it away from him. Maybe the actors are afraid of the noise.

Trouble begins as soon as Helen Chester arrives at Nome, bringing "the mysterious papers," which in this case do not happen to be a mortgage, farm and not being the popular investment in Alaska. The papers give Alexander McNamara, "Czar of Dakota," power to act as receiver of the Midas Mine and enable him to evict Roy Glenister and Joe Dextry, its rightful owners. Glenister would have fought for it, but he has "met and loved" the fair Helen, wooing her on shipboard with much the same sort of primitive ardor that another heroic gentleman displays further down Broadway. Finding that she is a "perfect lady," he loses his nerve, for she has taught him how "savage" he is. He manages to break McNamara's arm in a hammer and tongs wrestling bout after that villain has tried to shoot him down. And Helen, suddenly appearing on the spot denounces him without trying to inquire into the circumstances.

After that he decides to be saved some more, but repents as soon as he again stands face to face with Helen, even going so far as to block his friends who have started out to hang McNamara on the principle that "lynch law is the king of sports."

Mixed up in the various troubles that ensue are Helen's long-lost brother, whom she recognizes in the twinkling of an eye after he has stood up in her defense during a row in a gambling room of which he is the owner, and an adventuress lady, who loves Glenister with an undying love.

All the while Helen is innocent of her own share in Glenister's undoing, and when she learns the part that she has played in bringing the papers she agrees to meet one of the villains at a lonely roadhouse, where "wild Winter winds" play second fiddle to the orchestra. When the villain tries to force a kiss she tries to "ring up central" to call for help. Not having lived in New York, she is not familiar with the fact that "central" has troubles of its own and is not to be interrupted by a poor heroine in distress. Then she breaks through a window and takes to the snowy trail, with the villain in pursuit. In the final act the villain "gets his," as the saying goes, and virtue and heroism come into their long-delayed reward.

Mr. Beach, responding to a curtain call after the third act, remarked "there was never a law of God or man as strong as 23." He ought to know. He faced entertainingly and originally for five minutes, and the same sort of originality would have done much for his play. "If I have succeeded in setting forth any of the struggle or any of the types, I feel that I have done something," said Mr. Beach, adding that life on the frontiers expresses itself in melodrama. But Mr. Beach forgets that there is melodrama—and melodrama.

It would be unreasonable to ask much from actors in this sort of a play. Few players could have invested the rôle of McNamara with the reasonableness which Campbell Gollan gives in a performance that is always natural, judicious, and skilful. Ralph Stewart is a vigorous hero, and Evelyn Vaughan, badly miscast, as agreeable and ingratiating a heroine as the circumstances permit. George Osbourne and George K. Henery do fairly well with character parts, while Harriet Worthington, playing the adventuress badly, gives what is probably the most remarkable exhibition of curtain call purloining that Broadway ever saw.

"HEDDA GABLER" AT BIJOU.

Alla Nazimova Appears There with Guy Standing as Leading Man.

Alla Nazimova returned to the Bijou Theatre last night and presented "Hedda Gabler" for the first time at that playhouse. Several important changes have been made in the cast, and Guy Standing, one of the new recruits, is featured in the rôle of Assessor Brack. William H. Mack appeared as Jorgen Tesman—a rôle which he played with Mrs. Fiske—and Florence Kahn was seen as Mrs. Elvsted.

"A Doll's House," with Mr. Standing in the rôle of Helmer, will be put into rehearsal by Mme. Nazimova to-day. A production of a comedy never before seen in America, and entitled "Untaitful," is already in preparation.

D'ORSAY'S NEW COMEDY.

He Is Well Received In Raleigh's "Lord Doncaster."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—Lawrance D'Orsay and his comedy, "Lord Doncaster," had a hearty reception at the first performance of Cecil Raleigh's latest work in Parsons's Theatre to-night.

The action of the play takes place in Madrid in June, 1906, just before the marriage of King Alfonso. The star and his company got many curtain calls and a speech was demanded. The supporting company is a large one, including Mabel Roebuck and Josephine Drake.

MRS. CARTER-PAYNE'S PLANS.

She Changes Her Mind Again and Will Be Her Own Manager.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne has changed her mind again, and is to play under her own management, with William Gray as her business manager. The contract between Mrs. Carter-Payne and William Harris was to have been signed yesterday, and a meeting for the purpose took place. Mrs. Carter, it is understood, is going over the contract for a final time, expressed some dissatisfaction with certain clauses, especially one that provided that Mr. Harris should select the plays for her repetoire.

It was said last night that the route already outlined by Klaw & Erlanger would be played. Mrs. Carter-Payne, under her own direction, expects to open in Norfolk, Va., on April 1 or thereabout.

DIXEY SAYS SEASON WAS OVER

Quit "Man on the Box" Company After Giving Notice, He Declares.

Henry E. Dixey denied yesterday, in a letter to THE TIMES, that he had left the "Man on the Box" company after the performance in Ottumwa, Iowa, on Saturday night, without giving notice, or in violation of an agreement.

"Some six or eight weeks ago I was, for sufficient reasons, desirous of closing the season, and so notified Mr. John E. Warner, who is in charge of the company for Mr. Lawrence, giving Mr. Warner my reasons," says the letter.

Later Manager Lawrence, Mr. Dixey says, sent the following telegram to Mr. Warner:

John E. Warner:
Have contracted and am obligated for his appearance two weeks after Kansas City en route to New York, when will close company.
W. N. LAWRENCE.

"It was then absolutely understood," the letter continues, "that two weeks after we left Kansas City the season should close. We played in Kansas City, and although I was anxious to close the season, I continued until the expiration of the two weeks after leaving Kansas City. I played my part to the end of the period fixed by Mr. Lawrence in his telegram. Miss Nordstrom also accepted this telegram as notice of the close of the season."

Mr. Dixey adds that he notified Mr. Warner before leaving.

Ben Greet Presents "Macbeth."

Ben Greet and his players gave another of their "Elizabethan" performances last night at the Garden Theatre. This time continue for the whole of this week. The presentation did not materially differ from the performance of a year ago. As is customary with the Greet players, the tragedy was presented without scenic investiture.

Bostock Gets a "White Elephant."

Frank Bostock, the animal showman, arrived yesterday on the New York. During his trip, he says, he obtained a "white elephant." He has had a man in the Congo a year collecting and forwarding animals for the Bostock shows.

Miss Mannering Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11.—Miss Mary Mannering, who is ill in the Worthy Hotel in this city, is still in a serious condition, although improving. She has partly recovered from the grip, but rheumatism of the joints has set in and she suffers a great deal of pain. Her physician, Dr. A. Bates, has advised against resuming her starring tour for several weeks. He fears complications.

HAMMERSTEIN GETS DIDUR.

Polish Bass to Sing in Opera Comique at the Manhattan Next Season.

Abrahamo Didur, the Polish bass, who has sung in the French opera houses, is the latest engagement announced for Oscar Hammerstein's company, which is to present French opera comique next year at the Manhattan Opera House.

"I shall also bring over the scene painters of the Opera Comique in Paris, and they will work all Summer duplicating the Paris settings of 'Louise,' 'Pélleas et Melisande,' and 'Manon,'" said the impresario last night. "I am sailing for Europe on April 23, and I shall engage other French singers while I am there, and probably a French stage manager and a French conductor. No expense will be spared to make the Comique season a success. I shall give 'Louise' at least twenty times, and I am sure that it will be a great success."

It is said that the publisher of "Louise" refused to sell the American rights unless at least ten performances were guaranteed, and that he demanded $400 a performance.

Mr. Hammerstein announced last night that all of his subscribers had reserved their seats for next season.

Miss Ewell Sings Another Role.

Louis Ewell, who distinguished herself by singing Lillian Blauvelt's rôle in "The Magic Knight" at Weber's one evening last week, last night replaced Miss Tracy in the contralto rôle. Miss Ewell began her stage career three years ago as a member of the chorus of the Fritzi Scheff company. This season she has been acting as Miss Blauvelt's understudy.

Caruso Again Unable to Sing.

Enrico Caruso again disappointed an audience last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Jacques Bars sang the part of Canio in "Pagliacci." The Italian tenor was also unable to sing Saturday afternoon. It is said he is suffering from a severe throat trouble, which will make it impossible for him to sing for some days. It is extremely unlikely that he will sing in "Aida" on Wednesday night, and Andreas Dippel is said to be looking over his Radames costumes.

Manhattan's Next Sunday Concert.

Cleofonte Campanini is to conduct the next Sunday night concert at the Manhattan Opera House, owing to the success of last Sunday's experiment. The programme includes the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by Mme. Russ and the Manhattan Opera House chorus. The other singers who will appear are Mmes. Zeppilli, Pinkert, Donalda, and Giaconia and Messrs. Sammarco, Bassi, Galletti-Gianoli, Altchevsky, and Occellier.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Pupils of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School are to give a matinee performance at the Casino on the afternoon of March 21. The programme will include five one-act plays and a scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The five plays are "Modern Love," by Frances E. Johnson; "The Turn of the Road," by Julia White; "Look at That Clock," by Paul Marion; "Dream Faces," by Wynn Miller, and "The Marble Arch," by Edward Rose and A. J. Garraway.

James K. Hackett has obtained the American rights for Alfred Sutro's new play, "John Glayde's Honor," produced by George Alexander at the St. James Theatre, London, last Friday. Mr. Hackett will use this play for his own starring tour for next season.

Wagenhals & Kemper decided yesterday to postpone the production of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," the new play by Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard, which had been announced for an April opening at the Astor Theatre. The reason given is the success of "The Mills of the Gods."

Dr. Louis Kauffman Anspacher delivered a lecture on "Ibsen the Individualist and Idealist" yesterday morning at the Hudson Theatre.

The Scholarship matinee benefit for the College Women's Club will take place this afternoon at the Hudson Theatre.

Two hundred members of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange with their friends and invited guests will attend the performance of "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" at Weber's this evening. There will be a dinner at the Hotel Normandie before the performance, and a smoker at the Hofbrau Haus when it is all over. Joe Weber will be the guest of honor.

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LORD PENRHYN DEAD.

His Dispute with the Bethesda Quarrymen Lasted Three Years.

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Penrhyn, whose dispute with his employes at the Bethesda slate quarries brought him into a great deal of prominence, is dead.

The quarrymen struck, and Lord Penrhyn refused to parley with them in any shape or form, shut down the quarries, and refused to reopen them except on his own terms. The men yielded, after a three years' struggle which cost the Bethesda district nearly $2,000,000 in wages and which, it is asserted, did not do anybody any good except the foreign quarrymen, who, as a result of the dispute, developed a thriving business in sending slate to England.

The deceased peer was born in 1836 and succeeded his father in 1886. His son, the Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, succeeds him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Matteo Prochet.

The Rev. Dr. Matteo Prochet, recently retired from the Presidency of the Waldensian Church in Italy, died of pneumonia on Feb. 17. News of his death has been received in this city by the Trustees of the Gould Memorial Home.

Dr. Prochet played a prominent part in the development of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and it was only through his influence with the King that the autonomy of the Church was preserved. He wrote and spoke English as fluently as his native tongue, and knew French and German well enough to present the cause of the Waldensian Church in those countries.

He was especially interested in the development of the Gould Memorial Home for destitute boys. Dr. Prochet's work in the non-denominational Protestant church will be carried on by the Roman Council.

Adolphe Mohle.

Adolphe Mohle, who died recently in Berlin, Germany, lived for many years in this country. He left Germany in 1848, and soon after arriving here became an instructor of languages at the school of the late Mrs. Haines, who was a sister of the late Prof. R. Ogden Doremus of this city.

He was one of the representatives of this country at the first International Postal Congress in Paris, France, and later was a prime mover in the founding of the German-American Academy.

He leaves a widow, two sons—Oscar and Frederick, residents of this city—and a daughter, the wife of Dr. W. T. Kudlich of Hoboken, N. J.

Francis Perkins Furnald.

Francis Perkins Furnald died yesterday at his residence, 34 West Seventy-second Street. He was born in this city in 1841 and leaves a widow.

Mr. Furnald was a member of the Union League and New York Athletic Clubs. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and a Director of the Broadway Bank. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New England Society.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of the family to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Marie Josephine Delmonico.

Marie Josephine Delmonico, the daughter of Honore Delmonico and a granddaughter of Peter Delmonico, founder of the Delmonico restaurants, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Russell, 119 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

She was past middle age and had been an invalid for three years. She was educated in the Convent of the Visitation in Brooklyn. She leaves three sisters.

The funeral will be held at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in Henry Street to-day. The body will be placed in the vault in St. Peter's Church in Mulberry Street,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK

Heavy Short Covering Movement Lifts Prices—No Gold Engaged Yet.

Yesterday's stock market bore out the promise of the stronger movement of prices in the final hour of Saturday's short session. Under the impetus of short covering stocks rose steadily for four and one-half hours and lost considerably less than half their gains in the final thirty minutes of trading, when profit taking was general. Practically every active stock of the trading finished the day at an advance. There was nothing in the day's news to prompt this forward movement, which seemed to be due to the oversold condition of the market; the consequent efforts of speculators to recover their short stocks, and to the general feeling that the fall in prices had gone so far toward discounting possible unfavorable developments that purchases could safely be made at the present level. This also seemed to be the feeling in London, where the comment upon this market was much more cheerful and where prices of American shares also rose sharply. There were, of course, laggards in the day's advance, and in a number of issues traces of liquidation, as well as profit taking, but these were overshadowed by the strength of the market as a whole. Subsequent price movements will show very clearly what proportion of the day's buying is to be accredited to short covering and what to real buying, and upon this depends very largely the immediate future of the market. The tenor of the day's news was favorable. Perhaps the most interesting development was the decline of some 40 points in demand sterling rates in the foreign exchange market, which emphasizes the control exercised by American bankers over this market and their ability to bring in gold when this becomes necessary. Another advance in the price of copper metal was announced, and the Government's statistics of wheat and grain in farmers' hands were well received. A ginning report is looked for to-day, which will show a larger growth of cotton than had been expected, the Ginners' Association having already published an estimate placing the amount ginned well above the yield of this staple as estimated by the Government some time ago. The day's earning statements from railroads were both favorable and unfavorable. St. Paul reporting a gain of $441,000 in gross and the Great Northern a loss of $531,000 in the same item, the figures covering the month of February in each case.

There was no determined opposition to the bids of the Bank of England for such gold as reached the London market yesterday, but the control over the exchange market exercised by American bankers led to a sharp advance in the price of bar gold. Such a decline in demand sterling as occurred yesterday, however, goes far to nullify anything but a radical raising of the price of gold, and the prospect is that by the opening of April, or even before, if necessary, importations of gold on a large scale will begin. This will depend, of course, upon the workings of the local money market, and at the moment the set of the current is against New York. The banks since Friday have lost $2,209,000 to the Sub-Treasury, a total larger than last week's entire loss to the Government. In spite of this, call money failed to attain the 6 per cent. rate of last week, the day's maximum quotation being 5½ per cent., although time money displayed further firmness at the 6 per cent. rate. The Paris market was subjected to some pressure, owing to rumors of the possible dissolution of the Russian Parliament, and London felt the effects of this in the forced sale of Russian bonds and copper stocks.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Stogie Co.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
Erie Railroad second preferred.
Greene Gold-Silver Co. preferred stock.
National Enameling & Stamping Co. preferred stock.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
United Traction & Electric Co. of Providence.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Parrott Silver & Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Giroux Mining Co.
Laflin-Rand Powder Co.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
Pennsylvania Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Balaklala Copper Co.
United States Leather Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and U. G. I. advanced sharply and closed well. Lehigh Navigation trust certificates declined to a new level, not only for the year, but since announcement was made that the property had been sold to the New Haven Road. Reading and United States Steel again furnished the bulk of the business, both issues being largely dealt in. Total sales, 48,290 shares. Call and time money is now quoted here at 6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Amalgamated Copper	105⅝	105	105
4	American Cement	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	American Railways	50	50	50
200	Bell Telephone	51	51	51
400	Belmont Tonopah	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,771	Cambria Steel	41	39½	41
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
500	Elec. Co. of America	10	9⅞	9⅞
187	Elec. Storage Bat.	57	56	56
200	Erie	30½	30	30½
50	Fin. Co. of Pa. 1st pf.	111	111	111
410	Gen. Asphalt pf.	24	23	24
200	Lake Sup. Corp.	12	12	12
1,060	Lehigh Valley R. R.	65½	63½	65¾
1,755	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	89	85	88¾
1,300	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Norfolk & P. Trac.	32½	32½	32½
344	Penn. R. R.	63	62⅝	62 11-16
50	Penn. Salt	104½	104½	104½
205	Phila. Co.	44½	44	44
27	Phila. Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½
1,400	Phila. Electric	8	7⅞	8
25	Phila. & Erie R. R.	63	63	63
980	Phila. R. T.	19½	19¼	19½
17	Phila. Trac., ex div.	91½	91⅜	91⅜
14,522	Reading	63¼	60⅞	62 1-16
100	Rock Island	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
100	Southern Pacific	86	86	86
100	Southern R. R.	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
770	Tonopah Mining	16⅜	16¼	16½
145	Union Traction	55	55	55
5	United Cos. of N. J.	250½	250½	250½
2,662	United Gas Imp.	90	88¼	88⅝
12,780	U. S. Steel	39⅝	38½	39
400	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
200	Warwick Steel	8	7 15-16	7 15-16
35	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	57	57	57

Total.... 1,188,032

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Transactions on the local stock exchange were fairly active and at a slight improved set of prices. Swift & Company was firm at 100, Subway improved after the early decline, and Diamond Match was a fraction higher than last week. Prices were a shade better.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
216	American Can	6¼	6	6¼
170	American Can pf.	53	52	52½
255	American Shipbuilding	72	71	72
5	Chicago Edison	137	137	137
65	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	45¼	45	45
885	Chicago Subway	25	24	25
106	Diamond Match	124	122¾	124
1,850	Illinois Brick	4½	4⅛	4½
70	Kansas City Light pf.	84	84	84
211	National Biscuit	80¼	79¾	80¼
8	National Biscuit pf.	117	116	116
25	Quaker Oats pf.	101	101	101
494	Swift & Company	110	109½	109½
15	Sears-Roebuck pf.	94	94	94
150	United Box Board pf.	94	94	94
75	Western Stone	27	27	27

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, March 11, 1907.

Total sales March 11, 1907 1,188,532
From Jan. 1, 1907 51,961,206
Corresponding date last year 68,865,039

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅞	13¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	32¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
104½	104¾	86,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	104⅜	105⅝	103⅝	104¼	+1
15¾	17	1,000	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15⅞	17	15½	17	+1
5⅞	6	1,900	American Can	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	570	American Can pf.	53	53	52½	53	+1½
39½	40	6,900	Am. C. & F. Co.	40	40¼	39⅝	40	+1
99⅜	100½	300	Am. C. & F.Co.pf.,x d.	100½	100½	100	100	+1¾
30	31	400	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¾	30	30	...
213	222	140	Am. Express	220	220	220	220	+4¾
6	7	200	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	...
25	27	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24½	25	24½	25	+1½
81⅜	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	83	83	83	83	+1½
13½	15	50	*Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	...
68¾	69¼	2,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	68¾	69½	68½	69½	+1½
108	109	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+1¾
35	40	31	Am. Malt Corp. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
134½	135	20,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	134½	136½	134¼	135	+1½
112¾	113	1,115	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112	112¾	...
7⅞	8¼	415	Am. Steel Foundries	7¾	8	7⅞	8	...
38½	39½	750	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	39½	39	38½	39	+1
124¼	124⅝	4,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123	125¼	123	124½	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,560	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92¼	93½	92¼	93½	+ ½
30	30⅝	1,540	*Am. Woolen Co.	28½	30⅛	28½	30	+1⅝
96½	100	210	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	96¼	98	96½	98	+2
68	68½	29,050	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	67	68¾	66½	68½	+2¾
93⅝	93⅞	47,670	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93¼	94⅞	93	93⅝	+ ⅜
96¼	96⅝	700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96⅛	96⅝	96	96½	+ ⅛
108¾	109¼	2,800	Atlantic Coast Line	108½	110	106½	109	...
106¼	106⅞	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅞	107½	105⅞	106⅜	— ⅛
88	90	60	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	...
12	15	150	Bethlehem Steel	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—1½
58⅞	59	9,975	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	59½	57⅝	58⅞	+1⅝
12	12½	100	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	— ⅜
175¾	175¾	14,040	Canadian Pacific	174¼	177⅜	173⅜	175¾	+2½
31⅝	31¾	3,260	Central Leather Co.	31½	32⅜	31½	32	+1
95¼	98	300	Central Leath. Co. pf.	95⅜	97⅝	95⅜	95⅝	...
190	195	1,200	Central R. R. of N. J.	183	191	185	191	+1½
43½	44	8,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	45	43	44	+ ½
16	18	200	Chicago & Alton	15½	16½	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14¼	2,900	Chicago Great West.	13½	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝
19¼	20	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18⅝	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
143¼	143½	86,535	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	143	145	142⅞	143⅝	+1½
122½	123½	803	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	123	123	123	123	—1
139	140½	2,605	*C., M. & S.P.pf.,ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	139½	139½	139	139	— ⅝
154	154⅜	2,028	Chicago & Northw.	155	155⅞	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	13⅞	7,702	Chi. & Northw. rts.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
207	230	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	207	207	207	207	—3
145	155	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	145	140	145	—15
14	15	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14	14	14	14	...
78⅞	81	450	C., C., C. & St. L.	80⅞	81½	78⅞	78⅞	—1½
38	38⅛	8,720	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	39¼	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅝
30¾	31	1,900	Colorado & Southern	30¼	31½	30½	31	+ ⅛
64	65	130	Col. & South. 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	—2
52	52½	500	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
22⅜	23½	650	Col. & H. C. & Iron	21	22¾	21	22	...
125½	126½	1,340	Consolidated Gas	125½	126	124½	125½	...
20⅞	21	1,420	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
83	84	1,460	Corn Products Ref. pf.	83	83¼	82½	83¼	+ ⅜
192¼	192¾	2,800	Delaware & Hudson	191	193	191	192¾	+2⅜
32½	32⅝	1,410	Denver & Rio Grande	31½	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅞
71	72⅝	600	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	72	73	72	72⅝	+ ⅞
73	73¼	2,118	*Distillers Securities	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73	+1½
13	14	430	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14½	14½	13	13⅜	—1½
23¼	24½	1,800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	24	20	24	—9½
29⅜	30	17,650	Erie	29⅝	30¾	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
65¾	65¾	1,100	Erie 1st pf	64½	65¾	64½	65¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	2,600	Erie 2d pf.	51	51⅝	50¾	51	+1⅛
170	170	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	— ⅞
88	89	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	88	88¾	88	88¾	+1⅝
100½	103	10	General Chemical pf.	102	102	102	102	...
150½	151	2,100	General Electric	150	150½	149⅜	150¼	+ ⅜
149⅜	150	10,850	Great Northern pf.	150½	152¾	148⅝	150	+ ⅛
68½	69	5,000	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	68	69½	68	68¼	+ ⅛
140	148	100	Granby Consol	140	140	140	140	—2
42	44½	80	Havana Electric	42	42	42	42	...
146	...	200	Illinois Central	146	146½	146	146½	+ ⅛
50	52	100	Ingersoll-Rand	52	52	52	52	—3
26½	26⅝	4,200	Interborough-Met.	25⅝	27	25½	26½	+1
61⅜	61½	3,800	Interborough-Met. pf.	62¼	62½	61	61⅜	— ⅛
15¼	15⅝	1,400	Internat. Paper Co.	14⅞	15⅜	14½	15¼	+1
79	79½	1,200	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	78¼	79½	78½	79½	+ ½
46	48	200	*Internat. Power Co.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ½
30½	31	900	Int. Steam Pump.	29¼	30½	29¼	30½	+ ½
77	79	400	Int. Steam Pump pf.	75	78	75	78	+3½
19	20	1,970	Iowa Central	19¾	21¼	20	20¾	...
24⅜	25	2,700	Kansas City South.	24⅛	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	...
53½	54	1,500	Kansas City So. pf.	53⅞	55⅛	53⅜	53⅝	—1
120	120½	2,600	Louisville & Nash.	120½	121½	119⅝	120	+ ⅛
70	71	600	Mackay Cos.	69⅝	70	69⅝	70	+ ⅜
69¼	70	725	Mackay Cos. pf.	68¼	69½	68⅝	69¼	+1⅛
4	8	100	Manhattan Beach	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...
130	141	290	Manhattan Elevated	138	139	138	139	+2
20	20¼	3,200	Mexican Central	20⅛	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
113⅜	114½	900	Minn., St. P. & S. S.M.	112	114	112	114	+3
135⅜	136¼	700	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	137	138½	137	138½	+3½
39½	40	13,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	39¼	40⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅞
67½	68	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	67	68½	66½	68	+2
72	72½	9,200	Missouri Pacific	71¼	73	71¼	72	+1⅝
80	80⅝	1,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	79⅛	80⅜	79	80⅛	+1⅝
115	116	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115⅛	115⅝	115⅛	115½	—1½
65⅜	66⅜	2,750	*National Lead Co.	65	67	65	66	+2⅜
128	130	2,700	*New York Air Brake.	127	129⅝	127	128½	+3⅝
119⅜	120⅛	1,425	New York Central	120	121	119¼	119⅝	+ ⅛
45	50	1,350	N. Y., C. & St. L.	45½	47	45¾	47	+1
112½	114	150	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113	113	113	113	...
40	41	1,420	N. Y., Ont. & West.	40	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
78⅜	80	2,010	Norfolk & Western	79⅝	80⅞	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
50	83	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—1½
77	77½	625	North American	75	76½	75	76½	—1½
137½	137¾	28,585	Northern Pacific	138	138½	136¼	137¼	+ ⅜
124½	125	2,585	North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid.	123	125	124½	125	...
96	98	1,200	Pacific Coast	96	97½	95	96	—1
99	100	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	99	99	99	99	—8
27	27½	625	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	...
125	125¼	37,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	125	126¾	124⅝	125¼	+ ⅝
90½	90⅝	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	90¾	91	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
22	35	100	Peoria & Eastern	20	20	20	20	—10
71	73	250	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	...
54	58	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54	54	54	...
42¾	43¼	1,425	Pressed Steel Car	42	43¼	42	43¾	+ ⅛
84	85	395	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
162	164	300	Pullman Company	163	163	162½	162½	+ ½
⅞	1¼	500	Quicksilver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
49⅜	50½	350	*Ry. Steel Spring	48½	50½	48½	50½	+2⅝
123¾	123⅞	242,600	Reading	123	129½	121¾	123¼	+ ⅛
87⅞	88½	300	Reading 1st pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
88	90	400	Reading 2d pf.	87⅝	90	87½	90	+2
26	26⅜	3,350	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	26⅜	27½	26	26⅜	+ ⅝
90½	90¾	1,805	*Rep. I. & S. pf., x d.	90	90½	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	22½	8,900	Rock Island Co	22½	23	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
51	52½	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	52	52	51⅜	52	+1½
38½	39½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37⅝	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	+1
58⅜	59½	1,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57½	60	57½	59	—1½
85⅞	86	30,200	Southern Pacific	85	86⅝	85	86	+1⅜
116	117	300	Southern Pacific pf.	116½	117	116¼	116½	—1
23	23¼	5,165	Southern Ry. ext.	23	23½	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
73½	74¼	2,200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73½	74¼	73	74⅛	+ ⅝
141	144	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	139	141⅞	139	141⅞	—1½
40	40¼	700	*Tennessee Copper	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	...
29⅝	30¼	2,700	Texas & Pacific	30	30½	30	30	...
103	104	500	Third Avenue	107¼	107¼	105⅜	105⅝	—3½
26½	26¾	300	Toledo Rys. & Light.	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Tol., St. L. & W.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅝
46½	49	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46	47	46	47	+1½
95¼	95⅝	1,825	Twin City R. T.	95½	95¾	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
6	6¼	225	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
155⅜	155⅞	136,200	Union Pacific	156¼	158	155⅜	155⅝	—1
87	88	300	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88	...
45¼	46	300	United Rys. Invest.	46½	46½	46½	46½	—½
57½	58	1,400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	58	58	57	58	...
37	38	3,750	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	38⅜	38⅜	34⅝	37⅞	+ ⅞
84¼	84⅜	1,100	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	84	84½	83⅞	84¼	+ ⅛
18	22	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
50	54	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	53	53	51	51	—1
47⅛	48¼	870	U. S. Rubber	47	48	47	48	+1
104	104⅜	695	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	104⅜	104	104½	+1
74¼	75	820	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	72¼	74⅝	72⅜	74⅝	+1½
38⅞	39	181,700	U. S. Steel	38½	39⅞	38⅜	39	+1⅜
100⅞	100⅞	28,055	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	101¼	100	100⅝	+ ⅝
32	33	1,000	*Utah Copper	34¼	34½	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
29	29½	1,450	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28¼	29	28	29	+1
67½	70	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	67	67	67	67	+1
13½	13⅝	600	Wabash	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	28	300	Wabash pf.	28½	28⅝	27½	27¼	+ ½
149⅜	150	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	149½	150	149⅜	150	...
11¼	11⅝	1,600	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	10½	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+1⅛
29	30	1,300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	27½	29½	27½	29½	+2
15½	16	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
18	19	150	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
41	42	410	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	44	41	42½	+2½

Total.... 1,188,032 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.25	0.32	500	Comstock	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	—0.02

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Merchants and Miner's Transportation Company sold at 230, an advance of 5 points since Saturday. Very little of the stock has come on the market since the deal with the New York, New Haven and Hartford. United Railways stock was fairly active, the free shares selling down to 11, a decline of ⅛. Northern Central Railway rose ¼. Seaboards were weaker, the common "A" ½ and the 4s 1 point. Fidelity and Deposit Company fell 4½ points. G. B. S. Brewing incomes were ⅝ lower. The market closed firm, but dull.

Shares, 843; bonds, $46,700.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,700	Balt City 3½s, 1928	100	100	100
6,000	Char. & W. Car. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	Georgia & Pac. 1st 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
8,000	Seaboard 4s	77	77	77
2,000	Anaconda 5s, 1910	101	101	101
3,000	Char. Cons. Elec. 5s	91½	91½	91½
2,000	City & S. 5s, (D. C.)	101¼	101¼	101½
1,000	Knoxville Traction 6s	107	107	107
1,000	Newp. N. & O. P. 5s	95	95	95
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	83½	83½	83¼
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	79¾	79¾
6,500	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54½	54½	54½
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞

STOCKS.

57	Northern Central	91	91	91
45	Seaboard Company	19½	19½	19½
300	United Railways	11¼	11	11
200	United Rys. ctfs.	11¾	11¾	11¾
51	Merchants' & M. Tr.	220	220	220
110	Fidelity & Deposit	127½	125	125
80	Houston Oil	7¼	7⅛	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	568	538	553
1st week March.	$151,712	$161,780	$147,421
From July 1	5,656,316	6,099,514	5,493,482
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—			
Gross, January.	4,776,378	4,335,358	3,658,001
Gross, 7 months.	36,379,665	33,882,344	30,277,383
GREAT NORTHERN for February—			
Gross	2,656,873	3,188,259	2,553,703
Gross, 8 months.	35,778,643	34,985,408	29,906,679
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,072	3,043	3,042
1st week March.	460,820	361,856	246,454
From July 1	18,068,902	15,007,084	14,059,578
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Feb.	85,316	23,469	17,254
Month

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There was an interesting contest between the bulls and bears in the first few minutes of yesterday's stock market in United States Steel shares. Prices in all directions were bounding up, and it is not impossible that the bears tried to make the Steel stocks look weak in order to help their covering operations elsewhere. Both the preferred and common opened with good gains, but pressure developed at once against the preferred, and within ten minutes it had been driven back to a quotation of par on the sale of one block of 3,000 shares. While this was going on reports appeared to the effect that cancellations of orders now on the corporation's books were being freely made, but these statements met with the same vigorous denials that they did on similar occasions last week. As a matter of fact orders are running far ahead of last year's big volume.

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After Atchison had rallied sharply yesterday it was possible to find again speculators who believed that the dividend after all would be raised to 6 per cent. at the forthcoming meeting of the Directors. There was some aggressive buying of the stock, but much of this seemed to be short covering.

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The big declines in prices have thrown Wall Street into a perfect fever of figuring, and the latest manifestation of this is an estimate that within the last six months prices of securities on the Stock Exchange have shrunk about $1,700,000,000. This sounds impressive, of course, and is not without interest. The London Bankers' Magazine has just published its estimate of the loss in prices on the London stock market for the month from Jan. 20 to Feb. 20, and finds the aggregate value of 387 representative securities on the last-named date to have been $135,000,000 less than the month before. The loss in American railroad shares which are traded in in London has a good deal to do with this showing.

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There is a growing belief in Wall Street that municipalities have been indulging in many cases in the seductive sin of overcapitalization. The Financial Chronicle says that the February aggregate of municipal bond proposals was larger than that of any February since 1892, and, in fact, exceeded any monthly output ever recorded, with two exceptions. The total sales amounted to $37,740,322, not including $2,893,000 temporary loans or $1,191,123 Canadian securities. It compares with $28,390,000 put out in February, 1906. It should be pointed out that this year's big total was due principally to the large sale by New York City early in the month.

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One of the things to which the financial community devotes little attention, but which attracts a great deal of notice outside, is the number of banks that seem unable at any time to get up to the 25 per cent. reserve required by law. In the list of Clearing House banks there are certain institutions which are persistent offenders in this respect. But it has become so much a matter of course that it is usually passed over in silence. Last Saturday, for instance, there were twenty-five banks reporting less than the 25 per cent. reserve, thirteen of these being National and twelve State institutions. There were twenty-four banks so reporting at the same time a year ago, twenty-one in the same week in 1905, twenty in 1904, thirty in 1903, and twenty-six in 1902. This shows the situation very clearly. The total deficit of these twenty-five banks on Saturday last was $3,221,000. If they had held the prescribed reserve the surplus of the banks would have been raised from $2,051,000 to $5,272,000, a difference of some moment.

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A friend of the Hill interests referring yesterday to the recent declines in Great Northern and Northern Pacific said that the criticism leveled against Mr. Hill and his friends by those who had been heavy losers by the declines in these two stocks was altogether unfair.

"The fact is," he said, "that our stocks were put up to a fictitious price by the operations of the Harriman party in preparation for the liquidation of the Union Pacific's holdings of these stocks, and when as a result of this liquidation and of the bear attack on Great Northern and Northern Pacific these stocks have fallen so much Mr. Hill is the man who is blamed for having let the stocks go so high last year. We might, I presume, have gone in and sold stocks when the Harriman party was bidding them up to make a market to sell on, but that would hardly be in keeping with Mr. Hill's way of doing things."

Mr. Hill's friends, though perhaps not sellers at the top, have been credited in the last few days with being buyers at the bottom, if the bottom has yet been reached. These stocks were stronger than most other issues during the latter part of last week, and yesterday they more than held their own.

***

Wall Street was informed early yesterday in a dispatch from London that $500,000 gold had been engaged there for import to New York. Traders working on the long side of the market pointed to this as an indication that the movement of the precious metal to this centre was to be resumed, and suggested that it would soon be easier to get money with which to purchase stocks. Inquiry among bankers, however, failed to confirm the report of an engagement of gold. It was suggested by way of explanation that the report probably referred to the purchase by the Bank of England of a consignment of American eagles, the report of the transaction being distorted to read an engagement for American account.

Foreign exchange rates declined yesterday to a point which made the report of a gold engagement appear reasonable. The prediction is made in well-informed banking quarters that this market is likely to obtain gold from abroad some time within the next few weeks.

WABASH SELLS A TERMINAL.

Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road Said to Have Bought Youngstown, Ohio, Property.

The Wabash Railroad, it was stated in dispatches from Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, has sold to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie the terminal property in that city acquired by the Wabash at the time it was working out its plans for the extension to Pittsburg. When the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western, which now forms part of the Wabash Line into Pittsburg, was taken over, the Wabash also bought the Youngstown Southern.

This company owned the terminals which are reported to have been turned over to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, and also franchises and surveys for a line running south from Youngstown and connecting with the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western. The line was acquired by the Wabash to give it an entrance into the industrial section of which Youngstown is the centre.

The Youngstown Southern cost the Wabash interests, in round figures, $400,000, of which $200,000 was paid for the terminal property in Youngstown and the balance for the company's franchises, surveys, &c. According to yesterday's dispatches from Youngstown, the property has been sold by the Wabash for more than double its original cost.

It was not made clear, however, why the Wabash had abandoned the plan for an extension to Youngstown. In fact, one of the Directors of the road said that he knew nothing at all about the sale, which served to throw some doubt on the accuracy of the report.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After Irregular Movements Stocks Make a Strong Close on Curb.

EARLY LOSSES MADE UP

United Copper and Nevada-Utah Exceptions to the General Recoveries—Boston Copper Up Again.

After a weak and irregular market yesterday, in which trading was limited, curb stocks closed, for the most part, strong, in many cases above the opening prices and almost without exception above the low prices of the day. Two of the exceptions were United Copper, which closed ⅛ down, at 73⅝, after selling as high as 74¾ and as low as 73⅛, and Nevada-Utah, which sold from 6⅜ to 5⅞ on transactions of 40,000 shares. It was the general belief in the curb market that a number of the traders who have been following this stock, scalping small profits, were heavily stuck in the decline yesterday, which, according to the tips, should have been, instead, another rise. Chicago Subway had a heavy decline early in the day, going from 25 to 23¾, but at the close was back again to 25, after transactions of 5,000. Boston Copper had its best market in weeks yesterday, selling up from 26⅝ to 27¼. British Columbia Copper and the Cole-Ryan stocks also made substantial gains.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Total Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900..	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100..	Electric Boat..	30	30	30	30
100..	Emp. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
100..	Havana Tob...	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100..	Hous. Oil, rcts.	5	5	5	5
200..	In. Mer. M. pf.	24	24	24	24
112..	Int. Salt.....	*16½	16½	15	15
1,000..	Man. Transit..	4	4⅝	4	4⅛
200..	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.....	28	29¼	28	29¼
85..	Standard Oil..	515	518	515	518
1,800..	Waterbury Co.	49½	51¼	49½	50⅝
200..	Waterbury pf..	104	104	104	104
7,000..	West. Ice Co.	23⅝	27½	21½	27½

RAILROADS.

5..	Am. L. & T. pf	93	94	93	94
5,000..	Chic. Subway.	25	25¼	23¾	25
645..	Gt. Nor. rights	16	18	16	18
5..	Nor. Sec. stubs.	125	125	125	125

MINING STOCKS.

300..	Arg. Cobalt..	1	1	1	1
40..	Barnes King..	5	5	5	5
200..	Batopilas Min.	7	7¼	7	7¼
300..	Bonanza Belt..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000..	Bost. Copper..	26½	*28	26⅜	27¼
5,000..	B. C. Copper.	7½	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛
10,000..	B. C. Cop. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
640..	Butte Coal'tion	31	32½	30½	32
500..	Butte & N. Y.	6½	6½	6½	6½
2,750..	Cl. Cr. & Gilp.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
37,000..	‡Cobalt Cent..	48	44	41	42
900..	Cob. Coalition	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
700..	Colonial Silver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,600..	Con. Ar. Sm..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1,500..	Col. Leon. Ex.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100..	Cum.-Ely Min.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,040..	Davis-Daly Es.	16	16¼	15½	15½
1,050..	Dom. Copper..	6	*6⅛	6	6
3,600..	Douglas Cop...	12⅞	13	10¾	13
700..	Ely Central...	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
200..	Ely Cons....	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
250..	Foster Cobalt.	2½	2¼	2½	2½
950..	Fur. Cr. Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300..	Giroux Mining.	9	9	9	9
1,500..	Gold Hill	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝	4
1,800..	Greene-Canan..	17⅞	18¼	17⅜	18⅛
1,200..	Greene C. Co..	27⅛	27¾	26⅞	27¼
12,000..	Greene Gold-S.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅝	1 15-16
2,100..	Greene G.-S.pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300..	Guggen. E. C.	240	265	240	265
450..	King Edward..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100..	‡M. A. M. & M.	77	79	77	79
8,000..	McKinley-Darr.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1 13-16
1,100..	Micmac G. M..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500..	Mitchell Min..	5	5¼	5	5
450..	Montgomery-S.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
400..	Nevada C. C..	16	16¼	16	16¼
300..	Nevada Smelt.	4	4	4	4
40,000..	N. U. M. & S.	6⅝	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,150..	Newhouse Min.	21¼	21¼	*20⅞	20⅝
3,500..	Nipiss. M. Co.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
300..	Old Hun. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500..	Portland Cop..	1	1	1	1
500..	Silver Queen..	2	2 1-16	2	2
2,500..	Stewart Min...	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3
25..	Tintic Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,800..	Tramps Cons..	$1.25	$1.25	$1.23	$1.24
75..	Trinity Cop....	26	26	26	26
700..	Tuolumne....	3½	3¼	2⅞	3
100..	Union Copper..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200..	Union Explor..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
3,200..	United Copper.	73¾	74¾	73½	73⅝
800..	Utah Cop. rts.	1 1-16	1 1-16	⅞	⅞
200..	White K.C pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$10,000..	Lo. & N. 5-yr. 5% notes and int.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	March 11. Bid.	Asked.	March 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½
American Tobacco	330	350	340	350
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	84	83½	84
Barnes-King Devel	4½	5	4½	5
Batopilas Mining	6⅝	7⅛	6½	7⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf.	20	21	21	22
Bay State Gas	5-16	7-16	...	...
Bingham Central	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Bonanza Belt	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
Boston Copper	27¼	27½	27⅜	25½
British Col. Copper	8	8½	7⅞	8
British Col. rights	...	⅛	⅜	⅜
Butte Coalition	31½	32¼	31½	32⅛
Butte & New York	6½	7	...	...
Central Foundry	2½	3	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf.	10	14	14½	15½
Chicago Subway	24	25	25½	26⅜
Clear Ck. & Gil. Tun.	7	7¼	7	7⅜
Cobalt Contact	...	...	⅛	⅜
Cobalt Argentite	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cobalt Coalition	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅜
Cobalt Central	41	42	44	45
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Cumberland-Ely Mining	10	10¼	10½	10½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	15⅝	15⅞	16	17
Dolores, Ltd.	8½	9½	8¾	9½
Dom. Copper, new	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
Douglas Copper	16	15	9	11
Electric Boat	30	32	32	33
Electric Boat pf.	70	88	80	85
Empire Steel	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½
Empire Steel pf.	49	51	49	51
Ely, Central	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Ely Con.	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
El Rayo	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Foster Cobalt	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Giroux	8⅜	9	9	9½
Gold Hill	4	4¼	3⅜	4
Greene Con. Copper	27	27⅜	27¼	27¼
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-S. pf.	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Greene-Sanenea, new	18	18¼	18	18⅛
Great Northern rights	16	18	19¼	19⅞
Guanajuato Con.	...	...	4⅝	4⅞
Havana Tobacco	10½	11½	10¾	11¼
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	23
Houston Oil	6	8	6	8
Houston Oil receipts	4	6½	4	6½
Inter. Marine	7⅜	9	9	10
Int. M. M. pf.	23½	24½	25	28
International Salt	14	17	15	18
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜	1½
Lackawana Steel	60	63	55	65
Manhattan Transit	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
Marie Antoinette	77	79	75	77
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2
Micmac Gold Mining	4⅞	5	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	5	5½	5⅛	5½
Nevada Con. Copper	15⅞	16½	16	16¼
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	5⅞	6	6¼	6½
Newhouse Mining	20⅞	21	21¼	21½
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12½	12	12½
Old Hundred	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Otis Elevator	...	...	45	47
Otis Elevator pf.	87	92	92	96
Portland Copper	⅞	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	...
Stewart Mining	2⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Standard Oil	510	520	512	520
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	79	81
Tramps Con.	123	125	127	130
Trinity Copper	26	27	26½	28
Tri-Bullion	2¾	3⅛	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	88	92	90	95
Union Type, 1st pf.	118	122	118	121
Union Type, 2d pf.	118	122	117	122
Union Explor. Co.	5⅜	6⅛	6	6⅜
Union Copper	½	⅝	...	...
United Copper	73¼	73⅝	74¼	74⅜
Utah Copper rights	⅝	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
White Knob Copper	...	...	⅜	⅝
White Knob Copper pf.	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
Western Ice	27½	27¾	25	25½
Waterbury Co.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	104	103	103½

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $1,040,286; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,152,154; customs, $758,890; miscellaneous, $185,172; expenditures, $1,600,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin.....$646,047,389
Silver dollars.....471,510,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....6,355,000

Total.....$1,123,912,389
General fund.....211,991,169
Deposits in National banks.....152,773,453
In Philippine Treasury.....3,411,494
Awaiting reimbursement.....25,255
Current liabilities.....111,107,820

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 11.—Supplies of money were obtainable at easier rates in the market to-day. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful on the recovery in New York on Saturday, and, although the settlement is near, a fair amount of business was transacted in British securities at hardening rates Consols, however, weakened in the afternoon on realisations.

Americans started at well over parity owing to the belief here that the liquidation in New York was about finished. Prices eased before noon, but took a turn upward later, and with cheerful advices from New York in the afternoon a further improvement occurred. The market closed steady at the best quotations of the day.

Foreigns were quiet and prices were easy. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Rio Tinto closed at 100¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.10; Lisbon, 2.

Bar gold, 77s 9¾d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Bullion amounting to £822,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

The Bank of England, at an advance of ⅝d, obtained this week's gold arrivals, about £400,000. The Bank raised the price in order to shut out foreign competition and make sure of getting the metal.

The Bank of England also purchased $515,000 in American eagles from Paris.

The Indian Secretary purchased £100,000 in gold here March 22, and secured an option on £25,000 more.

Bar silver steady at 31 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 4¼@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 4 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, March 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak, owing to a rumor of the possible dissolution of the Russian Parliament. Russian imperial 4s were unchanged at 73.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 2½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 32c for checks.

BERLIN, March 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull, owing to the statement in the annual report of the Imperial Bank of Germany to the effect that it was apprehended that the present commercial year would be less favorable than the past year.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Decreased. Marks.
Cash in hand	3,540,000
Treasury notes	*2,120,000
Other securities	*6,760,000
Notes in circulation	*20,320,000

*Increased.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols, 3½s	96⅛	97⅛
German consols, 3s	85⅛	85⅞
Bavarian Governmment 4s	100⅛	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	95⅝	96⅛
Saxony Government 3s	85⅝	86
Hamburg Government 3s	85	85¾
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101⅛
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅛	101⅜
City of Frankfort-a-M 3½s	95⅞	96⅜
City of Vienna 4s	98⅜	98⅞
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅝	101⅜
Russian Government 4s	75½	76½
French Rente 3s	96	96¼
British Consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	N. Y. Net Chge.
Consols, money	85 7-16		...	-3-16
Consols, account	85 11-16		...	-3-16
Anaconda	13⅞	⅞	68¾	+ ⅛
Atchison	96⅞	93	93	+ 1
Can. Pacific	179¾	174¼	173¼	+ ⅛
St. Paul	148	143⅝	142¾	+ 1⅝
Erie	30⅞	29⅜	29⅞	
Erie 1st pf.	67	64⅞	64¾	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	152	147⅛	146	+ 1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	124	120¼	119⅝	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	124	120¾	119	+ 1¼
Pennsylvania	64½	62⅝	62¾	+ ⅛
Reading	67½	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅛
South. Pacific	88⅛	85¾	84½	+ 1⅜
Union Pacific	166⅝	161⅛	155⅝ ex.	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	40	38¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103½	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 5 0	Esperanza	2 4 6
Tomboy	1 16 3	Dolores	1 17 6
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratton's Indep.	0 8 9

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@1¼ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $175,020,539; balances, $7,835,619; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,374.

The local banks have lost $2,209,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $146,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8420@$4.8425, sixty days at $4.7985@$4.7990, and cables at $4.8485@$4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25 less 1-16 for long and 5.22½ for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94 7-16 less 1-64; guilders, 39⅝ less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c@20c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 69c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53¼c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.06	.05	Ken. Con.	.12	.06
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	N. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.18	.18	Mexican	.79	.83
Belcher	.78	.64	Occid. Con.	.48	.47
Best & B.	1.45	1.45	Ophir	2.50	2.55
Bullion	.37	.35	Overman	.15	.15
Caledonia	.42	.40	Potosi	.14	.14
Chal. Con.	.24	.24	Savage	.82	.82
Challenge Con.	.12	.13	Sierra Nevada	.05	.05
Confidence	.95	1.00	Silver Hill	.03	.03
C. C. & V.	.86	.87	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.06	.03	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.37	.31	Union Con.	.70	.74
Gould & Curry	.30	.32	Utah Con.	.06	.04
Hale & Norcross	.72	.70	Yellow Jacket	1.00	1.00
Julia	.11	.13	Silver bars	.69	.68⅝
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .53⅛@.54⅛.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12½; telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17½.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	5.25	5.12	
Gold Anchor	.29	.29	
Home	.09	.10	
Jim Butler	.99	.98	
McNamara	.50	.55	
Midway	1.95	1.95	
Montana	3.50	3.70	
North Star	.31	.32	
Ohio	.05	.06	
Ton. Ext.	1.00	1.00	
West End	1.35	1.40	
GOLDFIELD.			
Adams	.16	.19	
Atlanta	.63	.64	
Diamondfield	.37	.37	

Dixie	.12	.12
Goldf. Min.	1.70	1.70
Lone Star	.23	.24
Mohawk	17.50	17.00
Red Top	4.20	
Sandstorm	.59	.69
St. Ives	1.62	1.65
Silver Pick	1.22	1.32
BULLFROG.		
Bullf. Min.	.25	.26
Bullf. N. B.	.38	.39
Gold Bar	1.37	1.15
Orig. Bullf.	.19	.18
Steinway	.15	.16
Tramp. Cons.	1.30	1.28

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	12	Sovereign	6	6½
C. K. & N.	7	9	Isabella	20⅜	21
C. C. Cons.	4⅞	5	M. Gibson	5	8
Dr. Jackpot	6½	7⅞	Pharmacist	6½	6¾
Elkton	59¾	60	Portland	116	120
El Paso	46	46½	Un. Gold	8¾	9⅛
Findlay	65	65½	Vindicator	95	100
Gold Dollar	6⅞	7¼	Work	18¼	19

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Prospects Good for Placing Orders for Rails This Week.

Trade authorities report the appearance of steel rail inquiries in the market, considerable quantities with the prospect good for the placing of orders for something like 100,000 tons before the close of the week. Commenting on the iron situation, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"Pig iron buying, especially for the last half of the year, is still quiet. Buyers show no desire to go after orders, and consumers are still holding off in hope of concessions. As far as forward deliveries are concerned, it is still a waiting market. One thing is evident, however, and that is that the shortage of pig iron is not, by any means, over. The purchase of 5,000 tons of Bessemer by the Carnegie Company shows that, in spite of the Steel Corporation's reluctance to buy outside iron at the premiums ruling for spot delivery, their own supply is still inadequate to their needs. The basic situation in the East, at all events, is worse, if possible, than it has been. If buyers could get deliveries on their purchases they would be comparatively comfortable, but, as it is, furnaces are as far behind in deliveries as ever, with no immediate prospect of catching up.

"As the second quarter approaches there are evidences every day that many buyers of foundry irons have not fully covered their needs, and as many melters are melting in excess of their expectations. Inquiries for carload lots are numerous, and sellers of any small lots of domestic brands show no intention of reducing premiums. One furnace, in fact, is asking $2 per ton more to-day for a little spot iron which it has on hand than it would have taken ten days ago.

"The importation of foreign iron appears to be nearly over, but it is interesting to note that the excess surplus of five vessels discharging in Philadelphia this week moved off promptly on arrival and was evidently, welcome to several New England foundry men as well as local consumers, as a timely addition to the scanty supply."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper was advanced one-eighth cent for all grades on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday £1 for both spot and future delivery in the London market. The closing prices in London were: Spot, £110 7s 6d; future, £111 10s. Pig tin closed easy at £191 15s for spot and £190 10s for futures. Lead was off 3s at £20. Spelter was up 2s 6d, at £23 2s 6d. Iron warrants were weak at 53s 6d for standard foundry and 54s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday Bid.	Asked.
Lake	25.37½	25.75	25.25	25.75
Electrolytic	25.12½	25.37½	25.00	25.50
Castings	24.62½	24.87½	24.50	25.00
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	42.00	42.05	42.00	42.10

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Mch. 9, '07.	Decrease for Wk.	Mch. 10 '06.
Loans	$183,907,000	$165,000	$177,634,000
Circulation	8,491,000	14,000	7,245,000
Deposits	142,879,000	1,289,000	136,537,000
Due banks	62,147,000	1,550,000	62,309,000
U. S. deposits	3,474,000	8,000	1,987,000
Res. agents	26,571,000	745,000	25,751,000
Exchanges	15,800,000	\$149,000	13,378,000
Due from banks	21,417,000	\$320,000	20,798,000
5% fund	424,750		377,000
Leg. tenders	4,296,000	\$157,000	4,899,000
Specie	15,680,000	786,000	16,182,000
Res. excess	6,758,143	624,000	1,547,511
N. Y. excess	6,636,857	740,000	6,117,511

*Increase. †Deficit.

Calumet & Arizona gained 5 points, to 710; North Butte 4, to 103; Copper Range, Boston Coalition, Quincy, and United States Smelting, 2 points each.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000..	Am. Bell Telephone 4s	97	97	97
10,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s	85½	85¼	85⅜
4,000..	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
5,000..	C., B. & Q. 4s (D.Ex.)	98	98	98
2,000..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93½	93½	93½
1,000..	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s reg.	93	93	93
1,000..	Japanese 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
2,000..	W. T. & T. 6s	93	93	93

RAILROADS.

110..	Atchison	94	93	93½
5..	Atchison pf.	96½	96½	96½
20..	Boston Elevated	148	147½	148
20..	Boston Suburban pf.	57½	57½	57½
18..	*Boston & Albany	238	237½

BIG GRAIN STORES HELD BY FARMERS

Percentage of Last Year's Crop on Hand Higher Than Previous Year's Holdings.

INCREASE IN COTTON CROP

Picking Much Closer Than Usual—Number of Bales Ginned to March 2 is 12,716,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The crop-reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, finds the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 206,644,000 bushels, or 28.1 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 158,403,000 bushels, or 22.9 per cent., of the crop of 1905, on hand on March 1, 1906.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 1,298,000,000 bushels, or 44.8 per cent. of last year's crop, against 1,108,000,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent. of the crop of 1905, on hand on March 1, 1906.

Of oats there are supposed to be about 384,461,000 bushels, or 39.8 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 379,805,000 bushels, or 39.8 per cent. of the crop of 1905, on hand on March 1, 1906.

The following table shows the percentages of last year's crop of wheat, corn, and oats on hand on March 1 in the principal grain-producing States:

State.	Wheat. P. C.	Corn. P. C.	Oats. P. C.
New York	39	35	40
Pennsylvania	40	45	44
Texas	13	36	20
Ohio	35	43	38
Michigan	28	40	40
Indiana	26	44	30
Illinois	25	48	35
Wisconsin	37	39	43
Minnesota	30	36	43
Iowa	34	49	43
Missouri	23	43	38
Kansas	28	39	39
Nebraska	32	48	45
South Dakota	29	51	49
North Dakota	32	25	53
California	16	17	15
United States	28.1	44.3	39.8

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—The National Ginners' Association issued a bulletin at 1 o'clock to-day showing the number of bales of cotton ginned up to March 2 to be 12,716,000.

The report by States is: Alabama, 1,251,000; Arkansas, 836,000; Florida, 62,000; Georgia, 1,621,000; Indian Territory, 391,000; Kentucky, 1,500; Louisiana, 931,000; Mississippi, 1,441,000; Missouri, 46,500; North Carolina, 607,000; Oklahoma, 436,000; South Carolina, 903,000; Tennessee, 291,000; Texas, 3,903,000; Virginia, 15,000.

The report, which is signed by J. A. Taylor, President of the association, says:

"Owing to the very fine weather in the West cotton has been picked very much closer than usual, and this has increased the crop at least 200,000, if not more. Our reports indicate that there will not be much change in the acreage except in Texas and the two Territories, where there will be an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. Scarcity of labor is the report from all sections. We have reports from a large number of uncounted towns that show very much lighter stocks than last year."

THE COTTON MARKET.

Lower Until Final Rally Closes at 2 to 12 Points Net Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Tuesday and Wednesday:

North Carolina—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday rain, colder in the interior; fresh east to southeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair on the coast, rain and colder in the interior; fresh east to southeast winds.

Georgia—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, rain and colder in northern portion; fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday, warmer in northern portion; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh northeast to east winds.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy; showers and colder at night on Wednesday in northern portion, fair in southern; fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Wednesday in northwestern portion, fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Colder and fair Tuesday, except probably showers in the Panhandle; Wednesday fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Arkansas—Showers Tuesday, colder in western portion; Wednesday fair.

Tennessee—Showers Tuesday in western, and in afternoon or night in eastern, portion, warmer Tuesday in central and eastern portions; Wednesday, fair in western, clearing in eastern portion, colder.

The cotton market was lower to-day under liquidation and bear pressure. The close was up from the bottom and steady at a net decline of 2@12 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 275,000 bales.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, although cables were a shade better than expected. Seasonable weather over the South, full receipts, and rumors that some of the big bulls were selling through Wall Street houses caused considerable liquidation following the call and during the late morning, prices sold off to a net decline of 17@19 points on the old crop and of 9@11 points on the new. After the publication of the National Ginners' Association report showing 12,716,000 bales of cotton ginned to March 2, the market improved on an increased demand for shorts.

The National Ginners' report is said by the bulls to point to a commercial crop of only about 13,000,000 bales, and there must soon be a sharp falling off in the movement.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
March	9.75	9.62	9.70@9.71	9.80
April	9.84	9.69	9.74@9.75	9.86
May	9.95	9.76	9.84@9.85	9.95
June	..	..	9.87@9.89	9.98
July	10.00	9.84	9.93@9.94	10.01
August	9.90	9.90	9.97@9.99	10.04
September	10.00	9.93	10.01@10.02	10.05
October	10.24	10.14	10.22@10.24	10.25
December	10.29	10.23	10.30@10.31	10.32
January	10.48	10.40	10.48@10.49	10.50
February	10.53	10.53	.. @ ..	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 10 points lower, at 11.35c for middling upland and 11.60c for middling Gulf. Sales, 6,500 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 11½c; sales, 100 bales. New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 11 1-16c; sales, 2,350 bales. Augusta quiet, ¼c lower, at 11⅜c; sales, 354 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 2,250 bales. Mobile steady, unchanged, at 10½c; sales, 600 bales. Savannah dull, unchanged, at 10⅝c; sales, 318 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 11c; sales, nil.

BUTTE OPERATORS UNEASY.

Mine Owners Fear Another Hitch in Negotiations with Employes.

Despite the agreement reached last week between the copper mining companies in the Butte district and the committees representing their employes, the management of the largest companies do not yet feel that all chance of another slip-up in the negotiations is past. It was learned yesterday that the miners' union will have to change some requirements of its constitution before finally ratifying the agreement. A meeting for this purpose is to be held on March 26, and in the meantime it is feared that there may be still further delay.

Further details of the terms agreed upon were received from Butte yesterday. The agreement provides that wages shall be $4 a day when copper is 18 cents and more a pound, and $3.50 a day when it is less. An agreement between the smelter men and the companies is now being considered.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC PLANT.

General Electric Company Buys 700 Acres at Erie for the Site.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, March 11.—Another big plant is to be erected by the General Electric Company at Erie, Penn., on about 700 acres of land east of the city, extending from the Lake Shore Railroad to the lake front. Arrangements for acquiring the site have been completed.

The present rate of the growth of business of the company requires the provision of additional manufacturing facilities each year, which will employ between 4,000 and 5,000 additional hands. The present plants will not be affected by the new one.

About 400 acres of the site will be set aside for residences of employes. It is the intention of the company to have comfortable and attractive homes built.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—There was a greater number of certificates of incorporations filed with the Secretary of State to-day than on any one previous day in the history of the office. They include:

Syracuse & South Bay Electric Railroad Company, Syracuse, (from Syracuse to South Bay on Oneida Lake;) capital, $1,500,000. Directors—A. K. Hiscock, William Nottingham, C. A. Lux, Syracuse.

American Steamship Company, Grand Island; capital, $215,000. Directors—J. J. Boland, G. S. W. Gee, M. S. Peterson, Buffalo.

Estates Development Company, New York; capital, $1,100,000. Directors—C. K. Allen, 33 Wall Street; I. H. Lehman, R. A. Leland, New York.

Riley and Dietrich, Rochester, (cold storage;) capital, $150,000. Directors—W. S. Riley, 171 Main Street West; George Dietrich, Carrie L. Riley, Rochester.

Captain Post Horse Radish and Pickle Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. F. Rightmire, 437 East Fifty-seventh Street; Aaron Rightmire, W. H. Rightmire, New York.

Knaus Brothers & Arwine Company, Fayetteville, (wood and leather articles;) capital, $50,000. Directors—N. L. Knaus, J. A. Knaus, Fayetteville; F. A. Arwine, Syracuse.

Dust Extractor Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—C. F. Smith, 71 Broadway; H. B. Edwards, L. H. Hawley, New York.

Newmastic Tire Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—O. A. Parker, 278 West Seventy-first Street; R. H. Hahn, New York; O. B. Schmidt, Brooklyn.

Garden Amusement Company, capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Rembardt, 16 West Twenty-third Street; B. B. Heine, Herman Auerbach, New York.

Reliable Horse and Cattle Food Company, Port Washington; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. E. Abbott, 150 Nassau Street; J. S. Wells, Samuel Marsh, New York.

William F. Kasting Company, Buffalo, (cut flowers;) capital, $30,000. Directors—W. F. Kasting, 700 Ellicott Street; Laura A. Kasting, E. C. Brucher, Buffalo.

Yumuri Rail Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. W. Beall, 504 West 143d Street; J. L. Jones, M. H. Beall, New York.

Gayer & Mackler Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hyman Gayer, 63 Ashford Street; Joseph Mackler, Isaac Gayer, Brooklyn.

House Builders, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. W. Rowe, E. E. Rowe, J. D. Fackenthal, 730 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Yorkville Automobile Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. J. Moore, 1,836 Lexington Avenue; J. H. Bradley, E. J. Shelley, New York.

Cordel Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—V. C. Corrier, 20 West 136th Street; George Dallon, Jacob Sanders, New York.

Take It Off Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. J. Bernheimer, 124 West Seventieth Street; S. C. Fairchild, W. H. L. Edwards, New York.

Nassau-Beekman Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Harry Dattelbaum, 45 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn; Harry Abramson, Max Cohen, New York.

Rutherford Hotel Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—H. C. Honeck, J. G. W. Honeck, P. J. Exner, 149 East Fifteenth Street.

Jordan Stationery and Printing Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. M. Jordan, 65 West Seventieth Street; F. O. Smith, Marshall Adams, New York.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, (manufacture toilet articles;) capital, $10,000. Directors—V. B. Thomas, 89 Front Street; J. B. O'Donohue, M. F. Kelly, New York.

Grant Bag Company, New York, (manufacturer of bags and burlaps;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul S. Grant, William Varey, L. V. Hulse, New York.

Tottenville Holding Company, Richmond Borough, (real estate;) capital, $6,000. Directors—H. G. Stiles, J. B. Runyon, Tottenville; C. C. Kay, 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

J. Schoolhouse Company, New York, (manufacture asbestos, iron, and steel;) capital, $3,000. Directors—C. E. Kimball, 209 West 106th Street; Louis Haas, Emanuel Oppenheim, New York.

Ferris-Minnisinah Associates, New York, (real estate;) capital, $800. Directors—A. C. Sumner, 40 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; C. E. Crowell, Atlantic Highlands; T. E. Conklin, New Rochelle.

Monation Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. M. Huber, 1 Bushwick Place; Emanuel Cohen, Louis Deesterre, Brooklyn.

Ideal Storage and Auction House, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. E. Rosenfield, 1,093 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; W. J. Lynch, Matthew Thanton, New York.

Commercial Acreage Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $15,000. Directors—S. D. Silverberg, Louis Schwartz, Nathan Schepro, New York.

Frank H. Graf Manufacturing, New York, (brass goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. H. Graf, Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue; C. L. Graf, H. G. Graf, New York.

Euclid Printing and Binding Company, New York; capital, $12,500. Directors—W. H. J. Warren, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street; A. J. Ruhl, New York; W. C. Reynolds, Brooklyn.

Cooke-Zierer Company, New York, (paper and cardboard;) capital, $25,000. Directors—R. F. Cooke, 921 Jefferson Avenue; W. G. Wellmann, Brooklyn; Adolph Zierer, New York.

Pappas Cigarette Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Jane I. Pappas, H. W. Prine, Emanuel Pappas, Buffalo.

Burlington Transfer and Storage Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Hugh Jones, 447 West Thirty-sixth Street; F. C. Hunter, New York; Fannie H. Jones, Weehawken.

Kohring Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. F. Kohring, 309 West Thirty-eighth Street; H. W. Kohring, Jacob Eisenbach, New York.

Madison Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. C. Kennan, 387 Walton Avenue; H. J. Lawler, G. E. Brown, New York.

Long Brook Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. S. Wallace, 911 Avenue D; Alexander Wallace, Brooklyn; J. E. Judge, New York.

Realization Realty and Debenture Company, Brooklyn; capital, $2,500. Directors—G. M. Miller, 44 Court Street; C. F. Grady, August Obert, Brooklyn.

Parkway Grading Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. W. Howe, Eastern Parkway and Brooklyn Avenue; C. S. Mayer, W. S. Tucker, Brooklyn.

Liberty and Church Street Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—F. C. Lowe, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; G. F. Gunther, J. J. Burns, New York.

Schwarz Pharmacy Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Abraham Schwarz, 111 West 124th Street; M. J. Strousky, Myer Levy, New York.

Association Island Corporation, New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. S. Whittman, 52 William Street; F. J. McCallum, W. D. Conrad, New York.

Insulatine Company, Mount Sinai, (cement;) capital, $500. Directors—M. O. Corwine, Cotton Exchange Building; W. C. Sampson, W. G. Curley, New York.

Consolidated Film Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. E. Dressler, 509 West 143d Street; G. F. Bauerdorff, I. W. Ullman, New York.

New York Scaling Company, New York, (stevedores;) capital, $500. Directors—A. E. Claus, 56 Pine Street; George Niner, Isadore Niner, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Bowly Auto-Pneumatic Tire Company, to manufacture automobile tires, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William W. Gooch, James B. Mackie, Ralph B. Crummy, Frederick C. Scofield, and John R. Turner.

Leblanc Carburetter Company, to manufacture carburetters, automobiles, and motor boats, Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Joseph Casiraght, Jean Leblanc, and Henry C. Cryden.

White Metal Company, to manufacture iron, steel, and copper articles, Guttenberg; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Joseph Casiraght, Jean Leblanc, and Henry C. Cryden.

Hudson County Storage, Trucking, and Transfer Company, to carry on warehouse and general trucking business, office, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Daniel Fitzhenry, Daniel J. Doran, and Edgar A. Monfort.

Bergen Heights Realty Improvement Company, to carry on a general realty and construction business, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Julius Berghoff, Charles H. Weller, Harry Shaw, and Leon Kaplan.

National Gas Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert H., William J., and Robert Hillis.

INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Incorporation articles have been filed with the Secretary of State as follows:

Comer Dry Goods Company, Glasgow; capital stock, $100,000.

Smith Jellico Land Company, Knox County; capital stock, $50,000.

SOLD DISEASED MEAT.

Consolidated Rendering Co. of Boston Confesses and Is Fined $3,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 11.—The Consolidated Rendering Company of Boston, which owns and operates the Burlington Rendering Company's plant in this city, pleaded guilty in the Chittenden County Court to-day to four indictments charging the selling and having in possession of diseased meat, and was fined a total of $3,000 and costs.

The indictments contained 400 counts, to 34 of which the company pleaded guilty. The remaining counts, together with the indictments on similar charges returned by the Grand Jury against L. E. Brigham, manager of the Burlington plant, will be quashed upon the payment of the fines imposed to-day. It is understood that the fines will be paid to-morrow.

The first indictment charged the selling of cows affected with bovine tuberculosis. The company pleaded guilty to two counts of this indictment and was fined $400. The second indictment charged the selling of diseased meat. The plea of guilty was made to ten counts, and the fine imposed was $1,000. The company pleaded guilty to twenty counts of the third indictment, which charged it with the possession of the meat of calf under four weeks' old with intent to sell it outside of the State for family use, and was fined $1,000. The same plea was made to two counts of the fourth indictment, charging possesion of meat of calf under four weeks' old with intent to sell, and the fine was $600.

The costs imposed will be small.

MONUMENT CONTRACT LET.

Carlin Construction Company to Build Prison Ship Martyrs' Memorial.

The contract for the erection of a monument to the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution was awarded yesterday after a meeting of the special committee, composed of Secretary of War Taft, who presided; Gov. Hughes, and Mayor McClellan, held in the Mayor's office. It will cost $172,000, and will follow plans drawn by Stanford White, which were completed shortly before he was shot by Harry K. Thaw.

The contract was awarded to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company of Brooklyn, which made the lowest bid. Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, U. S. A., who is an engineer and will have general supervision of the work, announced after the meeting, as did Mr. Carlin, that work would commence at once and that, unless plans miscarried, the cornerstone would be ready by July 4.

The monument will stand in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.

After the meeting yesterday Secretary Taft walked across the room and shook hands with Gov. Hughes.

"Well, Governor, you have my sympathy," he said.

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary," replied Gov. Hughes, apparently somewhat mystified.

"When are you going to get the Legislature off your hands?" asked Mr. Taft, still smiling.

"I haven't the Legislature on my hands," replied Gov. Hughes, laughing.

CURB CAPITAL—FAIRBANKS.

Vice President Talks of Combinations Before Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks to-day addressed the Indiana Legislature.

"In recent years there has been a tendency to combinations of capital to carry forward the work of our industrial development," he said. "We have enacted, and will continue to enact, such laws as will safeguard honest industry and wholesome enterprise.

"We will keep open the avenues to free and just competition, but we will restrain within appropriate limits those agencies, or combinations, which may seek to disregard fair laws of trade and competition, and to override the interests of the body of the people. Capital which is properly employed will be properly protected, and that which is not so engaged must fall under the sharp condemnation of the law."

The New Pompeian Baths

These Baths and Sea Pool Are the Most Complete and Luxurious in America

The Hotel Chamberlin is one of the famous Hotels of the world, noted for its excellent cuisine, its old-fashioned Southern hospitality and its interesting, historical environment. Write for full information.

Address GEORGE F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 210, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Booklets at the offices of all transportation companies.

of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort, revive all the delightful pleasures of the old Roman baths, with the addition of countless comforts the Romans never enjoyed.

The Magnificent Swimming Pool, 50x20 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water of agreeable temperature, the whole room being radiant with sunlight. The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

The Medicinal Baths are complete, and include every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. Write for special book on Baths and Bathing, sent free.

SHARP REPLY TO METZ.

Title Company President Continues Wordy War Over Title Plant.

Edgar J. Levey, President of the Title Insurance Company of New York, and Controller Herman Metz are still saying things about each other in connection with the lists of city real estate records prepared by city employes for the company, seized by the Controller, and eventually recaptured by the title company. Mr. Levey made public yesterday a letter from Controller Metz and his answer. Metz letter sets forth that the plant had been used previously to embarras the city, and concludes:

"I do not agree with your ideas of personal honor or the effect of the binding contract written by yourself, which have grossly violated, both in spirit and letter, which contract the Corporation Counsel and myself accepted, relying principally on our then estimate of your personal good faith."

Mr. Levey says it has never been proved that the plant was prepared in time for by the city and charges that misstatements have been made by Mr. Metz "calculated to enhance your public reputation at the expense of others."

Then the title company President states emphatically that the terms of the contract were grossly violated, and an attempt made to copy the lists. He adds: "I am not astonished that your ideas of personal honor do not agree with mine. In conclusion, after offering the use of the plant conditionally, Mr. Levey writes: "This offer, the acceptance of which would enable the city to accomplish every legitimate end it had in view, seems now to be a matter of complete indifference to you. I am not astonished, because I have lately been forced to the conclusion that the reason set forward by Mr. Moynahan for desiring the use of our plant was never adduced in good faith, but solely for the purpose of obtaining the property of others without compensation. Between private individuals this kind of transaction bears an ugly name."

WILL CLOSE SHIPYARDS.

American Shipbuilding Company Plan If Strike Should Extend.

CLEVELAND, March 11. — While the strike of shipbuilders at yards of the American Shipbuilding Company is thus far confined mainly to the Cleveland and Lorain (Ohio) plants, officials of the International Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' organization assert that there will be many accessions to the ranks of the strikers during the present week. Louis Weyand, Vice President of the international organization, expects that 5,000 men will walk out.

The officials of the shipbuilding company believe the union men in their employ are in the minority, and that a majority of the men are satisfied with the recent increase of wages. President Wallace says if the strike should spread so as to tie up the shipyards, the company will merely close them.

DENTISTRY.

THE CAREFUL DENTIST
That's the Word—"Careful."
No Patented Methods—
Just Skill
Dr. O. R. Kelley,
200 W. 72d St., (cor. Broadway.)
72d St. Subway Station at the Door.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionised crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 440 Madison Av., 59th St.

INSTRUCTION.

Wanted—Reader for practice in shorthand, accustomed to reading at 175 to 200 words per minute. Address full particulars and terms to "Z.," Room 1,418, 31 Union Square.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Language-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

ADELPHI HOTEL,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Big Loan on Nixon Shipyard.

Increased activity at Lewis Nixon's shipyard on the Arthur Kill, in the northern end of Tottenville, is indicated by the recording of a $400,000 mortgage on the property in the Register's Office at Richmond, Staten Island. The Nixon establishment adjoins the Atlantic Terra Cotta Works.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Col. C. A. Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed as member of the Retiring Board at Denver, vice Lieut. Col. A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. W. C. Fitzpatrick, Signal Corps, to Denver for examination by the Retiring Board.

Capt. C. W. Kutz, Engineers, to New York City to appear before the Niagara Falls Committee of Architects for consultation.

Major C. C. Jamieson, Ordnance, to Trenton, N. J., to inspect material.

The Navy.

Commander F. E. Beatty, to command the Buffalo.

Assistant Paymaster D. G. McRitchie, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Assistant Paymaster J. L. Chatterton, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore at Aden, New Jersey at Hampton Roads, Prairie at Cienfuegos.

Sailed—Rhode Island, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Scorpion, from Santo Domingo City for San Juan; Des Moines, from Guantanamo for Santiago de Cuba.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and Baths with sea and fresh water.
Most favorably located and best appointed hotel in the North for Winter business.
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CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE SHELBURNE
of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms; metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av.
Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 200. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean and South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath, elevator to street level; steam heated; music; extensive heated sun parlor, &c. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL BOSCOBEL
Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

THE HOLMHURST
Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
HENRY DARNELL.

THE RUNNYMEDE,
Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an unexcelled location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
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HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

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S. S. PHOEBUS.

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WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

THE ARLINGTON Michigan Ave. and Beach. American & European Plans. Booklet. L. K. Kunz

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
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TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
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15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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Demonstrations. Literature free.
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B'WAY & 47th ST. {807 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

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For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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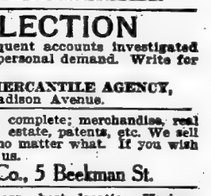

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Gentlemen's Clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

Edison and Victor talking machines, records; installments; open evenings; telephone. Rooney, 138 West 116th St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Removal Sale.—Big bargains; typewriters, cash registers, office furniture. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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Slow and delinquent accounts investigated and collected by personal demand. Write for full particulars.
NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY,
1 Madison Avenue.

BUSINESSES complete; merchandise, real estate, patents, etc. We sell or buy anything, no matter what. If you wish to buy or sell see us.
National Co., 5 Beekman St.

Established business, best location Harlem; paying basis; low rent; long lease; experience unnecessary; will teach you; big chance; $2,500; have other business; cannot attend both. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—For the use of Columbia University, in the City of New York, a complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1907. Address J. H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—ELIZA L. D. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Henry Mactier, and Olivia Mactier, his wife; Anna L. Mactier, Isabella G. Mactier, Anna Green Mactier, Allen Smith and Julia S. Smith, his wife; Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Fanny M. Oliver, Marshall P. Oliver, and Eda A. Oliver, his wife; Leslie A. Oliver and Lucie L. Oliver, his wife; Miriam K. Oliver, Henrietta L. Campbell and Charles M. Campbell, her husband; Richard D. Jewett and Elise S. Jewett, his wife; Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, the Trust Company of North America and Henry G. Brengle, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of William L. Mactier, deceased; the People of the State of New York and George Dittrich, tenant of the premises hereby sought to be partitioned, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Trial desired in New York County. Second supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

144—B. O. Wetmore vs. J. L. Karrick.—Judgment affirmed.

190—Thomas R. Martin vs. District of Columbia, and 191—C. A. Brandenburg vs. District of Columbia.—Judgments reversed.

152—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. Jacob Slaght.—Judgment affirmed.

153—Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Margaret A. Slaght.—Judgment affirmed.

188—United States vs. Bethlehem Steel Company.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to dismiss petition.

149—Jay Delamater vs. State of South Dakota.—Judgment affirmed.

405—Vuko Perovich vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

221—O. V. Lawson vs. State of Washington.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

224—Procopia Garcia de Villareal vs. State of Texas.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

326—Arkansas Southern Railroad Company vs. German National Bank.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

568—Continental Paper Bag Company vs. Eastern Paper Bag Company.—Certiorari granted.

588—Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission. — Assigned for argument April 22.

601—Southern Railroad Company vs. H. H. Tift.—Assigned for April 22.

602—T. M. Angle vs. the United States.—Certiorari denied.

624—F. W. Ward vs. J. B. Hart.—Certiorari denied.

632—Luigi Gandolfi vs. Alfredo C. Siegert.—Certiorari denied.

590—The Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad Company vs. the State of Mississippi.—Motion to supersede as submitted.

607—The Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

630—Maggie Myers vs. Andrew P. Wymore et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

640—Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company vs. W. J. Blanton, assignee, et al.—Petition on certiorari.

620—Thomas J. Shea vs. City of Mobile.—Petition on certiorari.

629—Louis W. Downes vs. the Peter Henry Development Company.—Petition for certiorari.

254—North Shore Boom and Driving Company vs. Nicomen Boom Company.—Dismissed, with costs.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 193—John-Folmina. 203—Bonsall-Platt. 205—Matter of Mauch Chunk. 216—Bernet-Furnessia. 217—Michael-S S Cuzco. 222—Martin-Wilson. 246—Packard Co-Umbria. 248—Ruhl-N Y & Texas S S Co. 252—Matter of Weinert. 253—Comm. Coal Co-The Golden Rod.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 136—Tapse-Penn R. R. 53—Daily-De Young. 142—Haimowicz-Am Soc Auto Rs. 89—Otis-Penn R. 108—United States-Langer. 123—Durkin-Rowland. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same. 154—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 156—McCarthy-N Y, N H & H R R. 157—Nonpareil Brick & Clay Co-Plummer. 160—Webster-French. 82—Simpson-Treat. 123—McGough-Bartlett.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 11.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 101, 111, 96, 112, 114, 116, 395, 396.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 11.—Appellate Division calendar for Tuesday: No. 106.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; McLaughlin, Houghton, Scott, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 62—Des Moineaux-N Y City Ry. 63—Gallagher-Newman. 64—Koller-Woodbury D Inst. 65—Jerome-N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 66—Same-Star Co. 18—Wertheimer-Talcott. 61—Swift-U S Reg Fire Arms Co. 10—Wright-Simon. 44—Young-Mason Stable Co. 69—Cremo Light Co-Parker. 70—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co-Wilson. 73—McIntyre-Smathers. 74—Evans-Hyde. 76—Nicholson-N Y City Ry. 77—Same-same. 78—Same-same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Stayles-Esler. 1½—Picker Standard Hotel Co. 2—Printing-Co-Weintraub-Siegel. 3—Same-same. 4—Rosenfield-Loyal Sock Silk Co. 5—Crowder-Afro-American, &c. Co. 6—Realty Mtge Co-Kotlowsky. 7—Same-same. 8—Crowder-Afro-American &c. Co. 9—Grahn-Phila Casualty Co. 10—McGlone-McGlone. 11—Watts-Altin. 12—Tompkins-Moore. 13—Sloane-Rafalsky. 14—Parker-Jefferson B E Co. 15—McConehue-Graham. 16—Brown-De Carlo. 17—Osborne-O'Neil. 18—Byrd-Butler. 19—Whelan-N Y Continental, &c, Co. 20—Weiser-Weiser. 21—Ritter-Grand Lodge, &c. 22—Goldman-Goldman. 23—Kneeling-Weinstein. 24—Matter of Freifeld. 25—Colon-Wittner. 26—Steinberg-Woodstock Hotel Co. 27—Keeler-Durham. 28—Du Bois-Worthington. 29—Weil-Schragowitz. 30—Cleeve-Fisher Hansen. 31—Sauger-Price. 32—Buccolo-N Y Life Ins. 33—Wilson-Wilson. 34—Greenwald-Gotham-Attucks, &c. 35—Maaget-Weil. 36—People ex rel O'Keeffe-Bingham. 37—Levey-Germansky. 38—City of N Y-Collins. 39—Grosner-Srtiglea. 40—Marx-Lubitz. 41—Harlis-Bozenhardt. 42—Whelan-Etzel & Son. 43—Einhorn-Meyer. 44—Knickerbocker, &c. Co-Voorhees. 45—Schroeder-Page. 46—Kernochan-Sire. 47—Mason-Mason Monogram Co. 48—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 49—People ex rel Geraci-Italian Society &c. 50—Finck-Riley. 51—McDonald-McDonald. 52—Barr-Sofrinski. 53—Edelstein-Spachner. 54—Gilbert-Matthews. 55—Menczer-Menczer. 56—Loewe-N Y City Ry. 57—Wiggins-Burr. 58—Connelly-Hudson Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes. 5376—Meyer-Geis. 6693—Clement-Solomon. 6038—Samuels-Samuels. General calendar. 3510—Peto-Kelly. 4602—Traven-Martin. 4466—Pritkow-Youngman. 4479—Greenbaum-Potter. 4518—Gross-Weiser. 6325—Boice-Jones. 4006—Weiffenbach-Steinmuller. 4321 — Wright-Roehr. 4161—Weissner-Mullen. 2804—Hass-Loeb. 3292—Shea-Williamson. 4842—Padwell-Padwell. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 4589 — Riebel-Dunham. 3891—Wiggins-Burr. 4601—Hayden-Yankaner. 4679—Cornell-White. 4817 — Miller-Norcross. 4838—Bachrach-Kaufman. 4874 — Butterick Co-N Y Typo, &c, Co. 4873—Same-International Union. 4890—Waldo-Schmidt. 4928—Solar Baking Co. &c, Co-Royal, &c, Co. 4947—Vollmar-Vollmar. 4952—Reynolds-Reynolds. 4961—Cuban Production Co-Rodrigues. 4966—Kerwin-Post. 4978—Kesaler-Jacobs. 5062—Harris-Guggenheimer, &c. Co. 5065—Kruse-Isaacs. 569—Rogers-Ferris. 5074—Hunt-Hunt. 5077—Lardino-Lardino. 5079 — Agresta-Wendall & Evans Co. 5087—Sound Realty Co-Bilker. 5091—Am. Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. Highest number reached, 5542.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Jaunary Term continued—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2518—Diamond-Manheim. 2843—Bernstein-Sup Lodge K of H. 1130—Foundation Co-N Y Cold S Co. 3337—Simonelli-Cardone. 3031—Lowe-Unity Realty Corp. 3437—Pierson-Roys System Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X, XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 650—Stringlein-McOwen. 1121 — Vera-McMullen. 1132 — Kearns-Rogers. 3625 —Jeanrette-Jungman. 118 — Duffy-Meyer. 489 — Frank-Goeohtz. 1112 — Ketcham-City of New York. 1162 — Tohal-Terry & Tench. 675 — Mack-Cent Tel & Elec Subway Co. 1122—Williston-Einstein. 1021 — Hughes-Doelger. 1136—Basile-Bionlo. 1205—Strachan-Solomons. 1229—Kelley-Russ. 1239 — Toronto-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 1342—Kelaher-Nat Fireproofing Co. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1147—Crennan-Darmstadt. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1170—Walker-City of N Y. 1198—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 295—Cripps-Cooper-Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1111—Frumke-St George. 1032 — Sutherland-Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schulberth-Heydl. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziccardi-N Y Con Co. 4168—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1347—Herman-J. Newton Van Ness Co. 1259—Scheck-Egbert. 755—Miller-Leasenfeld. 1124 — Jackson-Werstein. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1293 —Leonard-Keafrey. 1255 — Fortunato-Malloy. 1141—McGarry-Northern S S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, wad 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opened at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 1105—Du Bois-Bowling. 325—Fuller-Highland. 5381—Wilson-Baillie Mfg Co-City of N Y. 206—Hagen Carpet Co-White. 1066—Siegman & Mayo. 3216—Stern-Mayer. 1365 — Miraglia-De Nichola. 1383 — Gallastro-De Martino. 1392—Betts-Saunders. 1430—Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Nele-Fraemcke. 1446—Cavanaugh-Brumme. 1449—Taylor-Murphy. 1451—Mason-Mason Monogram Co. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. 1454—Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 737—Brossolt-Equit Sec Co. 798—Rusenstein-Batcheller. 1455—Friedlander-Fromenson. 1458—H B Claflin-Mitchell. 1477—Lion Brewery-Weintraub. 1478 — Gentle-Mahoney. 1479—Appley-Internati Steam, &c, Co. 1480—Siegel Cooper Co-Springer. 1484—Natl Bldg, &c, Co.-Fanning. 1486—Lehmaier-Standard, &c, Co. 1489—United Elec, &c, Co-Roche. 1490—Ramsey-Green. 1492—Colloday-Tod. 1493—Am Hydrolit Co-Sedgwick. 1496—Dessauer-Holleran. 1497—Terrill Gas, &c, Co-Jones. 1498—Gundetti-Tuoti. 1525—Halpin-City of N Y. 1530—Baldwin-Appleby. 1531—Caulfield-Martin. 1537 — Leonard-Hamilton. 1543—Frishe-Pearson's Pub Co. 1546—French, &c, Loy-O'Connor. 1551—Weinman-Reinhardt. 1538—Leggett-Campbell. 1565—R C Hurry & Co-Nooman. 1568—P J Carlin Const Co-Hammel. 3002—City of N Y-McGoldrick. 3015—Same-O'Hara. 2904—People, &c.-Conron Bros Co. 2936—Same-Leopold. 2907—Same-Kelley. 3001—Same-Heineman. 3003—Same-Healy. 3068—Same-Conron Bros Co. 1757—Same-Kaminsky. 1758—Same-Zimmerman. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 2, Hall of Records, Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—William Barry. 2—Walter Wadman. 3—John Keirns. 4—Philip Herzig. 5—Louisa Bayer. 6—Frederick Emanuel. 7—Marsoob Kirkorian. 8—Ignatz Boskowitz. 9—John Young. 10—Emma J. Douglas. 11—Charles Burkley. 12—Margaret Linney. 13—Caroline Elise. 14—Rose Fitzpatrick. 15—Margaret Hoffman. 16—Arthur O'Shea. 17—Eliza McAloon. 18—Margaret A. Taylor. 19—Annie A. Le Viness. 20—Charles Wolff. 21—Martin Sheehan. 22—Fannie Reich. 23—Walton M. Martin. 24—Charles A. Hussey. 25—Nostes C. Nostes. 26—Nicholas Eluti. 27—Mathias Adler. 28—Annie Fetretch. 29—Robert M. Chambers. 30—Marguerite E. MacDonald. 31—Sarah Waters. 32—Kate R. Bannon. 33—Patrick McGowan. 34—William H. Condon. 35—Alfred J. Barry. 36—Arthur W. White. 37—Frederick Uhlmann. 38—Philip A. Smyth. 39—Sigmund W. Goldman. 40—James Hodgins. 41—Clara Fairchild. 42—Frederic Gisin. 43—Albert W. Clarendon. 44—John G. Seippel. 45—Augustus C. Downing. 46—Caroline Deling. 47—Karoline Kuehner. 48—Frederick W. Vanderbeck. 49—Abraham Vanderbeck. 50—Dirk Albert Prikkel. 51—Augustin Daly. 52—Henry Zubriller. 53—Alice Hamilton. 54—Walter S. Thornton. 55—Edwin G. Sanford. 56—John Schneider. 57—James Henry Mergentine. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M., held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building: John M. Mayer, Nicholas Knox, Wenell Kneers, Manrill H. Power, Bertha Strauss, John C. Henderson, Moses K. Wallach, Mary Meenan, Ann M. Peck, Isaac Schneittacher. At 2:30 P. M.: Thomas P. Fox, Malvina J. Smith, Albert Young.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2306—Margaret Durkin. 2177—David Goldsticker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. From and after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 20, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2019—Diamont-Inter St Ry. 2020—Klein-same. 2024—Finley-same 2003—Stevens - O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1938¾—Shevlin-Int Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interb R T Co. 6015¼—Amatig-Inter Ry. 1896—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 617—Glubes-Jackson. 1965—Haupt-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743¼—Roodersame. 828—Hilgert-De Raasloff. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int Ry. 1205—Livingston - Byk. 1074—Totaro-Geluis. 1962—Allen-Blen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1473—Mutrich-Murray's Line. 2198—Mantei-Maher. 2126—Goldstein-Int Ry. 2121—Meyers-Schleicher. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2218—Feeney-N Y & Q Ry Co. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. 2248—Manheim Insur Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 1986—Marks-Maher. 1987—Herschman-same. 1870—Lokesky - Mattern. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Inter Ry. 1847—Fahey-Inter R R. 869—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 906—Taylor-Asciel. 2061—De Leo-Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Inter Ry. 1888—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg - Anthony & S. Co. 1851—Hirschberg-McClosky. 2173—Davidson-Decker. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 2192—Grossman-Interurban St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 3850—Roganetzky-Rosenzweig. 2072—Schatsheitwitz-N Y City Ry. 2082—Helfgoitsame. 2083—Yanafsky-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1736—Quinn-42d St, &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Interborough R T Co. 2047—Millett-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2212—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1504—Fuzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2243—Munday-N Y C & H R R R. 2246—Johnston-Brukheimer. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1300—Alsane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 521—Goodfreund-The Standard Light Ins Co. 2073—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2210—Loeber-Nail Fire.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 6266—Grant-Abraham. 6932—Baron-Adler. 6558—Eisner-United Auto Co. 6075—Lowensberg-Gershell. 6847 — Clark-Bondhus. 6871—Evans-Fleming. 7055—Worth-Redmond. 7044 — Vogel-May. 6587 — Jack-Commercial Supply Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1038—Reilly-N Y City Ry. 6588—Lindenauer-Baum. 6720—Dick-Gilsky. 1683—Nesbit-Millen. 2092—Singer-Grossman. 2106—Galvin-N Y City Ry. 2110—Brown-same. 2109—Beamish-same. 1852—Graubard-Glick. 2094—Hamilton-N Y City Ry. 2036—Page-same. 2091—Clark-Cushman. 2040 — Karlsberg-Homan. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call, 2234.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Henry B. Jouroimon. Trial calendar. 1—George, B. Edwards. 2—John Latham. 3—Henry Hasenpflue. 4—David Kaplan. 5—Henry High. 6—George Moore. 7—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 8—Frank Rowan, Michael Crowley. 9—Charles Spengler. 10—Henry Hudson. 11—Charles Meader. 12—Charles H. Bryant. Pleadings. 1—Lucy Westcott. 2—Martin Lewis. 3—Rose Ganaway. 4—James F. Waters. 5—James Elliott, William Farrell. 6—William Johnson. 7—Bernard Mulroy. 8—Frank Wachendorff. 9—Francis Egan. 10—Frank Dunn, alias Frank Norton. 11—Marcotullio Remigio. 12—Robert S. Reynolds.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II. (February Term)—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Frank McCartney. 2—Edward D. Fair. 3—Thomas Smith. 4—John Wilson. 5—Thomas Calandrillo. 6—John Goldstein. 7—Lulu Cummings. 8—Tigiano Stefanoci. 9—Louis Polite. Thomas Smith. 10—Charles E. Biakeney. 11—Vincenzo Abbadejas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistants District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Isaac Abrahamson. 2—Ladislo Orvay. 3—Owen Flynn, Jennie Adams. 4—Owen Flynn. 5—Salvatore Polento. 6—Joseph Goldstein. 7—David Cohen. 8—Thomas O'Connor. 9—Minotti Meichione. Vincenzo Pellegrino. 10—James Murphy, Martin Durkin, Lawrence Fox. 11—James Reilly. 12—Peter Galvin. 13—James De Fronco. 14—Samuel Wachs. To fix a day for trial. 1—Antonio Di Russo, Rocco Frangioso, Giuseppe Cirillo, Gerardo Nardello, Giovanni Baptista Cerone.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Albert E. Lowe vs. Kalman Sadowsky—Harry A. Mendelson, Joseph L. Mayer vs. Leo Lowenthal—Harry A. Mendelson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. — Mandell vs. Falk—Isaac Bell Brennan, Hay vs. Kennedy—Samuel Strasbourger, Mishkind-Feinberg Sealty Company vs. Goodman—Isaac Fromme Lucken vs. Abelman—Charles L. Hoffman. Matter of Ferguson—Dennis A. Spellissy.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Megrue vs. Taylor—James Frank.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 74, N E—St Paul's Church-Mount Vernon Land Co. 532, Reargument—Matter of Loose. 511—People-Miles. 18—McKenzie-City of N Y. 219—Woodward-same. 20—Taerze-same. 195—Shelley-Westchester Lighting Co. 243—Londrigan-N Y Evening Journal. 267—Morrow-B H R R. 231—McConnell-Allen. 226—Dolobacs-Ritter-Conley Co. 159—Reimer-City of N Y. 279—Camden-same. 284—Same-same. 285—Schulhaus-Gravesend R R. 288—Saal-South Brook Ry. 178—Corbett-Consumers' Brew Co. 300—Mock-Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 302—Goldsmith-Interurban St Ry. 303, M A—Huntington Co-Cohen. 305, M A—Morrisey-Anstey. 306, M A—Lamb-Miller. 307, M A—Hanlon-Met Printing Co. 308, M A—Hanlon-Cooke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 337—Kohn-Cothren. 682—Lifschutz-De Waltoff. 841½—Anderson-Fry. 751—Edelstein-Elias. 755—Dennison Cons Co-Manneschimidt. 756—Lifschutz-Balleisen. 758—Mutual Trust Co-Burr. 768—Fault-Callahan. 767—Bernstein-Rosenblum. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Von Thun. 772—Bardel-Baronl. 775—Batsch-Betsch. Reserved calendar. 573-575—Bertram-Levy (3 cases.) 649—Shelly-Grossarth. 526—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Wks. 842½—Roys Jas Reilly Repair Co. 654—Lust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 652 — O'Brien-Samuely. 540—Hazen-Board of Educ. 359—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Salit. 204—Toole-Zeldman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 4250—Basilice-same. 4460—Borman-City of N Y. 4497—Johnson-Stone. 4508—Roberts-N Y City Ry. 4519—Meyers-B H R R. 4522—Johnson-Force Co. 4524. 4586—Ettingoff & Gmerdlow-N Y City R R. 4588—Schasser-B H R R. 4589—Carotenute-same. 4501—Roguso-same. 4593—Marimansame. 4596—Sullivan-same. 4605—Freeman-same. 4627 — Peanetto-Hollender. 4630—Stutsky-B H R R. 4632—Johanson-same. 4636—Antonucci-Bischoff. 4690—Isseiman-N Y & Q Co R R. 4692—Emann-Bkn, Q Co & Sub R R. 12985—Krevoruck-McLaughlin R E Co. 12337—Heyman-Garson. 12504—Morse-Finkelstein. 11819—Williams-Parsons. 2767—Mackey-Nichols. 12332—Lavens-Sloss. 11731—Cvaide Asphalt Co-City of N Y. 3958—Eastman-Hammerschlag. 12562—Beger-Richmond Lt & R R Co. 4463, 4464—Little-City of N Y et al. 4348—Fox-Hencken & Willenbrock Co. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 3583—Hopper-City of N Y. 4371—Fickinger-Ives. 4692—Levine-N Y City R R. 4696—Cole-B H R R. 4696—Ericsson-same. 4701—Keller-same. 4702—Ralph-N Y City R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 4349—Geldart-Tweedie Trading Co. 4382—Burtis-Manheim Ins Co. 4707—McNerney-Nassau R R. 4708—Thomas-B H R R. 4710—McGuire-Holt. 4711—Steil-City of N Y et al. 4712—Goldstein-N Y City R R. 4714—Lukush-Ludwig & Co. 4715—Krnujanik-Kells Sons' Co. 4716—Hoffman-B H R R. 4720—Zwissler-City of N Y. 4721—Rabb-Nassau R R. 4722—Olivere-B H R R. 4723—Pascale-Harris. 4724—Condon-City of N Y. 4726—Bycko-Interb R T. 4727—Justat-Am Bridge Co. 4728—Bell-Porter. 4730—Senior-Nassau R R. 4731—Block-same. 4732—Hajnian-N Y City R R. 4733—Shibofsky-same. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Pollitt-same. 4738—McMahon-C I & B R R. 4739—Healy-B H R R. 4740—Cressingham-N Y City. same. 4741—Harvey-same. 4742—Buckley-same. 4743—Schutter-same. 4744—Lynch-same. 4745—Dickerson-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4746, 4747—Moss & Fehrenberg-City of N Y. 4748—Cammerer-Lundquist. 4750—Fosdick-B H R R. 4751—McDonald-same. 4752—Anderson-same. 4753—Schlauderaff-same. 4754—Marquilles-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4755—Queeney-N Y City R R. 4756—Lodetti-B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 4756.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J.—150—Balz-City of N Y. 535—Huffmire-Lott. 128—Chalgren-Oechsler. 419—Dotten-B H R R Co. 284—Sweeny-B H R R Co. 401—Hine-B H R R Co. 540—Gatensame. 543—Borowick-Nassau El R R. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 546—McCormick-B H R R Co. 547—Aboloff-Bell. 548—Rodgers-B H R R Co. 550 and 551—Leyden-B H R R Co. 553—Drawbridge-Richartz. 554—Bruckdricker-Isaacsen. 454—Kordelsky-Nassau Elec R R Co. 495—Kelly-B H R R Co. 488—Abkarian-Dahl. 476—Nolan-City of N Y.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is a sufficient amount of criminal business to require the attention of the Court Part II. for the weeks beginning March 18 and 25, 1907, it is ordered that the weeks beginning March 18 and 25, 1907, be given to criminal business, and that the civil calendar be adjourned until Monday, April 1, 1907.

BENJAMIN F. CHILDS,
Calendar and Term Clerk.

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 770—Dunn, in infant-Bohmer and another. 809—Klose-Heyward et al. 812—McGrath-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 813—Lee-Carlin Con Co. 798—Wintz-N Y Q Co Ry. 771—Schafer-Rubel. 815—Walsh-N Y & Q Co Ry. 832—White-B H R R. 664—Kavanagh-City of N Y. 617-18—Levy-Schmidt and another. 819—Seaman-Mott. 821—Sheridan-Nichols Copper Co. 823—Hendrickson-N Y & Q Co Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for day upon this call: 832—Straus-B N Y City Ry. 586, 587—Pabst-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 558, 559—Owen-City of N Y. 649—Benedenuto-S. Pearson & Son. 245—Milewski, an infant-Chesia Jute Mills. 828—Newell-Greenbaum & Weinert et al. 829—Palmieri-S. Pearson & Son. 832—Straus-B N Y City R R. 833—Durkin-Fanning. 833A—Morretti-Schildkin—. 835—Vioretti-same. 836—Hourtal-City of N Y. 740—Becker-Racklein. 509—Griffin-L I R R. 741, 742—Randolph-Stokes. 460, 461—Reilly-N Y & Q Co Ry. 837—Davis, admx-Peace et al. 838—Bauer, an infant-Haffner. 839—O'Donnell, admx-N Y & Q Co Ry. 840—Liebel-Gally. 841—McLeigh-L I R R. 842—Cowley-Vance. 843, 844—Zacharkewicz-B H R R. 845—Phelps-Miller et al. 846—Ferrick-Eidlitz et al. 847—Smith-N Y & Q Co Ry. 848—Trowbridge-Schriever. 849—Jurgens-Jurgens. 850—Killen-City of N Y. 851—Schneider-Siers. Highest number reached on calendar is 851.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Humphrey, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. District Attorney Darrin and Assistant District Attorneys Young and Dayton for the People. 1719—People-Thomas Healy. 1719—Same-Thomas Kenne. 1738—Same-Michael Fox. 1759—Same-Michael Seibert. 1767—Same-John Roberts. 1769—Same-Edward Kellum. 1783—Same-Charles Weimer. 1760—Same-Alexander Johnson.

Westchester County.

Day calendar, March 12, 1907.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—563—Hinchcliffe-Suttar. 487—France-Yonkers R R Co. 604—Goalaski-Weller. 612—Seering-Yonkers R R Co. 607—Piskulo-Grillo. 730—Starr-Yonkers R R Co. 778—Daveson-Hunter. 785—Price-Lang.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 814—Kenyon-Tarrytown, White Plains & M Ry Co. 824—Sibley-Schmaling. 838—Caffery-Tarrytown, White Plains & M Ry Co. 840—Smith-White Plains Highlands Co. 841—Leonard-Westchester Elec R R Co. 842—Same-same. 844—Walsh-Jackson. 845—Laurence & Gregory Co-Garfein. 848—La Plant-N Y C & H R R Co. 850—Martin-Collins. 851—Gannon-N Y City Ry Co. 854—Durinn-Union Ry Co of N Y City. 855—Kiel-N Y City Ry Co. 857—Renaud-Fowler, Jr. 859—McPeeters-Overfield.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. Convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar. 1269—Schultz-N Y C & H R R R. 1377—Weiss-Un Ry Co of N Y City. 1384—Phelps-Weber. 1384—Lucarotte-West Elec Ry. 764—Luzzi-Int Ry. 762—Watt-Schleicher. 790—Boyle-Yonkers R R. 1006—Burfield-N Y City Ry. 1107—Fitzgerald-West Elec Ry. 791—Carney-N Y City Ry. 1845—Murphy-Yonkers Sav Bank. 1349—Kerin-N Y Transp Co. 1360—Spiegelman-West Elec R R. 1373—Moran-N Y City Ry. 1381—Galbraith-West Elec R R. 1382—Renaud-same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1393—Schlosser-Int Rap Tr Co. 1394—Cornell-Havey. 1395—Horne-Met St Ry. 1396—Pierce-Tyler. 1398—Ubart-Balt & O R R.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Lower Fifth Avenue Property—Company Buys on East Twenty-second Street—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Heil & Hern, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, have resold 90 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling 20.6 by 100, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, to Abraham Goldsmith.

The Century Realty Company has bought from Dr. R. E. Guy Smith, through George R. Read & Co., 45 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling 25 by 98.9, adjoining the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

The sale of 172 and 174 Fulton Street to the New York Law School is referred to in more detail in another column.

Apartments Resold on the Heights.

Harry White has resold for Bohmet & Murphy the Crestmont at 561 and 563 West 186th Street, a five-story apartment house on plot 50 by 114.10.

Another Deal on 72d Street.

Dawson & Hobbs have sold for L. Napoleon Levy to Edward J. Baker the four-story dwelling 164 West Seventy-second Street, 19 by 100.8.

Corner Sold on Eighth Avenue.

Louis Schrag, as broker, has sold the five-story flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 137th Street.

John R. Davidson has sold for Emanuel E. Fox 116 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat on plot 25 by 100.

Buyer for Madison Avenue House.

Julia L. Ferguson has sold 818 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 24.5 by 87, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets.

More Stores on Lexington Avenue.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the dwelling at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, owned by Earl G. Pier. The basement and first floor will be made over for business occupancy. The improvements will cost $10,000, according to the estimate of Architect Adolph Mertin.

Lower Fifth Avenue Lease.

Julius Friend has leased for Jacob Rothschild to Asiel, Putzel & Co., importers of laces, now at 584 Broadway, the entire store and basement, 22,000 square feet, in the Stuyvesant Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

Frank C. Kip & Co. report that they negotiated the lease of 41 and 43 West Sixty-third Street to J. Hatfield Morton.

Innes & Center have leased, for a term of years, the dwelling at the northeast corner of Irving Place and Seventeenth Street, to the Austro-Hungarian Consul General.

Sale of West 21st Street Parcel.

Louis Schrag has sold for George M. Thomas the four-story dwelling 151 West Twenty-first Street.

The State Realty and Mortgage Company is the buyer of 136 and 138 West Twenty-second Street.

Bernard McFarland has sold for Prigge Brothers the three-story dwelling 319 West Eleventh Street, 20.1 by 95, to William B. Lorenzo.

Upper East Side Transactions.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Louis Pierce 105 East 100th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 75, to Miss Blanche McK. Crighton.

Henry R. Stern is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, sold recently through Palmer & Finneran.

Huberth & Gabel have leased to Julia Walter the four-story dwelling 128 East Seventeenth Street.

H. Sokolski & Son have leased to a Mr. Hammer the six-story tenement, 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of Grand and Cannon Streets for three years at an aggregate rental of $33,000.

Bill to Exempt Old Mortgages.

In reply to an inquiry as to the probable action of the Legislature on the amendments to the mortgage tax law, Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, said yesterday:

"While I do not desire to be placed in the position of forecasting the action of the Legislature, I believe that the amendments will be enacted substantially as proposed. There seems to be practically no opposition to the provision permitting old mortgages—that is, those recorded prior to July 1, 1906—to come within the provisions of the recording tax law, and thus secure exemption."

Long Island Tract in New Hands.

James J. Connor has sold for Annie E. Connor and Edward H. Kissam the Locust Glen farm of ninety acres, with dwelling and outbuildings, at Commack, L. I.

New Enterprises on Staten Island.

W. S. Van Clief, lumber dealer, has bought from the Prince's Bay Realty Company the property on Staten Island formerly owned by Steven Slover and known as the Excelsior Baseball Park. Mr. Van Clief will immediately begin the erection of a planing mill, and the lumber yard, which will be one of the largest in this vicinity, will be in full operation by May 1. Mr. Van Clief will also erect twelve dwelling houses on part of the property for his employes.

The Board of Directors of the Port Richmond Young Men's Christian Association has decided to erect a structure costing $30,000 to $50,000, with dormitories, bowling alleys, and gymnasium.

Cornell's Real Estate Exchange, Stapleton, reports the following recent sales: Dr. Francis T. Delafield's house on Du Bois Avenue, West Brighton, to Henry Hassel; also, part of the Mary Ann Bascombe property on Broad Street, Stapleton, to Charles W. Shutzendorf; also 20 acres on Fingerboard Road to Bowers & Peters, and 17 lots near Prohibition Park, formerly occupied by the car barns, for Robert Wetherell to Louis Kendall.

In the deal involving a large tract of water front property on Staten Island Sound, between Kreischerville and Rossville, the Equitable Realty Company was the buyer and not the seller. This property consists of about 60 acres, in addition to which the Equitable Realty Company has also bought an adjoining parcel of 10 acres.

Summer Tenants at Lenox, Mass.

Moore & Wyckoff report the following leases of places at Lenox, Mass., for the coming season: The Judge Bishop place to E. A. Burdett, Bishop Cottage No. 1 to Harley Proctor, Bishop Cottage No. 2 to Miss Remson, Highwood to Mrs. H. A. Gram, the Poplars to R. T. Brewster, and Brooklawn to E. E. Dahlgren.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, e s, 68.6 ft n of Taylor St, 25x175, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Graham, $10,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

King Av, e s, 375 ft n of Sutherland St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23x44; John Frees at 612 East 156th St, owner; Jacob Frees, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Rutgers Place, 24, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. A. Anger of 77 Bowery, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Av, 118, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. G. Pier of 11 West 28th St, owner; C. A. Mertin, architect; cost, $10,000.

Beekman St, 82 and 84, to a five-story brick building; C. A. Schieren of 406 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, owner; W. H. A. Horstall, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 11.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 100x100; John F. Wenninger to Johann A. Wolf, $1.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 137th St, 90.11x irr; Louisa Boose and another to Charter Construction Co., $1.

EUCLID AV, s e corner of Jefferson St, 100, Van Nest; Bertha Baresel to Samuel [illegible], $100.

FRANCIS ST, 300, 25x100; Lajer Hermsdorf and wife to Rosie Beltofsky, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

LOTS 248 and 249, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Co. to Ellen McDonough, $100.

LOTS 286 and 287, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Co. to William Rinkey, $100.

LOTS 1 to 12, map of part of Bathgate estate; Adolf Mandel to Herman Harris and another, (mtg $120,000,) $100.

MONROE ST, 283 and 285, 105.10x irregular; Max Heyman to Isaac Roth, 1-3 part, (mtg $63,000,) $100.

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 203 map of Penfield property, 100x—; Elizabeth Trede to William W. Penfield, $4,000.

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s, 160 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 40x100, Bronxwood Park; Mary H. Dongine to Adelia L. Kent, $1.

OLIVER ST, 68, 99.8x irregular; Oliver St, 66, 99.3x irregular; Marie H. Wilcox to Emilie A. Koerfer, $1.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 75x100; John P. Wenninger to Johann A. Wolf, (mtg $3,750,) $1.

PARK AV, s e corner of 110th St, 100.11x35; Silverman Realty Co. to Charles Stich, (mtg $69,000,) $100.

SHERIDAN ST, n s, 100 ft e of Barker Av, 25x88, Williamsbridge; Thomas F. Duffy and others to J. P. Duffy, $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Wendel Diamondson and others to Maurice Simmons, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

SPRING ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Elm St, 97.3x irregular; Frederick M. Hilton, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, $45,000.

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, 165x100; Bronx Realty Co. to John C. Gartelmann, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 72.8 ft w of Brook Av, 87.8x irregular; Franziska Schmitt to Frederick Schmitt, $100.

1ST AV, 1,209, 26x92; Losie Pick to Bertha Lewitus and another, (mtg $26,000.) $100.

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Abraham Braunstein to Isaac Goldberg and another, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Theresa L. Wolff to Abraham Braunstein, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

5TH AV, (8T.,) w s, 77 ft s of 7th St, (Av.) 37x105, Wakefield; G. De Witt Clocke to Emily Edgley (rerecorded,) $100.

13TH AV, n s, e ¼ of Lot 483, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Emil Briegel to Carmine Squillante and another, (mtg $600,) $100.

9TH ST, 226 and 227 East, 34x92.3; Margaretha Richter to Delancey Realty Co., $100.

12TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 6th Av, 75x103.3; Reformed Presbyterian Church in New York to Trustees of Second Associate Church of the City of New York, $75,000.

12TH ST, 121 East, 20x103.3; Nicholas F. Brady to New York Edison Co., $1.

10TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; David K. Newman to Mary A. Newman, $100.

14TH ST, 318 and 316 East, 45x103.8; Harry L. Wolff to Henry Rosenstein, ¼ part, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

24TH ST, n s, 170.9 ft w of 2d Av, 29.4x98.9; Max Wachsman to Joseph Isaac, ½ part, (mtg $44,500,) $100.

26TH ST, 116 West; 4th St, 163 West; 26th St, 153 West; 33d St, 223 West; Joseph Manheimer, executor, to William Manheimer and others, all title, $100.

44TH ST, 528 West, 25x100.5; James P. Gould to Mina Sklarsky, (mtg $9,250,) $1.

59TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100.5; Mary M. Stewart to Edgewater Realty Co., (mtg $150,000,) $100.

60TH ST, 326 West, 37.6x100.5, (mtg $35,000;) 59th St, 321 West, 17.10x100.5, and 59th St, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10x100.5, (mtg $26,000;) 70th St, 149 to 153, 61x100.5, (3 mtgs, aggregating $56,000;) Harcourt Bull and another, trustees, to Elizabeth M. Bracher and another, $1.

73D ST, 35 East, 17.6x102.2; John Wagner to Amelia W. Dickerson, $1.

87TH ST, 124 East, 16.11x100.8; Saul Deicher and others to Thomas A. Murray, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

85TH ST, 130 (134) West, 18x102.2; Hannah M. Halpin to Hannah Halpin and another, (mtg $14,500,) $1.

94TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.8; Leopold Kaufmann to Berthold Weil and another, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

95TH ST, 135 West, 14.6x100.8; Margaret L. Romayne to Grace L. Dawson, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

96TH ST, n s, 451 ft w of Central Park West, 42x50; interior lot, 80 ft n of 96th St and 451 ft w of Central Park West, 42x irregular; Sarah F. Turner to John Woytisek and another, $1,000.

102D ST, 302 East, 23x100.11; Isaac Meister to the Prince Realty Company, $100.

104TH ST, 306 West, 17x100.11; Eleonara Wallach to William W. Brower, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

117TH ST, 220 East, 10x80; Harold S. Acheson to Louise F. Kautz, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

134TH ST, 873 East, 16.8x100; Frederick M. Henssler to Erick Frederickson, $1.

134TH ST, 833 East, 25x100; Kate Montague to Louis Meyer Realty Co., (mtg $13,000,) $100.

134TH ST, 833 East, 25x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Kate Montague, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

159TH ST, 640 East, 25x100; Kate Montague to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

161ST ST, n s, 29.8 ft w of Mohegan Av, 50.6x90; Thomas Cahill to Basilius Busch, $100.

183D ST, s s, 48 ft w of Adams Place, 48x100; Frederick W. Brooks and another to Herbert P. Hoffman, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BELKOFSKY, Rosie, to Lazzer Herszkowicz and another; Delancey St, 300, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

BELKOFSKY, Rosie, to Lazzer Herszkowicz and another; Delancey St, 300, prior mtg $34,000, 6 years, 6%.....$5,750

BUSCH, Basilius, to George Doerr; 181st St, n s, 29.8 ft w of Mohegan Av, 50.6x90, 2 years.....$3,500

BOEKELL, Alina, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; Perry Av, 3,349, 5 years, 4½%.....$4,000

BRAUSTEIN, Abraham, to Theresa L. Wolff; 2d Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years, 6%.....$6,500

BURLINGHAM, Charles C., to Harold T. Creighton and another, executors; 38th St, 140-East, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

BAMBEY, John, to Theodore J. Chabot; 97th St, 224 East, 3 years.....$12,000

ROMKEY, William, to Adee Park Realty Co.; Lots 286 and 287, amended map of Adee Park, east of Botanical Gardens, 3 years, —%.....$1,000

CONNELL, Mary J., to George T. Connell; Fulton Av, s e s, 184.4 ft s w of 168th St, 16.8x100, 5 years.....$2,500

CHARTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Louisa Boggs and another; Broadway, s w corner 137th St, 90.11x125, due Sept. 11, 1908.....$95,000

CHASE REALTY CO. to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 135th St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 4 lots, each 40x90.11; 2 mtgs, each $40,000, due May 1, 1912, 5½%.....$80,000

CENTRAL BUILDING, IMPROVEMENT AND Investment Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Broadway, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x125, bond.....$85,000

CLEARY, Rose, to William M. Strasser; Lots C and D, Plot 41, map of Arden property, installments, 6%.....$1,100

CHRISTIANSEN, Terkel G., to Railroad Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Amundson Av, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, installments, 6%.....$2,500

DIVVER, Catharine, and others, to August Funck; Avenue C, s e corner of 12th St, 50x65, 3 years, 6%.....$200

DONNELLY, Mary, to Minnie Hummel; 2d St, n w corner Madison Av, 50x100.1, Westchester, 3 years, 5½%.....$5,000

DELANCEY REALTY CO. to Citizens' Savings Bank; 9th St, 327 East, due May 1, 1909.....$24,000

EDGEWATER REALTY CO. to Mary M. Stewart; 59th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100.5, prior mtg $185,000, 2 years, 5½%.$15,000

EDGEWATER REALTY CO. to Mary M. Stewart; 59th St, n s, 260 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100.5, prior mtg $150,000, 2 years, 5½%.$15,000

EVERETT, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; 104th St, 256 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$10,000

FLANAGAN, Blanche P., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; 78th St, n s, 241 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, 5 years, 4½%.....$10,000

FREDERICKSON, Erick, and another to James M. La Coste; 134th St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $4,500, installments, 6%.....$1,100

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th Av, s e corner of 147th St, 40x100, 5 years.....$53,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th Av, n e corner of 148th St, 40x100, 5 years.....$53,000

GELLER, Samuel, to Bertha Baresel; Lot 203, map of part of Hunt estate, due July 9, 1907, 5½%.....$1,250

GARTELMAN, John C., to Bronx Realty Company; Townsend Av, w s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 165x100, prior mtg $7,500, due Dec. 10, 1908, 6%.....$3,000

HARTELL, Margaretha, to Daniel C. Moynihan; Fulton St, s e s, Lot 21, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years, —%.....$200

HARRIS, Herman, and another, to Adolf Mandel; Lots 1 to 12, map of portion of Bathgate estate, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6%.....$47,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; 65th St, n s, 175 ft w of Av A, 2 lots, each 37.7x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $33,000, 5 years.....$66,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 65th St, n s, 325.4 ft w of Av A, 37.8x100.5, 5 years.....$33,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 65th St, n s, 325.4 ft w of Av A, 37.8x100.5, prior mtg $33,000, due Sept. 11, 1907, 6%.$2,625

ISAACS, Joseph, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 65th St, n s, 212.7 ft w of Av A, 37.7x100.5, prior mtg $33,000, due Sept. 11, 1907, 6%.$2,625

KUHN, Herman, to Ida F. Dumont and another, executors; Arthur Av, w s, 88.4 ft s of 182d St, 16.8x80, 3 years.....$7,000

KIRCHNER, William H., and another, to Henry F. Ansorge; Deane Place, e s, 75 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, due April 2, 1907, 6%.....$11,000

KENT, Adelia L., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Lot 95, amended map of Bronxwood Park, due May 1, 1910, 5½%.$3,000

KONIG, J. Christopher, to Thomas C. Jordan; 141st St, 226 West, bond.....$30,000

LAURIA, Pasquale, and another to Andrea Lertora; 2d Av, 2,162, bond.....$12,000

LORDI, Pernetti, and De Restirio Construction Co. to Clara Goldsmith; 116th St, n s, 379 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.10, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6%.....$11,000

LIEBENTHAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Greenwood Cemetery, Madison Av, n e corner 128th St, 50x7.6, 5 years.$99,000

LIEBENTHAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Greenwood Cemetery, Madison Av, e s, 50 ft n of 128th St, 49.11x72.6, 5 years.$47,000

LUTZ, Anna, to John Wolkenmuth; 1st Av, 367, 5 years.....$3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Corn Exchange Bank; Spring St, s s, 50.4 ft w of Elm St, 50x94, 2 years, 6%.....$35,000

LYNCH, Alice M., to Eva Strange; 118th St, 239 East, 2 years, 6%.....$7,000

MONTAGUE, Kate, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; 134th St, 833 East, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

MONTAGUE, Kate, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; 159th St, 640 East, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

MARRIN, Emily F., to Mary D. Young, executrix; Morris Av, e s, 224.9 ft n of 166th St, 25x95.3, bond.....$2,000

McDONOUGH, Ellen, to Adee Park Realty Co.; Lots 248 and 249, amended map of Adee Park, 3 years.....$1,000

McDOWELL, Julia H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; 96th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.8, 3 years, 4½%.$6,000

MINOR, Charles F., to Theodore J. Chabot; 97th St, 220 East, 3 years.....$12,500

MINOR, Charles F., to James B. Morris; 97th St, 220 East, prior mtg $12,500, installments, 6%.....$3,000

McCARTHY, John, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 21st St, 40, prior mtg $93,000, 1 year, 6%.....$32,000

MOSE, Elias, and another, to Myron Sulzberger; 1st Av, 1,209, prior mtg $26,000, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6%.....$500

McGOVERN, Patrick, to William L. Emmet and another, trustees; 8th St, 404 East, 4 years.....$16,000

MILLER, David, to American Mortgage Company; 157th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, 5 years.....$40,000

MILLER, David, to Business Men's Realty Company; 157th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6%.....$23,385

O'GORMAN, William J., to City Real Estate Co.; property on Willis and Alexander Avs and 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, and 142d Sts, 30 parcels, prior mtg $385,000, ⅛ part, all title, bond.....$20,000

RUBIN, Edward, to Broadway Savings Institution; 113th St, 5 East, 3 years.....$20,000

RUGGIERI, Vito, to Franklin Savings Bank; 45th St, 542 West, 5 years.....$12,500

SQUILLANTE, Carmine, and another to Walburga Briegel; e ¼ Lot 483, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $900, 3 years, 6%.....$800

SHEEHAN, John M., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 58th St, 404 East, 3 years.....$7,000

SCHEINBERG, Abraham, to Mary J. Lapear and another, executors; Lenox Av, 56, 3 years.....$25,000

STERNBERG, Max, and others to Mary E. Thompson and another; 9th St, 617, 5 years, —.....$17,000

SUMMERS, Annie, to Estate of William D. Reilly; Waterloo Place, w s, 95 ft s of 176th St, 66x70, 3 years.....$5,500

WOLF, Johann A., to John P. Wenniger; Prospect Av, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 75x100, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

WAYTISEK, John, and another to Sarah F. Turner; 96th St, n s, 451 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years.....$34,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th Av, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x110, due June 6, 1907, 6%..$25,000

WALLENSTEIN, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, n w corner of 15th St, 34.8x98, 1 year, 6%.....$28,000

WOLF, Johann A., to John P. Wenninger; Beaumont Av, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 100x100, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

105TH ST, 22 to 28 East; Crane & Mahoney against Morris Levenkind, owner and contractor, $2,150.

7TH AV, 291 and 293; Prizer Painter Stove and Heater Co. against Hessel Building Co., owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $473.

105TH ST, 22 to 28 East; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Morris Levenkind, owner and contractor, $2,176.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100; Fiske & Co. against Ahab Zedek Congregation, owner; Schaeffer & Carroll Construction Co., contractor, $336.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x110; Jacob Zimmermann against Sugarman & Glick, owners and contractors, $275.

AVENUE A, 1,413; Frank Eberhart against Sydney Wallenstein, owner and contractor, $59.

71ST ST, 411 East; Frank Eberhart against Sydney Wallenstein, owner and contractor, $75.

CARTER AV, w s, 65.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 66x75; William L. Phelan against Bessie M. McQuade, owner; F. P. McQuade, contractor, $550.

AMSTERDAM AV, 573; William Laudon against Nathan Wilson, owner and contractor, $200.

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 89x100; De Courcey Agard against Stephen M. Anderson, owner; Christian Blinn, contractor, $200.

170TH ST, 500 to 508 West; Joseph Krulish against Miller & Mofsenson, owners and contractors, $4,450.

GRANT AV, s s, 42 ft n of 165th St, 95x100; George W. Jump Co. against Whitney Construction Co., owner and contractor, $121.

6TH AV, 467; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Maurice Rogalina, owner; E. J. Keenan, contractor, $163.

COLUMBUS AV, s e, 165 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x—; Hirschfield & Doolittle against Rachel Bailey, owner and contractor, $167.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 300x100; Frederick La Mura against Hesse C. Clark, owner; Crescent Mercantile and Realty Co., contractor, $6,944.

97TH ST, 27 West; Jarcho Brothers against Raphael Kurzrok, owner and contractor, $250.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Cornell & Underhill against Twenty-first Street Building Co., owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $324.

7TH AV, 291 and 293; Cornell & Underhill against Hassell Building Co., owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $186.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Cornell & Underhill against Daniel H. Butts, owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $99.

GRANT AV, e s, 32.8 ft n of 165th St, 350x102.7; Theodore A. Smith against Whitney Construction Co., owner and contractor, $225.

105TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100; Union Stove Works against Morris Levenkind, owner and contractor, $306.

122D ST, 532 to 542 West; Theodore C. Wood against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $1,988.

WATER ST, s w corner of Jefferson St, 100x75; Barnet L. Abrams against Joseph Spector, owner; Morris Syles and Harry Bretholtz, owners and contractors, $150.

CARTER AV, w s, 65 ft s of 177th St, 50x75; Harry McGlade against Bessie McQuade, owner; Frank P. McQuade, contractor, $140.

WASHINGTON ST, 93; Unionport Lumber and Manufacturing Co. against William H. Loughton, owner and contractor, $146.

161ST ST, s s, 230 ft w of Forrest Av, 50x95.2; City Fireproofing Co. against Andrea Avitabile, owner; C. Lamonte, contractor, $71.

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of 12th St, 60x35; N. Hutkoff & Co. against Samson Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $315.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Central Radiator Co. against John E. Olson and D. Hayes Butts, owners; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $640.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Central Radiator Co. against Twenty-first Street Construction Co., owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $750.

89TH ST, 2 West; Anton Larsen against Peter Ranner, owner and contractor, $633.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of 174th St, 41x110; Jacob Sapirman against William Sugarman and Samuel H. Glick, owners and contractors, $800.

164TH ST, 446 and 448 West; Jacob Sapirman against Charles Morris, owner and contractor, $444.

PROSPECT AV, 730 and 732; Jacob Sapirman against William Sugarman and Samuel H. Glick, owners and contractors, $180.

6TH AV, 241 and 243; Simon Jaffa against S. Bauman & Brothers, owners; M. Levy, lessee; Henry Harris, contractor, $45.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

118TH ST, 232 East; Roof Maintenance Co. against Alice M. Lynch et al., Feb. 15, 1907, $54.

49TH ST, 37 West; Richardson & Boynton Co. against Caroline T. Burkam, Nov. 23, 1904, $200.

LENOX AV, 55; Philip Herschkowsky against Abraham Scheinberg et al., Jan. 11, 1907, (by bond,) $320.

LENOX AV, 55; Leonardo Chiro against Abraham Scheinberg et al., Dec. 7, 1906, (by bond,) $80.

LENOX AV, 55; Isaac Zide et al. against Abraham Scheinberg et al, Jan. 10, 1907, (by bond,) $325.

BROOK AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts; Weisberg Mark Co. against Abraham Silbermintz, Feb. 13, 1907, $710.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 501.11 ft s of Perot St, Kingsbridge; Matthew J. Crowley against S. W. Fairchild, Dec. 20, 1906, $54.

BROOK AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts; Peter Meister against Abraham Silbermintz, March 5, 1907, $7,200.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 136th St; William T. Hookey against Nathan Hutkoff, March 6, 1907, $864.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 163d St; James F. Disken & Co. against Joseph Rueth, May 8, 1906, $1,050.

CAULDWELL AV, s e corner of 160th St; Julius Figliuolo against Savoy Realty Co et al, May 20, 1906, $1,200.

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, n w corner of 112th St, 50.5x100; 3d Av, 2,004 to 2,070; 113th St, 102 and 173 to 177 East; 2d Av, 2,183 to 2,189; 112th St, 249 and 251 East; Lenox Av, 321, and 136th St, 101 West; Lizzie L. Ball against Julia Schwartz and others, (partition;) attorneys, Warren, Warren & O'Beirne.

2D AV, 2,072; Henry Elias Brewing Co. against Banned Friend and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskus & Cohen.

21ST ST, 48 West; Edward Townsend against Elizabeth Herdenbergh, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coney & Townsend.

LEWIS ST, 66; Max Friedman against Elk Kolodinker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Steindler.

138TH ST, 39 West; Hyams Realty Co. against Fannie Schwartz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Barnes.

8TH AV, 2,573; Carolyn Docter against William O. Egner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

8TH AV, 2,581; Carolyn Docter against Geo. W. Danziger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

5TH ST, 327; Albert E. Lowe against Kalman Sadowsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Gordon.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,021, and property in Kings County; Charles Blankstein, (action to declare lien;) attorney, F. E. Silverman.

77TH ST, n s, 123.8 ft e of 1st Av, 64.4x102.2; William Riether and others against Frederick H. Werner, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Ludwig.

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Andrew J. Stevens against Ida A. Person and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Weller.

55TH ST, 540 West; Joseph L. B. Mayer against Leo Loewenthal, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Gordon.

116TH ST, 115 East; James M. Lalor against Dora M. Tooker, (specific performance;) attorneys, Earley, Weaver & Earley.

187TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William Blumenauer against Columbia Wax Works and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of Washington ft, 205x108, and Turnpike Road, leading from New York to New Rochelle, n s, 108 ft n of Washington St, 58x100; Carrie Barbanes against Annie Barbanes and others, (partition;) attorney, J. H. Corn.

Real Estate Time

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TO-DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Big Sale of Tenements, Apartments and Private Dwellings, Including Six Corners, as follows:

N.E. Cor. Park Av. & 77th St
Known as Nos. 861, 863 and 865 Park Ave. Three 4-story flats, with stores, size 51.2x100

N. E. cor. Park Avenue and 94th Street,
KNOWN AS NO. 107 E. 94TH ST.
3-story brick and brownstone high-stoop dwelling. Size 17.8x66.

N. W. cor. 91st Street and Park Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 83 E. 91ST ST.
3-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size 20x67.

N. E. cor. 83d Street and East End Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 601 E. 83D ST., AND 81 EAST END AVE.
3-story brick flat, with store. Size 20x51.

19 East 115th Street,
5-story double flat. Size 25x100.11, more or less.

5 East 115th Street,
5-story triple flat; 4 stores. Size 25x110x irregular in rear.
Maps and booklets can be obtained at office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer OFFICES 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

S. W. cor. 80th Street and Madison Avenue,
KNOWN AS NO. 1046 MADISON AVE.
4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling. Size, 25x69.2.

1,511 Lexington Avenue,
5-story brick double flat; 2 stores. Size 25x95, more or less.

N. E. cor. 2d Av. & 118th St.
2302 Second Ave. and 301 East 118th Street.
5-story tenement; 6 stores. Size 27x80.

336 East 54th Street,
5½-story tenement; 4 stores. Size 25x100.5.

148 West 120th Street,
237.10 ft. east of Seventh Ave.
3-story and basement private dwelling. Size 16.8x50x18x99.

662 East 137th Street,
80 ft. east of Willis Ave.
5-story brick single flat; 2 stores. Size 16x100.

Auction Sale of Finest Business Property, Fulton St., Jamaica,

Saturday, March 23, 1907, at 2 P. M.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer, No. 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N.Y.

The block bounded by Fulton St., Rockaway Road, Archer Place and Kissam Place (about 25 lots) will be sold by lot at public auction on the premises

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907, 2 P. M.

The location of this property is without contradiction the most valuable for a business site, having all the advantage of traffic and only two blocks from the Jamaica Station and two blocks from the *New Depot*. It has the benefit of the B. R. T. trolley on Fulton Street. In this immediate vicinity there are already established the largest business houses in this section of the city.

A New street from New Depot will connect with Archer and Kissam Places in front of the property to Fulton Street.

In the heart of the coming improvements for the Greater Jamaica.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer or The Everett Realty and Construction Company, 32 Union Square, New York.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r

will sell at auction

Thursday, March 14, 1907.

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale,

By order Edward D. Farrell, Executor, Estate of

Daniel O'Farrell, Dec'd,

420 West 26th St.

the five-story and basement brick tenement, (2 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x98.9,

422 West 45th St.

The five-story and basement brick tenement, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05,

260 West 47th St.

The five-story brick tenement, with store, (4 families on a floor;) size of lot 25x100.05,

Long Branch, N. J.

Northwest Corner

Pavilion & First Avs.

Choice plot, with the two-story and attic frame cottage and frame stable; size 100x225.

Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf,

Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway.

Maps and full particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

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You Are Not Only Secured From Possible Loss, But Render Yourself Immune From the Worries and Expenses of Litigation.

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each facing three streets; admirably adapted for large manufacturing plants; one plot covers 23,000 sq. ft., the other covers 13,000 sq. ft.; unexcelled light and shipping facilities.

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62 CEDAR STREET

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KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted, it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

A visit to the new beautiful park will do you good even though you do not want to buy.

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HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
Call or write for our latest Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.
QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year,

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
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WESTMORELAND

is practically an addition to

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and will have the **same improvements.** Send for special proposition to **First Purchasers.**
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250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, schools, three minutes to trolley and third-rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
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HOME SEEKERS.

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RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION. SIX ROOMS, ATTIC, AND CELLAR. PLOT 40x100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

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Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
'Phone 3154—Beekman;
Brooklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open evenings.)
Branch Offices, 22 Van Sinderen Av., 193 Himrod St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Bide-a-Wee dogs' home intends moving; wants stable or house, 3 stories with yard, between 23d and 50th Sts. and 5th and Lexington Avs.; $100 a month, no more. 145 W. 38th St.

Owners.—A bona fide purchaser is looking for a plot of vacant property, 75x100, east side, 59th to 125th St. No agents. Answer by letter to B Box 134 Times Downtown.

Owners needing ready money can secure immediate results on flats and tenements where not more than $10,000 cash is required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Acreage wanted in Westchester County, Staten Island, and New Jersey. Lint, Butcher & Ross, 132 Nassau St., Manhattan.

South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge property wanted for cash. Moe & Co., 3d Av. and 56th St., Brooklyn.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 62 William St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

99th St., 1st Av.—Six-story tenement with stores; rental $9,300; price $98,000; exchange equity for smaller parcel or lots and cash. E. M. Co., 502 East 74th St.

Want Manhattan or Bronx property for free and clear vacant plot; Tonawanda, N. Y., and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash and pretty detached house in Yonkers; rented or possession. For investment, New York or Brooklyn. John B. Hibbard, 156 Broadway.

Owners of Bronx lots willing to trade and add cash for Manhattan income property call forenoon. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Dwelling, West Eighties.—$20,000, free and clear, tenements or business property considered. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME

is what every well-meaning man ought to be thinking of now that Spring is here. Come and see our up-to-date improved property at

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

on the Harlem Electric Road, only a short ride from 42d St.; here all modern conveniences are to be had at one-half the city cost, and where you can purchase a house with large grounds on small monthly payments.

LOTS $175 UP
On easy payments.
Call or write for booklet and passes.
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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Katz, 138 West 139th.

Gentleman's country seat of thirteen acres, mile station; modern eleven-room dwelling; improvements; fine repair; stream, orchards, grand trees, lawn, stable, cowhouse, laundry, two henneries; good speculation; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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Modern 7-room cottage, restricted neighborhood $4,000
New shingled cottage, 10 rooms, and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood $7,500

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Finest location, 12 minutes to station, high ground, 7 rooms, luxurious bath, hardwood finish, most artistic house in town, 60 feet frontage. Quick sale, $12,000.00.

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White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

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The Highest Grade Residential Park IN NEW YORK CITY.
NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN HARLEM AND EASIER OF ACCESS THAN THE BRONX.

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year,

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.
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NO ASSESSMENTS.
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150 Nassau Street, New York.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOME SEEKERS.

Your Monthly rental will pay for a home.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES
AT ORMONDE PARK

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION. SIX ROOMS, ATTIC, AND CELLAR. PLOT 40x100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.,
OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
'Phone 3154—Beekman;
Brooklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open evenings.)
Branch Offices, 22 Van Sinderen Av., 193 Himrod St., Brooklyn.

UNCOMMON CHANCE TO PURCHASE

50-acre tract on Long Island, within 20-minute circle of new Pennsylvania Terminal on Manhattan Island, via new East River Tunnel; property at intersection of two main avenues; choice, level ground, fronting on two macadam roads, with gas, electric lights, telephone service, and close to line of new trolley shortly to be opened connecting Brooklyn with Montauk Point; convenient to Baldwin's Station, on Long Island Railroad; one of the last remaining acreage tracts on Long Island; ready for development; the right man can secure a large and quick profit on this purchase; sold to close account; $1,000.00 per acre. H. H. FRITZ, NO. 713 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

PLANS, $10.00 UP,
of ONE and TWO family houses, with specifications and list of material.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
R. EDWIN ARCHIBALD COMPANY,
147 East 125th Street. Open evenings.

Amityville.—If you want a nice little building plot at a price that will show you a sure profit, write to me and I will give you a snap, both as to prices and terms. Address R. W., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable, private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 90 Liberty.

Map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any property; cannot be purchased; free on request. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

Whitestone Landing. — 25½ acres, including water front; price $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. station D., L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hard wood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

Atlantic Highlands—Mardeau.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot; lots $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Poultry and fruit farm, 10 acres, good buildings, all improvements. Box 5, Long Branch City, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 3 bathrooms; 9 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, (half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 666 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.;
2,727 B'WAY at 104TH.

170 East 79th St.

A three-story and basement house; ten rooms and bath; open plumbing; rent $1,400; three years' lease. For permits apply to
Madison Av.,
Duff & Conger, Corner 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4886 Morningside.

162 West 57th St.—Airy, furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath; rent $150 monthly.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Apartment wanted, three rooms and bath, by two gentlemen; breakfast and dinner desired if possible; located between 42d and 96th, west side. B. J. S., 316 Times, Times Square.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

The Times Building is the most accessible building in New York City, and it is one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

OF 200 OFFICES
Only Nine Are Vacant

Room	Floor	Space	Price
404	4th Floor	17x19	$1,000
405	" "	18x24	1,400
406	" "	18x19	1,000
805	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
806	" "	18x19	1,000
865	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
1107	" "	12x15	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.6	550

Agent, Room 806, Times Building.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Fulton Building,

Southwest Corner
Nassau and Fulton Sts.

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET TO SELECT TENANTS; ALSO LARGE BASEMENT, APPLY TO
JOS. E. STECKLER, Agent, on premises.

FOR RENT.
CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT
Northeast corner Fourth Avenue and 12th Street.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Two Blocks from Subway Express Station. Store 3,500 Square Feet. Basement 10,000 Square Feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 William St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS and OFFICES

TO LET
IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STREETS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

N. E. COR. 5th AVE. and 126th ST.

Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

LOFTS

9 JONES ST., Near SIXTH AV.
I HAVE LOFTS, 25x85, IN STEAM HEATED AND ELEVATOR LOFT BUILDING. SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
T. P. McKENNA, 43 Exchange Place.

Store, Lofts, Offices,
SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. New Buildings.
OPP. SERRS BROS.'
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.
Possession at once; or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

TO LET

A DESIRABLE OFFICE FACING BROADWAY TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT IN THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE BUILDING, L., BOX 325 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

TO LEASE.

Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 149th St.

AT 393 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR WEST ST., TWO-STORY BUILDING, 66x90, SUITABLE FOR METAL OR OTHER HEAVY BUSINESS; WILL ALTER TO SUIT TENANT; POSSESSION MAY 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 100 Times Downtown.

107 East 59th St.—Parlor and basement floor store and two floors above arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Lofts, 75 ft. front x 45 ft. deep; very light; location central, all railroads; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Prince Iron Works, 555 West 33d St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 3d Av., vicinity 72d, suitable bottled liquors, $1,100. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Floor, prominent Third Av. corner, suitable dentist, $75. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Northwest corner Park Av., five-story triple, stores, $37,000. Apply Stein, 247 East 117th.

Desk Room to Rent.—Telephone and stenographer on premises. Hastings, 715 7th Av.

Fine lofts, all light, 25x107, 25x67, suitable any business. 992 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Corner store on Amsterdam Av. suitable for saloon business, from 65th St. to 85th St.; brokers protected. Joseph R. McGill, 11 West 48th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—Good 2d mtges. for cash; $2,000 to $7,000. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Meyer, Felix Meyer, Hugo Meyer, Abraham Meyer, Georg Meyer, Sophie Boas, Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Theodore Meyer, Julius Meyer, Christina Goebel, Adele Smutny, Franz Boas, Hedwig Lehmann, Toni Wohlauer, Johanna Cleffmann, Herman Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Richard, otherwise known as Julia Richard; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, Anna Urbach, Helene Boas, Gertrude Boas, Franzeska Boas, Frieda Urbach, Hedwig Urbach, Adele Cleffmann, Ida Cleffmann, Margarete Cleffmann, Fraulein Meyer, (daughter of Georg Meyer,) Marie Boas, Ernst Philip Boas, Henry H. D. Boas, Theodore Smutny, Edgar Smutny, Rudolph Smutny, Walter Urbach, Franz Urbach, Rudolph Urbach, Otto Cleffmann, Otto Meyer, Rudolph Lehmann, Anna Meyer, Margarete Meyer, Ludwig Wohlauer, S. Cleffmann, (husband of Johanna Cleffmann,) Abraham Jacobi, and George McAneny, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB MEYER, deceased, and trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of Jacob Meyer, deceased; Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital and Dispensary, Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, Civil Service Reform Association, National Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Meyer, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George McAneny, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Temporary Administrator, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 15 and 183 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON,
318 TO 328 WEST 51ST.
Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson 489 5th Av.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
THE
Helen Apartments,
470 WEST 146TH ST.
Between Amsterdam and Convent Av.
Four and eight room Apartments; high class service; elevator, electric light, all conveniences; block from subway and elevated.
MODERATE RENTALS.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT, $37 TO $47.

LINCOLN,
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, five large, light rooms; every improvement, suitable for doctor, superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone 2918—38th.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 131 Edgecombe Av., 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

143d St., 257 West.—Six large, light rooms; $31; desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

EAST SIDE.

A.—200 E. 68th St., cor. 3d Av. Apartments, 4 large rooms, every improvement; rents $25 to $30 per month.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,151 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Seven extraordinarily attractive rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $35.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $36.
G. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Samuel Korman, plaintiff, against Samuel M. Hoffberg et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence southerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; and thence easterly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street No. 506 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises known as and by the street No. 508 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.
CHARLES SCHWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 7 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 506, 508 and 510 East Seventy-sixth Street:

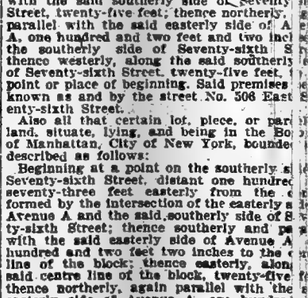

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,859.00, with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $3.52, with interest from the 14th day of February, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or by the referee, is $221.82 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to various mortgages, as follows:

On parcel one, known as 506 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,067.06 and interest.

On parcel two, known as 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to $2,500 and interest, and a second mortgage thereon amounting to $1,432.04 and interest.

On parcel three, known as 510 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,000.00 and interest, which mortgage is now being foreclosed, and a second mortgage amounting to $2,250 and interest.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.
ALLIE L. SYLVESTER,
HESTER L. SYLVESTER,
BELLE S. STERN,
Executors.
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 7 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
342 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.40.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Providence and Pilgrim leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Stm. City of Lowell and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.: Steamer Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWER, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John V. Brower, Bloomfield Brower, Mary B. Taylor, Theodore B. Taylor, John L. Manning, Isaac V. Manning, Mary B. Miller, Magdalene Manning, Anna Manning, Henry B. Manning, Thomas L. Brower, John T. Brower, et Irving, or, if dead, his heirs, next of kin, executors, or administrators, their names and places of residence being unknown; Mary M. Brower, George W. Lovett, Mamie T. Holberton, Fannie J. Demarest, John E. Lovett, Clara Lovett, Emma E. Baltazzi, George L. Wilson, Charles B. Wilson, Albert L. Wilson, Alice W. English, Mark T. Lovett, George E. Lovett, Louis Phillips Lovett, John L. Deraismes, Margaret Gibney, Augusta L. McFarlane, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN L. BROWER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Hugh Getty of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of July, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Brower, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [Seal.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Attorney for Petitioner, 71 Broadway, New York.

HELLRUNG, GUSTAV.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Juliana Baier, August Hellrung, Carl Hellrung, Julia Hellrung, Gustav Hellrung, August Fernkorn, heirs and next of kin of GUSTAV HELLRUNG, otherwise known as EMIL GUSTAV HELLRUNG, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Arns, Junior, and Otto Hellrung of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gustav Hellrung, otherwise known as Emil Gustav Hellrung, late of the County of New York, deceased, to you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

FLEITMANN, EWALD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ewald Fleitmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jay & Candler, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907.
KATHARINA JOHANNA FLEITMANN,
HERMANN CAESAR FLEITMANN,
LOUIS WATJEN,
Executors.
JAY & CANDLER, Attorneys for Executors, 48 Wall Street, New York.

JONES, EMMA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA V. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Brush & Crawford, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. ALBERT H. JONES, Executor. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERRIE A. LUCEY, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 12th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 503 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of veils, collars, belts, gloves, corset covers, waist patterns, lace scarfs, handkerchiefs, pocketbooks, hat pins, combs, mirrors, electric fans, showcases, safe, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES F. BISHOP, Receiver,
67 Wall Street, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 25, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a lot of sheet music, religious books, electrotypes, paper, &c.
MERLE I. ST. JOHN, Trustee.
WALTER H. DODD, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Broad St., New York.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A.M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
NEW YORK..Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC...20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND..Mar. 16, 7 A. M.; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC.....Mar.

DOG TAX ILLEGAL, COURT DECIDES

Roderick M. Cameron Wins His Appeal After a Fight with the S. P. C. A.

LAW HELD TO BE INVALID

Unless the Society Obtains Adverse Ruling from Higher Court the Tax Cannot Be Collected.

Judge Stephen D. Stephens of the County Court of Richmond handed down a decision yesterday in which he held that Roderick MacLeod Cameron, a son of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, acted within his rights when he refused in 1905 to pay the dog tax, as required by the amended laws of 1894, which permits the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to collect a tax of $2 for the first and $1 for each succeeding year on every dog in the State.

Mr. Cameron's victory yesterday was the outcome of an appeal he took from a judgment of the Magistrate's Court in Stapleton in the latter part of 1905, when he admitted harboring a dog on which no license had been paid.

Previous to the judgment in the Magistrate's court, Mr. Cameron, according to his lawyer, W. Allaire Shortt of 32 Broadway, had some trouble with an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who, Mr. Shortt said, had tried to get Mr. Cameron to drop a complaint he had made against a man for cruelty to a horse. Mr. Cameron refused to withdraw the complaint, prosecuted the man himself, and obtained a conviction. It was then that he looked into the laws governing the treatment of animals, and decided that the tax levied on dogs was unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals had previously decided that the law as originally framed was illegal, but it had been amended, it was thought, so as to bring it within the provisions of the Constitution. Judge Stephens has decided that the amendment is unconstitutional.

Lawyer Shortt told the story of the litigation yesterday afternoon, and he believes that the decision in Mr. Cameron's case will hold good in any court to which the society may appeal. Under the Constitution, any law appropriating public moneys must pass the Legislature by a two-thirds majority, and Mr. Shortt says that the amended law which allowed the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to disburse taxes collected from the public was passed by only a majority, and that, therefore, it has never been legally on the statute books.

"The original act of 1894," said Mr. Shortt, "authorized the society to collect these dog taxes and provided that they should be used first in maintaining a shelter for lost, strayed, or homeless animals, and that the remainder of the money should be used for the society's own purposes.

"The Court of Appeals decided that this law was unconstitutional in that it was a gift of public money to a private corporation. Then the law was amended so as to make the second part read that the money should be retained by the society as compensation for enforcing the laws affecting the treatment of animals.

"Now, the Constitution requires that the appropriation of money to any private corporation must have a two-thirds majority, whereas this amended law passed by only a majority, and for that reason we believe, and Judge Stephens has upheld us, that the present law is unconstitutional, as was the original act."

It is not known what the next move of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be, but the impression seems to be that an appeal will certainly be taken, for, as long as Judge Stephens's decision is not reversed, any one so desiring can refuse to pay the dog tax, using that decision as his authority for so doing.

Roderick MacLeod Cameron, who is responsible for the suit, is one of the best known residents of Staten Island. He is a well-known dog fancier, and is a member of a number of the most exclusive clubs of this city.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Bulldog, last Friday evening on Broadway, between 110th and 114th Sts. Call, 612 West 115th St.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A blue turquoise matrix necklace on Saturday, March 9, either on reservoir in Park or the Academy of Music via elevated from 93d St. If found, return to W. Scott, 493 Broadway, where a reward will be given and no questions asked.

LOST—Fancy gold necklace, red garnet settings, on Sunday evening, March 10, in the snow or on street cars, 8th Av. to 26th St. to Guffanti's restaurant, 7th Av. to 51st St.; reward. Marson, 320 West 51st St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 64th St. and 8th Av. and 46th St. and Broadway, green purse, $3. Reward if returned to Miss Jane Aspinwall, 65 Central Park West.

LOST—Saturday, March 10, at Wanamaker's, a mink collarette. A suitable reward will be paid for its return. Miss Hughes, care Hegeman & Co., 200 Broadway.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin in shape of Greek letter Alpha; words engraved on back, "G. D. Coyle, '98." Reward for return to L. H. Hall, 170 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday night in Hotel Astor, gold ball bracelet with initials H. R. on a square clasp; suitable reward. Notify E. H. Benson, P. O. Box 1,477, City.

LOST—Lady's hunting case watch, between 169 Columbia Heights and 7th Av. and 5th St. Return to 169 Columbia Heights; reward.

LOST—Kalinski muff at 33d St. "L" station Saturday at 6 o'clock; liberal reward. Address Downs, 102 West 89th St.

LOST—Manhattan Opera House, Sunday, gentleman's fob; reward. R. Schlesinger, 457 Broadway.

LOST—Between 93d and 95th Sts., opera glasses, bag; reward. Mrs. Kempner, 20 West 95th St.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Friday evening, lady's small purse, containing 75 cents, diamond ring, nail file; Christopher St. car from Williamsburg bridge to Broadway; reward. M. Ginsberg, 1,324 Park Av., City.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Near 72d St. "L" station, a lady's shopping bag, with watch inserted; liberal reward; no questions asked. 40 West 75th St.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av., between 148th and 158th Sts., small sunburst pin, valued as keepsake. Ronayne, 538 West 151st St.

LOST—In front of 219 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, or on Riverside Drive, pearl ring surrounded with diamonds; reward. 28 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday night, hair pin, green enamel wreath, set with pearls. Suitable reward if returned to Brooks, 66 South St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in a speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivia Moore, 114 West 42d St.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

LOST—Gold neck beads on silver gilt chain; suitable reward. 144 West 71st St.

$250 REWARD for fancy necklace with head pendant attached, small butterfly on side set with emeralds and 3 pear-shaped diamonds; lost March 7 on Avenue, between 34th and 35th Sts. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—In the vicinity of 21st St. and 6th Av., male Maltese cat, spiked collar; answers to the name of Buster; $5 reward. The Daily Skirt Co., 45-51 West 21st St.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, about March 7; answers to name of Smoko. 221 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

LOST—An Irish setter, Sunday A. M. Reward if returned to Dunn, 358 East 72d St.

LOST—Irish setter; all brown; $5 reward. Louis Gliddes, 266 West 35th St.

BLINDED BY SNOW; STRUCK BY A TRAIN

Woman Walks Off Platform of Subway Station on to the Tracks Below.

LIES ON THIRD RAIL SHIELD

Miss Lee Has Remarkable Escape from Instant Death—Only Slight Chance for Her Recovery.

Temporarily blinded by the glare from the snow on the street, Miss Margaret Lee, an accountant of Stamford, Conn., walked off the local Subway train platform at the Ninety-sixth Street station yesterday morning, falling four feet to the tracks below, directly in front of a south-bound train. She had a most remarkable escape from instant death.

The motor car struck Miss Lee, but did not run over her. Her body was violently pushed to one side, and, as though lifted up and laid there, she was found a moment later on top of the wooden guard covering of the deadly third rail, unconscious. To get at her body the train crew cut the train in two.

When lifted from her perilous position her clothing had not even been disarranged. The only outward evidence of injury was a slight abrasion on the chin. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital, however, where she was taken, it was found that her left leg had been broken and that she had sustained internal injuries. At a late hour last night it was said that her condition was critical, but that she had a chance of recovery.

Miss Lee had been on a week's-end visit here at the home of Mrs. William Treacy, at 175 West Ninety-fifth Street, and the Subway ride she was about to take would have been her second trip on the underground road.

Because of her unfamiliarity with the Subway, Mrs. Treacy gave Miss Lee precise instructions about boarding a train for the Grand Central Station, toward which she was bound, to take a train home.

It was about 9 o'clock when Miss Lee left the Treacy home, and the March sun was already shining on the snow so brightly that it hurt the eyes. At nearly every Subway station on the road the ticket choppers, newspaper girls, and ticket agents were deriving amusement out of the odd antics of men and women as they suddenly descended from the surface to the artificially lighted Subway stations.

Many stood stock still for a minute, others seemed to think that their hearts had given out, and some passengers clung to a railing until their eyes became accustomed to the comparative semi-gloom. The morning rush tended to make the more timid persons exceedingly nervous.

When Miss Lee had arrived at the foot of the station stairs she rubbed her eyes in a way indicating uncertainty of vision. She cast one glance toward the crowd standing on the "island" nearest to her, bought her ticket, passed the chopper, and walked directly off the local platform and fell to the tracks. The few persons who saw her fall said afterward that it seemed that she thought she must join the crowd which stood on the other side of the track, and that she seemed to think that the platform was continuous to that place.

The accident caused considerable excitement at the station. Police Capt. Burfield, who arrived promptly with a squad of men, put the injured woman behind a screen while an ambulance was hurrying to the station. He arrested the motorman, Charles B. Morrison, as a matter of form. Morrison was later released on bail at the West Side Court.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 11.—Miss Margaret Lee, who was seriously hurt in the New York Subway this morning, lived in Spring Street, this city. For fourteen years she had been head accountant of the Boas Thread Company, a position of responsibility.

She was a member of a prominent Southport (Conn.) family. Her father, a well-to-do retired farmer, died about six months ago, and a year ago one of her brothers died. Her brother, Joseph, is a well-known resident of Southport, and two sisters live in that town.

BY-ELECTIONS HERE TO-DAY.

Considerable Interest Taken Because of Factional Differences.

This is election day in two important Assembly districts in Greater New York. Elections for Assemblymen will be held in the Fifteenth District of New York County and in the Fourteenth District of Kings County. Considerable importance attaches to both elections on account of factional differences and because the results will give a fair indication of the possible results of the three-cornered fight that will be fought out in every district next November. Both the vacancies that make necessary the elections of to-day were caused by death.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District the fight is between Lucius M. Stanton, the Republican candidate, and William C. Phillips, the Tammany man. The expectation under normal conditions would be that Mr. Stanton would be elected, as the Fifteenth is a strong Republican district. There are two reasons, however, why Mr. Stanton's election is anything but an assured fact.

The district is the bailiwick of Lemuel Ely Quigg, Odell's henchman, and Mr. Quigg made a strong attempt to capture the convention, but he was beaten at every point by the Parsons forces. The supposition is that the inactivity of the supporters of Quigg, added to the normal lack of interest in a by-election, may result in the defeat of the Republican candidate.

In addition, the Independence League, now a full-fledged political party, although a corporation, has a comparatively strong candidate in the district. The League choice for Assemblyman is William N. Amory, who was instrumental some time ago in making some disclosures regarding the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and who has been agitating an investigation of that company ever since. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Amory, besides polling the full number of League votes in the district, may draw heavily from the dissatisfied Quigg-Odell men, and also capture a few Tammany votes.

William J. Hagen, the Tammany leader in the district, has been carrying on a campaign equal in activity to that usual before a regular election. He is the Deputy Superintendent of Public Works and is looked upon as a McClellan man. Should he be successful in capturing the district, it would be a decided victory for the McClellan forces, and he has been working diligently toward this end.

In the Fourteenth District of Kings the strength of Patrick McCarren in his own district will be tested by to-day's election. The Hearst men over there are to put up as strong a fight as possible for the "moral effect," it may have on the Fall elections. The candidate of the Independence League is Philip N. Cassidy, and it is said that Mr. Hearst himself has taken part in the direction of Cassidy's campaign.

James E. Fay is the regular Democratic candidate in the district, which is concededly Democratic. The Republican candidate is Samuel Widder, and the Socialists have put up J. B. Clayton. A barrel of money is said to be behind both the Democratic and Independence League candidates, and there has been much talk of fraud in the district. Supt. of Elections Leary has already caused the arrest of three men, and more arrests are promised for to-day.

The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLAU CASE COMING UP.

Grand Jury Will Be Asked to Indict Mrs. Binge's Daughter for Murder.

The District Attorney's office is ready to take up the case of Mrs. Lottie Wallau, against whom an indictment will be asked charging the murder of her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge, and the circumstances of Mrs. Binge's death will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day. Assistant District Attorney Corrigan will handle the case.

He will call as witnesses the physicians and chemists who found traces of mercurial poisoning in the wine which had been administered to Mrs. Binge and in the milk found in her room.

$150,000 Given to an Old Men's Home.

The Elizabeth Greenman-Stillman Memorial, an annex of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, in Classon Avenue, has been endowed with a fund of $150,000 by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness. The endowment is in memory of Mrs. Harkness's father, Thomas E. Stillman, and is to be known as the Thomas Edgar Stillman Endowment Fund. Howard W. Maxwell, Edward S. Harkness, and George H. Southard are the Trustees of the fund.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There has been a decided fall in pressure in the Central West, resulting in rains and light snows in the Northwest.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds, becoming east, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday morning; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, cloudy, rain or snow in west and south portions, variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	33	27	4 P. M.	44	40
6 A. M.	31	26	6 P. M.	41	40
9 A. M.	37	27	9 P. M.	44	38
12 M.	41	35	12 P. M.	48	35

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 4:40 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:50—741 Wendover Av.; Antonio Liguori.	$500
2:30—White Plains Road and McGuire Av.; Stephen Mitchell	$3,000
8:15—585 East 133d St.; Samuel Rolinowitz.	$50
8:45—32 West 58th St.; Richard McKim.	None
10:15—145-147 St. Nicholas Av.; Victor Rollin.	$700
11:50—117 East 113th St.; owner unknown.	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—814 East 9th St.; William Birnbaum.	$25
2:00—214 Henry St.; Isaac Slutzkin.	$50
8:15—232 East 106th St.; T. Adonsky.	$75
3:20—887 3d Av.; owner unknown.	Trifling
5:30—111 East 110th St.; Rose Fukier.	$500
4:10—434 West 49th St.; W. Cox.	Trifling
4:36—806 8th Av.; Peter Anderson.	Slight
7:10—115 West 53d St.; C. B. Mack.	$500
7:40—50 West 22d St.; B. Bellchamber.	Slight
8:15—235 East 106th St.; owner unknown.	Slight
8:30—836 East 11th St.; M. Rosencrans.	$25
8:45—139 Goerck St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
8:45—832 7th Av.; owner unknown.	Trifling
10:05—547 East 161st St.; Samuel Platt.	$500
10:45—802 East 17th St.; A. Hein.	$200

TRANSIT REFORM MEETING.

Shonts Talks Over Plans with Other Officers of the Interborough.

Theodore P. Shonts, the new President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, held the first of a series of conferences with other officials of the company at his new offices in the Park Row Building yesterday. Among those who attended were August Belmont, ex-President of the company; Oren Root, Jr., Vice President of the Metropolitan; Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough, and Secretary Fisher of the same company.

These men constitute what is known as the Transportation Committee of the company, and it is understood that Mr. Shonts expressed a desire to talk over with them certain improvements of minor importance that he contemplates as a first step in the general plan for improving the service on all the routes of the company. Similar conferences will be held several days this week.

For years New Yorkers have been using

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Keeps the Friends it Makes.

SLEUTHED IN WIFE'S FINERY.

Detective Had a Hard Time, However, Explaining the Matter to Her.

Ever since Margaret Kennedy was held up in 204th Street a couple of weeks ago the police of the Bronx Park Station have been concerned over several complaints made by women who have been annoyed by a man, and in some cases robbed of valuables. Detective William Mussmecher, who is a young man, was assigned to the case.

On Saturday night Mussmecher visited a barber and had his mustache removed. Before he returned home Sunday morning his wife left the house to visit her mother and was gone all day. When Mussmecher left to report for duty he carried a large bundle, which contained part of his wife's wardrobe. He also took along all the jewelry he could find, including a fine sunburst. At the station he enlisted the services of several brother policemen, and, rigged out in the borrowed finery, Mussmecher paraded through the snow all over the section of the city where women have been annoyed and held up, but no one bothered him.

When he went home from duty, however, he had excitement enough to satisfy him, for his wife had just returned and had made the discovery that the best of all her finery was missing. She was just about to start for the station to report the robbery of a policeman's house.

"Hold on a minute," said Mussmecher, as he untied the bundle he carried. "Maybe I've found the missing things."

Mrs. Mussmecher was overjoyed to recover her missing property, but it took the policeman some time to explain what he had wanted it for and why his mustache was missing.

JUMPED FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

One Clue to Suicide Initials, J. H. M., on His Hatband.

In sight of several persons who were crossing High Bridge over the Harlem River early yesterday afternoon, a man apparently about 40 years old climbed over the railing and jumped into the river, 120 feet below. Two laborers on a dock a short distance below the bridge put out in a skiff and pulled the man into the boat. He was unconscious and was carried to the High Bridge Station, where he died.

No clue to the dead man's identity was found except the initials "J. H. M." perforated in the hatband and the name "Freda" written on the band in ink. In the pocket of his coat were 8 cents and a pair of spectacles.

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Is the result of years of conscientious endeavor in business and the careful study of the details of one branch of trade.

Our work represents the best efforts of experts in our line, and our selling mark is based on a small margin.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. — Tailors — Nassau Street below Beekman

Young's Hats

MORE BETTER MADE

March 12th.

Just issued—Memorandum Book and Guide to all places of interest. Spring edition, 1907, free at all the Young's Hat stores.

NO BREAK

In the front of "Arnheim" coats. If they are not right in every particular, money back. Our $25. Overcoatings and Suitings are the best values that can be had anywhere. Everything to make a perfect suit—the material, style and workmanship; they are all there.

Let us mail samples and our illustrated booklet "Elegance at Moderate Cost", including tape measure and measuring blank.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

THE SAND HOG BAND A HIT AT SHERRY'S

Five Hundred Tunnel Men, Employers and Employes, Make Merry at a Dinner.

CONTRACTORS THE HOSTS

Announcement Made That Trains Will Run Beneath the Hudson by Sept. 1.

The announcement was made last night at a dinner at Sherry's that trains would be running through the Morton Street tunnel under the North River by Sept. 1. The dinner was given by Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs and his assistant, J. V. Davies, to the men who are actually engaged in building the tunnels under the Hudson. These men, the employes of the Hudson Companies, included engineers, rodmen, walking bosses, draughtsmen, drillers, and sandhogs. There were 500 of them present.

There were also present W. G. Oakman, President of the Hudson Companies; W. M. Barnum of the Executive Committee, Pliny Fisk of the Wall Street banking firm which financed the building of the North River tunnels; Andrew Freedman, and the officials of all the lighting, power, and supply companies furnishing material for the tunnel. Chief Engineer Noble of the Pennsylvania Railroad East River tunnel; Lincoln Bush, chief engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad, and nearly every man of prominence in tunnel building in and around New York.

When the cigars had been passed around speeches were made by Chief Engineer Jacobs, Pliny Fisk, Wilbur Fisk, Mr. Barnum, and President Oakman.

Then came a unique musical programme in which the Sand Hog Band, made up of laborers employed in the tunnel, appeared on the stage and made more noise than sixteen calliopes. The sand hogs wore their yellow oilskin suits, with long rubber boots and yellow tunneling hats. Instead of playing upon brass instruments, they had trombones, cornets, and other instruments made of tin.

Led by H. D. Bastow, a tunnel construction boss, the band proceded to play a Sousa march. From the tuba came a bubbling sound like that of a compressed air blow-out under the river. The tin cornet wailed as mournfully as a fog siren, but the bass horn produced a noise that sounded like a tunnel explosion.

When the Sand Hog Band started to grind out "Marching Through Georgia" folks along Fifth Avenue began to get frightened, and the policeman on post came around to Sherry's front door to find out what had happened.

Other things, too, came the band's way. First it was rolls, then pickles, and within a few minutes the place was in an uproar with 400 tunnellers pelting the Sand Hog Band with loaves of bread, chunks of beef, and other things handy on the tables. The army of waiters became frightened and fled pell mell from the great dining hall, but Chief Engineer Jacobs restored order by escorting the Sand Hog Band from the platform.

After that there was all sorts of fun. The tunnel press agent sang an original song, in which he "joshed" the tunnel engineers, and W. H. McIroy, a transit man in the tunnel, recited a tunnel poem written by Allen Smith, a rodman. It told a story about "Sand-Hog Digapit," a laborer, who was always getting into trouble in the tunnels under the river by poking fun at the bosses. Here is a sample of it:

He stole the togs of the poor Sand Hogs
Who worked each day in the big Subway;
He twigged the caps of the plucky chaps
As they grunted loud in their noon hour naps,
Till they cried "By gad, it's Sandhog Digapit
Subway Lad."

The poem told how Jacobs, the boss, came around and squelched him by threatening to cut "Sandhog's crust with a third-rail thrust and extract his hair with compressed hair."

But the tunnelers at the banquet certainly had the time of their lives, and so did the men who are supplying the money to build the tunnels.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

CRAVEN BLAMES TAXPAYERS.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Says They Are Too Lazy to Clean Gutters.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven, in making a statement as to the number of men at work yesterday removing snow in the city, complained that those who were making an outcry against the department were not living up to the law and keeping their gutters clean. The Commissioner said he had at work in the lower part of the city 2,500 men and 1,700 carts in the early morning, and that there were probably nearly 9,000 men at work in the entire city. Then he said:

"In the old days, before we had a snow contractor, the private citizens used to help—because they had to—in the way of clearing the walks and gutters in front of their property. Now, with a snow removal contractor, they calmly sit back and jabber at the Street Cleaning Department, forgetting that there is hardly one of their own number who has not broken the law every day since Jan. 17.

"It is not the province of my department to clean gutters, and I don't intend to do it. If the taxpayers are too lazy to do their own work they can pay additional taxes so that I can employ special men to do it for them.

COAL MAY STAY UP.

Spring Reduction Likely to be Only 25 Cents Instead of the Usual 50.

The higher cost of labor and the increase of expenses in other directions are likely to show up in a reduction in the customary cut of 50 cents a ton on anthracite coal, which has been made on April 1 for a number of years, to 25 cents this year. While no definite statement to this effect was obtainable yesterday it was admitted by the representatives of a number of anthracite companies that the decision had practically been reached to make the price of domestic sizes of anthracite on April 1, $4.75 a ton instead of $4.50, the price which has been put in force at this season in recent years.

The custom of the companies has been to reduce the price 50 cents on April 1 and to start it upward again at the rate of 10 cents a month beginning May 1 to the Winter rate of $5 a ton.

Should the reduction be only 25 cents this year the Winter price could easily be raised by making the upward movement after May 1 continue the usual rate of 10 cents a month, which would make the price on Oct. 1 $5.25 instead of $5.

Union Graft Charge Heard.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman listened to evidence yesterday in a suit brought by Thomas A. Rickert as President of the United Garment Workers' Union against Henry White, who was Secretary of the Union from 1897 until 1904, for an accounting. The plaintiff alleged that the Secretary had benefited by a grafting system in the printing of the union label which is affixed to every union-made garment. Decision was reserved.

"His First Message"

A photographic print of the above picture, suitable for framing, may be obtained by sending 10 cents in stamps to

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25 Bey Street, New York City

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

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Soon time for abbreviated underwear.

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EARL & WILSON.

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Mercerized spring underwear at 1.25; worth 2.00 a garment.

A special purchase and a great bargain.

BESTO VOTES This is absolutely the pleasantest and most relishing Breakfast Food known to us. It is nourishing, too. Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N. Y.

BESTO VOTES Attractive flavor is important, a flavor remaining as a delightful memory and begging repetition like delicious Bisto. 509 West 145th St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA BUT ONE.
Wed. Eve., Mch. 13, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Straociari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Gorits, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Straociari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Mch. 16, pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's **DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.**
Tues., Mch. 19, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Mch. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE
Mon., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed., Mch. 27, 7:30.GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for single performances now on sale.

Good Friday, March 29th, at 8 P. M. prec'ly. Only Evening Performance of PARSIFAL at regular prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. To-night 8:20. Schiller's "MARIA STUART." Wednesday Eve., "Die Waise von Lowood."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
WED., MCH. 13, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Con., Campanini
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2, Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppili, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SUND., MCH. 17, Second Campanini Grand Sunday Night Concert. Popular prices. Special—Stabat Mater—(Inflammatus,) with chorus.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.

Carnegie Hall Thursday Eve., **March 14** Last Concert of the Season. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
RUSSIAN MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
ALWIN SCHROEDER Soloist
Program includes Scriabine's 3d Symphony.
"THE DIVINE POEM" (first time)
Seats $1.50 to 50c. Boxes $15 & $12. Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., Mar. 15, 2:30 P.M. Sat., Mar. 16, 8:15 P.M.
WASSILY SAFONOFF, Conductor.
Soloist: CORRINE RIDER-KELSEY, Soprano.
Program: Symphony, C minor, Haydn; Aria, "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; Aria, "Ah perfido," Beethoven; Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," Beethoven.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

CARNEGIE HALL.....Last Recital
Thursday Aft. at 3:00 March 14th **LHEVINNE**
Assisted by MME. ROSINA LHEVINNE.
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at box office & 10 East 17 St.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

LENTEN RECITALS ON THE **ORCHESTRELLE** EVERY DAY From 4 to 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.
Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St.

TELHARMONIC HALL 39th St. & Broadway.
Cahill Telharmonic Music Recitals, afternoons and evenings. Seats, 25c., 50c., $1.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Robert Hilliard & Co. Scotch Meisters, Edwards, School Boys & Girls, Sydney Grant.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. HENRI DE VRIES, Colonial Septet, Nellie Wallace, O'Brien, Havel & Lawrence, others.

GRAND CHAS. FROHMAN PRESENTS **FRANCIS WILSON** IN THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. **INNOCENT MAIDS CO.** "Maids in Chinatown."—Vaud.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. **THE NIGHTINGALES** 2—Farces—2. Vaudeville.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 25c.50c. Vesta Victoria, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ward & Curran, Julian Rose, Bruno & Russell. Others.

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Res. Seats Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. to $2. Last Two Weeks of **DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT**

HACKETT Theater, W. 43d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. **ROSE STAHL** in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. Zoonah and "ASKME."

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mrs. Warren's Profession with MARY SHAW.

ICE SKATING. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 8 Sessions To-day. Skates Free. Military Band.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Sat. 2
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
NOTE—In compliance with the extraordinary demand for seats Mr. Mansfield will give a SPECIAL MATINEE of PEER GYNT Sat. Aft. at 2 o'clock, March 23d.
LAST SIX TIMES THIS WEEK.
IN PEER GYNT
NEXT WEEK, FAREWELL APPEARANCE—Mon., The Scarlet Letter; Tues., Beau Brummel; Wed., A Parisian Romance; Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; Fri., Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., Peer Gynt; Sat. (Farewell) Night, A Parisian Romance.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'y & 41. Evs. 8:10 Matinee Saturday, 2:10.
Three Hours in Paris.
ANNA HELD
in "The Parisian Model" Miss Held's Latest and Greatest Song Hit, "WILL YOU BE MY TEDDY BEAR?"

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON in "SALOMY JANE"
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's great Lenten attraction
BEN-HUR Grander & greater than ever.
See the great race scene, 5 chariots.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S Thea., B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of
THE SPOILERS

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evgs. 25c. to $1.50
Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
24 Bedouin Arabs **CIRCUS** Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
FAREWELL WEEK
SOTHERN-MARLOWE
To-night, Jeanne d'Arc; Wed., Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Sunken Bell. Prices 50c. to $2.

Next Monday, Seat Sale Thursday
The Eminent Italian Artist,
ERMETE NOVELLI
FIRST WEEK, Mon. Evg., "Papa Lebonnard;" Tues. Evg., "King Lear;" Wed. Evg., "Shylock;" Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI.;" Fri. Evg., "La Morte Civile;" Sat. Mat., "Shylock;" Sat. Evg., "Il Barbero Benefico." Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
**ON P

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer to-day; clearing, colder to-morrow; wind westerly.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,945. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OVER 70 KILLED ON BATTLESHIP

Magazine Explosions Practically Destroy the Iena in Dry Dock at Toulon.

NEARLY 200 ARE INJURED

Rear Admiral Manceron Among the Sufferers, Many of Whom Become Insane.

SHATTERED HULL IN FLAMES

Capt. Vertier and Other Officers Burned to Death — Persons in Town Hit by Projectiles.

TOULON, March 12.—The powder magazines on board the French battleship Iéna, which was in dry dock, blew up at 85 minutes past 1 to-day, and as a result Capt. Adigard, the commander of the ship; Capt. Vertier, Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, and from seventy to eighty bluejackets are dead, Rear Admiral Manceron and nearly 200 sailors and civilians are suffering from injuries, and one of the finest vessels in the navy is practically destroyed. The public is stunned by the appalling details of this accident, coming so soon after the loss of the submarine boat Lutin, in which sixteen men met a fearful death.

The primary cause of the accident was the explosion, from some cause unknown, of a torpedo. This set fire to the magazines, and the entire after part of the Iéna was blown to pieces. The bodies of the victims were hurled through the air by a succession of explosions, and the panic-stricken workmen at the arsenal fled for their lives from the vicinity of the dry dock. Scores of the men who were on board the Iéna jumped either overboard or on to the stone quays and were injured, many fatally.

The Iéna had just undergone a final inspection of her hull and machinery, the latter having been completely overhauled, preparatory to joining the squadron to-morrow. The crew was in its full strength, being composed of the Rear Admiral, 24 other officers, and 630 men. The magazines had been replenished recently, and contained many tons of both smokeless and black powder as well as a number of charges for torpedoes.

The crew of the Iéna had finished their midday meal only a short time before the explosion, and had dispersed to various parts of the vessel. Most of the men were engaged in work connected with the approaching departure of the ship, but quite a large party had been detailed to attend a lecture that was being given forward.

Explosion Without Warning.

The explosion came without warning. The first shock was extremely violent and shook the vessel fore and aft. It was at once followed by other shocks. The crew rushed wildly hither and thither about the deck. The men forward who had been attending the lecture clambered over the bulwarks and jumped down, some of them into the dock and others on to the stone quay.

The hundreds of men below deck were in a fearful position. They were enveloped in blinding smoke, and while they groped their way toward the exits they became the prey of suffocating fumes, which caused many of them to fall unconscious.

In the meantime the detonations had become more frequent, and the shattered after part of the battleship caught fire. Shells and charges of explosives in the magazines continued to explode and masses of metal were hurled into the air to fall everywhere about the docks and the arsenal. These flying missiles demolished the torpedo shed, the engine works, and the pump house near by, and imperilled those who made their way toward the Iéna to begin the work of rescue. In spite of the danger many heroic efforts were made to render assistance, but for the most part in vain. The Iéna was aflame from bursting projectiles, and the fire prevented approach.

The Maritime Prefect has drawn attention to an act of conspicuous heroism performed by five sailors of various ships who responded to his call for volunteers to open the sluices of the dry dock.

These men continued their vain efforts, undeterred by the death of their leader, Midshipman Rousse, who was decapitated amid a shower of projectiles from the exploding twelve-inch shells until orders were finally given to the battleship Patrie, moored opposite the dry dock, to fire a shell into the gate.

This was done and the water rushed in just in time to prevent the flames reaching the central and forward magazines of the Iena. In these magazines were stored the greater portion of the melinite torpedoes, the explosion of which would have had terrible consequences in the arsenal and town.

After the shell from the Patrie had burst the gate it ricochetted, went through the arsenal wall, and buried itself into a talus of the fortifications, just missing a sentry.

When the water rushed in on the ship the explosions ceased.

Then amidst clouds of dense smoke the search for the dead and wounded was commenced. The lower decks of the Iéna were littered with the fragments of shattered and torn bodies, while the surrounding water was dotted with human fragments. It will be impossible to ascertain the exact number of killed and wounded until to-morrow, when a roll-call will be held, as many of the men were completely blown to pieces, while others were incinerated.

Many Injured Driven Insane.

Many of those who escaped with their lives suffered most severe injuries, and, becoming temporarily insane, rushed frantically around the vicinity of the dry dock until they fell exhausted. The arsenal authorities organized an ambulance

Continued on Page 3.

STANTON IS ELECTED.

Wins in 15th Assembly District—McCarren's Man a Winner.

Lucius M. Stanton (Rep.) and James E. Fay (McCarren Dem.) were elected to the Assembly yesterday in the two by-elections held in the Fifteenth New York and Fourteenth Kings Assembly Districts.

In the Fifteenth District of New York County the fight was between Mr. Stanton and William C. Phillips, the Tammany candidate, who was believed to have the support of the McClellan forces. The third candidate was William N. Amory, the Independence League candidate. The result was as follows:

Stanton	2,228
Phillips	1,759
Amory	463

Gov. Hughes, who is a resident of the district, stayed in this city in order to vote. He reached the polling place at 562 Amsterdam Avenue at 7:15 o'clock in the morning, having walked over from his home. He voted Ballot 17, left the polling place immediately, and took the train for Albany afterward.

The election was very quiet. Three arrests were made on the charge of false registration. Thomas Quinn of 172 West Sixty-fifth Street was arrested at the polls at 147 Amsterdam Avenue. He was discharged in the West Side Court by Magistrate Breen, as it was shown that he had only moved from one floor to another in the same house. The other arrest was that of John McCue, a captain in the Tenth Election District. He was charged with aiding and abetting illegal registration in having told William Rosborough to "come around and register anyhow," after the latter had explained that he had not lived in the district long enough to vote. In the West Side Court both men were held by Magistrate Breen in $1,000 bail for examination on March 20.

There was considerable speculation as to the outcome of the election in the Fourteenth Kings District, owing to the fact that it is McCarren's home district, and that the Independence League people had tried their best to win out for the sake, as they termed it, of the "moral effect." The McCarren man won, but not by a very large margin. The figures were as follows:

Fay, (Democrat)	2,139
Cassidy, (I. League)	1,877
Widder, (Republican)	564
Clayton, (Socialist)	85

Fay was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the suicide of Assemblyman Donohue.

PILGRIMS TO DOWIE'S BIER.

Many Come to be Cured by Touching the Dead Man's Garment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The doors of Dowie's death chamber in Shiloh House were opened this afternoon to one of the strangest throng ever seen in Zion City. Scores of pilgrims, "lame, halt, and blind," had come to touch the garment of the dead Elijah to be cured of their ills. They came on crutches and in armchairs. Sick children were carried in the arms of their weeping mothers.

Scores of pilgrims are coming on every train. Among the latest arrivals is John Martin of Kokomo, Ind., a blind man. He was led by a small boy, and kept his half-closed dead white eyes raised heavenward. Miss Lucy Hill of Wellington, Kan., arrived in a wheel chair. William Dunn, a basketmaker of Kansas City, also blind, is another of the hopeful pilgrims. Scores of telegrams are being received from sufferers notifying relatives and friends to meet them at the train.

Gladstone Dowie decisively renounced his father's works and religion in an interview at Shiloh House to-day.

"I am through with Zion and Zionism," he said. "I have given up every idea of Zion as a home or Zionism as a religion. Zion's affairs, political and ecclesiastical, no longer interest me. I am done with it all."

GET A VANDERBILT MASCOT.

Alfred G. Gives Firemen a Dog in Place of One Which Was Killed.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt surprised and gladdened the members of Engine Company No. 39 of East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday by informing them that he intended to give them a valuable dog to take the place of the lamented Pinkie, who was killed last Friday by falling down the pole hole. Yesterday morning Foreman Edward J. Levy received this letter:

Dear Sir: The account in last Saturday's papers of the sad event which so suddenly plunged the members of Engine Company No. 39 into mourning attracted my attention.

To take the place of "Pinkie," who was so suddenly taken from this world, I would be pleased to present to the members of your company a Dalmatian puppy that first saw the light nearly six months ago. Its parents were both imported. I have given instructions that the strongest and best marked puppy be sent you by express from my Oakland Farm at Newport, R. I., and I trust that you will accept him or her, as the case may be, with my compliments. Very truly,

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT.

Foreman Levy showed the letter to Fire Commissioner Lantry and asked if he could accept the dog. The Commissioner readily consented and instructed Secretary Downs to write a letter to Mr. Vanderbilt thanking him for his kindness.

NO CARS ALLOWED TO RUN.

Louisville Commercial Bodies Appeal to the Mayor and the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—Although the city authorities furnished half a dozen policemen for each car to-day, the street railway management was able to man only about a dozen cars during the day. Even with policemen aboard these were blocked and held up. Assaults were not serious, but stones and bricks flew and the spirit of defiance was even uglier than heretofore. All service was abandoned at 3 o'clock.

Representative of four commercial organizations made a demand on the Mayor to-night that he keep order, and on the street railway management that it show some intention of looking out for the public, either by operating its lines, despite disorders, or by settling with the men.

The strikers and their friends held two big mass meetings to-night. Hundreds of professional strike-breakers are on the way here, and a protracted struggle seems likely.

W. F. WALKER IS INDICTED.

Some of His Peculations Said to Extend Back to 1895.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—William F. Walker, the defaulting Treasurer of the Savings Bank of New Britain, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day on charges of embezzlement, forgery, and uttering forged documents.

Some of the forgery counts are for crimes alleged to have been committed as far back as 1905, when Walker manipulated the funds of the Baptist State Convention, of which he was Treasurer.

Gold & Black Label Sherries, bottled in Spain. Feldmann Importing Co., New York. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT REFUGE OF RAILROAD MEN

They Hope He Will Stop Radical Legislation by the States.

HE PLANS MORE REFORMS

Will Ask Congress to Value the Railroads and to License Inter-State Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to the White House last night, and his appeal to President Roosevelt for aid for the railroads in the campaign of restrictive legislation that is waging in so many States, have removed the last vestige of uncertainty that remained in Washington as to the real motive of the surprising performance of E. H. Harriman in breaking through his lifelong habit of reticence and coming here to talk railroad affairs as freely as he did with scores of newspaper men.

Washington realizes now that Mr. Harriman was the bearer of the first fing of truce from the railroads to the President, seeking to arrange terms of honorable capitulation. Mr. Morgan came last night with unconditional surrender. He had been preceded a few minutes by B. F. Yoakum of the Rock Island, who had an argument to make for Federal legislation beyond the widest reach of anything that had ever been proposed by the President, a proposition that Congress, in controlling inter-State commerce, can also regulate every railroad in the country.

All this serves to recall the recent delphic utterances that came from Wall Street sources to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had given assurances of a change of heart with regard to railroad legislation, and intended to modify his attitude toward the great corporations. Such statements were merely the result of the auto-hypnotism from which many captains of finance have suffered in their dealings with the President. They came here and talked with him, expressed their views and their desires, and went away nursing the belief that he had given assent, whereas all the time he was going straight on his way, quite unmoved by their appeals and arguments.

Roosevelt a Sudden Refuge.

It took the flood of restrictive bills in the Legislatures of fifteen or twenty States to open the eyes of the railroad men to the real state of public opinion. Then for the first time they realized, and suddenly, that Mr. Roosevelt's schemes for Federal legislation were very far from being the worst thing they had to face. They began to see that, after all, there might be something in what he has been saying for several years, that Federal regulation of railroads was the only means of staying such a storm of restrictive measures by the States as would make the work of Congress nothing but a Summer breeze beside it.

Hence the swift change of attitude on their part and the vigorous and repeated appeals to Mr. Roosevelt to help them out. Hence the sudden acceptance of his rate regulation measure and the assurance that they all want to see it properly enforced, the promises to hold up his hands, to assist the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the vociferous declaration of intention to be good.

The change has all come in less than two months. At the beginning of the year, before the State Legislatures got to work, there was no sign of this contrite repentance. Then the manner of the railroad man was one of hauteur and indifference and the air was full of accusations that Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the business conditions which justified the dark forebodings of the future. There is still accusation against him, but its import has altered. Now it is that he stirred up the State Legislatures to the work which has brought the railroad men hurrying here for help.

Warned Long Ago by the President.

Mr. Roosevelt has seen just this condition and has given plenty of warning of it. But the railroad men did not believe him. Now they do, that is the difference. They have been shown, and do not quite like the prospect.

Mr. Roosevelt declines to accept responsibility. He does not believe that what he has done in the way of geting legislation from Congress has brought about the work of the State Legislatures. On the contrary he believes that the only way to prevent such work in the various States was to have passed even more thorough measures in Congress, which might have been done if the railroads had not fought them so hard.

It is the sort of thing that the Inter-State Commerce Commission brought to light in the Harriman investigation in New York, Alton deals and things of that character that have worked the mischief.

The President has understood for a long time that the country is thoroughly tired of high-handed methods of railroad management and minipulation, and means to stop them. He has been telling the railroads for years that the flood was coming. They have scoffed at him, fought his legislation while in Congress, and hindered and obstructed the operation of it after the bills had been passed. Now the flood has come and at the first sign of it they come running to Washington crying "Help! help!"

What Mr. Roosevelt Plans.

Mr. Roosevelt will go right along with his programme. He is convinced that the Rate bill of last year cannot afford the relief that is needed from railroad discrimination and injustice. Further legislation is required and he plans to get it at the first session of the sixtieth Congress next Winter. It will probably take the form of two bills, one providing a Federal franchise for Inter-State corporations, and the other providing a means for ascertaining and appraising the value of railroad property. The first will give the Federal Government authority over the issues of stocks and bonds, and will serve hereafter to prevent overcapitalization. The second will be designed to furnish a basis for making fair rates, and will tend ultimately to squeez out of the securities already out a large part of the water they contain.

The President refused to-day to discuss with visitors any phases of the visit of Mr. Morgan. The case has been clearly put up to the railroad magnates, and now that they have begun to talk there is a disposition in Administration circles to let them do all the talking.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is clamoring for power to value the railroads as a basis for determining what shall be fair and reasonable rates. Statisticians already are at work preparing estimates of the cost to the Government and the railroads of making a valuation of the physical properties. Three States have made these valuations. They are Michigan, Wisconsin, and Texas. The cost to the States was approximately $12 a mile. It was asserted in a speech by Mr. La Follette in the Senate that the total cost both to the Government and the railroad companies for making this valuation would not exceed $20 a mile, or a total cost to the Government of about $5,000,000.

After all USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

NEGRO WINS SCHOLARSHIP.

Locke Gets the Rhodes Award in Competition with Fifty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Alain Le Roy Locke, a negro, whose home is at 712 South Twelfth Street, has won the Rhodes Scholarship for Pennsylvania, which entitles him to three years' study at Oxford University, England, the value of each year of study being $1,500. He is the only negro who has won one of the scholarships.

Locke is now a senior in Harvard University. He is 21 years old and is the son of Pliny I. Locke, who practices law in this city, and the grandson of the first Principal of the Institute for Colored Youths.

Those who selected Locke said that merit alone won for him. About fifty students took the qualifying examinations. After he had passed this with four others, it was necessary to appear with his competitors before the Selection Committee, where, scholarly attainments having been proved, manliness and inherent qualities counted as much as anything else.

Locke had won the Price, Greenleaf Rebecca Perkins, and Bowditch Scholarships. When the qualifications of each of the last five had been sifted, the committee awarded the honor to Locke.

HELD UP IN HIS VESTIBULE.

Highwayman Arrested After Fighting Victim and a Policeman.

When George Hollinger, a collector for a brewery, entered the vestibule of his home at 123 Wadsworth Avenue, last night, he received a punch in the jaw. He fell against the wall, and then, recovering himself, grappled with his assailant. The man grabbed Hollinger by the throat, and then went through his pockets. The door, which was ajar, flew open, and the two rolled down three steps to the sidewalk.

Hollinger shouted for help, and Policeman Doran of the West 152d Street Station ran up. Hollinger's assailant kicked him in the ribs, and started to run across the street. Doran threw his club after him, and the man fell to the sidewalk. Then Doran dragged him to the police station.

There he gave his name as Daniel Sullivan, a plumber, of 509 West 179th Street. He was locked up on a charge of assault and highway robbery. The police recognized in him an old offender. They said he had beaten many policemen while being arrested.

ICICLE CRUSHES TROLLEY.

Accident at Niagara Falls Kills One Person, Hurts Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 12.—An icicle that became detached from the high bank below the railway bridge at the Whirlpool Rapids this afternoon caused the death of Joseph Menzer, a conductor on a belt line car, injured Motorman Hyatt, wrecked the electric car, and injured these passengers: S. S. Lindsey, Pittsburg, Penn., arm broken, and Mrs. Lindsey, badly shocked; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Newig of Sioux City, Iowa, both shocked and bruised.

After the washout of last January the Gorge road opened a single temporary track along the rapids. At the upper end a switch opens to the old double track. Conductor Menzer went ahead to throw this switch, but as he found it clogged by ice, Motorman Hyatt jumped off to help him. While they were clearing the switch the ice came rushing down the slope of the bank, which is very steep at that point. Both Menzer and Hyatt ran to get away from the path of the ice, but Menzer was caught and crushed. Hyatt had a narrow escape from death.

Great pieces of ice weighing tons struck and crushed the car, but the seven passengers were able to escape with cuts and bruises to the roadbed.

Dr. and Mrs. Newig are on their honeymoon trip.

ONE ROCKEFELLER "BUSTED."

Brother of the Oil King So Testifies in His St. Louis Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, swore in Judge Reynolds's court to-day that he was "busted." This statement was made while Rockefeller was giving testimony in his suit to recover $20,000 from Henry Goss, from whom Rockefeller purchased the Gobbler Lead and Zinc Mine in Missouri. Rockefeller joined heartily in the laugh caused by his remark.

The condition of Rockefeller's finances was brought out on cross-examination by Attorney Seneca N. Taylor.

"You were formerly identified with Standard Oil interests, were you not?" asked Attorney Taylor.

"Prior to 1897 I was," replied the brother of the oil king.

"And you have dealt in stocks and bonds?"

"Yes, I have."

"Are you doing it now?"

"No, I am busted."

Rockefeller's testimony was a continuation of that which he gave yesterday afternoon. He said he inspected the mine before buying it.

AURORA AT EARLY MORN

A Fine Display of Northern Lights Was Enjoyed by Very Few.

Sun spots bring auroras, according to most students of the heavens. Since the present solar activity began some such display has been expected, but it did not come until yesterday morning at 3:35 o'clock.

It was best seen from the river, which was then quite smooth, reflecting the glory overhead. The first impression of those who saw it was that a fire had started near Yonkers, but on one boat the Norwegian pilot recognized it at once. He told the passengers it was the first aurora he had seen in this country in seven years, although he has been abroad in the harbor practically every night.

The aurora glowed and faded four times, with brilliant colors, in which green and violet predominated. It assumed different shapes, sometimes being like an arc and at others waving ribbons of light shooting through a night of unusual blackness.

The show was all over by 2 o'clock.

A THREE-DAY TRIP TO WASHINGTON under personal escort, via Pennsylvania Railroad, March 14. Rate $12 or $14.50 from New York covers necessary expenses according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents, or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 5th Av., New York. —Adv.

MRS. SAGE CREATES $10,000,000 CHARITY

Intended to Improve the Nation's Social and Living Conditions.

MISS GOULD IS A TRUSTEE

Research is an Important Feature—Present Charities May Be Aided.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mrs. Russell Sage, through her counsel, Robert W. De Forest, announced to-day that she had set aside $10,000,000 from the estate of her late husband for the endowment of what will be known as the "Sage Foundation," to carry on philanthropic work all over the United States, along broad and unique lines. A bill providing for the incorporation of the organization will be introduced to-morrow by Senator Agnew and Assemblyman Prentice.

In a statement authorized by Mrs. Sage, the purpose and scope of the "Sage Foundation" was set forth broadly as follows:

"Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies, and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies, and ipstitutions already established."

It was learned that Mrs. Sage, after many conferences with Mr. De Forest and persons experienced in philanthropic work, had decided that a careful study of the conditions which lead to much of the present-day distress would be far more fruitful in real good than sporadic charity. It would suggest the means to enable those chosen to dispose of the fund to strike nearer the root of the evils that beset society.

Notable Trustees Are Named.

The bill names seven men and women who will form the first Board of Trustees. They are Robert W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William B. Rice, and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler. Each of them has figured prominently in philanthropic activities.

Mrs. Sage authorized this statement on the plan:

"It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty, and vice, to suggest how these conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put in operation any appropriate means to that end.

"It will also be within the scope of such a foundation to establish any new agency necessary to carry out any of its conclusions and equally to contribute to the resources of any existing agencies which are doing efficient and satisfactory work, just as the present General Education Fund, organized to promote higher education, is aiding existing colleges and universities.

"While its scope is broad, it should preferably not undertake to do within that scope what is now being done or is likely to be effectively done by other individuals or by other agencies with less resources. It will be its aim to take up the larger and more difficult problems, and to take them up so far as possible in such a manner as to secure co-operation and aid in their solution. In some instances it may wisely initiate movements with the expectation of having them maintain themselves unaided after once being started. In other instances it may start movements with the expectation of carrying them on itself. Income only will be used for its charitable purposes, because the foundation is to be permanent and its action continuous. It may, however, make investments for social betterment which themselves produce income.

Its Activity Will Be National.

"While having its headquarters in New York City, where Mr. Sage and I have lived and where social problems are most pressing and complicated, partly by reason of its extent and partly because it is the port of entry for about a million immigrants a year, the foundation will be National in its scope and in its activities.

"I have sought to select as my Trustees men and women who are familiar with social problems and who can bring to their solution not only zeal and interest, but experience and judgment."

The bill to be introduced will provide that only the income of the fund shall be devoted to the purposes of the foundation. It will confer on the Trustees authority to receive other bequests for the purpose of carrying on philanthropic activities. Their powers are thus set forth:

"The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take and hold, both by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, or lease, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the Legislature shall hereafter impose, to convey such property and to invest and reinvest any principal, and deal with, and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote its objects."

MRS. SAGE'S OTHER GIFTS.

Two Schools Had Received $1,000,000 Each—$250,000 to Y. M. C. A.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Russell Sage has been pestered with applications for charity from every imaginable source. Her mail has reached as high as 900 letters a day from every State in the Union as well as from foreign countries. This vast correspondence led her to make a statement on Dec. 28 of last year, in which she said:

Whatever be the personal or family needs of poor people in Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, I cannot be looked to to supply them. I have at my doors, in my own city of 4,000,000 inhabitants, plenty of such cases which have a nearer claim upon me in so far as I may desire to recognise it.

The first use Mrs. Sage made of her husband's money was to double the bequests he made to his relatives, and all chance of will contest was thus ended. Her first large gift was to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, better known as the

Continued on Page 2.

TAKE MY ROAD, SAYS HILL.

Is Willing for the Government to Run the Great Northern.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad to-day told the Sunberg legislative committee that he would be only too willing to have the United States Government take over his road.

He stated further, however, that if the Government should go into the railroad business the country would have an "elephant" on its hands.

"Then," said Mr. Hill, "the Government would be obliged to engage in another lottery to get rid of the elephant.

"If the Government had charge of the railroads Congress would be kept busy making appropriations, the districts with poor representation and sparse population would be left in the lurch, and the railroads would become less valuable."

Mr. Hill was then asked what the Government would have to pay for control of the Great Northern. The witness replied that it would cost $40,000 per mile to "reproduce" the Great Northern, not counting terminals, docks, and other property. Counting these properties, he said it would cost about $60,000 per mile to "reproduce" the road.

RUNS A WAR IN AN AUTO.

President Bonilla of Honduras Motors to the Front.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, Mar. 8.—Via New Orleans, Mar. 12.—President Bonilla of Honduras, is conducting operations at the front with the aid of an automobile.

Although his troops are two days' march from Tegucigalpa, their capital, the commander is able to reach it in a few hours.

NOT TO GREET CARNEGIE.

Mr. Roosevelt and Prof. de Martens Decline Institute's Invitations.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—The Trustees of the Carnegie Institute have received word from President Theodore Roosevelt that he will not be able to attend the Founder's Day exercises April 11.

Prof. de Martens of Russia also finds it impossible to be here.

WOULD OUST TWO TRUSTS.

Missouri House Seeks Facts About Implement and Lumber Combinations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—The House to-day adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney General to investigate the so-called Implement Trust, as represented by the International Harvester Company, and the so-called Lumber Trust.

He is to institute ouster proceedings if he finds sufficient evidence.

BEAT JOHN T. GRAVES.

Atlanta Man Knocks Down the Editor of The Georgian.

ATLANTA, March 12.—Col. John Temple Graves, editor of The Atlanta Georgian, was assaulted on the street here to-day, being struck from behind without warning by J. H. Crutchfield.

Col. Graves was knocked to the pavement and stunned for a few minutes. Crutchfield used his fist in his attack. A friend of Col. Graves immediately attacked Crutchfield, who got away, but was arrested an hour later. Crutchfield was recently acquitted of a charge of assault with intent to murder his wife, who lost a leg as a result of his shooting her, which shooting he asserted was accidental. He complained that certain statements published in The Georgian were false and unjust to him, and that when he demanded retraction he got no satisfaction.

SUNK BY HARBOR ICE.

Schooner Goes Down Near Romer Beacon—Crew Reach Shore.

The fishing schooner Hattie Douglass was struck by a field of ice and sunk near Romer Beacon while approaching Sandy Hook Bay for a harbor last night. Capt. Isaacson and his crew, Oscar Berg and John Erikson, took to their dory and landed on the beach at Sandy Hook.

The floating ice tore a hole in the starboard bow and the water poured in so rapidly that the schooner sank in fifteen minutes. Her cargo was 200 codfish.

She was built at New London, Conn., in 1873, and was owned by Emil Brex of Brooklyn.

PARSONS READY FOR ATTACK.

He Says the Odell Men Will Be Beaten If They Try to Override Him.

Reports that the Odell men will try to upset the recent action of the Republican County Committee as to cumulative voting in the Executive Committee, at the next meeting of the County Committee, have reached Chairman Herbert Parsons. Mr. Parsons declared yesterday that he was ready to meet any such attack.

"I am prepared for any attempt of this sort by the opposition," said Mr. Parsons. "They first threatened to go to the courts, but they didn't do that because they found they would not have a leg to stand on. An attempt to repeal the amendments now, by action of the County Committee itself will not succeed."

The amendments referred to materially strengthen Parsons's leadership. They were put through by such a large majority that it is exceedingly doubtful if a motion to reconsider or to reamend would have even a chance of passing.

MICE LOSE WEIGHT IN DYING.

Chicago Chemist Tells of Previous Experiments in Germany.

CHICAGO, March 12.—"If the soul has weight," said an eminent physiological chemist to-day, "it becomes an object of physics.

"Years ago a group of German students settled one point. If a mouse was permitted to die in a hermetically sealed bottle, absolutely no loss of weight occurred, even using a scale easily showing 1 milligram or 1,446,000 of a pound. But if the mouse died in an open vessel a loss within one-half a minute of death of 10 to 20 milligrams was noticeable. That proved clearly that a gas was given off, no weightless substance.

"A human body is too large to be put into a sealed glass bottle, but it repeats the mouse experiment with an open vessel. The amount of loss in the Boston experiment, from half an ounce to an ounce, tallies with the amount of the gases in the body, and is in ratio with the loss noted in the body of the mouse."

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane. —Adv.

THAW TALKED LIKE SANE MAN

White's Brother-in-Law Tells of a Conversation Just Before the Murder.

KEPT EYES ON HIS VICTIM

Victory for Jerome, Who Gets Important New Evidence Into the Case.

ALIBI OFFERED FOR WHITE

Proposal to Attack Evelyn Thaw's Story of Her Wrongs Also Gets Before Jury.

Evidence tending to show that on the night he killed Stanford White on Madison Square Roof Garden Harry K. Thaw was cool in all of his actions, sane and sober of mind and constantly watching his intended victim and seeking opportunity to kill him, was presented to the jury yesterday.

It was the most important testimony Mr. Jerome has yet put in against the prisoner. It was based on a long conversation that Thaw had with the witness just before the killing on June 25, 1906.

The witness was James Clinch Smith, a lawyer and a brother-in-law of the man Thaw killed. He was not only acquainted with Thaw, but knew Truxton Beale and Thomas McCaleb, who were in the Thaw party at the time of the tragedy.

On Monday Mr. Jerome had presented Mr. Smith as one of his witnesses in direct testimony with the excuse that Mr. Smith did not return from abroad until after the prosecution had closed its case. Mr. Delmas had bitterly opposed the swearing of the witness, and Monday's session closed with the admittance of the testimony still in doubt.

Justice Fitzgerald was willing yesterday to let in that part of Mr. Smith's testimony which could be put in on rebuttal, but was uncertain as to using his discretion so far as to allow the testimony as direct evidence after the People had closed their case. He left it to Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas to thrash out, and the two lawyers, who have battled long and hard many times during the trial, started a legal debate that marked a crisis in the proceedings.

When the last word had been said, a half hour before the recess for lunch, Mr. Jerome sat down at his table and began scribbling nervously on a pad of paper. His face was pallid. Mr. Delmas was watching Justice Fitzgerald keenly, his face flushed. He seemed to be confident, for the day before had given him a long series of victories over the District Attorney, and these victories had started much talk as to the strong chances of acquittal for Thaw.

Every spectator leaned forward to hear the decision of Justice Fitzgerald. The witness, Smith, sat motionless and apparently imperturbed.

The decision was brief and a victory for the People. It gave Mr. Jerome permission to put in the evidence of Smith as direct testimony. Thaw, who had followed every word of the debate, glanced at his array of counsel and then smiled, but the smile was forced.

How Thaw Greeted Smith.

When the afternoon session opened, Mr. Smith began his story. A diagram of the Garden was handed to him. On this diagram, the body of which is in a pink tint, there are three splotches of green. They mark where Stanford White sat during the performance of "Mam'selle Champagne," and where the Thaw party sat. Mr. Smith scanned it carefully and pointed out the location of his seat on that night.

The witness told of the arrival of Thaw, McCaleb, Beale, and Mrs. Thaw. They went down the aisle, passing him. Beale, McCaleb, and Mrs. Thaw took their seats, and Thaw came back up the aisle. He saw and recognized Smith and stopped to chat with him.

"We could get seats for only three of us," Thaw told the witness. "Isn't that funny?"

Beside Mr. Smith was a vacant seat. Thaw had said that he was going to stroll about, but changed his mind and said to the witness:

"If you don't mind, I'll sit by you a while."

They chatted together and Thaw asked Mr. Smith how he liked the play.

"Slow," said Mr. Smith.

Thaw admitted that it was different from the usual run of such shows, but argued that its very difference might mean success for it, as the vaudeville style of entertainment usually worked into such pieces had been overdone.

A Varied Conversation.

Thaw then turned the conversation to Wall Street and discussed the value of steel and copper stocks for investments, drawing attention to steel conditions particularly and declaring that he could not understand why the price of Steel shares was kept down when the business of the company was so great and the dividends so certain.

Next Thaw began to chat of trips abroad and the accommodations that various transatlantic liners offered. He complained about the price of $900 charged by one line for the large suites of staterooms, and said that, despite this charge, he would use one of them on his next trip, as he preferred to have his meals servide him in his stateroom. Mr. Smith discussed the advantages to be had in ocean traveling in this day in a casual way.

As the witness was giving, in short, crisp sentences, this testimony Thaw watched him closely. His head was bent over, but he would turn his eyes upward and study the face of the witness without lifting his head. He seemed uneasy. His lawyers were listening keenly to every word, Mr. Delmas ready to spring to his feet and object. But Mr. Smith

had his story in concise form and was giving it clearly and well within the limits of the rules of evidence.

"'Are you very much married?' Mr. Thaw asked," resumed the witness. "I asked him what he meant by that, and he replied that he would like to know if I was above meeting a nice girl."

Mr. Smith then testified that Thaw had told him of a certain girl he thought he might like to meet, describing her as "a buxom brunette" who was not very pretty but who was interesting. Thaw offered to give the witness her address. Mr. Smith replied that he did not think he would be interested.

"Do you know the men of our party?" Thaw next asked.

Mr. Smith had known McCaleb for seven years and had met Beale that afternoon in the Union Club. He testified that Thaw expressed his surprise that he had not known Beale longer, saying that he was a very well known man.

Referred to Previous Shooting.

With Beale still in the conversation, Thaw asked Mr. Smith if he remembered an occurrence a number of years before, "in which two men and a woman were involved."

Mr. Smith asked what occurrence he referred to, and Thaw replied: "Oh, never mind; you were too young then to remember."

Thaw checked himself at this point and the conversation turned on Mr. Smith's age. Beale, as has been printed before, was one of two men charged with shooting a San Francisco editor who had had printed some ugly gossip about a certain young woman. He and his companion were acquitted, the editor surviving his wounds.

When these topics of conversation had been used up, Thaw left his seat, stood erect, and began to look over the audience from left to right. Finally his eyes were fastened on a point to his right, in the direction of the spot where the tragedy took place later.

Thaw excused himself to Mr. Smith, saying that he was going in the direction in which he had been gazing.

"As he passed the point his eyes had been fastened on," said Mr. Smith, "he turned and looked over his shoulder.

Kept His Eyes on White.

Thaw never let his eyes leave White, even when he had passed him. He turned after passing him, and, with his eyes still on the man he was going to kill, again walked in the direction of Smith. He smiled and nodded to Smith and then went down the aisle and rejoined his party. McCaleb gave Thaw his seat and joined Smith. After three or four minutes Thaw returned, and when McCaleb offered to yield the seat by Smith, Thaw told him not to get up, as he was going "down here again." He pointed toward the Madison Avenue aisle.

Once again Thaw circled his victim, keeping his eyes on him. This time he passed out of the entrance at the end of the aisle, and remained outside three or four minutes. He returned, keeping his eyes on White, passed him, and started up the stairs to the gallery. In a few minutes Smith saw him descending these stairs, his eyes still on White. Mr. Smith said that he did not know at the time that his brother-in-law was in the Garden, but Thaw kept looking toward the table at which the murder was done later.

Again Thaw passed Smith and smiled and nodded. He then rejoined his party, and his wife and friends got into their coats to start away from the place. As they came up the aisle Thaw still kept his eyes in the direction of White. McCaleb was with Mrs. Thaw in front, and Beale was with Thaw. Beale stopped to chat with Mr. Smith.

Then the Shooting.

McCaleb and Mrs. Thaw were near the elevator when Smith heard three shots in rapid succession. He jumped to his feet, and saw a cloud of smoke. He cried out, and as the smoke floated away he beheld Thaw with a revolver pointed toward the floor.

Mr. Smith said that he hurried over to the scene of the shooting, and saw a body on the floor near a table. The feet were curled up close to the body, and the arms thrown above the shoulders. The head and that part of the face and neck exposed to view were black as if from powder. He was unable to recognize the dead man. He lingered until some one came with a sheet or a tablecloth, and spread it over the body.

Then he left the place and walked to Broadway, and then northward on that street. In about an hour the newsboys were calling their extras. He bought one of them, and found out that his brother-in-law was the man Thaw had killed.

Why He Entered the Case.

Mr. Delmas took the witness for cross-examination. Mr. Jerome had asked him very few questions and had not even bothered to ask whether he thought Thaw rational or irrational. Apparently he thought the detail of the conversation sufficient answer.

When Mr. Delmas began his cross-examination he brought, unwittingly, from the witness that before Mr. Smith had sailed for Europe soon after the tragedy he had informed his lawyer that in case Thaw made any claim that he was drunk or did not know what he was doing to inform Mr. Jerome of what he, Smith, had observed. It was evident that he had no intention of coming into the case as a witness if there was only a plea of justification. In the event of a plea based on any other ground he was willing to become a witness as he did yesterday.

Mr. Delmas got nothing from Mr. Smith and he left the stand with no detail of his testimony shaken.

Offers Alibi for White.

Following this coup Mr. Jerome put on Rudolph Eickemeyer, who made photographs of Evelyn Nesbit the day before that on which she says White took her to the Twenty-fourth Street studio and drugged her. Mr. Jerome produced the negatives of the pictures taken on that day to fix the date. Mr. Delmas saw what was coming and began to fight against the introduction of the evidence, which was intended to prove an alibi for White. Mr. Jerome stopped in his endeavor and faced the court and the jury.

The District Attorney read from the record of the case the statement Mr. Delmas made when Evelyn Nesbit told her story on the stand that he would waive for the defense the right of excluding any contradictory evidence in rebuttal of Mrs. Thaw's story.

"I now take advantage of that offer," declared Mr. Jerome, "and will proceed."

Mr. Jerome again asked his question, fixing the date of the making of the pictures and the date of the alleged drugging of Evelyn Nesbit in the Twenty-fourth Street studio.

"I object," again said Mr. Delmas.

"I desire to prove," declared Mr. Jerome, raising his voice and uplifting his right arm, "that Stanford White was not where Evelyn Nesbit swore that he was the night she declares he ruined her."

Mr. Jerome had clinched his fist, and with this declaration he brought it down upon the table in front of him. The jury had listened intently. Mr. Jerome had brought home to the twelve men his offer to prove this fact.

Mr. Delmas was on his feet in a moment. He moved that the remarks of the District Attorney be stricken from the record. Mr. Jerome seconded his petition and asked the court that it instruct the jury at the same time that the alleged ruin of the young woman by Stanford White be not taken into consideration in the finding of a verdict.

Mr. Delmas was not so eager for this, and the petition to strike Mr. Jerome's remarks from the record was not renewed.

Trial May End Next Week.

The District Attorney closed the day with the announcement that the better part of his case would be ended with the presentation in evidence of the Hummel affidavit, the negative of the photographic copy of which he introduced in evidence.

Then Mr. Jerome asked adjournment so that he could prepare his hypothetical question for his own experts. This, he declared, would be of considerable volume. He would have it printed and copies of it given to the defense and the experts.

Justice Fitzgerald then began to estimate on the further length of the trial, and Mr. Jerome declared he thought he could get through his case within a few days. He did not know how long the defense would take in sur-rebuttal, and Mr. Delmas did not offer any suggestions on that. He asked for at least a day for each side in summing up, and Mr. Delmas agreed to this.

Giving the defense plenty of time for the cross-examination of the experts for the prosecution and at least two days for sur-rebuttal, and including two days for the summing up, it is estimated by those who have followed the trial closely that the case will go to the jury by Friday of next week. Thaw's fate—unless the District Attorney should at the last moment and on the strength of the testimony of his alienists ask for an insanity commission—should be known by Monday, March 25.

JEROME SCORES A VICTORY.

After Long Argument, Court Decides to Admit Smith's Testimony.

With the recall of James Clinch Smith to the stand at the opening of yesterday morning's session a long legal argument was begun by counsel on both sides. Mr. Jerome asked that he might be allowed to reopen the direct case of the People to get in Mr. Smith's testimony on the ground that when the trial opened and until after the defense had begun its case the witness was outside the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Delmas maintained that if this were so it was through the negligence of the District Attorney, and he was entitled to no favors. The Judge had had the matter under consideration over night and had read over a list of the authorities upon the exercise of his discretion in such a case.

Mr. Delmas began by suggesting that the District Attorney state more clearly the grounds of his application.

Mr. Jerome replied that he was in substantial accord upon the course of the case with Mr. Hartridge, the attorney of record.

"I will say to you now," replied Mr. Delmas, "that in this matter whatever is discussed in court will be with me."

"In law," retorted Mr. Jerome, "there is but one attorney of record, and until some one else is substituted I will deal with Mr. Hartridge."

Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Jerome then went into a history of the preliminary proceedings of the trial. There was no substantial difference between them and the point of the narration was to allow the People to show that they had had no information of the visit of Mr. Smith to Paris in December and were therefore not remiss in neglecting to subpoena him before he sailed.

Mr. Jerome explained that when he learned of the testimony Mr. Smith could give and discovered that he had gone to Europe he communicated with Mr. Smith's attorneys, Blackwell & Blackwell.

"They represented to me," Mr. Jerome continued, "the large interests that Mr. Smith had, and then I said that it was a public duty he owed to the country to return, and I requested that they would communicate with Mr. Smith to return and by the earliest steamer available. On the earliest steamer available Mr. Smith came, if I understand the sequence of events, but before he had arrived the People's case had closed and a considerable part of the defendant's case was being put in. Of course, when he arrived I could not suspend the defendant's case. My efforts to reserve some parts are well known to your Honor, and your Honor will recall the intense opposition that I was met with. Now, under those circumstances those being the grounds, I ask the exercise of your Honor's discretion and I would like to present the legal basis of my application to appear upon the record."

Mr. Delmas contended that the date of the sailing of Mr. Smith and his return should be fixed before the legal side of the question was considered. From the record of the case it appeared that he had sailed for Europe the Saturday after the shooting and came back in the Fall. He left again "just before Christmas."

A recess of ten minutes was then taken to allow Mr. Delmas to confer with his associates. When the session was resumed the District Attorney again argued that the reopening of the case of the People was expressly allowable under the Penal Code at the discretion of the Justice and that there were a number of precedents for it. Then he pointed out that the defense had given him guidance in its opening, but had declared that it would take advantage of every plea admissible under the law of the State. It had become apparent that practically the main reliance was upon the defense of insanity. He therefore asked the court to allow him to produce such evidence as would allow the jury to obey its oath and find a true deliverance between the People and the defendant.

In answer Mr. Delmas maintained that the District Attorney must have known of the facts to which the witness could testify all along. Mr. Jerome denied this and gave the following explanation:

"This gentleman, a reputable member of the bar," he said, "informed me that he had a conversation with the defendant just before the occurrence, and I deemed, if he did have conversations with the defendant, they were of necessity material. This gentleman returned, and the conversation I understood had taken place had not taken place at all. The conversation I was desirous to have him return to testify to had not taken place, but certain other conversation and certain other things had taken place which I deemed to be of high importance."

Court Rules With Jerome.

Mr. Delmas remarked that the District Attorney had now changed the ground of his application and was now asking for a reopening of his case upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence.

"I submit to your Honor," he said, "that in the exercise of that diligence and that fairness which the public prosecutor owes to the defendant on trial for any crime, especially a capital crime, application ought to have been made as soon as possible in order to permit the District Attorney to offer this evidence as a part of his original evidence, and that, having waited from the 17th of last February until the 11th of this month, having this length of time in his possession this testimony, and having deliberately and intentionally withheld that knowledge from the defendant and permitted him to go on and make his defense in ignorance of that fact, and attempt to offer that testimony now and to reopen the case when the defendant has closed his defense, does not appeal to the sound discretion of the court and is not within the meaning of the code in the furtherance of justice."

Justice Fitzgerald, however, refused to adopt this view. He said:

"The court is bound to accept the statements made by the District Attorney under the responsibility of his office. In view of his statements that the witness, I should say, was outside the jurisdiction of the court, and that the facts regarding which he is now undertaking to introduce this testimony in evidence were absolutely and entirely unknown to him, the court realizes its duty to be, in the furtherance of justice, to overrule the objection."

Mr. Delmas took an exception. As there was not much time left before the adjournment for luncheon it was agreed not to proceed with Mr. Smith's testimony until after noon.

Roundsman Thought Thaw Rational.

Roundsman Edward F. Howe was summoned and testified in face of a number of objections from the defense to the conversation he had with Thaw in the Tenderloin Police Station after the shooting. When he searched the prisoner he found a revolver holster, which was produced by Mr. Jerome.

Q.—As you were searching him what did you say to the defendant and what did the defendant say to you? A.—I arraigned him before the Sergeant, and the Sergeant searched him. I said to the defendant, "So you did some shooting?" and he answered "Yes." I said, "Did you hit the party you fired at?" and he said, "Yes, I think I did." I said, "Was it a man or was it a woman?" and he said, "A man." Q.—Then from the conversation you had with him, his appearance and manner, was the defendant then and there, in your opinion, rational or irrational? A.—He seemed rational to me.

Barrymore Incident Again.

After a few minutes' cross-examination by Mr. Delmas the roundsman was excused and Dr. Carleton Flint was called. His examination by Mr. Jerome was cut short by the objections of Mr. Delmas after a few questions. It was as follows:

Q.—Do you know an actor by the name of John or Jack Barrymore, as was then known? A.—I met him.

Q.—Do you know Evelyn Nesbit Thaw by sight—you saw her here in court, did you not? A.—I saw her here in court.

Q.—Now at some time in 1901 or 1902, in the City of New York—did Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and this John or Jack Barrymore together—don't answer this question, doctor—come together to your office?

Mr. Delmas—I object to that, if your Honor please, on all the grounds previously urged as to the admission of similar testimony.

The objection was sustained, and the witness was excused. The noon recess was then taken.

THAW'S TALK WITH SMITH.

White's Brother-in-Law Tells of Conversation Just Before the Shooting.

James Clinch Smith, brother-in-law of Stanford White, was called to the stand at the afternoon session. Objections on technical points were interposed from time to time by Mr. Delmas, but he did not succeed in keeping out much of Mr. Smith's testimony. The direct examination was conducted by Mr. Jerome.

The witness had testified on Monday that he went to the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of the shooting. He got there soon after 9 o'clock. A little later he saw Thaw come in with his wife, Truxton Beale, and Thomas McCaleb.

Q.—I will ask you to state chronologically from the time you saw the defendant's party take their seats, the subsequent occurrences of the evening so far as the defendant is concerned, and what in the course of those events you heard him say. A.—He walked by me with his party apparently not recognizing me—

Mr. Delmas—I move to strike that out.

The Court—What he saw, not what he concluded.

Q.—Did the defendant, as he passed you going to his seat, say anything to you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he look at you directly, into your face? A.—He did not.

Q.—Now proceed from that point, stating the acts and conversations. A.—Mr. Thaw was looking intently to the right as he passed me.

Mr. Delmas—I object to that and move to strike out the word intently.

The Court—Strike it out.

Q.—I will take the liberty then of asking you to describe in what way Mr. Thaw was looking, to the right of him as he passed you? A.—He was looking over his right shoulder, is what I meant.

Q.—Go ahead on from that point. A.—Mr. Thaw put these three people in their seats in the centre aisle and turned around and walked back to the Madison Avenue aisle.

The witness then indicated on the diagram of the roof garden where the Thaw party sat and the point to which Thaw had moved. Thaw stood near the elevator looking over the audience.

Q.—When he began to move away from the point that you have indicated there, what course did he pursue? A.—He pursued the direction toward me down the Madison Avenue aisle.

Q.—When he reached you did he pass you or not? A.—He recognized me.

Q.—Yes. And then? A.—He stopped and spoke to me.

Q.—Now, when he spoke as he stopped, state what Mr. Thaw said, what you said, all of what he said and what you said, so far as you can recollect it.

First Talked About the Play.

A.—The first words that Thaw said to me were, "That is funny, isn't it?" I said, "What is that?" "Why," he said, "I could only get three seats on the roof here to-night." I said, "How is that? All you have was admission for this." "Yes," said he. I said, "What are you going to do?" And then he said, "I am going to stroll to-night." I said, "Oh, you are going to stroll?" "Yes," he said.

And then he stood in front of me looking about the audience here and there. He said: "Whose seat is that by you, down there?" I said, "I don't know; I came along here a few minutes ago, and I thought these two seats looked like pretty good seats to see what was going on, and I sat down in one of them." He said, "Yes, they are good seats. If you don't mind, I will sit down here by you for a while." "All right," I said, "sit down."

He sat down, and he offered me a cigar. "No, thanks," I said. Then he said, "Take one," offering me one. "No," I said, "I don't smoke cigars." He said: "How is that, don't you smoke at all?" I said: "No; I am a very light smoker, and, while I smoke cigarettes, not many of them, I do not smoke cigars." He said, "Take a cigarette," pulling out a cigarette case from his pocket and offering me a cigarette. I took one. I said, "I thank you."

He struck a match and lit my cigarette, and afterward lit his own cigar, and after two or three puffs of the cigar said: "How do you like the play?" Well, I said I did not care for the play so far as I had seen it. I thought it was rather slow, that I didn't think that was the kind of a play needed on a roof garden. "Well," he said, "it is very different from the plays you usually see on the roof gardens." "Yes," said I.

"The truth of the matter is," he said, "one sees so much of a variety form on the roof garden that it's rather a relief to see a play of this kind; I wouldn't be surprised if it would be a success." I said I doubted very much; I didn't think it would be a great success—a play like that.

Then Discussed Stocks.

After a few moments he said: "What are you doing in Wall Street nowadays; are you speculating at all?" "No," I said, "I don't speculate at all. I haven't bought any stocks in some time."

I said: "Why, do you know anything specially good down there at the present time?" Well, he said, he thought there was great chances in the copper stocks. He mentioned the Amalgamated Copper and one other that I don't recall. And then he mentioned the steel stock that he thought was very low. He said he never could understand why the prices of steel stocks were kept down where they were.

"There is a company," he said, "doing an enormous business and paying more dividends and doing more business than they ever had before, and yet the price is kept down," and he said he thought very well of them. "In fact," he said, "if I had any money to invest I would put it all in steels and coppers, especially the copper," because he thought that anybody who did that would make a lot of money. Yes, I said, I thought very well of the steel stocks myself, but I did not know very much about copper, but I heard they were very good stocks.

Was Planning European Trip.

After that he said: "What are you doing this Summer?" "Why," I said, "I am going abroad next Thursday." He said, "What ship are you going on?" I said, "I am going on the Deutschland." Well, he said, he didn't care for that ship. "No," I said, "there are a great many people who don't care for the Deutschland." He said, she broke down too much.

"Yes," I said, "I know that it is the idea of a great many people," but I said I liked it because it was very fast and got over the ocean very quick, and I liked that, and besides that I knew the Captain very well, and he made it very pleasant for me and also for my wife, and for that reason I liked it and had a very good time always when I sailed on her.

Well, he said he hoped to go to Europe very soon himself, and when he was going he was going on the Amerika. He said, "Do you know the Amerika?" "Yes," said I, "I know the rooms very well."

Well, he said when he was going to Europe he was going to have one of those large suites of rooms. He said: "It is a ridiculous thing; they charge for them $900," and he thought he could be just as well accommodated in a $400 room as he could in the $900. I said: "What do you want so much room for? There is nobody but yourself and your wife."

"Yes," he said, "I know that; but when I go to Europe I want to have my meals served in my own private apartment, and that necessitates more room."

"Well," I said, "there is something in that, of course," but I said: "Do you know that they have on the Amerika a restaurant which is quite as good as taking your meals at Sherry's, Delmonico's, or the Waldorf-Astoria?" He said yes, he understood so; but he said as good as that was, it wasn't equal to having your meals served in your own private apartments. Well, I said, I supposed that was so, but I had never tried it.

Talked of "Buxom Brunette."

He says: "Are you in New York alone?" "Yes," said I, "I left my wife in Paris going on a motor trip." He said: "Are you very much married?" I says: "Am I very much married? Why, what do you mean?"

"Well," he says, "are you above meeting a very nice girl?" "Am I above meeting a very nice girl?" I said. "Why, what girl do you mean? Is she here on the roof to-night?"

"Oh, no," he says, "she is not here on the roof to-night, but you know I expect to go away," he said, "and I am very glad to give you her address or arrange with you to meet her if you like."

"Well," I said, "what kind of a looking girl is she?" He said: "She is a buxom brunette, not particulary good looking, but a very nice girl."

"Oh," I said, "I am much obliged to you, but I wouldn't bother about it."

"Well," he said, "I am sorry, for I am sure she would like to know you."

He then said: "Do you know whom I have got in my party to-night?" I said: "Why, you were with Mr. Thomas McCaleb and Mr. Truxton Beale." "Yes," he said, "Do you know them?"

"Well," I said, "I have known Mr. McCaleb for several years, but Mr. Beale I only met this afternoon at my club." I said: "Mr. McCaleb and I were talking together at the club, and Mr. Beale came in and accosted Mr. McCaleb and sat down by him, and Mr. McCaleb introduced me to him, and we sat there and talked for some little time. That is the first time I ever knew Truxton Beale."

"Well," he said, "that is a funny thing that you have never met Mr. Truxton Beale before." He said: "You know he is a very prominent man, and a very fine man." He says: "I admire him very much." "Yes," said I, "I have often heard of Mr. Beale, but I never happened to meet him before this afternoon."

Started to Recall Old Case.

He said then: "Do you remember an occurrence that took place several years ago, quite a great many years ago, where there were two men and a woman, and one of the men—"

"Oh, well," he says, "no matter. You wouldn't remember anything about that; you were entirely too young in those days; you wouldn't remember anything of that kind."

I said: "What case do you mean? What case do you recall?"

"Oh," he says, "no matter. You were too young in those days to remember anything about it."

"Well," I said, "I am perhaps not as young as you think I am." He said: "How old are you?" "Well," I said: "How old do you think I am?" Well, he looked at me and he said: "I don't know; would put you down at 32 or 33."

"Well," I said, "you are just like everybody else. You think I am a great deal younger man than I really am."

"Why," he said, "how old are you?" "Well," I said, "I have some time since passed my fiftieth birthday."

"What!" he says. "I never would believe it. You surprise me." "Yes," I said: "you are just like everybody else."

He then got up from his seat and looked over the audience's heads from the left to the right.

Kept Gazing in White's Direction.

On the diagram handed to him by Mr. Jerome the witness pointed out where Thaw stood and gazed toward the elevator which was between him and Stanford White. Then he left Mr. Smith and walked down the Madison Avenue aisle and stopped at the entrance to the Garden, looking over the audience. Then he walked back, keeping his gaze in the same direction.

Then Thaw rejoined his wife and his two friends, and Mr. McCaleb came across to Mr. Smith and sat down beside him.

"I was talking to Mr. McCaleb," went on the witness, "about three or four minutes when Mr. Thaw left his seat by his wife and came back. Mr. McCaleb got up to give him the seat as he passed him, but Mr. Thaw put his hands on Mr. McCaleb's shoulders, and said: "Oh, don't get up, I'm not going to sit down, I am going down here," motioning down the Madison Avenue aisle. Mr. Thaw continued down the Madison Avenue aisle, looking over his left shoulder.

"Mr. McCaleb got up in a moment, left me, and joined Mrs. Thaw again at her seat. I looked at Mr. Thaw again. He was proceeding down the aisle, looking over his left shoulder in this direction, (indicating on diagram.) He went down to the entrance, turned around, and stood looking back a few moments in the direction where he subsequently shot Mr. White. He then turned again and went out of view, and was gone two or three minutes. He appeared in two or three minutes, still looking in that direction; he looked about up in the gallery.

"He came back this way, (indicating,) going up the steps. I saw him going up the steps to the gallery. He was gone but two or three minutes in the gallery. In two or three minutes' time he came down from the gallery, came along the Madison Avenue aisle again, looking intently over to his right.

"As he was coming down the steps he was looking in the direction where he subsequently shot Mr. White, more or less to the right. He passed me and smiled very pleasantly, and nodded and went back to his seat.

"When he arrived at his seat the whole party began to get up and put on their things, apparently to go out. Mrs. Thaw and Mr. McCaleb led the way going out. Mr. Thaw and Mr. Truxton Beale were behind. Mr. Thaw was looking over his left shoulder in the direction of the entrance. In the meantime a gentleman friend of mine had joined me and sat down beside me, an acquaintance of Mr. Beale, and Mr. Beale stopped and spoke to him as well as myself. Mr. Thaw continued down the aisle. Mr. Beale only spoke a very few moments and passed on, and the next moment I saw Mrs. Thaw and Mr. McCaleb near the elevator, Mrs. Thaw looking—(objection made to stating what Mrs. Thaw was doing.)

His Story of the Shooting.

"I was going to say at that moment, which was a few moments later, at that time I heard three pistol shots between me and the entrance. I saw a black cloud of smoke. I jumped to my feet at once, saying what is that—(objection made to what he said.)

"This black cloud of smoke passed away slowly, and I saw Mr. Thaw aiming down on the ground with a pistol in his hand. (Illustrating.)

Q.—What, then, did you do? A.—I went immediately to the entrance, keeping my eye on Mr. Thaw.

Q.—Did you have any conversation after that with Mr. Thaw? A.—No.

Q.—Did you go over to the spot where the man lay dead? A.—After that I did.

Q.—Did you know Mr. White was there that evening? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, state when you went over to where the body of a man lay dead, the appearance that you observed there as to the position it was in? A.—I saw a man lying down on the ground facing up, his feet curled up to the body, his arms stretched over his head, and everything looked absolutely black around his head. I saw that he was dressed in a very nice evening suit of clothes.

Q.—What I want to get at is this: Could you see the body lay there see any part of his face? A.—It was beyond recognition. (Stricken out.)

Q.—Was the face so it could be seen? A.—I was trying to discover, but I could not, who was lying there. I could only see the face, but it was so black I could not recognize it.

Q.—When you say black, what do you mean? A.—I presume the powder blackened his face and head so that it was beyond recognition. He was my brother-in-law, but I did not recognize him.

Q.—And just then they brought a sheet and covered him? A.—And as I was looking at the body and trying to recognize it, they brought a tablecloth or a sheet and put it over him.

Q.—Then you left the building without knowing it was Stanford White that had been shot? A.—I asked several people, and they did not know.

Mr. Delmas began to cross-examine, and the witness testified that he did not see White's body again until next day in his sister's house in Gramercy Park.

Q.—Now, as Mr. Thaw and his party took their seats, or as his party took their seats originally, they were to the left and a little in front of you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of the two seats which you have marked here by this cross, did you occupy the one to the right or left as you faced the stage? A.—The one to the left.

Q.—While Mr. Thaw was sitting there by you, he was seated at your right? A.—That is true.

Q.—And during the time he was seated there at your right, a part at least of this conversation that you have testified to took place? Am I right? A.—All of it.

Q.—When Mr. Thaw turned and left you the first time, as I understand you, he walked to your right in the aisle that is indicated here in front of these round things which represent tables? A.—Yes.

Q.—And at that time when he was so walking he had his eyes intently fixed upon the audience? A.—That is true.

Q.—You saw his eyes? A.—I did.

Q.—Distinctly? A.—I saw him looking.

Q.—Did you see his eyes? A.—How could I see his eyes?

Q.—That is just what I wished to know. How could you see them with his back turned toward you; how could you see that the look of his eye was intent?

"That is objected to," said Mr. Jerome. "There is nothing in this evidence to show that the defendant had his back turned toward him. Your Honor will see by the diagram that the mark where the witness was standing—this indicates where he was looking."

Mr. Delmas—I ask you your own question, how could you see his eyes? A.—I could not see his eyes excepting I could see him looking.

Q.—You could see him looking intently in that direction? A.—That is so.

Q.—When you could not see his eyes at all? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what part of the progress made by him downstairs from the gallery was it that you again saw that intent look in his eyes that you have spoken of? A.—All the way downstairs he was looking intently toward the place where he subsequently shot Stanford White.

Q.—You saw the direction of his gaze and saw that it was an intense gaze in the same direction you have mentioned? A.—He was looking in that direction.

Q.—Was his gaze intense? A.—I should say it was rather.

Q.—May I ask you, Mr. Smith, while I think of it, to whom did you narrate for the first time these events and conversations you have testified to here on the stand? A.—To my lawyer, Mr. Frank E. Blackwell, within two or three days.

Q.—Did you narrate it to him as you have stated it now? A.—Absolutely.

What Smith Told His Lawyer.

Q.—Do you know of any communication between Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Jerome subsequent to that? A.—Before I went to Europe I told my lawyer, Mr. Blackwell, that if Mr. Thaw claimed that on that night he was drunk, intoxicated, or did not know what he was about—

"I am not asking you what you told your lawyer," interrupted Mr. Delmas.

Mr. Delmas then went into the communications which the witness had had with the District Attorney's office. Mr. Smith said that he had no idea that he would be required as a witness, and that the first he had heard of being wanted was in a cablegram sent to him in Paris by Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome objected to the cross-examination of the witness on the contents of the cablegram when it could be produced.

"What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," he said, "if Mr. Delmas will pardon me for describing him by that picturesque term.

"It all depends which is the goose," said Mr. Delmas.

"Well I'll confess you're the gander," conceded the District Attorney.

It appeared that Mr. Smith had the cablegram at home, and after he had stated that he had returned on the first steamer after its receipt and had conferred with Mr. Garvan and that he had met Truxton Beale in the Union Club, he was excused. However, he will have to appear to-day with the cablegram.

Rudolf Eichmeyer, a photographer, was the next witness. He was asked to identify two fragments of the negative of the Hummel affidavit, and he declared on the strength of twenty-four years' professional experience that they were undoubtedly negatives, and that the photographic copy of the affidavit shown to him was undoubtedly made from them.

Offers to Prove Alibi for White.

The District Attorney then showed the witness two negatives of photographs of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, which Mrs. Thaw swore were taken the day before the occurrence in the West Twenty-fourth Street house. He was proceeding to examine the witness so as to fix the date upon which these had been taken when Mr. Delmas interposed a vigorous objection upon the well-worn ground that the People were not permitted by the rules of evidence to controvert the truth of the

Continued on Page 8.

WEEK-END OUTINGS
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A TOUR TO SEE AMERICA.

May is a particularly delightful month for travel. Spring is well on with all its refreshing aspects, and nature is never more attractive. California is more beautiful in May than in February; the Grand Canyon, and the Colorado and Canadian Rockies are just as grand, and the expense of travel, in this instance, is *only one-half.*

A thirty-day tour of the continent, covering the scenic points of Colorado, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, twelve days in California, visiting Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Jose, and San Francisco, and a daylight trip through the magnificent Canadian Rockies, will leave on April 27 by special Pullman train under the Personally-Conducted System of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The round-trip rate, covering all necessary expenses while on the special train, and a number of carriage drives at interesting points, will be only $200 from stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg.

This is one of the most attractive American tours ever projected.

For descriptive itineraries, giving full details, apply to C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

THAW TALKED LIKE SANE MAN

Continued from Page 2.

story told by Evelyn Nesbit to the defendant in Paris in June, 1903.

Mr. Jerome defended the attempt to get his evidence in and concluded with the declaration:

"I ask permission to show the exact date that those photographs were taken; that Miss Nesbit has testified that those photographs were taken the day before she was drugged. I ask to fix that exact date and to prove that on the following night Stanford White was not where she said he was."

However, Mr. Delmas's objection was sustained and the District Attorney was obliged to excuse the witness. Then Mr. Delmas said:

"A statement has been made by the learned District Attorney here a moment ago as to what he proposed to do. Those statements have been made in the presence of the jury; they have been made with a great deal of emphasis, and I ask your Honor to strike these remarks from the record as improper and unwarranted."

"I go further than that," said Mr. Jerome. "My remarks were entirely addressed to the court on a proposition of law, and I ask your Honor to go further than that. I ask your Honor now to advise the jury that the question of whether or not this girl was injured by Stanford White is not an issue in this case."

"I will say to the jury," said Justice Fitzgerald, "that they are not to consider anything of any kind or character in this case except the evidence adduced under oath."

Close of Trial in Sight.

The District Attorney then asked for an adjournment. He pointed out that, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Garvan, he was all alone, and he freely confessed he hardly knew the order in which his witnesses should be summoned. He went on to state the course which he thought the People would pursue:

"My best information and judgment is that there will be nothing to submit to the court save the testimony of Mr. Hummel and Mr. Snydecker on the admissibility of the affidavit which has been discussed. After that I shall proceed to put on the expert witnesses.

"I have spent a great many hours in conference with these gentlemen whom I expect to call, and I find that my main hypothetical question must be extremely voluminous. I want to have that question dictated and printed, so that copies may be given to the defense and that my experts may all have it and have it studied and come prepared to testify to it without reading it on the stand."

"Do you contemplate the probability of completing the case this week?" asked the court.

"I shall have some expert witnesses," replied the District Attorney, "but I think as to the witnesses to the facts I will call Mr. Hummel and Mr. Snydecker to-morrow morning, and I should think the testimony as to facts on behalf of the People will be completed. If there should be any others, they will be very brief, as to some minor matters, and that will bring us up to Wednesday noon. How long it will take to dispose of the testimony of the expert witnesses will, of course, in a large measure depend upon cross-examination. Their direct examination, I should think, would take a day."

No intimation of the amount of time the defense is likely to consume in surrebuttal was given by Mr. Delmas, but a discussion followed upon the procedure in the winding up of the case. Mr. Jerome expressed the belief that he would take from three to four hours in summing up. It was agreed that each side should have fair play in the matter and that neither should be asked to begin his summing up unless there was a chance of finishing it the same day. This will probably result in two days being consumed in the final presentation of the case to the jury.

The court then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

City Bills for Thaw Case Experts.

Bills for the services of insanity experts engaged by the prosecution in the Thaw case will come up before the Board of Estimate at the regular meeting on Friday. District Attorney Jerome has sent in bills from experts aggregating $16,000. This, it is understood, is only a part of the total bill for services during the Thaw case.

CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

President Is Greatly Interested in the South's Labor Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There was an extended conference at the White House this evening on the subject of labor conditions in the South. It was attended by Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Attorney General Bonaparte, Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor, Assistant Attorney General Cooley, and James B. Reynolds, the President's expert on social economics, on the Government side, and Thomas F. Parker, Ellison A. Smyth, D. A. Tompkins, and Major E. W. Lucas, Southern millmen who are interested in obtaining white immigration for the South.

The general subject of the need for such immigration and the labor situation throughout the South was talked over fully, and the President manifested great interest in the problem confronting the Southern men. No project for specific legislation was discussed. Mr. Bonaparte went into a full explanation of the opinion he rendered recently on the operation of the new immigration law.

Postmasters in New York Named.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following recess appointments of New York Postmasters were announced to-day: Henry B. Flach, Attica; Jonathan B. Morey, Dansville; Robert Nathaniel Roberts, Lockport.

Treaty Before Domingan Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Thomas C. Dawson, recently appointed United States Minister to Colombia, who is now at Santo Domingo, announcing that the treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo has been laid before no doubt it will be ratified.

FOOD.

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Easily Cleared Up by Simple Means.

The coffee habit often causes sallowness long before the cause is suspected. Then the coffee user may be willing to give up the harmful indulgence. The experience of a Penn. lady shows how easily this may be done. She says:

"I have suffered from constipation and stomach trouble since a child, when headaches were so severe that I was prevented from studying at school. Since reaching adult age have been, until recently, frequently in great pain from ulceration of the stomach and had grown wretchedly thin.

"My complexion had become very sallow and my stomach was an unalleviated punishment to me. For years we have always had some kind of a cathartic in the house, which I took before retiring, as a matter of regular routine, using one kind until it began to lose its effect, and then another.

"About six weeks ago my husband brought home a package of Postum Food Coffee, insisting that I give up the old kind and try the new. It seemed to be impossible to quit drinking coffee, although I knew it was injuring my health.

"However, after reading the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' which I found in the package, I concluded to give Postum a fair trial.

"For the past six weeks I have used it three times a day, and I gratefully testify that my stomach trouble and constipation have already entirely left me.

"I am growing plumper and rounder in figure and my complexion is clearing up beautifully. You cannot imagine how good it seems not to have that distressing pain after each meal! I have thrown out all the medicine bottles for Nature's own medicine, right food and Postum Food Coffee have made me a well woman." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SAYS HE'LL FORCE WADSWORTH TO GO

London Editor Collecting Record of His Mode of Life Here and in London.

SECRETARY DENIES CHARGE

Relates That Evelyn Thaw Told Him That Thaw Exerted Hypnotic Influence Over Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Evening Bulletin to-night prints the following special cable from London:

London, March 12.—"We intend to force Wadsworth to resign or to have him dismissed," said the chief editor of The Throne this morning. "We are collecting proofs of his mode of life in America, where the facts are to be found, but we purpose also to show how he behaved in London, in connection not only with the Thaw case, but with others. There is no doubt that we shall establish the unfitness of this man for the position he holds."

"The innuendoes of The Throne are baseless," said Craig Wadsworth, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in London. "This publication, which is reputed to be on its last legs, is making a desperate effort to attract readers. It fakes society scandals, carefully avoiding the possibility of legal identification. It dispatches 'sandwich men' to carry blazing placards through the streets heralding its sensations.

"As a matter of course, I do not intend to resign. Neither will the Ambassador nor the American Government, unless I am badly mistaken, permit a blackmailing paper to force my resignation. If I were merely a private individual, The Throne's cowardly attack wouldn't disturb me. As it is, if the paper ventures to mention either my name or that of the American Embassy I shall get redress quickly.

"I knew Stanford White well and knew the Thaws and Nesbits slightly. I met Evelyn Nesbit at dances and suppers in New York. At that time more than one man had a hand in paying attentions to the young actress, who was thoughtfully guarded by her mother. Mrs. Nesbit used to meet her daughter regularly at the stage door and take her home at once.

"When Evelyn and her mother, accompanied by Thaw, came from Paris to Claridge's Hotel, in London, in 1903, I came by request to the hotel to see Miss Nesbit. Evelyn received me, and said that her mother could not see me for a while. I suggested that we go for a ride in the interval. We went. I asked Evelyn if Thaw wanted to marry her. She answered that she did not really care for him, but that he had a strange hypnotic influence over her. She said she could not get along with her mother; that they were always rubbing each other the wrong way.

"I volunteered that if she did not want to marry Thaw and was determined to part company with her mother I would do anything I could to help her get a theatrical engagement in London. She replied that she would think about this. When we returned to the hotel Evelyn conducted me into her mother's presence. Her mother hysterically laughed at her daughter's connection with Thaw.

"At the embassy next day I received a note from Mrs. Nesbit asking me to come as soon as possible to Claridge's. I went, and found Mrs. Nesbit distracted over a hastily scrawled note from Evelyn announcing her flight with Thaw for a motor trip on the Continent and asking her mother to make no attempt to follow.

"Mrs. Nesbit was penniless, and I assisted her to get the promise of a passage home from the American Benevolent Society. I offered to send her second class, but she refused to go that way. She afterward told me that a woman friend of hers had agreed to take her back to New York.

"This is the whole story of my connection with the Nesbits in London. I have absolutely nothing to be ashamed of or to regret."

SHOCK FOR STRAP HANGERS.

The B. R. T. to Buy $2,000,000 Worth of Cars and Lessen the Evil.

The members of the Amalgamated Order of Brooklyn Strap Hangers suffered a shock yesterday due to an announcement by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the company was preparing to spend a lot of real money to check the rapid growth of strap hanging.

"We have just given an order for the building of 200 new cars for us," said the announcement, "and when we get those our carrying facilities will be greatly increased. The order is one of the largest ever placed by any railroad company in this city."

One hundred of the cars are to be for the surface roads, and the remainder for the elevated lines. The John Stephenson Company is to build the trolley cars and the Jewett Car Company and the Lincoln Car Company the elevated cars. The surface cars are to cost $6,000 each, and the elevated cars $11,000 each, the whole involving an expenditure of $2,000,000. It is expected that many of the trolley cars will be ready for the late Summer traffic and the cars for the elevated lines in the Fall.

BROKE STEEL HANDCUFFS.

Routed 20 Italians, Beat Four Policemen, and Twisted Cell Bars.

After routing a gang of twenty Italian snow cleaners at First Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, leaving one of them unconscious; knocking down two detectives from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, breaking a pair of handcuffs, and beating off a Roundsman and three policemen, Michael Pendergast of 532 West Forty-second Street was lodged in a cell in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Then he wrenched the bars of the cell so badly that seven policemen had to be called to put him in another.

Pendergast was first seen at Thirty-sixth Street and First Avenue, where a gang of Italians was cleaning the streets. "If you don't work any faster, New York will never have clean streets!" he shouted, and began to push them about. The Italians remonstrated, and he lifted one of them above his head and threw him into a snow bank unconscious.

Detectives Keenan and Conlon pounced on him and slipped on a pair of handcuffs. Pendergast turned about and before the detectives knew what he was doing snapped the iron bracelets. Then he went after the detectives.

When the police reserves came on a hurry call they formed a wedge and forced the man down in the snow. Then he was tied with ropes and marched to the station.

SELF-REGISTERS OF SIN.

Father Pardow Tells an Audience If It Listens It Will Hear the Click.

More than sixteen hundred persons attended St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay Street yesterday to hear a Lenten lecture by the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J.

"Before long," said the preacher, "Spring will be here. On the advertising boards you will see, 'Where are you going to spend your Summer vacation?' Now, where are you going to spend your eternity? It is only the visible that is looked at, while it is the invisible that you should pay attention to.

"Go into any of our stores and when you make a purchase a key is pressed in a cash register and the amount of your purchase is shown. At the end of the day the machine is opened and there is registered the amount of the day's business. We have self-registering sin machines in our souls. Pay attention next time and you will hear the click."

Archbishop Farley and Mgr. James H. McGean sat in the chancel at the service.

OVER 70 KILLED ON BATTLESHIP

Continued from Page 1.

service without loss of time, and soon a long procession of injured men were on their way to the hospitals.

An orderly of Rear Admiral Manceron, who was badly cut and bruised, gave the following recital of his experiences:

"Rear Admiral Manceron's quarters are above the magazine. I was in the dining room when the first formidable shock occurred. The quarters were at once filled with acrid fumes and smoke. I rushed to the Rear Admiral's cabin, where he sat awaiting his coffee. I saw that he was wounded and I shouted to him to run. After that I don't know what happened. I lost my senses, and did not regain consciousness until the rescuers found me."

Officers Trapped in Cabins.

Capt. Vertier occupied a cabin near the after turret over the magazine. Immediately after the explosion he tried to get out, but the door of his cabin was blocked with debris and the only means of exit was impassable. The flames then broke out, and Capt. Vertier died a horrible death. After the fire had been extinguished the rescuers found his incinerated remains, as well as the terribly burned bodies of several other officers who had been caught in the after cabin. Two midshipmen were killed outright, and the others attached to the Iéna have not yet been accounted for.

A total of 150 wounded men are being cared for in the hospitals or in their own homes, but in addition to these a number of people in the town were hit by projectiles from the explosion. A two-year-old child was killed instantly by such a missile.

The fire is now practically out, and as soon as the battleship is free of the deadly fumes, probably some time to-night, the work of bringing out the bodies will be begun.

PARIS, March 12.—Inspector General Admiral Bienaimé expressed the opinion that the explosion on the Iéna was caused by the spontaneous combustion of powder, which disintegrates after a certain time and which requires constant inspection for safety. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the terrible explosion of the Toulon powder magazine in 1899.

The Ministry of Marine received a dispatch from Toulon at a late hour to-night saying that while the number of victims was considerable, it would not be so large as at first reported. Seven officers are reported missing. They are Capt. P. Adigard, Capt. F. C. B. Vertier, Lieut. Thomas, Midshipman Leroux, Midshipman de Beauregard, Surgeon E. R. Roustan, and Engineer F. O. Gle.

The Iéna is a turret ship of 11,361 tons, displacement and 16,500 horse power. She was built at Brest and was completed in 1901. The vessel has an armored belt from 6 to 13¾ inches of steel, mounts four 12-inch guns, eight 6.4-inch guns, eight 3.9-inch, sixteen 1.8-inch, and about twenty smaller rapid-fire guns. Her speed is estimated at over eighteen knots.

Eighth Accident in Two Months.

The disaster is the eighth accident to occur in the case of a vessel of the French Navy since the beginning of the current year, as follows:

The submarine boat Algerian sank at her moorings at Cherbourg Jan. 11. There was no loss of life.

The submarine boat "X" became unmanageable while at sea off Cherbourg Jan. 11, but was rescued by torpedo boats and towed into the harbor.

The battleship Brennus broke from her moorings during a severe storm Feb. 2 and went aground near Hyères, France. Later she got off and returned to Toulon.

Torpedo Boat No. 339 lost nine men on Feb. 8 at Lorient by an explosion on board as she was returning from a speed trial, which had been unsuccessful. The engineer and eight of the stokers were burned to death. In addition a stoker and a quartermaster were injured.

The cruiser Jean Bart, after a mutiny had been suppressed on board of her at Lorient Jan. 9, due to the complaints of the crew at the bad food served out to them, went ashore off the northwest coast of Africa Feb. 10. The crew were safely landed, but the cruiser is a total loss.

The torpedo boat destroyer Kabyle, while engaged in trials off Toulon Feb. 25, lost three men, scalded to death by an explosion in her boiler room. In addition, six men were badly injured.

The submarine boat Gymnote, while manoeuvring below the surface off Toulon March 5, struck a rock and stove in several of her plates. She succeeded in getting to the top of the water, and was eventually towed ashore. There was no loss of life.

MAINE DISASTER RECALLED.

Question as to Character of Explosion That Destroyed Her Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The destruction of the French battleship Iéna has recalled sharply to naval officers here the loss of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana on the night of Feb. 15, 1898. From the accounts of the disaster on the Iéna at hand it seemed to naval officers that the explosion was very similar to that which destroyed the Maine. It at once raised the old question that has been so much discussed in our navy as to the character of the explosion that sent the Maine to the bottom and cost the lives of 250 of her officers and crew.

The official report of the Board of Inquiry, which made an extended investigation into the Maine disaster, ascribed her loss to an exterior explosion. The principal ground on which this conclusion was reached was that some of the bottom plates and parts of the keel were found to have been thrown in and upward, which, it was argued, could not have happened if the explosion had occurred within the vessel.

Despite the report of the board, of which Capt. William T. Sampson was the head, the question never has been settled to the satisfaction of the navy as a whole. There have been many officers who refused to accept the conclusions of that board. Admiral Schley has always scouted it and has based his rejection of it largely on a circumstance which came under his observation some years ago in California. A powder mill was blown up there, and when the pile of débris was examined it was found that the floor of the building was resting on top of all the rest of the ruins. There was no question in that case that the explosion was inside the building and Admiral Schley argued that the fact that the floor was found on top of the ruins showed that the argument as to the keel and bottom plates of the Maine was not conclusive.

Navy officers here did not care to hazard opinions as to the Iéna disaster, saying that the reports were yet too meagre to give an intelligent understanding of what had happened.

A HEAVY SEIZURE OF LACE.

Laces valued at several thousand dollars have been seized by Special Treasury Agents from Arthur Blackburn, an Englishman who recently arrived here. It was said yesterday that Blackburn informed Special Agent Powers that the laces were American-made goods returned. An inspection of the packages satisfied the latter that the laces included the products of Switzerland, Italy, and other countries.

If the laces are declared to be smuggled, they will be sold at public auction.

CURIOUS FACTS

and quaint cuts will be found in a little magazine devoted to the year 1847. The February issue of the

Silver Standard

shows what New York was like 60 years ago (profusely illustrated). Copies of this paper may be obtained without chargeat our salesrooms.

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SCHIFF BURGLAR ALSO A CRANK

He Had Been Discharged as Valet for Writing Foolish Letters.

SEEMS GLAD TO TELL IT

Mortimer L. Schiff Believes the Youth Insane, but Will Prosecute Him.

It came out yesterday in the Centre Street Court, when Lawrence De Foulke, the former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, was arraigned on a charge of robbing the Schiff house at 932 Fifth Avenue, and assaulting young Mr. Schiff with a tenpin, that the youth had been discharged from Mr. Schiff's service for writing crank letters to Mrs. Schiff. He told about this in court, and evidently tried to make it an excuse for breaking into the Schiff residence, although he also cited reduced circumstances as one of the reasons. The latter reason appeared to be more or less correct, because Mr. Schiff is still minus two scarfpins which disappeared on the night of De Foulke's uninvited visit.

The ex-valet seemed rather to enjoy the spotlight of publicity in which he stood when he reached the Centre Street court yesterday. In appearance he is the typical valet. In court he gave his age as 21 years, although he looks younger. He told about his dismissal for writing the letters and added:

"I had a hard time to get employment, and I went broke. I grew desperate and finally decided that I would go to Mr. Schiff and ask him for money. That was on Friday.

"When I reached the house I lost my nerve. It was then about 8:30 o'clock in the evening. I was afraid if I went to the front door Mr. Schiff would not see me, so I got in by removing the grating over an ash chute, and avoiding the servants, got upstairs into Mr. Schiff's room. It was dark, and I saw that Mr. Schiff wasn't home. Then I thought that I had should catch me there he might turn me over to the police. So I sneaked downstairs and got a tenpin and a knife. I went back to the room and got two diamond pins.

"Just as I was going out Mr. Schiff came in, and I knew I was caught. I waited for him in the dark room. I jumped up, and before I knew what I was doing had hit him on the head with the bowling pin.

"Mr. Schiff staggered and fell, and I did not hit him again. Then he rose, ran up and turned on the electric light. He backed into the doorway and said:

"'Lawrence, what do you want? Do you want money?'

"Then he began talking to me very nicely. 'If it is money you want,' he said, 'come to my office. That is the place to see me, and not here.' I told him I was penniless and desperate; that I had practically no home and no way of getting a job. He then said: 'If you will come to my office I will give you a ticket to Chicago, San Francisco, or Europe. Then he gave me $5 and told me that would keep me over Sunday. Then I left."

De Foulke then told of his appearance in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on Monday. There two doctors and two detectives confronted him, and after an examination by the doctors he was arrested.

Mr. Schiff, still wearing on his forehead the bruise left by De Foulke's blow, corroborated the statement made by De Foulke in court, though it differed slightly in detail.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Schiff, "that the man is out of his head, and I have instructed the District Attorney's office to proceed along that line. The fact that the fellow wrote objectionable letters is only one of the reasons why I dismissed him. I am proceeding, however, on the basis of the burglary and his assault on me.

"When the man attacked me I was unarmed. I was just entering my dressing room when he struck me, and as soon as I could I reached for the electric light and turned it up. It is true that I had used persuasion to get him out of the house. I felt convinced that he would come to my office, and I figured on the fact that he could be arrested there.

De Foulke was held in $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Whitman, $2,500 for the burglary charge and in $2,500 for the assault on Mr. Schiff.

TO TEST INSURANCE REBATES.

Policy Holder Takes Adverse Decision to Appellate Term.

The question whether the giving of rebates upon life insurance premiums is contrary to law or not has been put to Justices Gildersleeve, Erlanger, and Gierich in the Supreme Court in a suit brought against Albert Strauss, an agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., by Joseph S. Timme, a broker of 30 Broad Street and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The suit grows out of two life insurance policies taken out by Mr. Ulman in January, 1905. According to Mr. Ulman, Strauss acted as the agent and agreed to allow a rebate of $317 upon both the first and the second premiums. The policies were for $10,000 and $15,000. The first rebate, according to Mr. Ulman was paid upon time, but in January, 1906, the second rebate was not forthcoming. A month later Mr. Ulman entered suit, through his attorney, B. B. Schif of 25 Broad Street.

In defense Mr. Strauss contended that the giving of rebates was contrary to law. Mr. Ulman's attorney filed a demurrer alleging that the facts as presented did not constitute a defense, but Judge Lambury in the City Court in May sustained the answer.

Mr. Schiff, for Mr. Ulman, then appealed the case. The appeal was argued before the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court last week. Decision was reserved.

GASOLINE ENGINE BLOWS UP.

Engine House Burns and Coal Pockets Are Threatened.

A five horse power gasoline engine in the engine room of the Gotham Coal Company, at 627 East Seventeenth Street, exploded last night, and the resulting fire destroyed the engine room, and threatened the coal pockets and an adjacent lumber yard. The Willard Parker Hospital is only a short distance away, but the patients knew nothing of the fire. The loss was $10,000.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. There was no one in the engine room at the time of the accident. Several men were working in the coal yards, and one of them had been attending to the engine. When it exploded the roof was torn from the one-story frame and steel engine house, and the flames made rapid headway in the woodwork.

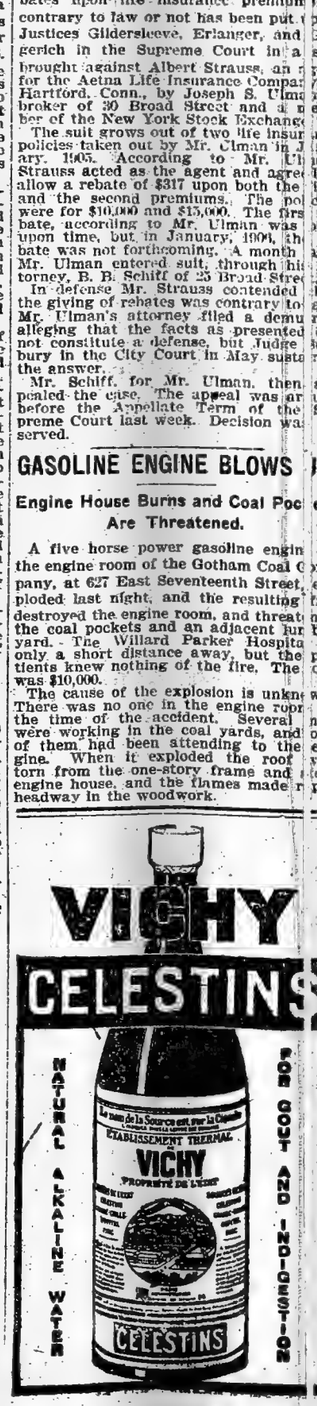

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TO ADMIT JAPANESE TO FRISCO SCHOOLS

Board of Education Makes Concession to Those Who Speak English.

PRESIDENT GIVES REASONS

Telegram to Gov. Gillett Tells How Labor Legislation Would Upset His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Board of Education decided to-day to hold a meeting to-morrow and modify the resolution admitting Japanese under 16 years of age to the public schools. The resolution will bar any Japanese deficient in the English language, and these will be forced to attend Oriental schools.

President Walsh of the board said:

"We feel constrained to take this action and keep faith with President Roosevelt. The board is not surrendering any of its rights. We have perfect confidence that the Chief Executive will live up to his agreement. If the President fails to keep faith with the board and does not fulfill his part of the agreement the board can rescind its resolution and compel all Japanese children to attend Oriental schools."

The Mayor to-night advised the President of the decision of the School Board and suggested the dismissal of the suit in the Supreme Court. The President responded, saying that the suit would be dismissed as soon as the board adopted the new resolution.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—Shortly before the adjournment of the Legislature to-day Gov. Gillett transmitted the following telegraphic correspondence on the Japanese question betwen himself and President Roosevelt:

"The Assembly of the State of California:

"I have the honor to advise your honorable body that yesterday I forwarded to the President of the United States a telegram of which the following is a copy:

"'Hon. Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"'A bill is now pending in our Legislature to submit to the voteers two years from now the question as to whether Japanese labor shall be excluded from this country. Will the passage of this bill interfere with any of your plans or make it more difficult for you to accomplish that which you have undertaken to do in the way of Japanese exclusion? Please answer at once, as our Legislature is desirous of knowing concerning it.'

"In reply to this telegram I received from the President the following message:

"'I thank you for your kind and prompt attention to my request. Passage of a bill for submission to voters of California whether Japanese laborers shall be excluded would interfere with my plans and make it more difficult for me to accomplish through the National Government what I am trying to do in the way of Japanese labor exclusion.

"'The assumption of power by the voters of California to settle this question, if assented to by the National Government, will immediately end all my negotiations with Japan for a friendly adjustment, because to negotiate a settlement we must have power to settle, while on the other hand California cannot negotiate a treaty under the Constitution.

"'It is, however, perfectly clear that under the Constitution only the National Government can settle the question of exclusion, and such a vote of California as is proposed would have to be treated as entirely nugatory, while it would probably be regarded by those opposed to exclusion as an attempt to ignore the constitutional power of the United States and exclude Japanese in defiance of their treaty rights to come in.

"'I earnestly deprecate the passage of any legislation affecting the Japanese. The National Government now has the matter in hand, and can in all human probability secure the results that California desires, while at the same time preserve unbroken the friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

"'I have the interest of California most deeply at heart. I shall strive to accomplish for California as for other States or sections of this country everything that can conserve its honor and its interests. Any such action as that you mention would merely hamper the National Government in the effort to secure for California what only the National Government can secure.

"'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

NEW MISSING BOY CLUE.

Young Marvin Again Believed to Have Been Seen in New York.

An Italian woman carrying a blue-eyed, light-haired boy, down whose face the tears were streaming, attracted the attention of George D. Cushman, a special representative of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, a week ago yesterday morning, while he was riding in a 135th Street crosstown car. Mr. Cushman lives at 1,299 Brook Avenue, Bronx. When he saw in the newspapers the picture of Horace N. Marvin, Jr., the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin of Dover, Del., who disappeared from his home a week ago Monday morning, its similarity with the boy he had noticed with the Italian woman prompted him to report the matter to the police.

He told Detective Sergeant Dunn of his suspicion at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and Detective Snyder was sent out to follow up the clue. The description of the lost boy states that he had blue eyes, light hair, which he had cut ragged on the edge, and that he wore a brown Buster Brown suit and a red knit toboggan cap with a tassel. Mr. Cushman said last night that the appearance, and even the clothes of the boy he saw with the Italian woman corresponded exactly with this description.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 12.—With fifty persons working to-day on the Marvin farm, no trace of the missing boy was discovered. Volunteers came from every section to join the searching party. Farmers brought their men and their teams to move the haystack in which it was thought that the boy's body might be found. Both the wells on the ground were pumped dry. The salt grass on the edges of Lewis ditch was burned. Men with rakes went over the entire land side by side.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

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For additional trains see time table.

MRS. SAGE CREATES $10,000,000 CHARITY

Continued from Page 1.

Troy Polytechnic. This institution received $1,000,000 on Feb. 1. The money was given unconditionally.

The following day another gift of $1,000,000 was announced, the Emma Willard School being the recipient. At the same time a gift of $250,000 was made to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Emma Willard gift was first announced as $100,000, but it was corrected in a day or two to the larger figure.

Besides these gifts Mrs. Sage has made several smaller ones, particularly to her servants.

TRUSTEES OF THE SAGE FUND.

Well-Known Philanthropic Workers Chosen for the Task.

Trustees named by Mrs. Sage for the $10,000,000 Russell Sage Foundation are well known in New York philanthropic circles.

Robert W. De Forest was Chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900, and later became first Tenement House Commissioner of New York City. He has been President of the New York Charity Organization Society for nearly twenty years. He was President of the National Conference of Charities, which met at Atlanta in 1903, and filled the same office in the National Conference, which met at Philadelphia last year.

Cleveland H. Dodge is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society in New York, an officer of the International Young Men's Christian Association, and a Trustee in various public institutions. He is a son of the late William E. Dodge, well known as a philanthropist.

Daniel C. Gilman has been President of the University of California, President of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and First President of the Carnegie Institute. He is a Trustee of the General Education Fund and was for many years President of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society.

John M. Glenn was President of the Washington Conference of Charities of 1901. He is a manager of many charitable institutions in Baltimore, and for the last few years has been head of its Department of Public Charities. He is a man of means, who has made charitable work his profession.

Miss Helen Gould is well known all over the country for her generous benefactions. She has been a lifelong friend of Mrs. Sage.

Mrs. William B. Rice has been for many years the President of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. The activities of this society extend through all parts of the State. She was appointed to the Board of Education of New York by Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, but declined.

Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, is one of the officers of the New York State Charities Aid Association, of which she was the founder. She was prominently identified with the famous Sanitary Commission of the civil war.

CALL SEGAL SUIT FARCICAL.

Sugar Trust Says It Was Brought Because a Loan Was Not Extended.

The American Sugar Refining Company, which is being sued for damages in the interest of Adolph Segal and the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, issued a statement yesterday through its Secretary, C. R. Heike, setting forth its side of the matter.

"The company made a loan to Segal," Mr. Heike said, "of $1,250,000, secured by $1,000,000 of the bonds of his Philadelphia apartment house, $500,000 of the bonds of his Pennsylvania Sugar Company refinery, and 25,000 shares of the stock of the refinery. The loan was payable in January, 1905, and was not met when due. Following many promises by Segal which were not kept, intimations were made by Segal that the Sherman anti-trust law might be found to operate against the American Sugar Refining Company if further time was not allowed. The company notified the Real Estate Trust Company, which was the trustee of the mortgage, to foreclose, and about that time came the news of the failure, in which Segal was implicated, and the suicide of President Hipple of the trust company.

"It was after the failure that the talk of a damage suit first began, and the claims alleged against the company primarily as an excuse to gain time have been jumped up step by step from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000, and finally to $30,000,000. The company's counsel in Philadelphia who has reviewed the claims calls the case 'farcical.'"

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¶ The best train of the series is the "Royal Limited," leaving 4 p. m., running to Washington in FIVE HOURS.

¶ It is all Pullman, but no extra fare is charged. The cafe-smoking, parlor and observation cars are superb, and the table d'hote dinner on the dining car appeals.

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Why not have at your table the very best Coffees and Teas grown in the most favored lands of the world?

At lower prices than many inferior qualities

Java and Mocha Coffee, 29c. lb.
P. & T. blend Coffee, 24c. lb.
English Breakfast Tea, 30c. to 90c. lb.
Formosa Oolong Tea, 28c. to $1.50 lb.

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Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
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Girls' Tub Dresses

in exclusive De Pinna style.

Ready in all sizes from 4 to 14 years. Value $15.00; special at $10.50.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

PLOT IN THE DUMA FOILED BY GOLOVIN

Conservatives Planned to Provoke an Anti-Monarchical Demonstration To-morrow.

HOUSE MEETING DEFERRED

Lower House Will Reassemble on Friday—Constitutional Democrats Get More Allies.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The pending sitting of the lower house of Parliament, which was scheduled for to-morrow, has been suddenly postponed to March 15.

The formal reason given for this postponement is that further time is deemed necessary for the completion of the work of the Committee on Credentials, but the Constitutional Democrats do not conceal that the real reason for President Golovin's action is due to the fact that the Conservatives planned a monarchical demonstration for March 14, the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Alexander II.

The Conservatives purposed unexpectedly to bring before the Duma a proposal to hold a requiem service for Alexander II., which they hoped would take the opposition unawares and provoke an unpremeditated anti-monarchical demonstration such as that during the opening exercises of Parliament, when the Radicals refused to honor the mention of the Emperor's name by rising.

The deferring of the crucial moments that will follow upon the reading of the declaration from Premier Stolypin and the discussion of the proposal of amnesty is giving the Constitutional Democrats an opportunity to consolidate and reach an understanding with the Group of Toil, and this union promises fertile legislative activity.

It has been found that the deliberations of the Committees on Credentials have been conducive to mutual acquaintance among the deputies. The foundations for personal relations are being laid, and the peasant prejudice and distrust of the well-dressed and cultivated townsman is being overcome. Most of the Constitutional Democrats are men of good appearance and address.

The elections in Askabad, Samarkand, and Margelan have added five Moderate Progressives to the Duma and increased the working force of the Constitutional Democrats.

M. Frenkel, a member of the former Duma, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having circulated a pamphlet dealing with the last Duma.

REVENGE ON BOMB THROWERS.

Col. Dumbadze Burns the House Used by Them in Yalta.

YALTA, Crimea, March 12.—The house from which the bomb was thrown yesterday at Col. Dumbadze, commandant of the garrison here, who was slightly wounded, was burned to-day with its contents by order of the Colonel. While the building was in flames a large number of cartridges exploded.

An accomplice of the bomb thrower, a man dressed as a woman, has been arrested. The man who actually threw the bomb, as previously cabled, committed suicide in order to avoid capture.

ODESSA, March 12.—It developed today that the recent transfer of Gen. Neplueff, commander of the Fortress of Sevastopol, to a less hazardous post was due to the fact that the inhabitants of that city petitioned Premier Stolypin and War Minister Rudiger to send him to another command, "as the nerves of the people (of Sevastopol) were becoming shattered through the danger which they incurred whenever the commandant appeared in public."

The life of Gen. Neplueff has twice been attempted by bombs, and each time he escaped, but many citizens were killed or wounded. The enemies of Neplueff openly declare their intention to assassinate him by the use of a bomb, and hence, whenever the commandant appears, the public scurry for shelter.

MOSCOW, March 12.—In a fight between police and a band of revolutionists to-day, in which revolvers were freely used, one policeman was killed, two revolutionists were wounded, and four of the latter, mere youths, were captured.

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, Russia, March 12.—At the request of the provincial deputation in the lower house of Parliament, the Governor of Nizhni-Novgorod has canceled the sentences of death imposed on four revolutionists.

STRIKERS FAINT FROM HUNGER.

Want to Return to Work at Lodz, but Socialists Prevent Them.

LODZ, Russian Poland, March 12.—There appears to be little prospect of an early termination of the lockout here, although most of the working people are reduced to a condition of semi-starvation and are ready to yield unconditionally. The Socialist metal workers, however, effectually block the way to a resumption of work by resolutely refusing to permit the repair or cleaning of the machinery in the factories.

The ambulances are kept busy succoring workmen who faint in the streets from hunger and exposure, while scores of peaceful passers-by continue to be beaten with the butt end of rifles and knouted by the soldiers in conflicts with the strikers. The police have seized a large store of bombs, rifles, and revolvers.

On Sunday some strikers shot and seriously wounded a girl whom they suspected of being a strike breaker. To-day they entered the house where this girl was being nursed, cut her throat and escaped.

Eat More

of the most nutritious of flour foods—Uneeda Biscuit—the only perfect soda cracker. Then you will be able to

Earn More

because a well-nourished body has greater productive capacity. Thus you will also be able to

Save More

because for value received there is no food so economical as Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

LYING IN WAIT FOR SHIP.

Report That Nicaraguans Plan to Capture the Inge.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Reports of a bold plan of Nicaragua to seize the steamer Harry T. Inge and equip at sea a body of troops which is now said to be waiting for the steamer in two vessels off the Honduran coast were current in local offices of the Central American Consuls to-day. These reports were that the Nicaraguan gunboat Omatippe was convoying two vessels loaded with men in the hope of capturing the Inge, which left here last week bound for Honduras, with arms and ammunition.

It is believed that the man-of-war and two transports are the three fighting vessels refered to in yesterday's dispatches as lying off the Honduran port of Ceiba and threatening to attack that place.

PANAMA, March 12.—Mail advices from a reliable source in Costa Rica set forth that last Saturday Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, by birth a Nicaraguan, but who is fighting with Honduras, invaded Nicaraguan territory with a numerous force and attacked the Nicaraguan division under Gen. Saelnz Zelaya. The Nicaraguans were defeated and lost a number of men, among the killed being Gen. Zelaya himself and Col. Caracas. Gen. Zelaya was at one time Nicaraguan Minister of War.

BELGIAN-DUTCH ALLIANCE.

Terms of Economical Agreement Being Drawn Up.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—The Belgian and Dutch Commissioners who have been in session here for some time past have virtually concluded their negotiations and are drawing up the terms of a cordial understanding, amounting practically to an alliance between the two countries.

OFFICER KILLED IN A DUEL.

Berlin Druggist Mortally Wounds Him in First Exchange of Shots.

BERLIN, March 12.—Capt. von Bercken of the Ninety-third Regiment of Infantry was killed in a pistol duel yesterday morning on the drill ground near the suburb of Togel, by a druggist whose name has not been disclosed.

The conditions of the encounter were the exchange of three shots at fifteen paces. The Captain fell at the first fire, shot in the abdomen, and died in a hospital soon after he had been conveyed there by his seconds and a surgeon, who was present at the encounter.

The cause of the dispute which led to the duel has not been made public.

Buelow Said to be Ill-Health.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—The official Norddeutsche Zeitung announces that Chancellor von Buelow will spend the Easter holidays at Rapallo, an Italian seaside resort near Genoa. The Centre papers, which are unfriendly to the Chancellor, say that he was absent from the debates in the Reichstag last week owing to ill-health.

Kaiser's Request to Prof. Burgess.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—Prof. Burgess left to-day for Vienna, whence he will go to Bonn to lecture to Prince August Wilhelm. The last time the Kaiser saw the professor he tapped him on the shoulder and said: "I hope you will take good care of my boy."

Germany to Fortify Heligoland.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Rheinische Westphaelische Zeltung of Essen says the Navy Department intends to acquire the entire tableland of the island of Heligoland and will build a strong fortress there.

SPAIN TO LEASE ARSENAL.

Foreign Company to Take It Over and Build Warships There.

MADRID, March 12.—The Government is reported to be concluding arrangements for the lease of the Ferrol Arsenal, the chief naval arsenal of Spain, to a foreign company, of which some of the members of the Board of Directors are Spaniards.

Several vessels on the new naval programme of Spain are destined to be built there.

The Boston Off to Central America.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 12.—The Pacific squadron, composed of the cruisers Charleston and Boston and torpedo boats Preble and Paul Jones, under Rear Admiral Swinburne, sailed to-day from this port.

The destination of the fleet, with the exception of the Boston, is Magdalena Bay, where it will engage in target practice. The Boston will go to Central America.

Hague Conference in June.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—State Department officials said to-day that the next Hague Conference would be held early in June, although no date had been positively fixed. Many nations which are to participate in the conference have expressed a desire that it shall be held in June, and an announcement positively fixing the date is expected in a short time. Owing to the present state of intervention in Cuba, it has been decided that the Government of the island shall not be represented by delegates at the conference.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, March 12.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has been in this city for some days, left the French capital to-day for Sofia in consequence of the assassination yesterday of the Bulgarian Premier, M. Petkoff.

HAMBURG, March 12.—As a result of the refusal of the longshoremen to bind themselves to do night work and otherwise submit to the rulings of the shipowners the lockout of the former, which began yesterday, is now in full progress, about 5,000 men being affected. Over 1,300 imported longshoremen have arrived here to take the places of the lockedout men.

PLYMOUTH, England, March 12.—The German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived here to-day after having been delayed by terrible weather in midatlantic. Two days out from New York she encountered a severe hurricane, accompanied by hail and snow squalls, and only made 129 miles in twenty-four hours. The steamer was not damaged.

LIGHT COMPANIES PREPARE TO FIGHT

Plan of Attack on the Public Utilities Bill Is Decided.

TO RAISE A HOME-RULE CRY

This Will Be Used by Tammany Members—Other Arguments Will Be Supplied for Machine Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The large lighting corporations in this State are preparing for a determined attack on the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill. Realizing that the state of public sentiment and the fixed policy of Gov. Hughes to make the people the aribter in any differences that might arise between himself and the Legislature have foredoomed to failure any attempt to defeat as a whole a measure on which he has set his heart, they will content themselves with an effort to punch holes in the bill and to emasculate or eliminate its most vital provisions.

A pretty accurate forecast of what the line of attack will be was obtained to-day from a man closely in touch with these corporations. The principal fight will be made in the Senate, and a programme has been devised which would provide the opponents of the bill with excuses to obscure any hidden reasons for their opposition.

The principal objection will be that the bill gives too large powers to the commission. It will be pointed out that the Page-Merritt bill does away with the review by the courts of orders issued by the commission, which is to be found in the act under which the State Gas Commission operates at present. Under the Page-Merritt bill the power of review on the part of the courts is limited to questions involving the Constitution.

The friends of the bill assert that if the Legislature should choose to delegate its powers to a commission like this there really would be no occasion for a review by the courts on any other question.

While this argument has been devised to pave the way for opposition on the part of Senator Cassidy, who already has given unmistakable signs that he is willing to take a leading part in the fight, and Senator Hinman, both of whom in a way have earned their title to being the Constitutional sharps of the upper house, another argument has been prepared which is certain to appeal forcibly to the Republican machine element in the Senate. This argument is directed against a clause in the bill which gives the Governor the power to remove a Commissioner without the consent of the Senate.

The representatives of the corporations which will make the fight on the measure have not been slow to realize that Senators of the machine type would be reluctant to let a measure slip through which would take from the Senate this power, the value of which has been so aptly illustrated recently by the Kelsey case.

The principle of home rule, which has been the slogan of the Tammany members for the last ten years, will also be invoked. Senator Grady, during a debate in the Senate last night, more than intimated that he would oppose any commission for New York City appointed by the Governor and paid out of the City Treasury, although that is the case with the Rapid Transit Commission now. The argument will be made that while the city pays the expense all the proceeds of penalties and forfeitures inflicted on local concerns would go to the State Treasury instead of to the city.

One provision of the bill that the lighting concerns are determined to kill is that empowering the commission to fix the price of gas whenever, in its own judgment, a re-adjustment is justified. Under the present law, after a price has been fixed it remains in force for three years. It will be contended that the new provision would be a serious handicap for the companies in making contracts for raw material, which are always concluded for a considerable time ahead. The lighting companies will also oppose the provision that makes it possible for a consumer to recover any overcharge after it shall have been shown upon examination that it was due to a defective meter, but makes no provision for a recovery by the company for any loss incurred in a similar manner.

The general charge will also be made that the bill is unfair because it fails to include the telephone companies, which are regarded by the lighting corporations as the greatest offenders of any common carriers in the State. Gov. Hughes was asked to-day why the bill contained no provision for the regulation of these concerns, and why there was no recommendation on the subject in his message. He declined to answer, but it is learned that it was not due to any objection on his part, but because those who drafted the bill were anxious to avoid overloading a measure already bulky and complex enough.

NEW FIRE INSURANCE FORM.

Important Changes Made by a Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Wells.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Tully and Assemblyman Wells introduced a bill today which provides for a new form of fire insurance policy. The measure was drafted at the instance of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to meet conditions which have arisen since the present form of policy was adopted, more than twenty years ago.

Among the most important changes are the entire omission of the "falling building clause," under which many companies contrived to evade payment of San Francisco fire losses, and a provision compelling companies to refund excess premiums where it is shown that property has been insured for more than its value. The proposed form removes all restrictions as to the use of petroleum and kerosene, revokes the requirement for a Magistrate's certificate of loss, and omits the clause which at present acts to annul a policy upon the beginning of foreclosure proceedings against the property insured or on notice of judicial sale.

COMPROMISE ON OSTEOPATHY

Bill Which Satisfies Neither Side Reported to the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health to-day reported out a compromise Osteopathy bill which is not altogether pleasing either to osteopaths or to medical practitioners.

By its provisions all osteopaths now in the State who are graduates of some osteopathic school are "recognized" by the State. In future osteopaths must take a certain limited course in medicine.

GRAFT IN THE SCHOOL BOARD?

Hoey Says Commissioners Are Interested in Contracts and Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman Hoey of New York charged to-day before the Cities Committee of the Assembly that members of the Board of Education of New York, as well as employes, were interested in various contracts and the sale of supplies to the schools. He was speaking for favorable action for his bill, which makes it unlawful for any employe or member of the Board of Education to have any interest in such contracts.

"Grave abuses have grown up," said Mr. Hoey, "and it is time an end was put to them. This bill would help do it."

EXCLUDES THE CUMBERLANDS

Diet of Brunswick Will Elect a New Regent of the Duchy.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of Brunswick, March 12.—The Diet of the Duchy of Brunswick to-day unanimously decided to elect a Regent in succession to the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, who died Sept. 13 last, excluding the Duke of Cumberland, heir to the throne, who will not give up his claim to the Hanoverian Crown and thus reconcile himself with Prussia, and the son of the Duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus.

The name of Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of Emperor William, has been mentioned in connection with the Regency, but it is stated that the Emperor does not wish one of his sons to be chosen.

TO REDUCE ROE'S AUTHORITY.

Wells's Bills Would Make It Possible for Hughes to Displace Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman Wells introduced measures to-day to give the Governor more direct authority over the National Guard and to make the Major General something of a figurehead. One provides that the armories shall be under the government of the Adjutant General and not National Guard officers appointed by the Governor. At present this power is vested in the Adjutant General, the Major General, and the Brigade Commander. The Wells bill would give the Governor direct control.

Another bill allows the Governor to cause the appointment of the Major General and Brigadier Generals in the Guard from the ranks of retired army officers. At present these officers must have been in service in the Guard.

If these bills become law it would be possible to displace Major Gen. C. F. Roe, who is now commander of the National Guard.

The National Guard was alternately assailed and defended in the Assembly today when the Wainwright bill authorizing an investigation came up. Cuvillier of New York offered an amendment providing that four officers of the regular army be appointed in place of the four civilians the Governor would be authorized to appoint. This complicated the situation further, and the bill was made a special order for to-morrow on second and third reading.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Several Bills Introduced at the Request of the State Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Tully introduced three bills to-day at the request of the State Civil Service Commission providing for substantial reforms.

One proposes to place all State employes now in the "laborer" class on the civil service lists and provides that all appointments of this kind in the departments, offices, or institutions of State and counties, wherever practicable, must be made from these lists.

This would do away with many abuses, where with the position of laborer exempt, heads of departments have appointed their friends and favorites as "laborers" with lucrative salaries and no labor to perform except in the political vineyard.

Another bill, prompted by the revelations made during the investigation of Fiscal Supervisor Bender, makes it unlawful for any civil service employe to act either as principal or intermediary in the collection of money for political purposes. The bill further provides that every officer employed in the classified civil service of the State or any subdivision thereof must make oath when he draws his first payment of salary in December to any contribution made by him directly or indirectly for political purposes during the preceding year. Violations of the provisions of the bill are made misdemeanors.

ALBANY GAS BILL CRIPPLED.

Hinman's Committee Changes the Price from $1 to $1.20.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, to which Senator Cassidy wanted the Public Utilities bill referred, took action to-day on a bill for $1 gas for Albany, with the result that Senator Grattan, who introduced the bill, was led to repudiate it in the form in which it left the committee.

At present the Brady interests, which control the local lighting concerns, are charging $1.40. After the Gas Commission had established the fact that gas could be sold at a profit in Albany for 95 cents the Grattan bill was introduced. As amended by the committee the bill fixes the price at $1.20 for the present year and $1.10 thereafter.

Senator Hinman, Chairman of the committee, voted against eighty-cent gas for New York.

HEARING ON MIDWIVES' BILL.

It Provides for Their Regulation by the Health Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—"Of the 1,000 midwives in New York City, 900 are incompetent," declared F. Elizabeth Crowell to-day before the Cities Committee of the Assembly. She appeared with Dr. Darlington on behalf of the Gluck bill to regulate midwifery, which provides that the New York Health Department may adopt rules and regulations for its practice.

It was further declared that at 43,634 births in New York last year midwives were called in. This is 42 per cent. of the births in New York for that year.

The committee was told that it was a menace to allow an army of midwives to ply their vocation without any inspection or regulation by the health authorities. There was no opposition to the bill.

In Memoriam

¶ Inquiries are invited as to suitable objects for Memorial Gifts or Funds, and unmet public needs.

¶ The Association's 63 years' experience in learning and meeting human needs, in thousands of instances every year, is at your service.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.
R. S. MINTURN, Treasurer.
Room 210, 105 E. 22d St., New York.
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
1848 1907

HUGHES MAY SEEK WHIPPLE'S REMOVAL

Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner's Department Is Under Investigation.

KELSEY HEARING TO-DAY

Friends of the Governor Will Try to Get His Case Before the Senate Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—James S. Whipple, Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game, will be the last official survivor of the Higgins kitchen cabinet when Kelsey is gone, and he may be the next official to be asked to resign by the Governor. The Governor has his department under investigation, and is considering, among other things, the charges made recently by Attorney General Jackson that the timber thieves have done a flourishing business under the present policy, which makes a nominal fee, representing an infinitesimal percentage of their stealings, the penalty for their depredations.

The Governor will live up to his promise, made shortly after he took office, to investigate all State departments with a view to inaugurating needed reforms. He expects to have this work completed within the term of the present Legislature, possibly in a month or so.

The Senate would have to be consulted should the Governor decide to remove Whipple, but it is not likely that a request for his removal would arouse anything like the opposition to that of Kelsey.

Supt. Kelsey returned to-day, after several days in New York. He denied the truth of the report circulated by some of his friends that he was prepared to lay down the burdens of office provided he could obtain "vindication" at the hands of the Senate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will give Kelsey a public hearing to-morrow. He will be represented by ex-Justice Edward Hatch, who arrived to-night. Mr. Kelsey and his counsel declined to discuss the case this evening beyond saying that they were ready to go on with the hearing to-morrow. It is said to-night that the Governor's friends on the committee will seek to expedite matters as much as possible and that if they have their way the final report to the Senate will be made next week. No one here doubts that Kelsey's counsel will try to delay proceedings as much as possible.

Should the Senate adjourn for the present session without taking final action, Kelsey would be safe in his position until the Legislature meets again.

$5,000,000 CANAL BOND ISSUE.

State Offers Them for Sale—Bids Must Be at Par.

ALBANY, March 12.—Proposals for $5,000,000 3 per cent. canal bonds are invited in advertisements sent out to-day by State Controller Glynn.

The bids will be opened at the Controller's office on April 5, and no bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Bills introduced in the Assembly were:

Cohan—Doing away with service by published notice in divorce cases.

Foley of New York—Making it a misdemeanor for any legislator t orecelve directly or indirectly compensation or fees for service as attorney for any State Department or State officer.

Wainwright—Creating Commissioner of Elections for Westchester County.

Brough—Prohibiting Police Commissioner from withholding pay for more than twenty days while officer is under suspension.

Stern Brothers

Outfits for Infants

Importations of the latest Parisian Novelties in Wearing Apparel for infants and Little Children.

Christening Cloak, Robe, Skirt, Cap, Veil and Bib, all to match, made of the finest materials, with hand embroidery and real lace.

A variety of styles in Long and Short Dresses, Lingerie Coats, Hats, Bonnets, Afghans and Pillow Cases.

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Workrooms.

Comprising Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats and Corset Covers in the newest materials, laces and embroideries.

Bridal Sets a Special Feature.

Complete Trousseaux In Stock or Made to Order.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered.

Classique Corsets

comprising the latest Parisian Models specially adapted for Princess and Empire Gowns,

including the small tapering waist and long close fitting back effects, in the most desirable materials.

Also Exceptional Values in

French Hand Made Corsets

at $2.75, 3.50, 4.25, 5.50 and 6.75

West Twenty third Street

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Now the Formal and Full Display of Easter Millinery, Parisian and Our Own.

OPENING OF EASTER MILLINERY TO-DAY. Presentation of the most important Style Event of the Spring. This is our cordial invitation to you to come, to study the new Hats and to enjoy their beauty.

Loeser Millinery Openings hold a peculiar place in the esteem of Brooklyn women. They are authoritative. They are comprehensive. They present such an exhibit of Paris Millinery as could not be seen even in a day spent in the Paris shops—for close relationships with the style-wizards of Paris during many years give to us the privileges of the inner circle denied to the casual Paris visitor.

These Paris Hats are the most beautiful and the most wearable that the great French milliners have produced for Spring. Side by side with them you will find the modifications and translations of the Paris ideas done by our own designers—and which are Paris Hats and which Loeser Hats only the hat tip inside will tell.

It is a season of beauty—new beauty. Women are to look younger, for the Hats have brims that droop becomingly over the face and the high bandeau is practically a thing of the past. Toques and Turbans are to be seen of course, but most women will choose the more youthful loveliness of the rim hats.

Picture Hats make another new note of the season—Hats with broad brim sweeping gracefully upward and with the added richness of ostrich plumes.

Ostrich plumes and ostrich aigrettes are much used and for the very smartest Hats new effects in fancy feathers. Flowers of course—the wonderful Parisian flowers that hold the mirror up to nature.

In colors Paris is talking blues—blues that range from the lightest to the darkest tones of peacock. Also smoke gray and a beautiful apricots, and of course the black and white, that are always good.

These are points you will note as you see the show to-day—these and the one great fact that each Hat, small or large, is a complete, artistic whole, with beauty and becomingness as the reason for its being.

Parisian Milliners Who Contribute To the Exhibition.

Georgette,
Camille Roger,
Alphonsine,
Blondel,
Lewis,
Vimont,
Alwin,
Susanne Talbot,
Esther Meyer,
Charlotte,
Paulette et Berthe,
Caroline Reboux,
Mangin Maurice,
and others.

Mourning Millinery is one of the prominent features of this Opening display. The Hats show very great variety—an unusual feature in Mourning Millinery—and a character and distinction which entitles them to the prominent place we have given them.

Children's Millinery is also one of the notable features of the showing. Dainty Lingerie Hats from Paris that are surprisingly low priced and straw Hats that are distinctly Parisian and at the same time girlish occupy several of the cases.

It is the best exhibit of Easter Millinery we ever made—largest in variety and most beautiful in the individual Hats. Come and see it while it is at its very best.

Second Floor, Bond Street.

New French and German Valenciennes Laces, 69c. a Dozen Yards.

JUST ARRIVED FROM Calais, France, sixteen hundred dozen yards of French and German Valenciennes Laces, including some of the prettiest patterns we have ever shown.

There are Edges and Insertions to match; dozens and dozens of new patterns which may be used for dress, waist and underwear trimmings.

Priced unusually low, at 69c. a dozen yards.

Main Floor.

French Dress Linens In New Browns and Blues.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED and flying out fast. The soft quality, fine weave and lusterless "dry finish" are considered very smart this year for coat and skirt suits for street and traveling wear.

All shades of brown, from champagne to deep leather color. All shades of blue, from light blue to navy. The 46-inch width makes them economical in the cutting; at 75c. and 89c. a yard

Second Floor.

Paris Unmade Robes. Only 25 Left.

THERE HAS BEEN GREAT ENTHUSIASM over these exquisite Robes since the early display in January. Perhaps no more beautiful examples of French needlecraft have ever been shown in this country—certainly never before at the Loeser moderate prices.

The feature is the elaboration of large insertions and motifs in combination with hand embroideries and tiny pin tucks. Skirts are very wide at the foot, to be worn in the Paris fashion over deeply flounced petticoats. These final twenty-five Robes include some of the most beautiful we selected. Most are of sheer white batiste, with hand embroideries in solid or eyelet patterns. Some have eyelet embroideries in dainty colors. prices are surprisingly low for the amount of hand work represented

Main Floor. $25 to $79.

$2.50 and $3 Lingerie Waists at $1.98.

OVER A THOUSAND STYLISH WAISTS in a variety of ten models make one of the best mid-week offers of the season. Two very striking models in this lot are shown for the first time; one is made of dotted swiss, another of fine lawn.

Some have the entire front of solid embroidery; others with collar and cuffs of insertion finished with black velvet ribbon. Other models of Persian lawn and soft batiste trimmed with lace and embroidery, and some with entire front and back tucked. There are open back and open front styles; long or short sleeves.

Main Floor.

Easter Suits for Women. A Showing No One Should Miss.

THE NEW GARMENTS FOR WOMEN will be on parade to-day—the most complete and fine display we have made thus far. You will want to see and study styles. You will note the decided advances that have been made in tailor work. You will be astonished what thorough excellence of style and tailor work may be had for the lesser prices.

These three styles are merely suggestions from the stock. Don't miss the full show when you come to-day.

New Panama Suits at $35.

Fancy stripe effect. New Gibson Eton with extension shoulders and bolero front, finished with buckles and velvet loops. Three-quarter sleeves, piped cuffs and piping around neck, edged with taffeta silk. Lined with taffeta silk. Full plaited skirt with graduated bias bands around bottom.

New Twine Voile Suits at $42.50.

Eton coat with embroidered front and back, finished with passementerie and Hercules braid, flat collar of combination lace, taffeta silk and embroidery. New panel, double box plaited skirt with bias bands around the bottom. Made over checked taffeta silk, giving a remarkably distinguished effect.

New Panama Suits at $50.

High grade men tailored Suits of imported striped Panama. Cutaway coat, 17 inches from waist line, single breasted button through, hip pockets with outside flaps, inlaid peau de cygne collar and cuffs and lining. The skirt is full side plaited.

Second Floor, Front.

Printed Silk Mousselines, 19c. for 25c. and 35c. Values

JUST AS DAINTY AND PRETTY FOR AFTERNOON Dresses and Evening Frocks as though they cost the full prices. White grounds printed in delicate color combinations in floral designs. Don't miss seeing them to-day.

Second Floor.

Umbrellas Re-Covered. Specially Low Prices.

BEGINNING TO-DAY and continuing for a few days we will take orders for re-covering Umbrellas at prices considerably under the usual. The work will be of the usual Loeser standard. Both 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas are included in the offer.

At $1, instead of $1.50. Umbrellas re-covered with a fine quality twilled silk warp corola.

At $1.50, instead of $2.25. Umbrellas recovered with a fine quality union taffeta, tape edge.

At $1.75, instead of $2.50. Umbrellas re-covered with an exceptionally fine tape edge, union taffeta, yarn dyed.

At $2, instead of $2.75. Umbrellas re-covered with a fine all silk rainproof serge, tape edge.

At $2.50, instead of $3.25. Umbrellas recovered with either an all silk tape edge taffeta or levantine.

Main Floor.

STUYVESANT FISH JOINS WITH GOULD

Made a Missouri Pacific Director to War on Harriman, Wall Street Thinks.

MR. GOULD DENIES THAT

He Also Says We've Been Extravagant and It's a Good Time to Cut Expenses.

Stuyvesant Fish, who failed of re-election as President of the Illinois Central, following the controversy between him and E. H. Harriman, was elected yesterday a Director of the Missouri Pacific, the most important of the Gould lines. Mr. Fish will also be made a member of the Executive Committee of that road, and it is understood will take an active part in the management of the Gould properties. Wall Street found in Mr. Fish's election to the Missouri Pacific an indication of a further widening between the Gould and the Harriman interests, but George Gould himself, in confirming the report of Mr. Fish's election, said that it had no bearing whatever on the relations between the Gould lines and the Harriman lines.

"Mr. Fish's election as a Director of the Missouri Pacific," Mr. Gould said, "has no special significance. He is a friend of mine, and was an old friend of my father's, and both my father and myself have had very friendly relations with Mr. Fish. When he gave up the Presidency of the Illinois Central the thought occurred to me that he would be an excellent addition to the Directorate of the Missouri Pacific. I asked him to join the board and he consented to do so."

Fish Not to Head Missouri Pacific.

Mr. Gould denied that there was any truth in the report that Mr. Fish's election as a Director was to pave the way to his assumption of the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific. Nothing of that kind, Mr. Gould said, was contemplated. Neither is Mr. Fish, Mr. Gould said, to be elected to the Directorate of any of the other Gould lines. They all, he said, are subsidiary to the Missouri Pacific.

Asked whether the election of Mr. Fish would have any bearing on the relation of the Gould lines to the Harriman lines Mr. Gould replied, "None whatever."

When it was pointed out to Mr. Gould that the separation of the Gould interests from the Harriman interests which had already taken place was likely to be regarded as emphasized by the election of Mr. Fish, who won Mr. Harriman's displeasure during the course of the Illinois Central controversy, Mr. Gould said:

"I had nothing to do with that. Mr. Fish is a friend of mine."

Mr. Gould was asked about the rumors that the Missouri Pacific was to reduce its dividend. This was Mr. Gould's comment on the rumor:

"Prices in Wall Street do not represent intrinsic values. That is not indicated any more clearly when Missouri Pacific is selling at 70 than it would be if it were selling at 170. For my part I would not sell my Missouri Pacific holdings at 150. 'Not,' Mr. Gould added with a smile, 'that any one is bidding me that price, but that shows how I personally feel about the matter. It is rather early to be making predictions, but so far as I can now estimate, the Missouri Pacific will this year earn 8¼ per cent., and, barring earthquakes and floods, I feel that the present dividend on the stock is assured.

"Business is keeping up better than I expected. Gross earnings are keeping up, and, although operating expenses are high, I think the Missouri Pacific will earn the amount I have named."

Good Time to Reduce Expenses.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Gould said that undoubtedly if high money rates and the distrust of corporations which is now apparent continues business will react. High interest rates, Mr. Gould said, are partly the result of the very heavy demand by corporations and partly the result of distrust among investors aroused by the legislation against the railroads.

"This is a good time," he continued, "to cut down expenses and to be conservative. For my part, I have for some time past followed the policy of avoiding new expenditures, and I shall continue to do so until conditions become more favorable. We have not abandoned any of our plans, but merely postponed them. This applies particularly in the East, however, for in the West we are working on the Western Pacific as rapidly as possible.

"Just now, when the highest credit is selling at 6 per cent., is not a good time to undertake new work. We have all been extravagant, individuals and the railroads, and it is well just now to save money."

Mr. Gould was asked if he looked favorably upon the suggestion that efforts should be made to bring about co-operation between the railroads and the public.

Mutual Good Feeling Necessary.

"The interests of the railroads and the public," he replied, "are identical, and they always have been so. Sometimes the public and sometimes the railroads fail to realize the fact, but it is, nevertheless, true that their interests are one and the same. If the railroads are making money the public is pretty sure to be making money, too, while, on the other hand, if the railroads are not prosperous the public is sure to feel it. The railroads are among the very large consumers and are very large spenders of money, and unless they are prosperous general business can hardly be prosperous."

Mr. Gould would not discuss the attitude of the Administration toward railroads, nor would he say what he thought the probable attitude of the Government would be toward the Harriman suggestion of co-operation.

Discussing the two-cent passenger fare laws passed by many of the States, including several through which the Missouri Pacific passes, Mr. Gould said that there was no disposition on the part of the railroads to retaliate, but he added that the railroads had to adopt measures to meet the conditions imposed by the new laws. Trains that do not pay, he said, would have to be taken off, and other steps taken to bring expenses within the earnings under the new rate.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Road here to-day Stuyvesant Fish was elected a Director to succeed James Hagen Hyde. It is stated that more than 80 per cent. of the stock of the company was voted.

J. J. Slocum of New York was elected to fill the vacancy on the Missouri Pacific board and also on the Iron Mountain Road board, caused by the death of Russell Sage. All other members of both boards were re-elected.

WANTS FEDERAL RAILROAD LAW

Senator Newlands Suggests a Remedy for Present Evils.

There is a reasonable solution of the railroad question, according to Senator Newlands from Nevada. He offers it in an article in The Independent for March. This solution is not Government ownership, for the country is not yet ready for that; but lies in a middle course, "giving the country all the benefits of Government ownership with none of its dangers." Senator Newlands outlines his plan thus:

I believe that the railroads themselves, as well as the public, would welcome some efficient simplification, which should guarantee their integrity and legitimate business freedom, under established National administration and recognized authority, removing the necessity and temptation for sharp political practices.

It is clear in my mind that this can easily be accomplished by a National law for the incorporation of railways engaged in inter-State commerce, subjecting their capitalization, their stock and bond issues, and their relations with their employes and the public to the approval and control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The roads should still be subject to the reasonable police laws of each State in which they are located, but the stocks and bonds of such National corporations should be free from taxation, as representing simply parts of or interests in railroads, which should be assessed and taxed in their entirety.

"The best way to maintain for all time the value of these roads," Senator Newlands continues, "is to have the capital stock express the real capital employed. It will be easy then for the commission to determine a just return. In fact, this plan if carried out in detail, would mean automatic regulation, so that in a short time the commission would have hardly anything to do. A limitation of dividends would enforce not only betterment of the road, but reduction in rates."

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COAL TO BE REDUCED 50 CTS.

Railroads Considered a Cut of 25 Cents, but Abandoned the Plan.

President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said yesterday that his road would make the same reduction in the price of coal on April 1 this year as was made last year, and he knew of no change contemplated by any of the other anthracite roads.

As all the roads act in unison in the matter of coal prices it seems clear from Mr. Thomas's statement that the report that the price of anthracite coal was to be reduced on April 1 only 25 cents a ton instead of 50 cents a ton, as in former years, was not well founded. Such a change in the price, it is shown, was under discussion, but the decision was reached to keep to the former schedule of prices.

More than $3,300,000, it was estimated, would be added to the earnings of the coal roads by reducing the price only 25 cents. This was regarded by the roads as an important offset to the increased cost of production and of railroad operation, but as a matter of policy it has been determined to make the customary reduction.

SMASH IN NEVADA-UTAH.

Bottom Drops Out of the Stock Lawson Has Been Advertising.

In anticipation of selling orders to come after the few Lawson followers here had read in the advertisement columns of the morning papers that the Boston man would not stand sponsor for Nevada-Utah, the stock he had been bulling by implication for nearly two weeks, the curb market got together early yesterday morning. Before the trading opened brokers who had kept aloof from the upward movement in the stock relieved their feelings by crowding the specialists with offerings of the stock.

Actual trading in the stock began a good five minutes before the market regularly opened. So great was the rush to sell that there were several separate groups overloaded with selling orders making frenzied efforts to unload. The price in the crowd which the reporters of curb transactions took as the official starters of the market was 4½, which was 1⅝ points below Monday's close, but at the same time sales were made at 8½ and some were reported at 8¼.

The few buyers in the crowd were snowed under, with the result that the price went as low as 2½.

At the low prices houses which have been credited with doing the manipulation within the last two weeks for the Boston tipster were the heaviest buyers, and the market traders who have been selling short at the high prices of recent markets were also buyers to cover their short contracts. The combination of inside buying and short covering helped a rapid recovery, and after the first hour of trading the market settled down to normal conditions. While the early excitement lasted the turmoil on the curb has not been equaled since the break in Nipissing early last Fall.

Later in the day as the price moved slowly upward there was a renewal of excited trading for which the rush of shorts to cover was chiefly responsible, and the market in this stock was carried on for ten minutes after the official close at 3 o'clock with the price at 4⅜. Total transactions were reported of 75,000 shares, which is about half the business credited to Nevada-Utah on some of the early days of last week, when the manipulation which put the price up to its high level of 9¼ was at its height.

Brokers on the Curb said that most of the buying of the stock done here when the movement was in full swing was from outsiders on the basis of full payment, so that the number of margined accounts closed out on the slump was small.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Nevada-Utah closed on the curb last night at 6 and a fraction. This morning, following Thomas W. Lawson's announcement that he dare not assume the responsibility of saying to the public "Go ahead and buy Nevada-Utah," the bottom dropped out of the stock and $2,000,000 was lost to confiding investors. It is not alleged that Mr. Lawson lost anything.

WOMAN'S CLUB COMES OF AGE

Political Study Society Installs Officers and Wants to Vote.

The Society for Political Study was 21 years old yesterday, and it wishes to vote. A birthday celebration, with a luncheon, was held at the Hotel Astor with the installation of the new officers for the year.

Mrs. John H. Judge, the retiring President, told the members and guests how the club had always studied the subject of good citizenship, and said that never was a twenty-one-year-older so ready to vote and hold office.

"And if I were President," continued Mrs. Judge, "I would have Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour Secretary of State, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Mary Garret Hay Secretary of the Navy, and our dear Miss Theresa Barkalow Secretary of War."

Mrs. W. G. Demorest, the new President of the club, upon being installed made a gracefull speech of appreciation. A silver vanity box was presented to Mrs. Judge by Mrs. Benjamin Lillard in the name of the Luncheon Committee, and a gold bracelet set with sapphires from the club.

The chief speaker of the afternoon was Guy Morrison Walker. Miss Elizabeth Reid also spoke.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Submarine Paints, Advanced 200 Per Cent., Are Allowed to Enter at a Lower Rate.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland the Board of United States General Appraisers has partly reversed the action of the Appraiser of the Port in imposing advances of from 125 to 200 per cent. over invoice prices placed on submarine paints exported to this country by the Suter Hartmann & Rahtjens Composition Company of London.

The paints are used extensively in this country by ship owners and by the Navy Department for painting vessels below the water line. The English concern has been in the habit of sending the paints to this country in paste form, and then adding turpentine and other ingredients to produce a liquid. The cost of changing the paints from paste to liquid is slight, but in England the liquid composition sells at a price far in excess of the price invoiced for the paste product.

The board decides that the paste paints shall hereafter be invoiced 45 per cent. higher than hitherto, in order more nearly to approximate the prices abroad for the liquid article. The heavy advances made by the Appraisar of the Port are reduced accordingly.

LOST, A SCOTCH TERRIER.

He Carries His Tail Gayly and You May Know Him by That.

F. G. Lloyd of 107 East Sixty-ninth Street has lost a distinguished Scotch terrier, by name Abertay Revival.

He is distinguished apart from being a prize winner by the fact that he carries his tail gayly. This might not seem unusual, but Mr. Lloyd says it is an extraordinary trait and should make his identification comparatively easy.

He was lost in transit from the Boston Dog Show to this city, and the express company will undoubtedly hear further from Mr. Lloyd on the subject if he is not forthcoming within a few days. Meantime Mr. Lloyd has advertised in THE TIMES, offering $50 reward for his return. He fears that Abertay has been stolen by an envious rival breeder.

FINK SUPPORTS HARRIMAN'S VIEWS

Norfolk & Western Chairman Upholds His Presentation of Railroads' Case.

CO-OPERATION MUST COME

If Government and Railroads Are to Work in Harmony—Rate Regulation Needed.

Henry Fink, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, who has been in active railroad service for fifty-six years, added his voice yesterday to those of the many other officials who have spoken for co-operation between the railroads, the Government, and the public. He declared that the interview with E. H. Harriman, which THE TIMES printed last Sunday, was a most timely presentation of the railroads' side of the case

Mr. Fink, however, antedates by a considerable time most of the other advocates of the co-operative theory as applied to railroads. THE TIMES before now has presented his views on the matter, and when the agitation accompanying the Esch-Townsend bill was before the country, in 1905, he published a monograph on the subject of rate regulation, in which he advocated strongly several of the measures that are now proposed as a basis on which the Government and the railroads can unite.

"I think that Mr. Harriman was most fair in his argument for the railroads," said Mr. Fink yesterday. "In common with other railroad men, I do not believe that a change of gauge offers a solution of the economic problem, but, whatever the solution, it must be recognized that a most serious situation confronts the railroads of the country. The worst phase of it is the agitation in the various States, inspired by the attitude of the National Administration as it has been generally construed, and productive of a medley of laws that increase a thousand times the natural difficulties of the case.

"But I do not think it will do the railroads any good to take up a retaliatory fight against these enactments. That will simply increase the hostility and make the public less responsive to whatever facts and arguments the railroads may present as their side of the general issue. It is perfectly true that some of the laws which have been passed, particularly the two-cent fare laws, if submitted to, would bring the railroads of certain sections of the country to a point where they could not operate with a profit, and a reduction of service wherever it might be found unprofitable would be the only alternative to bankruptcy. The people, I believe, would recognize the fairness of any such position as that.

"But the thing has got to be done through making the people see the facts in the case, and Mr. Harriman is right in taking the newspapers as his medium of communication. The difficulty has been heretofore that the railroad men have been too busy to explain the complicated railroad problem to the people, on the one hand, and the people have been too busy to study it up themselves, on the other hand.

"There are, however, two all-important things in this matter of co-operation. Congress must not only pass wise laws, but the railroads must obey them in both letter and spirit, without attempt at evasion, and must co-operate in their enforcement. That is the only way in which co-operation can be put on a satisfactory basis between the railroads and the Government."

For an expression of his views on the specific propositions on which the co-operation theory might be tried, Mr. Fink referred to certain passages in the book on rate regulation already referred to. In that he said:

"Rate regulation is absolutely necessary for the protection of the public as well as of the owners of the railroads. The public must be protected against unjust discriminations, and the owners of the railroads should be protected against rate wars, which destroy the fruits of their enterprise and investments. Both evils have a common cause; the remedy that effectively cures one must necessarily cure the other. The cause of the evils is unrestrained competition, which must inevitably produce unjust discrimination.

"Rate regulation by railroads alone, without the aid of wise legislation, can, however, never be effectual. Efforts at regulation by the Federal Government alone cannot fully attain their object. It is only by co-operation, by the combined efforts of the Government and the railroads that the evils resulting from unrestrained competition can be permanently corrected. The Sherman Anti-Trust act, destroying efficient traffic associations, has deprived the railroads of the best means of co-operating with the Government in regulating rates.

"The most important legislation that is neded is an amendment of the Anti-Trust act that will restore to the railroads the right to organize efficient traffic associations for the purpose of establishing and strictly maintaining reasonable rates and to co-operate with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the enforcement of the laws which prohibit unjust discrimination. An amendment of the fifth, or anti-pooling, section of the act to regulate commerce, so as to permit so-called pooling, is no longer necessary, if it were practicable.

"The report of the Senate Committee of 1886 on inter-State commerce is a classic, and should be studied by every one who is interested in the subject. I think that a redistribution of that document, even now after twenty years have elapsed from the time of its original publication, would be of much value."

Mr. Fink was asked whether the railroads would as a practical matter make agreements tending to produce a more economical distribution of traffic—a point on which Mr. Harriman laid stress.

"I am sure that the railroads would gladly avail themselves of that permission were it granted," he said. "It is not a matter of experiment, but of tried experience. It is perfectly obvious that every railroad management desires to operate its property to the best advantage, and that is exactly what agreements for the distribution of traffic seek to accomplish. The motive is there; the results are certain to follow."

STICKNEY FEARS A PANIC.

Agitation Against the Railroads Will Bring It, He Says.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A. B. Stickney of St. Paul, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, who arrived here to-night from the South, in an interview on the railroad situation said:

"The people are now laying the foundation, firm and strong, for a tremendous panic."

Mr. Stickney said he did not believe that the crisis would be reached within the next two years, but that it would certainly come, and would be even more disastrous than the panic of 1893-4. If the railroad agitation was kept up all the railways were threatened with bankruptcy, he said, and in 1900 hundreds of thousands of men would be thrown out of employment.

The great unrest in the financial world, President Stickney said, was not due to the policy of President Roosevelt, but was brought about by "hostile legislation by the various State Legislatures." The only solution of the railroad problem in his view was to grant all the power to regulate the roads to the Federal Government. He urged the establishment of a Department of "Inter-State Commerce," its head to be a member of the Cabinet, and asserted the present Inter-State Commerce Commission is a failure because the power to act is placed in the hands of too many men.

Names for the New Fireboats.

Fire Commissioner Lantry has decided to name the two fireboats now being built for the city, and which will be launched next month, the Thomas Willett and the James Duane, after former Mayors of the city. Thomas Willett was Mayor of New York in 1665. James Duane was the first Mayor of the city after the Revolution to 1789.

CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Nine Men Accused of Bribery in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Three members of the Board of Public Service, two city employes, the President of the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Company and two of its employes, and the Columbus manager of the American Sewer Pipe Company, were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury on charges of bribery in connection with a contract for paving East Broad Street in this city.

The disclosures were brought about by a confession by Nelson Cannon, formerly the Columbus Superintendent of the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Company, to which the paving contract was awarded. According to Cannon's story, Fred J. Immel, President of the Columbus Board of Public Service, and Fred Lied, Vice President of the board, each had a promise of $3,000 for voting to give the contract to the Cleveland Trinidad Company, and Charles E. Burr, the third member of the board, received the promise of $4,000 for his vote.

It was also alleged by Cannon that the full $3,000 was paid to Immel, and that $2,300 was paid to Lied by President Bramley of the Cleveland Trinidad Company, H. C. Lang, the Columbus representative of the company, and himself.

Arthur A. Beck, Assistant City Engineer, who resigned immediately after the bribery disclosures, is alleged to have been promised a division of all moneys allowed on padded estimates, and Alfred Shoemaker, a street paving inspector, is alleged to have been on the pay roll of the Cleveland Trinidad Company for a week. According to Cannon, Beck received about $500.

An indictment was returned also against R. Stanley Rhoads, Columbus manager of the American Sewer Pipe Company

CURED OF CONSUMPTION

96 of 114 Patients Apparently Recovered at the Ray Brook Hospital.

An advance copy of the unpublished report submitted to the Legislature by the Board of Trustees of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis shows that at Ray Brook, out of a total of 114 patients who had incipient consumption when they entered, 96, or more than 84 per cent., are recorded as "apparently recovered" upon their discharge after a residence of about six months.

All told, 106 patients recovered, in so far as could be determined, and 43 had their disease arrested, while only 13 of all the patients treated showed no improvement.

The hospital is situated in the heart of the Adirondacks. The law governing it is:

Every person desiring free treatment shall apply to the local authorities of his or her town, city, or county having charge of the relief of the poor, who shall thereupon issue a written request to the Superintendent of said hospital for the admission and treatment of such patient. Such request shall state whether the person is able to pay for care and treatment. * * * No person should be admitted as a patient in the State institution without the certificate of one of said examining physicians certifying that such applicant is suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Such is the simple procedure necessary to obtain admission to the hospital.

MAY DEMUR IN EDDY SUIT

Intimation That the Case Will Go to the Supreme Court for Argument.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Col. Frank S. Streeter, personal counsel for Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, and Nathan E. Martin, of counsel for the plaintiff in the suit brought for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property, said to-day that there would be no further proceedings in the case before April 2, when the Spring term of the Superior Court opens, at which time the suit is returnable. No depositions will be taken in the meantime. This is taken to mean that the defendants will file a demurrer and take the case to the Supreme Court for argument, although Gen. Streeter declined to discuss this phase of the matter.

BOSTON, March 12.—Service was made this afternoon upon the four Boston defendants in the Eddy suit, Alfred Farlow, director of the publication enterprises of the Church; Ira O. Knapp, William J. Johnson, and Joseph Armstrong. This completes the service of the defendants with the exception of Stephen A. Chase of Fall River, Treasurer of the Christian Science Church.

Boy Killed in a Snowball Fight.

While snowballing with schoolmates at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, five-year-old Carl Lande of 541 Fiftieth Street ran in front of a street car and was knocked down. He died in the Norwegian Hospital.

SUGAR REBATES WERE 'LIGHTERAGE'

Government Proves Lackawanna Road Paid Sugar Trust's Agent.

GOT "EXTRA" ALLOWANCE

Vice President Caldwell Denies That the Trust Received Any Favors.

The Government closed its rebating case against the Lackawanna Railroad before Judge Holt and a jury in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday and the defense began. The road is charged with having violated the Elkins anti-rebating act by making payments of rebates, disguised in the form of payments for lighterage charges, to the Sugar Trust, through Lowell M. Palmer, the trust's agent.

The Government called A. B. Foster, the freight claim agent of the defendant road, and proved by him one by one the shipments of sugar named in the indictments and the subsequent payments of the lighterage bills or claims to Mr. Palmer. The witness made no effort to deny the shipments of sugars or the subsequent payments of claims to Mr. Palmer.

H. T. Leeming and William J. Whittaker, both employes of Palmer's office, swore to the payment of the Lackawanna lighterage claims. Each admitted, however, that he had nothing to do with any lighterage claims other than those of the Lackawanna.

United States District Attorney Stimson rested the Government's case. John B. Stanchfield, counsel for the road, outlined the defense. The defendant road freely admitted, he said, the shipments and payment of the lighterage claims, but the Government had not proved conclusively that the money went to the American Sugar Refining Company. He asked that the case be dismissed, which was denied.

Frank Harriott, formerly a freight agent of the Erie Railroad, was called as the defendant's initial witness. Mr. Harriott told of the existence of the Trunk Line Traffic Association. This was an association of the trunk line roads for the purpose of dividing up the traffic due to each. Palmer was the Sugar Trust's agent who routed the sugar over the various roads.

Vice President B. D. Caldwell of the Lackawanna was called. He testified that he controlled the Lackawanna's traffic. As the Lackawanna had a lighterage contract with the Starin Company for 2 cents a hundred on all business, including sugar, Mr. Caldwell said he told Mr. Palmer he would recommend to his company that they make Mr. Palmer an allowance of 2 cents per hundred as extra lighterage. Taking the price paid the Starin Company, 2 cents, and the 2 cents allowed Mr. Palmer, it still left the road one-fifth of a cent per hundred on business west of Buffalo and 1 1-5 cents on business to the latter point out of its lighterage allowance. President Truesdale was present at the time the final contract was made.

"Was there any intention upon your part to pay the money to Mr. Palmer or the Sugar Trust as a rebate or concession of any kind?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Absolutely none," replied Mr. Caldwell, with emphasis. "We had no desire to violate any law, either State or Federal."

Mr. Caldwell explained that the payment of $6,000 proved by the Government to have been made to Mr. Palmer was simply an extra allowance for losses he had sustained on the lighterage on the year's business prior to the understanding they had reached.

The case will go on to-day.

Alimony Awarded to Mrs. Reeve.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger awarded $70 a week alimony yesterday to Mrs. Lillas R. Reeve in her action for a separation from David R. Reeve of the firm of Reeve & Van Riper, coffee merchants of 46 Water Street. Mrs. Reeve brought suit on the ground of cruelty and ill-treatment. The action is defended by Mr. Reeve, who alleges that his wife has treated him cruelly.

SHONTS GUEST OF DISCIPLES.

And the Traction President Takes a Fling at Editor Brisbane.

The Disciples' Union, which is an organization composed of members of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, held its ninth annual dinner at the Marseille Hotel, Broadway and 103d Street, last night. The guest of honor was Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

Arthur Brisbane defended yellow journalism, saying that it was the type of journalism destined to reach the people.

"I sometimes pity some clergymen," he added. "They preach to people who are already good. Henry Ward Beecher knew what to do to reach the public conscience. To convince his congregation of the evils of slavery, he brought an eighteen-year-old negro girl into his church and sold her to the highest bidder. That did more than any sermon he could preach upon slavery. I think some preacher might take some of the little girls working in the glass works in New Jersey and show that they are dying of consumption because of their duties at an immature age."

"I thought I was a stranger within your gates," Mr. Shonts began after Mr. Bates had introduced him, "but I've changed my mind. I find you a cordial lot of friends. I am glad to be among you. I cannot help but think that meetings such as this must result in good, and that you in your religious work do a great deal of good, even though you don't sell negroes on the block or dissect lungs before the eyes of the morbid."

Among others who spoke were Alexander S. Bacon and Alexander Irvine.

1898 VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES

MONOPOLE

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MUNICIPAL COURTS FAULTY.

Bar Association Calls Attention to the Need of Reform.

The Bar Association at its meeting last night adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of Albany legislation looking toward the reorganization of the local municipal courts be referred to the Judiciary Committee with authority to promote such legislation on the subject as the said committee may deem wise.

It was stated that the present method of conducting the municipal courts was faulty, and that something ought to be done to improve them. There are some bills now before the Legislature.

Published To-Day

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Senator Beveridge contributes a great article,
"Shall None but Millionaires Run the Government?"

At the Sign of The Times

Are you looking for a convenient, reliable and up-to-date store to purchase your drug supplies? Why not select the drug store in The Times Building, at Times Square? Certainly no more convenient location could be chosen. Passengers alighting from up and down town Subway trains may pass directly into this store.

We call attention to our new Optical Department in the basement. A specialty is made of fitting and adjusting. Particular attention is given to repair work in all its branches.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.
Phone 4328 Bryant

TO RUSH THROUGH NEW SUBWAY PLANS

Bids to be Asked for a Section of the Bridge Loop on Saturday.

WILL BE OPENED ON APRIL 11

Rapid Transit Board May Let Other Contracts Before Utilities Bill Passes.

As an evidence that the present Rapid Transit Board intends to rush through as many of the contracts for new subways as possible before it is legislated out of office by the passage of the Public Utilities bill, it became known yesterday that the contract for the construction of the first section of the so-called bridge loop will be let about April 11, a little more than three weeks hence.

The advertisement asking for bids for the construction of the line will appear on Saturday of this week. Thereafter it will be published twice a week until April 11, when, at noon, the bidding will be declared closed. Under the law, the board has ten days in which to make the award, but it is believed that it will be made within a few days after the bidding closes. In any event, there will be a session of the commission on April 11, and then it will be decided when the bids shall be opened.

Conditions under which the bids may be made will be set forth at length in the advertisement. One of them is that a bid, once put in the box for their receipt, may not be withdrawn for correction or other purpose. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $25,000, made payable to the Controller, and the successful bidder must deposit securities to the value of $300,000.

The section of the loop for which bids are to be asked extends under Centre Street, from Pearl to Canal Street, with turnouts at Canal and Walker Streets. There is to be one station, and it will be at Leonard Street. The work on Centre Street is to be done by what is known as the cut and cover method, but the spurs into Canal and Walker Streets may be built by the open excavation method. There are to be four tracks in Centre Street, and two tracks in each of the streets into which the line turns.

Actual work on the construction of the road is to begin within sixty days after the contract is finally signed, and the section indicated is to be finished within twenty-one months. Should the contractor succeede in finishing the work ahead of time he will receive a bonus of 1 per cent. of the amount due him at the time the work is finished. Should he take longer than twenty-one months to complete the work he will have to pay a penalty.

The plans for the loop route contemplate pipe galleries for the entire length. Bids for this work are to be submitted separately, and in some quarters it is considered doubtful if the pipe galleries will be built at all. The contract for equipment and operation is to be let separately as soon as the state of the construction work will permit. The estimated cost of the entire loop between the Manhattan ends of the bridges, of which the section to be advertised on Saturday is only a part, varies from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

It had always been assumed that the advertising for bids must extend, under the law, over a period of six weeks. It has been found that three weeks is sufficient time to meet the requirements of the law, and the fact that the board has taken advantage of this, together with its activities in other directions, is taken as indicating that it will endeavor to rush through the contracts for the Seventh and Lexington Avenue routes before the utilities bill passes, so that its work of years may not be in danger of being undone.

CARPET-SELLING COMBINE.

Ingrain Manufacturers Plan to Abolish Ruinous Competition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The ingrain carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia have agreed upon a community of interest plan and will establish a central agency for marketing their products. At a meeting here attended by thirty-five manufacturers, a committee was appointed to prepare an operating sales agreement which will be considered at another meeting of the manufacturers.

Under the proposed agreement the carpet manufacturers will abandon the competitive system, by which staple grades of carpets have been offered at various prices, said to be ruinous to the business.

BIRD CAGE UNION STRIKES.

It Was Formed Only a Week Ago and All in One Factory.

The bird-cage workers formed a union about a week ago which started business officially yesterday by declaring a strike in the bird-cage factory of O. Lindemann & Co., at 35 Wooster Street, for the reinstatement of two discharged employes.

The union was organized by the Industrial Workers of the World, formed two years ago as a rival to the American Federation of Labor. The organizers of the Industrial Workers have been instructed to keep a sharp look out for trades which the Gompers people have not organized and to grab them as quickly as possible. The bird cage workers were discovered by an enterprising organizer.

Practically all the members of the union consist of employes of Lindemann & Co., comprising brass and tin workers, wire workers, and painters. The strikers said yesterday that if the strike continues for a week there will be a stringency in the market for parrot and canary cages, as "the season" for caging the birds comes with the Spring.

WIRES "REACHED THE POLE."

Intrepid "Captain Daring" Says He Did It in His Airship.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The north pole has been reached. "Captain Daring," the intrepid Milwaukee explorer, who some time ago announced that he proposed building an airship which was to carry him to the coveted spot from a point in British Columbia, to-day sent the following dispatch to the local newspapers:

Veni, Vidi, Vici. 90 degrees. Ascended ten miles north of Montreal, Thursday, March 7, 9 A. M. Reached 90 degrees or the pole 1:50 A. M. Sunday, March 10, 1907. Planted American flag and left record. Remained at pole 1 hour 45 minutes. Time consumed in going to the pole, 67 hours 15 minutes; return time, 40 hours 7 minutes. Solid ice field at pole. Will send particulars at earliest convenience. Am coming on to Milwaukee in balloon to-morrow if wind is favorable.

"Captain Daring" all along said he would beat Walter Wellman in an aeronautic expedition to the pole. It seems that he packed a balloon in a grip, left here for Montreal in an entirely unostentatious manner, and, lest pesky reporters should divulge his purpose, hied himself to a spot ten miles out of Montreal and there made the ascension.

"Captain Daring's" real name is not known here. He has evaded all inquiries on that subject, saying that when he had accomplished his great purpose he would reveal his identity.

EVIDENCE POINTS TO MURDER.

Bullet Hole in the Temple of a Young Man Found on Tracks.

When Coroner Squires of Ossining made an examination yesterday of the body of Henry Buckley of Mount Kisco, who was run over by a train on the Harlem Division of the New York Central on Monday night, he found a bullet hole in the right temple. From other evidence it is believed that Buckley was murdered and that his body was put on the tracks.

The body was found midway between Mount Kisco and Chappaqua. Persons living near the railroad told the Coroner that some time before the train stopped they heard two shots. At first they thought the reports came from railroad torpedoes, but when the body was found they recalled that no train was passing at the time they heard the shots.

About a thousand feet from the body Buckley's watch was found. Nearer to the body was found a revolver with two exploded shells in it.

Buckley's friends say he had no cause to commit suicide. They believe that he was held up and that when he started to fight was shot and killed.

Buckley was 23 years old. He had been in this city Monday and arrived at Chappaqua about 8 o'clock. It had been his custom to walk up the tracks toward the home of a young woman on whom he called.

BINGE CASE UP AGAIN.

Grand Jury Hears Experts Who Found the Poison in Her Wine.

The Grand Jury began its investigation yesterday into the death of Mrs. Ida Binge and the charge of murder against Mrs. Lottie Wallau, a daughter of the dead woman. Mrs. Wallau is under $50,000 bonds on a charge of having poisoned her mother by administering mercury to her.

Experts testified to the finding of corrosive sublimate in the champagne administered to Mrs. Binge, as well as in the milk found in her room after her death. Among these were Fred Maywald, the chemist who analyzed the champagne, and Drs. Lederle and Deguee, who made an examination of Mrs. Binge's stomach and also analyzed the milk.

Other witnesses were the nurses, the Misses Elizabeth Devine and Florence Cleveland; Dr. Samuel Gluck, the Wallau family physician, and Mrs. Sarah Duer, with whom the nurses lived. The testimony was not completed yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, who obtained statements from Mrs. Wallau both before and after her mother's death, which are said not to agree, was also a witness. The examination will be continued to-day.

DAVID BARRIE IN COURT.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Representative Up In Supplementary Proceedings.

David Barrie, a wholesale tea merchant at 91 Wall Street, personal friend and yachting representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, appeared before Judge Green in the City Court yesterday to answer an order compelling him to submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings. At Mr. Barrie's request the examination was adjourned to Saturday, when Mr. Barrie said his attorney would be at liberty to appear in his behalf.

The order against Mr. Barrie was obtained by William R. Cochran, a rigging contractor at 35 South Street, who says that Mr. Barrie has failed to satisfy a judgment against him for a loan of $394.07 made several years ago. Judgment was recovered in 1905, but returned unsatisfied. The order in supplementary proceedings was obtained on March 6 of this year.

Cochran's attorney said yesterday that Barrie and Cochran had formerly been friends, but that they had fallen out. Mr. Barrie declined to discuss the matter.

KNOCKED THROUGH BOX LID.

Daniel Cameron, a watchman, was pushed headlong through the side of a big packing box yesterday by a freight car that was being switched in the yards of the Bush Terminal Company at the foot of Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Through the jagged hole in the side of the box his fellow-employes in the yards saw Cameron struggling to free himself after the accident.

"What hit me?" Cameron asked as they carried him to the freight platform. It was a serious matter, but the trainmen could not help smiling at the mishap. He was sent to the Norwegian Hospital. He is injured internally. The packing box was near the edge of the platform and Cameron had been standing between it and the edge when the car hit him.

Will Positively Tighten Loose Teeth

ASTRINGENT AND ANTISEPTIC

"THE BELLE ON THE BELL" (Our Trade Mark.)

Dr. Bell's SCIENTIFIC Mouth Elixir

The Only Successful Cure for Receding, Bleeding Gums and Loose Teeth. A Highly Fragrant and Prophylactic Mouth Wash. Will Prevent Decay of the Teeth and Purify the Breath. (Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.)

DR. BELL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is the Only Dentifrice in the World Prepared by an Authority on Teeth. It Cleanses, Whitens, Strengthens and Preserves the Teeth. Price 25c.

The Text Books Used To-day in the Public Schools Throughout the Country to Teach Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth are Written by Dr. V. C. Bell, A. B., D. D. S., Recognised by Boards of Education as the Dental Authority.

Sold Everywhere. AMERICAN DENTIFRICE CO., 51 E. 59th St., New York.

Why Evans'?

Reasons:
Best Malt and Hops.
Mountain Spring Water.
Matured in the Wood.
Brewery Bottling.

Results:
Ale in Perfection.
Ripe, Mellow,
Brilliant and Sparkling.
A Natural Product.

At all Clubs, Cafes, Restaurants, Hotels and Dealers.

GAS KILLS GIRL HERE BUT ONE DAY

Miss Ina Decker Was to Have Been Married to a Lawyer.

PROBABLY NOT SUICIDE

Police Believe She Was Not Familiar with Gas and Blew It Out.

Miss Ina Decker, 22 years old, whose parents live on a farm near Chatham, N. Y., left home on Monday and went to Brooklyn to go to work in the office of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company at 43 Ryerson Street. It was the first time she had ever been in the city, and the Superintendent of the company directed her to a boarding house at 62 Clinton Street.

Miss Decker was to have reported at the office yesterday morning, but failed to appear at the proper hour. Later the Superintendent received word that Miss Decker had been found dead in bed from gas, which was flowing from an open cock.

The police believe that Miss Decker was not familiar with gas and had blown it out. The other occupants of the house say she was not homesick, and had talked hopefully about her new position.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—Frank H. Kelly, a lawyer of this city, who accompanied Miss Ina Decker to the Brooklyn boarding house where she was found dead from gas asphyxiation to-day, was engaged to be married to the young woman. He was overcome by grief when he learned of her death. With his law partner, ex-District Attorney George Wood, Mr. Kelly left for Brooklyn to take charge of the body.

KILL JERSEY SUNDAY LAW.

Seven Democrats Join Republicans in Defeating the Blohm Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—After two hours of acrimonious debate this afternoon the House Republicans, assisted by seven Democrats, killed the Blohm bill, which provided for an open Sunday selling of liquor if a majority of votes were cast in a municipality for legalizing Sunday selling.

DENIES SELLING CEMETERY.

Only Bodies Being Removed from 11th Street Property, Trustee Says.

The Trustees and church authorities of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue showed no inclination yesterday to discuss the charges, made at a meeting on Monday night, of lineal descendants of persons buried in the cemetery of the old cathedral in East Eleventh Street, that the Board of Trustees is an illegal body, and has been conducting the business of the church without proper legal authority for the last twenty-seven years. It is also charged that the same board is now attempting to sell the cemetery in disregard of the rights of the gravehold ers.

Thomas L. Feitner, one of the Trustees, appeared very much excited, and hurried the reporter from his presence.

"Who said we were selling the cemetery?" asked Mr. Feitner. "We are not selling it. We are merely removing the bodies. What will happen in the dim future nobody can tell. We may all be dead by that time."

Mr. Feitner was asked about a report that the Trustees, after selling the cemetery in East Eleventh Street, intended to dispose of the old Calvary Cemetery in Blissville, L. I. He refused to discuss the matter.

Archbishop Farley, through his secretary, refused to make any statement regarding the charge brought against him that he had silenced by intimidation a person who had raised his voice against the sale of the cemetery at a meeting of the Trustees on Feb. 3.

INDICT FURNITURE MAKERS.

They Are Accused of Monopolizing Church Pews and School Desks.

CHICAGO, March 12.—F. A. Holbrook and nine church and school furniture manufacturing companies were named in indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which were returned late this afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury. The manufacturers have plants throughout the Middle West. The indictments charge that they control 80 per cent. of the church pew and school desk business of the United States, and that with Holbrook they organized an association called the Prudential Club, the object of which was to stifle competition in the sale of church pews.

Monthly meetings of this club were held in Chicago, it is said, and minimum prices were agreed on. It is declared that the corporations reported the names of all churches or prospective purchasers of furniture to Holbrook, and that Holbrook assigned the sales to the different corporations.

An arrangement which provided for the allotment of all school-desk jobs in cities and towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants is also alleged.

BILL FOR GOULD DIVORCE.

It was reported yesterday that Edmond Kelly had presented to Mme. Anna Gould a bill for $175,000 for obtaining her a divorce from Count Boni de Castellane, and that George Gould, trustee of his sister's estate, had refused to pay it. The story said, also, that Mr. Gould had instructed Coudert Brothers, who represent the Gould interests in France, to try to get the bill cut down.

Lorenzo Semple of the Coudert firm would neither affirm nor deny any part of the story. When asked if ex-Judge Dillon, who represents the Gould family, had not gone to Paris to adjust the matter, he did say that Judge Dillon was in Africa and, so far as he knew, had not been in Paris.

Mr. Kelly was formerly connected with Coudert Brothers in this city, and for three years represented them in Paris. He has since become an advocate before the French tribunals.

CITY BREVITIES.

Joseph Devlin, Member of Parliament for Belfast; Richard Hazleton, Member of Parliament for Galway, and Thomas F. Kettle, Member of Parliament for East Tyrone, were entertained at a dinner at the Hoffman House last night by the Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America. They sail for England to-day.

Lectures by specialists in scientific subjects are being given on Wednesday evenings in March at the Ethical Culture Building, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. The general subject is "The Mental Life of Animals." To-night's lecture will be delivered by Prof. W. M. Wheeler of the American Museum of Natural History.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to provide a monthly allowance for an Italian widow, trying to support herself and four children, and who can earn only from $3 to $4 a week by sewing. Her husband has been dead about two years.

VOGEL BROTHERS.

An Absolutely Complete Showing Of Black Suits.

No one is ever warranted in "blowing his own horn," now is our time—and the subject is Black Suits. We cannot refer to them in terms too glowing. From every aspect they give proof of thoroughness. In point of numbers, in quality, in tailoring, and in style, they far outclass anything ever attempted anywhere.

To form this mighty collection, we have taxed the capacity of our manufacturing department to its utmost. Six distinctive sack models nave been prepared. Every good black cloth has been drawn upon. Every sized man has been provided for and every man's pocketbook has been given consideration, for $15 will buy a most excellent garment, while others are priced at $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

Vogel Brothers
At 27th St. & 8th Ave.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST. BROADWAY & 72d ST.

The interest paid on mercantile accounts offsets many business expenses, and represents an additional percentage of profit. Checks payable at any office by arrangement.

BOOKLET "THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS" ON REQUEST.

WHISTLER DRAWING SOLD.

Rare Engravings Also Bring Good Prices at Anderson Auction.

An original pastel drawing by Whistler, study of a nude figure, full length, drawn on brown paper, and signed with the butterfly, was among the rare engravings and etchings in the collection of Mr. Edward R. Warren of Boston, sold by the Anderson Auction Company in West Twenty-ninth Street last evening. It was sold for $110 to Mr. Bigelow.

A full bust portrait by John Norman after B. Blyth of George Washington was bought by the same purchaser for $220. The print was published by John Coles in Boston on March 26, 1872. It is of great rarity.

A full bust portrait of Martha Washington by Norman after Blyth also went to Mr. Bigelow for $200. It was published by Coles the same day he published the George Washington engraving, and is another great rarity. A view of New York City, taken from the bay near Bedlow's Island, by J. W. Bennett, after J. G. Chapman, was sold to E. Gottschalk for $165. A fine original ambrotype of John Brown, the Abolitionist, obtained by a member of the War Department at the time of Brown's death and in the town where he was executed, sold for $34 to a Mr. Brown.

A Whistler nocturne was bought by Mr. Keppel for $80. Two mezzotint portraits of Washington by Edward Savage were bought on order for $140 and $150, respectively.

CITY ART EXHIBIT OPEN.

Municipal Art Society's Show to be Free the Balance of the Month.

With several hundred paintings, drawings, and sketches for decorations, tastily set off with ropes of smilax and other greens, the Municipal Art Society held its sixth annual meeting last night in the gallery of the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park. More than 200 attended the dinner that was served before the meeting was called. The meeting also marked the formal opening of the annual exhibition of the society. This exhibition will be open to the public beginning this afternoon, and will be kept open the balance of the month.

Charles R. Lamb, President of the Municipal Art Society, presided. John H. Finlay, President of the City College; Sir Purdon Clarke, Frederick Crowninshield, John G. Agar, Controller Metz, Jacob A. Cantor, Stewart L. Woodford, and Hugh Gordon Miller spoke.

THE SPHINX CLUB DINES.

Hears About Early Advertising and Sees Pictures of It.

The Sphinx Club, an organization of advertising men, held its eighty-fifth dinner in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, with about one hundred members and their friends present.

George H. Perry of the Siegel-Cooper Company, the principal speaker, talked about the origin of advertising and original lantern slides illustrated his remarks. Among the other speakers were ex-Senator Lexow, Hy. Mayer, the cartoonist; Justin McCarthy, Jr., and Robert Frothingham.

Those present included W. M. Ostrander of Philadelphia, William Loruenser of A. A. Vantine & Co., C. W. Halsey of Rogers, Peet & Co.; C. W. Cheney of Boston, John Hart of The London Times, Samuel Brill of Brill Brothers, and John Lewis Childs.

DINERS SERVE AS WAITERS.

Chicago Commercial Club Declines to Submit to Demands.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Commercial Club of Chicago gave a banquet to-night for Gov. Deneen at which club members served the viands.

Rather than submit to extortionate demands of waiters many Chicago business leaders donned aprons. The regular waiters early in the afternoon demanded an increase of $1 over the regular pay agreed upon. This was granted, but when 6:30 o'clock came and the banqueters were beginning to arrive the waiters demanded another increase of $2.50. The club members in charge of the dinner refused to be "held up," and enough members volunteered to act as waiters.

TELL OF A BRYAN PLAN.

Cleveland Men Say Mayor Johnson Will Manage His Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—Close friends of William Jennings Bryan and Mayor Tom L. Johnson say that the secret visit of Mr. Bryan to Cleveland last Sunday was made to plan a campaign for the Presidency. At a meeting held several months ago, they say, it was virtually decided that Bryan should make a third attempt to get the nomination, and that Mayor Johnson should be his manager.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, believes that all Mark Hanna was to the campaign of President McKinley Tom Johnson will be to his third race.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

REILLY ROBBED MANY FLATS.

Two Women Identify Man Who Entered Policeman Wood's Home.

Policeman Clinton Wood of 234 East 2d Street learned a lot in Yorkville Court yesterday morning about Joseph Reilly, who entered his flat Monday morning while the policeman was asleep. Mrs. Louise Cunningham of 423 East 15th Street identified the prisoner as the man who hid in a closet in her flat and beat her over the head with a club when discovered. Mrs. Lena Cypres said that he looked like a man who had been seen near her home just before all her silverware was stolen.

Policeman Wood on Monday heard a noise in the hall outside his flat. The door of his bedroom was ajar, so when the outer door opened and a man entered the flat the policeman saw him. The policeman did not wait to dress, but with his revolver walked softly back to the living room.

"Hold up your hands," he commanded. The burglar complied promptly.

"What are you doing here?" continued the policeman.

"I came to fix some awnings," said the burglar.

"Open that closet door," the policeman ordered after he had taken the burglar to his bedroom.

The burglar obeyed. When he saw a blue coat with brass buttons hanging there he lowered his hands in astonishment.

Then under cover of the revolver the intruder was forced to tie the policeman's necktie and button his coat. In the end Wood sat down in a chair while the burglar laced his shoes. Then the policeman took his prisoner to the police station.

DAN" NOBLE, ARDENT WOOER.

Made Love to Young Widow, but Dispute About a Poodle Caused a Row.

"Dan" Noble, 72 years old, and giving his occupation as a "real estate man," was complainant in the West Side Court yesterday against Mrs. Laura Thayer, 34 years old, a pretty widow, living at 68 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Mr. Noble told Magistrate Breen that Mrs. Thayer had his blue-blooded black-and-tan. Mrs. Thayer admitted having the animal, and said in explanation that Mr. Noble had given the dog to her in the course of his ardent wooing four months ago.

"Oh, so you made love to the young widow?" asked Magistrate Breen.

"I did," said Noble. "I kept company with her."

"Don't blush, Mr. Noble," said the court.

"But I didn't give her the dog. I asked her to keep it for me until I wanted it," said Mr. Noble.

"Did you ever give the lady any presents while keeping company with her?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, lots of things. Flowers, theatre tickets, victuals—"

"He ate half of them himself," interrupted the widow.

"He just used the dog as a go-between?" asked the court of Mrs. Thayer.

"I don't know, Sir," she replied, "but he asked me several times to marry him."

Magistrate Breen adjourned the case until to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Major M. F. Yeiss, General Staff, to Havana to relieve Lieut. Col. William A. Mann.

Col. R. D. Potts, General Staff, to San Francisco for duty as Chief of Staff, Pacific Division.

Transfers and assignments of Artillery officers—Capt. M. K. Barroll, from Seventy-second Company to Fourteenth Company; Capt. F. E. Harris, from First Company Coast to Thirty-ninth Company; Capt. H. H. Whitney, from Fourteenth Company Coast to unassigned list; Capt. T. F. Dwyer, from Eighth Company Coast to Sixteenth Company; Capt. E. Kimmel, from Thirty-ninth Company Coast to unassigned list; Capt. E. J. Wallace, from Seventy-seventh Company Coast to Ninth Company; Capt. J. T. Geary, from Ninety-seventh Company Coast to unassigned list; Capt. C. H. Muza, from Seventy-ninth Company Coast to Ninety-seventh Company; Capt. F. T. Austin, from Ninth Company Coast to Seventy-seventh Company; Capt. T. E. Murphy, from Eightieth Company Coast to Eleventh Company; Capt. J. Hughes, from Seventy-fourth Company Coast to Eighth Company; Capt. H. T. Matthews, from Seventy-sixth Company Coast to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Company; Capt. T. Steele, unassigned, to Eightieth Company Coast; Capt. J. McBride, Jr., unassigned, to Seventy-fourth Company Coast; First Lieut. S. O'Connor, from One Hundred and Ninth Company Coast to Seventy-second Company; First Lieut. H. K. Taylor, assigned to Fourteenth Company; First Lieut. C. G. Bunker, from Eightieth Company Coast to unassigned list; First Lieut. E. H. Yule, from Eightieth Company Coast to Eighty-first Company; First Lieut. W. C. Metcalf, from Seventy-ninth Company Coast to One Hundred and Seventeenth Company; First Lieut. J. Matson, from Seventy-fifth Company Coast to Eighth Company; First Lieut. L. L. Lawson, from One Hundred and Seventeenth Company Coast to Seventy-second Company; First Lieut. J. O. Steger, from Fourteenth Company Coast to One Hundred and Sixteenth Company; First Lieut. L. Stevens, from One Hundred and Second Company Coast to Nineteenth Company; First Lieut. A. L. Kessling, from Ninth Company Coast to Twentieth Company; First Lieut. A. J. Rhoades, from One Hundred and Twentieth Company Coast to Seventy-seventh Company.

Major C. L. Phillips, Artillery, upon the arrival in the artillery district of Portland of the transport upon which the companies of Coast Artillery will proceed to their new stations, will assume command of those companies upon their embarkation on the transport and conduct them to their proper stations.

Leaves—First Lieut. W. B. Bowen, Artillery, one month; Capt. W. S. Biddle, Fourteenth Infantry, three months; First Lieut. G. L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, one month and fifteen days' extension; Contract Surgeon T. J. Holmes, extended one month; Capt. H. S. Kiersted, three months and fifteen days.

The Navy.

Surgeon J. F. Urie, to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeons R. Hayden and E. V. Vals, to Naval Medical School, Washington.

Pay Director R. Frazer, to navy yard, New York, as general storekeeper.

Pay Director J. N. Speel, to duty in charge Navy Pay Office, Washington.

Pay Inspector T. N. Hicks, to duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Scorpion, at San Juan; Connecticut, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Baltimore, from Aden for Suez; Wilmington, from Shanghai for Nankin.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

LACE NECKWEAR AND VEILINGS. *In Both Stores.*

New models in Boleros, Coats, Jackets and Guimpes made of Filet, Princess and Irish combinations.

Stiff linen Collars. Hand embroidered, novelty patterns.

Bows and Jabots in the latest styles.

A large assortment of Veils and Veilings in the new meshes and patterns.

TOILET DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A complete assortment of Foreign Extracts, Powders, Soaps, hair, nail and tooth Brushes.

Staple Soaps, Creams, Tooth Washes, Hair Tonics, tooth and face Powders at greatly reduced prices.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of three hundred dozen Men's half Hose. With spliced heels and double soles.

Plain black cotton Hose with black and white silk clocks. Medium weight.

Fine gauge lisle thread Hose. Light weight. Plain grey, tan, brown and black.

25c per pair
value 40c

LADIES' GLOVES. *In Both Stores.*

12 button length, white glace Mousquetaire and Biarritz Gloves.

1.50 per pair
value 2.50

16 button length, grey glace Mousquetaire Gloves. 2.00 per pair
value 2.75

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

DOWAGER

THE CORSET CREATION OF THE SEASON

Do not be discouraged! Even if you appear so stout and shapeless that you have thought your form *hopeless*, the Dowager "ADJUSTO" will reduce hips, abdomen and waist *"in the twinkling of an eye"* bringing your figure into fashionable lines and will do it comfortably, too. The boning is duplex and the hose supporters the strongest kind.

Style 610, Average Length, Style 614, Long Length, $3.00 Per Pair

SOLD EVERYWHERE
OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
Makers of Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets

Budd

Madison Square West

SHIRTS

from Scotch Cottons of exceptional quality and smart patterns.

Prices $4-$4.50

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N. Y. A. C.'S RUNNER WINS GREAT RACE

Immense Crowd Wildly Cheers Hillman as He Leads Penn's Colored Champion.

BIG GARDEN IS PACKED

Annual Games of the Mercury Foot Organization Watched by 8,000 Spectators.

As Harry Hillman flashed across the tape the winner of the great match race against John B. Taylor, the colored runner from the University of Pennsylvania, with less than five inches to spare pandemonium broke loose in Madison Square Garden last night among the 8,000 excitement-crazed spectators gathered to witness the annual athletic carnival of the New York Athletic Club, and a scene was enacted the like of which has never before been seen in the annals of track athletics in America.

The race was the piece de resistance of the finest programme of athletic events that has marked any indoor meeting ever held in this or any other city, and brought together four great runners at the distance. In a similar contest, some three weeks ago, Taylor beat Hillman by about as big a margin, and this was arranged as a return match. The race, more than any other competition, was responsible for the great gathering, and if it were to be run again to-morrow there would be as great a crowd to see it, in spite of the discomforts many of the spectators were compelled to suffer.

The race was worth a day's journey to watch, and the crowd appreciated it. As the four men came upon the track they received as a greeting another of the mighty cheers that had been ringing through the Garden throughout the night as contest after contest stirred the blood of the most phlegmatic by its closeness. They lined up for the start, with Harry Hillman on the inside and the negro, Taylor, next to him. Melvin W. Sheppard, whom many considered the equal of the pair, was next to Taylor, and on the outside was Charley Bacon, who carried the American colors in the races at Athens last year for the Olympic championships. The four men looked fit as a fiddle as they crouched, awaiting the crack of the starter's pistol, while the big auditorium that a moment before was a tornado of sound was hushed in expectancy.

After the runners had sprung away a surprised exclamation went up as Sheppard drew out in front. Stride for stride, with Hillman following, the two men ran, while Bacon was close enough up on Taylor to force him to the outside of the track. Thus the men completed the first circuit of 200 yards and began the second, while the growing excitement was voiced in suppressed cries. Then Sheppard, half way home, spurted and opened up three yards on Hillman and as much again on Taylor, and the followers of the remarkable distance runner gave voice to the first definite cheers. The three men maintained these positions until they had made the first turn on the final circuit, when out from behind sprang Hillman, and away he went for the finish. An instant later Taylor followed him, but a good five yards behind as he entered the back stretch.

The volume of sound was tremendous as the negro cut down the lead of his flying antagonist to three yards before they approached the final turn. Here Hillman held his own, but on the thirty-yard stretch to the finish the wonderful stride of the great colored sprinter took him up surely on his opponent until he drew apparently on even terms as the two flashed past the tape. The question as to which crossed the finish first could not possibly have been told by any save those directly on the line, and these gave voice to a mighty shout of "Hillman!" as the judges declared him a winner by the narrow margin of five inches.

Every single soul in those densely crowded balconies and arena seats stood up in his place and wildly waved arms above his head and cheered as madly as his voice could shout. Those who were on the lower floor burst through the restraining hands of the police that circled the track and bore down on the winner in a great, resistless throng. They literally smothered the New York Athletic Club man with their congratulations ere he was able to fight his way toward the dressing rooms. Nor was Taylor neglected by those who regard him as the greatest runner in America to-day, who had run a magnificent if unsuccessful race. A second crowd surrounded him, while all cheered continuously till the volume of sound seemed to shake the mighty girders of the structure. It was only by the most vigorous efforts that sufficient quiet was restored to hear the formal announcement of the time, for which all were eager, and that the floor was cleared to admit of the continuance of the other events. The time time was 01:14 2-5, which was two-fifths of a second slower than the last race, which Taylor had won by eight inches from Hillman in almost as stirring a finish.

The crowd at the Garden broke all records for athletic meets. It came early, and before the first event was called every seat in the house was occupied, and an hour before there was not a ticket to be purchased. Still the throng of those eager to gain admission surged up to the windows and demanded admission cards or anything that would enable them to get into the building. It was almost no time until every aisle was lined with eager and enthusiastic followers of the sport impatient for the appearance of the champions. Still the people continued to seek admission until the track itself was surrounded by three deep, when the word was passed to admit no more. There were then in the foyer a dense mass struggling to get in that was dispersed with the greatest difficulty. Certainly hundreds were turned away, and some declared as many as two thousand.

There were two other events besides the big six-hundred-yard race that the crowd was eager to see. One was the one-mile relay between teams of Pennsylvania, Yale and Cornell. The other was the medley relay between Columbia and Princeton. The former was of special interest, because it brought Taylor again to the fore on the Pennsylvania team. But the crowd that hoped to see him run was doomed to disappointment. Whitman, who ran the first relay for Penn, stepped on something in his first circuit of the race that cut through his shoe and into his foot. It was with difficulty that he managed to finish the relay, nearly a lap behind. His mates tried to overcome the having no chance, simply jogged out the distance.

Cornell won in a great contest with Yale, holding the lead until the third relay, when Parsons, for Yale, shot ahead of Townsend and took the lead, but on the final run Rogers beat Coholan in the final sprint and won by five yards.

The medley relay race between Princeton and Columbia created great enthusiasm, especially as Columbia won a spectacular victory. George Haynes, the novice runner who has surprised every one at the Morningside institution by his great running, was pitted against J. M. Eisele, Princeton's best miler, and he awoke tremendous cheers by opening up fifteen yards in the last lap. Summary:

60-Yard Dash, Trials.—First Heat—Won by Worrell, Pennsylvania, (3 feet. Time—0:06 35. Second Heat—Won by E. W. White, New York A. C., (12 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by W. G. Welsh, Boys' High, (15 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. G. Wickham, N. S. Y. M. C. A., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. J. V. Cook, Mohawk A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by A. T. Crockett, New York A. C., (11 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by R. L. Olson, Pennsylvania, (9 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by G. M. Butler, Yale, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by L. H. Schoonmaker, Princeton, (12 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Tenth Heat—Won by E. N. Hulgen, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by O. F. Langen, Irish-American A. C., (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by J. C. Johnson, New York A. C., (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Thirteenth Heat—Won by L. H. Simons, Princeton, (11 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourteenth Heat—Won by L. N. Cloughen, Fordham, (11 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by L. N. Cloughen, Fordham, (11 feet;) Worrell, Pennsylvania, (8 feet,) second; E. H. Hulgen, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

70-Yard Hurdle, Trials.—First Heat—Won by Francis Kear, Xavier A. C., (10 feet;) J. C. Talcott, Cornell, (8 feet,) second. Time—0:09 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. L. Hartranft, Pennsylvania, (6 feet;) C. B. Toole, New York A. C., (6 feet,) second. Time—0:09 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. R. McCullough, Pennsylvania, (2 feet;) L. Levin, College City of New York, (6 feet,) second. Time—0:09 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Francis Kear, Xavier A. C., (10 feet;) J. L. Hartranft, Pennsylvania, (6 feet,) second;) F. J. Sullivan, New York A. C., third. Time—0:09 2-5.

600-Yard Special Race.—Won by H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., by 5 inches; J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania, second; M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., third; Charles Bacon, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—1:14 2-5.

880-Yard, Handicap.—Won by G. Lewis, Cornell University, (50 yards;) R. A. Deis, Cornell University, (38 yards,) second; Frank N. Riley, unattached, (52 yards,) third. Time—1:56.

Half Mile, Relay Grammar Schools.—Won by Public School No. 40 team, composed of D. Weinstein, Edward Baker, William Craig, George Ottinger, and Harry Marshall; Public School No. 18 team, composed of O'Hare, Sherwood, Miranda, Scott, and McAvoy, second; Public School No. 77, Manhattan, team, composed of B. Yunger, F. Patto, William Singer, J. Meffert, and P. Hartung, third; Public School No. 24, Manhattan, team, composed of King, Stern, Fletch, Brode, and Wolfson, fourth. Time—1:47 3-5.

One-Mile Relay, Intercollegiate.—Won by Cornell University team, composed of C. M. French, G. W. Chandler, F. B. Townsend, and H. M. Rogers; Yale University team, composed of W. T. Coholan, E. B. Parsons, J. H. Browning, and R. P. McNulty, second; University of Pennsylvania team, composed of T. Haydock, J. D. Witham, N. Carmel, and J. B. Taylor, third. Time—3:29 4-5.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. J. Clarke, unattached, (10 yards;) P. J. Murray, Xavier Athletic Association, (17 yards,) second; R. E. Goggin, Pastime Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5. R. Koch, New York Athletic Club, (14 yards,) finished first, and Francis Kear, Xavier Athletic Association, (15 yards,) finished second, but were disqualified for fouling.

Medley Race, Handicap, One and One-Half Miles.—Won by Cuyler Presbyterian first team, composed of J. C. Foster, E. B. Hutchins, F. Ross, and D. E. Wickers; Holy Trinity team, composed of Harry Davenport, Harvey Cochrane, A. Leslie, and A. Brothwick, second; Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal team, composed of W. Gregerston, W. Weinerill, W. Knaack, and G. Simpson, third. Time—6:26 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. H. Browning, Yale Athletic Association; C. Bergland, Princeton University, second; Irving C. Lee, Christ Church Sunday School, third. Time—0:54 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, Intercollegiate League.—Won by Clark House team, composed of C. Schwinger, R. Friedman, H. Fallik, and H. Wemberger; Gordon House team, composed of G. Stacey, R. Gregory, A. Harriott, and J. Kocher, second; Hudson Guild team, composed of T. Herdas, M. Mayer, L. Smith, and F. Haynes, third. Time—4:44 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. J. Bellars, unattached, (170 yards;) J. Malone, Mohawk Athletic Club, (170 yards,) second; Harvey W. Cohn, Irish-American Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—9:35 4-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by W. P. Roberts, Yale A. A., (14 inches,) actual vault 10 feet 3 inches; D. Muro, Fordham Prep. School, (18 inches,) actual vault 9 feet 6 inches, second; C. A. Robbins, Alpha A. C., (18 inches,) actual vault 9 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, handicap.—Won by J. F. O'Connell, New York A. C., (scratch,) distance 23 feet 3 inches; George E. Hall, Irish-American A. C., (24 inches,) distance 21 feet 11 inches, second; R. R. Barnard, unattached, (24 inches,) distance 21 feet 10 inches, third.

One-Mile Relay, Athletic Clubs.—Won by New York A. C. first team, composed of H. A. Sealey, P. H. Pilgrim, Jr., E. B. Parsons, and S. Hillman, Jr.; Irish-American A. C. team, composed of Lawson Robertson, Charles Bacon, Jr., Melvin W. Sheppard, and J. H. Tevan, second; New York A. C. second team, composed of R. W. Koch, Crockett, McIntee, and Burch, third. Time—3:28 4-5.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot.—Won by E. Burnham, Princeton University, distance 53 feet 4 inches; D. Soman, Ridgewood High School, distance 53 feet 2 inches, second; R. L. Eller, Irish-American Athletic Association, distance 51 feet 5 inches, third.

Three Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Shaw, Mohawk Athletic Club, (3 feet,) distance 31 feet 5 inches; A. Hattenbach, Atlas Athletic Club, (5 feet,) distance 29 feet 1 inch, second; E. F. Bloodgood, Twenty-third Street Branch, Y. M. C. A., (4 feet,) distance 29 feet, third.

Intercollegiate Three-Mile Run—Nebrich, N. Y. A. C., against relay team.—Won by the team. Time—14:58 2-5.

Medley Relay Race—One mile, half-mile, quarter-mile, and 220 yards.—Won by Columbia, (George Hoynes, B. Saunders, R. Marsh, and K. M. Boorman;) Princeton, (J. M. Eisele, K. B. Parsons, J. H. Connors, and J. W. Atlee,) second. Time—7:46.

OARSMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Location of Next National Regatta to be Decided on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, on Saturday, when several important matters will be considered, chief among which will be the selection of the date for holding the annual regatta of the association. Jamestown Exposition and Philadelphia are expected to be the only real candidates for the regatta, although Saratoga and Boston may receive the customary complimentary vote. Jamestown will in all probability secure the attraction, as a majority of the Executive Committee are said to be in favor of the exposition. There is every convenience for holding the regatta at Jamestown, and a good course can be laid out on Chesapeake Bay. Philadelphia has but recently appeared in the field for the event.

The two most important cases for decision are the West-Henley controversy and the protest of the New York Athletic Club against the Riverside Boat Club.

Canadian A. A. U. Drops Longboat.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, said after the games at the Garden, with reference to the disqualification of Longboat, the Indian: "I received a telegram from Toronto this afternoon, saying that Longboat had been suspended by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union last night at a special meeting, but stating none of the reasons for the action. Of course he cannot run, but it is very strange if there be anything really wrong with him, why action should have been delayed until this late hour, when it might have been taken a week ago. Unless there is mighty good reason for the action it is bound to cause trouble."

Poly Prep Beat Berkeley School.

Poly. Prep. scored an easy victory last night over the Berkeley School for the Interscholastic Hockey League championship. The game, which was played at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, was one-sided, and ended in favor of Poly. Prep. by the score of 9 to 0. In the first half Poly. Prep. began the goal scoring from the start, and kept the puck in their opponents' territory much of the time, the half ending 5 to 0 in favor of Poly. Prep. During the early stages of the second half Berkeley made a better showing and made several ineffectual attempts to score. Poly. Prep. added four goals in this half. Line-up:

Poly. Prep., 9.	Position.	Berkeley, 0.
Thayer	Goal	Ferguson
Shields	Point	Plainfield
McAvity	Cover point	Barto
C. Martin	Forward	Rieb, Wilson
L. Martin	Forward	Dotson
Eldridge	Forward	Curdy
Haight	Forward	Nathan

Goals—C. Martin, 3; Eldridge, 2; L. Martin, 1; Haight, 3. Referees—O. Harmon and A. Gunther, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

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GARDNER SCORES AGAINST DR. MIAL

Champion Is Now Tied Again for Second Place with J. F. Conklin of Chicago.

LONG DRAWN OUT GAME

Thirty-one Innings Required to Decide Last Night's Contest in Amateur Billiard Championship.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High. Run.	High. Average.
C. Demarest	3	0	115	27 2-11
C. F. Conklin	1	2	88	13 6-23
E. W. Gardner	1	2	101	14 13-20
Dr. L. L. Mial	1	2	94	17 7-10
J. F. Poggenburg	2	3	101	21 6-14
T. M. S. Rolls	0	5	80	14 5-20

Calvin Demarest and Charles F. Conklin will play to-night.

Counting a high run of 101 at 14.2 balk line billiards, Edward W. Gardner last night defeated Dr. Leonidas L. Mial by the score of 800 points to 243. The run came near the end of the champion's string and marked his record achievement of the National amateur championship, now being decided in the concert hall of the Liederkrans Club, Fifty-eighth Street near Park Avenue.

Gardner is now scheduled to meet Calvin Demarest in the final match for the championship to-morrow night. A victory for the present holder will then tie him with Demarest for the honors. Dr. Mial completed his series of games last night. He has won two and lost three. This record ties him with J. Ferdinand Poggenburg for fourth place. Charles F. Conklin may tie with Gardner for second in the event of his defeating Demarest to-night, and then the latter winning from Gardner in the final.

Only the ending of the Gardner-Dr. Mial match was sensational. The champion counted a brilliant run of 101, and Dr. Mial closed up the gap with 66 and 20.

Only the steadiness of Gardner saved him, and he completed his string with seven shots, all of the most difficult character. His average was 9 21-31.

The present champion, Gardner, won the bank by freezing his cue ball to the end rail. He chose the spot ball and led off in the thirteenth contest of the tournament series by playing the right-hand regulation carrom. He counted 14.

Then both of the competitors began to develop difficulties. It was the ingenuity with which Gardner kept the balls assembled by alternately driving and resorting to round the table shots that relieved this portion of the game of tiresome mediocrity.

By an inning devoted to close nursing, Dr. Mial on his next turn only accentuated the contrast with the poor innings to follow. His stroke was delicate during this session with the ivories. He carefully manoeuvred them along the short rail, moving them only the fraction of an inch at a time. On the twenty-ninth count the balls lined up, but Dr. Mial promptly carromed by playing a bank shot of extraordinary merit.

This run was followed by the dreariest and most unproductive sequence of innings of the tournament. From this inning to his seventeenth Dr. Mial practically accomplished nothing. Seven times a zero was added to his score, while Gardner completely missed the count five times. Dr. Mial had an opportunity for good play in his seventeenth inning, and a limited bit of nursing yielded 21, which carried him past his first hundred-mark, his total being 110 to Gardner's 85.

Three innings after Gardner began to play stronger. On consecutive turns at the table he counted 23 and 34. By these runs Gardner forged to the front, his total at the end of the twenty-first inning being 455. Dr. Mial was within striking distance, as his total was 114 points.

Gardner began to play careful and close billiards on his twenty-ninth visit to the table. Nursing the balls with the greatest delicacy, he would suddenly begin driving them, frequently making use of the bridge. Then he would soothe them again for a period only to send them rolling swiftly once more. Gardner's gathering shots were the feature of this run. It was composed of brilliant shots, being terminated at 101 by his miss of an easy cushion-carrom shot.

Dr. Mial came back at the champion with a beautifully put together run of 66. It only served to carry him into his last hundred, however, for Gardner followed with 16, and ran out in his thirty-first inning. The score:

Gardner, (spot ball)—14 2 1 13 14 5 10 3 9 0 0 10 0 0 12 1 0 1 23 34 0 12 0 3 13 1 4 101 16 7. Total, 800 points; average, 9 21-31; high runs, 101, 34, and 23.

Mr. Mial, (white ball)—9 36 0 8 3 32 13 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 21 0 4 0 0 0 0 23 8 0 1 11 66 20. Total, 243 points; average, 8 3-30; high runs, 66, 36, and 32.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Amateur Billiards at Knickerbocker.

S. Boyd defeated L. H. Starkey at 14.2 billiards last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Starkey was required to make 220 against Boyd's 240, but he only had 193 when Boyd tallied his winning shot. Boyd's average was 3 39-67 and his high runs were 26, 14, and 12, while Starkey's average was 2 51-67 and 15, 14, and 12 as his high runs.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC REFORM

Overseers Expected to Recommend Football with Restricted Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12.—To-morrow will see the end of the suspense as to football in Harvard, is the general feeling to-day. It has been broadly intimated that at the meeting of the Board of Overseers to-morrow morning the report of the special committee on sports would make a report, and that its recommendations would be made public, though it is hardly likely that the board will act on them promptly. But whatever the report may be, it is not at all likely that the full board will contravene what the committee has decided upon.

It is also expected that the report will take somewhat the nature of President Eliot's attitude in his annual message, which will permit football with a restricted schedule, fewer big games, less gate receipts, and lessening the rigors of the training table.

The students have entered into the discussion with enthusiasm, and the general opinion is that these reforms are really wanted. J. M. Groves, Secretary of the Harvard Christian Association, in a communication to The Daily Crimson says: "The cost of seeing the intercollegiate games played in Cambridge is at present too much." Once the Harvard Athletic Association ticket admitted to nearly every contest played on Soldiers' Field, but now they are good only at the smaller games of football, baseball, and track meets. Mr. Grove's solution is to make the season ticket good for all home games and reduce the price. He would abolish all subscriptions.

The Athletic Committee has refused to support any but the major teams. Mr. Groves would make them pay for every team they authorize. The graduate manager has heretofore had the expenditure of money, but the office was loosely run.

Capt. W. Minot of the track team urges the abolishment of the expensive training table which has cost $14 a week to feed each man, whereas the average paid by them was $5, throwing the burden on the Athletic Committee. The reason for the expense is stated by Capt. Minot as follows: "We find broiled capon on the menu rather than beef and lamb, which medical authorities consider unquestionably to be more nutritious, and strawberries, asparagus, and grape fruit at the very season when these only moderately nourishing delicacies are most expensive."

The whole cry is for internal reform, and the feeling is that the overseers will recommend what the students want themselves."

AMERICANS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Griffith's Men Full of Ginger in Their Practice at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—Manager Griffith put the Greater New York Americans through another hard drill to-day, and the men showed more ginger than they have at any of the practices, this being partly due to still warmer weather and a complete absence of the soreness which hampered the work of a majority of them for several days. That young addition to the pitching corps, Castleton from Utah, received much attention from the manager, who placed him in the box for nearly an hour, coaching him all the while. Castleton, who is a "Southpaw," is showing up nicely since he joined the team on Saturday. There is some talk here of his being farmed out to the local Southern League club, but this is hardly likely.

Several members of the New York team stated that Atlanta could get many more pitchers than Castleton, and expressed themselves as liking his work. He, with Hughes and Barger, receive much of Griffith's time, and he is working hard in an endeavor to get the youngster in working shape. The veteran pitcher found it easy enough work to keep their arms in condition. Trainer "Mike" Martin watches each one closely, and so far not one of them has suffered any bad effects from suddenly jumping into the game.

FINE WEATHER FOR GIANTS.

Manager McGraw Had Team Out for Two Hard Practice Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 12. The fine weather Los Angeles is enjoying has helped to round the Giants into good form. They are able to practice two sessions each day. Manager McGraw had his men out on Chute Park grounds this morning, and again this afternoon. The team was split up again, and played several innings as two nines. Mullen and Bowerman, the new arrivals, played a hard game, and Bowerman is handling the ball in superb shape. "Hank" Mathewson pitched a good ball, and Fitzgerald did not let any hard ones get by him. Mullen on second base and Strang on third did well. Burk and Shay in the outfield had plenty of exercise, and Devlin pounded out some more good ones.

McGraw was as noisy as usual. When he noticed a player extra quiet he would wake him up with: "Hi, there, make some noise. It makes the other fellows think you are winning even if you are not."

Seymour and Brown were very active, as also was Hannifan, who played short. "Burley" Smith made a few sarcastic remarks about Bresnahan because the latter retired him.

DERBY HORSES RAN POORLY.

Yankee Girl and Pink Star Cut a Sorry Figure at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The performance of next Saturday's Derby candidates was again to-day the centre of interest at the City Park track. Yankee Girl and Pink Star, both candidates for the event, were starters among the five horses in the fourth race at one mile and one-eighth. Their weights were not correct and neither did well, Yankee finishing third and Pink Star fourth. The weather was clear and warm, and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Three and one-half furlongs. Won by Geneva, 112 pounds, (Nicoll,) 3 to 5; Bonnie Hayes, 108, (Keyes,) 30 to 1, second; Embay, 108, (Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:45 3-5. Adelaide Royar, Allison, Presani, Donna H., Miss Orna, Relapse, Lulu B., Blister, Parisian Model, and Letohatchie also ran.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, short course. Won by Esterjoy, 137 pounds, (Gaddy,) 3 to 2; Arao, 148, (Boyle,) 18 to 5, second; Lights Out, 138, (Yourell,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:57. Range, Henry A. Schroeder, Crevilin, Speckled, and Torchello also ran.

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs, selling.—Won by Sagapanack, 115 pounds, (Foy,) 8 to 1; Hyperbole, 107, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, second; Yohohoma, 107, (Walker,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Montelimara, Maelstrom, Rothgebe, Attention, Plaud, Brittany, Clemence, Higginbotham, Frank Fisher, Rockingham, Belsay, and Goldstone, also ran.

FOURTH RACE—One mile and one-eighth. Won by Donna, 99 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 1 to 1; Tom Dolan, 87, (Lowe,) 13 to 2, second; Jakkee Girl, 85, (Bilac,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Pink Star, and Polly Prim also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. St. Valentine, 112 pounds, (Lloyd,) 19 to 1, won; Pasdena, 101, (Keyes,) 18 to 5, second; Miss Leeds, 90, (Lowe,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Columbia Girl, St. Bellame, John Inglis, Fantastic, and Lancastrian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Misticent, 120 pounds, (Gauger,) 3 to 2, won; Bandbar, 118, (Smith,) 20 to 1, second; Bandy, (Walker,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Fry Nun, Prince Brutus, Limerick, Bert C., Duessa, Paul Clifford, Lady Carol, and Maf also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling. Warner Griswold, 91 pounds, (Lowe,) 6 to 1, won; Delmore, 107, (Hennessy,) 7 to 1, second; Doubt, 81, (Goldstein,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. La Cache, Cora Price, Black Miss, Reside, Monte, Glencare, and Black Lick also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Aronahue, Adela R., Mary Buchanan, Red River, Belle Mina, Mollie Ball, Electric, Dorothy Duncan, Miss Sage, Enfin, Limited, Mayer, Baltimore Belle, Golden Wave, and Hickory Sperry, each, 100 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth, selling. Brait, 100 pounds; Orline, 108; Hot Stephens, 104; Horse Radish and Cull, each, 106; Sincerity Belle and Lemon Girl, each, 103; Cobmosa, 108; King of the Valley, Gilfain, Auditor, each, 100; Grand Duchess, 111; Gateway and Caronal, each, 112; King Ellsworth, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Mortiboy, Morales, and Minot, each, 92 pounds; Refined, 95; Lady Esther and Red Queen, each, 99; Lens, 104; Southern Cross, 103; Fronte and Dergin, each, 108; Charlie Eastman and Juggler, each, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs; the Louisiana Stakes, $1,000 added. Drop Stitch, 110 pounds; Britezan, 113; Stephen, 118; Lorrimer, 118; Black Mary, 123; Blue Lee, 118; Notasulga, 120; E. M. Fry, 123.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles, handicap. Grace Larsen, 86 pounds; Gargantua, 87; Planute, 90; Goldmate, 98; The Englishman, 100; Wes, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Duessa, 105 pounds; Evie Green, 115; Foreigner, 110; Gladiator, 121; Paul Clifford, Gay Minister, Henry O., and Airship, each, 121.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Spider Web, 99 pounds; Bonart, and De Graffenreid, each, 100; Coltness, 102; Posing, 105; King Pepper, 109; Butinski, 110; Excitement and Fairmeade, each, 111; Rebounder, 114.

Mountain Rode Three Winners.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 12.—The feature of to-day's racing at Oaklawn was the ride of Mountain. Out of five mounts he piloted three winners and finished third on two other horses. In the six-furlong purse event Bear won pulled up by ten lengths in fast time. Weather clear; track fast.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

FAMOUS for the good cheer it brings to all occasions. Does precisely what you take whiskey for—just in the way you want it.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

AUTOIST INJURED IN RACE FOR CUP

Winning Car Collides with Trolley and R. L. Dunn Has Leg Broken.

TROPHY GOES TO PERLMAN

Four Cars Start from New York in Test Run to Boston's Annual Automobile Show.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—With the tonneau of his fifty horse power Welch car badly shattered and having left one of his passengers, R. L. Dunn, who was a war correspondent and photographer in the Russian-Japanese war, L. H. Perlman arrived here to-night about 9 o'clock and drove up in front of Mechanics' Hall, where a crowd of auto enthusiasts had been awaiting for several hours the arrival of the first car in the test run from New York. Perlman stated that everything went well except for the bad roads and deep drifts of snow until just before 7 o'clock, when a mile or two outside of Worcester his car was run into by a trolley car.

The force of the collision threw the occupants to the road, the tonneau was partially ripped off, and while all the men were badly bruised, Dunn was the only one to suffer serious injuries. He was immediately taken to the Worcester Hospital, and after a brief examination Perlman discovered that the engine of his machinet was not damaged and he continued the trip. Of the four cars that started, the one driven by Perlman is the only one to arrive at the show, and under the conditions governing the award of the cup, he will receive the trophy offered by the managers of the Boston automobile show.

Muffled up to their ears in enormous fur coats, covered with fur rugs, and with close-fitting fur caps pulled down to their eyebrows, about a dozen enthusiastic autoists started off yesterday morning shortly after sunrise in a race, or, preferably, endurance run to Boston. The drivers as well as the occupants of the cars looked more like a party of Eskimos who had become versed in the ways of the motor car and were about to make a heroic dash for the north pole.

Besides the Dragon, there were two 50 horse power Welch cars, one driven by L. H. Perlman, with Charles Trewin as his assistant, and the other in charge of Charles Geisenhainer, with E. L. De Camp, a young Western motorist of Kansas City, who recently came to New York and was anxious for an adventure. The fourth car was a 50 horse power Wayne, driven by A. L. Kull. As an impetus to bring the rival machines to a test, the management of the Boston Automobile Show, now in session at Mechanics' Hall, offered a silver cup for the run.

The cars left Central Bridge at 7 o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour, a small coterie of motorphobes was on hand. The cars lined up in the snow-covered road, and at the word "Go!" they ot away in good order, Perlman slightly in the lead, while Haynes's car, which had its muffler cut out, emitted half a dozen sharp snorts reminiscent of Vanderbilt Cup racing mornings, and was soon lost to sight up the avenue. Four or five other cars joined the contestants, but the going was too severe for them and they soon dropped out.

Everything went well as far as New Rochelle. Then Mr. Kull, in rounding a corner skidded and ripped a tire. He got off later, but sent no word of his future troubles. The rear tires of Perlman's car were heavily covered with chains, and he maintained a fast pace to Bridgeport, arriving there, about 58 miles, in 2 hours. One hour later, at 10 o'clock, he entered New Haven.

The second Welch car got into trouble just before reaching Bridgeport, and had not been heard from up to a late hour last night. Haynes, however, plugged along valiantly, and arrived in Hartford about noon, his car being in good condition.

Vanderbilt Cup Racer for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Men of prominence in the auto world and new cars continue to arrive at Boston's automobile show in Mechanics' Hall. J. L. Snow arrived early in the day with a party of eight, coming over the road from Merrimac in his Peerless landaulet. The party made an early start, and while they reported that the roads were not of the best, the trip was made in excellent time.

Roy Faye, the local agent for the Matheson cars, has secured Ralph Mongini, the driver of one of the racers in the Vanderbilt elimination trials, to drive his demonstrating car during the show.

William Hilliard, who went up Mount Washington in 18 minutes in a fog, two years ago, and thereby established a record, has been secured by one of the manufacturers to run in the coming Vanderbilt Cup race this year. He will be New England's representative.

Oldsmobile

Roadability
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Five Passenger Touring Car, $2,750.
Two Passenger Roadster, $2,750.

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1908 BROADWAY, NEAR 51st STREET.

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The New Spring Overcoats

The tastes and fancies of men are many; hence diversity in fabric and models is an essential and important phase of this showing of Spring Overcoats.

Go through it and you will find that it mirrors every tendency of the mode. It reveals not only the new and radical ideas, but the moderate conceptions as well.

Pictured here is one of the new models, which is destined to be remarkably popular. Fashioned of the latest tan and gray fabrics, with velvet or self collars, $15 to $40.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

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If the box bears the "Triangle A" the cigar that suits your taste today will be absolutely unvarying in strength, color, shape, size, grade and flavor next week, next year and all the time. We have entire confidence in the New Cremo, five cents, as definite and final proof of every claim we have ever made for cigars that bear the "Triangle A" on the box.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY, : : : Manufacturer

AUTO WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

National Committee Appointed with Members from Twenty States.

Announcement was made yesterday by Secretary Elliott of the American Automobile Association of the complete Good Roads Committee for the coming year. Robert F. Hooper of Philadelphia was appointed Chairman of the committee after the annual American Automobile Association meeting by President Hotchkiss, and a careful convass has been made of the different sections of the country to secure for the committee men from different States who are well acquainted with the good roads conditions. The result has been the formation of a committee of thirty-one members, exclusive of the Chairman, representing twenty States. Mr. Hooper is now in Pittsburg at the convention of the American Roadmakers' Association.

He will sub-divide his board into special committees for distinct lines of work in different parts of the country, and an Executive Committee will be formed, which will direct the general work. A meeting will be held within the next two or three weeks. One of the important subjects to be discussed will be the feasibility of automobilists endeavoring to exert a more vital influence in their respective States for good road improvements. Many clubs now believe the time has come for motorists to adopt a more aggressive policy in this respect. Mr. Hooper's associates on the National committee are:

Augustus Post, F. A. Burrall, New York City; John M. Satterfield, Buffalo; Henry G. Strong, Rochester; John Farson and Frank H. Mudd, Chicago; W. P. Murray, Cleveland; E. Kneeland, Pittsburg; William T. White, Trenton; Walter E. Edge, Atlantic City; Joseph H. Wood, Orange, N. J.; E. Kneeland, Pittsburg; H. L. Tilce, Norfolk, Va.; Frank Stein and G. Gordon Neff, Cincinnati; W. R. B. Whittier, Atlanta; W. H. Chase, Leominster, Mass.; R. A. Whitney, Peoria, Ill.; William Neil, Columbus, Ohio; B. Clinton Slagle, Baltimore; S. W. Kent Miller, Hagerstown, Md.; A. E. Demange, Bloomington, Ill.; Daniel P. Ray, Olean, N. Y.; G. K. Wheeler, Kansas City; George H. West, Detroit; Palmer Abbott, New Orleans; George M Palmer, C. Roy McCanna, Burlington, Wis.; A. G. Widmer, Seymour, Iowa; Ben Wellie, Paducah, Ky.; Dr. F. L. Bartlett, Denver, Col.; A. J. Smith, Los Angeles.

HONORS FOR RIFLEMEN.

Many Crack Shots Entered for Zettler Rifle Club's Tourney.

The annual gallery championship match and prize shoot under the auspices of the famous Zettler Rifle Club is now in full sway at the well-appointed ranges of the club, 150 West Twenty-third Street. The scores up to Monday night inclusive are:

Championship—Possible 2,500.—G. T. Conti, 2,384; G. Hoffmann, 2,360; G.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS.

The United States has never seen a fiercer enforcer of the laws which meet his approval than Mr. ROOSEVELT, nor a more fertile deviser of new laws and policies. The Presidents of the railways have here and there broken some of the laws which Mr. ROOSEVELT is resolved to enforce. These gentlemen are to confer at the White House. It is a curious proceeding. Mr. ROOSEVELT began by placing the big stick in the hands of the District Attorneys and bidding them to smite and spare not. He now receives in his office the gentlemen who are at the heads of the offending railways. What common ground can there be found between them? Can Mr. ROOSEVELT amend or repeal the law, or make bargains about its enforcement? If the railway Presidents want to surrender is it necessary for them to go to Washington for the purpose, when all they need do is to obey the law?

Even more singular is the intensity of the interest with which the conference is followed. Precisely similar questions are under discussion in other nations, but it is not easy to learn the fact from the newspapers. Here first columns and "spread heads" display the topic. In the British newspapers you may find in small print the Parliamentary inquiry into rebating and other alleged abuses by the shipping ring, and it appears from the latest reported testimony that the merchants', or shippers', witnesses are in favor of rebating, under suitable regulation. The inquiry is the prosiest sort of proceeding, and there is no excitement in any quarter. In a routine sort of way the British newspapers also report the arrangement of traffic agreements between railways, a device which Mr. ROOSEVELT and the gentlemen with whom he is to confer are understood to approve, but which our law forbids.

How is this contrast between the two countries to be explained? Is it by the difference in newspaper treatment? Is it by the difference in official policy, or national characteristics? Or is it due to the fact that an economic matter is being treated as a matter of personal politics, involving the beating of many tomtoms, the winning of famous victories, the pointing with pride, and all the rest of it? Whatever the answers to these questions, there is no doubt about what ought to be—the tumult and the shouting should be abated as a nuisance, and the topic should be discussed and settled upon the principles of economics. Which side is in a panic and which side is victor is allunds. As a matter of fact, each seems to have the other beaten to a standstill. After twenty years of effort the President quotes approvingly the statement by his prosecutors that their efforts "have produced no practical effect" upon railway operation. And he adds upon his own account that the enforcement of the law which he cannot enforce "would destroy the business of the country." It is hard to wish him success in such an undertaking. Neither, on the other hand, are the railways to be regarded as happy in their successful evasion of bad laws. That is not a suitable position for gentlemen whose enterprises have given such enormous hostages to observance of the law. And, besides, there are other laws, dozens of them, scores of them, a potentiality of forty-six separate sets of laws. It is upon these other laws, perhaps, rather than regarding the Federal laws, that they are to confer with the President. To be sure, he is not concerned with State laws, but if he can be got to go bail for the railways, so to speak, perhaps some pity shall be found in the hearts of those who seem bent upon smashing the railways, whoever else suffers in the process.

Now, there is no form of capital more defenseless than that put into railways. It is worthless except as a railway. It cannot be moved; it cannot be devoted to other uses; it is subject to more jurisdictions than any other form of capital, and, finally, not even bankruptcy stops its operation. This makes it as terrible as a gun which has escaped from its lashings in a storm at sea. A bankrupt railroad, whose rates are uneconomically low, is a curse, not a blessing. It starts destructive competition not only between itself and its competitors, but between competitive communities in regions remote from the disturbance. There is glee to-day when it is asserted that the railway Presidents are panic-stricken. It is even less a cause of glee than as though we were told that the dry goods trade is panic-stricken, or that there was a war of rates in the iron industry by force of statutes to that effect. To this sort of glee there is a morning after which nobody who remembers one wants to have repeated. For ourselves we doubt the panic state among the Presidents, but if it be a fact there is better cause than we had supposed for even Mr. ROOSEVELT to take sober thought about the causes and consequences of it. Our counsel is to drop all such talk, and pursue the subject in the philosophic calm characteristic of treatises upon political economy or railway operation. It is worth treating upon its merits.

CROPS NOT YET MARKETED.

There is no precedent for such quantities of grain in farmers' hands at this season as have just been reported. They hold almost half a crop of wheat, and nearly a small crop of corn. This will be worth remembering when we have the usual Spring crop scares. If one should come this year it will not imply hunger. Moreover, there is promise of an unusual volume of railway freights this Spring, and of course a larger volume available for export than is usual, with a customary relaxing effect upon the money market and credit situation.

This grain has been locked up for weeks, perhaps some of it for months, and there has resulted congestion all along the line of credits comparable to that in the railway freight situation. This applies in some degree even to cotton, although that has gone forward freely. But we have just had a report that more cotton has been ginned than the Government reported to have been grown, and the returns from the back counties are still to come.

So much of our troubles as is due to the spending of the price of the crops before it has been collected will disappear when the sap runs through the trees and the freights run freely over the railways after the snow is gone.

THE FOREST BLUE LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of writing to ask if you can give me some information in regard to the merits of the "Water Storage" bill. L. ROBSON.
Secretary Business Men's Association.
Schenectady, N. Y., March 10, 1907.

THE TIMES welcomes this inquiry from the Business Men's Association of Schenectady. The Albany Chamber of Commerce has issued invitations to the Mayors of all the cities, Presidents of all the Village Boards, and Chairmen of the principal Chambers of Commerce and Business Men's Associations in the State to be represented at a conference on this question held at Albany to-morrow, March 14. It should be of interest to these bodies that information is available showing the bill in question in its proper light, that the only business interests concerned in its passage are the lumber and pulp mill owners of the Adirondacks, who would have their dams erected at public expense within the blue line that indicates on the official map the confines of the State's Forest Preserve.

The four beneficial results urged by its promoters as reasons for the enactment of the measure are these:

It will make possible an ample and perfectly clean water supply throughout the year for dozens of cities and towns.

It will permit the enlargement and the perfection of the State canal system.

It will check freshets that destroy lives and property.

It will bring into use millions of dollars' worth of water power now going to waste.

It should be understood at the outset that a State system of water storage may be considered independently of the proposed invasion of the State's forest borders. That is the opinion of Mr. ALFRED BROOKS FRY, Consulting Engineer of the Office of Federal Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Public Buildings in New York, offered the Society for the Protection of the Adirondacks, which shows that not only would the alleged benefits fail to accrue through flooding the standing forest growths, but they may all be had by regulating the flow of rivers and streams outside the blue line.

Passing in review the various sources and storage reservoirs for the new Erie barge canal, Mr. FRY finds that at Rome and east of Rome the summit levels are already provided for, allowing for "the greatest width of prism that is ever likely to be constructed on this canal, i. e., 145 feet bottom width; for locks 45 feet wide and 325 feet long, and for a depth of 12 feet," and that "it is possible to obtain a large surplus of water over any quantity required for 10,000,000 tons traffic annually," "and this without any water storage whatsoever within the forest reserve blue line." The Oswego Canal, supplied by the river of that name with its sources in the Finger Lakes of Central New York, could of course have no connection with the proposed park vandalism. With one exception, the water supply for Champlain Canal is plentifully obtained by damming and regulating the Hudson between Fort Edward and Mechanicsville, and thence to Troy; present and proposed dams, all outside the blue line, will amply supply water and a graduated flow for the cities and towns along this stretch of river. Between Fort Edward and Fort Ann, twelve miles, the tightening of the Glens Falls feeder and the renovation of the small and old dam west of Glens Falls will remedy defects on this summit level; other possible sources of the Champlain Canal have no connection with the Adirondack watershed.

Undeveloped possibilities of water power in the State are summarized by Mr. FRY as follows:

There can be generated by the water powers of the State of New York outside of the forest reserve blue line, and without any, save existing, storage inside forest reserve blue line, not less than estimated by RAFTER for the whole State.

That leaves 195,000 horse power as a maximum possible development within the blue line. The necessity of long transmission would make this power unavailable for traction, electric lighting, or manufacturing purposes, save only for manufacturing lumber and paper, which by stripping the forest cover is rapidly causing the very flood conditions that are proposed to be remedied.

Most of the annual flood losses of the State, however, have not the remotest connection with the State Park. The Mohawk floods, caused by the deforestation of the Mohawk Valley, its watershed, and the ice gorges of Schoharie Creek, will be remedied by the erection of the new barge canal dams; the upper Hudson floods by the proposed reservoirs at Hadley and the reinforcement of the State dam west of Glens Falls. Below the debouchment of the Mohawk into the Hudson "the great bulk of the freshets at Albany are caused by the former river." But the new checks on both rivers, besides the canalization of the Hudson from Fort Edward down, will remedy Albany's Spring flood afflictions.

It appears, therefore, from Mr. FRY's report, supported by such authorities as KUICHLING and LANDREDTH on barge canals and RAFTER on State water powers, that the local "grab" of the power companies in the Adirondacks may not be hitched to a general plan for redeeming the waters of the State. For such a plan, as the State Water Commission has already pointed out, no Constitutional amendment is required.

MRS. SAGE'S BENEFACTION.

By her gift of $10,000,000 to establish the Sage Foundation Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE aims to make men better and happier. While the statement that the end sought is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States" might be objected to on the ground of vagueness, it is evident from the ensuing explanation that plans for the use of the fund have been carefully thought out. The Foundation is permanent, but the income, which we suppose will amount to something less than half a million dollars a year, will be employed either directly in charitable work through existing agencies or others called into being, or in research and inquiry into "the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty, and vice." To let inquiry go before action is logical and sensible.

Any inquiry into the causes of "adverse social conditions" at the present day will show what every such inquiry has shown since the investigation made nearly seventy years ago into the condition of the London poor, that some of these "causes" can be removed only by changing the nature of man. Vice, laziness, and improvidence are sometimes inborn. The suffering they cause may be lessened, but there is no radical and permanent cure. An intelligent use of the funds of the Sage Foundation will undoubtedly disclose many curable causes, however. If the inquiries are candidly made we suppose the blame will not all be laid to the Trusts. A good many such inquiries, amateur or professional, are in progress at the present moment. Some of them are not of unmixed benefit, since they visibly serve to arouse class hatred by convincing not merely the poor but a great many wage-earners who are by no means poor, that in some way never very clearly set forth they have been wronged by the rich, and that reparation must be made, the manner of it being likewise not clearly described.

Actual relief work, it appears, will be done by the establishing of new agencies or by contributions to the resources of those already existing. That, of course, is practical beneficence. If the fund were mainly used for research, inquiry, and the solving of problems, the criticism would be made that most of the money would go for salaries. The experience of the men and women chosen by Mrs. SAGE as Trustees of the Foundation will suggest channels of usefulness to which the fund can be employed to real advantage. We judge that such problems as overcrowding in cities, tenement abuses, the checking of infant mortality, sanitary improvements, hospital accommodations for the poor, child labor, and the care and support of helpless old age will be among those considered by the Trustees of the Foundation. The agencies for relief work of this nature are always pathetically inadequate in any great city.

Mrs. SAGE has evidently been actuated by a noble desire to devote this large sum of the money intrusted to her for distribution by her husband's will to works that would reach the source of poverty and suffering, and give real help to those who for whatever reason are not always able to help themselves. It is not experimental beneficence, not even in the department of inquiry for which she provides. There is a practical purpose in the expenditure and one upon which she has manifestly thought much and taken good counsel. The gift bespeaks not only her own humane impulses, but also the wisdom of Mr. SAGE in making her his almoner.

JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

Of course the whole business of the President's consultation with the Government of California was extra-official. It was even extra-legal. It might even be called extra-constitutional if there were anything in the Constitution to prohibit the tender of friendly advice by the President to the Governor of a State, which appeared to be in danger, in the exercise of its unquestionable sovereignty, of making an ass of itself, and of interrupting international negotiations of great pith and moment. But "it served."

In sooth, it is curious how little the local politicians of the Pacific States seem, or have seemed, to appreciate how their enterprises, which have no motive ulterior to the catching of votes in their respective districts, may yet interfere with international arrangements. Very likely, on the Atlantic Coast, we were in the same plight a hundred years ago, when local politicians, in the pursuance of local issues, induced their constituencies to make declarations calculated grievously to embarrass the General Government in an endeavor to avert complications from which these same local constituencies would be the first and chief sufferers. There is some historical evidence to that effect. And yet that same embarrassment is what the Pacific Coast has been furnishing, in this present year of grace, and in spite of the improvements in communication which have brought Seattle nearer to Washington that Salem was a hundred years ago. In fact, it is only about a month ago that rumors of war with Japan were rife in Washington. A well-informed Washingtonian asserted to an investigator of these rumors: "There is absolutely no change in the diplomatic situation. But the President and the Secretary of State have been trying to put the fear of GOD into the California delegation. They have succeeded so well that the California delegation has ever since been flying about Washington telling all the newspaper men that we were on the verge of war with Japan."

Upon the whole, we see how effective the modern diplomatic method of playing "cards on the table" may be. No sooner did the President's communication to the Governor of California reach the Legislature of California than it was impressed upon every member of that body that there might be patriotic and even political objects more important than the placation of the Labor vote of San Francisco. And few voices were raised against the shelving of the anti-Japanese legislation upon the pushing of which more than one legislator had staked his political future.

By the terms of a new act changing the postal laws it will be possible after July 1 next to have a letter specially delivered by attaching ten cents' worth additional of ordinary stamps to the envelope, with the words "special delivery" or their equivalent written or printed thereon. An additional act making postage stamps redeemable up to a certain maximum amount would be of convenience to small purchasers by mail and to mail order commercial houses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Farming on a Small Scale.

First Mr. BOLTON HALL and now Mr. A. C. PLEYDELL have found fault with our recent criticism of the small farm in its economic and social aspects. Both, as is their custom, showed that they had given thought to the subject they took up, but both, we think, revealed that, after the manner of their school, what they had in mind as defensible or commendable was not the small farm as in most instances it is and is long likely to be, but the small farm as it ought to be, and as it might be if small farmers were wiser than they are.

Of course we have no reply to make to the statement that the intelligent and intensive cultivation of a few acres is better than the abominable agriculture characteristic of many big farms and of practically all the great Western wheat ranches which the magazine writers so often praise as wonders of the world. As a matter of fact the owners of those ranches are not farmers at all, but mere land-skinners, doing exactly what the miner does of necessity and what the lumbermen do because they do not know any better. Naturally, the "truck farmer" or market gardener does not need many acres, but he does want enough so that he can afford to make horses do a good deal of his work for him, and he needs the capital with which to buy fertilizers in enormous quantities. He is indeed, a specialist, and profits by exactly the advantages we declared essential to real farming success.

But the staple crops can best be raised in great fields, and the man of the small farmer class, as commonly understood, the man who for the most or a large part lives directly on the products of his land, is hopelessly handicapped by the diversity of his occupations, and really is not a person to be encouraged by Gen. BOOTH or anybody else. The chances are that our correspondents and ourselves do not differ at all except as to our definitions, and a little, maybe, as to the methods by which the changes we alike desire are to be brought about. They, we know, however it may be as to Gen. BOOTH, are not sentimentalists, with vague notions that it is necessarily better to live in the country than in the city. That idea is a particularly irritating one—to those who do not entertain it—but it is curiously widespread, and with it goes the other false notion that the rustic is a simple, honest creature, whose life is mostly devoted to observing the beauties of nature, and that therefore anybody who can be driven or dragged "back to the land" will be benefited. Nothing could be more nonsensical than that notion, for all the amenities of life and most of its virtues were invented in cities, and it is to the latter that the really able rustic invariably hastens the moment he gets or can make the chance to do so.

Reflections on the Dog Tax.

Of all taxes that men hate to pay—one might as well say "of all taxes," for the hatred is invariably "understand," as a grammarian would put it—they probably most hate to pay a dog tax. For everybody instinctively feels that a dog is not taxable property, being of the nature of one's own folks, and not "property" at all. To be sure, they can be and are sold, but it's a poor business, and there is something wrong about the man who, having once really become on terms of friendship with a dog, would take money for him. The buying, of course, is another matter—as is, for instance, the buying of a slave in order to set him free, which is just what happens when one really appreciative of a dog purchases him from that very different person, the fancier or dealer.

Anyhow, people do revolt from paying

Dowieism Is Not So Simple.

Keeping well in mind, no doubt, the desirability of speaking gently of the dead, particularly while they are still unburied, The Richmond (Va.) News Leader refers to DOWIE as a "perambulating and vociferous absurdity, an obvious impossibility and contradiction, an ignorant, blasphemous, screaming, scheming humbug, declaring himself to be the reincarnation of ELIJAH, prophet of GOD, who lived twenty-eight hundred years ago."

This description approaches the truth at several points, and yet there must be something wrong about it, for The News Leader has to add: "He made thousands of people believe him, accept his inspiration and his agency for the Almighty as a fact in the very face of overwhelming arrays of proved facts and of all the assurances of thought and reason. People not only accepted him and believed in him by thousands, but they did for him what usually they refuse to do for the most justly loved and trusted exponents of the orthodox, accepted and established beliefs and doctrines—they poured their money into his hands practically without stint."

Of course the ignorance of "people" explains a lot, but it does not quite explain Dowie's years of success. In some mysterious way he met a rather widespread need or hunger, and modesty should suggest seeking the explanation of his achievements elsewhere than in himself.

PRACTICAL VENTILATION.

Never Open Windows at the Top, Advises One Who Has Had Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 7 a letter about fresh air appears signed "C. S. C." People differ greatly on this subject, but the main object is to remove all air that has been breathed once. Our wise ancestors, by use of fireplaces in all living rooms, had no ventilation problem. The most complete modern method is by hot air register inlets near the ceiling and cold air register outlets in the floor, which has almost the same effect while in action. The general public do not have this, and in their hurry to get warm forget there must be some way to remove the carbonic acid continuously if they would have health. The extremists in this matter call each other "fresh air maniacs" and "foul air imbeciles," both with some reason.

As a successful ventilator of many years' experience and consequent good health, allow me to suggest some simple solutions of this matter. Never open the window tops in cold weather. Open the lower sash a little with a guard across to turn up and dispose the draught, as many city offices do. Where steam, hot air, or hot water are used, register outlets in the floors, all uniting below and leading under the fire in the cellar, will remove and consume all the carbonic acid and avoid all necessity of doors or windows being opened.

People who live in rooms with no outlet for air which they have breathed feel a shock on exposure to outdoor air, easily contract colds, and probably feel like "C. S. C." in many ways. The recent accounts of cures of consumption by sleeping outdoors verify the true way to health.

ARTHUR M. ALLEN.
New York, March 11, 1907.

SUBWAY EXPRESS STOPS.

A Suggestion That Lenox Avenue Trains Run By 96th and 72d Sts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the article in THE SUNDAY TIMES on Mr. Shonts and the rapid-transit problem which confronts him. May I be allowed to make a suggestion? Why not avoid the congestion at the switches above Ninety-sixth Street by running the Lenox Avenue expresses to Forty-second Street? Very few residents of the Bronx going downtown in the morning have any occasion to stop north of Forty-second Street. Nearly all west side residents who have occasion to take express trains downtown could be readily accommodated by the Broadway expresses. The same argument would apply to those traveling uptown in the rush hours in the evening.

It appears to me that this would relieve the congestion, about which so many complain, on the Broadway line, for the reason that the Lenox Avenue trains, which now stop at Ninety-sixth Street, are often delayed from five to ten minutes to let off half a dozen passengers, whose comfort surely could well be sacrificed to that of the thousands who are in a hurry to get downtown. J. O. W.
New York, March 11, 1907.

Mr. Harriman in The Times.

From The Hartford Times.

In a five-column interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES E. H. Harriman says a good many things about the railroad business in this country that every business man is bound to indorse. He thinks there is more danger to the railroads in State supervision than in Federal supervision, and evidently believes that the railroad companies will be forced to appeal to Congress to protect them against persecution by the States. He says that the main thing needed is to authorize traffic agreements—not pooling arrangements—between the railroads, by which traffic can be fairly distributed, and declares that if such an arrangement could have been made with the Southern Pacific the Union Pacific would never have bought a controlling interest in the Huntington property. He is going to talk with President Roosevelt about the whole subject, and no harm can result from impressing upon Mr. Roosevelt's mind the facts and opinions expressed in this interview.

TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

Railroad Managers Urged to Begin by "Playing Fair" with the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the report of the interview with Mr. Harriman and your editorial comments on the subject. It appears that he wishes to take the public into his confidence just at the time when a long-suffering public has refused to buy, at inflated prices, the stocks and bonds that need to be sold to make necessary improvements. The railroads charge that the people are unfair to them, that they are driving them to the last ditch; but how long is it since these very railroads have taken the public into their confidence? President Fish of the Illinois Central was looked up to and respected by the stockholders of that road, but he was deposed to make a Harriman holiday.

Thoughtful travelers on the New York Central wonder how it is that the Westcott Express Company enjoys so valuable a franchise and some of the stockholders would like to know what rent they pay for their offices in New York, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and other cities. Why is it that every passenger and every pound of freight that crosses the Hudson at Albany pays tribute to the Vanderbilt family? Why is it that so many freight cars bear marks such as "Merchants' Dispatch," "Grain Line Transit," "Dairy Line," and no trace of their earnings can be found in published reports? There are many who believe that the percentage of profit of these constituent companies is far in excess of the railroads, and that they go direct to the pockets of a favored few. Any one who has tried to collect a bill for damaged freight from a railroad knows to his sorrow how much they take the people into their confidence.

Let the railroads and their managers first show a disposition to play fair with the people and there will be little complaint about railroad baiting.

ENGINEER.
New York, March 10, 1907.

THAT APPOMATOX RHYME.

Another Version of the Campaign Verse, Attributed to "Miles O'Reilly."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "H. S." in this morning's TIMES says that Mr. Conkling, in his speech nominating Gen. Grant for a third term, did not make use of the phrase, "You ask whence comes our candidate. We reply, from Appomattox." He then avers, on the authority of Dr. Harry Thurston Peck, that Mr. Conkling made use of these words on that occasion: "If you ask me where he hails from, my sole reply will be, he comes from Appomattox, with its famous apple tree."

Mr. "H. S." may be correct. It is well to note, however, that it was "Miles O'Reilly"—Gen. Charles G. Halpine, Register of New York, literary partner of Robert B. Roosevelt, poet, politician, and patriot—who made use of the language attributed, a little altered, to Senator Conkling. At the time Halpine was striving to have Grant nominated by the Democratic National Convention, which was to meet in New York in 1868. He wrote a piece of campaign poetry, of which I distinctly recollect the following two verses:

If asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
From Appomattox Court House
And its famous apple tree.

No Dominion shall be north of us,
And south of us no foe;
The flag shall float in Canada,
Likewise in Mexico.

After concluding that Grant wasn't likely to accept a Democratic nomination, Halpine became an ardent advocate of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, and had several interesting interviews with the latter's talented daughter, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, who had come to New York City in the Spring and Summer of 1868 to promote her father's candidacy. He, Halpine, finally concluded to support Gen. Hancock, and did noble work to induce the 1868 convention to nominate him.

There was a ludicrous cartoon published in a New York weekly—I forget which—picturing genial Charlie as an athlete, holding out Chase on the palm of one hand and Grant on the other, with Hancock standing on top of his (the athlete's) head. D. S. W.
Hoboken, N. J., March 11, 1907.

A Puzzled Citizen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some of the high priests of civic righteousness tell me whether I have sinned?

An humble toiler for a weekly wage, my time is not my own. This morning, through the merest chance, I found it possible to get to my daily grind an hour later than usual.

What was I to do with that hour? Two propositions confronted me. One was to exercise the inalienable right of suffrage by going to the polls in my district and voting for an honest man for Assemblyman in the special election being held there. That certainly was a sacred duty.

But I, who have not 75,000 cents, had been carrying around in my pocket for weeks a notice from the Tax Department saying that I had been assessed for $75,000 of personal estate, and that if I did not pay the tax on it, or swear it off, judgment would be taken, &c.

To do my duty and vote, or obey the mandate and swear off the arbitrarily imposed tax on an estate which I never possessed or hope to possess? That was the question.

I used my hour of unexpected leisure to go downtown and swear off the tax.

Oh! ye apostles of civic righteousness, did I err? A. G.
New York, March 12, 1907.

Must Be Brave.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

The British War Office reports that married men are braver than single men. But this is no new discovery. Married men must be brave or they would still be single.

POCKET LEARNING.

If you can't sing a song
Or do some parlor stunt,
Give recitations long,
Or make pianos grunt,
Tell daubs of paint dubbed Art
From those which fences coat,
'Tis quite enough
To throw a bluff,
And quote,
Quote,
Quote.

"Arma virumque" or
Some Homer—just a line—
Will make them cry for more
At houses where you dine,
Or "thalatta"—(said twice)
An instant hit will make,
Or "Scots wha hae"
Or any lay
Like "Break,
Break,
Break—"

Short cuts are what we need
In days of hurry rough.
Let others slowly read
Through stacks of classic stuff,
Let others slave and toil
In libraries remote.
You, cull the best,
Discard the rest,
And quote,
Quote,
Quote.

THOMAS B. YBARRA.

DOCTORS DISCUSS PASTEURIZATION

Papers on Contagion from Milk Read Before Academy of Medicine.

MASSACHUSETTS RECORD

Dr. Harrington Says 14 Out of 18 Outbreaks of Typhoid Were Traced to Infected Milk.

Much new light was thrown upon the transmission of contagious diseases, particularly typhoid fever, through milk, by a paper delivered at the meeting of the public health section of the New York Academy of Medicine, by Dr. Charles Harrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, last evening. Dr. Harrington spoke from the experience of the Massachusetts State Board, which ranks among the first in the country, in its research work both on the milk problem and on the subject of contagious diseases generally.

The first discovery of the transmission of typhoid fever through milk, according to Dr. Harrington, was made about fifty years ago, and since then a record has been kept of some hundreds of cases and groups of cases in which typhoid and other contagious diseases have been transmitted through the milk supply. Speaking directly of typhoid fever, Dr. Harrington said that in Massachusetts, out of eighteen local outbreaks investigated by the State Board of Health, fourteen were traced to milk, eleven of the fourteen being due to the presence of typhoid fever contagion at the place where the milk was produced.

"With sufficient State supervision," he continued, "we could stop the contagion from the farm, but we could not stop it through individuals who have handled the milk in transit, for many typhoid patients become chronic carriers of the bacilli long after recovery, and some individuals have been known to carry and exude them who have never known that they suffered from the disease."

Dr. Harrington spoke of one case where typhoid infection was transmitted by an individual 17 years after his recovery and another in which a forty-two-year period had elapsed.

"The ideal milk inspection," he said, "would involve that of every person who handles the milk, but how impossible that is every one knows."

Dr. Harrington spoke also of the danger to milk from an impure water supply at the place of production, both directly in the case of dilution, and indirectly where utensils are used that have been washed in infected water. He told of one local epidemic of typhoid in Massachusetts in 1905 that was traced to milk originating on a farm where six or eight months before there had been a case of typhoid. In this instance no person handling the milk exuded the bacilli at the time of the epidemic, but it was found that the water in which the milk utensils were washed was contaminated from unremoved sewage in which the contagion had existed from the time of the typhoid case.

Dr. Harrington thought that the danger of diphtheria through milk contagion was much smaller, for the reason that the bacilli are carried in the throat of the patient, and not exuded except in the breath, and also because the diphtheria bacillus does not thrive in milk in a way comparable with the typhoid bacillus. The speaker also did not attach great importance to the communication of tuberculosis through milk.

But in the matter of scarlet fever he had important evidence. The Massachusetts State Board of Health found that in the scarlet fever epidemic in Boston, Cambridge, Everett, and Somerville in January last, which developed 717 cases in three weeks, 94 per cent. of the cases developed between Jan. 1 and Jan. 20 were in families that received their milk through a certain large milk company. It was discovered that in this company the milk turned over to the wholesale trade did not result in scarlet fever cases, and also that there were no traces of the disease on the farms from which the milk came. Moreover, the milk which the company sold from farms direct in bottles appeared free from the contagion.

But it appeared that the milk from which the stricken families were supplied was emptied into a vat and then tasted by an employe of the company in the process of modification, a spoon being used for the tasting, which was not washed after each test of a spoonful of milk. The vat itself did not appear to be contaminated, nor did the man who was the regular taster. It was found, however, on further examination that on one day very early in the epidemic a substitute had made the tasting test in whose throat there was an indication of scarlet fever and whose daughter was on the verge of coming down with the disease.

So far as infant mortality was concerned, Dr. Harrington declared that in his opinion by far the greater part was due to a polluted milk supply producing cholera infantum and its kindred diseases. His remedy, however, was a more perfect supervision of dairies, rather than pasteurization, a proposition which was discussed in more detail by the subsequent speakers.

Dr. R. G. Freeman of this city took up the advantages and disadvantages of pasteurization from the standpoint of the consumer. He had little use for commercial pasteurization as ordinarily applied, in which the milk is raised to a temperature of from 150 to 170 degrees and allowed to remain there for a few seconds only before being cooled. This, Dr. Freeman thought, was availed of principally to allow dealers to sell dirty milk under the blanket of having pasteurized it.

The speaker pointed out, however, that the temperature of 168 degrees to which the milk is raised in the real process of pasteurization, either at milk depots or at home, is not high enough, whether or not continued for the twenty or thirty minutes necessary to kill the germs, to damage seriously the ferments of the milk or to change the taste. Nor did Dr. Freeman think that the good results obtained in Rochester from the use of raw milk carefully inspected would inure from similar inspection exercised here, for the reason that Rochester is a city of but 156,000 population, which draws its milk supply from a relatively restricted territory, and uses it, within twenty-four hours, as against the forty-eight or seventy-two hours that elapse before New York gets its milk supply.

Dr. William H. Park, speaking of "current fallacies about the city's milk supply," declared in his opinion that most of the scarlet fever among children came from direct contagion in school, and, inasmuch as diphtheria is prevalent in Winter—at a time when the diphtheric bacillus will not grow in milk kept at the average temperature—Dr. Park did not attribute a large amount of diphtheria to milk contagion. In the matter of tuberculosis, Dr. Park declared that while it was true that perhaps 10 per cent. of the cattle of the State had tuberculosis in one form or another, not 1 per cent. had udder tuberculosis, from which alone the milk could be infected in any serious degree.

HEARING ON PASTEURIZATION.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The Reece Pasteurization bill had a hearing before the Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day. Assemblyman Reece of the Thirty-first District in New York spoke for the bill. Health Commissioner Darlington of New York and Dr. C. D. Morris, an expert for a milk concern, opposed the measure.

Assemblyman Reece and his opponents differed widely as to the efficacy of pasteurization. Mr. Reece cited statistics to show that the presence of disease germs in milk is undeniable. "Recently," he said, "in Chicago there were 400 cases of scarlet fever traced directly to a dairy where the family of one of the employes had the disease."

He said that infant mortality on Randall's Island dropped from 42 per cent. to 16 per cent. in a few years, following the introduction of pasteurization there.

Health Commissioner Darlington opposed the bill because it involved mandatory legislation. He admitted that pasteurization was desirable under certain conditions.

Dr. Morris said that the drafters of the bill had overlooked the fact that a majority of dairies provided wholesome milk, which he said would only suffer from being subjected to the process.

AN ARABIAN NIGHT FOR PRINCE BELLAMA

Descendant of Mohammed the Guest of the Entertainment Club,

MISS AZEEZ GREETS HIM

In His Native Tongue and Then Talks to the Women Guests About Their Clothes.

In an atmosphere heavy with the perfumes of the Orient, Prince Tewfik Mahmond Bellama of Mount Lebanon, a descendant of Mohammed, was entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. His hosts were the members of the Entertainment Club, of which Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is President. They had arranged for their guest a programme that was like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. The scene revealed to the Prince when the curtain went up was characteristically Arabian, and when a Syrian maiden greeted him in his native tongue the Prince was delighted—"so I can no express," as he said.

In billowing trousers of white satin, a maze of flimsy veils of many colors, and a-jingle with jewels, Miss Sitte A. Azeez left the other veiled houris and a fierce-looking, though evidently embarrassed Oriental warrior in the tent, and shyly walked into the glare of the footlights. Speaking to the Prince, she began the greeting in his own language, then cut it short, and with a little laugh explained that time would not permit her to speak it all as the Arabian salutation ordinarily consumed from twenty to thirty-five minutes, and included no reference whatever to the state, past, present, or prospective, of the weather, that being a subject rarely discussed in her native land.

The greeting over, the gorgeous troop on the stage illustrated for the benefit of the large and fashionable audience, the customs and costumes of the Bedouins. With her dainty accent, Miss Azeez discussed the gowns of Arabia and New York, not always to the credit of those of the Western city. She dilated at length upon the advantages of the veils over the average gown of the New York society woman, saying that the veils "half revealed the charms of the comely and, with gracious charity, half concealed the blemishes of the homely."

Telling of the destruction of many of the features of life that are essentially Oriental, Miss Azeez said that in many parts of her country the women wore French gowns and gowns of American design, ate a bewildering variety of American breakfast foods, and knew how to cook beans Boston style.

There were two other notable features of last night's entertainment for Prince Bellama. One consisted of two solos by Signora Virginia Novelli; the other a violin recital by M. Dezso Nemes of Hungary. Signora Nevelli sang "La Romanza Santuzza" from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Forza del Destino" from "Tomanza Pace Mio Dio." M. Nemes played three numbers, a d'Ambrosio canzonetta, a Chopin nocturne, and a suite of Hungarian gypsy melodies by Hubay. Mme. Nemes accompanied her husband on the piano.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S BENEFIT.

Matinee at Hudson Theatre to Provide Loans for Them.

The College Women's Club gave a matinée benefit yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be used as loans, without interest, to young women desiring a college education. There was a mixed programme that included Japanese dances by a Japanese girl, a one-act play, "Carrots," with Ethel Barrymore in the title rôle, and specialties by William Norris.

The programme began with the recitation of a prologue by Alice Fischer, followed by the one-act play "Which is the Stronger," in which Mme. Illiing, the German tragedienne, and Miss Constance Shelley appeared. Then followed "That Affair at Huntley's," a one-act play by George Jean Nathan. Robert L. Dempster, Robert Mackay, Willard Curtis, and Bennet Southard were the actors.

Mme. Nasimova did not appear in the last act of "A Doll's House," because of the disbanding of her former company.

Mark Twain was present in the box of the President of the club, Miss Pomorene. The General Committee in charge of the entertainment was Mrs. Henry Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, Mrs. O. D. M. Baker, Mrs. F. J. Swift, Mrs. Herman Meyer, Mrs. W. H. Hoole, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, and Miss Pomorene.

MISS MONTAGUE'S WEDDING.

Bride Unattended Owing to the Recent Death of Her Mother.

Miss Frances M. Montague and Martin H. Smith were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at St. John's Episcopal Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank Page, rector of the church. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over silk, trimmed with Princess lace. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother no formal invitations were issued, and there were no bridesmaids. The best man was Rudolph F. Smith of New York and Annapolis, brother of the bridegroom. Miss Montague was given in marriage by her uncle, Edward A. Jeanneret, and the ushers were John H. Ardery and James H. Roberts.

After a brief stay at the bridegroom's country place in Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Smith will go to the Bermudas and thence on an extended trip through South America.

MARBLE—COUDEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Miss Jean Couden Dickinson, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dickinson, was married in the Harvard Church, Brookline, this noon, to W. C. Marble of Los Angeles. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, a classmate of the bride's father at Amherst, was among the many guests, and sat with the family at the church.

The Rev. W. H. Couden, a brother of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Reuben Thomas, pastor of the church. Miss Harriet Berry of Hudson, N. Y., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Barbara Kausmann, Esther Schwartz, Helen Hay, and Ruth Woodward. The best man was John Marble, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Charles Woodward, Draper Bartlett, Ernest Whitcomb, Aubrey Kittredge, Peter Billings, Walter Washburn, Charles Dickinson, and Louis Webb.

Miss Gillmore Weds J. I. Brower.

Miss Josephine Louise Gillmore, granddaughter of the late Gen. Quincy, A. Gillmore and daughter of the late Edward D. Gillmore, married John I. Brower, a real estate operator of Plainfield, N. J., last night, in the home of her mother, at 233 West 107th Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Church.

G. S. HORNBLOWER TO WED.

His Engagement to Miss Dorothy Marshall Announced.

The engagement of George S. Hornblower, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, to Miss Dorothy Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Hammett Marshall and niece of Henry Rutger Marshall, was announced yesterday.

Mr. Hornblower is a Princeton graduate, class of '04, and a nephew of Col. George Bliss Sanford and Mrs. Charles H. Woodruff, and a cousin of Lewis B., Frederick S., and Edward Seymour Woodruff.

The engagement of his cousin, Miss Gertrude M. Sanford, to William Wallbridge was announced in THE TIMES in the Winter.

No date has been set for the wedding of Mr. Hornblower and Miss Marshall, and it will probably not occur this Spring.

MR. DEVENS'S USHERS.

Attendants Selected for His Marriage to Miss Wetmore.

Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., of Boston, who is to marry Miss Wenonah Wetmore on April 6, has selected Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., as his best man, and his ushers will include Kenneth Budd, Henry S. Hooker, Joseph R. Swan, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, and Louis Wetmore of this city, and Charles Sargent, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., and Barrett Wendell, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Devens will give his bachelor dinner at the Somerset Club in Boston early in April.

Ushers for Barnes-Barney Wedding.

Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, who is to marry Miss Katharine L. Barney on April 10, will have his brother, H. B. Barnes, Jr., as best man. The ushers will be Ashbel and James Barney, Reginald Fincke, J. Markoe Robertson, Arthur J. Wear, Joseph R. Swan, Louis C. Clark, Jr., and Lawrence B. Rand.

FRENCH BALL AT THE ASTOR.

Brilliant Affair to Aid L'Ecole Maternelle.

Traditions were shattered last night, when the first annual concert and fancy dress ball of L'Ecole Maternelle Française was held in the large ballroom at the Hotel Astor. New York has experienced many French balls, but never before has there been a ball at which nearly, if not all, of the dancers were members of the exclusive French colony of this city, and never before has a masque ball been held at the Astor.

The concert and dance of last night were in aid of L'Ecole Maternelle Française, the institution at 346 West Twenty-eighth Street, where children of any race or creed are received and given lessons in French, of course, but also in kindergarten games and lessons. More than 500 dancers crowded the floor, and of these more than 200 were in costume.

France from peasantry to nobility and from feudal to present day was represented on the ballroom floor. There were peasant maids and Duchesses, bulking laborers and trim dandies, but all joined in dancing not only the valse and two-step, but the polka, lanciers, and French round dances. At the concert Mlle. Ely Barnato of the Opera Comique of Paris, M. Ballard of the Metropolitan Opera House forces, Mr. McCall-Lanham of the American Institute of Applied Music, William E. Philip, tenor of the "Bostonians," and Miss Grace Munson sang. Chevalier Luigi Costantino, member of the Royal Philharmonic Academy of Bologna played several of his own selections on the piano.

The patronesses of the concert and ball were Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mme. C. Pollfeme, Mme. B. Clement, Mme. F. Levy, Mlle. J. Meyer, who are also the patronesses and officers of the school.

HUGHES TO OPEN PURIM BALL.

Will Attend with His Staff the Dance for Beth Israel Hospital.

The Purim ball, in aid of Beth Israel Hospital, will be held in Madison Square Garden to-night. It will be opened with the entrance into the auditorium of Gov. Hughes and his military staff, who will be escorted from their carriages to a private box by fifty children, who will spread a pathway of roses for the Executive and his attendants.

The auditorium will be lavishly decorated with floral ornaments and electrical displays. The entertainment will consist of many Hippodrome features. The dancing will begin at midnight with a grand march to be reviewed by Gov. Hughes. The march will be led by the flower girls, comprising the "young folks' auxiliary societies, all dressed in white. The leader will present the Governor with a bouquet of flowers.

PHILADELPHIA'S PURIM BALL.

Brilliant Function Is Given—Beautiful Figures in March.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 12.—The twenty-ninth Purim reception and dance was given in Mercantile Hall tonight by the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The hall and its approaches presented a brilliant scene in the wealth of floral decorations studded with hundreds of tiny electric lights. The color scheme throughout was pink.

Samuel S. Fleisher, the master of ceremonies, and his cousin, Miss Reba Fleisher, led the grand march at 9:30 o'clock. Hundreds of participants executed beautifully arranged figures, deploying in groups until the entire floor was covered with marchers.

Following Mr. and Mrs. Fleisher came the masters and mistresses of ceremonies of recent years, among them Jacob Loeb Langsdorf and Miss Rebekah Liveright, D. Frank Greenewald and Miss Annette Wallach of New York, Frank H. Newburger and Miss Helen S. Langfeld, Bernard F. Gimbel and Miss Corinne Hochstadter of New York, Edwin M. Dannebaum and Miss Eleanor Fleisher, Edwin Fleisher and Miss Ehrich of New York, David T. Fleisher and Miss Leonia Scharff of St. Louis, Gordon Bloch and Miss Richter of New York, Frank Pfaelzer and Miss Elsie Levy of Baltimore.

CROWDS LINGER IN PALM BEACH

Walter M. Fairbanks Wins the Last Large Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—Perfect Spring weather holds tourists and visitors in Florida, and reports of disagreeable weather up North have been responsible for unusual crowds here this late in the season.

The afternoon concert in the Cocoanut Grove was largely attended to-day, and the tea tables were surrounded by gay throngs in Summer attire, among them being Philander C. Knox and Mrs. Knox and Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew, with a coterie of friends.

The military drill which will be held here by young men of the Kentucky Military Institute is one of the looked-for events of the week.

At the golf links the last large tournament of the season began to-day with the qualification round in which Mr. Walter M. Fairbanks of the Denver Country Club took the cup offered by the club. Among the best scores were: Walter Fairbanks, 145; R. H. McElwee, 149; H. M. Forrest, 151; W. E. Mow, Jr., 152; L. A. Hamilton, 152; H. B. Rust, 153; C. G. Dixon, 153; C. M. Adams, 154; G. C. Christian, 155; E. R. Williams, 158; A. W. Black, 157; Paul Waterman, 159; John R. Larendon, 161; G. A. Adams, 160; R. J. Allyn, 165; Robert Phifer, 165; J. E. Rumbaugh, 166; John Shepard, Jr., 170; C. A. Spofford, 170; Gale Thompson, 171; A. F. Southerland, 173; R. J. Flick, 172; C. S. Brackett, 174; B. M. McCartland, 175; C. G. Phillips, 176; H. K. Bolton, 178; V. C. Longley, 178; Harry C. Haskins, 183; Dr. Walter Keiton, 184.

Late arrivals from New York include Mrs. James McKenna, Miss Lenane, Mrs. S. W. McCreeley, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Wyckes, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sturges. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Howard of Washington, D. C., accompanied by Miss Edythe Howard and Miss M. B. Adams, reached here on the afternoon train.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce will give their first at home to-morrow, when they hold the formal reception which is the invariable custom marking the entrance of each new envoy into the social life of the capital to which he is accredited. The guests are always limited to the colleagues or associates of the host in the Diplomatic Corps, but include that entire circle, from the dean to the recently arrived attachés of minor legations. The ladies of the respective families are also included.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce have not adhered strictly to the old-time rule of accepting no invitations until after this initial reception of their own. In addition to dining at the White House within a week of their arrival, they have accepted the hospitality of the German and Japanese Ambassadors, as well as that of Mrs. Richard Townsend, who entertained at breakfast for them to-day. To-morrow evening they will dine with Senator and Mrs. Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot entertained at dinner this evening the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, the Count and Countess Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Mrs. Justice Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lee Mann, Miss Williams, Mr. Lavoieur, and Mr. Goldsborough.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge entertained at dinner this evening the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, the Spanish Minister, the Minister from Peru and Mme. Pardo, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Fish, Miss Sheridan, Miss Hagner, Ross Todd of Louisville, the brother of the hostess, and Pol Le Tellier of the Belgian Legation.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. A. L. Key were the hosts at a small and very interesting reception this afternoon complimentary to their guest, H. D. C. Jones, formerly of Manila, but now of Yokohama. The company included many old friends of the guest of honor, who had been extremely popular with American and English visitors and residents in the Far East. Mrs Richard Hooker, the sister of the hostess, did the honors of the tearoom. Gen. and Mrs. Sharpe will entertain at dinner in Mr. Jones's honor to-morrow evening.

The hospitable residence of the retiring Minister from Ecuador and Mrs. Carbo was the scene of a large reception to-day, which was in the nature of a farewell for Mr. Carbo, who leaves Friday for South America, to become Minister of Foreign Affairs at Quito.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Williams have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frances Williams, to William Wallace Mein on Thursday, April 4, at St. Thomas's Church, Dupont Circle. The ceremony will take place at noon and will be followed by a small reception limited to the relatives and a few close personal friends at the home of the bride's parents, 2201 R Street. Mr. Mein and his bride will leave immediately after their marriage for South Africa, where he is a mining engineer, with headquarters at Johannesburg.

Sail for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers who will sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic to-day are:

Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. M. C. Baldwin, Mrs. E. H. Bradley, Joseph Devlin, M. P.; Homer Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dodson, Mrs. Walter D. Ewart, Richard Haslston, M. P.; Mrs. L. H. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, John S. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sawyer, F. V. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, G. L. Winthrop, the Misses Winthrop, and George Woodburn.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose will return to this city to-day from their plantation near New Orleans. They will be at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell of 21 East Sixty-second Street are in Philadelphia at the Bellevue-Stratford. They will not return to this city until the Easter season.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop will sail for Europe to-day. She will visit her daughter, Mme. Van Roijen, while abroad.

Mr and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt of 33 West Forty-eighth Street will leave next Thursday for Florida. They will be away about three weeks.

Mrs. Richard Croker and Miss Croker will leave for the South next Tuesday. They will spend five weeks in the pine woods of South Carolina.

TO REMAIN DALY'S THEATRE.

Shuberts Say They Will Not Change the Old Playhouse's Name.

Daly's Theatre is not to change its name when it passes under the management of the Shuberts on May 1 in spite of announcements to the contrary. However much the Daly estate may have a right to dismantle the historic building, the playhouse will continue to be known by the name under which it became famous.

"The report that we shall rename the theatre 'Miller's Playhouse' is absolutely unfounded," said the business representative of Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin, the stars who are now to make the house their New York home. "It is true that the Daly lease expires on May 1, and that the Shuberts lease directly from the owners, and it is also true that what Daly put into the theatre his estate has the right to take out. But so far as the name is concerned there will be no change, and the estate cannot force us to make any.

"We could be prevented from calling the house Augustin Daly's Theatre, but as long as we use only the last name we are well within the law. If necessary, we could get some man named Daly nominally to take charge of the theatre, and say that the house was named from him. We have investigated the matter thoroughly, and have been assured that our decision would be sustained."

NEW STAGE "RIGHT OF WAY."

A Play by Presbrey Is Based on Sir Gilbert Parker's Novel.

Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks entered into a contract yesterday with Sir Gilbert Parker and Eugene Presbrey by which they obtain the right to present a new play by Mr. Presbrey founded on Sir Gilbert Parker's widely read novel, "The Right of Way."

Mr. Presbrey has already completed his version, and it will be produced next Autumn at one of Klaw & Erlanger's New York theatres with a well-known leading actor in the principal rôle.

George Graves Sails Homeward.

George Graves, the English comedian, will sail for England to-day on the White Star liner Baltic. Mr. Graves, who is one of the leading musical comedy stars of England, made his début in New York not long ago when "The Little Michus" was produced at the Garden Theatre under the management of J. C. Duff. Though the piece did not prove to be as popular here as in England, he won a notable personal success.

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NORDICA WILL JOIN HAMMERSTEIN FOLD

American Soprano to Sing at the Manhattan Opera House Next Season.

ROUNDS OUT STAR TRIO

Melba, Nordica, and Mary Garden Now Under Contract—Plans for German Opera.

Oscar Hammerstein signed a contract yesterday with Lillian Nordica, in which the soprano agrees to sing at the Manhattan Opera House for twenty weeks next season. This engagement, added to that of Mary Garden and Nellie Melba, gives Mr. Hammerstein a formidable array of sopranos. Mme. Nordica will sing the dramatic rôles, Mme. Melba the lyric rôles, and Mary Garden the opera comique parts.

The American soprano is at present touring in the West with the San Carlo Opera Company, and negotiations have been going on between her agent and Mr. Hammerstein for some time. Mme. Nordica had considered joining Mr. Hammerstein's company for this season, but did not feel sure that the experiment would be a success, and finally decided to sing with the San Carlo company. She is now satisfied of the success of the Manhattan Opera House.

The significant fact is pointed out that Mme. Nordica sings rôles in German, French, and Italian, and it is thought that she will sing many of the German rôles which are announced for next season at the Manhattan. So far there has been no talk of German opera except in French and Italian, but so many innovations have been announced in the Thirty-fourth Street Opera House lately that German opera in German may be the next one.

Mme. Nordica has a large repertoire, which includes rôles in "The Huguenots," "Tosca," "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Traviata," "Tannhäuser," "Don Giovanni," "Trovatore," "Walküre," "Tristan und Isolde," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung."

NANCE O'NEIL A STAR.

Will Take Mrs. Carter-Payne's Place as Cleo.

Nance O'Neil is to be seen again on Broadway, this time under the management of Charles Dillingham, in Edwin Milton Royle's much-discussed play, "Cleo," in which Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne was to have appeared this season. After rehearsals had been started with the former Belasco star, Mr. Royle obtained an injunction restraining the production of his drama because of alterations made by Mrs. Carter-Payne.

Mr. Royle had no quarrel with Mr. Dillingham. He announced that he still hoped to have his play produced by that manager, and all he wished was to have it offered to the public essentially as he had written it. The withdrawal of Mrs. Carter-Payne removed the only obstacle to the production, and Mr. Dillingham has been looking around for a new star to appear in the title rôle. The announcement yesterday of the choice of Nance O'Neil was a surprise.

The production of "Cleo" will be made out of town within the next few weeks, and the drama may be seen in New York before the conclusion of this season. If not, it will have an early Fall production here.

"Cleo" is an adaptation of the French drama formerly presented under the title of "Article 47," and was written especially for Mrs. Carter-Payne, the production being postponed from time to time as a result of the disagreements arising between manager, actress, and author. The company supporting Nance O'Neil will include W. L. Abingdon, W. L. Courtleigh, W. J. Ferguson, McKee Rankin, William Hazeltine, Nell Moran, Frank Dekum, E. J. De Varney, Ida Waterman, Mabel Morrison, Ann Archer, Lelia Repton, Helen Graham, and Mrs. Lizzie Hudson Collier. The play will be produced under the stage direction of F. C. Latham.

Though well known in the West, Nance O'Neil is principally remembered by New Yorkers through her engagement in répertoire at Daly's in the Spring of 1905, when she appeared in such dramas as "Hedda Gabler" and "Magda." The engagement was not a success. Just before her entry into New York she had created a sensation as an emotional actress in Boston, where she appeared in a varied répertoire, including such old standards as Parthenia in "Ingomar," Meg Merrilies, and Lady Macbeth.

After her appearance in New York Miss O'Neil made a tour of Australia. At the opening of the current season she signed what was reported to be a long-term contract with two Connecticut managers, and appeared in "The Sorceress" on the road. She recently closed her season in the West.

Bayonne to Have a Second Theatre.

E. A. Schiller, manager of the Bayonne Theatre, announced yesterday that ground would be broken during the next two weeks at Avenue C and Twenty-sixth Street for a new theatre to be known as the Bayonne Opera House. The playhouse will cost $150,000 and will accommodate 1,700 persons. It will be erected by the Bayonne Amusement Company, of which Mr. Schiller is President, and will be ready on Oct. 1.

Mansfield Helps Blind Babies' Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield are helping the Home for Blind Babies in Brooklyn, maintained by the International Sunshine Society, of which Mrs. Cyntl 11 Westover Alden is President. Mr. Mansfield is to give a benefit for this charity and he has arranged that subscriptions for the Home shall be received at every theatre in which he plays.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Owing to the continued demand for seats for "Peer Gynt," Richard Mansfield will interrupt the repertoire announced for his final week to give one last performance of the Ibsen drama on Saturday afternoon March 23, the last day of his New York engagement.

Leander Sire has signed a contract with Edward E. Rice to present his "New Idea" Sunday concerts, matinee and evening, at the Bijou Theatre, beginning with a matinee on St. Patrick's Day. These performances are intended to help vaudeville managers and ambitious amateurs.

Mme. Melba and Mark Twain occupied boxes at the Hackett Theatre last night to see Rose Stahl in James Forbes's comedy, "The Chorus Lady."

Henry Miller has engaged Howard Hull to play the juvenile part of Capt. Peyton in "On Parole," to succeed Morgan Coman, who goes with "The Boys of Company B." Mr. Hull has been appearing with Ethel Barrymore.

Stanislaus Stange and Reginald De Koven's play, "The Snow Man," will be presented for the first time at Northampton, Mass., to-morrow night. After an engagement of two weeks at the Majestic, Boston, the play will come here to the Lyric.

The March service of the Actors' Church Alliance will be held on Sunday evening, March 17, at Christ Church, in West Thirty-sixth Street. The reception will be held in the Parish House of the church on Thursday afternoon, March 21.

A concert will be given in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow night for the benefit of the Mac-Dowell Fund. The artists will include Sue Metcalfe, Helen Maria Day, Elfrida de Rhoda, Dr. Lawson, Jefferson Egan, Whitney Tew, Ettore Campana, and the Flonzaley Quartet.

NEW QUAKER CITY THEATRES.

Two to be Built—Adolph Segal in the Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Plans for the erection of two large theatres on Broad Street are being prepared by the John D. Allen Company. Philadelphia and New York capitalists, headed, it is reported, by Adolph Segal, are backing the enterprise. It is probable that estimates from contractors will be invited this month. Segal was concerned as a heavy borrower in the recent failure of the Real Estate Trust Company.

The two theatres will occupy the block between Thompson and Stiles Streets on Broad, and will extend to Watts Street, a distance of 160 feet. The Broad Street frontage is 254 feet. Each theatre will contain a balcony and gallery, in addition to the main floor, and each will seat 2,500 persons.

Extending over both theatres will be a roof garden, with a walk around the outer edge. A third stage will occupy one end of the garden, where light comedy will be given in Summer. It is intended to devote one theatre to vaudeville and the other to the drama.

The land and building will cost nearly $1,000,000. The land is put at about $300,000.

FAVERSHAM STOPS TALKERS.

Actor Makes a Speech About "Drunks" in a Baltimore Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—William Faversham, the actor, made a remarkable speech to the audience at Ford's Theatre last night at the close of the second act of "The Squaw Man." There had been some talking in one of the boxes that annoyed the actor. When he was recalled after the act Mr. Faversham stepped forward.

"I am not going to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to say a word to the boys in the gallery. There is a bunch of talking drunks on the first floor, and it is very annoying. In the acts to come there are a number of quiet and pathetic scenes, and I want to ask you boys up there to see that we have good order for the rest of the evening. If some one of you is a Sherlock Holmes and will help us discovering the offender, I will give him a box of candy."

There was no more talk. Some of the men in the box suddenly disappeared. Mr. Ford, manager of the opera house, was incensed at Mr. Faversham for the speech. All the boxes were empty tonight.

"Peer Gynt" in Vaudeville.

A tabloid version of "Peer Gynt," arranged as a curtain raiser, will be presented next week at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, preceding "Raffles." Warner Oland and Hilda Englund, who gave a special "Peer Gynt" matinée not long ago at the Berkeley Lyceum, will offer the production, using the Greig music.

Sir Edward Elgar to Conduct Here.

Sir Edward Elgar, the English composer, is not only to be one of the foreign guests at the Carnegie Institute dedication in Pittsburg, but he has come early to conduct the two concerts of the Oratorio Society on March 19 and 26, at which his compositions, "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom," are to be given.

JAMES R. LATHROP DEAD.

The End Came in the Hospital He Served for Twenty-four Years.

James Roosevelt Lathrop, for twenty-four years Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, died early this morning in the hospital. He had been ill two weeks, having been stricken with paralysis while arranging to go to California for a rest. He had resigned as Superintendent, to take effect on March 1.

Supt. Lathrop had the reputation of knowing more about the private affairs of New York's prominent families than any other man in the city. In a quiet way his advice was very helpful to people of means and social position, whose troubles were never made public.

His long association with the affairs of Roosevelt Hospital put him in the position of knowing every detail of great hospital work, and he filled every rôle connected with the institution. The Directors left everything concerning the management in his hands, so that he ruled the institution for some twenty years.

On Feb. 23, two weeks ago Saturday, after handing in his resignation, he packed his trunks and shipped them to Sacramento, Cal., intending to start away for a year's rest. On the following day he bade good-bye to all of the folks in the hospital, saying that he would not return, as he had planned to pay a visit to the home of his wife's sister, Mrs. Harris, at Plainfield, N. J. The day afterward, on Monday, he was stricken with paralysis in Plainfield. The best physicians who could be found were hurried to his bedside and recommended his removal to a hospital.

"I guess I'll have to go back to Roosevelt," he remarked, "though my office as Superintendent expires on Feb. 28."

On Feb. 28, the day his office as Superintendent ended, he was taken back to the hospital. He was conveyed to the train in an ambulance of the Plainfield Hospital, and the train was met in Jersey City by a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. As he was lifted into the latter he remarked:

"Doctor, I've played every role connected with old Roosevelt Hospital excepting that of patient. This is the first time I am appearing in that role. I feel as if the hospital won't let me go, but insists on my dying there."

Mr. Lathrop was born in Poughkeepsie on Sept. 1, 1844. His early life was spent in Pittsfield, Mass., and in Rochester, N. Y. At 17 he enlisted in the Sixth United States Cavalry and went to the front in the war of the rebellion. After two years' service in the field he contracted typhoid fever and was sent to the Lincoln General Hospital in Washington, D. C. On his recovery he was appointed chief clerk of the hospital, remaining in Washington until the hospital was closed in the latter part of 1865.

Then he drifted into commercial life. For several years he was cashier of the Miners and Mechanics' Bank of Carbondale, Penn. He next held an official post in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, which he resigned to take charge of Roosevelt Hospital, in this city.

Mr. Lathrop was twice married. His first wife, Mary L. Richardson, died in April, 1902. In May, 1903, he married Mrs. Anna Harris White of Washington, D. C. She and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Goldsmith, survive him.

Mr. Lathrop was a member of the Society of the Genesee, the National Association of Hospital Superintendents, and the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Lathrop is succeeded as Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital by Charles B. Grimshaw, who had been associated with him in Roosevelt Hospital work for twenty years.

MARRYING PARSON DEAD.

United 10,000 Couples, but Declared Marriage a Failure.

The Rev. Franz Joseph Schneider, for years known on the east side as "the marrying parson," has died in his home at Castel on the Rhine. He retired there years ago with the proceeds, less his living expenses, of the marriage of some 20,000 persons. His poorest day brought him at least two couples to be married.

Mr. Schneider first came to this country in 1869. For a time he was the pastor of a small church in Melrose, which paid him a salary of $700 a year. Becoming dissatisfied with this, he took up newspaper work. Eventually he moved to Allen Street, where at that time there were many Germans. After ten or twelve years, when the character of the quarter changed, he went to Second Avenue, near Sixth Street, where he had a house always decorated for marriage festivals. An artificial cypress tree, which stood in the hall, became the symbol of his house on the east side.

As he made it a rule never to accept a fee of less than $3 and many fees were much larger he gained for himself in the course of years a competence. Mr. Schneider made no distinctions among those who came to him. If there were no legal barriers to their union, race or religion did not matter to him.

Years ago he advised a TIMES reporter who was interviewing him, never to marry.

"It's a bad business," said he. "I've married nearly 20,000 people, and I've learned from it the lesson that marriage is a failure."

CASIMIR-PERIER DIES SUDDENLY

Family Declines a National Funeral for ex-President of French Republic.

HIS CAREER BRILLIANT

Resigned as Head of the Nation to Prevent Possibility of War with Germany.

PARIS, March 12.—M. Casimir-Périer, ex-President of the republic, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night of embolism of the heart, at his residence, in the Rue Nitot, here. The news was not published until this morning. The ex-President had not been well for two or three days, but it was supposed he was suffering from influenza, and no great importance was attached to his indisposition.

The Cabinet met at noon and decided on a national funeral, but the family of M. Casimir-Périer declined the honor, in accordance with the wishes of the ex-President.

The Chamber of Deputies and Senate adjourned as a sign of mourning.

Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Périer was the son and grandson of statesmen. His father, Auguste Casimir-Périer, was Minister of the Interior in 1871, and his grandfather was leader of the Opposition when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, and afterward was Premier. The ex-President was born Nov. 8, 1847, and after a brilliant career as a student of literature and history he joined the militia of the Aube during the Franco-Prussian war, and when they were summoned to Paris Casimir-Périer behaved with such gallantry that he was mentioned in an Order of the Day and later was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

When his father entered the first Republican Cabinet of M. Thiers, Casimir-Périer, Jr., became his assistant in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1874 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and was re-elected in 1878. After the crisis of May, 1877, he was one of the 363 Deputies who refused to pass a vote of confidence in the Broglie Ministry. He became Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Instruction, and retained that post until the Dufaure Cabinet went out of office, in 1879. In 1883 Casimir-Périer, Jr., was appointed Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of War, and in 1890 he was elected Vice President of the Chamber and President of the Budget Committee. In the Summer of 1894 he was elected President of the French Republic, immediately after the assassination of President Carnot.

He was not popular, owing to his opposition to the agencies which threatened the national security. He was openly insulted in every possible manner, and eventually the Government prosecuted M. Girault-Richard, who had published libels on the President, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Serious differences arose between Casimir-Périer and his supporters, and eventually, Jan. 15, 1895, Casimir-Périer resigned, having held the Presidency about six months and a half. It was asserted that his action was condemned by the whole of Europe.

During the Zola trial it developed that the real reason for Casimir-Périer's resignation was the fact that his Cabinet concealed material facts of policy from him, so that he nearly found himself in a serious quarrel with Germany, owing to his ignorance of the Dreyfus scandal. It was even said that private documents on the Dreyfus affair from the German Ambassador in Paris to his Emperor had been abstracted and photographed while on their way to Berlin, and it was added that in order to dissociate himself from such acts and to prevent the possibility of war Casimir-Périer retired from the Presidency and from political life.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John R. Foley.

John R. Foley, a prominent real estate broker, with offices at 149 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday at Aiken, S. C., where he had arrived only the previous day. His death followed a severe hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. Foley was 40 years old. He began his career in the office of his father, who was also John R., the firm being John R. Foley & Son. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Foley continued the business. For the last few years Mr. Foley's brother has been associated with him under the firm name of John R. & Oscar L. Foley. Besides being recognized as an expert in real estate values in Manhattan, Mr. Foley had acted as broker in many of the largest apartment house and business building deals closed in this city in recent years. Since its organization he had been actively identified with the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Mr. Foley was at the time of his death Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and prior to his connection with that organization had been a member of the Seventh Regiment. He lived with his sister and brothers at the San Remo Hotel. His funeral will take place on Friday at 10 A. M. from the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

Col. Jeremiah D. Slocum.

Col. Jeremiah Drowns Slocum died early yesterday morning at his home, Tower House, Grymes Hill, S. I. He was 70 years old. Col. Slocum was born in Georgiaville, R. I. As a young man he studied law for a time at the Albany Law School, but did not complete the course. On leaving the law school he went West. When the civil war broke out he joined the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and soon after was promoted to the rank of Captain. He fought through all the Virginia campaigns, and was present at the battles on the Peninsula, at Bull Run, Antietam, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.

At the close of the war he married Cleon Taylor Day of Newark, N. J. In 1866 he went to St. Louis to administer his coal mining interests in Illinois and Missouri. In the railroad strike of 1877, as a member of the St. Louis Engineer Corps, he was on duty when that city was under patrol. He came East soon after the strike, and retired from active business.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock from his late residence.

Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N.

Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N., died yesterday at his home in Englewood, N. J. He was born in New York. In 1861 he was appointed Acting Midshipman at the Naval Academy. He was graduated in 1865, and for two years was on the Swatara in the West Indian Squadron. He became Ensign in 1866, and Master two years later, when he was on the Guerriere, the flagship of the South American Squadron. The following year he received his commission and took part in the Darien expedition. He was Instructor at the Naval Academy from 1876 to 1880. He was promoted to Lieut. Commander in 1879, and was retired with that rank in 1888.

For a time he was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. He was assigned to special work on the Powhattan in 1885

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A MILLION IN GOLD ENGAGED

Conferences at Washington Help Sentiment—Banks Losing Cash Heavily.

Yesterday's stock market resembled in many respects that of Monday. For the greater part of the day prices rose under the impetus of extensive short covering and fresh buying here and there through the list, and in the final hour profit taking again reduced the earlier gains by fully one-half. The course of prices, however, differed from that of Monday in this respect, that yesterday it was to some extent influenced by certain news developments of the day. Much importance was properly attached to the announcement that Mr. Morgan had held a long conference with Mr. Roosevelt on Monday night, and that as a result of it the President will receive four of the most prominent railroad executives of the country for the purpose of going over with them the situation in this great field of American enterprise. It was not even intimated that any reversal of the Administration's attitude was at all likely to follow this meeting, nor is any such step desired. It is believed that there will be presented clear statements of the embarrassment in which the railroads find themselves in their efforts to secure fresh capital to enlarge and improve their properties to meet the legitimate and increasing demands of trade, as a result of what is thought to be a widespread misunderstanding of Mr. Roosevelt's policy by the authorities of different States throughout the Union, and it is hoped that this situation will be so clearly explained that it will result in a definite public statement of the real ends toward which the Administration is working. In these aims the railroad managers and the bankers concerned are actually in harmony, and the clearing up of the misunderstandings which have existed up to this time should go far toward ushering in a better era for the railroads. This, at least, was the view taken of it by the financial community yesterday, and its opinion found concrete expression in liberal purchases of securities. Among the other matters which came to light during the day were the announcement of the declaration of dividends upon the stock of the United States Realty and Improvement Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the books of the company being filled with orders which will keep it busy for many months to come, and the engagement of $1,000,000 gold in Holland for importation.

Along with the announcement of the engagement of gold in Holland came the news that the Bank of Holland had advanced its discount rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. The step was, of course, in the nature of obstructive tactics and found an echo in the London market, where the price of American gold was advanced ⅝d. over that of Monday. Foreign exchange rates were again weak, however, and it is still believed that the accumulation of credits abroad is so large that measures of the kind noted will be ineffective when various efforts to import gold are made. Such efforts may not be long delayed. The local banks reported yesterday a loss of $3,481,000 to the Sub-Treasury since Friday last, and call money rates rose to 6½ per cent. On Friday of this week there are a number of exceptional heavy payments to be made upon new stocks and note issues, and several important dividend distributions are due. Western banks were drawing money from this city heavily during the day, and $100,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric & Power Co. preferred stock.
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway preferred stock.
Houghton County (Mich.) Street Railway preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Tobacco Co.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co.
Fitch-Cornell Co.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
Union Stopper Co. of West Va.
University Publishing Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, Reading, and United States Steel contributed two-thirds of the day's sales. Commission house business was light. The expected advance in the call loan rate from 5 to 6 per cent. was made by most of the local institutions to-day. Total sales, 25,526 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Gas	100	100	100
28..	American Railways	50	50	50
10..	Atchison	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
460..	Belmont Tonopah	5	4⅞	4⅞
690..	Cambria Steel	41¼	41	41
275..	Elec. Co. of Am.	9 15-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
70..	Elec. Storage Battery..	56	56	56
500..	Erie	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
47..	General Asphalt pf.	23⅛	23	23
5..	Keystone Tel. pf.	33	33	33
572..	Lake Superior Corp.	12⅛	12	12
1,019..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	66½	66	66⅛
175..	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅝
12..	Lehigh Nav.	86¼	86¼	86½
1,000..	Marsden Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
675..	Mfg. Rubber	⅝	⅝	⅝
9..	Minehill R. R.	62	62	62
1..	Norristown	153	153	153
1,202..	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 1-16	62¾	62 13-16
265..	Philadelphia Co.	44½	44¼	44½
30..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
239..	Philadelphia Elec.	8 1-16	8	8
560..	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	19⅝	19½	19⅝
10..	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43½	43½
6,900..	Reading	63 1-16	61 15-16	62¼
100..	Southern R. R.	23½	23¼	23½
600..	Tonopah Mining	17	17	17
498..	Union Trac.	55¼	54¾	55¼
1..	United Cos. of N. J.	250½	250½	250½
933..	United Gas Imp.	90¾	89¾	90¼
100..	Un. Rys. Inv. S. F. pf.	57½	57½	57½
8,490..	U. S. Steel	40¼	39¾	40⅛
10..	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	101½	101½
15..	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	57	57	57
12..	Westmoreland Coal	91	90¼	90¼

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—United Railways shares were the most active on the list to-day, falling ½, to 10½, the lowest for a long time. United Railways Consolidated 4s declined ⅝ and the incomes 1½. Northern Central Railway also lost one point, but Atlantic Coast Line was down ½; Seaboard 4s lost another point. The price of Fidelity and Deposit Company declined from 180 early in January to 125 yesterday. The decline is generally attributed to forced liquidation on the part of some holders. Shares, 2,920; bonds, $79,300.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..	Carolina Cent. 4s	98	98	98
8,000..	Seaboard 4s	76	76	76
7,000..	Anacostia & P. 5s	101	101	101
4,000..	At. Con. St. Ry. 5s	103	103	103
4,000..	United Rys. 4s	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
17,000..	United Rys. inc.	53	52½	52½
1,500..	United Rys. fdg. 5s	83¾	83½	83½
2,000..	Con. Gas 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾
10,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	54½	54	54
11,000..	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	25⅝	25	25

STOCKS.

100..	Atlantic Coast Line	109¾	109¾	109¾
180..	Northern Central	91	90	90
1,810..	United Railways	11	10½	10½
20..	Baltimore Trust	350	330	330
5..	Mechanics' Bank	27	27	27
80..	Fidelity & Deposit	126½	126¼	126¼
50..	Maryland Casualty	63½	63½	63½
10..	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	82	82	82
135..	Houston Oil	7⅛	7	7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 12, 1907.

Total sales March 12, 1907 907,455
From Jan. 1, 1907 53,798,961
Corresponding date last year 69,747,107

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12⅞	13⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
105¾	105⅞	59,820	*Amal. Copper Co	104⅞	105⅞	104⅝	105⅝	+1⅜
21	22	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	22	22	22	22	+1
17½	18	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17	17	17	17	...
5⅛	5⅜	310	American Can	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
52⅛	52⅝	385	American Can pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	40⅞	2,720	Am. Car & F. Co	40⅞	40⅞	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
100	100⅛	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	...
30¼	31	400	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	200	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24½	25½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+ ⅝
69¼	69¾	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co	69¼	69¾	69	69½	...
35	37	210	Am. Malt. Corp. pf	35	35	35	35	—5
135¼	135⅝	10,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	135¼	136	135¼	135¾	+ ⅛
113	113½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	112⅞	113⅜	112½	112⅝	+ ⅛
98	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	99	99	99	99	—1
8	8¼	200	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	...
39	39½	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	39	39	39	39	...
125	125½	1,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125	125⅝	124½	125	+ ⅝
124	128	50	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	128	128	126	126	...
93	96	250	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
31¼	31½	1,020	*Am. Woolen Co	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅛
69¼	69⅝	24,960	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	68⅜	70⅝	68½	69⅜	+1⅛
94⅜	94⅞	40,720	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅜	95½	93⅞	94⅝	+1
96	96⅜	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
109½	109⅝	1,900	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110¼	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅝
106½	106⅝	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅜	106⅞	106	106⅝	— ⅛
60¼	60⅝	9,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60½	61⅜	60	60⅞	+1⅛
12	13	800	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
176¼	176¼	9,100	Canadian Pacific	176½	177	175⅝	176½	+ ⅜
32	32⅜	610	Central Leather Co	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
95⅛	95⅞	110	Central Leath. Co. pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+2
189	193	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	198	198	193	198	+ ⅝
44⅜	45	2,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅛	45¼	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
16	19⅜	100	Chicago & Alton	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14	14½	600	Chicago Great West	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
144	144⅛	25,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144⅛	145⅞	143⅝	144	+ ⅝
122¼	123	1,062	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	123	123⅝	121½	122½	— ⅛
137⅞	138½	1,474	*C., M. & St. P. pf., ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	138¾	139¼	138	138	—1
155½	156	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	154⅝	156	154⅝	155½	+ ⅞
13⅝	13⅞	6,118	Chi., & Northw. rts.	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
145	150	900	C. St. P. M. & Om.	147	147	145	146	+1
4½	5	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
14½	15	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14½	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	900	C., C., & St. L.	80	80⅜	79⅝	80	+1⅛
39½	39⅝	5,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38⅝	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,300	Colorado & Southern	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
65	66	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	+1
52	53	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅝
24½	25	1,825	Col. & H. C. & Iron	23	24⅝	23	24	...
21⅛	21¼	2,922	Corn Products Ref.	21	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
84¼	85	720	Corn Products Ref. pf.	83½	85	83½	85	+ ½
193¼	193½	900	Delaware & Hudson	193	193⅜	192⅞	193⅜	...
475	500	210	Del., Lack. & West.	475	475	475	475	...
32⅝	33	500	Denver & Rio Grande	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅝
72½	73	420	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	73	73	72½	72½	— ⅛
75¼	75⅝	8,210	*Distillers Securities	73	76½	73	75⅝	+2⅝
13⅝	16½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14½	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	8,200	Erie	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	66	300	Erie 1st pf.	66	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	700	Erie 2d pf., ex d.	50	50	49	49½	+ ⅛
89	90	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
151	151½	1,450	General Electric	152½	152⅝	151¼	151½	+ ½
151½	152⅞	5,800	Great Northern pf.	151½	153¼	151	152⅝	+ 2⅜
68¾	69¼	3,850	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	69½	69¾	68⅝	68¾	+ ⅛
82	83½	250	Havana Electric pf.	81	82	81	82	—3
84	93	100	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90	90	90	+2
145	147½	100	Illinois Central	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	+ ⅝
26⅞	27	1,855	Interborough-Met	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	62	1,600	Interborough-Met. pf.	62	62¾	61⅞	62	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	700	Internat. Paper Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
...	...	200	*Internat. Power Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	...
31	31¼	400	Int. Steam Pump	31	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
79	80	225	Int. Steam Pump pf.	78½	79	78¼	79	+1
20¼	20½	1,100	Iowa Central	20	20⅝	19	20⅝	— ⅜
25	25½	400	Kansas City South.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
53⅞	54⅜	800	Kansas City So. pf.	54	54	53¼	54	+1⅛
70	76	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	75	75	75	75	+9⅜
121	121¼	1,800	Louisville & Nash.	121	121⅞	121	121	+1
70¼	70¾	200	Mackay Cos	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅜
69½	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
140	141	200	Manhattan Elevated	139⅝	140	139⅝	140	+1
22	22½	9,100	Mexican Central	21	22¼	20⅞	22⅛	+2⅛
85	85½	9,800	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	87	87	87	87	—1
112	113¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114	114½	114	114½	+ ½
40⅜	40⅝	10,410	Mo., Kan. & Texas	40¼	41	40	40¼	+ ⅛
67¾	68¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅝
72½	72⅝	8,100	Missouri Pacific	73	73	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅝
120	130	125	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	125	125	125	125	...
79⅝	80¼	1,210	*Nat. Biscuit Co	79⅞	80¼	79¼	80	— ⅜
66½	67	700	*National Lead Co	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼	+1¼
99⅞	100⅛	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
53	56	500	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	52½	52½	52⅜	52½	—3
128	130	1,520	*New York Air Brake	129	129¾	128	128¾	+ ¼
120⅜	121	2,710	New York Central	120¼	121⅛	120	120⅜	+1¼
46	49	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	47	47	47	47	...
179	183	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	182	181⅝	181⅝	+1⅝
112½	113½	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113	113	113	113	...
40½	41	550	N. Y., Ont. & West	40¼	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	1,850	Norfolk & Western	80	80⅞	79⅝	80¾	+1
75⅞	77	430	North American	76½	76½	76	76	— ½
138	138½	16,010	Northern Pacific	138	139¼	137⅜	138	+⅝
125	125⅞	700	*North. Pacific rects., 3 per cent. paid	125½	125½	125¼	125½	+ ⅛
6¾	7	215	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	...
96	97	220	Pacific Coast	97	97	97	97	+1
28	29	300	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	29	+2
125⅜	125⅝	30,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	125⅜	126¼	125¼	125⅝	+ ⅜
90⅝	91	950	People's Gas, Chicago	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91	+ ⅜
70	72	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	...
93	108	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
54	55	200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54	54	54	...
43	43½	1,180	Pressed Steel Car	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
94	95	220	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
163	164	100	Pullman Company	163	163	163	163	+ ½
50	50½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ¼
97	99	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
124¾	124¾	143,040	Reading	124½	120⅝	123½	124⅜	+1⅝
88	89	200	Reading 1st pf.	88½	88⅝	88	88	— ⅛
27¼	27½	3,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
90¼	90¾	425	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ¼
23¼	23⅝	7,300	Rock Island Co	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
53	54	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	52½	53	52⅝	53	+1
38	39	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	...
21	23	100	St. Louis Southw.	21	21	21	21	+1
52¼	53	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	+1½
58½	59	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	59	59	58⅝	59	...
86¾	86⅞	16,600	Southern Pacific	86⅜	87¼	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅜
116	116½	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
23⅛	23⅞	5,600	Southern Ry. ext.	23½	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
75	75½	1,200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	75	75	74½	75	+ ⅜
48¾	49½	900	*Tennessee Copper pf.	49½	49	49	49	— ⅛
30¾	30⅞	400	Texas & Pacific	30¾	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
72½	75	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	74	74	74	74	—1
26¼	26⅝	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ½
26	27	10	Tol., St. L. & West	27	27	27	27	...
47⅛	47⅝	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47	48	47	48	+1
95¼	96	1,450	Twin City R. T.	95⅞	96⅜	95	95½	...
156⅜	156⅝	123,900	Union Pacific	156½	158	155⅞	156⅝	+1½
87	90	200	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88	...
58	58⅝	1,000	United Rys. Invt pf.	57	58⅝	57	58⅛	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	1,125	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37⅛	38	37¼	37½	— ⅜
85½	86	9,800	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	84½	86	84⅜	86	+1⅝
50	52	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	50½	50¾	50	50	—1
49	49¼	1,910	U. S. Rubber	48¼	49⅜	48¼	49	+1
104½	105	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅜
74½	75	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
40¾	40⅝	117,275	U. S. Steel	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	+1⅝
101½	101⅝	9,340	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅜
32	33	2,100	*Utah Copper	32¼	32¾	31½	32	—1½
30⅛	31	1,150	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30¼	30⅜	30	30	+1
105½	107	500	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	106	106	105½	106	+1
14¼	14½	1,200	Wabash	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
27½	28	700	Wabash pf.	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
81	82	324	Western Union Tel.	82	82	81½	81⅞	+ ⅝
150	151	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	...
11⅜	11⅝	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
29	29⅜	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	— ⅛
15⅛	16	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	— ½
Total		805,755						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

			Alice	5.25	5.25	5.00	5.00	...
0.30	0.34	1,500	Comstock	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.33	+0.03
Total		1,700						

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,568	8,568
1st week March.	$1,241,000	$1,133,000	$887,000
From July 1	47,180,000	41,120,666	34,318,524
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week March.	3,478	2,858	2,155
July 1-March 7.	107,494	93,960	85,542
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	818
1st week March.	158,183	148,824	136,474
From July 1	6,584,590	6,068,454	5,204,232
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,857	1,646	.....
1st week March.	277,301	232,934	.....
From July 1	9,248,048	8,140,638	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week March.	30,480	32,565	25,988
From July 1	1,021,107	1,049,806	1,041,887
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,532	2,470	2,460
1st week March.	364,100	317,700	281,700
From July 1	14,084,900	12,187,200	11,436,900
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
Mileage	634	634	634
4th week Feb.	90,340	85,652	71,825
Month	310,656	335,096	250,304
From July 1	2,848,335	2,911,284	2,353,326
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	357	280	280
4th week Feb.	45,527	38,372	.....
Month	202,620	179,342	.....
From July 1	1,610,402	1,367,068	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
1st week March.	122,000	104,000	101,300
From July 1	6,004,555	4,820,177	4,454,814
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	553	553
1st week March.	56,525	61,948	53,059
From July 1	2,188,588	2,044,066	1,759,048
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	799
1st week March.	66,966	67,656	59,990
From July 1	2,505,782	2,382,929	2,053,002
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,552	7,501	7,201
1st week March.	1,088,542	1,091,234	1,008,206
From July 1	38,368,159	36,682,062	33,082,097
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,451
1st week March.	197,451	189,826	158,278
From July 1	7,286,537	6,190,052	6,117,704
SOUTHERN INDIANA for February—			
Gross	121,077	115,183	106,508
8 mos. gross	1,090,424	966,288	955,451
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
1st week March.	295,797	247,327	239,015
From Jan. 1	3,330,779	2,842,688	2,234,786
INTEROCEANIC for January—			
	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	639,240

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One of the interesting pieces of information afloat in the financial district yesterday was that among recent visitors to Washington, which is just now the Mecca of railroad men and bankers interested in the railroad situation, was James R. Keene. Report had it that Mr. Keene went to Washington to look things over on his own account and that what he learned there convinced him that it was just as well to look upon the more cheerful side of things and that he had, therefore, been covering his short stocks and going along with the market. His change in position is said to have occurred on Monday during the bear drive in the last half hour. It is not often that Mr. Keene's movements are so accurately set forth as in the present instance.

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London was a substantial buyer yesterday, particularly of Union Pacific. The London market has been opening above the closing prices here for several days, and this, of course, invites buying by the foreign houses for sale in London before the beginning of business on this side. Another explanation of the buying is that the fortnightly settlement under way in London has disclosed no trouble, although some unsettlement had been expected. The interest rate for loans on American stocks in this settlement ranged from 5¾ to 6¼ per cent., while banks were charging 5½ to 6 per cent. These rates on Americans are comparatively modest beside the charges exacted in various fortnightly settlements during the Winter, these having risen to 9 per cent. on one occasion.

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Some of the profit-taking in the final hour of the trading seemed to be based upon the prospect of a flurry in money rates this week. In addition to the demands being made upon the banks at this moment by the West and South, there are a number of heavy payments of one kind or another which must be arranged on March 15, Friday of this week. Among these are the $25,000,000 for Chicago & Northwestern new stock, and the payments for $60,000,000 of Pennsylvania notes, and a heavy installment by the Union Pacific upon the purchase price of the Baltimore & Ohio, bought by it from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two large dividend distributions must also be financed on the same day, those of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Standard Oil Company. It is a coincidence that this financing comes on Friday, a day when all Stock Exchange loans arranged to carry over till the following Monday. This fact will, of course, tend to promote stiff interest rates.

***

Wall Street was much interested in one statement in the story of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, telegraphed from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. It was that President McCrea said that he held proxies amounting to 3,408,124 shares favoring the authorization of the additional $100,000,000 stock issue asked for, and that, on the other hand, 270 shares had been placed with him to vote against this proposal. Wall Street took it as a vote of confidence in President McCrea that opponents to his capital increase plan should have placed their shares with him to be voted against the plan. It is the usual rule for stockholders in opposition to vote their own shares and to do so with extreme care.

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Announcement was made yesterday that Alexander E. Orr had resigned as a Vice President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, owing to ill-health. Mr. Orr will retain his place on the Board of Managers and also on the Executive Committee.

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The visit to this country of J. H. Lukach, Vice President of the Société Anonyme Westinghouse of Paris, organized last year, and also holding the same office in the Russian branch of the Westinghouse industries, has brought out the information that the Italian Government has long ago determined upon the step which Mr. Harriman has said will be a future necessity with our railroads, and has already let contracts for the electrification of a considerable part of the State railways. The French Westinghouse Company has obtained the contract for the electrification of the trunk line between Milan & Genoa, which calls for electric equipment and locomotives aggregating more than 5,000,000f.

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The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has obtained an official quotation on the London Stock Exchange for $1,500,000 additional 4 per cent. first and refunding mortgage gold bonds of 1934. The news also came from London yesterday that the Colorado & Southern Railway Company had applied for an official quotation on $10,000,000 4½ per cent. refunding and extension mortgage gold bonds, and that a like application had been made for a quotation for $1,500,000 additional 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds of 1907 of the Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

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Holland was reported yesterday to have sent $1,000,000 gold to New York, but all knowledge of such an engagement was denied by some of the bankers whose names were associated by report with the supposed importation of the precious metal. Current reports of gold engagements abroad receive ready credence because of the present position of the exchange market and because of the prediction in well-informed banking circles that this market is pretty sure to get gold from Europe in April, if not earlier.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Trading on the local exchange was fairly well distributed, but dull. Boxboard and Quaker Oats were the most active at slightly higher prices. There were some trades in Kansas City Light and Pneumatic Tool, but the lots were irregular and in most instances broken.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	6	6	6
150	American Can pf	52½	52½	52½
50	American Radiator	126	126	126
25	Am. Radiator pf	126	126	126
407	American Shipbuilding	73	72½	73
25	Chicago Edison	137	137	137
25	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	44½	44½
225	Chicago Subway	25	24	25
50	Diamond Match	126	125	126
20	Illinois Brick	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
188	Kansas City Light	57	50	57
20	National Biscuit	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	National Carbon pf	116	116	116
42	Quaker Oats	142	140	140
70	Quaker Oats pf	100½	100½	100½
471	Street's common	30½	30	30½
13	Swift & Co	110	109½	109⅝
35	United Boxboard	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
125	United Boxboard pf	8¾	8½	8¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Com	.36	.36	.36
60	Com. Ice	6	6	6
350	Crucible Steel	9¼	9¼	9¼
114	Crucible Steel pf	75½	75	75½
15	Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
310	Ind. Brewing	16⅞	16½	16⅞
5	Ind. Brew. pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
706	Mfrs' Light & Heat	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
32	Ohio Fuel	36	30	36
160	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
20	Pittsburg Brew. pf	51	51	51
260	Pittsburg Coal pf	54½	54¼	54½
100	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	.25	.23	.25
100	River Coal pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21
10	Sheahone	11½	11½	11½
1,295	Tonopah Extension	4	3½	3½
10	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
14	U. S. Steel pf	101¼	101	101
165	West. Air Brake	155	150	150
	BANKS.			
10	Fidelity T. & T	525	525	525
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	165	165	165

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Failure of the Boston Tipster to Give Expected Word Smashes Stock.

NEVADA-UTAH TRADING WILD

Rush of Overnight Selling Orders Demoralizes Opening—General Market Firm.

The curb market in large measure reflecting the better tone on the big Exchange moved irregularly in many of the issues yesterday, and though gains predominated at the close, there were a few minor losses. Trading was in small volume, notwithstanding the general improvement in sentiment, and transactions in no single issue equalled 5,000 shares except in those stocks which are specially stimulated for market purposes. The centre of interest was Nevada-Utah, which on the failure of the Boston tipster to give the expected word to buy in his morning advertisement, opened at 4½, 1⅝ below Monday's close. The market was wild at the opening and separate prices were made in half a dozen different groups. Though 4½ was taken as the official opening price by the curb reporters there were sales as low as 3½ in the first few minutes, and some are said to have been made at 3⅛. The rush of overnight selling orders with buyers few and far between in the crowd, forced the price rapidly down to 2¼. Stock was taken at the low prices by houses which were said to be acting for the Boston man. After the first hour the market for this stock quieted down and there was a gradual recovery. Toward the close of the session a rush of shorts to cover carried the price to 4⅝, and the trading was carried on despite the "bell" until ten minutes after three.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
225	Am. W. P. pf	*21	21	20¼	20¼
700	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Con. Ref	4	4	4	4
30	Havana Tob. pf	19	19	19	19
300	Int. M. M. pf	24	24	24	24
550	Manhat. Tran	*4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
200	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
175	Otis Elevator	*48	48	45	45
101	Standard Oil	514	514	510	512
300	U. S. Ind. Alco	29	29	29	29
3,000	Waterbury Co	50⅝	51¾	50⅝	51¼
150	Waterbury pf	103⅝	103⅝	102¾	103⅝
5,000	Western Ice Co	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞
	RAILROADS.				
8,000	Chicago Sub	24⅝	25¼	24	24½
800	Gt. North. rts	18	18⅜	18	18⅛
	MINING STOCKS.				
900	Alaska M. Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Argentite Cobalt	1	1	1	1
500	Balakala	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
200	Barnes King	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜
200	Batopilas Min	7	7¼	7	7¼
400	Bonanza Belt	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
450	Boston Copper	28	*28¼	28	28¼
400	Brit. Col. Cop	8	8¼	8	8
320	Butte Coalition	32⅝	*33	32⅝	33
2,100	Butte Exemp	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Butte & N	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2,300	C. C. & G. T	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
†30,000	Cobalt Central	42	43	40	41
1,825	Cobalt Coalition	1⅛	*1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800	Colonial Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Col.-Leon. Ext	2½	2½	2½	2½
800	Cumb.-Ely Min	10	10¼	10	10
300	Davis-Daly est	16	16¼	16	16¼
250	Dolores Ltd	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
575	Dom. Copper	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
600	Douglas Copper	13	14	13	14
600	Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
1,050	Foster Cobalt	2½	*2¾	2½	2⅝
8,200	Fur. Creek Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Giroux Mining	8	8	8	8
700	Gold Hill	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	Greene-Cananea	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18½
1,000	Greene Con. C	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27¾
200	Greene Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
9,050	Greene Gold-S	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
2,800	Greene G.-S. pf	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
200	Green-Meehan	1	1	1	1
100	Guan. Con	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,170	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	M. A. M. & M	78	80	78	80
10,000	McKinley-Dar	1 13-16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
900	Micmac Gold M	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	M. Co. of Am	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
105	Mitchell Mining	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Mont.-Shoshone	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1,200	Nev. Con. Cop	16	16½	16	16½
500	Nev. Smelting	4	4	3⅞	4
75,000	N.-U. M. & S	5	5¼	2½	4⅝
2,850	New. Mining	21	21½	20⅞	21⅞
3,500	Nip. Mines Co	12⅜	13⅜	12½	13½
400	Old Hun. Min	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
100	Phoenix	½	½	½	½
700	Portland Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
1,800	Stewart Mining	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Tonopah Ext	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,600	Tramps Con	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.22
270	Trinity Copper	26½	27	26	26
95	U.S. Bullion	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Union Explor	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
1,400	United Copper	74	74¼	73¼	73½
500	Utah C. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	March 12. Bid.	Asked.	March 11. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
American Tobacco	350	350	380	350
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84½	83	84
Am. Writing Paper pf	20	21	20	21
Barnes-King Devel	4⅝	4⅞	4½	5
Batopilas Mining	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼
Bay State Gas	5-16	½	5-16	7-16
Bingham Central			1⅜	1⅝
Bonanza Belt	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Boston Copper	28	28¼	27½	27¾
British Col. Copper	7⅝	8¼	8	8½
British Col. rights			½	⅝
Butte Coalition	32½	33½	31⅝	32¼
Butte & New York	6¼	6⅜	6½	7
Central Foundry	2½	3	2⅜	3
Central Foundry pf	12	13	10	14
Chicago Subway	24	25	24	25
Clear. Cr. & Oil. Tun	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Cobalt Argentite	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
Cobalt Central	40	41	41	42
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Con. Arizona Smelting			4⅝	5
Cumberland-Ely Mining	10	10¼	10	10¼
Colusa Leonard Ext	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
Davis-Daly	15⅜	16½	15⅜	15⅝
Dolores Ltd	8⅝	9½	8½	9½
Dom. Copper, new	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Douglas Copper	14	14½	13	15
Electric Boat	30	32	30	32
Electric Boat pf	80	83	70	83
Empire Steel	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Empire Steel pf	49	51	49	51
Ely Central	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Ely Con			2	2⅝
El Rayo	5½	6¼	5⅝	6
Foster Cobalt	2 1-16	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Giroux	9	9¼	8⅝	9
Gold Hill	3⅝	4	4	4½
Greene Con. Copper	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1 15-16	2	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8⅜	8⅝	8½	9
Greene-Cananea, new	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅛
Great Northern rights	15	16	16	18
Guanajuato Con	4⅛	4½		
Havana Tobacco	10½	11	10½	11½
Havana Tobacco pf	18	23	18	21
Houston Oil	6	8	6	8
Houston Oil receipts	4	5½	4	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine	8⅝	9	7⅜	9
Int. Mer. Marine pf	24	24½	23¼	24½
International Salt	14	17	14	17
King Edward	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Lackawanna Steel	60	63	60	63
Manhattan Transit	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
Marie Antoinette	78	80	77	79
McKinley-Darragh	1 0-16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Micmac Gold Mining	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Nevada Con. Copper	16⅜	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
Montgomery Shoshone	10½	11½		
Nevada-Utah M. & S	4⅜	4½	5⅛	6
Newhouse Mining	20⅜	21	20⅜	21
Nipissing Mines Co	13⅛	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞
Old Hundred	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Otis Elevator	45	48		
Otis Elevator pf	88	93	87	92
Portland Copper	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Silver Queen	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Singer Mfg. Co	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	3¼	3½	2⅞	3⅛
Standard Oil	510	515	510	520
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	79	81
Tramps Con	121	125	123	125
Trinity Copper	26	27	26	27
Tri-Bullion	2⅝	3	2⅞	3⅛
Union Typewriter	88	92	88	92
Union Type. 1st pf	118	122	118	122
Union Type. 2d pf	118	122	118	122
Union Explor. Co	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6¼
Union Copper			⅞	1
United Copper	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅝
Utah Copper rights	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
White Knob Copper pf			2½	2⅝
Western Ice	27	27½	27½	27½
Waterbury Co	51⅛	51¾	50¾	50⅝
Waterbury Co. pf	103	104	100	104

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York were valued at $12,500,423, compared with $13,557,202 in the preceding week and $14,243,563 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $122,887,415, against $126,812,847 in the corresponding period last year.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 12.—In the market today the supplies of money were ample to meet the increased Stock Exchange demand. Discounts were firm, owing to the weak New York exchange.

The tone on the Stock Exchange generally was cheerful. The plentiful supplies of money enabled the carry-over to be arranged on comparatively easy terms, the charges on Americans being 6⅛ per cent.

Americans were the firmest section of the Stock Exchange to-day. Operators were cheered by the better news from New York, and their dealings were more confident and more active than for days past. Quotations during the forenoon reached nearly a point over parity in many cases. United States Steel and Union Pacific received the most attention. Later New York bought well, and prices further improved and closed firm.

The forthcoming loans checked trading in British securities, while dear money fears and the talk of an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount caused consols to decline.

Foreigners were irregular. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¾.

Copper shares closed firm after early weakness.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 0.15; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver quiet at 31 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 4¼@4½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5 per cent.; for three months' bills, 5 per cent.

The price of American eagles here was raised to-day to 76s 5d, an advance of ⅜d over yesterday's price, in anticipation of an American demand.

PARIS, March 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsteady and weak at the opening, but strengthened toward the close. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted and the bonds of 1904 closed at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 92½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 81½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 2½s	96½	97⅛
German Consols 3s	85½	85⅞
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅞	101⅝
Hessian Government 3½s	95⅞	96⅜
Saxony Government 3s	86⅝	86
Hamburg Government 3s	85⅝	85⅞
City of Cologne 4s	100⅛	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	100⅞	101⅜
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅞	101⅛
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95⅞	96⅛
City of Vienna 4s	98⅝	98⅞
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅝	101⅞
Russian Government 4s	75⅞	76⅛
French Rente 3s	96⅜	96⅞
British Consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85⅛			-3-16
Consols, account	85⅛			-3-16
Anaconda	64⅛	69⅝	65¼	+ ⅛
Atchison	98	95	96⅝	+ 1⅛
Canadian Pacific	182¼	177	175⅝	+ 1⅛
St. Paul	149	144¼	143⅝	+ 1⅛
Erie	31½	30¼	30	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	67½	65⅞	65⅝	— ⅛
Ill. Central	152	147½	146¼	+ 1⅜
Louis. & Nash	124½	120⅝	120	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	124½	120⅝	119½	+ 1⅛
Pennsylvania	65	126	125½	+ ⅜
Reading	64¼	124⅝	123¼	+ 1⅛
So. Pacific	89½	87⅛	86	+ 1⅛
Union Pacific	167½	162½	155⅝ ex	+ 2¼
U. S. Steel	40⅞	39⅝	39	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	104⅛	101⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	0	0	Esperanza	2	4	6
Tymboy	1	17	6	Dolores	1	15	0
El Oro	1	9	6	Stratton's Indep.	0	8	9

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4¼@6 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $468,931,120; balances, $17,082,109; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $416,306.

The local banks have lost $3,481,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $190,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8425@4.8430, sixty days at $4.7980@$4.7985, and cables at $4.8495@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25 less 1-16 for long and 5.22½ for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅛ and 94 7-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 13-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c@20c discount. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 53c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.06	Ky. Con	.12	.12
Alpha Con	.16	.15	L. W. Con	.07	.07
Andes	.17	.18	Mexican	.77	.79
Belcher	.79	.78	Occid. Con	.47	.48
Best & B	1.45	1.45	Ophir	2.50	2.50
Bullion	.35	.37	Overman	.15	.15
Caledonia	.42	.43	Potosi	.17	.14
Chal. Con	.26	.24	Savage	.90	.88
Challar	.18	.12	Seg Belch	.07	.05
Confidence	1.00	.95	Sierra Nev.	.76	.76
C. C. & V	.87	.86	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp	.03	.03	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.35	.37	Union Con	.75	.70
Gould & C	.30	.30	Utah Con	.06	.06
Hale & N	.73	.72	Yel. Jacket	1.00	1.00
Julia	.12	.11	Silver Bars	68⅝	.69
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 53½@54½.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12⅛.

Telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17½.

TONOPAH.	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Belmont	5.25	5.25	Gold'd Min	1.40	1.70
Cash Boy	.09	.09	Jumbo	4.25	--
Golden An	.29	.29	Kendall	.85	--
Home	.06	.09	Laguna	1.50	--
Jim Butler	.06	.09	Lone Star	.24	.23
McNamara	.50	.50	May Queen	.22	--
Midway	1.95	2.00	Mohawk	17.50	17.00
Montana	3.50	3.50	Red Top	4.25	4.20
North Star	.50	.31	Sandstorm	.39	.39
Ohio	.04	.05	St. Ives	1.70	1.62
Tonopah Ext	4.05	1.00	Silver Pick	1.37	1.22
West End	1.40	1.35	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bull'g Min	.26	.25
Adams	.18	.16	Bull'g N. B	.40	.38
Atlanta	.65	.63	Gold Bar	1.12	1.37
Diamondf'd	.87	.87	Orig. Bull'g	.17	.19
Dixie	.10	.12	Steinway	.15	.15
			Tramp Cons	.15	1.30

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅝	11⅛	Sovereign	6	6¼
C. K & N	5	9	Isabella	20⅝	21⅝
C. C. Cons	4⅜	5	Mollie Gib	5	7¼
Dr. Jackpot	6½	7½	Pharmacist	6½	6⅝
Elkton	59½	60	Portland	119	120
El Paso	45	45½	Un. Gold	8¾	9
Findlay	66	67	Vindicator	92	98
Gold Dollar	7	7½	Work	18	19

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. closed the cash subscriptions to the Japanese 6 per cent. refunding loan of 1907 yesterday. They announce that the books will remain open until to-day for the subscriptions, payable in the 6 per cent. bonds of 1906.

The adjourned special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Leather Company scheduled for to-day to ratify the merger of that company with the Central Leather Company has been again adjourned until March 26.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	106½	106½
3s, r., 1918	103½	104
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm	103½	...
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101
4s, c., 1907	101¼	102
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	129¼	130¼
Can. 4s, c.	104⅝	105⅝
D. C. 3-65s	116	...
Philip'ne 4s	109½	...
Adams Exp	220	300
Alb. & Sus	235	...
Alle. & W	14½	...
A. A. C. pf	85	100
Allis-C. pf	32⅝	33¼
A. A. C. pf	85	102
A. B. S. pf	79	...
Am. Coal	180	170
A. C. O. pf	88	95½
Am. D. Tel.	25	40
Am. Exp	216	222
Am. G. T	6	6½
A. L. E. & Co	79⅜	85
Am. L. Co	15½	15
Am. L. Co. pf	28	35
Am. L. pf	109	110
Am. M. Co	7	10
A. Sm. pf	...	92
B.	...	...
Am. Snuff	200	240
A. T. & C	80	83
A. T. & T	125	127
Am. W. Co. pf	97	99
Ann Arbor	25	30
Apn A. pf	70	80
A. M. 1st pf	103	106
A. M. 2d pf	98	...
B. & O. pf	88	90
Beth. Steel	15½	15
Beth. S. pf	50	60
B. A. L. pf	110	...
B. Un. Gas	112	122
B., R. & P	92	102
B., R. & P. pf	100	105½
B. & S. pf	85	...
But'k Co	42½	49
Canada So	62¾	66
C. C. & C	...	70
C. & A	...	...
Tel	165	150
C., B. & Q	190	...
C. & E. Ill. pf	129	130
Chi. G. W. pf., A	67⅜	68½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	...	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	108
C., I. & L. pf	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf	155	155
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	180	180
C. T. & T	6	10
C. T. & T. pf	18	20
C., S. & C. pf	125	...
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	106	108
C., L. & W	90	101
C., L. & W. pf	110	125
Clev. & P	174½	...
C. F. & I. pf	85	90
Consol. Gas	136	139
Crip. C. C	...	75
D. M. & Ft. D.	18	20
Del. & M	50	60
D. & M. pf	28	...
Det. South	4	9
Det. So. pf	20	40
Det. U. Ry	74½	78
D., S. S. & A. pf	25	30
Elec. S	...	80
Erv. & T. H	68	70
Erv. & T. H. pf	85	90
F. M. & S	...	149
Fed. Sugar	45	55
Fed. S. pf	80	85
Gen. C. C	70	75
G. C. Co. pf	100½	108
Granby C	140	148
G. & S. T	110	...
H. & Claflin	102½	110
Hav. E. R	45	...
Hock. Val	...	...
reots	100	120
Homestake	84	90
Ill. C. l. l

STOCKS SLUMP IN BERLIN.

All Classes of Imperial and State Securities Affected.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—The steady decline of German and Prussian Government stock which lately has been one of the most marked features of the Boerse continued to-day, at an even more rapid rate. The losses averaged .20 to .50 per cent., and in the case of Prussian 3½ per cent. consols .60 per cent.

Nearly all classes of German Imperial and State securities were affected. Thus German Imperial 3½ per cents declined from 98.50, to 98.20; German 3 per cents from 85.25, to 84.80; Prussian 3½ per cents from 96.90, to 96.80, and Prussian 3 per cents from 85.25, to 84.80. Bavarian, Saxon, and Hessian securities were also quoted lower, as well as various recent issues of municipal corporation stock. Even the 4 per cent. categories suffered.

The disorganization to which this prolonged downward movement testifies is variously ascribed to the fact that the market is glutted with industrial stock far in excess of effective capital, and the gradual withdrawal of foreign investments, the loss of which has not been compensated by a corresponding increase in interest on the part of buyers at home.

A far more important consideration, however, is to be found in the uncertainty that still prevails in regard to the method by which the German Government proposes to meet the financial requirements of the empire. The Government has provisionally asked for credits up to £10,000,000, but the Berliner Tageblatt says that the military operations in Southwest Africa, together with the earlier credits, might well render necessary £13,500,000.

In the present condition of the money market and in view of the high bank rate an issue of more 3½ per cent. stock is regarded as foredoomed to failure, and it is thought it will be necessary to make it 4 per cent. loan.

REALTY CO.'S FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company declared yesterday the first dividend on the capital stock of the company since its organization in 1904, to take over the United States Realty and Construction Company. The dividend, which is at the quarterly rate of 1¼ per cent., is payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 24. Two years ago the company acquired the assets of the realty and construction company and owns the capital stocks of the George A. Fuller Company, the New York Realty Corporation, the Island Realty Company, and the Cedar Street Company. The authorized capital is $30,000,000, but the outstanding capital to which the dividend applies was at the last information, $16,162,800.

It is stated on good authority that the surplus of the company is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—National Bank notes received to-day for redemption, $568,763; Government receipts from internal revenue, $822,171; customs, $1,231,229; miscellaneous, $158,724; expenditures, $1,700,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$46,582,869
Silver dollars	471,867,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,851,000
Total	1,124,800,869
General fund	212,616,029
Deposits in National Banks	152,065,072
In Philippine Treasury	3,997,687
Awaiting reimbursement	27,988
Current liabilities	113,251,524

THE COTTON MARKET.

Breaks Sharply but Rallies, to Close at 2 to 3 Points Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Rain and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair in western, rain in eastern portions, colder; fresh to brisk southwest to northwestern winds.

Georgia—Rain and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair, except rain in southeast portion. Colder in the interior; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday. Thursday partly cloudy; variable winds.

Western Florida and Alabama — Cloudy Wednesday, probably showers. Thursday fair, colder; fresh to brisk winds, mostly southerly.

Mississippi—Showers Wednesday, colder in northern portion; Thursday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

Louisiana — Showers Wednesday, Thursday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Wednesday, colder in northwest portion; Thursday, fair, colder in the interior, fresh to brisk southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday, except showers in the Panhandle, colder; Thursday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Rain and colder Wednesday; Thursday, fair.

Tennessee—Rain Wednesday, colder in western portion; Thursday, fair, colder in eastern portion.

The cotton market was nervous and irregular, a sharp early break being mostly recovered in the late trading. The close was steady at a net loss of only 2@3 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 175,000 bales. The opening was barely steady at a decline of 3@7 points. Prices were soon off to a net loss of 11@12 points on the active old crop months, with the new crop selling 8 points net lower. No exports were reported from any point, which was a curious coincidence, as March shipments are thought likely to prove very heavy.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
March	9.67	9.58	9.67@ 9.69	9.70
April	9.71	9.68	9.71@ 9.73	9.74
May	9.84	9.78	9.82@ 9.83	9.84
June	9.83	9.83	9.85@ 9.87	9.87
July	9.93	9.81	9.91@ 9.92	9.93
August	9.91	9.88	9.90@ 9.97	9.97
September	9.98	9.98	9.99@10.01	10.01
October	10.21	10.14	10.20@10.21	10.22
November	10.18	10.18	—@—	—
December	10.28	10.22	10.26@10.29	10.30
January	10.46	10.39	10.45@10.47	10.48

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 11.35c for middling upland and 11.70c for middling Gulf; sales, 382 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet, ½c lower, at 10½c, sales 255 bales; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 616 bales; New Orleans quiet, 1-16c lower, at 11c, sales 1,275 bales; Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 1,250 bales; Houston dull, 1-16c lower, at 11 7-16c, sales 321 bales.

PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

Issue of $200,000,000 More Stock and Bonds is Authorized.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the annual meeting to-day adopted the recommendation of the Board of Directors authorizing them to increase the capital stock of the corporation $100,000,000 in addition to the $400,900,000 now authorized, and also to increase the bonded indebtedness $100,000,000. The increase of either is to be made from time to time as in the judgment of the Directors may be required. The recommendation of the board was made public two months ago.

The merger of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad with the Pennsylvania was ratified, as was also the action of the board in increasing the pension fund from $300,000 to $500,000, and increasing the age limit for the employment of men from 35 years to 45.

There were 6,143,449 shares represented at the meeting.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—Although crop-damage news, especially in relation to the ravages of green bugs in the Southwest, was a prominent factor in the market all day, it was not until the last hour that it exerted an effect upon the price. Then the whole trade developed a violent upturn. When the turn came there was very little wheat to supply the demand, and big bull operators at Chicago had even less trouble than they anticipated to promote a general scare of the short interests. Except that bug stories came from sections further north in Kansas, they were little different from those that have been current. Liverpool closed ¼@⅝d net lower; there were declines of 2@3 points at Paris and of ¼ mark at Berlin, while Budapest closed 6 points net higher. Clearances were light, interior receipts rather liberal and export business very quiet. Northwest receipts of 518 cars, compared with 891 last week and 259 last year, explained some early weakness at Minneapolis. Stocks at that point have increased 350,000 bushels in the last three days. Cash wheat at New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 84¼c, elevator, and 86c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¼c and No. 2 hard Winter, 97¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—The market was very tame all day, having a range of only ⅛c at Chicago, with the tendency downward except when supported by the strength of wheat. Clearances, total interior arrivals and an absence of export inquiry had a bearish effect. Estimates of only 240 cars for Wednesday's receipts at Chicago helped in a late rally which gave the market a steady close. Liverpool closed partly ½d net higher. Cash corn at New York closed as follows: No. 2, 57¾c, elevator, and 58¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c and No. 2 yellow, 54c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
May	86	84 11-16	86	85¾
July	86¼	84¼	86¼	85¾
September	..	..	85¾	85¼
Corn—				
May	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
July	54¾	54¼	54¾	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
May	75½	76¾	79¾	77¾
July	76¾	77¾	79¾	78¾
September	79¾	78½	79¾	78¾
Corn—				
May	47¼	46¾	47¼	47
July	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
September	46¼	46¾	46¾	46¾
Oats—				
May	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
July	37½	36¾	37¾	37½
September	33	32½	33	32¾
Lard—				
May	$9.32	$9.12	$9.25	$9.40
July	9.37	9.17	9.30	9.45
Ribs—				
May	9.00	8.92	9.00	9.07
July	9.05	8.95	9.05	9.15
Pork—				
May	16.15	15.90	16.10	16.30
July	16.37	16.15	16.25	16.45

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Better Demand for Iron Here, but Pittsburg Notes a Falling Off.

According to trade authorities, consumers are appearing in greater strength in the local iron market, and it is reported that inquiries here foot up to about 20,000 tons of foundry iron for delivery in the last quarter. The news from Pittsburg is of different tenor. An officer of the Crucible Steel Company is quoted as saying that because consumers are holding off a reduction in the price of pig iron is practically assured. Stocks are still scarce, however.

Pittsburg rail mills have already booked a larger tonnage of standard rails for 1907 than the full delivery of 1906. The Carnegie Steel Company booked orders for 15,000 tons last week. The booking of light rails is not up to last year, but inquiries are plentiful.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Wickwire Steel Company, Buffalo; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—C. F. Wickwire, T. H. Wickwire, C. Y. Wickwire, Cortland.

Eastern Basket and Veneer Company, Buffalo; capital, $600,000. Directors—George C. Miller, William C. White, T. W. H. Jeacock, Buffalo.

M. Schroeder Horniess Phonograph Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Herman J. Schroeder, 750 Cauldwell Avenue; Cora Weiland, Augusta Blumner, New York.

Simple Life Food, Rochester, (cereals;) capital, $150,000. Directors—John Fayhe, Robert Duffy, H. E. Hollister, 94 Franklin Street, Rochester.

Suburban Press, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—Denman Blanchard, 16 State Street, Boston; F. A. Arnold, L. S. Abbott, New York.

H. B. Hall Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $250,000. Directors—J. S. Rush, 898 Lexington Avenue, New York; H. B. Hall, J. W. Van Gerdon, Brooklyn.

Webster Conning Company, Webster; capital, $100,000. Directors—John W. Hallaner, W. F. Kittelberger, Webster; Charles Reitz, 559 East Main Street, Rochester.

Bi-Counties Mortgage and Realty Company, Schenectady; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. L. Scott, Saratoga Springs; I. W. Wiswall, Ballston Spa; W. D. Loucks, Schenectady.

W. A. Turpin Company, New York, (laundry;) capital, $50,000. Directors—D. B. Fleming, 98 Held Street; W. A. Turpin, T. R. Fleming, New York.

Increase in Capital Stock.

ALBANY, March 12.—The American Round Bale Press Company, New York, from $6,000 to $6,000,000, to consist of $1,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $5,000,000 common stock. Directors—Brayton Ives, Reginald Jackson, E. C. Converse, Harold Fitzgerald, William S. Opdyke, W. O. Gay, Maxwell Woodhull, J. Edward Simmons, and R. L. Farnham.

Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, New York, from $750,000 to $1,500,000.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY,
non-fluctuating value, satisfactory interest rate, ease of acquirement and entire freedom from care and taxation, make our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
the most attractive investment before the public.
These certificates are now available for the small investor, being offered in $500 and $1000 amounts.
If you are interested, call or write for full particulars.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brooklyn.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates.
FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.
PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's price; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 149 LINCOLN AVE., 124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairing.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.
Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—GEORGE SPRICKERHOFT and GUSTAVE SCHARNBERGER, plaintiffs, against FINCUS RONGINSKY and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant, Fincus Ronginsky, on the 5th day of October, 1906, had in and to the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street and the westerly side of Mangin Street; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Broome Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Mangin Street, seventy-five feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Broome Street, fifty feet to the westerly side of Mangin Street; and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Mangin Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Nos. 19 and 21 Broome Street.

Dated New York, February 4, 1907.
WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

MENKEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street numbers are 19 and 21 Broome Street:

Broome St.

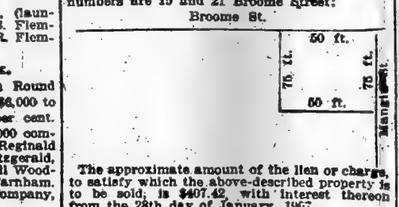

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $407.42, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1907.

Dated New York, February 4, 1907.
WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 13, 1907, at the same time and place.

Dated Feb. 27, 1907.
WILLIAM BLAU, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHUSTER, LUDWIG D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry Schaefer, a person designated in the will of Ludwig D. Schuster, as executor; Rosine Beerwart, Jacob Kloepfer, Christian Kloepfer, William Kloepfer, Gottlieb Kloepfer, Christiane Fund, Friedericke Strasser, Karl Kloepfer, Gottlieb Gruber, William Schick, (son of Karoline Schick,) and John Schick, (son of Karoline Schick,) the names "William" and "John" being fictitious, their true first names being unknown to petitioner, who has been unable with reasonable diligence to ascertain same; Eliza Lotz, Karoline Kling, Margaretha Koppenhoefer, Louisa David, Louis Schuster, Margaret Schuster, Christina Schnuter, and Karoline M. Schad, the next of kin of LUDWIG D. SCHUSTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaretha Schuster of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated June 3d, 1901, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ludwig D. Schuster, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE H. RUDOLPH, Attorney for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ANDERTON, RALPH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH L. ANDERTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1906. EDWARD K. ANDERTON, WILLIAM B. ANDERTON, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Cassier, late of the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, but having left personal property within the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Bryan, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1907, next.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1907.

J. WALTER THOMPSON, Executor.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

PETER W. SHIELDS,—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER W. SHIELDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Lesser Brothers, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907. JOHN C. SHIELDS, Administrator. Lesser Brothers, Attorneys for Administrator, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STIMSON, EMMA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA B. STIMSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of April next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of October, 1906. FREDERICK J. STIMSON, Administrator. VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Attorney for Administrator, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.
Atlantic City.
CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.
THE SHELBURNE
ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL. WHITE SERVICE. COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.
HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Large steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.
SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. Table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.
Hotel Dennis,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and baths, with sea and fresh water.
WALTER J. BUZBY.
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean and South Carolina Av. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms single or en suite, with bath, elevator to street level; steam heat; music; extensive heated sun parlor, &c. Special rates at this season, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. Shaw.
HOTEL BOSCOBEL
Ocean and Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.
THE HOLMHURST
Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
HENRY DARNELL.
HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.
RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet.
H. J. Dynes.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. American and European plans. Cafe and cafe. Write for terms and booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.
Lakewood.
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.
TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
Plainfield.
Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.
Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - Long Island
20 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.
New York City.
—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.
EUROPEAN RESORTS.
GOING ABROAD?
WRITE OR CALL 280 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,474.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HERRMANN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Samuel Herrmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 11, 1907.

NO. 9,471.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS M. JULIE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1906, the said Louis M. Julie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 11, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WLODAR, Bankrupt.—No. 9,462.

To the creditors of Joseph Wlodar of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Joseph Wlodar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 11th, 1907.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
COLLECTION
Slow and delinquent accounts investigated and collected by personal demand. Write for full particulars.
NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY,
1 Madison Avenue.
INVESTOR WANTED.
A New Jersey Corporation, in sound condition, doing a large contracting and building business, requires additional capital to extend its operations. Excellent opportunity. $5,000 to $10,000 required. Apply to O. J. Strasser, Association Building, East Rutherford, N. J.
BUSINESSES complete; merchandise, real estate, patents, etc. We sell or buy anything, no matter what. If you wish to buy or sell see us.
National Co., 5 Beekman St.
Party with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, with services, is offered an opportunity by a construction company having established credit and good clientage; civil engineer or one familiar with architects' specifications preferred. C. F., Box 209 Times Downtown.
Established business, best location Harlem; paying basis; low rent; long lease; experience unnecessary; will teach you; big chance; $2,500; have other business; cannot attend both. Rooney, 227 Canal St.
Wanted—Investor to take interest in new contracting firm; more capital required to extend work in coming season; live contracts on hand and profits assured. W. I., Box 110 Times Downtown.
PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
WANTED—For the use of Columbia University, in the City of New York, a complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1907. Address J. H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—New York County—EMMA D. RODMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HENRY GARDINER, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M. Gustav Bahls, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell separately at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the following described premises, in the following order, as in said judgment directed:

THIRD PARCEL.

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, (formerly Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) being lot number 188, as shown and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, New York," and which map was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 14, 1854; said lot number 188 is bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by Grove Avenue, as shown on said map, fifty feet; northwardly by lot number 187 on said map, one hundred feet; eastwardly by lot number 200 on said map, fifty feet, and southwardly by lot number 189 on said map, one hundred feet, being part of the same premises which were conveyed to John M. Gustav Bahls by Mary Ihne, by deed dated July 1, 1874, and recorded July 8, 1874, in New York County Register's office in Liber 1,287 of Conveyances, Page 358, together with all right, title, and interest in Grove Avenue as laid down on said map, opposite to and adjoining said lot number 188, and any other lands lying between said lot number 188 and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, covered by or passing under the mortgage described in the amended complaint in this action, and all easements of light, air, and access appertaining thereto.

Dated New York, February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWARD P. BROWN, Attorney for Defendant, William Henry Gardiner, as Executor of the Bahls Estate, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

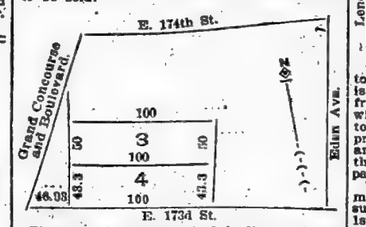

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,000.05, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.02, and interest.

Dated N. Y., February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County. — KATHARINE EVANS MAIRS, Plaintiff, against DAVID LEWIS EVANS, Joanna Evans Baxter, Robert W. Jennings, Thomas Evans Jennings, Mary Felicia Jennings, Louise Evans Jennings, John Baxter, Thomas Evans Baxter, Lewis La Tourrette Baxter, Edwin M. Baxter, John D. Mairs, Joanna La Tourrette Mairs, Walter H. Mairs, Mary St. John Mairs, Ada Pugh Jennings, Katharine Evans Mairs, as administratrix, with the will annexed of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and Joanna E. Baxter, as trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and Louise P. Evans, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, bounded and described as follows, namely:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of 45th Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet to said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN K. BERRY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 548 Fifth Avenue:

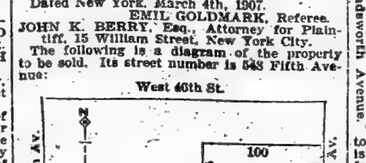

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

INSTRUCTION.
LANGUAGES
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, Lenox Av., cor. 125th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 73 Court Street.
Newark Branch, Scheuer Building.
French Conversation Circle, Wednesdays, 3 P.M.
French Pronunciation Course, Wednesdays, 4 P.M.
German Conversation Circle, Wednesdays, 3 P.M.
Above courses are free to our pupils.
MONTHLY FRENCH LECTURES.
DENTISTRY.
THE CAREFUL DENTIST
That's the Word—"Careful."
No Patented Methods—
Just Skill
Dr. O. R. Kelley,
200 W. 72d St., (cor. Broadway.)
72d St. Subway Station at the Door.
Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, against HARRY P. PIKE, Emma L. Chase, Henry L. Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator of Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel B. Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Ed. H. Ludlow & Co

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—136—The United States vs. William B. Kirk.—Mandate granted. Y. Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, vs. State of West Virginia.—Argument concluded. 895—Thomas M. Fields vs. the United States. —Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday: 895, 234, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 358, 247, 248.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 202—Bonsall-Platt. 203—Matter of Mauch Chunk. 216—Bernet-Furnessia. 217—Michael-S S Cuzco. 248—Railli-N Y & Texas S S Co. 252—Matter of Weinert. 253—Comm. Coal Co-The Golden Rod. 24—Eddy-U S. 254—In re Waterloo Organ Co. 255—Elec. S B Co-Gould. 256—Dubois Sons & Co-Tug Eugene F. Moran. 257—N Y C & H R R R Co-The Chas Matthews. 258—Ennis-U S. 260—Filding-Crause & H C. 262—Hegan-Tug Hudson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 136—Tapse-Penn R. R. 53—Daily-De Young. 142—Halmowicz-Am Soc'y, &c. 99—Otis-Penn R. R. 102—United States-Langer. 133—Jurkin-Rowland. 125—Goldsmith-Merritt. 126—Same-same. 154 —Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 156—McCarthy-N Y, N H & H R R. 157—Nonpareil Brick & Clay Co-Plummer. 82—Simpson-Treat. 128—McGough-Bartlett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 36, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. 148—Hastorf-S S La Savoie.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 112 to 114, 116, 395, 396, 456, 471, 108.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Soper, respondent, vs. Associated Press.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Question certified answered in the affirmative.

Arkenburgh, respondent, vs. Arkenburgh.—Order affirmed, with costs. Question certified answered in the affirmative.

McAuley, administratrix, appellant, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Company.—Order affirmed and judment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

People, respondent, vs. Brown.—Order affirmed.

People, respondent, vs. Whiteman.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Caldwell and another, executors, Garlock, appellant, &c.—Order of Appellate Division and decree of Surrogate modified so as to award appellant one-third of the proceeds of the real property sold, with costs to the appellant in both courts payable out of the estate.

Thomas, receiver, general carriage company, appellant, vs. Electric Vehicle Company; Brown, administrator, respondent, vs. N. Y. C. & Hudson River Railroad Company; McManus, an infant, respondent, vs. St. Regis Paper Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel., Hyde & Sons, respondent, vs. O'Donnell et al., Tax Commissioners, New York City; People ex rel., International Banking Corporation, appellant, vs. Raymond et al, Tax Commissioners; in re petition of Brooklyn Union Railroad Company, to acquire, &c., Fulton Street, &c., vs. A. Oliff et al.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

The Trustees and the Freeholders, &c., town of Brook Haven and another, respondents, vs. Smith et al.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Odell, administratrix, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peabody et al., respondents, vs. Longacre Square Building Company.—Orders of Appellate Division and Appellate Term reversed and order of municipal court modified by striking therefrom reference to taxes, with costs to appellant in this court.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 12. — Appellate Division, Third Department calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 88, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; McLaughlin, Houghton, Scott, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 74—McIntyre-Smathers. 74—Evans-Hyde. 76—Nicholson-N Y City Ry. 77—Same-same. 78—Same-same. 18—Wertheimer-Talcott.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Meister-Meister. 2—Jones-Tribune Assn. 3—Same-same. 4—Chester Mtge Co-Gamache. 5—Matter of Steinhardt. 6—Matter of Blatt-Baker. 7—Hurd & Haggin-Vici Machinery Co. 8—Viasto-Town Topics Pub Co. 9—Patterson-Vivian. 10—Iachen-Iachen. 11—Richeman-Richerman. 12—Abrams-Phila Casualty Co. 13—Boskowitz-Sulzberger. 14—Henry-Henry. 15—Neuman & Schwiers Co-Wilson. 16—Coogan-Coogan. 17—Townes-Bauer. 18—Matter of Geney. 19—Rapp-Rapp Const Co. 20—Jones-Tribune Assn. 21—Knickerbocker Investment Co-Voorhees. 22—Jones-Tribune Assn. 23—Matter of Bloomfield St, &c. 24—Cohen-Cohen. 25—Muller-Logan. 26—Heancy-Heaney. 27—Dow-Lambert. 28—Peo ex rel. Unique, &c, Co-Supreme, &c, Co. 29—Clark-Addicks. 30—Peo ex rel Unique, &c, Co-Supreme Court, &c. 31—Matter of Willis Av Bridge. 32—Matter of Bloomfield St, &c. 33—Matter of Suffolk St, &c. 34—Samelson-Strahl. 35—Siegel-Dyer. 36—Empire Surety-Kambor. 37—Milliken Bros-City of N Y. 38—Matter of Rechiten. 39—Oaks-Star Co. 40—Springer-Empire State Garage. 41—Lenkeit-Mitchell. 42—Severson-Levy. 43—Capp-Witwer. 44—Haenschen-Allison Realty Co. 45—Knickerbocker, &c, Co-Voorhees. 46—Einhorn-Meyer. 47—Gilroy-Everson-Hickok Co. 48—Leonard-Leonard. 49—Kuh-Goldman. 50—Lander-N Y City Ry. 51—Koelsch-Rodman. 52—Matter of Geney. 53—Widrinski-Widrinski.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred Causes. 6607—People, &c.-N Y Elec Workers' Union. 6694—Clement-Strader. 6625—Jones-Jones. 4161—Weissner-Muller. 3607—Hewison-Schlessinger. 2804—Hass-Loeb. 3292—Shea-Williamson. 4300—Ehrich-Grant. 4589—Riefel-Dunham. 5891—Wiggins-Burr. 4661—Hayden-Yonkauer. 4679—Cornell-White. 4680—Weissberger-Wallach. 4317—Miller-Norcross. 4852—Bachrach-Kaufman. 4922—Reynolds-Reynolds. 4966—Kerwin-Post. 5069—Rogers-Ferris. 5077—Lardino-Lardino. 5079—Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5118—Rabinowitz-Peri. 5120—Melsky-Melsky. 5133—Herbert-Du Murias. 5168—Emery-Bliss. 5179—Morris-Bernstein. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4830—Sprous-Williams. 5234—Beardsworth-Whitehead. 5397—Chrystie-Cromwell. 3860—Coogan-Coogan. 5140—Aste-Faggello. 5145—Simon-De Lacy. 5304—Fisher-Rosenthal. 5305 Schminke-Schminke. 5308—Cohen-City of N. Y. 5389—Grigsby-Cent Trust Co. 5401—Meyer-Bernstein. 5416—Conlan-Ward. Undefended Divorces. 4986 — Rapport-Rapport. 6083—De Nevers-De Nevers. 4302—Wirth-Wirth. 3182—Wilson-Wilson. 4623—Tibyrica-Tibyrica. 4777—Schwartz-Schwartz. 1697—Park-Park. 1670 — Lorentz-Lorentz. 4818—Jaeger-Jaeger. 5004—Freeland-Vreeland. 4985 Waller-Waller. 5009 — Close-Close. 5012—Alessi-Alessi. 5024—Edwards-Edwards. 2742 — Kaplimage-Kaplimage. 5014 — Orr-Orr. 5027—Krug-Krug. 5031—Lefkowitz-Lefkowitz. 5032—Veihelmann-Veihelmann. 5029—Timble-Timble. 3641 — Goodman-Goodman. 5049—Marmet-Marmet. 5050—Frankel-Frankel. 5054 — Zatuschin-Zatuschin. 5055—Zeldis-Zeldis. 5189—Titus-Titus. 5192—Cohne-Cohne. 5193 —Reynolds-Reynolds. 5195—Sarkisen-Sarkisen. 5198—Pratley-Pratley. 5199—Golansky-Golansky. 5381 — Haase-Haase. 5201—Robinson-Robinson. 5202 — Dodge-Dodge. 5206—Hohenfels-Hohenfels. 5204—Frye-Frye. 5205—McGovern-McGovern. 5207—Kastelewicz-Kastelewelz. 5208 — Cowen-Cowen. 5209—Lass-Lass. 5210—La Roche-La Roche. 5212—Katz-Katz. 5213 — Savage-Savage. 5214 — Hopewell-Hopewell. 5215—Russell-Russell. 5216 — Goldman-Goldman. 5220 — Brown-Brown. 5221—Cavanagh-Cavanagh. 5222—Frontiera-Frontiera. 4360—Kane-Kane. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar 5542.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.) Adjourned to March 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2843—Bernstein-Sup Lodge, K of H. 3081—Lowe-United Realty Corp. 2911—Kenney-Libby. 2912—Same-same. 3360—Mosson-Weinzummer. 3404—Kohn-Rubenstein. 3159—Lucas County Sav Bk-Leeds & Catlin Co. 3204 —Fritsch-Coot. 3271—Bentz-Glasser. 3396—Eastern Brew Co-Koref. 3387—Ury-L I R R. 3405—Hirsch-Prince.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 500—Sachen-Union Ry. 600—Quinlan-same. 629—Richesame. 630—Wilson-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. 558—Allfrenz-same. 543—Merrigan-N Y City Ry. 378—Frank-New York City Ry. 2279 —Grogan-New York Central & Hud Riv R R. 1334—Weiss-Cent Crosstown R R. 375—Browne-N Y City Ry. 2320—Zuckerman-same. 850—Hoyles-Met St Ry. 666—Radusto-same. 676—Guarino-Inter St Ry. 681—Hirshfeld-N Y City Ry. 404—Bessman-same. 703—Remington-N Y City Ry. 718—Koplik-same. 719—Samesame. 784—Nolan-same. 645—Lipson-same. 962—Cecere-Union Ry. 963—Orrigo-Int St Ry. 722—Gillan-N Y City Ry. 386—Weintraub-same. 889—Pedrosa-same. 444—Verzummer-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 401—Rosen-N Y City Ry. 70—Polak-Inter St Ry. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 726—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 523—Beyer-same. 640—Tuschman-same. 641—Kolb-same. 643—Krigel-same. 644—Galon-same. 645—Rader-same. 649—Smith-same. 650—Hogen-same. 653—Dorissame. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 673—Clark-same. 674—Dunn-same. 675—Billie-same. 677—Robinson-same. 678—McAleer-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 684—Cohen-Union Ry. 685—Beard-same. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 686—Sherwood-same. 697—Kursuoka-same. 710 —Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 736—Jacques-same. 2303—Griesman-N Y C & H R R R. 2280 — Dougherty-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 1242—Kelaher-Nat, &c, Co. 163—Lonzberg-Levy. 3626—Jeanrette-Jungman. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 1182—Tohal-Terry & Tench. 1122—Williston-Einstein. 1208 —Strachan-Solomons. 1259—Toronto-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 1242—Kelaher-Nat Fireproofing Co. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1179—Walker-City of N. Y. 1198 —Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212 —Gutzander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 295—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1032—Sutherland-Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schulberth-Heydl. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 3945 —Ziccardi-N Y Con Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1816—Tierno-Weiss. 1259—Steck-Egbert. 755—Miller-Leasenfeld. 1187—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141—McGarry-Northern S S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1367. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1055—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1224—Galambos-Union Const, &c, Co. 1194—Gerber-Hirsch. 3044—Sarofka-Goodnow. 1315—Callaghan-Stern. 1221—Martin-Heller. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237 — Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1247 —Lee-Mitchell. 1004—Townsend-Rossiter. 1264 —Liverton-Woolfolk. 1263—Donnarunna-same. 1184—Schield-Pugh & Co. 965—Doherty-N Y Herald Co. 1178—Staphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beets-City of N Y. 1268—Drake-Shaler. 1272—Gleason-Giovanni Introcia. 1276—Murtaugh-Campbell. 129—Mariam-Foundation, &c, Co. 1302—Stark-Hill. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1318—Siraguso-City of New York. 329—Brodsky-same. 1328—Smith-same. 1329—Samesame. 1251—Hugh-Eidemeyer & M, &c, Co. 1252—Egan-Chabot. 1290—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1282—Wollenhagen-Butler. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1297—Anderson-Schenck. 1306—Fusilli-F F Smith Con Co. 1309—Owens-City of N Y. 1324—Schalk-Commercial Twine Co. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1348—Harris-Westcott Ex Co. 1351—Donohue-Dayng. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1258—Byrnes-Piercy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV. at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquest. 4854—Mairs-B & O R R. 208—Magee Carpet Co-White. 1066 — Siegman-Mayo. 1365 — Miraglia-De Nichola. 1383 — Gallastro-De Martino. 1392—Reis-Saunders. 1430 —Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Neie-Fraemcke. 1446 — Cavanaugh-Brummer. 1451 — Mason-Mason Monogram Company. 1452 — Miner-Oglesby. 2354—Smith Con Company-City of N Y. 737—Brossoit-Equit Sec Co. 785—Rueth-Sonn. 1364—Robertson-Radford. 817—Standcliff-Woods. 2553—Gearty-Mayor, &c. 1398 —Higham-Lee Sash Co. 6334—Sand Filtration Co-Mead. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 840—Reilly-Tucker. 559—Wright-City of N Y. 1231—Niagara Woolen Co-Pacific Bk. 880—Conroy-Long Acre Realty Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—John L. Brower, William J. Byrnes, Isabella P. Trimble, Margaret Curry, Oscar C. Weinmann, Hugo Lamprecht, Isaac Nadelsohn. At 2:30 P. M.—George Gessner, Christian Orth, Clara L. Dessingun, Robert W. Eltzner, Elizabeth C. Packard, Marcus Zucker.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2315—Albert B Lawrence. 2319—George A Barker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. Motions sent after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 20, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2024—Finley-Inter St Ry. 2003—Stevens-O'Farrell. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1988½—Shevlin-Int Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interb R Tr Co. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1368—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 677 —Glubes-Jackson. 1965 — Haupt-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Mahon & S Co. 6743½—Rootersame. 1966—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry Co. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2248—Manheim Insurance Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kapian. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 1996—Marks-Maher. 1987 —Forschman-same. 1870—Lokesky-Maier. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Inter Ry. 1847—Fahey-Inter R R. 869—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061 — Da Leo Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Inter Railway. 1838 — Cisserano-New York City Railway. 2124—Lindberg-Anthony & St. Co. 1351—Hirschberg-McClosky. 2173—Davidson-Decker. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 728—Grossman-Interurban St Ry. 1234—Engelhardt-same. 2222 — Palaischeck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2072—Schatshelwitz-N Y City Ry. 1736—Quinn-42d St &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Interborough R T Co. 2047—Millett-N. Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2204—Egan-same. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2212 —Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1504—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2243 —Munday-N Y C & H R R R. 2246—Johnston-Brukheimer. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1506—Alsane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 521—Goodfreund-The Standard Light Ins Co. 2073—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742 —Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Cramer-same. 2210—Loeber-Nat Fire. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2239—Lawyers' Realty Co-Reddy. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 7038—Kerber-Kleinfeld. 6507½—Root Co-N Y Foundry Co. 6807—Pecant-Goldberger. 6663 — Dixon-Seelar. 7041 — Cavanagh-North Side Brew Co. 6892—Panker-Klein. 7019—Manheimer-Montanya. 7043—Wagner-Kalishman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. 2092—Singer-Grossman. 2106 — Galvin-N Y City Ry. 2110—Brown-same. 2109—Beamish-same. 1652 — Graubard-Glick. 2094—Hamilton-N Y City Ry. 2036—Page-same. 2091—Clark-Cushman. 2040 — Karlsberg-Homan. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 1748—Rubnitz-New York Times. Highest number reached on regular call, 2234.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Marshall Halsinger, Fillmore Hallsinger, Albert Bechler, Helen Bell, Lillian Burns. Trial calendar. 1—Salvatore Bonvenuto. 2—Joseph Monahan. 3—John J. Cullen. 4—Henry Hasenpflue. 5—Frank Rowan, Michael Crowley. 6—Charles Spengler. 7—Robert Anderson. 8—John Bowick. 9—Henry Hudson. Pleadings. 1—Mary Dittner, alias Madeline Cameron. 2—John McGlennon, John F. Gillis. 3—David Mittenthal, Max Salzman, alias Moe M. White. 4—Thomas H. Whalen. 5—Salvatore Battaglia. 6—Walter Baugh. 7—Ernest Widman. 8—Bartholomew Caputo. 9—Addie Whilen. 10—Antonio Miano, Giuseppe Chasko, Salvatore Astuto, Cordas Manawella.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

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32 William St. Tel. 1503 John.
UNDERTAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

11—Nathan Thier, Max Reiffer. 12—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orvill B Eaton, Allen Ryan, Otis S Latham. 13—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan. 14—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, William J Murphy. 15—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, George W Deitz. 16—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, Robert Ransch. 17—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, Clarence Barry. 18—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, Arthur Hinde. 19—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, Harry J Abramson. 20—Joseph L Swarts, Codwell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allen Ryan, John Silverman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Thomas Calandrillo. 2—William H Cogan. 3—William Ciocone, Frank Tordyebuono, Angelo Maddelena, Philip Cagglano, Generoso Nazzaro. 4—Louise Cokes. 5—Nelle Bruce. 6—Howard P. Johnson. 7—Thomas Perlen. 8—Edward D. Fair. 9—John Wilson. 10—Tigiano Stefanoci. 11—Thomas Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—(February Term)—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistants District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Recess till Friday, March 16, 1907.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistants District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Henry Zaconisky. 2—Marx Lazarus. 3—Harold Allen. 4—Jacob Levy. 5—James Reilly. 6—Chas H De Long, Williams Robbins. 7—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 8—Pasquale Figato. 9—James Murphy, Martin Durkin, Lawrence Fox. 10—Ludislo Oryay. 11—Thos O'Connor. 12—Minotti Melchione, Vincenzo Pellegrino.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newberger, J.—Matter of Briggs Avenue—Sol Kohn. Matter of Haven, (West 180th Street.)—Edward Browne. Connolly vs. Hauben Realty Company—Morris J. Hirsch.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Matter of Croatman, Cushings, &c.—William B. Donihee.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J.—George Schaeffer vs. George Smith—Leonard J. Wyeth.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 243—Londrigan-N Y Ev Journal. 159—Reimer-City of N Y. 291—Dellgarte-Strauss. 306 M A—Lamb-Miller. 258 — People-Delaney. 229 — Cleveland-Board of Education. 160 M A—Meurer-Gilson. 217—Gregory-Taylor. 240 M A—McDonald-Triest. 310—Romaine-Village of Spring Valley. 313 M A—Maer-Elsler. 314 M A—Fallert Brew Co-Elkass. 321 M A—Wolfe-Schoonstein. 325 —Oldmixon-Dalton. 326 M A—Dodge-Schumaker. 327 M A—Marienfeld-Freundlich. 328 MA—Spiegler-Wax. 329—Westchester Trust Co-Kohn. 332—Wightman-N Y Life Ins Co. 333—Summers-Kowsky. 334 M A—Bull-N Y City Ry. 336 M A—Kay-Nathan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Barry, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4471—Shenton-B H R R. 4055—Cavanagh-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4497—Johnson-Stone. 4258 —Greene-N Y City R R. 4175—Carlson-Abraham. 4589—Carotenute-B H R R. 4593—Marimann-same. 4590—Sullivan-same. 4690—Isselmin-N Y & Q Co R R. 1259—Morse-Diefelstein. 12562—Bezer-Richmond Light & R R Co. 4463-4464—Little-City of N Y et al. 3583 —Hopper-same. 4371—Fickinger-Ives. 4699—Ericsson-B H R R. 4701—Keller-same. 4702 —Ralph N Y City R R. 11149—Geldart-Tweedie Trading Co. 4382—Burtis Manheim Ins Co. 4714—Lukush-Ludwig & Co. 4721—Rabb-Nassau Co. 4722—Oliver-B H R R. 4723—Paasch-Harris. 4726—Bycko-Interbor R T. 4727—Justal-Am Bridge Co. 4728—Bell-Porter. 4730—Senior-Nassau R R. 4731—Blocksame. 4732—Hainlan-N Y City R R. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Politt-same. 4738—McMahon-Coney I & Brooklyn R R. 4740—Cressinghame-B H R R. 4741—Harveysame. 4744—Lynch-same. 4745—Diekerson-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4749—Cammerer-Lundquist. 4751—McDonald-B H R R. 4752—Anderson-same. 4753—McGuire-same. 4755—Queeney-N Y City R R. 4507—Green-Litchfield et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 3570, 3571—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 13041—Dusenbury-same. 13037—Lae-Sterling Mfg Co. 4757—Doherty-City of N Y. 4758—Hodge-same. 4760—Connolly-Pierce. 4761—Nystry-B H R R. 4762—Munier-same. 4763—Zimmerman-same. 4764, 4767—Prosdick-same. 4765—Dowdell-same. 4766—Murphy-same. 4771—Carpenter-Nassau R R. 4772—Ducker-Union R R Co. 4773—Gray-Nassau R R. 4774—Moffatt-R H Hood Co. 4775—Kwaitkowski-Nassau R R. 4776—Post-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4777—Marschione-Penn R R. 4782, 4783—Taylor & Burkhardt-City of N Y. 4786—Doherty-Sheep Co. 4787—Gilchrist-Peterson. 4788—Conway-Tilyou. 4789—Patterson-same. 4790—Caulfield-B H R R. 4791—Murphy-same. 4792, 4708—Wesco-Continental Ins Co. 4794—Farrell-Norton. 4795—Harford-B H R R. 4796—Herman-Leonard. 4798—Turban-C I & B R R. 4799—Devoe-N Y City R R. 4800—Continental Ins Co-Imperial Ins Co. 4801—Miller-B H R R. 4803—Marigliano-Platt, as Prest, &c. 4804 —Johnson-N Y City R R. 4805—Wasserman-same. 4806—Von Volkenberg-B H R R. 4807 —Ring-same. 4808—Waugh-same. 4809—Kelly-same. 4811—Ferin-N Y, O & W R R. 4812—Smiraldo-Roebling Const Co. 4814—Feinstein-Friedman. 4815—Handfield-C I & B R R. 4816—Hartman-City of N Y. 4820—Pollock-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4830—Ladestihic-B H R R. 4831—Butler-Sheehan. 4832—Clonnon-Luna Park Ca. 4834, 4836—Heissenbuttel & Arnold-City of N Y. 4850—Specker, Jr-Press Pub Co. 4851—Downey-Lozier Motor Co. 4852—Lyons-C I & B R R. 4853—Price-B H R R. 4855—Alberti-Escoba Mfg Co. 4856—Bennett-Clark. 4857 — Williams-Perry. 4859—Riley-B H R R. 4860—Wren-Karseboom. 4861—Kelly-Coogan. 4865—Burns-B H R R. 4866—Carey-Hearn. 4867—Ehrich-Nassau R R. 4870—Riley-Buckley. 4871—Tripplekey-N Y City R R. 4872—Simonetti-Yardley Mills Co. 4874—McGuire-N Y City R R. 4875 —Austin-B H R R. 4876—More-Nassau R R. 4877—Briody-same. 4878, 4879—McGoldrick-B H R R. 4880—Memrow-same. 4881—Colgan-same. 4882—Ryan-Vassar, Jr. 4883—Haas-B H R R. 4884—Brown-N Y City R R. 4885—Jones-Steeplechase Co. 4886, 4887—McKinney-Fox. 4891 — Baxter-Weiss. 4892—Henry-Nassau R R. 4893—Wallace-Casey Co. 4894—Foster-McCann. 4895—Sillen-Nishman. Highest number reached on regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 84½—Anderson-Frie. 737—Lipschutz-Balleisen. 758—Mutual Trust Co-Burr. 763—Tault-Callanan. 767—Bernstein-Rosenblum. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Van Thun. 773—Baroni-Baroni. 775—Betsch-Betsch. 573-5—Bertram (3 cases,)-Levy. 649—Shelly-Grossarth. 526—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Works. 842½—Roys-James Hunt Repair Co. 654—Lust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 652—O'Brien-Samuely. 549—Hazen-Board of Education. 359—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Salit. 204—Toole-Zeidman.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J.—Stiff—Nadler-Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 150—Balz-City of New York. 415—Dotten-Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 254—Sweeny-same. 461—Hines-same. 540—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals in Lower Fifth Avenue Mercantile District—Buyer for Manhattan Avenue Apartments—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Hell & Stern have sold for Frederick W. Marks 101 Fifth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 29.6 by 100, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. The buyer is Abraham Goldsmith, who purchased yesterday, through the same brokers, 99 Fifth Avenue, and who now controls a plot 59 by 100.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Esther R. Leverett to Henry Corn 33 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92. Mr. Corn recently bought the adjoining properties, Nos. 34 and 36, and now owns a plot 75 by 92, upon which he will erect a story and loft building.

Sales of West Side Dwellings.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from the Young estate 75 West Ninety-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19.6 by 100.8. Morris Marks was the broker in the deal.

George A. Fisher has sold 25 West Nineteth Street, a five-story dwelling, 17 by 100.

John Reilly has sold 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 19 by 100.

Emanuel Hochheimer has sold the four-story dwelling 61 West Ninety-sixth Street, 21 by 100.

J. C. Hough has sold for William McQowan to Mrs. Christine V. G. Roeser the five-story double flat 208 West Seventy-eighth Street, on plot 40 by 102.2.

Broadway and 130th Street Deal.

Matthew B. Larkin has sold for I. S. and M. S. Korn the four four-story brick double flats at the southeast corner of Broadway and 130th Street, on plot 100 by 75.

Richard Alexander and Sumner Deane have sold for the estate of Peter Shields four lots on the south side of 211th Street, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue.

Manhattan Avenue Purchase.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for a client to the Quadri Realty Company the Richfield and Mount Clemens, at 4 and 8 Manhattan Avenue, two six-story apartment houses, on plot 75 by 95.

Felt & Malakoff have secured, through A. L. Mordecai & Son, a building loan of $50,000 on the property on the north side of 118th Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, where they are erecting a six-story apartment house. The same builders recently secured a loan of $145,000 from the Germania Life Insurance Company, on the adjoining northeast corner of 118th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where they are building a six-story elevator apartment house.

Lower Sixth Avenue's "Flatiron."

Plans have been filed for the twelve-story building to be erected by Mrs. Lena Goldstein on the flatiron-shaped plot at the junction of Sixth Avenue, Cornelia, and West Fourth Streets. The structure will have frontages of 105 feet on Sixth Avenue and 115 feet on Cornelia Street. Its cost is estimated at $275,000 by Architect Frederick Ebeling.

Another Concern Deserts Broadway.

Julius Friend leased for Jacob Rothschild to the Royal Embroidery Works, now at 568 to 576 Broadway, 25,000 square feet in the Knickerbocker Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

John J. Boylan has leased for the estate of George Mundorf to John Donohue, for a term of fifteen years, 724 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, a four-story building with store.

Parcel Sold Near Penn. R. R. Station.

J. D. Wolf has sold 446 Seventh Avenue, a four-story tenement on lot 18 by 60, on the west side of the avenue, 36.6 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street.

Buyer for Second Avenue Flats.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold for F. Cibuley to a Mr. Robinson 1,465 to 1,469 Second Avenue, three four-story double flats with stores on plot 79.4 by 100.

Aaron Goodman has sold to Wilhelmina Staats 302 East Fifty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling 22 by 60. The buyer will occupy the house.

To Improve East 103d Street Plot.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Dr. D. Broder 112 and 114 East 103d Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings, 33 by 100.11. This completes the purchase of ten houses at that point by Golde & Cohen, giving them a plot 160 by 100.11, upon which six-story tenements will be erected.

William Wolff's Son has sold for A. & M. Meyer 1,061 Lexington Avenue, a five-story single flat on lot 20 by 97.

Offices for Education Board.

The General Education Board, which is custodian of the original $10,000,000 fund established by John D. Rockefeller, and also of the recent endowment of $32,000,000, has taken a large suite of offices in the new United States Express Company Building, at Rector Street and Trinity Place.

In the deal involving 172 and 174 Fulton Street, N. A. Berwin & Co. represented the buyer, the New York Law School, and W. E. Preble the seller, the Admiral Realty Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, held yesterday, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared, payable on May 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 24.

Avenue C Tenements Sold.

Weiss & Nasanowitz have sold 171 and 173 Avenue C, two five-story tenements, for a Dr. Schlesinger to Samuel Schendel. The same brokers also report that they have sold for Mr. Schendel 232 East 109th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

M. Bolotovsky has sold for Mrs. Orlick 293 East Third Street, a four-story front and rear tenement, on plot 22.7 by 106, to Reuben Fischer.

Rubin & Gold have bought 140 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 85, leasehold.

Thirteen Bronx Houses Resold.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Isaac H. Sonn the thirteen three-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 100, at 325 to 355 Concord Avenue, to Frank B. Walker, who gives in part payment a large tract in Dutchess County. Mr. Walker will convert the Concord Avenue properties into two-family houses.

Hirschfield & Liebhoff have bought 3,818 and 3,820 Third Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Jacob Leitner has sold for Margaret Becker the plot, 100 by 175, on the west side of Third Avenue, 140 feet south of Wendover Avenue, together with the abutting lot, 25 by 130, on the north side of 171st Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue.

Benjamin B. Woog has sold to a client of Jacob Leitner 1,317 Hoe Avenue, a two-family house, on lot 25 by 100.

Lot Purchases on the North Shore.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company sold in Broadway-Flushing to Stuart Barnes, the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-seventh Street, 285 feet north of Crocheron Avenue; also, to Marjorie C. Gignoux, the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-sixth Street, 400 feet south of State Street, and to R. Harry Brown, the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-second Street, 416 feet south of Mitchell Avenue.

In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Robert H. Gibbins, Jr., the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Knollwood Avenue, 118 feet west of Douglas Road, and to Julius Badalik, the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Manor Road, 450 feet east of the East Drive.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

26th St, 148 West, s s, 257.10 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9x irreg, three-story dwelling; public auction sale, to Israel Freidus, $17,250.

Madison Av, 1,046, s w corner of 80th St, 60.2x75, four-story dwelling; public auction sale, to C. A. Stein, $80,100.

[illegible] Av, 2,305, s e corner of 118th St, 27x80, five-story tenement, with store; public auction sale, to Henry Wolf, $37,000.

Beaver St, 2, n s, 56.3 ft e of Broadway, 22x74.10 and irregular, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, G. F. Lockwood, $120,000.

40th St, 522 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement, with two-story building at rear; partition sale, to F. J. Riley, $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer.

West St, 124 and 125, n e corner of Dey St, 40x67.2x48x72, three three-story brick buildings; partition sale, to James B. McDonald, $105,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

10th Av, 742 and 744, for a three and four story brick library, 40.6x99; New York Public Library, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects; cost, $75,000.

57th St, s s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, for a two-story brick stable, 50x185; J. J. & P. J. Rafferty of 622 West 126 St, owners; R. H. Almerotti, architect; cost, $10,000.

8th Av, 4th and Cornelia Sts, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 105x92.4 and irregular; Mrs. L. Goldstein of 2,362 2d Av, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $275,000.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 150 ft s of West Farms Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x58; Herman Kuhl, West Farms Road and St. Lawrence Av, owner; Henry Nordheimer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Poplar St, n s, 525 ft e of Bear Swamp Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 182 26; Amelia Goldman of 839 East 191st St, owner; Henry Nordheimer, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Fulton St, s s, 102 and 104, to a seven-story brick office building; Fulton Chambers Co. of 102 William St, owner; W. H. A. Hornfall, architect; cost, $10,000.

1st Av, s w corner of 83d St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Ryan of 1,491 2d Av, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 12.

ALLEN ST, 106, 22x88.1; Benjamin Silberstein and others to Sadie Hoffberg, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

ARTHUR, or Fulton, Av, e s, 137.1 ft s of 176th St, 100x irregular; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.10 ft s of 178th St, 100 x irregular; Benjamin Kolb to Samuel Love, (mtg $48,000,) $1.

AVENUE C, w s, 83 ft s of 11th St, 75x105, Unionport; John Welply to Caroline Mussig, $4,800.

BATHGATE AV, e s, part of Lot 6, map of Adamsville, and adjoining Lot 5, 42.8x100; Joseph I. Berry to Grace S. Storm, $100.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 128.5 ft n of 175th St, 90.11x irregular; Louis Leibowitz to Brown & Lapin Realty Co., (mtg $12,500,) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11x100; Rexton Realty Co. to Joseph Hamerschlag, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

BRIGGS AV AND GUN HILL ROAD, n e corner of Maple Av, 101.3x irregular; Constantine Cassavetis to the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of Williamsbridge, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

BROOME ST, s e corner of Essex St, 25x75; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Isabella von Felde and another, $45,000.

BROAD ST, Lot 84, map of Fairmount, 101.4x irregular; Ann Graham to Caroline Wenninger, $1.

CATHARINE ST, 25; Henry St, 20, 79.2x irregular; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Isabella von Felde and others, $29,150.

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 200 ft n of Mansion St, 50x100; D. Joseph Heaney to Adolph Schecht and another, $100.

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 475 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100; John O'Leary to Sarah D. O'Leary, (mtg $5,000,) $160.

CRESTON AV, 2,402, 25x100; William J. McEvoy to Katherine Wirth, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

DUANE ST, 141, 25x75; Martin B. Spaulding to Ellen S. Bates, all title, $1.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 83.1x irregular; Honora Corbett to John A. Bruckner, all title, $100.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 83.1x irregular; George Nicholson to John A. Bruckner, all title, $1.

EAST END AV, 50, 25x85.4; Jacob Schmitt to David Epstein, (mtg $14,500,) $100.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, n e corner from old Whitestone Ferry to Westchester village, 398.4x irregular; George E. Miles to Arabella D. Huntington, 2-3 part, $1.

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 150 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Mildred H. Williams to Casta Gainsborg, $100.

GREEN LANE or Av, e s, 139 ft s of 8th St, 19x100, Westchester; Ernest V. Dunleire and others to Ida S. Johnson, (mtg $1,800,) $1.

GREENWICH AV, s w s, at n s of 12th St, 62.4x irregular; 105 Greenwich Av, 60.10x irregular; Louis Baron to Elias A. Cohen and another, (mtg $49,000,) $100.

HAMILTON PLACE, n w s, 87.7 ft s w of 140th St, 68.7x irregular; Charles H. Duglass to Emma M. Duglass, (mtg $9,000,) $2,000.

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 184.2 ft s of 180th St, 66x140.3; John P. Wenninger to Jacob Kohn, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

HUGHES AV, w s, Lots 400 to 402, map of S. Cambreling and others, 75x87.6; Edward R. Finch, referee to John Cloughen, $6,000.

LEROY ST, 42, 18.9x50; William Johnston, trustee, to Vitale Pecoraro and another, $5,750.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 123d St, 90.10x40; William A. Martin to Clement C. Gaines, $100.

LEWIS ST, 53, 25x100; Samuel Graff to Dora Graff, rerecorded, $100.

LOTS 621 and 622, map of Elizabeth R. B. King on City Island, containing 34-100 acres; Ella J. Carey to Henry D. Carey, $1.

LOTS 23 to 28, Map No. 1,100 of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau; Louis Lese and others to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $9,200,) $100.

LOTS 134, and 136, Map 1,046, Unionport; Regent Realty Co. to William Heinrich, $100.

LOT 136, Map 1,046, Unionport; William Heinrich to Gustave O. Johnson, $1.

LOT 146, Map 1,046, Unionport; William Heinrich to Ida S. Johnson, $1.

LOT 261, map of Unionport, 100x108; Jacob Nicklas to August Dannemann, $100.

LYON AV, n e corner of Doris Av, 100x100, Westchester; Davis Brown to Gottfried Brupbacher, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 512, 20.5x95; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., executor and trustee, to Ida C. Bracher, $106,000.

MADISON AV, 78, 22x65; George Rosenfeld to Ellen Y. Scott, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 28th St, 25x95; Ellen Y. Scott to Kip's Bay Realty Co., (mtg $100,000,) $100.

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 168d St, 75.6x irregular; Thomas Callanan to Otto Wehinger, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

MOTT AV, s s, 80 ft n of 150th St, 17.5x100; John H. McQ. Carter to Sallie A. Carter, $1.

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 86.11x irregular; Ann Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Samuel Love to Charles Helborn and another, (mtg $180,000,) $1.

OLD BROADWAY or Bloomingdale Road, n e corner of 131st St, 91x irregular; Old Broadway, 2,370, 93.1x irregular; Lena Feldberg to Jacob H. Fleischmann, (mtg $30,150,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,964, 24.11x86; Morris Haber and others to Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $17,686,) $100.

PALISADE AV, w s, 743 ft n of South St, 188x irregular; Robert W. Milbank to Myrtle L. Buckner, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

PLEASANT AV, 141, 100x100, being Lot 70, map of Olinville; John A. Robbins to Eliza T. Robbins, (mtg $3,000,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d, St, 75x95; Benjamin Kolb to Samuel Love, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

QUILLAN ST, 82, 50.0x irregular; Daniel Coffey to the New York Pie Baking Co., (mtg $4,500,) $100.

STANTON ST, 33, 75.5x irregular; Karl M. Wallach to Chaim W. Dicker, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 423, 42.11x75; John Brown and others to Louis Leibowitz, (mtg $37,775,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; Julia Moore and others to Alexander W. Cahn, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

3D AV, 3,741, 100.0x irregular; 3d Av, 3,743, 105.3x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Jacob Hirschhorn, (mtg $36,400,) $1.

3D AV, 354, and 158 26th St, s w corner, 84x irregular; William W. Astor to New Amsterdam Realty Co., $1.

3D AV, 354, 26.8x94; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Isaac Landman, (mtg $41,000,) $100.

6TH ST, 740 East, 22x97; Sarah Lewinthau to Joseph Klein, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

9TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Louis Nadel to Moses N. Schleider, ½ part, (mtg $14,375,) $100.

182D ST, 514 and 516 East; Louis Klepper and others to Charles M. Gambee, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

102D ST, 514 and 516 East; Charles M. Gambee to John H. Tietjen and another, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

24TH ST, 738 East, 25.7x irregular; Catharine Vetter to William Bettmann, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

24TH ST, 238 East, 25.7x irregular; William Bettmann to Moritz Rosett, (mtg $23,566,) $100.

26TH ST, 158 East, 25x98.9; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

26TH ST, 116 West; 4th St, 163 West; 26th St, 133 West; 33d St, 222 West; Caroline Myers to Binnette & Mansfield, all title, $100.

32D ST, 22 and 24 West, 50x98.9; Joseph M. George, executor, to Peter A. Peterson, $225,000.

34TH ST, s s, 144.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x98.9; Wesley Thorn to Zacharia Zacharias, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $50,000,) ———.

34TH ST, s s, 144.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x98.9; Zachariah Zacharias to Leo M. Klein and others, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $35,000,) ———.

40TH ST, 129 East, 20x98.9; Alfred J. Weston and another, executors, to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $37,500,) $48,000.

40TH ST, 129 East, 20x98.9; Alfred C. Bachman to Theodore C. Visscher, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

44TH ST, 110 West, 20x100.4; Richard L. Sweeny, executor, to Leah E. Swan, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

[illegible] St, 148 West, s s, 100 ft e of Sixth Av, 25x100, Westchester; Ernest V. Dunleire and others to Ida S. Johnson, (mtg $1,800,) $1.

GREENWICH AV, s w s, at n s of 12th St, 62.4x irregular; 105 Greenwich Av, 60.10x irregular; Louis Baron to Elias A. Cohen and another, (mtg $49,000,) $100.

HAMILTON PLACE, n w s, 87.7 ft s w of 140th St, 68.7x irregular; Charles H. Duglass to Emma M. Duglass, (mtg $9,000,) $2,000.

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 184.2 ft s of 180th St, 66x140.3; John P. Wenninger to Jacob Kohn, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

HUGHES AV, w s, Lots 400 to 402, map of S. Cambreling and others, 75x87.6; Edward R. Finch, referee to John Cloughen, $6,000.

LEROY ST, 42, 18.9x50; William Johnston, trustee, to Vitale Pecoraro and another, $5,750.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 123d St, 90.10x40; William A. Martin to Clement C. Gaines, $100.

LEWIS ST, 53, 25x100; Samuel Graff to Dora Graff, rerecorded, $100.

LOTS 621 and 622, map of Elizabeth R. B. King on City Island, containing 34-100 acres; Ella J. Carey to Henry D. Carey, $1.

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LOT 261, map of Unionport, 100x108; Jacob Nicklas to August Dannemann, $100.

LYON AV, n e corner of Doris Av, 100x100, Westchester; Davis Brown to Gottfried Brupbacher, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 512, 20.5x95; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., executor and trustee, to Ida C. Bracher, $106,000.

MADISON AV, 78, 22x65; George Rosenfeld to Ellen Y. Scott, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 28th St, 25x95; Ellen Y. Scott to Kip's Bay Realty Co., (mtg $100,000,) $100.

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 168d St, 75.6x irregular; Thomas Callanan to Otto Wehinger, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

MOTT AV, s s, 80 ft n of 150th St, 17.5x100; John H. McQ. Carter to Sallie A. Carter, $1.

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 86.11x irregular; Ann Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Samuel Love to Charles Helborn and another, (mtg $180,000,) $1.

OLD BROADWAY or Bloomingdale Road, n e corner of 131st St, 91x irregular; Old Broadway, 2,370, 93.1x irregular; Lena Feldberg to Jacob H. Fleischmann, (mtg $30,150,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,964, 24.11x86; Morris Haber and others to Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $17,686,) $100.

PALISADE AV, w s, 743 ft n of South St, 188x irregular; Robert W. Milbank to Myrtle L. Buckner, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

PLEASANT AV, 141, 100x100, being Lot 70, map of Olinville; John A. Robbins to Eliza T. Robbins, (mtg $3,000,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d, St, 75x95; Benjamin Kolb to Samuel Love, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

QUILLAN ST, 82, 50.0x irregular; Daniel Coffey to the New York Pie Baking Co., (mtg $4,500,) $100.

STANTON ST, 33, 75.5x irregular; Karl M. Wallach to Chaim W. Dicker, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 423, 42.11x75; John Brown and others to Louis Leibowitz, (mtg $37,775,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; Julia Moore and others to Alexander W. Cahn, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

3D AV, 3,741, 100.0x irregular; 3d Av, 3,743, 105.3x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Jacob Hirschhorn, (mtg $36,400,) $1.

3D AV, 354, and 158 26th St, s w corner, 84x irregular; William W. Astor to New Amsterdam Realty Co., $1.

3D AV, 354, 26.8x94; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Isaac Landman, (mtg $41,000,) $100.

6TH ST, 740 East, 22x97; Sarah Lewinthau to Joseph Klein, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

9TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Louis Nadel to Moses N. Schleider, ½ part, (mtg $14,375,) $100.

182D ST, 514 and 516 East; Louis Klepper and others to Charles M. Gambee, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

102D ST, 514 and 516 East; Charles M. Gambee to John H. Tietjen and another, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

24TH ST, 738 East, 25.7x irregular; Catharine Vetter to William Bettmann, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

24TH ST, 238 East, 25.7x irregular; William Bettmann to Moritz Rosett, (mtg $23,566,) $100.

26TH ST, 158 East, 25x98.9; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

26TH ST, 116 West; 4th St, 163 West; 26th St, 133 West; 33d St, 222 West; Caroline Myers to Binnette & Mansfield, all title, $100.

32D ST, 22 and 24 West, 50x98.9; Joseph M. George, executor, to Peter A. Peterson, $225,000.

34TH ST, s s, 144.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x98.9; Wesley Thorn to Zacharia Zacharias, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $50,000,) ———.

34TH ST, s s, 144.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x98.9; Zachariah Zacharias to Leo M. Klein and others, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $35,000,) ———.

40TH ST, 129 East, 20x98.9; Alfred J. Weston and another, executors, to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $37,500,) $48,000.

40TH ST, 129 East, 20x98.9; Alfred C. Bachman to Theodore C. Visscher, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

44TH ST, 110 West, 20x100.4; Richard L. Sweeny, executor, to Leah E. Swan, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

[illegible] St, 155 West, s s, 100 ft e of Sixth Av, 25x100, Westchester; Ernest V. Dunleire and others to Ida S. Johnson, (mtg $1,800,) $1.

LEIBOWITZ, Louis and another to Brown and another; 4th St, 148 West, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100; (mtg $20,000,) $100

The choicest location in every city is that adjoining its Parks.

KISSENA PARK NORTH

Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted, it is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

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An advance will be made soon. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.
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QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION, 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

10% WILL SECURE A PLOT AT BEAUTIFUL ELMHURST HEIGHTS,

The Highest Grade Residential Park IN NEW YORK CITY.
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is practically an addition to **DOUGLAS MANOR** and will have the **same improvements.** Send for special proposition to **First Purchasers.**
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick Service Charges Reasonable
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TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $625,000.

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SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Katz, 138 West 139th.

Two dwellings, five and seven rooms, on plot 80x300; four minutes from station, main street of town; hennéries, trees; $4,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County. — Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

COZY HOME FOR TWO.

Finest location, 12 minutes to station, high ground, 7 rooms, luxurious bath, hardwood finish, most artistic house in town, 60 feet frontage. Quick sale, $12,000.00.
WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots. FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelsen Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Mount Vernon.

Model home, eight rooms, tiled bath, nickel plumbing, hot water, heat, mission trim; restricted; $6,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, 11 rooms, open plumbing; lot 50x120; beautifully situated on high ground; $9,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR "THE FUTURE OF QUEENS."

a valuable newspaper reprint, giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring; showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room 523, 293 Broadway, New York.

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, schools, three minutes to trolley and third-rail, electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Greatest Bargain in Brooklyn.—Four-story apartment, size 30x75x100; 11 rooms on floor, five and six rooms and bath, all improvements; finest condition; rent $2,400; mortgage $14,000, by Lawyers' Title Co., &c.; one block from proposed Subway; price $10,500; act at once as I have positively decided to sell this week. Aaron Kosofsky, 715 6th Av., New York. Phone 3192 Bryant.

For Sale—Residence of Mr. Alex Campbell, 282 Washington Av., Brooklyn; four-story brownstone, replete with the most modern improvements; walls paneled and silk, hand-painted, hardwood finish throughout of the most elaborate character; lot 25x200. A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$11,000 will buy a three-story and basement brownstone house in fine residence part of Brooklyn; asphalted street, large trees, near schools and churches, three blocks from Fulton Street elevated, three trolley lines to New York. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, New York.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners needing ready money can secure immediate results on flats and tenements where not more than $10,000 cash is required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Owners.—A bona fide purchaser is looking for a plot of vacant property, 75x100, east side, 59th to 125th St. No agents. Answer by letter to B Box 134 Times Downtown.

Two tenements on east side and below 86th St.; value $50,000 to $100,000. About 70% to remain on mortgage. No brokers. Fred'k W. Avery Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Acreage wanted in Westchester County, Staten Island, and New Jersey. Lint, Butscher & Ross, 132 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Wanted—Cottage, 6—8 rooms, with modern conveniences, in or near city; moderate rent. W. B., Box 182 Times Downtown.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 62 William St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Want Manhattan or Bronx property for free and clear vacant plot; Tonawanda, N. Y., and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash and pretty detached house in Yonkers; rented or possession. For investment, New York or Brooklyn. John B. Hibbard, 156 Broadway.

Dwelling, West Eighties.—$20,000, free and clear, tenements or business property considered. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or to Let—The healthiest and finest scenery in Sullivan County; 200 acres, 50 cleared, balance woodland and orchards; farm well equipped; house nine rooms; barn, stable, chicken house, in good order; well stocked; fishing, hunting; large stream; seven miles from Erie station; $4,000. Owner, 716 Kemble Building, 15 Whitehall St., city.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 43 Rector.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

If you are looking for the finest lot in East Orange on which to build yourself a residence I have it for you; you will like it; fine views. Address C. H. Nevius, opposite Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Private residence; two-story and attic, 9 rooms and bath; good order; Bergen section Jersey City; 20 minutes to New York; $8,500. Address Owner, 182 Times Downtown.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Poultry and fruit farm, 10 acres; good buildings, all improvements. Box 5, Long Branch City, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres; good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 666 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Exceptional Opportunity,

A gentleman's ideal Summer residence, in the mountains, 715 ft. above sea level, on the shores of beautiful Lake Copake, five miles in circumference; 1,000 ft. of shore front; 227 acres of choice land; fine dwelling and outbuildings; rare sunset scenery; fine drives, grand view Catskills, Berkshires, and Taghkanic Mountains; 15 miles from Lenox. For particulars write A. J. Perry, No. 80 Wall St., N. Y. City.

TO LET.

HOTEL AT HIGHLAND FALLS,

near West Point; beautiful drives and mountain scenery; accommodates 100 guests; all improvements; fully furnished; 6 acres of land; adjoining Summer home of J. Pierpont Morgan. D. J. Geron, Newburg, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—Good 2d mtges. for cash; $2,000 to $7,000. R. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNCOMMON CHANCE TO PURCHASE

50-acre tract on Long Island, within 20-minute circle of new Pennsylvania Terminal on Manhattan Island, via new East River Tunnel; property at intersection of two main avenues; choice, level ground, fronting on two macadam roads, with gas, electric lights, telephone service, and close to line of new trolley shortly to be opened connecting Brooklyn with Montauk Point; convenient to Baldwin's Station, on Long Island Railroad; one of the last remaining acreage tracts on Long Island; ready for development; the right man can secure a large and quick profit on this purchase; sold to close account; $1,000.00 per acre. H. H. FRITZ, NO. 713 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

15 ACRES ON THE

MERRICK ROAD,

at Bellmore, L. I., within 8 minutes' walk from railroad station; fine, dry, cleared land, one of the best tracts for high-class development, surrounded by fine residences.
PRICE $12,000.
BROOKLYN & SUBURBAN REALTY CO.,
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SEASON OF 1907.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
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To lease, for one or more years, furnished fine country place, on Roslyn Road; very best section; house contains 12 rooms and bath; steam heat; carriage house; large garage; stalls for six horses; 1,000 or more acres; possession immediately. Apply A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PLANS, $10.00 UP,
of ONE and TWO family houses, with specifications and list of material.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
R. EDWIN ARCHIBALD COMPANY,
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Amityville.—If you want a nice little building plot at a price that will show you a sure profit, write to me and I will give you a snap, both as to prices and terms. Address R. W., Box 313 Times. Times Square.

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UNFURNISHED.

170 East 79th St.

A three-story and basement house; ten rooms and bath; open plumbing; rent $1,400; three years' lease. For permits apply to
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

Rent or Sale—Dwelling, 2-story basement, 10 rooms, bath, near L and Subway express stations; rent $800. Agents protected. Address Big Bargain, 263 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Pittsfield, Mass.—First class location on beautifully shaded street, some 500 feet from the famous Maplewood Hotel; owner closes from June to October, and, although never rented before, would do so to a responsible family; every improvement and modern convenience and perfect sanitary conditions. For further particulars address Frank Russell & Co., Sav. Bank Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass. Mention "Dana House."

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

House, about 7 rooms, garden plot, within 20 miles of city, near station, Erie or West Shore, $25; full particulars. Box 172 Tamsen's advertising office, 1,464 3d Av.

LOANS WANTED.

Wanted—$2,000 for 3 years on farm worth $3,600; bonus. Bradley, 1,065 Park Av.

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90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers. The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

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405	" "	18x24	1,400
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606	" "	18x19	1,000
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1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
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A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET TO SELECT TENANTS; ALSO LARGE BASEMENT. APPLY TO
JOS. E. STECKLER, Agent, on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS and OFFICES — TO LET
IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STREETS.
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Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
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25 UNION SQUARE,
with excellent east and west light; suitable for millinery or light manufacturing; must be seen to be appreciated.
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Garage, 52x100.

43D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
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NASSAU, CORNER FULTON ST., FIRST LOFT, 50x75 FT., 24 WINDOWS; STEAM HEAT; ELEVATOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; TERM OF YEARS; SUITABLE FOR SALESROOM OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; WILL DIVIDE. APPLY TO A. RAYMOND & CO., NASSAU, CORNER FULTON.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

TO LEASE.

Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 140th St.

AT 393 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR WEST ST., TWO-STORY BUILDING, 66x90, SUITABLE FOR METAL OR OTHER HEAVY BUSINESS; WILL ALTER TO SUIT TENANT; POSSESSION MAY 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

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ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS. APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 106 Times Downtown.

Lofts, 75 ft. front x 45 ft. deep; very light; location central, all railroads; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Prince Iron Works, 555 West 33d St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Prominent Broadway corner, 50x100, heart theatre district, especially suitable for restaurant. Lewi, 695 Broadway.

Desk room, cheerful, modern office; telephone; reasonable to permanent party. Room 813, 7 East 42d St.

Northwest corner Park Av., five-story triple, stores, $37,000. Apply Stein, 247 East 117th.

Fine lofts, all light, 25x107, 25x67, suitable any business. 992 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Exceedingly comfortable seven-room apartment; light and airy; facing park; handsomely furnished; piano, lots of books and pictures; may be had until September. Address Brown, 1,845 Broadway.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4886 Morningside.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Apartment wanted, three rooms and bath, by two gentlemen; breakfast and dinner desired if possible; located between 42d and 96th, west side. B. J. S., 516 Times. Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 14th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

LINCOLN,

306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, five large, light rooms, every improvement; suitable for doctor; Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone 2918—18th.

WASHINGTON,

316 TO 328 WEST 51ST.
Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Single apartment, 7 extra large rooms and bath, all improvements, $45. 131 West 103d.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 815 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 TO $47.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 131 Edgecombe Av., corner 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Seven extraordinarily attractive rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $43.

BRONX.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
137TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

Southwest corner 173d St., Amsterdam Av.; examine the new apartments, five-six rooms, all improvements; convenient to Subway; rent moderate; excellent location. Inquire E. I. Fisher, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rent $35 to $38.
G. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Wanted—Corner store on Amsterdam Av. suitable for saloon business, from 65th St. to 85th St.; brokers protected. Joseph B. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOTANY TAILORING CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Wednesday, March 18th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 41 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, asset of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, clothing, fixtures, machines, tables, safe, &c.
JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

DURING THE MONTHS OF
MARCH and APRIL
You can go to
CALIFORNIA
and other Pacific Coast points for
$42.50 $50.00 $60.00
SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE
New York to New Orleans
In connection with the best route for comfortable travel and picturesque scenery, combined with clean service (OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES—NO SMOKE—NO DUST—NO CINDERS). The Sunset Route, traversing
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA.
If you contemplate a trip across the continent you should avail of these low rates now in effect. Send for literature.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.
PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
†12:15, 6:30, m7:00, m*8:00, 8:30, *9:00, †10:00, *11:00, 11:30, m*12:00, †*1:00, 1:30, *2:00, *2:00, *4:00, †*5:00, 5:30, m*6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, p10:30 P. M., †12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON — z*1:30, *8:00, †*10:00, †*12:00, *2:00, ‡†*4:00, †*6:00, *7:00.
LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—z*4:00, 9:40 A. M., x1:00, 1:30, k3:40, d4:15, 5:00 P. M., x6:15. Sundays, 8:30, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., x1:00, k3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE (Sundays, No Asbury Park)—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ex12:40, 1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, z4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St. Tel. 3144 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 343, 344 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. nSundays. ‡Parlor cars only. mDining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. §Dining car Sundays. ‖Dining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—c12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M., d3:50 P. M.
W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
To Baltimore and Washington.
Leave New York City. 23d St. Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily 11:50 pm 1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 7:50 am 8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 9:50 am 10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 11:50 am 12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily. 1:50 pm 2:00 pm
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Daily. 3:50 pm 4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 5:50 pm 6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily. 6:50 pm 7:00 pm
THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Leave New York City. 23d St. Lib'y St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG. 7:50 am 8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS. 11:50 am 12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, 3:50 pm. 4:00 pm
PITTSBURG LIMITED. 6:50 pm 7:00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 11:50 pm 1:30 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 9:50 am 10:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 5:50 pm 6:00 pm
Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 1 West 23d St. and Liberty St.
After 9 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:
BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—†‡8:00, ‡‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., †‡‖1:00, *‖1:01, *‖3:00, ‡5:00, *‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—†‡8:01 A. M., 12 P. M., via Springf'd—†9:14 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11 PM Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3:53 P.M. Lakeville and Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P.M. Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —†4:54, †8:40 A. M., and †3:31 P. M.
Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c245, 1,200, c1,354 Broadway, c26 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c105 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Av., 390 Broadway.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. §Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. Sunday: a7.25, b9.25, c7.45, d9.45, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.A	Lv. N.Y.S
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*9.40 AM	*10.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.10 N'N
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

A Special Party under escort will leave New York for a Splendid Tour to the

GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA

YOSEMITE VALLEY
And the Finest Resorts of
CALIFORNIA

With opportunities to return either via Salt Lake City and Colorado, Alaska, The Yellowstone Park, or the Canadian Rockies. Stopover privileges.
Passengers who desire can make the outward journey with the party to arrive in California, with a railway ticket only returning by choice of routes.
Send for our Special Grand Cañon Circular.
DELIGHTFUL EUROPEAN TOURS.
Railway and Steamship Tickets to all points.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Sq.
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EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

Special low rates. All expenses paid.
ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days..... $10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days..... 17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days..... 23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days..... 50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 6 days..... 37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days..... 47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days..... 12.00
Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against WHITNEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Bronx Home Realty Company, The Estates Settlement Company, Manhattan Mortgage Company, Michael D. Howard and Fredericka Howard, his wife; George H. Bassett, George Schaefer, Max Schaef, James David, Arthur Knox, Theodore C. Wood, Edgar A. Whitney, John R. Lang, Munson H. Peet, David Ellau, Charles Schneider, Patrick Maher, Gustav Ernst, Olof Valley, Vermont Marble Company, Braufels, Browning & Company, Fanny Behlen, Emma Behlen, Anna S. Finck, Minna Franke, wife of Julius Franke, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named Defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1907.
OAKES & VAN AMRINGE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants George H. Bassett, James David, and Munson H. Peet:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated and filed on the 4th day of February, 1907, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 5th day of January, 1907.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1907.
OAKES & VAN AMRINGE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, 10 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
NEW YORK...Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS...Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA...Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC...20,904 tons...April 6, noon; May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND...Mar. 16, 7 A. M.; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND...Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC.....Mar. 13, 5 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 8
MAJESTIC...Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC...Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 4 P. M.
AD

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday, March 8, between Atlantic City and New York, via Jersey Central Railroad, or in New York from West 23d St. Ferry to Broadway and 54th St., a brooch with five amethysts in skeleton setting; valuable only as an heirloom. Finder liberally rewarded by leaving article at Hotel Carlton, 205 West 54th St.

LOST—Diamond-studded marquise ring, small emerald in centre. Saturday afternoon, on 23d St., en route to Delaware, Lackawanna ferry or in ferry house, boat, or train to Summit, N. J.; liberal reward to finder. Address Elmer Hartzell, 915 New York Life Building, New York.

LOST—$50 reward for the return or for information leading to the recovery of the Scottish terrier dog carrying tail gayly; lost at closing of Boston Dog Show, Feb. 22, 1907. F. G. Lloyd, 107 East 42th St., city, for Walescott Kennels.

LOST—Gold belt buckle, Saturday afternoon, West End Av. and 106th St. via Subway to Princess Theatre or in theatre, or via Broadway and 33d St. to Waldorf-Astoria; reward. Mallon, 936 West End Av.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch, monogram on back, A. V. P. and black ribbon fob with embossed gold cross attached; valued as heirloom; liberal reward. Return to Payne, 98 Park Av.

LOST—If the person who picked up purse in Broadway Subway Saturday night will return the purse and Italian coin he may keep the $15. Advertiser, Apartment No. 1, Audubon Av. and 178th St.

LOST—On or near Bryant Park green, purse containing gold articles and money. Reward if returned to Haggin, 4 West 40th.

LOST—Lady's gold, open face watch, monogram on back "R. A." printed on fob "K." liberal reward. Du Rock, 588 5th Av.

LOST—Purse containing receipt for Cook's tour to Washington. Owner, Elisabeth Kaiser, 1,032 Jackson Av., N. Y. City.

LOST—Brooch, four-leaved clover, set with diamonds and sapphires, on scythe; reward. J. H. McMahon, 2,412 7th Av.

$5 REWARD for return of black lynx muff, lost on Broadway, 32d to 90th St. Morgan, 336 West 95th St.

LOST—A daisy brooch, pearl petals, diamond centre. Reward if returned to Chatsworth, 72d St. and Drive.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

LOST—On East 121st St., gold monogram fob; reward to finder. 1,869 Madison Av.

LOST—Gold watch fob, P. R. B.; liberal reward. Wiener, 4 West 16th St.

LOST—Mexican parrot; liberal reward if returned to 416 West 44th St.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Sapphire ring surrounded with diamonds, in the Waldorf-Astoria dining room, Monday, March 4, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Stears, 15 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 66th St. and 8th Av. and 46th St. and Broadway, green purse, $3. Reward if returned to Miss Jane Aspinwall, 65 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 blueball flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Saturday night in Hotel Astor, gold ball bracelet with initials H. R. on a square clasp; suitable reward. Notify E. H. Benton, P. O. Box 1,677, City.

LOST—Lady's hunting case watch, between 169 Columbia Heights and 7th Av. and 5th St. Return to 169 Columbia Heights; reward.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward. Jennie De Lacy, 98 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Kalinski muff at 33d St. "L" station Saturday at 6 o'clock; liberal reward. Address Downs, 102 West 89th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 112 West 42d St.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

LOST—Pass Book No. 2,206, Jefferson Bank special deposit book; payment stopped. Finder will please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoko. 211 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

LOST—Front of Saks Co., Tuesday, March 5, fox terrier pup, light brown face, spot root tail; reward. Barron; 250 East 34th St.

LOST—An Irish setter, Sunday A. M. Reward if returned to Dunn, 252 East 72d St.

LOST—Fox terrier, all white; name Jeff; months; reward return. 733 3d Av.

LOST—Irish setter; all brown; $5 reward. Louis Gindise, 266 West 25th St.

PERSONAL.

IT HAVING COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE of the Trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum, at 143d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and also at Mount St. Vincent, that a man and woman are making a house-to-house canvass for money for the Asylum, the Trustees wish to make it known that no one is authorized to collect money for the Asylum in such a manner, and they will be glad if such applications are refused.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables, table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST. 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cooking; telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cheerful home; near park, subway, and "L" stations; telephone; price moderate.

92D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front sunny room, gentleman, couple; select home; table guests; references.

92D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable room for two; homelike surroundings; table guests; telephone; references.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—A desirable hall room, with closet, to rent with board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, Apartment 2.—Private family; choice location; comfortable rooms; excellent board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two desirable single rooms, with board; exceptionally good table.

86TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small room, third floor, front; board; refined; permanent adult; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Cozy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 600, (61st St.)—Second-floor suites and other rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7.—Heights, overlooking Wall St.; five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; floor furnished, unfurnished; large rooms, bath, heat; neighborhood, house, table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realise by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

Exceptional, charming home; warm, bright, attractive rooms; most comfortably furnished; table and attendance that of a refined private family; near station. No. 9 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

9TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

17TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining; suitable for two. Janitor.

24TH ST., 345 WEST.—Furnished front room, first floor; steam heated, gas, bath. Lane's bell.

25TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

30TH ST., 45 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

40TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house, gentlemen.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large front rooms; bath; heat; gentlemen; reasonable; select.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom, piano; house conveniences. Johnstone.

88D ST., 30 WEST.—Rare opportunity, one or two gentlemen or couple to secure large handsomely furnished second-story front room, beautiful private home; use owner's private bath; large dressing room; telephone; every convenience; large front room, suitable two; also small room.

123D ST., 202 WEST.—Large sunny room, private house; telephone; business people preferred; references.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; permanent parties only; references required.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

57TH ST., 307 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen. Montgomery.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

124TH ST., 327 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping, and hall rooms; reasonable.

163D ST., 970 EAST.—Two furnished rooms for two gentlemen; large and light; private house. W. Schoene.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A competent young Swedish laundress. Apply at 4 East 74th Street, on Wednesday and Thursday between 10 and 12 A. M.; city references required.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano; Brooklyn church, $700; must be clever. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN AS SCRUBBERS AND GENERAL HELPERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 26TH ST. AND FIRST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Marcel weaver and general hairdresser; also learners. A. A. Campbell, 8 West 33d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper in produce commission house; references required. Produce, Box 137 Times Downtown.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman; good opening for man thoroughly familiar with hotel trade in New York City; $1,200 and commission. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

Singers.

WANTED—Young and active church musician, 9 to 5 daily, for office and outside work. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2302 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 95 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Married man, who is experienced in the poultry business, with $2,000 capital, to join with party who has large poultry farm, with first-class improvements; exceptional opportunity. Address New Yorker, 336 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Railroad clerk; excellent opening with prominent railroad for young man who wishes to take up railroad work; opportunity for advancement; salary to start $720. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—By a mercantile agency one or two single men of good address and education to learn the business; only a man willing to work hard need apply to B. L., Box 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man for addressing, indexing, card cataloguing. Apply by mail; state reference; steady place; $7. Joseph McHugh & Co., 9 West 42d St.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent boy, with some experience; opportunity for advancement. Answer by mail. Frank & Hanan, 35 West 21st St.

WANTED—Hall boys, colored. 56 East 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—A good plain cook; apartment preferred; city references. Janitor, 314 West 51st St., city.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary, &c.—Thoroughly experienced, responsible business woman; several years' successful office manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, commanding good salary; ample references. Address Stenographer, 11-F, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, intelligent, responsible, businesslike, painstaking; references; $12-$15. M. C., Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight months' experience; neat, refined, accurate, intelligent; high school education; references; $8. Proficient, Box 136 Times Downtown.

NIGHT POLICE COURT A STEP NEARER

Magistrates Vote to Ask the Legislature for Two New Justices.

ENOUGH NOW, WAHLE SAYS

But the Rest of the Board Don't Think So—They Argue Some Might Fall Ill.

The Board of City Magistrates held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of establishing a night police court. The way in which they proposed to bring this about was to ask the Legislature to adopt a bill increasing the board by the appointment of two new Magistrates and four assistant clerks.

This plan did not meet with the approval of Magistrate Wahle, who told them that they had it in their power to establish a night court at once if they were willing to work two or three evenings in addition to the fifteen days each month that they sit in some court by assignment.

The members replied that they would gladly work nights, but it was a strain on the health, and besides, some of them might be taken ill, in which case the others would have to do their work, which would be scarcely fair to the board.

"To hear such talk as this," returned Magistrate Wahle, "one would imagine that we were in Sailors' Snug Harbor or some home for convalescents. You don't mean to tell me, gentlemen, that you are going to let the possibility of sickness stand in the way of your establishing a night court at once, which you can do if you wish. Why, the whole board might be taken ill all at the same time, but I imagine that the public could manage to worry along without us for a few days."

The others, with the exception of Magistrates Moss and Finelite, who voted with Mr. Wahle, disagreed and the board finally adopted the original motion to ask the Legislature for two more Magistrates and four more clerks, the Wahle substitute being voted down.

Magistrate Wahle then offered as a substitute a resolution that provided that after April 10 the Second District Court should be open at night from 8 to 2; that the President of the board be authorized to prepare a schedule of assignment of Magistrates to the night duty, no Magistrate on day duty being assigned to the night court; that some police clerk be asked to assume responsibility for the fines collected; that all persons in Manhattan and the Bronx arrested on petty charges during the hours that the night court was sitting be brought before that court, and that all applications for bail for such arrested persons be made to the night court; that the President of the board be authorized to make all necessary arrangements with the city authorities.

"It would be cruelty to make the Magistrates sit at night," said Magistrate Breen. Then he added:

"Of course, we all have not the abounding vigor of Magistrate Wahle. I say this not unkindly."

Magistrate Wahle said that he didn't think that he had a monopoly of vigor. "The quickest way to get a thing is not to leave it to the Legislature," he remarked. "We can have it at once if we want it." The original proposal to appeal to the Legislature was then carried.

A letter from Commissioner Bingham was read approving of night sessions in Magistrates' courts. Among other things he said:

"Such a plan would be of advantage not only in thwarting professional bondsmen, but it would also bring better treatment because of the immediate disposition of charges involving minor offenses. It would also greatly reduce the number of prisoners who have to be confined temporarily in police stations."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Pressure is abnormally low over the extreme Southwest, and this, with cold and comparatively high pressure to the northward, has resulted in light rains and snows in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain region.

Abnormally high temperatures prevail from the lake region to the Gulf, while Northwestward, as far as the Dakotas, it is considerably colder, with temperatures ranging from 4 to 18 degrees below the average.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh south to southwest, becoming northwest by Thursday morning; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk and mostly southerly.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk south to southwest winds, cloudy weather, and probably rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Rain and warmer Wednesday, Thursday, clearing and colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest by Thursday morning.

New England—Rain and warmer Wednesday, Thursday, colder and probably fair; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and warmer Wednesday, Thursday, colder and probably fair; fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	42	32	4 P. M.	36	41
6 A. M.	36	29	6 P. M.	35	39
9 A. M.	35	31	9 P. M.	39	38
12 M.	36	39	12 P. M.	38	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well educated, refined, and experienced young woman desires permanent position with reliable firm; $15. Self-Supporting, Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Gilbert, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; has common sense and intelligence; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—($8;) seven months' experience; rapid on typewriter; reads notes correctly; no agency; $7. Miss Keenan, Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good, competent worker; best experience and references. Great, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Investigations made, abstracts prepared, books written up, systematised, and audited. Howell & Man, P. O. Box 1,308, New York City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

Brains of highest quality and energy that makes good need outlet, and the owner, young man of excellent all-round ability and fine address and personality, seeks position to exercise them; at present bottled up in a department store; full particulars of experience and references gladly given. Address H. B., Box 255 Times Square.

BUSINESS TRAINED professional man would devote half his time to acting as representative of high-class enterprise in the Northwest cities; best reference. D. James, 32 East 8th St., N., Portland, Ore.

Light Biscuit
Delicious Cake
Dainty Pastries
Fine Puddings
Flaky Crusts

COMMUTERS WANT TO SUE THE CENTRAL

Tell the State Commission How Delays Cause Them to Lose Time.

REAL ESTATE MARKET HURT

Residents of Scarsdale Charge "Persistent Negligence" in Not Keeping to Schedules.

The New York Central Railroad Company may be made defendant in a suit by commuters to recover money damages which they say they have sustained because of the "persistent negligence of the company in not running its trains as advertised in its schedules."

This suggestion was made yesterday by William H. Sage, a New York lawyer who lives in Scarsdale, at the State Railroad Commission's hearing of the complaints of commuters about the service on the Harlem Railroad. The Scarsdale committee submitted a report declaring their belief that the observations of hundreds of commuters and the evidence at the Coroner's inquest into the wreck of the White Plains Express "show clearly a lack of efficiency on the part of the operating department."

"The committee regrets being compelled to bring these matters before your honorable board," said the report, "but the overbearing and indifferent attitude of the railroad officials left it no other course to pursue."

Addressing the board, Mr. Sage said that the impression of the patrons of the road was that the men in charge of the operating department did not seem to be able to rise to the occasion when particular stress was put upon the service; that the congestion at the Grand Central Station should have been foreseen and provided for; that the frequent breaking down of locomotives should be prevented, and schedules made that could be observed. This failure of the company to observe the schedules, Mr. Sage said, was the most exasperating and expensive condition of which the commuters complained.

"The poor train service," he said, "has so discouraged people seeking real estate just south of White Plains that it has caused the market practically to collapse. I know of instances where contracts already signed have been forfeited because the purchasers would not take the chances of the train service between there and New York. Many business contracts have been lost because of the inability of business men to keep appointments; default has been entered in some cases called in court because the lawyers or parties to the suit were detained by late trains.

"In Scarsdale housewives have suffered many annoyances. It is almost impossible to keep servants, because they never know when they should have meals for their masters coming from New York, nor how long they will have to keep the meals warm.

"It seems to me quite possible that where a railroad persistently does not live up to its schedule and business is so seriously affected, the railroad might be held in money damages."

D. B. McCoy, Superintendent of the division, was present and answered some of the questions of the commuters' committee, but asked permission to prepare a written report and submit it later. This permission was granted.

A member of the Scarsdale committee said that the State Railroad Commission might never have taken up their complaint had it not been for Gov. Hughes. He said that the commission promised twice to take the matter up, but did not fix a date. Two days after the wreck a letter came from the Governor promising a hearing. A few days later the commission fixed March 12 as the date for it.

The board will continue its investiga-

tion of the wreck of the White Plains Express at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

"From recent opinions of prominent travelers printed in the newspapers, and from conversations I have had with railroad officials, I gather that the consensus of opinion seems to be at the present time in favor of reduced speed in the operating of fast trains," said Commissioner Dickey after yesterday's meeting.

"In view of these statements I think it would be wise to call a number of expert witnesses with a view to adjusting satisfactorily, if possible, the future rate of speed that would best suit all parties concerned."

"BIG BILL" EDWARDS, D. S. C.

Ex-Princeton Football Captain Made Deputy Street Cleaning Head.

William H. Edwards of Brooklyn was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner for Manhattan by Commissioner Craven yesterday to take the place of Jerome Reilly, who was recently transferred to the Bronx. The salary of the place is $5,000 a year.

Mr. Edwards is a Brooklynite, living at 128 South Oxford Street. He is a former football player, having been Captain of the Princeton University teams in 1899 and 1900. Since leaving college he has been engaged in the insurance business.

Mayor McClellan has been personally acquainted with Mr. Edwards for some years. He said yesterday that he was not acquainted with the new deputy's political beliefs.

Mr. Edwards was known at Princeton, not only as a thoroughgoing football player, but as "Big Bill," one of the best rooters to be found. He played guard for four years with brilliant success, and frequently acted as intercollegiate referee.

TO FLUSH AWAY THE SNOW.

Aldermen Send Craven's Application for Power to a Committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Brown offered for immediate consideration a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to allow the Street Cleaning Commissioner to flush the snow from the streets. The resolution was amended, referring it to the Committee on Gas, Water, and Sewers.

Despite the opposition of Alderman Meyers, the board put through a report of its Finance Committee, recommending the appropriation of $25,000 for the drawing of plans for a new bridge across the East River. Mr. Meyers contended that what the city needed was more tunnels and not more bridges than were already planned. The Board of Estimate has already voted for the appropriation.

The board passed a resolution requesting the Trustees of the City College to hold evening sessions; granted appropriations of $1,133,500 to improve the water supply system in Manhattan and the Bronx and $350,000 for the construction of Bellevue Hospital. A resolution requesting the Interborough to move the Second Avenue elevated station from Allen Street to Delancey Street was also passed.

ETHEL KELLEY TAKES $2,100,

And Her $50,000 Suit Against "Jack" Gallatin Is Off.

Her packet of letters signed "Jack" was sold yesterday by Miss Ethel Kelley, actress, to James Nicholson Gallatin, who recently married the daughter of Al Adams, the "Policy King." With them went a quitclaim on Mr. Gallatin for damages in a breach of promise suit begun by Miss Kelley on Feb. 4, when Gallatin was arrested, upon complaint of the actress, just as he was about to sail for Europe on his honeymoon.

The price for the letters was $2,100. Miss Kelley was suing for $50,000 for the injury to her feelings caused by the marriage of Mr. Gallatin to Miss Adams. Some of the letters were published.

The settlement was arranged by the lawyers representing the two persons concerned, after Miss Kelley, who is appearing in Boston, had made a hurried trip to this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
2:00—	1,248 3d Av.; Mrs. Noxtol	$10
7:30—	351 Madison St.; Max Gunner	Slight
8:15—	Bowery and Stanton St.; N. Y. City Railway Co.	$5
9:05—	206 E. 96th St.; Lena Pumst	$25
9:45—	588 2d Av.; David Rosenfield	$100
12:20—	303 W. 120th St.; Nicholas Carr	$25
P. M.		
1:45—	706 E. 13th St.; Charles Cashman	$50
3:30—	627 E. 17th St.; Gotham Coal Co.	$10,000
8:25—	64 Montgomery St.; Bingand & Glick-er	$10
9:00—	1,270 Broadway; Isaac Lieperman	$100
9:02—	625 Broadway; Nat. Paperite Co.	$600
9:30—	305 E. 100th St.; H. Silverman	$35
9:10—	207 E. 102d St.; Ruben Rosenkrans	$300

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

The Choicest and Largest Assortment of Finely Made Furniture.
PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MISSION FURNITURE, CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

DRESSER, Bird's-Eye Maple, $19.75

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS. Finished in rich mahogany or beautiful oak, upholstered in soft, deeply tufted velours. Combines sofa, box couch, wardrobe and bed in one piece of furniture. Just the thing for an apartment or small room..... $39

CHIFFONIER, Bird's-Eye Maple, $17.50

Send Postal for Furniture, Carpet, and Rug Catalogue.

T. KELLY, 263 Sixth Ave., 104 & 106 W. 17th St.

Kontorik

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HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts. Evgs 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinee at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant
Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
FAREWELL WEEK.
SOTHERN-MARLOWE
To-night, Hamlet; Thurs., Romeo & Juliet; Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Sunken Bell. Prices 50c. to $2.

Next Monday, Seat Sale To-morrow
The Eminent Italian Artist,
ERMETE NOVELLI
FIRST WEEK, Mon. Evg., "Papa Lebonard;" Tues. Evg., "King Lear;" Wed. Evg., "Shylock;" Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI.;" Fri. Evg., "La Morte Civile;" Sat. Mat., "Hyocel;" Sat. Evg., "Il Burbero Benefico." Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 6300 Col.
Evs. 8:15. Mts. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Eve. Journal.

PRINCESS. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. | Thursday & Saturday 2:15.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (in English)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bry. Evs. 8:15
Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LOUIS MANN IN THE WHITE MEN

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15.
Mat. To-day.
Best Seats 50. THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY
MATS. TO-M'W & FRIDAY AT 2:30.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Widowers' Houses
Brilliant Comedy.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Etienne Girardot, Charley's Aunt. | Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. | Sun., 2 Concerts, 50c., $1.
Mar. 18—THE WILLIAM MORRIS CO., in the Biblical drama, "The Holy City."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE,
34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Con., Campanini
FRI., MCH. 15, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnos. Cond., Tanara.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelihac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnes, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MCH. 17—SECOND CAMPANINI GRAND CONCERT.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME arranged and conducted by M. CAMPANINI. Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Gianoli-Galletti, Altchevsky, Occellier, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra.
Special—Stabat Mater (Inflammatus) with chorus.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
MONDAY, MCH. 18, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
WEDNESDAY, MCH. 20, at 8:15, 14th appearance of MME. MELBA, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnos, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 22, at 8:15, Gounod's FAUST. (In Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond. Campanini.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 23, at 2. Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnos. Cond., Tanara.
SATURDAY EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15. Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Mugnos, Tecchi. Cond., Tanara.
SUNDAY EVE., MCH. 24—Third Special Campanini programme concert at popular prices.
Seat sale for week March 18 opens to-morrow (Thurs.) at 9 A. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Kirkby-Lunn; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Fri. at 8, Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Gorits. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Gorits, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 16, pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bara, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
SUN. EVG., March 17, POP. PRICES, at 8:30, LAST BUT ONE
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Kirkby-Lunn; Burgstaller, Van Rooy; Arthur Hochmann, Pianist. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Hertz.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 18, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Mch.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; shifting to west winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,946. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CRASH IN STOCKS; RICH MEN LOSERS

Worst Break Since the Panic of 1901 Forces Big Holders to Let Go.

CALL MONEY 15 PER CENT.

Leading Shares Drop from 5 to 12 Points on Sales of Some 2,000,000 Shares.

Under a flood of liquidation prices broke in the stock market yesterday from 2 to 10 points or more in all the active stocks, some of which sold lower yesterday than at any time within the last five years. It would be necessary, in fact, to go back to the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901, to find a parallel for the losses recorded, although there was no suggestion of the panicky conditions which accompanied the upheaval of the market then.

The quiet of the Street while prices were crumbling away was everywhere a matter of comment. It meant, it was pointed out, that the public, which was caught unawares by the Northern Pacific corner, was not heavily in the market yesterday. Many capitalists, some of whose names were freely mentioned, are believed in the Street to be the heaviest losers by the declines of yesterday and the last two weeks.

Tangible explanations for the weakness of the market yesterday, apart from monetary conditions and the distrust of investors, were lacking. Prices for American stocks came lower from London and both in London and Berlin there was reported to be trouble in speculative circles, but these reports were discredited as the day wore on and it became apparent that most of the trouble was right here.

The first sales of the day were made at losses of a point or more, and then, for three hours after the opening, there was a steady outpouring of stocks under which prices yielded, point after point, until declines of from 10 to 12 points appeared in Reading, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific, with many 5 and 6 point losses in other parts of the list.

Second Break Follows Rally.

About 1 o'clock the downward movement was checked, and for an hour or more the market held its own and in some cases showed recoveries of from 2 to 3 points. In the last hour the liquidation again gained headway and further losses were recorded. It was in this late selling that the lowest prices were recorded in Union Pacific and several other issues.

While just before the close recoveries occurred here and there in the list, the final prices were in most instances only a trifle better than the lowest. Union Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio, among the active stocks, reached their low points on the last sales, while Great Northern at the close was 1¾ points above the low. This was the maximum recovery, all the other actives being less than that above the low prices of the day when the gong at 3 o'clock put an end for the time being to the strain under which brokers had been working all through the session.

2,000,000 Shares Sold.

Although the declines were the heaviest experienced in any one day since the panic of six years ago, the trading was not in as large volume as on many other occasions since that period. In fact, the sales yesterday, which totaled 2,185,007 shares, fell considerably short of the total on Wednesday of last week, when 2,340,802 shares were traded in. The extent of yesterday's declines, in the stocks which suffered most from the liquidation, is shown in these figures, which give the high and low and last prices and the net declines for most of the active stocks:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Decline.
Amalgamated Copper	104⅞	97⅛	98⅜	6⅛
American Smelting	135	130⅝	131¾	4⅛
Anaconda	69	64	64⅜	5⅛
Atchison	94¼	89¼	90⅜	4
Baltimore & Ohio	105	100⅜	100⅜	5⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59⅞	55	55¼	5⅛
Canadian Pacific	174⅜	169	171⅛	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	143⅜	137	138½	6½
Chi. & Northwest	155¾	148¼	149¾	6
Colorado Fuel	38⅝	31⅞	33	6
Erie	30⅜	28⅛	28⅝	2
Great Northern	150½	140⅝	142¼	10¼
Great Northern Ore ctfs.	67⅛	59	60⅜	8⅜
Interborough-Met. pf.	61¼	59⅜	59⅝	2⅛
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	70⅝	71¼	1⅞
New York Central	121¼	117	117⅛	3⅜
Northern Pacific	137½	127	128	10
Pennsylvania	125¾	121⅞	122	3⅝
Reading	124½	112⅝	113⅝	10⅞
Southern Pacific	86	81⅛	82⅜	4½
Union Pacific	155⅜	145⅝	145⅝	11⅜
U. S. Steel	39⅝	36⅜	37⅜	3⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	101¼	98⅛	99⅝	1⅝

Money Scarcity the Cause.

Monetary conditions were held largely responsible for the extreme weakness of the market yesterday. The banks were forced to make preparations for very heavy payments to be made before the week's end, including the first installment of 20 per cent. on the recent $60,000,000 note issue of the Pennsylvania Railroad, large payments on subscriptions to the stock of the Chicago & North Western, and the readjustment of accounts incidental to the payment on Friday of several large dividends, including the $15,000,000 dividend of the Standard Oil Company. The calling of loans and the shifting of accounts made necessary by the preparations for these transactions were reflected in an advance in call money to 15 per cent., while time money hardened and was obtainable with no great freedom. These conditions were regarded in well-informed banking circles as purely temporary, but their influence upon the stock market was nevertheless potent.

Reports that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou was about to place large deposits with the National banks were current during the day, and received more or less credence, especially toward the close of the market, when it became known that a meeting of the Cabinet was being held in Washington which, presumably, was connected in some way with the situation here in New York. Secretary Cortelyou was known to have been advised yesterday by leading banks in this city that the probability is that the Bank of England will advance its discount rate to 6 per cent., which would prevent temporarily at least the taking of gold from abroad. Under these conditions the suggestion was made to Secretary Cortelyou that it was only through

Continued on Page 2.

WON A MILLION IN THE SLUMP.

Wonderful Tale of Stock Operating from Lakewood, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 13.—As the culminating stroke of a remarkably daring bear campaign in the stock market, J. Brandt Walker, a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange staying at the Lakewood Hotel, is said to have cleaned up more than a million dollars to-day. He conducted operations from a room in the Lakewood Hotel, where he had a private wire and telephones connecting with brokerage houses in New York.

S. H. P. Pell & Co. of 59 Wall Street, according to Mr. Walker, executed the deals of the campaign which covered a period of six months. In the course of his operations he had put out a line of more than 200,000 shares here and abroad. The line comprised chiefly Union Pacific, Reading, Steel, Copper, and Canadian Pacific. At different times during his campaign Mr. Walker was short in the foreign market from 40,000 to 60,000 shares.

At the Hotel Lakewood to-night Mr. Walker modestly refused to say anything about his winnings. When pressed by reporters, however, he admitted that in a transaction in United States Steel he had made a profit of $500,000. He said he sold 50,000 shares around 50 which he had bought in at from 38 to 39.

"I began selling stock six months ago," said Mr. Walker, "because the bond market was steadily declining, while stocks were advancing. The railroads were putting out new securities and increasing dividends at the same time. This had to end but one way sooner or later.

"I began selling Union Pacific at 190. I did not see how any railroad in this country or any other country could get rates high enough to pay ten per cent. dividends, particularly when the Chicago & Northwestern, the standard railroad of this country, only paid seven per cent. I do not believe that the decline is over. I believe that liquidation will soon start in Copper stocks. The public is loaded up with them, having been led to believe that the metal is sold ahead for six months. This I doubt very much."

Mr. Walker is the son of Edwin Walker, who is one of the foremost corporation lawyers in this country and for many years has been the chief counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He established the firm of Walker & Co. in Chicago, but sold out to his brother, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

DARING FIRE RESCUE.

Fireman, with a Helpless Woman, Clings to a Narrow Ledge.

With a woman clasped in his arms Fireman Dugan of Truck No. 7 last night clung to a narrow ledge on the fourth story of a burning building at 239 Third Avenue. Several hundred people witnessed the rescue. A ladder was at last raised to the fourth floor, and Dugan reached the street with the woman in his arms. He was cheered lustily. The woman, Mrs. Emma Werner, lived on the fourth floor and could not get out because of the smoke. She suffered from inhaling smoke, but that was all. No one else was injured. The loss was $500. The first floor of the building was burned out.

The fire was discovered by a man on the street. He turned in an alarm and then aroused the tenants, who managed to get out of the building.

Mrs. Werner was not awakened by the first alarm. When she was aroused the smoke was so dense that she could not make her way down the three flights of stairways. Going to a window she screamed for help. Then she leaned out of the window and it was evident to those in the street that she was about to jump.

Fireman Dugan darted into the building next door and ran to the fourth floor. He then climbed out of the window upon a ledge less than eight inches wide and made his way carefully toward the woman.

The woman climbed out of the window and had one foot upon the ledge when Dugan reached her. After a long wait a ladder was put up and two firemen hurried to Dugan's aid. They carried Mrs. Werner, who had become unconscious, to the street. As Dugan reached the pavement he was cheered again and again.

E. D. MORGAN'S BARN BURNS.

Some of His Prize Horses Lost in Big Structure at Wheatley Hills.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 13.—The great barn on the place of ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, at Wheatley Hills, was destroyed by fire to-night. The flames were discovered about 10:30 o'clock and so rapidly did the great structure burn that twenty-five minutes after the alarm was given the building was fallihg in. Commodore Morgan is in Europe. The place was in charge of Edward Searing and H. A. Perry.

The barn was 300 feet long and three stories high. There were twenty-two horses in stalls on the ground floor, but only two of them were saved. Some of the horses had won prizes at horse shows; there were carriage horses of all kinds, and a number of work horses. On the second floor there were rigs of all descriptions.

Twenty men employed on the estate were sleeping on the third floor. They tried to save the horses, and many were driven out into the open, but they would immediately plunge back into the barn, and the men had to seek safety for themselves. Some of them were severely hurt.

The loss is placed at $65,000.

WOODRUFF QUITS A PLACE.

Resigns as President of Typewriter Company—More Time for Politics.

SYRACUSE, March 13.—Timothy L. Woodruff to-day relinquished his place as President of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company.

His object is to devote more time to his duties as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and his other business interests.

Good health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

KELSEY'S ACTS LAID TO GOV. HIGGINS

Counsel Says He Was Advised to Retain Vanderpoel and Hunter.

DEFENSE PLANS OUTLINED

Ex-Justice Hatch Prepared to Show, He Announces, That Kelsey Has Been an Efficient Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—That the late Gov. Higgins, now in his grave, will be made to bear the brunt of the accusations on which Gov. Hughes based his request for the removal from office of State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey, if the defense has its way, was made plain when Kelsey appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to refute the charges.

Ex-Justice Edward W. Hatch, chief counsel for Mr. Kelsey, declared in his opening address that he was prepared to prove that the retention of Robert H. Hunter as Chief Deputy Superintendent of Insurance and Isaac Vanderpoel as Chief Examiner in the department after the severe arraignment of these officials in the report of the first committee, which was the principal count in the array of facts presented by the Governor when he asked that Kelsey be removed, was due to representations made by Gov. Higgins and his Attorney General, Julius M. Mayer.

Mr. Hatch said Kelsey had consulted both and been told that he ought to keep the two officials. Mr. Mayer, who is associated with ex-Justice Hatch in the defense will, therefore, appear at the hearing in the triple capacity of counsel, witness, and as a partner in responsibility for the painful position in which Mr. Kelsey finds himself at present.

This line of defense, as disclosed by Mr. Hatch, caused a sensation.

Defense's Plan Disapproved.

It was evident that it made a painful impression on friends of the late Governor who were present. The general idea expressed, even among Kelsey's friends, was that the plan of defense outlined had done little to improve Kelsey's chances in the Senate.

It is a matter of comment that Mr. Kelsey, when examined before the Governor some weeks ago, gave no inkling that the late Gov. Higgins was in any way responsible for his retention of Hunter and Vanderpoel.

If Kelsey's counsel have their say, the defense of Kelsey will be a protracted performance. They have prepared a programme which would carry the proceeding, originally intended merely to provide an opportunity for Kelsey to make a personal statement on his own behalf, beyond the session of the present Legislature.

Once the Legislature had adjourned Kelsey would be secure in his position for another year at least. Whether Kelsey's friends on the Judiciary Committee will develop sufficient strength to carry this programme through is not certain. Developments yesterday seemed to point the other way.

At the hearing in the Senate chamber were Senators Davis, Armstrong, Allds, Cobb, Page, Hinman, Smith, Grattan, McCarren, Taylor, and Cohalan of the Judiciary Committee in the front row. Senators Raines and Grady, leaders of the majority and minority in the upper house, respectively, were by a coincidence kept away by illness.

Kelsey Appears Nervous.

At a table in front of the rostrum sat Kelsey and his counsel. Kelsey seemed nervous and ill at ease, and there was a flush on his cheeks. The Senate chamber was crowded with spectators, including many of Kelsey's friends in both houses.

"Under the present departure from earlier custom," said Mr. Hatch at the outset, "manifestly no man should be robbed of his office where such deprivation involves disgrace, unless there be some good reason for his removal. And let me add that such a reason should be established by competent evidence and the doctrine present in criminal cases, the doctrine of reasonable doubt should be exercised."

Judge Hatch then took up the Governor's message. The Governor's assertion that his, Kelsey's, failure to get rid of Hunter and Vanderpoel was a valid ground for his removal, Judge Hatch disposed of by saying that it was not Mr. Kelsey who should have been removed but the two officials, and that if the charges made against them in the Armstrong report had any foundation they should have bene dealt with by prosecution and the removal by a far more familiar procedure than the one invoked in the case of his client.

"It is our purpose to show, not only by Mr. Kelsey, but through a multiplicity of witnesses, that Mr. Kelsey was selected by the late Gov. Higgins as a result of long personal association with him in connection with his duties as a legislator and also an administrative public officer.

Mr. Kelsey, with the approval of Gov. Higgins, retained Messrs. Hunter and Vanderpoel. Gov. Hughes disagrees with Gov. Higgins, and, based upon such disagreement, Mr. Kelsey is called to the sacrifice altar.

Defends Conduct of Office.

"We shall show that the retention of these men in office was of great benefit to the State, that in the investigation of the fire insurance companies made necessary by the overwhelming calamity at San Francisco, these men greatly aided the State, and the result of the services of Mr. Kelsey enabled him to bring into the coffers of these insurance companies $83,000,000, made stable $600,000,000 of securities, forced compliance with the laws of the department, and saved to the policy holders the integrity of the companies as solvent concerns."

Mr. Hatch closed with a summary of things accomplished by Mr. Kelsey while head Insurance Inspector, which was intended to show that he had acquitted himself creditably of his work.

Mr. Kelsey will be examined by his counsel to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. If the matter is not concluded by 6 o'clock adjournment will probably be taken until Monday.

OPPOSES "70 PER CENT." BILL

Cleveland Asks "Safe Legislation" for Insurance Companies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—Former President Grover Cleveland has submitted to the Insurance Investigating Committee of the Tennessee Assembly a brief in opposition to what is known as the "Seventy Per Cent. bill," now pending before that committee, which requires that life insurance companies operating in Tennessee invest 70 per cent. of their reserve fund of Tennessee policies in Tennessee securities.

Mr. Cleveland calls attention to recent insurance disclosures and says:

"It seems to be quite apparent that if the best legislative results are to be reached by safeguarding all the interests in any way related to life insurance those who make our laws should be free from all vindictive feeling and misleading prejudices, and duly guarded against a dangerous disregard of safe and conservative business rules.

"We cannot escape the proof of the existence and activity of anti-State sentiment. It is not well for us to forget that though this sentiment is to an extent one of the manifestations of the restlessness and reckless impulse of our times, it is none the less dangerous, and that it certainly gains new converts with every new occasion for discontent."

DR. VAN DYKE TO STAY.

Withdraws His Resignation from Princeton, Moved by Petitions.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Touched by the numerous letters and petitions which have come to him ever since the announcement made ten days ago of his intention to resign, Dr. Henry Van Dyke has decided to withdraw his resignation. Doing so on the eve of the day on which the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees convenes, it will not be necessary for that body to act on Dr. Van Dyke's resignation to-morrow.

This is his letter withdrawing his resignation:

Avalon, Princeton, N. J., March 13, 1907.
To the President, Faculty, Alumni, and Students of Princeton University:

Gentlemen: You have overwhelmed me by the warm and earnest way in which you have all urged me to reconsider my purpose of withdrawing from the university to devote my time entirely to other work. Your friendly words and actions have altered my feelings and changed my mind. It will not be necessary to trouble the Trustees to consider my resignation. If you say that Princeton wants and needs me, I stay and gladly do my best to serve her. Faithfully yours,

HENRY VAN DYKE.

One of the petitions, that coming from the junior and senior classes, had 900 signers. The letters received by Dr. Van Dyke were from the Faculty of the university, the English department, the English pro-seminary, the New England Princeton Alumni Association, the class of 1902, class of 1904, the Editorial Board of The Nassau Literary Magazine, the graduate school here, and his class in English poetry in the university this year, besides many letters which have come from personal friends.

FRITZI SCHEFF VERY ILL.

Her Condition Serious, Though Some Improvement Is Reported.

The condition of Mme. Fritzi Scheff, who has been ill in her apartments at the Hotel St. Regis, has become very serious, but she improved somewhat yesterday. The doctors believe she stands a chance of recovery, but she was dangerously ill on Tuesday night, and her condition appeared to be desperate. It was said last night that, though she still suffered much pain, she had experienced some relief during the past twelve hours.

Dr. A. G. Gerster, the surgeon called in consultation by the three attending physicians, said last night:

"It is true that she is suffering from peritonitis. She is still in a critical condition, but we hope for the best, and believe she is better now than twenty-four hours ago."

Charles Dillingham, who has been a constant visitor at the hotel, said that Mme. Scheff's illness began with ptomaine poisoning, and was not rightly cared for at first. Then the appendix became inflamed, which gave rise to the statement that she had appendicitis. The inflammation developed into peritonitis.

"Yesterday," said Mr. Dillingham, "I really thought the worst was about to happen."

"To-day Mme. Scheff has been somewhat better, and I feel encouraged. Of course we are all very anxious. She will not play again this season, and we shall be thankful if only she stays with us and is ever able to sing again."

LIFE SAFE ON THE D. & H.

Only 3 Fatalities in 12 Years, President Willcox's Report Says.

Moved by the criticisms recently levelled against the railroads for carelessness in safeguarding their passengers, President David Willcox of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in his annual report to the stockholders, issued yesterday, makes this reference to the record of his company in handling passengers:

In view of current criticism it seems proper to mention the history of this company in the matter of passenger service. During the last twelve years it has carried about 75,000,000 passengers. There have been but three passenger fatalities. These occurred in the same accident, which was due to the engineer violating the rules by running past a signal set against him. The Susquehanna division, comprising 487.52 miles of track of all kinds, has been in operation more than thirty years without a single passenger fatality. During these periods, too, passenger casualties have been extremely rare. It is believed that these results of operation compare very favorably with those in any other country.

The earnings of the Delaware & Hudson Company last year, the report shows, amounted to $36,669,235 gross and $8,3[illegible]-277 net. Fixed charges and rentals called for $3,175,140, leaving available for dividends $5,156,137, or 12.28 per cent. on the company's stock. Out of this sum 7 per cent., or $2,867,173, was paid in dividends, the balance being transferred to the credit of profit and loss.

BROUGHT HOME IN A DAZE.

Insurance Clerk, Unconscious and Money Gone, Had Been Lost 2 Days.

The Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, police are investigating the case of Walter Kucharski of 379 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who, after forty-eight hours' absence, was brought home in a state of collapse by two young men late Saturday night. He has been unconscious since, in spite of the efforts to revive him.

Kucharski is a clerk for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A sister is a stenographer in the same office. The young man received his salary on Friday and gave half of it to his sister to take home. He told her he would not be home until late.

Two young men, supporting Kucharski between them, rang the bell of his parents' home Saturday night. They said a young woman had requested them to take Kucharski home.

The police found the young woman, who lived in the neighborhood. She said Kucharski came to her home late Saturday afternoon. He was dazed, his money was gone, and she gave him a cup of beef tea. When he did not improve she became alarmed and got the two men to take him home.

Passenger Revenue Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—A decrease of $2,241,492 in passenger revenue on Illinois railroads is shown in the annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to-day to Gov. Deneen. This fact is given in a statement by the commission advising that no hasty action be taken in the reduction of passenger rates.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE is Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia—Jacksonville. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Refined surroundings for ladies' luncheon or dinner.—Adv.

STEAMER ASHORE; SEAS BOARDING HER

Blue Point Life Savers Unable to Reach the Stranded Gowanburn.

STRUCK IN THE DENSE FOG

Note from Capt. Forbes, Sent in Breeches Buoy, Says He and Crew Will Stay Aboard.

While trying to grope her way to port through the dense fog yesterday afternoon the British tramp steamship Gowanburn went ashore on the outer bar half a mile west of Blue Point, off Great South Beach, and ten miles east of Fire Island, on the Long Island shore. Her plight was discovered by the incessant blowing of her whistle, and both the Blue Point and Lone Hill life savers went to her aid. Up to a late hour last night the vessel was still aground. Heavy seas were breaking over her, but it was thought she would hold together.

At midnight the Blue Point Life Saving Station sent a man aboard the steamer in the breeches buoy. When he returned an hour later he reported that the vessel was in a bad position, but not leaking. She was aground fore and aft. The crew is made up of the Captain, thirteen white men, and seventeen Chinamen. All still remain on board.

The crews, under Capt. Rorke of the Blue Point station, dragged their heavy lifeboats down to the shore as soon as they learned of the vessel's plight, but owing to the tremendous surf running were unable to launch them.

The fog was so thick that they were unable to see the vessel's lights, but she was located by her whistle. After several unsuccessful attempts a line was shot across the vessel and a breeches buoy sent on board.

As soon as the lines were made fast on the vessel a note asking for information was sent out in a bucket by the life savers.

After the message disappeared in the mist the life-savers spent an anxious ten minutes, awaiting the arrival of the return message, which was to tell them whether the stranded vessel was in such a dangerous position that they would have to begin immediately the effort to save life.

Then came the signal along the line and they began pulling the bucket ashore. It contained a note signed by Capt. Robert Forbes. He gave the name of his vessel, the nature of his cargo, and said that while the sea was breaking over her there was no immediate danger. There were thirty men in the crew, he said, and they would stay by until daylight, anyway. He explained his position by stating that he got lost in the fog. The Gowanburn struck the reef about 4:30 P. M.

As soon as the grounding of the Gowanburn became known the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company sent a wrecking tug to the scene, and late last night came the report that the tug had reached there and was making an attempt to reach the stranded vessel.

The Gowanburn was built two years ago and is of 4,315 tons burden. She sailed from Hull Feb. 23 with a cargo of chrome and wool for New York and New Caledonia, her discharging port. She is in the Australia-New Zealand service, and her local agents are Seager & Co.

COLLISIONS IN THE FOG.

Baltic Sinks a Barge—Ferryboats Crash—Sound Steamer Anchors.

A dense fog hung over town most of yesterday, demoralized harbor traffic, and made navigation by ferry and tugboat almost impossible. River craft had to crawl from place to place. Many got lost completely and had to find their way to piers by keeping so near shore that they were able to steer by landmarks.

The Sound steamers were unable to negotiate the difficult passage of the East River and anchored off College Point until the fog lifted, in the late afternoon, when they were able to continue. The Fall River boat Pilgrim had about 800 passengers on board. She was picked up in the fog by the tug Robert Palmer, which conveyed many of the passengers to the foot of East 137th Street. Most of these were men who desired, for business reasons, to reach the city.

In the East River the ferryboats Hempstead and Flushing of the Long Island Railroad collided on the Long Island side. The Flushing was in her slip taking on passengers when the Hempstead ran into her. The latter had eight feet of her rail carried away and her gates were damaged. The hull of the Flushing also was damaged. Both boats were laid up for repairs.

Shortly after noon the Pennsylvania ferryboat Baltimore and the Goshen of the Erie came together in midstream. Both boats were bound for Jersey City, the former from the foot of Desbrosses Street and the latter from Chambers Street. They were moving slowly when they met, bow on. The bow of the Baltimore was damaged, and the Goshen had a section of rail smashed and her superstructure was partly wrecked. The collision created something of a panic on both boats. There were about seventy passengers on each boat, and the crews had difficulty in allaying their fears.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn, while coming up to South Ferry from Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, in the morning, got lost in the fog. It was two hours before her pilot could pick up his course. In the meantime, there was a waiting line of vehicles extending to the new Custom House at Bowling Green.

The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed for Liverpool, struck and sunk a coal barge off Jersey City while feeling her way down the river. She was not damaged and continued her trip.

The fishing steamer Queen City, Capt. Buck, grounded on a bar while entering Atlantic City inlet at noon. She began to pound in a heavy sea, and was in extreme danger until the life savers carried out an anchor. By this means the vessel was held clear of the bar. The Captain and crew of fourteen men remained on board. The Queen City is engaged in cod fishing and is loaded with fish.

The rain turned the snow into slush and made walking unpleasant in the extreme.

CRASH OF ELEVATED TRAINS.

There was a rear-end collision of trains in the fog on the Fifth Avenue elevated road in Brooklyn yesterday morning, in which four men were injured. A Bay Ridge local train was drawing into the Third Street station when a Coney Island express, which was following, crashed into it. The express was running slowly because of the fog, and the collision was not a severe one.

Neither of the trains was derailed, but several windows were broken and the hoods of the two cars torn off. The passengers who were injured were all on the Bay Ridge train. Bavara Deigo of 1,710 Bath Avenue had his right arm fractured. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Howell of the Seney Hospital and taken to his home. The other three men who were injured were cut by glass.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL.

Milk Train Runs Into Engine—Engineer Hurt—Fireman Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 13.—Train 38 on the New York Central, a southbound milk train, ran head on into a "wildcat" engine near Hyde Park, seven miles north of Poughkeepsie, shortly before midnight. The engineer of the single engine was fatally injured and the fireman is missing. It is believed that his body is buried beneath the wreck of the locomotive.

Word of the accident was dispatched to Poughkeepsie, and a train carrying physicians was immediately started for Hyde Park. The injured engineer was carried to the Riverview Hotel at Hyde Park.

The force of the collision lifted the single engine from the tracks, completely wrecking it. Members of the milk train crew declare that the accident was due to the carelessness of the missing fireman. His engine had been dragging a freight train. The water in the boiler had run out, and leaving the train at Lacey's Switch, about two miles from Hyde Park, the engineer took his locomotive down the long switch to the water tank at Hyde Park.

The boiler had been filled and the engine started back toward its train when, owing to the alleged failure of the fireman to close a switch, the engine ran out on the main track. Before it could be backed on to the long switch the milk train had borne down upon it.

GIRL DIES OF POISON.

But Stephanie Krom's Family Say She Was Not a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 13.—Miss Stephanie Krom, who was considered one of the prettiest young women in this city, was found dead in her room at Truell Court this afternoon. A physician found that death had been caused by an overdose of chloral hydrate, but her family could assign no cause for her wanting to die.

She was engaged to be married in the Spring to Augustus Vane of Elisabeth, formerly of Philadelphia, and so far as was known nothing had occurred to mar the arrangements.

The young woman's father is Stephen A. Krom, a retired New York business man.

BOY BEATS WESTERN UNION.

Ex-Messenger, After Hard Fought Suit for Luncheon Money, to Get $25.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—Hyman Sandman, the young ex-messenger boy, has won his famous lunch suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company, his former employer, and, according to an entry of settlement of judgment filed in the Superior Court to-day, the company will pay the small plaintiff $25 and costs of the suit, which has been pending since Dec. 23, 1905.

The suit was for a couple of lunches and overtime work amounting to $1.55, which Percy M. Fulton, manager at that time, had refused to pay. Sandman beat the company in the lower court, but the Western Union appealed to the Superior Court, and the case was listed for trial to-day.

The company fought the boy up to the last, putting him to great expense, such as making him obtain service on the Controller of Corporations at Boston.

PIG CHASE IN HARLEM.

It Was a Trained Pig, and Vaudeville Audience Helped Find Him.

A matinee performance at an East 125th Street theatre in which Slivers, a trained pig, was to have played an important rôle, went on yesterday without the pig. It was explained to the audience that Slivers was lost, strayed, or stolen, and an offer was made from the stage to pay any one $10 who found him and returned him safe and sound to his owner, Samuel Watson.

The search for Slivers began long before this, for Watson appeared at the East 126th Street Police Station in the morning and asked the police to help him find the missing pig. Detective Brennan and several policemen were assigned to the case.

Slivers was found late in the afternoon by several boys who had been in the theatre and heard the offer of a reward. A negro boy had the animal and was leading it toward that section of the city known as "Darktown," when the gallery boys came upon the scene. Then a chase began which ended in the middle of the Harlem Bridge at 129th Street. Nicola Fernando was the first of the boys to lay hands on the pig. He carried Slivers in triumph to the theatre and received the reward.

BEWARE OF THE PRUNE.

"Naturopathist" Who Gave This Advice Charged $2 for It and Hot Air.

"Eat plenty of apples, veal, and chicken, and keep away from prunes. You had better let me give you a hot-air bath also."

This is the remedy prescribed for stiff neck, according to Frances Benzecry, an agent of the County Medical Society, who says she received that advice from Robert F. Mautner of 184 East Seventy-ninth Street, who says he is a "naturopath."

Mautner was in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with practicing medicine without being registered. The agent told how she had gone to be treated for a supposed stiff neck. Mautner, after making an examination, gave her the above advice, she testified, and charged her $2 for it.

Mautner's card announced that he administered "dry hot air, vapor, and various herb baths, osteopathic massage, and gymnastics by Swedish and German methods," and was also inscribed "member of the Naturopathic Society of America." He was held in $500 bail for trial.

John Moffia, a Second Avenue druggist, was held for trial also in $500 bail for prescribing.

PEOPLE OF COLON PROTEST.

Say Our Sanitary Authorities Impose Intolerable Conditions.

COLON, March 13.—A lengthy petition signed by influential citizens, property owners, and other residents of Colon was handed yesterday to Secretary of State Arias for presentation to the United States Government. It asks relief from the alleged unjust and intolerable conditions imposed by the United States local authorities in carrying out the sanitary improvements here.

The petitioners assert that, notwithstanding Articles VI. and VII. of the treaty between the United States and Panama, they are coerced to fill up their lands, held under precarious leases, and are compelled to make other permanent improvements, for which, they say, the treaty stipulates that the United States is responsible.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CRISIS IS REACHED IN THAW TRIAL

Jerome Demands the Right to Attack Story Told by the Prisoner's Wife.

END OF THE CASE IN SIGHT

Short Session Yesterday Devoted to Argument on Admission of the Hummel Affidavit.

Unless District Attorney Jerome intends at the last moment to have the present condition of mind of Harry K. Thaw inquired into by an insanity commission, the legal battle between him and the defenders of the slayer of Stanford White is now, at the eleventh hour, waging for conviction and the death sentence, or acquittal.

There was but one session of court yesterday. Adjournment was taken at noon to permit counsel for the defense to prepare argument in answer to Mr. Jerome's demand for the admission of the Hummel affidavit.

In his effort to get into evidence this affidavit, which was signed by Evelyn Nesbit in November, 1906, and in which the young woman, it is said, swore that White had not brought about her ruin, and that Thaw had treated her brutally during their European trip, Mr. Jerome shook himself clear of every restriction in the presentation of the case of the People, and made a speech which asserted the right of the State to put Thaw to death as a deliberate murderer.

Mr. Jerome had back of him the victory of the day before, when he got into the evidence the testimony of James Clinch Smith, evidence that followed Thaw from the time he put foot on Madison Square Roof Garden until he fired two shots into Stanford White's brain. This evidence, that tended to show from the witness's conversations with and observations of Thaw while he circled his man preparatory to killing him, that the slayer was sane, deliberate, and sober, hastened the end of the trial. Mr. Jerome had struck a powerful blow at the brain-storm theory of the Thaw experts. He knew it, and showed his elation at the end of Tuesday's session of the court. Yesterday morning he struck again at this vital point in the defense.

He put Abraham Hummel on the stand to identify the Evelyn Thaw affidavit in which she denied the story of her "sublime renunciation" when Thaw asked her to marry him that night in Paris. Knowing that objection would be offered, Mr. Jerome had planned his address to the court. It opened for argument the subject matter he had at hand and could not put in evidence—the other side, the legally hidden life of Evelyn Nesbit before she married Thaw.

Jury Hears Attack on Wife's Story.

"Now, let me call your Honor's attention to what the issue has got to come to in this case," said Mr. Jerome after a brief and formal statement of the ground he stood on in asking for the admission of the affidavit. "The People contend that they have shown what, if the defendant was not of unsound mind at the time, would amount to murder in the first degree, and the People, having put in that evidence, the defense comes and says that they do not dispute that the defendant killed Stanford White, nor do we greatly dispute the circumstances under which the killing was done.

"There may be some dispute of testimony, but the defense substantially is in the position of saying: 'We don't really dispute the People's case so far as the physical facts of the case go, but we do claim that he should not be held responsible before the law, because when he committed the act he was unsound of mind and did not know the nature or quality of the act he was doing, and that he did not know it was wrong and against the law of the land and constituting a peril to the morality of the community.'"

Mr. Delmas watched the District Attorney closely. Mr. Jerome was pacing up and down the little space between tables and chairs inside of the railing. That he was about to swing into an argument that would attack the Paris story of renunciation was plain. Thaw looked up anxiously. His nervousness was pronounced. When greatly agitated he tries to smile. He turned to Mr. Peabody yesterday, whispered something, and drew back the corners of his nervous and trembling lips. Then he turned and repeated his remark to Daniel O'Reilly, on his right.

Mr. Jerome reached the vital part of his address to the court.

"In maintaining that contention of excusable homicide," he declared, "the defense put Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on the stand, and the whole contention during the weary days of our duty here has been that this defendant's mind was so affected by the revelations to him in Paris that it became unbalanced, and an insanity was produced which resulted in the killing of Stanford White.

"The defense contends that as they sat there that night in a Paris hotel, Thaw asked Miss Nesbit if she would marry him, and she refused. The defense contends that Thaw approached her, and, putting his hands upon her shoulders with gentleness and looking her straight in the eyes, asked her if it was because of Stanford White that she would not marry him. And then he urged her to tell him all the details, and she told him that as a child she had been drugged, and while insensible had been attacked by Stanford White. She told him of subsequent and similar crimes against her perpetrated by Stanford White, when she was plied with wine by him and thus treated.

"And all these things," Mr. Jerome declared with all the power of protest and indignation that he could get into his voice, "all these things coming upon Thaw from the woman he loved and was paying honorable court to, and whom he desired to make his wife, presented a fearful picture to his mind and wrecked his reason as they sat there through that night in Paris.

"If this jury believes that on that night in Paris this girl told Thaw this awful story of wrong and outrage; if they believe that the facts were communicated to Thaw in the manner in which the girl described, they would carry in their minds and seriously weigh the story in determining the question of whether this man's reason was unhinged that night.

"If on the other hand I am allowed

to show that Evelyn Nesbit did not tell Thaw that White had drugged her and attacked her; if I can show the jury that there is grave reason to doubt the story, will not that be a fact which the jury should weigh when they retire for their final deliberation in determining whether this man was of unsound mind when he killed White?"

Thaw Shows Concern.

Every juryman was closely watching the District Attorney as he progressed with his argument. Thaw again and again bowed his head as if to cut away from his view some picture that was disagreeable.

"If I can show," Mr. Jeorme declared, bringing his right fist into the palm of his left hand, "that Evelyn Nesbit under the solemnity of an oath swore absolutely that she denied to Thaw that White had drugged and attacked her, and that Thaw had tried to induce her to swear to papers that White had drugged and attacked her; that he was so set and determined in his enmity to Stanford White that he actually beat this girl, actually stripped her of her garments and beat her with a whip to try to get her to sign those papers, and she resisted and resisted and refused to sign them, telling him that what he desired her to swear to was not true, then can the People submit its case as to the sanity or insanity of Thaw.

"If I am allowed to show that Evelyn Nesbit, arriving here on Saturday, the 24th of October, in the afternoon of that day, and on the following Tuesday, she went to the office of Mr. Hummel and made affidavit to these facts, then can the question of the truth or falsity of her statement that she had related such a story to Thaw as she swore she made in Paris be tested."

Mr. Jerome seemed loath to depart from the scene in the room in the hotel in Paris and the story of Evelyn's refusal of Thaw's offer of marriage.

"If she made this sublime renunciation," he said, "and I characterize it as sublime in no spirit of sarcasm, Sir, or in any spirit of insincerity, because if her story is true I know of nothing in history that exceeds in sublimity the sacrifice she made; if she made this sublime renunciation and then went to Hummel's office and swore before Mr. Hummel that Thaw had beaten her, had stripped her and lashed her with a whip in trying to get her to swear to a paper that would put Stanford White in the penitentiary and she stood the beatings and lashings because Stanford White did not drug her and did not attack her, if I am allowed to prove that she did so swear to Mr. Hummel, then grave doubt is cast on the story and the question will arise whether she ever told Thaw such a story."

In describing the interview between Evelyn Nesbit and Mr. Hummel when the affidavit was being drawn Mr. Jerome reserved himself for the climax when he quoted from Evelyn Nesbit:

"'He stripped me naked and lashed me with a whip,'" repeated the District Attorney from the affidavit he was trying to get before the jury. "He did it to make me swear to a paper to put Stanford White in the penitentiary, and I stood his lashings and beatings and refused to do it because it was not so. Stanford White did not drug me; Stanford White never touched me.

"And if I can further show, Sir," Mr. Jerome went on, "that the substance of this interview between Evelyn Nesbit and the witness Hummel was embodied in an affidavit, I take it, Sir, that laying these facts before an intelligent jury it will go very far with them in determining the question at issue whether or no she did or did not tell Thaw that story in Paris in 1903. It is not a collateral issue affecting her credibility, it is a question of the most vital importance to the People in having determined whether or not this man's mind was swept from its moorings that night."

Mr. Jerome pointed out that the opinion of the experts for the prisoner that he was insane at the time he killed White was partly based on this story which was embodied in the hypothetical question.

"The story is shown," he declared, "in every page and line of the record of this case from start to finish, and in every statement and answer and interrogatory of counsel. Whether or not this story to Thaw is a material fact. If I can show that she, herself, said that she did not tell this story, and later on swore to a paper, the contents of which she well knew, that Standford White had never wronged her in any way, and that Thaw had endeavored to make her swear that he had in order to put him in the penitentiary, do you not think that those facts will have weight with the jury in determining whether such a story was told Thaw in Paris as the defense claim!"

Mr. Jerome declared that this question was the crux of the case and, having brought before the jury his contention against the credibility of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, he proceeded to quote his authorities backing his demand that the Hummel affidavit be admitted as evidence on the ground that it would cast such grave doubt on the Paris story that question would be raised as to its ever having been told.

Thaw's Lawyers Aroused.

There was no motion from Mr. Delmas that Mr. Jerome's address describing the other side of the "sublime renunciation" be stricken from the record. It was expected and objections were looked for during Mr. Jerome's argument, but Mr. Delmas said nothing. He sat far down in his chair and kept his chin tucked deep in his wide collar. The extent of endurance of the defense in this respect had been tried the day before, when Mr. Jerome had declared that he was ready to prove that White was not near the Twenty-fourth Street studio on the night Evelyn Nesbit alleged he had ruined her. When objection was made to this statement Mr. Jerome replied that he was willing to have his statement wiped from the record, provided Justice Fitzgerald instructed the jury that the alleged crime committed on Evelyn Nesbit in the studio should not be taken into consideration by the jury in reaching its verdict. Mr. Delmas at that time did not repeat his motion to strike out the statement, and when he permitted the address of Mr. Jerome yesterday it was taken to mean that on the Paris story, however strongly it might be hammered by Mr. Jerome toward the end of the trial, the defense puts its greatest hope for acquittal. Under the brain-storm theory the backbone of Thaw's defense is justification. This justification plea is made solely on the testimony of the prisoner's wife and the story she swore she told Thaw in Paris.

But when Mr. Jerome abandoned his narrative of the other side of the Paris story and began to quote authorities, the lawyers for Thaw got busy. Mr. Gleason, whose voice has been seldom heard during the trial, frequently asked the District Attorney to repeat the titles of the records and the pages from which he was quoting. Mr. Hartridge's chief clerk was kept busy looking up the records and dispatching messengers to the library of counsel for the defense for volumes of the law. The defense seemed in fear of Mr. Jerome carrying his contention and winning a decision from Justice Fitzgerald which would put in the Hummel affidavit. The anxiety which the defense showed a week ago to accept the affidavit just for the chance of tearing Hummel to pieces on cross-examination and thus discrediting the case for the People seemed wholly lost yesterday.

Mr. Hartridge left his seat at the table outside of the railing, where Messrs. Peabody, McPike, O'Reilly, Gleason, and Thaw gather every day, and pushed his way by the District Attorney to the side of Mr. Delmas, who has been sitting within a foot or two of the witness stand. He and Mr. Delmas held a long consultation in whispers.

Wind Up of Case in Sight.

The wind-up of the case was in sight, Mr. Jerome said so. He declared that he expected to see the end of the trial come to-morrow. His authorities had been quoted, and he had put the defense on its way to cover. Mr. Delmas wanted time in which to refute the argument on the admission of the Hummel affidavit, and his co-workers in the defense wanted time in which to study the records of cases offered by Mr. Jerome. There were to be dug from the law libraries other rulings also, and these might present to Justice Fitzgerald a stronger claim for the elimination of the Hummel testimony.

Mr. Jerome was willing to have the court adjourn for the day, despite the fact that the recess hour was still a half hour off. He said that he would, in order to save time, clump his eight alienists and have them hear his hypothetical question together. Each of the eight, including the three that have attended every day of the trial—Drs. Mabon, MacDonald, and Flint—will be asked as to whether in their opinion Thaw was sane or insane the night he killed White. The answers will be "Sane" or "Insane." The question will include the testimony of the witness James Clinch Smith, who told on Tuesday of Thaw's remarkable coolness just before the killing. It may include even the hypothetical question asked by the defense when its experts, Drs. Wagner and Evans, were on the stand.

Mr. Delmas intimated that the cross-examination of the experts for the defense would be brief. Nothing was suggested as to the length of time the sur-rebuttal will require. But giving ample time for this testimony and allowing for delays that may happen the day for the settling of the fate of Thaw may be placed in the middle of next week.

Thaw appeared to appreciate that the end of the trial was in sight, and that Mr. Jerome was coldly calculating on every minute of the time between the end of the testimony, the last word of the summing up, and the charge to the jury. The day had gone heavily against him, and the day before had been one in which the shadow of Matteawan had faded, and the shadow of the electric chair had deepened. He was terribly uneasy during the last few minutes of the session.

THE FIGHT ON WADSWORTH.

The Throne Man Is Making It All Alone, and Nobody Minds.

Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 13.—I had an interview to-day with the editor of The Throne about his boast that he will drive Second Secretary Craig W. Wadsworth out of the American Embassy and out of England. The editor knew, I am sure, that I took no stock in what he evidently rates the finest and most promising bit of scandal that has come The Throne's way since it took up scandal-mongering, but apparently he bore no malice. He seemed to think he would get publicity out of the interview, and that is what he wants very badly.

"How do you expect to drive Mr. Wadsworth out of the country?" I asked the editor.

"When our investigators are through we shall file charges with the Foreign Secretary and ask him to send Wadsworth home. If that does not work, we will have the matter brought up in the House of Commons. We may do both things."

"Have you any grudge against Wadsworth?"

"No."

"Don't you nose around for scandals, and isn't the publication of scandals your specialty nowadays?"

"Well, yes. We go in for scandals considerably. Some of your American correspondents rather rely upon us for their scandal stories."

As I stepped into the street about a dozen sandwich men passed the door bearing posters calling attention to the publication in The Throne of a "Great Scandal in a Foreign Embassy." But London is not the least bit excited over this latest example of The Throne's great work. There has not been a line in any other London paper about it. Possibly no reputable London paper considers anything The Throne says about any subject on earth worthy of notice.

FIRST FREE FERRY STARTS.

The Improvised Boats McClellan and McCarren Extremely Popular.

The first free ferry to be established in this city began operations yesterday in Brooklyn. It runs from Myrtle and St. Nicholas Avenues, one block to Ridgewood Park. No speechmaking by the Mayor and Controller or ceremony of any kind marked the opening of the ferry, and the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate were ignored in starting it.

The ferry was established because of the flooded condition of Myrtle Avenue at that point. The rain and melted snow running down from the high ground had formed a lake, which in some places was five feet deep. A trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line, which tried to cross the lake became stalled and had to be pulled out by a snow plow.

After that cars were run only to either side of the lake, the passengers making a wide detour on foot in transferring. With a view to cutting out this long walk, some genius in the neighborhood conceived the ferry scheme. Two old rowboats were found and these were pressed into service.

The George B. McClellan, as one of the ferryboats was christened, made the first trip at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. When the next car came in the Patrick Henry McCarren made her maiden trip across the pond. The service was kept up all day, there being no end of volunteers to man the oars. No fare was charged, and before nightfall Brooklyn's first free ferry had become an extremely popular institution.

LENTEN RECITALS on the ORCHESTRELLE

Every Afternoon Between 4 and 5 o'Clock

(No cards of admission necessary)

Those who have listened to a skilled organist play the Church Organ can appreciate the fascination of possessing an

ORCHESTRELLE

and personally producing music of this character.

The fact that *anyone*, irrespective of musical training, can play the Orchestrelle and render not only Cathedral music, *but that of the Orchestra as well*, is the secret of this wonderful instrument's tremendous popularity.

Discontinued Styles at Great Reductions.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

THAW'S CASE TOPIC AT ALUMNI'S FEAST

Magistrate Whitman Talks About Various Other Subjects.

SOME ADVICE BY METZ

Best City on Earth Is New York, Declares the Man in the Controller's Office.

Because of Magistrate Charles S. Whitman and Controller Herman A. Metz, the dinner of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital at Delmonico's last night was a spirited function.

The President of the Board of City Magistrates regretted that he could not say that the stories printed about the board were all false; told how a "high-toned, kid-gloved Bar Association lawyer" tried to get him to lose a court record affecting the son of a rich client; ripped into Commissioner Craven for not cleaning all the snow off all the streets; into the Police Inspectors for opposing Commissioner Bingham, and into the educated classes generally for not taking a more intelligent interest in the city's affairs.

Then he touched on the school problem, the Thaw trial, the honor of New York's men, the excellence of the city's women, divorce evils, and a few other topics, giving way to the Controller. Mr. Metz, who came late, said he was glad he had arrived in time to hear the Magistrate and sorry that the Magistrate couldn't stay to hear him.

He proceeded to tell the doctors assembled that if people would stop jumping on Commissioner Craven, who couldn't clean off the snow with $20,000,000 to spend; if Dr. Darlington would stop discovering epidemics, if reformers—and the Controller apologized for having been one once—would stop "knocking" things in general, if business men would pay attention to the city's interests, and if Tody Hamilton could be a municipal press agent at $100,000 a year, it would help some to make folks appreciate that New York is the best city on the face of the earth.

Incidentally there had been some small talk about the new Bellevue by Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Trustees of the institution, and about the old Bellevue by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Brannan said among other things that one important reason why the Trustees of Bellevue Hospital did not approve the plan of splitting up the new Bellevue into a chain of smaller institutions was because there were many classes of patients that ought to be taken care of in a single institution, and not scattered all around the city.

As evidence of the fact that the Bellevue Trustees recognized the sentiment for a general development of the city's hospitals, however, Dr. Brannan mentioned the new Harlem and Fordham Hospitals, the doubling of the capacity of Gouverneur, the plan for a new hospital in the Bronx, and for a general park for convalescents at Rockaway Beach.

After remarking that he envied the doctors because they were able to bury their mistakes, Magistrate Whitman addressed himself to the condition of the Magistrates' Courts.

"I wish," said he, "with all my heart that I could say to you that the newspaper stories about the Magistrates' courts were false, but I cannot say that. I wish that I could say that the reports about all the city departments were false, but I cannot say that. But the Government will be what the people want it to be and no better."

The Magistrate then told how ex-Sheriff Tom Dunn came to him not long before his death and wanted to get a political henchman off easy who had been caught with the goods. The Magistrate casually remarked that the prisoner was guilty, and the ex-Sheriff replied, according to the story:

"Suppose he is? What to hell difference does that make?"

Of course the Magistrate refused to consider such an obviously improper request, but he related last night that it was not long after this when a fellow-member of the University Club came to him with a suggestion that a policeman's affidavit on which the scion of a prominent family had been fined $10 for raising a roughhouse on a car be lost.

"Now, who was the worst man," demanded the Magistrate, "Tom Dunn, who was trying to get a man off who'd fought for him at the polls, or that high-toned, kid-gloved Bar Association swell who was trying to get a judicial officer to commit a felony to please his blue blooded clients?" The doctors reserved decision, so the Magistrate continued to the effect that the reason that the city did not get better government was not because Tammany Hall was rotten, but because the rottenness was not confined to Tammany Hall.

Then he asked the doctors to think how long it would take Commissioner Craven to clean all the snow off the streets if the Bellevue alumni all got after him. Again the audience refrained from guessing. So the Magistrate predicted that it would not be more than forty-eight hours. The other topics touched upon by the Magistrate, already enumerated, were mostly by way of illustration.

Controller Metz said he was glad he'd come in time to hear the Magistrate, for he said between filtering water, pasteurizing milk, building hospitals, and stopping epidemics, it was a wonder that the city had any money left to pay for anything else.

"One of the newspapers called me up the other day," said the Controller, "and said it understood that Commissioner Craven couldn't clean the streets. I told them that was true. Then the paper said that if the streets weren't cleaned Dr. Darlington predicted an epidemic—I have forgotten just what epidemic it was that day. I told the paper to ask Dr. Darlington please to stop discovering epidemics, and to ask the people in general to stop kicking.

"It's perfectly true that Commissioner Craven can't clean all the streets. Neither could any one else. It would take $20,000,000 to do it, and the city couldn't stand for that even if it could get the men to do the work. Commissioner Craven has done wonders, considering the conditions."

Referring to the political reflections of Magistrate Whitman, the Controller remarked that the worst graft was that which came by officials granting favors they had no business to grant.

"And that's not confined to Tammany by any means," he said. "The reformers are the worst of all. I've turned up some pretty good graft in my department since I've been there, and about every time it has been some reform lawyer who helped fix the city charter that was at the bottom of it."

The Controller mentioned the matter of condemnation proceedings—how the city had to pay $197,000 for an $87,000 plot near the Montefiore Home and came near paying $28,000 for a library site in Brownsville that had been offered elsewhere at $21,000.

"That was a Carnegie library," he said: "You see Mr. Carnegie gives the library and the city buys the land and puts in the books. It's like his giving the bottle and the label and the city buying the wine and the place to store it."

Mr. Metz told of some of the discoveries he had made in his own department, and of some of the graft that was stopped there. He laid all these things to incompetence and a lack of interest on the part of the business men of the city more than to actual dishonesty of individuals, and evidenced the fact that when the $25,000,000 proposition of a new Court House site came up recently there were four appearances, one an attorney for the Court House Commission, another an attorney for the Bar Association, and the other two owners of property hopeful of selling.

"If that had been a hearing in Brooklyn over 25 cents," said Mr. Metz, "there would have been 4,000 people on each side, and at least a thousand more who weren't quite sure which side they were on."

His suggested remedy was advertising of the fact that New York was the best city on earth; hence the suggestion touching Tody Hamilton.

CRASH IN STOCKS, RICH MEN LOSERS

Continued from Page 1.

Treasury relief that the money market could look for assistance.

Wall Street in the Dumps.

An atmosphere of depression pervaded the Street as prices receded under the heavy selling, but there was little or no excitement. Brokerage offices in most cases were occupied by few customers, and the precipitate selling by those whose weak margins were being wiped out was not an important feature of yesterday's market, despite the seriousness of the declines. Those who sold appeared to go about it calmly and with a good deal of deliberation, although there was no disguising the fact that the liquidation was being forced. Banks that needed their funds for other purposes withdrew loans that were previously made to carry large lines of stock to which operators had held on despite their recent heavy losses. Yesterday's declines were taken as an evidence of the fact that many of these were bowing to circumstances and closing out their accounts.

No Bargain Hunters Yet.

Sharp breaks such as that of yesterday, following a long period of falling prices, usually bring into Wall Street a host of investors attracted by the opportunity of getting stocks at concessions. The number of these in Wall Street yesterday seemed to be very limited. Here and there one encountered in an office some one who thought it was pretty nearly time to buy, but as often as not the buying orders were put in at still lower prices than those reached yesterday.

It was because the buying power was so limited that prices dropped so far yesterday, often on relatively small sales. Amalgamated Copper, Atchison, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Steel stocks were all active and yielded as much as they did only under heavy pressure, but in many other cases declines were recorded on very light sales. Baltimore & Ohio lost 5⅝ points on about 13,000 shares, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5⅝ on 15,000 shares, Northwest 6 points on 9,000 shares, Great Northern 10¼ points on 18,000 shares, and New York Central 3¼ points on 18,000 shares.

CORTELYOU HELPS.

Depositary Banks May Retain Government Funds for the Present.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou issued to-day this statement regarding the special deposits placed with the National banks last September:

The Secretary of the Treasury announced this afternoon that it is not his intention to fix at present a date upon which the $30,000,000 additional deposits placed with existing depositary banks, secured by State, municipal, and railroad bonds, under the terms of the press announcement of Sept. 27, 1906, shall be returned to the Treasury.

On Oct. 22 last Secretary Shaw authorized National banks that had Government bonds on deposit to secure public deposits to substitute for the Government's bonds, State and municipal bonds, provided they would use the Government bonds so released to increase their circulation. Eighteen million dollars was fixed as the limit of this increase. The Secretary provided, however, that this increased circulation must be reduced at the rate of $3,000,000 a month beginning on March 1.

In view of the money situation in New York Secretary Cortelyou thinks that it is unwise to compel a compliance with this order and therefore has stated that the banks that took advantage of this offer of Oct. 22 may retain their increased circulation provided they substitute certain bonds, which he names, for the State and municipal bonds they now have on deposit.

The bonds authorized to be substituted are Governments, Philippines, Panamas, and Hawaiian bonds.

SEABOARD BONDS FALL.

Slump Attributed to a Pessimistic Interview by President Garrett.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The decline in Seaboard Air Line 4 per cent. bonds has attracted much attention in the local market. In some quarters it is attributed to forced liquidation, while in others it is thought that the publicity given to a pessimistic interview with President W. A. Garrett of the Seaboard Air Line a few days ago at Atlanta, Ga., might have had something to do with the drop in price.

The dispatches stated that Mr. Garrett spoke of the railroads having reached the financial danger line on account of the legislation which has affected their income, and quoted him as saying that railroads so affected will not be able to pay their operating expenses and interest on bonds if the present conditions continue.

The 4s sold down to 74¾ to-day, a decline of 1¼ as compared with yesterday and a drop of 5¼ as compared with the price two weeks ago.

PANIC ON LONDON CURB.

Apprehension That There Will Be Trouble in To-day's Settlement.

LONDON, March 13.—Americans started at over parity on the Stock Exchange here to-day, but before noon fell half a point and weakened further on retalizations and New York selling. Later the receipt of the opening quotations in New York caused another relapse and prices closed weak.

Increased nervous depression, amounting to a panic, characterized the curb dealings in American securities after the close of the regular market. Union Pacific was offered at 158⅝, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at 93½, Baltimore & Ohio at 106½, Canadian Pacific at 176, and Erie at 27¼.

Few actual transactions were effected, but the greatest excitement prevailed, and there was considerable apprehension that the heavy differences to be met in the general settlement to-morrow might lead to difficulties.

Careful inquiries made in the most reliable quarters failed to discover any definite reason to account for the day's depression. The uncomfortable feeling is variously attributed to trouble in Berlin, Hamburg, Liverpool, and Dundee, but no confirmation is obtainable of any of the adverse rumors.

The depression affected equally both the money and stock markets. In the afternoon consols fell to 84 15-16 for the account and to 84 11-16 for money, both new records, but subsequently recovered 3-16 to 85⅛ for the account.

BROKER RICH SUSPENDS.

Failure on the Little Board Due to Haviland's Pool.

Aquila Rich of 43 Exchange Place, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, gave notice of his insolvency at the opening of the market yesterday.

Rich was named as the broker through whom J. T. Haviland, who was arrested last Saturday at Scranton, Penn., on a charge of fraud, was said to have conducted his trading with Haviland's discretionary pool.

The extent of Rich's liabilities could not be learned. He said his insolvency was due to outside obligations, and that his fellow-members would not be losers.

REGISTRAR. The stock of every corporation should be registered. Inquire

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

SPEYER HASTILY SEES ROOSEVELT

Banker's Dash to Washington Prompted by Fall in Stocks, It Is Said.

A DAY OF CONFERENCES

President Consults with His Cabinet; Also with Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—James Speyer of New York saw the President for 15 minutes this afternoon, and promptly returned to that city. No information was obtainable about the subject of the conversation, but it was generally understood that it related to the fall in stocks, and rumor had it that Mr. Speyer was here for the purpose of urging the President to avert any further trouble in the stock market by making a public declaration at once. The suddenness with which Mr. Speyer arrived, the shortness of his visit, and the quickness with which he deserted lent currency to the report.

During the day Secretaries Cortelyou, Taft, Metcalf, Garfield, Straus, and Attorney General Bonaparte were closeted with the President at the same time. This gave rise to considerable speculation regarding the purport of the conference. The impression gained ground that it was a special meeting of the President's advisers to consider some question of moment, but none of those present would admit that his call simultaneously with that of the others was anything more than a coincidence. It is known, however, that some of the Cabinet officers were sent for by the President, and in view of the statement issued later by Secretary Cortelyou, it is believed that the conference at least with some of his advisers had to do with the financial situation in New York.

After Mr. Speyer's call Secretary Cortelyou went to the White House and had a long talk with the President. He called there again this evening, as also did Secretary Root, and they stayed with the President until a late hour. Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane also participated in the conference.

The financial situation in the country, the possibility of a panic, the fall in stocks, and the railroad situation in general were discussed and President Roosevelt is considering the idea of issuing a statement dealing with the entire subject. President Roosevelt has not yet been definitely informed what it is that the four railway Presidents who are coming here to see him are going to ask him to do. It can be stated with positiveness that the rising or falling of stocks is not taken into consideration as affecting the President's policy. The Administration does not consider that it has anything to do with the manipulation of railroad stocks. If it becomes known that there is water in railroad stocks, and if the public loses interest in them for that reason, it is not the President's fault, and does not particularly concern him or suggest to his mind that he ought for that reason to abandon his administrative policy.

If, however, all the railroad men are doing to do is to ask him to issue one more statement, saying that he will not "persecute" those of them that follow the straight and narrow path of righteousness, he probably will do it. He regards himself, and always has regarded himself, as a better friend to railroads which are conducted on honest lines than any of those who want him to stop his crusade. He has said so repeatedly, and is willing to say so over and over again, if that will do anybody any good, but he will not change his policy.

The Republican Senators and Representatives in town are mortally frightened and talking "panic" under their breaths. They seriously believe a panic is imminent, and that it means the wreck of the Republican ticket in 1908.

PRESIDENTS TO CONFER.

Heads of Railroads Will Arrange Plans for Visit to Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—It is understood here that the four railroad Presidents who are to call on President Roosevelt will hold a meeting before going to the White House in order to arrange a date and other plans.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—James McCrea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is still awaiting an invitation to the proposed conference between the heads of four of the large railroads and President Roosevelt. It was announced at his office to-day that no word had yet been received by Mr. McCrea relative to the meeting.

CHICAGO, March 13.—President Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern, who is one of the four railroad Presidents for whom J. Pierpont Morgan arranged an interview, left Chicago to-night, presumably for Washington.

UNION PACIFIC STOPS WORK.

Execution of Two Contracts Suspended—Lack of Funds the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 13.—Vice President Kohler of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day caused work on two large contracts for the construction of new lines to be suspended. One is a cut-off from Marysville, Kan., to Topeka, and the other is a line from Carr to Borie, Col.

The reason given is the lack of available funds to complete the work at this time. Mr. Mohler says this is simply another step in the retrenchment that will be the policy of the road for some time to come.

R. J. Kilpatrick, a member of the firm having the contract for the extension work, said to-day:

"The officials said it was simply impossible for them to get money, and I guess that is a fact."

RATES WILL GO UP—HILL.

Step Will Be Necessary in Order to Provide the Service.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13.—"I want to go on record here that your rates will be advanced in the Northwest in place of being reduced. They will be advanced simply because it is necessary to provide the service. This course will begin in the East. Now, I am not complaining about rates, but present conditions would bankrupt some of the roads in this State."

This declaration was made this afternoon by President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad before the Senate Committee which is investigating the values of railroad property in Minnesota. Mr. Hill said his company had adopted the method of reducing rates as the revenue justified the reduction, and an investigation of the records would show that its rates, especially on grain and farm products, were lower than in other parts of the country. To-day Great Northern rates applied to Union Pacific rates would mean a reduction in the Union Pacific income of more than $5,000,000 a year.

Asked by Attorney James Manahan if it were not true that the lines in the East had been making enormous profits recently, Mr. Hill replied that he did not think so.

"I think all the railroads of the country to-day have received a check they will not get over for many, many years," he said.

OMAHA, March 13.—Vice President Mohler of the Union Pacific Railroad to-night expressed the belief that the people in the aggressive campaign against railroads were laying a foundation for a tremendous panic. Mr. Mohler said the abandonment of the Union Pacific extension work was due to inability to make loans in New York, and that the policy of retrenchment was pursued by the road in self-defense and in nowise as a retaliation.

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RAILROADS AFRAID, BRYAN DECLARES

Are Seeking Federal Supervision in Order to Escape State Legislation, He Says.

ALARM OF THE INVESTORS

Caused by Extreme to Which Railroads Have Gone in Effort to Terrorize Legislatures.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 13.—William J. Bryan, on his arrival here to-day to fill a lecture engagement, was asked what effect the Harriman and other investigations would have on the agitation in favor of Government ownership or management. He replied:

"The most interesting phase of the situation just now is the refusal of the people to lend money freely to the railroads. The railroad managers say that this is due to hostile legislation, but this is a mistake. There has been no hostile legislation of sufficient severity to impair the real value of railroad securities, where the railroads have been honestly conducted upon an honest capitalization.

"If the investing public is alarmed it is because the railroad managers, in a vain effort to terrorize the Legislatures, have carried matters too far. If any other answer is needed for the hesitancy on the part of investors the investigations furnish it, for the inquiries have shown to what extent railroad stocks have been watered. But what is the alternative? Must the Government refuse to investigate rotten management for fear the mismanaged railroad no longer will be able to fool the public into buying inflated securities? The sooner the railroads are put on an honest basis the more secure will the investing public feel.

"The Republican leaders object to the doctrine 'with the consent of the governed' in the Philippines, but some of them seem to think that nothing can be done in the regulation of railroads without the consent of the railroad managers. The important part of the announcement of the proposed White House conference, however, is that the railroad managers want the supervision of the railroads transferred to the Federal Government, that they may avoid State legislation, and this contradicts the President's theory that the corporations favor State rights as a means of avoiding Federal control.

"The great corporations would much rather risk control by Congress, which is far away from the people, than by State Legislatures, which are close to the people."

SHEPARD ON INVESTORS.

He Defends Those Who Take Risks for the Public Benefit.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—At a dinner given to-night at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford by Mr. Clothier, in honor of President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Edward M. Shepard delivered a speech in which he said:

"If no man live to himself alone, neither does nor can a railroad company. If public restraints be unfairly irksome or unduly hindering, as they sometimes are to a legitimate enterprise; if a railroad company cannot do as it will with its own, this is only part of an inexorable condition to which, in underlying reality and more or less, every business is subject.

"If, however, there be obligations upon railroad companies—if, for instance, it be right, as it is, that the Pennsylvania shall perform fully the duties it has recently assumed to New York—there are, on the other side, corresponding and equal obligations to the Pennsylvania and to the investors who, through the Pennsylvania, have made the improvements.

"Good sense will surely recognize that those who take great risks and oftentimes suffer great losses that they may perform great services to the material development of the country, must, if we are to have those services, be permitted correspondingly great profits."

BRYAN DUE HERE TO-DAY.

Will Receive a Brooklyn Delegation and Pass on to Boston.

William Jennings Bryan will pass through this city to-day, arriving at the Erie railway station at 6 o'clock this morning, if the train is on time, and departing from the Grand Central at 10 o'clock. He is coming from Binghamton, where he lectured last night, and is on the way to Boston where he will speak to-night.

Mr. Bryan will be met at the train by William Hoge, Harry W. Walker, and other managers of the Bryan headquarters in this city. They will escort him to the Manhattan Hotel, where he will breakfast. He will then receive a delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic Club, whose invitation to attend its Jefferson Dinner on April 13 he has accepted. It is estimated that he will have just time enough to catch the train after he finishes with the delegation.

While in Boston, Mr. Bryan will attend a dinner to be given by George Fred Williams to members of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, and it is by no means impossible that at this dinner a brand new Bryan boom may be started. From Boston Mr. Bryan will go to Providence where he will meet more Democrats and deliver another lecture.

His lecture tour will end early in April, and it is expected that he will begin an active campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination somewhere in New England about that time. His stop here to-day was not originally intended, but was urged by friends as a means of offsetting, to an extent at least, the supposed efforts of the National Democratic Club to get up an anti-Bryan sentiment.

CENTRAL EXPERTS TESTIFY.

Vice Presidents Smith and Wilgus Before Grand Jury in Wreck Inquiry.

Vice Presidents A. H. Smith and William J. Wilgus of the New York Central Railroad with expert civil engineers appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon, when the inquiry into the wreck of the White Plains express was continued. It was a railroad day, only railroad men testifying, and much of the evidence was of a nature which the railroad has been glad to get before the Grand Jury.

Prof. Swayne, instructor in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as engineering representatives of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, testified concerning the curve and the laying out of the tracks at the scene of the accident. Ira McCormick, General Superintendent of the Central, and Chief Engineer Kittredge were also witnesses.

Mr. Kittredge had been questioned previously by counsel for the State Railroad Commission about the circumstances of the wreck. His testimony was substantially the same as that given before the Coroner's jury.

DIDN'T GO TO SUGAR TRUST.

Truesdale and Palmer Deny Rebate Charges—D., L. & W. Case Ends To-day.

The trial of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, charged with having paid rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, was continued yesterday before Judge Holt and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The case will go to the jury to-day.

Vice President Caldwell for the defense testified that the road knew that its payments had not the remotest connection with the Sugar Trust, and that by no stretch of the imagination could they be conceived of as rebates to the Trust in return for its business.

President William H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna corroborated Mr. Caldwell as to the lighterage payments in every particular, saying that the road felt it morally owed Lowell M. Palmer something, because of lighterage losses on account of the Starin contract. The witness was also certain that the money paid did not go to the Sugar Trust as rebates.

Mr. Palmer, owner of Palmer's Docks, was then called and was asked if he had turned any portion of the lighterage money paid to him by the defendant over to the Sugar Trust, or any of its subsidiary companies, for any reason whatever.

"No, Sir; not a cent of it ever went to the American Sugar Refining Company," was the reply.

Mr. Stimson drew out the admission that the Havemeyers were interested with the witness in the ownership of Palmer's Docks.

Mr. Palmer was the last witness. The lawyers on both sides summed up, and Judge Holt announced that he would charge the jury this morning.

FALL KILLS A "HOLY JUMPER."

He Backed Off a Roof While Dancing in Religious Fervor, Maybe.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 13.—Lieut. William Werner, a member of the "Holy Jumpers" colony at Weston, near here, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the roof of a building. He had been overseeing some work and, getting too near the edge of the roof, lost his balance and fell a distance of thirty feet, striking on his head. His neck was broken.

The "Holy Jumpers" own a large farm on the Weston River which was given to them by a Mrs. Garretson, a convert. They have a number of children there and Werner was in charge. It is supposed that in a frenzy of religious fervor the Lieutenant began to dance on the roof and backing off met his death.

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2½x3 yds.	50.00 to 275.00 each
2½x3½ yds.	57.50 to 325.00 each
2½x4 yds.	65.00 to 250.00 each
2½x5 yds.	85.00 to 340.00 each
Napkins to match	37.50 to 100.00 doz

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SLUMMING CURATE GETS INTO A CELL

Was Being Robbed by a Mulatto Girl and Called for the Police.

VENTURESOME, WIFE SAYS

He Mistook Detectives for the Girl's Confederates and Unwisely Attacked Them.

A desire to study the Tenderloin at close range from a sociological point of view led the Rev. William Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, to accompany a mulatto girl whom he met in Seventh Avenue on Tuesday night to a house near by. It also led him hitting a policeman by mistake and spending part of the night in a cell at the Tenderloin Station. Later still it took him to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, where his whole adventure came out.

Dr. Mears is 30 years old, but doesn't look it. He is short, slight, dark, and clean shaven. He appeared in court with his young wife, who upheld him in all he had done. He was in clerical black, but confessed that he had gone slumming in other attire. No one had suspected his identity, and the somewhat battered sleuths were astounded when he revealed it

"I am a 'clergyman,'" Dr. Mears responded when Magistrate Steinert remarked:

"You appear like a decent sort of a fellow. What is your business?"

It was then that Dr. Mears launched into his explanation.

"It was a desire to study sociology that led me to the Tenderloin," he told the Magistrate. He added that he had left his home, at 69 West Seventy-first Street, without telling his wife of his object, for fear that she might become uneasy in his absence.

From his home he went directly to the Tenderloin, the minister explained. In Seventh Avenue he made the acquaintance of Ida Williams, and with her started for a house close by. From this point Detectives Herzog and Smackett of the Tenderloin Station took up the tale.

They had seen the minister the moment he had first stepped within the bounds of the Tenderloin, they told the Magistrate. They saw him meet the Williams woman and followed him. As he entered the house, a woman accosted Smackett and, to his surprise, invited him into the same house. Glad of the opportunity to follow the minister, Smackett accepted the invitation. Herzog remained upon the sidewalk.

So after he entered the house, Smackett told Magistrate Steinert, he heard a shout in the adjoining room. "No, you don't! You can't rob me!" it said.

He followed the sound and burst into a room in which were the minister and the Williams woman. His reception was unexpected. The minister met him with a blow in the face and quickly followed it with several others. Then, although he was both hatless and coatless, the minister turned and fled.

Smackett was too surprised and hurt to follow, but he bethought himself of his whistle, and upon it blew a hearty blast. The sound reached the eager ears of Herzog, waiting upon the sidewalk, and he burst into the house to meet the Rev. Dr. Mears descending the stairs. The doctor's fighting blood was up, and he landed a heavy right on Herzog's nose. The detective fell, and Dr. Mears dashed into the street shouting for the police.

When a man in uniform arrived he explained that he had mistaken the detectives for accomplices of the Williams woman, who he had supposed wished to rob him. Both Smackett and Herzog, however, insisted on pressing charges against the minister and he was locked up.

Dr. Mears's sociological explanation satisfied Magistrate Steinert. He discharged the minister and then sent the Williams woman to the workhouse. He fined her companion $5. She gave the name Mamie Emerson.

Dr. Mears, while he regrets the publicity, made it clear afterward that he is in no wise ashamed of his exciting experiences, and Mrs. Mears is fully convinced that her husband is worthy of all praise. His presence in the Seventh Avenue house, she asserts confidently, was only to save a woman from the depths.

"He is so venturesome," said Mrs. Mears yesterday, "and his sociological studies lead him into such queer places. I have often told him to be more careful, but he will not listen to me. However, it is not at all strange for a young clergyman to pursue his studies in sociology by visiting questionable places in the Tenderloin. Most all of the young curates of Trinity Church do it, so why should not Howard!"

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, does not hold the same views, however, as Mrs. Mears. In fact he was shocked yesterday when he was told of her assertions, and declared that she must be mistaken when she spoke of his young curates. Mrs. Mears's views have not been accepted, either, by Dr. Mears's rector, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge. The rector will make a full and complete report of the entire occurrence and forward it to Bishop Greer.

It was upon the latter that Dr. Mears made his first call last night. He explained the case, and later there was a second conference between Bishop Greer and Dr. Judge. At its close neither would say what action, if any, will be taken.

Dr. Mears himself earnestly defends his slumming trips.

"I have been through the Tenderloin frequently," he said yesterday, "and the experience is nothing new to me. One of my purposes in entering the ministry was to take up social research work."

Dr. Mears added that he frequently addressed Masonic gatherings, and the subject matter of such lectures has frequently been gathered during his visits to the under world.

LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW
"The best novel on the market and the best seller with us to-day," says New York's biggest book-seller.
BY VICTORIA CROSS

AGAIN FIGHT GUARD INQUIRY.

Democratic Assembly Leader Attacks Hughes—An Amendment Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Another fight took place to-day in the Assembly on the Wainwright National Guard Investigation bill. It was advanced to third reading, but not until an amendment by Foley of New York had been tacked on. It provided that the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker should appoint all the members of the investigating commission.

Assemblyman Oliver, on behalf of the Democrats, especially opposed that portion of the original bill which gave Gov. Hughes the right to appoint four of the nine members of the commission.

"This bill was not conceived in fair play," he said. "Mr. Wainwright goes down and sees the Governor. He comes back and says the man downstairs is to have the appointment of four of the members. The gentleman downstairs tries to control the actions of this Assembly. I tell you he must build up his machine in some other way. Instead of trying to investigate the National Guard why don't he report out some of the resolutions to investigate recent railroad accidents."

Mr. Wainwright declared Oliver's attack on himself and Gov. Hughes as improper and in bad taste.

JACKSON ATTACKS MAYER.

Points to Large Fees of Counsel—$35,000 to be Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Attorney General Jackson in a letter to Senator Armstrong to-day detailed more of what he believed were "abuses" that had grown up under the special counsel system. He said much of the work that Mr. Mayer had done by special counsel will be done by his deputies.

"I desire," he said, "to call attention to the fact that when my predecessor left office he had left this department in debt for special counsel fees alone to the extent of approximately $35,000, as near as can now be ascertained. This estimated debt for special counsel is nearly as large as the total amount which I have asked for a similar purpose for the whole of the fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1907.

"One special counsel appointed by my predecessor in the New York gas litigation presented a bill for twenty-nine days' work amounting to $2,900, which was at the rate of $100 a day. I refused to approve his bill and his services were immediately discontinued. I am also informed that another special counsel retained by my predecessor in a case that went to the Supreme Court of the United States considers his services, for which no bill has yet been presented, worth at least $10,000."

He said special counsel were inclined to look upon the State as a "millionaire client."

The $10,000 fee to which Mr. Jackson refers is believed to be that of Louis Marshall of the New York firm of Untermyer, Guggenheimer & Marshall.

SURE OF UTILITIES BILL.

Leaders of the Assembly Certain That Railroad Measure Will Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—That the Assembly leaders are absolutely confident of the enactment of the Public Utilities bill developed to-day, when the Ways and Means Committee refused the request of Assemblymen Wagner and Sheridan of New York that their resolutions relative to railroads be reported out.

Wagner's resolution calls for a comprehensive legislative investigation of the traction companies of New York. The Sheridan resolution asks for an investigation of the recent wreck at Bronx Park.

Mr. Wagner did not share the confidence of the committee as to the efficiency of the Public Utilities bill, even if it should be enacted. He believed its enactment would come too late anyway to be of practical benefit this year. Mr. Wagner declared he would move on the floor of the House to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution.

Assemblyman Merritt, who introduced the Public Utilities bill, said: "This matter of railroad accidents is no joke. The passage of the Public Utilities bill will give a commission far more power to deal with the situation than a legislative investigation would have."

A QUEER RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Wemple Just Found It and Then Introduced It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Wemple of Schenectady introduced a bill in the upper House to-day which has caused much speculation as to its origin. It would enable any railroad company whose franchise was in danger of being forfeited to have it extended indefinitely by running itself into debt. Here is the bill in full:

"No railroad or railway company which was legally incorporated under the laws of this State and mortgaged and indebted to any person or persons by bonds or other legal claims authorized by vote of its stockholders shall avoid payment to its creditors by surrender of its charter on claim of expiration of its corporate existence, and the corporate existence of any railroad company having a mortgage upon its property or other indebtedness by vote of stockholders prior to the year 1906 shall be and is hereby extended until all such mortgages or indebtedness shall have been paid."

Senator Wemple said the bill had been left at his office late last night, and that he just put it in and knew nothing about its origin or merits.

OVERRIDES MAYOR'S VETO.

The Assembly Repasses the Livingston Street Widening Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Mayor McClellan was overridden by the Assembly to-day when it passed over his veto the Murphy Livingston Street Widening bill, 92 to 41. Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner fought for the Mayor, but the Republican whip cracked and the party fell into line.

The bill was declared to be special legislation, and Assemblyman Hoey called it a steal.

"The steal," rejoined Assemblyman Murphy, "is the steal from the taxpayers of Livingston Street. Without this measure they will be done a great and costly injustice. I ask that it be passed over the veto of Mayor McClellan."

Assemblyman Bohan protested strongly that to override the Mayor was to violate home rule.

M'CLELLAN STRIKES AT MURPHY FIRM

Lease of the West 79th Street Pier Practically Annulled by Sinking Fund.

MEANS A LOSS OF $500,000

Commission Also Approves a $29,000,000 Appropriation for South Brooklyn Piers.

The New York Contracting Company, sometimes known as the Murphy contracting firm, and with which the Tammany leader is supposed to be identified, received another hard blow from Mayor McClellan yesterday, when the Sinking Fund Commission practically annulled the firm's lease of the pier at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. This makes the second pier the company has lost in the present administration, besides a dumping board.

Yesterday's action was not unexpected. Dock Commissioner Bensel prepared plans some time ago for the improvement of the North River front from Seventy-seventh Street to Eighty-first Street, which contemplated the laying out of a marginal street, the erection of a bulkhead, and the building of five new piers. To carry out the improvement it would be necessary for the city to cancel the thirty-year lease which the Murphy company had on the Seventy-ninth Street pier. The Sinking Fund Commission passed a resolution approving the plan, and the action appeared innocent enough, but the general opinion is that politics played a very important part, and that the whole thing was a part of the Mayor's fight against Charles F. Murphy.

It was brought out recently that the contracting firm makes about $29,000 a year out of the pier. It pays the city a rental of $1,200, and the city pays about $12,000 for dumping privileges. It has been decided that the city shall pay the contractors at the rate of $2,500 a year for the unexpired term of the lease. The original lease was for thirty years, and ten years have expired since it was drawn. The New York Contracting Company will, therefore, receive from the city $50,000 for abandoning a privilege that would have brought in, in the same time, approximately $580,000.

Maurice Featherson, ex-Dock Commissioner and Tammany leader, but now a McClellan leader and strongly anti-Murphy, is credited with having proposed the plan for hitting the Murphys. Nevertheless, the plan of improvements dates back to long before Featherson and Murphy split. The Sinking Fund Commission passed resolutions to take the pier once before, but Supreme Court Justice Davis decided that the action was illegally taken, and the charter had to be amended to permit of the action of the commission yesterday.

In addition to ousting the Murphy firm the commission yesterday approved the granting of an appropriation of over $20,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the elaborate plan for improving certain portions of the South Brooklyn water front, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-eighth Streets and Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Streets. Several large piers are to be built with suitable approaches, and an effort will be made to have some of the Atlantic liners dock there. Some of the money appropriated is to be used to finish the Chelsea improvement. The Board of Estimate must pass on the matter, however, before Mr. Bensel can go ahead.

The commission passed a resolution recommending the Board of Estimate to increase Mr. Bensel's salary from $6,000 to $7,500 a year. A bill with the same object is at present before the Legislature.

ESTIMATE MEETING PUT OFF.

Only the Mayor and President Haffen Present at the Opening.

There was to have been a special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday afternoon to consider increases in the salaries of city employes. The meeting did not take place partly because Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn did not arrive ahead of time.

The meeting was scheduled for 2:30 o'clock. About two minutes before that time Mayor McClellan and Borough President Haffen appeared, and the former called the meeting to order thus:

"The meeting will come to order. The clerk will call the roll. The President of the Borough of the Bronx calls the attention of the chair to the fact that there is not a quorum present. The meeting is adjourned."

And down came the Mayor's gavel just as President Coler entered the room. Even with Mr. Coler there would not have been a quorum, as nine votes are necessary. The meeting was arranged at the last meeting of the board after Mr. Coler and Controller Metz had had a dispute over salary increases, which the former wanted made.

TO SUE FOR TRACK REMOVAL.

Long Litigation Now Likely Over Eleventh Avenue Rails.

Condemnation proceedings against the New York Central Railroad Company for the forcible removal of the company's tracks along Eleventh Avenue will probable be begun on March 26, as an outcome of the action which the Rapid Transit Commission will take to-day. The condemnation clauses of the Saxe law will probably be allowed to go into effect on that date, as provided in the act, in which case long litigation will doubtless result.

At the meeting to-day the board will listen to arguments made by members of an association of Bronx civic organizations, who will urge the immediate preparation of forms of contracts for the proposed lines along Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road. It will be urged that the commission should endeavor to put through at least one of these routes as soon, if not sooner, than the Manhattan routes are acted upon.

COLER REJECTS BIDS.

Thinks Prices for Pavement in Brooklyn Too High.

Believing that he has discovered a combination among paving concerns to raise the price of asphalt paving, Borough President Coler of Brooklyn has thrown out all the bids sent in last week for this kind of pavement. The bids were about 40 per cent. over the prices of last year.

Consulting Engineer Creuzbaur of Mr. Coler's staff reported that, although there was justification for an increase of 20 per cent., because of a difference in labor conditions and an advance in the cost of material, the 40 per cent. jump in prices was unreasonable.

Last year the paving was done for $1.48 a square yard. The bids just thrown out were for $2.12 a square yard. Mr. Coler will advertise for new bids.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

NURSE DEAD, DOCTOR HELD.

He Is Accused of Performing an Operation Upon Her.

Dr. Guy B. Stearns, 36 years old, of 1 West Eighty-second Street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeants Carey and McCafferty of the Central Office and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of homicide. The arrest was made by Inspector McLaughlin's men at the request of Chief of Police Watts of Boston.

Susan T. Greene, a nurse, died on Tuesday last in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, in Boston, from the effects of septic peritonitis. In an antemortem statement she said, according to the police, that she had been operated upon by Dr. Stearns. Dr. Stearns, when arrested, denied that he had treated the woman in any way.

Dr. Stearns is a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of this city, and was attached to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and was also a visiting physician at Flower Hospital, according to his own statement to the police. The doctor has also lectured before the Massachusetts Medical Society on several occasions.

According to Detective Sergeant Carey, Miss Greene, the nurse, was about thirty-two years of age. She told the Boston police she had known Dr. Stearns for a number of years, and the doctor said he first met the nurse fifteen years ago, when both he and she were employed at the Cotochiset House, at Wianno Beach, Cape Cod, Mass. Miss Greene graduated as a nurse from the hospital in which she died.

The police allege that in her statement the nurse declared that Dr. Stearns performed the operation upon her in his office in this city. She added that she knew Dr. Stearns so well that he was the only person she had confidence in.

Dr. Stearns admitted, Detective Sergeant Carey said, that Miss Greene, whom he knew here under the name of Mrs. Graham, was in this city on Feb. 16 last and that she telephoned to him at his office that night, and that on the day following she called at his office and told him she was ill and wished to be treated. He examined her, but did not operate upon her and she went away. She called again a day or so later, but he did not treat her even then. He learned on Saturday that she was in a hospital in Boston, and he went to the institution, but did not enter.

FORGED McCARREN'S NAME.

Political Trick Suspected in Check Sent to J. Citlots.

What was looked upon as being either the work of some practical joker or a plant intended to make it appear that Senator McCarren had been buying votes in the special election in the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, came to light yesterday.

Joseph Citlots of 95 North Sixth Street called upon David Hogan, Mr. McCarren's private secretary, and handed over to him a check for $5 on the North Side Bank, which had been mailed to him. It was drawn to the order of Citlots and was signed "P. H. McCarren."

Mr. Hogan at once pronounced the signature a clumsy forgery and began an investigation. He suspected that it was a scheme on the part of some of the Senator's political enemies to make it appear that the Democratic organization had been using money to corrupt voters in the election. Mr. Hogan said that if the guilty person was found a charge of forgery would be made against him.

Senator McCarren has no account in the North Side Bank. At that institution it was said that no checks signed with Mr. McCarren's name had been presented there for payment.

CITY LIBRARY BOARD MEETS

Last of Paul Leicester Ford's Books Received.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Astor Library Building, in Lafayette Street. John Bigelow, the President, had the chair. There were present Bishop Potter, W. W. Appleton, Edward King, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, George L. Rives, Charles H. Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, and Frederick Sturges.

It was reported to the board that Worthington C. Ford, brother of the late Paul Leicester Ford, novelist and historian, had sent the last of the combined library of the two to the library foundation.

The last part of this gift consisted of 2,000 volumes and 1,400 pamphlets, and for the most part was devoted to American history. The Paul Leicester Ford gift included 24,000 books and pamphlets.

N. Y. U. SUMMER SCHOOL.

Ninety-seven Courses to be Given This Year.

Ninety-seven courses to be given at University Heights in the six weeks beginning July 1 are announced in the bulletin of the New York University Summer School, issued yesterday. Among the new courses are one on school organization and administration, by Associate Supt. Edson of the New York City public schools, and another on the English Novel, Browning and Tennyson, by Prof. William D. Howe of the University of Indiana.

A new department has been added of the teaching and supervision of the manual arts, the feature of which will be two courses by Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art and Manual Training in the New York City public schools. This is the thirteenth year that the school has been held. The attendance in the last six years has increased from 63 to 351. It is expected that the attendance this year will be 500.

NEW PASTOR FOR MONTCLAIR

The Rev. Henry E. Jackson Accepts a Call to the Congregational Church.

The congregation of the Christian Congregational Church of Upper Montclair, N. J., decided unanimously last night to invite the Rev. Henry E. Jackson of Swarthmore, Penn., to the vacant pastorate. Mr. Jackson, who preached in Montclair last Sunday, has already expressed his willingness to accept the invitation. He is 37 years old, and has been pastor of the Presbyterian church in Swarthmore for the last twelve years. Besides his church work he has spent much time in the study of the arts. In April he will sail for Europe, and on his return will take up his work in Upper Montclair.

Mr. Jackson's immediate predecessors were the Rev. George L. Davey, who resigned in October to take up the practice of law in New York, and the Rev. Howard T. Bifs, now President of the American College at Beyrout, Syria.

Fear Flood in the Delawares.

The boarding house keepers and lumbermen along the upper Delaware River, near Belvidere, N. J., are alarmed because of the threatened breaking up of the ice. At the Delaware Water Gap there are huge ice cakes, forming a complete gorge. A thaw accompanied by rain will mean a big flood and submerging of the land for miles. The snow on the mountains is deep, adding to the danger.

Electrical Workers' Deadlock Ends.

The deadlock between the New York Electrical Workers' Union and the Electrical Contractors' Association over the refusal of the union to disband that its members might join a new union, was ended yesterday by the union agreeing to the proposal.

STREET RIOTING IN LOUISVILLE

Strike-Breakers in Car Trouble Assailed by a Big Mob—Scores Are Arrested.

MILITIA WILL BE CALLED

1,000 Persons Try to Rescue Çabman Who Blocked Track from Police—Threats of More Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Hope for a settlement of the street railway strike by arbitration which was aroused late last night began to fade to-night. A committee of business men conferred with the men and later with the street railway management to-day in the effort to get an agreement as to arbitration. The bone of contention, however, is recognition of the union, and upon this the railway management is said to have taken what is declared an unalterable position.

The business men's committee announced to-night that it would meet with the street railway's Directors again to-morrow. While the streets were clear to-night of most pedestrians, in consequence of the paralysis of the street car lines and a terrific storm there are wild stories afloat of plans to blow up tracks and cut wires. Among the large number arrested to-day is Capt. Jim Williams, the well-known turfman, charged with obstructing a mail car.

While 100 extra policemen will be sworn in, the militiamen will undoubtedly be on the scene by to-morrow night with the motormen behind heavy wire screening, a policeman on each side, and more policemen on the rear platforms. A comparatively few cars were operated to-day. Over some of the lines the service was irregular and most people feared to ride, despite the heavy rain. Numerous clashes with strike-breakers took place.

Two outbreaks of formidable proportions of railway employes occurred in the business quarter in the afternoon. The first was started at Fourth and Jefferson Streets, the busiest corner in the city, by a cab driver blocking a Second Street car with his cab and attempting to tear off the heavy wire screen with which all cars are provided for the protection of motormen.

The cab driver was promptly arrested and three policemen started to walk him to the Central Police Station at the City Hall, a block away. A thousand persons attempted to rescue the prisoner. Heavy reinforcements of policemen prevented this attempt, but the crowd was not dispersed until a score of arrests were made. No one was seriously hurt.

The second outbreak occurred at Seventh and Main Streets, where a carload of strike breakers, arriving from St. Louis, was being transferred to a suburban express car. The strike breakers were protected by policemen, while the transfer was being made, but the minute the St. Louis men were aboard the express car a volley of missiles crashed into it, several of those inside being slightly hurt. A large number of arrests were made before the assailants were dispersed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

Thrown Overboard in a Bottle by a Paterson Man, It Reaches His Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—When John Hobeler of 63 Van Houten Street sailed for his old home in Germany on a steamer due to arrive at Bremen on Feb. 19 last, he did not say anything to his wife, who remained here, about his intention to place a message in a bottle and commit it to the sea while on the trip. That he did so, however, was evident from a letter received by Mrs. Hobeler yesterday. It was addressed to Mr. Hobeler, and was as follows:

Workum, Holland, Feb. 23, 1907.

John Hobeler, Paterson, N. J.:

Dear Sir: This day a poor fisherwoman handed me the inclosed card. Her son had picked up the bottle containing it. This bottle was found on the coast of Workum, Province of Friesland, Holland, on Feb. 25. I told her that perhaps she would receive 5 guilders if the card was sent back to America, the bottle being broken.

In remitting the $2 you and your friends may be sure of bringing great joy to a wanting family. Respectfully yours, T. KUIPERS.

Inclosed in the letter was the business card of John Hobeler, on the back of which was written that $2 would be paid to the finder on returning it to Hobeler's home here. It was signed by Hobeler and two friends who accompanied him on the voyage. It is believed that the bottle was thrown overboard in the English Channel or North Sea. Mrs. Hobeler will send the $2 with a message of thanks.

CUT OFF WIFE AND BABES.

Witness to Will Says Testator Was Unconscious When He Signed.

Louis Shapiro, a Wall Street broker, who lived at 113 Orchard Street, Corona, in Queens Borough, died Feb. 1, leaving a will, which was drawn by William Solomon, a lawyer of Queens, giving all his property to his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Shapiro. His widow and her two children, 3 years and 1 year old, were cut off without a penny. The will was contested yesterday in the court in Jamaica before Surrogate Daniel Noble.

Marx Glickman, a merchant of Corona, who signed the will as a witness, said that Shapiro was conscious when he entered the room. The witness said he did not know he was signing the will of the dying man. He signed it without question, he said, because he was in a hurry to get back to his work. The estate consists of only a few thousand dollars.

NEGRO'S HEAD NOT HURT.

Dragged by Runaway Horse — Complains Only of Injury to His Shin.

Clarence Smith, a colored messenger employed by David Loeser of 475 Bloomfield Avenue, was dragged close to death by a runaway horse last night in sight of hundreds of commuters who had just arrived at Montclair. Smith had been riding a Mexican pony, and was thrown, one foot catching in the stirrup. As the horse dashed down the street Smith's head was striking the pavement.

When the runaway arrived opposite the Post Office the horse swayed to one side, giving the man's body a sudden jerk, which caused the stirrup strap to break, and the man to land at least fifty feet away in a snowbank. Smith was carried to the store of P. Palladino, and despite the terrible bumping which his head received, complained only that his shin was bruised.

The same virtues characterize every package of
White Rose Ceylon Tea
Uniformly Excellent.

FOR BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Senator Avis Would Have Jersey Legislature Meet Once in Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The first move for biannual sessions of the Legislature was made to-day, when Senator Avis of Gloucester introduced a concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment for sessions to be held every other year.

The resolution provides for electing Governor and Senators for four years, Assemblymen for two years, and requires State and County elections to be held on even years, and municipal elections on odd years.

Senator Avis said that this move would help the cause of good legislation, keep municipal issues out of State elections, and vice versa.

'I MEANT TO KILL THE OTHER.'

Apology of an Italian Who Fired at Two Girls—Hit Neither.

Frank Cameo, an Italian painter, whose Chesterfieldian manner is his greatest pride, fired three revolver shots yesterday in the direction of two young girls at 129th Street and Third Avenue, then apologised to one of them when he saw that one of the bullets had gone through her skirt.

"I was trying to kill the other one—the one who was with you," he told Miss Delia Wolf of 630 East 137th Street later on at the 126th Street Police Station, where he was a prisoner. "I really did not mean to hit you, and I sincerely apologize."

Miss Wolf was not mollified by the apology. She said that she did not relish the idea of having been a target. She refused to give the name of her girl companion. Cameo was equally reticent. The painter is 20 years old, and lives at 3,324 Third Avenue.

He would not tell why he wanted to shoot the other girl. The police version was that the other girl had jilted him.

The Value
of real estate as an investment is emphasized by the recent depression of the stock and bond market. Of course New York City real estate is the best and the nearer the investor gets to the heart of the city the better.
High grade properties in Central Manhattan a specialty.
Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
NEW YORK

PATIENT AND NURSE VANISH.

Two Women Missing from Dr. Given's Sanitarium at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 13.—The Police Department here was asked to-day to look for a woman and a nurse who are missing from Dr. A. J. Given's sanitarium, Stamford Hall. From the meagre information obtainable it seems that the woman, who was a patient, escaped last night, presumably with the assistance of the nurse.

The description of the missing patient is that she is 5 feet 6 inches tall, is stout, has red hair, and wore a long, fur-lined coat and a brown felt hat. The nurse is tall and dark. She wore a light raincoat.

Continuation Sale of
Used Pianos
During the Remainder of the Week!
A large collection of excellent instruments
At greatly reduced prices.
Sold on easy terms.
Out of Our Stock of 170 Pianos—
90 were sold last week.
Of the balance:
80 PIANO BARGAINS
Many of them are some of the most desirable instruments that we ever handled. Their non-arrival from our factory prevented their being previously offered.
Nearly Every Famous Maker Represented.
The upper floors of our 11-story Knabe Building, which the pianos now occupy, must be vacated at once for incoming tenants, hence
These Instruments Must Be Sold at Any Cost!
All pianos thoroughly repaired.
Excellent condition; and can be relied on for tone and durability.
A few sample bargains indiscriminately chosen for mention are

	Former Price.	Now.
Steinway Upright	$650	$275
Kranich & Bach Upright	400	235
Kranich & Bach Grand	650	275
Emerson Upright	350	275
Horace Waters	350	125
Steinway Square	600	75
Hallet & Davis Upright	450	150
Bluthner Grand	850	275
Chickering Upright	550	200
Briggs Upright	325	100
Erard Upright	500	100
Heller Upright	325	160
1 Pianola	250	125
1 Angelus	250	125
Richmond Upright	275	135
McPhail Upright	375	250
Estey Upright	350	150
Hallet & Davis Upright	400	100
Singer Upright	275	100

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
A few used Knabe Uprights and small Grands.
WM. KNABE & CO.
Knabe Building,
Fifth Ave., cor. 39th St.

James McCreery & Co.
MEN'S HABERDASHERY. In Both Stores.
New Shirting materials for Spring, especially designed for custom shirts. Fabrics include Scotch Madras in plain or Jacquard weaves. Russian cord Madras, Satin Broche, embroidered Batiste, Jacquard Batiste, silk and cotton Fabrics, Viyella Flannel, English silk and wool and French or English Silk Shirtings, and a quantity of fine American Silks,—woven especially for James McCreery & Co,
Shirts..... .....3.50 to 15.00 each
23rd Street. 34th Street.

IENA'S DEATH LIST IS NOW OVER 120

Eight Officers, 110 Men, and Some Arsenal Hands Are Unaccounted For.

VESSEL CAN NEVER FIGHT

But It Is Thought She Can Be Partly Repaired—Search for Bodies Goes on All Night.

TOULON, March 13.—The efforts to recover the bodies of those killed by the explosion on board the French battleship Iéna, here yesterday, which have been conducted with energy for twenty-four hours, have not yet resulted in definitely fixing the number of casualties. But after the last rollcall to-night there were still unaccounted for eight officers and 110 men. There is little doubt that all these missing men perished.

The rollcall was applied only to the crew of the Iéna, but as it is believed that some twelve or fifteen arsenal hands were engaged on board the battleship at the time of the explosion, it is feared that the total number of dead will reach over 120. In this belief the naval hospital here was instructed to-night to prepare mortuary space for 120 bodies.

All day long weeping mothers, wives, and other relatives of the missing men thronged the approaches to the hospital, hoping against hope that their loved ones were still alive and eagerly scanning the stretchers that were brought in.

Fifty bodies were recovered in the course of the day, but only twelve of them could be recognized. At 7 o'clock this evening hope was revived by a rumor that several men had been brought out alive, but this proved to be untrue.

After the roll call Minister of Marine Thomson reviewed the survivors and addressed to them a few touching words, after which the men who are engaged in searching the vessel returned to their task, at which they will work all night.

Two of the wounded died in the hospital this evening and there are five others who are not expected to live until morning.

The Prince of the Asturias, a brother-in-law of King Alfonso of Spain, has arrived here to convey the condolences of the King to the French Navy and to visit Rear Admiral Manceron, who was wounded. The Admiral attended King Alfonso during his Majesty's visit to France.

The Minister of Marine, who was accompanied by his staff, traveled from Paris during the night, and immediately upon his arrival here this morning proceeded to the scene of the disaster. All around the Missiessy dry dock were strewn pieces of shells, and the storesheds and other buildings in the vicinity were pierced in many places. Cordons of troops were drawn up on the quays in the neighborhood of the hulk of the Iéna. Fire hoses had played all night on the unsubmerged portions of the battleship, the interior of which had been completely flooded in order to prevent further explosions. The afterpart of the battleship is completely destroyed, the plates being unriveted everywhere aft. The officers' cabins are in ruins.

Minister Thomson, with a small party, boarded the hulk of the Iéna, whose forepart was found to be almost intact, but the utmost precautions were necessary in passing through the after part, owing to the fact that partitions, &c., were occasionally falling in. The Minister remained on board an hour.

Later in the afternoon the Minister interrogated the officers who escaped, and obtained their views regarding the causes of the disaster. He then visited the injured officers and men in the hospitals, and promised promotion to the most deserving.

Minister Thomson made a second visit to the Iéna late this afternoon, after the dry dock had been emptied of water, and made a careful examination of every part of the battleship that was accessible. The interior steel planking and the partitions of the battleship show signs of having been subjected to enormous pressure. In many places they are bulged out or dented. The gap in the side of the vessel acted as a safety valve for the vast volume of gas generated by the burning powder, without which the explosion would have had even more disastrous results.

The opinion prevails among the officials that while it is possible to repair the battleship, she will never again be fit to form part of an active squadron.

A correspondent of The Associated Press boarded the Iéna while the search for the bodies was going on. The fighting tops of the vessel were bent over, there was an enormous breach amidships, and on the port side was a hole about 18 feet long and 12 feet high. Amid shattered steel plates, twisted rails, and displaced stanchions the correspondent saw all that remained of thirty bodies.

At times the horrible fumes from the interior of the vessel were so strong that the searchers for the dead were driven back on deck. The suffocating emanations from the powder increased in intensity as the day wore on.

Portions of shells from the Iéna penetrated houses in the outskirts of Toulon, in one instance going through the roof and three floors.

One of the engineers of the battleship, who escaped from the vessel at the time of the explosion, said that he witnessed the eruption of Mont Pelée, but that the Iéna catastrophe was more terrible.

Describing his experiences the engineer said he had just left the engine room of the Iéna, where several of his comrades remained, when the explosion occurred. It was followed by an indescribable panic among the sailors and stokers, who rushed about the decks, falling over anything in their way. Some of them slid down ropes or the timber supports of the vessel, and thus reached the bottom of the dock, while others jumped from the decks and were instantly killed.

CONDOLENCE FROM ROOSEVELT

European Rulers Also Send Messages of Sympathy to Fallieres.

PARIS, March 13.—Dispatches of condolence on the Iéna disaster have reached President Fallières from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root, the sovereigns of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Spain, and the Prince of Monaco.

BERLIN, March 13.—In addition to the condolences telegrapher by Emperor William to President Fallières on the disaster to the Iéna the German Government caused the publication of a semi-official note in the North German Gazette this evening expressing in the name of the German people and the German Army and Navy the most sincere sympathy with the President, Government, navy, and people of France.

At to-day's session of the Appropriations Committee of the Reichstag Baron von Thuenefeld asked for information regarding the disaster to the Iéna, and particularly whether the new powder used in the German Navy could cause a similar explosion.

Admiralty Secretary von Tirpitz said that all the precautions possible had been taken in the selection of the powder for the German Navy to prevent explosions, and that so far as human foresight could ascertain there was no danger of the occurrence of any similar disaster.

The committee adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with France on the Iéna disaster.

ROME, March 13.—King Victor Emmanuel, Foreign Minister Tittoni, and Vice Admiral Mirabello, the Minister of Marine, have expressed to President Fallières and the French Government their deepest sympathy with France and the French Navy in their sorrow caused by the diaster to the Iéna.

The Pope was most concerned when the news of the explosion on the Iena was communicated to him, and ordered that a requiem mass be celebrated at the French Church of San Luigi here for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives.

The Pope also telegraphed to Mgr. Guillibert, Bishop of Toulon, expressing his warmest condolences with him as a result of the disaster which had overtaken the French Nation and its fleet.

DR. ADAM JAMESON KILLED.

Twelve Other Persons Dead Owing to a Transvaal Train Wreck.

JOHANNESBURG, March 13.—Adam Jameson, M. D., ex-Commissioner of Lands, was killed with twelve other persons, at about midnight in the wreck of a train at Alkmaar, on the Delagoa line, due to a washout.

Eleven persons were injured.

Dr. Jameson was born in Scotland in 1860. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Charles Jameson. After being graduated from the University of Edingburgh with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery he went to Australia, where he practiced his profession and took part in the political affairs of the colony.

In 1893 he returned to Europe and practiced as a physician in Rome, but upon the death of his wife he returned to Australia. In 1900 he entered the Legislative Council of Western Australia and a year later became the Minister of Lands. In 1903 he was transferred to the Transvaal, and became, in addition to Commissioner of Lands, a member of the Executive, Legislative, and inter-Colonial Councils, retiring from those positions on the formation of the new Transvaal Ministry.

TO MUNICIPALIZE BURIALS.

Vienna City Council Purchases the Business of Undertakers.

VIENNA, March 13.—The City Council of Vienna, with a view to the municipalization of the undertaking business, has purchased for $500,000 the rights and privileges of two big undertaking companies, which practically control the burial business here.

The municipality is already operating the gas and electric lighting, the electric street car, and the water services of the city. It has also established a big brewery.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CHARLEROI, March 13.—The miners of this district to-day by a referendum vote decided by 25,978 ayes against 100 noes to adopt eight hours' work a day as the period of labor for all the miners.

HAMBURG, March 13.—About 1,500 of the English longshoremen imported to take the places of the locked-out local longshoremen who refuse to work on the shipowners' terms are at work to-day and more are on their way here from London. In addition, gangs of longshoremen have been brought here from Antwerp. The locked-out longshoremen have distributed an account of their grievances, printed in English, among the men brought here from England.

MILAN, March 13.—The village of Affori has been visited by an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis. This is the first time this disease has made its appearance in Italy. Six deaths have already occurred in Affori, and many people in the village are moving away. The disease appears to have been brought in from Switzerland. The medical authorities are isolating the sufferers.

VIENNA, March 13.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, has returned here after visits to Greece and Italy.

MEMBERS OF DUMA LEARNING CAUTION

Opposition Parties Try to Force Socialists to Abandon Their Tactics.

THEY FEAR DISSOLUTION

Bomb In Kharkoff Kills Six—Revolutionist Fires at the Governor of Yaroslav.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—To-day's caucus of the opposition parties was devoted to a discussion of what the lower house of Parliament should do after the reading of Premier Stolypin's declaration of policy. It failed again to bring the Social Democrats into line, but the other parties expressed their displeasure at the Social Democratic obstruction with so much emphasis that this party is likely now to abandon its unpopular tactics.

The peasant members, after a week of schooling at the hands of the Constitutional Democrats, are thoroughly impressed with the necessity of caution toward the Government. They are firmly convinced that the Government would not hesitate to dissolve the Duma on its first misbehavior. The peasant deputies, who are gradually gaining confidence in their powers of debate, to-day arraigned the Social Democrats as a graver danger to the existence of the Duma than M. Krusheven, the anti-Semitic member, and his henchmen.

The Government has resolved to take severe steps against the universities and other institutions of higher learning in order to put an end to the revolutionary activity that prevails within the walls of these establishments. Prince Andrew Gagarin, Director of the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg, in which establishment arms, ammunition, and bombs were found by the police on March 3, has been dishonorably discharged. Together with the members of the governing board of the institute he will be prosecuted for criminal negligence.

The Faculty of the Institute will hand in their resignations in a body as a protest against the degradation of Prince Gagarin.

Statistics published to-day regarding the drumhead court-martial show that up to March 5, when the activity of the courts was suspended by Premier Stolypin on account of the opening of Parliament, 764 persons were executed, an average of almost five daily. The majority of the executions took place in Poland and the Baltic provinces.

KHARKOFF, March 13.—While the police to-day were searching the rooms occupied by a student a bomb exploded, killing an officer of the gendarmerie, three policemen, and two civilians.

Six other persons were injured.

YAROSLAV, March 13.—A revolutionist, pretending to be a student, succeeded in gaining access to the rooms occupied by Gov. Rimsky-Korsakoff to-day and fired at him with a revolver.

The Governor was not wounded. He seized his assailant by the throat and held him until assistance arrived.

BETTER ARMS FOR GERMANY.

Artillery to be Rearmed and the Rifles to be Improved.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Appropriation Committee of the Reichstag to-day approved the bill authorizing the issue of $87,500,000 in Treasury bonds, with which to strengthen the available funds in the Imperial Treasury.

The Government, it is understood, has since the beginning of 1906 expended or contracted to expend sums estimated to amount to $75,000,000 in completing the rearmament of the artillery and the improvement of the rifle used in the army. The rearmament of the artillery is on the point of being completed, the Krupps working at the highest pressure on the contract, but uncertainty exists regarding the improvement in the army rifle, it not being known whether the Governmnet is merely improving the present weapon or making an entirely new model.

COUNT LAMSDORFF VERY ILL.

Ex-Russian Foreign Minister Is Not Expected to Live.

GENOA, March 13.—Count Vladimir Lamsdorff, ex-Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill at San Remo with a complication of diseases, including dropsy. The doctors in attendance fear that their patient may die any day.

M. Viangali, who was at one time Russian Ambassador to the Quirinal, and who is now more than 90 years old, is also lying seriously ill at San Remo and is not expected to live.

INSURED, LOOKED ON AT FIRE.

Inhabitants of an Italian Village Let Their Homes Burn.

MILAN, March 13.—About 2,000 peasants were rendered homeless at Borsano, not far from here, to-day by a fire which destroyed all the houses within a very wide area. The only building left standing was the church, the bell of which continued ringing for help until the last moment, which the peasants considered to be a miracle.

All the houses destroyed were insured, which apparently made the population of the village reluctant to assist in extenguishing the flames, the authorities being eventually obliged to have recourse to coercive measures. The authorities also had to cope with a number of thieves, who sacked the burning houses while the peasants looked on.

ROCHEFORT TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Duel Between Him and a Lawyer This Morning Expected.

PARIS, March 13.—Henri Rochefort, the veteran editor of the Intransigeant, and Michel Pelletier, a lawyer, will probably fight a duel to-morrow morning in consequence of an exchange of recriminations in the law courts this afternoon.

UNDERWRITERS' BIG LOSS.

Wreck of the Dakota Threatens to Cost Them $2,500,000.

LONDON, March 13.—On the representations of the London underwriters, who stand to lose something like $2,500,000 to the event of the total loss of the Great Northern Steamship Company's liner Dakota, which ran ashore in the Bay of Tokio on March 3, the British Admiralty has requested the Japanese Government to send a warship to the scene of the wreck, and to render every possible assistance in salvaging the steamer.

STEAL INGOTS FROM A SHOW.

Thieves Get Gold Worth $8,000 at an Exhibition in London.

LONDON, March 13.—While the South African Products Exhibition here was filled with visitors late last night thieves raided a case containing samples of gold, and got away with two ingots, valued at $8,000.

There is no trace of the thieves.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

AGAIN ADMITS JAPANESE.

San Francisco Education Board Rescinds Segregation Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The San Francisco Board of Education to-day unanimously rescinded the resolution of last October, by which Japanese were segregated in the Oriental School, and adopted a substitute resolution, in accordance with the understanding reached at the Washington conference. The board then sent the following telegram:

San Francisco, March 13.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Elihu Root, Secretary of State:

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education held this afternoon a resolution as agreed upon with you was adopted unanimously. Certified copy was given to United States District Attorney Devlin.

LAWRENCE F. WALSH,
President Board of Education.

There is, it is said, an unwritten reservation to the effect that should the President's reciprocal promises to the board regarding the restriction of coolie immigration not be carried out the board will feel at liberty again to segregate the Japanese.

The resolution passed to-day is in part as follows:

Section 1. Children of all alien races who speak the English language, in order to determine the proper grade to which they may be entitled to be enrolled, must first be examined as to their educational qualifications by the Principal of the school where the applications for enrollment shall have been made.

Section 2. That no child of alien birth over the ages of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years of age shall be enrolled in any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grades respectively.

Section 3. If said alien children shall be found deficient in their ability to speak or deficient in the elements of the English language, or unable to attend the grades mentioned in Section 2 by reason of the restrictions mentioned therein, such children shall be enrolled in special schools or in special classes established exclusively for such children as and in the manner the Board of Education shall deem proper and most expedient.

The members of the board believe the Japanese incident is closed so far as San Francisco is concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As a result of the action to-day of the Board of Education of San Francisco, the President will to-morrow issue an order directing the discontinuance of the suits brought by the Government in the Federal Courts in California to compel the admission of Japanese children to the public schools.

The discretionary power given to the President by the Immigration bill, by which he can prevent the coming to the mainland of Japanese on passports from their Government to Hawaii, will also be exercised at once, and the order will probably be issued in a day or two.

SEIZURE ON AMERICAN SHIP.

Nicaraguan Gunboat Takes 1,000 Rifles from the City of Para.

MANAGUA, March 13.—The American steamer City of Para, having on board 1,000 rifles destined for Amapala, Honduras, was recently overhauled by a Nicaraguan gunboat, which seized the rifles.

The steamer was permitted to proceed to her destination.

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras, March 13.—The Honduran gunboat Tatumbla and the Mexican steamer Olympia, under charter, both equipped with rifles and cannon and with a large and well-armed force, including American gunners on board under Gen. Quiros, left here to-day and steamed in the direction of Trujillo.

The reports that Americans have been impressed for service in the Honduran Army are untrue.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A decisive engagement between the forces of Nicaragua and Honduras may be expected at any time, according to a dispatch the State Department received to-day from Philip Brown, Secretary to the American Mission to Guatemala and Honduras, who has just arrived at Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

Mr. Brown's dispatch says that the military encounters so far between the armies of Honduras and Nicaragua have not been of such a serious character that they in any way indicated the relative strength of the opposing forces, but that the armies are now getting into such position that an important engagement may be expected in a short time.

LEYLAND LINERS WITHDRAWN.

Boston Sailing Dates Canceled—Freight Blockade the Cause.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Leyland Line announced to-day that it had decided to withdraw the steamer Canadian, due to sail from Boston for Liverpool April 3, and the Cestrian, sailing April 24, and that a further withdrawal of tonnage from Boston was under consideration.

The officials of the company refused to discuss this decision, but it is believed by exporters to be the result of the congested conditions on the railroads and the impossibility of getting freight for quick transportation.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 13.—A loss of Winter trade for this port amounting to millions of dollars in value is attributed to the freight blockade in the West. Two sailings by the Donaldson Line of steamers have been canceled for this month, and the turbine steamers of the Allan Line have been withdrawn from this route—largely, it is said, on account of the scarcity of freight from the West.

NEW HAMBURG LINE SHIPS.

To Operate Brazil-New York Service with the Union Company.

The Hamburg-American Line announced yesterday that it had purchased from the Union Steamship Company of Hamburg the steamers Siegmund and Sieglinde, running on the Sloman Line between New York and Brazil. The steamers Gutrune and Gunther of the same service have been acquired by the Hamburg-South American Line.

The two lines will maintain the Sloman Line jointly, and, as in the past, Funch, Edye & Co. of this city will be the local agents. It is contemplated changing the name of the line. The Sloman Line steamers stop at Pernambuco, Maceio, Rio Janeiro, San Francisco do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, and other ports if cargo offers.

The Hamburg-American Line is also about to supplement its freight service between Hamburg and Galveston by a passenger line between the two ports. It is believed that this move will divert a large amount of steerage traffic to the South.

CAN'T SEND SHIP TO CHINA.

Government Unable to Use a Transport to Carry Provisions There.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Louis Klopsch, the editor of The Christian Herald, to-day sent a dispatch to Assistant Secretary Bacon of the State Department, who is one of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, offering to supply a cargo of food if the United States Government would supply a transport to take the provisions to China at once.

The offer was referred to Secretary Taft, who was unable to comply with it because an act of Congress would be necessary to use an army transport for such purpose.

Accompanying Dr. Klopsch's offer was the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, March 13, which he received from The North China Herald:

"Distress and sickness increasing. Scattered condition of populace renders mortality statistics unprocurable. Everything now centred on hurrying forward relief. Demand for additional distributors very hard to meet."

Object to Proposed Armory Site.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association met last night in Corrigan Hall, 152d Street and Broadway, to protest against erecting the proposed Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Fort Washington Avenue, at 168th and 169th Streets and Broadway. It was said that the new building would drive many from what was an exclusive neighborhood. It was resolved to ask for a public hearing.

These are days of specialists. Our specialty is

Rugs

and has been for 27 years—Oriental and American.

PARKER, SMITH & CO.
Rug Merchants
22-24-26 West 34th St., adj. Waldorf-Astoria

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.
ARTIFICIAL VICHY
MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY
CARL H. SCHULTZ.
430-444 1ST AVE C·P M·S NEW YORK
LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

LORD WM. NEVILL IS ARRESTED AGAIN

Marquis of Abergavenny's Son Accused of Swindling a Pawnbroker.

IN JAIL OVER THREE YEARS

When He Came Out, Society Forgave Him and Welcomed Him Because of His Experience.

LONDON, March 13.—Lord William Beauchamp Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, is again in the hands of the authorities, and this afternoon was remanded at a Police Court, charged with stealing jewelry by means of a trick.

Lord William was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey in Feb. 15, 1898, for fraud in connection with a promissory note, the prosecutor being Capt. Spender-Clay, who in 1904 married Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor. In the present case Lord William is charged with stealing a box containing $2,000 worth of pearl and diamond jewelry by exchanging it for a similar box, apparently containing the jewels, but which, when opened, was found to contain two pieces of coal wrapped in tissue paper.

According to the testimony Lord William pawned articles of jewelry at different times, and subsequently requested the pawnbroker to bring the jewels to his house, with a new contract covering all the transactions. After the contract had been signed Lord William produced a green leather box, in which the pawnbroker, placed the jewels, and then tied up and sealed the box. Lord William then diverted the pawnbroker's attention to a bureau in another part of the room. The man turned away for a moment to examine the bureau, and Lord William shortly afterward joined his visitor and handed him a box, which, the pawnbroker supposed, contained the jewelry. On examining it a couple of months later, however, he found that it had been changed while his back was turned.

Lord William was remnaded in $25,000 bail.

Lord William Nevill is 46 years old. His family is one of the oldest and most illustrious in England, descending from one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. He has many wealthy relatives, but he has been hard up most of his life. He was at one time a Lieutenant in the army, and in 1889 married Luisa Maria Carmen de Murrieta, eldest daughter of the Marquis de Santurce.

The trial which resulted in the conviction of Lord William in 1898 created an immense sensation. The court was crowded, many fashionable women being present. The case grew out of a suit instituted by the late "Sam" Lewis, the money lender, against Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, who was then an officer of the Guards and a young man of great wealth. Lewis lost his case, and a warrant for the arrest of Lord William was then issued. The story of the latter's crime as brought out by the evidence presented in court was as follows:

Lord William needed money badly. He met Spender-Clay, who was flattered by his attention. On the pretense that he wanted Spender-Clay's signature to a couple of family papers of a private nature, Lord William obtained the signature of Spender-Clay to two promissory notes for £11,113. The two men, it was said, had been drinking on the evening when the papers were signed, and Spender-Clay, out of consideration of honor, did not insist on knowing the nature of the documents.

It is said that Spender-Clay was practically ostracized by his fellow-officers for not "paying up like a gentleman" and saying nothing about the way Lord William had rooked him.

Nevill was released on a ticket of leave in November, 1901. He had spent most of his term in prison in wheeling a barrow on the prison farm. It was after he was released that the most remarkable feature in connection with the case developed. London society—some of it, at any rate—took him back and made almost a "lion" of him. He is a good talker and was able to relate his jail experiences in an attractive manner, thus providing a novel topic of conversation at afternoon teas. One well-known Duchess is said to have remarked to him:

"Bless you, you needn't worry about having been in jail. We won't throw you over for a little thing like that. Why, my dear boy, if we got our deserts we should all be in prison."

Lord William wrote a book about his life in prison, which had a large circulation.

FOR CRIMES ACT REPEAL.

Irish Member's Motion Carried in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 13.—The House of Commons to-night discussed the motion made by Michael H. Hogan, member for Tipperary, in favor of repealing the Irish Crimes act, which was carried by 252 votes to 83. The motion was strongly opposed by Unionist speakers.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Birrell, who described the act as a "code of tyrannical laws," said that so far as the present Government was concerned the act was dead and buried and would be formally repealed at the earliest opportunity. He said also that the Government had made many promises for the Irish people which it hoped to be able to carry out, and that he proposed after Easter to introduce a measure intended to associate the people of Ireland more closely with the Administration. He hoped also to introduce a bill which would bring about the restoration of evicted tenants to their homes and which would give the power compulsorily to acquire the land necessary to this end.

NO TIRED BRAINS
If you eat
Grape-Nuts
To prove it, try for 10 days.
"THERE'S A REASON."

"Last Day's and Evening"
"No one can afford to miss seeing the present exhibition."
Imperial Art Treasures
Seldom if ever seen outside of the "Forbidden City"
AND
Notable Paintings
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
Day 9 to 6 — Evening 8 to 9.30
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — NEW YORK CITY
ON FREE VIEW — DAY AND EVENING
At Unrestricted Public Sale
At Mendelssohn Hall
FORTIETH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers)
To-morrow (Friday) Evening at 8:15
Highly Valuable Paintings
and Water Colors
Also at Unrestricted Public Sale
On Saturday Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
At the American Art Galleries
The Chamot Collection
Extraordinary Chinese Objects of Art
Imperial Treasures, Relics & Curios
THE SALES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY OF
The American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

4 Shirts Made to Your Measure $10
Perfect fit is assured because your shirts are cut from your special pattern, drafted from your form measurements. Fashionable correctness of design and coloring is assured because the woven madras is newly imported this Spring.
Best value is assured because of direct mill connections and because of Brill shirt shops conducted by cutters, operators and finishers used to custom work only.
Negligee shirts, cuffs attached or detached, with initials embroidered on the sleeve; four for $10.00.
White Pleated Linen Bosom Shirts reduced to $1.25
Advance in cost of material prohibits duplicating this shirt at the old price; therefore this line must be closed out quickly before sizes become broken. Shirts with cuffs attached or wristbands. Reduced to $1.25.
Imported Gauze Lisle Hose 25c
This price would be impossible unless Brill stores had imported these goods directly from the mill. Colors are black, blue, gray and tan.
Good 35c. values. Special..... 25c
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
Four Stores.
UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

B. Altman & Co.
RUGS AND INTERIOR FURNISHINGS,
FOR COTTAGES, CAMPS, BUNGALOWS AND YACHTS.
SUMMER-LIKE EFFECTS IN LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES AND DRAPERY MATERIALS, PRINTED HANGINGS AND FABRICS, RUGS AND MATTINGS, SCREENS, UTILITY BOXES, LOUNGING PILLOWS AND SIMILAR FURNISHINGS.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS AND WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, AND MODERATE COST.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

HENRI BENDEL
Millinery
ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF HIS NEW BUILDING
520 Fifth Avenue—43d-44th Sts.
on
Thursday, March Fourteenth
WITH AN EXHIBIT OF THE CHOICEST SELECTION OF
TRIMMED HATS
from the foremost fashion exponents of Paris, together with examples of his own workroom, characterizing striking originality and distinction.

Lord & Taylor
Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.
Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.
21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "
Samples Mailed Upon Request
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Mail Order Department of the Times Square Drug Store
One of the strongest features of our store is the Mail Order Department. Our patrons find it a great convenience to write for their drug supplies or to send their prescriptions by mail for us to compound. We have a complete delivery system and we are able to deliver to any point in Greater New York upon short notice.
Orders by 'phone receive the same prompt attention as do orders by mail.
MAKE US YOUR DRUGGISTS.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building, Broadway at 42nd Street. Phone 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

Paulines

The Oriental Store.

What EASE AND COMFORT a woman feels in a Kimono or Kimono jacket—of all foreign garments adapted to American use these are the most satisfactory.

SILK KIMONO JACKETS

beautifully embroidered with cherry blossoms, wistaria or chrysanthemums—light blue, pink and white.

DON'T BE WITHOUT ONE WHEN THEY ARE PRICED AT 10.00.

2d Floor.

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

Boys! Stock up!

3500 pairs of long black stockings, narrow and wide ribs.

Onyx dye.

Double knees—double heels.

Sizes 7 to 10.

Regular price 25c. or 30c. according to size.

20c.—3 pairs for 50c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

"Tell it to the Graphophone"

It will save you many a valuable hour. You can despatch your correspondence as it comes along, while it's fresh in your mind.

A Commercial Graphophone saves extra help and economizes *your* time.

For further information and a free trial, drop a postal or telephone.

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of New York City

In successful operation for half a century.

108th Street and Columbus Avenue.

BockBeer

Both Pilsener and Dark

On Draught at all of our 900 customers in this city.

EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE

Consult our Registered Physicians. Glasses if needed—One Dollar upward.

223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.

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OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.

Established Nearly 50 Years.

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the Burlington Route

PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER

plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3037

Thursday, March 14: Weather forecast—Rain.

If you lose your umbrella to-day, remember

Telephone 1000 Bryant

The New York Times

Finds Lost Articles

REJECT J. Q. A. WARD MODEL FOR STATUE

Sheridan Commission Break with the Sculptor After Many Years.

VOICE OF WIDOW POTENT

Mrs. Sheridan Not Satisfied with the Features and Expression—Mr. Ward to Defend Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—That J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and the Sheridan Statue Commission have come to a final disagreement after years of work by the sculptor became known here to-day. Mr. Ward's model for a statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, which he intended to be his greatest work, has been formally rejected and the contract canceled. The action was taken some time ago but it was not announced.

Nearly nineteen years have elapsed since the project for a statue to Gen. Sheridan in the National Capital was proposed by the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Ward had been at work on the statue for nearly fifteen of the nineteen years and has made several models, none of which has been approved by both the artist and the committee. A singular fact about it is that he did make one model which satisfied the committee and was approved by them, but Mr. Ward himself did not consider it good and destroyed it.

Meanwhile the statues of Hancock and Logan, provided for in 1891, are standing here in public squares. They were both completed years ago. Sheridan died in 1888, and in September of that year the Society of the Army of the Cumberland appointed a committee of nine, headed by Gen. G. S. Fullerton, to take the necessary steps. Congress authorized the erection of the statue in March, 1889, appropriated $40,000, and created a commission to take charge of the matter, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Library, and the Chairman of the Statue Committee of the Army of the Cumberland.

Congress made a further appropriation of $10,000 in March 1891, making the total $50,000. This act of 1891 was the same which authorized the erection of the Hancock and Logan statues. The Army of the Cumberland raised about $5,000. In April, 1892, the commission contracted with Mr. Ward to make the statue for $30,000, making an advance payment of $2,500.

Two of Mr. Ward's statues already ornament the city. They are those of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Thomas, and are generally regarded as among the finest of the many statues in the Capital City. Mr. Ward intended and expected that the Sheridan statue should surpass both of them. The model which satisfied the committee, but did not satisfy the sculptor, was destroyed by him several years ago, and he has been at work since on another, which he had nearly completed several months ago. It is now in his studio in New York City.

The commission made several visits to New York to inspect it. So did Mrs. Sheridan, the General's widow. There is reason to believe that Mrs. Sheridan's verdict had considerable influence on the commission. She said the likeness was not good, and that the facial expression was unnatural. The commission, however, was unfavorably impressed with the statue. It did not at once reject it, but employed several artists to examine the model and report on its artistic worth.

The contract with Mr. Ward was finally canceled, and the commission will hold a meeting to consider what shall be done next. The commission at the time the Ward contract was canceled consisted of Secretary Taft, Senator Wetmore, Representative McCleary, and Gen. H. C. Corbin, the last named representing the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. McCleary's successor will not be appointed until December.

J. Q. A. Ward was at his home, 119 West Fifty-second Street, last night. He said that he had not yet been notified of the action of the Sheridan Statue Commission. He refused to give a description of his model or to tell anything about the proposed statue.

"The commission," he said, "has not yet made known its intentions concerning the model to me, but just as soon as the proper time comes I'll make a statement, telling the history of the case."

RELIGION HERE WANING.

Federation of Churches Asks the President to Help Revive It.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The decline of religious interest in New York, particularly among workingmen, was the subject of a conference at the White House to-day between the President and Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, President; Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary, and Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, representing the Federation of Churches of that city. Their visit was for the purpose of enlisting the President's aid toward arousing a greater interest in religion in New York, and thereby effecting the establishment of additional churches.

The President's visitors told him that the number of these edifices was wholly disproportionate to the population. It was pointed out that the Protestant churches in New York had decreased by three in the last six years, although there are six more Catholic churches and eighteen more synagogues. The federation believes that religious interest in New York is on the wane, and its members are doing everything possible to check the condition by holding daily services in various parts of the city, where considerable numbers of workingmen are employed. The organization is made up of every religious denomination, all working togetner to the common end.

The President displayed deep interest in the matter and promised to aid the cause in every way possible.

More Postal Clerks for New York.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock to-day allowed fifty additional clerks to the New York Post Office.

A box can be used by two or more reducing expense

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

120 Broadway

Safes $5 to $800 a year

TAINTED MONEY A MYTH.

President Needham Says He'll Accept Any That Isn't Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"There is no such thing as tainted money," declared Dr. Charles W. Needham, President of George Washington University, in an address before the students of that institution to-day.

The university is making a campaign for a larger scope in American education, and has raised more than $120,000 locally toward the purchase of a $400,000 site for new buildings.

"What is it that taints money?" asked President Needham, in announcing the university's attitude on the subject. "I know what some people say about it. They say that the wrong conduct of a holder attaches to the money and the money is thereafter unfit for service.

"Human conduct in acquiring money does not attach to or mix in the coin, nor lessen nor weaken the promise to pay upon the bank note. Good moral money—that is, coin of full weight and live promises to pay, good coin is good anywhere, in any man's hand. 'Truth takes no passing shadow to itself,' and money cannot become impregnated by the deeds of passing users.

"Having this view of good money, I will accept it from any man who owns it."

POINTS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Outsiders, It Is Learned, Could Have Obtained Uniforms and Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When the Twenty-sixth Infantry was transferred from Brownsville to make room for the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the white soldiers left behind many cast-off khaki uniforms, and shells, cartridges, and bandoliers lying about loose in storehouses and barracks, which white men about town might easily have obtained. This important testimony was given to-day before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Rowland Osborne, the white Post Quartermaster Sergeant at Fort Brown during the occupation of the fort by both the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Osborne had previously been on the stand, but he had not been asked concerning the possibility of citizens getting ammunition or soldiers' clothing.

Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson of the Twenty-sixth Infantry preceded Osborne on the stand. He again told of hearing remarks derogatory to negro soldiers, and gave a number of instances of hearing threats of violence against the negroes. Concerning the appearance of the police of Brownsville, Lieut. Thompson said that in the Summer of 1906 the uniforms were changed from blue to khaki cloth and from the rear it would be difficult to tell a policeman from a soldier.

TAFT'S 8-HOUR DAY ORDER.

War Department Engineers Must Observe the Law to the Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Taft has given orders to the engineer officers of the War Department to enforce the language of the eight-hour law to the letter, as applied to public works under their direction. Examination convinced him that the construction formerly given to the law whereby large classes of employes were held to be exempt from its operation was erroneous.

It is predicted that the order will greatly reduce the amount of river and harbor work that can be accomplished under the appropriations made by the last Congress, large though they were.

New Spanish Minister Presented.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Señor Don Ramon Pina, the new Spanish Minister, was to-day formally presented to President Roosevelt by Secretary of State Root. The reception given to Señor Pina by the President was most cordial, and the speeches expressed sentiments of good-will and hope of enduring bonds of friendship.

NO THIRD TERM—BUTLER.

Roosevelt Will Not Run Again, No Matter What the Pressure.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 13.—In an interview here to-day Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, said:

"President Roosevelt will not run for President again, no matter what pressure is brought to bear upon him. The principles which Roosevelt stands for are greater than the man. The Republican Party must support these principles no matter who its standard bearer may be at the next election. With Mr. Root as President and Mr. Taft as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, conditions would be pretty nearly ideal. But I hardly look for such a combination to succeed."

TO MERGE PACIFIC WARSHIPS.

Entire Fleet Will Be Under Command of Rear Admiral Brownson.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Complete plans for the consolidation into one fleet of all American cruising vessels in the Pacific Ocean were made public by the Navy Department to-day. The order will probably go into effect about the end of this month, when Rear Admiral Brownson will become Commander in Chief of everything in the Pacific. Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne will be commander of the second squadron and Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton will command the third squadron.

At present the warships in the Pacific are organized into the Asiatic Fleet and the Pacific Squadron. The consolidation of these under one administrative head is in accordance with the Navy Department's policy instituted by the abolition of the South Atlantic and European stations in the Atlantic and the concentration of all vessels in that ocean under one command.

DOUBLE MURDER SUSPECTED.

Two Men Found Dead at State Fish Hatchery Provide a Mystery.

GREENVILLE, Me., March 13.—"A double murder was committed before the fire at the State fish hatchery on Moosehead Lake, Monday," declared Medical Examiner Hatch to-night, at the conclusion of a session of the Coroner's jury.

He said that in the head of A. W. Wilkins, an ex-Superintendent, he found a bullet wound that could not have been self-inflicted. Superintendent Arthur L. Hersey had a similar wound. The first theory of the authorities was that Wilkins had killed Hersey and committed suicide. Now it is believed both were slain.

"Little Tim" Sullivan's Ankle Hurt.

"Little Tim" Sullivan, it was learned yesterday, will be unable to attend the Larry Mulligan Ball at Terrace Garden to-morrow night, owing to a sprained ankle resulting from an automobile accident in Hot Springs, Ark., where he hast been staying for a week. But the rest of the Sullivan clan, including "Big Tim," Senator "Christy," "Florry," and even "Paddy," the horseman, will be on hand, as it is said will Frederic Kernochan and Allan Ryan, a son of Thomas F. Ryan.

Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats

Requiring the utmost skill to be properly brought forth, these garments afford conclusive evidence of the superiority of our tailoring organization. Modelled in accord with the very latest trend of fashion, they do honor to their title in every phase.

From $20 upwards we present a distinguished collection of these double breasted frock coats and waistcoats of the better grade of fabrics. Those from $30 are silk lined.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

RAINS CAUSE FLOODS IN MANY STATES

Great Damage and Some Loss of Life Reported—Bridges Swept Away.

RAIN OF 1.5 INCH AN HOUR

Streets in Cincinnati Flooded and All Traffic Checked for a Time.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—Dispatches from all sections of Western Pennsylvania to-day report heavy rains last night and rapidly rising waters. Many streams are already beyond their banks. Much territory is submerged and fears are entertained of dangerous floods.

The Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers are rising rapidly to-night. A stage of twenty-six feet has been reached in this city, and by to-morrow twenty-eight feet is anticipated, which will inundate the lower portions of the city. A great part of many towns in the Monongahela Valley are submerged, and many persons narrowly escaped with their lives. To-night it is raining heavily all over Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Swept with terrific force against a pier at Glen Osborne, a towboat cruiser owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company was wrecked and sunk to-night. The thirteen members of the crew took to the yawls. One yawl capsized and two men were drowned. Two others were rescued almost frozen.

At Harmarsville the high water caused a railroad bridge to collapse, precipitating a freight train into the stream. Three trainmen were drowned.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 13.—A fall of 15 inches of rain within less than an hour's time in Greene County last night did damage aggregating $1,000,000. The Indianapolis Southern and Southern Indiana Railroads suffered heavy damage by the washing out of embankments.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—Serious damage is feared from the heavy rains which during the past forty-eight hours have caused a big rise in the Licking, Kentucky, Red, Cumberland, and Big Sandy Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—Heavy rainstorms throughout the Ohio Valley did much damage last night, according to reports received to-day. In this city the heavy rain flooded the streets, and for a time checked all traffic.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 13.—The lower section of Cumberland is flooded to-night, water entering five streets. The Potomac River has risen three feet since 6 o'clock this evening, and is still rising. The flood tore out the supports of a bridge 150 feet long, and to-night the entire structure collapsed.

CAPITOL'S COSTLY GLASS

Witness Says Pennsylvania Paid Four Times the Market Price.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 13.—Testimony heard by the Capitol Investigating Committee to-day showed that the State paid four times the market price for the special art glass furnished for the electric chandeliers throughout the new Capitol building by John H. Sanderson & Co. of Philadelphia, under a contract with the Board of Public Grounds and Building.

Although the schedules provided that baccarat glass, an imported article, should be furnished for the chandeliers and standards, for which Sanderson received $138,757, one of the witnesses testified that to the best of his knowledge and belief there was no baccarat cut glass in the building. This witness was Henry B. Roberts of Pittsburg, Secretary and Treasurer of the Phoenix Glass Company, which, in pursuance of a contract with the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, of which Sanderson is one of the three incorporators, furnished all of the glass used in the chandeliers and standards, with the exception of the hollow pane and bead glass.

He said his firm was never asked to furnish baccarat and it had not bid on any of the work by the "per foot" or "per pound" system under which Sanderson was paid for the glass and other furnishings and fittings in the Capitol.

The committee probably will hold its next hearing Monday next.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

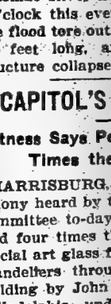

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

PLUNDER IN SECRET CLOSET.

Prisoner, for Revenge, Tells Hiding Place of $10,000 of Booty—2 Arrests.

Acting on information furnished by Ernest Brinkert of 3,655 Third Avenue, who is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence, having pleaded guilty to many robberies, Capt. Price of the Bronx Detective Bureau, with Detective Sergeant Beausser, visited the home of Henry Heitman at 530 East 155th Street last night. They were armed with warrants charging Heitman and his son, Stephen, with having knowingly received stolen goods.

According to Capt. Price, Brinkert had told him that the Heitman home was beautifully furnished and that the rooms contained many secret closets. The policemen found costly paintings and tapestries adorning the walls; handsome decorations and silverware were scattered about in lavish profusion, and even the secret closets were found.

One such closet the detective discovered in a front room, and, according to Capt. Price, it was completely concealed and could only be opened by pressing against a certain part of the underwork. This closet, which was large, contained many more valuable paintings and silverware. There were several other such closets in the house.

According to Capt. Price, the silverware, paintings, fancy wood carving, etchings, and other valuable things with which the house was filled, were worth at least $10,000. After a thorough examination the detectives arrested both the Heitmans and took them to the Bronx Detective Bureau. The elder Heitman is 62 years old, and his son 28. Both men are cigarmakers and supply their goods to saloons and cafés.

According to the police Brinkert was led to confess and incriminate the Heitmans after the elder Heitman had refused him a loan of $40 with which to employ counsel.

GOV. LEA HEADS SEARCH.

No Trace of the Marvin Child Found—Another Ransom Letter.

DOVER, Del., March 13.—Gov. Lea came here to-day and took personal command of the efforts to find Horace N. Marvin, Jr., the little son of Dr. Marvin at Kitts Hammock. One of his first acts was to sign the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating $2,000 for the prosecution of the search. He said that the investigation would have gone on in the name of the State, even if he had had to pay the bill himself.

State Detective Hawkins and the Pinkertons tramped all over the Marvin farm to-day in a futile effort to find some trace of the missing child. They also directed fifty men in tearing down the fifty-ton straw stack around which the little fellow was last seen playing, but without avail.

Another batch of letters was received to-day by Dr. Marvin. One was a missive signed "The Velvet Gang," postmarked Philadelphia. It announced that the boy would be returned upon payment of $1,000 ransom at Brandywine Springs, near Wilmington. The detectives attach no importance to it.

BATH ATTENDANTS ACCUSED.

Peddler Has Two Arrested for Alleged Assault.

"I will not tolerate the persecution of Jews while I am on the bench," said Magistrate Geismar in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday after he had listened to the complaint of Solomon Liebmann, a peddler of 128 Hopkins Street, who accused two attendants at a public bath in Montrose Avenue of assault. The men were John F. Cunningham of 580 McDonough Street and Alfred T. Ward of 1,247 Prospect Place.

Liebman said he went to the bath three weeks ago and was put into a steam room where he was kept for an hour and almost suffocated. He was then taken to another room, he said, and the steam was turned on again. Then, he said, he was taken to a third room and put through a cooling process. At the same time his whiskers were pulled out by the handful. After that, he testified, he was thrown into the street.

Liebman declared that as the result of this treatment he became ill and was under the care of a doctor until a few days ago, when he obtained the warrant on which the two bath attendants were arrested.

The men denied the charge, and were paroled for a further hearing.

ADVOCATES SMALL FAMILIES.

Prof. E. A. Ross Says Restriction Is for the World's Good.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Small families have a new champion in the person of Prof. Edward A. Ross, the University of Wisconsin sociologist, who combats President Roosevelt's theory.

He takes a stand against the popular views of what he calls the "hobby riders" and maintains that the cause of the shrinkage in population "lies in the human will as influenced by certain factors which have their roots deep in the civilization of our times." These factors are democracy, the emancipation of women, and the decay of religious beliefs.

Restriction of the birth rate, he alleges, will have one result "that dwarfs all others," namely, "that it will check population pressure, which he asserts, is the principal cause of war, mass poverty, wolfish competition, and class conflict. The effects of reducing the size of the average family will be a rising plane of comfort, a growth of savings, a wider diffusion of ownership, a gain in longevity, and a lessening of infant mortality."

Prof. Ross, however, decries the evils of "false" restriction and declares the standard family should have from four to six children.

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PARIS LONDON

MORGAN ON THE OCEAN.

Sailed Yesterday on the Baltic to be Gone Until July.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Baltic. On account of the tide the Baltic sailed at 5 o'clock in the morning. Most of her passengers went on board Tuesday night. Mr. Morgan arrived at the pier just after midnight.

Although Mr. Morgan had been booked several weeks ago his name did not appear on the passenger list.

This is the financier's annual trip abroad. He expects to remain on the other side until July.

UNCURED BY DOWIE SHROUD.

Woman Sufferer Kisses the Hem, Tries to Walk, Falls Downstairs.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Rachel Fisher, 26 years of age, was seriously injured to-day in the crowd of people who thronged around the bier of John Alexander Dowie at Zion City in the hope of being cured of their ailments by touching the hem of his shroud.

Miss Fisher, who is suffering from locomotor ataxia, kissed the hem of the death shroud, and then informed her father, who had carried her into the room, that she could walk. She pushed him away and attempted to descend a flight of steps leading to the outer air.

She fell on the top step and rolled to the bottom, where she was picked up unconscious and seriously bruised about the head and body.

She was only one of many who thronged into the house throughout the day. All of them sought relief from their ailments by touching the shroud.

Boy Copper Thieves Caught.

Three boys were arrested under the Madison Avenue Bridge at 138th Street last night while they were trying to steal the copper covering over the feed wires of the Union Railway. They were Joseph Andres, 16 years old, of 624 East 153d Street; Fred. Meyer, 16, of 469 East 138th Street, and Frank Cochran, 16, of 613 East 138th Street.

PAQUIN PARIS

the well-known dressmaker, 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris, begs to inform his clients that, his trade-mark having been extensively counterfeited, he has decided to alter it this season; his waistbands will henceforth be of WHITE GROUND with RED LETTERS.

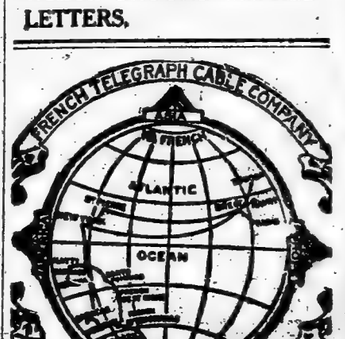

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THE REASON WHY.

Doubtless many people are wondering why the security market is surging so wildly nowadays. Nothing alarming seems to happen over night in the realm of fact. No dividends are passed or reduced, many dividends are increased. The gross earnings, which reflect the activity of trade, are ever larger, and the net earnings, which reflect the conditions specific to the railway industry, are surprisingly good, even though an exceptional company or section shows some decrease. Wages were never higher, never were more people employed, and the money market, though agitated and starved by the abstraction of cash which ought to be in the banks, may be considered as protected by a second line of reserves, since the Secretary could not if he would, nor is it known that he would if he could, withhold what the money market has a right to regard as its own. It is useless to labor the point. All the usual indicia are encouraging, yet the aggregate value of representative securities is shrinking by hundreds of millions, or some say by billions. Why?

No monopoly of knowledge of the reason is lodged anywhere, but it may be said that a reason which dispenses with further explanation is the discovery that the country's values are no longer dependent solely, or even chiefly, upon economic factors. There has flashed through many consciousnesses simultaneously perception that a fiat, as many fiats as there are States, can displace other factors of value. Now, minds differ regarding the worth of property, even when every factor of worth is known, but they cannot possibly agree when the chief factor is unknown in every element except that it is certainly injurious. No man can guess what anything is worth under such conditions, and when the agitated market has reached any appraisal there is no security in paying even a bargain price if a lower is to be hoped for, or perhaps produced, to-morrow. We remark that many are telling the railways in all candor that it is their wicked deeds which produced this effervescence of prices. Our recollection is that Mr. ROOSEVELT sent Mr. ROOT here to say that unless the States acted against the railway iniquities the Federal Government would do so. Now, the ears of the railways having been nailed to a score of pumps, Mr. ROOSEVELT is appealed to to reimprison the evil genii which he invited forth. Who can tell whether he can or will? Who can measure this factor of value?

It is not the hostile legislation itself which is so alarming as the fact that it is based upon no principle, and therefore has no limit. Even sixteen to one had limitation to its maleficent influence, but who can estimate the extent to which pure fiat will go? Take, for example, the most conspicuous anti-railway legislation, the two-cent fare bills. There is in no quarter even a suggestion that that is an economically justified price. Some railways in some States can stand the reduction, but the writ is not directed to them alone. And while the writ applies to passengers to-day, there is not the slightest security against its applying to freight to-morrow. In fact, in one or two States freight rates are being attacked, but only in cases enough to emphasize the distinction between the attack upon the freight and passenger service. Why so? The Federal agitation was directed against asserted abuses in freight movement, yet the crusade, upon being transferred to the State Legislatures, is transmuted into a passenger rate reduction. Were the woes of shippers fictitious in any such proportion? Are the railways being penalized in any degree not because of abuses in the transaction of their business, but because of the withholding of privileges which they had been accustomed to grant to the virtuous legislators who are now in the States wreaking upon the railways revenge for the railways' compliance with Federal statute? If the legislators got their honest graft as usual, if the railways offered the usual inducement to the legislators to do their duty, would the legislation be less harsh?

No word is uttered here against the reduction of any rate, freight or passenger, which is economically unjust. But a warning is justified against legislation which cannot possibly be right, and which does not even pretend to claim to be right. No trades unionist would be found selecting them as examples of entire innocence of contamination by economic principles—ever showed such surrender to the simple desire to get something for little, and at the cost of somebody else, as a dozen Legislatures. They simply passed edicts that railways should reduce fares. The only one of them which went through the form of inquiry reached the conclusion that universal two-cent fares were unjustified, and adopted a two and a half cent rate. It would be easy to criticise the statutory regulation of any price for anything. It ought to be unnecessary to affirm such a thing. The necessity for affirming it is in itself arousing to intelligence, as it is disturbing to values. The time has arrived to cry check to the unregulated theories connected with the names of ROOSEVELT and BRYAN. Every man who encourages either is an enemy to his own interests. Regulate the railways upon just principles by all means, but declare the principles. Stop playing politics, cease demagogy, rise above pandering to popularity. Virtue is above price, and no price phenomena are worth an instant's consideration upon any question of morals. But hypocritical and malevolent reform should be killed like a snake.

THE CITY AND THE SENATE.

In the absence yesterday of Senator WHITE, Chairman of the Cities Committee, consideration of the Bingham Police bill was deferred until next week. The conditions the bill would remedy are now so acute that a little delay will make its passage only more certain. The corrupt and inefficient Inspectors will remain inefficient and corrupt, and the "dead wood" in the rotten Central Office will continue a little longer to impede the detection of crime. The "system" is in full blast, the town is wide open, and its dwellers are at the mercy of thieves.

The city is bound to hold some one responsible. Commissioner BINGHAM would enforce the laws. He must have the power. He must in some way make Inspectors and Captains directly accountable for the patrols and shake the corruption out of the Detective Bureau. The Police bill provides a way.

Failure to pass the measure would relieve the Police Commissioner of the responsibility. But heavy will be the reckoning with each Senator whose vote shall be recorded in opposition.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Controller GLYNN advertises that bids will be received up to April 5 for 3 per cent. canal improvement bonds of the State to the amount of $5,000,000. With the condition of the bond market and the money market the Controller has nothing to do. The course adopted by many great railroad systems in putting out short-term notes sufficiently indicates that this is not a good time for bond offerings. The State has found it difficult to sell the canal 3 per cents, and that fact has given very great glee to the enemies of the improvement, who have again become vociferous.

The officers of the State Government are under the double mandate of a legislative act and of a popular vote to proceed with the canal improvement. Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 declares that there shall be issued "bonds of the State in amount not to exceed $101,000,000, which bonds shall be sold by the State, * * * the said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum * * * and shall not be sold for less than par." After the issue of the bonds or some part thereof, "the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer are hereby directed to proceed to improve the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, and the Champlain Canal," as directed in the act. This law in its entirety, though of course mentioned by title only, was submitted to the people at the State election held in November, 1903, and they approved it by a vote of 673,010 to 427,698, a majority of 245,312. The Controller and the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer have no option. They must proceed to sell the bonds and improve the canals.

But what if the bonds cannot be sold? One plan suggested for the meeting of that difficulty is an act of the Legislature increasing the interest rate to 4 per cent., which, it was thought, would make the bonds attractive. At once the objection was raised that as Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 had been submitted to the people and approved by them, such an amendment would be void unless in a like manner submitted to the people. The objectors overlooked the fact that the Canal Improvement act of 1903 has been once amended by the Legislature without submission to the people. The original act provided that the bonds should run for eighteen years. Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1906 extends the term of the bonds to fifty years, and under that amending enactment $1,000,000 of bonds has been sold. Possibly the Court of Appeals would hold that if the term of the bonds may be extended, the rate of interest may be raised. A really valid objection to the suggested amendment is that it would burden the State with an extra million of interest charge, and in future conditions of the money market 3 per cent. interest might bring in bids, though, of course, in such conditions the premium on the 4 per cents would in some measure compensate for the increased charge.

It is not necessary, nor yet desirable, to legislate further upon the subject, nor to submit amendments to the people. We have no fear that the project would be beaten. Its enemies would mightily bestir themselves, but the majority of a quarter of a million recorded four years ago would be hard to overcome. Moreover, in the present temper of the public toward railroads, the foes of canal improvement might find their arts of persuasion wasted. The Controller has done his plain duty in advertising another sale of bonds, and it may be that they will be taken. Senator HILL has introduced in the Senate, and Mr. MORELAND in the Assembly, a bill suggested by the expedient resorted to by the Treasury in disposing of the Panama 2 per cents rebating to trust companies and savings banks part of the State tax in consideration of the purchase by them of the 3 per cent. bonds. This is a way of whipping the devil around the stump, for manifestly it is an indirect raising of the interest rate. Another suggested way out of the difficulty is the purchase of the five-million issue by the Sinking Fund. That would involve no loss to the State, and appears to be less objectionable than some of the other expedients mentioned. However, all difficulties may disappear when the Controller opens his bids. A 3 per cent. bond of the State of New York, exempt from taxation and running fifty years, is not so undesirable a commodity as to become for any considerable time distasteful to investors.

JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

President WALSH of the Board of Education of San Francisco has commented on the action of the President of the United States in appealing to the Governor of California to call a halt on State legislation. The comment incidentally shows the difficulties which any civilized man or nation must encounter in endeavoring to negotiate upon delicate affairs with the official products of hoodlum rule. This is the comment:

> If the President fails to keep faith with the board and does not fulfil his part of the agreement the board can rescind its resolution and compel all Japanese children to attend Oriental schools.

It does not matter whether President WALSH meant to be offensive to President ROOSEVELT or not. In fact, his manners appear rather worse if he did not than if he did.

For, observe, there is no question of "keeping faith with the board" at all. The President has simply notified the municipal authorities of San Francisco, through its Mayor, as he has also notified the State authorities of California, through its Governor, that he is doing his best to secure a friendly arrangement with the Japanese Government by which Japanese laborers shall be excluded from the Continent of North America. He has notified these respective authorities also that any municipal or State legislation in the meantime would greatly embarrass and tend to defeat the international negotiations. His success in the negotiations, which is what President WALSH apparently means by "keeping faith," he of course cannot insure in advance.

Beyond question the President's method of communicating directly with the Governor of a State respecting pending State legislation, and directly with the Mayor of a city respecting pending municipal legislation, would have made GEORGE WASHINGTON "stare and gasp." Not only the people of San Francisco and of California, but all the people of the United States are taken into the confidence of the Government in its diplomatic operations. It is a startling novelty in procedure. But in this case it seems to have worked.

CLEMENCEAU'S VICTORY.

There is probably no Ministry in Europe so firmly seated in the saddle just now as the French, hardly even the British, in spite of the enormous majority by which the British electors rebuked "King Log," as personified in Mr. BALFOUR. M. BRIAND has had his struggles with the Extreme Right, and has made a pitiful showing of his opponents on every division they have ventured to challenge. And now comes M. CLEMENCEAU and has his victory in turn over the Extreme Left, on the question it raised whether "Labor" could do whatever it liked to do in the French Republic.

The question came up on the measures of the Ministry for preserving public order and preventing "Free Riot" in the name of "Labor" on the occasion of the strike of the electricians. M. CLEMENCEAU made it at once entirely evident that he meant neither public order nor public convenience to be disturbed because a certain class of employés had had difficulties with a certain class of employers. He took prompt measures to repress the disorder and to replace the instigators of the same. M. JAURÈS, the Socialist leader, was misled into thinking that this was a case in which he could invoke the Chamber of Deputies to encourage free riot. M. CLEMENCEAU, in the debate, took perfectly civilized ground against the right of any class of dissatisfied workmen to turn Paris upside down. And, on the division, M. JAURÈS mustered 68 votes against 378 in favor of M. CLEMENCEAU.

The result is particularly auspicious because some have thought, and had some reason for thinking, that M. CLEMENCEAU was jealous of the laurels of his colleague, whose tact and eloquence had made such a sorry showing of the Royalists and the Ultramontanes. But this latest triumph of the Ministry over the Socialists at the other extreme is, without question, a personal triumph for the Premier himself. It was the courage of M. CLEMENCEAU which the Chamber approved and indorsed. All of which is to be applauded on this side of the Atlantic as an Encouragement to the Vertebration of American Statesmen.

THE JEAN BART AND THE JENA.

France has been very unlucky of late with her men-of-war. Neither in the loss of the Jean Bart nor in the loss of the Jena is there any fair chance for the impeachment of the professional skill of the French Navy. Either accident or both might have happened to a national vessel of any nation, and the ensuing court of inquiry have been entirely formal. And yet it happens that the two losses are of especial interest to Americans, for reasons entirely different in the two cases.

The Jean Bart has been seen in these waters. She was one of the visiting ships of the French Navy a few years ago, and she attracted more attention than any other visiting vessel. In her mud-colored war paint, she was the most disgusting and formidable expression of the modern warship, without one touch of grace to redeem it, that, up to that time, any landgoing American could possibly have seen. She really did appear to be

> That fatal, that perfidious bark
> Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark.

But this was artistic, and tended to show that, as the French lead the modern world in the arts of expression in general, so they had managed to express repulsiveness in the modern warship more completely than any other nation. The actual formidableness is quite another matter. Admiral Sir JOHN HOPKINS, in command of the trim Blake, herself by no means an embodiment of the old-time notions of the poetry of the sea, was quoted at the time as saying when the visiting and home men-of-war were strung out in line on the way from Old Point Comfort to Sandy Hook: "That Frenchman is the dirtiest-looking of the lot, but really she doesn't amount to much." What was the practical trouble with the Jean Bart we know not. But she still remains, to many Americans who saw her then, the most moving expression they have ever encountered in peace time of the horrors of war.

The American interest in the Jena is entirely different. The battleship was blown up in Toulon Harbor as mysteriously as the Maine was blown up nine years ago in Havana Harbor. In the later case there is, apparently, no suspicion of treachery or foul play. It may be expected that those un-American Americans who would still like to maintain that the Maine was accidentally destroyed by an explosion from within, and that we waged a causeless war on poor Spain, will seize upon the destruction of the Jena as a case in point of their contention, and that they will await with eagerness the autopsy which they hope will show that her internal forces likewise availed to blow her keel up through her spar deck. At any rate, the autopsy of the Jena will be closely followed by the landgoing Anti-Imperialists of Boston, or such of them as survive. Their zeal will do them no good. Not even "academically," in view of the confidence which the American people feel in those American naval officers who unanimously reported that the Maine was blown up from the outside. Practically, it will do them even less good, since even they will not probably propose that we shall put Spain back in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, make a full apology, and pay a war indemnity. But undoubtedly the similarity of conditions will suffice to give Americans an interest in the inquest upon the Jena.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Familiar Woes Rehearsed.

Commuter grievances were feelingly, and with some approach to fullness, voiced before the State Railroad Commission, this week, by one who spoke from experience—Mr. W. H. SAGE, who lives up on the Harlem Road in Scarsdale and practices law in this city. As he ran over his list of wrongs and sufferings, he presented a picture dismally familiar to the residents of the New York suburbs, and most familiar of all to those who in recent years have journeyed daily with the Grand Central Station as point of destination and departure. Coming there or going thence, arrival on time has long been a rare exception and schedules a vain thing.

Mr. SAGE touched upon a particularly sore spot when he said that the servant problem, difficult anywhere and of necessity of added knottiness in the suburbs, was rendered a horror of insolubility by the fact that up in the Westchester regions it is never known when the master of the house will come home to his dinner. The amount of "waiting" to which that repast is subjected on account of train delays accounts for many and many a domestic tragedy, which, even if it is not of a kind to get into the papers, is yet sufficiently serious to the victims thereof. In some ways this is even worse than the breaking of business engagements and appointments which results from irregular running of trains.

Mr. SAGE—whether as a lawyer or as a suburbanite was not quite clear—expressed the opinion that in some or all of these cases damage suits ought to lie against the offending road. One cannot help thinking, or fearing, that if they would such suits would have been brought before in enormous numbers. And they haven't. The fact is that the roads very explicitly state on their time tables that the figures printed thereon are, as it were, conversational and idealistic, with realization not really to be expected and counted on to the extent of establishing contractual responsibility. Apparently that "lets them out," and yet it is hard to see why it should, though in most instances material damages—from the eating of a cold or dried-up dinner, say, would be hard to prove.

However that may be, the commuters never have sued for much less than obvious bodily injuries, and the chances are that they will continue to content themselves with ineffectual growlings at subordinate employés as innocent as themselves of failures in the service. We have often said, however, and are willing to say again, that every time a train is late an explanation should be forthcoming, to have its adequacy judged by some competent and impartial authority. That, almost surely, would reform the "overbearing and indifferent attitude" mentioned by Mr. SAGE with accuracy as constituting the commuter's most bitter grievance.

Humor in Russian Happenings.

There is, at least for remote observers, a certain grim humor in some of the daily happenings in Russia. Take, for example, the burning at Yalta of a house from which, the day before, a bomb had been thrown at the Colonel commanding the fortress. He escaped with a slight wound, while the bomb thrower committed suicide to avoid capture. The bomb throwing, of course, was a crime from the Government point of view and justified prompt and severe action, but why the house should have been burned is a question which probably could not be answered anywhere out of Russia. And yet, when the house flamed up there was a brisk popping of other bombs that had been concealed in it, which shows that the Colonel's revenge was not quite so childish and unreasonable as it seemed. It was not—that is, if a preliminary search had brought no explosives to light, though the authorities strongly suspected that some were there.

Grim and amusing, too, in a rather dreadful way, was the petition of the inhabitants of Sevastopol for the transfer of Gen. LINEVITCH. The stated reason for this request was not any objection on the part of the townsmen to the General's presence. Instead, they only said that whenever he appeared on the street somebody threw a bomb at him, and this would doubtless go on until he had been killed, as the secret envoys of revolution had condemned him to die in that way. The frequency of these attempts had shattered the nerves of the people of Sevastopol, the petition said, for the General wouldn't stay at home, and by his walks abroad he caused everybody who saw him coming to scuttle away in a panic.

It is easy to see how this would disturb business and traffic, but there is something distinctly funny about it, and the futility of the idea for a comic opera is obvious. Incidentally, it looks as if Gen. LINEVITCH were something of a man, at least as far as courage goes, and it is really a pity that the Russian patriots can find nothing better to do with him than to blow him up with a bomb. If he could only be converted to new ideas and lifted away from the autocracy and bureaucracy he would make a very useful leader.

Says He Reached the Pole.

According to the Milwaukee papers, a mysterious person with the well-selected name of "Captain Daring," apparently not quite unknown there, has announced to them from British Columbia that, starting from Montreal in a balloon, he reached the north pole in three days, remained there one hour and forty-five minutes, and, leaving behind him a flag and a record, had sailed back to an unstated place whence he could send the news of his achievement.

That, now, is exploration made easy, if the Captain sticks to his story it is hard to see how anybody is ever going to disprove it—provided, of course, he took the trouble to conceal himself in the Adirondacks back of Montreal during the time of his supposed trip. And, really, the wonder is that this is, so far as we know, the first tale of arctic travel that has excited doubt. Many a brave man has gone up into the dreadful North, where he could read his sextant as he chose, but none of them seems even to have been tempted to make the mistake that would have turned failure into glorious success. Any of them could doubtless have given an accurate description of the scenery at the pole, and in some cases not even the leader's own companions could have denied or questioned the attainment of the longed-for goal. But they never have yielded to the allure! We do not know that "Captain Daring" has done it.

FILLING UP THE GUTTERS.

"White Wings" Undo the Work Accomplished by Householders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an item on the sixteenth page of your paper, this day's issue, says: "Craven Blames Taxpayers." "They are too lazy to clean gutters. In the old days before we had a snow contractor the private citizen used to help, because they had to—in the way of cleaning the walks and gutters in front of their property; now with a snow removal contractor they calmly sit back and jabber at the Street Cleaning Department, forgetting that there is hardly one of their number who has not broken the law every day since Jan. 17; it is not the province of my department to clean gutters, and I don't intend to do it."

On the evening of Friday last the gutters on both sides of Thirty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, were clean; on Saturday morning came out a dozen men in white, who deliberately, with picks and shovels, removed the snow and ice from the middle of the roadway and heaped it up against the curb, to some extent on the sidewalk, thus destroying the very successful work of cleaning the "walks and gutters" that had been done by the "lazy taxpayers."

The evidence of the undoing of the taxpayers' task is to be seen there to-day, and every resident on the block will indorse this statement.

It seems incredible that an office of such importance should be held by one capable of issuing a statement so misleading as that published by you as coming from Mr. Craven.

New York, March 12, 1907.

A Prediction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will bet my year's subscription that the following is a close paraphrase of a Washington dispatch to the New York press in 1913:

The Senate to-day by vote of 32 to 4 approved 160 millions toward completion of the Panama Canal. The cost to date having exceeded a billion dollars, a fierce fight is looked for in the House. The new members from New Brunswick and Upper Canada et ilk are officially opposed to it."

"Ted" is a sleek politician,
Square, honest, devoid of all fear;
But votes of all our free Nation
Can't make a silk purse from sow's ear.
Or "by gorry"
A "civil engineer,"
Is in Washington this would seem queer.

Rochester, N. Y., March 11, 1907. J. M.

Disposition of "Thank Offering."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES to-day in reference to the "Men's Thank-Offering" which the African Church is raising to be presented to the General Convention held at Richmond, Va., in October of the present year, in gratitude for 300 years of English Christianity, you say: "There has been some question as to whether donors to the fund can designate its object." I merely wish to say that designated gifts for the thank-offering will be confirmed by the committee in charge. Gifts will be gladly received for any missionary purpose which commends itself to the giver.

The General Secretary of this movement is the Rev. H. R. Hulse, 101 Lawrence Street, Flushing, New York, who will be glad to furnish information to any prospective donor.

CHARLES A. BEHRINGER.

St. John's Rectory, Tuckahoe, N. Y., March 11, 1907.

POLLUTION OF WATER SUPPLY

Choice Parts of Adirondacks as Well as the Hudson Valley Threatened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pursuit of further information as to the extent and effect of pollution in the water of the Hudson, out of which the ice was recently cut and harvested, may be left to others. I agree with THE TIMES that the examination might well be extended by our local or State health officials preferably, or the ice interest itself. The special committee of the Merchants' Association on the pollution of the waters of New York desired to get at the truth and the facts, no matter what they were, and that committee is responsible for the exposition recently published by you.

This was an incidental line of inquiry, however, which has fortified, as was expected, the committee in its purpose to discover if possible all the sources of possible pollution and contamination of the waters of the Hudson and other bodies in order that its work should be as complete and authoritative as possible. The people in this neighborhood interested in the ice business know where to find good and measurably good ice—much better and safer ice than they have used—along the river. The cutting and harvesting of this, however, will cost more. "Hence these tears!"

As to the pollution of the river. All the interests, whether of the communities or business or individual, which are concerned in the disposal of sewage and waste seek quite naturally the line of least resistance, constructively and financially, for the carrying off of their material, and these will, as long as they are permitted to do so, find the convenient line of disposal, without the care or concern of its influence elsewhere, into the Hudson River. That is to-day the determined purpose of those who are forcing the construction of the Bronx River sewer to convey raw, untreated sewage to and into the Hudson through a water shed entirely alien. In time such outrages, such an affront to the supposed intelligence of the day, will be altogether impossible, when public opinion and the law may be properly invoked against them. It is to this end that the committee is doing what it can.

Elsewhere in the State, too, the beauty and usefulness of public waters are being outraged and abused. In the Adirondacks, for instance, localities long the objective points of visitors comprise scenes of transcendent beauty and attractiveness, of sylvan charm, streams and pools running through great masses of rock, whose walls shut out even the midday sun, and where the water has harbored, which only the purest waters can, the choicest varieties of fish peculiar to these woodland and rocky haunts alone.

These beauties and these charms, known to thousands who seek health and recreation in their neighborhood, are being marred and despoiled by the selfish and sordid interests which see here only the means for the convenient disposal of the filthy waste of the pulp and other mills.

This is the field in which the committee is fighting, as best it can, in which, however, it has been greatly encouraged by the magnificent support of THE TIMES and other New York papers.

JOHN Y. CULYER.

New York, March 8, 1907.

FOR BRIDGE CRUSH RELIEF.

A Plan Which Involves Several Extensions Divide the Crowds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had in mind for some time a plan for the solution of the traffic congestion at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The trouble there can be stated in one sentence—too many people swarming to one loading platform to board the cars. This one terminal station should be split up into several loading points, as nature divides the arm up into fingers at the end. Instead of compelling the thousands of people from the lower part of Manhattan to crowd to this one point, send extensions of the bridge out into the sections of the city from which they come. Continuations of the bridge in the nature of elevated structures could branch off from the main terminal, and running through several of the downtown streets offer half a dozen separated terminal stations, where the cars could be boarded, the trains then running through from these outside stations without stop to Brooklyn.

I would suggest a pair of tracks, say, down Gold Street to Maiden Lane, another pair of tracks up Rose and Madison to Roosevelt Street; then from the end of the bridge double-tracked elevated structures up Centre to Worth or even beyond, down Chambers to Broadway, down Park Row, through Mail Street to Park Row and Sixth Avenue, and down Park Row and Nassau Street to, say, Fulton. The thousands that now have to "funnel" into one terminal station could be picked up at these outlying platforms and carried through a common junction to their destination at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, the main terminal at Manhattan, of course, being kept open also. Through trains could be run further than the Brooklyn end of the bridge during the peaks of travel at noon and night.

New York, March 12, 1907. E. P. H.

What Gives the Soul Weight?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with the keenest of interest that I have read your article, "The Soul Has Weight," in to-day's issue. Now, at last, the Atheists and Materialists will forcibly have to believe in the existence of soul! I only wonder why the learned doctors were satisfied with finding the weights of the respective souls. I do not see why they did not go further in their interesting investigations. In my humble opinion they should try to find out of what material souls are made, as souls do no longer count among the imponderabilia. The science of chemistry may be fairly said to be about as far advanced as that of medicine and of scales making, and if souls weigh from ½ to 1 ounce each they are substantial enough to undergo a chemical test. And as it takes up to about a minute between death and the escape of the soul, it certainly is an easy think to catch it, (I mean the soul and not death.) And if once you know what souls consist of, time will come when they will be made artificially, and I should only be too glad to obtain a nice position as manager of the First American Soul Manufacturing Company, (whether "Inc." or not.)

FELIX GOLDSTEIN.

New York, March 11, 1907.

THE GENTLE MAIDEN.

She wears a little cat
Twirled round for a hat,
And a cute little monkey
For a muff!
Her coat is hooked with paws
With polished little claws,
And two pretty squirrels
Make each cuff!

Oh, dear! the cunning cat
Makes a most fetching hat—
Tied down with two tails
Like a bonnet!
Her boa is a fluff
Of swans'-down stuff
With many little owls'
Heads on it!

Now don't you think that
The girl is a cat
That can rob all the tiny
Creatures so?
Yet it's both heads and tails
She will scold at the males
For bagging a pheasant,
Don't you know!

MARTHA YOUNG.

TO GET MILK HERE FREE FROM GERMS

Health Board Rules to Guard Against Importing Infectious Diseases.

CREAMERIES TO REPORT

Farmers Will Be Excluded from Handling Milk If There Is Danger of Infection.

At a meeting of the officials of the Department of Health yesterday, measures were taken by the adoption of seven resolutions to obtain a supply of milk for the city which shall be free from the germs of infectious diseases. This is the first resolution:

> Resolved, That after April 1, every creamery or milk station which ships milk or cream or both to the City of New York, shall be required through its agents to furnish to the Department of Health on Monday of each week, a report stating the existence or non-existence of any one of the following infectious diseases in the households of all persons employed in the collection or handling of milk, either at the creamery or at the farms or dairies supplying it, namely, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery, or any other infectious disease.

Another resolution requires the farmers and dairymen to make similar reports to the creameries every Saturday. Such reports are to be kept on file in the creameries for six months, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Health Board.

Should one of these diseases break out in the family of any employe the latter shall be excluded from duty in connection with the handling of milk until a physician certifies that there is no longer danger of carrying the infection.

Another resolution regulates the use of water in cleaning milking utensils near a place where typhoid or dysentery are known to exist.

Failure to comply with these requirements may be sufficient to exclude milk or cream from the offending milk stations or creameries.

COLLEGE MAIDSERVANT CLUB.

Vassar Girls Raise $10,000 for Building to Supply Practical Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 13.—After several years of earnest endeavor the undergraduates at Vassar College have raised a fund for the erection of a "Maids' Clubhouse." It will cost $10,000, and will be exclusively for the use of girls employed in various capacities in the college buildings. The sum of $8,478.41 is on hand in cash, and the remainder of less than $1,600 will be contributed from various sources before the end of the college year. Plans for the building have been drawn by Prof. Louis T. Pilcher of the firm of Pilcher & Taucher, architects, of New York.

The building will contain a social hall, library, reading and sitting rooms, infirmary, and bathrooms, also a gymnasium, locker room, kitchen, and laundry. The endeavor of the students has been to supply the needs in a practical way of those for whom the clubhouse is designed. Miss Ruth Weeks, 1908, of Kansas City, Mo., is Chairman of the Building Committee.

CONKLING'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Shorthand Notes Reveal No Doggerel —Gen. Varnum Remembers It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding your comments on the opening sentence of Roscoe Conkling's nominating speech at the Chicago Convention in 1880, permit me to remark that the writer took those words directly from the lips of the speaker—"hot from the griddle," as the phrase goes—and at the time was very forcibly impressed by the peculiar arrangement of the language. A transcription of the phrase was at once made in the writer's notebook, and stands to-day as an unimpeachable witness to exact words and their arrangement as used on that occasion. I herewith reproduce them:

"Whence comes our candidate, you ask; from Appomattox, we reply."

As you can readily see, the leading thought in Mr. Conkling's mind was whence came their candidate, and in answer to the question it was important to emphasize the place, which he did by giving it first position in both parts of the sentence. This was not only rhetorically but also oratorically correct. In reading the phrase this way any one can see how much more euphonious and effective it is. As we know, Mr. Conkling was an orator and fond of fine phrases. He certainly would not permit such an opportunity to pass by without making the most of it. As for that bit of doggerel, Mr. Conkling was not a Silas Wegg to "drop into poetry" on occasion and make himself ridiculous. As you truly say, he may have been vain, but never silly.

New York, March 12, 1907. G. F. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in your issue of March 12, entitled "Conkling at Chicago," I regret to inform you that you are in error.

I was present at that convention as an alternate from the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, had an excellent seat in the convention hall, and heard distinctly every word of Senator Conkling's speech. The Hon. Thomas Murphy, (former Collector of the Port of New York,) for whom I was alternate, had repeated to me before the convention on that day the bit of doggerel correctly quoted by you, namely:

"Do you ask what State he hails from?
Our sole reply shall be,
He hails from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree,"

and told me that Senator Conkling intended to use it in his speech nominating Gen. Grant. Being thus forewarned, I was much interested to see whether he did use it, and if so, in what manner.

It was used by him in the exact words of the verse above quoted, and in a most dramatic and effective manner, at the opening of his address, and was received with overwhelming applause.

I desire to make my statement in the most positive manner possible, as I remember the facts as distinctly and clearly as if they had happened yesterday. Most of the delegates from New York present at that convention have passed away, but I find on referring to my list that Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas C. Platt, Louis F. Payn, Bernard Biglin, and William R. Spooner survive, and can doubtless confirm my statement. I am not positive whether Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Justice Flammer, who were alternates, were actually present at the convention.

JAMES M. VARNUM.

New York, March 12, 1907.

The Skeptics.

From The Boston Globe.

Some skeptical people actually think that Mr. Harriman is using so much language now mainly to conceal his thoughts.

GOVERNOR CHEERED AT THE PURIM BALL

Got an Ovation as He Crossed Madison Square Garden to His Box.

SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS

Little Girls Threw Bouquets to Him and Members of His Staff—$20,000 for Hospital.

At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock last night the 6,000 or 7,000 persons who were sitting in the arena or in the galleries of Madison Square Garden, where the Purim ball and entertainment in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital was given, saw a fluttering group of committeemen and little girls at a door on the Twenty-seventh Street side, near three flag-decorated boxes.

"Hughes is coming," went about the hall, and at once the vaudeville performer on the stage was forgotten.

With the members of his staff before and behind him, Gov. Hughes appeared on the main floor on his way to the box a little to the east. The line of march was lined with little girls who tried to strew roses in his path, but the press of curious ones anxious to see the Governor was so great that for the most part they had to content themselves with throwing the roses over the heads of tall men.

One little girl was crowded entirely aside and unable to so much as throw a single flower. She had her reward later, however, when the Governor had entered his box and stood with his hand upon an American flag while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," for then her small figure was able to edge its way directly to the edge of his box, where she offered him the whole of her basket.

Smiling, the Governor took from her a rose. Before he could put it in his buttonhole, however, which was his evident intention, he was fairly deluged with flowers by the other girls, who had been unable to rid themselves of their stock before.

Then while some of the audience addressed themselves to the entertainment on the stage by far the greater part walked slowly before the three boxes in which were the Governor's party, consisting of Herbert Parsons, Congressman Goldfogle, Edward Lauterbach, Adj. Gen. Henry C. Col. George C. Treadwell, Military Secretary, and minor officers of the Governor's Staff.

The entertainment continued until after midnight, when the floor was cleared of its chairs and given over to dancing. It was not until the dancing was under way that the Governor left.

The committee which welcomed Gov. Hughes consisted of Louis Marshall, Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Bijur, Uriah Herrman, Nathan Herrman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Henry M. Goldfogle, Joseph Stroock, Morris H. Hayman, Abraham Bachrach, Max M. Kraus, Harris Mandelbaum, J. Brody, and Moses Weiman.

Among the boxholders were Julius M. Meyer, George Kessler, Samuel Krulewitch, Alfred R. Page, and A. E. Rothstein, Chairman of the Ball Committee.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of tickets were sold, of which it was estimated $20,000 would go to the hospital.

WEDDING PLANS.

Miss Untermyer to Wed Mr. Myers on April 29.

The wedding of Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Louis Putnam Myers, son of Perit C. Myers, will take place on Monday, April 29, at 3 o'clock at Greystone, near Yonkers. A special train will take the guests from New York to the reception. The wedding ceremony will be witnessed by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends only, but the reception will be quite large.

Miss Untermyer has not yet decided whether she will have any attendants. Mr. Myers's best man will be his brother Perit C. Myers, Jr., and his ushers will include Kenneth B. Schley, Daniel Morison Coffin, and Alvin Untermyer, a brother of the bride.

Details have been completed for the wedding of Miss Ruth W. Steele, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele, to Joseph Castleton Borden of South Orange. The ceremony will take place at Trinity Chapel at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 10. Following the wedding there will be a small recention at the home of the bride's parents, in West Seventy-third Street. Miss Margery C. Lawrence of this city will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Natolie Holmes of Madison, N. J.; Miss Marjory R. Rice, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice; Miss Helen Rae, Miss Louise Twitchell, Miss Marjory Wessel, and Miss Dorothy Greene.

Arthur C. Borden, brother of the bridegroom, is to be the best man, and the ushers will be Richard H. Davis, Jr., Charles H. Thieriot, Russell P. Freeman, H. Lindsley Johnson, Robert M. Miles, Jr., Thomas L. Manson, Jr., Charles F. Watson, Jr., and L. Spencer Steele, a brother of the bride.

The wedding of George Frederick Metcalf, a son of Mrs. George Bird by her first husband and a brother of Mrs. Robert Dunbar Pruyn, and Miss Catherine Bell of Milwaukee will be celebrated in that city on Thursday, April 4.

Miss Hill to Wed Heath Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Franklin Harris announce the engagement of Mrs. Harris's sister, Miss Bertha Hill of Washington, D. C., to Heath Moore of Seattle, Washington. Miss Hill is a daughter of the late Curtis Hill of Washington, D. C., and Seattle, and Mr. Moore is a son of Walter Burrit Moore of Brooklyn, at one time Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company. The wedding will take place on May 11.

ECLECTIC CLUB RECEPTION.

Members Entertain Mrs. Senator Armstrong at Delmonico's.

Members of the Eclectic Club gave a reception and luncheon yesterday afternoon to Mrs. William W. Armstrong of Rochester, wife of Senator Armstrong. The reception took place at Delmonico's.

Among the members of the club who were present were Mrs. Doré Lyon, Mrs. Charlotte M. Wilbour, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. Belle De Rivera, Mrs. John H. Judge, Mrs. Girard C. Banker, Mrs. John F. Trow, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. George W. Howes, Miss Julia P. Leavens, Miss Augustine J. Wilson, Mrs. Ernest Bunzel, Mrs. Emil Glogau, Mrs. Elbridge Moore, Mrs. N. E. Huribert, Mrs. A. C. Bage, Mrs. John F. Yawger, Mrs. Robert H. Rucker, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Miss Lilie Bergh, Mrs. Thomas W. Fuller, and Mrs. H. G. Garfan.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Countess de la Vaulx Among Those Sailing To-day.

Sailing to-day on the French liner La Savoie are:

A. L. Andrain, Mrs. P. C. Biddle, Paul de Broin, William B. Farrell, J. J. Hickey, Countess Roger de la Vaulx, Mr. and Mrs. Moore Robinson, Edward A. Taft, Jr., Countess Villain XIV., William C. Taylor, Mrs. William Wescott, Miss Rachel Levy, C. P. Soulier, and Charles E. Farker.

These passengers will sail for Naples on the Pannonia:

Thomas E. Addis, Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger, R. Seaton Graeme, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Huribert, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Lafleur, the Rev. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice, Mrs. C. M. Perkins, William T. Shepherd, and George H. VanPelt.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, and Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington arrived yesterday on the Ward liner Havana, from Havana.

Lecture by the Rev. William Carter.

The Rev. William Carter of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church will deliver this morning, at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Belden, 5 East Fifty-third Street, the second of a series of lectures on "Milton and His Masterpieces." The two remaining lectures of the series will be given, the first on March 21, at the home of Mrs. H. H. Havemeyer, 344 West Seventy-second Street, and the last at the home of Mrs. George G. Moore, 833 Madison Avenue.

Authors to Aid Crippled Children.

Many authors will give readings from their own works at the annual entertainment of the Manhattan Branch of the Dickens's Fellowship Friday evening, March 22, in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to establish "Tiny Tim" cots in the Cottage for Crippled Children of the Children's Aid Society at Bath Beach.

Social Notes.

Mrs. W. Alliston Flagg and her two daughters are at the Hotel Webster. They will occupy their country place at Mount Kisco in May. Mrs. Flagg and the Misses Flagg have just returned from a trip through Greece, Spain, and Italy, where they spent the Winter.

Mrs. James Speyer is at Waldheim, the Speyer country place at Scarborough, for a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Grace Henop) will sail on March 30 on the Cretic for Italy. They will go from there to Bohemia. Later they will visit Paris and London. They will return in May to their country place, Ashintully Farm, near Tyringham, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rutherfurd have just purchased the Rhyman place at Nassau, Bahamas, near the golf house and Colonial Hotel. It fronts the sea and contains about twelve acres. They will make extensive improvements.

Mrs. Laura Riddle Greene and her daughter, Miss Laura Tewkesbury Greene, have closed their apartment, 150 Central Park South, and have gone to the Marlborough-Blenheim, at Atlantic City, for the season.

Miss May Tuckerman, whose marriage to Hermann Kinnicut will take place in April, has returned from Aiken, where she spent several weeks.

Miss Katharine Barney and her fiance, Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, who with a party had been the guests at Aiken of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, returned to town some days ago.

Miss Edyth Deacon, who has been staying with friends at the Hotel St. Regis, will leave for a trip to Colorado Springs to-day.

Mrs. Theodore T. Dehon of 981 Madison Avenue gave a bridge party at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. About fifty guests were present.

The Wayside Workers, a charity organization, held a bazaar, tea, and concert at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The Ladies' Kennel Association of America held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will give a reception at their studio, 114 East Twenty-third Street, on Saturday afternoon from 4 o'clock until 6.

The Society of Daughters of the War of 1812 will give a luncheon to-morrow at Delmonico's.

Mrs. C. F. Chandler of 51 East Fifty-fourth Street will give a reception at her home to-day.

BRITISH EMBASSY RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Welcome Their Associates of the Diplomatic Circle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—With the opening of the British Embassy to-day, when the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce held their first formal reception to welcome their associates of the diplomatic circle, the new Ambassador greeted nine Ambassadors accredited to Washington, a condition unknown in the past year, which has been marked by a number of changes in high ranks of diplomacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce received the company in the second drawing room, the guests passing from there to the ballroom, which has for its chief adornment a copy of the famous coronation portrait of King Edward. The company included the entire Diplomatic Corps and ladies of the embassies and legations.

The hosts were assisted by members of the embassy staff, which includes Esme Howard, Counselor; Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, Naval Attaché; Lieut. Col. B. R. James, Military Attaché; the Hon. Roland Lindsay and Cecil Higgins, Second Secretaries; William Seeds, Third Secretary; H. A. Grant-Watson, Attaché, and E. V. Sturdy, Honorary Attaché. The ladies of this official family, all of whom were present, are Lady Howard, Mrs. Ryan, and Mrs. Grant-Watson.

Mrs. Bryce, who is considerably the junior of her husband, made a gracious and attractive hostess. She wore a demi toilet of seafoam popiln, with yoke and sleeves of Irish lace.

Senator and Mrs. Lodge entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bryce at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Charles B. Howery entertained at luncheon to-day complimentary to Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Governor of Virginia, who is making a short visit to Washington. The company to meet Mrs. Swanson included Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Chattard, Mrs. W. C. Hill, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. English, Mrs. Ingales of New York, Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. Ralph Walsh, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Oxnard, and Mrs. Marye.

Gen. and Mrs. Sharpe entertained at dinner this evening H. D. C. Jones, who is the guest of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Key.

PALM BEACH SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13.—Devotees of surf bathing remain numerous, and attract a large gathering at the beach, where the canopied beach chairs are still at a premium. There was not a single vacant chair to be had to-day at the fashionable bathing hour, and the hour following on the Breakers' piazza there was a happy throng enjoying the concert and the cooling drinks, reminding one of the season at its height.

On the golf links the preliminary play in the annual golf tournament of the East Coast was witnessed by a large attendance.

William Demuth of New York entertained a large party of friends aboard the electric launch Harriet, the trip, an enjoyable picnic affair, being to Jupiter Inlet.

A. J. Moulton left this morning for Locktahatchie River with a party of friends for a stay of two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Billings returned to-day from Havana and Nassau, and will be here until the close of the season.

Late arrivals from New York include Mrs. B. B. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Montell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Shenfield, Mrs. Henry Schmidt, Miss Florence D. Schmidt, Mrs. Charles Coster, and Miss Webb.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ILL.

Has Bronchitis and Fears That It May Develop Seriously.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Archbishop Ryan is confined to his room in the archiepiscopal residence in Logan Square, with bronchitis. He has to cancel his engagement at the unveiling of the Barry Statue in Independence Square on Saturday, and an engagement tomorrow in Merion.

He said to-day that he was fearful of the danger of serious illness at his advanced age at this season.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT GAINS.

Dr. Rixey Thinks He May Be Out Again in a Week.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Archie Roosevelt made steady progress toward recovery to-day.

After his morning visit Dr. Rixey said that a continuance of the present rate of progress would enable Archie to be out in a week or ten days. The improvement continued throughout the day and evening.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SCHUMANN-HEINK AND CALVE TO SING

Hammerstein Will Give German Opera at the Manhattan Next Year.

CALVE IS COMING AT ONCE

She Will Finish Out the Season After Melba Goes, and Is to Sing Marguerite.

Important developments for opera in this city, both this season and next, came out yesterday at the Manhattan Opera House. To take this season first, Mr. Hammerstein has engaged Mme. Emma Calvé to come here to take the place of Mme. Melba. She will sail at once and sing in "Carmen" at the Manhattan on March 26. She will also be seen as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," and will appear in other operas.

But for next season there is even more important news. Not only has Mr. Hammerstein made a contract with Lillian Nordica, as told in yesterday's TIMES, but Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink is practically engaged to sing at the Manhattan. The contract is not yet signed, but it is understood that it will be as soon as certain details have been arranged.

And in view of this engagement, Mr. Hammerstein announced last night a season of German opera for next year. He will present at least "Tristan und Isolde" and "Lohengrin" in German, and possibly other of the Wagner music dramas later.

Wagner Operas Planned.

"Mme. Schumann-Heink has not yet signed a contract with Mr. Hammerstein, but I think there is no doubt that she will within a day or so," said a representative of the contralto's manager, Henry Wolfsohn, last night. "She will sing in concert most of the season, as she is booked for a long recital tour, but she is desirous of singing in opera for a short time, and, having made no arrangement at the Metropolitan, she is negotiating with Mr. Hammerstein."

It is probable that the contralto will appear not only in "Tristan" and "Lohengrin," but also in "Le Prophète," which she sings in French.

Mme. Nordica, whose engagement at the Manhattan was announced yesterday, is considered one of the greatest Isoldes. Mr. Hammerstein announced last night that Charles Dalmorès would sing Tristan and Lohengrin. It is probable that other singers will be engaged to sing the German rôles at the special performances of these music dramas.

"Meanwhile the other sections of my company shall not suffer," said Mr. Hammerstein last night. "My opera comique company is to be a separate institution. Even the scene painters are to be imported."

Calve Sails Next Saturday.

It was announced that Mme. Calvé will make her first appearance at the Manhattan on March 26 in Bizet's "Carmen," and will sing at eight performances in the four weeks that remain of the season after Mme. Melba's departure. Mme. Calvé sails for New York on Saturday on La Provence.

Besides singing in "Carmen," she will appear in Massenet's "La Navarraise," Gounod's "Faust," and "Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." She has sung the parts in these operas at the Metropolitan. "La Navarraise" is less familiar than the others. It is a one-act opera, which was produced at the Metropolitan about twelve years ago.

Mr. Hammerstein has been in negotiation with Mme. Calvé for some time, but contracts were signed only yesterday which bound her for the next few weeks. It is practically decided that she will sing at the Manhattan next season also, probably adding a new rôle to her répertoire.

Mme. Calvé has not sung in opera in New York since Mr. Conried's first season at the Metropolitan, when she disagreed with that impresario. Since then she has sung in concert for one or two seasons in America, but she is said to be glad of an opportunity of returning to opera.

Opera Comique Preparations.

So far as the opera comique plans for next year are concerned, it is said that negotiations are now under way with Clément, the tenor of the Opéra Comique in Paris. This would complete the list of principals for this company, which already includes Mary Garden, Abramo Didur, bass, and Jean Périer, the French baritone.

It is probable, too, that besides "Louise," "Manon," and "Pélleas et Melisande," Mary Garden will be heard in "Aphrodite" and "La Reine Fiamette."

MME. DE CISNEROS ILL.

So "Elisir d'Amore" Will Replace "Marta" at the Manhattan.

The production of "Marta," announced for to-morrow evening at the Manhattan Opera House, has been abandoned temporarily, owing to the illness of Mme. de Cisneros, and "Elisir d'Amore" will be substituted.

Mme. de Cisneros has been threatened with nervous prostration, and her physician has ordered her to take a complete rest. Besides learning the part of Nancy in "Marta" she has been studying the German rôles she is to sing at Covent Garden this Spring, and the work has proved too much for her.

It is hoped that "Marta" may be produced next week.

"Fra Diavolo" at the Manhattan.

The second performance of "Fra Diavolo" drew a large audience to the Manhattan Opera House last night, and the comedy with its attractive music proved as interesting as ever. Alessandro Bonci sang the title rôle. Mme. Pinkert was again the Zerlina, Mme. Giaconia the Pamela, and Messrs. Gilibert, Arimondi, and Gianoli-Galletti were in the cast. Mr. Campanini conducted.

"Aida" Sung at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan "Aida" was the bill. Mr. Caruso and Mme. Emma Eames sang and the house was packed. Mme. Kirkby-Lunn being indisposed, Louise Homer sang Amneris. Pol Plançon was the Ramfis and Mr. Stracciari the Amonasro.

Caruso Gave $400, Not $4,000.

In a list of donations received by the Society for Italian Immigrants recently it was said that Enrico Caruso, the tenor, had contributed $4,000. The amount should have been $400.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Irene Crawford Moore, daughter of the late Capt. Crawford Moore of Kansas City, is to make her debut as an actress in William Morris's production of "The Holy City" at the Lincoln Square Theatre on Monday.

Pilar Morin will appear at the "New Idea" concerts at the Bijou Theatre, on March 17, in a new sketch by Lawrence Sterner, entitled "The Actress."

Amy Ricard has been engaged for one of the principal parts in James K. Hackett's production of "The Girl in White." Rehearsals are now in progress at the Hackett Theatre.

The graduation exercises of the twenty-third year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will take place at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, March 19, at 3 o'clock. The principal address will be delivered by Francis Wilson.

Burton Holmes is to present a return series of his travelogues at the Lyceum Theatre on five successive Sunday evenings and Monday afternoons. The first lecture, on Japan, will be delivered on March 24 and 25.

FOR HIGH-CLASS furnished rooms and boarding houses consult the announcements in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

"OEDIPUS REX" BY NOVELLI

Will Produce Sophocles Tragedy for the Third Time in America.

Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, who is now making his initial American appearances in Boston and is to be seen at the Lyric Theatre here for the first time on Monday evening, will give a single performance of "Oedipus" in Boston this evening. Sophocles's great tragedy has rarely been seen in this country. Whether this production will be included in Novelli's répertoire for the second week in New York is largely depends on the manner in which the first performance is received.

"Oedipus," in the original Greek, was performed twenty-six years ago by Harvard students. The production, which was the most elaborate classic effort made by the university up to the time of the Greek drama in the Stadium last Spring, was made in 1881 before an audience including Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry W. Longfellow.

Special music for the drama had been written by Prof. J. K. Paine. George Riddle, widely known as a reader, enacted the rôle of Oedipus, and Curtis Guild, the present Governor of Massachusetts, appeared as Tiresias, the blind soothsayer, who first reveals the curse of fate to the King. Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," was seen as one of the messengers.

Curiously enough, it was exactly thirteen years after this original Harvard production in 1881 that Mounet-Sully, the famous French actor, gave the play its second representation in America, playing in French. Now exactly thirteen years later than the Mounet-Sully production of "Oedipus," Novelli is to portray the evening this most famous of the ancient Greek tragic rôles for the third time in American theatrical annals.

LINA ABARBANELL TO STAR.

She Will Play the Leading Role in "The White Chrysanthemum."

Lina Abarbanell, the prima donna soubrette, was engaged yesterday by Thomas W. Ryley to play the leading rôle in his forthcoming production of "The White Chrysanthemum," which will open at Wallack's on Monday, April 15.

Miss Abarbanell, who made her American début at the Irving Place Theatre and appeared later at the Metropolitan Opera House, was last seen here as the star in Reginald de Koven's "The Student King." In the new production she will play the part of an English girl who is forced to masquerade in Japan as an Oriental maid.

Other members of the cast are to be Edna Wallace Hopper, Lawrence Grossmith, Henry V. Donnelly, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Edward Garvie, Augusta Gloss, Charlotte Lisley, and Fuji-Ko, a Japanese dancer, who appeared in the London production of the piece.

SHUBERT MAKES REPLY.

Answer to Miss Russell's Suit Says She Broke "Lady Teazle" Contract.

Abraham Stern was appointed referee yesterday to take testimony in the action brought by Lillian Russel against Lee Shubert for $10,000 for breach of contract.

Miss Russell alleges that she was employed by the Shuberts to play the star rôle in "Lady Teazle," which was produced in the Casino, and afterward to appear with the opera on the road. She was to receive $800 a week and 50 per cent of the profits. She also alleged that the profits amounted to $20,000.

The defendant has filed an answer in which he says that Miss Russell violated her contract by refusing to appear at a performance in Hartford, that the show was a financial failure, and there is nothing due to Miss Russell.

"DU BARRY" FOR MRS. CARTER

David Belasco Reaches an Agreement with His Former Star.

David Belasco and his former star, Mrs. Carter-Payne, reached an agreement yesterday by which the actress is to open her season under the business direction of William Gray in "Du Barry" instead of "Zaza." The first performance will be given in Norfolk on April 1. Mr. Belasco is not to manage the tour, but has made over to Mrs. Carter-Payne his interest in "Du Barry." Edward Lauterbach conducted the negotiations.

Whether this will lead in time to a resumption of business relations between Mr. Belasco and his former star was a subject of much discussion in theatrical circles yesterday.

Winchell Smith to Go Abroad.

Winchell Smith, playwright and house manager of the Herald Square Theatre, is to sail for Europe next Wednesday on the Majestic. He will first go to Paris to witness a production which the Shubert have acquired, and will then visit London to make the English productions of "Brewster's Millions" and "The Road to Yesterday." After that he expects to go to Ireland to collaborate with William Gillette in a new play. He also must finish a new drama, "For Love of Money," which the Shuberts are to present next season.

Benefit for Jewish Hospital.

A benefit for the building fund of the Jewish Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases will be held on Sunday evening at the Academy of Music. Among the actors who have contributed their services are the "Wine, Women and Song" company, Vesta Victoria, Sam Bernard, Marie Dressler, and Cissie Loftus.

AFTER GEORGE IV.'S MONEY.

Fitzherbert Thinks He's Related to King's Morganatic Widow.

William Fitzherbert, 79 years old, of Washington Avenue and the Boulevard, Brooklyn, believes he is the rightful heir to the estate left by Maria Anna Fitzherbert, who, according to Mr. Fitzherbert of Brooklyn, really did marry George IV of England secretly when he was the Prince of Wales. Fitzherbert is not sure about it that he is going to resign his position in the silk department of a hat factory in Brooklyn, but he has engaged a lawyer to look into the matter for him.

When a boy in Dublin, Ireland, Fitzherbert says his father, who was a prosperous hatter, talked about a certain woman member of their family who had become wealthy through marriage, and who would leave the family an enormous fortune. According to Fitzherbert Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, used to discuss this game woman with his father.

Although these things happened when Fitzherbert was a boy 7 years old, he managed to recollect them recently when he heard that the English papers were advertising for an heir to the Fitzherbert estate. The information came to him through an article printed in a New York paper, which told of a woman in Jersey who had the word Fitzherbert somewhere in her name who was thinking of putting in a claim. When he heard this, recollections of childhood loomed up dimly in his mind, and the engaging of counsel was the result.

EUGENE ISN'T HUNGRY YET.

13-Year-Old Runaway Promises to Come Back When He Is.

Dear Mamma: When I am hungry I will come home. Don't worry about me. I am with friends. EUGENE.

Weeping bitterly, Mrs. Alice Cronkidr of 428 West 163d Street last night handed this note to the Sergeant at the West 152d Street Station and asked the aid of the police in the search for her thirteen-year-old boy, who left that note at his home on Tuesday night and then disappeared. The boy's name is Eugene Henry Soder. He is a child by her first husband. The boy is about five feet five inches in height, 115 pounds in weight, with light complexion and hair and blue eyes.

FRITZ SCHEEL DIES; PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Noted Orchestra Leader Was a Concertmaster at 17 in Germany.

GAINED FAME IN AMERICA

By Chance He Became the Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Seven Years Ago.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Fritz Scheel, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, well known in America and Europe, died in a private hospital here today after a month's illness. Mr Scheel suffered a mental and physical breakdown and was removed to Atlantic City in care of a physician. For a time he showed some improvement and stoutly declared to his friends that all he needed was a little rest. Then he was stricken with pneumonia, following which he was removed to this city.

He became ill about a month ago, when he had taxed his strength severely in rehearsing his orchestra. He had been conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra since its organization, in 1900, and before coming to America, in 1893, had acquired a considerable reputation as a conductor in Germany.

Fritz Scheel was born at Luebeck in 1852. At 12 he commenced a systematic study of the violin under Ferdinand David. After some years of hard work he found himself, at 17, a concertmaster and conductor of concerts at Bremerhaven, where his talent for conducting and powers of musical memory were demonstrated. One of his earliest feats was to conduct an entire act of "Robert le Diable" from memory, the score having been lost.

Scheel was surrounded in his youth by a musical atmosphere, his father having been the conductor of the Luebeck Orchestra. In 1884 he was selected out of a host of candidates as conductor of the orchestra at Chemnitz, Saxony. Urged by a spirit of adventure and seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talent as an orchestra conductor, he sailed for New York early in 1893. He conducted some concerts in New York and then allied himself with Dr. Florence Ziegfeld, conducting the orchestra of the Trocadero at the World's Fair time in Chicago. Then he went to San Francisco, where he was director of a symphony orchestra.

When he came East he accepted the first opportunity that offered and became director of an orchestra at Woodside Park, then just opened as a Philadelphia suburban resort. It was here quite by accident that the Philadelphia Orchestra had its inception. One evening a group of music lovers chanced to visit the resort and heard Scheel conduct a Beethoven symphony. As a result the Philadelphia Orchestra was founded in March, 1900.

The record of the orchestra has been substantially the story of Fritz Scheel's life in Philadelphia. Mr. Scheel's family, a wife, three daughters, and one son, reside in Munich.

EX-CAPT. J. M. ROBBINS DEAD.

Served in the Draft Riots on the Old Metropolitan Police.

Ex-Police Capt. J. M. Robbins died on Tuesday night at his home, 141 Pleasant Avenue, Williamsbridge, after a long illness. He was 70 years old. During his long service in the Police Department, Capt. Robbins received many medals for bravery. Two of the medals were for saving two men's lives, one at a fire and the other from drowning.

When a young man he joined the old Metropolitan Police Force, serving through the draft riots in 1861. After rising to the rank of Sergeant, he embarked in business, but gave it up to join the police force of Westchester a few years later.

When the Bronx was annexed to New York City he again became a member of the City Department. He was soon promoted to Captain. The last two stations of which he was in command were those in East Eighty-eighth Street and at Tremont. He retired about seventeen years ago. He leaves a widow, one son, and an adopted son.

The funeral will take place to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock, from the Olin Methodist Church, Williamsburg. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery, on Saturday morning.

MARQUIS DE CROISIC DEAD.

Owner of the Hotel Raleigh a Victim of Bright's Disease.

Richard de Logerot, Marquis de Croisic, who has owned the Hotel Raleigh, at 665 Broadway, for several years, and in the nineties managed the Hotel Logerot, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Raleigh of Bright's disease. He was 54 years old.

The Marquis led a checkered career during the twenty-four years of his residence in this country. When he came here in 1883 he was deemed wealthy and was admitted to the best society in this city and at Newport. In 1891 he bought from the Barnum estate the hotel at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, paying $460,000 for the property. He named it the Hotel Logerot, and undertook to cater to the fashionable trade. His troubles began forthwith. The business did not come up to his expectations, and after a couple of years there was a famous strike of his waiters, in the course of which the Marquis himself helped to serve his patrons. From this time on the patronage got thinner and the creditors thicker, until the time came when the Marquis was forced into bankruptcy.

After several years the Marquis obtained his release from bankruptcy, and succeeded in a measure in re-establishing himself in business. He subsequently leased and managed the Croisic apartment house, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; the Hotel Renaissance, and several cottages in Newport, in addition to his Raleigh property.

The Marquis was married twice. His first wife was the Countess Helene de Sinielnkoff, widow of a former Grecian Minister to the United States. His second wife was Miss Blanche Hauel of Philadelphia, who was reputed at the time of her marriage to him to be worth several millions. He leaves a widow and an eighteen-year-old daughter.

'PEPPER SAUCE' MORRIS DEAD

Odd Negro Character Ends in a New Jersey Almshouse.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—Thomas Francis Xavier Morris, a negro, one of Paterson's oddest characters, died at the almshouse to-day after an illness of three years. He was 66 years old. He was well known throughout the city as "Pepper Sauce" Morris, having made a sauce which he supplied to many families for years.

Morris was born in St. Thomas, West Indies. He learned French on the island, and after coming to this country went to Europe and traveled as a wild man with a circus for several years. He was always exhibited in a cage, and he received a big salary. While in Europe he learned German and Italian, and in Switzerland he married a white woman, who came to this country with him. He spoke good English with a German accent.

He became a chef in a New York hotel, and later opened a restaurant in this city on West Street. His wife died ten years ago.

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POLICE SERGT. M'GLOIN DEAD.

Won Every Step of His Promotion and Had Friends by the Score.

Police Sergt. William J. McGloin of 200 West 103th Street died of pneumonia at his home on Monday, after a week's illness. He was the son of the late James and Mary McGloin, and was born in this city about forty-three years ago. He was appointed to the police force on May 20, 1885, and served as a patrolman for thirteen years, when he was made a Roundsman. Six years later he was made a Sergeant. Since his promotion he had been attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street, West Thirtieth Street, Mercer Street, and Lee Avenue Stations. He was serving under Capt. Cruse in Brooklyn when he died.

By strict attention to duty, Sergt. McGloin gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient men in the department. He was popular among his brother policemen, and his official zeal won for him the friendship of many men prominent in public and business life. One of his close friends was Collector of the Port Navada N. Stranahan. He was unmarried and lived with his two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret McGloin.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Ascension, in West 107th Street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. There will be a police escort from the house to the church, and from the church to a special train, which will carry the body to Kensico for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Franz Rackow.

Franz Rackow, one of the oldest members of the city staff of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, died yesterday at his home, 130 Third Avenue, of apoplexy. He was born in 1843, in Neustrelitz, Germany. He studied civil engineering, and obtained a diploma as a surveyor. At the age of twenty-four he came to this country. The work of reconstruction in the West, following the Civil War, was going on, and Mr. Rackow went to St. Louis. Here he found employment as a surveyor, and was one of the men employed in the preliminary work for the great bridge across the Mississippi River. Some years later he entered the business office of the Westliche Post.

In 1884 Mr. Rackow came to this city and became a member of the staff of the Staats-Zeitung, remaining to the day of his death in the City Department. Up to November last he was Vice President of the City Hall Reporters' Association. He was one of the best known German newspaper men in town.

James Draper.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—James Draper, Secretary of the Worcester Parks Commission, of which he had been a member for twenty years, died this morning at his home on Bloomingdale Road, aged 64 years. Mr. Draper had been prominent in the affairs of the city, especially in developing the park system, and was an active member of local agricultural and horticultural societies.

He was the first President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, and Past Master of the Worcester, the State, and the National Grange. He was a Knight Templar, and was connected with many other societies and several prominent institutions.

He was founder of the Bloomingdale nurseries, which are famous throughout New England.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MINNIE BARWICK, widow of Col. William Barwick, died on Monday at her home, 359 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old and a native of Manhattan. She leaves a daughter.

Mrs. CAROLINE SUTTON FARNUM, wife of Charles H. Farnum, formerly of New Haven, Conn., died at Pasadena, Cal., last Sunday. Mr. Farnum is a brother of Prof. Henry W. Farnum and ex-Treasurer William W. Farnum of Yale.

Mrs. KATHERINE LORD SLOAT, widow of William G. Sloat, died on Monday at her home, 644 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan in 1818, and was a granddaughter of the late Capt. Bowen G. Lord of this city.

EDWARD WILLIS CANDEE of the firm of Candee & Smith died on Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, 217 West Fifty-first Street. Mr. Candee was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment and a member of the Manhattan Club and the Wee Burn Golf Club.

Mrs. ELIZA A. BAIRD, wife of Thomas Baird, died at her home, 124 Eighth Street, Brooklyn on Monday. She was 78 years old and was born in Manhattan. She was a member of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

J. B. BORST, 60 years old, died suddenly yesterday morning in the elevator of the Hotel Alliance, at 250 West Forty-fourth Street. He had been recently discharged from the Presbyterian Hospital, where he had been under treatment for uraemic poisoning. He was a son of the late John R. Borst.

Mrs. EVA NEWMAN, wife of Leo Newman and sister of the Messrs. Hurtig & Seamon, died last night. She had been married only a few months. The funeral services will be held at her home, the Victoria Apartments, Lenox Avenue and 138th Street, on Sunday morning.

MICHAEL KANE, for many years a Justice of the Peace of the old town of Southfield, now the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Richmond, died at his home in Clifton, S. I., yesterday. He was 71 years old, and had lived almost half a century on Staten Island. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is M. J. Kane, publisher of The Staten Islander.

JOHN McKENZIE, a prominent resident of Belleville, N. J., died at the home of his brother-in-law, ex-Township Committeeman Francis Gibson, yesterday of heart disease. He was 49 years old. He was at one time Health Inspector of Belleville. He was unmarried, and leaves a sister and two brothers. County Physician William H. McKenzie of Newark is his nephew.

Dr. EDWARD W. McDONALD is dead at Waterbury, Conn., of heart failure and shock, after an illness of a few hours. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was 67 years of age. He was educated in America, chiefly in this city, and was a graduate of the University Medical School. He had practiced in Waterbury nearly forty years, and had served on the Board of Education and was President of the Celtic Medical Society.

Dr. SAMUEL EISENBERG, once a prominent Jewish rabbi of Chicago, who had disappeared from his home at the Hotel Iroquois, in Michigan Avenue, dropped dead of heart disease in an elevator in a Fifth Avenue business house of Chicago. His body, after having been in the Cook County Morgue for a week, was identified yesterday. Once one of the best known preachers of Cincinnati, he met with reverses, and in his old age was compelled to eke out a precarious living by peddling confectionery. He was considered a remarkable scholar and an authority on the classics

ARTISTS UPHOLD ACADEMY JURY

President Dielman Says Henri's Criticisms Are Matters of Opinion.

MAJORITY MUST DECIDE

In Accepting Pictures for Exhibition, Kenyon Cox Declares—Jury Seldom Unanimous.

Wherever artists meet there was much discussion last night of the new situation created by Robert Henri's withdrawal of two paintings which had been selected for places in the eighty-second annual exhibition of the National Academy and his frank criticisms of the jury of judges, of which he himself is a member.

Mr. Henri, while not approving some of the methods of the jury, found fault chiefly with what he believed was "lack of catholicity as regards point of view," which, he thought, prevented the jury from recognizing and encouraging by accepting for academic exhibition talent that is new and different from the ordinary.

The question which he has raised is interesting both to artists who have won renown and artists who are struggling for it. Frederick Dielman, President of the Academy, and Kenyon Cox discussed it for a TIMES reporter last night, in the light of Mr. Henri's criticisms, both holding that it was a matter of opinion and that the Academy had acted upon the findings of the majority, no other course being possible. President Dielman said that it was simply that there was a marked difference between the opinions of a large majority and a very small minority.

"The minority," he said, "may be in the right—majorities sometimes are wrong—but that remains to be seen."

Mr. Henri's criticisms and the discussions of them disclosed the fact that there were very many differences of opinion among the thirty men who selected paintings for exhibition by the National Academy. Mr. Cox said that the thirty seldom were unanimous in their decisions.

"Thus it appears," said Mr. Cox, "that there are many dissenters to almost every selection made by the Thirty. Mr. Henri's case is not unique; it differs from others only in that it has been made public."

Mr. Henri's Criticisms.

After describing the methods of the Thirty and citing a number of instances in the recent sittings of that jury which he thought seemed to indicate that his fellow-members were putting a premium upon the commonplace to the exclusion of works of novel conception, Mr. Henri explained that there was no ill-feeling between him and his fellow-jurors, and that motives were understood and appreciated. Discussing the broad question involved, he said, in part:

> The fact of a National Academy should mean an organization for the advancement of the art of those who have new ideas to express. That there are such men is the encouraging sign for the future of art in this country, and they should be brought forward and sustained instead of rebuffed in their efforts for recognition. Because they do look through the veil of accustomed things and catch an original point of view, is no argument against their art—on the contrary, it is this element which should entitle them to recognition as seers who, out of a humdrum life of ruts, have abstracted a new point of view, a new story, a new element of life.

Mr. Henri then cited the case of a young artist, Carl Springhorn, who had "caught a big, new note and put it upon canvas with strong effect." He was, Mr. Henri said, a most promising painter. Mr. Henri declared that Mr. Springhorn said that the Academy had rejected his work and denied him the honor and encouragement to which he was entitled. Mr. Henri likened Mr. Springhorn's case to those of Wagner, Walt Whitman, Degas, Manet, Whistler, and many others who at first were laughed at.

"The trouble," continued Mr. Henri, "is lack of catholicity as regards point of view. The real, comprehensive, patriotic view point would include these men, with honor. They are all different, and yet all are worthy. Firmly believing that this is the sane, logical, and farsighted viewpoint, I find warrant for my position in the Academy. Being where I am, I have no intention of withdrawing from that institution. On the contrary, that is just where I shall stay, fighting in my poor way for the encouragement of talent through acceptance in the Academy. And who knows but that some day, through the assumption of a wider scope, the National Academy may become a National institution indeed?"

President Dielman's Reply.

"As this is not a matter of policy of the Academy," said President Dielman last night, "what I say is the opinion only of an individual member of the jury. Among Mr. Henri's views I see a number that are by no means novel and with which I perfectly agree.

"I feel disposed to resent, however, the idea which seems to be conveyed by the article published to-night that the jury as a whole was rebuked, so to speak, by a single individual for an imputed lack of breadth or liberality in judgment. In point of fact, there existed si marked difference between the opinion of a very large majority and a very small minority. The matter of the withdrawal by a member of the jury of pictures which had been regularly submited to the judgment of the jury, with the implied understanding that that judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, would be accepted, is a delicate one, and I do not care to speak about it."

Mr. Dielman regretted that in the article mentioned pictures graded "No. 3" were referred to as "ruck."

"All the pictures accepted with rank No. 3," said he, "were considered by the jury worthy of being placed, and by no means as 'ruck.' It is only a lamentable lack of space that forbade our giving all of them positions."

It was explained at the Academy that more than 200 pictures graded "No. 3," and therefore deemed worthy, had not been hung simply because there was no place to hang them.

SUES FOR HER DIAMONDS.

Mrs. McConville's Case Also Involves a Chattel Mortgage.

A suit involving the possession of diamonds valued at about $12,000 was begun before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday. The action is against James M. Doremus, a brother of ex-Mayor Henry M. Doremus of Newark, and was brought by Mrs. Helen McConville of 372 Broad Street, who seeks to prevent the foreclosure of a $2,500 chattel mortgage given to the defendant as security for a note. Mrs. McConville asserts that she gave Mr. Doremus twenty-one diamonds to keep for her, and that he now refuses to return them.

Mrs. McConville's husband owned a jewelry store at the Broad Street address, and when he died she sold the place to Thomas J. Bradley, who later was declared a bankrupt. To guard her interests Mrs. McConville says she gave Mr. Doremus a chattel mortgage for $2,500. This is the mortgage involved in the present suit.

RUEF TRIAL BEGINS.

The Court Denies Motion for a Change of Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 13.—Judge Dunne's court was crowded, all the seats and standing room being occupied when the case of the People against Abraham Ruef, accused of extortion, was called for trial to-day.

Assistant District Attorney Heney filed counter affidavits of Judge Dunne, Dr. Robert Patek, F. J. McManus, and himself in contravention of the affidavits of Ruef and Paul Nippert, alleging the bias and prejudice of Judge Dunne toward the defendant, filed last Sunday by the defense to lay foundation for a request for a change of trial Judges. The affidavit of Patek is a flat contradiction of the affidavit of Nippert, local representative of an Eastern bonding company that furnished Ruef's $50,000 bail, which was declared forfeited after Ruef went into hiding at the Trocadero.

Judge Dunne denied the motion for a change of trial Judge, and ordered the impanelment of the Ruef jury to be begun. Three names had been called when the proceedings came to a sudden stop. It was found that one talesman had been temporarily excused by the court. The defense objected to the drawing of any further names from the jury box until the absent talesman shall be present. Judge Dunne then adjourned court until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Heney, Ruef was placed in the custody of Elisor Biggy for the trial. This motion was bitterly attacked by Attorney Ach for Ruef, who denounced it as "tyrannical and arbitrary." Ruef, unless freed by a higher court, must remain a guarded prisoner in the hands of Biggy for at least three weeks.

M'AULISSE STUDIES NATURE.

And Demonstrates to Fellow-Cops That the Books Are Wrong.

Roundsman McAulisse of the Alexander Avenue Station raised himself in bed and listened. There was a distinct tap on the window. McAulisse took a few steps forward, and then something darted from the window sill up a branch of a great oak that rested on it. McAulisse looked out the window into the eyes of a squirrel, who from a safe distance blinked at him.

"Here, me pretty bird," said McAulisse, throwing some peanuts on the window sill. After a while the squirrel overcame its reluctance and coming down to the sill picked up the peanuts. This was long ago, but then and there McAulisse and "Dick" became good friends. The next day McAulisse visited the public library around the corner from his home and asked for a book on nature. He stuck his nose into this and soon boasted to his comrades what a wonderful knowledge of nature he had acquired.

Recently "Dick" had been acting queerly. From the window of the police station McAulisse diagnosed his case.

"I know phwat's the' matter wid 'im," he said.

Yesterday he appeared with a basket, and his comrades asked him what he had. "Watch," he said, as he coaxed "Dick" to the window. Then he opened the basket and a squirrel sprang out. "Dick" looked at it a moment and then the two went at each other as though they did not like each other's looks. McAulisse saw them scamper up Alexander Avenue from tree to tree. Several hours later "Dick" returned minus much hair.

"The books lied," said McAulisse. "This ain't the matin' season."

ATTACK ON BISHOPS' LAW.

Jersey Democrats Fail to Get Republican Aid for Their Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 13.—After working for twenty-four hours and failing to get some Republican to introduce a liquor measure amending the Bishops' law Majority Leader Klenert put in the bill to-day just before the Legislature adjourned for the week.

The Republican record has been against interfering with the present liquor laws this session, and the Democrats sought to make sure of an amendment to the Bishops' law by getting a Republican to commit himself to such amendment by introducing the bill.

Leader Klenert's bill abolishes joint liability of landlord and tenant, abolishes the mandatory feature compelling Excise Boards and Judges of courts to order the screens removed from saloon windows during prohibited hours, forbids women to drink in saloons unless they drink with men at the bar, abolishes the backroom entirely, and abolishes the feature of one-year residence in the State before a liquor license can be granted.

The temperance people will ask for a hearing on the measure, as it affects vital features in the Bishops' law.

DEATH HOUSE FOR JERSEY.

Bill Passed Providing a Place for Electric Executions.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The House to-day passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a death house to carry out the law providing for electricity as a means of execution in capital cases.

The bill passed without any negative votes after a long discussion on the site for the death house. The bill does not designate where the death house shall be built, the electrocution act providing that it shall be at some isolated place to be selected by the State Prison Inspectors.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the construction of a canal across the State 250 feet wide. The bill does not state across what part of the State the canal shall be constructed.

Senator Gebhardt's two-cent railroad fare bill was reported adversely from committee.

BANK PRESIDENT'S SUICIDE.

Horace G. McDowell Shoots Himself at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, March 13.—Horace G. McDowell, President of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, shot and killed himself at his country home, five miles north of this city, this morning. He was known throughout Ohio as a breeder and buyer of high-class sheep.

He had been morose for several days, had been suffering from an attack of the grip, and it is said may have been worried by some personal financial matter. It is not thought the bank of which he was President is involved. McDowell was one of the men who fought hard before the Ohio Legislature against the proposed State bank inspection law.

The Farmers' Bank closed to the public to-day. A card on the door reads: "This bank is closed on account of the death of H. G. McDowell, President."

CITY BREVITIES.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger reserved decision yesterday on an application of Unique Circle 144 of the Companions of the Foresters of America for a writ of mandamus directing the Supreme Circle of the organization to reinstate the local lodge in the organization.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will take place at Delmonico's on Monday. The speakers will include M. J. Drummond, President of the society; Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, William McAdoo, ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, Patrick Francis Murphy, Lieut. Gov. Chanler, and William McAndrew.

A new scheme for the handling of cases in General Sessions was started yesterday in Judge Rosalsky's court. The scheme provides for the numbering of each indictment as it is placed upon the calendar for trial, and hereafter cases will be tried according to their numbers.

The Board of Education has decided to give the public school boys illustrated lectures on consumption and tuberculosis. The first lecture was delivered yesterday in the Public Library at Ninety-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ATHENS, Ala., March 13.—Trinity College, a law school for negroes, owned by the Congregational Society of New York, was destroyed by fire late to-day. The loss is several thousand dollars. A city ordinance prohibits the rebuilding of the school in the city limits.

BRINSON, Ga., March 13.—Fire to-day in the lumber plant here owned by the Stewart Lumber Company destroyed three dry kilns and a large quantity of lumber. The damage amounted to $75,000, partly covered by insurance.

MUNICIPAL ART IN PHOTOGRAPHS

Various Ways of Presenting Manhattan with Plans for Improvements.

OPENING NEW AVENUES

The Civic Arts Represented by Parkway and Square, Fount and Statue.

Varied enough is the bill of fare which the Municipal Art Society of New York lays before one in the exhibition which opened yesterday in the galleries of the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park. Big colored cartoons in oils, developed from small sketches in water colors, show the progress of mural paintings from the germ of the subject to the nearly complete stage. Or a series of photographs, taken from the wall paintings after they are finished and in place, set the whole design before one, minus color. Plans for the embellishment of the city are presented in ground outline and perspective. Whole blocks of houses are ruthlessly laid low, and the boulevard thus disengaged is ornamented with rows of trees, bridlepaths, and "round points," as the French call them, decorated with central fountains. Such a lordly avenue may connect a great bridge over the East River with Central Park, so that a man may start for a drive through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, cross Williamsburg by a wide street well garnished with trees, view the pulsating marine life of the city from the lofty bridge over Blackwell's Island, and reach Central Park along a superb new vista of buildings, grass plots, ranks of trees and monuments.

Thence by motor or carriage one can reach Riverside Drive, Manhattan Causeway, Boulevard Lafayette, Inwood, Spuyten Duyvil, and beyond.

Last Sunday's TIMES devoted many finely illustrated pages to the subject of New York's improvement by way of new bridges and avenues, its embellishment by parkways and monuments. But the exhibition at the Arts Club has the advantage of showing such plans in detail and from different points of view.

Mr. Louis Schaettle suggests in two designs a scheme for municipal buildings, and Mr. William Walton a study for a design for their interior. The Essex County Court House, in Newark, built by Cass Gilbert, furnishes a number of pictures. Mr. A. H. Willett shows his first sketches for the decoration intrusted to him, W. C. Y. Carver shows his large cartoon of "Landing of New Englanders at Newark in 1667," with a study for decoration, together with figures of four Biblical heroes—Moses, Isaiah, Abraham, and David—to decorate spandrils in St. Andrew's Church, Manhattan. Kenyon Cox shows pencil studies for individual figures in the composition, "Beneficence of Law," which has been placed in the Supreme Court's hall of the Court House in Newark.

Some historical studies referring to New York at the beginning of the Revolution are contributed by H. A. Ogden, together with a view of Mrs. Washington's visit to the camp at Cambridge, Mass., and "A Hessian Halt in New Jersey." Latest New York is seen in Colin Campbell Cooper's "Cliffs of Manhattan" and "The Ferries." Chester Loomis offers a color sketch for a composition symbolizing architecture and the allied arts and a painting, "Nutting Time, New Netherlands, Seventeenth Century."

Lunettes to decorate a library, the subjects taken from Indian life and mythology, are shown by Edward Willard Deming, who also sends in an incomplete state his two cartoons for the Mount Morris High School, representing Gouverneur Morris addressing the convention for the framing of the Constitution, and "First Treaty Between Dutch and Indians in the House of Johann Bronck in Harlem," where he dresses the burghers in pump hose and stockings to above the calf, showing a right Scottish breadth of bare leg. Is this historically true? F. Luis Mora appears with a sketch composition or decorative study called "The Glorification of New York."

A large exhibit is made by Francis Newton—decorations for theatre and drawing room, color studies for interiors, sketches for stained glass windows.

Two large stained glass windows for Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, designed by F. S. Lamb, occupy one end of the gallery, where they can get light by day and in the evening. Otto C. Wigand sends two allegorical paintings of "Youth" and "Aurora."

Statuary is here from Daniel C. French, J. J. Boyle, (model for the statue of Col. Bullett,) from Miss Helen F. Smith, (bronze bust,) from Henry Lindor, (model for fountain,) and from H. A. McNeil, (bronze group,) "Coming of the White Man." Isidor Konti shows a large relief, a memorial to the soldiers from Onondaga County. A bronze door knocker designed by Eli Harvey, door knobs and jardinière composed by Miss Lillian Link, a model for a drinking fountain designed by the architect, H. Van Buren Magonigle, carved wood mirror frame, panel and screen by Miss Eugénie Heller, are among the smaller pieces found in this extremely varied collection.

A really charming oil painting by Leon Dabo called "Scheme for Decoration in Tones of Silver-Gray and Blue," and a richly colored sea sprite, "Constitution and Guerrière," by Miss Frances N. Delehanty are among the oil paintings which alternate with photographs, drawings, and pastels, water colors and tempera wall decorations, all the miscellany that belongs to an exhibit by the Municipal Art Society.

UNION ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Officers Took Their Fees, Plumbers Say, Then Threw Them Out of Work.

David J. Moran and James Loomis, President and Secretary respectively of Plumbers' Union No. 181, and John Buckley, a walking delegate of the union, were accused yesterday in the Bayonne, N. J., police court by Anthony Lasso and Charles Henderson, journeymen plumbers, of Newark, of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The complainants said they were admitted to the union under an agreement to pay a fifty-dollar initiation fee in instalments. After they had each paid $33 the walking delegate ordered them off their jobs. The Recorder advised the union officers to settle, saying if they didn't it would go hard with them. Then he adjourned the case.

Rheumatism is caused by the presence of uric acid in the blood and a low state of health.

Scott's Emulsion

throws off the poisonous acid, makes new rich blood and builds up the general health.

It stops rheumatic aches and pains.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

POLICEMAN BELL LOSES.

Suit Against E. C. Potter for Assault at New Amsterdam Theatre.

It took a jury before Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn only eight minutes yesterday to decide that Edward C. Potter, broker, and nephew of Bishop Potter, need not pay Frank Bell, a special policeman at the New Amsterdam Theatre, for an alleged assault said to have been committed on the roof of the theatre on Aug. 6, 1904. Bell sued to recover $10,000.

Potter was a guest of Clarence Mackay at a performance on the roof of the theatre. The others in the party were Hugo Barring, Dr. Walter Martin, and E. Clifford Potter.

Bell, the plaintiff, who was represented by Mrs. Ellen T. Bennett, a woman lawyer, testified that he had asked Mr. Potter to take his foot from a chair. He said Mr. Potter flew into a rage and assaulted him. When he was asked to indentify the man who hit him, Bell pointed out Hugo Barring. It was shown later by the testimony of other witnesses that Mr. Barring was not present when the trouble started between the policeman and Mr. Potter.

When Mr. Potter took the stand he denied attacking Bell first. He said Bell insulted him and he told the policeman that he would report him to his employers. At that, Mr. Potter said, Bell struck him. The broker defended himself with his fists, and the policeman drew his club.

As a result of the injuries he received Mr. Potter said he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He was there two days, and it was a week before he was able to return to business. In her cross-examination of the witness, Mrs. Bennett asked:

"Now, Mr. Potter, isn't it a fact that you are the bodyguard of Mr. Clarence Mackay?"

"Oh, no," Mr. Potter answered.

Hugo Barring, Dr. Martin, and E. Clifford Potter also testified as to what had occurred on the theatre roof. Mr. Mackay was not present. Martin W. Littleton appeared for Mr. Potter.

MANY MEN OF NOTE COMING.

Will Be Guests of Carnegie at the Opening of His Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—From acceptances already received by those having charge of the formal opening of Andrew Carnegie's $15,000,000 institute here on April 11, 12, and 13, it would seem that the greatest gathering of notables ever brought together under one roof on an educational occasion will be here. Samuel Hardin Church, who went abroad and invited persons of note, including the crowned heads, to be the guests of Mr. Carnegie on this occasion, has been busy for the last three weeks acknowledging letters of acceptance.

Many foreign notables have promised to attend, and some of them will sail for America next week. Not a few will be the guests of Mr. Carnegie in New York before coming to Pittsburg. Following are those who have accepted to date, including representatives of Germany selected by Emperor William:

FRANCE.

Leonce Benedite, Director, Luxembourg Gallery, Paris; author of books on modern art.

Prof. Marcellin Boule, Director, Museum of Natural History, Jardin des Plantes; one of the scientific leaders of Paris; work along the line of paleontology.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of French Senate; head of French section of International Conference, orator and diplomat.

Paul Doumer, President, Chamber of Deputies; author and statesman.

Camille Enlart, Director of the Trocadero at Paris.

J. Th. Homolle, Director, Gallery of the Louvre, Paris.

GERMANY.

Friedrich S. Archenhold, astronomer, Director Treptow Observatory.

Dr. Reinhold Koser, Chief Director of Prussian State Archives; Upper Privy Councillor; member of Academy of Sciences at Berlin; author of many historical works.

Ernest E. Von Ihne, architect; Court architect to the Emperor; Imperial Private Upper Court Architect; architect of many castles and other important public and private buildings.

Lieut. Gen. Alfred F. J. L. Von Lowenfeld, General Adjutant of the Emperor; commander of the First Division of the Infantry Guard.

Theodor von Moeller, Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bielefeld, member of the Prussian House of Representatives, member of the Reichstag, Privy Councillor; takes an active interest in the amelioration of workmen's condition.

Prof. Fritz Schaper, sculptor; made busts of Bismarck, von Moltke, the Emperor, Luther, executed figure of Christ for the new Cathedral at Berlin, member of many societies, member of the Order of Merit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., American painter in London; President of Royal Birmingham Society of Artists.

Sir Robert Bally, astronomer; Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, Cambridge University; Director Cambridge Observatory, author of books on mathematical, astronomical, and physical subjects.

C. F. Moberly Bell, manager London Times.

Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Sir Edward Elgar, musical composer.

Hammond Hall, editor London Daily Graphic.

Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, Principal Aberdeen University.

Guglielmo Marconi, electrical engineer; inventor of wireless telegraph.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary Zoological Society of London; scientific author.

Sir William Henry Preece, electrical engineer.

Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University; Professor of Celtic, author, member of Moseley's Education Commission to United States in 1903; comes now as representative of Oxford University.

Dr. E. S. Roberts, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University; comes as representative of Cambridge University.

Dr. John Ross, Chairman Carnegie Dumferline Trust.

William Robertson, Trustee of Carnegie Institution at Dumferline.

Earl of Southesk, chief of Carnegie family, author.

Clement K. Shorter, editor, London Sphere.

W. T. Stead, editor Review of Reviews.

Sir William Turner, Principal Edinburgh University.

HOLLAND.

"Maarten Maartens," (Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwartz,) Dutch author and traveler.

LIGHTER COLORS

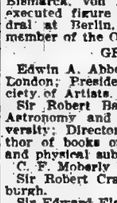

THE TENDENCY IN MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS THIS SPRING IS DISTINCTLY TOWARD LIGHTER SHADES IN GRAYS, BROWNS, BLUES AND GREENISH MIXTURES.

PLAIDS, SQUARES AND STRIPES IN INGENIOUS COMBINATIONS MAKE UP A NOVEL ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS.

THE COATS ARE LOOSE AND BUT SLIGHTLY FORM FITTING AND THE LAPELS ARE BROAD AND LONG.

WE'VE HALF A DOZEN DIFFERENT MODELS IN SACK SUITS.

Browning, King & Company

B & K

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

SIMPLICITY

Often abused in a furniture sense through the production of things that are simple only through coarseness—finds its proper interpretation in this shop of woodcraft. Personality, refinement and that spirit of romance, so beautifully a part of ancestral furniture, is the theme in this entire furniture exhibit.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

OLD CROW

PURE RYE

THE BEST WHISKEY

GUARANTEED PURE WHISKEY
Under National Pure Food Law
Serial Number 2163

UNMIXED
UNADULTERATED

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

LOOK FOR WORD "RYE" IN RED.

BOTTLED EXCLUSIVELY BY

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N.Y.

WOMAN STRIKES DOCTOR.

Angry When He Was Called to Revive Her—Taken to Bellevue.

An unidentified woman, about 40 years old and well dressed, became unconscious late yesterday afternoon while riding in a north-bound Fourth Avenue car at Twenty-third Street. She was carried into a confectionery store, and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. She became conscious a moment before the arrival of the ambulance with Dr. Sherwood, and demanded to know where she was and how she came to be here.

"Get out of here!" she shouted as Dr. Sherwood entered the store. The woman had an umbrella, and struck the physician with that. Then she used her fist. The doctor lost his footing and fell. Policeman Rehan and Dr. Sherwood at last got her into the ambulance.

At the hospital the woman again began to struggle, and it required the efforts of two physicians and three nurses to quiet her. She still had her umbrella, and before the physicians could quiet her she had poked it through the window of the outer office. She was finally put in the psychopathic ward, but later the physicians decided that she was not mentally unbalanced and removed her to the alcoholic ward.

They tried to get her to tell her name, but she was unable to do so.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Westwood Fruit and Sugar Company, produce and fruit, Westwood; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Isaac D. Bogert, Thomas E. Haring, and A. B. Bogert.

Alba Manufacturing Company, Beverly; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James F. Conway, Frank P. Johnson, and Patrick Keenan.

Allendale Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators — Frank G. Smith, John Milton, and Benjamin Treacy.

K. Kaufmann & Co., to deal in leather, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators — Kaufmann Kaufmann, Ary Kaufmann, and Morris Alexander.

Meadowfield Coal Company; Camden; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—William D. Lippincott, Walsh Banyard, and E. Lawrence Dudley.

J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company of New Jersey, Jersey City; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—J. M. Horton, Chauncey E. Horton, and Henry Grube.

Pennsylvania Telephone Company of New Jersey, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Leonard H. Kinnard, Samuel S. Moore, and Addison Candor.

Michelin Tire Company, to manufacture tires, Milltown; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Lorenzo Semple, John P. Murray, and James E. Hopkins.

Grand Jury Resumes Wallau Hearing.

The Grand Jury continued yesterday its investigation into the death of Mrs. Ida Binge, whose daughter, Mrs. Lottie Wallau, is out on $50,000 bail on the charge of having murdered her mother by administering poison to her. Miss Elizabeth Devine, the trained nurse who first reported to the District Attorney her suspicions that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned, besides servants in the Binge home, and Profs. Witthaus and Deghuee, who tested the wine and milk found in Mrs. Binge's room, and Dr. Schultze, the Coroner's physician who performed the autopsy, testified.

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W. L. Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it would pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by these expert men, regardless of time or expense. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

I receive thousands of unsolicited testimonials every year, giving the experience of those who, after many years of trial, have found W. L. Douglas shoes to be the best produced for the price. A package of their original letters will be mailed you free for the asking.

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK SHOE STORES:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
974 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, corner 120th St.
2776 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
350 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
475 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS
of the
STATE OF NEW YORK
FOR
CANAL IMPROVEMENT

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903 and Chapter 362 of the laws of 1906, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Comptroller, in the City of Albany, until Friday, April 5, 1907, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for the purchase in whole or in part of

Five Million Dollars in Bonds

to be issued by the people of the State of New York, in either registered or coupon form at the option of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from January 1, 1907, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal payable on the first day of January in the year 1957. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and registered bonds in denominations of One Thousand, Five Thousand, Ten Thousand, and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A sinking fund is established by law for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon as the same become due.

The bonds are exempt from taxation.

No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a bank or trust company of the City of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay for the bonds, on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York on account of the Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1907, less the amount of the deposit of such successful bidder or bidders which will be applied toward the payment for the bonds. All other deposits will be returned by mail to the respective bidders within three days after the bonds have been awarded, unless different instructions to the Comptroller as to the return of the deposit are duly given.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Comptroller.

State Comptroller's Office,
Albany, N. Y.
March 12, 1907.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPage, Depot Quartermaster's Office, 39 Whitehall St., New York, March 9, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this Depot until 1 o'clock P. M., April 8, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, or Chicago Depots, 1,000,000 yds. Khaki Uniform Cloth; 100,000 yds. Brown Duck, 34" 8-oz.; 50,000 Drass Caps; 7,000 Muskrat Fur Caps; 7,000 prs. Muskrat Fur Gauntlets; 100,000 prs. Drawers, Summer; 20,000 prs. Buckskin Gloves; 100,000 Shirts, Chambray; 100,000 prs. Stockings, cotton; 100,000 prs. Stockings, Wool, light; 50,000 yds. Olive Drab Kersey, 22-oz.; 50,000 yds. Olive Drab Kersey, 16-oz.; 50,000 yds. Olive Drab Flannel; 30,000 Olive Drab Blankets, heavy. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign manufactures or productions the duty thereon,) being equal. Standard samples can be seen at, and blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing and Equipage to be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., April 8, 1907." W. H. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for constructing and installing steel file cases and the framing and mezzanine floors, etc., in connection therewith, at the U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, Cass Gilbert, 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 1 double set Civilian Employees' quarters, Frame, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 13, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

WORLD'S RECORD BY C. M. DANIELS

Swims 150 Yards in 1:34 2-5 in the Tank of the New York Athletic Club.

YALE DEFEATS COLUMBIA

Seven Firsts for New Haven Team in Dual Meet Between Universities.

Yale completely outclassed Columbia last night in the dual swimming meet held in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club, getting first in all seven events. The local collegians, however, made a game fight in every contest, and the competitions were spirited and exciting from the start until the close of a splendidly fought water polo match.

The principal feature of the evening, however, was the establishing of a new world's record by America's swimming champion, C. M. Daniels, at 150 yards, his new time being 1:34 2-5, beating the former record, held by himself, of 1:36, and the former American record, 1:37, also his own. The record, however, will not be accepted in England as world's figures, for the swimming rules there stipulate that the contestants must wear a complete swimming suit. To lend excitement to this trial C. H. Trubenbach swam against Daniels, the latter giving 12 seconds handicap. Trubenbach set a hot pace from the start, and although Daniels fairly flew through the water for the last fifty yards, the finish was a dead heat. Daniels's time for 120 yards was 1:12 3-5, his former record being 1:14.

That the subject of freshmen competing in intercollegiate contests seems still to be a matter of much trouble was evinced by the filing of a protest by the Columbia team against Otto Schwartz and E. C. M. Richards of Yale. In swimming, however, it has been customary for many of the colleges to permit freshmen to compete in dual meets, both Columbia and Yale having followed this practice during the year. The Yale men did not believe that Columbia would press the complaint, particularly as a favorable decision would in no wise affect the results of the meet. Schwartz won the fifty-yard swim by a yard, beating his college mate, A. H. Vincent, L. Matz being the only Columbia competitor, while Richards captured the 100-yard event, beating Schwartz by five yards.

One of the closest races of the meet was the 200-yard relay. The Yale men led from the start, but they were hard pushed and only won by 3 1-5 seconds, the winning time being two minutes even.

Yale won the water polo game by 7 goals to 0. The Columbia swimmers were fast, but the goal defense of the visiting team was superior to that of their rivals. The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Otto Schwartz, Yale; A. H. Vincent, Yale, second; L. Matz, Columbia, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by E. C. M. Richards, Yale; Otto Schwartz, Yale, second; C. M. McKinley, Columbia, third. Time—1:03 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by C. Mengel, Yale; C. M. McKinley, Columbia, second; L. Matz, Columbia, third. Time—3:01 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by A. C. Sherman, Yale, distances 60, 64, and 65 feet; George Wilshire, Yale, second, 51 and 53 feet; W. Pountes, Columbia, third, 42½ and 47 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by C. M. Peters, Jr., Yale, 40 points; P. Halpin, Columbia, second, 32 points; H. Guiteras, Columbia, third, 29 points; R. J. Williams, Columbia, fourth, 26 points.

Relay Race, 200 Yards.—Won by Yale, (C. Mengel, A. H. Vincent, A. H. Schwartz, E. C. Richards;) Columbia, (C. M. McKinley, L. Matz, E. Arkush, G. M. McKenzie,) second. Time—2:00. Columbia's time 2:03 1-5.

Match Race, 150 Yards, between C. M. Daniels, (scratch,) and C. H. Trubenbach, (12 seconds,) dead heat.—Daniels's time 1:34 2-5, establishing new world's record.

Water Polo.—Won by Yale, 7 goals to 0.

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
A. H. Vincent	Left forward	P. Halpin
C. Mengel	Right forward	W. Holsles
F. S. Naething	Centre	L. A. Brown
George Wilshire	Half back	E. J. Bassett
A. C. Sherman	Right goal	R. Walker
E. H. Hunt	Left goal	C. Bissell

Referee—Woodbury Abbey, Princeton. Goal judges—Ogden M. Reid and Otto Schwartz, Yale; R. Hillis and H. Fisher, Columbia. Time of game—Eight-minute halves.

CLEAN AMATEUR SPORT.

Registration Committee Decides Against Bonus for Competitors.

Athletes of questionable standing will receive no favors from the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. The practice of men receiving a bonus over and above their legitimate expenses from any club in the A. A. U. has grown to such proportions that the Registration Committee is determined to stamp it out, while the payment of expense money to a manager or trainer has been regulated with a view to discouraging and abolishing the practice.

In future no athlete from any visiting club will be permitted to charge or ask for any money in excess of expenditures actually incurred, or to be incurred in traveling for the purpose of competing in any set of games outside of his home city, and no athlete shall ask for or obtain expense money for a trainer or manager. Expenses for a trainer or manager equal to actual traveling expenditures will in future be allowed only when three or more athletes from any one club or team are visiting for the purpose of competing. Any athlete violating this rule will disqualify himself.

The Registration Committee has reinstated the Trinity Basket Ball Team and Thomas A. Kearin of the Pastime Athletic Club. The latter played against an unsanctioned basket ball team. Anthony Zink of Columbia University has received permission to change his registration to the New York Athletic Club. The committee decided that Ginnerty, a member of the Clark House Basketball Team, cannot compete in amateur athletics while he is employed as a park attendant around a public gymnasium.

The committee has received a protest from Leonard Burkhardt against the management of the indoor games of the College of the City of New York at the Eighth Regiment Armory, and decided to instruct both sides to appear at the next meeting. The following games have been sanctioned:

March 30—Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association; April 1—First Regiment Athletic Association; April 5 and 6—Military Athletic League; April 10—Fourth Regiment Athletic Association; May 30, Clan McLeod; June 2—New York Branch U. N. Association of Post Office Clerks; Rochester Athletic Club basket ball; July 27—E. D. Foresters of America of Brooklyn.

BOYS IN ATHLETIC TESTS.

Sunday School League Holds Trials for Standard Emblem.

The Sunday School Athletic League held last evening at the Throop Avenue Mission, Brooklyn, standard tests for the boys enrolled in its ranks to qualify them to receive the league emblem. There were twenty-six candidates, fifteen of whom passed the requirements and will receive the recognition of the league. There were fifteen boys weighing under ninety-five pounds to try and eight made the standard. The requirements were that they run a 70-yard potato race in 25 seconds, chin themselves six times, and jump 5 feet 6 inches standing. Those to qualify were C. B. Churchwell, W. Churchwell, and Edgar O. Curtiss of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church; Allen Van Winkle, H. D. Crane, William Herd, and Charles Warner of the Tompkins Avenue Church, and F. M. Hoffman of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church.

Of the five juniors to compete only one qualified, running the 120-yard potato race in 40 seconds, jumping 3 feet 10 inches in the running high jump, and chinning himself eight times. He was W. F. Reitche of the Throop Avenue Mission. Of six intermediates who tried to run a quarter-mile potato race in 2:22, chin ten times, dip seven times, and clear 4 feet 2 inches in the running high jump all succeeded. They were George Hathaway of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Allen Fletcher and William Jacquiss of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Theodore Hunt, Victor Mount, and T. E. Robbins of the Bushwick Central Church.

AUTOISTS ON NATIONAL LINES.

Good Roads Movement Will Be Actively Pushed.

A season of prosperity seems to be opening for the American Automobile Association. The promises made by President Hotchkiss and his new officers when they took charge of the organization last January are being fulfilled and with such definite results as to cause motorists in many parts of the country to sit up and take notice. Already three new State organizations have been formed—Connecticut, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and they will apply for membership in the National body at the Executive Committee meeting to be held in this city during the last week of this month.

The Pennsylvania Motor Federation, which a year ago came into prominence through the withdrawal of the Philadelphia Automobile Club, the largest one in the State, from the American Automobile Association, has shown its inclination to affiliate with the latter association. The conference recently held in Philadelphia between the officers of the federation and the American Automobile Association officials paved the way for this step, and at the annual meeting of the federation, to be held in Pittsburg in the first week of April, it is expected that unanimous consent will be given to the proposition to join the three A's.

In furtherence of the policy to stimulate interest in State work, Secretary Frederick H. Elliott will leave on a Western tour next week, visiting a number of States, but particularly the motor clubs in Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, where the feasibility of forming State associations has been favorably discussed since the first of the year.

"I would not be surprised to see six and possibly eight new State associations join the National body before June 1," said Mr. Elliott yesterday. "The new policy of forming State organizations whereby they receive representation on the American Automobile Association Board of Directors in proportion to their members, while the customary dues of $1 per member are divided so that the State association gets 75 cents of it and the National Board 25 cents, has met with general favor. The State societies thereby secure a definite sum of money for their own work, as it is the plan of the National Board to throw the burden of the State work upon their respective officers and committees.

DISPUTE OVER AUTO RACE.

Boston Run for Cup to be Repeated—Marriott Visits Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—The race of the four automobiles from New York to Boston has been the topic of interest at the Auto Show to-day among the dealers and exhibitors. The roads were so bad that the drivers experienced a great deal of trouble all the way, at times running into deep snow banks. Early to-day the Dragon, driven by John Haynes, pulled into Boston carrying a dreary crowd of motorists.

Considerable dispute arose over the award of the cup when it became known that the Welch car, driven by L. H. Perlman, which arrived in Boston about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, was not the car with which he started from New York. His car was unable to continue after reaching New Haven and he then used the second Welch car that started in the run in charge of another man. After a conference on this technicality between Perlman and A. L. Kull, representing the Dragon and Wayne cars, it was agreed to run the race over, making the conditions open to all. R. L. Dunn, whose leg was broken in the accident to Perlman's car near Worcester was brought to Boston and is progressing favorably.

Frederick H. Marriott, who was so severely injured during the race at Ormond Beach last January, was a visitor to the show this evening. E. R. Thomas of Buffalo says he already has cars under way which he intends using in the Vanderbilt Cup race this year.

WEEDING OUT ROWING SQUADS

Columbia's Candidates Expected to be on Water by Monday.

Weeding out the Columbia crew candidates was begun yesterday, when Coach Rice cut down the squad to forty-two men for the 'Varsity crews and thirty-three for the freshmen. In former years it was customary to make no cut in the squads until the crews went on the water, but Rice wants to reduce the number of men so that he can give them more attention individually. It is hoped that by Monday at the latest it will be possible to get the men on the water. They will row from the Harlem boathouse, as is usual in Spring practice.

The crews will all be boated in quadruple and octuple shells, and it is likely that the second boat will be kept at them all season, as it is the intention to use them as pacemakers for the first boat. Rice contends that more power and speed can be obtained from sculls than from sweeps. At his suggestion the management has ordered a set of Quebec spruce sweeps from Ayling & Son, Putney, England. They differ from the American oars in the blade, being longer and narrower, and Rice thinks that a thorough trial of them in the Spring practice may result in finding that more speed can be got out of them than the oars now in use.

BOWLERS RATHER LUKEWARM

New York and Brooklyn Teams for Big Tourney Disappointing.

The company which will manage the first tournament of the National Bowling Association to be held at Atlantic City, from March 25 to April 8, is said to be quite disappointed with the rather meagre list of entries from New York and Brooklyn. The Philadelphia contingent of the governing company contend that it was led to believe that the entries from Greater New York would be large, particularly as it was in Brooklyn that the National Bowling Association was organized, but the entries of only fourteen teams from New York and twelve from Brooklyn have been received. The list from both places, with the captains, follows:

New York.—Algonquin, 1, 2, and 3, John J. Clinger, President of the New York Bowlers' Association; Fidelis, W. R. Amann; Monarch Palace, Herman Cadieu; Broncho, C. T. Bramhall; Onawa, Henry Lankenau; Corinthian, C. L. Mulford; New York Tribune, C. D. Hunt; Spartan, 1 and 2, Mark Howell; Rosedale, M. Buchols; Metropolitan, 1 and 2, Jacob Leuly.

Brooklyn.—Nonparells, F. J. Mawby; Chanceys, Fred White; Broadway, W. C. Brachhold; Grand Central, Gilbert Prime; Heptasophs, Paul J. Siddall; Subways, John J. Voorheis; Edwards, Theodore Oliver; Superbs, Fred Schwartje; Imperial, William Cordes; Logans, Fred B. Egelhoff; Germanis, Harry L. Gessaner; Universal, Herman F. Ehler.

The entry list for the tournament shows 120 five-men teams, 280 two-men teams, and 487 individuals. Besides New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, and other Western cities will be represented.

St. Bartholomew's Games.

The Boys' Club of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club held monthly games in the gymnasium of the Parish House last evening. They introduced a novelty race on the programme. It consisted of three laps, one running, one hopping, and one carrying an egg on a spoon. They used storage eggs, some of which were dropped and broken, threatening to break up the meet. The results were:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by O. Teirchow, scratch; J. Hunter, (4 feet,) second; F. Wieting, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:02 3-5.

Potato Race.—Won by G. Krug; J. Stump, second; H. Lowe, third. Time—0:20 3-5.

600-Yard Run.—Won by W. Tiyrell, (15 yards;) H. Jensen, (scratch,) second; J. McIlvane, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:25 2-5.

Medley Race.—Won by E. Blagden; F. Weston, second; S. Crino, third. Time—1:05.

880-Yard Run.—Won by P. Lissa, (35 yards;) G. Haves, (25 yards,) second; F. La Forge, (scratch,) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by T. Stump, (18 inches,) with 29 feet 10¼ inches; J. Jhdick, (36 inches,) second, with 27 feet 9½ inches; G. King, (9 inches,) third, with 29 feet 8 inches.

DEMAREST BEATS CONKLIN EASILY

Young Chicagoan Defeats His Clubmate in Championship Billiard Match.

ONLY GARDNER TO PLAY

Beat the Champion Can Do Now Is to Tie with the Leader for First Honors.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
C. Demarest	4	0	115	27 2-11
E. W. Gardner	3	1	101	11 12-30
Dr. L. L. Mial	2	2	94	17 7-10
C. F. Conklin	2	2	61	12
J. F. Foggenburg	2	2	101	21 6-14
J. M. S. Rolls	0	4	80	14 5-10

Foggenburg and Dr. Mial will play off this afternoon the tie for fourth place. Demarest and Gardner play the final game in the evening.

Calvin Demarest won a remarkable billiard match last night, marked by a run of 102, at 14.2 balk line, made possible by the sportsmanlike action of his opponent and clubmate, Charles F. Conklin. Referee McLaughlin failed to see the thirty-seventh carrom, and announced no count. Conklin immediately declared that the count was made, and supported by the protest of Demarest and the spectators Demarest was permitted to continue.

Demarest played a most uneven game, but held to his unbroken line of victories. He defeated Conklin by the score of 300 points to 187, and his average was 13 1-23.

Demarest began poorly with six innings for seven carroms, Conklin meantime counted 42, and friends of the youngster were fearful of his defeat. But after a run of 15 he appeared to strike his gait, and began a brilliant run of 66 that put him in the lead.

It was close and fascinating billiards, and his method and position were at once perfect. Demarest counted half a hundred before he resorted to his first drive. Then he led the balls out into the centre of the table and continued on to 66 before missing a two-cushion shot, making the score 88 to 49.

Demarest was the first to turn the hundred mark, but he was making progress slowly and Conklin was within striking distance. Finally the young billiardist collected the spheres in the corner and began to count the carroms with rapidity. At the thirty-seventh count the balls became frozen. He essayed a masse shot, but missed. Conklin likewise failed, and Demarest was again at the table for what proved to be a sensational inning, netting 102.

Demarest began with close manipulation and had the balls rolling finely. He played a short cushion shot for the thirty-seventh count. In doing so he played to meet the second object ball thirly, and Referee McLaughlin failed to see the carrom. Conklin excitedly arose from his chair and supported Demarest's claim that the count had been made. Spectators also protested and the referee was in a quandary. Conklin persisted and helped out by the spectators Demarest was allowed to continue until he had accumulated 102. He repeatedly played masse shots brilliantly, so as to control the balls in position. It was one of these that finally brought the run to a close.

Demarest lagged again after this fine effort. Six innings were necessary for him to gather the last 30 points. This was due partly to Conklin's spreading the balls, but he displayed fairly consistent billiards in the last innings, and the result was never in doubt. The score:

Demarest (spot ball)—2 2 0 1 2 0 15 66 2 0 10 0 17 5 0 87 102 0 5 20 7 0 7. Total—300; average—13 1-23; high runs—102, 66, and 37.

Conklin (white ball)—0 6-5 11 10 10 7 0 2 40 0 0 1 17 0 11 2 66 13 12. Total—187; average—8 11-22; high runs—40, 66, and 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

WANT CHESS TROPHY BACK.

American Collegians Think They Can Beat Oxford and Cambridge.

If Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton do not get together a winning sextet for the cable match against Oxford and Cambridge on March 23, and recover the Isaac L. Rice international trophy, which has been abroad since 1903, it will not be the fault of the American collegians, who are straining every nerve in training and practicing to make victory over the Englishmen possible.

In addition to Capablanca of the Columbia team, there will be Capt. L. J. Wolff, also of the Columbia team; Q. A. Brackett and P. W. Bridgman or G. T. McClure of Harvard; E. B. Burgess of Yale, and W. M. Ward of Princeton. H. Blumberg of Columbia will act as substitute.

Last year this end of the match was contested from the private residence of Prof. Rice, but this year the headquarters of the club bearing that chess patron's name, at 156 Second Avenue, will be the scene of activities. W. E. Napier will be referee.

PITTSBURG GOLFER LEADS.

H. C. Fownes Makes Best Score in Qualification Round at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 13.—One hundred and forty-two players started in the qualification round of the third annual Spring golf tournament to-day, with keen play and many division ties as the features. H. C. Fownes of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburg, led the field with a card of 79, Frederick Herreshoff of Garden City, N. Y., coming second in 82, and C. West Tayntor of Fox Hills, Staten Island, third in 83. Ninety marked the limit of those who qualified for the President's Cup, with the following scores:

FIRST DIVISION.

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. C. Fownes, Oakmont	36	43	79
Fred Herreshoff, Garden City	40	42	82
C. West Tayntor, Fox Hills	41	44	85
H. W. Rhoades, Spring Haven Country	39	47	86
O. P. Clay, Cleveland Country	41	46	87
T. S. Lippy, Seattle	44	43	87
J. D. Foot, Apawamis	44	43	87
J. Roberts Allan, Ottawa	43	44	87
C. L. Becker, Woodland	39	49	88
L. D. Pierce, Woodland	42	46	88
F. Will, Jr., Rochester	41	47	88
N. S. Hurd, Oakmont	43	45	88
T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston	44	44	88
J. D. Climo, Cleveland Country	44	45	89
D. E. Little, Wollaston	45	45	90
J. E. Porter, Allegheny	43	47	90

Berkeley School Athletes Disqualified.

Thomas J. Nevin, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday disqualified the members of the Berkeley School hockey team for competing against an amateur, who had been disqualified by the A. A. U. at St. Nicholas Rink on Tuesday evening, March 12. The game was played by the Berkeley School against "Pop Prep" in the series for the Interscholastic Hockey League championship. The players who were disqualified are: Ferguson, Plainfield, Bartow, Rieb, Dotson, Purdy, Nathan, and Wilson.

Navy Oarsmen Go to Training Table.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—Forty candidates for the Naval Academy boat crews have been taken to the training table, which started this week, Coach Glendon having cut the squad from seventy members. Four crews will be put on the water and the extra allowance is made for substitutes. The crews that have scheduled races with the fourth class or freshmen will be informed that it will be impossible for the academy to turn out a strictly freshman crew this season, though the dates will be filled with a crew with five or six men from that class if it is agreed.

Columbia has informed the navy that it will have to cancel the second crew contest and will only bring the 'Varsity to Annapolis for the race on May 18.

Horace Mann Boy Harvard Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Irving G. Broun, Harvard, 1906, of New York City, who has just been elected Captain of the Harvard basket ball team, formerly played on the Horace Mann School team of New York.

SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Ministers Oppose New Laws Which Assemblymen Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Opponents of the Mooney and McCue Sunday baseball bills stormed the Assembly Library to-day at the hearing given before the Codes Committee. Their arguments were met by Assemblymen Mooney, McCue, and Foley of New York, and Keller, Hoey, and Dobbs, and Sheriff Flaherty of Kings County. The McCue bill permits of games for an admission fee; the Mooney bill permits of games between 1 and 6 P. M. between "amateurs," who do not play baseball for a livelihood.

Ministers from New York, Rochester, Albany, and Buffalo scored both bills alike. A communication from Archbishop Farley was read in protest against the measures. As is usual, legislators received the privilege of addressing the committee on their bills. The Rev. Dr. Percy Wood of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan, protested because the ministers were compelled to wait.

Bishop Coadjutor Nelson of the Diocese of Albany declared that "violation of the National day of rest is conducive to demoralization." Other ministers voiced the same sentiments. Both Assemblymen McCue and Mooney defended their measures. "I made my campaign on the issue of Sunday baseball," declared McCue. "I believe Sunday baseball is all right, and I believe the young men of New York and the poor people of New York should have opportunity on Sunday to play the game or witness it." "It would conduce to good health and good morals," said Mooney.

GIANTS BAT OUT VICTORY.

Drive in Five Runs and Win Easily from St. Vincent.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 13.—Pitcher Phillips of the St. Vincent League had a bad session in the fifth inning of to-day's game, and the New York Giants batted out five runs. St. Vincent played fast ball, and at the same time landed Ferguson and Taylor for seven hits. The final score stood 8 to 1.

St. Vincent's one run was made on clean hits in the fourth inning, when Cunningham opened with a single to right. Flick followed with a safe one to left, and, after Snodgrass advancing each base, Wilson drove a swift one past Devlin, and Cunningham scored.

Taylor and Bowerman replaced Ferguson and Bresnahan in the seventh inning. The first man up tapped "Dummy" for a safe one to right, but the Giants settled down and Taylor shut his opponents out. McGraw's men attempted base stealing throughout the game, but Snodgrass was caught Shannon twice and nailed Brown once in convincing manner.

The Giant team will in all probability play the Los Angeles nine to-morrow afternoon, which will mark their final appearance on the local diamond, as they leave for San Francisco Friday. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 5 1 0 0 2 0 0—8	9	2
St. Vincent's	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	3

Batteries—Ferguson and Bresnahan, Taylor and Bowerman; Snodgrass and Phillips. Umpire—Mr. McGraw.

TIM JORDAN SIGNS.

Brooklyn's First Baseman, Who Wanted $5,000 Salary, Agrees to Play.

Tim Jordan, who batted out twelve home runs last year, more than any other player in either the National or American League, has surrendered, and last evening left for Jacksonville, Fla., to join his team mates of the Brooklyn Club. The big first baseman has been in a rebellious mood over salary, and he has been very positive in asserting that he would not sign another Brooklyn contract for less than $5,000 for the season of six months. The good work performed by Jordan was recognized by the Brooklyn officials in the increase of pay, but the demand for $5,000 was flatly refused. The terms upon which Jordan agreed to play again are not known, but, according to President Ebbetts, both Jordan and himself are satisfied.

With the signing of Jordan the roll of the team is complete, with the exception of Stricklett, Scanlon, and Henley, all pitchers. These men are now with the team, but President Ebbets says when he arrives at Jacksonville next Saturday he does not anticipate any trouble in getting these men into line.

Catcher Bergen is still at his home in Worcester, Mass., owing to the illness of his wife, but he expects to leave for the South to-morrow.

AMERICANS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Griffith Declares the Team to be in Fine Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—The Highlanders are rapidly getting into shape. Griffith declared after to-day's practice that his men were in better condition than ever before prior to the opening of the regular season, due to the balmy weather prevailing. This afternoon the men handled themselves as though it were mid-season.

Friday the first game will be played against the Atlanta team which is in fine trim, and an interesting game is expected. Griffith believes that his men will show up well. It is probable that Griffith will take part in the game.

Crack Shots in Zettler's Tourney.

The gallery championship match and prize shoot, with other interesting events, is attracting much interest at the annual competitions of the Zettler Rifle Club at its range, 159 West Twenty-third Street. Eight additional scores have been made in the championship as well as in other contests. The new scores follow:

100-Shot Match, possible 2,500.—A. Hubelick, 2,457; F. C. Ross, 2,445; S. Buzsini, 2,251; G. L. Amouroux, 2,225; E. Minervini, 2,384; A. Alichin, 2,230; T. Gabriel, 2,399; G. T. Rossi, 2,328.

Zimmermann Trophy Match, possible 39—R. Gute, 38, 38, 37; G. T. Conti, 30, 30, 36; C. Buss, 38, 37, 36; A. F. Laudensack, 37, 34; H. M. Thomas, 28, 30, 35; L. P. Ittel, 38, 37; A. Hubalek, 37, 36, 35.

Best Bull's-eye by Measurement from Centre.—F. C. Ross, 12½ degrees; M. Baal, 12½; P. Ittel, 14; A. Hubalek, 14½; M. Dorrier, 16; F. Laudensack, 14½; H. L. Seckel, 18½; P. Muth, 21½; W. Keim, 19; H. C. Zettler, 21.

Ring Target, possible 75.—G. M. Hudson, 75; M. Baal, 74; W. Keim, 74; P. Muth, 73; H. C. Zettler, 74; L. P. Hansen, 73; G. L. Amouroux, 74; E. Minervini, 72; A. Alichin, 68; G. T. Ross, 68.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Consisting of the following:

22-28 H. P. touring car, with cape top.
22-28 H. P. folding front landaulet.

The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished and carry guarantee ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY,
Broadway and 50th St., New York.

Will buy your automobile quickly, or sell it for you. Joyce, 1,533 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 5t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to a line.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, position with private family. Can make repairs. Furnish references. A. Stehle, 201 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; handy with tools; experienced driver; butler around house. Davis, 47 West 99th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL J. CUYKENDALL, individually and as a member of the firm of CANEY & CUYKENDALL, Bankrupt.—No. 5,527.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel J. Cuykendall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 13th, 1907.

HARVARD TO PLAY FOOTBALL AGAIN

Overseers Vote Unequivocally to Continue Athletics on Present Basis.

LIMIT NUMBER OF GAMES

Fewer Long Trips and Curtailment of Expenses—The Professional Coach to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, March 13.—Harvard will continue in intercollegiate athletics, and will be permitted to participate in all branches of sport, including football, in which she is now engaged. This issue was put up squarely to the Board of Overseers of the university at the meeting to-day and unequivocally affirmatively decided. The corporation had taken similar action two days ago, but the fact was kept secret until to-day. The question came up when the reports of the committee appointed to make an exhaustive examination of athletic conditions were considered. There was a majority report, signed by Moses Williams and Dr. G. B. Shattuck, which recommended the continuation of all present games, and a minority report, signed by Moorfield Storey, recommending their abolition. The majority report was adopted in toto.

It provides for the restriction of intercollegiate contests in several particulars, however; for the material limitation of athletic expenses in such a manner as the Athletic Committee may direct, for the admission of the undergraduate to contests at a nominal charge, for the termination of the extraordinary preparations for the so-called "big games," such as the construction of extra seats, and for the curtailing of both the number of games and of the length of trips away, from Cambridge. Both of these particulars are, however, left to the Athletic Committee.

Finally, it recommends the limitation of training tables, and that an effort be made to secure concerted action with other colleges to secure the abolition of professional coaches. While these restrictions may all be enforced radically, each question rests solely with the judgment of the Athletic Committee, which is reorganized upon a new basis.

This provides for nine members to serve as formerly—three Faculty, three graduate, and three undergraduate members. Hereafter the three Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, of the College, and of the Scientific School will be the Faculty members. Then there will be three graduates and three undergraduates, who are to be elected on a somewhat broader basis. The Presidents of the various classes and representatives of all the more popular sports will elect these three men annually, instead of letting them hold office during the time they are in college. The reason that the three Deans take the place of the former professors is that there is a feeling that the committee has been too athletic and should be more closely associated with the administration of the university.

The report provides for a graduate manager, who will hold a permanent office, so that he may make a comparative study of conditions and thus reduce expenses and reach more quickly that goal of free admissions to sports which the committee urges. For five years the surplus, notwithstanding the tremendous increase of expenditures, has been far above $20,000. The debt on the stadium remains about $50,000, and there are twenty-seven acres on Soldiers' Field to be developed. This is to be improved as rapidly as possible, and the debt on the stadium cleared up at once.

Moorfield Storey's recommendation was for the abolition of football. Failing in that he would permit no intercollegiate games outside of New England, and these only on Saturdays and holidays, and would allow the student never to be away more than two consecutive days. He would cut down all contests to a very small number; that there be no paid coach, trainer, rubber, or any of that vast army of unemployed now on Soldiers' Field. He would admit all the public to everything played on Soldiers' Field as freely as they cared to come, and that the Faculty run the whole thing.

Most of the students regard the Moorfield Storey part of the report as legitimate comedy.

Will Take Polo Team to San Juan.

Franz Van Laar, who is a member of the San Juan polo team at Porto Rico, has returned to New York after a three months' trip to San Juan and other places in Porto Rico. It is his intention to form a polo team in New York for the purpose of entering a tourney to be held later in the season at San Juan. He was formerly Captain of the San Juan polo team.

STAKES FOR NOTASULGA.

Won Special Event at New Orleans—Good Day for Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The Louisiana Stakes for two-year-olds, value to the winner $1,670, was won at City Park to-day by Notasulga, favorite. The distance was three and one-half furlongs. Four other favorites won. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Royal Rover, 100 pounds, (T. Taylor,) 7 to 5, won; Mollie Ball, 100, (Walker,) 11 to 1, second; Dorothy Duncan, 100, (Bliac,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Adelia R., Golden Wave, Mary Buchanan, Annie Donohua, Belle Mina, Enfin, Baltimore Belle, Electrice, Limited, Masker, and Miss Sago also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Auditor, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 17 to 10, won; Gold Way, 112, (J. Daly,) 15 to 2, second; Cull, 115, (Gaugel,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Lemon Girl, King Ellsworth, Orling, Briat, Gilfain, Sincerity Belle, Caronal, Cobmosa, Horseradish, and King of the Valley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Southern Cross, 105 pounds, (Lowe,) 9 to 2, won; Frontenac, 108, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, second; Refined, 95, (A. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Dargin, Red Queen, Lady Esther, and Mortiboy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Louisiana Stakes, $1,000 added, three and a half furlongs. Notasulga, 120 pounds, (Hogg,) 2 to 5, won; E. M. Fry, 123, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second; Ziephan, 118, (Lloyd,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:41 3-5. Lorrimer, Blue Lee, and Antoine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Pianute, 90 pounds, (Lowe,) 6 to 1, won; Gold Mate, 98, (Hogg,) 12 to 1, second; West, 108, (Nicol,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Gargantua, The Englishman, and Grace Larsen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Foreigner, 116 pounds, (McMahon,) 9 to 5, won; Ewie Green, 115, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, second; Paul Clifford, 121, (Goldstein,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Henry O., Duessa, Gay Minister, and Gladiator also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Foxmeade, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; Posing, 105, (Foy,) 6 to 1, second; Buttinski, 110, (Lloyd,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Bonart, Spider Web, Excitement, King Pepper, Rebounded, Coltness, and De Oro also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; selling. Catherine F., 101 pounds; Convenient, Dick Rose, Mammy Dink, and La Samada, 105 each; Gremse, 106; Finesse, 107; Bitter Man, Prep Stitch, Bucket Brigade, and Black Hawk, 108 each; Prince Bowling and Lute Foster, 110 each; Lee Crest, 111; Princess Sue, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Jackson Day, 126 pounds; Peter Becker, 130; Incantation, 135; Harefoot, Creolin, and Sartor Resartus, 136 each; Lights Out, 138; Subador, 144; Kara, 145; Arabo, 151.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sally Preston, 92 pounds; Warner Griswell, 94; Lady Fonse and Columbia Girl, 103 each; Lancastrian, 105; Bill Carter, 106; Granada, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Winston, 87 pounds; Jens, 94; Wild Irishman, 97; Marvin Neal, 98; Rusk, 103; Glorifier and Juggler, 121 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Frank Flesher, 84 pounds; Vesme, Belsay, and Fire Alarm, 87 each; Sally M., 90; Halbard and Lucy Marie, 93 each; Veribest and Babe B., 99 each; Little Red, 105; Happy Jack, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles; selling. La Cache, 104 pounds; St. Noel, 107; Anna Day and Lucy Crawford, 109 each; Grenade, 111; Monte, Pat Bulger, and Amberjack, 112 each; James Reddick, 113.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Mingita and Tichimingo, 116 pounds each; Baby P. and Fancy Dress, 118 each; Consideration and Good Player, 120 each; Miss Leeds, 121.

Stable Burned at Belmont Park.

Stable known as "No. 23" at the Belmont Park race track was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about $2,000. The stable was used by Trainer Tom McCreery, and the boys who sleep on the upper floors lost everything they possessed, but managed to save several thoroughbreds. A cart, some harness, saddles and bridles, and a lot of blankets were burned.

Crown Prince's Stables to be Sold.

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The Riksdag adopted to-day the amendment, moved Feb. 27, that the stables of Crown Prince Gustave be sold to meet a deficit of $125,000 in the Crown Prince's private budget, and small accommodation be given to him in the royal stables on condition that the proposal to increase his allowance be dropped.

Famous Sunol Foals Fine Colt.

The former champion trotting mare Sunol, 2:08¾, has foaled a fine bay colt, by Axworthy, 2:15¼, at Shultshurst Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. Sunol is now 21 years old. She was the champion of the

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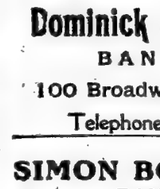
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Violently — Call Money Rates, 15@4 Per Cent.

HIGH-PRICED SHARES LOSE

Trading Demoralized Much of the Day —Treasury Expected to Help Situation.

Such losses as 10 points in Union Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Reading, and 5 points in Atchison, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Baltimore & Ohio in the railroad list, with little less abrupt declines in Amalgamated Copper and the Steel shares, among others in the industrial list, tell very clearly one side of the story of yesterday's stock market, which, like several of its predecessors last week, seemed on the brink of panic a half dozen times during the course of the day, but never quite slipped over. As to the underlying cause of this movement, which seemed by no means to have spent its force at the end of the day, for final prices were in many cases the lowest, there seemed no hard and fast conclusion. It was apparent that a large part in the day's proceedings was played by a powerful group of bearish speculators whose drives against prices were accompanied by the usual grist of disquieting rumors, these including yesterday's dispatches from London telling of "trouble" in New York, dispatches from Berlin hinting at embarrassment in London, and reports originating in Wall Street itself, where undoubtedly the other dispatches also had their source, that in Berlin the situation was so serious that failures were a matter of moments only. The only basis for all this outpouring of unsettled gossip seemed to lie in the fact that several unimportant houses in London found themselves in difficulties. But along with this speculative attack upon the market and due to it, of course, in greater or less degree, came another outburst of liquidation in the high-priced railroad shares. The very absence of failures among Wall Street houses during the course of the day's remarkable market shows very plainly that the real sufferers are to be found in the ranks of wealthy men. There were fewer rumors of trouble at home, as a matter of fact, than there were upon occasions of much less moment in December last.

While such considerations among many others had something to do with the course of prices yesterday, by far the most significant development of the day was the abrupt advance in money rates. Call money rose from the 6 per cent. rate quoted at the opening of the stock market to 15 per cent. and the greater part of the day's loans was arranged upon a 9 per cent. basis. Time money also advanced and loans for thirty days were made at rates as high as 7 per cent. For a week or more rates have been growing firmer under the demands of trade, in spite of the shrinkage upon the stock market, so that the unexpected losses of the banks to the Sub-Treasury within the last few days, amounting already to over $4,000,000, and the necessity of preparing for payments of one kind and another on Friday, amounting to more than $50,000,000, have found instant reflection in the money market. In addition to all this, many of the large banking houses in Wall Street yesterday received word from London that there was an extreme probability of an increase in the discount rate of the English Bank at to-day's meeting of the Directors. While definite knowledge of such a step cannot, of course, be had in advance, much weight was attached to the information and rates were in many cases shaped to conform to it. It is clear, of course, that any such step on the part of the English institution will amount to the raising of a barrier against gold imports, and it was this understanding which led to the making of many inquiries in Washington as to the probable effect of such action upon the Treasury's policy. It was felt that Mr. Cortelyou alone could bring relief to a situation which is undoubtedly serious and which differs radically from that existing in the Autumn, when deposits of Government funds by Mr. Shaw called forth so much criticism. It is to Washington that attention will again turn to-day.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co. common and preferred.
General Electric Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common stock.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
Terre Haute Traction and Lighting Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Green Bay & Western Railroad.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Co.
Noiseless and Draughtless Sash and Window Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Riverside Bank, (adjourned.)

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Local trading today was marked by continuous declines. The unloading of United Railways dropped to 10½. The declines in other issues were: Northern Central, 1; United Railways 4s, 2¼; United Railways incomes, ¾; Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s, 1½; Seaboard 4s, 1½; Carolina Central 4s, ⅝. The decline of Seaboard 4s has attracted much attention. This decline was attributed by several persons to forced liquidation, while others blamed Mr. Garrett's speech.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Carolina Central 4s	52⅝	92¾	92⅝
1,000	Georgia So. & Fla. 5s	109	109	109
23,000	Seaboard 4s	75	74½	74½
1,000	Western Maryland 4s	77½	77½	77½
1,000	West. North Caro. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	Augusta Ry. & El. 5s	101	101	101
18,000	United Rys. 4s	86½	84⅝	84⅝
13,000	United Rys. inc.	52	51½	51⅜
10,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79½	77⅜	78
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	92½	92½	92½

STOCKS.

30	Atlantic Coast Line	106	105	105
175	Northern Central	90	89	89
15	Seaboard Co. com.	19½	19½	19½
1,000	United Rys. ctfs.	10½	10½	10½
105	Fidelity & Deposit	126½	126½	126½
20	Fidelity Trust	200	200	200
9	German Bank	105½	105½	105½
35	Mechanics' Bank	27	27	27
100	Maryland Casualty	63½	63½	63½
20	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	31	31	31
50	Houston Oil	7	7	7

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Cable Cons.	34	34	34
1,650	Crucible Steel	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
510	Crucible Steel pf.	75½	73½	73⅞
230	Fireproofing	5½	5¼	5¼
358	Fireproofing pf.	24¾	23½	23½
200	Independent Brewing	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1,000	Interior Mining	.38	.38	.38
2,000	Mfrs. L & H.	12⅜	11½	11⅝
25	Nipissing	13½	13½	13½
30	Ohio Fuel	36	36	36
130	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
30	Pittsburg Coal	14	14	14
1,418	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	52½	52½
540	Sewer Pipe	21	20	20
85	Shoshone	11	9½	9½
1,280	Tonopah Extension	3⅞	3½	3½
236	Union Switch	81½	81	81
200	U. S. Steel	38½	38½	38½
105	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	99½	99½
104	West. Air Brake	150⅛	150	150
545	West. Electric 2ds	75	75	75

BANKS.

15	Fidelity T. & T.	525	525	525

BONDS.

$2,000	West. Penn. Ry. 5s	100	100	100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 13, 1907.

Total sales March 13, 1907 2,185,907
From Jan. 1, 1907 54,934,568
Corresponding date last year 70,373,072

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12¾	13	500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12	12	12	12	— 1¼
99⅝	99	217,780	*Amal. Copper Co.	104⅛	104⅝	97⅞	98⅝	— 6⅜
20	20⅛	600	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	22	22	20	20	— 2
15½	16	600	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16½	16½	15½	15⅝	— 1¼
5½	6	200	Am. Can.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½	— ⅜
51	53	245	*Am. Can pf.	51½	51½	51	51	— 1⅝
37	37⅛	4,600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	40⅝	40⅝	37	37½	— 2⅜
98⅛	100	490	Am. Car & Fo. Co. pf.	100	100	99½	100	...
29	30	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil.	30½	30½	29⅞	29½	— 1⅞
88	88½	175	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅞
215	220	220	Am. Express.	216½	219⅞	216	216	— 4
5½	5⅝	900	*Am. Grass Twine.	6	6	5½	5½	— ⅞
4⅞	5	300	Am. Hide & Leather.	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
21	22	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	20	21⅜	20	21½	— 3⅝
80	85	100	Am. Ice Securities Co.	83	83	83	83	...
13½	15	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	14	14	14	14	— 1
27⅜	29½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ 2½
65½	66	8,022	*Am. Locomotive Co.	69	69	65	65½	— 4
107	108	300	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	109	109	107½	107½	— 2½
30	33	100	Am. Malt. Corp. pf.	33	33	33	33	— 2
131	131¼	61,125	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	134⅜	135	130⅝	131⅛	— 4⅛
111⅛	112⅜	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅝	112	112	— ⅞
7⅞	8	225	Am. Steel Foundries.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
36	39	100	Am. Steel Fo. pf.	39	39	39	39	...
120⅜	121	14,950	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124⅜	124⅜	119	120½	— 4½
120	128	10	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	127	127	127	127	...
92	93	3,050	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	93⅝	94	91	91	— 3½
28⅝	29	1,630	*Am. Woolen Co.	31	31	29	29	— 2¼
97¾	100¼	235	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	97¼	98½	97¾	98½	+ ⅛
64	64⅞	47,870	*Anaconda C. M. Co.	69	69	64	64½	— 5⅝
90⅜	90⅝	94,100	At., T. & S. F.	94½	94½	89¼	90⅝	— 4
94½	95	1,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	— 1½
105	106	2,720	Atlantic Coast Line.	109½	109½	104⅜	105	— 4⅜
100⅜	101	13,510	Baltimore & Ohio.	105	105	100⅜	100⅝	— 5⅜
87	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅞
55	55½	18,125	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅜	59⅞	55	55½	— 5⅝
11½	13	200	Brunswick City	12	12	11½	11½	— 1
42½	60	40	*Butterick Co.	45	45	45	45	...
61¾	62¾	100	Canada Southern.	62	62	62	62	— 1¾
171½	171¾	48,400	Canadian Pacific.	174⅝	174⅜	169	171½	— 5
29	29½	4,925	Central Leather Co.	32	32	29¼	29½	— 3½
94½	95½	900	Central Leath. Co. pf.	95½	95½	94½	94½	— 1½
188	190	225	C. R. R. of N. J.	190	190	189⅞	189⅞	— 3⅜
41⅝	41⅞	5,985	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44½	44¾	40⅜	41⅜	— 2⅞
13⅜	13⅞	2,600	Chi. Great Western.	14⅜	14½	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅞
66¼	66½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	65½	65½	65½	65½	— 2⅝
18⅝	19	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅞
138½	139¾	60,830	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	143⅝	143⅝	137	138½	— 5¾
155	157	665	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157	157	155	155	— 8
119	121	100	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	120	120	120	120	— 2½
149¾	150	10,425	Chi. & Northwestern.	153⅝	155⅞	148¼	149⅝	— 6
12	12⅛	25,608	Chi. & N. W. rights.	13⅝	13⅝	11⅞	12	— 1⅝
4¼	4⅜	200	Chi. Union Traction.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
13	13⅜	1,100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
75	78	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	75¼	75¼	— 4⅝
90	101	100	Cleve., Lo. & Wheel.	90	90	90	90	—10
33	33¼	26,450	Col. Fuel & Iron.	38½	38⅝	31⅞	33	— 6
27	28½	6,550	Col. & Southern.	29⅞	29⅞	27	28	— 3⅜
60	64	100	Col. & So. 1st pf.	63	63	63	63	— 2
51	52	550	Col. & So. 2d pf.	50½	51½	50½	50½	— 2½
23⅜	23¾	1,010	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	22⅝	23¼	22	23¼	+ 1¼
124	125	3,180	Consolidated Gas.	124	124½	121	122	— 3½
20	20½	2,867	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	21	21⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— 1⅝
83	83½	750	Corn. Prod. R. Co. pf.	85	85	83	83	— ⅞
182½	183¼	8,600	Del. & Hudson.	192⅞	193	185	186¼	— 6
472	500	400	Del., Lack. & West.	475	475	472	472	— 3
30⅜	31½	1,000	Denver & R. G.	32⅜	32⅜	30	31	— 1⅞
72	72⅜	710	Denver & R. G. pf.	73	73	72	72	— ⅝
72½	73½	6,505	*Distillers Securities.	73½	75½	71½	72½	— 3½
13	15	10	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
24	25	50	*Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24⅜	— 2
28⅜	29	33,000	Erie.	30⅞	30⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅝
64⅜	65⅛	400	Erie 1st pf.	65½	65⅝	64½	64⅞	— 2⅛
46⅜	47⅛	500	Erie 2d pf.	49	49	47	47	— 2
87½	88	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	88	88	87½	87½	— 3¼
147	148	3,100	General Electric	151¼	151¼	148	148	— 2
140	143	200	Granby Consol.	140	140	140	140	...
142	142½	18,435	Gt. Northern pf.	150	150½	140¾	142½	—10½
59⅜	60¼	29,870	*G. N. imp. cts., ore p.	67½	67½	59	60⅜	— 8⅝
42	44½	100	Havana Electric.	42	42	42	42	— 2½
80	82	100	Hocking Valley.	81	81	81	81	— 1
84	90	100	Hocking Valley pf.	88	88	88	88	— 2
141	147½	930	Illinois Central.	145	145	142	142	— 4⅞
24⅞	25	5,230	Int.-Metropolitan.	26⅜	26½	24⅜	25	— 1⅝
60	61	2,650	Int.-Met. pf.	61¼	61¼	59⅞	59⅞	— 2½
14	14¼	500	Internat. Paper Co.	14½	14½	14	14	— 1½
78⅝	78⅞	100	Int. Paper Co. pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78	78⅞	— 1½
45½	46	400	*Int. Power Co.	46	46	43½	45½	— 2
29	30	400	Int. Steam Pump.	28	29½	28	29½	— 1½
77	80	25	Int. Steam Pump pf.	78	78	78	78	...
18	19	600	Iowa Central.	19	19	19	19	— 1⅞
76	78	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76	76	76	76	— 1½
23½	24½	915	Kansas City So.	24	24	23	23	— 2
50½	51	3,000	Kansas City So. pf.	53	53	50⅝	51⅛	— 2⅞
70	70	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	61	61	61	—16½
50	60	200	Long Island.	53	53	52	52	— 8
114⅞	117½	6,000	Louis. & Nash.	120¼	120⅝	116¼	117	— 4
68	68¼	600	Mackay Co's.	70⅝	70⅝	68	68⅝	— 1⅝
67⅝	68½	1,900	Mackay Co's pf.	69	69	68	68⅝	— 1⅜
137½	139	640	Manhattan Elevated.	140	140	138	138	— 2
20¼	20¾	5,700	Mexican Central.	21	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— 2
109	110	1,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	113⅝	109	109	— 5½
131	133	600	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	135	135	131½	131½	— 7
37¼	37½	20,125	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	40	40	35½	37¼	— 3
68	68	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	69	69	66	66	— 3
71	71¼	15,970	Missouri Pacific.	73⅝	73⅝	70⅝	71¼	— 1⅝
78⅝	79	1,200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	79¾	79¾	78⅝	79	— 1
12⅞	13	2,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	13	13	13	13	— ½
63	63½	1,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	64½	64½	63	63¼	— ¼
99¾	100	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	100	100	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
51½	53½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
22½	23½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	— 4
125	127	2,400	*New York Air Brake.	130	130⅝	125	126	— 2⅜
117⅛	118	20,075	New York Central.	121¼	121⅜	117	117½	— 3½
39	45	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	44⅞	44⅞	40	40	— 7
112	113	110	N. Y. & N. J. Teleph.	112	112	112	112	— 1
30½	30⅝	2,200	N. Y., O. & Western.	40½	40½	33⅞	33	— 1½
78¾	79	3,360	Norfolk & Western.	80⅞	81	78½	78¾	— 2
80	88	110	Norfolk & West. pf.	81	81	81	81	— 1⅞
73¾	74	1,050	North American.	75½	75¾	73	74	— 2
128	129	52,650	Northern Pacific.	137⅞	137⅞	127	128	—10
121	123	5,770	*N. P. rcts., 5 p. c. pd.	124½	124½	120¾	121½	— 4
94	98	200	Pacific Coast.	95	95	95	95	— 2
25½	27	1,000	Pacific Mail.	28	28	25	25¼	— 3⅜
122¼	122⅝	88,590	Pennsylvania R. R.	125¼	125¾	121⅞	122	— 3⅝
81½	90¼	3,780	People's Gas. Chi.	90⅞	91⅞	83	88½	— 1½
18	25	200	Peoria & Eastern.	22½	22½	21	21	+ 1
65	67	780	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	70½	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
50	54	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	53	53	53	— 1
38½	39	5,300	Pressed Steel Car.	42	42	37¾	38½	— 5
93	95	205	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	93	— 2
161	163	600	Pullman Company.	163¾	163⅝	162	162	— 1
47	47½	2,500	*Railway Steel Spring.	50	50	47½	47½	— 3
112⅝	113⅜	328,430	Reading.	124½	124½	112¾	113⅜	—10⅞
	88	200	Reading 2d pf.	88	88	88	88	— 2
25½	25¾	6,240	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	27	27	25	25¼	— 2
88	88	2,320	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	90¾	90	88⅝	89	— 1½
21⅝	21½	12,360	Rock Island Co.	23½	23½	21	21½	— 1⅜
48¾	49¾	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	50¾	50¾	48	49	— 4
36	37¼	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37⅞	37⅞	36	36	— 2¾
21¼	21⅝	900	St. L. Southwestern.	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 1½
51½	52	100	St. L. S. W. pf.	52	52	52	52	— 2
54	55	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	58	58	53	54½	— 4½
82¼	82⅜	68,020	Southern Pacific.	86	86	81½	82¼	— 4½
114¾	115	1,342	Southern Pacific pf.	116	116	115	115	— 1⅜
21½	21⅜	10,300	So. Ry. extended.	22	23	21½	21⅜	— 1⅜
73½	73⅞	1,000	So. Ry. pf., extended.	75	75	73	73	— 2
138	140	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	140	140	140	140	— 1¼
43½	46	1,125	*Tennessee Copper.	48¾	48¾	46	46	— 3
28	28½	1,800	Texas & Pacific.	30½	30½	28	28	— 2¾
72½	73	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	74	74	74	74	...
103	106	375	Third Avenue.	105	105	104½	104½	— 1½
25⅞	26¼	600	Toledo, Rys. & Light.	26½	26⅝	26	26	— 1
25⅞	26½	800	Tol., St. L. & W.	26	26¾	26	26¼	— 1½
46¾	46⅞	1,400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46¾	46¾	45	46½	— 1½
93	94	1,750	Twin City Rapid Tr.	95	95	92¾	93	— 2½
5¾	6⅜	500	*Union B. & P. Co.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	— ⅝
143¼	143½	827,400	Union Pacific.	155¾	155¾	143⅝	143⅝	—11⅝
87	90	200	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	87	87	— 1
38¾	40	1,200	United Rys. Invest.	45	45	38	38½	— 8
53½	56	4,300	United Rys. In. pf.	56	56	54	54⅝	— 3⅝
36	36½	1,600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	37⅞	37⅞	36½	36½	— 1⅝
78	80	700	*U. S. C. I. P. pf.	81⅞	81⅞	79	79	— 3⅝
81⅞	82	900	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	82⅞	86	82	82	— 4
17	18	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
47	50	100	*U. S. R. & R. pf.	48	48	48	48	— 2
46¼	47	2,276	U. S. Rubber.	48⅝	48⅝	46¼	47	— 2
103½	104½	1,250	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	104	102½	103½	— 1⅝
73	75	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	73	73	73	73	—1¾
37	37½	283,900	United States Steel.	39¾	39⅝	36¾	37¼	— 3¼
99¾	99⅞	33,783	United States St. pf.	101½	101¼	95½	99⅞	— 1⅜
31	32	1,600	*Utah Copper.	32	32	31	31	— 1
28⅜	29	2,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	30¾	30¾	28½	28½	— 1½
103¼	107	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
64	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66	66	63¼	63¼	— 3¼
13⅜	13⅞	1,052	Wabash.	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	— ½
25½	26½	1,077	Wabash pf.	27¾	27½	25¾	26	— 1⅜
81	82	100	Western Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	+ ⅜
150	151	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	...
23¼	26	1,600	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	20½	20½	23¾	23¾	— 3⅞
17	18	1,000	Wisconsin Central.	18	18	16¾	17	— 2
38¼	40½	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41	40	40	— 2

Total ... 2,181,457

MINING STOCKS.

4.00	5.00	50	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...0.01
0.30	0.32	4,400	Comstock	0 32	0.32	0.32	0.32	

Total ... 4,450

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,433	1,876	1,492
1st week March.	$107,100	$79,400	$51,900
July 1-March 7.	4,707,800	3,433,900	2,629,400
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	591
1st week March.	104,673	107,840	102,992
From July 1.	4,044,169	4,066,405	3,743,450
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	592	592	588
1st week March.	49,871	52,960	49,601
July 1-March 7.	2,184,659	2,079,440	1,781,795
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,554	4,085
1st week March.	229,056	711,787	648,756
From July 1.	29,360,897	26,960,105	24,641,842
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,152	1,828	1,629
1st week March.	196,176	190,760	149,496
From July 1.	8,330,603	7,923,430	5,972,174
MINERAL RANGE—			
1st week March.	14,196	14,405	13,401
July 1-March 7.	517,988	513,051	469,501
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,949	5,849	5,794
1st week March.	741,000	703,000	691,000
From July 1.	31,635,201	29,215,548	28,962,921
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week March.	29,000	28,000	28,000
From July

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There was little talked of in the financial community yesterday but the sensational decline in stocks and the possible explanation for it. One of the things in connection with the market which attracted attention was the volume of trading in Union Pacific, practically 440,000 shares of the stock changing hands in the course of the day. This, with 285,000 shares of United States Steel, made up approximately one-third of the day's total transactions. The average speculator had little to do with the decline in Union Pacific and it seemed to be the feeling in trading circles that below 150 Union Pacific was almost too dangerous to play with, and especially so when some one was trading in it to the extent of almost half a million shares in a single day. Mr. Harriman is perhaps the most prominent member of the Union Pacific group in town. Mr. Schiff is at Palm Beach and Mr. Kahn is on his way to Europe.

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It was also looked upon as a coincidence that the big breaks in Great Northern and Northern Pacific came just at a moment when Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill had left the city. When Mr. Hill started for the West his stocks had apparently turned upward. It was only yesterday morning that Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe.

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The convertible bonds in the bond market followed very closely yesterday the trend of the stocks into which they are ultimately changeable in the stock market. Delaware & Hudson convertible 4s sold off 2 points to 98½ in sympathy with the decline of 6⅝ points in Delaware & Hudson in the market, while the Atchison convertible 4s sold down from 100¼ to 98¾, in keeping with the decline of 4 points in Atchison itself. Erie convertibles also lost ground, as did Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s. The Delaware & Hudson bonds were convertible at 200, the Atchison bonds at par, Erie bonds at 50, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds at 50, these figures representing, of course, the price of the stocks concerned.

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No attention whatever was paid to the advance of one-eighth of a cent on the pound in the selling price of copper metal yesterday and the copper stocks were, as a matter of fact, among the day's weakest features. In this market Amalgamated fell 6⅝ points and Anaconda $5.75 a share, as this stock is now quoted, while in Boston Calumet & Hecla, which recently sold at $1,000 a share, sold as low as $910, and North Butte at 93¾, a fall of practically 10 points.

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Much sentiment, even in this market, attached to the sharp decline in British consols in the London market in the course of the day. They fell to 84 11-16, which is both the lowest price touched since the interest rate was reduced in 1903 and actually the lowest attained in almost two generations. London reported that at the bottom there was buying of consols by the Bank of England.

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In connection with the fall of Great Northern to 140¾ it is interesting to note that while the fixed dividend on this stock is only 7 per cent. yearly, the total dividends to stockholders, including those from rights to subscribe to new stock, have amounted in all to 362¼ per cent. since 1895, which with the rights which will come off the stock this Fall, figuring at 15, will make an average return of something over 40 per cent. a year to Great Northern stockholders in this twelve-year period. This explains, of course, the reluctance of many stockholders to part with their holdings of these shares.

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There seemed to be a reflection of the weakness of the stock market in the cotton market yesterday, owing probably to the closing out of commitments in cotton on the part of speculators who decided that they had all they could care for in the stock market. The selling of cotton, whether for this reason or for others, was very heavy, and the closing prices in many cases represented losses of $1.50 a bale in the staple.

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In looking about for an adequate explanation of the great weakness of the market yesterday, some who thought that the declines must needs reflect some bad news of which advance information was had in inner circles, concluded that a bad failure was impending. It was recalled in this connection that the failure of the Barings in 1890 was not made known to the public until several days after the true condition of the banking house had been revealed to the Bank of England. Those who thought that the weakness of the market must have reflected other factors than those which appeared on the surface feared yesterday that some news of this kind was being held back, and that when it became known conditions might grow even worse.

No confirmation could be had, however, of the rumor that one or more failures were impending. Stories that there was trouble in London and on the Continent led to cable inquiries by the leading banking houses, but these brought only denials. Monetary conditions were unfavorable at all centres, but the chief disturbances in prices were here in New York. In reply to one of the inquiries sent to London a banking house here received a cable stating that all the trouble seemed to be in New York.

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Exchange rates declined still further yesterday, demand sterling closing for the day at about 4.84, a drop of 20 points. Reports of gold engagements in Holland current for the last two or three days have had reference, it was learned yesterday, to the shipment last week of $950,000 in gold to the National City Bank from Amsterdam. It was said that no further engagement was made by that institution yesterday. One reason why bankers are not inclined at the moment to say much about their efforts to obtain gold abroad is that they fear that the European money markets may become alarmed and take steps to prevent the engagement of gold for New York account. That such steps are expected is indicated by the belief held in well-informed banking circles here that the Bank of England is likely at to-day's meeting to raise its rate to 6 per cent.

May Settle Ice Co. Fight.

The adjourned meeting of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which was scheduled to be held in Chicago to-day, was postponed yesterday until April 3. An injunction obtained by the minority interests to prevent the voting of the majority stock held by the Western Ice Company, precludes the possibility of a quorum while it is in force. There was a report yesterday that an amicable settlement might soon be reached.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Subway was the feature, and declined before noon to the lowest point ever reached for it. The stock opened at 24 and declined to 22, but the low quotation was on a lot of ten shares. Swift & Co. was weak, selling down to around 108 and a fraction.

Swift & Co. held up well during the afternoon, but Subway suffered a further decline, and closed at 20, after touching 19¼. This is the lowest this stock has ever been.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Can	6⅛	6	6⅛
42	Am. Can pf	52½	52	52½
18	Am. Radiator pf	126	126	126
75	Am. Shipbuilding	73	71¼	71¼
150	Canal & Dock	50¼	50	50
4	Chicago Edison	137	136	136
843	Chicago Subway	24	19	20
25	Chicago Telephone	118	118	118
27	Diamond Match	124½	124	124
5	Met. Elevated pf	65	65	65
847	Nat. Biscuit	79¾	79	79
155	Nat. Biscuit pf	115½	115	115
2	Quaker Oats	140	140	140
240	Quaker Oats pf	101	100	100
200	Street's common	30¾	30	30½
1,517	Swift & Co.	109¾	108¾	108¾
200	United Box Board	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
433	United Box Board pf	8¼	8	8

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Drop on Liquidation Following Big Slump on Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO SUBWAY DOWN

Break to New Low Record Credited to Liquidation by Insiders—Losses General.

The demoralization on the Stock Exchange yesterday was forcibly reflected in the curb market in liquidation of the better-established stocks coming apparently from holders of outside shares, who found their hands full in taking care of commitments on 'Change. One of the notable sufferers for which this explanation was given was Chicago Subway, which has been without regular market support for some time. Heavy liquidation sent the price from 24½ to a new low record at 19, and one banking house, which has been prominently connected with the company, was said to be the heaviest seller. The close after transactions of 10,500 shares, was at 19¾. With minor exceptions, the entire curb list closed from fractions to 5 points lower. Among the mining shares the Cole-Ryan stocks were conspicuous in the decline. Butte Coalition dropped from 33 to 30 and closed at 30¼, after transactions of 2,500 shares. Greene-Cananea sold down from 18¼ to 16¾, and closed at 17, after sales of 4,500 shares. Greene Copper lost 1⅝ after transactions of 3,000 shares, closing at 25¼. United Copper was also a heavy loser, selling down from 78¼ to 71⅝ on transactions of only 2,000 shares. Nevada-Utah's excitement of Tuesday sizzled out yesterday in a market which ranged from 4 to 5. The close, after sales of 37,000 shares, was at 4⅛, a net loss of ⅝.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. W. P. pf.	20	20	20	20
2,800	Bay State Gas.	7-16	7-16	⅜	⅜
100	Electric Boat	30	30	30	30
163	Havana Tob.	10¼	*11	10¼	11
2,000	Manhattan Tr.	4½	4½	3⅝	3⅝
32	Standard Oil	515	515	510½	511
500	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	27	27	27	27
2,600	Waterbury Co.	51½	51¼	49	49½
250	Waterbury pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
4,000	West. Ice Co.	27⅝	27½	25¾	26

RAILROADS.

10,500	Chic. Subway	24¼	24⅞	19	19¼
2,050	Gt. North. Ris.	18¼	*19	17	18
400	Wash.Ry. & El.	30	30	39	39

MINING STOCKS.

200	Argentite Cobalt	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Balakala	11	11	11	11
200	Barnes King	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
360	Bonanza Belt	4½	4½	4½	4½
260	Boston Copper	*28⅛	*28⅛	26½	26½
3,600	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	8	7	7⅞
2,500	Butte Coalition	*33	33	30	30¾
1,100	Butte Exempt	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,300	Clear C. & G.T.	7¼	*7¼	7¼	7⅜
43,900	Cobalt Central	40	41	38	40
900	Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Colonial Silver	4	4	3½	3⅝
900	Colusa Leonard Extension	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
1,400	Con.Aris.Smelt.	5¼	5¼	3¼	3¼
1,850	Cum.-Ely Min.	10	*10	9½	9⅝
2,000	Davis-Daly Est.	15⅞	15⅞	13⅝	13⅝
100	Dolores Ltd.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,000	Dom. Copper	6	6	5⅜	5⅜
350	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅞	*5⅜	5⅞
200	Ely Con.	2	2	2	2
2,200	Fos. Cobalt	2 1-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,925	Fur. Cr. Copper	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Glifles Sil. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,525	Hancock Mining	9¼	9⅝	8¾	8¾
500	Gold Hill	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
4,500	Greene-Can.	18¼	18¼	16⅝	17
3,500	Greene C. Cop.	26⅝	26⅝	25	25½
7,000	Greene Gold-S.	2	2	1⅞	1 15-16
800	Gr. G.-Sil. pf.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
500	Green Meehan.	1	1 5-16	1	1 5-16
800	Guan. Con.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
500	King Edward	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100	McK. M. & M.	79	79	73	75
7,010	McKinley-Dar.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	Micmac G. M.	5	5¼	4	4⅛
1,000	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,100	Mitchell Mining.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,300	Mont.-Shos.	11¼	11½	9	9
3,000	New. C. Copper	16½	16½	15½	15¾
1,700	New. Smelting	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
37,000	N.-U. M. & S.	4⅜	5	4	4⅛
1,000	Newhouse Min.	21¼	21¼	20½	20½
4,000	Nip. Mines Co.	13¼	13½	12⅜	12⅜
1,300	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3½	2¾	2¾
500	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,500	Silver Queen	2 1-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2
2,200	Sewell Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
500	Tinde Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,410	Tonopah Ext.	3½	*3⅝	3½	3½
2,800	Tramps Con.	$1.22	$1.22	$1.02	$1.08
1,200	Trinity Copper	27½	27½	25½	25½
200	Union Explor.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	United Copper	73¼	73¼	71⅛	71⅛
1,100	Utah Cop. Ris.	1	1	¾	¾
200	White K. C. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$4,000	Standard M. 5s.	79	79	79	79

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	March 13. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines			1¼	1½
American Tobacco	330	350	330	350
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	84½	83	84½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	22	20	21
Barnes-King Devel	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞
Batopilas Mining	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7⅛
Bay State Gas	5-16	7-16	5-16	⅜
Bonanza Belt	4¼	4½	4¾	4⅞
Boston Copper	25½	27	28	28½
British Col. Copper	7	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
Butte Coalition	30	31	32½	35½
Butte & New York	5⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝
Central Foundry	2½	4	2½	3
Central Foundry pf	12	13	12	13
Chicago Subway	19	19½	21	25
Clear C. & GH. Tun.	7½	7⅞	7	7⅛
Cobalt Argentite	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cobalt Central	39½	40	40	41
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Con. Arizona Smelting	3	3½		
Cumberland-Ely Mining	9⅜	9⅝	10	10¼
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	16⅛
Dolores Ltd.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	5⅞	6	6¼
Douglas Copper			14	14½
Electric Boat	30	31	30	32
Electric Boat pf.	80	83	80	82
Empire Steel	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Empire Steel pf.	49	51	49	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6
Ely Con.	2	2¼		
El Rayo	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	2	2 1-16	2⅛
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Giroux	8½	9	9	9¼
Gold Hill	3½	3⅝	3⅝	4
Greene Con. Copper	25	25½	27	27⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1 1-16	2	1 15-16	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8½	8⅝	8⅝
Greene-Cananea, new	17	17¼	18½	18¾
Green Northern rights	17	19	18	19
Guanajuato Con.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Havana Tobacco	10	11½	10½	11½
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	23
Houston Oil	6	8	6	8
Houston Oil receipts.	4	5½	4	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	9	8⅝	9
Int. Mer. Marine pf.	22	24	24	24¼
International Salt	14	17	14	17
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	60	63	60	63
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	4	4¼	4⅝
Marie Antoinette	76	76	78	80
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	4⅞	5
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	5	5½	5	5½
Nevada Con. Copper	15	15½	16⅜	16⅝
Nevada Smelting	3⅜	3½	3⅞	4
Montgomery Shoshone	9	10	10½	11½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4½	4⅜	4½
Newhouse Mining	20½	21	20⅝	21
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13⅜
Old Hundred	2⅞	3	3⅛	3⅜
Otis Elevator	40	45	45	48
Otis Elevator pf.		92	88	93
Portland Copper	⅞	1¼	1	1¼
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	2	2 1-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	3⅛	3¼
Standard Oil	7.510	515	510	515
Standard Milling 5s	78	80	79	81
Tramps Con.	108	115	121	125
Trinity Copper	25½	27	26	27
Tri-Bullion			2⅞	3
Union Typewriter	88	92	88	92
Union Typ. 1st pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Typ. 2d pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Explor. Co.	5½	5¾	5½	6⅛
United Copper	71¼	73	73½	73⅞
Utah Copper rights	⅝	1	½	⅝
White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	2¾		
Western Ice	26	26½	27	27½
Waterbury Co.	49¼	49⅞	51⅛	51¾
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	103	104

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York City 4 per cent. bonds sold yesterday at 99⅝. The sale attracted comment because of the recent application of the Controller to have the law changed so that he could put city bonds out below par.

George N. Orcutt has been appointed general attorney of the Erie Railroad, with offices at 11 Broadway. He was formerly general claims attorney, an office which has been abolished.

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad held a meeting yesterday, but transacted only routine business. A meeting will be held in the near future to act on the dividend.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 13.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day and rates were firm. Discounts were dearer on fears of gold withdrawals for New York.

Prices on the Stock Exchange developed weakness on rumors of a failure in Berlin and selling from there as well as from Paris, together with talk of weak accounts here being assisted. This disheartened operators generally and caused a decline in gilt-edged securities, consols touching 84 15-16, the lowest point since 1904, but buying by a Government broker later caused a recovery to 85⅜.

Foreigners were weak on Continental selling. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¾.

Rio Tinto touched 95⅝.

De Beers declined on account of the small failure.

The Indian Secretary purchased £100,000 in gold due here April 18.

Bullion amounting to £248,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.30; Lisbon, 2.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

Bar silver weak at 31 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 4¼@4½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5@5⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 13.—Prices on the Bourse opened firm on last night's New York advices, then sagged, owing to realizations, and closed generally weak. Russian imperial 4s closed at 72.05 and Russian bonds of 1901 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 32c for checks.

BERLIN, March 13.—Prices on the Boerse continued depressed to-day as a result of the unabated money stringency.

While to-day's trading began with a recovery in prices because operators saw that yesterday's marked weakness was without cause, so far as foreign markets were concerned, quotations dropped later upon provincial selling orders, and the downward movement gained a new impulse thereby, particularly industrial shares and municipal loans.

New York's influence upon the Boerse has been rather more favorable so far this week, but, nevertheless, the home money conditions create nervous anxiety among the traders, and the private rate of discount continues with an upward tendency under heavy offerings of short bills. The market estimates the interest rate for carry-over money for the March settlement at 6⅛ per cent. Speculators are making the most of all reports that seem to foreshadow a reversal of the present world boom. Various slight indications of a change in the home iron market have been used as bear arguments against coal and iron shares, by which many standard securities have been beaten down from 15 to 20 per cent. since the first of the year. Nevertheless, leaders of the coal and iron industries assert that there is no reason to apprehend an early relaxation of the prosperity, as the mills are running at their utmost capacity, and abundant orders will provide work for many months to come.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	90¼	97⅝
German consol 3s	85¼	85⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101⅞
Hessian Government 3½s	85	85⅞
Saxony Government 3s	85½	85⅞
Hamburg Government 3s	84¾	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101½
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101½
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101½
City of Frankfort a/M. 3½s	95⅜	96½
City of Vienna 4s	99⅛	99⅝
Mexican Government gold 6s	100⅝	101½
Russian Government 4s	75¼	85¼
French rente 3s	95⅝	96
British consols 2½s	84⅜	85¼

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	84 15-16	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account	85⅛	..	..	—⅜
Anaconda	14¼	67⅝	66⅜	—2⅜
Atchison	96⅛	93⅞	94½	—⅛
Can. Pacific	180	174½	176½	—2
St. Paul	156	147¼	144	—½
Erie	31½	29⅞	30⅜	—⅛
Erie 1st pf.	67½	65⅜	65½	—½
Ill. Central	151	146½	146⅞	—⅜
Louis. & Nash.	124	120¼	121	—¼
N. Y. Central	124	120¼	120⅝	—½
Pennsylvania	64⅜	125½	125⅞	—⅜
Reading	64⅜	122⅝	124	—2½
South. Pacific	88½	85⅝	86⅜	—1⅝
Union Pacific	164⅜	159⅛	156⅝ ex.	—2⅝
U. S. Steel	40⅝	39½	40⅜	—1⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104½	101⅝	101⅝	—¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 17 6	Esperanza	1 16 3
Tomboy	1 9 6	Dolores	0 3 0
El Oro	2 4 6		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@15 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 9 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $365,232,314; balances, $14,428,920; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $527,481.

The local banks have lost $4,058,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $219,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.84@$4.8405, sixty days at $4.7970@$4.7980, and cables at $4.8485@$4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25 less 1-16 for long and 5.22½ for demand; reichsmarks, 98⅛ and 94 7-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 13-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15@20c discount. St. Louis—20@5c discount. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.04	Ken. Con.	.14	.12
Alpha Con.	.15	.16	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.17	.17	Mexican	.76	.77
Belcher	.59	.79	Occid. Con.	.48	.47
Best & B.	1.45	1.45	Ophir	2.50	2.50
Bullion	.35	.35	Overman	.15	.15
Caledonia	.41	.44	Potosi	.11	.17
Chal. Con.	.25	.26	Savage	.75	.80
Chollar	.11	.13	S. Belcher	.06	.07
Confidence	.90	1.00	S. Nevada	.75	.76
C. C. & Va.	.84	.87	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.30	.35	Union Con.	.71	.75
G. & Curry	.29	.30	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & N.	.74	.73	Y. Jacket	1.00	1.00
Julia	.11	.12	Silver bars	.68⅜	.68⅝
Justice	.05	.06			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .53¼@.54¼.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12½; telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17½.

TONOPAH.	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Belmont	5.25	5.75	Jumbo	4.25	4.25
Cash Boy	.09	.09	Kendall	.32	.33
Gold Anchor	.30	.29	Laguna	1.50	1.50
Home	.08	.08	Lone Star	.24	.24
Jim Butler	.09	.09	May Queen	.27	.22
McNamara	.60	.50	Mohawk	17.50	17.50
Midway	1.87	..	Red Top	1.25	4.25
Montana	3.40	..	Sandstorm	.58	.58
North Star	.50	.50	St. Ives	1.65	1.70
Ohio	.04	.04	Silver Pick	1.25	1.27
Ton. Exten.	8.25	4.05	Jump. Jack	.21	..
West End	1.26	1.40	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. N. B.	.37	.26
Adams	.17	.18	Gold Bar	1.12	1.12
Atlanta	.66	.65	Orig. Bullf.	.17	.17
Diamondfield	.37	.37	Steinway	.13	.15
Dixie	.10	.10	Tramp Cons.	1.00	..
Goldf. Min.	1.55	1.40			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11¾	Sovereign	9	9¼
C. K. & N.	6	9	Isabella	21½	21¾
C. C. Cons.	4⅞	5	Pharmacist	6¾	8
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7	Portland	119	120
Elkton	59	60	Un. Gold	8¼	9
El Paso	46	46¾	Vindicator	87	91
Findlay	65	66¾	Work	17¾	18¾
Gold Dollar	6¾	8¼			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Nervous, Weak Trading, Closing at Net Decline of 18 to 23 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Thursday and Friday:

North Carolina—Showers and colder Thursday afternoon or night. Friday fair; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday, colder in western portion, showers and colder at night or Friday; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Thursday, showers and colder in northern portion. Friday showers, colder in eastern and southeastern portions; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, showers and cooler Friday in northern and central portions; variable winds.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Thursday, showers and cooler at night or Friday; variable winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

Alabama—Showers Thursday, colder in the interior. Friday, partly cloudy, showers and colder in southeast and extreme southern portion; winds, becoming northeasterly and brisk.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers and colder Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion. Thursday, colder. Friday, fair, warmer in northwest portion; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair, warmer.

Arkansas—Showers Thursday; colder in eastern and southern portions. Friday, fair, warmer.

Tennessee—Showers, much colder Thursday. Friday, warmer in western portion.

The cotton market was weak and unsettled yesterday, with the close barely steady at a net decline of from 18 to 23 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales. The opening was barely steady at a decline of from 5 to 8 points, and the market worked lower right after the call. The South was a moderate seller here, said to be against cotton, and Liverpool sold the old crop months. Private cables from Liverpool reported freer offerings of low grades. According to the official reports the markets were unchanged to 3 points lower. The close of the local market was practically the lowest prices of the day. New Orleans was easy after the local close.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Clo.
March	9.51	9.50	9.49@9.51	..
April	9.54	9.54	9.52@9.53	..
May	9.77	9.61	9.62@9.63	..
June	..	..	9.65@9.67	..
July	9.85	9.69	9.70@..	..
August	9.89	9.73	9.73@9.74	..
September	9.92	9.82	9.77@9.79	..
October	10.12	9.97	9.97@9.98	..
December	10.20	10.06	10.06@10.07	..
January	10.37	10.25	10.24@10.25	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady with prices 15 points lower at 11.20 for middling upland and 11.45 for middling Gulf. Sales, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet, unchanged at 10½c; sales, 500 bales. Houston easy, 3-16c lower at 11c; sales, 212 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged at 10¾c; sales, 1,300 bales. Galveston quiet, 3-16c lower at 11¼c; sales, 1,344 bales. New Orleans steady, ⅛c lower at 10⅞c; sales, 2,000 bales. Augusta quiet, unchanged at 11c; sales, 225 bales. Savannah quiet, unchanged at 10½c; sales, 685 bales. Norfolk dull, unchanged at 11¼c; sales, 488 bales.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Commenting on the situation in the iron and steel trade The Iron Age says:

The monthly pig iron statistics collected by us show that the output for February, a short month, of coke and anthracite pig iron amounted to 2,045,068 tons, as compared with 2,205,027 gross tons in January. This is an increase in the daily rate of production from 71,148 tons in January to 73,038 tons in February, an increase of 1,890 tons daily. The output of 3 merchant furnaces who supply the open market has not yet been materially increased.

The indications are that the March output of pig iron and of finished products of the steel corporation will exceed the banner record of October last. Possibly a record tonnage may also be attained in pig iron by sides maintain a defensive attitude, and there is comparatively little business doing for delivery during the second quarter.

In the East the steel works seem to be getting their deliveries in better shape. An isolated lot of basic for the second quarter has been offered at $28 delivered, and negotiations are said to be practically concluded for a few thousand tons of foreign basic at about the same price.

The largest rail order placed during the week was for 21,500 tons for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient.

No particular large orders for structural material have been taken this week.

The pipe and tube trade is in an exceptional position. The National Tube Company has been forced to withdraw, and has notified the trade that no more orders will be booked for shipment prior to June 1, prices to be fixed at the time of shipment of the ore. Outside mills are quoting an advance of $2 a ton per ton.

The sheet and tin plate mills are running under tremendous pressure. There is also talk of advances in prices.

IRON TRADE NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

CLE

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

81ST ST., 17, 19 AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

40TH ST. 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cooking; telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cheerful home; near park, Subway, and "L" stations; telephone; price moderate.

81ST ST., 188 WEST.—Attractive double room; select home; young couple, lady students; references essential.

81ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable single room; select Summer location; table board; near elevated, Subway.

81ST ST., 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front sunny room, gentlemen, couple; select home; table guests; references.

83D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable room for two; homelike surroundings; table guests; telephone; references.

120TH ST., 153 WEST.—A desirable hall room, with closet, to rent with board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481, Apartment 2.—Private family; choice location; comfortable rooms; excellent board.

East Side.

35TH ST., 60 EAST.—Small room, third floor, front; board; refined; permanent adult; references.

42D ST., 156 EAST.—Cozy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Second-floor suites and other rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7.—Heights, overlooking Wall St.; five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; floor furnished, unfurnished; large rooms, bath, heat; neighborhood, house, table high class. 995 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expenses in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

87TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water.

107TH ST., 44 WEST.—Front parlor; also back parlor; running water and heat.

117TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining; suitable for two. Janitor.

24TH ST., 343 WEST.—Furnished front room, first floor; steam heated, gas, bath. Lane's bell.

25TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, first flight, front; clean, quiet house; near Broadway, "L," Subway.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house, gentlemen.

55TH ST., 309 WEST.—Neatly furnished front bedroom, suitable 2 young men. Martin.

78TH ST., 101 WEST.—Well furnished and comfortable; sunny; all conveniences; price reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room, double, with private bath, in private house; telephone, electric light; breakfast served in room if desired; gentlemen only.

108TH, 209 WEST.—Comfortably furnished light room; all conveniences; telephone. Kohnle.

East Side.

16TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; permanent parties only; references required.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

57TH ST., 240 EAST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; bath; breakfast optional; references.

163D ST., 670 EAST.—Two furnished rooms for two gentlemen; large and light; private house. W. Schoena.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young woman bookkeeper and stenographer; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address, own handwriting, R. H., Box 152 Times Downtown.

WANTED — Lady bookkeeper, stenographer; Underwood; automobile house; $15. Apply in own writing, giving experience and references. D. F., Box 450 Times.

Domestics.

WANTED—A competent young Swedish laundress. Apply at 4 East 74th Street, on Wednesday and Thursday between 10 and 12 A. M.; city references required.

WANTED—Young women to make herself generally useful; salary, $8 per week. Clark Millinery, 474 Columbus Av.

Nurses.

WANTED—Family going abroad for a few months want refined, competent nurse for two children. Call with references on Thursday morning, between 10-12 o'clock, 305 West 89th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Contralto for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn. $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Stenographer; good opening for experienced Oliver operator; must be ready and accurate; chance for advancement; salary $8-$10. Call this morning, G. S. Chase, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A capable stenographer; must be neat and intelligent. Stenographers' Exchange, 31 Liberty St.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY; ALSO FIRST-CLASS ORDER TRIMMER FOR THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A.M.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR THEIR SHIRT WAIST DEPT.; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION.

WANTED—WOMEN AS SCRUBBERS AND GENERAL HELPERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 26TH ST. AND FIRST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Girl to learn the millinery business; paid while learning; also carfare. Apply at once. De Rohan, 136 West 48th St.

WANTED—Dressmaker, competent finishers for waists and skirts. Clementine, 429 West 57th St.

WANTED—Waist trimmer; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt finisher; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt draper; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $300; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man about 20 years old; must be of good family, have best references, and live with parents. Office Assistant, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Bright young man, about 21, as bookkeeper in private banking house; must be quick and accurate in figures, good penman, of good family, and not afraid of work; salary to begin, $800 per year. Address, giving family and business references, (kept confidential,) H. T., 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Married man, who is experienced in the poultry business, with $2,000 capital, to join with party who has large poultry farm, with first-class improvements; exceptional opportunity. Address New Yorker, 838 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Draughtsman; first-class man only; on water color and working patterns of period designs, for chandelier work; must be experienced man. D. E., Box 820 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Cornwall, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Bright boy, accurate at figures, who can charge, make out bills; good penman; familiar with dress goods; reference required. J. E. M., Box 840.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 830 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Gentleman W. 68th St. desires services of thoroughly reliable visiting valet; state terms and references. V. W., 1,804 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German-American girl; thoroughly competent. call afternoon, basement, 244 West 42d St.

Companions.

LADY'S COMPANION, &c.—As lady's companion, managing housekeeper, or position of trust by educated lady; German, English, French, piano, cooking; references. Box 44, Morristown, N. J.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4788 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary, &c.—Thoroughly experienced, responsible business woman; several years' successful office manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, commanding good salary; ample references. Address Stenographer, 11-F, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, intelligent, responsible, businesslike, painstaking; references; $12-$15. M. C., Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight months' experience; neat, refined, accurate, intelligent; high school education; references; $8. Proficient, Box '86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well educated, refined, and experienced young woman desires permanent position with reliable firm; $15. Self-Supporting, Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Gilbert, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; has common sense and intelligence; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—(18;) seven months' experience; rapid on typewriter; reads notes correctly; no agency; $7. Miss Keenan, Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced; salary, $8; Saturday excepted. E., 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good, competent worker; best experience and reference. Great, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

Brains of highest quality and energy that makes good need outlet, and the owner, young man of excellent all-round ability and fine address and personality, seeks position to exercise them; at present bottled up in a department store; full particulars of experience and references gladly given. Address H. S., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

CARPENTER wishes steady position, store or hotel; good references. Johnston, 810 East 184th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Lizzie B. Howell, Plaintiff, against Max Rollnick and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street fifty feet to the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches to the corner and place of beginning.

Being the lots known and designated as Lots Nos. 96 and 97 on Map Numbered 201 in case on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of property near Fort Washington, in the City of New York, lately belonging to Robert Bogardus, deceased," except so much thereof as was taken by the City of New York in the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

ROBERT W. CROMLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

185th Street.

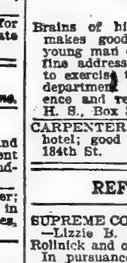

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,810, with interest thereon from the 25th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $406.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approxiamte amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.56 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of March, 1907.

ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLEITMANN, EWALD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ewald Fleitmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jay & Candler, No. 48 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907.

KATHARINA JOHANNA FLEITMANN, Executrix.

HERMANN CAESAR FLEITMANN, LOUIS WATJEN, Executors.

JAY & CANDLER, Attorneys for Executrix and Executors, 48 Wall Street, New York.

DUNDY, ELMER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELMER S. DUNDY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wingate & Cullen, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1907. MARY H. DUNDY, Executrix. WINGATE & CULLEN, Attorneys for Executrix, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office of the General Superintendent, Madison Ave. at 47th St. New York City.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the property as per list below, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, Madison ave. and 47th Street, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, by Field, Chapman & Co., 427 and 429 Broadway, on the fifteenth day of March, 1907, unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

G. W. SLINGERLAND, General Superintendent.

J. L. WEBB, On Hand Clerk.

Auto Reg. Co. (2); Amis & Co.; Ash, C. R.; Amer. Pub. Eng. Co. (5); Automatic Tool Co.; Art Lovers' Society (4); Arlington Mfg. Co.; Art League (7); Art Collectors' Society (89); American News Co.; Associated Trades Mer. Agency (2); John Adams; American Food Co.; American Mutoscope & Biograph Co.; Austrian Art Pub. Co.; Auto Mfg. Co.; American Dairymen; A. H. Ahearn; Automatic Adding Machine Co.; F. P. Avery; American Directory; I. Anderson; American Novelty Co.; M. Ammants; Am. Agricultural Chemical Co.; J. D. Abraham & Sons; Am. Coop Sales Corporation; F. I. Acetyline Co.; E. R. Alley; P. C. Ahrold; Miss Alexander; Am. Handkerchief Co.; Am. Radiator Co.; Am. Benzonger Co.; Am. Bottling Co.; Am. Mfg. & Jobbing Ptg. Supplies Co.; Angello Allessavito; Advertisers' League; American Melody Co.; E. S. Alpaugh Co.; Will Arnstell; The Art League; Alpaugh & Co.; William Allen; Louis Aubach; W. F. Aldrige; Aug. Antsen; Am. Law Book Co.; Anastasia Vincenzo; Aloin Mfg. Co.; Automatic Adding Machine Co.; Henry Arligh; Artistic Ad. Co.; Adgins Magazine; Acme Robe Co.; Auto Perforating Co.; Argrenian & Rainee; American Fashion Co.; Attorneys' Agencies Assn.; Artistic Ad. Co.; Am. Pub. Co.; Advertisers' League; A. Anderson; A. B. Atwood.

B.

Blole & Badeau; Berger Mfg. Co. (2); J. Bernard & Co.; H. J. Burkett; Bergen Co.; British Am. Portrait Co.; Bell & Co.; E. Barnett; G. Bochmer; Brinkman, Hamlin & Mould; C. O. Brown; Mrs. Barrett; Brody & Fine, Butterick Pub. Co.; Mary F. Butler (2); Buoncristiani; Banner Fashion Co.; Paul L. Brandt; Benjamin Berger; Ella Bachman; E. Bright; Brockman & Co.; Yank Bill; Berger, C. Co.; A. H. Bryank; Beck Co.; Bigelow & Co.; British Am. Portrait Co. (2); Charles Burscatti; Braunstein Bros.; H. M. Barrick; W. H. Baker; John Boseman; Isaac Berg; H. Bernstein; Martin Bowen; Botomick Cohen & Co.; Beckles & Co.; W. E. Burke; W. E. Basch; M. H. Boerenstein, Henry Bosch; The Berger Co.; J. Bermack; Geo. M. Brown; Banner Fashion Co.; Brans Art Stores; F. G. Bowne; George Boules; Lillian Brown; J. E. Beutler; Benger & Co.; L. W. Benner; Banner Fashion Co.; Borough Improvement Co.; P. M. Boas (3); C. Basso; G. E. Brolatric; P. M. Boas; Maggie Burns; J. M. Bruce; Della Burke; Dr. A. J. Boyle; W. J. Bryne (2); Ernest A. Belevane; Erwin Battestula; Bleiner Bros. Co.; Bugeleisen & Jackson; W. A. Babcock; A. J. Boden; J. Boyran; G. Broome; Mrs. L. M. Barnes; Boerse; H. L. Bloch; J. Barkoff; Edward Bletz; Harry C. Bowen; Charles E. Butler; T. E. Blondell; J. C. Boger; Burr Pub. Co.; Bastine & Co.; Balfour; Banner Fashion Co.; Mrs. Benton (3); D. F. Bruner; R. Butler; Bergeman & Son; Burns Auto Massage Belt Co.; H. Banard; W. H. Burnett; Butterick Pub. Co.; E. M. Boas; Berg Bros.; Charles Burton & Co.; A. S. Barnes; P. M. Boas (2); R. H. Brown; S. Birn; P. M. Boas; Boyce Button Co.; Buchannan Mfg. Co.; L. Bartlett; John Cravin Burleigh; Butterick Pub. Co.; Butler & Johnson; Big Three; Butterick Pub. Co.; E. Beard; Berkowitz; B. Bessell; J. Birn; F. Buckley; J. Bride; W. R. Barleyte; Bruckheimer; L. M. Blumstein; Mrs. Backer; A. Bennett; S. Best; Benchamp; Mrs. Benson; I. Brockmuller (3); M. Blumenstein; C. Bryant; J. N. Burringer; A. Behrens; C. E. Bowen; Brockman.

C.

Conran; Capt. Coulls; G. Cohen; Colarosis & Co.; Perilus Coconsio; Cavaguaso; Clay Mfg. Co.; M. Capt; Jack Conrad; Cormelia Supply Co.; John Cook & Son; Coe & Co.; Central Stamping Co.; R. N. Conger; Central Lighting Co.; Creative Fob Co.; Campsbugl; Church Calendar Co.; Casini Disco Co.; W. & A. Chamberlain; Martha Colin, Miss; Clary & Co.; Prof. Collins; Credits Mer. Agency; Coggleshell Mfg. Co., (2;) Castaneo; Chas. Clythe & Co.; Credit Clothiers' Mag. Co.; Cornell & Son, (2;) John E. Cay; J. B. Conger; E. S. Cohn, (2;) Louis Cambers; W. L. Crooks; Coggleshell Mfg. Co.; Gerorgige Calender; Carliss Macy & Co.; C. F. Collier & Son; P. P. Columbia & Co.; Cowperthwaite & Co.; Grace Collins; Mrs. Ell Corning; Coggleshell Mfg. Co., (2;) Central Dental Parlor; Commercial; R. Cridon; Harold Cox; Church Supply Co.; S. S. Cannard Co.; G. N. Caldwell; S. P. Callary; John A. Channing; Miss Ella Cook; J. Cohn & Sons; Chas. Cohn; Clayton Knitting Mills; Jas. Coloin; M. S. Casey; Century Pub. Co.; Thomas F. Cowe; A. L. Chatterton Co.; Charles & Co.; Co-operative Pub. Society; The Current History; Cox Pub. Co.; Crenton; Credit Ass'n; William S. Champ; B. Crystal & Sons; Julius Cahn; B. Corby; Charles Connelly; Cinale Remedial Agency; Confor Ayostoler; A. W. Clark; Cosmopolitan Magazine; R. Currier, George Crawley; L. Cascio; P. F. Collins; Cohen & Co.; Creditors' M. A. Co.; Christianson; Crown Mfg. Co.; E. K. Cole; A. H. Clapp; Church Supply Co.; Case Law Book Co.; S. Casario M. Charin; C. C. Cole; Michael Conform; Henry Cook; J. H. Carey; Courvalsier Wilcox Mfg. Co.; Asperta; Come; P. Casey; R. Curtis; A. Cohen; E. A. Crowley; J. M. Carlston; A. Canson; W. R. Cowan; J. Cane; L. E. Cadigan; Creation Tobacco Co.

D.

Demarest Pat. Co.; Dr. Dennis; E. A. Dominick; Mrs. J. E. Dana; Demarest Pattern Co. (3;) De Pierio; Camille; Chas. Devin; Delaney; Doubleday P. Co.; K. Dorfman; C. H. Duryea, D. A. Doyle; Doubleday-Page Co., (2;) Dick; William Dilveane; Decorative Plant Co.; Dietzman Woolen Co.; Dewleson; Emma Dunham Co.; Dippenheim & Levy; Daily Racing Time Pub Co.; Miss Frances Duncan; E. G. Doll; J. Darwin; Dando Printing & Pub. Co.; S. Danley; De Groff & Son, L.; Willie Dodds; Dawson & M.; E. F. Douglas; Leone Dutto; Diels Konrad; Alma Dalca; Miss Delia Drake; Anna Diloalli; W. Dorr; Dana Hardware Co.; Dilmar Association; M. De Land; Decorative Plant Co.; Mrs. G. De Maiche; Doerings Foreign Express; F. Dentler; P. De Ford; M. Donniger; J. Delmonico; Miss Debbins, (2;) Mrs. Dechart; J. Doran; J. A. Doyle.

E.

J. W. Ellsworth; Engravers' Supply Co.; John Early Sons; Antonio Epimente; Chas. Eagan; Entreprise Mfg. Co.; Cortese, Enrico; C. Edwards; Chas. Ebenehl; Emil Eichold; G. W. Ewell; Ehrich Bros.; Joseph Elberg; Edman Bros.; Eisenberg & Heimorwitz; Engineering & Mining Journal; Economist Waist Co.; Ehrlich Bros.; E. C. Einstach; J. M. English Co.; Electrical Engineering Institution; E. B. Ettinger; Miss Mildred Ehlers; Ehrich Bros.; D. Engelbach; Philippo Ellson; Ettinger & Addis; Ettinger & Addis; Empire Biscuit Co. (15); J. Egan; Eimannd; Ellenzweig.

F.

C. E. Fulford; Franklin Hanover Med. Co.; A. Fullman & Son; J. P. Fasola; F. B. Finiliard; The Flemish Art Co.; Dr. Douglas E. Foster; D. F. Fry; Field Cable Brab; Force of Life Chemical Co.; Follette Mfg. Co.; French & Co.; Freedman & Co.; H. Fleischer; John W. D. Frayer; Richard K. Fox; D. M. Ferry (2;) Albert Fray; Fairlamb; Miss Hanna Fitzgerald; C. Modes Fashion Co.; Fred Fisher; Fleischman; Frankel & Brown; Miss Forsythe; Floradora Tag Co.; Fuhrken & Simon; Maurice Friedman; H. Feidstein; Frank Wangalis; P. A. Friedberg; Countee Front; John W. Foley; A. T. Fish; Force of Life (3); J. Fennell; J. Fennell; E. Ford; C. Fairfield; Wm. Freeman; C. H. Furney & Co.; Franchshine; Foregers; Franco Farielli; B. N. Frank; S. M. Fischer; Fifth Ave. Necktie Co.; L. J. Fisho; D. Fairchild; H. Feller; G. A. Field; T. C. Fitz; L. J. Farrell; W. Fried; J. W. Furgerson; G. A. Field; D. Flateau.

G.

Gole & Silver Mfg. Co.; M. Gans; I. Ginsberg; Jacob Goldberg; M. Gottfrant; Geo. F. Gregory; Gun Jewelry Co.; Albert Garet & Co.; Grandman & Son Co.; Gotham Chs. Co.; W. Gavin (2); Frank J. Gallagher; John Good; T. F. Gaynor; S. Goldenberg (2); Garvin & Bro., Bisham; A. D. Gerwig; Miss Grace Gilbert; Gratton Press; Jacob Gordon Co.; Graf; Ganfalos; Great Northern R. R. (2;) G. Genert; Goldberg & Grofman; Joseph Goshel; Miss Sarah Grave.; Miss Gendas; B. Galfabien; M. M. Greenstein; Goodwin Co.; Wm. R. Griffith; Geo. E. Grassy; Gillett Chemical Co.; Mrs. S. Garby; Ernest Gates; Grobier Society; Giesing & E. Co.; Chas. A. (3;) Gottlieb Chemical Co.; Phillip W. Gold; Greensburg; C. C. Gish Supply Co.; (2;) Case Law Book Co.; S. Casario M. Charin; C. C. Cole; Michael Conform; Henry Cook; J. H. Carey; Courvalsier Wilcox Mfg. Co.; Asperta; Come; P. Casey; R. Curtis; A. Cohen; E. A. Crowley; J. M. Carlston; A. Canson; W. R. Cowan; J. Cane; L. E. Cadigan; Creation Tobacco Co.

H.

Chas. Hayne; Higeburgh & Jacob; M. Houseman (2;) Hummell & Turner; Mrs. F. Hock; Hozart & Co.; Hammel & Gillespie; Harper; Max Hirsch; A. J. Hart; C. Huntington; C. C. Hescor; J. J. Hobbs (2;) H. D. Comb Co.; A. C. Hazen; Horowitz & Bros.; W. Hadley; A. Hampton (3;) C. H. Harrison; A. Hampton; F. P. Harmon; H. D. Comb Co.; Herz & Co.; H. D. Comb Co.; Z. S. Hagara; Mrs. H. Hood; Mrs. C. Holmes; T. Hueston; Hardesty & Co.; Hann W. Co.; Mrs. J. Hennessy; J. W. Hughes; P. Heshler; Heyman & B.; E. C. Hewitt; F. Henderson; Horace Coffee Co.; S. Harris; J. Heyman; Hornetzer B. & Co.; S. S. Hern; Mrs. A. Harris; Horniz G. & B. Co.; Howland & W.; Home Pattern Co.; C. J. Hopkins; Hudson Mfg. Co.; R. Hecht; Mrs. Hatfield; L. Harsk; W. Haas; M. Holland; P. Hanslick; Capt. O. Halstead; S. C. Hodge; H. Hamilton; C. Hate; Mrs. R. Heil; H. D. Comb Co.; Miss E. Hickey; J. Hawes; W. Hadley; Halcombe Co.; N. M. Hogg; Howowits; H. D. Comb Co.; Herrimans Co.; Mrs. Harrigan; E. Harris; Frank Hamel; Hiel & E.; H. Hard; Higbee Chemical Co.; Thos. Harding; Herriman & Co.; H. D. Comb Co.; Heyman & B.; Hemmersohleg Mfg. Co.; T. Hunsch; Holmes T. & M.; H. D. Comb Co. (2;) H. D. Co.; W. Hadley; V. Hoffman; C. Hofer (2;) N. Hendrickson; H. E. Hill; M. Hoffman; Hospital for Inc.; Hickie; E. Haxemer; M. Hutchinson; J. Hickey; F. Holmes; Mrs. Harper; G. M. Hoyt; M. W. Hazletine; N. S. Helleher.

I.

International Works (2;) Mrs. Ifas; Inter. Credit Bureau; Ilane Co.; Inter. Language School; Ireland; Independent Peerless Pattern Co.; International Credit Bureau (2;) Irwin, care Kennedy Codd Co.; Italian Barber Supply; Inersel, Mr.; Inter-State C. Co.; Indep. Peerless Pattern Co.; Instantaneous Co.

Johnson Clark; Jameson; Mrs. G. W. Johnson; Johnson; Jacobson & Davids; S. Jacobs; August Jaagman; Journal; Johns Manville Co.; Jones & Kirtland; Charles F. Johnson; F. W. Johnson; Jersey Spec. Co.; H. L. Judd, Janos Bros.; Jones Yaer; Charles Jacoby; New York Journal; D. Jones; James & Kirtland (2;) E. A. Jackson; Jordan Co.; Mrs. Johnson; Jeat; Johnson.

K.

Keystone Viano Co.; Kelosimaer, J.; E. H. Kiley; Katzenelenbergen; C. Knowles; Kaufman & Oberlerder (3;) Fritz Krauer; A. R. Keasley; J. C. Kobaha, c-o Landsbaum; Kryshuer & Co.; N. W. Kelso; Samuel Kline; Herman Kronenger; W. Katz Kein; G. Klenk; Kahn Feinberg Co.; Klein & Schmidt; Koffacher, M. J.; Kromcke; Koonrisoh; Katz & Denitz; Klein & Hirschman; Klein & Bros.; Wm. Kent; Kaines & Co.; D. Krause; Mrs. J. R. King; Kantz & Quint; Mr. and Mrs. B. Klein; Kapiloff; C. Koller; A. Kinniel & Son; Mrs. F. Kingsburgh; Miss M. Kennedy; R. S. Kings; G. G. King; J. Kalasiander; Karner; H. E. Kurtheim; I. Kembell; M. Kehoe; J. F. Kemp; Kahine Bros. (2;) F. Kahlenberg; R. Keiner; H. Knoetch; Klishelmer C. Co.; Keyser & Allman; J. R. Kennedy; M. Kobbe; W. Konovitz; C. & S. Knickerbooker Co.; Keystoon Vier Co.; L. E. Kline; E. Klinske; Kahn & Bashin.

L.

Laxacola Co.; J. Levy; La Fleur Co.; Lincoln Histor Co.; Loring & Co.; Luckerman (2;) A. Labenter; Miss J. Larkin; Lippman & Co.; E. Linberger; J. Liebenstein; Lupidius; L. Littman (2;) A. M. Lowenthal; Lyons Disin. Co.; M. Levy; Lee Mfg Ollo; G. H. Lowell & Co.; Landy Bros.; Lynch Rose; H. Lewis & Bros.; O. Lubung; M. Laurence; L. Lavinson & Co.; Mrs. May Lewis; Loebel (9;) Herman Levy; A. Lesar; J. Levy; Lansmater; Lewis & Hurowitz; Little Miss B.; Lockwood Trade Journal Co.; L. Lustig; F. Levy; David Levy; Miss A. Loonus; I. Lalkowits; Liebig Malt Extract Co.; E. Liste; L. Lomis; Lazarus; H. J. Long; Landbek Tr. & H. (6;) La Feria Diamond Co.; Lowenyman; Lyons & Chabot; S. Levy; Laiberman; Lyons & Chabot; M. Lewis; E. A. Levy; London Needle; S. Lightfoot; London Needle.

M.

Many Supply Det.; R. H. Macy & Co.; Manhattan Electric Supply Co.; McCall Co.; Phillip Mindel; McCall Co. (2;) McIntyre; Metro. Milk & C. Co.; Modes Fashion Co. (10;) Maison Ad. & E. Co.; D. McCorkar (2;) Metro. Tob. Co.; B. Marris; H. B. Moore; S. L. Mansfield; Marie Antoinette Hotel; M. Meyer & Co.; Mark Remedy Co.; McCall Co.; J. J. Mitchell Co.; Mechanics' Bank; Marshall Co.; Henry C. Miller; R. H. Macy & Co.; Miss M. Moore; J. F. McGowan, c-o G. Coon; A. Meister; Miley M.; Modes Fashion Co.; A. McGill; Masillo Vito (2;) D. F. Martin; Edna Margenoch; Modes Pattern Co.; J. J. Mitchell; J. C. Martin; Miss E. Murray; R. H. Macy & Co.; McCall Co.; H. Mace; Dr. W. G. Martini; McCall Co.; J. McCormick; W. H. Murphy & Co.; E. V. Machdtte; M. J. Meyers; Frank A. Muncy & Co.; E. B. McIntyre; H. Murphy; Montgomery Knitting Co.; I. Mittledorf; Meyrich & Co.; Moore & Munger; Charles Marchender; Moore & Gale; Merrily Hat Co.; Mrs. M. Murphy; Munsay; Modes Fashion Co.; McManus & Co.; H. M. Jay; Mrs. K. Mason; J. J. Mitchell & Co.; Pierpont Morgan; Moore & Munger; F. Morgan; Morse D. C. Co.; E. R. Marshall, care of Travellers Protec. Assn.; N. J. Mascond; J. Misserlis Estab.; M. Morris & Son; McCall & Co.; J. B. Macklin; Mendis & Johnson; Morris Johnson; Manhattan Press P. Co.; Mrs. Wolfe; Dr. J. H. Moise; Mutual Mfg. Co.; Morgan B. C. Co.; Wm. Morris; Manfs. Supply Co.; Modes Fashion Com. (2;) Mfs. Supply Co.; Modes Fashion Co. (3;) McCall Co.; Mayo, E. S.; Mfs. Supply Co. (2;) Manhattan Pie & B. Co.; Mfs. Supply Co.; L. A. Miller; F. A. Mills; Merryle Hat Co.; Marcos Bros.; J. Mitchell; Mfs. Supply Co.; McCall Co. (2;) Mfs. Supply Co.; McCall Co.; McCall Fashion Co.; Mfs. Supply Co. (3;) Mrs. Monahan; Thomas Merrick; Macmillan Co.; Modes Fashion & P. Co.; Metro. P. T. G. Co.; H. W. Moffs; Mfs. Supply Dept.; McLaurin Bros.; A. E. Messecar; McCall Co.; R. M. Macy; A. Malzone; Marks E.; Meriegufield W. House; Mfs. Supply Dept.; H. Minott; K. Margarett & Co.; McCall Co.; Marcos Bros.; McCall Co.; R. H. Macy & Co.; J. R. Maeras; Mfs. Supply Dept.; S. F. Meyers & Co.; Markowitz & Bessell; Mallotta; &c. P. D. Meyers; R. H. Macy; Miss L. Miller; A. McDermott; Mary Moore; Mrs. F. Murray; McCauley; Mfs. Supply Co.; Prof. McIntyre; McMaster Co.; R. N. Macy; H. McArthur; McMaster Co.; Mott Iron Works; Mich. Minnell; J. K. N. Malah; Marcus Bros.; McKinley Music Co.; M. S. Mann; McCall Co.; E. H. Miner; Metro. Fire Ext. Co.; A. Michle; J. B. McHugh Co.; Macfillan Co.; Merchant Miss Abbe; P. Murray; Mfs. Supply Co.; McCall Co.; Mfs. Supply Co.; Marcos Bros.; Mfs. Supply Co. (2;) C. Meyers; J. S. McMaster; Mfs. Supply; Madison Square Garden Co.; Mour & Mocker; Meyer & Lostein, c-o V. J.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—248—Andrew Patterson vs. Isham Taylor, Jailer, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

395—T. M. Fields vs. the United States.—Argument concluded.

254—Charles T. Cherry, receiver, vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Thursday: Nos. 234, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 358, 247, 253, 256.

Calendars for Thursday, March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; McLaughlin, Houghton, Scott, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 18—Wertheimer-Taicott. 71—Nachod-Hindley. 75—Korn-Campbell. 7—People ex rel Sugden-McAdoo.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Emanuel Congregation-35th St and 5th Av Co. 2—Bernheimer, &c, Co-City of N Y. 3—Matter of Bertsch, (Audubon Av.) 4—Miller-Logan. 5—Schmeittacher-Wolf. 6—Goldman-Cohen. 7—Ward-C H Dixon & Co. 8—Seybel-Seybel. 9—City of N Y-R C Wilhelm & Co. 10—Bornstein-Cornstein. 11—Dorr-Lambert. 12—Rosenzweig-Bornstein. 13—Pavenstedt-N Y Life Ins Co. 14—Gould-Loftus. 15—Lower-Giles. 16—Henry Elias, &c, Co. 17—Biondo. 17—McDermott-Greene, &c, Co. 18—Brennan-Marrone. 19—Matter of Oakley. 20—Commonwealth, &c, Co-Lodge 61. 21—Matter of Norman. 22—Matter of Sandman. 23—Collins-Perlitch. 24—Isham-Isham. 25—Farmer-Farmer. 26—Conroy-Taylor. 27—Weintraub-Siegel. 28—Osborne-O'Neill. 29—Kneeling-Weinstein. 30—Wilson-Wilson. 31—Abbott-Alexander. 32—Gray-Alexander. 33—McKisson-Alexander. 34—Rosenblatt-Adams. 35—Woodmansee. 36—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 37—Nathan-Commercial, &c, Assn. 38—Matter of Dickie. 39—Fowell-Morris. 40—Turner-Groesbeck. 41—Greenwald-Gotham, &c, Co. 42—Ley-Lively. 43—Loring-Stein. 44—Natl Bank of Battle Creek-Howard. 45—Ischen-Ischen. 46—Bennett-David Schuldiner, &c, Co. 47—Atlantic Realty Co-Wheadon. 48—Matter of U. S. Fidelity Co. 49—Matter of same. 50—Matter of same. 51—Matter of same. 52—Matter of same. 53—Matter of same. 54—Matter of same. 55—Churchill-Churchill. 56—Matter of opening Audubon Av. 57—Reichman-Reichman. 58—Matter of Notman. 59—Boston-Parker. 60—Matter of Rooney & Otten, &c, Co. 61—Bamberger-Gutman. 62—Matter of Sinnott. 63—Levey-Permansky. 64—Brooks-Fuller. 65—Repetti Co-N Y Edison Co. 66—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 67—Wells-Merrill. 68—Sahds-Eastern Crown, &c, Co. 69—Segle-O'Brien. 70—Oakes-Star Co. 71—Matter of Marshall. 72—Matter of Adams. 73—Nevada-Utah, &c, Co-Lewis. 74—Hagedakis-Acrivi. 75—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 76—Dorsch-Reiss. 77—Ernstein-Jonasson. 78—Cohen-Cohen. 79—Page-Stackhouse. 80—Smith-Anderson. 81—Seery-Grand Lodge, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer. 1428—Prentiss-Barnes. Preferred causes. 6895—In re Man Ry-Morette. 1002—Layton-Kraft. General calendar. Cause on. 1242—Tower-Frey. 6325—Boice-Jones. 3292—Shea-Williamson. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 4589—Reibel-Dunham. 3891—Wiggins-Burr. 4679—Connell-White. 4680—Weissberger-Wallach. 4817—Miller-Norcross. 4952—Reynolds-Reynolds. 5060—Rogers-Ferris. 5077—Lardino-Lardino. 5078—Agusta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5118—Rabinowitz-Pere. 5120—Melsky-Melsky. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brons-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5284—Beardsworth-Whitehead. 5397—Christie - Cromwell. 5146 — Aste - Faggello. 5305 — Schmenke-Schmenke. 5369—Grigsby-Cent Trust Co. 5416—Conlon - Wiard. 5426—Horbach - Case. 5482—Einhorn-Cohn. 5475—Mills-Zinke. 5481—Anderson-N Y C & H R R R. 5482—Woodshay. 5501—Eustaphion-Sessions. 5538—Stone-T S Trust Co. 5243—Erwin-Campbell. 5499—Davis - Sherman. 5710—Mackenzie - Blitzer. 4692—Oak-Oak. 5442—Stoloff - Ross. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4689—Same-same. 5250—Roth-Rivelson. 5256—Geyer-Waterman. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 5542.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.) Adjourned to March 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3081—Lowe-United Realty Co. 3360—Mosson-Weinzummer. 2184—Wilbur - Magi. 3096—Probst-Hallauer. 2822—Rush-Kraus. 2836—Meltzer-Lippman. 3393—Steers-Barlow. 3329—Hoffman-Levy. 3309—Gross-Kaskel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 509—Schen-Union Ry. 629—Riche-same. 630—Wilson-same. 378—Frank-New York City Ry. 71—Deighen-Interurban Street Railway. 2279—Goodman-New York Central & Hud Riv R R. 193—Weiss-Cent Crogstown R R. 375—Browne-N Y City Ry. 2320—Zuckermann-same. 659—Hoyles-Met St Ry. 676—Guarino-Inter St Ry. 681—Hirshfeld-N Y City Ry. 703—Remington-N Y City Ry. 715—Koplik-same. 719—Same-same. 734—Nolan-same. 645—Lipson-same. 662—Cecere-Union Ry. 663—Ortigo-Int St Ry. 722—Gillian-N Y City Ry. 396—Weintraub-same. 444—Verzummer-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 401—Rosen-N Y City Ry. 627—Misekoff-Bkln Hts R R. 523—N Y City Ry. 640—Tuschman-same. 641—Kolb-same. 644—Galon-same. 648—Rader-same. 649—Smith-same. 650—Hogan-same. 653—Doris-same. 671—Dunn-N Y City Ry. 675—Bills-same. 678—McAleer-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Queens County R. R. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 736—Jacques-same. 2303—Griesman-N Y C & H R R R. 2280—Dougherty-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 868—King-Reid. 755—Miller-Leasenfeld. 3625—Jenerette-Jurgman. 113—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeschz. 1122 — Williston-Einstein. 1239 — Toronto -Westinghouse - Church - Kerr Company. 1231 — Doyle - Lannin. 699 — Amory-Vreeland. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1179—Walker-City of N. Y. 1198—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 295—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1032—Sutherland-Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schulberth-Heydl. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziccardi-N Y Con Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1237 — Steed-Moyhan. 1269—Schock-Egbert. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141—McGarry-Northern S S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. 3904—Robson-Koch. 1129—Sullivan-Eidlitz. 1021—Hughes-Doegler. 1282—Wollenhagen-Butler. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquest, 1737—People, &c-Komensky. Inquest, 1758—Same-Zimmerman. Inquest, 1439—United Elec Co-Roche. Regular calendar. 4854—Mairs-B & O R R. 1365—Miraglia-De Nichola. 1388—Galiastro-De Martino. 1392—Betts-Saunders. 1430—Woodward-Powell. 1438—De Neis-Fraemcke. 1446—Cavanaugh-Brumme. 1452—Miner-Ogleaby. 2554—Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 788—Rueth-Sonn. 1384—Robertson-Radford. 2552—Gearty-Mayor, &c. 1396—Higham-Lee Sash Co. 6384—Sand Filtration Co-Mead. 559—Wright-City of N Y. 880—Conroy-Long Acre Realty Co. 1453—Speers-Batcheller. 1458—Claflin Co-Mitchell. 1477—Lion Brewery-Weintraub. 1478—Gentle-Mahoney. 1479—Appley-Inter Steam, &c, Co. 1480—Siegel Cooper-Spitzner. 1484—Bldg Supply Co-Families. 1488—Lehmaier-Standard S & T Co. 1490—Ramsey-Green. 1493—Am H Co-Sedgwick. 1525—Halpin-City of N Y. 1530—Baldwin-Appleby. 1531—Caulfield-Martin. 1537—Leonard-Hamilton. 1506—Carlin Const Co-Hammel. 2908—People, &c-Leopold. 2907—Same-Kelly. 3001—Same-Reineman. 3003 — Same-Hallock. 3088—Same-Conron Bros Co. Highest number reacher on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. John P Diehl, Mary A McComb, Martin Schoemmell, Mary E White, Catharine E D McCullagh, Susan A Pyne, Nicholas Knox, Hannah M Halpin, Robert H Goff, Ashton Lemoine. At 2:30 P. M. Edward Schwartz, Maria Perazzo, George W Whitcomb, Jane Thoma, David Cahn, Nathaniel B Dyer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2319—George A Barker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. From and after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 20, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2015—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1988½—Shevlin-Int Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interb R Tr Co. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1866—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 1767—Gluberman-Jackson. 1965—Haup-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743¼—Rooderseame. 544 — Glaser-Sternberg. 1017 — Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Kreil-Int Ry. 1205—Livingston-Byk. 1974—Totaro-Geluia. 1962—Allen-Bien.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2121—Meyers-Schleicher. 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry Co. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. 2248—Manheim Ins Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 1936—Marks-Maher. 1937—Herrman-same. 1870—Lokesky - Mattern. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nusabaum-Inter Ry. 1847—Fahey-Inter R R. 869—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—De Leo Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Inter Railway. 1836—Cisarano-New York City Railway. 2124—Goldberg - Anthony & S. Co. 1851—Hirschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 728—Grossman-Int St Ry. 1234—Engelhardt-same. 2222—Palaischeck-Bleiser. 2228—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2220—Hymans-Spear. 2231—Neurnan-N Y City Ry. 2235—McGinnesi-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weldstein-Leschusky. 2236—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2265—Medermeier-Spielman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1736—Quinn-42d St. &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Interborough R T Co. 2047—Millete-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2212—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1504—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2243—Munday-New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1500—Aisane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2073—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Jersey White. 1790—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2210—Loeber-Natl Fire. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2239—Lawyers' Realty Co-Reddy. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Reider-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 1763—Lamine-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 6892—Panker-Klein. 2965—Nathanson-O'Day. 6538—Eisner-United Auto Co. 6075—Lowenberg-Gerschell. 6347—Clark-Bondbrus. 6371—Evans-Fleming. 7065—Worth-Redmond. 2989—Reisler-London.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2105—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1988½—Shevlin-Int Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interb R Tr Co. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1866—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 1767—Gluberman-Jackson. 1965—Haup-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743¼—Rooderseame. 544 — Glaser-Sternberg. 1017 — Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Kreil-Int Ry. 1205—Livingston-Byk. 1974—Totaro-Geluia. 1962—Allen-Bien.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2121—Meyers-Schleicher. 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry Co. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. 2248—Manheim Ins Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 1936—Marks-Maher. 1937—Herrman-same. 1870—Lokesky - Mattern. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nusabaum-Inter Ry. 1847—Fahey-Inter R R. 869—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—De Leo Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Inter Railway. 1836—Cisarano-New York City Railway. 2124—Goldberg - Anthony & S. Co. 1851—Hirschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 728—Grossman-Int St Ry. 1234—Engelhardt-same. 2222—Palaischeck-Bleiser. 2228—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2220—Hymans-Spear. 2231—Neurnan-N Y City Ry. 2235—McGinnesi-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weldstein-Leschusky. 2236—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2265—Medermeier-Spielman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1736—Quinn-42d St. &c, Ry. 2041—Muehling-Interborough R T Co. 2047—Millete-N Y City Ry. 2204—Egan-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2212—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1504—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. 2243—Munday-New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1500—Aisane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2073—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Jersey White. 1790—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2210—Loeber-Natl Fire. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2239—Lawyers' Realty Co-Reddy. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Reider-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 1763—Lamine-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 6892—Panker-Klein. 2965—Nathanson-O'Day. 6538—Eisner-United Auto Co. 6075—Lowenberg-Gerschell. 6347—Clark-Bondbrus. 6371—Evans-Fleming. 7065—Worth-Redmond. 2989—Reisler-London.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2105—Pettit-Wasserstrom. 1988½—Shevlin-Int Ry. 1992—Brooner-Interb R Tr Co. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1866—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 1767—Gluberman-Jackson. 1965—Haup-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743¼—Rooderseame. 544 — Glaser-Sternberg. 1017 — Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Kreil-Int Ry. 1205—Livingston-Byk. 1974—Totaro-Geluia. 1962—Allen-Bien.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Levy, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1724—People-Frank Dorsher. 1726—Same-George Diedrich. 1749. 1754—Same-Martin Peterson. 1784—Same-John Van Pelt. 1785—Same-Paul Goerken. 1790—Same-August Schram. 1772—Same-James Coffey. 1760—Same-Alexander Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 813—Lee-Carlin Con Co. 823—Hendrickson-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 582—Granata-N Y City Ry Co. 586-7—Pabst-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 245—Milewski, an infant-Chesla Jute Mills. 828—Newell-Greenbaum & Weiner et al. 829—Palmieri-S Pearson & Son. 830—Schliester-B H R R Co. 833 A—Morretti-Schildknecht. 836—Hourta-City of N Y. 744—Israelsan and another-McDonald and another. 791—Lindner-Spittichi and another. 796—Middleton-Nellison. 833—Durkin-Fanning.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 740—Becker-Racklein. 599—Griffin-L I R R Co. 837—Davis, admx-Peace et al. 838—Bauer, an infant-Haffner. 839—O'Donnell, admx-N Y & Q Co. Ry Co. 840—Liebel-Gally. 841—McLeigh-L I R R Co. 846—Ferrick-Eidlitz et al. 847—Smith-N Y & Q Co. Ry Co. 849—Jurgens-Jurgens. 852—L I R R Co-Price. 853—Ongley-Colt. 855-6—Jurgens-Jurgens. 857—Blumstein-Sullivan. 858—Hoffman-City of N Y. 860—Kirley-United Eng & Cont Co. 861—Ascher-L I R R Co. 862—Fagan-N Y City Ry Co. 863—Pfletschinger-B H R R Co. 865—Blumberg-Bkn, Q Co. & Sub Ry Co. 866—Hymmell-same. 703—Kolinsky-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 704—Klein-same. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 866.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar.—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry. 1383—Schlosser-Int R T. 843—Stelyer-Yonkers Ry. 1262—Lemelson-N Y City Ry. 1401—Stevens-N Y C & H R R R. 1405—Brill-N Y C & Q Co Ry. 1406—Burrell-Henry. 1407—Stevens-Same. 1408—Balone-City of Mt Vernon. 1409—Kennedy, Jr-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry. 1413—People-Doran. 1414—Same-Knapp. 1417—Schwerdt-Int R T. 1418—Hartman-N Y City Ry. 1420—McManus-Harris.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1421—N Y Life Ins & Trust Co-Church Holy Communion. 1422 — Shultz-Kelly. 1423 — Gillespie-Yonkers Ry. 1424—City Bank of New Haven-Bitz. 1425—Linder-Weisberger. 1426—Murphy-Binder. 1427—Herbst-Drake. 1428—Xavier-West Elec Ry. 1429—Alvich-N Y City Ry. 1430—Ferrari-same. 1431—Cuomo-same. 1432—Same - same. 1433—Medico - same. 1434—Woodbeim-Kitching. 1435—Squire-Albany & Hudson R R. 1394—Connell-Havey. 701—Carney-N Y Central.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J.—Day calendar. 459—Gerard-City of New Rochelle. 521—McKenna-Papasian. 676—Lynt-Yonkers R R Co. 653 — Guilfoyle-Schrecke. 785—Price-Lang. 858—McPeeters-Overfield. 860—Wood-Hartman Bros Mfg Co. 864—Morafino-Walgast. 867—Washburn-Weaver. 869—Ringler & Co-Mechmann. 870—Eyth-N Y City Ry Co. 874—Treat-City of Mount Vernon. 875—New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co-McVickar. 693—Heitz-Yonkers R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 876—Ringler & Co-Mechmann. 877—Cooley & West-Raven. 878—Carpenter-Lilly. 880—Matthews-Westchester Elec R R Co. 881—Tanner-McDonald. 882—Same-same. 883—O'Malley-Westchester Elec R R Co. 884—Vitconsky-Raymond. 885—N Y Hollow Ware Co-Dowd. 886—Pearsall-Secor. 887—Eyth-N Y City Ry Co. 888—Smith-Cooper. 889—Kihlman-Vanderburgh. 890—Watrouse-Tanner. 891—Roach-Watrouse.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

GEORGE ISAAC.—George Isaac, residing at 54 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,650 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment for $1,500 obtained in 1903.

JOSEPH A. HOFFMANN:—Joseph A. Hoffmann, undertaker, of 126 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,827 and assets $2 cash. His largest creditor is E. H. Moritz, $1,185, for coach hire.

CHRISTIAN FRANK.—Christian Frank, residing at 617 East 144th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,280 and no assets. The liabilities are on account of lease of a store at 1539 Street and Elton Avenue.

GEORGE SCHAEFFER & CO.—Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Lionel J. Wyeth, Jr., receiver for the assets of George Schaeffer & Co., manufacturers of toilet articles at 386 Second Avenue, in a suit brought by George Schaeffer against George Smith for a dissolution of the partnership, because it was alleged that Smith was mentally incompetent.

BRESLAUER & JACOBY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris D. Breslauer and Jacob J. Jacoby, composing the firm of Breslauer & Jacoby, jobbers in cotton and silk goods at 35 Lispenard Street, by these creditors: William Isaacs, $456; Schwab-Kepner Company, $56, and Kremer & Kremer, $98. It was alleged that they have made preferential payments, and transferred merchandise and accounts. Judge Hough appointed Robert J. Mahon receiver.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Butler, J. H.—F. E. Miller, $185.
Berman, A. A.—Macmillan Co., $54.
Baumann, S.—Sarah E. Hill, $1,013.
Barker, W. J. (not summoned)—H. Steiner et al., $342.
Costanzo, F.—G. Lignanti, $300.
Carullo, F.—G. Lignanti, $309.
Cohen, J.—Jefferson Bank, $1,069.
Chace, C. G.—F. White, $379.
Di Lacio, F.—G. Lignanti, $309.
Davidson, H.—W. Wood et al., $258.
Ephraim, L.—H. Russell, $117.
Epstein, Betsey—F. Schmitz et al., $71.
Fay, Joe and Annie—J. Goldfine, $90.
Fillouris, A. J.—R. E. Jones, $123.
Grout, E. M., Controller—People, &c., costs, $98.
Goldin, A. L.—Jeanette Janko, $129.
Goebel, Julia—F. Vogel, $60.
Guild, Mary E.—S. W. Woodward et al., $281.
Guinan, J.—M. Marraffino, $683.
Gibbons, R. H.—Kny Scheerer Co., $88.
Gordon, H. W. and Mary A.—H. Mee, costs, $322.
Herman, J. S.—J. Laemmle, $69.
Hilderbrand, H. J.—C. R. Clarkson, $180.
Herbert, S.—Jefferson Bank, $1,069.
Herman, L.—M. Silberstein et al., $531.
Hume, J.—Mallard Distilling Co., $190.
Heubner, Elsie—H. Mee, costs, $322.
Jacobson, L. L.—M. B. Stich, $164.
Johnston, Elizabeth—F. P. Harper et al., $123.
Jordan, J.—G. Meyer, $100.
Klein, S. T.—L. Stern, $50.
Kilegman, M.—A. Farina, executor, $317.
Levingston, B.—M. Silberstein et al., $531.
Levinson, S.—W. Wood et al., $258.
Levy, I.—E. R. Landow, $775.
Levine, F.—C. D. Harris, $34.
Lane, R. E.—S. Schinasi et al., costs, $118.
Lyons, J. T.—L. Heller, $107.
Lake, H. B.—Pequonnock Commercial Corporation, $873.
McGrath, J. J.—S. Sonn, $65.
Mantani, M.—L. Frank, $99.
Minsky, L.—N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co., $1,829.
Magee, F. R.—Empire Trust Co., $956.
Mulligan, T. J., Press costs, $70.
Machinsky, Barbara—R. A. Weiss, $440.
Mendel, S. P.—F. P. Harper et al., $123.
Meyerhoff, H.—J. Marion et al., costs, $32.
Moulton, G. A.—Reedy Elevator Co., $22.
Maiga, V., (not summoned)—H. Steiner et al., $342.
Mastrolonardo, L.—M. Berardini, $199.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Harrington, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Sons, Utica, N. Y.; W. S. Calkins, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; Hotel Grand; Miss Shaw, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Harrington, black dress goods; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and waists; Hotel Cadillac.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. J. O'Brien, clothing; 684 Broadway; Holland House.
"Bon Marche" Dry Goods Company, Lowell, Mass.; Miss E. M. Mitchell, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.
King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, millinery; 406 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Samuels, J., & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; J. Abrams, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, silks; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Duffy-McInerney Company, Rochester N. Y.; M. W. Libas, hosiery, handkerchiefs, and gloves; A. H. Shannon, dress goods and silks; 10 Greene Street.
Heilprin & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Friedlander, S. W. H. Barron, Jan. 21, 1907, $241.
Bernstein, M.—E. Heineman et al., June 25, 1898, (canceled,) $63.
Campbell, Henrietta C.—F. M. Simpson, Feb. 27, 1906, $197.
Hoffmann, G.—H. Schwarzwalder, May 1, 1900, $220.
Hammel, L., J. W. Riglander, M. M. Riglander—C. P. Goldsmith et al., June 18, 1900, $1,701.
Hedorfer, Catharine—J. Ruppert, March 1907, $114.
Kohring, Rebecca and Henry W.—J. Beck, Oct. 27, 1898, $157.
Kaiser, Minnie—H. Clausen Brewing Co., Sept. 26, 1900, $291.
Levy, H.—S. Phillipson, Feb. 9, 1907, $109.
Lasar, E. J.—M. Resnick, Feb. 9, 1907, $341.
Paull, S.—Municipal Lighting Co., Feb. 1, 1907, $55.
Ryan, J.—City of N. Y., Aug. 27, 190. (vacated,) $102.
Taylor, E.—J. B. Elliott, May 14, 1906, $690.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Falvey Brothers Company, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Dickey, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hill, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Gra, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Hermitag.
Shanley, J. E., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. Shanley, cloaks and notions; Broadwa Central Hotel.
Ruggles & Ellison, New Bedford, Mass.; W. Ellison, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons; Grand Union Hotel.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Martin, linens; 820 Church Street; Hera Square Hotel.
Antrim & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, carpets and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Lou Mo.; R. H. Craig, white goods; 377 Broa way; Hotel Cumberland.
Edwards, E. W. & Son, Syracuse, N. Y D. W. Hayes, clothing; Prince George Hote
Kline, Epphimer & Co., Reading, Penn R. T. Lenhart, domestics; 817 Broadwa Hotel Breslin.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y V. Siegler, cloaks and waists; 75 Sprin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; J. T Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; White Street.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; Sharp, clo

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy West Forty-fifth Street Houses—Engineers' Society Sells on Thirty-first Street—Deals for Uptown Factories.

Daniel B. Freedman and Potter & Brother have bought from Jacob Rubino, through Harris & Vaughn, 56 and 58 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 100. No. 58 is now coupled by the Cornell University Club.

New Residence for East 96th St.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Francis K. Pendleton the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will erect a six-story American-basement dwelling on the site.

Mechanical Engineers Will Sell.

The Mechanical Engineers' Library Association was granted leave by Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to sell its property at 12 West Thirty-first Street for $120,000. The property, which adjoins the Hotel Wolcott on the west, is a four-story building on lot 28 by 98.9. The Society of Mechanical Engineers is one of the organizations which now have quarters in the new United Engineering Building erected by Andrew Carnegie, on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue.

The Strange & Slawson Company has sold 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story building, on plot 32.5 by 98.9, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Factory Properties Change Hands.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for the Upright Company the four-story factory, recently occupied by Leopold Miller & Sons, at 605 to 613 West 129th Street, running through to 604 to 612 West 130th Street, on plot 125 by 200. The buyer will use the property for manufacturing purposes.

The Manhattan Screw and Stamping Company, whose plant at Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street was destroyed by fire, has bought the six-story factory at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 125. After extensive alterations the company will occupy the premises.

More Protection for Plaza Hotel.

The dwelling 19 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5, was transferred yesterday by Caroline Pullman to the Plaza Operating Company, owner of the Plaza Hotel. This purchase has been made presumably to prevent the erection of any tall structure too close to the new hotel on its westerly side, and possibly with a view to the enlargement of the hotel at some future time. The company also owns 7 and 13 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Buyer for 93d Street Dwelling.

T. H. Raymond & Co. have sold for William R. Bracken 146 West Ninety-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Charles S. Kohler has resold for a client the five-story double flat 67 West 104th Street, on plot 27 by 100.11.

Harry Simon is the buyer of the dwelling 33 West Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently.

Investor Buys Park Avenue Corner.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Nathaniel Withereil the seven-story apartment house, known as the Adelaide, at 635 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street, on plot 75 by 80.

Williams & McAnerney have sold for Louis Von Schwanfluegel 142 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 102.2.

Loan on Fifth Avenue Corner.

The United States Trust Company has loaned $750,000 to Benjamin Altman on the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 88.9 by 147 and irregular. The mortgage is made for three years and will bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Post & Reese have sold for Mrs. Emily Myers 103 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Leases in Mercantile Buildings.

Louis Schrag has leased for R. J. Horner & Co. the second loft in 36 to 42 West Twenty-fourth Street to Caswell, Massey & Co., also, for the Butterick Fashion Company, through J. N. Kalley & Son, the first loft in 18 West Twenty-third Street; also, for the Browning Press Company, the top loft in 147 West Twenty-fourth Street, to Charles L. Enfold, and for William H. Brevort, the first loft in 134 and 136 West Twenty-fifth Street, to the Samuel Harris Manufacturing Company.

M. & L. Hess negotiated the sixty-three year lease of the old Engel chop house property, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to the Greenwich Bank, which will erect an office building on the site and establish there its Herald Square Branch.

Lenox Avenue Property for Club.

Harry Klein has sold 216 Lenox Avenue, 20 by 80, near 121st Street, to the Rutgers Club, which will occupy the building after making extensive alterations.

Morris Buchsbaum has sold to Henry Wendt three five-story double flats, with stores, at 2844 and 2845, and 2847 Eighth Avenue. William Otten was the broker in the deal.

Morris Buchsbaum has also sold to Henry Inselmaun, through M. H. Meyers, 2903 Eighth Avenue, a six-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 87 by 100.

Sale of Convent Avenue Dwelling.

Duff & Brown have sold for Clara F. Winans the three-story dwelling 327 Convent Avenue. This is the third house on this block sold within a month.

East Twenty-ninth Street Purchase.

Brande & Radin has bought for Frank A. Setard 234 and 236 East Twenty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements, 40 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have leased to Miss Sarah E. M. Mackay the three-story dwelling 125 East Sixteenth Street.

Augustus D. Porter, Harry C. Senior, Cornelius J. Ryan, and W. E. Preble have been elected members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Flats Sold on East 75th Street.

Lupovitz & Buchner have sold for Samuel Birnbaum the two four-story single flats, each 19.7 by 102, at 222 and 224 East Seventy-fifth Street.

H. Meltzer has sold the five-story tenement, with stores, 123 East 110th Street for A. Brommer to Benjamin Harris.

Lower First Avenue Deal.

B. Wagner has sold for L. Haims 77 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, 24.1 by 100.

Isidor Federman has sold for Benjamin Menschel 140 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Jacob Perlman. Mr. Federman says that Rubin & Gold are not interested in this purchase.

S. L. Siegel has sold to Charles Houlnick 233 Division Street, a five-story tenement on lot 23 by 53.6.

Estate Sells on First Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Patterson estate, through the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, 56 East First Street, a three-story building on lot 25.8 by 100.

Samuel Grossman has bought from Theodore Keller 642 East Ninth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 93.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Louis Minsky 42 St. Mark's Place, a five-story tenement, to Frederick Seelig, who owns a connecting lot on the east side of Second Avenue.

The firm of E. V. Pescia & Co. has been incorporated under the name of Enrico V. Pescia & Co.

Day's Transactions in the Bronx.

Morris G. Frankel has sold for a client to Ernest Furrer 798 and 800 East 148th Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for I. Tepper the southeast corner of Bronxwood Avenue and 225th Street, 125 by 55 by 134.

J. Wilbur Vaughn has sold for Thornton Brothers the two-story frame house 207 East 169th Street.

Jacob Leitner negotiated the sale of the five-story factory building to be erected on the east side of Barry Street, 230 feet south of Leggett Avenue, to the Pease Piano Company.

Richard Dickson has sold for Christian Vogel 1,037 Prospect Avenue, a three-family house on plot 50 by 145.

Lenkowsky & Chonanus have sold for Brown & Lapin to Leibowitz Brothers 423 St. Ann's Avenue, a six-story flat on plot 50 by 90, the buyer giving in part payment a plot with old house, 75 by 100, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, between 173d and 174th Streets.

The same brokers have also sold for an estate to Dr. Angelo Pratira a plot, 200 by 100, on Masholu Parkway, near Jerome Avenue.

More Factories Near Bush Terminal.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have just closed contracts for the sale of both sides of Fifty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues, Brooklyn, for Mary Cahill to an investor, who will erect on the property factories similar to those already built in the neighborhood. The consideration in the deal is said to have been close to $175,000.

The same brokers report other sales in the same section as follows: Thirty-one lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street and the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues, for J. R. Ryan to a builder; also the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100 by 100, for J. E. Reilly to the Loftus Company; also a plot of five lots on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, near Second Avenue, for J. H. Schroeder to an investor; also five lots on the northeside of Fifty-eighth Street, near First Avenue, for E. C. Lee to J. R. S. White; also a plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Second Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets.

Jamaica Tract in New Hands.

Meynen, Booth & Eno, in conjunction with F. W. Scutt, have sold a plot of 10½ acres at the head of Kaplan and Jeffery Avenues, Jamaica, to Benjamin H. Sweet.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 175x99.11, five six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, Benjamin Nieberg and others, $171,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Canal St, n w corner of Chrystie St, for a six-story brick store and office building, 74.10x50; David Shaff and others of 83 Canal St, owners; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $37,000.

Havemeyer Av, s e corner of Gleason Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22x52; Frank Cox, Havemeyer Av, owner; William Koppe, architect; cost, $7,000.

Pelham Av, n s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, for a two-story brick garage, 50x87; Unionport Cement Brick and Block Co, 200th St and Webster Av, owner; John C. Ruhl, architect; cost, $20,000.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 50 ft s of Beacon St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; J. B. Reynolds of 179 East 96th St, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, w s, 50 ft s of Burdett Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x38; Josephine Eisele of 1,143 Tinton Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Avenue C, n e corner of 12th St, Unionport, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 23x53; Edward A. Schill, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,500.

Lyon Av, n s, 80 ft w of Zerega Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Norbert Robillard, Castle Hill Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March, 13.

ATTORNEY ST, 98, 25x75; Jonas Weil and others to Davis Berkman and another, $100.

AVENUE B, e s, 28 ft n of 2d St, 28x74.9; Winthrop C. Rutherford to Pincus Benenson, $100.

AVENUE B, e s, 50 ft n of 2d St, 28x74.9; Margaret S. R. White to Henry L. Morris, attorney, $1.

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 48 and 49, map of part of Downing estate, at Van Nest, 115.11x irregular; Bronxdale Av, s w corner of Morris Park Av, Lots 99 to 101, map of part of Downing estate, at Van Nest, 97.7x irregular; Bronxdale Av, Lots 148 to 154, map of part of Downing estate, at Van Nest, 99.6x irregular; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

BRONXDALE AV, n w corner of Kinsella Av, 99.6x irregular, Van Nest; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, between n s of 127th St and s w s of Manhattan St; Bradhurst Schieffelin and others, administrators, to William De Lancey Ward and others, $200.

CANAL ST, 361, 66.11x irregular; George W. Banta and another, executors, to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

CANAL ST, 361, 66.11x irregular; Earl G. Pier to Etagloc Holding Co., (mtg $18,750,) $1.

CANAL ST, 361, 66.11x irregular; Harriet T. Banta and others to Earl G. Pier, confirmation deed, $1.

CLINTON ST, 246, 71.11x irregular; Meyer Frankel and others to Jacob Siris and another, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

ECHO PLACE, s s, 161.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 33.4x100; Agnes Westerfield and others to Elizabeth Durie, $1.

FREEMAN ST, s s, 434.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 90.11x irregular; Marcus Rosenthal to Solomon Friedenberg, $1.

GRANT AV, 933, 20x95.2; William E. Diller to Charles A. Ohincis, $1.

HENRY ST, 90, 25x100; George C. Winchel to C. Joshua Epstein, ½ part, right, title, and insurance, (mtg $41,200,) $1.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between lands of Spofford & Barretto, 43.6x irregular; Elias L. Greenleaf to George F. Johnson, all title, $41.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between lands of Spofford & Barretto, 43.6x irregular; Edgar Richards to George F. Johnson, all title, $312.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between lands of Spofford & Barretto, 43.6x irregular; Fanny Darrach and others to George F. Johnson, all title, $312.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRACK, s w corner of 162d St, 426x irregular; Emily M. Roemer to Lamont Dock Corporation, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

LOT 80, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Regent Realty Co. to Andrew Kolbe, $1.

LOT 346, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Julius Mayer to Emil S. Levi, $1.

LOTS 57 and 58, map of University Heights North; George Lynn to Elizabeth J. Wellwood, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

LOTS 75 and 76, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Moritz Finkelstein, $1.

LOTS 7 and 8, map of 120 lots of Darly estate; Louise Rauffus to Jacob Lebas and another, $100.

LOTS 78 to 78, Map 1,114A of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate; Knute Stokes to Michael Romeo, (mtg $2,200,) $100.

MARION ST, s e s, s ½ of Lot 304, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; William T. Mapes to George Hall, $100.

NELSON AV, 1,073, 105.11x irregular; Emily C. Smith to Abe Bass, (mtg $6,000,) $7,000.

NORFOLK ST, 101, 20.4x51.3; Louis Gordon and others to Mary Saideman, (mtg $26,700,) $100.

OAKES AV, w s, 450 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Co. B of Edenwald to Zachary Eisenstadt, $1.

PARK ROW, s s, 100 ft w of Duane St, (before New Chambers St was opened,) 18x65; Alfred C. Bachman to Everett Jacobs, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

PARK ROW, 101, 100 ft w of Duane St, (before New Chambers St was opened,) 18x65; Ellen Mellen to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, old, s s s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1x150.2; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

TREMONT AV, old line, 92 ft w of Washington Av, old line, 120.1x irregular; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

WASHINGTON ST, 528 and 530, 40x irregular; William P. Rinckhoff, executor, to George F. Martens, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) $17,500.

WEST END AV, 593, 19x80; Jacob Wolf to Louise R. Maron, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

9TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 98.9x79.9; Gem Realty Co. to Lucia M. Solis-Cohen, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $105,000,) $100.

9TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 98.9x79.9; Rebecca Cohn to Lucia M. Solis-Cohen, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $105,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 261 East, 25x94.8; Mabel L. Port to Jacob T. Hildebrant, $1.

26TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Mary E. O'Farrell to Dominick J. O'Farrell, all title, $100.

30TH ST, 329 West, 23x98.9; Adam Wiener, referee, to Samuel Corse, (mtg $5,000,) $10,725.

35TH ST, s s, 162 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; 40th St, s s, 155 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; John P. Morgan to Sarah S. Morgan, $1.

36TH ST, n s, 162 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; 40th St, s s, 153 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Mary F. Burns to George H. Morgan and others, $1.

39TH ST, n s, 152 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; 40th St, s s, 153 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Juliet F. Morgan to George H. Morgan and others, $1.

44TH ST, 110 West, 20x100.4; Leah E. Swern to David M. Samuels, (mtg $32,500,) $100.

45TH ST, 423 West, 25x98.9; Mary E. O'Farrell to Dominick J. O'Farrell, all title, $100.

47TH ST, 260 West, 25x100.5; Mary E. O'Farrell to Dominick J. O'Farrell, all title, $100.

48TH ST, 341 West, 20x100.5; Catharine Douglas to Jane L. O. Douglas and others, $1.

51ST ST, 321 West, 20x100.5; Louis Steckler, referee, to Forbes J. Holland, $20,500.

54TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.8; Mary E. O'Farrell to Dominick J. O'Farrell, all title, $100.

66TH ST, 19 West, 20x100.5; Caroline Rullman to Plaza Operating Co., $100.

62D ST, s s, 81.10 ft e of Avenue A, 50.4x irregular; Emma W. Bleecker and another to City of New York, all title, $1.

62D ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.8; James W. Alexander to Warner Van Norden, (mtg $14,500,) $1.

77TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Emil Boettger to Morris Kits, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

77TH ST, 307 to 311 East, 50x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel L. Wallenstein, (mtg $1...000,) $100.

94TH ST, n s, 382 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Joseph H. Turi and others to Dillon J. McDermott, $100.

94TH ST, n s, 362 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Joseph H. Turi, executor, to Dillon J. McDermott, $10,500.

94TH ST, n s, 382 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Jeannette Cubberly and others to Dillon J. McDermott, $100.

102D ST, 116 West, 25x100.11; Emanuel E. Fox to Henry Kelly, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

127TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Meyer Hoffman to Israel Kantor, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

138TH ST, 709 East, 37.6x100; Hyams Realty Co. to Herman Krow, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

151ST ST, 517 West, 38.4x99.11; Joseph E. Goldberg and others to Frederick E. Bauer, (mtg $33,500,) $100.

161ST ST, n s, 105.9 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 136x irregular; Mary E. Ward to Alfred C. Bachman, $100.

236TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Louis Eickwort to Fairmont Realty Co., $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to United States Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 36th St, 28.9x irregular, 3 years, 4½%.....$750,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57th St, s s, 137.6 ft e of Lexington Av, due Jan. 1, 1910.....$16,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 63d St, n s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 22x100.5, due Jan. 1, 1910...$29,000

APPELBAUM, Harris, and others to William D. Dixon and another, executors; College Av, w s, 128 ft n of 163th St, 22x92.6, 3 years...$9,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Ellen Mellen; Park Av, 101, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6%..$15,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Mary E. Ward; 181st St, n s, 100.9 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 136x286.10, 3 years.....$37,500

BAYLEY, Guy C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 85th St, 255 West, bond.....$16,000

BAUER, Frederick E., to Joseph E. Goldberg and another; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11, prior mtg $33,500, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

BENENSON, Pincus, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Avenue B, 21 and 23, 2 lots, each 23x74.9 2 mtgs, each $20,000, 5 years.....$40,000

BOEMER, Emily M., to William L. Condit; 102d St, s s, at w s of track of Hudson River Railroad; Hudson River Railroad, w s, 50 ft n of 100th St, 5 years.....$40,000

BRANNER, Bernard, to Selma C. E. McAneney; 111th St, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.10, 3 years.....$8,000

BURGER, Louis, to Louis Weber, trustee; Webster Av, e s, 116 ft s of 169th St, 26x90, due Jan. 1, 1912.....$12,000

CHANDLER, William H. G., and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 52d St, n s, 326.8 ft w of 8th Av, 27.4x100.5, 3 years.....$24,000

COHEN, Lilly, to Leonore Tanner; Madison Av, w s, 51 ft s of 120th St, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$3,500

CORSE, Samuel, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 36th St, 323 West, bond.....$5,000

COOPER, John, to Rebecca C. Jacoby; Convent Av, e s, 559.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100, 1 year, 6%.....$3,500

CHAUVELOT, Francois, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.; 7th Av, 244, bond.....$6,000

DUNN, Joseph, to Clement Le Boutillier; 11th St, 19 East, 5 years.....$15,000

DORN, John, to Julius Harris; 2d Av, e s, 44 ft n of 20th St, 17.10x75, 5 years.....$10,000

DENT, Belle D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 806, bond.....$15,000

DOUGHERTY, Hugh, to William F. Moore; 43d St, 421 West, 3 years.....$28,000

DURIE, Elizabeth, to Agnes Westerfield; Echo Place, s s, 161.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 33.4x100, 10 years, 6%.....$2,700

EAST SIXTY-SIXTH STREET STUDIO Building Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, n s corner of 66th St, 101.5x170, prior mtg $500,000, bond.....$82,000

EISENSTADT, Zachary, to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Oakes Av, w s, 450 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$227

FARELLA, Joseph, to Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co.; Lorillard Place, s e corner of 187th St, 24.4x10a, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

FRANKEL, Lizzie, to Louis Boos; Vyse Av, 1,881, 3 years.....$7,500

FINKELSTEIN, Moritz, to Emma L. Shirmer; Lots 75 and 76, revised map of Seneca Park, 2 mtgs, each $200, 3½ years.....$400

FORST, Rosie, and others to Wilson M. Powell; 5th St, 533 East, 5 years.....$27,000

GORDON, Louis, and another, to John G. Perry; 113th St, 11 and 13, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000

HALL, George, to William T. Mapes; Marion Av, s ½ of Lot 304, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,750

HEAD, Kate A., to Roxbury Realty Co.; Beaumont Av, n w corner of 183d St, 80x25, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

HOLLAND, Forbes J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 51st St, n s, 265 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 3 years, 4½%.....$12,000

HOLLAND, Sol, to Esther Herrman and others, executors; Suffolk St, 129, bond.....$20,000

HUNTERDON REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Albert V. de Goicouria; 139th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 lots, each, 41.8x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $35,500, 3 years.....$71,000

KIGHT, John W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Broadway, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x100, due May 1, 1910. 5½%.....$180,000

KITE, Morris, to Emil Boettger; 77th St, 317 East, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 5½%.....$8,500

KROW, Herman, to Hyman's Realty Co.; 138th St, 709 East, prior mtg $36,000, due May 1, 1909, 6%.....$14,000

LORD, Franklin B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Malden Lane, 91, 8 years, 4½%.$85,000

INGERSOLL, Jennie, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 54th St, 486 West, bond, $10,000.

LYNCH, Alice M., to Edward E. Rosenfeld; 118th St, 232 East, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

LORDI, PERNETTI & DE RESPIRIS Construction Co. to Carmine Altieri; 116th St, 421 and 423 East, prior mtg $40,000, due Sept. 9, 1909, 6%.....$10,000

MOSS REALTY CO. to Emma Hein; 117th St, 11 and 13 West, prior mtg $31,500, 1 year.....$8,450

MAMLOCK, Albert, to Rachel Mamlock; Bailey Av, 2,300 to 2,304, 3 lots, each 25x100.7, 3 mtgs, each $8,000, 3 years.....$24,000

MELLEN, Ellen, to Bowery Savings Bank; Park Row, 101, 5 years, 4½%.....$30,000

MCDERMOTT, Dillon J., to Edward W. Dermond; 94th St, s s, 362 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8, 3 years.....$12,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Rachel Mamlock; Prospect Av, 722; Dawson St, n s, 127.9 ft e of Prospect Av, 14x8.5x16.4, gore, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 17, 1911, 6%.....$5,000

OHMEIS, Charles A., to Amalia Jaeger; Grant Av, 953, prior mtg $7,500, 5 years.....$2,500

OHMEIS, Charles A., to Amalia Jaeger; Grant Av, 953, 5 years.....$7,500

O'FARRELL, Dominick J., to William F. Clare, trustee; 26th St, 420 West, 1 year, 6%.....$500

PIRE, Earl G., to George W. Banta; Canal St, 361, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years.....$2,750

RABINOWITZ, Mary, to Daisy E. Bouss; Vyse Av, 1,381, 3 years, —%.....$7,500

BENENSON, Pincus, to Ludolf Schneider; Avenue B, 21 and 23, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

SMILOWITZ, Mary, to Louis Gordon and others; Norfolk St, 101, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,700

SHAPIRO, Ike, to Therese Kraft; Ludlow St, 24, 2 months.....$1,000

SIRIS, Jacob, and another to Meyer Frankel and another; Clinton St, 240, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6%.....$6,250

SINDEBAND, Samuel, to Michael Piel; 78th St, s s, 236.3 ft e of 2d Av, 43.9x102.2, 5 years.....$45,500

SINDEBAND, Samuel, to Trust Co. of America; 78th St, s s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 43.9x102.2, 3 years.....$45,500

TEMPLE & VERDONEAR to John L. Parish; Knox Place, centre line 122.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 50x130, prior mtg $1,017, 2 years, 6%.....$500

THOMSON, Nellie, to Deborah J. Shipman; 125th St, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, bond.....$5,000

THOMPSON-GRAND CO. to Thompson-Starret Co.; 61st St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x200.10, prior mtg $860,000, demand, 6%.....$140,000

TRANSIT REALTY CO. to Title Insurance Co.; Broadway, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x125, due 2 years.....$215,000

TURNEY, Wilhelmina D., to Mary A. Truslow; 44th St, 320 West, 3 years.....$4,500

ULLMAN, Mary, to August Knatz; 137th St, 38 and 40 West, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

WOLF, Charles, to Eleanor Snyder; Lewis St, 113, 3 years.....$20,500

WOLLENSTEIN, Samuel L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, 307 to 311 East, 1 year, 6%.....$12,000

WALLENSTEIN, Samuel L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, 307 to 311 East, 1 year, 6%.....$28,000

WUENSCHE, Gustav, and another to Henry N. Kuesel and another, trustees; Union Av, 576, 5 years.....$20,000

WHEELER, Henry, to Anna G. Goodwin; 23d St, 264 West, bond.....$4,000

ZWERDLING, Aaron, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d St, 215 East, 5 years.....$15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 165.8 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 21x51.6; John Bell Company against Rachael Bailey, owner and contractor, $200.

133D ST, 159 West; Abraham Feice and others against F. D'Onafrio, owner; Isaac Peaseman, contractor, $88.

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 400x99.11; M. Eberhart & Son Company against Hoffman Brothers & Robinson, owners and contractors, $1,772.

17TH ST, 333 and 335 West; Alfred J. Melvin against Emma Muegge, owner; August Scmnoke, contractor, $543.

58TH ST, 340 and 342 East; Frank Hansle against Alexander Schmidt, owner and contractor, $600.

122D ST, 532 to 542 West; Edward Palmer against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $1,500.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x85; M. Eberhart & Son Company against Mayer Hoffman, owner and contractor, $863.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 144.9x98; M. Eberhart & Son Company against Mayer Hoffman, owner and contractor, $840.

122D ST, 532 to 542 West; Anton Larsen against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $338.

NORFOLK ST, 82; Herman Hurwitz against Julius Braum, owner; Shenker & Reichman, contractors, $22.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 50x88.11x62.10x125; Emil Bartolicius against William Sugarman and Samuel H. Glick, owners and contractors, $1,332.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 101.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x110; Emil Bartocillis against William Sugarman and Samuel H. Glick, owners and contractors, $812.

21ST ST, 40 East; Charles Lew against John McCarthy, owner and contractor, $400.

52D ST, 43 East; J. Livingston, Jr., & Co. against Moses Newberg, owner; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, contractor, $80.

59TH ST, 7 East; Temple Ornamental and Structural Iron Works against William W. and John J. Astor, owners; Riding Club, lessee; P. J. Carlin Construction Company, contractor, $1,593.

CAULDWELL, AV, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 200x100; Abram L. Canfield against Jacob Selder and Morris Stolar, owners and contractors, $788.

8TH AV, 104; Richard F. Hunt against United States Trust Company and Edward W. Sheldon, owners; Patrick T. Canavan, contractor, $23.

8TH AV, 110; Richard F. Hunt against United States Trust Company and Edward W. Sheldon, owners; Patrick T. Canavan, contractor, $23.

8TH AV, 106; Richard F. Hunt against United States Trust Company and Edward W. Sheldon, owners; Patrick T. Canavan, contractor, $80.

118TH ST, 434 and 436 East; Rudolph Jostich and others against Roman Realty and Construction Company, owners and contractors, $400.

122D ST, 532 to 542 West; National Mantel and Looking Glass Company against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $824.

114TH ST, 221 East; Morris Feinsot against Joseph Gerture, owner and contractor, $550.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 143d St, 74.11x96.3; Henry Nicholsburg and others against Morris Feldberg, owner and contractor, $1,034.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 134th and 135th Sts.; C. E. Ross and others against Interborough Building Co. and others, Dec. 11, 1906, $87.

STANTON ST, 196 and 198; Aaron Schneider and others against Henry Klein and others, Dec. 26, 1906, $115.

184TH ST, 45 and 47 West; Ralph Reid against The Mercy Seat Baptist Church and others, Nov. 13, 1906, $2,525.

159TH ST, 631 and 633 East; W. J. Schmidt & Co. against William H. McWhirter, Jan. 5, 1907, (by bond,) $287.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 242 ft n of 178th St; Fiske & Co. against Isidore Robinson and others, Nov. 28, 1906, $277.

Lis Pendens.

SUFFOLK ST, 7 and 9; 64th St, s s, 20 ft e of 4th Av, 20x80; Joseph Jacoba, individually and trustee, against Augusta Jacobs and others, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

WOOSTER ST, 84 to 88; Spring St, 134 and 136; Greene St, 130; 64th St, 33 East; 72d St, 241 to 251 East; Pauline Gompprecht against Hugo Schoolherr and others, (partition;) attorney, H. C. Gompprecht.

2D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 84th St, 25.6x100; Louisa Seibel against George Lautenschlager and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Schloeder.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x73; Robert Schnaier against —Adelaide Fleisch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Fischer.

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73; Francis H. Rose against Julius Lehrer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Fixman.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.8x 275; Edward J. Loew, Jr., against Franklin H. Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Irwin.

LOTS 165 and 166, map of Williamsbridge, Bronx; Irving Realty Co. against Vincenzo Giganti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hilliquit & Hilliquit.

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 99 ft s of 238th St, 25x100; Julia Cole against Nicholas Auletta and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

150TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft w of Morris Av, runs 118.5 x w 1.6 x s 118.5 x e 1.6 to beginning; Allegro & Spallone Construction Co. against Joseph Keck and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, A. H. Brown.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25x75; Mary E. Flomerfelt against Jacob D. Flomerfelt and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 76th St, 25x51x irregular; Mary E. Flomerfelt against Jacob D. Flomerfelt and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Eleanor M. Greacen against George Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the matter of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, bankrupts, made and entered the 24th day of November, 1906, the assignee of said bankrupts will sell by public auction

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM, At Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street,

IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON

Thursday, March 28, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon,

By PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

all his right, title, and interest as such assignee in and to the real estate mentioned and described in the said order, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land under the waters of the Hudson River, between high and low water mark, in front of and adjacent to the uplands formerly belonging to said Peter O. Strang, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly shore of Hudson River at original high-water mark and in the boundary line dividing the land now or formerly of said Peter O. Strang from land now or formerly of James M. Morrison; running thence along the original high-water line and by the uplands formerly of said Peter O. Strang, the following courses and distances, viz.: South seventeen degrees twenty-eight minutes west, ninety-nine feet; south twenty degrees forty-seven minutes west, two hundred and seventeen feet; south twenty-four degrees forty-four minutes west, eighty-four feet to land now or formerly of Albert E. Putnam; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west, seven hundred and forty-four feet; thence north twenty-eight degrees and thirty-six minutes east, three hundred and ninety-seven feet one inch; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes east, six hundred and ninety feet nine inches to the point of beginning, containing six acres and two hundred and six thousandths of an acre, be the same more or less, and excepting therefrom the lands and rights of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Being the premises conveyed to said Pe

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

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Fronting Kissena Lake Park, the New Public Park at Flushing. A vast development is now in progress in addition to the expenditures of the City. Prices will double and treble in value. Pass up the second and third rate propositions until you see this. The situation and surroundings are superb. The property is fully restricted. It is only 28 minutes from 34th St. now. Every City improvement is being installed, and a model residential villa comparing favorably with Central Park is assured.

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Near Jamaica,

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T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
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150 Nassau Street, New York.

Send for "THE FUTURE OF QUEENS," a valuable newspaper reprint, giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring; showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

$50 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, school three minutes to trolley and third-rail elevated; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Finest location, 12 minutes to station, high ground, 7 rooms, luxurious bath, hardwood finish, most artistic house in town, 60 feet frontage. Quick sale, $12,000.00.

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE, White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Mount Vernon.

ELEGANT TWO-FAMILY HOUSE; 18 rooms, two baths; would rent for over $1,000 per year; price $10,000. ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Sta.

Model home, eight rooms, tiled bath, nickel plumbing, hot water, heat, mission trim; restricted; $6,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, 11 rooms, open plumbing; lot 50x120; beautifully situated on high ground; $9,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Permit from HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 749 5th Ave., near 58th St.

DWELLING to LEASE

16TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE, 4-STORY AND BASEMENT; 23 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Apply JAMES BOYD & CO., 132 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

LINCOLN,

306-310 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartment, five large, light rooms; every improvement; suitable for doctor; Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone 2918—18th.

WASHINGTON,

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST.

Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

To lease, apartment of eight rooms on Central Park West, in the 90s; all rooms facing Park or street; rental $100 per month to Oct. 1. Address Box 475, 1,364 Broadway.

Single apartment, 7 extra large rooms and bath, all improvements, $45. 131 West 103d.

WEST SIDE.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.

FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS

Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 TO $47.

At 468 West 150th St., near Amsterdam Av., upper part of house; 8 rooms; rent $35. Also lower part 470 West 150th St. S. B. Goodale & Son, 5 West 24th St.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 131 Edgecombe Av., corner 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Seven extraordinarily attractive rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $43.

BRONX.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.

187TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS, 948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises. RENTS, $26 TO $34.

Southwest corner 173d St., Amsterdam Av.; examine the new apartments, five-six rooms, all improvements; convenient to Subway; rents moderate; excellent location. Inquire E. E. Fisher, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

G. G. REYNOLDS,

635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4886 Morningside.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 2 bathrooms; 8 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, (half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 966 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—Good 2d mtges. for cash; $2,000 to $7,000. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

80 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

Among those who have already secured space in the West Street Building are the following:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.; Niver Coal Co., R. A. C. Smith, Pres.; New York & Hoboken Ferry Company; American Diamond Rock Drill Company; Standard Railway Equipment Co.; Dodge & Bliss Company, Lumber; The John Peirce Company, General Contractors; National Railway Materials Co., Railway Supplies; Morris & Essex Railroad Company; Hudson Engineering & Contracting Co.; Scranton Bolt & Nut Co.; North River Coal Co.; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; The A. L. Barber Asphalt Company; Du Pont Powder Company; New York Steam Company; Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co.; Wickes Brothers, Sales Machinery; John B. McDonald, Contractor; Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Contractors; Macky, Young & Co., Coal; Tillotson & Kent, Lawyers; Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Steel Welding; M. H. Treadwell & Co., Engineers; Quincy, Manchester Sergent Co., Railway Equipment; A. D. Granger Co., Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; McClave, Rimmer & Co., Machinery; The Bird Archer Company, Boilers; The Goubert Mfg. Co., Machinery; The T. A. Gillespie Co., Engineers; Pierce Well Engineering & Supply Co., Well Machinery; Essex Construction Company, Contractors; Curtis, Blaisdell Co., Coal; The Elton Water Wheel Co.; Neptune Meter Company; John R. Waters, Insurance; Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Machinery; Karl Vesterlahl & Co., Engineers; Peerless Coal & Coke Co., George C. Clausen, Pres.; Davis Acetylene Company; Empire City Marble Company; Reading Steel Castle Company; Boyd Equipment Company, Contractors; W. D. Sargent; International Brake Shoe Company; George B. Spearin, Contractor; Empire State Crushed Stone Company; Herbert B. Drake & Co., Manufacturing Agents; George F. Harriman, Lawyer; Fred Dana Rhodes; Dusenbery & Co., Grain and Feed; Royden Marble Machine Company; Barton & Carpenter, Electric Engineers; William Bradley & Son, Limestone; West Street Improvement Co., Real Estate; National Electric Lamp Co.; Laflin, Rand Powder Co.; National Metal Company; J. P. McWalters, Signs; Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; C. Von Goeben & Engel, Engineers; W. W. Tupper & Co., Grate Bars; H. Sanders, Engineer; Standard Temperature Regulation Co.; Hildreth Varnish Company; James B. Tonking, Consulting Engineer; Lewis Company, Contractors; Guarantee Construction Company; Standard Wood Company; Columbia Refining Company; Enholm Crosland Company; The Green Fuel Economizer Company; E. J. Wessels, Insurance; Sarco Fuel Economizer Co.; John A. Caldwell, Engineer; Bacon Air Lift Company; George V. Cresson Company, Machinery; Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company, Iron; Parker Boiler Company; Fenton Publishing Company; A. H. Schutte, Expert Machinery; Walter Kidde, Engineer; L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., Machinery; Keystone Equipment Co.; Leber & Sons, Machinery.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agents

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Fulton Building,

Southwest Corner Nassau and Fulton Sts.

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET TO SELECT TENANTS; ALSO LARGE BASEMENT. APPLY TO

JOS. E. STECKLER, Agent, on premises.

Columbia Building

No. 29 Broadway,

N. W. Corner Morris St.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO LET, BAY AND RIVER OUTLOOK. RENTS $180 PER YEAR UP.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

N. E. COR. 5th AVE. and 126th ST.

Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125th St., Broadway, at 124th St.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c.; two adjoining stores, together or separately; also a corner; possession May 1st.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES:

Broadway and 39th St. Building.

Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to

HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

TO LEASE.

Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 149th St.

AT 393 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR WEST ST., TWO-STORY BUILDING, 66x90, SUITABLE FOR METAL OR OTHER HEAVY BUSINESS; WILL ALTER TO SUIT TENANT; POSSESSION MAY 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.

ACME BUILDING CO., 32 UNION SQUARE.

DENTAL OFFICES

Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam and compressed air.

21 WEST 38TH ST.

5th Av., southwest corner 28th St.; entire 4th floor, connecting with building No. 2 West 28th St., comprising about 5,000 square feet; elevator and steam heat; also small office; possession now. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STORES ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS. APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Lofts, 75 ft. front x 45 ft. deep; very light; location central; all railroads; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Prince Iron Works, 555 West 33d St.

42d St., near 10th Av.; 46th St., near 10th Av.; light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rents; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Prominent Broadway corner, 50x100, heart theatre district, especially suitable for restaurant. Lewi, 695 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine lofts, all light, 25x107, 25x67, suitable any business. 992 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID H. HABER, JOSEPH A. MORRIS, and MAURICE B. AULT, individually, and as copartners trading as the WALDORF COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice B. Ault, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 14th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CLARE E. PAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clare E. Page, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 21st, 1907, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 10, 1907.

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

The Times Building is the most accessible building in New York City, and it is one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

OF 200 OFFICES

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Room	Floor	Space	Price
404	4th Floor	17x19	$1,000
405	" "	18x24	1,400
406	" "	18x19	1,000
605	6th Floor	18x24	1,400
606	" "	18x19	1,000
805	8th Floor	18x24	1,400
1106	11th Floor	18x19	1,000
1107	" "	12x15	800
1412	14th Floor	11x15.6	550

Agent, Room 806, Times Building. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Desk room, cheerful, modern office; telephone; reasonable to permanent party. Room 813, 7 East 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7247.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of bonds of the Southern Textile Company, bankrupt, and all other persons having or claiming to have liens or preferred claims against the estate of said bankrupt, and against the proceeds of the sale of certain real and personal property of the said bankrupt, made on the 25th day of July, 1905, and on the 21st day of February, 1906, pursuant to an order duly entered on the 29th day of June, 1905, are required to file with me, at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, sworn proofs of their said liens or claims, together with the bonds held by them, or other instruments under which said preference is claimed, on or before the 30th day of March, 1907, or be forever barred from asserting their said lien or preferred claim against the estate of the said bankrupt or against the proceeds of said sale.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Trustee, 128 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL COHEN, individually and as a member of the firm of COHEN & GERST, Bankrupt.—No. 8,577.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 7th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 18th, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHEL MEYER, bankrupt.—No. 9,565.

Notice is hereby given that Michel Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 13th, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIENZLER, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Thekla Loes and Anna Vischer, the heirs and next of kin of HERMAN KIENZLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, The Trust Company of America of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, and a codicil thereto bearing date May 14, 1904, and December 1st, 1905, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Kienzler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SPAULDING, FRANCES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARTIN BATES SPAULDING, Ada H. Rogers, Gladys Spaulding Keim, (minor over age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Metropolitan Trust Company; Dorothy Spaulding, (minor over age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Ada H. Rogers; Edith A. Spaulding, Marie Spaulding, (infant under age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Charlotte M. Haile; John R. Keim, May B. Spaulding, Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, Wiltrude Spaulding, Kate Boos, Emily Coombs, Edna Coombs, Thomas H. Spaulding, Stern & Rushmore, and Rastus S. Ransom, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES A. SPAULDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as Administrator, &c., of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIFFORD, HOBBS & BEARD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

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Nine to Fifteen Days.

INCLUSIVE RATES $56 TO $80

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A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. A. Ahern, Secy., Quebec, Canada.

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CALIFORNIA

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Southern Pacific

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OLD DOMINION LINE,

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

EUROPE 30 TOURS, $270.00 UP.

North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc. FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖ Daily. Sunday: a7.25, b 9.25, c 7.45, d 9.45, n 5.25, x 5.45.

	Lv. N. Y. A	Lv. N. Y. ‖
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*10.40 AM	*10.50 AM
St. Louis Diamond Express	*11.55 AM	*12.10 N'N
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
The Buffalo Train	*7.35 PM	*8.00 PM

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Corner store on Amsterdam Av. suitable for saloon business, from 65th St. to 85th St.; brokers protected. Joseph R. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

TWO LIGHT APARTMENTS wanted, Manhattan; must be on same floor and of 7 or 8 light rooms each; to be occupied by private family; possession before October. Reply H., Box 354 Madison Square Post Office.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—For the use of Columbia University, in the City of New York, a complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1907. Address J. H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Nauheim, Sarah Arnstein, Mary P. Kuhn, Louis Assenheim, (also known as Louis Phillips;) Harriet Williams, Mary Williams, Sadie Phillips, Sophia Assenheim, David Phillips, if living, and if said David Phillips be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of David Phillips; Minnie Manheimer, Philip Goldstone, Moses Felleman, (sometimes known as William M. Felleman;) Levy Felleman, Charles Felleman, Mary Mack, Leah Wilcox Meyer, Sarah Golde, Elizabeth Diamond, Elvis L. Felleman, Israel F. Felleman, Gustavus Felleman, Jacques L. Felleman, if living, and if said Jacques L. Felleman be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of Jacques L. Felleman; Philip Wineman, Meyer J. Wineman, "Mary" Levy "Moses," (a niece of decedent, and having been a daughter of decedent's deceased sister, Leah Levy Wineman, her real name being unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by him, the said name "Mary" Levy "Moses" being fictitious,) if living, and if said "Mary" Levy "Moses" be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of said "Mary" Levy "Moses," and Louis Peiser, Henry Peiser, Blanche P. Rosenzweig, Flora M. Klein, Jeanette Oppenheimer, Marion Oppenheimer, Philip Lester Oppenheimer, Selina Dreidel, Adelade Levy, Grace Helstein, Julian G. Barnard, Mary Nauheim, Henry Barnard, Rachel Liebenstein, Maurice Barnard, Sophia Isaacs, (also known as Sophye Barnard;) Eleanor Isaacs, Kate Isaacs, and also all other persons other than those above named or described who are heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, or executors or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of deceased heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, being the persons named in the will of Henry Barnard, deceased, as executors, the heirs at law, and next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, and the executors, administrators, legatees, and devisees of deceased heirs at law and next of kin of HENRY BARNARD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Philip Barnard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1906, and signed at the end thereof by said Henry Barnard, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Barnard, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JEFFORD, HOBBS & BEARD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 14 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

NEW YORK..Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

VADERLAND..Mar. 17, 8:30 AM; Apr. 13, May 11
FINLAND.....Mar. 24, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

MAJESTIC..Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 10, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.

FROM BOSTON:

REPUBLIC..Mar. 16, noon; Romanic..Apr. 27
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..Mar. 26, 1 PM | K. Wm. II..June 11, 6 AM
Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 AM | Kronp'z..June 18, 10 AM
K. Wm. II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Apr. 23, noon | K. Wm. II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K. Wm. II..May 14, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May 21, 10 AM | K. W. II..Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z..Aug. 13, 7:30 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Brandenburg....Mar. 14 | Chemnitz.....May 2
Chemnitz.....Mar. 19 | Darmstadt.....May 4
Darmstadt.....Mar. 30 | *Kurfuerst.....May 9
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4 | Main.....May 16
Main.....Apr. 11 | *Friedrich.....May 18
*Friedrich.....Apr. 18 | *Alice.....May 23
Gneisenau.....Apr. 18 | Seydlitz.....May 23
Oldenburg.....Apr. 27 | *Bremen.....May 28

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

*Neckar.....Mar. 16 | K. Albert.....May 18
K. Luise.....Mar. 23 | P. Irene.....June 1
K. Albert.....Apr. 6 | *Neckar.....June 8
Friedrich.....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene.....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 28
*Neckar.....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa.....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27

*Omits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

N. G. LLOYD EXPRESS SERVICE.

Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.

GERMAN-MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT LINE

Marseilles—Genoa via Naples to the Levant.

ROYAL ROUMANIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

Constanza—Constantinople—Smyrna Alexandria.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*S. S. DEUTSCHLAND

Sails March 16th, 7 A. M.

Superior accommodations at attractive rates.

*Deutchl'd..Mar. 16, 7 AM | Kaiserin...Apr. 18
‡‡Am'a (new) Mr. 21, 10 AM | Amerika.....April 25
*‡Bluecher..Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutschland..Apr. 30

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ‡Palm Garden. ‖Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric

FIREMEN DRAGGED FROM CELLAR BLAZE

Chief Root and Three Men Near Death in Seventy-ninth Street Fire.

DASH INTO DENSE SMOKE

Not Hearing Signal, Companions Scent Danger and Go to the Rescue.

In an effort to fight a stubborn fire, Battalion Chief Root led Firemen Jerome Siegel and James Coleman of Engine 56 and Michael Ruff of Truck 25 into the basement of the boarding house at 114 and 116 West Seventy-ninth Street last night. Suffocating smoke was pouring from the doorway and cellar windows, and into this the men disappeared, dragging a hose with them.

For a few minutes the men on the outside waited for the signal to turn on the water. When it did not come they said: "Something's happened to the Chief and the other fellows." A dozen firemen pulled their helmets over their eyes and dashed through the smoke into the cellar. There they found Root and his men. All had become overcome by smoke, and the rescuers were weak and dizzy themselves when they finally dragged the unconscious men to the sidewalk.

Siegel, Coleman, and Ruff were revived by ambulance surgeons from Roosevelt Hospital and Dr. H. M. Archer of 72 West Eighty-second Street. Chief Root was the worst hurt, and he was sent home.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The boarding house is conducted by Miss Norah Rice. More than a score of boarders were at dinner, when Annie Davis, a maid, gave the alarm of fire. Through the door which she opened from the kitchen came clouds of smoke.

Then there was an explosion in the basement. Although Chief Root and his men entered the place only a moment afterward, they could not discover what had exploded. The fire caused a damage of $200.

FIRE DRILL PREVENTS PANIC.

But a Dog Bites Two School Children and a Policeman After Blaze.

To the air of a stirring march played upon the piano by Miss Edna Dalton, a teacher in Public School No. 29, at Albany and Washington Streets, 800 pupils of the school marched in good order to the street, when the signal for fire drill was sounded shortly before noon yesterday. Squads of policemen kept back the crowd while the children were guided out by Principal Joseph G. Smith.

Every child was out of the school in less than two minutes, and all were drawn up in lines upon the sidewalks when the firemen arrived. The fire was confined to an outhouse in the school yard.

Although they had been calm when danger threatened them, many of the children became nurvous and excited when they were making their way back into the school after the fire. A small black-and-tan dog made efforts to be friendly with the children, but they showered school books and other things at him. The dog ran down Washington Street in terror, and Joseph Caseph, 10 years old, who was in front of his home at 123 Washington Street, struck at the dog with an ax.

The animal turned and sank his teeth into the boy's right instep. A little Syrian boy, whose name was not learned, stood near, and the dog bit him on the left leg. The cries of the children were heard by Policeman Bishop. He ran up and the dog bit him in the foot and ran. Bishop chased the dog and shot it.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—$100 reward for the return of new green top wagon and sorrel horse 16 hands high, hind feet and face white; had a tumor below chest. Danker, 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

LOST—A red leather wallet containing legal papers, &c., of no value to any one except the owner. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 20 Nassau St., Room 60.

LOST—Afternoon March 4, Staten Island Ferry, mother of pearl opera glasses, valued for association; liberal reward. 70 West 47th.

LOST—Pearl and diamond stick pin, between 48th and 42d Sts.; reward if returned to Dr. Stoney, 63 West 48th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing bills, cards, &c.; reward. G. F. Dohring, 246 5th Av.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 520,103 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—$50 reward for the return or for information leading to the recovery of the Scottish terrier dog carrying tail gayly; lost at closing of Boston Dog Show, Feb. 22, 1907. F. G. Lloyd, 107 East 69th St., city, for Walescott Kennels.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 66th St. and 8th Av. and 46th St. and Broadway, green purse, $3. Reward if returned to Miss Jane Aspinwall, 65 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Saturday night in Hotel Astor, gold hall bracelet with initials H. R. on a square clasp; suitable reward. Notify E. H. Benton, P. O. Box 1,677, City.

LOST—Lady's hunting case watch, between 169 Columbia Heights and 7th Av. and 5th St. Return to 169 Columbia Heights; reward.

LOST—Mink muff, on Subway Broadway express, Sunday night at South Ferry; reward Jennie De Lacy, 88 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

LOST—Kalinski muff at 33d St. "L" station Saturday at 6 o'clock; liberal reward. Address Downs, 102 West 89th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cluster of diamonds set in speck style; large reward. Apply Mrs. Olivio Moore, 112 West 42d St.

LOST—Brooch, four-leaved clover, set with diamonds and sapphires, on scythe; reward. J. H. McMahon, 2,412 7th Av.

LOST—A daisy brooch, pearl petals, diamond centre. Reward if returned to Chatsworth, 72d St. and Drive.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

$100 REWARD for return diamond horseshoe brooch lost March 12. Reiman, jeweler, 5th Av., near 33d St.

$5 REWARD for return of black lynx muff, lost on Broadway, 82d to 90th St. Morgan, 336 West 95th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 518,215 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,594, Yorkville Bank special deposit department, issued to Harry C. Miller; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 829,799, the Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, New York; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 5th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoko. 211 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

LOST—Irish setter; all brown; $5 reward. Louis Gindise, 286 West 25th St.

SOUND DESPITE BIG LOSSES.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Companies Lost $18,000,000 in the Frisco Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—In round figures fire insurance companies organized in this State paid out $18,000,000 as their share of insurance reimbursement to property holders at San Francisco because of the great disaster in April of last year, according to the report made by Insurance Commissioner Theron Upson to Gov. Woodruff to-day.

He adds in this connection that all the companies are still in sound financial condition, with no doubt of their ability to protect their policyholders the country over, a record unrivaled in the history of fire insurance. He also points out as another source of congratulation that, of all the companies of other States licensed to do business here, four only went into receiver's hands by reason of the disaster.

In the past year the increase in amount of fire insurance risks written in Connecticut was more than nine millions over the year before, bringing the total outstanding to $401,669,128, on which premiums amounting to $4,055,568 were paid.

NEW BRUNSWICK IN PERIL.

$500,000 Factory Fire at One Time Threatened to Burn the City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Crossed electric light wires set fire to the wall paper factory of Janeway & Carpender here this morning, but did the plant to the ground, and for a time threatened to destroy the city. The total loss was more than $500,000.

The blaze started in the block-cutting department of the plant, which lies along the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. To reach the fire the volunteer department had to run their hose over the Pennsylvania tracks. The result was that the main line of the railroad was held up for three hours, blocking several of the fast trains from New York to Chicago and Washington.

The blaze soon got beyond control and swept through the entire plant, laying it in ruins in two hours. The flames sprang hundreds of feet into the air and set fire to adjoining houses.

The firemen devoted their attention to these and saved every one of them. They were hampered greatly by the poor quality of coal used in the fire engines, which failed to keep up a good pressure of water.

At one time the fire looked so serious that Chief Norton telephoned to Perth Amboy, Elizabeth, and Trenton for aid. Just after this it was found that the fire could be confined to the factory, so the call for help was countermanded.

About 400 men and women were thrown out of work. The principal owner of the factory is Col. Jacob J. Janeway, the philanthropist, who is identified with the Northfield Summer meetings. He may decide not to rebuild the factory.

TO PRISON FOR 10 YEARS.

Judge Gives Burglars the Limit, Saying They're Past Reforming.

In imposing the maximum sentence of ten years at hard labor upon Morris Hoffman, alias Joseph Frank, of 75 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, and William Frank of 185 East Eighty-fifth Street, convicted of burglary, Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, yesterday said that the men were past reforming, and were a menace to the community.

Hoffman, who has served a term in the Elmira Reformatory, and Frank, who has been in jail three times, were arrested on March 1 as they were quitting the building at 9 Desbrosses Street with $3,000 worth of silk goods, which they had stolen from the lofts of Kahn & Burgauer. Policeman Donohue of the Leonard Street Station noticed a wagon backed up to the door and arrested the men as they stepped from the building.

In the wagon the police found one of the most complete burglar outfits that have ever been under their notice. It included a safe-blowing kit.

STATEMENT FROM GEO. GOULD

That Edmond Kelly's Fees Are Less Than $175,000—No Dispute.

George Gould authorized yesterday a denial of a statement that there were differences between himself and Edmond Kelly of Paris respecting the latter's legal services to the Countess de Castellane. Mr. Gould said that Mr. Kelly's bill is for a very much smaller sum than the $175,000 mentioned; that he has made no criticism of Mr. Kelly's charges; that his relations with Mr. Kelly have been and are most friendly, and that he regards Mr. Kelly as the ablest American lawyer in Europe.

Dr. Fowler's Estate Put at $5,000.

The will of Dr. George P. Fowler, a prominent surgeon of this city, who died recently, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The entire estate, which is left in trust to his widow, is put at $5,000, all in personal property.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Weather conditions continue unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains with general rains and snows except in the South.

Temperatures are very high from the Ohio Valley to the Atlantic and low in the South and Central West.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk and shifting; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk and variable, becoming northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south to southwest.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh to brisk shifting winds with rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow in north, rain in south portion Thursday, colder; Friday fair; fresh to brisk, shifting winds, becoming west.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers and colder Thursday; Friday fair; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming northwest.

New England—Fair in northeast, rain or snow in south and west portion Thursday, colder; Friday fair; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	25	39	4 P. M.	31	47
6 A. M.	26	39	6 P. M.	31	47
9 A. M.	27	40	9 P. M.	30	47
12 M.	28	42	12 P. M.	20	47

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
2:10–101	103 Thompson; W. Van Buren	$5,000
4:20–424	East 13th St.; John Cuccia	$200
6:45–179	9th and 3d Av.; Interbor. R. R.	$2,500
10:05–207	West 38th St.; John Greenera	$50
11:35–154	West 68th St.; M. Rush	$50
11:45–15	Albany St.; New York City	$100
P. M.		
12:20–83	Willett St.; Rose Cofp	$5
1:10–404	East 28th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
4:04–307	3d St.; Jacob Oppleman	$10
5:10–162	Eldridge St.; Philip Gowsky	$10
6:15–167	Suffolk St.; Isaac Simon	Trifling
6:30–244	East 77th St.; Simon Robeneck	$5
7:15–114	W. 79th St.; Nora Rice	$100
9:15–303	9th Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
9:30–48	Roosevelt St.; Theoni & Sohlons	$100
10:20–339	Third Av.; J. Eohenwald	$500
10:45–484	Hudson St.; L. Magna	Trifling

AGENT OF CUPID IN SCHOOL BOARD

Commissioner Wilmer Defends His Plan for Board of Arbitration.

IT'S TO RECONCILE COUPLES

Hobby of Mine, He Says, but Conservative Associates Postpone Action on His Suggestion.

There was an unusually lively session of the Board of Education yesterday, opposition being raised to most of the proposals made. Article 88 on the calendar gave some diversion from the hundrum of routine business. It referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Wilmer for the appointment of an Arbitration Commission. Secretary Palmer announced it, and Commissioner Wilmer rose to speak:

"This Arbitration Commission," said Mr. Wilmer, "is rather a hobby of mine. It is a hobby because when I first became a member of this board I was distressed with its failures. I was distressed further when a few weeks ago Mr. Stern expressed his feeling toward the teachers in such strong terms. I thought it would be well to have an Arbitration Commission to bring about harmony in the system. I believe this commission should consist of the President of the Board and two members appointed by him and three members of the teaching force, and one citizen who is not connected with this board.

"My specialty has been reconciling unmarried couples, and in this I have been fairly successful. I remember in the case of one estranged couple, they came together because they both opposed me. If Mr. Stern wants to get married I will reconcile him to his wife. I will do anything for him as long as he votes for this commission.

"There are three reasons why this commission should be formed. The first is to protect a large class of teachers, who are gentle. It does me good to help to uplift these dear women. The second reason is to protect a class of teachers who are easily led. We ought to guide them. I have found that a woman who engages in a litigation suit against the Board of Education changes. When she once she gets a taste of blood her disposition changes.

"Then there is a third class we want to protect ourselves against. It is a shame that we are all so far apart. The teachers are not near enough to us. It seems hard to me that we should fight them. Think of the moral effect of it! Why, the ethical principle of an education is lost. These good women are carried away by false influence. The Corporation Counsel tells us that there are 200 teachers suing the board for $1,500,000. This is terrible, but I don't believe they mean it. I blush to think that they mean it."

Mr. Wilmer's colleagues did not take kindly to his Arbitration Commission. Majority Leader Stern was first on his feet to oppose it. He declared the scheme "fanciful, but it can't work." He also said that while there were a great many noble women among the teachers there were many "who resort to the smallest, the most despicable means to get money."

Chairman Harrison declared that the commission would be a "sweet homeopathic dose."

"I want to tell Mr. Wilmer that the teachers will take all odium so long as they get money," added Mr. Harrison.

The motion was laid on the table.

Then the board engaged in a lively discussion over a suggestion by Supt. Maxwell that the Board of Education provide eyeglasses for pupils whose parents are too poor to buy them. Dr. Maxwell declared that a recent investigation by a Health Department physician had shown that in Public School No. 6, Manhattan, of 335 children behind grade, 127 were suffering from defective vision.

"Let there be no discrimination," said Mr. Stern. "Let us provide eyeglasses for poor and rich alike. This will prevent one child from saying to another: 'You are the child of a pauper. You had your glasses given to you. I bought mine.'"

Another suggestion by Dr. Maxwell that the board furnish cheap luncheons for pupils created a stir. Mr. Stern said the plan was not practical. He declared that children to whom money was given to buy wholesome food would visit the nearest delicatessen or candy store and buy pickles and sweets. He also declared that the parents of the children would say, "Well the Board of Education is feeding my child, and why should I do it," and the child would suffer at home. Dr. Maxwell defended his plan, but it was laid over. Another suggestion by Dr. Maxwell that an Associate Superintendent be sent abroad to study trade schools met the same fate.

Chairman Higgins of the Committee on Care of Buildings then got into the game by suggesting that Andrew J. Maguire, janitor of School No. 160, Manhattan; who is a competent engineer, be made Supervisor of Janitors at $3,000 a year, and that John Bannon of School No. 3, Manhattan, and William F. Paulson, janitor of School No. 23, Manhattan, also competent engineers, be made Assistant Supervisors at $2,500 a year. Henry M. Devoe, the present Supervisor of Janitors, who, Mr. Higgins declared, was totally lacking in knowledge of machinery, would be made an Assistant Supervisor and his salary would be reduced to $2,500 a year.

Mr. Devoe and Mr. Higgins have not been on good terms. The proposal was referred to the Ry-laws Committee.

Commissioner Jonas accused the Board of Superintendents of "favoritism" in making appointments from the eligible lists of assistant teachers of English in the High Schools. He declared that although there are six vacancies, two men, who have been on the eligible list seven years, have not yet been appointed, while persons below them have been named.

Sidney M. Feurst, Principal of Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, was suspended for twenty days for inflicting corporal punishment on his pupils.

MORE SCHOOL SITE GRAFT.

Charge Made That the City's Own Expert Held the Property Sought.

Another questionable transaction regarding a Brooklyn school site has been brought to the attention of the Corporation Counsel's office. This time the site is at Herkimer Street and Eastern Parkway. The price recommended to be paid for it was $49,500, while the actual value, according to several witnesses, is approximately $30,000.

Only one expert appeared for the city in the condemnation proceedings. He was Henry A. McCarthy of 2,061 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who testified that the site was worth $49,500. Edward A. Pabst, a member of the Local School Board, has made affidavit that, in his opinion, McCarthy had the property on his hands and had never had a better offer than $30,000 for it.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Jerome W. Coombs was in charge of this case as he was in the Grafton Street case. Mr. Ellison has asked Col. James D. Bell, in charge of the Brooklyn office, to have Mr. Coombs explain regarding both cases.

Mr. McCarthy, when seen last night at his home, 1,216 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, said:

"It is not true that I had any interest in the site purchased by the city beyond my fee of $350. I simply swore to what I believed to be the true value of the property.

"In January, 1906, the site acquired by the city was owned by John Petit. One of my customers wanted the property. I offered Mr. Petit $30,000, but he said he had an offer of $32,000.

"Now, that was nearly fifteen months ago. Since then property in the neighborhood has advanced from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. I have been selling real estate in this neighborhood for fourteen years. Never before did any one ever accuse me of not setting a fair price on property."

STRANGER

perhaps you are searching New York for a furnished room or for a reliable and respectable place to board, or both. Consult the Furnished Room and Boarders Wanted announcements in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

BOTH CAR GATES OPEN NOW.

New Ordinance in Effect on Upper Broadway—More Accidents Likely.

As a result of an ordinance which went into effect Tuesday night, the New York City Railway Company issued an order yesterday directing that both gates on the rear platform of surface cars running in upper Broadway be kept open between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan Streets. This order will affect the regular Broadway cars for the whole distance, Sixth Avenue cars between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-second Streets, and Seventh Avenue cars from Fifty-ninth to 116th Street.

Citizens of the upper west side brought about the order on the ground that the space between tracks in upper Broadway is wide enough to give ample standing room for passengers getting on and off the cars. On the other hand, they asserted that the space between the tracks and the curb was so narrow that persons waiting for a car, or hastily leaving one, were in danger of being run down by passing vehicles. No action was taken by the company, so the west siders applied to the Board of Aldermen.

Oran Root, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the company, said yesterday that the new order would more than double the accidents on the section of tracks affected. He continued:

"Passengers are accustomed to leaving the cars by the right gate. They are also accustomed to leaning against the closed left gate. The distance affected by the new order is so short that passengers will never get accustomed to the left gate being open. Enough accidents happen now from people falling from the cars. The accidents along upper Broadway will be more than doubled."

FIRST SEA MUSEUM EXHIBIT.

New York Observatory Gets Chronometer Used by Arctic Explorer Hall.

Prof. Charles Lane Poor announced yesterday that the proposed New York Observatory and Nautical Museum has received its first exhibit in the shape of a silver chronometer used by Capt. Charles F. Hall, the arctic explorer, in his five years' sojourn among the Eskimos from 1864 to 1869, prior to the famous voyage of the Polaris, which he commanded, and on which he lost his life.

Accompanying the chronometer is a letter from Mrs. Frances King Ward, the donor, stating that it is "for the first show case in the new museum and observatory. More power to it!" It was from Augustus Ward that Hall received the chronometer, which bears the inscription: "In trust to Charles F. Hall, arctic explorer, by Augustus Ward, June, 1864, New York."

On the second expedition Hall, after repeated disappointments, was successful in finding the remains of at least seventy-nine of Sir John Franklin's lost party. The chronometer was sent back to Augustus Ward from Repulse Bay in 1867, and by him kept until his death, when it became the property of his son, Edmund A. Ward. The latter died last June, and his widow came into its possession. The Nautical Museum will shortly be incorporated.

KILLED IN FALL TO STAGE.

Hippodrome Workman Drops Among Chorus Girls and Dies Instantly.

Martin Magunnisen, a Norwegian ironworker, fell from the tiles of the Hippodrome to the stage yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He was standing in the fly gallery fixing one of the side curtains which had not been working properly. Below a rehearsal of one of the scenes of "Neptune's Daughter" was in progress, with many chorus girls on the stage. His fall was approximately 100 feet, and his body struck a piece of scenery in the descent. He landed on his head.

When the man struck the floor there was a panic among the girls, many of whom screamed. Patrolman Fitzgibbons, who investigated the accident, said that around the scaffold on which the men were working there was only a slight handrail, which afforded little or no protection. He arrested the foreman of the work, Hans Paulsen of 307 Flushing Avenue, for criminal negligence. Coroner Dooley held him in $1,000 bail to await the inquest.

It is believed that Magunnisen became absorbed in the rehearsal and lost his balance or suffered a sudden attack of dizziness.

AN AGREEABLE CONTRAST

The best advertisement for the Guaranteed Mortgage is the daily record of shrinking prices of stocks and bonds. It is the one investment which never fluctuates.

The Guaranteed First Mortgages of this Company cover New York city realty. The interest return is high and they are tax exempt, as well as care free.

For small amounts there are the Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, - $5,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

RUN OVER BY CITY AUTO.

Porter Now Sues the City—Says Coler Was in It at Night.

Patrick R. Kiley, a former porter in a Brooklyn department store, has sued the city for injuries sustained through being run over by Borough President Bird S. Coler's automobile. The auto in which Mr. Coler was riding when the accident occurred was, it is alleged, the property of the city, and the complaint in the suit, therefore, has been presented to Controller Metz.

According to Kiley, while he was crossing the street at Schermerhorn and Hoyt Streets on the night of Jan. 10, he was run down by an automobile. His knee cap was broken, his wrist sprained, and he sustained internal injuries which will have a permanent effect. For these injuries he asks $2,500 damages.

Kiley's lawyer, W. J. Bolger, says that as soon as Mr. Coler saw what had happened he jumped out of the auto and went to Kiley's assistance. He had him taken home, and since that time has given much attention to the man's condition, paying all expenses, and in other ways trying to "do the right thing," as Mr. Bolger puts it.

Controller Metz, whose friendship for Mr. Coler is well known, tried to get into communication with the Brooklyn Borough President by telephone and ask him about the case, but failed. He has now written to him about the suit. What Mr. Metz wants to know is what Mr. Coler was doing in a city automobile in the evening.

BURIED UNDER A CLAY BANK.

One Man Dead, Nine Others Narrowly Escape in Pennsylvania Cutting.

Giuseppe Frazio was instantly killed and the nine other men in his gang of shovelers narrowly escaped injury or death early yesterday morning when a section of the clay embankment fell at the south side of the excavation for the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. Whether the landslide was caused by the melting of the frost or by the action of quicksand the contractors were unable to determine.

Thomas English of 339 West Thirtieth Street, foreman of the gang, was arrested, but Coroner Acritelli discharged him after an investigation.

English said that he was standing on a stringpiece of a scaffold near his men when the earth fell. Though he and his shovelers dug into the earth as fast as possible, Frazio was dead when they got him out.

Recovering from Fractured Spine.

A. J. Hartmann, a letter carrier, was run over some time ago and suffered a fracture of one of the lumbar vertebrae. There was no pressure on the spinal cord and no paralysis followed, hence it was not necessary to perform an operation. Yesterday, however, the man's body was encased in a plaster cast at the New York Hospital, while he was suspended by the arms and head. The surgeons say he will be well in a few weeks.

Doctor Finds His Father Dead.

Daniel Dobe, 54 years old, was found dead in an apartment he formerly occupied at 255 West 133d Street last night. He lay across a soap box. Dobe was to have moved to Troy on Monday. When he did not do so his son, Dr. David Dobe of 1,700 Broadway, started an investigation. Last night he visited the apartments his father formerly had occupied, and with the assistance of the janitor entered. Death was apparently due to heart disease.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

March 14th.

In the mild days of coming Spring there's a mild suggestion of—NEW HAT. Moderate cost, "None Better Made," and YOUR SHAPE in the new Young productions.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

606-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

YOU SAVE MONEY

When buying "Arnheim" clothes. They combine style and quality at moderate cost. Our $20 Suits and Overcoats are built to your measure. We guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction.

You can have samples and fashion chart mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Comfort and Style for Flat Feet, 3.98 and 4.98.

Patent Leather and Vici Kid.

Steel Shank supports the Arch.

A pair will make you feel like a new man.

Great opportunities in our bargain annex.

1000 pairs of choice samples at 1.98—2.50—2.65.

High or low cut, all leathers. Values are 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Troy's best Product
(from a green box)

Our make of collar, thread for thread, stitch for stitch, is not equaled.

EARL & WILSON.

Glasgow Shirts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
FRI. MCH. 15, at 8:15. Donizetti's L'ELISIR D'AMOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sevelihac, Glibert. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelihac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini; Giaconis; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnos, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MCH. 17—SECOND CAMPANINI CONCERT.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME arranged and conducted by M. CAMPANINI. Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Gianoli-Galletti, Altchevsky, Occellier, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Special—Stabat Mater (Inflammatus,) with chorus.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
MONDAY, MCH. 18, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
WEDNESDAY, MCH. 20, at 8:15, 14th appearance of MME. MELBA, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 22, at 8:15, Gounod's FAUST. (In Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 23, at 2, (First time.) Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnos. Conductor, Tanara.
SATURDAY EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15, Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Mugnos, Tecchi. Cond., Tanara. Popular prices 75c.-$3.00.
SUNDAY EVE., MCH. 24—Third Special Campanini programme concert at popular prices.
Seats for all above now selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA BUT ONE.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 15, at 1:30, Special Performance, Testimonial tend'd to Mr. Emil Fischer. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Gorits, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 15, at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Mch. 16, pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
SUN. EVE., March 17, POP. PRICES, at 8:30.
LAST BUT ONE SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Kirkby-Lunn; Burgstaller, Van Rooy; Arthur Hochmann, Pianist. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Hertz.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
Mon. Eve., Mch. 18, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Tues. Eve., Mch. 19, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass. Journet. Con., Hertz
Wed. Eve., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
The sale of seats for next week's performances begins THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.
Mon. Eve., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Eve., Mch. 27, at 7:30..Goetterdaemmerung
Fri., Mch. 29. (Good Friday.) 5 P.M.—PARSIFAL.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Eve. 8:20, "Die Doppel Ehe." Sat Mat. "Die Waise von Lowood."

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR
WASSILY SAFONOFF
Soloist Corinne Rider-Kelsey Soprano
PROGRAM:
Symphony, C minor.....} Haydn
Aria, "With Verdure Clad"
Aria, "Ah perfido".....} Beethoven
Symphony, No. 3 "Eroica"
Seats 75 cts. to $2; boxes $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL To-night at 8:15 Last Concert of the Season.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
ALWIN SCHROEDER Soloist
Program includes Scriabine's 3d Symphony.
"THE DIVINE POEM" (first time)
Seats $1.50 to 50c; Boxes $15 & $12 at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL TO-DAY
LHEVINNE
assisted by Mme. Rosina Lhevinne.
Last Recital at 3:30 o'Clock.
Seats 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

LENTEN RECITALS EVERY DAY From 4 to 5 P. M.
ON THE ORCHESTRELLE ADMISSION FREE.
Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Broadhurst's Play,
THE MILLS OF THE GODS

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. BEN GREET PLAYERS in MACBETH. Next Monday—AS YOU LIKE IT.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. HAPPY HOOLIGAN. Next Week—Old Isaacs from the Bowery.

AMERICAN. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. Fiske O'Hara, Mr. Blarney from Ireland. Next Week—Parted on Her Bridal Tour. T. Marks's St. Patrick Concerts. Sun. Mt. & Nt.

YORKVILLE. Mat. Today, 25c. David Higgins, His Last Dollar. Next Week—KELLAR

METROPOLIS. Mat. Sat. 25c. BEDFORD'S HOPE. N't Wk, David Higgins, His Last Dollar

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. INNOCENT MAIDS CO. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE NIGHTINGALES Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour J. WARREN KEANE CO. "ASKME."

TELHARMONIC HALL 39th St. & Broadway. Cahill Telharmonic Music Recitals, afternoons and evenings. Seats, 25c., 50c., $1.

MANHATTAN Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Mrs. Warren's Profession with MARY SHAW.

ICE SKATING. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 3 Sessions To-day.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; northwest to north winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,947. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DR. FLINT DECLARES THAW WAS SANE

Answers 12,000-Word Question Reviewing All the Evidence in the Case.

TO CALL THAW'S WIFE AGAIN

Mr. Delmas Still Fighting to Keep Hummel Affidavit Out of the Record.

After a morning spent in legal argument over the admission of the affidavit made in Abraham Hummel's office by Evelyn Nesbit, it was decided yesterday by the counsel engaged in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White that the final decision of the matter must wait upon the testimony of the alienists summoned for the People. Mr. Delmas announced that he would call Mrs. Harry Thaw once more to the stand, to swear that when she saw Hummel it was as a client consulting a lawyer in a professional manner.

Mr. Jerome had six experts to call, many of whom had found it difficult to get away from the institutions over which they presided, and he asked that he might be allowed to put his hypothetical question to them at the beginning of yesterday afternoon's session. Permission was granted, and, with Dr. Austin Flint upon the stand, he read, first, the hypothetical question framed by the defense, and then his own version of the facts.

The witness could not see that in what Mr. Delmas had considered a perfect description of the case there was anything which would enable him to say Thaw was insane. It took about an hour and a half for Mr. Garvan to read the People's question. It gave a complete summary of all the facts of the case, and at its conclusion Dr. Flint declared that it showed that, in his opinion as a scientist, Thaw at the time of the shooting was in a condition to know the quality of his act and to distinguish between right and wrong.

The experts summoned by Mr. Jerome in addition to Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. William Mabon, who have been in attendance ever since the trial began, were Dr. William Hirsch, Cornell Medical School, New York; Dr. William Pritchard, New York Polyclinic Hospital; Dr. Allen Ross Diffendorf, Superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, Conn.; Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

Special interest attached to the summoning of Dr. Hamilton. He was retained in the first instance by the defense, and has always been understood to have strong views upon the mental condition of the defendant at the time he saw him in the Tombs last Summer. He was not put on the stand by the defense. Neither he nor Dr. Carlos MacDonald was sworn yesterday, and Mr. Jerome would not inform Mr. Delmas why he was keeping them in reserve. It is surmised that the District Attorney is saving them for the answer of the People to the sur-rebuttal of the defense, if there is any need of them.

Fight When Hummel Is Called.

As soon as the court opened Abraham Hummel was called to the stand, but his part was very little more than a thinking one in the legal drama which was played before him. He sat on the chair by the Justice's side, plainly interested in the arguments of the District Attorney and Mr. Delmas. He lay back with his eyes half closed and one foot crossed over the other watching closely the moves of counsel.

As the evidence of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw of Stanford White's description of him as the smartest lawyer in New York was read he looked up at the ceiling and smiled, and he turned not a hair as Mr. Delmas took him to task as a lawyer in answering a doubtful question without giving him a chance to object. He enjoyed his position, and, apparently careless as to whether he was permitted to give evidence or not, took in all the points of the game.

It was a keenly contested fight that he witnessed. Mr. Delmas took up the purely technical side of the argument, which Mr. Jerome had directed to the court on Wednesday. He began by putting to one side the question whether Evelyn Nesbit was consulting Hummel as her lawyer, and that, therefore, professional privilege debarred him from revealing the conversation, and directly attacked Mr. Jerome's authorities for his method of impeaching the credibility of a witness.

In passing he objected to "that burst of passion, rhetorically calculated, it would seem, to enlighten the judicial mind," but expressed the belief that the "twelve intelligent men sitting in th box repeatedly admonished by your Honor to pay no attention to any statement except it was in evidence, would not in any degree be influenced by the unsworn, unsupported statement of an impassionate advocate." Then he proceeded to argue that Mr. Jerome, in quoting a decision of the Supreme Court, gave it precisely an opposite meaning from that it properly bore.

He maintained that only those parts of the Hummel affidavit which bore directly upon the statements made by Evelyn Nesbit might be put in evidence, and that consequently all those passages which told of the alleged ill-treatment by Thaw could not be admitted. Then with an elaborate apology for his own lack of familiarity with the practice of the New York courts, he argued from his California experience that, since he found some parts of the question put by Mr. Jerome were objectionable, he might object to the whole.

However, to bring himself within the law of the State without doubt, he proceeded to analyze the question put by the District Attorney to Hummel. He struck out all references to Thaw having beaten Evelyn Nesbit in order to make her sign allegations against Stanford White. He reduced the question to an inquiry whether she had told Thaw it was not true that White had drugged her, and declared most formally that he would assume the responsibility for his colleagues of allowing this question to be asked.

Mr. Jerome was out of the court when he finished, but a careful note of this offer was taken by Mr. Garvan.

The decision of the court was briefly

Continued on Page 3.

CURZON DEFEATS ROSEBERY.

Ex-Viceroy Is Elected Chancellor of Oxford University.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—The triumphant election to-day of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India, as Chancellor of Oxford University amuses Oxford men very much, as they recall how unpopular Curzon was during his student days at Oxford.

"I voted for Curzon," said one of my friends this evening, "but it was because I like his religion and politics better than Lord Rosebery's. All the way up from London I kept thinking it was a bit of irony that a chap his Oxford contemporaries disliked so much should be destined to be Chancellor of the University. We are all repeating to-day the lines we used to recite in the old days whenever we saw him, greatly impressed with his own importance and majestically moving about:

My name's George Nathaniel Curzon;
I'm a very superior person;
Curled is my hair and smooth my cheek;
I dine at Blenheim twice a week.

Lord Curzon obtained 1,111 votes to Lord Rosebery's 430.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India, was elected Chancellor of Oxford University to-day by 1,111 votes, against 430 cast for Lord Rosebery.

Hitherto in the history of the university Chancellors had always been chosen without contest. Although much influential pressure was exerted to persuade Lord Rosebery to accept the nomination, there was some adverse criticism of his acceptance in the face of the almost certain election of Lord Curzon, who is a Conservative, on the ground that it gave the contest a political aspect, Lord Rosebery being a Liberal.

The polling was held in the Sheldonian Theatre from 2 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during which time a constant succession of trains brought eminent voters from all parts of the country—Peers, Members of the House of Commons, Archbishops, and Bishops. In addition to other men who have attained prominence in all professions, the contest exciting the keenest interest.

NO TRACE OF MARVIN BOY.

False Report That He Had Been Found in Salt Lake City.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Dr. Marvin late to-night received a message from Salt Lake City, saying that his kidnapped boy had been found, but later a message was recieved saying that a mistake had been made.

In an effort to find some trace of the lad, Dr. Marvin to-day set fire to the brush and straw on his farm. It was a spectacular sight when kerosene torches were applied to the seven-foot salt grass were applied to the seven-foot salt grass and brushwood. The flames, a mile in width, were borne across the 750 acres of farm land on a high northwesterly gale down to the Delaware Bay.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15.—Two women and a man were taken from a southbound train here to-night, the police believing that a child in their custody was the missing son of Dr. Horace Marvin, of Dover, Del. At the police station the suspects promptly exonerated themselves and were released.

MAYOR JOHNSON ASSAULTED.

Struck by an Intoxicated Man at a Meeting in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson was assaulted by an intoxicated man at the meeting of the Twenty-third Democratic Club, in Jaites Hall, on St. Clair Avenue, to-night. The man had interrupted the speech of Carl Nau, City Treasurer, and was defying the crowd to put him out of the hall when the Mayor entered.

"Hello, Mike," said the Mayor.

"Hello, Tom," and the men shook hands.

"They want to shut me out," said the disturber. "You're my friend. I'm the man who made Tom Johnson."

"Be quiet," said the Mayor.

"I'll not be quiet. I'll talk all I want, and you can't make me keep quiet," and thereupon he caught the Mayor by the shoulders, shook him, and struck him several blows on the chest. Two officers pulled him away and removed him.

Then Mayor Johnson made a speech in which he referred to his assailant as "a good fellow when he is sober, which he is as a rule."

ROCKEFELLER LOSES SUIT.

No Fraud by Henry Gross Has Been Shown, the Court Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The suit of Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, to recover $265,000 invested in a zinc mine, was dismissed this afternoon in Judge Reynolds's court on a demurrer by the defendant after all Rockefeller's testimony had been presented.

Judge Reynolds upheld the demurrer, on the ground that no fraud by Henry Gross, whom Rockefeller sued, had been shown. The representatives of Rockefeller who inspected the property, he said, reported favorably to him, and it was not shown that the men who opened negotiations with him were agents of Gross, so that Gross could not be held responsible for their statements.

RESPECTS UNWRITTEN LAW.

Gov. Comer Pardons Man Who Killed Daughter's Betrayer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 14.—In pardoning W. E. Shill to-day, Gov. Comer said:

"I pardon this man because he killed a man who seduced his daughter."

Shill killed Robert Bass for betraying his daughter. She left home and wrote her father that Bass was guilty. The old man went out and shot the offender as he sat with his parents, brothers, and sisters at the supper table.

MRS. FEITCH ACQUITTED.

Court Tells Jury the Verdict Is a Miscarriage of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—When the jury in the Federal court to-day acquitted Mrs. Mary Feicht, charged with writing the Canton obscene letters, Judge Tayler said:

"It is difficult for the court to conceive upon what theory you arrived at the verdict, and I think your verdict has resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY Fridays and Saturdays during March, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York 1:25 P. M. Broiler buffet parlor cars and coaches. See time table.—Adv.

FLOOD'S DAMAGE IS $10,000,000

Thousands Homeless and in Want in Pittsburg and Other River Towns.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST

Unprecedented Rise of Water Stops Many Factories, Leaving 300,000 Unemployed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—Pittsburg never had such a flood as that which is upon her to-night. All river points in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio are suffering also. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the thirty-mile ice gorge at Parker, Penn., broke and is moving toward Pittsburg. The immense gorge in the Clarion River also has started down stream.

Summarized briefly, the following conditions prevail in this vicinity at midnight: Seven lives lost to-day and six yesterday, property loss of $10,000,000, about 300,000 workmen thrown out of employment, a daily loss of about $750,000 in wages, Allegheny cut off from Pittsburg, except for one railroad, which is still operating trains; 10,000 families homeless, many in actual want; the City of McKeesport almost completely inundated, half of the schools of Pittsburg and Allegheny dismissed, city water supply crippled so that a water famine is threatened, telephone service suspended, and all of the lower streets of Pittsburg so deeply filled with water that rowboats have been brought into general use. The rivers show 34.5 feet to-night. The rise is unprecedented.

At night the river was still rising. Several newspapers had to appeal to their contemporaries for aid in printing their editions, as their press rooms were flooded.

The whole downtown district is in darkness to-night. Business men have lighted their show windows with candles.

The situation at McKeesport is critical. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers meet at that point, and at noon to-day one vast sheet of water stretched between the shores of both streams. The waters completely covered the great plant of the National Tube Works, and by 3 o'clock they had reached Third Avenue, in the business district.

This stretch of water rendered homeless fully a quarter of the population of the city. Women and children were taken out of houses from the second-story windows. Five foreigners and two Americans, all men, were drowned while trying to rescue relatives. Their names are not known.

Conditions almost similar to those of McKeesport exist in Allegheny. The entire lower portion of the city is under water. Mayor Kirschler is superintending the relief of the poor families in the lower part of the city. A hundred skiffs are being used to take people out of their houses. All of the lower part of Allegheny is without drinking water, electric light, gas, street cars, or telephone service.

Business Suspended in Pittsburg.

In Pittsburg proper business is practically suspended. At 10 o'clock to-night the flood reached the electric light conduits in the business section. From Penn Avenue to the Allegheny River and from Seventh Street to the Point all is under water. This includes the Lincoln, Colonial, Anderson, Annex, and other large downtown hotels; the Alvin, Belasco, Gayety, and Bijou Theatres; the Wabash Station and scores of big office buildings.

The four theatres arranged to give performances this evening in spite of the fact that water was in the auditorium. They had planned to take the patrons to the doors of the theatres in boats, but the police ordered that the houses close, as they feared that, after getting audiences in them, the people would be kept in the theatres all night.

Hundreds of people are marooned in this city. Restaurants have been besieged all evening by persons unable to reach their homes. To-night every room in the hotels and boarding houses has been engaged, and there are not sufficient accommodations to take care of the people compelled to remain here.

Trolley service between Pittsburg and Allegheny was suspended early to-day, and great placards announcing the inauguration of a special train service to Allegheny are displayed all through town. At the Union Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad are thousands of people shouting and pushing in their efforts to board these trains for Allegheny or the suburbs. Patrolmen in large numbers are endeavoring to bring some kind of order out of the situation, but with little success. The trains are being run regardless of schedule and are packed to the platform steps.

In the suburbs of Aspinwall, Sharpsburg, Etna, and Millvale over five hundred families are living in the second story of their homes. Whole families were compelled to crowd into upstairs rooms, where in many cases they were without fuel and supplies. The latter were distributed later by men in skiffs. Many houses in these suburbs have been undermined and the foundations weakened and are in danger of collapsing. The greater portion of Monongahela, Penn., is under water. All traffic has been suspended and people are moving to higher ground.

Many Industries Damaged.

At Connellsville, Penn., the damage to the coke region is estimated to-night at $2,000,000.

The Westinghouse interests at East Pittsburg alone will lose $1,000,000. So suddenly did the waters rise that the 17,500 employes at the electrical plant found themselves hemmed in shortly before noon. They were all taken out in trains. The waters flooded the rooms of the draughtsmen before the employes had time to place their valuable blueprints in the steel vaults, and thousands of dollars' worth of them were lost.

WHEELING ISOLATED.

Transportation Lines Tied Up—Thousands of Houses Submerged.

WHEELING, West Va., March 14.—The flood here is the worst since 1884. At 8 o'clock to-night the marks show forty-four feet and rising four inches on haur. This completely isolates the city, every railroad and trolley line having suspended to-day, and there can be no resumption of communication by railroad before Sunday or Monday.

In Wheeling and the surrounding towns of Benwood, Martins Ferry, Bridgeport, Bellaire, McMechen, and Moundsville it is estimated that the flood has wholly or partially submerged fully 3,000 houses, and that nearly 15,000 people have been driven from their homes or to upper floors.

The villages of Majorsville and Vicela, out in the Wheeling Creek Valley, are reported to have been wiped out by a sudden freshet early this morning. It is reported that nearly 100 houses have been submerged and destroyed.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 14.—Three men were drowned here as a result of the flood this morning. A score or more of foreign workmen were living in a house that was surrounded by the Muskingum River overflow in the night. When they started to wade to land three were caught in the current and swept out into the river.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2D AV. & 10TH ST. Vocal concerts, a la cabaret, every evening.—Adv.

FRITZI SCHEFF IN DANGER.

Rumor at the Opera That She May Not Recover—Bulletin Is Hopeful.

The physicians attending Fritzi Scheff who is ill of peritonitis in her apartments at the St. Regis, held a consultation early last evening as to the advisability of operating. When Dr. Gerster the consulting specialist, was asked for information afterward he replied that the doctors had agreed to give no more personal interviews on the case and has issued a formal statement for publication.

Mme. Scheff, though reported slightly better yesterday, is still in a critical condition. The general rumor in the opera houses last night was that she was no expected to recover and it was said a operation would probably be performed.

The bulletin issued for publication last night was signed by Drs. Bull, Gerster Schurzer, and Schwertfeger. It read:

"Fritzi Scheff is still seriously ill, but considering the circumstances, she is doing quite well."

REBATE CHARGES FAIL.

Jury Disagrees in Suit Against the Lackawanna.

After half a day's consideration of the evidence, the jury reported to Judge Holt in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, last night that it could not agree in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rebating cases, and was discharged.

In view of the peculiar facts in connection with the alleged giving of rebates to the Sugar Trust by the railroad, coupled with the fact that if convicted the road would have been deemed guilty of only a technical violation of the Elkins act at best, it is doubtful if United States District Attorney Stimson ever calls the case for a second trial.

The road was charged with having granted rebates to the Sugar Trust through the payments of certain lighterage charges to Lowell M. Palmer, owner of Palmer's Docks and the admitted traffic manager of the sugar company. The defendant insisted that the payments were bona fide lighterage charges to Mr. Palmer to compensate him for losses he sustained through the road's lightering being performed by the Starin company under a contract.

Judge Holt pointed out in his charge that in usual violations of the law there were generally secret methods, but that in the existing case nothing of that kind had been shown, nor had there been any proof that the money paid ever reached the Sugar Trust. The court called attention to the fact that President Truesdale and Vice President Caldwell of the Lackawanna had taken the stand and denied that the payments were to cover the granting of rebates.

GIRL ROBBED IN CHURCH.

Negro Accused of Taking Her Suit Case with Lace Worth $500.

Edna Antone, 18 years old, of 60 Stat Street, Brooklyn, carried with her int Grace Church on Wednesday a suit cas filled with lace valued at $500. Whil kneeling at prayer she noticed a negr enter the same pew.

When the girl finished her devotions sh turned to get her suit case. Both it an the negro had disappeared.

On Wednesday night the police arreste a negro as he was about to enter a Eighth Avenue pawnshop with a suit cas filled with lace. The negro gave hi name as William Benson and his addres as 242 West Twenty-seventh Street. I the West Side Court yesterday Benso was held in $1,000 bail for examinatio

TO RUN TRAINS SLOWER.

Western Traffic Managers Said t Have Decided on This.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The lengthenin of the time of all passenger trains o Western railroads was discussed by Pas senger Traffic Managers of all the West ern lines at a meeting here to-day, an the conclusions of the managers, whic were declared to be unanimously in favo of the proposed change, will be reporte shortly to the operating departments o the roads. A plan for concerted actio will be taken at a future meeting.

It is probable that some of the accom modation trains will be discontinued, a it is said they are being operated at loss.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE ENDS.

Settlement Reached After Day of Ser ous Rioting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—By unanimous vote to-night the 800 strikin union employes of the Louisville Railwa Company decided to accept the term agreed on this afternoon by their Execu tive Committee and the officers of th company. All the strikers will go bac to work and full service in the city an suburban lines operated by the compan will be resumed to-morrow.

The terms of settlement provide for a increase from 18 to 20 cents an hou for new men, and 22 cents for all employe after the first year; 25 cents over time at least 30 minutes for luncheon; a strikers to be restored to their old places and an "open shop" for the company all future differences to be settled throug a permanent Arbitration Committee.

The most serious rioting since the strik began was witnessed to-day at Fourteent and Chestnut Streets. Five cars wer broken to pieces and several persons wer badly injured, among them Police Co poral Louis H. Whitman.

TWO HURT ON BRIDGE.

Car and Milk Wagon in Collision—One Horse Killed.

As the result of a collision between Third Avenue trolley car and a milk wagon on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge, at 1 o'clock this morning, two men were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and one horse was killed.

The car was approaching the Brooklyn side when it ran into the milk wagon which was owned by William Cook of 74 Bedford Avenue. The wagon was wrecked Frank Christian, the driver, was thrown against an iron pillar. Ruffett Terwilliger of 355 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn the motorman, was caught in the wreck of the front platform and cut and crushed severely.

Traffic was held up for an hour.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Marsona, Port Spain, March 6; SS Paloma, Cardenas; SS Phonix Colon, Feb. 23; SS M. C. Holm, Guanaco March 3.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crow Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain.—Adv.

RAILROAD HEADS MEET IN NEW YORK

The Four Presidents, Lacking an Invitation to Washington, Are Embarrassed.

MAY ISSUE EXPLANATION

No Definite Arrangement for Interview Made by J. P. Morgan, Now En Route to Europe.

A series of important conferences was held here yesterday among railroad executives, including the four men—Presidents Newman of the Central, Mellen of the New Haven, McCrea of the Pennsylvania, and Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern—suggested to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Morgan as fitted to discuss matters on behalf of the railroads. Mr. Mellen and Mr. McCrea came on from New Haven and Philadelphia and met Mr. Newman, but left the city late in the day and before the arrival of Mr. Hughitt from Chicago.

It is understood that the men named by Mr. Morgan to meet Mr. Roosevelt feel their position to be a very embarrassing one for several reasons, the chief of these being the strikingly informal manner in which their names were presented to Mr. Roosevelt. According to a well authenticated report, this suggestion of a conference with the President came about in this way:

Mr. Morgan visited President Roosevelt in Washington on Friday night of last week on his own initiative. In the course of their discussion of the situation it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt referred a number of times to technical railroad conditions and that finally Mr. Morgan said:

"Mr. President, I am not a railroad man and cannot discuss intimate details of railroading satisfactorily. I am a banker and know only the banking end of railroading.

"Why don't you meet some representative railroad men and go over these same matters with them?"

President at Once Agreed.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, at once expressed his willingness to adopt this suggestion, and Mr. Morgan thereupon named Messrs. Newman, McCrea, Mellen, and Hughitt as men qualified to discuss the questions under discussion.

Mr. Morgan's immediate departure for Europe left the question of how such a meeting should be brought about somewhat in the air. No definite arrangements were made, and this has created a very embarrassing situation for the four railroad men, who have not understood that they have been formally invited to a conference with the President and who hesitate to put themselves in the false position of seeming to seek such an interview on their own account.

This situation was thoroughly canvassed at yesterday's meetings. It was thought at one time that a solution would lie in making Mr. Hughitt the spokesman for all concerned through a visit by him to Mr. Roosevelt. Then there was talk of the abandonment of the whole project, but the final decision was to put the matter over until to-day, when, according to definite statements made last night the exchange of communications with Washington may result in a clearer understanding all around.

A report of much interest to the railroad men and to the financiers who are in touch with them had it last night that Mr. Roosevelt might find occasion to-day to issue a comprehensive statement of his attitude toward the railroads.

May Issue a Letter.

The question of preparing a letter setting forth their view of the situation was discussed by the railroad Presidents and their advisers, and it is quite possible that a letter of this kind will be drawn up to-day, although this depends on a number of other developments.

President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad reached New York on the Pennsylvania Limited last evening. He was unaccompanied, except by his secretary, and on reaching the Twenty-third Street Ferry he took a cab and drove rapidly uptown. Mr. Hughitt declined to say anything about his plans or his mission. He expressed great interest in the news of the big break in the stock market, of which he had not heard en route, but wouldn't even talk about that.

"When I get ready to talk I'll talk, and not before," was the way Mr. Hughitt put it.

DID NOT INVITE PRESIDENTS.

Roosevelt Will Probably Issue Statement Whether They Go or Not.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Roosevelt will probably issue the statement which it was reported the four railroad Presidents were to ask him to issue, whether they come to see him or not. He so expressed himself to his visitors last night.

The President has received no information that the four men are coming to see him, and it does not seem that he expects them. He never invited them, nor even intimated that he wanted them to come. J. Pierpont Morgan suggested that the President receive them, and the President replied that if they came he would of course be glad to see them.

This is Mr. Morgan's own version. After he visited the President he announced that he had made such a suggestion. His version is the correct one. If anywhere in the country the impression has got abroad that any sort of invitation was issued by anybody in Washington, even indirectly, it is a mistake, for which Mr. Morgan's statement affords no explanation.

Consequently the announcements from Philadelphia and Hartford that President McCrea and President Mellen had received no invitation are quite correct. Nor are they likely to receive any. The President will be glad to see them if they come, just as he has seen Mr. Morgan, and more recently Mr. Speyer and Mr. Stickney, but it is not necessary to send an emissary like Mr. Morgan to ar-

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WALKER'S PROFITS GROW.

Chicago Hears That They're Nearer Two Millions Than Just One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Profits cleaned up by J. Brandt Walker, the former Chicago broker who operated to such advantage from Lakewood if the crash on Wednesday, will be nearer $2,000,000 than $1,000,000, according to Mr. Walker's Chicago friends.

"From the way the market has been going I am sure Mr. Walker's profits will be close to $2,000,000," said J. M. Horine, manager of the brokerage firm of Walker & Co., of which Mr. Walker's brother, E. C. Walker, is the head. "He went into it absolutely alone, although recently several brokers have followed in his wake. E. C. Walker had nothing to do with the deals."

This was in denial of a report that Mr. Walker represented a pool of Chicago brokers.

Mr. Walker, who formerly was in the brokerage business in Chicago, has been in business in New York for six years, living most of the time in Lakewood. He is a son of Edwin Walker of the law firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn. Although maintaining an office in the First National Bank Building, Mr. Walker, Sr., who is 76 years old, has practically retired from business. E. C. Walker went to New York three weeks ago to visit his brother.

ITALIAN INQUIRY AT PANAMA.

Condition of Italian Canal Laborers Said to be Very Bad.

ROME, March 14.—The Government has decided to send a Special Commissioner to the Isthmus of Panama to study the condition of the Italians employed on the canal.

Reports have been received here that the circumstances of these laborers are most distressing.

MAY SEND TROOPS TO PERSIA.

Indian Government Ready to Intervene If Necessary.

LONDON, Friday, March 15.—"Owing to the very unsettled condition of Persia," cables the correspondent at Bombay of The Daily Mail, "the Government of India is negotiating with the British Legation at Teheran regarding the protection of British consulates.

"Troops will be ready for dispatch, but it has been decided to await developments before taking steps in this direction, as a premature movement would precipitate matters by inflaming the populace and involving the Persian Government in undesirable difficulties."

MET BY CAMORRA MEMBERS.

Americans Landing at Naples Robbed —Thieves Wound Policeman.

NAPLES, March 14.—While the passengers, for the most part American women, were landing to-day from a steamer just in from Marseilles, six thieves belonging to the local secret society known as the Camorra took advantage of the opportunity offered by the customs inspection of the travelers' baggage and stole a number of hand valises and even some purses.

These thefts were noticed by a policeman, who promptly arrested three of the malefactors. Other policemen were then summoned and the three remaining thieves were surrounded, but, armed with daggers and stones, they fought desperately, and seriously wounded one of the policemen.

The passengers were greatly frightened.

HOTEL BELMONT GUEST HELD.

Walsh Pursued Children in Tenth Street—Taken to Bellevue.

Arrested while running after a number of children at West and Tenth Streets last night, a man who said he was James H. Walsh of the Hotel Belmont, was first taken to the Charles Street Station and later removed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

According to Policeman Maloney, he found Walsh in Tenth Street, with his coat and vest off, running after the frightened children. Walsh said at the hospital that his home was in Bradford, England.

Manager O'Brien of the Hotel Belmont said that a man named James H. Walsh had registered at the hotel on Tuesday. He signed the register as James H. Walsh, Bradford, England. He had appeared to be rational then, Mr. O'Brien said.

CHILD SAVES HER MOTHER.

Flags a Train on a Bridge with a Red Muffler.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 14.—Mrs. William Johnson, while walking across a Pennsylvania Railroad bridge near the Mount Holly station to-day, fell between the ties of the bridge, and, besides breaking her leg, narrowly escaped death from an approaching passenger train.

Mrs. Johnson was accompanied by her young daughter, Sadie. Not being able to lift her mother, who was supporting herself with her arms extended, the child sped across the bridge and, snatching from her neck a red silken muffler, stood in front of the oncoming train and frantically waved it. The engineer brought the train to a sudden stop at the approach to the bridge.

Passengers and crew rushed from the train and dragged Mrs. Johnson from her dangerous position. She was taken to the station, and thence to her home in a carriage.

GIVES UP $4,000,000.

Philadelphia Will Get $1,000,000 or the Evans Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Under an agreement reached at a conference in the office of Mayor Weaver to-day the City of Philadelphia will receive $1,000,000 from the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, who died in Paris several years ago, instead of the $5,000,000 provided for in the will. All pending litigation will be abandoned.

The money was bequeathed to the city for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the Dr. Thomas W. Evans Dental Institute and Museum.

50 Per Cent. Advance on Vehicles.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The retail prices of buggies, wagons, and general products of the wagonmakers' craft are to be advanced nearly 50 per cent. this Spring, unless conditions regarding raw material and transportation change for the better. This decision was reached at a special meeting of the National Wagon Makers' Association held here to-day. A scarcity of the right sort of raw material and the car shortage were given as reasons for the advance.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

STOCK COLLAPSE RIVALS PANICS

Sharper Declines Than in Times That Were Then Called Panics.

U. P. SELLS OFF 25 POINTS

Harriman, Asked What Did It, Says He'd Hate to Name Him.

HE HIMSELF ISN'T SELLING

No Failures Yet, but Fears Are Expressed for What May Happen.

SUPPORT PROMISED TO-DAY

Treasury Gives Relief, and Financiers in Conference Till Far in the Night Plan to Stem the Tide.

In a second day of demoralization in Wall Street, stocks again plunged downward yesterday, bringing losses wholly unparalleled even in such days of panic as May 9, 1901; Sept. 20, 1873, or "Black Friday," Sept. 24, 1869.

Old-timers who watched the tape record losses of 25 points in Union Pacific and little less in a dozen other shares compared the crumbling of prices with the collapse of the market in previous panics and wondered why prices did not rally more than they did after each successive drive, and how it was that the day passed without failures. The one explanation of the absence of failures was that the public had not been in the market, and that it was the rich men who were suffering the losses entailed by the day's declines.

Big names were coupled with the collapse in prices that sent Union Pacific down 25 points, drove Reading from 115 down to 91, depressed Great Northern from 143 to 132, and caused shrinkages of tens of millions in the market value of each of these issues. E. H. Harriman's name was oftenest heard on the lips of those who whispered confidentially to their friends what they understood to be the source of the selling that was demoralizing the market, completely routing the last vestige of a speculative long interest and enriching the bears.

Harriman was said to have been caught in a tight place, and to have been forced to sell vast amounts of Union Pacific as well as other Harriman stocks. This, together with the report that he had broken with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Harriman denied. THE TIMES is able to state authoritatively that this last story, which the bankers also denied, is wholly untrue.

What Harriman Says.

Mr. Harriman was seen in his office after the close of the market, and asked for his opinion of the cause of the situation which had developed in the Street.

"I would hate to tell you," was Mr. Harriman's reply, "to whom I think you ought to go for the explanation of all this."

Urged to give some hint of the source from which could be had the explanation of what had taken place on the Stock Exchange during the day, Mr. Harriman said:

"No, I cannot tell you. I would be criticised for doing so."

"Mr. Harriman," his interviewer said, "your name has been mentioned in connection with many rumors to-day. It has been reported that you have broken with your banking friends, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and that you have been selling Union Pacific and Southern Pacific all day long."

"That is not true," he replied. "I have not been selling."

Not All Bear Selling, He Observes.

"What explanation do you offer, Mr. Harriman, for the weakness of your own stocks, for the 25-point drop in Union Pacific, and the 13-point decline in Southern Pacific?"

"That is no more comprehensible to me than to any one else. The fact is that, just as in a bull market stocks are sold out and bought back at higher prices, only to be resold and again bought back, so now the bears are selling stocks, taking them back, and selling them out again still lower. But all this is not bear selling. There is a great deal of actual liquidation. People who are innocent holders of stocks are being frightened into selling them, and that is where the real damage is being done. It is nothing to gloat over. It is indeed a sad thing."

"This is going to have some effect upon general business, but I am not at all worried about the outlook. Some shrinkage will take place as a result of it, but no more than will do good. It will make it possible to get cheaper labor and cheaper money, for there will be less demand for both."

Mr. Harriman was at his office until 6:30 o'clock. In the afternoon he held a number of conferences, one of them with H. H. Rogers.

Support Arranging for To-day.

Some of the most important developments of the day came after the close of the market at meetings in uptown clubs, where conferences between important financial interests went on far into the night.

At one of these gatherings, attended by prominent bankers, the conclusion was reached that the market had reached the

stage where some support should be accorded it, and preparations to this end were made.

Conference with Roosevelt in Doubt.

Of equal interest was the series of meetings between financiers and railroad executives, including some of the men who have been named as about to confer with Mr. Roosevelt at the suggestion of J. Pierpont Morgan. After a serious discussion, in which some doubt as to the advisability of holding such a conference without a more explicit invitation from the President was voiced, the matter was put over until to-day, when communication with Washington will decide the question.

A report from Washington last night had it that Mr. Roosevelt will make a formal statement of his general position, and it is not improbable that a letter will also be drawn up on the part of the railroad men. The detailed story of these conferences will be found in another column.

Failures Feared.

Though the day passed without knowledge reaching the Street that the strain had been too great for any house, it was thought almost impossible that all the brokers' sheets should go through the Clearing House this morning. Some names were mentioned in the day's rumors of possible failures, but these reports were in most instances discredited in the best-informed circles.

That the strain put upon the money market by the day's events were severe was indicated by the advance in call money to 25 per cent. Treasury relief was rumored all day, but it was not until after the close of the Stock Exchange that it became known that Secretary Cortelyou had decided to pay off $25,000,000 of Government bonds and in other ways come to the relief of the money market.

Promised Well at the Opening.

For the first two hours of trading yesterday it looked as though the flood of selling orders had been stemmed, and that the decline of the previous day had sufficiently cleared the atmosphere to permit the market to run along for a time without further serious losses. During this time there were a number of declines of a point or two, and trading was still going at a pretty rapid pace, but the Street was pretty well convinced that the danger of a panic, which seemed to be threatened on Wednesday, had passed safely over.

The disillusionment came soon after the noon hour. It was Reading that gave the note of warning and led the market in its mad downward rush, and the rush, save for a few feeble rallies and one or two sharp up turns just at the close, was not stayed until trading came to a stop at 3 o'clock. Then it was six minutes later before the ticker had reeled off the last of the figures which told of the havoc wrought by the day's trading.

The dealings amounted to 2,585,070 shares, compared with 2,181,457 on the previous day, and with last Wednesday's total of 2,346,802 shares. It was the largest day since Aug. 20 last, when 2,697,218 shares were traded in, and with that exception it was the largest since Dec. 8, 1904. Throughout the afternoon trading the tape was several minutes behind the market.

Reading's Sensational Break.

The break in Reading which started the precipitate selling of the afternoon was one of the sensational happenings of the day. The stock had yielded more or less steadily in the morning, but it had shown relative firmness until after 12. Then, under tremendous pressure, the market for the stock dropped violently. In the course of half an hour or less the price declined from about 110, to 96. It was with difficulty that selling orders in the stock were executed, and violent fluctuations occurred between sales.

Later in the afternoon the price went still lower, down, in fact, to 91, but before that happened the selling frenzy had been communicated to all the other active stocks, and prices in every part of the list were declining, frequently as much as a point between sales, until losses of 5, 10 and even 20 points and more were scattered all through the list. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Great Northern, and Amalgamated Copper followed each other in turn, and none found any material support.

Harriman Stocks Hardest Hit.

The Harriman stocks were perhaps the greatest sufferers, but they were scarcely weaker than many other groups of stocks. It was a matter of comment that the Morgan stocks held up better in the selling than many other issues.

The net losses of the Harriman stocks were 5¾ points in Atchison, 13¼ in St. Paul, 5¾ in Southern Pacific, and 20¾ in Union Pacific. Reading, with which Mr. Harriman's name has recently been linked, ended with a loss of 20¾ points, and the New York Central with a loss of 6 points.

The Hill stocks showed a 5½-point net loss in Great Northern, 5⅝ in the ore certificates, and a decline of 8 points in Southern Pacific.

The heaviest losses among the active Morgan stocks were 3¼ points in United States Steel common and 4 points in the preferred. Southern Railway common lost only ⅞ of a point. The preferred showed no decline; Erie common lost 1¼, the first preferred 1⅝, and the second preferred, on few sales, lost 5⅞ points.

The only stocks which showed gains were American Grass Twine, which rose ¼, General Chemical preferred ½, Union Bag and Paper preferred ¼, and Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, which gained ¼ on the news of the initial dividend declared on the stock yesterday.

Losses of the Day.

The extent of the havoc wrought in the stock market yesterday is shown in this table, which gives the high and low prices of the day in twenty-five of the active stocks, in addition to the net loss for the day and the decline since the beginning of the year:

Stock.	High.	Low.	Day's Loss Net Loss.	Loss from Jan. 1.
Amal. Copper	98⅝	80	17¾	35½
American Smelting	131	110	16½	40⅞
Anaconda Copper	65¼	58	9¾	19⅝
At., Top. & S. Fe	92¼	82⅝	5¾	23
Balt. & Ohio	101⅝	95	4⅞	26
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	53½	45¼	8⅜	34
Can. Pacific	173	167	6	28
Ches. & Ohio	41½	38	3⅜	18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	139½	125	13¼	24⅝
Consol. Gas	120	115	7	22⅝
Gen. Electric	145	136½	9½	25
Great Northern pf	143	132	5½	57⅝
Great Nor., Ore. ctfs	61½	53	5½	27
Missouri Pacific	71¾	64	5¾	26½
National Lead	63½	50	12¾	23½
New York Central	117¼	111¼	6	20⅝
Norf. & Western	78½	71	7¼	20⅝
North. Pacific	129	115	8	73
Penn. R. R.	123½	114	6½	24⅝
Reading	113¾	91	20¾	44½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	88	79½	9½	18
Sloss.-Sheffield	52	42	12½	33
Southern Pacific	82½	69⅝	5⅞	23⅝
Union Pacific	145½	120¼	20¾	60¼
U. S. Steel	37¾	33	3¼	15½
U. S. Steel pf	99⅝	95⅛	4	9⅛

Drop After a Long Decline.

A full realization of the significance of yesterday's declines can be had only by bearing in mind that yesterday's headlong drop in prices, unlike that of May, 1901, came after a long decline, during which stocks had gone as far down as most people thought it likely they would go. The Street was unprepared for the utter demoralization which came yesterday.

Nothing could have been more effective in creating the impression that there was no bottom to the market than the outpouring of stocks soon after noon yesterday following a previous decline of a score or more points all through the list. The impression thus created took away the little courage the bulls still had left, and they threw over the remnant of their holdings without regard to prices.

Losses Compared With May, 1901.

The absence of rallying power was responsible for the fact that the average losses yesterday exceeded those of the famous May, 1901, panic. How yesterday's losses compare with those in the Northern Pacific corner is brought out by this table showing the declines of all the active stocks on these two days:

Stocks.	Net Decline Yesterday.	Net Decline May 9, 1901.
Amalgamated Copper	17¾	‖
American Smelters	16½	3½
Anaconda	9¾	7⅜
Atchison	5¾	10⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	8⅜	4⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	4¾	9
Canadian Pacific	4	9½
Chesapeake & Ohio	3⅜	4⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	13¼	23½
Consolidated Gas	7	15
General Electric	5½	10
Great Northern pf	5½	10
Missouri Pacific	7¾	12
National Lead	12¾	⅛
New York Central	6	8¼
Norfolk & Western	7¼	⅛
Northern Pacific	8	*165
Pennsylvania	6½	⅞
Reading	20⅜	4⅞
Republic Iron and Steel	9½	1⅛
Sloss-Sheffield	12½	*1
Southern Pacific	6¾	4⅝
Union Pacific	20⅜	24
United States Steel	3⅛	4¾
United States Steel pf	4	6
Average decline	9	7½

*Advance.

Little Buying to Stem the Tide.

The absence of demand, even at the low prices reached yesterday, was universally a matter of comment. Some buying by investors was in evidence, of course, but this buying came slowly. The inrush of bargain hunters that has stemmed many a previous decline in the market was wanting. Investors lacked confidence, it was said, and the course of the market was accepted as proof of the statement.

One of the sources of buying orders which was missed yesterday was the large insurance companies, which prior to the days of insurance reform, would have seized such an opportunity as was presented to purchase large blocks of dividend paying stocks. The absence of this institution buying was all the more disastrous for the market because of the timidity of the private investor, who after having held aloof from the market for so many months was loath to buy even at yesterday's prices.

There was a larger attendance than on Wednesday in brokerage offices, but those who stood around the ticker were as often busy telling why they were not buying anything just yet as they were in telling why they were going to buy. All recognized that it was a poor time to buy on margin, no matter how liberal, and this left the bears about the only large buyers of stocks. The day's declines enabled many of those short of stocks to reap larger profits than they had dreamed of.

There was excitement on the floor of the Exchange, but the Street itself, though more active than on Wednesday, still showed none of the intense excitement manifested when the panic of May 9, 1901, caught the entire public long of stocks and rolled up losses for tens of thousands who had been carrying stocks on margin.

No Failures Announced.

There were no failures to add to the excitement, and were it not for the state of mind of the brokers themselves the term panic could not be applied to yesterday's market. The panic was mostly on the floor of the Exchange, for those who were selling were not men accustomed to stand around the tickers in brokerage offices and call out their orders.

The losses which have been suffered of late, however, cannot be borne even by the millionaire type of speculator without something giving way under the strain. The losers were able yesterday to make good their margins, and those who have not sold out may be able to make their margins good again to-day, but the losses will tell, nevertheless.

Some idea of the shrinkage that has taken place in stock market values since the opening of the year is shown by the fact that the twenty-five stocks or thereabouts that were most active yesterday show a total shrinkage in value since Jan. 1 last of over $970,000,000.

Shrinkage in Values.

Here are figures showing in detail the proportions of this shrinkage in value:

Company.	Capital.	Pts. Loss Since Jan. 1.	Shrinkage.
Amal. Copper	$152,287,900	35½	$54,000,000
Am. Smelting	50,000,000	40⅞	20,000,000
Anaconda	30,000,000	19⅝	24,000,000
A., T. & S. F.	102,998,000	23	23,500,000
Balt. & Ohio	152,174,800	26	39,500,000
Brooklyn R. T.	45,000,000	34	15,500,000
Can. Pacific	120,930,500	28	34,000,000
Ches. & Ohio	62,793,700	18	11,000,000
C., M. & St. Paul	82,913,100	24⅝	21,000,000
Con. Gas	80,000,000	22⅝	18,000,000
Gen. Electric	83,000,400	25	16,000,000
Gt. North. pf.	149,577,300	57⅝	87,000,000
*G. N. pf.ore ctfs.	149,577,300	27	40,000,000
Mo. Pacific	77,450,500	28¼	21,500,000
National Lead	20,713,600	23½	5,000,000
N. Y. Central	178,622,000	20⅝	35,500,000
Norf. & West	66,000,000	20⅝	13,000,000
Nor. Pacific	155,000,000	73	113,000,000
Penn. R. R.	311,677,150	24⅝	62,500,000
Reading	70,000,000	44½	31,000,000
Rep. I. & S. pf.	20,852,000	18	4,000,000
Sloss-Sheff	10,000,000	53	3,500,000
South. Pacific	197,849,200	23⅝	47,000,000
Union Pacific	195,479,100	60¼	117,000,000
U. S. Steel	508,498,200	15½	79,000,000
U. S. Steel pf.	380,314,100	9⅝	36,000,000
Total			$971,500,000

*Have no par value, certificates were distributed one for each share of Great Northern preferred stock.

Were the entire Stock Exchange list included in the estimate the total shrinkage would probably be several times the amount named. Never, it is safe to say, was there such a wholesale cutting down of values in such a brief period.

Greater Than in '73 and '69.

Were the shrinkage in value in the panics of 1873 and of 1869 compared with these figures they would pale into insignificance. The delirious excitement is lacking now, but the old losses seem trivial, almost, compared with the present losses, albeit they may be mostly losses of paper profits, that have taken place in the last sixty days.

Going over the record of the 1873 panic, here is a passage from The Financial Chronicle of the early seventies which was dug out by a trader who had taken his losses some time back and was disposed to diagnose the cases of less fortunate speculators. He pointed it out, he said, because it seemed to him to fit in with remarkable accuracy with the present situation. Speaking of the unsettled conditions of 1873 and of the panic in September of that year, The Chronicle's market review said:

"Union Pacific was under a cloud in consequence of the Credit Mobilier investigation by Congress. Pacific Mail suffered greatly from the mismanagement of speculative parties who controlled the company."

Call Money at 25 Per Cent.

Money market conditions were even more unfavorable yesterday than they had been the day before. Call money, which went to 15 per cent. on Wednesday, rose to 25 per cent. yesterday, and there was apprehension lest the banks, despite the week's liquidation, should be unable to stave off a large deficit at the end of the week. The heavy payments to be made to-day were again pointed to as the chief reason for the advance in the call rate, but there is little doubt that the unsettled condition of the money market was as much the result, as it was the cause, of the demoralized condition of the stock market, but reacted on the other.

LONDON PRICES FLUCTUATE.

Panicky Feeling on the Curb—Two Stock Brokers Fail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Friday, March 15.—In discussing the course of yesterday's stock market here The Times says that pretty nearly every security followed the course taken by consols, going through a process of demoralization, oscillation, and recuperation, and winding up with hesitation, so that the day was a very trying one to dealers and operators. The Times adds:

"In other financial centres the patient seemed to be equally if not even more highly strung. In fact, there is a certain amount of absurdity about the manner in which excitement in one stimulates others, while confidential cablegrams are exchanged asking for illumination.

"London was afraid that New York would be forced by the pressure of liquidation to take gold in large amounts. Paris was afraid that London would raise its rate to protect its gold. New York was afraid of realizations in Berlin. And so fears and rumors played puss-in-the-corner between the leading centres and each wanted to know what was the matter in the other. The satisfactory features here were the small casualty list and the appearance of considerable genuine good buying at the lower levels. The least satisfactory symptom was the renewal of selling from New York.

"London is waiting to see how much gold New York will take and how fast and how much Paris will send hither or to New York. The concession made by the United States Secretary of the Treasury in not requiring the repayment of funds deposited in American banks has raised hopes that Mr. Cortelyou may proceed from negative benefits to positive measures of relief, but hopes and surmises were all the market had to feed on, and it found this diet somewhat unsatisfying."

LONDON, March 14.—At the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, consols fell to 84 5-16 for cash and again touched 84⅝ for the account, the latter being the low-water mark of 1866, when the Overend & Gurney crash caused a great decline in Great Britain's leading security, but by noon consols had recovered to 85 for the account. In the course of the afternoon consols rose to 85⅛ on the favorable Bank of England statement, and the fact that there was no change in the Bank's rate of discount.

The other markets opened weak. Americans, on the adjustment to parity, showed declines of 2 to 7 points, but little business was transacted on local account. By noon Americans had recovered to one point above parity, on a little bear covering, and possibly some American buying.

Later, Americans were quoted fractionally higher. The fall in prices brought in a few buyers, but business was quiet pending the receipt of the New York opening prices. In other directions there was a hardening tendency.

The quotations which were cabled from New York caused another setback in Americans. Union Pacific fell 4 points and a few others one point.

After the closing of the Stock Exchange, prices on the curb again showed a panicky feeling, due to heavy selling from New York. Union Pacific was offered at 130, Southern Pacific at 80½, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at 90½, and Canadian Pacific at 176½. Other shares were weak, including copper.

The failure of two stock brokers not connected with any special market was announced to-day on the Stock Exchange, but they were not operators of much importance. The general settlement was concluded without disclosing any difficulties beyond these two failures.

The bankers here say they know of no serious trouble impending. The American bankers here attribute the present situation almost entirely to the fact that the demand for gold to meet the booming trade conditions everywhere exceeds the available supply of the metal. They do not anticipate that the United States will take gold from here immediately, and say no gold will be purchased in London for America unless such a step is absolutely necessary, as although the Bank of England is at present in a good position such a demand would inevitably mean an advance in the bank's rate of discount.

Both the bankers and brokers here say the course of the American market in London is ruled entirely from New York. They are hopeful that the announcement that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou will not at present call in $30,000,000 of Government funds, deposited in the National banks, will relieve the monetary situation in the United States.

In the absence of any extensive American demands for gold the Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting this morning decided that no increase in its rate of discount was called for, and consequently it was left unchanged at 5 per cent. The prospect of a fair amount of gold coming from Paris was also a helpful factor.

BRYAN BLAMES THE RAILROADS

Says It's Their Own Fault If the Public Is Alarmed.

William Jennings Bryan passed through town yesterday on his way from Binghamton to Boston, where he lectured last night. He was to have arrived on the Erie, and a deputation of friends went to the Erie station to meet him. When the time came to leave Binghamton, however, Mr. Bryan found that the Erie train was three hours late, and took a Lackawanna train instead, so that there was only a reporter to meet him when he got to Hoboken, shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. He went to a friend's house for breakfast, and started for Boston at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan, dressed as usual in a frock coat and slouch hat, was not at all backward in expressing his opinion of the railroad situation while in this city. He declared that the railroads are seeking Federal control instead of fighting it. Whether the railroad question would be a main issue in the next Presidential campaign or not he would not say.

"One cannot look very far ahead in American politics," he remarked.

"It seems that the railroads would prefer Congressional control to that of the various State Legislatures," said Mr. Bryan. "The latter are nearer the people and more responsive to public sentiment, as recent legislation shows. The States have begun to reduce rates, which is of advantage to the entire public, so the railroads begin to talk of amending the Federal Constitution to protect them from State interference.

"This furnishes an answer to those who have suggested that the doctrine of State rights was being used as a shield by the railroads to protect them from Federal prosecution. The fact is that the big law violators always try to get their cases into the United States courts, and the big corporations are now desiring National control, so that they may escape State legislation.

"To my mind the railroad Presidents overdid the thing when they tried to terrorize the Legislature by proclaiming that the two-cent rate would ruin the roads. They carried the scare too far and should not complain if investors took them at their word. However, there is little reason for alarm. If a road is solvent its loans are good until the capital is exhausted. No one need contend that the reduction proposed would be sufficient to wipe out all dividends, provided, of course, the stock represents real value. Such reductions would not be sustained in the courts. In Ohio, the reduction did not even reduce passenger earnings, so great was the increase in traffic.

"The timidity of the investor might have been caused by the disclosures before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. When men like Harriman not only admit the exploitation of the public, but do it with a jaunty air, they ought not to expect that the public will be unaffected by the disclosures.

"Must the Government cease to investigate for fear the exposure of rotten management will make it possible for managers further to disturb the public? If railroads were as careful to keep their capitalization on an honest basis and to run roads in the interest of the public as they are to bulldoze Legislatures, proposed legislation would not cause so many breaks in the market. Why should there be any industrial unrest? The farmers have good crops and are getting good prices. Workingmen are busy. And how could a panic come when we are told by the Republicans that panics only come in Democratic times? Either the predictions of panic are wrong or the Republican arguments are faulty."

Mr. Bryan said he still held the views as to Government ownership of railroads that he expressed last Fall in Madison Square Garden. He declared, however, that his statements had been misrepresented. What he said was that Federal ownership was the "ultimate" solution of the problem, and not necessarily the immediate solution.

"I do not know how soon the public will be ready for it," he added, "but certainly the railroad managers are doing all they can to convince the public of the inefficiency and unfairness of the management we now have."

BOSTON, March 14.—"I am a private citizen," said William J. Bryan to the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day. Then as a smile passed over the faces of the lawmakers and over his own, the Nebraskan added, "and I can prove that I have excellent prospects of retaining that distinction."

After calling on Gov. Guild to-day Mr. Bryan visited the Legislature and spoke both in the Senate and in the House.

"I say that the people have the right to make their own mistakes," Mr. Bryan asserted, "and not have somebody else make them for them. I am not afraid of the people. The mistakes of government are not so much in the people as in those who from time to time speak for the people. It is the embezzlement of the power of the people and the betrayal of their trust that cause harm, and I am in favor of making those changes that will bring the government back to the people."

BROKER KUEHNEMUNDT FAILS.

Old Member of the Consolidated Exchange in Trouble.

C. Kuehnemundt, a Consolidated Exchange broker and one of the oldest members of that board, failed yesterday to meet his Clearing House balances. He did not appear at his offices at 66 Broadway, but the information was volunteered by a customer that the liabilities were not heavy. He said that the broker's trouble was chiefly due to the failure of some of his customers, who had bought on margin for a rise from last week's decline, to respond to calls for additional margins.

FEAR 2-CENT LAW.

Philadelphia Trades League Members Opposing Its Enactment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Members of the Trades League have taken up a fight against the enactment of the 2-cent fare bill by the Legislature. The organization has not identified itself with the opposition, but petitions of protest which are being circulated in Philadelphia and its suburbs will bear, it is said, the signatures of a majority of the 2,500 members.

If the bill becomes a law the railroads, it is expected, will cut off many of the excursion trains and offer no special rates, thus seriously interfering with the trade of many business houses in this city which cater to merchants in other cities and towns.

Local merchants who have endeavored to make arrangements with the railroads for excursions this Summer have been put off, the railroads refusing to consider the matter until the fate of the 2-cent fare bill is known.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
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BANKERS DECRY FEAR OF A PANIC

Underlying Financial Situation in This City Is Strong, They Say.

PUBLIC WON'T SUFFER

A. B. Hepburn, F. A. Vanderlip, and Other Leading Financiers Reassuring on Market Conditions.

Leading bankers who were inclined to discuss yesterday's market developments were in substantial agreement last night on one point. That was, that the way in which the financial community had thus far weathered the storm was proof of the strength of the underlying financial situation in this city. There was a general agreement also that this depression, unlike almost any of its predecessors, had fallen with greatest severity upon those best able to stand the pressure, so that the general business community did not stand to suffer in any such degree as would have been the case had the period of violent declines found the general public loaded up with stocks.

There were conferences in the day between prominent members of the Clearing House, and also after the close of the market, which developed that no financial institution had either made a request for help of any kind or had given ground for a suggestion that help was needed. This in itself was deemed a noteworthy feature of the situation.

Strength of the Situation.

A. Barton Hepburn, former Controller of the Currency, who is President of the Chase National Bank, said after the close of the Stock Exchange:

"The highest testimonial to the strength of the financial situation in New York is found in the fact that it has met and withstood without failure thus far the pronounced and continuous liquidation that has been in evidence every day this week. A decline of 5 to 10 points a day for any after day is a tremendous strain and quite unprecedented. A money stringency exists throughout the commercial world. The situation in Germany is acute. The Deutsche Bank in its annual report disclosed the fact that industrial development had been carried beyond the point of prudence and foreshadowed the reaction which has taken place.

"The condition in London is also acute. The rate of exchange and our actual trade balance entitle us to import gold in considerable quantities at the present time, but we are assured by the banking interests there that any attempt to import gold will be actively resisted, and gold withdrawals from London under the circumstances would accentuate the strain there, and make the reflex influence upon New York more than offset the advantage of gold imports. Hence New York is deprived of that natural source of relief.

"The realization of that fact, together with enormous borrowing demands and real money stringency, have induced the quasi panicky conditions which have prevailed. It is a rich man's panic, and the results, however serious, will not be disastrous. The commercial interests throughout the country should take notice, however. Money will be difficult to obtain, and prudent men will save themselves by adopting the most conservative policy at once. America must finance its affairs this year without foreign aid."

F. A. Vanderlip's Views.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, said:

"The noteworthy feature of the situation, next to the extent of the decline itself, has been the resources shown by the holders of stocks in promptly providing margins. The banking position to-night is remarkable in the fact that the call for margins has been met with promptness by practically every borrower. The decline, therefore, would not seem to be the result either of a stringency in money or an impossibility to obtain credit, because, in spite of the great depreciation in prices, borrowers are able to keep margins good. Demoralization has been confined to the stock market. We see no signs of its extending elsewhere.

"The action of the Secretary of the Treasury is admirable and conservative. Certainly no one can criticise it, and the measure of relief which it offers will be considerable, both in a sentimental and actual way. So long as the redemption of bank notes remains so small as has recently been the rule, there could certainly have been no point in insisting upon the retirement of the $18,000,000 of stimulated circulation at the present time.

"Since holders of maturing 4s are given an opportunity to get as much to-day as they can obtain by holding the bonds to maturity, it would seem fair to suppose that a large amount of them will be offered for redemption. Because of this and other considerations, the money situation ought at once to show improvement."

Speyer's Talk with the President.

James Speyer, head of the banking house of Speyer & Company, returned from Washington yesterday, but was disinclined to discuss in detail the results of his conference with President Roosevelt on Wednesday. Mr. Speyer did say, however, that statements that his visit to Washington was a very hurried one were incorrect. The interview with Mr. Roosevelt was arranged last week, before Mr. Morgan's visit to Washington, and Mr. Speyer's call upon the President was in pursuance of these arrangements. He said:

"I had an extended and interesting interview with Mr. Roosevelt, and at this conference there were present also Mr. Root, Secretary of State, and Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury. We discussed the financial situation generally, and also that phase of it in which the railroads play a part. All I care to say at present is that Mr. Roosevelt showed himself keenly alive to the entire situation. I also had an interview later with Mr. Cortelyou, in which the money position was gone over very thoroughly."

There was a disposition in some quarters to interpret Mr. Speyer's comparative silence on the subject of his interview with the President as meaning that Mr. Roosevelt did not give indications of changing his policy toward the railroads, and that the greatest satisfaction to be obtained from him would be a new assurance that no well-behaved corporation need fear unwarranted attacks by the National Administration. In this vein, an international banker of prominence, who did not wish to be quoted, said:

"The situation is serious and perplexing because the public has lost confidence in the railroads. There will be a renewal of confidence in the railroads, just as there was a renewal of confidence in the life insurance companies. The public lost confidence in the insurance companies in the insurance investigation, and the recent inquiry by the Inter-State Commerce Commission had much to do with the public loss of confidence in the railroads.

"The best way to restore public confidence in the railroads is to assist the President in plans for Governmental supervision. The great objection to legislative action against the railroads is found, not in the National Administration, but in various State administrations. A broad, comprehensive plan of National supervision would do away with a great deal of restrictive legislative action of individual States. The result would be that the public would regain confidence in the railroads and the exploitation of the railroads for private advantage would cease."

Overextension of Credit.

R. B. Van Cortlandt of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. said:

"It is hardly necessary to discuss the causes of this break more than to recognize the overextension of credit that has characterized financial transactions here and elsewhere. Conditions such as we have seen cannot be continued indefinitely, and the longer the reaction is delayed the more severe it becomes when it arrives. For the last two years sound banking conditions have not been maintained and it was inevitable that we should at some time suffer the illness that has found its height in the fever of the last few days. These underlying conditions are not changed by a recognition of the sentimental considerations that may have started particular declines or increased their violence.

"On the favorable side of the case we have the factor of continued prosperity in this and other countries, which has not been affected as yet by any of the market conditions. It is encouraging, also, as compared with the state of things in the depression of 1903, to think of the world's increased gold production, the world's increased gold production. The hardly begun in 1903, and our own production was materially below its present volume. These are underlying facts upon which a recovery may be based from any real injury to legitimate business that may ensue."

Victor Morawitz, Chairman of the Board of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, had this to say about the stock market developments and the general railroad situation:

"I am satisfied that the present depression on the Stock Exchange is caused almost entirely by sentiment and vague fears, most of which are unfounded. Speculators for a decline have taken advantage of this condition of mind of the people generally, and have used every trick and artifice in order to depress values, with the result that many weak or timid holders have been led to sell at a sacrifice. Fears are entertained by many that railway stocks and bonds have ceased to be a safe investment because of the hostile attitude of the public to the railway companies and the danger that Legislatures and commissions throughout the country will reduce railway rates and diminish the net earnings of the railway companies. There is also a fear that a severe stringency in the money market may be impending. I think these fears are greatly exaggerated.

"The public investigation and criticism of railway companies and trusts have been going on now for several years, and fair-minded men must admit that there were grounds for criticism and that a halt has been called to some business methods and tendencies which surely would have brought disaster in the end. It would be astonishing, indeed, if no hasty or mistaken legislation had been passed, but no injustice was intended and no material injury has been done."

Loss in Railroad Earnings.

W. C. Brown, Senior Vice President of the New York Central Road, said:

"The diminishing net earnings of railroads, while alarming, are overshadowed by the apparent hostility, as evinced by recently enacted or introduced Federal and State legislation.

"The growth and development of the country will soon be at a standstill unless transportation facilities can be tremendously increased. Hundreds of millions of dollars should be expended in this direction as rapidly as material can be assembled and men employed. On account of the above conditions confidence has been so shaken that investments of this character are regarded as so hazardous and unattractive as to make it impossible to sell any kind of railroad security, except at such a discount and rate of interest as to make it prohibitive, and these improvements, so vital to the prosperity of the country, are being greatly curtailed or entirely stopped.

"The railroads should co-operate heartily with the President and the press in stopping evil and abuse, and, if I may be permitted to make the suggestion, the President and the press should co-operate with the railroads and with all good citizens in working for a restoration of public confidence, based upon the widest publicity of corporation affairs and absolute fairness, equality, and stability of rates."

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HEADING TOWARD PANIC.

Factors at Work to Bring on a Crisis, Prof. Lough Tells Bank Clerks.

By a strange coincidence with the events of the day in Wall Street, Prof. W. H. Lough, Jr., of the New York University was scheduled to address the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks last night on "Conditions Favorable to Panics." At the meeting of the chapter in the University building on Washington Square he went at some length into the conditions that had preceded the great panics in this country and in England, and finally, in answer to a question, said:

"Almost all the factors that make for a crisis are now actively at work. I don't mean by that that they have necessarily reached their culmination, but they are undoubtedly at work."

There were about 200 bank clerks at the meeting. Prof. Lough avoided the term "panic" and spoke only of "crises." These, he said, had been ascribed by the writers on economic subjects to three causes, the state of mind of the people, or "speculative mania," overproduction, and the disproportion of credit to the money that exists. He called attention to the fact that there had been no crises previous to the great development of transportation, manufacturing on a large scale, and the elaborate extension of the credit system. He showed that there had been no crises up to about 100 years ago, and that they had occurred since about every seventeen or twenty years. The regularity of their occurrence, he said, was an argument against the theory of "speculative mania" as a cause.

Taking the six important crises in this country, England, and Germany, those of 1825, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1873, and 1893, he brought out that previous to all but the last mentioned there had been an era of great prosperity, a marked increase in prices of commodities and securities, an increase in the loans of banks and a decrease in the metallic reserve. Finally, he explained, there came a demand for cash to support the large credit outstanding, followed by a money scarcity, and finally by a crisis.

In the case of the crisis of 1893, he said, the reserve in the banks was normal, but that in the United States Treasury was not. The sum of $80,000,000, he recalled, had been taken out of the Government reserve to aid Wall Street in stopping a panic, and the Government did not get its money back for six years. In the meanwhile the proportion of gold reserve to meet liabilities had gone down.

Finally Prof. Lough deducted the following: That crises were generally, but not necessarily, preceded by a rise in the prices of everything; that production and exchange of merchandise often showed marked increases before a crisis, and that a crisis was frequently, but not necessarily, preceded by an abnormal increase in the credit outstanding. His final point was that invariably before a crisis the metallic reserve declines either absolutely or in proportion to the credit outstanding, and that this one condition was absolutely essential to a panic.

The speaker had refrained from connecting his remarks with the present state of affairs, and not until one of the clerks present asked this question did he do so. In support of his statement he pointed out that in the last ten years the amount of loans and discounts of National banks had increased 125 per cent.

F. A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, was to have spoken to the bank clerks on "How to Read the Financial Column," but he sent word that he could not attend owing to the disturbed state of the market.

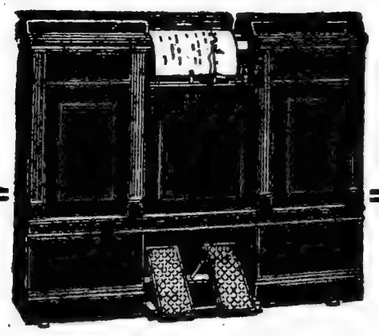

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.
PALM SUNDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The Easter season at Atlantic City has outgrown Easter Sunday—it has usurped Palm Sunday as well. In recent years the great boardwalk on Palm Sunday has assumed all the aspects of an Easter Sunday a decade ago.

It is only three hours from New York to Atlantic City by the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad—just a pleasant ride. These trains, equipped with Pullman Buffet Parlor cars and coaches on week-days, and Pullman Parlor Smoking cars, Parlor cars, Dining car, and coaches on Sundays, leave New York at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays. A special train of Pullman Broiler Buffet Parlor Smoking car, Parlor cars, and coaches leaves at 1:25 P. M. every Friday and Saturday until Easter.

On Saturday, March 23, the day before Palm Sunday, special excursion tickets to Atlantic City, including two days' board, will be sold from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and Elizabeth at rates of $10 and $12 according to the hotel selected. The $12 rate covers accommodations at designated beach front houses. Similar tickets will be sold to-morrow, March 16.

Tickets and full information may be obtained of Ticket Agents, or of C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TREASURY AID TO CHECK PANIC

Cortelyou, After Conferring with Roosevelt, Announces Relief Measures.

TO BUY $25,000,000 BONDS

Will Also Place Customs Receipts with National Banks and Prepay July Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Although the Administration seems disposed to think that the slump in Wall Street was brought about artificially and for the purpose of scaring the President, it came to the rescue of the stock market to-day.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou issued one order to the effect that any bank which had increased its circulation under the terms of the department announcement of Oct. 22, 1906, and was accordingly required to retire circulation during the months of March and August, might retain its additional circulation on notification to the Controller without change of security for public deposits until further notice. The banks, however, which desire to retire additional circulation obtained in this way will be obliged to withdraw the State, municipal, and railroad bonds deposited as security for public money, and substitute the Government bonds released by the retirement of their additional circulation.

The second order is by way of instruction to the Collectors of customs at places where it is found desirable to deposit receipts with National bank depositories already established in the same cities as the Custom Houses. This is by way of carrying out the provisions of the Aldrich bill, which eliminated the words "except receipts of customs" from Section 1,553 of the Revised Statutes relating to the deposit of public moneys with the National banks.

No Customs Deposits for This City.

The deposit of customs receipts, in accordance with the provisions of the Aldrich act, is intended largely as a convenience to the Collectors of Customs at places where there are no Sub-Treasuries. Therefore, the Sub-Treasury cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and San Francisco will receive no direct benefit by the action taken to-day.

Secretary Cortelyou also announced today that he would redeem with interest to July 1, the date of maturity, any registered and coupon bonds of the 4 per cent. funded loan due July 1, 1907, to an amount not to exceed $25,000,000. These bonds may be presented at once for redemption. Registered bonds must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury. The department circular of Feb. 11 last providing for the purchase of these bonds at 101½ flat was rescinded to-day.

Far Beyond Shaw's Relief.

How much money this releases it is difficult to say. Secretary Cortelyou probably cannot tell himself. At all events $46,000,000 will be allowed to remain in circulation which otherwise would have been called into the Treasury. Of this amount $30,000,000 represents public deposits temporarily placed with the banks last Fall under the agreement that they should be returned to the Treasury subsequent to Feb. 1, 1907, and $16,000,000 relates to additional circulation engaged for retirement. These amounts, together with the $25,000,000 4 per cent. bonds which the Secretary offers to redeem, make a total of $71,000,000 either left with the banks or offered to be placed with them as the result of the combination of relief measures. It is as sweeping a measure of relief as ever was put in effect, and far beyond Secretary Shaw's actions in such matters.

But This Is No Precedent.

It is the Administration's desire that this should not be regarded as a precedent. As a matter of fact, Secretary Cortelyou is hardly warm in his seat yet and has not had a chance to make a study of financial conditions. He has had an experience such as comes to few Secretaries, that of taking office and beginning to learn his duties just in time to be confronted by a Wall Street panic. It is an experience that would "rattle" any man, and the general impression is that Cortelyou is in danger of being "rattled." Certainly he is not happy.

Secretary Root is credited here with a large share in convincing the President that such an order should be made. Mr. Cortelyou consulted with the President on the subject yesterday afternoon after the visit of James Speyer, who is suspected of having made the suggestion. The President did not then decide and Mr. Cortelyou came back in the evening with Mr. Root. The three stayed there till nearly midnight and then agreed that in case the stock market did not rally today the department should come to the rescue this afternoon. Mr. Cortelyou's order was not issued until late, when it had become evident that the market was not rallying.

Doubt that the Flurry Is Real.

The Administration is not in a good humor over what has occurred. It is not believed that the flurry was a genuine one. The railroad earnings published from day to day and other evidences have not shown any such condition as to warrant the expectation of a drop in such stocks, but the railroad folks have been telling the President every day that a panic was sure to come. The combination of these two facts with the flurry has been regarded with suspicion by the Administration.

In plain words, the belief is that the flurry was arranged so as to give the President an object lesson, prove to him that the country was not so safe from a panic as he supposed, and open his eyes to the bad effect of his railroad policy. The Administration believes it was an artificial panic.

But It Has to Be Stopped.

Why, the President, so believing, has been bluffed into coming to the rescue is a question that at once arises. The fact is that the Administration thinks the object lesson has got beyond the power of those who arranged it; that it was never intended to let it get so far, and that the artificial panic is in danger of becoming a genuine one unless something is done.

This is why the Administration is so anxious to have it understood that this is not a precedent, and that it in no way foreshadows Secretary Cortelyou's policy.

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DR. FLINT DECLARES THAW WAS SANE

Continued from Page 1.

stated. "The cases cited are not authorities on the proposition presented. The objection must be sustained," said Justice Fitzgerald.

Hummel Gets Answer In.

Mr. Jerome was taken aback by this. He had quoted case after case in support of his claim. It was with an effort that he pulled himself together to ask the witness what he might.

"At the interview in your office on Oct. 27, 1903, did Evelyn Nesbit, prior to your dictating anything, tell you that she had told Thaw it was not true that Stanford White had drugged her?"

"She certainly did," replied Mr. Hummel promptly.

Mr. Delmas sprang to his feet. "Do you say you are a lawyer?" he called to the witness.

Mr. Hummel smiled and Mr. Jerome replied, hotly:

"Will you please address the court? I am informed by my assistant that you substantially admitted the question might be answered."

"I submit," said Mr. Delmas, "that I expressly reserved the right of objecting upon the question of privilege. Did not the learned District Attorney's assistant hear me?"

Mr. Jerome protested against Mr. Delmas's tactics and the court's recent decision.

"I submit, Sir, that if the learned gentleman would address the court rather than the learned District Attorney and his learned assistants we should proceed more courteously and in order. I confess that the ruling of the court after the investigation I have made of the authorities is so absolutely and completely a surprise to me that I am somewhat perturbed."

"The gentleman is entitled to a certain amount of consideration," said Mr. Delmas in his most finished accents. "In view of the painful position in which the learned District Attorney finds himself I will refrain from ascribing to him virtues which seem to be so scornfully rejected. However, the question and answer are in. Let them stand."

A discussion arose about what exactly it was which the Justice had ruled Mr. Jerome must not ask. The question, as first proposed, stated that Thaw wanted to send White to the penitentiary; that he had tried to force Evelyn Nesbit to sign a document attacking White, and that she had told Thaw that none of her allegations against White was true. As it was read over and over again Mr. Delmas became uneasy at its effect upon the jury and protested against its repetition.

Court's Ruling Modified.

However, the argument went on, and the Justice declared that in ruling against the question he had only meant that it contained a few matters which were objectionable. A great deal of it was within the rules of law, and Mr. Jerome might ask it.

This view of the ruling of the court dismayed Mr. Delmas. It was clear that the People were gaining by piecemeal a great deal of the ground which they had lost at one swoop. Mr. Delmas argued vigorously and earnestly, but the Judge sent for some of the authorities which Mr. Jerome had cited, and declared that the original question, with all its allegations, was unobjectionable if the District Attorney would omit the one statement that Evelyn Nesbit had told her story to Hummel "prior to any dictation."

Then Mr. Delmas shifted his ground. He fell back upon the double defense that the testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was not supposed to recite facts historically true, but merely dealt with her conversations with Thaw, and that, in the second place, whatever she confided to Hummel was under the seal of professional privilege.

Mr. Jerome replied that it was clear that Mrs. Thaw's evidence went a good deal further than merely relating her conversations with her husband. "She cannot use professional privilege as a sword and a shield at the same time," he declared. "She has testified about these facts in both direct examination and cross-examination. The privilege, if there ever was one, is gone."

To clear this matter up it was agreed that the defense should summon Mrs. Thaw again. Only she could say if she had retained Hummel as her counsel and paid him a regular fee, and Justice Fitzgerald, though he was loath to do so, consented to interrrupt the examination of Hummel to have her appear again.

"There have been a good many departures in this trial," he said, "from established rule. But I understand it is the wish of the defense that Mrs. Thaw be heard before I rule on the question of professional privilege, and I shall allow her evidence."

The adjournment for the lunch recess was then agreed upon, but, as it was made, Mr. Jerome raised a breeze.

"One of the lawyers for the defense," he said, "has just resorted to the room in which is the witness to be called."

"Is it the practice of the Atlantic Coast to forbid witnesses to talk to counsel?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"May I ask that this witness be cautioned against communicating with anyone during recess?" persisted Mr. Jerome.

"There is no other witness before me, except the one on the stand," said Justice Fitzgerald, looking at Mr. Hummel. "Recess till 2 o'clock."

Knew He Was Doing Wrong.

For the convenience of what Mr. Delmas characterized as "the squadron or platoon of experts" summoned for the People, it was decided to adjourn the examination of Mr. Hummel, and the consequent recalling of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, until they had answered the hypothetical question drawn up by Mr. Jerome.

The six alienists to be examined were at once sworn and Dr. Austin Flint was placed upon the stand. Printed copies of the People's question were handed to the others. It formed a small volume of 39 pages, containing about 12,000 words. Dr. Flint first answered the formal questions about his qualifications as an expert and was then asked the hypothetical question which had been put by the defense to Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner. He declared that from the facts therein contained he was of opinion that at the time of the shooting the defendant knew that he was doing wrong.

Then came the People's hypothesis. It was read by Mr. Garvan and occupied about an hour and a half. In the middle a recess was taken for a few minutes, but the witness resumed the stand immediately the court reassembled. It recited in chronological order practically all the evidence given during the case. Wherever possible the actual words of the witnesses were used, and the only things omitted were the exhibits, the will, codicil, and letters of Thaw. The witness had examined these before.

When it was finished, once more Dr. Flint was asked if from all these facts he would gather that at the time of the shooting Thaw was capable of knowing the quality of his act. He replied that he was.

Mr. Delmas then applied for an adjournment before he began his cross-examination, on the ground that the hypothetical question was only a partial statement of the case and that he wished to add something to it. It was, he said, impossible for him to cross-examine upon 39 printed pages offhand, and he must ask the indulgence of the court.

The trial was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

JEROME'S LONG QUESTION.

Careful Review of the Whole Case in a Query for the Experts.

The hypothetical question prepared by the District Attorney assumes in the first place that the witness is familiar with all the principal exhibits in the case. Without reciting them, it asks that he shall take into consideration the letters which Thaw wrote to his lawyer, Mr. Longfellow, and to Evelyn Nesbit, the will and the codicil, and the appeal to Anthony Comstock to do what he could to bring Stanford White to justice.

Then it takes up Thaw's early life, refers to his weak ancestry, and tells of the childish diseases which attacked him. It begins to set forth the relations of Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit with his introduction to her in New York, and tells how he knew her as a chorus girl to whom he sent an unsolicited present of $50. Then the events at the time she was at school are narrated, and mention is made of Thaw's tenderness at the time she underwent an operation.

The question goes over all the events which took place in Paris in 1903, and the conversation between Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit when she refused to marry him is narrated at length. The way in which Stanford White obtained her mother's confidence and the occurrence in the Twenty-fourth Street house is set forth.

A description is given of the effect Evelyn Nesbit's confession had upon Thaw. He is pictured as walking the floor all night, sobbing and crying. It is also set forth that from that time Thaw promised to look after Evelyn Nesbit and made up his mind that her mother had been fooled by Stanford White.

The trip Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit took through Europe is described, and the tales which were told her about Thaw after her return to America in October, 1903, are set forth at length. The visit to Hummel's office and the statements she made about the affidavit are also reviewed, and the whole chain of circumstances which led to her finally making it up with Thaw at the end of 1903.

A good deal of emphasis is laid upon the stories of Thaw's own brutality, and it is assumed that these played an important part in the negotiations between Evelyn Nesbit and him. It is also pointed out that he displayed no anger when Evelyn pointed out to him the man who had been spreading these scandals about him. The threat of Stanford White that he would shoot Thaw if he could find him is mentioned, and then the review of the case takes up the way in which the defendant and Evelyn Nesbit lived at a hotel in this city and traveled together in Europe until the Autumn of 1904.

Their marriage in Pittsburg in April, 1905, is related, and then the question jumps to the dinner at the Café Martin just before the shooting. The version of the actual tragedy followed is that told on the stand by James Clinch Smith, brother-in-law of White, and every detail of Thaw's movements about the Madison Square Roof Garden as well as the remarks he made, are set forth at length.

The events of his arrest are pieced together from the testimony of the policemen and others who seized him and took him to the police station. The conversation he had with his wife in the elevator at the Garden, his statements to the police, and the false name and address that he gave are all included. The opinion of the officers that he was at this time rational in his bearing is also noted.

The question having thus laid the foundation of the facts of the case passes on to consider the evidence which had been adduced upon Thaw's mental state. It refers to his letters and will and points out that in all his close association with Evelyn Nesbit he never seemed to her anything but rational except when there was some mention of Stanford White. It picks up a number of isolated facts to show his aversion to White, such as his belief that through him he was kept out of certain clubs in New York and White's remark that he hoped some day to get Evelyn Thaw "back." His wife's stories about the "pie girl" and his own efforts to get Anthony Comstock to prosecute White are mentioned, and the testimony of Mrs. William Thaw as to his appearance in November, 1903, is set forth at length.

All the testimony which the alienists for the defense gave is carefully reviewed, and Thaw's statements to them with his delusions about persecutions and the inspiration of Providence are included. The results of the physical examination which they made, showing that there was nothing very abnormal about him except a curious depression and ridge at the back of the head and an exceedingly irregular heart action, are detailed categorically.

It is pointed out that Thaw did not according to these physicians show any signs of using drugs and was free from spinal or other disease. His memory and senses appeared to be good, but he was unwilling to accept other people's suggestions. He much preferred to follow his own line of thought.

Finally the question takes up the last visits paid him by the experts in the Tombs, and tells how on one occasion Thaw refused to undergo an examination, although they were there by appointment, because his lawyer had not brought some papers with him.

Taking all these things into consideration, considering also the letters, will, and codicil of Thaw, Dr. Austin Flint was asked:

"Assuming all the facts mentioned in the statements just read to you, I ask you to express your opinion as a scientific man based on those facts alone, and excluding all others as to whether or not the person described as H. K. T. when he shot the person therein described as S. W. knew the nature and quality of the act that he was doing, whether he knew if such act were wrong?"

To this Dr. Flint replied:

"In my opinion the person described as H. K. T. at the time he shot the person described as S. W. knew that his acts were wrong and knew the nature and quality of those acts."

LONE PASSENGER WON.

Made Jersey's Big Traction Company Send Out a Special Car for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 14.—Felix Maugone of 22 Nassau Street, Newark, alone and unaided, compelled the Public Service Corporation to admit that it made a mistake last night.

He took a car at Newark and was transferred to the wrong car. He told the new conductor he was not responsible for the mistake and asked to be taken back to where he was transferred. When his request was refused he announced that he would stay in his seat until he was taken to his destination.

The car was on its last trip to Plainfield, seventeen miles from Newark, and Maugone was carried to this city and to the car barns. When the crew started to leave, the determined Newarker still refused to budge, and as a last resort Patrolman Frank Sweeney was called into the building to eject him. The policeman heard the story and then refused to interfere, declaring that Maugone was in the right.

Officials at the barn finally ordered the crew to take the car out, although it was then 1:30 A. M., and with Maugone still sitting in it it was sent to the North Avenue transfer station just in time to catch the last car for Newark. Maugone consented to transfer and he started on his homeward journey with a triumphant but tired look on his face. He had held his place for five hours, but had the satisfaction of knowing that the Public Service Corporation had capitulated.

CITY BREVITIES.

The French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its annual reception at the building, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow evening. It will be preceded by a dinner given to the Managing Committee, in which the eight remaining charter members will participate.

While going down to the Subway station at Thirty-third Street last night, William McBride of 524 West 143d Street, tripped and fell head first to the bottom. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

An elevator in the Apollo Building, at 101 Fifth Avenue, fell from the fifth to the first floor late yesterday afternoon, injuring Isaac Tanner, a clerk, of 1,821 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The case of Mrs. Lottie Mallau, accused of having killed her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge, occupied the Grand Jury all yesterday. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Commissioner Bingham announced, yesterday the resignation of James L. Mock, his executive clerk. The place was created by Gen. Bingham at a salary of $2,100 a year.

Peter Corbin, employed by the O'Rourke Construction Company, which is constructing a tunnel in Claremont Park, in the Bronx, was killed yesterday by the overturning of a dirt cart in the trench.

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LEAVE WHEN YOU USE
POSTUM
"There's a Reason."
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

RAILROAD HEADS MEET IN NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1.

range for such an interview as that. The President sees everybody.

In fact, it looks as if Mr. Morgan, in his endeavor to impress on the country in a spectacular manner the danger of the financial situation, had somewhat overreached himself. Mr. Morgan has called on the President many times, and is very well aware that in order to get a conference with the President it is not necessary to send a millionaire on ahead in order to make the arrangements.

Mr. Morgan has, however, been endeavoring most industriously to call public attention to the seriousness of the financial status, and if he had any other object than that in his dramatic visit to President Roosevelt and his subsequent sensational announcement no one here knows what it could have been.

The President's statement about his attitude toward railroads and other corporations is not dependent upon their officials visiting or staying away. If they do not come, he will probably issue it anyway. If they do, he may issue it before they get here, or hold it over until after they have left.

When he issues it he will undertake to repeat as emphatically as possible what he has said so often before, to the effect that he is not an enemy of the corporations as such, and that corporations which are properly conducted have nothing to fear from him—that in fact he is their best friend. He will also make it plain that he is not going to back down at all or change his policy in the least.

Incidentally it might be interesting to mention that his message to the Sixtieth Congress will contain new recommendations for control of inter-State corporations. The subjects which he now contemplates mentioning are Federal appraisement of railroad properties and Federal franchises for inter-State corporations.

No explanation has been given at the White House of the coming visit of Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of Illinois, who will be here on Saturday. It is generally connected, however, with the question now arising of the point at which Federal and State regulation of railroads meet. Illinois is reported to be going after E. H. Harriman in connection with the Alton deal. The President is said to have given considerable attention to this subject, and there are even rumors that the Attorney General has been asked to look into it.

A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, visited the President to-day and urged his idea that the Federal Government should take over practically the entire legislative control of railroads. Mr. Stickney is resisting a decision of the State authorities in Minnesota and bringing the case before the Federal Courts. He is confident the Supreme Court will back up his views on the subject of Federal and State control of railroads. Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Harlan was quoted in a Chicago paper some days ago as taking a view on the quiet similar to Mr. Stickney's.

John D. Crimmins of New York had a talk with the President to-day about the financial situation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen and Attorney General Stead passed through Chicago to-night on their way to Washington, where they have been summoned to a conference with President Roosevelt on Saturday. The Governor was uncommunicative on the subject of his visit, saying he only knew the general nature of the matters to be talked over. He intended that railroads had something to do with it.

"I would rather that President Roosevelt gave out a statement concerning our interview," he said. "I have been summoned for a talk Saturday afternoon. That is all I know."

"Has your visit anything to do with railroad rates or Chicago & Alton bonds?"

"Well, I prefer not to say. I only know the general nature of the subject the President wishes to talk to us about. I do not think any other Governors are going to be present."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Official announcement was made from the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad yesterday that President Charles S. Mellen had received an invitation from President Roosevelt to go to Washington to confer with him concerning the present railroad situation in the United States. Mr. Mellen will accept the invitation and will probably go to Washington some day next week.

W. C. BROWN'S APPEAL.

Urges That President and Press Cooperate with the Railroads.

The following statement was issued yesterday by W. C. Brown, senior Vice President of the New York Central system:

"The diminishing net earnings of railroads, while alarming, are overshadowed by the apparent hostility as evinced by recently enacted or introduced Federal and State legislation.

"The growth and development of the country will soon be at a standstill unless transportation facilities can be tremendously increased. Hundreds of millions of dollars should be expended in this direction as rapidly as material can be assembled and men employed.

"On account of the above conditions confidence has been so shaken that investments of this character are regarded as so hazardous and unattractive as to make it impossible to sell any kind of railroad security except at such a discount and rate of interest as to make it prohibitive; and these improvements, so vital to the prosperity of the country, are being greatly curtailed or entirely stopped.

"The railroads should co-operate heartily with the President and press in stopping evil and abuse; and, if I may be permitted to make the suggestion, the President and the press should co-operate with the railroads and with all good citizens in working for a restoration of public confidence, based upon the widest publicity of corporation affairs and absolute fairness, equality, and stability of rates."

PLAN MEETING OF GOVERNORS.

Railroad Lawyers Want President Roosevelt to Confer with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 14.—With a view of curbing action by the Western legislators in passing radical anti-railroad legislation, railroad attorneys are seeking to have President Roosevelt call a convention of Western Governors for a conference regarding legislation seriously affecting the railroads.

This became known to-day when Gov. Cummins was approached on the subject and learned from an authoritative source the plan of the railroad Presidents and attorneys. The Iowa Governor was approached first as to the two-cent law just passed and the 18 per cent. reduction in freight rates on stock ordered. The railroads declare they can stand a two-cent fare in Iowa, but that freight rates based on distance tariff must be let alone. Owing to the radical legislation of Nebraska and Minnesota in reducing fares, growing out lobbies, and forbidding passes, an attempt will be made to influence the Inter-State Commerce Commission to take action that will in part nullify some of the State laws passed. Gov. Cummins said:

"There is no danger that the Iowa Legislature will pass any laws unjust to railroads or any other kind of property. No legislation is proposed that will reduce the earnings of railways below the point of absolute safety to those who have their money invested in stocks and bonds. The men who hope to make fortunes out of the manipulation of baseless securities are the men who are attempting to frighten the real investor. These are the men who have made legislation necessary and they are now endeavoring to use a natural business sentiment as a shield to protect their indefensible methods."

BISHOP HAS THE MEARS CASE.

And Till He Decides It the Curate Will Hold No Church Services.

The Rev. William Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Church, who was arrested on Tuesday night with a mulatto girl in a Seventh Avenue house, did not participate yesterday in parish duties or church services, but he was so busy at home that Mrs. Mears saw callers for him.

"I don't see what all this fuss is about," said Mrs. Mears to THE TIMES reporter. "Mr. Mears has been doing this sort of thing for years. He is very much interested in the subject. He studied it in Cleveland before he came here."

"Did his rector, Mr. Judge, know of this interest in the underworld and of Mr. Mears's excursions?" the reporter asked.

"Why no, of course not," replied Mrs. Mears. "We don't tell every one our business. Some day the world may hear of these trips—that is, may hear of them in another way than they have been heard of at present.

"Why, I'm very much interested in the same subject myself—from the charitable side. Immediately after my graduation from college in Baltimore I took up this kind of philanthropic labor. I don't believe in limiting church work to society people."

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Mr. Mears's rector, said: "This thing came as a complete surprise to me. I never heard from Mr. Mears that he had any interest in the class of people among whom he was found last Tuesday night. Had I had the slightest suspicion that he made excursions into such quarters I would have put an immediate stop to the excursions—for his own good, if for no other reason. If Mr. Mears made these trips for the reasons that he alleges, his methods were fatuous, to say the least. He should have had a witness or other evidence of his good faith. As it now stands, the man in the street will never credit him with any laudable objective.

"When I heard of this thing I immediately sent Mr. Mears to report to Bishop Greer, and I have been in consultation with the Bishop also. The entire matter is now in his hands. Mr. Mears has not yet been suspended, but until his case is decided he will take no part in church affairs."

Bishop Greer declined to talk of Mr. Mears's case till he had reached a decision upon it.

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The Star Refrigerator is well known throughout the country. It is an economical user of ice, made on strictly sanitary lines of kiln-dried hardwood, highly polished, lined with extra heavy zinc, all sheathed with charcoal. Made in either lift cover or apartment house style.

Lift Cover Style—

Regular	8.25	10.25	12.00	12.75	16.50	18.25
Now at	6.50	8.50	10.25	11.25	14.00	15.50

Apartment House Style—

Regular	14.25	16.50	18.25	22.50
Now at	11.75	14.00	15.50	19.00

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$10 AND $12
Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board, according to hotel selected.
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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Distinctive
Spring Suits & Top Coats for Men
RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE MODELS
$15.00 to $48.00

Everything has something in common with something. You can go to many a shop and find fabrics as good as ours. We are not alone in that. It is a mere matter of so much a yard.

Where we are rather lonely, is in this:—our series of spring models is exhaustive and to a degree exclusive.

And the expressive tailoring through which the innovations are defined, is of a higher character than you have found in ready-for-service garments.

All this is established beyond contention for every garment that our stock affords, no matter what the price may be.

P. S.—We have heard the first faint cry of favor for the tan covert Top Coat, and we have it ready for service.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Spring Scarfs for Men at 65c
Regularly $1.00 & $1.50
Large English folded squares and French seam four-in-hands, fashioned of fine imported silks in an extensive variety of the new spring colors. The big thing is this—most of them are worth $1.50.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
A Sale of Negligee Shirts for Men
DESIGNED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER SERVICE
Special at $1.10
Regularly $1.75 and $2.00
Plaited bosom coat models with cuffs attached
Forget the label which demonstrates the true value of the shirts—forget it, and still will the fabrics and tailoring establish the $1.75 and $2.00 values.
White and colored grounds with conservative stripes and individual designs; sizes 14 to 17.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Perrin's Spring Gloves for Men
Regularly $2.00. At $1.30
We can give you no greater assurance that will demonstrate the true worth of the gloves than this: Perrin's imprint is on every pair.
Of imported capeskin in tans and gunmetal grays. Prix seam, one clasp.

Stetson Derbies for Men
$3.50, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00
Not alone that he makes the best hat at any specific price, not alone that he infuses more style into his hats than do his fellows, but because Stetson's Hats insure comfort, does Stetson's glory live and gather strength with the years.
Feather-weight and self-conforming derbies in an exhaustive series of the new spring blocks, we have ready.

Saks-Banister Oxfords for Men
$6.00 and $7.00
Through everything that goes into an Oxford, fine leathers, head-and-handwork, perfect details and graceful style—through every one of them in the highest degree—do the Saks-Banister Oxfords justify the prices.
Conservative models for the mature man and radical models for the young fellows. Patent and dull leathers in tan and black, toes and heels from extreme to extreme.

TERRORISTS RENEW ACTIVITY IN POLAND

Policeman and Soldier Slain at Lodz — Troops Knouting Innocent Citizens.

FOUR YOUTHS EXECUTED

Duma Members' Appeal Fails to Save Them—Robbers Behead Six Men and a Woman.

LODZ, March 14.—The situation here is increasing in gravity. Terrorists attacked another patrol this morning, killed a policeman an da soldier, an dwounded two soldiers. A number of arrests followed.

The Military Governor has issued orders that hereafter all persons passing near police or soldiers must take their hands out of their pockets. Otherwise they will be arrested.

WARSAW, March 14.—The conduct of the troops at Lodz, where the soldiers, it is alleged, daily knout scores of innocent persons and beat others with the butt ends of their rifles in revenge for the almost daily attacks made on soldiers by bands of Terrorists, is dangerously inflaming the people here, and fresh revolutionary outbreaks are feared.

The authorities of Warsaw have instituted the most strict preventive measures. The public buildings are guarded by infantry and Cossacks are patrolling the streets, which still further excites the populace.

MOSCOW, March 14.—Four revolutionists, mere youths, who were captured here two days ago by the police at the end of a fight between the authorities and a band of agitators, were tried by court martial to-day, sentenced to death, and executed in spite of the intercession of the Moscow members of the Lower House of Parliament. Three of the young men were students at the Moscow University.

A woman was arrested in the lobby of the Opera House here to-night. She was searched and an automatic revolver charged with poisoned bullets was found on her. The woman had recently been noticed shadowing Gen. Rheinbott, the Prefect of Police, and it is believed that she intended to assassinate him.

ELIZABETHGRAD, Russia, March 14.—An estate in this vicinity was attacked by robbers yesterday. They bound and decapitated the proprietor, five laborers, and a woman. Two witnesses of the slaughter, a soldier, who hid in a haystack, and a child, lost their reason. The soldier subsequently died in a hospital from delirium. The booty obtained by the robbers amounted to $1,000.

On the occasion of the funeral yesterday of a prominent Reactionary who was killed by Revolutionists, an attempt was made to start anti-Jewish excesses. Rioters began beating Jews in the streets and sacking the Bazaar and Jewish lodgings, but they were stopped by the prompt intervention of the troops.

A number of Jews were wounded, one of whom died in the hospital. The local rabbis have telegraphed complaints to the Lower House of Parliament and to Premier Stolypin.

FINNISH ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Eighty Women Candidates—Prohibition One of the Issues.

HELSINGFORS, March 14.—The elections for members of the Finnish Diet will be held to-morrow. These will be the first elections since the revision of the Constitution and the abolition of the ancient four-house Legislature that perpetuated the privileges of the nobility, the burgesses, and the clergy at the expense of the peasantry.

There are eighty women candidates in the field, and it is probable that not less than a dozen will be elected. The most acute question before the electorate is that of the total prohibition of the sale of liquor, which is advocated by a strong section of public opinion. The total prohibition experiences of some of the American States are cited as examples for Finland.

GRAND DUKE GIVES $100,000.

And Is to Get Nearly $1,000,000 by Selling Land to Peasants' Bank.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The Grand Duke Michael, brother of Emperor Nicholas, has given $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers, and has sold to the Peasants' Bank for distribution to the peasants 65,000 acres of his estates in Orel Province at an average price of $14 per acre.

The Peasants' Bank has now contracted to purchase 8,212,000 acres of land.

ALADIN TALKS OF DUMA.

Says That It Will Repudiate Unauthorized Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Alexis Aladin and Nicholas Tchaykovsky spent to-day in this city. They were busily engaged in filling engagements all day. They visited John H. Converse, who had expressed great interest in their mission, and later were the guests of Harrison Morris at luncheon at the Franklin Inn Club.

Then they called upon Herbert Welsh of the Indian Rights' Association, dined at the University Club, and later attended a meeting of the Oriental Club at the residence of Dr. S. Solis-Cohen. Late to-night they departed for New York.

Discussing the purpose of this visit to America, Mr. Aladin said:

"Czar Nicholas is almost completely in the hands of the bureaucracy and the Cabinet members, who represent the vested interests of the empire, control him, or have his ear to such an extent that it is impossible for the Emperor to do anything for the whole people should he wish to do so.

"We are here to shut out Russia from the possibility of floating any loans in America and to warn investors that such loans, if made, will be repudiated by the Duma, in which the controlling vote is held by the party of the Left, with 192 votes, while the Constitutional Democrats have 116 votes, and on all internal matters the votes of the 90 members of the Polish Party can be counted upon.

"We wish to cut off the possibility of such loans, because the money obtained will be used to buy machine-guns with which to shoot down our people. Russia now has no chance to obtain money in England or France, and the United States is the only big nation in which possible investors can be found at this time.

"Russian financial overtures are likely to be made in two forms, which I will term masked loans. They are: First, an offer to sell mining or industrial franchises; second, the supplying of rolling stock to the Russian railroads or attempts to rebuild the Russian Navy.

"The Duma will repudiate both plans if they are ever pushed to the point of consummation. Under the constitutional changes in the Russian Government, any deals arranged with foreign Governments must have the sanction of the Duma, and, as the workingmen and the peasant party control the Duma, sanction for any menacing Government moves will be withheld. We intend to maintain firmly this right.

"Another purpose is to explain the conflict between the Crown and Parliament and to detail some of the horrors and tortures inflicted upon the Russian people, which include banishment and imprisonment without trial, the firing by troops and police upon hospitals, and the maiming and ill-treatment of patients. In other words, we wish to stir up a feeling abroad that will make Russia observe some civilized rules and commit no acts that would not be permitted under the rules of international warfare.

"We do not ask America to liberate us—no nation can be liberated except by its own initiative and its own efforts, no matter what help outsiders may give it."

DAVIS CHEERED IN COMMONS.

Foreign Secretary Grey Defends the American Admiral's Action.

LONDON, March 14.—The incident involving Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica and Rear Admiral Davis, U. S. N., after the Kingston earthquake, was brought up in the House of Commons to-day in a hypothetical question by Jesse Collings, Liberal Unionist, who was in Kingston at the time of the disaster. The question elicited from Foreign Secretary Grey a generous tribute to the American Admiral.

Mr. Collings asked if it was in accordance with international law and international etiquette for an Admiral of a foreign country to land an armed force in a British colony without the permission of the Governor. The Foreign Secretary said in reply:

"No, and I may add that no such rights were claimed in the incident referred to. What I am convinced of is that, while, in the presence of such a catastrophe there naturally was a certain amount of misunderstanding, the American Admiral was inspired by the single-minded motive of a desire to relieve suffering. Any other construction placed on his action is most unworthy and untrue."

Mr. Collings then asked if the fact did not remain that, in opposition to the Governor, armed troops were landed when there was no cause or warrant for such action, but the Foreign Secretary replied:

"According to my information the question conveys a statement which is not borne out by the facts."

Sir Edward Grey's tribute to Admiral Davis was heartily cheered by the members of the House.

HENRY NORMAN TO MARRY.

Is Engaged to a Daughter of Sir Charles McLaren, M. P.

LONDON, March 14.—It is announced that Henry Norman, M. P., will shortly marry Miss Priscilla McLaren, younger daughter of Sir Charles B. B. McLaren, M. P.

Henry Norman, in 1891, married Ménie Muriel Dowie, the author of "A Girl in the Karpathians" and other books. The couple were divorced four years ago, and soon afterward Mrs. Norman married Lieut. Edward Arthur Fitzgerald, the well-known mountain climber and explorer.

Mr. Norman spent several years in America. He was educated at Harvard and started the agitation for the National preservation of Niagara Falls. He has traveled almost all over the world, and has written a number of books on Japan, Russia, and other countries. He has been a member of Parliament since 1900.

King Edward to Visit King Alfonso.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 14.—It has been arranged that King Edward will visit King Alfonso here in the course of the latter's annual Spring sojourn. A review of troops and a gala dinner will be given in honor of King Edward.

PRUSSIAN POLES BITTER.

Deputy Declares That Their Patience Has Been Exhausted.

Special Cablegrams.

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BERLIN, March 14.—There was an acrimonious debate in the Prussian Diet to-day on the Polish school question.

Deputy Stychel, who is a Pole, declared that the Poles were engaged in a desperate contest to save their mother tongue. He added that the patience of the Poles had been exhausted. The Prussian public schools were excellent institutions so long as they were used for purposes of education, but now they had become political weapons.

The Deputy went on to describe the severity of the measures taken against the Polish parents. He said that even sewing machines had been seized for school fines.

CUMBERLAND PROTESTS.

Sends a Communication to Brunswick on His Claim to the Throne.

BRUNSWICK, March 14.—The Duke of Cumberland, heir to the throne of Brunswick, who is excluded from the succession because he will not give up his claim to the Hanoverian Crown and thus reconcile himself with Prussia, has entered a protest against the action of the Diet of the Duchy March 12, when it was unanimously decided to elect a Regent in succession to the late Prince Albrecht, excluding the Duke of Cumberland and the latter's son, Ernest Augustus.

ANOTHER FRENCH WARSHIP DAMAGED

The Fulminant Struck by a Torpedo and Towed to Port in a Sinking Condition.

103 BODIES FROM IENA

President Fallieres and the Premier to Attend Funeral of Victims To-morrow.

BREST, March 14.—There was another accident to a French warship off this port to-day.

In the course of torpedo exercises the coast defense ship Fulminant was struck and seriously damaged on the water line by a torpedo.

Collision mats were at once applied to the hole in the vessel's side and she was towed into port in a sinking condition.

TOULON, March 14.—One hundred and three bodies of victims of the explosion on board the battleship Iéna have been recovered. Very few of them can be identified.

The difficult task of recovering the dead from the hulk of the warship continued throughout last night, relays of survivors of the crew participating in the work. The bodies recovered were transported on gun carriages, covered with the tri-colored flag, to the mortuary before daylight in order to avoid harrowing spectacles and increasing the sorrow of distracted relatives.

Most of the injured men are making favorable progress toward recovery.

The thorough search of the interior of the Iéna was completed this afternoon when the men engaged in this work penetrated to the engine room. A large number of bodies were found there.

The authorities have decided that it will be necessary again to flood the dry dock and to explode under water the contents of the central and forward magazines. The explosives there still constitute a grave danger, for, having been subjected to great heat, they are liable to go off if touched.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the funeral of the victims of the disaster, which is to be held on Saturday in the square of the dock yard. In addition to President Fallières and Premier Clemenceau there will be present many members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, representatives of the public bodies of France, and a number of diplomats. The unidentified dead are to be buried in a common grave given by the city, over which a commemorative monument will be erected. The identified dead will be sent for burial to their native towns at the expense of the State.

PARIS, March 14.—The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate adjourned to-day as a sign of mourning for the Iéna victims, after the Presidents of the two houses had referred sympathetically to the disaster.

Henry Vignaud, the First Secretary of the American Embassy, has presented to the Foreign Office the condolences of Henry White, the American Ambassador to France, on the catastrophe. Mr. White passed through this city to-day on his way to London for a short visit.

ATTACKS THE "PACIFISTS."

Paris Temps Thinks Discussion of Armament Limitation Dangerous.

PARIS, March 14.—The semi-official Temps this evening publishes an article entitled "Pacifist Madness," in which it treats severely the proposition to discuss the limitation of armaments at the Peace Conference at The Hague, saying:

"There is no doubt that if it is discussed international relations will become worse than before."

Continuing, the Temps says:

"The Pacifists are either simpletons or bluffers. At any rate, they are a national peril to France. Let The Hague Conference treat questions of international law, which will be useful, but do not let the conference promise more, as promises are illusory and generally are not fulfilled."

FRENCH INSURANCE LAW MET.

Three American Companies Permitted to Do Business in the Country.

PARIS, March 14.—Ministerial decrees are published in The Official Journal to-day stating that the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society have given full satisfaction regarding the requirements under the insurance law of 1905, relative to the charters and by-laws of the organizations in the United States, and that henceforth they are duly registered under the law to carry on business in France on the condition that the necessary guarantees are deposited within the specified time.

EX-CHORUS GIRL LOSES.

Marriage to Late Count Chamere Annulled—His Will Declared Void.

BRESLAU, March 14.—The Provincial Superior Court to-day annulled the marriage of the late Count Pius Chamere to Wanda Blaustein, at one time a chorus girl on the Vienna stage, and also annulled the last will of the Count, by which he left the woman his whole fortune, amounting to several million marks.

The court decided that the Count, who died in 1903 as the result of an automobile accident, was demented. The ex-chorus girl will appeal to the Imperial Supreme Court.

Count Chamere was a member of an old family and in 1903 was mortally injured in an automobile accident. Two days before his death he married Wanda Blaustein and made a will in which he left her his entire fortune.

Immediately after the Count's death his family declared their intention of contesting the will, asserting that he was not in a fit condition to dispose of his property.

TWO HONDURAN DEFEATS.

Nicaraguans Rout One Force and Rebels Against Bonilla Another.

MANAGUA, March 14.—The following dispatch has been received here from President Zelaya of Nicaragua, dated Sanchez, Honduras, March 13:

"The enemy was completely defeated at Maralta to-day after two days' fighting.

"I have confiscated at Corinto a thousand rifles destined for the Honduran Government."

The Honduran Revolutionists yesterday defeated the forces of President Bonilla of Honduras, near Tegucigalpa, after fifteen hours' fighting. The Revolutionists captured seventy officers and soldiers. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides.

The commander of the defeated Honduran troops was Gen. Sotero Barahona, the Minister of War of Honduras.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day announcing that the gunboat Princeton left Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday, for Corinto, Nicaragua. The Chicago is now at Acajutla, Salvador, and these two warships will look after the American interests affected by the war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The Princeton will probably arrive at Corinto to-morrow.

Chilean "Jack the Ripper" to Die.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14.—The sentence of death passed upon Emilio Dubois last December has been confirmed by the Supreme Court. Dubois is known to have killed not less than five persons. He has been termed the Chilean "Jack the Ripper."

James McCreery & Co.

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A complete stock of Imported and Domestic Parasols in new attractive designs.

Covered with hand-embroidered linen, taffetas silk in Parisian or floral designs and Ponge with various shades of lining; lace covered Parasols including Princess, Marquise, Spanish, Imperial and Duchess Laces. Chiffon and chiffon trimmed Parasols.

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1,000 Imported jewelled lorgnette Chains set with amethysts, corals, turquoise, sapphires and topaze. 2.00
value 3.75 to 8.75

500 Imported jewelled Bracelets, plain and fancy stone settings, unique oriental designs. 2.00
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HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of 300 dozen French Four-in-hand Scarfs. Made of fine quality Imported Silk, plain colors, black and white Brocade and an extensive variety of novelty designs. Plain colors in self-figured crepe. 50c each
value 1.00

Men's Cape Skin Gloves. Out seam sewn. Various shades of tan.
1.50 per pair
former price 1.85

BLACK DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Friday and Saturday.
March the 15th and 16th.

All wool, black shadow check Batiste. Chiffon finish. 54 inches wide.
68c per yard
value 1.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

5 SERVIAN STRIKERS KILLED.

Police at Belgrade Obliged to Fire—Twenty Persons Wounded.

BELGRADE, March 14.—In a conflict between police and strikers here to-day five of the latter were killed and twenty were wounded. Further collisions were narrowly averted.

A strike of the men employed in the sugar and leather trades here began on March 9 and the employers to-day made an effort to compel the strikers to permit non-unionists to take their places. With this object in view a number of non-unionists were escorted by the police into the factories, where the non-union men were attacked by the strikers.

The police eventually were obliged to use their firearms. The bodies of the dead were immediately taken possession of by the strikers, who formed a procession and marched toward the cemetery. On the way to the cemetery the procession passed by the Parliament building and the palace occupied by King Peter, and in each case the strikers were only prevented by strong forces of police from marching into the buildings with their dead comrades.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TANGIER, March 14.—Col. Armin Muller, the recently appointed Swiss Inspector General of the International Moraccan Police, accompanied by Capt. Fisher, arrived here to-day on the Spanish gunboat Dona Maria de Molina to take over the command of the police force.

MADRID, March 14.—The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies have been fixed for April 21. The elections for Senators will take place on May 5.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14.—The Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno left Valparaiso to-day for Hampton Roads in order to represent Chile at the naval review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

HAMBURG, March 14.—Nightwork proceeded yesterday until 10 o'clock on forty-six ships here in spite of the opposition of the local longshoremen. Three hundred more English dock laborers have arrived here. Fifty of the imported English longshoremen have refused to continue at work and will be sent back to England.

PANAMA, March 14.—Senor Ehrman, Secretary of President Amador; Mayor Ossa of this city, Representative Lefevre, and prominent bankers, merchants, and officials gave a banquet last night to the American Congressional party now visiting Panama. All the visitors expressed themselves as being pleasantly surprised at the conditions on the Isthmus and firmly convinced of the success of the canal undertaking.

PARIS, March 14.—The body of Mrs. Latham, the American portrait painter who committed suicide here on March 7, will be taken to New York on board the American liner Philadelphia, sailing from Cherbourg Saturday.

ROME, March 14.—King Victor Emanuel has sent Count Tozzoni, one of the masters of ceremonies, to inform Lloyd Griscom, the new American Ambassador to Italy, that he will be received next Sunday in state audience for the presentation of his credentials.

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English Breakfast Tea, 30c. to 90c. lb.
Java and Mocha Coffee, 29c. lb.
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Formosa Oolong Tea, 28c. to $1.50 lb.

CHINESE KILL MISSIONARIES.

Wesleyan Establishment Near Ning-Po Reported Destroyed.

SHANGHAI, March 14.—It is reported from Chinese sources that a Wesleyan mission has been destroyed near Ning-Po and that the missionaries were killed.

The report is not confirmed from foreign sources.

Inquiries made at the Methodist Episcopal Mission House here yesterday elicited the information that the Wesleyan mission near Ning-Po, Eastern China, is a British mission.

There are two American missions at Ning-Po, Baptist and Presbyterian. The Baptist Mission consists of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Goddard and his wife; Dr. J. S. Grant and his wife, the Rev. E. E. Jones and Mrs. Jones, and the Misses A. K. Goddard and Helen Elgie.

The Presbyterian missionaries are the Rev. J. E. Schoonmaker and his wife, the Rev. Robert E. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch, the Rev. A. R. Keppler and his wife, the Rev. Harrison K. Wright and Mrs. Wright, and the Misses Annie R. Morton, Edwina Cunningham, Lavinia M. Rollestone, M. D. Morton, and Margaret B. Duncan.

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drove the snakes out of the Emerald Isle. His followers in this country who make Moxie their staple beverage, avoid many of the ills, fancied or real, brought about by alcoholic stimulants. They enjoy good health and have the vigor and vim that helps them make a success of life. That's why they universally agree that, to drink Moxie

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Pocket size, tin box, 10c.

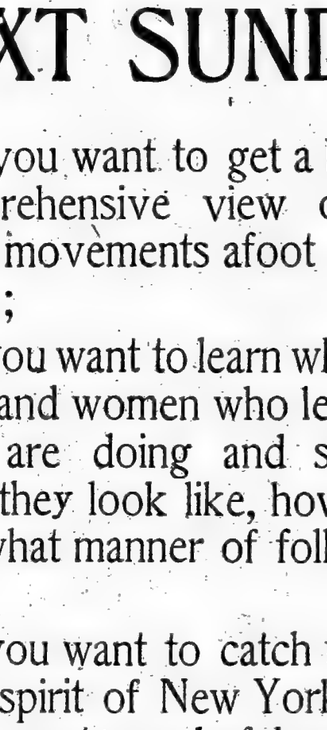

The New York Times

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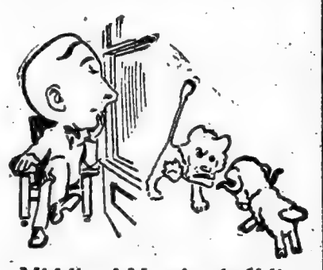

Middle of March—half lion, half lamb.

Spring overcoats are safe half way measures in shedding Winter weights.

Spring suits ready, too, for men and boys.

Marble time's almost here, when boys wear out even the double knees in the Onyx stockings now on sale.

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LOOKING FOR A BOARDING HOUSE or furnished room? Consult the announcements in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

PRESIDENT BARS JAPANESE COOLIES

Uses the Powers Recently Conferred on Him by the Immigration Act.

CALLS OFF SCHOOL SUITS

Nine Japanese Admitted to a San Francisco School After Examination in English.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Roosevelt to-day issued an executive order directing that Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and who come therefrom, be not allowed to enter the continental territory of the United States. This is practically the final chapter, except so far as the question may be taken up in treaty negotiations with Japan, in the issue growing out of the differences with that country over the action of the San Francisco authorities in prohibiting Japanese school children from attending the schools provided for the whites.

Authority to refuse permission to the classes of persons cited by the President to enter the continental territory of the United States is contained in the immigration bill, approved Feb. 20. It was incorporated in that measure at the request of the President and in fulfillment of a promise he made to Mayor Schmitz and the School Board of San Francisco in the course of their negotiations at the White House. On their side the San Franciscans promised to rescind their action on the school question, which promise has now been fulfilled. The President's order is as follows:

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved Feb. 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone;

And whereas, upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by the Government of Japan to citizens of that country or Korea, and who are laborers, skilled or unskilled, to go to Mexico, to Canada, and to Hawaii, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein,

I hereby order that such citizens of Japan or Korea, to wit, Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

It is further ordered that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to take through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, such measures and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this order into effect. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Washington, March 14, 1907.

Coincident with this order the President has directed the dismissal of the two suits filed in San Francisco at the direction of the Department of Justice, which had in view the testing of the question of the treaty rights of Japanese children to enter the white schools. This step the President had promised to take when the School Board rescinded its original action barring Japanese children from the white schools.

It is understood that the President is now prepared to drop the negotiations for a treaty of exclusion, which have been pending for some time. He is satisfied to wait a while and see what develops in the working of the order of to-day. If there is to be exclusion, the Japanese would prefer to have it come through an arrangement, by treaty or otherwise, with their Government to having it result from act of Congress.

There is no question that such an act would arouse great resentment throughout Japan, although the Japanese Government recognize the fact that it would be within the terms of the present treaty. The Japanese people would regard it as distinct discrimination against them, and would be correspondingly angry. The President is aware of that fact, and for that reason, if it develops that there is need for further action than the order issued to-day, he will undoubtedly resume negotiations for a treaty.

The Japanese Embassy had no comment to make on the President's order this evening. Attention was called, however, to the pacific character of the response of Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to an interpellation on the subject in the Diet recently.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Late to-day nine little Japanese girls, who had applied for admission to the Redding Primary School this morning, were admitted after an examination as to their knowledge of the English language.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, United States Attorney Devlin to-day had a formal order of dismissal of the Japanese cases entered in the Federal court. Similar action was taken in the State Supreme Court.

ANOTHER MOVE BY RUEF.

He Applies to the Supreme Court for a Habeas Corpus Writ.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A new application for the release of Abraham Ruef by habeas corpus was made in the State Supreme Court to-day on the ground that Ruef is illegally restrained by Ellsor Biggy.

The application filed several days ago alleged that the indictment against Ruef was illegal.

To Open Big Uptown Garage.

The large four-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, owned by the Wendel estate, has been leased to a concern which will open an automobile garage there. The entire building, which has 110,000 feet of floor space, will be used for the garage, which, it is said, will be the largest in the city.

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BULLETS UNDER MICROSCOPE.

Evidence to Show Whether Army Rifles Were Used at Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Expert testimony concerning ammunition and guns will be given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs within a few days, perhaps to-morrow. This will include a report of the results of the microscopic examination of the bullets extracted from the walls of houses in Brownsville and the cartridges picked up in the streets there.

From these reports it is expected the committee will be able to form an opinion as to whether the bullets found were fired from guns in the hands of negro soldiers or whether citizens had obtained army ammunition and fired it from rifles of another make.

The witnesses testifying to-day were Nelson Huron, a Sergeant; Otis C. West, a private, and John E. Rinnel, a cook, all of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, which preceded the negro troops at Fort Brown. Their statements dealt largely with the character of the people at Brownsville and their hostility to soldiers, and threats made against negro soldiers when they should arrive at Fort Brown.

Huron testified that Government ammunition was bought at a saloon in Brownsville.

West testified that he saw uniforms and bandoliers on the back porches of the barracks, and that Mexicans, without hindrance, rummaged through these piles. One day he met a Mexican boy with a hat partly filled with cartridges. The boy showed him the cartridges, and when asked where he got them, he pointed toward the barracks and said: "I am going to take them downtown and sell them to shoot niggers with."

The witness said there were other boys in the party.

New Canal Commission In.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day received the resignation as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission of Rear Admiral N. T. Endicott, Brig. Gen. P. C. Hains, and D. M. Harrod, to take effect to-morrow. To fill the vacancies he announced the appointment of Mr. Stevens as Chairman of the commission to succeed Mr. Shonts and as Commissioners Lieut. Col. Goethals, Majors Gaillard and Sibert, Civil Engineer Rosseau, Dr. Gorgas, and Jackson Smith.

Archie Roosevelt Nearly Well.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The improvement in Archie Roosevelt's condition has been so gratifying that Dr. Lambert returned to New York to-day. Baron Hengelmuller, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, called at the White House to-day and congratulated the President on the recovery of his son.

JUDGES EXCUSE McAVOY.

Really Ill and Not Afraid to Take Seat on Bench, They Say.

The Judges of General Sessions emphatically denied yesterday a report that Recorder McAvoy had avoided taking his seat on the bench of the court because he feared that the present Legislature would find in his first decision the opportunity to pass the bill now pending abolishing the office of Recorder. McAvoy, it was said, would therefore not take his seat until after the Legislature adjourned this Spring. It was also said he feared an attack on his title to office.

"If Gov. Hughes thought that the election of Recorder McAvoy by the Board of Aldermen had not been legal," said Judge Rosalsky, "I know him well enough to know that he would have taken action in the matter long before this."

Judge Foster said the bill was introduced before Recorder McAvoy was elected, and he believed its principal purpose had been to break the deadlock in the Board of Aldermen while the vote on Recorder was being taken.

Judge Foster said that another purpose of the bill was to unify the Court of General Sessions. There are five General Sessions Judges, all having the same standing and salaries, but different names. They are Recorder, City Judge, Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and two Judges of the Court of General Sessions. The bill, it was thought, would abolish these distinctions in names.

Recorder McAvoy was assigned to preside over Part III. in February, but did not take his seat on account of the trial of Aram Tashjam, charged with murder in the first degree. The trial was begun before Judge Rosalsky in Part IV. on Jan. 28 and it was necessary to extend the trial to Part III. after Feb. 1. As the trial was likely to take up the greater part of February, Judge Rosalsky told Recorder McAvoy that he would finish out the term.

Similar circumstances prevented Recorder McAvoy from presiding over Part IV. this month. Judge O'Sullivan, finding that the trial of Alexander Devoe for murder would continue after March 1, transferred it to Part IV. and told Recorder McAvoy that he would finish out the term.

"Although ill," said Judge O'Sullivan, "Recorder McAvoy at first insisted on presiding over Part IV. in the March term, but I finally persuaded him to go South for the improvement of his health. I can state positively that his absence has nothing to do with the title to his office."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—First Lieut. J. C. Murphy, Fourth Infantry, will report to the Retiring Board at Denver for examination. First Lieut. D. Potts, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Havana and report to Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The Navy.

Lieut. C. H. Woodward to Norfolk for duty as aid to the senior member of the Jamestown Exposition Board.

Assistant Surgeons R. Hayden and E. V. Valz to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. G. McRitchie, commissioned from March 18, 1906.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wilmington, and Villalobos at Nankin, Dixie at Guantanamo, New Jersey at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Princeton from Acapulco for Corinto.

RESCUES FROM SHIP IN BREECHES BUOY

Crew of the Gowanburn Have Chilling Ride Through the Surf.

HOPE TO SAVE FREIGHTER

Wrecking Tug Gets Line to Her When Sea Moderates—Will Take Off the Cargo.

Through a stinging, blinding surf seventeen Chinamen and four white men of the crew of the British freighter Gowanburn, fast in the Long Island sands off Blue Point, ten miles east of Fire Island, were rescued in the breeches buoy shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Capt. Forbes and the remainder of the crew stood by the vessel. Later, the life savers, who had kept up an all-night vigil, standing by their surfboats, succeeded in getting out past the breakers and reaching the stranded vessel. Capt. Forbes said that there was no immediate danger, and that he and those on board would remain there. The Captain, however, made the trip ashore to communicate with his agents, Seager & Co. of this city.

At the time the life savers made their trip the vessel was pounding dangerously, her pumps were choked, and a heavy sea was at times breaking over her. As the day progressed the sea moderated, and late last night it was announced that the crew of the Merritt-Chapman wrecking boat Rescue had succeeded in getting a line to her, and the chances were favorable for getting her off after she has been lightened.

One life was sacrificed in the attempt to save the unfortunate vessel. After most of the crew were taken off the life savers put a crew of Merritt-Chapman employes on board. It was while making the trip that Helmsman Edward Johnson lost his life.

The working boat put off from the tug Rescue. In crossing the outer bar the little craft got caught in the breakers. Johnson was in the stern, steering with a long sweep. The breakers were running high. Water was coming in fast and threatening to swamp the boat, and in order to bring her head up to a sea which was about to swamp them Johnson gave a vigorous stroke and the oar snapped, carrying the helmsman into the water. He was swept away and his body was not recovered.

The little boat was in grave danger for a time, but the men managed to haul her out of the breakers. They made for the beach, and in doing so came so near the stranded vessel that for a few seconds it looked as though their boat would smash against her side. It was found that the small boat was unsafe, so the life-savers put them aboard the Gowanburn.

Later in the day the men from the Rescue succeeded in getting a cable aboard and the actual work of getting the Gowanburn free of the sand will begin early this morning. The Captain and the fourteen white members of the crew returned to the steamer and some time after they to the steamer and some time after they got on board four of the Chinamen elect companions.

Last night came the report that the sea was moderating and the prospects were fair for a land wind and a smooth sea to-day, conditions which the salvage men want. At daylight it is expected that three lighters will arrive, and the work of taking off the cargo will begin at once.

The Gowanburn sailed from Hull Feb. 22 with a cargo of chrome, wool, and steel, and on Wednesday night in the dense fog ran on the outer bar off Blue Point. She is a new vessel of 4,315 tons burden.

MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST.

Cooper Union Meeting Held by Central Union.

A mass meeting to protest against the arrest in Colorado and the hurrying to Idaho of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, in 1906, charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, was held in Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the Central Federated Union. James Holland, ex-Chairman of the Central Federated Union, presided. The hall was thronged.

Arthur E. Holder of the Machinists' Union said he came as a substitute for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"We protest," he said, "against Government by kidnapping. When a fourteen-year-old boy was kidnapped from Omaha the entire press of the country was indignant, but the press was not so indignant over three men who were kidnapped when the extradition laws were ignored."

Franklin H. Wentworth said that he had received a letter from one of the London editors of The Review of Reviews.

"This letter," he said, "told how greatly Englishmen were interested in this case wher the right of habeas corpus had been violated. That right is very dear to the Englishman. If Americans are silent where that right is denied, they should disown the history of the American Revolution and return to England to sit at the feet of Edward VII."

The meeting passed resolutions denouncing the procedure in the cases of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Ex-Baseball Man to Run for Justice.

John Montgomery Ward, at one time a professional baseball player, is to run on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Peace in Babylon, L. I. His opponent, on the Democratic ticket, is James B. Cooper, Jr., whose father was a Justice in Babylon for many years.

ARTIST JUMPS FOUR STORIES.

Sternberg Had Suffered from Insomnia—He Will Recover.

Morris Sternberg, an artist, 24 years old, jumped from a fourth-story window of the Acropolis, an apartment house at 519 West 123d Street, yesterday morning. He landed on his side in a heap of wet ashes in a vacant lot. Less than five feet away an excavation for a building had been dug. Had he tumbled into it, it would have added ten feet to his fall.

Dr. Webbe, who arrived with the J. Hood Wright Hospital ambulance, picked him up from the ashes. He was stunned, and had a badly scratched up face, but, as he said later, he was not much the worse for his jump.

Sternberg is the son of Lazar Sternberg, head of Sternberg & Co., clothing manufacturers at 234 Market Street, Newark. The family home is near the corner of 112th Street and Riverside Drive. When a member of the family was seen there yesterday afternon it was explained that the young man had not been living home for some time, but that he was not estranged from his family, having visited them on Sunday and Monday last. He was not in need of money. He had studied art in Paris and Milan.

The young man had a talk with Manager Mansfield of the Acropolis on Wednesday evening, when he said he was troubled with insomnia and had not slept for four nights. This depressed him, he said.

Sternberg also made a remark which led Mr. Mansfield to infer that he had had an unfortunate love affair, but neither his family nor his associates at the Acropolis knew anything about this. He will recover.

Comstock's 3,000th Arrest.

Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, just out of a sickbed, where he had been for two months, announced in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon that he had just made his three thousandth arrest. His prisoner was Lee Eng, who has a photograph gallery at 26 Mott Street. Mr. Comstock raided Eng's place yesterday.

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SURE OF VICTORY FOR POLICE BILLS

But Friends of the Measures in Albany Are Taking No Chances.

WATCH KEPT ON LOBBYISTS

Threat That If the Pending Bills Are Beaten Others Less Considerate Will Be Pushed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—While the police Inspectors, who will be most vitally affected by the passage of the Bingham Police bill, are leaving no stone unturned to beat the bill, it is confidently predicted here to-night that the measure will be reported favorably and without an amendment by the Cities Committee of the Senate next week, and that in all probability it will become law before the end of the week following.

The Cities Committee has announced that those who wish to be heard on the measure will have their last chance next Wednesday afternoon, when a public hearing will be held. Word has already reached here that a delegation will come up from New York to urge that the bill be passed. On the other hand, not a word has been heard from the Inspectors. It is not believed that any of their number will be on hand after the severe lashing inflicted on them by Commissioner Bingham and some of the other men who spoke in favor of the bill at the hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee a week ago.

In the meantime the talk of a big corruption fund to defeat the bill is heard everywhere at the Capitol. It is realized that this is about the only means to prevent its passage that is left to the opposition.

The friends of the measure are taking no chances. The movements of certain men here who have been prominently identified with lobbying in the past are being closely watched by secret agents, who are in evidence in hotel lobbies and in the corridors of the Capitol.

THREATEN BILL'S OPPONENTS.

If They Succeed They May Be Investigated, Says Cutting.

To combat the influence, of the large corruption fund which the so-called "system" in the Police Department is supposed to have raised by levying assessments on policemen, proprietors of gambling houses, and saloon keepers for the purpose of defeating the Bingham bill, the advocates of the bill, it was learned yesterday, have planned an aggressive campaign which, they believe, will help the bill through either at this session or the next.

Their chief weapon will be publicity. A direct appeal to the people will be made by exposing the condition which permits subordinates in a city department to defy their superiors.

B. Fulten Cutting said last night that if the bill was defeated the Legislature probably would be asked to name a commission to investigate it; learn whether or not money was used, and if it was, by whom. Then the matter might get into the courts. If the investigation of the commission should fail of its purpose, the friends of the bill would persistently call the attention of New Yorkers to the iniquities produced by its defeat until reform should be demanded, it was said.

Mr. Cutting said that more than this would be done—the Citizens' Union would hunt down the legislators who voted against the bill, no matter what part of the State they came from, and create a public opinion against them that would defeat them at the next election.

If the bill was defeated at this session, Mr. Cutting said, it probably would be presented in a more severe form at the next. Many concessions, such as permitting Inspectors to retain their salaries and their pension rights, and insuring the same consideration to the Central Office detectives, would be taken from the bill. In addition, harsh provisions would be inserted which maladministration following the defeat of the bill would make necessary.

As to the "Corruption Fund."

When asked what evidence he had of a corruption fund, Mr. Cutting said:

"We have no direct evidence. We have not engaged detectives to secure this for us. But we have circumstantial evidence, which leads us to believe that the fund exists. I believe that the assessment levied by the Policemen's Benevolent Association upon its members, supposedly for a mortuary fund, is to be used at Albany for legislative purposes. At the hearing before the Assembly Committee it was openly charged that an assessment of $750 had been levied on proprietors of gambling houses, and this has not yet been contradicted. We have received anonymous notes from saloon keepers, saying that policemen have exacted contributions to the fund amounting to $250."

Mr. Cutting said further that he could not understand how Commissioner Bingham could hold his position if the bill was defeated, because he would be unable to discipline his subordinates. He thought, too, that it would be difficult to select a successor, "for no self-respecting man would take the job."

"The defeat of the bill would create a condition of affairs," said Mr. Cutting, "which would make it necessary for us to hire a police department to protect us against the present police force."

Gen. Greene Supports Bingham.

Gen. Bingham made public yesterday a letter received by him from ex-Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene; a letter sent by ex-Commissioner Greene to ex-Mayor Low, and a letter sent by Gen. Greene to Police Inspector Richard Walsh. The one from Gen. Greene to Gen. Bingham was as follows:

F. V. Greene, Fidelity Building,
Buffalo, N. Y., March 11, 1907.

My dear Gen. Bingham—Yours of March 8 is received.

I do not think it would be possible for me to be present at that hearing before the Senate committee, but, as I have already written to Mayor Low and to Inspector Walsh, I am strongly in favor of the legislation proposed. The legislation in regard to the Detective Bureau is substantially the same as I endeavored to obtain in 1906, and the bill passed both houses of the Legislature at that time, but when it went through the Senate an amendment was adopted requiring the three-platoon system, and that was so objectionable that I asked the Governor not to sign the bill. I think the opinion is practically unanimous both in and out of the Police Department that with the law as it stands now an efficient detective bureau is absolutely impossible.

In regard to the Inspectors, there has been some divergence of opinion, but after careful consideration I am satisfied that such a measure as you propose is essential to the maintenance of proper discipline and responsibility in the Police Department.

At the present time the law authorizes the detail of one of the Inspectors to be Chief Inspector, and to hold this position at the pleasure of the Commissioner. I detailed Inspector Cortright to this position in January, 1904, and his detail has been continued by my successors. The same principle should be extended to all Inspectors, in order that the Commissioner may hold them responsible.

The whole theory of the present police law in New York is to give large power to the Police Commissioner and to hold him responsible for the exercise of it by making him removable by either the Mayor or the Governor whenever either of them thinks proper. I believe this theory is perfectly sound, and that the law is a good one. In regard to the Detective Bureau and the Inspectors, however, the power of the Commissioner is greatly restricted, and it is to correct this that your proposed legislation is designed. I hope you will succeed in passing it.

You are quite at liberty to use this letter and the letters to Mayor Low and to Inspector Walsh, copies of which I inclose, in any way that you see fit. Yours very truly,

F. V. GREENE.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Police Commissioner, New York City.

In his letters to Mayor Low and Inspector Walsh, Gen. Greene spoke similarly of conditions in the department and the proposed legislation. He told Walsh that he thought the Inspectors were making a serious mistake in opposing the bill.

The Federation of Church Clubs, having a report from a special committee on conditions and the Police Department and the Bingham bill, is working to get the bill enacted. In a statement issued yesterday the Federation announced its position and gave arguments for the proposed legislation.

NO CANAL BOND CHANGES.

Commercial Bodies Opposed to Plan to Raise Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—At a meeting of various commercial bodies of the State here to-day protest was made against resubmitting the Barge Canal act to the people whereby the rate of interest on the canal bonds may be increased. Such plan has been proposed because of the difficulty of the State in disposing of bonds which bear only 3 per cent.

It was the sense of the meeting that to interfere with the law authorizing the barge canal would bring confusion and cause delay in the work. Among other New York organizations represented were the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Produce Exchange, the Merchants' Association, and the Canal Association.

At the State Canal Board meeting this afternoon the opinion was expressed that the Hill bill, granting financial institutions investing in the bonds certain exemptions from the franchise tax and the savings bank surplus tax, would not be passed. It is understood that it is not favored by Gov. Hughes.

Thus far about fifty miles of the barge canal work has been contracted for. For this distance eighteen contracts have been drawn. They represent work to the amount of $17,000,000. Fourteen of the contracts are now in effect. The barge canal will be approximately 558 miles long.

TO SAVE NIAGARA WATERS.

Bill for Repeal of Niagara County Irrigation Company's Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Murphy of Kings introduced a bill to-day to repeal the charter of the Niagara County Irrigation and Supply Company, which the State granted in 1891. This is practically the first bit of legislation directed against Niagara power deals that has been put in this session.

The charter permits the construction of a canal which it is estimated will drain the Falls of 17,000 cubic feet per second in addition to the 15,600 feet authorized by permits granted to existing companies by the Secretary of War. The company has not yet begun operations because of lack of funds, it is understood. At the hearing before Secretary Taft its attorney hinted that the General Electric Company was interested in the syndicate which is exploiting the concern. It has been reported at various times that the McKenzie-Mann group of Canadian capitalists were interested in the scheme. The repeal of the charter has been recommended by the Niagara Reservation Commission.

It is hinted that legislation to modify the charters of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, and of the Niagara Development Company, will be introduced so as to take away the power to divert Niagara's waters.

VOTE FOR GUARD INQUIRY.

Assembly Passes the Wainwright Bill by a Vote of 89 to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Wainwright bill providing for an investigation of the National Guard was passed, 89 to 25, in the Assembly to-day. Haines of Westchester voted against it. Keller and Stern of New York, Foley of Niagara, Mallon, Walters, and Jackson of Erie voted with the Republicans.

Harawitz of New York offered an amendment exempting New York from the provisions of the bill. Foley of New York offered one which made the Investigating Committee entirely legislative in membership, and Foley of Niagara put in a third which demanded that the Attorney General be called on as counsel for the investigators instead of employing special counsel. All were defeated.

Sheridan of New York declared he had "reliable information" that the bill was to benefit a certain faction of the Guard.

Must Explain Pollution.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Hughes has asked the owners of the J. & J. Rogers pulp mill, at Ausable Forks, on the Ausable River, and the Union Bag and Paper Company, at Ballston Spa, to appear before him to-morrow and explain why they have permitted refuse from their mills to drain into State waters. The action was taken at the suggestion of the Mechanics' Association of New York in its fight for pure water.

Hearing on Utilities Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—It was announced to-day that a joint hearing on the Public Utilities bill would be given before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Assembly Railroads Committee on March 27.

Russian Archbishop to Leave Here.

Archbishop Tikhon Bellavin of the Holy Orthodox and Apostolic Russian Church in the United States, has been transferred to the Archbishopric of Yaroslav, one of the most ancient and prominent in Russia. He came to America nine years ago. He will leave for Russia about the end of March, and the appointment of his successor will be decided on his arrival in St. Petersburg. In the meantime, the American Diocese has been put in charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Innocent of Alaska.

ONLY KELSEY KNEW OF HIGGINS'S ORDER

Mayer Will Not Be Able to Corroborate Insurance Superintendent.

DELAY FOR ACCUSED MAN

Illness of His Counsel Serves to Postpone the Hearing Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Counsel for Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance, obtained a postponement to-day until next Thursday on the ground of the illness of ex-Justice Edward W. Hatch, Mr. Kelsey's chief attorney.

When Senator McCarren asked Mr. Hatch yesterday how he expected to prove that Gov. Higgins had directed Supt. Kelsey to retain Robert H. Hunter, Chief Deputy in the Insurance Department, and Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel, Mr. Hatch replied:

"I will place ex-Attorney General Julius M. Mayer and Mr. Kelsey himself on the stand to prove that."

It was learned to-day that when the committee meets next Thursday Mr. Hatch will rise to correct that statement and will announce that Attorney General Mayer did not attend any of the conferences in which Mr. Kelsey's course was determined. Gov. Higgins being dead, Kelsey will therefore be the only one to testify regarding the strongest plea put forward in his defense.

In view of the developments yesterday and the assertion that Gov. Higgins was chiefly responsible for the retention of Hunter and Vanderpoel, some testimony given by Mr. Kelsey when examined by Gov. Hughes prior to the request for his removal is of interest. Mr. Kelsey was questioned at length as to his reasons for retaining Hunter and Vanderpoel, but never once mentioned any conference on the subject with Gov. Higgins. His examination then was continued as follows:

Q.—Is there anything to be said as to the reasons why you have retained the same persons who were in the Insurance Department prior to your taking office beyond what you have already said? A.—Well, that I am unable to state here.

Q.—Well, why? A.—Because I don't carry in my mind just what I have stated.

Q.—These matters that I have called your attention to (the retention of Hunter and Vanderpoel) with reference to the reorganization of the department, were matters exclusively within your own control? A.—Yes.

Q.—And as to which you took your own responsibility? A.—Why, certainly; I ought to.

Q.—You had a free hand? A.—Well, I was hemmed in by the environment or circumstances.

It was learned to-day that the vote in the Judiciary Committee on the question of whether Mr. Kelsey should be permitted merely to submit a deposition or whether he should be permitted to appear as a witness and give his oral testimony was settled in Kelsey's favor by a vote of 9 to 2. The lawyers representing the Superintendent were jubilant when they learned to-day how the vote stood. As an indication of Kelsey's real strength in the committee, however, it is regarded by others as entirely delusive. It is generally admitted that had the vote been taken on any issue with a direct bearing on the question whether Kelsey should go or stay, the result would have been different.

The committee took no action on the question raised by Kelsey's counsel regarding the admission of other testimony in his behalf. It is understood that ex-Justice Hatch and ex-Attorney General Mayer have a great number of witnesses who have consented to appear for Kelsey. They are mostly officials connected with fire insurance companies, who would be called to show that the retention of Hunter and Vanderpoel was advisable on account of the San Francisco disaster, which occurred just after Kelsey had taken office.

In the Senate as a whole, all the efforts of Kelsey's friends to gather anything like a following have proved futile. A canvass of the Republican members of the upper house failed to show a single one committed to Kelsey's cause. While there is a general disposition to see that Kelsey "gets a square deal," none could be found who was willing to say that he expected Kelsey to overcome the severe arraignment of his administration in the Governor's message asking for his removal.

TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL HIM.

Broker Nichols Says There Was Laudanum in Coffee He Drank.

A strange story of a plot to kill him in his own home was told yesterday by George Guerdon Nichols, who lives at 8 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. He said he had reported the matter to Commissioner Bingham directly, but so far as could be learned last night no investigation of the matter has been made by the police.

Mr. Nichols is about sixty years old, tall and spare of frame, with a carefully trimmed grayish beard. He is an insurance broker at 56 Pine Street, Manhattan, and is reputed to be wealthy. He is a bachelor and lives with a sister.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Nichols communicated by telephone with several newspaper men in Brooklyn and requested them to come to his home. He seemed to be laboring under great excitement. He said that while his sister was away laudanum had been put in his coffee and some one had broken off gas jets in the room next to his bedroom and turned on the gas. He was almost overcome before discovering it. He said:

"It was not robbery, nor was it revenge. I have never to my knowledge done any one a wrong. Some one aimed to put me out of the way for reasons which I suspect but cannot explain just now. I still suffer very much from my terrible experience."

Mr. Nichols has been active in the Independence League in Brooklyn, and was formerly the head of the Hearst organization in the district in which he lives.

MRS. DEPUE IN NEW YORK.

Woman Who Escaped from Stamford Sanitarium Says She Is Sane.

Mrs. Mary E. Depue, who escaped from the Stamford Hall Sanitarium, at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday night, with the connivance of a woman nurse, is now in New York and in communication with her attorney, Sidney R. Lash. She asserts that she will fight the attempt of her family to have her committed to the sanitarium for three years, insisting that she is perfectly sane.

Mrs. Depue came directly to New York after the escape from the sanitarium. She and the nurse left Stamford at 1 o'clock in the morning after having departed from the sanitarium unseen by the guards. She immediately telegraphed to her attorney. He received the message at 5 o'clock in the morning. It notified him that she had escaped and told him to drop all legal proceedings to have her released from the institution.

Mr. Lash said last night that Mrs. Depue had been illegally detained at the sanitarium, as she had gone there voluntarily about the middle of last month. He said that after arriving she had signed a paper agreeing to remain in the institution for one year, but that she did not know to what she was affixing her signature. After she had been in the place a week she notified Mr. Lash that she wanted to leave. He went to Stamford and had an interview with Dr. H. A. Givens, proprietor of the institution.

The interview was unsatisfactory, so Mr. Lash threatened to resort to habeas corpus proceedings. It was then, he says, that the woman's family began legal proceedings. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah H. Whittelsey of Farmington, Conn., and other members of her family, made application that she be committed for three years, and the date of the hearing has been set for March 19.

Mr. Lash said that "it was all the result of an unfortunate domestic trouble." He denied that he had anything to do with Mrs. Depue's escape from the sanitarium.

Mrs. Depue is the wife of Arthur W. Depue of 304 West 109th Street. Mr. Depue began proceedings for divorce about eight months ago. He is her second husband. Her first was a wealthy Westerner, from whom she was divorced several years ago.

FOR MANY YEARS

Savings Banks, Trustees and Conservative Investors of abundant capital have been large buyers of this company's guaranteed real estate securities.

Under our new plan this Favorite Investment is now available for the small as well as the large investor in the form of

GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

in $500 and $1000 amounts, to net 4½ per cent. The security is unassailable and the combined capital and surplus of this company and its associate corporations — aggregating $17,000,000 — make this investment care free.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., 198 Montague St., Brooklyn

NIGHT COURT MANDATORY.

Amendment to Bill in the Assembly Will Make It So.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman George B. Agnew introduced to-day in the Assembly Magistrate Whitman's bill for the appointment by the Mayor of New York of two additional Magistrates to serve in the proposed night court.

Magistrate Whitman announced last night that an amendment would be offered to his bill as introduced by Assemblyman Agnew, making it mandatory that a night court shall be held in the County of New York.

It was said yesterday that the law made no provision for a night court, other than the rule adopted by the Board of City Magistrates to hold such a court, and Magistrate Whitman's amendment will have the effect, if passed by the Legislature, of demanding the maintenance of a night court.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Agnew provides also for increasing the number of court clerks for the City Magistrates' Courts by four. The night court will require at least four clerks, and the Board of Magistrates will have the power to select them from a civil service list.

Magistrate Whitman said yesterday he had received assurances from both Republicans and Democrats alike that the bill as introduced and amended would be speedily passed.

MEN to whom the term "Sack Coat" merely implies that most practical type of coat for daily wear, may be surprised to learn that we have designed for this Spring five separate models, each distinctive. In addition to these are two double-breasted models. This variety is only one indication of our determination to meet the preferences of every customer.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Hawes

Derbies and Soft Hats.

Combine the Highest Quality with a Moderate Price—$3.

Spring Styles.

BROADWAY, COR. 13TH ST., NEW YORK.

Tailored Hats for Women.

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Youths' & Boys' Clothing

of more than ordinary merit.

Garments ready to put on and wear, with a pleasing distinction in the styles and fit, found only in the higher grades of custom made clothing.

The fabrics are strictly pure wool; the patterns stylish and smart, without a suggestion of extremes; most of them being exclusive with this establishment.

In addition to the high quality of the garments, we show the largest stock of Youths' Clothing to be found in the city. Complete lines of sizes make it an easy matter to secure perfect fitting clothes and this usually without the necessity for alterations.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Sale of $3 Soft Hats, $1.75

They are from a manufacturer who never before sold Brill stores. His eagerness to secure the Brill account explains why the price is $1.75 instead of $3.00.

That they are good $3.00 value examination will prove to you.

Choice of four blocks, 3 telescope and 1 alpine, for spring service, in either pearl, steel, light brown or black. Some have trimmings in contrasting color.

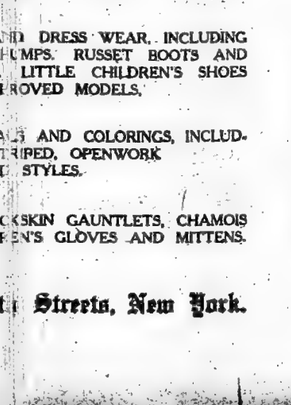

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Brill Brothers

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UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue. Harlem Store Open Evenings.

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A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

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CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

MISSES' SHOES FOR SERVICEABLE AND DRESS WEAR, INCLUDING SPECIAL SIZES. BOYS' SHOES AND PUMPS. RUSSET BOOTS AND HALF-SHOES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. LITTLE CHILDREN'S SHOES AND ANKLE TIES, IN THE MOST APPROVED MODELS.

HOSIERY IN THE DESIRABLE MATERIALS AND COLORINGS, INCLUDING INFANTS' SOCKS, IN STRIPED, OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED STYLES.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' GLACÉ AND BUCKSKIN GAUNTLETS, CHAMOIS AND FABRIC GLOVES; LITTLE CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The vital essentials to good clothes are fabric, design and tailoring. On all three counts we have gone a step farther than is usual in this matter.

In the Suits and Overcoats we present for spring service you will find these elements, whether the garment be $15 or $40.

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Three Broadway Stores

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Go tourist to California

Only the Santa Fe offers you

Santa Fe — All the Way

Fastest train — except Limited — to Los Angeles.
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Fred Harvey meal service, and
Grand Canyon Stop-overs.

Economy and comfort

You save in railroad and Pullman fares. You can join personally-conducted parties. You are carried in newest Pullman tourist sleepers, on any one of three daily trains. Block signals, too.

Very Low Rates in March and April.

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To-Night at 8:15 o'Clock
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Notable Paintings
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ON VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
At the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The Sale will be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of
The American Art Association, Managers

Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

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130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 136 West 41st St., New York.

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Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY

Union Sq. North—29 E. 17th St.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS IN RACING TANGLE

Empire City Trotting Club Secures Order Against State Racing Commission.

WANTS LICENSE ISSUED

Supreme Court Justice Mills Will Hear Argument To-morrow at White Plains.

J. Russell Soley, counsel for the Empire City Trotting Club, yesterday secured from Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills of White Plains, Westchester County, an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued directing the State Racing Commission to issue a license to the Empire City Trotting Club to "conduct running races and running meetings and steeplechases and steeplechase meetings for the year of 1907 in conformity with the law." The order is made returnable at White Plains Court House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time W. C. Percy, counsel for the State Racing Commission, will appear to argue against the issuing of the writ.

The application for the writ of mandamus is the outcome of the refusal of the State Racing Commission to grant a license to the Empire City Trotting Club to hold running race meetings on its track near Yonkers, and marks the beginning of a determined fight by James Butler, the owner of the Empire City track, to secure a license and dates for a race meeting.

No specific time is stipulated by the Empire City Trotting Club, but a race meeting this Spring would be out of the question. In this case, if the writ is issued and the commission accepts the court's ruling, the Empire track might be granted two weeks in August and the Aqueduct Fall meeting dates, Nov. 2 to 15. This would give the Aqueduct track two weeks in August, and thereby avoid a rearrangement of dates.

The petition, which was filed by Lawyer Soley last Tuesday, reviews exhaustively the racing situation in New York State and the powers of the State Racing Commission, and alleges that the Empire City Trotting Club is being deprived of its powers and rights. Particular stress is laid on Section 3 of the Laws of 1895, by which the racing associations were incorporated and the State Racing Commission established, which says:

Any corporation formed under the provisions of this act, if so claimed in its certificate of organization and if it shall comply with all the provisions of this act, and any other corporation entitled to the benefits and privileges of this act, as hereinafter provided, shall have the power and right to hold one or more trotting or running race meetings in each year, and to hold, maintain, and conduct trotting or running races at such meetings.

The annual report of the State Racing Commission for 1906 shows the gross receipts and the number of days' racing were as follows:

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park, 30 days, $592,340; Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, 30 days, $848,990; Brooklyn Jockey Club, Gravesend, 30 days, $648,680; Brighton Beach Racing Association, Brighton Beach, 28 days, $396,920; Saratoga Association, Saratoga, 22 days, $430,160; Queens County Jockey Club, Aqueduct, 20 days, $312,500; Metropolitan Jockey Club, Jamaica, 23 days, $347,820; Buffalo Racing Association, Buffalo, 31 days, $86,680. Total, $3,864,020.

The petition also relates that the gross receipts of six racing associations during the past eleven years have grown from $344,414.80 in 1895 to $3,429,520 in 1905, and the total receipts of the various racing associations during the eleven years from 1895 to 1905 have amounted to the sum of $25,904,319. Conducting running meetings is a substantial right and of great pecuniary value, the denial of which results in great and substantial injury and loss, for which a party to whom such right is denied has no adequate remedy in law.

STEPHENSON LEADS WITH GUN

Beats F. W. Moffett by One Target in Crescent A. C. Championship.

One of the features of the Crescent Athletic Club's trap shooting campaigns is the competition for the club championship. The event is usually held near the close of the season, which this year will be the last Saturday of this month. Last year Henry M. Brigham carried off the laurels, with Frank B. Stephenson a good second, but in the present competition the titleholder will have formidable opponents in Messrs. Stephenson and F. W. Moffett. Eight men faced the traps yesterday, the conditions being favorable for good shooting.

A. G. Southworth led after the first twenty-five targets had been shot at, but at the end of the second twenty-five he and Frank Stephenson stood on equal terms with forty-five out of fifty, with Mr. Brigham only a target behind. Southworth fell behind on his third twenty-five, missing eight, and F. B. Stephenson showed in the lead. At this time F. W. Moffett had sixty-three to his credit, along with Messrs. Brigham, Grinnell, Jr., and Southworth. In the final round of twenty-five, however, Mr. Moffett shot in splendid form, breaking his entire allotment, while Leader Stephenson lost two targets. When shooting ceased Mr. Stephenson had broken eighty-nine out of one hundred, to eighty-eight for Mr. Moffett. Two more competitions will be shot before the event is decided, one hundred targets next Thursday, and one hundred the following Saturday. The scores yesterday:

				T'l'l.
F. B. Stephenson	21	24	21	21–89
F. W. Moffett	19	23	21	25–88
H. M. Brigham	20	24	19	21–84
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	20	21	22	20–83
A. G. Southworth	21	22	18	20–81
Henry Krepe	20	19	21	21–81
A. E. Hendrickson	16	21	20	18–75
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	17	18	20	19–74

Sporting Club for New York.

A sporting club for boxing contests will likely be opened in New York. It will be patterned after the National Sporting Club of London and will take the same name as that organization. While the objects and purposes of the club are set forth as fostering athletic sports, its primary object is to conduct boxing exhibitions rather than other branches of sport. Under the plan of the organization there will be two entertainments each month, restricted to members. The monthly dues will be $10 and the membership limited to 1,000. It is expected that the organization will come strictly within the law.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL 1906 RAINIER CARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Consisting of the following:

22-28 H. P. touring car, with tape top.
22-28 H. P. folding front landaulet.

The above have been taken in trade for 1907 Rainiers, have been thoroughly overhauled, refinished and carry guarantee ranging from six to eight months. Demonstrations at any time.

THE RAINIER COMPANY,
Broadway and 50th St., New York.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $76. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

Automobile designing covered in the course offered for engineers, draughtsmen, salesmen and designers; free lecture by E. Favary March 16th, 8 P. M.; the only course of its kind for higher education in automobile work. New York School of Automobile Engineers, 146 West 58th St., New York.

New Renault Limousine, 35-45 h. p., with full equipment; must be disposed of at once. M. O. S., Box 110 Times Downtown.

Olds & Hess, 1,565 Broadway, have 2 1905 White Steamers at $700; both perfect and fully equipped.

24-20 h. p. Renault Landaulet, brand new and with full equipment. R. L. H., Box 109 Times Downtown.

Reo touring car, just overhauled, fully equipped, $600. W. C. Olds, 1,565 Broadway.

JOCKEY CLUB LICENSES.

Stewards Announce List of Successful Jockeys for 1907.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday announced the licenses for trainers and jockeys for the racing season of 1907. The applications of Guy and William Burns were held up pending the decision as to their employers. The mother of the boys signed a contract with William C. Daly, but the father repudiated the contract and put them in the stable of R. Boyle. The boys are now at Washington, and "Father Bill" Daly threatens to take the mother into court.

A number of applications for trainer's license was also laid on the table and will be decided at the next meeting of the Stewards. The applicants were Charles Cochrane, Thomas Dwyer, C. E. Rowe, John H. Campbell, William H. Cryst, John Donovan, J. Fleming, Al Hamil, C. W. McCurry, J. Stern, C. Shobe, and Kay Spencer. Licenses granted follow:

Jockeys—J. D. Bilac, Ernest Boadwee, Fred Burton, W. H. Brussel, David Englander, Max Francis, Phil Goldstein, Samuel Greenfield, Joseph S. Hagan, Richard Head, Med Henderson, James Hogg, Willie Knapp, Allan Knopf, Edward T. Klenck, Emil Kruse, Thomas Lanahan, James Lee, Edward Liebert, J. Mahon, George E. Mountain, Joseph Notter, Willie O'Leary, Robert Powers, Louis Smith, Henry Spencer, R. Wilson, Benjamin Smith.

EASY FOR SALLY PRESTON.

Outruns Her Field and Wins by Eight Lengths at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Favorites did well in the mud at City Park to-day, winning four races. Sally Preston, in the third event, won by eight lengths. Most of the races had few starters on account of the bad weather. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three and a half furlongs. Lute Foster, 111 pounds, (J. Lee,) 7 to 1, won; Dick Rose, 105, (Johannessen,) 12 to 1, second; Prince Bowling, 110, (Diggins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:43 1-5. Catherine N., Gremse, Princess Sue, Bitterman, Bucket Brigade, La Samada, Finesse, Mammy Dink, Convenient, Drop Stitch, and Black Hawk also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Kara, 145 pounds, (J. Murphy,) 6 to 5, won; Lights Out, 138, (Yourell,) 15 to 5, second; Subador, 144, (Gaylor,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:07 1-5. Arabo, Harefoot, Sartor Resartus, Jackson Day, and Incantation also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sally Preston, 92 pounds, (A. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Lancastrian, 105, (Hennessy,) 11 to 5, second; Granada, 110, (J. Lee,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Lady Fonse and Bill Carter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Glorifier, 101 pounds, (Garner,) 9 to 20, won; Wild Irishman, 107, (Goldstein,) 20 to 1, second; Rush, 103, (Lloyd,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Lens, Winston, and Marvin Neal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Vesme, 87 pounds, (Garner,) 2 to 1, won; Veribest, 90, (Lloyd,) 8 to 5, second; Fire Alarm, 87, (Heustis,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Little Red, Frank Fiescher, Solly M., and Lucy Marie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a furlong. St. Noel, 107 pounds, (Gaugel,) 2 to 1, won; Grenade, 111, (Garner,) even, second; James Reddick, 113, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:58 3-5. Amberjack, Lacy Crawford, La Cache, Pat Bulger, and Monte also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Good Player, 120 pounds, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, won; Tichimingo, 116, (Taylor,) even, second; Fancy Dress, 118, (J. Lee,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Mingita and Baby P. also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Colonel Brady, Blue Shuffle, and Caucus, 108 pounds each; Arlandot, Holding Boy, Headline, Antoine, Waterolor, Flyon, Hamlet, and Master Kildare, 111 each; Carasco, 112; Bitter Sir and Truce, 115 each; Dubado, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Lady Goodrich, 103 pounds; Mr. Scott and Young Reminder, 107 each; Sylvan Belle and Ever Near, 108 each; Exalted, Green Crest, Begonia, Major Carpenter, and Mazonia, 110 each; Bratt, Young Sutor, Verlant, and Quick Rich, 112 each; Happy Jack, 118.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Bob Edgren, 107 pounds, Add High and Monis, 108 each; Nellie Burn, Lochgoil, Judge Traynor, Hocus Pocus, and Glencare, 110 each; Horse Radish and Pentagon, 112 each; Estrada Palma and Cutter, 113 each; Husted, Heart of Hyacinth, and Monterey, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Frank Flesher, 86 pounds; Dry Dollar, 93; Monohord, 102; Mary Morris, 105; Lemon Girl, 107; Noel, Gladiator, and Schoolmate, 109 each; Cobmosa, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Dinemock, Mimic's Daughter, Dorothy Duncan, and Mollie Ball, 107 pounds each; Dorothy M., 102; Doubt, Sagapanack, Edward Everett, and Robert Minton, 109 each; Chamblet, Rappahannock, Druien, Maelstrom, Royal Breeze, and Prince Ahmed, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles; selling. Bell the Cat, 101 pounds; Evie Green, 102; Sincerity Belle, 104; Long Bright, 105; King of the Valley, Grand Duchess, Gamara, and Gamester, 106 each; Cashier, 108; Jungle, Sanction, and Arthur Cummer, 109.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Higginbotham and Belsay, 91 pounds each; Fieldweck and Golden Wave, 95 each; Quagga, 94; Gold Duke, 95; Doniren, 98; Air Ship, 99; Harry Stevens, 108; Cull, Henry O., and Vic Ziegler, 109 each.

BLACK WINS FLORIDA GOLF.

Defeats Clew for Palm Beach Trophy by One Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 14.—In the semi-finals and finals of the East Coast Golf Tournament which were played today A. Watson Black won in the first section and took the Palm Beach Cup, while C. A. Spofford captured the Breakers Cup in the second section.

For the Consolation Cup, in which the contestants were the defeated eight in the first section, the winner was Walter Fairbanks. There was also a runner-up cup for the first section presented by Arthur P. Fenn, which was captured by W. E. Clew, Jr. In the morning play in the first section A. Watson Black defeated H. R. Rust by 3 up and 2 to play, while W. E. Clew, Jr., defeated Paul Waterman by default. Mr. Black then beat Mr. Clew in the final round by one hole. Mr. Black offered a special cup for the best net score in the 18-hole handicap event, which was won by C. D. Boyce, with a card of 85, 18—67.

GOLF PLAY AT PINEHURST.

Herreshoff Beats Fownes in Well-Contested Match by One Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14.—There were no walkovers in to-day's first and second match play rounds, keen golf being the rule throughout, with interest centring about the first or President's Cup division, in which C. L. Becker of Woodland and J. D. Foot of Apawamis and T. S. Lippy of Seattle and Frederick Herreshoff of Garden City are the survivors. The match of the day was between Herreshoff and H. C. Fownes of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburg, Fownes being three down at the turn and losing the match with a halved hole on the home green. Summary of play in first division follows:

First Round.—O. P. Clay, Cleveland Country, beat N. S. Hurd Oakmont, 2 up and 1 to play; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat L. D. Pierce, Woodland, 5 up and 4 to play; J. D. Climo, Cleveland Country, beat J. E. Porter, Allegheny, 2 up and 1 to play; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat F. Will, Jr., Rochester, 4 up; T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston, beat J. Roberts Allan, Ottawa, 5 up and 3 to play; T. S. Lippy, Seattle, beat C. West Taintor, Fox Hills, 4 up and 2 to play; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat D. E. Little, Wollaston, 2 up and 1 to play; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat H. W. Rhodes, Springhaven Country, Pennsylvania, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round.—Becker beat Clay, 5 up and 4 to play; Foot beat Climo, 1 up; Lippy beat Jacobs, 1 up, (19 holes;) Herreshoff beat Fownes, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Pierce beat N. S. Hurd, 2 up and 1 to play; Porter beat Will by default; J. R. Allan beat Taintor, 3 up and 1 to play; Rhodes beat Little by default.

Taylor in Irish-American A. C.

Officials of the Irish-American Athletic Club last evening confirmed the report that John B. Taylor, the colored runner of the University of Pennsylvania, had been elected to membership, and would represent them on the track during the Summer. Following the story that Taylor had been refused admission to the Fastime Athletic Club and caused the withdrawal of some influential members from the club, the announcement came as a surprise.

In explaining their action the Irish-American advocates declared that Taylor had applied to no other club than the Irish-American, and that in view of his ability and favorable reputation they considered it proper not to draw the color line and exclude him from membership.

Dole Will Coach Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—William C. Dole, Yale's track coach in 1902 and 1903, today signed a contract to coach the Wesleyan University track team. Dole has been in charge of boxing at Yale for ten years.

BEST BILLIARDS BY POGGENBURG

Ex-Amateur Champion Defeats Dr. Mial in Seven Innings in 14.2 Tournament.

AVERAGE, 42 6-7; RUN, 117

Demarest Outplays Gardner and Wins the First Prize Without Meeting a Reverse.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High. Run.	High. Average.
C. Demarest	5	0	117	27 3-11
E. W. Gardner	3	2	101	11 13-18
C. F. Conklin	3	2	61	12
J. F. Poggenburg	2	3	101	21 6-14
Dr. L. L. Mial	2	3	84	17 7-10
J. M. S. Rolls	0	5	80	14 5-10

Edward W. Gardner and Charles F. Conklin will meet this afternoon in the playoff of the tie for second place.

Calvin Demarest, a youth 19 years old, last night won the National amateur 14.2 balk line billiard championship. This young representative of the Chicago Athletic Association defeated Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., by the score of 300 points to 211. His average of 13 15-9 did not compare with the world's record average established by J. Ferdinand Poggenburg in his match with Dr. Leonidas L. Mial in the play-off of the tie for fourth place in the afternoon. Demarest, however, came through the tournament without a defeat. He leaves his opponent of last night, the champion of 1906, to meet Charles F. Conklin, also of the Chicago Athletic Association, for second honors.

Poggenburg completed his string of 300 in seven innings. This phenomenal performance makes the record amateur average 42 6-7. In accomplishing this Poggenburg also makes the record run of the National amateur championship tournament, as he counted 117 on his first turn at the table, but these two sterling performances do not entitle Poggenburg to high run or average prizes because the game was played to decide a tie on place.

The remarkable achievement of Poggenburg marks the third time that the average record has been raised during the progress of the tournament in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Calvin Demarest was first to reach the mark of 16 12-18, held so long by Wilson P. Foss. Poggenburg followed by creating a new record of 21 6-14, which in the night game of the same day was surpassed by the young amateur Demarest, who lifted the figure to 27 3-11. During its accomplishment he counted a run of 115.

Poggenburg worked the defeat of Dr. Leonidas L. Mial by the score of 300 points to 182 in making the record. By this victory he won the fourth prize in the tournament. The fact that both billiardists were playing in top form, however, was made evident by the fact that Dr. Mial ended with an average of 20, while his highest run was only 58.

In his seven innings yesterday Poggenburg skillfully held to nursing tactics. His touch and stroke were in accord with the sensative ivory spheres, and he made the most of the existing harmony. In this respect there was somewhat of a contrast. Dr. Mial was the victim of some discouraging rolls, but even under such unfavorable conditions he made a high average.

Dr. Mial won the bank for lead. He began by putting together a beautiful run of 34, that contained a number of brilliant open-table shots. The ivories would not roll well for him, and despite his many attempts he was unable to coax them together. He was persistently trying to bring some semblance of harmony when he missed on a cushion shot.

Poggenburg brought the balls together on the upper end rail on this first shot. Then by close manipulation he worked them along the short lane and in on the cushion until after the thirty-fourth count the balls rolled widely. Without a moment's hesitation Poggenburg led the globes by a super two-cushion gather to the lower rail on the next shot. Here the continuation of his nursing manipulation developed a sparkling array of carroms. So rapid was his execution, which was interspersed with brilliantly played massé shots, that he had reached the hundred mark before the crowd of spectators realized the speed with which he was playing.

Once he had the ivories on the lower rail to the end of his run of 117 Poggenburg never resorted to driving. His balk line method was at once simple and yet effectively accurate. The score:

Poggenburg, (spot ball)—217 7 94 1 1 26 54. Total, 300 points; average, 42 6-7; high runs, 117, 94, and 54.

Dr. Mial, (white ball)—34 10 0 49 1 21 58. Total, 182 points; average, 26 0-7; high runs, 58, 49, and 34.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Demarest displayed the same uncertainty on his first three turns at the table as he had on the preceding night. After winning the bank, his first contribution was a fouling of the balls before he had made a shot. He fouled in this third inning after counting 3 and having the ivories in a most attractive position. In his portion of the same inning Gardner, by the most persistent and painstaking effort, counted 28. He was unsuccessful in his attempts to produce close billiards, although he often assembled them for balk-line work. It was in gathering the ivories together that Gardner executed his best shot of the collection. The shot was a three-cushion drive around the table, which brought the balls together in the upper lefthand corner. The miss of a draw shot by inches brought the run to a close.

The young billiardist came back at his opponent with a run of 21, which was filled with daring and sky-rocket carroms. His most surprising effort in this direction was that which brought the seventeenth count. He played a kiss follow shot in which the cue ball caught the red as it rebounded from the side rail, and which solved a perplexing line-up to a dot. Demarest failed to count on his next turn at the table, but he made amends for the zero in the following—the sixth—inning. He began from a good leave, and with his marvelous rapidity worked out a big run of 82. This was the result of pretty manoeuvring. Throughout he held the balls at close range. He had the ivories rolling harmoniously, when he appeared to outstrip himself in the matter of speed. He was counting so quickly that he failed to take proper precautions in playing a comparatively easy massé shot. The cue did not meet the ball properly, and he gave way to Gardner as the balls rolled wide. The run carried Demarest past his first hundred mark, and at the conclusion of the inning his string showed a total of 106, to 29 for the veteran Gardner. During the remainder of the game Demarest never lost the lead. The score:

Demarest, (spot ball.)—0 0 3 21 0 82 14 1 25 47 1 17 0 0 1 0 1 1 26. Total, 300 points; average, 15 15-19; high runs, 82, 77, and 47.

Gardner, (white ball.)—1 0 28 0 0 0 16 61 1 13 0 45 19 1 15 3 5 3. Total, 211 points; average, 11 13-18; high runs, 61, 45, and 28.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

ON BASKET BALL COURTS.

In a fast, uphill game of basket ball the team of the College of the City of New York defeated the five of Union Theological Seminary by the close score of 28 to 27 yesterday afternoon on the court of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The City College was outweighed, but surpassed Union in passing and accurate shooting. Pearlman, left guard, shot two goals just before time was called.

C. C. N. Y., 28.	Position.	Union, 27.
Spivak, Barbanell	Left forward	Swart
McCready	Right forward	Dietrich
Kaplau	Centre	Lynde
Pearlman	Left guard	Staub
Goldman, Berger, Brandt	Right guard	Lucas

Goals from field—McCready, (6,) Lynde, (4,) Pearlman, (3,) Kaplau, (2,) Barbanell, (2,) Dietrich, (2,) Staub, (2,) Lucas, (2.) Goals from fouls—Lynde, (5.) Referee—Mr. Towblyn, Colgate University. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

AT SCHOOL 188.

P. S. 109, Jr., 16.	Position.	P. S. 19, Jr., 9.
Rosenthal	Forward	Timmins
Schmulewitz	Forward	Gross
P. Shapiro	Centre	Rizzo
Beroth	Guard	Kraft
Levy, Krompholz	Guard	N. Shapiro

Goals from field—Rosenthal, (3,) P. Shapiro, (3,) Schmulewitz, (2,) Timmins, Gross, Rizzo, N. Shapiro. Goal from foul—Gross. Referee—Dr. Way of Stuyvesant H. S. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

P. S. 24, Sr. 13.	Position.	P. S. 40, Sr., 10.
Swartz	Forward	Marer
Kelley	Forward	Wewer
Ross	Centre	Maccaroni
Friedman, O'Hara	Guard	Oshinsky
Walters	Guard	Lake, Weinstein

Goals from field—Ross, (3,) Kelley, (2,) Wewer, (3,) Marer. Goals from foul—Swartz, (3.) Marer, (2.)

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ORGANIZE FOR GOOD ROADS.

Autoists Subscribe $10,000 Toward National Federation.

A number of New York automobilists who returned yesterday from the big convention, now in session at Pittsburg, of the American Roadmakers' Association brought back encouraging reports of the widespread interest in the good roads movement throughout the country. With over 1,200 delegates in attendance, representing nearly every State in the Union, the sentiment in favor of better highways was expressed in a more practical manner than ever before. Highway Commissioners from many of the States in which road building has been actively conducted in the past few years openly acknowledged the good influence exerted by automobiles in this respect. Many of them, indeed, stated that they were using motor cars in their tours of inspection.

It was learned yesterday that one result of the influence exerted by this convention will be the organization at an early date of a broad National association, which will consist of representatives of every organization which is working, even in the most indirect manner, for improved highways. This will be an association of associations, as the promoters of the scheme now term it, for want of a better name.

The sum of $10,000 has already been subscribed by two large automobile associations, and other societies have promised their support as soon as the general scope of the plan is announced.

A novel plan toward securing Federal aid for good roads was presented before the convention by the Highway Commissioner of Michigan, Horatio S. Earle. He read the copy of a bill that he had prepared for introduction at the next session of Congress providing for the creation of a United States Highway Department, to take the place of the present Bureau of Public Roads. The interesting feature of the bill is that it calls for the appropriation by the Government of $100,000,000, to be paid as rewards to those States where roads have been constructed up to a specified standard under Federal supervision.

AUTOS TO RACE AGAIN.

Welsh, Dragon, and Aero Cars Will Start from Boston To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—In order to determine who shall hold the cup offered for the auto run from New York to Boston last Tuesday there will be a return trip over the same route to-morrow, starting at 4 A. M. Of the three cars in the contest those that finished were the Welsh and Dragon. The Aero car, which ran independently, also came through. The Welsh car finished first, but was protested and no award was made. Frank S. Corlew, Vice President of the Dragon, issued a challenge to the owners of the Welsh and Aero cars to make the return trip to New York, using the same cars as were used in the first run. Officials have been appointed who will have control from the start to finish.

So far the attendance at the Automobile Show has been ahead of anything held in this city, and all records for attendance are likely to be broken before the week ends. From a business standpoint the show has been successful, for a large amount of business has been done by the firms able to take orders and fill them.

Of the 350 cars in Mechanics' Building by far the greatest number are gasoline machines. There was a sensational arrival at the show to-day in the form of a six-cylinder Stoddard-Dayton. This is a car that has not been seen in Boston before.

Kelsey in Auto Run to Boston.

Interest in the recent automobile run from this city to Boston contines to be a topic of general discussion among local motorists. R. G. Kelsey will start early this morning in an effort to lower the time made by L. H. Perlman in his recent run to Boston, which was a trifle under fifteen hours. Kelsey will drive the 50-horse power Matheson car which he used last December in his run from this city to Chicago, when he covered the distance of over 1,300 miles in a trifle over a week.

MORE HOCKEY SUSPENSIONS.

Cutler Refuses to Meet "Poly Prep" and Hockey Club Plays.

A new phase of the Amateur Athletic Union-Clyde Martin disqualification trouble developed last night, when the final game in the series of hockey contests for the interscholastic championship was scheduled to be played at St. Nicholas Rink. Cutler School having won the second semi-final game in the series was scheduled to meet the "Poly Prep" team that had won the first semi-final, but the Cutler School boys refused to play with Clyde Martin in the line-up, and the question of the championship was left for the Interscholastic League to settle.

In order not to disappoint those persons who went to the rink to see a game, "Poly Prep" lined up against the Hockey Club of New York, and as Martin played the entire Hockey Club team must necessarily be disqualified. This brings the Amateur Hockey League into the fight, and it will be required to declare these Hockey Club men ineligible or to array itself against the A. A. U. If it fails to disqualify the men, the other teams in the league, including the New York A. C. and the Crescent A. C., must eventually be disqualified.

The game played by "Poly Prep" and the Hockey Club resulted in a victory for the school team by a score of 4 to 1. The line-up:

"Poly Prep," 4.	Position.	Hockey Club, 1.
Thayer	Goal	L. De Cazanova
Shield	Point	Forrest
McAdity	Cover point	Russell
L. Martin	Forward	Huntington
C. Martin	Forward	Sturgess
L. Drake	Forward	Hazleton
Haight	Forward	Bryan

Goals—C. Martin, (2,) L. Martin, Shield, Bryan.

The officials of the Amateur Athletic Union last night issued a statement regarding the Martin case, saying that the matter would not be allowed to rest in its present condition, but would be taken up by the Executive Committee for further action. They declared positively that all men who played against the disqualified men would be in turn disqualified, no matter how far the ramifications of the matter led.

RECORD PIGEON FLIGHT.

3,000 Birds to be Liberated at Norfolk on May 18.

Preparations were completed yesterday to hold the greatest flight of homing pigeons ever attempted in this country. The flight is to start from the Jamestown Exposition grounds at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, May 18, and three thousand pigeons have been promised from the pigeon concourses of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The Metropolitan Concourse will furnish 1,000, the Quaker City Concourse 1,500, and Washington 500. An attempt will be made to establish new American records for 100, 200, and 300 miles. The present record for 100 miles is at the rate of a mile in about 37 seconds, or 97 miles an hour. The 200 and 300 mile records are about 63 miles an hour.

The committee in charge of this novel contest consists of John Fischer, Secretary of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, George G. Hallock of the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Concourse, and Israel Ludlow, Superintendent of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Jamestown Exposition. While 3,000 pigeons have been assured by the various owners in the three districts Mr. Fischer said it was quite likely that 5,000 pigeons would be available for the flight.

BALLOONING FROM WALL STREET VIEW

Colgate Hoyt Tells Aero Club Members That Ballast Was All Thrown Out.

LAHM CUP IS EXHIBITED

President of Jamestown Exposition Among the Speakers at the St. Regis Banquet.

Colgate Hoyt, President of the Automobile Club of America, struck a sympathetic chord last night at the annual dinner of the Aero Club of America at the Hotel St. Regis when, in being introduced to talk on ballooning from an automobilist's point of view, he altered the tenor of his remarks so that it really became "ballooning from a Wall Street man's point of view."

"If you think we have been enjoying the peaceful experiences of flying through the air to-day," he said, "you are badly mistaken. On the other hand, we have thrown over all our ballast, we have not been flying worth a 'darn.' The financial balloon of Wall Street has been dragging on the ground. I might catch my breath by taking an up-to-date aeroplane I might be wafted over the Atlantic to have a brief conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and then come back to tell the least grain of encouraging news. Scores of men have come rushing into my office to-day inquiring with blanched faces when the bottom will be reached.

"But Wall Street and these financial upsets aside," continued Mr. Hoyt, "you balloonists have several big advantages over the motorists. You have no tire troubles, you have no spotters up there in the air, and you have no committees to meet as I have to-morrow to discuss the poor condition of our city streets and what can be done to make them better. I think many Wall Street men would like to have taken a long balloon trip to-day and forgotten the troubles of the world."

President Cortlandt Field Bishop presided at the dinner, which was the first banquet held by the Aero Club. It was attended by 150 members and guests. The guest table was adorned with the large silver Gordon Bennett Cup won last year by Lieut. Lahm in the first international balloon race, and which will be competed for this year at St. Louis on Oct. 19. Beside this trophy was placed the new Lahm Cup, which was finished this week and will be awarded by the Aero Club to the first balloonist who exceeds in this country the distance traveled by Lieut. Lahm last year, about 402 miles. This cup may be competed for at any time and will be held by the member winning it until his distance is in turn exceeded.

James E. Smith, President of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and L. H. Dozier, President of the Aero Club of St. Louis, told of the preparations that have been made for the international race in which five foreign nations, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and England, have entered.

Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Jamestown Exposition, told of the plans that are being made for the aeronautical congress.

GOLF WOMEN TO MEET.

Local Delegates to Complete Plans for Team Contests—Captains Chosen.

Plans for the district team matches which will be a feature of this season's golf contests held under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will be arranged at the coming meeting of the Executive Committee, which has been called for April 9. The women of the Eastern Association will meet in this city on the preceding day. The Metropolitan Association will be divided into two sections, and it is proposed to have matches between the representative clubs of fifteen or more women on a team. Mrs. S. F. Lefferts of the Englewood Club will Captain one district, and the second section will be Captained by Miss Elsa Hurlbut of Morris County.

The first match under this new system will be held on the Knollwood Country Club course, near White Plains, on May 24, and the second match will be at Garden City on June 4.

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CLOSE GAME FOR GIANTS.

Los Angeles Defeated in Interesting Contest by Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 14.—The Giants and the Los Angeles team met at Chutes Park to-day for the fourth game of the series, which resulted in the final score of 4 to 3 in favor of the Giants. The game was very interesting during its entire progress.

During the series here Carlisle of the Los Angeles team has made a good record for himself as a batsman, and to-day he again demonstrated that he can hit when he pounded McGinnity for a clean three-base hit in the fourth inning.

In the first inning New York began to score, Devlin, Seymour, and Bowerman each making two-base hits. A double by Burke and a single by Shannon together with Strang's going to first by being hit with a pitched ball gave the Giants two runs in the fifth inning. Los Angeles scored two runs in the fourth and one in the eighth inning. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	4	11 0
Los Angeles	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0	3	8 0

Batteries—Bowerman, McGinnity, Bresnahan, and Ames; Los Angeles, Hogan, Bergman, and Nagle. Umpire—Mr. Shay.

AMERICANS' FIRST VICTORY.

Griffith and His Men Defeat University of Georgia by 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., March 14.—The game between the New York Americans and the University of Georgia team this afternoon was witnessed by more than 7,000 enthusiasts, and resulted in a score of 7 to 2 in favor of the Americans. The runs made by the university boys were earned. Manager Clark Griffith and Castleton did the pitching for the New Yorks, and allowed only few hits. They struck out four of the Georgians. Redfean, who pitched for the university team, allowed eight hits, and struck out five men. Griffith thinks the youngsters did extremely well. Score by innings:

Georgia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Americans	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	.	7

Struck out—By Redfean, 5; by Castleton, 3; by Griffith, 1. Bases on balls—Off Redfean, 7; off Castleton, 2. Three-base hit—Elberfeld.

RECORD TARPON FISHING.

V. B. Hubbell of New York A. C. Leads in Catch at Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., March 14.—Tarpon have been striking regularly in Biscayne Bay during the past three weeks and several record catches have been recorded. Vincent B. Hubbell of the New York Athletic Club is credited with the record for a single fish, 150 pounds, and also with three fish in three outings. His nearest competitor in the competition for the record is Gen. A. B. Shattuck of Cincinnati, whose catch weighed 148 pounds. Both fishermen are making daily trips to the fishing grounds in an endeavor to secure larger specimens than those they have already landed. Mr. Hubbell lost an oar when he hooked his 150-pound tarpon, and the boat was pulled nearly five miles before the catch was made.

New York fishermen are well up in the record list. Among the prominent are J. Reis, 127½ and 90½ pounds; W. R. Comfort, 87 and 76 pounds; E. C. Smith, 75 pounds; Thomas Costigan, 90 pounds; N. J. Hess, 86 pounds; G. Redmond, 78 pounds, and L. P. Jones.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NOT SO BAD AS IT LOOKS, PERHAPS

The situation in Wall Street yesterday was bad. Everybody agreed that it was very bad. The Stock Exchange trading was enormous, and the losses scored were so rapid and so great as to create a feeling of uneasiness that nobody sought to conceal. Sales reached the great total of 2,565,070 shares, and extreme losses of 20 points were recorded. Evidently the market was without support from any important quarter. There was such a pinch in the money market that while the bulk of the loans were placed around 12 per cent., as high as 25 per cent. was paid before the close of the Exchange. Fears were expressed that if the violent decline should continue, disaster would befall somebody, and there was a vague feeling that concealed or imminent disaster known only to the inside few might be the cause of the trouble.

Some light upon the situation may be obtained, and perhaps a little comfort, too, by an examination of the day's quotation list. If the wreck of the market has resulted from general conditions, then undeniably the situation is bad. If it is the work of individuals, or if it results from the condition of individuals, Wall Street need not give way to despair.

The sales of the day, as we have said, reached the total of 2,565,070 shares. One-half of this total was made up of transactions in these shares:

	Shares.	Decline.
Amalgamated Copper	256,675	17¾
Reading	383,270	20¾
Union Pacific	371,850	20⅝
U. S. Steel common	315,400	3½
Total	1,277,195	

This makes up one-half of the day's market. Add Pennsylvania Railroad, 146,445, and Southern Pacific, 110,250, and the total for these six stocks is reached of 1,533,890. Outside of these stocks the transactions reached only the normal total of a million-share day. This little list includes not only the bulk of the transactions, but the extreme declines.

The Street can draw its own inferences. In seeking to determine whether the remarkable events of the day are to be ascribed to general conditions which might inspire the fear that everything is going to smash, or by individual conditions, the Street may be further aided by taking notice of the fact that some of the most important men in the financial community are away—in the South, on the ocean, or in Europe. Upon such occasions absence is indeed conspicuous.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

It is announced that the Grand Duke MICHAEL, the Czar's brother, "has given $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers, and has sold to the Peasant Bank for distribution to the peasants 65,000 acres of his estates in Orel at an average price of $14 per acre."

It would be quite absurd to suppose that these announcements do not betoken that the Czar's brother is "in politics," and that he imagines that things may be "coming his way." His disesteemed uncles are not in the habit of giving $100,000 or any like amount to any Russian charity whatever. On the contrary, some of them have been plausibly accused of helping to steal and convert to their own personal uses considerable amounts of the gifts made by "innocent third parties" in foreign lands to the Red Cross Society in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Russian soldiers and sailors in the Japanese war.

That was a war which the uncles of the Grand Ducal ring, by their agent, ALEXIEFF, provoked, and in which they were all equally conspicuous by their absence from the front. It is true that the sons of one Grand Duke, CYRIL and BORIS, went to the front—one in the fleet and one in the army—though they did nothing after arrival.

It is not without significance, and a significance wholly in line with these later announcements, that the son of the Grand Duke MICHAEL was the only member of the imperial family who attended the opening of the Duma.

In truth, the Grand Duke MICHAEL has all his life been in Russian politics, even before he could have been in them by any procurement of his own. It has long been common gossip in St. Petersburg that MICHAEL was his mother's favorite over NICHOLAS, and that she much preferred the continuance of the heirdom-presumptive to the arrival of an heir-apparent. Moreover, the Grand Duke MICHAEL is commonly esteemed to be a person of more capacity and force of character than his imperial brother, as well as of much greater personal popularity. It does not appear to be at all a wild speculation that he may be a political possibility. The history of revolutions, including that of the English Revolution of 1688, is full of admonitions that, when the actual holder of the "divine right" has become politically impossible, some possible person of the same descent may become eligible. The English "Act of Succession," under which the British throne is held more than two hundred years afterward, is a compromise between the claims of "divine right" and the will of the people. It is true that the Duc d'Orleans, who got himself nicknamed "Egalité" and joined the National Assembly and voted for the death of his royal kinsman, did not take much by his motion, since he also, in due course, went to the guillotine. The Grand Duke MICHAEL may take nothing by his motion, if the Russian Revolution, like the French Revolution, should extend beyond control. But if the Russian Revolution should be kept within bounds, the candidacy of the Grand Duke MICHAEL, which may now be taken as announced, may become a serious factor in Russian politics.

RELIEF FROM THE TREASURY.

The ability of the Treasury to relieve the money market is proportioned to the extent to which the working of the Treasury has contributed to the money market's difficulties, and therefore is not small. Government balances in the Sub-Treasury on the respective dates are here given:

March 1, 1907.	Feb. 1, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1907.
$357,114,829	$336,518,202	$343,836,223

It therefore appears that the Treasury has locked up out of reach of needy banks and borrowers over $13,000,000, as compared with New Year's Day, and as compared with Feb. 1 over $20,000,000. This process is still proceeding, the surplus of receipts over expenditures during March being about $4,000,000. The Treasury has as little use as need for this money, its bank deposits on March 1 being over $150,000,000 and its available cash balance over $250,000,000. These are the elements of the Treasury's power to relieve any emergency. The statement issued by Mr. CORTELYOU yesterday indicates that, except through the purchase of 4 per cents, he is not convinced that it is necessary to use this balance or any part of it for the relief of the money market.

It will occur to any one that the passage of the Aldrich bill puts it beyond Mr. CORTELYOU's power to plead any excuse for useless starvation of the money market. The least he can do is not to increase a difficulty which it is impossible to impute to anybody for blame. It ought not to be more difficult for anybody to do business because somebody else has to pay taxes. The comparatively moderate excess of receipts above expenditures, say about $300,000 daily, is not the true measure of this annoyance. Receipts run above $2,000,000, and must be paid in out of bank reserves, disturbing fourfold loans. Mr. CORTELYOU, therefore, following good business custom, instructs Collectors of Customs to deposit their collections in the banks. It would be a step further if, with something of his predecessor's ingenuity, he could find a way to accept payment in a manner combining security without the necessity of payment in actual cash. To collect cash merely in order to deposit it is to make two bites of a cherry. The Treasury unnecessarily disparages a banking system which it imposes upon everybody if it does not use it like everybody else. This is the way to take the Treasury out of Wall Street, and when once the Treasury ceases to worry Wall Street, and the banks know that they must rely upon themselves, they will do so as becomes good bankers. As it stands they can ask as a right, not as a favor, that the Treasury as a minimum shall not add to their troubles. It is not accidental that of the surplus accruing during the present Secretary's administration the Treasury holds only about a half million, the balance having been deposited without any formal notice. The Treasury will evidently bank its surplus pretty closely according to its new powers.

Already the Secretary, despite his reluctance to assist Wall Street, has allowed the banks to retain bank deposits which his predecessor had given notice should be returned. He also postpones the retirement date of the circulation taken out under the October announcement. He scarcely had any option about leaving with the banks $30,000,000 of cash when the surplus is a doubtful quantity. The ordinary depositor would, or should, feel compunction regarding withdrawing cash unnecessarily during a time of stress, and the duty upon the Government to follow the ordinary man's example is larger in proportion to its credits and resources. There have been Secretaries who have sought to save the Treasury at the expense of the country, and have had reason to regret it.

It was expected that the Treasury would use its power to help the situation by disbursing its cash in redemption of the $112,000,000 4 per cents due next July. Of these about $39,000,000 are already deposited with the Treasury to secure deposits or circulation. Redemption of them would prevent their being used for this purpose, and therefore would cause as much trouble as it would do good. That the Treasury's offer of Feb. 11 to redeem $25,000,000 of these bonds has brought in only about $5,000,000 shows that this is a poor reliance. Apparently the people who want the money are not the people who have the bonds. Perhaps also the Treasury's former offer was not sufficiently attractive, the market having offered a shade above the Treasury's figure. Even under the new offer for $25,000,000 of these bonds, including interest to July 1, they may be slow to come in. It was two years after maturity before the 5 per cents were all redeemed. At whatever time the 4 per cents are redeemed there must be created a demand for a substitute, such as the Panama 2 per cents. But bonds of this issue are already so high that the banks are under temptation to dispose of them and realize the premium, according to their enlarged privilege under the Aldrich bill. Possibly, therefore, we shall see a reduction of the bank circulation concurrently with a large demand for currency. When some bonds won't come in, and others won't stay out, there seems to be a good object lesson of the disqualification of bonds as a basis of banking.

REAL CHILD LABOR REFORM.

We do not wish to belittle the zeal of the advocates of reform in child labor who are seeking Federal legislation, but we believe they are sadly mistaken in that policy, for reasons we have in part set forth. These are indorsed and others recited by EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY of Alabama in a communication to The Evening Post of Saturday. Mr. MURPHY was one of the earliest and has been one of the most devoted and efficient workers in the reform, and that in a section where it has been peculiarly difficult and trying. His reputation for fidelity and unselfishness is of the highest and in ability he is in the front rank of Southern publicists.

The substance of the case against Federal intervention in this matter is as follows: Federal action cannot possibly be as effective as the fullest State action; Federal action delays, hinders, and tends to prevent State action; Federal action is open to grave doubt as to its constitutionality, so that such inferior effect as may be got from it is liable at any moment to be suspended by the decision of the courts. The most important element in the question, however, is the interference with the States which alone can completely accomplish the reform. Mr. MURPHY says:

> And this arousal of unnecessary suspicions and antagonisms, this diversion of energies, this division of forces—what is it all for? Is it not abundantly obvious that our real dependence must lie at last in the creation of a system of State protection? It is to the States alone that we may look for that system of laws, mutually reinforcing one another, which can at length provide us with a protection direct in its operation, applicable to all the child workers, accompanied by adequate enforcement, and completed by educational provisions which will make it constructive as well as negative in its operation.

"Constructive protection" for children—this is the key to the problem. How to keep children from working under a fit age is only half the solution. Beyond that lie the care and training of the child for which the Federal Government can, in the nature of its organization, make no provision.

"ARTIFICIAL SUNS."

Mr. EUGENE SHADE BISBEE, in an article entitled "Sunlight Made to Order," describes in The Technical World for April the new silicon filament lamps invented by Prof. H. C. PARKER and Mr. WALTER G. CLARK of Columbia University. The new electric light, says Mr. BISBEE, is "exactly that of diffused sunlight."

The light under the spectrum radiates all the solar colors, and is white where the ordinary incandescent light is yellow. The efficiency of the silicon filament in producing more light for the electrical energy expended and in giving more light at less cost, makes it equally attractive to the consuming public and to the manufacturer. Only 5 per cent. of the power now used in incandescent lighting enters into illumination, the rest changing into heat. The new helion filament is five times as efficient, showing a white light under a current that leaves the carbon filament unaffected and black. There are helion lights inclosed in bulbs or imbedded in fused quartz and glowing without such inclosure. The new filament is impervious to ordinary heat, and, if broken, welds itself when the ends are brought into contact.

Thus far helion lamps concentrate too much light for average household requirements. Prof. PARKER is confident, however, that "artificial suns" of but 20 candle power will soon be provided and introduced.

REFORM FOOTBALL REFORMED.

President ELIOT's uncompromising attitude toward football under the new rules seems to call for its more complete regeneration. Moreover, in the issue of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine that contains Dr. ELIOT's strictures is a significant article by Mr. ARTHUR M. BEALE embodying a new plan. It would rid last year's game of its inherent dangers, lessen the dread of "fumbling," and further heighten the spectacular qualities of "open" play by lengthening the series of rushes into the enemy's territory.

Mr. BEALE would abolish last season's lauded "forward pass" as "a most dangerous play." The ball may be passed forward only to certain players, whose senses, concentrated on catching the ball, may be knocked out of them by a fierce tackle. The play is objectionable, too, because it violates the American principle of advancing the ball by rushes.

Greatly discouraging an open rushing game with dashing plays and much strategy is the fear of losing the ball on a "fumble." If an opponent fall upon a fumbled ball Mr. BEALE would not declare its possession forfeit, but would require merely that the next play start at the point where the ball was dropped. The extreme penalty of this misplay has been the loss of the pigskin, the equivalent of a loss of forty to sixty yards. Dread of a fumble masses men together for short plays in battering-ram order, obviously with bad result.

Two fundamental changes are suggested. Instead of the forward pass as many passes would be allowed behind the "scrimmage" line as desired, whether forward, back, or sideways, for the purpose of giving the eventual runner a good start. And instead of ten yards' gain in three tries or "downs," with the surrender of the ball for a failure, the rule would allow ten rushes toward the goal, with surrender of the ball in case of failure to score.

These changes would take the cramps out of football. Under the three-downs-in-ten-yards rule, the play degenerates toward short, sure gains of the sledgehammer variety. It is slow and works in vicious masses. Eliminate this evil, remove the "fumbling" bugbear, encourage all sorts of passing and the game would develop into an open, brilliant, lively variation of plays with a premium upon "star" runs. The "onside kick" of last year would be kept, and, of course, with every tenth down would come a try for a goal or a punt, unless the tenth rush should be relied on to carry the ball across the line for a touchdown.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Somebody Is Mistaken.

That human evidence, even when direct and of the best quality, is far from infallible was strikingly illustrated by two letters we printed yesterday on the question whether Senator CONKLING used verse or prose in the part of his nominating speech at the Chicago Convention of 1880 when he said that Gen. GRANT came from Appomattox. The author of each letter was at the convention, neither has any conceivable reason for or interest in a concealment or perversion of the truth, and both offer convincing proof that they took especial pains to note exactly what the speaker said at that point. Yet they are in direct conflict, and either the one or the other is mistaken.

"G. F. H." said that he put the phrases down in his notebook "at once," and that there, in prose, they stand to this day as "an unimpeachable witness." They are not that, since they are vehemently impeached by, among others, Gen. VARNUM, who wrote the second letter. The General said that before the speech was delivered he had heard that the rimed quatrain was to be used and therefore he listened carefully to hear if it was or not. He had a good seat, could hear every word uttered by Mr. CONKLING—and he heard the verses!

If these were the only available witnesses, of course the problem would have to remain unsolved, since one is as reputable as the other, and the chances of error are about equal on each side. The conflict indicates the danger that may always lie in taking anybody's version of any happening as conclusive, and shows, too, why the law is never really content with a single witness unless he is more or less corroborated by other witnesses or by circumstances.

We have ourselves been inclined to give weight to what it seems to us Mr. CONKLING, being what he was, would, or even could, have said at a moment to him both serious and important, and our conclusion from our knowledge of him—that he would not have used doggerel verses in nominating his hero—is supported by THE TIMES's own report of the convention proceedings. We can imagine no reason why, if he had repeated the verses, our reporter should not have heard and recorded them. And yet something like a "cloud of witnesses" are now coming forward, each with the solemn asseveration that he heard the verses then as they came from Mr. CONKLING's mouth and still remembers the hearing. Of course, none of these people is "lying." That is wholly out of the question. But memory is a queer thing, and intrinsic probability does count for a good deal. Anyhow, it is a very curious controversy, and evidently an interesting one to others as well as to ourselves.

Clubhouse for Servants.

There is, perhaps, the germ of a solution for that dreadfully tiresome and tiresomely dreadful "servant problem" in the plan of the Vassar undergraduates to build and equip a clubhouse for the use of the girls employed in various capacities about the college buildings. Almost $10,000 has been raised for this purpose, the plans are ready, and the work of construction will soon begin.

When it is completed these fortunate servants will have a building "of their own," in which there will be a social hall, library, reading and sitting rooms, an infirmary, baths, gymnasium, laundry, kitchen, and locker rooms. In other words, they will have a place where they can enjoy many of the pleasures and amenities of life and escape for the time being—which is all that more than a few of us can do—the feeling of being "under" somebody and at that somebody's orders.

There is, of course, an element of the economically fallacious in the fact that the Vassar servants, instead of providing themselves with this pleasing retreat, are to have it provided for them, but the Vassar students, also, like students at any endowed institution, are in much the same position, since the fees they pay do not meet the running expenses and much less provide for the repayment of capital invested. So the economics of the case are not likely to trouble the servants much, and if the plan works they will, apparently, be freed from many of the conditions that have made domestic service a last desperate resort for any modern woman with ideas above those of a European peasant. If they are not harassed by rules and regulations they can have the social activities and relaxations that they need if they are to remain human beings and they can escape from that so often dismal retreat, the servant's bedroom.

And there is no very obvious reason why the plan should not work. That it even has been formed is an evidence of an advance—of a recognition on the part of a group of women, many members of which will soon be in control of homes of their own, that the present treatment of house servants is radically wrong. That recognition is perhaps the one thing needful for solving the servant problem. Certainly it never will be solved while mistresses content themselves, as many do recently, in letters to this paper, with scolding girls for preferring shop work to kitchen work. With the conditions of domestic service as they are, that preference is justified on a hundred grounds.

Railroading Without Bloodshed.

President WILLCOX of the Delaware & Hudson has shown his wisdom by calling attention, just now, to the fact that, however it may be with the other American railways, his own has been so run that the killing of its passengers has been extremely rare. In twelve years, he says, the Delaware & Hudson has carried 75,000,000 passengers, with only three fatalities, all in one accident, and that an accident caused by an engineer who ran by a properly set signal. On the Susquehanna Division of the road there has not been a passenger fatality in thirty years.

These, now, are records to be proud of, and it is, indeed, doubtful, as President WILLCOX says, if they are surpassed, or even equaled, by the much-praised railways of Europe. Information of this sort, however, only excites in us an eagerness for other reports of the same kind—for reports, that is, from individual roads, in order that the public may know just where it is that the horrible slaughter that goes on in this country is taking place. We get the totals every year from the various Railway Commissions, but until we get the details they are not anything like as useful as they might be. If every road in the country were compelled to report at the end of each year, just how many passengers and employés it had killed and injured, they would be forced to a new and highly beneficial form of competition. Possibly, President WILLCOX had some such thing in mind when he drew out his own figures—and possibly they will not cause any instant or large increase of his popularity among the other railway Presidents.

Are Preservatives Used In Our Milk?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a daily reader of THE TIMES, and I have been greatly interested in the numerous letters that have appeared on the milk question. However, it strikes me that an important factor has been omitted, namely, whether the milk sold in New York City, bottled or otherwise, is not generally treated with preservatives, as most of it comes from far and is not very fresh when we get it.

I have used ordinary bottled milk for the last ten years, and have reason to believe that preservatives are used. It is bad enough for adults, but imagine the effect on the delicate stomachs of infants and children who are dependent on milk for their main sustenance.

Only lately Chicago arose in anger against the use of preservatives in its milk supply. Are not conditions as bad in New York City as they were in Chicago? This question should be taken into consideration as well as the sterilizing of the milk. A MOTHER.

New York, March 12, 1907.

What Wonderful Soul-Weight Discovery

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here the much-talked-of weight of the soul, which will probably interest a good many of your readers what Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the eminent philosopher and Professor of Jena, in his celebrated book, The Riddle of the Universe, says of the subject.

On Pages 200-202, in speaking of liquified air, he refers to the nature of the soul as follows:

"If, then, the substance of the soul were really gaseous, it should be possible to liquify it by the application of a high pressure at a low temperature. We could then catch the soul as it is breathed out at the moment of death, condense and exhibit it in a bottle as immortal fluid, (fluidum animae immortale.) By a further lowering of temperature it might be possible to solidify it—to produce 'soul snow.' The experiment has not yet succeeded."

The sarcasm of it is apparent. PAUL B.

New York, March 13, 1907.

Extra Trolley Tracks on the Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I read a letter sent to you by one of your readers, which made a deep impression upon me. The letter was in regard to the solution of the Bridge crush, and to my way of thinking was the only sensible remedy that I have ever seen suggested, and was that during the rush hours all vehicles except the trolley cars be excluded, an extra pair of rails laid down on each roadway, and only trolley cars run for those few hours. I've no doubt it would be very inconvenient for some drivers to use either the ferries or the Williamsburg Bridge for those hours, but it seems to me for the thousands it would please the few that it would displease should not be considered.

DAILY READER.

Brooklyn, March 13, 1907.

Plan to Coerce State Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bingham and Public Utilities bills are two of the most important bills that have been before the Assembly in a long time. They deal directly with the daily comfort, convenience, safety, and necessity of every resident of this city. There is no reason why they should not become laws, and they will become laws unless blocked by some of the grafters in the State Senate. Every man and every woman in New York should at once write a couple of letters, one to their representative in the Assembly and one to their representative in the Senate, demanding the speedy enactment of these bills. Any person who is too busy or too indifferent to perform this slight task is not a good citizen. R.

New York, March 13, 1907.

Lack of Support for Y. W. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great interest that I read in your paper of the 3d inst. the inquiry of "An Interested Inquirer" in regard to the lack of contributions to the Young Women's Christian Association of our city, 1 East Fifteenth Street. Knowing something of the work dohe there, especially of its thoroughness and its attention to important details, I have frequently wondered that it should be apparently neglected by those who are anxious to "Lend a Hand." Maybe some of your readers may be able to explain that which seems so inexplicable to

ONE WHO IS PUZZLED.

New York, March 13, 1907.

A Quarter Centenary.

The Utica Press celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary by issuing a special number devoted to the progress of the City of Utica and Oneida County. This special number bears date Wednesday, March 13, and contains much that speaks eloquently for the prosperity of the citizens and the enterprise of The Press. Views of the town are provided, and even a survey of "growth among the churches."

BY MRS. OMAR.

Awake! for jocund April's at the door,
And Easter "openings" are to the fore.
Remember that the hat you wore last Spring
Is out of date, and can be worn no more!
Treat self, when young, and Easter custom had
Of coaxing a most kind, indulgent dad
Out of his hard-earned cash that I might buy
Garments of cut and style best known as "glad";
Yea—and a most entrancing hat also,
Labeled "from Paris," smartly comme il faut,
That self-same purse invariably supplied.
Alack! but that was many moons ago!
Ah! make the most of what you have to spend,
Before beneath the nuptial yoke you bend!
Once married, spinsters, Easter hats and frills
Are numbered 'mongst the transient joys that end!
The Moving Finger's writ; for Easter brings
No more to me new togs or Paris things.
Nay, all my ready money now is spent
In buying shoes and stockings for the Twins!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

CONKLING USED DOGGEREL.

More Evidence from Those Who Heard the Chicago Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As special correspondent of The Cleveland Herald, I occupied the end seat at the newspaper table, directly in front of the desk of President Hoar in the 1880 convention. A few minutes before the evening session was called to order Mr. Conkling touched me on the shoulder and said: "I shall have occasion this evening to speak on this question of nomination. I would like to stand on this table when I speak." I answered: "All right, Senator; I am sure none of the boys will object."

When New York was called, Mr. Conkling came down the aisle from his seat on the floor of the convention. Some one placed a chair, on which he stepped, and from there to the reporters' platform. I arose and gave him my chair, and from that he stepped to the table.

There had been much talk of the States from which came the various candidates. In his opening Mr. Conkling began:

"If asked what State he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox—"

He was allowed to go no further. A wild burst of applause followed, that lasted for a long time. When it subsided he continued:

"From Appomattox Court House,
And its famous apple tree."

I sat directly beneath him, and this opening is so vividly impressed upon my mind that I am sure there can be no mistake.

When Gen. Garfield came to the platform a little later, he was disposed to stand on its floor, but the crowd took up the cry, "Table! table!" He also made use of my chair, and his speech nominating Mr. Sherman was made from the same point of vantage as that occupied by Mr. Conkling.

I recall, with some twinges of a more-matured newspaper conscience, that this opening of Mr. Conkling's so impressed me that when Garfield was nominated some time later I perpetrated in my dispatch a paraphrase which ran like this:

"If asked what State he hails from
Our sole reply shall be
That he comes from old Ohio,
And his name is General G.!"

JAMES H. KENNEDY.

New York, March 13, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Hoar, in his autobiography, states that the nominating speech began as follows:

"And when asked what State he hails from
Our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
And its famous apple tree."

As Mr. Hoar was the presiding officer, he "ought to know," perhaps, as well as Harry Thurston Peck.

JOHN H. JOHNSON.

Penn Yan, N. Y., March 12, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not imagine that the public is wildly excited as to exactly how Senator Conkling began his speech nominating Grant at Chicago in 1880, but my recollection of his remarks is absolutely vivid, as well as first-hand. It renders useless, therefore, what any textbook or compendium may say. The latter were not nearly so much to blame, however, for what might produce a good effect upon an excited audience would read like doggerel in cold type later. But for a fact, if you desire to know just exactly how Mr. Conkling began his speech, it was as follows:

"When asked what State he comes from,
My sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
And the silent apple tree."

THURLOW WEED BARNES.

New York, March 12, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a near seat I heard Mr. Conkling's speech in the convention of 1880, and distinctly remember its opening sentences. Not only the words but the peculiar manner of their delivery are vividly retained in my memory. The bane of Conkling's oratory was a stilted, affected style. The matter was always of consequence; the manner was apt to be atrocious. As nearly as types can represent absurd elocutionary effect, this is what Conkling said and how he said it:

"You—ask—what State—he hails from?
Our—sole—reply——shall be:
He hails——from—Appo—mattox,
And—its—famous——apple tree."

Then came thunderous and prolonged applause from the well-drilled claque that had been judiciously distributed through the big convention hall. This was the effect obviously aimed at by the speaker.

One more example of Mr. Conkling's peculiar vocal delivery will serve to confirm the accuracy of my recollection. In this same speech, with the plain intent of drawing contrasts helpful to his own candidate and hurtful to the rival candidates, Mr. Conkling mentioned quite a list of things which Gen. Grant had refrained from doing in his public career.

In this the orator came to grief momentarily. His exaggerated pauses were his undoing. Referring now to what his candidate had done, he said:

"He——never——"

Whereupon some irreverent person filled the wide gap with a shot from "Pinafore's" locker by shouting back:

"What, never?"

The laugh which followed this interruption plainly disconcerted Mr. Conkling, and his lapses of time between words and syllables were rather less prolonged for the remainder of the speech. But as to the fact that he did begin his speech with the Appomattox doggerel there is no manner of doubt. T. Z. COWLES.

New York, March 12, 1907.

GIFTS TO PRINCETON.

Trustees Announce the Purchase of Carpenter Hall by Alumni.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14.—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University was held here this afternoon. Gifts to the amount of $75,269.50 were announced.

Through the generosity of James Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburg, class of 1868, and other alumni, the property known as Carpenter Hall, on Nassau Street, has been bought for the university. This gives the university an unbroken frontage on the south side of Nassau Street, from University Hall to Washington Street, with the exception of the lot on which the first Presbyterian Church stands.

A plant for the pasteurizing of milk has been presented by a friend of the university. The thanks of the board were voted to Allen C. Harris, who has presented to the university a collection of photographs, photochromes, etchings, and engravings showing the life of the Greek, Roman, Italian, and German nations.

Rehearing Denied to Equitable.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday denied the motion of the Equitable Life Assurance Society asking for a rehearing on the demurrer it interposed to the complaint of J. Wilcox Browne, and which the court overruled. Mr. Browne asked as a policy holder that the Equitable be compelled to account to its policy holders for its surplus.

KEEBLE PAINTINGS SOLD FOR $15,525

L. R. Maurice Paid $1,000 for "The Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur."

LANDSEER BRINGS $750

Ramirez, Kneller, Nasmyth, Herring, and Laurrence Among the Artists Represented.

The Keeble collection of paintings of the English and French eighteenth century school, which has been on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Avenue, for some days, was sold last evening for $15,525. There were seventy pictures and the highest price of the evening was $1,000 for a Herring, sold to L. R. Maurice.

This was a painting of "The Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur," a match between two famous horses which took place at York, England, in 1851, a race of two miles for a purse of £1,000. With the painting was an engraving by Pollard. The picture is 25 by 35 inches.

"Mrs. Jordan in the Character of Viola," by the Rev. W. M. Peters, R. A., brought the second highest price, D. Lewis paying $925 for it.

Westall's "Girl at a Cottage Door," from the Green collection and sold at Christie's in 1830, brought the next highest price, $900, going to L. R. Maurice.

A portrait by Landseer of the Marchioness of Douro, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, was the picture in which the most interest was shown. It ran up quickly to $700, but sold for only $750.

Following is a list of pictures bringing $100 and over, with prices and purchasers where they were given:

Portrait of a Lady in a Blue Dress, School of Nattier; E. C. Bell	$140
La Marquise de Parabere, J. M. Nattier; E. C. Bell	310
View Near Tivoli, J. B. Pyne; R. Haven	180
A Norfolk Hamlet, G. Vincent	200
Spanish Landscape, M. Ramirez	50
French Landscape, G. Michel; S. Richards	140
Bridge Over Longwy, R. Hilder; H. J. Nicholson	400
View on the Thames, E. Gay; A. McCartney	180
The Coach from Southampton to Weymouth, C. Cooper Henderson; E. Lawlor	600
The Two Asses, G. Morland; J. B. Patterson	280
Clifton, Near Bristol, J. B. Pyne; L. Kahn	375
Lady King, Wife of Charles I.'s Surgeon, Sir G. Kneller; S. Richards	475
View in Cumberland, A. Nasmyth; James Morris	370
Miss Voss, the Artist's Stepdaughter as St. Agnes, Sir G. Kneller; J. A. Hill	450
Portrait of the Marchioness of Landsworth, M. Q. La Tour; J. A. Hill	300
Moonlight Scene, J. Crome, (Old Crome); L. Kahn	400
Pastorale Landscape, F. Zuccarelli; H. Hepburn	190
Mme. La Marquise de Bellechaise, Nicolas de Largilliere; S. Richards	400
The Pigsty, G. Morland; C. Hughes	300
The Market Woman, G. Morland; S. Richards	485
Portrait of Mme. de L'Espinasse, P. Mercier; E. C. Bell	525
Mrs. Jordan in the Character of Viola, Rev. W. M. Peters, R. A.; D. Lewis	925
Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, (with engraving,) J. F. Herring; L. R. Maurice	1,000
Portrait of the Marchioness of Douro, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, Sir E. Landseer, R. A.; J. A. Hill	750
Meditation, J. B. Greuze; J. A. Hill	450
Girl at a Cottage Door, R. Westall, R. A.; L. R. Maurice	900
The Storm, G. Morland; S. Curley	190
Portrait of Miss Catherine Stephens, Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; ——	200
Portrait of Anne of Austria, Pierre Mignard; ——	200
Conjugal Bliss, An. Kauffman, R. A.; L. Morton	100
The Ale House Door, G. Morland; E. C. Bell	410
Mme. La Marquise de Croisic, Nicolas de Largilliere; J. A. Hill	400
Portrait of Lady Austin, G. Romney, R. A.; ——	200
Child with a Rabbit, Sir Thomas Lawrence; Rose	180
Portrait of Mrs. Scott, Sir G. Kneller; F. Logan	200
Portrait of Himself, John Constable, R. A.; P. A. Carey	450
Landscape with Figure, W. Shayer, R. A.; E. Kilgore	180
Portrait of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, F. Zucchero; S. Jamison	500
Figures on Bank of River, F. Zuccarelli, R. A.; E. C. Bell	200
Portrait of a Lady in White Dress and Large Hat, J. Lewis; H. A. Mills	280
The Gleaner, J. Hoppner, R. A.; J. P. Edgar	120
Duchess du Maine, School of J. M. Nattier; J. P. Edgar	200

A picture catalogued as "A Very Fine Water Color" and credited to J. M. W. Turner, R. A., brought only $20.

NEW YORK'S IRRELIGION.

Clergymen Explain Why They Asked the President's Aid.

President Roosevelt has been asked to take a hand in stirring up religious enthusiasm in this city. A committee of three, representing the Federation of New York Churches, called on Mr. Roosevelt at the White House on Wednesday, and returned to New York yesterday with the news that the President was deeply interested in the movement and was willing to do whatever he can to encourage it.

It was pointed out to him that, although New York's population has increased 300,000 in the last year, the number of churches is smaller than at the beginning of 1906. The clergymen also declared to the President that what is needed to bring the Church closer to the people and arouse enthusiasm is a series of mass meetings.

It was hoped that Mr. Roosevelt would consent to appear as the principal speaker at the first of a series of mass meetings which is to be held some time next month. This invitation, however, the President declined, saying that he was too busy. He asked for a complete report on the religious situation, and intimated that he would come to New York and take a hand in the movement as soon as he could spare the time, the committee said.

"The Church should not be an ark of safety, but a battering ram of progress," the committee reported Mr. Roosevelt as saying. He then referred to the work of St. George's Church, and said that it was bringing the common people into the arms of God without class distinction of any kind.

Those who called on the President were the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, President of the Federation of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlow, Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Collegiate Church.

"The trouble seems to lie at the door of the churches themselves," said Dr. Mackay. "The principles on which most of the churches are working are not wide enough. They do not get close enough to the people. They are too conservative. The reason for this seeming lack of religious fervor may be found in the fact that New York just now is in a stage of transition."

Dr. Atterbury takes a more pessimistic view of the situation. He said yesterday:

"Unless immediate steps are taken to stop the religious decline here the city will become a nest of infidels. It is tottering on the verge of a terrible religious disruption, and nothing can change the situation but immediate efforts by the people and the churches to revive religious interest."

The Federation of Churches is undenominational. It represents nearly every church in the city, and was organized about twelve years ago. John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, and other men of large wealth are contributors to its fund.

CUT IN HARD COAL.

Usual 50-Cent Reduction to Go Into Effect on April 1.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Anthracite operators have agreed to make the usual fifty-cent reduction in the price of prepared coal on April 1, when the new Spring schedule will go into effect.

THE COLONY CLUB'S FIRST RECEPTION

Members Show Their Friends Through Their Handsome New Home.

HOUSE MUCH ADMIRED

Reading Room, Gymnasium, and Baths Appealed to the Men—Plans for Coming Weddings.

The first of the two receptions by the members of the Colony Club for their husbands and friends took place yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Tea was served in both the club dining rooms. Each member received two tickets to the reception.

There was an unusually large attendance. Many of the members conducted their guests through the building, showing the quaint sleeping apartments, the various baths, including the Aix and electric, the gymnasium with its running track. The beautiful plunge bath with its grape trellis overhead came in for much admiration, and another room that the men visitors heartily approved was the reading room in blue and green with its comfortable chairs and its big fireplace with a leather settee fencing it in. Among those present were:

Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, the Misses Hewitt, Mr and Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull, Mrs. Charles Childs, Miss de Forest, Moncure Robinson, Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer, Miss Annie Kountze, J. Douglas Gordon, Miss Callendar, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolf, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Philip Lydig, and Miss de Acosta.

WEDDING PLANS.

Miss Bache to be Married March 21—Hanna-Lee Wedding.

Arrangements have been made for the marriage of Miss Marion Bache, daughter of the late John Henry Bache of this city, and granddaughter of Charles H. Haswell, to Hampton Howell of Brooklyn.

The wedding will take place at the home of Mrs. Frank O. Roe, 3 East Eighty-third Street, on Thursday, March 21. Mrs. Roe is a cousin of Miss Bache, and Mr. Howell is a son of Josiah P. Howell of 14 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. Howell will give a bachelor dinner to his friends next Saturday night at Delmonico's.

Miss Grace Buhrer Hanna, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow of East Orange, N. J., will be married on Easter Monday to Harold Lee of Seattle, Washington. The ceremony will take place at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., the Rev. Charles T. Walkley officiating. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barstow.

The matrons of honor are Mrs. William A. Barstow of South Orange, and Mrs. George Napier of Nutley. The bridesmaids are Miss Helen Foster of East Orange and Miss Rachel Brundred of Oil City, Penn., with Miss Margaret Chubb of East Orange as flower girl.

Miss Grace Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hartley, will have in addition to the attendants already named at her marriage to Dr. Leander Easter, two little flower girls, Miss Marguerite Lestrade Brown and Miss Julia Sexton.

Williams P. Burden, whose marriage to Miss Natica Rives is set for April 17 in Grace Church chantry, will have no ushers. His brother, Arthur Scott Burden, who married Miss Cynthia Roche, will be his best man. As mentioned a couple of weeks ago, Miss Rives will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids.

TALKED ABOUT IN SOCIETY.

Bridge parties to be given this week and next include Mrs. Winfield Scott, who will entertain in this way on Wednesday, March 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at her home, 129 East Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir, who is to have a small bridge party on Friday of this week, and Mrs. Edward Knapp and Mrs. Gustave Amsinck, both of whom will give bridge afternoons at their homes.

Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow has cards out for a luncheon and bridge on Tuesday, March 19; Mrs. Paul Morton will give a dinner for the Chinese Minister at her home, 733 Park Avenue, on Tuesday evening, and Francis Rogers will give a song recital the afternoon of March 18, at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street.

There will be several song recitals next week, among others that of Mr. and Mrs. David Manres, who will give a recital on Wednesday, March 20, for the benefit of the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Fund, at the residence of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, at 35 East Fiftieth Street.

Anatole Le Braz will lecture on Brittany at the home of the Misses Hone, 34 East Fiftieth Street, and Mrs. Mary Chittenden Bradford will give the last of her readings on "Famous Frenchwomen," at the home of Mrs. F. P. Jennings, 87 Park Avenue, on Tuesday morning, March 19.

Miss Rachel Kennedy, whose engagement to Frank Brinley Porter was recently announced, and who is to be one of the April brides, has left for Camden, S. C., for a short visit.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason and her daughter, Mrs. Francis Ruppert, gave a card party last evening for Miss Marian Ely, whose engagement was recently announced. The party took place at the home of Dr. Ruppert. The prizes included silver and brass articles. The guests asked included Dr. Boone and Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Clendennin, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Pier, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Schley, Mrs. Johnston, Dr. Griffith, and Mr. and Mrs. George Betts.

Mrs. Frederick W. Perry gave a small tea yesterday afternoon at her home, 227 West Seventy-ninth Street, for friends of her own and her sister, Miss Sabina W. Watts. Mrs. Joseph Ewing (Miss Alice Du Vivier) and Mrs. H. J. Davidson poured tea, and Miss Maud Leland and Miss Meade assisted Mrs. Perry and Miss Watts in receiving.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of the Tiffany Apartments, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue, will give a musicale at her home this afternoon. Three hundred invitations have been issued.

Mrs. C. F. Chandler of 51 East Fifty-fourth Street gave a reception at her home yesterday afternoon.

The Daughters of 1812 will give a luncheon at Delmonico's this afternoon.

The Triangle Club, the dramatic organization of Princeton University, will give its new musical comedy, "The Mummy Monarch," at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 6.

The Euterpe Club gave a bridge party in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. About 150 members of the club were present.

Arrivals on the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the White Star liner Majestic were:

Harold Ashworth, Mrs. C. A. Brennan, James Grove, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jevons, Garnet Lewis, W. J. A. London, Henry Lyman, E. Van Dam, and Charles H. Weymouth.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mrs. A. C. Barney, who already owns two of the finest homes in Washington, is arranging to build a third in the immediate vicinity of Sheridan Circle, which is to be completed by next November, when it will be occupied by Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Jr., whose marriage took place last Autumn on the eve of the bride's departure to complete her education in Europe, without the knowledge or consent of the parents or guardians of the youthful couple, are passing their delayed honeymoon in Washington, where they will make their home for the present with the young Mr. Carlisle's grandfather, the former Secretary of the Treasury. The latter has recently returned to the family residence on K Street.

The regular Thursday evening at home of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth was even more than usually attractive this evening, when nearly 200 guests were present to hear Cecil Fanning, the young baritone introduced in Washington some time ago by Mrs. A. C. Barney. A buffet supper followed the musical programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Guthridge entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Mexican Ambassador and Mrs. Creel, who later attended the musicale at Mrs. Wadsworth's. The Ambassador and Mme. Creel will give their first large dinner party on Friday, March 22, when they will entertain the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root.

Mrs. William M. Wright entertained at a bridge party this afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Peter A. Porter, wife of Representative Porter of New York, who has just succeeded to the seat in Congress formerly occupied by James W. Wadsworth.

ARRIVALS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 14.—At the Ocean Pier to-day Harry Rea, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rea of Pittsburg, caught three small sharks with a strong rod and reel.

As no one ventures out far in the surf at this resort, the fact that sharks were being caught from the end of the pier did not keep several hundred from the enjoyment of the finest surf bathing that was had here this season.

Among the late arrivals from New York are Mrs. Clarenden Carlisle, Miss Carlisle, and Miss Sanger, who are at the Breakers. Arrivals at the Royal Poinciana include Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Bates, Miss Bates, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bloomer. Washington arrivals include Prince Linnear and Mr. and Mrs. Kamp.

WOMEN LAWYERS WARNED.

Don't Talk Too Much, Says Gen. King to the Portia Club.

Gen. Horatio C. King in an address to the Portia Club of women lawyers, at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, told them, among other things, that they must not talk too much. The General does not believe in long trials.

"We ought to shorten up these rare shows," he said. "One can't help referring to the Thaw trial, which has been through all the stages of tragedy, comedy, vaudeville, and farce. The brainstorm theory is a very good one, but every man who gets angry has a brain storm, and it is not always recognized as a legitimate defense.

"I'm not quite converted to the idea of women lawyers. I'm like the Irishman who was converted to total abstinence. His priest met him soon after he had taken the pledge, and he was very drunk.

"'Oh, Pat,' he exclaimed, 'I thought you had been converted!'

"'An' so I have been, yer Honor,' said Pat, 'but I'm not bigoted.' And I'm not bigoted," said Gen. King.

"Don't make too long speeches," he went on, "or you will be like the lawyer who, after talking an hour or two, said to the Judge: 'Does your Honor follow me?' 'Yes,' replied the Judge, 'I do; and if you stop right now I think I may be able to find my way back.'

"And you may think it strange to hear me say that lawyers should be honest, when, as I am told, there are now sixty-nine lawyers in Sing Sing, a good many more on the way, and still others who ought to be there. A lawyer who will defend a civil action which he knows to be wrong or try to prove a man innocent when he knows him to be guilty will soon find his own level, and that will be a very low level, too."

The General told the Portias how many kinds of liars they were likely to meet in trying cases. He told them, also, that a Judge could always tell whether a witness was committing perjury by looking in his eyes, but that usually he didn't make the effort.

"These are all more or less platitudes," he said, in conclusion, "but they are the ones I have discovered in the course of fifty years, and they may be useful to you."

THE "REDEMPTION" SUNG.

Catholic Society Pleases Large Audience in Garden Concert Hall.

The Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, a choral organization founded by Selma Kronold, sang Gounod's "Redemption" in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. The audience was a large one. Archbishop Farley was in the hall, and many of the boxes were filled with priests. The chorus has a good body of tone, and has been well trained. The solo parts were sung by Selma Kronold and Helen Sullivan, sopranos; Rosemarie Campbell and Helen Siesenger, contraltos; Lloyd Rand and Frederick J. Budelman, tenors; J. Humbird Duffey and Mark B. Mingay, baritones, and Tom Daniels, bass. Members of the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Emil Reyl assisted.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

At the forthcoming matinee of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School, to be given at the Casino on March 21, Mr. Stanhope Wheatcroft will appear as Mercutio in the duel scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and as Philip in "Dream Faces." He is to make his professional debut next season.

The Italian Club of New York will tender a reception next week to Ermete Novelli, the famous Italian actor, whose engagement at the Lyric Theatre begins next Monday. Il Circolo Italiano has just moved to its new quarters in West Sixteenth Street.

Brady and Grismer have arranged to present the third act of "The Man of the Hour," now at the Savoy Theatre, at a benefit to Miss Mattie Sheridan, who is now in ill health, at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon.

The first smoker at the Greenroom Club since its reconstruction is to start at 11 o'clock tomorrow night.

Fred Niblo and his wife, Josephine Cohan, sail for Ireland next Wednesday.

George M. Cohan's latest musical play, "Fifty Miles from Boston," will be presented for the first time at the Court Square Theatre in Springfield next Thursday.

On Monday Frank Daniels will introduce in the last act of "The Tattooed Man" at the Cetterion Theatre a burlesque of the "Dance of the Seven Veils" in "Salome."

When Ben Greet presents "As You Like It" at the Garden Theatre on Monday he will produce the play with scenery, as a contrast to the Elizabethan productions in his repertoire.

Morgan & Co. Give $2,000 for Russians.

Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday received from J. P. Morgan & Co. a check for $2,000 as a contribution to the famine relief fund, which is the largest single contribution so far received. Jacob H. Schiff has contributed $1,000, and altogether donations have been received from about 450 persons in all parts of the country.

Help for the Chinese Relief Fund.

THE TIMES has received and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Chinese Relief Fund these amounts:

S. M. P.	$5.00
Nine Sympathizers	1.50
Miss V. B.	20.00
William K. H.	5.00
Total	$31.50

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THOMPSON ENTERS VAUDEVILLE WAR

Makes Alliance with Erlanger, and Plans a New Style of Entertainment.

OFFER OF $50,000 PRIZES

Chance for Authors of Musical Comedies and Dramas in Condensed Form.

Frederic Thompson of Hippodrome fame announced last night that he had become associated with Abraham L. Erlanger in the executive management of the new circuit of "advanced vaudeville." Mr. Thompson is to concern himself wholly with making the productions and arranging the theatres for the new form of entertainment, to be developed in opposition to the Keith & Proctor-Hammerstein & Williams combine.

"'Advanced Vaudeville' is to be our one great headline and we shall introduce into the business innovations to justify the use of these words," said Mr. Thompson last night. "We are not entering the old vaudeville field; we are literally creating a new field with a new form of attraction. Though we shall engage some acts already organized, we shall be mainly our own producers, and the New York Theatre is to be our producing house.

"At present vaudeville acts are engaged by the try-out system. When a man has once written a sketch he must have it produced before he can get it booked, and even then he is troubled with the small bothers of management.

"Our plan is to take manuscripts directly from the authors, paying for them outright or by percentage, and to make the productions ourselves exactly as one would produce a regular play. We shall also take acts that are good as they stand, but may be improved in costuming or scenic equipment.

"I already have in mind many foreign novelties never seen in this country, among them certain spectacular ones that I had intended to engage for the Hippodrome while that playhouse was under my direction.

"Our entertainments are to be complete in a new way for vaudeville. First, thirty minutes will be devoted to 'variety,' then thirty minutes to a condensed musical comedy, then thirty minutes more of 'variety,' then a thirty-minute dramatic offering, and lastly a thirty-minute Thompson & Dundy circus, billed under that name. This will make a well-proportioned entertainment of two hours and a half.

"For the circus offerings we shall equip all the stages of our theatres with aprons which can be moved into position for this last section of the entertainment. The circus features will resemble the offerings at the London Hippodrome. Our circuit will eventually include at least one theatre for every week in the year, and we shall move the entertainments complete from theatre to theatre.

"The New York Theatre will be completely made over during the Summer months, but it will not resemble the Alhambra in London. Instead, it will be something new—the home of 'advanced vaudeville.' Our circuit will be opened early in the Autumn, and we shall have twenty-five theatres in operation before the first of the year.

"To prove how serious is his intention of doing all he can to elevate the character of material offered in vaudeville, Mr. Erlanger will offer two prizes of $25,000 each at the conclusion of the first season. The prizes will be awarded by competent judges, one for the best condensed musical comedy of the season and one for the best dramatic offering.

"The authors will of course receive their regular percentage and the $25,000 is offered purely as a bonus and incentive. Nearly a million and a half dollars' worth of contracts have already been signed."

"The Snowman" Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 14.—Stange and De Koven's latest musical play, "The Snowman," was produced in the Academy of Music this evening and was well received. The play, which is fantastical in the extreme, introduced two new characters to the musical comedy world in the Snowman and a female Mephistopheles. The principals include Vera Michelena, Ida Hanley, Willie Edouin, Frank Deshon, and Albert Pan.

Students to Put on Ibsen Play.

Ibsen's four-act drama, "The Vikings at Helgeland," which has never been seen in this country, will be produced by students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon, March 22. This presentation, one of the most important ever made by the academy, will be the final offering for the season.

"The Land of Nod" to Start a Run.

The Will J. Block Amusement Company's production of the extravaganza "The Land of Nod" will be offered at the New York Theatre for an indefinite run, beginning on Monday, April 1. Rehearsals are being directed by Julian Mitchell, Joseph Hart, and Paul Schindler.

Tableaux for George Junior Republic.

Among the young women in society who are to appear in tableaux at the home of Mrs. William Church Osborn on Friday evening, March 22 for the benefit of the George Junior Republic are the Misses Julia Dodge, Dorothy Grinnell, Charlotte Delafield, Agnes Landon, Mary Fowler, Janet de Kay, and Phyllis de Kay. The tableaux are to include a series entitled Aunt Jemima's album, illustrating old-time life in a little New England town.

MR. LHEVINNE'S RECITAL.

He Is Assisted by His Wife in a Duet for Two Pianos.

Joseph Lhévinne gave his third piano recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. He played music in which he had not been heard here before, and the recital was differentiated from others of its kind by the co-operation of Mme. Lhévinne, who played with her husband a suite for two pianos by Arensky. Mr. Lhévinne himself made no new disclosures of his talent, however. There was in his playing always the luscious, rich, and beautiful tone that never lapses into hardness, but retains all its quality in all the range of dynamic force; there was abundant manual dexterity and clear-cut enunciation, and nice balance of parts. And there were a certain insensitiveness to the deepest musical significance, a failure to grasp or to set forth the true spirit of much of what he played.

His programme included Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," Chopin's F major ballade, F minor nocturne, and A flat polonaise; Liszt's Paganini Etude, and one of the "Soirées de Vienne," two pieces by Rubinstein, and Balakirew's "Islamey." There was much that was beautiful in his Chopin playing, so far as the outward investiture of it was concerned. The slow part of the ballade and the nocturne were truly sung upon the instrument. Into the polonaise he put the clangorous martial spirit that pianists love to impart to it, and made the most of the thunderous octaves in the bass. The suite by Arensky is a pleasing and brilliant piece in three movements, of which the couple gave a finished performance of the most accurate ensemble and perfect co-operation with each other. Mme. Lhevinne has a graceful and fluent style; how much more was not to be ascertained from her playing on this occasion. The performance pleased the large audience much, and the couple were called upon to play again.

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THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

Mr. Scriabine's Divine Poem and Mr. Schroeder's 'Cello Playing Features of its Last Concert.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra finished its season last evening with it sixth concert in Carnegie Hall. It made a grand effort on this occasion to make an impressive end by putting forward as the principal number of the programme a symphony by Mr. Alexander Schriabine, his third, entitled "The Divine Poem." It is in four connected movements, lasting nearly an hour, without intermission. There was here illustrated again the force of the well-known observation that a man cannot lift himself up by his bootstraps.

Abundant evidence has been given in Mr. Scriabine's performances heretofore, in his piano concerto, his various shorter pieces, and his first symphony, heard at the preceding Russian concert, that his inspiration is of very brief flights. He now undertakes to soar by means of the most elaborate apparatus, an orchestra of large proportions, and a scheme that shall express, as we are told, "something of the emotional (and therefore musically communicable) side of his philosophy of life." There is something related to pantheism and theosophy in his creed; he voices the "affirmation of the co-existence of matter and spirit in the Ego," "the soul's affirmation of the sublime," "the desire of the soul for the ecstatic joy of self-annihilation." Strauss's exposition of a world philosophy is a paltry toying with childish things compared with this.

The magnificent undertaking has resulted in a pretentious and amazing phantasmagoria of tone in which an irreducible minimum of idea is spread out to intolerable lengths, tortured with all sorts of strained harmony, and presented in all the combinations and permutations of orchestral tone that time and space allowed. Mr. Scriabine has tugged long and hard at his boot straps, but his flight is imperceptible.

The other orchestral pieces were Mousorgski's introduction to the music drama "Kovanschschina" and Glazounoff's symphonic poem "Stenka Razin," which the Russian orchestra played in one of its previous seasons, one of the composer's boldest and strongest works, most characteristic in its use of Russian themes. Mr. Alvin Schroeder was the soloist, playing the first movement of Davidoff's third concerto for violincello, not previously heard here. The piece has many of the objectionable features of music written for the display of this instrument, and Mr. Schroeder played it with fine skill and fine musicianship, with great nobility of tone. His appearances as a soloist have been rare, and in view of his speedy departure from New York to Germany the audience gave him an ample demonstration of its admiration. He was insistently recalled and made to bow his acknowledgments to the enthusiastic plaudits.

SCHUMANN-HEINK SIGNS.

Will Sing in German, French, and Italian at the Manhattan.

Mme. Schumann-Heink signed her contract yesterday with Oscar Hammerstein which binds her to sing at the Manhattan Opera House next season. The contralto has been in negotiation with the impresario for some days, as THE TIMES said yesterday morning. She will sing, it is announced, not only in German music dramas, but also in some French and Italian parts, notably Fides in "Le Prophète" and Azucena in "Il Trovatore." Although Mme. Schumann-Heink has many concert engagements for next season, she will appear at the Manhattan many times.

Frau Cosima Wagner is much interested in the proposed German music drama plans for the Manhattan and she is to meet Oscar Hammerstein on May 1 at Mme. Lili Lehmann's. She has not recognized the Metropolitan officially since the "Parsifal" production there. Mr. Campanini, it has been announced, will conduct the German music dramas at the Manhattan.

Jeanne Jomelli, a soprano singer of minor rôles, who appeared at the Metropolitan last season, was engaged yesterday to appear at the Manhattan next season.

On Tuesday, March 19, at 9 A. M., the subscription sale of seats and boxes for the coming season of opera at the Manhattan will open.

Mr. Hammerstein announces that the season will cover a period of twenty weeks, beginning Monday, Nov. 4, and the regular subscription performances will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and Saturday matinées. Saturday night performances at popular prices will also be given.

The company as announced includes:

Sopranos—Mmes. Calvé, Melba, Nordica, Gardeni, Trentini, Jomelli, and Bressler Glanoli.

Contraltos—Mmes. Schumann-Heink, de Cisneros, and Giaconia.

Tenors—Messrs. Bassi, Dalmorès, Bonci and Zenatello.

Basses—Messrs. Arimondi and Didur.

FUNERAL OF DOWIE.

Nearly Has to be Postponed Because of Trouble at Cemetery.

CHICAGO, March 14.—John Alexander Dowie was buried to-day at Mount Hope Cemetery, Zion City.

Early in the day it was believed that the funeral would have to be postponed because of action of workmen who were constructing the vault in the cemetery. When entering the cemetery this morning they broke the gate, and the management of the cemetery at once demanded a warrant for the arrest of Gladstone Dowie charging him with the damage. The police took the matter under advisement, and the matter was finally smoothed over, and young Dowie was not arrested.

The hearse used was draped in white and drawn by two white horses. A small portion of the splendid choir that formerly officiated in Zion City Tabernacle was present and sang several hymns. The body of Dowie was arrayed in the wonderful white robe which he has worn since he assumed the title of "First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church." The garment required six months of constant labor for its construction and elaboration.

A report was circulated to-day that Dowie had prepared a funeral sermon, but that because of the bitterness which displayed it was not read at the funeral. That was not true. He left no sermon. It was also reported that because of the deaths of three of Voliva's followers, there had been a panic among the crowd in the Tabernacle, the belief being that Dowie's curse was effective. That also is untrue.

PREDICTED FATAL SEIZURE.

Retired Physician Died of Apoplexy as He Had Feared.

Dr. William Lame, a retired physician, 74 years old of 536 West 186th Street, died suddenly at his home yesterday without medical assistance. He had declared that he would be seized with an attack of apoplexy, and feared he would die of it.

The physician was in his study reading yesterday morning when his wife noticed that he was breathing heavily and holding his finger on his pulse. She started to go to his assistance, but before she reached him he was unconscious and before the arrival of a neighboring physician he was dead. He had died of apoplexy as he had predicted.

Dr. Lame had practiced medicine in St. Catherine's, Ontario; in Lockport, N. Y., and in Swarthmore, Penn. He came to New York a few months ago. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Casimir-Perier to be Buried To-day.

PARIS, March 14.—The body of ex-President Casimir-Périer, who died on March 12 at his home here, was transferred this morning to Pont-Sur-Seine, where the château which was his favorite residence is situated, and where the burial will take place to-morrow.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge, for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer-Press
Philadelphia Public Ledger,	Syracuse Post-Standard
	Washington Post.

MAURICE GRAU DIES IN HIS PARIS HOME

Former Director of the Metropolitan Opera House Had Been Ill Since December.

A FAMOUS IMPRESARIO

Directed the Tours of Many Celebrities and Put Grand Opera on a Paying Basis.

PARIS, March 14.—Maurice Grau, the well-known impresario who preceded Heinrich Conried as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, died to-day at his home here. He had been in delicate health since last December.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—The news of the death of Maurice Grau affected Mme. Melba deeply to-night. Her manager did not dare acquaint her with the fact until after her concert here. Her first words were:

"I should not have sung to-night. I should not, I should not."

She was in tears and spoke with difficulty, due to her emotion.

"He was the man who brought grand opera to the United States," she went on. "It could not have been what it is now had it not been for him. He deserves the greatest honor from those who know that music makes civilization. I think that a National monument—an international monument, if you will, for his reputation was as wide as the world—a theatre which should always shelter grand opera, should be built in memory of Grau and Abbey."

The news of the death of Maurice Grau was a great shock to numberless people in New York who had been his friends, and a cablegram was sent from the Metropolitan Opera House to his widow, Mrs. Jeannette Grau:

The undersigned, former associates and employes of Mr. Maurice Grau, express to you their most heartfelt sympathy and condolences for the loss of your most excellent husband, for whom and with whom they worked for many years.

This was signed by Messrs. Boyd, John Bull, Thomas Bull, Castlebert, Cullman, Garlichs, Gerber, Goerlitz, Hirsch, Meltzer, Scattergood, and Siedle.

George G. Haven, President of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Grau:

The Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company bear with extreme regret of the death of your beloved husband. Appreciating his talent, kindness, and uniform courtesy, they tender you and your daughter sincere sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Conried sent the following:

Please accept our most heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

Mr. Conried as President of the Metropolitan Opera Board of Directors also signed a dispatch which read:

The Directors and members of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company extend to you their deepest sympathy and condolence for the loss of your eminent husband.

Maurice Grau was spoken of yesterday as the first impresario who "retired rich" and did not "die poor." His managerial motto was: "Throw money out of the window with both hands, and it will come back again." But this motto suffered some strange lapses when Mr. Grau put it into practice. Jean de Reszke once said: "Grau will give you a cigar, but he won't give you the match."

Mr. Grau was born at Brünn, Austria, in 1849. When he was five years old his parents brought him to New York. He went through a public school and was graduated from the Free Academy in 1867. His parents intended that he should become a lawyer, and accordingly sent him to Columbia Law School. He also spent two years in the office of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. But he was never admitted to the bar. He had already discovered his interest in what was to become his life work.

"You see," said Mr. Grau a few years ago, "my uncle was an operatic manager in New York at that time, and I was always hanging around the theatre. I began my theatrical career low on the ladder. The first work of that sort I did was selling librettos in my uncle's theatre in New York—the old French Theatre, now the Fourteenth Street. That was in 1866, when Ristori was playing there. I was at school then. After deserting the law, much to my parents' disgust, I held about every place that one can hold in the theatre, except on the stage. I was never on the stage in my life."

At the age of 23 young Grau thought he knew enough about the business to strike out for himself. With Charles Chizzola he formed a partnership, into which each put $750. Then Grau persuaded Aimée, the clever actress in French opera bouffe, to come to this country under the auspices of the new firm. The venture proved a great success. Encouraged by this Mr. Grau played for higher stakes. At the end of the same year he brought Rubinstein to this country, paying him $200 a night at first, and then, as the great pianist took like wildfire, raising the sum to $2,000 a night. He cleared $60,000 out of this venture.

The following year he organized the Clara Louise Kellogg Opera Company to sing grand opera in English, but it met with scant material success. Then he took up Salvini, but made little money out of the great actor's Shakespeare in Italian.

In 1874, Mr. Grau, possessed with the desire to become a full-fledged metropolitan manager, took the lease of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He made plans to bring out four different European companies, but times were not good, and the strain proved too much for his financial strength. For the first time in his short but brilliant career Mr. Grau was "broke." He managed to get a letter of credit for $10,000, and went abroad in search of fresh attractions, but he found awaiting him in London the news that his bankers had meanwhile become bankrupt.

In 1876, however, he brought Offenbach to this country. For twenty concerts he agreed to pay the famous composer $20,000, and lost just about that amount in the venture. He followed this failure up, in 1879, with a big success with a French comic opera company, the Capoul-Paola Marié company.

His partnership with Abbey and Schoeffel, who were already associated, began in 1882. They were soon considered as the foremost theatrical firm in the city, and when the projectors of the Metropolitan were looking about for managers for the season of opera that they had planned in opposition to the Academy of Music's season, this firm was selected. The Metropolitan was built by a number of wealthy men who were unable to get boxes at the Academy of Music, and decided to have an opera house of their own.

The season of 1883-1884 was the first in which the two companies were pitted against each other. It was a disastrous experiment, and the firm lost $250,000. They threw up opera and returned to theatrical management, and seven years of German opera under Leopold Damrosch and Edmund Stanton followed at the Metropolitan. At the end of the season of 1891 the directors decided that they had had enough of German opera, and once more Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau were asked to manage the Opera House. In 1893 they brought over a company which included the De Reszkés, Emma Eames, and Plancon. After the death of Abbey and the disastrous Western tour of the opera company the affairs of the company were wound up.

On May 3, 1897, the Maurice Grau company was formed, and Mr. Grau was made President and managing director. From that time Mr. Grau managed the affairs of the opera house with increasing success until the Spring of 1903, when ill health compelled him to retire, and Mr. Conried was chosen as his successor.

Mr. Grau's most notable achievements were the introduction of star casts and the production of each opera in the language in which it was written. He also signed the contract with Caruso, and turned this singer over to Mr. Conried when he left the opera house. One season he found time to manage the Royal Opera at Covent Garden in addition to the Metropolitan.

Eight years ago he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his work on behalf of French art.

In addition to Mr. Grau's achievements as an impresario, he was well known as an after-dinner speaker. He was also a familiar figure about New York's clubs and hotels.

LETCHWORTH COX DEAD.

Ran the Old "Johnny Bull" Engine and Worked for the P. R. R. 63 Years.

Letchworth Cox, the oldest employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Jamesburg, N. J., yesterday. He had served the company continuously for over sixty-three years. He retired on a pension on Jan. 1, 1900. He was 92 years old.

Mr. Cox often recalled the first trial run of the old "Johnny Bull" locomotive, which was brought to this country by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1831 for use on the first section of the present Camden & Amboy Railroad. He was 18 years old at the time and walked fourteen miles to see the start. That sight settled his course in life, and before long he obtained work as fireman on this engine and also acted as engineer for several months.

While in the employ of the old Camden & Amboy Railroad as car builder and inspector at Bordentown, Mr. Cox built the first caboose and freight car used by that company. He was transferred to South Amboy as car builder in 1846. While at this place he put up the first light used on the docks. He also built a pier lamp which later was adopted for use along all river fronts.

From South Amboy Mr. Cox went to Trenton as a car builder. He went to Jamesburg in 1858, also as a car builder and repair man for the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad Company. When he became too old to build cars he was appointed engineer at the pumping station of the company, and later flagman at the crossing at Upper Jamesburg until his retirement.

He never was discharged or suspended for any neglect of the company's rules. He never tasted intoxicants, and had not used tobacco for over fifty years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Kellogg Burnham.

News of the death of James Kellogg Burnham, President of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association and head of the Kansas City jobbing house known as the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, was received here yesterday. He was 64 years old. His death was due to pneumonia. The news was a shock to many business men, as he had been making arrangements to be here within a short time.

Mr. Burnham began business as a salesman in Detroit. Some thirty-two years ago he formed the firm of J. K. Burnham & Co., with F. C. Stoepel and started business with a very modest capital. This firm was succeeded later by Burnham, Stoepel & Co. of Detroit, and is still in business. On April 11, 1877, Burnham, Hanna & Munger was organized. Mr. Burnham exerted a very wide influence in directing the trade along sound lines.

Samuel Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 14.—Samuel Louis, a retired New York merchant, was found dead in bed to-day in a Pacific Avenue hotel. Death was apparently due to heart disease. He came here about ten days ago for his health.

Mr. Louis was born in Germany in 1827. He came to America in 1848, and during the gold fever the following year went to California, where he made a fortune. Returning to New York, he went into the woolen business in 1870. Thirteen years later he took his son, Charles, into partnership with him. In 1897 he retired from business, and the firm became Brauer & Louis of 119 Bleecker Street.

Mr. Louis was a member of many Jewish charitable societies. He married Ernestine Austach in 1852. He leaves three daughters and two sons, all of whom are married.

Henry E. Saulnier.

MEDIA, March 14.—Henry E. Saulnier, President of the Rose Tree Hunt Club, died last night at his home, Aston Mills, aged 97 years. Mr. Saulnier was one of the last of the men who brought the Rose Tree Hunt into prominence. He enjoyed the acquaintance of all the members of the fox hunting coterie of the State, and was a prominent figure in the social functions and races at the Delaware County Inn, where Governors, Senators, and railroad Presidents were entertained. Until a few years ago Mr. Saulnier appeared in the hunts and often led the chase. He was born in Philadelphia and made a fortune as a member of the American Bank Note Company.

John F. Finney.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—John F. Finney, President of the National Deposit Bank of this city, died at his home here to-night aged 61 years. Mr. Finney was formerly United States Sub-Treasurer in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. S. N. CASTLE, an early missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, died at Honolulu yesterday, aged 90 years.

MATTHEW VASSAR, a retired leather manufacturer, died at Ballston, N. Y., on Wednesday night. He was born in Poughkeepsie sixty-three years ago, and was a nephew of Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College.

Capt. WILLIAM H. HOYT, who was for fifty years engaged in the oyster business in South Norwalk, Conn., and built many fine steamers for the use of the industry, died yesterday at his home in that town. He was born in Norwalk in 1836.

Mrs. MARIA KELLOGG, widow of Capt. John Kellogg, died in Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday. She was 90 years old. Her husband was a sea Captain, who died ten years ago. She leaves one son, Samuel Kellogg, who lives in New York.

RUDOLF RICHARD DULON died suddenly yesterday. He was an art student, and had returned only recently from a trip to Paris and other artistic centres in Europe. He was the son of Mrs. Mabel Richard Dulon of 190 Wadsworth Avenue and the late Rudolf Dulon of the law firm of Dulon & Roe, at 41 Park Row.

WILLIAM T. WELLS of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday night at his home, of heart disease. He was 67 years old. Mr. Wells was connected with a publishing house in this city. He was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Orange, and a former member of the New England Society of Orange.

Capt. JOHN A. VIGUS, a prominent resident of New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home of angina pectoris. Capt. Vigus was born in Dorchester, England, and was 63 years old. He came to this country when a young man. He was a member of Company D of the State militia. At the time of the railroad strikes at Perth Amboy Capt. Vigus had char

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Price, by Mail, $1.10.
THE MOODY CORPORATION,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 8, 1907.
In accordance with the terms of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE to this Company, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1901, forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars ($47,760) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon March 29th, 1907, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

To holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the
MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage of the MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY to COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1900, bonds numbered 24, 60, 78, 119, 162, 183, 215, 243, 288, 302, 317, 341, 385, 413, 461, 478, 499, 516, 533, 546, 577, 593, 633, 670 have been called for payment at 105 and accrued interest, say $1,050 per bond, on May 1st, 1907, at the office of the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 323 Broadway, New York. Interest will cease on these bonds on the above date.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By John E. Borne, President.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Plunge Down Again—Call Money Rates, 25@6 Per Cent.

UNION PACIFIC'S WIDE BREAK

Stock Down 30 Points In Two Days—Secretary Cortelyou's Relief Measures.

The throwing over of stocks without regard to prices, which went on on Wednesday, reached a greater pitch yesterday, and in the course of it such extreme losses were recorded as 25 points in Union Pacific, 22 in Reading, 10 in Copper, 21 in American Smelting, 13 in St. Paul and Northern Pacific, and 10 in Delaware & Hudson, with an average decline of not less than 4 points in the list as a whole. The end of the day found some stocks rallying slightly from the lowest points, with others plunging toward lower levels. In spite of the demoralization to which such conditions bear eloquent testimony, no failures among Wall Street houses of any kind were announced, and the immediate cause of the sacrificing of stocks remained wrapped in as much obscurity as ever. There was, it is true, a host of unsettling reports, including a repetition of the "trouble" stories of Wednesday, with additions of one kind and another, but these brought forth denials from every quarter in which they were located, whether this was in Berlin or Paris or London, in all of which markets there was found reflection of the disturbances here. The most potent of these rumors had it that there had been an open break between the controlling interests in the Union Pacific property, and, although this was authoritatively denied, there followed close upon its promulgation the most serious of the day's downward plunges in prices. There was disappointment over the absence of any reassuring word of any kind from Washington, but this was only because hopes had been built too high upon the hurried Cabinet meeting on Wednesday and upon the probability of Secretary Cortelyou taking advantage of the Aldrich bill provisions to make deposits of customs receipts with local banks. The rise in call money rates during the course of the day to 25 per cent. was perhaps the most tangible explanation of the day's market, although this was by no means the main explanation. The confinement of liquidation to wealthy speculators was again the most conspicuous feature of the day's trading, and this offers, of course, an explanation of the success with which brokerage houses have so far met the falling prices.

After the close of the market it became known that Mr. Cortelyou had arranged to pay off $25,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds maturing in July at par and interest, and beyond this to anticipate all Government interest payments up to and including July 1, and to deposit in National banks in cities where there are Custom Houses, save in New York, the moneys received in payment of customs. This new offer to pay off $25,000,000 of Government bonds will undoubtedly meet with wide acceptance, since it is the most that could be looked for under any circumstances by holders of the securities. This step, together with the release of interest and the deposit of customs collections in different cities of the country should do much to relieve the present stringent money situation. Nevertheless, there seems no good reason why New York should be excluded from the list of cities to receive in bank customs money, particularly so since the drain to the local Custom House has amounted to $3,440,000 thus far in the week, and is, in fact, one of the most serious factors in the local money market embarrassment. In spite of the fears generally entertained in banking houses of an increase in the Bank of England's discount rate at the meeting of the Directors during the day, no such action was taken, and the Bank's return was, upon the whole, favorable. This leaves the gold import question where it has been for some time, and with American control over the foreign exchange markets comparatively unshaken.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Pipe Manufacturing Co.
American Smelting and Refining Co. preferred.
American Tobacco Co. preferred.
Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad.
Boston Suburban Electric Cos. preferred.
Cambria Iron Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
Columbus Gas and Fuel Co. preferred.
Granby Consolidated Smelting, Mining and Power Co.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
International Paper Co. preferred.
Manhattan Railway.
National Lead Co. common.
New York & Harlem Railroad.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad.
Railway Steel Spring Co. preferred.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power preferred.
Savannah Electric Co.
Shannon Mining Co.
Southern Pacific Co.
Swift & Co.
Netherway Mines.
Union Bag and Paper Co. preferred.
United States Smelting and Refining Co. common and preferred.
United States Steel Corporation common.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
Wolverine Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co.
American Railways Co., Philadelphia.
Barney & Smith Car Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. on preferred.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co. on common.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad.
Diamond Match Co.
Eden Musée Americain Co.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. on common and preferred.
Hudson Trust Co.
Laclede Gas Light Co. on common.
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway.
National Lead Co. on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. on preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railway on common and preferred.
Standard Oil Co.
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. Henry Alexandre has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange.

A seat on the Cotton Exchange was sold yesterday for $12,500. This is an advance of $1,000 over the last previous sale. Walter S. Thompson of Philadelphia has applied for membership in the Exchange.

Walter S. Place has been admitted to membership in the firm of Coffin & Co., and will be in charge of their Boston office.

The New Amsterdam National Bank has made application to the Stock Exchange to list $500,000 additional stock.

Henry A. Bishop, one of the officials of the New Haven Railroad, has been elected to the Directorate of the American Graphophone Company.

The Trustees of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of 120 Broadway have appointed William Giblin Acting President, to take the place of the late Lyman Rhoades. Mr. Giblin has been identified with the company for seventeen years.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Kurasch & Schwefelberg has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Godel Kurasch has assumed all liabilities of the firm, and will continue business at the same address under the firm name of G. Kurasch & Co.
Kurasch & Schwefelberg.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, March 14, 1907.

Total sales March 14, 1907..... 2,565,170
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 57,519,738
Corresponding date last year..... 70,580,852

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
280	300	30	Adams Express	280	280	280	280	...
10	11	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12	12	10	10	-2
25	28	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	29⅞	30	25	25	-7⅝
81	81½	256,675	*Amal. Copper Co.	98	98⅝	80	81	-14⅞
19	20	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
...	14½	2,100	*Am. Beet Sugar	15½	15½	14½	14½	-1¼
5	5¼	350	American Can	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	-¼
48	49	1,550	American Can pf.	51	52	49	49	-2
32⅞	33	9,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	38⅞	36⅞	32½	32⅞	-4⅜
96	99	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98½	99	97½	97½	-2
28	28½	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	28	28½	-⅝
4½	5	400	*Am. Grass Twine	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	-⅛
20½	21	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	21	22	20	20	-1½
10	14	200	*Am. Linseed Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	-1½
58	59	6,460	*Am. Locomo. Co.	64½	64⅝	58½	58½	-7
105	108	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
112	113	71,920	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	130⅝	131	110	113	-18⅛
103½	105	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	103	105	-7
7	8	200	Am. Steel Foundries.	7½	7½	7½	7½	-⅜
34	38	310	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	34	34	34	34	-5
115⅞	116	17,810	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119⅞	120	114⅞	115⅞	-4⅝
90	91⅝	2,870	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92½	92½	90	91	...
25	26	3,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	28½	28½	25	25⅛	-3⅜
95	95⅝	365	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	97½	97½	95	95	-3½
54½	55	53,650	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	65¼	65¼	53	54½	-9⅝
85	86	117,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅜	92¼	82⅜	85	-5¾
93	93⅛	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94⅝	95	93	93	-2
99	100	5,800	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	99	99	-6
96½	97	29,205	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅝	101⅝	95	95	-5⅝
9	12	200	Bethlehem Steel	12	12	12	12	-2
49	60	600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	50	50	50	50	-1
46	47	29,080	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55½	45¼	47	-8¼
108	115	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	112	112	110	110	-6
11	11¼	100	Brunswick City	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
92	95	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	95	95	95	95	-5
60	61	300	Canada Southern	62¼	62¼	60	60	-2
167½	167⅝	35,000	Canadian Pacific	172	173	167	167½	-4
26	26½	3,020	Central Leather Co.	29¼	29½	26	26	-3¼
89	90	1,100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	94½	94½	90	90	-4½
180	190	190	Central R. R. of N. J.	182	182	182	182	-7½
37⅜	38¼	6,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41½	41½	37⅞	38	-3⅜
15¼	16½	300	Chicago & Alton	16⅝	16½	16	16	-1⅛
120	150	100	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	120	120	120	120	-13½
13¼	13½	2,110	Chi. Great Western	14	14¼	13½	13½	-⅜
64⅜	65½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	65	65	65	65	-½
18¼	18½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18⅜	19	18¼	18¼	-¼
125½	130	49,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	138¼	139½	125	125¼	-13¼
...	152	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152	152	149	149	-6
110	118	1,850	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	118	118¼	118	118	-2
126	133	700	*C., M. & S.P.pf.,ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	136	138	135	135	-3
142	143	7,190	Chi. & Northw.	149	149⅝	141	143	-6¼
8	10	12,780	Chi. & Northw. rts.	12	12	10	10	-2
13	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
4	4½	800	Chi. Union Trac.	4½	4½	4	4¼	-½
11⅜	12½	800	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13⅛	13½	11½	11½	-2¼
65	75	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75	-1¼
28⅜	30	18,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32⅜	32⅜	29	30	-3
...	26	1,800	Colorado & Southern.	28½	28½	26	26	-2
55	63	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	63	63	63	63	...
45	50	1,110	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48	49	47	47	-3½
21¼	23¾	1,110	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	22½	22⅝	21¾	21½	-1⅝
114	120	1,720	Consolidated Gas	120¾	120¾	115	115	-1½
18	18½	3,880	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	18½	18½	-1⅜
74	79	2,420	Corn Products Ref. pf.	83	83	78	78	-5
167½	170	9,150	Delaware & Hudson.	185	185	167½	167½	-19¼
450	460	400	Del., Lack. & West.	475	475	460	460	-12
28	29	1,080	Denver & Rio Grande.	30	30	28½	28½	-2½
72	73	730	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	72¾	72¾	72	72	...
64½	68	9,220	*Distillers Securities.	72	72	65	65	-7⅛
9⅝	11	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	9¾	9¾	-1½
...	...	20	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	20	20	20	-1
27⅝	28	22,100	Erie	29¼	29¼	27½	27½	-1½
62⅝	63¾	2,400	Erie 1st pf	64⅝	64⅝	62	63	-1⅞
41½	43	2,800	Erie 2d pf.	47½	47½	40½	41½	-5⅞
85	*90	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	87	87	85	85	-2½
100	103	100	General Chemical pf.	100½	100½	100½	160¼	+ ½
130	138	4,640	General Electric, x d.	145	145	136½	130¾	-9½
135	138	800	Granby Consol	139⅞	139⅞	135	135	-5
136½	137	29,320	Great Northern pf.	143	143	132	137	-5½
55	57	22,050	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61⅜	61½	55	55	-5⅜
95	120	100	*Hocking Valley, t. r.	100	100	100	100	-5
...	90	500	Hocking Valley pf.	88	88	84	84	-4
140	145	900	Illinois Central	141	142	140½	140¾	-1⅞
22⅜	23	8,900	Interborough-Met	24⅜	24⅝	22⅝	22¾	-2½
57	59	3,500	Interborough-Met. pf.	60¼	60¼	58	58	-1⅞
13⅝	14	1,900	Internat. Paper Co.	14	14⅝	13⅝	14	-1½
...	44	200	*Internat. Power Co.	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	-2⅜
27	28½	200	Int. Steam Pump	27½	27½	27½	27½	-2⅜
16	20	900	Iowa Central	18¼	18½	18	18½	-½
18	22	1,030	Kansas City Southern.	21	21½	18	18	-5
47	48	2,200	Kansas City South. pf.	50½	50¾	47	47	-1½
35	40	10	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
19	21	100	Lake Erie & West.	22	22	22	22	...
57	62	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	57	57	57	57	-4
50	60	800	Long Island	52	52	52	52	...
111⅝	112	13,550	Louisville & Nash.	118½	118⅝	110⅝	112	-5
65	68	2,400	Mackay Cos.	68½	68½	64	67	-1⅝
66	67	400	Mackay Cos. pf.	68½	68½	67¼	67½	-1½
130	133	1,895	Manhattan Elevated	137¼	137¼	132	132	-6
...	95	100	*Met. Street Railway.	95	95	95	95	-4
19	19½	7,300	Mexican Central	21	21⅜	15	19	-1¼
102	103	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	100	101	102½	-6½
120	122	1,800	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	130	130	123	123	-8½
33½	34	20,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37	37¼	33	33½	-3⅝
62	63	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66¼	66¼	62½	62½	-3½
64	65	17,700	Missouri Pacific	71⅜	71⅝	64	64	-7¼
115	120	40	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	120	120	120	120	...
75	76	2,900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	78¾	78¾	75½	75½	-3½
...	115½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	-1
12	12¾	600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	12½	12½	12½	12½	-⅞
81	85	100	Nat. En. & Stamp. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	-2½
59¾	61	9,410	*National Lead Co.	65½	63½	59	59¾	-2½
95	99	500	*National Lead Co. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	98¼	98¼	-1¼
51½	56⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	52	52	52	52	-1
114	120	500	*New York Air Brake.	120	120	115	115	-11
112	113	22,095	New York Central	117	117½	111½	111¾	-6
34	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	37	37	-3
110½	112	400	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113	113	112	112	...
35	37½	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	39	39	37¼	37¼	-1⅞
71½	72	6,900	Norfolk & Western.	78½	78¾	71	71½	-7⅛
75	85	210	Norfolk & West. pf.	80	80	80	80	-1
68	71	3,800	North American	70	71	69¼	69¼	-4⅝
119¾	121	53,475	Northern Pacific	129	129	115	120	-8
119⅝	120	7,750	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	123	123	120	120	-1½
6½	7¼	700	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	-1
90	97	60	Pacific Coast	97	97	95	95	...
24½	24⅝	1,640	Pacific Mail	25¼	27	24½	24½	-⅝
115¾	115¾	146,445	Pennsylvania R. R.	123	123⅛	114	115½	-6½
85	89	4,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	89¼	89¼	85	85½	-4
18	22	500	Peoria & Eastern.	20	20	20	20	-1
70	71	800	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	68	70	-½
13½	13¾	100	Pittsburg Coal	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	-⅜
49	52	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51	51	50	50	-3
31½	32	11,540	Pressed Steel Car	37	37	31½	31½	-7
85	90	460	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	80	80	-4
150	154	1,635	Pullman Company	160	160	150	150	-12
41	42½	3,200	*Ry. Steel Spring	47	47	41	42	-5½
95	98	900	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97	97	95½	96	-2
93	93½	333,270	Reading	115	115⅜	91	93	-20⅜
85	90	100	Reading 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	-3
23	23¼	6,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23⅝	23	23	-2½
79½	83	4,350	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	88	88	70½	70½	-9½
20⅝	20⅞	20,850	Rock Island Co.	21⅜	22¼	20½	20½	-1⅝
45	46	2,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	48	48⅝	45¼	45½	-3⅝
60	65	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	-4⅜
33	35	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36	35	35	-1
...	22	600	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	10	20	-2½
50½	51½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	51	51	49½	51	-1
40	42	4,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	52	52	42	42	-2½
76½	77⅛	110,250	Southern Pacific	82¼	82⅝	69⅝	76½	-5⅜
...	...	2,000	Southern Pacific pf.	114⅜	114⅜	113	113½	-1½
20⅞	21	9,900	Southern Ry. ext.	21⅞	22¼	20⅞	20⅞	-⅛
72½	73	1,315	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73	73¼	72¼	72¼	-¼
135	140	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	138	138	135	135	-5
38	40½	4,150	*Tenn. Copper	43½	45⅜	38	39½	-6½
25	25½	3,800	Texas & Pacific	28½	28⅝	25	25	-3
70	76	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	72½	72½	72½	72½	-1½
101	101½	2,480	Third Avenue	102	104	101½	101½	-3
...	26	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	26	26¼	20	20½	...
44	45	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	49½	46⅜	46½	40⅜	+¼
87½	90	1,855	Twin City R. T.	92½	92½	87⅝	88	-5
...	...	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
...	...	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
124½	125	371,850	Union Pacific	145	146¼	120¼	124¾	-20⅝
86	90	100	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	87	87	...
35	36	700	United Rys. Invest.	38	38	37	37	-1½
50⅜	50½	900	United Rys. Inv. pf.	55	55	50½	51	-3⅝
34	35	2,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	36	36	33	33	-3½
78	80	400	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	70¼	70¼	78½	78½	-1½
90	105	200	U. S. Express	100	100	100	100	...
79⅜	80	700	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	81½	81½	80	80	-2
...	...	5,460	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	48½	48½	44	44	-4
43	43⅝	5,060	U. S. Rubber	46⅞	46⅞	43½	43½	-3½
100¼	101¼	1,375	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102	102	100½	100⅝	-2⅞
71	75	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	72	72	71¼	71¼	-1⅝
33⅜	34	315,400	U. S. Steel	37	37½	33	33½	-3⅞
95⅞	96	82,250	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅜	99⅞	95½	95⅝	-4
28	31	1,800	*Utah Copper	31	31	27	29	-2
28	29	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	28½	28½	...
104	105	800	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	106	106	105	105½	...
60	60	1,100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	63	63	60	60	-3½
12½	13	1,500	Wabash	15⅜	13⅜	12½	12½	-1⅝
24⅜	25	2,200	Wabash pf.	26⅞	26⅞	25	25	-1
80	82	300	Western Union Tel.	81	81½	81	81½	...
145	150	1,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	149½	150	149½	150	...
10½	11¾	110	Wheel. & L. E.	10½	10½	10½	10½	-1¼
22½	23⅞	800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	25	25	22⅜	22⅜	-2⅝
14	16	450	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	14½	14½	14	14	-1⅝
15½	16	1,000	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16	16	-1
35½	36½	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	38⅞	38⅞	36	36	-4

Total....2,565,070

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

...	...	100	Alice	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—American Can preferred sold down to 50 during the early trading on the local Exchange, where the depression of the Wall Street and foreign security markets were reflected. This is the lowest in months. Chicago Subway suffered a further decline, and before noon had touched 18, which is the lowest in its history. Swift & Co. was active, and suffered with the remainder of the list. During the afternoon Swift & Co. declined to 103.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	5½	5½	5½
610	Am. Can pf.	51¾	49	49
120	Am. Shipbuilding	71	71	71
20	Chicago Pneu. Tool	43	43	43
340	Chicago Subway	19	15	15
173	Diamond Match	124	123	123
50	Kansas City Light	54	54	54
65	National Biscuit	79½	77	77
250	National Biscuit pf.	115	114	114½
10	National Carbon	75	75	75
35	National Carbon pf.	116½	115½	115½
25	Quaker Oats pf.	100	100	100
7,031	Swift & Co.	108⅝	103	103
390	United Boxboard pf.	8	7¾	7¾
50	Western Stone	26	26	26

Bank of North America Dividend.

The National Bank of North America, which paid its regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. last January, with an extra disbursement of 3 per cent., put its stock on a quarterly dividend basis yesterday. A 2 per cent. quarterly dividend payable April 1 was declared. With the quarterly dividend will be paid an extra dividend of 2 per cent., making in all a disbursement of 11 per cent. since the first of the year.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Some of the leading securities in the local market showed declines, due mainly to forced liquidation. The principal declines were: Western Maryland 4s at ¾; Seaboard 4s, which dropped 1½; Cotton Duck 5s, Northern Central Railway 3s, Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing 4s fell 4 points, and United Railways 4s declined ⅝. The stock of United Railways was steady, as was Seaboard common. Few of the institutions were able to make new loans of big proportions. The prevailing rate at which the loans are being made is 6 per cent. A number of Baltimoreans suffered heavy losses as a result of the slump in New York. They thought the market had struck "bottom" a week ago and bought, only to lose by the severe decline yesterday and to-day. Shares, 462. Bonds, $97,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Seaboard 4s	74	73	73
2,000	Western Maryland 4s	77	77	77
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
4,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	100	100	100

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Some notion of the strain under which brokers labor when the stock market is going through such a disturbance as attended yesterday's trading may be gained from an actual happening of the day. A customer whose margin had been ebbing away with steadily declining prices had been notified by his brokers to furnish additional margin or suffer the usual penalty of having his holdings sold out. At 11 o'clock in the morning a telegram reached the broker that arrangements had been made by which a local bank would pay over to the house in question some $10,000 to replenish the diminished margin. The market experienced its worst breaks after 11 o'clock, but the brokers carried this man's account through all the declines, and received no money from the bank with which the arrangements had been made until 2:40. If this account had been closed out, after notification of the arrangement to make good the margins, the brokers would probably have been compelled to make good the loss in case of a suit, although if by some mishap or misunderstanding the bank had finally failed to come forward with the money it would have been impossible for the brokers to have recovered the loss this would have entailed upon them. There were undoubtedly hundreds of instances of this kind, perhaps not so serious, in Wall Street during the day.

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All the restaurants and cafés of the financial district were crowded after 3 o'clock, the closing hour on the Stock Exchange. With the market as turpulent as it was yesterday, the brokers on the floor found no time to indulge themselves in luncheon at their usual hour, while in brokerage offices and banking offices employes and managers alike were far too busy or apprehensive to leave the field of action until the day closed.

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Much of the selling in the first hour of trading came as a result of the closing out of weakly margined accounts. It was the general comment of brokers, however, that the responses to requests for additional margin were met with unusual promptness and to a surprising extent. It is the possibility of a widespread failure to respond to such calls that induces seasoned speculators to postpone making purchases until the early part of the morning session following a day of weakness.

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The confusion on the Stock Exchange was at times so great that all kinds of prices for individual stocks were quoted in different parts of a crowd at the same moment. Blocks of thousands of shares came out with declines of a point, and even more, between successive parts of one offer. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific rose from their extreme low points to their final prices by full points on comparatively small transactions, the purchases apparently being of an urgent character. Tickers were far behind the market for the greater part of the day, and when the Chairman's gavel fell the scene was one of excitement without parallel since the Northern Pacific panic.

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Delaware & Hudson's break of 19¼ points yesterday recalled the action of this stock in the Northern Pacific panic. It sold on that day from 165 down to 105 and recovered to 150. The sale of 100 shares at 105 has always been understood to have been accomplished by the young assistant cashier of one of the big downtown banks, which had made a loan on the stock at par. This officer, upon inquiry, found there was no bid for it on the Stock Exchange, and, jumping to a hasty conclusion, ordered the stock sold, at a sacrifice, of course, of many points.

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Persistent declines in prices are a source of great trouble to the statistician whose task it is to keep a comparative record of stock prices. With new levels reached each day this requires constant changing of figures and constant reference to the archives of the past to discover comparisons with present quotations. Many stocks made new low records for the period since 1900, yesterday, including St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Consolidated Gas, and Rock Island preferred.

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There was considerable buying of stocks yesterday for London account, and for the account of Continental bankers, but the volume was trivial compared with that which would have been attracted by such extreme breaks had they occurred a year ago. The explanation of the indisposition of foreign investors to take on American securities is to be found both in the tightness of money abroad and in the unsettlement which has followed the investigations of life insurance companies and railroads of this country. This removes, of course, a powerful source of support in time of stock market unsettlement.

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There was a large volume of transactions in yesterday's bond market, and convertible issues again fell away in sympathy with the stocks into which they are exchangeable. A number of new low records were made by such bonds, including the Atchison convertibles.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½	Gen. C. Co.	70	75
2s, c., 1930	105½	106½	J. & S. T.	110	...
3s, r., 1918	103½	104	H. B. Claflin	102½	110
3s, c., 1918	103½	104	Havana Tob.	...	44½
5s, 1918, reg.	102¾	...	H. E. R. pf.	...	82
4s, r., 1907	100⅝	101	Homestake	84	88
4s, c., 1907	101⅛	102	Ill. C. l. L.	...	102
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	Ing.-Rand	50	52
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130½	Ind. Pipe	90	93¾
Pan. 2½, c.	104¾	105¾	Ing.-R. pf.	90	93¾
D. C. 3-65s	115	...	Int. Salt	135	150
Philip'ne 4s	109½	...	Int. Paper	20	30
Alb. & Sus.	238	...	Int. Paper pf.	80	90
Allis. & W.	14½	...	Int. Power	60	70
A. C. A. pf.	85	92	Int. Steam P.	50	60
A. B. S. pf.	79	85	Int. Steam P. pf.	90	95
Am. Coal	140	170	Kan. & M. pf.	72	73
A. C. O. pf.	88	88½	Kn. E. R. pf.	82	90
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	Kn. I., Chi.	41	73
Am. Exp.	205	220	K. I., C. pf.	69	70
A. I. S. Co.	79¾	83	Laclede Gas.	...	105
A. L. Co. pf.	27	35	Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
Am. M. Co.	6	10	Man. Beach.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf.	27½	38	Md. C. pf.	90	125
A. Sm. pf.	...	92	Mich. Cent.	190	195
Am. Snuff.	200	240	M. & St. L.	43	53
Am. Sn. pf.	90	98	M. & St. L. pf.	84	90
A. S. R. pf.	120	130	N. R. R. of N. J.	...	...
A. T. & C.	80	83	M. 2d pf.	22½	26½
A. T. & T.	120	124	N. Cent. C.	35	40
Ann Arbor.	20	30	N. Y. & N. H.	175	179
Ann A. pf.	10	30	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	140
A. M. 1st pf.	100	108	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	80
A. M. 2d pf.	98	...	N. Y. D. Co.	...	70
B. & O. pf.	87	90	N. Y., L. & W.	120	127
B. A. L. pf.	110	...	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	90	105
B., R. & P. pf.	100	138½	N. C. 1st pf.	90	97
B. S. pf.	85	95	P. C. 2d pf.	90	97
Buf'k Co.	42½	45	Peo. & E.	18	22
C. C. & C.	...	70	P., C. & St. L. pf.	90½	97
C. & S. A. pf.	135	150	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
C. & A. pf.	...	60	Quicksilver	⅝	1½
C., B. & Q.	190	79	Quicksilver pf.	2¾	4
C., L. & L. pf.	60	90	R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stk. ctfs.	...	92½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	150	Rens. & Sar.	196	...
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	R. W. & O.	126½	134
C. T. & T.	5	9	Rock Island Co.	...	4½
C. & C. C. pf.	125	...	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	105
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	108	Rutland pf.	40	49
C., L. & W.	90	101	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	165	175
C., L. & W. pf.	110	125	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	125
Clev. & P.	174½	...	St. S. S. & I. pf.	102	...
C. F. & I. pf.	...	85	Tenn. Coal	90	100
Crip. C. C.	...	75	Tex. C. pf.	90	...
D., M. & Ft. D.	15	20	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Det. & M.	50	...	T. R. & L.	25	27
D. & M. pf.	88	...	Un. Cig. pf.	85	98
Det. South.	4	10	Un. Fruit.	105	...
Det. So. pf.	20	40	U. S. Leath.	6	12
Det. U. R.	65	72	Vand. R. R.	87	...
Elec. S. B.	...	55	W., F. Exp.	200	300
Erie & T. H. pf.	85	90	West. Md.	...	30
F. M. & S.	...	140	Westinghouse 1st pf.	140	160
Fed. Sugar	45	55	Wheeling & L. E.	30	35
Fed. S. pf.	80	85			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Panic on Stock Exchange Is Reflected in Some Curb Securities.

THE SMASH IS LIMITED

Chicago Subway and Speculative Issues Suffer, While General List Escapes Much Damage.

As a natural result of the panic on the Stock Exchange, the curb market made heavy losses yesterday wherever stocks were offered in any volume. Trading, as a whole, was sluggish, outside of the more important stocks, which, being largely held by the same class as suffered in the declines on the big Exchange, were conspicuous in liquidation. The mining shares in which the outside public has been more closely concerned remained practically unaffected by the panic.

The most conspicuous losses were in Chicago Subway, which sold down from 19½ to 11½ on heavy selling. A good portion of the stock which came on the market was said to be for foreign account. There was some recovery before the close, however, and after transactions of 10,800 the last quotation was 13. The weakness which has been common in the Cole-Ryan shares in recent markets was acute yesterday, and Greene Consolidated, the chief sufferer, dropped from 25 to 20. After sales of 15,000 the price recovered to 21. Another notably weak mining stock was United Copper, which closed at a net loss of 6 points, after transactions of only 6,300. Nevada-Utah moved fractionally between 4½ and 3½, closing at 3⅝, after transactions of 25,000. Nipissing was a point of attack by a bear element which was considerably in evidence in those shares which are known to be widely distributed among Stock Exchange houses. Nipissing sold down from 12⅜ to 11¼. The close was at 11¼. Sales were 12,000.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Tobacco	350	350	350	350
600	Am. W. P. pf.	20	20	18	19
1,320	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞ 7-16	¼	⅜
2	Cent. Foundry	3	3	3	3
100	Electric Boat	30	30	30	30
150	Havana Tobac.	10	10½	10	10¼
600	Int. Mer. M.	7	7	6	6
340	Int. M. M. pf.	23½	23½	22¼	22½
3,000	Manhat. Trans.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
87	Standard Oil	510	510	506½	506½
2,400	Waterbury Co.	49¼	49¼	47	47
270	Waterbury pf.	106½	106½	103	103
4,000	West. Ice Co.	26¼	26¼	25	25¼

RAILROADS.

10,800	Chi. Subway	19¼	19¾	11¼	13
2,300	Gt. Nor. rights	17⅞	17⅞	14	15
10	N. Sec. stubs	137½	137½	137½	137½

MINING STOCKS.

100	Balakala	10	10	10	10
2,500	Barnes King	4½	4½	3⅝	3⅝
300	Bonanza Belt	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	Boston Copper	24	24	23¾	24
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7
200	Buffalo Mine	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,565	Butte Coalition	27	27	24½	25
400	Butte & N. Y.	5½	5½	4¾	4¾
1,870	Cl. Creek & G.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
35,000	†Cobalt Cent.	40	40	37	37
600	Cobalt Queen	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	Colonial Silver	4	4	3½	3½
300	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	Cons. Ariz.	4½	4½	4	4
4,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	9½	9½	8½	9
2,200	Davis-Daly Es.	15¾	15¾	13¾	13¾
200	Dolores Ltd.	8⅝	8	8⅝	9
2,000	Dom. Copper	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞
300	Douglas Cop.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	El Rayo Min.	5½	5½	5½	5½
700	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
900	Ely Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Foster Cobalt	2	2	1 13-16	1⅞
3,050	Furnace C. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Gilpin Sil. M.	8	8	8	8
825	Giroux Mining	8¼	⅝8¾	8	8
2,000	Gold Hill	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
9,500	Greene-Canan.	16⅝	16⅝	14	14½
15,000	Greene C.	25	25	20	21
1,000	Greene G.-S.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅝	1¾
700	Greene G.-S. pf.	7½	7½	7	7
500	Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Guanajuato C.	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
200	Greene Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
525	King Edward	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100	Marie Antoin.	76	76	75	75
3,000	McKinley-Darr.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	Micmac G. M.	4½	4½	4	4½
1,500	Mines C. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Mitchell Min.	5	5	4¾	4¾
500	Montgom.-Sho.	11	11	11	11
6,000	Nevada C. C.	15	15	13	13
6,000	Nevada Smelt.	3½	3½	3	3
25,000	Nev-U.M. & S.	4½	4½	3¼	3⅜
5,050	Newhouse Min.	20½	20½	⅛17⅜	18½
12,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12½	12½	11⅛	11¼
220	Old Hun. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7,000	Sil. Queen	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
2,500	Stewart Min.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,500	Tintic Mining	6¼	6¼	5½	5½
3,500	Tonopah Ext.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3
6,900	Tramps Con.	1.05	1.05	.90	.95
850	Trinity Copper	26	26	20	20½
200	Union Explor.	6	6	6	6
6,500	United Copper	71¼	71¼	64¾	65½
500	Un. Copper pf.	86	86	86	86
700	Utah Cop. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	White Knob C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	White K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. Steel F. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
10,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	100	100	100	100
4,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	84	84	83½	83½
10,000	Int. M. M. 4s.	70	70	70	70
9,000	West. Ice 5s	61½	61½	61½	61½

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	March 14. Bid.	Asked.	March 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	300	350	330	360
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83½	84½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	20	19	22
Barnes-King Devel.	3½	4½	4¾	5
Batopilas Mining	...	...	6⅝	6⅝
Bay State Gas	6-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Bonanza Belt	4	4½	4½	4¾
Boston Copper	22½	23	25½	27
British Col. Copper	...	...	7¼	7⅞
Butte Coalition	24½	25½	30	31
Butte & New York	4⅜	5⅛	5⅜	6¼
Central Foundry pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf.	12	13	12	13
Chicago Subway	12½	13	19	19¼
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Cobalt Argentite	...	...	⅜	⅝
Cobalt Central	37	38	39¼	40
Colonial Silver	2⅜	2⅞	3½	3⅝
Con. Arizona Smelting	2	4	3	3½
Cumberland-Ely Mining	9	9¼	6⅝	9⅜
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Davis-Daly	13⅝	14	15⅜	15⅝
Dolores Ltd	8½	9	8½	9⅛
Dom. Copper, new	4⅜	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞
Douglas Copper	10	14	...	...
Electric Boat	30	31	30	31
Electric Boat pf.	70	82	80	83
Empire Steel	8¾	9	9¼	9¾
Empire Steel pf.	49	51	49	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅞	2	2¼
El Rayo	...	...	5½	5⅝
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Furnace Creek	1¼	1½	1⅝	1⅝
Giroux	7¾	8¼	8½	9
Gold Hill	2⅞	3	3½	3⅝
Greene Con. Copper	21	21½	25	25½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1 15-16	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	6¼	6⅝	8¼	8½
Greene-Cananea, new	14½	14⅞	17	17⅛
Green-Meehan rights	1½	1⅝	15	16
Guanajuato Con.	3½	3¾	4¼	4⅜
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10	11¼
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	23
Houston Oil	...	...	6	8
Houston Oil receipts	...	...	4	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine	6	7⅛	6	6
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22½	23½	22	24
International Salt	14	16	14	17
King Edward	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Lackawanna Steel	60	61	60	62
Manhattan Transit	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	4
Marie Antoinette	74	76	75	76
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4¼	5	5¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅝	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	4⅜	4⅞	5	5¼
Nevada Con. Copper	13	13½	15	15½
Nevada Smelting	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
Montgomery Shoshone	8½	10	11	11
Nev-U. M. Co.	3⅜	3¾	4	4⅛
Newhouse Mining	17⅜	18	20¼	21
Nipissing Mines Co.	11¼	11½	12¼	12⅜
Old Hundred	3	3½	2⅝	3
Otis Elevator	40	45	40	45
Otis Elevator pf.	...	...	92	...
Portland Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅞	15-16	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Standard Oil	505	509	510	518
Standard Milling 5s	...	...	78	80
Tramps Con.	90	100	108	115
Trinity Copper	19	21	25½	27
Union Typewriter	88	92	88	92
Union Type. 1st pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Explor. Co.	5½	6	5½	5⅝
United Copper	65¼	66	71⅝	73
Utah Copper rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
White Knob Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
White Knob Copper pf.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Western Ice	26	28½	26	28½
Waterbury Co	46¼	47	49¼	49⅝
Waterbury Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103½

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 14.—Money was in increased demand and dearer in the market to-day. Discounts were firmly maintained.

Prices on the Stock Exchange suffered in the morning from the recent liquidation and the overnight fall in Americans. Two small failures were announced, but the settlement was concluded with no further trouble, and the market rallied well. The favorable Bank statement and the announcement that the rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged were the chief causes of the improvement.

Consols touched a new low record, 84⅝, but recovered to 85⅛ in the afternoon, closing a fraction below the best quotation, on the shipment of gold to South America. Home rails attracted the attention of investors, while foreigns picked up fractionally on better Continental support. Kaffirs were firm and dearer.

Americans practically reflected the prices in Wall Street. They started several points lower, compared with yesterday's official close, but the bears' covering and American buying caused an advance to a dollar over parity before noon. Later quotations hardened further, but business was not large, pending the receipt of the Wall Street opening quotations. These caused another relapse, Union Pacific falling 4 points from the highest quotations and other shares easing in sympathy. After wide fluctuations the market closed with prices above the worst of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¾.

On the curb Union Pacific was offered at 139, Southern Pacific at 80¼, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at 90½, and Canadian Pacific at 170½. Other shares, including coppers, were weak.

Bullion amounting to £41,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £460,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.30; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver quiet at 31 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@4% per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 5@5⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decreased.
Total reserve	£279,000
Circulation	384,000
Bullion	104,072
Other securities	1,032,000
Other deposits	2,653,000
Public deposits	*1,251,000
Notes reserve	*343,000
Government securities	Unchanged

*Increased.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.30 per cent., as compared with 44.82 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

PARIS, March 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened very weak, especially Rio Tintos, on the New York advices, but later they became generally firmer. Russian imperial fours were not quoted, and the bonds of 1904 closed at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 92½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 32½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	27,250,000
Treasury deposits increased	23,000,000
General deposits decreased	20,300,000
Gold in hand decreased	12,825,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,250,000
Bills discounted decreased	12,575,000
Advances decreased	13,000,000

BERLIN, March 14.—Prices in all departments of the Boerse here were depressed to-day upon the New York and other advices. Many stocks fell on heavy offers, with no takers. Shares of the dynamite combine lost 11¾ points and various mining stocks declined from 3 to 6 points.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5 per cent. and three months' bills 6⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	97⅝	97⅝
German Consols 3s	85½	85⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95½
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	85⅜
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅜	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101⅛
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101⅛
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101⅛
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95⅜	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	98⅛	98⅝
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅜	101⅜
Russian Government 4s	74½	75¼
French Rente 3s	95¾	96
British Consols 2½s	85	85⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	N. Y. London.	N. Y. Equiv.	Net Close.	Chge.
Consols, money	85 1-16	...	...	+ ⅛
Consols, account	85¼	...	...	+ ⅛
Anaconda	13⅛	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅛
Atchison	94	91	90¾	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	173¾	172¼	171½	+ ½
St. Paul	143⅞	138	138½	+ ½
Erie 1st pf.	29½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	67½	63⅝	64⅞	— 1⅛
Ill. Central	150	145½	142	+ 3½
Louis. & Nash.	121⅝	118	117	+ 1
N. Y. Central	122½	118⅜	117⅛	+ 1⅛
Pennsylvania	63¾	122½	122	+ ½
Reading	59	114	113⅜	+ ⅛
South. Pacific	82ex	82	82⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific	148⅝	143⅞	145½	— 1⅜
U. S. Steel	37½ex	36¾	37½	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	103	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	0	9	Esperanza	2	4	0
Tomboy	1	17	6	Dolores	1	13	0
El Oro	1	8	6	Stratton's Indep.	0	3	0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 6@25 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $345,628,229; balances, $11,607,409; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $152,525.

The local banks have lost $5,449,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $1,048,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.80¼ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8385@$4.8390, sixty days at $4.7960@$4.7965, and cables at $4.8475@$4.8480. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25⅝ for long and 5.22½ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅛ and 94⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 39 13-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15@20c discount. St. Louis—20@25c discount. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 52¼c.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $488,850. Government receipts: Internal revenue, $928,412; customs, $1,122,409; miscellaneous, $62,646. Expenditures, $1,850,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$347,526,809
Silver dollars	472,027,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,340,000
Total	$1,125,893,809
General fund	213,121,921
Deposits in National banks	152,789,709
In Philippine Treasury	3,697,687
Awaiting reimbursement	35,760
Current liabilities	112,824,558

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Active and Nervous, Closes at 3 Points Loss to 2 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Friday and Saturday in the cotton States.

North Carolina—Fair in western, rain in eastern portion Friday; mostly colder, except in extreme western portion; brisk northwest to north winds. Saturday, fair.

South Carolina—Rain, much colder Friday. Saturday, fair; brisk northwest to north winds.

Georgia—Cloudy and much colder Friday; rain in eastern and southern portions; fresh to brisk northerly winds. Saturday, fair.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Friday; showers and colder in northern portion. Saturday, fair; fresh northerly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, fair, warmer, fresh northeasterly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in western and northern portions; Saturday, fair, warmer, fresh northeasterly winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in the interior; Saturday, fair, warmer, fresh northeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday, warmer in the interior; Saturday, fair, warmer in northeast portion, fresh northeast to east winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, fair.

Tennessee—Fair Friday, warmer in extreme western portion; Saturday, fair, warmer.

The cotton market was very nervous and apprehensive during yesterday's session. Trading was mostly professional but active, large blocks again changing hands, with prices breaking sharply after an early rally. The close was barely steady at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points. Sales were estimated at 300,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 1@4 points under over-night selling orders and lower cables, but prices soon rallied on the idea that the weak stock market had forced about all the Wall Street longs in the cotton market to liquidate, but there seemed to be little buying for fresh long account on the advance, although on the decline there was some very heavy buying of May, evidently for the concentrated long interest. May is now selling only 5 points under July, indicating that the bull interests are not going to run away from the actual cotton.

The weather was favorable; receipts for the day were full, but the estimates for Friday were lighter.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
March	9.62	9.48	9.51@9.52	9.49
April	9.63	9.53	9.53@9.54	9.52
May	9.75	9.58	9.64@9.65	9.62
June	9.78	9.61	9.67@9.69	9.65
July	9.83	9.66	9.69@9.70	9.70
August	9.86	9.70	9.73@9.74	9.73
September	9.80	9.72	9.74@9.79	9.77
October	10.00	9.95	9.95@9.98	9.97
November	...	...	9.98@9.98	...
December	10.15	10.02	10.03@10.04	10.06
January	10.33	10.20	10.21@10.22	10.24

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 11.20 for middling upland and 11.45 for middling Gulf; sales, 1,316 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Augusta dull, unchanged at 11⅜c, sales 459 bales; New Orleans quiet and steady, unchanged at 10⅞c, sales 1,475 bales; Houston steady, ⅛c lower at 11¼c, sales 170 bales; Memphis easy, 1-16c lower at 10 11-16c, sales 975 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged at 10½c, sales 100 bales; Norfolk dull, unchanged at 11¼c, sales 376 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The demoralizing influence of Wall Street news was sufficient to break wheat a cent a bush

BOATS TO HIGHLANDS WON'T RUN, MAYBE

New Jersey Is Suing to Stop the Railroad Using Its Long Pier.

ITS POSSESSION UNLAWFUL

That's the State Argument and Company, Consequently, Isn't Reserving Staterooms.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has announced to its patrons who are accustomed to reserve staterooms on the boats Monmouth, Asbury Park, and Sandy Hook, running between Manhattan and Atlantic Highlands, that it cannot make the customary reservations of such accommodations during the season beginning about May 1, because its boat service may be interrupted.

This is due to litigation over the company's landing place at Atlantic Highlands. The pier at which the boats land is connected with the mainland by two tracks on trestle work. This trestle work, Attorney General Robert H. McCarter of New Jersey declares, has no legal right to exist, and he has brought suit before Chancellor Magie to restrain the Jersey Central Railroad and the Navesink Railroad Company from using it. One case comes up for hearing in Trenton on March 26, and should the injunction be granted the boats would have to seek some other landing.

The complaint in the suit which was brought on March 4, recites the sale of lands under water in Raritan Bay to the railroads by the Riparian Commissioners on Dec. 11, 1891, for $10,500, but avers that there was nothing in this sale which would allow the railroad company to build its long wharf at the Highlands. The Attorney General says that the pier property was beyond the power of the Riparian Commissioners to sell.

The suit, which grew out of the facts elicited in the riparian investigation of last year, is defended by the railroad company on the ground that the pier is on land bordering navigable waters, and the State has no power over the lands. It is also argued that the right to build piers, which is also questioned by the Attorney General, is based on the act of March 17, 1834, which gives permission and authority to the Central Railroad of New Jersey to construct piers and wharves.

The suit was to have been heard last Tuesday, but on the application of the railroad company was put off to March 26 As there is at present no other means of landing passengers from the big boats at the Highlands, a favorable decision to the State might interrupt the service.

It is customafy for the patrons of the line, some of whom have had the same staterooms for many seasons, to write in the Spring asking that the same accommodations be held for them in the approaching season. It was stated yesterday that, as it was not known whether the boats would run this season, none of the reservations had been made.

Many men in the financial district own places along the railroad line, which carries on the passengers who leave the boats at the Highlands to Point Pleasant, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Avon, Belmar, and Sea Girt. Of course it will be still possible in the event of the interruption of the boat service to reach all of these places by going the whole distance by train, and in many cases the time would be shorter, but the patrons of the road who have been accustomed to the comparative comfort of a ride by boat would not take gladly in the Summer to an all-rail journey.

So popular has the boat route been that the railroad company has always a waiting list of forty or fifty names for its staterooms.

HASN'T BOUGHT B. & M. ROAD.

President of the New Haven Quotes Verse in Denying It.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to-night issued a statement regarding current reports that the New Haven system had obtained control of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The statement reads:

Regarding control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven, and carefully noting the warmth of denial of what has never been alleged by any one with authority, it reminds me of a couplet running as follows, viz.: "I'll not marry you, my pretty maid; nobody's asked you, Sir, she said."

A statement was issued also in regard to the control of the Palmer Electric Light Company of Palmer, Mass., by the New Haven Road. It reads:

An electric light company has been secured by the New England Security and Investment Company. The New Haven Road has no financial interest in the transaction beyond securing payment of the money advanced.

When the New England Security and Investment Company acquired control of the Palmer Electric Light Company, the latter was reorganized under the name of the Central Massachusetts Electric Light Company. The old Board of Directors resigned and in the new board elected are men whose names appear in the directorate of the New Haven Road.

SILK FRAUDS COMPROMISED.

Government Found Expense of a Suit Would Be Too Great.

It was learned yesterday that the United Etates Government has compromised with the importers in the Japanese silk fraud civil suits in which $2,566,847.46 was demanded of the former importing firms of A. S. Rosenthal & Fried, and A. S. Rosenthal & Co., for the value, with interest, of silks fraudulently entered at this port. An official statement giving details may be issued here later or by the Attorney General in Washington. It is understood that the prosecuting officers realized that the expense of summoning witnesses from Japan and Continental centres would prove unduly expensive. A. S. Rosenthal is a fugitive from justice, having forfeited his bond of $30,000 in 1904, when under indictment for fraudulent entry of goods in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

MAY BE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Connecticut Lower House Recommits Travelers' Company Resolution.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—The recommitment by the lower house of the General Assembly to-day of the resolution by which the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford sought to get an increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 to the Committee on Insurance for a general hearing by the committee on insurance matters, is said to indicate the possibility of an inquiry into the conduct of Connecticut insurance companies with the end in view of a general insurance law.

This action was taken after a sharp debate on the amendment of Representative Gunn to the bill providing that policy holders of the company should not be charged more than $50,000 a year on each million dollars' worth of insurance done.

For Building Code Revision.

A meeting of the Building Code Revision Commission was held yesterday in the City Hall to organize. Thomas J. Brady, once Superintendent of Buildings, was made Chairman of the commission. He was empowered to name a committee on plan and scope at the next meeting, to be called by him.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chlorophyll Liquid Pays a 20 Per Cent. Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Magnus & Lauer of New York, it being held that chlorophyll liquid is not a "color" as assessed by the Collector of Customs, but is properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for unenumerated manufactured articles.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the board sustained claims made by Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., and granted free entry for marble fonts imported for presentation to the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, and St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City. Collector Stranahan's action in assessing the fonts at 50 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of marble was reversed, and the Collector is directed to reliquidate the entries.

A decision was handed down by General Appraiser Howell overruling claims for lower duty on Renaissance lace imported by P. K. Wilson & Co. and S. Baerlein & Co., New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

13TH ST., 108, west of 6th Av.—Suite rooms, private bath; also medium room; running water.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables, table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

59TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cheerful home; near park, Subway and "L" stations; telephone; price moderate.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive double room; select home; young couple, lady students; references essential.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable single room; select Summer location; table board; near elevated, Subway.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front sunny room, gentlemen, couple; select home; table guests; references.

118TH ST., 415 WEST, The Invermere.—Attractive sunny rooms overlooking Morningside Park; celebrated restaurant; moderate.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—A desirable hall room, with closet, to rent with board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481, Apartment 2.—Private family; choice location; comfortable rooms; excellent board.

East Side.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small room, third floor, front; board; refined; permanent adult; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Cosy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Second-floor suites and other rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7.—Heights, overlooking Wall St.; five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; floor unfurnished, unfurnished; large rooms, bath, heat; neighborhood, house, table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN wishes to take breakfast and dinner in a high-grade boarding house near Times Square. Address A. E., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water.

10TH ST., 44 WEST.—Front parlor; also back parlor; running water and heat.

14TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished.

17TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining; suitable for two. Janitor.

22D ST., 255 WEST—The Manhattan.—Parlor and alcove, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; also small room; modern apartment. Hasbrouck.

24TH ST., 343 WEST.—Furnished front room, first floor; steam heated, gas, bath. Lane's bell.

25TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Steam-heated, large, small rooms; quiet house; near Broadway; moderate.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

40TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house, gentlemen.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Hot running water; telephone; double, single closets; bath; Central Park. Brock.

78TH ST., 101 WEST.—Well furnished and comfortable; sunny; all conveniences; price reasonable; references.

108TH, 209 WEST.—Comfortably furnished light room; all conveniences; telephone. Kohnle.

111TH ST., 201, corner 7th Av.—Two beautiful corner rooms, connecting; furnished or unfurnished; steam; every convenience; telephone, "L." Subway. Carter.

114TH ST., 600 WEST, corner Broadway.—Two attractive rooms; superior location; alcove, with running water; excellent closet space; connecting, if desired; together $5.50 and $5 weekly; gentlemen only; references. Double-Scheele.

133D ST., 251 WEST.—Room for one or two gentlemen; private family. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

LENOX AV., 429.—Outside room; abundant light, air; private family; $2; call evenings. Stowe.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105, EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; permanent parties only; references required.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

57TH ST., 240 EAST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; baths; breakfast optional; references.

128TH ST, 6 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; also smaller rooms; conveniences.

163D ST., 970 EAST.—Two furnished rooms for two gentlemen; large and light; private house. W. Schoene.

MADISON AV., 2,004 (127th St.)—Large rooms; running water; light housekeeping; $2 to $5.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Dentist wants parlor floor between 55th and 75th Sts., between 5th and Lexington only. A. D., 1,026 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Contralto for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn. $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; excellent opening for experienced operator on Oliver machine; must be rapid and accurate in taking dictation and on machine; salary $10-$12. Call to-day, G. S. Chase, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY; ALSO FIRST-CLASS ORDER TRIMMER FOR THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A.M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR THEIR SHIRT WAIST DEPT.; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION.

WANTED—WOMEN AS SCRUBBERS AND GENERAL HELPERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 26TH ST. AND FIRST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Marcel weaver and general hairdresser; also learners. A. A. Campbell, 8 West 38d St.

WANTED—Waist trimmer; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt finisher; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt draper; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—First-class tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Baritone for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $500 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 740 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Married man, who is experienced in the poultry business, with $2,000 capital, to join with party who has large poultry farm, with first-class improvements; exceptional opportunity. Address New Yorker, 336 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Head porter to handle general delay in a large office building in Brooklyn; only those who have had experience in large office buildings in New York City need apply. Apply Supt., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Bright and energetic boy in office of large importing house; no experience necessary. Address, stating age and references, Ambitious, Box 169 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Real estate and other good salesmen, if disengaged. Call before 12 to-day, Ebin Bennett's Office, Broadway and southwest corner of 81st St.

WANTED—Shipping clerk with furniture experience for their warehouse; $1,300. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED—Accountant for malleable iron foundry in Western New York; $1,200. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED—Stock clerk familiar with perpetual card inventory; $624 to start. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographers; excellent openings for thoroughly experienced and capable stenographers with well-known house; $780 to start. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for office; must be neat and furnish references; steady position. Answer Baltimore, Box 341 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, general office work; must write good hand & come well recommended. Address E. E. V., 362 5th Av.

WANTED—Experienced elevator man on high-speed cars. Apply Supt., 44, Court St. Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German-American girl; thoroughly competent. call afternoon, basement, 244 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Protestant woman as first-class cook, private family; best references. 446 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German woman. J. Odenthel, 446 West 35th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian, governess or nursery governess; take full charge of children; teach French grammar and conversation; salary $40 to $5... Madame, 824 6th Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, intelligent, responsible, businesslike, painstaking; references; $12-$15. M. C., Box 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight months' experience; neat, refined, accurate, intelligent; high school education; references; $8. Proficient, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well educated, refined, and experienced young woman desires permanent position with reliable firm; $15. Self-Supporting, Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; responsible business woman; very best references; $15. Miss Gilbert, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, —18; experienced; writes notes rapidly and transcribes correctly; can assist in bookkeeping; $8-$9. Miss Narita, 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; has common sense and intelligence; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—(18;) seven months' experience; rapid on typewriter; reads notes correctly; no agency; $7. Miss Keenan, Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant in office; 18; 11 months' experience; bright, businesslike, quick at figures; $8. Miss Ens, Box 104 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good, competent worker; best experience and reference. Great, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting by public accountant; references. Accountant, 60 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener, situation on private place; single man; experienced and fully competent with greenhouse vegetables and flowers. Address C. Peterson, 60 Hawthorne St., Hartford, Conn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—24; expert; eight years' experience in railroad, brokerage, and packing industries; position of responsibility as assistant to manager or department head; capability demonstrated in interview. X Box 205 Times Downtown.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS of the STATE OF NEW YORK FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903 and Chapter 302 of the laws of 1906, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Comptroller, in the City of Albany, until Friday, April 5, 1907, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for the purchase in whole or in part of

Five Million Dollars in Bonds

to be issued by the people of the State of New York, in either registered or coupon form at the option of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from January 1, 1907, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal payable on the first day of January in the year 1957. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and registered bonds in denominations of One Thousand, Five Thousand, Ten Thousand, and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A sinking fund is established by law for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon as the same become due.

The bonds are exempt from taxation.

No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a bank or trust company of the City of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay for the bonds, on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York on account of the Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1907, less the amount of the deposit of such successful bidder or bidders which will be applied toward the payment for the bonds. All other deposits will be returned by mail to the respective bidders within three days after the bonds have been awarded, unless different instructions to the Comptroller as to the return of the deposit are duly given.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Comptroller.

State Comptroller's Office,
Albany, N. Y.
March 12, 1907.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, dumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 1 double set Civilian Employees' quarters, Framo, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 13, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE
152-154 W. 24TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Tel. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Retiring Sale.—Civil war relics, beautiful exhibition case of rare birds, deer, horns, &c., for decorating; old tools, gun, rod, locksmith supplies, fishing tackle, gun materials, show cases; cheap. Plath, 62 Fulton St.

Lady sacrifices magnificent Wagner upright piano, $100, worth $350; English brass bedstead, with elegant hair mattress and spring, $25; also other fine furniture. Private House, 114 East 35th St.

Gentlemen's Clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 328 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, No. 5, $15; Crandall, $2.50; Hartford or Hammond, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Removal Sale.—Big bargains; typewriters, cash registers, office furniture. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED,) VINCENZO GIGANTE, and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE RARIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenzo Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

COLLECTIONS
Slow and delinquent accounts investigated and collected by personal demand. Write for full particulars.
NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, 1 Madison Avenue.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AWNING BUSINESS OF JOHN F. McHUGH. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO HENRY G. HEATH, ATTORNEY, 35 NASSAU ST., OR UPON THE PREMISES, 106 WEST 37TH ST.

Wanted—Investor to take interest in new contracting firm; more capital required to extend work in coming season; live contracts on hand and profits assured. W. I., Box 110 Times Downtown.

For Sale—The old established awning business of John F. McHugh. For particulars apply to Henry G. K. Heath, attorney, 35 Nassau St., or upon the premises, 106 West 37th St.

Assistance of capital wanted; splendid opportunity; business clothing and furnishing good; best of references furnished. Good Opening, 318 Times, Times Square.

DENTISTRY.

THE CAREFUL DENTIST
That's the Word—"Careful."
No Patented Methods—
Just Skill
Dr. O. R. Kelley,
200 W. 72d St., (cor. Broadway.)
72d St. Subway Station at the Door.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist in porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 446 Madison Av., 53th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company of New York: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York to present their claims to the undersigned, at his place of business, Number 15 William Street, (Corn Exchange Bank Building,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within fifteen days after the last publication of this order or notice. Said last publication will be had on the 5th day of April, 1907, so that all claims should be presented on or before the 20th day of April, 1907.

A copy of this notice will be mailed to all the creditors of said corporation as shown on the books of the company at their last known place of residence.

New York, January 11th, 1907.
NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Receiver, North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 14, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from THURSDAY, MARCH 14, UNTIL 4 P. M., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907, for MEDICAL POSITIONS, CLASS II., as follows:

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
DENTIST,
DEPUTY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, } Hospital Service.

The examination will be held on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 10 A. M.

Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York.

Vacancies in above positions will be filled from this list, and candidates will be eligible for all positions in this Class by filing one application.

For scope of examination and further information, apply to the Secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering wheelwrights' supplies.

For full particulars see City Record.
MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated March 7, 1907.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907, Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing and delivering top soil or garden mould to parks and parkways in the Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.
MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907, Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing all the labor and materials necessary to furnish and emplace the bronze cartouches and granite vases on the flight of granite steps on the Coney Island Avenue side of Prospect Park and all work incidental thereto.

For full particulars see City Record.
MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 11, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from Monday, March 11, until 4 P. M. Monday, March 25, 1907, for the position of ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF SECTION, BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

The examination will be held on Thursday, April 4, 1907, at 10 A. M.

Appointments will be made for work outside of the City of New York, and the salary is $2,400 per annum and over.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 13, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from Tuesday, March 12, until 4 P. M. Tuesday, March 26, 1907, for the position of MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination for Mechanical Draughtsman (HEATING AND VENTILATING) will be held on Tuesday, April 9; (ELECTRICAL) on Wednesday, April 10, and (SANITARY) on Thursday, April 11, 1907, at 10 A. M.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 11, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from Monday, March 11, until 4 P. M. Monday, March 25, 1907, for the position of GARDENER.

The examination will be held on Friday, April 5, 1907, at 10 A. M.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 14 to 27, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, FORD STREET OPENING, from Tiebout Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed February 25, 1907, entered March 12, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 12, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 14 to 27, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

15TH WARD, SECTION 8. AND MARBLE HILL. BROADWAY—PAVING, CURBING, AND RESETTING CURB, North, from Dyckman Street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 12, 1907.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 11, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from Monday, March 11, until 4 P. M. Monday, March 25, 1907, for the position of STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination will be held on Tuesday, April 2, 1907, at 10 A. M.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing about 2,500 Hours' Towing on the North and East Rivers (Contract 1,062) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon), March 25, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids for filling in at the Whitehall Section on the East River, Borough of Manhattan, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) on March 18, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

WINTER RESORTS.

Low Rates TO CALIFORNIA and Pacific Coast Points
During March and April
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Offers Choice of Routes
Inquire 349 or 1 B'way

Atlantic City.
CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE SHELBURNE of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE. COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea-water baths, with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL B

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—234—Charles T. Cherry, receiver, vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company.—Argument concluded.

240—Winthrop A. Chanler vs. Otto Kelsey, Controller.—Argued.

242—Stevenson Iron Mining Company vs. Elmer A. Klibbe.—Argued.

243—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Edgar C. Williams.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday: 243, 244, 245, 358, 247, 253, 256, 257, 258, 261.

Calendars for Friday, March 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend; and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 216—Bernet-Furnessia. 217—Michael-S S Cuzco. 248—Rafi-N Y & Texas S S Co. 24—Eddy-Tug Violetta. 280—Fliding-Crausé & Hi C. 286—McCaffrey-Barge Anna M Fahy. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 269—Nat Cash Reg. &c, Co-Groebet. 270—Nat Assn of Railway Postal, &c-Scott. 271—Matter of Latzko.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Adjourned cases. 1—Simplex Elec. &c. Co-Leonard. 2—Bowker-Haight & Freese Co. 3—Marquis-Homersly. 4—Herreshoff-Davis. 5—Underwood, &c, Co-L C Smith, &c. Co. Noticed cases. 6—Seabury & Johnson-Johnson & Johnson. 7—Kiefer-Goldman & Co. 8—First Nat Bank, &c-Kelley. 9—Con Rubber Tire Co-Penn Rubber Co. 11—Nat E & S Co-New England, &c, Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 68—Murry & Reid-Snarl & Triest.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 132—Pilots Assn-S S Monterey.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 430, 126, 7, 127.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 14.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: 22, 41, 42, 32, 46, 47, 48, 49.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Gildersleeve, Davis, and Hendrick, JJ.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS OF THE CITY COURT.

McIntosh vs. Pullman Company.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent indicated in opinion, without costs to either party, but with disbursements to the appellant. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Ebling Brewing Company vs. Adler.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed. Opinion by Davis, J. The order in this case to be settled on two days' notice.

Hill vs. Muller.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Hill vs. Muller.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Thompson vs. Young.—Order reversed and motion granted upon payment of taxable costs in the court below, and the disbursements of this appeal only. No costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Scheuber vs. Reichard & Scheuber Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendant to plead over upon payment of the costs in the court below, and the costs of this appeal within six days. No opinion.

Griffin vs. Flank.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company vs. Kleinfeld.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs in this court to either party. Opinion by Hendrick J.

Rosenkrans vs. Jacobowitz.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Sullivan vs. Harney.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Merrill & Baker vs. Woolworth.—Orders of Dec. 5 and 13, 1906, reversed, and order of Nov. 21, 1906, vacated, with costs and disbursements, and no costs on appeal to this court. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF THE CITY COURT.

Bogart vs. Tannenbaum.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Frangipane vs. Metal Stamping Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Hough vs. Baldwin.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for the defendant dismissing the complaint, with costs in the court below and the costs of this appeal. Opinion by Davis, J.

Glazer vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Collyer, as trustee, &c., vs. Krakauer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weintraub vs. Weil.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Isaacs vs. Terry & Tench Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Dunbar Box and Lumber Co. vs. Martin.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Leiman vs. Rosenzweig.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Reynolds vs. Strong.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Abrahams vs. Finkelstein.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Seckel & Kiernan vs. Tangemann.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J.

Schnaufer vs. Ahr.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURT.

Rannow vs. Haffner; Marks vs. Brodt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Gruber vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Bernstein vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, on authority of Lewis vs. New York City Railway Company, (99 Supp., 462.) No opinion.

McArthur vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Freeman vs. Winkler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Morris vs. Laurie.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Siemon vs. Fargo.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs and disbursements, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment to $20, in which event the judgment, as modified, is affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Abransom vs. Miller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Jackson vs. Till.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Gordon vs. Kornblueh.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Hendrick, J., taking no part.

Alexander vs. Harkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Oppenheimer vs. Hebrew National Sausage Factory.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Dages vs. Bryan.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Kaplan vs. Feldman.—Appeal from judgment dismissed and order denying motion to vacate the judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fribourg vs. Hall.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Rosenthal vs. The Bell Realty Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Hoenninger vs. Walker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Greer vs. Union Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

M. Fine Realty Company vs. City of New York.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Rosenthal vs. Salkin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Vucci vs. Pelletteiri.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

People vs. Nichol.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Raywood vs. Taupier.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Grossman vs. Abraham, Gordon vs. Lewine.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bell vs. Columbia Paper Bag Company.—Judgment modified by striking out costs and disbursements, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Federal Sign System Electric vs. Bloyen.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Moneyweight Scale Company vs. Lowenstein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

E. T. Burrowes Company vs. Krippendorf, Finestone vs. Newberger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Bernstein vs. Lispenard Realty Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J. Hendrick, J., taking no part.

Wachatinsky vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Graham vs. Van Hauten.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Temple vs. Bowdoin, Voigtlein vs. Bowdoin.—Records returned to the file of the court.

Fox vs. Smith, Friedman vs. Swiller.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Barry vs. Kurshan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Wallach vs. Slater.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J.

Kramer vs. Vogelfanger.—Order affirmed, case to be restored to the calendar for new trial, costs to abide the event.

Aptel vs. Barth.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lipschitz vs. Halperin and Levine vs. Halperin.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Winograd vs. Ratner; Posner vs. Realty Iron Works; Schreiber vs. Sire.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Pierson vs. Frenkel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Schwartz vs. Int. Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J.

Gyambers vs. Rosen & Co.; The Winthrop Press vs. Post; Balsam vs. Shoftman.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Sachs vs. Lyons.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Holzman vs. L. P. Higinbotham Company and Landauer vs. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fogarty vs. O'Laughlin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Gumbummer vs. Burns.—Order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Appeal from judgment dismissed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Kennek vs. The Forty-second Street, &c., Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Foley vs. Punchard.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Gallatin vs. Keeler.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Beals Furniture Company vs. McGrorty.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Cohen vs. Lefkowitz; Eastern Crown Realty Company vs. Manheim; Reilly vs. Dembitzer.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company vs. Ury.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Finkelstein vs. Balkan.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Feldstein vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Zino vs. City of New York.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Proops vs. Vigoriti—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

McGill vs. Cargoula.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Clyde Realty Company vs. Wittier.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Couper vs. O'Neill.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Hendrick, J.

Dixon vs. Carrucci.—Appeals dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Weiss vs. Lutz; Weaver vs. Modern Pen Company; Steinhauser vs. Pearl; Hartog vs. Krim; Earl and another vs. Mertin; Levy vs. Cox; Seigmeister vs. Naughton Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Schwarz vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J. Hendrick, J., taking no part.

Alexander vs. Peterson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Graff vs. Blumberg.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Guggolz vs. Arch Realty and Construction Company.—Appeal from judgment dismissed. Order reversed and new trial granted upon payment of $10 costs in court below and filing stipulation as indicated in opinion. Opinion per curiam.

Finestine vs. Katz; Stanton vs. Eccentric Association of Firemen; Ford Motor Company vs. New York City Railway Company; Ætna Life Insurance Company vs. Cusick & Ryan.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Hering vs. Land and Mortgage Company.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Orders signed and filed.

Maillefert vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to appeal to the Appellate Division. No opinion. Orders signed and filed.

Calendar for Friday, March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; McLaughlin, Houghton, Scott, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Brockway-Horsfield. 2—Harding-Harding. 3—Jaeckel-Jaeckel. 4—Max-Schleestein. 5—Matter of Stern. 6—Standard Sewing Machine-Katteil. 7—Pierce, Butler, & Pierce Co-Stern. 8—Same-Cascade Realty. 9—Same-Rosenthal. 10—Same-Kleinfield. 11—People, &c-Mercantile, &c, Co. 12—Chelsea Realty-Bornstein. 13—Turner-Turner. 14—Matter of Transit Realty. 15—Miller-Logan. 16—Marculescu-Goldberg. 17—Gouty-Read. 18—Schroeder-Page. 19—Williams-City of N Y. 20—Baer-Sofranski. 21—Matter of Opening Bryant St. 22—Aetna Life Ins Co-Kranz. 23—Wooster-Wooster. 24—Steckler-Weinstein. 25—Matter of Bloomfield St. 26—Patterson-Vivian. 27—Matter of Bloomfield, &c, St. 28—Manning, Maxwell, &c, Co-Canadian, &c, Co. 29—Elnhorn-Meyer. 30—Mayer-Perlman. 31—Cogan-Coogan. 32—Dewey-Rheinberg. 33—Kock-Kock. 34—Hammond-Hammond. 35—McDonald-McDonald. 36—Capp-Withers. 37—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 38—Ischen-Ischen. 39—Cohen-Hanellin. 40—Matter of Peltyn. 41—Butchers' Advocate Co-Robbins Chemical Co. 42—Hanson-Mexican, &c, Ry. 43—Same-same. 44—Pierson-Boya, &c, Co. 45—Smith-Taffarr. 46—Knickerbocker Trust-Voorhees. 47—Zallnoff-Hanson. 48—Jones-Sabin. 49—Decauville, &c, Co-Met Bank. 50—Griffin-Wardell. 51—O'Harrow-Bingham. 52—Springer-Empire State, &c, Co. 53—Strahlendorff-Springer. 54—Wilson-Wilson. 55—Newton-Hunt. 56—Siegel-Cooper-Maryland, &c, Co. 57—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 58—Haft-Altschul. 59—Raff-Raff Const Co. 60—Dale-Dale. 61—Matter of John Erskine Co. 62—Markowitz-Jacobs. 63—Nile-Gordon. 64—Matter of Freidin. 65—Crompton-Dobbs. 66—Teeman-Lustbader. 67—Sound Realty Co-Dicker. 68—Matter of Mechanic's Lien. 69—Griffin-Wardell. 70—Rowland-Clifton. 71—Page-Stackhouse. 72—Same-same. 73—Malcom-Gibson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. 0325—Boyce-Jones. 4396—Ehrich-Grant. 4589—Reibel-Dunham. 3891—Wiggins-Burr. 4679—Connell-White. 4080—Weisberger-Wallach. 4817 — Miller-Norcross. 4952—Reynolds-Reynolds. 5069—Rogers-Ferris. 5077 — Lardino-Lardino. 5079—Agresia-Wendell & Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5120—Meinke-Melsky. 2180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brons-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5284—Boardsworth-Whitehead. 5305 — Schminke-Schminke. 5369—Grigsly-Cent Trust Co. 5426—Horback-Call. 5482—Woods-Shay. 5378—Stone-U S Trust Co. 4695—Oak-Oak. 5256—Geyer-Waterman. 5260—Mielch-Schwartz, &c, Co. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martinsame. 3501—Katz-R & H Mfg Co. Inquest, 4271—Hanks, &c, Asan-Gunn. 2719—Kirkham-Toby. Inquest, 3770—Dempsey-Penfield. Inquest, 2638—W A Cullen-Beals. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5377—Browning-same. 5202 — Abukolil-Abukolil. 5309—Hewett-Century History Co. 5318—Lewine-N Y, N H & H R R. 5319—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5322—Perry & Tench-Burke. 5327 — Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5337 — Davis-Scanlan. 5343 — Poynter-Campbell. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5434 — Bergmann-Lord. 5436 — Healy-Gallagher. 5446 — Nussbaum-Seitz Realty Co. 5461—Fowler-Terhune. 5472 — Willis-Hillis. 5516 — Peterson-Lunney. 0125—Graham-Healey. 2813—Ward-City of N Y. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum, &c, Co. 4250—Corwin-Long Acre, &c, Co. 5404—Hess-Munier. 2192—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lambourne. 506—Goodman-Maze. 3715—Hard-Sickles. 5463—Roebling Con Co. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 1592—Goldstein-Pozell. 512—Sarne-Baumart. 2290—Moore-Moore. 4020—Olwell-Olwell. 5260—Arflone-Arflone. 3709—Maass-Rosenthal. 4500—Hexmer-Speyer. 4056—42d St Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 2803 — Welder-Rourke. 2344 — Schlesinger-Schlesinger. 4284—Snyder-Snyder. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 4852—Lacov-Lacov. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spackner. 3990—Brunswick-Balke-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 5346 — Levin-Kramer. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 5422—Thomas-Gahren. 5491—Adler-Smith. 4478—Broder-Gordon. 4660—Lese-Metzinger. 4947 — Vollman-Vollman. 4208 — Clark-Kovner. 4867 — Quackenbush-Mapes. 4869—Same-same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimianl Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.) Adjourned to March 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2134—Wilbur-Magi. 3123—Beach-Donthitt. 2928—Smith-Anderson. 3412—Hayes-Hickey. 2899—Schickler-Uhfolder. 2452—Blair-Cooper. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 2874 — Lefevre-Burrough. 3423—Whitman-Levi. 3440—Colwell Lead Co-Christ. 2167—Met Alliance Trust Co-Cohen. 3064—Same-Shapiro. 3315—Gardiner Sav Inst-Weidenfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial, 509—Schen-Union Ry. 378—Frank-N Y City Ry. 2320—Zuckermann-same. 676—Guarino-Int St Ry. 681—Hirshfeld-N Y City Ry. 703—Remington-N Y City Ry. 718—Koplik-same. 719—Same-same. 734—Nolan-same. 645—Lipson-same. 722—Gilligan-A Y City Ry. 401—Rosen-same. 840—Tuschman-same. 641—Kolb-same. 644—Galou-same. 648—Rader-same. 650—Hogansame. 671—Dunn-same. 675—Bille-same. 678—McAleer-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Queens Co R R. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohringsame. 2303—Griesman-N Y C & H R R R. 2280—Dougherty-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 176—Rimmer-N Y City Ry. 209—Perrin-same. 2217—Adams-same. 201—Wabinck-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 172—Bossert-N Y City Ry. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 186—Lawrence-N Y City Ry. 387—Weiss-same. 396—Diamond-same. 402—Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 449—Bernstein-N Y City Ry. 450—Stebbins-Inter R T Co. 462—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corsa-same. 470—Keim-Met St Ry. 347—Hoffman-N Y City Ry. 263—Calengasame. 1983—Bertsche-same. 563—Dubrowsame. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Parrell-N Y City Ry. 638—Patriotic Fife & R. 637—Segal-N Y City Ry. 685—Maxwell-same. 639—Hoes-same. 646—Mott-same. 656—Holberg-B, Q Co, &c, R R. 658—Copartianco-N Y City Ry. 683—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 691—Marsh-same. 692—Volpi-same. 693—Langstaff-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 741.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 1229—Kelly-Russ. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 1239—Toronto-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 1231—Doyle-Lannin. 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1160—Marks-Katz. 1170—Same-same. 1176—Walker-City of N. Y. 1108—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N. Y. 1217—Rebec-Egler. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 296—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1032—Sutherland-Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schulberth-Heydl. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziceardi-N Y Lon Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257 — Steed-Moyhan. 1268—Schock-Egbert. 1187—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1163—Tamburi-N Y Tunnel Co. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141—McGarry-Northern S S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. 1021—Hughes-Doegler. 1055—McLaughlin Child-& Co. 1224—Galambos-Union Sub Const Co. 1194—Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentascaste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr - Sheffield Farms, &c. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Sayhio-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beets-City of N Y. 1208—Drake-Shaler. 1276—Murtaugh-Campbell. 1307—Romer-Standard, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1200—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1309—Owens-same. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1293—Leonard-Keefrey. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 1531—Caulfield-Martin. 485½—Mairs-B & O R R. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. 2554—Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 758—Rueth-Sonn. 1364—Robertson-Radford. 2333—Gearty-Mayor, &c. 1396—Hingham-Lee Sash Co. 638½—Sand Filtration Co-Mead. 759—Wright-City of N Y. 1480—Conroy-Long Acre Realty Co. 1458—Claflin Co-Mitchell. 1478 — Gentle-Mahoney. 1479—Appley-Inter Steam, &c, Co. 1484—Bldg Supply Co-Fanning. 1486—Lehmaler-Standard S & T Co. 1493—Am H Co-Sedgwick. 1525—Halpin-City of N Y. 1530—Baldwin-Appleby. 1537—Leonard-Hamilton. 2996 — People, &c-Leopold. 2997 — Same-Kelly. 3001 — Same-Heineman. 3003—Same-Healey. 3088—Same-Corron Bros Co. 436—Brady-City of N Y. 1307—Simons-Mingle. 732½—Hecht-Bic of the Metropolis: 319 — De Bouis-Dowling. 325—Fuller-Highland. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1708.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Hold for the Record of Decrees in Proceedings fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Jacob M. Lacs. 2—Same. 3—Patrick J. Waldron. 4—Christian F. Roth. 5—Margaret Lynch. 6—Andrew J. Reilly. 7—Thomas G. Rigney. 8—Hugh C. Martin. 9—Annie A. Levineus. 10—Eve Prince. 11—Cornelia Vera. 12—Maria Stoker. 13—Robert White. 14—Robert Macbeth. 15 — Henrich Stadelman or Harry Morris. 16—Elsie Lebkuchner. 17—Same. 18—Mary Walsh. 19—Leonidas M. Preston. 20—Nicola Cianciulli. 21—George F. Moheheck. 22—Nettie Ettlinger. 23—Same. 24—William Wirth. 25 — Charles Bauer. 26—Henry W. McClure. 27—George W. Phillips. 28—Edward B. Vock. 29—Bertha Irene Vock. 30—Nancy Stokes. 31—William Regan. 32—Wilhelmine Wiener. 33—Julia A. Moore. 34—William D. Thompson. 35—Julia Noone. 36—Phillip Hattemer. 37—Henry E. Doering. 38—George Barland. 39—James Starr. 40—Elina Francfort. 41—Harriette Hudson. 42—Albert D. Nason. 43—John C. Frye. 44—Walter S. Thornton. 45—Alice Key Browne. 46—John A. Hamlin. 47—Mary L. Erdenbrecher. 48—Solomon Hoffman. 49—Henry Pirnie. 50—Henry J. Ohlckers. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Goold H. Redmond, Friedericka Stehle, Catharine F. Hulbert, Ludwig D. Schuster, Susanna J. Moore, Phebe J. McAdam, Blanche B. Van Riper, Henry W. Sauer, Gertrude Schreiber, Eliza Mooney, Mary Butler, Jane Linden, Charles Jones. At 2:30 P. M. Mary Garland, Moritz Simon, Charlotte Webster, Elizabeth J. Bertram, Ann S. La Mare, John M. Price.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2313—Henry Lewis. 2314—Mary B. Conlon. 2318—Akewe Kest.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. From and after Monday, March 11, and continuing until March 30, 1907, during which time Mr. Justice Greene will hold Special Term and Chambers, the motion calendar will be called at 10:30 and defaults will be allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1988¼—Shevlin-Inter Ry. 1092—Brooner-Interborough Rapid Transit Company. 6015½—Amato-Inter Ry. 1306—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 677—Glubes-Jackson. 1955—Haupt-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743¼—Rooderssame. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017 — Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int Ry. 1205—Livingston-Byls. 1974—Totaro-Gelula. 1962—Allen-Blen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry Co. 2224—Cumisky-Washer. 2248—Manhelm Ins Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. 1986—Marks-Maher. 1987—Herschman-same. 1870—Lokesky - Mattern. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Inter Ry. 1847—Fahey-Inter R R. 869—Am Brass & Copper Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Kuntz. Safety Filler Co. 2461—De Leo Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Inter Railway. 1838 — Cissarano-New York City Railway. 2124—Goldberg - Anthony & S. Co. 1851—Hirschberg-McCloskey. 2175—Genties-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 728—Grossman-Int St Ry. 1236—Engelhardt-same. 2225—Palischeck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neurnan-same. 2253—McGinness-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2238—Weldstein-Leschusky. 2259—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2265—Medermeier-Spielman. 2183—Liebman-N City Ry. 996—Taylor-Asiel. 1236—Kamp-Kenchen. 1337—Samesame. 7295½—McGuirk-Man. Life Ins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 6075—Lowenberg-Gerschell. 6873—Diamond-Kleinfeld. 6980½—Twelfth Ward Bank-Ramop. 6981½—Same-same. 6721—Scheidkraul - Berger. 6677—Pannuti - Foglia. 6035—Delling-Gellinger. 6233—Milbauer-Gordon. 6853—Pierce-Loewenthal. 6894—Scheuer-Michelson. 6202—Bernheimer & S-Schonhard. 6804—Isaacson-Philipsborn. 6371—Frank-Conner. 5573—Cohen-Hoeffler. 6841—Bernier-Reuter Mfg Co. 6796—Schidlosky-Pomeranz. 6547—Link-Hervey. 6350—Mooney-Cole. 6883—Coreman-Kendall. 6814—Kornbleum-Gordon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2110—Brown-N Y City Ry. 1832—Grauhardt-Glick. 2094—Hamilton-N Y City Ry. 2036—Page-same. 2091—Clark-Cushman. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 1748—Rubnitz-N Y Times. 1925—Boskowich-Kammel. Highest number reached on regular call, 2284.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Edward A. Miller. 2—Frank McCartney. Trial calendar. 1—Frank McCartney. 2—Frank Rowan, Michael Crowley. 3—Peter Kelly. 4—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 5—Joseph Schaupp. 6—John Bowick. 7—Pierce Hogan. 8—John McGlennon, John F Gillis. 9—David Mittenthal, Max Salzman, alias Moe M White. 10—James F Waters. 11—Charles A Schreiber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Frederick A. Myer, alias Roxie McK

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Fulton Street Deal Near McAdoo Terminal—Long Lease of New Building on Lafayette Street—Successful Auction Offerings.

W. E. Preble has sold for Mary A. E. Brinckerhoff, for about $140,000, the four-story building 178 Fulton Street, on lot 23.1 by 77, between Broadway and Church Street, facing St. Paul's churchyard. The buyer is the Admiral Company, which sold 172 and 174 Fulton Street to the New York Law School a few days ago. No. 178 Fulton Street first appeared in real estate records in 1797, when it was transferred, in a deed drawn by Aaron Burr, for $10,000. In 1811 the property changed hands at $11,500, and in 1823 at $30,000. It was held in one family from that date down to 1882, when it was bought by the present seller for $50,000.

New Building Leased from Plans.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for twenty-one years an eight-story building to be erected at 94, 96, and 98 Lafayette Street with "L" at 91 Walker Street, a plot of about 7,600 square feet, recently sold through the same brokers to a client. Howells & Stokes will be the architects of the new building.

Frederick Robert has sold the Robert Building, a five-story structure at 97 and 99 Water Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Lane, on plot 45.2 by 94.7.

Lively Day in the Salesroom.

Voluntary and executors' sales conducted yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Salesroom were well supported both by speculators and small investors. With the exception of 15 Bowery and 169 Spring Street, all of the properties put up were in the middle west side section, south of Fifty-ninth Street. A dozen parcels in all were disposed of at prices which in nearly every instance were in excess of advance estimates. Detailed results of the sale will be found below.

Fourth Avenue Church Will Sell.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Trustees of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church had decided to sell the church property at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The plot measures 114 by 100 and is said to be held at $750,000.

Builders Sell on Lenox Avenue.

Jerome Vostrovsky has bought from Builders Parnass & Dellon the six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 143d Street, 40 by 100.

Buying on 133d and 134th Streets.

Melvin J. Chisum has sold to Hutchens C. Bishop the following dwellings: For Mary Hughes 213 and 215 West 133d Street, for Mary Essler 217 and 219 West 133d Street, for Henrietta A. Colt Brown 210 West 134th Street, for Otto E. Reimer 212 West 134th Street, and for Louis Lese 214 and 216 West 134th Street. These properties form a plot of a little over five and one-half lots running through from 133d to 134th Street with a frontage of 74 feet on the former and 99 feet on the latter. It is understood that the purchase has been made with a view to the reimprovement of the plot.

East 57th Street Dwelling Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Horace W. Robbins 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.5.

The same brokers have also sold for I. N. P. Stokes 898 Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18.2 by 80.

New Warehouse for 47th Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold to Morgan & Brother 228 and 230 West Forty-seventh Street, 42.6 by 100.5, with old buildings. The property adjoins Morgan & Brother's six and eight story storage warehouse and gives them control of a plot 117.6 by 100.5. A twelve-story warehouse will be erected on the site.

John P. Kirwan has also sold to Francis X. O'Connor 255 West Forty-seventh Street, a three-story stable, on lot 25 by 100.5. Mr. O'Connor owns Nos. 253, 257, and 259, adjoining, and now controls a plot 100 by 100.5.

Oak & Edelstein have sold 455 West Fortieth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 98.9.

Tenth Avenue Tenements Sold.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Henry Nechols and Samuel Blumenstock 285 to 291 Tenth Avenue, four five-story tenements, on plot 88.10 by 100 and irregular.

Charles E. Duross has leased the five-story building 131 West Fourteenth Street for the New Amsterdam Realty Company to the Progress Club, the regular Tammany Hall organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. City Clerk Prendergast is the President of the club, which will occupy the premises after extensive alterations. The lease is for five years.

The same broker has also leased the three-story building 785 Washington Street for Ames & Co. to Risedorph, O'Reilly & Co. for a term of ten years.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will hold a special meeting this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street, to elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Adolph Rupp.

Deal for St. Nicholas Avenue Plot.

Maurice Simmons has repurchased from Diamondston & Schwartz the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 feet north of 184th Street.

Louis Becker & Co. have leased for the Bachmann Brewing Company the four-story American basement dwelling 552 West 173d Street for a term of years.

Thomas H. Raymond & Co. negotiated the sale of the dwelling 146 West Ninety-third Street.

Corner Sold on Lexington Avenue.

W. L. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have sold to George W. Rudkin the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 19.9 by 64. Ames & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

The John H. Fife Company has sold the furniture and a thirteen years' lease of the Palmer Hotel, at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, for Edward Anrig to P. C. Myers, formerly steward of the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Builders Buy Harlem Corner.

Osk & Edelstein have sold the northwest corner of 120th Street and Lexington Avenue, 65 by 100, to a builder, who will erect two six-story flats on the plot. M. M. Sinske was the broker in the deal.

Maggie E. Goss has sold to a Mr. Rosenblat 139 East 119th Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.

East 59th Street Purchase.

Henry Broder has sold the two five-story flats 322 and 324 East Fifty-ninth Street to A. Vallenstein. Weinstein & Harris were the brokers.

Louis Jacobson and H. Markowitz have sold for Gottileb Karpas to Lurie & Weinstein the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 52 by 104.

Lupovitz & Buchner have leased for M. Lemmole the five-story tenement 333 East Ninety-seventh Street, and for Joseph Caravalo 1,501 Park Avenue, corner of 106th Street. The lessee of both properties is Louis Glaser.

Operators Buy Avenue B Corner.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from F. W. Hunter 195 to 203 Avenue B and 605 East Twelfth Street, being the northeast corner, five four-story front and rear tenements, on plot 120.6 by 98.

The McVicker-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the Schloesser estate 9 Avenue A, a four-story flat, with stores, 18.10 by 80. This property has been held by the Schloesser family since 1830.

Union Avenue Apartments Resold.

Harry Goodstein has sold, through L. Dreier, to Maria Redler, the five-story Waverly apartment house, at 854 and 856 Union Avenue, 99 by 98 by 110.

The Boyd-Cahn Realty Company has sold for the Moreland Realty and Construction Company 2,493 and 2,495 Hughes Avenue, two two-story two-family houses, each 16.8 by 87.6; also, for Louis Cohen and Morris Leiman, 3,899 Third Avenue, a four-story triple flat, 27 by 125.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for Henry Oswald and H. Becker the two-family house 1,025 Fairmount Place, on plot 50 by 100; also, for Jacob Cohen to Frederick O. Quarg the two-family house 151 East 179th Street, in the Neill estate.

The First Real Estate Company of Williamsbridge reports the following sales: To John Sullivan, eight lots on Sheils Street, west of Fifth Avenue; to Harrison Smith, four lots at the corner of 218th Street and Fifth Avenue; to William Taylor, six lots in Lester Park; to a syndicate, twenty-eight lots on First Avenue, north of 219th Street; to John J. Fox, a corner at Newell Avenue and Magenta Street, and to J. J. Ewing, eight lots on Bronx Boulevard, near Gun Hill Road.

Activity on Jamaica Avenue.

The Engelhardt Construction Company, through R. M. Hamilton, has sold a plot at the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Napier Place, Richmond Hill, 102 by 97, with old two-story buildings, for about $30,000.

J. C. Fulbrook has sold two lots on Jamaica Avenue, near Wyckoff Avenue, to William Wolf.

The Rickert-Finlay Company has sold at Broadway-Flushing to James Crotty, the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Seventeenth Street, 140 feet north of State Street; to Edward T. Little, the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Twenty-seventh Street, 240 feet south of State Street, and to John Fox, the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Twenty-third Street, 156 feet south of Mitchell Avenue.

At Douglas Manor the company has sold to Virginia B. Jackson, the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Manor Road, 202 feet west of Douglas Road, and to Henry Miller, the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Hillside Avenue, 208 feet east of Circle Road.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold to various buyers thirty-three lots in its Lawrence Manor property at Bayside, and twenty lots in the Kenmore tract at Whitestone.

Summer Tenants for Country Homes.

Pease & Elliman have rented the following country houses for the coming season: One of the Cheever cottages at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, to Mrs. Robert Hoe; Mrs. Daniel Lord's cottage, Wayside, at Lawrence, to C. G. Moller, Jr.; the S. P. Hinckley cottage at Cedarhurst, to William Raymond; the Cheever Garden cottage, at Wave Crest, to Douglas F. Cox, and the Haines cottage, Yonkers, to O. G. Pouch.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 647, w s, 40 ft n of 45th St, 20.2x80, vacant; executor's sale, to William Klinker, $16,200.

11th Av, 692 to 698, e s, 75.5 ft s of 50th St, 85 x100, three-story brick building; executor's sale, to Marie Ehrman, $18,450.

51st St, 434 and 436, s s, 360 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.5, two three-story brick dwellings; executor's sale, to Miss A. O'Donnell, $33,000.

Bowery, 15, e s, 138.4 ft n of Division St, 25x 100, five-story building, with store; public auction sale, to John A. Weekes, $40,000.

Spring St, 169, n s, 45.2 ft w of West Broadway, 23.4x100, five-story building, with stores; public auction sale, to Louis H. Herman, $32,000.

26th St, 420 West, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 23 x 98.9, five-story double tenement; executor's sale, to Harris Beaver, $28,100.

47th St, 260 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.5, five-story tenement, with store; executor's sale, to William P. Rooney, $37,500.

45th St, 422 West, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5, five-story tenement; executor's sale, to Charles F. De Casanova, $32,200.

Pavilion Av, n w corner of 1st Av, Long Branch, N. J., 100x225, two-story frame cottage and stable; executor's sale, to Thomas Daly, $5,700

By Joseph P. Day.

151st St, n s, running through to 152d St, 225 .t w of Broadway, 100x199.10, two and three-story dwellings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Arnstein & Levy, $37,250.

Lenox Av, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x110, six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. W. Cahn and others, $118,522.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1st Av, 1,439, for a three-story brick building, 24.6x95; M. & S. Orbach, premises, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architects; cost, $12,000.

Avenue A, s w corner of 57th St, for a one-story brick factory, 73.9x106.5; Central Consumers' Ice Co. of 90 Nassau St, owner; A. G. Koenig, architect; cost, $13,000.

Brook Av, w s, 47 ft n of Rose St, for a two-story brick storage building and market, 40x 133; Nelson Morris & Co. of 46 Tenth Av, owners; J. Agnew, architect; cost, $15,500.

233d St, s s, 30 ft w of Carpenter Av, for two one-story frame stores and dwellings, 22x60; William H. Keating, 226th St. and White Plains Av, owner; John Davidson, architect; cost, $4,000.

146th St, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, for three six-story brick tenements, 33x86; Goldberg & Kramer of 835 Broadway, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

10th St, 325 East, to two five-story brick tenements; Sweetman & Reich of 288 Madison St, owners; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $6,000.

Wooster St, 150, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Metzger of 228 South 2d St, Brooklyn, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

102d St, 224 East, to a four-story brick tenement; J. E. Serkowitz of 52 West 116th St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, n w corner of Goerck St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Rosenthal of 115 East 115th St, owner; Dunne & Schulz, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 14.

ARTHUR AV, s w corner of Oak Tree Place, 93.11x irregular; Charles W. Hillmann and another to William Moller, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,669, 76.8x irregular; Charles Kroetz to Emma Cohen, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

BROOME ST, 65 to 69, 50.4x86; Floris T. Whittaker to Jacob T. Hildebrant, (mtg $41,000,) omitted.

CHRYSTIE ST, n w corner of Hester St, 105.11x irregular; Harry A. Thuor to Annie Goodman, ½ part, (mtg $200,000,) $4,000.

CLINTON AV, n s, 200 ft w of 2d St, 75x200, Woodlawn Heights; Charles D. Allaire to Henry Bruckner, $1.

CLINTON AV, n s, 200 ft w of 2d St, 75x200, Woodlawn Heights; Henry Bruckner to John A. Bruckner, ½ part, (mtg $4,100,) $100.

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 100 ft s of 209th St, 100x 125, Olinville; Marie Hughes to William Hughes, $1.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s corner of Marmion Av, 100x irregular; Joseph F. Stier to Evelyn H. White, $100.

KELLY ST, 50, 25x100; Isaac Lintz to Jennie Udell, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

LEGGETT AV, (156th St,) s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 90.5x irregular; Theresa P. Eckhardt to Ida Weiss and another, (mtg $6,000,) $200.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 120th St, 65x irregular; Marcus L. Osk and others to Michael Marrone, (mtg $45,000,) $1.

LEWIS ST, 113, 25x100.2; Joseph Soloman to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

LOT 72, map of 125 lots of Russer estate; Hudson P. Ross Co. to Vincenzo Brescia, $1.

LOT 143, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Rudolph Federman to Adolph Schecht and another, (mtg $3,900,) $100.

LOT 33, partition map of Buhre estate; Louisa Bode to Francis B. Lavelle, $1.

LOTS 77 to 87, and 98 to 108, Map 408 of William O. Giles; Winnie C. Campbell to James H. Moran, $100.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 67th St, 22.5x84; Alice R. Haight to Mabel Evans, (mtg $60,-000,) $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 76.8 ft n of 40th St, 27x irregular; James Morris to Edith R. Gelistly, $100.

PARK AV, e s, 39.6 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x80; Robert W. Stuart to Jennie P. Stuart, $1.

PARK AV, n e corner of 130th St, 99.11x245; Morris J. Hirsch, referee, to Isidor C. Greenblatt, $96,000.

PARK AV, n e corner of 130th St, 99.11x245; Isidor C. Greenblatt to Henry Grossman and another, $1.

RIVINGTON ST, 217 and 219; Pitt St, 72 and 74, 49.10x57; Harris Friedman to Max Goldberg and others, (mtg $74,000,) $100.

RIDGE ST, 132, 27x100; Abner H. Haight, trustee, to Lippe Lunitz and another, $35,500.

RIDGE ST, 132, 27x100; Henry Hirschmann and others to Lippe Lunitz and another, $1.

VILLA AV, n w corner of 200th St, 110.11x irregular; William S. Banfton to Charles Graham, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 28 ft n of 176th St, 21.9x irregular; Mary A. Graham to Carolina Wenninger, $1.

2D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x80; Morris Friedman and others to Hyman Levin, (mtg $63,000,) $1.

6TH AV, 843, 21x85; 6th Av, 845, 21x irregular; Hebrietta Pell Clarke to estate of Charles F. Hoffman, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

6TH ST, 634 East, 21x97; Frank T. Brown and others to David Moskowitz, $14,700.

6TH ST, 423 East, 21.10x90.10; Rebecca Haims to Samuel Weinsteck and another, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x75; John Gerken to James O'Donnell, $100.

7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x75; James O'Donnell to Leopold Gunthal, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

7TH ST, 199 East, 20.10x irregular; 7th St, 201 East, 21.3x irregular; Morris Goldberg and others to William Friedman, (mtg $35,500,) $100.

21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Adolph Schinkel, (mtg $31,000,) $1.

22D ST, 136 West, 20.10x98.9; Janet Van Cott and others to Edmund Rowan, $1.

22D ST, 135 West, 20.10x98.9; Edmund Rowan to Theresa Rowan, $1.

28TH ST, 154 West, 20x irregular; Benjamin Sire to Richard J. Donovan, $100.

37TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Edward H. Sinnott and wife to Mary A. Sinnott, $100.

37TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Mary A. Sinnott to Mary E. Brophy, (mtg $10,600,) $100.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Cornelius J. Mackey to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; John Ryan to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Nellie Goggins to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Cornelius O'Donnell to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Louisa Ryan to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Margaret L. Schultz to Margaret L. Schultz, 1-7 part, all title, $1.

8D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x 100.5; Emma G. Hamilton to Lucia M. S. Cohen, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

53D ST, 553 West, 25x75; Jonas Weil and others to Bertha Zoeller, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

58TH ST, s s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x80; Aaron Goodman to Wilhelmina Staats, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

74TH ST, 99 East, 26.6x97.6; 4th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x115; Minnie Tally to Rachel Tally, all title, $1.

93D ST, 146 West, 20x100.8; William R. Bracken to Cath. H. McCue, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

94TH ST, 163 East, 18.9x100.8; Emma Rosenbaum to Flora Schachne, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Lewis Mogilewsky to Jacob Kessman, (mtg $15,650,) $100.

103TH ST, 156 East, 25x80.11; Harry Rothstein to Mark G. Cohn, (mtg $21,700,) $100.

116TH ST, 335 to 341, 75x100.10; Michael Marrone to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 342 East, 20x100.11; Rose Gennis to Antonio De Maria, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Amelia Lyon and another to George W. Godward, (correction,) $1.

130TH ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of Park Av, 122.6x 99.11; Henry Grossman and others to 130th St Corporation, $1.

137TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Abram Shutz and others to Nathan Marcus, (mtg $95,000,) $100.

137TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Nathan Marcus to Benjamin Nilberg and another, $1.

140TH ST, 558 West, 17.9x100; Viney A. C. Farrell and others to James McMahon and another, $100.

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 80; Henry J. W. Vanderminder and others to the Bungay Co., (mtg $11,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BRAUN, Sophia, to New York Savings Bank; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x 100, bond $40,000

BRUCKNER, Henry, to Charles D. Allaire; Clinton Av, n s, 200 ft w of 2d St, 75x200, 5 years $4,100

BLUMENTHAL, Lina, to Union Trust Co.; Lenox Av, 454, 5 years, 4½% $22,000

BROPHY, Mary E., to Mary Sinnott; 37th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, 3 years $10,500

BENJAMIN, Ida, and another to Theresa P. Eckhardt; Leggett Av, s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x87.3, 3 years $3,000

CHAS. F. FISHER LUMBER CO. to Eliza M. Fisher; Park Av, n w corner of 134th St, 100.10x90, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6% $15,000

COHEN, Jacob, to George Hauser; Avenue D, e s, 88 ft s of 13th St, 25x105, Unionport, 3 years $3,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Herbert Ogden; Avenue D, e s, 38 ft s of 13th St, 2 lots, each 25x100, Unionport, (2 mtgs, each $3,500,) 3 years $7,000

COHEN, Jacob, to George Hauser; 179th St, s w s, 300 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x80, 3 years $4,500

COHEN, Lucia M. S., to Emma G. Hamilton; 53d St, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x 100.5, prior mtg $16,000, due Sept. 14, 1903 ..... $10,000

DIETER, Jacob, to Bowery Savings Bank; 113th St, 140 West, 5 years, 4½% $23,000

DONOVAN, Richard J., to Elizabeth H. Stanton, executrix; 28th St, 154 West, 3 years $17,500

DE MARIA, Antonio, to Rose Gennis; 121st St, 342 East, installments, 6% $2,000

EMERMAN, Joseph S., to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Jones Av, e s, 270.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x100, 3 years $800

EMERMAN, Joseph S., to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Bracken Av, w s, 322.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x100, 3 years $700

ETTINGER, Ida C. K., to Trust Co. of America, trustee; 162d St, 430 West, bond $18,000

ESTATE OF CHARLES F. HOFFMAN to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 6th Av, 843, due Dec. 1, 1908 ..... $20,000

FELIX, Abraham, and another to Realty Mortgage Company; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $15,000, demand, 6% $35,000

FRANKEL, Lizzie, to Ebeneser Draper; 1,388 Vyse Av, bond $1,000

GALEWSKI, Charles, to David Galewski; Courtlandt Av, 822 and 824, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6% $2,000

GELLER, Samuel, to George Hauser; plot 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 945 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½% $3,500

GRAHAM, Charles H., to William S. Bators; Villa Av, n w corner of 200th St, 127.8x100, 3 years $8,750

GOLDBERG, Max, and others to Hanie Friedman; Rivington St, 217 and 219, prior mtg $74,000, due Jan. 7, 1913, 6% $16,500

KALISKI, Louis, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 1,075 and 1,077 1-2 lots, each 22x75, (2 mtgs, each $26,000,) 5 years $52,000

KIGHT, John W., to Evelyn W. Cregin; Broadway, s w corner of 146th St, 99.11x100, prior mtg $180,000, 2 years, 6% $25,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Sol Plaut; 78th St, 314 and 316 East, 5 years $46,000

LOWELLE, Francis E., to Louisa Bode; Lot 33, map in partition of the Buhre estate, 2 years, 6% $400

MARX, Magdalena, to Levi S. Tenney; Hoffman St, 2,412, 3 years $5,350

MARX, Magdalena, to Thomas P. Howland; Hoffman St, 2,412, prior mtg $5,350, demand, 6% $2,400

MARX, Magdalena, to Duncan Smith and another, trustees; Hoffman St, 2,410, 3 years $5,350

MARX, Magdalena, to Thomas P. Howley; Hoffman St, 2,410, prior mtg $5,350, demand, 6% $2,400

MARKS, Henry L., to Marie La Montague; 22d St, 400 West, 5 years $9,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Abram Shatz and another; 137th St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11; 2 mtgs, each $12,500; 2 prior mtgs each $35,000, 5 years, 6% $25,000

MEENAN, John, to De Witt C. Flanagan, trustee; 12th St, 68 East, demand, 6% $12,000

McMAHON, James, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 140th St, 558 East, bond $4,000

MOSKOWITZ, David, to American Mortgage Co.; 6th St, 620 to 624 East, 1 year, 5½% $12,000

MUSSIG, Caroline, to Martha Becker; Avenue C, w s, 33 ft s of 11th St, 75x105, Unionport, 3 years $4,000

O'DONNELL, James, to N. Y. Trust Co.; 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x75, 3 years $27,000

O'NEILL, Mary, to Lawrence E. Blake Realty Co.; 138th St, 621 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6% $1,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another to Prudential Bond and Mortgage Co.; 118th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.10, demand, 6% ..$6,000

PERLMUTTER, Isaak, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 521 St, 401 East, bond ..$5,000

PFLEFSCHER, Martin, to William L. Rice; Glebe Av, s e corner of Grace Av, 26x106.9, 3 years, 5½% $3,000

PRODGERS, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 2,666 8th Av, bond $10,000

RECTOR, &c., of St. Ignatius's Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West End Av, s e corner of 87th St, 76.5x100, 5 years $80,000

ROSENBLOOM, Jacob, and another to Louis Oransky; 1st Av, s w corner of 21st St, 40x 100, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6% $5,000

ROSENBLOOM, Jacob, and another to Louis Oransky; 1st Av, w s, 40 ft s of 21st St, 38x 100, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 6% $4,000

ROWAN, Edmond, to Janet Van Cott and others; 135 West 22d St, 3 years $20,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, to Central Trust Co., trustee; 134th St, s s, 270 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x89.11, 5 years $34,000

SEGGIE, William, to Caroline Keller; 69d St, 155 West, 6 years $15,000

SHATZ, Abram, and another to Morits Samuels; 137th St, 30 West, 3 years $35,000

SHATZ, Abram, and another to Isidore Samuels; 137th St, 32 West, 3 years $35,000

SOLOMON, Leah, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 3d St, 300 East, 5 years $14,000

SPIRO, Abraham I., to John Kean; Rivington St, 213, 3 years $11,000

STEINMANN, Osias, and Max C. Seecher; 118th St, 119 East, 20x100.11, 5 years $8,500

TIFFANY, Charles L., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 128 East 86th St, bond $30,000

THUOR, Harry W., to Louis Conay; Chrystie St, n w corner of Hester St, 30.1x irregular, prior mtg $140,000, demand, 6% $16,000

UDELL, Jennie, to Isaac Lintz; Kelly St, 50, prior mtg $7,500, bond $2,000

VIOLA, Caterina, to Bronx Borough Bank; White Plains Av, w s, 250.6 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x107, 1 year, 6% $500

WACHT, Jacob, and another to Henry Seemme; Norfolk St, 75, 5 years $26,000

WANDERMAN, Samuel, and another to Edward Elsworth and another, trustees; 13th St, 530 and 532 East, 5 years $53,000

WARD, Charles, to Jane C. Norton; 21st St, 471 West, 4 years $2,200

WEINSTOCK, Samuel, and another to Rebecca Haims; 9th St, 423 East, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6% $6,750

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Henry W. J. Buskmail; Henry St, 210, due Jan. 3, 1913 ..... $25,000

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Mabel W. Hill; Henry St, 212, due Jan. 3, 1913 ..... $25,000

WHITE, Evelyn H., to Joseph P. Stier; Fairmount Place, s e corner of Marion Av, 21.9x100; Fairmount Place, n s, 21.9 ft e of Marion Av, 75x100, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year $3,500

WILLIAMSON, Marian A., to Mary W. Turner; 121st St, s s, 173 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 100.11, 5 years $3,000

WITTNER-JAFFER REALTY CO. to Hulda Wittner; Amsterdam Av, 1,042 and 1,044, prior mtg $95,000, 3 years, 6% $20,000

WOLKENSTEIN, Richard, to W. J. Limerick; 109 East 76th St, 5 years $24,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Louis Weil and another; 553 West 53d St, 3 years, 6% $3,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Rachel Johnston; 553 West 53d St, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years, 6% $3,000

230TH ST CORPORATION to Theodore C. Wood; 180th St, n s, 122.6 ft e of Park Av, 122.6x99.11, prior mtgs $122,450, due Aug. 22, 1908 ..... $25,000

130TH ST CORPORATION to Henry Grossman and another; 130th St, n s, 122.6 ft e of Park Av, 122.6x99.11, prior mtge $88,750, due Aug. 2, 1903, 6% $23,700

Mechanics' Liens.

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 400x99.11; Simons & Moersfelder against Hoffman Brothers and Robinson, owners and contractors, $7,200.

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 110th St; Ellis Wilson against Eden Construction Co., owner and contractor, $386.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175 x95; Simons & Moersfelder against Hoffman Brothers and Robinson, owners and contractors, $3,825.

122D ST, 247 to 251 East; Glick & Allen against Jacob Furmann, Josef Gertner, and Abraham S. Weitfisch, owners and contractors, $5,000.

ALLEN ST, 167; A. Mach & Son against M. Helleran, owner and contractor, $45.

FORSYTH ST, 23; Louis Gorlin and others against John Doe, owner; Wolf Pevitz, contractor, $60.

BRYANT ST, s s, 300 ft e of Jennings St, 25x 100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against John H. Bauer, owner; Michael Normoyle, contractor, $543.

226TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Verlo Av, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Sigmund J. Spiehler, owner; Michael Normoyle, contractor, $742.

122D ST, 532 to 542 West; Louis Wiener and others against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $1,200.

187TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Frank B. Walker against Columbia Wax Works, owner and contractor, $5,750.

67TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 3d Av, 120x100; Moses Launer and others against Joseph Weikenberg and Irving Simon, owners; Sander Greenwald, contractor, $54.

BROOK AV, w s, 280 ft n of 169th St, 100x100; Moses Launer and others against Joseph Wolkenberg, owner; Sander Greenwald, contractor, $52.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s of Avenue St. John, 250x100; John W. Rapp against William Wainwright, owner and contractor, $1,950.

NORFOLK ST, 163 and 165; Louis Silberman against Max Goldberg, owner; Abraham Greenspan, contractor, $75.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 145 x95; Cammack & Seits against Mayer Hoffmann, owner and contractor, $720.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175 x95; Cammack & Seits against Mayer Hoffmann, owner and contractor, $720.

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 400x99.11; Louis Bornstein against Mayer and Isaac Hoffmann and Abraham Robinson, owners and contractors, $1,850.

124TH ST, 510 to 516 West; Charles Levy against R. M. F. Bugs, owner and contractor, $1,200.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 152d St, 80x75; Greenky & Garfein against Samuel A. de Waltoff and Elias Marcuson, owners and contractors, $405.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LONGFELLOW AV, s s, between Home St and Westchester Av; S. Weinstein and others against Marius Dasere and others, Feb. 21, 1907, (by bond,) $90.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Central Radiator Co. against John E. Olson and others, March 11, 1907, $640.

120TH ST, 305 West; Peter Steyn against George H. Breen and others, March 8, 1907, $28.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 134th and135th Sts; Audley Clarke Co. against Interborough Building Co, Nov. 28, 1906, $1,000.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 134th and 135th Sts; Audley Clarke Co. against Interborough Building Co, Nov. 28, 1906, $1,000.

111TH ST, 300 and 302 West; New York Marble Co. against Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. and others, March 5, 1907, (by deposit,) $14.

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Frederico La Mura against B. C. Clark and others, March 11, 1907, $6,944.

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, intersection of n s of 138th St, 115.6x136.4x100x194.1; Cedar Street Co. against Broadway Reliance Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. G. Babbage.

WILLIS AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, runs e 115 x n 100 x w 35 x s 75 x w 80 x s 25 to beginning; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Henry A. Gumbleton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 72.11x100; Seymour Realty Co. against Eden Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

DOWNING ST, s s, 75 ft w of Bleecker St, 25x81.2x25.3x87; John Bonito against Charles E. H. Phillips and others, (action to recover damages;) attorney, G. B. Hayes.

146TH ST, e s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; City Real Estate Co. against Max Walther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x72; Herman Heilberg against Alvina Haagen and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, M. Meyer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Real Estate

Titles insured by this Company expeditiously and reasonably. Its contract of Insurance is broad and liberal and absolutely protects the insured against all loss by reason of Taxes, Assessments, defects and incumbrances, as well as the expense of litigation.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.) MANHATTAN.

188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. (Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.)

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Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection. Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Kats. 138 West 125th.

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48 acres, subdivision, beautiful ridge top; fine trees, stream, spring, set farm buildings. Views? Yes, comparison's pale. Elevation, 660 feet; subdivided in twelve plots; nothing like it; bargain, $22,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Mount Vernon.

ELEGANT TWO-FAMILY HOUSE; 18 rooms, two baths; could rent for over $1,000 per year; price $10,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Sta.

Model home, eight rooms, tiled bath, nickel plumbing, hot water, heat, mission trim; restricted; $6,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, 11 rooms, open plumbing; lot 50x120; beautifully situated on high ground; $9,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

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SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Port Washington—Seven fine lots, including elegant corner and facing on Middle Neck Road, on which proposed trolley is to run, and three minutes from L. I. R. R. station; price $3,800; broker protected. For particulars address H. L. Bosiger, 238 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

FOR SALE.

Piece of 35 acres of excellent cleared farm land, under cultivation; within 1 hour from city; must be sold to settle estate; will take $100 less per acre than any adjoining lands; good for investors or farming. Box 108 Times Downtown.

To lease, for one or more years, furnished fine country place, on Roslyn Road; very best section; house contains 12 rooms and bath; steam heat; carriage house; large garage; stalls for six horses; 10 or more acres; possession immediately. Apply A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PLANS, $10.00 UP,
of ONE and TWO family houses, with specifications and list of material.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
R. EDWIN ARCHIBALD COMPANY,
147 East 125th Street. Open evenings.

Amityville.—If you want a nice little building plot at a price that will show you a sure profit, write to me and I will give you a snap, both as to prices and terms. Address R. W., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds, fine stable, private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty.

Map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any property; cannot be purchased; free on request. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

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11 acres, 2 miles south of Huntington, $225 per acre; good road frontage. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, N. Y.

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83 acres at Bethpage Junction, $250 per acre; near station. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, N. Y.

350-acre farm near Greenlawn, $55,000; near auto highway. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—Desirable farm of 71 acres on Missisquoi Bay, arm of Lake Champlain, east side of Alburg, Vt.; ideal location for Summer home; capacious buildings. Address Mrs. Florence C. Whitney, Administratrix, New Hamburg, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x233; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance

(INCORPORATED.)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

East Orange, N. J.—For sale, 12-room house near Grove St. Station D. L. & W. Railroad; high ground; finished in hardwood throughout; all improvements; steam heat; price $12,000. Davis, 6 North 15th St., East Orange.

If you are looking for the finest lot in East Orange on which to build yourself a residence I have it for you; you will like it; fine views. Address C. H. Nevius, opposite Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

A beauty to rent at $30; another at $60 per month; new, all improvements; good transportation, schools, churches, &c.; ideal location: Address Hayes, 106 Morningside Av.

Residences, farms, poultry, truck, hay or mountain farms in North Jersey; convenient to city; descriptive lists free. Gorman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 8 bathrooms; 9 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, (half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 666 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR QUICK SALE

owner will sell for cash only his magnificent modern country place, large house and stable, extensive grounds, with unequaled water front, near New York City, for $100,000 less than its value; no brokers considered. Z. Z. Z., Box 110 Times, Downtown Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4386 Morningside.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

TWO LIGHT APARTMENTS wanted, Manhattan; must be on same floor and of 7 or 8 light rooms each; to be occupied by private family; possession before October. Reply H., Box 864 Madison Square Post Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A three-story brownstone dwelling to let, 168 East 62d St., near Lexington Av.; 12 rooms and bath; possession May 1; rent low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

172d St., 719 East.—Elegant 10-room house, $45. Inquire Fisher, 114 East 103d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,647.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY S. WOOD, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry S. Wood of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Henry S. Wood was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
March 15, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers. The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

Among those who have already secured space in the West Street Building are the following:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.; Niver Coal Co., R. A. C. Smith, Pres.; New York & Hoboken Ferry Company; American Diamond Rock Drill Company; Standard Railway Equipment Co.; Dodge & Bliss Company, Lumber; The John Peirce Company, General Contractors; National Railway Materials Co., Railway Supplies; Morris & Essex Railroad Company; Hudson Engineering & Contracting Co.; Scranton Bolt & Nut Co.; North River Coal Co.; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; The A. L. Barber Asphalt Company; Du Pont Powder Company; New York Steam Company; Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co.; Wickes Brothers, Machinery; John B. McDonald, Contractor; Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Contractors; Mackey, Young & Co., Coal; Tillotson & Kent, Lawyers; Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Welding; H. Treadwell & Co., Engineers; Quincy, Manchester Sergent & Co., Railway Equipment; A. D. Granger Co., Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; McClave, Rimmer & Co., Machinery; Engineers; Thos. W. Pangborn Co., Machinery; The T. A. Gillespie Co., Engineers; Pierce Well Engineering & Supply Co., Well Machinery; Essex Construction Company, Contractors; Curtis, Blaisdell Co., Coal; The Pelton Water Wheel Co.; Neptune Meter Company; John R. Waters, Insurance; Rossiter, MacGovern & Co., Machinery; Kari Vesterdahl & Co., Engineers; Peerless Coal & Coke Co., George C. Clausen, Pres.; Davis Acetylene Company; Empire City Marble Company; Reading Steel Castle Company; Boyd Equipment Company, Contractors; W. D. Sargent; International Brake Shoe Company; George B. Spearin, Contractor; Empire State Crushed Stone Company; Herbert B. Drake & Co., Manufacturing Agents; George F. Harriman, Lawyer; Fred Dana Rhodes; Dusenbery & Co., Grain and Feed; Royden Marble Machine Company; Barton & Carpenter, Electric Engineers; William Bradley & Son, Limestone; West Street Improvement Co., Real Estate; National Electric Lamp Co.; Laflin, Rand Powder Co.; National Metal Company; J. P. McWalters, Signs; Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; C. Von Goeben & Engel, Engineers; W. W. Tupper & Co., Grate Bars; H. Sanders, Engineer; Standard Temperature Regulation Co.; Hildreth Varnish Company; James B. Tonking, Consulting Engineer; Lewis Company, Contractors; Guarantee Construction Company; Standard Wood Company; Columbia Refining Company; Enholm Crosland Company; The Green Fuel Economizer Company; E. J. Wessels, Insurance; Sarco Fuel Economizer Co.; John A. Caldwell, Engineer; Bacon Air Lift Company; George V. Cresson Company, Machinery; Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company, Iron; Parker Boiler Company; Fenton Publishing Company; A. H. Schutte, Expert Machinery; Walter Kidde, Engineer; L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., Machinery; Keystone Equipment Co.; Leber & Sons, Machinery.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agents
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Fulton Building,

Southwest Corner
Nassau and Fulton Sts.

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET TO SELECT TENANTS; ALSO LARGE BASEMENT. APPLY TO
JOS. E. STECKLER, Agent,
on premises.

FOR RENT.

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT
Northeast corner Fourth Avenue and 12th Street.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Two Blocks from Subway Express Station.
Store 3,500 Square Feet.
Basement 10,000 Square Feet.

W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 William St.

N. E. COR. 5th AVE. and 126th ST.

Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.

PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

Southwest Corner

CEDAR AND PEARL STS. OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

LOFTS TO LET,
25 UNION SQUARE,
with excellent east and west light; suitable for millinery or light manufacturing; must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William St., N. Y. Tel. 2368 John.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES.

Broadway and 39th St. Building.

Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

Fifth Avenue Section.

Stores, lofts, entire buildings, 21 year leases.
ASHLEY M. HERRON,
Tel. 6084 Madison. 1,135 Broadway.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STORES ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS. APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Lofts, 75 ft. front x 45 ft. deep; very light; location central, all railroads; suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Prince Iron Works, 555 West 33d St.

42d St., near 10th Av.; 46th St., near 10th Av.—Light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Prominent Broadway corner, 50x100, heart theatre district, especially suitable for restaurant. Lewi, 395 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all setoffs and counterclaims, with liberty to said received to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1907.
JAMES DONOVAN,
Attorney for Receiver,
302 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MICHAEL F. DEE, Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Manhattan Beach Securities Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 2d day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES."

Dated New York City, N. Y., March 7th, 1907.
MANHATTAN BEACH SECURITIES COMPANY, by John T. [illegible] President.

Light Light Light

Mr. E. A. Treadwell, in a lecture to a Real Estate Class at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday night, said the primary point in arranging for an office building was light.

THE TIMES BUILDING

has more and better light than any other office building in New York City.

It is surrounded by 100 foot wide streets. No high buildings obstruct the light. Its northerly rooms (none of which are for rent) have sunshine for an average of 10 hours per day, winter and summer.

Every office is on the outside. A few desirable rooms to rent.

TIMES BUILDING,
TIMES SQUARE.

TO LEASE.

Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 149th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 44th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

LINCOLN,
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartment, five large, light rooms; every improvement; suitable for doctor; Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone 2918—18th.

WASHINGTON,
313 TO 328 WEST 51ST.

Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Single apartment, 7 extra large rooms and bath, all improvements, $45. 131 West 103d.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 TO $47.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 131 Edgecombe Av., corner 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Seven extraordinarily attractive rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $48.

BRONX.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
187TH ST. AND LINCOLN AV.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

Southwest corner 173d St., Amsterdam Av.; examine the new apartments, five-six rooms, all improvements; convenient to Subway; rents moderate; excellent location. Inquire R. E. Fisher, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

G. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY [illegible] New York.—Samuel Korman, plaintiff, against Samuel M. Hoffberg et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street No. 506 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street No. 508 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; and thence easterly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street number 510 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.
CHARLES SCHWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 1 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 506, 508 and 510 East Seventy-sixth Street:

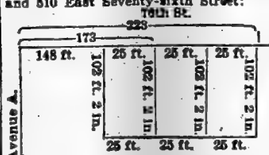

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,359.00, with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $223.52, with interest from the 14th day of February, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.82 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to various mortgages, as follows:

On parcel one, known as 506 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,067.96 and interest.

On parcel two, known as 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to $2,500 and interest, and a second mortgage thereon amounting to $1,432.04 and interest.

On parcel three, known as 510 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,000.00 and interest, which mortgage is now being foreclosed, and a second mortgage amounting to $2,250 and interest.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.
ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) known and distinguished on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as lot No. 60, bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street, easterly by lot distinguished on said map as No. 59, northerly by lot distinguished on said map by No. 42, and westerly by Lot 61. The said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be the same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.

The premises are sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $16,000 and interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

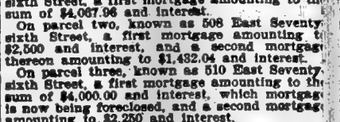

No. 225
West 29th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $300, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $150.19, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $25.00 with interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,483.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. RYLEY and the copartnership firm of Fisher & Ryley, composed of John C. Fisher and Thomas W. Ryley, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Thomas W. Ryley and the copartnership firm of Fisher & Ryley were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
March 15, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX HARRIS, MICHAEL HARRIS, and LOUIS A. HARRIS, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of M. H. HARRIS & SONS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petitions, dated March 9, 1907, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 25, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 13, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES C. LAPHAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 28, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 13, 1907.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.

PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

*12:15, 6:30, m7:00, m*8:00, 8:30, *9:00, *10:00, *11:00, 11:30, m*12:00, *1:00, 1:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, †*5:00, 5:30, m*6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, p10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—*2:30, *6:30, *7:30, *8:00, *10:00, ‡*12:00, *1:30, *3:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., x1:00, 1:30, k3:40, d4:15, 5:00 P. M., x6:15. Sundays, 8:30, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., x1:00, k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE (Sundays, No Asbury Park)—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ex12:40, 1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, *4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St. in Tel. 3444 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,854 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 348, 344 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. pSundays. ‡Parlor cars only. mDining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. ‖Dining car Sundays. §Dining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—c12:20 P. M., d4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M., d3:50 P. M.

W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
To Baltimore and Washington.

Leave New York City. 23d St. Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily 11:50 pm 1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 7:50 am 8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 9:50 am 10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 11:50 am 12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily. 1:50 pm 2:00 pm
ROYAL LTD., Diner, Daily. 3:50 pm 4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily. 5:50 pm 6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily. 6:50 pm 7:00 pm

THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Leave New York City. 23d St. Lib'y St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG. 7:50 am 8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS. 11:50 am 12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, 3:50 pm. 4:00 pm
PITTSBURG LIMITED. 6:50 pm 7:00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 11:50 pm 1:30 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 9:50 am 10:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV. 5:50 pm 6:00 pm
Officers' 24th, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and all information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:

BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—†‡8:00, ‡‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., †‡11:00, *z‖1:01, *z‖3:00, †‡5:00, *‖5:02, *12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—†‡8:01 A. M., 12 P. M., via Springf'd—d2:14 A. M. ††12:00 *1:00, *11 PM

Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3:53 P.M.

Lakeville and Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P.M.

Mt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —†4:54, †8:49 A. M., and †3:31 P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and 125th St., also at c245, 1,200, c1,354 Broadway, 225 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c105 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Av., 390 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. §Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖ Daily. Sunday: a7.25, b 9.25, e7.45, d 9.45, n 5.25, x 5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.A	Lv. N.Y.B
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*9.40 AM	*10.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N'N
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ltd.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, against HARRY P. PIKE, Emma Chase, Henry L. Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator of Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel B. Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known as Nos. 273 and 275 Grand Street, being on the southerly side of Grand Street, beginning at a point 75 feet east of Forsyth Street; running thence easterly along Grand Street 40 feet to ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr.; thence southerly along said ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr., 75 feet more or less to the extreme southeasterly corner of the building now erected on the premises, the southerly side of whose most southerly wall lies along the line next to be mentioned; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street 30 feet; thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street 13 feet more, or less;

TRANSIT BOARD FOR CENTRAL TRACK BILL

Commission Accepts Measure Calling for an Eleventh Avenue Subway.

SAXE WILL FATHER IT

Road Must Extend Subway Below Thirtieth Street Instead of Building an Elevated.

The much-discussed question of the removal of the New York Central's tracks from Eleventh Avenue was disposed of yesterday, so far as the city authorities are concerned, by the action of the Rapid Transit Commission, which adopted a resolution accepting the bill which will soon be presented to the Legislature by Senator Martin Saxe, and which in general carries out the suggestions made by the special committee of the board in its report submitted some weeks ago.

Should the bill pass the Legislature the Central will build at its own expense a subway for its tracks between Thirtieth Street and Sixty-ninth Street, and north of the latter thoroughfare it will be allowed to purchase a wider right of way, which will be walled in on either side, and, should the Board of Estimate so desire be roofed in to permit the extension of Riverside and Fort Washington Parks over the roof of the cut.

In the final amending of the bill the board's counsel, George L. Rives, according to his statement yesterday, consulted the wishes of the Central officials and those of the representatives of the Committee of Fifty and some other organizations, but he did not concern himself with the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association, whose spokesman, H. G. Schneider, urged the authorities to make no contract with the company, but to allow the condemnation clauses of the Saxe bill to go into effect.

The most marked change in the bill, in which it differs materially from the original recommendations of the committee, is that it provides that the railroad company shall not be allowed to build an elevated road south of Thirtieth Street as an extension to its subway, but must within eight months from the signing of the bill by the Governor, submit plans for an extension subway below Thirtieth Street or have its tracks condemned by the city under conditions identical with the original Saxe bill the condemnation clauses of which go into effect on March 26.

Between Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil, it is provided, the company is to purchase land under water in order that it may have six tracks abreast, where there are now from two to four, and on each side of the right of way it is to build walls not less than eight feet high. With the money paid for the additional land the Board of Estimate may roof over the cut, but if this money is not sufficient it may not spend more without specially appropriating it, though it may roof such parts as it has money for and let the others go.

Mr. Rives explained that this last-mentioned arrangement had been reached after the company officials had objected to bearing the expense of the roofing. He said that the cost of roofing would be about $2,000,000 a mile.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—At 187th St. & Amsterdam Av., a gold ring; owner can have same on proper identification. X. Y. Z., Box 39, Times, Broad.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Lady's open-faced watch with back set with pearls and turquoise, Wednesday evening, between 5 and 6, on Lenox Av. Subway, or from 125th St. to 351 St. Nicholas Av. Reward if returned to 351 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—A reward for return of pocketbook containing small purse, keys, cards, money, &c.; lost on 9th Av. Elevated 8:30 Thursday morning. Teacher, 257 W. 40th St.

LOST—Umbrella, engraved silver top, and initials; lost in Fulton St. Subway station; reward. Return to Publication Office, Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky.," on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—At or near Bijou Theatre, Wednesday afternoon, lady's open face gold watch with fob; initials "M. B. D." Return to 150 East 37th St.

LOST—Gold watch; monogram G. L. M.; valuable through associations; reward. Gorham, silversmiths, 5th Avenue.

LOST—Wednesday night, born-handle umbrella, 6th Av.; liberal reward. W. M., 1,161 East 169th St.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Muff, 42d Subway station, Wednesday morning; reward. Edgar, 104 Lenox Av.

LOST—On March 6, an English club bag, initials D. P., Jr., on lock, on 6:20 P. M. boat from West 23d St. to Hoboken, or South Orange express, due at East Orange at 7:05 P. M.; reward if returned to Daniel Pierson, Jr., 872 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—$50 reward for the return or for information leading to the recovery of the Scottish terrier dog carrying tail gayly; lost at closing of Boston Dog Show, Feb. 22, 1907. F. G. Lloyd, 107 East 69th St., city, for Walescott Kennels.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of new green top wagon and sorrel horse 16 hands high, hind feet and face white; had a tumor below chest. Danker, 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Brooch, four-leaved clover, set with diamonds and sapphires, on scythe; reward. J. H. McMahon, 2,412 7th Av.

LOST—A daisy brooch, pearl petals, diamond centre. Reward if returned to Chatsworth, 72d St. and Drive.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

$5 REWARD for return of black lynx muff, lost on Broadway, 32d to 90th St. Morgan, 236 West 95th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 518,21⅝ of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank book No. 173,593, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 6th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoke. 311 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1661J Prospect.

JOY LINE TO PAY ABOUT $170.

Larchmont Survivors Can Recover No More Under the Law.

As the result of an order granted yesterday by Judge Adams in the Admiralty Branch of the United States District Court, the stockholders of the Joy Line Steamship Company have limited their liability in connection with the Larchmont disaster to $108.12 in cash, recovered from the wreck, and the value of a lifeboat in which a party of survivors were saved. The boat is worth about $40. This means that the survivors can recover collectively the $108.12, plus what the lifeboat may bring, and no more.

Under existing Federal enactment passed by Congress in 1851, the liability of a steamship company, in case of a wreck, is limited to the value of the wreck. In the case of the Slocum, the wrecked vessel sold for about $8,000, and the liability of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the vessel, was limited to that sum, together with the amount the company had taken in for freight or passengers on its final trip, all, however, with the provision that the ship was in every respect seaworthy when she left port on the last trip.

COL. CROWLEY PUT OUT.

Secretary of Tenement House Board, a Murphy Man, Dismissed.

Col. Charles J. Crowley, Secretary of the Tenement House Department, was removed from that place yesterday by Commissioner Butler. Col. Crowley is known as a Murphy man.

A year ago Mr. Butler asked Col. Crowley for his resignation. The Colonel refeused to resign, on the ground that he was a Spanish war veteran. Thereupon charges were brought against him and several hearings held. The friends of the Colonel now assert that none of his witnesses were called at the hearing. He obtained a writ of prohibition from the court, which stayed for the time being his removal, but this was set aside a day or two ago, and he is now seeking a writ of certiorari.

One of the charges against the Colonel was that he was absent from his office last St. Patrick's Day. One of his friends announced yesterday that he was absent as every good Irishman ought to be, and that he was heading the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, of which he is an officer.

"Furthermore," said the friend, "he will be heading a full brigade next Saturday."

ST. PATRICK CELEBRATION.

Some New Features in the Parade—Deaf-Mutes to March.

Among the novel features of the St. Patrick's Day parade to-morrow will be the turning out of twenty-six of the leading football and hurling teams of the Irish Counties Athletic Union, each team wearing its respective uniform.

Another innovation will be the appearance in line of a company of deaf-and-dumb cadets from St. Joseph's Institute of Westchester, who drill well, all orders being, of course, delivered in the sign language. Another well-drilled body of boys who will make their first appearance in the parade are the Brooklyn members of the Catholic Boys' Brigade. Owing to a misunderstanding as to when the parade would be held, the Sixty-ninth Regiment will not take part this year.

An illustrated lecture on "Ireland and St. Patrick" will be delivered by the Rev. T. P. Hurley of Athlone, at Keary's Hall, 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the evening, after the parade.

SHAMROCKS FOR McCARREN.

Richard Croker Sends a Box of Them to Brooklyn Leader.

The hearts of all true sons of Old Erin among the followers of Senator Patrick H. McCarren in Brooklyn were made glad yesterday by the receipt from Ireland of a large case of real shamrocks, a gift from Richard Croker, the ex-Tammany chieftain, to Mr. McCarren. The shamrocks came over on the Carmania, and were from the nurseries of Charles Ramsey & Son of Ball's Bridge, Dublin. The case was labeled "Shamrocks—from R. Croker, Esq., Dublin, to Senator P. H. McCarren, Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, N. Y."

The arrival of the box caused a sensation among the Irishmen gathered at Democratic Headquarters, and in a short time a perfect flood of requests for the green sprigs poured in upon David Hogan, Mr. McCarren's secretary, who took charge of the case in the absence of the Senator. The box will be opened and the shamrocks distributed at the dinner of the Celtic Club on Monday night.

THE SHAMROCKS ARE HERE.

Liner Comes In Out of the Fog with a Whiff of the Old Sod.

Probably no vessel of the fog-bound fleet outside Sandy Hook was more eagerly watched for than the White Star liner Majestic, which got to her pier late last night with a large consignment of shamrocks.

There were plenty of the plants in evidence, and most of the 625 steerage passengers had a spray or two, bringing them out for friends.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There were heavy rains in the Gulf and Atlantic States, and it is decidedly colder in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the lake region and the West.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northwest winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair, colder Friday; Saturday fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	28	34	4 P. M.	32	56
6 A. M.	27	35	6 P. M.	32	45
9 A. M.	30	44	9 P. M.	31	40
12 M.	31	46	12 P. M.	31	39

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30–953 Amsterdam Av.; D. M. Roth	$500
3:15–114 Roosevelt St.; Fertita & Marano	$1,500
5:25–56 Ludlow St.; Samuel Tallman	$50
5:55–152 West 52d St.; owner unknown	None
2:10–31 1st St.; Louis Roche	$50
2:15–201 Mott St.; Josie Capoce	Trifling
3:20–719 6th St.; L. Gottfried	$10
4:10–135 West 10th St.; owner unknown	$500
5:45–247 2d St.; Harry Sanwchyle	$25
5:50–125 West 118th St.; M. Goldstain	Trifling
5:55–99 Avenue B; M. Gerschop	$10
6:00–47 Attorney St.; William Lewis	Trifling
6:45–528 2d Av.; owner unknown	$12
7:40–1,889 Lexington Av.; Mrs. Schriber	Trifling
7:45–503 East 69th St.; M. Lane	$100
7:55–240½ 1st St.; R. C. Hindno	$100
9:55–21 Pitt St.; M. Hattman	$100

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT NEW YORK OF 1847?

Many interesting and curious facts about New York of 60 years ago may be found in an ably written article appearing in the

Silver Standard

for February, illustrated profusely with many quaint cuts. You may obtain a copy without charge at our salesrooms.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
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915 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE RUSH TO EUROPE A RECORD-BREAKER

Advance Bookings Indicate an Unprecedented Tide of Travel.

PROSPERITY RESPONSIBLE

Steamship Officials Believe, However, That the Slump in Stocks May Keep Some Home.

Present indications are that the Spring and Summer rush to Europe will be unprecedented, and that all of the transatlantic lines will be taxed to their utmost capacity to carry the large number of persons who are seeking passage. The advance booking of the big lines is pretty well made up, and this list shows that many of the best suites on the fliers have been engaged far ahead. One line is building additional suites on its steamers to meet the rush.

While the steamship men are optimistic, they do not want it understood that there is still no chance to obtain the best of accommodations. They point out that, while the booking shows a great increase, there are many who change their minds, and so the liners may be said still to have a sign out, "Room for one more." It is believed, too, that the present slump in the stock market may affect the plans of some who had intended to make the trip to the other side.

The principal cause assigned for this rush is the great prosperity of the country. This view is borne out, too, by the large increase in the number of automobiles that are being shipped to the other side this year. One steamship company received a communication from a man, who wanted to obtain one of the best suites on the best boat, but he made it a condition that the line should map out for him an automobile tour of the Old World.

Julius P. Meyer, assistant to the General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday:

"The advance booking is greater than ever before, and our big steamers, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and the Amerika, are practically sold out for the season. We do not have to go so far into the future for this evidence of increased travel, for even on so early a date as March 21 the Amerika will go out with a full list of first cabin passengers. The story of other steamers is the same. This increase is the same on the Mediterranean service as on the North Atlantic.

"I do not mean by this that there is no use attempting to book passage, for that is far from being so. The fact is that, while most of the accommodations are booked, there is always a change going on, and persons are dropping out.

"An addition to our fleet will be the new and magnificent steamer President Lincoln, which will sail from here on her maiden trip on May 11."

No better evidence of the increasing tide of travel can be obtained than from the fact that the North German Lloyd boats since the first of the year have carried 220 more cabin passengers, 1,000 more second cabin, and 7,000 more steerage passengers than in the same period last year. To counterbalance this, however, it is pointed out that there have been 584 fewer first cabin and 7,200 fewer steerage passengers brought over than arrived in the same period last year.

Herman Winter, Assistant General Manager of the North German Lloyd Company, said yesterday:

"The booking and engaging of passage on both the north and southern routes from New York for the coming Spring and Summer are active and indicate a very heavy season. This condition, previous experience shows, is the result of the prosperous times prevailing in this country. With prosperity comes the desire to see the world, and so the tide of travel sets in, and those who make the first trip are always anxious to make another."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Company, took an optimistic view of the situation. During the Winter the semi-annual "house cleaning" of all the company's steamers took place, and he said that everything was in the best condition to meet the coming rush.

"So far this year advance bookings of the various services have shown marked increase—larger than is usual at this season of the year. This indicates a great advance over 1906, which was the record year in transatlantic travel. Changes in booking frequently occur, and those who seek accommodations can usually find them."

The White Star Line's fleet will be increased by the gigantic new Adriatic, which will make her first voyage from New York on May 22.

General Passenger Agent C. Treyvoux of the French Line was inclined to believe that while the rush abroad would exceed that of last Spring it would not be quite as large as contemplated. He thought the slump in stocks would have its effect.

At the Cunard Line it was said that the early heavy bookings indicated a large increase in the season's travel.

How to take care of the homeward rush is now a problem on which the lines are figuring. The North German Lloyd's new steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie will sail from Bremen on her first trip on Aug. 6, bringing a host of homecomers.

DYNAMITE STORED HERE.

Contractors Ordered to Keep on Hand Only One Day's Supply.

In a special report submitted to Fire Commissioner Francis J. Lantry yesterday afternoon on an investigation into the actual consumption of dynamite within the city and the actual amounts needed by the blasting operators, Inspector Franz S. Wolf of the Bureau of Combustibles finds that in seven first-class and two second-class magazines there are stored 4,750 pounds of dynamite, which is 2,000 pounds more than are necessary for a day's work.

Inspector Wolf reports that the principal users of dynamite in the city are the contractors engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad extension.

The Inspector recommended that until the beginning of warm weather the allowance for storage over night be absolutely limited to the amount needed for the next day's work, with a margin of possibly 25 per cent. That with the beginning of warm weather the magazine allowance be cut down to the quantity required for hand holes in trimming, and that the dynamite for the main blast be delivered at the time when holes are ready to be loaded.

Commissioner Lantry approved the recommendations in their entirety and the operators will be notified to-day that the quantity of dynamite on hand must be cut down accordingly.

VANDERBILT DOG NAMED.

Engine Company No. 39 Calls Its New Mascot Oakie.

Engine Company No. 39 held a reception yesterday for the new member of the company, the Dalmatian dog which was presented by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to take the place of the lamented mascot of the company, Pinkie. The mascot was killed while trying to slide down the pole at the firehouse recently.

The new dog came in a crate by express yesterday from Newport, and Foreman Edward J. Levy took charge of him. The company gathered in the foreman's room and began a discussion as to what name should be bestowed on the new mascot. It was suggested that he be named Van or Gwynne, but it was finally settled that the name be Oakie, from Oakland Farm, at Newport, where the dog was raised.

NOT TO BE "INFLUENCED."

Deputy Hanson Warns Police Delinquents Not to Send to Him.

Ninety-four police delinquents, the largest docket in years, faced Third Deputy Commissioner Hanson in the trial room at Police Headquarters yesterday. In opening the trials Deputy Hanson made a little speech. He said that since he had been Trial Commissioner he had been approached by clergymen, politicians, doctors, lawyers, and others to intercede with him in behalf of some policeman who was in trouble.

To him, he declared, such action signified on the face of it that the defendant was guilty if he sent an intercessor.

"I am going to deem it so," said the Deputy, "and in case the policeman is found guilty I shall make his fine just double for the interference."

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR MISSION FURNITURE, CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

Bird's-Eye Maple, DRESSER, $19.75

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS. Finished in rich mahogany or beautiful oak, upholstered in soft, deeply tufted velours. Combines a sofa, box couch, wardrobe and bed in one piece of furniture. Just the thing for an apartment or small room..... $39

CHIFFONIER, Bird's-Eye Maple, $17.50

Send Postal for Furniture, Carpet, and Rug Catalogue.

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603 Broadway.
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647 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.

SOME one of our six stores is very near to you.
In every one of them there is just the Spring Hat you want to-day.
All the new shapes—black or brown
Each worth more than its price, $2.90, $2.40 $1.90

COMBINATION.

"Arnheim" clothes combine style and quality with moderate cost. You can have a Suit or Overcoat built to your measure for $20. Coat fronts guaranteed never to break.

Call, 'phone or write for our samples and illustrated booklet.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

BLACK FOG CAUSES MANY ACCIDENTS

Tug Sunk and Ferryboat Damaged—Trains Crash on Staten Island.

RIVER TRAFFIC TIED UP

Ocean-Going Steamships Delayed—Cars in Collision on Williamsburg Bridge.

New York experienced one of the worst fogs of the year yesterday, and the heavy gray blanket which enveloped the city practically tied up harbor shipping and kept a fleet of ocean liners at anchor outside Sandy Hook until late in the afternoon. A number of accidents were reported, and there were many narrow escapes. Outgoing liners were held up, and the fleet of Sound steamers were forced to anchor at the entrance to the Sound, where they stayed until soon after noon. On land traffic was seriously impeded, and elevated and surface cars had to be operated with unusual care.

Nothing moved on the rivers but ferryboats and such other craft as were forced to run to deliver perishable cargo. Two collisions were reported early in the day. About 9:30 o'clock the Columbia of the Union Ferry Company, running from Montague Street, Brooklyn, to the foot of Wall Street, while lying outside her slip on this side waiting for a tug and lighter to pass, was run into by the Danish steamer Ask, outward bound for Barbados. The Ask crashed into the ferryboat on the starboard side and carried away a part of her rail and bent her bow. The steamer at once backed away, and Capt. Cole ran the ferryboat into her slip. Examination showed that she was not much damaged.

The tugboat Crescent, while lying at the south side of Pier 1, was run into and sunk by the ocean going tug Margaret of Baltimore. The Crescent was lying so that a few feet of her bow projected beyond the pier end. The tug sank in a very few minutes after she was struck. Capt. Schlotter and his crew climbed onto the pier. The Margaret was unharmed.

Two trains on the Amboy division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad crashed into one another head on yesterday, on the single track section of the road between Huguenot and Prince's Bay. The east-bound train, carrying several hundred school children and commuters bound for St. George, had the right of way, but probably owing to the dense fog the engineer of the other train misunderstood the signals.

The passengers were thrown into a panic as the two trains came together. They were thrown violently from their seats and many were badly cut by flying glass. In the rush for the doors some of the children were knocked down and bruised.

The pilots of both locomotives were smashed, as were the front platforms of the first two cars on each train. The fireman on the east-bound train jumped. He was the only person seriously injured.

A wrecking crew and emergency locomotive were sent up from Tottenville and the passengers were taken on to St. George. Traffic was tied up for an hour and a half.

In the rush hour in the morning on the Williamsburg bridge there was a collision between a Grand and an Eighth Street car. No one was hurt, but traffic was tied up for half an hour.

The fog lifted in the afternoon.

HOPE
NEW YORK.
TO-DAY, March 15,
We Wind Up the Winter Season
MEN'S SUITS
Heavy and Medium Weights, that were big values at $18 and $20.
TO-DAY $11
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE
NEW YORK.
TO-DAY, March 15,
We Introduce Our Famous
SILK LINED TOP COATS
Finest Black Fabrics, pure silk Linings and faced to edge.
A "Rara Avis" at
TO-DAY $16.50
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE
NEW YORK.
TO-DAY, March 15,
We Wind Up the Winter Season
MEN'S TROUSERS
Worsteds, Tweeds and Black cloths that were great values at $4.00 and $4.50.
TO-DAY $2.55
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE
NEW YORK.
TO-DAY, March 15,
We Wind Up the Winter Season
MEN'S OVERCOATS
Heavy and Medium Weights, that were big values at $15, $18, $20 & higher
TO-DAY $11
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. at 2. Special Matinee next Thursday. David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y, 172-179 times. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Broadhurst's Play, THE MILLS OF THE GODS

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. BEN GREET PLAYERS in MACBETH. Next Monday—AS YOU LIKE IT.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Robert Hilliard & Co. Scotch Meisters, Edwards, School Boys & Girls, Sydney Grant.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. HENRI DE VRIES, Colonial Septet, Nellie Wallace, O'Brien, Havel & Lawrence, others.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. HAPPY HOOLIGAN. Next Week—Old Isaacs from the Bowery.

AMERICAN. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. Fiske O'Hara, Mr. Blarney from Ireland. Next Week—Parted on Her Bridal Tour. T. Marks's St. Patrick Concerts, Sun. Mt. & Nt.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Extra—LALLA SELBINI.

YORKVILLE, Mat. Sat., 25c. David Higgins. His Last Dollar. Next Week—KELLAR

METROPOLIS. Mat. Sat. 25c. BEDFORD'S HOPE. N'twk, David Higgins, His Last Dollar

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

MRS. MACKAY'S NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. N. O. Hutton to be Rector of Roslyn Episcopal Church.

The Rev. N. O. Hutton will be the rector of Mrs. Mackay's new church in Roslyn, L. I. He was selected by the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church at a meeting held Wednesday night. The Rev. Mr. Hutton was favored by the Rev. Canon Henry B. Bryan of Garden City, who has been Mrs. Mackay's personal representative in looking after the erection of the new church, which she is giving to the parish as a memorial to her mother.

There was no opposition to the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and the vote of the Vestry was unanimous. Some have likened the rectorship of Trinity Parish of Roslyn to the English "living" given by wealthy landowners. Mrs. Mackay is by far the largest contributor to the support of Trinity.

Fought on Scaffold, Fell.

While standing on a narrow scaffold on the third floor of the Edison Electric Light Building, which is being erected at Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, late yesterday afternoon Frederick Thompson and John Thornton, both riggers, grappled and fought. The men tripped and plunged from the scaffold and fell to the first floor. Both were seriously injured and may die.

Thompson, who is 29 years old and lives at 227 East Fortieth Street, suffered a broken back and internal injuries. Thornton's back was also broken and he also received contusions of the head and a broken collar bone. Thornton lives at 229 East Fourth Street.

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For Infants and Children.
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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near 8th Av. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Donizetti's ELISIR D'AMOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Gilibert. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. MAT., MCH. 16, at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Donalda; MM. Basil, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, MCH. 16, at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MCH. 17—SECOND CAMPANINI CONCERT. EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME arranged and conducted by M. CAMPANINI. Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Gianoli-Galletti, Altchevsky, Oceslliet, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Special—Inflammatus (Stabat Mater,) with chorus. Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50. MONDAY, MCH. 18, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini. WEDNESDAY, MCH. 20, at 8:15, 14th appearance of MME. MELBA, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Anoona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini. FRIDAY, MCH. 22, at 8:15, Gounod's FAUST. (In Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini. SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 23, at 2, (First time.) Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccarla; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara. SATURDAY EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15, Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zaccarla; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Cond., Tanara. Popular prices 75c.-$3.00. SUNDAY EVE., MCH. 24—Third Special Campanini programme concert at popular prices. Seats for all above now selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK OF OPERA BUT ONE. TO-DAY EXTRA MATINEE AT 1:30 TESTIMONIAL TENDERED TO MR. EMIL FISCHER. WALKUERE (Act I.) Fremstad; Burgstaller, Blass. LOHENGRIN (Act II.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Goritz. MEISTERSINGER (Act III.) Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, and Emil Fischer. Conductor, Hertz. TO-NIGHT at 8—LA BOHEME—Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Aft., Mch. 16, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Eve., Mch. 16, pop. prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars, Begue. Cond., Vigna. SUN. EVG., March 17, POP. PRICES, at 8:30, LAST BUT ONE SUNDAY CONCERT. Soloists: Fremstad, Kirkby-Lunn; Burgstaller, Van Rooy; Arthur Hochmann, Pianist. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Hertz. LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON. Mon. Evg., Mch. 18, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Tues. Evg., Mch. 19, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass, Journet. Con., Hertz. Wed. Evg., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30. Gotterdaemmerung Fri., Mch. 29. (Good Friday.) 5 P.M.—PARSIFAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night 8:30, "Die Doppel-Ehe. Sat., 10 A.M., Maria Stuart." Sat. Mat., "Waise von Lowood."

CARNEGIE HALL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:15 P. M. CONDUCTOR WASSILY SAFONOFF. Soloist Corinne Rider-Kelsey Soprano. PROGRAM: Symphony, C minor.....} Haydn. Aria, "With Verdure Clad".....} Haydn. Aria, "Ah perfido".....} Beethoven. Symphony, No. 5 "Eroica".....} Beethoven. Seats 75 cts. to $3; boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Clyde Fitch's CAPTAIN JINKS. Next Monday. Seats Selling. Miss Barrymore, for the first time, THE SILVER BOX. A new play by John Galsworthy.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 100th TIME, MARCH 23—SOUVENIRS. Laughing Knockout "One of the best."—Herald. "One of the funniest."—Sun. "A Collier laugh."—World. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 6TH MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, R. H. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs. LAST 4 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES. COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES. 5 Sunday Evs., 8:20. 5 Monday Mats. at 3. SUNDAYS. SUBJECTS. MONDAYS. Mch. 24.....JAPAN.....Mch. 25. Mch. 31.....PORT ARTHUR.....April 1. April 7.....IRELAND.....April 8. April 14.....SWITZERLAND.....April 15. April 21..VESUVIUS & NAPLES..April 22. Course Sale (22 and 24), Mch. 18 to 20. Single Tickets, $1.00, 75. Mch. 22.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A play about something."—Tribune. MAN OF THE HOUR. By GEORGE BROADHURST.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Ev'gs 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1046 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. FAREWELL WEEK. SOTHERN-MARLOWE. To-night & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Sunken Bell. Prices 50c. to $2.

Next Monday. Seats now on Sale. The Eminent Italian Artist, ERMETE NOVELLI. FIRST WEEK, Mon. Evg., "Pap

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, warmer to-day; showers Sunday; fresh west to south winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,948. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE RAILROAD MEN WILL STAY AT HOME

Hear the Executive Is Primed, and Are in No Mood to be Lectured.

HAVEN'T DONE ANY WRONG

And Are Not Authorized to Speak for All Railroads Anyway—Meet and Part.

There will be no march of the railroad Presidents on Washington. The much-discussed conferences between James McCrea of the Pennsylvania, William H. Newman of the New York Central, Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven, and Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern, came to an end late yesterday afternoon and the participants started homeward. They had made no plans and authorized no formal statement. But through unofficial sources it came out that they hardly cared to pose as a self-constituted committee representing the railroads of this country in the first official effort to co-operate with the National Executive.

Last evening The Associated Press sent out this statement of the result of the meeting:

The whole situation was canvassed with great care and it was finally decided not to go to Washington. It is understood that the reason for this conclusion was that the four gentlemen involved did not feel that they had any proper mandate from the railroad corporations to represent them. They felt that they could not assume the position of a self-appointed commission to formulate or present the views of the hundreds of railroad companies, which in turn, are owned by millions of stockholders. They recognized that the railroad managers of the United States are not themselves in perfect accord, and that until some method could be adopted for securing a consensus of opinion a visit to the President would be idle. At the conclusion of the conference the Presidents left for their homes.

Additional information came last night, confirming previous statements, that no invitation had been extended from the White House to the four railroad Presidents. To this already trite piece of news there was added the fact that the four Presidents were not at all anxious to get such an invitation, nor to put themselves in a position where it might be forced upon them, by executive order or otherwise. And thereby hangs the real story of yesterday's conference.

Even Split on the Proposal.

Up to Thursday it was probable that Messrs. McCrea, Hughitt, Newman, and Mellen should go to Washington. As late as Wednesday night eminent counsel drew up a statement in their behalf explaining their position toward the President and the public in the present situation. But when President Newman of the New York Central talked with Presidents McCrea and Mellen on Thursday afternoon and later with President Hughitt on Thursday evening, it developed that out of the four tentative committeemen only two thought it would be wise to go to Washington. Two thought it better to stay away.

The situation outlined in THE TIMES yesterday morning was the basis of discussion when the conferees met for a general exchange of views. This was briefly that they lacked both an invitation and an authorization, and had come together chiefly as the result of J. Pierpont Morgan's remark to President Roosevelt:

"Why don't you, Mr. President, meet some representative railroad men and go over these matters with them?"

Communication was had with Washington as to the conditions of such a visit if one were planned, and meantime counsel was taken with several individuals who were believed to be in a position to understand the Executive mind. The reports that came back from Washington confirmed the doubts of the two who wanted to stay, and won over not only the counselors but the other two railroad Presidents who had been all for co-operation at the beginning.

Intimations of a Warm Welcome.

These reports were, briefly, that President Roosevelt would be delighted to receive the delegation whether by their own or by his invitation. Moreover, the Washington wires brought back the news that the President had primed himself for the visit with such a speech on the railroad problem as neither J. P. Morgan nor Thomas F. Ryan nor James Speyer was favored with on their recent visits at the White House, however cordial those exchanges of confidences might have been.

And No Stenographer to Keep Tabs.

Nor was this all. The railroad chiefs had deemed it wise to inquire what degree of publicity might be expected for the Washington conference, if held; whether, perhaps, it might be acceptable to have a stenographer present so that a complete and authentic accounts of remarks on both sides of a question so interesting to the public might be furnished in the most simple and expeditious way. They were surprised to hear that of course the Chief Executive could not be subjected to the indignity of having a stenographer called into a friendly conference with the representatives of the four railroads. It was quite out of the question.

There is understood to be some basis for reports that the discussion at yesterday's conference took a reminiscent turn when this information was imparted. It was not beyond memory that a notable company has been developed of those who have emerged from friendly White House conferences with a totally different impression of what went on from that conceived by their host, these differences extending in some instances even to the words spoken on one side or the other. So it is not going too far to say that this phase of the discussion disclosed a disinclination to have the names of McCrea, Newman, Hughitt, and Mellen added to those of Henry M. Whitney, William E. Chandler, Alton B. Parker, Herbert W. Bowen, George O. Shields, John F. Wallace, and others in the roll alluded to.

Trouble Saved by Staying Away.

Naturally in this situation, the four railroad Presidents who met here yesterday, in the absence of any parliament of railroads which might have marked them

Continued on Page 2.

BOY KILLED IN SNOW FORT.

Mound Eight Feet High Fell, Burying Him and His Brother.

John Meara, 16 years old, of 79 West Ninety-fourth Street, and his brother, Edward, 13 years old, were buried late yesterday afternoon by the cave-in of a snow fort which they were building with some other boys in a yard in the rear of an apartment house, at 71 West Ninety-fourth Street. John Meara was dead when rescuers reached his body. His brother was dug out uninjured.

After they had been dismissed from Public School No. 166, at Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Benjamin Strauss, 14 years old, of 71 West Ninety-fourth Street, invited the Meara brothers and Richard Baxter, 15 years old, of 75 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Marcus Baer, 14 years old, of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, to build a snow fort in the rear of his home.

There was a great pile of snow in the yard, and when the boys reached it they took off their coats and started to work with shovels. They worked with a will and piled the snow in a corner against the fence, making a soggy mound eight feet high. After the snow had been packed in the corner the boys began to dig away the middle of it to form a house.

The two Meara boys were in the hollow of the pile digging away the snow and passing it out to their companions who were piling it in another corner.

The brothers dug away the snow until they reached the fence. They were all the time weakening their structure without realizing it. Suddenly the boys on the outside saw the roof of the great pile sag, and as they shouted a warning the whole pile gave way, burying the Meara brothers beneath the heavy snow.

The other boys were panic-stricken at first. Finally all but Strauss ran to get a policeman. Strauss dug frantically with a shovel to reach the buried boys. He at last saw a pair of shoes, and, using all his strength, pulled out Edward Meara.

The boys who had gone for a policeman returned with Patrolman Craft of the West 100th Street Station and Dr. L. J. Denchfield of 18 West Ninety-fourth Street, and a colored janitor. The three men scraped away the snow. They found much difficulty in making headway because the snow was packed so tight. After ten minutes the physician reached young Meara's coat, and with the help of the others dragged the body out. The boy was dead from suffocation. He was a son of Patrolman James Meara of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

UNCONCIOUS FROM DRUG.

William Simmons Held by the Police, Charged with Attempted Suicide.

Suffering from chloroform poisoning, William Simmons, 26 years old, of 137th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, was found unconscious late last night on the stoop of the house at 218 West Eighty-first Street. The man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition and made a prisoner by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Surrounding the case there are several circumstances which the police have, so far, been unable to solve. Because of the nature of the poisoning Simmons was made a prisoner and the police refused to say just what charge would be lodged against him.

According to Policeman Delaney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, when he arrived at the house Simmons was in an apartment on the second floor, which is occupied by Edward C. Williams, who says that he is the owner of the house. According to the policeman, Williams said that he had found the man unconscious on the stoop and had carried him into his apartment.

In one of the man's pockets, the police say, a letter addressed to a "Miss White" was found. The police say that they learned that a "Miss White" occupied an apartment on the first floor of the apartment house, but up to an early hour this morning she could not be found.

$200,000 FOR A WAR SCHOOL.

Capt. Hooker Names Roosevelt as Executor—Relatives Will Not Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 15.—By the will of Capt. James H. Hooker of Ironduquoit, near this city, the United States Government will receive $200,000 with which to found a Military Academy. President Roosevelt is named as executor. There is to be no contest on the part of the Captain's relatives, and the money will be turned over to the Government as soon as the proper officials have been consulted.

Capt. Hooker was a soldier and the son of a soldier. He was born in Rochester in 1832, removed to Illinois, and when the civil war began was instrumental in raising the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, known as "the Florence Rifles," at the head of which he served throughout the war. His father, Alexander B. Hooker, served in the war of 1812, fighting in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Queenstown, and others.

Capt. Hooker in 1904 executed the instrument by which he intended to increase the military strength of the country. On Feb. 25 last he died, and the will has just been made public. His only surviving relatives are thirteen nephews and nieces, and it was rumored that some of them would contest the will, but last evening one of the most prominent, Prof. R. M. Kendrick of the University of Rochester, said no such action was contemplated by the family.

MRS. McDANIELS HELD.

Arraigned on Perjury Charge in Connection with Sister's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—In the Superior Court to-day Mrs. Alice McDaniels of New York, a widow about 70 years old, was arraigned before Judge Brown on an indictment charging her with perjury. Mrs. McDaniels pleaded not guilty, but was held for trial in $5,000 bail, which she obtained.

The charge is that in February, 1903, the accused woman petitioned to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her sister, Helen A. Pierce of New York. Mrs. McDaniels, it is alleged, asserted in this petition that she and Ellen Perry, another sister, were the only heirs at law, while as a matter of fact there was another sister, Sarah A. Davis, who was at that time and still is an inmate of the New York City Almshouse. This fact, it is alleged, the defendant concealed from the officials of the Surrogates' Court in New York. Another allegation is that Mrs. McDaniels gave the value of the estate as $1,500, while it is much larger, amounting, according to report, to $35,000.

Mrs. McDaniels is reputed to be wealthy. Her maid accompanied her to court.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Carpathia, Fiume, Feb. 26.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE is Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia—Jacksonville. Office 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

STOCK CRASH OVER WITHOUT A FAILURE

Brokers Cheer When All the Clearing House Sheets Go Through.

HARRIMAN TALES DENIED

A Yarn About His Having Transferred Union Pacific Stock Moves Him to Laughter.

Wall Street recovered its equilibrium yesterday after two days of collapsing prices which exceeded, in the net losses involved any of the panics which have gone down in the annals of the Street. Prices rose abruptly at the start yesterday morning, taking their lead from London, where American stocks were higher by from 2 to 10 points than the previous day's close here. With some periods of uncertainty the recovery continued throughout the session.

When 3 o'clock came and it was realized that the day had passed without a failure and with the market rapidly recovering its equipoise, a mighty cheer went up from the brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Hats were tossed in the air, and the passing of the day without disaster was made the occasion of real rejoicing among men who had gone home the night before wondering which of their friends was likely to go down in the morning. It had been felt that the strain put upon the market in the previous two days was too great to be withstood, and failures were considered almost a certainty. None came, however, and when it became known a little after 11 o'clock that the sheets had passed through the Clearing House, there was a second sharp advance.

The day was not without its rumors, some of them of a sensational character, but stories of large blocks of stocks having been taken over at private sale to save great names were generally regarded as idle gossip. The report that Mr. Harriman and his associates had been caught in a tight place and had been obliged to let go a long line of stocks was repeated in more detail, but the stories were denied by Mr. Harriman and his associates, and none gave them credence.

No Sales by Harriman Party.

One of the most specific reports of the day was that Mr. Harriman had turned over at private sale 200,000 shares of Union Pacific to the Morgan interests and that he had been forced to take 110 for the stock, or more than 10 points below the worst price in Thursday's collapse.

Mr. Harriman simply repeated his denial that he had been selling Union Pacific, adding that neither had any of his associates been selling. He was inclined to treat facetiously the report that the shifting of Union Pacific holdings the last few days had given control of the property to the Morgan interests.

"There has been no change in the control of the Union Pacific," said Mr. Harriman. "If the fact is of any interest you can state that my railroad and banking associates were never closer to me than they are to-day. So far as transfers of stock at private sale are concerned, the transfer books are closed, and I could not tell. I take it there must have been some stock sold by somebody to somebody else, but none was sold by my associates. I think the worst is now over. It has probably left a good many lame ducks in the Street, but I anticipate no failures. I used to say, when I was in the Street—and it will probably prove true this time—that the first failure after an event of this kind is likely to be a bear failure."

Harriman and the Conference.

As to the proposed conference between President Roosevelt and Presidents Newman, Mellen, Hughitt, and McCrea, Mr. Harriman said: "I know nothing about it."

"You were not opposed to such a conference, were you, Mr. Harriman?" he was asked.

"I am not interested in it at all," was the reply.

Mr. Harriman said he was about to go to his hunting lodge in Virginia, and that he would be gone until Monday or Tuesday. In reply to a question he said he did not expect to see President Roosevelt on this trip.

When the London prices were received yesterday morning showing advances of 10½ points in St. Paul, 8 points in Union Pacific, 7½ points in Reading, and gains of from 1 point to 5 points in many other active stocks, the Street felt pretty sure that the opening here would be far better than the previous day's close. The expectation was justified, for supporting orders appeared all through the list, and prices opened up many points and rose still further. Then there was a period of reaction and another recovery.

Several times in the course of the day the selling threatened further sharp declines, but all offerings were absorbed, and at the close the day's net gains amounted in the active stocks to between 3 points and 12 points.

How the Market Jumped.

The extent of the recovery and the net gains for the day are shown in this table:

Stocks.	High Yest'y.	Low Thurs.	Ext'me Recov'y.	Net Gain Yest'y.
Amalgamated Copper	95	80	15	13
American Smelters	124½	110	14½	10¾
Anaconda	64½	53	11½	5½
Atchison	91½	82⅝	8⅝	5⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	102½	95	7½	4⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	51½	45⅛	6⅛	4
Canadian Pacific	174¼	167	7¼	5½
Ches. & Ohio	42½	38	4½	3⅛
Chi., M. & St. Paul	135½	125	10½	9½
Con. Gas	119⅝	115	4⅝	2¾
General Electric	145	136½	8½	8½
Great Northern	143⅞	132	11⅞	6¼
Gt. Nor. Ore. ctfs.	81½	55	6½	6
Missouri Pacific	70½	64	6½	6½
National Lead	56	50	6	5½
New York Central	118	111¼	6¼	6½
Norfolk & Western	76¼	71	5¼	4½
Northern Pacific	127¼	115	12¼	5¾
Pennsylvania	123	114	9	6¾
Reading	106⅝	91	15⅝	12½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	86	79½	6½	6½
Sloss-Sheffield	51½	42	9½	9½
Southern Pacific	81⅝	69¾	12⅛	4½
Union Pacific	136¼	120½	16	11¼
United States Steel	37	33	4	3½
U. S. Steel pf.	99¼	95½	3⅝	3⅛

Cortelyou's Relief Helped a Lot.

Trading was on a much smaller scale than on either Thursday or Wednesday. The sales totaled 1,753,333, compared with 2,565,070 shares the day before. The market was very active at the opening, and some large blocks of stock came out, but later trading was less excited and the transactions smaller.

The announcement of the relief measures adopted by Secretary Cortelyou played no small part, it was generally

Continued on Page 2.

TO STOP FOREST FIRES.

Vanderbilt Offers Rewards to Towns In His Domain If They Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 15.—In order to stop depredations on his land, which have been of frequent occurrence and have involved very heavy losses, George W. Vanderbilt has given notice to communities and townships located in his domain of 25,000 acres, which traverses several counties, that he will give money rewards annually if these depredations cease. He asks for the co-operation of the mountain townships, and says the money may be expended for public charities, road improvements, &c. He suggests that it be used for roads.

Mr. Vanderbilt's proposal is directed mainly to the preservation of the forests. There have been a large number of forest fires lately on his lands. The mountaineers have strongly resented Mr. Vanderbilt's poaching ordinances, which prohibit hunting and fishing.

The mountaineers have always considered it their privilege to hunt and fish on these lands on which they lived, and which were the property of the State until Mr. Vanderbilt obtained them from the State.

Dr. Schenck, Mr. Vanderbilt's forester, has had a large number of the mountaineers arrested, but it is said that the only penalty that has ever been imposed was a fine of one cent and costs.

CLUE TO KIDNAPPERS.

Arrest in the Marvin Case Is Reported to be Near.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—The members of the family of Horace N. Marvin, Jr., after having had their hopes raised last night by the report that the child had been found in Salt Lake City, learned soon afterward that the report was untrue.

It is now considered certain that the child was either kidnapped or murdered, and it is said that the Pinkerton detectives suspect three or four persons of knowing a good deal as to what happened to him. An arrest may be made in the next forty-eight hours.

Miles Standish, uncle of the missing child, after returning from New York to-day, said that he and Detective Murphy had discovered an important clue there.

Capt. Clark, a Baltimore oyster skipper, to-day told a story about a catboat abandoned last Monday on the Bayview shore and given to a negro by a man and a woman in charge of a crying child.

If this be true, the Marvin boy may have been carried off in a boat, which was reported to have passed Reedy Island on the day of the supposed kidnapping, and which may have gone through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. The Marvin family, however, do not attach any importance to the story.

RUNS AWAY AS FATHER DID.

Young Wilson First Puts on Cast-Off Clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, March 15.—In torn knickerbockers, a gray sweater, and a coat and cap that were long ago consigned to the cast-off basket, C. Clifford Wilson, the 13-year-old son of Charles Y. Wilson, a publisher with offices in the Flatiron Building, New York, and a large country home here, has run away from his home, "just as papa did when he was a boy," to make his own fortune. His mother has appealed to the police to find him, and a general alarm has been sent out.

Young Wilson went to his room on the top floor of the house about 9:30 last night. When a maid went to call him this morning she found this note pinned on the table cover, addressed to "Mamma Dear":

"Good-bye all. You have treated me better than any other parents in the world, but it seems you are not satisfied, so I will have to do what papa did, and I will let you know how I am getting along. I love you all truly, but it seems we must part. There was a burden; there is none now. All happens in a lifetime."

The reference to his father recalls that when he was fifteen Mr. Wilson ran away from home to make his fortune, and remained away for a year and a half.

ARRESTS CITY COUNCIL.

Legislature Orders Nashville Body Up for Contempt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—A lively row has developed between the Nashville City Council and the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature. The House to-day ordered that Mayor Thomas O. Morris and twenty-three members of the Council be arrested and brought before the bar of the House Monday to answer charges of contempt.

The trouble began a month ago, when the Legislature had under consideration a bill to permit telephone companies to enter the city and occupy its streets without permission of the Council. The Cumberland Telephone Company has a monopoly in Nashville, and the Home Telephone Company has for some time been endeavoring to obtain an entrance here.

The City Council entered into a contract with the Cumberland Company to give it the sole privilege of operating in Nashville in consideration of its paying into the City Treasury $10,000 a year and conforming to certain other stipulations.

ROBBED AT HOTEL DOOR.

Mrs. Alice Howard of New York Knocked Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.—Mrs. Alice Howard, a widow, who formerly lived at the Hotel Saranac, New York, was knocked down, injured, and robbed about midnight as she was entering the Hotel Adams. The assault and robbery were most daring. Mrs. Howard has been for some months under the care of Dr. Jordan, who fears she may suffer a relapse as a result of her experience. She was thrown to the ground with great force.

H. C. Aldrich, a telegraph watchman, saw the assault and gave chase to the robber. He captured Charles Partridge, who, after a hearing before Judge Utley, was held in $1,000 bonds to await the action of the May Grand Jury.

Mrs. Howard's handbag, containing money and some valuable papers, was found near City Hall, where Partridge had thrown it.

American Drops Dead in Havana.

HAVANA, March 15.—George Stewart, an American visitor from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, dropped dead at the Trocha Hotel in a suburb of this city to-day. He arrived in Havana on Feb. 14. He suffered from Bright's disease.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract is sold by the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

HARRIMAN DEALS PROBED TO-DAY

Gov. Deneen in Washington for a Conference with Roosevelt.

TALK OF A PROSECUTION

The Alton Deal and Ousting of Fish the Subjects of To-day's Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of Illinois reached Washington this evening for a conference with President Roosevelt. They came in response to the President's invitation, and will see him at the White House to-morrow afternoon.

Gov. Deneen declined to discuss the object of the conference further than to say that it was to talk over railroad matters. Gov. Deneen is ex-officio a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which E. H. Harriman acquired control after a fight with Stuyvesant Fish, with whom Gov. Deneen sided.

It is understood here that the railroad matters about which the President wants to talk with Gov. Deneen include the Illinois Central transaction and also the Alton deal, some of the facts of which were brought out in the testimony of Mr. Harriman himself in the inter-State commerce investigation in New York City recently.

There has been much talk recently of an intention on the part of the Administration to obtain the indictment of Mr. Harriman for that transaction if possible. The presence of Attorney General Stead with Gov. Deneen is taken to mean that the President wants to know what the status of the Alton transaction is under the Illinois law, and to indicate that possibly he will prefer to leave the prosecution of Mr. Harriman to the State of Illinois instead of first proceeding through the Department of Justice.

To Talk Politics, Too.

But railroad affairs are not the only matters about which the President desired to consult Gov. Deneen. There is a political side of the conference. Illinois cuts a considerable figure in the preliminary skirmishing for the control of the Republican National Convention of next year. Her favorite son is Speaker Cannon, who has been enthusiastically put in nomination in his own district and is smilingly nursing a boomlet of his own.

Nobody in Illinois believes there is a ghost of a chance for Uncle Joe or takes his boom with seriousness. Nobody there really wants him except as a favorite son for ulterior purposes. As a means of obtaining the election of a delegation which could be controlled solidly and thrown where it would do the most good when the time came, the Cannon boom has already acquired the support of the Illinois politicians who belong to the crowd whom the President classifies as "Reactionaries."

Roosevelt Working for Taft.

The sentiment in Illinois is solidly for Roosevelt and his policies, and the anti-Roosevelt men know it. They recognize the fact that the only way in which they can prevent the election of a delegation favorable to Taft or some other man representing the Roosevelt policies is by the Cannon "favorite son" dodge, if they can do it at all.

Then when the Cannon boom plays out in the convention the delegation can be thrown solidly to Fairbanks or some other reactionary candidate. That is the reason of the Cannon boom, just as it was the reason for the Cullom boom in 1896. Mr. Roosevelt's friends in Illinois are not at all deceived by what is going on on the surface, and during the conference to-morrow the President undoubtedly will receive full information concerning the situation in Illinois.

The President is known to have been a good deal disturbed by the recent polls that have been made of different Western Legislatures, every one of which has disclosed a strong feeling in favor of his renomination. He is desirous of finding some way to head off any more such legislative declarations, and to convince those who are expressing themselves in favor of a third term for him that he cannot be induced to run again.

What he wants is to transfer his strength to Secretary Taft, whom he already has indicated as his choice for the nomination next year, and that is one of the matters he will talk over with Gov. Deneen.

VICTORY, SAYS NICARAGUA.

Belief in Managua That War Will Now End.

MANAGUA, March 15.—The latest battle fought between the Nicaraguans and Hondurans was so decisively in favor of the former that it is believed it will result in bringing the war to an end.

Gen. Melecio Merino and other Honduran officers were killed.

The Nicaraguan Government to-day issued a decree recognizing the Provisional Government of Honduras and declaring its members to be allies of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Costa Rica's only part in the present war in Central America is that of pacificator, according to Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, who called at the State Department to-day.

BURGLARS BUSY IN BROOKLYN

Rob Home of Louis Stein of Silverware, Jewels, and a Fur Overcoat.

The burglars who have been operating in the Bedford district of Brooklyn were busy again yesterday afternoon. One of the houses robbed was that of Louis Stein, a tool manufacturer, at 105 Clinton Avenue.

When Mrs. Stein returned home she found that the burglars had gone through the sideboard and taken the silverware. In a bedroom they found a jewel box, from which they took five diamond stick pins, a gold watch and chain, several diamond rings, a gold neck chain, a gold cigarette case, and other jewelry. Before leaving the house the thieves took Mr. Stein's fur overcoat.

Thieves also entered the apartment house at 233 Hancock Street. From the rooms of Edgar Bird, an advertising agent, they took jewelry, silverware, and clothing. Then they entered the rooms of Miss Alice Lambert and found a pocketbook containing $50.

DIPLOMAT IN QUARANTINE.

M. Lefaivre, French Minister to Cuba, is Held on La Champagne.

HAVANA, March 15.—The French Minister to Cuba, M. Lefaivre, went on board the French steamship La Champagne to-day to pay a visit. When he came to leave the vessel he was told she was in quarantine and that he could not go ashore.

Efforts were made to get into communication with Gov. Magoon, but it was so late when he was found that M. Lefaivre was compelled to spend the night on board. It is said that the steamer had not been declared in Quarantine.

FRITZI SCHEFF BETTER.

Considerably Improved Last Night, Though Not Yet Out of Danger.

Fritzi Scheff, who has been lying ill with peritonitis at her apartments in the St. Regis, though not yet declared out of danger, has been making favorable progress within the last twenty-four hours. The four doctors in attendance yesterday afternoon issued a formal statement to this effect.

From Dr. Gerster it was learned last evening that no operation had been performed, and that it is now probable none will be deemed necessary. At the hotel, shortly before 11 o'clock last night, a second bulletin, signed by the four attending physicians, was given out. It said:

"Fritzi Scheff is considerably improved and is resting easy."

WATSON'S HOUSE FIRED ON.

Shots Enter a Bedroom in the Home of the Former Populist Candidate.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15.—Several shots were fired into the bedroom of J. D. Watson, son of Thomas E. Watson, the former Presidential candidate on the Populist ticket, at their home at Thomas, Ga., early to-day. It was said that investigation indicated a plot against Thomas E. Watson or his family, but no definite clue was obtained.

Several shots were fired late last night in the back yard of Oscar Lee, the former Presidential candidate's son-in-law, but none of the shots was directed at the house.

The shots through the younger Watson's room did not go near the bed. The premises were searched without result.

CUBAN-AMERICAN FIGHT.

Rural Guards and Soldiers Clash—Five Men Badly Hurt.

HAVANA, March 15.—A dispatch to The Post from Santa Clara says a fight occurred there to-day between some men of the Rural Guard and a number of American soldiers. Five men were seriously injured.

The altercation began in a circus and grew into a riot. The police were unable to cope with the situation.

SCHOOLS BAR SHYLOCK.

Cleveland Jews Argue That It Gives a False Impression to the Young.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—As a result of the campaign begun by Maurice Weidenthal in The Jewish Independent, "The Merchant of Venice" will no longer be studied in the Cleveland schools. The agitation begun here has spread. Detroit and El Paso have barred the play from the schools and Chicago, Des Moines, and other cities are talking of it.

The campaign was started by Jews in Cleveland, who argued that the character of Shylock produced a false impression upon young minds, and in fact upon mature minds that are not possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. The presentation of Shylock on the stage by a real artist such as Richard Mansfield, they said, would in no way disturb them.

KEPT THE ENGINE GOING.

Engineer and Fireman Badly Scalded —One May Lose His Eyesight.

An engineer and a fireman on an old Jersey Central Railroad locomotive were so badly scalded by the blowing out of a steam tube last night that the engineer, William Stillwagon of 433 Jersey Avenue, may lose the sight of both eyes.

The accident occurred in Communipaw, a mile from any point where help could be called, and the injured men, despite the agonies they suffered, kept the locomotive going till Philip's Crossing, Jersey City, was reached.

SCOUNDREL! SAYS GOVERNOR.

Cartoon in ex-Senator Patterson's Paper Brings Forth a Tart Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 15.—Ever since Gov. Buchtel was inaugurated former Senator Patterson's newspapers have been calling upon him tot suppress gambling in Denver, although a law advocated by Patterson took the power out of the Governor's hands. To-day a Patterson newspaper published a cartoon showing the Governor carousing with gamblers, and the Governor wrote Patterson an open letter saying:

"When you printed my picture with the pictures of men who are described by you as gamblers and when you declare that I am wishing to shelter gamblers you disclose yourself to be an unmitigated scoundrel. I expect to do my duty in every respect. I shall, however, never take advice from you or from any newspaper which steadily and constantly makes efforts to misrepresent me."

LABOR WAR IN GOLDFIELD.

All Business Houses Closed Until the Miners Desert Their Organization.

GOLDFIELD, March 15.—The Business Men's and Mine Owners' Association has closed all business houses until the miners all secede from the Industrial Workers of the World.

Guards are everywhere in the city, hundreds of Deputy Sheriffs and constables having been appointed as patrols. There has been no violence.

All stores closed at noon, but it is probable that butchers' shops will open for a time to-morrow morning.

"Diamondville Jack" Davis and George Wingfield, wealthy miners, whose lives have been threatened, are closely guarded by armed men.

After all, DEWAR'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

HUMMEL'S STORY TOLD TO THAW JURY

Says Evelyn Nesbit Did Accuse Thaw in Affidavit—It Will Be Read Monday.

TRIAL TO END NEXT WEEK

Five Experts for the People Declare Prisoner Realized He Was Committing Murder.

District Attorney Jerome announced at the end of yesterday's session of court that the case for the People in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White would end with the reading of the Hummel affidavit on Monday morning.

All afternoon Mr. Jerome fought to get this affidavit in evidence. Mr. Delmas opposed him vigorously, and, failing to block the District Attorney, turned on the witness, Hummel, and grilled him in a cross-examination which brought out every detail of the suspended lawyer's trial and conviction for conspiracy and his indictment for perjury.

The victory for the District Attorney near the close of his case was clear cut. The affidavit, which the jury will hear on Monday, gives Evelyn Nesbit's story of the wanderings of herself and Thaw on the Continent, during which time, according to the affidavit, Thaw beat her several times in an effort to make her swear to a document charging White with having drugged and attacked her when she was a girl of 15. The affidavit also declares that Evelyn Nesbit submitted to the lashings, declaring that White had never wronged her—a sworn statement in direct contradiction to her story on the stand of what she told Thaw in Paris.

The morning session of court, although less dramatic, was just as important for the People. Mr. Jerome presented five alienists, men distinguished in the study of mental diseases, whose names are known on both sides of the Atlantic. All five swore that in their opinion when Thaw killed White he was conscious of the nature and quality of the act, and that he knew that he was violating the law and committing murder.

Until Dr. Mabon, the last of the alienists offered by Mr. Jerome, took the stand, the defense made no effort to shake the expert testimony. Mr. Hartridge then started to cross-examine Dr. Mabon just before the recess for luncheon. He began a new hypothetical question, which closed with a request for the expert's opinion on whether Thaw might not have suffered at the time of the killing from a strictly medical form of insanity, and in which the legal status of Thaw's mental condition was not put in question.

Recess was taken with this question unanswered. There was a consultation of the lawyers for Thaw, and after recess the question was withdrawn. Once again the defense had steered away from the shadow of Matteawan. Thaw, who dreads the thought of life in an insane asylum as much as he dreads the electric chair, may have directed this move.

A Victory for Jerome.

Mr. Jerome then announced to the defense and to the court that the only thing to be completed in his case was the presentation of the Hummel affidavit.

Mr. Delmas was quick to start the fight against the introduction of the paper. He asserted that the document was a privileged communication between Evelyn Nesbit and Hummel because Hummel was acting as her attorney. The wife of the prisoner was recalled to the stand to testify to this. She wore the same schoolgirl style of dress and the same wide English "mushroom" hat as on her previous appearances as a witness. She had the same air of childishness in the nodding of her head and lisping in her voice as she answered the questions.

After Mrs. Thaw had testified that Hummel acted as her counsel the lawyer was put on the stand and denied this, saying that he was employed by Stanford White, and had been for eight years prior to the time of the taking of the affidavit.

Mr. Delmas's objection that the affidavit was a privileged communication was overruled by Justice Fitzgerald, who declared that the young woman had waived all rights to such immunity by testifying in her direct examination as to what had happened when the affidavit was drawn.

When this decision in his favor was announced Mr. Jerome turned and said in a tired whisper, loud enough for the reporters to hear:

"Thank God, the end is in sight!"

The strain on those attending the trial has been severe. Justice Fitzgerald has shown the effects of it, as have the lawyers for the defense and the District Attorney. When Mr. Jerome asked for an additional fifteen minutes yesterday at the usual hour for adjournment Mr. Delmas protested, declaring that his endurance had been stretched to the breaking point. He would not consent to another minute of extra session.

Mr. Jerome did his best to get from Mr. Delmas an estimate on the length of time that would be required to complete the sur-rebuttal, but Thaw's lawyer declined to give any suggestion on this line.

The defense does not know what to expect from Mr. Jerome in the matter of an application for an insanity commission. Drs. Hamilton and MacDonald, two of the alienists for Mr. Jerome who were expected to give opinions on the present state of mind of the defendant, were in court yesterday, but were not called. They were not even sworn with the other alienists on Thursday. Mr. Jerome has thus far conducted his case on the straight line of murder in the first degree, but that does not necessarily mean that the District Attorney has become convinced of Thaw's sanity. It is believed that he may ask for the commission after the last word has been said in the summing up or may even wait until the jury has reported its verdict or its failure to reach a verdict.

The Grilling of Hummel.

The grilling of Hummel by Mr. Delmas yesterday did not seem to annoy the District Attorney. Even the attempt to grill Jerome for having put on the stand a man he had convicted and denounced in court as having been a menace to the community for twenty years did not disturb him.

But Hummel was no willing martyr. He snapped out his answers, admitting the facts of his trial. Mr. Delmas brought

put this matter artfully, asking the witness to tell of the last time he had had any meeting with Mr. Jerome on a business matter prior to the time he gave him the photographic copy and the carbon copy of the affidavit.

"In this very courtroom," said Mr. Hummel, and the torture began.

"There are still two indictments against you for subornation of perjury?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Yes," snapped the witness.

"Is the District Attorney urging a quick trial in these cases?" Mr. Delmas demanded.

"Surely," said the witness.

Again he asked if Mr. Jerome was urging the affirmation of the conviction in the appeal to the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Hummel replied that he was evidently looking out for the People's side of the case.

Mr. Delmas brought out that the witness had been disbarred in the early part of his career for offering a bribe to a Magistrate before whom he was defending certain criminals.

There was no harsh tone in the voice of the Californian, and no attempt to put the witness in the attitude of being denounced. He attacked the credibility on the ground of his prosecution by the District Attorney, and declined to have Mr. Jerome produce the record of the case that the facts might be established in that way.

Mr. Delmas smiled pleasantly on the District Attorney and asked him if he was endeavoring to testify.

"I am not desirous of putting the learned District Attorney on the stand," said Mr. Delmas.

"The learned counsel from the Pacific Slope can readily find the record of the Hummel prosecution," replied Mr. Jerome.

After Hummel's testimony Abraham Snydecker, who was Hummel's clerk, testified to having seen Evelyn Nesbit sign the affidavit and having sworn her. Mr. Jerome then brought out that the original document had been given to Evelyn Nesbit and that it was not within the reach of the District Attorney, Mrs. Thaw asserting that it had been destroyed by Hummel in his office and in her presence. As secondary evidence the photographic and carbon copies were then established.

Mr. Delmas, in declining to accede to Mr. Jerome's request that fifteen minutes be added to the session so that Mr. Delmas might read the affidavit and then have it read to the jury, Thaw's lawyer declared that he would give no assurance of his attitude on Monday when Mr. Jerome will read the document. But, he added, he thought he would not object.

End Likely Next Week.

Two alienists, it was said yesterday, would be put on the stand in sur-rebuttal. What other witnesses the defense will put on no one but Mr. Hartridge and his associates know.

It is a reasonable estimate, however, that Monday and Tuesday will see the close of evidence and Wednesday and Thursday will be used in summing up. There is every reason to believe that Friday will put the case into the hands of the jury unless an insanity commission is asked for before that time.

THAW KNEW IT WAS MURDER.

People's Experts Agree That He Realized Nature of His Act.

Dr. Austin Flint, one of the People's experts, was recalled to the stand when court opened yesterday morning. An early adjournment had been taken on Thursday, to give Mr. Delmas an opportunity to study the 12,000-word hypothetical question put by the District Attorney, so that he might be ready to cross-examine the witness. To everybody's surprise, he announced that he did not intend to ask any questions.

Dr. William Hirsch was the second alienist called by the People. He had been an assistant to the famous Dr. Mendel, one of the leading alienists of the world, and had studied in Germany and France. In this country he has been a professor at Cornell, and is now a consulting physician of the Manhattan State Hospital. He is also an authority upon psychopathic subjects.

He said he had studied the hypothetical question put by the defense to Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner, and had also read with care Thaw's letters and his will and codicil. To all these facts Mr. Jerome asked him to add the following:

"Assume further, that this same man who had brought about the ruin of this young girl, inviting her to his apartments, and therein drugging her in the manner I have stated to you, and had subsequently endeavored to sever the bonds that existed between the man who subsequently became her husband and herself by poisoning her mind, both by stories told by him against this man and by stories told by men whom she understood came from him, and that this man, after their marriage, when she came to New York with her husband, in passing her in Fifth Avenue had exclaimed, 'Oh, Evelyn,' and that upon another occasion, when she was going to Dr. Delevan to be treated for her throat, this young man was informed that she had seen this other man in a hansom; that he had stared at her, but she did not speak to him, but looked right away, and as she got out of her hansom at the doctor's she saw this man approaching; that she was very nervous and regained her hansom and drove away, and subsequently narrated these facts to her husband, and that upon telling her husband he got excited and sat and bit his nails—

"Assuming these facts to be true, was or was not, in your opinion, the person described in that question as killing another at the time of the killing laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or not to know that the act was wrong?"

In framing this question the District Attorney had read from a copy of the Penal Code, so as to get the exact phraseology of the statutes. The question thereby became involved, and there was some confusion in replying to it. So Mr. Jerome asked:

Q.—Was he laboring then under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing? A.—No, he certainly was not laboring under such a defect that he did not know; he did know.

Q.—Did he know, in your opinion, the nature and quality of the act? A.—He certainly did.

Q.—And did he know that it was wrong? A.—He did.

Then the long hypothetical question read on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Garvan was assumed, and once more Dr. Hirsch replied that on such a hypothesis Thaw did not labor under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of his act and that in his opinion he did know the act was wrong.

Brain-Storm Theory Attacked.

Q.—Doctor, what is a brain-storm, as known among scientific men? A.—There is no such thing known among scientific men, and there is no scientific sense to be connected with any such term.

Q.—Doctor, you know a writer by the name of Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing, formerly Professor of Nervous Diseases of the University of Vienna, do you? A.—I know him personally very well.

Q.—At Page 209 of an English translation of his textbook on insanity there occurs the following case—

Mr. Delmas objected to any reading from any book to the witness, on the ground that it was an attempt to get before the jury unsworn testimony.

Mr. Jerome replied that Dr. Wagner had quoted a case from this very work of Dr. Krafft-Ebing as illustrating the brain-storm theory. A long legal discussion followed, in the course of which the description of the brain-storm given by Krafft-Ebing was read. It referred to a woman who had a brain-storm and recovered in a day. At length Mr. Jerome was permitted to ask:

Q.—Doctor, in your opinion as a matter of scientific judgment is there anything very similar between this case I have just read to you and a description of the state of mind of the person who did the killing in the first hypothetical question read to you? A.—In my mind there is absolutely nothing in those two cases in common. They are no more in common than a case of smallpox and a broken leg.

Other Experts Agree.

Mr. Delmas waived his right of cross-examination and Dr. William B. Pritchard was called. Among his qualifications as an expert alienist are his appointments as one of the neurologists at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island and consulting neurologist of the Smith Hospital on Staten Island and the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Q.—I will ask you, basing your opinion upon what I have enumerated, whether or not in your opinion the person described in that first hypothetical question as having killed a man, at the time of committing the act was laboring under such a defective reason as even not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or not to know that the act was wrong? A.—In my opinion he was not in such a state.

Q.—Basing your opinion wholly upon the facts stated in the second hypothetical question, and excluding everything else, I will ask you whether or not in your opinion the person therein described as having taken the life of another at the time that he committed that act was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or not to know that the act was wrong? A.—In my opinion he was not laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the act was wrong or as not to know the nature and the quality of the act.

Again Mr. Delmas had nothing to ask upon the part of the defense and Dr. Robert Warren Ferris took the stand. He had been a specialist in mental diseases since 1885. To the question asked by Mr. Jerome he replied:

"In my opinion that person was not laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of his act and not to know that the act was wrong."

Dr. Allen Ross Diefendorf followed him quickly on the stand. He is now a lecturer on mental diseases at Yale and an assistant physician in the Hospital for the Insane of Middletown, Conn. He has been an expert witness in many important trials in Connecticut. His opinion upon the hypothetical questions with their additions was:

"In my opinion he was not laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act and not to know that it was wrong."

Mr. Delmas determined to cross-examine Dr. Diefendorf and produced a copy of his work on Psychiatry. Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that the court had prevented him from examining Dr. Evans upon a pamphlet which he had written about the evidence of experts. After some argument Mr. Delmas withdrew his question.

Jerome Blocks Hartridge.

Dr. William Mabon, one of the old guard of experts, who have been present ever since the trial began, was then called. He is now Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

His answer to the hypothetical questions was the same as the other experts had given, but when Mr. Jerome declared him ready for cross-examination Mr. Hartridge and not Mr. Delmas arose.

The District Attorney evidently was prepared for this move and was ready with objections to Mr. Hartridge's attempt to raise the question of a distinction between legal and medical insanity. Mr. Hartridge, adopting Mr. Delmas's method of propounding a statement of facts from memory, again reviewed the facts of the case in a new hypothetical question, concluding with:

"I say, assuming those facts, in your opinion was that man suffering on that night of the 25th of last June from any form of insanity?"

At once Mr. Jerome objected. In the first place he pointed out that there were in the facts related a number of statements which were not in evidence and some misquotations. In the second place he objected to an inquiry into the possibility of the defendant suffering from "any form of insanity." He urged the alienists were only to testify as to the kind of insanity laid down by the law of the State and could not go outside of it.

Discussion ended upon the question and an adjournment for luncheon was taken a little earlier than usual to give counsel for the defense an opportunity of straightening it out.

HUMMEL TELLS HIS STORY.

Says Evelyn Nesbit Accused Thaw in Affidavit Made in His Office.

Mr. Hartridge did not press his new hypothetical question when the court reassembled. He announced that it had been impossible in the short interval to fit his question accurately to the facts in evidence, and therefore had decided to withdraw it.

This closed the examination of the experts called by the People. They had only taken up one day of the court's time, whereas the two alienists summoned by the defense had occupied about a fortnight.

Mr. Jerome reverted to the question of the Hummel affidavit, which had been adjourned in order to get the expert testimony out of the way. Mr. Delmas had claimed the privilege to recall Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in order to prove that all her statements to Hummel were made under the pledge of professional secrecy. When she appeared her examination began as follows:

Q.—You have already testified, have you, that some time in the latter part of the year 1903, either in October or the beginning of November, you went to the office of Abraham Hummel, then an attorney and counselor practicing in New York City, New York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the visit you made upon him at that time in a professional capacity, with a view of having his legal assistance in your behalf as an attorney and counselor at law?

Mr. Jerome interposed before Mrs. Thaw could answer, and a long legal argument followed upon his objection. Before it was completed the court broke in:

"I do not think it is necessary to argue the matter any further. The objection of the defense as to the privileged communication is overruled."

The Justice went back in this to the argument of Thursday. It had then been contended by the District Attorney that it was impossible for the witness to claim professional privilege for her communications to Abraham Hummel, because she had already testified about them so freely. "She could not use it both as a shield and a spear," he had said, and upon this ground Justice Fitzgerald ruled that the evidence of Hummel was permissible.

Mrs. Thaw left the stand and Hummel was recalled. Throughout his examination Mr. Delmas objected to almost every question, but was overruled.

Q.—When Evelyn Nesbit, as she was then, called at your office on Tuesday, the 27th of October, 1902, did she say to you as follows: That Thaw had begged her time and time again to swear to written documents which he, Thaw, had prepared involving Stanford White, and that those documents that Thaw had prepared charged Stanford White with having drugged and betrayed her when she was 15, and that she had told Thaw that this was not so, and that he had beaten her because she would not sign those documents? A.—To that in effect, yes.

Q.—When after the talks with Evelyn Nesbit you dictated in her presence and hearing to a stenographer, can you recollect what you dictated—I am not asking you what it was, but whether you can recollect it? A.—I can recall the dictation at that time.

Q.—Answer yes or no to the question that will now be put to you, Mr. Hummel. Was that dictation subsequently reduced to a written form? A.—It was.

On Mr. Delmas's objection this answer was stricken out.

Q.—Well, after you dictated, did you get any typewritten copy of the notes that the stenographer made? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you receive from the stenographer—not the substance of it, you know, or anything about the contents of it, but what you received back from the stenographer? A.—An original typewritten copy and a carbon indorsed.

The District Attorney went on to trace what became of the original affidavit, of which only the carbon copy and a photograph of one page have been produced. In the face of continuous objections from Mr. Delmas he brought out that the witness handed it to Mr. Abraham Snydecker or Mr. Jacobson, the notaries employed in his office, on Oct. 27, 1903.

Then there came up the making of the photograph of the affidavit. The negative on glass, known as People's Exhibit 119, and the reprint from it, known as People's Exhibit 76, were shown to the witness.

Q.—Did you subsequent to causing People's Exhibit No. 119 to be made, receive into your possession People's Exhibit No. 76 for identification? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When People's Exhibit No. 77 came into your possession subsequent to October 27, 1903, was in the same condition in which it was when you had delivered it to Snydecker or Jacobson? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever seen Evelyn Nesbit write? A.—I never saw her write.

Q.—Did you know her handwriting from inspection of documents which stated to you that she had written? A.—No.

Gave the Original to Evelyn Nesbit.

Mr. Jerome wished to ask the witness in what way the original affidavit, when it was returned to him, had been altered from the form of which Exhibit 77 is a carbon copy. Objection was made by Mr. Delmas, and after a long argument the question was changed.

Q.—When this original, of which People's Exhibit 77 was a carbon copy, was returned to you on the 28th of October, what finally became of that paper? A.—I handed it to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, known to me as Evelyn Nesbit at that time.

Q.—Did you ever again see it? A.—I never saw it from the time I delivered it to Evelyn Nesbit.

Q.—Now, Mr. Hummel, when that paper came back to you on the 28th day of October, 1903, was it in the same condition that it was in when you delivered it to Jacobson or Snydecker on the day preceding?

Mr. Delmas—That I object to.

The Court—Objection sustained.

Q.—Now, in what respect did it then differ from its conditions the day preceding when you gave it to Jacobson or Snydecker? A.—It contained the signature of Evelyn Nesbit.

Mr. Jerome—No, no, no——

The Witness—It contained two signatures.

Mr. Jerome—It had certain writings on it in pen. The other question is withdrawn and the answer is also.

Q.—When this paper was returned to you, did it have any writing with pen and ink on it that had not been upon it when it was given by you to Jacobson or Snydecker on the day before?

Mr. Delmas—I do not recollect that the witness fixes the time when he gave it back to Evelyn Nesbit.

Q.—Did you give it back to Evelyn Nesbit prior to the commencement of this trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Delmas—That being so, that paper which he states was given to her, she on the stand positively swears never to have received, and never to have had it in her hands. There is no such paper.

The Court—That will be an issue for the jury.

Mr. Delmas—Therefore, a question is raised whether it be true that that paper is still in existence or is not in existence.

The Court—I will rule on that; the objection is overruled.

Mr. Delmas—Exception.

The witness then said that he had obtained the photographic copy of a part of the affidavit after its return to him with alterations in writing.

Delmas Probes His Story.

The usual mid-afternoon recess was taken and Mr. Delmas began his cross-examination of the witness as soon as the court reconvened.

Q.—Mr. Hummel, at what time did you say that you returned this document to Mrs. Thaw? A.—Some days after it was brought to me.

Q.—All this transaction that you have testified to, it is true, as you stated yesterday when you were last upon the stand, was taken on behalf of Mr. Stanford White? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were acting throughout as his attorney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was he who paid you for that service at the end of the period? A.—Only he.

Q.—How many years, Mr. Hummel, had you been the attorney of Mr. Stanford White? A.—Fully eight or ten.

Q.—You had been accustomed during this period of many years to send him a bill at the end of the year for such legal services as you performed for him within that period? A.—Yes.

White Had Paper Photographed.

Q.—When was it, may I ask, Mr. Hummel, that you had this plate which has been accepted here as Exhibit No. 76 for identification? A.—Until since the trial began.

Q.—You procured some photographer to make this negative? A.—My best recollection is that it was given to a photographer to make, but who that photographer was I could not say.

Q.—Through your agency you sent for some one whom you knew to be a photographer? A.—My best impression is that I turned the paper over to Mr. Stanford White to have it photographed.

Q.—Now, when was the original turned over to Mr. White? A.—About the time that Evelyn Nesbit called on me for the original affidavit.

Q.—She called twice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first time you refused to give her the affidavit? A.—Yes.

Q.—Upon the ground it belonged to Mr. White, it was his property? A.—It was his property.

Q.—He had paid for it? A.—I took the ground that he was my client—

Q.—The paper was his? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was for his protection? A.—Yes; so considered.

Q.—So considered by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She insisted upon having it? A.—She continually asked for it.

Q.—Mr. White was then sent for by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you at that time inform him of the demand that had been made upon him by Miss Nesbit to have the paper returned to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You told him that this young lady was persistent in her demand for the paper and was determined to have it? A.—I did not.

Q.—But thereupon he took the paper away himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he had it photographed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he bring you this plate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of the last page? A.—A portion of the last page.

Q.—And you kept the plate and thereupon you had the impressions made from it? A.—He brought me the plate and the prints.

Q.—And you kept them, Mr. Hummel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Until when? A.—The imprint I kept until the latter part of June or early in July of this last year.

Q.—And the other, what did you do with it? A.—The other—the glass—was in my office safe until some day of last week.

Q.—To whom did you deliver it? A.—Somebody connected with the District Attorney's office.

Q.—It has been broken since that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And to whom did you deliver the other? A.—To Mr. Jerome or Mr. Garvan.

Q.—After the death of Stanford White? A.—Oh, Yes, Sir.

Rakes Up Hummel's Record.

Mr. Delmas now turned from the affidavit to the record of the witness. He began quietly by asking when it was before the visit of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Garvan to Hummel's office in the Summer he had last had business with the District Attorney.

Mr. Hummel tried to escape a direct reply by saying that he frequently saw Mr. Jerome in the lunch rooms they both attended. Mr. Delmas sternly ordered the stenographer to repeat his question, and the witness, seeing there was no way out of it, declared:

"The last time that there was any what you call business transactions with Mr. Jerome was in this courtroom."

Q.—And when was that? A.—That was in December, 1905.

Q.—Mr. Hummel, it is a duty which I owe to my client to ask you this question. A.—I understand; it is perfectly orderly and I appreciate it. I was on trial.

Q.—That was the time, was it not, when you were receiving your sentence upon a conviction that had been obtained against you in this court room for conspiracy upon an indictment framed by Mr. Jerome and presented by him and tried by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Jerome protested that it was not he, but Mr. Rand, who tried the case, although it was under his administration.

"On what date did you receive sentence?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"I object," said the District Attorney. "It is on the record. It is conceded that Mr. Hummel was convicted in the Supreme Court of a misdemeanor. The details of that humiliating experience are no fit subject for cross-examination."

"I am impelled by the stern necessities of the matter," said Mr. Delmas. "When was it, Mr. Hummel?"

"I think that was the 20th of December, 1905," said the witness.

Q.—At that time did you hear certain remarks that were made in court by the District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, asking the court to inflict upon you the longest and heaviest penalty that the law provided on the ground that you had been a menace to this community for over twenty years?

Mr. Jerome—That is objected to. I am here to be put on the stand if they want to put me on.

Mr. Delmas—I am not desirous of putting the learned District Attorney upon the stand unless the learned District Attorney compels me to do so.

"Now, from that time, Mr. Jerome," said Mr. Delmas, addressing the witness, "I beg your pardon," said the District Attorney. "That is Mr. Hummel."

The witness rose and bowed. A laugh broke out in the courtroom, and even Justice Fitzgerald, as he rapped for order, smiled.

Q.—There were pending against you at that time two other indictments, both for subornation of perjury, framed by the District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, which are still pending against you, are they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were convicted in December, 1905, and did receive your sentence? A.—Yes.

Q.—The two other indictments presented by the District Attorney against you have not yet been tried? They are still pending, are they not? A.—They are.

Q.—They are still pending, and of those indictments one is for procuring a false affidavit to be made in a divorce, or in a matter to have set aside a divorce decree? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the other is an indictment for subornation of perjury in procuring false testimony to be given upon that same proceeding before the referee to whom the matter had been referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From the conviction which was obtained against you an appeal is now pending? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—An appeal is pending to the Court of Appeals? A.—To the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

Q.—Who represents the People on that appeal? A.—The District Attorney.

Q.—Is he urging, as you are informed, that appeal against you? A.—Surely and absolutely.

Q.—And is he urging against you a speedy trial of the two indictments for subornation of perjury which are pending against you?

Mr. Jerome objected to the witness answering that question. He declared that as Mr. Hummel was not an alienist he could not testify as to the District Attorney's state of mind. He supposed that the object was to show that he was a biased witness, which was of course allowable. He suggested that he should go on the stand to show that as long as there was an appeal on the first indictment pending he could not push the other two, which depended upon the same matters.

"The District Attorney is counsel for the People. He knows whom to call, and if he desires to call himself no one can prevent him," retorted Mr. Delmas. There was some further discussion between the lawyers, and then Mr. Delmas took up a new line of questions.

When Hummel Was Disbarred.

Q.—Now, Mr. Hummel, you have stated that at the time you figured in this transaction you have testified to on behalf of Mr. White you were an attorney at law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been an attorney at law? A.—Since 1889.

Q.—Were you some three years thereafter disbarred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your license to practice law was revoked? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By what court? A.—The Supreme Court of this county.

Q.—And you continued to be disbarred for how many years? A.—Less than two years.

Q.—You were then restored to practice? A.—Yes, Sir, by the same Judges who disbarred me.

Q.—And what was the cause of your disbarment? A.—There was no cause for my disbarment, but it was upon the charge of bribing a Justice of the Peace of this county.

Q.—Your license to practice, Mr. Hummel, has again been revoked. A.—It has not.

Q.—You have not been suspended? A.—I have been suspended.

Q.—Are you practicing law now. A.—I am not; I have not been disbarred.

Q.—A petition was presented for your disbarment, was it not, by the Bar Association of this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter to which it was presented made and entered an order suspending you from practice? A.—Until the appeal in the conspiracy case is determined.

Mr. Delmas concluded his cross-examination by bringing out that Mr. Hummel employed in his office at the time the affidavit was made two stenographers, Canovan and Jacobson, both of whom are still in the city, but no longer in his employ.

Mr. Jerome asked a few more questions to make it quite clear that after Stanford White had taken away the original of the affidavit to have it photographed, he had returned it to the witness. Mr. Hummel was then excused.

Saw the Affidavit Signed.

Abraham Snydecker took his place and told how he and Jacobson took the affidavit up to the upper room in the tower of Madison Square Garden on the evening of Oct. 27, 1903. Stanford White and Evelyn Nesbit came to them there.

"Mr. Jacobson handed them a paper," he said. "Miss Nesbit had the paper in her hand probably between five minutes and ten minutes, and she then signed her name to the paper. Then I asked her whether or not she had read the paper and whether or not she swore to its contents and she said yes, and I then signed my name to it as Commissioner of Deeds."

The witness then identified his signature on the photographic copy.

In his cross-examination Mr. Delmas brought out that the witness did not know Evelyn Nesbit, and had never seen her except on that one occasion.

The carbon copy of the affidavit with the exception of the last page and the photograph of the last page were then offered in evidence by Mr. Jerome. Mr. Delmas wished to examine the exhibits before they went in, and declared that it was beyond human endurance to do that in a fifteen-minute recess, as the District Attorney suggested. Consequently it was decided to leave the admission of the exhibits over until 10.30 o'clock on Monday, to which time court adjourned.

ACCIDENT CAME TOO SOON.

With Policy a Day Old the Victim Won't Make a Claim.

George H. Brennan, an elderly man, who runs a saloon at 172 Varick Street and lives at 27 Charlton Street, was knocked down by a wagon at the southwest corner of Times Square while on his way to Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre last evening. He was not much hurt and had no complaint to make against the driver; in fact, he tipped him, saying:

"It wasn't your fault; drive along now."

He also tipped a boy who brushed him off and another who picked up his spectacles, but he did complain to Sergt. Archie Taggart, the giant of the traffic squad, an old friend, who happened along as Brennan was getting himself made presentable to enter the theatre.

"It's a shame," said Brennan. "Why couldn't this have happened two days later? I took out an accident policy only this morning, but if I put in a claim to the company for this they'd say it was a fake. Such luck!"

PITTSBURG LOSSES NOW $25,000,000

Rivers Reach a Gauge of 36.6 Feet, Highest Point in a Century.

FIRES THROUGHOUT CITY

Water Mains Are Broken, Street Cars Stopped — Telephones and Restaurants Out of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—This city tonight lies wet, dark, and scorched. It has been a day of suffering and of terror, and though the floods are receding now all danger is by no means past. The rivers early to-day reached the unheard of point of 36.6 feet, certainly the highest point in 100 years.

The floods broke some of the water mains yesterday and the main feeding the high Mount Washington district was among the first to go. This placed that part of the town practically at the mercy of fire. At daybreak fire started there and before it could be gotten under control a block of twenty-six houses had been destroyed. It was necessary to use dynamite to break the path of the flames, else all the Mount Washington district might have been destroyed. The loss by this fire will reach $500,000. There were numerous other smaller fires.

It is estimated to-night that the loss will reach $25,000,000, including loss of wages.

It is likely that twenty lives have been lost. Coroner Armstrong cannot get reports from the outlying districts owing to broken telephone connections.

Chaos has reigned throughout the city for the last twelve hours. The street car system stopped early this morning completely. There were no electric lights, no telephones, and no water where it was most needed. Many restaurants were put out of business, and those that were able to open had little food to give to thousands of hungry persons.

The city presented a dismal appearance. Every basement in the downtown district is filled with water. The sidewalks are piled high with perishable goods.

Every railroad entering Pittsburg, except the Pennsylvania, from the east was out of business. The Pennsylvania lines west managed to run trains between here and Allegheny, but could get no further.

Six cars run by storage batteries, four on one line and two on another, were the sum total of cars operating between the East End and the downtown district today. People packed the cars, riding on the bumpers, the fenders, and every other place where they could secure a foot or a hand hold.

Business was practically suspended today and reports of crimes were many. Valuable perishable goods taken from cars and placed on sidewalks were stolen under the eyes of the owners, who were powerless to resent the thefts. Then the pickpockets began to work, and reaped rich harvests from among the crowds of sightseers, until the police issued an appeal for people to remain at their homes.

It is reported that five men were drowned at Sewickly while trying to cross the Ohio in a yawl. A colored ferryman named Greenaway started in the darkness with four unknown men. They have not been heard of since.

Six persons were drowned in the night and to-day at McKeesport. Five were drowned there yesterday. Mayor Coleman of McKeesport announced that the Relief Committee of that city had 25,000 persons to feed and take care of, and that a bread and milk famine seemed certain.

In Allegheny matters are most serious. Hundreds of families are being held on the second or third floor of their houses, where food is being handed them from skiffs by the police. The Riverside Penitentiary is flooded, and the convicts were to-day all removed from the first floor.

Three large blast furnaces in this city are out of commission on account of the floods. The United States Steel Corporation owns twenty-three, while the others are the property of the independent manufacturers. The daily output of the furnaces is 25,000 tons of iron.

It is said here to-night that the suspension will cause a scarcity in iron.

The power of the plants of the Allegheny Light Company was turned into the valley wires to-night in an effort to maintain street car service. As a result Pittsburg is in darkness. It is also stated by the management of the Pittsburg Railways Company that it will be at least a week before the street car system is in order.

Ten square miles were inundated. The loss in actual dollars will probably never be known accurately. Some of the losses computed are as follows:

Loss in output of steel mills, $3,000,000.

Loss in output of other industries, $2,000,000.

Loss in wages of employes, $1,837,000.

Estimated damage to industrial plants, $2,500,000.

In addition buildings have been undermined, immense stocks of goods destroyed, and other great losses inflicted.

Twenty-five thousand sufferers were cared for at McKeesport by the Relief Committee, which was organized by Mayor Coleman. The Mayor has taken charge of the police and sworn in extra officers. All telephones are out of service and electric and water power is cut off. It is feared that several dead bodies will be found when the waters recede.

So far there have been ten arrests for vandalism. Thousands are thrown out of employment by the closing of the mills of the National Tube Company. The damage to this plant is said to be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15.—Flood conditions in Southern Ohio to-day showed a change for the worse. Forecaster Bassler predicts a sixty-foot stage in the Ohio at Cincinnati by Saturday night.

Of the many flooded towns in this region Parkersburg, West Va., and Marietta, Ohio, seem to be the greatest sufferers. The loss at Marietta will be enormous.

TIMBER CUTTING THE CAUSE.

Flood Due to Destroying of Forests on Watersheds, Says Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In an interview to-day respecting the Ohio River floods Gifford Pinchot, the Chief of the Forest Service, said:

"The great flood which has wrought devastation and ruin in the Upper Ohio Valley is due fundamentally to the cutting away of the forests on the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. These streams have their source in the hearts of the Allegheny Mountains, which are high and steep and receive a heavy rainfall. The valleys through which these mountain streams flow are narrow and deep.

"The ruin of the mountains is now accomplishing the ruin of the valley. All along the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and far down the Ohio Valley are wreck and devastation. Disease will come later, when its fruitful germs shall have multiplied over every foot of the inundated valley.

"The value of the property destroyed in this one flood is probably sufficient to buy enough land at the headwaters of these streams to fully protect them. The area of the Allegheny and Monongahela watersheds is given by the United States Geological Survey as about 19,000 square miles, or about 12,000,000 acres. Not more than half of this area would necessarily have to be in forest.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN FLOOD.

Fifty Houses Swept Away in Athens—1,000 People Homeless.

ATHENS, Ohio, March 15.—The flood waters of the Hocking River took seven lives in Athens and four elsewhere in the county and for several days cut Athens off from the world. Communication by telephone was restored to-night. Those drowned in Athens are:

SWEET, E. D.
SWEET, ALBERT.
TURNER, —— and wife.
YOUNG, ——.
BEARS, CHARLES.
BARTH, OTTO.

All the persons, with the exception of Barth, were in a skiff which capsized. The other drownings occurred at Nelsonville, where three lost their lives, and at Trimble, where one was drowned.

Fifty houses were swept away and fifty more are tottering. A thousand persons are homeless and living in churches and halls. The business part of the town is not in danger.

HAD GRANDSON ARRESTED.

Bridegroom's Grandmother Found Her Money Later and Wants Him Freed.

Frederick Cochner, 18 years old and less than a fortnight married, is spending his honeymoon in the Tombs Prison, charged with the theft of $37, while his bride of a few days has spent the time in weeping. Cochner is still in the Tombs, where he probably will stay until Monday, but his bride has dried her eyes, for the money has been found. Mrs. Eliza Zimmer of 536 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, the bridegroom's grandmother, is nearly distracted, however, for she has learned that it is easier to get a man into jail than to free him, and it was she who caused the arrest of young Cochner.

As Mrs. Zimmer explained to Magistrate Wahle in the Morrisania Court, where she went yesterday to beg for Cochner's release, her grandson was married on March 6, and last Tuesday brought his bride to call upon her. While at luncheon Mrs. Zimmer said she sent her grandson to get a dollar from a roll of bills containing $38, which was in a small box in a bureau drawer.

After the young couple had gone, Mrs. Zimmer could not find her money. A policeman dragged Cochner from his new home, at 686 East 179th Street, and in default of bail Magistrate Wahle sent him to the Tombs on Mrs. Zimmer's charge of grand larceny. Later the money was found.

Although both Mrs. Zimmer and the young bride begged for Cochner's release, Magistrate Wahle declared that he could do nothing, and advised the women to call upon the District Attorney. This they did and were told that, while they might obtain the young man's release on bail, it would be better to wait for him to appear before the Grand Jury, when they could tell their story and have him freed.

CENTRAL INDICTMENTS SOON.

Jerome Asks for Money to Prosecute Those Held for Woodlawn Wreck.

Assistant District Attorney Nott declared yesterday that indictments were expected soon for persons responsible for the recent wreck of the New York Central's electric train at Woodlawn, in which twenty-four persons were killed, and that considerable money would be needed to carry on the prosecution of the defendants. A large part of the contingent fund of the District Attorney's office had already been used, he added.

Mr. Nott's statements were made before the Board of Estimate, where he appeared in support of Mr. Jerome's application for an appropriation of $15,000 with which to settle some of the expenses of the Thaw trial.

The board passed the appropriation.

William B. Potter, an engineer employed by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, was called as a witness yesterday at the State Railroad Commission's inquiry into the wreck of the Central's express at Woodlawn.

In the tests of the electric motors made in the yards of the General Electric Company a speed of seventy-seven miles an hour had been made around curves, Mr. Potter said, but, while this speed did not shear the railroad spikes, it did shift the roadbed. If the strain on a spike was limited to 3,000 pounds for safety, Mr. Potter said, the railroad constructors increased the safety by multiplying the ability of resistance of the spike by five times.

Electric engines had a lower centre of gravity than steam locomotives, Mr. Potter said in answer to a question put by Lawyer Lyman, counsel for the Central Railroad, and because they had a lower centre of gravity the electric engines were less liable to turn over at a high rate of speed around a curve than a steam locomotive. The lower centre of gravity caused a greater pressure upon the rails, he said. At speed of seventy miles an hour the pressure on the rails from an electric engine would be 50 per cent. greater than the pressure exerted by a steam locomotive, he declared.

Dominion Line Officer Killed.

PORTLAND, Me., March 15.—Frank Daniels of Montreal, Marine Superintendent of the Dominion Steamship Line, was killed by falling into the hold of the steamer Southwark at her dock here today.

Women of Fashion

who demand a soft, clinging dress material that drapes beautifully and doesn't wrinkle or fade, will find

SHELMA CLOTH

the ideal dress fabric for day or evening wear the year 'round.

Shelma Cloth is made of long fibres of pure wool, finely woven, is little affected by rain or dust, is full 50 inches wide and sold by leading stores at $1.50 a yard, in black, cream and all the fashionable shades and colors. Ask for it and look for the name "Shelma" on selvedge.

For Sale in New York by
HEARN'S, STERN BROS.,
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Be Sure You Get the Genuine.

Underberg Bitters.

The Best Bitter Liqueur. All Dealers.

CAPITAL AND LABOR FIGHT COAL RATES

Miners Fear a Reduction in Wages Will Follow Increase on Freight.

PRICE OF COAL IS FIXED

Operators Say They or Their Men Must Stand the Difference—Appeal to Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An important conference which is likely to have far-reaching results was held late this afternoon between members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and representatives of the coal operators' and coal miners' organizations in Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois.

In addition to a complaint which, as a result of the conference, is to be filed formally with the commission, it is probable that the Attorney General will be authorized to begin prosecutions against officials of the coal-carrying railroads in Indiana and Illinois for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Present at the conference, which was held in the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, were Judge Wood of the Indiana Railroad Commission; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America; W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the Illinois miners' organization, and several mine operators of both Indiana and Illinois.

It has been announced by the coal-carrying railroads operating between Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois points and Chicago and the Northwest that an advance of about 10 cents a ton will be made in the freight rates on coal. This advance, it is asserted, will affect seriously both the operators and the miners. The operators are under contract to supply coal in large quantities at a stipulated price, out of which they have to pay the freight charges. If the increase of 10 cents a ton should go into effect during the life of the contracts, the operators say, they would be forced either to lose money themselves or to reduce the wages of the miners. The miners are working under a scale which has about a year to run. They are opposing the proposed increase in the freight rates because it will seriously affect their wages in the future, even if it should not so affect them immediately.

The operators say the increase in freight rates has been made to apply to coal from all mines except along the lines of the Big Four Railroad, where the increase is but 5 cents a ton. This, the operators allege, results in a discrimination. The mine operators and miners' officials desired to confer with the Commissioners respecting the character of the complaint to be brought before the commission by the railroad commission of Indiana.

The Purchase of a PIANOLA Made Easy

THE new "Model K" Pianola is exactly what lots of people have been waiting for. A *genuine* Pianola, made by the Aeolian Co., and purchasable on terms *within everybody's reach.*

$215: Terms, $15 Down, $7 a Month

Prominent musicians have said they would not give serious consideration to any Piano-player without the Metrostyle. *The "Model K" has the Metrostyle.* In addition, it has the Melodist and other features that have given the Pianola its

THE LUCKY FEW WHO SAW AHEAD

Judge Moore, D. G. Reid, Frank Dick, and Lawrence Waterbury Among Them.

GUESS AT WHAT THEY WON

About $750,000 Supposed to be Mr. Waterbury's Share, but All Figures Are Guesses.

Out of the ruck of the broken stock market, even before the day's advances seemed to point a way to a higher level for the general list, came stories yesterday of fortunes won by the lucky few who had called the turn.

For the prize winners on the decline the Street picked out Judge William H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid of the Rock Island crowd, J. Brandt Walker, of whose gains something has been told in dispatches from Lakewood; Frank Dick of Dick Brothers, and Lawrence Waterbury, who before now has astonished his intimates with feats of financial daring. Figures, in even respectable detail, were of course lacking, except in the case of Mr. Walker, who has been telling the Lakewood reporters for a couple of days how he began to sell short away back last Summer and kept it up.

That in brief was the story that Wall Street heard about practically all of the other shorts. It was a case of not liking the look of things and of backing that dislike to the limit.

So far as Judge Moore and Mr. Reid are concerned, such an operation did not astonish the stock market community, for their nerve has been put to the test in many prior campaigns, to the sorrow of some who have opposed them, and to the great glee of others who have sometimes seen the "Rock Island crowd" go up against a sure thing as bravely as though there were an even chance to win. Brokers who knew that they were talking about said that Messrs. Moore and Reid and their following began to get short of the market about the time the 10 per cent. Union Pacific dividend of last Summer gave it a final boost into the high figures of the Fall, and had held on ever since until the inevitable should happen, as it did happen.

Three-quarters of a million was the accepted estimate of the winnings of Lawrence Waterbury, and the estimate, however accurate it might be, had to go for the fact. Inasmuch as Mr. Waterbury was last heard from at Palm Beach the other day, Wall Street was unadvised even approximately of the point at which he had covered his commitments. All that was known definitely was that Mr. Waterbury had been selling the market for months as enthusiastically as he ever played polo and that neither he nor his brokers would probably allow the day of opportunity to pass without gathering in the harvest.

In the absence of failures or serious rumors of financial trouble there was little interest downtown yesterday in who the losers were, for it had been taken for granted from the outset that a large part of the total declines represented the stripping off of the paper profits of the mighty, and such losers as these could be depended upon not to tell either on themselves, or, in all probability, on each other. It was conceded in many quarters, however, that the "large interests" were not, relatively speaking, the worst sufferers of the panic.

The men it hit hardest, according to almost universal opinion, were the "middle men"—financiers with fortunes that ranged say from $500,000 to $1,000,000—who have their "lines" out in most markets and are tempted often to follow the big people on margin into operations in the most active stocks materially beyond their depth. To speculators of this calibre, fluctuations of five, ten, or even twenty points in a stock in the course of a given movement are not deadly. But when the total decline is a matter of forty or fifty points it becomes another matter, and the chances favor, according to tradition, finding the "middle men" in the market on stocks that suffer the most violent fluctuations.

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Great St. Patrick's Day Sale of 250 New Style $450 Rococo Walters Concert Grand Pianos for $225

Don't Put It Off a Minute

If you wish to secure one of these wonderful world renowned newest style tone-lasting Walters Rococo Pianos, for remember

The Sale is for to-day only

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The Walters Rococo Pianos have reached the highest pinnacle of perfection.

They are Pianos that are built to last forever.

They are conceded to be the finest pianos ever manufactured and are constructed on the highest plan known in piano building.

In style, action, tone and construction they are unsurpassed.

Delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Price includes new style stool with back to match and rubber cover.

Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Lex. to 3d Av.; 59th to 60th St.

STOCK CRASH OVER WITHOUT A FAILURE

Continued from Page 1.

agreed, in the change of sentiment apparent at the opening of the market. Call money, which went to 25 per cent. on Thursday, did not go above 15 per cent. yesterday, and 10 per cent. was the ruling rate. Time money, however, was higher than on Thursday. The rates for thirty to sixty days were quoted at 7½ to 8 per cent., while loans for longer periods were made from 6½ per cent. to 7 per cent.

Early in the day it was reported that several of the large National banks had together offered to sell to the Government the entire $25,000,000 of short 4s, which Secretary Cortelyou has offered to purchase at par and interest to maturity. At the National City Bank, which is a large holder of short 4s, it was said that the bank would make every effort to facilitate the purchase of bonds by the Government, and if it could, would dispose of any short 4s it owned.

The bulk of the short 4s which the National City Bank holds, however, was put up to secure circulation, and unless substitution could be made, there would be no advantage in selling the short 4s at the expense of retiring an equal amount of circulation now outstanding. It was said in well-informed banking quarters that in all probability the entire $25,000,000 of bonds which the Government stands ready to purchase will be turned in within the next two or three weeks.

Ryan Bought $4,000,000.

The buying which turned the market yesterday was partly out-and-out investment buying for foreign and home account and partly support accorded by important financial interests who, at conferences on Thursday night, took steps to afford the market some protection from the avalanche of selling which had brought about the collapse. The bidding up of American stocks in London was part of the plan to bring about improvement here, and it proved effective.

Thomas F. Ryan, it was learned yesterday, during the break on Thursday afternoon purchased stocks to a total value of about $4,000,000, in the belief that the declines of that day had reduced stocks to a level at which they offered chances of a very large profit.

William Rockefeller, one of the close associates of E. H. Harriman in Union Pacific, had this to say:

"The present astonishing decline is as much a mystery to me as it can be to any one. With genuine overwhelming prosperity throughout the country there certainly seems no adequate reason for it. As for myself and my associates, our faith in the country has not been shaken, and we have been buyers, and not sellers, throughout the past ten days. We have done and are doing all we can to restore and maintain public confidence. The people who are throwing away their securities at panic prices will sorely regret it within the next six months."

HILL STOCKS SUFFERED MOST.

140 Points Cut Off Gt. Northern in This Decline—Who Held It.

Wall Street accepted it as a fact yesterday that James J. Hill's followers were among the heavy losers in the long decline in prices which culminated in Thursday's collapse. The decline in Great Northern from the high price of last year, amounting to about 140 points, exceeds any other. In this one stock alone there is a shrinkage of more than $200,000,000 in market value.

Those of Mr. Hill's associates who have hung on to their stock through the decline, after having seen it sell at double its present price, have, of course, paper losses only, but many who went long of Great Northern at high prices have sold out their holdings, and so have actually taken losses. The hundred-point decline or thereabout in Northern Pacific represents a shrinkage of more than $150,000,000, making a total shrinkage of about $350,000,000 in the two Hill stocks.

Ever since the beginning of the year the losses in these two stocks have been heavy. At the low point of Thursday's market Great Northern was selling 57¾ points below the price on Jan. 2, and Northern Pacific was down 73 points.

This shrinkage has affected most heavily Mr. Hill himself and his immediate associates. According to the list of stockholders of the Northern Securities Company filed at the time of the reduction in its capitalization preparatory to the distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, James J. Hill held 326,870 shares, or $32,687,000 of Northern Securities stock, and members of his family held another 34,000 shares. This would seem to indicate that the shrinkage in the holdings of Mr. Hill and his immediate family has amounted to about $6,250,000 in Great Northern and about $10,500,000 in Northern Pacific, a total of $16,750,000.

The holdings of some of Mr. Hill's associates in the control of the Great Northern is indicated by this list of the stock held by them in the Northern Securities Company.

John S. Kennedy, 262,701 shares; Lord Strathcona, 148,500; Samuel Thorne, 30,062; D. William James, 84,371; Lord Rothschild and High Colin Smith, 20,000; Samuel H. Miller, 31,881; Moore & Schley, 75,710.

Among the other notable holders of Northern Securities stock, which has since been exchanged for Great Northern and Northern Pacific, were:

Joseph H. Choate, 5,000 shares; Henry Phipps, 1,600; Lord Seymour, Count Gleichen, and Lord Mount Stevens, 648; Earl Roberts, 2,340; Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, 40; the Marchioness of Bristol, 400; the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, 150; the Duke of Connaught, 5,711; the Duchess of Connaught, 1,287; Lord Elphinstone, 7,151, and the Marquis and Marquise de Lavalette, 552.

CORTELYOU CONGRATULATED.

Now the Administration Will Go to Killing Manipulative Panics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Cortelyou was in an unusually happy frame of mind to-day. He was roundly congratulated by friends who called at the Treasury and by members of the Cabinet because of the strengthening of the stock market in New York which followed his order yesterday for the relief of the money stringency.

After being less than ten days the head of the Nation's financial system he was brought face to face with a panic in Wall Street. He was new to the department and unfamiliar with financial methods. The Administration was convinced that the Wall Street flurry was due largely to an effort to administer a rebuke to the President, and that it was a manipulative flurry. Mr. Cortelyou himself was thoroughly convinced. But he also came to realize that if it was true the panic had gone far beyond the control of the men who were responsible for it.

Mr. Cortelyou did not want a panic at the very inception of his administration, no matter what the immediate occasion for it might be. The President did not want a financial upheaval any more than did Mr. Cortelyou, so the scheme was decided upon for making more money immediately available in financial centres.

Because the Administration was forced to come to the relief of the market, only adds another reason for its grim determination to remove the causes for the kind of speculation which created that situation. It would be inadvisable for either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury to announce that under no circumstances would further relief be given to Wall Street. Conditions might arise which would make this course absolutely essential.

But it can be said that just as soon as the Treasury's affairs can be so arranged as to obviate the necessity for such action that will be done. The same energy which has been displayed in carrying out other policies of the Administration will be devoted to a complete disassociation of the Treasury Department from any connections with favored financial centres.

LONDON CALLS IT A DEBACLE.

Our Stocks Recover There, but More Small Failures Are Announced.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 15.—There was great anxiety on the Stock Exchange when the markets opened this morning, yesterday's débacle in Wall Street having caused fears that there would be general liquidation here to provide fresh margins on pawned Americans. Consols went down to 84⅝, and for a time the outlook was very disagreeable.

It soon appeared, however, that the dramatic tumble in prices in New York had proved an efficient advertisement that cheap stock was to be had, and the American market was surrounded by buyers eager to pick up stock at the parity level, and consequently failing to do so.

New York itself seemed to have changed its mind about the value of its securities, and sent early buying orders of considerable extent. The Continent also bought freely, and there was plenty of good buying on local account of the kind which means that the stock is taken up, paid for, and put away. The situation on this side has thus been decidedly improved.

The five small failures announced on the Stock Exchange, two yesterday and three to-day, were due, it is understood, to the course of the New York market, but in all probability more money has been made than lost in London through the Wall Street trouble.

The Paris Bourse was considerably affected yesterday by the news from New York, not because Paris is largely interested in the American market, but because it was thought that the New York panic would seriously disturb London and Berlin and make trouble all over Europe. Paris seemed to-day to have regained her composure.

Berlin has not come out so well as naturally would be inferred by any one knowing the extent to which she has lately been dealing in Americans. It is thought that German investors and speculators have lost heavily through the fall in American securities.

Small Failure in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The suspension of Witcher, Zemurra & Co., a stock brokerage firm, was announced today. Recent deals of clients on the wrong side of the market and failure of these clients to cover margins is assigned as the cause. No statement of assets and liabilities was made public.

CAUGHT BY A DECOY LETTER.

Woman Once Employed by Admiral Dewey Accused of Theft.

Margaret Tierney, a good-looking woman of 26, who was once employed as a maid in the family of Admiral Dewey in Washington and by other prominent people at the capital, was a prisoner in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with the theft of a muff and boa belonging to Mrs. Coral Broughton of 15 East Seventy-eighth Street. Miss Amy Savin, Mrs. Broughton's housekeeper, made the charge. Pinkerton Detective Duhin and Detective Sergt. Summers said the stolen property was found in the girl's trunk.

Detective Duhin said the woman had been sought for by his agency since 1896, and that the amount of thefts attributed to her footed up $4,000. The latest robbery she committed, he says, was in the home of B. O. Chisholm of Morristown, N. J., where she got $150 worth of finery. The detectives caught the woman by means of a decoy letter which brought her to an express office at 555 West Twenty-third Street, where she was arrested.

MR. CLEVELAND ALMOST 70.

Ex-President Checks Plans for a Popular Celebration.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who was born on March 18, 1837, will complete his sixty-ninth year next Monday.

Last March some of his friends passed around quietly among themselves a suggestion that each should write him a letter or send a telegram of birthday greeting. Soon after, some of those closest to him formulated plans for a popular National demonstration in recognition of the event of next Monday.

These preliminary arrangements, which were completed in almost every detail, were made without consulting Mr. Cleveland. When he became acquainted with them he declined the proferred honor, while recognizing the spirit which had prompted it. There will, therefore, be no formal celebration either in Princeton or elsewhere. Mr. Cleveland is now in the South taking his usual springtime outing.

IN CALHOUN'S MEMORY.

His Granddaughter to be Present at the Carolinians' Dinner.

The first annual dinner of the Carolinians is to be held on Monday in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The date chosen will be the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of John C. Calhoun.

The toast "John C. Calhoun" will be responded to by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University. "The United States" will be answered by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. J. A. McCullough, specially chosen by the Governor of South Carolina, will respond to "South Carolina, Our Native State," and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will reply to "New York, Our Adopted State." "Dixie" will be answered by Judge Moore of Virginia.

Among those who will be present at the banquet will be Miss Margaret M. Calhoun, only surviving granddaughter of John C. Calhoun.

White-Clad Baby in the Vestibule.

Miss Ruby Akerman of 447 West Twenty-second Street, entering the vestibule of the flat house at 460 West Twenty-second Street last evening, to make a call, stumbled across a bundle of something white in the vestibule. The "something" was a baby boy two weeks old. Every article of clothing he had on was of good material, all white. The baby went to Bellevue.

"His First Message"

A photographic print of the above picture, suitable for framing, may be obtained by sending 10 cents in stamps to

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE RAILROAD MEN WILL STAY AT HOME

Continued from Page 1.

by specific mandate as vicarious sufferers for the general crowd, hesitated to volunteer for the sacrifice.

They agreed further that the railroad managers of the country are not, or may not be, in entire agreement on ways and means of co-operation with the Executive, even if committed to the principle itself, and that until an expression of opinion is obtained, such a visit as suggested in Mr. Morgan's chance remark would be somewhat without purpose. So the conclusion of the whole matter was that President McCrea of the Pennsylvania, President Newman of the New York Central, President Mellen of the New Haven, and President Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern should adjourn without making any statement which might be construed as a bid for an invitation, and go home. And they did.

It is understood that the four railroad Presidents who conferred yesterday have not determined what course they will pursue if a Presidential statement should issue on the subject of their deliberations. That is the one question which they and their counsel have still under consideration.

Ryan Favors Such Exchanges.

Thomas F. Ryan, in an interview yesterday, expressed his views in these words:

"I believe that if Mr. Morgan's visit to the President is followed up, as it should be, by all of our great business interests, it will do much good.

"I believe, also, that the President's attitude toward corporations is misunderstood by the general public. It is unfair to assume that it is his desire to hamper the business interests of the country. I am, however, convinced that he purposes to enforce the laws as he finds them upon the statute books, and I think the sooner the business men of the country decide to go to work to aid the President in solving the difficult problems that confront him every day the sooner confidence will be restored and the business of the country will move on without interruption. So far as general business is concerned, the only fault to be found with it is that it is too active."

WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF IT.

They Think Down There the Railroad Presidents Will Go After All.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Persons here, who are in a position to know, say that the four railroad Presidents who conferred in New York to-day will be down here next week, and that all intimations from them to the effect that they are not coming are a bluff.

If the Presidents are trying to get an invitation, they will not get any. The President has nothing to see them about, and does not know why they want to come, why they are meeting in New York, or why there is any fuss about the matter at all.

All he knows about it is that J. Pierpont Morgan came to see him and in the course of the conversation suggested he see Messrs. Mellen, McCrea, Newman, and Hughitt. The President, of course, said he would; he always says that whenever any person asks him if he will see anybody. He has no earthly reason for refusing to see any respectable and well-conducted citizen of the United States. Since then a lot has been printed about the unwillingness of the railroad Presidents to come, and they have met in New York to decide what action to take in view of this momentous situation.

It is all taken here as an effort on somebody's part to create a mountainous situation out of nothing at all for the sake of producing an effect on the public mind.

THINKS NEW POLICY UNWISE.

London Statist Says Our Railways Have Done Well in the Past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16.—The Statist to-day publishes a long and important article on American railways and the attitude toward them of President Roosevelt. The article is in the nature of a protest against Mr. Roosevelt's proposed new legislation. The President's honesty of purpose is freely admitted, but doubt is expressed whether the methods he suggests will attain the end he has in view or make for the welfare of the American people.

It seems to The Statist that it is proposed to reverse the whole policy of the United States in regard to its railways. In the old days, it says, every encouragement was given for raising capital for American railways, it being recognized that adequate railway facilities were essential to prosperity and that the manner in which the capital was raised was a mere detail of no importance compared with the provision of sufficient quantity of transportation.

"Why there should be a change The Statist does not understand. The advantages from a given policy, it suggests, can only be realized by its fruits, and, it asks, "Are not the fruits of the past railway policy of the United States the envy of the whole world? Where have better results been obtained from the capital expended, not only in the actual miles of railway and in the quantity, capacity, and effectiveness of equipment, but also in the low charges for the carriage of traffic?"

The Statist in concluding its article says:

"The American railways to-day are so prosperous that they are able to pay a high rate of interest for the capital they need, and are therefore in a position to compete with all other borrowers of capital the world over, provided, of course, that the Government does not create distrust by threatening adverse legislation.

"When the Hepburn bill was before Congress Mr. Roosevelt favored modification which removed the serious injustice the act would otherwise have inflicted. We do not doubt that Mr. Roosevelt, when he has all the facts placed before him by the railway Presidents, will co-operate with the companies in restoring the confidence of the business world in American railway securities, and by so doing assist them to obtain the capital they so urgently need.

"If he acts in the manner we anticipate, Mr. Roosevelt will minimize the effect upon business of the serious shock to confidence caused by the immense sales of securities this week, and after a temporary halt the trade of the United States may again double itself in ten years in the usual manner."

AN ABSENTMINDED ROBBER?

Theory That Victim of Mental Aberration May Have $173,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Capt. Porter of the United States Secret Service said to-day that he had been working on a theory for several days that the recent abstraction of $173,000 was committed by an employe in the Sub-Treasury who is the occasional victim of mental aberration.

The employe, who is the subject of this new inquiry has been closely examined by the Captain, and has admitted, the Captain asserts, that he is subject to absentmindedness. It is hoped that he will have another attack, and possibly furnish the observers with a clue.

BRYAN IS HAILED AS PARTY'S LEADER

Nebraskan Says That Events Have Vindicated Stand of Democracy.

COMMENTS ON WALL STREET

And Says Conditions Prove That "More Money Would Make Higher Prices and Better Times."

BOSTON, March 15.—William Jennings Bryan was the guest to-day of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, and at a dinner this afternoon in the Quincy House delivered a notable address. After spending the night at Dedham with George Fred Williams, Mr. Bryan came to this city to confer with officers of the New England Democratic Progressive League for the purpose of arranging for a series of lectures in New England extending from April 18 to April 30.

Mayor Fitzgerald extended the welcome of Boston and Mr. Williams declared that the trend of events indicated that Mr. Bryan must still be the active leader of the Democracy. Mr. Bryan received a great demonstration, all those present standing and cheering repeatedly.

"I think," asserted Mr. Bryan, "that if we had had a vote unpurchased and unintimidated in 1896, I would have been elected by an overwhelming majority. I shall not discuss the amount of fraud that was perpetrated in 1896, but we had against us the largest corporation fund that was ever used in a campaign.

"I never lose an opportunity to thank the President for what he has done. The President was one of my opponents. No one ever used harsher language than he did toward our cause. Yet I want no man in the community to anticipate me in hearty commendation of anything he does that I believe is right. I do not know what the President's attitude will be in the coming campaign, but it is certain that he cannot take back what he has said about our ideas.

"Ten years ago they called our ideas insanity, yet on no question that we ever discussed have we been more vindicated than on our idea that more money would make higher prices and better times.

"We find the Republican Party not so popular to-day. The party has gone on the toboggan slide, so that now it has just one man whom it regards as popular enough to be the candidate for President.

"Why is it that the President alone has escaped the paralysis that has fallen upon all the rest? There is only one explanation, and that is that his popularity is due to his following the Democratic doctrine."

Mr. Bryan charged that the slump in stocks, of which the men in high finance complained, was caused by the very men who are now complaining.

"If I may venture a prediction," he added, "I would say that in the fight that is coming the Democratic Party will be looked upon as the protector of the small investor against the manipulation of the sharks that have obtained power in Wall Street."

Mr. Bryan was given a second ovation when he concluded his address. He left soon after for Providence, R. I., where he was to speak to-night.

Ridgeby Loses on Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn set aside yesterday the verdict of $23,000 obtained by A. N. Ridgeby in an action brought against Talbot Taylor & Co., and ordered a new trial. The suit was brought by Ridgeby because the firm, which is composed of Talbot Taylor, James D. Taylor, and Foxhall Keene, refused in 1902 to sell for him 1,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock which was in the keeping of Taylor & Co.

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A Railroad Time Table That Every One Can Understand.

To the man of business whose time is money, the easily remembered schedule of "ROYAL BLUE TRAINS" to Baltimore and Washington—"Every Even Hour"—is a matter of profit.

8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock are the hours of departure daily from New York, Liberty St., with an early evening train at 7 and popular midnight train at 1.30. Departures from 23d St. ten minutes earlier, except midnight train at 11.30. All trains have excellent day coaches and Pullman service, with dining cars serving a la carte, excepting the "ROYAL LIMITED," at 4 p. m., the best and most attractive train in the series, which serves a famous table d'hote dinner. This train is all Pullman, but no extra fare is charged.

Royal Blue Trains returning, leave Washington "Every Odd Hour" during the day.

For tickets and reservations call at Ticket Offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

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Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.

New Designs in Boys' Norfolk Suits

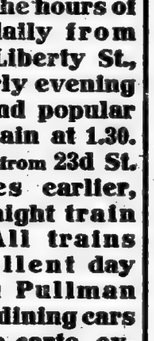

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LAWSON'S Guinness' Stout

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PINTS AND HALF PINTS

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RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

First Sale of

Misses' Spring Suits

☞ Third Floor.

To-day marks the initial Spring Sale of the Simpson Crawford Misses' Outer Garments. We announce it feeling more than ever firm in our position as first in matters of dress for Misses and Children, and with positive conviction that here this year are greater and more varied stocks than will be found anywhere else in the United States.

Misses' Smart Coat-Suits at $24.75

These are the smartest suits that the Simpson Crawford store ever marked at this price. They are of English worsteds in light shades, also blue, Paquin brown and black—fancy weave serge. Skirt very full pleated, with two broad bands around bottom skirt—ankle length, so much worn this season by young women.

In a large range of fancy mixtures, also blue serges—coat strapped—collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color of broadcloth—ankle length, for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Misses' Prince Chap Suits, made of check and hairline, also plain colored fabrics—all new Spring shades. Collar and cuffs trimmed—some with broadcloth—others with moire silk. Full pleated skirt. Sizes 14 and 16. Exceptional value at..... $18.75

Misses' Semi-fitting Coat-Suits of light and dark gray check worsted. Coat lined with light liberty satin. Full pleated skirt. Suit well tailored. Special at..... $12.75

Junior Suits of good quality blue serge, with detachable collar and cuffs of white pique. Full side-pleated skirt with deep hem. Sizes 12, 14 and 16. Special.. $14.75

Misses' Lingerie Dresses in white, pink and blue—daintily tucked and trimmed with Val. lace—made of batiste. Value $10. Special..... $7.75

Junior Suits of Fancy Mixtures, $12.

In a large range of fancy mixtures, also blue serges—coat strapped—collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color of broadcloth—ankle length, for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Misses' Three-quarter Box Coats, made of stripes and invisible checks; self strapped and trimmed with large covered buttons. A fine garment for early wear. Sizes 14 and 16. Special..... $9.75

Misses' Cutaway Box Coats, of black broadcloth, trimmed with silk braid, crochet buttons—lined with taffeta—two new models—one semi-fitted, other box model. Sizes 14 and 16. Special at..... $12.75

Girls' ⅞ Length Box Coats, lined with soft guaranteed satin. Made full and well tailored in blue and golf only. Sizes 6 to 14. Special at..... $9.75

Girls' ⅞ Length Coats, made of light shades of serge. Collar and cuffs trimmed with solid color broadcloth. Very full and boxy. Sizes 6 to 14. Special at..... $7.50

Girls' Fancy Collarless Coats, brown and tan, also tan and green checks—collar and cuffs trimmed in solid colors—double-breasted model. Special at..... $3.95

Misses' Full Pleated Skirts, made of chiffon panama, in blue, brown and black—trimmed with a deep fold of self material at bottom. Lengths 35 to 39. Good value at $7.50. Special..... $5.95

BASEMENT Misses' $12 Suits, $7.98.—Two pretty styles, full box coat and Eton. Made in blue, black and brown; also new fancy mixtures. Coats satin lined. Skirts full side pleated.

Girls' White Lawn Dresses, 89c.—Waist stitched and trimmed with embroidery and lace; skirts made full with deep hems.

Another Remarkable Purchase of Perrin Long Gloves for Women

They are Perrin's famous Mousquetaire Glace Cranne Cheverette Gloves

and are offered in this great Saturday Sale at almost half Perrin's regular prices!

They come in eight, twelve and sixteen button lengths, in new shades, such as Apricot, Tan and Golden Brown, and are priced as follows:

8-button length, regularly $2.95, at $1.59
12-button length, regularly $3.95, at $1.98
16-button length, regularly $4.75, at $2.39

MANUFACTURE DE GANTS V. PERRIN & Cie GRENOBLE

They are Prix Seam Sewn. Made in the Perrin Grenoble Factory of the finest quality of real kid cape skins. Some of these Gloves have the extra gussets in the arms, really making them four to six inches longer than the average length.

CEILING OF DUMA'S PALACE COLLAPSES

Crashes on to the Floor of the Lower House — No One in the Hall at the Time.

SESSIONS ARE ADJOURNED

Had Parliament Been Sitting When the Accident Occurred Many Would Have Been Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The sessions of the lower house of Parliament have been indefinitely adjourned and the reading of the Ministerial declaration of policy has been postponed, owing to the fall shortly before 6 o'clock this morning of a large section of the ceiling in the hall of the Tauride Palace where the Parliamentary sessions are held.

The collapse, which was due to faulty construction and failure properly to provide support for the ventilating system recently installed in the hall, was fortunately not accompanied by any casualties, as it happened at an hour when there was nobody in the hall. The members of Parliament assembled at the palace as usual and held a short session in the rotunda at the entrance of the palace, but the only decision arrived at was to postpone any further sittings until the President of the House and the Department of Palaces and Public Buildings obtain another hall. It is hoped that this will be done within a week.

Premier Stolypin and all the Ministers were present at the Tauride Palace this morning in readiness to present the Ministerial programme should the lower house so desire, but they departed at the close of the brief session in the rotunda.

The Council of the Empire, or Upper House of Parliament, was to hold a meeting to-night at which the Ministerial declaration of policy was to be read, but this also was adjourned.

Though many rumors were circulated to the effect that the fall of the ceiling was the result of a plot to interfere with the meeting of aPrliament, its purely accidental character was clearly established. An examination of the ceiling showed that its fall was due to the fact that the nails and other fastenings binding it to the rafters had not been replaced since the time of Catherine II. The entire section of the plastering and lathing covering the centre and left of the House and a small portion of the right fell to the floor, thirty feet below. A few heavy beams and timbers were affected, but the regular structure of the roof was not injured. The aggregate weight of the ceiling material was so great that in its fall it twisted the massive bronze electroliers in such a way as to indicate that a terrible catastrophe would have resulted had the fall occurred a few hours later, when the session of the House was to be held. The places occupied by the President and Ministers were not touched, but it is believed that few members of the Centre Party or of the Left would have escaped death or serious injury. The seats of M. Krushevan, the anti-Semite leader of Kishineff; M. Purishkevich, one of the Reactionary leaders, and Bishops Praton and Evlogi were directly under the fallen ceiling.

It was at first thought that it would be necessary to abandon to-day's session of the House, but President Golovin, after a hasty consultation with the party leaders and an inspection of the available rooms, ordered that chairs be placed in the rotunda of the palace, and the session commenced with scarcely half an hour's delay.

The unsuitability of the rotunda, on account of its acoustic defects and inadequate seating arrangements, immediately became apparent, however, and a Constitutional Democrat, acting as spokesman for his party, moved the indefinite adjournment of the lower house, subject to the call of the President, which proposal was adopted after a short debate.

The only noteworthy incident was a provocative speech by M. Alexinsky, Social Democrat, coupling the collapse of the ceiling with the alleged incapacity of the Government, which was warmly resented by the Conservatives. President Golovin tactfully ended the discussion.

The accident spoiled all the police measures for the protection of Premier Stolypin and the Ministers, who were forced to pass through the crowded restaurant and telegraph office in order to reach their places by the side of President Golovin. M. Stolypin, who was separated entirely from his bodyguard of secret service officers, was studied curiously by the Radical Deputies as he walked through the crowds, nodding to acquaintances here and there.

As the hall where the lower house held its sessions had undergone two thorough overhaulings since it was selected for the use of Parliament, and several hundred thousand rubles had been spent in repairs, &c., there is much criticism of the State architects and engineers.

Some of the peasant Deputies, in telegraphing to their constituents, spread the report that the accident was due to a plot, the object being to cause a suspension of the sessions of the House.

FINNISH VOTERS ORDERLY.

The Results of the Elections Will Not Be Known for a Week.

HELSINGFORS, March 15.—This was the first day of the elections of members of the new Finnish Diet, as well as the first trial in Finland of the proportional system of representation, under which each voter casts three names, the first of which is counted as one vote, the second as half a vote, and the third as one-third of a vote. The elections will last for two days.

In order to bring out the biggest possible number of voters to-day and to-morrow have been declared general holidays. The crowds at the polling booths to-day were silent and orderly. Among them were large numbers of women.

Owing to the complicated character of the voting the results will not be known for a week.

STOLYPIN PROTECTING JEWS.

Promises a Member of the Duma That He Will Not Permit Rioting.

ELIZABETHGRAD, Russia, March 15.—There has been no repetition of the anti-Jewish excesses of two days ago, when rioters began beating Jews in the streets and sacking Jewish houses. Tranquillity has been fully restored.

The Chief of Police has issued very strict injunctions to his subordinates to protect the lives and property of the people of this town.

The Chief Rabbi, who complained of the anti-Jewish attack by telegraph to Premier Stolypin, has received a message from M. Pergament, a member of the lower house of Parliament from Odessa, saying that the Premier has promised him personally not to permit anti-Jewish rioting.

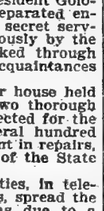

The breaking up of winter is a dangerous season for every person who has been weakened by close confinement indoors or other illness.

Scott's Emulsion

so invigorates the whole system that the sudden changes of early spring do not cause colds, grippe or pneumonia.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

IGNORE PETKOFF'S FUNERAL.

Not a Nationalist Attends It—Body Buried Beside Stambuloff's.

SOFIA, March 15.—The body of M. Petkoff, the Premier, who was assassinated here on March 11, was buried in the public cemetery this afternoon beside that of his friend, ex-Premier Stambuloff, who was murdered in 1895.

The funeral was marked by much ceremony and was attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, and deputations from the provinces, but not a single Nationalist was present. Strong detachments of troops were held in readiness, but no disorder occurred.

Arrests continue to be made in connection with the crime, but although it is suspected that there was a plot to assassinate the Premier no definite evidence of this has been obtained.

A Ministerial paper, the Novvek, charges the Nationalists with complicity in the assassination.

FRENCH CAN TEACH GERMANY.

M. Hubert Speaks in Berlin on His Country's Colonial Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 15.—Lucien Hubert, the well-known authority on French colonial questions, spoke before a distinguished audience last night on the government of the French colonies. The meeting was under the auspices of the German Colonial Society, and the President of the society, Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, said in his introductory remarks that M. Hubert was the originator of the idea of a French-German colonial entente, and that the purpose of his lecture was to encourage a more amicable understanding between France and Germany in regard to colonial affairs.

M. Hubert in the course of his address praised the governmental methods in the French colonies, discussed the manner in which they were financed, and dwelt on the humane treatment of the natives and the activity of the authorities in building railways, &c.

The whole address, though of course M. Hubert did not refer to Germany's colonial methods, is regarded here as an indictment of those methods.

KANT'S BODY TO BE MOVED.

To Lie In Koenigsberg Cathedral—Splendid Monument to be Built.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, March 15.—The body of Immanuel Kant is soon to be transferred from the "Stoa Kantiana" adjoining the Cathedral of Königsberg. The Stoa is a small modern chapel and its architecture is out of harmony with that of the cathedral, which dates from the fourteenth century and has recently been restored.

The body of the philosopher will be transferred to the cathedral and will be placed in a tomb adjoining those of the Prussian Kings. A splendid monument to Kant is to be erected.

Kant was a native of Königsberg and died there in 1804.

GERMAN ELECTION SCANDAL.

Socialists in Reichstag Accuse Government of Interference.

BERLIN, March 15.—In the Reichstag to-day the Social Democrats brought in an interpellation charging the Post Office and Navy Departments, the Commander of the colonial troops, and the management of the Naval League with having influenced the recent elections by sending agitators to work for the so-called "National Parties" and by the distribution of campaign material.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, representing the Chancellor, said that if the charges were proved the Chancellor would take the steps necessary against the officials concerned.

In the discussion which followed the Social Democrats cited several instances of alleged official interference in the elections, and no one replied on behalf of the Government, all the Ministers having left the House after Count von Posadowsky-Wehner had made his statement.

FOR EXCHANGE OF LINGUISTS.

Prussian Minister of Education Has Plan to Trade with Us.

BERLIN, March 15.—A representative of the Prussian Minister of Education, addressing the Appropriations Committee of the Diet to-day, announced that the Ministry intended to see if an arrangement could be made with the school authorities in the United States for an exchange of language teachers, some Germans being assigned to teach German in American schools and Americans detailed by the School Boards to teach English in German schools.

Such an exchange, the speaker added, had been found to work admirably with France, but the plan had not been so successful in the case of Great Britain.

JAPAN'S MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Austrian Officer Writes on the "Future War" with This Country.

BERLIN, March 15.—Capt. Ignaz Rodic of the General Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army has published a pamphlet entitled "The Prospects of the Future American-Japanese War," in which, after discussing the armies and navies and theatres of the war, he concludes by saying that the unprotected Pacific Coast of the United States offers excellent chances for the success of the Japanese.

Capt. Rodic asserts that Japan is working feverishly to complete her military and naval equipments, adding that in the last few months 50,000 men have been at work day and night in the arsenals, turning out guns and small arms, and that the cartridge manufactories at Tokio and Nagoya, where in all about 20,000 men are employed, have turned out daily 500 rifles.

Finally, Capt. Rodic asserts that the projectile works at Tokio make 600 shells a day for the field artillery.

LOCKOUT DELAYS LINERS.

Effect of Trouble with Longshoremen at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, March 15.—The lockout of the longshoremen here is beginning to delay the movements of transatlantic vessels. The Graf Waldersee, scheduled to sail next Saturday, has not yet finished discharging her cargo and her departure will be delayed several days. Several steamships of the Cosmos and Levant Lines also will be delayed.

The shippers to-day offered the men of three French vessels here $1.50 a day extra pay if they would assist in discharging the cargoes on board. This the men refused, giving as their reason their rights under the French law of exemption from performing dock labor.

DUTCH KILL 280 NATIVES.

Capture Celebes Rebel Stronghold—Troops' Losses Insignificant.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—An official dispatch received here to-day from the Island of Celebes, Dutch East Indies, announced that the Dutch troops had captured an important rebel stronghold after a stubborn fight.

The fleeing enemy left 280 men dead on the field, among whom were several rebel chiefs. The troops captured 200 women and 72 men.

The losses of the Dutch were insignificant.

SAYS TERRORISTS SEEK ONLY ANARCHY

Russian Official Declares They Would Kill a President as Soon as a Czar.

THEIR AWFUL DEATH ROLL

Slew 1,937 Officials and 32,706 Bystanders in 21 Months—American Sympathizers Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the opinion of a prominent official of the Russian Government now in Washington there is widespread misunderstanding among the American people as to the purposes of the Czar regarding the establishment of constitutional Government for Russia and even greater and much more dangerous misunderstanding of the purposes and actions of the Terrorists. The especial danger of this latter misunderstanding, it was pointed out to-day, is that it tends to confirm the Terrorists themselves in the belief that the public opinion of this country is in sympathy with them. It leads them to believe that Americans applaud their work of assassination, and convinces them that this country really thinks they are on the right course to obtain freedom for the Russian people.

"As a matter of fact," said this official to-day, "the real purpose of the Terrorists is not the establishment of a constitutional Government, or any other kind of government, but the overthrow of all forms of government and the destruction of all law. It is simply anarchy that they want, that is all. Suppose a republic were to be brought about by their machinations. How long would it last? The first President would be assassinated the moment it became apparent to these fanatics that he intended to exercise any authority of law. The most complete triumph of their present apparent demands would not put a stop to their policy of murder and assassination. It would only give it new forms in which to manifest itself.

"The people of this country are not informed of what is really happening in Russia. Your newspapers print occasionally the news of the assassination of some prominent official. It may seem to the readers of the papers that such news comes frequently, but it is really only occasionally. If the full list of such crimes were given America would be simply appalled. I venture to say that there is not a day on which the Russian Embassy here does not receive a telegram or telegrams announcing a murder or murders by the Terrorists.

"The number of persons killed by these murderers in the last two years is terrible. I do not know what it has been for the last few months, but I can tell you that between February, 1905, and November, 1906, there were 1,937 Provincial Governors, Prefects, administration officials, army and navy officers, bankers, merchants, and other prominent men assassinated. You know, too, that almost every such crime involves a number of innocent persons—bystanders who have no idea what is about to occur. The number of these involved in these 1,937 crimes reached the terrible total of 32,706. They were peasants, farmers, persons of the poorer classes, absolutely innocent of criminal intention, murdered simply because they happened to be in the way when the Terrorists killed their chosen victims.

"But it is that sort of thing to which many good Americans have given support by expressing sympathy with a movement which they mistakenly suppose to be aimed at Constitutional government. I see that such men as Dr. Lyman Abbott, R. Fulton Cutting, and Mark Twain have lent themselves to this horrible business. They do not know and cannot understand the effect of what they are doing. I can tell you, for I know, that the purpose of the Russian Government to-day is the establishment of a Constitution for Russia, and the greatest obstacle in the way, practically the only obstacle of any importance, is the action of the Terrorists. These Americans who are helping the murderers by their expressions of sympathy and their contributions of money are really hindering and delaying the very cause for which they suppose themselves to be working.

"No free Government was ever established by bullets and bombs and murder. No Government so established can possibly live. Assassination cannot rule. There can be but one end to such a course. As long as it continues it can only be a stumbling block in the path of Constitutional Government."

The Russian Embassy declined to comment on the statement of this official, but figures were shown in corroboration of his account of the number of victims of the Terrorists.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES.

Some of the Largest Steamers to be on This Route Next Winter.

Owing to the increased traffic to the Orient the steamship lines carrying passengers through the Mediterranean are making the announcements for their next Winter cruises earlier than usual. Some of the largest steamers will be placed in this service. The Cunard Line announces that the Caronia will again run to the Mediterranean next Winter, sailing from New York on her first trip on Jan. 4, 1908.

In discussing the increased booking from this side it was stated that the North German Lloyd Line had carried 8,220 more passengers from this side than in the same period in 1906. Herman Winden, Assistant General Manager of the line, pointed out yesterday that the figures given were for all the lines and not the North German Lloyd alone.

BRITISH CRUISER GROUNDS.

Afterward Refloated—Just Saved from Crashing Into a Pier.

DOVER, March 15.—The British armored cruiser Duke of Edinburgh grounded this morning as she was leaving the harbor here, but was subsequently towed off without having sustained any damage. She was caught by a strong tide, which drove her rapidly toward the Prince of Wales Pier, and the prompt dropping of her anchors alone saved the warship from crashing into the pier.

The falling tide left the cruiser aground until tugs arrived and hauled her off.

O'BRIEN GETS 3 CENTS.

Jury's Award in His Action Against The Freeman's Journal.

LIMERICK, March 15.—In the action for libel brought by William O'Brien, Member of Parliament for Cork, against The Freeman's Journal, in which Mr. O'Brien claimed $25,000 damages, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him 1 farthing damages on each of the six counts.

THE IENA'S DEAD PROMOTED.

Widows and Other Relatives Will Get Increased Pensions.

TOULON, March 15.—Only 58 bodies have been identified of the 107 found in or about the hulk of the battleship Iéna. They have all been placed in coffins in preparation for the State funeral to-morrow, at which President Fallières will be present.

All the dead have been posthumously promoted, so that the widows and other relatives will reap the benefit of higher pensions.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

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$33 Pacific Coast

One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

Tickets good on fast trains through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily without change.

Full particulars from
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SPRING ASSORTMENTS OF SHIRTINGS—MADRAS, BATISTE, FANCY LINEN, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES, CHEVIOT, SILK AND WOOL MATERIALS AND UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL FOR SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS TO ORDER.

SAMPLE GARMENTS MADE IF DESIRED.

MEN'S GLOVES FOR DRESS AND BUSINESS WEAR, RIDING, DRIVING AND MOTORING, INCLUDING THE "MARVEX" KID GLOVE.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A DAY OF TRAGEDY AT ELLIS ISLAND

Woman Goes Insane on Hearing Father of Her Children Had a Wife Living.

OLD SOLDIER SENT BACK

Another Immigrant from Holland Lost Three of Eight Children by Diphtheria.

Two pathetic cases were passed upon by the immigration officials at Ellis Island yesterday. In the first case Anna Weissenbach came to this country recently on the steamship Pennsylvania with her three small children. The father of the children came over before them, and the family intended to live in Buffalo. The officials in examining the woman discovered that the man, Frank Weissenbach, had neglected to get a divorce before he and the woman went to live together. The man was sent for, and when taken before the board admitted that he had been married before and had not been divorced.

The woman brooded over the disclosure, and yesterday, when taken before the board, she became suddenly insane. Spying an upright, with a crosspiece, used in measuring the height of immigrants, she began to shout: "You can't crucify me," and fought those who sought to quiet her. She became so violent that she had to be constantly watched, and yesterday she was removed to Ward's Island. The three children are alone among strangers. They will be cared for until the mother's condition becomes such that they can all be deported.

Several weeks ago Evert Natte, his wife, and eight children left their home in Ermelo, Holland, and sailed for this country on the steamer Potsdam. When a few days out Marie Natte, 8 years old, became ill with diphtheria. She lived but two days, and a few hours after her burial Klazina, 7 years old, died of the same disease. When the steamship reached here on March 11 the doctors decided that it would not be safe to take the children to Ellis Island, and so they were removed to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. There Willem, 12 years, developed diphtheria, and died last Monday. The parents have been paroled in the custody of Pastor Doering of the Lutheran Home.

Yesterday Commissioner Watchorn decided to admit the husband so that he could continue his trip to Chandler, Minn., and prepare the home for his wife and the other children. Natte is a laborer, 38 years old.

An interesting character detained on the island is Noische Spiegel, who came from Odessa, arriving some days ago on the steamer Lombardia. Spiegel, according to his story, years ago served as military Secretary on the staff of Gen. Constantine Petrovitch Guvernatestwa, when Alexander II. was Czar. Spiegel told Commissioner Watchorn that the Jews had fair treatment under Alexander, who was liberal, but that under Nicholas they had no chance.

The former officer served in Central Asia during the Russian war against the Musselman. He has been engaged in the wool business. He came here to find his son, Solomon, who went West seven years ago. Though he had money, he was ordered deported on account of his age. Spiegel has relatives living in the Bronx.

CARAMELS

are the most delicious, healthful and nutritious candy made, and Repetti, through years of experience and skill, makes the finest flavored and purest caramel in the world. 10 flavors. The name on every caramel.

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Hot Chocolate and Ice Cream Soda served to perfection at all fountains.

CANDY SHOPS:

BROADWAY and 42D. } Open until
WEST 125TH ST. } Midnight.
FIFTH AVE. 85 WALL ST.
COLUMBUS AVE. BRESLIN HOTEL.
120 BROADWAY.

AND ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Mail orders carefully and promptly filled.

Old
J. H. Cutter
Whiskey
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Blend

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—The Sultan to-day received the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, in private audience.

ROME, March 15.—Foreign Minister Tittoni, answering an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the Erythrea and Benadir Colonies, summarized the history of the Anglo-French-Italian convention in regard to Abyssinia, confirming the report that when Emperor Menelik was notified of the action taken he thanked the representatives of the three powers for the recognition in the treaty of his independence, and added that everything connected with the treaty must be considered subordinate to his sovereign power.

PARIS, March 15.—"Archbishop" Vilatte has issued a protest against his second excommunication, which has just been pronounced by the Vatican. He declares that he does not recognize the authority of the Pope, which, the "Archbishop" adds, is based on sectarianism.

POTSDAM, March 15.—Prince Augustus William, the Emperor's fourth son, walked, a couple of days ago, from Berlin to Potsdam, 24 miles, in three hours and forty minutes, and afterward dined with the officers of his regiment.

BERLIN, March 15.—The heir-presumptive to the Austrian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, arrived here to-day incognito in order to consult an ear specialist. The Austrian Embassy declines to give any further information regarding the Archduke's visit.

LONDON, March 15.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, the American Minister to Norway, sailed from Liverpool for Boston to-day on the White Star liner Cymric.

PANAMA, March 15.—The members of the United States Congress who came here to inspect the work done on the Panama Canal, yesterday visited what is known as Old Panama, etc. later were received by President Amador. During the evening the visitors attended a reception at the American Legation.

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Men's Spring Clothes Of a Standard Not Equaled

THE SUCCESS OF THIS CLOTHING STORE has not come through exploiting "remarkable bargains" or through endeavoring to make men think they were getting a great deal more than their money's worth.

It has come because every Suit and Overcoat bought here has stood the test of service.

If a coat goes to pieces or loses its shape after a few months' wear, a man doesn't much care whether it cost him $15 or $20. It is no good at any price.

Loeser Clothes for men are made of a special standard. The patterns are especially designed by men who earn many thousands of dollars a year for nothing but designing Clothes.

The fabrics are carefully chosen by us as they come from the mills, and to a large extent we secure exclusiveness as well as quality.

The workmanship is unfailingly thorough inside as well as outside—and that is what gives the Clothing its stability.

The Spring stocks are now ready—the most complete and excellent stocks we ever had. We believe it will be to your interest as well as to ours to come in and see them to-day:

Business Sack Suits...$12.50 to $35
Cutaway Coats and Vests..$15 to $25
Frock Coats and Vests...$20 to $32
Spring Overcoats.....$12.50 to $35
Rain-proofed Overcoats..$10 to $35
White and fancy Waistcoats, $2.50 to $7.50

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

$3 Glace Kid Gloves, 12 Button, $1.98
$2 Real Glace Kid, 8 Button, $1.50.

The twelve button Gloves present one of the best offers even this Glove Store has made this season. In black, white, tans and grays, $3 value at.....$1.98 a pair

The eight button Gloves are of fine French kid in black, white, tan, mode and gray. Full $2 value, at.....$1.50 a pair

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Men's Shirts to Measure.

Prices from $2 to $3.

Of Madrases, Woven and Printed, Plain and Plaited. Cuffs Attached or Separate.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS just completed with one of our best Shirt makers brings an opportunity here that every hard-to-fit man will appreciate.

You may choose from a wide range of the newest Shirting Madrases—at least two hundred designs altogether in stripes, figures, checks, plaids and plain colors, as well as white. We will make for you out of these materials Shirts that are built especially to fit you, and the price will be the same as though you bought ready-to-wear Shirts of the same fabrics, $2 to $3.

The offer is especially intended for men, who because of long or short arms or large body or some other characteristic, find it very hard to get ready-made Shirts that fit as Shirts ought to fit.

An extra pair of cuffs—ready to sew on when the first pair wear out—will go with each Shirt without extra charge, when Shirts with cuffs attached are ordered.

Main Floor, Elm Place. Men's Shirt Room.

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PEOPLE WHO LIKE to put in their libraries Books that are richly bound and that, for the most part, were issued in limited editions, are fast learning that they can frequently *save half or more than half of the usual price by coming to the Loeser Book Store.*

We list to-day some of the sets of the writings of famous authors, beautifully bound and priced, for the most part at *less than the actual cost of the book-making.*

The list is only a partial one. We have Subscription Sets that range up to $75 a volume.

PROSPER MERIMEE, 10 volumes, shot silk buckram; subscription price $50, at.....$18
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EMILE ZOLA, 12 volumes, buckram; subscription price $48, at.....$22
HONORE DE BALZAC, 16 volumes, half leather; subscription price $32, at.....$12
LORD LYTTON, 20 volumes, buckram; subscription price $40, at.....$20
JANE AUSTEN, 6 volumes, buckram; subscription price $12, at.....$6
EDGAR ALLAN POE, 6 volumes, half leather; subscription price $21, at.....$7.50
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 8 volumes, buckram; subscription price $40, at.....$18
WALT WHITMAN, 10 volumes, half parchment; subscription price $60, at.....$25
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, 20 volumes, cloth; subscription price $20, at.....$9.25
HONORE DE BALZAC, 20 volumes, buckram; subscription price $40, at.....$20
HISTORIAN'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD, 25 volumes, three-quarters morocco; subscription price $100, at.....$55
TOBIAS SMOLLETT, 12 volumes, buckram; subscription price $42, at.....$12
DANIEL DE FOE, 16 volumes, buckram; subscription price $56, at.....$16
HENRY FIELDING, 12 volumes, buckram; subscription price $42, at.....$12
SAMUEL RICHARDSON, 19 volumes, buckram; subscription price $66.50, at.....$23
FRANCIS PARKMAN, 17 volumes, buckram; subscription price $42.50, at.....$29.50
ALEXANDRE DUMAS, 20 volumes, buckram; subscription price $40, at.....$20
VICTOR HUGO, 8 volumes, buckram; subscription price $16, at.....$8
GUIZOT'S FRANCE, 8 volumes, half leather; subscription price $20, at..$8
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 12 volumes, buckram; subscription price $60, at.....$30

Main Floor Thoroughfare.

Easter Millinery: Opening Days.

SAID A WOMAN YESTERDAY: "I have hunted carefully through the Millinery displays both across the Bridge and in this neighborhood in the endeavor to find two Hats that would exactly please me. And now that I come to Loeser's the difficulty is to make a choice among so many that are beautiful. I seem to want them all."

The public enthusiasm that has greeted this

Opening of the Paris and Loeser Millinery

leads us to believe that our own enthusiasm is not misplaced.

The Hats are indeed beautiful. There is the finest showing we ever made of Hats, from the world-famous Parisian designers. From our own design rooms come Hats, inspired by the Paris models and no less beautiful.

It is a season in which becomingness has been the *motif* for practically every design. The Hats are not only lovely but wearable. And at the same time you will find them remarkably low priced for the fine materials and the excellence of the designs.

A Special Display of Children's Hats from Paris

will be a feature to-day. Straw models with all the distinction and beauty of the women's Hats, but preserving the charm of girlishness. Lingerie Hats in an even better variety than last season and at specially low prices.

These are Opening Days. Don't miss them.

Easter Hats Between $5 and $12.

AGAIN THIS SEASON the Loeser $5 to $12 Millinery is just what it has been—Millinery depended on for its good taste, good materials and smart style at very moderate cost. We could not "better best," but *THIS YEAR THERE ARE MORE HATS*, more work room, more show room, more people busy—had to be, to handle the tremendous volume of this $5 to $12 Hat business. Features ready now are:

Street and Walking Hats, Turbans, Toques, round Hats and drooping brim Sailors, trimmed with wings, breasts, flowers, ribbons and velvet.

Dress Hats, flats, mushroom shapes and flower Hats, with airy trimmings of ribbon, maline, flowers and fancy ornaments.

Second Floor.

Lingerie Hats, in new arrangements of lace, lawn and Swiss.

Mourning Hats, authoritative shapes distinctively and simply trimmed.

Children's and misses' Hats, with wings, flowers and ribbon.

All under $12. Most under $10. Many under $6.

CRETONNES: Wonderful Showing.

NO ONE WHO LIKES BEAUTIFUL COLOR BLENDING should miss the Cretonne show in the Upholstery Store.

More Cretonne covered Furniture has arrived in the past few days. There are also some exceedingly effective Curtains of plain fabrics, with a Cretonne border appliqued. There are also dozens of suggestions for the novel and pretty use of these cool and handsome fabrics.

Prices are reasonable enough. Indeed, there are thousands of yards of fine Cretonnes at prices far below even the fair regular prices here.

It will be interesting to compare what we call a complete stock of Cretonnes with what other stores seem satisfied is a complete stock.

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Oriental Rugs

in New York. Rugs last a lifetime. It is a great advantage to know exactly what you buy. Rugs only—we are specialists.

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Rug Merchants
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A FULL LINE OF
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Always on hand in absolutely Fresh Condition

ICE CREAM SODA
And other Fountain Drinks Served to Perfection

When shopping visit our attractive Pergola, where all Fountain Drinks are served at small tables

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Why tote a heavy coat?
Light overcoats are ready.
Inclined to be light in color this Spring.
$15 to $35.
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Three Broadway Stores.

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Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
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AMERICAN ART SALE BROUGHT LOW PRICES

Alma Tadema, Held at $40,000, Sold for Only Half That Sum.

SALE NETTED $184,000

Painting of Christ by Murillo Went for $500—Other Old Masters Sold for Small Figures.

The eighty-four rare paintings belonging to Judge Samuel L. Bronson, New Haven; Julius O. Frank, Milwaukee, and Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, that have been on exhibition at the American Art Galleries were sold at Mendelssohn Hall last evening for $184,265. The collection consisted of the works of modern Dutch and French artists, with a few of the early English painters and a number of old masters.

Important among the pictures was the famous Alma Tadema, "Thermae Antoninianae," showing the luxurious interior of the baths of Caracalla, a beautiful picture which it was estimated would bring a big price, possibly $40,000 or $50,000.

As a matter of fact, it sold for $20,000. The bidding started at $5,000, jumped to $10,000, and then gradually went to $20,000, where it stopped.

"A smaller Alma Tadema than this I sold not long ago for $34,000," said Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer. But the bids were not raised, and Arthur Tooth & Son bought the picture for $20,000.

"The Battle of the Nile," painted by Turner when he was 24 years old, the picture which made him an Associate of the Royal Academy, was another large picture which was expected to bring a high price. It started at $2,000 and ran up to $25,000. F. J. Blakesley bought it at that figure.

Previous to this a beautiful Mauve, "The Timber Truck," brought the highest price of the evening, $8,000, which was not high as the prices for the works of that artist have been running. A small sheep picture of his earlier in the sale; a water color, 10¼ by 15½ inches, brought $1,125, and a beautiful oil, "Ploughing," 19½ by 33 inches, brought only $1,600. One of the few pictures which were received with applause was Harpignies's "Les Alps Maritimes," a charming work in soft green, brown and blue tones, with the white line of the snow-covered Alps in the background. This went to Charles A. Phillips for $6,100.

"The Gleaners," a characteristic Millet, three female figures, stooping as they worked, brought one of the higher prices, going to T. J. Blakesley for $5,000, and Alfred Neyhuys's "The New Toy" went to Arthur Tooth and Son for $5,100.

Among the last pictures sold was a Murillo, "St. Joseph with the Christ Child," which brought $500, going to Elmendorf. The "Toilet of Venus," which was ascribed to Titian—though it had belonged to the Earl of Dudley collection and was exhibited with a lot of old masters in the Royal Academy in 1871 as a Titian—brought $2,100. "The Star," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a full-length female figure surmounted by a star, $3,600, and Sir William Beechy's beautiful "Duchess of Buckingham," $5,700 went to Warner Van Norden. A "Portrait of a Lady," a painting by Hoppner, brought $2,600.

Schreyer's "The Raid" started at $2,500 and sold for $6,050. There were a number of important Bouguereaus, and his "Premiers Bijoux," full-length figures of a youth and maiden, brought $3,000.

Following is a list of the pictures, painters, purchasers, and prices:

Constantinople, Felix Ziem	$485
Fancy Head, Albert Lynch; W. Van Norden	700
The Palace Door, Ludwig Deutsch; W. A. Rogers	925
The Dogana, Venice, Maurice Bompard; E. Frankel	165
Cavalier, Ferdinand Roybet; Tooth & Sons	1,000
The Raid, Adolf Schreyer; Warner Van Norden	2,000
Sunset on the River, Fritz Thaulow; Knoedler & Co	800
Norwegian River, Fritz Thaulow; P. W. Rouss	825
The Ducal Palace, Felix Ziem; H. Rheinhardt	2,300
The Gardener's Daughter, Alexis Harlamoff; Knoedler & Co	230
The Approaching Storm, Charles Jacque; Knoedler & Co	3,000
Venice, Fritz Thaulow; Graham F. Blandy	1,100
Magdalen, William Adolphe Bouguereau; H. Rheinhardt	2,300
Les Alpes Maritimes, Henri Harpignies; Charles A. Phillips	6,100
The Nut Gatherers, William Adolphe Bouguereau; Holland Art Galleries	2,000
The Edge of the Garden, Daniel Ridgway Knight; Warner Van Norden	2,000
On the Seine, Homer D. Martin, N. A.; Hugo Reisinger	1,200
Fantasy, Frederic Baker; E. Frankel	85
Evening, Theophile H. de Bock; A. M. White	435
Sheep on the Heath, Anton Mauve; Knoedler & Co	1,125
The White Cloud, Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; J. J. Gunsaulus	350
Milking Time, Anton Mauve; William A. Rogers	500
Among the Dunes, Josef Israel; John Emmens	825
A Canal in the Netherlands, Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; J. C. Lotterhand	350
Watching the Boats, Josef Israels; P. L. Dudley	825
Farm and Landscape, Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; Knoedler & Co	350
Family Cares, Jacob Simon Hendrik Kever; J. C. Lotterhand	375
The Bridge, Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; Knoedler & Co	300
In the Cradle, Jacob Simon Hendrik Kever; Knoedler & Co	800
Reading the Letter, Albert Neuhuys; Tooth & Sons	1,000
Landscape and Cattle, Willem Maris; H. Rheinhardt	2,100
The Noonday Meal, Bernard de Hoog; J. Eppsteln	500
Ploughing, Anton Mauve; Charles S. Phillips	1,000
The Little Gossips, Josef Israels; P. L. Dudley	3,800
A Quiet Corner in Holland, Theophile H. de Bock; J. Eppstein	1,225
Bateaux Rentrant, Hendrik Willem Mesdag; Knoedler & Co	600
The Afternoon Nap, Albert Neuhuys; Knoedler & Co	2,500
Mother and Child, Evert Pieters; C. W. Kraushaar	775
The Churner, Albert Neuhuys; Knoedler & Co	5,000
The Timber Truck, Anton Mauve; Knoedler & Co	8,000
The Happy Family, Albert Neuhuys; Knoedler & Co	3,000
The Harbor, Amsterdam, Jacob Maris; James G. Shephard	5,200
The New Toy; Albert Neuhuys; Tooth & Sons	5,100
The Seedman, Albert Neuhuys; Tooth & Sons	2,800
The Grain Field, John Constable, R. A.; T. J. Blakesley	5,500
Mother and Child, John Opie, R. A.; T. Heineman	1,050
The Market Cart, Thomas Gainsborough, R. A.; Elmendorf	1,100
Hampstead Heath, John Constable, R. A.; T. Heineman	1,200
Portrait of a Lady, John Hoppner, R. A.; Tooth & Sons	2,600
Cattle and Landscape, W. R. C. Watson, A. R. A.; J. Campbell	280
The Old Windmill, John (Old) Crome; T. J. Blakesley	5,100
"Thermae Antoninianae" (The Baths of Caracalla,) Sir Laurenz Alma-Tadema, R. A.; Tooth & Sons	20,000
Premiers Bijoux, William Adolphe Bouguereau; Tooth & Sons	3,000
The Battle of the Nile and Blowing up of L'Orient, Joseph Mallord William Turner, R. A.; T. J. Blakesley	25,000
Landscape and Cattle, Thomas Gainsborough, R. A.; T. J. Blakesley	4,100
The Patriarch, Josef De Ribera; Theodore Heineman	300
St. John, Bernardino Luini; W. L. Clark	325
St. Peter, Josef De Ribera; T. Heinemans	550
La Siesta, Louis Alexandre Leloir; Knoedler & Co	240
In the Shade, E. Sanchez Perrier; W. W. Seaman, agent	325
Windsor, James Stark; Emerson McMillin	200
The Pasture Near the Church, John Constable, R. A.; Emerson McMillin	330
The Cardinal, Jehan Georges Vibert; Warner M. Van Norden	280
Head, Jean Jacques Henner; P. W. Rouss	400
At Herresson, Henri Harpignies; Elmer Clorf	400
The Cardinal's Letter, (Les Indiscrets,) Jehan Georges Vibert; Knoedler & Co	800
Head, Jean Jacques Henner; W. M. Van Norden	380
A Village Pasture, Emil Van Marcke; A. M. White	375
A Provincial Town, Jean Charles Cazin; Otto Burnet, agent	1,175
The Ruins, Sir Laurenz Alma-Tadema, R. A.; Meyer H. Lehman	3,600
Sunset, Henri Harpignies; Otto Burnet, agent	975
Confirmation, Pascal Adolphe Jean Dagnan-Bouveret; Knoedler & Co	650
Head, Jean Jacques Henner; A. N. Grady	600
On Guard, J. R. K. Duff; J. Campbell	70
A Corner of the Pasture, Julien Dupre; W. C. Rogers	600
The Noonday Rest, Leon Augustin L'Hermitte; Knoedler & Co	1,300
The Gleaners, Jean Francois Millet; T. J. Blakesley	5,000
The Advancing Foe, Adolf Schreyer; Arthur Tooth & Sons	2,400
St. Joseph with the Christ Child, Bartolome Esteban Murillo; Elmendorf	500
View of Ancient Rome, Richard Wilson, R. A.; T. J. Blakesley	1,100
Toilet of Venus, Titian, (ascribed;) T. J. Blakesley	2,100
The Star, Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; T. J. Blakesley	3,600
The Duchess of Buckingham, Sir William Beechy, R. A.; Warner Van Norden	5,700

$184,265

The hall was filled with those who had come to see the paintings and bid at the sale.

ACADEMY'S VARNISHING DAY.

Persons Prominent in Art Circles and Society at Private View.

Many artists and persons prominent in the art world of this city attended the Varnishing Day of the National Academy of Design yesterday in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. President Frederick Dielman of the Academy received, and between three and four thousand persons were present. A number of luncheon parties were given before the reception, and among those entertaining were Mrs. Carroll Beckwith and Miss Sallie Hewitt.

Among those present at the Varnishing Day reception were Mrs. William Schiefelin, Mrs. Charles F. Howe, Miss Isabelle Hapgood, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, George B. Post, Arnold Brunner, Harry W. Watrous, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, the Misses Caesar, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, John La Farge, the artist; James Breese, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. E. N. Nichols, Mrs. R. K. Prentice, Mrs. Livingston Davis, and Mrs. John Claflin.

The pictures submitted for the annual exhibition are all hung. The exhibition will open to the public to-day.

SALMAGUNDI'S ART EXHIBIT.

$200 Prize Awarded to H. A. Vincent—The Club Entertains.

Artist members of the Salmagundi Club gave a stag party in the galleries of the clubhouse last night preceding the opening of the annual exhibition of pictures in black and white. Among those present were D. G. Gue, George M. Reeves, William Henry Shelton, G. Glenn Newell, William Ritschel, Charles Warren Eaton, W. Granville Smith, J. Marble, E. L. Ferguson, Albert L. Groll, A. T. Van Laer, and Paul Cornoyer.

For his picture of a dock scene Harry A. Vincent received the two-hundred-dollar prize presented by Samuel T. Shaw for the best work in the exhibition. A twenty-five-dollar prize was awarded to Rufus Sheldon for a monotype.

The exhibition will open to-day. Admission is by card.

RECTOR FAVORS SALOONS.

He Says He Likes the "Demon Rum" and Will Work for License.

Riverhead Town, L. I., now "dry," has a clergyman who has declared for licensing saloons, and says he will both vote and work for license at the Spring election. The Rev. William A. Wasson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, sent a two-column letter on the subject to a local Riverhead paper, which was published yesterday. In the letter he handled the situation with entire frankness. He will openly work for license that temperance workers, whom he calls "the dear good women of the W. C. T. U.," have been actively fighting for years.

The Rev. Mr. Wasson has been rector of Grace Episcopal Church for five years.

"I shall certainly work and vote for license in Riverhead," said the rector to a reporter last evening. "But I am entering this campaign as a citizen and not as a rector. I have seen men upon the streets many times whose condition was eloquent testimony. There is plenty of liquor sold."

In his letter the rector says:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, although deprived by wicked men of the privilege of the franchise, have shown themselves to be not a whit behind the most skillful politicians in their ability to get votes for their ticket. In fact, had it not been for these devoted women the bottom would have fallen out of the no-license movement long ago. Let me here make a confidential confession. Having had the curiosity to investigate at first hand this "demon," rum business, I have actually gone so far as to taste beer and wine (I will not say how often or how much) and all I can say is that if "every drop of this stuff contains ten thousand demons," as is claimed, why then "demons" taste mighty good.'

Who are these people that they should take it upon themselves to force pink lemonade down my throat when my whole being is crying out for the real thing? Away with this tomfoolery!

I wonder if there is any one in this town of Riverhead so green and guileless as to suppose that liquor is not being sold here right along? I have been told that these "low down" fellows prefer no license to license. They are in pocket by it. The saloon keeper is laughing at you. He, too, is a no-license man. Hurrah for the white ribbon and free selling. Nobody is fooled except the dear, good women who live in the dreamland of prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. members, when they saw the Rev. Mr. Wasson's letter, sat up and gasped. They will hold special meetings to combat his influence.

HADLEY ON FOOTBALL.

It Takes Students Away from Evil Amusements, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 15.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale said tonight at the annual meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of this city that President Roosevelt and President Eliot of Harvard were not talking of the same thing when they disagreed about keeping football on the Harvard athletic list of sports. Dr. Hadley touched on football in speaking of the difference between professional school students and students of the undergraduate type who have not yet chosen their profession. He said:

"There has been some newspaper discussion as to certain utterances of President Roosevelt and President Eliot of Harvard. Some people have said that they were in agreement. Others have said that they differed. The truth is that they neither agreed nor differed. They were talking about different things. President Eliot was thinking of a university where the students were predominantly of the graduate or professional type. If you have a university of the former type in mind you do right to prohibit football. It takes time and is a subtraction from professional energy. But if you have a university of the latter type you do wrong to prohibit football.

"The time and attention given to football are not taken away from the studies. They are taken away from forms of amusement and dissipation whose good is far less and whose evil is far greater than football is or is likely to be."

The Rev. Dr. Middleton Exonerated.

RED BANK, N. J., March 15.—The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference today dismissed the charges against the Rev. George R. Middleton of Atlantic Highlands, who it was alleged was concerned in the conspiracy case in which Caleb Butterworth of Camden was the plaintiff. Dr. Middleton was pastor of a Camden church when the trouble occurred. The committee on complaints brought in a report recommending that no action be taken against the clergyman.

Have you much brain work?
Try eating
Grape-Nuts
every day for 10 days and see how much better you can work.
"THERE'S A REASON."

MAKE ART MUSEUM AID CITY SCHOOLS

Plans for Closer Co-operation Are Discussed at the Graduates' Club.

GOOD WORD FOR RICH MEN

Edward Robinson Says Pupils Should Realize Their Debt to Wealthy Art Donors.

Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art staff said a good word for the much-abused millionaire last night in an address before the Graduates' Club in its house at 111 Fifth Avenue. He was speaking on "Art Museums and the Public Schools," the meeting having been arranged with the idea of trying to establish closer co-operation between the Museum and the school teachers of the city.

"One of the first things teachers should instil into the minds of their pupils, when on visits to the Museum," said Mr. Robinson, "is that they owe their opportunities for studying and enjoying the art collections to the rich men of the country. Especially is this important just now when there exists such a Socialistic feeling throughout the country, the poor showing a spirit of antagonism to the rich. There is no country in the world where men feel the responsibility of wealth toward the country as they do here."

Mr. Robinson went on to explain the functions of the museum and its proper influence upon the community. One of its greatest aims, he said, was the holding up of the ideal side of life.

"There is no city in the world where there is greater need for the practice of that doctrine than in New York," he said. "It is a material city. But the fact that the City of New York appropriated a great sum for the building of the museum and promises to appropriate more is an evidence that another spirit is awakening. It is on the plane of the ideal that the museum should stand. Let us hope that its influence on the community and on the country at large will increase as time goes on.

"One of the things that the museum can do is to cultivate imagination. If there are any school teachers here I wish to say to them, Do not take art too seriously. If the school-child can be made to feel that the visit to the museum is more of a holiday than a lesson, and afterward be made to analyze his or her pleasure in the viewing of the works of art, then the greatest good will have been accomplished. But do not let them feel that art is a solemn and serious thing.

"Our interest in bringing the museum and schools into closer touch is very great. Just how that question is to be worked out is not plain yet. Already the subject has come up in our board, but there is nothing definite to promise you now. We will welcome any suggestions."

Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the public schools, presided at the meeting, and outlined the purpose for which it was called. In speaking of the Museum, he said it had been looked on by teachers as more or less forbidden ground.

Henry W. Kent, also of the Museum staff, said that while not at liberty to speak in an official capacity, he wished to say that the Museum should in no way offer teaching—that its officers should not teach. He said that the school teachers should make demands of the Museum and that the latter would do all within its power to co-operate.

"The museums can lend duplicate objects to the schools," he said, "for purposes of sketching. Of course the originals would be too valuable. It could also lend maps, charts, and photographs, and might even allow teachers to come with classes to certain rooms and make their own selections. Courses of lectures might be arranged."

Prof. William H. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Edward W. Fennolosa, and Prof. George Kriehn also spoke.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Capt. F. L. Palmer, Seventeenth Infantry, having been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a Major is announced.

First Lieut. D. Potts, Eighteenth Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry at Havana for appointment as aide de camp.

First Lieut. F. R. Kenney, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Phoenix, Ariz., relieving Capt. R. C. Williams, Thirteenth Cavalry, who will join his regiment.

Changes in stations and duties of Ordnance officers: Major B. W. Dunn, to Morristown, N. J., for duty at the United States Powder Depot, Dover, relieving Lieut. Col. O. B. Mitcham. Lieut. Col. Mitcham will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal to relieve Lieut. Col. L. L. Bruff. Lieut. Col. Bruff will proceed to Philadelphia to relieve Col. J. Rockwell, Jr. Lieut. Col. Rockwell to St. Paul for duty as chief Ordnance officer, Department of Dakota.

Boards for the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces are appointed as follows:

Plattsburg Barracks—Col. P. Reade, Twenty-third Infantry; Majors C. E. Woodruff, Surgeon, and Z. B. Vance, Fifth Infantry; Capt. S. H. Ford, Fifth Infantry; Capt. C. P. Robbins, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. G. W. Packer, First Infantry, Recorder.

Fort Leavenworth—Major B. M. Purssell, Eighteenth Infantry; Capts. M. McFarland, Eighteenth Infantry, and R. R. Raymond, Engineers; H. D. Bloombergh, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. E. M. Talbot, Assistant Surgeon, and W. E. Gunster, Eighteenth Infantry, Recorder.

Fort Crook—Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, Deputy Surgeon General; Major W. R. Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry; Capts. I. Erwin and W. E. Welsh, Thirtieth Infantry; T. L. Rhoads, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. W. A. Carleton, Thirtieth Infantry, Recorder.

The Navy.

Paymaster T. W. Leutze, additional duty in charge accounts, New York Navy Yard.

Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, to duty as member of Isthmian Canal Commission.

Capt. U. R. Harris, to command naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill, to command the Quiros.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset, to the Colorado.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent, to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Rhode Island, at Guantanamo; Wasp, at Cairo.

Sailed—Paducah, from Guantanamo for Bluefields; Dubuque, from Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Dolphin, from Charleston for Havana; Milwaukee, from Mare Island for Magdalena Bay.

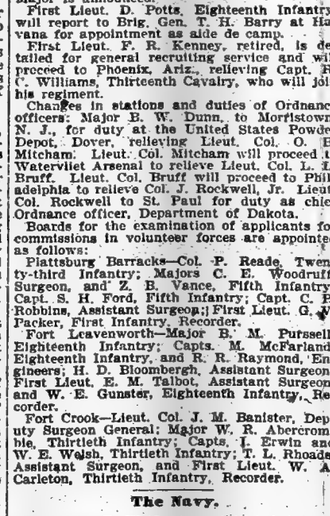

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Why Evans'?

IT contains bone and sinew making properties that give it distinction above all other beverages. Evans' Ale is essentially a "food stuff" of high nutritive value. Delicious and satisfying.

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LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

LEWIS'S SALARY NOW $12,000

Chief Engineer Made Head of the Board of Estimate Force.

Owing to the absence of President Ahearn the Board of Estimate put all reports on increase of salaries and reclassification of city employes over for a week at its meeting yesterday except that dealing with the employes of the Board itself. The report of the Special Committee on these matters was adopted. It provided for the increasing of Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis's salary from $7,500 to $12,000 a year, and for the increase of Harry P. Nichols's salary from $5,000 to $6,000.

Mr. Lewis is made head of the engineering force of the board, which will prevent any friction in the future such as has existed in the past through Mr. Nichols being at the head of the Bureau of Franchises, and Mr. Lewis occupying an identical position in relation to the board. Mr. Nichols will now be subordinate to Mr. Lewis.

The matter of approving the action of the Board of Aldermen in appropriating $2,500 to pay William M. Ivins for his services in connection with the investigation into the Street Cleaning Department was laid over, a full vote being required and Mr. Ahearn being absent.

STRANGLER ADMITS GUILT.

Woman's Slayer Pleads to Murder in the Second Degree.

John Wolinz, the Hungarian baker and confessed slayer of Mrs. Maggie Gordon, who was found strangled to death in her rooms at 15 Second Street on the night of Nov. 3, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. He will be sentenced on March 22.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

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1 and 2 clasp Pique Kid or Suede Gloves. 1.00 per pair

8 button length, glace Mousquetaire Gloves. Tan and black. 1.35 per pair
value 2.25

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Plain or ribbed cotton Stockings. Various qualities and weights in all the desirable shapes, colors and improved splicings.

On Saturday, March the 16th.

Children's fine ribbed cotton Stockings. Black, white and tan. Sizes 5 to 9. 6 pairs for 1.00

First Floor, Twenty-third Street.
Fifth Floor, Thirty-fourth Street.

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Black Broadcloth Paletots. Loose or semi-fitting models. Lined with white or black taffetas. 32.50

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the
PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER
plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3967

Woodrow Wilson

PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Writes for to-morrow's New York Times a Tribute and an Appreciation, occasioned by the ex-President's Seventieth Birthday Anniversary, on

Grover Cleveland

Other features which make next Sunday's issue of this paper a notable one include:

Young America in The White House:
Archie and Quentin Roosevelt bound to be "Just Boys" in spite of the unhappy fate which makes them President's Sons.

Abe Ruef at Bay at Last:
The Boss who had brought the art of graft to its highest perfection must face a Jury and answer for his crimes.

Women at Odds Over the Suffrage Question:
Efforts of the advocates of the Suffrage for Women are being bitterly opposed by a league in opposition.

Saint-Saens Enthusiastically Admires America:
The distinguished composer agreeably surprised here, where woman reigns, good taste prevails, and the fine arts flourish.

Daly Estate Gives Up Famous Theatre:
Playhouse which opened forty years ago as a museum has had a brilliant history—long the home of authoritative dramatic production.

The Restoration of Fraunces's Tavern:
Sons of the Revolution will reopen famous house now radically changed.—Architect replies to sharp criticism of the transformation.

Interview With Don Jaime:
Son of "Charles VII. of Spain" talks of his right to the Spanish and French thrones. Ready to take the field at his father's word.

Does the Profession of a Criminal Pay?
The fruits of their evil deeds quickly lost; all noted robbers die in poverty.

Mr. Hennessy on the Grand Opera War:
The usually silent friend of Mr. Dooley grows loquacious at the expense of Herr Conried and Oscar Hammerstein.

Hy. Mayer's Cartoon Page on "The Passing Show."

THE PICTORIAL SECTION OF THE SUNDAY TIMES IS UNEXCELLED.

Chief features of this section will be: Josef Israels's masterpiece, "The Frugal Meal;" a great portrait of ex-President Cleveland with pictures of his birthplace; the Spring Exhibition at the National Academy; another in the series of palatial homes of well-known New Yorkers (residence of John Henry Hammond).

Owing to the great demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES only those who order to-day from their newsdealers can be sure of obtaining a copy to-morrow.

INSPECTORS TO STAY AWAY FROM ALBANY

Some of Them Have but Slight Objections to Gen. Bingham's Police Bills.

WANT A LONG-TERM CLAUSE

This Will Be Opposed, Says Mr. Cutting, and the Situation Will Adjust Itself.

There was further evidence yesterday of a weakening of the opposition to the Bingham Police bills, two Inspectors openly declaring that they were not against them, and one saying that no Inspectors would appear to argue against the measures at the public hearing before the Cities Committee of the Senate next Wednesday. David McClure, counsel for the Inspectors, declared emphatically last night, however, that he would be there and would fight against the bills.

Another interesting development which may prove very important in the final struggle over the bills was the suggestion by four Inspectors interviewed that if the proposed change was to come the Commissioner should have a long tenure of office—ten years was the term mentioned by three Inspectors—which, they declared, would make the department absolutely independent of politics and politicians, and in every way make for additional efficiency of the force.

This suggestion of a long term for the Commissioner, according to R. Fulton Cutting, has been thoroughly considered by the friends of the bills, and they have decided to leave it out and keep it out, believing that it would confuse the matter, and possibly prevent even the reform which the bills in their present shape would provide.

Mr. Cutting said last night that the Citizens' Union and other organizations and individuals working to obtain the legislation rather expected that such a suggestion would emanate from the Inspectors before the bills were voted upon.

To Fight Long-Term Amendment.

"It is likely," said he, "that an amendment will be introduced providing for a long term for the Police Commissioner, but if it is, it will be introduced by an opponent of the bills. And it will be fought with all the strength we can command. Personally, I believe that the Commissioner should have a long term.

"But a bill providing for that cannot pass—those who have studied the situation thoroughly know that—and we are all determined to prevent the introduction of that proposal from killing the considerable measure of reform that will come, as we all believe, from the laws now suggested."

Mr. Cutting said that he believed Gen. Bingham would have a long term as Commissioner if his work, with the added power provided by the two bills, was satisfactory, as all who knew him believed it would. If the next Mayor is a Democrat, he said, he would be practically compelled to keep Gen. Bingham in office, because he was appointed by a Democrat, and if the next Mayor is a Republican, public opinion would demand that he keep as Commissioner of Police a man who had made good.

Inspector Dennis Sweeney of the Sixth Inspection District broke the silence which has prevailed in the ranks of his colleagues.

"If these Bingham bills are needed, well and good; let them go through," he said. "All this rot about graft and corruption is absolute fiction. The Inspectors are not mixed up in anything of the kind. And as a result of these false stories the bills are not getting a fair show.

"On one side, the people are given to understand that if the members of the Legislature vote against the bills, they will get some of the money that is said to have been raised. On the other side, this newspaper stuff about graft has prevented the public from seeing the bills in their proper light. The public seems to be concerned largely with the matter of this reported corruption, and not with the bills themselves.

Inspectors Against One Clause.

"There is one clause in the bill which I am against," said Inspector Sweeney, smiling. "I refer to the clause about reducing Inspectors. Quite naturally, I am against that. I have just recently been made an Inspector, after many years of hard work, and I wouldn't like to be reduced in rank. But I must say that it doesn't matter to me which way the thing works as regards my own individual case; I am going to stick to the department, whether as an Inspector or something else."

Inspector Sweeney said that he thought the best results would be obtained if the Commissioner's term of office were made longer, provided the bills passed.

"I would be in favor of a ten-year term for the Commissioner," he said, "and also in favor of paying a higher salary—$15,000 a year if necessary. That would raise the department above the politicians, and every member of the force would know to whom he would be responsible. It would be the Commissioner and nobody else. Naturally that would make the force better."

It was Inspector James F. Nally who gave the information to THE TIMES last night that no Inspectors would go to Albany to attend the committee hearing next week. He would not admit that opposition to the bills had been withdrawn, but said that several of the Inspectors had been opposed to going to Albany to argue against the measures, believing that it looked too much like playing politics. Counsel for the Inspectors had been employed, he said, and it was likely that he would be present at the hearing.

Might Affect Several Inspectors.

Inspector Nally said that he didn't have any very strong opinion about the bills, because they would not affect him personally.

"But, naturally," he added, "it's all for one and one for all, as in most things."

He mentioned only one objection to them, and that was the provision for reducing Inspectors. He had been on the force thirty years, he said, and could not suffer under it, but he named several younger Inspectors—Cross, Huzzey, Sweeney, Walsh, Hogan, Titus, McCluskey, and Flood—who might suffer.

As to the term of office for the Commissioner, Inspector Nally said:

"Ten years wouldn't be any too much. By making the Commissioner's term long, and thereby removing him from politics, is the only way I see to keep politics out of the department."

All those interviewed yesterday said that the whole force believed Gen. Bingham to be eminently fair, honest, and efficient.

Mr. Cutting and other friends of the bills were busy yesterday and last night furthering their plans to get the Police bills through the Legislature. Mr. Cutting said that he had been told by a man who had been interviewing Inspectors that the impression prevailed in the department that the bills would be defeated, but he took no stock in the report.

Edward M. Shepard wrote to Mr. Cutting yesterday that he would attend the hearing in Albany, and do all he could to get the bills through. Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, wrote to Senator Horace White, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, commending the police bills.

The East Side Civic Club, at a meeting yesterday, passed a resolution indorsing the efforts of Commissioner Bingham and urging the passage of his bills.

Appeal to Hughes for a Transfer Bill.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association has written to Gov. Hughes advocating the passage of the bill introduced by Assemblyman James A. Francis, requiring that transfers be given between the Subway and elevated systems at Sixty-sixth Street. This same proposal was defeated in the Board of Aldermen. Legislative action is now advocated.

TRANSFER RULE UPHELD.

Order Giving Them Only When Fares Are Paid Sustained by Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided unless a passenger demands a transfer at the time he pays his fare the agent of the street railway company is not compelled to give one. This decision was made yesterday in a suit by Jauncey Ketcham against the New York City Railway Company. The case was originally tried in the Municipal Court and judgment given for the plaintiff. The company appealed to the Appellate Term, and the judgment of the Municipal Court was affirmed. Again the case was appealed, and yesterday Justice Scott, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, said:

> The plaintiff's contention is that the statute gives to each passenger the absolute right to demand a transfer at any time in the trip, and that to fix one time at which alone such a demand should be complied with is unreasonable and unlawful.
>
> Assuming that some one point of time may lawfully be fixed, there are two obvious points which suggest themselves as appropriate. One is the time of paying fare; the other is the time of disembarking at the time of intersection. When it comes to a question of choice between two possible methods, the judgment of the managers of the railroad is entitled to some weight, for they are to be presumed to be cognizant of the conditions, requirements, and difficulties of the service, and it is not to be lightly assumed that they have adopted a regulation without due reflection, and that they deliberately seek to avoid their statutory obligations.

The judgment of the Appellate Term was reversed and a new trial ordered.

DOUBT COOPER'S SANITY.

Young Man of East Orange Held on a Charge of Bigamy.

That he was either not in his right mind or was acting under strong mental stress when he contracted his second marriage was the explanation offered yesterday by the friends and relatives of Joseph M. Cooper of East Orange, N. J., who was arrested on Thursday charged with bigamy. The story of the young man's arrest aroused a great deal of comment in East Orange, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Cooper, have been prominent socially and have made their home for years.

After a night spent in a cell, Cooper was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Higgins, in Jersey City. Mrs. Theresa S. Cooper of 212 Lafayette Street, Newark, who married Cooper last October, and upon whose charge he was locked up, was in court. The young woman, known as Margaret Lee, to whom, it is alleged, Cooper was married a month before, was not in court, and the examination was postponed until next Monday. Cooper was admitted to $1,000 bail.

CALLS PRESIDENT PEOPLE'S LEADER

The Original Conception of the Office Has Changed, Dr. Wilson Says.

MAN, NOT THE PARTY, NOW

Modern Presidents and Their Predecessors Compared for Columbia Students.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon at Columbia University on "The President of the United States." On account of the crowding of the hall in which he has previously spoken the lecture was given in Earl Hall, the largest auditorium in the university buildings. President Wilson discussed the change in our conception of the functions of the office of President in its relation to the rest of our system of government. He said: "We have, in the first place, to distinguish its position in theory from its position in fact—its legal from its political office; and in the second place we have at once to admit that it has been one thing at one time, another at another, varying with the man who occupied the office and the circumstances which surrounded him."

Dr. Wilson contended that we have entirely lost sight of the conception with which the office was first associated—that of a legal executive subordinated to Congress. He regards the war with Spain as marking the turning point in the development of the new functions of the office, for, he says, "it changed the whole balance of parts in our Government. Foreign questions came to the front again, as they had been in the first days of the Government, and in them the President was of necessity leader. Our new place in the affairs of the world has kept him at the front of the Government, where all attention centres. * * * Let him get the confidence and admiration of the country, and no other single force can withstand him. Even a combination of forces will find it difficult to withstand him. His position takes the imagination of the country. His is the only National office of the Government. The President alone is elected by the people as a whole, has no local constituency, speaks for no special interest. If he truly interprets the National thought and boldly enough insists upon it, he is irresistible, and the country never feels the zest of action so much as when its President is of such insight and calibre. Its instinct is for unified action, and it craves a single leader. It is becoming inclined to choose a man rather than a party, as it did in the case of Mr. Roosevelt at the last Presidential election."

Dr. Wilson further said:

"The history of our Cabinets is strikingly illustrative of the idea that the President is not merely the legal, but also the political leader of the Nation. In the earlier days of the Government it was customary for the President to fill his Cabinet with the recognized leaders of his party, but of late years have witnessed a marked change. The Cabinet is not now regarded as a council of leaders, such as the party they represent would have chosen, but as a body of personal advisers whom the President chooses from the ranks of those whom he personally trusts, not from the ranks of those whom the fortunes of party contests have brought into prominence and influence. Our recent Presidents have called to Cabinet posts their personal friends and business associates, their secretaries, even private bankers who had never had a place in former party councils, and eminent lawyers who have held aloof from politics.

"The Constitution explicitly authorizes the President to recommend what courses of action he pleases in his annual messages to Congress. Most Presidents have contented themselves with recommendations and have done nothing further to induce action by the houses. Messages have no more weight or authority than their intrinsic reasonableness and importance give them. But some of our Presidents have felt the need, which unquestionably exists in our system, for some spokesman for the Nation, and have tried to supply Congress with the leadership of suggestion and origination which it so obviously lacks. The Cabinet officers are shut out from Congress; the President himself has no access to its floor; many practices and well-established barriers of etiquette hinder him from exercising direct influence upon its deliberations, and yet he is undoubtedly the one spokesman of the whole people; they have again and again manifested their satisfaction when the President has boldly accepted the rôle of leader of his party and political leader of the Nation itself.

THE FRANCIS BILL PASSED.

Besides Humane Society's Measure Assembly Approves Hamn Negligence Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The Assembly to-day passed the Francis bill, which allows a police officer of New York City to destroy injured animals on the complaint of two citizens. The bill was requested by the Humane Society of New York. It also passed the Hamn Negligence bill, which is plainly against corporations that may be sued for damages. The bill reads:

"In all actions for negligence causing death, contributory negligence on the part of the decedent shall be an affirmative defense, which must be pleaded and the burden of establishing the same affirmatively shall rest upon the defendant. This act shall not affect actions or causes of action now existing. This act shall take effect immediately."

LABOR WANTS FREE PASSES.

So Mr. Clark of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Intimates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Chairman Rogers of the Assembly Insurance Committee made public to-day a letter from J. E. Clark of Binghamton, a member of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in which he said that labor organizations objected to certain features of the Public Utilities bill. He said it seemed to prohibit railroads from issuing passes to railroad employes other than those employed by them. This, Clark said, was originally in the Inter-State Commerce act, but was withdrawn by Congress at the request of the labor organizations. He hoped the Legislature would do the same.

Mr. Clark also said his organization objected to making the commission the judge of the fitness and qualification of railway employes. He believed this could be safely left to the roads themselves, and certainly, in his opinion, the roads would be an anxious as any one to have competent employes.

Chairman Rogers in his reply to Mr. Clark suggested that the order send a delegation to Albany, and put its views before the Governor and Legislature.

HEALTH LEAGUE CHARTERED.

Will Seek to Prevent Sale of Dangerous Patent Medicines.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The Public Health Defense League of New York City was incorporated here to-day to oppose practices and conditions dangerous to the public health and morals. The Directors include Austen G. Fox, Ernest J. Lederle, Thomas R. Slicer, Thomas Darlington of New York; Howard J. Rogers, Albany; Robert E. Belcher, Boston; Henry W. Cattell, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said last night that the league had been formed for the purpose of waging war against the sale of dangerous patent medicines. It would not interfere in any way with any school of medicine, but would attack certain patent medicine concerns which advertise nostrums and medicines made up from drugs dangerous to health.

Hughes to Dedicate German Hospital.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Gov. Hughes will make an address at the dedication ceremonies of the new German Hospital, at Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue, New York City, to-morrow afternoon. Next Tuesday he will speak at a Young Men's Christian Association gathering in Troy. He will leave here in the morning, returning to-morrow night.

COSTLY DISPUTE FOR CITY.

Effort to Save $500,000 a Year Interest on Old Lighting Bills.

An effort was made yesterday by Controller Metz and Corporation Counsel Ellison to reach an agreement by which the city might pay to the lighting companies something on account of the municipal indebtedness, which is in litigation over the rate charged and which is costing the city between $500,000 and $600,000 a year in interest.

A conference was held in Mr. Ellison's office between the Corporation Counsel, Controller Metz, Vice President Walter R. Adicks of the New York Edison Company, Vice President W. W. Freeman of the Brooklyn Edison Company, and several other representatives of the lighting companies. The city owes about $11,000,000 and is willing to pay 80 per cent. of the total if it can do so without prejudice to the pending suit.

The lighting company representatives promised to consider the proposal and make answer later. They have refused to accept similar offers before because practically their money is out at interest at 6 per cent. and perfectly safe.

At the conference it was declared that the injunction obtained by W. R. Hearst preventing the city from paying anything on the bills until the whole matter had been adjudicated, had cost the city $700,000 in interest. The dispute over the lighting bills dates back to the Low administration.

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HUGHES IS TOLD OF RIVER POLLUTION

Sulphite Mills Affect Streams Flowing Into Saratoga Lake and Lake Champlain.

RIPARIAN OWNERS PROTEST

They Ask the Governor to Declare the Conditions a Nuisance So That They May Be Abated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Hughes spent nearly three hours this afternoon listening to arguments in the matter of two petitions presented to him asking that he declare a public nuisance the condition of Kayaderossenras Creek, a tributary of Saratoga Lake, and the Au Sable River, which empties into Lake Champlain.

The petitioners in the case of Kayaderossenras Creek declare that as a result of dumping into the stream the refuse from the sulphite mills of the Union Bag and Paper Company the stream is so polluted that cattle refuse to drink the water, the fish are killed, and a noisome odor, dangerous to health, emanates from it. In 1899 Gov. Roosevelt made an official order declaring the conditions as they existed along the creek a public nuisance and ordering the sulphite mills to abate the same within a year.

No attention was paid to the Governor's order, the riparian owners say, and they have now renewed their complaint to Gov. Hughes. President I. W. Wiswell of the Village of Ballston Springs declares that no objections to the operations of the big sulphite and paper company's mills are made by Ballston Spa people.

Officers of the paper company said there was no known process for treating the refuse from their mills. This rendered the corporation helpless, and if an order refusing them permission to discharge their refuse into the stream were made, their plant, which employs several hundred hands, would be compelled to shut down.

Gov. Hughes asked many questions, desiring information as to whether they were prepared to treat the sulphite discharges for sanitary purposes regardless of whether there was money in it for the company or not. He wanted to know whether their experiments were not based solely on the prospects of making the refuse a commercial product. The hearing was closed, but the Governor will wait a week for the presentation of briefs before making a decision.

The complaint as to the pollution of Au Sable River and Lake Champlain was made, as in the other case, by riparian owners along the stream and was directed against the discharges from the plant of the J. & J. Rogers Company, located at Au Sable Forks. They say the sulphite renders the stream black and turbid and a public nuisance, besides ruining the water supply of the village of Keeseville. The pollution extends into Lake Champlain, where it causes a slime to cover the surface of the water, killing the fish and injuring the vicinity of the lake as a place of residence.

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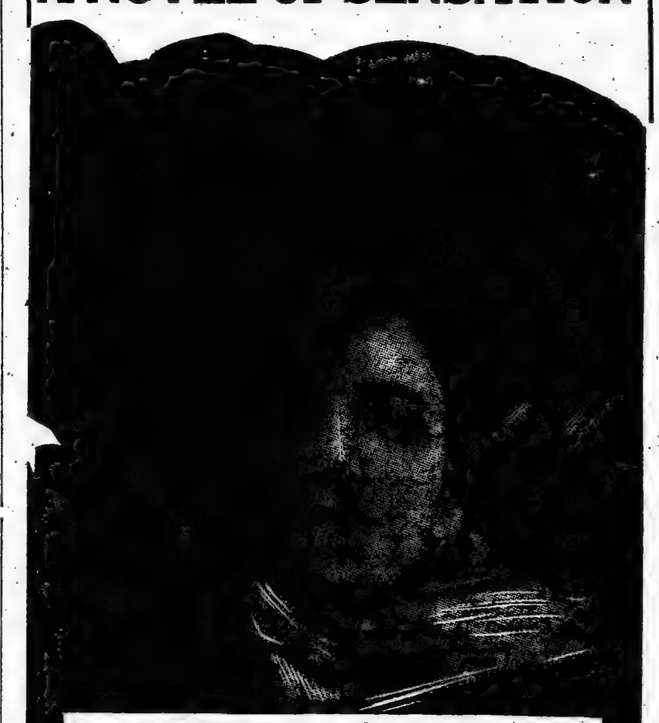
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YOUNG SKATERS IN CHAMPIONSHIPS

De Witt Clinton High School Boys Win Every Event on Programme.

BARNETT'S CLEVER WORK

Youngest Competitor Lands First and Second Prizes—Cremin Takes Two Events.

The first championship skating meeting of the high schools of the Public Schools Athletic League was held last night at St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Three events were on the programme—quarter mile, half-mile, and one mile—all of which were won by De Witt Clinton High School. The boys from this institution captured six out of the nine medals offered for competition. The entry list was a big one, five preliminary and two semi-final heats being required in the two shorter distance events, while sixteen contestants started in the mile. A big crowd was on hand to cheer the boys, and enthusiasm was high.

L. Barnett of De Witt Clinton High School carried off the honors of the meet. He was the youngest and one of the smallest boys entered. He won the half-mile race, and finished second in the quarter. In each event he lost nearly ten yards at the start by being crowded out by the bigger boys, but once started he quickly overhauled his opponents and picked up the lost ground.

In the final heat of the quarter-mile championship Lawrence Cremin of the De Witt Clinton School got away to a good lead. Barnett was in the rear at the end of the first lap, but when half the distance had been covered he had worked himself into third position. At the end of the third lap he was in second place and challenged Cremin, but the latter's advantage at the start enabled him to cross the line about one yard ahead of Barnett.

Barnett scored an easy victory in the half-mile championship. He made up his lost ground in the first quarter, and was on even terms with Lester Fountain of Stuyvesant High School when the latter fell, and Barnett came away and won by twenty-five yards. Fountain managed to finish in second place. Cremin, who was shut out in his heat for the half-mile had a practical walk-over in the mile, winning by nearly a lap from I. Reimer of Morris High School. The summary:

440 Yards, Championship.—First Heat—Won by Lawrence Cremin, De Witt Clinton High School; R. A. McDonald, Nautical School, second. Time—0:54 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Rudolph Hut, High School of Commerce; Frank Holt, Commercial High School, second. Time—1:01 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Louis Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School; Albert Ruffin, Nautical School, second. Time—0:58. Fourth Heat—Won by G. Hilliker, Stuyvesant High School; F. Claussen, High School of Commerce, second. Time—1:00. Fifth Heat—Won by Robert Banks, De Witt Clinton High School; William Damman, Townsend Harris School, second. Time—1:02.

First Semi-final Heat—Won by Lawrence Cremin, De Witt Clinton High School; R. A. McDonald, Nautical High School, second. Time—0:56. Second Semi-final Heat—Won by Robert Banks, De Witt Clinton High School; Louis Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School, second. Time—0:59 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Lawrence Cremin, De Witt Clinton High School; L. Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School, second; Robert Banks, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—0:54 1-5.

One Mile, Championship.—Won by Lawrence Cremin, De Witt Clinton High School; I. Reimer, Morris High School, second; S. G. Rossell, Townsend Harris School, third. Time—8:59 2-5.

880-Yard Championship—First Heat.—Won by Lester Fountain, Stuyvesant High School; R. A. McDonald, Nautical School, second. Time 1:59. Second heat—Won by Rudolph Hut, High School of Commerce; K. Harbison, Manual Training High School, second. Time—2:02. Third heat—Won by Robert Banks, De Witt Clinton High School; A. Ruffin, Nautical School, second. Time—2:05. Fourth heat—Won by L. Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School; G. Seaburg, Stuyvesant High School, second. Time—1:58 2-5. Fifth heat—Won by William Higgins, Erasmus Hall High School; F. Steinkamp, High School of Commerce, second. Time—2:09 4-5. First semi-final heat—Won by Lester Fountain, Stuyvesant High School; K. Harbison, Manual High School, second. Time—2:03 1-5. Second semi-final heat—Won by L. Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School; G. Seaburg, Stuyvesant High School, second. Time—1:58 1-5. Final heat—Won by L. Barnett, De Witt Clinton High School; Lester Fountain, Stuyvesant High School, second; Robert Banks, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—1:56 4-5.

Exhibition Quarter-Mile.—Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club. Time—0:45 2-5.

Hockey Club Players Disqualified.

The members of the Hockey Club of New York team who played against the Poly Prep seven at St. Nicholas Rink on Thursday night have been disqualified by the Amateur Athletic Union. Clyde Martin, who played on the Poly Prep team, is a disqualified athlete, and the Hockey Club players disqualified themselves, according to the A. A. U. law by playing against him. The list of disqualified players follows: L. De Cazanova, Forrest, Russell, Huntingdon, Sturgess, Hazleton, and Bryan.

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New Rules

with the numerous alterations plainly marked in italics, in addition to which is an index and explanation of the rules compiled by Mr. A. G. Spalding.

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AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

New Renault Limousine, 35-45 h. p., with full equipment; must be disposed of at once. M. O. S., Box 110 Times Downtown.

14-20 h. p. Renault Landaulet, brand new and with full equipment. R. L. H., Box 109 Times Downtown.

GRAVESEND YACHTSMEN MEET

Admit Crescent Athletic Club and Arrange Race Dates.

The Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay amended its constitution at a meeting held at the Assembly in Brooklyn last evening in order to admit the Crescent Athletic Club.

One championship race day such as allowed to each of the other organizations in the association was granted to the Crescents. This will be June 29. The other regattas arranged to count for the championship were fixed for the following dates, making six championship events in all: June 22, Marine and Field Club; July 13, Bensonhurst Yacht Club; Aug. 3, Atlantic Yacht Club; Aug. 10, Brooklyn Yacht Club; Aug. 31, New York Canoe Club.

The other dates are as follows:

May 30, Atlantic Yacht Club.
June 1, Bensonhurst Yacht Club; 8, Brooklyn Yacht Club; 15, Atlantic Yacht Club.
July 4, Brooklyn Yacht Club; 6, Atlantic Yacht Club; 20, Brooklyn Yacht Club; 27, Bensonhurst Yacht Club.
Aug. 17, Atlantic Yacht Club; 24, Bensonhurst Yacht Club.
Sept. 2, Atlantic Yacht Club; 7, Atlantic Yacht Club; 14, Brooklyn Yacht Club; 21, Atlantic Yacht Club; 28, Bensonhurst Yacht Club.

Changes were also made in the by-laws of the association to permit of the inclusion of the dory class, which was distinctly popular last year, in the list of championship events.

There is considerable rivalry among the clubs on the bay over the Lipton Cup and new boats are being planned to the number of probably twelve to race for it, all six organizations being represented. Most of them will probably be built within the Crescent Club.

John R. Brophy, now Chairman of the Atlantic Yacht Club, resigned as measurer of the association and Henry J. Gielow was elected in his stead.

TROTTING CIRCUIT PLANNED.

$1,000 Stake Events and $400 Purses at All Meets.

Further details of the Fair circuit of trotting meetings being arranged to be held this season by horsemen in New York were settled upon yesterday at a meeting of the Metropolitan Trotting Association, held at the Gilsey House. It was decided among other things that four $1,000 stakes should be offered at each meeting and that uniform purses of $400 should be given for all other events. The other conditions of the early closing events will be decided upon at the next meeting to be held two weeks hence.

It has been decided to open the season on July 2 and to provide racing for fifteen weeks, closing on Oct. 12. Four-day meetings will be held at Hohokus, N. J.; Orangeburg, N. Y.; White Plains, N. Y.; Danbury, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Parkway, N. Y.; prior to the Grand Circuit meeting at Poughkeepsie, and then five-day meets at the regular fairs at Goshen, Mount Carmel, Orangeburg, Hohokus, White Plains, Mineola, Poughkeepsie, and Danbury.

President D. W. Maloney of the Westchester County Fair Association presided, while others in attendance were President Sol McMillan and Secretary John W. Yale of the Putnam County Agricultural Society; President T. S. Willetts and Treasurer T. S. Bacon of the Queens-Nassau County Fair Association; President R. B. Hock of the Orange County Driving Park, Samuel Nagle of the Hohokus Driving Park, T. D. Waterbury of the Parkway Driving Club, John L. Dodge of the Rockland County Fair Association, George M. Rundle of the Danbury Agricultural Association, and Secretary S. M. Klotz. Horace N. Bain of Poughkeepsie was unable to attend.

RACING CASE IN COURT.

Argument on Writ of Mandamus Will Be Heard To-day.

War will begin on the State Racing Commission this morning in White Plains, where Supreme Court Justice Mills of Westchester County will hear the argument on the application of the Empire City Trotting Club for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Messrs. Wadsworth, Sanford, and Knapp, the State Racing Commission, to show cause why a license to hold running races should not be granted to the Empire City Trotting Club. James Russell Soley, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will represent the Empire City Club and W. C. Percy will appear for the State Racing Commission.

O'NEILL IN SADDLE AGAIN.

Col. Brady at 15 to 1 and Happy Jack at 12 to 1 Won.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Frank O'Neill, a horse owner, made his reappearance as a jockey to-day at City Park. He was preparing for his ride in the City Park Derby on Judge Post. O'Neill today had the mount on Royal Breeze in the fifth race, and finished second.

Col. Brady at 15 to 1 and Happy Jack, at 12 to 1 won the first and the second races, respectively. Weather clear and cool; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Won by Col. Brady, 108 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 15 to 1; Antoine, 111, (Foy,) 9 to 2, second; Bitter Sir, 115, (J. Lee,) 18 to 5, third. Time—0:52. Caucus, Marter Kildare, Headline, Bucking Boy, Truce, Sabado, Watercooler, Orlandot, Hamlet, and Blue Shuffle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Won by Happy Jack, 118 pounds, (C. Morris,) 12 to 1; Mazonia, 110, (C. Booker,) 30 to 1, second; Lady Goodrich, 103, (Gauget,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:31 3-5. Quick Rich, Exalted, Verdant, Mr. Scott, Young Reminder, Begonia, Ever Near, Youngstar, Brait, Major Carpenter, and Sylvan Belle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Won by Heart of Hyacinth, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) even; Nellie Burn, 110, (Goldstein,) 15 to 1, second; Adhigh, 109, (J. Ford,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Estrada Palma, Horse Radish, Hocus Focus, Judge Traynor, Pentagon, Glenacre, Lochgoil, Monis, and Monterey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Cobmoosa, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 18 to 5; Lemon Girl, 107, (Lee,) 10 to 1, second; Mary Morris, 105, (Garner,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Frank Flesher, Gladiator, Noel, and Monochord also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Rappahannock, 112 pounds, (Lee,) 3 to 2; Royal Breeze, 115, (O'Neill,) 5 to 2, second; Sagapanak, 109, (Foy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Mimic's Daughter, Dorothy Duncan, Druien, Maelstrom, Edward Everett, Mollie Ball, Chamblee, Dorothy M., and Dinemock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, selling. Won by Sincerity Belle, 104 pounds, (Pickett,) 5 to 1; Evie Green, 102, (Garner,) 7 to 2, second; Gamara, 100, (Poole,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:12 2-5. King of the Valley, Arthur Cummer, Friendship, Bell the Cat, Gamester, Grand Duchess, and Jungle Imp also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Won by Airship, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 1; Golden Wave, 103, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Quagga, 96, (Morris,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Don Irent, Henry O., Higginbotham, Harry Stephens, and Fieldwick also ran.

Canada Knocks Race Track Gambling.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 15.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal of Jake Sanders, a bookmaker convicted of keeping a common betting place by using a booth at the Toronto race track. Sanders was arrested at the Fall meeting of the Toronto Jockey Club and fined in police court. The sentence was sustained by the Court of Appeals and the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court is final.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 15.—The dismissal of the appeal of Bookmaker Sanders by the Supreme Court will result in the adoption by the Ontario Jockey Club of the system under which betting was conducted last year at Benning. The officials believe bets taken under this plan will not be a violation of the letter of the law.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lady Maia, Limited, 97 pounds each; Economy, 101; Paxton, Allonby, Zick Abrams, 106 each; Amador, 110; Lucy Young, Silver Fizz, Ancestor, 111 each; Orderly, Alcor, 113 each; Clique, 115; Telescope, 117; Consideration, 120.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Torchello, 128 pounds; Peter Becker, 130; Henry E. Schroeder, Creolin, 136 each; Lights Out, 138; Little Wally, Subador, 140 each; Esterjoy, Dr. Keith, 150 each; Kara, 154.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs; purse. Cora Dusant, Parisian Model, Prescati, Emma G., Mickleton Maid, Alisan, Relppse, 101 pounds each; Bitter Man, Bucket Brigade, 104 each; Coincident, Geneva S., Brawney Lad, 109 each; Prince Bowling, Ziephen, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; City Park Derby. Allonby, Yankee Girl, 112 pounds each; Pink Star, 117; Gild, Judge Post, 119 each; Sir Toddington, Planute, Tileing, Temaceo, 122 each.

FIFTH RACE. — Seven furlongs; handicap. Miss Leeds, 92 pounds; Sally Preston, 96; Marvin Neal, 97; John L. Inglis, 102; Pasadena, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Western, Morales, 87 pounds each; Defend, 96; Lady Ethel, 97; Akbar, 99; Sherod, 100; Belle Strome, 101; Dargin, Scotch Dance, Wild Irishman, Frontenac, 103 each; Gold Proof, 108; Charlie Eastman, 111.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Fire Alarm, Doubt, 91 pounds each; Cora Price, 95; Schroeder's Midway, 99; Ferroniere, 103; Prince Brutus, Gauze, Beside, 105 each; Flavigny, 106; Polly Prim, 107; St. Noel, 108; Goldway, 109; Delmore, 110; James Reddick, 112; Bell Indian, 118.

CHICAGO IN LEAD WITH BILLIARDS

Conklin Wins the Last Game of the 14.2 National Amateur Tournament.

DEMAREST GETS THE PRIZES

Young Western Expert Takes Away Four Handsome Trophies from the Liederkranz Club.

FINAL STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	High. Run.	High. Average.
C. Demarest	5	0	115	23 3-11
C. F. Conklin	3	2	61	12
E. W. Gardner	3	2	101	11 13-18
J. F. Poggenburg	2	3	101	21 6-14
Dr. L. L. Mial	2	3	94	17 7-10
J. M. S. Rolls	0	5	80	14 5-10

Charles F. Conklin defeated the ex-National amateur billiard champion, Edward W. Gardner, yesterday by the score of 300 points to 201. The game was the closing session at the table in the seventh annual National championship at 14.2 balk line. By his victory in the concert hall of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Conklin won second place to the young champion, Calvin Demarest. Both represent the Chicago Athletic Association.

The records of the most remarkable amateur billiard tournament ever held were completed yesterday by the officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Demarest won four prizes as the result of his second tournament for National honors. Besides the valuable silver cup emblematic of the championship, which must be won twice to become the personal property of the holder, he also took the large Sevres vase, the first prize; the large bronze and crystal electrical piece as the high-average prize, and the pearl and diamond scarf pin as the high-run prize.

After winning the bank for lead, Gardner opened with two open-table shots. He was endeavoring to collect the globes for short rail work when he missed a two-cushion shot in the corner. Conklin scored twice. As the ex-champion took his place at the table for his third inning he began from an attractive leave. By careful manipulation he quickly collected a double-figure run of 48.

The Chicagoan came back at him with 25 as his first contribution. The surprising feature of this run was the fact that Conklin did not keep the ivories on the jump and hustle about the table. In a measure the strain of the tournament had been removed, and his balkline method was displayed in its true light. He lapsed for an inning and accumulated a run of 41 that for good balkline he had not duplicated during the tournament. In his tenth inning he collected the balls, and by a pretty exhibition of the shortable method gathered a run of 45 that placed him in the lead.

Gardner looked as though he was going to run away as he began the twelfth inning. Conklin had left the balls in close position, but the ex-champion had difficulty in accumulating 17.

Conklin's 64 was accomplished mainly through the leave of Gardner's, which was the first of the match. At the sixty-third count the balls became frozen, and the Chicagoan had them respotted. They spread so widely that he missed a twice-across-the-table shot, although he had been playing a delicate nurse when the freeze occurred. Both billiardists lapsed badly for the next four innings. When Conklin collected the ivories once more and completed his string with a clever bit of close play which produced an unfinished run of 31. The score:

Conklin, (white ball)—0 0 25 0 41 6 10 5 5 45 33 22 1 64 11 0 1 0 31. Total—300 points. Average—15 15-19. High runs—64 45 and 41.

Gardner, (spot ball)—2 0 4 3 2 0 2 36 0 7 24 0 1 17 0 39 3 0 2 9 1. Total—201 points. Average—10 11-19. High runs—45 39 and 36.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Knickerbocker's Billiard Tourney.

S. Boyd defeated Scheigig last night at 14.2 billiards at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 240 to 213. Scheigig was required to make 275, giving Boyd a handicap of 35 balls. Boyd's average was 5 15-46, and his high runs were 23, 21, and 18, while Scheigig's average was 4 37-45, and 28, 16, and 15 were his best high runs.

Beat Pool Record in Private.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 15.—Thomas Bush, a local pool expert, in a private club yesterday ran eighty-eight balls from the break, which is said to be one point better than the world's record.

Columbia's Handicap Indoor Meet.

Preparatory to the outdoor Spring season an indoor handicap meet was held in the Columbia gymnasium yesterday. K. M. Boorman, 1909, maintained his lead in this series by winning two first places and one third. Summary:

35-Yard Dash.—Won by K. M. Boorman, 1909, (scratch;) C. G. Edgar, 1909, (scratch,) second; G. G. Sales, 1908, (5 feet,) third; R. Schwarz, 1909, (1 foot,) fourth. Time—0:04 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by S. Bischof, 1909, (70 yards;) R. Schwarz, 1909, (50 yards,) second; M. D. Smith, 1909, (40 yards,) third; T. C. Morgan, 1909, (25 yards,) fourth. Time—2:04 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. M. Bowes, 1910, (4 yards;) G. G. Sales, 1908, (3 yards,) second; K. M. Boorman, 1909, (scratch,) third; G. C. Edgar, 1909, (1 yard,) fourth. Time—0:24 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by M. D. Smith, 1909, (35 yards;) H. E. Slade, 1909, (scratch,) second; A. Holtzorf, 1908, (100 yards,) third; H. F. Kudlich, 1909, fourth. Time—5:02 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by K. M. Boorman, 1908, (scratch,) 5 feet 3 inches; E. Ulmen, 1909, (1 inch,) second, 5 feet 3 inches; T. S. Babcock, 1909, (scratch,) third, 5 feet 2 inches.

"RINGING" CHARGES FAIL.

New York A. C. May Withdraw Protest Against Riverside Oarsmen.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held to-night at the New York Athletic Club. The most important questions to be decided are the date and place for this year's National regatta. Jamestown Exposition and Philadelphia are the only applicants for the event, and, although the Quakers have been working hard soliciting votes, it is generally believed that Jamestown will be selected.

The charge of "ringing" against the Riverside Boat Club of Boston, in connection with the National regatta at Worcester, Mass., last August, will probably result in a complete exoneration for the Boston oarsmen. The New York Athletic Club and Riverside eight-oared crews rowed two dead heats for the eight-oared shell championship, and because of a letter received by the New York A. C. from a former Worcester sculler named Bennett, an investigation was demanded. The letter stated that the writer heard certain members of the Riverside Boat Club remark that they had three new men in the boat for the second race.

Bennett has since shifted the blame on to unnamed men, who he said he met on the Sunday following the races, and in view of these facts the New York A. C. will probably request that the charges be dropped.

The only other matter of importance is the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by W. B. West of Philadelphia that a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association had written to the Henley Stewards stating that he was a sculler of mediocre ability, and alleging that he did not represent the best in American rowing. West, who competed at the Henley regatta last year, charged that the letter reflected upon his amateur standing.

CAMBRIDGE IS FAVORITE.

Light Blue Quoted at 4 to 1 on Boat Race with Oxford.

PUTNEY, England, March 15.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews which are to take part in the annual boat race from Putney to Mortlake, which will be started at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, wound up their training this morning with brief paddles. The Cambridge oarsmen are the favorites at 4 to 1 on, but both crews are above the average, and the Oxonians improved so rapidly after they first appeared on the River Thames that a good race appears to be assured.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS BEAT YALE.

Local Team Wins Dual Meet by 34 Points to 20.

The gymnastic team of the New York University defeated the Yale team in a dual meet last night in the University Heights gymnasium by the score of 34 to 20. The local contestants were in better form than in any previous year.

The meet was closely contested, the New Haven gymnasts making a game fight in every event, but in all around ability the winners of last year's intercollegiate meet were superior. Schnall of New York and Butler of Yale did the best work on the horizontal bars, and they also excelled in parallel bar work. On the side horse Fernandez of the New York team outclassed his rivals easily. Among the club swingers, Gilbert of Yale and Hicks of New York gave spirited exhibitions. Greenfield of New York did admirable work in the flying rings, winning easily, and Thompson also of the local team won the tumbling event. The teams were:

Yale—Everard, Gilbert, Griffin, Butler, Baker, Druckleib, Hoerle.

New York University—Fernandez, Rosenly, Schnall, Smith, Bartelmez, Hicks, Flynn, Greenfield, Thompson, Shiras, Ackerman.

The summaries:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Butler, Yale; Schnall, New York, second; Gilbert, Yale, third.

Side Horse.—Won by Fernandez, New York; Rosenly, New York, second; Gilbert, Yale, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Gilbert, Yale; Hicks, New York, second; Flynn, New York, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by A. Schnall, New York; E. C. Butler, Yale, second; G. W. Bartelmez, New York, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Greenfield, New York; Baker, Yale, second; Gilbert, Yale, third.

Tumbling.—Won by Thompson, New York; Schnall, New York, second; Hoerle, Yale, third.

CRANE TO COACH HARVARD.

Ex-Champion Court Tennis Player to Teach New Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—Announcement was made to-day that Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston has accepted the position of head coach of the Harvard football team next Fall. While Mr. Crane, who is a Harvard graduate, class of '90, has never played football on a 'Varsity team, he has followed the game for several years, and was one of Head Coach Reid's advisers last Fall. He has long been prominent in athletics, and for three years was the National court tennis champion.

Cornell Wrestlers Land Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Cornell University defeated the University of Pennsylvania in an intercollegiate wrestling meet here to-night, winning four bouts out of seven. Three of the bouts were given to Cornell on points, while all of Pennsylvania's victories were won on falls.

Cornell lodged a protest against Pike, who represented Pennsylvania in the heavyweight class, on the contention that he was ineligible because he is a freshman.

SQUADRON A MEN IN NOVEL GAMES

Brilliant Gathering Crowds Big Armory to Watch Spectacular Events.

TROOP 3 WINS PRIZE CUP

Difficult Feats of Horsemanship Exhibited by the Skilled Riders of the Crack Troop.

Squadron A entertained a distinguished assemblage of guests last evening with its annual mounted games, which have been an anticipated social event of the late Winter season ever since their inception fifteen years ago. Last night's tournament attracted to the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, a typical gathering of socially prominent people. The limited facilities of the big building were totally unequal to the task of accommodating all those who sought entrance, and the late comers, unable to secure admission, missed an especially interesting and picturesque carnival.

The only places from which the novel contests could be witnessed were the small gallery that surrounds the tan-barked inclosure and a small overhanging balcony that served as a sort of reserved section. Both were totally inadequate to the demands made upon them, and hundreds stood in the rear of both eager for an occasional glimpse of the picturesque sport.

From the arena a brilliant array of evening costumes made a particularly effective picture, and the personnel of the attendance would have immediately suggested the big night of a National Horse Show.

The games were participated in by selected entries from the three troops and were virtually for the championship of the squadron. In previous private meets each troop had held games and selected its champions and these met to decide the supremacy within the whole troop. A handsome cup was offered to the troop making the best point score of the evening and this coveted trophy fell to Troop 3 eventually.

The evening opened with a Jeu de Barre, in which each troop was represented by three men. Troop 3 proved the winner with a team including Artificer Charles A. Dana and Privates Latham R. Reed and Rodman Gilder. Troop 2 was second, with First Sergt. Albert W. Putnam, Quartermaster Sergt. L. Victor Fromen, and Private Henry E. Holt. Corp. Samuel E. Gillespie and Privates Alanson G. Fox and Weston Williams represented Troop 1. Tent pegging followed, and proved an interesting contest, in which the competitors sought to spear pegs with a lance while riding at full speed. Corp. Gillespie won this for Troop 1 with Lieut. William R. Wright and Private Rodman Gilder, both of Troop 3, second and third. Head cutting was another characteristic competition in which various cuts and thrusts were executed and in which Artificer Charles A. Dana of Troop 3 led and Sergt. Harward W. Cram and Private L. Nelson were tied for second.

Team jumping was a picturesque event, each troop entering two teams of three riders, who executed a given number of difficult jumps in unison. The in-and-out jumps were especially hard to negotiate abreast, and Lieut. Wright, Corp. Henry Sheldon, and Guidon Sergt. A. W. Putnam won for Troop 3 by a beautiful exhibition of riding. First Sergt. A. W. Putnam, Corp. William H. L. Edwards, and Private Louis Nelson were second for Troop 2 and Corp. Gillespie and Privates George Weston and Alanson G. Fox tied for Troop 1.

Another novelty was the Sibley tent drill, in which a squad of seven men in command of a leader set tents, unsaddled, and picketed horses and entered the tents and set a guard against time. At a given signal they emerged and undid their work thoroughly and rode away in formations of four leading their pack horses. The hurry introduced many amusing incidents. Troop 1 finally won, with Troop 2 second and Troop 2 third.

The other contests included a pony express, in which polo tactics were conspicuous; rough riding exhibitions, a novelty race that was distinctly original, and a musical tournament.

FOOT TO PLAY HERRESHOFF.

Local Golfers Survive for Chief Trophy at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15.—J. D. Foot of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., will meet Frederick Herreshoff of Garden City in the final thirty-six-hole round to-morrow for the chief trophy in the Pinehurst Club Spring tournament. Mr. Foot's match with C. L. Becker of the Woodland Club was the feature of to-day's play. Foot winning by a long put on the home green. Herreshoff defeated T. S. Lippy of Seattle by 4 up and 3 to play. In the Consolation Cup set L. D. Pierce of Woodland and J. Roberts Allan of Attawa are the survivors, Pierce defeating J. E. Porter of the Allegheny Country Club on the twentieth green, while Allan beat H. W. Rhodes of the Spring Haven Country Club, Penn., by 5 up and 4 to play. The summary:

First Division, Semi-final Round.—J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 1 up; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat T. S. Lippy, Seattle, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation, Semi-final Round.—L. D. Pierce, Woodland, beat J. E. Porter, 1 up, (20 holes;) J. Roberts Allan, Ottawa, beat H. W. Rhodes, Spring Haven Country, 5 up and 4 to play.

Artistic Woolens

is the proper term to apply to our coming season's display. We court the opinion of the critical as to refined taste in selection of patterns, the subdued, yet richness of colorings and the exquisite beauty of the finish and design—yet our prices meet with popular approval.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

AMERICANS DEFEAT ATLANTA.

Win Their First Game with the Southern Team by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—The New York Americans defeated the Atlanta team to-day by the score of 5 to 1. Ball made a home run in the second inning, making the only score for the Atlantas. Moriarty was first to score for the Americans in the second inning by Conroy's fly. In the third inning Orth got two bases on Castro's wild throw, but was put out on second base; Moriarty singled to centre, scoring Keeler, Williams doubled to left, scoring Elberfeld and Moriarty, making three runs. The other run was made in the fifth inning. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoff'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	1	0	4	6	0
Mor'ty, 1b	2	3	12	1	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Laporte, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Conroy, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Thomas, c	0	1	5	1	1
Orth, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	6	27	16	2

ATLANTA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Becker, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Wallace, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Paskert, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Castro, 3b	0	0	0	4	1
Ball, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Sweeney, 1b	0	1	15	0	0
O'Leary, c	0	1	5	1	0
Scopp, p	0	0	0	2	0
Sparks, p	0	0	1	4	0
Harley, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	7	27	18	1

New York	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—5
Atlanta	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Moriarty, Williams, Becker, Sweeney, O'Leary. Home run—Ball. Sacrifice hits—Laporte, Hoffman, Hogg. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Paskert. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Moriarty; Orth, Elberfeld, and Moriarty; Elberfeld and Moriarty. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Harley, 3; by Sparks, 1; by Hogg, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Scopp, 1; by Orth, 2; by Sparks, 1; by Hogg, 1. Bases on balls—By Scopp, 1; by Orth, 1; by Sparks, 1; by Hogg, 2. Wild pitch—Orth. Umpire—Mr. Riggs.

Pitcher Ruelbach's Claim Refused.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15.—The National Baseball Commission to-day handed down a decision refusing the claim of Pitcher Ruelbach of the Chicago Nationals that he is a free agent in baseball and at liberty to sign wherever he pleases. Ruelbach held that his last year's contract was only for one year and that he was not tendered any new contract to sign for this year, therefore, that the Chicago Club has no longer any claim on him.

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide.

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide for 1907 has just been published and is replete with the chronicles of the sport. Editor Chadwick's articles on the game comprise a variety of topics, from reminiscences of the early days of the game to comment on the present-day features of the game. The reviews of the past season in the National and American Leagues are included and illustrated with group pictures of each team. The world's series of 1906 has been exhaustively reviewed and forms an interesting chapter. The statistical records of the major Leagues are presented, with a summary of unusual events of the season's race in both Leagues. The great bulk of the Guide is devoted to the doings of the minor leagues. Other chapters of the book are devoted to college baseball, rules for the world's championship series, the rules of the major and minor leagues, and the official text of the playing rules as promulgated by the Rules Committee.

Standing in Basket Ball Series.

As a result of the fifth round in the 130-pound class basket ball championship in the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, University Settlement and Christ Church are tied for first honors. Three games will be played to-night at Dr. Savage's Gymnasium, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, as follows: Boys' Club vs. the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn and Gordon House vs. National Turn Verein.

Standing of the teams in their respective classes:

130-POUND CLASS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Univ. Settlement.	3	0	Boys' Club	2	2
Christ Church	3	0	Anchor A. C.	1	3
Clark House	2	0	Cathedral A. C.	0	1
Gordon House	1	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	1
National T. V.	1	1	Union Settlement.	0	4
Oxfords	2	2			

115-POUND CLASS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Clark House	2	0	Cardinal A. C.	1	1
Bethany A. C.	2	0	Calvary A. C.	0	1
Univ. Settlement.	2	0	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	1
Gordon House	1	1	John Jay Club	0	2
Diamond Midgets.	1	1	Sigma Deltas	0	2

AUTOISTS DISCUSS STREETS.

Colgate Hoyt Says A. C. A. Will Work for Better Pavements.

An important meeting of automobilists and others interested in the improvement of city street conditions was held yesterday at the office of Albert R. Shattuck, 11 Broadway. Among those present were Colgate Hoyt, President of the Automobile Club of America; William W. Niles,

The New York Times.

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POLITICS AND THE RAILROADS.

Upon the issue of binding the railroads with iron chains the President has such an advantage of position over Mr. BRYAN that the Nebraskan labors almost in vain to attract attention to himself. Still he does not give up the fight. He is not certain how soon the public will be ready for Government ownership of the roads, but he has not changed the view expressed in his Madison Square Garden speech that Government ownership is the ultimate solution. It appears to some observers that toward that solution the President is hurrying the country. When the vast business of the railroads has been put into politics, and there the President with all his tremendous power and influence has been striving to put it, Federal ownership will be about the only avenue of escape from perfectly intolerable conditions. What those conditions will be, what they actually are, has been indicated with all sufficient clearness by the course of prices in the New York Stock Exchange this week.

The President is represented by some of the faithful reflectors of his opinions as magnificently contemptuous of the whole demonstration. "If the Wall Street manipulators have any idea that they can frighten the President by a stock panic, they have missed their guess woefully," is the way the thing is put.

The Administration will in no wise abate the ardor with which its policies are to be pressed to enactment in rates fixed upon "a fair basis of capitalization," to be determined by an appraisal. This interesting theory of the stock market crash, that it was a prearranged demonstration to frighten Mr. ROOSEVELT, assumes that the gentlemen who arranged it were willing to inflict upon themselves and their associates losses running into the hundreds of millions. It is the costliest demonstration of that nature ever attempted on earth. The comment is at once made, of course, that they are paper losses. In a measure they may have been paper losses, and perhaps they may be in part recovered, but that they are real losses also will be perceived by any one who reflects that the persons who have suffered them are very large borrowers of money, and that shares that have declined from 25 to 70 points since Jan. 1 will not perform at all the same service as collateral for loans that they performed at the higher figures.

While it has been notably a "rich man's panic," and while its nature is so hard to understand that it baffles the veterans of the Street, there is one fact that stands out clearly, the fact that on Thursday the market had no support in the usual sense, and that at times many issues were nearly unsalable. At a time when the country is extraordinarily prosperous and when these very shares are earning and paying large dividends, such a phenomenon can be explained, as we pointed out the other day, only by reference to quite other than business and economic conditions. Either the rich owners of these shares had to sell, or they had concluded to sell because they were afraid of something. Somebody bought, of course, but if the buyers had not shared the prevailing want of confidence they would in themselves have given support to the market. It is certainly true that recent disclosures of audacious and unsound railroad financing have in a measure shaken public confidence. It is believed, too, that men in command of a great deal of money had forced securities to a level of prices too high to be maintained. But the thing everybody was talking about, the thing that was uppermost in the public mind, and certainly in the minds of railroad men, was the steady, persistent, and alarming encroachment of the political power upon the business domain of the railroads.

Following Mr. ROOSEVELT'S lead, their ambitions fired by the tremendous popular success of his crusade, statesmen of the minor orders have in half the States of the Union engaged in the work of forging iron chains for these corporations. The Legislatures that are passing two-cent fare laws have not thought it worth while to inform themselves whether all the railroads of their States can be successfully operated with such passenger rates. They disregard economic and business conditions, but they know very well that immense political success has attended the President's pursuit of the railroads, and in their humbler spheres they seek to earn similar rewards by imitating him. The disquieting thing is that when railroad operation ceases to be a business matter and begins to be a political matter, nobody knows where the process will stop. Nobody can tell what the demagogues will do next. As often as there is a Presidential or a State election impending leaders will seek by fresh attacks to fortify their position with the people. That Mr. BRYAN understands this very well appears from his frantic struggles to keep ahead of the President, an attempt in which success is made difficult by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S extraordinary activities.

For business undertakings there is no way to success save through business-like management. The exploitation and looting of railroad systems for private gain is as unbusinesslike as the exploitation and paralyzing of them for political gain. The people of the country ought to pray with equal fervor to be delivered from the demagogues on the one hand and from the manipulators on the other. Both are dangerous.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE POLICE BILL.

It is altogether likely that if the Bingham Police bill were to be redrafted by its framers it would be found advisable to omit its concessions safeguarding to unfit Inspectors their present salaries and pensions after being reduced to Captaincies, and treating detectives subject to reduction with like leniency.

Their hostility to a clean, straightforward, and necessary piece of legislation, and daily evidences of corruption to defeat the bill in the Senate show that tenderness toward these lobbyists of the police is misplaced. If they succeed in their present obstructive efforts they will have overreached themselves, and next year's Police bill will be furnished with a full set of teeth. Indeed, punishment may come more swiftly through Senator PAGE'S bill, just introduced, authorizing Gov. HUGHES to appoint a Commission of Nine to inquire rather minutely into activities recently discussed by the police with shameless freedom.

The Republicans at Albany will lose nothing if they insure the passage of the Bingham bill by making it a party measure. Ranking in importance with the Public Utilities measure will be an act subordinating the Police Department to the Commissioner, as he is subordinate to the Mayor and the Governor.

DEPOSITING CUSTOMS MONEY.

The Aldrich law requires the Secretary of the Treasury in making his bank deposits to apportion them "equitably" between the different States and sections. It is to be hoped that Secretary CORTELYOU'S first order is not his last under this section. His order of Thursday leaves the situation as it was in cities which have Sub-Treasuries, like New York, for example. It is only in cities where there are no Sub-Treasuries that the customs receipts are ordered to be deposited in bank. About 70 per cent. of customs are collected in New York, where the order is inapplicable. Last year $25,000,000 of $300,000,000, say, roughly 8 per cent., was collected in cities where there are no Sub-Treasuries. If this percentage is to be maintained the situation will be relieved in this respect but little, and it is not clear what attention is paid to the "equitable" requirement of the law.

It seems to us that it would be equitable to deposit the customs where they are collected, because it is there that the greatest burden of the collection is felt, and because the United States is financed from New York. Of course, depositing funds in Buffalo, for example, is better than expressing them to New York, and in neither way is the money kept away from here. It goes where there is the strongest demand for it in any case, but that is no reason why it should be made to travel a roundabout route. Mr. CORTELYOU will be absolved from discriminating in favor of New York or of Wall Street, and it is too soon yet to infer that he means to discriminate against either. Equitably does not mean inequitably. A further order is to be expected.

AN EXPERT ON SOUTHERN TRADE.

It is a comfort to read an article on the promotion of trade with South America that is not a plea for subsidies. Prof. L. S. ROWE of the University of Pennsylvania, whose authority is unquestionable, contributes a paper to the current number of The North American Review which is quite free from the subsidy taint.

He finds, practically, three conditions imposed on that increase of South American trade which we can fairly expect, if we wish it enough to comply with these conditions. One is the readjustment of our tariff relations. On this point Prof. ROWE departs from the usual line of argument. He thinks that toward all the chief States of South America, except Argentina, we are more liberal than they are toward us. We admit free of duty the coffee and rubber of Brazil, the nitrates of Chile, the ores and fibres of Mexico, the coffee and tropical fruits of Colombia, while they tax and tax heavily our railway equipment, industrial and agricultural machinery, electrical goods, dredges, and, generally, the multifarious articles needed in young and growing countries, which for years they cannot hope to supply at home. He suggests that the power given by the Dingley tariff to impose a duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee is an indication of the reserve force we can bring to bear on the countries to the south of us to secure relaxation of tariff restrictions.

A second condition is freer investment in South American enterprises by American capitalists, together with the extension of longer credits now made safe—like the investments of a public character—by the improvement in political conditions in all the larger States. The third condition is that "American manufactures, no matter what their excellence, must be placed before the South American public with a skill and intelligence at least equal to that which has characterized the English, French, and particularly the German expansion of trade." On this point Prof. ROWE is insistent:

> We cannot with impunity make South America the happy hunting ground for the inefficient. Business agents in South America must possess social presence, adaptability, and a far larger measure of general culture than in the United States. In these Latin countries much emphasis is laid on social qualities. The really successful foreign business agents are men who combine business capacity with general culture.

It will be seen that practically, from Prof. ROWE'S point of view, our trade with South America is limited by our own interest in it. The things he points out as essential must be as plain to the business men who have an eye to the southward as they are to him. If we do not send the kind of business agents required, if we do not give the credits demanded, if we do not put our money in South American investments, and even if we do not bring pressure to get lower tariffs on our goods, it is because, on the whole, our energies and our thoughts are engaged elsewhere. That may be foolish. To some extent it clearly is. But it is a fact that throws a good deal of light on the time-worn notion of providing trade with South America by hiring vessels in advance to carry it.

OUR CREDITS ABROAD.

Our Stock Exchange this time for the first time fought out its troubles alone, not asking the aid or advice of any other centre of capital. This is an even better declaration of financial independence than the forcing of loans from those who would have been hurt by our collapse. Instead of making demands upon our friends abroad we refrained from enforcing those legitimate credits which were in our control. In Mr. HEPBURN'S words:

> The rate of exchange and our actual trade balance entitle us to import gold in considerable quantities at the present time, but we are assured by the banking interests there that any attempt to import gold will be actively resisted, and gold withdrawals from London under the circumstances would accentuate the strain there and make the reflex influence upon New York more than offset the advantage of gold imports. Hence New York is deprived of that natural source of relief.

Since Mr. HEPBURN spoke thus the exports for February have been published, showing an increase of $13,000,000 worth of domestic products, and for eight months $36,000,000 increase. The figures are lacking regarding imports, so that the balance of trade cannot be stated, but the foreigners have those bills to pay, anyway, and cannot reduce their takings of necessities from us. On the other hand, our imports are mostly of products which, generally speaking, we could get along without in case of necessity. And it must be added that the stores of staples available for export were never so large as at this moment. Our foreign friends do well to respect correspondents who pass through such a strain as this week's without even calling in their resources, and whose shop windows are filled with goods which must be had, and can be had only for gold.

"AMATEUR" BILLIARDS.

The conclusion of the "amateur" tournament, so called, at the game of 14-inch billiards, two shots in, shows how much skill has been advanced since the game was introduced. That was in the late eighties, when audiences had become weary of the enormous runs that SCHAEFER and SLOSSON and VIGNAUX had shown themselves able to accumulate at "straight billiards." When one of these experts "got the balls" at the straight game, there did not seem to be any visible cause or impediment why he should ever stop. And so, after experimentation with various artificial restrictions and difficilitations of the game, in the form of cushion carroms, the "champion's game," which elided the corners and so on, the experts settled down on the nine compartments of the "balk line," first at eight inches, then at fourteen, then at eighteen. By requiring the driving out of the balls after a certain number of shots, the monotony of the "straight rail" was supposed to be obviated. And so indeed it was. The new game did compel a certain proportion of open-table and position play at every stage, and did exact from its votaries what the severe sentence attributed to HERBERT SPENCER called "evidence of a misspent youth."

But behold how the amateurs, the players who are fondly fancied to do something else than play billiards for a living, have acquired a professional footing. In 1893, for example, a run of 100 at 14-inch balk was a feather for the proudest professional to stick in his cap. In that year, it is true, the astonishing SCHAEFER had electrified billiard-playing mankind by a run of 230 against VIGNAUX, and the equally astonishing VIGNAUX had produced an equal electrification by an average of 75. But in January, 1892, SCHAEFER and SLOSSON had played a game for the championship at the 14-inch balk line, in which SCHAEFER'S winning average was 23 plus, SLOSSON'S losing average 17 plus, the winner's best run 155, and the loser's best run 119.

Now, note, these are about the best figures of this last and "amateur" tournament of 1907. Three of the six amateurs have made runs above 100. POGGENBURG'S best single average of 42 plus makes the winning average of SCHAEFER look amateurish. DEMAREST'S best single average exceeds that of SCHAEFER against SLOSSON. The amateurs of 1907 furnish as many evidences of a misspent youth as were furnished by the champion professionals of fourteen years ago. Double that period and it looks safe to say that in 1877 nobody at all was playing as skillful billiards as DEMAREST and CONKLIN and GARDNER and POGGENBURG are playing now. And note also that the improvement is not due, like the improvement in the trotting record, to any improvement in mechanical appliances. The balls were doubtless as true, the table as level, the cushions as accurate and resilient, in 1893, or even in 1877, as they are to-day. It is the improvement in skill of the players which has made the difference and the advance. And observe, yet again, that there is an element in the advance which may fairly be called moral. It is the control by a player of his own nervous system, during the prolonged ordeal of 300 points of balk-line billiards, which, in the long run, meaning in a series of games, enables him to keep control of himself as well as of his opponent. It is really an astonishing performance in its kind that the amateurs have achieved. It ought to attract the attention of "neurologists" interested in what may be achieved by a supranormal command of the nervous system, as well as of amateurs interested only in the art of punching marbles on a table with a stick.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sympathy Begins to Fail.

At this late day, of course, it is hopeless to expect big rivers to give up the habit into which they fell so long ago of running close to or through big towns, but it does seem as if the big towns might at least begin to draw back a little from such neighbors when experience has shown them to be dangerous. New York's rivers, now, are an extremely well-behaved pair—to New York—and as, even in their most irritable moments, they never do anything worse than flood a few cellars directly on the water front, there is no reason why we should give up any of the conveniences and profits that still come from following a plan of urban location that was established when, and because, canoe traffic was of supreme commercial importance.

With cities like Pittsburg, however, the case is entirely different. There, as regularly as Spring comes round, the rivers spread far beyond their banks and make a lake, one year deep and another year deeper, of the narrow meadows where the Pittsburgers insist on living and doing business. And every time this happens all the rest of us are expected to heave a commiserating sigh over the losses of life and property and to sympathize with the victims as if they had suffered one of the great disasters for which nobody is responsible—one of the kind that used to be called "an act of Providence." Well, we all do heave the commiserating sigh, but it is becoming just a little difficult to get it out in good, resonant form, and in our sympathy there is coming to be just a trace of irritation.

People who rebuild on the same site a city that a volcanic eruption has destroyed are always scolded for their recklessness, but the annual losses inflicted by floods on Pittsburg are probably a greater drain upon its resources than those inflicted by any volcano. Yet the Pittsburgers continue to put their huge mills on those too attractive flats between the hills, and they remain able, after all their drownings, to hope that next year there will be no vernal rains and no Winter snows for the rains to melt! This is despite the fact that the part of Pittsburg's business dependent on close proximity to the rivers is minute, and that nowadays railways can go to one place about as well as to another. If the city must remain there, why don't its inhabitants take the money the next flood or two is sure to cost them and spend it in making the city safe from the watery invasion?

And it is a really curious thing that of all the countries in the world we can think of at this moment, Egypt is the only one that has adjusted itself to the Spring floods that most of them have, and, instead of suffering from the inevitable visitation, makes an enormous profit out of it. Why this cannot be done everywhere we cannot quite see.

Information Asked and Given.

Beautifully illustrating the pleasant trait of courtesy and the commendable habit of ever seeking to add knowledge to knowledge in order that wisdom may be obtained, one I. S. APPLETON, a resident of this city, writes to us as follows:

> We understand that your editorial page is for sale. We can, of course, see that it is under the control of the railroad interests. How much do you charge per column? It would be interesting to know, and an answer printed by you at the foot of the editorials would be highly appreciated.

That is all, except for a "Dear Sir" at the beginning, and a "Very truly yours" at the end. It is more convenient for us to give Mr. APPLETON the information he seeks here than at "the foot of the editorials," but he won't mind that, so long as he gets it.

Undeniably, and therefore undeniedbly, the editorial page of THE TIMES is for sale. It, with several more pages—hardly ever less than twelve and often two or three times as many, is purchasable on week days for the smallest of our current coins. On Sundays it costs more, but not so much more that Mr. APPLETON need go without it. At least we hope he need not. We are puzzled a little by his statement that he can see evidences of control by railroad interests. Possibly he refers to the fact that the men on the trains are not always as careful as they should be of the bundles of papers we intrust to them every morning. We have had occasional complaints—one or two a year, perhaps—about the receipt of torn or soiled copies. This is highly regrettable, of course, but accidents will happen, and we do not see that we can do anything more about the matter than we have done except to promise Mr. APPLETON that we will converse very severely with the railroad interests at fault every time the matter is brought to our notice.

We cannot give him a price per column—not for the editorial page, that is—but on application we would gladly supply him with the rates we charge for space in other parts of the paper. They are moderate, considering the quality and amount of THE TIMES'S circulation.

Poles and Their Language.

Why are the Poles "making a desperate struggle to save their mother tongue"? That is what one of their representatives in the Prussian Diet, while discussing the school question, said they were doing, and presumably he is well informed, but it is hard to see why he should think the desperation of the struggle highly creditable to the Poles or what he or they imagine they are going to gain from it.

Doubtless it is a good language, as languages of its class go, and not a little valuable literature has been written in it. Also it has been spoken by many heroic men—men whose courage, alas! was more notable than their political judgment or their practical efficiency. It remains true, however, that the language of the Poles is obviously doomed to elimination from the tongues of Europe, for the reason, among others, that in method of word construction it is one of the languages which has not held its own in the world competition. The man who talks it and none other is already linguistically helpless and at a hopeless disadvantage if he wanders beyond a small circle around his native town, and he must always learn the talk of other people; they will never by any possibility learn his.

Of course, it is painful to give up anything whatever at the command of Prussian officials, but in this case the Prussian officials seem to have common sense on their side. Perhaps the Prussians and the Poles can compromise by both agreeing to learn and speak English, at once, instead of waiting a few years. There, now, is an excellent suggestion in the interest of peace, and we shall be vastly disappointed if it is not received with cordial gratitude by both parties to the controversies. (Part of it will doubtless begin to reach us in the form of enthusiastic letters from Polish readers by to-morrow's mails.)

BLAME FOR SUBWAY DEATH.

Dr. Moore Says Miss Lee Fell from Platform Because Lights Were Dim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday I note the death of Miss Margaret Lee, who fell from a Ninety-sixth Street Subway platform on March 11. I desire to express the opinion that the Subway management was directly responsible for the young woman's death. At 8:30 on the same morning I barely caught myself in time to keep from falling upon the track at that station, not owing to "the blinding by sunlight on the snow," but because of the insufficient lighting of the station.

The statement that "at nearly every station on the road the ticket choppers, &c., derived amusement out of the antics of men and women as they suddenly descended from the surface" is not a fact, as I watched particularly, after our train left Ninety-sixth Street, to see if the other stations were equally badly illuminated, and with one or two exceptions they were not.

The Ninety-sixth Street station has frequently been so dimly lighted as to imperil the lives of passengers, and the recognized fact that passengers must pass from light into darkness should have rendered ample lighting imperative.

Dr. WILLIAM MOORE.
New York, March 15, 1907.

ERRORS IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

A Woman Says We Misconstrue the Suffragette Situation in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To thoughtful Americans the most significant point in Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent letter against equal suffrage is her frank acknowledgment that it has been a good thing for women to vote in municipal elections. On this head she speaks from knowledge, as the women of England, Scotland, and Ireland already vote for all officers except Members of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, who was opposed to Parliamentary suffrage for women, also admitted that they had exercised their municipal suffrage "without detriment, and with great advantage."

Lady Randolph Churchill and the little band of highly conservative women who some years ago petitioned against Parliamentary suffrage, were careful to explain that they had no objection to municipal suffrage, and even thought that its responsibilities had had a beneficial effect on the characters of women.

In short, even the reactionaries approve of woman suffrage so far as they have had a chance to see it in practical operation. They are afraid only of Parliamentary suffrage, which they have never tried.

Meanwhile our American "antis" are urging against municipal suffrage the same objections which the English "antis" urge against the Parliamentary vote, but which they declare, after experience, do not apply to the municipal vote.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., March 14, 1907.

THE SPANIARD.

Col. Watterson Confides His Impressions of Him.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

But the Spaniard disdains us. He will none of us. What does he care for our psalm singing? What, even, for our shining dollars? Behold him with a kind of stolid ecstasy the recent disclosures which have overtaken High Finance in the United States, he points with pride to a line of corruption a thousand years old, bought by system, born in tradition, existing by sufferance, one layer of peculation resting upon another, all perfectly understood and nobody resisting, or even protesting.

"There," says he, with an air of triumph, "with us it is live and let live; with you it is dog eat dog. Give me the good old vices of Spain."

It is useless to point out to him the progress in Arts and Arms of America, the decline of Spain in both. We have our glory, he says. We are poor, but we are happy, he says. If you have your hand toward the beggars, he placidly replies: "They are contented." Truly where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise; and the young King goes automobiling as if there were no bombs and the Queen Mother drives a pair of sleek mules that would fetch $1,000 anywhere in Central Kentucky. The roads are abominable—almost as bad as those in Jefferson County. Half the people live on olives and air. The other half wear cloaks and rubberos.

Where There Is a Feb. 30.

A contributor to Notes and Queries, looking over a collection of menu cards, found one dated Feb. 30, 1904. At first he thought it was a printer's error, but he afterward ascertained that it was quite correct. The dinner was given on board the Pacific steamer Siberia, while crossing from Yokohama to San Francisco. A day is gained between Japan and America, and as the event happened on this occasion at the end of February, leap year, the date Feb. 30, although unconventional, was quite legitimate.

Where American Women Excel.

Lady Henry Somerset in Cassell's Magazine.

The American woman is better read and usually far more cultured than the English woman of the same class. She is a more agreeable companion, and she has a firm belief that she owes it to herself to make the most of her mental powers; and these qualities make home life more attractive than many meals and much Spring cleaning.

POLITICS VERSUS RAILROADS.

Explanation of Their Relation to the Slump in Stocks on Wall Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the present panic, your editorial article of to-day is most welcome, and I wish to express my thanks. It is indeed fortunate that we have at least one newspaper able and willing to present the facts as they actually stand.

The general hostility to corporations has been so fostered by politicians, from the President and Bryan down, and by a very large part of the press, that it has resulted in a veritable debauch of adverse legislation, and, as you so well say, the present rush to sell railroad securities proceeds almost wholly from the anxiety in the public mind as to what may happen next and uncertainty as to whether such securities have really any value at all.

The State of Wisconsin, the population of which is largely German and Scandinavian, has always led in radical attacks on railroads. Some thirty years ago the Grangers in that State passed laws so severe as to be almost confiscatory. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court these laws were at first sustained, on the ground that the power of the State was absolute and that the only remedy was "at the polls." Subsequently, however, and after the members of the court had received some slight instruction in economics, the previous decision was squarely reversed, and it was held that rates could not be reduced below what was reasonable and fair.

It is this last decision, and this decision alone, that now stands between the railroads and absolute confiscation, as the politicians will stop at nothing in their anxiety to gratify ignorant and dishonest voters, and the General Government is helpless within State lines. W. H. W.
New York, March 14, 1907.

CONKLING'S RHYME ON GRANT.

The Recollection of a Chicago Man—Mr. Peck Denies a Version.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, having read your interesting editorial, "Conkling at Chicago," to take issue with your assumption that Roscoe Conkling "did not begin his speech that way"—namely, in rhyme. The Chicago Tribune had a shorthand report of Mr. Conkling's speech nominating Gen. Grant, and I find in that newspaper the full speech beginning as follows:

> And when asked what State he hails from our sole reply shall be, he hails from Appomattox [applause and cheers] with its famous apple tree.

The metrical nature of the sentiment was lost at the time on the shorthand reporter as well, evidently, as the editor and the printer. But there can be no question that the "rhyme" was there and uttered by Mr. Conkling. The shorthand reporter is still living in Chicago. I talked with him to-day, and while he admits that he cannot quote verbatim the lines, he remembers the incident perfectly, with the further fact that the rhyme did not present itself to him as such until he read his own transcription of the speech in the paper. A number of people now living in Chicago heard the speech and will testify to the "rhyme."

The Tribune prepared its own copy with a corps of shorthand men. Another report was prepared by The Associated Press, and it is possible that THE NEW YORK TIMES derived its copy from that source, which may account for the conflict of text. W. C. ENGLAR.
Chicago, March 13, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article which you published on March 12 you cite a letter from one of your correspondents, who ascribes to me a certain version of Roscoe Conkling's much-quoted sentence about Grant and Appomattox. You very properly say of this version that it is "silly, hopelessly so." I quite agree with you, and this is why I wish to disclaim having given any currency to it. In my book which your correspondent mentions I said nothing at all about Conkling's speech or about the bit of doggerel in question. Therefore, please quash this particular indictment and oblige

HARRY THURSTON PECK.
New York, March 15, 1907.

WARD'S SHERIDAN STATUE.

An Explanation for Its Rejection Found in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers must have been surprised by the announcement that the commission for the Sheridan Statue by J. Q. A. Ward should have been declared to be "canceled" by the commission in charge. Those who have had the opportunity of inspecting Mr. Ward's model of the statue, of which you yourself have published a photograph, must have been especially surprised at this open affront put upon the dean of American sculpture, and in respect to a work which many of his admirers regard as his masterpiece. Even those who lack the aesthetic instinct, but possess the "legal instinct," must have been startled by the assumption of a unilateral power to nullify a bilateral agreement.

I am in a position to furnish you with an explanation of these phenomena. The explanation is to be found in the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, beginning at the second verse, and reads as follows:

> There was a Judge in the city who feared not God, neither regarded man:
> And there was a widow in that city, and she came unto him saying, Avenge me of mine adversary.
> And he would not for a while; but afterward he said within himself, Though I fear not God, nor regard man;
> Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.

PRAXITELES.
New York, March 15, 1907.

"Puzzled Citizen's" Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed is respectfully submitted as an opinion on the "Puzzled Citizen's" card on your editorial page of March 13:

> Between the primaries and taxes
> One hour's leisure fairly to divide
> Seems to an arbiter of civic virtue
> A task stupendous, viewed from either side.
> A thing to swear off are the baleful taxes,
> Each year finds me as well in this same fix.
> A thing to swear at, though, is the Assembly
> (And primaries and other politics.)
> So as a civic righteousness apostle
> I think it would have shown a better head
> If, having one entire hour to squander,
> You should have stayed luxuriously in bed.
> Had you for once viewed the accursed alarm clock
> With calm contempt and turned to sleep anew,
> You would have gained sweet dreams, mayhap, and surely
> Some added rest—and my approval, too.

APOSTOLUS RECTITUDINIS CIVICAE.
New York, March 13, 1907.

It Is Correctly Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold against another's opinion that the objective form of the personal pronoun is incorrectly used in the following from Thanatopsis: "Yet a few days and thee, the all-beholding sun, shall see no more in all his course." Kindly decide the question between us through the medium of your columns.

New York, March 15, 1907. M. L. H.

PAID BY FORAKER TO GET EVIDENCE

Ferguson Went to Brownsville at the Expense of the Ohio Senator.

WITNESS FAVORS NEGROES,

Mexican Scavenger Says the Soldiers Could Not Have Left the Barracks Without His Seeing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It developed to-day at the session of the Brownsville Investigating Committee that Senator Foraker had been paying at his own expense the cost of sending a man named Ferguson to Brownsville to drum up evidence.

This came out during the examination of Corp John E. Rimmel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. Senator Foster began asking questions about Rimmel's acquaintance with Ferguson and showed that Ferguson had been taking Rimmel around the city and showing him the sights. Foraker kept still until Foster's questions seemed to imply that Ferguson had been tampering with the witnesses, and then he broke in with an offer to take the stand and tell all about it.

He said he had received an anonymous letter giving the names of certain persons who could give evidence, and that he had asked Ferguson to go to Brownsville and find out about it.

"Ferguson," said the Senator, "went to Brownsville at my own expense and ascertained by making inquiries all that I wished to know, and then I subpoenaed these witnesses."

Senator Overman wanted to know whether Ferguson was a white man or a negro.

"I don't know," said Foraker. "I have known him only since this matter came up."

"Is Ferguson a lawyer?" asked Senator Foster.

"No, he is not a lawyer," replied Foraker.

"Is he an alleged lawyer?" asked Senator Warner.

"No, I don't think he claims to be a lawyer," replied Foraker.

Senator Warren inquired if Ferguson had sought Foraker out.

"No," said Foraker, "he came to see me after this matter was brought up, and when I got this anonymous letter I sent for him."

Thereupon all the Administration Senators chipped in with high approval of Foraker's course. Warren said Foraker had a right to see the witnesses before they went on the stand. Foster said he would go further, and say every Senator had the same right. Warner joined the general chorus of indorsement for Foraker.

An eye-witness to many of the incidents connected with the affray at Bronwsville was put on the stand by Senator Foraker, and before he concluded he had been cross-examined by nearly every member of the committee. He was Macias G. Tomayo, a Mexican carpenter of Brownsville, who also had the contract for the scavenger work at Fort Brown. He was working between the barracks and the wall separating the town from the reservation when the shooting began, and was in a position to see soldiers leave the barracks and enter the town and return to the barracks if they had done so. Claiming to be entirely disinterested and to have no acquaintance with the negro soldiers, his evidence was the best defense of the negroes yet given in the investigation.

During the time of the firing, Tomayo said, he was certain that soldiers did not leave the barracks to enter the town nor enter the barracks from the town, but on cross-examination he would not say that it would have been impossible for soldiers to hide along the wall in the rear of the outhouses and woodsheds. He was absolutely certain, though, that soldiers could not have fired from the barracks into the town without his seeing the flashes of the guns and hearing the reports. On these points he was closely cross-questioned by Senators Warner, Frazier, Foster, and Overman, but he could not be shaken.

Three former members of the Twenty-sixth Infantry testified to hearing threats against negro soldiers, when they should be brought there to take the place of white soldiers.

A "Swettenhamism."

According to The London Chronicle the word "Swettenhamism" has been added to Anglo-American vocabularies since the earthquake in Jamaica. As a striking illustration of the word, which is said to mean "an act performed in good faith which gives pain to another," The Chronicle cites the following: Here is an instance of a "Swettenhamism": A certain Englishman met an American lady and told her that she spoke English fairly well for a foreigner. A smile went round among the people who heard it, and it was explained to him that she was an American. He thereupon looked her up and down critically and remarked: "I should never have thought it. You don't look so objectionably American as some, you know."

Skirts and Typhoid.

From a Vienna Correspondent.

Prague's death rate is 42 per one thousand owing principally to its bad water supply. As trailing dresses are believed to contribute to the dissemination of typhoid germs a general prohibition has now been issued.

THE OPERATIC POSE.

> There is no pose—not one—
> 'Mid those Manhattan shows,
> When all is said and done,
> Like the operatic pose.
> Its habitat is here,
> Its tentacles are near,
> Great Scotti!—year by year
> How it grows!
>
> Ourselves who used to see
> Sweet "Madame Butterfly,"
> "Mahdahmah Bootterflee,"
> Now speak of, by the bye,
> We give Puccini's name
> A "Pootch" that none can blame,
> And—as for "La Bohème"—
> Well, you'd die.
>
> Whole lobbyfuls of us,
> With words none dare to write,
> The English language muss
> Until it is a sight;
> (Unless a word's unique
> Like "timbre" or "technique,"
> We send it up Salt Creek
> For the night.)
>
> We know Caruso's face,
> To Melba hats we doff,
> We know the lofty place
> Where Bonci's notes jump off;
> We know their cognomens,
> The ladies' and the men's,
> And sputter them by tens,
> Sans a cough.
>
> Though ev'ry tune they sing
> May seem to us (don't tell!)
> An algebraic thing,
> Like X plus Y plus hell,
> We, notwithstanding, sigh,
> And roll the frenzied eye.
> (Both, incidentally,
> Passing well.)
>
> Ah, yes! No pose comes nigh
> The Operatic Pose
> 'Mid all the galaxy
> That old Manhattan shows.
> When moderately done
> It's risky, but it's fun.
> Who does it? I, for one.
> Goodness knows!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

MISS MARIAN FISH TO WED ALBERT Z. GRAY

Announcement of the Engagement a Surprise to Their Friends.

WILL MARRY THIS SUMMER

Wedding Will Probably Take Place in Newport, with a Reception at "The Crossways."

The engagement of Miss Marian Fish to Albert Z. Gray has been made to intimate friends of the couple. The engagement will come as a surprise to most of the acquaintances of the pair, for although they have been friends for some years, not even their own families were aware of more than friendship between them.

Miss Fish is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. She has two brothers, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and Sidney Webster Fish. She made her début several years ago, and has been prominent in society, although she cares little for it, being much more fond of her books, her pets, and outdoor life.

She is a granddaughter of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant, and a niece of Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Samuel Nicoll Benjamin, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, and Mrs. Sidney Webster. She is related to the d'Hautvilles and many other old families. Through her mother, who was Miss Marian G. Anthon, a daughter of the late William Henry Anthon, she is a niece of Mrs. William Stanhope Callender.

Mr. Gray is a son of Judge John Clinton Gray by his first wife and is a Harvard graduate, class of 1903, and a member of the Knickerbocker, Harvard, and other clubs. His brother, Austin Gray, married Miss Alice M. Burnham of Boston about two years ago, and his sister, Miss Edith Gray, several years ago was married to Robert Hitt, a son of Congressman Hitt. He also has two other brothers, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Henry G. Gray. Like his fiancée, Mr. Gray is well known in society and has served as an usher at many fashionable weddings in New York and Newport.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place in the Summer, probably at Newport. The reception will be held at The Crossways, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. Fish.

BENEFIT FOR THE "BOYS' CLUB."

Members Will Produce "The Gondoliers" at Sherry's.

The Junior Singing Club of the Boys' Club will give "The Gondoliers," by Gilbert & Sullivan, on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week and on Saturday afternoon at Sherry's. The proceeds go to the club. Tickets may be obtained from R. Bayard Cutting, 32 Nassau Street, or from any of the Trustees, who include E. H. Harriman, who is also the President; Philip T. Dodge, Vice President; Henry S. Brooks, Jr., Secretary; Eliphalet N. Potter, Treasurer, and also S. B. Adams, G. F. Baker, Jr., Temple Bowdoin, W. M. Barnum, Francis G. Brown, Jr., Loyall Farragut, Herbert L. Griggs, E. T. Hall, Meredith Howland, Otto H. Kahn, Albert Kesselem, G. Hermann Kinnicutt, W. P. Knapp, Allan McCulloh, Hoffman Miller, Percy R. Pyne, Percy A. Rockefeller, W. W. Skiddy, Henry Osborn Taylor, Thomas Tryon, Bronson Winthrop, and Francis H. Tabor.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mrs. J. M. Bowers, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs H. I. Cobb, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. R. H. Williams.

LEDYARDS GIVE A MUSICALE.

First Entertainment Since Their Recent Marriage

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard gave yesterday afternoon at their apartment in the Tiffany Building, 27 East Seventy-second Street, a reception and musicale, the first large entertainment they have held since their marriage a few months ago.

Mrs. Ledyard, who was Mrs. Francis Isabel Morris, wore a white crepe de chine and lace gown, and with Mr. Ledyard received the guests near the entrance to the salon. Refreshments were served after the musical programme.

Among those present were Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler and Miss Mary Fowler, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Jones, Miss Callender, Miss de Forest, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. John Kearny Warren, Mrs. Clement L. Best, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Howard Page, the Hon. John Bigelow and Miss Grace Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Miss Lone Page, Miss Lillie Lee Page, Miss Annie Best, and Miss Alice Hasell.

SILVER WEDDING DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Corn Celebrate Their Anniversary at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corn of 667 Madison Avenue celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage with a dinner last night at Delmonico's. The balconies of the ballroom were profusely decorated with palms and potted plants and running vines. There was a vaudeville performance just before the end of the dinner.

One hundred and twenty-five invitations were issued for the dinner, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ball, Jr., Judge and Mrs. Alfred Steckler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Summerfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Peck, Dr. and Mrs. M. Manges, Mr. and Mrs. H. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Offenbach, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rice, M. Bronner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Krause, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fleischmann.

Entertainment for George Republic.

The entertainment for the benefit of the George Junior Republic at the home of Mrs. William Church Osborn, on Friday evening, March 22, will include a series of tableaux entitled Aunt Jemima's Album, illustrating reminiscences of life in a small New England town. Among those who will appear are the Misses Hoffman, Dodge, Hitchcock, Hannah, Grinnell, Delafield, Janeway, Landon, Fowler, Phyllis De Kay, Sturges, and Prentice.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan will give a dinner dance on April 12 at her home, 684 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a small luncheon yesterday at her home for Lady Mary Ward. The other guests included Mrs. Belleville, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Lee Taller, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and the Misses Lota Robinson, Evelyn Burden, and Kate Brice.

Mrs. George Heye will give a luncheon on Wednesday next at her home, 667 Madison Avenue. She entertained Thursday evening with a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, who have been staying at the Hotel St. Regis, left yesterday for their country place at Great Neck, L. I.

Hampton Howell, whose wedding to Miss Marion Bache of this city will take place on Thursday, March 21, will give a bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's. Mr. Howell is a Yale graduate of the class of 1903.

The Society of Daughters of 1812 held its monthly meeting yesterday morning at Delmonico's.

The Society of Colonial Wars will give a "smoker" at Delmonico's on Monday evening, March 18.

"The White Gospel Settlement," a charity organization, of which Mrs. Herbert Turell is President, met in the State Apartment of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The Yale University Dramatic Association will present Henrik Ibsen's "The Pretenders" in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2. The play is now in rehearsal.

Mme. Gadski will be the guest of the Woman's University Club, 17 Madison Square North, at a reception this afternoon from 4:30 until 6 o'clock.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Dr. Van Dyke and the Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald Among Those Sailing.

These passengers will sail to-day on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland:

Dr. Paul Roh, German Vice Consul at Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hearn, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Mrs. George Leonard, W. H. Morgan, R. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Oppenheim, George Bock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sears, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Zimmerman.

On the Carmania of the Cunard Line will sail:

Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, Charles Boothe, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Burland, the Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, Charles Clements, J. F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gaunt, W. A. Glendenning, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Parry Jones, Gordon Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Maltby, Mr. and Mrs. Walder Parke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, Philip Ruprecht, Dr. Avery Segur, Count L. Szechenye, Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Ilerstine.

These passengers will sail on the American liner New York:

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ashton, Mrs. W. S. Baillie, Donald P. Grant, K. R. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kahn, H. J. Knapp, Spence Lyne, Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S.; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Milne, the Rev. James L. Towle, and Capt. Wiener.

These persons will sail on the Pretoria for Hamburg:

Richard Endler, Mrs. A. E. Finan, M. S. Halliday, Dr. Max Lederer, Mrs. J. R. Lowden, Mrs. Oscar R. Lenedin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stern, and Dr. Alden Williams.

The following persons will sail on the Neckar for Naples:

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradner, Dr. and Mrs. I. E. Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Hawkins, Miss Katherine Trimble, and Christian Weber.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Justice and Mrs. Anderson entertained a large dinner company this evening, which included the Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. Creel, the Ambassador from Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce, the Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon, the Minister from Norway, the Minister from Peru and Mme. Pardo, Commander and Mme. Hebbinghaus of the German Embassy, Judge and Mrs. Seth Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Perry, Jr., and the Hon. John Barrett.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock gave up their former residence on K Street to-day, and for the short time they will be detained in Washington they will be at the Arlington.

Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, who, since relinquishing her house on Connecticut Avenue, has been at the New Willard, will return to New York to-day. Representative and Mrs. Olcott expect to occupy their new home, on Sheridan Circle, on their return to town next Winter.

Mrs. Francis King Wainwright of Philadelphia returned to her home in that city to-day, accompanied by her sister, Miss Foraker.

Prince Lynar of the German Embassy has gone to Florida to make a tour of the resorts of that State, and possibly to continue his travels to Cuba.

Mme. Hague, wife of the Minister from Norway, has gone to Chicago for a week's visit.

Secretary Root left Washington to-day after the Cabinet meeting for Clinton, N. Y., to put his house in order for a long stay next Summer, and also to visit his brother, Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College, who is convalescing after an attack of grip.

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 15.—This was Kentucky Military Institute Day at Palm Beach, and interest was centred on the arrival here of the young men of prominent Southern families who are students at the school, which has Winter headquarters each year at Eaugallie. They arrived here in a special train, and, headed by their brass band, marched to the baseball grounds and gave an excellent drill and dress parade. Their manœuvres received the heartiest of applause from the crowded pavilion. The cadets left on their special train in the evening.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night at a tulip and lily of the valley affair were Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ennis. Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Weston of New York and Jacksonville also entertained in the open air palm room at a dinner party, entertaining their guests aboard their yacht, the Harmar, in which they arrived here to-day on a cruise from New Smyrna to Miami. Several of their friends whom they unexpectedly met here were invited to the dinner party. Henry M. Flagler, who has been on a trip to Miami with several friends, returned with them late to-night.

The afternoon event to-day was the last meeting of the season of the Fortnightly at the Clarke home, the villa Prima Varia, where Mrs. James King Clarke and Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon were the hostesses. Those who contributed to the programme were Mrs. M. S. Cooper of Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y., in soprano solos; Mrs. Martha Gielow, in selections from her work, "Old Plantation Days"; Mrs. W. W. Sackett, at the piano, and H. E. Anderson, baritone. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frederick Robert, President of the Fortnightly; Mrs. Frederick Sterry, Mrs. Charles I. Cragin, and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill. Tea was poured by Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby of Newport.

A NOVEL WORTH WHILE

The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square

By Mrs. Henry De La Pasture, author of "Peter's Mother."

12mo. $1.50.

A wholesome and charming love story which is proving itself an unqualified success in spite of the fact that there is not a "problem" in it. The heroine is a young girl of ancient lineage, who finds herself alone and surrounded by perplexing circumstances in a great London house. The story of her conquest of the difficult social circle about her is told in a very lively and amusing fashion, for Mrs. De La Pasture does not write about this world from afar, as so many of its chroniclers have done, but records its speech and manners with the vividness of a keen observer at close range.

Fourth Printing now ready

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

31 West 23rd Street, New York

BELLA ALTEN'S PLANS.

After Soprano's Berlin Season She May Join Hammerstein's Company.

Bella Alten, who is not to return to the Metropolitan Opera House, will sing the title part of "Louise" when she goes to the Berlin Opera Comique next Fall.

"My Berlin contract is for three years," said the soprano yesterday, "but I shall probably not stay abroad so long. I want to return to America before that time is up."

It is probable that when Miss Alten returns she will sing at the Manhattan Opera House. Her répertoire is extensive and includes Eva in "Die Meistersinger," Olga in "Fedora," Nedda in "Pagliacci," Musetta in "La Bohème," Gretel in "Hoensel und Gretel," Astaroth in "The Queen of Sheba," and parts in most of the Wagner music dramas.

Concert Tour for Mme. Jacoby.

Josephine Jacoby, contralto at the Metropolitan Opera House, is to make a six weeks' concert tour of the South and West next year before the opera season opens. Her company includes Florence Hinkle, soprano; John Young, tenor, and Frederick Wheeler, bass. Only English songs will be used.

TOLSTOY DRAMA FOR MISS HARNED

Will Appear in Play Made from Russian's Famous Novel, "Anna Karenina."

STRONG EMOTIONAL ROLE

Many American Bidders for Paris Success, but E. H. Sothern Lands the Prize.

Virginia Harned, who was seen early in the season at the Lyric Theatre in an English version of Sardou's "The Love Letter," is to appear on Broadway soon in a new play. This is also taken from the French, and is a dramatization of Count Leo Tolstoy's famous novel, "Anna Karenina." The piece is straight, emotional drama, far different from the French comedy in which she last appeared.

"Anna Karenina," as dramatised by a Parisian author, Dinchard, was first presented in Paris a few weeks ago and created a sensation in the French capital. Several bidders for the American rights appeared, but E. H. Sothern was in advance of the others and obtained the play for his wife, professionally known as Virginia Harned. Mme. Duse has purchased the Italian rights of the drama.

When seen last night Miss Harned said that the play would be produced at one of the Shubert Broadway playhouses and that the first performance would probably be on April 8 or April 16. Rehearsals begin on Monday. Miss Harned will play the title rôle.

"Anna Karenina" is the second of Tolstoy's novels to be dramatized and produced in the United States. Blanche Walsh appeared in the dramatization of "Resurrection."

QUITS "PEER GYNT" CAST.

Miss Dunn Retires After a Misunderstanding with Mansfield.

Emma Dunn, who has been playing the rôle of Peer Gynt's mother, Ase, with Richard Mansfield, left the company in a most informal way on Thursday night. Miss Dunn had a disagreement with Mr. Mansfield on the road before the company arrived in New York, and was reported to have left the organization. She returned to the cast after a few days, and continued in the rôle as before. Though not a leading rôle in any sense of the word, Ase is one of the two most important feminine characters in the Ibsen drama. This is not the first time that Mr. Mansfield and the women playing prominent rôles in his company have parted at short notice.

Ben Stevens, manager for Mr. Mansfield, last night denied the report that a violent scene had occurred on the stage between Mr. Mansfield and Miss Dunn.

"On Thursday night, at the end of the first act," he said, "Miss Dunn announced that she was going to leave, and straightway got into her street clothes and left the theatre. This did not cause the least hitch in the performance, which went on as if nothing had happened, with Clara Osmond in Miss Dunn's rôle. Miss Osmond is playing the part to-night, and we do not expect Miss Dunn to return to the company."

Clara Osmond, who is now cast for the rôle of Ase, is Miss Dunn's understudy, and played the part on the road when Miss Dunn temporarily retired. Miss Dunn could not be found last night.

VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT GROWS.

Klaw & Erlanger Get the New Cleveland Hippodrome Bookings.

Arrangements were made yesterday by Max Factkenhauer whereby the Hippodrome Theatre, now being erected in Cleveland, is to become a part of the Klaw & Erlanger circuit of "advanced vaudeville."

The Hippodrome is situated on Euclid Avenue, opposite the Star Theatre, and runs 400 feet through to Prospect Street, next to Keith's Cleveland Theatre. In addition to the theatre the plans call for two large office buildings, one facing each of the streets mentioned. When completed the structure will represent an investment of over $8,000,000.

The auditorium will seat 4,000, and the stage is in many ways similar to that of the New York Hippodrome. It will be the only theatre in Cleveland included in the Klaw & Erlanger circuit. The bookings will be conducted in New York through the offices of William Morris. The manager is now in this city perfecting arrangements for the opening.

SUES WEBER & FIELDS.

Charles Richman Wants $4,500 Salary Under an Old Contract.

Charles Richman, the actor, began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court at White Plains against Joseph Weber and Lew Fields, jointly, to recover fifteen weeks' salary. Richman signed a contract with the defendants in October, 1903, by which he was to star in "Captain Barrington" for thirty-five weeks at $900 a week. After twenty weeks Weber & Fields discontinued the contract on the ground that the play was not a success. Richman now sues for the balance. He has assigned his claim to Edgar M. Phelps.

The defendants say there was an understanding, not put in writing, that if the play was a success they would give Richman five years' work. His tour was not successful, and they say that, in accordance with theatrical custom, he received two week's notice before the piece was discontinued.

Sothern and Marlowe Sail March 21.

Edward H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will close their engagement of eight weeks at the Lyric Theatre to-night. The stars will leave for London on March 21 on the Amerika, and make their English début at the Waldorf Theatre, London, on April 15. The company and scenery for the productions will leave on March 23.

Last of the People's Concerts.

The last of the People's Symphony Concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall on March 22. For this final concert every number is being given for the first time. Through the courtesy of Heinrich Conried, Frederick William Gunther, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera force, will sing the Toreador Song from "Carmen." The society reports a most favorable outlook for next season.

Philharmonic Extra Concerts.

The Philharmonic Society announces a pair of extra concerts such as it has had in recent years. They will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 5 and 6. The programme will consist of Tschaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony and the overture to Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Josef Lhévinne will play Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Arrangements were completed yesterday to extend the engagement of the Ben Greet Players at the Garden Theatre to Saturday, April 6. Easter week will be devoted to repertoire, including several plays not yet given.

Tickets for the performances of "The Pretenders," to be produced for the first time in America by the Yale Dramatic Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2 and 3, were put on sale yesterday.

In spite of the departure of Sothern and Marlowe for Europe and the withdrawal of "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House, there will be one Salome in the production of "The Holy City" at the Lincoln Square and another in a dramatic version of the Wilde play done in German at the Irving Place.

"The Tourists," with Richard Golden, will return to the Majestic for a week, beginning Monday, March 25.

Eddie Foy and "The Orchid" company will go to Philadelphia this morning. The piece will have its first presentation at the Lyric Theatre there on Monday.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

MELBA'S LAST APPEARANCE

She Will Sing in "Boheme" March 25—New Roles for Next Year.

Mme. Melba will make her final appearance this season at the Manhattan Opera House on March 25, when she will sing Mimi in "La Bohème" and a scene from "Romeo et Juliette" between the second and third acts of the Puccini opera. Next season, it is announced, the soprano will sing four rôles in which she has not been heard this year. Seats for the first Calvé performance and for the final Melba performance and the subscription seats for next year will be put on sale next Tuesday. John Cort, under whose direction Mme. Calvé made a concert tour a year ago, sent out an announcement yesterday to the effect that he had a contract with the soprano to appear again under his direction in concert next Fall.

"This is perfectly correct," said Mr. Hammerstein last night. "Mme. Calvé wrote me that she was under contract to sing in concert, but she will appear here also. Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mme. Melba will also sing in concert, but Mme. Nordica and Mary Garden I control absolutely. The concerts of Mme. Calvé, however, must be arranged to fit in with the opera schedule and will in no way interfere with it."

Mme. Nordica, who is in California, yesterday received her contract which has been signed by her representative, and telegraphed Oscar Hammerstein: "Delighted to be with you."

"I have many recital engagements and my arrangements are not yet entirely made," said Mme. Schumann-Heink yesterday, "but I am very glad to sing at the Manhattan Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein is a wonderful man, and I believe the season will be a great success."

EMIL FISCHER'S BENEFIT.

A Large Audience Hears Him in His Old Character of Hans Sachs

There were many old friends and admirers of Emil Fischer filling the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon at his benefit that celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance upon the operatic stage. It was an occasion that ought to have shown him that there are still remembrance and gratitude for his long service in the German opera in New York and for the artistic enjoyment he has in his time given to the musical public. The managers and singers of the Metropolitan Opera House united with the committee having the benefit in charge to do honor to Mr. Fischer. Mr. Conried gave the use of the house, with the services of the attachés; the conductor, Mr. Hertz; the business staff, and the heads of the technical departments co-operated, and the German contingent of the company gave their services.

The programme comprised the first act of "Die Walküre," with Mmes. Fremstad, Mr. Burgstaller, and Mr. Blass (an apology was specially made for Mr. Blass's hoarseness) in the first two scenes of the first act of "Lohengrin," with Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Mr. Goritz, and the first scene of the third act of "Die Meistersinger," with Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Dippel, Goritz, and Reiss, and Mr. Fischer himself as Hans Sachs, the character in which his art and his sympathies were most perfectly conjoined in the old days and in which he gave one of his most admired impersonations. It was natural that interest should centre upon Mr. Fischer's reappearance, and upon his acting and singing as Hans Sachs. He gave the part with much of his old spirit of geniality, humor, and tenderness that roused many memories. Time has made its inroads upon his voice, but the old finish of style and excellence of diction, the old declamatory expressiveness were there, and the fact that Mr. Fischer sang with so much voice and beauty of tone as he did in this, his sixty-ninth year, bespoke the art of the singer.

The audience followed his performance with sympathy and pleasure. At the fall of the curtain there was long-continued and sincerely enthusiastic applause, the expression of old-time attachment and admiration. Mr. Fischer came out many times to bow; wreaths were given him; finally he spoke a few words in German, expressing the fullness of his heart, recalling the fact that it was twenty-two years since he came to New York, and declaring that he felt that he had not lived and worked in vain in the face of such friendly remembrance.

It was stated that the benefit had realized for Mr. Fischer a sum between 7,000 and $7,500.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Haydn and Beethoven on Its Last Programme—Mrs. Kelsey Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society closes its regular season with the concert given yesterday afternoon and its duplicate, to be given to-night. It occurred to Mr. Saponoff to celebrate the 175th birthday of Haydn, which is still, however, two weeks off, by playing one of his symphonies, and by having the air, "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation," sung as the first part of the programme. The second part was devoted to Beethoven—to the scene and air, "Ah, Perfido!" and the "Eroica" symphony.

The symphonies were both well played. That by Haydn sounded out of proportion played by an orchestra so large as that of the Philharmonic. It is an even smaller symphony than the one Mr. Damrosch presented a week ago, and bears the enlargement of sound and the disturbance of the balance in the orchestral parts less well, but it seems practically in these days to be Haydn in this way or not at all. Mr. Saponoff's reading of the Eroica was energetic and vigorous, and was on the whole continent.

Mrs. Kelsey sang "With Verdure Clad" for the third time publicly in its city within a few weeks; and she sang it beautifully, with simplicity and repose of style and with beautiful quality of voice. The accent of passion and dramatic fervor was in her performance of Beethoven's noble recitative and air. Such singing as Mrs. Kelsey gave is that of an artist who has not only thought for the technical requirements of the music she undertakes, for phrasing, and for the niceties of enunciation, but also for the deeper qualities of emotion and the musical significance.

CAMPANINI DIDN'T APPEAR.

Indisposition Also Prevents Mme. Trentini from Singing in "Elisir d'Amore."

The third performance of "Elisir d'Amore" was given at the Manhattan Opera House last night in place of the first performance of "Marta," which was given up some days ago on account of the illness of Mme. de Cisneros. Two more indispositions interfered with the production of the Donizetti work. Mr. Campanini was unable to appear, and his place was taken by Mr. Tanara, and Mme. Severina sang for Emma Trentini.

Otherwise the performance moved smoothly. Alessandro Bonci sang Nemorino, Mme. Pinkert was the Adina, and Mr. Sévelhac, the Sargente Bellcore. Charles Gilibert was again delightfully amusing in the rôle of Dulcamara.

Miss Farrar in "La Boheme."

Puccini's opera "La Bohème" was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Miss Geraldine Farrar for the first time in the part of Mimi. She is a fascinating representative of this heroine, bringing uppermost the ingenuous and naïve side of the character, and presenting an exquisite picture in the part personally, filling it with grace and vivacity. Miss Farrar enters into it with much sympathy. The rest of the cast was the familiar one, with Mr. Caruso, Mr. Scotti, Mr. Journet, Mr. Simard, and Miss Alten was the Musetta.

Mme. Viafora Engaged for Opera Tour

Gina Ciaparelli Viafora, the soprano, wife of the Italian caricaturist, has been engaged to sing parts with the Metropolitan Opera Company on tour.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Philadelphia Public Ledger,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
	Washington Post.

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MISS EVA W. GREY DEAD.

Teacher and Student of Greek Dies in Athens.

Eva Woodward Grey, daughter of Daniel H. Grey of 34 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, died on Thursday in Athens, Greece, where she was a student in the American School for Classical Study. News of her death reached her parents yesterday.

Miss Grey was born in Mannattan, and was 29 years old. She was graduated from the Girls' High School in Brooklyn in 1895. Four years later Miss Grey received the degree of M. A. from Cornell University, and then entered Columbia for advanced work in Greek. On leaving Columbia she taught for a time in Brooklyn. From there she went to Salt Lake City, where she was professor of classical languages in the Rowland Hall School.

Last June Miss Grey obtained leave of absence for a year to study abroad. Her body will be temporarily buried in the American Cemetery in Athens, and later will be brought to this country. Besides her parents Miss Grey leaves two sisters.

EDOUARD TOUDOUZE DEAD.

French Painter Was Born in 1848—Gained the Prix de Rome.

PARIS, March 15.—Edouard Toudouze, the painter, is dead.

Edouard Toudouze, who was a brother of the well-known novelist, Gustave Toudouze, was born in Paris in 1848, and was a pupil of Pils and Lenoir. He exhibited at the Salon when he was 19 years old, and when he was 21 he gained the Prix de Rome.

In 1892 Toudouze was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. A number of his pictures are in this country.

J. HUBLEY ASHTON DEAD.

Ex-Assistant Attorney General Was an Authority on International Law.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States J. Hubley Ashton died yesterday at his residence in this city, aged 71 years. Mr. Ashton was for several years professor of law in the Georgetown University, but owing to ill-health was compelled to retire from active duty.

He was considered an authority on international law and represented the Government in a number of its most important cases. He was also one of the founders of the American Bar Association.

E. G. Worster Dies at 95.

Eldridge G. Worster, 95 years old, died yesterday at his home in Beverly, N. J. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and has never missed voting for a President since that time. He was born in Boston, and with other schoolboys saw Lafayette lay the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1824. He also shook hands with the French patriot.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Noble Stearns.

John Noble Stearns, one of the first silk manufacturers in this country, died suddenly of apoplexy Thursday afternoon at his home, 19 West Fifty-eighth Street. He had gone to his office Thursday morning, and was feeling as well as usual when he went home at noon. He complained of illness about 1:30 o'clock, and his death followed an hour later.

Mr. Stearns was very active in church work, and was known for his liberality to charitable institutions. For fifty years he had been a vestryman of St. George's Church. He was a member of the Union League Club and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stearns was born in New York, and was 77 years old. He was educated at Trinity School. Later he entered the employ of Munsel & Co., general merchants. He went to China for the company several times while a young man. In 1866 he embarked in the silk manufacturing business, and later organized the firm of J. N. Stearns & Co., which now has offices at 68 Greene Street. He was the President of the company up to the time of his death. He leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. William Travis Gibbs, and four sons, Henry S., John N., Jr., Louis, and Walter C. Stearns.

The funeral will take place from St. George's Church to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Isaac Wallach.

Isaac Wallach, head of the wholesale clothing goods firm of H. Wallach's Sons, 88 Thomas Street, who for many years was President of Mount Sinai Hospital and was well known for his philanthropy, died yesterday, after a long illness, at his home, 12 East Sixty-second Street. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Wallach was born in Germany. When 5 years old he came to this country with his parents, and went to live in Hartford, Conn. Forty-five years ago he came to New York with his brothers and organized the cotton goods business which still bears the name of Wallach. The business grew rapidly, and soon had expanded its lines throughout the country. Of the founders, the only survivor is Henry Wallach, a brother, who long ago retired from active management of the business.

During his later years Mr. Wallach devoted much of his time to charitable work. Twelve years ago he was elected President of Mount Sinai Hospital, and until last January, when he resigned because of ill-health, he remained the executive head of the institution. He superintended the building of the new hospital at 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, and much is due to his efforts is due the credit for the efficient footing the institution has to-day. Prior to his Presidency Mr. Wallach had been a Director and Vice President of the hospital. He also was a Director of the Mercantile National Bank. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

George Schley Stillman.

George Schley Stillman, a member of the banking firm of Rosen, Stillman & Co. of 30 Pine Street, died last evening at his home, 35 East Thirty-ninth Street. He was taken ill with typhoid fever last June, and the ailment developed later into menengitis.

Mr. Stillman was graduated from Yale University in 1901, and while a student was prominent in athletics. For three years he played right tackle on the Yale football team. He was a member of the university track team, and for two years rowed on Yale's 'Varsity crew. He was born in Brookline, Mass., and was 28 years old. He was a son of Joseph F. Stillman of Arbuckle Brothers. He came to New York with his parents in 1898. He embarked in the banking business immediately after leaving college. He was a member of the University Club.

Mr. Stillman leaves a wife, who was Miss Estelle Barber of Detroit, Mich., daughter of George H. Barber, President of the Michigan Stove Manufacturing Company.

John W. Pangborn.

John W. Pangborn died yesterday at his home, 665 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was 86 years old. He was engaged for many years in the advertising business in Manhattan, and was connected with the advertising department of The New York Evening Post when William Cullen Bryant was its editor.

He was a brother of the late Major Z. K. Pangborn, one of the founders of The Jersey City Evening Journal. He leaves a widow and two married daughters by a former wife.

Quinton McGall.

Quinton McGall, an ex-member of the West Orange Township Committee and at one time one of the largest hat manufacturers in the Oranges, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, in West Orange, N. J. He was 57 years old. Mr. McGall, with his brothers, William J. and Ludovic McGall, and Samuel J. Allen, founded the hat-manufacturing firm of McGall & Allen, and did a big business until 1886, when the firm dissolved and the McGalls built a factory in Central Avenue. It was the biggest plant in the Orange district, and the firm commanded the trade of the Pacific Coast until the panic of 1893. Later Mr. McGall went with the firm of F. Cummings's Son & Co., remaining there until the plant was destroyed by fire last Summer. He then became Superintendent of a hat factory in South Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. McGall was a son of James McGall, and was born in Hamilton, Bermuda. He leaves a widow and two sons.

James R. Keenan.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 15.—James R. Keenan, proprietor of Young's Hotel, died to-night after a brief illness. He was 48 years old. Dr. Lee and Dr. Barbash said that worry over his failure to recover from injuries sustained in a serious fall two years ago probably caused a fatal attack of heart disease. Mr. Keenan was proprietor of the Gordon in Washington before coming to this city and was known all over the country. He married a daughter of Manager George W. Swett of the Walton, Philadelphia, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

John M. Cutter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—John M. Cutter, ex-Vice President of the Elgin Watch Company of Elgin, Ill., but for six years Vice President of the Trenton Watch Company, died here to-day. He was 45 years old. Two months ago he fell while descending the slippery steps of the Trenton Club and lay unconscious in the hallway for several hours. He never regained consciousness, although his skull was trephined. His wife dropped dead six months ago. He leaves a fourteen-year-old son.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH BATTEM, father of George W. Battem, Deputy State Treasurer, died last night of heart failure at Lockport, N. Y.

JACOB MILLER SCHUYLER, formerly a prominent lumber dealer in this city, died at Arlington, Mass., on Thursday. He was 55 years old. He was a son of G. L. Schuyler of this city, and up to six years ago was associated with him in business.

JOHN JEFFERSON DAVIS died at his home, 203 Eighth Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was 63 years old, and was at one time custodian of the Hall of Records in this city. He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

HARMON HENDRICKS HART, ex-President of the town of South Orange, N. J., and for twenty-seven years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Thursday at his home, 2,368 Seventh Avenue. He was born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and was 55 years old. Mr. Hart's grandfather, Bernard Hart, was one of the founders of the Stock Exchange.

ANDREW B. STIFF, who for more than half a century was a well-known miller in Northern New Jersey, died on Thursday night of paralysis at his home in Washington, N. J. He was 86 years old. Mr. Stiff ran mills in Huntsville, Allamuchy, Townsbury, Kennedy, Hulshizer, and Harmony. He was thrice married, and leaves a widow and one son, Ira Stiff.

THOMAS SAVIDGE, a pioneer lumberman, prominent for many years in Democratic politics of Michigan and well known among horsemen for his ownership of the stallion George St. Clair, was found dead yesterday in his office at Grand Haven, Mich. Heart disease was undoubtedly the cause of his death. He leaves three sons. Mr. Savidge was a native

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
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First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1907.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1st, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the sinking fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1907. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1907, at a price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

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HEAVY INVESTMENT BUYING

Europe a Liberal Purchaser of Stocks—Banks Lose Cash—Gold Outlook.

For the abrupt declines which have marked the course of prices on the Stock Exchange for several days there were substituted yesterday equally violent advances, and these were still under way at the close of the day. The investors both at home and abroad who have been holding back for weeks while point after point was being cut away from the price of high-class stocks seemed to come to unanimous agreement yesterday that the severity of the losses had at last discounted the greater part of whatever is still unfavorable in the financial situation, and their purchases, together with those by banking interests and speculators covering short contracts or operating for the rise, turned the tide and promoted a vigorous advance. Gains of from 12 to 4 points were recorded by many of the most active issues of recent days, and in all departments of the trading the recovery was substantial. The day's developments, however, threw no more light than has hitherto been obtainable upon the immediate cause of the markets recently witnessed, and in this fact there was found sufficient incentive toward conservatism. The negotiations going on between the committee of railroad Presidents named by Mr. Morgan to see President Roosevelt and the White House were looked upon by Wall Street as hardly reassuring, so far as the status of the railroad question is concerned, since there is displayed in such tarrying over unessential points very little in the nature of a promise of eventual agreement. On the other hand, the quick response in the way of bond offerings to Secretary Cortelyou's proposals, together with the apparent benefit to be derived from the workings of the other Treasury measures announced at the same time, created a favorable impression. Evidences of the commonplace prosperity which still insists on maintaining its hold, regardless of Wall Street's troubles, were contained in the United States Steel Corporation's annual report and in the statements of railroad earnings which came to hand during the day. The Steel Corporation's return is a most remarkable document and comes at a moment calculated to centre attention upon it. The salient features of the report, which corrects the estimated earnings already published, are to be found in the increase of $111,000,000 in gross receipts, which were rolled up with an addition of only $77,000,000 to operating expenses; in the net earnings of $156,624,000, a again of $36,836,000 over the previous year, and an absolute record of course, and in the tremendous amounts of money appropriated during the year for new construction and improvements of one kind and another, such expenditures from earnings amounting in all to more than $31,000,000. In the statement of the officers of the company it is pointed out that, while orders since the opening of the year have been somewhat under those of the final months of 1906, they have been far above those of the same months of that year and have practically equaled the productive capacity of the mills, in spite of the 8,489,718 tons of unfilled orders on the books at the close of the year. The statement is also made that since the organization of the corporation over $250,000,000 has been spent for additional property, new construction, and extraordinary replacements, not including the cost of the Union Steel and Clairton Steel Companies.

Payments amounting to over $50,000,000 on account of new stock issues, note issues, and dividends were completed during the day, with the result in the money market found in a maximum quotation of 15 per cent. for call money and rates of 8 per cent. for short-time periods. Preliminary estimates of the week's currency movements indicated a loss of some $4,000,000 in cash by the banks, but in today's statement this may be offset sufficiently by the liquidation in the stock market to save the surplus reported at the end of last week. In the foreign exchange market demand sterling weakened again and a rise in Paris exchange on London at the same time brought rates to the point where the gold holdings of the Bank of England itself were within reach of our bankers. Large amounts of gold are due to arrive in the London open market on Monday, but consideration for the Bank of England's position, or, rather, for the conditions which might be created by such steps, may again postpone actual engagements.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Express Co.
American Snuff Co. common and preferred.
American Surety Co.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Boston Belting Co.
Canadian General Electric Co. common.
Colorado & Southern Railway first and second preferred.
Fleischmann Co. preferred.
Mackay Cos. common and preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Cos. common.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway first preferred. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway preferred stock trust certificates, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock trust certificates.
Sears-Roebuck Co. preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Wagner Press.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—This was bargain day on the local Exchange and prices slowly recovered from the shock of yesterday's tumble. Northern Central Railway advancing 1½, United Railways common ⅞, United Railways 4s recovering 1⅜ and the incomes ½. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s gained 1 point, Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing Company 4s recovered 2 points, and the incomes were also stronger. Seaboard second preferred was 6½ off. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company stock sold to-day at 230, a decline of 5 points as compared with the last previous sale. The market closed firm and fairly active. Shares, 1,544; bonds, $211,300.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	109	109	109
58,000	Seaboard 4s	74	73	74
1,000	West. Va. Central 6s	104½	104½	104½
12,000	Amazon. & Potom. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	102½	102	102
3,000	Detroit United 4½s	87	87	87
26,000	United Rys.	86	84⅜	86
53,000	United Rys. inc.	52½	51	52½
28,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	76½	78
2,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
14,500	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	52	50	52
9,650	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	25	25	25

STOCKS.

360	Northern Central	87½	86	87½
20	Seaboard Co.	10½	10½	10½
280	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	37	35	37
455	United Rys.	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜
5	Farm. & Merch. Bank	50	50	50
10	Fidelity & Deposit	126½	126½	126½
30	U. S. Fidelity	105	105	105
45	Baltimore Brick	4	4	4
62	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	31	31	31
230	Houston Oil	7½	7	7½
67	Merch. & Min. Trans.	230	230	230

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 15, 1907.

Total sales March 9S, 1907 1,753,333
From Jan. 1, 1907 59,273,071
Corresponding date last year 71,456,270

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅞	12	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Co	10½	12¼	10½	11⅞	+1⅞
28	28¼	900	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	27	29	27	28⅞	+3⅝
93⅜	94	228,240	*Amal. Copper Co.	88	95	85½	94	+13
19	22½	800	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
15	17	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15½	16	15½	15½	+1
5½	6¼	100	American Can	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
50	53	400	American Can pf.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	+1⅜
35½	36	6,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	36¼	34	36	+3⅛
97	99	325	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	97½	97½	...
29½	30⅜	800	Am. Cotton Oil	28⅞	31	28⅞	31	+2½
5⅞	6¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ½
4⅜	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	+ ¾
22½	23½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	21	22	20	22	+2
80⅜	81	125	Am. Ice Securities	80⅜	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	−2¼
12	15	100	*Am. Linseed Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
64½	65	5,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	63	65	60½	65	+6½
108	108	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	106	108	105⅜	106	−1¼
30	33	100	Am. Malt pf.	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	−2⅞
123⅜	123⅞	38,935	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	120	124½	115	123⅞	+10⅜
107¾	108¼	4,400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf., x d.	107	108¼	107	108¼	+5
37	38	1,000	Am. Steel Foundrs. pf.	34¼	37	34	37	+3
121	121¼	8,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	124	119	121¼	+5⅜
91	92½	1,350	Am. Tob. Co. pf., x d.	90	92	90	92	+2½
26½	29	1,700	*Am. Woolen Co.	25	27	24¼	27	+1⅞
95	97¼	410	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75	96	95	95	...
63½	64	37,200	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	59⅛	64½	58	64	+9½
90⅝	90⅝	60,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	89½	91¼	86½	90⅝	−5⅝
95	96	850	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94	97	94	196	+3
103	104⅜	3,000	Atlantic Coast Line	103	104⅞	101	102½	−5½
101	101⅞	17,200	Baltimore & Ohio	101½	102¼	98½	101¼	1 +6¼
...	...	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	− ⅜
50⅜	51	25,395	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50	51½	48	49	+4
11	15	200	Brunswick City	11	12	11	12	+ ½
42½	49	100	*Butterick Co	42½	42⅞	42½	42½	+1½
61⅜	63	200	Canada Southern	62	65	62	63	+3
172	173¼	28,300	Canadian Pacific	172	174¼	167½	173	−5½
29⅜	30	4,800	Central Leather Co.	26½	29½	26½	30	+4
91	95	746	Central Leath. Co. pf.	90¾	93	90¾	93	+3
180	190	560	Central R. R. of N. J.	180	185	180	185	+3
41½	42	6,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	40½	42¼	39	42⅛	+4½
15¼	15½	100	Chicago & Alton	15½	17½	15½	15½	− ½
13⅝	14	3,600	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	14	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
62½	63½	350	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	63⅜	63⅜	61⅝	61⅝	−3⅜
18⅝	19	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18	18½	17¼	18½	+ ¼
134½	135	31,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132	135½	129½	134½	+9¼
153	154	2,950	C., M. & St. P. pf.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	+4¾
118	120	2,950	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	116	117	115	117	−1
132¼	134	4,600	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	133	133⅞	132	132¼	−2¾
149	152	7,050	Chicago & Northw.	148	152	146	152	+9
11⅜	12½	7,070	Chi. & Northw. rts.	10	12¾	10	12¾	+2¾
6	10	100	Chi. Term. Trans	7	7	7	7	+1
4⅞	5	2,000	Chicago Union Trac.	4¼	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅝
13¾	15	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	12½	13½	12½	13½	+2
71	74	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	70	73⅞	−1⅛
95	101	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	85	95	85	95	+5
33¾	34	12,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31⅜	34¼	30¼	33¾	+3⅝
27¾	28	7,500	Colorado & Southern.	25⅝	28	25⅝	28	+2
60	63	50	Col. & So. 1st pf., x d.	60	60	60	60	...
47½	50	500	Col. & So. 2d pf., x d.	48	48½	48	48½	+1
23½	25	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	22	23	22	23	+1½
117	118	4,300	Consolidated Gas	112	116⅜	110	117¼	+2⅜
19⅜	19⅞	2,100	Corn Products Ref.	19⅜	20	19	19⅝	+1⅛
82	82½	300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+4½
182	183½	7,180	Delaware & Hudson	180	182	174	182	+4½
473	475	100	Del., Lack. & West.	475	475	475	475	+10
30⅝	31	3,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	29½	30⅝	28½	30⅝	+2⅜
72	73½	620	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	72	73	72	73	+1
71½	80	525	Detroit United Ry.	65¼	70	65¼	70	+4
9,825	65	9,825	*Distillers Securities.	65½	69⅞	65¼	68½	+3½
13	13¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+3⅜
22	25	1,300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22	25	21	21¼	+1¼
29⅛	29⅜	16,950	Erie	28½	29⅝	27¾	29¼	+1⅝
67¼	68¾	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	64	64½	63½	64½	+1½
45⅜	46	2,100	Erie 2d pf.	42¼	45⅞	42¼	45⅞	+2¼
84½	85	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	80	84½	80	84½	− ½
79	85	50	*Federal Sugar pf.	80	80	80	80	...
128	135	400	Granby Consol., ex d.	130	130	127	130	−2
145	146	5,100	General Electric	140	145	139	145	+8½
142	143½	15,460	Great Northern pf.	139	143⅞	134	143¼	+6¾
61	61¼	17,300	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	56	61½	56	61	+6
78	83	100	Havana Electric pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	−1½
...	88	100	Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	84	84	...
145	145½	900	Illinois Central	140	145⅞	139	145⅛	+5⅜
24⅝	25	2,850	Interborough-Met.	25	25	23⅝	25	+2¼
60⅜	61	2,450	Interborough-Met. pf.	59¾	60½	59	60½	+2½
14½	14⅝	5,550	Internat. Paper Co.	13⅞	14⅞	13⅛	14⅝	+⅝
78	79	300	Int. Paper Co. pf., x d.	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	+⅝
43	43⅜	200	Int. Pump Co.	43	43	43	43	...
27	29	1,000	Int. Steam Pump	27	29	27	29	+1⅞
74⅜	76	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+1¼
18½	20	1,600	Iowa Central	18	19⅜	18	19⅜	+1¼
38	39	1,580	Iowa Central pf.	36	38⅝	35	38⅝	+1¼
75	76	100	K.C., Ft.S. & M.pf., x d.	76	76	76	76	+1
20¾	21¼	1,800	Kansas City Southern.	20¼	21¼	20	21	+3
49	49½	1,710	Kansas City South. pf.	49	50	49	50	+3
19	21	300	Lake Erie & West.	19½	20	19½	20	−2
58	60	100	Long Island	56	56	56	56	+4
117	117½	8,900	Louisville & Nash.	117	118¾	114	117½	+2
67	68	2,200	Mackay Cos., ex d.	64	64	62½	64	−1¼
67	68	700	Mackay Cos. pf., x d.	64	68⅞	63	68	−1¼
135½	140	2,510	Manhattan El., ex d.	133⅜	135½	133⅜	135½	+5¼
200	200¼	3,900	Mexican Central	30	30½	30	30¼	+1¼
50	53	500	Minn. & St. Louis	52	52	52	52	−3
106	106¼	2,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	104	106	103	106¼	+4⅛
128	130	2,200	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	128½	130	125	130	+4
38	38	18,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	35½	38⅛	34	38	+4½
64½	64½	7,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63	64½	61	64½	+6½
70¼	70¾	11,100	Missouri Pacific	70	70⅝	68¼	70½	−2
121	127	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	122	122	122	122	+3
78	79	1,410	*National Biscuit Co.	78	79⅝	78	78½	+3
12⅜	13	100	Nat. Enam. & Stam.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
...	...	8,700	*National Lead Co.	53	55¼	51	53	+1¼
55¼	55⅜	4,230	*Nat. Lead Co., x d.	53	56	52½	55¼	+4¾
96	98½	500	*National Lead Co. pf.	98¼	99	98	99	+1
51	53	600	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	51½	53	51	51	−1
116	120	4,850	*New York Air Brake.	114	119	109	118	+3
116⅜	117	17,235	New York Central	115	118	114½	116⅝	+1¾
39	45	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	38⅝	40	38	40	−3
170	170	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. x d.	176	176	176	176	−3½
110	112	200	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	−1½
38¼	38⅜	2,610	N. Y. Out. & West.	37⅞	38⅝	37¾	37¾	−½
75¾	76	6,440	Norfolk & Western.	73¾	76	73¾	76	+4½
80	85	25	Norfolk & West. pf.	81	85	83	83	...
69¼	70	3,650	North American	70	71	69¼	70	−¾
125⅜	126	48,425	Northern Pacific	125½	127¼	124	125⅞	+⅜
122⅜	122¾	5,700	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid.	121	123	119⅜	123	+3
6	6½	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	...
93	109	210	Pacific Coast	90	94	90	94	+1
27	27½	800	Pacific Mail	25	27	25	27	+2½
122¾	122½	119,685	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	124	116¾	122¾	+2⅝
88⅛	88⅜	4,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	86¾	88⅜	86	88⅛	+2⅜
18	22	100	Peoria & Eastern.	18	18	18	18	...
68	68½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	68	68	68	68	...
93	108	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
50	55	100	Pittsburg Coal of.	49	49	49	49	−3
33⅜	33½	8,345	Pressed Steel Car	32½	33⅞	32½	33¾	+1
90	92	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	91	90¼	91	+1
156	160	1,420	Pullman Company	154	156	154	156	+6
44½	45	2,800	*Ry. Steel Spring	42½	45	42	45	...
93	94	100	*Ry. Steel Spr. pf., x d.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−¾
105	105¼	109,500	Reading	102	106⅝	99	105¼	+12¾
84½	87	300	Reading 1st pf	85	88	85	86	−1
77	85	100	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	+1
24	25⅜	3,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	24	25⅜	24	25½	+2½
85	86	3,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79½	86	79	86	+6½
21¼	21⅜	14,900	Rock Island Co	21	21⅞	20	21½	+1⅜
45	46	4,900	Rock Island Co. pf.	44	46	42½	45	+1
...	...	25	St. L. & S.F.1st pf., x d.	38	38	38	38	...
36	38	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35½	34	35½	+ ½
48¾	51	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50	50	50	50	−1
51½	52	3,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	46	51½	45¾	51½	+3½
81	81⅛	62,550	Southern Pacific	77½	81⅝	77	81	+3½
114	116	900	Southern Pacific pf.	114	115	114	115	+1½
22½	22½	7,720	Southern Ry. ext.	22⅜	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+½
74	75	900	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73	74⅝	73	74⅝	+½
138	142	1,650	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	135	139	134	139	+2
40	42	3,400	*Tennessee Copper	39	43	38⅞	42	+2½
27	27⅜	3,400	Texas & Pacific	26	27⅛	26	27⅛	+1
105	107	4,450	Third Avenue	105	105	104½	104⅝	+2
27½	28½	1,110	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	28⅞	26	28½	+2
49	50	2,210	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46	49⅝	46	49½	+3
92½	95	2,100	Twin City R. T.	88⅞	93	88½	93	+5
6	7	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	−⅛
53	61	200	*U. B. & P. Co.pf.,x d.	54	54	53	53	−1¼
135⅞	136	219,400	Union Pacific	130	136¼	127½	136	+11¼
86	88	200	Union Pacific pf.	86	87	86	86	−1
39	41	1,540	United Fgs. Invest.	36	40	36	40	+3
51	54	1,500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	50¾	54	50¾	53½	+2½
37	37½	2,310	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	35	37¾	34¼	37⅝	+2¼
78¾	79½	600	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	78¾	79	78	78¾	+1
78½	87	1,900	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	79	85	79	85	+5
17⅞	18	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¾
43⅞	44	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+1
47	47½	2,570	U. S. Rubber	43¾	47	43¾	47	+3½
104	105	1,350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100¾	104	100¼	104	+3⅜
73	76	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	71⅛	73	71⅛	73	+1⅝
36¾	36¾	162,960	U. S. Steel, ex d.	35⅛	37	35	36⅞	+1⅜
99	99½	39,800	U. S. Steel pf.	96	99¼	96	99	+2½
29	30½	3,193	*Utah Copper	29½	30½	28½	29½	+1
28½	29	2,450	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	28½	29	27½	28⅝	+1
104	105	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104	105	104	105	+ ½
63	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+3½
14¼	14¾	1,375	Wabash	13	14¼	13	14¼	+1¾
26	27	1,600	Wabash pf.	25	27	25	27	+2
81¼	82	500	Western Union Tel.	81½	81½	80¾	81½	...
147	150	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	148	150	148	149¾	− ¼
10	11	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	+ ½
25	30	800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	24½	25	23	25	+2⅜
15	16	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1⅜
15½	16	200	Wisconsin Central	16¾	18	16¾	17½	+1½
17¼	18¼	1,115	Wisconsin Central pf.	37	38½	37	38½	+2½
37½	38¾	300						

Total.....1,753,133

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	+1.00

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Cable Con	34	33	33
1,000	Crucible Steel	90	87¾	90⅛
200	Crucible Steel pf.	71¾	69¾	71½
50	Fireproofing	5	5	5
665	Fireproofing pf.	24	23⅜	23¼
100	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	70	70	70
770	Independent Brewing.	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
72	Indep. Brewing pf.	42½	42	42
1,800	Interior Mining	37	37	37
5,635	Mfrs. L. & H.	12¾	10¼	12¼
52	Ohio Fuel	35	33¾	33¾
250	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
410	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51½	50¾	51
10	River Coal pf.	22½	22½	22½
1,375	Sewer Pipe	2.50	20	20
50	Shoshone	9⅝	9¼	9½
170	Tonopah Ext	4	4	4
170	Union Switch	81	79½	79½
210	U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜
50	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
5	West. Elec. 1st	79	79	79
1,176	West. Elec. 2d	74¼	72	73⅜

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Prices showed a slight improvement on the local Exchange after a weak opening. Subway opened 2 points up and advanced before noon to 101½. Swift & Co., which hold ex dividend 1¾ per cent., showed a loss on the first trading over night and then sold from 101½ up to 104¾ before noon. There was an immense amount of trading in the Sw

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street has been wondering for many days when the buying for foreign account which usually marks the end of a period of falling prices would begin. It came yesterday with the opening of the market, and before the close of the day it was estimated that there had been bought, through arbitrage houses, for London account more than 75,000 shares of stock, with outside purchases through brokerage and banking firms on behalf of European bankers and investors in at least an equal amount. The rally in prices in American shares began in the London market before the opening of the Stock Exchange here, largely, of course, as the result of orders executed for interests on this side. Perhaps the most interesting announcement of the day was that from London which told of a conference there at the close of which the banking house of the Rothschilds announced its intention of supporting the markets.

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It was the testimony of brokers after the close of the market that the buying of stocks in small quantities for investment had been upon a scale seldom attained. A number of houses reported purchases of this kind runing up to 15,000 and 20,000 shares, and the tickers were busy throughout the day recording transactions in 50 and 100 share lots. The greater part of this buying was in dividend-paying railroad stocks, which at the prices of the day yield in almost no instance less than 5 per cent. to the purchaser.

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There are many curious happenings in Wall Street in the course of demoralized markets, and among these is the visit of strangers to brokerage houses for the purpose of finding out the size of a margin which will be accepted upon purchases of stock. Several houses reported incidents of this kind yesterday. In one of them, where a man who was entirely unknown to the firm appeared to make this inquiry, the stranger left with expressions of extreme discontent that the house would have nothing to do with him unless he could procure a note of introduction from some one whom the firm knew. Precautions of this nature have to be taken, of course, to avoid all kinds of trouble, including lawsuits over the question of the sufficiency of margin and the genuineness of checks given in payment. It is a favorite trick on the part of sharpers to telegraph or telephone to brokerage houses orders to buy stocks under the names of well-known men or their secretaries or under their own names, with the hope that the orders will be executed and the market will move favorably. It is not often, however, that such devices succeed.

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The wonder continues to grow in Wall Street that the storm in the stock market has been weathered without failures among brokerage houses. There was positive jubilation in offices all around the Street when the announcement was made by the Stock Exchange in the morning that all sheets had gone through safely. On the floor of the Stock Exchange itself the brokers cheered this announcement. In banking circles, as well as brokerage circles, the statement is made that the calls for margins which went out on Thursday night were again met with wholly unexpected promptness. The rallies in prices during the day have, of course, strengthened the margined position of holders of stocks everywhere.

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There has been much distress in different quarters of Wall Street, of course, as a result of the declines in prices, but for the most part the losses that have been suffered have represented paper profits, this being especially true in the high-priced shares. The "lame ducks," as Wall Street calls them, will in many cases never be heard from, but the stocks which they held with help from banks or personal friends will be coming into the market for weeks, and will serve in this way to prevent a too rapid and extended rise in prices.

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An illustration of what has been going on in the market for convertible bonds is afforded by the course of the Erie's 4 per cent. convertibles, Series "A." These bonds sold in January at 103¾. On Thursday they sold as high as 85, and yesterday they made a new low point for the year at 81. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4 per cent. bonds sold down to 78½. These two issues were among the best liked of the 4 per cent. bonds sold around these figures. Government bonds were very little influenced by the announcements from the Treasury of various measures adopted by Secretary Cortelyou.

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One of the surest confirmations that the collapse has given of the scarcity of the outside public in the market has been the fact that only one Consolidated Exchange failure has resulted. This broker got into trouble before the smash and was not in Thursday's market at all. As President Budd of the Consolidated Exchange said yesterday in announcing the good news that all of the sheets had gone through the Clearing House yesterday morning, "It is generally the little fellow who gets hurt in a panic." It is the small trader usually who skates on the thinnest ice, and the small broker who is most lenient, in his anxiety to keep his patronage. President Budd, speaking of the absence of failures, said: "It is not often that a day like Thursday is not followed by the announcement of some failures, and it only goes to show the conservatism and strictness with which brokers keep the margined accounts in order." If the margined accounts had been at all comparable in number with those of this season in 1901, for instance, the Clearing House sheets would have told a different tale.

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National Lead did not sell ex dividend yesterday until 12:45 o'clock. The company failed to notify the Exchange officially that its books were to close last night until after the noon hour. The officials lost no time in posting the notice on the National Lead post, and immediately sent the news out over the ticker, but this did not give those who bought the stock in the morning any more right to the 1 per cent. dividend, which officially came off at 12:45, than those who technically paid 1 point less for it in the afternoon. Wilcox & Co., who are the specialists in this stock, were permitted to send out a notice over the Stock Exchange ticker announcing to those who had placed buying orders that, unless they were notified to the contrary, these orders would be executed 1 point down.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Further heavy declines in the price of copper metal were recorded in the London market yesterday, spot dropping £1 15s from the last quotations of Thursday and futures £1 12s 6d. The final prices were: Spot, £107 7s 6d; futures, £108 12s 6d. Pig tin closed weak at £190 10s for spot and £188 for futures. Lead was easy at £19 15s. Spelter was steady at £26 10s. Iron warrants were unchanged at 52s 10d for standard foundry and 53s 7½d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	25.37½	25.75	25.87½	26.75
Electrolytic	25.12½	25.37½	25.12½	25.37½
Castings	24.62½	24.87½	24.62½	24.87½
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	42.00	42.75	43.00	43.10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Takes Its Cue from the Stock Exchange, Making Sharp Recovery.

CHICAGO SUBWAY LEADS

Like Other Sufferers in the Slump It Goes High on the Reaction.

Recoveries were universal in the outside market yesterday, which took the same course as the Stock Exchange, the upward swing on the curb, however, gained greater momentum than the previous day's decline, and many of the shares which suffered in the slump went higher yesterday than the prices at which Thursday's market opened. Trading was in considerable volume, greatly in excess of that on the decline. Chicago Subway showed a reversal of form as sudden as any that has ever appeared in the long line of violent fluctuations for which this issue has been famous in past markets. Opening at 15, 2 points up, the price went rapidly to 20 and closed at 19¾ after transactions of 22,900, more than double the market during the smash. Yesterday's closing price was ¼ above Thursday's opening and 8¼ points above the low figure reached that day. Greene Cananea and Greene Consolidated, which also had been driven down in the slump, made recoveries yesterday of 2⅞ and 4⅛, respectively, after active trading. These prices are fractionally higher than Thursday's opening. United Copper sold down to 64¼, ¼ below the low price of the previous day, but recovered to 68¾ before the close.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
250	Hav. Tobacco.	*11	*11	10¼	10¼
110	Int. M. M. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
2,000	Manhattan Tr.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
200	N. & C. Cuba Mail S. S.	29	29	29	29
85	Otis Elev. pr.	91	91	91	91
104	Standard Oil	506	509¾	505	509¾
2,600	Waterbury Co.	47	49¾	47	49¾
375	Waterbury pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4,500	West Ice Co.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26½

RAILROADS.

22,900	Chic. Subway.	15	20	15	19¾
2,525	Gt. North. rts.	15½	*19	15½	18
18	No. Sec. stubs.	125	137½	125	137½

MINING STOCKS.

6,400	Barnes-King	4⅜	5½	4⅜	5
500	Bingham Cent.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
300	Bonanza Belt.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
700	Boston Copper.	24	26	24	26
2,000	British C. Corp.	7	7½	7	7¼
960	Butte Coalition	27	29	*26	27½
700	Butte & N. Y.	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
1,600	Cl. Cr. & G. T.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
37,000	†Cobalt Cent.	37	40	37	40
1,100	Cobalt Coal'on.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,200	Colonial Silver.	2¾	4	2⅝	3⅛
350	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
500	Copper Secur.	30	30	30	30
5,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	9¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
2,900	Davis-Daly Es.	13¾	14¾	12¾	14¾
100	Dolores Ltd.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,500	Dom. Copper.	6	5½	5	5½
600	Douglas Cop.	11	11	11	11
100	El Rayo Min.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Ely Central.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	Ely Cons.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,200	Foster Cobalt.	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16	1⅞
2,150	Furnace C. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Giroux Mining	7½	8⅛	7½	8
410	Gold Hill	3	*3½	3	3¼
10,000	Greene-Cana'a.	15½	17⅜	15½	17⅜
12,200	Greene C. C.	24	25¼	22½	25⅛
7,000	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,800	Gr. G.-S. pf.	7	8½	7	8½
800	Green Meehan.	⅞	15-16	⅞	⅞
750	Guanajuato C.	3¾	4	3¾	4
500	Greene Gold.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1½
8,075	King Edward.	1½	*2	1½	1⅝
1,200	KM. A. M. & M.	77	80	77	80
10,000	McKinley-Dar.	1⅝	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
4,000	Micmac G. M.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	M. Co. of Am.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,520	Mitchell Min.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
525	Montg.-Shosh.	10	*10¾	9½	10
6,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	13¼	15½	13¼	15½
2,400	Nev. Smelting.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
7,000	N. U. M. & S.	3¾	4	3¾	4
4,350	Newhouse Min.	18	20	17½	20
7,000	Nip. Mines Co.	11½	12⅜	10⅝	11⅝
500	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,800	Silver Queen.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
5,500	Stewart Min.	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Tintic Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	*3⅜	*2⅞	3⅜
1,200	Tramps Cons.	98	1.00	98	1.00
900	Tri-Bullion.	2¼	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Trinity Copper.	24	26	24	25
800	Union Explor.	6	6	6	6
100	Union Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,400	United Copper.	65½	68¼	64½	68¼
1,100	Utah Cop. rts.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	White Kn. C.	½	½	½	½
700	Wh. K. C. pf.	*1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛

BONDS.

$14,000	Am. S. F. 6s.	94¾	94¾	84½	94½
10,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	83½	83¾	82½	83

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	March 15.		March. 14.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	300	335	300	350
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	81	83	84	
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	20	18	20
Barnes-King Devel.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	4¼
Bay State Gas.	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Bonanza Belt	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Boston Copper	25	27	22½	25
British Col. Copper	7½	7½	7	7¼
Butte Coalition	27	28	24½	25½
Butte & New York	6¾	6¾	4⅝	5½
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅝	2⅜	3
Central Foundry pf.	11	13	12	13
Chicago Subway	19¾	20	12½	13
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Cobalt Central	39	40	37	38
Colonial Silver	3	3¼	2⅝	2⅞
Con. Ariz. Smelting			2	4
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¾	10	8	8¼
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14½	15	13⅜	14
Dolores Ltd.	7½	8½	8½	9½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅜	5⅝	4⅜	5⅛
Douglas Copper	11	14	10	14
Electric Boat	30	31	30	31
Electric Boat pf.	79	82	79	82
Empire Steel	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Empire Steel pf.	49	51	49	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Ely Con.	1¾	2⅛	1½	1⅞
El Rayo	5	5½		6½
Foster Cobalt	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅞
Furnace Creek	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Giroux	8	8½	7⅜	8¼
Gold Hill	3½	3⅝	2⅝	3
Greene Con. Copper	23	23¼	21	21½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8⅝	6½	6⅞
Greene-Cananea, new	17	17¼	14¼	14½
Great Northern rights	17	18½	12	15
Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞		
Guanajuato Con.	3¾	4	3½	3⅝
Havana Tobacco	10	11	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	23
Inter. Mer. Marine	8	8⅝	6	7½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	21	22½	22½	23½
International Salt	14	16	14	16
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	55	62	60	63
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼	3¾	3⅝
Marie Antoinette	77	80	74	70
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4⅝	4	4
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	15½	16	13	13¼
Nevada Smelting	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3½
Montgomery-Shoshone	9¼	10¼	8½	10
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝
Newhouse Mining	20	21	20½	17¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	11⅜	11⅞	11¼	11¼
Old Hundred	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Otis Elevator	40	45	40	45
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92		92
Portland Copper			⅞	1
Silver Queen	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	505	510	505	509
Standard Milling 5s.	77	80		
Tramps Con.	100	105	90	100
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝		
Trinity Copper	24	26	19	21
Union Typewriter	82	92	85	91
Union Typo. 1st pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Typo. 2d pf.	118	122	118	122
Union Explor. Co.	5⅜	6	5½	6
Union Copper	½	⅝		
United Copper	66	67½	65½	66
Utah Copper rights			½	⅝
White Knob Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
White Knob Copper pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅝
Western Ice	26	26½	26	26¼
Waterbury Co.	49¼	49¾	46¼	47
Waterbury Co. pf.	103½	104	103	103½

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 186 failures in the United States during the week, against 172 for the previous week and 187, 186, 193, and 194 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 53, New England 20, Southern 47, Western 28, Northwestern 14, Pacific 15, and Territories 3. Canada had 28 against 21 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 15.—The supplies of money in the market to-day were sufficient for the moderate demand. Discounts were firmer.

Although three small failures were announced on the Stock Exchange this morning they did not check the more cheerful feeling and improved tendency, which commenced with the recovery of Americans. Consols led the gilt-edged securities with a rise of a quarter of a point during the morning, and advanced further, while better Continental news caused a general improvement in foreigns.

Americans were very excited in the morning. Dealers started marking up quotations from parity by dollars at a time, and then fresh and influential buying appeared on the part of persons who had not dealt in Americans for some time, but who were attracted by the low level. The reports from New York of the possibility of relief from the United States Treasury created a favorable impression, and with the recovery in Berlin prices at about noon were 2 to 10 points over parity. Later, the excitement abated and prices seesawed, but the noon level was steadily maintained. In the afternoon trading was active, and there were occasionally considerable fluctuations, but the market closed firm.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103.

The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £100,000 in gold, due here shortly.

Bullion amounting to £90,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.90; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bar silver quiet at 31 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 4½@4¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5⅛@5¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weaker throughout. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.05 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 484.

The private rate of discount was 3 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 34½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day recovered, but trading was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96¼	97⅝
German Consols 3s	85¼	85½
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	94⅞	95¾
Saxony Government 3s	85⅝	85⅝
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅝	85¼
City of Cologne 4s	100⅛	101
City of Munich 4s	100½	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅛	101
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95½	95⅝
City of Vienna 4s	98⅜	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅞	102
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French Rente 3s	96	96¼
British Consols 2½s	85¼	85⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85 3-16			+ ⅛
Consols, account	85⅜			+ ⅛
Anaconda	12¼	59	54½	+ 4½
Atchison	92	89	85	+ 4
Can. Pacific	177	171½	167½	+ 4
St. Paul	140	135¾	125¾	+ 10¼
Erie	28⅝	27¾	27½	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	67	65	63	+ 2
Ill. Central	150	145¼	140¾	+ 5¾
Louis. & Nash.	120	116¼	112	+ 4½
N. Y. Central	121	117¼	111½	+ 5¾
Pennsylvania	62	120	115¾	+ 4¼
Reading	52	100¾	98	+ 1¾
So. Pacific	77½ ex	77½	75¾	+ 1¾
U. S. Rubber	137	132¾	124⅜	+ 8
U. S. Steel	36⅜ ex	36	34	+ 2
U. S. Steel pf.	100½	97¼	95⅞	+ 1⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 3	Esperanza	2 3 9
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 13 9
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@15 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 10 per cent.

Time money nominally quoted at 6¼ for sixty and ninety days and 6 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $486,398,609; balances, $13,522,526; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $527,618.

Sterling exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8325@$4.8330, sixty days at $4.7855@$4.7865, and cables at $4.8405@$4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.77¾@$4.79¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.28⅛ for long and 5.23⅛ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 7-16 and 94¼; guilders, 39 13-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15@20c discount. St. Louis—20@50c discount. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 52¼c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, March 15, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,450	Amal. Copper.	80	94⅞	80⅜	94⅛
550	Am. Car & F.	35¾	36⅜	35	36
180	Am. Locomo'e.	62½	64	61	62
1,140	Am. Smelting.	119¾	124⅝	116	123½
540	Am. Sugar	121	121½	119¼	120¾
20	Am. Woolen.	24	25	24	25
2,030	A. T. & S. F.	89	91¼	87¼	91
10	A. T. & S. F. pf	93	93	93	93
530	Balt. & Ohio.	100	102	98½	102
3,040	Brook. R. T.	49⅜	51¼	49¾	50¾
370	Can. Pacific.	171½	172¾	167	172¾
120	Cen. Leather.	26¾	30	26	30
40	Ches. & Ohio.	40⅜	41	40	41
140	Chi. Gt. West.	13½	13⅞	13	13⅞
3,380	C. M. & St. P.	131½	135¼	131¾	134¾
2,300	Col. Fuel & I.	31¼	34	31	33⅞
10	Con. Gas	131	131	131	131
110	Del. & Hud.	68	69¼	68	69¼
2,020	Erie	28½	29¾	28¾	29½
80	Inter.-Met	23½	25	23½	25
40	Louis. & Nash.	115	117¾	115	117¼
50	Mex. Central.	20	20	20	20
1,760	M., K. & T.	35½	38	34⅜	37¼
20	M., K. & T. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½
860	Mo. Pacific.	113¾	117¾	113¾	117¼
70	Nat. Lead	53	53¾	52	53½
880	N. Y. Central.	116	118	114¾	117¼
280	N. Y., O. & W.	37¾	38⅞	36⅝	38
3,200	Pennsylvania	120	122½	118¼	121⅞
10	People's Gas.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88½
230	Pressed S. Car.	32¼	35⅝	32	35⅝
18,020	Reading	104	106¾	99	104⅞
240	Rep. Steel	24	25¾	23¾	25¾
940	Rock Island.	20⅞	22	20	22
8,180	Southern Pac.	77¼	81⅞	76½	80⅝
930	Southern Ry.	21⅝	22¾	21½	22⅝
170	Texas Pacific.	27	27¾	26¾	26¾
16,940	Union Pacific.	130⅜	136	128	135⅛
10	U. S. Rubber.	45	45	45	45
30,090	U. S. Steel.	35½	37	35	36⅝
1,800	U. S. Steel pf.	96½	99¼	96½	99¼
40	Wabash	13¾	14	13¾	14
113,730					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Alice	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.00
1,000	Atlanta	.65	.65	.65	.65
1,500	Comstock	.29	.30	.29	.30
400	Cons. Cal. & V.	.55	.55	.55	.55
1,500	C. Creek Con.	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,000	El Paso	.45	.45	.45	.45
1,000	Elkton	.56	.56	.56	.56
100	Mohawk	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
700	Mohawk Ext.	.25	.25	.24	.24
70	Ontario	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
400	Savage Cal. & V.	.75	.74	.74	.74
1,000	Sandstorm	.57	.57	.56	.56
300	Union Con	.70	.70	.70	.70
9,170					

MINING BOND.

$1,000	Comstock 6s	22½	22½	20¾	21

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
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ANSON R. FLOWER	HOSMER B. PARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT
H. B. HOLLINS	STEPHEN PEABODY	W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr.
JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

UNITED COPPER ACCUSED.

Stockholder's Suit Alleges That Dividends Not Earned Are Being Paid.

Justice Fort, sitting in Newark, yesterday granted the application of Thomas M. Hodgens of Montana for a rule to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the United Copper Company to permit an expert employed by the petitioner to examine the books of the concern. Hodgens in his application alleged that the United Copper Company is paying $3,500,000 in dividends, whereas he avers, the net earnings of the company are only $1,000,000.

Hodgens says he owns thirteen hundred shares of preferred stock of the concern. The United Copper Company is capitalized at $5,000,000 preferred and $45,000,000 outstanding common stock on which the dividends at the present rate amount to $3,450,000 annually. According to the statement of earnings issued by the company at the close of the last fiscal year which ended June 1 last the receipts for 1905-6 were $3,011,620.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½	F. M. & S.	..	194
2s, c., 1930	105½	106½	Red. Sugar	45	55
3s, r., 1918	103¾	104	Gen. C. Co.	70	75
3s, c., 1918	103¾	104	Gen. C. Co. pf.	100	103
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..	G. & S. T.	110	..
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101	H. B. Claflin.	102½	110
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102	Hav. E. R.	40	44
4s, r., 1925	130	131	Hock. Val.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	130	131	Interborough	93	108
Pan. 2s, c.	104¾	105¾	Interborough pf.	93	108
D. C. 3-65s	115	..	Homestake	84	88
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..	Ill. C. I.	..	102
			Ing.-Rand.	50	52
Adams Exp.	280	300	Ing.-R. pf.	90	93¾
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Jol. & Cht.	172	..
Alls. & W.	142	..	K. & D. M.	9	10
A. A. C. pf.	50	62	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
A. B. S. pf.	..	75	Kn. L. Chi.	35	40
Am. Coal.	130	180	Kn. L. C. pf.	41	73
A. C. O. pf.	88	88½	K. L. C. pf.	61	76
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	Lacledo Gas.	..	105
Am. Exp. ex div.	205	220	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
Am. L. Co. pf.	..	..	L. E. & W. pf.	58	65
Am. Sm.	28	35	Man. Beach.	4	6
Am. M. Co.	6	10	Md. C. pf.	90	..
A. Sm. pf. B.	..	92	Met. St. R.	..	95
Am. Sn., ex div.	200	240	Mich. Cent.	125	190
Am. S. pf. ex div.	90	100	M. & St. L. pf.	85	85
Am. St. F.	7¾	7½	Nat. En. pf.	81	85
A. S. R. pf.	120	130	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	23	40
A. T. & C.	80	83	N. Cent. C.	35	..
A. T. & T. ex div.	118	125	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	120
Ann Arbor.	20	30	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	79	86
Ann. A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. D. Co.	30	..
A. M.

RECORD EARNINGS BY STEEL TRUST

Last Year's Total of $696,000,000 19 Per Cent. in Excess of Those of 1905.

PRICES WERE HELD DOWN

Orders Equal the Capacity of the Mills Despite a Slight Let Up.

The gross earnings of the United States Steel Corporation in 1906 reached the enormous total of $696,756,926, which is $111,425,190, or 19 per cent., greater than in 1905. Net earnings which were made known approximately early in the year are stated in the annual report issued yesterday at $156,624,273, a gain of $36,836,614 over 1905. The year's earnings are far in excess of those of any year in the corporation's history.

The hole made in the net earnings by the payment of a 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock, calling for a disbursement of $10,166,050, helped to keep the final surplus for the year down to $12,742,859, which is $4,322,955 less than in 1905. Another heavy factor in cutting down the surplus was the great increase in amounts charged for maintenance, renewals, and extraordinary replacements, which totaled $48,333,089, an amount 29 per cent. in excess of 1905. The surplus net income for the year amounted to $62,742,859, against $48,365,815 in 1905. Offsetting this large gain is the appropriation of $21,500,000 for the Gary plant in Indiana and $28,500,000 set aside for additional property, construction, and the discharge of capital obligations. These two items exceed last year's appropriations by $23,700,000. Another index of the enormous strides taken by the steel industry during 1906 is the increase of 22,200 in the trust's employes, who now total 202,457 and draw an annual wage of $147,765,540.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, comments in his report on the constantly growing demand for steel. The average price received by the corporation for its products last year was 5.3 per cent. greater than in 1905, and about 8 per cent. lower than the high prices of 1902. In this connection Judge Gary remarks that the trade would have stood an advance in price in many lines which would have been justified by increased wages and freight rates, but that the management decided to make no changes in price.

"Effort has been made," the report says, "to obtain prices which would be sufficient to asure net earnings permitting of a maintenance of the physical condition of the properties at a modern standard of efficiency, returning a fair rate of interest on capital, and yielding a reasonable surplus as a reserve or for use in protesting and strengthening the properties, so as to retain a fair position in the trade."

The report is dated March 12, and makes this reference to conditions since the first of the year. "Since Jan. 1, 1907, the orders received have been somewhat less than they were during the months immediately preceding that date, but they are larger than they were during the same months in 1906, and have about equaled the productive capacity of the mills, notwithstanding the tonnage of unfilled orders on the books at the close of the year equaled 8,459,718 tons of all kinds of manufactured steel and iron products, in comparison with 7,605,086 tons at the close of 1905."

BUSH A GOULD PRESIDENT.

Western Man Heads Western Maryland In Winslow Pierce's Place.

Winslow Pierce withdrew from the Presidency of the Western Maryland Railroad Company at the Directors' meeting yesterday and was succeeded by B. F. Bush, a Gould man from the West. At the same time Mr. Bush succeeded Vice President F. S. Landstreet of the Western Maryland as President of the Davis Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Landstreet, it was announced after the meetin, retain their interest in the company and their membership in the Directorates of the roads and its subsidiaries and the committees to which they are assigned. Both men are allied with the Gould interests in a number of enterprises.

B. F. Bush has not been well known hitherto in railroad affairs in the East. The company made the following announcement of his election:

"Through the selection of Mr. Bush, who has been prominently connected with the railroad and coal interests of the Gould system in the West, as the President of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, the Gould organization is definitely extended to this Eastern property. This is in pursuance of the previously announced policy of the company and intentions of the retiring management.

"Mr. Bush assumes the duties of his offices on Tuesday, 19th inst."

FOR SAUCE, 10 CENTS.

Uncle Sam Unwinds a Few Yards of Red Tape and Collects a Dime.

As a result of a public auction fully advertised in advance, the United States Government added 10 cents to its revenues yesterday when two bottles of sauce officially described as "unclaimed perishable merchandise" found a purchaser after some difficulty.

The sauce, which was of a composition unknown to the officials of the Seizure Room at the Appraiser's Warehouse, arrived some weeks ago on board the steamship Maranhense. It was consigned to "M. P. Archer," but as that name did not appear in any of the directories consulted by the Uncle Sam men, the sauce was sent to the Collector's custody. The Appraiser, who examined the compositions, confessed he had never met with any sauce corresponding with the West Indian product, and in lieu of authentic information regarding its value, he appraised it at 25 cents a bottle.

Deputy Collector Storey then reeled off the usual amount of red tape. Col. Storey certified to Collector Stranahan that he had received the sauce from the steamship company. The next step was to send out advertisements announcing the sale and summoning the official auctioneer to be on hand. When the sale was declared open yesterday morning there was a dearth of bidders. Auctioneer J. B. Sheldon wore a sad look. His compensation from the Government is at the rate of 5 per cent. on sales.

Nobody would bid 50 cents for the bottles and things were looking serious when Casper Scheffer, an attache of the Seizure Room came to the rescue with a bid of 5 cents per bottle. It was accepted with thanks. The auctioneer has not completed his calculation of commission accruing on the sale.

DISCRIMINATION IN CARS.

Pitcairn Coal Company Charges the B. & O. with Favoring Others.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—A fight for life in the coal business is what William A. Glasgow, attorney for the Pitcairn Coal Company, termed its suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which was begun in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Morris to-day.

The court is petitioned to restrain the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from discriminating against the independent coal operators in the distribution of coal cars on the Monongahela Division. Joint answers have been filed by the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Fairmont Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, the Southern Coal and Transportation Company, and the Pittsburg & Fairmont Fuel Company.

RULES AGAINST OIL TRUST.

Court Refuses to Support the Technical Contentions of the Defense.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The contentions of the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company that the Government, which is prosecuting the company for accepting rebates, had not proved the existence of the route by which it claimed the alleged shipments in violation of law had been made, were swept away by Judge Landis, in the United States District Court, today.

It was also contended that the Government had not shown sufficient publication of the tariff sheet. Judge Landis declared that the publication had been shown as far as necessary to warrant a prosecution of the present case.

These rulings opened the way for the introduction of evidence that freight had been handled for the oil company in the illegal manner charged, and this phase of the trial was at once entered upon.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Reports from all over the country to the leading commercial weeklies show no diminution in the volume of trade at this season, except where unfavorable weather conditions have prevailed. Dun's Review says:

Spring trade is making a most satisfactory comparison with the volume at this time last year, except in a few sections where the weather is still unfavorable, and mercantile collections improve steadily despite the high money market. Commercial and manufacturing activities expand regardless of the severe shrinkage in market values of securities. There has been nothing in the business situation to explain this demoralization, and railway earnings in the first week of March were 8.2 per cent. larger than in 1906. Leading industries have orders covering production well into the future, especially cotton factories and steel mills, while the output of pig iron when the month opened was close to the largest on record. Traffic conditions improve with the advancing season and constant deliveries of much-needed rolling stock. Money rates are high because of great demands in financing business beyond all precedent. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 19.8 per cent. larger than a year ago, while at other leading cities there was an average gain of 14.4 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Spring business has further expanded, jobbing operations being maintained at a volume equal to or exceeding last year, while retail trade has felt the stimulus of the approach of Easter and the appearance of Springlike weather. Industry is active, except where, as in the flooded sections of the Ohio Valley, mill operations are restricted. Severe declines in the stock market, high rates for money, slightly more unrest in labor lines, and heavy rains and floods in the Ohio Valley, are the principal unfavorable features. While business is large, there is claimed to be no tendency to purchase beyond legitimate requirements. Although money is higher, some sections of the country report improvement in collections, though payments are still backward. Shipments of currency to the interior are increasing and banks are closely loaned up. While the green bug has ruined wheat and oats in Texas, the situation in Kansas and the Southwest generally is excellent. The undertone in the pig iron market is more cheerful, and the entire situation as regards all forms of manufactures may be epitomized by the words great activity and enormous pressure for deliveries.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.04	.04	Ky. Con.	.10	.11
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.17	.17	Mexican	.72	.76
Belcher	.55	.59	Occid. Con.	.47	.47
Best & B.	1.40	1.45	Ophir	2.40	2.45
Bullion	.38	.35	Overman	.16	.15
Caledonia	.49	.49	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con.	.23	.23	Savage	.17	.17
Chollar	.12	.10	Sav. Belch.	.06	.06
Confidence	.90	.90	Sierra Nev.	.72	.75
C. C. & V.	.84	.85	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.30	.31	Union Con.	.69	.73
Gould & C.	.27	.27	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & N.	.70	.70	Yel. Jacket	.75	.65
Julia	.11	.11	Silver Bars	.67¾	.67¾
Justice	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .53½@.54¾.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12½. Telegraph, unchanged at .13@.13½.

TONOPAH.	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Belmont	4.75	5.25	Jumbo	3.15	4.10
Cash Boy	.09	.09	Kendall	.34	.39
Gold. Anchor.	.23	.28	Laguna	1.45	1.50
Home	.08	.08	Lone Star	.23	.25
Jim Butler	.95	.92	May Queen	.20	.27
McNamara	.48	.48	Mohawk	16.75	17.25
Midway	1.77	1.77	Red Top	.40	.40
Montana	3.10	3.15	Sandstorm	.56	.56
North Star	.26	.29	St. Ives	1.50	1.55
Ohio	.05	.06	Silver Pick	1.10	1.17
Tonop. Ext.	3.40	3.05	MANHATTAN.		
West End	1.22	1.30	Jump Jack	.20	.21
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.17	.17	Bullf. Min.	.22	.23
Atlanta	.60	.65	Bullf. N. B.	.34	.37
Diamondf'd	.33	.37	Orig. Bullf.	.16	.17
Dixie	.12	.10	Steinway	.15	.18
Goldf. Min.	1.30	1.50			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	13¼	Sovereign	6¼	6½
C., K. & N.	7½	8	Isabella	21¾	22½
C. L. Cons.	5½	6	Mollie Gib.	6	7
Dr. Jackpot.	6¼	8	Pharmacist.	6¼	7
Elkton	59	59½	Portland	115	120
El Paso	44	45½	Un. Gold	8¼	8¼
Findlay	65	66¾	Vindicator	90	100
Gold Dollar.	6¾	7½	Work	17¾	18½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

General Package Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. H. Dunning 90 Warren Street; H. D. Butts, E. B. Varney, New York.

Jewett Refrigerator Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. E. Jewett, 27 Chandler Street; E. B. Jewett, R. F. Buckley, Buffalo.

Buffalo Auto Truck and Motor Company, Buffalo; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. P. Fell, 33 Main Street; J. L. Fell, C. W. Fell, Buffalo.

Trojan Railway Company, Troy; capital, $200,000. Directors—J. A. Fowers, J. T. Dennin, Troy; Thomas O'Connor, Waterford.

Smyth-Donegan Company, Brooklyn, (plumbers' supplies;) capital, $75,000. Directors—G. W. Smyth, 186 South Oxford Street; Denis Donegan, Brooklyn; C. O. Ketcham, Babylon.

Von Drann Art Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Paul Von Drann, Mina Von Drann, 5 East Eighth Street; Edwin Trainor, New York.

Joseph Levy Company, New York, (hides;) capital, $35,000. Directors—Joseph Levy, 150 West 126th Street; Otto Feldman, Hugo Riegelman, New York.

Sheehan Contracting Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. M. Sheehan, 404 East Fifty-eighth Street; H. C. Murray, Nathan Libman, New York.

Rainbow Dye Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henrietta Born, 134 West Broadway; A. W. Beek, C. W. Baldy, New York.

Woytisek Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank Woytisek, 222 East Sixty-ninth Street; John Woytisek, Lena Woytisek, New York.

Rustic Realty Company, Roslyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. A. Blount, 50 Willow Street; Oliver Williams, Brooklyn; T. E. Jordan, Queens.

Asbestarlyn Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (building materials;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. Carlin, 307 Washington Street; W. J. Carlin, Brooklyn; R. T. Heath, Jamaica.

Made-to-Order Cigarette Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. B. Allen, 117 West Eighty-first Street; Emerson Allen, C. M. Allen, Jr., New York.

Powers & Walter, New York, (advertising;) capital, $2,500. Directors—Francis Powers, 828 Seventh Avenue; F. L. Walter, New York; H. C. Walter, Washington, D. C.

A. E. Spencer & Co., New York, (brokers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. R. Walsh, 8 East 129th Street; C. J. Nehrbas, N. D. Becker, New York.

Oxford English Opera Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—David Harrison, 508 East Eighty-eighth Street; Harry Sokolow, New York; J. L. Russell, Jamaica.

Aristocratic Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100. Directors—F. L. Harden, Hotel Breslin; I. N. Jacobson, F. D. Mullan, New York.

U. S. General Agency Company, New York, (life insurance;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Whitney, Dorchester, Mass.; C. W. Lapitz, Brooklyn; J. W. Jouvenat, New York.

Forest Farms, New York, (produce;) capital, $10,000. Directors — Oscar Schwerdtfeger, 25 Broad Street; F. H. Schobess, Charles Schwerdtfeger, New York.

Lace Manufacturers' Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. L. R. Desmoulins, 11 Astor Place; J. F. Nolan, New York; H. G. Chryne, Paterson, N. J.

Rebuilt Typewriter Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. P. Conroy, 80 Manhattan Avenue, New York; Mary Rountrie, Brooklyn; F. H. Pierce, Bontgn, N. J.

Connelly Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. W. Connelly, 1,523 Fifty-eighth Street; Denis Donegan, John Connelly, Brooklyn.

Donegan-Redmond Company, Brooklyn, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors — Denis Donegan, G. W. Smyth, W. J. Redmond, Brooklyn.

Serrell Contracting Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. J. Serrell, 36 Myrtle Avenue; Harold Serrell, Plainfield, N. J.; A. H. Serrell, Brooklyn.

New York Photoscope Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—W. S. Mountford, 100 Maiden Lane; W. C. Relyea, New York; F. S. Anderson, Grotioes, Va.

Sullivan & Trochman Company, New York, (collecting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles Sullivan, 346 Broadway; Nathaniel Trochman, Morris Blockman, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Adcock Foundry and Machine Company, Red Bank; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William H. Adcock, John F. Swackhammer, Charles P. Towin, and James H. Doyle.

Bergman Realty Company, East Orange; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Charles L. Beck, Joseph Garrandt, and James R. Mapletoft.

Paterson Brass Foundry, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Orloff O. Dixon, Percy O. Dixon, and Edward J. Banker.

American Home Building Corporation, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Cosulich, George C. Northrup, and Samuel Cosulich.

Hunker Iron Works, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—W. D. Wilhelm, J. E. Ferrier, and M. J. Davis.

Savoy Shirt Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles O. Hass, Raymond Balentine, Charles E. Slingerland, and Eugene B. Robinson.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT, JACKSON & CHICAGO (acquired by Detriot United Rys.)—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
1st week March.	$5,285	.....	.....
From Feb. 1....	27,425	.....	.....

Detroit United Rys.:

1st week March.	104,259	$93,511	.....
From Jan. 1....	960,107	864,880	.....

Includes Rapid Railway System; Sandwich, Windsor & Amhersberg Ry., and Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

1st week March.	80,554	84,471	$80,949
From July 1....	2,927,946	2,895,705	.....

INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—

Mileage.....	736	736	736
1st week March.	151,700	146,840	134,680
From July 1....	4,795,243	4,159,927	.....

Hidalgo & Northeastern: First week March, $17,619.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage.....	907	884	880
1st week March.	165,345	156,582	119,992
From July 1....	5,446,877	4,695,279	.....

MOBILE & OHIO—

1st week March.	$183,584	169,235	.....
From July 1....	7,070,118	6,296,855	.....

NATIONAL OF MEXICO—

Mileage.....	1,730	1,730	1,599
1st week March.	300,148	276,848	241,904
From July 1....	10,215,822	9,217,153	.....

ELMIRA & LAKE ONTARIO (Northern Central Ry. lessee) for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings..	333,376	289,306	320,402
Expenses	290,871	255,675	283,837
Net earnings....	43,104	33,721	36,565
Other income....	1,502	1,871	.....
Total income....	44,606	35,592	36,565
Charges	18,189	26,877	48,204
Surplus	$1,417	8,715	*11,639

*Deficit.

ELMIRA & WILLIAMSPORT (Northern Central Ry. lessee) for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings..	427,702	379,048	397,269
Expenses	337,422	299,879	342,781
Net earnings....	90,280	79,098	54,488
Other income....	.....	1,650	.....
Total income....	90,280	80,748	54,488
Charges	43,028	42,054	42,802
Surplus	47,252	38,694	11,686

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for January—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings..	2,203,268	1,693,094	1,456,081
Exp. and taxes..	1,351,874	1,312,449	1,261,424
Net earnings....	741,394	380,645	194,657
Int. and rent....	423,675	295,028	261,767
Surplus	317,717	15,017	*167,110
Gross, 7 months.	15,029,844	12,029,507	12,373,587
Exp. and taxes.	9,816,232	9,157,773	8,788,734
Net, 7 months...	5,813,632	3,871,734	3,864,853
Int. and rent....	2,902,728	2,552,187	2,474,641
Surp., 7 months.	2,910,904	1,319,547	1,110,212

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH Company for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Interest	712,431	431,523	529,970
Dividends	1,109,323	1,028,324	873,894
Miscellaneous ..	.....	4,905	4,350
Total net rects..	1,821,754	1,464,842	1,408,214
Int. and taxes..	870,751	543,103	504,904
Gen. expenses...	51,332	34,247	28,219
Total	922,084	577,415	533,123
Net revenue....	899,670	887,426	875,091
Dividends	800,000	800,000	800,000
Surplus	99,670	87,426	75,091

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Great High Priest"; 8 P. M., "The Marriage of the King's Son."

Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Leslie Rooms, West 83d St. and Broadway. REV. HENRY F. ADAMS, D. D., Preaches to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway.—Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "The Heroic in Religion"; 7:45 P. M., "The Real St. Patrick." String quartet. Everybody welcome.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4-8 WEST 46TH ST. REV. W. S. RICHARDSON, Acting Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. C. H. RHOADES, D. D., Will Preach Morning Service. Evening—Musical Service. Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St. Pastor, J. M. HADEMAN. 11 A. M.—" WHICH DOES CHRIST COMMEND: MONEY GIVEN TO HIMSELF OR FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT?" 8 P. M.—" THE SERPENT IN THE WILDERNESS."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles H. Sears will preach. 8 P. M.—Platform demonstration representing various branches of Baptist City Mission Work of Mariner's Temple. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—Edward Judson. "Christian Tranquillity, (2.)" 11 A. M. "Consecration." 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, FIFTH AV., above 120TH ST. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Public Worship, "Our Daily Bread." Fifth in series on "The Lord's Prayer." 8 P. M.—Dr. J. M. Whiton and Rabbi Wise will speak in the interests of New York State Conference of Religion.

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 23d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "The School of Prayer." 7:45, "Belief and Its Confession." All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th Street. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach. 5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and 121st St., Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT, Associate Leader of the Society, lectures on "MONEY AND MARRIAGE."

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue. PRELIMINARY ADDRESSES. **Rabbi EMIL G. HIRSCH, LL. D., of Chicago** WILL GIVE THE ADDRESS SUNDAY MORNING, ELEVEN FIFTEEN, At the Hudson Theatre, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THREE O'CLOCK, At Clinton Hall, Clinton and Grand Streets. **All Are Welcome.**

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Magnes on "Isaac M. Wise." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d. G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 44th St., West of 9th Av.—Rev. F. C. G. Schumm, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M.; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11, sermon; 8, special musical service.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street, Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue. Rev. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—" Education and Life." 8 P. M.—Frances Willard and Her Work.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Allan MacRossie, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" At the Heart of God." 8 P. M.—" The Court of Last Resort"

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av., Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE, pastor.—Morning, 10:45, sermon by pastor; subject, "The Temptation of Jesus." Evening, 8 o'clock, illustrated sermon by the assistant pastor; subject, "The Public Ministry of Jesus."

Union Evangelistic Movement. 16 churches south of 14th St. and W. of Broadway. Sunday Mass Meetings, 4 P. M. Men—Auspices 23d St. Y. M. C. A. University Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. Robt. Bagnell, Speaker. Women—Bedford Street M. E. Church. Rev. Ezra T. Sanford, Speaker. Week-night meetings March 18-22, 8 P. M. 7th Av.—Metropolitan Temple—14th St. **Monday**—Rev. Homer C. Stuntz. Tuesday—Rev. Charles Edward Locke, D. D. Wednesday—Hon. Mornay Williams. Thursday—Rev. John F. Carson, D. D. Friday—Dr. Allan MacRossie. Everybody invited.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Marching Orders." 8 P. M.—" The Call of the Soul." Special Concert To-night.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; service 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "SUB-CONSCIOUS FORCES IN EVERY MAN'S LIFE."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av. Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The eleventh of the series of sermons on "THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST." Preacher—The Rev. Prof. William Adams Brown. Subject—"The Risen Lord." All are welcome.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., { Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Mr. Knapp will preach at 11. At 4 Dr. Francis Brown. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.; Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Jerry McAuley, or a Work That Lives."

Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister; Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Ass't. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School at 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. REV. COURTLAND S. ROBINSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School, with classes for adults, in the Chapel, 9:45 A. M.

A fifteen-minute service will be held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the church at 12:20 o'clock. Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—11, Dr. L. T. Chamberlin; 8, the pastor, Dr. Anson P. Atterbury.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St., JOHN LYON GAUGHEY, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow a meeting for men will be held in the church at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning subject: "The Soul's Mearns. Charta." Evening subject: "The Silent Builders of the Soul."

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church, West 81st Street. STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION. 4 P. M.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. Morning prayer, holy communion, 11 A. M. Preacher, Dr. Parks. Evensong 8 P. M. "CRUCIFIXION," (Stainer.) Mr. John Bland, (Tenor;) Mr. Tom Daniel, (Bass;) Mme. Driscoll, (drums;) Lacey Baker at the organ.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, rector.—8, 11 A. M., rector; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., Mr. Miller; next Wednesday, 8 P. M., confirmation.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St. Special Musical Service. Sunday, March 17th, at 8 P. M. Orchestra.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET, REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M.—" Out of Darkness," by Council. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Evg. service and sermon, (rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest, FIFTH AVENUE (ABOVE 45TH ST.) Rector, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman; 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. S. T. Graham.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer and address.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON by Bishop Osborne of Springfield, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock; SERMON and Choral Litany, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer; preacher, the rector. 11 o'clock Evening Prayer ..... 4:15 o'clock The "Crucifixion" (music by Sir John Stainer) will be sung at 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 est 27e rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

401—W. D. Gould vs. L. V. Youngworth, United States Marshal.
415—Warren Gilleln vs. L. V. Youngworth, United States Marshal.
432—Lee R. Myers vs. H. Z. Osborne, United States Marshal.—Suggestion of the Attorney General as to argument submitted.
243—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. vs. E. C. Williams.—Argument concluded.
244—Albert K. Hiscock, trustee, vs. Varick Bank of New York.—Argument commenced.
247—Mexican Central Railway Co. vs. J. W. Eckman, guardian.—Argument commenced.
Day call for Monday: 247, 358, 401, 415, 432, 107, 172, 195, 212, 216, 273, and 150.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, March 15.—Before taking a recess of two weeks the Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Corcoran, administratrix, appellant, vs. City of New York, company; judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Jacoby, appellant, vs. Jacoby and another.—Judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs.

Deegan, administratrix, appellant, vs. Syracuse Lighting Company; Hull, administratrix, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company; Hankin, appellant, vs. McNamee, executor, &c., and others; Makin, administrator, respondent, vs. Pettibone Cataract Paper Company; Blanck, respondent, vs. Preston, receiver New York Loan, &c., Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Ryan, administrator, respondent, vs. D. & H. Company.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Lawyers' Advertising Company, respondent, vs. Consolidated Railway, Lighting, &c., Company.—Motion to amend remittitur denied.

Pillman and another, respondent, vs. Billqvist and another.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 15.—Appellate Division calendar for Monday: Nos. 47, 46, 32, 48, 35, 50, 52, 59.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 15.—Appellate Division calendar for Monday: Nos. 110, 83, 94, 97, 103, 107, 108, 139, 141.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Thomas F. Burke, appellant, vs. William H. McCarthy, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Burnham, respondent, vs. William S. Lawson et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Lambert and Ingraham, JJ. Order filed.

Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, respondent, vs. Walter J. Tioe et al, appellants.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, P. J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Louise Lese, appellant, vs. William M. Lawson, as executor, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Edward R. Dunham, respondent, vs. The Hastings Pavement Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank W. McNeal, appellant, vs. Hayes Machine Company, Incorporated, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Jauncey Kerchum, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. Order filed.

Edward Bluwett et al., respondents, vs. Colgate Hoyt, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Scott, JJ. Order filed.

Isaac Schreiber, appellant, vs. Julia Elkin, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Jules Mathias, as administrator, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Order filed.

Catherine M. Bremer, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Morton H. C. Foster, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Joseph Bennett; The People vs. Max Block; The People vs. Max Frey.—Motion in each case denied on condition that appellant have his case ready for argument at the May term. Orders filed.

The People, &c., vs. Angelo Doddato.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Rosie Hochberg vs. Bernard Schachner.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Morris Mostel vs. Borough Park Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Frank Sauer vs. New York City Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Michael J. Moriarty vs. Patrick Sullivan, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William W. Law vs. Elizabeth Law.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alice Sturges vs. Ida J. Walker et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Carl E. Carlson vs. Walter D. Munson; Carl E. Carlson vs. Walter D. Munson.—Motions granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Magdalena Scheu vs. Jacob Blum.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Kliger vs. Samuel Rosenfeld and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Joseph A. Davis vs. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry Heileman vs. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James W. Sterling vs. Albert K. Chapin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William W. Smith vs. Amzi L. Barber.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary B. Hamlin vs. Herbert W. Hamlin and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James A. Grant vs. Cananea Copper Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Edwin F. Hatfield vs. Isidor Straus and another.—Motion granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Charles M. Colmey.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Giuseppe Abia vs. Arthur Boilerman.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Louis A. Riesgo vs. James F. A. Clark et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Theresa Storm et al. vs. Sophie McGrover and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

State Board of Pharmacy vs. Fred Gasau.—Application granted. Order signed.

City of New York vs. American Ice Company.—Application granted. Order signed.

Hugh H. Mawhinney vs. Edmund C. Converse, impleaded.—Motion granted. Order signed.

Charles Hofferberth vs. George Nash.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Calendars for Saturday, March 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Lisette S. Stern, Eugene H. Lewis, Lorenz Bayer, Raimondo Baretti.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Green, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—Russell C. Johnson vs. Ehristian Schlotterbeck—Daniel F. Kiely.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newberger, J.—Collins vs. Serlitsch—John V. McAvoy.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Dellac vs. Stern—Henry S. Dottman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MARTIN E. MARTENS.—Martin E. Martens, salesman of 28 Perry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,060 and no assets.

JULIUS ZIMMERMAN.—Julius Zimmerman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2 Park Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,970 and assets $15. He made an assignment on March 11. Judge Hough appointed Jacob D. Goodhart receiver.

NATHAN FULD.—Nathan Fuld, dealer in dry goods at 1,533 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,524 and assets $3,522. Judge Hough appointed J. B. G. Rinehart, receiver. Fuld was a life insurance agent for ten years, and went into the dry goods business in October, 1905.

JOSEPH S. LEDERMAN.—Joseph S. Lederman, manufacturer of furs at 822 and 824 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,087 and assets $12,049. Among the creditors are the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $5,682, secured; Schnapp & Kriesswirth, $1,644, and Hannel Brothers, $1,283. He has been in business since 1890, and had no rating at Bradstreet's. Judge Hough appointed Robert P. Levis receiver.

JOSEPH D. HART.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph D. Hart, contractor of 1,240 Lexington Avenue, by these creditors: National Lead Company, $664; F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, $850, and Robert J. Wall, $139. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and transferred assets in November and December. Judge Hough appointed Edward R. Finch receiver of the assets, which are $3,000 due him from the city for repairs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Sigmund—Wm. H. Hussey, $897.
Arnstein, Robert—Sperry-Popham Coal Co., $215.
Adams, Union—William Ord, $220.
Brill, Wm. E.—C. Albert Jacob, $404.
Brady, John—Margaret Brady, $1,169.
Basile, Pasquale, administrator—Nicola Biondi, costs, $107.
Bernhardt, Leonard—Philip Lesser et al., $136.
Beecher, Herbert W.—Wm. Smith et al., $16,459.
Bellmer, Edw. F.—C. & C. Electric Co., $307.
Cook, P., administrator—Meyer Goldberg et al., costs, $109.
Corn, Henry—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $3,442.
Clausen, Wm.—Robert W. Vonnoh, costs, $69.
Clausen, Hans—Axel Magnuson, $5,122.
Donohue, Patrick—Joseph A. Pucci, $794.
Egan, John J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $4,567.
Erwin, Russell T.—Henry B. Fruser, $64.
Flick, Warren J.—Newton H. Emmons, $3,792.
Flannery, John H.—Richmond Brick Co., costs, $69.
Fellouris, Antonius and John J.—George Circutakos, $185.
Freedman, Max (not summoned) and Leo—Norman F. Kerr, $92.
Fogarty, John A.—Wm. Gamble et al., $92.
Freedman, Marcus (not summoned)—Charles Spielman et al., $294.
Fluegel, Paul R.—Same, $294.
Foster, Chas. A.—Chas. P. Rogers et al., $352.
Flamm, Wm.—Mary Flamm, costs, $58.
Greenspan, Abraham—Louis Silberman, $101.
Goodeve, Geo. E.—Siegel Cooper Co., $228.
Gonsenpan, Abraham—Wm. Dattlebaum, $356.
Giudalia, Jacob M.—Wm. Friedman et al., $22.
Gershal, Abraham—Max Loewenberg, $828.
Glick, Joseph—Nathan Grautbard, $1,097.
George, Hannah—Geo. C. Appell, $600.
Harris, Abraham—Herman Broesel, $208.
Hovey, Lucy A.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $5,248.
Hallegy, Daniel—Same, $4,867.
Hill, Caroline—M. Goldberg et al, costs, $109.
Haas, Joseph—Andrew Bickhardt, $47.
Herbert, Frank—Edw. F. Hinnery et al, $517.
Same—Same, $517.
Same—Andrew Bickhardt, $304.
Same—Same, $383.
Hoffmeyer, Alfred W.—Axel Magnuson, $5,122.
Hoffman, Lena R.—Harold Read, $320.
Hammerstein, Oscar—Henrietta W. Nolte, $878.
Jones, Adelaide, Thomas B., and John M.—John K. Jones, $204.
Koster, Anton—People, &c., $180.
Keifer, Mary—Chekwidden & Ohlmeyer Co., $33.
London, Albert—Nathan Reisler et al, $2,182.
Lessig, Edward—Ferdinand Ehrlich et al, $68.
Loewenthal, Emil—Frederick O. Pierce, $382.
Marullo, Maria—Palmieri et al, $518.
Meryash, Louis—Nathan Reisler et al, $2,182.
Moss, Klara—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $3,442.
Munsey, Brackett T.—A. Adelberg et al, $692.
Meryash, Harris—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., $43.
Same—Same, $134.
McIntyre, John—Wm. H. Dyer, $31.
McQuade, James P.—Kips Bay Realty Co., $239.
McCarty, Thomas—William Smith et al, $10,459.
Pfeffer, Norberth—Herman Broesel, $208.
Pomerantz, Saml.—Walter Bergman, $87.
Redmond, Aline—George W. Worth, $715.
Romin, Hyman—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, $394.
Same—Same, $594.
Stander, Anna—Frederick Hertel, $97.
Silverman, Boas, (not summoned) — Herman Broesel, $208.
Stein, Myer J.—Gustav Gross, $104.
Steinlauf, Harry—Joseph Gans, $108.
Saltenspiel, Annie—Same, $109.
Stanton, Michael—M. Rosenfield et al., $122.
Schrott, A.—F. C. Edmond & Co., $59.
Simon, Lind—Solomon Zsuinik, $40.
Schlosel, Lena—Joseph Gold, $126.
Simon, Simon & Lind—Solomon Zsupnik, $114.
Small, A.—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., $434.
Same—Same, $434.
Twombly, W. I.—J. Wanamaker et al., $729.
Thyson, Emily F.—Frederick C., Hannah, Bertha, Lillian, and Emily T.—Meyer Goldberg et al., costs, $109.
Traut, Ida—Same, costs, $109.
Trede, C. and J.—E. F. Hinness et al., $517.
Same—Same, $517.
Same—Andrew Bickhardt, $304.
Same—Same, $388.
Thomson, W. M.—Warren Ross et al., $42.
Tufaro, Luigi—Nicolo Breglia, $208.
Walker, Frank B.—James Hogan et al., $141.
Young, Wallace—Mussgiller-Mangels Co., $111.
Keystone Grocery Co.—Ragus Tea and Coffee Co., $26.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Johanna Nicolai, $1,592.
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. Ry. Co.—Frank Gamber, $242.
Int. St. Ry. Co.—Henry Haas, costs, $130.
Pan Metals Corporation—Globe Litho. Co., $230.
Unity Realty Corporation—W. R. aLowe, $4,833.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Belmont, A. E. R.—The Mutual Bank, Oct. 5, 1905, $229.
Cohen, J.—L. Wolpen, March 12, 1907, $909.
Douillet, L. A.—Met. St. Ry. Co., Jan. 21, 1907, $181.
Green, Rachel—Urban Contracting and Heating Co., March 5, 1907, $104.
Hutter, L.—F. Clarke, Feb. 25, 1907, $1,111.
Kronhaus, S. and M.—I. Saltzman, March 11, 1907, $30.
Langan, Joseph and Blanche—J. T. Barry, Jan. 21, 1907, $173.
Pierson, W. B.—N. Durham, July 12, 1901, $1,716.
Sullivan, P.—M. J. Moriarty, Jan. 24, 1907, $323.
Simmons, J. A.—H. J. Hitchings, Jan. 29, 1907, (canceled,) $5,245.
Woods, L. H.—J. V. Briggs et al., Oct. 8, 1902, $3,955.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Steel Railway Ties Not Dutiable as Ingots—Other Decisions.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Joseph Blank of New York, it being held that steel ties cannot be considered "ingots" within the meaning of that word as used in the Dingley tariff.

The Collector classified the ties under the provision in the law for structural steel shapes and levied duty at the rate of 5-10 of a cent per pound, whereas the importer's contention for duty as ingots carries only 4-10 of a cent per pound tax. The decision says that while the ties may have once been ingots, they are now several steps removed from that condition.

Judge McPherson, in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has rendered a decision in a case of interest to New York and Philadelphia importers of magnesite brick. It was maintained by the importers, O. G. Hempstead & Son, that magnesite brick should be admitted to entry on the basis or $1.25 per ton as "fire brick," but this contention the court denies, holding that magnesite brick is a distinct article of production from fire brick. The Board of Appraisers is reversed, and the brick held dutiable at 25 per cent. as "brick not decorated."

Indictment Against Walsh Upheld.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Judge Anderson, in the Federal Court to-day sustained the demurrer filed by the attorneys of John R. Walsh, the former President of the Chicago National Bank, to twenty-two counts in the indictment charging Walsh with misuse of the funds of the bank and overruled the demurrer to the remaining counts, 160 in number.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Mortimer, F. P., Pottsville, Penn.; Miss E. M. Snyder, silks; Hotel Cumberland.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; G. W. Clarke, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Latham.
Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; 648 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss S. Gates, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; Prince George Hotel.
Hunter, Tuppen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Belanger, furnishing goods and umbrellas; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Weiss, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; J. Magne, carpets; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Martinique.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. J. Comerford, corsets, underwear, and infants' wear; 874 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; J. Buchan, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Sinclair House.
Ginibel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. A. Baylis, pictures; 377 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Duffy-McInnerny Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Flanagan, corsets and underwear; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Healy, dress goods and cloths; 16 Greene Street; Hotel Broztell.
Kolb Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kolb, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Shaw, C. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. J. Shaw, dry goods; A. W. Gerbart, notions; Hotel Grand.
Rose, A., & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; Rose, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft Company, Portland, Me.; Miss Reynolds, ladies' wear; Prince George Hotel.
Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Prince George Hotel.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Halley, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Victoria.
Katz & Goldsmith, Honesdale, Penn.; W. Katz, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Kennedy-MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. D. MacInnes, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods and rugs; A. A. Aband, dry goods; Holland House.
Byrne & Hommer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

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Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 46 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Boettner & Co., J., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 160 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard. Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 530-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'k'l's & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.

Fabric Belts.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 787 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.

Pajamas and Night Robes.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., nr. B'y.

BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Novelty Braid Mills, 106 Grand, nr. B'way.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 530-532 Broadway.

BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.

Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'n'de

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.

Infants' and Children's.
Bodenheimer & Merle, 520-522 Broadway.
Mayer, Max, 506 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place.
Walcoff, Udah & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker

Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits.
The Stoney, A. L. Stone & Son, 17 Wash. Pl.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.

Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 34 St.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltsner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 87-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Goldstone, J. & F., & Co., 36-44 W. 24th St.
Holistein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 153 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 67-69 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.

Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Gettinger, M., & Co., 15 E. 17th St. Juniors.
Neuguss Bros., 576 B'way; also Headwear.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.

Coats—Silk.
Ledcrer & Klein, 33 East 9th St.
Rosenthal & Katz, 52 W. 18. Silk Rubber Coats
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.

COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 473 Broadway.

CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported

DRESS SUIT CASES—Traveling Bags
Katz Bros. Lea. Goods Co., 38 Vesey St.

Bamboo, Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
Loewenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, M. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tenberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Leumann, Boesch & Welngart, 698 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuburger & Co., 539 Broadway.

ENAMELED WARE.
Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
Strauss, Ignaz, & Co., 684 Broadway.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

FEATHER BOAS.
Lowenthal, Julius, & Co., 31-33 Mercer St. Boas

FEATHERS—Ostrich.
Hochheimer, A. 719 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery.
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.
Lehman, I. Co., The, 395 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 490-492 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import.

IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 530-532 Broadway.

INFANTS' WEAR.
Mainthow, L., & Bros., 61 E. 11. Dresses Fa'r W'r

KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Antonius, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 6 Carlisle St., Silk & Crepe.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 373 Canal St.

KNIT GOODS.

Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Underwear
Myres, Max M., 486 B'way, cor. Broome St.

Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.

LACES AND ROBES.
Blanck & Co., 33 Union Square.

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weise, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 22d St. All kinds.

LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Roseuwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rheuma-Not.

LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.

MILLINERY AND PROXLYLIN HATS
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies'.
Epstein & Levy, 552 Broadway.
Jones, E. K., 529 B'way. Also Flannellette.

NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 568 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
Hyman, H. J., 10 Greene. "Always on Top."
Kisch Mfg. Co., 560 Broadway.
Laub Bros., 136-138 Greene St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 841 B'way, cor. 13th.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 787 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Necktie Co., Washable Four-in-Hands Exclusively. 32 Union Sq. East.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.
Neuburger, M., & Co., 305 Canal St.

OIL PAINTINGS.
Horowitz, Chas. S., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Hyman, Robert, 42 Union Square.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.

PETTICOATS.
Grosso Silk Petticoat Co., 200 W. 34th St.

PERFUMERY.
Lentheric Paris Perfumery, &c. Also Pastamack Products. John J. Murphy, 79 5th Av.

PICTURES AND FRAMED PICTURES
Gustrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

POST CARDS.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullmah Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

Guests, Tally, and Post Cards.
Lenbrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.

PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.

RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 168 5th Av., nr. 18th St.
Feist, Max, 656 Broadway. Velvet Ribbons.

SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fl'n'l & W'k Shirts

SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Lutz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—$7.44 Price $1.12½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
Star Skirt Co., 11-15 Union Square.

SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Beerman, I. N., 97-99 Prince St.
Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Weller Bros., 9-11 University Place.

SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, A. J., & Co., Inc., 176 Duane, below Hudson
Bates, E., & Co., 193-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
Powell Bros. Shoe Co., 118-120 Duane St.

SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

STATIONERY.
White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., 621 Broadway.

SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.

SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.

TOILET SETS, (Brush and Manicure.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer St.

VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 160 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

WRAPPERS.
Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

AUCTION SALES.

The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

45th Street and 5th Avenue.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,

Will sell at the above galleries March 14th, 15th, and 16th, at 2:30 o'clock, the unique collection of EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FURNITURE, TEXTILES, and EMBROIDERIES of

K. J. COLLINS, 8 W. 33d St.

On account of the condition of 33rd Street, due to the Pennsylvania Railroad tearing up the street in the construction of the Crosstown Tunnel, K. J. Collins has decided to dispose of this fine collection of Works of Art.

Also

The Celebrated KEEBLE COLLECTION of LONDON, consisting of genuine ENGLISH FURNITURE by CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, ADAMS, etc.,

and

On Thursday Evening, March 14th, at 8:30 P. M.,

We will sell the fine KEEBLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the English and French Eighteenth Century Schools.

In consequence of the importance of this sale there will be an exhibition on March 11th, 12th, and the 13th, (day and night.)

SALESMEN, WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman traveling on commission to carry four samples of men's shoes to retail at $2 and $2.50; ready sellers everywhere; state territory, experience, reference, &c. All Leather Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman; steady position. Chandler & Co., 81 Cortlandt St.

WANTED—Salesman, clothing; steady position; good pay. Gumpel's, 251 6th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Latest Thing on Broadway Brooklyn.
RAUB CAFE
Broadway Cor. Sumpter St., Brooklyn
RESTAURANT AND TABLE D'HOTE.
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Brooklynites need not cross the East River to dine or wine, as the Raub Cafe equals, if not surpasses, anything on the "Great White Way" of Manhattan.
Special attention given to Automobile and after-theatre parties.
MR. HERMAN RAUB, Proprietor,
(Formerly Pres. of the Consumers' Park Brewery.)

CLOSING OUT.
B. Crystal & Son, 569 B'way,
Mfrs. of kimonos, retiring from business.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for West Eighty-sixth Street Residence—Downtown Buildings Sold—Forty-second Street Deal Near Times Square.

Hellner & Wolf and N. L. & L. Ottinger have sold to Millard Mason, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 126 West Eighty-sixth Street. Robert R. Cowan was the broker in the deal. This is the second house sold out of the ten purchased by these operators from the James estate a few weeks ago.

Buyers for Jacob Street Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Mrs. Mary M. Meyers to D. B. Fleming & Sons the six-story building 10 Jacob Street, covering a lot 23.7 by 90.6 by 26.6 by 88. This is the first sale of this property in forty-five years. The new owners will occupy the building.

Jefferson M. Levy is the buyer of the five-story building 45 Murray Street, sold recently through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

Quick Resale on 42d Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has resold for the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company 250 West Forty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 24.6 by 98.9.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Arnold H. Price to Louis Oppenheimer 853 and 857 Ninth Avenue, two six-story tenements.

Charles E. Duross has sold the five-story double flat 345 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, to Adolph Schinkel.

Plans for Wall Street Building.

Plans have been filed for the eleven-story building to be erected at 64 and 66 Wall Street by the Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Company, of which Henry Corn is President. The structure will cost $200,000. The architects are Maynicke & Franke.

Plans have also been filed for the twelve-story loft building to be erected by the Acme Building Company at 9 West Twentieth Street, at a cost of $125,000.

Sale of Madison Avenue Dwelling.

John E. Roosevelt has sold his residence, at 676 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 95, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Richard Mortimer estate the stable 147 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 93 by 100.5.

Albert B. Ashforth is the buyer of 43 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. Mr. Ashforth will raze the house and erect a modern dwelling.

New Roof Garden in Harlem.

Maurice Reinhardt has negotiated for the Garden Amusement Company a twenty-year lease of the roof on the new Bernheimer Building, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, 100 by 200. The lessee will fit up a roof garden on the structure for use this Summer.

Leonard Weill has bought from the Apollo Realty Company, 259 and 261 West 144th Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 40 by 99.11.

Henry Freiberger has sold to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, 144 West 133d Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Claremont Avenue Structure Sold.

The John V. Signell Company has sold the Garfield, a six-story apartment house on plot 150.2 by 91 at the southwest corner of Claremont Avenue and 127th Street.

Goelet Estate Property Leased.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the estate of Ogden Goelet, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $200,000, the five-story building 833 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Thirteenth Street. The lessee will make extensive alterations.

Louis Schrag has leased for Andrew F. Gilsey the store and basement in the building 406 Sixth Avenue to Max Sannow; also, for the Bettini Phonograph Company, the first loft in the building 156 West Twenty-third Street, to William H. Griffith & Co.

F. E. Malone negotiated the lease of the garage at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street for the Wendel estate to the Motor Mart Company.

Charles E. Duross has leased for Fickinger & Glass the building 100 by 100 to be erected at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, facing the new Chelsea dock improvements. The lease is for twenty-one years.

Company Sells in Dyckman Tract.

The Sound Realty Company has sold to John J. McCann, through Sumner Deane, the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of 211th Street, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

New Owners for Harlem Flats.

Steinman & Jackson have sold for Sylvan Metzger and Sol Cohen to Geiger & Braverman the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 119th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 80.

The same brokers have also sold for Geiger & Braverman to the Kaliski Realty Company 6 West 112th Street, a five-story triple flat, 30 by 100.

Osk & Edelstein have bought from Michael Marrone, through M. M. Caplan, the two six-story tenements 335 to 341 East 118th Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Shaw & Co. have sold for H. B. Peyton 1,835 Madison Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 60 by 88.

Corner Sold on First Avenue.

M. I. Strunsky, in conjunction with the Atlas Realty Company and M. Laub, has sold for Rieger & Pechner the six five-story flats at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, on plot 100 by 115.

Leonard Weill has sold to Hillman & Price 202 to 218 East Eighty-second Street, a plot 133 by 102.2, upon which the buyers will erect three apartment houses, each 44.4 feet front.

H. Weisstok has sold for Harry Shwitzer 107 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story four-family flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Want Subway Routes Changed.

Fifty owners of west side real estate met at the office of F. R. Wood & Co. on Thursday evening to discuss the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission for a subway up Central Park West. After an extended debate the following resolution was adopted:

"That a committee of five, including the Chair, be appointed to confer with the Rapid Transit Commission in order to induce said Rapid Transit Commission to abandon the proposed alternative route known as the Forty-third Street loop so that the proposed subway may run up from the Battery to Forty-second Street and thence to Fifty-ninth Street, and up Central Park West in accordance with the terms of the contract already approved by said commission, and that said committee report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday evening at the same place."

The committee, composed of Charles W. West, Maurice B. Baer, Cyrille Carreau, A. Boehm, and Gilbert Ray Hawes, has asked for a conference with the Rapid Transit Commission next Monday.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Albert Sokolski has sold 22 Chrystie Street, six-story front and five-story rear double tenements, on lot 25 by 100, to Weil & Mayer.

Charles I. Minkoff has sold 21 Orchard Street, a four-story tenement, 17 by 50, for Simmermeyer Brothers to a client.

Bronx Corner for Catskill Hotel.

Albert Zimmermann has sold for N. & E. Marx to Jennie E. Dunn, through Kurz & Uren, 1,429 Prospect Avenue, at the junction of Boston Road, a new six-story triple apartment house, with five stores, on lot 43 by 100 and irregular, the buyer giving in part payment the Haines Falls property in the Catskills, consisting of the Haines Falls Hotel and cottages and about ninety acres of land, including the famous Haines Falls and the ravine below. Adjoining the property are the links of the Mountain Golf Club, as well as Twilight, Sunset, and Santa Cruz Parks.

Buyers for Bronx Dwellings.

I. B. Fackler has sold for G. S. Williams the three-story frame dwelling 1,164 East 169th Street to Giuseppe and Paulena Francesconi.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Isaac and Max Boehm and Samuel Strasbourger to Mrs. Anna Jensen 178 Alexander Avenue, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18 by 86.6.

Mrs. David Roedelsperger has bought, through John P. Kirwan and George D. Roedels, 678 East 136th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.

Seven lots at Spuyten Duyvil, to be used in connection with building of the Hudson Memorial Bridge, have been sold to the city through the office of Steven B. Ayres.

Steven B. Ayres and Henry T. Dawson have sold to George M. Davison Lots 127 to 132 in Tremont Terrace.

Resale of Staten Island Property.

Cornelius G. Kolff has resold the Baxter and Sprague properties on the Amboy Road and Church Street, Tottenville, for H. A. Davis to a Mr. Sanford of Brooklyn.

The same broker has also sold for Mrs. Isabella Journeay her homestead on the Amboy Road, near Bentley Avenue, Tottenville, to William C. Fried of Brooklyn. Mr. Fried will remodel the place and occupy it.

The Prince's Bay Realty Company reports the sale of another tract of land on Riverside Avenue, Richmond Valley, to the Equitable Realty Company, which bought forty-four acres of water front on Arthur Kill last week.

Investor Buys Long Island Tract.

De Selding Brothers have sold a tract of 103 acres at Northport, L. I., to an investor. Ernest G. Draper was the broker in the deal.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation to various buyers twenty-eight lots at Jamaica Park South.

Brooklyn Dwelling Changes Hands.

Burrill Brothers have sold for ex-Senator William H. Reynolds the three-story brownstone dwelling 592 Second Street, near Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, to J. A. Bush, for $19,500.

There were no offerings at auction scheduled yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Wall St, 64 and 66, for an eleven-story brick office building, 50.10x100; Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Co, 320 5th Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $200,000.

20th St, 9 West, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 28x85; Acme Building Co, 32 Union Square, owner; W. G. Figueron, architect; cost, $125,000.

242d St, n s, 43 ft e of Osgood St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x49; Charles E. Baker of 494 East 138th St, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $4,000.

183d St, s e corner of Washington Av, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 50x89; Peter Fox, Webster Av and 168th St, owner; Clement B. Brun, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, 1,626, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Moses, premises, owner; C. Stegmeyer, architect; cost, $5,000.

105th St, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, to three-story brick stables and factory; M. Nathan of 92 Liberty St, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $10,000.

Broome St, 212, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of Samuel Barnett of 1,855 7th Av, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For Friday, March 15.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 7th Av, 108x105, Unionport; Marcus Nathan to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 579.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x irregular; Robert J. Rooney to Delaware and Hudson Realty and Improvement Co., $1.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 579.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x irregular; Delaware and Hudson Realty and Improvement Co. to Peter Dunworth, $1.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 519.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 99.9x irregular; Delaware & Hudson Realty and Improvement Co. to Peter Dunworth, (mtg $1,400,) $100.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest to any real estate, wherever situate, belonging to Charles S. Bates, deceased, Arline Warren to Ellen S. Bates, $1.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest to any real estate, wherever situate, belonging to Charles S. Bates, deceased; Emma D. Warren to Ellen S. Bates, $1.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest to any real estate, wherever situate, belonging to Charles S. Bates, deceased; Francis E. Warren to Ellen S. Bates, $1.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 148th St, 25x100; Aaron Wartels and others to Henry Marks, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

AVENUE B, 1,616, 26.3x80; John Muller to Borivoj Bohemian Real Estate Association, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,608, 19.11x100; Mary J. Byrne and others to Barbara Bruckner, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 159th St, 99.11x 100; Hudson Realty Co. to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $170,000,) $100.

BARROW ST, 14, 25x190; Stephen Hickson to Adele Carpenter, $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 159th St, 99.11x100; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Co., (mtg $210,000,) $100.

BRYANT ST, w s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 25x 100; Louis V. La Velle to Carl Schlesinger, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,781, w s, 25x100; Frederick Stubenvell and others to Charles Kroetz, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

BARROW ST, 53 to 57, and 19 to 23 Commerce St, 72.11x irregular; Isaac Heifer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $34,000,) $1.

BARROW ST, 53 to 57, and 19 to 23 Commerce St, 72.11x irregular; Paul Tuckerman and others to Isaac Heifer, $1,000.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 146th St, 99.11x 100; John W. Kight to Simon Sichel, (mtg $180,000,) $1.

CROSBY ST, 9, 25x100; Giovanni Lordi to Ida Machiz, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

CROSBY ST, 9, 25x100; Ida Machis to Isaac S. Heller, (mtg $31,000,) $100.

CHERRY ST, 151, 20x80; Leah Levy to Maud Sinsheimer, (mtg $12,500,) $1.

CLINTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Place, 88.9x irregular; Eliza Chave to Mary C. Baxter and another, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

CANAL ST, 357, 72.3x irregular; George Banta and another, executors, to Harriet T. Banta and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $180,000,) $28,000.

DEWOOD ST, Lot 89, Block 2,523, map No. 842 of Kemp estate; Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co. to William S. Patten, $1.

ELM ST, s e corner of Pearl St, 101.8x irregular; Edwin M. Buckley to the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York, (rerecorded,) $1.

FOX AV, e s, 150.2 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100, Edenwald; Francis J. Kerns to John S. Kerns, $1.

FRONT ST, 148, 69.4x irregular; Daniel B. Friedman to Lillian Dowdell, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

FRANKLIN ST, n s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 87.6x irregular; Washington St, w s, 48.9 ft n of Franklin St, 48.9x80; West Side Transfer Co. to the Fruit Auction Co., (mtg $43,000,) $85,000.

GREENWICH ST, w s, about 25.2 ft n of Desbrosses St, 25x80; Lewis Steinhardt and others with Solo Realty Co., (mtg $12,000,) $1.

GRAHAM AV, e s, Lots 190 and 191, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, 50x95; Victoria D'Andrea to James B. Morris, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

GRAND ST, 462, 25x100; Solomon H. Schlanger to Isidor Leipzig, (mtg $75,500,) $100.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 400 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Meier Jampol to Alexander Berti, $100.

HENRY ST, 294, 64.10x irregular; Joseph Katz to Abram Halprin, (mtg $26,000,) $1.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 80x irregular; James G. Patton to Wesley Thorn, $100.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 80x irregular; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $11,000,) $100.

JOHN ST, 60, 100.1x irregular; Elizabeth A. Townsend to George R. Branson, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

LOTS 184 and 185, map of partition sale Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Patrick J. Ryan to Frederick J. Holderman, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 178, 19.9x84; Emerence K. Ager to George W. Rudkin, (mtg $42,500,) $100.

LOTS 853 and 854, map No. 871, Van Nest Park; Victoria D'Andrea to James B. Morris, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

LOT 37, map of 108 lots of Costar estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Aguino Fonzo, $1.

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, map of 68 lots of Herman Menaker, map of Clason's Point; Herman Menaker to Nicholas Vogel, $100.

LOTS 4 and 5, map of 68 lots of Herman Menaker, map of Clason's Point; Herman Menaker to Joseph Keller, $100.

LAFAYETTE ST, 419 and 421, 52.1x irregular; Alfred M. Rau to William Rau, ¼ part, (mtgs $137,500 and $9,375,) $100.

LAFAYETTE ST, 96 and 98, and Elm St, old Nos. 90 to 94, 57.2x irregular; Bertha Volkening to Helen H. Jenkins, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

LOTS 92, 93, and 94, map of Sioms estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Providenza Cordone, $1.

MURRAY ST, 71, 25x100; Henry Simmons to Alfred C. Bachman, $100.

MADISON ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; Victoria D'Andrea to James B. Morris, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

MORRIS AV, w s, 140.6 ft n of 183d St, 16x 100; Annie Feeley to Jennie S. O'Sullivan, (mtg $7,800,) $100.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 107th St, 40.11x95; John Kafka to Frederick H. Pepe, (mtg $82,850,) $100.

MAPES AV, w s, 249.4 ft n of 180th St, 26x 145.3; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Ellen Mulhare, $6,250.

MAPES AV, w s, 249.4 ft n of 180th St, 26x 145.3; Ellen Mulhare to Thomas Mulhare, $100.

ORCHARD ST, 188, 25x87.6; Rudolph Popper and others to Samuel Kats, (mtg $32,500,) $100.

OPDYKE AV, s s, 525 ft e of 2d St, 50x100; Cornelius V. Brinkerhoff to John McCormick, $100.

POND PLACE, w s, 187.6 ft n of 197th St, 87.6x125; Thomas Watson to Edward Guntermann, $400.

RIVERDALE AV, w s, 215.10 ft n of 246th St, being also at centre line of Dock Road, containing 469,089 square ft, and other property; Lewis A. Delafield and others to Cleveland H. Dodge and another, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 118th St, 86.8x irregular; Bryan L. Kennelly to Virginia Potter, $100.

UNDERCLIFF AV, e s, at intersection of land of Ogden, 24.10x irregular; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Co. to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, $100.

UNION AV, 857, 100x irregular; Peter Tavolacci to Josefine Heymann, (mtg $8,300,) $100.

UNION AV, e s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 50x100; Peter F. Downey to Maria Riedt, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

UNION AV, e s, 39 ft s of 160th St, 79.1x105; Augusta B. Fromm to Peter F. Downey, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of Travers St, 99.1x irregular; Charles Eno, referee, to J. J. Karley, $3,550.

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of Travers St, 99.11x irregular; J. J. & K. O'Kennedy to The Knepper Realty Co., $100.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 264.8 ft w of Wicker Place, 94x irregular; Maria I. Moshane to Bertha Shannon, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lot 448, map of Unionport, 100x106; Francis L. Kenehan to Louis Wydanz and another, $100.

WASHINGTON ST, 350 and 352, 43.9x80; William L. Skidmore to the Fruit Auction Co., $85,100.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 327.6 ft n of 164th St, 80.5x irregular; John F. Kaiser to John J. O'Brien, (mtg $750,) $100.

WATER ST, 11, 70x irregular; Lillian Dowdell to Henrietta Van Beil Frankel, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 761, 20.4x50; Leonard Weill and others to Montague Aaron and another, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 150 ft s of 83d St, 100x irregular; Jacob Lederer to Seventy-eighth Street Realty Co., (mtg $5,500,) $100.

2D AV, 2,074, 25x99.2; Abraham M. Nachbar to Martha L. Mud, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

3D AV, 3,200, 96.3x irregular; Hugo Wehnes to Frederick Wehnes, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

4TH AV, e s, 45.8 ft n e of corner of 4th Av and 29th St, 20.5x irregular; John Ingle, Jr., to Moses Dingelspiel, (mtg $39,000,) $1.

4TH AV, (St,) n w corner of 12th St, (Av,) 114x105, Wakefield; Theresa O'Brien to John McCallam and others, $100.

7TH AV, w s, 108.6 ft n of 24th St, 21.6x78.2; Samuel Posner to Leopold Weil, 1-8 part, $1.

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 152d St, 75x81; Morris Buchsbaum to Henry Wendt, (mtg $66,000,) $100.

11TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x125; Leonard J. Busby and others to Morgan Steam Laundry Co. of New York, $1.

4TH ST, n e corner of Jane St, 77.8x irregular; John Delahunty, referee, to Polka M. Ludo and others, trustees, $16,100.

87TH ST, 375 East, 24.10x86.11; Nathan Ulman and others to Moses Welchaier and another, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

10TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Avenue C, 25x108, Unionport; August Dannemann to Frederick Hertfelder, (mtg $1,400,) $1.

30TH ST, 323 West, 23x98.9; Samuel Corse to Mary E. Corse, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

37TH ST, 404, s s, 25x98.9; Alvin Martini to William Sautro, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

45TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Leander H. Thoren to Lucia M. Solis-Cohen, (mtg $16,250,) $1.

45TH ST, 56 and 58 West; Jacob Rubino to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $58,000,) $100.

51ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; John G. H. Meyers and others, executors, to Robert Mecke, (mtg $30,000,) $71,000.

63D ST, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x 100.5; William N. Heard to William Rau, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

63D ST, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x 100.5; Mary J. Kingsland to William N. Heard, $100.

65TH ST, 136 WEST; Mary E. Sexton to James I. Brokaw, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

69TH ST, 263 and 265 West, 43x100.5; Frank H. Ray to Continental Garage, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

71ST ST, n s, 630 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 102.2; Edwin Cuilipp to 167 West 71st Street Co., (mtg $20,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 161 East, 18.9x102.2; Ray Ginsburg to Gustav Stiefel, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

76TH ST, 335 West, 20x80; Kate L. Motley to Richard H. Eggleston, $100.

86TH ST, 534 East, 19.10x102.2; Annie A. Clear to Edward C. Knauff, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 220 East, 25x100; Charles F. Nimor to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $13,100,) $100.

102D ST, 109 East, 25x100.11; Louis Lese and others to Christian Meyer, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

122D ST, 116 West, 25x100; Henry Kelly to Patrick Cashin, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 25 and 27 East, 50x100.11; Frederick C. Heckel to Moritz Adler, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 67 West; Margaret Hollowood to William Overton, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 101x irregular; Paul Lesson to Edwin S. Miller, (mtg $50,000,) $1.

113TH ST, 130 West, 27x100.11; Palisade Realty Co. to Charles Spengler, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

125TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 24x — to s s of 126th St; Caroline L. Bleecker to Fanny Bachrach, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

132D ST, 241 West, 16x99.11; Bessie MacLaren to Alice H. Higgins, $1.

136TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Lenox Av, 77.6x 99.11; Israel Segalowitz to Hyman Kaplan and another, (mtg $94,000,) exchange.

144TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Apollo Realty Co. to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

145TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x 99.11; Carl Rosenberger to John W. Kight, (mtg $79,500,) $100.

153D ST, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x 99.11; Frank Rudd to Daniel F. Mahoney, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

156TH ST, 305 East, 98.11x irregular; Kate Schick and others to John B. Furey, (mtg $39,000,) $100.

158TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x irregular; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Samuel Bitterman, (mtg $9,500,) $25,750.

169TH ST, 1,164, 22x irregular; George S. Williams to Giuseppe Francesconi, (mtg $4,000,) $8,500.

180TH ST, 603 to 609 West, 100x100; Harris & Isaacs Realty and Construction Co. to Edward A. Isaacs, $100.

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x 99.11; Charles A. Fiuri to American Bonding Co., (mtg $6,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interes: is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN BUILDING CO. to Mark Ash; 110th St, n e corner of Manhattan Av, 110x101.10, due June 1, 1907, 6%.....$40,000

AUCTION FRUIT CO. to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Washington St, n w corner of Franklin St, 87.6x122, due Jan. 1, 1912.....$110,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Henry Simmers; Murray St, 71, 5 years.....$40,000

BAILEY, Rachel, to George Stark; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 8, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, demand, 6%.....$480

BLOOM, Lizzie, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 141st St, 228 West, 3 years.....$29,000

BECK, Margaret, to Roth & Co.; Courtlandt Av, w s, s ¼ of Lot 8, map of North Melrose, 25x140, due Sept. 14, 1907.....$500

BUHLER, Henry L., and another to Charles Dickinson, trustee; 216 West 131st St, 3 years.....$9,500

BITTERMAN, Samuel, to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; 158th St, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 3 years.....$30,000

BROWN, Isaac, to Aaron Safro; Brook Av, w s, 150 ft n of 170th St, 25x90, due May 15, 1907, 6%.....$1,100

BORWOJ BOHEMIAN REAL ESTATE CO. to John Muller; Avenue B, 1,616, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

COLOMBO, Giuseppe, to E. J. Lornegan; Mott St, 68, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

CARPENTER, Estelle, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 14 Barrow St, bond.....$9,000

CLINTON, Owen J., to Daniel S. Doran; Main St, w s, at junction of Bear Swamp Road, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

COHEN, Lucca M. S., to Leander H. Thorn; 45th St, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years.....$1,250

DUNN, Alfred B., to John A. Stewart, trustee; 45 Murray St, 3 years.....$50,000

DOWDELL, Lillian, to Daniel B. Freedman; Front St, 148, prior mtg $16,000, bond..$2,000

DODGE, Cleveland H., to New York Trust Co.; Riverdale Av, w s, 215.10 ft n of 246th St, at centre line of Dock Road, contains 469,089 square feet, and other property, 3 years, 4%.....$88,000

DINKELSPIEL, Moses, to John Ingle, Jr.; 4th Av, e s, 45.8 ft n of 29th St, 20.5x80, 2 years, 6%.....$6,000

EPSTEIN, Morris, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100, 3 years.....$16,200

EGGLESTON, Richard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 76th St, 325 West, bond.....$18,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Isaac Pierce; Houston St, n s, 180 ft e of Goerck St, — x —, 3 years.....$13,000

FORT AMSTERDAM REALTY CO. to Onondaga County Savings Bank; 36 and 38 West 35th St, 5 years, 4½%.....$200,000

FRANCESCONI, Giuseppe, to Ellenora C. Hansler; 1,164 169th St, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6%.....$2,500

FOGARTY, Patrick A., to Henry H. Jackson; 17th St, 215 West, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

GROSS, James S., to Henry A. Koelsch; Clay Av, e s, 117.6 ft n of 174th St, 24.11x80; Clay Av, e s, 142.6 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, prior mtg, $9,500, 1 year.....$4,000

GULF CO-OPERATIVE CO. to Theodore Wentz; Belmont Av, w s, 145 ft n of 183th St, due July 15, 1907, 6%.....$17,500

HUTTELMAIER, Mathilde, to Rudolph Huttelmaier; 163d St, 425 East, 2 years.....$1,800

HARD, William N., to Harry A. Kohn and another, executors; 63d St, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, 3 years.....$12,500

HEUER, Diedrich, and others to Henrietta Goldman; 8th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 124th St, 25.6x70, bond.....$24,000

HOLDERMAN, Frederick J., to Patrick J. Ryan; Lots 184 and 185, map of partition sale of Lot G, Hunt estate, 3 years.....$1,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Paul Tuckerman and another, trustees; 53 to 57 Barrow St, bond..$34,000

HEYMAN, Josefine, to Peter Tavolacci; Union Av, 857, due Oct. 1, 1908, 6%.....$1,250

HAMILTON, Emily E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, n w corner of Gray St, 100x100, bond.....$10,000

HARRIS, Benjamin M., and another to Ellis P. Earle; 180th St, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 2 lots, each 50x100; 2 mtgs, each $40,000, 5 years.....$80,000

KNEPPER REALTY CO. to J. & O'Kennedy; Valentine Av, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of Travers St, 50x98.11, 3 years.....$3,500

KNEPPER REALTY CO. to Jennie Reichman; Valentine Av, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of Travers St, 50x98.11, prior mtg $3,500, bond.....$500

KELLER, Joseph, to Herman Menaker; Lots 4 and 5, map of 63 lots, being a subdivision of Plots 23 and 25, map of Clason's Point, 3 years.....$300

KATZ, Samuel, to Rudolph Popper; Orchard St, 188, prior mtg $32,500, 1 year, 6%...$2,750

KIEVAL, Theodore, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Tinton Av, n w corner of 160th St, 145.3x120, bond.....$20,000

KNAUFF, Edward C., to Annie A. Clear; 534 East 86th St, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

KURZROK, Rafal, to Alice H. Sturges; 97th St, 27 West, prior mtg $32,000, due July 15, 1907, 6%.....$8,000

KURZROK, Rafal, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 97th St, 27 West, 5 years.....$32,000

KEITH, Monroe J., to Otis Weld; Valentine Av, n e corner of 201st St, due July 5, 1910, 6%.....$3,500

LEBAS, Jacob, to Louise Rauffers; Lots 7 and 8, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, due Sept. 11, 1907.....$1,600

LABRIOLA, Giuseppe, to Esther L. Coffin; 1st Av, 2,225, 5 years.....$3,000

MONGERA REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 118th St, 310 West, bond.....$17,000

MULTZ, Sol D., to Samuel Fensterheim and another; 133 Suffolk St, prior mtg $26,500, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Giovanni Lordi; Crosby St, — s, 117.1 ft n of Howard St, 25x100, prior mtg $15,000, 7 years, 6%.....$18,000

MURTHA, Charles E., Jr., to Isidore Jackson and another; 124th St, 232 and 235 East; 125th St, 237 and 239, due Sept. 15, 1907, 6%.....$11,000

MORRISEY, William, to Clara Knaute; plot 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 545 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910, 5½%.....$3,500

McCALLUM, John, and others to Theresa O'Brien; 4th Av, n w corner of 12th St, 105x 114, Wakefield, 3 years.....$4,000

MARKS, Henry, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 1,772 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....$29,000

MAHONY, Daniel F., to Title Insurance Co.; 524 West 153d St, 3 years.....$6,000

MILLER, Edwin S., and another to Paul Lesson; 104th St, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, $10,000

MORGAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO. to Leonard J. Busley and another; 11th Av, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x125, 10 years.....$100,000

MORGAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO. to Leonard J. Busley and another; 11th Av, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x125, prior mtg $100,000, installments, 5½%.....$25,000

MURTHA, Charles E., Jr., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 207 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11, 5 years.....$36,000

NATHAN, Maurice, to Frances Aronson; Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of 51 lots of Eliza G. Ketchum at Unionport, prior mtg $5,675, 2 years, 6%.....$2,550

OVERTON, William, to Margaret Hollowood; 104th St, 67 West, bond.....$5,500

PAPE, Charles; to Harry Feldscher; 99th St, 12 West, 5 years.....$18,000

POTTER, Virginia, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 118th St, 52.7x98.7, due May 1, 1908, 5½%.....$50,000

RIEDER, Maria, to Henry Goodstein; 854 Union Av, prior mtg $48,000, 1 year, 6%.....$6,000

RAGENER, Louis C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Madison Av, s w corner of 29th St, 74.1x95, bond.....$450,000

RAUE, Alfred M., and another to Jennie W. Schiffer; 419 and 421 Lafayette St, due July 15, 1907, 6%.....$25,000

RUDE, Rebecca, to German Savings Bank; 5th St, 805 to 809 East, 1 year.....$45,000

SINNOTT, Annie H., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 38th St, n s, 202.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9, bond.....$1,000

SCHAPIRA, Felicia, to Abraham E. Lifcourt and another; 1st Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 69th St, 2 lots, each 40x100, (2 mtgs, each $49,500,) 2 years, 6%.....$6,000

SAUTER, William, to George Ehret; 37th St, 404 West, 1 year.....$18,000

STEWART, Mary M., to Lasette & Murphy, Incorporated; 92d St, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, prior mtg $19,000, due Jan 22, 1908, 6%.....$10,000

SELIG, Jacob, to Bernhard Freund and others, executors; 5th Av, 1,460, 5 years.....$45,000

SHILL, Moses S., and another to Louis London; 119th St, n s, 137.4 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $41,000, 3 years, 6%.....$11,500

SHILL, Moses S., and another to Edmonia M. McClurg; 119th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, 3 years.....$41,000

SHILL, Moses S., and another to Louis London; 119th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 100.11, prior mtg $41,000, 3 years, 6%...$11,500

SHILL, Moses S., and another to William A. Butler and another, trustees; 119th St, n s, 137.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, 3 years.....$41,000

THORN, Wesley, to James G. Patton; Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74.11x80, due Nov. 1, 1907.....$11,000

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1,356 5th Av, 5 years, 4½%.....$21,000

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to William Knoepke; 1,356 5th Av, prior mtg $21,000, due Jan. 23, 1908.....$8,500

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to Bowery Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$21,000

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

TURNEY, Catharine, to Hudson Realty Co.; Broadway, n e corner of 159th St, 99.10x 100, prior mtg $170,000, 3 years.....$40,000

TUCHMAN, Herman, to Herman Epple; Parker Av, e s, 225 ft s of Lyon

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Choice five-room apartment overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Tel. 4886 Morningside.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

TWO LIGHT APARTMENTS wanted, Manhattan; must be on same floor and of 7 or 8 light rooms each; to be occupied by private family; possession before October. Reply H., Box 354 Madison Square Post Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 615 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 TO $47.

Corner apartments, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $32; 151 Edgecombe Av., corner 141st St., one block west of 8th Av.

1,750 Amsterdam Av.—6 large rooms and modern bath; steam, hot water.

EAST SIDE.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

Southwest corner 173d St., Amsterdam Av.; examine the new apartments, five-six rooms, all improvements; convenient to Subway; rents moderate; excellent location. Inquire E. E. Fisher, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments

Flatbush Av. and Fenimore St., a most convenient location, near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach "L"; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, &c.; rents $35 to $38.

G. G. REYNOLDS,
635 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best.
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

WESTMORELAND

is practically an addition to
DOUGLAS MANOR
and will have the **same improvements.** Send for special proposition to **First Purchasers.**
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1 West 34th St.

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1050
Square Feet
4th Floor
Facing Broadway and 42d St.

Will Partition to Suit
UNEXCELLED LIGHT
Also
A Few Choice Offices Singly and En Suite $500 Per Year and Up

The most accessible building in New York City, and one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York.
Elevators run all night.

Rental Agent,
ROOM 806
TIMES BUILDING
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TIMES SQUARE

N. E. COR. 5th AVE. and 126th ST.

Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

Garage, 52x100.

43D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

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AT 39 EAST 29TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

DENTAL OFFICES

Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam and compressed air.
27 WEST 38TH ST.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES.
Broadway and 39th St. Building.
Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

TO LEASE.

Large, light offices, steam heat, janitor service; suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyer, or fire insurance company; opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations. Busher, 627 East 149th St.

Fifth Avenue Section.

Stores, lofts, entire buildings, 21 year leases.
ASHLEY M. HERRON,
Tel. 6084 Madison. 1,135 Broadway.

FOR SIMPLE, CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE, reliable party may secure use of new roll-top desk in furnished office; references required. Bank Building, Box 106 Times Downtown.

42d St., near 10th Av.; 46th St., near 10th Av., light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Brooklyn.

Factory to let; formerly a steam laundry; boiler and engine; good for any other manufacturing; will give a long lease. Inquire 378 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET H. HURLBUT, Bertha H. Wing, and Margaret C. Hurlbut, plaintiffs, against LIDA K. STELLE, Lucy Manchester, Susie Scott Hall, John Doe, Richard Roe, Jane Doe, and Mary Roe (the names "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs,) defendants.—Summons. To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., November 24th, 1906.

BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 76 William Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

To the defendants "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being the heirs at law and next of kin of John D. Westervelt King, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1907.

BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
76 William Street, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. CHARLES H. KELLY, Plaintiff, against HERBERT F. McCLENNEN, Defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.

To the above-named defendant;

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 11th, 1907.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office No. 19 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-eight and Ten-One Hundredths Dollars, with interest from January 18th, 1907, and with costs of this action.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Herbert F. McClennen, the defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at No. 32 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on that day.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
19 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINCH, CHARLES J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Batavia Ella or Ella Batavia Clinch, deceased; Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert T. Clinch, deceased; James Clinch Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia S. Merillon, deceased; Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon; Joseph Merillon, individually and as substituted trustee of the trusts created under the will of Robert T. Clinch, deceased, and as ancillary general guardian of the infants, Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. CLINCH, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES S. DARCY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.

JOHNSON, MARY JANE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, James Reid, one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MARY JANE JOHNSON, deceased, and all the heirs and next of kin of Mary Jane Johnson, deceased, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting: Whereas, William D. Dubois of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated June 18th, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Jane Johnson, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DICHMAN, LUCKEY & SCHWARTZ, Attorneys for Executors, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

MOTLEY, HENRY K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Spaulding, residing at South Killingly, Connecticut, and John F. Spaulding, residence unknown, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY K. MOTLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Helen J. Motley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry K. Motley, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 21, 1907, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 2,315 Eighth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the contents of a very fine laundry, such as machinery, wringers, boilers, duplex buildings, mangles, annihilators, dry room, engines, 3 horses, 4 wagons, &c.

ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver,
59 Wall St., New York.
AVERY & SCHLESINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Broad St., New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

THE SHELBURNE

of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE

Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea-water baths, with suites of public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard, Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

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Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

THE SCARBOROUGH

Beach front and Maryland Av.
Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of
ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to Piers. Ideal hotel for Winter and Spring guests, with capacity of 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street level; steam heated; music, extensive heated sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL RUDOLF

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

THE HOLMHURST

Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
HENRY DARNELL.

THE RUNNYMEDE,

Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an excellent location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 250. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH.

Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

Chetwoode

Pacific and Ill. Avs. Capacity, 250. Steam heat; $10 weekly; $2 daily; $2.50 Sundays. Open to Monday.
E. M. DEMUTH.

THE WILTSHIRE

Virginia Av. and Beach.
American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL LAMBORN

Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

BERKSHIRE INN,

Ocean end Virginia Av.
Always open. Moderate rates. Cap. 300. Eighth season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

WESTMINSTER,

Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
Elevator; sun parlor, $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

THE ARLINGTON

Michigan Ave. and Beach.
American & European Plans. Booklet. L. K. Kunz

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.
TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 54.

Long Island.

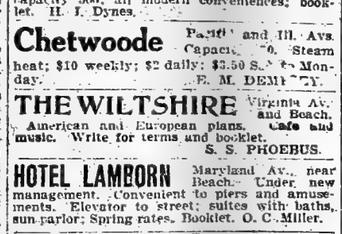

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Westchester County.

HOTEL

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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Orinoco.....Mar. 30 | Trent.....April 27
Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons
Nassau, Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Special 12-day trip New York to Nassau and return, giving six days' stop-over at Nassau, exclusive of hotel, $70; Single to Nassau, $40. Jamaica, Single Trip, $40; Round Trip, $75. Colon, First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $40.

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Weekly from New York, forty-five hours by new twin screw S. S. "Bermudian."
Special 17 day cruise, $80 to $110

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S. S. Trinidad sails March 30th for Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
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A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

QUEENS HOTEL,

LEEDS, ENGLAND.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME.

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing and carrying on business under and by the firm and trade name of I. W. Lyon & Sons was composed of Israel W. Lyon, Edward H. Lyon, and Whitney Lyon, and the said Israel W. Lyon died on the 22d day of February, 1907, and the business carried on by said firm is to be continued by the subscribers, Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, as surviving partners of said firm, and,

Whereas, the said copartnership was one within the State of New York and had conducted business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York for a period exceeding five years prior to the 22d day of February, 1907, in the continued use of said partnership and firm name and conducted the business of said copartnership thereunder, as specified in an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same

Now, therefore, we, the said Edward H. Lyon, who resides at No. 453 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and Whitney Lyon, who resides at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in said Borough, City, County, and State, do hereby respectively certify and declare, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now carrying on, trading, and dealing, and who intend to and will hereafter carry on, trade, and deal under and by said firm name of I. W. Lyon & Sons, as surviving partners of said firm, and that the principal place of business of said firm is now located at No. 520 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated March 2d, 1907.

EDWARD H. LYON,
WHITNEY LYON.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 2d day of March, 1907, before me personally appeared Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, to me known and known to me to be the persons mentioned and described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

S. L. BUCHINGHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Peter J. Dooling, Clerk of the said county and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Continued Use of Firm Name on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Indorsed, filed, recorded March 5th, 1907, 12 h. 23 m.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 5th day of March, 1907.

PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,514.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BLAIR, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James Blair of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said James Blair was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 15th, 1907.

NO. 9,375.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH RAFALOVITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Rafalovitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1907, the said Joseph Rafalovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
March 15th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,602.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHANNA NASANOWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Johanna Nasanowitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Johanna Nasanowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
March 15th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,563.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. HAYES, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Hayes of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Thomas F. Hayes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 14th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,651.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN FRANK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Christian Frank of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Christian Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 15th, 1907.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.

PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

‡12:15, 6:30, m7:00, m*8:00, 8:30, *9:00, ‡*10:00, *11:00, 11:30, m*12:00, ¶*1:00, 1:30, *2:00, ‡2:00, *4:00, ¶*5:00, 5:30, m*6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, p10:30 P. M., ‡*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON — ‡*1:30, *8:00, ¶*10:00, ¶*12:00, *2:00, ¶‡*4:00, ¶*6:00, *7:00.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., x1:00, 1:30, k3:40, d4:15, 5:00 P. M., x6:15. Sundays, 8:30, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., x1:00, k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE (Sundays, No Asbury Park)—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x12:40, 1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, ‡12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, z4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St., Tel. 3144 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 8d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 343, 344 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. pSundays. ‡Parlor cars only. mDining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. ¶Dining car Sundays. qDining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—c12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M., d3:50 P. M.

W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
To Baltimore and Washington.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily.	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Daily.	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily.	6:50 pm	7:00 pm

THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG.	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED."	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	11:50 pm	12:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	9:50 am	10:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 168 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 301 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 7144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:

BO

TAILORS TO ATTACK THE TENEMENT LAW

Section Restricting Work in Homes to be Taken t the Courts.

SHERMAN WILL RESIST

The Labor Commissioner Says It Would Be an Evil to Let Down the Bars.

An attack is about to be made on the constitutionality of the section of the tenement license law relating to the employment of helpers by persons doing sweat-shop work in their homes. A test case will be brought before the Supreme Court by the Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New York. It will be fought by Commissioner of Labor Sherman, who has advised the tailors not to try to bring the matter to a test. The Commissioner says the law is a good one, and was enacted to safeguard the health of tenement workers.

The determination of the tailors' society to attack the law was reached a week ago at a meeting attended by most of the 100 or more members. John Patterson of 44 Pine Street, a brother of the society's President, will conduct their case.

Many thousand employes of tailor firms in this city are awaiting the result of the test with interest because upon it depends whether they may resume a business that was interrupted last October when the new tenement license law went into effect.

Most of these men are New Yorkers, residents of the east side. A few are in Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse. They live, usually, in apartment houses of the second class and are employed by the high-grade tailors. Such houses are licensed upon the approval of the Department of Labor. Proper sanitary conditions are the requirements necessary before a license is issued. More than 7,000 licenses have been issued since the law went into effect.

The tailors' employes who live in these apartment houses are allowed to employ members of their own family to assist in their work on tailors' garments, but are not allowed to employ outside labor.

One of the officers of the society said yesterday that the organized tailors are entirely in sympathy with the license law regulating tenement-made articles, but that they consider the "non-employment of outside labor" clause a hardship, and not constitutional, on the ground that the intention of the law was to safeguard the health of the community, and that the objectionable clause in no way furthers the safeguarding of health. Commissioner Sherman holds a different opinion.

"The presence of outsiders in the apartments of a family which does factory work at home is distinctly dangerous to the health conditions there," said Commissioner Sherman yesterday. "Those who are employed by such a family are apt to be of a lower grade than the persons living there. Then, suppose all the tenants of an apartment house brought in assistants; it would be deplorable in the extreme, and would turn the apartment house into a veritable sweat shop. The State does not want that class of people flooding the apartment houses. The provision the tailors are now preparing to attack is necessary, and we will combat them."

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Diamond-studded marquise ring, small emerald in centre, Saturday afternoon, on 23d St., en route to Delaware, Lackawanna ferry or in ferry house, boat, or train to Summit, N. J.; liberal reward to finder. Address Elmer Hartzell, 915 New York Life Building, New York.

LOST—Black morocco bag, Subway train between 33l and 137th Sts.; valuable papers and keys; liberal reward for same, return to superintendent El Moro Apartment, 606 West 137th.

LOST—Antique gold chain and purse, at Women's Christian Association, Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon; suitable reward for return to 2,720 Church Av. Hathbun.

LOST—Pocketbook, Wednesday night; reward for any article returned or ticket; am heartbroken. Telegraph Operator, Marlborough Hotel.

LOST—Between 42d St. and Knickerbocker Building, bracelet diamonds, opals; reward. Nina Morris, 230 West 34th St.

LOST—Lady's watch, monogram H. M.; 119th and Rector Sts.; reward. Moller, 58 Morningside Av.

LOST—In Subway, between Fulton and 18th Sts., silver purse, with money and rabbit's foot; reward. Mayer, 538 West 124th St.

LOST—Saturday last, after 5 in the afternoon, a sapphire and diamond crescent pin; reward $25. Answers to 28 East 30th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, four diamonds, at Fulton St. Subway station; liberal reward. Miss A. Smith, 21 State St., Room 619.

LOST—Gold nugget link bracelet, with nugget bangle; liberal reward. 1,129 Madison Av.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of new green top wagon and sorrel horse 16 hands high, hind feet and face white; had a tumor below chest. Danker, 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky.," on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—At or near Bijou Theatre, Wednesday afternoon, lady's open face gold watch with fob; initials "M. B. D." Return to 150 East 37th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, horn-handle umbrella, 6th Av.; liberal reward. W. M., 1,161 East 169th St.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Muff, 42d Subway station, Wednesday morning; reward. Edgar, 104 Lenox Av.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

LOST—Gold watch, lady's initials, A. M. S.; reward. Winans, 352 West 117th St.

REWARD $25 for Tiffany open-faced gold watch and chain, monogram E. C. T., lost on Broadway, Thursday afternoon, between 44th and 57th Sts., on street or car; finder return to Miss Talcott, 7 West 57th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 5th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Brown and white water spaniel; license and address on collar. Answers name Buster. Liberal reward. 158 East 72d St.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoko. 211 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

PERSONAL.

ACCIDENT.

Will all persons who witnessed the injury on the corner of Broadway and Pine Street on Friday, March 8, at about half past nine in the morning, to a young lady, which injuries were sustained in connection with the unloading of a coal wagon on Pine St. near by, render her assistance by sending their names and addresses to S. P., Box 115 Times, Times Square. She is seriously and severely injured, and it would be of value to her to have the names of any witnesses, no matter whether they consider their knowledge or information of little or great importance.

TIMES SQUARE IN SONG.

It's the Home Plate, Centre of All the Doings, Jimmy Barry Sings.

Jimmy Barry is singing the praises of Times Square to great applause at the Colonial Theatre this week as part of his vaudeville act, the vaudeville comedians having discovered that the centre of the metropolis has indeed moved up to the triangle at Forty-second Street.

In his song, which is entirely original and not for sale, Mr. Barry says nice things about the square. The chorus of the song goes:

"Old Times Square, Old Times Square,
That's the place for me.
One minute there is a year elsewhere—
There is nothing that you can't see.
You may have your dear old London Town
And your gay nobility there.
But rather than be a Lord or Duke
I'd be a lamp post in Old Times Square."

200 PATIENTS IN FIRE PANIC.

Factory Destroyed Near St. Catherine's Hospital—Tenement Ablaze.

There was a panic among the 200 patients in St. Catherine's Hospital, at Maujer Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, when fire broke out near the institution. But for the coolness of the Sisters of St. Dominick and the hospital staff, some of the patients might have met with injury.

The fire was discovered in the paint shop of Frederick Roeder's wagon and carriage factory, at Grand and Le Grange Streets. The fire spread so rapidly that upon the arrival of the firemen on the two first alarms the flames had spread to the cabinet works of Gottlieb Weber & Co., at 5, 7, and 9 Le Grange Street. This plant contained three-story frame buildings, with a depth of more than 100 feet, and which were heavily stocked.

When the flames burst through the roof the patients in St. Catherine's became greatly excited. It was necessary to remove some of them from the wards before they could be calmed. A fear that the hospital was in danger caused two additional alarms to be turned in. The fire was confined to the cabinet factory, however. The damage was $40,000, and there was no insurance.

This fire was barely under control when another blaze was discovered in the cellar of a four-story double apartment house at 262 Graham Avenue. The six families on the three upper floors found their escape by the stairs cut off. They rushed to the windows and screamed for help. Battalion Chief John Howe and his driver, John Callahan, and also firemen from Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 56 and 54, and members of Engine Company No. 116, made many rescues.

Mrs. Mary Armend, an invalid, was carried from the top floor, while Mrs. Anna Weingarth and two of her children, who were the last to be rescued, collapsed from excitement when they reached the street.

SET FIRE AT A SCHOOL.

Pupil Arrested Said to Have Confessed He Wanted to "See the Fun."

Charged with arson, it being alleged that he set fire to a small building attached to Public School No. 20, at Albany and Washington Streets, which necessitated getting the children out of the school at once on Wednesday, Abdella Dohrouge, 12 years old, a pupil of the school, living at 59 Washington Street, was locked up yesterday by the Church Street police. The boy was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society.

Detectives Crowley and Larkin questioned a large number of the older boys in the school. Several said that one of the pupils set some paper afire just "to see the fun." The Dohrouge boy was then questioned, and the police say he confessed. They expect to arrest another boy.

THREE HELD FOR ARSON.

Postmaster of West Portal, N. J., a Woman, and a Mail Carrier Arrested.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 15.—Charles T. Vail, Postmaster of West Portal; Joseph Hummell, a mail carrier, and a young woman named Ellen Gillen were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to the Cornish store, in West Portal, on Feb. 24. The arrests followed an investigation held by Justice of the Peace Opdyke on March 9.

It was learned at the investigation that Vail, who in addition to being Postmaster ran a store in the burned building, carried an insurance policy of $3,000 on his stock.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Fair weather prevailed generally in the United States Friday. Temperatures were near the seasonal average, except in north central districts, where they rose rapidly.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light winds, shifting to southerly, and freshening and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, showers; fresh west, shifting to south, winds.

New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, fair in east, showers in west portion; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	31	38	4 P. M.	26	44
6 A. M.	28	37	6 P. M.	26	43
9 A. M.	25	37	9 P. M.	25	40
12 M.	26	42	12 P. M.	25	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 42; Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 8:15 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M., 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—533 West 42d St.; owner unknown	Trifling
12:15—4 Bond St.; Joseph Lench	$4,000
12:23—134 Ludlow St.; Morris Tannerhauser	$200
2:45—216 East 27th St.; Peter H. Jackson	Slight
2:55—2,195 5th Av.; Davis Levy	Trifling
3:45—70 Hester St.; owner unknown	$5
9:20—53 Cannon St.; A. Feld	Trifling
P. M.	Loss.
12:50—24 Ludlow St.; I. Shapno	$50
2:30—16 Barrow St.; W. J. Palmer	Trifling
3:40—549 West 59th St.; Peter Dooley	Trifling
4:00—707 Wendover Av.; Adolph Gross	$2
4:56—159 East 123d St.; John Azent	Slight
5:15—29 West 27th St.; owner unknown	Slight
5:30—2,028 Lexington Av.; owner unknown	Slight
5:30—345 Edgecombe Av.; Nicholas Deninger	Trifling
5:37—200 East 12th St.; Goldman & Schweilshelmer	$50
6:00—523 West St.; Manhattan Refrigerator Co	$2,000
6:30—65 East 99th St.; Morris Cramer	$35
7:15—128 East 111th St.; Morris Tobis	$100
8:50—Ferris Pl., Westchester; T. O'Neil	Slight
8:50—6 West 118th St.; A. Reschen	Trifling
8:50—170 West Houston St.; G. Munchillo	$75
9:25—290 Monroe St.; Simon Barr	Trifling
9:40—337 East 12th St.; unknown	Trifling
9:55—60 Greenwich Av.; Renard Hat Wks.	$100
10:10—623 East 185th St.; unknown	Trifling
10:45—78 Riverside; William H. Schieb.	Slight
10:45—58 West 125th St.; unknown	Trifling
11:00—440 East 13th St.; owner unknown	$25

CITY BREVITIES.

Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will be the principal representative of the American Government at the dinner given by the Pilgrims of America to the new British Ambassador, the Right Hon. James Bryce, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, March 23. Gov. Hughes, ex-Ambassador Choate, and Gen. Horace Porter will be among the speakers. The invitations are limited to 450.

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters decided yesterday that after April 1 city carpenters will refuse to handle non-union wood trim and will strike on all buildings where it is used.

The "Chorus Girls" announce a ball tonight, to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, at the Murray Hill Lyceum. There will be a "pony ballet."

A TITLE CLOUDED IN TWEED DAYS

Queer Mix-Up in Identities Now Settled in a Long Court Hearing.

WAS GILMORE W. G. LEDLEY?

Was There Ever a Ledley?—Jury Finds He Was Gilmore, a Tweed Contractor.

Supreme Court Justice Dugro and a jury have been trying for seven days to determine whether William G. Ledley was a real person with a separate and distinct individuality or whether Ledley was really William Gilmore. The difficulty of establishing this was greatly complicated by the fact that Gilmore died thirty years ago. Ledley's existence is altogether shadowy. In fact, unless he lived and died simultaneously with Gilmore, nothing whatever is known of him even by those who endeavored to establish judicially his separate identity.

This strange question was uncovered by Albert I. Sire, a lawyer, at 99 Nassau Street, in searching the title of 308 West Thirty-eighth Street, a piece of property worth $25,000. Mr. Sire was acting for the Town Topics Publishing Company, which was under contract to buy the land from Abraham Dolman, the bookmaker. Search showed that Dolman had obtained title from Adolphus Newman, Newman from Maria C. Latson, and Latson from Ledley. There the chain of title broke. The previous owner was William Gilmore, and, so far as the record showed, there was no subsequent conveyance from him.

Mr. Sire looked up the relatives and heirs of Gilmore. This brought to light the Rev. John G. Addy of Brooklyn, Secretary of the Legal Advice Society of the United States, with offices at 32 Broadway. He is Gilmore's nephew. Through Elias Goodman, the Rev. John G. Addy then brought a suit in ejectment against Abraham Dolman, alleging that his uncle, Gilmore, had never conveyed the property, and that Ledley, from whom Dolman had derived his title, was an interloper, who, without legal right in the premises, had made a conveyance.

Benjamin Reass of 132 Nassau Street, who was retained as counsel by Dolman, began to search the history of Gilmore. He discovered that he was an influential politician in the Tweed régime, who held for several years the street sprinkling contract. Then he learned that the property in question had been bought in at a tax sale by Jake Howard, a volunteer fireman, who was connected with the city's Tax Department. The rights acquired under this tax sale were assigned by Howard to Ledley in 1875, a year previous to the conveyance from Ledley to Latson, and while the property was still in Gilmore's possession. From this fact, and the additional fact that Howard and Gilmore were fellow-politicians, Mr. Reass reasoned that Howard and Gilmore must have been friends.

Howard died some years ago, but a long search through old Directories, supplemented by "information wanted" advertisements, brought to light a son of Howard living out in New Jersey. Through him other friends of Gilmore were discovered, and from them Mr. Reass got the facts that led him to the conclusion that Gilmore and Ledley were one and the same man.

One of these old-timers recalled the fact that at one of the Fagin excursions, celebrated in their day, Fagin taunted Gilmore with the sneer:

"Why don't you use your own name?"

Gilmore's rejoinder was a blow on Fagin's nose.

Some one else recalled hearing that Gilmore was drafted to go to the civil war. He hired a man to go to the front under the name of Gilmore, while he stayed at home as William G. Ledley.

It was also learned that Ledley was the maiden name of Gilmore's mother.

Financial difficulties and the troubles that beset politicians of the Tweed régime supplied ample reason for the shifts from Gilmore to Ledley and back again. In 1870, when the deed from Ledley to Latson was executed, Gilmore went to Florida with Maria C. Latson, with whom he lived until his death, one year later. This deed was recorded in the following year.

After listening to the evidence for a week, the jury decided yesterday that Gilmore executed the deed to the Latson woman under the name of Ledley, and that Dolman, th present owner, has a good title to convey to the Town Topics Publishing Company.

WATCH FOR BRAVE SKIPPER.

Mexican Government Rewards Capt. Blackmore of the Rosefield.

A fine gold watch was presented yesterday to Capt. Samuel Blackmore of the Munson liner Rosefield, in recognition of his services in rescuing four Mexican sailors at sea. The presentation came as a surprise to the skipper, who had gone to the British Consulate to have his ship's papers vised.

The timepiece is a gift of the Mexican Government. In September, 1906, the Rosefield was battling a gale in the Gulf of Mexico, when Capt. Blackmore sighted a portion of the deckhouse of the Mexican schooner Mareto with four men clinging to it.

ENGINE'S TIRE BURSTS.

Big Chunk of Locomotive Driving Wheel Crushes Crossing Gateman.

Thrown from the bursting tire of the driving wheel of a speeding locomotive, a chunk of iron weighing more than 200 pounds plowed a hundred feet diagonally across the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at the Penny Bridge crossnig yesterday morning, and, shattering the gate box on the far side of the tracks, crushed Gateman John Knauer, 34 years old, beneath the wreck, breaking both his legs, cutting a deep gash in his head, and inflicting other injuries.

St. Patrick's Parade To-day.

To-day will be the secular celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The parade will form at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street at 1 P. M. The route will be up Fifth Avenue to 120th Street, to Madison Avenue, to 126th Street, to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where there will be the usual festivities.

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Troy's best Product

(from a green box)

Your linen, our mark, your safety.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars; Shirts

The United States
Government Report
SHOWS
Royal Baking Powder
of maximum strength,
pure and healthful

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HOW DYNAMITE BECOMES A MENACE

Contractors Buy More Than Needed and It Goes Astray Over Night.

TO MINIMIZE THE DANGER

Explosives Commission Has Another Talk with Contractors to Get Their Views.

The Municipal Explosives Commission, of which Deputy Fire Commissioner Hugh Bonner is Chairman, had another hearing yesterday afternoon to get the views of contractors as to better means of regulating the use, care, and handling of dynamite within the city limits. City Inspector Wolf of the Bureau of Combustibles, in a report to Fire Commissioner Lantry on Thursday, said that an appalling amount of dynamite was being used every day to carry on the building operations in New York. The commission intends to adopt regulations, which will reduce to a minimum the danger from the use of this explosive.

Under the present regulations, contractors can obtain first, second, and third class permits, allowing them to carry at one time 100, 50, and 25 pounds of dynamite, according to their permits. It has been found that contractors often purchase the full amount of dynamite their permits allow, although they do not use more than half of it in the day. The remainder is left over night, many times in a thickly populated part of the city, with the ever-present danger of its exploding.

Chairman Bonner said that, after obtaining the views of the various contractors, the commission probably would adopt regulations providing that Inspectors find out each day the amount of dynamite each contractor needs, and that they shall not allow him to purchase any more at one time.

"Small contractors," said Mr. Bonner after the meeting, "are constantly disobeying the law by borrowing dynamite and carrying it from one job to another. I attribute to the fact that this dynamite is not accounted for that sticks of it are often found in some Italian tenement house or lying in a vacant lot, ready to explode on the least jar. The contractors want a regulation allowing them to borrow dynamite from a near-by job, so that they will not have to carry a whole magazine to a small job, where only one or two sticks of dynamite is needed. We intend to force these small contractors to come here and obtain permits and to make all contractors account for every pound they buy."

There was a difference of opinion among the contractors who attended the meeting yesterday as to who should be held responsible in case the Inspectors found that any dynamite was not accounted for. Some put it up to the contractor, and others held that the foreman was responsible.

"You can't hold a contractor responsible," said Roger Sullivan, "for dynamite that his foreman, unknown to him, lent to another foreman."

Joseph J. Fogarty said that there would be difficulty in attaching the blame to a foreman who had lent dynamite to another foreman, because all foremen belong to the same union and would protect each other.

"In case of an explosion of dynamite, which had been lent in this way," asked Chairman Bonner, "who stands the costs?"

"Well, I guess it would be the man who happened to be carrying the dynamite," replied Mr. Fogarty.

There were about 100 contractors present, including Daniel Crimmins, Michael J. Leahy, Frank Falk, S. P. Pasquini, and A. G. Pucci.

STRIKE IN N. Y. LIFE BUILDING.

Elevator Men Started Work Again When More Pay Was Promised.

There was a short-lived strike of the elevator runners of the New York Life Building yesterday, out of which the men came victorious. They had been receiving $50 a month, and demanded $5 more. The demand was ignored, and they quit work yesterday.

As soon as the elevators stopped running there was great confusion around the elevator entrances. The business men who occupy the building apart from the insurance company were indignant that the owners should allow a cessation of business rather than pay the demand of the strikers.

The strike had been on but a short time when the management promised the increase and the men returned to the elevators.

Young's Hats
MORE BETTER MADE

March 16th.

"Three dollars for sterling quality, four for a hat de luxe. You cannot go wrong if you choose between these two Young productions.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

To have a full range of samples of our special $20 Suitings and Overcoatings mailed to your address. These garments are built to your measure—modelled and adapted to your figure. Unbreakable fronts are a special feature of our coats.

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Broadway and Ninth Street.

H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour
IS THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY. 20c. PER SACK.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV., N. Y.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE ARE GRIDDLE CAKES MADE FROM
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OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
TO-DAY, MATINEE at 2. Double Bill. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Russ, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Venturini, Sevelhac; and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, at 8:30—SECOND CAMPANINI CONCERT.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME arranged and conducted by M. CAMPANINI. Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Gianoli-Galletti, Altchevsky, Occellier, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Special—Inflammatus (Stabat Mater,) with chorus.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
MONDAY, MCH. 18, at 8:15, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
WEDNESDAY, MCH. 20, at 8:15, 14th appearance of MME. MELBA, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 22, at 8:15, Gounod's FAUST. (In Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 23, at 2, (First time.) Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SATURDAY EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15, Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Cond., Tanara. Popular prices 75c.-$3.00.
SUNDAY EVE., MCH. 24—Third Special Campanini programme concert at popular prices.
Seats for all above now selling.

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This Afternoon, at 2—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Dufriche, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
To-night, popular prices, at 8—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Dippel, Scotti, Dufriche, Bars, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
SUN. EVG., March 17, POP. PRICES, at 8:30, LAST BUT ONE SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Kirkby-Lunn; Burgstaller, Van Rooy; Arthur Hochmann, Pianist. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., Hertz.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 18, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Mch. 19, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass, Journet. Con., Hertz
Wed. Evg., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30...Goetterdaemmerung
Fri., Mch. 29. (Good Friday.) 5 P.M.—PARSIFAL.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
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THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG. March 19, at 8:15 — The Apostles, Composed by Edward Elgar.
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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR
WASSILY SAFONOFF
Soloist: Corinne Rider-Kelsey Soprano
PROGRAM:
Symphony, C minor.....} Haydn
Aria, "With Verdure Clad".....}
Aria, "Ah perfido".....} Beethoven
Symphony, No. 3 "Eroica".....}
Seats 75 cts. to $2; boxes $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK.
Thursday Evening, March 21, at 8:15.
Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

CARNEGIE HALL
ELBERT HUBBARD
Sunday Evening, March 17th.
Subject: "The Spirit of the Times."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. | Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tday & Wed. Geo. Broadhurst's Play,
THE MILLS OF THE GODS

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. BEN GREET PLAYERS in MACBETH. Next Monday—AS YOU LIKE IT.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2. SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY. David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

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24 Bedouin Arabs — CIRCUS — Webb's Seals
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With Mermaid Ballet — With 100 Indians

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FIRST WEEK. Mon. Evg., "Papa Lebonnard;" Tues. Evg., "King Lear;" Wed. Evg., "Shylock;" Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI.;" Fri. Evg., "La Morte Civile;" Sat. Mat., "Shylock;" Sat. Evg., "Il Burbero Benefico." Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

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PRINCESS. Tel. 2248 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER

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MARCH

1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907. 16 PAGES.

AD MUSAM.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

MUSE, thou hast been my gracious solace long,
Making melodious discordant days,
Leading my feet adown the pleasant ways
Within the precincts of the gates of song.
Thou hast interpreted grim Winter's wrong,
The vernal wonder, Summer's bright displays,
The pomp of Autumn; many a varied phase
That life reveals with its trans-shifting throng.

The rich inheritor through thee am I
Of castles, aye, of kingdoms! Every clime
And age yields something from its treasure store
For thee to clothe anew and vivify.
Dust buried by the tireless hands of Time
Thou hast transmuted into magic ore!

AMERICAN LIBERAL EDUCATION.

THE point of view of the Dean of the Graduate School of one of the chief universities of the land is, prima facie, an admirable one from which to survey the situation of liberal education among us. Especially is this true when the University of Princeton, which belongs neither to the ultra-radical nor to the extreme conservative class, is testing bravely some of the "progressive" ideas and is trying faithfully to keep and use the best of the past. The little volume of "Short Papers on American Liberal Education," by Prof. Andrew Fleming West, just published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, shows the advantages of this point of view. The only fault reasonably to be found with the volume is that it is a collection of occasional papers and addresses, having much in common, but not dealing adequately with the highly important subject to which they relate. It is to be said, however, and said cordially, that what is given is well worth while, and in its brevity will help win readers for anything more extensive Prof. West may later supply in this field.

In purpose, this little book is a plea for the American college, which the author emphatically declares is "the one thing in our higher education most worth maintaining." "Its constant foes are the self-seeking commercial spirit and the spirit of self-indulgence; its one friend is the better self in every man." That is, perhaps, an unduly emotional statement, but no one can read Prof. West's argument without seeing that there is much to be said in support of it. The American college, as it has grown and adapted itself to continually changing conditions since the seed from the banks of the Cam was first planted on our shores, has shown itself a tremendously vital institution.

"Scarcely one in a hundred of our white male youth," says Prof. West, "has gone to college. But this scanty contingent has furnished one-half of all the Presidents of the United States, most of the Justices of the Supreme Court, not far from one-half of the Cabinet and of the National Senate, and almost a third of the House of Representatives. No other single class of equal numbers has been so potent in our National life."

And it is to be noted that the product here referred to is that of the college, not of the university in its modern sense, nor that of the technical or scientific schools. The youngest of our Presidents and the latest, graduated from Harvard before that institution had overlaid the college with the various extensions since evolved, and before the college spirit, quite a different thing from the university sentiment, had faded. Now there are in the United States some 500 colleges, of varying degrees of excellence, but all of them in theory undertaking still, as in the past, to be "the preliminary instructor in the essentials of liberal education," to furnish an "education recognised as the proper prerequisite for later study in the professional faculties," to give, as near as may be, the kind and amount of training which every intelligent young American should have, no matter what his occupation is to be. Prof. West, in the half dozen papers in this volume, examines in an extremely interesting fashion the conditions now surrounding college life, making for or against the maintenance or advancement of its efficiency in this most important task.

One of the most interesting of the papers is the one treating of the tutorial system adopted at Princeton a couple of years ago, its rationale, its evolution, its actual working. The object was to give to the students, so far as possible, the precious advantage of direct personal intercourse with the teacher which was possible in the old small college and is quite impracticable in the larger, while retaining for him the advantages of the larger and more varied organization of a university. The experiment, one may be very glad to know, has been extremely successful:

"I have in mind," says Prof. West, "the first result at the end of the first term when this plan was started last year. In one department, which enrolled 700 students, the total number of men who had to be excluded from examination because they had not attended to preceptorial work with sufficient fidelity and intelligence to satisfy the department was only sixteen. We never had such a record in our history. Why? First, because the men found study interesting; second, because they liked the man who taught them, and third, because they knew it was fair that the university should not waste its time on them if they did not respond."

That is a showing to be proud of and thankful for. As Dean of the Graduate School at Princeton, what Prof. West has to say on "True and False Standards of Graduate Work" is of peculiar value.

WALTER PATER.

He pays attention particularly to the dangers threatening the true standard "by the antagonism of an unenlightened specialization," by which is meant a specialization "which does not limit the subdivision of studies by some consideration of the intrinsic value of the thing studied." The result is that "many of our rising students of science are only too ignorant of literature, many philosophers ignorant of science, and many literary men ignorant of both." Nor this alone; the specialist does not maintain interest in the whole field he has chosen, but only in a small part of it, and is familiar with some subdivision only of a division of logic o biology or philology. Thus, "many of our scholars seem to be subjects of one or another petty principality, rather than freemen in the great commonwealth of knowledge." I am tempted, in the light of this candid statement of the general situation, to think not wholly unfair a definition I was once driven in exasperation with a particularly narrow specimen of the class to give of a specialist as "a man who, because he knows more of one thing than of any other, thinks he knows more about it than any one else." The corrective to the tendencies here noted is the principle that "the only valuable specialization lies in studying the general in the particular," and the fact that "the relating of an accurately determined particular to the general is the only thing which gives the results of specialized study their place and shows their use in the body of valuable knowledge."

This is a sane view, and sanity is the distinguishing quality of Prof. West's little volume.

E. C.

"FROM KING TO KING."

A Tragedy of English History in Verse and Prose by the Author of the "Letters of a Chinese Official."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CLEVELAND PALMER.

AN eminent critic remarked recently in the course of conversation upon the rareness of what he characterized as "high-class" books in contemporary English and American literature. He did not of course mean that there were not being written to-day strong books or entertaining books or even clever books. What he did mean was that it was with increasing infrequency that one found a book which, on every page, revealed in the writer a man, not only of natural talent, but of wide and well-digested reading, liberal philosophic mind, delicate sensitiveness to traditional elements in art, and, finally, that high note of personal distinction and breeding which is so subtly but unmistakably imparted to the printed page. The talk veering to Anatole France, the critic in question took up a copy of "Sur la Pierre Blanche" and said: "That is the kind of book I mean. That is what I call a 'high-class' book." And, indeed, no example could have been more conclusive in support of his contention, for to none would one have greater difficulty in seeking to oppose a corresponding example in English literature in order to weaken the effect of a comparison so little in accord with the promptings of patriotic pride as to appear almost invidious. Nor is one quite sure that there is not after all a certain invidiousness in the selection of M. France, the most brilliant representative now living of that particular department of literature in which it has long been agreed to recognize and freely admit the superiority of the French genius. So that we should be prepared to abandon the contention entirely along these precise lines were it not for the fact that there has arisen in recent years at least one English writer who, if he does not justify a thoroughgoing comparison with M. Franco, does nevertheless display in an altogether unusual degree qualities in many respects sufficiently similar to render his work delightful in much the same way to a large and increasing body of refined and intelligent readers in two countries.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson's reputation in this country was established on the basis of a little book which M. France himself could scarcely have surpassed, at least in ironic intention. With him, doubtless, the irony would have come to the surface in a more frequent fire of flashing epigram. But Mr. Dickinson but follows the best English tradition—that of Swift and Goldsmith—when he assumes complete seriousness and maintains entire gravity of demeanor, leaving it to the intelligence of his reader to divine his intention. It was due no doubt to the very fact that it was taken so generally as a perfectly serious work—first as the authentic expression of an Oriental critic, then as, at least, an attempt to balance with strict impartiality two contrasting civilizations—that the "Letters from a Chinese Official" enjoyed its very wide vogue. For English readers, and therefore, we suppose, American readers as well in some measure, are believed not to enjoy wit of this species, and one critic has even gone so far as to say that "in the literary decalogue of the English reader, the soverest prohibition is 'Thou shalt not commit irony.'" However this may be, the "Chinese Official" obtained its hearing, whether because of its irony or despite it, and served as a happy introduction to the other books by the same writer which have followed.

Not in all these books can the comparison of their author with M. France be maintained on the ground of a common love and employment of the irony. Indeed, on reflection, it must be admitted that three out of the four are quite free from any trace of it; are written, in fact, with complete seriousness and with an obvious intention of arriving at truth, that is in sharp contrast with M. France's skeptical approach to all topics whatsoever. And yet there are, even in "Religion: A Criticism and a Forecast," "The Meaning of Good," and "The Greek View of Life," three books of the most abounding bonne foi—and especially in the last two, (the first being but a series of magazine articles collected,) qualities that serve to bring their author still more intimately into intellectual and artistic relation with the best French

*FROM KING TO KING: The Tragedy of the Puritan Revolution. By G. Lowes Dickinson. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

traditions. Absolute lucidity and distinction of expression, with fine sense of phrase; clear and forceful reasoning which is never at a loss for vivid and picturesque illustration; artistic and logical treatment of a subject as a whole; and, connected with this last, a feeling for form in the larger sense that leads to experiments such as the employment of the procedure of the Platonic dialogue in "The Meaning of Good"—these are qualities that continue our original comparison and complete it. Nor must we overlook Mr. Dickinson's ability to reconstruct a past age as shown in his "Greek View of Life." Given M. France's bent toward philosophical fiction, Mr. Dickinson, one feels, would be able to give us a picture of Athenian life no less fascinating than that of Alexandrian society in "Thais." And when we say this, we are far from forgetting the additional requisite for the novelist, that of creating character and displaying it in action. It is, on the contrary, precisely this that comes to our mind as a very special qualification on Mr. Dickinson's part when we think of "A Modern Symposium." The characterization of the score of speakers in this brilliant work is so vivid that though there is little attempt at direct delineation, and though the principal means of putting them before the reader is through the words and gestures which they employ in animated debate, each stands clearly and distinctly forth, a complete personality.

***

"A Modern Symposium" is the latest of Mr. Dickinson's works in the order of their composition. It is interesting, therefore, to find much of the same impression of creative power possessed in a considerable degree, and only partially put forth, in the first of all his books, "From King to King." This little work, which was originally published in England in 1891, but which has been largely revised, and even rewritten in passages, for the edition recently brought out by Mr. Dickinson's American publishers, aims at presenting the "Tragedy of the Puritan Revolution" in a series of dramatic scenes or dialogues. "The pages that follow," writes Mr. Dickinson in his reprinted preface to the first edition, "contain an attempt to state, in a concrete form, certain universal aspects of a particular period of history. The tragedy lies in a conflict of reforming energy with actual men and institutions; and it has been the object of the author to delineate vividly the characters of leading actors in the struggle, their ideals, and the distortion of these, as reflected in the current of events." The scenes are thirteen in number, and they cover in extent the full period from the imprisonment of Eliot in the Tower for opposition to the Crown in the Parliament of 1628 to the death of Sir Harry Vane on the scaffold, June 2, 1662, after the Restoration.

Most of the scenes are written either wholly or in part in verse, a matter of some interest in itself, inasmuch as Mr. Dickinson has since devoted himself exclusively to composition in prose, which instrument he has brought to such perfection that he has recently been called by The Athenæum in London the greatest master of English prose now living. While it would be excessive, on the showing of the passages in "From King to King," to call Mr. Dickinson a master of English blank verse, it seems probable that he could, had he so chosen, have turned his attention and his energies to the cultivation of the poetic drama with considerable credit. Both in his verse and in his prose—less in the former than in the latter, because of technical difficulties and of a certain tendency to imitate the Shakespearean phrase, which reduces the expression of all the characters to a somewhat uniform idiom—the author already shows that same unusual capacity for characterization through the medium of speech—so lacking in a modern poetic playwright, like Stephen Phillips, for example—which he has since displayed so brilliantly in "The Modern Symposium." What, for instance, could be more characteristic or evocative of Milton than the following beautiful bit of prose which introduces his dialogue with his tutor, Young, in the Summer of 1651:

"How beautiful it is! The stillness of this twilight hour is laden with voice-less orisons. The trees rise tapering, motionless, like flames aspiring to heaven. The limes exhale their richest fragrance, and evening primroses unfold their sweetness to the moon. She, poising her golden globe on the lower eastern slopes, looks full on the glow in the west that brightens still her mellower radiance. And though we miss the nightingales of June, the later night will find voice in the mysterious hootings of the owl. Each Summer, I think, gains a richness from those that went before, and the series of my quiet twilights at Cambridge and at Horton finds expression in this single moment of full and effortless existence."

***

The mood corresponds, we feel, to some poem that remained unwritten in Milton's mind—some poem striking a note between the blithe joyousness of "L'Allegro" and the subdued melancholy of "Il Penseroso." The later expansion of the same mood in the poet's utterance in verse is less successful because of the too obvious challenge with Milton's own Heaven-sent speech.

The verse is better, dramatically, at least, because bluffer and more characteristic, in the speeches assigned to Cromwell; and here the suggestion of Shakespeare is not amiss; indeed, one almost feels that Mr. Dickinson has actually caught something of the Master's own special trick of creation, so individually conceived is the figure of the Protector and so firmly does he stand on his feet in the scene with Vane, which is the next before the last in the volume. Cromwell and Vane are the real protagonists in Mr. Dickinson's drama, the former as typifying the course of events and the element of material corruption entering into combination with man's plans and aspirations to degrade and to nullify them, and the latter, as representing in their highest ideality these aspirations themselves as they were conceived and held to by the finest spirits among the Puritans. Cromwell is mourning the death of that daughter who through some strange perversity of human fate clung in life with such desperate loyalty to the cause of kings and princes. Vane enters upon him at that time, and reproaches him with noble dignity, spurning his attempts to renew that tone of intimate comradeship that had previously obtained between them. He tells Cromwell that it is his expulsion of the Council that has led to schism in the State and the dissolution of the old spirit of union:

No, the spirit
Died with the Parliament, and yours the sword,
Drawn once to smite its foes, that dealt the blow.
You had your will, and for reward control
By force of arms an anarchy of factions,
Whose only bond is common hate of you!

And he ends his reproaches with the implied charge that it had been Cromwell's ambition to rear a throne and establish a new dynasty. Then Cromwell replies that he has never wished to be King, and that if he has led rather than followed, it was God's will, to question which would have meant destruction—not his alone, but England's. In brief, he has been but the instrument of fate. It is the argument, the attempt at self-justification oft-times renewed, of the masters of moral compromise in whom some fatal defect, some rift of moral fibre, corrupts their advocacy of a cause into self-seeking, and films their eyes until the good of the State ends by becoming identical with self-interest. Yet there is something moving in the mental attitude of a Cromwell, especially at such a moment of personal and private grief, in which there mingles, too, through depression, some half-presentiment of his own failure as a ruler and as a man. A note of pleading that stirs the reader's sympathies slips in under the proud tone of the Protector as he seeks to justify himself to Vane as to his own conscience:

If I have erred—I have—what man has not?
I know I must have, often, greatly! yes,
But not as you think, not in purpose, never!
And let me tell you, Vane—you ought to know it—
There's more to mar one's ends than human error;
The grain of the world is curst; there's flaws and knots;
Plane as you will, you'll never plane it even;
It's hard to blame the workman * * *
Harry, my daughter's lately dead, and since
This burden's breaking me, what use in words?
Doubtless there's much to blame, and much to urge
In fair extenuation, but not now!

And so, with a sudden recoil, our sympathy returns from Vane, as the ideal representative of the lost cause, to the great broken leader as he stands deserted by his old friends and faces alone the death which he feels approaching. In him, too, is the law of tragic fate fulfilled. Strong in his own self-delusion, there is heartbreak, but no relaxing of his iron hold in his final outcry after Vane has left him:

Vane too! Vane too!
Yet while I live a thousand such as Vane
Shall never shake the power not I, but God,
Set up to quell His foes! And when I die,
(Which must be soon, so dissolution loads
My spark of life with ashes,) putting off
This weary, battered, too perplexed being,
I'll dare expect not owed, but given of grace
E'en to desert so small, the consummation
That stills at last this riddling sphinx of pain,
And rounds with heaven so jagged a world as ours.

After such a scene one can only wish that Mr. Dickinson's confidence in his own powers and an allegiance less divided between the muses of history and of literature had permitted him to go further than half way in giving us a veritable tragic drama of Cromwell instead of this series of selected scenes with their fragmentary evidence of high gifts of dramatic insight and imaginative expression.

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Inasmuch as this is one of the first notices of Mr. Dickinson's work as a whole that have appeared in this country it may not be out of place here to add a few facts of purely personal nature concerning the man himself. He was born in London on Aug. 9, 1862. His father, a portrait painter of some distinction and a member of the Royal Academy, was the contemporary and friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti; his studies of Tennyson, Richard Lightfoot, F. D. Maurice, and others hang on the walls of Trinity College Library at Cambridge. After attending a private school, Mr. Dickinson in 1876 went to Charterhouse—Thackeray's "Grey Friars"—where he obtained junior and senior scholarships, and in 1881 went to King's College, Cambridge. There also he obtained a scholarship, and took the Chancellor's Medal for English verse. He was graduated in 1884, ranking first-class in the Classical Tripos, and in 1887 was made a Fellow of Kings. He took the M. A. degree in 1888, was Librarian from 1893 to 1896, and in the latter year became a Lecturer of Kings, a position which he has held ever since.

"From King to King," written at the age of 29 and published in 1891, shows the trend which Mr. Dickinson's scholarly interests had already taken in the direction of political history and political theories. From his studies in this field proceeded still more directly two subsequent books, the first appearing in 1895 and the second a year of two later—"Development of Parliament During the Nineteenth Century" and "Revolution and Reaction in Modern France." Both these books are now out of print, and it is the author's present intention not to reissue them. Doubtless it is the desire to be regarded as an artist as well as a scholar and historian that has led to this determination on Mr. Dickinson's part. For the two books in question are frankly studies, and no more. It is to be hoped, however, that since Mr. Dickinson is, it is said, the greatest living authority on the period preceding the French Revolution and on the causes leading up to that great event, he will not abandon the historical field entirely in his writings, but will find material therein for an important work in which, following the course of his later evolution, foreshadowed in "From King to King," he will be able to bring home the truths of history through a dual appeal to the reason and to the imagination.

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"The Meaning of Good" and "The Greek View of Life" mark Mr. Dickinson's departure from the line of stricter scholarship and give evidence of a new and wider range of interests. This trend is even more noticeable in the "Letters from a Chinese Official" or "Letters from John Chinaman," as this book was called in England. In the year of its publication the author made a visit to this country, where he gave lectures on the British Constitution at our principal universities, and traveled across the continent from Boston to San Francisco. While he has written no book about us yet, many of his impressions are embodied in the preface to "Letters from a Chinese Official" as well as in "A Modern Symposium."

Mr. Dickinson now resides in the college building adjoining the Chapel of Kings, where he does much of his work during term time, coming once a week to London to lecture at the School of Economics. He is also an editor of The Independent Review, a monthly paper representing liberal views, of which he was one of the founders. He has numerous other interests—political, literary, and social—and is constantly active in a circle of intellectual influence which includes many of the ablest minds in all departments of life.

He has been a wide traveler on the Continent, especially in Italy and Greece, or, with the true Englishman's inborn passion for the sport of climbing, which divides even the most intense devotion to scholarship and culture, among the Alps in the Engadine. Many of these jaunts are taken in the company of congenial friends, and it is, no doubt, from the memory of many actual experiences of this kind that Mr. Dickinson derived the setting and the atmosphere of his "Meaning of Good." And the man himself is such as one might expect from this brief account and from the record of his mind in his books. "He impresses one," writes a friend who has known Mr. Dickinson for many years and to whom we are indebted for much of the foregoing information, "as a singularly well-rounded personality, learned and refined, without being in any sense bookish or priggish, gifted with an eager, open mind, and a nice sense of humor, and a genius for friendship—courteous, vigorous, wholesome, and sincere."

CLEVELAND PALMER.

New York, March, 1907.

Mr. Corbin's Novel.

Although the first novel of John Corbin, is not to be published by Appleton's until late in the Spring, it has been noticed by the English publishers in The Saturday Evening Post, in which it is now running serially, and Mr. Corbin has already been asked for the rights of its English publication. This novel, "The Cave Man," has sufficiently strong action and exciting incident to hold the attention for its personal narrative; but besides that the book has a serious theme. The hero is an independent manufacturer, and a recluse because of a disappointment in love. He turns "trust buster," and the love interest brings him from his retreat, while he discovers that the heroine's father is one of the men he is about to crush and ruin. There follows a uniquely constructed bit of manipulation and a vital and thorough depiction of character that make a book that we can trust to uphold the dignity of the American press in foreign lands. The Appletons publish "The Cave Man" here.

A MIRACLE NOVEL.

The English Version of Frederik van Eeden's Phantasmagory of Human Life.

WHEN it comes to the miracle drama Germany has its "Faust," Norway its "Peer Gynt," and England its "Man and Superman." In other words there is a distinct modern tendency among the Germanic nations to the miracle form—the mixing of life and dreams in the literary mortar to make a moral. It is, of course, an old trick of the poets, this mixture. In "The Quest" the Hollander, Frederik Van Eeden, has applied the miracle form to the novel—the distinctly modern literary vehicle. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has noticed Van Eeden's extraordinary work before. We are concerned here with the authorised translation by "L. W. C.," published by John W. Luce & Co. of Boston.

The term phantasmagory which Mr. William Archer applies to "Peer Gynt" is also the most nearly descriptive of the quality, content, and fashion of this Dutch novel. The life of every day and the visions of the night are as inextricably mingled in one case as in the other. And, in the case of "The Quest" there is not even the formal classification into mortals and supernatural beings to provide a clue to the dividing line. In fact, while certain personified phenomena in "The Quest" are obviously plain Dutch flesh and blood and certain others are not less obviously brain figments, there remain others which appear to be composite, now Dutchmen, and now elves.

In essence the theme is the groping of the spirit of man toward an understanding of the unexplored environment in which he is born. As a child the whole world is a fairyland, and he gropes with fairy guides. As the years pass the fairies give place to earth-born gnomes or trolls, and the gropings are in the charnal houses of the flesh. That is the morbid period. Then, though fairies and trolls return from time to time, both for serious purposes, give place to human companions, while a guide appears who is obviously a modern reincarnation of the Christ.

He is a scissors grinder by trade, a companion of mountebanks, and poor folk by preference, a prophet of sacrifice by profession, and a madman by mundane classification. His gospel is the latest thing in modern wisdom—that is, he is not Socialist or Anarchist—only a vague utopian leveler. In that he goes ragged and harangues the multitude, in that he speaks in public on inopportune occasions as at a coronation, he is like the Anarchists and Socialists. In that he is cast into a madhouse and finally dies in a hospital from a beating administered by the police as a consequense of his disturbance of the coronation ceremonies, his worldly conclusion is what might be expected. Thus the twentieth century deals with its incorrigible cranks. The first used a cross.

But the hold of the book and the charm of it lies not in this morality, not in the serious and didactic side of the phantasmagory at all. The things that hold and charm are the glimpses of the quaint mind of "die kleine Johannes"—little John—the scenes from Dutch life, the pictures of the mountebanks' way, the hints of things good and bad that stirred our little John; the flights of fancy, now gracious and now horribly gruesome; the homely simplicity of the narrative of the hero's love affairs. Almost equally pleasing is much of the homelier satire.

But there is other satire that falls dully on the mind like the rhapsodies of Markus the prophet. Against the wonderful and appealing figure of Marjon the circus girl must be placed the preposterous Herr Van Lieverlee, pretended modern mystic—and hopeless even as a burlesque; against a fine Dutch humor in small things, an overpowering—and equally Dutch—solemnity in large things; a lack, in short, of the ultimate sense of proportion which sees phenomena in their relative places in the universe. It is this solemnity which loads the book at the end with a utopian vision of the world that is to be—a vision which seems to imply that of all the human things that now are only German music and certain poets will remain standard to all time.

RUMFORD FIREPLACES.

AS the knowledge of fireplace construction has been all too infrequent, a new book on the subject by G. Curtis Gillespie, and published by William T. Comstock, is welcome, and should prove an addition to the libraries of our architects, for the author has taken as his text the substantial essay, which he reprints, on "Proper Fireplace Construction," by Count Rumford, and has made a careful study along those lines of this great domestic feature. Mr. Gillespie has enriched his book by the incorporation of much illustrative matter, including not only original designs, but the Rumford drawings and diagrams, as well as old and new suggestions for mantels and fire-irons.

MARCH

CALCULUS OF SUCCESS.

Dr. Emil Reich's Mathematical Formula Engagingly Presented and Audaciously Illustrated from Life.

AMONG the variables conducive to success there is also," writes Dr. Reich, "Woman." This in a very lively volume built upon a series of lectures and entitled "Success in Life," (Duffield & Co.) "She's variable, all right," remarked the unscientific person, not without worldy experience, who was listening to what the ingenious and audacious Hungarian had to say. It was no matter to this vernacular commentator that Dr. Reich's theory of success is built upon a mathematical analogy, and that the word variable is pregnant of that analogy. His ear was for the concrete. Nevertheless it is just as well to explain what Dr. Reich's theory is. Success, he tells you, is not a creature of blind chance or the devil's own luck. On the contrary, it may be conceived as a curve which is the resultant of certain constant and certain variable factors. The constants are health, (physical, moral, and financial,) education, and religion, on each of which the author has characteristic and often startling remarks; the variables are various.

One of them has already been mentioned. Another is such a matter as the advantageous status possessed by the foreigner. Not only or necessarily the actual alien, but the "relative" foreigner—the Englishman in Australia, the Scot in England, the New Englander in the South, or the Southerner in New York; the Christian Scientist in a grossly material civilization, like that of Boston; the polygamous Mormon in a highly moral and monogamous country; the Jew in a nation of Gentiles—and so on.

For differences set apart, and a man apart has in his very singularity a certain lever for his ambition. Moreover, the fear of what the community will say, which rests like a weight of lead upon members thereof in good standing who may have ideas of their own, does not equally affect the outsider. Partly he does not know what the others think, partly he does not care.

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Obviously the condition works both ways, but Dr. Reich, after the immemorial fashion of theorists, prefers to ignore the other way. Especially as it is the way commonly taken into account by orthodox philosophers. And he has this much at least in his favor. The man who goes ahead, whether advisedly or in sublime ignorance of obstacles, can at the worst only fail; the man who sits still can gain nothing but what blind chance (which Dr. Reich disregards) favors or charity throws in his way.

The case of the Mormons particularly interests our author. He ingeniously compares with it the case of the Quakers, whose very different "oddities" produced the same result of material prosperity, and he points with ill-concealed glee to the notorious achievements of the Irish everywhere except in Ireland. On the other hand, consistency being no fetich of his, he treats but casually what most people will consider the most conspicuous example of the value of his theory of the foreigner. For while he calls the Jew the "universal foreigner"—except in America, where he thinks Jews have almost or quite ceased to be alien—he insists that the popular notion that Jews are unusually successful is a delusion. "The writer is fully aware," says he, "that the Jews are generally considered to be paragons of success. Nor can it be denied that a number of Jews have made a great success of their lives. In reality, however, the Jews are, speaking generally, one of the least successful of nations." After which he adduces statistics of wealth in various European countries to sustain his point.

The trouble is, he insists, paradoxically bent, in the lack of "humility" in the Jew, humility or a sense of one's comparative insignificance in the great scheme of things being the essential element of that true "religiousness" which is one of the constants of success. No doubt a due sense of the proportion of the individual to the universe comes very near being religion, and no doubt many formal religionists, Jews and others, lack just this sense, with which Dr. Reich is at once fascinated by his paradox and animated by a prejudice in favor of the Jesuits whose practice of humility he has just been praising.

Let us return to the variable of success which was mentioned first. Dr. Reich made himself many enemies once by what he said about the women of the United States. As the Frenchwomen were the makers of France, so, he declared, the American women would be the ruin of America. Here he considers the woman of a man's choice as a factor in his success.

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Generally he is of opinion that a young man who has chosen "a young, energetic, lively, and orderly girl has done much for the subsequent success of his life." Incidentally he discusses with gayety the question why a young man—especially a British young man—is apt to fall in love with a woman much older than himself—suggesting (1) that it is on the part of the young man "a sort of atavistic reminiscence of his love for his wet nurse when a baby"; (2) that the "very youthfulness, banter, and liveliness of a really young girl is obnoxious to him; it annoys him; it disturbs his gravity." Characteristically Dr. Reich fails to hint at the obvious explanation—that a shy and inexperienced youth needs an old campaigner to bring him out. But he also says this: "The principal cause of all the innumerable maids who have failed to found a family is precisely in their having let themselves slide into a false position with regard to a certain man who was not the one they really needed. For that is the horror of false positions, that they fill the persons concerned with a sort of frantic obstinacy to persist in their false position in the teeth of all ordinary prudence." That is the other side of the shield. Dr. Reich's misfortune is that he presents real and false explanations with equal confidence and equal felicity. His merit is that he is always readable and always suggestive, even when he is as wrong as sheer ignorance or rash haste to conclusions can make any man.

So you find him when he talks, as he does in this book, of certain aspects of the business man. So he is not when he writes of journalists, scholars, artists, and even novelists. But of physicians he writes ignorantly again, and of dramatists with undue assumption of finality. Yet ignorant of business as he is, he calls attention to the one weapon which the small dealer can wield against the monster universal provider—personal amiability, obligingness, courtesy, minute study of the individual customers' wants—and he instances Paris, where the small shop has held its own by virtue of these very qualities in madame la patrone, is opposed to London and New York, where the manners of the shopman are otherwise.

Finally he speaks of woman not as wife and mother, but as man's economic rival, declaring with admirable gravity that though "family life is probably the proper sphere of women," the "great struggles of history which have so far been vertical—that is, struggles of a lower class or nation against a higher class or nation—will in future largely be horizontal—that is, struggles between the two sexes, both on the same plane. This has to be accepted." And he pursues: "It may give rise to an entirely new poetry, a horizontal poetry; but it will certainly kill the old poetry. It may bring forth a new mode of life, such as husband and wife living in two different houses and meeting occasionally in a third or 'common room,' but it will certainly kill the old life."

Plainly Dr. Reich does not like the prospect of this new life. Speaking elsewhere he bids the young man beware of féministe, woman's righter, suffragetta. "She will undo him. Being cracked herself, she will crack his brains, too. Logically she ought to have the vote; quite true. But life is not arranged logically, but psychologically. On this one rock have foundered all logic-ridden theories of social reforms and will founder to the end of days."

***

Nevertheless, and in spite of certain malicious and ironic passages, women with economic aspirations may glean many useful hints for their high careers from this last chapter. Indeed, it is astonishing how sensible and practical is much that Dr. Reich has to say about this subject of his. By and large he is right and not wrong. It is even possible that a reading of his book may help some abnormally receptive and adaptive man or woman to be really successful.

Masculine and Feminine.

Columbia (S. C.) State.

A feminine correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, who writes from that far inland city, Louisville, takes to task the masculine correspondent of that journal, who writes from London, for lamenting that the poets have failed to express the music and spirit of the sea. Perhaps her womanly and more delicately attuned ear has caught all the music of the sweet inland murmur of the Atlantic, and the harmonies of the poets seem to her more than a counterfeit resemblance of the deep and vast harmonies of the ocean.

JUST OUT

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"GOVERNMENT BY DISCUSSION."

Is It to Fail in This Country?—The Penalties of Selfishness, Indifference and Ignorance.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

PROF. PAUL S. REINSCH, who holds the Chair of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin, contributes the fifth volume of the "American State Series," published by the Century Company. Its subject is "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods." It is a careful, full, and accurate description of the organisation and working of the two houses of Congress and of the State Legislatures as well. Beyond this Prof. Reinsch furnishes an acutely critical comment on the kind of government we get from these bodies, on the influences that tend to pervert their action, upon the nature and operation of the "machines" by which they are in part controlled, and upon the counter-influences that can be brought to bear to restore the earlier standard or to change legislative government for the better. Distinctly the book is not a cheerful one, though its author protests against undue pessimism in trying to forecast the future. He finds so many and such serious defects in our system of government and sees so plainly the forces of selfishness on the one hand and of indifference and ignorance on the other hand, with which reform has to contend, and he describes both with such clearness that the reader will be likely to rise from the study of the volume in a discouraged mood. There are reasons why this seems unnecessary and unreasonable.

One-third of the volume is devoted to the National Legislature, in its two branches, to the evolution of each, their relations with each other, and those of the President with both. The author traces in some detail and very clearly the conditions that have brought about the present almost undisputed control of the House of Representatives by the Speaker and his Committee on Rules. It may be said with rough accuracy that this was due to the fact that the House had far too much work for the old-fashioned "town meeting" methods; concentration became absolutely necessary; the natural chief organ of such concentration was the Speaker, who selects the committees; the respective powers and mutual needs of the Speaker and of the leading committeemen became the basis of an arrangement that, save in moments of great excitement, puts all business practically within their control. An organization thus developed and clothed with such extraordinary power inevitably attracts the attention of interests which wish legislation, and the influence of such interests is naturally demoralizing. The subsidy measures, the various phases of the tariff, the special appropriations as for rivers and harbors, for buildings, for pensions, &c., have brought out this tendency to demoralization clearly enough. Apart from this tendency there is in such an organization an essentially arbitrary and undemocratic element in conflict with the principle of representation. But Prof. Reinsch sees little hope of any radical reform under existing conditions.

Certainly it is not to be expected from the Senate. That body has undergone a modification different in kind but quite as great as that of the House of Representatives. Senators have ceased to be essentially the representatives of their States and have become, on the one hand, partisan leaders seizing and keeping control of party machinery largely through the traffic in patronage, and on the other hand tending to represent great industrial or money interests. Meanwhile, in varying phases, a contest between the Executive and Congress has centred in the Senate, has been waged for more than a generation, and is still far from being determined in favor of either side. Prof. Reinsch points out particularly with regard to our foreign policy that this contest may be extremely perilous, and he pleads earnestly for its settlement by mutual concessions and by efforts at practical co-operation. The chief danger to the Senate, however, the author sees in "dictation from great economic interests, in which the local and National character is often combined, but whose aims are nevertheless much narrower than those of a Commonwealth ought to be."

But it is in the State Legislatures that the author finds the worst defects and vices, the most incapacity for good work, the most pronounced and determined tendency to submission to the dictation of economic interests, usually frankly greedy. He describes quite impartially and intelligibly the rise of the boss, the needs and opportunities on which his curious mastery has been built up, and the methods—mostly underground—by which he and those he serves do their work. Again, briefly, the process is the same as in Congress. Public business has become too extensive and complex for the old-time town meeting mode of dealing with it; concentration has become imperative; the boss is the man, outside or in, who is most the master of the arts of manipulation and combination, and can get the business actually done. If we look only at the defects and vices we can draw a gloomy picture, and the picture drawn by Prof. Reinsch is in effect gloomy, though, as already noted, he protests against undue pessimism. One consideration which is a defense against pessimism is this: Public business is not really done so much less well than private business as it appears to be. We habitually compare it with successful private business, and a very large part, probably the greater part, of private business is not successful. Any one of us, by taking thought, can recall an ugly number of men in our several occupations who have failed more or less miserably through laxness, laziness, stupidity, folly, or through some of the worse qualities we denounce in public servants. Again we must bear in mind that the public business of a prosperous community—town, State, nation—is relatively unimportant to individuals. Each of us suffers directly, undoubtedly, but what we suffer generally seems of less consequence than the bother, the cost in time and work and money, necessary to overcome the evils from which we suffer. Honest and efficient activity in politics is generally undertaken at a sacrifice and from really altruistic motives. Altruism is, in the present stage of social evolution in this country—or any other—exceptional and will be for a long time to come.

Is there, then, no hope for betterment? Undoubtedly there is. We have seen that increasing extent and complexity in public business have compelled concentration of power, which has been seized by greedy and irresponsible persons or classes. If with concentration we can get responsibility, the evils will tend to lessen. That is what we gradually are doing, especially in the field of the State Governments. On one side we see the tendency to give greater and more definite powers to the heads of the chief departments and to put the selection of these in the hands of the Governors of the several States. On the other side we see a steady decrease in the relative influence of patronage and a tendency toward the filling of the civil service for "merit and fitness," as the Constitution of our own State puts it. The effect of this latter fact upon the morale of the Federal Government has been very decided. It can be seen in every department, and particularly in the Congress. One has but to think back a score of years and recall a state of things that was simply revolting and would now be wholly impossible. These facts indicate—first, that the case of government by legislation is not in this country relatively as bad as on the surface it seems; and, second, that remedial forces are at work.

*AMERICAN LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATIVE METHODS. By Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. New York: The Century Company. 1907.

THE LONDON POOR.

QUINTIN HOGG. A Biography. By Ethel M. Hogg. With a Preface by the Duke of Argyll. With portrait. Pp. 418. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

QUINTIN HOGG was the founder, and for many years the principal promoter, of a great industrial school in London, the Polytechnic; and so it is natural that this biography should be chiefly a record of his lifework. That work began very early, and continued until his death, with only a few suspensions owing to ill-health. Upon leaving Eton, when 18 years old, he had the choice of going to Oxford or of traveling for a year, but he decided to take advantage of an opening in a firm of tea merchants, and went into business at once.

Before he was 20 years old he was organising ragged schools upon a small scale. Finding it necessary for his work that he should gain intimate knowledge of the language and mode of life of London street boys, he bought a second-hand suit of shoeblack clothes and an outfit, and when his office hours were over he would sally out to earn a few pennies by all sorts of odd jobs, supping on "trotters" or tripe and onions, and often sleeping out of doors curled up under a tarpaulin or in the shelter of the Adelphi Arches. As man of business, as organizer, as teacher, he had the dogged persistency, good sense, courage, and devotion which insure success. His daughter has given us a biography which cannot be read without lively feelings of sympathy and admiration. Business and the search for health carried Mr. Hogg to many foreign lands, and his long letters from abroad are not the least interesting feature of the volume.

SYRIAN TRAVEL.

THE DESERT AND THE TOWN. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xvi.-347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

TO journey throughout Syria accompanied only by the men necessary for a camp seems to be a formidable undertaking for a woman, yet it was accomplished without any serious mishap, and with but few occasions for alarm. Once, indeed, they believed that they were being fired upon, but were soon reassured by learning that it was merely a friendly salute. The author was sometimes entertained by friendly Sheiks, sometimes by Turkish officials; once she was the guest of a Pasha, and was admitted to an intimate acquaintance with his home. But for the greater part of her journey she lived in her own tents, finding some amusement in the society of a muleteer who stole her sugar and a cook whose good talk made some amends for his intemperance and for the very indifferent meals which he provided. Contrary to the ordinary practice of travelers, she bestowed her attention upon persons rather than places, her chief concern being to study the character and customs of the people. This fact sharply differentiates her work from most books of travel, and gives it a peculiar interest. It is said in the preface:

Human nature does not undergo a complete change east of Suez, nor is it impossible to be on terms of friendship and sympathy with the dwellers in those regions. In some respects it is even easier than in Europe. You will find in the East habits of intercourse less fettered by artificial chains, and a wider tolerance born of greater diversity.

VICTOR HUGO.

AN autobiography of Victor Hugo is the surprising addition to the literary world promised by Funk & Wagnalls. What this great observer and fanciful might make personal note of, and the insight he could give of the critical history through which he lived, is matter for eager anticipation. The title that the autobiographer gave to it is "A Post-Scriptum to My Life." The forthcoming edition will be a translation by Lorenzo O'Rourke. A considerable part of the autobiography was written during Victor Hugo's exile in Guernsey, at the time of the Second Empire, which he bitterly opposed. But the manuscript was lost among his papers and only recently unearthed.

MARCH

JUST PUBLISHED

THE THINKING MACHINE

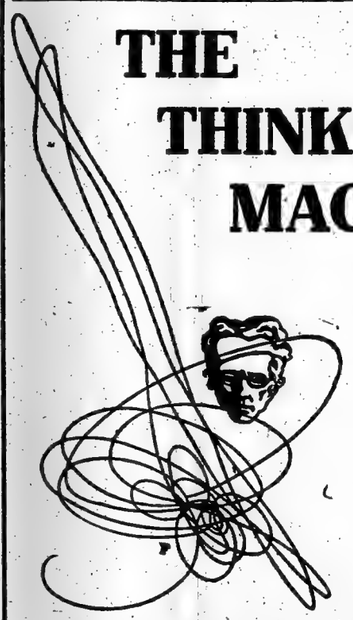

By JACQUES FUTRELLE
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The Mystery Story of the Year

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York

LURE OF THE ALPS.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason's New Novel Has In It the Breath and the Spirit of Mountain Life.*

MR. MASON'S new novel is a tale of the lure of the Alps, a love story with its roots in the mighty ice fields that live above Chamounix. And it is a pretty and pleasing tale notwithstanding the numerous extremely repulsive people who move through its pages. Its heroine is a young girl of great sweetness and strength of character, whose peculiarity it is that no matter where she sleeps it is always to the sound of running water in her dreams. The author has woven this conceit quite cleverly into the structure of the book and made

A. E. W. MASON.

it play an illustrative part all through the story. The girl is very unhappy with her mother, a frivolous, heartless creature who flits constantly from one to another of the Continental resorts, her acquaintance limited to the people who are just off the edge of respectability, and goes to London to live with her father, whom she has never seen. It proves to be a leap out of the frying pan into the fire, for the father is a human jackal, the head of a small combination of jackals who are running down a weak and vulgar youth with more money than brains.

The author has handled the ensuing situation very well, pitting the girl's shrewdness, courage, high-mindedness, and knowledge of the ways of the underworld against the designs of her criminal father in an endeavor to save the silly youth. Finally the boy is rescued in a strong and well told episode wherein the father takes him upon a difficult and dangerous feat of Alpine climbing with the intention of letting him perish from cold. The characters of the jackals and their prey are depicted more strongly and convincingly than are the others, except the heroine, who stands out very clearly, an attractive figure. The author makes utterly improbable the inhuman action of the mother in sending her daughter into the jackal's cave without the least warning of what she will find there. The normal mind refuses to believe such a thing possible of any mother, even if her daughter is growing up to be prettier than she. There is also overmuch supernatural cleverness on the part of the girl's lover in seeing the inner significance of things and putting them together when the exigencies of the plot make it necessary for him to do so. An author should remember that a reader resents characters that are so much smarter than he is unless, like Sherlock Holmes, they can vindicate their excessive cleverness.

A great many of the scenes of the book are laid in the Alps, and the descriptions of high altitudes and the accounts of their ascent are quite stirring, and told with all the ardor of a true lover of the mountains and the icefields.

*RUNNING WATER. By A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Four Feathers." Pp. 346. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Nervous and Mental Hygiene.

"According to the scientific theory of monism," says A. Forel in his book, "The Nervous and Mental Hygiene," to be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons, "or the 'identity' hypothesis—the only theory, in my opinion, which is consistent with the facts—mind and living brain are one and the same thing.

"From this it follows that our mental life, and therefore our moral life, too, is an expression of our brain life; and for this simple reason all the phenomena of mental life must be considered in any account of nervous or brain hygiene. Questions of social hygiene and of morals are more special.

My conception of popular hygiene is that it enables an intelligent layman with a fair education to govern his life in such a way as to avoid diseases and abnormalities as far as possible for himself, his fellow-men, and his offspring, and to promote the health and strength of them all in every respect.

The book runs on in a simple style, planned for the general reader. It does not seem to define the panacea, but it is suggestive, and, as the preface indicates, has a claim to some originality.

"THE SECOND GENERATION."

MR. DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS has written a goodly number of vigorous, forcible, interesting novels, but in all of them the reader has been always rather too much aware of the fact that he was being violently preached at by Mr. Phillips from some text in his social or political doctrines, and his latest story, "The Second Generation," (Appleton,) does not show any lessening of this tendency of his to burden fiction with the heavy machinery for promoting reforms. Unfortunately for the illusion that goes such a very long way in the effectiveness of any tale it does show that Mr. Phillips's energies are so thoroughly absorbed in getting his theories into the light of day that he is growing more and more careless or unskilful about concealing them in the attractive guises of romance, pure and simple. He has brought together in "The Second Generation" a lot of people as interesting as one could wish to watch and analyze, but instead of living their natural lives they are put through all sorts of absurdities in order to prove his theory that inherited wealth is an inevitable and unmixed curse, and that the only defensible course open to a self-made rich man who would save his children from perdition is to cut them off in his will with something very like the proverbial penny. Into the exposition of this text Mr. Phillips throws himself with as much enthusiasm as if there had not been a half dozen other modern tendencies outlined and carried to supposedly logical conclusions by him in as many previous novels, and it is all done with the painful lack of humor which seems to be characteristic of novelists of missionary or reforming proclivities. For subtleties in any form Mr. Phillips has little use. His opinions are straight from the shoulder, and his characters range themselves as good and bad with a definiteness not quite in accord with the realities of life. They also make turns for the better or worse with a suddenness and completeness that takes one's breath away.

The scene of Mr. Phillips's story is a prosperous manufacturing city in the Middle West, where "society" is composed of the families of shrewd and successful, but wholly uncultivated, business men who have made their way in the world by sheer force of strength of character and hard work. These men themselves are all right, so far as good and useful citizenship goes, and Mr. Phillips's indictment is directed against the very foolish fashion in which they bring up their sons and daughters to despise work, patronize their elders, and worship the money which, properly managed, can boost them into the gay world of fashionable leisure. Almost without exception the younger generation in the St. Christopher of Mr. Phillips's imagination is pictured as well on the road to ruin from having too much spending money, too great expectations, and too little need for exerting themselves, and the inference to be drawn is that a like fate is in store for their unhappy class the country over, unless the fathers in the case adopt the same strenuous measures as did Hiram Ranger. By disinheriting his son and cutting his daughter off with such a small dowry that she was jilted by her fortune-hunting lover, Hiram succeeded in making them both into the noblest of creatures, though at the cost of much approbrium to himself in the process as well as much exhibition on their part of selfishness and snobbery.

The Rangers and their slow progress toward perfection occupy the most of Mr. Phillips's attention, but there are others pursuing the same hard road to reward or failure, and in their careers are interesting developments. Always there is the background of the solid, sensible, simple, old people like Hiram Ranger and his splendid old wife, and then in ridiculous contrast the futile second generation. The story exhibits all of Mr. Phillips's strong qualities, it is interesting, and the characters are for the most part forcefully drawn. Its weakness lies in his treating a tendency as if it were an accomplished and universal fact of life, and this is a weakness to which he has before shown himself prone.

Definite Statement About James.

London Academy.

Mr. Henry James is the last great writer of the New England school. His works are a reservoir in which the waters of two streams of thought, flowing from the same source in different directions, have been united and stored just when the spring that fed them was drying up. He has blended and compounded the criticism of Lowell and Longfellow and the traditions of Poe and Hawthorne, and in him Clare comes to an end one of the most [illegible]

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

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THERE is more than one reason for reading this attractively written and well-illustrated book of travel. Mr. Penfield goes over Kipling's India—with Ceylon, China, and Japan thrown in—in a manner to lend fresh interest to the well-known tales. He actually finds something fresh to say about the world's most beautiful building, the tomb of Arjamand, erected by her loving Shah, Jahan, who built like a giant and finished like a jeweler. On the other

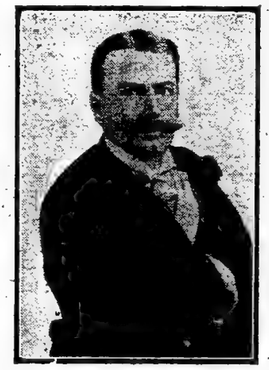

F. C. PENFIELD.

hand, Mr. Penfield's description of the Hindu rites at the burning ghats of the Ganges and the Parsee rites at the Towers of Silence, where corpses are exposed to vultures, are something to shudder at. Every woman will want to read first the account of the pearl fisheries, and men will turn to the account of Macao, the Monte Carlo of the East. But it is useless to catalogue the titbits of the feast. The book has an index and table of contents. It is enough to say that it is well worth while to travel in Mr. Penfield's company, and look at unfamiliar scenes with his fresh yet experienced eyes.

***

Mr. Penfield himself does not regard his book as a travel book. To him it is a "purpose" book. He begins it with a chapter upon "The World's Turnstile"—meaning the Suez Canal, where every soul and every ton is counted as they pass between Europe and Asia. And he concludes with chapters upon the "Kaiser's play for Chinese trade" and "Japan's commercial future." There are few other bagmen like Mr. Penfield, and he illuminates these commercial topics as lovingly and skillfully as he depicts the Taj. It is fervently to be hoped that a certain High Personage is familiar with the catalogue of things done at Suez which ought to be avoided at Panama. "We'll dig the Panama Canal as a subsidy, because we think it will pay," said Secretary Shaw at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in this city, and all the leaders of trade who heard him applauded. They ought to read the plain narrative of what happened at Suez.

***

The Egyptians lost Egypt—just as Colombia lost Panama—because they possessed the site of a world's necessity, and half of what was borrowed stuck to the usurers' hands. England at first glance seems to have profited by the mistakes of Egypt and France, for Disraeli bought for $20,000,000 shares which have since multiplied in value almost sevenfold but at what a cost! England possesses 60 per cent. of the traffic through the "turnstile," and it is the burden upon British commerce which seems to make the purchase of the shares such a brilliant feat of finance. As a further burden, the purchase necessitated the administration of Egypt and friction with France. Is it not conceivable that a smaller degree of success for the canal company might have spelled greater stimulus to British commerce? The fact is worth our consideration, for it is almost certain that only thus can the Panama Canal produce a profit to the United States. Only when he can save 3,000 miles of ocean steaming does a skipper take his boat through Suez. If it can be supposed that in a doubtful case an American skipper would patriotically take his ship through Panama, it is certain that British, French, and Germans will not imitate him. Sentimentality will not bring a single customer to Uncle Sam's ditch. Suez will always be favored by Europeans, other things being equal. Similarly, economic reasons alone will keep the nitrate trade of the west coast away from routes where tolls are to be paid.

***

Panama's greatest opportunity is in the region east of Singapore. But this trade is in possession of our friends, the enemy, and we possess neither the ships nor the goods—at competitive prices—to contest with them the trade through our route, which it would seem that we are building as a subsidy rather to them than to ourselves. Mr. Penfield takes the cost of the canal at $225,000,000, and reckoning upon 5 per cent. interest and administration expenses, he figures the annual cost at $13,000,000; 7,500,000 tons would not produce this revenue, if for no other reason than that tolls cannot exceed Suez's, and there will be inconsiderable passenger traffic. The commercial fleet under the United States flag cannot pay one-tenth of Panama's operating expenses—to say nothing of sinking fund. Doubtless we do not care whether it pays or not. Doubtless there are political and military reasons adequate to inspire us. But where can 7,500,000 tons be found? And what will our share be, in any time interesting to those who live while the canal is being built, when, as Mr. Penfield says:

> What the American, zigzagging up and down and across that boundless region spoken of as east of Suez, fails to see is the product of Uncle Sam's mills, workshops, mines, and farms. From the moment he passes the Suez Canal to his arrival at Hongkong or Yokohama the Stars and Stripes are discovered in no harbor nor upon any sea, and maybe he sees the emblem of the great Republic not once in the transit of the Pacific. And the products of our marvelous country are met but seldom, if at all, where the American wanders in the East. He is rewarded by finding that the Light of Asia is American petroleum, but that is about the only Western commodity he is sure of encountering in months of travel.

***

This "subsidy" then demands another subsidy, of another sort, and this is the "purpose" Mr. Penfield's book is written up to.

> We are building the Panama Canal, whose corollary must be a mercantile fleet of our own upon the seas, distributing the products of our soil and manufactories throughout the world.
>
> America's real opportunity is in Asia, where dwell more than half the people of the earth; for the possibilities of commerce with the rich East exceed those of South America tenfold. The genius of our Nation should cause our ploughs and harrows to prepare the valley and delta of the Nile for tillage; be responsible for the whirr of more of our agricultural machinery in the fields of India; locate our lathes and planers and drilling machines in Eastern shops, in substitution for those made in England or Germany; be responsible for American locomotives drawing American cars in Manchuria and Korea over rails rolled in Pittsburg, and induce half the inhabitants of southern Asia to dress in fabrics woven in the United States, millions of the people of Cathay to tread the earth in shoes produced in New England, and all swayed to an appreciation of our flour as a substitute for rice—yes, make it easy to obtain pure canned foods everywhere in China and Japan, even to hear the merry click of the typewriter in Delhi, Bangkok, and Peking.

It is good writing. It is good reading. We had almost said "that's the stuff." We admit all that is said so far as it applies to those Yankee notions which cannot be got elsewhere at any price. But coming down to earth we wonder will the little brown men pay us more than they will pay other people for the same goods just because we are building the Panama Canal, and "must" have a mercantile marine!

*EAST OF SUEZ: CEYLON, INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. Illus. New York: The Century Company.

Dutch and Flemish Furniture.

An elaborate and promising book on Dutch and Flemish furniture has been prepared for Spring publication by McClure, Phillips & Co. The author, Esther Singleton, who is known in this line through a similar work on "French and English Furniture," has gleaned rich fields for her illustrations, collecting a veritable album of authentic matter. Besides photographs of pieces in the Rijks, Cluny, and Itedelijk museums, she has followed the excellent idea of reproducing, in detail or entirety, many paintings of the master painters who depicted interiors of their day so faithfully—Rembrandt, Terburg, Teniers, and others. The book will be sold at $7.50.

IDEALS IN ART.

SIX LECTURES ON PAINTING. By George Clausen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

AIMS AND IDEALS IN ART. By George Clausen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

PERHAPS the greatest thing recorded of Michael Angelo as a sculptor is this: that he did not first model his conceptions in clay, and then have skilled workmen to copy it in marble, but took the marble block himself and hewed his conception out of it from beginning to end. Thus he was the artist par excellence; for without premeditation he saw all the possible beauty in the rough and ugly material, and his hand perfectly responded to his omnipotent imagination.

On the lower levels of ordinary life it is some such process as this by which men judge art work, and simply account for it by saying that they make use of their "taste." But their task is the faculty by which they determine how the work they look at compares with their unconsciously preconceived ideal of what it should be. And being at the opposite extreme to Michael Angelo they resemble him in quite dispensing with the rules and theoretical tricks of measurement, known to intermediate artists and critics, but, of course, unknown to the ordinary man. For both extremes are unself-conscious.

We have before us two books by George Clausen, professor of painting in the Royal Academy. Six lectures on painting delivered to the students of the Royal Academy, and "Aims and Ideals in Art," being eight more lectures, of a more general nature, delivered to the same students. We applaud Prof. Clausen for appealing straight to the unself-conscious common sense of his audience, and for not wasting time in pedantry. These lectures are short and direct—as, indeed, may be gathered from a quotation:

> I have tried to put before you as fairly, and with as little bias as I can, some of the problems we have to consider, but it seems to me, now that I am come to the end, that I am something like the innkeeper who had but one wine in his cellar, which he made do duty for all vintages, only changing the label on the bottle. Like the innkeeper, I have given you the only wine I have, and after all, the label does not matter; nor does it matter, I think, what kind of label is affixed to our work—whether it is realist, idealist, impressionist, or what not. The important thing is that we do it as well as we can.

The books are well illustrated, well printed, and well bound. Besides illustrations of famous and complete pictures, there are fac-similes of pen and ink sketches, notably one of the human figure by Michael Angelo, and one of a landscape by Rembrandt.

CLASSIC DINNER SPEECHES.

TWO remarkable after-dinner speeches of years past, but differing greatly in their age, the one by Lord Goschen and the other by Edward Everett, are to be given to the public for the first time, appearing in Putnam's Magazine in its April and May numbers, respectively. They offer in themselves an entertaining comparison of formality and informality, and together a delightful contrast to the florid utterances that are usual at such times for speechmaking. Curiously enough, the subject of each is the same, "Literature and Statesmanship," and the publication of each was arranged independently of the other.

At the annual dinner of the Whitefriars' Club of London, January, 1905, the late Lord Goschen was called upon, and he responded with the speech in question. When John Morley read the speech in the report of the club he said he "never read a better."

The second of the speeches in question was prepared by Edward Everett, to be delivered at the Fruit Festival of the Publishers' Association held in the Crystal Palace, New York, September, 1855. The speech, however, was never delivered, for Mr. Everett was unable to attend the dinner.

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HOW WAS THE MIRACLE WORKED?

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MARCH

"MARCIA."

Ellen Olney Kirk's New Novel With an Autobiographical Heroine.

AN autobiographical heroine finds difficulties in the way of impressing her readers with her charms, but in "Marcia," by Ellen Olney Kirk, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) the heroine frankly tells us of the luxuriant hair always tumbling about her forehead and temples; of the eyes which "could be long and languid, showing cool, gray gleams, but had a trick of turning intensely black when I grew more alive;" of the complexion "which, rather a good pale ivory, upon the least excitement had a way of first lighting up with a sort of superfluous luminosity which presently set my cheeks and lips aglow."

One rather wonders how the young lady became aware of these details, unless, indeed, she grew "more alive" and thrilled with excitement, as she studied in her mirror the "cool gray gleams" of her eyes and the "pale ivory" of her brow and cheek.

To beauty Marcia adds mind and character. She is college bred, independent, loyal. Refusing to gain riches as the price of her ancestral acres and home, she accepts a position as secretary to a woman of wealth, and her story begins.

It affords Mrs. Kirk the opportunity of showing that not all the possessors of millions, not even all whose lives are devoted to society, dwell in the atmosphere of the hapless "Lily Bart" and her friends. Mrs. Kirk introduces us to high-minded men and women, who eschew gambling and abhor divorce, who recognize the existence of duty and are loyal to obligation. The only pair of like calibre with the inhabitants of the "House of Mirth" make shipwreck of their lives.

Unfortunately, the workmanship of the novel is not equal to its excellence of intention. Its characters are characters rather than people. The ultimate hero, especially, is but a shadow. It follows as a corollary that we occasionally find the book a bit dull. Probabilities, too, are not seldom "thrown over the windmills." Playwrights and actors who know the steep and arduous path to success will smile at the easy triumphs achieved by Mrs. Kirk's tyros. However, a story has certain chartered rights, and one of long standing is that its characters may substitute inspiration for apprenticeship. There has been but one "Kiesmer" between the covers of a novel, and few writers recognize as does Mr. Howells that the touch of the amateur is "all touch." We can more readily accept Marcia's wonderful drama and Jean's unapproachable acting, than we can believe in the meanness of the lover who was entirely willing to father the play and take to himself the fame.

The book is, however, sincere and wholesome, and will not disappoint the public which Mrs. Kirk has already won. It marks a healthful reaction against some of the worst tendencies of modern society, and, though it cannot be ranked among the novels that grip and hold, it is safe to predict that no reader will lay it aside until he knows how the romance blossoms —we will not say ends.

RELIGIOUS COUNSEL.

THE STEPS OF LIFE. Further Essays on Happiness. By Carl Hilty. Translated by Melvin Brandow. With an Introduction by Francis Greenwood Peabody. Pp. ix.-284. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

PROF. PEABODY in his introduction to this book of religious instruction, translated from the German, informs us that the author is not a preacher or theologian, but a teacher of constitutional law, highly esteemed in his profession. These essays, Prof. Peabody tells us, "are products of his leisure hours, wrought out of his meditation and experience. Here is a learned man, whose business is with other studies, and who has known much of public honor and of private affliction, who refreshes and consoles himself with the observation and interpretation of life, and surveys the shifting landscape of human experience from the height of a responsive mind and a chastened will. It is the testimony of a spiritually minded man of the world."

It is scarcely necessary for us to say more of these studies of the conduct of life. The preceding work, of which this is a sequel, won high praise from the late Dr. Chadwick, and the good opinion of a critic so much valued and regretted naturally creates a prepossession favorable to this book. We are predisposed to find it helpful, and we are not disappointed. Dr. Hilty is a devout believer in the Christian religion, and he is also broad-minded that not long ago François Coppée surprised his readers by a book of similar character, "La Bonne Souffrance," approaching the subject from the Roman Catholic standpoint. So, with Tolstoy also in the field, there are several distinguished laymen devoting their attention to religious themes. Carl Hilty's former book on "Happiness" was widely read in this country.

WHAT HO! ZENDA!

ONCE upon a time a truly ingenious person put into a paper tube some half dozen pieces of colored glass and, using a real knowledge of life and a very fine native fancy for lenses, invited the public to look into the other end of the tube and admire the picture. The public looked and admired. Afterward he shook the tube several times and using always the same transfiguring lenses, got other pictures which the public liked about as well. Thereupon hordes of lesser men, taking six like pieces of glass and using such lenses as nature had given them—mostly of inferior quality—poked whole forests of paper tubes at the public, each crying the while, "Look at my Zenda story. It's just as good as Hope's."

The book before us, "Hilma," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) represents another experiment with these six pieces of glass. The man who shook them up and furnished the lenses which should lend enchantment to the view is William Tillinghast Eldridge. It is just as well to say at once that Mr. Eldridge's lenses have no wizardry about them. There is the maritime Bohemian Kingdom with a disputed succession, there is a lovely Princess, there is a debonair villain, a loyal and hopeless lover of the Princess, a handsome Countess-adventuress in league with the villain; finally a rich young man out of the modern West with nothing to do at home and no disposition to do it—the very material for light-hearted foreign adventure.

This young gentleman, though he is American, not English, follows his prototype even in the article of having a sister in the highest circles of fashion to serve, as it were, as point of departure for the land of romance.

As the paper tube turns and the bits of glass shift position, railway journeys, mysterious meetings in hotels, wild rides in the mountains, love scenes in rose-scented gardens, interviews with Prime Ministers, encounters with wicked Grand Dukes, treacheries in dark passages, scalings of castle walls at midnight, furious fights on stairways, and imprisonments in strange company, evasions, abductions, rescues, wounds, pangs, kisses, coronations follow each other in due order, if in somewhat confusing number and at a highly dangerous rate of speed. There's even a red, red rose.

A particular trouble is that the dialogue, of which, according to the Zenda model, there is much, is tremendously labored and disconcertingly pointless. But the matter at large is the hopeless inferiority of the lenses. The author, with all the industry and good-will in the world, lacks both the necessary invention and the highly desirable knowledge of the hearts of men and women.

BAMPTON LECTURES.

IT is hardly to be expected that lectures ever given upon the foundation of John Bampton could allowably be altogether and particularly free from the instinct that marked the peculiarly restricted directions of the founder; but the development of the Christian doctrines by the Rev. F. W. Bussell for the series of 1905, just now given us by E. P. Dutton & Co., flies far from the ancient apologetics, and upholds the scholarly record of the lectureship. The subject for the year was "Christian Theology and Social Progress." To outline the matter of the eight lectures of the volume we can do no better than quote from the author's preface:

In the first lecture, I deal with the function and limits of Christian Apologetics, making it clear, I trust, that the aim is no symmetry of speculative reconstruction, no triumph of merely dialectical overthrow. In the next three, man's relations are traced to himself, to God, to the Body Politic; the second examines the simplest rudiments of his moral instinct, (prior to reflection,) his amazing enterprise of unselfishness, that is, if overmuch meditation does not convince him that all effort is fruitless. In the third, he is shown in his attempts to find God, not as power or as wisdom, but as personal friend; (it is this personal side in religion which is prominent throughout.) In the fourth, his social development is traced; and the conceptions contrasted of the mediaeval and the modern State.

Throughout the book—the original and supplementary lectures — Mr. Bussell speaks as a scholar, albeit a true churchman, and in discourse of great charm.

The Travel Magazine.

Walter D. Gregory has assumed control of The Travel Magazine, having purchased the interest in it of Walter A. Johnson, with whom he has been equal owner. Since the magazine changed its name from The Four-Track News it has, the publishers say, greatly increased in popularity.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WHILE the critical review of the literary work of Mr. Goldsworthy Lowe Dickinson, a writer who has been proclaimed by high authority "the greatest living master of English prose," which we print to-day, is not the first of its kind to appear in this country, it is one of the first, and in its informing quality assuredly the best we have seen. The expert literary critic who signs himself Cleveland Palmer knows Mr. Dickinson's writings thoroughly, from the very first historical study of the Kings Lecturer at Cambridge. An article on the same subject by Mr. F. B. R. Hellems printed in The Chicago Dial last October, to which we referred at the time, attracted some admiring comment. But Mr. Dickinson's books have not hitherto been very widely known in America, and his beneficent influence is just beginning to be felt. The now famous "Letters from a Chinese Official" made a book which it was very easy to misinterpret, and though from the first the literary value of the work was appreciated and its interest conceded, it was very frequently misinterpreted by reviewers, as Cleveland Palmer shows. That attractive and suggestive work, however, was of less importance as a revelation of its author's attitude of mind toward society and history than "The Meaning of Good," "The Greek View of Life," and "A Modern Symposium." The historical study in heroic verse cast in dramatic form, which is the principal subject of Cleveland Palmer's article, is an earlier work revised. Mr. Dickinson's is clearly one of the most substantial reputations in the world of English letters to-day, and he is the sort of man to whom the application of the showy phrase "greatest living master of English prose" must be exceedingly distasteful.

A NEW "Huckleberry Finn" at this late day would be a most agreeable surprise, but only Mark Twain could write it, and it is too much to expect two such masterworks of American humor as "Huckleberry Finn" even from him. It is whispered about, though, that "Partners of Providence," by Charles D. Stewart, whose book called "The Fugitive Blacksmith" made so great a hit some years ago, is a tale which admirably combines the humor and lawlessness of adventurous river life in the Southwest from an urchin's point of view. Charles Jay Taylor has made the pictures for this book, which the Century Company will publish before the end of the month. It only needs to be half as good as "Huckleberry Finn" to make its way.

THE new Spring books are coming out very slowly, but the publishers' announcements indicate something like the usual rush in April. Thus far there is no promise of a really great book—an epoch maker—forthcoming, but such books generally come unannounced when they come at all. If the Spring brings forward a work of popular science equal in merit and interest to Carl Snyder's "The World Machine," a book of remarkable literary quality, which we have already reviewed we shall be surprised. If there is a new novel fit to compare in its philosophy and observation with Lucas Malet's "The Far Horizon," which grows in favor among mature readers every day, the Spring fiction will, indeed, be out of the common. There are a number of new novels, either already published or about to be, which will probably far surpass Mrs. St. Leger Harrison's quiet book in popularity. Among these, not to attempt a complete list, are "The Long Road," by John Oxenham; "Hilma," by William Tillinghast Eldridge; "Mme. de Treymes," by Edith Wharton; "Before Adam," by Jack London; "Running Water," by A. E. W. Mason; "The Dust of Conflict," by Harold Bindloss; "Poison Island," by Quiller Couch; "The Captain of the Kansas," by Louis Tracy, and "The Miracle Worker," by Gerald Maxwell, the younger son of Miss Braddon. Florence Wilkinson's first real novel, "The Silent Door," is sure of the sort of welcome due to the venture in a comparatively new field of a young writer of so great promise. Then we have always with us Gelett Burgess, who calls himself a "sulphite" to distinguish himself from the ordinary "bromides." Mr. Burgess has a new novel called "The White Cat."

AN anonymous English novel called "What Might Have Been" has excited a larger share of comment in London than it would otherwise have received because it bears the imprint of the conservative publishing house of Murray. Yet Mr. Murray has taken advantage before now of the sensational results which sometimes follow anonymity. In 1901 an anonymous article in The Quarterly Review, published by Murray, dealing with the private life of the late Queen Victoria, caused a great deal of profitable discussion. Gossip attributed it from time to time to more than one distinguished personage. It was written, we believe, by Hélène Vacaresco. The new anonymous novel treats of an imaginary calamity to British society caused by the election of a large majority of Socialists and Labor Party men to the House of Commons. The somnolent middle classes then arouse themselves to action. The story is said to be very well written.

WALTER PATER is very much in evidence these days, and Mr. A. C. Benson's sympathetic study of the manner and the matter of his books, published last year, is now followed (or soon will be) by a more formal biography by Thomas Wright. This author's books about Cowper and Sir Richard Burton have revealed him as a painstaking and matter-of-fact biographer, who relies little on traditions and "appreciations," and goes to the fountain heads of information for his facts. We may be sure that Mr. Wright has not fallen into the Pater manner, or any imitation of it, in the telling of the story of the great stylist's career, but we may well believe the announcement of his publishers (the Putnams) that of the facts in his first seventeen chapters nothing has been recorded hitherto that might not be put in half a dozen lines. The portrait of Pater we publish to-day was drawn from a picture which originally appeared in The Bookman of London.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S ENGLISH HOME.

Batemans, Burwash, Sussex, is supposed to be the place described in Mr. Kipling's "An Habitation Enforced." The drawing was made from a picture in J. J. Hussey's "Untravelled England," (Macmillan.)

MR. M. B. SYNGE has written "A Short History of Social Life in England" (A. S. Barnes & Co.) which holds the reader's attention from the first chapter to the last by the fluent ease of the author's style and his knack of apt and suggestive expression. He has the power of putting a veritable touch of romance into mere summaries of historical fact which is very taking. Mr. Synge deals with the life of the inhabitants of England from the earliest prehistoric times, the Stone Age, through the age of bronze, and the Iberian invasion, the conquest of Britain by the Romans, a period of which he treats in a positively magnificent imaginative flight; the Saxon invasion, and the Norman invasion, to the dawning of really authentic history. Then he takes up, chapter by chapter, the Middle Ages, the rise of the people in the fourteenth century, the ascendency of the Church in the fifteenth, the Reformation, the age of Elizabeth and James, the Puritan epoch, the Restoration, and so on to modern times and modern enlightenment, with its literature and industrialism and its many inventions and discoveries. Not of Kings and heroes does Mr. Synge write, not of the glories of the few, but of the trials and hardships, the battle with poverty, ignorance, and injustice, the pleasures and ambitions of the common people. He writes as one with no theory to advance, with no purpose to serve beyond that clearly defined in the title of his book. He tells his story well. It is not a work of original research. The records are all easily accessible. It is not the first work of its kind. But it is one of the most readable books of the year thus far.

MAUD CRUTTWELL'S book on the famous Italian draughtsman, Antonio Pollaiuolo, which we reviewed Feb. 9 simultaneously with The London Times, is now published here by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It is the first book in any language devoted exclusively to Antonio and his drawings, though the author expresses her indebtedness to Cavalcaselle and to Mr. Bernhard Berenson's "Fiorentine Drawings of the Renaissance." There are fifty-one illustrations in the book, including excellent reproductions of some of Antonio's drawings, paintings, and sculptures.

LAURENCE GOMME, the clerk of the London County Council, whose forthcoming book on "The Governance of London" was announced in our cable dispatches last week, complains in The London Chronicle that the recently published volume on "Mediaeval London," by Sir Walter Besant, is an attempt to "study the problems of London in watertight compartments." Mr. Gomme declares that Sir Walter saw nothing behind the facts of Norman London. The charter of King Henry II. is his earliest point. The Anglo-Saxon system, under which the city had its own code of laws when Athelstan was King, he ignores altogether. The fault, Mr. Gomme assumes, is that Sir Walter made a special study of the Norman documents, disregarding all that preceded them. Of course Mr. Gomme knows what the archives contain. But there are historical students who might criticise Sir Walter Besant for accepting even the Norman records as authentic.

MR. PAUL L. FALZON is a young English poet who has just published a little book called "Love's Reawakening." We make it a point never to poke fun at the versifiers. The poorest of them are engaged in a laudable occupation. Even if they never make real poetry they will greatly improve their facility in prose by trying to write verse. Therefore it will be understood that we quote this excerpt from a review of Mr. Falzon's book in no jesting spirit:

O why
Can I
Not make thee feel,
My own,
And why
Can I
Not make thee reel
On hearing
The cadencing majestic beat,
So powerful and overbearing
Of poesy's most tender tone.
With angel's own high harmony replete!
I ask thee why—
O, tell me why!

The remark of the reviewer, "candidly, we would rather not," seems to us impertinent. The lines are clearly not addressed to him, but to the unidentified lady briefly mentioned as "My own." Most reviewers of poetry (and prose, too) are nobody's "own," and realization of that fact makes them grumpy. The acceptance of these verses depends entirely upon the attitude of the lady, her liking for the poet, and her ear for melody. The only mistake the poet made was in publishing his poem to a cruel, unfeeling world which is largely not his "own," though he may yearn for it.

MARCH

A FUSS ABOUT WALTER PATER.

Thomas Wright's Preface in His New Life Stirs Up A. C. Benson's Friends—A New Biography of Sheridan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, March 15.—The sober march of literary events has been enlivened this week by the publication in a new book on Walter Pater of one of the most amusing prefaces ever written. In this preface the author, Thomas Wright, reminds one of a showman who delivers orations in front of his tent about the wonderful things inside. For instance, he tells us his book, "if he may say so without egotism," is the kind of a work in which Pater himself would have gloried. All this, however, though curious enough, is not the funniest feature of the preface. The real gem is his attack on Mr. A. C. Benson, the author of the only other book on Pater, whom Mr. Wright charges with having perpetrated at least, twelve staggering and astonishing errors, which he enumerates at great length. This form of attack of one author on another is, fortunately, most unusual, and in this case seems unjustified as well. Mr. Wright had access to papers outside of Mr. Benson's reach, but, even so, only some half dozen lines in Mr. Benson's book need revision. Moreover, if a statement which comes to me is true, Mr. Wright himself is inhabiting a glass house, and should have used more care in throwing critical stones. I am told by a person who ought to know that Mr. Wright's book has been published not only without the consent, but against the earnestly expressed desire of Pater's two surviving sisters.

***

An interesting new devotional series is to be published by the Messrs. Jack. The volumes will contain selections from twelve famous religious writers, among them Thomas à Kempis, Cardinal Newman, Saint Teresa, and Savonarola, and the series will be called "The Library of the Soul." Walter Sichel is writing a new biographical and critical study of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, based largely on new material. Sheridan's family have put all their papers at Mr. Sichel's disposal.

***

Fisher Unwin is publishing books by two foreigners: Prof. Pasquale Villari's "Studies in History and Criticism," and "What Is Religion?" by Prof. Bossuet.

***

An important book on "Legend in Japanese Art" will be issued by John Lane. It is by Henri L. Joly, a Frenchman, who writes with equal facility in French, English, and German, and is in no sense a made-up book. M. Joly, himself a collector, has long felt the need of explanations of many legends before he could understand the meaning of some Japanese pictures. This book is the result of his investigations.

GALBRAITH.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY TALK.

LONDON, March 2.—Rather a curious book comes to us from Bristol in the shape of a volume of verse called "My Garden, and Other Poems," by John Gregory. The curious feature of the book, which is made up of graceful and sincere poetry, is that Mr. Gregory is a shoemaker. He is about 75 years old, and has combined the pursuits of shoemaking and verse writing ever since his early boyhood. He has, I believe, already published three other volumes, and he holds—as proof of his competence in his other chosen profession—the position of "cobbler in ordinary" to Clifton College. It is said that this phenomenal person fell in his youth under the influence of a friend, Edward Carpen, who combined the businesses of postman and poet, and that the cobbler was encouraged by the poetic successes of the postman. Of course, the general public will read "My Garden" from motives of curiosity alone, but the critics say it is well worthy of notice on its merits. The case of the cobbler-poet reminds one of the man who attracted much attention to his verses a few years ago by allowing the fact to be advertised that he had a wooden leg. It may be objected that the wooden leg had very little to do with his poetry, (which was excellent,) but it is incontestable that it had a great deal to do with his success. Stevenson, who has a wise word to say on so many subjects, once wrote about this public tendency to be attracted by freakishness. "So long," said he, "as an artist is on his head, is painting with a flute, or conducts an orchestra with a meat axe, all is well, and the plaudits shower along with the roses."

***

ANOTHER volume of verse, which will be interesting, though in quite a different fashion from that of the freakish poets, is Katharine Tynan's rhymed life of St. Patrick, which will be issued within a few months with a preface by Sir William Butler, the Irish soldier and author. Katharine Tynan is a writer of large versatility and industry, and though still comparatively young, is the author of some twenty-five novels and stories of girls, besides much verse and innumerable articles and short stories. In private life she is Mrs. Hinkson, and one of the most amusing of women, telling funny stories inimitably in a rich brogue. Her novels are perhaps too frequent to be of very high literary merit, but she is a poet of real charm, and her life of St. Patrick should make interesting reading.

***

HALDANE MACFALL'S recent book on Ibsen, which Grant Richards has imported into England, is arousing much interest, although it appears to be as a red rag to the famous critic, William Archer. Mr. Archer has done so much to bring Ibsen before English readers and theatregoers that it is perhaps only natural he should have come to regard the Norwegian dramatist almost as his personal property and to resent other folks poaching on his preserves. A well-known novelist said of Mr. Archer the other day that he "persists in thinking all Englishmen are really Norwegian at heart," and it is certainly true that Ibsen is a very vital matter to Mr. Archer. The distinguished critic has just written about Mr. Macfall's book and at the length of almost two columns points out the inaccuracies and errors he sees in it. The tone of the criticism is one of harshness combined with lofty patronage. This sentence is a fair sample of the whole article. Mr. Archer has pointed out many of what he calls "gross and apparently wanton libels upon Ibsen." These, however, he states, are found in the introduction of the book. "This introduction over," says Mr. Archer, "Mr. Macfall settles down to an account of Ibsen's life and works which, though still haphazard and inaccurate, is vivacious, appreciative, and not, on the whole, unintelligent." It is only right to mention that Mr. Macfall's book has been received in other quarters with more kindness than Mr. Archer has been moved to show it.

***

AN unusually interesting and costly color book is to be issued shortly in the form of an édition de luxe of "The Song of Solomon." W. Russell Flint has done a series of illustrative water-color drawings which have just been put on exhibition at a London gallery, and it is proposed to reproduce these pictures and print "The Song of Solomon" on Japanese vellum, issuing a limited edition of the book at 5 guineas, which is something over $25 a copy. The color reproduction will be under the direction of Mortimer Menpes, who has himself been responsible for so many beautiful color-books.

GALBRAITH.

GODKIN'S "LIFE AND LETTERS."

THE Macmillan Company will publish March 27 "The Life and Letters of E. L. Godkin." The book is mostly autobiographical, for Mr. Godkin started in his latter years to collect certain of his letters and to write his own life, but his last illness interrupted the work. Mr. Rollo Ogden then took up the manuscript and completed it for publication. Some selections from the letters were lately published in Scribner's.

MR. JACKS'S VISIT.

AT the close of this month Mr. L. P. Jacks, editor of The Hibbert Journal, hopes to visit America for the purpose of meeting the scholars of the country who are contributors to this periodical, and those who should be, and of furthering a better mutual understanding and co-operation between British and American thinkers and writers. The Hibbert Journal, a quarterly review of religion, theology, and philosophy, is unquestionably the most scholarly and literary Anglo-Saxon journal to-day, and altogether the strongest champion of progressive theology. Mr. Jacks wishes to make The Journal better known in our country. But he wishes more than this. He sees much thought in this country that is of the best, but which does not reach the English public, and he is confident that much more could be accomplished along the lines of philosophy and science for theology by a greater co-operation between the scholars and writers of these two countries of similar aims and interests.

Nursing.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just taken from Miss Anna Caroline Maxwell and Miss Amy Elizabeth Pope, Superintendent and Instructor, respectively, of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, a book on practical nursing.

"Vocal Faults."

"Vocal Faults," by W. H. Breare, is to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons some time before the end of the month.

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The great feature of this issue, however, is the three exhaustive tables, which tell at a glance the vegetable story, the flower story, and the spraying story for this Spring's planting. They are arranged to give the information one wants at a glance—just *when* it is wanted. They are together the most valuable set of tables of this kind ever brought out in a single publication.

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"ZOUNDS! now, what wondrous changes Time has wrought!"
Old Knickerbocker stands aghast, as—while
He gazes on this towering cloud-capped pile
Which marks "Times Square"—he ponders long in thought:
"Do I behold a structure skyward brought?
These four and twenty stories put to trial
My strained and giddy sight; and whilst its style
Plain is, 'tis most sublime—all else seems naught!"
Albeit, a voice replies, 'tis but the shell
From which flies forth Truth's mightier living soul,
"Burke's Fourth Estate," whose notes, through Walter, rang
O'er Britain's shores, then swept the ocean's swell
Till Raymond swift their sovereign spirit stole,
Columbia's hand to wed, and glorious sang.

Flushing, N. Y., March 15, 1907. FRITZ L. SCHMIDT, JR.

"Dixie After the War."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the quaint little town of Washington, Ga., we still sit round the hearth o' nights and talk about the sad historic day that Jeff Davis gathered about him there, for the last time, the remnant left of our Confederate Cabinet. We tell stories that never grow old and never find their way into print, of our own Robert Toombs and of "Little Alick" Stephens, and often speak as excitedly of the Yankees as if a whole regiment of them were at that very moment coming down the narrow street. Despite these facts, however, I have always been a peace-loving rebel, and once, when I condemned in no uncertain terms some books on the civil war which seemed to me incendiary and worse than useless, a fellow-townsman accused me of having been born "reconstructed." Such a charge, with the terrible significance that attaches to it in Washington, led me to at least hope that I might study civil war literature with a dispassionate and neutral spirit, which, though despised in the rebel, must command respect in the critic.

It is this spirit of fairness, together with the courage to see and write truthfully, that has enabled Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avary to give us a notable book in her "Dixie After the War." Beginning with the fall of Richmond, Mrs. Avary sets out to depict the social and economic conditions which existed in the South until the close of the reconstruction period, and gives an account as comprehensive as it is conscientious, of the "tragedy, pathos, corruption, humor, and absurdities of the military dictatorship and reconstruction, the topsy-turvy conditions generally, domestic upheaval, negroes voting, black and tan conventions and Legislatures, disorder on plantations, Loyal Leagues and Freedmen's Bureaus, Ku Klux Klans, and Red Shirts."

A happy feature of the book, and one whose appeal will be as wide in the North as in the South, is its portraiture. Jefferson Davis, a man of many sorrows, "trying to conduct a war and run a Government on an empty Treasury," hated by the North, misunderstood by his own people, and, finally, bowing his head to the storm of defeat, commands the tribute of our love and tears. A sad, sweet picture, limned in lights and shadows, of the immortal Lincoln; Sherman, the terrible war lord, shown as a kindly man in time of peace; Lee, drawn with loving strokes of the pen, peerless alike in victory and in defeat; narrative glimpses of Toombs, Stephens, and other conspicuous figures of the times—these bits of portraiture alone would make the book of permanent value. Pictures are given also of the Southern white child, his face set toward a future of poverty, toil, and ignorance; of the ubiquitous carpet bagger; and the "missionary schoolmarm" from the North, who has long since become a famous type. All this, however, and pages of darker narrative might make heavy reading were it not for the anecdote that illumines the volume and the absence of bitterness that keeps its pages mellow.

It is in connection with the race problem of to-day that Mrs. Avary's book strikes a chord of National rather than sectional import, and deserves the serious consideration of Americans. With admirable clearness and truthfulness, the writer depicts the negro in slavery time when the typical Southern plantation was a sort of social settlement in which the "everlasting teaching and training, the watchful care of sometimes several hundred semi-civilized, semi-savage people," and the responsibility of their moral and physical welfare, devolved upon the white mistress. Under slavery the negro received an industrial and religious training which should, in measure, have fitted him for the right of citizenship, the bestowal of which was as disastrous in its immediate consequences as the war which preceded it.

The negro under freedom, the racial characteristics which asserted themselves; the instant lapse from customs, humanities, and decencies to which he had been held for generations by the whites; the swift undermining of the racial health; the return to voodooism; the burlesque and tragedy of the ballot—these are recorded, not as arguments, but as facts. Every good quality, however, which exists in the negro is generously acknowledged, and no door of opportunity is closed to him.

With regard to the present day race problem, it is impossible to overestimate the value of such a book as Mrs. Avary's, which presents without prejudice or argument, and with cameralike vividness, every phase of the negro's development from the freeing of the black man to his present political, social, and economic status. That no less a distinguished and sincere student than President Roosevelt has approved the author's handling of the subject may be judged from certain passages of his last message to Congress, in which he advocates, almost verbatim, many of the views set down by Mrs. Avary after years of observation and study of the negro.

It is to be regretted only that the author has not devoted more than the brief portion of a chapter to a frank and vigorous handling of the subject of miscegenation. The lesson that impresses upon the minds of men the sacred obligation of race integrity is the most significant that can be taught North or South, and if the blood shed by our Union and Confederate dead might but purchase henceforth forever the purity of our race, then would the sufferings of a brother's war be atoned.

SELENE AYER ARMSTRONG.
Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1907.

Many Meanings.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While I have read some of Ibsen's works, I have never seen "Peer Gynt," but in the last few months I have read many letters in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS concerning this work; and one thing I gather from these various letters is that "Peer Gynt" is a drama the meaning of whose characters is susceptible of many interpretations. In fact, no two of the various letters on the subject wholly agree as to the meaning of the author.

For instance, there is a "green-clad woman" that one reader says typifies "conscience," while another says she symbolizes "sin." And then there was a lengthy dispute between two readers as to whether the hero was dead or alive when he made his appearance on a notable occasion. And so on throughout the book have different readers more or less differed in their interpretation of the meaning of the various characters.

However, all these aforesaid letters agree, and seem to wish us to understand, that "Peer Gynt" is a great work.

Now, I am here to confess that my limitations are such that I am unable to understand how a book can really be great and yet its import be a matter of dispute among intelligent readers. I take it that one requisite of a great artist is that he must say what he means, whether he means what he says or not. A joke that must be accompanied by a diagram or footnote will never strike the audience very forcefully.

For my part I have little patience with symbolical works of literature. When an artist, of whatever line, becomes so great and wise that he must express himself in symbols, I think he may be considered to stand as a striking example of the "meeting of extremes."

WILLIAM H. BRASHEAR.
Bowling Green, Ky., March 13, 1907.

[With due respect to our correspondent's opinion, it must be said that his restrictions as to good literature would apply to "Christabel," "Urn Burial," "Wilhelm Meister," "Faust," and "Hamlet."—EDITOR.]

Talleyrand and Napoleon.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Mr. O'Connor's admirable review of Mr. McCabe's "Biographical Study of Talleyrand" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS he speaks of Napoleon's terrible arraignment of that statesman as having been delivered after "Talleyrand had just helped to overthrow his empire."

The facts are that the scene occurred when Napoleon was in the height of his power, near the close of January, 1809, immediately after the Emperor's return from his brief and victorious expedition to Spain. It was not a sudden outburst, for Talleyrand's reported treachery, his plotting to put Murat in the place of Napoleon in the event of the Emperor's being killed or defeated in Spain, and his unfair criticisms of Napoleon's Spanish policy, for which Talleyrand himself had been largely, if not mainly, responsible, had chiefly prompted Napoleon's sudden and rapid journey back to the Tuileries. On that journey Napoleon no doubt thought out what he intended to say, and did say, to his treacherous High Chamberlain—a post from which Talleyrand was removed about the date of the interview.

It is well that students of history should keep in mind the time when this famous interview occurred, for it was fruitful of great events. Talleyrand's anticipation of his death unquestionably stirred Napoleon to action in getting rid of Josephine and securing an alliance that would probably bring him an heir. In making that alliance he offended the Russian Court, alienated a powerful friend, and got into the frame of mind which led to the Russian expedition and the consequent ruin of his empire. Besides, Talleyrand, although he received the attack calmly, only awaited an opportunity to retaliate—and the opportunity came.

HENRY MANN.
New York, March 13, 1907.

"Pennsylvania Dutch."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of March 2 one of your readers, speaking in defense of the "Pennsylvania Dutch," makes mention of "their many noble qualities." Now, I am partly of this descent and have always lived among these people and know them for what they are. As yet I have discovered few, if any, of these noble qualities.

They are, as Mrs. Martin says, "sordid, sordid in their religion, as in other matters," and when they are frugal it is miserliness. One hesitates to call such a people industrious, when they are given to such drudgery and overwork that is so degrading. Real native refinement among them is rare, and they are frank to the point of indelicacy. In the rural districts especially you will find them vulgar, narrow, and very superstitious; indeed, a surprisingly large number employ the services of a "powwow" doctor on occasion, and have faith in charms.

I know many persons of pure "Dutch" stock who are fine characters and upright citizens, and the worst indictment I have ever heard against their own people has been from their lips.

John Luther Long has written better stories of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" than any one else, and his dialect is much better and truer than that of Mrs. Martin, who overdoes it, not perhaps so much in the character of the expressions as to the extent in which they are used.

York, Penn., March 14, 1907. W. C. B.

Mark Twain's Autobiography.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Johnson Brigham thinks that Orion Clemens has suffered at the hands of his brother Samuel L. According to your correspondent's view the pen picture given in The North American Review is of a belittling nature. Others may agree with this conclusion; many will not.

The means used by Mark Twain in working out his creations are peculiarly his own. Various writers might have handled their kin differently, but the humorist tells in his own style of the oddities of Orion. It must also be remembered that only extracts from the complete work have appeared and perhaps in a more elaborate setting these eccentricities will not appear so glaring.

We may rest assured that Mark Twain himself knew his own shortcomings. From time to time he took his share of criticism for his own weakness. He was no tower of strength and did not profess to be. A man with a heart such as his could be nothing else but magnanimous. When debts piled on top of him he hustled into the lecturing field and toured the world, and for what? Simply to pay what he owed! And the most satisfactory part of the story is he has accomplished his desire. Surely no one in this world is better acquainted with the fallacy of human judgment. The last person on this sphere to speak of failure would be Mark Twain. Who knows but in the next chapter Orion becomes a saint? In the past installments this odd brother has been painted in pretty honest colors. Any person who can compare with Orion Clemens need not feel ashamed. He suffered from being too kindly disposed. His virtues seemed to beset him in his daily struggle for bread. Pray tell us who will dare underestimate the life of a man who, according to his own interpretation, went about doing good; one who believed to live and let live. If Mark Twain has accentuated the oddities of his brother, should he wish us to understand that he was belittling him? This seems hardly likely.

In reading the autobiography we must ever make allowance for the personality of the humorist.

Whatever the complete memoirs will be no one but the author knows, but it is to be believed there will be little malice in them. Mark Twain believes in living on the sunny side of the street, but he is man enough to share the responsibilities of life. Those who really wish to get profitable reading will find it in the issues of The North American Review for many months to come.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.
Fronx Borough, March 14, 1907.

BY MARAH ELLIS RYAN

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Of course it was all hopeless. What place could an Indian, no matter how highly educated, have in the thoughts and life of an American girl of birth and breeding? But he was inspired to these letters, which breathe the spirit of renunciation and show how inevitable is reversion to type. Each one is a veritable prose poem. The appearance of the book is unique and most attractive, with decorative cover, end-papers and headpieces by Ralph Fletcher Seymour.

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MARCH

BOSTON NOTES.

A Literary Centre and Various Books for Spring Publication.

MESSRS. Small, Maynard & Co., happily returned from Cambridge, have ensconced themselves in a nest of cozy offices at 15 Beacon Street, in the building occupied on the ground floor by the Episcopalian headquarters, and only a few doors from the American Unitarian Association on one hand and The Living Age on the other. With these on one slope of Beacon Hill, with Messrs. Ginn & Co. and Messrs. Luce & Co. established in buildings just below the crest and Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin a few steps down Park Street, and with the Athenæum Library and the very respectable library of the State, the "hub of the solar system"—that is to say, Boston State House—seems to be very like a literary centre, be it said with proper submission to the judgment of Indiana.

***

The first book published by the latest comers will be Mrs. Helen Philbrook Patten's "Intimations of Immortality," announced for the holidays of 1906, but delayed. It has an excellent introduction by Mr. Laurens Maynard and a biographical and descriptive index, and reference to its contents is facilitated by classification under the headings, "From the Bibles of Humanity," "The Testimony of the Ancients," "The Speculations of Philosophy," "The Deductions of Science," "The Voice of the Church," and "The Vision of the Poet." It has a distinguished aspect with its gray boards, white guarded at the corners, and its white and gold decoration.

***

Among other anthologies in preparation are Mr. Laurens Maynard's "Latter Day Love Sonnets," a sequence which could hardly follow in happier order had each poem been especially composed for such arrangement, and "The Way of Childhood," verses about children, arranged by Miss E. Maynadier.

***

In the way of original verse comes "Quips and Quiddits," by Father Tabb, a little book of epigrams and jests. The author's original intention was to make a volume suitable for small readers, but as his publishers thought that he overestimated the intelligence of average children, he eliminated everything which seemed absolutely infantile to him and substituted verses intended for mature readers. The book is to be liberally illustrated and prettily bound; and will probably appear both in England and in the United States.

***

Mr. C. L. Stebbins, the General Manager of the firm, sails for England in a few weeks in search of such foreign novelties as London and Edinburgh can furnish.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued second printings of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's "Lee's Centennial," and are preparing an octavo volume called "Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses" and containing six papers; one, the first address in which Mr. Adams pressed Lee's claims upon the gratitude of Americans; two stating his objections to the present collegiate system and suggesting changes; one called "The Harvard Tuition Fee," and two others based on Mr. Adams's twenty-four years' experience as an Overseer of the University.

***

A second printing of the regular edition of Prof. Norton's "Henry W. Longfellow" has been found necessary, and for the benefit of the children it has been added to the Riverside Literature Series.

***

Mr. P. Deming's "The Story of a Pathfinder" finds an appropriate season for publication in this closing year of The Atlantic's first half century of existence, for his "Lost," contributed in 1873, was one of the most influential of the many influential stories which it has given to the world. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that only one other Atlantic article has made so deep an impression on American literature as this first of stories deliberately written to exhibit entirely unattractive persons in unhappy states. That such depths as have been sounded by some very recent writers should be reached was not foreseen in those days. There will be three new stories in the coming book, and Mr. Deming's account of his experience in finding untrodden ways must be interesting.

***

The author of "Harding of St. Timothy's," Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier, has collected a volume of his essays on topics not included in any university course, but occupying the leisure of the undergraduate, and calls it "The Young in Heart." The subjects are Work and Play, Lawn Tennis, Cynicism, surely an amusement of youth, although seldom so reckoned; The Smoking Room, The Quiet Man, In Swimming, and Brawn and Character.

***

Miss Agnes Repplier, whose admirers justly complain that she writes all too seldom, has prepared the introduction for "The Familiar Letters of James Howell," to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in two volumes, each with a photogravure frontispiece, and printed from a beautiful font of Caslon type. A limited edition of 200 numbered sets of four volumes with four photogravure portraits is to be issued in board binding with uncut edges and wide margins.

***

Mr. Henry Holt seriously entering the fields into which his novels so agreeably made occasional excursions, has prepared a volume of essays entitled "On the Civic Relations," to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Its chief topics will be the evolution and protection of property rights; Government promotion of convenience, through money and other utilities, and taxation. It is intended both for school and college use and for the general reader.

***

Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are to publish three books for boys in the year—"Minute Boys of South Carolina," by James Otis; "The Lost Dragon," by Mr. Edward S. Ellis, and "On Tower Island," by Mr. Earl C. McAllister. The first two are by favorites so well known that prediction of their success is unnecessary, and the last is expected to be liked by boys with a turn for semi-nautical adventure.

***

Fiction is hardly the name to apply to the solitary novel on the Spring list of the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, for it is understood that the ten episodes related in ten of its eleven chapters actually occurred, and are part of the veritable history of American steam railway building and management. They have been separately printed in various magazines and papers, but reprinted with their original illustrations, they make one history. Moreover, one of them contains a suggestion as to banishing sand from tracks in use, and another includes a watchword certain to arouse wild enthusiasm in Irish readers. A boy who has just braved death by jumping into a river from a runaway train crossing a bridge is trying to arouse a telegraph operator in order to stop the train before it plunges into a tunnel crowded with construction hands. "Why, the tunnel operator's arm was broken this afternoon; he can't answer," says one of those who watch him, helpless themselves because ignorant of the Morse code, but perfectly understanding the danger. "If Frank's in his bunk in the box, no matter if his neck's broke, he'll answer—he's Irish," is the reply, and answer he did, and rushed to the rescue, broken arm and all, and effected it, too. The book is not to be published until March 25; it should come to-morrow for afternoon reading St. Patrick's Day.

***

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will this month add thirteen titles to their "Popular" editions of recent copyrighted novels—"Curly," by Mr. Roger Pocock; "Journeys with Dumas," translated by Miss Wormeley; Gaboriau's "File No. 113," Sir William Magnay's "Prince of Lovers," Mr. J. H. Whitson's "Rainbow Chasers" and "Justin Wingate, Ranchman," "Lady Clancarty," by Miss Mary Imlay Taylor; "When the Tide Comes In," Mrs. Thurston's novel describing labor conditions in rural Virginia; "Sweet Peggy," "The Weird Picture," by John R. Carling; Mrs. Goodwin's "Sir Christopher" and "The Head of a Hundred," and "A Knot of Blue," by Mr. W. R. A. Wilson. If one be content to wait a year or so, novels now come to one at prices beyond the dreams of bargain hunting.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 15, 1907.

Books on Business.

The Merchants' Helps Publishing Company announces the following for early publication: "The Clerks' Book," paragraphs of information for clerks and talks on subjects of importance; "The Merchants' Success System," lessons on all departments of retail storekeeping; "John Martin's Clerks," an instructive novel of town store life. Besides these there will be a new issue of "Talks by the Old Storekeeper," with five new talks added on how to keep a store. With the exception of "The Merchants' Success System," which comprises a set of fifteen books, all these are sold at very small prices.

"V. C."

It seems it was not her fault—her initials are V. C. Her friends jocosely dubbed her "Victoria Cross." And when the mysterious lady found herself a novelist and, with insistent modesty, needed a pseudonym, there was nothing simpler for her but to assume the great honor of England. The English public has been annoyed and has hurled anathemas where the authoress should be. So it seems fair to explain to those who have not seen the point that the "Victoria Cross" is a joke.

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The Early Ambitions of Alice Hegan Rice and George Madden Martin—Views of Life and Literature of Mrs. Wiggs and Emmy Lou.—Florence Wilkinson as Novelist.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

THERE seems to be a tendency to call Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice Mrs. Wiggs. I don't know why I nearly made that slip myself, unless perhaps it is because Mrs. Wiggs is such a living personality one feels one must get hold of some one in real life who is Mrs. Wiggs. And just on that point so much has been said and written about the original Mrs. Wiggs that it is interesting to learn the real truth from Mrs. Rice. She says: "The character of Mrs. Wiggs was suggested by a poor woman whom we have befriended for years. Her absolute serenity in the face of accumulated disasters, her unfailing confidence in herself and her family, and the constant satisfaction she derived from negative consolation, were all taken from life. As for the rest, the character was largely drawn from imagination. It was an instance where 'Paint me, scars and all,' would have proved a fatal injunction.

"It has been a source of great amusement to me," continued Mrs. Rice, "to read in the newspapers of the many originals from which I have made by sketches. The truth is that with the exception of Mrs. Wiggs all my characters are purely

ALICE HEGAN RICE.

children of my fancy. In an obituary of an old woman who died recently in Nashville it was stated that she taught school in the 'Cabbage Patch' and Lovey Mary was one of her first pupils."

While Mrs. Rice makes a point of not using her friends in the humbler walks of life as copy, she nevertheless gets her impressions at first hand. "Of course," she admitted, "just as Myra Kelly could not write her stories of the east side without actual experience, neither could I mine without intimate and real knowledge of the working people, but I never deliberately make copy of them. In fact, I am even more interested in the people than in writing about them."

For a number of years Mrs. Rice has had a boys' club of her own, which meets at her house every Wednesday night, and in which she takes the keenest interest. The boys are all over 14, and are mechanics, plumbers, carpenters, &c. She said when she first tried to interest them in literature it was hard work, and she could not find anything they cared about until she read them "The Call of the Wild." They listened spellbound to that; though city boys, the call of their own ancestors awoke in them. "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" proved prime favorites of course, though one youngster declared that "that there Twain feller drawed it too strong."

Mrs. Rice has also been active in starting a night school in an outlying district and in helping establish the first juvenile court in Louisville.

At an early age Mrs. Rice showed a desire to write. She and George Madden Martin, who lives in the same city, always from early childhood planned to be authors. The summit of their ambition was to write for St. Nicholas, and it is a curious coincidence that at present, their serials "Abby Ann" and "Captain June" are running side by side in that periodical.

Mrs. Rice says: "As a little girl I used to hang on the gate swinging back and forth eagerly watching for the postman, when the end of the month came round and a St. Nicholas was due. It seemed to me then that if I could only have a letter of mine published in the letter box department that it would be the height of human happiness. I shall never forget an early visit to New York, when still a young girl, and particularly my visit to the St. Nicholas office, where I met Tudor Jenks, who was then on the staff of that magazine. I think no one whom I have ever met since has seemed to me so wonderful as he appeared to me then."

So from early childhood Mrs. Rice has had a great desire to write, but she states quite frankly that she writes solely for the pleasure that it gives her and other people, and that she does not take herself or her work too seriously. Writing is evidently but one phase of a very full and varied life.

With the exception of a few sketches and short stories she had written nothing for publication until the appearance of "Mrs. Wiggs." This was eagerly seized upon by the first publisher to whom it was sent, and the homely little tale of real life has outdistanced almost everything else in the size of its sales. This book was followed by two others, "Lovey Mary" and "Sandy," which also met with prompt success. "Mrs. Wiggs" has been published in French, German, and Swedish, and is now being printed in raised type as the first serial in the new magazine for the blind. The dramatization of "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" came about indirectly, through James M. Barrie. Mr. George Tyler was in London urging Barrie for a play, and Barrie's reply to him was, "I haven't anything that I can give you, but you have a book in America that has just come out that will make a good play." So when Mr. Tyler returned and found that Ann Crawford Flaxner had woven "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" into a clever play, he lost no time procuring it.

Mrs. Rice has her home in Louisville, though she spends much of her time abroad. She and her husband, Cale Young Rice, the poet and dramatist, have been making their usual midwinter trip to New York, and have been entertained extensively by their wide circle of friends. One day Mrs. Rice was the guest of honor at the Woman's University Club, and college women from all over the country assembled to meet her.

In the course of my chat with her I asked: "What should you say was a good indication of a book's real worth—a large sale?"

"Most decidedly not," she replied. "Unfortunately, the literary jeer at the best seller has too frequently a sound reason. The only great proof of a book's worth is its ability to make new friends year after year, while still retaining a place in the affections of those who first discovered it. As to the attitude of the world at large toward literature as a profession, it seems to be the prevalent idea that pencil and paper and self-confidence are the sole requirements. The fact that years of hard study and constant practice are just as essential to the making of an author as to the making of a musician seems to be incomprehensible. As one aspirant confessed to me, 'She never had taken much stock in reading books, but she always knew that some day she would write them.'"

***

GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN lives in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Martin did not pay a visit to this city this Winter as Mrs. Rice did, so I have had to be content with a correspondence, but fortunately Mrs. Martin is a good correspondent. I made various inquiries as to her life, and received this interesting reply: "I am the most usual humdrum body in the world. The most interesting thing about me is something my sister, Miss Madden, who is a writer and lives in Italy, saw recently in one of the foreign papers. The paper said, 'In the interims of writing Mrs. Martin raises sheep and asparagus on her Southern plantation.' Or perhaps it was the other way that, in the interims of raising sheep and asparagus, I write. It sounded delightfully capable and energetic, but you see it wasn't so. We don't have plantations in Kentucky."

Of course, one of the first questions I asked Mrs. Martin was whether "Emmy Lou" was a real child or an imaginary one, and if she were very fond of children. The reply was:

"Why, yes, I imagine I am fond of children. You see, I don't know any, except remotely, and when they come with their mammas to see me I find myself fearfully put to it to know how to take them. I should judge from this that in writing 'Emmy Lou' I must have put my mentality back to the actual living of that age and viewed things from that point.

"No, I had no special child in my mind; I only put down the type as it seemed to have impressed itself on me."

Mrs. Martin has a set of stories now appearing in McClure's Magazine, all of which are laid at "army posts" and are entitled "Letitia Nursery Corps, U. S. A." I asked her where she got the material for these stories and how she came to write them. She said:

GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN.

"In the first place, they distinctly are not juvenile. They were written with no motive of criticism, merely as social studies, accounts of things that actually happened at different 'posts.' From my deluge of mail, beginning with the first story, I have either done a good thing, so far as vanity goes, or the reverse, for my mail is actively either for or against. The most interesting feature to the writer of stories nowadays, I should say, is the mail that follows the appearance of the story. I had letters by the hundreds, I suppose, concerning 'Emmy Lou,' but nothing to those that have come as a result of 'Letitia.' I had letters from officers of the army, down to the enlisted men of both army and navy, particularly concerning the second story, which was upon the anti-canteen. The Young Men's Christian Association ladies and their husbands were equally active in writing. As for the stories, so far as I am concerned, my joy was solely in the jocular picturesqueness of the enlisted man and his humor and point of view. I was not crusading either against the frivolous bridge-playing young female element now so predominant and so different from that of the older women of the army, nor against the anti-canteen or anything else. I was possessed with a desire to try and tell the stories that I saw all about me of 'army life' which had as yet been unplucked. I was appalled by the frivolity of a proportion of the younger wives of the younger officers and the lack of that spirit of loyalty to the service and willingness to face hardships uncomplainingly and to glory in the same which is shown in the older women who married into the army before our trouble in Cuba. My experiences at several posts may have been exceptionally bad, as some of my letters from army women say they have never seen any card playing for money or an officer who had to be helped to bed or a lady who would make domestic capital of a striker in any post in a long lifetime of experience. There are to be six stories, which later will be issued in book form."

There are probably no two books more widely read and more widely loved than Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou" and Mrs. Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

***

FLORENCE WILKINSON has just had a new book published, entitled "The Silent Door." It is her first piece of prose work since her Adirondack story, "The Strength of the Hills," four years ago. During that time she has been writing poetry pretty continuously, and she says: "I deliberately devoted myself to poetry and did no prose publishing because I did not want the public to think of me merely as a writer of occasional verse. As between prose and poetry, I care most for the latter, and I wish the public to recognise me first for my poetry and second for my fiction."

As a little tot of three or four, before Miss Wilkinson could read or write, when she could hardly talk plainly, she began to chant small rhymes. By the time she was twelve she had a copybook full of verse. Some of Miss Wilkinson's poetry is in rather complicated metrical form, so that it is interesting to know how she works it out. As a matter of fact, she does not work it out. It comes to her, she says, "for two or three days before I write a piece of poetry, the music, the rhythm, the form, will go singing through my head, till gradually it takes shape, and it may be the middle of the night when I awake to find a new poem, all complete, only needing to be written down."

It is because it comes to her in this way that Miss Wilkinson knows her poems "by heart," as the pretty saying goes, and is

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MARCH

Three Popular Woman Writers.

(Continued.)

her case the saying has its meaning, for she finds there is no conscious mental effort to retain them. I tried to find out who, of all the great poets, was Miss Wilkinson's favorite, but she denied she had a favorite, claiming to like each one for a different reason, and to suit a different mood. When I finally pressed my point and suggested a desert island and the choice of but one book, she thought under the circumstances it would be "Isaiah," because he is so austere and strong. "But perhaps one of the Greek poets would be my choice," she added thoughtfully.

Miss Wilkinson's father is Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson of the University of Chicago. When she decided to make literature her profession, she took up her residence in New York. She does not do her work in the city, however. Eight months of the year she lives and writes in a little country place in New York State. Much also of her recent work has been done in Italy and France.

"The city with its people is too absorbing for real work," says Miss Wilkinson. "I come here to get impressions and ideas and to live, but I go to the country to work."

Miss Wilkinson has written several plays. "David" and "Mary Magdalene" are in book form. The former was taken originally, several years ago, by a prominent actor, but has not yet been produced. She, however, seems reconciled to the vagaries of that versatile profession, and takes even a philosophical joy in its non-production. "I am waiting for a bigger personality," she says, "to invest my conception of the King of Israel with some of his inherent nobility and large heartedness."

At the time that she was most interested in dramatic productions Miss Wilkinson took a small part in one of the leading metropolitan companies in order to gain certain practical knowledge about stage craft and the green room. She found the brief experience helpful and interesting. "Everything one does, everything one is, is useful to a person who writes. It's all part of one's capital," she explained, "and the best part of it is that one is quite unconscious at the moment of storing up material.

"I think perhaps the thing that just now I am most proud of is the only piece of real business I ever transacted. Last Summer I bought a farm on the Unadilla River. I have become much attached to the place and know intimately the people about the country. The scene of my new book, "The Silent Door," suggests the village and country life up there. The farm that I bought contains some delightful building sites along the river shore and I intended to build a little bungalow for myself. But the land was chiefly valuable for its crop of standing hay, and I rode all over the country trying to get some farmer to take pity on me and cut it. Everybody who had the machinery was busy with their own hay, so it was only after many refusals and much persuasion that I finally succeeded. Then in the Autumn there was a similar difficult task of getting men and machinery to press and bale the hay, and close upon that came the difficulty of marketing it advantageously. But it brought me into close touch with my neighbors up there in a new way, a business way, and I found plenty of amusement in the new relationships. The people seemed to think I was more of a real person after I had met them on their own territory. After the hay was sold I changed my mind, for various reasons, about building and sold the farm at auction. The oddest thing of the whole little "financial operation" is that every one of the dozen or more persons who were buyers or sellers or employes made money out of the speculation, from myself to the little boy who held the surveyor's chain, while I plotted off my dream garden, and I had gone into the affair at the start 'au grand serieux.'"

Scribner Books.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day their novel by Clara E. Laughlin entitled "Felicity," Arthur Twining Hadley's "Baccalaureate Addresses," and Gen. E. P. Alexander's "Military Memoirs of a Confederate." Other announcements are as follows: "The Veiled Lady," a volume of short stories, by F. Hopkinson Smith, (March 30th;) "The British City: The Beginning of Democracy," by Frederic C. Howe, (April;) "Outdoors: A Book of the Woods, Fields, and Marshlands," by Ernest McGaffey, (May.)

In July Messrs. Scribner will bring out a new novel by Richard Harding Davis entitled "The Scarlet Car."

Novels That Sell Best.

Reports from the retail book stores in New York City show that the novels for which there has been the greatest demand since the 1st of March are "The Captain of the Kansas," Louis Tracy's stirring sea tale; "Running Water," A. E. W. Mason's new love story; "The Port of Missing Men," Meredith Nicholson's romance; "Friday, the Thirteenth," Thomas W. Lawson's blow at Wall Street, and "The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square," Mrs. De La Pasture's dainty new story.

FAMOUS FRENCHWOMEN.

HEROINES OF FRENCH SOCIETY. In the Court, the Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration. By Mrs. Bearne, author of "Napoleon's Court," "Early Valois Queens," &c. Illustrated. Pp. 466. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

IN the four women whose life stories Mrs. Bearne has set forth, Mme. le Brun, Marquise de Montagu, Mme. Tallien, and Mme. de Genlis, she has aimed to select characters that contrast strongly with one another and show varied phases of the stormy times of the French Revolution and of the stirring years that followed it. Mme. le Brun, the beautiful and gifted artist, whose career began as a beauty and a genius almost with her teens, was thrown while still little more than a child into the magnificent and licentious Court of Louis, where she was flattered and courted on every side. She left Paris in the early days of the Revolution, and visited one after another of the European Courts, in each of which she was received with the most flattering attentions and the greatest social, pecuniary, and artistic success. Her life was a long and happy one, filled with work and enjoyment, honors, and respect. She lived to be almost 90 years old, and painted some nine hundred pictures.

The Marquise de Montagu was a daughter of the powerful house of Noailles, and passed her early life in luxury and under watchful care. The years of her emigration were years of poverty, hunger, and sorrow, and after her return the remainder of her long life was spent almost in seclusion in works of charity and religion. The stormy career of the beautiful Mme. Tallien was as full of scandals as it was of vicissitudes and dangers, while the character of Mme. de Genlis, her brilliant social career and the great difficulties and dangers through which she passed during her emigration show still another phase of the life of the French aristocracy.

Mrs. Bearne has written a chatty book, filled with anecdotes and incidents that illustrate the manners, morals, and ideas of the upper classes of France previous to and following the years of the Revolution. She sometimes succeeds also in making these help to depict the characters of her heroines. She does not concern herself in more than a superficial way with the antecedents, the history, or the results of the mighty cataclysm that gave the world a new birth. But she has brought together a good many anecdotes that help to throw some light upon many of the people who were concerned in it. Her pages provoke many a smile because of what she evidently believes to be a fine aristocratic disdain with which she invariably expresses her horror at everything the revolutionists did, from their "horrible songs" and their "atrocious slanders" of every one connected with the Court and their "infamous opinions" to their guillotine. The book is copiously illustrated, mainly with portraits of the people of the time. Among them are a number of reproductions of Mme. le Brun's paintings.

More of Mr. Hill's Articles.

Frederic Trevor Hill's articles on the "Decisive Battles of the Law" have been received with such favor that Harper's Magazine has arranged with Mr. Hill for the appearance of two more. Of the original series of six, five have already appeared during the last ten months, these being on "United States vs. Burr: The Inside History of a 'Scotch' Verdict"; "The Commonwealth vs. Brown—The Prelude to the Civil War"; "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson: A Historic Moot Case"; "The 'Alabama' Arbitration: An International Lawsuit," and "The Hayes-Tilden Contest—A Political Arbitration." The sixth paper will be on the trial of the Chicago Anarchists. They will be published later in book form. The vital point in the interest in all these subjects is that each has been chosen because it was a case that materially affected the destiny of the Commonwealth, either directly, in the formation of law, or indirectly, in the formation of opinion.

The first of the new articles will be upon the Dred Scott case. The investigation of original records of these cases, the search after and examination of new sources of evidence, and the gleaning of local color from published and unpublished writings of the day has necessitated for each article an amount of investigation that would ordinarily go for a book. In looking behind the accepted evidence of the Dred Scott case, Mr. Hill says he has unearthed so much unknown matter that he will find occasion to differ with the opinions on this case of all the leading historians.

Advice to Reviewers.

London Academy.

"Call no novel good till it is finished" might be adopted as the motto of the patient reviewer. Of twenty writers who begin a story well, not ten go on well, and not five both go on and end well.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be headed. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

F. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The following poem is attributed to Thomas Carlyle. Knowing his dislike of poetry I can scarcely believe he wrote it. Can you give me any information as to the circumstances under which it was written, if it were written by Carlyle?

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, will thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of eternity
This new day is born,
Into eternity
At night will return.

Behold it aforetime
No eye ever did,
So, soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another blue day.
Think, will thou let it
Slip useless away?

The poem was written by Carlyle. It is entitled "To-Day." Most of his verse was contributed to magazines between 1825 and 1833. His poems were published by Carlyle. Among them are "My Own Four Walls," considered one of his best poetic effusions, and "Cricklope Liven," which he himself called "beautiful doggerel." He wooed the muse strenuously, but with little success. James A. Froude, his biographer, says his verse was "wooden."

FABLES.—What is the value of an old book called "Fables Choisies, Inédites ou Italien avec le Francois a coté. Par le Sieur de Veneroni, Maitre des Langues Italienne et Francoise. A Paris. Le tout enrichi de figures en taille-dence a chesue Fable, 1787." Bound in calf. (Troisieme edition.)

The book is worth about $1.

MUTUAL FRIEND.—By whom was the first edition of "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, published? Has it any value? Where can I procure a complete set of the works of Thomas de Quincey?

"Our Mutual Friend," illustrations by Marcus Stone, was first published by Chapman & Hall, London, in monthly numbers, of which eight appeared in 1864 and twelve in 1865. These original parts, paper covers, have fetched at public auction from $4 to $26.

A complete set of De Quincey's works is priced in a New York book dealer's catalogue at $4.50. The works ought to be found in any book shop. A fine set would cost much more than the sum named.

R. W.—Will you kindly inform me if "Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of New York" was published in 1867?

We are informed by the City Librarian that the manual was not published in 1867, but its publication was resumed in 1868 by Joseph Shannon, then Clerk of the Common Council, under the title "Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York."

Z. T. H.—Where can I obtain a complete history of the Viceroys who served under Spanish dominion in North America? I particularly want the life and services of Bernardo de Galves, who administered the affairs of the Province of Louisiana from 1777 to 1784?

Consult "The Spanish Conquest in America," by A. Helps; "The Spanish Domination of Louisiana," by C. Gayarré; "Mexico, Ancient and Modern," by M. Charlier; "Mexico: Astec, Spanish, and Republican," by B. Mayer; "The History of Florida," by Y. R. Fairbanks; "Magazine of American History," XV., 457, and "March of the Spaniards Across Illinois in 1781," and Bancroft, X., Chapter 8. Sketches of De Galves may be found in Appleton's and other biographical dictionaries.

J. K.—Will you please let me know whether the lecture, "Some Repairs to Religion," recently delivered by Bernard Shaw has been published? If so, by whom and where?

This query was referred to Mr. Shaw, who kindly answered as follows:

"'Some Necessary Repairs to Religion' was, like all my platform addresses, extemporaneous. If I could not speak in public without a written MS. or notes I should never have time to speak in public at all.

"I am, however, writing a book on the subject, which will perhaps be completed in the course of the present year."

SAMUEL SWITZER.—I am desirous of buying the "Barnard Prints" of characters from the works of Charles Dickens, but as yet have been unable to find any trace of them. Can you help me?

"Character Sketches from Dickens," by F. Barnard, London, 1884-5, 12 plates, folio, has fetched £1 2s. at auction in London. "Ninety Illustrations to Master Humphrey's Clock," 8vo, London, 1877, by F. Barnard and C. Green, has sold in London for £5 5s. Copies of these two works ought to be found in the book stores of this city.

Answers from Readers.

E. MARSHALL.—Regarding the query of "W. W. W." about the poem "Brother Antonio," in your issue of Feb. 16, I would say that it was printed in Scribner's for December, 1879, and was written by Elisabeth Akers. I find it is not in any of her volumes of poems, the latest of which is "The Sunset Song, and Other Verses," published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. I have a copy of Scribner's containing it and have verified the date.

A. L. N.—Perhaps your correspondent, J. C. Reeve, wanted a poem called "A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," by W. W. Story. In 1905 Brentano issued an edition of the poem.

JAMES THAYER ADDISON.—The letters of Stevenson for which "E. C." inquires are the two written to A. Paichett Martin of Melbourne, Australia, and printed on Pages 139 to 143 of the "Letters." The "Letters" are edited by Colvin and published by Scribner's.

Emily Howes writes: "There is a similar remark in the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' toward the end of the book."

M. G. W.—The story asked for by W. C. B. is "La Maison Forestiere," by Erckmann-Chatrian, in the collection "Romans Nationaux."

An English translation under the title of "Wild Huntsman" was published in 1880 by Ward, Lock & Co., then at 15 East Twelfth Street, New York, which firm subsequently became Ward, Lock & Bowden. The book may be found on the shelves of some one of the second-hand book stores.

M. L. M.—The story asked for by A. M. M. in your Appeals to Readers of Feb. 23 is one called "The Little Revenge," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, and published in Scribner's Magazine for August, 1903. The hero of the story was a descendant of the famous Sir Richard Grenville of Tennyson's poem, "The Revenge."

We are indebted to a number of readers for information about this query.

DONALD HENDRY.—Mrs. C. H. K. will probably have to look for "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle" in the Astor Library or some other large library, as it is not to be found in any of the publishers' catalogues, and seems to be out of print. It will be found among the writings of James Kirke Paulding.

Wallace's "Princeton Sketches" refers to the poem as follows on Page 22: "It was at the Nassau Hotel, kept by John Jolins, 'as arrant a tavern keeper as any in Christendom,' that James K. Paulding, assisted by Washington Irving, composed that sparkling burlesque, published anonymously as 'The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle.' In the third canto is a description of a convivium, which scarcely tallies with the rigid rules and solemn portraits that have come down to us from our academic ancestors."

ANDREW H. WELLER.—In reply to an inquiry of "A Reader" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for March 9 asking for piece of lines of which the first is as follows:

"If I upon a looser creed."

I would say that the same comes from the Bodleian Quatrain of Omar Khayyam, a copy of which will be found in the Asiatic Society's Library at Calcutta. A translation of this will be found in the introduction of Khayyam's poems by Edward FitzGerald, Cooper Union Library, or any other library.

We are indebted to several of our readers for identification of the lines sought for.

E. A. C.—The hymn named by "L. L. D." is No. 185 in the Sunday School Hymnal of the Reformed Church. I have annotated it as written by Mrs. L. Shorey, Leyston, England, but have found no authority as yet for the statement that it was translated from the French and was "sung among the rocks and in the caves of France."

The hymn is also in the "Northfield Hymns." Several of our readers have sent us copies of the hymn, which have been sent to "L. L. D."

D. S. V.—The poem "All Hollow," asked for by "Z. T. H." was published anonymously in Bell's "Standard Elocutionist," London, 1888.

We are indebted to two of our readers for copies of the poem, and they have been mailed to the inquirer.

Appeals to Readers.

E. F., Brooklyn.—Perhaps some reader of this department would locate for me the author and name of the poem of which I have only the verse below:

Oh, sweet unto my heart
Is the song my mother sings
As eventide is brooding
On its dark and noiseless wings.
Every note is charged with memory,
Every memory bright with rays
Of the golden hours of promise
In the lap of childhood's days.

A. L. T.—Will you kindly give me the name of the author of these lines:

The sage who laughed the world away,
Who mocked at gods and men and care.

They refer to Lucian.

H. F. D.—Can any of your readers inform me what books were written by William Magiere Brady, a clergyman of the Church of England, who became a Catholic in 1872? When and where were they published? Where may I find definite information about this author?

P. L.—Is there some one who remembers a dozen lines of doggerel beginning:

Arma virumque cano, in the parlor one Saturday evening.
Adulescentulus bold—

C. W. T.—Can you inform me who was the author of the poem entitled "Cherry Ripe," beginning:

There is a garden in her face
Where roses and white lilies grow,

and ending "Till 'Cherry ripe' themselves do cry?" I find it ascribed in an anthology to Richard Allison, and in another to Thomas Campion, (1616.) I would also be obliged if you would inform me where I can obtain a poem by A. Conan Doyle entitled "Cremona," concerning a charge by the Irish soldiers under Prince Eugene.

K. B. V.—Will you kindly tell me the author of the lines:

Wouldst have a friend—
Wouldst know what friend is best?
Have God thy friend, who passeth all the rest.

H. L. SMITH.—Will you have the kindness to give me, if possible, the correct line of a quotation of which I can only recall the bare idea embraced therein, viz.: "When sun shines or water flows then his England's dead." From what source did the above emanate?

L. A. W.—I am seeking an old book of fairy tales. The story I particularly want was about Gracioso and Prince Percinet. The Prince released the lovely Princess Gracioso from the clutches of her dreadful stepmother. Cannot remember the whole story. Maybe some of your readers will be able to give me some information.

Lane Books.

The John Lane Company announce also the following new books: A biography of "Paderewski," belonging to the Living Masters of Music Series, by E. A. Baughan; "Ralph Heathcote," letters of a diplomatist during the time of Napoleon, by Countess Gunther Groben; "The Wingless Victory," by M. P. Willcocks, and "The Heresy of Job," by Francis Coutts.

The dates set for some of the publications of the John Lane Company are as follows: March 20, "Women of the Second Empire," by Frederic Loliee, and translated by Alice Ivimy with an introduction by Richard Whiting; March 24, "Practical Woodcarving," by Eleanor Rowe, and "The Alhambra of Granada," by Albert F. Calvert; March 25, pocket editions of Anthony Trollope and George Borrow; April 1, "Country Cottages and Week-End Homes," with plans of cottages by well-known architects; by J. A. H. Elder Duncan. "Book of Rock and Water Gardens," uniform with the handbooks of Practical Gardening, by Charles Thonger, and "The Spanish Series," edited by Albert F. Calvert, being six volumes on the history and art of Spain.

Commodore Barry.

In connection with the unveiling of the statue of Commodore John Barry, which is now being erected in Independence Square, Philadelphia, it is interesting to note that the J. B. Lippincott Company, the Philadelphia publishers, have in preparation for Fall publication a new story for boys by John T. McIntyre, entitled "With Fighting Jack Barry." Mr. McIntyre's first novel, "The Ragged Edge," was published several years ago.

Ax.

The A Club and the X Club, both of this city, are proposing to unite for the publication of a critical magazine to be called "The Ax."

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LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY PAMphlets; 78 copies, bound in two handsome volumes; indexed, including eight important Lincoln items, and others of great historic value. Dixie's Book Shop, 41 Liberty St., New York.

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LINCOLNIANA—SEND FOR LIST OF books, pamphlets, &c., relating to Abraham Lincoln. D. H. Newhall, 60 Maiden Lane, New York.

A FEW OLD PLAYBILLS, 1850 to 1860, New York Theatre; also few old actors' letters. Executor, Box 48 Downtown Times Office.

MUMFORD'S RUGS—FINE COPY, FIRST edition, Scribner, 1901, for sale; offer wanted. H. W. A., 88 Broad St., Boston.

BACK NUMBERS OF ALL MAGAZINES may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 82 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE—BOUND VOLUMES NEW YORK TIMES, 1861-1865 inclusive. C. X., 328 Times, Times Square.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

THE BELLES OF ENGLAND. By J. J. Haven. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

IN THE PATH OF THE ALPHABET. An Historical Account of the Ancient Beginnings and Evolutions of the Modern Alphabet. By Frances D. Jermain. 12mo. Fort Wayne, Ind.: William D. Page. $1.25.

THE LIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE ELLIS LEWIS. 1798-1871. Of the First Elective Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By Burton Alva Konkle, 8vo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Campion & Co.

RICHARD III.: HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER. Reviewed in the Light of Recent Research. By Sir Clements R. Markham. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

MEMORIES. By Sir Owen Tudor Burne. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.20.

MOLTKE IN HIS HOME. By Friedrich August Dremler. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE LIFE OF A TEACHER. 1841-1906. By Edward Hicks Magill. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Literature.

Including Essays, Drama, and Art.

FINGERPOSTS TO CHILDREN'S READING. By Walter Taylor Field. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A STAFF OFFICER'S SCRAPBOOK: During the Russo-Japanese War. By Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Volume II., $4.80.

FROM KING TO KING: THE TRAGEDY OF THE PURITAN REVOLUTION. By G. Lowes Dickinson. 16mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1 net.

JOYZELLE AND MONNA VANNA. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

STUDIES IN PICTURES. An Introduction to the Famous Galleries. By John C. Van Dyke. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

AIMS AND IDEALS IN ART. Eight Lectures Delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy. By George Clausen. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

SIX LECTURES ON PAINTING. Delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, January, 1904. By George Clausen. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

STORIES OF THE ITALIAN ARTISTS FROM VASARI. Translated by E. L. Seeley. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

STUDIES IN SEVEN ARTS. By Arthur Symons. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

MODERN BOOKBINDINGS: Their Design and Decoration. By S. T. Prideaux. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Religion.

THE INVISIBLE THINGS AND OTHER SERMONS. By J. Sparhawk Jones. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE TEMPLE OF LOVE. By Ernest Newlandsmith. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.

THE CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRUTH. By Edward F. Usher. 12mo. Grafton, Mass.: Published by the author. (Paper.)

THE ANARCHY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. By Lyman P. Powell. 18mo. Northampton: Privately printed.

THE UNION HAGGADAH. Edited and published by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. 12mo. For sale by the Block Publishing Company. 35 cents.

THE SEDER SERVICE: For Passover Eve in the Home. Arranged by Mrs. Philip Cowen. 12mo. New York: Philip Cowen.

New Editions.

KINDNESS: Kindness in General, Kind Thoughts, Kind Words, Kind Actions. By Frederic W. Faber. 16mo. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Young Churchman Company. 90 cents.

THE LAST OF THE ROYAL STUARTS: Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York. By Herbert M. Vaughan. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Travel and Description.

THE ROMAN CAPITAL IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. The Citadel, the Temples, the Senatorial Palace, the Palace of the Conservatora, the Museum. By E. Rodocanachi. Translated by Frederick Lawton. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

SICILY, THE NEW WINTER RESORT: An Encyclopaedia of Sicily. By Douglas Sladen. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC: THE ITALIAN SIDE. An Architectural and Archæological Pilgrimage. By F. Hamilton Jackson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

DAMPIER'S VOYAGES: Consisting of a New Voyage Around the World, a Supplement to the Voyage Around the World, Two Voyages to Campeachy, a Discourse of Winds, a Voyage to New Holland, and a Vindication, in Answer to the Chimerical Relation of William Funnell. By Capt. William Dampier. Edited by John Masefield. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $7.50 net.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: The History, Scenery, and Great Game of Manica and Sofala. By R. C. F. Maugham. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

WOMAN: Her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece and Rome, and Among the Early Christians. By James Donaldson. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

Fiction.

LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER. By Hubert Bland. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS. Translated by Amparo Loring. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

THE FIRST CLAIM. By M. Hamilton. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A CRYSTAL AGE. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

FRANK BROWN, SEA APPRENTICE. By Frank T. Bullen. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

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THE WHITE CAT. By Gelett Burgess. 16mo. Illustrated. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE LONG ROAD. By John Oxenham. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A BATH IN AN ENGLISH TUB. By Charles Battell Loomis. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

FELICIA: The Making of a Comedienne. By Clara E. Laughlin. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LAW AND THE LETTER: A Story of the Province of Louisiana. By Mary Polk Winn and Margaret Hannis. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.25.

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MODERN PENMANSHIP AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION. By C. L. Ricketts. 8vo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

LITTLE STORIES OF GERMANY. By Mayde Barrows Dutton. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

LITTLE STORIES OF FRANCE. By Mayde Barrows Dutton. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

Science.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF BODILY DEATH. By Frederic W. H. Myers. Edited by Leopold Hamilton Myers. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 net.

COSMOS, THE SOUL AND GOD: A Monistic Interpretation of the Facts and Findings of Science. By Charles London Arnold. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

HOW IT WORKS: Dealing in Simple Language with Steam, Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound, Hydraulics, Optics, &c., with their Applications to Apparatus in Common Use. By Archibald Williams. 12mo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

MOTOR CAR PRINCIPLES: The Gasoline Automobile. By Roger B. Whitman. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

A SATCHEL GUIDE FOR THE VACATION TOURIST. A Compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium, and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Austria and Italy. By W. J. Rolfe. Revised annually. 16mo. With Maps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

ITALIAN ALMANAC FOR 1907. 12mo. New York: Francesco Tocci.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BROWNING. By Arthur Symons. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

LITERARY FORGERIES. By J. A. Farrer. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE NEXT STREET BUT ONE. By M. Loane. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EFFICIENT LIFE. By Luther H. Gulick. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

CONCRETE FACTORIES: An Illustrated Review of the Principles of Construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Including Reports of the Sub-Committee on Tests of the United States Geological Survey, and the French Rules on Reinforced Concrete. Completed by Robert W. Lesley. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Bruce & Banning.

DON'TS FOR EVERYBODY. A Handy Book of Hints and Helps. Intended for All Classes and Conditions of Society. Compiled by Frederic Reddale. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 35 cents. (Paper.)

SCARABS. An Introduction to the Study of Egyptian Seals and Signet Rings. By Percy E. Newberry. Illustrated. 8vo. London: Archibald Constable & Co., Limited.

THE TOMB OF HATSHOPSITU. Introduction by Theodore M. Davis. THE LIFE AND MONUMENTS OF THE QUEEN. By Edouard Naville. DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDING AND EXCAVATION OF THE TOMB. By Howard Carter. Large quarto. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $12.50 net.

THE SEIGNIORIAL SYSTEM IN CANADA. A Study in French Colonial Policy. By William Bennett Munro. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THREE ACRES AND LIBERTY. By Bolton Hall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE MANOR AND THE MANORIAL RECORDS. By Nathaniel J. Hone. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. A Comparative Study of England, France, Prussia, and the United States. By Percy Ashley. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

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MARCH

1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Fogazzaro's "The Sinner" to be Issued Shortly—"Mother," by Maxim Gorky, in Book Form—Various Notes.

OWING to delay in the work of translation Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out the first issue of "The Sinner" by Fogazzaro a little later than they expected. It will, however, be ready by the end of the month or the first week in April. The remarkable sale throughout America and Europe of the first two novels by this Italian writer, "The Saint" and "The Patriot," leads the publishers to expect a big demand for the third novel. "The Sinner" has already been translated into French and published in France.

D. Appleton & Co. announce the publication in book form of the novel "Mother" by Maxim Gorky, the Russian Socialist, who visited and lectured in America last year. The book will have the same illustrations by Ivanowski that have appeared in Appleton's Magazine, in which the novel has been running serially.

The three following books, previously announced by McClure, Phillips & Co., are issued to-day: "The Croxley Master," by A. Conan Doyle; "He Knew Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell; "A Night at Avignon," by Cale Young Rice.

Messrs. Baker & Taylor give March 20 as the date of issue for John H. Prentis's "The Case of Dr. Horace," which they call a new kind of detective story, both sides of a murder case being set before the reader, and Margaret Prescott Montague's novel, "The Sowing of Alderson Cree." "The Golden Hawk," by Edith Rickert, they publish April 10.

Brentano's is publishing a novel by Ellison Harding entitled "The Demetrian."

Stanley Unwin of the London publishing house of T. Fisher Unwin, is visiting this country to obtain American manuscripts.

Italy of the Renaissance continues, happily, to be treated by writers with an ability for highly colored style. "Tasso and His Times" will be described by Boulting in a volume which will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in April. The book will be of ordinary size, but of extraordinary quality, for Mr. Boulting had written of the Tasso and their people, Italy that was red-wined and that was scholarly, and of the poet with his public greatness and his private melancholy, with an unusual literary brilliance.

The April Century will have as frontispiece a reproduction in color of Ivanowski's painting of Miss Annie Russell as Puck, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Tudor Jenks has written for A. S. Barnes & Co. a book entitled "In the Days of Goldsmith," which will be added to the stories of great writers.

An explanatory and descriptive article on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, written by one of its architects, C. Grant La Farge, and illustrated by Jules Guérin, will be a feature of the April issue of Scribner's Magazine.

"Freedom in the Church," by Dr. Alexander Allen, is a book which the Macmillan Company announces as of special timeliness and interest.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are adding to their "New Knowledge" series, a volume by Prof. Felix le Dantec of the Sorbonne, entitled "The Nature and Origin of Life." Prof. le Dantec is a leading exponent of the mechanical theory of life, and he has here given an elaborate exposition of his creed.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. published this week "The Morning-Glory Club," a humorous novel, by George A. Kyle, descriptive of a women's club in a small town.

Among the Spring books of the Frederick A. Stokes Company are: "The Unseen Jury," a novel of mystery, by Edward Clary Root, and "The Garden Month by Month," an illustrated handbook for gardening, by Mabel Cabot Sedgwick, for March publication; "In the Cause of Freedom," a story of Russia, by Arthur W. Marchmont, for April, and for publication in May are "The Star of Valhalla," a novel about the Christianizing of Norway, by Myra Geraldine Cross, and three books on hygiene—"The Nutrition of Man," by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale; "The Art of Living in Good Health," by Dr. D. S. Loger, and "Worry," by Dr. C. W. Salseby.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. have added to their valuable Nature Books an exhaustive and sumptuously illustrated volume on reptiles, by Raymond L. Dittmars, Curator of Reptiles at the New York Zoological Park. The illustrations are mostly photographs from life. The title is simply "The Reptile Book." Among their novels is "The First Claim," by M. Hamilton, a woman of India whose identity even her publishers cannot discover. The same firm announces for Spring publication "The Lone Star," by Eugene P. Lyle, whose first novel was "The Missourian." The story will deal with the annexation of Texas and the tragedy of the Alamo.

Keble Howard, author of "The Smith," which is announced by McClure, Phillips & Co. for publication this Spring, is Keble Bell, formerly the editor of The Sketch of London. Under his pseudonym Mr. Bell is making a reputation as one of the leading humorists of the day in England.

Messrs. Duffield & Co. announce the following for March 30: "The Windfall," a romance, by Charles Egbert Craddock; "A Winged Victory," a novel of the West, by R. M. Lovett, class poet of the Harvard class of '92 and author of "Richard Gresham"; "The Ferry of Fate," a story of the Russian Jews, by Samuel Gordon, and "Business and Education," by Frank A. Vanderlip, being the first collection of his speeches on finance, industry, and education. The title of "The Dower Woods," by Emma Brooke, which is to be brought out on the same date—and also in England by Heinemann—has been changed to "Sir Elyot of the Woods."

Under the title "The Kingdom of Man," Henry Holt & Co. will issue, March 23, three papers on the necessary control of nature by E. Ray Lankester, Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, and a story of serious psychological intent, "Growth," by Graham Travers. In April they will issue a small volume compilation by R. J. Cross of "One Hundred Great Poems."

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. state that the sales of "Friday, the 13th," Thomas W. Lawson's novel, has necessitated the printing of a third large edition. Sixty thousand copies have been sold already.

A revised edition of "The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms" will shortly be brought out by Funk & Wagnalls. This work, edited by W. D. P. Bliss, will be brought up to date by articles on child labor, railroad rates, income tax, municipal ownership, &c.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are issuing a second edition of Henry Smith Williams's five-volume "History of Science."

"A Draught of the Blue," (Putnams,) by T. W. Bain, author of "A Digit of the Moon," has gone into a second edition.

The April number of The Ladies' Home Journal will specialize on fiction and gardening, besides giving extra space, because of the season, to the fashions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing a two-volume Life of Walter Pater, by Thomas Wright. The work is marked by an elaboration of detailed facts concerning the incidents of Pater's life.

L. J. Freeman is about to add to his series of "The Key Books," six volumes on the arts and history: Painting, by Prof. Jewett of Mount Holyoke; Sculpture, by L. J. Freeman; Literature, (two volumes,) by Dr. Martha H. Shackford of Wellesley College, and History, (two volumes,) by R. B. Franklin of the Rogers High School.

"The New Theology," the title taken from the phrase that the Rev. R. J. Campbell has so largely helped to inaugurate and has now expounded, will be issued the 20th of this month by the Macmillan Company. Other books announced by this house are Mr. Putnam Weal's "The Truce in the East and the Aftermath," dealing with "Japan and the New Position," "China and the Chinese," and "The Powers and Their Influence"; "A Victor of Salamis," a story of love and adventure in ancient Greece, by William Stearns Davis; a handbook to "Roman Picture Galleries," by Alice Robertson, and a poetic drama entitled "The Coming of Philibert," by Sara King Wiley.

Mr. Prescott Hall's work on immigration has been accepted so widely as a text book by schools and colleges that Henry Holt & Co. are making a fourth printing of it.

March 27 is the date set for the publication by the Century Company of "Partners of Providence," by Charles D. Stewart, who has himself experienced the life on the Mississippi boats that he gives his "cub" pilot.

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EDWARD J. CLODE, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, March 17, 1907.

THE SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF THE ONLY LIVING EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. He went to Buffalo in 1855; was admitted to the bar, 1859; became Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, 1863-6; Sheriff, 1870-3, and was chosen Mayor of Buffalo in 1881. He was elected President of the United States in 1884 and again in 1892. Mr. Cleveland now lives at Princeton, N. J.

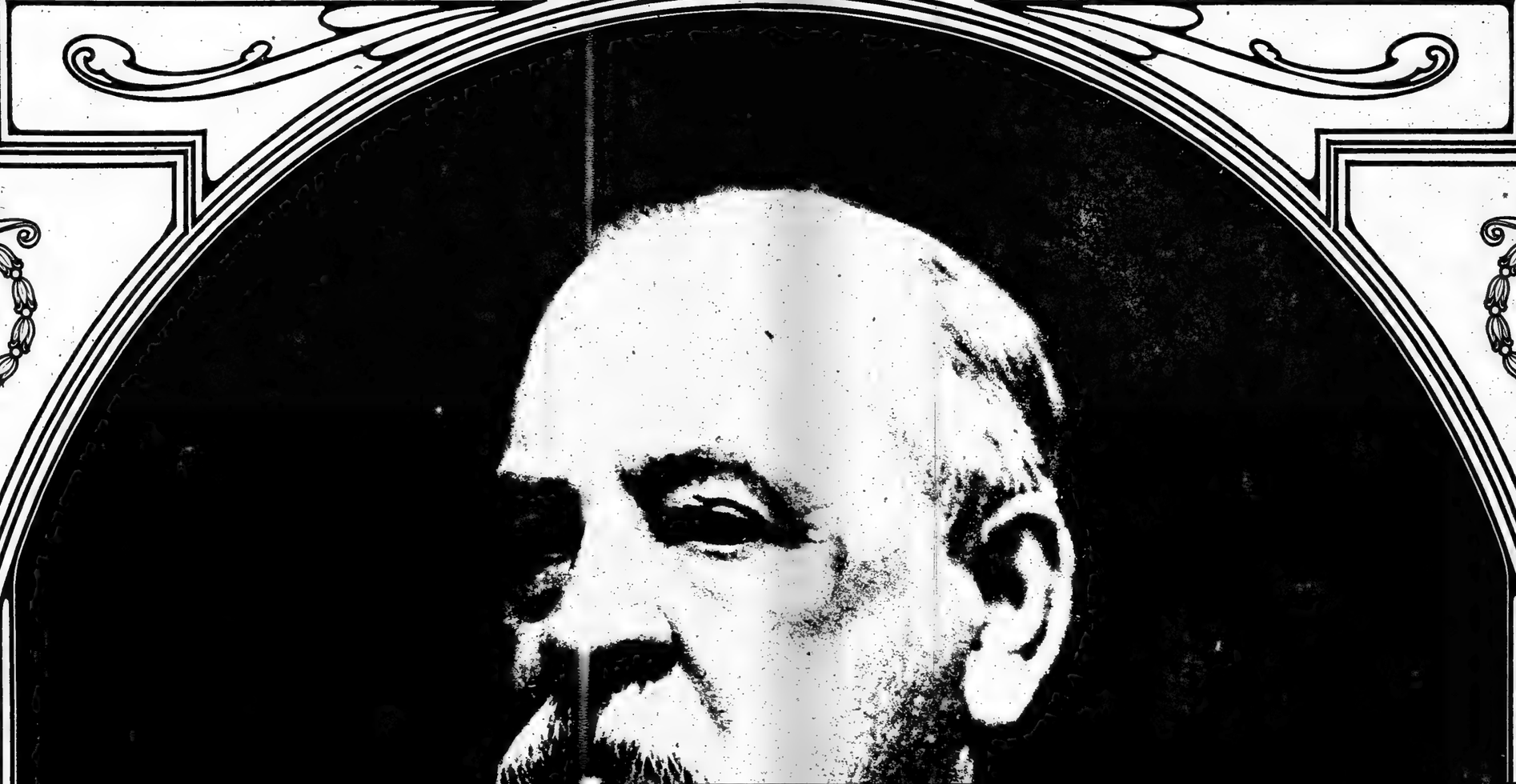

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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BIRTHPLACE OF MR. CLEVELAND AT CALDWELL, N. J.

Mr. Cleveland and his son at his Princeton, N. J., home.

ROOM IN WHICH MR. CLEVELAND WAS BORN.

(From Stereograph, Copyright 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

(See Magazine Section.)

THE MI-CAREME FESTIVAL AT THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

Photographs of the participants in the celebration held March 9th, in which all the costumes represented some period of American life, both ancient and modern. The masqueraders amused the guests by various characteristic performances.
(Photos by Jessie Tarbox Beals.)

COLORED FOLKS.
Left to right: Mr. Wilke, Miss Jones, Mrs. L. C. D. Eakins, Miss Eastman, Mr. Wright, Randall Hoyt, Miss Parsons. *In front:* Ashbell Bryan.

THE SPANISH AMERICANS
Left to right: Clifford Parker, Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, Mrs. Rupert, Mrs. Lyon, Dr. Fred Gillette, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Dorge Lynn.

THE "MIXED" GROUP.

MEXICANS.

Mrs. Merritt Post, G. Henry Squiers, Mrs. F. S. Lamb, Howard Earl, Miss Brandon, Mr. De Lima, Merritt Post, Mrs. De Lima, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Stewart, F. S. Lamb.

COWBOYS.

Back row: Edmund Agache, Mr. Leggett, Miss Woodworth, Frank Dekun, Walter Ife, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Carpenter. *Front row:* Mrs. Woodworth Taylor, Mrs. Heddian, Miss Ife.

QUAKERS.

Mrs. Walter Mullmer, R. Rogers, Miss Du Deck, John De Witt Warner, Mrs. J. D. Rice, Miss May Herrick, Chas. R. Lamb, Mrs. Mullmer.

A PORTO RICO WEDDING.

Back row: Maid, Mrs. Turner Ashley Beall, Mr. Scudder, Mrs. Ralph, Mr. Davis, Miss Ralph, (bride.) Jas. B. Brockhurst, (bridegroom.) N. F. Stout, Mrs. Fanny Rowell, John Murphy. *Front row:* Mrs. Bennett.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

Notable paintings by well-known artists seen in the exhibition which opened Saturday, March 16th.
(Photographed by P. A. Juley.)

"TROUBLE AHEAD."
By J. G. Brown, N. A. *(Copyright, 1907, by the Artist.)*

THE MASCOT.
By H. W. Watrous.

SLEEP.
By Carroll Beckwith.

LISTENING TO THE SEA WAVES.
By Charles Curran.

AN INTERLUDE.
By Sergeant Kendall. *(Copyright, 1907, by the Artist.)*

"THE TERRACE."
By William Thorne, A. N. A.
Bought by the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, D. C.

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.
Latest and favorite portrait of Mr. Harriman, from painting by V. Krumhaar.

MRS. R. L. SEWALL.
(Miss Juanita C. Hewitt.)
Painting by William Thorne, A. N. A., on exhibition at the Academy.

L.

RAELS.
ed by M. Knoedler & Co.

MA
From the Original

PALATIAL HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

NUMBER FIVE IN THE SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTISTIC INTERIORS OF NEW YORK HOMES. RESIDENCE OF JOHN HENRY HAMMOND.

(Photos by Brown Bros., Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times.)

(See Magazine Section.)

LOUIS SEIZE
RECEPTION ROOM

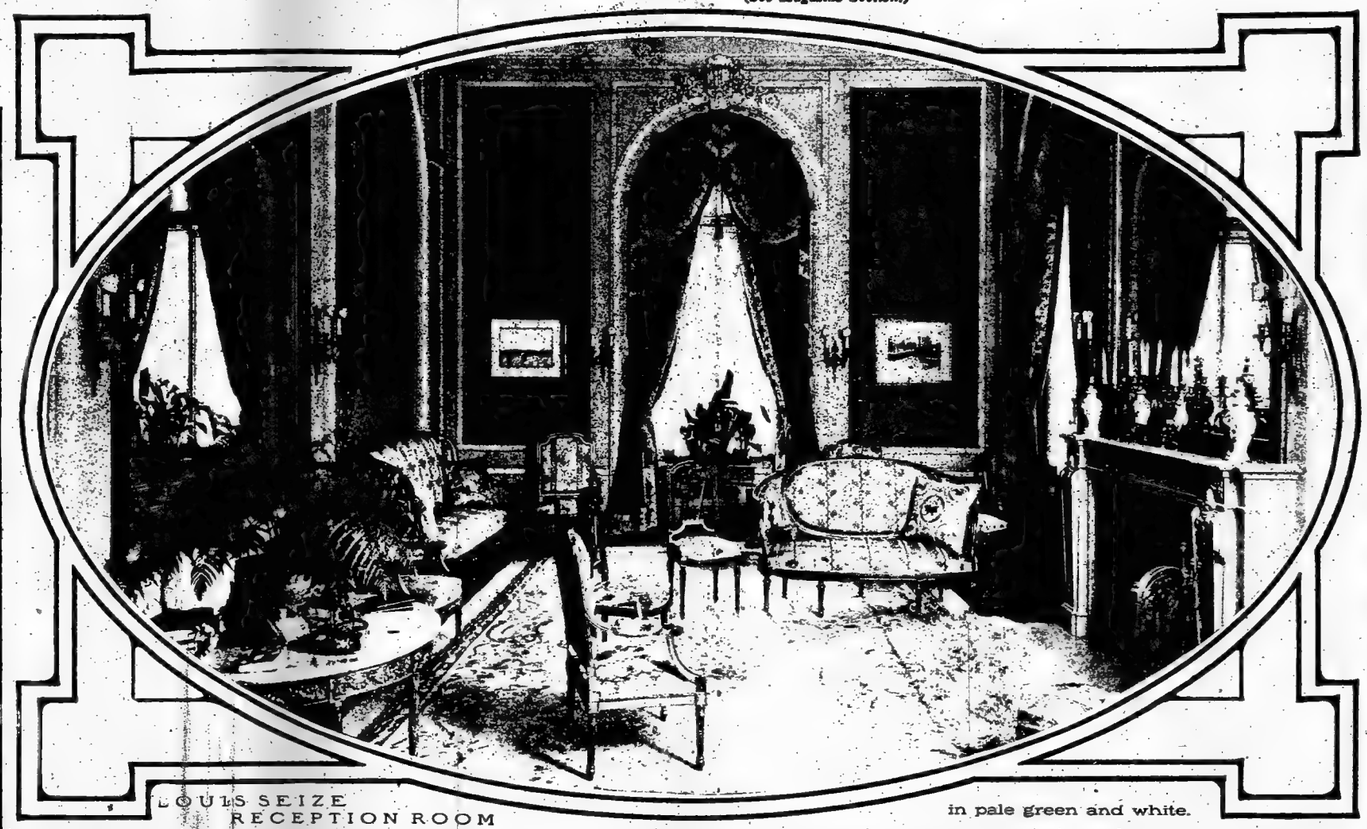

in pale green and white.

ENTRANCE HALL
in white marble and
Caen stone.

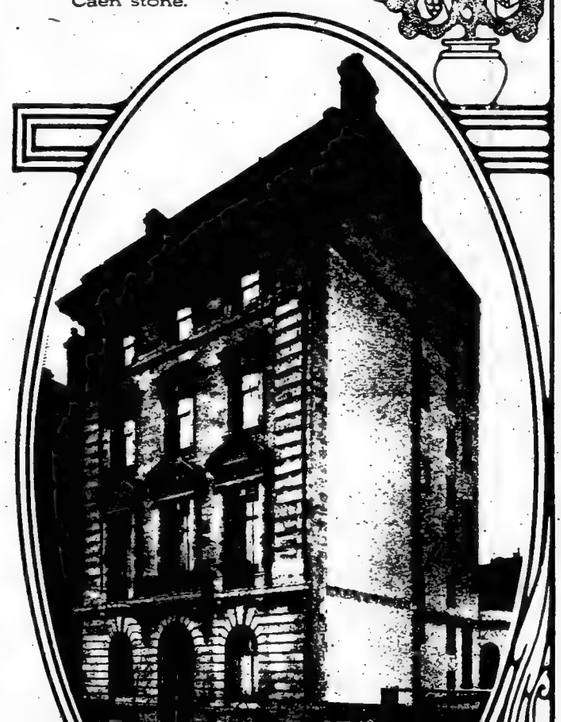

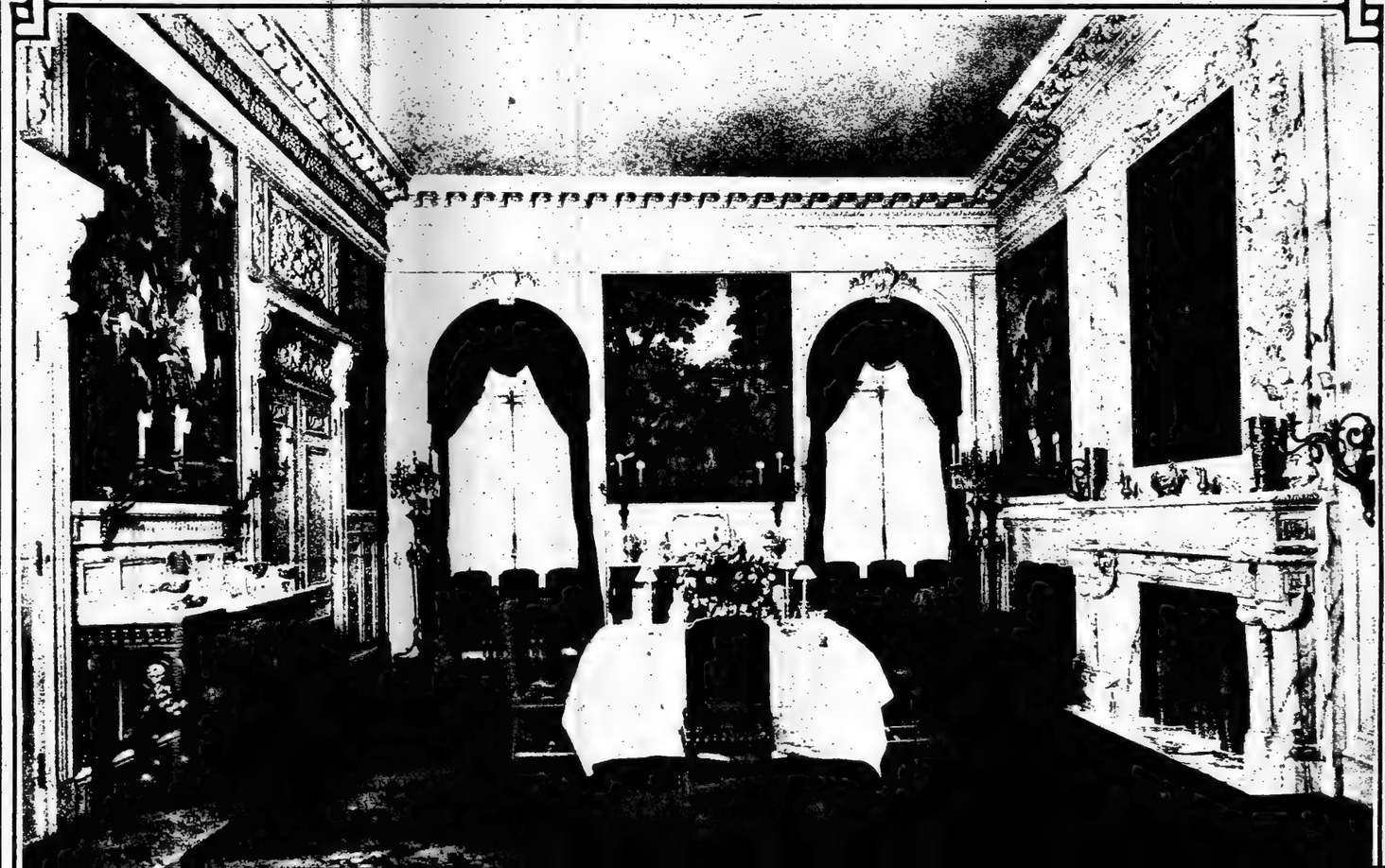

EXTERIOR
OF MR.
HAMMOND'S
RESIDENCE AT
9 EAST 91st ST.

RED LOUIS SEIZE DINING ROOM.
Red and green Aubusson tapestries.

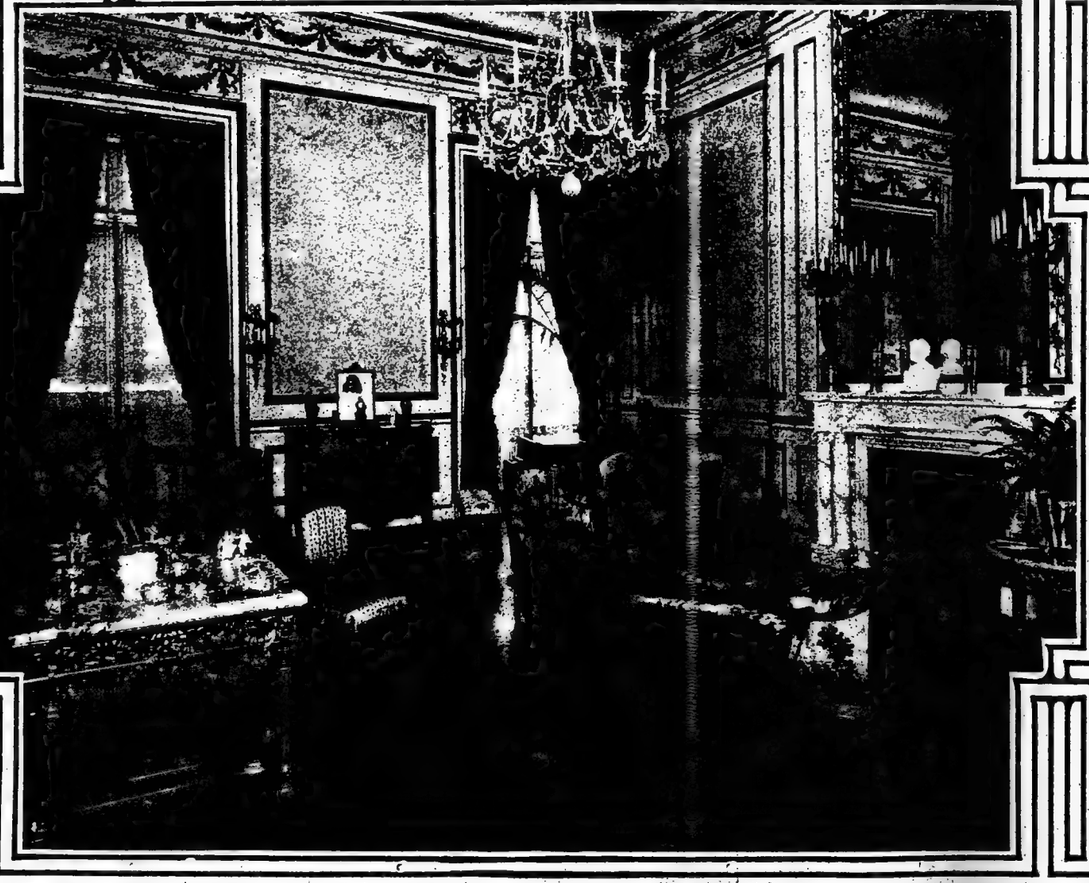

MUSIC ROOM
In gray and gold, with Rose du Barry hangings.

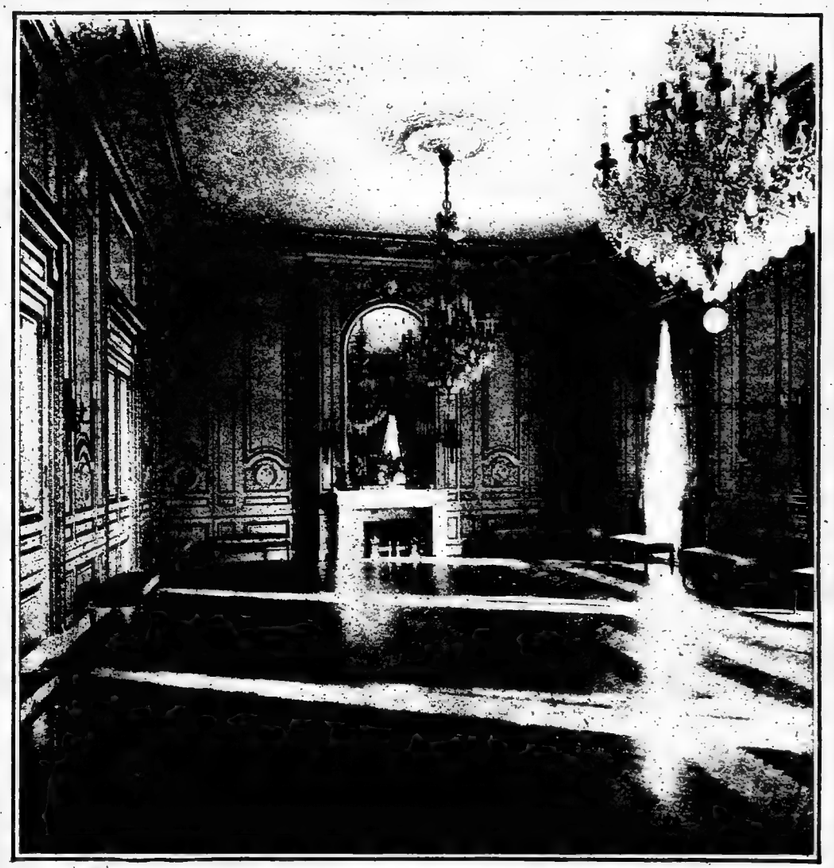

SALON AND BALLROOM
in white and gold, with crystal chandeliers.

A GROUP OF WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY PEOPLE.

MRS. HENRY S REDMOND.
(Miss Julie Parsons.)
(Photo. Copyright, by A. W. Stevichs.)

MRS. BERKELEY MOSTYN.
(Miss Helen White.)
(Photo by Alman & Co.)

(1) THE RECKONING. (2) CUPID'S DART.
(3) THE GIBSON PROMENADE.

THE GIBSON PICTURES

As given by Miss Valeska Suratt and the "Gibson Girls" in the "Belle of Mayfair."
(Photographed exclusively for The New York Times by Brown Bros.)

MISS FRANCES STARR
in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco Theatre.
Posed Exclusively for The New York Times. (Photo by Bangs.)

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Two Beautiful Bronze Medals,
"Agriculture" and "Commerce," finest Louisiana Purchase Souvenirs made in Paris, sold in French Section, Art Palace, $1 and $2. I purchased remainder "in bond"; both prepaid 75 cents; illustrated circular free. Nisbet's Book Shop, 30 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

Overlooking the River and Embankment Gardens.

THE LONDON HOME OF THE PILGRIMS,
AND THE FASHIONABLE EUROPEAN RESORT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

AMBASSADOR TOASTS AMBASSADOR: MR. WHITELAW REID PROPOSING MR. BRYCE'S HEALTH AT THE PILGRIMS' CLUB FAREWELL BANQUET.

The Pilgrims' Club, which exists to promote good relations between the United States and Great Britain, had the greatest chance of its career at the Savoy Hotel on February 6, when it entertained Mr. James Bryce on the eve of his departure for Washington. To have the author of the "American Commonwealth" as its chief guest, and to know that he was at the same time our accredited representative to Washington, must have made the Pilgrims feel that they had with them the most distinguished embodiment of the sentiment which they cherish. Mr. Bryce's health was proposed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Mr. Choate cabled: "Assure Mr. Bryce of enthusiastic greeting from all America. He has done great service to the American Commonwealth. England could have sent us no more welcome representative."

The above is a reproduction of a drawing from The Illustrated London News of the Banquet given at The Savoy (London) by the Pilgrims to the Right Hon. James Bryce on his appointment as British Ambassador to the United States.

The Comforts and Luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its Cuisine and Service combined with the most moderate charges, places it absolutely in the front rank of all Hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all American travellers.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON.

HENRI PRUGER. *General Manager.*

35 H. P. Runabout, $4,000.

SOME scores of Matheson owners who have driven their cars for a year and more, who have subjected them to the hardest kind of use under all conditions, have absolutely refused to consider the purchase of 1907 models of other makes. They say, these owners, that they do not believe any other American car of 1907 manufacture can give them the service that they know they can continue to get from their 1906 Matheson.

These Matheson owners are our salesmen. They, and owners of 1905 Mathesons, have given demonstrations for us. They have converted those of their friends who had a liking for other makes. They have caused the demand which already has nearly exhausted the Matheson output for 1907. They believe, and we *know*, that their 1906 models will be giving them 100% in road value in 1909.

If you intend purchasing a high-class car you should see the Matheson. If you know a Matheson owner we have nothing more to say; if not, come in while we still have some cars to show you; either will make evident to you why the Matheson is the accepted Standard American Car.

The Matheson Co. of New York

1619-21-23 Broadway

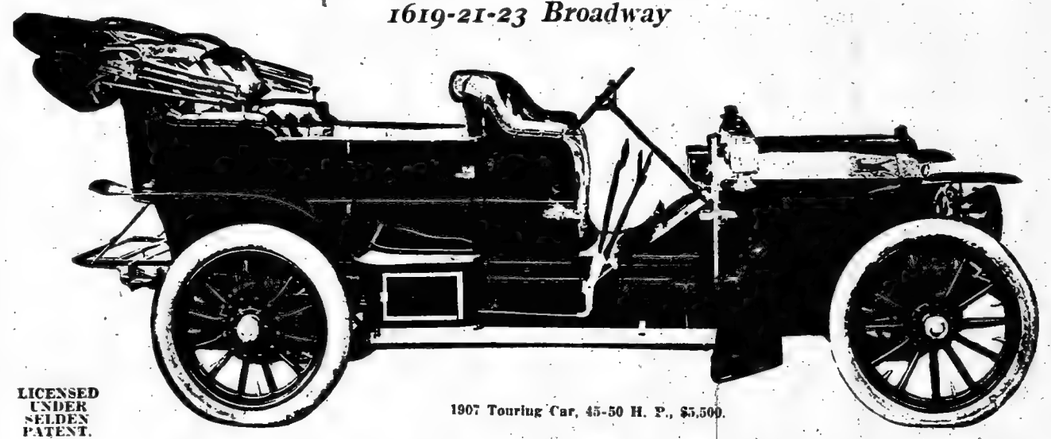

1907 Touring Car, 45-50 H. P., $5,500.

LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT.

MATHESON

B.L.M.

Weight, 1,400 lbs. means a year's hard usuage on one set of tires, a record-breaking speed on hills; and more real forward impetus than many 60-H.P. cars. Write for catalog No. 6. It's free.

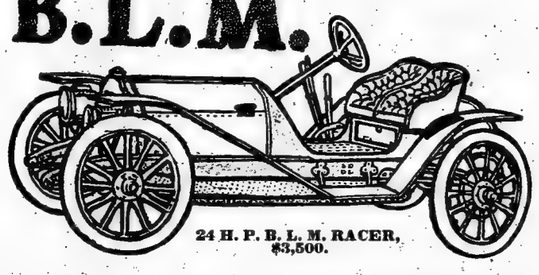

24 H. P. B. L. M. RACER, $3,500.

A mile-a-minute easy; thirty miles an hour on the low gear, two miles an hour when you wish. A marvelous control which makes it the safest car to drive in the city streets.

THE B. L. M. is a 24-H. P. racer. By this we mean not only that its lines and its speed are those of a small racing car, but that all the principles of construction, all the perfection of detail in the finish of its parts are those which are embodied in those great racing machines on which manufacturers stake their reputations. This speed, this ability to withstand a terrific strain, this combination of strength with lightness makes for so great a cost that the manufacturer cannot possibly afford to put out a touring car or a runabout to compare with the speed marvel which represents him in events such as the Vanderbilt Cup Race. You do find these qualities in the B. L. M.

THE average runabout is only a chassis of the standard touring car with a runabout body slapped on. Its owner has the same cost of upkeep as a man owning a touring car. While weight has been reduced only 150 to 200 pounds, carrying capacity has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent., and speed and power as compared to weight increased only 5%.

THE B. L. M. is designed and constructed for one purpose only: to give you all the endurance, lasting value, perfection of construction and perfect efficiency at all times of a racing car, which it resembles in every way save in point of size. Write for our catalog number six. It is a wealth of information on the points which make for greatness in a car.

WE are offering for immediate delivery a few of the famous Westinghouse Cars. The Westinghouse is the one car in the world perfect for use in America under all conditions. It is built in France, in the great Westinghouse factory at Havre. It is built entirely of the unequalled French material, built entirely by the unequalled French workmen and imported into this country exactly as other French cars are imported.

THE Westinghouse is designed for use on American roads. No other car in the world, foreign or American, can give you the speed, power, strength, endurance and reliability under all conditions that the Westinghouse gives you; none other can give you its beauty, splendor and luxury.

B. L. M. Motor Car Co., 29 West 42d Sireet, New York.

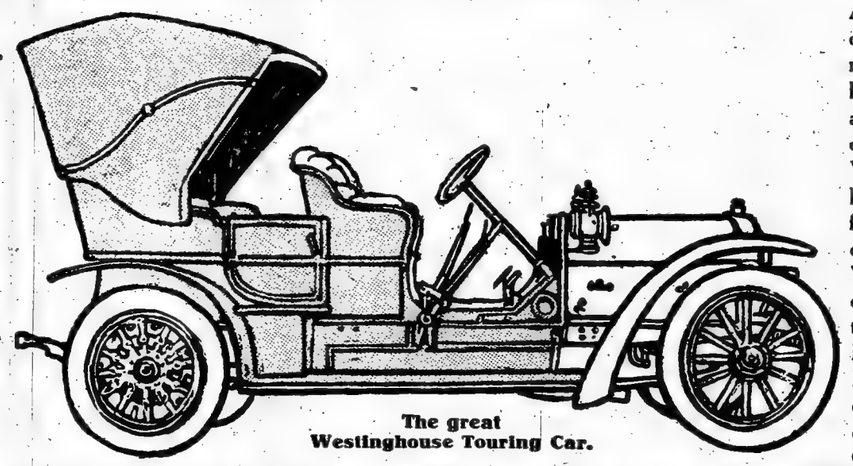

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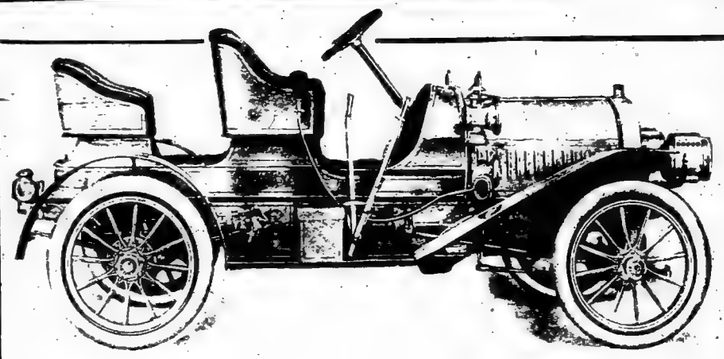

Mora Roadsters, $2,500.

The Mora Roadster materially expresses the ideal medium powered, serviceable car, whose cost is within the means of the average successful man. The owners of Mora Roadsters are not racers, the car is not designed for a terrific speed which is never used in the average running.

The Mora Roadster is designed for a speed up to 50 miles an hour on the level and over moderate hills on the high, with a flexibility that allows of throttle control down from 50 to 4 miles an hour without change of gears.

When it is considered that the high-powered heavy cars that claim whirlwind speed are carrying an excess of weight at an exorbitant cost of maintenance, fuel and tires, the light-weight 24 H. P. Mora Roadster stands out brilliantly as a tempting investment for the man whose speed demands are within the bounds of reason and the law.

The Mora Roadster gives you all the speed you can use, on the level and up the hills, at a saving of weight, fuel, tires, wear and tear that the higher powered heavy cars demand for something they are never called upon to deliver. This saving alone makes owning a Mora Roadster worth while.

The Mora Roadster is built on the lasting, permanent principles that the best foreign cars have used for the last three years. The materials are standard—the best obtainable.

When you buy a MORA ROADSTER you make an investment, you get a car which is built with its use five years from now ever in mind. Five years hence it will be running as well, as smoothly, as strongly; it will be as efficient, as comfortable, as any American car then made and offered for sale.

If five years hence you should wish to buy another car, you could not get a better running car, but only a car with a line of furnishings and fittings in luxuries, not essentials.

The Mora Roadster has the Mora Pan support, a metal pan that extends from crank to gear case, to which is bolted the entire driving mechanism. Motor and gears set is bolted to this support, which is bolted to the frame as a single unit. There is no working loose of any part of the Mora construction, there is no lost motion to overcome, there is no vibration to rack and deteriorate the car, but a steady, even torque that makes every fractional horse power help drive the car.

At its price, $2,500, with double ignition system and full equipment, The Mora Roadster will prove itself a real investment.

Don't you think you want a Mora Car when you want a Motor Car?

CIMIOTTI BROS.,

BROADWAY & 110TH STREET,

GREATER NEW YORK AGENCY.

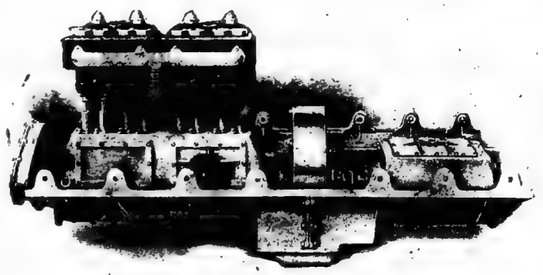

Complete Power Plant Ready for Installation in Car.

THE ELMORE

is the only car which does not go up hill and down hill at the same time.

DO you know that a car with a four-cycle engine begins to deteriorate from the first minute you use it and continues to deteriorate every minute you use it? It DOES and this is WHY it does. The four-cycle engine gives a forward impulse, a shove ahead, NOT with EVERY stroke of the piston, but ONLY with every OTHER stroke of the piston. This causes a constant and extreme vibration that shakes the whole car every moment that the engine is running. Sit in ANY four-cycle engine car and FEEL it shake. Look for the SHAKE at ANY demonstration given you—and when you FEEL the shake, BEWARE. This vibration WEARS OUT the steel parts of the car in a remarkable way—it does not visibly wear them away, but it CRYSTALLIZES the steel. It so acts upon the molecular attraction of the particles of steel for each other that they lose their coherence, they lose their property of STICKING TOGETHER. Result, that the steel so deteriorates that when the car encounters some road obstacle, a bump, a rut, a stone, car tracks, that a broken axle, broken springs result; all SORTS of breaks result—usually with a dangerous accident. The car would not have minded this road obstacle had not the steel been CRYSTALLIZED through vibration. When you are being given a demonstration of a four-cycle car make 'em take you up a steep hill on high speed; then FEEL the vibration. That car is going up hill and down hill at the same time; every yard it goes up hill is making it go down hill—deteriorate.

THE Elmore has a two-cycle engine. The two-cycle engine gives a forward impulse with EVERY stroke of the piston. There is no pause and forward jerks, pause and jerk, as in the four-cycle engine. Sit in an Elmore with the engine going and you may hear it—very faintly—but you won't FEEL it. There is none of that violent vibration in the Elmore which crystallizes the steel and makes it breakable. You don't RISK your LIFE in an Elmore after you have used it awhile. Elmore owners who had given their cars a year's hard usage—with no repair bills—indignantly REFUSED when offered two hundred dollars less than the purchase price of their car. When you buy an Elmore you get a car that does NOT begin to wear out the minute it is put in use.

THE Elmore beats the world up hill. The constant forward impulse does not give the backward pull of gravity a chance to slip in and pull back between the forward impulses. It moves steadily forward and up. The Elmore fairly FLIES over hills, and it will take you farther in a day than any other car, provided the other car does not try to run at such a terrifically dangerous speed on the level road that your life is in peril through slight road shocks, which may at any time shatter crystallized axle, crank shaft or piston. The Elmore does not go down hill while it runs up hill. It is on the LEVEL ALL the time.

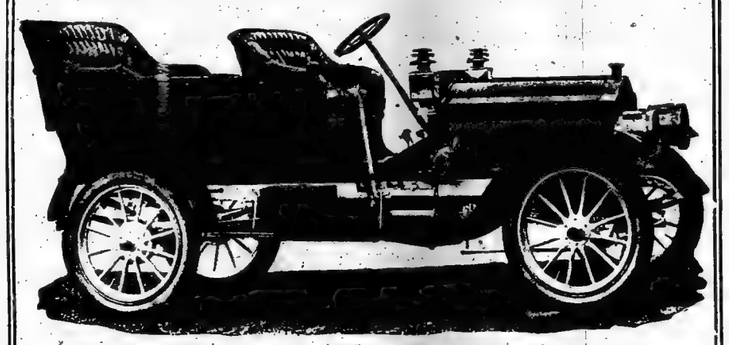

35 H. P. 4-Cylinder Elmore: Price $2,500.

There is only one way to appreciate the advantages of the Elmore simplicity. Come in and try it. We will show you all the speed you can use; more power than you can use; a freedom from motoring troubles of all sorts and a car that has NO up-keep expense attached to it. The Elmore at $1,750 or $2,500 is a far better car in every way than many cars selling at from $4,000 to $5,000. Come in and we will SHOW you that this is so.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY,

1851 BROADWAY, at 61st St., N. Y. City.

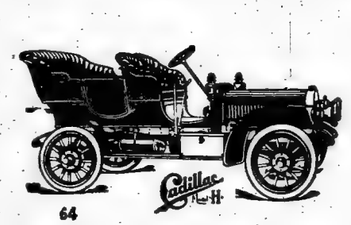

64

4-Cylinder, $2,500.

$800.

Cadillac Reasons Why

You are asked to pay less for a Cadillac than for any other car of equal power and quality.

You save on your original investment. You save on repair bills. You save on fuel and oil. You save delays and days of impatience for you while the other car would be spending its time in the repair shop, awaiting a new part.

The Cadillac is made in the largest and best automobile factory in the world. The present day Cadillac factory is composed of the combined interests of the Cadillac factory and the Leland & Faulconer Mfg. Co., who for years have made and sold more successful gasoline motors than any other concern. This concentration means much to the prospective automobile buyer.

The Cadillac factory, by its system of standardizing and the size of its output, is able to *sell* a Cadillac Car at a price it would cost any other factory to *make* the car. That saving goes to you.

With our enormous output we must be sure that every car we turn out is absolutely the best of its class. We are. Every Cadillac owner (there are 17,000 of them) will tell you that he is running his car at 1 ss expense than any other car of equal power. The economy of upkeep is insured by the quality of material used. Even the lowest priced Cadillac, the Model K at $800, has as good material as you will find in any motor car, no matter what the price.

That saving on repairs you keep.

The mechanical perfection of the Cadillacs, their perfect carburation and certain ignition, their open construction, every part the most perfect of its kind, insures 100 per cent. motive power for every atom of fuel used.

The Cadillac lubricating system is designed *not to sell* alone, but to be incorporated into the Cadillac car to make the Cadillac the best lubricated and longest lived car on the market. You save on fuel and oil.

It would be absurd for us, producing the quantity of cars annually turned out of the Cadillac factory, to run the slightest chance of being flooded with repairs or demands for replacement of broken or badly wearing parts. This surely would occur if Cadillacs were not made as well as they are. With our purchasing power twice as great as that of any other automobile factory, we can buy the highest grade material at a price that allows its use in every Cadillac, from the lowest to the highest priced car.

That insures your car against defects or poor material.

Your Cadillac will be an every-day car. In addition to the facilities the Cadillac Company employ to produce a good car at a moderate price, the system of standardizing every part makes replacement, in case of accident, a time-saving process. We can ship a duplicate part of any Cadillac in most cases the day the order is received.

This system of making every part to a certain scale and size minimizes the cost of production and enables us to know, to an undoubted certainty, that every part of every Cadillac is mechanically perfect. The system of supervision and examination enables us to know, to an undoubted certainty, that every part of every Cadillac is of one standard grade; better than which no car is made. In finish and detail the Cadillacs meet every taste and requirement.

Bearing in mind that you save on the purchase price, on the repairs and on the cost of running, do you think that in justice to your business judgment you can afford NOT to see the Cadillac before you buy a car?

You may arrange for a demonstration at your convenience. Select the car of the type, or at the price best suited to you, drop us a line, or phone for the car to call at your home or your office to prove its superiority in any test you desire.

You'll buy a Cadillac after a demonstration.

WALTER C. MARTIN,

Broadway and 62d Street, N. Y.
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Sole Importer
Silent Six Rolls-Royce Cars.

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Cadillac Cars.

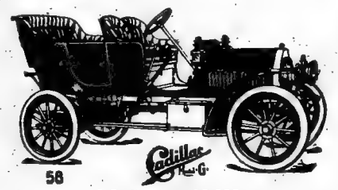

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4-Cylinder, $2,000.

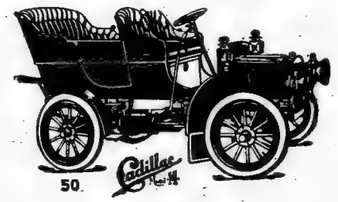

50

$950.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, warmer to-day; fair, colder to-morrow; wind southwest.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,949. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907.—50 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLICE LEND CASH TO BINGHAM'S CLERK

Mock Out for Borrowing $3,500 from Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants.

JEROME IS INVESTIGATING

Inspectors Nally, Titus, and Flood and Capt. O'Connor Lent Him $500 to $1,000 Each.

The District Attorney's office is busy investigating transactions in the Police Department by means of which James L. Mock, who, until last Thursday, was Commissioner Bingham's executive clerk, has borrowed at least $3,500 from police officers high in the department.

Incidentally, Commissioner Bingham and Assistant District Attorney Ely are trying to find out how Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors, who earn salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,750 a year, are able to lend to a clerk in Headquarters amounts of $500 and $1,000 without security, and merely because he asked for it. They also want to know the motive for these loans.

Mock, who as Executive Clerk had charge of the filing of documents and of other routine matters, was asked to resign last Wednesday. Although Commissioner Bingham had been watching him for some time, he did not find out that Mock had borrowed money from anybody until Tuesday, when Mock was at home suffering from a cold. Then Gen. Bingham discovered what he had been seeking for six months, and he told Mrs. Mock, who called him on the telephone to tell of her husband's illness, that he need not report for work the next day.

Commissioner Bingham discovered that Inspector Nally had lent $1,000 to Mock. Inspectors Titus and Flood had lent him $500, Capt. O'Connor $800, Sergt. "Bob" McNaught $75, Sergt. Charles Becker $50, and Capt. Hodgins $15. Capt. Schlottmann is said to have owned up to lending him $20, although he denies this. The latter told the Commissioner that he thought he got his money back, "but couldn't remember."

Bunkoed, Bingham Says.

There is no criminal charge against Mock, at present, but the District Attorney proposes to follow the investigation until he finishes it. Commissioner Bingham said last night:

"I don't care to discuss this Mock incident until the District Attorney has finished his examination. Mock simply bunkoed the cops who loaned him money. He couldn't do anything for them, for I began to distrust him a long time ago. I tried to get him, and when I failed I dismissed him. It's funny how Inspectors and Captains can lend such large sums of money from their salaries."

When Commissioner Bingham took hold of the Police Department he found that the routine work of the office had been sadly neglected, and that he would need some one familiar with executive and clerical work to so arrange the records of the department that they could be easily reached. At that time Mock applied to him for a place. He had been a managing clerk in the office of William D. Guthrie, and prior to entering Mr. Guthrie's office had been a clerk in the Department of Justice in Washington. He had excellent recommendations, and, as he had no political affiliations, Gen. Bingham was attracted to him. He had the place made for him, and the salary was fixed at $2,100 a year. When he entered the office the Commissioner warned him that there would be pitfalls made for him, and he must beware of the temptations that beset every man in the Police Department.

Set a Watch on Mock.

Mock took hold of the work set for him with a will, and made a most efficient executive clerk. But about six months ago Gen. Bingham heard that he had borrowed money from members of the department, and started to have him carefully watched. When he used the telephone, whether it was from his home or from the office, a note of the call and the nature of the conversation was made. He was trailed to and from his home, and a report was made to Commissioner Bingham every day. The rumors of the loans obtained by him increased in number, but it was not until last Tuesday that the Commissioner was able to find out who the lenders were. Then it was that he got McNaught to acknowledge that he had lent Mock $50, and the others followed soon after. Inspector Flood said that Mock had offered him some stock as security for his loan of $500, but he had refused to accept the offer and had made the loan purely through friendship.

Among the documents in the possession of the District Attorney is a letter written by the officer of a real estate company to Mock. In the letter it is said that an agent of the company had called on a certain Police Captain, who had a friend with $40,000 for investment in real estate. The letter promised Mock a commission on sales if the Captain's friend saw fit to invest with them. Assistant District Attorney Ely is investigating this letter.

Mock Wanted Mathot's Job.

Mock is about thirty-four years old and lives with his wife and three children at 239 Westminster Road, in the Prospect South section of Brooklyn. When Deputy Commissioner Mathot left the Police Department, Mock made an effort to obtain his place, obtaining credentials from several prominent men. He was told that he had no chance and that he had better abandon his efforts.

Mock was seen at his home last night and asked for a statement. He said:

"I do not care to go into the details of my money transactions. They will all bear the light of day. When I secured the loan of $1,000 from Inspector Nally I gave him collateral to secure him in the transaction. With regard to the other Captains and Inspectors from whom I am reported to have borrowed money I don't care to speak. I was ill in bed in my home until Friday at noon, and I do not know what Commissioner Bingham could have said about me." He further said that he had not been summoned to the District Attorney's office, nor did he expect to be asked to call there.

Capt. Thompson of the Tenderloin Station said that he had not lent any money to Mock, and that he had not been called to the District Attorney's office in connection with the case. He knew Mock slightly, having met him but once or twice.

Capt. Schlottmann was seen in his home, 2,[illegible] Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, last night.

"No," he said, "I never loaned any money to Mr. Mock. I have [illegible] money."

INTRUDER SHOOTS A NURSE.

William Davidge, an Actor, and Her Admirer Arrested for the Crime.

Rosalie D. Wilbert, a trained nurse, of 152 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, who was employed in a family at 748 Franklin Avenue, received a message last night that a physician wanted to speak to her over the telephone at the drug store kept by Charles J. Dunne, at Franklin Avenue and Park Place. At the drug store Miss Wilbert was told by the clerk that no such message had been sent out from the store.

Returning home wondering who was trying to play a practical joke on her, Miss Wilbert entered the hallway of the apartment house. She ran into a dark form that was lurking in the vestibule, and frightened, shrank back. There was a flash from a revolver, and she fell heavily to the floor. Then a man ran from the stoop and down the street.

The shot aroused the neighborhood, and Policeman Ahearn of the Grand Avenue Station, attracted by the outcries of frightened residents, ran up. He saw a man running down the street, and after a chase caught the man at the corner and brought him back to the house.

Meanwhile the tenants in the apartment house had lighted the hallway. Lying in a corner of the vestibule they found Miss Wilbert bleeding from a wound in the left breast. They tried to question her, but she was unconscious. She was removed to the Swedish Hospital. There it was said that she would die.

Ahearn arrived with his prisoner before the ambulance drove up. The man looked upon the limp form of the nurse without betraying the slightest emotion. He appeared to be in a daze, and absolutely refused to answer questions. Later he was taken to the police station, where he said he was William P. J. Davidge. It was learned later that he was a member of the family to which William Davidge, a well-known actor in Brooklyn, who played with Joseph Jefferson, belonged. Davidge admitted that he was an actor, but would not tell with what company he was connected.

From what could be learned early this morning, Davidge, who is married but is not living with his wife, Grace, had been paying attentions of late to Miss Wilbert. Several nights ago he called upon Miss Wilbert and was rather coldly dismissed by her. It is supposed that she had learned that he was a married man and had told him she would have nothing more to do with him. He left her swearing vengeance, and is supposed to have resorted to the telephone message trick to trap her.

Both Miss Wilbert and Davidge come of good families. Miss Wilbert's home is located in one of the best sections of Brooklyn.

DUKE AT SHONTS HOME.

French Suitor for Miss Shonts's Hand Is Her Father's Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Theodore P. Shonts joined his family at their New Hampshire Avenue home in this city today. He was accompanied by the Duc de Chaulnes et de Picquigny, who is a self-announced suitor for the hand of Miss Theodosia Shonts. The engagement of the Duke to Miss Shonts was announced from Paris some months ago on the authority of the Duke, who had conveyed his proposal through his sister, the Duchess D'Uzes, and thought it had been accepted. When the announcement was called to the attention of Miss Shonts, she quickly said "Not guilty." Mr. Shonts remarked that he knew his daughter had good horse sense.

It was rather a surprise to society when the Duke arrived in New York last week on the French liner La Savoie. His sister is an intimate friend of the Shonts family, and entertained them while they were in Paris, so his visit to the Shonts home was to have been expected.

Mrs. Shonts, who had been seriously indisposed for several weeks, was sufficiently improved to preside at a dinner this evening and to attend a small theatre party afterward. No formal invitations were issued for the dinner.

There will be much speculation in society as to the outcome of the Duke's visit.

CUBANS PROPOSE AN ARMY.

Liberals' Substitute Plan for Projected Increase of Rurales.

HAVANA, March 16.—The Liberal Party has protested officially to Gov. Magoon against the proposal made by Secretary Taft to increase the Rural Guard of Cuba to 10,000 men. The principal objection is that the members of the Rural Guard are constantly in contact with the people, and often are detailed to carry out the laws. Their present strength is, it is declared, sufficient for police duties. An increase would mean excessive vigilance, which would result in irritation among the people.

The Liberals suggest that instead of augmenting the Rural Guard a regular army be established, this army to be 4,000 men strong and kept in garrison, but carefully drilled for the purpose of repelling invasion or putting down insurrections. The plan for an army submitted by the Liberal Party provides for an annual expenditure for maintenance of $4,716,000.

The Havana Board of Navigation called upon Gov. Magoon to-day and protested against the present strike of the 'longshoremen, which is a serious handicap to shipping. The departure for New York to-day of the steamer Morro Castle was delayed four hours by the strike.

RUNAWAY BOY HOME AGAIN.

Son of C. Y. Wilson Finds the World Is a Rough Place.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 16.—Charles Clifford Wilson, the fifteen-year-old son of C. Y. Wilson, a New York publisher, who ran away from home here Thursday night, crept back last night. He declared that when he composed the note his mother found in his room Friday morning he was fully determined to go far away and make his own fortune, emulating his father, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Jackson.

"But I had no money and after a time my feet got sore and I was tired," he said. "I did not want to beg and I knew I would starve if I did not go back home. I guess pap was right when he told me it was mighty rough going out in the world all alone. I'll never try it again."

WOMAN LAWYER PUTS MAN IN JAIL

Miss Renbaugh's Athletic Training Comes in Handy in Serving Execution.

FIRTH'S RESISTANCE VAIN

A Marshal's Deputy in Evening Clothes Enlivens a Morning Arrest in Brooklyn.

There were doings yesterday morning at 540 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, where Robert W. Firth, an architect, has made his home with his wife and children for several years. Mr. Firth himself was one of the participants. The others were Miss Bertha Renbaugh, a lawyer of 1 Broadway; Marshal Hermann of the Thirteenth District Municipal Court, a Marshal's Deputy in evening clothes, and Mrs. Firth, while a company of small boys were spectators.

Miss Renbaugh is a Bryn Mawr girl of four or five years' graduate experience, who studied law at the New York Law School, and who, after being admitted to the bar three years ago, became one of the attorneys for the West Side Branch of the Legal Aid Society. For the last year she has been associated with Dix A. Noel at 1 Broadway. It was he who thought of enlightening the public about the doings at 540 Fifth Street, although Miss Renbaugh helped out with the more intimate details of the story when a TIMES reporter found them at their office after it was all over.

The preliminaries of the story comprised a recital of a suit against Firth by some clients of Miss Renbaugh, in which fraud and deceit were alleged in connection with a mortgage, and an execution against the person was obtained in the end in lieu of finding any property against which an execution could be levied. Armed with this execution, and backed up by Marshal Hermann and his deputy, Miss Renbaugh started for the Brooklyn house yesterday morning. The evening clothes worn by the deputy were quite incidental, being merely the result of a ball he had attended Friday night so late that he hadn't time to go home and change before keeping the engagement to visit Firth.

On arriving at 540 Fifth Street, Marshal Hermann suggested that Miss Renbaugh go up the steps first and conduct a preliminary negotiation. She went to the door and rang the bell. Firth in person answered and as to what happened then Miss Renbaugh herself told about it.

"You know," said Miss Renbaugh, "there really wasn't very much trouble and it was not because the marshal was afraid to go up to the door that I went first. We both thought that if the marshal asked for Firth he wouldn't be in, and besides that I wanted to make one final try at getting him to pay up before serving the execution. But Firth wouldn't pay, and when I told him that we had an execution for him, he tried to put me out of the vestibule. Well, I simply wouldn't be put."

"Tell the reporter how large Firth is," directed Mr. Noel at this point. "You see," he continued, "Mr. Firth is really a good sized man." But Miss Renbaugh, who is above the average height herself and has a breadth of shoulders that speaks of basket ball training in college and much sailing of a boat in Barnegat Bay since then, dissented.

"No, he isn't, either," she said. "He's a little man. He doesn't more than come up to my shoulder. It really wasn't any trouble at all."

"What did you do to him?" the reporter asked.

"Why, I didn't do much of anything except that I wouldn't be put out. It only lasted for a minute and then the marshal and his man came up the steps, and the whole four of us were mixed up in the vestibule. It was really very lively for a few minutes."

Then Mr. Noel took up the presentation of the case.

"I don't know what would have happened if Mrs. Firth hadn't come to the door and advised her husband to go along. I think it was she who first discovered the marshal."

"Yes," Miss Renbaugh added, "and then he asked to be allowed to go in and put on a collar. It took him half an hour to do it."

Redirect examination by Mr. Noel:

"There were a lot of small boys over across the street watching, weren't there?"

"Yes, there were some," admitted Miss Renbaugh.

"And when you left the house you had to run for a car and the conductor protested because you got on before it stopped?"

"That is right also," was the reply.

"But you landed Firth in Ludlow Street jail and think he's likely to stay there over Sunday?"

"The marshal took him there. He said he had a bondsman ready, but I don't think he will be very likely to get bail on Saturday afternoon. That was one of the reasons why Saturday was a good day to get him."

"And you played basket ball while you were in college?" questioned the associate counsel.

"Only on the scrub," said Miss Renbaugh.

"You are a famous sailor and have a boat named the Surprise in Barnegat Bay?"

"I don't think you'd call it famous," Miss Renbaugh suggested. "Of course I have the boat and I do sail some."

"You see," said Mr. Noel, "I used to be in the newspaper business myself once."

Then the examination was suspended.

36 GOOD YOUNG MEN.

Society Formed in Walton Aims to Bring About Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 16.—Thirty-six young men of Walton, Delaware County, have organized a society, whose purpose is thus set forth:

To treat all women with respect and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.

To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.

To endeavor to spread their principles among both men and women, and try to help the younger members.

To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse gestures.

To endeavor to spread these principles among companions and try to help younger members.

A "pond" was formed and into it were thrown pipes, tobacco, cards, and various other articles, which will be kept as souvenirs of the days before the resolution.

MRS. HUGH J. GRANT HURT.

Car Hurls Auto Against Elevated Pillar—Son Also Injured.

After being struck by a north-bound Sixth Avenue car at Fifty-second Street, late yesterday afternoon, an automobile containing Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, wife of ex-Mayor Grant of 20 East Seventy-second Street; her son, Hugh J. Grant, Jr., two and a half years old, and Mrs. D. M. Brown, a nurse, was hurled against an elevated railroad pillar and wrecked by the car which crashed into it.

It was not until after several minutes of hard work that Mrs. Grant, her son, and the nurse were extricated from the wrecked vehicle, when it was found that Mrs. Grant had received a severe cut over her left eye which required four stitches to close. Her son suffered from shock. For more than two hours after the accident he was unable to speak, and it was only after electrical appliances had been used that his speech was restored.

Accompanied by her two daughters, her son, and nurse, Mrs. Grant left her home in her automobile. The driver was William Wheeler of 177 East Seventy-third Street. She was driven to the home of a friend in West Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where her two daughters left the car.

Giving orders to drive through the Park, Mrs. Grant entered the machine and Wheeler went west through Fifty-first Street, and turned north into Sixth Avenue. He drove the car along the north-bound tracks. When he had passed Fifty-first Street, he noticed a ditch between the rails. He swerved the machine to the east, expecting to take the street at the side of the elevated pillar.

As he turned, a north-bound car, in charge of Motorman William Smith, approached, and before the machine could leave the tracks, the car crashed into the rear wheel of the automobile and hurled it against the pillar.

Mrs. Grant, her son, and the nurse were caught in the wreck, and their cries for help were heard by Policemen Struble, McLean, and Fitzgibbons of the East Fifty-first Street Station. It was with great difficulty that they managed to extricate Mrs. Grant from the machine. Mrs. Grant and her son were carried to a near-by drug store, where they received temporary treatment. Wheeler, the chauffeur, had been thrown from his seat and suffered slight bruises and a sprained wrist.

A cab was summoned, and Mrs. Grant, her son, and the nurse were removed to the Grant home in East Seventy-second Street. Dr. George M. Swift of 20 West Fifty-fifth Street was called in, and found it necessary to take four stitches in the cut over Mrs. Grant's eye. When the physician found that the boy could not speak Dr. Swift started to work over him, but it was more than two hours before he was able to restore his speech. The nurse, although shaken up, was not otherwise injured.

The machine, which was valued at $10,000, was a total wreck.

HONDURAN REBELS ROUTED.

Three Generals Reported Killed, as Well as Many Men.

SAN SALVADOR, March 16.—Gen. Barahona, the War Minister of Honduras, has, according to advices received here today, after three days' fighting defeated at Muleras, Izaga, and Sabana Larga three thousand men commanded by Gen. Dionisio Gutierrez, the General in Chief of the Honduras revolutionary forces.

The dispatch adds that Gens. Gutierrez, Balladares, and Gamero were killed and that Gens. Barahona and Lopez are pursuing the defeated troops. Gen. Gutierrez's followers are said to have left many killed or wounded on the field, and the Government force is reported to have captured a number of prisoners.

The fighting is said to have extended over a front eight miles long.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—A cablegram received here yesterday announced the safe arrival at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, of the steamer Harry T. Inge, which sailed from New Orleans on March 7 with munitions of war for Honduras.

Some uneasiness had been felt here by representatives of the Honduran Government, as it was understood that a Nicaraguan man-of-war would attempt to overhaul the steamer and seize the arms, which included 1,000 rifles.

WOULD OUST STANDARD OIL.

Tennessee Attorney General Brings a Suit, Charging Conspiracy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—A bill seeking to oust the Standard Oil Company from Tennessee was filed to-day in the Chancery Court of Sumner County, at Gallatin. Attorney General Charles T. Gates, Jr., brings the suit under the Anti-Trust act of 1903, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The company is accused of conspiracy to destroy competition in the sale of oil.

The bill sets out as a basis for the charges the facts in a recent case before the Supreme Court, in which it was sought to enforce a judgment for a fine against the company. The Supreme Court held that they constituted the unlawful agreement or conspiracy. Therefore, the Attorney General declares it will be necessary only to bring forward the same facts in the ouster suit.

NEW YORK GETS THE NEWARK.

First Naval Battalion to Take Over the Cruiser This Week.

The cruiser Newark is to be turned over to the First Battalion of New York Naval Militia at the end of this week. The battalion is training at present on the old Granite State, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. The Newark is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

The cruiser will be towed around to the dock at East Twenty-fourth Street, and Commander William B. Franklin of the battalion, who is an Annapolis graduate, will receive her. There will be no ceremony of transfer. The Newark was built in 1888. She is of 4,382 tons displacement, and has a speed of 19 knots. Her main battery consists of 12 six-inch rapid-fire guns and her secondary battery of 6 fourteen-pounder rapid-fire guns.

There are 350 officers and men in the battalion. They performed good service at the time of the cholera scare at Fire Island in 1892, during the Spanish war, and at the time of the Slocum disaster.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship St. Louis, from Southampton March 9, and the steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg Feb. 28, arrived [illegible]

ROOSEVELT TO ASK HUGHES TO CONFER

Gov. Deneen at the White House—Other State Leaders to Follow.

SPEYER AGAIN A VISITOR

Harriman Deal in Alton May Have Been Discussed with Him and Illinois Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gov. Deneen of Illinois had a long conference with President Roosevelt to-day. Afterward it was announced that Gov. Hughes of New York would be asked to come to Washington for a similar conference. The President desires to get into close touch with public sentiment in the various States, and other leaders may be summoned from time to time.

Incidentally the President talked with Attorney General Stead of Illinois, who accompanied Gov. Deneen. It is believed that E. H. Harriman's Chicago & Alton deal was discussed. James Speyer of New York was also at the White House to-day, and his talk is regarded as significant in view of his interest in Rock Island affairs.

The conference of the President and Governor Deneen covered the entire field of economic legislation and had a good deal to do with politics. Secretary Taft was invited over from the War Department and introduced to the Governor. Mr. Taft is the Administration candidate for President. Illinois is for Speaker Cannon, of course, but it is pretty generally understood that Mr. Cannon will be a candidate only until Illinois decides how she is to cast her votes in the Convention.

Gov. Deneen is a man after the President's own heart, politically, just as Gov. Hughes is. The Illinois delegation in Congress is not much better fitted to give the President reliable information about the state of public sentiment in Illinois than the New York delegation is to post him similarly about New York. Hence the President's desire to learn the facts from some one who can tell them to him and who looks at things from the same standpoint as himself.

It is expressly denied that any one subject, either of legislation, politics, or criminal prosecution, brings Gov. Deneen here. The coincidence of his visit with the troublous times in Wall Street, the affair of the four railroad Presidents, and other matters of that kind, have led to assumptions which it is officially declared are erroneous. It was for this reason that the fact of Gov. Hughes's coming invitation was announced to-day. When Gov. Hughes comes it is quite possible that some important financial or political event may be uppermost in the public mind, and hence his visit would immediately be connected with that. Therefore it has been thought wise to forestall any such misinterpretation.

The President's object in seeing Governors Deneen and Hughes is to acquaint himself with public sentiment in their respective States on the subject of railroad and economic legislation, and also with political conditions. In each case the object is understood to be general, and not with regard to any particular project of legislation or of politics. Leaders in other States may be summoned, but each one may not be a Governor. There are many Governors whom the President would not regard as especially fitted for such service.

How far the Alton deal figured in the day's proceedings cannot be learned. Mr. Speyer's return led to some speculation as to whether he may not be giving the President advice about the Alton deal and the manner of proceeding against Harriman in case the Federal Government decides to take up that transaction. Illinois is after Harriman on that subject now, and Mr. Stead is in a position to give the President much information and advice.

GOV. JOHNSON WOULD CONFER.

Suggests That President Roosevelt Call a National Railroad Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—In view of the proposed extension of Federal authority in the regulation of railroads, Gov. John A. Johnson to-day suggested that a National conference should be called by the President, presumably at Chicago, to reach a common understanding as to the powers to be exerted by the individual States. Gov. Johnson was a moving spirit in the National insurance conference.

Gov. Johnson regards Federal regulation as the ultimate ideal and believes that an exchange of ideas at this time would do much to bring that result harmoniously. The Governor expects to put his idea in definite form and submit it to President Roosevelt.

FOLK RECALLS LAWMAKERS.

Special Session for Utilities and Liquor Legislation in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 16.—Gov. Folk to-day announced that he would issue a call on Monday or Tuesday for a special session of the Legislature to convene on April 2.

It is to consider measures for the regulation of public utilities, corporations, and dram shops.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Ten Men Are Known to be Dead in Virginia Accident.

NORTON, Va., March 16.—An explosion occurred in the mine at Greenough this morning about 8 o'clock. This mine is on the Norfolk & Western Railway, seven miles east of Norton, and is operated by Bond & Bruce of Wise. Ten men are known to be dead.

The explosion took place 1,500 feet below the surface, and is said to have been due to inefficient work of the mine fan, which allowed the gas to accumulate. It is thought a greater number than can now be accounted for may be entombed.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE is Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia—Jacksonville. Office 1,185 B'way.

BOMB OUTRAGE ON EAST SIDE.

Plaster Blown from Walls in Rooms of Tailor Who Defied Black Hand.

Because he had not paid a sum of money demanded of him by members of a "Black Hand" gang, a bomb was exploded soon after midnight this morning in the rooms of Salvatore Croueci, a tailor, at 233 Centre Street. Much excitement was caused in the neighborhood and hundreds of excited Italians thronged the streets long after the bomb exploded. Croueci's family, his wife and three children, were unhurt and the only damage to their home was the shaking down of the plaster in some of the rooms.

According to the police an Italian, who said that he represented the "Black Hand," called on the tailor and demanded that $200 be paid to him at once. The tailor refused to pay the money, he told the police.

Early last night the tailor and his family retired. A few minutes after twelve o'clock this morning they were awakened by a terrific crash. The plastering of the rooms fell on top of them and the building rocked for a second. The report was heard for several blocks and Policemen Oppelt and Ryan of the Mulberry Street Station were the first to arrive. They, after turning in an alarm for fire, ran up the stairs and got the family out safely.

ENVOY'S TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

Minister Must Report to the Havana Quarantine Officers Daily.

HAVANA, March 16.—The French Minister to Cuba, M. Lefaivre, who visited the steamer La Champagne yesterday, had to spend the night on board because the vessel was in quarantine. He was released from the quarantine station to-day by Gov. Magoon.

The Minister will, however, have to report to the quarantine officers once a day for ten days.

ALL ROT—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

Succinct Denial of Reported $50,000,000 Gift to Regenerate China.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 16.—In regard to the report wired here to-day from the North that he planned to give $50,000,000 for a fund to modernize and Christianize China, John D. Rockefeller, through his secreary, said to-night the story was "all rot." Mr. Rockefeller will go North on Monday.

The story about Mr. Rockefeller's proposed gift to the Chinese seemed to amuse his intimate friends immensely last night. When the dispatch was shown to a representative of Mr. Rockefeller, he laughed uproariously.

"Ah," he said musingly. "It says $50,000,000, does it? Well, let's see; there are how many people in China?—400,000,000, I think. Now that means, I take it, that Mr. Rockefeller is going to give them 12½ cents apiece to uplift and Christianize them."

DOE BEATS A STEAMBOAT.

Swims Desperately for Shore, Pursued by Crew, and Wins the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., March 16.—The inhabitants along the south side of Shelter Island are discussing the spirit and swiftness of a beautiful doe which, after a desperate swim in Gardiner's Bay, eluded her would-be captors, who chased her in a steamboat. The animal was discovered by the crew of the W. J. Stevens, Capt. Raymond, while the animal was floating on a detached cake of ice.

The men started in pursuit of the animal, which, leaping into the water, started for the shore. The boat, with a full head of steam, started for the animal, which, exerting every muscle, reached the mainland just as the steamer's prow was abreast of its body. It then quickly disappeared in a nearby grove.

AGED COUPLE FOUND DEAD.

Officer Who Went to Collect Debts Discovered Apparent Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Lying fully dressed on a bed in their home here, Thomas Sherlow, 68 years old, and his wife, Annie, 62 years old, were found dead from gas poisoning this afternoon. A fox terrier lay dead beside them. The stop cock of a gas jet in the kitchen was turned on and the house was filled with gas.

Sherlow had a good place and had no apparent reason for suicide save a few debts. A Deputy Sheriff who went to the house to collect these, discovered the deaths. When last seen Thursday night both the old man and his wife seemed to be in good spirits.

FIVE HURT IN CAVE-IN.

Chicago Sewer Collapses and Buries a Lot of Workmen.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Five men were injured, one of them seriously, to-day by the collapse of a sewer in which they were working at Evanston and Lawrence Avenues. About twenty men were in the sewer when thirty feet of it fell in upon them. Most of them were penned in, and when the débris was cleared away they were found uninjured.

The five who were hurt were cut about the head and severely bruised about the body.

BURTON HIRES A THEATRE.

Ex-Senator Will Make an Address After Leaving Prison.

ABILENE, Kan., March 16.—Ex-Senator Joseph R. Burton, who will be released from the prison at Ironton, Mo., on March 22, has engaged the local theatre for March 23, and will deliver a public address.

Burton has for some time threatened to expose those whom he charged with being responsible for his conviction. It is expected that his remarks next Saturday will prove exceedingly interesting.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Grand Trunk Express Runs Into an Open Switch—Passengers Scalded.

DURAND, Mich., March 16.—The Atlantic Express on the Grand Trunk Railway ran into an open switch at Bancroft, five miles from this place, early to-day, and struck a freight train. A. B. Schram, engineer, and Frank Cowan, fireman, both of Battle Creek, Mich., sufered broken limbs and severe scalds, and may die. I. F. Smith of Dowagiac and Mrs. D. Shook and Miss Ruth Shook of Lansing, her daughter, were severely scalded. Other passengers received minor injuries, among them Olaf Peterson and C. A. Peterson of New York City.

FIRE WIPES OUT HELICON HALL

And Upton Sinclair Hints That the Steel Trust's Hand May Be In It.

LIFE LOST; SEVERAL HURT

Woman Makes a Lifeline of Her Flannel Nightgown and Slides to Safety.

COLONY FUTURE IN DOUBT

Founder Ready to Continue, but Says the Rest Must Decide—They Have Lost All.

Helicon Hall, the large building that housed Upton Sinclair's co-operative colony on the summit of the Palisades, just outside of Englewood, N. J., burned to the ground yesterday morning under such circumstances that the author of "The Jungle" was entertaining suspicions last night which he said his reason could scarcely accept.

Among the seventy-odd residents—colonists and workers—who escaped only in the night clothes they wore, there were many narrow escapes, and one life was lost. He was Lester Briggs, a carpenter, who, although he had been called soon after the fire was discovered, was burned to death in his room on the third or top floor of the building.

Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke, the writer, and her sister, Alice MacGowan, jumped from a window in the second story into a blanket held by Upton Sinclair and B. H. Nadal, after having dropped Mrs. Cooke's two little girls down to safety. They were injured and went to the Englewood Hospital. The men were unable to keep the blanket from striking the ground as the bodies of the two women, who were not light, struck it in turn. The two received internal injuries.

At the hospital it was said later that the extent of their hurts had not yet been fully determined, because they had been kept under the influence of opiates all day. Miss MacGowan, it was thought, undoubtdly would recover, but those who were attending her sister were not so sure of Mrs. Cooke.

In addition to these Mrs. Fitchtenberg, the settlement's head cook, was injured in the same manner and went to the hospital; James McNiff, an employe who had wandered about in the interior of the blazing building, and finally got down a rope at the back, was burned severely. He, too, went to the hospital. Miss Edith Somers, Mr. Sinclair's secretary, went to the hospital suffering from shock. Helen Knoll, a worker, who lived on the third floor, and who threw herself from the balcony in front of the third floor rooms down into the court on the first floor, where she struck the cement flooring and then rolled into an artificial brook, also went to the hospital.

There were rescues and narrow escapes a-plenty. One woman, after assisting in getting the children out of the common dormitory on the first floor, ran a thousand feet in her nightgown to a tower in whose top was an alarm bell. As no rope dangled from it she climbed up the twenty or thirty feet of the tower to the bell, which she rang vigorously.

Another woman, the lyast out of the house, managed to get to the roof of a projecting sun parlor. Seeing no way to get down she took off the only garment she wore, a flannelette nightgown, tore it into strips, which she knotted to the length of a short rope, and let herself down. Upton Sinclair himself, while arousing people on the third floor, was

Another woman, the last out of the double wall of flame.

Sinclair Deeply Suspicious.

Last night Mr. Sinclair did not seem surprised when a reporter told him that some of the colonists had heard three explosions just prior to the outbreak of the fire and that one woman had seen a man running about the hall on the second floor after the first explosion.

"Did you know about the dynamite?" he asked.

Then he added: "About three weeks ago, when we were excavating in the cellar for the foundations for our new boiler, a stick of dynamite was found sticking in a crevice in the rock. That dynamite may have been there for the last twelve years—which is the age of the building—but I doubt it."

"Do you suspect any one?" was asked.

"I do not wish to make an unfounded charge," said Mr. Sinclair. "The thing is so monstrous that I can scarcely bring my mind to believe it. But the dynamite was there, and I had many affidavits involving very high officials of the Steel Trust in all sorts of graft. It was well known in Pittsburg that I was after the Steel Trust. These affidavits enabled one to trace the connection between railroad wrecks, where, for instance, an axle breaks, and graft in the head offices of the Steel Trust. It was not so much graft that concerned Inspectors and those lower down as those in administrative control, who had it reduced to a system. I was working out a novel along these lines. When a man is doing the kind of work that I have been doing he naturally thinks that the law will protect him. But what are you going to do if they are going to blow you up?

"I have been told that if the elder Armour had been alive when I exposed the Beef Trust I would not have lived. I do not charge anything, but I state the facts that the dynamite was found three weeks ago in the cellar, and that I had those papers in my desk. Of course, I cannot say that they were stolen. And I could not say that they were not."

"I realize now that it was a tremendous mistake not to have had fire escapes on the building. There should have been one at every window."

Sinclairs Gave the Alarm.

It was a quarter after 4 in the morning when Mrs. Sinclair, who with her husband and their 5-year-old son, slept in a room in a tower above the third floor, but connecting with that floor, was awakened by a series of heavy crashes. She called Mr. Sinclair, who got up and opened the door of their bedroom.

The entire central part of the building is occupied by a big court, which extends from the first floor to the roof. The

second and third floors have oval balconies which skirt this court, from which the bedroom doors open. When Mr. Sinclair opened his door he found that the

"Nita," he said to Mrs. Sinclair, "take David down to the first floor and get the other children out of the dormitory, and I'll arouse the house."

Mrs. Sinclair went down the two flights of stairs at the end of the court nearest their room, made her way across the court and into the dormitory of the children, in which were sleeping some twelve of the offspring of members of the colony.

Meanwhile Mr. Sinclair rushed along the balcony of the third floor pounding on doors and alarming the sleepers. Then, not knowing in what section of the building the fire was, he went to the northwestern end, the furthest removed from his bedroom. Here the smoke drove him into a studio. On the walls he pounded, trying to arouse the occupants of the adjoining rooms. Then he went back into the balcony and tried to make his way around the left turning of the balcony to a stairway.

A burst of flame drove him back, for by this time the whole forward section of the building was ablaze. Then he went around to the right, trying the opposite turning of the balcony. Here again he was driven back. He returned to the studio, which was free of smoke, for a breathing spell, thinking that he was entirely cut off and that he would have to jump from a window.

In a few moments he again tried the left turning of the balcony, and, shielding his face with his hands, dashed through, singeing his hair. Reaching the stairway at the other end of the building, he descended to the first floor, crossed the court, and made his way to the outside.

Rescues by Blanket.

In front of the house he found B. H. Nadal, the poet, a member of the colony. In the front windows of the first floor were Mrs. Cooke and her sister, Miss MacGowan, with Mrs. Cooke's two little daughters, Helen, aged 12, and Catharine, 9.

"Toss them down to us!" shouted Sinclair.

Mrs. Cooke swung Helen, the older child, out over the ground and then at a signal from below, let go. Helen landed safe in Sinclair's arms. When it came the turn of Catherine, the younger, there was difficulty, for she clung to her mother, crying, and then became entangled in her mother's hair. Finally she was dropped down. Then the two men on the ground shouted to the women to get their clothes. They, not understanding, threw out their bedclothing. At this Sinclair seized a blanket, which he and Nadal held stretched out.

"Now then, jump!" he called up to Mrs. Cooke and her sister.

Mrs. Cooke jumped, but as she is a heavy woman the blanket escaped the clutches of the two men, and allowed her to fall to the ground. Undeterred by her sister's plight, however, Miss MacGowan also jumped in turn. The same thing befell her. The two women were carried to the stable, moaning, and remained there until an ambulance took them to the hospital.

One Rope Fire Escape.

Meanwhile in the rear of the building, on the third floor, Edwin C. Potter, one of the men who had been aroused by Sinclair earlier, had brought out a rope he had purchased the day before for 90 cents. He had protested at the absence of fire escapes on the building, and in the face of much good-natured ridicule had walked to Englewood to buy this rope. So strong had been his insistence about fire escapes that Mrs. Emma Erskine Hahn, the manager of the house, had gone to New York to purchase a portable one. She had not returned and was away on her errand when the fire occurred.

Mr. Potter tied his little girl to one end of the rope and lowered her to the ground, where a stable hand released her. Then he sent his little boy down by the same route. His wife and then he himself followed. After he had reached the ground W. T. Grinnell stuck his head out of the window of a room adjoining that of the Potters.

"Go into Potter's room and slide down the rope," those on the ground told him.

This he did. Then those on the ground swung the rope in such a way that Margaret Hogue, a writer living on the second floor, was able to catch it as it slid past her window. Down the ninety-cent rope she came in turn.

The Craigs Saved a Few Trifles.

Then the attention of those on the ground was attracted to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Craig, who had a room on the ground floor in the extreme rear of the building. Mrs. Craig was outside at the stable, while her husband remained in the room throwing things out of the window.

"Come out, you fool!" shouted Mrs. Craig.

"Want to save a few things," returned Craig, volleying forth pincushions and hairbrushes; "haven't even got a tooth brush."

"Never mind, come out!" she shouted. "How much time have I?" asked Craig. "None at all," some one told him, "the front end is falling in."

Then Craig came out.

While all this had been going on Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Emma Williams, in charge of the children in the dormitory on the first floor, and Mrs. Anna Noyes, wife of Prof. Noyes of Teachers' College, had passed the children out of the window on the first floor to those on the ground below.

This done, Mrs. Noyes, still in her nightdress and in her bare feet, ran across the road and down it about 1,000 feet to a tower bearing an alarm bell. At the base of the tower was a hosecart. Having reached the base of the tower, she groped about in the darkness for the bell rope. It was missing. But Mrs. Noyes is an athlete. Without a moment's hesitation, she climbed up the side of the tower to the bell and swung the hammer.

"I didn't do it so much for an alarm of fire," she said later, "as for medical aid."

Women Workers Leap.

Meanwhile many persons were grouped about the rear half of the hall, which was not still burning. Dora Steinlein had knocked on the door of Helen Knoll's room on the third floor and then made her way down stairs to the ground, thinking that Miss Knoll was following her. Miss Knoll, who was one of the "workers," as they call those who labor for hire at Helicon Hall, lost her way. Seeing no way of escape, she leaped over the railing of the balcony to the cement flagging of the ground floor, whence she rolled into the brook, which runs through the courtyard. She was picked up unconscious, but without broken bones.

Ernest Eberlein, whose wife, an actress, is playing an engagement in San Francisco, slept on the top floor. On the second floor was his sister, Mrs. Davida Daguibert, who is caring for his baby. Eberlein rushed down from the third floor to the ground, and then, not seeing Mrs. Daguibert, fought his way back through the flames to the second and into Mrs. Daguibert's room. He found it empty, she having taken the baby to the ground earlier. In returning from her room he became blinded and fell downstairs.

J. M. Bowles, editor of Interior Decoration, slept with his wife and two children on the third floor. Mrs. Bowles heard a series of three explosions and aroused her husband. They made their way through the hottest part of the fire in the front section, carrying their two children. As they passed the organ, near the ground floor, the hand of the little girl was scorched. Mr. Bowles and his wife had their hands and faces burned. The children were sleeping with their parents, as they were new to the colony and could not become accustomed to sleeping in the dormitory with the other children.

Earthquake Victim Hit Again.

Out on a little veranda at the front of the building in the open air, on a level with the third floor, Charles Michael Williams, the short story writer, was sleeping on a cot. Mrs. Williams, discovering the fire below on the second floor, rushed up to her husband with their two children. Arousing him, she made him take one of the children. With the greatest difficulty they got to the ground by means of the stairway. On the way down Mr. Williams, with one of the children in his arms, became lost for a moment or so, and ran his head into a post so hard that he almost lost consciousness.

"I went through the San Francisco earthquake," said he, "and what I didn't lose there I lost in this fire. Two typewriters in such a short space of time is rather hard."

Prof. William Montague of Columbia University and his wife groped their way through the second floor to the court which they crossed, although the fire was then at its height, to reach the dormitory that they might make sure that their child had been taken out.

Meanwhile at the front of the house Charles M. Hellliker, a consulting engineer who was doing some work at the hall, did valiant service.

Five women were lifted by him out over the ground from a second-story window and then swung to the roof of a portico, whence they reached the ground. While he was doing this Mrs. Helen Fichtenberg, the head cook, leaped from a window of the second floor and hurt herself.

Woman Heard Explosions.

Those who slept in the front part of the building, where the fire seemed to originate, spoke with great positiveness of having heard three explosions, separated by a slight time interval. Among these was Mrs. Florence Eddy, on the second floor. At the first report she got out of bed and lighted the gas, which proved to her, she says, that the thing did not come from a gas explosion, since the flow was regular in her room. Then she opened the door into the balcony.

There was no smoke at that time, only flying particles of dust. She also saw a man running toward the front of the building in the direction of the explosion. A moment more and there was another explosion which seemed to be near the organ in the sun parlor on the ground floor. Almost immediately flames and smoke burst forth.

"I saw Mr. Collier," she said, "with nothing on but the jacket part of a pair of pajamas.

"'Go back and get your clothes on,' I told him, and he did.

"I am quite positive that there was no gas explosion. I think that the thing was of suspicious origin."

Made Her Own Fire Escape.

Almost the last woman out of the place was Henrietta Kimball, an artist. In her nightgown and carrying a blanket, Mrs. Kimball got to the roof of a sun parlor that jutted out from the level of the first floor. She saw no way to get down, so she tied the blanket to a projection of iron, and then, taking off her nightgown, tore it into strips. These she tied together until she had a rope, which she tied to the blanket.

On this slender line, which threatened to part under her weight, she lowered herself to the ground. Without clothing she walked for two blocks, until she met Prof. Noyes, who wore an overcoat over pajamas.

"Won't you let me have your overcoat?" she asked.

He intent on the fire, hurried on.

"Please let me have your overcoat," she shivered out.

Then noticing her for the first time, he took off the garment and gave it to her. She made her way to a house several thousand feet away, where she found shelter.

Other members of the colony as they reached the ground were scarcely in better plight than Mrs. Kimball had been. The men were in pajamas, though a few of them, Mr. Sinclair among the number, had bathrobes. The women were in nightgowns and kimonos.

Future Plans Not Settled.

Yesterday afternoon the colonists held a meeting in the stable of the place and drafted a resolution of thanks to the Mayor of Englewood, who had offered to aid any one who might be in financial stress. This offer they declined, saying that the colony was able to provide for its own. They further asked that all of the colonists who were scattered would send their addresses to the stable, where a business office would be opened. Another meeting will be held on Monday afternoon in the stable, when the members will talk about continuing.

Mr. Sinclair was not present at yesterday's meeting. Last night he said he did not know whether the colony would be resumed or not. It all depended on the feeling of the members. If they decided that they wanted to continue, he was willing and would look around for another property. The present site would not be rebuilt upon.

Helicon Hall was incorporated at $100,000, and the shares were $100 apiece. Of these Mr. Sinclair owned 100, and Edwin Bjorkman, Mrs. Anna Noyes, and Percy Russell one each. The rest stayed in the treasury. The trustees were Upton Sinclair, Ellis O. Jones, Edwin Potter, and Charles H. Castle.

The colonists had a waiting list of nearly 300 names. All told, colonists, resident boarders, and workers numbered more than seventy.

Carpenter Slept Too Well.

As speedily as possible a census was taken. All were accounted for except the carpenter, Lester Briggs. Both Miss Knoll and Miss Steinlein, who were on the third floor, had pounded at his door, and Miss Steinlein was positive that he had answered. But he was a heavy sleeper. It was not until morning that his charred body was found. He had been blind for a while, but an operation had restored his sight, and he wore heavy glasses.

Among those who stood in the stable while the census was being taken were Louis Tabor and his mother, the son with his arm about the mother.

"She saved my life," he said. "Although the smoke was thick and almost choked her, she went from the second floor to the top, where I was sleeping soundly, and roused me. Then we got out down the rear stairs."

Neighbors of Helicon Hall, all of whom live at some distance, sent clothing in which the homeless could travel to the nearest houses. One man, after a party had taken refuge at his house, fitted out six men with complete attire from collars to shoes, though the latter were of several sizes. When Mr. Sinclair, his wife, and son reached the house of William Dulles, Jr., fully half a mile from Helicon Hall, they were too tired to walk to their beds, but dropped exhausted on the floor and slept there.

Mr. Sinclair estimated the loss to the building at about $50,000, covered with $40,000 insurance. He lost every manuscript he had, as did Mrs. Cooke and Miss MacGowan. He thought that their loss alone would amount to more than $10,000. The long distance up the hill from Englewood, which the Fire Department had to cover prevented any effectual aid from this source.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN LONDON.

Three Big Warehouses Gutted—Whole Block Was Threatened.

LONDON, March 16.—Three big warehouses in the Finsbury district, London's busiest industrial centre, were gutted by fire this morning, causing damage to the amount of about $1,000,000.

Starting in Featherstone Street, in the premises of Cox & Co., hat manufacturers, the flames, fanned by a strong wind, jumped the street and enveloped the establishment of the Maxime Company, wood turners, and spread to the adjoining warehouse of Green & Co., shoe manufacturers.

Owing to the strength of the wind it appeared for a time as though the whole block of adjoining property would be devastated, but after three hours' hard work the firemen gained control of the situation.

WANTS VAN DYCKS RETURNED.

Italy to Take Legal Action Abroad as as Well as at Home.

ROME, March 16.—Deputy Guastavino of Genoa interrogated the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the subject of the disappearance of the pictures by Van Dyck belonging to the Cattaneo family, which were reported to have been purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

Signor Fluffelli, Under Secretary for Public Instruction, stated in reply that several Van Dycks had been illicitly carried off and the remainder had been sequestered, and would be comprised in the list of works of art which were not exportable. In addition, said the Under Secretary, energetic measures would be adopted to prevent further sales of works of art, and suits would be instituted against those who were responsible for carrying off the Van Dycks, with a view to punishment and pecuniary redress. Action would also be taken abroad.

FATAL RIOTING AT NANTES.

Stevedores' Strike Leads to a Clash with Police and Gendarmes.

NANTES, March 16.—The strike of the stevedores of this port resulted to-day in violent rioting, in the course of which a spectator of the disorder was shot dead.

A mob stoned the gendarmes and police, who were forced to disperse the crowd with drawn sabres.

SUCCEEDS SLAIN PREMIER.

M. Goudeff Is Appointed the Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

SOFIA, March 16.—As a result of the assassination of Premier Petkoff on March 11 the Cabinet has been reconstituted as follows:

M. Goudeff, President of the National Assembly, becomes Premier and Minister of Education; M. Ghennadieff is appointed Minister of the Interior, Gen. Patrikoff takes the portfolio of Public Works, and M. Lambroff is appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

The remaining portfolios are unchanged.

Everything All Right in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, March 16.—Certain London newspapers having published articles suggesting that the political situation in Argentina is threatening and that the financial position of the republic is unsound, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day cabled to the Argentine Legations in Europe requesting the publication of an official statement to the effect that order has been completely re-established in Argentina, that the Ministry is united, that the finances of the country are on a solid foundation, and that good crops are assured.

LONDON COUNCILS' BLIGHT ON EPSOM

Once Exclusive District Turned Into a Colony of Lunatics and Epileptics.

PITIFUL APPEAL IN VAIN

A Fourth Lunatic Asylum to be Built —Lord Rosebery Writes That His Blood Boils.

LONDON, March 6.—Was ever a municipality placed in such a deplorable plight as Epsom? A few years ago it was one of the most exclusive, prettiest, and in every way most desirable residential places near London. It is true that the races every year brought a number of undesirable persons, but they also brought a large number of desirables, and they lasted only a few days, so that no particular harm or good was done by them. Many well-known men have country estates at Epsom, including Lord Rosebery, whose place, the Durdans, is, or was until a short time ago, his favorite of the various homes he has in the United Kingdom. Epsom had no premonition of the dreadful fate that was to overtake it.

When it was announced that the London County Council was about to purchase a large estate at Epsom, called the Horton Manor, nobody took very much notice. It might have occurred to some persons that County Councils do not buy big estates without meaning to do something with them, but apparently no one had foresight enough to object. The County Council bought the estate and proceeded to erect a large and expensive building on it. It soon became known that the building was to be a lunatic asylum.

Then Epsom realized too late what a frightful mistake it had made in not heading off the County Council's plans. But it did not and could not realize the full extent of the disaster. The lunatic asylum was completed and was soon full. More room was needed, and the County Council put up another asylum. Then a third palatial building was put up for similar purposes.

This was not the end, or anything near it. A building for epileptics followed, and a couple of isolation hospitals, together with various additional structures connected with the institutions, on the estate.

Some months ago the County Council decided that still another lunatic asylum at Epsom was advisable. This was too much. The inhabitants presented a pitiful appeal to the council, declaring that it was an outrage that one little community should be selected as the "dumping ground for so great a proportion of the mental disease of the County of London." Had not Epsom already suffered enough? was asked. It was all to no purpose. The Asylums Committee of the Council sent a reply, stating that it would have been quite willing to meet the wishes of the people of Epsom, but that a large amount of space on the Horton estate was still unoccupied, and in view of this circumstance the Finance Committee would not agree to buy land elsewhere.

Lord Rosebery has now sent a letter to The Times, in which he recites the grievances of the Epsomites, and makes a pathetic appeal to the Council to stay its hand. In the course of this letter he says:

"Considering that Epsom has nothing to do with London, it does seem a little hard that a population of about 10,000 should have a population of insane Londoners inflicted on them amounting apparently to 5,400, with their attendants, (who already number 1,000,) a population now to be indefinitely swelled. Indeed, there will soon be an absolute equality of sane and insane inhabitants in Epsom; Epsom not being responsible for a single one of the lunatics, but being compelled to endure the intellectual outcasts of London. 'Bear ye one another's burdens' surely never received a more cruel application.

"I do not venture on this occasion to offer any remarks on these palatial asylums, which must make the poor ratepayer who pays for them and sees them wish devoutly that he could become a lunatic. But I do say that it is a harsh stretch of power to flood a country district with this mass of unhealthy, insanitary, and mentally decayed persons. I cannot help thinking that the small area which already possesses Banstead Asylum, three large other asylums, an epileptic colony, and one or more isolation hospitals, should be immune from further incursions of this kind. I say nothing of the other injuries to the town, of the navvies, poor fellows, who cannot find sufficient lodgings in Epsom, and who have no other lodgings provided for them, and who therefore live in a condition of savage necessity; of the oppression to nervous residents of this great mass of lunacy which may break forth and escape, at any rate in isolated instances. Those who walk our lanes meet crowds of them lounging about under the charge of a warder or two. I will not even mention the fact that at least in one instance a lunatic has escaped, entered a cottage, and attempted violence on the woman who inhabited the cottage.

"I write, Sir, under great disabilities with which I need not trouble you; but my blood boils with the injustice of this infliction, and I am all the more pleased that the Asylums Committee, of which I was a member, and whose admirable work I know by experience, sympathizes with Epsom in its protest against this heartless ruin of its once happy neighborhood."

Lord Rosebery concludes by asking whether London has the right to convert any neighboring township into a plaguespot.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—The audience which the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, had of the Sultan yesterday mostly concerned the recognition of the American schools and missions in the Turkish Empire. The question appears to be approaching a satisfactory solution.

TEHERAN, March 16.—The daily drilling of the Persian militia has been stopped by order of the Shah on the ground that it is alarming the population.

PARIS, March 16.—The appearance of smallpox in various localities in the northern part of France, presumably originating at Dunkirk, has created some public alarm. The authorities, while convinced that there is not the slightest danger of an epidemic, are taking precautions. The soldiers and the civil employes of the Government are to be revaccinated and free vaccination has been offered to the population of Paris.

ROME, March 16.—Archbishop Quigley of Chicago has been invited to be present at the reception on Monday, when the members of the Sacred College and other high dignitaries of the Church will present their greetings to the Pope on the eve of his name day.

HAMBURG, March 16.—The shipping companies here are having much trouble with the longshoremen imported from England to take the place of the locked-out men. One hundred and eighty of the Englishmen were sent home to-day after they had refused to work, and seventy more of them demand $1.75 a day and free board.

SAN SALVADOR, March 16.—A representative of Vice President J. M. Neeland of the Pan-American Railway has submitted for the approval of Congress the draft of a contract for the projected railway works in this republic. Federico Mejia and Manuel Delgado, respectively Salvadoran Ministers to the United States and Mexico, sailed yesterday for their posts.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Ammonia

MINISTER VON STUDT TO GO.

Prussians Want a Man Who Will Restore the Schools' Efficiency.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, March 16.—It is stated on good authority that the downfall of the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. von Studt, is at hand. Bitter attacks were made on him to-day in a debate in the Prussian Diet on the old question of whether the Church ought to have any influence in the schools of Prussia.

Even the members of the Right attacked Dr. von Studt, Baron von Zedlitz, Conservative, declaring, amid applause from the Liberals, that Prussia needed a Minister who would give his whole attention to educational matters and who would again bring the Prussian schools to that condition of efficiency which once served as a model to the whole world.

The Emperor's selection of a Minister to succeed von Studt will be awaited with intense interest all over Germany, as it will show whether the Kaiser sincerely desires to enable Prussia to emancipate herself from Centrist-Clerical influences.

GERMANY'S IMPROVED RIFLE.

Range 4,360 Yards—Bullet Pointed Instead of Oval.

BERLIN, March 16.—Germany, it now appears, has not rearmed her infantry with a new model rifle, but the model adopted in 1903 has been changed to accommodate the new ammunition known as "S," the bullet of which is pointed instead of oval.

The muzzle velocity has been raised from an average of 2,034 feet per second to 2,600, and the trajectory has been flattened considerably, so that at 550 yards the trajectory is 4 feet 8 inches, or less than the average height of a man. The range of the improved rifle is 4,360 yards. The improved model weapon was tried in German Southwest Africa with satisfactory results.

The rearmament of the artillery with the new recoil gun will be completed in April.

131 GERMAN MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in One Mine and a Cage Falls Down a Shaft of Another.

FORBACH, Germany, March 16.—The explosion of firedamp in an underground shaft of the coal mine at Kleinrosseln, near here, last night resulted in the death of 109 miners and the terrible injury of 10 others. One hundred and seventeen men escaped into adjoining galleries.

Two hundred and seventy-six men went into the mine at 5 o'clock last evening, and about midnight the news spread to the villages near by that a terrible disaster had occurred. Soon almost the whole population of the countryside gathered at the mouth of the shaft. The most distressing scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought up by twos and threes and laid out under a blaze of electric lights.

The work of bringing out the injured men and the bodies was very slow, the gallery being choked with wreckage.

Up to a late hour to-night sixty-seven bodies had been brought to the surface, while forty men were still missing. All the missing have been given up as dead, as they were undoubtedly buried under falling wreckage. Of the wounded two already have died, and the doctors think that only one of the remaining ten will recover.

The mine belongs to the De Wendels, one of the richest mining families of Alsace-Lorraine. They have given $25,000 to relieve the immediate necessities of the afflicted families.

SAARLOUIS, Rhenish Prussia, March 16.—Twenty-two miners were killed this morning at the Gerhard coal mine. They were descending one of the shafts in a cage, when the cable broke near the top, and the miners plunged down several hundred feet. They were all instantly killed.

The mine belongs to the Prussian Government, which has already begun an inquiry into the accident.

PARIS, March 16.—President Fallières has telegraphed to Emperor William his sympathy as a result of the mining disaster at Kleinrosseln, and Foreign Minister Pichon called at the German Embassy this afternoon to offer the condolences of the French Government.

GONE WITH $130,000.

Cashier of a Berlin Bank Disappears—Run on the Bank Met.

BERLIN, March 16.—Cashier Speyer of the Müller Industrial Bank of this city has disappeared, leaving a shortage of $130,000. It is considered probable that he lost the money in stock speculation.

The bank successfully met a run on it which began when the news of the defalcation reached the depositors.

FUNERAL OF IENA VICTIMS.

President Fallières Recalls Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

TOULON, March 16.—The victims of the explosion on board the battleship Iéna on March 12 had an imposing national funeral to-day. All business was suspended, the public and many private buildings were draped in black, and the lighted street lamps were covered with crêpe.

The funeral procession was very long. The coffins were piled on gun carriages draped with the tri-color flag of France and almost the whole population of Toulon, dressed in mourning, lined the route.

At the Place d'Armes, President Fallières, in the course of a touching oration in which he expressed his high appreciation of the devotion of sailors and soldiers ready to die for duty, recalled Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, saying:

"Like Lincoln, we ask the glorious dead, whom we salute with sorrow in our hearts and tears in our eyes, to strengthen us in the religion of courage and love of duty."

The Cabinet Ministers, representatives of all countries, many Deputies and Senators, and officers of all arms attended the funeral.

The President conferred a number of decorations on the injured members of the crew of the Iéna in the course of a visit which he paid to the hospital.

PARIS, March 16.—The Abbé Gayraud, Deputy from Finistère, lodged an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today on the refusal of the Health Officer of Toulon to allow the clergy to enter the hospitals and see the injured men of the battleship Iéna.

Want Nunciature Papers Published.

PARIS, March 16.—The Jaurès group of Socialists will on Tuesday present a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies calling for the creation of a commission to examine and make public the contents of the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature after the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini, Secretary of the Nunciature. The creation of this commission will be opposed by the Minister of Justice, who does not desire the publication of the documents before the determination of the case of the Abbé Jouin. The entire question will be gone over at Monday's meeting of the Cabinet.

M. Knoedler & Co
355 FIFTH AVENUE
Exhibition of Portraits
with recent additions by
J. J. Shannon, A.R.A.
will be continued to
TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH

BRITISH CRUISER A RECORD-BREAKER

The Indomitable Launched — Is the Largest Vessel of Her Class in the World.

SECRECY IS MAINTAINED

Two Sister Ships to be Launched Within a Fortnight — Each to Carry Eight 12-Inch Guns.

LONDON, March 16.—The Indomitable, the first of the new class of armored cruisers of which the Inflexible and the Invincible are also nearing completion, and which compare with the old armored cruisers like the Dreadnought does with the older battleships, was successfully launched in the Clyde to-day. She is of 17,250 tons, is 530 feet long, exceeding the older armored cruisers by fifty feet; has turbine engines, and is expected to attain the high speed of twenty-five knots an hour.

The armament of the Indomitable includes eight twelve-inch guns, almost equaling the main battery of the Dreadnought.

By special order of the Admiralty the greatest secrecy is being maintained concerning the details of the construction of this the largest cruiser in the world. The cost of the Indomitable is approximately $8,720,000. While ostensibly a cruiser, her actual status has not been definitely set forth, and it is believed that she approaches nearer to a battleship in armor and armament.

Sir William Pearce, Chairman of the Fairfield Company, the builders of the warship, presided at a luncheon after the launching. He said he was not permitted to give any information regarding the cruiser, and that she must remain a mystery until the official trials or until the Admiralty saw fit to take the public into its confidence.

Rear Admiral Bearcroft also spoke at the luncheon. He said he was confident that the Indomitable, if occasion arose, would carve out for herself a record that would live in the annals of naval history.

The two sister ships will be launched within a fortnight.

SLAIN IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Police Captain Had Been Condemned to Death by Terrorists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Police Captain Radzeovsky was mortally wounded by workmen last night as he was leaving the Okhta Theatre. He had earned the hatred of the Revolutionists and they condemned him to death.

Many police searches of houses and arrests have taken place in the Okhta quarter of the city recently.

FIGHT BRITISH PEACE PLAN.

Germany and Austria Concentrating Their Efforts Against It.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Germany and Austria-Hungary are concentrating their efforts against Great Britain's proposition to include a discussion of the limitation of armaments in the programme for the approaching Peace Conference at The Hague.

Following the audience which Count Berchthold, the Austrian Ambassador, had of Emperor Nicholas yesterday, Herr von Shoen, the German Ambassador, was received by his Majesty to-day, and in a long audience made an energetic protest against the British position.

CHEAPER OIL FOR ITALY.

Chamber Approves Reduction of Duty —Measure Will Aid Us.

ROME, March 16.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the bill approving the reduction of the duty on petroleum, benzine, &c., from $9.00 to $4.80. This measure will work largely to the advantage of the United States, which sends into Italy more than two-thirds of the petroleum used in the country. The increase in automobiling in Italy has done much to augment the consumption of this product.

Some of the Deputies were in favor of reducing the duty to $2.20, while others advocated that the sale of petroleum be made a monopoly.

Abruzzi to Sail for America Soon.

ROME, March 16.—The Duke of the Abruzzi has assumed command of the cruiser Varese, which will leave Spezia shortly to be present at the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

Dry Cleaning.
beautifies—makes the once beautiful gown beautiful again, and doesn't hurt the most beautiful colorings.
Barrett, Nephews & Co.
Established Nearly a Century
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment
585 Madison Ave.
708 " "
992 " "
1964 " "
Dry Cleaning does not injure the silk or satin linings of the finest coat.
28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

"A Decorative Opportunity."
The New Selection of
FOREIGN WALL PAPERS
(regular rates from 25c. to $1.00)
TEN CENTS A PIECE.
English Chintz and Dimity Effects
French Stripes, Oriental Patterns;
a Variety of Bright Spring
Colorings and Pleasing Designs,
GOOD FOR COUNTRY HOUSES
Decorators, Architects and
Builders should purchase
PROMPTLY.
(Do not write for Samples:
See the East Window for Lots of
These Attractive Papers.)
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
9 West 42d St.
Op. New Library
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop."
(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

CLUB COCKTAILS
are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquisitely flavored, smooth, subtle, and aged to please the most critical taste.
Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, York.
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors, Hartford, New York. London.

Don't Forget
My New Departure
I have added a choice assortment of Fancy Fruits to my stock of Fine Groceries, Wines, and Liquors. Steamer Baskets a specialty.
Tel. 8585 / 8586 Cordt.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

WON'T TALK MASKED, ALEXIS ALADIN SAYS

Russian Revolutionists Won't Answer Official's Charge of Anarchy.

LAY IT TO BARON ROSEN

Those Interested in Russian Freedom Here Think He Inspired Attack on the Cause.

Alexis Aladin, who is in America as a representative of the Russian "Group of Toil," to obtain moral and financial support for the revolutionary cause, when his attention was called last night to a Washington dispatch in THE TIMES in which a Russian official was quoted as saying that the aim of the terrorist movement in Russia is Anarchy and not Constitutional Government, said:

"My rule is never to quote any document not signed and never to answer any attack which is anonymous. It may come from an embassy. It may be a dastardly one, but it still remains an anonymous one. My motto is: 'Mask off, gentlemen, and we will talk as man to man.'"

The general opinion among the agents of the Russian revolutionary movement in this city was that the attack and the figures of persons killed by the Terrorists in the last two years must have emanated directly or indirectly from the Russian Ambassador at Washington.

Joseph M. Price, head of the Committee of One Hundred, which has been organized here to aid the cause of Russian freedom, was with Mr. Aladin at the Century Club last night. When this statement was given to THE TIMES correspondent Mr. Price said:

"For obvious reasons, Mr. Aladin cannot reply to an attack of that nature. Let me say on behalf of the Committee of One Hundred, which is committed to the cause of Russian freedom, that the standing of the gentlemen here who after careful investigation have lent their names to this movement, should be a sufficient guarantee that it is not headed toward anarchy. We know that the end and aim of the Russian revolutionists is to obtain a constitutional form of government, nothing more."

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, that venerable veteran who has fought since the early seventies in the revolutionary ranks and is commonly known as the "Father of the Russian Revolution," scratched his long beard and shook his mighty head when the figures were quoted to him.

"It is too absurd to answer," he said. "We have merely been fighting terrorism with terrorism; that's all. We should much prefer to bring about our aim by peaceful means."

Mr. Aladin and Mr. Tchaykovsky were the guests of honor at a luncheon given at the City Club by Robert Erskine Ely. Last evening there was a dinner in their honor at the Century Club by John J. Chapman.

$400,000 Fire on a Cuban Estate.

GUANTANAMO, March 16.—Fire to-day on the Confluente sugar plantation caused damage estimated at over $400,000. The President of the company owning the plantation is Señor Leria, the Mayor of Madrid.

Model "K" Pianola $215

Terms $15 Down $7 a Month

Every modern home ought to have a Pianola.

The cost need no longer prove an obstacle to anybody.

The "Model K" is sold on the lowest terms ever named for a new Pianola.

The price is $215 in ebony, or $225 in mahogany, walnut or oak.

Monthly terms: $15 down and $7 a month, with simple interest on deferred payments.

THE "Model K" is a *genuine* Pianola, made by the Aeolian Co. It has the essential Metrostyle (not obtainable in any other Piano-player) and other exclusive features which have given the Pianola its universal supremacy.

You know what pleasure your friends have obtained from the ownership of a Pianola. Here is an opportunity to secure the instrument on terms so moderate that there is *no longer any reason for anyone being without this great means of home entertainment.*

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York.

Some People and Coffee
Don't Agree
Experiment and see if coffee is the cause of your trouble. Try leaving it off 10 days. Use
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
and if your ails begin to disappear keep it up and get back to comfort and health again.
"There's a Re..."

STUCK TO IT

For Years But Finally Had to Give Up Coffee.

Our habits of eating and drinking stick to us like a hungry pup to a bone. We can't always break loose even when we know we ought to.

Coffee does certainly hurt many persons, and they know it. But it is one thing to know it and another to devise some way to change the habit, and still have a warm beverage at meal time. Thousands of persons all over the world have found it easy to quit coffee because they use Postum Food Coffee.

"For years I've felt the harm of drinking coffee," writes an Iowa woman, "but I liked it so well I stuck to it until about two years ago I quit coffee, and tea, too, and began to drink Postum.

"I made it, not like coffee, but boiled it according to directions on the package, and the first time we had it we all liked it. We have it now, morning, noon, and night, and all feel healthier and happier for the change.

"I never have heartburn nor indigestion any more, though my husband and I used to suffer that way and with nervous headache a great deal of the time when we drank tea and coffee. We can't say enough in praise for Postum, and for the good it has done us." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," from the pkg.

18 DIE IN FLOOD, FLEEING FROM FIRE

Many Others Jump from Windows at Wheeling and Are Rescued.

PITTSBURG FEARS TYPHOID

Destructive Fire in McKeesport—Ohio River Still Rising—Hundreds Driven from Their Homes.

WHEELING, West Va., March 16.—Panic-stricken as a result of an explosion and fire at the Warwick Pottery Works, in the flooded district early to-day, many persons jumped from the windows of their houses in the neighborhood or took refuge in boats, and eighteen are known to have been drowned.

Because of the flood it was impossible for the fire apparatus to reach the fire. The firemen pressed into service all the boats that could be secured, and carried lines of hose to the burning building by this means. They did heroic work, and not only fought the fire but assisted in rescuing many persons.

All the police that could be spared were rushed to the scene to assist in the work of rescue. The crew of a boat that was moored across the river from the building manned a yawl and rescued about 100 persons. At times the big yawl was filled to overflowing, and it was with difficulty that the rivermen prevented the frantic refugees from upsetting the craft.

The screams for help of those in the buildings could be heard as far as the steel bridge, a mile north, where thousands of persons, unable to lend any assistance, watched the blaze.

The work of rescuing the bodies of those who were drowned has been going on all day. The current has been very swift, and the impression is that more bodies will be recovered when the flood subsides. Following is a partial list of those who were drowned:

BERTISA, ROSA, aged 22, single.
BETAS, ALLEN, aged 2 years.
BRETRIES, MIKE, aged 30, storekeeper.
ELIAS, SIMON, proprietor of dry goods store.
HOLMES, FRANK, watchman at the pottery.
MATTHEWS, CHARLES, watchman for the Wheeling Stamping Company.
MITCHELL, ELIAS, aged 18 months.
MOSES, JULIA, aged 7 years.
MOSES, WAIDER, aged 4 years.

Houses Not Touched by Fire.

Had the drowned persons remained in their homes none of them would have met death. The buildings were not touched by the flames. The explosion that started the fire is what terrified the people living in the vicinity. No sooner had the report of the explosion occurred than people commenced leaping from the windows. Not all of those who met death were drowned by jumping into the water. Five of them were drowned by the upsetting of a boat that was carrying them to a place of safety.

Most of the persons living in the vicinity are Syrians, and after the fire they refused to return to their homes. They are being taken care of in the City Hall and county jail. There is scarcely a family that did not lose a member, and the survivors are frantic.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon, and full arrangements were made for succoring the flood sufferers.

Pestilence Feared in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—The floods which for some days have held greater Pittsburg in a state of terror have gone, but conditions, according to the medical authorities, have not bettered a particle, as a very warm wind and sun struck Pittsburg to-day, and it is feared that sickness will result unless the débris and wreckage can be cleared up very speedily. The physicians have sent out a warning to all to boil the water they use in drinking, as it is full of typhoid germs.

Electric light plants were repaired to-day, and after two days of darkness street lamps were lighted to-night. The street car service is almost in full operation, with the assurance that a complete resumption will be possible by Monday.

Coal shipments will be made to-morrow, when several big tows of coal will start south. There were about 10,000,000 bushels of coal in the harbor during the flood, but no losses are reported.

The receding waters in Allegheny to-day uncovered the lifeless body of Mrs. Frank Carr, who had hanged herself in her little home rather than leave it when the waters pose. Ten days ago the husband of Mrs. Carr was killed in a street fight.

McKeesport had a rather disastrous fire this morning, and had it not been for fast work on the part of Pittsburg firemen it is likely that a good part of the city would have been destroyed. McKeesport is fifteen miles from Pittsburg, and for three days, owing to the flood, there has been no water there to fight fires, and McKeesport has no engines, depending on pressure. The blaze came before noon, and Mayor Coleman telephoned to Pittsburg for help. In five minutes three fire engines were being loaded on a flat car, and the run to McKeesport was made at the rate of more than a mile a minute. In a few hours the Pittsburg firemen had the flames under control.

Busines is again assuming something like normal conditions, but it will be weeks before Pittsburg, Allegheny, and the valleys of the three rivers fully recover from the widespread commercial paralysis caused by the tying up of railroad and traction lines, the silencing of telephones, and the suspension of the mills, factories, and furnaces.

Ohio River Is Rising.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The flood situation in Southern Ohio is still serious to-night, with the Ohio River rising. The crest of the flood will probably reach Cincinnati on Monday at 63 feet. Up the river the situation is even more serious, especially at Marietta and Portsmouth, where the crest of the flood is passing.

At Marietta two-thirds of the city is flooded and there is considerable suffering among the inhabitants. The people are in dire distress, as nearly all of the groceries in the town have been flooded. Flour is delivered to the people on the hill, who are baking bread for those who have been driven from their homes.

At Portsmouth two levees broke, letting the water encroach on territory not heretofore flooded. Two other levees have been weakened by the water seeping through and may also go.

FLOOD DELAYS THE FLIER.

Pennsylvania 18-Hour Train Is Nine Hours Late Into Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Thirty-four passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's eighteen-hour train reached Chicago nine hours late yesterday.

The train came over the Panhandle route from Pittsburg, and caused some excitement through Central Ohio and Indiana, where an eighteen-hour flier was never seen before.

The troubles of the flyer began sixty miles east of Pittsburg, where a freight wreck was encountered. The train reached Pittsburg in the midst of the rising waters.

When ten miles west of Pittsburg it began running through water ten inches deep. Ahead was a stretch of five miles of still deeper water, and it looked as though the train was going to be floated away, for the water was rising rapidly. A second engine was called for and the train was pulled back to Pittsburg through twenty-five inches of water.

At 4:30 in the morning, instead of 11:40 the night before, the train started west over the Panhandle route. The flyer crept along over the safe track practically on a schedule of its own, disturbing freight traffic along the entire route. On the last stretch of track a speed of 62 miles an hour was made, but the trip was [illegible]

JAPANESE AN ESKIMO KING.

Wada, Who Cured Arctic Natives, Becomes Their Supreme Potentate.

Special to The New York Times.

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 16.—Mail advices from the arctic say that James Wada, the little Japanese who was released from jail at Nome some time ago because there was a lack of evidence to commit him on a charge of larceny, has left for Icy Cape, where he will assume once more the metaphorical crown and sceptre and govern the band of Indians of which he was chief up to the time of his arrest.

Wada's story is an interesting one. He came to the arctic several years ago in a whaling vessel and settled at Icy Cape. Later he went to Herschell Island, but fell into the bad graces of the Indians at that place. In the middle of Winter, without food, he started back over the ice and snow for Icy Cape, a distance of several hundred miles.

Wada is a wonderful "musher," and with his rifle managed to kill enough seals to feed himself and dogs. When he arrived at Icy Cape the Indians welcomed him heartily, for there had been trouble among them ever since his departure. They had fared badly with the traders, who had cheated them, and a scourge of sickness had appeared among them. Wada had some knowledge of medicine and hygiene, and by exercising it he saved the lives of many of the Indians. One of them, who was in a trance and thought to be dead, was taken in hand by Wada, and, to the astonishment of the natives he recovered. The patient told his companions he had been to the happy hunting grounds and that he had learned the Japanese was a great medicine man or Shaman.

Bowing low in humility, the natives offered to make him their chief and to pay him a tribute on all their furs and ivory and other products of the chase. To Wada's credit, it is said, he refused the greater portion of the tribute, but agreed to become their chief. He reigns supreme and lives on the best the district affords.

SENATOR AT GOLDFIELD.

George S. Nixon Upholds the Lockout of the Warring Unions.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., March 16.—United States Senator George S. Nixon, President of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company, arrived yesterday from Washington to confer with his partner, George Wingfield.

"When I arrived," he said, "I regretted to find Goldfield in an industrial turmoil, especially in view of the fact that there are no differences over hours, wages, or union principles, the only difference being between two labor organizations.

"The mine owners naturally lament these conditions. The only course they could pursue is the one taken, namely, to close down the mines throughout the camp until the men settle the differences between themselves. While this condition of affairs is unfortunate, it is one for which the mine owners are in no way responsible. I am glad to say that when the mines are reopened there will be no change in the wage scale or the hours of labor."

The citizens this morning authorized the reopening of groceries, restaurants, and butchers' shops. There was no other development in the strike situation.

SCHOONER SOLD FOR $28.

The Harry Knowlton, Which Ran Into the Larchmont, Under the Hammer.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—The schooner Harry Knowlton, which was in collision with the Joy Line steamer Larchmont on the night of Feb. 11, brought only $28 when sold at public auction today by United States Marshal Ballou. The sale was ordered by the United States Court on the libel against the schooner, brought by the Joy Line.

The schooner has been stripped of her sails, rigging, and fixtures by wreckers.

Whales' Skeletons on Exhibition.

The two North Atlantic "right" whales which were captured on Washington's Birthday off Amangansett, L. I., by Capt. Edwards and Capt. Osborn and a crew of thirty men have been stripped of blubber and cleaned up, and the skeletons will be on exhibition in the west court of the Museum of Natural History for several days, beginning today. One is fifty-three, the other forty feet long.

SOLDIERS TELL OF BROWNSVILLE

Reported Confession of the Shooting by Five Troopers.

AFFIDAVITS ARE TAKEN

Trouble Over a Mexican Woman Is Said to Have Led to the Raid on the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—Five negroes who belonged to the Twenty-fifth Infantry and were discharged by President Roosevelt for shooting up the town of Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13, 1906, arrived here to-day. It is asserted that they have confessed that they aided in the shooting.

According to the stories told by persons in position to know the men bear one another out in the statement that a Mexican woman was the cause of the riot. They assert that one of the soldiers had taken up with her, and when he and others found a white man in her house they became enraged, and going to the barracks called for volunteers to help shoot up the town. Many soldiers responded, and immediately the shooting began.

While hunting for the white man they fired their guns and eventually became so angered that they fired into everything they saw. They hurried back to the barracks after the shooting.

Their confession is said to be due to their belief that it was useless for them to hold out against strong evidence that has come to light in the investigations.

It is stated that they have made affidavits to the foregoing statements and that these sworn statements are in the hands of the proper authorities here. They will take the negroes before the committee which has the Brownsville inquiry in hand.

Attempts were made to locate the negroes here to-night, but they have been kept quiet. Much excitement has been occasioned here by the reports of the confession, which is the chief topic of conversation about the city. No ill feeling is expressed, however, and the negroes are safe.

STOVE DROPPED ON A BOY.

The Janitor Threw It Out of the Window Without Looking.

Sidney Schoen, a 10-year-old boy, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, with a compound fracture of the skull, scalp wounds, and internal injuries due to a stove falling on him from a window. Samuel Porth, janitor of the building where Sidney lives, at 40 Riverdale Avenue, threw an old range out of the third-story window, not looking to see if any one was underneath.

Sidney was in the yard playing when the range dropped. It struck him a glancing blow.

The janitor was locked up charged with criminal negligence. He said he had sent a girl downstairs to warn every one away. The girl had gone to a matinée instead of standing guard.

BLOW TO OHIO POOLROOMS.

Attorney General Will Prosecute Companies That Furnish Information.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—There is trouble ahead for the poolrooms now in operation in Ohio.

Attorney General Ellis to-day announced that he regards the furnishing of a news service to such institutions by telegraph or telephone companies as a violation of their charters. Upon reliable evidence he will institute proceedings in the name of the State to oust the companies.

A CHARGE OF "FELINEOCIDE."

Mrs. Wilson's Complaint in Court Fails —Her Cat Lies in State.

The circumstances of a "felineocide," as Mrs. Margaret Wilson termed it, were related to Justice Mayo in the Children's Court yesterday. Joseph and Irving Heps, 14 and 10 years old, respectively, were there to face the charge made by Mrs. Wilson that they had caused the death of her "treasure,"—a fine Maltese cat.

The name of the "treasure" was Teddy. He was taking his sun bath in front of the Wilson home, at 700 East 201st Street, on last Monday when the Heps's Great Dane pounced upon him and broke his back. Death followed within an hour.

"When I saw that my precious treasure was dead," Mrs. Wilson told the court, "I collapsed from grief and was not revived for some time. I valued my poor darling above everything on earth."

Mr. Wilson heard this declaration, but said nothing.

The complainant insisted that the Heps boys had urged the dog to attack the cat, but was unable to prove it.

When Justice Mayo discharged the boys, who scampered joyously from the courtroom, Mrs. Wilson pleaded:

"But can't I recover damages for my lost darling?"

"That is not a matter for this court," said the Justice.

Mrs. Wilson said that she had had a coffin made for Teddy and had placed the cat's body in her parlor, surrounded by candles and flowers. There the remains had lain in state all week. She said the burial would take place on Long Island to-day.

POISON PUT IN CIDER.

Theory as to the Death of a Farmer in Massachusetts.

WINDSOR, Mass., March 16.—The death of Frank Ingraham, a farmer of this place, is being investigated by Assistant Medical Examiner John J. Flynn of Pittsfield. Before his death yesterday, Ingraham said that he was the victim of a poisoner. It is suggested that strychnine was placed in a jug of cider of which Mr. Ingraham drank. A chemical analysis will be made of his stomach.

Edward Launt, a farm hand, who is said to have made threats against Ingraham, is under arrest. He was taken to the police station at Adams. He admitted that he had trouble with Ingraham but said it was not serious.

SMASHED SALOON'S STOCK.

Liquor Dealer Was Converted and His Liquor Thrown Away.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., March 16.—About $1,000 worth of whisky, wine, and high grade intoxicating beverages of all kinds was thrown away on a street here yesterday as a result of the conversion of J. Teany, a saloon keeper.

The barrels and bottles were thrown from a large dray and smashed. All the Protestant ministers of the city took a stand on the dray, and after all the liquor had been destroyed the big crowd present joined in singing "America." The Rev. Mr. Violett, the evangelist who converted Teany, denounced the liquor traffic and insisted that the saloons be voted out of Litchfield in the approaching election.

Submarine Boats Off for Annapolis.

The submarine boats Porpoise, Plunger, and Shark, which have been receiving an overhauling in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will leave there this morning for Annapolis, Md. The boats are to be used to afford the cadets at the Naval Academy instruction in submarine navigation. The naval tugs Nina and Pontiac will accompany the boats on the trip to Annapolis.

ALDERMEN DEFY A LEGISLATURE

Nashville Council Refuses to Purge Itself of Contempt.

ATTORNEY UPHOLDS THEM

No Modification or Retraction of Resolution Which Gave Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—A special meeting of the City Council was held today to consider the order for the arrest of the Mayor and twenty-three of its members on a charge of alleged contempt, adopted yesterday by the Tennessee House of Representatives. Twenty-one of the Councilmen were present and Mayor T. O. Morris presided.

Councilman E. M. Wrenn made a motion that the Baskette resolution, passed by the Council, censuring Speaker Cunningham, which had given offense to the House of Representatives, "be not rescinded, retracted, nor in any manner modified." The motion was adopted by a vote of 19 to 2.

City Attorney Hill McAlister was asked regarding the rights of the members of the Council in the premises. He said:

"The notion that such action can be sustained on the part of the State Legislature is absurd. If any member desires to obey their citation he can do so, but I would advise that if any of you are arrested under the pretended warrant of the Speaker your plain legal right is to apply to any of the Judges of this county for a writ of habeas corpus. I haven't the slightest doubt that you will be dismissed."

After the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon it was decided that the warrants should be signed in the presence of the House, and hence they cannot be issued before Monday.

Wants Receiver for M. J. Sage & Co.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—W. J. Healy of Susquehanna, Penn., has asked the Chancery Court to appoint a receiver for M. J. Sage & Co. of New York. He alleges collusion to defraud creditors in the appointment of Henry A. Gaede of Hoboken as receiver for the firm on the application of Rockefeller & Wilkin.

Held on a Charge of Peonage.

Edward J. Trairy, who is said to be connected with the Labor Department of the Florida East Coast Railway, and Francisco Sabbia, proprietor of a labor employment bureau at 225 Bowery, were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of peonage. They were instructed to appear before the United States Circuit Court on March 20.

Derrick Blown Down; 1 Man Killed.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 16.—High winds blew over an oil derrick 72 feet high at Clarksville yesterday afternoon. Archie McDragor and Fred Holmes, who were working on top of it, fell the full distance to the ground. McDragor was instantly killed and Holmes is dying.

VISIT THE BALCONY TEA ROOM

Vantines
The Oriental Store.

TRY THE VANTINE TEAS CONDIMENTS

In Fashion's Halls

there are no silks so soft and clinging—so generally attractive in weave and coloring—so universally in demand as

Chinese Pongees

An assortment extraordinary, comprising plain, checked, striped and embroidered Pongees in all the widths, qualities and delicate colorings known in the Orient. 75c. to $3.50 per yd.

Lyons Printed Habutai Silks

(*Waterproof*)

Hosts of ultra fashionable designs and colors, 27 inches wide, 75c. to $1.25 per yd.

Wash Silks

A new shipment of Japanese striped wash silks—absolutely fast colors. For men's shirts these silks are so much in demand that an IMMEDIATE SELECTION is advised.

SPECIAL

BLACK Tanriyjoku Silk Crepe—44 in wide, $1.50 per yd.
(*SILK SECTION, SECOND FLOOR*)

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
BROADWAY, BET. 18th AND 19th STS.

A. Simonson
398 FIFTH AVENUE
36-37 STREETS OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

My stock for this Spring season is larger and more complete than ever, before. Special attention is called to the

ROMAN BRAID AND TURBAN PUFFS

This new design of mine must be seen to realize its many advantages over the ordinary style of braids or switches. Same is made so as to form a handsome Coiffure for the front or back hair dress or for a low or high hair dress, and above all is most stylish and becoming.

ILLUSIVE WIGS

Of my make for Ladies and Gentlemen are the standard of perfection, as to fit, natural appearance, and superior workmanship.

HAIRDRESSING

In all its branches by the largest and most competent staff of lady and gentlemen artists in this city.

MANICURING, FACIAL MASSAGE, AND DERMATOLOGY.
A PRIVATE ROOM FOR EACH PATRON.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

WE desire to call attention to the following articles which are exceptionally good values and the newest spring styles:—

Children's Lawn Dresses.

Dress of Russian effect, box pleated, centre pleat hemstitched, also hemstitched collar and cuffs; sizes 2 & 3 yrs..... $1.19

Russian Effect, box pleated with insertion of fine embroidery neck and sleeves, also trimmed with embroidered insertion; sizes 2 & 3 yrs..... $1.35

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with fancy shape sailor collar of fine twilled white pique; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $2.95

Boys' Pleat Norfolk Suits of gray all wool cloth;
sizes 8 to 10 yrs..... $7.00
sizes 11 to 16 yrs..... $7.50

Misses' Suits.

Well Tailored Suits of fancy plaid in light shades. Skirt side pleated, reefer length box coat with semi-fitted back, satin lined; sizes 14, 16 & 18 yrs..... $23.50

Smart Suits of Panama with a double box pleated skirt and Eton jacket with a broad braid trimming and Persian band around neck and front, silk on collar; colors blue and brown; sizes 14, 16 & 18 yrs..... $28.50

Stylish Suits of fine fancy check and stripe material. Skirt pleated in clusters, finished at the bottom with bias bands edged with braid. Collarless Eton jacket, trimmed back, front and cuffs with bias bands and braid. Persian bands around neck and down front; satin lined; sizes 14, 16 & 18 yrs..... $29.50

Shirt Waists.

Good Quality Lawn Shirt Waist, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion back and front forming a yoke effect with tucks below, buttoned back with short sleeves; sizes 12, 14 & 16 yrs..... $1.85

Good Quality Lawn Shirt Waist, trimmed with clusters of tucks and four rows of embroidery down front, buttoned back, four clusters of tucks in back, short sleeves; sizes 12, 14 & 16 yrs..... $2.25

60-62 West 23d Street.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

New Spring Models

Outer Garments for Women

There is within our organization an effort and tendency toward the higher level. It is expressed in the good taste and in the exclusive innovations which characterize our garments, be the price ever so modest or the model ever so elaborate.

You will be conscious of it when you shall have seen the collection of new spring models. Many of them have much in common with the imported garments. All of them are new in form and method of elaboration.

The diversity of styles is another factor in our favor. Perhaps the variety is twice greater than we have ever presented in seasons past.

Tailored Voile Suits in black and a variety of colors.
$48.50, $65.00, $85.00, $98.50.

Tailored Suits of fancy light woollens in stripes, mixtures and checks.
$25.00, $35.00, $45.00, $55.00.

Fancy Tailored Suits of imported fabrics in faithful copies of the new imported models.
$65.00, $79.00, $89.00, $98.50, $110.00.

Top Coats of tan covert cloth or black broadcloth in the new cutaway and mannish models.
$14.50, $25.00, $30.00.

Fancy Dresses of voile and marquisette cloth in plain colors and stripes with or without extra coat to match.
$48.50, $58.00, $73.50, $85.00.

Voile Walking Skirts in the new plaited models.
$8.50, $12.50, $14.50, $24.50.

FOR MONDAY WE ANNOUNCE

The First Important Sale of

Spring Suits & Dresses for Women

At Exceptionally Special Prices.

Tailored Princess Walking Dresses
Regularly $48.50 At $25.00

Fashioned of light-weight imported chiffon broadcloth, in black, navy, light or dark brown, russet, tan, pink, white and light blue.

Fancy Tailored Suits At $48.00

Regularly $69.00, $75.00, $85.00, $89.00

A series of new models fashioned of light-weight chiffon broadcloth and fancy imported mixtures in a variety of colors.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Sale of Lingerie & Net Blouses

We might have prefixed our announcement with the term "important" or even "extraordinary" to define the scope of the sale, and, depend upon it, the waists involved would have justified it. They are in altogether new and rather exclusive models designed for spring and summer service.

$9.00 Lingerie Blouses at $5.95

Of India mull with yoke of Valenciennes lace and Irish lace medallions, front and sleeves elaborated with lace in bow-knot designs. Open back, three-quarter sleeve model.

$5.95 Net Blouses at $4.50

Fashioned of Brussels net in white and ecru over Japanese silk with the front elaborated with medallions and lace. Open back, three-quarter sleeve model.

$6.00 Lingerie Blouses at $3.95

Fashioned of sheer batiste with the dainty yoke of Valenciennes insertions and tucks, outlined with embroidery medallions. Open back, short-sleeve model.

$4.50 Lingerie Blouses at $2.98

Fashioned of soft lingerie cloth, front elaborated with imitation Irish lace insertions and tucks; collar and cuffs of lace. Open back, three-quarter sleeve model.

An Important Offer

Capeskin Mousquetaire Gloves

SIXTEEN-BUTTON LENGTH

Regularly $4.00. At $2.45

They are extreme sixteen-button length. Fashioned of the finest imported capeskin in oak, golden and red tans. Overseam, pique or Prix seam sewn.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

$3.50 Rhinestone Barettes at $1.95

Wrought of sterling silver and set with exceptionally brilliant rhinestones in a series of elaborate forms and designs.

$8.50 Tortoise Shell Back Combs at $4.95

Altogether new models, wrought of real tortoise shell and 14-k. gold mounted in plain and beaded designs.

$3.50 Shell Back Combs at $1.95

Wrought of an exceptionally fine imitation shell and mounted with 10-k. gold in plain and beaded designs.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Sale of Black Silk Laces

Bands and appliques of venise, filet, chantilly and embroidered net laces from 2 to 8 inches wide.

Formerly 50c to 65c.	At 29c
Formerly 75c to $1.10.	At 49c
Formerly $1.25 to $1.75.	At 79c
Formerly $1.85 to $2.50.	At $1.25
Formerly $2.68 to $5.00.	At 1.95

GOV. HUGHES LAUDS THE GERMAN SPIRIT

He Speaks at the Dedication of the Ottendorfer Dispensary.

GOLD GIFT TO THE DONOR

Governor Says We Do Not Forget Our Duties to Humanity in Pursuit of Gain.

Gov. Hughes came down from Albany yesterday to assist in the dedication of the Anna Ottendorfer Dispensary, which adjoins the German Hospital, at Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Besides the Governor, several representative Germans and German-Americans were present on the platform, among them Consul General Karl G. Buenz, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, August Zinsser, the President of the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital, and Herman Ridder, who presided. Mrs. Charles F. Woerishoffer, daughter of Anna Ottendorfer, who with her brother, Edward Uhl, were the donors of the dispensary, was also present. She sat among the women in the auditorium of Krackowizer Hall, where the exercises were held.

Neither Anna Ottendorfer nor Edward Uhl lived to see the realization of their ideals and plans, Mrs. Woerishoffer of the three alone remaining. A golden souvenir, suitably inscribed, was given to her in commemoration of the occasion.

The Key Formally Presented.

The formal presentation of the key to the building was made in the presence of an audience numbering about 300 men and women and including not only the Board of Trustees, but also the medical staff of both the hospital and the dispensary and the nurses, who were gowned in their regulation costumes. With well-wishes for the future of the dispensary that it might be a means of alleviating the sufferings of those who would apply for admission, the key was handed first to Julius A. Stursberg, the Chairman of the Building Committee, by the architect, William Schickel, and Mr. Stursberg in turn handed it to President August Zinsser of the Board of Trustees.

While this feature of the programme was being carried out the Governor, with his Military Secretary, who was in uniform, arrived in the hall. The audience rose to its feet and cheered him heartily.

After explaining to the audience that the Irish parade had interfered to some extent with the programme as mapped out and that the latter portion of it would have to come first, Mr. Ridder introduced the Governor.

Gov. Hughes's Speech.

"It gives me great pleasure to take part in these exercises," the Governor began, "not only to express my appreciation of this fine institution, but also to acknowledge the zeal, sound judgment, and the public spirit which have characterized your efforts as a society. For fifty years you have struggled to alleviate the sufferings of your fellow-citizens. You have mingled your humane promptings with a patriotic spirit that reaches out to serve the city and the State at large.

"It seems to me that this occasion should suggest something more than the great work which it will do in alleviating the sufferings of those who will come to it in their distress. It gives indication of there being a healthful spirit which makes for generosity to keep pace with the prosperity of the country. It shows that humane feelings and patriotic impulses pervade the ranks of the people.

"There is nothing more conspicuous in our National life to-day than the fact that despite the intensity with which our people engage in the ordinary occupations of life, in the persuit of wealth, power, and distinction, right along with these there is no less a marked and growing sense of social responsibilities; of our obligation to give of our substance for the betterment of the condition of our fellowmen.

"This same tendency will also, I feel sure, serve to cure other evils. It will serve to correct the too strenuous ambition for gain, and end whatever other evils may afflict the body politic. We may safely count upon a future when every man, struggling to make the most of himself, will yet pay attention to his fellowman.

"While this is a German institution, and some of your speeches were in that language, I also know that your heart is true to the country of your adoption."

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the only surviving charter member of the society which established the German Hospital, gave a history of the German dispensary which opened at 132 Canal Street in 1857.

A Model Dispensary.

The new building, with its elaborate and modern medical appurtenances and fittings, cost about $300,000. It is said to be one of the most complete dispensaries in the world. Besides its five stories it is also equipped with an immense roof solarium covered with glass, so that it may be used both in Summer and in Winter. Last year 29,204 patients were treated in the dispensary, and in all since its establishment 1,025,734.

Controller Metz and Patrick F. McGowan, who were to speak, did not arrive in time, being kept later than they expected by the parade they were billed to take part in.

DISPENSARY'S JUBILEE.

German Medical Institution's Half Century Celebrated.

"Die Todten essen nicht; wir wollen leben," (the dead do not eat; we will live,) read the inscription beneath a rather happy looking skeleton depicted as feasting on the front page of the menu of a dinner last night in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Deutschen Dispensary at the Hotel Astor. The dinner was the concluding function of the dedication of the new Ottendorfer Dispensary yesterday afternoon. More than 300 physicians and surgeons attached to the Deutschen Dispensary and the German hospitals of New York were in attendance.

Dr. Pius Renn was toastmaster, and at the guests' table with him sat Dr. Louis Heiser of the Medical Board of the Deutschen Dispensary, Dr. Frederick Krammerer of the Medical Board of the German Hospital, August Zinsser, President of the Board of Directors of the German hospitals and dispensary; Henry Ritter of the Staats-Zeitung, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Lellman A. Kuttroff, T. Kilian, and I. Stursberg.

The souvenirs were bronze medals struck in commemoration of the new hospital building dedicated yesterday and the dispensary's fiftieth anniversary. One of the medals, struck in solid gold, was presented to Mrs. Woerishoffer, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, a member of the well-known New York family by that name, whose gift made the dispensary possible. Silver medals were presented to the speakers and guests and officers of the dispensary association, while the rest of the diners received bronze medals.

THE CIRCUS HAS COME.

Barnum & Bailey Show Arrives in 77 Cars—Opens on Thursday.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus, which has been in Winter quarters at Bridgeport, got to town last night. It will open on Thursday next at Madison Square Garden, although the sale of seats and the rehearsals will begin to-morrow.

The circus contingent left Bridgeport at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the train of seventy-seven cars drawn by two locomotives getting here at 6 o'clock last night. The lions, tigers, and other caged animals were unloaded from the cars at 7 o'clock.

The zebras, yak, and sacred cows were placed upon open trucks at 8 o'clock, and by 9 the camels and other animals, including twenty-four elephants, were taken from the cars. They walked, the procession going directly to Madison Square Garden. It was led by three mounted policemen and followed by thousands of boys and girls, who stood about the Garden, trying to peek into such cages as were covered with canvas.

As it was 10 o'clock when the parade started for the Garden, some of the children who followed it could not have reached their homes before spanking time.

SAT DAYS BY MOTHER'S BODY.

Bereaved Woman Sent to the Psychopathic Ward in Bellevue.

Policeman Giesselbrecht of the East 104th Street Station found Kate Grady, 47 years old, sitting by a bed yesterday morning in a little tenement house at 250 East Ninety-eighth Street, in which for three days her mother, Mrs. Mary J. Grady, had lain dead. Earlier in the morning, Kate Grady had told the janitress, Mrs. Frida Biersdorfer, that her mother had died the previous afternoon.

"I did not tell you sooner," she said, "because I did not want to bother you."

Policeman Giesselbrecht took the woman to the station house. Coroner Dooley and Coroner's Physician Lehane examined Mrs. Grady's body and decided that she had been dead three days. There was no sign of violence.

Kate Grady was examined later in the Harlem Court. Magistrate Walsh sent her to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her mental condition.

THE NEW YORK CLUB OPENS ITS NEW HOME

Five Hundred Members Attend Dinner in Celebration of the Event.

A BACHELOR'S HEAVEN

All the Comforts Known to Man Provided—Even the Old Members Satisfied.

The New York Club, which is one of the oldest in the city, moved into its new home in West Forty-fourth Street, opposite the public library, yesterday. The new clubhouse, a nine-story brick and granite building, is among the best equipped in the city. Almost all the 500 members of the club attended the formal opening last night. A dinner was served in the large dining hall on the eighth floor, at which Homer Wise, Chairman of the House Committee, presided. H. J. Hardenburgh, the architect who designed the building, showed the members through the house, explaining everything in detail. Mr. Hardenburgh designed the Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel Manhattan, the Willard at Washington, the Martinique and the Windsor at Montreal.

Although at present engaged in building the Plaza, he found time to look after every little detail of the new home of the New York Club, for he has long been a member of the club and takes an active interest in its affairs.

With the $1,100,000 realized from the sale of the old site, the club decided to erect a more comfortable building. The site chosen for the new home in Forty-fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, was bought for $358,000. The eight-story building erected upon this site which the club moved into last night cost $450,000, so that the club begins a new life with $200,000 in its treasury.

The new building is equipped with several electric elevators, has its own plant for manufacturing ice, its own dynamos for producing the electricity needed for light and power, vacuum cleaning machines, electric dish washers, an up-to-date laundry, a ventilating plant, a hotel kitchen, and many sleeping rooms, each of which is connected with bathrooms and showers. The barber's shop is in the basement, and in Summer time it will be cooled with a cold-air process from the ice plant.

The reception and writing rooms are on the first floor, where there is a Dutch grillroom. This Dutch room contains many valuable works of art handed down from the Dutch coppersmiths.

The billiard hall is on the second floor, where there is also an assembly room, the Directors' meeting rooms, and the morning room, a general lounging room that contains all the comforts of a home. In fact, everything about the new clubhouse is homelike, the idea being to give to the old members who were with the club in its old quarters the same features that made the New York Club famous as a "home" organization.

The library, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in the building, is richly furnished in the style of Louis XVI. The walls are covered with antique velvet. The card rooms are also on this floor. Some of the rooms are in dark reds, some in olive greens, and some in brown.

The four floors above the library contain the sleeping rooms. Several last night selected rooms in which they will live in the future.

The kitchen and serving room are on the eighth floor with the main dining room. There are also many private dining rooms

The New York Club was organized on Jan. 25, 1845. After taking temporary quarters in Chambers Street, opposite the Court House, it moved to Broadway and Walker Street, and then to 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place. In December, 1845, John Jay was elected President of the club, and the following May the club moved to Broadway, near Prince Street. It moved again to Broadway, near Houston Street. Its next home was in the Wolf House in Broadway. In 1862 it moved to the Haight House at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. In 1874 it moved to a building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, later purchasing the property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. This was the property it sold a year ago for $1,100,000.

TILLMAN TELLS OF FIGHTS

With McLaurin and on the Rate Bill—Rides in Jim-Crow Car.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, March 16.—Senator Tillman lectured to-night to a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. Building.

"I had something to do with railroads last Winter," said Mr. Tillman, and the audience broke into a laugh. He described the fight made for the Rate bill and spoke of how the task of pushing the bill had been put upon him, "because I was a man who didn't go to the White House and wouldn't go there. I said that the President had stolen the Rate bill idea from Democratic platforms which I had helped to make, and I considered the bill more mine than the President's.

"I was ready with my pitchfork to see that the bill should not be assassinated, and I expected to be backed up, but when I looked around for the 'big stick' I saw the President's coat tails standing out, and he was sliding between Aldrich's legs, and the Allison amendment was in his hand."

Describing the trouble between himself and Senator McLaurin, which led to his hostility to the President, he said:

"He gave me the lie because he thought that in the Senate he could do so with impunity. He didn't give me the lie when I made the same charges against him, standing within six feet of him, in South Carolina. I jumped over Senator Teller and hit McLaurin on the nose. I come from a State where, if a man gives you the lie, you have either got to hit him on the nose of get out of decent society."

Senator Tillman rode downtown after the lecture in the Jim Crow section of a street car, much to the amusement of the other passengers. Although it was against the rules, the conductor of the car would not make the Senator move.

PORTO RICO'S DEMAND.

House of Delegates Votes Unanimously for Self-Government.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 16.—The House of Delegates to-day unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Luis Munos Rivera, leader of the Unionist Party, demanding self-government for Porto Rico. The resolution, which is to be forwarded to President Roosevelt, is to be printed in several languages and mailed to foreign countries for distribution.

In presenting the resolution Mr. Rivera made a long, patriotic address, voicing the ambition of the Unionist Party, and when he read the text of the resolution itself there was an enthusiastic demonstration upon the part of the delegates, who embraced its author. The latter was so stirred by emotion that he shed tears.

The Legislature to-day passed the bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a capitol building at San Juan. It will be built near the site selected for the Federal Building here, and architects in the United States will be asked to submit plans in competition for a prize which will be awarded to the successful competitor.

JEFFERY GOT FISH IN GOULD SYSTEM

Alliance May Mean a Line-Up Against the Harriman Interests.

HAD A CONFERENCE HERE

Fish Probably Will Be the Financial Adviser of Gould in Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It is learned here that Edward Turner Jeffery, President of all the Gould lines west of Denver, brought Stuyvesant Fish into the Missouri Pacific system as Director and member of the Executive Committee. Just before Fish was deposed from the Presidency of the Illinois Central, Jeffery invited him to a conference in New York. Fish spent four or five hours in Jeffery's office, and subsequently he became identified with the Missouri Pacific management.

Several material reasons are stated for Fish's affiliation with Gould. The first is that Fish is efficient and experienced as a financier and railroad official. The second is that Fish is Vice President of the National Park Bank of New York, which is a large and influential institution, a strong competitor across the country of the National City Bank, which is controlled by the Harriman group of financiers. The third is that George J. Gould, as well as Fish and Jeffery, has no love for Harriman.

In 1884 Fish was Vice President and in 1887 President of the Illinois Central. Jeffery was General Manager under Fish's administration. Fish went to Europe in 1889 and Harriman left New York for Chicago. Harriman, as Vice President, had the power from the Board of Directors to officiate as Acting President during Fish's absence in Europe. While Fish was abroad Harriman dismissed General Manager Jeffery.

Many of the officials of the Gould system formerly were in the service of the Illinois Central. They were, and are, friends and admirers of Fish. The conference in Jeffery's office must have been the more interesting because Fish had received letters expressing abiding loyalty from officials of the Gould lines.

Although Fish will not become an officer of the Gould lines, a title is not needed to enlarge his power. It is probable that Fish will be one of Gould's chief advisers, like Jeffery. Fish will be adviser to Gould on financial, as Jeffery is on physical, matters connected with the road.

New Telephone Central Opened.

A new telephone central was opened at midnight last night. It is called Beekman, and has on its circuit some telephones that were formerly on the John exchange. Changes were made in the Worth central also, certain telephones being transferred to the Franklin branch.

COLER BEING DESTROYED.

So He Resigns as Yacht Club Commodore to Fight a Lone Battle.

In order, as he says, that he may have more time to fight his political and other enemies, who are seeking to destroy him, Borough President Coler has tendered his resignation as Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Mr. Coler was elected to the office about a year ago. In his letter of resignation he says:

"I have been honored with the hostility of certain interests, financial, political, and journalistic, which unfortunately are very powerful in this borough. These interests have determined to destroy me if possible, and I am making a lone fight, not having the support of any political organization or powerful financial interest. But there is a certain amount of satisfaction in puncturing inflated humbugs and throwing light on respectable rascals."

PATRICK KEENAN IS 70.

The City Chamberlain's Birthday Celebrated by the Jefferson Club.

City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday. In the Jefferson Club, in Seventh Street, last night he received congratulations in the form of notes and flowers from many city officials. Two large floral pieces in the form of horseshoes delighted him. One was addressed "To the grand old man" and the other bore the inscription "From County Tipperary to County Tyrone. A true friend to all."

Charles F. Murphy attended the celebration. Others present were Supreme Court Justices Giegerich, Platzek, McCall, and Newburger; Judges Foster, O'Sullivan, and Rosalsky of General Sessions; Controller Metz, President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe, Tenement House Commissioner Butler, and City Magistrates Mosa Steinert, and Breen.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Novelties for

Spring and Easter Wear

PARIS NOVELTY SILKS.—THE FASHIONABLE COLOR EFFECTS IN BORDERED MOUSSELINE IMPRIME, BORDERED FOULARD IMPRIME, RADZIMIR RAYE, ONDOYONT BRILLIANTS, PEKIN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS, PRINTED SATIN AND SILK FOULARDS, ROUGH PONGEE AND TUSSAH SILKS.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS, NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Novelty Fabrics for Dresses and Tailor Suits. The fashionable Spring shades in Marquisettes, in plain and satin stripes, Voiles in plain stripes and checks, sheer silk and wool novelty stripes, Fancy Suitings, Mohairs, white and cream Serges, English and Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, Chiffon Broadcloths, including the new tan, leather and brown shades.

Black French Dress Fabrics. Newest weaves in all wool and all silk Voiles, Marquisettes and Grenadines in plain stripes, checks, embroidered dots and figures. Eoliennes in the newest designs for Street and Evening Gowns. Panamas, Serges, Camel's Hair and Cheviots.

Black English Fabrics. Worsteds and Mohairs, plain stripes and plaids for Tailor Made Suits; also complete assortment of Mourning Fabrics, including Silk Henriettas, Crape Cloth and Melrose, Crapes for trimming and veils, square and long Silk Veils, plain and hemstitched borders.

Imported Dress Trimmings and Buttons. Novel effects in applications of Chiffons, Silk and Filet Lace Combinations. Laces in Spangled and Novelty Incrustations. Appliques in Japanese effects. Black Appliques in Filet effects. Garnitures in Lace, Chiffon and Gold Cloth Combinations. High Class Novelty Buttons in Rhinestone, Jewelled, French Enamel and Colored Crochet.

Tailor Suits—Imported Wraps. Special showing of High Grade Tailor Suits in Taffeta, Rajah, Serge and Cloth, combining the latest Parisian ideas in style and color conceits. New model imported Silk Coats, Motor and Steamer Wraps.

Rich French Lingerie

FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

Just opened, an unusual collection of the latest ideas in fine French hand-made, hand-embroidered and Real Lace trimmed Lingerie.

This collection includes complete Bridal Sets, also separate garments of the most delicate character and many novelties confined exclusively to us.

BRIDAL SETS of fine Nainsook, 22.50, 25.00 to 33.50

BRIDAL SETS of fine Linen, handsomely embroidered and Real Lace trimmed, 78.00 to 200.00

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SALES

Dress Silks, Women's Waists and Silk Petticoats, High Grades for Easter Wear, *Much Under Regular Prices.*

Dress Silks.

BLACK CHIFFON FAILLE FRANCAISE (Imported). Regularly $1.25, yard, 85c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA (Imported), yard, 1.00

PRINTED SATIN AND SILK FOULARDS, in the fashionable Polka Dots and a large variety of other designs, the leading colorings, also black and white, yard, 1.00

Imported Model Waists in hand-made and hand-embroidered Linen, combined with real Filet, Crochet and real Cluny Laces. Values $35.00 to $135.00, 28.00 up to 95.00

Waists of Persian Lawn, trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes Lace Insertion. Regularly $3.00 to $6.00, 2.25, 3.25, 4.75

Waists of Hand-Emb'd. Handkerchief Linen, hand-embroidered detached collar. Regularly $8.50, 6.75

Waists of Fancy Silk. The last novelty for the new Spring Suits. Regularly $8.00, 6.75

Waists of Lace and Fancy Net in Cluny or Baby Irish. Regularly $11.00 and $18.50, 8.75 and 14.00

High Grade Silk Petticoats

BLACK TAFFETA PETTICOATS, section flounce, all lengths, excellent qualities. Regularly $6.50, $11.00, $14.00 4.75, 8.75, 10.50

COLORED TAFFETA PETTICOATS, top flounce and extension under flounce, tailor made. Regularly $11.00, $14.00 8.75, 10.50

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED TAFFETA PETTICOATS, also in the fashionable checks and blocks. Regularly $10.50, $14.00 7.50, 9.50

Also NEW FRENCH MODELS with detachable Lingerie flounces. Pekin Striped Pompadours, black and white and colored stripes, checks and blocks.

Women's Tailor Suits, fine Woolens from our own stock, semi-fitting coat, plaited skirt, 33.00

Women's Black Voile Skirts, Taffeta bands, Silk drop. Unusual value, 22.50

Women's Silk Coats (Imported), latest models, 28.50, 38.50, 50.00

Broadway & 19th St.

Hearn & Hyman

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

An Attractive Showing of Women's Smartly Tailored New Spring Suits

All With Exclusiveness and Distinctiveness So Characteristic of the Hearn & Hyman Productions.

MONDAY MORNING we will add to this already beautiful display—(which at present comprises the most complete assortment of exclusive styles in the city)—a large variety of the very newest models in the

Fashionable Rajah Suits

Various Models—All Shades

39.75, 42.50, 49.50

You should see them, for in no other way can this special display of handsome suits be appreciated.

Gowns and Dresses

Princess and two-piece models, foreign or copies thereof, exquisitely trimmed with laces and embroideries.

17.50 to 225.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Princess Lingerie Dresses

of French Batiste, elaborately trimmed with Val. lace insertions and medallions; value $25.00,

16.50

Coats

Exclusive styles for traveling, auto, street and evening wear, of English woollens, cravenetted and rubber back fabrics, taffe , rajah lace and linens.

Skirts

FRENCH VOILE SKIRTS over taffeta drop, section or side plaited model, man tailored, embroidered or with clusters of tucks at foot, regular and extra sizes. Value $18.75 ..... 11.50

THREE NEW SPRING MODELS, panel, flare or box plaited, of gray mannish materials, invisible stripes, black chiffon panama and brown checks. Value $9.75 ..... 5.50

60 High-Grade Dress Waists

each worth fully $25.00.

A timely purchase enables us to offer this Extraordinary special TO-MORROW AT 7.90

They are made of Laces, Messalines and Nets, in black, white, ecru and pastel shades, beautifully trimmed with cluny and Irish laces and medallions.

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel.

12 West 23d St. Philipsborn Through to 22d St

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

Spring Announcement

A brilliant and authoritative showing of Spring Outer Garments. All that is noticeably characteristic in appropriate, correct and distinctive style features of this season are to be seen here specially priced.

Easter Suggestions

The "College" Suit, 19.75

Exactly as Illustrated.

For small women and misses; a new smart model fashioned of English mixtures, cheviots, checks and stripes; three-quarter fitted double-breasted coat, with self shawl collar; the skirts are full pleated. Value $33.00.

Princess Jumper Gowns

(As Here Shown.)

An exclusive model, of finest chiffon taffeta, with net guimpe, sleeves elaborately trimmed with ruffles of German Val. laces; full side pleated skirts; in all shades. Value $35.00. 23.75

Imported Braid Coats

This season's novelty, a chic pony model. Value $25.00. 16.50

Spring Jackets

A very jaunty, man-tailored box model of striped and checked mixture or tan covert. Value $21.50 ..... 13.50

Net Waist

The style portrayed to the left is a dressy model of ecru and white net over china silk—with yoke of Val. and Cluny insertions. Entire waist and sleeve trimmed with a series of Val. ruffles. Value $8.50 ..... 4.90

ROOSEVELT PLANS TO EMPLOY RIVERS

He Appoints a Commission to Investigate the Problem of Waterways.

WOULD CONTROL FRESHETS

Praises Railroads for Their Progress, but Says They Cannot Move the Nation's Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Roosevelt has decided to appoint an Inland Waterways Commission. Its duty will be a report a comprehensive plan for the improvement and control of the river systems of the United States. Eight public men have been asked to serve on it, with Representative Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in the last Congress, as Chairman. The President's letter is as follows:

The White House,
Washington, March 14, 1907.

My Dear Sir: Numerous commercial organizations of the Mississippi Valley have presented petitions asking that I appoint a commission to prepare and report a comprehensive plan for the improvement and control of the river systems of the United States. I have decided to comply with these requests by appointing an Inland Waterways Commission, and I have asked the following gentlemen to act upon it. I will be much gratified if you will consent to serve.

The Hon. Theodore T. Burton, Chairman; Senator Francis G. Newlands, Senator William Warner, the Hon. John H. Bankhead, Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Dr. W. J. McGee, Mr. F. H. Newell, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the Hon. Herbert Knox Smith.

Wants a Broad Plan.

In creating this commission I am influenced by broad considerations of National policy. The control of our navigable waterways lies with the Federal Government, and carries with it corresponding responsibilities and obligations. The energy of our people has hitherto been largely directed toward industrial development connected with field and forest and with coal and iron, and some of these sources of material and power are already largely depleted; while our inland waterways as a whole have thus far received scant attention.

It is becoming clear that our streams should be considered and conserved as great natural resources. Works designed to control our waterways have thus far usually been undertaken for a single purpose, such as the improvement of navigation, the development of power, the irrigation of arid lands, the protection of lowlands from floods, or to supply water for domestic and manufacturing purposes. While the rights of the people to these and similar uses of water must be respected, the time has come for merging local projects and uses of the inland waters in a comprehensive plan designed for the benefit of the entire country.

Such a plan should consider and include all the uses to which streams may be put, and should bring together and co-ordinate the points of view of all users of water. The task involved in the full and orderly development and control of the river systems of the United States is a great one, yet it is certainly not too great for us to approach. The results which it seems to promise are even greater.

Railroads Cannot Give Relief.

It is common knowledge that the railroads of the United States are no longer able to move crops and manufactures rapidly enough to secure the prompt transaction of the business of the Nation, and there is small prospect of immediate relief. Representative railroad men point out that the products of the Northern interior States have doubled in ten years, while the railroad facilities have increased but one-eighth, and there is reason to doubt whether any development of the railroads possible in the near future will suffice to keep transportation abreast of production. There appears to be but one complete remedy—the development of a complementary system of transportation by water.

The present congestion affects chiefly the people of the Mississippi Valley, and they demand relief. When the congestion of which they complain is relieved, the whole Nation will share the good results.

While rivers are natural resources of the first rank, they are also liable to become destructive agencies, endangering life and property, and some of our most notable engineering enterprises have grown out of efforts to control them. It was computed by Gens. Humphreys and Abbott half a century ago that the Mississippi alone sweeps into its lower reaches and the Gulf 400,000,000 tons of floating sediment each year, (amount twice the amount of material to be excavated in opening the Panama Canal,) besides an enormous but unmeasured amount of earth salts and soil matter carried in solution.

Would Control Floods.

This vast load not only causes its channels to clog and flood the lowlands of the lower river, but renders the flow capricious and difficult to control. Furthermore, the greater part of the sediment and soil-matter is composed of the most fertile material of the fields and pastures drained by the smaller and larger tributaries.

Any plan for utilizing our inland waterways should consider floods and their control by forests and other means; the protection of bottom lands from injury by overflows, and uplands from loss by soil wash; the physics of sediment-charged waters and the physical or other ways of purifying them; the construction of dams and locks, not only to facilitate navigation, but to control the character and movement of the waters, and should look to the full use and control of our running waters and the complete artificialization of our waterways for the benefit of our people as a whole.

It is not possible properly to frame so large a plan as this for the control of our rivers without taking account of the orderly development of other natural resources. Therefore I ask that the Inland Waterways Commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the great permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes.

Praise for the Railroads.

Any plan for utilizing our inland waterways, to be feasible, should recognize the means for executing it already in existence, both in the Federal Departments of War, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, and in the States and their sub-divisions; and it must not involve unduly burdensome expenditures from the National Treasury. The cost will necessarily be large in proportion to the magnitude of the benefits to be conferred, but it will be small in comparison with the $17,000,000,000 of capital now invested in steam railways in the United States—an amount that would have seemed enormous and incredible half a century ago. Yet the investment has been a constant source of profit to the people, and without it our industrial progress would have been impossible.

The questions which will come before the Inland Waterways Commission must necessarily relate to every part of the United States, and affect every interest within its borders. Its plans should be considered in the light of the widest knowledge of the country and its people, and from the most diverse points of view. Accordingly, when its work is sufficiently advanced, I shall add to the commission certain consulting members, with whom I shall ask that its recommendations shall be fully discussed before they are submitted to me. The reports of the commission should include both a general statement of the problem and recommendations as to the manner and means of attacking it.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Bankhead has just finished his tenth term in Congress from Alabama; General MacKenzie is chief of engineers of the army; Mr. Newell is Director of the United States Reclamation Service; Mr. Pinchot is Chief Forester of the United States; Herbert Knox Smith is Commissioner of Corporations, and W. J. McGee is an anthropologist and geologist, formerly in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and formerly President of the National Geographic Society.

WANT TO BUY KEY MANSION.

Appeal for Funds Issued by Francis Scott Key Association.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—With the view to the purchase of the Francis Scott Key mansion in this city, the home of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association to-day issued an appeal for the necessary $25,000.

The home of the author of the National anthem is in a sad state of neglect, and covered with various signs and advertisements. Membership in the association is open to any American upon payment of $1 annual dues. Applications for membership or contributions may be sent to any member of the association or to the treasurer, W. D. Hoover of the National Savings and Trust Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Capt. H. J. Hirsch, Quartermaster, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Slocum, relieving Capt. W. T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry.

Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board appointed for the purpose of testing revolvers and automatic pistols, vice Capt. E. D. Scott, Artillery. The board as now constituted consists of Col. P. Reade, Twenty-third Infantry; Major J. T. Dickman, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. G. H. Preston, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. J. H. Rice, Ordnance, and Capt. Cruikshank, and will reassemble at the Springfield Armory to resume the tests.

Major W. B. Banister, Surgeon, will take transport for the Philippines and report for assignment to duty.

The following named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Lieut. Col. A. Todd, Artillery; Major C. J. Bailey, Artillery; W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, and C. D. Willcox, Artillery; Capt. J. P. Tracy, Artillery, and S. H. Cheney, Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Todd and Capt. Tracy will report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty. Major Burnham will report to the commanding General, Southwestern Division, for duty as Chief of Staff of that division.

First Lieut. W. H. Menges, Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, to relieve First Lieut. C. M. Condon, Artillery. Lieut. Condon will joint the Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Duvall, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the joint board appointed July 20, 1903, vice Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry, relieved.

The Navy.

Lieut. H. C. Mustin to the Kansas as ordnance officer.

Paymaster R. H. Woods to the Naval Academy for duty as commissary officer and storekeeper.

Paymaster D. Potter to the Kearsarge.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sterling at Hampton Roads; Dubuque at Puerto Plata; Charleston, Boston, Preble, and Paul Jones at Magdalena Bay; Standish at Annapolis; Yankton at Santiago de Cuba.

Sailed—Arkansas from Annapolis for Norfolk; Pennsylvania and Colorado from Nankin for Shanghai.

MELLEN GOING ALONE TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Asks for an Interview, and the President Will Talk with Him on Tuesday.

REPRESENTS ONLY HIMSELF

Washington Assumes That He Was One of the Two Anxious to Go from the First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad, has telegraphed the President asking for an interview next Tuesday, and the President has replied accepting the proposal. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Mellen's visit here alone would not atract any more attention than the visits of the many capitalists, from J. Pierpont Morgan to James Speyer, who have been coming to the White House for the last few weeks.

The latter was here again this morning and saw the President.

The fact that Mr. Mellen's telegram follows immediately upon the dispersal of the four railroad Presidents after their conference in New York makes it interesting, however. It is not known here, of course, that the conferees decided to make Mr. Mellen their spokesman, while at the same time making it appear that they were not coming to Washington and that Mr. Mellen was acting on his own responsibility in coming alone. At the same time it is recognized that if such was their course, it was a tolerably shrewd move, for whatever happened subsequently would be divested of its formality. There would be all the difference between a formal, much heralded, and imposing conference and a casual interview.

It is assumed here that Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hughitt were probably more anxious to come than Messrs. Newman and McCrea. Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hughitt are friends of the President. Mr. Hughitt was here a short time ago and went over the financial and railroad situation with the President, arguing with him about his course and trying to convince him that it was too radical. He did not have any success at that time. Mr. Mellen once had the distinction of being quoted approvingly and extensively on railroad subjects in one of President Roosevelt's messages.

Both Messrs. Mellen and Hughitt knew the President so well that neither could have shared in the fears ascribed to some of the conferees that some deep trap was being laid for them by the President and that Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to get them here so he could shoot them through a trap door.

There is no reason to doubt that if the four conferees decided to compromise their differences by sending a spokesman here whose visit could subsequently be represented as informal and on his own account, Mr. Mellen probably would be the man selected. He is not afraid of the President, has no fear of talking to him without being buttressed by stenographers and life-saving appliances, and would be able to talk with him on even terms.

The President is not so much inclined to-day to issue a statement as he was a few days ago. He has been trying to frame one which would have at least six words in it that he has not uttered ten thousand times, and he has been unable to do so. There is absolutely nothing he can find to say about his position on the railroad question that he has not iterated and reiterated until it became wearisome to himself and everybody else. He has not the least idea why anybody should wish him to issue another statement repeating what he has said so often, though perfectly willing to do so to oblige anybody who asks him. At the same time he does not see the necessity of volunteering it.

CANAL ENGINEERS' SALARIES.

Mr. Roosevelt Allows Army and Navy Officers $14,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — President Roosevelt to-day issued an executive order setting the compensation of Majors Sibert and Gallaird of the army and Civil Engineer Rosseau of the navy, as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Each officer is to receive $14,000 a year, and will have the use of a furnished house on the Isthmus. Their actual and necessary expenses while away from the Isthmus on official business will be paid.

The officers succeed Messrs. Harrod, Haines, and Endicott, whose resignations are announced in the same executive order.

TO REOPEN RULING ON MAILS.

Railroads Want Cortelyou's Order Regarding Weight Rescinded.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The big mail-carrying railroads have decided to make an appeal to the new Postmaster General against the rule promulgated by Mr. Cortelyou requiring a change in the methods of weighing the mail. A meeting was held yesterday by the Superintendents of Mails for nearly all the heavy mail-carrying roads, and it was the general opinion that the new order, if carried out, would make it impossible for the railroads to furnish the present service.

The new order requires that the average weight of mail carried, the basis on which the total pay is computed, shall be determined by dividing the total weight carried for seven days by seven instead of by six, as at present. This will operate as a cut of fully 14 per cent. It has been agreed that a committee made up of one representative each of three of the strongest Western and two of the strongest Eastern roads shall lay the question before the Postmaster General.

TO IMPROVE MAIL SERVICE.

Larger Force to be Employed for the Benefit of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — Material improvement in the postal service for New Orleans, and, incidentally, for other cities of the South and Southwest, is projected by the Post Office Department. Serious complaint has reached the department from business men in New Orleans, both of the delay in the arrival of mail trains and in the handling of the mails after their arrival.

Postmaster General Meyer said to-day that after a thorough investigation, it was found inadvisable to establish a new railway mail division at New Orleans, but a recommendation has been submitted that an enlarged supervisory force in the railway mail service be employed at that point.

Action also is about to be taken that will facilitate the distribution of mail in the City of New Orleans.

M. & M. Koch

Successors to S. Koch & Son.

Spring and Summer Millinery

We invite inspection of a Millinery exhibit comprising the most artistic productions of the foremost Paris designers, coupled with an equally artistic selection from our own workrooms.

Trimmed Hats

The M. & M. Koch Trimmed Hats are noted for authoritative style, for grace and beauty in design and for the mark of distinction always present, whether moderately priced or the costliest Paris creations.

SPECIAL.

The M. & M. Koch Special $10.00 Trimmed Hat has become a factor—they are the reproductions of the smartest designers from Paris. Our first showing will be on Monday at the established price

$10.00

including effectively trimmed Tuscans, Chips and fancy Braids in the newest and most fashionable colorings.

Untrimmed Hats.

This season's newest and most fashionable effects, both imported and of domestic manufacture.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

A varied assortment of the newest shapes in
TUSCAN BRAID HATS, value $2.25..... 1.25
NATURAL LEGHORN HATS, value $2.45..... 1.25
BLACK FRENCH CHIP HATS, value $2.75..... 1.95
BLACK PEROXOLINE HATS, value $2.50..... 1.50

BUNCH OF IMPORTED ROSES and foliage, value $1.25. SPECIAL..... 50c
RIBBON HAT BOW, entire trimming for hat, value $2.25. SPECIAL..... 1.50

24 West 23d Street

PARIS—10 Rue Sainte Cecile.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.,

450 5th Av. near 40th St.

Formerly of 18th Street and Broadway.

Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, Luxurious Bedding, Lace Spreads, etc.

Those anticipating the furnishing of Town or Country Homes will find it to their advantage to make selections before April 15, as prices are liable to advance on or about that date.

Orders placed now will be held for future delivery if desired.

The name of WHITCOMB on your Brass or Enamel Bedstead and Bedding is a guarantee that they are the best.

Boston
80 Washington Street.

Philadelphia
1531 Chestnut Street.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

ARE NOW SHOWING

Exclusive Spring Styles in Tailor-made Walking Suits Lingerie Dresses and Gowns Coats, Skirts, Waists

In the Newest Fabrics and Colorings

Suit Department (Second Floor)

Tailor-Made Walking Suits
For Women and Misses

of Serges, Panamas, Burlingham, Worsteds in Stripes, Checks and Herringbone in Cutaway, Eton, Blouse, Hip, Pony and Box coats with entirely new ideas in pleated skirts

25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00

Dressy Semi-Tailored Suits

of French Vellings in plain colors and stripes, Marquisette, Chiffon Taffetas and Pongees in imported models and original adaptations, trimmed with rich laces and embroideries—lined throughout with silk

55.00, 75.00, to 155.00

Costume Department (Third Floor)

Elaborate Costumes

in Princess and Two-Piece Josephine models of Crepe, Marquisette, Swiss Nouveaux, Dotted Laces, Chiffon Voiles in plain colorings and stripes, Foulards and Taffetas—effectively trimmed

25.00, 35.00 to 150.00

Dainty Summer Dresses

of Batistes, Lawns, Taffetas, Foulards and Rajah Silks—Princess and Jumper styles in new effects

15.00, 19.50, 25.00

——SPECIAL VALUES——

Skirt Department (Third Floor)

Spring Walking Skirts

in smartly tailored styles, including the newest ideas in full pleated, gored and Bretelle models of Worsteds in stripes, checks and plaids, Chiffon Taffetas, Panamas, Voiles, Mohairs and Serges

7.50, 10.00, to 29.75

FOR MONDAY

Silk-lined Voile Skirts—full pleated model with folds of Taffeta—over taffeta drop of excellent quality. Special value..... 12.75

Coat Department (Main Floor)

Coats for All Occasions

Broadcloth Coats for evening and carriage wear.

Gloria, Cravenetted and Rubber-back fabrics for street, rain and motoring.

Jaunty Top Coats of Covert, Broadcloth and Taffetas.

Long loose and fitted Coats of imported and domestic Tweeds for traveling

14.00, 25.00 to 150.00

Waist Department (Main Floor)

The newest exclusive styles of Lingerie Waists in the most complete and varied assortment heretofore shown. Chiffon, Net, Lace and Silk Waists in corresponding colorings to match the new tailor-made gowns

10.00, 12.00 to 45.00

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow, their Importations of

Advance Spring and Summer Styles of Women's Outergarments

from the leading Paris Modistes, comprising many novelties in the newest materials.

Also a great variety of

Imported and Domestic Coats, suitable for Motoring and Traveling.

Women's Fancy Costumes

A choice selection in Striped Silks, Voiles, Messalines, Crepe Medis, Marquisettes, Rajahs, Crepe de Chines, Nets and Laces, suitable for Afternoon, Calling and Street Wear.

TAILOR-MADE WALKING SUITS

An Entirely New Model prepared for To-morrow's Sale.

of French Voile, in Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Gray and Tan, Eton Coat, handsomely trimmed with fancy and self color braids, pleated skirt made over taffeta drop, **$29.50**

Regular Value $42.00

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

At Unusually Attractive Prices.

Three different models, of India Silk, trimmed with lace insertions,

at **$9.50, 11.50 and 13.50**

French Hand-made Blouses

Attention is called to a new importation comprising an exceptionally large assortment of original styles.

To-morrow will be offered
French Waists, at **$5.50, 9.50 and 17.50**
Much Below Their Actual Value.

Colored Dress Goods

Important Announcement

5000 Yds. High Class Tailor Suitings and Dress Fabrics

in the most desirable styles and colorings representing the products of the leading foreign manufacturers, a remarkable value for Monday's selling, at **98c**

Regular Price $1.45 Yard

To-morrow, a Special Importation of

Household Linens

At

Decided Reductions from Regular Prices.

Table Cloths	2x2 yds.,	$2.38, 3.00	2 x2½,	2.95, 3.75
	2x3 "	3.75, 4.50	2½x2½,	3.25, 4.75
			2½x3,	3.95, 5.75
Napkins	Breakfast size,		Doz.	$2.10, 3.75
	Dinner size,		"	2.90, 4.95
Scalloped Huck Towels,			Doz.	$2.95, 5.40
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,			Pair	4.50, 6.00
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,			"	1.15, 1.60

Youths', Boys' and Juvenile

High Grade Spring Clothing

Complete lines, comprising the newest styles and effects for college, street and dress wear, Very Attractively Priced.

Young Men's Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits and Overcoats of plain and fancy materials.

Boys' Single and Double-breasted Yoke or Plain Norfolk Double-breasted Belted Suits, Sailor and Russian Suits, Washable Suits of Imported and Domestic Materials, Boys' Top Coats and Reefers. Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps, including Straw Hats in novelty effects

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Excellent Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of Fancy Check Worsted materials, Pony Coat Model, trimmed with braid & taffeta silk, 14 & 16 yrs, $17.50

Misses' Princess Dresses, of White, Tan, Pink and Blue Mull, lace yoke, short sleeves, lawn underslip, 14 and 16 yrs, 11.95

Girls' Reefers, of Navy Blue Cheviot, notch collar, emblem on sleeve, finished with military buttons, 8 to 14 yrs, 4.95

Girls' Washable Dresses, of Plain Chambrays and Fancy Ginghams, Low Neck Model, trimmed with white duck or embroidery, 6 to 14 yrs, $1.98, 2.95

Girls' Imported French Guimpes, of White Lawn, cluster tucking, finished with French knots, 4 to 14 yrs, 1.15, 1.45

Lace Curtains and Stores

At Great Reductions, Monday & Tuesday.

Irish Point Curtains, $3.50, 6.95, 14.00 Pair
Actual Value $4.25 to 18.50

Renaissance Curtains, $8.50, 10.95, 15.00 Pair
Actual Value $10.50 to 22.50

Lacet Arabe Curtains, 7.50, 8.75, 16.50 Pair
Actual Value $9.50 to 23.50

Stores Bonne Femme, $9.75, 14.50 Each
Actual Value $11.50 to 19.50

West Twenty-third Street

HEINZE MEN CHARGE HODGENS WITH FRAUD

Their Answer to His Suit to Inspect United Copper Company's Books.

DECLARE HE USED CASH

Of Bank in Butte, of Which He Was Cashier, for His Own Profit.

The Heinze copper interests replied last night to the suit brought by Thomas M. Hodgens of Butte and New York seeking the right to inspect the books of the United Copper Company, by accusing Mr. Hodgens of irregularities while he was cashier of the Butte Savings Bank. The alleged misdoings have already been made the basis of a bill in equity filed in the United States Circuit Court here on Feb. 27. It was apparent that the Hodgens suit in the Jersey courts would produce the bitterest kind of a fight, for the charges he makes in his bill of complaint, if sustained, would mean that the United Copper Company, since its acquisition by Thomas F. Cole and his associates, had been paying dividends which were not earned.

United Copper Dividends.

The complaint, as it is quoted in dispatches from Trenton, where it was entered on Friday, sets forth a chain of financial operations in connection with the transfer of United Copper control to Mr. Cole and his friends on the basis of which it is declared that the company cannot possibly have had an income of more than $1,000,000 for 1906, in which it paid dividends of 7 per cent. on its common stock and of 8 per cent. on its preferred stock, amounting to $3,450,000. It is charged that the original constituent properties for which the $50,000,000 capital of the United Copper was issued were originally capitalized at $12,500,000. This exchange was under the terms of a plan by which the $5,000,000 preferred stock sold for cash in the organization, carried with it a bonus of common stock at the rate of 300 shares of common for every 200 shares of the preferred.

The complaint sets forth the complication of lawsuits in which the affairs of the two companies were involved up to the time of the acquisition of the United by Mr. Cole, and alleges that all the constituent companies of the United save one were transferred to Mr. Cole prior to Jan. 30, 1906, for $10,500,000. This transfer is said to have left the United Company virtually an empty shell, with the exception of the one property not disposed of and an alleged surplus of $3,827,159.

The acquisition by the United of 125,000 shares of the stock of the Butte Coalition Company, to which its former constituent properties had been transferred, is recited, the price being $15 a share. Next it is figured that this surplus of the United, after the acquisition of the Butte Coalition shares referred to, could not have stood at an amount in excess of $2,000,000. So it is declared in the complaint that since the acquisition of the United Copper stock by Mr. Cole that company could have received income only as follows:

Dividends on its Butte Coalition stock not in excess of $200,000; dividends on the stock of La France Mining Company, the one concern that was not sold to the Cole interests, $50,000; interest on its alleged surplus of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent., not in excess of $120,000; and interest at 6 per cent. on the $10,500,000 paid for the constituent properties by the Cole interests not in excess of $630,000.

As against this aggregate of $1,000,000 alleged maximum income, the complaint contrasts the dividends of $3,450,000 paid for the fiscal year of 1906, and then it alleges that as a matter of fact the reported surplus of $3,827,159 as of Jan. 1, 1906, was wholly fictitious, and arrived at by juggling the values fixed on the stocks of the United Company prior to the deal with Mr. Cole.

The understanding that Wall Street has had of the United Copper matter has been somewhat different from the situation set forth in the complaint, notably as to the announcement at the time of the deal of a year ago, that the stock of the Butte Coalition, which the United received was not bought out of existing surplus, but taken as part payment for the constituent properties. If the complaint correctly states the amount of these shares as 125,000 that would mean additional consideration for the United properties of upward of $3,000,000 as the Butte Coalition shares have sold at from $250 to $300 a share in the market. On this basis a purchase price of about $13,000,000 appears for the United's properties taken over which together with the La France company not taken over and the surplus, whatever that may have been, had been the basis for dividend payments of 7 per cent on $45,000,000 of common and 6 per cent on $5,000,000 preferred stock.

The Heinze representatives said yesterday that no service had been obtained on the company or any of its officials. Stanley Gifford, Treasurer of the United Copper Company, had this to say about Mr. Hodgens:

Charges Against Hodgens.

"Thomas M. Hodgens, until October, 1905, was the cashier of the State Savings Bank of Montana, in which F. Augustus Heinze is largely interested as a stockholder. When Mr. Hodgens withdrew it was learned that he had been guilty of great irregularities in using the bank's funds to his own profit, for which he has refused to account. When Mr. Hodgens found that he was about to be sued on these matters he intimated that unless the bank's claims and some other personal claims were adjusted to Mr. Hodgens's satisfaction he would begin a stockholder's suit against the United Copper Company, in which F. Augustus Heinze is, as every one knows, the leading factor.

"The bank, however, filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court of this district against Hodgens on Feb. 27, in which the details of the charges against him are fully set out. The bill alleges that Hodgens made loans in violation of the bank's by-laws, on securities of corporations in which he was personally interested as a stockholder, and made large commissions and profits by using the bank's money in aid of his own enterprises, for which he has never accounted, and has even changed the bank's books. It is alleged that he permitted the Silver Bow Oil Company, one of his companies, to overdraw its account about $80,000, and that he changed the bank's books to make a purchase of the bonds of the Montana Pulp and Paper Company, another of his companies, which was really a private speculation, appear as a purchase by the bank as soon as the security of the bonds became impaired.

"It is also charged that he bought with the bank funds $50,000 of the St. Anthony Light and Power Company's bonds while he was the owner of practically all of the company's capital stock."

GOULD YACHT RETURNS.

Niagara's Party Had a Pleasant Time Hunting in the South.

The steam yacht Niagara returned yesterday from a trip along the Southern coast and anchored off Twenty-third Street in the East River. On board were Howard Gould, her owner, and a party of fifteen friends, who have been hunting and fishing in the South. The yacht steamed as far as Jacksonville. The time was spent in visiting places little frequented. The party went ashore in the yacht's boat and tramped about the country looking for game or spent the time in fishing. At night all would return to the yacht and sleep on board.

Mr. Gould said that the trip had been a pleasant one and that all had had a most enjoyable time. He went at once to his office, 195 Broadway. Mrs. Gould was not with the party. This is the first trip she [illegible] taking with her husband since

OPPOSE WOMEN TEACHERS.

Meeting of Protest Held Against the McCarren Bill.

The men teachers and Principals in the public schools who oppose the McCarren bill, which was introduced at the instance of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, to obtain "equal pay for equal work," met at Terrace Garden yesterday and adopted resolutions stating their position in the matter. One speaker declared that the Board of Education was "making men women, and women men."

The protests were principally against a provision in the bill which, by equalizing the salaries of men and women teachers, will reduce the initial salary a man receives. Under the Lavis law, a man starts at $900 a year and a woman at $600. The McCarren bill provides an initial salary of $720. The men also presented figures showing that in Germany 88 per cent. and in France 60 per cent. of the teachers are men, and that in this country the opposite condition obtains.

Only a quick declaration from the Chairman that the meeting was adjourned prevented a stormy time. A teacher from Brooklyn started to abuse a Principal who went to Albany in behalf of the bill.

"The McCarren bill," he said, "reduces the salaries of the men in the first grades. It is certainly not in the interest of the men. We have with us here a male from Brooklyn. I wont call him a man."

Cries of "Put him out" stopped the speaker and brought on the hurried adjournment.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, ninth anniversary meeting, large hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M. Speakers—Howard Mansfield, Chairman; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Fred W. Hinrichs, and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith. Music.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University. The Rev. Dr. Henry Stimpson, university preacher for the day. Short sermon, appropriate music. Public invited.

CALIFORNIA, by I. Rogers Mount, Public School No. 83, 210 East 110th Street, 8 P. M.

Monday.

CROIX ROUGE, L'histoire diplomatique de la, by Mme. L. Fiedler en mission officielle du Gouvernement Francais pour l'etude de l'Assistance et de la Trévoyame Sociales aux Etats-Unis, 306 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 8:10 P. M.

TITIAN and the Venetians, by George Kriehn, 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Illustrated.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, CLUB A, Civic and Debating Section, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

SONGS THAT NEVER DIE, by Frank T. Molony, at De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

THE MOON, Its Appearance, Scenery, &c., by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss, at Public School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

BROKEN BONES, the Treatment of Dislocations, &c., by Dr. Francis A. Scratchley, at Public School No. 158, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

LIFE, the Mystery Of, by George W. Hunter, at Public School No. 51, 323 West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, 8 P. M.

DICKENS, Great Novelists, by Dr. William Bayard Hale, at Public School No. 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

LES CROIX ROUGES du monde, leur action sociale, by Mme. L. Fiedler, second lecture, 306 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 8:10 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETING, under the auspices of People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

OPERA CLASS, Women's Circle, People's Institute, Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS of Antiquity, Religious Practices in Private Life, by Ernest Riess, (Bonn.) The Classical Club, Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

MUSICAL ART, STUDIES IN, by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

ST. PATRICK AND CLASSICAL LEARNING, by Charles Johnston, at Institute Hall, 218 East 100th Street, 8 P. M.

FRANCE, HER PEOPLE AND HER ART, by Miss Anna S. Schmidt, at Public School 169, Audubon Avenue and 168th Street, 8 P. M.

THE YELLOW PERIL, by Elwood G. Tewksbury, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

SPAIN, PAINTING IN, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at Public Library, 108 West 135th Street, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

HIGHER ANIMALS, Behavior of, by Prof. E. L. Thorndike, under the auspices Society Ethical Culture, Ethical Culture Building, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, 8:15 P. M.

SMALL FRUITS, The Culture of, by George T. Powell, Lecture Room American Institute, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

CITIZEN COURSE FOR YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Leader Michael M. Davis, Subject, "Present Harlem Problems," Lenox Hall, 100 West 116th Street, 8:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, Dramatic Section, Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

PETROLEUM FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES, by Dr. Claude F. Walker, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

OUR WILD NEIGHBORS, by Ernest Ingersoll, at East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8 P. M.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY, by Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at Great Hall of Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Thursday.

TENNYSON, by Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, at De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

VENICE TO NAPLES, by Dr. F. D. Blakeslee, at Public School 51, 623 West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, 8 P. M.

FRANKLIN, THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University, at Public School 186, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 8 P. M.

THE PANAMA CANAL, by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets, 8 P. M.

FRIENDS IN FUR AND FEATHERS, by Prof. Silas A. Lottridge, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

SOUND, ITS PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION, by Prof. J. Newton Gray, at Hebrew Technical Institute, Stuyvesant Street, near Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, J. Warren Andrews, Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, 4 P. M.

FRENCH LECTURE, L'Eglise et l'Etat en Espagne, by Prof. Loiseaux, 306 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

PRESENT CIVIC REFORMS. Speakers—Dr. David Blaustein, James S. Lehmaier, Henry C. Wright, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Young Men's Benevolent Association, 311 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN HEROISM, by F. Hopkinson Smith, open lecture and discussion, People's Institute Club A, 8:30 P. M., 318 East Fifteenth Street.

Friday.

PARADISE LOST, lecture by the Rev. Dr. William Carter, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, 8:15 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, lecture in course on Party Government in the United States, by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

WEALTH, Social Advantages and Dangers Of, by Leslie Willis Sprague, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

COOPER CIVIC CLUB of the People's Institute, entertainment under the auspices of the People's Institute, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, 8:15 P. M.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS, course for women, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at 209 East Twenty-third Street, 8:15 P. M.

CIVILIZATION, the History of Education as Related To the Last Century, by Prof. Earl Barnes, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

HINDUS, Manners and Customs of The, by Mrs. Helen M. Jackson, at Public School No. 80, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

BALLADS, English, American, and Scotch, by Miss Kay M. Spencer, at Public School No. 38, Dominick and Clark Streets, 8 P. M.

CAPITAL Employed in Manufacture and the Trust Question, by James Walter Brook, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street, 8 P. M.

Saturday.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS, Thermal Relations Of, by Prof. John S. McKay, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West.

THE NEW FAR EAST, the Far Eastern Question, by Elwood G. Tewksbury, at Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

CHILD, Who Brings Up Your, by Dr. William H. Allen of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at Public School No. 184, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

EUROPE, The Americanization of, or, Our Immigrants and the Invasion of Europe, by Prof. Earl Barnes, at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

MAGNETO TYPE, the Telephone Instrument of to-day, by Theodore I. Jones, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

ATMOSPHERE AND COMBUSTION, by Prof. Norman A. Dubois, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

ICELAND, the Land and the People, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, 10:30 A. M. Course of Lectures to Teachers on the Comparative Study of Epic Literature.

YOUNG MEN'S CIVIC CLUB, Local Betterment Meeting, under the auspices of the People's Institute, 220 East Fifth Street, 8:15 P. M.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Entertainment, People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

Moschcowitz-Garnett Co.

402 and 404 Fifth Av. At 37th St.

Announce the first showing on Monday of a choice collection of street costumes and exquisite evening gowns just received from the most celebrated designers of Paris.

Specials for Monday and Tuesday

Eton Suits—
Silver Gray Stripes and Mixtures.
Pony Coat Suits—
Panama, Serges and Worsted.
Cutaway Suits—
Mixtures, Checks, Stripes, Navy and Black Serges,
Prince Chap Suits—
in all the latest fabrics.

27.50 Value $42.00.

These garments conform to the well known standard of Moschcowitz Bros.

Imported Waists

Extraordinary Values

FRENCH HAND-MADE LINGERIE WAISTS, hand embroidered, tucked and lace trimmed,

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MONDAY, March 18, TUESDAY, March 19, WEDNESDAY, March 20,

Parisian Millinery,

Imported Gowns, Lingerie Dresses and Blouses.

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CAPITOL AT ALBANY CALLED AN ASYLUM

Attorney General Jackson Regards It as a Home for Ward Workers.

SUGGESTS INVESTIGATION

Payroll for the Care of the Building Nearly as Large as the Appropriation He Wants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Attorney General Jackson, in reply to a letter yesterday from Senator Armstrong, criticising the Attorney General's request for a large appropriation, charged to-day that there were men on the payroll of the Department of Public Buildings who do not actually render service. He thought the Senator would render a public service if he would look into that and concern himself less with obstructing Mr. Jackson.

The Attorney General also informed Senator Armstrong that it would be well for him to cease attacking the State Law Department by his methods and do a little investigating into the employment of special counsel outside the Attorney General's department. Portions of the letter follow:

"I cannot afford to waste time in a prolonged wrangle over the financial necessities of this department. You do not appear to have approached this subject with a disposition to deal fairly with the department and afford it the facilities which you must know are essential if real effective work is to be done here. If it is your purpose to make use of the position of power which you hold in the Senate in an endeavor to hamper me and limit the activities and usefulness of this office, I can understand your obstructive attitude. It can hardly be explained on the theory that your sole object is to economize in the finances, because you do not appear to have been at all impressed by the fact that $343,000 was spent last year for special counsel employed by departments other than that of the Attorney General, and that the greater part of that sum was expended in plain violation of the legislation and the statutes of this State.

"I take it that the part of my letter which did not appeal to you as pertinent was the statement that I desired additional deputies so that I might not be forced to the employment of numerous expensive special counsel, and my reference to what the records in the Controller's office for the last ten years would show in the matter of fat special counsel fees drawn from various departments of the State by favorite party lawyers.

"To me these matters seem both pertinent and highly important, and I suggest that your committee call upon the Controller for a statement, which I am informed he has prepared, showing the amounts spent by various departments for special counsel in the last ten years, and also for a copy of the statement on the same subject sent by a former Controller to the late Speaker Nixon at the latter's request. I have no doubt this information would be interesting and helpful to the members of your committee.

"You exhibit distress because I have asked for $157,000 for the law department of the State. Yet you cheerfully appropriate for payroll purposes alone for the care of the Capitol and State House in Albany under the Department of Public Buildings, $180,180. In this connection I might also suggest the propriety of a legislative investigation for the purpose of ascertaining what percentage of those on the payrolls of that department actually are rendering daily service and whether the State Capitol has been made an asylum for Albany County ward workers and political henchmen generally."

KING HONORS PROF. LANZA.

American Instructor Is Made a Knight by Victor Emmanuel.

BOSTON, March 16.—Prof. Gaetano Lanza, head of the mechanical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been honored by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy with knighthood in the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

The order is one of the most important and ancient in Italy. Its membership is small and is made up of men of signal ability who are of Italian descent. Prof. Lanza was born in this city in 1848.

Alimony Denied to Mrs. Wormley.

A suit for divorce brought by Kathrya L. Wormley against James C. Wormley, chief stockholder in the Downward Electric Light Company, has been begun in the Supreme Court. Yesterday Justice Newburger denied the plaintiff's application for alimony pending the trial of the suit, but allowed her $100 counsel fee.

SOMMERS WHERE FASHION REIGNS

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Spring Showing Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts and Gowns.

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CUTAWAY, PONY OR MANNISH MODELS, made of exclusive mixtures, plaids, checks or stripes.
SPECIAL.....25.00, 29.50 and 35.00

FANCY TAILORED MODELS, copies of our latest importation; made of chiffon voile, taffeta and Rajah.
SPECIAL.....39.50, 45.00 and 59.50

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC MODELS, very latest conceptions; made of veiling, marquisette, messaline and chiffon taffeta.
SPECIAL.....79.50, 97.50 125.00

Coats

TOURING AND STREET COATS, of new material; in Plaids, Checks and Stripes.
SPECIAL.....15.00, 19.50, 27.50

AUTO AND RAIN COATS, of Mohair, Burlingham, Silk and Satin Rubber.
SPECIAL.....22.50, 25.00, 29.50

IMPORTED LACE PONGEE and SILK COATS for dressy occasions, in a large variety of styles.
39.50, 55.00 and up to 150.00

Waists

FIVE EXCLUSIVE MODELS in Lingerie.
SPECIAL.....2.50, 3.50, 5.50

FRENCH HAND-MADE LINGERIE, our own importations; various models.....7.50, 8.50, 9.75

NET and GUNY LACE WAISTS in ecru and white.....6.75, 8.50, 10.50

Skirts

SIDE AND BOX PLAITED MODELS in black taffeta.
SPECIAL.....9.75, 12.50, 15.00

SEVERAL NEW MODELS of imported striped and check material. SPECIAL.....11.50, 13.50, 16.50

FULL PLAITED MODELS of Panama in all the new spring shades; also black. SPECIAL.... 7.50, 9.75, 12.75

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ADVANCE SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S GOWNS, HATS AND OUTERGARMENTS, FABRICS, LACES AND GARNITURES.

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DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF SPRING WEAR, INCLUDING AFTERNOON AND VISITING GOWNS, MORNING DRESSES AND TAILOR COSTUMES.

PARIS LINGERIE RECENTLY RECEIVED, INCLUDING MATINEES AND PEIGNOIRS, COMBINATION GARMENTS, MUSLIN AND SILK PETTICOATS.

SILKS, WOOL AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS, LACES AND EMBROIDERED ROBES, TRIMMINGS AND GARNITURES.

SPRING DRESS GOODS FOR TAILOR GOWNS

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE, MONDAY, MARCH 18th, CONSISTING OF THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF FANCY SUITINGS, AT . . . PER YARD, 87c

USUALLY $1.25 TO 2.25 PER YARD

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 18th, AN ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS, COMPRISING

COLORED APPLIQUÉS IN COTTON AND SILK, ALSO BLACK SILK AND SPANGLD APPLIQUÉS,

PRICES USUALLY $1.50 TO 3.50 PER YARD, AT 68c. & $1.35

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, A QUANTITY OF WHITE EMBROIDERIES ON SOFT FINISH BATISTE, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRIMMING LINGERIE DRESSES, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE

AT 25c., 38c., 55c., 75c. TO $1.25 PER YARD.

USUALLY 50c., TO $2.75 PER YARD

IN ADDITION, A SELECTION OF LACES, SUITABLE FOR USE ON SUMMER GOWNS, AT MUCH BELOW PREVAILING PRICES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE

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AND DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR THEIR ENTIRE OR PARTIAL FITTING, WITH INEXPENSIVE DRAPERY MATERIALS, FLOOR COVERINGS, RUGS AND MATTINGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, ETC.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS AND WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19th, A SPECIAL SALE OF CRETONNES AND FIGURED DRAPERY MATERIALS, FIGURED VELOURS AND COTTON TAPESTRIES.

SEVEN THOUSAND YARDS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES,

PRICE ORDINARILY 25c. TO 50c. PER YARD, AT 15c. AND 20c.

SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS OF FIGURED DRAPERY MATERIALS, IN SELF COLOR EFFECTS

PRICES ORDINARILY 75c. & 85c. PER YARD. AT . . 48c.

FIGURED VELOURS AND COTTON TAPESTRIES,

PRICES ORDINARILY $1.75c. TO 2.25 PER YARD, . $1.25

(DEPARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR)

A SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH:

ORIENTAL RUGS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZES, AT $15.50 AND $12.50

REGULAR PRICES $22.50 AND $16.50

ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS, . AT $34.00

REGULAR PRICES $50.00 TO $60.00

(DEPARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR)

EASTER GIFTS.

ELECTRIC LAMPS, JARDINIERES AND PORCELAIN VASES, BRONZES, IVORY AND ENAMEL MINIATURES, JEWEL BOXES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES; VASES, FLOWER CENTRES AND BON-BON RECEIVERS, OF CUT, ENGRAVED AND AMERICAN PRISMATIC GLASS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

THE ACADEMY, ITS PRIDE AND GLORY

First Regular Exhibition Since the Union of the Camps of Rivals in Art.

WISDOM OF THE ELEPHANT

Most of the Schools of Modern Art Are Represented in an Omnium Gatherum.

Other art societies may come and go; cliques may rise and make themselves noisy for a while, and then subside; individual artists of mark may draw aside and never trouble themselves to exhibit at the regular picture shows for a term of years—but the old Academy ambles on with small regard to criticism or sheers from outsiders or its own members.

The Academy is like Ganesha, the Indian elephant god, who does not put on wings to lift himself into the air or grow fins to traverse the sea, or produce claws to excavate the soil; but wisely clings to the earth and the products of the earth. The Academy is worldly wise in a certain elephantine fashion, and after resisting all innovations up to a given point, accepts the inevitable as gracefully as possible and takes the newcomers on its broad back, realizing in its own dull way that they, too, sooner or later, must succumb to the will of the public and be carried whither that public ordains the artist shall go.

Since the absorption of the Society of American Artists the Academy has reached a multifariousness of artistic forces it never had before. Architects are now among the associate members—Messrs. George B. Post, Walter Cook, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, and Charles F. McKim. There are thirteen sculptors who are Academicians, and six who are associates; to the latter class belong the wood engravers Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf. The etchers, Smillie and Mielatz; the miniature painters, Mrs. Fairchild-Fuller, and Miss Laura C. Hills, and the landscape architect Charles A. Platt are associates. One woman is an Academician—Miss Cecelia Beaux, and eleven are associates. Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Loop, Mrs. MacMonnies, Mrs. Prellwitz, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Vonnoh, Mrs. Sherwood, and Miss Bridges, and in addition the miniaturists just mentioned.

Prize winners in this regular annual exhibition of the Academy, the eighty-second, have not been announced at this writing. Another week will be taken. Then will be bestowed the Inness Gold Medal for the best landscape, the Thomas B. Clarke Prize of $300 for the best figure composition, the Julia A. Shaw Memorial of $300 for the best work by a woman, and three Julius Hallgarten Prizes, of $300, $200, and $100, for the best three oil paintings executed in the United States by citizens under 35. Last year the Clarke Prize was taken by Hugo Ballin, the Shaw Memorial by Lydia Field Emmet, two of the Hallgarten Prizes by C. W. Hawthorne and Clark G. Voorhees, and the Inness Gold Medal by J. Alden Weir.

The eighty-second annual has a much more lively and attractive visage than formerly was apparent during a cursory round of the galleries, although it contains no canvas of exceptional and singular interest. Sargent's portrait of the Rev. Endicott Peabody, standing in college robes with folded arms, has the masterly brushwork that marks the greater number of this artist's work. The garnet collar makes a pleasant spot in the voluminous black robe; the face has admirable modeling and flesh color; the expression is alert and firm; the pose tallies with the expression. It is easily the best in a gathering by no means lacking in fine work, and, indeed, take it all in all, a gathering of pictures remarkably high in average. But we expect all that of Mr. Sargent. What we are not awaiting is the distinguished handling of a woman's likeness by John Lambert in "Portrait of Miss B." She stands in pink dress, Chinese wide-sleeved jacket, lined with rose, and corresponding hat, against a wall treated architecturally but simply in neutral color. The flesh tints are excellent. This is the more interesting when one looks at Mr. Lambert's "Albert Chevalier as 'Awkins,'" with its contorted brow, erratic right eye, and generally coarse workmanship.

These are in the Vanderbilt Gallery. Another full-length on the opposite wall by Robert Henri, N. A., shows Brig. Gen. David Perry, United States Cavalry. Doubtless, the two paintings Mr. Henri withdrew because the jury did not value them quite as highly as he wished would have been more interesting, but this portrait is a good canvas also. Only, it does not suggest any very remarkable powers in the painter.

An excellent, if somewhat dry, bust portrait here is that of Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, by Kenyon Cox. Noteworthy are the portraits of Mrs. Mora by F. Luis Mora, and of Mrs. Clarence Swift by Miss Flora Salinger. The full-length likeness of Miss Julia Marlowe in the costume of Viola, however, is distinctly inferior compared to this painter's earlier likeness of the popular actress.

Passing from portraits to genre pictures in the Vanderbilt: One is arrested by the subject of William J. Glackens's view of a bullfight. The panting, bleeding beast at bay is well enough given; but the artist does not know his subject well enough to carry out the composition properly. The huddled men on the arena to the left are untrue to life; the artist may have been misled by some extravagant mob in a bullfight etching by Goya; and the audience on the benches above are not behaving as men and women do in countries where the bullfight is at home. The painting is a bit muddy and the composition poor. This is a picture which needs long labor before it emerges from the half-way house of a clever sketch in oils.

The post of honor in the centre of the long wall is given to Sergeant Kendall's "Interlude," the figures of young mother and little girl, the mother seated with a book on her lap, the child standing full-face by her side. It is reproduced in to-day's Pictorial Supplement and commented upon in to-day's Art Page. As one passes around the gallery the glassy green eyes of the ghost and the wolves in Deming's "Spirit of Famine" call the attention, and then, fittingly enough, the broad landscape, "A Breezy Day on the Desert," by Albert Groll, followed by a little excursion into the classic—"Venus" standing on a shell balancing on the crest of the wave with a dolphin as flanker, by Henry Prellwitz—and by a very pleasing domestic scene, the bathing by doting female relatives of a little girl—"The Princess," by William Cotton.

"Heart of the Poppy" is a half-length female figure by J. Campbell Phillips notable for its rich coloring; the same artist has a good head of an old man in the East Gallery, called "The Winter of Life." Mrs. Louise Cox has a charming little girl, seated full face at the breakfast table. A superb still life, with fish and other objects, comes from Mr. William M. Chase, who also shows, in the South Gallery, a portrait of Dr. J. M. Taylor, President of Vassar College.

The South Gallery has some pleasing notes on city life in Ernest Lawson's "Morningside Heights" and George W. Bellows's "River Rats," a scene from the deck of a boat passing up the East River when the gamins take to the water; "Winter in the Suburbs," by Edward H. Potthast, and "Winter, New York," by Childe Hassam; "Little Shops Across the Street," by M. Petersen, and "Trouble Ahead," by J. G. Brown. Here is a very delicate arrangement of grays and drabs by W. W. Gilchrist of Philadelphia, an interior with small standing figure called "Portrait of Mrs. Parrish."

"Reverie," by Walter Florian, is a half length declining woman, bare as to breast and arm, remarkable more for the pastel effects obtained by oil painting than any special significance in the figure. "A Friendly Visit," by J. Alden Weir, is the figure of a little girl in a doorway pleasingly set against the stronger light out of doors.

"The Apple" is one of George R. Barse's new departures—a young girl seated beyond a polished oak table, who has taken a bite from the dark-red apple she holds in her hand. The whole color scheme is bold and unusual.

At first stroll one is sure to miss many noteworthy canvases, but one pushes on into East and West Galleries not without reward. Mr. C. Y. Turner has painted a Quaker Meeting in appropriately drab and puce colored tones. "Moved by the Spirit"—it is a woman who has been inwardly urged to rise and exhort. This is a valuable historical record of an expiring sect, and though reverently painted, may be said to have some underlying humor for those who know. Mr. Turner has also in the Centre Gallery an excellent, quiet, thinly-painted portrait of Walter Shirlaw, N. A., called "Portrait Sketch."

Boys bathing from a white dory, (Birge Harrison;) boys fishing at an anxious moment, with the prey in sight, (Adam E. Albright;) a moonlight coast deep in snow, with sullen breakers after storm rolling into a bay, (Joseph B. Davol;) Punch and Judy in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris, (May Wilson Preston;) a personification of the southwest wind as a nymph floating through the air, pastel-like in treatment, (Norman Day Calder,) and a poetic sombre landscape, late of an afternoon, (Cullen Yates,) are points about the walls of this little gallery which catch the eye.

The West Gallery has a severe bit of realistic portraiture in Mr. Eakins's "Head of a Clergyman," an excellent cattle-piece by W. H. Howe, N. A., in "Home After the Rain," an impressive snowy townscape by C. C. Cooper in "Bowling Green, New York"; another good bit of similar import without the skyscrapers, by Mrs. Edith Prellwitz, in "Snowy Street"; a carefully studied figure of a Harpy Eagle by Charles R. Knight, which is somewhat dimmed by the violent colors of a macaw the eagle has seized for its prey, and a pleasing glimpse of Rhode Island scenery by Miss Caroline Minturn Hall in "Wooded Vale." Here are charming landscapes by Charles Vezin ("The Silver Lining") and Frank Russell Green ("A June Day"); by Ernest Lawson ("Spuyten Duyvil Creek," snowscape) and Guy C. Wiggins ("Long Island Sand Dunes"); by Edward Gay ("Cutting the Grain") and Edward W. Redfield ("The Elm"); by Mrs. Charlotte Coman ("Fall of the Year") and by Gifford Beal ("The Gleam").

Half a hundred pieces of sculpture decorate the Central Gallery and are scattered through the larger rooms; they are by Weinman, Konti, Bitter, Roth, Eli Harvey, Louis Potter, R. E. Brooks, Adams, R. George, Hinton-Perry, and Grafly; by Mrs. Burroughs, Miss Longman, Miss Eberle, Miss Conkling, and Mrs. Garret. Among them are pieces of decided merit which will have to await another opportunity for notice.

CHINESE RARITIES UNDER THE HAMMER

Seal of the Emperor's Uncle Brings Top Price of the Sale.

FINE SCREEN UNPURCHASED

But an Odd Throne Chair and a Head Dress of Human Hair Bring Good Prices.

What was described as the wonderful gold seal of Prince Lee, uncle of the present Emperor of China, 21 pounds of 24-karat gold, brought the highest price, $7,500, among the Chinese art objects of the Auguste F. Chamot collection sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Prince Lee's seal was a block of gold, 4 by 4½ inches, surmounted by a turtle, one of the Chinese emblems of longevity. There was an up-set price on the seal, and that was given by J. W. Williams, the only bidder.

Three other pieces with up-set prices did not find purchasers. These were an imperial screen, and a pair of imperial palace wall panels. The screen is said to have been made for the Chinese Emperor, Chien-lung. It had five panels elaborately decorated in high relief, trees and flowers carved from jade, carnelian, ivory, lapis lazuli, and P'iao-tsu. The up-set price was $20,000.

A story was circulated in the auction room that a rich California woman, well known, offered Mr. Chamot, when he reached San Francisco, after breaking up his home in China, $80,000 for this screen, but even that had no result. Nor was there a bid on the two wall panels, on which the up-set price was $7,000 each.

A tall vase of the black Hawthorne family, 19¼ inches high, brought, after the seal, the highest price of the sale. It went to J. Bache for $8,200. This was of the K'ang-hsi period, quadrangular in shape, decorated with the typical flowers of the four seasons.

A magnificent headdress said to have been worn by the Dowager Empress of China was sufficiently original to have belonged to that capable ruler. It sold for $1,000. The frame was formed of braided human hair decorated with phoenixes—symbol of the Empress—butterflies, and flowers; there was a background of cloud forms in gold, inset with blue kingfisher plumage and incrusted with hundreds of pearls, sapphires, jade, carved coral, uncut rubies, and tourmalines. The name of the purchaser was not given.

An imperial ju-i (sceptre) of repousse and chiseled brass, heavily overlaid with gold, sold for $700 and D. P. Duffie paid $600 for a clear white porcelain, cylindrical vase decorated in brilliant enamel. It was 17 inches high and belonged to the Yung-cheng period. An antique idol (Tibetan) sold for $400; a set of Chinese mantel garniture in cloisonné, for $320, going to D. G. Dery, and a large Florentine cabinet inlaid with woods and ivory, said to have been bought from an Italian nobleman in Genoa for $1,200, went for $500.

The Emperor Chien-lung's throne chair was one of the most peculiar pieces in the sale. This had no appearance of luxury, but being made entirely of the slender antlers of the reindeer, looked like the skeleton of a chair. It had solid gold mounts, though these were not visible at a distance, and set in the top of the back was a poem written by his Majesty and dated 1765.

An imperial sounding stone made of jade, used in place of a bell, and said to have announced visitors in the imperial palace, sold for $310. It was decorated with imperial dragons. Jade finger rings sold for $8, $9, and $10, and embroideries, robes, and hangings went for reasonable prices. The total return for the collection was $33,575. R. E. Moore, R. N. Voorhis, C. Grant La Farge, Edson Bradley, E. Winship, D. G. Dery, of Catasaqua, Penn.; James A. Blair, Jr., Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and Dr. Louis L. Seaman were among the purchasers

PAINTINGS BY LUIS MORA.

Brilliant Spanish Groups and Figures by a Very Facile Brush.

Two-score oils and monotypes by Luis F. Mora are hanging in the gallery of the New York School of Art, Broadway and Eightieth Street, where they may be seen to-day from 1 to 6 P. M.

Mr. Mora is one of the younger artists—indeed, he is the youngest of all the Academicians—and confesses to a special love of Spanish types and Spanish coloring. Which is not so surprising when one learns that his father, the sculptor Mora, is a native of Catalonia.

Inherited tastes and a love of color have sent this painter more than once abroad, not to study in Paris, but to travel. And always it is toward Spain he gravitates. As to his schooling, that has been in Boston under Tarbell and New York under Mowbray.

Painting evidently comes easily to Mr. Luis F. Mora, perhaps too easily to admit of that slow but sure progress which usually (though not always and without exception) leads to the best results. Judging from the marines, landscapes, portraits, character figures, and groups here exhibited one might guess that the obstacle he will have to overcome is too great facility of hand, too ready obedience of the brush, so that his pictures will not have the stamp of long pondering and preparation. If a man like Sir Frederick Leighton was so overwhelmed by the importance of his work that he exhausted himself in preliminary studies, and had no freshness left when it came to the painting itself, a man like young Mr. Mora is so facile that he does not allow an idea to ripen and become "inevitable" before he has it all there on canvas.

"Pirate and Prisoners," very attractive portraits of a little boy and girl, though not so satisfactory as a composition, was shown at the Winter Academy. "The Letter," two women in old-fashioned costumes, lent by Mr. William J. Curtis, is also known to the gallery hunters. "The Mendicants," an old Spanish gypsy kneeling, with a nude gypsy boy standing beside him, is lent by the National Academy of Design, and represents the canvas a member contributes when he is elected. It is a bit classic in composition, and makes one think of the nude Bacchus in the group of drinkers by Velasquez. It is dated 1906. "Spanish Café" was also in the Winter exhibition, but its perfect presentation of Spanish types, its natural poses and fine work in the shadow make one glad to see it once more.

New are the "Portrait of My Father" and that of the 6-year-old Master Virgil Krell standing in a white sailor suit with one hand on a chair, and "Hungarians," two stalwart women with babies in their arms. "The Black Shawl" is a slender lady with blue ribbon at breast and a white gown who stands against a severely plain gray dado and wall. "Gitanos" has the bust likenesses of two Spanish vagrants and "Don Diego," the full-length portrait of the elder of the two. These are vignettes, but they have not the type strongly accentuated. Portraits of two little girls in crushed strawberry frocks are lent by Mr. Nathaniel Todd Porter; Mr. James B. Stephens lends "The Master's Visit"; Mr. Joseph Isidor "The Print Collectors," and Mr. John Linde another interior with figures called "In the Studio." All these show cleverness in arranging groups without being stiff or tiresome, and yet it can scarcely be said of any single canvas that it could not have been improved by greater care and study. Exception may be made, however, to the young woman and man in "Spanish Café," which are admirable in expression of faces, figures, and feet!

A recent figure is "Spanish Girl," a young woman seated with feet crossed who looks tolerably aware of her powers of attraction and is enjoying the fun of it. Her arms, her hands, and the legs under her brilliant skirt, all are expressive of alertness and daring.

The solitary gray marine is a fine bit of seascape that makes one think of William M. Chase. "The Sun Screen" is a picture of a knot of trees with sunlight filtering down and making broad gold patches on the ground. "A Still Cold Day" and "Pool in the Woods," and "Hill Top—San Felipe, Spain," show a deft hand and keen eye for landscape. The monotypes, however, must not be overlooked; they have the ease and bravura of pastels with that something which comes from the crushing from the paint into the paper by the grip of the press. Most of them are Spanish scenes or single figures. To some people it is quite likely that these small pictures will be more attractive than the oils.

PORTRAITS BY A YOUNG GIRL.

Miss Ellen Emmet's Paintings at the Macbeth Gallery.

Twenty canvases in one of the rooms of the Macbeth Galleries are witness to the industry and ability of a young girl who has been steadily forging ahead in her profession. Miss Ellen Emmet, daughter of the late Richard Emmet of New York, does not make an exhibition of portraits for the first time; but never before has she been represented by so many serious and interesting works, each bearing the stamp of the sitter's individuality.

Singularly enough, the likenesses of men as a general thing are more successful, or at least stronger in character and technical quality of brushwork, than those of women and children.

Gazing around at the score of canvases, one hazards a guess that men are more sympathetic to this young draftswoman than women; that she understands and appreciates the other sex better than her own. Take the portrait of Dr. Edward Trudeau of Saranac Lake—perhaps the most skilful and masterly bit of work in the room—and observe how admirably the elderly head with glasses and iron-gray hair emerges from a dark background, how finely the cranium is drawn, how strongly is the character expressed in the likeness of this expert in pulmonary disease. Col. H. A. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., shows a certain positive look, as who should say in Whistlerian phrase: "I'm not arguing with you; I'm telling you."

The profile half-length of Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens catches the Francois Premier cast of his features, and with its lowered eyelids and pondering look proves perhaps the best likeness ever taken of the sculptor of beautiful ideas. Admiral William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, standing full face in uniform, with his chapeau bras under his arm, looks the blunt, bluff sailor. Handsome young Mr. Walter S. Goodwin, the quick sketch of still younger Mr. Laurence Grant White, and the portraits of Dr. Walter B. James and Messrs. A. P. Whitehead, E. H. Humphreys, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., are further examples of the intuition of this young lady for making the most of her sitter and varying the pose and expression.

Almost equally good are the seated likenesses of Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs. Cowles, wife of the Admiral, but distinctly inferior is the portrait of Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin, in pink satin and red rosettes, with her two children to right and left, when comparison is made with some of the masculine portraits. In the double likeness of Mrs. Malcolm Forbes of Milton, Mass., and her son there is some lack of harmony between the colors chosen for the dress of the child and the mother; perhaps also a failure to obtain the happiest possible composition. Taken separately, each figure is delightful, but together they leave a faint dissatisfaction. This might be corrected by a slight change in the tone of the boy's coat or an answering note of color in the mother's costume.

Speaking of composition, the portrait of Mrs. Payne Whitney is novel and attractive, not merely by reason of the piquant beauty of the sitter, but owing to the use the painter has made of a big Mandarin's rosary in her hands, which loops in a fantastic and effective pattern along the lower part of the picture. "Eleanor" is a little maiden in a red coat on an arm-chair, and another little girl, Miss Blair, gazes contemplative from the same coign of vantage. One small sketch has a half length seated girl who turns away her head to gaze in a looking glass which reflects her features.

WILD BEASTS AS THEY LIVE AND ARE

Wardle Makes Another Exhibit—Pastels Representing the Call of the Wild.

NATURAL, LIVELY POSES

He's a Student of Great Game in the Zoos and in the African Jungle.

The seed sown by the animal sculptor Barye has borne good fruit, for it is to him more than any other artist that we owe the serious and continuous labors of painters as well as sculptors since his day to add to our enjoyment by showing us wild beasts in all their naturalness and beauty. Rodin studied under Barye at the Jardin des Plantes, and has occasionally modeled lions of tremendous energy and power. Delacroix, it is true, painted lions, tigers, and boa-constrictors, but he did not make animals his main work as Barye did, neither did he live down the sneer of the classicists against the "animaliers," as did his sculptor comrade.

Nowadays painters as well as sculptors devote themselves to special fields of animal portraiture. Instantaneous photography has taught them the look and attitudes of wild beasts by day and night at their play and on their travels, and the zoological gardens have given them opportunities never before permitted, because so far as possible the living captives are placed in surroundings more or less like those in which they live. We have in this country artists like Drake who have specialized the painting of wild beasts, as in Germany there is Mayerheim, to mention but one, and in England there is Swan. Sculptors abound here in this field—Kemeys, Roth, Bush-Brown, and others—while incursions into the same field are often made by Louis Saint Gaudens, MacNeil, Hinton-Perry, &c.

In England a rival to Swan has arisen in Arthur Wardle, who was formerly not unknown in New York, but returns this year after a long absence to the same galleries where he formerly exhibited, the Tooth Galleries, on Fifth Avenue. Here he is showing some two or three dozen pastels which bear eloquent witness to a stronger, more virile and brilliant method and a deeper understanding of the structure and movement of certain wild beasts, particularly tigers, leopards, and panthers.

Here is a tiger curled up in a glade, with sunlight falling in streaks and spots on its hide, the coil suggesting that of some brilliant serpent.

Yonder is a "Puma Resting," which shows that the artist has observed the liking these very catlike and unfierce felines have for slumbers on the big branch of a tree. "Jaguar and Macaw" brings the rich pelt and irregular, ringlike markings of the despoiler into contrast yet into congruity, with the vivid colors of the parrot.

"Missed" has the macaw again, but this time the bird shoots down just in time to escape the leap of the jaguar. Another scene from South America is the study of an ocelot, and to the same country belong the studies of jaguars and the scene by the river, where a great spotted cat has whipped a fish from the stream with ready paw and caught it in its mouth.

From Mr. Wardle's trip through Africa come such views as the elephants feeding in long swamp grass, leopards taking "An Evening Prowl" in Somaliland, a lioness and her cubs in the moonlight, and two families of lions meeting in the long grass near a drinking hole to expostulate with fate and each other by a chorus of roars. "Sundown; Study of Leopards," "Young Tigers," "Leopard and Python," "Leopard Resting," and "In the Jungle; Lions," are further pictures from Africa.

Not content with depicting tigers in their Indian surroundings—"Companions, Hyderabad Tigers"—and lions in their leisure hours in East Africa—"Wedded"—this time Mr. Wardle ventures toward the north pole and makes us acquainted with the great white bears slouching over the endless plain of snow.

The peculiar movements and the sullen dull look of polar bears are perfectly represented in a group of three. Or, again, we have a bear flattened down a a hummock of ice to watch for the appearance of a seal coming up to breath at an air-hole. Perhaps the most vividly realistic picture here is a stretch of salt water and a sky all dull gray and a polar bear which has caught a fish. He is swimming away for all he is worth, holding the fish high out of water in order to escape the attentions of other bears in the water behind. The effect of movement on the part of these unwieldy creatures in an element not exactly their own is very well expressed. We are present at a game and a play, yet a very natural and serious game of water polo or catch-as-catch-can among animals upon whom the most fearful rigors of the polar Winter seem to make no impression.

Mr. Wardle must have frequented the Zoo in London and studied wild beasts in their own haunts as well in order to reach the point his new work exhibits. Color and movement are excellent, and he knows how to indicate without exaggeration the character peculiar to each animal. His lions have one facial expression, his tigers another, while the American puma reveals its comparatively gentle and playful nature in its face. It is pleasant to note the progress Mr. Wardle has made during the last few years.

STOPS GIVING STATISTICS.

State Railroad Commission Discontinues Quarterly Reports.

The quarterly report of the State Railroad Commission giving statistics of transportation in New York, which it has been the practice of the board to issue four times a year for several years, has not appeared for the current quarter, and though no reason is given, it is said that the board has decided to discontinue these reports, at least temporarily.

The statistics were very complete, and furnished critics of New York's rapid transit system with much of their ammunition. They gave for each period, among other details of operation, the cash and transfer fares received by each operating company, car mileage, the number of passengers carried, the number of transfer points, &c.

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RATIONALE OF RAILWAY AGITATION.

The London Statist, according to our London message printed Saturday, is unable to understand why the United States should desire to change its railway policy, of which the results have been so excellent. Where, asks The Statist, have equal expenditures produced equal results, either in miles of railway or in cheapness of service? These are the results essential to prosperity; all else is detail, and relatively unimportant, in an economic sense, whatever its quality otherwise. Whoever is familiar with The Statist will desire to read the full article, for its utterances are marked with uncommon information and authority. The British railways dispute with American the world's primacy for all that makes railways promoters of prosperity. When, therefore, roughly speaking, American railways are capitalized at a dollar for each pound sterling of British capitalization, and American charges are at the rate of mills where British railway rates are reckoned in pence, the observer naturally is at a loss to understand why such results are not good enough to warrant letting well alone in principle, even though some attention to details might be in the public interest.

Americans who may occupy a position as detached as The Statist's may also ask the question more easily than it can be answered. Incomparable moderation in capitalization and charges is surely no basis for such a campaign as that now going on. What, then, can be the rationale of such agitation as Mr. BRYAN'S and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S? We have already remarked how unfortunate it is that politics instead of economics dominates the crusade, but that leaves unexplained the motive of the politics. Shippers are conspicuously not active in protest. When the shippers tried to get up a convention to support ROOSEVELT, the result was dissension and damage to the cause. It is not meant that shippers have no grievance, but merely that, relatively to the immensity of the business, the grievances are moderate, even though the aggregate taken alone is large. It is ridiculous to speak of railway oppression of consumers, for the abuses alleged are promotive of cheapness and competition, and in multitudes of cases standard goods are sold at level prices throughout the Continent. Upon such goods the abolition of freight charges would hardly alter the price. What, then, can be the motive which gives popularity to the railway crusade, even if it does not, perhaps, inspire the crusaders in chief?

To our thinking there is a similarity of motive beneath both Government ownership of railways and municipal ownership of public utilities, and that motive was expressed in the original manifesto for municipal ownership where it is best known. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is the father of municipal ownership, and in 1874, addressing the Birmingham Town Council, and proposing the municipalization of the gas plants, he said:

> I distinctly hold that all monopolies which are sustained in any way by the State ought to be in the hands of the representatives of the people, by the representative authority should they be administered, and to them should the profits go, and not to private speculators.

We do not understand that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN meant the same sort of jealousy of private speculators' profits as that which animates Socialists. Mr. ROOSEVELT certainly had no such feeling when he denounced swollen fortunes. We take the idea of both leaders to be that some enterprises are so profitable that the proceeds ought at least to be reduced, and perhaps, also, ought not to be left in private hands.

Well, a generation has passed, and London has tried the experiment to the bitter end. Instead of profits through municipal trading, there are floating debts, huge taxes, and discomfiture if not disgrace for the supporters of the idea. The jealousy of "private speculators' profits" has, moreover, kept England behind the rest of the world in the very things which it was designed to advance it. England is a monument marking the advance of other nations in the use of the telephone, the electric light, street railways, and other applications of science in which England leads the world, and English promoters' activity is discouraged by law through jealousy of private speculators' profits. We now face the same situation, substituting the Nation for the city. Private profits must be reduced, even though they are a mere fraction of the public benefits which they have produced, and at a cost of ruin when they have failed to produce both sorts of profits together. The Nation has reaped a splendid reward of the opposite policy, which can be reversed only at the risk of repeating England's experience of excluding private profit from municipal enterprise. Instead of grudging those profits, they now bear to us an even more alluring prospect as the price of avoidance of the waste, dry rot, scandal, and check to progress through Government ownership. To repeat the unfortunate results of Government ownership in other nations, or, in other words, to expose our excellent railway system to what is going on regarding the Panama Canal, is to open the door to a catalogue of misfortunes compared with which present experience, abating nothing, is beneficent.

AND WHAT THEN?

The only official or semi-official reply which has been made to the exposition of the Russian situation offered by the Russian Reformers and the Russian Revolutionists is that which we printed yesterday in a Washington dispatch. It purports to come from "a prominent official of the Russian Government, now in Washington." It sets forth that "the real purpose of the Terrorists is not the establishment of a Constitutional Government, or any other kind of Government, but the overthrow of all forms of Government and the destruction of all law." It leaves to be understood, though it does not say, that the majority of the Duma, unquestionably hostile to the Government, and unquestionably the choice of the Russian people, in spite of the efforts of the Government to bring about a different result, is composed of these Terrorists and Nihilists. And then the prominent official of the Russian Government proceeds to set forth that in twenty-one months there has been a total of 1,037 officials and other obnoxious persons, and a grand total of 32,706 persons, including "innocent third parties," done violently to death in the Russian Empire.

We will not dispute the prominent official's statistics. Our own information is that, while the first Duma was sitting, and before it was violently dissolved, there was such a cessation of the "assassination" which has tempered Russian "absolutism" for the past two centuries as the oldest inhabitant could not recall before. Our information also is that the great majority of assassinations which have followed the violent dissolution of the first Duma have not been acts of the "Terrorists" at all, but have been acts of private and individual vengeance on corrupt and tyrannical officials.

But let that pass. Take the figures on their face. What do they prove? A prominent Russian official might say that they proved, as BURKE put it about the English of his time, "that we have a very good Government, but that we are a very bad people." In that case, the disease is incurable. If the mass of the Russian people prefer war to peace, and disorder to order, how can they be prevented from having their way? By the power of the Russian Government, the prominent official would probably answer. But the Government, on his own showing, is powerless. Heaven knows that the actual Russian Government has nothing to say for itself excepting that it does guarantee the Empire against violence and disorder. By suppressing all the guarantees of individual liberty, by exercising the most horrible surveillance over the private life of the Russian people, and by the most ruthless suppression of all popular uprisings which in happier countries would be regarded as harmless and legitimate, it does pretend to secure order. But here, on its own showing, it is as helpless and as fraudulent as it is in any other capacity. On its own official showing it cannot prevent thirty-odd thousand of its subjects, mostly entirely unconnected with politics, from being slaughtered within twenty-one months. What can anybody possibly say in favor of such a Government as that?

AUTHORITIES DISAGREE.

Mr. BRYAN, who is an authority upon railroads, with some people, when passing through New York said to our reporter:

> To my mind the railroad Presidents overdid the thing when they tried to terrorize the Legislatures by proclaiming that the two-cent rate would ruin the roads. They carried the scare too far and should not complain if investors took them at their word. However, there is little reason for alarm. If a road is solvent its loans are good until the capital is exhausted. No one need contend that the reduction proposed would be sufficient to wipe out all dividends, provided, of course, the stock represents real value.
>
> This is conclusive to those who agree with Mr. BRYAN. But there are other authorities for those who think that knowledge is not a disqualification for speaking in public. We are reluctant to quote a railway President, but it is the only alternative for substituting dreams for facts. Mr. STICKNEY, who is somewhat sympathetic, by the way, with Mr. BRYAN and Mr. ROOSEVELT, said in Washington the other day:
>
> A decrease in the average rates of only a mill per ton per mile would wipe out all the dividends, and a further decrease of a mill and a third of a mill per ton a mile would be equivalent to all the interests on their bonds and other indebtedness. During the last six months the wages of all employés, which constitute about 60 per cent. of the operating expense of railways, have been increased fully 10 per cent., and unless railway rates can be increased 10 per cent. to cover this increase in wages the leading railroads will be forced into bankruptcy.

We will not undertake to balance definitely the respective qualifications and disqualifications of these expert witnesses, but leave readers to weigh their words for themselves.

NOT A CREDIT CRISIS.

Several commentators have expressed the opinion that the crisis through which we have passed—as it is to be hoped—was due to a constriction of credit. Yet their columns contain no case of refusal of credit. Since there were no failures it is obvious that none were due to this alleged cause, either on the Stock Exchange or off it. It is altogether true that there were no offers of credits to make bargain purchases at a time of panic, and it is also true that banks were not caring for others than their customers. But that is as it should be. On the other hand, if there were any cases of borrowers in good credit who suffered from lack of it they have yet to be published. As Mr. VANDERLIP said:

> The decline, therefore, would not seem to be the result either of a stringency in money or an impossibility to obtain credit, because, in spite of the great depreciation in prices, borrowers are able to keep margins good. Demoralization has been confined to the stock market. We see no signs of its extending elsewhere.

It is not implied that there was no disturbance of the money market. There was, and there was adequate cause in conditions independent of the stock market. A credit crisis without refusals of credit is a novelty in finance, but is adapted to the uses of those who square facts to their theories.

OPERA AND THE OPERATIC APPETITE.

Are the two rival operatic impresarios of New York staking too much on the operatic appetite of this town and its public? Every week now brings forth some new scheme to add to the extent and variety of the next operatic season. They seem to count on an insatiable appetite for operatic entertainment. It is true that New York is "opera mad," and that its musical life is opera-ridden to an extent that has no parallel in this country. The fashionable public dominates one house and attracts the presence of those who like to be irradiated by its glitter, and the music lovers of high and low degree fill it so that there is frequently no accommodation for the casual visitor. The other house has as yet had no fashionable public, and has had ample accommodation for the casual visitor, except on nights when a great prima donna's name filled it to its utmost capacity. But Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S projects imply the intention to attract a large subscription and the belief that he can secure the adherence of music lovers of all varieties of taste by giving performances of all schools of opera, instead of limiting the repertory of his house, as he has this season, with few exceptions, to the older Italian and French lists. This will involve an increase in the number of his company in almost all its departments, and a larger outlay for all the accessories of operatic performance.

Competition is the life of trade. There has already been evidence of a stirring up of the management of the Metropolitan Opera House through the rivalry of the Manhattan. Mr. CONRIED has decided that he will try to provide for those excluded from his house by the popular demand for seats, and gain an added patronage by adding another subscription night to the week—namely, Thursday. There will thus be six operatic performances a week regularly at the Metropolitan. At the same time the announcement is made that three weeks will be added to the season, which will last twenty weeks, and this is also the duration of the season at the Manhattan.

Have these managers reckoned truly with the demand they are trying to meet, or perhaps, in part, to create? Are they not in danger of satiating the New York public, large and hungry as it is, with excessive operatic offerings? Will they not in the end dull the edge of that keen desire that is now so strongly manifested in operatic matters? An enormous sum is now contributed by this public to the support of opera each season—some have estimated it at near $2,000,000. There is a limit to what even this amusement-loving people will or can give, and then there is the uncertainty of the stock market, unfavorable conditions of which are probably more promptly reflected in the opera house than anywhere else. New York is growing in population and wealth, and in the desire for what wealth can give, and it is likewise becoming more and more the centre to which people from all over the country resort to satisfy the same desire. All this has brought support to this season's operatic offerings in a measure altogether unprecedented. But there is the possibility of overestimating what the economists call the "effective demand," even for opera in New York, and there may be disaster in it.

As to the effect of this "opera madness" from the point of view of the true music lover, we shall not speak, because speaking would be fruitless. A devotion to the opera that overshadows and chokes the purer and less spectacular forms of musical art is an injury to the public taste. Fortunately New York has been unwearying and enthusiastic in support of the best of these other forms, however great the disproportion may be.

LACE WAIST SUFFRAGISM.

Dr. MARY WALKER, type of the old-time mannish tribe of female suffragists, is outclassed. The modern Delilah of politics moves toward the State Capitol bedecked, ornate, and gay.

> With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
> Sails filled, and streamers waving,
> Courted by all the winds that hold them play;
> An amber scent of odorous perfume
> Her harbinger, a damsel train behind.
> Some rich Philistian matron she may seem.

With the seductive weapon of dress, she imagines she may cover her essential "stringiness" and the legislative Samson may be dazed and blinded. Perhaps he would be, were it not that, watching her at every turn, as described elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES, are her woman antagonists of the Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women.

Female suffragism has been in America, as in England, an unusually active cult since its failure to become a general and victorious propaganda. Its leaders have found it profitless to seek referendums among their own sex to determine whether a majority of American women really desire the ballot. That was tried in Massachusetts eleven years ago, and the result was not flattering. Of the 575,000 women qualified to register and ballot on the expediency of granting women municipal suffrage 550,000 manifested a cruel indifference and declined to vote. In 185 Massachusetts towns 15 women or fewer voted in the affirmative, and in 47 towns not one woman's ballot was cast for the measure. There are at least twenty States in the Union that permit women to vote for school officers. In such elections, if they could not trust the male suffrage, it would seem that the mothers of school children would troop to the ballot boxes. But women actually voting at school board elections are few. Massachusetts showing not more than 3 or 4 per cent., Connecticut 1 to 2½ per cent., and New York State 2 per cent. of the whole number qualified.

Abandoning the great mass of their sisters who do not want the suffrage, the political agitators of the sex are ramifying their cult among certain (originally) literary, social, and civic woman's clubs, and striving to effect by compact organization and secret influence what they have failed to obtain by popular favor. Their leaders appear regularly at the sessions of the State Legislature, armed with suffrage bills, bedizened with "the most fascinating and fetching lace waists," and commence their parasitic attacks on vulnerable Assemblymen and Senators. As regularly the legislators repel these attacks, concealing their annoyance under a show of gallantry. The President of the cult, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, supplements her legislative labors by arranging meetings and private banquets, now of Democrats, now of Republicans, now of Single Taxers, Collectivists, Socialists—with which latter group and its wild, fantastic doctrines the suffragists are in full sympathy—and in haranguing club meetings on the east side and elsewhere.

Opposed to the political Delilahs, appearing rarely, unobtrusively, and at fitting moments, is the organization of anti-suffragists. It is efficient. Its function is to speak, when necessary, in the interest of the great silent multitude of the Nation's mothers.

COTTON-WOOL DRAMA.

In another section of THE TIMES today is printed an estimate of the enormous amount of money expended each year for theatrical amusements in this city. A few nights ago an inferior actress appearing in an unimportant rôle was forced into prominent recognition through the taking of curtain calls meant to show the public's appreciation of her betters. She may have been the chief offender, but some sort of official indorsement must have been necessary to permit the repetitions of the curtain trick. This incident illustrates a condition.

The public is often forced to accept second-rate talent where the price it pays justifies the best that is available. It is no use to argue that the public is the final arbiter, and that repetition of its offenses will eventually bring disaster to the management. The unaided public judgment has no keen sense of histrionic values.

If the public does not know the difference between good artists and indifferent ones, need the manager's conscience be disturbed? Of course, the great part of the community has little positive knowledge of the relative quantities of wool and cotton in the garments it wears. But the merchant who delivers cotton for wool is not usually regarded as a pattern of honest dealing.

Persons who patronize the first-class theatres have a right to demand that the players in the cast shall represent the best talent available. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good play with a fine ensemble will pay. There are a number of such entertainments in New York at present for which the standard price of $2 is received, and they satisfy all the requirements of the ticket purchaser. There are others where the price is in excess of the character of the entertainment. When a foreign artist or an elaborate entertainment is offered the price is generally increased. But for the ordinary attraction the box-office standard of values is maintained, no matter how much the action of [illegible] is mixed with the wool of capability and experience.

On the public, of course, rests the final obligation of acceptance or rejection. But the purchaser of a theatre ticket, unlike the investor in almost any other sort of merchandise, must accept his goods on faith. He buys in the dark, and there is no refund at the box office if the quality of the entertainment falls short of specifications. This is perhaps the strongest reason why dramatic criticism has continued in spite of the violent opposition of those who believe their best interests might be served by its suppression. The critic, being human, is liable to error, but in general he stands as a safeguard for those who pay to see the play.

ARMY ENGINEERS.

The Army and Navy Journal, in its current issue, collates the opinions of a number of newspapers to show that the decision that the Panama Canal shall be dug under the direction of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army is a popular decision.

There is no reason why it should not be so. After more than a hundred years of experience, it would be strange indeed if the people of the United States had not come to believe in the Corps of Engineers of the Army as a most capable, patriotic, and devoted body of public servants. Hardly more than one or two scandals have smirched the reputation of the corps in all that period. When, as in the case of CARTER, such a thing does happen, the whole body "feels the stain like a wound." In this respect the Corps of Engineers has no advantage over the whole body of trained officers of the army. But it has been the function of the engineers to stand many times between the people and spoliation at the hands of adventurers. It would be an interesting calculation how much money has been saved to the taxpayers of this country in River and Harbor bills by the fact that the army engineers were there to make dispassionate and scientific reports upon local schemes intended to irrigate particular districts with public money. Again, it would be equally interesting to compute how much of the taxpayers' money has been saved by the fact that the projects which were actually authorized by law had to be executed under the superintendence of the army engineers.

As to the Panama Canal, the great engineering questions must be assumed, however rashly, to have been settled before the dirt begins to fly. The army engineers are competent to make the dirt fly more on the Isthmus, and less in the halls or lobbies of Congress, than any other body of men in their vocation. Moreover, a military engineer in the service of his country does not and cannot take his nomination to an important engineering position on the canal as a stepping stone to another and more profitable job, as a civil engineer might consider it, quite properly, according to the ethics of his profession. But the main point is that, if the Panama Canal is dug by the army engineers, the country would have a confidence which in no other way could be instilled into it that for every dollar spent the equitable proportion of a cubic yard of dirt would be made to fly.

PROTECTION IN MILK LAW.

"Mother" Is Assured That It Prevents Use of Preservatives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With an apology for again trespassing on your columns, let me assure "Mother" that preservatives are but little used at present in connection with milk in New York State.

A few years ago, when the "honest farmer" had learned how easy it was to embalm his milk, the practice threatened to become quite prevalent. To prevent this a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the instance, I believe, of the State Department of Agriculture to penalize the use of preservatives in milk and other dairy products. At a hearing before the Senate Committee this bill was vigorously opposed by the preservative interests, who had retained an eminent professor from New Haven in support of their opposition.

The only member of the medical profession who addressed the committee in support of the bill was the writer of this letter. Neither the State nor the New York City Department of Health was represented at the hearing, nor, so far as I am aware, assisted in any way in the passage of the measure which ultimately became a law. H. G. P.

New York, March 16, 1907.

Wall Street Bears Not Roosevelt Sort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My seven-year-old boy, who takes a great interest in the edition of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES, asked this morning:

"Say, Pa, those bears you are talking about 'in the Street,' are they the Teddy Roosevelt bears, with spectacles and nice clothes?"

"I think they are, my son."

"Well, Pa, why don't they catch 'em and put 'em in a cage, like they do in Central Park, so they won't eat people up?"

Will you kindly inform the boy why?

P. A. POWER.

Goshen, N. Y., March 15, 1907.

Railroad Melons Look Like Lemons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Directors of the various railroad systems evidently made a mistake in the kind of fruit they have been cutting in the last year or so. Instead of melons, the stockholders got lemons.

FREDERICK MANSFIELD.

New York, March 16, 1907.

How Birds Learn to Sing.

From The London Globe.

Do young birds learn their songs by direct imitation of their parents or is the power of song an innate quality? Some observations made by W. H. Hudson on a species of tinamou (Rhynchotus rufescens) throw some light on the question. This species has a peculiar and characteristic song or call of its own, and according to Mr. Hudson's observations, it does not require to learn it. A young bird was taken from the nest when just breaking the shell and brought up in a house where it could never have had the chance of hearing its parents. Yet long before it was full grown it would retire to a dark corner of the room and give its characteristic song in great perfection. Here the song must have been innate. The experiments of the Hon. Daines Barrington, in which various species were reared under inmates, and learned and sang the linnet song instead of their own, suggest, on the other hand, that the young bird learns by direct [illegible]

A FEASIBLE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Let City Take Land Near New Parks and Profit by Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my word of praise for your splendid series of illustrated Sunday papers. Of these, the issue of last Sunday was one of the most interesting on account of the pictures of the plans for our "city beautiful" and of the article accompanying them. The execution of these and similar plans should engage the thought of all good citizens. Will you, therefore, grant a little of your space for the following suggestions?

Mr. Whitney Warren, who prepared the plans, is quoted as saying: "The improvements will cost millions, it is true, but what of it? The money will all come back to the city in increased property values." That is true only if "the city" means the landowners of the city. The municipality as such will, under present circumstances, receive only a very small part of the increased property values. Out of every $100 increase in assessed value, which corresponds to about $125 actual value, the city will get in taxation about $1.50 per annum. The rest will go into the pockets of landowners, chiefly those holding property near the improvement. Without any change in our methods of taxation, nearly all the increase could be turned into the Treasury of the city and the carrying out of the improvements would thereby be much hastened.

Under our laws at present the city can condemn only property actually needed for a contemplated public improvement. If the city had power to condemn adjoining property and to become its owner, the greater part of the expenditures caused by the improvement, which reappear in increased property values, would flow back into the City Treasury. Nor would it be necessary or advisable for the city to undertake the building and renting of houses. The city could grant long-term ground leases, preferably perpetual ones, with frequent reappraisements of the ground rent.

An aesthetic gain also would be obtained by this method. The leases might and should contain regulations prescribing in a general way the architecture, the skyline, &c., of the buildings to face the new streets or parks. Thus, instead of the beautiful plan being subsequently spoiled by haphazard building on the adjoining property, it would be more fully carried out along the lines laid down by the commission. This aesthetic consideration alone would suffice to commend this plan to the people. Yet the financial part of it seems to me to be the more important.

J. L. STERN, M. D.

New York, March 16, 1907.

Street Car Struggle Seems Hopeless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask why the extra cars which were put on the surface lines in the Autumn have been withdrawn? It appears a positive fact to me that there are fewer running than ever before.

As for hoping to get on a south-bound car at Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street, I have long since given up that idea. I found it a very poor one, for seldom will the motorman stop until he gets to Fifty-ninth Street, where he is, of course, obliged to. No wonder that year by year the better class of New Yorkers are giving up the struggle, seeking relief by living abroad and flee from the tyranny of corporations in this "free country."

Can no law be made to force the Metropolitan Street Railway to pay its employes by the day instead of by a time-limited trip, which conduces to much reckless running of cars?

A DIVIDEND-PAYING STRAPHANGER.

New York, March 16, 1907.

Why Abandon Revivals in Summer?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of March 14 I saw an article regarding the visit to the President of three divines, asking him for co-operation and assistance in getting up a revival in this city. Dr. Mackay afterward said: "The principles upon which most of the churches are working are not wide enough; they do not get close enough to the people."

For once he is right. They never did, never have, and never will get close to the people. It is all right to talk about revivals in this weather, but did any one of these reverend gentlemen ever think of starting a revival in Summer? No, they did not, for then their places of worship are closed. What is the use of holding revivals now if we are going to close our churches in the Summer? If the clergymen were to stay at home a little longer perhaps we would not be in need of revivals.

New York, March 16, 1907. CHRISTIAN.

Can Change Railroad Gauge Quickly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Truly there is nothing new under the sun. Railway men are now advocating a six-foot gauge, which is what Brunel adopted when he built the Great Western Railway from London to Penzance in 1840. The writer has traveled from London to Reading by it—36 miles in 36 minutes, including starting and pulling up, the latter a much slower operation than now, as only hand brakes were in use. When the Great Western Railway altered its gauge to the standard of 4 feet 8½ inches the work was completed in three days, a most remarkable engineering feat, considering the length of the line. Turner's picture in the National Gallery, London, "Steam; Speed, and Rain," is the best record of this fine service of a bygone day. W. H. B.

New York, March 15, 1907.

Open Your Windows at Top and Bottom

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Arthur M. Allen, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 13, says: "Never open the window at the top in cold weather; open the lower sash a little." I have always understood that the best way to ventilate a room was to open the windows both at the top and at the bottom; that the cold air comes in at the bottom and that the heated air passes out at the top, and that there must be a current.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

New York, March 16, 1907.

New Statue of William III.

From The London Chronicle.

Reasons based on historic fact as well as sentiment have guided King Edward in selecting the front of Kensington Palace as the best site for the Kaiser's statue of King William III. Not only was William the King who bought the house of Nottingham and converted it into a palace; he loved it better than any other of his residences; and here, after the disastrous stumble on Feb. 20 of his favorite horse Sorrel on a Hampton Court molehill, he died on March 8, 1702.

The King modeled his new palace on the Loo and spent large sums in carrying out his architectural whims. It was at Kensington that Peter the Great, while on his private visit to the King, saw the "dial hand" that pointed out the way the wind blew—a device that so delighted him that he desired to take it back with him to Russia. The dial can still be seen in the King's Gallery, together with Norden's map of Northwest Europe over which King William used to ponder.

Moral Influence of Skirts.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

To the Editor: The Legislature of Wisconsin may pass a bill forbidding any woman or girl to appear on any stage without wearing skirts. If all State Legislatures should do likewise what a great commotion it would cause. It would shut down about one-sixth of the newspapers, one-fifth of the saloons, one-tenth of the theatres, and prevent one-twentieth of the murders and suicides, one-half of the elopements and runaways, and one-third of the divorces. We would not have to import preachers. Girls would be plentiful as cooks, housemaids, and office help. We would see girls brushing up on reading, writing, and arithmetic and going West as school teachers until they secured a job as wife to some wealthy man. The addition of one little skirt would make some great changes. Are skirts desirable or [illegible]

ERNEST VILES.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSE

Majority Due to Telegraphers, the Inter-State Commerce Commission Finds.

AUTOMATIC STOPS NEEDED

Block System Recommended as the Best-Known Instrumentality for Averting Collisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The startling number of railroad accidents that have occurred within the past few months impart a special public interest to a report prepared for Congress by the Inter-State Commerce Commission concerning safety devices on railroads. Congress some time ago was led to direct the commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject by comparisons of accident statistics of the United States and other countries. These for one year showed that 715 persons were killed and 5,565 injured in this country, while only 6 were killed and 112 injured in Great Britain.

The result of the commission's investigations will be submitted in a number of reports, of which the present one is the first. The commission finds that accidents are mostly due to the failure in duty of signalmen, generally telegraphers.

"There is no escape from the conclusion that the block system is the best known instrumentality for the prevention of collisions," says the report, "notwithstanding the imperfections which have been shown in the results of its operations, and that the highest standard, both of the public requirements and of expert railroad opinion, call for its general use. The most progressive railroads are using the system extensively and are extending it, and their signal engineers and operating officers are constantly striving to make it perfect. The question of safety, as compared with the other system, (that is, the old dispatcher and time system,) hinges on the efficiency of the signalman."

Telegrapher the Chief Factor.

Of 160 collisions, set forth under Class A, occurring during the two years from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1906, thirteen were under the telegraph block system, and all of these, so the Commissioners say, were chargeable not to the enginemen but to the telegraph operators. Yet in the same two years seven collisions occurred on lines operated under the automatic block system, where telegraph operators are eliminated. These collisions were due to misconduct or neglect of enginemen. It is reasoned from this that the defect in the automatic block system is that the telegraph operator is not there to caution the engineman. The presence of an operator who attends the signal station serves as a caution to the engineman, whereas when the telegrapher is not there the engineman is in danger of failing to note the signal.

Of all causes of the failure of the systems now in use for the prevention of accidents the telegrapher seems to be, in the opinion of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the chief factor. And it is pointed out that the principal reason for this is that the railroad companies exact too much of their operators. For one thing, their hours have been too long. They go to sleep, or they are physically unable to keep constantly alert. It has been the custom to work these men for twelve hours a day, and in many cases longer.

The law enacted at the recent session of Congress, known as the La Follette law, limiting the hours of service for railroad employes, will stop this. That law provides that no telegraph operators who, either in train dispatchers' offices or on routes, have to do with train orders or the signaling of trains shall be on duty for a longer period than nine hours a day.

But it is realized by students of this subject that automatic stops as well as automatic signaling must be devised before railroad accidents can be practically obviated. Automatic stops are now used on the Boston Elevated Railroad and on the express tracks of the New York City Subway, the devices being practically the same on both lines.

"It is undeniable," says the commission, "that collisions on our railroads could be reduced to an exceedingly small number by the efficient management of block signals now used, including well-known, well-tested, and generally approved safeguards; it is also unquestionable that an efficient automatic stop would prevent that last small percentage of such accidents as are due to the engineman falling dead at his post, and other like causes."

Value of the Block System.

The commission states that many of the railroad officials have expressed themselves in favor of the block system. The manager of one of the most important systems of railroad in the country, on which automatic signals of the latest type have been installed very extensively within the past few years, declares unequivocally that the investment which his company has made in this direction is one of the best that has been made in any department. A great many managers, however, appear reluctant to make positive statements with respect to the actual results obtained from the operation of the block system on their lines.

It appears from the letters and other information in the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the block system has been introduced from mixed motives.

"One road, for example," says the commission, "will incur the added expense of several hundred dollars a mile per year because it has been mulcted in a considerable sum for damages in a collision of passenger trains. Another will introduce the system because of numerous lesser collisions of freight trains, causing much loss and showing the likelihood of greater loss. Another will emphasize the feature of reputation, knowing that passengers will feel safer under a scientific system, and that this feeling will influence their patronage. If a competing line already has block signals this argument may be forced on a manager. Another manager, particularly sensitive to the reputation of his road, will be influenced by the effect upon his subordinates and on his peace of mind. They all breathe more freely after getting rid of anxieties incident to the time interval and flagging system."

A DAY IN A YOUNG POET'S LIFE.

> "Softly blushing, pearly hued,
> 'Mid the rose-tipped cloudlets born,
> Like a gleam of hope renewed,
> Comes the dark-destroying morn."
>
> Thus, 'neath heavens brightly starred,
> Chants, with inspiration's ring,
> An extremely youthful bard.
> "Hymn to Dawn" he calls the thing.
>
> Rises high the burning sun,
> To their toil go men of brawn,
> Sinks the orb; yet far from done
> Is that hymn concerning Dawn.
>
> Comes the pale and silent moon,
> Vanishes from earth the light,
> Calmly that poetic loon
> Jilts the Dawn to sing of Night:
>
> "Empress of the ebon sky,
> Wherefore, at the stroke of six,
> Dost thou bid the sunlight die
> 'Mid the darkness—" There he sticks!
>
> Sticks for hours; o'er the lawn
> Steal the tints of morning red.
> "Quirk!" he cries. "A Hymn to Dawn!"
> But his ma puts him to bed.

THOMAS B. YBARRA.

MISS ANNA J. JENNER TO WED ON APRIL 30

Will Marry Sterling T. Foote in Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

WEDDING PARTY NAMED

Ceremony Will Be Performed by Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Hastings.

The wedding of Miss Anna J. Jenner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, and Sterling T. Foote, a son of Mrs. Charles B. Foote and a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hastings, will take place on Tuesday, April 30, at 4 o'clock, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst will officiate. Miss Jenner is a sister of Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune and Mrs. Ejnar Hansen.

Mrs. Hansen, wife of Dr. Ejnar Hansen, will be matron of honor, and Miss Isabel Foote, a sister of the bridegroom, will be the maid of honor. The list of bridesmaids includes Miss Hilda Lockwood, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Elizabeth Stevenson of New York, and Miss Elsa Whitin of Whitinsville, Mass.

Mr. Foote's brother, Hastings Foote, will be his best man, and the ushers so far selected are Herbert Lawrence, Charles Hastings, a cousin; Irwin Hewlett Cornell, Dr. Ejnar Hansen, Harry Reynolds, Graham Brush, and Howard Borden.

The wedding ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, 125 East Sixtieth Street.

BURLINGAME WEDDING PLANS.

Miss May Dows to be the Bride's Only Attendant.

Miss Constance Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burlingame and granddaughter of the late Anson Burlingame, at one time the American Minister to China, will have only one attendant when she marries Tracy Hoppin. Miss May Dows, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, will be her maid of honor.

Mr. Hoppin, who is a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan and a grandson of William Warner Hoppin, at one time a Governor of Rhode Island, will have his brother, Frederick S. Hoppin, as his best man, and his ushers will be Francis Greene of Providence, Archibald Tisdale of Boston, Wirt Howe, Howard C. Sherwood, Arthur C. Nash, and Roger Burlingame, a brother of the bride.

The wedding is set for April 23 in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. It will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 47 East Eighty-third Street.

MISS LEWIS ENGAGED.

No Date Set for Her Marriage to Clifford Wheaton Vaughan.

Th engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis of Philadelphia, to Clifford Wheaton Vaughan, son of Mrs. Henry W. Vaughan of New York.

Miss Lewis is well known at Narragansett Pier and Richfield Springs. While in Europe several years ago her engagement to an East Indian Price was reported, and as he came to this country soon after her return many believed the report to be true.

Mr. Vaughan's mother was Miss E. J. Potter before her marriage. He is a graduate of Columbia, class of '97, a member of the Racquet and Tennis, the Badminton, and the Knollwood Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Sir William Wiseman Arrived on Campania—Mark Twain Sails.

These persons arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania:

Sir William Wiseman, Walter Abbott, S. W. Abbott, W. D. Beardmore, James Craven, James A. Dunne, Charles Drummond Forbes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Forsyth, Theodore J. Hoover, Mme. P. H. Jolivet, David J. Miles, Charles M. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Simons, and Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker.

The following passengers will sail tomorrow on the Red Star liner Vaderland:

Mr and Mrs. F. Morse Archer, E. E. Chandler, Alfred Fox, J. L. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Porter, C. E. Merry, and Henry O. Schmidt.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) sailed for a six weeks' stay in Bermuda yesterday morning on the steamer Bermudian. Other passengers were:

Mrs. William D. Black, Joseph W. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frey, Lawrence Haight, J. Donaldson Nichols, A. R. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Slack, and Frank T. Wadsworth.

To Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. David Katzenstein will celebrate their golden wedding this evening at the Savigny, 2,034 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Katzenstein was Miss Emma Stern. She was married on March 14, 1857. Of twelve children born to them, four are now living, and these and nine grandchildren will be present at the celebration.

Composer Henschel Weds.

Georg Henschel, well known as a musician and composer, was married to-day to Miss Amy Louise of this city in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. W. R. Huntington officiating. Only the immediate families were present. Mr. Henschel was the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Romilda B. Sohn Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sohn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Romilda B. Sohn, to Max L. Feckheimer. They will be at home to their friends on the evenings of March 26 and 28 at 202 West 137th Street.

Social Notes.

Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street has left town for Palm Beach, where she will stay for several weeks. Mrs. Trowbridge was accompanied by the Misses Louise M. and Elsie L. Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen gave a reception yesterday afternoon in their studio, at 114 East Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. W. H. Parsons of 324 West End Avenue will give a dance at Delmonico's on April 3.

Hampton Howell, whose marriage to Miss Marion Bache will take place on March 21, gave a farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's.

Capt. E. B. Cassatt of the Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, and a son of the late A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield of Boston and A. L. Hopkins of the same city are at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston and Mrs. R. I. Gammell of Providence will arrive at the Hotel St. Regis on Tuesday.

The Triangle Club, the dramatic organization of Princeton University, will be seen in its new musical comedy, "The Mummy Monarch," at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, April 6, matinée and evening performances, under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New York. This year's production is entirely the work of the undergraduates.

A charity whist will be given by the Immediate Aid Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, March 21. Mrs. Benjamin M. Weil is the President, Mrs. Monroe Koch is the Secretary, and Mrs. Felix Plateau is the Treasurer.

The annual entertainment of the Junior Section of the Council of Jewish Women, New York Branch, took place at the Hotel Astor last evening. It was a dance to aid the ice water fountain fund.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, the Hon. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the Secretary of the Spanish Legation and Mme. Pastor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schaefer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Henderson, the Counselor of the Japanese Embassy and Mme. Myioaki, Mr. von Schubert of the German Embassy, Capt. McCoy, John Siebert, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, and Mr. Hanihara of the Japanese Embassy.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson entertained at dinner this evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, Col. and Mrs. Gracie, Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Barney, Baron Ambrosey of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Jr.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews entertained at dinner this evening the Ambassador from Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Justice Moody, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, the Counselor of the British Embassy and Lady Isabella Howard, Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Mitchell, Senator Warren, Senator Brandegee, Rear Admiral O'Neil, and Mr. Ferguson.

Mrs. Robert Hinckley entertained a dinner company last evening which included Rear Admiral Schley, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Beech, Gen. and Mrs. John Watts Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watson, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Becker, Mrs. Baltazzi, and Col. Russell.

Mme. Corea, wife of the Minister from Nicaragua, held her first at-home to-day, when she welcomed a large number of guests to the Legation. Mrs. Fleming, the mother of the hostess, did the honors of the tearoom.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Ellen Beale Green and Walter G. Peter, both of this city, the ceremony taking place this afternoon at the bride's home, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The Rev. G. Freeland Peter, the brother of the bridegroom, officiated.

Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister to Denmark, who has been visiting her former home on Connecticut Avenue, will leave for New York next Wednesday, to sail the following day for Europe. Mme. Riano, who has been continually entertained since her return to Washington, was formerly Miss Alice Ward, and is a bride of a few years ago. Her husband having been for many years First Secretary of the Spanish Legation in this city, his recent promotion to the rank of Minister is a matter of congratulation from a large circle of American friends.

GAY WEEK AT PALM BEACH.

Military Drill a New Feature—Many Visit the County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 16.—This has been a gay week with the large number of tourists and regulars still at this Winter resort, where the weather has been so equable as to make it likened to perfection. While the dinner parties and luncheons have not been given in such numbers as a few weeks ago, there have been several very pretty affairs.

Notable among them was the yellow tulip luncheon of Wednesday, at which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hutchinson of Washington, D. C., were the host and hostess. There were three cakewalks during the week, two of which were held at the Hotel Royal Poinciana, and all of which were largely attended. The military drill on Friday was an especially brilliant event, and the first of the kind ever seen here. The long green pavilion from which the baseball games are usually viewed by the hotel patrons was crowded, and femininity was there in the prettiest of gowns of light Summer goods. The two dances of the week were also largely attended, and in every way the season is considered remarkable as compared with other years in the way the gayety continues and is participated in, and also that so many still remain.

The majority of arrivals now comprise those who are beginning to come from Miami, Nassau, and Havana, and who are gradually touring the east coast on their homeward-bound trips. Among those who left during the week for the South were Lord and Lady Wolverton, who had spent two weeks here and who are now in Havana. Mr. and Mrs. Nahum Stetson and their daughter, Miss Beatrice Stetson, leave to-morrow for St. Augustine and will visit at Washington before going home. Wednesday and Thursday there were many who went to Miami for a stay of several days to take in the Dade County Fair, an occasion that is beginning to be of great attraction and is considered one of the things here that must be "taken in."

Another new departure is the trip by sailboat or electric launch to Boynton, about twelve miles south, where luncheons are enjoyed. Among those entertaining there this week was Mr. A. J. Moulton, who had a party of friends out in honor of Col. A. J. Nutting of Brooklyn. These trips are not rivals to the houseboat trip, but are now in vogue as a new and additional feature. At the Hotel Boynton the most southern hotel on the Atlantic, an excellent luncheon is served, and part of the trip is through a wide canal of tropical bordered banks. Among those who left for the fair at Miami was the private car party of Mr. Henry M. Flagler.

Mr. Charles Furthmann of New York, whose Summer home is at Harrison on the Sound, left Wednesday for the fair aboard his racer and pleasure motor boat, the Gertrude F. He will return to-morrow.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have been quietly enjoying life here, as have also Senator and Mrs. Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

The Fortnightly held Friday at the Clarke villa, Primavera, was the last of the series of meetings of this club for the season and was a decided social success, the hostesses on this occasion being Mrs. James King Clarke and Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon.

FINE WEATHER AT ASHEVILLE.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 16.—Many new visitors have arrived this week. Beautiful weather has prevailed. There has been a round of social affairs, including several dances, a bowling tournament, coaching parties, &c.

Frank Lockwood of New York gave a tally-ho party on Friday afternoon and had as his guests Roger Lampson, Miss Waddell, the Misses Penniman, Miss Lipscomb, and Mr. Edwards.

Among the hostesses of the week have been Mrs. Rodney Rush Swope, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. A. C. Martin, and Mrs. Joseph Gazzam.

Frank Darby and D. C. Waddell entertained with a dance this evening at Battery Park Hotel.

A. W. Mackenzie and family arrived this week in their private car and are at Kenilworth Inn.

CHORUS GIRLS GIVE $200.

Other Hippodrome Employes Make Up a $500 Fund for Stage Victim's Widow.

A fund of $500 has been raised at the Hippodrome for the benefit of the widow of Martin Magnussen, the iron worker who was killed by falling from the flies at a rehearsal on last Wednesday morning. The voluntary subscription was raised despite the fact that the man was not a regular employe and had never been employed in the building before the day of the accident.

More than $200 was raised by the chorus girls alone. Assistance was much needed, as the unfortunate ironworker left a wife and four children. Messrs. Shubert & Anderson, members of the Hippodrome, headed the subscription list.

SWEET PEAS

5 cents for a full ounce Giant California Mixture—50 kinds

We guarantee these to be equal to any sold. | ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

To get you in the habit of coming to Vaughan's, 14 Barclay St. | PLANT NOW

1 60-page Catalog free.

Best Flower Seeds in America.

Vaughan's Seeds 14 Barclay Street

MISS LANGHORNE MAY BE A PRINCESS

Prince Francis of Teck Is Said to Have Proposed to the Beautiful Virginian.

ASTORS TO PROVIDE DOT?

Would Welcome the Alliance—Miss Langhorne Is Waldorf Astor's Sister-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Society here and in Virginia is deeply interested in a rumor from London to the effect that Miss Nora Langhorne, youngest of the five handsome daughters of C. D. Langhorne of Albemarle County, Va., has captured the heart and received an offer of the hand of Prince Francis of Teck, the good-looking brother of the Princess of Wales.

That Prince Francis's family were willing that he should marry a wealthy American has been known for some time, but Miss Langhorne has not a great fortune. Her brother-in-law, Waldorf Astor, and the latter's father, William Waldorf Astor, however, have more money than they know what to do with and are said to be heartily in favor of an alliance that would place them in the innermost circle of English society, which, as is well known, has not taken very kindly to the elder Astor. The latter is already reaping the benefit of the popularity of his daughter-in-law, who was Miss Nannie Langhorne and who at the time of her marriage to young Waldorf Astor was Mrs. Shaw, having married and divorced Robert Gould Shaw of Boston in a surprisingly short time after leaving the schoolroom. It was under her chaperonage that Miss Nora Langhorne made her London début last season and at once attracted the admiration of the smart world.

Should the alliance in question be arranged, the Astors will receive full credit for the match, as without a handsome dot from them it would be impossible for Prince Francis to think seriously of marrying the charming Virginian.

Miss Langhorne's sisters are all handsome and popular matrons, just as they were great Southern belles. They are Mrs. R. Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York, Mrs. Reginald Brooks of Boston, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Their father's estate, Mirado, in the mountains of Albemarle County, has been in the possession of the family for many generations, and although somewhat run down since the war, is still a beautiful property.

Young Mr. Astor, who passed several weeks at Mirado last September, is said to be anxious to restore the estate to its condition before the war, when the grandfather of his bride was the owner of a thousand slaves, and everything about the land and mansion was kept in the highest state of order.

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS.

Both Houses Crowded for Afternoon and Evening Performances.

"Carmen" was produced for the fourteenth time last night at the Manhattan Opera House, and a large audience filled every seat and packed the standing room. As Mr. Campanini was still sick Mr. Tanara conducted. Both Mmes. Trentini and Giaconia are also sick, and their rôles of Fresquita and Mercedes were taken by Mmes. Gilibert and Severina.

Mme. Zepplii sang Micaela for the first time here, and sang it well. Her third-act aria won her much applause. Mr. Occellier sang Escamillo, also for the first time here, and he was not so successful. The part is high for him. Mr. Dalmorès was suffering with a severe cold, but he appeared. "Carmen" could not be given without him. Mme. Bressler-Gianoli sang the cigarette girl for the last time before Calvé appears here again.

"Tosca" was the evening bill at the Metropolitan, with Mmes. Eames and Jacoby and Messrs. Dippel and Scotti in the cast.

In the afternoon "Madama Butterfly" was given at the Metropolitan, and, as usual on Caruso afternoons, the house was sold out. Miss Farrar again sang Cio-Cio-San and Mr. Stracciari was Sharpless.

At the Manhattan there was a double bill in the afternoon. "Cavalleria Rusticana" was given with Mmes. Russ, Zaccarla, and Severina, and Messrs. Venturini and Sévelhac. "I Pagliacci" followed, and after the first act there were countless curtain calls and deafening applause for Mr. Bassi and showers of violets from the boxes for Mme. Donalda.

CONRIED AFTER DONALDA.

Metropolitan Management May Also Engage Her Husband, Sevelhac.

Negotiations between Mme. Donalda and the Metropolitan Opera House are in progress and it is possible that she may be added to Mr. Conried's list of sopranos. While it has not been announced definitely, it is almost certain that she will not sing at the Manhattan next year.

If the soprano sings at the Metropolitan her husband, Mr. Séveilhac, will sing there, too. It is known that Mr. Conried has been in search of a French baritone for some time, and it is likely that the engagement will be arranged.

Mr. Hammerstein denied rumors yesterday that he had engaged Madame Fremstad to sing at his house. She will probably sing at the Metropolitan, but at a very much higher salary than she has heretofore received.

Mr. Hammerstein received a cablegram from Emma Calvé yesterday announcing that she was sailing on La Provence.

REJANE AS AN AMERICAN.

"Paris and New York" Makes a Great Hit in the French Capital.

PARIS, March 16.—"Paris and New York," a comedy by Emmanuel Arene and François Decroisset, with Mme. Réjane in the principal part, was produced here to-night and made a great hit in spite of the fact that the subject—an American girl who barters her millions for a French title—is considered rather threadbare.

The dialogue is intensely amusing, and Mme. Réjane was admirable in the rôle of a breezy title hunter.

Boy Violinist Gives a Recital.

Richard Burgin, a fourteen-year-old violinist, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening, which drew a small audience. There was much enthusiastic and indiscriminate applause, however. The young violinist chose heavy numbers: Vieuxtemps Concerto in D minor, a sonata by Bach, and Wieniawski's concerto in D. His tone is not deep, and his technic hardly finished. He is scarcely mature enough to appear before a metropolitan audience.

Verdi's "Requiem Mass" at Manhattan.

Verdi's "Requiem Mass" is in rehearsal at the Manhattan Opera House, and will probably be given on Easter Sunday. The solos will be sung by Mmes. Russ and de Cisneros, and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi, and the full chorus and orchestra will assist under Mr. Campanini.

Maude Raymond in "The White Hen."

Maude Raymond made her reappearance at the Casino last night in the cast of "The White Hen." She appeared as Hedwig and sang a new song. In the imitation numbers she imitated herself as she appears when she sings "Bill Simmons."

Musical Union to Aid Actors' Fund.

The Musical Union, without establishing a precedent, has suspended a rule to aid the Actors' Fund Fair in May at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Executive Committee of the union has unanimously voted to permit its members to play without compensation in recognition of the charitable purpose of the enterprise.

The Pure Food Law

became effective Jan. 1st. The

New York Bottling Co.'s

(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)

Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages

Are Always Pure

Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively. Without preservatives of any kind. Free from Aniline Colors or Saccharin.

'The Kind that's Fit to Drink'

MANSFIELD ROUGH WITH HER, SHE SAYS

Miss Dunn Declares He Hurt Her Spine in Her Part in "Peer Gynt."

MADE HER LOSE HER LINES

Actress Says She Left the Company Only After Remonstrating in Vain Against Harsh Treatment.

Emma Dunn, who has been playing the rôle of Ase, the mother, in "Peer Gynt" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, issued a statement yesterday in response to the assertion of Richard Mansfield's representatives that she had left the company in the course of the performance on Thursday without cause. Miss Dunn, who in private life is Mrs. Harry Beresford, wife of a comedian, lives at 6 West Ninety-eighth Street, where she was seen last evening. She says she wants it understood that she did not desert the company in action, so to speak, and that she is not merely seeking notoriety. She explains that she and not the star is obviously the one who suffers from her leaving the company.

Origin of the Trouble.

"The first trouble occurred when we were in Des Moines," said Miss Dunn. "Mansfield called me to his dressing room and threatened to take away my part because he said I spoke too quickly. He said he would prefer some one 'not quite so good' who would support him better. Those were his very words, and I told him then that I was willing to take my two weeks' notice.

"We had a successful opening in Cleveland, but the next day I was ill. I consulted a Dr. Mary Giddings, who said that Mr. Mansfield had hurt my spine and ribs by his manner of lifting me in the first act. She also said that my 'nerve centres' were in bad condition, and I was frightened. I wrote, not to Mr. Mansfield, but to Ben Stevens, his manager, requesting him to ask Mr. Mansfield to be careful until I became stronger, explaining that I knew Mr. Mansfield did not realize he was hurting me.

"When I came to the theatre in the evening, I dressed for my part, as usual. Mr. Mansfield had seen the letter and was furious. I told him that I knew he had no idea of injuring me, and that if the letter had offended him I would tear it up. I asked him explicitly whether I was dismissed finally, and he said that I was. Mr. Stevens refused me my fare to New York and my salary.

"The next day Mr. Mansfield sent me a letter which I knew was written for publication." Miss Dunn showed a letter signed by Mr. Stevens, which said that she had not been discharged, but was only being permitted to rest while she was ill. It spoke in a somewhat jocular manner of Mansfield's having "patted her" on the back. Miss Dunn explained that this patting came after she had been lifted from the ground. It was often a "vigorous pummeling" she said.

Returned to the Company.

"I then began to regret that I was not to play in New York," continued Miss Dunn, and at the advice of a friend I was ready to apologize, though I had done nothing to offend. I wrote an apologetic letter, and Mr. Mansfield sent a reply to the effect that he would consider the matter if I could get a certificate from the doctor. He finally took me back, after making me sign a note saying that I would in no way hold him responsible for my health.

"Mr. Mansfield was generous at the New York opening. About three nights later he began his old practice of saying 'rotten' under his breath and thumping me on the back. Last Thursday night he put his hands over his ears and went off muttering, 'Oh, my God!' I thought I might have spoken too loud and fast, so I moderated my tone. Then he said, 'Hurry! Hurry!' I lost my lines. When I found them again, he said, 'Come! Come!'

"Then, when I rushed ahead in desperation, he got confused. He then cut out some of my best lines and threw me on to the roof in a manner that was very rough. I knew there was a long wait and that the other girl would have time to prepare to carry on the piece. It seemed to me as if it was time for me to go home—and I went."

Mr. Mansfield's Version.

Mr. Mansfield's manager issued this statement last night:

"This present season in Cleveland Mrs. Emma Dunn left the stage in the course of the play averring that Mr. Mansfield had injured her nerve centres by slapping her on the back. She was withdrawn from the cast, but, after sending a number of imploring letters accompanied by a doctor's certificate that she was perfectly well, Mr. Mansfield was finally persuaded to reinstate her in the company.

"On Thursday last in the course of the performance Mrs. Dunn again left the cast, much to the amazement of every one. She had not been reprimanded or scolded, and nothing whatever had been said to her or done to her. The whole matter was a complete mystery to Mr. Mansfield and his associates. Mr. Mansfield desires to say that he endeavors to be kind and considerate to all and he never willingly or knowingly injures any one. He cannot guard against occurrences like the above, which are a source of great distress to him."

Mrs. Dunn said, in conclusion, that she had no intention of bringing suit against Mansfield, but that, if she were forced to it, she would make further disclosures.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

John B. Doris announces that he will produce two plays from the pen of Marguerite Merington at the Bijou Theatre after the close of Mme. Nordica's engagement there. One of the plays will be produced early in April for four matinees a week.

The Sunday concert at the Lincoln Square Theatre to-night will mark the first appearance in vaudeville of Alice Kraft Bentson. Among the others to appear will be John L. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew in their one-act play.

Burton Holmes, the travel lecturer, will begin his double series of illustrated talks at the Lyceum Theatre this evening at 9:30 o'clock. The subject will be "Cairo, the Egypt of To-day."

A new paper devoted to vaudeville has appeared on Broadway. It is named The Monthly Hash, and the price is 10 cents, and a pleasant thought, Edward Clark is "chief cook and caterer."

The programme for the benefit to be given for Mattie Sheridan at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon has been arranged. Among those to appear will be Edmund Breese, Minnie Dupree, Charles Bigelow, Mary Shaw, Edwin Markham, Julia Hume, Wilfred Lucas, Paul Armstrong, Laura Burt and Henry E. Stanford, Durga, (in Oriental Temple dances,) Hope Booth, Edna Murrey, La Belle Dazie, Elita Proctor Otis, the Scandinavian Players, Regina Aria, Rose Coghlan, and others.

Pen Club Honors Martin Green.

In honor of its new President, Martin Green, the Pen Club gave a reception and smoker in its quarters at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street last night. Several hundred men in newspaper and professional life and many writers attended, but there was no lack of entertainment.

THE **DUST** OF **CONFLICT**

An eventful, vigorous, very readable tale.—NEW YORK SUN.

Spontaneous and dramatically stirring.—CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

By HAROLD BINDLOSS, the author of "Alton of Somasco."

Illustrated in full color by W. Herbert Dunton.

In this story of strife and action you are comrade and confidant of a man who risks all and achieves much. The crash of bullet and the clash of sword play but a part in a romance that makes much of the world-old but ever-new theme of love.

The action is chiefly in Cuba just before the Spanish War. The blowing up of the "Maine" makes a dramatic point in the plot. Published by

Frederick A. Stokes Company

which fact in itself is an assurance the novel is interesting and well worth reading.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS $1.50

Other Recent Books of the Stokes Standard:
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. - - Robert Hichens.
THE BREATH OF THE RUNNERS, - Mary Mears.

YALE TO SUPPLY THE CHORUS.

Supers in Ibsen Play Will Be Alumni and Undergraduates.

The Yale Alumni of Hartford and New York have solved the difficulty of supplying a chorus for the Yale Dramatic Association's production of Ibsen's drama, "The Pretenders," which is to be offered by the students for the first time in America at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2 and 3. All the old "grads." are ready to carry spears and help out in the shouting for the mob scenes.

The undergraduate "supers" are being drilled every day military fashion by division officers. The committee in charge of arranging this chorus includes W. W. Collier, '07, Chairman; C. B. Garver, '08; W. G. Converse, '01; George Shaw, '07; R. S. Fenn, '01; John Mayer, '08, and C. F. Mills, '09.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Caroline N. Moore.

Mrs. Caroline N. Moore, the mother of Charles A. Moore, of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of 85 Liberty Street, and President of the American Bank Note Company, died on Friday night at her home, 1,822 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

She was born 84 years ago in Lynn, Mass., and was the widow of William R. Moore, who was a well-known merchant of Livingston County, N. Y. Mrs. Moore had been active for many years in benevolent and philanthropic work. Six years ago she became widely known as the maker of the famous "McKinley quilt." Her son, Charles A. Moore, who was a close personal friend of the late President McKinley, accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley on their trip to California.

Mr. Moore made a collection of the silk and satin ribbons and streamers which were tied to the many bouquets presented to the President and his wife on the trip. These ribbons Mr. Moore's mother patiently joined together in a handsome quilt. It took her more than two months to make the quilt, and when it was completed it was presented to Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Moore leaves two sons besides Charles A. Moore. They are George T. Moore, with whom she lived, and Isaiah E. Moore, whose home is in Cleveland, Ohio. Charles A. Moore is at present in Europe.

Mrs. Marian Le Petit Goodall.

Mrs. Marian Le Petit Goodall died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Clarke Townsend, 314 West 103d Street, at the age of 82. Her father was Edward Joseph Le Petit, who married Miss Fullam of Dublin, sister of the once well-known barrister, Edward Fullam.

Mrs. Goodall was the last of her generation of artists. She possessed great ability as a water colorist, and was closely related to the Englehardt and Goodall families of London, her first cousin, the late Frederick Goodall, being celebrated as a great artist and Royal Academician.

She was the descendant of distinguished French ancestry, and was the great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Le Petit of Paris, a noted linguist and educator. She was the great-great-grandniece of Samuel Herne, the navigator, explorer, and discoverer of many noted geographical points.

She leaves three daughters. The funeral will be private and the burial will be in Washington.

Dominick H. Roche.

Dominick H. Roche, one of the last surviving members of the coterie of old-time Democratic leaders in Brooklyn, of which the late Hugh McLaughlin was the head, died yesterday at his home, 45 Second Place, that borough. Mr. Roche was about 70 years old, and had lived nearly all his life in South Brooklyn.

For many years he was leader of the old Sixth Ward, and a power in politics in Kings County under the rule of Willoughby Street. Mr. Roche was a close personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin and other leaders. He was twice elected to the Assembly, and was at one time Tax Assessor of Brooklyn.

For many years he had been in the Department of Taxes in that borough, and was chief clerk there at the time of his death.

Rensselaer Williams Dayton.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 16.—Rensselaer Williams Dayton, a nephew of William L. Dayton, who was Minister to Paris during the civil war, and the first Republican candidate for Vice President, died to-day after a lingering illness of paralysis at the Dayton home, 707 Grand Avenue. He was 64 years old and leaves three brothers and two sisters.

Mr. Dayton was graduated from Princeton in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, having studied with former Senator Henry Stafford Little at Matawan. He practiced law at Matawan until six years ago, when he moved to Asbury Park. The funeral services will be held at Matawan on Tuesday.

Obituary Notes.

Archdeacon NEALES, Church of England, died in Woodstock, N. B., yesterday at the age of 60. He was named a canadate recently for Coadjutor Bishop for New Brunswick.

W. H. FRAZIER, 60 years old, a Philadelphia fire insurance surveyor of New York and Philadelphia districts, dropped dead of apoplexy in an insurance office at Atlantic City yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. KATHERINE LORD SLOAT, whose death was recorded in this column on last Thursday, was the wife, not the "widow of William G. Sloat," as it was inadvertently published. Mr. Sloat is living.

Mrs. ELLA BUTLER-BURKE, daughter of the late Mary P. Butler and sister of William H. Butler and George P. Butler, who are prominent in the tobacco trade, died in Paris last Friday after a short illness.

The Rev. BROTHER POMPIAN, a member of the Order of the Christian Brothers, for many years Director of De La Salle Institute, 108 Central Park South, died at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning at St. Vincent's Hospital, at the age of 67 years. He had been connected with St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., for more than twenty years in the capacity of Director and Professor of Mathematics and Science.

WILLIAM E. REED died suddenly at his home, 12 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from acute gastritis. He was 61 years old and was only recently appointed to a place in the County Clerk's office, having succeeded Charles E. Wale, who died three weeks ago. Mr. Reed leaves a widow and five children.

HARRY H. LOUDENSLAGER, son of Congressman Loudenslager, died yesterday of consumption at Paulsborough, N. J. He was 21 years of age, and had been attending Harvard University. His father is with Speaker Cannon in Central America. A cable message announcing the death of his son has been sent to the Congressman.

HOWARD A. HAVEN, son of the late Warren M. Haven, died yesterday at New York Hospital after a month's illness. He lived at the Hotel Carlton at 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, and was a broker and banker at 1 Nassau Street. He was a member of the Union League and New York Athletic Clubs. He was 48 years old and was born in Jersey City. Up to two years ago he lived in Brooklyn.

SELA BUCKBEE, a prominent resident of Putnam County, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday while riding on a street car at White Plains, where he had been visiting his son, Monmouth Buckbee, a well-known lawyer of that place. He died shortly after having been carried into a drug store. Mr. Buckbee was 72 years old, and for many years carried on a large contracting business in Putnam County. He leaves a widow.

The Rev. JOSEPH F. MENDL, for the last twenty-nine years rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday morning at the rectory of the church. He would have celebrated his 64th birthday to-day. He was born in Innsbruck, Austria, educated at Brixen, and he came to this country in 1873. He had been connected with St. Peter's Church of Newark and St. Paul's Church of Jersey City before becoming rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He had always been active in work of charity.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,
Buffalo Courier,
Cincinnati Enquirer,
Chicago Record-Herald,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,
Philadelphia Public Ledger,
Pittsburg Dispatch,
Providence Journal,
Rochester Herald,
St. Louis Republic,
St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Washington Post,
Baltimore Sun.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTLEWOMAN, MODERATE CIRCUMstances, seeks for companionship, European travels, lady of similar desires and means; references necessarily exchanged. Venner, Times, Times Square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th Street. Special Musical Service Sunday, March 17th, at 8 P. M. Orchestra.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Weight of a Soul." All are welcome.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOYS' CLUB
PRESENTS
THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21; Fri. Eve., Mch. 22.
Special Mat. for Children Sat., Mch. 23.
AT SHERRYS' BALL ROOM
Tickets may be purchased at Sherry's News Stand or from Mr. R. Bayard Cutting, 32 Nassau St. Price $2.50.

ENGAGED.

BARBER—STODDART.—The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Stoddart and Mr. Joel D. Barber of New York.

MARRIED.

COOPER—LEE.—At Mount Vernon, by the Rev. James Berg, on Sept. 19, 1906, Joseph A. Cooper and Margaret Van Nest, daughter of the late Gideon Lee.

ROBINS—MARACHE.—In New York, March 16, 1907, by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, Sallie Bugg Marache to Harry Douglas Robins. Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

SMITH—ACTON.—On March 15, 1907, at the Park Presbyterian Church, in the City of New York, by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, Nicholas M. Smith, Jr., to Grace Bulkley Acton.

DIED.

BRADY.—At Washington, March 15, Mary Stevens Bradley, wife of Robert E. Bradley and only surviving daughter of the late Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N. Funeral Monday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BUTLER-BURKE.—At Paris, Ella Butler-Burke. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COBB.—On Friday, March 15, Annie E., wife of Edmund P. Cobb and daughter of Charles H. and Susan E. Fessenden, aged 71 years. Funeral services Sunday, March 17, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 38th St. and 7th Av., New York City, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. Kindly omit flowers.

GOODALL.—On Saturday, March 16, in her 83d year, Mrs. Marion Le Fettit Goodall, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Clarke Townsend, 314 West 103d St. Funeral private. Interment in Washington, D. C., Monday, March 18, 1907.

GULDEN.—On Friday, March 15, 1907, Margaret, beloved wife of Charles

ST. PATRICK'S PARADE DRAWS A BIG CROWD

Fair Weather and Clean Streets for Erin's Sons' Demonstration.

PARADE LATE IN STARTING

But Fifth Avenue Sidewalks Are Lined—Bands Serenade the Democratic Club.

Come down to Ross Castle
To hear the drums rattle—
St. Patrick's Day in the marnin'—O.

Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, 40,000 strong, marched yesterday to good old rollicking Irish tunes in celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. Through the lanes of men, women, and children who lined the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue from Forty-second to 120th Street the patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle paraded with all the enthusiasm they are wont to show on the greatest of all days in the year for Irishmen.

The crowds along the line of march were probably the largest that ever turned out in this city to witness a St. Patrick's Day parade. And, besides, there were thousands who viewed the spectacle from windows and other points of vantage. But in spite of the crowds there was nothing to mar the day. The weather was ideal, and the streets had been cleared of the last remains of snow.

From wherever there is a branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the five boroughs there came banners to lead the marching hosts. Many of these banners were new. They had been imported from Ireland, and arrived just in time to be unfurled for the first time over the heads of the men whose love for their native land always displays itself on St. Patrick's Day. The parade took place a day ahead of time this year, because the real anniversary date falls on Sunday.

The line of march extended over four miles, and some of those who kept step to the fife and drum were a bit weary at the end. The rendezvous was Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the hour for the start had been set for 2:30 o'clock. It was long past that hour, however, when the line was finally started on its northward march.

The Crowd Gathers at Noon.

At noon the crowd began to gather, afraid lest they should lose the opportunity of standing near the curb. Many of these early arrivals were relatives and friends of those who were to take part in the parade. Nearly all of them wore shamrocks or substitutes for them in their hat bands or on their coats. The American flag, too, was conspicuous. Twelve hundred policemen under Chief Inspector Cortright were on hand to keep order. Their troubles were greatest at the gathering point.

Carriages and automobiles were blocked for several hours while Grand Marshal Frank Joyce and his two aides were busy forming the line and seeing to it that the various divisions were in their proper places.

At 4 o'clock, an hour and a half late, the Grand Marshal waved his baton as the signal for the start, and every band in line struck up "The Wearing of the Green" and the parade was on. When the sun went down they were still marching, and the end of the column was slowly winding its way into Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where a reception was well under way.

The place of honor in the parade was occupied by the Irish Volunteers, with Col. Charles J. Crowley at their head. The Sixty-ninth, which is usually in line, was absent yesterday, as it will have to turn out for the military mass at the cathedral to-day. Police Inspector Dillon rode in a carriage just in front of a platoon of mounted men under Sergt. Heffron. Beside the Grand Marshal were his two aides, Peter J. Molloy and Edward J. Giles, and around them trooped the other members of the mounted escort. Three other regiments followed the lead of the Irish Volunteers. They were the First Regiment of New York, the Second Regiment of Brooklyn, and the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey. Following closely in their footsteps came the St. Mary's Fife and Drum Corps, composed of boys. Each band, as it came abreast of the Democratic Club, struck up again with renewed vigor. The red capes of the boys in the Catholic Protectory Band made a striking color contrast to the general color scheme of green along the line.

Murphy Well in the Lead.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, rode in a carriage well up near the head of the procession, and was greeted every now and then by friends along the route. Just behind Mr. Murphy marched the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1 in the lead. Most of the members of this division wore green sashes and carried canes on which were little green bows of ribbon. The St. Vincent Fife and Drum Corps, composed of small boys, attracted much attention.

The "Hibernians' Own" Band marched in the centre of the parade and played well-known Irish airs. A corps of small boys in green sweaters followed the "Hibernians' Own." Another boy band was that from St. John's Home.

Then came the Kerrymen, the County Meath men, and the Limerick men, and then the carriages, several hundreds of them, bedecked with green ribbons and with the harp of Erin waving above the men who sat inside.

The original plan for the parade had included a detour at Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, so that Archbishop Farley could review the marchers. But that was abandoned, because the Archbishop had an engagement and was not at home.

As the parade was about to pass Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street Mrs. Belle Moritz, 53 years old, of 148 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Bronx, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Max Meyer, at 1,356 Madison Avenue, ran to the roof of the latter's home with her children, her sister, and the latter's two children. Mrs. Moritz leaned over the edge of the roof, lost her balance, and fell to the areaway below. She was instantly killed.

BRONX IRISHMEN CELEBRATE.

Justice Brady Elected President of the Emerald Association.

The Emerald Association of the Bronx held its annual dinner last night in the Venetian Gardens of the Harlem Casino. Senator Joseph T. Hennessey presided. Before the speaking began these officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—John J. Brady, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Vice President—Thomas J. Higgins, School Commissioner.

These toasts were responded to: "The Day We Celebrate," by the Rev. B. J. McMahon, rector of the Church of the Epiphany; "The Greatest Irish City," Justice Brady; "Why No Irish President?" ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner Thomas Churchill; "The Irish Clearing House," Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Immigrants' Savings Bank, and "Graft in Ireland," J. M. Wall.

BARRY STATUE UNVEILED.

Presented to the City of Philadelphia by the Sons of St. Patrick.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—One of the principal features of the observance of St. Patrick's Day in this city, which will continue though three days this year, was the presentation this afternoon to the City of Philadelphia by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of a statue of Commodore John Barry, who was one of the society's members. The statue, a heroic bronze figure of the Commodore, stands in Independence Square, and a great crowd turned out in the Springlike weather to witness the unveiling. This honor fell to Miss Elsie Hazel Hepburn, a 12-year-old great-great-grandniece of Barry.

The Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, delivered the invocation. The presentation address was made by Thomas J. Stewart, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the statue was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Weaver. The oration was delivered by Rear Admiral Melville, retired, who said:

"The subject of our paeans to-day was a 'seaman' in all that it means; an officer of the navy before we had a navy; a man in the acceptation of the ancient and honorable meaning of the word. He could not only sail, manage, and navigate his ship all over the world, but could build rig, and equip her, and also could place, man, and fight her guns. This he did on many occasions. He was no 'kid-gloved' magineer.

"'Old Jack Barry,' he was lovingly called by those who knew him. But to us of a later generation his name and the record of his deeds make him 'Fighting Jack Barry, the Father of the American Navy.'"

The benediction was delivered by the Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in place of Archbishop Ryan, who is slightly indisposed.

"FRIENDS OF IRELAND" DINE.

Four Hundred Sons of Erin Make Merry at Shanley's.

"The Friends of Ireland" held a St. Patrick's Day dinner in the Roman Court in Shanley's restaurant last night, which somewhat exceeded in conviviality their previous efforts. Their songs were heard and listened to by home-going theatre crowds in Broadway, who wondered, when they were told that those who were singing were Irishmen, to hear the "Wacht am Rhein" sung with vim and enthusiasm. But that was one of the fine features of the occasion. There was tolerence for everything but politics, which, as Toastmaster John Delany explained, was the only thing that was tabooed. There were about 400 men present.

Tom Shanley, himself an Irishman, had spared no item to make the feast a success. The diners were literally embowered in National flags and green bunting, interspersed with green electric lights. Every guest wore a green carnation.

Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvin was the first speaker introduced by Mr. Delany. Mr. Garvin said that the effort was his first after-dinner speech. In conclusion he thanked the diners for the opportunity to express the pride he felt at being an Irishman. Patrick F. McGowan came next, then John A. Hennessy, Charles F. Moore, and others, who were still sounding the praises of Ireland, and America, too, at an early hour this morning.

THE ST. PATRICK IN PORT.

She's a Ship and Has Only One Irishman in the Crew—He's Celebrating.

For the first time in the history of New York, the shipping men say, there is a steamship in port on St. Patrick's Day named St. Patrick. She is a new steamer of 2,649 tons, and is here to load for China and Japan. Her skipper is Jim Fortay, and he is not Irish.

The Captain said yesterday that he had carefully inspected the articles, and he could find only one Irishman on board. He is Patrick Fitzpatrick of Dublin. He shipped on condition that he should be permitted to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in proper style, and last night he was still ashore accomplishing these ends.

The vessels of the Phoenix line are named after saints. They begin with St. Andrew. When "P" was reached there was only one name the owners could remember, and that was St. Patrick, so the vessel was named after the patron saint of Ireland.

The British flag was not flying yesterday.

ST. AUGUSTINE HAS MANY VISITORS

Oldest City of Florida Has Never Before Entertained Such a Number.

ALL THE HOTELS CROWDED

Beautiful Weather Has Prevailed All Winter—Roses Are Now In Bloom.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 16.—It is doubtful whether St. Augustine has ever before entertained so many visitors at one time as are now here. The hotels, many of which have had large additions built, are crowded. The most beautiful weather has prevailed all Winter. Magnificent roses are in bloom, and every lawn and small yard is brilliant with them; peach trees are in blossom, some of the date palms are going to bloom, and the orange trees are a mass of blossoms.

Among the younger set here who daily ride horseback is Miss Madeline Du Pont, the accomplished equestrienne, who is here with her father, Alfred Du Pont, and a sister.

Mrs. William P. Van Ness gave a beautiful "dove tea" in her quaint Moorish villa on the bay. Her rooms were bowers of roses. Mrs. James and Mrs. J. H. Upham assisted in receiving. Miss Bigelow of New York and Mrs. D. E. Crano of Philadelphia poured tea.

There was a reception and tea held in the rotunda of the Ponce de Leon. Mrs. Fletcher of Vermont, Mrs. Langhorne of Washington, and Mrs. Wyatt of Philadelphia received. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Clarence Robinson, E. C. Cozzens, John K. Cilley, Miss Van Keuren, Miss Carrie Van Keuren, John D. Crimmins, Miss Crimmins, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker Bourne, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kinney were among the guests from New York. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Dempster of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker, Mrs. Wingate, Miss Halsner of Boston; the Misses Robert, W. S. Wyatt of Philadelphia, Mrs. Albert Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William Stull, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Heilner of Elizabeth, Mrs. Boyd Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge, Gen. McGinness, U. S. A., retired; Mrs. Boal, Miss Boal, Mrs. A. M. Orr.

Mrs. Murray W. Seagears gave a card party in the drawing room of the Alcazar on Monday evening, followed by a hot supper. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. McClure, who are visiting her sister, Mrs. De Crano; Mrs. Murray Swinyard, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, C. Du B. Waggstaff, J. P. Greaves, and L. M. Boomer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and Miss Coffin of Philadelphia; Mrs. Huntington of Newport, R. I.; H. A. S. Stewart of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hopkins of Duluth, Gen. and Mrs. Hardin, E. Lee Jones and the Misses Jones of Chicago; Mrs. James, Miss James, and Mrs. J. J. Upham of Milwaukee; Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sumner, Miss Biddle, and Dr. and Mrs. De Graw of Detroit.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Sumner gave a dinner at the Alcazar for Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sumner, her son and daughter. There were covers for twelve.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. James B. Kinney and Miss Kinney gave a reception at their home in Cordova Street. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. George A. Robinson, Mrs. Clarence Robinson, Mrs. William Thorne, Mrs. Charles H. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jaycox, John Kelley Cilley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kendrick Everett, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Miss Miles, Miss Alida Blair, Mrs. W. P. Van Ness, Mrs. Frank B. Archibald, and Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sandford are spending a week of their honeymoon at the Ponce de Leon, where they met Mrs. Sandford, who was Miss Carrie Edgar, is well known here, where she spent a number of her Winters with her grandmother, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, who formerly owned a villa here, and later lived at the Ponce de Leon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayden of New York are at the Ponce de Leon, with their daughters, Mrs. Reuben Fenton of Jamestown and Miss Hayden.

SPORT AT MIAMI.

MIAMI, Fla., March 16.—Lord and Lady Wolverton have arrived here by auto from Palm Beach.

The afternoon teas and concerts in the Hibiscus and Magnolia Gardens are well patronized by New Yorkers. Among these seen here this week are:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Tyson,	Marion Story,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Montell,	Miss Renbirch,
L. F. Haslager,	H. K. Evans,
C. Gerard,	O. S. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Leavitt,	H. P. Case,
Mrs. John W. Love,	Reni L. Montague,
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Seymore,	L. B. Waters,
A. M. Brady,	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wells,
Eugene Wood,	J. Townsend Russell,
Dr. S. O. Vanderpool,	E. M. Williams,
Mrs. V. B. Garland,	J. B. Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman,	Miss Stevenson,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rector,	Miss Fowler,
George H. Partridge,	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller,
Mrs. M. A. Milton,	Miss Mills,
	Miss R. M. Thompson,
	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Nichols.

The golf tournament for the Miami Cup was exciting. The close handicapping kept the result in doubt to the end, when the winner was Mr. L. E. Martin of the Woodland Golf Club of Boston.

R. M. Watkins of New York won the Handicap Cup in thirty-six-hole handicap medal play, taking his laurels without the need of his handicap of ten.

Mrs. J. Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Miss J. B. Wilson, Mrs. E. E. Rogers, and Miss Ethel Rogers, all of New York, are here.

Mr. Hubbell's monster tarpon, which is being mounted for the New York Athletic Club, is no longer king of catches. H. S. Darlington of Philadelphia, having just killed a perfect specimen tipping the beam at a hundred and fifty pounds. New York, however, still holds the palm as to the number of these great silver kings caught. William Beard and H. L. Cammeran of Brooklyn having added two beauties.

ALBERT DIESIENGER WEDS.

New York Stock Broker Marries Miss Geiseler of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Albert Diesienger, a New York stockbroker, who formerly resided in this city, was married to-night at the Bellevue-Stratford to Miss Eleanor Geiseler of Philadelphia. Only the parents of the bridegroom and the parents of the bride, together with a few friends, were present. The Rev. Dr. Wilson of the Methodist Church performed the ceremony.

After a wedding dinner the couple left for Florida. They will reside in Cranford, N. J.

Mr. Diesienger's first wife obtained a divorce about a year ago.

Denounced the B. R. T.; Arrested.

A woman, who said she was Sarah Wilson of 180 Amity Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at Hoyt and Fulton Streets last night while haranguing a crowd about the service of the B. R. T. She was taken to the Adams Street Police Station and later released on bail furnished by a Mr. Brown. Some of the policemen declared she was the woman who figured as defendant in a sensational Brooklyn divorce trial some months ago, which resulted in a mistrial.

A MAN FROM CORK DID IT.

Inverted Flag on Brooklyn's Municipal Building Was Only an Accident.

Surprise was expressed by the lawyers, bankers, city employes, and other folks in the Borough Hall district in Brooklyn yesterday when it was observed that an American flag was flying upside down from a staff on the roof of the Municipal Building.

There was much speculation as to who or what was in distress, until a leading member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians came along. He took one look at the flag and then snorted in indignation.

"Sure," said he, "it's the foul work of a black-hearted Orangeman. He fixed the flag that way as an insult to St. Patrick's Day."

In a little while Irishmen in the neighborhood began flocking into the Municipal Building to inquire the reason of the unfortunate display. They were met by Janitor John Lawler, who did not know about the inverted flag.

He found that the man whose duty it is to put out the flags had run up the ensign without noticing that it was upside down. This man explained that he himself was from Cork, and that he was not in league with Orangemen. The explanation was accepted, the flag was set right, and all was well.

Mounted Policeman Fatally Hurt.

A mounted policeman whose shield number was 7392 fell from his horse at First Avenue and Fiftieth Street last night when the horse shied and suddenly darted forward. He was taken to the Flower Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Ludden, who found that he had a compound fracture of the skull. At the hospital it was said that the policeman would probably die.

Lord & Taylor

Important
Oriental Rug Sale,
Commencing Monday, March 18th
continuing throughout the week.

IN our Oriental Rug Department we will offer a superb collection of Oriental Rugs, the stock of a leading firm of importers.

We secured these at a low figure only on the express understanding that their name should not be mentioned in connection with the sale.

We offer this great purchase at a
Saving of 25 to 40 per cent.
from regular prices.

Special attention is called to a most remarkable lot of

826 Antique Persian & Mousoul Rugs,
sizes 3x6., 3x9 and 4x7 ft.,
at $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 & $17.50 each.

350 Oriental Carpets,
room sizes only, comprising all the popular weaves ranging in size from 8x10 to 17x27 ft.,
at $72.50 to $1025.00,
colors to suit all decorations.

Large Antique Persian Carpets
including the following weaves:—
Khorassan, Sarabend, Kurdistan,
Senna Kurdistan, Gorevan, Serapi, Meshed,
Tabriz and Kermanshah,
from $145.00 to $1250.00.

Hearth Rugs,
$15.00 to $65.00.

Rare Antique Hall Strips and Stair Runners
from $20.00 to $175.00.

350 Small Kermanshah, Sarouk and Senna Rugs,
sizes 2.5x5.0 to 4x7 ft.,
from $35.00 to $75.00.
This lot contains many narrow and unusual sizes.

While there are hundreds of rugs in this sale there is a choice, so we advise the earliest possible selection. You will not find the conventional designs that every one owns among the lot.

Nearly All are Rare and Unusual.

This sale affords an exceptional opportunity for connoisseurs and lovers of Oriental art who desire something out of the ordinary at less than the ordinary prices.

At Retail Only.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Kurzman
Importer of Millinery
385 Fifth Avenue
35th-36th Streets.

Exposition des Modeles
SAISON D'ÉTÉ 1907

Opening Exhibit
Monday, March 18th,
and the following days

Modes des Primieres

PARIS MODEL HATS
from the primiére modistes
executed and designed
exclusively to our orders
Also our own creations
distinguished for style and refinement
PARIS—32 Faubourg Poissonniére.

Lord & Taylor

Infants' Outfitting Dept.
Exclusive Styles and Novelties
Short and Long Dresses,
Cloaks Coats, Reefers,
Embroidered Wrappers and Sacques,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets,
Hampers and Baskets,
Nurses' and Maids' Aprons and Caps.

Monday, March 18.
Imported Hand-made Dresses,
at very special prices; 6 mos. to 2½ yrs.,
at
$1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25

Long Dresses at $2.45

Misses' and Children's Underwear.
We direct attention to a large assortment of Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Underwear
in
Gowns, Skirts, Drawers and Corset Covers
for misses and children from 3 to 16 years.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

If Disfigured By Accident

or unshapely from birth, this nose can be corrected by the Famous Woodbury Method in a few minutes. One simple operation and a nose that has humiliated you for years is made perfect forever.

In order that no noticeable trace may remain, the highest skill and gentlest care are necessary in correcting any featural defect or removing any facial blemish. At this Institute the most modern methods are employed and every necessary instrument and contrivance installed. The knowledge accumulated at this Institute during 37 years of successful practice could never have been gained in any other manner and can never be equalled by any similar Institution. The famous Woodbury System is the result of this long period of study and experience.

Our offices are open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily, but are closed on the Sabbath day. If you cannot call now, write to Dept. 15 for information. All replies are mailed in plain sealed envelopes and the strictest privacy is observed. No fee is required for information and advice, whether given in person or by mail.

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This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS permanently de-

SHARP TRICK ON QUAKER OARSMEN

Work Hard for National Regatta, Thinking Jamestown Would Fight for It.

THE INTERNATIONAL DATES

Follow Closely After "The National"—Plans for Exposition Races Will Be on Elaborate Scale.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, through its Executive Committee, at an open meeting at the New York Athletic Club last evening, decided to hold its annual regatta on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy on Aug. 9 and 10. The selection was made in spite of the application of the Jamestown Exposition officials for the regatta, which two months ago they were assured they would get, but through the energetic wire pulling of the Philadelphia oarsmen the sentiment was swayed in favor of the Quaker City. The Southerners who came to New York to fight for the privilege which they had been practically pledged turned the political situation to the disadvantage of the Philadelphians and made immediate application for the privilege of holding an international regatta immediately following the Philadelphia events. Not only was this granted to them, but an invitation to the entire Executive Committee of the association to take charge of the events was accepted, and every indication given that the international event will make the National look like a side show outside of the big tent.

At the time the pledge of the support of the most potential of the officials of the National Association was given to Jamestown in its effort to secure the National races, there was no thought of any opposition. At a late date Philadelphia entered the field, and by soliciting the assistance of the various clubs in the association they succeeded in pledging enough votes to win the fight before Jamestown's managers were aware that there was any opposition in the field. Then Jamestown set about laying its plans for the bigger event. No hint of their intention was allowed to leak out in the meeting last night until after the place for holding the National event had been decided, and it was then impossible for the delegates to oppose the Southern proposition.

R. H. Sexton, chief of the Department of Congresses for the Exposition, and President T. S. Garnett of the Norfolk Boat Club spoke for the Exposition and appealed to the patriotic instincts of the oarsmen to support a National Exposition. The question, when put to vote, was decided by 7 ballots to 4.

President Garnett then made formal application for the dates, Aug. 14, 15, 16, and 17, for "an international regatta," which was granted, and President Pilkington then spoke earnestly in favor of the Jamestown races. He declared that in conjunction with the Exposition it was possible to organize a regatta that would excel any other regatta ever held in America.

Mr. Sexton then announced that they would have races there for the best crews in the world, and that foreign entries have been practically assured. Inter-city and other interesting contests would insure the races being the best ever offered. He further declared that within a few days he would be able to announce the offer of a trophy that would be sufficient to attract the best crews in the world.

There were other dates granted in the usual course of events. These included two New York regattas. The list follows:

March 24—Potomac Regatta Association on the Potomac, at Washington, D. C.

May 25—American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia.

May 30—Harlem River Rowing Association on the Harlem, at New York.

June 15—Schuylkill Navy, on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia.

June 22—Hudson River Rowing Association, on the Hudson, at New York.

July 4—Schuylkill Navy, on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia; New England Amateur Rowing Association on the Charles, at Boston.

Sept. 2—New England Amateur Rowing Association on the Charles, at Boston; Middle States Regatta Association, place undetermined.

The sensational accusation made against the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge—that they had substituted three men in their boat in the row-off of the dead-neat in the eight-oared race against the New York Athletic Club crew in the last National regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., was then taken up. On the report of the investigators it was decided that there was no foundation for the charges. President Pilkington, after declaring the vote of the committee exonerating the Riverside Athletic Club, stated that no charges were made by the New York Athletic Club, but that the investigation was undertaken on his own initiative.

The charges made by W. B. West of the West Philadelphia Boat Club against Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer were then taken up. The case involved a letter written by the Secretary to a member of the Henley Board of Stewards, which Mr. West interpreted as being derogatory to his character.

The report that Judge Tighe presented declared that West had refused to substantiate his charges in any way and that he evidently had no basis for the idea that anything had been said or intended that was derogatory to him. Nevertheless, Mr. Fortmeyer had evidently done an ill-advised thing in writing a personal opinion in view of the official positons of both writer and recipient of the letter. He characterized the whole trouble as a tempest in a teapot and moved it be dismissed, which was done.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN TO MOVE.

Planned to Take Gould Boathouse Across the River.

Radical changes in the methods of training are being discussed as probabilities by the Columbia crew authorities, which, if successfully put through, will result in the Blue and White crews doing most of their training for the Poughkeepsie regatta near New York City. The new plan has been devised largely as a way out of a difficulty presented by the recently announced intention of the university to lengthen the academic year, so that none but seniors will be through with their work until after the middle of June. It has been customary for the crews to go into training at Poughkeepsie on the first of the month, two weeks earlier than they could get off under the provisions of the new regulation. A solution of the matter is to float the Gould boathouse, which is at present located at the foot of West 116th Street, across the river to the Jersey shore at a point a short distance above the Fort Lee ferry and establish training quarters there until the men are able to leave for Poughkeepsie.

Columbia Crew on the Harlem.

Columbia's crew men went on the water yesterday for the first time in the season. Several eights were made up of 'Varsity men, and the freshmen were sent out in pair-oars from the Harlem River boathouse. The crews were made up as follows:

Eight-oared shell—Stroke, Cerussi; 7, Jordan; 6 G. Mackenzie; 5, Starbuck; 4, Spalding; 3, Haight; 2, J. Mackenzie; bow, Braun; cox-

AMERICANS BEAT ATLANTA.

With Clarkson and Hughes Pitching They Defeat Southerners, 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—The Atlanta team batted the Greater New York pitchers in to-day's game, but was unable to bunch the hits, and the New Yorks won in a two hours' battle by a 6 to 3 score. Twelve hits were totaled off Clarkson and Hughes, while the visitors found Spade and Zeller for 10.

Three runs were made off Spade, who on account of the cold was unable to control the ball, sending Moriarty to base on balls in the second inning as a starter and wild pitching him to third, after Williams's infield out, Elberfeld's base on balls, and an error sending Moriarty home. Williams's single resulted in two runs in the third, and after that it was easy going for the New Yorks.

A pass and two hits secured two for Atlanta in the second inning, and a triple and a single made the third in the seventh, but the New Yorks had a safe lead with one run in each of the sixth and seventh innings. None of the pitchers were able to break the ball to amount to anything because of the chilly weather, and this was responsible for the many hits.

The New Yorks will play in no more games until Wednesday, when they play the locals again. Griffith had intended to play the soldier team at Fort McPherson Monday, but decided to-night not to do so, as several of his players are suffering from soreness. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ATLANTA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hoffm'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0			Becker, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0			Wallace, cf.	1	2	3	1	0		
Elb'f'd, ss.	1	0	1	5	0			Smith, 1b.	0	3	9	1	0		
Moriarty, 1b	1	1	8	0	0			Paskert, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
W'ms, 2b.	2	2	8	2	0			Castro, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0		
Laporte, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0			Ball, ss.	0	1	1	2	0		
Conroy, lf.	0	1	0	0	0			Sweeney, c.	1	1	4	2	0		
Kleinow, c.	0	1	6	0	0			L. H'f'n, 2b	1	2	1	1	0		
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Spade, p.	0	1	1	2	2		
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Zeller, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	6	10	27	12	0			Total	3	12	27	15	2		

New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—6
Atlanta	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—L. Hoffman, Smith, Williams. Three-base hits—Conroy, D. Hoffman, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Keeler, La Porte, L. Hoffman. Double play—Williams and Moriarty. Struck out—By Spade, 2; by Clarkson, 3; by Zeller, 1; by Hughes, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Spade, 1. First base on balls—Off Spade, 3; off Clarkson, 2; off Zeller, 1; off Hughes, 1. Balk—Spade, 1. Umpire—Mr. Riggs.

Suit Against Brooklyn Club.

The interlocutory judgment entered two weeks ago in the suit of the Baltimore Baseball Club against the Brooklyn Baseball Club was opened yesterday in Jersey City. The case came up on an order issued by Judge Fort to the Baltimore Club to show cause why the interlocutory judgment should not be set aside. The suit was originally brought to recover $30,000 which the Baltimore Club contended the Brooklyn Club owed for players sold to the latter organization about seven years ago. Albert C. Wall and William D. Edwards, who represented the Brooklyn Club in court yesterday, attacked the regularity of the proceedings by which H. C. Griffiths, as counsel for the Baltimore Club, obtained the judgment.

Judge Fort said he would give the Baltimore Club five days in which to file a bill of particulars, then he would call on the Brooklyn Club to file a bill of merit, and then he would set a date for a further hearing.

Reulbach Signs Chicago N. L. Contract

CHICAGO, March 16.—"Ed" Reulbach, the pitcher with the highest average in the National Baseball League last year, who has been holding out for more money, came to terms to-day with President Murphy of the Chicago Club. Reulbach to-day announced that he would play with the Chicago Club again this year.

ON BASKET BALL COURTS.

Deciding Games in Public School Championship Series.

The basket ball championship of the elementary schools of Manhattan Borough, under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, was decided yesterday afternoon on the courts of Dr. Savage's Gymnasium, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street. The senior basket ball team from Public School No. 24 won in its class, defeating School No. 62 by the score of 18 to 16, an extra period being required, as the score stood 16 to 16, and the junior team of Public School No. 109 won in its class by defeating School No. 79 by the score of 20 to 17. Line-ups:

P. S. 100, Jr., 20.	Position.	P. S. 79, Jr., 17.
Rosenthal	Forward	Nadler, Pomeranze
Schmulewitz	Forward	Spielholtz
Shapiro	Centre	Tischler
Beroth	Guard	Baer
Levy, Krompholz	Guard	Basseches

Goals from field—Schmulewitz, 2; Rosenthal, 3; Spielholtz, 2; Shapiro, Tischler. Goals from foul—Tischler, 11; Shapiro, 2; Schmulewitz, Rosenthal. Referee—Mr. Barnes of the Y. M. C. A. of Albany, N. Y. Umpire—Mr. Wagner of High School of Commerce. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

P. S. 24, Sr., 18.	Position.	P. S. 62, Sr., 16.
Swartz	Forward	Harber
Kelley	Forward	Kester
Ross	Centre	Miller, Berglass
Walters	Guard	Bralower
Friedman, O'Hara	Guard	Zimmerman

Goals from field—Ross, 4; Bralower, 3; Swartz, 2; Kester, 2; Zimmerman. Goals from foul—Swartz, 5; Harber, 4. Points awarded—One to No. 24. Referee—Mr. Barnes of Albany Y. M. C. A. Umpire—Mr. Wagner of High School of Commerce. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16.—In the final basket ball game of the season here the Cadets defeated Trinity to-day by a score of 39 to 24. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Trinity.
Rockwell	Forward	Olmstead
Rice, Elting	Forward	Cook
Higley	Centre	Donnelly
Beardslee	Guard	Clausen
Newman	Guard	Capen

Goals—Rockwell, (4,) Rice, (3,) Elting, (2,) Higley, (4,) Beardslee, (2,) Newman, (2,) Olmstead, (4,) Cook, (2,) Donnelly, (2,) Clausen, Capen, (2.) From foul line—Olmstead, (2,) Rockwell, (3.)

Play in the 115-pound class basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was resumed last night at Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street. Gordon House defeated John Jay Club by 28 to 24, Clark House overwhelmed Bethany Athletic Club by the score of 35 to 3, and the Diamond Midgets forfeited their game to Sigma Deltas because of overweight. The line-ups:

Gordon House, 28.	Position.	John Jay Club, 24.
Pavis	Forward	Wezinski
Mullen	Forward	Ciceral
Walker	Centre	Hecht, Newman
Fitzgerald	Guard	Cohen
Walsh	Guard	Wersburg

Goals from field—Pavis, (5,) Wezinski, (4,) Walker, (3,) Wersburg, (3,) Ciceral, (2,) Mullen, Fitzgerald, Newman. Goals from fouls—Pavis, (6.) Wezinski, (4.) Referee—Mr. Thompson of St. Peter's Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Clark House, 35.	Position.	Bethany A. C., 3.
Solomon, Brown	Forward	Hartman
Green'g, Jurawner	Forward	Blind
Schiffman	Centre	Palmer
Gottlieb	Guard	Beyer
Gerger	Guard	Perpet

Goals from field—Gottlieb, (7,) Schiffman, (6,) Jurawner, Brown, Solomon, Hartman. Goals from foul—Gottlieb, (8,) Harthman. Referee—Mr. Foggi. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

In the 130-pound class played at Dr. Savage's gymnasium, University Settlement defeated Christ Church by 20 to 9, Gordon House won from National Turn Verein by 25 to 24, and the Boys' Club won by forfeit from Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, they only having three men. The line-ups:

Univ. Settle., 20.	Position.	Christ Ch'h, 9.
Brill	Forward	F. Haasis
Sugarman	Forward	L. Haasis
Scheinbaum	Centre	Reinhardt
Friedman, Kanzel	Guard	Murray
Streusand, Reamer	Guard	Cohen

Goals from field—Streusand, (3,) Sugarman, (2,) Kanzel, (2,) Scheinbaum, L. Haasis, Reinhardt. Goals from foul—Murray, (5,) Friedman, (2,) Streusand, (2.)

Gordon House, 25.	Position.	Nat. T. V., 24.
Pavis	Forward	Charrier
Robinson	Forward	Byrne

CAMBRIDGE WINS AGAINST OXFORD

Losing Crew Has Advantage of Position in the Annual Boat Race.

WINNER FAR IN THE LEAD

The Time 20:26 Does Not Approach the Record for the Putney to Mortlake Course.

PUTNEY, England, March 16.—Cambridge University, with practically the same crew as the one which defeated the Harvard men last Fall by two lengths, to-day beat Oxford by four and a half lengths over the same course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about four and one-quarter miles, in the sixty-fourth annual boat race between crews representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The time, 20 minutes 26 seconds, was somewhat slow, a gusty wind and rough water destroying all chances of beating the record over the course, 18 minutes 47 seconds, established by Oxford in 1893, and equaled by Cambridge in 1900.

The Oxonians won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river, which, in view of the strong southwesterly wind which was blowing, experts calculated was worth two lengths. Even with this advantage, however, the Oxford crew had no chance against Cambridge, which probably was the finest British crew that ever pulled an "eight," and all of whom, except Powell and Burn, rowed against Harvard last September.

The race to-day was a procession. Cambridge got away with a stroke of 41 to Oxford's 40, and quickly pushed the nose of their boat in front. By the time the half-mile post was reached the Cambridge men were well ahead. Passing under Hammersmith Bridge, about one and three-quarter miles from the start, Cambridge had a lead of a length and a quarter, and soon after that the Cambridge boat was sufficiently clear to cross the river and take Oxford's sheltered water. The stroke by this time had been reduced to 32 for Cambridge and 30 for Oxford.

Rough water at Chiswick Eyot, about two and a half miles from the starting point, was troublesome to both crews, especially to Oxford, on which the strain began to tell, considerable splashing being seen. Passing the three-mile post Cambridge was from four to five lengths in front, and kept the same lead to the end.

The Cambridge men were comparatively fresh at the finish, but several of the Oxford crew were badly exhausted.

While some of the edge was taken off the keenness of public interest by the general opinion that the result of the race was a foregone conclusion, there was little diminution in the size of the crowds present. Masses of spectators lined the banks of the Thames at all points of vantage, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The names and weights of the crews are as follows:

OXFORD.	Pounds.
Bow—W. T. Heard	154
2—H. C. Bucknell	162
3—G. E. Hope	181
4—R. M. Peat	165
5—J. Gillan	175
6—A. G. Kirby	192
7—E. H. L. Southwell	169
Stroke—A. C. Gladstone	154
Coxswain—A. W. Donkin	117
CAMBRIDGE.	Pounds.
Bow—A. B. Close-Brooks	154
2—J. H. F. Benham	173½
3—H. M. Goldsmith	174
4—J. S. Burn	177½
5—H. G. Baynes	196
6—C. Johnstone	176½
7—E. W. Powell	160
Stroke—D. C. R. Stuart	156
Coxswain—R. Boyle	122

Both crews had new boats, made by Sims, practically identical in length and build, and both used six-inch blades. But the oars of the Cambridge crew were an inch longer than those of Oxford, those of Cambridge measuring 12 feet 3 inches over all, with a leverage of 3 feet 8½ inches, and the Oxford oars measuring 12 feet 2 inches, with a leverage of 3 feet 8 inches.

Seven members of the Cambridge crew were old oarsmen, while only three of the Oxonians had previously rowed in the race.

RIVALS OF BOSTON TERRIERS.

Not the Only American Dog Exhibited at the Many Bench Shows.

The Boston terrier is by no means the only American dog that is to be seen at shows, for there are at least two breeds which antedate the manufacture of the dog of Boston from fighting bull and terriers. The two breeds referred to are the Mexican hairless and the Chihuahua dog, also of Mexico. Closely allied to the latter is a dog which may perhaps yet be found among the Indians and residents of Arizona, a dog resembling the Pomeranian more than anything else, but with the orifice in the skull that is found in the Chihuahua. It is possible that the Chihuahua is one of the oldest breeds in the world, and the theory for this suggestion is that it is found also in China, as is the hairless dog, called the Chinese tufted dog, as it usually has a topknot, or, at least, the few taken to England had a little wisp of hair on the forehead.

Another thread of evidence along the same line is advanced by Col. H. H. Edwards of Shawnee, Oklahoma, who has one of the few kennels of Chihuahua dogs in the country. A Samoan who had been a whaler and knew many of the South Pacific Islands, visited the kennels a short time ago and told Col. Edwards that he had seen similar dogs years ago on the islands. On being told that they were claimed as Mexican, he shook his head and said he was sure his old father knew of them, and suggested that in some way they might have reached Mexico from the islands.

The Chihuahua gets its name from that Mexican city having for many years been prominent in connection with the breed, but it is almost impossible to get any there now, the stock having been so depleted by sales to visitors. They are best described as being very small toy terriers, being the most diminutive of dogs. One of Col. Edwards's dogs, when eight years old, weighed only ten ounces, but that was exceptional. Specimens between one and two pounds are by no means uncommon, but in far too many cases the diminutive size is accompanied by weakness and almost helplessness. That does not apply to all, however, and many of these exceedingly small dogs are bright and alert about the house. When acclimated they are by no means so fragile as their appearance would suggest, those bred in northern latitudes being robust and hardy. Most of them, however, seem to gain in size over those bred in the Southwest or in Mexico.

The first of the Western show circuit premium lists has made its appearance, the show being that of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, to be held on April 3 to 6, at Duquesne Garden. Pittsburg is the de-

SOLDIERS IN ARMORY GAMES.

Cyclists Upset Spectators in Twenty-third Regiment Contests.

Brooklyn society last night paid a flattering tribute to brawn and skill at the thirtieth annual indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment, which were held in the armory of the regiment, Bedford and Franklin Avenues. The Twenty-third Regiment holds the same position in Brooklyn that the Seventh does in New York, and representatives of nearly every military organization took part in the twenty-three events that made up the programme. Nearly 4,000 persons applauded the efforts of the contestants to win glory for themselves and credit for the organizations they represented.

The attempt to hold bicycle races on the small track came dangerously near a serious ending. In the mile novice event three of the contestants rode into the crowd that surrounded the track. F. S. Young of Company L upset about half a dozen contestants, who were watching the race, but outside of a few scratches no serious injury resulted.

Many of the contestants are prominent in the leading athletic clubs in the metropolitan district, and the New York Irish-American, Pastime, and other athletic clubs were represented by their best athletes. In the mile relay for National Guard teams the Twenty-second Regiment team won with little effort. Summary:

65-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by H. C. Librant, Co. H.; H. C. Johnson, Co. K, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Second Heat—Won by L. B. Stoffreggin, Co. K; W. Westcott, Co. I, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by L. Foster, Co. K; E. J. Boyd, Co. K, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Semi-final Heat—Won by W. Westcott, Co. I; E. J. Boyd, Co. K., second. Time—0:08 2-5. Final Heat—Won by L. E. Stoffreggin, Co. K; W. Westcott, Co. I, second; L. Foster, Co. K, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by S. C. Northridge, Co. G, (scratch;) C. A. Pierce, Co. K, (6½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. G. Anderson, Co. H, (8 yards;) W. D. Storis, Co. B, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Third Heat—Won by F. J. Swany, Co. E, (7 yards;) H. J. Strugwell, Co. H, (6½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Semi-final Heat—Won by C. A. Pierce, Co. K, (6½ yards;) H. J. Strugwell, Co. H, (6½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Final Heat—Won by W. G. Anderson, Co. H, (8 yards;) S. C. Northridge, Co. G, (scratch,) second; F. J. Swany, Co. E, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by L. F. Brauns, Company K; W. J. H. Broughton, Company G, second; H. L. Smith, Company E, third. Time—2:13 1-5.

Regimental Relay Race, One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment first team, composed of H. Edwards, R. Koch, C. J. Clarke, and A. J. Crockett. (37 yards;) Twelfth Regiment team, composed of G. Metz, J. Gahan, F. Kreitzsek, and F. Metz, (62 yards,) second; Twenty-second Regiment second team, composed of W. Dunne, J. Randolph, H. P. Odell, and R. Lummis, (56 yards,) third. Time—3:31 1-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by C. L. Cook, Company K; F. R. Eubank, Company K, second; J. C. Wood, Company K, third. Time—3:22 4-5.

120 Yards, Hurdles, Handicap.—Won by C. J. Bacon, Company H, (8 yards;) S. C. Northridge, Company G, (scratch,) second; W. P. Burch, Company K, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:15 3-5.

One Mile, Handicap.—Won by W. Sterker, Company K, (80 yards;) D. E. Wickens, Company H, (50 yards,) second; H. E. Schradieck, Company E, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:36.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Bacon, Company H, (scratch;) H. J. Strugnell, Company H, (17 yards,) second; C. Barker, Company H, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:53.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by W. R. Brusch, Company K, and F. W. Mahar, Company K, (19 feet;) H. A. Sedley, Company G, and S. C. Northridge, Company G, (scratch,) second; T. MacMeekin, Company H, and A. P. S. Naul, Company K, (20 feet,) third. Time—0:12.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. R. Brown, Jr., Company K, (scratch;) L. R. Reynolds, Company K, (20 yards,) second; C. L. Cook, Company K, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:35.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by A. H. Tuttle, Company L; R. Oefinger, Company F, second; J. F. Dempsey, Company L, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. E. Parkhouse, Company E, (4 inches,) height 5 feet 8 inches; J. P. Cooke, Company H, (4 inches,) height 5 feet 2 inches, second; W. Loebmann, Company L, (4 inches,) height 5 feet 1 inch, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Company G, (3 feet 10 inches,) distance 39 feet 7 inches; J. De Marrais, Company K, (6 inches,) distance 34 feet 11 inches, second; H. Kempner, Company H, (4 feet 6 inches,) distance 34 feet 4 inches, third.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by F. J. Swany, Co. E, (16 yards;) C. Barker, Co. H, (9 yards,) second; C. A. Pierce, Co. K, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Sack Race, 150 Yards, Handicap.—Won by T. MacMeekin, Co. H, (scratch;) J. P. Cooke, Co. H, (scratch,) second; H. Roe, Co. H, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

880-Yard Relay, (Unlimited Weight,) Elementary Schools.—Won by Public School No. 24, Manhattan, team, composed of Friedman, Kelley, De Luna, and O'Hara; Public School No. 18, Manhattan, team, composed of O'Hare, Miranda, Sherwood, and Scott, second; Public School No. 40, Manhattan, team, composed of Kupfer, Weinstein, Baker, and Marshall, third. Time—1:48.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Semken, Co. K, (45 yards;) R. S. Robbins, Co. K, (45 yards,) second; D. McEvoy, Co. K, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:02.

Intermediate Sunday School Athletic League Half-Mile Relay.—Won by Summerfield Methodist Episcopal team, (25 yards;) Central Congregational Church, (10 yards,) second; Baptist Temple, (scratch,) third. Time—1:44.

Runner Sheppard Wins at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The feature of the indoor athletic meet at the First Regiment Armory here to-night was the victory of Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, who won the 1,000-yard run in 2:23 from scratch.

The two-mile relay race among the University of Pennsylvania runners, was won by Newell, Plumley, Boyle, and Taylor, who defeated Haskins, Wilcox, Jones, and Root. The time was 8:29.

Hillman to Try for 600-Yard Record.

Harry L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club will make an attempt to reduce the 600-yard indoor record of 1:14 held jointly by Eli Parsons of Yale and J. B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, at the games of the Seventh Regiment, which will be held at the regimental armory next Saturday night.

NEW CRUISING MOTOR BOATS.

Notable Additions to the Fleet of Yachts Under Construction.

The growing popularity of the cruising motor boat of larger size which has been attested in many ways, is strikingly evidenced in the recent announcements of building plans of no less than 200 boats, ranging from 15 feet to considerably over 100 feet measurement. The cruising races, such as that from New York to Marblehead and the newest projected—the long race to Bermuda for the Bennett Cup—have done much to show the utility of the motor cruiser over the larger and tremendously expensive steam yacht. It is possible to use the smaller motor yacht for most of the purposes for which the big steamer was ordinarily employed and to secure a higher rate of speed from the explosive type of motor than from the more cumbersome steam engine.

One illustration of the conversion of the staunch steam yachtsman to the high-speed motor cruiser is C. K. G. Billings. Owning the palatial steam yacht Surf, he last year retired her from commission and chartered Howard Gould's small steamer Niagara IV. This year he is building a high-powered motor cruiser of even smaller size for regular use. She is a ninety-footer from designs by Clinton H. Crane, and is being built at Wood's yard. She is half wood and half steel, called semi-composite, and equipped with a 300 horse power engine.

Alfred Hennen Morris and Lewis M. Josephthal are building ninety-four footers of the same general type from William Gardner's design.

Charles M. Gould's new seventy-footer will be another notable high-speed boat from the design of Henry J. Gielow.

Besides the three boats already announced as building for the Bennett Cup race to Bermuda there is a fourth for an unnamed member of the New York Yacht Club from Gielow's design.

Charles L. Sheldon is also building a Gielow of about the same size for cruising this Summer.

Other new announcements include a thirty-footer for James Le Blair, to be equipped with a Noey engine, and a forty-five footer for William Hudson, with

NEW RECORD FOR DANIELS.

Supplants Old American Time for 220-Yard Swim at N. Y. A. C.

C. M. Daniels, the New York Athletic Club's crack swimmer, again displayed his record-creating habit last night. He changed the American time of 2:33 1-5 for the 220 yards to 2:32 3-5 in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club. "Jimmy" Wenck acted as pacemaker for Daniels, and started off with 27 seconds handicap. The champion covered the first hundred in 60 4-5 seconds; the two hundred mark was passed in 2:18 1-5, and he was five yards behind Wenck when the latter finished.

Big fields were the order of the night in the tank. The final of the novice brought out six contestants. It was more of a scramble than a race. The boys churned up the water in the manner of the Mary Powell trying to catch a Sandy Hook flier.

Swimmers of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association won the handicap 200-yard relay race. This was a rattling exhibition of splash, touch, and go throughout the four heats and the final. The New York Athletic Club placed four teams in the field, but only one of them got into the finals, and that aggregation of nimble crawl-stroke performers, composed of V. de P. Goodwin, J. A. Ruddy, L. C. Manley, and E. E. Wenck, Jr., handicapped at 16 seconds, were only able to finish two yards behind the Young Men's Christian Association swimmers.

The water polo match provided spirited but one-sided sport. The New York Athletic Club team toyed with the Columbia University boys and defeated them by 6 goals to 0. Summary:

200-Yard Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Twenty-third Street Branch Y. M. C. A. team, George South, F. H. Bruton, Robert Berk, and R. C. Thrower, (28 seconds;) New York A. C. second team, V. De P. Goodwin, J. A. Ruddy, L. C. Manley, and E. E. Wench, Jr., (16 seconds,) second; Columbia University team, A. Asbush, A. McKenzie, H. Metz, and J. C. McKinlay, (19 seconds,) third. Time—2:07 1-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Spencer, New York A. C., (13 seconds;) J. W. Lawrence, New York A. C., (9 seconds,) second; J. J. Lewis, unattached, (11 seconds,) third. Time—1:19.

Plunge for Distance, Handicap.—Won by L. E. Manley, New York A. C., (18½ feet,) actual plunge, 56 feet; Percival Well, Columbia University, (14½ feet,) actual plunge, 59, feet, second; J. Beatty, unattached, (13 feet,) actual plunge, 59 feet, third.

220-Yard Match Race.—Won by James Wenck, New York A. C., (27 seconds;) C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., (scratch,) second. Time—2:32 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Harold A. Williams, New York Swimming Association; Alan D. Smith, Bedford Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, second; A. McKenzie, Thirteenth Regiment, third. Time—0:30 4-5.

WATER POLO LINE-UP.

N. Y. A. C., 6.	Positions.	Columbia, 0.
Reid	Right forward	Halpin
Capt. Handley	Left forward	Hosieg
Goodwin	Centre	Matz
Ruddy	Half back	Bassett
Trubenbach	Right goal	Walker
Steen	Left goal	Bitssell, Capt.

YALE TAKES SWIMMING MEET.

Wins Intercollegiate Championship with 21 Points—U. P. Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—The annual individual swimming championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association were held in the University of Pennsylvania tank this evening. Yale had the better of the meet, winning four first places and one third place. Pennsylvania came in second with one first, three seconds, and four third places. Princeton, the other competing team, brought up the rear with two second places. Yale scored an aggregate of 21 points, while Pennsylvania was a close second with 18 points, Princeton having 6.

Yale delayed the start of the meet with a number of protests. Dalrymple and Renear were protested on the ground that they were freshmen, but insisted that Schwartz and Richards, two freshmen at Yale, could compete because the Yale faculty allowed them to. Pennsylvania could not see the logic in the argument as long as Richards and Schwartz were going to compete, and refused to allow the protest. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Schwartz, Yale; Chambers, Princeton, second; Philler, Pennsylvania, third; Rogers, fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Renear, Pennsylvania, 102½ points; Dalrymple, Pennsylvania, second, 98 points; Peters, Yale, third, 89½ points; Deems, Princeton, fourth, 86 points.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Richards, Yale; Chambers, Princeton, second; Reuor, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:04 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Sherman, Yale, 67 feet; De Bow, Pennsylvania, second, 66 feet 6 inches; E. Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, third, 58 feet 6 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Mengel, Yale; Dalrymple, Pennsylvania, second; E. Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, third; Abbey, Princeton, fourth. Time—2:59 2-5.

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Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

A Special Display of Laces and

TRAP SHOOTERS IN CLUB COMPETITION

E. M. Patterson and W. W. Marshall Principal Performers in Bay Ridge Sport.

WYKAGYL BEATS MONTCLAIR

New Rochelle Shooters Too Much for Jerseymen—Winners of North River Prizes.

Clubmen interested in trap shooting among the New York organizations found the conditions admirable for good sport yesterday, and the competitions, in consequence, were keen. The Crescents turned out fairly strong at Bay Ridge, but the absence of many of the crack shooters of the New York Athletic Club left only a few members to enjoy the sport. At New Rochelle the Wykagyl Country Club shooters defeated the Montclair Gun Club team, while at Edgewater, N. J., the North River marksmen contested in a number of interesting matches.

The fact of the Crescent Athletic Club's representative team and a number of "rooters" having gone to New Haven to participate in the return shoot with the Yale University Gun Club team did not deter the stay-at-homes of the Crescents from having a good day's sport. The competitions for the March Cup and Team Prize were postponed, but Capt. Vanderveer, who was in charge of operations, arranged an attractive programme. One of the features was the fine form displayed by the veteran W. W. Marshall, who captured two trophies. The scores:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
W. C. Damron	15	Dr. J. J. Keyes	8
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	14	W. W. Marshall	8
N. Hubbard, Jr.	14	H. B. Vanderveer	8
J. H. Ernst	13	H. C. Werlemann	8
R. E. Fox	10	Dr. F. C. Raynor	6
W. W. Marshall	14	R. E. Fox	11
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	13	J. H. Ernst	11
Dr. J. J. Keyes	12	N. Hubbard, Jr.	10
J. H. Ernst	13	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	10
Dr. J. J. Keyes	12	H. B. Vanderveer	9
N. Hubbard, Jr.	12	R. E. Fox	9
W. W. Marshall	11	Dr. F. C. Raynor	8
H. C. Werlemann	11		
E. M. Patterson	15	N. Hubbard, Jr.	12
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	15	Dr. J. J. Keyes	10
W. W. Marshall	15	J. H. Ernst	10
W. C. Damron	14	H. B. Vanderveer	9
R. E. Fox	14	H. C. Werlemann	8
L. C. Hopkins	13		

Shoot-off—Patterson, 15; Dr. Hopkins, 12; Marshall, 10.

SPECIAL TEAM SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
H. B. Vanderveer	9	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	12
W. C. Damron	12	W. W. Marshall	8
J. H. Ernst	12	Dr. J. J. Keyes	9
R. E. Fox	11	Dr. F. C. Raynor	9
L. C. Hopkins	4	H. C. Werlemann	4
E. M. Patterson	8	N. Hubbard, Jr.	9
R. C. Williams	5	C. H. Chapman	7
Team total	58	Team total	58

Shoot-off—Vanderveer, 9; Dr. S. P. Hopkins, 9. Second shoot-off—Vanderveer, 10; Dr. Hopkins, 8.

AT WYKAGYL TRAPS.

The Wykagyl Country Club trap shooters are fast becoming potent in the shooting world. Only a fortnight ago they defeated a team of the Montclair Golf Club by three targets at the New Rochelle traps, and yesterday they demolished the aspirations of the Montclair Gun Club by scoring a victory by a score of 195 to 186. The individual honors, however, were carried off by G. Boxall of Montclair, who broke forty-four out of fifty targets. The score:

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

			Total
J. A. Henderson	21	21	42
W. T. Brennan	21	21	42
J. D. Calhoun	16	16	32
H. P. Talcott	19	19	38
F. W. Howard	21	20	41

MONTCLAIR GUN CLUB.

C. L. Bush	21	18	39
F. L. Barnes	16	13	29
T. H. Cockefair	17	20	37
G. Boxall	21	23	44
G. Batten	20	17	37

TROPHY SHOOT—SCRATCH.

	T.		T.
T. H. Cokefair	23	F. Von Dessen	17
G. W. Boxall	19	F. W. Howard	17
J. A. Henderson	19	T. D. Scoble	16
H. P. Talcott	19	J. S. Calhoun	15
F. L. Barnes	18	G. Batten	15
E. Winslow	18	M. F. Kerby	14
W. T. Brennah	18	C. L. Bush	11
R. T. Hill	18		

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.
MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
F. H. Schauffler	4	45	O. M. Brisee	14	40
G. W. Kuchler	6	44	J. C. Schaeffler	14	39
G. F. Pelham	0,	40	G. A. Suter	10	36

HIGGINS CUP—25 TARGETS.

G. F. Pelham	0	25	G. W. Kuchler	8	20
F. H. Schauffler	1	21	J. C. Schaeffler	7	19
G. A. Suter	5	21	O. M. Brisee	7	18

TEN PAIRS—SCRATCH.

	T.		T.
F. H. Schauffler	13	G. W. Kuchler	10
G. F. Pelham	12	O. M. Brisee	6
J. C. Schaeffler	11	G. A. Suter	9

NORTH RIVER GUN CLUB.

	15	15	15	15	25	15	15	15	
Ropes	10	12	11	12	22	13	13	11	
Dr. Downs	11	10	12	9	18	11	9	..	
Dr. Hunter	10	11	12	11	15	11	10	9	
Sorter	12	13	10	14	10	11	12	12	
McCabe	9	6	10	12	18	9	14	12	
Lydecker	13	12	14	12	19	..	..	..	
Vanselmann	10	10	13	12	15	11	..	..	
Schoeerling	11	13	11	9	19	10	9	..	
Eickhoff	11	10	6	8	10	6	9	..	
Richter	13	10	10	21	12	10	10	..	
Bissing	..	14	13	11	21	14	..	..	
Allison	..	..	15	11	15	12	11	14	
Truax	..	..	11	13	17	10	11	12	
St. John	..	..	8	9,	11	5	6	7	
Merrill	..	..	9	12	17	8	4	..	
St. John, Jr.	..	..	6	3	10	..	..	..	
Miss Horneck	..	..	..	11	15	9	9	..	
Morrison	..	..	..	11	21	10	11	16	

Crescent Shooters Barely Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—Yale lost the second part of the match of 100 targets with the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn this afternoon by a margin of only two birds, the final score being Crescent, 457; Yale, 455. Hubbard of Yale led with 89, and Capt. King of Yale was second with 86. Thaw of Yale had an off day, his 69 dashing Yale's hopes of leading. In the first competition the Crescents led by sixty targets. The scores to-day:

Crescent A. C.—Southworth, 74; Grinnell, 74; Kryn, 71; Brigham, 74; Moffett, 84; Stephenson, 80. Total, 457.

Yale.—Thaw, 69; Doswell, 69; MacDonald, 70; Pugsley, 70; Hubbard, 89; King, 88. Total, 455.

EMPIRE TRACK CASE.

Hearing on Mandamus Writ Postponed for Two Weeks.

The rival racing factions marshaled their legal forces at White Plains yesterday, but hostilities were postponed for two weeks for the purpose of securing an affidavit from James W. Wadsworth, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, who is at present at Hot Springs, Ark., and who will not return to New York State for a month. It was expected that the war, begun last Thursday by James Russell Soley, representing the Empire State Trotting Club, to compel the State Racing Commission to grant a license and dates to the Yonkers track, would be well under way, if not decided yesterday, but W. C. Percy, counsel for the State Racing Commission requested a postponement, which, after a deal of argument, was agreed to, and the hearing on the peremptory writ of mandamus was set down for Saturday, March 30, at the Surrogate's Court, Yonkers.

The Empire City Trotting Club won one victory yesterday, in that W. C. Percy accepted service on behalf of Chairman J. W. Wadsworth, while H. K. Knapp, another Commissioner, was personally served on Thursday last. The law requires that, where three or more persons constitute a membership of a commission, at least two shall be served with papers in any suit against the commission.

J. Russell Soley, in making his argument before Supreme Court Justice Mills for as short a postponement as possible, asked the court to expedite the hearing on the ground that any delay would work possible heavy financial hardsip on the Empire City Trotting Club.

Justice Mills explained that on March 26 he would be sitting at Carmel to try a murder case, and suggested Saturday, March 30. He agreed to hold court at the Surrogate's Court, Phillipsburg Building, Yonkers, at 10 A. M. Counsel on both sides agreed to the date and location.

It developed that Franklyn Bartlett had been retained as special counsel to argue the case for the State Racing Commission. The latter body is entirely without funds, the only provision being made for a salary for the secretary. The members of the commission serve without pay. There was considerable speculation as to who retained Mr. Bartlett and who will pay his expenses, which, under a conservative estimate, will amount to several thousand dollars.

YANKEE GIRL'S DERBY.

Sir Toddington Was Second and Tileing Third at City Park.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16.—Yankee Girl, second choice in the betting, won the City Park Derby, at a mile and a quarter, to-day. Temaceo, winner of the California Derby, was one of the horses beaten, finishing outside the money.

The horses passed the grand stand after the start with Sir Toddington flying like the wind two lengths in front of his field, which followed closely packed together and with honors about even. In the back stretch Judge Post, on the rail behind Sir Toddington, looked like the contender, but Yankee Girl passed outside of him and began to cut down the pacemaker's lead. Sir Toddington was game, whirling into the stretch with something to spare. Yankee Girl's sprint was well timed and well sustained, carrying her a length to the lead at the end. Both horses finished tired. Tileing was third. Weather warm and cloudy; track fair. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Consideration, 120 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, won; Zic Abrams, 108 (Mountain,) 16 to 1, second; Orderly, 113, (Troxler,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Economic, Limited, Alcor, Silver Fizz, Lady Mai, Telescope, Clique, Lucy Young, Paxton, Amador, and Ancestor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Kara, 154 pounds, (J. Murphy,) 3 to 1, won; Dr. Keith, 150, (Kupse,) 9 to 5, second; Ester Joy, 147, (Gaddy,) 7 to 2, third. Time—3:54. Torchello fell; Little Wally, Subador, Lights Out, and Henry A. Schroeder also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Ziephen, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 5, won; Parisian Model, 101, (Lloyd,) 15 to 1, second; Coincident, 109, (Lee,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:49 1-5. Alisan, Prince Bowling, Bucket Brigade, Cora Dusant, Bitterman, Brawnby Lad, Emma G., Relapse, Geneva S., and Mickleton Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—City Park Derby; mile and a quarter; $5,000 added. Yankee Girl, 117 pounds, (Mountain,) 14 to 5, won; Sir Toddington, 122, (J. Hennessey,) 2 to 1, second; Tileing, 122, (Garner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:07 4-5. Planute, Temaceo, Judge Post, and Pink Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Miss Leeds, 92 pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 1, won; Pasadena, 104, (Keyes,) 9 to 5, second; John L. Inglis, 102, (J. Lee,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Sally Preston and Marvin Neal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Gold Proof, 118 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; Charlie Eastman, 111, (Mountain,) 6 to 5, second; Frontenac, 108, (J. Lynch,) 21 to 5, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Sherod, Akbar, Wild Irishman, Defend, and Lady Ethel also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and one-sixteenth; selling. Polly Prime, 107 pounds, (J. Lee,) 8 to 1, won; James Reddick, 112, (Mountain,) 6 to 1, second; Reside, 105, (Garner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Caprice, Gauze, Prince Brutus, Flavigny, and Bell Indian also ran.

Close Finish in Long Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—After the greatest contest in the history of the event, Los Angeleno gained a nose victory over Mamie Algol in the Thornton Stakes, at four miles, over a sloppy track, at Oakland to-day. Doctor Leggo, the heavily supported favorite, was a distant third. Despite the rain a large crowd saw the long race. Los Angeleno, which arrived yesterday from Ascot Park, was an added starter. Scratches reduced the field to four. Doctor Leggo led for three miles, with Mamie Algol second. The mare took command the last mile and she was joined by Los Angeleno. The pair ran on almost even terms for a time, but in the stretch the Ascot horse drew away. Mamie Algol challenged again, but Knapp outrode Brown a trifle at the end and got the decision. The winner's share was $2,815.

$12,000 for Trotting Colt The Native.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—"Tommy" Murphy, whose success on the Grand Circuit the past year is well known, has bought here through Trainer Ed Benyon, the three-year-old trotting colt The Native, sired by Moko, dam Yellow Belle, for $12,000. The Native won second money in the two-year-old division of the Kentucky Futurity last year, and is eligible for the Futurity to be trotted this season. John E. Madden has bought of W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of Patchen Wilkes Farm, the eight-year-old trotting brood mare Roma, 2:18¼, by Onward, dam Sosarina, 2:18¾, by Wilton, 2:19¼. Price private.

DEMAREST TO PLAY IN PARIS TOURNEY

Amateur Champion to Compete for International Billiard Championship.

FUNDS PLEDGED FOR TRIP

Chicago Player Has Consented to Make Journey—Poggenburg May Also Go.

Calvin Demarest, who has just won the amateur billiard championship, will compete in the international world's amateur championship in Paris. The tournament is to be played the latter part of next month.

The plan to enter an American for the approaching Paris tournament came as the climax to an interesting discussion as to the advancement of amateur billiards in this country at the banquet held Friday night at the close of the tournament at the Liederkranz Club. Maurice Daly advanced the idea, and it caught the approval of the gathering. So spontaneous was the response that during the coming week the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will take official action. The assemblage even went so far that the necessary funds were pledged to defray the expenses of the American billiardists abroad, and Maurice Daly was appointed to take charge of the subscriptions and to send the challenge and entrance from this country.

Demarest at once signified his willingness and eagerness to test his skill in Paris. Possibly when the plans are perfected he may be accompanied by J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, who now holds the world's amateur record average of 42 6-7, and Edward W. Gardner. France, Germany, and Belgium have already entered players for the championship, the former country putting forth Rerolle and Morgier. Belgium has entered an amateur of Brussels, Van Neuten, and it was said that Holland was also likely to send a competitor. It was the French billiardist, Rerolle, who defeated Wilson P. Foss in an international match three years ago in Paris at the time that the American held the championship of this country.

As four of the players in the tournament just ended had beaten Foss's record and all previous figures made in this country, it was believed that the Americans stood in better position to carry off the honors than ever before. This despite the fact that Daly had received advices from Paris that Rerolle was playing 14.2 balk line with averages running as high as 33 and a fraction, while Morgier had been consistently keeping to averages as high as 25. The Belgian, Van Neuten, was reported to have averaged 12 for a long series of consecutive games.

NEW GRAVESEND CLASSES.

Lipton Cup Racers and Dories Arousing Keen Interest.

The adoption of a dory class on Gravesend Bay and the addition of some fifteen new boats to the fleet of dories that raced on the lower bay last year open up new international race possibilities. An international match has already been arranged for this year between the dory associations of Massachusetts Bay and the Nova Scotian dories.

Besides the dories, the Lipton Cup races will occupy considerable of the attention of the lower bay yachtsmen. There are said to be at least a dozen of these boats planned, most of them for the Crescent Athletic Club, though each of the clubs on the bay will have at least one representative in the series of races for the new trophy.

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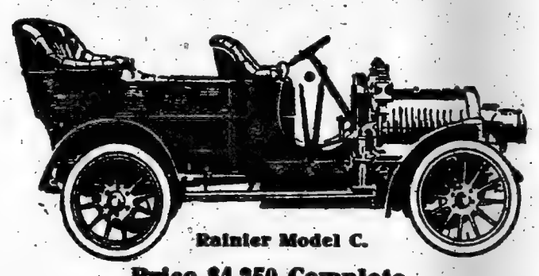

Rainier Model C.

Price $4,250 Complete

Its absolutely honest construction, its compactness, light weight, effective power, its all-round capacity and low cost of maintenance, make a stronger appeal to motorists than any other combination represented in a single vehicle.

The new style CONVEX BODY is a 1907 feature providing extra room and increased touring comfort.

Rainier Road Racer

With Folding Turtle Back, Price $4,000

A new and improved type of high power runabout, capable of seating four persons when desired. The rear seat carries two and can be folded out of sight when not in use, leaving only a smooth turtle back exposed. The most sensible runabout yet offered.

QUARANTEED FREE OF REPAIRS FOR ONE YEAR

THE RAINIER COMPANY

Broadway, Cor. 50th St., New York.

Representatives in All the Principal Cities.

DRAGON AUTOMOBILE CO. Wayne A. L. KULL

Dragon $2000.00 Wayne $2500.00

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

FREE REPAIRS

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Dragon and Wayne

finished in New York-Boston Race in

Perfect Condition

and were used as demonstrators the

Next Day

LET US SHOW YOU

A. L. Kull Automobile Company,

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Oldsmobile

Roadability Reliability Durability

The choosing of an automobile may be either a very simple or a very complex matter. Strong claims are made for every car—but substantiating performance is furnished by only a few.

The making of claims requires only a facile pen—the making of records requires a good automobile.

When you divide the unsupported claims from the claims that are backed up by actual performance the process of selection becomes much easier.

Probably no stronger claims have been made for any car than those we make for the Oldsmobile, yet we have never said that the Oldsmobile *could do* anything but what it already *has done*.

Choose your car by performance rather than by promise and you will choose an Oldsmobile.

Deliveries guaranteed on dates promised.

40 H. P. Five Passenger Touring Car, $2,750.
40 H. P. Two Passenger Roadster, $2,750.

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CUTTING & LARSON, Proprietors

1653 BROADWAY, NEAR 51ST STREET

Manufactured by OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

LOZIER

OUTPUT AND DELIVERY

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that our factories are turning out EVERY WEEK six complete 40 H. P. LOZIER MOTOR CARS, we are beginning to fall behind on our deliveries. We have only two cars for March delivery unassigned, and over half of our April and May output is already disposed of.

If you are going to get a LOZIER CAR this season we urge you to place your order without delay, if you wish a guaranteed delivery.

40 H. P. Touring Cars and Runabouts, $5,000.

Make an appointment for demonstration.

Renault Limousine, 14-20 H. P., at a bargain.

MARINE MOTORS From 3 to 55 H. P. MOTOR BOATS 20, 21 & 26 Feet.

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

55th St. and Broadway. (Members A. L. A. M.)

Agent, Newark, M. J., Linkroum-Smelser Automobile Company, 17 Bank St.

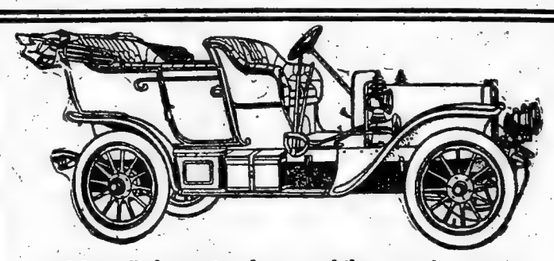

"Motor," the national automobile magazine, says:

"Since a gas engine works only one way, it is simply a matter of common sense to set the cylinder in such a relation to the crank shaft that it will get the most effective push on the crank. Which means offsetting the cylinder."

In Europe all the best cars have offset cylinders. In America only one car has them. It is the

WINTON

New Address, Broadway and 70th Street.

Two models—Type X-I-V, 30 H. P., $2500. Model M, 40 H. P., $3500. Runabouts (same power) same price. Limousine, $1000 higher.

Telephone 3560 Columbus for a demonstration.

Brooklyn—Carlson Auto Co., 1060 Bedford Ave.

Motor Mart of New York.

62d Street and Broadway.

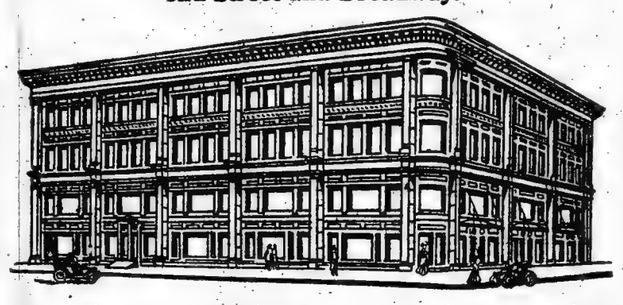

The most commodious, most complete automobile salesrooms in America.

$50,000 { to be spent in improvements. Alterations to suit tenants.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

F. E. MALONE, { 160 Broadway. 1276 Broadway.

Telephone 1755 Rector.

AUTOMOBILES.

AN UNBROKEN RECORD OF SUCCESS

THE "WELCH" IS ALWAYS A WINNER

In every event in which the "Welch" car has entered, it has always been a "WINNER."

On track, in public endurance runs, and in private tours, the "Welch" car has won handily. On the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., Jan. 22, 1907, a "Welch" car broke the world's record for touring cars and won the 20-mile American Touring Car Championship.

In the endurance run between New York and Boston, March 10, 1906, the "Welch" car reached Boston three hours ahead of all competitors. In the run just made from New York to Boston, in which several cars were entered, the "Welch" car which left New York at dawn, reached Boston seven hours ahead of the second car. This run was made under the most trying conditions, in nine hours actual running time. The roads were indescribably bad, miles of snowdrifts, rivers of water, mud to the hubs, ruts two feet deep in places, struck by a trolley car 40 miles from Boston, occupants all thrown out all more or less injured and one man is now in hospital, yet this "Welch" car, broken and battered from the effects of the collision, continued on its run to Boston in record breaking time for a winter run.

The "Welch" cars are on exhibition at 1871-1873 Broadway.

L. H. PERLMAN
President
WELCH MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW YORK

The Glide

AUTOMOBILES

Model G, 36-40-H.P., - $2,500
4-cylinder, 120-inch wheel base, 5-passenger.

Model H, 54-60-H.P., - $3,500
6-cylinder, 132-inch wheel base, 7-passenger.

These cars are equipped with the Rutenber Motor—selective type, sliding gear transmission—multiple disc brakes with braking surface of 800 square inches—high road clearance.

Ready for immediate delivery and cannot be equalled for the price.

Demonstrations by appointment

George J. Scott Motor Co.

1720-1722 Broadway, near 54th St., N.Y.

BUILT FOR SERVICE AND BEAUTY

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Automobile Bargains.

We are the largest dealers in new and second-hand Automobiles in the world, carrying in stock 300 to 500 machines always on hand. Do not buy before you see our line; it will pay you. SEND FOR OUR BARGAIN LIST.

Times Square Auto Co.

215 W. 48th (W. of B'way;) 'Phone 3423—Bryant

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Second-hand Cadillac runabout and touring cars in first-class condition; fully guaranteed; bargains. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

For Sale.—A $3,000 beautiful Limousine, thirty H. P., slightly used; seat six persons; price, $2,700. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

Bargains. — Cadillac, Franklin, Mathieson, Storms-Duryea, Reo, Maxwell, Autocar, Mitchell, Pope, Joyce. 1,533 Broadway, N. Y.

For Hire.—Beautiful Limousine, seating six persons; electric light, &c. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

New Renault Limousine, 35-45 h. p., with full equipment; must be disposed of at once. M. O. S., Box 110 Times Downtown.

Ford runabout, brand new, never has been run a mile; fully equipped, $600. Cadillac Company of New York.

14-20 h. p. Renault Landaulet, brand new and with full equipment. R. L. H., Box 109 Times Downtown.

Will buy your automobile quickly, or sell it for you. Joyce, 1543 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 2t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—French; first-class driver and mechanic; willing to go abroad; French, Canadian, and New York references; can operate any make of gasoline cars; speaks very good English. A. Goudron, 400 West 57th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN.—Swedish; 39; married; good appearing; competent on any four-cylinder gasoline car; experienced coachman; careful driver; city, country; best references. Streyffert, 309 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—French, speaking little English, desires position with private family; expert machinist; six years shop; go anywhere; good reference. 219 Griffith St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; private family; good and careful driver; first-class machinist; garage reference. A. v. Heingaertner, 128A Cooper St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—By registered, careful driver and good machinist; experience on all gasoline American cars; seeks position with private family. S. Weisenthal, 364 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; one year's references; shop experience; first-class butler. Davis, 47 West 99th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

One two-horse Brewster victoria, one Flandrau brougham, one high cart, one set double brass mounted harness, all in splendid condition. Henry's stable, 234 West 108th St., or telephone owner, 3567—Riverside.

SPORTING GOODS.

PLAY BALL SPALDING'S Official Baseball Guide 1907.

Playing Rules That Are Official and Correct.

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Pictures of all the Leading National and American League Players in action, taken especially for and to be found only in Spalding's Official Baseball Guide.

EXTRA.

The Boys' Chance to Wear a SPALDING UNIFORM.

Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Complete $1.00

Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front with one felt letter only.
Spalding Youths' Pants, padded.
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Spalding Youths' Stockings.

No. Fours Striped Stockings furnished, if desired, at No Extra Charge, but in stock colors only.

No Larger Sizes than 30-inch waist and 34-inch chest furnished in this uniform.

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

***Send your chest and waist measurements. Simply measure around waist and around chest under armpits. Don't measure too tight. You want an easy, comfortable fit in a baseball uniform.

Mention what letter you want on shirt. Try to get your whole team to order with you, so that all the uniforms will look alike

SPECIAL—Our Mail Order Experts are at your disposal. If you don't know just what you want, or desire to get posted on any point in baseball, whether you are President, Captain, manager, or player, just drop a line to our Mail Order Department, and you will receive a prompt answer to your query.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Mail Order Department,

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29-33 West 42d Street.

Baseball managers and players should send for a copy of Spalding's Baseball Catalogue, containing pictures and prices of all the New Goods for this year.

AUTO PARKWAY 60 MILES LONG

A. R. Pardington Tells of Methods of Road Construction Likely to be Employed.

WILL BE READY FOR RACE

Rights of Way Now Granted for Forty-four Miles—100 Feet Wide All the Way.

Automobilists who are looking forward to using the Long Island Motor Highway next Fall will be interested in learning that forty-four miles of the proposed sixty-mile course have already been secured through voluntary concessions for rights of way, and A. R. Pardington, the General Manager, said yesterday that he expected to obtain consents for the remaining portions within the next month.

"These forty-four miles have been secured," said Mr. Pardington yesterday, "without the expenditure of a single dollar for real estate, and we expect to get the remaining sixteen miles under similar conditions. In fairness to all I would state that the exact route will not be announced until every foot of the sixty miles of right of way has been secured."

Mr. Pardington returned yesterday from the Good Roads Convention in Pittsburg. As the Long Island highway is the only one of the many automobile roadways that have been projected upon which definite work has been done to bring it to a speedy completion, the Pittsburg delegates were keenly alive to its possibilities as influencing road building in the future for similar highways or even for State roads to be used equally by motor cars and horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. Pardington explained to the Pittsburg delegates some of the problems in construction that are being worked out by the engineers in charge of the Long Island speedway, and in discussing them yesterday he gave more detailed information regarding the plans for the highway than have hitherto been anonunced.

"We intend to use the best possible method in road construction," he said. "The road must present a level surface and be free from wear and tear incident to constant automobile traffic. No horse-drawn vehicle will be allowed on the highway, so that the problems of construction are totally different from anything hitherto attempted in this country.

"The use of macadam, therefore, has been abandoned, but before determining upon the best layer for the surface the Directors incline to the belief that a series of experiments should be made as early as possible this Spring with a number of different types of road construction. Three or four sections of road will probably be laid out, covered with different preparations and exhaustive tests with automobiles driven at high speed will be made over these portions.

"The parkway will be 100 feet wide from start to finish. Fifty feet through the centre will be improved for the automobile highway. The 25 feet on either side will be graded, sodded, and beautified by the planting of shrubs, vines, &c. It will require about 125 miles of wire fence to inclose the entire highway properly.

"The Racing Board of the American Automobile Association will have its headquarters at some point on the highway. Here grandstands will be erected, parking places will be provided, and other conveniences established for the accommodation of the crowds on the days of the big races. Sections of the highway will also be available for the holding of short distance tests, and plans will be made for the holding of endurance and economy runs."

Mr. Pardington stated that there need be no doubt that the highway will not be sufficiently finished for the forthcoming Vanderbilt Cup race in October, and the major portion of it will be ready for the trying out of the competing cars fully a month before the time for the race.

LARGER AUTO RACING BOARD.

New Members Will Take Charge of Contests in Different Localities.

Following out the policy of the American Automobile Association in making large committees so that the work in different parts of the country may have special representatives to attend to the respective duties of the National organization, Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board, yesterday announced the following additions to his board: Col. E. H. R. Greene, Dallas, Texas; Asa Paine, Daytona, Fla.; F. R. Pratt, Newark; W. S. Belding, Baltimore; A. B. Lambert, St. Louis; Ira M. Cobe and S. K. Martin, Jr., Chicago; Albert Mackie, New Orleans; W. E. Edge, Atlantic City; L. A. Wood, St. Paul; Edward J. Wiedecken, Milwaukee; F. L. Bartlett, Denver; H. L. Bodwen and Harry Knight, Boston; Charles J. Swain, Philadelphia, and Philip S. Flinn, Pittsburg.

The members of the board as previously announced, and who will constitute the Executive Committee, are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., R. L. Lippitt, A. G. Batcheldor, Frank G. Webb, E. Russell Thomas, A. R. Pardington, George L. Weiss, Samuel M. Butler, and Frederick H. Elliott. The medical advisors are A. L. Riker, Henry Ford, E. R. Thomas, and J. J. Mann.

Owing to the severe illness of Mr. Thompson the meeting of the Executive Committee that was to have been held last week was postponed, but it is believed he will be able to call his members together and make some preliminary announcement regarding the conditions for the Vanderbilt Cup race before the close of the month.

Test for Efficient Auto Brakes.

One of the most necessary things for a motor car is reliable brakes that will hold in any emergency. A novel test to determine the best possible brake to use on the new Thomas car was recently made in the Buffalo factory. Two 1907 models were used. Both were fitted with foot brakes on the rear hubs of the contracting leather to metal type. For the hand lever brakes, one was equipped with contracting leather to metal brakes on countershaft drums and the other with expanding metal to metal brakes in the interior of the rear hubs in such a manner that tension and area were the same on each and would, apparently, have the same effect. The car with the metal to metal expanding brakes reached the bottom of the 200-yard incline 54 seconds before the other. Other tests on straightaways proved that the contracting bands stop the car more quickly and as a result the hand brakes on the countershafts were adopted.

New Device for Testing Auto Power.

A novel instrument for testing power and compression in cylinders under varying conditions has just been received at the new engineering laboratory recently established in Brooklyn by the B. L. M. Motor Car Company. It is a four cylinder manograph and is the first of its kind ever seen in this country. "Joe" Tracy brought one from France last season of the single cylinder type and used it with complete success in many of his experiments. By the use of the manograph, the power under varying speeds may be accurately determined as it supplies a correct indicator diagram of the gas engine.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

E. H. Cutler, who has just been appointed general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, has resigned from all of his committees of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. George W. Bennett takes his place on the Executive, Legislative, Contest, and Auditing Committees.

J. B. Bartholomew has just returned from a three months' trip to South America and Europe. In South America he made a special study of automobile conditions. He reports that motor cars are growing in popularity in the Argentine Republic, in Brazil, and in many cities on the west coast, French cars being a few days ago completed a non-stop run of 25,893 miles, all of which was made under heavy load and at a steady speed of 32.7 miles an hour. The engine is connected to a 10-kilowatt generator of 40 amperes and 225 volts. This furnishes electric current for 160 16-candle power lamps in the factory.

In spite of the apparently increasing popularity of six-cylinder cars, and the prophecy of prominent automobile manufacturers that the six-cylinder is the car of the future, the demand for the little one-cylinder Cadillac car is steadily increasing. Walter C. Martin, the New York agent, says that the sales of this type for 1907 will almost equal the sales of all the six-cylinder makes combined.

The new Pope Tribune runabout is on exhibition at the salesroom of the A. G. Southworth Company, 1,733 Broadway. It is a four-cylinder car and develops 16-20 horse power. The car seats two persons. The runabout has developed a speed of 50 miles an hour in practice spins.

Many of the difficulties of constructional detail in automobiles have been due to designers being influenced by their experience with stationary engines, according to David Ferguson of Buffalo. This is peculiarly true in respect to oiling systems, he says, and the fact that the automobile presents entirely different conditions has been tardily grasped.

In the new Columbia gasoline car with electric transmission, which attracted so much attention at the New York and Chicago shows, the revolving field generator serves the purpose of a clutch and transmission, the full driving effort exerted by the engine directly to the driving pinion. The driving shaft extends along the centre of the frame to the rear axle, and three ball bearings are the only frictional points between the engine and the rear axle. These require oiling but once a year, and then only a few drops.

Electric victoria-phaetons have become very popular within the past two years. These carriages have a distinctive type of body permitting of the equal distribution of the battery, one-half the number of cells being carried in front and one-half at the rear, with the result of making a very graceful vehicle.

The Royal Motor Car Company of Cleveland has just broken ground at Gordon Park Boulevard, on the Lake Shore, for a new factory. A few particulars were given out yesterday by C. A. Duerr & Co., the selling agents for New York. The new plant will have a capacity of from ten to twenty cars per day, and will give employment to over 1,500 men.

The Martini Import Company has been organized by Joseph Freeman, F. D. Palmer, and P. S. Palmer to take over the business of the Martini agency formerly conducted by Palmer & Christie. For the present the agency will be continued at its old quarters, 239 West Fiftieth Street.

An employment bureau has been opened by the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association. Good men are hard to get, and it is felt that a central bureau, where applications could be received either for men or for positions, would be of service. This move is the result of numerous applications for sales managers, factory superintendents, salesmen, and demonstrators. Applications should be addressed to Alfred Reeves, General Manager, 29 West Forty-second Street.

One of the most notable automobile runs ever made in Colorado was made by Palmer L. Richardson of Longmont, Col., last month between Loveland and Estes Park. The distance is seventy miles. Mr. Richardson made the trip, with four passengers and baggage, the weight aggregating 700 pounds, in 3 hours and 39 minutes, using 3½ gallons of gasoline.

One of the attractions of the automobile shows at Madison Square Garden, the Chicago Coliseum, Cleveland, and Boston, was the Lozier 40 horse power motor, in operation under a glass case. The motor has sections cut from the cylinders, valve chambers, &c., enabling the observer to see the inner working and operation of the engine.

JUNIOR FENCERS COMPETE.

Curran of New York Club Wins Crescent Athletic Club Prizes.

L. W. Curran, one of the two representatives of the Fencers' Club of New York who competed last night in the fencing contest at the Crescent Athletic Club, won the prizes offered by Dr. Thomas A. Buys of the home club. The event was limited to junior contestants with foils, and twelve fencers took part in the bouts, representing six clubs. Curran gave a splendid all-around exhibition, his attack and defense being equally good.

The contestants were:

Brooklyn Fencers' Club—G. W. Postgate.
New York Athletic Club—Dr. L. M. Alger and Kirk Johnson.
Columbia—C. E. Dwyer.
New York Fencers' Club—L. W. Curran and G. H. Breed.
New York Turn Verein—T. J. Donohue, Ernest Gilmeister, and Ernest Reiman.
Crescent Athletic Club—L. Graeber, I. D. Miller, and Dr. T. A. McGoldrick.

The results of the bouts in the first round were:

First Division.—Dwyer beat Reiman, Curran beat Dwyer, Curran beat Reiman, Curran beat Alger, Reiman beat Graeber, Alger beat Reiman, Alger beat Graeber, McGoldrick beat Alger, McGoldrick beat Graeber, Dwyer beat McGoldrick, Curran beat Graeber, McGoldrick beat Reiman, Dwyer beat Alger, Curran beat McGoldrick, Dwyer beat Graeber.
Second Division.—Postgate beat Miller, Miller beat Gilmeister, Breed beat Postgate, Breed beat Gilmeister, Breed beat Donahue, Johnson beat Postgate, Miller beat Breed, Gilmeister beat Donahue, Johnson beat Miller, Postgate beat Gilmeister, Donahue beat Miller, Breed beat Johnson.

The judges were John Allaire, Dr. Thomas A. Buys, D. C. Smith, and W. Randolph.

Boys' High School Chess Champion.

By defeating De Witt Clinton High School in the final round of matches of the Greater New York Interscholastic Chess League championship series, the quartet of the Brooklyn Boys' High School was winner of the honors for the second year in succession, and retained possession of the valuable championship table presented to the league by Prof. Isaac L. Rice. De Witt Clinton finished second in the competition, with Commercial third and Manual Training fourth. At the beginning of play yesterday the Boys' High team needed only a single point to clinch the victory, and this was scored through the efforts of Lazarus D. Rosowsky, aged 12, and the youngest of the contestants, who bowled his opponent over in fine style. The four members of the winning team, Franklin F. Russell, Bertram Wood, Lazarius D. Rosowsky, and George Mitchell, received gold watch fobs, consisting of a solid knight pendant surmounted by a miniature chessboard. These were the gift of Prof. Rice.

EARLY GOLF MEETS ON LOCAL COURSES

Garden City and Lakewood Will Open Metropolitan Season Next Month.

HANIDCAP LIST CHANGES

The Curtis Sisters Will Sail This Month to Compete in British Championship.

Preparations are under way at most of the metropolitan golf clubs for an early opening of the playing season. Few changes in the links will be noticed. The most exceptional case will be at the Garden City Golf Club, where a number of alterations in order to secure ideal golfing conditions have been carried out, and the changes that have been adopted will lend additional zest to the annual open tournament next month, which, for the first time, supplants Lakewood as the first of the series in prominent local events. The Garden City dates are April 18, 19, and 20. The course is certain to be in good condition by that time, and a big entry list is assured.

Besides the Garden City Tournament two other open events are already scheduled for early competition so that golfers who are preparing to enter the metropolitan championship during the last week in May at the Nassau Country Club will be able to secure plenty of competitive practice for the big meet. Immediately after Garden City, the Lakewood Country Club will hold its annual three day contest, the dates selected being April 25, 26 and 27. The following week interest will move to Atlantic City, May 2, 3 and 4 being the tournament days. Other clubs will probably fill up the interval before May 22 when the first day's play in the metropolitan championship will start.

The women's metropolitan championship will be held during the same week as the men's local championship, May 22 to 25. The women will meet on the Knollwood Country Club course, near White Plains. One or two one-day open tournaments will be held before that time, and plans for additional contests will be perfected at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Association, to be held in this city on April 9.

HERRESHOFF'S GOLF CUP.

Garden City Man Beats J. D. Foot of Apawamis Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—The third annual Spring golf tournament ended to-day with easy matches the rule in all divisions of thirty-six-hole final play, Fred Herreshoff of Garden City winning the President or first division cup from J. D. Foot of Apawamis by the liberal margin of ten to eight. L. D. Pierce of Woodland took the consolation by 5 and 4 from J. Roberts Allan of Ottawa.

David Fleming, Jr., of the Mount Airy Club, Philadelphia, won the second division cup and J. T. Wylie of Saginaw the Consolation.

Chicago captured both third division cups, J. P. Gardiner of Midlothian taking the principal trophy and J. R. Towle the consolation.

The fourth division trophy went to W. C. Fownes of Pittsburg, and the consolation to George O. Russell of Oakley. Summary:

President's Cup.—Final—Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 10 and 8. Consolation—L. D. Pierce, Woodland, beat J. Roberts Allan, Ottawa, 5 and 4.
Secretary's Cup.—Final—David Fleming, Jr., Mount Airy, beat Nathaniel F. Moore, Onwentsia, 4 and 3. Consolation—J. T. Wylie, Saginaw, beat H. B. Greene, Philadelphia, by default.
Treasurer's Cup.—Final—J. P. Gardner, Midlothian, beat F. G. Dodd, Zanesville, 6 and 4. Consolation—J. R. Towle, Jackson Park, beat H. B. Valance, Geneseo, 5 and 4.
Captain's Cup.—Final—W. C. Fownes beat Fred W. Wattenberg, Baltusrol, 6 and 5. Consolation—George O. Russell, Oakley, beat W. B. Hambly, Pittsburg Field, 2 and 1.

Women in Tin Whistles Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—One of the most interesting events of a lively golf week was the mixed foursomes handicap held by the club known as the Tin Whistles. Twenty-five couples competed. Keen play was the rule. A. I. Creamer of Charlevoix, Mich., and Miss Looker of Washington, whose allowance was 16 strokes, won the trophies by a margin of 5 strokes, with a net card of 80. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shoaff of New York, C. E. Cameron of East Orange and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Brookline, Fred J. Bailey of Charlevoix and Mrs. Frank Zittel of Philadelphia, all of whom played with handicaps of 24, tied for second honors at 85 each, Mr. and Mrs. Shoaff winning on the play-off. J. E. Porter of Pittsburg and Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson of Worcester, Mass., did 86 net from 12 handicap. T. L. Newbold of Washington and Miss Mary Dutton of Boston did 87 from 5 handicap, their card being the best gross score of the tournament.

KAWASAKI'S GOOD TENNIS.

Japanese on Philadelphia's Beaten Team at Seventh Regiment.

The indoor tennis team of the Seventh Regiment defeated the team of the Moyamensing Indoor Tennis Club of Philadelphia yesterday by winning seven out of eight matches. The competitions were decided on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue and were supplemental to the inter-city league championship recently won by the Seventh Regiment players. Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia were represented in the league, but the latter were obliged to default their schedule.

The racquet work of H. Kawasaki, a Japanese student of the University of Pennsylvania, provided the feature of the competitions. The Japanese swung his racquet with the full sweep of the famous swordsmen of old Japan. Summary:

Inter-City Singles.—Robert T. Bryan, Seventh Regt. defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, Moyamensing T. C., 6—4, 6—1; William B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regt., defeated R. L. James, Moyamensing T. C., 6—2, 6—2; Morris S. Clark, Seventh Regt., defeated H. Kawasaki, Moyamensing T. C., 7—5, 6—1; A. L. Hoskins, Moyamensing T. C., defeated L. H. Fitch, Seventh Regt., 5—7, 12—10, 8—6; Carleton C. Kelley, Seventh Regt., defeated Ewing Stille, Moyamensing T. C., 6—1, 6—4.
Inter-City Doubles.—Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clark, Seventh Regt., defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk and R. L. James, Moyamensing T. C., 6—0, 6—1; William B. Cragin, Jr., and King Smith, Seventh Regt., defeated A. L. Hoskins and H. Kawasaki, Moyamensing T. C., 6—1, 6—1; Carleton C. Kelley and L. H. Fitch, Seventh Regt., defeated Ewing Stille and W. H. Starbuck, Moyamensing T. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Tennis at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—Miss Scharman of New York was the winner of the women's singles tennis tournament for the Country Club Cup, defeating Miss Pauline Firth of Boston 6—1, 6—2, in the final round. An "invitation" medal play handicap for women for silver and bronze medals offered by the "Tin Whistles" attracted a good field, Mrs. George Dutton of Boston and Mrs. H. St. John Smith of Portland tying for first place, Mrs. Dutton winning the play-off.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM MARCH 17 TO 24.

New L'd'n.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Island.
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0:49	10:11	7:53	7:56	10:09	10:20	10:39
10:35	10:52	8:30	8:40	10:40	11:00	10:58	11:18
11:21	11:46	9:15	9:24	11:21	11:41	11:35	11:58
12:13	12:38	10:05	10:10	12:04	12:24	12:09	12:35
5:55	6:02	10:58	11:03	6:54	6:50	7:49	7:45
6:50	6:59	11:55	12:03	7:50	7:40	8:52	8:50
7:53	8:09	5:50	6:31	8:48	8:50	9:50	9:54

The Anglers' Club will hold its annual tournament in the Harlem Mere, Central Park, May 16, 17, and 18, when it is expected that last year's success will be repeated. At the annual election of the club Robert Lawrence was re-elected President; Milton H. Smith, Vice President; Perry D. Fraser, Secretary, and Gonzales Perry, Treasurer. John K. Bulwinkel and C. J. Henderson were elected to serve with the officers of the Executive Committee.

The brook trout season in New Jersey opens on April 1, and remains open until July 15. With the season only two weeks off, the New Jersey anglers are getting their tackle ready. The pike and pickerel season is from May 30 to Nov. 30.

The Essex Fish and Game Protective Association of Newark, N. J., will continue to fight for the establishment of a single-headed salt-water fish commission in that State regardless of whatever action may be taken by the New Jersey Legislature. The bill has been introduced in the House, and will become law if the opposing factions are not too strong.

The members of the Monroe Fishing Club will hold a meeting to-day, when preparations will be made for Summer trips. A boat will be chartered and a schedule prepared.

Several good catches have been recently reported despite the cold weather. John Manning caught two codfish from a Coney Island pier; Robert Reeves, James Carless, and John Stewart hooked five codfish off Long Beach; Edward Kinsley and Herman Betz caught nine suckers in Saddle River; Capt. Chase, James Robinson, and William Barlow landed six codfish, a blackfish, and a ling as the result of two hours' fishing off Rockaway.

Rockaway and Sandy Hook have been in favor with anglers lately. There are plenty of codfish on the outside, and they are taking the hook readily. The blackfish are not quite as plentiful.

The Charles Bronni Fishing Club is arranging an extensive schedule for the coming season. A number of new members have recently been elected to membership, and the club's outlook is promising.

Salt-water anglers are getting their tackle and boats ready for the flounder fishing. The Jamaica Bay fishing gives early indication of being good this year.

The Pastime Fishing Club of Newark has been organized for another season, and will shortly arrange a schedule of trips.

The project of stocking the Cape Colony and other South African districts with non-migratory trout is an established success. Despite the sluggishness of many of the streams, the fish appear to thrive and the reaches appear eminently suited to trout.

Since breaking away from the main body of the Brooklyn anglers the Brooklyn Protective League of Salt-Water Fishermen expect to obtain better legislation in having laws enacted regarding illegal fishing in the adjacent bays and rivers. The organization has a membership of more than 250. The officers of the league are: President, G. Christman; Vice President, J. P. Sibree; Secretary, C. J. Mullen; Treasurer, H. N. Michaelson; Directors, C. C. Breivogel, E. O. Brandes, W. J. Tinsley, H. Rollenetz, A. Anderson, E. Walters, and F. F. Heinecke.

Handball Challenge Expected.

Interest in handball was increased considerably yesterday when James A. Dunne of Brooklyn, the leading figure of the sport in this country, arrived home from abroad on the Cunard liner Campania. While it was one of Mr. Dunne's annual trips to England and Ireland, during which he visited his birthplace in Kerry, hand ball enthusiasts believe that he has made arrangements to bring over the best player in Ireland to pit against Oliver Drew, who is now in Chicago, and contends that he is champion of the world, a title won by "Mike" Egan of Jersey City several years ago. The indications are that Mr. Dunne will soon issue a sweeping challenge so as to find out who is entitled to rank as the best handball player in America.

Exhibitors in Durland's Horse Show.

Nearly 600 entries have been received for the sixteenth annual Spring Horse Show at Durland's Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, on the evenings of April 2, 3, 4, and 5. Miss Giulia P. Morosini will make her reappearance as an exhibitor, and will show her entire stable of prize winners, including br. g. Lord Reed, br. g. Togo, b. m. Glorious, br. g. Peacock, br. g. Noble, br. g. Lord Campbell, and b. m. Deva. Miss Morosini will drive in every class in which her horses are entered. Among the other exhibitors are C. W. Watson, Miss E. B. Harriman, Mrs. John Gerken, Miss E. Hartshorn, Mrs. William J. Steel, Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Mrs. J. H. Rhoades, Jr., E. H. Hawke, Jr., J. Chaever Cowdin, H. Fiske, R. L. Patterson, W. L. Webb, S. H. Mapes, L. Rankin, and C. L. Knoedler.

Scotland Rugby Football Champion.

LONDON, March 16.—Scotland won the last football match of the Rugby international series at Blackheath to-day, defeating England by 8 to 3.

The final standing is: Scotland, 3; Wales, 2; Ireland, 1, and England, 0.

AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES.

A MATHESON CAR

has just made the run from New York to Boston in 14 hours and 30 minutes—12 hours and 45 minutes actual time, the best time made this Winter. The time to Springfield, 7 hours and 45 minutes, establishes a new mid-Winter record.

Despite the frightful condition of the roads, the heavy mud, the deep snow and the ruts, the car arrived in perfect running order without need of repairs or adjustments; a record which far surpasses the performance of all the cars in Tuesday's race to Boston.

THE car was a 1906 40-45 H. P. Matheson owned and driven by Mr. R. C. Kelsey. Business prevented him from entering the race to Boston last Tuesday. He was convinced that his Matheson, although of last year's model, would far surpass the time of 18 hours and over made by these cars of greater horse-power. HE WAS RIGHT. He started from Central Bridge, Manhattan, at 6:00 A. M. Friday morning, made Bridgeport at 8:45 A. M., flew through Hartford at 11:35 A. M., reached Springfield, Mass., at 1:50 P. M., left Worcester at 5:45 P. M., and at 8:30 P. M. reached Boston.

THIS is the performance of an ordinary, stock Matheson; a car in daily use and hard use for a year; the car that made the famous trip to Chicago, astounding the trade; the car that won the mile open race at Long Beach on the heavy sand beach course. The trip was made by a Matheson owner out of sheer pride in his car and belief in its supremacy. It is typical of the way Matheson owners feel about their cars. They feel that their Mathesons are second to no cars in the world, and that confidence is founded on the constant service which the car gives, under all conditions, every day it is in use.

The Matheson Co. of New York,

16-19-21-23 Broadway

AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES.

The Stearns

Best of America

What Do You Want In a Car?

Do You Want

— hill climbing power —
— the fastest touring car —
— the easiest car in traffic —
— the most flexible motor —
— strength and unlimited endurance —
— to travel 6 or 60 miles an hour without changing gears —
— a car backed by an organization of experts —

?

W C P

We call the STEARNS the BEST AMERICAN CAR because we have answered all these questions affirmatively.

Now let us give to you personally the proof that our answers are correct. This we agree to do if you will step in to talk it over NOW.

The 1907 STEARNS, with complete equipment, $4500, F.O.B. factory.

C.G.V. the best of FRANCE ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND — Agents for STEARNS the best of AMERICA — FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD

Columbia

40-45 H. P., $4,500. 24-28 H. P., $3,000.

Look deeper than the smartness of style, the graceful proportions and the luxurious appointments of Columbia motor cars. They excel in these respects and the owner is justly proud of these characteristics on the boulevard.

But, out in the country, taking the road as it comes, up hill and down dale, then one's thoughts are upon the beheavior of the car.

Think of these times before you buy and make it a point to ask some Columbia owners about their experiences.

SHONTS AND PUBLIC GETTING TOGETHER

Civic Bodies Pleased with His New Method of Tackling Transit Problem.

PLAN OF CO-OPERATION

New Interborough Head Considering New Side-Door Car to Relieve Congestion.

A general committee composed of representatives of more than fifty civic improvement organizations will probably be formed to confer with and make suggestions to Theodore P. Shonts, the new President of the Interborough Company. This is a result of several conferences held between Mr. Shonts and special committees of several organizations within the last week, at which the new traction head reiterated his determination to take the public into his confidence and do the best he could to solve the transit problem, at least in part.

Last week Mr. Shonts held conferences with committees of the Merchants' Association and the Citizens' Association. On Friday night he had a long talk with James S. Lemaier, J. Aspinwall Hodge, the Rev. John P. Peters, Prof. Kirchwey, Horace E. Deming, and others at the Bar Association. It was at this meeting that the plan of a "central committee" to co-operate with Mr. Shonts was first broached.

Shonts Discards Old Methods.

The conferrees mentioned represented the West Side Committee of One Hundred, and they were inclined at first to look upon Mr. Shonts with considerable doubt, referring to the "past methods" of the Interborough Company in terms not exactly of praise. Mr. Shonts made it clear that he was not in any way responsible for those methods, and gave the impression that he did not desire to defend them. He told the committee that he had meant what he said when he declared that he wanted suggestions from the public, and that he believed he would find a way to better conditions; a way that possibly would not suit every one, but would, at least, make for an improvement in the service of the traction lines.

As a result of the conference the west siders went away impressed with Mr. Shonts's sincerity after telling him that they would co-operate with fifty-three other civic organizations interested in the transit situation, and have formed, if possible, a committee to see Mr. Shonts from time to time and make suggestions for the improvement of the service. Mr. Shonts heartily approved of the suggestion.

Yesterday Mr. Shonts received blueprint plans of the cars the Illinois Central Railroad uses for its suburban service. These cars are somewhat similar to the smoking cars used on the Third Avenue elevated in Summer time. That is, they have seats running the entire width of the cars with a separate door for each seat, the doors being opened or shut simultaneously by compressed air, and under the control of the guard on the platform. The suggestion has frequently been made that such cars would be ideal for subway operation.

To Investigate the Side-Door Car.

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Shonts will thoroughly investigate the side-door car and its applicability to the long haul lines in this city. He has not as yet committed himself to the adoption of such cars, partly because he recently received word from London that the side-door car had been found impracticable where the traffic was congested.

Mr. Shonts has also been investigating snow removal, seeking to find a means whereby the surface car companies may co-operate with the city officials. One of the plans on which he has asked the advice of the company's engineers contemplates the use of snow plows or sweepers so constructed that the brushes will throw the snow up into the body of the car instead of to the side of the track as those in use at present do. The snow would thus be removed from the track and carried along on the car which, at intervals, would be run to some pier where the snow could be dumped into the river. By this means the clearing of the snow from the car tracks would lessen the amount to be removed by the city.

Hundreds of letters have been received by Mr. Shonts from people who have suggestions to make as to improvements in the service. These have been tabulated and filed, and a copy of every letter on the subject published in a newspaper has been kept as well. It is said about the Interborough offices that Mr. Shonts is keeping two stenographers busy sending letters to Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Bryan asking questions why such and such conditions exist.

ASK BIDS ON SUBWAY LOOPS.

Invitations for Construction of Bridge Links Issued—Award Next Month.

Advertisements for bids for the construction of the first section of the subway loops between the bridges were published yesterday by the Rapid Transit Committee. The advertisements will appear twice a week until April 11, on which date, at noon, the bidding will be declared closed. The bids may be opened on that day or a little later and the award wil be made within ten days.

As the work to be done is simply construction and has no relation to the operating contract, which will be let later, it is expected that there will be a great many bids from city contracting firms. The subway to be built under this contract extends under Centre Street from Canal to Pearl, with spurs into Walker and Canal Street and a station at Leonard and White Streets. There are to be four tracks on the main line and two on each spur.

Twenty-one months is the time allowed in which the work must be finished. Bidders must each deposit a certified check for $25,000, payable to the Controller, and the successful bidder will be required to furnish a $300,000 bond. Bids for the pipe galleries along the route are to be made separately.

CENTRAL TAKES OFF TRAINS.

Schedules on Western Division to be Cut Down This Morning.

Four trains will be discontinued on the "Old Line" from Syracuse to Rochester and various changes of schedule will be made by a new timetable put into effect this morning by the New York Central

A NEW USE FOR WHISKY.

Tramps Didn't Want Breakfast After Servant's Little Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 16.—Two tramps called this morning at the home of Thomas S. Wisdom, in Washington Street, and asked for something to eat. Maggie Thomas, a servant, was cleaning picture frames at the time.

"Clean these picture frames and I will give you a good breakfast," said Maggie to the hoboes.

The men were willing and started to work. When Maggie went out later to see how they were progressing, one of the men said:

"Do you know, Miss, that whisky is a good thing to clean gilt frames with?"

Maggie admitted her ignorance on this point, and added:

"I will buy you some."

The girl returned with a bottle partly filled with old rye and gave it to the men. As soon as she returned to the house they drank the whisky. When the work had been finished Maggie commended the men for the good job they had done, saying:

"I never knew whisky was good for that purpose. And just to think I came very near throwing that liquor out. It is some we gave Fido a bath in before he died."

The men didn't wait for breakfast.

GOOD AMERICAN NEGROES.

Booker T. Washington Says They Exceed All Others of Their Race.

Speaking before an audience of members of the League for Political Education in the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning, Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee Institute, discussed the "Economic Development of the Negro Race in Its Relation to Its Moral and Christian Development."

"The ten millions of black people in the United States have excelled all other groups of their race type in moral and Christian growth," he said. "I question whether so large a proportion relatively of any other race is a member of some Christian Church. It may be granted, however, that in many cases their practical idea of Christianity is crude and their daily practice of religion far from satisfactory, but still the foundation is laid upon which can be builded a rational, practical, and helpful Christian life.

"I hold to-day," he added, "that the advance in the teaching of the industries must be from the concrete to the abstract. Industrial education, it seems, furnishes a tremendously good opportunity."

Gen. King Talks to St. Philip's Boys.

The boys of St. Philip's Home for Industrious Boys of 417 Broome Street, had as their guest last evening, Gen. Horatio C. King. He dined with the boys and afterward gave them a long, informal talk, full of humor and good advice. After his talk, the boys joined in singing patriotic melodies, accompanied by Gen. King on the piano.

Robbed in the Waldorf, He Says.

Clarence Granger of 26 West Eighty-third Street, who says he is a grandson of John McClave, who was Police Commissioner of New York years ago, reported last night to the Tenderloin police that while drinking at the bar of the Waldorf-Astoria his pocket had been picked and $40 taken.

NAVARRE GUESTS ROUTED.

Chimney Blaze Almost Precipitates a Scare.

While guests at the Hotel Navarre, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, were at breakfast yesterday morning a waiter, with a look of fear on his face, rushed into the dining room from the kitchen and bolted out into the office without explanation. Behind him rolled a great cloud of smoke. Seeing that, those at the tables dropped knife, fork, and napkin and rushed pellmell in the direction in which the waiter had disappeared.

In the office they were joined by scores of others, including guests who had been summoned by telephone from their rooms, clerks, hallboys, porters, other waiters, and the kitchen help. The smoke soon drove them into the street, and everybody seemed to think that the hotel would be burned the next instant.

James Stewart, the clerk, sent a bar porter to pull the fire box, and soon three fire companies were there. The firemen rushed into the smoke, coughing and stumbling over chairs and tables, and in the kitchen they upset several steaming pots and kettles. When they had made their way into the basement they found that the fire was in the big chimney, which, being clogged with soot, sent its smoke back into the hotel.

The blaze was put out in a few minutes. Nobody had been hurt except Charles Dowden, who was overcome by smoke in the basement.

FAMILY LOSES $10,000 IN FURS

Fire Discovered from Street Destroys Top Floor of Bernard Levy's Home.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of furs and Winter clothing were destroyed last night in a fire in the home of Bernard Levy, a steamship contractor, at 17 East 127th Street. The total damage will amount to about $20,000. The fire was confined to the top floor of the Levy home, which is a five-story brownstone house.

The entire fifth floor was lined with cedar, and used as a store room for the family's clothing. Most of the clothing belonged to Mrs. Levy and her daughters.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINDSOR, Ontario, March 16.—The Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Lake and the McGregor-Banwell Fence Company's plant at Walkerville were destroyed by fire late to-day. The loss on the fence plant is estimated at $80,000, fully insured, and that on the church at $25,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a railroad locomotive.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 16.—The Mawson Spool and Bobbin Company's factory at Lestershire was burned to-night. The damage was about $30,000 partially insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
9:10—2,003 La Fontaine Av.; owner unknown..	Trifling
10:35—214 Rivington St.; H. Honnick.....	$5
11:15—90 Allen St.; Samuel Mann.....	Trifling
P. M.	
12:01—149 Madison St.; James Diamond.....	$25
12:15—309-11 E. 118th St.; Morris Markowitz..	
	Trifling
2:05—39 Rivington St.; Esther Ashler..	Trifling
5 25—5th Av. and 81st St.; J. M. Golding	
	Slight
6:15—509 East 72d St.; E. S. Hess & Co..	$150
7:10—53 Mercer St.; owner unknown....	None
8:15—273 West 134th St.; Charles Seidler..	$150
9:30—17 East 127th St.; Benjamin Levy..	$200

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Generally fair weather has prevailed since Friday night, except in portions of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho, where there have been rains.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to east; Gulf Coast, fresh and mostly southeast to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday, showers in the afternoon or night in the interior; Monday, fair, colder, brisk southwest to west winds.

LOST TO BUNKO GANG AND GOT INTO JAIL

Delawarean, Who Dropped $1,500 He Borrowed, Arrested by Lender.

CHECK CAME BACK "N. G."

He Bet the Money on a "Sure Thing," but the Stakeholder Never Came Back.

Civil Engineer John Endian of the village of Smyrna, Del., was arraigned before Magistrate Smith, in the Long Island City Court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Supt. Edward J. Colwell of the Barber asphalt works, in Long Island City, is the complainant.

Supt. Colwell, in his affidavit, swore that on Dec. 4 last he cashed Endian's check for $1,500. It was made out to Colwell's order and drawn on the Smyrna Bank of Smyrna, Del. With the good $1,500 tucked safely away in his inside pocket, Endian went to Manhattan, and up to the time of his arrest on Friday evening his doings were a matter of conjecture. In the meantime the check Mr. Colwell cashed came back from Smyrna, marked "N. G." Endian failed to make it good and his arrest followed.

The Delawarean came to the Barber asphalt works several months ago highly recommended, even bearing a letter from President Mack of the company. He was to be put through a course of training to fit him for taking up important work, but he found the "Great White Way" alluring. In the course of his investigations he told the court he became acquainted with a pool parlor in West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan. He became an expert in the game, and one day last December a fancy shot appeared on one of the tables, and the possibility of making it brought on a prolonged debate, into which Endian says he was drawn, together with several strangers.

Asked for his expert opinion, Endian said he thought the shot possible, whereupon one of the strangers pulled out a roll of bills, and, counting off $1,500, offered to bet any man that amount that the player couldn't make the shot.

Endian didn't have quite that sum with him, he said, but if the man who offered to make the wager would place it in the hands of a reliable stakeholder and take his word, he was willing to make good if he lost.

Finally a "Mr. Adams" was chosen as stakeholder. Then the player made the shot successfully. While Mr. Endian was congratulated on his nerve and large winning, the loser kicked and wanted to take down his bet, but "Mr. Adams" said the bet must be paid. Then it was finally agreed that if Mr. Endian would show up next day with his $1,500 in cash, the winning would be paid over to him.

It was then that Supt. Colwell, all unmindful of the uses to which the money was to be put, cashed Endian's check for $1,500.

"Mr. Adams," the stakeholder, was waiting for Endian at the appointed place when he appeared with his $1,500 in cash. He handed it over to the stakeholder, who counted it carefully, and then, taking out the original $1,500, put both bundles of money together.

"Now," said "Adams," "you have kept your end of the bargain. I just wish to show this money to Mr. Jones, who made the bet, so he will know it's all right, and then I'll pay it over. Just sit down here a moment until I find Jones."

"Adams" is still hunting "Jones." Endian suddenly awoke to the fact that he had been bunkoed. He tried to raise the $1,500 to pay Colwell's check, but couldn't, and his arrest followed. Colwell is willing to give him time if he will furnish security, and the case was adjourned to next week. Endian was locked up in default of bail.

PUGILIST O'BRIEN ROBBED.

Pullman Car Porter Accused of Taking His Money and Pin in 1905.

Henry Goodman, a Pullman car porter on the Pennsylvania Road, was arrested on Friday night on a charge of robbing James F. Hagan, better known in the sporting world as "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien. Detective Sergeants McMullen and Reith made the arrest.

O'Brien, who lives in Philadelphia, while traveling in a Pullman sleeper between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in December, 1905, was robbed of a check for $2,000, a one-hundred-dollar bill, and a diamond pin worth $250. Goodman was the porter on the car and he was accused of taking the property from O'Brien's berth. The detectives say they have been searching for Goodman ever since. They recovered the pin in an Eighth Avenue pawnshop.

O'Brien, who is in Boston, will appear in Jefferson Market Court to-morrow to prosecute the prisoner.

TREASURY AGENTS BOUNCED.

Three Dismissed and Two Transferred to the West.

Three special employes of the New York Special Treasury Agent's office were dismissed yesterday and two special agents transferred.

The men summarily dismissed are Stanley Wodzicki, B. Teodor, and George C. Jell. T. Aubrey Byrne, who was temporarily in charge of the force, declined to discuss the removals.

Special agent James A. Powers is transferred to Milwaukee, while another agent, George H. Morritz, is sent to the new district recently formed in Montana, with headquarters at Great Falls.

One version of the dismissals and transfers was that influential importing interests annoyed by "investigations" made by the attachés of the New York office had brought about the shake-up.

Japanese Merchant Sued for Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum granted an order yesterday directing Clara Minani, who is suing Kiko Jio Minani, a Japanese merchant, for divorce, to file a bill of particulars. The plaintiff says he has an income of $8,000 a year from the business of Shimamura & Co., of which he is a member. The defendant denies the charges, and has instituted a counter suit.

CITY BREVITIES.

THE TIMES has received and forwarded, in addition to other amounts heretofore recorded, $1 from Mrs. J. E. Moon for the benefit of the Chinese Famine Fund.

The People's Institute will hold its ninth anniversary meeting at Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock. It is expected that Gov.

POLL FAVORS ROOSEVELT.

Postal Card Vote by Republicans Largely for His Nomination.

A poll of the Republican voters in New York County taken within the last week by The Evening Mail on the questions whether President Roosevelt should be urged to run again, despite his refusal to do so, or whether, if he were renominated, the third term objection would apply, and whether he is as strong with the people now as he was in 1904, has resulted in an overwhelming response in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and in the assertion that he is stronger than ever with the people. The percentage of returns so far received gives three-fourths of the Republicans as favoring his renomination.

The poll was made by sending reply postal cards to four Republicans in each of the 866 election districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. The names of those to whom the cards were sent were taken from The City Record list of enrolled voters at random and without regard to factional affiliations. The first half of the card set forth that Mr. Roosevelt had repeatedly declared he would not run again, and that, despite this, the whole country was discussing his re-election.

On the other half of the card the following questions were asked:

Should President Roosevelt be urged to stand for re-election despite his refusal?

If he were nominated again would the objection to a third term apply in this case?

Is he as strong with the people as when he ran in 1904?"

Of the 3,464 postal cards sent out the reply half of about 1,000 had been returned yesterday. These showed 798 voters in favor of the President's renomination and 201 against it, a percentage of three to one, approximately. This percentage had been maintained with only slight variations since the first of the return cards had been received, permitting the presumption that the total return would show about the same result.

Most of the favorable replies on the renomination question contained the statement that he was as popular as ever, and many went further and declared he was more so. Any number of the 798 used such terms as "emphatically for him" and "no one else."

Those who went on record as against renomination urged the third term argument for the most part.

FLOURISHES, BUT NEEDS CASH

University Settlement Society Anxious to Enlarge Its Open-Air Work.

The twentieth annual report of the University Settlement Society of New York, the headquarters of which are at 184 Eldridge Street, just issued by James H. Hamilton, head worker, while showing a condition of general prosperity, indicates a few needs calling for donations from the charitably inclined.

The society congratulates itself on being well housed at the end of its twentieth year, and expresses the hope that in another twenty it will have a substantial permanent endowment fund. This fund now amounts to $16,591.

While contributions to it are desirable, the more pressing need is for another boys' camp. There is at present a boys' camp in the mountains, but it is not sufficient, and the society would welcome the acquisition of an old-fashioned farmhouse, two hours' ride from the city, to promote the moral health of boys between the ages of 10 and 14 in the Summer vacations.

There is a girls' Summer home at the seaside, while a splendid home in the country, under outside administration, is provided for the little children.

The society's new gymnasium on the east side will be formally opened for the inspection of its members and the public on the occasion of the twentieth annual meeting.

The first score of years closes with a resident population of twelve, an outside working group of 533, a contributing membership of 600, a woman's auxiliary membership of 160, kindergartens and other classes, and 85 neighborhood clubs. About 1,500 persons from the neighborhood are regularly attached to the Settlement, and as many as 10,000 visit it in a week.

Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is the President, and James Speyer is Treasurer, to whom remittances may be addressed at 24 Pine Street.

FILLING ROYAL MOLARS.

Dr. Bostwick Also Doing Dental Work in Muley Abdul's Harem—Wife Is Here

Mrs. S. M. Bostwick arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Carpathia on the way to her home in Plainfield, N. J. Just before Mrs. Bostwick sailed from Gibraltar her husband, Dr. S. M. Bostwick, sailed for Tangier with a royal commission from the Sultan of Morocco, Muley Abdul Aziz, to fill the teeth and attend to the dental work among the forty-odd women who comprise the Sultan's harem.

Mrs. Bostwick, who was a Miss May Ecoff of Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, said that it was not considered advisable for her to accompany her husband because of the trying nature of the trip and the fear of bandits. So she and her two-months-old daughter came to this side to visit her father.

The dentist sailed from Gibraltar two weeks ago with his dental outfit. On arriving at Tangier he was met by an officer of the Sultan's household and a special caravan was provided for his journey to Fez. With an escort of seven men and a dozen mules he was to make the desert trip, and expected to be seven days on the way.

While Dr. Bostwick is a guest of the Sultan he will fill the royal molars as well as attend to the dental needs of the women of the harem. He expected that his work would require two months' time.

When asked whether she was not afraid to leave her husband among so many charmers, Mrs. Bostwick smilingly replied that she had no fears, and added that she had more anxiety for his safety at the hands of Rais Uli, the brigand.

BROKER LAMONT ARRESTED.

Broker Crampton Accuses Him of Selling Bonds He Didn't Own.

Gerald Irving Lamont, a broker, who lives at 448 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested in Cortlandt Street yesterday on a charge of grand larceny by County Detective Reardon, and held in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow by Magistrate Barlow. William G. Crampton, a broker of 171 Broadway, and Howard W. Sumner, a poultry dealer of Washington Market, made the accusation.

Crampton says Lamont unlawfully disposed of five $1,000 bonds of the Amalgamated Silver Mines Company intrusted to Lamont by Crampton for the purpose of securing a loan of $3,000. Crampton charges that Lamont sold the bonds to Sumner for small sums. Sumner says in his affidavit that he bought the bonds in good faith, and gave Lamont $5 each in cash for the five bonds and a deed to a plot of ground on the Hudson, near Albany.

Lamont refused to talk in court, and was not represented by a lawyer.

MARRIED HIS WIFE TWICE.

Berger Says He Was Drunk the First Time—Sued for Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger

MURPHY MAN TO LOSE RICH WATER LEASE

Treasurer Donohue of Tammany Hall Must Give Up Bath-House Privilege.

FEATHERSON BACK OF IT

Politicians Think the Mayor Is After All Pier Leases Held by Political Enemies.

The McClellan-Murphy fight is to result in another Tammany man losing the use of a pier leased from the city, because it is "in the way of a public improvement." The New York Contracting Company, known as the Murphy firm, has lost two piers as a result of the fight so far, and now Philip Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall and himself a Tammany leader, is to be similarly treated.

Mr. Donohue has for years had a bath-house at the foot of West 155th Street known as the Audubon baths. The Hudson River at this point is considered sufficiently clean for bathing, and the residents of Washington Heights have patronized the baths freely, with the result that Mr. Donohue's venture has been exceedingly profitable. In connection with it there was a bar which did a good business. Both the bath and the bar are at the foot of a steep hill leading down from Broadway.

A plan has been devised by Dock Commissioner Bensel, and is said to have the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission, which will wipe the bathing place and the bar completely off the map. It is proposed to improve the water front between 153d and 158th Streets by laying out a marginal street and building five new piers. The cross streets in the vicinity are all very steep, and how trucks and other heavily laden vehicles bound for the pier are to reach the water's edge does not appear.

One argument advanced in favor of the new plan is that it will make it possible for the city to sell land there to the New York Central Railroad, which will have to widen its right of way in conformity with the new Eleventh Avenue track removal scheme. It is also hinted that an application has been made for wharfage by a ferry company, though where the ferry would run to from that point does not appear.

Behind the new plan politicians see nothing but politics. They are skeptical about the improvement ever being carried to completion, and they think they see the hand of the Mayor's new political adviser, Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson, behind the scheme. It is beginning to be believed about the City Hall that any Tammany man who has anything to do with a city pier had better prepare to change his vocation.

There will still remain to the Washington Heights residents several bathing places between 158th Street and 125th Street. So far as can be learned the Audubon baths are the only ones that are to be disturbed. In this connection it is pointed out that they stand directly in the centre of the proposed improvement. A few days ago the lease of a pier held by the New York Contracting Company was canceled on account of another improvement. That pier was at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street, directly in the centre of the proposed improvement.

WANTS NAMES OF GRAFTERS.

O'Keeffe Says He'll Punish Policemen Caught Protecting Policy.

Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe asserted yesterday that he had not been supplied with the names of the "police officials" whom Supt. William C. Hamilton of the Goddard Anti-Policy Society stated had been receiving money from promoters of the game in Brooklyn.

In his annual report of the work done by the society Mr. Hamilton referred particularly to a raid made on a shop in Brooklyn. In this place, he said, there was found an expense account showing that "three police officials" had been receiving money from the backers of the game.

Charles P. Blaney, counsel for the society, said yesterday that policy was flourishing in Brooklyn and that that borough had become a hotbed of the game.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe declared that the police were doing all in their power to stamp out policy in Brooklyn and that he did not believe there were as many shops in that borough as had been represented.

If Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Blaney had the names of any policemen who were mixed up in grafting operations, Mr. O'Keeffe said, he would be glad to be furnished with them, and would do everything possible to have the men punished.

GEM TRADE BOOMING.

Outlook Is for a New Record In 1907—Panic Talk Doesn't Hurt.

Comparative statistics of precious stone imports at this port show that entries are running strongly for this time of year, with every indication that the record for 1907 will outstrip all previous years.

Last year gems to the value of $40,000,000 were imported, and it now looks as though this year's transactions will approximate at least $45,000,000, and possibly more. In the first quarter of 1906 precious stones of all kinds were entered at New York valued at $9,564,432.44, while the estimated entries for this year's first quarter approximate $10,982,209, a gain of $1,417,867 for the current quarter.

The gem dealers are not troubled by prophesies of panics and general demoralization of business. One of the leading dealers stated yesterday that the diamond trade is the first industry to feel commercial depression, and there wasn't the least sign of it apparent at present.

LOTOS CLUB APPROVES SITE.

Purchase of Fifty-fourth Street Plot Ratified—Officers Elected.

The Lotos Club unanimously ratified last evening the action of its Building Committee in purchasing the site at 110, 112, and 114 West Fifty-seventh Street for its new clubhouse. The members hope to have the new clubhouse ready for occupancy by next June.

Built-to-Your-Measure.

Dressy men appreciate "Arnheim" clothes because they are always correct. Every detail in their construction is carefully studied. We give exceptionally fine value in a dressy double-breasted Prince Albert Coat and Vest at $28, silk lined throughout; Cutaway Frock $23; English Trouserings $7. They are cut and built to your own measurements.

We will send you samples of these goods and fashion illustrations upon request.

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WENDEL UNLIKELY TO OBEY GOVERNOR

May Refuse to Face the Court-martial Because He Resigned His Office,

OR WILL MAINTAIN SILENCE

But Captain's Counsel Will Not Fight Military Action, as They Look for Jerome's Leniency.

When the court-martial appointed by Gov. Hughes to try Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery on the graft charges preferred against him convenes tomorrow night, it is understood that the Captain will either refuse flatly to obey the Governor's order to appear before the court or that he will stand mute and decline to defend himself.

Before the Court of Inquiry, which is a military board constituted with powers similar to the civil Grand Jury, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who appeared as counsel for Capt. Wendel, challenged the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that Wendel had resigned from the Guard and was no longer subject to its discipline. Nevertheless the Court of Inquiry proceeded with the case and returned charges on which the court-martial was constituted to conduct the trial.

Col. Bacon said yesterday that he had only been retained to appear before the Court of Inquiry, and had not heard nor did he expect to hear from his client with relation to the court-martial. Abraham Levy, who appears as attorney for Wendel in the criminal proceedings instituted by District Attorney Jerome, could not be seen. The death of his brother caused him to be absent from his office, and it was said that he would not return for a week.

After raising the point that the Court of Inquiry had no jurisdiction Col. Bacon would not let his client attend the hearings, and the court proceeded without him. Col. Bacon, however, attended all of the hearings.

It was said yesterday that the object of the lawyers for Wendel in proceeding as they did was to give the District Attorney an opportunity to "let Wendel down lightly." If they persisted in fighting the military court all of the evidence would have to be taken, and District Attorney Jerome would have no recourse but to press the case to the limit.

It was said yesterday that Col. Bacon had raised a point in the military proceeding that was practically unassailable. The fact that, before the Court of Inquiry had been convened by the Governor; the application of Wendel for retirement had gone through all of the proper channels, had been approved, and the discharge granted, removed him from the military jurisdiction of the State. Although the offense charged against him constitutes one of the gravest crimes a military officer can commit, yet, after it had been thoroughly investigated by the civil Grand Jury, it proved to be only a misdemeanor.

It was further said that the District Attorney was not entirely sure of a conviction under the indictment, and that it would cost the county a large sum of money to try him. It will likely be a long drawn out action, and a number of witnesses will have to be called to make out the prima facie case. In view of all these circumstances it has been deemed best by Wendel's lawyers to allow the District Attorney to proceed as he chooses.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB ANNEX

House in Fortieth Street May Be Extended—1,000 Members Wanted.

The clubhouse of the Republican Club in Fortieth Street, near Sixth Avenue, may be extended through to Thirty-ninth Street if plans now under consideration are carried out. The club already owns a single lot in Thirty-ninth Street, and President Young said yesterday that if a resident membership of 1,000 could be obtained the addition would probably be built. The present resident membership is about 350.

If the proposed annex is built effort will be made to get the Republican National, State and county organizations to have their headquarters in the new structure.

20,000 WANT WAGE INCREASE.

But Building Excavators Say a Depression in Building Is Coming.

A circular has been sent by the Rockmen and Excavators' Union to all the contractors notifying them of a demand to come for higher wages. Most of the members of the union, of whom there are about 20,000, are employed by members of the Contractors' Protective Association, the members of which make a specialty of excavating for new buildings.

Eugene P. Clark, Secretary of the Contractors' Protective Association, said yesterday: "Last year we had more than we could do in excavating for new buildings. This year practically nothing is being done. There has been overbuilding and hundreds of speculators have gone to the wall."

THEATRE CLOSED AS UNSAFE.

Sanitary Squad Shuts the Old Park—Money Returned for Seats.

The Park Theatre, in Third Avenue, between 129th and 130th Streets, formerly the Olympic, from which many of the Broadway stars were graduated in the

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WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STREETS.

SCHOOL BOARD ACCUSED.

Senator McManus Says That a Book Monopoly Is Being Favored.

Senator McManus and the Board of Education are at war. The Senator has introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that in the case of text books to be used in the elementary schools no contract shall be awarded to any publisher for more than one series of text books on the leading subjects of study, and that when the course of study has been once adopted it shall not be altered until it has been in use for five consecutive years.

At the meeting of the board on Wednesday this report of its By-Laws Committee was adopted:

Your committee is of the opinion that nothing could be worse than to thus stereotype the work in the public schools. To meet the educational needs of a great and growing community like New York City it is necessary constantly to revise and improve the work in the schools, and any legislation that would prevent such revision and improvement would be little short of disastrous.

Senator McManus made this statement yesterday:

"Two publishing houses in this city have a monopoly in contracts for furnishing the textbooks for the public schools; and my bill seeks to break up this monopoly. It is so worded that all contractors have a chance to obtain contracts. It makes the proposition an open market.

"There is something wrong with the system of letting contracts for supplies in the Board of Education. Every six months the board changes its course of study so that new contracts with the publishing houses can be let. I have the facts to prove my assertions."

Senator McManus's charge was denied by Chairman Harrison of the By-laws Committee of the board, who said that no monopoly in the sale of books to the board existed.

ORDERS BOWERY TO BE CLEAN

New Health Department Rules Worry the Lodging Houses.

The Bowery was surprised yesterday when it heard that the Health Department had decreed that "all floors, passages, and stairways must be scrubbed or wet swept at least once a day." It was astonished when it learned that each bed in every lodging house must have clean sheets and clean pillow cases every day. It was astounded when it heard that "stationary baths and shower baths must be supplied with hot and cold water available at any hour of the day or night free of charge."

"And they call this a free country," sneered one lodging house proprietor when he had read the new orders. These reformers will beggar us all. It's no wonder there are anarchists."

Health Commissioner Darlington realized that he was asking a good deal, but declared that the health of the people demanded the new regulations. Besides those mentioned above the revised part of the sanitary code contains these rules:

All lodging houses must be kept in a constant state of cleanliness.

Washrooms must be provided on every floor with adequate facilities, either in the shape of long porcelain troughs or set basins, and they must have waterproof floors and walls, but not of wood or metal.

There must be adequate ventilation at night, and from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon windows of rooms and dormitories must be kept open.

All rooms must be fumigated at least once every two weeks.

Cuspidors must be provided sufficiently.

There are 130 lodging houses in Manhattan and Brooklyn, where the prices for rooms or beds vary from 10 to 25 cents a night. The new orders, it is expected, will cause many of these to increase their prices.

HIS SNORES FOOLED BURGLAR

Dickinson Awoke Quickly When Man Left Room—Valuables Recovered.

By "faking a few snores" Royal Dickinson, a guest at the Hotel Brunswick, 17 East Twenty-seventh Street, caught a burglar yesterday, so he told the police. The prisoner, who was arrested on the strength of Dickinson's story, said he was Edward Herrem. He had been a housemaid in the employ of the hotel, but had

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

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Part Three
Magazine Section

GROVER CLEVELAND, *MAN OF INTEGRITY*

A Tribute in Recognition of the Seventieth Birthday Anniversary of the ex-President.

By **WOODROW WILSON, LL. D.**, President of Princeton University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gratefully appreciate the recognition of my seventieth birthday which you inform me is contemplated. It leads me from the thought of waning years to a bright and cheering realization of the generosity and kindness of the American people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Georgetown, S. C., March 16.

MR. CLEVELAND'S seventieth birthday, which will occur to-morrow, ought to bring him deep satisfaction. He holds a very enviable place in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen, and he has won it by no adventitious means. His moral courage, his integrity, his deep patriotic purpose, his great capacity and achievement in affairs every candid man in the country now recognizes and applauds. He has come since his retirement from the Presidency into an extraordinary popularity, which he took no pains to gain but which is his because he did take pains to deserve it, by temporarily sacrificing it to considerations of duty and honor. The confidence and deep admiration of his fellow-citizens the country over rests upon their recognition of the fact that he did not yield to clamor or temporary opinion in the administration of any of the high offices he has filled, but in every situation did his duty as he saw it, and was willing to abide the consequences. He brought hatred and obloquy upon himself in order to abide by his convictions and keep the country firm in the path which he deemed right, and so won in due time what he had not sought—the applause and affection of the great people he served.

The American people do not willingly misjudge or knowingly do injustice to their public men. Their judgments are in the long run both generous and just; it is the happy circumstance of Mr. Cleveland's life that he has lived to see the "long run," which has corrected judgments for a little while harsh and unfair. Popular opinion was sure to correct itself soon in the case of such a man. Slow, cautious, circumspect men, the mass of the people, the majority even of thoughtful and well-informed men, are tardy in doing justice to; such men have often to wait for the judgment of a subsequent generation to be set right in the general assessment. But bold, downright, straightforward men get their verdict promptly. Politicians seem very slow to learn the lesson, and slower still to comprehend the significance of it, but the American people love nothing so much as candor, energy, and fearless action. They dote upon the bold man whose individuality and energy dominate a situation and threaten timid men with nervous prostration.

Surely by this time we have had abundant proof of this. Our people have the true sporting instinct to an extraordinary degree. They love to see the confused field of politics swept by a striking personality. If they can only believe in the essential soundness and integrity of his character, they would rather have their President aggressive to the point of recklessness than see the prudent calculations of political managers prevail; and they unquestionably esteem Mr. Cleveland more highly than they would otherwise have done because of the imprudent willfulness which they have seen his successor display. They know now that while they love boldness and are weary of time-serving mediocrity, they would feel much safer if boldness were tempered with good judgment and striking leadership planned along wisely calculated lines. A President who insists upon his own way is in any case interesting, but he is most satisfactory and most serviceable when he chooses his way with an old-fashioned conscience with regard to the law and the long consequences.

And so a great many men of both parties have recently longed for the safe courage and thoughtful audacity of a man like Mr. Cleveland. If there be any other man like Mr. Cleveland. The rich variety of our democratic life produces many men of many minds, and it would seem that it produces more individuals than types. Our more striking Presidents have not been typical men. Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln and Cleveland were not types—we should be a stronger nation if they were. Each of these men was individual and unique in his way, differing, no doubt, in greatness, but alike in the striking contrast they presented to the men around them. It is this that makes them difficult to assess. Just because they must be taken as individuals and judged in the sort of isolation that belongs to them, there are no general standards by which to measure them. It is interesting to note that only one of the five that I have named was bred in any formal school of preparation for the task that lay ahead of him, and Jefferson, the only exception, is less singular, less an individual, and more nearly a type than the other four. Each bred himself by a quiet domination of his fortunes and his opportunities.

Mr. Cleveland's moral training consisted in a very definite sense of moral responsibility bred in him from the first in his childhood and youth. His intellectual training he gave himself after his school days, and it was a true instinct that led him to the study and practice of law. In that profession his mind got the definite data of rule and application which it naturally craved—a mind disinclined to theory, very firm and definite in its operation upon facts, intolerant of too great refinement, but admirable in the application of principles, a broad, effective, decisive, comprehending mind, fit always for affairs and action. His training in politics was of the same kind. He was never a member of any political body whose duties were legislative and deliberative; his political duties were always executive, he dealt not so much with programmes as with concrete and tangible conditions, the very stuff of life and occasion. Whether as District Attorney, as Sheriff, as Mayor, as Governor, or as President, his outlook was always upon action, upon the application, the execution of laws and the actual operation of the principles prescribed by law. No doubt he was sometimes too impatient of the difficulties and hesitations and compromises of law-making bodies, never having known in any intimate and personal way the conditions which limit their efficiency and hamper their action, buit it was the wholesome impatience of the practical man in a workday world, where things must be done, and ought to be done handsomely, difficulties or no difficulties. He gave tonic counsel, and stimulated even when he irritated.

Moreover, in everything he uttered there was striking, fearless candor, such a sturdy manliness, so refreshing an impression of a man who went straight for his mark and made no timid calculations of self-interest, that he quite inevitably caught the eye and fancy of the country, and for the first time in thirty years supplied the Democratic Party with a Presidential candidate with whom it could decisively win. The country desired a change of party in the administration of its affairs, as it had proved in 1879 by its choice of Mr. Tilden, but it desired this particular Democratic man a little more than it desired the Democratic Party; and it desired him unquestionably because he seemed likely to bring into National politics the same refreshing qualities he had brought into local politics at Buffalo and at Albany.

Mr. Cleveland's two terms of office as President, separated by Mr. Harrison's single term, fell within a period of singular doubts and mutations in our politics (1885-1897,) when the

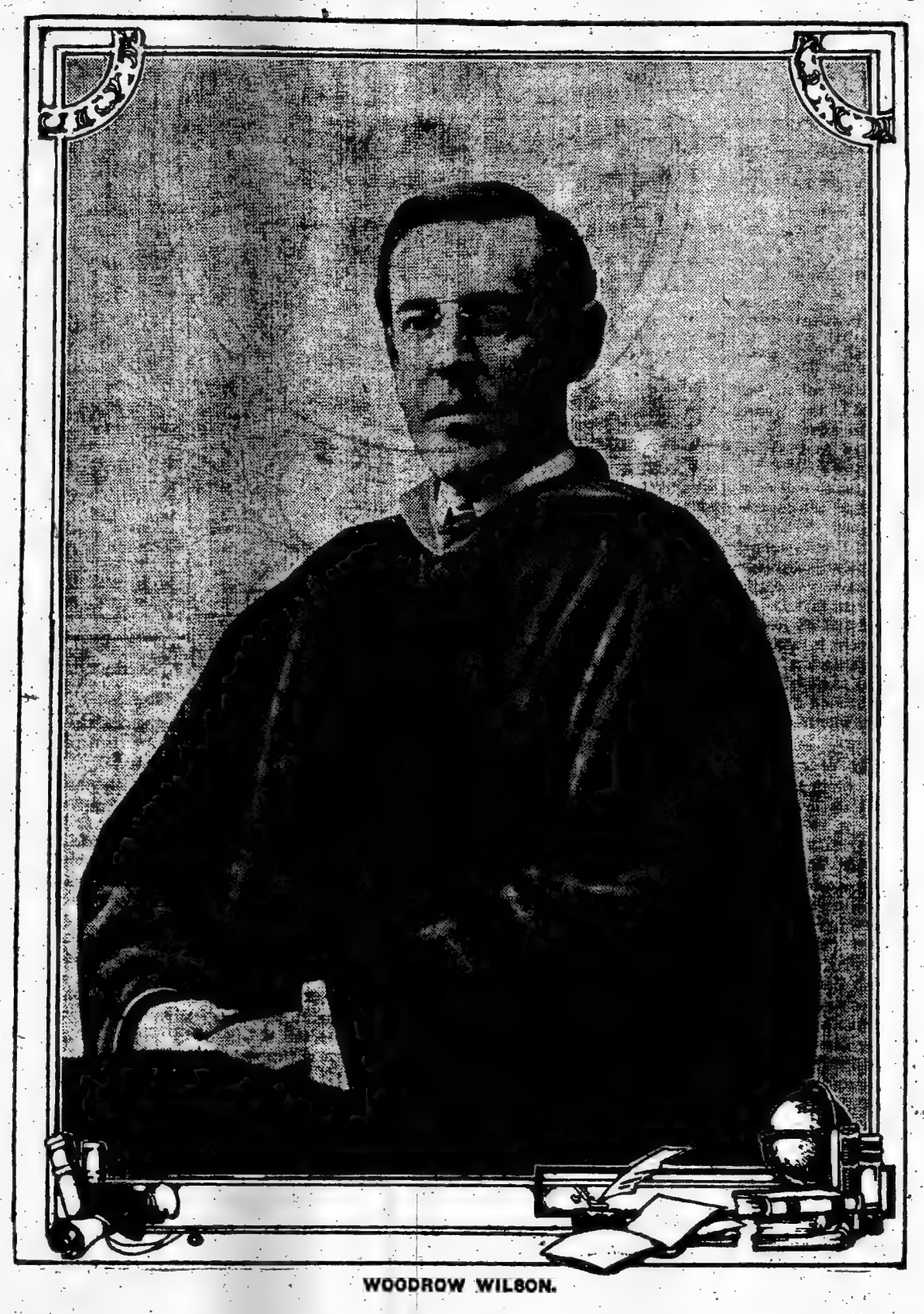

WOODROW WILSON.

definite lines which had separated our parties in the days of the civil war and in the troubled years of reconstruction which followed were breaking away and becoming obscure, and both parties were shifting their accustomed ground in the face of new circumstances and new problems. Economic questions were uppermost; the material development of the country, which has reached such astounding proportions in the last decade, was making apace. Questions of capital and labor and of currency, which were old enough in essence, were assuming new forms and new dimensions under the influence of the rapid development of manufactures and of the mining industries, and rapid changes in the supply of the precious metals; and politicians were manoeuvring for advantageous position in the struggle for votes, rather than for any consistent or intelligent interpretation of the principles for which their respective parties had been thought to stand. In the midst of the shifting scene Mr. Cleveland presently came to seem the only fixed point. He alone stood firm and gave definite utterance to principles intelligible to all. "Courage, directness, good sense, public spirit, as if without thought of consequences either to himself or to his party, made him at once a man whom all the country marked" as a point in its affairs which did not shift or change.

He was a man of strong party convictions; he believed, as all practical men must, that party organizations are an indispensable means of action and control in the politics of a self-governing democratic people; more than that, he saw, as all thoughtful men see, that party is more than a means for organizing victory at the polls—that it is a means, a vital means, of uniting men of the same views and temper in affairs for the accomplishment of common ends, an indispensable means of subordinating varieties of individual opinion to the pursuit of common principles and large objects of policy. He never pretended to be independent of party, always avowed himself a party man, and sought to work his purposes out through those who were of the same political faith and affiliation as he. But he had stronger and more definite party prepossessions, it turned out, than many of his fellow-partisans; while he sat still they had changed; they grew more and more restive under his leadership, more and more chafed under his stubborn insistence on the views with which he had set out; more and more resented his efforts to keep legislation to the paths of his preference, and by the end of his second term were ready to break with him altogether. He seemed at last a man without a party.

It was said that he insisted on his own views without tact, that he ruthlessly wounded the sensibilities of his fellow-Democrats in the House and Senate, at one time trying to manage them and at another refusing to parley with them at all. But such charges and irritations were but symptoms of the deep differences within the Democratic ranks, which his unpliant firmness brought to sharp revelation. The same ferment and disorder, as if of disruption, were becoming evident in the Republican Party as well as in the Democratic. It was one of the almost chance happenings of politics that as the Presidential campaign of 1896 approached, the Republican Party did not espouse the policy of the free coinage of silver instead of the Democrats; it was hardly more than the inborn instinct of opposition between the two parties that prevented both of them from espousing it. The one was as willing as the other to play to the supposed popular wish in the matter, regardless of well-grounded principles of finance, and only its long-practiced discipline and habit of union, the discipline and habit of a party trained to the exercise of power, prevented the Republican Party from falling to pieces in factions. Mr. Cleveland consented to be left by a party which had shifted from the immemorial ground of Democratic principle and practice in matters of finance.

His isolation led to the painful results which always follow such breaches. He retired from office amid a storm of obloquy and misrepresentation; but time has brought about its healing and its revenges. The misrepresentation has not cleared entirely away; it could not in a single generation, when once such fires of passionate feeling had been kindled, but it is no longer a mist in the eye of the people. Their old admiration for the man, their old confidence in his utter honesty and integrity, their love for his downright utterances and clear sense of right, their belief in his homely wisdom, have returned with an added force and enthusiasm, because of their consciousness of the deep injustice they had for a while done him in their own misinformed thought. He is hailed wherever he goes with as eager a welcome and with a keen zest for what he has to say as is the more piquant Chief Magistrate himself.

The position he now enjoys in the estimation of the country is evidenced in a very significant way by the confidence everywhere felt that his trusteeship of the controlling shares of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and his Presidency of the association recently formed of the chief administrative officers of the greater life insurance companies will clear the management of those companies of questionable practices, and that the interests of the policy holders will be conscientiously looked after and the use of insurance funds carefully safeguarded. What Mr. Cleveland brings to the management of such matters is old-fashioned simple honesty and the administration of all fiduciary business by men who do not seek to line their own pockets; and that, the country feels, is the only effective cure for the abominable abuses it has seen brought to light in these last extraordinary years of revelation. Business ability and clear-eyed integrity are his invaluable contribution to steadying the nerves and restoring the confidence of the country.

Whatever may be Mr. Cleveland's own reflections on his seventieth birthday, his countrymen are entitled to feel a deep pride in what such an anniversary brings to light, the ultimate triumph of character and principle, of native ability without adventitious aid, in a free Republic. We are not hopelessly sophisticated when a man such as this can become our chief citizen. Wealth is not everything when wealth without his aid and correction would fall into hopeless disrepute. Fame still sits serene in her temple, and crowns only those with a stainless crown who come to her with a pure heart and clean hands. The Nation still assesses its public men by moral standards as old as the human conscience, and will not be deceived by any charlatan.

-:- -:- *MR. HENNESSY ON THE GRAND OPERA WAR* -:- -:-

"I SEE by the pa-apers," said Mr. Hennessy, "that discor-rd reigns in gr-rand op'ry."

"Tell me what has happened an' I'll tell ye all about it," volunteered Mr. Dooley.

"Mar-rtin, be quiet," said Mr. Hennessy, severely. "Ye must raymimber that 'tis Satur-rday night. Tind to business. Ivery Satur-rday night 'tis your dooty to carry joy to th' thirsty, while I waft mesilf into print on me iligant new lithry wings. Go ahead now. Fill Hogan's glass. With a little more pr-ractice ye'll soon be able not to talk."

Mr. Dooley was silent.

"It's this way, Mar-rtin. Just at the time whin Caroozo, Hinnery Conried's star tinner, was doin' betther an' betther in his unekaled stunt of holdin' people spellbound at $5 a spell, along comes a little snipe of a dago called Bonci, 'Pr-ronounce me name Banshee,' he says to the astonished ray-porthers. An' thin he settles down at Hammerstein's new Victhoria in West Thirty-fourt' Street an' pr-roceeds without notice to sing like a nightingale.

"Herr Conried, followed by his staff, dashes down to the cor-rner of Thirty-fourt' Street an' Br-roadway, puts his ear to the ground, an' turns th' color iv a leberwurst. For Banshee was singin' most enthrancingly to th' aforesaid that his hear-rt was in a fr-r-right-ful state down low to whichever prima donny was wor-rkin' for Oscar that day, an' ivery lady passerby was bur-rstin' into tears iv joy an' swearin' they'd never go home any more unless their husbands lear-rned to sing to thim like that at meals.

"Conried turned to a minion. 'Go around to Hammerstein's,' he sez, 'an' sidle in th' back dure in the most unassumin' way ye know, find Banshee, an' tell him to dr-rop round to see me. Say I have something most partic'lar for his ear. An' be sure to mintion,' he sez, 'that 'tis not me fist,' he sez.

"An' little Banshee rayceives the missage, an' nixt day, afther singin' at the matanay, he tr-rots round obaydiantly to see Conried at th' Methropol'tan Op'ry House.

"'Banshee,' says Conried, 'I hear ye git eight thousand dollars a night for singin' to Hammerstein on an onfashionable west side sthreet. I'll give ye tin thousand dollars an' sixty cints a note—I mean a night—if ye'll sing to me on Br-roadway.' 'no spikka da englis,' says Banshee, trilling with alarm. 'Of coorse ye don't,' says Conried, 'I wouldn't pay ye more than two dollars a day if ye did. Scarcely anybody at me theayter speaks English ixciptin' th' audience, an' they pay dearly for it, Hivin knows. 'No spikka da Yank,' protests Banshee, with little staccato notes iv imbarrassment. 'Ha! I like yure voice,' says Herr Conried. 'Do ye like me face? Good. Dr-rop into me inner sanctum an' sign a few conthracks befoor th' daylight fades.' 'No onderstan'!' shrieks Banshee. 'Thin ye're just the man for signin' conthracks,' sez Conried. 'Shtep in, an' afterwards I will buy ye a beer. This way, Banshee.'

"An' Banshee, catchin' th' wor-rd beer, which he had heard now and thin at Hammerstein's, shteps in an' signs a conthrack readin' this way:

"'I, Alixander th' Banshee, do hereby agr-ree to sing incissantly for the nixt five years, four nights a week, rain or shine, to Misther Hinnery Conried, he to pay me tin thousand dollars ivery time I sing, I to pay him twinty thousand ivery time I don't; me to forfeit to said Hinnery Conried one hundred thousand dollars if I sing for Oscar Hammerstein, who runs th' minsthrels in Thirty-fourt' Street an' calls thim Gr-rand Op'ry; me to forfeit likewise to said Conried sixty thousand dollars if I iver spake to said Hammerstein, an' thir-rty thousand if he iver spakes to me, an' an amount bitween twinty-eight cints an' one hundred thousand dollars, said sum to be datermined by said Conried, if I do or do not do anythin' hereinbefore spicified.'

"An' thin Banshee signs another conthrack bindin' himself to forfeit one hundred thousand dollars if he does what he sez he'll do in the first conthrack. An' thin Conried gits a sudden fit of chokin', an' thin he treats Banshee to a Würsburger, an' sinds him on his way back to th' Manhattan Op'ry House, where he is scheduled to make love to Melba that avenin'.

"Whin Banshee walks in the dure Oscar Hammerstein tur-rns to him with suspicion in his Ger-rman eye.

"'Bansh, where have ye been?' he asks, in th' Italian that ivery German understands.

"'To see yer frind Conried,' answers Banshee.

"Hammerstein an' all his minions at once stop wor-rkin'.

"'Did ye sign anything at Conried's?' asks Hammerstein, nervously fingerin' an axe.

"'Sure,' chirrups Banshee.

"'Was it a small body iv print intirely surrounded by lawyers?' asks Oscar, runnin' his finger lightly along the idge iv th' axe.

"'The same,' seb little Banshee. 'A most lovely dockymint. Red seals an' wide margin an' ivverything rigardless. I do love typewritten dockymints. Whiniver I see one I sign it.

"At this point a minion delikitly raymoved th' axe from Hammerstein's hand an' threw it down a coal scuttle. Hammerstein felt round f'r Banshee's throat for a while, but he couldn't see clearly, so he threw hisself into a chair an' called a minion.

"'Git me th' last batch of Banshee conthracks,' he sez wearily.

"The minion shtaggered in with thim.

"'Banshee,' sez Haminerstein imprissively, 'do ye raymimber this dockymint whereby ye agr-reed yisterday to sing for me exclusively for the nixt five years?'

"'Yis, Oscario,' answers Banshee, 'an' to-day I agr-reed to do th' same f'r Conried.'

"'Banshee,' sez Hammerstein, 'do ye raymimber signin' this sicond dockymint, statin' that afther ye had no voice left ye would sairve a life sentence at me Victhoria Theatre as a silver-voiced tinner?'

"'I do,' answers Banshee. 'That one was a neat little dockymint with a shplendid gr-reen seal.'

"'An' do ye raymimber signin' this one,' continues Hammerstein, flourishin' a thir-rd dockymint. Listen: "I, Alixander th' Banshee, agr-ree to forfeit one hundred thousand dollars an' th' rubber heels I use whin makin' love to Melba if I spake, bandy wor-rds, par-rley, or otherwise hold converse with Hinnery Conried, who runs th' Ger-rman band on Br-roadway an' calls it grand op'ry, th' same to be share an' share alike, whereby an' thereunto appertainin', to all whom it may consarn, greeting." Do ye raymimber?'

"'Yis, Oscario,' sez Banshee, 'I signed that dockymint because it was tied with such iligant pink ribbons.'

"'Banshee!' yells Hammerstein, searchin' wildly f'r th' axe, 'what in th' divil's name do ye think conthracks ar-re? Rigistered letter rayceipts? Promises of marr-'ge? Autograph albums? Or what?'

"An' he bounced round in such a dasthrum iv fury an' made such a thorough sear-rch f'r th' axe that Banshee began to understand what th' trouble was. His kind hear-rt was turrbly upset an' he offered to compromise by singin' at a p'int half way between Hammerstein's an' Conried's—namely, at Thirty-fourt' Street an' Broadway, at rayjooced rates, for th' nixt sivinteen years. But Oscar was adamant.

"'At th' Manhattan Op'ry House or nowhere!' he sez. Thin he prisses a button an' th' room fills with lawyers.

"'Him!' sez Oscar, pointing out Banshee.

"'Ay, ay, Sir,' sez the lawyers.

"'An' th' nixt night th' openin' chorus at th' Manhattan hides behind a mountain range, an' whin Banshee appears r-rushes out with blood-cur-rdlin' yells an' flands him a habeas corpus. This unsittles him a bit. But whin Melba slaps him with a mandamus he is visibly afflicted.

"'Niver mind," sez counsel for Conried, disguised as a chorus girl. 'I shall set both pa-apers aside, one on a technicality, th' other in a waste basket.' Thin th' leader of th' orchistry beckons Banshee into th' timptin' limelight an' hands him a nisi prius on th 'ind iv his baton. Thin two holl prosequis comes to Banshee in a bouquet an' seriously disquiet him.

"'Ye're sairved with pa-apers!' yells Hammerstein's counsel.

"'I'm not,' sez Banshee.

"'Ye ar-re that,' sez Hammerstein.

"'Ye have no right to quistion th' witness's sthory,' objicts Conried's counsel. Th' objiction is sustained. Banshee star-rts to sing some more. 'Just a moment, let me read Misther Conried's di'ry as a schoolboy,' sez counsel for Hammerstein. 'Not on yure life!' scr-reams Conried fr'm th' wings. Banshee stops his song. 'Go on!' yells counsel f'r Hammerstein. 'If he sings another note I shall r-read a hypothetical quistion which I mimorized yist'rday,' sez counsel for Conried. 'Don't sing!' yells iverybody in th' house to Banshee. 'Ye can't innyway,' sez a new lawyer, jumpin' out of a stage box. 'An' who may ye be?' sez th' other lawyers. 'I'm counsel f'r Ricordi & Co. of It'ly,' sez the newcomer. 'They owns this op'ry. Nobody can give it in this counthry ixcipt Frank Daniels. Ye're all arristed.' An' th' cur-rtain discinds on a disgr-raceful scene iv legal tur-rmoil."

"An' there ye ar-re, Mar-rtin Dooley. That's moder-rn grand op'ry. Hammerstein pullin' Conried's hair, an' Conried pullin' Banshee's, an' Ricordi & Co. pullin' Hammerstein's, an' Conried disengagin' one hand an' pullin' Ricordi & Co.'s, an' th' Methropolitan Directhors pullin' Salome's, an' Conried disentanglin' one fut an' kickin' th' Methropolitan Directhors. Give me th' old-time grand op'ry. That was just what it claimed to be—namely, melody. But look at moder-rn grand op'ry!"

"What does moder-rn gr-rand op'ry claim to be?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"Mar-rmony," said Mr. Hennessy.

Women at Odds over Suffrage Question

Advocates of the Ballot for Women Are Bitterly Fought by a League in Opposition.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

PHOTO. BY SARONY

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder.

Mrs. Elihu Root.

AT the same time that the "Suffragettes" of England, clamoring at the gates of the Houses of Parliament for permission to present their petition to their country's legislators, found the way barred by soldiers with fixed bayonets and a double cordon of police, the advocates of woman suffrage in the State of New York, who appeared at the State Capitol at Albany to formulate their demands, found the portals of the legislative halls swung wide open to welcome them. Not a soldier or a policeman was there to protect the male voter from interference at the hands of ambitious womankind. But once inside, however, the woman suffragists found an opposition more formidable than any their sisters in England had encountered. Arrayed against them they found women, fully prepared to combat with argument—the more telling because it was strictly from the woman's point of view—their every contention in favor of the granting of woman suffrage.

These women opponents belong to the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women, which numbers among its members Mrs. Lyman Abbott, who is the President; Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Herbert Livingston Satterlee, Miss Ida Tarbell, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, Dr. Emma E. Walker, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Emil Kuechling, Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, and others prominent in New York.

Ever since, over fifty years ago, the first woman's convention met at Seneca Falls much has been heard on every hand about woman suffrage. Its advocates are a compact and active body; over and over again they have brought their demands before the various State Legislatures of this country; under the leadership of able women, like Susan B. Anthony and others, they have commanded attention by their repeated and determined endeavors to obtain what they believe to be the rights of their sex. But of the opposition to woman suffrage among women little is known. It is now coming to the fore armed with a determination fully as great as that of its rivals, the advocates of woman suffrage. Whereas the suffragists state the exact numbers of women who belong to their organization and hold their views, the anti-suffragists maintain that they represent the enormous majority of women who will not mix in politics or express opinions—the "silent woman," who outnumbers by millions those who are contending for the extension of the right to vote to the women of the United States.

Two Bills Before Legislature.

This year the advocates of woman suffrage have two bills before the State Legislature. One provides for the right of women who own property to vote at special tax elections in cities of the third class. As the Legislature has already granted such cities the power to amend their charters, to grant women this privilege, the measure is looked upon by the opponents as merely an entering wedge to provide for the extension of full suffrage to women.

The other measure is a concurrent resolution which goes the whole way and provides for the striking of the word "male" from Section 1, Article II., of the State Constitution, which deals with the qualifications of voters. This resolution, if passed by both houses and favorably acted upon when put to the referendum at two consecutive general elections, would accomplish at one stroke all that the advocates of woman suffrage have been contending for during more than half a century.

Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany, herself a taxpayer, but nevertheless a pillar in the anti-suffrage society, was one of the speakers at the hearing before the Cities Committee of the Senate. In a calm and dispassionate manner peculiarly her own Mrs. Crannell had piled fact upon fact to back up her contention that to give the ballot to women would add immensely to the already perplexing problem of getting political questions intelligently solved at the polls.

"What!" exclaimed Senator Raines, who had introduced the bill. "You don't mean to tell us that women who have shown themselves capable of sifting this question as thoroughly as, for instance, your address here shows that you have, could not be trusted to exercise their suffrage intelligently?"

"No," Mrs. Crannell replied. "On the contrary, I believe that probably all the women in this room, whether they be in favor of woman suffrage or opposed to it, would vote intelligently. But what about the 3,000,000 negro women of the South who would be given the ballot if this proposition should be carried to its logical conclusion? And what about the 60,000 unfortunate women in New York City alone? Could they be equally trusted to exercise that power conscientiously and with intelligence?"

At the hearing before the Judiciary Committees on the proposed constitutional amendment Mrs. Emil Kuechling, who read the official paper for the opposition, presented the articles of faith of the anti-suffragists as follows:

We believe that the woman's non-partisan attitude gives her the opportunity for influence in the community which the suffrage would divert and curtail.

We believe that intelligence and integrity of character are more potent factors in governing woman's wages than the ballot would be.

We believe that more enduring good can be accomplished by training and molding a child's nature than by voting on the tariff, civil service reform, railroad monopoly, or any other State issue.

We believe it to be a great wrong to impose upon woman political duties which the majority do not want, and the faithful discharge of which would prove a needless and useless burden.

At the first woman's convention, held in Seneca Falls in 1848, the women who banded together to advocate the granting of the suffrage to their sex were also advocating many other things which the majority of women had deeply at heart. At that time the laws of the State of New York forbade a married woman to hold one dollar's worth of property, or possess her own child, or expend her own wages except with the consent of her husband. For many years women had felt an inward rebellion against the gross injustice of laws that brought about such a condition of inferiority. And therefore they rallied enthusiastically around Susan B. Anthony and the others who advocated "women's rights."

Progress of Fifty Years.

Over fifty years later, when Miss Anthony died, the obnoxious laws mentioned above had been repealed. Woman had fought her way to a commercial, professional, and educational equality with man. But, as for woman suffrage, Miss Anthony lived to see only four small Western States grant it, the total population of which is exceeded by the population of each of the Cities of New York, Chicago, and Boston. Commenting on Miss Anthony's death, and the point to which women had advanced during her long lifetime of endeavor, one thousand editorials all over the country declared that, in so far as the suffrage was concerned, Miss Anthony had failed to convert women to her way of thinking.

The greatest strength of the woman's suffrage movement lies in its organization. Its compactness and efficiency are due, according to some, to the fact that, so few women being members of the organization, it is not an unwieldy body. The system of organization is that of wheels within wheels. There are local committees, State committees, and National committees.

At the most recent convention of woman suffragists at Chicago it was decided that the time had come to change the methods of work in order to meet changing conditions. At this convention it was decided to organize every primary district in every city in every State in the Union, in order that thereby some of the strenuous measures of the English "suffragettes" might be adopted for getting at the men voters in the primaries on election days.

The proceedings at all woman suffrage conventions have been widely reported and the progress made at each discussed until exaggerated ideas of the magnitude of the woman suffrage movement have been formed in the minds of many people. It behooves such people to bear in mind what a small minority of women are really making all this stir. Taking the State of New York as an instance, the State woman suffrage organization comprises 10,000 members, out of a total female population of over 4,000,000.

And it is these 4,000,000 that the anti-suffragists of New York claim to represent. They maintain that the views of the woman suffragists are not the views of the average woman. All women, say the suffragists, want the right to vote. This assertion the anti-suffragists flatly contradict.

The New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women was formed on the 8th of April, 1895, at the residence of the late Abram S. Hewitt, at 4 Lexington Avenue. Its aim was "to educate and stimulate public opinion in an opposition, based upon intelligent conviction, to the granting of the right to vote to the women of the United States." Its hope was to prove conclusively that the majority of women neither sought nor desired the suffrage.

The work of the association is largely done by the distribution of printed matter to public libraries, the press, private individuals, and members of legislative bodies. Last year 37,280 pamphlets were thus given out.

From the very beginning the anti-suffragists decided not to oppose woman suffrage by adopting the same tactics as its advocates adopt. They had no desire to initiate a system of public debating with its accompanying element of personal antagonism. The members felt that their organization was not such as to warrant maintaining public speakers, and it was therefore decided that there should be no public appearances except when circumstances seemed to warrant impressing the existence of the association on the public mind.

"Thus at no time during its existence," says the last report of the association, "has the association allowed itself to be dragged into the arena of public debate, and we are satisfied that our eleven years of quiet and conservative work have not alone crystallized the conviction in our own State of the undesirability of woman suffrage, but have impressed the entire country."

Lately, in various parts of the country, there have been happenings calculated to cheer the hearts of the anti-suffragists. After a determined effort to obtain woman suffrage in Oregon, its partisans were recently overwhelmingly defeated.

Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Vermont have all shown unequivocally within the last year, as they have repeatedly before, that they do not desire the suffrage to be extended to women. In Minneapolis only 377 women voted last Fall on a school proposition, whereas in 1904 1,601 voted, which seems to show a decline of interest among the women of that city in the suffrage. Only 500 women voted in Chicago for School Trustees, which means one woman voter to 520 men.

In Vermont The Burlington News commented on the recent defeat of a municipal woman suffrage bill with these words: "The curtain fell on the biennial farce of woman suffrage yesterday."

The advocates of woman suffrage recently met with defeat in Austria, where the Minister of the Interior said that "he doubted the advisability of the step at the present stage of the political evolution of Austria."

In Australia, where women have been voting for a number of years, the Legislative Council of Victoria has voted down for the fourteenth time the proposal to confer the right of Parliamentary suffrage on the women. And, to return to our own country, in Colorado, where women have even sat in the legislative halls, it is said that a feeling prevails that no woman will ever be nominated again for a legislative office. One Western newspaper says: "Colorado men would not talk like this if Colorado women were satisfied with the results of suffrage, and using to the utmost the privilege of taking part in political life. The fact seems to be that, after the novelty of woman suffrage wore off, a large proportion of the women ceased to avail themselves of it. The wives and mothers were not willing to disregard duties which they considered more important for the sake of mixing in the game of politics."

Faithful to their policy of not engaging in public debates with the woman suffragists, the anti-suffragists give the public only one chance to hear their views—namely, in legislative halls on what are termed "field days for women" by the newspapers. On such occasions the women arguing on both sides of the question present a most attractive appearance. The old days, when a gaunt, masculine, and forbidding appearance seemed to fit the woman with thoughts, have long since passed; the old-time "war horse" of woman suffrage has disappeared. She has yielded to modern opinion in the matter of clothes, and presents herself in the halls of legislation in as pleasing an array as possible. And the effect on the men, it seems, is most beneficial. Members have begun to drop into the Capitol with little boutonnières peeping from their buttonholes, and some have even been seen furtively wearing patent leather shoes. Yet these are the same Solons who, at the mention of bills concerning woman suffrage, promptly hid behind their newspapers, or resigned themselves to the inevitable by closing their eyes in an afternoon siesta.

This change among the advocates of woman suffrage is one of the things that alarm the anti-suffragists most seriously. Coupled with the other alterations in the suffragist plan of campaign it has prompted the statement that "when the agitation for woman suffrage first began to command public attention the outlook for its success was far less a matter of apprehension than it is to-day. No one now appearing on the scene for the first time would dream of the methods and extreme views of the early suffragists. The conventions held to-day are characterized by the discussion of general subjects, and the calmness with which they are conducted commends the underlying principle to the unthinking, who forget that the very idea of woman suffrage is antagonistic to the fundamental principle upon which a democratic government is founded."

Hence the forces of anti-suffrage have come out this year more determined than ever to do battle against their ambitious sisters. To emphasize what kind of women the latter are, one anti-suffragist called attention to the fact that at the time when Hughes was running for Governor a mock vote was taken among advocates of woman suffrage, with the result that they all voted for Socialism. Against Mrs. Craigie the leader of the woman suffrage cause at Albany, are arrayed Mrs. George Douglas Miller of Albany and other prominent and determined members of the association opposed to woman suffrage. At the hearing on Feb. 4 on the bill to allow women in third-class cities to vote on questions of appropriations, nine women, led by Mrs. Craigie, who appeared in favor of the bill, found themselves opposed to Mrs. Miller and no less than sixty-one anti-suffragists, who read a number of carefully prepared papers against the passing of the bill in question. Against The Woman's Journal of Boston, which for years has pleaded the woman suffrage cause eloquently, stands The Remonstrance, also a Bostonian, firm for the cause of the anti-suffragists. And to every step taken by the compact and active organization of woman suffragists the anti-suffragists present an opposition so determined and unyielding as to invest with all the strength of truth their assertion that they represent the vast majority of American women.

New Field For Woman's Work

Opportunity for Improvement in the Laundry Systems Now in Vogue That Offers Fine Chance for Profit with a Small Beginning.

ONE splendid field for woman's work is the simple, ordinary, and extremely necessary work of the laundry, which is connected in the minds of the unthinking with drudgery, menial occupation, and "the taking in of washing." Those defects exist only in the mind. The work of laundering can be as dainty and as aesthetic as painting on china. It could even be done in a studio, and it is work always necessary and done worse at present and at greater cost than any other branch of needful labor.

There is always the story of complaint at Summer resorts and at home not only of poor work but of an absolute lack of even half-way decent laundry women. Our public laundries are notoriously bad; so much so that a famous Italian tenor landed at the Custom House in New York recently carrying with him over a hundred ready-laundered shirts, which he had brought with him for the reason that he could not get them done properly, "without the shine," as he said, anywhere but at home. For there is the same trouble abroad just at present as in America. In England the climate is bad for drying, and for years bushels of laundry have gone over to Paris every week. And in Paris, which until recently has held the record as the queen of laundering, machine-methods have come in and a great deal of the rough laundering is sent to England. Prices for this work remain ruinously high in the French capital, and, although fine laces and garments are turned out in beautiful style when they are paid for as at the cleaners, the general laundering of clothes does not seem to be understood even there.

The world needs a new laundry system, a system that will go back to the old hand-methods of washing, with plenty of sun and grass as a bleaching process rather than acids. London lacks climate, Paris lacks water, and America has no time, hence our defective laundry system. The yellowish tinge which annoys us in the work sent home from our city laundries is the result of the indoor steam drying rooms. Laundry work, like everything else, must now be done in a hurry, and this necessitates drying in heated rooms built for the purpose, but imperfect in operation.

Our American hotels are in this way able to return in the evening clothes that are sent in, soiled, before nine the same morning. They are delivered in boxes with colored tissue paper in their folds, but they are about half washed so far as thoroughness is concerned. The native laundry is ruinous to clothes, the mangling methods tearing lace and fine materials, the acid rotting the clothes sometimes in two washings. This is called "doing them up." We all know what table linen and towels become in a few weeks' laundry experience. There may be good laundries, but no one can assert that they are plentiful. The French laundries in America charge prices that few persons can afford to pay.

Laundries are plentiful enough, but, as a rule, the proprietors, both women and men, are lacking in intelligence and have no ambition to differ in the least from the ordinary level in the quality of their work. The task of calling for clothes and returning them properly sorted and charged for seems to be the extent of the system and the present limit of laundry achievement. In this as in other branches of work the cry is for more intelligence and competition that would mean something toward elevating the standards of work.

Don't think that this is a proposition that our ambitious girl workers should take in washing—much as they take in typewriting without knowing how it is done properly—but that they should make a study of the work, and when fitted to do so, should take it up as a business, employing competent help and giving their attention to seeing that one of the most interesting and beautiful processes is properly and daintily done.

There is a college of note in America where in the domestic curriculum there is a school for laundry work. The chemical process is explained, the delicate handling of fine fabrics, the graceful folding of garments, the entire work idealized and made charming as an occupation when it is brought to such artistic perfection. There is also a home for working women in the vicinity of one of the larger cities where there is a school for laundry work in which, however, it is difficult to interest the inmates.

The laundry has the blight of menial labor upon it, and until intelligent young women take up the idea and see what there is in it as a money-making enterprise it will remain as it is, a neglected and wretchedly done branch of domestic labor. If intelligent American women would only interest themselves in this laundry matter, make a fad of it, not only in regard to demanding good work in this respect as in others, rather than submitting to the present state of things, but also considering it as a vocation for women instead of the eternal manicuring and stenography offices that are now the only establishments that girls think of setting up.

The great difficulty is to eliminate the idea that laundry work is a menial occupation. This calls for intelligence and considerable daring. Once the idea was established that a laundry was a pleasant and profitable occupation girls would throng to the work. A graduate at one of the large universities last year astonished her associates with a paper on this very subject. She stated that she and two other girls had tried the plan at a Summer resort during a vacation. In a tiny cottage they established themselves and sent out cards to the hotels, having secured in advance the patronage of one. They aestheticized the work by having dainty denim bags, a different color for each customer, and collections and returns were made each day. Special lines of work were done each day of the week. Monday for bed linen, Tuesday for table linen, and so on, thus insuring the proper sorting and keeping apart of the various articles, the contrary being the bane of the usual laundry plan.

Such work could be begun by the employment of one competent colored laundress brought from the South, where washing and ironing is done better than in any other part of the country. It could be gradually enlarged by additional help. But before taking up such a work the young women interested would have to grasp the eternal truth that all work done perfectly is artistic and beautiful, and that work so useful and necessary as this could be brought to a degree of perfection in this laundryless age that would soon make it famous the world over.

Some Foibles of the Gentler Sex

THE up-to-date girl now has her individual telephone in her room, connected with the general house phone. It is on a flexible tube matching the colors of the furnishing, and may be used at the desk, the dressing table, or even in bed, if my lady wishes a chat with a friend early in the morning or after she has retired for the night.

Decorators and designers are now struggling to aestheticize telephone machines for private houses, just as they have struggled for years to beautify electric light fixtures. They have accomplished wonderful results in the way of concealing and shading the electric bulbs beneath fruit and flower designs cunningly arranged for wall and table use.

The telephone presents greater difficulties, as the receiver, to be convenient, must be detachable. A new art design has completed a telephone in appearance like bronze, provided with candle sconces and a bookrest.

Beneath it there is a step upon which the person using the telephone stands or rests the foot while conversing. The telephone when not in use resembles an antique shrine and prie-dieu that might have been taken from some old cathedral.

A great many of the Paris and London fashions never reach us owing to the differences between life in the foreign capitals and that of our cities. Hansoms and fiacres are so universally used by women shopping and visiting abroad that much daintier dressing is permissible than here where the street cars are generally used to the detriment of all but the most substantial clothing.

Could we have a cheaper cab system in New York, it would not only add to the convenience of life generally, but it would give us a chance to attain through brighter and fluffier dressing for womankind, that air of "brilliancy" which we associate with the foreign capitals, and which when analyzed is largely traceable to the general use of cabs and the niceties of costume which the habit invites and fosters.

The advantages which men have had over women in the ease with which they can dress, and the small expense upon which they can make a good appearance for a season, are very probably among the reasons why they are able to accomplish such real successes, while women at best seem only to fritter with business and with the professions. Take the item of a hat alone. A man usually decides upon and buys a new hat within ten minutes at the utmost, while a woman frequently spends hours trying on different shapes and colors, observing it at different angles and elevations, often unable to make up her mind at all as to which piece of headgear she prefers.

This is not, as man might suppose, a matter of foolishness or vanity. The style of a woman's hat, its color and general suitability to her face and form, are all matters of the greatest importance, frequently affecting her social advancement and fortunes generally. With a man, as some poet once remarked, a hat is but a lid.

Even after the hat is decided on, there is a vast difference in the adjustment. A man claps his hat on his head without much thought and rarely with a look in a mirror. A woman must adjust her hat with the greatest care and fasten it securely. If it tilts too much to one side or the other, or forward or back, it mars her appearance to an extent that may decide the destinies of her day. If her hair is not properly fastened beneath it so as to maintain a certain poise of the hat brim above the face, it slumps or settles down after an hour or two of travel or wind, absolutely destroying the smart look which every woman strives for in these days.

Is it any wonder that women carry their popular little vanity bags and mirrors about with them? The woman who disdains these small aids never looks what she may be as to brains and a high-thought attitude toward life; she simply appears dowdy, and neither men nor women question why.

The age of over-furnishing is dying the death, and even in flats, those inveterate gim-crackeries, as Howells christens them, the hideous era of decorative art seems to be at an end. One sees vistas of delightfully clear mantel spaces, with one or two candles in sticks bereft of architecture, a bit of good china or bronze, and the effect is restful and pretty.

YOUNG AMERICA IN THE WHITE HOUSE

"Algonquin" the Calico pony is the greatest favorite

(Copyright, 1907, by Frances B. Johnston.)

Archie holds a confidential conference with a comrade in arms.

(Copyright, 1907, by Frances B. Johnston.)

Archie & Quentin reported for inspection & roll-call standing gravely in line with their tall friends.

(Copyright, 1907, by Frances B. Johnston.)

Archie and Quentin Roosevelt Bound to be "Just Boys," in Spite of the Unhappy Fate Which Makes Them the President's Sons.

THE White House, beautiful at all times in its simple dignity, has at night a new and mysterious charm which even sunshine and blue skies cannot give. By midnight, usually, all lights are out, and the stately old mansion stands darkened and silent, the classic columns of the great north portico rising soft and silvery from the vague shadows of the encircling trees.

But in the last week or so there has come a curious and disturbing change. Night after night the belated wayfarer passing up the broad emptiness of "The Avenue" in the small hours has seen a square yellow patch of light rudely breaking the darkness which enfolds all the rest of the house. That yellow patch of light came from a big window high up in the second story, and flashed a signal which must touch the hearts and the sympathies of the people everywhere. Rightly interpreted, it meant that not the President's son but just a very sick little boy lay there, watched over by an anxious father and mother, who were held by a fear and sorrow common to high and low alike. The recent serious illness of plucky little Archie Roosevelt, aside from making the whole world his kin in a genuine concern for his speedy recovery, has served to emphasize the great care which the President has always taken to keep his children real children, untouched by injudicious flattery and attention.

The President not only knows how children ought to be brought up, but in characteristic fashion he has put his theories into eminently successful practice, and his small sons have come through the five years of his administration utterly unspoiled, unaffected, and as thoroughly democratic as the sons of any humbler citizen in the land.

It is needless to say that the Roosevelt boys are all chums, the closest sort of comrades of both their father and mother, and immediately on their arrival in Washington to take up their residence in the White House they were banded into a league, offensive and defensive, for the preservation of their unalienable right to remain boys, just like any other boys, in spite of the fact that their father had happened to become President of the United States.

Hide-and-seek With Photographers.

The league's choicest efforts were arrayed against unsought and indiscreet publicity, and resulted in a gleeful and completely successful campaign against the invading army of camera men. Weary and unfortunate reporters with ordinary cameras gave up the chase very early in the day. The dissemblers who carried lens and plates concealed in innocent-looking boxes fared no better, and even the overzealous snapshotter, who followed the pursuit for weeks on a bicycle, failed completely in his picture quest. The Roosevelt youngsters, slipping behind tree boxes, dodging around corners, and concealing their keen, boyish faces under drooping hat brims, entered into the exigencies of the situation with all the zest of their sporting blood, and the gentle art of outwitting the photographers became not only a science, but an absorbing game, in which the small, brave band of pale-faces, faithfully carrying out the orders of their great commander, baffled their redskin foes at every turn.

Thus it happened that even the photographer duly authorized by the President to make some pictures of his children found the boys securely locked in one of their own rooms, the more cautious ones not taking any chances and carefully hidden under the bed. Once the ban was raised, however, and the picture making received the official stamp of approval, the two younger boys, particularly, became intensely interested in every phase of the process. The apparatus was inspected and inquired into minutely in every detail from tripod to lens.

The characteristic attitude of the entire Roosevelt family toward things in general was unconsciously voiced by little Quentin when, with his small tow head cocked on one side and his blue eyes sparkling in anticipation, he peered intently into a mysterious black bag and said, "Is it something funny?" "Something funny" carries an irresistible appeal to every member of this merry household, and jokes are of such prime importance that when any of the children are about and the White House corridors do not echo with frequent shouts of laughter it argues a grave and unusual state of affairs.

Just an Immensely Human Boy.

So, with the unaccustomed hush and quiet brooding over the house, the anxious vigil of the President and his wife has been shared by Archie's countless friends everywhere, however exalted or humble. For the little chap—frank, unaffected, quite unspoiled by the pomp and circumstance of his surroundings—is just a very human boy of most engaging personality, who has his father's genius for making and keeping friends. Out of school hours Archie's favorite playgrounds are the broad asphalted driveways in front of the White House and Executive offices. Here Cabinet officers, grave Justices of the Supreme Court, and dignified Senators will stop sociably to pass the time of day with him as he skims by on roller skates or his bicycle. Every attaché of the Executive force, private secretaries, clerks, ushers, policemen, gardeners, grooms, and servants alike are his devoted admirers, and his fine, sturdy spirit withstands a universal popularity which might easily turn many an older head.

If Archie's kind little heart permits him any impartiality in his friendships, it is probably a leaning toward his stanchest admirers, the policemen stationed on the Executive grounds. These are all picked men, of long and tried service on this special duty, and for quite a time the names of both Archie and Quentin have been duly carried on the rolls as members of the White House squad. In former days, when the Captain of the Watch occupied a small rustic lodge just east of the mansion, Archie and Quentin reported promptly at 8 for inspection and roll-call, standing gravely in line with their tall friends, their little hands rising to their blond forelocks at salute as their names were sonorously called by a deep-chested six-footer of a Sergeant.

Archie still holds many confidential conferences with his comrades in arms, and there isn't a man of them in blue cloth and brass buttons who would not cheerfully go through fire and water in his service, if need be. Archie's boy friends and intimates are chosen in the most democratic fashion—for what they are, not for what their fathers happen to be. The children dress in the simplest way—sensible tweed and linen, according to season—and live plainly, as do all the rest of the family when just among themselves.

Tired of Office Holding.

The President's sons have at times been in attendance at the public schools of Washington, where it is told that Teddy, Jr., (though carrying his arm in a sling from some accident,) promptly proceeded to "lick" a teasing schoolmate who ventured to call him "the first boy in the land." "I wish father would soon get through holding office," he remarked disgustedly. "I am tired and sick of the whole thing!"

The Roosevelt children all love out-of-door games and sports, and have a great fondness for pets, which range in size from the calico pony to Kermit's kangaroo rats and Archie's guinea pigs. Their variety, too, is surprising, and one can never be certain what small but animated treasure is likely to be fished out of any boyish pocket. One of their proudest possessions used to be a huge macaw, known as Eli Yale, who sported a gaudy plumage of bright blues, reds, and yellows, a terrifying beak, like a tinner's shears, and a strong, raspy voice, in which he made frequent remarks, probably most personal and ill-natured, if one could have interpreted them properly. The Roosevelt boys handled this awful bird with the utmost fearlessness and unconcern, but it was whispered that the only thing on earth that the President was afraid of was Eli Yale.

Archie takes a Snap Shot of Quentin

(Copyright, 1907, by Frances B. Johnston.)

Archie is a dashing bicyclist.

(Copyright, 1907, by Frances B. Johnston.)

However, Algonquin, the calico pony, is probably the greatest favorite, as all the younger children—Ethel, Archie, and Quentin—have taken their first riding lessons upon his sturdy back. Algonquin is a spirited little thoroughbred, with fine, slender legs, a satin coat, long flowing mane and tail, and a kindly but mischievous eye. He is a size or two larger than a big St. Bernard, pampered and spoiled to the last degree, but almost as much a member of the family as any of the children themselves. On one occasion, when Archie and Quentin were laid up in quarantine with the measles, the grownups of the family were electrified to learn that Algonquin had been smuggled into the White House elevator and carried up to the sick room to see the small invalids.

The children are all perfectly fearless riders, and at times it is most amusing to watch their pranks with the pony. With one of the youngsters perched astride of him, Algonquin ambles gently and peaceably along until he gets tired, when he stops, humps up his fat, cream-colored hindquarters, and calmly dumps his rider (if caught unawares) on the lawn. The children seem to take this surprising performance as part of the game, and just as calmly pick themselves up and climb on again.

First Lessons in Riding.

Quentin began his equestrian training when he was barely 4 years old, but, being the baby of the family, a groom was sent along to see that Algonquin did not tumble him off too violently. Even at this tender age the funny little chap was conscious of his superiority in years over his cousin, Master Cowles, who was then only 2½ years old. The latter had come to play with Quentin, but something went wrong, and the young relative and guest rent the air with indignant howls. Quentin looked at him scornfully, and from the heights of his superior wisdom, remarked: "Oh, don't mind him. He doesn't know any better. He's nothing but a baby."

Quentin shares all of Archie's popularity, and is much like him—a sweet-natured, friendly, unaffected boy, full of vitality and of a deeply inquiring turn of mind. He and Archie were probably the first persons in Washington to examine minutely every detail of the Alaskan mail carrier's outfit on the completion of his 10,000-mile journey, and ten minutes after the adventurous Klondiker had driven his extraordinary team into the White House grounds it is safe to say that the two little lads knew every dog's name and just how the queer sledge was constructed.

But to Archie falls primarily the rôle of friend to everybody, and right well does he live up to the demands upon him. To him was intrusted the entertainment of the four proud sailormen who came to Washington representing the crew of the Alabama in the presentation of a very beautiful loving cup to Mrs. Roosevelt. After the President and his wife had received the sailors in the Blue Room, they were turned over to Archie, who escorted them all over town in a big landau from the White House stables. It is a safe guess that the dull hours of many a long cruise will be enlivened by remembrances of that adventure and the slender, friendly little lad who did the honors so gracefully.

A friend to everybody! That is the reason why the yellow square of light from the White House window has had many anxious watchers in the night, and also why all Washington, on getting up these mornings, eagerly scans the newspapers with the query: "How's Archie? Progressing favorably? Isn't that fine?"

F. B. J.

New York Rapidly Becoming World's Largest City

School and Apartment House Census Indicate a Growth of More Than a Million in Last Seven Years —Police Census Just Completed Probably Worthless.

THE new school census of New York, which has just been completed, and the municipal records of new dwellings and apartments, indicate that the population of the city has increased in a manner so remarkable that the next Federal census will find New York as large if not larger than London.

According to the school census, at least 900,000 persons have been added to the population of New York in the last seven years. Other estimates, based on the building statistics and the figures of City Supt. William H. Maxwell of the School Department, fix the increase at from 1,100,000 to 1,500,000. The population of New York in 1900 was 3,437,202. The estimated increase would make its present number of inhabitants at least 4,437,202. This leaves a difference of less than 100,000 between the present population of the city and the last census total for London—4,536,541—taken in 1901. The school census shows a general shifting of the population. The fact is also evident that the number of school children in Manhattan is not increasing, although more new homes were added in the borough than in any of the others.

The new school census has been prepared by City Supt. Maxwell in conjunction with the police, and has been under way since last Autumn. The summaries show that there are 557,368 children in the elementary schools. To this total Acting Supt. Edward B. Shallow adds 13,947 children in the kindergartens and 17,689 in the high schools, making a total of 589,105 in all the departments. The average monthly register for 1905-6 was 568,130. The increase for 1906-7 would therefore be 20,975, or 3.9 per cent. This ratio of increase for the present year is precisely the same as that for 1905-6 over the school year of 1904-5.

Approaching the 5,000,000 Mark.

The present population of New York may be estimated by ascertaining the relation this public school census bears to the total number of inhabitants. About two years ago the Board of Health estimated that the population of New York was 4,152,860. If this is adopted as a basis of computation, and 568,130, the average monthly school register for 1905-6, is accepted as the public school population at the same time, the children in the public schools represented 13.6 per cent. of the population. On this basis the present population of New York would be 4,331,654, an increase of 894,452 since the Federal census of 1900.

There is every indication that this total is too low. Another estimate, based on the Federal census of 1900 and the figures of the Board of Education, shows that the population of New York has increased at least 1,000,000 in the last seven years. This estimate is borne out by the building statistics.

The second computation is based on the supposition that the population of the city has increased at a ratio equal to that of the children in the schools. The last report of City Supt. Maxwell shows that the attendance in the public schools has increased since 1900 at a ratio varying from 6.1 to 3.9 per cent. If the population of the city increased in the same proportions, the growth of New York, starting with the Federal census of 1900, may be summarized thus:

Year.	Percentage of Increase in School Attendance.	Population.
1901	5.2	3,615,936
1902	5.7	3,822,044
1903	4.6	3,997,858
1904	6.1	4,241,727
1905	4.4	4,428,362
1906	3.9	4,601,068

This would indicate an increase in the population of 1,163,866 in six years. Turning to the building statistics, it is evident that even this figure may understate the truth. The increase in the number of new dwellings and apartments in New York is amazing. The housing capacity of the city has been doubled in four years.

The figures are found in the statistics of the Department of Tenements and the Building Departments of the several boroughs. They indicate that from 1902, when separate statistics were started for the boroughs, until Jan. 1 last, 193,784 new apartments were added to the housing accommodations of the city, an increase of 100 per cent.

By an apartment is meant any flat in which there is a kitchen, situated in a building sheltering more than two families. Thus there is no distinction in the term "apartment" between the modest home of a clerk in the Bronx, the flat of a laborer on the lower east side, and the elaborate suites on Central Park West or Riverside Drive.

Outstripping Manhattan.

In the growth of the last four years that of Manhattan would be remarkable were it not for the overshadowing percentages of increase in 1903, 1904, and 1905 in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. This is attributed to the opening of the Subway, the building of tunnels under the East and Harlem Rivers and the movement for additional rapid transit facilities in every direction.

Manhattan leads the other boroughs in the number of new apartments, Brooklyn is second, then the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, in the order named. The ratios of increase are: Manhattan, 50.8 per cent.; Brooklyn, 27.6 per cent.; the Bronx, 17.2 per cent., and Queens, 4.3 per cent.

Of the 193,784 new apartments constructed since 1902, those of Manhattan number 98,457. On a basis of 4.5 persons to a family, the standard fixed by the Federal census of 1900, the new apartments of Manhattan accommodate 443,056 persons. The number of new dwellings in the borough falls far below that in the outlying districts. The total for the four years was 472, about one-third of the increase in the Bronx and less than 3 per cent. of the increase in Brooklyn.

The school population of Manhattan has almost ceased to grow. For more than two years there has been a falling off in the registration, and no material increase in attendance. According to the school records, the average monthly register for the last school year, as compared with that for 1904-5, shows a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent. in Manhattan and an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the Bronx, 4.9 per cent. in Brooklyn, 12.1 per cent. in Queens, and 5.4 per cent. in Richmond. This decrease is ascribed to the fact that Manhattan is being given over more and more to business, and the people are migrating to the other boroughs, where rents are lower and there is more room.

In this shifting of population and in the influx of new people, Brooklyn has profited the most. The growth of the borough has been sustained and significant. From 1898 to 1903 the sums spent there for new buildings averaged $20,000,000 a year. The total leaped to $26,000,000 in 1903 and to $47,000,000 in 1904. It is estimated that the new structures for which permits were issued in 1905 cost $70,000,000. Last year 7,067 buildings were completed in the borough at a cost of $47,950,276. They provided homes for 21,704 families, or 98,073 persons. The boom in flat houses began in 1903 with 3,611 new apartments, an increase of 289 per cent. for the year. In 1904 the number of the new apartments was more than doubled by the addition of 8,682, and in 1905 18,296 new flats were added, an increase of 126 per cent. for the year. The 22,626 new apartments last year fell somewhat below the average growth of the other boroughs.

In the four years under consideration, 53,535 new apartments and 17,611 dwellings were added to the housing capacity of Brooklyn. Allowing 4.5 persons to a family, this meant additional homes for at least 320,157 persons in four years.

The building boom in the Bronx in the last four years has been in some ways the most spectacular in Greater New York. In the four years following the opening of the Subway homes were provided in the Bronx for more than 170,000 people—a city in itself of no mean proportions. From 1902 to the end of last year 33,354 apartments and 4,441 dwellings were erected in the Bronx. From 1903 to 1904 the number of apartments increased 565 per cent. The ratio of increase was 99 per cent. in 1905 and 40 per cent. last year.

Although the development of Queens is largely dependent on the completion of the Pennsylvania and Belmont tunnels and Blackwell's Island Bridge, the borough has already felt the effects of the city's expansion. The 8,392 new apartments added to the homes of the borough in the last four years represents an increase of 155 per cent. in 1903, 202 per cent. in 1904, 145 per cent. in 1905, and 36 per cent. last year. In the same period 7,388 dwellings have been built. The new apartments and dwellings provide homes for 71,000 persons.

Thus the 193,784 new apartments and 29,912 new dwellings in all of the boroughs added accommodations for 223,696 households in four years. On a basis of 4.5 persons to a household, this means homes for 872,028 persons in apartments and at least 134,608 in dwellings. As new apartments are eagerly sought and the prices for them are well maintained, these statistics indicate that the population of New York has increased by at least 1,006,632 in four years, with an average of 250,000 persons a year. On this basis, the population has grown 1,500,000 in the six years since the Federal census of 1900, and the present city comprises not far from 4,900,000 persons.

Three varying totals of increase in the population have therefore been obtained. One is 894,452, based on the new school census and a percentage drawn from the Board of Health estimate and the school records. The second, 1,163,866, has been computed from the Federal census of 1900 and the annual increase in the public school population. The third, approximately from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000, is based on the building statistics. All the facts indicate the inaccuracy of the first, the relative reliability of the other two. The police returns in the new school census, indeed, have been shown to be full of inaccuracies. In some instances the discrepancies between the school records and the police figures mount into thousands. The totals for the same scholars in different classifications do not agree. Some of the schoolchildren, like those in the kindergartens, have been counted twice. So numerous are these discrepancies that the value of the new school census is seriously questioned.

There is an approximate agreement between the police figures and the school registers for last November, when most of the enumeration was done. In the kindergartens, however, the school register shows a total of 19,841, and the police census is 13,947. The discrepancy is 5,894. The police reported that there were 557,368 scholars in the elementary schools ranging in age from 5 to 18 years. This total includes the 5-year-old children also counted in the kindergartens. The one total—589,105—used in computing the adult population was taken from the census by age. Another summary, classifying the children by schools, gives the total as 603,908, the discrepancy being 14,803. These figures are contrasted with an average monthly register last year of 568,130. The inaccuracies of the police returns were discovered when the census had been about one-third completed. At one time the discrepancies between the school records and the police totals for Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx amounted to between 11,000 and 13,000.

Discrepancies in School Census.

When these facts were yesterday called to the attention of Acting Supt. of Schools Shallow, he did not deny that discrepancies existed. He remarked that the new school census was as accurate as such enumerations usually are, and that, even if the census had no other practical value, it had aided the school authorities in finding thousands of children who were not at school as they should be.

Information from other sources puts the blame for the mistakes on the police. Friction has existed between the school authorities and the police almost from the time the enumeration was begun. Elaborate slips were prepared for the enumerators, one for each child. To save the policemen time and trouble in their house-to-house visits for information, the slips were printed in such a way that they could be filled out by a system of checking. Each slip was accompanied by a series of detailed instructions.

The Police Captains were called together and the plans for the census were described to them at length. The slips were then distributed to the policemen. Although most of the enumeration was made last November, the returns in some of the precincts had not been received by the school authorities two weeks ago, or nearly four months later. At one time the delays were so serious that five of the Police Captains were called together and urged to hasten the returns of their Roundsmen. One of the Captains is said to have replied:

"I don't see why my men should do this work. They've got too much to do already."

Another element of inaccuracy is the Board of Health estimate of the city's population. It is said to have been computed from enumerations in typical districts only, and not by a count covering the entire city. These facts indicate that the estimates of population based on the building statistics, the Federal census, and the yearly increase in the school population are the more accurate.

Camille Saint-Saens Is Enthusiastic Over America

Famous Composer Agreeably Surprised Here, Where Woman Reigns and Good Taste Prevails and the Fine Arts Flourish Everywhere.

PEOPLE had told me many bad things about the New World—"America will not please you; everything there will choke you, and cause your artistic sensibility to shiver." Travelers had pictured to me a busy, nervous conglomeration of people, something like an exasperated England.

Certain it is that if one expects to find in America the same emotions that move one in Rome or Florence, disappointment will result. As we well know, tourists go in search of antiquities—old monuments and ancient pictures. The number of archaeologists and art connoisseurs which the world possesses is truly astonishing. When I think of it, I always recall a young woman standing before the famous "Madonna" of Raphael at Dresden, gazing fixedly at the boards of the floor. Speak to tourists of naught that is not antique! At Barcelona I discovered in the new quarters some masterpieces which I never wearied of studying and admiring. Nobody looked at them. They will look at them in a hundred years.

As I did not go to America in search of vestiges of the past, I was not badly impressed by their absence. On the other hand, on reaching New York, the Hudson, that great river lined with enormous, many-decked ships, appeared to me very beautiful. Where beauty of form is lacking, that of force and vitality is still more striking. Strange is this city, where buildings resemble towers, the dimensions of which are quite as wonderful as their architecture. Something new had to be found for these structures, and Americans found it. Skillful architects, among whom in the first rank shines our correspondent of the Academy of Fine Arts, Mr. Whitney Warren, a fine gentleman as well as great artist, dream of making of New York an artistic city—a dream they are realizing. They spare neither the most beautiful marbles nor the most precious woods. At night, when the windows gleam from incredible heights, when electric fires cast their rays on every side, a fantastic and marvelous spectacle is presented. But remember that New York possesses a beautiful and vast park, where gray squirrels gambol in freedom and come gently to solicit alms in the shade of an almond or hazelnut.

Where Woman Rules.

For myself the great attraction of a country lies in nature and its people. For those who know how to admire nature simply for herself—which is not generally an attribute of travelers—nature is often beautiful in America. To many persons a beautiful site means nothing if it is neither famous nor identified with history. Without disputing the fact that a great historical event may add interest to a landscape, the Alps would seem to me just as beautiful if famous armies had not crossed them.

As for the Americans themselves, I did not find them as they had been described to me. Moving at pleasure along their spacious streets, they seem to me much more tranquil than the agitated inhabitants of certain northern towns. I found them courteous, receptive, and sympathetic. But then why should not one be happy in a country where all the women are charming? And they are all charming there! Those who by chance are not beautiful know how to give the illusion as such. I feared to meet "bachelor girls" with their short hair and stony glare. What an agreeable surprise! Woman reigns in America, it is true, about as we have been told; but she remains essentially feminine. She reigns as she has a right to reign, by her charm, her grace, and her irresistible seductiveness.

Let us return to art. Dare I say it? I often found better taste over there than in certain European cities which I shall be careful not to mention. Americans imitate the Romans, the Greeks especially, the fifteenth century, and the Renaissance. Is it for us to throw a stone at them? It seemed to me that their imitations were not always unskillful, and that especially the constructions in recent style which ornament the present City of Washington were of great elegance. I found bad taste in the theatres, in the operettas or burlesques, which may be traced to an origin in Italy, where levity is without point or moral. I will not rebuke these customs; one does not recognize them at once, for they are imposed upon you just as are the English dancers in Paris, with their wigs and their hideous contortions—in spite of protestations from the good Sarcey.

New York has admirable museums, among them museums of natural history which interested me much, but of which I shall not speak owing to my lack of knowledge. There is a Museum of Fine Arts, a description of which would call for a volume. Several rooms there are devoted to musical instruments of every period and from every country.

Sculpture is not very strong, but there are numerous rooms of paintings in which our French school of the nineteenth century shines with marvelous distinctness. I will not believe that Americans have carelessly purchased the works of our artists, contenting themselves with paying high prices. It is the pick of the basket they have taken. And if I felt a little melancholy in realizing that these artists, most of whom I have known, had passed on to the other world, I experienced a great consolation in also realizing that at the same time they had achieved glory.

There I saw again "The Horse Market" of Rosa Bonheur, some Meissoniers and Gérômes, all of the first rank; an admirable Lemercier de Neuville, fine portraits by Manet, an exquisite Casin, two superb Desgoffes, some Decamps, Isabeys, and many others. The living are represented by Detaille and Lefebvre. All these pictures have one great fault—they are not antiques. But have patience! They will be some day. For my generation the painters of the eighteenth century were old; those of the nineteenth century will be old for persons born to-day, and I have no uneasiness as to the place which our school of the nineteenth century will occupy among posterity.

In the Museums.

Curiosity holds a great place in the New York Museum. There are found there old Japanese and Chinese objects, Oriental pottery, sculptured wood, and rare and curious specimens. The pearl of the collection seemed to me to be that of jades, which occupies an entire room, and the illustrated catalogue of which, of 100 copies, cost $30,000. One of them may be seen in Paris at the library of the Institute.

All these riches are gifts or loans from individuals who expend their fortunes in order to augment the artistic patrimony of their country. They strive thus to educate the people, who, later on, when they shall have become more homogeneous, I doubt not, will also show that they can express something in the fine arts. Already Cincinnati, a city of soft climate, picturesquely situated, makes most admirable ceramics which have received prizes at our expositions. And you will be surprised that there is no speculation in all this—the profits of the enterprise are employed in research and experimentation tending toward the perfection of the work.

Passing to the art which I myself cultivate, you should know that I found everywhere excellent orchestras in which were often French musicians, and everywhere excellent leaders. I was charmed to meet in New York Mr. Walter Damrosch, taken there when still a child by his father, with whom Liszt had placed me in contact at the moment he was making arrangements to leave Germany for America. The father introduced to New York my Symphony in C. Mr. Walter Damrosch is a worthy successor of his father; with him, as with the late Theodore Thomas, there is much admiration for French composers. During my sojourn in New York I heard Gabriel Pierné's "La Croisade des Enfants" successfully executed under the direction of Mr. Damrosch's brother, and I saw in all the cities I visited the works of César Franck and my own in répertoire.

My stay in Philadelphia fortunately coincided with a very beautiful rendition of the oratorio "Samson et Delila" performed by a society of amateurs of 250 voices. Delila, for both voice and talent, was quite perfection, and the orchestra in the bacchanale of the last act reached the summit of warmth and spirit.

As to my own personal reception, I must speak briefly. It is sufficient to say that nowhere have I met a public more attentive, silent, and enthusiastic. I had to recall to my fingers their former cunning in order to play my Concerto in G minor, which everybody wished to hear interpreted by the author. I was not particularly pleased, for to-day young interpreters naturally play it better than I, and I would prefer to give the Fifth Movement, which is more in accord with my present power and more symphonic. I executed my G minor in Washington before President Roosevelt, who, after having received me in the most affable fashion, did me the rare and signal honor of coming to hear me. In Washington I also had the incalculable advantage of making the acquaintance of our Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and his charming wife. One of the most distinguished writers, M. Jusserand is naturally a man of infinite intellect. He is a great friend of the President, who takes him on excursions, the telling of which on the part of the Ambassador forms regular epics.

How can I express the pleasure that I had on seeing in Washington the statue of Lafayette and that of Rochambeau! Americans possess a quality which has touched me much. They are not ingrates. They have not forgotten the rôle that France played in their independence.

Everywhere one sees statues, busts, portraits, souvenirs, and relics of Lafayette. Apropos of Washington, let me hasten to say that this city is altogether charming. Even if her Capitol, her library, and obelisk did not make me very enthusiastic, I was charmed with the city herself—oases of green with broad avenues bordered by coquettish houses, where there is neither noise nor smoke, few street cars, and fewer skyscrapers. These high buildings, by the way, are most agreeable to live in. One looks down from them as from the height of a balloon and grows intoxicated with space and light. One may mount them in a few seconds by means of the electric elevator, one of those useful mechanisms to lighten existence which render life so agreeable over there.

We have no idea in Europe how comfortable everything is. Each hotel room has a connecting bathroom, with closets for trunks and clothes. Each has its telephone, by which one may chat with the whole town all day long.

Railway traveling—in spite of the sword of Damocles, which seems to hang suspended over some of the lines—is much less comfortless than in Europe. Each ticket bears a number, and by this number you will find an unoccupied place in an immense car, which runs smoothly and comfortably. For the night there are spacious beds, soft and covered with warm coverlets. And, if one has the money, a large room, capable of lodging two or three persons, may be secured. Steam heat or hot water warms the cars in Winter. Americans think nothing of long journeys. On each trip I met persons whom I had left 600 miles away the preceding week. When mealtime comes, in place of the menu which you know, one chooses from the card what is desired, and it is served with excellent taste and in abundance and at extremely moderate prices.

At the beginning of my New York sojourn I had an attack of illness, which was so serious that my physician, Dr. Curtis, who treats all singers and artists, wished me to have a nurse. I protested, fearing to see the appearance of some slovenly old woman. What was my astonishment when I saw an exquisite creature, slight as a rose and fresh as Spring, perfectly educated, discreet, and gracious, without either coquetry or prudery, the very sight of whom was a comfort and a cure. She would get up at midnight, robed in a kimono, to see if the fever had risen or if the directions of the doctor had been observed. Sometimes, it is said, these delightful nurses marry their patients when they are cured.

Throughout the world people have spoken a great deal about the Zoological Garden of New York and its palace for monkeys. Of this I will say nothing, since a celebrated tenor has given it so much notoriety. After a momentary coldness he presently recovered the success due his marvelous voice and talent. At the Metropolitan Opera House I had the pleasure of seeing him acclaimed in "Aida" by an audience of 4,000 persons, which every day fills this enormous auditorium.

Our charming Rousseliers also achieved great success in "Roméo," for there, as in London, operas are sung in their original language—"Roméo" in French, "Aida" in Italian, "Lohengrin" in German. They thus avoid the translation which is often a betrayal, which disfigures more or less the works and always alters their character. The mise en scène at the Metropolitan is not the acme of musical execution, and even in "La Traviata"—in which I heard an admirable artiste, Mme. Marcella Sembrich—they suppressed the auxiliary music, thus producing a curious effect in the first act, where the dialogue of the two lovers is accompanied by the distant strains of a waltz. Possibly this suppression was due to an accident independent of the volition of the director. I am satisfied to believe so. A similar opera house, the Manhattan, was recently founded. The manager has spent large sums of money, gained elsewhere, on it, and by his luxury strives to contend with his powerful rival. He is not lacking in artists—the tenor Bonci, our baritone Renaud, and Mme. Melba, the adored of Americans. I heard "Carmen" sung there, with Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, (one of my best Dalilas,) set off with dazzling decorations and brilliant costumes.

Yes, America has pleased me, and I would return there willingly; but is it there that I would wish to live—as the song goes. That is another question. Born in the first half of the nineteenth century, whether I like it or not, I belong to the past. In spite of all the comfort of the young Nation, I shall always prefer our old cities and the holy relics of the Old Continent. In returning from New York, Paris gave me the effect of a pretty bibelot.

What pleased me over there was less what America is to-day than the idea of what she is able to become. I seemed to behold a great crucible where a thousand ingredients are slowly mixing to form an unknown substance; and in this work of amalgamation what activity is expended, what riches, what scientific endeavor! There is one astonishing thing: these people give much attention to religious questions. The pursuit of riches, the appetite for power, the immoderate love of earthly joys are all contrary to the evangelical spirit, which preaches renunciation, abnegation, humility, and the abhorrence of temporal wealth. One is less astonished when one reflects that the human soul has at all times known how to conciliate the most strange contradictions. The cruelty of a Louis XI., the immeasurable pride and scandalous life of a Louis XIV. went hand in hand with the highest devotion, and the simple Mme. de Cayius shows us as an entirely natural thing the Eagle of Meaux entertaining the King at a window and striving to bring about a reconciliation with Mme. de Montespan.

In chasing the money lenders from the Temple of Christ the Americans doubtless think that it would be improper to forbid them to enrich themselves elsewhere. It is, nevertheless, disconcerting to see, in a country where millions are spent for science, a sect prosper which has declared war on medicine and pretends to cure disease by prayer.

All that one sees over there appears at a distance like a sort of mirage, as something beyond the real, because this world is in a state of transition, because there is nothing definite and all is in reality preparation in a new world. Possibly it will take several centuries for it to receive its perfect form. In the meantime, should we not fear that the Old World, weary with its past, which it cannot revive, and the burden of which is always increasing, may tend to decrepitude and death? Time alone can solve these questions. When, in the slow movement of the universe, in place of the pale star of the Little Bear, the North Pole shall reveal in the heavens the brilliant star of the Lyre, humanity will indeed be changed.

In the meantime, may the terrestrial pole, the pole of civilization, be displaced.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS.

Paris Figaro.

Does the Profession of a Criminal Pay?

Fortunes Made by Their Evil Deeds Quickly Lost—All Noted Robbers Die Poor—Graft and Time Spent in Prison Eat Up Profits.

A FEW days ago "Jimmy" McNally, once the "King of the Green Goods Men," went to the police station at the Tombs Court and asked to be sent to the Workhouse. He was an old man, his clothing in rags, his hands and face swollen with the cold. Fifteen years ago he was worth $500,000, all made in the green goods game. Last Sunday McNally was down and out. It was a case of the almshouse or slow death from starvation.

"Jimmy" McNally's story is repeated again and again in the annals of crime. This is partially explained by the fact that the opportunities of the professional crook are constantly becoming more limited.

"Every year the community has less to fear from the criminal," was the comment yesterday of Dr. Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, who is delivering a series of lectures on crime at Columbia University. "The progress of society in this direction may be summarized under three heads. First men built castles to guard their treasure from thieves. Then they built prisons to shut in the thieves. Finally they organized for mutual protection and tried to reform the thief. We have reached a point in the third stage where the citizen may consider himself safe. If you go through the records I think you will find this view borne out by the facts."

Does the profession of a thief pay? Millions of dollars are annually gotten away with by bank robbers, highwaymen, burglars, swindlers, and green goods men. Few of them keep or enjoy what they have criminally acquired. Some steal and spend good-sized fortunes. With others, their terms in jail are so numerous and their chances to steal so few that the total amount of their thefts would not approximate the average wages of a broker's clerk. Between the two extremes lies an average which defines the value of stealing as a business proposition.

While planning and executing a robbery the looter spends weeks in tense excitement. The loot in hand, there are usually graft or fees for lawyers to pay. Then the thief takes a holiday. His brain and nerves relax. He becomes a baby in the hands of gamblers, disreputable women, receivers of stolen goods, and saloon keepers. They prey upon him until he is penniless. The money gone, he must fix up another "job" to get more. The old tricks become familiar to the police; the thief must invent new ones. Sooner or later he is caught or run to cover. He ends his career a poor man. Yet the same cunning, industry, and astuteness that make a successful thief would probably coin a fortune for the possessor in a lawful trade.

An example of a thief's career is that of Adam Worth, alias "Little Adam," who the detectives say was the greatest criminal of his class of the last century. For nearly fifty years he was the most remarkable, successful, and dangerous professional thief in America or Europe.

His stealings amounted to at least $2,000,000, and may have reached $3,000,000. He cruised through the Mediterranean on a steam yacht and left a trail of looted cities behind him. He was one of the men responsible for the theft of Gainsborough's famous painting, "The Duchess of Devonshire." No form of crime was too hazardous or difficult for "Little Adam"—forging, swindling, safe cracking, diamond robbery, mail robbery, burglary of every description, and "hold-ups" on the road. Only once was he caught, and then through a blunder of a stupid confederate, yet Adam Worth died penniless.

He was born near Boston, spent his boyhood in this city, and served in the civil war. Falling into bad company, he turned pickpocket. His genius for crime caused him to develop rapidly into a bank sneak, then a burglar. In 1866 he and his companions stole $20,000 from the vault of an insurance company in Cambridge, Mass. Then they took nearly $1,000,000 from the Boylston Bank, Boston, by renting a store next door and boring through the adjoining wall to the vaults. Pursued through this country, Worth fled to Liverpool, England.

In the long list of his crimes abroad are thefts of £25,000 from a pawnbroker in Liverpool, £80,000 from a jeweler in Paris, $10,000 from a storehouse in Kingston, Jamaica; the robbery on an express train from Calais to Paris of Egyptian and Spanish bonds worth 700,000f., the robbery of a Post Office safe in Cape Town of diamonds and other valuables worth $500,000, and the theft of the Gainsborough painting from Agnew's gallery, London, on April 25, 1876.

The debit side of Adam Worth's account is no less remarkable. He adored his family, was loyal to his friends, and generous to a fault. His wife never knew he was a criminal; his children are living in this country to-day in complete ignorance of the fact that their father was a master thief.

His generosity and loyalty, however, were his undoing. At the height of his power he maintained gorgeous apartments in London which formed the rendezvous of the gang of thieves he led and supplied with capital. There seemed to be no limit to his gambling, dissipations, and extravagances. He had a steam yacht and a racing stable and flipped coins for £100. Because he was loyal to his friends he rescued a band of forgers from a Turkish prison, then from Greek brigands, who had captured them, and reduced himself to beggary to do it. He died in England on Jan. 8, 1902, after a year in hiding.

The other side of a thief's life is shown by the careers of George White, alias Ellis, and Max Shinburne, alias Maximilian Schoenbein, who robbed the Ocean Bank, at Fulton and Greenwich Streets, in 1869. For years passers-by on lower Broadway noted a bent, decrepit old man offering for sale a pamphlet called "From Boniface to Bank Burglar." The old man was George White, the reformed bank thief. The book told of his career.

The loss of the Ocean Bank was one of the largest in the criminal history of the city. Shinburne posed as an insurance agent and leased a store next to the bank. Then the thieves burrowed through the walls into the vaults. White was an expert at opening combination locks. By holding his ear close to a safe, he could tell the numbers of a combination by noting the difference of the sounds as the "tumblers," slightly worn, fell into the slots of the combination.

White says in his book that $2,700,000 was taken from the bank, and that each burglar got $1,250,000. According to White, twelve Detective Sergeants were paid $17,000 each and six policemen $5,000 each. Of the loot $600,000 was in non-negotiable securities and were returned. Another, and probably a more accurate, estimate of the bank's loss, made by the Pinkertons, places the loot at $800,000. The police reports state that the loss was more than $1,000,000.

Despite this great bank robbery, the profession of a thief was profitable to neither of these burglars. In 1865 they robbed a savings bank in Walpole, Vt. Shinburne was arrested and sentenced to ten years in jail. He escaped, was recaptured, served nine months, and then eluded the wardens and keepers and again found himself at liberty. Two years later he was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Penn., charged with robbing a safe of $33,000. He escaped by picking the locks of his handcuffs while his captor was asleep.

After the Ocean Bank robbery Shinburne fled to Belgium, where he bought a baronetcy and spent his fortune speculating on the Bourse. Then he robbed a bank at Liege, Belgium, was caught, convicted, and was liberated because he acted as a spy on the other prisoners. He returned to America, was convicted of robbing a bank in Middletown, N. Y., served four years in State prison and was then taken to Vermont to finish his prison term begun thirty years before.

White's career also includes many terms in jail and was far from profitable after the Ocean Bank robbery. In 1878 he was sentenced to ten years and forty lashes for the robbery of a bank in Wilmington, Del., but escaped soon after. Two years later he was sentenced to fourteen years in prison for robbing the Barre Bank of Vermont. He also served various terms in prison for robberies in Northfield, Mass.; Cadiz, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md.

The thief of ordinary talent, with bad luck, may expect a career like that of John Tracy, alias "Big Tracy," alias Reilly, pickpocket, burglar, and second-story man. His loss and gain account would mean extinction to a business man. Here is his police record:

1875—With three others he robbed William B. Golden, a bookkeeper, of $5,000 on a horse car at Fourteenth Street and Avenue D and escaped.
1878—Arrested with four others for assaulting John Buckley on a horse car in Troy, N. Y.
1879—Sentenced to five years in State's prison.
1882—Discharged.
1884—Arrested with Billy Ogle for robbing a dwelling in Jersey City Heights of jewelry worth $1,500. Convicted, but subsequently discharged.
1885—Arrested in Tennessee for burglary. Sentenced to ten years in the State Penitentiary. Escaped while working in a chain gang.
1889—Sentenced in New York to serve eight years in Sing Sing for stealing a watch on a Fourth Avenue car.
1895—Sentenced in Bridgeport, Conn., to fifteen years for burglary.
1905—Sentenced in Brooklyn to 11 months and 29 days for picking pockets.
1906—Died in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

The only large sums in this record are $5,000, which Tracy shared with three others, and $1,500, probably divided with Ogle in 1884. For this loot, not more than $2,000 in all, and the spoils of his minor robberies, Tracy spent at least thirty years in jail.

He was also in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution, at Broadway and Bleecker Street, in October, 1878, the largest affair of its kind in this country. The story of the daring undertaking has been made familiar by repetition. The sequel—the lives and misfortunes of the eight burglars—adds emphasis to the assertion that a thief's business does not pay.

Three years were spent in planning the burglary. Johnny Dobbs, or Kerrigan, and Tracy, a friend of Patrick Shevlin, the watchman of the bank, were supposed to have arranged the looting. When the thieves entered the bank, one Sunday morning, Billy Kelly stood guard over the janitor after he had been overpowered, and "Old Man" Hope, his son, Johnny Hope, and John Nugent, entered the vault and gathered up $2,747,700 in cash and securities. Peter Emmerson, alias "Banjo Pete," carried out the papers and selected the plunder from them. Abe Coakley, disguised in whiskers, dusted the shelves of the bank as a blind to the passers-by.

The thieves' profits were small, for $2,500,000 of the plunder were in non-negotiable securities, $78,000 in coupon bonds, and $168,000 in securities payable to the institution. The Federal Government and New York Legislature ordered that new bonds and securities be issued. Nothing was left except $11,000 in cash.

All the burglars spent most of their lives in jail; several died in the workhouse. Johnny Hope was arrested for the robbery in 1878, and, after a long legal fight, went to Sing Sing in 1881 to serve twenty years. He died a year ago. His father, "Old Man" Hope, fled to California, where he was afterward sentenced to a long term for burglary. He died, penniless and forgotten, five months ago in a tenement near Columbus Avenue and Ninety-third Street. Dobbs was arrested in Philadelphia and taken to Wethersfield, Conn., to serve out an unfinished term. Nugent was acquitted and Emmerson discharged. They were both sent to the Trenton State Prison in 1883 for robbing a bank cashier in Orange, N. J. Another confederate, Jack Cannon, was arrested in Philadelphia while trying to dispose of some of the stolen bonds, and served a sentence of fifteen years.

Hundreds of stories might be told of other American freebooters who stole fortunes and died in prison or the workhouse—material worthy of a Balzac or Dumas, with the added flavor of Yankee daring and ingenuity. There is, for example, the life of George Mason, the man who looted banks and knew the inside of jails from Maine to the Mississippi, and made a haul of $200,000 in Illinois and another of $160,000 in Virginia. "Old Bill" Vosburg might be named as the most expert of American bank sneaks and "stalls." He spent most of his life in jail. John Learney, or "Mollie Matches," tried to be good, but got into trouble because he talked too much. He was exceptional in that he saved $150,000. Then he paid most of it to lawyers.

Americans could cast aside the tales of Robert Macaire and find a substitute in the story of modest "Little Joe" Elliott, the forger who married Kate Castleton, an actress, found in her a devoted wife until they quarreled, then wandered as far as Constantinople in his career of crime, and died penniless. Or there is Charles O. Brockway, or Vanderpool, the cleverest of forgers, and his partner, Dan Noble, whose career ended in a sentence of twenty years in a European jail. Equally eventful is the story of "Steve" Raymond, an Englishman with a single eyeglass and foreign accent, who negotiated $800,000 in fraudulent railroad bonds, and was rewarded with a life sentence in State prison.

All of these stories, however, are overshadowed by that of Frank McCoy, alias "Big Frank," the New York bank burglar, who died here recently with a criminal record covering thirty years. "Big Frank" suggested Raffles. In his prime he was red-haired and gray-eyed, and wore heavy red whiskers. He could look like a gentleman, despite a sinister flavor about him. The police all over the United States knew him as a desperate and treacherous criminal. One of the tricks he originated was the "butcher cart game," robbing a bank messenger on the street and making off with the plunder in a waiting wagon. He was lashed and placed in a pillory in Delaware for trying to rob a bank. He was chased with bloodhounds in Virginia, captured, and chained to the floor in the Suffolk Jail. Some say McCoy stole more than $2,000,000. Yet "Big Frank" repeated the story of his associates—he died a poor man.

The day of the great bank robbery and swindle is over. Compared with the theft of $2,700,000 from the Manhattan Savings Institution in 1878 is the fact that eighty-eight banks were robbed in the United States last year and only $168,682 were taken. The change is partly due to the advance in safe building. The thieves of the past tore safes to pieces and shattered or learned the secrets of the combination locks. Now, nitroglycerine is required to open a safe; combination locks have been abandoned for elaborate contrivances operated by clockwork. Large safes are no longer built into walls so that a burglar can cut his way to them from an adjoining building. The modern safe is surrounded by lighted passages visible to a watchman or from neighboring sidewalks.

The bankers have organized to protect themselves against swindlers and thieves. The American Bankers' Association has an elaborate system for discovering forgeries and guarding banks and a detective force to catch thieves. The jewelers have two organizations of the same sort—the Jewelers' Protective Association and the Jewelers' Protective Alliance. Each has its detective force and system of burglar alarms.

With these precautions, and the police system for photographing and measuring criminals, the expert burglar who is after "big loot" faces a losing game. Jack Cade finds his occupation gone. Little is left except petty burglary, pocket picking, and highway robbery. These are occupations for the "yegg" man and his assistants and dupes. The "yegg" man, a criminal mendicant, combines burglary and highway robbery with begging in the streets. He is a boss of "hobos," a leader in that great army of 50,000 vagabonds who take to the road in the Spring and drift back to the slums of the great cities as the cold weather approaches.

The stories of the pickpockets and "yegg" men of to-day repeat those of the old bank burglars, though cast in a lower and coarser mould. The "yeggs" spend their money as they get it and die poor. Only the foreign mendicants seem to hoard their earnings.

Finally, the career of Jimmy McNally, which ended last week, offers the best example of the story of the green goods man of the past and present. McNally began his career in 1880 with a capital of $300. He opened the famous "Jimmy's Coffee and Cake Saloon" on Sixth Avenue near Thirtieth Street, and became the steerer for Bannie Maguire, whom he was to depose as sovereign of the green goods men. So successful was McNally that he soon branched out for himself, and for fifteen years met with unfailing success as a swindler. Well dressed, extravagant, a reckless gambler, and the owner of a string of fine horses, and a Summer home near Bridgeport, Conn., McNally was a king in the Tenderloin and among the confederates who wrote his alluring circulars and carried through his swindles, chiefly in cities like St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The end came when the Post Office Inspectors arrested him for swindling by the use of the mails. They sent him to Joliet Prison. When he was released he sank to poverty, becoming a waiter in a Coney Island restaurant, and finally a panhandler.

DALY ESTATE GIVES UP FAMOUS THEATRE

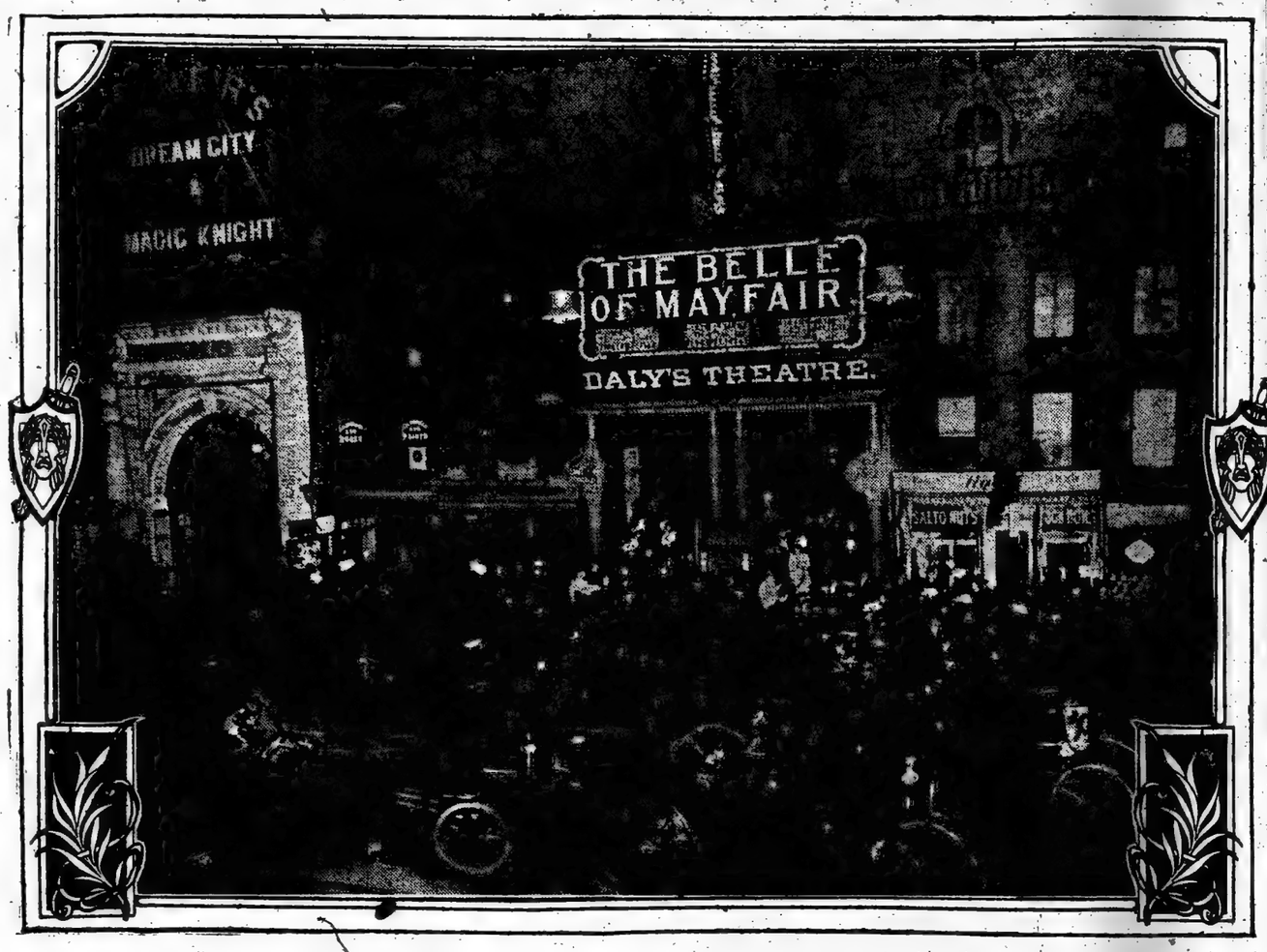

Playhouse Which Opened Forty Years Ago as a Museum Has Had Brilliant History.

DALY'S THEATRE is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Other playhouses in the metropolis may be equally popular as gauged by the net proceeds of a season as compared with the capacity, but it is safe to say that no other theatre in the country has acquired such widespread and enviable prestige. Augustin Daly through twenty seasons of expert management made this remarkable reputation for the playhouse that bore his name. And the reputation has survived his demise.

For the last few seasons the theatre has been devoted mainly to musical comedy productions of the better order. It has been claimed that these are now the only attractions which can succeed in the house. Whether this is true will be definitely settled when Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin take possession at the opening of next season with the determination of continuing the dramatic policy which they have so well inaugurated at the Princess.

Name Not to be Changed.

The theatre is not to change its name. This much the new occupants have already definitely announced. Whatever may be the wishes of the Daly estate in this matter, Mr. Miller, having taken legal advice in the matter, feels assured that he cannot be compelled to call the theatre by any other name than that by which it has been known for the last two decades. As a mere point of law he would have no right to call the building "Augustin Daly's Theatre"—a point which he readily concedes. But the name of Daly is a common name, and not one which can be applied only to a single family. Daly's Theatre, as Daly's Theatre, will continue to exist, and the report that the old theatre will henceforth be known as Miller's Playhouse is without foundation.

According to the terms of the lease held by the Daly estate, which expires on the first of May, everything except the name contributed to the theatre by the famous manager during the long term of his occupancy, will be removed. The lease is singularly specific in its details and mentions even the tiling in the lobby. When the Schuberts take possession of the theatre the interior will practically be stripped bare. Mr. Daly's final lease of the property dated from 1891, and continued for sixteen years, with the privilege of renewal.

"When the theatre passes out of the hands of the Daly estate," said J. C. Duff, who is a brother of Mrs. Daly and has himself been a producer at the theatre, "almost everything movable will be taken out. The provision for this is unusually minute and characteristic of Augustin Daly. The old pictures will all be taken away, and with them even the paneling and everything else that is fixed. Mr. Daly was very particular about the appointments of his theatre, and he had the right to be. He was a man of taste, and he knew what he wanted. He was also a man of means, and he could afford to have what he wanted. Mr. Daly's theatre was the first in which the electric light was used, and he had the first fireproof curtain. He was the first manager to have a stage manager, and he was the first to have a prompter's box. He was the first to have a curtain that rose instead of parting in the middle. He was the first to have a stage that was level instead of sloping toward the footlights. He was the first to have a stage that was wide instead of deep. He was the first to have a stage that was high instead of low. He was the first to have a stage that was dark instead of light. He was the first to have a stage that was quiet instead of noisy. He was the first to have a stage that was clean instead of dirty. He was the first to have a stage that was safe instead of dangerous. He was the first to have a stage that was comfortable instead of uncomfortable. He was the first to have a stage that was beautiful instead of ugly. He was the first to have a stage that was perfect instead of imperfect. He was the first to have a stage that was ideal instead of real. He was the first to have a stage that was heaven instead of earth. He was the first to have a stage that was God instead of man. He was the first to have a stage that was nothing instead of something. He was the first to have a stage that was everything instead of nothing. He was the first to have a stage that was all instead of part. He was the first to have a stage that was one instead of many. He was the first to have a stage that was unity instead of diversity. He was the first to have a stage that was peace instead of war. He was the first to have a stage that was love instead of hate. He was the first to have a stage that was life instead of death. He was the first to have a stage that was immortality instead of mortality. He was the first to have a stage that was eternity instead of time. He was the first to have a stage that was infinity instead of finite. He was the first to have a stage that was absolute instead of relative. He was the first to have a stage that was truth instead of falsehood. He was the first to have a stage that was beauty instead of ugliness. He was the first to have a stage that was goodness instead of evil. He was the first to have a stage that was perfection instead of imperfection

ABE RUEF AT BAY AT LAST

JUDGE DUNNE.

ABRAHAM RUEF.

CHIEF DINAN.

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS.

Boss Who Had Brought Art of Graft to Its Highest Perfection Must Face a Jury and Answer for His Crimes.

By FREMONT OLDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The climax has been reached in the pursuit and prosecution of the organized grafters who have usurped the functions of the Municipal Government in this city and busied themselves in bold corruption for the last five years. The whole machinery of extortion, so carefully erected by the Schmitz-Ruef Administration, seems about to crash into ruin, for there are unmistakable evidences of a fundamental weakening on the part of the boodlers.

San Francisco's housecleaning will be most thorough. Attorney Francis J. Heney and those associated with him in the movement confidently expect not only to put Mayor Schmitz and "Abe" Ruef into stripes, but to give them the company of several high corporation officials. The nervousness of the grafters has increased to fear and almost panic, and it is coming to be generally understood that the only method by which either bribe-taker or bribe-giver can secure immunity is by speedy and complete confession.

When it was announced last year that Mr. Rudolph Spreckels had gathered a fund for ridding San Francisco of the political leeches with which she was infested the City Hall gang smiled securely. They held every branch of the constituted government with the exception of a few departments of the courts, and the front which they presented to any attack seemed impregnable. To-day the decent element controls the machinery of justice to such an extent that no influence, however tortuous, need be feared from the camp of Abraham Ruef.

Ruef's Fatal Mistakes.

The gradual steps by which this has been brought about are highly interesting, especially in view of the fact that almost every change for the better has been made possible through the tactical mistakes of Ruef himself. In the beginning it was necessary to enter a wedge through the District Attorney's office. At the last election Ruef had run the wrong man on his ticket, for District Attorney Langdon soon deserted the standard of the boodlers and conducted his office in a creditable manner. An honest and aggressive Grand Jury had been secured, and Langdon, meeting the demands of the better class, appointed Heney as special prosecutor.

Then Ruef misjudged both his strength and the situation. He tried to seize the office of District Attorney through his subservient Board of Supervisors and have himself appointed in Langdon's stead. This Anarchistic move excited wild, if temporary, agitation, and in the long run reacted very heavily on its author.

Finally, when the extortion indictments had been returned against Ruef and Schmitz the wily politician determined that it was absolutely necessary to control a majority of the Superior Bench in order that he could have some creature of his own elected Presiding Judge. Thus he could name the Judge before whom he wished to stand trial. This intention was defeated, however, by a vigorous campaign during the State election, and honest Judges were returned despite the frantic opposition of the boss.

Then the cry for a "speedy trial" was heard both from the Mayor and Ruef. But as the actual period of the ordeal approached the attitude of both underwent a change, and their attorneys employed every means that cunning could suggest to avoid the issue. Every court, including the Supreme Court of the State, was raked for a friendly Judge, but in vain.

However, there was one card left. The day before the Ruef trial was to begin a drunken jurist, Judge J. C. Hebbard, staggered on to the bench and granted the defendant a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The boss well knew that this action could not hold in law, but he took advantage of the technicality to make the fatal mistake of becoming a fugitive. He hurried into hiding, and on the following day did not appear for trial. Judge Dunne, before whom the case was set, ignored the writ of error and instructed the Sheriff to bring the defendant into court. The Sheriff, who owed his election to Ruef, made a perfunctory effort to find the fugitive and reported to the court his failure to apprehend him.

Judge Dunne promptly disqualified him to act further in the case. His natural successor was the Coroner, who, when the duty devolved upon him, found himself in the same position as the Sheriff—bound by every political tie to protect his master. He likewise failed to find the fugitive.

Judge Dunne thereupon appointed William J. Biggy, a man of dependable reputation, as an elisor to act as the executive arm of the court. He found Ruef within two hours after the adjournment of court. The panic-stricken politician was taken to the St. Francis Hotel, where he is now held under lock and key.

Thus by his own error Ruef loses all chance to influence the jury which will try him. All panels will be drawn and handled by the elisor, who will assume the duties of the deposed Sheriff throughout the trial.

When it came time for the Mayor to plead all the defiant bravado which has characterized him had disappeared, and there were probably not more than three persons in the crowded courtroom who could hear his whispered "Not guilty."

He has excellent reason to be fearful. The political fabric which has been so carefully knit is rapidly tearing apart, and when the Mayor looks about even among those who have benefited by his methods he can no longer tell who are his friends and who are his enemies. Every one whose business has brought him into criminal touch with the Administration, and there are thousands, is trembling. The prosecution has demonstrated its ability to develop strength under each attack, while every assault of the associated grafters has been thrown back with loss.

F. O.

HOW THE CITY WAS BLED.

Abe Ruef the Most Remarkable Boss in Municipal History.

IN the District Attorney's office in San Francisco some six months ago there was a meeting of a rather curious character. Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney had sent word to the editors of the San Francisco newspapers that he desired to see them personally—that it would not do to send reporters. The editors assembled in the office, and then Mr. Heney told them he wanted the active co-operation of the San Francisco press in the campaign against the gang in control of the municipality which had been disgracing the city for five years. The editors looked at each other. They knew—the whole city knew—that conditions in San Francisco were deplorable; they knew that grafting had been carried to an amazing perfection; they knew who the grafters were. But there was a difference between moral conviction and legal proof. And the California libel law is quite severe. Moreover, the man who was known to everybody as the chief organizer and the principal beneficiary of the system of graft was one of the most cunning lawyers the [illegible] had produced.

"And here, gentlemen," Mr. Heney went on, "is the evidence—or some of it—that we have obtained."

The editors began to examine the pile of affidavits that Mr. Heney placed before them. What they learned they gave their word of honor not to reveal. But it was enough—more than enough. Things were worse, infinitely worse, than they had ever believed. Any one of those who attended that meeting will tell you that a record of crime and cruelty and depravity was laid bare which made these men, familiar with stories of human wickedness, shudder and grow pale.

"I don't think," Mr. Heney remarked quietly when the examination had been finished, "that there is any fear of libel actions."

"We're with you," the editors said.

Since then there has been no question of the possibility of libel when the San Francisco papers have discussed Abraham Ruef, Mayor Eugene Schmitz, and others of the City Hall ring. The whole gang have been denounced as thieves, blackmailers, and extortioners. Almost every day some new story of municipal corruption has appeared, and there has been no attempt to sprinkle the reports with "alleged" and "reputed" and "it is said."

An Astounding Story.

It is an astonishing story, from whatever point of view one looks at it—that of the organization and methods of the gang that has held San Francisco in its grip since, in 1901. Schmitz was for the first time elected Mayor of the city. Six years ago Schmitz was leader of the orchestra in the Columbia Theatre at a salary of $40 a week, and Ruef was an obscure lawyer, with a practice among the lowest and most depraved French and Italian elements in San Francisco. Schmitz was President of the Musicians' Union, and Ruef, who had been dabbling in politics for some years, had conceived the idea of organizing what he called a Primary League. The two men had been friends for a long while, and Ruef had acted as Schmitz's attorney in various ventures which Schmitz had started, most of which had failed.

Ruef managed to get a good many members in his Primary League, but when the Republican Municipal Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty, was held he and his organization were ignored. Ruef then bolted the convention and looked around for a chance to get even.

In the meanwhile the labor unionists had decided to put up a candidate. There had been a very nasty teamsters' strike some months previously, and the Republican Mayor, James D. Phelan, had been compelled to order police to accompany non-union teamsters. This settled Phelan with the labor unions, who are stronger in San Francisco than in any other city in the United States. It also induced them to run a candidate of their own. They chose Schmitz, why, nobody knew, except that he was a genial fellow, a pretty good speaker, and a general favorite among the working classes.

Ruef announced that he and his league were going to support Schmitz. They did support him, and Schmitz was elected. He showed his gratitude by making Ruef the Boss of San Francisco.

Just that—absolutely and unquestionably. The system of government of San Francisco centralizes power in the Mayor, the theory being that the other officials are responsible to the Mayor and the Mayor is responsible to the citizens. The system sometimes works beautifully. Sometimes it does not. It depends on the Mayor.

That there should be no question as to who was Boss, Schmitz wrote a letter to Ruef, which letter was afterward happily named by the newspapers the "Letter of Marque." It began "My Dear Abe," and ended [illegible] out his term of office Schmitz would be guided by Ruef's "advice and judgment." What more could Ruef want? The letter was sent to all the newspapers from his law office, and the business of that law office at once began to increase enormously.

The government of San Francisco had been turned over to a little, thin, shabby French Jew, with gray curly hair and dark, dull, fishlike eyes. Insignificance personified. Ruef looks like a peddler. He still wears the shabbiest clothes, and there is absolutely nothing distinctive about him, unless it is his hands—delicate hands, with long, graceful fingers; the hands of the man who acquires.

Before long those hands had the City of San Francisco in their grasp.

Ruef at the Helm.

Not less astounding than Ruef's sudden elevation to supreme power in San Francisco is the story of what he did with that power. Be it remembered, he was absolutely without experience as a Boss. He had become a Boss by a succession of accidents, which he could not have foreseen. There had been Bosses in San Francisco before. The "Blind Boss," for instance, who, by the way, is still alive, has been immortalized in one of Robert Louis Stevenson's stories. But their methods had been crude and their operations circumscribed. Ruef had had no training in the schools of graft of Philadelphia or New York. He had to build up his own "system."

This little, insignificant lawyer built up a system which in its perfection, comprehensiveness, smoothness of running, and attention to detail surpassed anything previously known in American municipal history; he made himself a Boss compared with whom the Bosses of other cities appear as tyros. Whatever happens to him, and the men who are behind the prosecution of the grafters are confident that he will be convicted, he has made himself a historical figure. He is the most remarkable Boss in the history of municipal administration.

The operations of the system began with the railroad corporation and ended with the newsboy and the bootblack and the peanut seller. Everybody had to pay. Those who broke the law had to pay very heavily; those who wanted minor concessions from the Administration paid less heavily. The San Franciscans in describing the operations of the gang distinguish between "big graft" and "small graft." The first term applies to payments by corporations for concessions; the second to the continual mulcting of various classes. The City Hall crowd occasionally made a large sum by "big graft," but it was the "small graft," which was the principal source of revenue.

And what a gold mine it was! Everything was organized. Take the case of a disorderly house, for instance. The proprietor had to buy his wine and liquors from a concern in which the municipal ring was "interested." His cigars and cigarettes came from another firm run by the gang. His glassware could be bought from only one company. And the prices for all these things were exorbitant. The inmates of the house were allowed to consult only one physician—the President of the Police Board. The owners of the houses were informed that the buildings were being used for illegal purposes, and were made to pay. The men who ran the houses, in addition to being taxed by the system of indirect imposts, had at regular intervals to pay for protection.

Saloon Keepers Powerless.

The same system was applied to the saloons. A saloon keeper who did not buy his whisky from a certain concern was sure to get into trouble sooner or later. The liquor was bad and dear, but it was the only one [illegible]

The cigars were atrocious, but the saloon keeper had to recommend them. The glassware might have been bought at a third of the price, but when the police could put up a job on a saloon at five minutes' notice what was to be done?

Then there were the "French restaurants." These institutions, peculiar to San Francisco, were a splendid source of revenue. Indeed, it was on the affidavits of proprietors of French restaurants that the first Grand Jury indictments charging Ruef and others with extortion were returned. The French restaurant is, or rather was, for they were nearly all wiped out by the fire, an establishment of which the main floor was as respectable as Delmonico's or Sherry's or the St. Regis. The cooking was good, so was the music; the decorations were elaborate, the waiters were well trained, the behavior of the patrons was perfectly proper. The leading citizens of San Francisco took their wives and daughters to dine at any of these places with perfect certainty that nothing would be seen or heard to offend the most sensitive.

That is to say, on the main floor. As one ascended disrespectability began, and increased. The second floor was usually divided into private dining rooms, and the floors above were furnished in hotel style. If a patron were tired of too much respectability he went on the second floor; if he was very tired he went still higher. This did not bother the millionaires and their wives on the ground floor. San Francisco has always been liberal. It was none of their business.

"French Restaurants" Bled.

The French restaurants had to pay, and pay heavily. If the proprietor of one of them became recalcitrant he was soon made to toe the mark. The Techau Tavern is, on the ground floor, of a solemn propriety which is almost overpowering. One of the municipal officials who recently "peached" declares that Schmitz said to him:

"I'll give you a week to prove the Techau Tavern an immoral hole."

Before the week was up the Mayor, according to the statement of the official, called him in again and said: "Never mind about the Techau Tavern, Bill. We've found another way to get at those people."

The "other way," according to the official, was provided by an application on the part of the Techau Tavern for a permit to build an addition to the premises.

This may or may not be true, but there is no doubt that the proprietors of the restaurants were bled. And here came in Ruef's specialty. If a saloon keeper were in trouble with the law there was only one lawyer whom he would think of consulting—the Hon. Abe Ruef. If the keeper of a disorderly house got into a hole, Abe Ruef could usually get him out. If the proprietor of a French restaurant wanted legal advice he went to Abe Ruef. The Boss's fees were high, but then he "delivered the goods." He was the attorney for every French restaurant in the city; he was the counsel for the Saloon Keepers' Association; he was the legal representative of lawbreakers of various classes. It is asserted that a receipt in regular form was given whenever a restaurant keeper was bled, and that this receipt was ostensibly for "legal fees." This ingenious plan was long a stumbling block to those who are trying to send Ruef to San Quentin Prison, but Mr. Heney and the others believe that they have overcome it. Ruef's "fees," it must be remembered, were something entirely apart from the system of "indirect taxation" alluded to in the foregoing.

Then there were the gambling houses. Those in Chinatown alone paid $1,900 a week for protection. Sworn confessions to this effect have been obtained from a Police Sergeant and several police patrolmen who were members of the Chinatown Squad. These men admit that they personally divided about $400 a week. Somebody else got $1,500. The man who acted as the intermediary between the Chinese gamblers and "somebody" is known. He is an old, wizened Chinese named Chan-Tung, and in addition to his connection with the gamblers he was also an eminent Highbinder chief. Several murders have been traced to him, and the Grand Jury which returned the indictments against Ruef and Schmitz [illegible] efforts, in finding him. The jury told Chan-Tung that if he did not confess who got the money he would be indicted for the murders. He remained as silent as a clam. He was indicted for murder; still he would not confess. He is under indictment now, but remains loyal to those whom he served.

But the receipts from Chinatown were only a small proportion of the total from the gambling interests. Every kind of "game" was taxed, from the table of the thimble-rigger to the gorgeously decorated palace of roulette and faro. As a suggestion of the sums paid, it may be mentioned that a cigar dealer who ran a poker game at the back of his store had to give up $100 a week.

Better Than Direct Graft.

Mention has been made in the foregoing of the manner in which disorderly houses were taxed. It should be added that this system was later on improved upon. It occurred to the grafters that there was really no reason why the proprietors of such resorts should be allowed to make anything at all. Apparently they obtained their idea from the enterprise of certain persons who decided that they could make a lot of money if they established a gigantic disorderly house. These persons formed a company which they called the Twinkling Star Development Company and put up a "hotel," which they called the Hotel Nymphia. It did not last long; it was raided by the police and closed.

Shortly afterward another "hotel" of the same character was opened at 620 Jackson Street. This was the notorious "Municipal Crib," the fame of which has spread all over this country. It had accommodations for 160 inmates, each paying either $20 or $30 a week, according to the size and situation of the room. As soon as it was opened every other disorderly resort in the neighborhood was closed. Moreover, it was the only place of the kind in San Francisco to which a regular liquor license was granted. To put the place up cost about $20,000. In one year, it is estimated, it made $300,000 for its promoters.

It is even asserted that the dive was a combination of a disorderly resort and a gambling house—that a patron could go into the bar and shake dice, and that if he were lucky he could have the run of the hotel without payment.

Ruef a Partner.

Ruef, it is declared, was a silent partner in the dive, and the only price paid for his interest was the promise of police protection. One of the indictments returned by the Grand Jury charges Ruef and Chief of Police Dinan with conspiring with other persons to keep the place open and to share the profits. The accusations are specific, and indicate the careful preparation of the case of The People against the grafters:

And that in furtherance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof said J. C. Harris did on the 5th day of November, 1906, pay to said Richard Creighton the sum of $440;

And that in furtherance of such conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof said Richard Creighton did on the 23d day of October, 1906, pay to said Abraham Ruef the sum of $250 in lawful money of the United States;

And that in furtherance of said conspiracy said Richard Creighton did on the 29th day of October, 1906, pay to said Abraham Ruef the sum of $250;

And that in furtherance of such conspiracy said Richard Creighton did on the 5th of November, 1906, pay to said Abraham Ruef the sum of $250.

And so on. Dinan swore before the Grand Jury that he did not know of the existence of the disorderly resort until a week before he appeared as a witness. Thereupon the prosecution produced a report regarding the place made a long time previously by a patrolman, in the right hand corner of which was the Chief's private stamp, which he alone used. The stamp showed that he had read the report on the day it was made. The Grand Jury promptly returned another indictment, charging Dinan with perjury.

Before the earthquake and fire the San Francisco theatres were taxed indirectly. The candy, for instance, had to be bought from a firm owned by members of the Municipal Government. Since the fire the chances for graft have in many directions been greatly increased, and the theatres have been among the chief sufferers. It is asserted on good authority that every theatre in San Francisco except one is paying one-third of its profits to Ruef and his gang. The playhouses were nearly all [illegible] and the [illegible]

permits to erect temporary wooden structures. This permission was given to them if they agreed to give up one-third of their profits. It is declared that Ruef, in order to make sure that nothing got away from him put in one of his henchmen, who rejoices in the name of Myrtile Cerf, as bookkeeper in the theatres.

It is the merest sketch of the San Francisco graft system that is given in this article. Fully to describe what is already known would take a volume, and what is known is believed to be but a small part of the whole. Furthermore, little is yet known outside the Grand Jury about the "big graft" which the Administration is said to have obtained. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the sum which is reported to have been paid by the street railroad company for the privilege of replacing its underground cable system with overhead electric wires after the fire.

The President's Hand.

There is practically no doubt that President Roosevelt is quite closely connected with the prosecution of Ruef and Schmitz. The San Francisco newspapers are, by the way, keeping quiet about this, but the fact has now been printed. It was bound to come out, any way. Francis J. Heney is, or rather was, and will be again, a Federal official. It was he who convicted Senator Mitchell and others in connection with the land frauds. He is regarded as one of the ablest prosecutors in the United States. W. J. Burns, Mr. Heney's chief detective, is another Federal officer.

It is to two men—Rudolph Spreckels and Fremont Older—that San Francisco is chiefly indebted for the present attempt to rid the city of the grafters. The Spreckels-Older "conspiracy," as the grafters call it, was hatched some years ago. Here is what Theodore Bonnet says about it:

"One of the conspirators was Fremont Older, editor of The Bulletin, who was on the witness stand the other day. Like THE TIMES of New York, which kept banging away at the Tweed Ring for years before any of the other dailies took a hand, The Bulletin has unceasingly lashed the Schmitz Administration for its dishonesty and indecency. And during all the period of this anti-Schmitz warfare Editor Older was intent upon landing the grafters behind the bars. He is the pioneer of the conspiracy which has excited the reprobation of the grafters, and he does not appear to be ashamed of the part that he has played.

"When asked why he had promoted an enterprise so prejudicial to the interests of the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Older, in a burst of candor, informed me that he was convinced before the end of Schmitz's first term that Ruef and his puppet should be in jail, and that during the second term he was seized with the notion that somebody should try to get them there. 'To tell you the truth,' said Older, 'I feel, and I think every man should feel, that it was humiliating to be a member of a community so brazenly plundered as this one has been. I was greatly encouraged when I met Rudolph Spreckels and found that his views coincided with mine.'

"After the election of 1905, when Schmitz received about 40,000 votes, Conspirator Older thought of persuading Frank Heney to assist in compassing the downfall of the grafters. He remembered that Heney had publicly assailed the Administration, and as he had had great success in prosecuting the land fraud cases he appeared to be an ideal man for the job. Heney was then in Washington, and Older took a trip to that city to talk the matter over with him. He found Heney quite willing to assist, but the attorney was then busy in the land fraud cases. Heney spoke of Detective Burns as an excellent man for the job of digging up the evidence.

"Later Older had an interview with President Roosevelt, who gave the conspiracy his warm indorsement."

Rudolph Spreckels is supplying the funds for the prosecution. It is said that he is willing to spend $100,000 to put the grafters in jail and rid his beloved San Francisco of this reproach upon it. Heney is giving his services for nothing. He has been practically loaned for the purposes of the prosecution by the United States Government—that is to say, a year's leave of absence has been granted to him. Detective Burns has presumably been loaned, too. It is chiefly on evidence collected by him that the Grand Jury returned the indictments against Ruef, Schmitz, and others last Autumn. Heney, for the time being, is an Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco, having been appointed to that office in order to make his work the easier.

Heney is a brave man. He knows as well as any one that he is in imminent personal danger as a result of his campaign against the grafters. He is brave, but he is taking no chances. Judge Dunne's court is in the Temple Sherith Israel, a large building off Fillmore Street, which was appropriated for judicial uses after the fire. Every court day a number of guards are stationed around the Temple, and it is said that wherever Heney goes he is accompanied by one or more detectives. It is known that the grafters are determined

The Passing of the Steam Locomotive

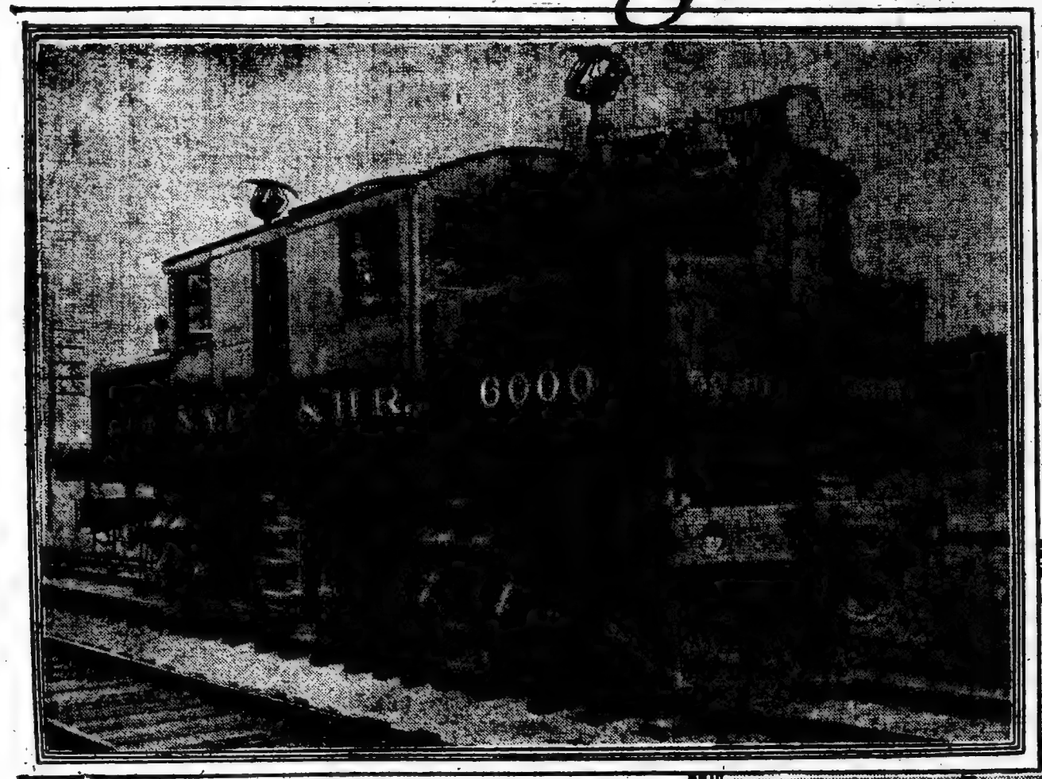

The most powerful locomotive in the world.

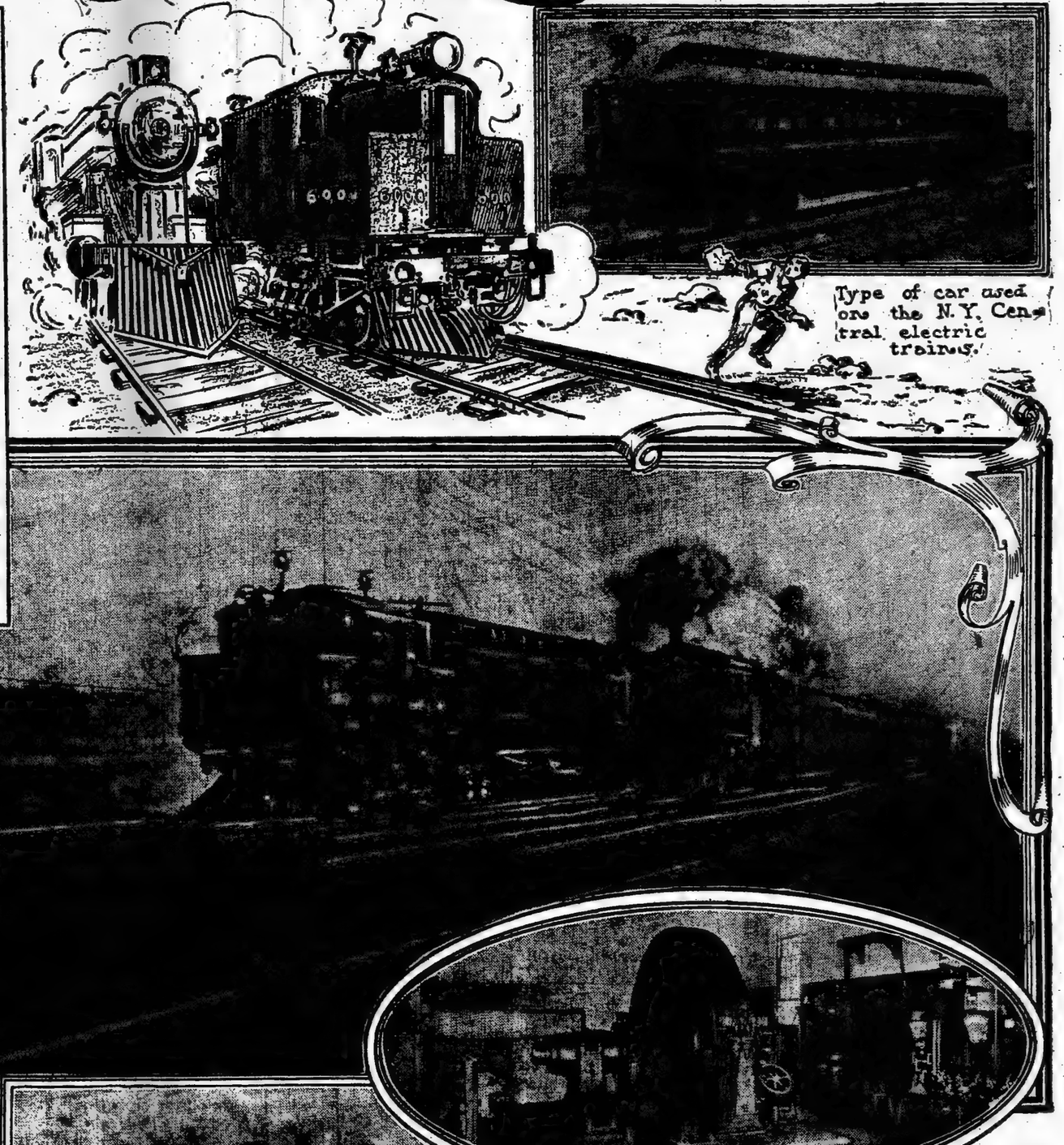

The electric train passing an inspection engine.

Type of car used on the N. Y. Central electric trains.

Seat of the motive power of an electric locomotive equipment.

A flyer fifty years ago.

In Ten Years, Experts Declare, Electric Motors Will Be at Work on All Great Railroad Lines---Change Surely Coming.

FIVE years ago, except for the overhead trolley and a few other experimental cases, there was not a railroad in the country using electricity for its motive power. Ten years hence, say the railway prophets, the steam locomotive will be almost as much of a novelty as the horse car is to-day, and the electric motor will reign supreme in the handling of all freight and passenger service.

It was only five years ago when the motive power of the elevated roads in this city was changed from steam to electricity. The example thus set was followed by the Subway, and later by the terminal system of the New York Central lines. The first electric train was run by the latter in December of last year, thirty-seven miles of electric equipment having been built on the Hudson Division and twenty-seven miles on the Harlem. Now over 200 electric trains pass through the terminal tunnels of the Central daily; in a year, it is estimated, all the trains on this line will enter the city by electricity, and in ten years, according to the opinion of some of the officials of the road, the electric motor will replace the steam locomotive on the entire Central system.

In this change of its motive power from steam to electricity the experience of the Central merely illustrates what is taking place or what is planned on the other great roads of the country. Now that the danger from the "deadly third rail" has been practically eliminated by incasing the latter in wood the chief hindrance to the adoption of electricity by the through railroads has been overcome. As a consequence the demand on the part of the railroads for electric equipment has increased so rapidly that it has passed, temporarily, quite beyond the ability of the manufacturers to meet it. Meanwhile, enough has been gathered from the actual experience in the running of elevated, subway, and interurban lines to establish something like a comparison between the electric motor and the steam locomotive, from which a definite idea may be gained of what is likely to take place on the railroads of this country in the near future.

Experts See Triumph of Electricity.

An exhaustive investigation of this subject has just been made by two experts of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Lewis B. Stillwell and Henry St. Clair Putnam, in the endeavor to find an adequate answer to the question, "Will it pay to substitute electricity for steam on all railroads?"

In the course of this investigation it is found that wherever it has been possible to compare electric with steam railroading on the same or parallel lines the popularity of the former is most marked. Thus, comparing the Manhattan system for the year 1893 with the same system for the year 1899 a decrease of 21 per cent. in paid fares is shown. During the same period the paid fares of surface lines, which meanwhile in large degree had adopted electric operation, increased by 43 per cent. During the year 1904, when the Manhattan system was operated by electricity, an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of fares collected is shown, with a corresponding increase of about 8 per cent. on the surface lines. The increase in traffic on the Manhattan coincident with the use of electricity on its lines is found on other railroad systems adopting the electric motor, and this to such an extent that in almost every case where competition with electricity has been encountered by the steam railway a large part, if not all, of the local traffic of the latter has gone to the electric road.

Among many factors contributing to this marked success of lines using electricity a chief one of the latter is run on close headway is considered especially important. In the matter of speed, also, it has been demonstrated that the electric train can be operated at a rate twice as great as that of our fastest express trains on runs of any considerable length, and exceeding by about 50 per cent. the maximum which can be attained, even for a short distance, by the steam locomotive with a reasonable degree of safety. At high speeds, also, the economy of the steam locomotive falls off rapidly, while that of its electric competitor remains practically constant.

Electricity Safer Than Steam.

Although experience with electric roads is comparatively recent and a number of problems still remain to be solved before their operation reaches a complete success, enough is known, according to the experts of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, to lead to the conclusion that electric traction, if the equipment be properly designed and installed, is essentially and materially safer, so far as the traveling public is concerned, than steam traction. This conclusion is based on the fact that in case of a rear-end collision, which is perhaps the most frequent form of accident on our railroads, the energy which propels the electric train can be shut off generally with great promptness. On the other hand, the steam locomotive, carrying in its firebox from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of ignited coal, almost invariably sets fire to any broken cars or other combustible material with which it comes in contact. The elimination of the boiler carrying steam at high pressure also means the removal of an element of risk, while the absence of smoke in tunnels and the consequent ability to see signals clearly at all times give advantages of great importance to electric operation.

The danger of derailment in the case of the electric locomotive is considered far less than with the steam locomotive on account of the much smoother running of the former. The hammer-blow, also, in the case of the steam locomotive, is held to be responsible, not infrequently, in cold weather for broken rails.

Another source of safety enjoyed by the electric railway lies in its ability to cut off power at will from a given section of the road where danger seems to be imminent. In steam railway service, when an operator at a signal tower having allowed a train to pass learns too late that another train is approaching in the opposite direction, he is powerless to avert the impending collision. Where the motive power of these trains, however, is transmitted by electricity it can be cut off from the endangered section in time to prevent a catastrophe.

In analyzing the comparative cost of steam and electricity in the operation of railroads, the experts of the institute state that sufficient data have not yet been accumulated upon which to base a final estimate. The installation of electric plants is an initial expense the consideration of which is difficult to determine in its relation to the question of running expenses. From a comparative survey, however, of the cost of railroad operation throughout the United States, based on the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it appears that steam operating expenses per mile average $6,409, while the electric operating expenses average $5,255—a difference in favor of electricity of $1,154 per mile. This estimate is exclusive of 5 per cent. interest on electric equipment, which is placed at $516 per mile.

According to this estimate, if all the railways of the United States were to-day run by electricity, using the system adopted for the equipment of the New Haven Railroad, the energy required being developed by power plants such as are now in extensive use, the aggregate cost of railroad operation, which in 1905 amounted, in round numbers, to $1,400,000,000, would be reduced by about $250,000,000. In other words, it appears that the entire railroad system of the United States could be operated at a less cost by the electric motor than by the steam locomotive, and this with an earning power much greater than it has to-day.

That the change from steam to electricity will come at once is not regarded as either possible or advisable. The art of electric traction as applied upon a large scale to heavy trains is still young, and the wisdom of making haste with deliberation in a matter involving interests of such magnitude as those which are tied up with the transportation systems of the United States is obvious. But in view of the present-day experience of the railroad companies the era of the steam locomotive appears to be rapidly nearing its close.

Communistic Experiment Fails After a Century's Trial

Suit to Escheat Property of Harmony Society, Economy, Penn., Marks End of a Hundred Years of Community Life.

"OLD ECONOMY" is threatened. This famous old religious settlement has become a bone of contention. Suits have been entered and an effort is being made to have all the property, now worth perhaps $6,000,000, escheat to the State of Pennsylvania. In fact, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to seize the property of the Harmony Society at Economy and in Warren County, Pennsylvania. Auditor General Snyder has appointed Albert P. Meyer of Pittsburg escheator. He will endeavor to take possession of all the property which belongs to the society, of which John S. Duss, the famous bandmaster, and his wife, Mrs. Susie Duss, are said to be the sole surviving members. Mrs. Duss is, it is alleged, the only surviving Trustee of the society. The ground on which the State is working is that there are no heirs to the property. Duss and his wife, it is said, are not now citizens of Pennsylvania, but of Florida.

The appointment of the escheator was made on the information of George C. Buell of Allegheny and Charles F. Straube of Beaver. The petition alleges that the society has served its purpose; that there are no heirs, and that under the law the property and assets should escheat to the State. Under the laws of escheat, when the proceedings are successful, the informer is allowed one-third of the value of the property so escheated.

There have been frequent efforts made to divide up the property of the Economites, but up to the present Duss has always been victorious. It is likely that, even though he be dent of Florida now, he will make a very hard fight.

Those familiar with the affairs of the Economite Society say it will be rather difficult for the escheator or any one else to discover any property or assets of value belonging to the old Harmony or Economite Society. In 1894 the survivors of the society sold all the property of the society in Allegheny and Beaver Counties, Penn., to the Union Company, a corporation formed for the purpose of buying and selling real estate.

The consideration at this time was $397,500 in stock of the company, and this was placed in the hands of the Trustee, John S. Duss, who has since been succeeded as Trustee by Mrs. Susie Duss, his wife. The only property which was reserved was what is known as "The Big House," which for years has been the residence of the different Trustees.

Just where the money and other property of the society can now be found is a question, but it is asserted by the New Jersey women who filed suit, as well as by the two men who have asked that the escheator be appointed, that there should be about $6,000,000. The once great wealth of the Economites has apparently slipped out of real estate and perhaps taken the form of ready cash. The complainants want to ask the Duss family some questions at least.

Duss, whose name, by the way, is to be pronounced so that it rhymes with Puss, made a sensation in 1902 when he took his band to New York, and, like a certain literary personage of the last century, awoke next day to find himself famous. Duss may have needed the fame, but he was in no sense dependent upon public support, for he was even then virtual owner of the town of Economy, which in extent is about a mile square, and about 2,000 acres of land adjoining.

With this remarkable man, who is not yet 47 years old, music and finance blend in a most unaccountable manner. He is the conductor of a good band, in a few minutes on occasion he can play almost any instrument, and, combined with his artistic side, he has the business ability of a captain of industry.

Communistic experiments usually come to an early and disastrous end; that the Harmonists have existed for a century and are wealthy is, therefore, extraordinary. One reason for the society's longevity may be the practice of what now is called the simple life. There were few "isms" in its doctrine.

In 1787, when he was 30 years old, George Rapp, who was born in Iptingen, in Wurtemberg, began to preach to a congregation he gathered around him in his own house on Sundays. He had been from his youth a great reader, and was of a reflective turn of mind. He became convinced that the churches were in a lifeless condition. Unlike some other founders of peculiar people, Rapp did not allege the appearance of heavenly visions or voices urging him to preach his new idea, but he did have an inspiration, and he made it known. His Sunday services were attended by so many persons that the clergy resented Rapp's intrusion. The founder and his adherents were arrested, and, naturally, immediately they increased in number.

Rapp taught his little band to obey the laws, to be peaceable and quiet subjects, and to pay the church tax as well as the State tax, but he insisted on the right to choose his own religious belief. The yearning for a land where liberty of conscience was admitted to be a universal right led the father of the Harmonists to blaze the way to the United States. He did not do so immediately; not, in fact, until fifteen years later. In the meantime Rapp succeeded in accumulating a little property.

Then, in 1803, he turned his face to the New World. The next year 600 persons followed him to this country, half of them landing in Baltimore and the second party going to Philadelphia. There was a third party of about 300, but they listened to the pleadings of one of Rapp's lieutenants and deserted themselves in another part of the country.

Before bringing the party to America, Rapp had bought a tract of 5,000 acres about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburg, in the Conoquessing Valley. To this wild land, only recently vacated by the red man, the party came, and on Feb. 15, 1805, formed among themselves the Harmony Society, agreeing to throw all they owned into one common fund for the use of all. In those days the doctrine of celibacy was not in their article of faith. Rapp himself was married, and his son, John Rapp, took a wife about this time.

Ten years spent in the Conoquessing Valley convinced the Harmonists that it was unsuited to their purposes. Consequently, in 1815, they sold the land for $100,000, and with this money purchased 30,000 acres in Posey County, Ind. There the town of Harmony was erected. About 150 families from Germany there joined the association. In 1824 the Rappists were again looking for new quarters, and the following year returned to Pennsylvania, the tract at Economy having been purchased. At Economy the new community appeared to flourish. The town was built by mechanics found among the society's members, and Frederick Rapp, a son of the founder, was the hand that guided this enterprise.

At Economy the society had scarcely had time to settle itself in its new home when a schism shook it, but while it did not wreck the association it made a serious split in the society. A German adventurer, a certain "Count" De Leon, visited the community and preached to the members the doctrine of a livelier life, and also advocated marriage. At that time, 1831, 250, or about one-third of the membership, separated themselves from the community and decided to follow the "Count." Rapp agreed to pay the seceders their share of the property—$105,000—and they retired to Phillipsburg, where they established a colony under the name of New Philadelphia. The "Count" died of the cholera in 1833, having fled from his dupes, and the majority of his separatists went to Bethel, Mo., joining Keil's scheme. Some of the seceders returned to Economy.

After this experience a new clause in the articles of association was added by Rapp, who had counsel of the best lawyers he could find in Pittsburg and Beaver, which declared the property of the society to be indivisible. This was in 1836, the original articles having been adopted in 1805. Frequently they were revised in the time of the founder, and in 1807 the doctrine of celibacy was inserted.

Rapp died, at the age of 90, in 1847, having continued to preach to his people until within a week of his death.

Beliefs of the Harmonists.

During his life most of the theological tenets of the Harmonists were formed. They have some features of German mysticism grafted upon a practical application of the Christian doctrine and theory. They taught that Adam's fall was due to the desire of a companion, hence the doctrine of celibacy.

In their communistic ideas the Harmonists appear more practical. That they were successful is shown by the great wealth the community has acquired, although accumulating wealth was never a part of their faith; in fact, the idea was to live simply, each to have enough to eat, drink, and to wear. It was a cardinal principle with them that one has use for no more. All were taught to labor. The aged and sick were taken care of by the society.

During a suit brought against the society in 1854 it was shown that the community had property valued at $1,000,000. To assert that its property to-day is worth several times that amount would place its value at a very low figure. In the Summer of 1893 the American Bridge Company purchased about one-third of the acreage owned by the Harmony Society—then consisting of Duss, Mrs. Duss, and four aged members. The latter have since died, and no new members have

$1,000,000 was paid by the bridge company, which erected a plant and built a town now known as Ambridge. What remains to Duss is very valuable, being practically the town of Economy.

Before the bridge company came upon the scene Economy was a drowsy, clean, well-kept country town of about 500 inhabitants. It was a model community in many ways. Rent was cheap, and as natural gas was obtained on the property, every household was supplied with gas for all heating purposes. Coal was a novelty resorted to only by those unfortunate ones who lived in houses to which gas mains did not lead. Every week Duss's band gave a free concert in the garden of the big house where the trustees lived. The streets of the town are broad and have neat brick walks, and nearly every avenue is lined with fruit trees. There is only one church in the town, that of the society, undenominational in character, of course. Almost in contradiction to his own preaching for religious liberty Rapp and the Harmonists would allow no other. Ministers of various denominations, however, have been invited to fill the pulpit at times; at other times Mr. Duss, the many-sided, when not en tour with his band, has addressed the citizens of Economy on Sundays.

Duss was born in Cincinnati on Feb. 22, 1860. His father fell on the field of Gettysburg, and his mother then took her son with her to Economy, where she joined the Harmonists. When he was 13 years old young Duss was sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, Penn., and upon his return to Economy was apprenticed to a tailor. Later he entered Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, and after teaching school at Topeka and farming in Nebraska, he returned to Economy. He found the Harmonists in need of new blood. He joined the association, put his shoulder to the wheel, and soon lifted the $1,500,000 of indebtedness with which unbusiness-like methods had saddled it. In this way he saved a fortune for himself, for he and

An Interview with Don Jaime

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid Claimant to the Throne of Spain.

Don Jaime, Son of Don Carlos, The Spanish Pretender

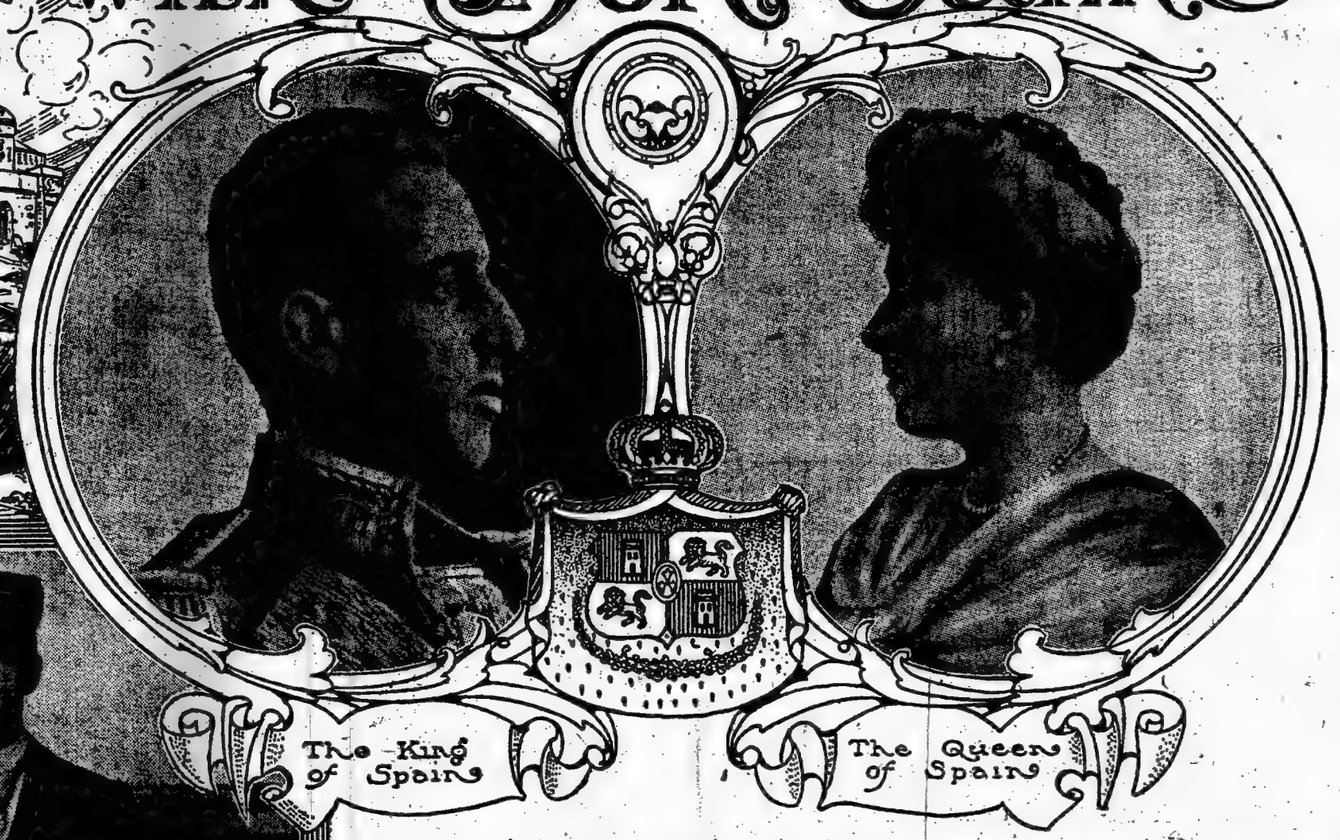

The King of Spain

The Queen of Spain

Son of "Charles VII" of Spain Talks of His Right to the Spanish and French Thrones ---Ready to Take the Field at His Father's Word.

PARIS, March 5.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who as Charles VII. reigned over the greater part of northern Spain from 1872 to 1876, has taken up his abode in Paris. Don Jaime is thirty-six years old, having been born the year of the Franco-Prussian war. He is a cavalry officer of the Russian Army, and has seen active service in China, in the Boxer war, 1900-1901, and during the Russo-Japanese war. He has the reputation of being a very able officer, and his brethren-in-arms say he is absolutely fearless. During the war between Russia and Japan it was said that there were far-reaching international reasons for not giving the Bourbon Prince an important command.

Don Jaime has more Bourbon blood in his veins than any man living. He is a Bourbon from both sides of the house, for his mother was Marguerite, Princess de Bourbon Parma. He is slightly above the middle height, is dark, has an intellectual forehead, with fine Spanish eyes which at times flash fire and again are full of melancholy. His figure is very good, his hands and feet are too small for a cavalry officer, but are beautiful in the drawing-room.

The Prince speaks English well. He was educated at Beaumont College in England. Besides English, he speaks German, which he learned at the Military Academy of Vienna-Neustadt, where he finished his military education with honors, (1890-1893,) French, Italian, Russian, and of course Spanish. His Paris home is in a new street off the Square Lamartine at the end of the Avenue Victor Hugo. Many Americans live in the neighborhood. Here the Prince, attended by a Spanish nobleman, Count de Coma, and a Russian officer visiting Paris, received me. As I entered he was playing the piano. Frequently, during the audience, a page came in with messages from the Bourse, showing particularly how copper was faring.

First of All a Soldier.

"Your Royal Highness," I began, "suppose your cousin, King Alphonso, had been killed at his wedding or in Paris when a bomb-thrower attacked him, do you think you would be now reigning on the throne of your ancestors?"

"To your startling question, I reply that I am a soldier, and when my father, who is my chief, orders me, I shall take the field. The infant son of the Princess of the Asturias, the dead sister of Alphonso XIII., is now in line. If the present King, who, from my standpoint, is a usurper, had been killed, there are those who would like to have a long regency. Regencies are useful occasions for wily politicians to feather their nests.

"It was because the politicians wanted a regency that my grandfather was not permitted to reign. The fact that the late Queen Isabella II., who died in the Palais de Castille, Avenue Kleber, opposite the United States Embassy, was only three years old when Ferdinand VII. of Spain died, was an appeal to the avarice of the politicians which they did not resist. The long regency offered irresistible temptation. And when they got Queen Christina to induce the dying King to sign a document bequeathing the throne of Spain to the three-year-old Isabella, he, nevertheless, in a lucid interval, uttered the protest, 'Laissez-moi mourier en paix.' (Let me die in peace.)

"Finding the law of the country, the Salic law, which excluded females from the throne as long as there were males, thus flouted, my grandfather declared war. I do not want the throne of Spain through the hands of an assassin, but mark you, as long as a descendant of Charles V. lives, he will make war for his just rights when he can. My grandfather's war lasted seven years. In 1872 my father took up the cause again. All the north of Spain to a man was with him, a great part of Catalonia, and Valencia also. He retired, not for lack of men to follow his flag, but for the same reason that the Japanese will not make war on the United States—for lack of money to maintain his men. There are sixty thousand men in Catalonia and Valencia ready to take up arms to-morrow for our cause. We ought to have gone to Spain at the close of the Spanish-American war. The army was ready. I urged my father to go ahead. To this day I do not quite understand why he did not push forward. For it was his pressure which forced the hands of the Spanish Goverment to make war with the United States.

Last of the Carlist Line.

"I understand that Queen Victoria, who was Princess Ena before her marriage with the present usurper, is about to present a pledge of her affection to her husband some months hence. Should the issue be a male, I do not see how my claim will be lessened or even complicated by such an event. I belong to the Legitimist line, and there is not even the merest shadow of a flaw in the right of succession. The Carlists are strong among the law, clergy, and the people; less in the aristocracy and high clergy. As I am the only son and heir of Charles VII., should I die without issue, then our line would be extinct.

"Yes," continued Prince de Bourbon, sadly, "there is a decree of banishment pronounced by the Spanish Government against my father and myself. Rio Frio and Albufera belonged to my grandfather, and have been confiscated by this Government. That, however, has not prevented me from traveling all over the country, visiting the royal palace and looking upon the throne of my ancestors. I do not care to go into the question further than to say that the inner history of court life may demonstrate that there is not much Bourbon blood in the veins of Alphonso XIII. after all. His father, Alphonso XII., was the son of Isabella II., upon the site of whose palace in the Avenue Kleber, a big hotel, mainly intended for Americans, is being built. Isabella's husband, Don Francis d'Assisi, was a weakling, and not gifted with the virile qualities of my house.

"The fight for our rights is one which is bequeathed from son to son. My grandfather and my father both took the field, and I am ready to make [illegible] campaign and live in the mountains when good opportunity presents itself. I will not disturb the peace of Spain, but if trouble arises I will be there, and all Spaniards of order and good-will, and all will follow my father."

The French Claimants.

"Your Royal Highness has a claim to the throne of France as well as to the throne of Spain?"

"Yes, after my father. My claim to the throne of France is well founded. But it is more historical than practical. My claim to the throne of Spain is decidedly obvious and unquestionably practical. You see the force of my remark when I tell you I have more of the Spanish people with me than has the present King. As for a republic, Spain is not now and never has been seriously seeking to establish one. Of course, you are aware that a Legitimist in Spain is a Carlist. A Legitimist in French history is a follower of the elder Bourbon line of Louis XIV. Now, the direct line follows to me from Philip V., King of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV. The present claimant, the Duc d'Orleans, belongs to the younger branch descended from the brother of Louis XIV.

"My father has always abstained from putting forward his claim to the throne of France from the practical point. He is quite right. There is no use in complicating matters. At the same time, French claimants like the Duc d'Orleans and his adherents, are visionary and platonic. They get together for a banquet, clink their glasses, cry 'Vive le Roi,' and that is the end of it. On the other hand, as I pointed out, my father and my grandfather went on the battlefield. I too, am a soldier, and a mountain warfare has no terror for me."

"Monseigneur, you say you are a soldier. Report says much more. It says that you are a brave and accomplished cavalry officer."

"I am grateful to Dame Rumor. But it is not for me to give even a moment to vain boasting. I have five crosses won on the battlefield in the two wars."

"There are yet other claimants to the throne of France, are there not?"

"Oh, yes, but not very serious ones. Some of the claims are very silly. Recently the newspapers told us of an anniversary mass for the repose of the souls of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. It was celebrated in the old church of St. Denis. It brought up the disputed historical question as to what became of Louis XVII. Those who assisted at the mass say Louis escaped from the temple and lived under the name of Guillaume Naundorf, and died in 1845 at Delft, Holland. The story goes that he is buried there under the name of Charles Louis de Bourbon, Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. This man's descendants are claimants to the throne of France. The present alleged Bourbon Prince, who assisted at the mass, is 34 years old. According to the partisans of the survival, he is the grandson of Louis XVII [illegible] the Naundorffs are [illegible] not Bourbons. The Duchess d'Angouleme, sister of Louis XVII., refused to admit the claim of the first Naundorf to the effect that he was Louis XVII. She could not have been deceived."

"What of the Napoleonic claim?"

"No doubt your query is most interesting to Americans, all the more so as the Secretary of the Navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, is a second cousin to the brother claimants, Prince Louis and Prince Victor Napoleon. Prince Victor and Prince Louis are the grandsons of Jerome, King of Westphalia, brother of the Emperor. This Jerome is the same who married Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, and then deserted her—the lady whom Napoleon I. described as that 'young person to whom you have attached yourself in America.' The Napoleons are said to represent the military idea. I do not find the military idea strong in Northern France. Neither the Orleanists nor the Bonapartists have any serious organization in France to-day. We have no reason to be pleased with the Napoleons. My father was the first to tell Napoleon III. of the candidature of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain, which was made a pretext for the war with Prussia. Napoleon's reply was to expel my father. Neither Bonapartists nor Orleanists have any powerful newspapers behind them to carry on a propaganda. They have no solid phalanx around which to rally the people. They are simply marking time, hoping against hope that something may come out of the general confusion. At the same time it should not be forgotten that history repeats itself, and that revolutions occur easily in France."

"Does your Royal Highness believe in the Divine Right of Kings?"

"Oh, I wish you would not ask me that question. Still, let me explain. For any one who believes in the existence of a God, the question is simple enough. Theologically, I do believe in the divine right of all authority. Those who believe in a Supreme Being must be consistent and accept its corollary, namely, that all power comes from God. The question as to how that power is invested in the ruler is different. It may come through the people and be no less divine. The Government may be, as you say in America, 'of the people and for the people and by the people,' and yet be of divine origin. For those who believe in the Deity, all power comes from God.

Divine Right Expounded.

"I like to see authority begin below and work up. What I mean by this is, decentralization, federation. The inhabitants of a hamlet know their needs better than those who live far away from them. Knowing their wants they should be permitted to prescribe for them. Suppose Kalamazoo needs a new street, why should it wait for a decree from Washington? But whether authority begins below and works up, or begins above and filters down, the question as to the divine origin of [illegible] remains the same.

nation of rulers adds a sanction but is not essential. The coronation of King Pepin by St. Boniface in the Cathedral of Soisson[illegible] was the first. A Pope crowned Napoleon the First. The Kings of England are crowned in the Cathedral of Westminster by the Archbishops of Canterbury."

"Do you believe in the Parliamentary system of government?"

"No. The Parliamentary system has proved a failure. Instead of one autocrat, it gives three or four hundred. Their united clamor encourages them. If there were only one autocrat, he would be likely to be more honest and intelligent than the corybantic creatures who fill the halls of Legislatures. Look at the condition to which the Parliamentary system has reduced France. The people and their rulers are fighting, fighting, fighting all the time. They oppress each other instead of welding the nation together to meet the common enemy, who is sure to come.

"What right have parliamentarians to dictate how or when I shall worship? In America, where Church and State run on parallel lines, things are much better. Here Parliament separated the Church from the State, but it did not separate the State from the Church. The State still hangs on to the Church. If the State took over a railroad, it would pay what prudent and competent men deemed the road was worth. Otherwise the exercise of its authority would be robbery. Taking the Church property without compensation is also robbery. The fact that the Church authorities refused to accept a law is no reason for robbing them.

"Here is the thing in a nutshell: The great revolution of 1789 took away the property of the Church. Napoleon undertook to make partial restitution. This he did in the contract known as the Concordat. Napoleon signed for the State; the Pope signed for the Church. Now the State, wishing to set aside this contract, does so without consulting the other party to the contract. And it says, if you don't accept my decision I will confiscate your property. Take the case of the Basilica of th Sacré Coeur, on the hill of Montmartre. This magnificent church has been built by the voluntary contributions of the faithful. What right has the State to steal their property?

Parliaments a Failure.

"Turn your eyes to other Parliaments. In Russia Parliament is a farce. The parliamentarians are without programme or principle. In Spain dead men are made to vote for members of the Cortes. In Austria-Hungary the dual Parliaments have almost eliminated each other. In the Reichstag there is trouble. Parliament has been a failure in Sweden and Norway. Perhaps in the Anglo-Saxon countries things are a little better. Yet, if the public prints be correct, you have in Congress more representatives of the trusts than of the people.

"No, I prefer a strong, honest man at the head of a nation, and I would put a stop to this eternal babble. The late Laureate Tennyson, who had the vision of a prophet, said that even old England would go down in babble at last. For this, we make a big difference in Spain between the parliamentary government, which is an innovation of exotic growth, and the representative governmnt, which is the traditional form of the ancient Cortes in all parts of Spain (Castile, Navarre, Catalonia, Leon, Aragon, &c.) Parliamentary government is with us merely a diluted form of tyranny; representative government is the guardian of all liberty, the sworn enemy of absolutism, and therefore the Carlist ideal."

After this conversation on the general principles of politics, the Prince, Spanish before everything, and with his mind full of a rapid visit which he had just made to his beloved country, gave me some of his impressions on his journey.

He went, quite alone, from Paris to Barcelonia, with the principal object of hearing the greatest Carlist orator (and also the greatest Spanish orator) of his time, the Deputy Mella, who was going to make a big speech in the bull-fight circus in the Catalonian capital. He arrived just in time to hear it and to applaud without making himself known to any one, mixed in the crowd, and lent his aid to some of the demonstrators who were injured by the police. One of them he helped to an ambulance, where he had him attended to, after a veritable battle with revolvers between the Carlists, on one side, and the Socialists, or red revolutionaries of Leroux, or the other, who were more or less protected by the police.

Don Jaime, who had been in many other such scenes in his life, was foremost in the strife, struggling with the police, encouraging the Carlists, and giving help to those whom he found in his way, all this without being recognized by any one.

MERCEDES.

Herr Nass and the Musical Stein

MEIN HERR NASS was lazily tossing thin slices of liverwurst to his dog Felox when the green doors suddenly parted and in walked a young man carrying a heavy yellow satchel.

"Ah, good morning, Mein Herr," greeted the stranger, affably. "How ate you and how are all your friends?"

Herr Nass looked at the yellow satchel suspiciously.

"What you got in dot backage?" he demanded.

"In here? Oh, something I know I can sell you. Something that—"

But Herr Nass held up both hands.

"Nein, nein!" he blurted. "I vouldn't buy nudding from mein own brudder. I haf been humbugged so often dot I feel like hitting der humbuggers mit der rubber hose, vonce."

"But, my dear Sir, what I have is as far from being a humbug as a cruller is from a limburger sandwich. Just let me show you."

The young man hastily opened the yellow satchel and displayed a collection of decorated steins. There were highly colored scenes from the Alps and the Hartz and the Rhine and other spots dear to the Teutonic heart. Nass was interested in spite of himself.

"I haf bushels uf steins," he said, examining the steins with the eye of a connoisseur, "und but for dot I might buy one."

"Oh, but you haven't any steins like these, Mein Herr," hastened the stranger; "these are musical steins.

"Musical?"

"Sure. Listen!"

The young man held one of the richly decorated steins aloft. Immediately there was a preliminary clicking, and then the notes of "Watch on the Rhine" floated out on the smoke-laden air. Herr Nass was charmed. It seemed as though the scenes of his boyhood were passing before him.

"How much vas dot stein?" he demanded.

"Five dollars, Mein Herr, and a bargain at that."

"Vell, I dink I dake him, vonce."

"One moment, Mein Herr. You see, these are samples. But I will send you one around exactly like the sample, and you can pay the boy on delivery."

"Vell, I vant ut before night. Der singing society vill meet here to-nighd, und I vant to surbrise dem mit dot 'Vacht on der Rhein.'"

"All right, the stein will be here this afternoon. Good-day, Mein Herr."

And the young man strapped up his yellow satchel and departed. Promptly that afternoon the boy arrived with the stein carefully done up in a blue box.

"I vil vait be until der singers vone before I vill use dot stein," mused Herr Nass, as he placed the blue box back of the kümmel bottles. "Ach, vot a surbrise, vonce, ven dot stein sdrikes up 'Vacht on der Rhein.'"

And then the big Teuton busied himself cutting up cheese and making sandwiches for the thirsty singers who would arrive that evening. All the while he softly hummed the notes of his beloved "Wacht am Rhein."

"I bet a good cigar against a Bismarck herring dot I make a hit mit dot musical stein," he said to himself, tossing Felox another slice of liverwurst.

Three hours later the singing society filed through the big green doors and seated themselves at one of the tables. There were songs and rounds of steins, and then more rounds of steins and more songs. At the head of the table sat smiling Herr Nass, with his new stein. When foam and good-fellowship were both bubbling over, Herr Nass arose and said solemnly:

"Ve vill now haf some moosic, vonce."

"Vere vas der moosic?" chorused the ruddy Germans around the table.

"I haf ut mit me. You like der 'Vacht on der Rhein'?"

"'Yah! Yah! Ut vas der greatest song in der vorlt."

Then Herr Nass proudly lifted the wonderful stein on an angle with his chin. There was the usual preliminary clicking.

"Just vait vonce," he mused, bestowing loving glances on the raised scene representing the Rhine River, "und hear der moosic uf der Faderland."

Suddenly the tiny but powerful music box hidden in the stein began to play. As the notes wafted out in the aroma of wurtzburger and tobacco smoke there was a deep stillness. Even Felox behind the stove ceased his search for the nimble flea. Sixteen stolid countenanced Teutons gazed solemnly at Herr Nass. Mein Herr placed his ear closer to the stein, while a curious expression crept over his ruddy face. And this was what was emanating from the German stein:

W-why did they sell K-K-Killarney,
A-all for the s-sake of g-gold—

So intense was the stillness that one could hear a fly walking on the cheese. Then Nass spoke.

"Does dot sound like our beluted 'Vacht on der Rhein'?" he asked solemnly.

"Himmel, no," chorused the singers.

"Den vere yas dis Killarney?"

"Killarney vas in Ireland."

A mighty frown rolled over the face of Herr Nass. Seizing the offending stein with both hands he dashed it into a hundred pieces against the wall.

"Tam such a stein as dot," he exclaimed, boiling over with wrath. "Vot? A German stein mit Irish moosic? Gott in himmel, I vouldn't let mein dog Felox drink oud uf such a stein."

And then Herr Nass filled up the old blue stein he had been drinking out of for ten years and dreamed of the day when he would run across the suave young man with the yellow satchel full of musical steins.

Up-to-Date Caesar Reverence

TO cultivate the gift of imagination and fancy among her young pupils a Brooklyn school teacher told them of the reverence in which Julius Caesar was held by the Roman soldiery. Her listeners were boys of an intermediate grade recruited from a tenement district near by.

By way of emphasis, the teacher related the familiar incident of the bird that alighted on the ridgepole of Caesar's tent where the famous warrior, after great fatigue, was sleeping. Caesar was held in such awe by his men, the teacher said, that the soldier on guard outside the tent was in great trepidation at the boldness of the little winged visitor. The soldier was slow to recover from his surprise and alarm. He was awed by the fact that even a little bird should dare to profane Caesar by alighting on the tent, but he finally recovered his presence of mind and frightened the visitor away.

"Can you imagine what the Roman soldier said?" asked the teacher, still having in mind the playing upon the imagination. She emphasized this point, and then called upon one Patrick Monaghan, Irish-American, 10 years of age, freckled and pugnacious, but thoroughly interested, to repeat the story in his own words.

Patrick floundered somewhat in his interpretation of the first part of the story. At the close, however, he attested the teacher's wisdom in choosing him to catch the fanciful point, the soldier's awe at the bird's lack of respect.

"Well, Patrick, what did the Roman soldier say?" asked the teacher encouragingly and with the rising inflection we older ones so well remember. Patrick's brow was puckered but his hands twitched and his lips showed an endeavor to put in words a well-formed idea.

"Well," spoke the teacher kindly.

"He said—he said—" Patrick was groping for the elusive words, but he was full of courage. Swiftly victory was proclaimed in his smile as he blurted out rapidly:

"He said, 'Gee, ain't that bird got a gall!'" thus proving that none of the original telling had been lost upon our young Irish-American.

ST. PATRICK, APOSTLE OF IRELAND

HIS MEMORY GREEN AS THE EMERALD ISLE

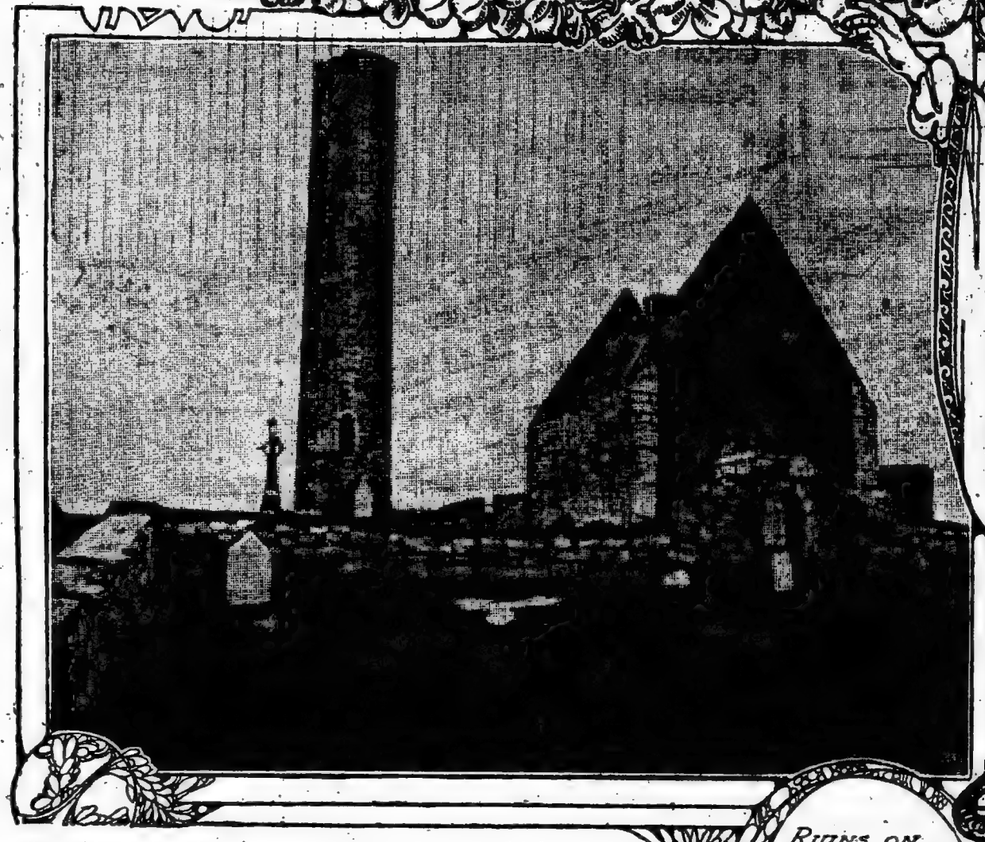

RUINS ON HOLY ISLAND, LOUGH DERG

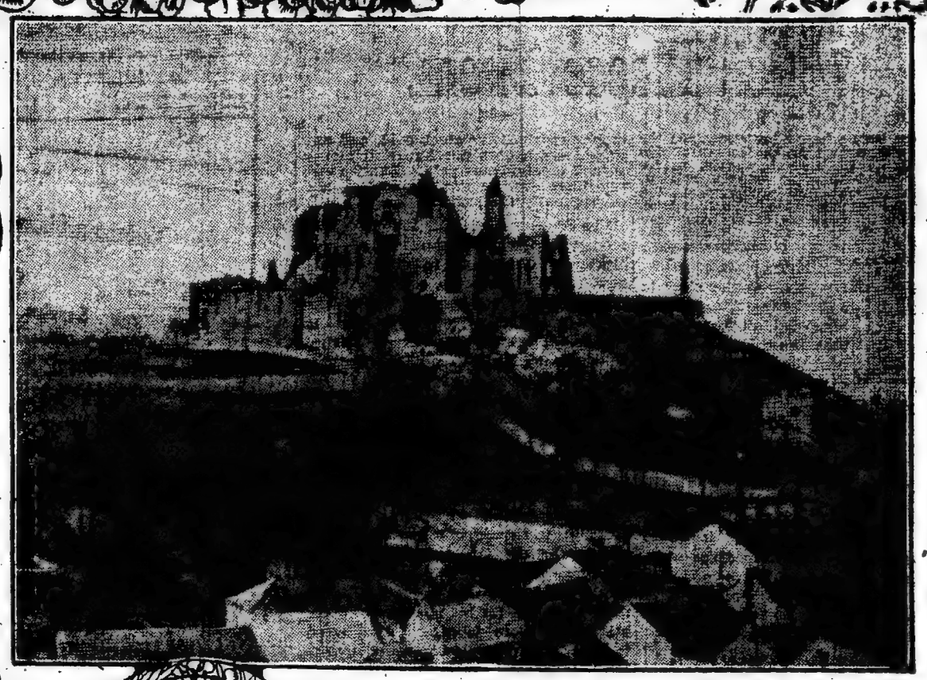

THE ROCK AND RUINS OF CASHEL

THE TRADITIONAL RESTING-PLACE OF ST. PATRICK

SHRINE of ST. PATRICK'S BELL.

WITH the observance of St. Patrick's Day the thoughts revert to another 17th of March in a distant past, when the apostle and patron of Ireland completed an enduring monument to the credit of his race. The day recalls the picture of an aged patriarch journeying through vast forests, bogs, and mountains, preaching the Gospel of Christ to pagan Kings, civilizing and pacifying their savage followers, building churches, founding monasteries, baptizing men by thousands.

As his journey is retraced from his landing place on the Wicklow Coast to the traditional grave at Downpatrick, the figure of the saint grows to more heroic proportions. He is clothed in garments of legend and song; is followed in spirit to Tara's hill, to shattered tower and ruined sanctuary. Through this veil of tradition the figure of St. Patrick is seen to-day in nebulous outline.

There are few authentic facts regarding the saint. The writers even differ by nearly a hundred years while fixing the date of his birth. Some say it was as early as 337, others as late as 405. The 17th of March is not, as many suppose, the saint's birthday. According to Irish manuscripts of great antiquity it is the anniversary of his death. The year of this event is variously given; as early as 454 and as late as 493.

With discrepancies such as these it is not surprising that some contend that St. Patrick lived to be 120 years old and others that he died at the more moderate age of 88. Confusion also arises from the fact that there was another "Sen-Patrick" who lived long after the great Archbishop of Armagh, and that writers have confounded the two.

The "Book of Armagh."

The oldest and most authentic account of St. Patrick is found in the famous "Book of Armagh." It was transcribed by the Scribe Ferdomnach in the year 807 from a manuscript which was becoming obscure with age. The "Book of Armagh" is a small vellum quarto containing 221 leaves, the writing in double columns, and the references to St. Patrick extending from Folio 2 to Folio 20.

The history of St. Patrick was written by Muirchu-Maccu-Mactheni, who relates that he composed it by command of Aedh, Bishop of Sletty. Then follows the "Confession" of St. Patrick, generally regarded as a genuine work of the saint. A proof of its great antiquity is the fact that the Scriptural texts have been taken from the Septuagint and not from St. Jerome's version.

Following these divisions in the "Book of Armagh" is the New Testament, with the Gospels in the usual order and the Acts of the Apostles following the Apocalypse, and finally the life of St. Martin of Tours, who is said to have been St. Patrick's relative.

It is believed that the "Tripartite Life" of St. Patrick, upon which most of the modern accounts are founded, was borrowed freely from the "Book of Armagh." The "Tripartite Life" appears, from historical and linguistic evidence, to have been written in the latter part of the tenth century and compiled in the eleventh. Among the reasons assigned is the mention of Cenngecan, King and Bishop of Cashel, who is known to have been slain in the year 897. Linguistic evidence is to be found in what is called the early middle Irish in which the manuscript was written.

There are numerous other ancient manuscripts mentioning the life and work of the saint which need not be detailed here. Three of the works are believed to be of St. Patrick's own composition, namely, "The Confessio," the "Letter to the Subjects of Coroticus," and the "Dicta Patricii." There is also the hymn of Secundinus, which dates from the fifth century. Tradition and writers from the sixth to the twelfth centuries have added the details of the apostle's life.

No less than four lands claim St. Patrick as a son—France, Scotland, Wales, and England. His father lived at a place called Bannarueum Tabernlae, which has never been definitely identified. According to several of the later writers the Irish apostle was born at Kilpatrick, Scotland, at the junction of the Clyde and Levan, in the County of Dumbarton. This, however, is merely conjecture. Another theory is that advanced by J. B. Bury in his "Life of St. Patrick," published two years ago. Mr. Bury suggests that St. Patrick's birthplace was in the southwestern part of England, or Britain, perhaps in the region of the lower Severn.

Date of Birth Uncertain.

The year of his birth is still a matter of discussion, although there is a tendency to place it in the early part of the fifth century rather than in the second half of the fourth. In the writings of the Irish chronicler, Tigernach, who died in the year 1088, the following reference is made to the birth of St. Patrick:

Constantine was slain in battle by the Generals of his brother Constans.
Now Patrick was born.
Constans, having become an Arian, persecutes the Catholics in all the world.

From this it would seem that the saint was born some time between the death of Constantine II. and that of his brother Constans, or between the years 337 and 340.

According to tradition St. Patrick's name was Succath, his mother's name was Conchessa, and she was a sister of St. Martin of Tours. St. Patrick calls the Britons his "patria"—literally, "fathers." He was the son of Calpornus, a deacon and a decurio, or a member of the municipal council of a Roman town. His grandfather, Pontitus, was, in turn, the son of a deacon named Odissus.

Mr. Bury offers an interesting historical background for the events that shaped the apostle's life. The freemen among the native Britons of the day, he says, were Roman citizens, and therefore, bore Roman names. The name and station of St. Patrick's father indicate that he was a middle class landed proprietor, owing his allegiance to a Roman village, and living on a small farm. The family were Christians, and the future apostle was reared in that faith.

Suggesting that St. Patrick was born in the year 389 and, perhaps, near the Severn, Mr. Bury cites historical facts that explain and lend plausibility to Patrick's captivity in Ireland. Rome was tottering to her fall. Britain, her most distant insular province, was assailed on every hand by foes—by the Picts of Caledonia on the north, the Saxon freebooters on the east, and the Gaels and Scots of Ireland on the west.

The political situation foreshadowed the withdrawal of Rome from Britain, and the return of her people to savagery. Then Alaric and his Goths invaded Greece and Italy, even to the gates of Rome. The Roman defenders of England were recalled to Italy in haste. The invaders of Britain sailed up her rivers, devastated the land, and carried her people into captivity.

In one of these raids St. Patrick was captured, probably with several of his father's servants, and carried away to Ireland. Tradition says he was taken through the bogs and forests of that wild land to the northwestern part of Connaught, and served as a bondsman of Miluice, herding his master's pigs and sheep on the slopes of Mount Miss.

Patrick was 16 years old when he was captured by the Irish freebooters. He spent six years in captivity. With primitive surroundings and with long periods of solitude, his thoughts turned more and more to the Christian teachings of his fathers. He found inspiration in religion and spent hours in prayer.

Then he fled from his Irish master, the chronicles say, reached the seacoast, and embarked for his native land. After a three days' voyage he landed, and for twenty-eight days journeyed through a desert to his home.

After a few years, but while he was still a young man, (illegible) and in the Britains with his parents, he dreamed that he was summoned to Ireland, and awoke much pricked at heart. He gave up home, parents, and ingenuitas (that is, the status of a man born free) to preach the Gospel to the Irish tribes. His motives, he says, were the Gospel and its promises, and the chroniclers add that he received his apostleship from God, and was sent by God as an apostle, even as Paul.

Having determined to spread Christianity throughout Ireland, St. Patrick is said to have prepared himself by giving about four years to study of the Scriptures at Auxerre, under Germanus, then going to Rome with letters to Pope Celestine. Palladius had already been sent to Ireland, so St. Patrick left Rome, and while in Gaul heard that Palladius had died at Fordun. He is said to have obtained consecration from Amathus, a neighboring Bishop, and as Patricius went direct to Ireland.

He landed on the Wicklow coast, at what is now Bray, according to tradition, and began his mission. Traveling to the remotest parts of the country, he made known the Christian faith to the Irish tribes, of whom he baptized "many thousands of men." He is said to have addressed the ruling classes, who could bring with them their followers. King Laeghaire, son of Niall, King of Erin, made inquiries about the missionary, and as a result St. Patrick went straight to King Laeghaire, who was soon converted from his heathen worship. Later he went to Cashel, the home of the Kings of Munster, and there King Aengus fell under his sway. At Armagh he erected his archiepiscopal see and built his cathedral.

He was well versed in the Latin Scriptures, both canonical and apocryphal, and though he speaks contemptuously of his own learning, his Latin is not much more rustic than that of Gregory of Tours. His knowledge of Greek was trifling, but the Irish language he learned perfectly during his six years of bondage. He was modest, shrewd, generous, enthusiastic, and physically brave.

Toward the close of his career he wrote the "Confessio," or "Apologia pro Vita Sua." He also wrote the epistle against the British Chief Coroticus; but when does not appear. The mention in this epistle of pagan Franks is believed to point to some time between (illegible) and 456. Various poems in the Irish language are ascribed to him in the "Tripartite Life."

The connection of St. Patrick with the shamrock rests entirely upon tradition, just as the idea that he "banished the snakes" from Ireland arose from the inference in an old manuscript which relates that, unlike the Garden of Eden, there are no snakes or dragons in Ireland.

The shamrock tradition is as follows: The saint had preached a remarkable and eloquent open-air sermon on the "Holy Trinity," when he stood on the Hill of Tara. Before him were assembled provincial Kings and Chiefs from various parts of the kingdom. Finding it difficult to make some of his hearers understand the mystery of the Trinity, St. Patrick plucked from the green sod beneath his feet a branch of the shamrock and endeavored to illustrate the doctrine by showing them how three leaves were so intimately interwoven on the single stem.

In the Irish chronicles of Tigernach, St. Patrick's death is recorded as follows:

The resting of Saint Ciarnan of Duleck. To him it is that Patrick gave his Gospels.

Patrick, Archbishop and apostle of the Irish, rested in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age, on the 17th day of March.

The resting of Erc, Bishop of Slane, in the ninetieth year of his age."

From these statements it would appear that St. Patrick died about the year 459. In the chronological tract in the Lebar Brecc, it is stated that he was born in the year 372, and that on the death of Palladius, in 432, he was sent to Ireland as Archbishop; that he preached there sixty years, and died in the year 492 or 493, at the age of 120. While the year 493 is now generally assumed to be the date of his death, most students of the subject are loath to admit the correctness of the great age said to have been reached by the saint. They are also inclined to disbelieve that St. Patrick began his Irish mission at the age of 60, when, it is assumed, he must have forgotten the Irish language acquired between the ages of 16 and 22.

Tradition also designates the place of his death and burial at what is now Downpatrick, where the ruins of an ancient cathedral and round tower were standing in the eighteenth century. It was not until the year 1900, however, that the traditional grave of the great saint was suitably marked. Then, owing to a movement initiated by F. J. Bigger, of Belfast, a great granite bowlder, weighing seven tons, was brought from the mountainside of Slieve-na-Largie, where it rested at a height of 600 feet, and placed upon the conjectured grave. On the face of the bowlder was cut a Celtic cross and beneath it the name "Patrick" in ancient Celtic letters.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The Gentle Cynic

Only genius can preserve its dignity in soiled linen.

He who sings his own praise seldom gets an encore.

Many a fellow gets on his uppers waiting for dead men's shoes.

The sins that worry us most are those most likely to be found out.

Some people's idea of charity is to give a starving man a pepsin tablet.

An author never knows what bad stuff he can write till he becomes famous.

Many a man impresses us as not having strength enough even to break his word.

The one man who doubts that there is plenty of room at the top is the steeplejack.

Life is full of perversities. A man never realizes until he joins the Church that the fish always bite best on Sunday.

It may be true that the Lord will provide, but that is no reason why we should spend all our time praying for provisions.

If women were as careful of their (illegible) there would be fewer grass widows in the world.

A girl is never happy till some fellow comes along and makes her miserable.

The society reporters always speak of a bride being "led to the altar," just as though a bride couldn't find her way there blindfolded.

Cure for Insomnia.

WHILE crossing City Hall Park yesterday, a well-known pharmacist was stopped by an acquaintance who said:

"Oh, Doc, you're just the man I want to see. I wish you'd give me something to make me sleep nights."

"Troubled with insomnia?" asked the doctor.

"No; it's cats. You know I live in Flatbush, and the feline tenors and contraltos sing their duets on the back yard fence until they almost drive me to drink. Can't you recommend some sedative for my nerves?"

The doctor drew forth a pencil and card. Rapidly scrawling some hieroglyphics which only a drug clerk can decipher, he handed the prescription to the man.

"But how often shall I take it, doctor!" said the patient.

"Oh, you don't take it at all! All you have to do is to put it in milk and place (illegible) on the fence."

Pleased with His Ability

SPELLING is not the only difficulty to be encountered by the beginner on a typewriter," says an agent for a new writing machine. "A green hand will tell you that it is about the toughest proposition he ever ran against simply the writing out of a simple communication.

"'How do you like the machine?' I asked the other day of a man who, for some reason or other, has been doing his own writing.

"'Fine!' was the immediate reply. 'I'm wondering how I ever got along without it.'

"'Would you mind giving me a little testimonial to that effect?' I asked.

"'Sure!' he exclaimed. 'Sit right down and I'll dash it off in a moment.' Then he rolled up his sleeves and in an incredibly short time pounded out this:

"'After using the amtomatic Visible king a typewriter for thre eweeksan d Over. Iunhesttattingly pronounce it prono ce it to be al evern more than th e Manufacturs Claim? for it. During the time been in our possession e. i. th ree weeksgi id has more than paid for itself in the savings of time an dlabor.'"

NEXT SUNDAY

MR. DOOLEY

WILL WRITE ON

MUSIC, The Amateur Variety

THE WAY OF A FOOL AND HIS MONEY

"Get-Rich-Quick" Promises Which Beguile Innocent Speculators and Performances Which Fleece Them.

"There isn't a better investment on the face of the earth than the shares of this company. It is absolutely safe, as we operate on both sides of the market, which affords absolute protection, taking profits as they are made."—Extract from the original prospectus of the American Finance Company, which became the American Finance and Mortgage Company of malodorous memory.

THE average junior clerk in a broker's office probably wouldn't take more than the time required to read the paragraph quoted above in order to place the label "discretionary pool" on the enterprise in whose literature it occurred, whether the title were the American Finance Company, the International Hot Air Corporation, or just Catchem & Skinnem, bankers and brokers. And having tagged the proposition "discretionary pool," it would not require deep insight into the ways of high or low finance to add the words "get rich quick" and have a case that called for the intervention of the Post Office authorities or the police.

But the fact remains that the American Finance and Mortgage Company and its kindred concerns of varieties beyond number have swindled the American people out of millions of dollars in the last ten years, and are still springing up in perpetual sequence looking for and finding the "suckers" that each new minute brings into existence. The promises are always the same; the performances the same in the end; but ever the game goes on, based upon the theory that the public is unable to reason from promise to performance, which theory, it must be admitted, is not without some justification.

It is not necessary to go further than the same American Finance and Mortgage Company to find illustration of how the theory proved in actual practice. It was a discretionary pool which worked both ways; that is to say, it offered unparalleled opportunities to investors in its stock, as indicated in the quotation from the prospectus, and at the same time conducted special joint-account transactions with its customers by which they had a "direct share" in the profits of its operations. This is technically known as the "coming and going" mode of conducting a discretionary pool.

Once a Victim Always a Victim.

Was this proposition new with the American Finance and Mortgage Company, for which reason people might reasonably be expected to be deceived thereby? By no means. When that concern began its operations it was as familiar as it is at present, and the people who from 1901 to 1903 paid their good money to Charles Weinman and his associates of the American Finance and Mortgage Company at 112 Wall Street, or into its predecessor company, the American Finance Company of Philadelphia, are now probably contributing to a hundred similar concerns in which some of the same men may be interested.

The lesson of the Franklin Syndicate, conducted by "520 per cent. Miller," who was pardoned after serving a part of his term in Sing Sing a year or so ago, was of no more avail to the losers in the American Finance and Mortgage Company than was the lesson of the E. S. Dean swindle at a still earlier date to those who went to the Floyd Street house in Brooklyn in 1899 to get their 10 per cent. a week from Miller and his fellow-philanthropists. Neither did the dupes of the Storey Cotton Company cease their contributions to Frank Marrin and his friends when the American Finance and Mortgage bubble burst in 1903. Hence the activity of the "get rich quick" printing presses and letter writers even down to the present moment.

But to return to the American Finance Company, which became eventually the American Finance and Mortgage Company. Its prospectus of which a paragraph has been quoted was a work of art. Here is a sample of it, explaining how the company differed from the wicked mining and oil speculative concerns:

"Scores of companies are organized for the purpose of exploiting oil, mining, and various other enterprises, where much money is spent in developing properties before any return is possible, and then all returns are problematical. The profits are all underground and have to be dug out.

"Not so with the 'Mines' or 'Wells' of the stock, grain, and cotton markets. They are all above ground and are perpetual and inexhaustible—you don't have to wait weeks or months for your possible returns on your investment, but receive returns twice a month in actual cash.

"There has been a hundred times as much stock floated as ever paid a dividend. In contrast, the American Finance Company offers you a stock which begins paying dividends the very first month of your investment. The shares of the company are on sale at par, $1 each, or six for $5. They are full paid and non-assessable. The returns run from 1 to 2 per cent. a week, or 5 to 10 per cent. a month. The reports are sent to shareholders each Saturday and profits are mailed the 1st and 15th of each month.

"As an illustration of how money is made to pay dividends on the stock of the American Finance Company we will take, for instance, a purchase of 100 shares of any active stock. An advance of $1 a share makes a gross profit of $100. We pay $25 commission, leaving $75. We deduct 20 per cent. for operating expenses, leaving $60 payable to our stockholders. This is 6 per cent. on $1,000, or 1 per cent. on $6,000, so that every dollar a share made is equivalent to 1 per cent. on every $6,000 invested.

"We operate only on the amount of money received for stock sold, and any unsold stock does not figure in money earned or dividends paid. Every share sold increases the working capital, and consequently the profits."

The question arises, Who got the money in the American Finance and Mortgage Company? In other words, how the performances compared with the promises. The inquiry is not altogether satisfactory. That Alfred R. Goslin got some of it was established when the bankruptcy proceedings here a couple of years ago developed the fact that there was nothing for the creditors and less than nothing for the stockholders. The story of how Goslin got his may throw some light on the methods by which other people got theirs out of the American Finance and Mortgage Company.

Goslin, it seems, was not one of the partners of the American Finance and Mortgage Company. He seldom mixed into such enterprises in person, as a matter of fact, for his methods of operation were more delicate; he preferred to draw his profit from the "investors" at second or even third hand, rather than come into immediate contact with them. So it happened that Goslin kept a very sharp lookout on the doings of the gentlemen whose business it was to separate the public from its money, and in connection with the American Finance and Mortgage Company he discovered that W. H. Meyer, sometime President of the concern, had also been known as "Schaffer" in the defunct firm of C. E. Mackay & Co.

In the Course of Bankruptcy.

There were some things about the failure of C. E. Mackay & Co. that would not bear the closest scrutiny, so Goslin proceeded to buy up the claims of creditors of that concern, and then started bankruptcy proceedings in Brooklyn, to which he brought Meyers, or "Schaffer," under subpoena. It cost Meyers just $1,000 for every adjournment of these proceedings, and they were adjourned from week to week for twenty consecutive weeks. That is why in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings in the American Finance and Mortgage Company great numbers of canceled checks of the American Finance and Mortgage Company, payable to "William H. Spencer," under which name Goslin ran an account in the defunct Eastern Trust Company, turned up, to the great wonderment of the referee and the lawyers representing the creditors.

The American Finance and Mortgage Company dealt in stocks primarily, although, of course, its operations might just as successfully been conducted on any one of the other Exchanges. The Storey Cotton Company restricted its dealings as its name indicated, but the scandal over the Philadelphia Consolidated Exchange two years ago, of which F. Ewart Storey was President, is an indication of the extent of the enterprise. He was a prolific letter writer, and the effusions which he issued to prospective customers and stockholders were quite as enthusiastic as if the Storey Cotton Company had not been the successor of Foster & Co., a notorious discretionary pool in Philadelphia, that was closed up by the postal authorities.

Here is a sample of the literature that F. Ewart Storey used to distribute:

"When trading operations are conducted purely as an INVESTMENT, and every SPECULATIVE feature is eliminated, we do not hesitate to assert most positively that there is not the slightest risk of loss engendered by conservative and cautious trading in cotton. It is to this feature of the business that we have devoted many years of close attention, our experience having taught us that it was better and safer to be content with profits regularly taken than to seek to obtain larger profits by plunging methods, which are always accompanied by equally large chances of loss. We therefore confine our trading to contracts in cotton for delivery several months ahead, usually trading on both sides of the market at the same time.

"Would YOU be satisfied with an income of 6 per cent. and upward each month from the use of your spare cash if it could be safely invested where you were SURE of at least that result and KNEW POSITIVELY that your money was always available and was being handled by a reputable and reliable house? If so, write for proof."

It is hardly necessary to recall, in considering the performances that went with these glowing words of promise, that the people actually at interest were:

Frank C. Marrin, alias "Col. Franklin Stone," now awaiting trial on an embezzlement charge as the result of the Storey cotton exposure.

Patrick Kerns, alias "Thomas Harper," of South Brooklyn, a race track tout.

Arthur S. Foster-Francis, alias "Stanley Francis," who had a police record in New Orleans before he joined the Philadelphia philanthropists.

Sophie Beck, or Mrs. Frank C. Marrin, alias "Mrs. Edward Dunne," "Mrs. Franklin Stone," &c.

William Henry Lattimer, alias "Henry Johnson," alias "Handsome Harry," card sharp and all around gambler.

Nor need it be recalled that the actual operations of the Storey Cotton Company were conducted through a bucket shop run on the outside by the same people. What became of all the money that was taken in, less that part of the principal paid back in "dividends" while the concern was in operation, the police of several cities have been trying to discover for two years. Some have said that Sophie Beck got away with a million, many have known that Marrin, under his alias of "Col. Stone," spent money like water in the Tenderloin here while the Storey Cotton Company was still taking it in from the "investors" over in Philadelphia. There are more who think that some of the Storey Cotton gang have a comfortable amount "salted;" but whatever theory may account for the principal sum, it remains true that the "investors" have seen none of it.

A statement six years ago that the proposition to merge the Mexican Trust Company with its nine branches in different cities of Mexico, and the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, into the International Bank and Trust Company of America, was a "get rich quick" enterprise, would have met, no doubt, with indignant denials, not only from William Hill Hunt, the President of the new corporation, but from several very respectable Directors whom he induced for a little time to serve on his board. But now that Hunt is in jail in Chicago, and the succession of of banking institutions, as successive failures, are subject to a financial post-mortem examination, it is possible to consider whether the International Bank and Trust Company of America did really differ very much in its primary purpose from the concerns that we have been considering.

It had, like them, two classes of losers, the folk who put their money into its stock and those who placed their deposits in its branches in the Mexican country. Its wind-up came on April 20, 1903, when Cashier Seales of the Mexico City branch announced that President Hunt from the headquarters in this city had issued an order that all deposits from the branches be sent into New York at once. Just what the purpose was of this order Hunt never explained; the crash came too quickly, but an examination of the original prospectus of Hunt's wonderful institution shows pretty clearly the corporate scheme that lay behind it.

In this prospectus, which was circulated among prospective investors in the stock, it was explained that the merger of the Mexican Trust Company and the Delaware concern gave combined powers of practically a limitless character to the International Bank and Trust Company of America. Then it was stated further that in Mexico a foreign banking corporation was "a merchant, a broad term covering dealings in money or in property of almost every nature and not subject to Government supervision or the restrictions imposed on banks of issue and savings banks."

The prospectus continued:

"The laws of Latin America are well understood by local counsel, and their construction is less complicated by modifying Appellate Court decisions than in the United States. An international bank, by retaining good counsel and complying with legal requirements, can carry on its business as safely abroad as at home."

"The home office is in New York. Here the clearing of all the branches will be done. The distribution of the bank's capital will be directed from New York. Certain times will call for its use in one country and other times elsewhere in the bank's chain of operations."

It will hardly be denied that this conception of operating a banking institution is quite on a par of ensuring absolute success in stock and grain speculation by "operating on both sides of the market," and the invitation to invest appears to carry with it a permission to William Hill Hunt to order for whatever purposes he pleased all the assets of the International Bank and Trust Company into New York, as Cashier Seales reported just before the crash came. To see where the investors came in, one need only consider the reorganization plan, by which depositors had to take for a part of their savings, the stock of the Pan-American Bank, and stockholders, after submitting to an assessment, received various classes of securities of the Pan American in exchange for their old shares. The Pan-American Bank, with a similar floating capital, failed about a year ago. Hunt is now serving his sentence for accepting deposits after he knew the institution was insolvent.

The International Zinc Company recalls the name of Dr. John Grant Lyman. It is not the purpose here to follow his checkered career, even in its earlier stages in the International Zinc Company, but merely to show something of the promises and performances of that institution from the get rich quick point of view. A promising future had the International Zinc Company in June of 1900, according to the results of its first eight months of operation. On a capital of $1,000,000 it had paid dividends of $22,903 in that time, had piled up a surplus of $30,000, and had $16,454 cash on hand, besides outstanding balances of $3,340 more. Its liabilities were advertised as consisting of its $1,000,000 capital stock, $6,598.43 due to creditors, and the surplus mentioned.

Well might the financial backers of such a prosperous young concern sell its stock for $1.25 on a par value of $1 a share and issue such statements as this:

"From the present condition and the demonstrated prospects of the company, it is considered a very conservative estimate that the annual dividends will aggregate 15 per cent., and it appears very probable that they will exceed that figure. In view of these conditions a further increase in the price of shares to $1.50 or $2 is contemplated, as we believe that this company will prove one of the most profitable investments ever offered."

It was in March of 1901 that the International Zinc Company went up. It developed then that the properties it contained had been originally bought for $110,000 and turned into the International Zinc Company at $163,000; that a contract was then made for the sale of all or any part of the $1,000,000 capital of the International Zinc to Joshua Brown & Co., Lyman's dummy, "banking house," at 13 cents a share, and that the stock was parceled out to the "investors" all the way from 85 cents to $1.25 a share, which was about s high as it ever got.

In all, the International Zinc swindle netted something like $248,000 profit to Lyman and his associates, and Lyman got about half of it. When it came to the receivership proceedings, it was found that the mines were worth about $50,000, but were under a mortgage of $29,000, and had a floating debt of $58,000, which made the shareholders about $37,000 worse off on the showdown than if they had simply thrown their money out of doors. There was a final settlement of the International Zinc Company, and in it, after compromising such of the debts as could be so handled, the stockholders got three-quarters of a cent for every dollar par value of their holdings.

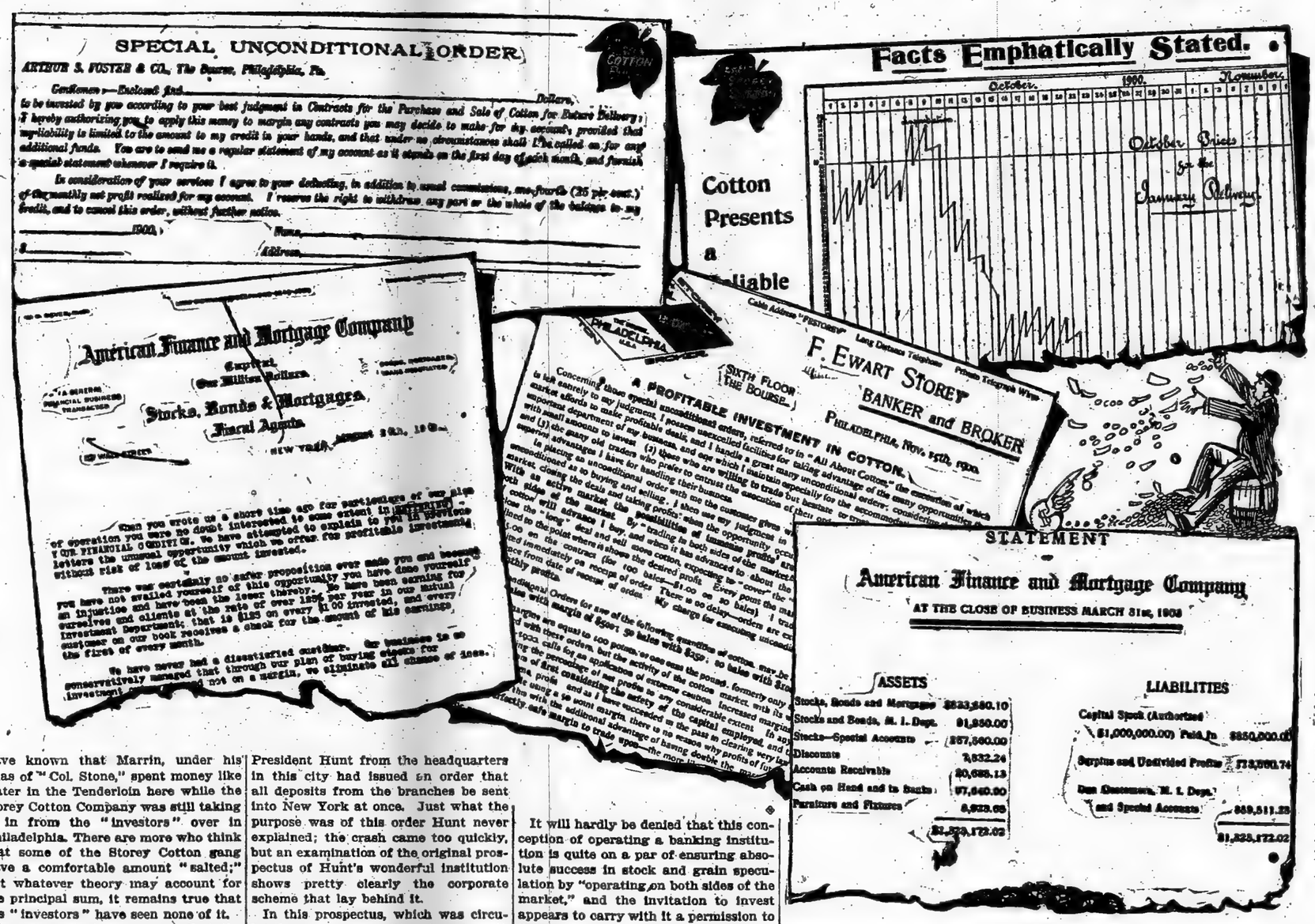

Studying a Disappearing Race in the Far North

Danish Ethnologist Returns from East Greenland After Spending Eighteen Months Among the Natives.

MR. WILLIAM THALBITZER, a celebrated Danish ethnologist, has, with his wife, returned to Copenhagen from Augmagsalik, one of the most isolated places on the frozen coast of Eastern Greenland. Some time ago Dr. Thalbitzer went there to make a study of the Eskimo tribe inhabiting that section of Danish Greenland. With him went Mrs. Thalbitzer, well known in Denmark as a sculptor, who had decided to face the hardships of the arctic climate in order to make models of the natives in wax.

Augmagsalik is a small settlement, where practically the entire native population of Greenland, numbering about 400 souls, is now centred. It gets into communication with the outer world once a year, when a little Danish steamer comes with mail and supplies for the solitary white family in the settlement and with goods to be traded away to the natives in exchange for skins, oil, and the other products of Greenland. Twelve years ago the Danes established this trading station and installed Johann Peterson as Governor and as trading agent of the Danish Government, bartering goods from Denmark in exchange for the commodities which the natives have for exchange. Denmark has the monopoly of all trading with the natives of Danish Greenland. The Danish Government's traders pay less than the market value for the products obtained from the Eskimos, but in compensation they supply foodstuffs and other commodities at cost price.

These 400 and odd natives are all that are left of the once large population of the east coast of Greenland. In 1884 Holm, journeying along the eastern shore of Greenland, made the first careful study of this branch of the Eskimo race. At that time they were 548 in number. When he discovered them they were entirely cut off from the rest of the world, having no knowledge even of the existence of other countries. Since then the population has decreased by 148.

Dr. Wm Thalbitzer
The Ethnologist who has been Living Among the Esquimo of East Greenland.

Mrs. Thalbitzer Kayaking.

Dr Thalbitzer at the Door of his Hut in Angmagsalik.

Mrs Thalbitzer who Shared with her Husband the Dangers and Hardships.

The Danish Government's traders pay less than the market value for the products obtained from the Eskimos, but in compensation they supply foodstuffs and other commodities at cost price.

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coast of Greenland. They had never heard of any other country or race of people; in fact, they had the impression, until Holm went among them, that they were the only living people on earth. Holm discovered that they were using articles made by civilized men in other parts of the world, for their harpoons were tipped with iron and sharpened with hoop iron that had been washed ashore, and relics of many a ship that had been wrecked on their wild coast were found in the huts of these natives.

Now, civilization is rapidly taking away from them many of the characteristics of their primitive condition, and for this reason Dr. Thalbitzer and his wife went among them to make them the subject of a year of study.

Dr. Thalbitzer and his wife made daily visits to the various native families of Augmagsalik in their Winter huts, which are rudely built out of stone, or in their Summer huts, made of skins. They talked and gossiped with the Eskimo men and women, studying their ways of life, mastering the Eskimo dialect which they speak, and otherwise obtaining an insight into their peculiarities. Among other things a number of phonographic records were made of the speech and native melodies of the Augmagsalik Eskimos.

Mrs. Thalbitzer, throughout the year of her stay in the north, was active in assisting her husband in his work and in accomplishing work of her own, of which the modeling in wax of the natives was the main feature. She lived the life of the natives, learning, among other things, to navigate a kayak, which is a canoe made of skins, known to all Eskimos of Greenland and the Labrador coast.

THE "RESTORATION" of FRAUNCES' TAVERN

Sons of the Revolution Will Reopen Famous House Now Radically Changed—Architect Replies to Sharp Criticism of the Transformation.

AMONG the historic landmarks to be found in New York none is more famous than Fraunces's Tavern, the old hostelry on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, in whose "Long Room" Washington bade farewell to his Generals at the close of the War of Independence, and where, during the colonial and Revolutionary days of the Republic, countless epochmaking meetings and social functions were held. Since the time of Washington the tavern has been almost destroyed, on two occasions, by fire. Finally, about a year ago, it came into the hands of the Sons of the Revolution, who announce that on May 1 it will be reopened as the headquarters of the society and as a public museum of historic antiquities. Preparatory to this reopening, the building has undergone a complete "restoration," as a result of which, according to statements made by the officers of the society, the tavern will once more appear exactly as it was when it was first built, more than two centuries ago. These statements, however, have not been met with entire acquiescence. Critics are not lacking who, from a study of the tavern as it stands to-day, declare that in a number of essential particulars it does not appear as it was in Washington's time.

Before the society undertook its restoration, Fraunces's Tavern was a square five-storied building, with a flat roof. Now it is three stories in height, with a sloping roof ending in a square platform. In thus altering the external appearance of the building the architect, William H. Mersereau, claims that he has made a careful reconstruction on the lines of the original tavern. He declares that when the latter was rebuilt after the fire which took place in 1854, those lines were completely ignored, and that thus the buiding standing on Broad and Pearl Streets during the last fifty years was quite unlike the real Fraunces's Tavern. In this work of restoration, it is said that "all the old oak beams remaining in the house have been preserved, including those holding the floor of the 'Long Room,' upon which Washington trod when he took leave of his officers, and those over this room that held the ceiling of the same. Every brick and every piece of lumber, so far as possible, of the original building has been left in place," and this so completely that "if one of our former citizens of the year 1783 could return and pass the old tavern he would notice no change in its appearance from that which it had in his own time."

The chief fault that has been found with the tavern as it stands to-day involves the style of roof that the architect has selected in his work of restoration. Mr. Mersereau claims that in tearing down the south wall of the building the outline of the original roof was plainly revealed in the brick and plaster on the wall of an adjoining house. A photograph of this original roof line, as thus indicated, was made, and, as may be seen in the accompanying cut, a roof running to a peak is distinctly shown. The style of roof used in the restoration, however, is not peaked, but slopes upward to a square platform surrounded by a balustrade. If the outline shown in the cut is to be taken as a genuine indication of the original roof, the present treatment of the latter, say the critics, is obviously incorrect.

In defense of the present roof which he has placed upon the tavern Mr. Mersereau cites the famous Manor Hall of Yonkers. The latter was built at least thirteen years before Fraunces's Tavern by Frederick Phillipse. This Phillipse was connected by marriage with the builder of the tavern, and is supposed to have brought the bricks from Holland with which the latter was constructed. As his mansion in Yonkers was one of the finest types of Colonial architecture, and as he himself apparently had something to do with the building of the tavern, there appeared to Mr. Mersereau to be a legitimate historical precedent for choosing the hip roof shown on the Yonkers Manor Hall as the style of roof to be used in the present restoration.

To the present generation, however, this restored Fraunces's Tavern seems strangely unfamiliar, and THE TIMES has accordingly secured from Mr. Mersereau the following account of what has influenced him in his architectural treatment of this famous old landmark.

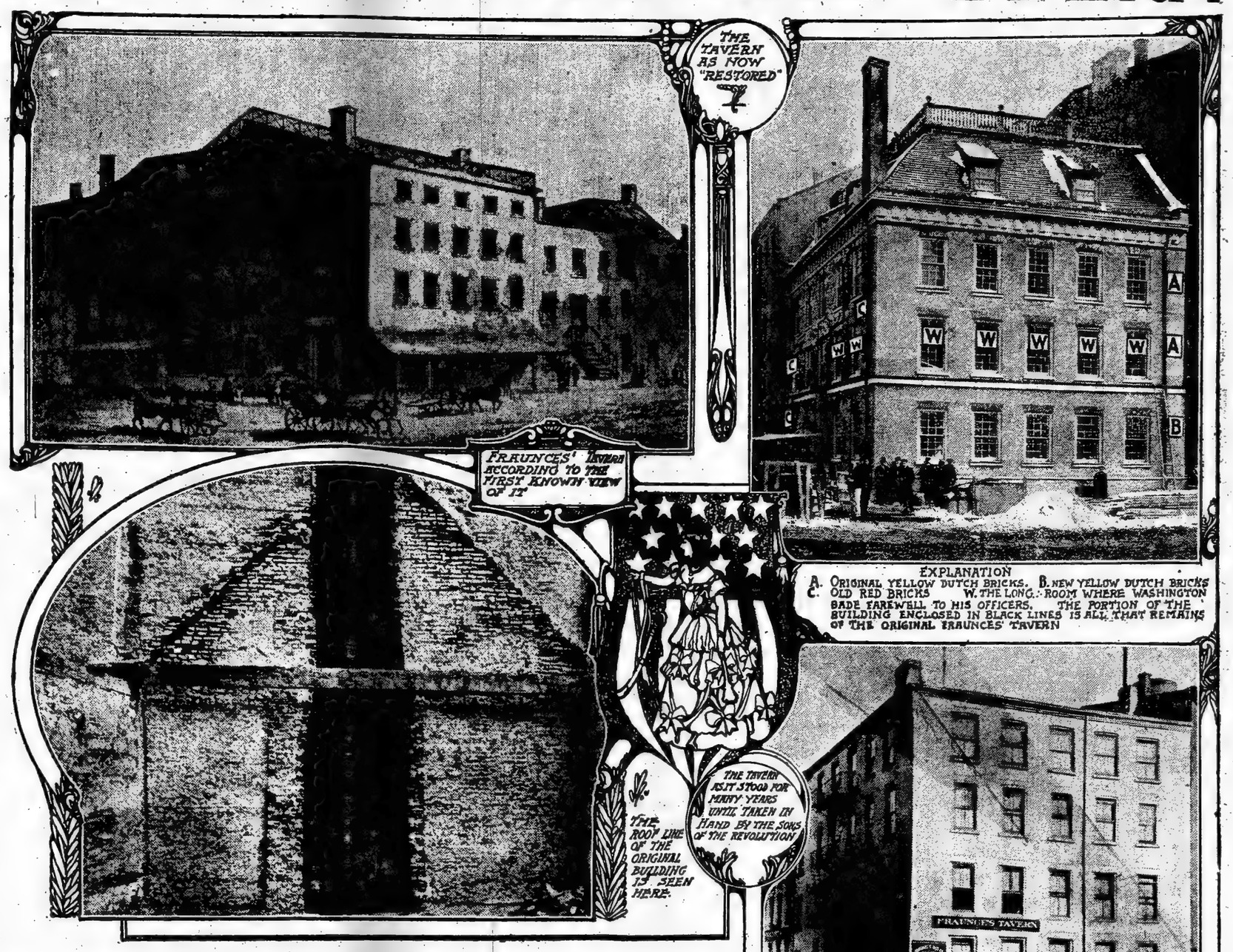

How Fraunces's Tavern Was Restored

By William H. Mersereau.

FRAUNCES'S Tavern was originally a private residence. It was erected on land conveyed by Col. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, one of the Dutch magnates, to his son-in-law, Etienne De Lancey, about the year 1700. It was occupied for a time by Col. Joseph Robinson, and later by De Lancey, Robinson & Co. as a warehouse. The De Lancey of this firm was Oliver De Lancey, then already distinguished for his services in the French war, and later celebrated as a loyalist Colonel of the Revolution. Their business was in European and East India goods and all sorts of army supplies, for which they were purveyors.

Turned Into a Tavern.

Col. Robinson was living in the house in January, 1769, when we find it advertised for sale at the Merchants' Coffee House. The Colonel died in March of that year, but the partnership was not dissolved until December, 1762. Their counting house had already been passed by deed, on the 15th of January preceding, into the ownership of Sam Fraunces, who opened it as a tavern under the sign of "Queen Charlotte," or the "Queen's Head." There had been a tavern before with this sign, not far distant, but the Head, unless altered, was not the same.

It is appropriate here to give Fraunces's own description of his house as it was in 1776, an external appearance to which it has now been restored. His advertisement for the sale says: "The Queen's Head Tavern is three stories high, with a tile and lead roof, has fourteen fireplaces, a most excellent large kitchen, fine dry cellars, with good and convenient offices, &c.," and we know on what solid foundations our forefathers built their structures of every kind.

Fraunces seems to have had his share of patronage, and his "Long Reom" became the resort of the merchants for consultation in the Stamp Act period; while the Mason's Arms, also under Fraunces's direction at the Fields, now the City Hall Park, was the resort of the Sons of Liberty.

An event of the utmost importance to the city was the first meeting of the founders of the New York Chamber of Commerce in the "Long Room" of Fraunces's Tavern in April, 1768. The St. Andrew's Society, the Governors of the Province, the New York Society, the Society for Promoting Arts and Agriculture, also met there.

Restoration Thoroughly Studied.

Before entering upon any plans for the restoration of this famous old meeting place, a committee of the Sons of the Revolution, into whose hands the building has recently come, made a most thorough search through all the old records, old prints, &c., the result being that, with the exception of the slight description left by Fraunces himself, nothing of any moment was found. They then turned to the building itself. Here they were met with some encouragement. The old yellow bricks, similar to those used in the construction of Sleepy Hollow Church, were found to go no higher than three stories on Broad Street, and the old red brick of the Pearl Street front to the same height on the corner piers, thus verifying Fraunces's memorandum. A print of the building, published in Valentine's Manual in 1854, was also discovered. This is the only print which shows the Tavern in a different guise from that in which it passed into the society's hands, that is, five stories high.

This print of 1854 has been completely proved to give not the original shape of the roof, or number of stories of the building when Fraunces was host there, for when the two stories were taken down, embedded in the wall of the fourth story were found posts with tenons at the top, fitting into mortises of a horizontal timber, which had nail marks at intervals, showing where the rafters had been spiked. This undoubtedly was the roof of the three-and-a-quarter-story building shown in Valentine's print. A disastrous fire took place in the same year the print was published, and these posts were found badly burned, the old fourth tier having beams in it that were nearly burned through. The fire raged hottest in the roof, and on the Pearl Street side, where the walls fell outward, down to a line just over the second-story windows, leaving the walls standing intact on Broad Street. After this fire the two top stories were added, making the building five stories high.

New Roof Made to Conform to Old.

To decide exactly the slope of the roof of 1783 and prior to this date the south wall of the fourth story was stripped, before the restoration plans were made, and the old line of roof was clearly visible. The new roof has been made on the exact slope of this old line. Since the plaster has been further stripped the old line has been clearly proved correct, the bricks above the line being entirely different in measurement from the bricks below the line. The old bricks were also easily identified from the fact that they were laid in a mortar made from local sand containing a good proportion of oyster shells. The newer brickwork was laid in ordinary lime and sand.

In reply to the criticism that has been raised regarding the appearance of the new roof, it is well to point out that the best historical precedent for the tavern roof, as it appears to-day, is to be found in the old Frederick Phillipse Manor House at Yonkers. This manor house is generally regarded as one of the most perfect architectural examples of the Colonial period. It stands to-day exactly as it was when Phillipse lived in it over 200 years ago, and its roof is almost identically the same as that used in the Fraunces Tavern restoration, being a hip roof with a railing on top. Frederick Phillipse undoubtedly brought the old bricks for the tavern from Holland at or about the same time that he brought those for the old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow; and it is probable that when the tavern was first erected, the Phillipse Manor House at Yonkers was used as a model, so far as its roof and top railing are concerned.

Fifteen years ago Fraunces's Tavern was leased to people who were not satisfied with the old taproom. Accordingly the building was shored up and the entire first story, except one pier on Pearl Street, was ruthlessly cut away, iron beams put in, a corner column, and plate glass show windows. The beams of hewn oak were cut off just inside the hall wall and the floor lowered level with the sidewalk. Part of these beams form a table in the office of the Sons of the Revolution.

It is plain from the above that when the society obtained possession of Fraunces's Tavern, the first move of the restoration was to take out all the modern work. Acting on this principle, the two top stories of the building were removed, and the same man who shored the building fifteen years ago was engaged to shore it again in order that the saloon should be removed and the brickwork put back as it used to be. The timbers were placed in exactly the same spot they had occupied before.

The selfsame beams on which Washington stood are there beneath the floor of the "Long Room" to-day, and the tier above is the same and the old walls are the same. Further we cannot go. The "Long Room," as it existed lately, contained not a vestige of woodwork, sash, &c., that it had in Washington's time. The fire of 1854 burned the room out. Evidences of this fire have been continually met with, and we have been able to prove that all the woodwork, including doors and staircase, were put in since the date of the fire. The old hewn beams, however, exist still in the hallway, in the floor and ceiling of the "Long Room," and in the floor and ceiling of the second and third stories on Pearl Street. Here and there on the under side of these old beams are vestiges of hand-split laths and hand-made nails, proving that the old ceilings were plastered and that the beams were not exposed.

Thus, if those who hold to the opinion that "nothing of the old tavern is left after this restoration" would really investigate matters, they could very easily prove to their entire satisfaction that not a piece of the old brickwork, not a stick of the old timber has been removed that could be possibly left in its original position. As far as the old chimneys are concerned, instead of three, as originally built, there was only one, and that had been ruthlessly cut flush with the wall in the first, second, and third stories fifteen years ago, when the building was shored up to make room for a modern saloon, and an iron flue inserted from the cellar to the top of the roof. When the new chimney was built up at the end of the "Long Room" it was made to fit the old framing of the hewn timber floor exactly.

To any one who has studied the delicate woodwork, &c., of the period of 1700, both in England and Holland, it will appear absurd to suppose that a house built for and occupied by one of the principal men of his day should not have contained the best of material. Thus in restoring this building the society has aimed at reproducing the best that was in use at that period. In fact, Fraunces's Tavern will be, when completed, more nearly as Washington saw it than it has been at any time during the last century.

When Spring Awakens in Manhattan

The Very First Signs Are to be Seen in Sheltered Back Yards — Then the Parks Begin to Awaken and the Birds Sing of the New Conditions—All Before the Open Country Shows the Change.

THE signals of Spring's approach and the first evidences of her presence can be seen by the town dweller more easily than by his country cousin. City parks and squares encompassed by tall buildings are screened from the sweeping winds which discourage forth-putting buds in the country, and they have been stocked with those shrubs, native or foreign, which are the first to blossom.

In yards inclosed by walls of warmed dwellings succulent cones of valiant vegetation push above ground before suburban gardens show the least sign of awakening. So there are spots in the borough of Manhattan which forestall the country in getting out blossoms and young leaves.

The very first Spring of all may be seen from the narrowest and stoniest of all the back yards, for however close the encompassing walls may be one can always see a bit of heaven beyond them. And there is the real Spring. Some day after a spell of storm the cloud curtain which has obscured what was doing above is suddenly withdrawn, and we see that a change has been wrought high over head. There have been indescribable softening and brightening of the sky; there is an increased sense of space and light. Whether this is connected with that planetary shifting which old sailors describe as "the sun crossing the line" we are too ignorant to say.

This change is the Spring in the upper air, the cause and the leader of all Spring changes that follow. When it is seen we know that far down under the paving stones the rootlets of city trees have awakened from their lethargy and begun to feed and grow. Afterward, in due time, bud, leaf, and blossom will follow.

Without the awakening within the earth the fields would see no Spring, but the awakening could never be without the call from on high.

In some seasons the Spring in the upper air seems to come all of a moment. Whenever it comes it causes much excited comment among the birds. The English starlings which are now so thoroughly domesticated along Riverside Drive perch a-row on the skeleton trees to talk about it. Even the battered, begrimed, brazen English sparrows, which seem intent on garbage alone, have a mind to it, and into their harsh voices there creeps an occasional suggestion of richness and sweetness which reminds us that in their family is musical ability of no mean order. And then some sunny March morning one of their sweetest singers uplifts his voice—the poet of their family, who knows that every cloud has a silver lining and loves to tell us so.

Most singers of the sparrow family love the silent places—sweet wide fields where the sun is setting, tangled swamps where the bittern nests, or dark spruce woods where mosses grow thick and deep. Only the song-sparrow will make music to accompany the strains of the mechanical piano or the searching bellow of the "old clo'" man. And only he when winds are nipping and skies are gray is certain of the Spring. He is a permanent resident in the country around New York, but, like most birds that remain with us or come to us in Winter, he wears colors that blend with the leafless woods, with touches of white like flecks of snow. We notice him only when he inaugurates the bird song season with his stirring ditty, "Maids, maids, maids, put the kettle on."

In early March, when he begins to sing, purple grackles, which have been Wintering in the Southern States, may be seen walking sedately over the lawns of Central Park. Though they are called "purple," they are black birds, distinguished from some of their near kin by their purple sheen and by their yellow eyes. Their air of dignified propriety is impressive and one finds it hard to believe that they are ogres among birds, and that "eggs and nestlings form part of their regular bill of fare." Their note is a wheezy whistle unworthy to be called a song. They have been recorded in Sing Sing so early as Feb. 15.

In Central Park, too, there are a few gorgeous cardinals—cardinal grosbeaks, or red birds—relatives to that hapless "Kentucky Cardinal" whom James Lane Allen has made famous.

Though cardinal grosbeaks are native to the Southern States, these birds live in the Park the year around. The males are magnificently red, conspicuously crested, black throated, and with a black band around the beak. In Winter they are evident only as flashes of scarlet, seldom seen, but intensely conspicuous amid the general colorlessness of all outdoors. But when the Spring in the upper air arouses the starlings and inspires the song sparrows the red bird too takes heart.

He perches high on some tree beside the path, a gorgeous living blossom against the blue, and repeats his sweet liquid note over and over. "Peace," he says; "peace, peace."

By mid-March rusty and red-winged blackbirds, robins, and bluebirds are all here. Last year bluebirds were heard and seen at Greenwich, Conn., on March 10. Fox sparrows are wont to appear a few days later than the bluebirds.

The first comers of the birds are often hard put to it to find food, and if a freeze comes after they arrive they suffer from thirst also. Those of us who have suburban gardens would do well to let the welcome which our hearts give to these harbingers of Spring take practical expression. Till the weather grows more genial let us throw the crumbs and broken bread from our tables out onto the grass or snow.

A drinking pan, kept filled, would also be appreciated, and might be the means of luring into close observation some birds of interest to the student.

This, by the way, is the best time to commence the study of birds, for there are already enough in evidence to stimulate interest, and not enough to confuse the beginner. He can make acquaintance with the new arrivals one by one as they come.

Soon the herring gulls which all Winter have been fearlessly feeding about the city piers and wharves will go out to sea, and then to their breeding places further north. All Winter there has been a great flock of these gulls enjoying a snug harbor on the large reservoir of Central Park. People complained that they polluted the water and dubbed them nuisances; they will soon depart unregretted for the open sea.

When Spring begins to transform the visible world she works like a stone mason, from below ground upward. Among city streets the first Spring grass will be seen in sunken lots or under side hills where cold wind is screened off and a little moisture trickles downward from above.

The low ground of Morningside is one of the first places where the awakening of vegetation makes itself evident. Here the rocks keep away the bitter winds from the Hudson, and the lawns below them receive the first fervor of the morning sun.

Here, too, are planted some of the earliest garden shrubs—bridal wreath and forsythia, which have been known to flower, imprudently and unexpectedly, during a too Springlike January.

In low-lying parts of Central Park, by pond borders or in moist hollows, are the native shrubs which are the first to bloom.

Here, sheltered from keen winds by the surrounding buildings of the city, the silvery "pussy-willows" appear betimes, and hazels, alders, and birches put forth their tremulous catkins a few days sooner than do those in the open country.

If he can evade the policeman, a dweller near that pondy and bushy part of the Park just above One Hundredth Street, on the west side, can get ahead of his friends in Yonkers or Orange in gathering the very first flowers of Spring. For there is no wild flower earlier than the willow pussies and the hazel and alder catkins—except skunk cabbage, which no one gathers, for obvious reasons.

"By the waterside," says Thoreau, "there is the first Spring."

The first insects abroad, seeking honey in a chill and wintry world, resort to waterside thickets, where are the first flowers.

The first birds follow, knowing that in these thickets they will find shelter and food, with temperance drinks close by. There we look for the first rich color of Spring, when the swamp maples burst into bloom. There the bee's calendar begins—and there it ends—for the very last wild flowers of all the year, the pale gold blossoms of the witch hazel, grow in thickets by the waterside.

M. G.

A Chinese Railroad Builder

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12.—Chin Gee Hee, one of the best-known merchants of this city, is in China making arrangements for the construction of the Sunning Railroad, a line forty miles long, from Kong Yick Fown to Semgup, of which he is the President and Manager. The grading of the road is practically completed. Two locomotives have been received from Germany and two have been ordered from the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia. Chin Keay, who is associated with the other Chin in the construction of this railroad, has a letter from him, just received, with an order for cars.

This is the railroad of which the American Consul at Victoria reported recently, saying that the funds to construct it were being raised among American and Canadian Chinamen. The report at that time was that the railroad of Chin Gee Hee was to be constructed from Canton to Hankow, and that the Chinese on this continent would subscribe $50,000,000 to construct it. This seems to be an error as far as the route and the amount to be raised are concerned. There seems little doubt, however, that $4,000,000 has been subscribed for railroad purposes by Canadian Chinese, and that other millions are to be raised in the United States. This demonstrates the effect of Western civilization on the Chinaman. The surveying party under W. Barclay Parsons which penetrated China some years ago to lay out the route for an American railroad had to travel under the protection of a large armed force supplied by the Government. To-day China is in control of the best of the railroad concessions, and not alone the Government, but new the Chinese natives themselves, are contributing to the construction of the lines laid out.

BY RAIL UP THE REDOUBTABLE MATTERHORN

Europe's Most Difficult Peak to be Pierced—Travelers Will Rise Comfortably to Its Summit.

IT will not be long before the most difficult and the most picturesque feature of the Alps will be placed within reach of the most squeamish of tourists. The glories of the mountains of Switzerland have formed the subject of many a romance, many a tale of adventure in the world's literature; but to scale some of these ice-clad summits has been a feat which only the most robust of travelers have had the hardihood to attempt. Shelley and Coleridge have sung their odes to Mont Blanc and the Vale of Chamonix; but the beauties they have portrayed in verse have remained to the average sightseer among the unrevealed secrets of Nature. Science, however, is taking up the rôle of the poet, and it will soon be possible to visit these scenes of natural grandeur without the discomforts and dangers incident to Swiss mountain climbing.

"Book here for the summit of the Matterhorn—return fare $10," will soon be the cry to gladden the ear of the tourist of Switzerland.

In a little over four years from now, according to the calculations of the engineers and promoters of the scheme, a railway will have been built from Zermatt to the top of the Matterhorn, one of the highest and most imposing peaks in the towering chain which includes in the west Mont Blanc, and in the east Monte Rosa. In this section of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, lies the very heart of the Alpine world. Here "the spirit of the Alps" has its sanctuary.

It is only a little over forty years since the first ascent of the Matterhorn was made by a party of venturesome climbers, four of whom lost their lives undoubtedly have been rubbed off Alpine climbing.

According to the plans drawn out by the Swiss engineers, Unfeld and Gollies, the railroad up the Matterhorn from Zermatt will consist of two sections: A cog-and-ratchet track from Zermatt to the Lac Noir, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, and thence to the summit by a funicular railroad through a tunnel 7,700 feet long, with a gradient of 85 per cent.—almost a perpendicular elevator shaft. The terminus of this road will be only 60 feet from the summit, and will be hewn out of the solid rock. Various rooms in the building erected on the summit of the mountain will have windows commanding views of the magnificent panorama which stretches out on every hand.

Switzerland is marked at every end and turn by triumphs of engineering skill. The Mont-Cenis, St. Gothard, and Simplon tunnels stand out pre-eminent in this respect; but besides these great achievements of human ingenuity there are any number of railroads all over the country where the skill of the engineer has made the path of the

THE MATTERHORN. 14,780 FEET HIGH. EUROPE'S MOST DIFFICULT PEAK

A STATION ON THE JUNGFRAU RAILWAY AT THE POINT WHERE IT ENTERS THE ICE-COVERED MOUNTAIN.

to the venturesome climber. The top is an almost level ridge about 300 feet long, and from it there is a marvelous view over mountains and glaciers in every direction, with a dip below of often over a mile in extent.

It is the loose rock lying along the precipitous sides of the Matterhorn that has made the ascent of the latter so peculiarly dangerous to the Alpine climber, and will, no doubt, bring a decided element of difficulty in the way of the builders of the proposed railroad.

Within the last decade one of the principal guides of this section of the Alps, Joseph Biner, while leading a party of tourists down the mountain,

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

CARRYING STAGE REALISM to the BOWERY

Yiddish Drama with Modern Touches in Stagecraft and a Dash of the Vernacular—Blending Pathos and Comedy in an East Side Playhouse—The Woes of the Heroine and How Villainy Pursues Her in Several Kinds of Language

NO more curious form of drama is to be seen in New York than that which is nightly on view in one or the other of the former homes of tragedy on the Bowery now given over to the Yiddish playwrights, actors, and audiences. One might cite the exhibition in the little smoke-laden hall in Doyers Street as something more "peculiar," but the Chinese play bears no resemblance whatsoever to that of any Occidental people, and it maintains its integrity of form and manner despite transplanting and change of audience and surroundings. The Yiddish drama as we have it on the Bowery appears to be in a constant state of change. Indeed, there would seem to be some direct connection between its change and that of the particular element in the population upon whose patronage it depends. That being a heterogeneous element, the drama of these people takes on a blend of many things. One would scarcely call it progressive, and yet variable it certainly is. Such development as there is includes details of accessory realism.

Up to a few nights ago, when I accepted a managerial invitation to see Fernande Eliscu in her newest Yiddish rôle, I had not been in one of these playhouses for several years. Adler I had seen acting on the Bowery long before he yielded to the persuasion of his admirers and showed his Shylock to the uptown public. I was familiar enough in those days with the "Jewish King Lear" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as it is played in Yiddish, and I had seen the east side favorites in comedy and tragedy often enough to know their general characteristics and specific accomplishments.

The Heroine's Aged Parent.

While Mme. Kalich has been devoting her energies to Maeterlinck and Tolstoy in the English-speaking theatres, her husband and former partner, Mr. Spachner, had been busy developing a clientele for the new star of the Kalich house. Incidentally he has gone in for the newer methods. He has apparently studied Gillette on lighting, Belasco on atmosphere. One could note a sort of subconscious imitation of the Tree method as the English manager employs it nowadays to illustrate the text of Shakespeare. Your lines are visualized for you, so there may be no mistake. If the dialogue has to do with Springtime and the carolling of birds, a man in the flies and another in the orchestra get busy with a bird-whistle. The poor painted canvas waterfall no longer serves to create an indefinite illusion. There must be a play of panoramic light on the surface of the green canvas waters to give the sense of motion. Doors [illegible] outside after the approved Broad- [illegible] the *davenport* seen in

But the shadows fall with the arrival of the girl's father and mother. The old man in his gaberdine and black skull cap has a rabbinical aspect, but the programme describes him as an old innkeeper. His wife is the typical hausfrau, and she apparently rules the family. Accompanying this pair is a tall, gaunt, heavily mustached person in a tan frock coat and a silk hat, who represents the Americanized Jew returned for a spell to his native land. He talks English, mostly slang. "Surest thing you know," he says, emphasising some point, and later expresses his contempt in an utterance of "Oh, fudge!" He is obviously a man of catholic opinions. He tells the old people that in America there are no distinctions of race. He dilates upon the easily acquired wealth of the free land, and assures them that whenever a man needs money all he has to do is to go to the bank and take it out. He and his son, who appears in a later act, provide the comic relief and incidentally the villainy. The son is a gambler but poses as a doctor. He is the boaster—a popular figure always in the Yiddish plays—and his humor is the broadest burlesque.

The mother tells Fania that if she marries outside the faith she will be as good as dead—to her, at any rate. The father weeps, the lover weeps, in fact, everybody weeps, and they weep long and often. And there are many wet eyes in the audience.

After a stormy argument the old people go away. Left alone, the lovers discuss their fate at length, and when picking at the wisps of straw painted on the stable drop.

"The Convert" is the latest bill, and it provides Miss Eliscu with some opportunities for the very colorful and realistic acting we used to admire in "Marta of the Lowlands" before she left Broadway to take her place among the east side stars. The plot is only one of many variants of the old theme of lovers, Jewess and Gentile, a popular theme on the Bowery, as it is a prolific one for the playwrights. Scenes of domestic tragedy are prefaced by those of joyful revelry. The place of action in the first act is a wooded dell, with a far-reaching perspective of green—very green—clad hills, and a vista of lake and woodland stretching into the distance. The waterfall seems to gurgle in the middle ground, while far up into the flies stretches a perspective of mountain path and peaks.

A company of peasants have assembled to celebrate the engagement of Fania, the Jewess, to her Christian lover. His parents, it appears, know her for a good girl and are agreeable to the match. Musicians arrive and half a dozen sturdy girls sing and dance. One of them, nimbler than the rest, does a Russian step down the centre and off at the side only to be recalled with thunderous applause. Then a voice is heard singing in the mountains, and soon Fania rejoices in the presence of her lover. There is a duet of happiness.

Thus far it is much like comic opera.

The Joy of Living Expressed in a Nimble Russian Dance.

speech will not do justice to emotion, the lover pours out his woe in song. The girl reminds him that she loves him, but cannot bear the idea of disobeying her mother. Then there is a tearful parting. When the lover has conveniently turned his back, Fania prepares to throw herself into the canvas waterfall, but her lover turns for a last farewell and catches her in the act. Then, after more protesting of their love, they kiss and part.

When the next curtain goes up the scene has shifted to America, and we are again introduced to the English-speaking characters. With its peculiar blend of German and Hebrew, this introduction of English into the speech of the characters appears to be the outcome of a development managerial which seeks to satisfy all elements of the population. To-day a large proportion of those who patronize these playhouses are of the second generation—young men and young women who have gone to the public schools and colleges, who can understand the language quite as well or better than the peculiar patois of their elders. For them these characters in comedy relief furnish an element of novelty and of interest.

Much happens in the second act, and there are rapid transitions from comic scenes of a burlesque nature to violent melodramatics.

Fania and her people are living in New York in the same house as the English-speaking characters. Dave—the gambler—wants to marry the girl; incidentally he does not hesitate to rob her mother of $800 on the pretense that he can "cure" Fania of her love for the Christian. Amid screams of laughter from the audience he describes how he will "operate"—for he pretends to the old people that he is a skillful surgeon and physician. When Fania is left alone with him he plies her with wine, carefully emptying his first glass on the floor, but afterward enjoying his share of the liquor. More comedy is provoked by a garrulous old woman who pries into the family's affairs and makes herself so unpleasant that she is ordered from the house. Then, when everybody has apparently had a fill of laughter, the gay give way to graver scenes.

While the Lovers Rejoice a Man with a Bird Whistle Gets Busy in the Wings.

Dave's father hurries in with news that he has seen the Christian lover in the street—in fact, about to make his way into the house. There is a loud outcry from Fania, and she is dragged from the room. When the lover enters he is hospitably greeted by the girl's father, who entreats him to sit down and have a glass of wine. He asks for Fania, but is told that she has gone away. The mother persistently blocks every effort to elicit information as to Fania's whereabouts and he is about to leave the house when the girl's shrieks are heard outside. A moment later she bursts into the room. The lovers stand united, but the mother still refuses to give her consent to their marriage.

Then the man announces that he will embrace the faith, and the curtain falls. But there are two more acts before the life story of these people is told in full.

For the occasional visitor the interest is not centred in the stage. This is obviously a fashionable night, and there is much beauty of dark olive skin and bright black eyes in the boxes and in the orchestra chairs. Pretty flowered headgear and furs abound. Ermine or near-ermine seems the popular garment with the younger girls; their elders wear the sober-colored furs.

There is much interchange of social gossip. The auditorium between the acts suggest a night at the opera rather than at the typical Broadway house. Fathers and mothers, to be sure, remain seated throughout the evening, but the younger folk pass freely from aisle to aisle, munching chocolates or caramels, visiting and chatting. A boy with a tray of sweets, an inevitable accompaniment of all east side playgoing—passes up and down crying his wares, and finding many buyers. And above his shrill voice one hears much laughter, and calls for recognition from one friend to another in a distant row.

The play is eagerly and intelligently discussed. And when it is over the social side of life is continued in the Grand Street tea shops or nearby lobster parlors.

To-morrow many of these people will be hard at work, for these are no drones of the general population. To-night they are at play. And that they know how to play and how to forget the cares of life while seeking its enjoyment, is readily apparent to any one who can read the story in laughter and eager, shining faces.

French Sequel to "A Doll's House"

Story of M. Fabre's Interesting New Play at the Comedie Francaise.

IN his new play, "La Maison d'Argile," produced at the Comédie Française, M. Emile Fabre has again given Paris something to talk about. English-speaking playgoers will be interested in its theme, though it may not be entirely comprehensive to any save those who are intimately acquainted with French social prejudices. According to the Paris correspondent of The Chronicle, the audience, always in the mass more primitive even at a Parisian dress rehearsal than any one man of the number alone, was transported with enthusiasm by a second act, which, unless one granted the same social axioms as the author, seemed monstrously unnatural. In short, the audience was as instructive as the play. This "House of Clay," he writes, is an amazing "give away" of one aspect of French national character. Madame Henri Armières, the heroine, dolorously impersonated by the tragic Mme. Segond-Weber, is a piteous victim of the gods of French society. But neither author nor audience has the least pity for her. No one questions that she ought to go meekly to the altar, and many a spectator seemed impatient even that she wept.

In her place an Englishwoman would have rebelled in a flash and turned and rent the sacrificers. She has done nothing she should not have done by any purely human law. Twenty years ago she divorced a cruel husband and married again a man whom she loves, and who loves her. She had two children by her first marriage—a son, Jean, whom the courts intrusted to his father, and Valentine, whom she kept—and by her second she has another daughter, Marguerite. She also has money, and there is the rub. Her husband, Armières, is in financial difficulties. He can be saved by her if she hands over to him the bulk of her fortune, of which she has sole control.

Her son, who has not even written to his mother for ten years, and whom she has not seen since he was a boy, and his sister, who has met him again in the past few months, hear of M. Armières's difficulties, and both attack their mother. The scene is amazing. The son, who, with his penniless father, has worked as a factory hand, and is uneducated, refuses to treat his mother otherwise than as a stranger—M. Grand played the son's part with almost brutal realism—Valentine, his sister (Mlle. Lara,) who is sufficiently spiteful and envious, looking on approvingly. Between mother and children there can be now only questions of business, though the mother is in tender tears. The son has a "deal" to propose. His mother's fortune is invested in a business, and he will buy it cheap. He has a certain sum promised him by [illegible] but no more. Armières, [illegible] on the market leaves, [illegible]

propose so sordid a bargain to his mother. When she refuses, the scene becomes more astounding still. Brother and sister stand on each side and bully her. Is her property her own? No, it is theirs. She has no right to use it. She had no right to "break up the home." She has apparently no rights at all. She is nothing, or ought to be nothing, but a stone in the social fabric. Nor does she say one word that one wants to say for her. She feebly protests that her first husband struck her, but the protests brushed aside. She says naught about her own right to live her own place in the world, the respect due to her as their mother, and as the good and devoted and intelligent woman the author means her to be. Not a word from her of her merely humble rights, or even of her rights by law. She merely laments while her children bully her. Apparently she feels that she is only getting her deserts, and the audience applauds furiously. The children stand for the dread god of society, and punish her for her crime. The crime is that, having "founded a home," she has "broken it up." Observe that she is made virtuous, tender, and the straightest of women by the author, to state the case more forcibly. Her qualities, her feelings, and her whole personality are nothing. The crime of having kept her fortune to herself, or, rather, for her second home, she being utterly disinterested herself, wipes out all her virtues.

Nor are the ties of the second home, which, observe, has existed twenty years, to count for aught. The first home should have been intangible, the fortune is a "bloc" to be handed down in trust from generation to generation. Not to sacrifice happiness, love, feelings, personality to the trust of the patrimony is the one unpardonable crime, and the audience cheered w[illegible] transports after the two children had bullied their mother for half an hour. There never was a more amazing example of one particular trend of French national thought. Whatever the practice may be, the theory is that society is all and the individual nothing. Here was a pure, intelligent, noble-hearted woman tortured, rightfully according to author and audience, because she had been a person, not a wheel in the social machine, and tortured righteously by her own children. Even this intelligent woman herself accepts her punishment. She might stand up and turn her cad of a son and her vixen of a daughter out, but she bows meekly and weeps, woman of character though she is supposed to be.

Natural feeling might also alter the situation, but it has all gone from the brother and sister. Even the love of children disappears before the crime against society. The children are heartless and hard as nails in a just cause. Before the august name of society, even the love of mother and son, which generally "fetches" a French audience, is forgotten. The superficial observers who repeat that French life is based on fleeting feelings, whims, self-love, and hedonism should see this French sequel and contradiction of the "Doll's House," and note on what a rock of adamant French society rests and crushes those who resist it.

In the end the house of clay crumbles, of course, and the victim is buried in the ruins. The accents of last the [illegible] deal

Told by the Circus Man

Being a Modern Version of "Beauty and the Beast."

ISABELLE BUTLER, the "girl who dares" in the automobile flight at the Barnum & Bailey Circus, is afraid of a mouse, but she hasn't the slightest fear of a lion. In fact, one of the lions with the circus is her special favorite. This particular lion glories in the name of Prince, and he is an animal that until recently fulfilled the Scriptural prophecy that the "lion should lie down with the lamb." He was brought from England with Billy Lun, an English lamb, that had been his companion since cubhood, but for which he has recently evinced a strong repugnance.

Miss Butler became acquainted with Prince during one of his most savage humors. He snarled at Gabuza Munga, his Zulu keeper; tried to break down the bars that separated him from Billy Lun, and gave every evidence of being out for trouble.

At that moment Miss Butler passed near the cage and stopped to look at the angry lion. The lion looked at her. What he saw must have pleased him, for he walked down to the front of the cage, but his nose against the bars, and purred. Without hesitating a moment Miss Butler went up to the cage and petted Prince's head. His pleasure was evident, and he seemed to forget his ill-temper.

After that time the daily visit of the "Dip of Death" girl to the lion's cage became a regular occurrence. Every afternoon "between the shows" Prince looked expectantly for the caress he knew the girl would give him. It was a case of "Beauty and the Beast."

Which enjoyed the meeting most it would be difficult to say. Miss Butler has not seen her lion friend during the Winter, and there is great curiosity among the attachés of the Barnum & Bailey Circus as to whether Prince will recognize her when they meet again at Madison Square Garden this week.

With a Humorist in Japan

Marshall P. Wilder enters new fields this year. He is to appear at the Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday evening, March 20, in his "Smiles and a Laugh or Two, Through Japan." Travels told by pictures, the personal narrative embellished by Mr. Wilder's monologues of drollery and wit, make up the programme.

Mr. Wilder's recent trip around the world furnish him material for these illustrated talks, and he begins with an evening devoted to Japan. Subsequently he intends to follow with talks on Hawaii, China, Manila, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, and Gibraltar.

If the accounts from other cities are to be trusted Mr. Wilder's "Japan" combines beauty, instruction, and humor.

Slides colored by Kimbei, a Japanese artist; photographs that were taken by Mr. Wilder himself during his trip abroad; motion pictures manufactured especially for him, reproducing the scenes and the industries of Japan; with songs composed for Mr. Wilder by Sir Arthur Sullivan and the words written for him by W. S. Gilbert are included in the programme. Many lights and complicated combinations are required to accomplish the color effects. It is play to project a city of Japan on the immense screen, allow the sun to glint the heavens and grow into full daylight; then have the afternoon lights slowly fade into eventide, and the sky fill with sunset glow; the succeeding dimness of which is followed by the rise of the moon.

TRAGEDY and COMEDY

Ethel Barrymore in "The Silver Box" EMPIRE

PHOTO BY CARONY.

A.H. Van Buren as "Ben Hur" ACADEMY OF MUSIC

PHOTO. BY HALL.

Williams Collier and Nanette Comstock in "Caught in the Rain." GARRICK

Ermete Novelli in Repertoire. LYRIC

Evelyn Vaughn in "The Spoilers" NEW YORK

Louise Randolph HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Stock Company. PHOTO. BY GERODER.

Louise Gunning in "The White Hen" CASINO PHOTO. BY FALLEN.

This Week's Offerings

ERMETE NOVELLI AND HIS ITALIAN COMPANY,
in répertoire, at the Lyric Theatre to-morrow evening.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "THE SILVER BOX,"
a drama by John Galsworthy, at the Empire Theatre to-morrow evening.

RICHARD MANSFIELD,
in répertoire, at the New Amsterdam Theatre to-morrow evening.

WILLIAM MORRIS IN "THE HOLY CITY,"
religious drama by Thomas William Broadhurst, at the Lincoln Square Theatre to-morrow evening.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS IN SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVALS,
producing "As You Like It" at the Garden Theatre on Monday and "Julius Caesar" on Thursday.

AS the end of Lent approaches the theatrical barometer is rising to a normal level in anticipation of the Spring season to follow. Ermete Novelli, according to accounts a remarkable actor, is to open his engagement at the Lyric Theatre to-morrow evening, appearing in a large and varied répertoire which includes several Shakespearean productions.

A second important opening is that of Ethel Barrymore in an English play, "The Silver Box." For the first time Miss Barrymore will appear at the Empire in what is said to be distinctly a character rôle. Mansfield, whose engagement is always a feature of the theatrical season, begins the last week of his engagement, appearing in répertoire, with one final performance of "Peer Gynt" on the afternoon of his farewell.

William Morris at the Lincoln Square will produce "The Holy City" for two weeks as a Lenten offering. The play has been seen here before, but only as a stock company production, and the manner in which it will be received is a matter of some interest. Ben Greet is going to depart from his beaten path—the path outside all other modern dramatic paths—and offer a performance of "As You Like It" with twentieth century "trimmings" of costume and scenery. However, he will return to his former method later in the week with his production of "Julius Caesar."

Ermete Novelli, said in Italy to have succeeded to the laurels of the elder Salvini, will make his first appearance in New York at the Lyric Theatre to-morrow evening, inaugurating an engagement of two weeks. During this period he will be seen in nearly a dozen different parts, thus endeavoring to establish in America as well as his native land his claim to extraordinary dramatic adaptability. Novelli is the fifth great Italian dramatic genius to appear in the United States, Adelaide Ristori, Tomasso Salvini, and Ernesto Rossi won the plaudits of a past generation; and the visits of Eleanore Duse are a memory as of yesterday. Novelli plays tragedy, comedy, and even farce; and he is reported to perform all with equal facility.

Novelli, for his opening performance in this city, has chosen, instead of any of his Shakespearean or more familiar characters, a play practically unknown to American playgoers. This drama is "Papa Lebonnard," by the Parisian author, Jean Alcard, whose adaptation of "Othello" is widely known. The rôle of Papa Lebonnard is considered one of the actor's best vehicles, and he is said to have scored a hit with the piece in Paris after Coquelin had failed to carry it to success. The character is that of an old man of a kindly, old-fashioned, bourgeois type, full of human sympathy.

Papa Lebonnard is an old clockmaker who has made a fortune at his trade, but still loves to tinker at it and mingle with the common people of his own kind. Meanwhile, his wife cultivates social aspirations, and her husband's friends are not to her liking. Her daughter, however, is in love with a young man who is a friend of her father's, and the old man, to please his wife, tries to break off the match. The young man, however, is persistent, and finally wins the girl. Then the old man, to please his daughter, tries to make friends with his son-in-law, but the latter, who has become a rich man, is ashamed of his humble origin and refuses to have anything to do with his father-in-law. The old man, disappointed, returns to his former life.

Ethel Barrymore will appear in the second play of her present engagement at the Empire to-morrow evening. The piece, which is composed in three acts, bears the title of "The Silver Box," and the author is John Galsworthy. It was produced some time since in London at the Court Theatre.

Ethel Barrymore will be seen in the part of a charwoman, named Mrs. Jones—a purely English type drawn by the author along similar lines to the heroine of "Op 'O My Thumb," the little play in which Maude Adams appeared two seasons ago. Though the Jones woman is the humblest of all creatures in this semi-tragic tale, yet she becomes an intensely important figure in the climax; her willingness to sacrifice herself for her worthless husband awakens the remnants of his honor, and, beside her, he rises to almost heroic heights.

Jack Barthwick, son of John Barthwick, M. P., comes home very drunk one night, having supped with a woman whose acquaintance he has made at a music hall. When the husband of the charwoman sometimes employed by Mrs. Barthwick helps the prodigal to find the keyhole Mr. Jack invites him to come inside and have some whisky. The husband steals a silver cigarette box and a purse containing a sum of money. The wife is suspected of the theft, and the police find the box in the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jones. In the end Jones goes to prison for a month, and the terrible privation of the poor charwoman and her three children are trebled by the accident of fate.

The part of the husband is played by Bruce McRae, Miss Barrymore's leading man. Other rôles are entrusted to Eugene Jepson, Harry Redding, Fanny Burt, Hattie Russell, Anita Rothe, William Sampson, and William Evans.

The répertoire of Richard Mansfield for the final week of his engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre will be mainly devoted to several of the characters in which he has long been counted a popular favorite. One farewell performance of "Peer Gynt" will, however, be offered in a dramatic rôle, when he made his sudden and historic triumph as Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance."

In "The Holy City," which the William Morris company will present at the Lincoln Square Theatre to-morrow evening, Thomas William Broadhurst has taken Mary Magdalene and around her, as a central character, has woven the story of the Passion. The play has been seen before in New York.

The first act of "The Holy City" takes place at Mary's house in Magdala, showing her at the height of her power. The second act occurs at the home of Martha and Lazarus in Bethany, after Mary's conversion. Here Mary comes as a penitent and is received joyfully by her sister and Lazarus whom, in the meantime, Christ has raised from the dead. She annoints the Saviour's feet, and her soul is filled with the divinity of His pardon. The third act is taken up with the trial scene before Pilate, where Mary makes a passionate defense of the Master. The final act transpires on the day of the Crucifixion, when Judas, overcome by remorse, goes out and hangs himself. The play is in blank verse, and the curtain falls on the first Easter hymn.

Among those who will support William Morris are Frederick Wright, Carl Anthony, Claude Brooke, Jane Wheatley, Mariam Hutchins, Mabel Lee, Irene Moore, Cecil Klein, and Helen Hollis.

At the Irving Place Theatre Heinrich Conried announces the first performance of Oscar Wilde's "Salome" for Thursday, March 21. The drama will be presented in connection with a comedy, "The Hermitage," by Bonno Jacobson. Hedwig von Osterman will impersonate the title rôle in the Wilde drama, Marie Immisch will be the Herodias, Carl Machold will be John the Baptist, and Friedrich Holtthaus will be seen as Herod. The beginning of the week, from Monday until Wednesday inclusive, will be devoted to the last performances of "The Double Marriage."

To-morrow night the Ben Greet Players will offer, at the Garden Theatre, "As You Like It," under modern conditions, presenting the comedy with scenery. This will be the offering for the first part of week, followed on Thursday by a revival of "Julius Caesar," in the olden style. The following week "Everyman" will be revived. An effort is being made to prolong the engagement into April.

At Other Theatres

"Raffles" is to be the offering for the current week at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue, preceded by a "tabloid" version of "Peer Gynt."

George Cohan in "George Washington, Jr.," is the attraction at the Grand Opera House.

Eugenie Blair in "The Woman in the Case," by Clyde Fitch, is the current offering at the Fourteenth Street.

Marie Quinn, with in Old Kentucky" WEST END

"Parted on Her Bridal Tour" is the attraction at the American.

"Woman Against Woman" is at the Third Avenue.

"A Man's Broken Promise" is to be expounded at the Thalia.

Kellar, the Magician, is at the Yorkville.

"In Old Kentucky" is at the West End.

David Higgins and "His Last Dollar" come to the Metropolis.

"Old Isaacs From the Bowery" holds sway at the New Star.

"The Love Letter," in which Virginia Harned starred earlier in the season, is to be seen at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House.

The "Bon Ton Burlesquers" are at Hurtig & Seamon's.

Plays That Hold

Dramatic offerings that continue unchanged in New York are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Mills of the Gods" at the Astor, "On Parole" at the Majestic, Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson, Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett, Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco, Minnie Dupree in "The Road to Yesterday" at the Herald Square, William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick, "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" at the Princess, Katherine Grey in "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum, "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music, and Carlotta Nillson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square.

This is the second and final week of Alla Nazimova in "Hedda Gabler" at the Princess, and also the second and final week of "The Spoilers" at the New York Theatre. This is also the second week of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Manhattan Theatre.

Musical Attractions

Musical attractions that continue to draw metropolitan audiences include Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker, Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway, Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion, Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino, and "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's. Sam Bernard in "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" has only another fortnight at Wallack's, and Joe Weber, with his company in "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight," will be moving out of town when April showers come.

Hippodrome

The spectacle of "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" remain unchanged at the Hippodrome. The new circus acts continue to furnish additional novelties.

Sunday Concerts

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses. Hammerstein's Victoria, the Colonial, and the Alhambra. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue.

Terrance Marks offers his annual St. Patrick's concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre. The programme will consist exclusively of Irish acts, and a flashlight photograph of the audience will be taken. Among the national headliners are Maggie Cline, Gallagher and Barret, Kelly and Adams, Murphy, Dunn, and Murphy, Corbley and Conley, J. Patrick Shea, and Daly and Devere. Mr. Marks has invented the Hibernianscope, with a trip through Ireland or a Glimpse of the Emerald Isle, especially for the occasion.

Now for the Circus

Many Important Novelties Promised for the Big Show at the Garden.

SEVERAL imported novelties are announced for presentation when the Barnum & Bailey show inaugurates its Spring season at Madison Square Garden next Thursday afternoon. In addition to the thrilling ski-sailing stunt numerous new acts will be seen. The Novellos will make their first American appearance. They are described as a remarkable company of acrobats, who perform their stunts on and over the backs of elephants and other animals. "The Dip of Death," last season's thriller, is retained. The Boller Brothers present their "Two Twirls of Terror," somersaulting on bicycles in the air. The Grunatho and Castrillion troupes of acrobats will have a prominent place on the programme. The Carmen troupe will be seen in startling feats on a highly elevated wire.

In the words of the publicity promoter, the contingent of equestrians will be one to conjure with, and one of the equine innovations is a novel horse ballet described as "the Tournament of the Garlands."

The clown colony will be complete and capable. Frank (Slivers) Oakley returns to his first love, the circus ring. The Imperial Viennese Troupe will furnish the mid-air thrills with their swings and flights on far-swinging trapeze.

Something new in the line of performing seals has been found in the achievement of one animal that balances objects on his nose while riding a horse.

Many additions have been made to the zoological collection, and the curio hall will be made an interesting place by the introduction of freaks that have never before been seen in the Garden.

Brooklyn Amusements

Maxine Elliott, in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Her Great Match," will be at the Montauk. The play was written for Miss Elliott and ran for several months in Manhattan last year. Her company includes Charles Cherry, Felix Edwards, W. W. Same, Leon Quartermaine, Susanne Perry, Mathilde Cottrelly, Muriel Willford, and Gladys Morris.

Henry Woodruff in "Brown of Harvard" will make his second appearance this season at the Shubert Park. The play is one of the most popular of the many that have been written about American college life. The company is mainly the same that was seen at the Princess Theatre last year. It contains Willett Kershaw, J. Heron Miller, Arthur Shaw, Kate Lester, Lolita Robertson, and Ethel Martin.

Francis Wilson comes to the Broadway in his latest offering, "The Mountain Climber." The piece had a long run at the Criterion before it was sent on the road. Mr. Wilson, as the boastful scaler of the Alps, has a congenial role. The company is the same that was seen in Manhattan. Miss May Robson is Mr. Wilson's leading woman.

"The Red Owl," by William Gillette, will have its first Brooklyn presentation at the Orpheum this week. Alice Lloyd, the English comedienne, who pleased large audiences at that house last week, remains for another week. Other offerings are Gus Edwards's Schoolboys and Schoolgirls, Fields and Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, the McNaughtons, the Four Melvins, and the Reiff Brothers.

Marino, the strong man who permits automobiles to run over him, will be the principal attraction at Keeney's. Others on the programme are Clarice Vance, with several new songs; the Three Madcaps, the Mimic Quartet Four, Jack Norworth, Ward and Callan, and the Jupiter Company.

"Not Yet, But Soon," a farce with little plot but much nonsense, written as a vehicle to exploit Hap Ward's style of funmaking, is offered at the Majestic. Mr. Ward has the part of Bill Nerve, whose sole ambition is to avoid work. His leading woman is Lucy Daly.

Mme. Theresa Rena, with her three trained white horses, will be at Hyde & Behman's. On one of her horses she executes the serpentine dance. Others well known on the vaudeville stage who will appear are Edward Clark and his "Winning Widows," Harry and Alice Taylor in equilibristic feats, Trovolo, ventriloquist, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy.

Fiske O'Hara, a young Irish actor and singer, will fill the leading role in Charley E. Blaney's comedy drama, "Mr. Blarney from Ireland," at the Grand Opera House. Unlike most of the plays from Mr. Blaney's pen, "Mr. Blarney from Ireland" is not a melodrama. It which comes to the Gayety, will be a truthful reproduction of some of the most interesting scenes of the Thaw trial.

"Chinatown Charlie," a melodrama of life in the Chinese quarter, will be the attraction at the Folly.

Frank D. Bryan's "Congress of American Girls" comes to the Star with a strong company.

Joe Hortiz in the comedy drama "Our Old Friend Fritz" will hold the boards at Blaney's.

"Big-Hearted Jim," a play of the frontier, will be at the Columbia.

"Colleen Bawn" is offered by the Spooner Stock Company at the Bijou.

At Phillip's Lyceum the attraction will be "Sprig o' Green."

The Imperial will have the "Cherry Blossom" burlesquers.

News and Gossip of the Rialto

TO mark the fifth month of its run at Daly's Theatre, several new songs and ensembles by the author, Leslie Stuart, will be introduced to-morrow night. These new numbers are a portion of the fifteen new compositions lately incorporated in the London production of the piece, and which comprise what has been termed "The Second Edition of the Belle of Mayfair." The other new numbers will be deferred until a week later, when a complete duplicate of the English "second edition" will be presented for the first time.

The new music will provide songs for Miss Macdonald, Irene Bentley, Bessie Clayton, Valeska Suratt, Annabelle Whitford, and Messrs. Wheeler, Martinetti, Carroll, Gardner, and Burcher.

New features are being developed for the giant fair in aid of the Actors' Fund, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House May 6 to 11. Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who contributed so largely to the success of the previous fair fifteen years ago, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Ladies' Executive Committee, and has established offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, rent given free by Robert Goelet.

One of the booths will be devoted to oil paintings and water colors now in preparation by artists well known in the city. Famous newspaper artists will also contribute cartoons.

Mark Twain, George Ade, Channing Pollock, Henry M. Blossom, Charles Klein, Paul Armstrong, and other dramatic authors will be present at the book booth of the Century Theatre Club to autograph their works and photographs. All the theatres are preparing special booths, and the Hippodrome is going to send its Indians to dispose of native wares.

The idea of having a condensed version of "Peer Gynt" as a curtain-raiser to the regular performance of the stock company at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, is typical of the enterprise of the men interested in the house. A condensed version of "Salome" was recently tried in the vaudeville programme. It remains to be seen whether a version of an Ibsen fantasy will be effective as a curtain-raiser.

Kitty Cheatham has now placed her professional engagements in the hands of Frederic Thompson, who, with the success of "Brewster's Millions," has been adding more and more to his interests outside of Luna Park. Miss Cheatham will give her first matinee under Mr. Thompson's direction at the Hudson Theatre on Easter Monday, April 1. She will sing some of her quaint songs and will give recitations from a programme including Kipling, Joel Chandler Harris, Tennyson, Heine, Trowbridge, and other authors.

Some of Novelli's monologues are declared to be as remarkable as his impersonations. He is going to show what he can do in the monologue way during his first New York performance to-morrow night at the Lyric Theatre. The monologue which he is to recite is by the famous Italian comedy dramatist, Goldoni, and is entitled "Fra un atto a l'altro"—which may be freely translated "Between the Acts." In this monologue he promises whimsical imitations of the various types of persons supposed to compose the average audience. Thus there will be an opportunity to see what Italian audiences look like to an Italian actor. It would be even more interesting to see what American audiences look like. But that pleasure is probably reserved for his own countrymen.

The Holmes Travelogues

In Vaudeville Theatres

"The Stunning Grenadiers" will be seen for the first time in Harlem this week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street, and Rice and Prevost are also on the bill. Among other leading attractions are the Okabés Japs, Oriental acrobats; Robert Graham and Company, Ray Cox, the Quaker City Quartet, and Howard and Fifty-eighth Street. The Five Salvaggis, whirlwind dancers; Barry and Barry in "The Boy Next Door," and John E. Ince and Company are all to appear.

At Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre this week the first fun-makers are the Three Keatons and Gardner and Maddern come a Cronin and his company, Will Evans, and Ladell and Crouch, in a singing and dancing act.

At the Alhambra Theatre this week Robert Hilliard and his company will present "The Man Who Won the Pool," and the Empire City Quartette will contribute harmony and merri-

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

MARCH.

19—Dora Becker, violin recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
19—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Rafael Navas, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Raphael Kellert, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
21—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—St. Cecilia Society, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Boston Symphony Quartet, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Lillia Snelling, song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—People's Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Mrs. Lhevinne, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Anton Hekking, 'cello recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
24—Maurice Nitke, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
26—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
28—Marum Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
30—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Victor Herbert's Orchestra, evening, Daly's Theatre.
31—Gadski and the New York Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

APRIL.

1—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Hudson Theatre.
2—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Jessie Shay, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Father Hartman's oratorio, "St. Peter," evening, Carnegie Hall.
7—People's Choral Union, evening, Hippodrome.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
11—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Mendelssohn Glee Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
16—Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Rosenthal, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Hammerstein's Plans for Next Year

MR. HAMMERSTEIN, recently divulged some of his plans for next season at the Manhattan Opera House, and thereby presented some highly interesting prospects for the intelligent lover of music who is not bound by the traditions of "grand opera" as they have gradually been established in New York by the force of circumstances. He seems to be ambitious to develop here the smaller operatic forms, as well as to embark upon the performance of German opera in German, which hitherto he has definitely excluded from his programme. This will mean some sweeping enlargements of the operatic organization in all its departments, if it should all come to pass. It also involves the preparation of a number of new works that have never been heard in this country and the revival of some that have lapsed from the operatic lists.

In announcing all the new things that he has Mr. Hammerstein has reversed the policy that he has hitherto adopted, largely through the force of circumstances. The circumstances were the very familiar ones in New York operatic history that leading artists refused to learn new rôles for the New York market. So he has looked backward in the list of operatic works, and in his productions of "I Puritani," "Dinorah," "La Sonnambula," "Fra Diavolo," "Mignon," which had vanished from the current operatic repertory years ago, to say nothing of his production of the older works that have retained more or less hold on life, he has put his trust in the popularity of his artists and delivered himself over to the hope that their artistry might resuscitate a spark of the vitality that was once abundant in all these works. They had all had their day in New York. If, now, he shall turn his attention to Charpentier's "Louise," Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Aphrodité," and "La Reine Fiammette," he will be venturing on new ground. These works have all had their success in greater or less degree, but in Paris, where a very different taste rules.

Mr. Hammerstein has avowed his purpose of cultivating in the Manhattan Opera House the modern French "opéra comique," so far as that term is applicable to modern works in the smaller operatic forms. If he shall succeed in doing that, he will introduce to New York audiences a pleasure of a very keen but very unfamiliar type. The new Opera House is perfectly adapted for the complete enjoyment of works of this kind that are practically impossible in the vast spaces of the Metropolitan, where so much is lost of the more fragile kind of music through mere bigness and distance. It will be an experiment, and there is likely to be something of an educational process necessary to bring this public to appreciate that an opera's value is not in direct ratio with its bigness and sumptuousness. There is still more of the same process likely to be needed before the strange and esoteric music of Debussy's opera will be appreciated by more than a handful of enthusiasts.

And yet, in the Opéra Comique in Paris, "Pelléas et Mélisande" filled the house for many nights in successive seasons: and it has still been doing so this season, the fourth since its first production. Charpentier's "Louise" has had a remarkable success, not only in Paris, where it was produced seven years ago, but also in Germany and in Austria, where there was doubt of its appeal because of the peculiarly local character of the work in its representation of life in Paris and the narrowly limited view of the emotions and passions of Parisian working people. "Aphrodite" is a brilliantly spectacular opera by Camille Erlanger, after a romance by Pierre Louys, that was produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris last March, in which Miss Mary Garden "created" the rôle of Chrysis. The Ménestrel remarked in its review of the performance that she was extremely beautiful and as little clothed as possible, an ideal Chrysis from the plastic point of view.

And now comes Mme. Calvé to sing in "Carmen," "Faust," "Cavalleria," and "La Navarraise," in which she has won her greatest successes here in years gone by, and in a new rôle next season. It will all be very interesting.

Maurice Grau's death could not have been unexpected to those who knew the precarious state of his health since he resigned the directorship of the Metropolitan Opera House, four years ago. He made a place for himself in operatic history by the last few years of his management there, for he was one of the very few impresarios who succeeded in putting opera upon a profitable basis, with no more "subsidy" than the director of the Metropolitan receives from the regular contributions of the box owners there. It was he who first established the opera house in the traditions of success that have since remained valid. Mr. Grau was an operatic "impresario" of the old-fashioned type, whose chief concern was with the business side of opera and who interested himself in the artistic side only in so far as it was necessary for the conduct of the other. He advanced from the management of traveling opera companies of various degrees of artistic importance to the control of the chief operatic institution of the country by his intelligence and skill in meeting a popular demand, and he evolved the theory of his conduct of the Metropolitan Opera House strictly on the lines of his earlier efforts. He perceived the fact that the New York operatic public had been spoiled by its familiarity with the finest operatic voices ever since Italian opera first came to New York, in 1825, that it expected and demanded the best singers, and that it could be satisfied in no other way. So he set out to supply it with the best singers, the greatest names in as large numbers as possible at once, paying, if need be, enormous fees to get them. His engagements were regarded as reckless, estimated by the older methods of the redoubtable Mapleson, but he found that the expense of many noted stars was met, and more than met, by the money they drew into the house. It was, and he proved it to be, good business to be able to issue an announcement of his season blazoned with the most famous names of the day in the operatic firmament.

Nor had he any preconceived theories, any artistic prejudices that stood in the way of his detecting and meeting the demands of public taste. Personally all that he was interested in operatically was the Italian opera of the most conventional type. But when, after Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau took over the Opera House, upon the termination of the German régime, in 1891, he discovered that there was an element of the public not satisfied with the return to the older ways, he added a German wing to his company and gave German operas. This wisdom of his resulted in the remarkable episode of New York operatic history when the De Reszke brothers, Mme. Nordica, and other artists of that sort were united in the music dramas of Wagner, under Anton Seidl's direction. There was then something revealed to the musical public of this city, a power and a possibility in the singing of Wagner's later works, that the years of the German domination itself had not shown.

Mr. Grau brought a new ideal of operatic performance into play when he began the custom of giving all operas in the language in which they were written—Italian, French, or German, and as a necessary result of this, filling his company with singers representative of the several styles involved. The list of great artists whom Mr. Grau brought to New York for the first time is a notable one, and is in itself enough to give his consulship in operatic affairs imperishable fame.

Among these were Mario Ancona, Sigrid Arnoldson, David Bispham, Marie Brema, Lucienne Bréval, Alois Burgstaller, Emma Calvé, Giuseppe Campanari, Enrico Caruso, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Emma Eames, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, Jean Lasalle, Nellie Melba, Pol Plançon, Albert Saléza, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Antonio Scotti, Ernest van Dyck, Anton van Rooy, and Marie van Zandt. In addition to these whom he first brought over to this country, he had in his companies season after season many other of the greatest, as Lilli Lehmann, Lillian Nordica, Marcella Sembrich, Victor Maurel, Alvarez, and Francesco Tamagno.

Mr. Grau's artistic conscience did not extend very far in the direction of perfecting the ensemble, the scenic equipment, the orchestral forces, and showing the close attention to minor details that go to make up a finely finished performance. But he was too good a business man to let these things be neglected to the serious injury of the prestige of the house. As a man he had the esteem and the confidence of his artists, and altogether he was a notable figure in the operatic history of his time.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Oscar Hammerstein announces the following programme for the sixteenth week of his grand opera season at the Manhattan:

Monday evening "Fra Diavolo" will be sung in Italian, with Miles. Pinkert and Giaconia, and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Venturini, and Fossetta. Mr. Cleofonte Campanini will conduct.

On Wednesday evening, March 20, at 8:15 o'clock, the fourteenth appearance of "Madama Butterfly" will again be sung on Wednesday.

"Die Walkuere," the first part of the "Ring des Nibelungen" trilogy, will follow on Thursday evening. The curtain will rise at 7:30, and the cast will be as follows: Mme. Gadski as Bruennhilde, Mme. Fremstad as Sieglinde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka, Mmes. Alten, Jacoby, Mattfeld, Poehlmann, Ralph, Weed, and Woehning as the Valkyries. Mr. Burgstaller as Siegmund, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, and Mr. Blass as Hunding. Mr. Alfred Hertz will be the conductor.

A double bill is promised for Friday. It will open with "Haensel und Gretel," with Mme. Schumann-Heink as the Witch. The programme will be completed by "Pagliacci," interpreted by the following artists: Miss Geraldine Farrar as Nedda, Mr. Caruso as Canio, Mr. Stracciari as Tonio, Mr. Reiss as Peppe, and Mr. Simard as Silvio. Mr. Arturo Vigna will be the conductor.

For Saturday afternoon's matinee, the management announces "Tosca."

For the seventeenth and last of the popular Saturday evening performances, the bill will be "Tristan und Isolde," with a cast which includes Mme. Gadski as Isolde, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn as Brangaene, Mr. Burgstaller as Tristan, Mr. Goritz as Kurwenal, Mr. Blass as the King Marke, Mr. Muehlmann as Melot, Mr. Reiss in the two rôles of the Shepherd and the Sailor, and Mr. Bayer as the Pilot. Mr. Alfred Hertz will be the conductor.

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ANTON VAN ROOY as Wotan Metropolitan Opera House

COPYRIGHT—A. DUPONT
ALFRED HERTZ Conductor, Metropolitan Opera House

CHARLES DALMORÈS in "Trovatore" Manhattan Opera House

KATHARINE GOODSON With Boston Symphony Quartet Mendelssohn Hall

WILLIAM C. CARL Who will give an Organ Recital

DORA BECKER Violinist, Mendelssohn Hall

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The seventeenth week of the regular season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House begins to-morrow evening. It will be signalized by the first appearance in this country of Mme. Schumann-Heink as the witch in "Haensel und Gretel," and by the first appearance here of Miss Farrar as Nedda in "Pagliacci." With Miss Farrar will be heard also for the first time in this city Mr. Stracciari as Tonio. The first and second parts of the promised evening cycle of the "Ring des Nibelungen" will be presented on Tuesday and Thursday.

The attraction to-morrow night will be "Aïda," with the following cast: Mme. Eames as Aïda, Mme. Louise Homer as Amneris, Miss Lawrence as the Priestess, Mr. Caruso as Radames, Mr. Stracciari as Amonasro, Mr. Plançon as Ramfis, and Mr. Muehlmann as the King. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

On Tuesday evening, at 8:30, "Das Rheingold," the prologue to the Wagner trilogy, will be interpreted, with the following cast: Mme. Fremstad as Fricka, Miss Marion Weed as Freia, Mme. Schumann-Heink in the two rôles of Erda and Flosshilde, Miss Alten as Woglinde, Miss Ralph as Wellgunde, Mr. Burgstaller as Loge, Mr. Goritz as Albeich, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Muehlmann as Donner, Mr. Dippel as Froh, Mr. Reiss as Mime, Mr. Blass as Fasolt and Mr. Journet as Fafner. Mr. Alfred Hertz will be at the conductor's desk.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The last pair of Boston Symphony Concerts of the season will be given on Thursday evening, March 21, and Saturday afternoon, March 23. These concerts will bring to a close the most successful season that the orchestra has enjoyed in this city.

The question of conductor for next year is still unsettled, and while the management of the orchestra has not given up hope that it will be able to retain the services of Dr. Muck, a thing most desired, no favorable reply has yet been received from Berlin, although the matter has been before the German Emperor personally for several weeks. It has been the hope of the managment that, in event it could not secure Dr. Muck's release from his contract with the Berlin Opera House, it could get his leave of absence extended for another season.

For his last concerts in New York, Dr. Muck has arranged two strongly contrasted programmes. The composers represented on the programme of Thursday evening are Claude Debussy, Frederick S. Converse, Liszt, and Berlioz. Those on Saturday's programme are Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday—	"Fra Diavolo," evening, Manhattan.
	"Aïda," evening, Metropolitan.
Tuesday—	"Das Rheingold," evening, Metropolitan.
Wednesday—	"Rigoletto," evening, Manhattan.
	"Madama Butterfly," evening, Metropolitan.
Thursday—	"Die Walküre," evening, Metropolitan.
Friday—	"Faust," evening, Manhattan.
	"Hänsel und Gretel," and "Pagliacci," evening, Metropolitan.
Saturday—	"Tosca," afternoon, Metropolitan.
	"Marta," afternoon, Manhattan.
	"Tristan und Isolde," evening, Metropolitan.
	"Il Trovatore," evening, Manhattan.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET.

The first programme of the season of the Boston Symphony Quartet will be played in Mendelssohn Hall on next Friday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock. The assisting artists will be Mme. Katharine Goodson, who at this concert will make her début in New York, and Mr. Georges Grisez, the first clarinet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The programme comprises Debussy's quartet in G minor, Opus 10, a work which is very characteristic of the striking genius of this French composer; Schubert's trio for piano, violin, and 'cello in B flat major, Opus 99, and Mozart's seldom heard quintet for clarinet and strings in A, major, (K 581.) Mme. Goodson is an English pianist who came to this country in January. She has had a very considerable success with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, and is regarded as an artist of first calibre.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Sir Edward Elgar, the English composer, will make his first New York appearance next Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall, when he will conduct the Oratorio Society's performance of "The Apostles." On Tuesday evening, March 26, he will direct the first American performance of his latest choral work, "The Kingdom." This is a continuation of "The Apostles," which made a deep impression here two years ago.

The Oratorio Society's conductor, Dr. Frank Damrosch, suggested the invitation that has brought Sir Edward Elgar from England a month in advance of the Carnegie Institute dedication in Pittsburg, at which he had already promised to be a guest. Sir Edward has established cordial relations with the chorus of the Oratorio Society, and his suggestions, as composer, at rehearsals have been readily followed. In studying "The Apostles" he has aimed above all to secure expressive utterance of the text. For example, in the passages for soloists and chorus, in which Christ enunciates the Beatitudes, Elgar has told the singers something of the feeling that inspired him when composing this music, how he had sought to suggest the overwhelming effect on the original hearers of the then revolutionary ideas set forth by the Saviour. He asked the singers to forget that the Beatitudes had long been familiar to them, and to endeavor to look upon them as new, fresh truths in singing them in "The Apostles."

In the music of "The Apostles" Elgar makes even larger use of the Wagnerian system of typical themes than he did in "The Dream of Gerontius." Including many that are employed only in passing, Elgar's official analyst, Mr. A. J. Jaeger, discovers no fewer than eighty distinct musical motives in this complex score. The prologue, for chorus, orchestra, and organ, epitomizes the whole oratorio. The opening theme, mystic and of slow utterance, at once creates an atmosphere for the work. It is used when referring to the might of the Lord, and it reappears often under various guises in the score. Another important theme, of only three chords, including a skillfully managed dissonance, typifies Christ, the Man of Sorrows.

The prologue also contains motives corresponding to the Gospel, to Christ's mission, to the idea of the preachers' going forth, to the Church, and to Christ the Son of God. These and the many that follow are developed and transformed, like Wagner's, to accord with the changing conditions in which they are used.

The characters by which the story of "The Apostles" is carried on include Mary the Virgin and an angel, sung by a soprano solo voice; Mary Magdalene, given to a contralto; St. John, sung by a tenor who is also the narrator, and St. Peter, Judas, and Jesus, each part sung by a bass soloist. The chorus is almost constantly employed, sometimes as a background against which strongly contrasted music or text is set, sometimes as an explanatory agent, often as an active participant in events. The choruses that end the two main divisions of "The Apostles" are especially characteristic of Elgar's remarkable skill in writing for large groups of voices.

The soloists taking part in "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom" will be Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Mrs. von Niessen-Stone, Miss Janet Spencer, Mr. George Hamlin, Mr. Claude Cunningham, Mr. Edwin Evans, and Mr. Frank Croxton.

EXTRA PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

The Philharmonic Society proposes to give an extra concert this season, as it has done in the last few years. This concert will be on April 5, and Mr. Safonoff will have an opportunity to add to the number of Russian works he has conducted this season Tschaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony, which will be the principal number on the programme.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The last Sunday night concert of the season will be given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Alfred Hertz. The soloists will be Olive Fremstad, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, Messrs. Burgstaller and Van Rooy, and Arthur Hochmann, pianist.

Cleofonte Campanini will conduct the concert at the Manhattan Opera House to-night. Mme. Zeppilli will sing "Caro Nome," Mario Sammarco will sing a romance from "Ballo in Maschera," Amedeo Bassi will sing an air from "Pagliacci," Mme. Russ and the Opera House chorus will sing the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mmes. Pinkert, Donalda, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Gianoli-Galletti, Altchevsky, and Oceellier are also on the programme.

Raphael Kellert will give a violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon with Max Liebling at the piano. The programme includes Beethoven's sonata, Opus 12, No. 1; Bruch's Concerto in G minor, a mazurka by Zarzycin, Ysaye's "Reve d'Enfant," Wieniawski's Polonaise in D major and Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise in G major.

Rafael Navas, the Spanish pianist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The programme includes an Etude by Liapounow, a sonata by Ravel, Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses," a Bach-Taussig Toccata and Fugue, Beethoven's sonata, opus 57; four Chopin numbers, an "Idylle," Etude, and scherzo by Balakirew, Rubinstein's "Nouvelle Melodie," Pierne's "Etude Symphonique," Albeniz's "Invocation" and "El Puerto," and Liszt's Etude in F minor.

Lillia Snelling, contralto, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening. Charles Gilbert Spross is the accompanist. Miss Snelling will sing a group of songs by Schubert, a Schumann group, some modern German songs, and some English songs.

Next Saturday evening in Mendelssohn Hall Anton Hekking, 'cellist, will give a recital, assisted by Josephine Swickard, soprano. Mr. Hekking will play an andante by Kauffmann, an intermezzo, andante Funebre, and Ritornelle, by Sinding; an "Andante Symphonique" by d'Erlanger, Dvorak's "Waldesruhe," Schumann's "Traumerei," and Boccherini's "Rondo." Miss Swickard will sing an air from "The Marriage of Figaro," an air from "The Pearl of Brazil," songs by Schubert, Brahms, and Delibes, and an aria by Haendel, with 'cello obbligato.

Dora Becker, violinist, will make her reappearance on the New York concert stage next Tuesday evening in Mendelssohn Hall, when she will be assisted by Charles Norman Granville, baritone; Gustav L. Becker, pianist, and Max Herzberg, accompanist. She will play Wieniawski's second concerto, Paganini's "Moses" fantasie, and pieces by Bach, Grieg, and Brahms.

Thursday evening in Cooper Union and Friday evening in Carnegie Hall the final concerts of the season of the People's Symphony Society will be given. Franz Arens is the conductor, and Frederick Gunther, baritone, is the soloist. The programme consists of Wagner's "Huldigungsmarsch," Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, the "Toreador Song" from "Carmen," and scenes from "Carmen."

Simon Buchhalter, pianist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening. He will play an arrangement of a passacaglia by Frescobaldi, Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 57; Brahms's Rhapsodie in B minor, Opus 79, and pieces by Chopin, Sgambati, Buchhalter, Nedbal, Godard, and Liszt.

Raphael Kellert, violinist, will give a concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, in which he will be assisted by Miss Helen McGrew, soprano. He will play Beethoven's Sonata for violin and piano, Opus 12; Bruch's Concerto in G minor, and Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise. Miss McGrew will sing airs by Handel and Mozart and songs by Brahms and Thomas Brown.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St., near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director.
To-Night At 8:30. Prices 50c to $1.50 Admission 50c.
Grand Popular Concert.
Box office open all day to day from 10 A.M.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAM.
ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
SOLOISTS: MMES. PINKERT, RUSS, DONALDA, ZEPPILLI, GIACONIA, MM. BASSI, SAMMARCO, GALLETTI-GIANOLI, ALTCHEVSKY, OCCELLIER, and the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra.
1. IV. Rhapsodie.....Lizst
M. CLEOFANTE CAMPANINI.
2. Aria from Rigoletto (Caro Nome).Verdi
MLLE. ALICE ZEPPILLI.
3. Romanza from "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Eri Tu".....Verdi
M. MARIO SAMMARCO.
4. Arioso from Pagliacci (Recitar)..Leoncavello
M. AMEDEO BASSI.
5. Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
6. Inflammatus, Stabat Mater....Rossini
MME. RUSS and ENTIRE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE CHORUS.
INTERMISHION.
7. a. Prelude
b. Death (Tristan and Isolde)..Wagner
8. Waldweben (Siegfried).....Wagner
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
9. Aria (Misoli).....Davil
MLLE. REGINE PINKERT.
10. Comic Duet from "Don Pasquale".. Donizetti
MM. SAMMARCO & GALLETTI-GIANOLI
11. Trio, Final, FAUST.....Gounod
MMES. DONALDA; MM. ALTCHEVSKY, OCCELLIER.
12. Quartet, RIGOLETTO.....Verdi
MMES. ZEPPILLI and GIACONIA; MM. BASSI and SAMMARCO.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 8:15—Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli Venturini, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini.
WEDNESDAY, MCH. 20, at 8:15, 14th appearance of MME. MELBA, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 22, at 8:15, Gounod's FAUST. (In Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 23, at 2, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—(Prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN
announces
THE FIFTEENTH AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MADAM
MELBA
MONDAY EVENING, March 25, in Puccini's opera LA BOHEME. Also Balcony Scene, Romeo and Juliet.
SPECIAL.
First appearance of MADAME EMMA
CALVE
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27th, in Bizet's opera CARMEN.
Sale of seats for both these Special Performances opens Tuesday morning, March 19th, at 9.
NOTE: The Subscription Sale of seats to coming Season of Grand Opera opens Tuesday morning, March 19th, at 9.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 AT. POP. PRICES.
LAST BUT ONE GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: FREMSTAD, KIRKBY-LUNN; BURGSTALLER, VAN ROOY and ARTHUR HOCHMAN, Pianist. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Cond., HERTZ.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 18, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Planco.., Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Mch. 19, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass, Journet. Con., Hertz
Wed. Evg., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 23, at 2, Last Matinee—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45, Last Perf. at Pop. Prices—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30.Goetterdaemmerung
Fri., Mch. 29, (Good Friday.) 8 P.M.—PARSIFAL
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Place Theatre. Evenings at 8:20. Mon., Tues., and Wed., Last Times, the Rollicking Farce, "Die Doppel-Ehe." Thursday, Friday Ev'g & Sat. Mat. & Ev'g (Double Bill), "SALOME," Drama in 1 Act by Oscar Wilde, and Jacobson's 1 Act Comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
CONDUCTOR
Dr. Karl Muck
(of the Royal Opera) Berlin.
Thursday Evening, March 21, at 8:15
PROGRAMME
Debussy, "The Sea" (first time); Converse, "The Mystic Trumpeter"; Liszt, Mephisto Waltz; Berlioz, "Carnaval Romain."
Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30.
PROGRAMME
Bach, Suite in B minor for Flute and Strings; Haydn, Symphony in D major, No. 2; Mozart, Overture to "The Magic Flute"; Beethoven, Symphony in F major, No. 8.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office. Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17.

CARNEGIE HALL.
The ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG. March 19, at 8:15 — The Apostles, Composed by Edward Elgar.
TUES. EVG. March 26, at 8:15 — The Kingdom, Composed by Edward Elgar, with the assistance of Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Mrs. von Niessen-Stone, Miss Janet Spencer, Mr. George Hamlin, Mr. Claude Cunningham, Mr. Edwin Evans, Mr. Frank Croxton.
Both Concerts will be conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, March 24th, 8 P. M.
Lecture by
Hon. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE
Attorney General of the United States.
Subject:
"SOCIALISM AND CHARITY."
Meeting to be presided over by
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FARLEY
Proceeds to be devoted to the special works of the St. Vincent de Paul Society—Children's Fresh Air Farm, Convalescent Home for Women, and the Home Bureau.
Tickets (50 cents) and boxes may be obtained at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 LAFAYETTE ST., N. Y. CITY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
COOPER UNION, March 21st, 8:15 P. M.
CARNEGIE HALL, March 22d, 8:15 P. M.
F. X. ARENS, Musical Director.
Soloists: Mr. Frederick William Gunther, baritone; Mr. Henry P. Schmitt, Violin.
Overture, "Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart
Symphony, No. 5.....Tschaikowsky
"Toreador Song" from Carmen.....Bizet
Suite from Carmen.....Bizet
Tickets, 50, 35, 25 and 15 cts., at society's office, 32 Union Sq., N. Y.

CARNEGIE HALL
ELBERT HUBBARD
Sunday Evening, March 17th.
Subject: "The Spirit of the Times."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TWO EXTRA CONCERTS.
Afternoon, April 5. Evening April 6.
SAFONOFF Symphony "Pathetique" Tschaikowsky. LHEVINNE
Sale for Subscribers, one week, beginning March 18. General Sale Opens March 25.

ASTOR GALLERY, WALDORF-ASTORIA.
MARSHALL P. WILDER
TRAVELS TOLD BY PICTURES.
Seats at Tyson's $1.00 JAPAN Wed. Eve. March 20th.
With Mr. Wilder's world-famous monologues.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET
Mendelssohn Hall. Fri. Aft. Mch. 22, at 3.
Katharine Goodson Assisting Artist.
Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Friday Evening March 22, at 8:15
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF LILLIA
SNELLING
CONTRALTO.
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00 at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Friday Aft. March 25, at 3
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF GEORGE
HAMLIN
THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TENOR
Popular Prices $1.00 and 75 cts. Box office
Direction HAENSEL & JONES

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40 St.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21, AT 2:45
SECOND PUBLIC APPEARANCE
KELLERT
THE EMINENT YOUNG VIOLINIST.
Tickets on Sale at Box Office 9 to 5 Daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT, INC

HIPPODROME

MANAGEMENT MESSRS. SHUBERT & ANDERSON.
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. at 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Mat., 2, 25c. to $1.00.

"THE SHOW THAT MAKES ALL OTHER SHOWS LOOK LIKE SIDE SHOWS."

Stirring Stupendous Stimulating Stupefying **CIRCUS** Acts that are Astonishing Amazing Achievements

Powers' Hippodrome ELEPHANTS Exhibiting almost Superhuman Intelligence. MARCELINE Funniest Clown in the World. THE 4 HOLLOWAYS Marvels on the high wire.

24 ARABS In the Most Marvelous Acrobatic Act Ever Seen in New York. THE 4 KAROLYS Hungarian Riders. THE ACROBATIC NIARDS Unique and eccentric athletes.

Capt. Webb's Trained SEA LIONS In Phenomenal Feats of Amphibious Accomplishment. PATTY BROS. Who Walk Down Stairs on Their Heads.

THIS WONDERFUL CIRCUS OFFERED WITH

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

With Mermaid Ballet and **PIONEER DAYS** In which 100 Indians are seen.

42d St., West of Broadway. Tel. 1646 Bryant. **LYRIC** Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2:15.

TO-MORROW NIGHT THE EMINENT ITALIAN ARTIST

ERMETE NOVELLI

REPERTOIRE FOR FIRST WEEK

Monday Evening....."Papa Lebonnard" | Thursday Evening....."Louis XI."
Tuesday Evening....."King Lear" | Friday Evening....."La Morte Civile"
Wednesday Evening....."Shylock" | Saturday Matinee....."Shylock"
Saturday Evening..."Il Burbero Benefico"

Prices: Orchestra, First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. and 50c.

Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 2248 Madison. Evg's 8:20. **PRINCESS** Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:20.

MARGARET ANGLIN THE GREAT DIVIDE BY WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY. **HENRY MILLER**

Broadway, between 30th and 31st Sts. Evenings, 8:15. **BIJOU** Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.

MADAME

NAZIMOVA

in HEDDA GABLER (In English)

STRONG COMPANY INCLUDES GUY STANDING.

RICE'S Sunday Concerts. To-day, Mat. and Eve., Edgar Davenport & Co., Pilar Morin, Daisy Green, Girl from Paris, Andro Destemps, Harold Melburne, Lionel Lawrence & Co., Vardman, Carrick's Moving Pictures, etc.

Broadway & 59th St. Wilbur-Shubert Co., Props. Tel. 3500—Columbus. **MAJESTIC** Prices 50c. to $1.50. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

LOUIS EVAN SHIPMAN'S MILITARY ROMANCE.

ON PAROLE

WITH CHARLOTTE WALKER AND VINCENT SERRANO.

"Best war play of decade. New military drama scores big triumph."—Eve Journal.
"A big success. Citizens will be better Americans for seeing it."—Herald.
"Miss Walker, winsome; Mr. Serrano, gallant. A clean-cut, wholesome play."—Mail.

Broadway and 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Eve's 8:15. **CASINO** MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY AT 2:15

LOUIS MANN In the Penfield, West & Kerker Musical Comedy, Alan Dale — "Louis Mann scored heavily." Mail: "An undoubted hit." **THE WHITE HEN**

B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 2485—38. **FIELD'S HERALD SQUARE** Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

Cast includes MINNIE DUPREE, Helen Ware, White Whittlesey, Robt. Dempster.

MATINEES MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY at 2:20 P. M.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S MOST BRILLIANT COMEDY.

WIDOWERS' HOUSES

WITH HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, Wm. F. Hawtrey, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Henry Kolker, Adelyn Wesley, Frank Davis, and others.

BROADWAY AND 66TH ST. 'Phone 5464 Col. **LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE** EVES. 8.15 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.15. Prices 25c. to $1.50. 600 GOOD SEATS $1

TO-MORROW NIGHT An appropriate Lenten Attraction **THE HOLY CITY** A drama of the Passion by Thomas William Broadhurst

Special production by the **WILLIAM MORRIS CO.** BARGAIN MAT. WED. 25c. & 50c.

TO-DAY, SUNDAY, MATINEE 25 & 50. NIGHT 50c to 1.00. **2 B G CONCERTS**

BEST IN NEW YORK

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, ALICE KRAFT BENTSON, RICHARD WARNER and others.

MANHATTAN THEATRE BROADWAY & 33d St. Phone 3106 Madison.

THE BEST PLAY THAT MR. SHAW HAS WRITTEN. —N. Y. TELEGRAM.

BERNARD SHAW'S RADIANT COMEDY

Mrs. WARREN'S PROFESSION

with MARY SHAW

"MARY SHAW PLAYED WITH GREAT SKILL AND DISTINCTION." —N. Y. MAIL.

SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves. Evenings at 8:30 Thursday and Sat. Mats. at 2:30 Tele. 5500 Bryant.

2nd MONTH of

"The Greatest play of the year"—Telegraph.
"Vividly—Admirably acted"—World.

Wednesday March 20th 50th PERFORMANCE—SOUVENIRS

Robert Hunter announces

KATHERINE GREY

("No actress on the stage this season has given a finer performance"—Town Topic.)

IN ARTHUR SCHNITZLER'S Wonderfully true and beautiful drama

THE RECKONING

Seats and boxes now selling 4 weeks ahead.

"SAY! As a merry little mirth provoker, I,m all to the rosebuds." —PATRICIA O'BRIEN

NINTH MONTH

HACKETT THEATER 42d St., W. of Broadway. Tel. 44 Bryant. Mr. Hackett, Sole Lessee&Mgr Ev.8:30.Mats.Thurs.&Sat.2:20

ROSE STAHL IN THE Chorus Lady

Management Henry B. Harris. A Comedy by James Forbes.

14TH ST. AND 3D AVE. **DEWEY** MATINEE EVERY DAY.

TO-DAY. MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "VOPS" To-night 8:15. 25c. 50c. To-m'w Mon. Mt. & All Week

JACK LORIMER, EDDIE CLARK AND HIS WINNING WIDOWS, WILLIAM H. SLOANE and YOLANDA WALLACE, ROGERS & DEELEY, WILLS & HASSEN, HUGHES MUSICAL TRIO, TEMPEST & SUNSHINE, V. D. WOODWARD, THE DEWEYSCOPE, THE PARISIAN BELLES "Pair of Peaches," Vaud.

125th St. & 3d Av. **GOTHAM** Mat. Every Day.

TO-DAY. MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS. 25c To-Night 8:15. 25c & 50c. To-m'w Mat. & All Week

EDW. BLONDELL & CO., BINNS, BINNS & BINNS, HARRIGAN, CHAS. WAYNE & CO., CARTER & BLUFORD, BEDINI AND DOG, ANNIE MORRIS, THE TRILLERS, THE GOTHAMSCOPE. Broadway Gaiety Girls 15—Burlettas—15. 8-Vaud. Acts

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE To-day Matinee 25c., 50c. Same Big Bill as To-

SEC. M. **COHAN** GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR. CHESSY&DAYNE BILLY GOULD Carter & Bluford Harry Bulger & Co. Georgia & Bedini

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AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, BEGINNING NEXT

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21

BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

The Wide-World's Mightiest Amusement Institution
Now Bigger and Grander Than Ever Before

Equally at Home in Europe and America. In Close Touch with Every Source of Original Arenic Endeavor, and Always First to Present the Newest and Latest Novelties in Circus Divertisement

Not A Mere Show But a University of Wonders

The Best Traditions of the Old-Time Circus Preserved, but Brought Down to Date with Every New and Worthy Arenic Feature That the World Affords.

A National Institution of Universal Wonders

The Only Combined Circus, Menagerie and Hippodrome That Ever Exhibits in New York City.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

MORE HIGH-CLASS FEATURES THAN ALL OTHER SHOWS COMBINED.

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Presented in Three Rings, on Two Stages, in Midair and Upon a Huge Hippodrome Track in the Largest Permanent Arena in America.

Initial Time in America of the Remarkable Trained Animal and Acrobatic Novelty.

THE NOVELLOS

Record-Making Revival of the Aerial Auto's Fateful Flight,

THE **DIP OF DEATH**

First Time of Capt. CARL HOWELSEN'S Norwegian Sensation,

SKI SAILING

Remarkable Company of High and Long Distance

Double Somersau't Leapers

Unequalled Displays of High-School Horses and Expert Equestrianism.

ROYAL TROUPE OF TRAINED THOROUGHBREDS.

MANUEL HERZOG SCHOOL OF SUPERB STALLIONS.

HORSE BALLET AND DANCE OF THE WAVING WANDS.

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EDUCATED HORSES AT LIBERTY.

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BOLLER BROTHERS' STARTLING BICYCLE SOMERSAULTS.
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TRIPLE HERD OF ELEPHANT PERFORMERS.
SIEGRIST-SILBON SENSATIONAL AERIALISTS.
REALLY REMARKABLE RIDING SEAL.

Climax-Capping Conclave of Far-Famed Riders

JOSIE DEMOTT, Only Somersault Equestrienne; SISTERS MEERS' New Parisian Conceit, "Flirtation on the Bois de Boulogne"; ELLA BRADNA and FRED DERRICK'S Great Tandem Carrying Act; THE RIDING ROONEYS, THE LEDGETT'S Clever Cart Creation, THE EQUESTRIAN STICKNEYS.

100 Circus Acts by 300 Famous Performers

Epoch-Making Aerial Congress, Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres, Special Children's Circus, 40 Funny Clowns, REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME, Racing Glories of All Ages, High Jumping Horses.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY—AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Doors open one hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the Menagerie and Museums, to see the Herds of Trained Elephants, the Giant Giraffes, the scores of Cages of Wild Beasts, the odd and curious Freaks and Living Curiosities, the Tallest Man and Woman on Earth, the Smallest People Alive, and the special Vaudeville Performances in the Curio Hall. Grand preliminary Concert by Carl Clair's Grand Military Band at 1:30 and 7:30.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved Seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, Seats, $2.00 and $2.50.

Sale opens To-morrow (Monday) Morning at 9 o'clock, and box office will be open each week day thereafter from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Buy at the box office only. No seats can be reserved by telephone, but mail orders, accompanied by currency, will receive prompt attention.

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Phone 4457 Columbus.
ALL-STAR WEEK BEGINNING **CONCERTS** TO-DAY AT 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15. TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c.
R. A. ROBERTS in "DICK TURPIN."

LADELL & CROUCH | FRED ROSE AND SPENCER KELLY
EMMA CARUS | MORRIS CRONIN CO. | WILL EVANS
KATIE ROONEY | WYLIE'S DOGS | American Vitagraph
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ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Phone 5000 Morning.
ALL-STAR WEEK BEGINNING **CONCERTS** TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c.
Robert Hilliard & Co. in "The Man Who Won the Pool."

STALEY'S TRANSFORMATION
KARNO'S COMEDY CO. in "A Night in the Slums of London."
HARRY GILFOIL as "BARON SANDS."
BAILEY & AUSTIN | MADGE FOX | DILL & WARD | Vitagraph
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HURTIG & SEAMON'S **HARLEM MUSIC HALL** 125th St., nr. 7th Av. Mat. Daily

TO-DAY 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Beginning To-morrow Matinee

LALLA SELBINI, DAISY HARCOURT, HAYES & JOHNSON, DURYEA & DELAND, CHAS. B. LAWLOR & DAUGHTERS, OTHERS.

BON TON EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY Extra—The Girl with the Red Domino, (Le Rouge Domino.)

YORKVILLE 86th St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Res'd Orch. 25c.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE **KELLAR** THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.

Accompanied by **PAUL VALADON**

Mch. 25—Hap Ward—Not Yet, but Soon.

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Genaro & Bailey, Roland West & Co., Fiske & McDonough, Doherty Sisters, Grace Leonard, Kaimowski Bros., C. W. Littlefield.

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STAIR & NICOLAI PRESENT AMERICA'S MOST NATURAL ACTOR.

DAVID HIGGINS

AND A SUPERB COMPANY IN **HIS LAST DOLLAR**

MARCH 25.....TEXAS

To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15

Chas. R. Sweet, Willy Zimmerman, Orpheus Comedy 4, Mildred Stoller, 4 Nevaros, Hathway & Siegel.

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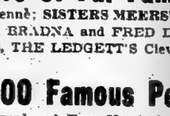

A positive Sensation: Owing to the great success, CAPT. RICARDO'S Troupe of 4 NUBIAN LIONS have been re-engaged one wk. longer. THEO, Snake Charmer; The CLIFFORDS, SATONKA & others. **Theatre** Murphy, Stanly & Murphy Comedy Co. Edison Pictures, 20 others. Sun. Concerts.

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W. H. REYNOLDS, Pres. 'Phone 4040 Main.
Week Strating **Monday March 18** Only Mat. Saturday.
MISS **MAXINE ELLIOTT**

In the Clyde Fitch Comedy, Direction George J. Appleton.
March 25 **In the Bishop's Carriage** Tuesday Seat Sale

SHUBERT THEATRE, OPP. CITY HALL. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS. 2:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. BEST SEATS, $1.00. EVENINGS, Best Seats, $1.50.

HENRY WOODRUFF

In the Best of All College Plays,

BROWN OF HARVARD

DIRECTION OF MR. HENRY MILLER

Next Week **THE LIGHT ETERNAL**

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY'S Great Play, PARTED ON HER BRIDAL TOUR.

TED MARKS' ST. PATRICK'S Concerts, Mat. Night. Audience Photographed. Souvenirs to All.

Maggie Cline, Gallagher & Barrett, Kelly & Violette, Murphy & Nichols, Stanley & Conlin, Other Big Acts.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5TH WEEK ANNUAL N.Y. ENGAGEMENT
TO-MORROW EVE. AT 8:20
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a new play in 3 acts,
THE SILVER BOX
by John Galsworthy.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Wallack's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS
AFTER SIX MONTHS' SUCCESS ON BROADWAY, MR. BERNARD IS COMPELLED TO CLOSE HIS RUN TO FULFIL A SPRING ENGAGEMENT IN CHICAGO.

THE KING OF FUNMAKERS
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
in the Musical Farce,
THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Saturday, Mch. 30, Farewell Night
Mon. Ev., April 1, Kyrle Bellew in a play by Hartley Manners "A Marriage of Reason."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU SEEN
MONTGOMERY AND STONE
SEVENTH MONTH
In Charles Dillingham's production
THE RED MILL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
600th TIME TUESDAY APRIL 2
LAST 3 WEEKS
Farewell Performance Saturday, April 6.
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
The Lion AND The Mouse
BY CHARLES KLEIN.
EASTER SOUVENIRS SILVER JARDINIERES
BEGINNING MARCH 24 & 25,
BURTON HOLMES
TRAVELOGUES. (TRAVEL TALKS.)
COLORED VIEWS & **MOTION PICTURES**
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30.
5 MONDAY MATINEES AT 3.

Sundays.		Mondays.
March 24	JAPAN	March 25
March 31	PORT ARTHUR	April 1
April 7	IRELAND	April 8
April 14	SWITZERLAND	April 15
April 21	VESUVIUS and NAPLES	April 22

Course Sale, $5 and $4, March 18 to 20.
Single Tickets, $1.00-75c., March 22.

LYCEUM THEATRE SPECIAL
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, AT 1:30
Prices 2.00 1.50 & 1.00
Benefit performance to **MRS. MATTIE SHERIDAN**
Edmund Breese, Elita, Proctor Otis, Minnie Dupree, Mary Shaw, Hope Booth, La Belle Dezie, Charles A. Bigelow, Rose Coghlan and Others.

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CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
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FRANK DANIELS
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THE TATTOOED MAN
Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
Book by Harry B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler.
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206 LAUGHS WITHOUT A MISS
A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills and the Sensational Yacht Scene.
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By GEORGE BROADHURST.
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Mon., Tues., Wed. Evgs. and Wed. Mat.,
AS YOU LIKE IT
Acted
WITH SCENERY
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evgs. and Sat Mat.,
JULIUS CAESAR
Week of March 25 EVERYMAN.
Prices 50c. to $2. Wed. Mat. at 3, to accommodate schools. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
Engagement Extended Week of April 1st, Mon., As You Like It; Tues., Much Ado About Nothing; Wed., Mat., Everyman; Wed. Eve., Julius Caesar; Thurs., Twelfth Night; Fri., Merchant of Venice; Sat. Mat., Julius Caesar; Sat. Eve., Masks and Faces.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d Street, West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY, 2.
MR. BELASCO ANNOUNCES THAT MISS FRANCES STARR WILL APPEAR AT A SPECIAL LENTEN MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY, MARCH 21.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Cast of Distinguished Players.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

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WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents
CARLOTTA NILLSON
in Rachel Crothers' American Play,
THE 3 OF US
SIXTH MONTH
"THE BIG, BOUNDING, BOLD SUCCESS."—Mail.
"IT RINGS TRUE FROM START TO FINISH."—Alan Dale.

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GEORGE BROADHURST'S LATEST AND GREATEST PLAY
The MILLS OF THE GODS

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MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**

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TUESDAY	BEAU BRUMMEL
WEDNESDAY	A Parisian Romance
THURSDAY	Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde
FRIDAY	BEAU BRUMMEL
SATURDAY MATINEE	PEER GYNT
SATURDAY (Farewell Night)	A Parisian Romance

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH
SEAT SALE OPENS THURS., Mch. 21 (MAIL ORDERS RECEIVED NOW.)
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
— THE —
GRAND MOGUL
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY by PIXLEY & LUDERS, also authors of "Prince of Pilsen."
WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS AND COMEDIANS.

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For Wednesday Matinees Only "MERELY MARY ANN"
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ELEANOR ROBSON
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400 PEOPLE. 20 HORSES. 5 CHARIOTS. IN THE NEW RACE SCENE.
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DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK McKEE.....Manager.
5TH MONTH OF **BELLE OF MAYFAIR**
DIRECTION THOMAS W. RYLEY
JUST THINK OF THAT & STILL CROWDING DALYS

NEW YORK B'WAY & 45TH ST. Eves., 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
LAST WEEK Last Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of
"There's never a law of God or man runs north of Fifty-three." THIS "This is God's free country, where a man is a man, nothing more."
SPOILERS
An American Drama Founded on the Famous Novel, by Rex Beach and James MacArthur.
MONDAY, MCH 25. ONE WEEK ONLY
WM. FAVERSHAM IN **THE SQUAW MAN**
Seat Sale Opens Thursday.
MONDAY, APRIL 1
The Will J. Block Amusement Co.'s production of the extravaganza
"THE LAND OF NOD"
—135 IN THE COMPANY—

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Artists at Their Little Games

The Academy Would Be Better Served by Live Outside Opposition Than Squabbles Started by Discontented Juryman.

DISCONTENT generally reigns in bodies of artists who hold exhibitions and pursue at one and the same time two very different objects, namely, fame and the sale of their works. But usually this discontent finds its safety valve in discussions among themselves, when the annoyance at the stupidity shown by the majority explodes harmlessly enough in hot air. Just now we are treated to the spectacle of a painter arraigning his fellows in the public press because they do not agree with him in the estimate of his own and the paintings of certain other artists.

Resignation from a body so lacking in knowledge and taste would seem the obvious course in such conditions, but Mr. Robert Henri chooses another. He withdraws his own pictures already accepted by the jury of the Academy, that jury of which he is one, and announces through the press that he does not propose to resign from the Academy, but on the contrary intends to stay and fight for what he considers art.

An outsider might think that poor Mr. Henri was a foreigner who had accepted election to the Academy under a misapprehension, not knowing that its juries have decided opinions regarding certain kinds of painting; he would hardly believe that Mr. Henri is an American, who knows all about the Academy and the Academicians, the dullness of its exhibitions, and the narrow views of its juries. Who knew better than he did that no single artist, no, nor a dozen artists, could reform a self-perpetuating private corporation against the will of the majority? And yet he entered the Academy with open eyes; and yet, because things turn out exactly as he knew they would, he insults his fellow-jurors and poses as a martyr.

Because his comrades will not play just as he wants them to he will not continue in the game. But he will not go home, either. He retires to the fence, makes faces at the others, and calls the spectators to witness his heroism. And then the spectators laugh in their usual heartless way at both parties to the controversy, but especially at the bad-tempered boy who cannot control his indignation because the other fellows disagree with him.

So far there has been discovered no method by which heart-burnings and squabbles can be eliminated from the trying process of selecting pictures for an exhibition, whenever the canvases offered exceed greatly in area the wall surfaces to be covered. It is in vain that juries are carefully nominated to represent the various elements in the body, vain that pictures are brought before the jury with their signatures covered, so that the name will not rouse prejudice; vain that a system of recall and revision is introduced whereby the mass of pictures are separated into Classes 1, 2, and 3, with accordant privileges. Some artists take themselves so tremendously seriously, regard their own opinions on matters of art so pontifical in the eyes of the world, that ordinary courtesies and conventions of human intercourse wither before their sacred rage, and they perform acts quite out of keeping with their usual behavior.

Not so many years ago a fiery knight of the brush was so exasperated by the hanging of his picture that he cut it out of the frame on Varnishing Day, rolled it up, and carried it off, in protest against the injustice of which he thought himself a victim.

Now that the Society has merged with the Academy and people differ as to whether the Society has swallowed the Academy or the Academy digested the Society, they may be grateful for anything that will throw light upon so dark a subject. Does the little feeling which the jury of the joint organization shows for the immortal works of Messrs. Henri, Luks, Glackens, Springhorn, and company indicate that the Society has sensibly improved the strong wine of the Academy, or, on the other hand, through the principle of nomen-numen, has the name Academy cast its deadly blight upon the fierce young powers of the Society? It all depends on the ideal you think that a body of artists ought to pursue.

Primarily artists hold exhibitions for the very prosaic if necessary purpose of attracting the public that buys, but secondarily they are held to higher aims, such as the improvement of public taste and in the long run the improvement of National art. Necessity compels them to consult the demands of buyers, but most of them resent such tacit tyranny, and want the public to accept what they deem good, not what the public likes. Fortunately for the public there are many artists of many minds, and an exhibition containing several hundred pictures is certain to contain work of different kinds to suit different tastes and various degrees of amateurship. Artists who take the admission or refusal of this or the other sort of picture tragically have a multitude of other exhibitions to choose from, where they and those who sympathize with them can be seen to better advantage. Why, then, make such a fuss because they cannot convince the majority that they know more and better than their fellows?

The reason must be sought in the effect that titles have on the human mind. In no other country than ours does the word Academy stand for so little. Nowhere else is there so little reverence for those magic letters behind a name. And yet whenever men enter an Academy they begin to attach an importance to them which is not borne out by facts. If it were not so, Mr. Henri would have resigned, as Mr. Mosler did, when, instead of Academician, he was made only an Associate. Very likely he was right not to resign, but very certainly he was wrong to remove his pictures and criticise his fellow-Academicians publicly.

Every Academy needs an opposition outside. It was unfortunate that the Society of American Artists should have gradually become so like the Academy that it lost its interest as an opposition party. Once there was the clash of opinion between Academy and Society; now there is no substitute.

The inference is clear enough. Let the younger outsiders come together and form a new organization of a lively, militant sort which will attract innovators and at the same time keep the Academicians from going to sleep by holding them to the necessity of doing their very best. That is the way to interest the public and put life into every studio. C. DE K.

Equestrian Statue of Gen. Franz Siegel, for Riverside Drive, Manhattan. By Karl Bitter. Pres. Nat. Sculpture Soc.

Equestrian Sigel at Riverside Park

Karl Bitter Submits a Fine Monument to the Franz Sigel Memorial Committee.

FIGHTS MIT SIGEL! The German-American commander whom the late Charles Godfrey Leland immortalized in classic Pennsylvania Dutch will have a fine monument looking down on Riverside Park and the Hudson if the Franz Sigel Memorial Committee finds nothing to object to in a statue now at the sculptor's studio on Weehawken Heights.

Mr. Karl Bitter, President of the National Sculpture Society, has been working all Winter on the enlargement of that model which met the views of the committee. The result is shown in the accompanying illustration. He has imagined Gen. Sigel as he appeared during the early years of the civil war, erect and vigorous, on the back of an exceptionally large and powerful horse, overlooking the scene of a battle. He models him lean and almost cadaverous of visage, but full of the spirit of combat, so that the pose of body and expression of face make up for the physical shortcomings—if the pun be waived—which were a part of his individuality.

Old Gen. Franz Sigel as New York knew him not so many years ago was not exactly a martial figure. He was a very small man, slight of build; and his face suggested the huts of Grand Tartary rather than the comfortable homes of the Valley of the Rhine. The problem before the sculptor, which is difficult enough by reason of the multitude of equestrian statues and the limits set to the number of possible variations by horse and simple uniform, was not lightened by the unheroic proportions of this idol of the German-American regiments during the civil war.

As to the horse, he has determined to have him plant all four hoofs on the ground. Restrained movement is introduced by making the rider rein in his steed just as the latter is about to start forward. The horse's jaw is pulled down, his head brought back, and neck arched; but the hoofs have not had time to move. Suggested forward movement is also implied in the tail of the horse. Meantime the rider, working automatically, has forced the horse to stand, without detaching his own attention from what he sees in the distance.

The monument will stand at the top of a flight of stairs which connects One Hundred and Seventh Street with Riverside Drive facing the river. It will not be far from the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and Grant's Tomb. It is scarcely probable that the various authorities in the matter will have any exceptions to take with the equestrian monument as it has been completed by the sculptor, so that we may fairly consider the artistic setting

[illegible] will be cast [illegible] for its opening [illegible] at the John Williams Foundry and unveiled on such a date as the committee may arrange. There will be a grand turning out of the enormous German-American citizenship on that day.

Mr. Bitter is a native of Austria, whose ancestors came from Baden. He reached America at an early age and made a mark with decorative groups and single figures at the Columbian and Pan-American international fairs. During the St. Louis World's Fair he held the position of Director of Sculpture.

Some Illustrations in the Pictorial Supplement

JOSEF ISRAELS leads a charmed life, for his frail body seems scarcely capable of the hard work which he has accomplished. It was only a few years ago that he visited Spain and Morocco and wrote a very pleasant account of his trip, which was published with his own sketches and illustrations. At the Rembrandt festivities in Holland last Summer he was the observed of observers.

"The Frugal Meal," reproduced on a large scale in to-day's Pictorial Section, is a typical painting by Israels, but in quality takes a place well up to the very finest of his canvases. It is so well composed, so true to national types in the laborer, wife, and children, so interesting in its lighting, that one need not fear to hail it as the painter's masterpiece. The Rembrandtesque color of some of the figures, of the child's high stool that stands to the right, and the deep shadows which do not conceal the drawing of the parts in shadow, make it a fine example of craftsmanship. As to subject, it is notable for being happy instead of mournful, and that is not always the case with the old master's pictures, for he has a tendency toward melancholy scenes of loneliness and old age comforted by nothing better than a cat. Here we see the sober, but not gloomy, workman, surrounded by healthy, hearty children, and a comely, matronly wife. The light falling from the right on the group takes up interesting curves and outlines which are brought out against the depths of the shadowy hearth. This costly picture is printed by courtesy of Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co.

"An Interlude," by Sergeant Kendall, occupies the post of honor at the Academy Exhibition just opened, as it holds the centre of the long wall in the Vanderbilt Gallery. It is painted in charming tones and a freedom of brushwork quite new to this artist. The mother suspends her reading in order to press her lips on the brow of her little daughter. Unless some formality interferes, this picture is very liable to be selected for a prize when the jury has time to review the galleries.

William Thorne's portrait of Mrs. H. L. Sewall of Boston, daughter of Robert Hewitt, Esq., of Ardsley-on-Hudson, is [illegible] ment will soon be announced. The painting [illegible] ...emy show, has a broader and easier handling than is usual with this painter. The subject is a natural and familiar one, often chosen by painters.

"Trouble Ahead," a recent work by the veteran J. G. Brown, N. A., is somewhat complicated by the number of figures he has introduced, but otherwise represents very well the genre work through which he won wealth and fame. And speaking of wealth, it is a fact that Mr. Brown announced recently a rise in the cost of his paintings to future buyers which might cause envy in a Wall Street man on the bull side. He has practically doubled the price of his pictures. If people who own them wish to sell at the old figures they do so at their own peril, for the fountain does not produce them any longer at the old figures. Thus a picture for which he asked $400 last year cannot be had for less than $750—which prospective buyers may perpend and make a note on.

"The Mascot," by Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the Academy, is somewhat of an enigma in its title, but the neat lines of the young woman's figure and foot speak for themselves. "Sleep," a well-drawn head by Carroll Beckwith, is another Academy exhibit. The portrait of Mr. E. H. Harriman by the Ritter von Krumbhaar, full of innocence and sweet gayety of soul, should be taken as an antidote to the felonious effigies of the caricaturists which so abound. Unfortunately for the Academy, this picture is not among the exhibits.

Talk of the Studios

GEORGE R. BOYNTON has lately completed a portrait of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant. Gen. Grant is in full-dress uniform, standing by a table, with his right hand on a war map. In the background of the painting is a wine red velvet curtain, which is slightly drawn aside, revealing a glimpse of the west end of Governors Island and Castle Williams.

Mr. Boynton has just finished, too, a portrait of Mr. Frederick G. Bourne, the ex-President of the Singer Manufacturing Company and ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. When a youth Mr. Bourne was a choirboy in one of New York's leading churches, and, as he has always been interested in music, the artist has painted Mr. Bourne with his arm resting on a table, on which are placed his favorite oratorios, "The Messiah," "St. Paul," and "Elijah." The portait is to be hung in the music room of Mr. Bourne's country home, at Oakdale, L. I. A portrait of Mr. Bourne, in his uniform as Commodore, was painted by Mr. Boynton last year for the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Boynton has also completed, recently, a portrait of Mrs. Bourne. She is seated in an arm chair, which is a copy of a sixteenth century French chair now in the Château d'Anet. In the background of the picture is painted an old-fashioned tapestry, and at the left is a glimpse of a pilaster. In contrast with the antique settings, Mrs. Bourne is in an evening gown of modern design—the material being exactly like that of which Alice Roosevelt Longworth's wedding gown was made.

Another portrait by Mr. Boynton is of the late Dr. R. Ogden Doremus of the College of the City of New York. The painting is a commission from the College alumni, and will be placed in the College building. A portrait of Major E. Lydecker of the Seventh New York Regiment [illegible] civilian dress, and is for Mr. Lydecker's country home.

Miss M. H. Norton has some very original designs in hammered brass, copper, and silver work in her studio at 111 East Twenty-third Street. A silver necklace is Egyptian in style, heavily chased, and set with large squares of lapis lazuli. There are silver belt buckles, shoe buckles, opera cloak clasps, and a thimble with hawthorn blossoms wound around it; across its top is chased a spider's web. Among other silver specimens on view are all sorts of spoons—soup spoons, jelly spoons, and chocolate spoons, all of unique design. A silver bowl and saucer is formed by the union of rose petals; a baby's cup is decorated with a witch on a broomstick flying through the air, and round the lower part of the cup is chased a row of housetops.

Among the copper articles on exhibition are trays and bowls and a set of little books, bound in leather, and copper plates engraved. Examples of Miss Norton's work are also on exhibition at the Society of the National Craftsmen. One is a hand mirror, with the silver handle formed by the head and neck of a peacock. The eye of the bird is a sapphire; Hungarian topazes adorn the top of the mirror. The other piece at the society's rooms is a silver bowl around which twine grape vines. The handles are formed of small bunches of grapes finely enameled.

Miss Amy Cross will give an exhibition of twenty-five water color paintings at the Powell Art Gallery, in Sixth Avenue, beginning Tuesday, March 19, and continuing until March 30.

Art Matters of Note Here and Abroad

Appleton Clark Memorial Sale—Bernard Shaw on a Young American Art Photographer—Those Van Dycks Smuggled Out of Genoa.

WALTER APPLETON CLARK was only 30 when he died last December the day after Christmas, and he had only begun his artistic career in the sense of having found his method and expression in art, although fully ten years ago he made a mark as an illustrator. Clark left a widow and a son nine months old.

A memorial exhibition of his paintings and drawings will be held at the Knoedler Galleries from Monday, March 18 to 27 inclusive. Over 200 pictures will be shown. Here are his illustrations for Collier's and for Scribner's and his decorative painting illustrative of the Canterbury Tales. The sale which will take place at the close of the exhibition is for the benefit of the youthful widow and infant child. There will be an occasion to obtain drawings and paintings full of the subtle charm which this excellent illustrator and decorative painter knew how to infuse into his work.

Portraits by Wilhelm Funk have been shown during the past week at the New York School of Art, which is near the Seventy-ninth Street station of the Subway on Broadway. Several new portraits have been added to those exhibited some months ago at the galleries of a Fifth Avenue art dealer. There are also six paintings made last Summer on the River Loing—the church at Montigny—the bridge at Grez—"Red Houses on the Loing"—"The Road to Fontainebleau, Moonlight"—"River Loing Through the Trees"—"Evening Near Montigny." The exhibition closes the evening of March 23.

Until April 10 the little galleries of the Photo-Secession, 291 Fifth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, will be open until 6:00 in the afternoon daily, except Sundays, for the delectation of those who wish to see the prints made by Alvin Langdon Coburn. Concerning his protographs, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw remarked last year in the catalogue for the London exhibition: (He) "is one of the most accomplished and sensitive artist photographers now living. This seems impossible at his age—23; but as he began at 8, he has 15 years' technical experience behind him. Hence, no doubt, his remarkable command of the one really difficult technical process in photography—printing. * * * But, after all, the decisive quality in a photographer is the faculty of seeing certain things and being tempted by them. Any man who makes photography the business of his life can acquire technique enough to do anything he really wants to do. Where there's a will there's a way. It is Mr. Coburn's vision and susceptibility that make him interesting and make his fingers clever."

Until March 23 an exhibition of paintings by Mr. Paul Dougherty will be shown in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of Art, consisting of loans and other pictures from the artist's studio. Dr. A. C. Humphreys lends "Gold and Gloom," "Mid-Island Gorge." "Incoming Tide," and "Wave and the Cloud." The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., lends "Land and Sea," lately purchased, and Dr. Wiggin sends "The Leaping Wave." "Sunlit Mists" is lent by Mr. P. T. Dodge, "Mountain and Plain, Moonlight," by Mr. George D. Pratt, and "Moonlight on Sea" comes from the gallery of J. Harsen Rhoades. This young artist has become one of the foremost marine painters, as his pictures testify—"On the Shoals," "The Blue Fog," "Light House Hill," "Gathering Storm: Mid-Ocean."

Until the same date, March 23, the Pennsylvania Academy will show two dozen paintings of figures and flowers by Mrs. Maria Oakey Dewing, wife of the painter, Thomas W. Dewing. She is particularly expert in the painting of flowers under full sunlight and indoors; some of the pictures being lent by Messrs. William M. Chase and John Gellatly, by Miss Bartol, and Mr. Charles L. Freer. A third artist to hold an exhibition at the same time and in the same place is Mr. Ernest Lawson, who exhibited in New York some weeks ago. Last January he won the Jennie Sesnan medal at the Pennsylvania Academy for the best landscape. He took a silver medal at St. Louis in 1904. He is a plain airist, who delights in harsh drawing and color and a peculiar turbid brushwork, rude and without distinction.

Schaus Galleries are exhibiting a collection of mezzotints by Samuel Cousins, being proofs of many celebrated and popular reproductions of famous pictures. During the coming week the same galleries will also show a number of portraits painted by George Burroughs Torrey which will remain until March 28, inclusive. Among them are his likenesses of President Roosevelt and of Theodore P. Shonts, of Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff and of the painter's wife.

Il Secolo of Milan states that the Cattaneo portraits by Van Dyck recently sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan were kept in the Palazzo Lomellini on the Piazza Annunciata at Genoa. They have been so carefully guarded by the family of the Marchese Cattaneo della Volta that writers on Van Dyck scarcely knew of their existence. One of the Van Dycks belonging to the Lomellini family was sold by the Marchese Luigi Lomellini early in the last century, and is now in the Scottish National Gallery at Edinburgh. The Secolo undertakes to say that four of the seven portraits have been touched up by the Genoan painter Lagomarsino, but three "enjoy a marvelous freshness." They were offered to the Berlin Museum for $400,000. It is said that the price now paid for them is $500,000.

Nearly $20,000 was paid for a landscape with cattle by Albert Cuyp, sold recently at Christie's, London. It is called "A Dutch Farm," and shows a cow in the foreground milked by a peasant woman.

"Le Serment d'Amour," by Fragonard, has been left to the Louvre by the will of Mlle. Anne Pauline Lepailleur, the great-niece of the painter.

The largest private collection of etchings by Goya at Madrid has been secured for the Prussian museums. Recently the Berlin Cabinet of Etchings and Engravings has been adding to its holdings of Goyas, and now comes this special collection to enrich the print department.

Musical Topics.

MUSIC IN THE CITY COLLEGE.

Samuel A. Baldwin, who has been appointed to the recently established Chair of Music at the College of the City of New York, will begin work at that institution next September, upon the completion of the new organ in the Great Hall. The work of the department will be mainly along the line of recitals and lectures. Individual instruction in music is not contemplated. Mr. Baldwin will play at the daily morning assembly, and will give an organ recital each week throughout the college year. These recitals will be in the afternoon and will be open to the public.

The purpose of the lectures will be to develop an understanding and appreciation of music as a means of culture. They will be open to all students, no practical knowledge of music being required. Mr. Baldwin also plans to organize a student orchestra and a choral society.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

This afternoon at the evening prayer service at the Church of the Incarnation the music will include a prelude by Guilmant, anthem by Brahms, an offertorium by Mendelssohn, and a postlude by Guilmant. Next Sunday afternoon the prelude will be an andante by Henselt, and for a postlude the finale to Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony will be played. On Sunday, April 7, at 4 P. M., Sir J. Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," will be sung. W. R. Hedden is the organist and choirmaster at this church.

Charles N. Granville, baritone, of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, will sing in St. John's Church, Hoboken, on March 24 "Olivet to Calvary." On March 29 he will sing in "The Man of Nazareth" in the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J. On April 4 he will sing with the Harlem Oratorio Society.

Guy F. Evans, bass, will substitute to-day for George Bemus in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lucy I. Marsh, who sings Sunday nights at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., will sing at the Sherbrooke, (Canada) Music Festival April 9, 10, and 11. Mrs. Hissen De Moss, who has been singing at this church at the morning service, will discontinue her connection with it on May 1, and thereafter Miss Marsh will sing at both services.

William C. Carl will celebrate his fifteenth anniversary as organist and director of the music in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, with an organ recital to-morrow night. Mr. Carl will have the assistance of Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist. The concert is free to the public and no tickets are required. Mr. Carl will play Thiele's concerto, the cantabile from Guilmant's Sonata VII., the Toccata from Widor's Symphony V., Kirnberger's chorals, Salome's intermezzo, Bach's fugue in D, a barcarole by Lemaire, an allegro from Haendel's Concerto 10. Mrs. Baldwin will sing Schubert's "Omnipotence."

Frank Bill Rogers, organist and choirmaster of St. Peter's Church in Albany, celebrates [illegible] anniversary [illegible] ...services.

CROTCHETS.

Kitty Cheatham will give a song recital in the Hudson Theatre on Easter Monday, April 1.

The Manuscript Society will give its next concert in the National Arts Club on March 22.

The President's reception of the Women's Philharmonic Society of New York, of which Amy Fay is President, took place last Thursday evening in the chapter room of Carnegie Hall. The orchestra and chorus of the society presented the programme. On Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the society, a concert was given at 21 West Forty-second Street by Mary Taylor, pianist; Marie Josefa, violinist, and the American Trio.

Alexandre Guilmant, the French organist, celebrated his seventieth birthday at Meudon, France, March 11. M. Guilmant is still actively engaged in his work, in the best of health, and continuing his duties as Professor of Organ at the Paris Conservatoire, professor of the Schola Cantorum, and organist of the Trocadero, Paris. The Guilmant Club, composed of his American pupils, numbering among its members important organists throughout this country, has sent a handsome gift as a testimonial to the former master. M. Guilmant last visited America at the time of the St. Louis Exposition, when he played an engagement of forty concerts on the organ in Festival Hall, and then made a successful concert tour before his departure for France.

Leon Rennay, a young French baritone who has been giving recitals of Reynaldo Hahn's songs, appears at the home of Mrs. Frederick Edey next Tuesday afternoon, when he will sing at a recital with Miss Jeanne Faure. Mr. Rennay is singing several new songs of Mr. Hahn's, including "Au Pays Musselman" and "Feuilles Blesses."

The Hungarian Relief Society is giving a musicale to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Hungarian Immigrants' Home. The artists who appear are Germaine Schnitzer, pianist; the Flonzaley Quartet; Tony Franke, baritone; Carl Hauser, humorist, and Elizabeth Schaup, soprano.

A pupil's recital was given last Wednesday evening at the New York German College of Music, 23 West Forty-second Street.

Julia O'Connor, contralto, will give a recital to-day. A special music service will be held this afternoon at which Felix Lamond, organist of Trinity Chapel, New York, will play the prelude, and Walter Henry Hall, organist of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, will play the postlude. The choir will be augmented by seventy-five voices, and Schubert's "Twenty-third Psalm" and "Great is Jehovah" and a motet by Ford will be sung.

Gaul's "Ten Virgins," was given recently in Grace Methodist Church. Mrs. Kate S. Burr-Ward is the organist, and the choir is composed of Clara Henry Bussing, soprano; Marguerite Dunlap, contralto; Edward W. Frank, tenor, and George Bemus, bass.

The Council of the American Guild of Organists met recently, and the entire existing board of officers was nominated for re-election at a meeting in April. The officers are: Horatio Parker, Yale, Honorary President; the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, Manhattan, Chaplain; John Hyatt Brewer, Brooklyn, Warden; W. R. Hedden, Manhattan, Sub-Warden; Clifford Demarest, Brooklyn, Secretary; H. B. Day, Brooklyn, Register; Charles T. Ives, Montclair, N. J., Treasurer; G. F. Morse, Brooklyn, Librarian, and R. H. Woodman, Brooklyn, and W. H. Humiston, Manhattan, Auditors.

In the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on April 4, assisted by Emilio Agromite, accompanist; Francis Pelton Jones, pianist, and Richard Arnold, violinist.

Henry Anson Truax, tenor, gave a recital last Thursday morning at 11:30 at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was assisted by Adele Lewis Baldwin, contralto; Frederick Wheeler, bass, and Charles Gilbert Spross, pianist. Vincent's song cycle, "The Garden of Kama," was given.

The third of a series of Lenten recitals will be given by Herwegh von Ende at the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday afternoon. Paul Dufault, the French tenor, will sing a group of French songs, and the von Ende String Quartet, composed of Herwegh von Ende, first violin; Samuel Saron, second violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola; Modest Altschuler, violoncello, will play a new quartet on Bohemian melodies by Suk, and also another work. Last Thursday afternoon the programme was given by Mary Sandall, reader; Herman Epstein, pianist, and Kotlarsky, violinist. The programme was devoted to Poe and Chopin. On March 7 Mrs. Eleanor Marx, soprano, sang Dvorak's "Gypsy Cycle," and the Rubner-von Ende-Altschuler Trio played Cornelius Rubner's Trio, Opus 9, and A. Simons's Trio, Opus. 25.

An orchestra composed of seventy-five American musicians under Manuel Klein will play at the Hippodrome on Easter Sunday night.

The Macdowell fund now amounts to $22,180.82, according to a bulletin just issued by Allan Robinson, Secretary of the fund. Contributions should be sent to 60 Wall Street.

George Hamlin will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of March 25. He is also singing with the New York Oratorio Society on March 19 and 26.

Next Friday evening the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck conductor, will play at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The programme includes Beethoven's overture, "Leonore, No. 3;" Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," and Tschaikowsky symphony "Pathetique." [illegible]

Victor Herbert will give a series of orchestral concerts at Daly's Theatre commencing Easter Sunday night, March 31.

Frederick Martin, the New York bass, sang in Haydn's "The Creation" at Mount Pleasant, Mich., on March 6, and gave a recital on March 7 at Saginaw under the auspices of the Schumann Club. He is to sing in Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" on March 21 with the Baltimore Oratorio Society.

Mrs. Joseph Flynn, soprano, was a feature of the charity concert given by the German Ladies' Society at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Wednesday evening. Mrs. Flynn has just returned from Palm Beach, where she sang on several occasions.

A song recital will be given on Monday evening, March 18, at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall by Harriet Foster, assisted by Carl Bruchhausen, pianist. Mrs. Foster has been singing in London, and recently appeared at a Queen's Hall concert under the direction of Henry Wood.

On Friday, March 8, the Kneisel Quartet gave the second recital of the season to the students of the Institute of Musical Art, the programme being: Quartet, F major, Opus 32, Tschaikowsky, and Quartet, G major, Opus 77, No. 1, Haydn. The afternoon was the occasion also of an informal visit of Mme. Marcella Sembrich to the institute. After the quartet concert [illegible] performed by students of the [illegible] in charge of their [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Victoria Theatre, 42 St., B'way & 7th Av.
Evs. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Daily, 25, 50.
TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE 25c., 50c. ALL BIG STAR BILL
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE
2d Week and Continued Success of
VESTA VICTORIA
Introducing New Selections.
AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
PAT ROONEY AND MARION BENT,
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LAUREL TRIO,
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MAT. EVERY DAY, 25c. and 50c.

WEBERS B'WAY AND 29TH ST
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK
DREAM CITY
and THE
MAGIC KNIGHT
By Edgar Smith and Victor Herbert, with a star cast, including
Lillian Blauvelt, Madelyn Marshall, Lillian Lee, Lois Ewell and Cecilia Loftus
Otis Harlan, Maurice Farkoa, Will T. Hodge, Frank Belcher, W. D. Stevenson, W. L. Romaine and Joe Weber.
Seats Always on sale at the Box Office.
Apl. 3—Amelia Bingham in The Lilac Room

WEST END THEATRE, 125th St., near 8th Av.
TO-NIGHT DAY at 2:15, VAUDEVILLE and GUNBY'S MOVING PICTURES.
Week Beg. To-morrow. 25c. Mats. Mon. and Wed. 25c. and 50c. Mat. Sat.
SOUVENIRS EVERY MONDAY NIGHT.
JACOB LITT'S Incomparable Company in
IN OLD KENTUCKY
BIGGER, BRIGHTER, BETTER THAN EVER
Prices Always 25c., 35c., 50c. 75c.
Mar. 25—George Sidney, "Bizzy Izzy's Vacation."

NEW STAR 107th St. & Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT HARRY FIRST FROM THE OLD ISAACS BOWERY
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT 15, 25, 35, 50c.
15 Mats. 25 Mon., 35 Wed., 50 and 75 Sat.
De Haven & Parker, Will H. Fox, American Comedy 4, etc.

NEW CIRCLE Bway & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
M. M. THIESE presents 5th MONTH
WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 6th av. and Col. Av. Matinee Friday. Skates Free. Night 7 Band.

SOCIETY

At Home And Abroad

Mrs. H. Coppell

Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones

Mrs Rosinor Boardman

THIS is Passion Sunday, and it marks the entrance into the penitential practices of Lent. From now on there will be few entertainments. Even bridge will be given up, although there are a few card parties for this week. The aesthetic hold that the opera may be patronized until Holy Week, and there will no doubt be brilliant audiences at the closing of the season. Never has the opera, from a fashionable point of view, been so popular. In former years interest has generally waned about the last of February, but this year society has crowded every performance, even the matinées, and has even made a brave showing on some of the extra nights.

During the past week there has been a retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville for the Roman Catholic set. The practice will be continued this coming week, and many of the fashionable women who belong to the High Church element will also give up time to meditation and prayer.

Interest now centres on the many weddings which will take place during Eastertide. Most of the arrangements have been completed, and some new engagements have been announced, with nuptial events to occur in June and in the early Summer. As already announced, there will be several meetings of dancing classes and one cotillion during Easter, with the promise of possibly another before society goes away for the Summer.

The event of the week has been the first reception held at the Colony Club. This took place on Thursday and might rightly be called a function. There will be a second reception next Thursday.

There have been some departures for the South, but the season is waning there. The sailings for Europe have been many, and by the end of the month much of the fashionable intelligence will come via the Riviera and London. However, it has been stated that Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Smith, who were recently in China, will be here by May, and that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and perhaps the Duchess of Marlborough will arrive in this country in time for the sporting and country house season. Meadow Brook, with Sam Willets as M. F. H., will shortly start the Spring meets.

The New Engagements.

The engagement was announced last week of Miss Dorothy Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Frederick P. Marshall, and niece of Henry Rutgers Marshall, to George S. Hornblower, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower.

Another engagement of interest is that of Miss Carroll Macy, daughter of Josiah H. Macy, to the Rev. Dr. Marmaduke Hare, rector of All Saints' Church, New Milford, Conn. Miss Macy is the sister of Carlton Macy and a niece of W. Everitt Macy.

The engagement of Miss Rachel L. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and granddaughter of Mrs. George A. Robbins, to Frank Brinley Porter, son of Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, was announced in the beginning of the week. The wedding is to take place in April. Miss Kennedy has been with her grandmother, Mrs. Robbins, a part of this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy recently sold their town house on lower Fifth Avenue. Miss Kennedy was not formally introduced, but has been to several of the dances.

A Lenten Wedding.

On Wednesday will take place the wedding of Miss Marie Raegener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Raegener, to Lorenzo Cecil Vaughan Hurry of London, England. Owing to the illness of the bride's grandfather, the wedding will be small and the invitations are limited to relatives and intimate friends. The ceremony is to be performed at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. Mrs. L. J. Matty, a sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Mr. Hurry's best man will be L. J. Matty. Mr. and Mrs. Hurry, after a short Southern trip, will sail for England, where they will make their future home.

Some New Wedding Dates.

Miss Corinne Violett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, will be married to W. Denison Hatch, Jr., on Wednesday, April 3, at the residence of her parents, 50 West Fifty-sixth Street. It will be an afternoon wedding. Miss Violett will have no bridesmaids. Alden Hatch will be best man.

At the wedding of Miss Katherine Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, and Courtlandt D. Barnes, Miss Dorothy Whitney, a cousin of Miss Barney, and the youngest daughter of the late William C. Whitney, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Sallie Barnes, a sister of the bridegroom-elect; Miss Jean Reid, Miss Anita Peabody, and Miss Cornelia Harriman. Henry B. Barnes, Jr., will be best man; the ushers will include Ashbel H. Barney and James W. Barney, brothers of the bride, and Reginald Fincke, J. Maclay Robertson, Arthur J. Weir, Joseph B. Swan, Louis C. Clark, Jr., and Lawrence B. Rand. The date is April 10. It will be a home wedding.

On Saturday, April 6, Miss Grace T. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hartley, will be married to Dr. Leander Howard Shearer, son of the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer. The ceremony will take place in the afternoon at Trinity Chapel. Dr. Hartley will give his daughter in marriage, and a small reception will follow at the Hartley residence, 61 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. George Homer Tower, who was Miss Addie Storms Boyd, will be matron of honor, and Mrs. Edward Harriman Simons and Miss Margaret Shearer, the latter a sister of the bridegroom-elect, will be attendants. The flower girls will be Marguerite Lestrade Brown and Julia Sexton. Conroy Shearer will be best man, and the ushers are Dr. Percy Williams, Seward Erdman, Dr. Henry Cator, Dr. J. Ramsay Hunt, George H. Tower, and Robert Fowler.

Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., of Boston, who is to marry Miss Wenona Wetmore on April 6, will have Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., as his best man, and his ushers will include Kenneth Budd, Joseph R. Swan, Jr., Charles R. Henderson and Charles Sargent, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., and Barrett Wendell, Jr. of Boston. Mr. Devens will give his bachelor dinner at the Somerset Club in Boston early in April.

Miss Ruth W. Steele, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church, will be married to Joseph Carlton Borden in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 10. The father of the bride will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 22 West Seventy-third Street. Miss Margery Lawrence will be maid of honor, and Miss Natalie Holmes, Miss Marjorie Rice, Miss Helen Ray, Miss Louise Twitchell, Miss Marjorie Wessell, and Miss Dorothy Green bridesmaids. Albert G. Borden will be best man. The ushers will be Richard H. Davis, Jr., Charles H. Thierot, Russell P. Freeman, H. Lindsley Johnson, Robert M. Miles, Jr., Thomas L. Manson, Jr., Charles F. Watson, Jr., and L. Spencer Steele.

On Tuesday, April 16, Miss Ruth Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kerr, will be married to Charles Henschel, son of the late Dr. Edward Henschel of this city. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, and the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will officiate. Miss Jeanne Kerr will be maid of honor and her sister's only attendant. Mr. Henschel will have as his best man Jose Victor Onativia, Jr., and the ushers will be Charles Henschel Thierot, Daniel Farr, Elmore Coe Kerr, and Childs Frick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick of Pittsburg and New York.

Miss Winifred Ives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Ives, and Thomas Ludlow Clarke will be married at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, on Tuesday afternoon, April 30. Miss Pauline Ives will be maid of honor. Robert S. Brewster will be best man. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Ives will give a reception after the ceremony at their residence.

George Frederick Metcalf, a son of Mrs. George Bird by her first husband, and the brother of Mrs. Robert Dunbar Pruyn, will be married to Miss Catherine Bell of Milwaukee on Thursday, April 4.

The wedding of Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Louis Putnam Myers, son of Perit C. Myers, will take place on Monday, April 29, at Greystone, near Yonkers. A special train will bring the wedding guests to the ceremony and reception. The former will be limited to relatives and intimate friends. Perit C. Myers, Jr., will be best man and the ushers will include Kenneth P. Schley, Daniel Morrison Coffin, and Alfin Untermyer, a brother of the bride.

Miss Margaret Carmichael Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roper of Pelham Manor, and Walter Cook, Jr., will be married on Tuesday, April 23, at Pelham.

The Easter Dances.

There will be several Easter dances. On April 6 the Saturday Evening Dancing Class will hold its last meeting for the season at Delmonico's. On the evening previous the last of the Friday Assembly dances will take place, also at Delmonico's. At the same assembly rooms there will be on Tuesday night, April 2, a Tuesday dance.

On Friday evening, April 19, will take place what will be the last dance of the season. It will be the University Cotillion, and it will be held at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons will give a small dance for their daughters at Delmonico's on Tuesday, April 2. Mrs. Edward R. Ladew has a small dance at the St. Regis on April 3, and Mrs. Augustus Heckscher will have a cotillion for Miss Heckscher in Easter week. The Easter Cotillion, arranged by the members of the Cotillion of Eighty, will take place on April 9 at Dodworth's rooms.

In the Sunny South.

Although there have been many people returning from the Southern resorts the season is not ended at these semi-tropical places, and there is a likelihood of a number of house parties being arranged for the hunting boxes and retreats in the Carolinas and the Georgias until after Easter. Aiken is having a horse show this week, and this affair will be the culminating glory of the season there. Nassau had a golf ball and there have been various entertainments at Palm Beach. Among the new arrivals at the beach are Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who have been entertained by John J. Sinclair and others. Col. John Jacob Astor has gone further South, and landed on Tuesday in Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt have left for Florida, where they will remain several weeks. Mrs. Charles Coster, Miss Webb, Miss Whitney, and Miss Kernochan are among the recent arrivals at Palm Beach. From Aiken there [illegible] in town Miss Katharine Duer is to entertain the members of the Thursday Evening Club at the new Colony Club on the evening of April 4.

Mrs. Mason Raborg will give a reception for her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Percy Smith, on April 3.

Americans Abroad.

Cannes is still the centre of much entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have been giving there a series of splendid dinners. Biarritz is rejoicing in the presence of King Edward, and among the Americans who are staying there are Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring.

There are many plans for the Spring season in London, where Americans will be quite conspicuous.

Among the recent rumors in London concerning the International Horse Show at Olympia is that Mrs. Vanderbilt will take for the season the famous residence of the late Mr. Belt in Park Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are to be with Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget at the latter's new home in Berkeley Square. Mrs. Anthony Drexel will have a London house and entertain for her daughter Miss Drexel, and the young Duchess of Manchester is to present Miss Anita Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor are to be with William Waldorf Astor at his town house in Carleton Terrace.

Among the visitors who will be in New York this Spring is Lady Hesketh, who will be remembered as Miss Flora Sharon of California.

Among the recent and planned departures for Europe are those of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who are booked to sail this week; Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Robert Oliver Lehr of Baltimore, Mrs. E. G. H. Slater, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. V. A. Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Robert Winthrop, G. L. Winthrop, and the Misses Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Pruyn, and Miss Grace Potter, who have recently sailed, together with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to whose departure reference has already been made.

A Little Gossip.

Miss Louise McAllister, who has been visiting in the South, has returned to New York.

Mrs. W. Alston Flagg and the Misses Flagg will take possession of their country seat at Mount Kisco in May. They are now at the Hotel Webster, having just returned from a Winter's tour in the South of Europe.

Miss Edyth Deacon, who has been at the St. Regis, has gone to Colorado Springs for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson and Miss Robinson, who have been visiting Mrs. J. Hood Wright, have sailed for Paris.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, arrived from Havana on Tuesday. Mrs. Cowles was entertained at a dinner on Thursday given for her by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rutherfurd have purchased the Rhyman place at Nassau, Bahamas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robert will close their place at Palm Beach late in April and come to New York.

Mrs. Gustav Amsinck has been giving a series of dinners. She has her niece, Mrs. Bruce Ismay, as her guest.

The wedding of Miss Mary Frances de la Vergne, daughter of Mrs. John Chester de la Vergne, and Craig Fritz Randolph Drake of this city will take place at St. Thomas's Church, April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Shoemaker and Mrs. William D. Shoemaker have arrived at Nice.

Lady Mary Ward, who with her husband, the Hon. Robert Arthur Ward, were the guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt at the opera on Wednesday evening, is the daughter of the Earl of Gosford and granddaughter of the Duchess of Devonshire by her first marriage with the Seventh Duke of Manchester. She is one of the London Court beauties. Her brother, Viscount Acheson, was in New York two years ago. Her husband is a brother of the Earl of Dudley.

Personal and Otherwise

THE residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Hammond, illustrated this week, is on East Ninety-first Street, adjoining that of Mrs. Hammond's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, the spacious courtyard between, with its wide driveways, serving both houses. This courtyard is at the left of the Hammond residence, and is not seen in the picture of the exterior.

The interior of the house is notably simple in its lines and its absence of superfluous decorations and paintings. As one enters the entrance hall the lofty creamy white walls are severe in their simplicity, but as one advances a few feet and looks to the left, the rich crimson velvet brocade window draperies, the gray and white marble pillars and the Caen stone mantels and busts give life to the white walls.

This hall is somewhat oddly shaped like a T. It is some feet from the outer door to the hall proper, and one enters the large hall through a wide passageway or extension of it. At the right, as one enters from the street, one sees a wide winding stairway, and at the left the hall extends to the courtyard, with one side, the right side of the T, opening into the large dining room at the rear of the house. The picture shows this branch of the entrance hall. The left branch, or top of the T, forms a large reception room.

At the east of the house is a large billiard room, corresponding in size to the reception room on the west.

As one turns down the hall toward the dining room, there is the beautiful carved mantel and marble bust, shown in the picture, as its only other decorations. The two or three wide windows are hung with sweeping curtains of red velvet brocade, and portières to match may be drawn to divide that section of the hall extending from the reception room to the dining room from the central hall, or stem of the T.

The Louis Seize reception room opens into that section of the hall photographed, the camera being focused from the entrance to the reception room, and at the other end may be seen the entrance to the beautiful Louis Seize dining room.

The reception room is in pale green and white, the furniture being gilt covered, with delicate satin brocades showing some pale tint of green in the background, the designs being in nosegays, or baskets of delicately tinted flowers.

The walls are hung in pale green moiré, of that shade seen in the very first foliage of Spring and the panels are framed in white, with a border of carved stone between the moiré and the white enameled wood. An exquisite screen in this room in gilt with painted top panels does not show in the picture. The mantel ornaments are of china and Sèvres and gilt candelabra, and a few choice water colors by Bastert, Rico, and Harrison, the latter a wonderful study of color effects at sunset on a sandy ocean beach, and others.

The window hangings are in pale green velvet, and an antique stone basin and stand holding growing plants may be discerned in the window overlooking Ninety-first Street.

The billiard room at the other side of the house is green velour and rich dark woods.

The dining room at the other end of the hall goes across the rear of the house; it is spacious and opens at the east end into a breakfast room of exquisite coloring and simplicity. This breakfast room is circular, save at the side opening in the dining room, which is as wide as the dining room. Its walls are made up of a latticework of delicate green that looks like stone, but is not, apparently ground glass. Any way, this room has a dome skylight letting in a flood of light, and light seems to come from the sides. The furniture is covered in delicate green, and the rug matches. It is a small room, and as simple as it is beautiful.

To return to the dining room. This long room has a table run almost its entire length. The furniture is in French walnut, as is the woodwork, covered with red brocaded velvet of the Louis Seize period. The hangings at the windows and doors are of red brocade and the tapestries seen on the walls are Aubusson creations of the eighteenth century in soft green and rich reds. There is a great deal of carved stone in and about the walls, and the woodwork is white. The sideboards are old French pieces.

The music room is on the second floor, and with the salon or ballroom and the immense library takes up the entire floor.

The hall on this floor, in marble and stone, is extremely simple, and has on the side opposite the electric lift a fine old Spanish tapestry showing Spanish arms. A similar tapestry hangs in the main hall between the mantel and the dining room. The music room is also used as a drawing room. The walls are paneled in pale gray, relieved by gilt, and the window hangings are in Rose du Barry satin brocade. The gilt furniture is covered with tapestries in delicate colorings.

In this room there is a large cabinet filled with exquisite old fans of the Louis, Marie Antoinette, and other periods. The salon runs across the front of the residence overlooking the street, and is done entirely in white and gold. The two crystal chandeliers are extremely beautiful. The banquets at the sides of the room are gilt covered in pale rose colored satin brocade, and the window hangings are also of the same rose tint.

This room has been the setting for a number of musicales and other entertainments for charity, and here the entertainment for the Three Arts Club, of which Mrs. Hammond is the President, was given several weeks since.

The library, which is not shown, runs along the east side of the house, overlooking the courtyard between the Hammond and Burden residences, the latter to appear in illustration and description next Sunday, and opens at the one end into the music room and at the other into the ballroom. This room is in rich dark green velour and English walnut; the ceiling is arched, groined, and carved in creamy white, the entire room being a copy of an old English library. This is one of the most attractive apartments in the house.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, whose picture may be seen in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss Helen C. White, a daughter of the late Dr. Octavius White, and her mother was Miss Elizabeth Chanler. Her first husband was the late Alexander H. Stevens, son of the late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, and of Mrs. Stevens, who was Miss Phoebe Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck. Mrs. Mostyn's second husband is a well-known Englishman who has lived here many years. She has three children—Mrs. Gillat Ghéquiere Schroeder, Oscar Egerton Stevens, and Alexandra H. Stevens. Mrs. Mostyn's home is Sea Change, at Far Rockaway. With her daughter, Miss Stevens, she has spent the Winter abroad, chiefly in Italy, where she was joined some weeks ago by her sister, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens. The entire party are booked to sail this coming week for this country.

Mrs. Harry Redmond was Miss Julie Parsons. She was a great heiress, but married a wealthy man. She visits a great deal at Newport, but the Redmonds spends most of their time, save in the Winter season, at Tuxedo. They have a yacht in which they cruise, and also travel abroad. They entertain a great deal, but more in the way of dinners and small affairs. Mrs. Redmond is a very popular young matron who dresses extremely well. She has a full, graceful figure, fair skin, with beautiful brown hair and appealing eyes, and is one of the handsomest of the younger married women in society.

Miss Helen Gillette Ballard, whose picture appears in the Sunday Supplement, is to marry Walter Heyward Powers on April 10. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard and a sister of Mrs. Philip B. Philipp, who was Miss Grace Keeler Ballard. The wedding of Miss Ballard and Mr. Powers will take place on April 10 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest and will be followed by a small reception.

Mrs. Edgar M. Townsend was Miss Alice Greenough, and with her husband and children she makes her home at Townsend Place, Oyster Bay. Mr. Townsend is a well-known writer and author of the Chimmie Fadden series.

The Earl of Erne tells such long stories and so many of them that his English friends have dubbed him "the storied urn."

Lord Swettenham, who recently distinguished and extinguished himself at Jamaica, married about a year ago a pretty young woman, who was Miss Emily Copeland. The name, like that of Wedgwood, is a synonym of beautiful ware. Lady Swettenham and her sister during the recent Kingston earthquake are said to have reorganized the culinary arrangements in the large local hospital there.

The only Americans whose names are included on the committee organized in England to promote a memorial fund in honor of the late "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie,) are Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was Miss Jennie Jerome and later Lady Randolph Churchill; the Countess of Suffolk, who was Miss Daisy Leiter, and Lady Monson, which seems rather odd, as Mrs. Craigie was born in America. The list of names is composed of noted English men and women, with the exception of the four Americans mentioned.

A son and heir has recently been born to Lord and Lady Clifford, the latter having been Eva Clifford of the Alywich Theatre, who married Lord de Clifford in February of last year. Lady Clifford was a Gibson girl and is over six feet tall. They spent their honeymoon in East Africa. The new heir's ancestors may be traced back to 1299, and George de Clifford, who wore in his hat as a plume Queen Elizabeth's glove, set with diamonds, was one of them.

Jean Gherardy, the 'cellist, the plans for whose marriage have recently surprised his friends, is said to be renewing an old attachment. Some years ago he was engaged to the same girl, a then very youthful admirer. Later the engagement was broken. Not long ago at a concert at which he was playing in London he saw his former fiancée in a stall. The 'cellist was so moved by seeing her again that he sought her out, and, renouncing his vows to be a celibate, the approaching marriage is the result.

Miami Makes Merry

Pre-Easter Festivities Gayest of Season at Florida Resorts.

MIAMI, Fla., March 16.—That there are only a few weeks left to the Southern season is confessed by a multiplication of events feverishly participated in. After Lent jollifications will be in order anywhere. The license of Florida's sunshine and the laughter of Biscayne's dancing waters will no longer be a necessary passport through the lines of penance. But just at present the ashes are still sprinkled on New York's streets, and sombre rains hold in check the budding of the Spring season.

Thus it is that here tournaments of golf, tennis, shooting, bowling, bridge, and euchre follow each other in endless procession; yea, even overlap, while dance follows dance, night after night; that horse and horseless equipages dot the palm-fringed coral roads and more gay pennants flutter from the increased fleet of private floating palaces. Another fortnight all this will be naught but a pleasant picture; only those who love the salubrious climate and the fishermen will remain. The latter to hook that bigger one which got away or perchance outdo two prominent New Yorkers by landing a heavier specimen than A. Jackson Stone's quarter-of-a-ton jewfish, or putting to shame Victor B. Hubbels prize tarpon; for the fishing contest goes merrily on until the very last strains of the postlude, when the six prizes are awarded.

The pièce de résistance of the ending season is the Dade County Agricultural Fair, patronized by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler and many distinguished visitors. Aside from those family earmarks, of music, fakirs, side shows, and red fire which characterize all fairs, city or country, large or small, the impressive part of this display is that it shows the Northern visitor practically every growing thing all matured in the open, and apparently at its best in this one month of March—all ripening laws being seemingly set aside.

An interesting contest in the Casino was the spectacle of landing the human fish. A canvas helmet was fitted to the head of the Australian swimming champion, P. F. Cavill, to which was fastened a regulation tarpon line. Capt. J. T. Ball was the fisherman, using ordinary rod and tackle. The struggle lasted three-quarters of an hour, when the plucky swimmer was forced to give up and be reeled in.

HER VANITY BOOK.

'TIS a prayer book in a cover
All of silver filigree,
In the back a little mirror
Dimmed with twice a century,
And the glass is blurred and broken
Straight across the centre, too,
Since she viewed it in the shadow
Of the ancient high-backed pew.

Roses, ribbons, girlish beauty,
And a powdered pompadour,
Was the picture it reflected
On those Sabbath days of yore.
When of psalms and sermons weary,
Lo! she used to steal a look
At her own exquisite image
In her dainty prayer book.

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IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Mrs. John Jay Crawford.

Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey

Miss Edyth Mary Glover

CARDS have been sent out for a large post-Lenten reception to be given in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Parker, 317 West Eightieth Street. About 500 have been invited, most of whom are officers and members of the Georgia Society, of which Mr. Parker is President. Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Governor-elect of Georgia; Mrs. James Henry Parker, President of the U. D. C., and Mrs. John Alton Harris will assist in receiving. Miss Merritt, Miss Adele McGuire, Mrs. Lamar Ross, and Mrs. Medor will assist in the dining room. The date is Saturday, April 6, the hours, 4 until 7.

A very pretty dinner and a novel one, was that given by Mrs. Richard Esterbrook recently to twelve of her friends. The table was decorated with green ribbons and candles, surrounding a Dutch windmill that had realistically whirling arms. During the dinner a bogus telegram was delivered to each guest, who found on opening it that it contained a good-natured joke at her expense.

Mrs. Searles Babbitt, 14 West Seventy-fifth Street, has sent out cards for a large bridge party for Tuesday, March 26.

A popular young Southern girl, Miss Courtney Collins, sang several selections yesterday afternoon at the birthday party of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in the Hotel Astor. The President of the Daughters received, assisted by the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamin Seth Morse, 411 West End Avenue, gave two bridge parties last week, one on Friday, the second yesterday evening. The first was suggestive of Easter, with tiny yellow chickens and Spring flowers used in decorating. The tallies were cleverly arranged caricatures of the guests. Those present were Judge and Mrs. McLaughlin, Major and Mrs. Frederick M. Crossett, Mr. and Mrs. Burr Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan Dithridge, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin C. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braddock Bullock. Yesterday's affair was different as to decorations, which were of shamrocks and green ribbons. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Ingols, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Miguel de Aguero.

Mrs. O. Bernard Bergstrom, 174 West Eighty-sixth Street, is at home informally on the first Wednesday and first Sunday afternoons of each month.

Sorosis will give its thirty-ninth annual breakfast to-morrow in the Astor. Mrs. Charlotte Wilbor, who has acted as President of the club for years, has been succeeded by Mrs. Philip Carpenter. However, as Mrs. Carpenter is abroad, Mrs. Wilbor will preside to-morrow.

Mrs. L. W. Spear will open her apartments in the Ansonia for a home-made cake and candy sale on Wednesday, March 20. It will be for the benefit of the Knickerbocker Relief Club, and will be held from 4 until 7. Mrs. Spear will have to assist her Mesdames Emilie Lopez, J. B. Summer, Alexander McNaughton, O. W. Farrand, C. T. Aldrich, Miss Pepper, Miss Vail, and Miss Lenore Birnbohm. This club gave a luncheon and bridge on Tuesday in the Marseille. It was attended by 125 women, who are interested in the charitable work and social life of the organization.

On April 17 Miss I. A. Hess, 330 West Eighty-ninth Street, will be married to Herbert J. Lyall in the Church of the Messiah. The ceremony will be read by Dr. Robert Collyer.

O. B. Merrill will be the best man and Miss Katherine Perry of Boston the bride's only attendant. The wedding at 4 will be followed by a small home reception. After a wedding trip of two or three weeks the young people will live in Summit, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hornthal, 25 West Ninety-sixth Street, gave a small dinner party in their home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey gave a bridge party a short time ago to about thirty of their friends. On Friday, the Jolly Twenty-four met with Mrs. Woolsey. She has for her guest Mrs. James Wood Reid and son from the South, and has lately given a series of luncheons for them. Mrs. Woolsey is a native of Alabama, and has come here to live in the last five years. She has, however, become permanently identified with the philanthropic and social life of the west side, and entertains frequently in her home, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Monday, April 1, is the date set for the first of the Colonial bridge and luncheon parties. These gatherings are held every two weeks during April and May in the Columbia Yacht Club House, Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. The club was organized several seasons ago by Mrs. Whitney Lyon and Mrs. Foster Coates, and has a membership of sixteen.

Mrs. Cyrus S. Sedgewick will give another of her series of bridges to-morrow afternoon in her home, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Peter Nicholson has left her suite in the Colonial and is living at 134 West Eighty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stone leave town to-morrow for a trip through the West and North. They spend their Summers traveling and live in the Winter at the Belleclaire. They gave their last dinner for the season on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frank Northrup entertained about thirty bridge players on Thursday afternoon in her home, 6 East Forty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Senator Armstrong of Rochester, was tendered an informal reception on Wednesday in Delmonico's. Those who received were Mesdames Albert C. Bage, Belle de Rivera, Robert H. Rucker, J. F. Trow, Dore Lyon, Sara D. Lewis, Leonard Hill, J. F. Yawger, Lawrence D. Alexander, and Miss Florence Guernsey.

Mrs. Robert Frances Cartwright will give her last at-home for the season on Tuesday afternoon in the Hotel Cumberland.

A number of west side women acted as patronesses at the first musical morning with Henry Anson Truax on Thursday in the Waldorf. Among them were Mesdames John Strong Foster, Frederick K. Colwell, J. Everett Hasler, Lawrence Dade Alexander, J. Madison Bass, E. M. Cutler, A. A. Hall, Elbridge Moore, K. N. Cox, Henry Platt, E. L. Street, E. T. Helmuth, and Miss Julia Breat.

Those in charge of the euchre given by the Dixie Club in Duryea's on Tuesday were Mrs. W. D. Martin, Mrs. Peter Nicholson, Mrs. C. H. Silliman, Mrs. S. W. Slayden, Mrs. W. M. Klein, Mrs. Frank Reed, Mrs. Floyd Corbin, Mrs. L. D. Alexander, Mrs. R. H. Rucker, Mrs. C. B. Trumbo, and Mrs. T. E. Hicks.

Over 150 prizes have been given for the eighth annual euchre and bridge for the crippled children that are under Mrs. A. E. Fish's kindly tutelage. Some of those in charge of the various euchre sections are Mesdames Taylor, Knapp, Dean, Pattison, Bullock, Baggs, and Dithridge. Mrs. John Williams is Chairman, and Mrs. W. S. Young is at the head of the bridge tables.

Mrs. Cornelius Stephan Maley is giving a series of three teas. The second one takes place to-day, the last next Sunday afternoon from 4 until 6. Mrs. Maley receives alone and her sister, Miss Emily Turner, pours. The color scheme last Sunday was yellow. Some of the forty guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Severn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Croxton, Ross David, Edward Johnson, Miss Emily Bauer, Miss Kate Comstock, Mrs. Robert Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Miss Benedict, Mrs. J. Rehringer, Miss Edith Davies, and William C. Weild.

Mrs. A. P. W. Kinnan receives informally on Wednesday afternoon in her home, 320 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hill have given up their apartments in the Hotel Regent and gone to housekeeping in 131 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Bange, 217 West Seventy-fifth Street, was the hostess recently of a party of women who meet occasionally to play bridge. Some of the twenty-eight members are Mesdames Sargent, Crawford, Stowe, Needham, Zimmerman, Pfarrius, Fish, Young, Beals, Crosby, and Wilson.

J. Parker Sloane, who has just returned from Mexico to his home, 347 West Eighty-seventh Street, will shortly sail for Europe, where he will remain some time touring the Continent in an auto.

Mrs. Richard T. Lynch, 689 West End Avenue, has sent out invitations for a large dance to be given to-morrow evening in the Savoy for Miss Bradley.

Mrs. Harry Appleton Groesbeck, 120 Riverside Drive, gave an at home on Tuesday and invited the members of the Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., as special guests. She was assisted by Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Terhune, and Mrs. Stewart. There was music and a short reading by Mrs. Judd for the guests during the afternoon. Mrs. Groesbeck's regular at home day is the first Tuesday of each month.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sloane and the Misses Sloane receive informally on Monday evenings. Billiards is the game usually introduced to pass a social hour. Mrs. Percy Hunt has just returned to Boston after an extended visit with Mrs. Sloane.

Mrs. J. Behringer of the Stuart, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway, has Fridays as her regular at home day.

Mrs. L. T. Griffith returned last week to her home, 307 West Seventy-second Street, from a trip to Palm Beach.

On Saturday, March 30, Chester Alexander, a well known and popular Southern man, who has made his home in New York for several years, will be married to Miss Garrard of Calvert, Texas.

To-morrow Mrs. William Smith Young's afternoon bridge club will meet in her home, 380 West Eighty-fifth Street. There are thirty-two members in the club, which is several seasons old, and this will be the last meeting of the Winter.

Mrs. L. Wesley Spear, formerly of Bretton Hall, is spending this Winter in the Ansonia.

Bedell Parker gave a stag dinner on Monday to his fellow-officers in the Georgia Society. The table decorations were unique. In the centre was a mound of pineneedles surrounding a hollow pine log filled with old blue hyacinths. The place cards bore the State seal, girl, and flower of Georgia. The guests were T. J. McGuire, Vice President; Earl Austell, Secretary; Charles J. Dunne, Treasurer; Chester Alexander, George Atkinson, James E. Graybill, ex-Presidents, and J. F. Allen, Chairman of the Membership Committee.

The evening bridge club organized two years ago by Mrs. Young and Mrs. Carrington will meet to-morrow with Mrs. Dithridge in 104th Street.

The last dance of the season for the Unique Assemblies Series of five will take place on Thursday, April 4, in the Waldorf. An attendance of 400 is expected on that evening. The President, Mrs. Birnbohm, is arranging for a similar series to be held next season.

The third annual evening entertainment of the West End Woman's Republican Association is dated for Tuesday next. There will be a variety of amusements—music, dancing, cards, and a supper. The President is Mrs. William Grant Brown.

Mrs. John Jay Crawford, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, has for her guest Mrs. Frank Baker Zahm of Washington. Mrs. Crawford has arranged several affairs for her visitor, and on Tuesday will give a small informal bridge in her home.

The New Amsterdam Whist Club, Mrs. Hepburn, President, meets every Monday afternoon in Bretton Hall. It has changed its headquarters this season from the Nevada. There are 100 town members, and a number who come in from the suburbs.

On Tuesday Mrs. William George Wilson of the Regent will give the last of a series of four at homes. Her daughter, Mrs. Tenbroeck Terhune, will receive with her.

Mrs. George W. Newton, 2 West Eighty-third Street, gave the last of her series of bridge parties yesterday afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague received on Monday in their home, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street. They were assisted by Mrs. Charles Fox, a recent bride, and Mrs. Lyon de Camp, nee Beatrice Sprague. About fifty friends dropped in during the afternoon for a cup of tea and a chat with the young matrons and Mrs. Sprague. Mrs. Andrew J. Stone and Mrs. Sidney Adamson poured. The reception was followed by a dinner to ten.

There will be an Easter luncheon with an informal programme given by the Idealia Club on Monday, April 8, in the Waldorf. The President is Mrs. Harry B. Newington.

The Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, were entertained on Monday by Mrs. Henry D. Williams, 141 West 122d Street. Miss Jessie Mook, who has served the society several years in the capacity of Treasurer, was presented with a diamond pin by the members. Mrs. Henry N. Bicknell made the presentation speech. Some of those invited were Mesdames Ingraham, J. J. Casey, J. H. Abeel, Z. Mayhew, P. T. Austin, and Miss Juanita K. Leland. A new chapter of the Daughters is forming, with Mrs. Wilbour F. Wakeman for Regent. The State Society will give a wonder-box party on Monday, April 1, in Genealogical Hall. After the auction of the boxes there will be a short musical programme and a supper.

Mrs. John Gould Noble was the hostess yesterday at a large bridge party in her home, 804 West Seventy-seventh Street.

One of the largest and most attractive of the week's club luncheons was that given by the Society for Political Study in the Astor on Tuesday. Mrs. John H. Judge, the retiring President, was presented with a silver vanity bag by the Luncheon Committee, and a bracelet set with sapphires, by the club members. She accepted the symbols of the club's regard for her in a short address. The new President, Mrs. Demorest, was installed at this meeting. There were several guests of honor among the 200 present, and a number of good speeches were made. The decorations and favors were in blue and gold, the club colors. It was the last meeting for the season of the society.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, will return the first of the week from a trip to Atlantic City, where she is resting after the Winter's social duties. She will entertain with a reception on Wednesday from 4 until 7 with the officers of the New York City Federation as guests of honor.

Cards are out for a reception to celebrate the 77th birthday of Mrs. Sol Smith on Tuesday. She will receive in her home, 230 West Eighty-fourth Street, from 8 until 11. Mrs. Smith will leave in a short time for an extended trip to Europe.

Mrs. Ruf entertained the members of the Knickerbocker Euchre Club on Tuesday afternoon in her home, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

There was a luncheon and euchre party in the Hotel Marseilles yesterday for the benefit of the East Side Clinic. The President, Mrs. Wallerstein, has planned a vaudeville entertainment for Tuesday, April 2, in the Waldorf. This will be followed by a cotillion for the younger set. Mrs. John H. Storer has charge of the Reception and Dance Committee, and Mrs. W. R. Chapman is at the head of Auxiliary 2 and the vaudeville acts.

On Tuesday the annual luncheon of the Woman's Republican Club was held in Delmonico's. In the absence of Mrs. Wentz, the President, Mrs. Story presided. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Easley, Mrs. Howard MacNutt, and Mrs. M. L. White.

There will be a tea on Thursday, March 21, from 4 until 6, at 822 Lexington Avenue, given by the Board of Directors of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. Mrs. Henry Stimson is the President and Mrs. Charles S. Noyes Chairman.

To-morrow Mrs. John Kurrus, 403 Lenox Avenue, will entertain the Lenox Whist Club in her home.

Yesterday a breakfast was served to the women who gave their time and patronage to the benefit given recently for the Pascal Institute. Some of those invited were Mesdames David H. Greer, Donald Sage Mackay, Benjamin Church, C. G. Bennett, W. H. Fiske, George Place, M. C. Addoms, R. H. Lyndall, Charles Sabine, E. G. Holden, Oliver Livingston Jones, O. J. Wells, and C. V. Faile.

There was a euchre on Tuesday and one on Thursday in the Waldorf given by the members of Eulerpe. The last one of the season will take place on Friday, April 19. Mrs. A. B. Jamison, 43 West Forty-fifth Street, is the President of this busy little musical and social club.

Invitations are out for a dance under the auspices of the Newman Club on Friday, April 5, in the Astor. This club is connected with Columbia, and includes alumnae from nearly all the large colleges of the country.

On Friday there will be a charity euchre in the Hotel Astor under the patronage of Mesdames G. F. C. Boos, Henry Conlin, J. F. Mulgrew, Harry Meehan, Henry Conolly, Miss Hunt, and Miss Carney.

A new club has recently been organized called the Theatregoers' Club. It is for the purpose of furnishing playwrights with opportunities to obtain speedy and impartial public verdicts upon their productions. There were over 200 present at the forming of the club a while ago in the Waldorf. Edward Owings Towne was chosen President; Walter Pulitzer, Alfred S. Watson, Charles E. Schuyler, W. S. Brumaghim, C. Arthur Dunlavy, J. R. O'Beirne, G. F. Curtis, B. Cumberland Stuart, Vice Presidents; Mrs. C. Birnbohm, Treasurer; Miss Jeannette Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leroy Stoddard, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Jessie B. Crommette, Librarian. There were also chosen seventy members as a Board of Directors. The members of the society will act as a jury and vote on the merits of each play that is read to them, as a "success," "doubtful," or "failure," as their judgment dictates.

L. Shaw

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A Potpourri of Fashion---Evening Gowns and Walking Costumes

THERE is at present no promise of an early Spring season in gowns, for with continued snowstorms, including junior blizzards, the most adventurous and extreme of fashion's followers will hardly essay thin or Springlike frocks. This has its advantages, for it enables the owners of handsome furs to continue to display their treasures and enjoy their comforting warmth. Nevertheless the women of fashion and the modistes are extremely busy selecting materials to be made up and purchasing imported frocks, either by cable or letter abroad or in person in New York, for no matter how much madame may commend the gowns made in her own country, she always has a collection purchased in Paris or Vienna as well, for if the New York woman is the best-dressed of her nation, the fact remains that her most beautiful robes are made abroad or copied frommodels originating across the ocean. The American modiste often, however, improves on the French or Viennese model, and of this there can be no doubt, but the principal features, the basis of the gown, originated in Europe. In time, perhaps, the native modiste will create styles as well as details, but she does not do it now.

At present trousseaus are of leading interest at the smart dressmaking establishments, and blessed indeed is the bride who orders hers in ample time, while she who waits until "the last minute" is properly, although not intentionally, punished by getting gowns less well finished and often a bit lacking in fit or harmony.

With the end of the opera season, now near at hand, the pageantry of the parterre boxes will no longer delight hundreds of women, who visit the Metropolitan Opera House as much to see the frocks and frills of the so-called smart set as to listen to the music. These evening displays are, however, of little or no service to the woman in ordinary life, whereas the matinées on Saturday, showing many of the same women in afternoon gowns or plain walking skirts and coats, contain no end of hints. However, the lighting in the afternoon is so much worse than it is at night, being that confusing mingling of artificial with day light, that colors and details are not to be discerned any distance away, general effects alone being gathered.

Green Afternoon Gowns.

At the matinée performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," when Mme. Sembrich made her farewell appearance for the season at the Metropolitan, there was a representative audience of well-known women, for Mme. Sembrich is not only a favorite prima donna, but a personal acquaintance of many of them. In the audience were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. John Henry Hammond in green gowns. Mrs. Alexander's frock was green chiffon made up over white liberty satin, the skirt falling in plaits or folds lengthwise, broken by bands going around it; these at a little distance looked like green velvet flounces. The bodice showed the green chiffon over white in the body, while the sleeve caps and girdle were of velvet or the heavier material. Her rather large hat was laden with green ostrich tips. As she has quantities of red gold hair green suits her almost as well as brown.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond, one of the three daughters of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, was also in green chiffon over white, but the skirt, trailing a bit all around, was unbroken by horizontal bands, save at the bottom, where a deep hem of the velvet some eight or nine inches wide was turned up on the right side. The chiffon was gathered at the top about the waist and fell in straight folds to the velvet band. The girdle was made up of green velvet folds, and the body of the bodice was also of chiffon, with the white showing through, and from the lace and velvet collar there hung a loose, almost square plastron of heavy gold bullion lace that came a bit below the top of the girdle. In the front there was also gold lace, but the plastron effect was broken, and more of the chiffon, white satin, and velvet showed. The sleeves were loose puffs to the elbow of the chiffon over the white, and were finished, if I remember correctly, with chiffon puffs and lace ruffles, and a bit of the gold lace as well. Going over from the girdle at the back and meeting it in the front, draped loosely like two scarfs, were loose folds of the green chiffon velvet. At the shoulders these came below the curve and went over the top of the sleeves, and each scarf seemed to swing off each side beyond the sides of the bodice. The effect was of a scarf flung carelessly over the shoulders and drawn loosely down. There was no suggestion of the velvet being fastened, but it must have been very securely tacked to retain the graceful folds in place. Topping this gown, Mrs. Hammond wore a large green hat with two or three long and wide ostrich plumes going from the front to the back and drooping down nearly to the neck. Mrs. Hammond's green robe showed less of the emerald tint and more of the pure green tones than Mrs. Alexander's, and it suited her equally well, for her hair is a rich, dark auburn, her eyes are reddish brown with glints of green, a most unusual combination, and her complexion is a rich brunette, full of color.

Mrs. Field's Velvet Robe.

Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, who was Miss Lila Sloane, was with her sister, Mrs. Hammond. She is petite, with golden hair and blue eyes, and wore a dark, petunia-colored velvet princess skirt, perfectly plain, and a white chiffon or lace, or both, bodice, with elbow sleeves. There was a short Eton or bolero jacket to match, and her not very large hat was of the same shade, trimmed with petunia-colored ostrich tips.

Mrs. Riggs in Petunia Velvet.

Mrs. Karrick Riggs was also in a petunia-colored velvet gown. The skirt was long and plain, and the girdle seemed a part of it. Her lace bodice had its elbow sleeves each formed of three overlapping lace ruffles of equal depth, and the body had a V-shaped yoke outlined on it by a band of pale petunia pink velvet, going over the shoulders and brought down to a point in the centre front, where it ended in a little bow. The rest of the bodice showed flattened flounces. Her hat was a small one, a typical French production, tilting forward, and of petunia color. It was trimmed with several petunia-colored tips; two, much lighter than the other, fell from a little back of the hat's centre toward the forehead, and another, matching the velvet of her gown, drooped to the side.

Parisian Fashions.

The walking gowns of the moment in Paris escape the pavement, and are, therefore, quite a bit longer than those worn here, but in the matter of the length of skirts the American woman has always shown superior practical judgment over her Parisian sister. Here the walking skirt escaping the pavement by two inches is the correct mode, although many women, especially young girls, have them much shorter. Of course the elaborate walking gown to be used for calling as well should be long enough to escape the ground as one walks and no shorter.

Eton Jackets.

The Eton and the bolero jackets are and will be as fashionable as ever in Paris, and will, therefore, be the same here, for no garment was ever more universally popular among all classes of women who pretend to dress at all than these two, especially the Eton. Many little semi-fitted coats with skirts and with their skirts beginning several inches above the waist line and emphasized by several buttons at the back, are worn, while longer coats, even to the knees, are seen. Box coats and pony coats, in fact all sorts and cuts, are worn in Paris.

The two or three-button cutaway coat made severely plain and worn with a plain skirt, is a most fetching costume for the right figure.

Plaited skirts are almost universal because they are best suited to most figures, but the circular skirt or its modifications close at the top, and, falling from the hips in full folds at the bottom, is ideal in grace of line and in suitability to the figures well developed below the waist line. The figure that is not well developed reverts to the masculine type, and the flattened nips and other departures from the womanly figure should be concealed as much as possible by plaited skirts so cut and fitted as to give at least some semblance of the womanly outlines.

The various corsets and contrivances for reducing the hips, &c., were designed for the too stout woman only. She of the plump figure destroys her outlines, and she of the slim figure makes her figure thoroughly masculine in straightness and an absence of curves by adopting them. Fortunately the return of the waist line is doing much to resurrect the human form or to suggest it at least, and it is to be hoped the time is near at hand when all departures from the ideal human figure will be regarded, as they are, perversions of it, or the result of perverted ideas. A man might as well take to corsets and "improvers" as the woman with hips and a well-defined waist line to devices calculated to push her hips in and to flatten her figure.

In a Bridal Trousseau.

A bride of April has in her wardrobe a simple, pale-brown and creamy-white striped frock in some sort of smooth wool goods that is a good example of the French idea of trimming striped materials with bands of the same goods, so cut as to have the stripes form the decoration. This method of self-trimming in both checks and stripes has been in vogue for some time in Paris, but has not as yet had its proper reception here, although a few of the newer or smarter street gowns exemplify the idea.

The skirt is a circular affair, and is so cut that it is very full around the bottom. There is a panel down the centre front formed of two graduated bias pieces of the material, each three inches wide at the top by six at the bottom. They meet in the centre, and the stripes run outward and downward. These are stitched all the way around the edges, except at the top, a quarter of an inch from the edge. At each side, also, there is a shaped bias piece four inches wide at the top by eight at the bottom; the lower end of each is rounded and ends in a rounded tab. There are also two pieces in the back a bit wider than those at the top, and under them a couple of side plaits are laid in the skirt.

Dark-brown silk braid half an inch wide and quite cordlike is set on in three inserted half squares between the lower part of the front panel, and the side trimming and similar adornments appear at each side back of the tablike side panels. The inner half square is the smaller and shorter, and the ends of the braid are turned in to form picket points.

The girdle is a shaped one cut on the bias and having Xs of the cordlike braid at the sides between the front and side panels of the skirt and a larger heavier X in the back, while the centre front is laid in five fine folds.

The Eton jacket comes a bit below the top of the girdle and has set in at the top a little round yoke of cream-colored cloth braided in brown soutache braid, the extreme edge being finished with two rows of the soutache set close together. That part of the striped material next the yoke and forming the centre fronts is perfectly straight, the stripes running perpendicularly. Next this plain section comes on each side a section perhaps four inches wide on the bias; the stripes run down and in toward the plain section, and overlapping this come the side sections to which the sleeves are attached. These last are practically straight up and down stripes. The up and down straight stripe sections overlap the bias sections, and crossing bias pieces lap over on to each side section, and on each front section are crossing strips of the brown silk braid. These are about three inches from the lower edge of the jacket. The back is made like the front.

The sleeves have little bias sleeve caps extending out over them. The sleeves are cut in rather large shapes, the outside being so cut that the stripes run bias over from the back and down toward the under section. This edge is cut slanting from armhole to below the elbows, and is finished by a little plaiting of plain brown silk headed by a line of the brown silk braid, topped in turn by a line of soutache. The stripes in the under and smaller sections of the sleeves run down from the armholes at right angles to those of the upper. The little brown plaited ruching mentioned extends around the edge of the upper sleeve down and then up over the under section, ending under the upper sleeve some four inches above the bottom of the sleeve. This is headed by the braid, and leaves a little V-shaped section showing. The extreme lower part of the sleeves, which shows only an inch or so, is a cuff shape, and is finished by two bands of the silk braid with two lines of soutache braid between, and a two-inch plaited ruffle of yellow wash lace is set in under its edges. Similar lace is inserted up and down the side fronts of the back, the lace showing at the edges only.

The hat to wear with this is large, flat, and oval, in shaded brown straw, and has two immense brown quills with three large golden spots ringed with very dark brown painted on each and a fold of brown velvet around the low crown.

Mrs. Campbell's Brown Costume.

At the matinée performance the Metropolitan, mentioned above, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell was seen in an effective costume of brown velvet with brown chiffon and white lace blouse. The little coat, presumably a bolero, I did not see on her, but the skirt was perfectly plain, fitting like a glove about the hips, and flaring at the bottom, where it touched.

The bodice was made up of brown chiffon ruffles about four and a half inches wide, overlapping each other a bit. These were set on a tight foundation. They went around the figure, but were apparently flat under the arms, so as to avoid adding to the width of the figure, and they also went over the shoulders—two of them, if I correctly recall. The top of the waist was a guimpe or yoke of white lace with a stock to match.

The elbow sleeves were also made up of four-inch ruffles of chiffon; perhaps five of them were used for each sleeve. The ruffle or ruffles of the top of the bodice formed sleeve caps.

It was simple, effective, and suited Mrs. Campbell very well. The little hat topping this gown was apparently of cream-colored straw—it certainly looked like straw—and was a small, rather oval-shaped hat, on the sailor order. The crown seemed largely a flat fluff of brown velvet, with creamy yellow satin or velvet showing a bit at one side. Near the front, at the left, were two immense, deep pink, full-blown roses without foliage. There was a cachepeigne, a small one, of brown, and the whole hat was tilted forward only slightly.

Mrs. Mackay in Silver.

At the opera last Monday evening Mrs. Clarence Mackay sat in a parterre box. She wore a cloth of silver robe with silvery tulle around the square cut neck and finishing the shoulder straps. She wore her famous emeralds and diamonds and a diamond tiara. This tiara is a band of diamonds set in a Greek key design, an open pattern, the whole being perhaps an inch and a half wide. This goes three-fourths of the way around her head, and is by no means topheavy or ungraceful, as most tiaras are. The necklace was made of a festoon of diamonds set with immense emeralds, and on the front of her corsage was fastened her triangular plastron of diamonds, with loosely swinging pendants of large, pear-shaped emeralds. A point of this plastron came to the waist line, and below it was clasped a square emerald about an inch and a half across, one of the most remarkable stones known, set in diamonds.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, in the same box, was in white, evidently a satin brocade, also cut square in the neck, and with very short sleeves. White tulle and lace were arranged around the neck and sleeves. Her hair was done high, with a white aigrette, standing upright at one side and caught with diamonds. She also wore a diamond dog collar.

Mrs. George Gould in Rose Pink.

In another parterre box was Mrs. George Gould in rose pink velvet the color of the light shades of the American Beauty rose. It was a plain gown, the bodice being gathered under the arms so that it lay in folds, but tight ones, across the bust. It was a Princess robe and the top was not cut out very low. The sleeves were short, flat puffs of the velvet. She wore an immense string of pearls wound four or five times around her neck, and another chain from which there drooped at the centre top of the corsage almost to the waist line a series of diamond pendants, with apparently three immense single stones hanging tasselwise. Her black hair was arranged low and without jewels.

Miss Alexander's Blue Gown.

Miss Harriet Alexander, the oldest and débutante daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, was with her mother at Sembrich's farewell performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She wore a pale blue broadcloth skirt, made perfectly plain and touching the floor, and a blouse or bodice of the same shade in blue chiffon, embroidered in oval medallions in blue. This bodice was over white, apparently, and was perfectly plain, save for the embroidery. The girdle was a round one in blue, with buckle in the front, and was so worn as to add to the now fashionable short-waisted effect. The elbow sleeves were loose puffs, and there was some white lace between the elbows and gloves and also some about the neck. Her pale blue hat matched the frock and had pale blue ostrich plumes as trimming.

Miss Deacon's Red Robe.

Miss Edyth Deacon, at the same matinée, wore a red cloth walking costume, with a skirt clearing the floor by several inches. This skirt had several plaits, lengthwise of course, and the coat had short, straight skirts that came perhaps eight or nine inches below the waist line. This coat was trimmed with red braid and pipings, or it gave that impression, and also had pockets at the sides, and the coat sleeves had turned back slightly flaring cuffs. Her large, flat red felt hat was trimmed with red ostrich plumes, arranged flatly along the top and falling off the back.

Wedding Hints.

Little Miss Hilary Wilson, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, and who is only three years old, was the only attendant of the Signora Elvira Magherini when she married the tot's uncle, Clive Wilson. The tiny girl was arrayed in a long pink velvet Juliet robe that came to her toes, and on her curly head was a Juliet cap in gold and pearls.

At another smart English wedding the bridesmaids wore white Liberty satin Empire gowns, and instead of hats or feathers wreaths of gold leaves rested on their coiffures.

Miss Evelyn Cavendish-Bentinck, now Mrs. Walter Burns, a niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills and granddaughter of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, wore a very plain wedding gown. She is slight and petite, with exquisite blonde coloring and golden hair. The white satin robe was extremely heavy, and the bodice alone was covered with old point lace. It had a lace yoke rounded out a bit, and pearls in four rows were worn. Her tulle veil enveloped her, falling from the top of her head to the end of her train. Mr. Burns is a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan.

At another English wedding the four little girl attendants were clad in white net frocks, trimmed with shamrock green velvet and wore enamel shamrock brooches set with pearls. Their baskets were filled with pink carnations. The grown-up bridesmaids, who were in cream and green, carried clusters of the same flowers tied with silver gauze ribbons.

MARIE WELDON.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Mayer

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STREETS OF NEW YORK
WE SUGGEST SKIS AND STILTS.

THE LAST OF THE BULLS.

AT THE DRESSMAKERS CONVENTION
"LADIES, IF WE ONLY KNOW HOW, WE CAN ALL LOOK LIKE THAT."

STATE LEGISLATION

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN ALBANY.

OUR FRIEND—THE ENEMY.

FREE SILVER.

BRYAN

ANTI IMPERIALISM.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP R.R.

ANOTHER CIRCUS IN TOWN.

THE LAST RESORT.
"IF I EVER DROP IT WILL IT KILL HIM?"

$ BRIBE

BINGHAM BILL

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

ONLY REBUTTAL EVIDENCE FOR THAW

His Counsel Not Likely to Seek to Introduce New Issues.

TO CALL MORE ALIENISTS

Defense Will Put Four Experts on the Stand to Controvert Those Who Testified for Jerome.

The lawyers for Harry K. Thaw have decided that they will keep the witnesses to be called this week strictly to the rebuttal of the testimony introduced by the District Attorney since they closed their case. With the introduction of the evidence of James Clinch Smith on behalf of the People last week at so late a date in the trial, there is little doubt that if Mr. Delmas asked it Justice Fitzgerald would grant Thaw's counsel permission to summon witnesses on a fresh issue, but it does not appear likely that any advantage will be taken of the situation.

The defense will therefore only attack the story of the shooting told by Mr. Smith, the account the police officers gave of Thaw's appearance immediately after his arrest, the introduction of the Hummel affidavit, and the People's alienist testimony. All hope has been given up of excluding the affidavit. To all intents, it was accepted by the court Friday night, and after a few objections have been entered by Mr. Delmas, in order to get the record straight, it will be admitted.

May Recall Mrs. Harry Thaw.

In the direct testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw steps were taken to discredit the value of this affidavit. She then stated that a great deal of matter had been put in the document by Hummel without her knowledge and that he had cleverly got from her in conversation an account of her travels with Thaw, in order to lend an air of verisimilitude to the accusations ascribed to her. Probably she will be recalled by the defense to deny flatly Mr. Hummel's story that he ever handed to her the original affidavit and to repeat her original tale that it was burned before her in his office in a jardinière.

It will then become a direct contest of credibility between Mr. Hummel and the prisoner's wife, and the defense is expected to go yet further in setting before the jury the record of Abraham Hummel. Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has been subpoenaed by the defense, and may be asked to prove the records in the Hummel matter. Mr. Hummel's version of the making of the affidavit received the support yesterday of Jacobson, who was one of his stenographers in 1903. When he was asked whether he agreed with the testimony of his late employer he replied:

"I don't want any man's blood on my hands and I don't want to testify in a murder case. All I can say is that Hummel was telling the truth."

It was rumored yesterday that information had been received that Ethel Thomas, the girl who brought suit against Thaw in 1902 for alleged maltreatment, was not dead, as has generally been supposed, but had been discovered in Philadelphia. The identification was not positive, but it was remembered that Mr. Delmas had objected strongly to Mr. Jerome's implying in his examination of Mr. Hummel that the girl was dead. If she has been discovered no one concerned in the prosecution would admit it.

Altogether six witnesses other than alienists will be summoned by the defense. One of them will probably be Dr. Carleton Flint. Professional privilege would stand in his way if he was asked whether Jack Barrymore and Evelyn Nesbit came to his office together in 1902, but it is not necessary that he should say a word in order to be a valuable witness for Thaw. The jury is the most important element in a murder trial, and counsel never forget the effect produced upon them by every move they make. Mr. Jerome has been very happy in the use he has made of Dr. Flint. He suddenly confronted Evelyn Nesbit Thaw with him and asked her if she remembered him. Then he put him on the stand, although it was almost certain that his evidence would be ruled out. His two appearances, however, had impressed the jurors with the idea that the District Attorney wished to call him. As soon as he left the court he was subpoenaed by the defense, and he will probably be put on the stand again, even if he can say nothing.

In order to procure subpoenas for these witnesses Mr. McPike went to the Criminal Court Building early yesterday and tried to enter the Tombs Court. He mistook it for the Supreme Court, and had a heated argument with the policeman on duty at the door and Clerk Anthus. He was directed to Special Sessions, but as the court was not open when he arrived he went away, saying he would return later. As a matter of fact subpoenas are issued in blank to all lawyers of standing, and there was no reason at all why he should have to come to court for them.

More Alienists for the Defense.

Four alienists are to be put up by the defense in opposition to the "squadron" organized by Mr. Jerome. An entirely new hypothetical question is in preparation for their consideration, in which several points omitted by Mr. Jerome from his 12,000 word effort will be included.

Two of these experts will be Dr. Graeme Hammond and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, who have been in attendance at court for some time. The other two are to be selected by these alienists. Probably one of them will be Dr. Gregory, formerly in charge of the psychopathic pavilion at Bellevue.

Thaw was visited in the Tombs yesterday by his wife. Soon afterward his mother arrived with the Countess of Yarmouth. He was in good spirits, and appeared to be as confident as ever of the result of the trial. The women stayed, chatting with him, until the hour for the withdrawal of visitors, and went away together. Mr. Gleason and Mr. Peabody of his counsel also paid Thaw visits, and Roger O'Mara, the former Chief of Police of Pittsburg, who got him out of many scrapes when he was a young man, dropped in in the morning.

In the defendant's mail were many mementos of St. Patrick's Day from persons who have taken an interest in the trial. One which pleased him particularly came from Detroit. It was a horseshoe gilded and inscribed "Off a winner to a winner."

Mr. Hartridge's Failure.

Mr. Hartridge's failure to elicit anything from Dr. Mabon in cross-examination on Friday has not tended to heal the differences between the counsel for Thaw. It was intended that he should impress upon the jury the distinction between legal and medical insanity, and show them that at least one of the experts retained by the People, although he could not say Thaw was legally insane on June 25, would admit that he was not in his right mind in the ordinary sense. In this way it was expected that he would strengthen the testimony of Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner, who appeared for the defense, and make the jury less inclined to take Mr. Jerome's "squadron" seriously.

However, he failed to propound a hypothetical question in accordance with the facts in evidence and could not manage to frame a question upon the point of insanity within the rules of the court. Consequently the entire question was withdrawn and the People's expert testimony was not shaken. This muddle called forth strong remonstrances from his colleagues, and Mr. Delmas is likely to conduct all the rest of the examination of witnesses as well as make the final address to the jury.

MYSTERY OF A BLACK SLOOP.

Puts In Toward a Brother of Kidnapped Marvin Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 16.—Pinkerton detectives who are searching for Horace N. Marvin, the four-year-old son of Dr. Horace N. Marvin of Bay Meadows, called early to-day upon the father of the lost child and asked for John Marvin and Rose Standish, brother and cousin of the missing boy, and said they wanted to take them out for a ride. The detectives went to Kitt's Hammock by a circuitous route and sent the children to play on the beach of Delaware Bay. Then the detectives hid in a cottage.

An hour later a black sloop tacked toward the shore. Soon the sloop's yawl was rowed toward the shore by two men. It slowly approached the beach, then, as is in obedience to a signal, it put back again and the strange craft put out into the bay again.

Agan the sloop beat in toward the shore, the yawl was lowered, but after it had gone half way to the shore a blue pennant was hoisted to the mast, the yawl quickly put about, and the craft stood down the bay under full sail, though the wind had stiffened to almost a gale by this time.

Some newspaper men had reached the bay shore while the yawl was making the last trip, and it is believed the presence of men upon the beach led to the departure of the sloop.

No explanation was given by the detectives for having the children play upon the beach.

Supt. Dimalo was in Dover to-day with Miles Standish, uncle of the missing boy. The conference lasted four hours, and Standish was asked to write two letters.

SAVED ASSAILANT'S LIFE.

Woman May Die, However, of Cancer Caused by His Blow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Appell of Jamaica, L. I., saved the life of an assailant who had struck her a blow which may cause her death, although this did not come out until yesterday, just before she was operated on for the cancer caused by the blow.

One night last Summer Mrs. Appell as she was passing through Chichester Avenue was attacked by an Italian, who struck her in the breast and knocked her down. He was choking her into insensibility when a bulldog she had taken along for protection flew at his mistress's assailant and sank his teeth into his throat. The Italian apparently was near death when Mrs. Appell recovered sufficiently to compel the dog to release his hold. As soon as the man had recovered he got upon his feet and staggered away.

Two weeks after the assault Mrs. Appell complained of a severe pain in her breast and cancer developed.

GIRLS AGREED TO DIE.

One Took Poison and Died—Mother Saved Her Chum.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—That two girls 10 years old had entered into a suicide agreement became known to-day at the Coroner's inquest into the suicide last night of Liebling Slocum. Gertrude Harper admitted the agreement. She told her mother that she was going to take her life, and was prevented. She did not reveal the agreement, and so the other girl died.

The girls were chums. Liebling had been reproved for playing truant and became melancholy. The girls brooded over the matter and agreed to die together.

J. P. Slinger, a drug clerk who sold carbolic acid to the Slocum girl, was arrested to-day, and is held on a warrant charging the sale of a poisonous drug to a minor. He asserts that the girl gave him a note, purporting to be from her mother, asking for 5 cents' worth of carbolic acid to be used for household purposes.

MAY BE MONSEES BURGLAR.

Police Think They Have One of Mr. Hammond's Assailants.

Detectives O'Connor and Delaney of Brooklyn arrested last night a man whom they believe to be one of the burglars who entered the home of William Monsees, at 225 Prospect Avenue, last week, and shot Monsees's brother-in-law, William Hammond, who is now in the Seney Hospital. The prisoner said he was Martin Terowsky, 22 years old, a painter, living in Third Avenue, near Twentieth Street, Brooklyn.

After Terowsky had been taken to headquarters, Mrs. Annie Monsees was summoned there. She identified the prisoner as one of the men who had entered her home. Terowsky will be taken before Hammond to-day. Hammond was shot in the mouth; the bullet lodging in his neck. It is expected that he will recover.

The burglars entered the Monsees house while most of the family were listening to a phonograph in the basement. While they were beating and robbing Henry Conlon, an aged uncle of Monsees, in a bedroom, Hammond came upon them.

BANDIT BAND GETS $3,500.

Ten Men Hold a Mexican Road and Rob Many Persons.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 16.—A special from Oaxaca, Mexico, says that last night a band of ten armed bandits took possession of the highway about four miles from Tule and robbed thirty persons of more than $3,500.

The victims were held captive until the operations were concluded. The highwaymen escaped into the mountains before an alarm was given. A force of Rural Gaurds is in pursuit.

Work of Seamen's Institute.

At the quarterly meeting of the Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute yesterday, it was reported that in February the institute provided crews for fifteen sailing ships out of this port, and got employment for fifty-eight men. More than 10,000 men visited the institute's rooms in the month, and $3,486 was deposited for safe keeping. The work of the institute is growing, and subscriptions are needed to build the proposed new home for it.

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AUTHOR KEPT TABS ON THE WRONG DOG

Miss Carter Had Photos and a Record to Prove Henning Pet Annoyed Her.

ALL BROUGHT TO COURT

Efforts to Make Dachshund Perform for Magistrate Fail—Neighbors Say It's Another Dog.

Miss Marian H. Carter of 504 West 143d Street, who writes stories for magazines, went to the Harlem Court yesterday morning to press a complaint against her neighbor, Mrs. Fanny Henning of 521 West 142d Street, whose dog, according to Miss Carter, barks so loudly and so persistently that she not only cannot sleep, but is unable to do the work that she should do. Miss Carter has been preparing her case for a long time, and yesterday she brought to court with her a long typewritten statement, which recorded by dates and hours the occasions when the Henning dog barked more than usual.

Miss Carter also brought a set of photographic films which were supposed to show the Henning dog barking his lungs away in the Henning back yard, which she turned over to the Magistrate along with the typewritten record.

Mrs. Henning, on the other hand, was there with her husband and the dog, and the latter, as it turned out, proved the strongest witness of the day, so far as the defense was concerned. Everybody tried to make him bark, but he refused to even show his teeth, and was so quiet that a policeman declared that if it had not been for the fact that his eyes were open and he was wagging his tail, he would have thought the beast had died standing up.

Miss Carter called her typewritten record "Exhibit A" and her photographic films "Exhibit B." The record which is supposed to show how lustily the Henning dog can bark, covered the period between Feb. 19 and March 14, and is a most carefully prepared document. The Magistrate said that he would have to study the bark record very carefully, and that he would also need time to look closely at the pictures of the dog in action before he could render his decision in the case, which he said would be the latter part of next week.

Mrs. Henning came into court soon after Miss Carter. The dog is a long black and brown dachshund that resembles somewhat Mark Twain's drawing of that species of dog, which picture the humorist said he was unable to finish because the front of the dog turned a corner before he got to that part of him.

The dachshund was put on the clerk's desk and the Magistrate ordered that an effort be made to get the beast "to demonstrate to the court what his bark is like." Mr. Henning, then Mrs. Henning, and finally a policeman begged the animal to give just one little bark, but it was no use. It was not the dog's barking day and he refused to be persuaded.

Mr. Henning told the court that the dog was a highly prized animal, and that he was a gift to his wife by a Mr. Wood, who he says got him from the prize dog kennels at Pierpont. He had never heard the dog give a loud bark, he said, and of all the dogs in New York none was so considerate of the comfort of others, so far as noise was concerned.

Then Miss Carter had her turn.

"Your Honor," she said, "this dog is a great annoyance, and I assure you an absolute nuisance. Why, his barking is nearly driving me frantic. Morning, noon, and night he is at it, and I am unable to do the work I ought to, and my sleep is disturbed to a terrible degree. He barks from late evening to early morning, and he barks thence on through the day continuously. My life is rendered miserable, and I can do almost no writing at all. To simplify the whole matter, I have made a record of that dog's doings from Feb. 19 to March 14, which I submit to you for your guidance and consideration."

Here are a few extracts from the record:

Feb. 19-20—Awakened at 12:35 A. M. Loud barking; lasted some time. Awake again at 6:30 A. M.; continuous barking to 10:30. Barking at fifteen-minute intervals all day until 10:15 P. M.

Feb. 21—Called in Officer Donnelly. Promised that he would try to have barking stopepd; 3 to 4 P. M., dog barked incessantly. Continuous barks thereafter.

Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday)—Barking began early. Dog was joined by another dog. Later two-hour chorus, joined in by other dogs of neighborhood.

Feb. 25—Barked all the time between 2 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. Same between 5 and 6 P. M. At 9 P. M. dog barked 63 times at stretch.

Feb. 26—4 to 6 A. M. continuous barking.

March 11—But five hours' sleep last night. Barking.

March 13—Dog barked from 2:25 to 3:15, not more than 500 times. Counted 234 distinct barks in seven minutes.

March 14—Much barking. From 3:30 to 3:35 dog barked 96 times at stray cat on back fence.

When Miss Carter concluded, Mr. Henning spoke in rebuttal. Speaking for his wife, against whom the summons was drawn, he voiced a general protest against what he termed the graphic picture that had been drawn of her troubles.

"Why, your Honor," said Mr. Henning, fervidly, "this little dog is the most considerate animal living. He could not possibly annoy any one, and he hasn't a bad bark at all. Have you, old fellow? [Patting the dog gently on the head.] We let him out for an airing twice a day, and I have yet to hear him utter a loud or offensive bark or howl. When he feels that he has been out of doors long enough he will come to the kitchen door and give a soft bark that sounds something like 'Poof!' [Illustrating.] Then we let him in right away."

"I will reserve decision in this case until next Saturday," announced the Magistrate, "as I desire an opportunity to examine the photographic films and the record of barks."

"I want relief sooner," protested Miss Carter, "and I hope your Honor will not wait so long."

The Magistrate got the Hennings to promise that the dog would not bark much until next Saturday. Then the parties to the case left the court. Later some of the neighbors of the litigants said that Miss Carter had made a mistake in dogs. It was not the dachshund but a fox terrier, that belonged to somebody else, that made all the noise, they said.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE. 59th TO 60th ST

1907 Easter Sale of
Newest Style Walters $500 D Concert Grand Pianos for $250,
Including Stool and Cover.
$5 Down and $1 Per Week

None of these Pianos will be sold at this price after this lot is sold.
The Walters D Pianos have reached the highest pinnacle of perfection.

They Are Pianos Built to Last Forever.

They are conceded to be the finest Pianos ever manufactured and are constructed on the highest plan known in piano building, and are

Guaranteed for 15 Years

In style, action and construction they are unsurpassed.

Delivered Upon First Payment of $5.
We Charge No Interest

for time taken in making payments, no insurance and no extras whatever; $250, payable $1 per week, that's all.

Below we give abstracts from a letter received from the Walters Piano Company when they accepted our order for these Pianos for our Easter sale.

New York, Jan. 2, 1907.

The Walters Piano Co.
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE PIANOS,
226 & 228 East 53d St.

Messrs. Bloomingdale Bros.

Gentlemen: We accept your order for our beautiful Walters D Pianos, to be delivered to you in time for your Easter sale.

These pianos are the finest that skilled labor can build. The design of the cases is original, beautiful, and attractive. We have put our expert knowledge into every detail of these pianos. They are creations in piano construction and

Masterpieces of Piano Building.

We do not know of a piano (and we are acquainted with almost every piano that is manufactured) at double the price you are going to offer these pianos for that will equal them in tone, durability, beauty of design and workmanship. It is an opportunity rarely heard of where one can become the possessor of the highest grade piano for ONE-HALF ITS REALWORTH, on such liberal terms as you offer.

These Pianos are one of the handsomest and most beautiful pianos we have ever made. Their tone is one of the main features, being rich, mellow, and resonant; the touch is exceptionally elastic and responsive.

The pianos we are making for you will be sold very quickly, and it will be the cause of making lifelong friends for the house of Bloomingdales'. Yours respectfully,

The Walters Piano Co.

DON'T WAIT! Come to-morrow and make a selection. Warerooms 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

MAIN BREAKS AGAIN, INUNDATING FLATS

7 Feet of Water in Apartment Where Woman Was Nearly Drowned Last Month.

TENANTS ARE DRIVEN OUT

Dynamiting for Foundations of New Structures in West 144th St. Again the Cause—Foreman Arrested.

The same 38-inch water main which burst on Washington's Birthday, as a result of a dynamite blast, almost drowning one woman, and flooding the Elise and Cora apartment houses in West 144th Street, midway between Broadway and the Hudson River, broke again yesterday and, as on the previous occasion, both of these apartment houses were flooded and the tenants driven into the streets. The break in the water pipe was due to the breaking of the main as a result of the heavy blasting made necessary to prepare the foundations for new apartment houses at that point.

Charles Elliott, foreman for Anthony Kelly & Co., the contractors, who are digging the foundations for the apartments on the crest of the hill at 144th Street and Broadway, was arrested by the police and taken to the West 125th Street Station. In line with his previous defense when arrested, he declared that the accident was one that could not be foreseen.

The site of the new houses the foundations of which are being dug is rocky, and it has been necessary to do a great deal of blasting in excavating. The hill, on which are the Elise and Cora apartment houses, is a steep one. The tenants lost no time in getting into the street yesterday when they learned that the water main had broken again. They remembered what a narrow escape Mrs. Streithoff had from drowning on the former occasion.

No one was injured yesterday, but a family that had just moved into the ground floor apartment vacated by the Streithoffs had all their household effects ruined, as the water rose to a depth of nearly seven feet in the apartment before it was shut off by the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

It was about 3:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the water main broke, and a great torrent of water burst from the main and rushed like a swollen river down upon the Elise and the Cora.

The torrent quickly undermined a considerable section of earth within a few feet of the Elise and then poured in a tremendous volume, rising by feet into the basement apartments of the first and then the second house, driving the occupants in terror to the floor above and then into the street. The news that the big main had broken again and that the foundations of the houses might be seriously damaged unless the Water Department quickly shut off the water, spread instantly through the two houses, which were soon emptied of tenants. Men, women, and children rushed to the street and to the top of the hill.

A gretat crowd gathered to watch the water as it tore its way through the rocks and broken earth on its mad rush down hill.

The crowd became so large that the police ordered everybody, but those who had business at the foot of the hill away until the Water Department men could shut off the water. In half an hour the water gangs closed the water main gates at 136th and 156th Streets, the result being that persons living in Broadway, between those two points, were without water service for the rest of the day. The department hopes to have the service restored by 7 o'clock this morning.

"This spot," said one of Elliott's workmen, "so far as this big water main is concerned, is an unlucky one. But if these new houses are to be built it's certain that we have got to excavate for the foundation. The only way to get rock like this out of the way is to blow it out, so what can we do! We hope the worst is over now, and from this on we do not believe there will be any more breaks.

Police Inspector McIntee compelled every person in the two apartment houses to leave their flats at 4 o'clock, after the water had been shut off. He gave them time enough to dress for the street, and then told them that they must stay out of the building until the foundations of the structure had been inspected. A policeman was stationed at both houses to prevent any one from entering.

It was not until 9 o'clock that McIntee gave the order permitting the twenty families to return to their homes. Many business men went home only to find the houses barricaded by the police. Then they commenced to go the rounds of their friends in the neighborhood to learn just where their exiled families were located.

The Building Inspectors found that the foundations were in good shape. The basements of both apartment houses were flooded, however, and the furniture ruined.

William Schoenberg is the man whose household effects were so badly damaged. He took the same apartment that the Streithoffs vacated after the last flood. On that occasion Mrs. Streithoff was rescued by other tenants. She was found in the areaway in water up to her head. The weather was so cold that a dog that Mrs. Streithoff took out of the house with her when she tried to escape died before anybody could fish him out of the water.

Mrs. Streithoff was seriously injured and had to be removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for treatment.

Asks Aid for Kingston Churches.

Bishop Coadjutor A. E. Joscelyne of Kingston, Jamaica, is at the St. Denis Hotel. He is here to plead for American aid for the churches injured or destroyed in the Kingston earthquake. Bishop Potter and Coadjutor Greer have sent out a letter to the clergy of the diocese asking them to appeal to their parishioners for aid.

MRS. METZ ROUTS TWO BURGLARS

Controller's Mother Has Exciting Experience in Her Home at Newark.

SHE FIRES FOUR SHOTS

Intruders Get Away, but Leave Behind a Box of Jewelry—She Tells the Story.

Mrs. Frances K. Metz, the mother of Controller Herman Metz, had an exciting encounter with two burglars at her home, 128 Wickliffe Street, Newark, early yesterday morning. She fired four shots at her intruders, putting them to flight, and forced them to drop a box containing some jewelry which they had obtained. The plunder, consisting of two lady's gold watches and a valuable collection of pearls, was found in the areaway of the house by the police. The burglars made their escape.

Mrs. Metz, who is 76 years old, lives alone on the first floor of the Wickliffe Street house. She is well preserved for her age, and has shown on more than one occasion her ability to protect herself.

Forty years ago Mrs. Metz jumped from an excursion boat into the East River and saved a twelve-year-old girl from drowning. She was rewarded with a medal for her bravery, and the prize was one of the cherished relics that the burglars left behind in their flight yesterday. She also had an encounter with a sneak thief more than a score of years ago, and was thrown down a flight of stairs by the intruder.

Mrs. Metz told this story of her experiences early yesterday morning: "I am considerable of a reader, and each night I spend my time with the newspapers and books until a late hour. I guess it was about 12:30 when I said to myself, 'Well, old girl, it is time you got to bed.' I guess I was asleep only a few minutes when I heard something near my bedroom door.

"When I opened my eyes I saw a little flash of light, and then heard a noise like somebody breathing. There were two of them. I grabbed my revolver and fired. I thought I hit one fellow, who ran through the hall, but he didn't stop, so I guess my aim was bad. I have poor eyesight and have to wear glasses. If I had had them on at the time I might have caught one of these fellows. I had to grope around, and they had a good start."

Mrs. Metz believes that the intruders had followed her to the office of the Fidelity Trust Company on Friday, when she had a large check cashed, and were bent on getting the hand satchel in which the money had been placed.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE. 59th TO 60th ST

A Sale of Silk and Lace Waists for Easter.

A really superb assortment, the broadest, handsomest collection that ever graced any store. Every table in the Bloomingdale Waist Store is fairly aglow with beauty and color. Make your selections to-morrow, sure.

Chiffon Taffeta Waists, elaborately trimmed with lace inserting, medallions and shirring; cluster-tucked back, collar and cuffs of lace inserting with Val. edge, button back, short sleeves; White, Light Blue and Pink; extra value..... $3.98

Heavy Chiffon Taffeta Waists, handsomely trimmed with lace inserting, tucks and French knots; fine tucked back, sleeves finished with lace, collar and cuffs, tucks, insertings and lace edge; white and colors; extra value..... $4.98

Don't delay a moment. The waists will go rapidly — the exquisite, refined styles charm, the prices captivate. You'll find buying irresistible, once you've had a look. The five appended items tell of very special values:

Messaline Waists, exquisitely dainty models, trimmed with lace and medallions, very special value..... $6.98

Newest Lace Waists, white and ecru, an immense variety at very attractive prices, $6.98, $7.98 $9.98,..... $12.98

Handsome Lace Net and Cluny Waists, white, cream and ecru, at very attractive prices, $7.98, $9.98, $12.98 and..... $14.98

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Your Hats for Easter

New York's Best Easter Millinery Exhibit is Bloomingdales'

That is freely conceded by experts in trimmed millinery from all sources. Your Easter Hat is here. Whether you pay $4.98 or $65 for it, you will be pleased with the effect — and will learn that there is nothing anywhere else that can possibly equal it at anything like the price.

$4.98 to $65.00

We have enriched our collection with 100 New Hats for to-morrow. Among them THE NEWEST SHADES: Copenhagen Leather, Peach and Amethyst. Come, see them.

50 New Tailored Hats.
Trimmings simple but smart; style exclusive and value $9.98; some new colorings are shown at this price $7.89

The smartest lot of Trimmed and Tailored Hats in New York. Particular attention is given to this priced hat, and the assortment is so complete that the most fastidious cannot fail to be satisfied, at..... $4.98

8 Dozen Ostrich Plumes —Most popular trimming this Spring; 16 inches long, 10-inch flume, tremendous heads; all one piece; every new shade; regular $4.98 value; special at..... $3.98

Your Gloves for Easter

We are going to do better for you in the matter of price this week than ever. Especially on the splendid 16-button length Black Glaces. The Bloomingdale Glove business is the marvel of the mercantile world. Why? Merit and low price—nothing else.

$2.25 Elbow-Length Glace Kid Gloves, Mousquetaire style, with buttons or clasps at the wrist. The kid is of fine quality; fit guaranteed; all sizes; very special at $1.79

Women's $3.50 16-Button-Length, Black Glace Gloves 24 inches long—the length that reaches well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid, mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded; all sizes; no mail orders filled. Price to-morrow $2.15

An Extra Special Bargain!—$2.00 8-Button, 16-Inch White, Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, at $1.10

all sizes; made of a fine quality kid and fit perfectly; not more than 2 pairs to a customer.

2-Clasp Kayser Silk Gloves, double finger tipped, in colors and black or white, as you desire, at, per pair..... 50c

20-Inch Kayser Silk Gloves, elbow length Mousquetaire; double finger tipped; white, tan, brown and gray; all sizes. A little later they will be $2.00. Better buy now, at..... $1.00

All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES' Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally Again — Bank Statement a Factor in Advance.

SURPLUS NOW UP $1,000,000

Foreign Exchange Market Again Weak —Gold Engagements a Possibility—Gain in Foreign Trade.

The impetus which the stock market gained on Friday carried over into yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange and lifted prices steadily to the close. The pace of the market was hastened by the publication of a bank statement much more favorable than had been looked for, almost $1,000,000 having been added to the surplus of the local banks through the loan contraction and the unexpectedly small loss in cash. While investment buying for home and foreign account again went forward in some volume, the main factor in the advance was obviously the covering of outstanding short contracts on an extended scale by operatcrs who postponed their retreat until yesterday in the hope that a setback would follow Friday's rapid rise. Union Pacific was the conspicuous feature of the trading, with its advance of 5¾ points, but the gains were substantial in all parts of the list. Little attention was paid to the news that the railroad Presidents who had been named as a committee to visit President Roosevelt had decided to abandon this programme, at least so far as it called for an official interview with the President, although it is still understood that as individuals one or more of the men named may yet visit the White House.

In place of the $4,000,000 cash loss which preliminary estimates of the currency movements foreshadowed the banks reported an actual falling off in this item of only two-thirds of the estimated amount. The cutting down of loans to $15,380,000 is by no means believed to reflect adequately the stock market liquidation of the week. This liquidation should find further place in next week's return to the betterment of that statement. Surplus was increased by $981,000, and stands now at $8,033,000, comparing with $5,865,000 at this time a year ago. The foreign exchange market was again weak, although little business was transacted in it, and interest was therefore maintained in the situation which will arise on Monday, when considerable quantities of gold reach the London market. The foreign trade statement for February, which came to hand during the day, discloses an increase of some $19,000,000 in imports for that month and a gain of $18,000,000 in exports. The excess of exports fell over $1,000,000 below the excess of the same month of 1906, and for the eight months of the present fiscal year this decrease amounts to $42,000,000. The balance in our favor, however, amounts to $336,000,000 for this eight-month period.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Increase in Surplus Due to Loan Decrease and Smaller Loss in Cash Than Was Expected.

A decrease of $13,360,600 in loans and a smaller loss in cash than had been foreshadowed by some of the previous day's estimates resulted in an increase instead of a decrease in the surplus reserve in yesterday's bank statement. The loss in cash amounted to $2,997,300, while the decrease in reserve requirements due to a falling off of $15,914,700 in deposits amounted to $3,978,675. These changes resulted in a gain of $981,375 in surplus reserve, bringing that item up to $3,033,100, compared with $5,865,125 at this time a year ago.

The fact that the decrease in loans was no larger than it was, notwithstanding the collapse in the market and the heavy liquidation during the week, was a matter of some comment. In this connection it was pointed out that the result of Thursday's liquidation would not be reflected in the bank position until Friday, and then would count for only one day under the average system of compiling the bank statement.

***

The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of March 17, 1906:

LIABILITIES.

	1907.	Decrease.	1906.
Capital	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	144,961,000	.....	134,323,700
Deposits	1,003,974,400	$15,914,700	1,008,868,700
Circula'n.	51,562,300	719,000	50,920,700
Total	$1,316,970,400	$16,633,700	$1,310,085,800

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,053,576,600	$13,380,300	$1,025,482,400
Specie	183,454,400	2,002,300	180,451,700
Leg. tend	70,572,300	995,000	77,880,600
Total	$1,307,603,300	$16,377,600	$1,283,514,700
Res. held.	254,026,700	2,997,300	258,082,300
Legal res.	250,993,600	3,978,675	252,217,175
Surp's.	$3,033,100	*$981,375	$5,865,125

*Increase.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, March 16, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,240	Amal. Copper	94½	96¾	94	96¼
880	Am. Car & F	36⅞	38½	36⅝	38½
150	Am. Locomo	66	67	65¾	65⅝
600	Am. Smelting	123	130	123	128
240	Am. Sugar	122	122¾	121½	122⅝
1,260	Am. T. & S. F.	91¼	94¼	91¼	93¾
340	Balt. & Ohio	101½	102⅞	101¼	102⅞
1,600	B'klyn R. T.	53⅜	55¼	51¾	55¼
170	Can. Pacific	172	174	172	174
30	Cent. Leather	32	32	32	32
10	Ches. & Ohio	43	48	43	43
110	Chi. Gt. West	14	14¾	13⅞	14⅜
1,820	C., M. & St. P.	135¼	139	134½	138
1,200	Col. Fuel & I.	34½	35¾	34½	35¾
50	Denv. & R. G.	32	32	32	32
1,570	Erie	29⅝	30½	29½	30½
20	Inter.-Met.	25¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	61	61	61	61
80	Louis. & Nash.	118¾	119¾	118½	119¾
10	Mexican Cent.	21⅜	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
640	Mo., K. & T.	37⅞	38⅝	37	38⅜
620	Mo. Pacific	71	72	70¾	71⅝
30	National Lead	58	58	58	58
260	N. Y. Central	118¾	119½	118¾	119½
40	N. Y., O. & W.	39½	39¾	39	39¾
2,400	Pennsylvania	122⅞	125¾	122⅞	123
220	Pressed S. Car	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜
19,200	Reading	106½	110⅝	105⅞	109½
250	Republic Steel	26½	27½	26	27½
300	Rock Island	22	22¼	21⅝	22¼
2,090	Southern Pac.	81¼	84	81¼	83⅝
970	Southern Ry.	22¾	24	22¾	24
90	Texas & Pac.	28	28½	27½	28½
18,330	Union Pacific	136½	144½	136½	142¼
35,680	U. S. Steel	37⅝	39⅝	37⅜	38⅞
1,110	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	102¼	100⅜	101⅝
20	Wabash	14	14	14	14
10	Wabash pf.	27	27	27	27
94,670					

—MINING STOCKS.

600	Caledonia	.40	.41	.40	.41
200	Crystal	.07	.07	.07	.07
2,100	Comstock	.29	.33	.29	.33
200	Con. Cal. & V.	.85	.85	.85	.85
500	Elkton	.56	.56	.56	.56
200	Ind. Tonopah	.04	.04	.04	.04
200	Ontario	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
125	Ophir	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
500	Tramps Con.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Union Cons.	.69	.70	.69	.70
5,125					

MINING BONDS.

$2,000	Comstock 4s	21	22	21	22

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Swift & Co. shares sold up to 105¼ in the first forty minutes, while Subway gained a point and sold at 21. Swift & Co.'s shares were 103 yesterday at the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can pf	51	50¾	50¾
4	Chicago Edison	135	135	135
10	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	45	45	45
120	Chi. Title & Trust	103½	103¼	103½
475	Chicago Subway	21	20¾	20¾
13	Diamond Match	123½	123	123½
150	Metro. Elev. pf.	67	65	65
511	National Biscuit	80	78¼	80
18	National Biscuit pf.	114¾	114½	114¾
80	Quaker Oats pf.	100	99	100
25	Streets Stable Car	30¾	30¼	30½
1,005	Swift & Co.	106¾	104	106¼
45	Western Stone	25½	25¼	25½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books or a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close	B'ks Open.
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	5	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific (extra)	½	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 9	April 3
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. special gtd. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 25	Holders of record	Mar. 15
St. L. & San F'cisco 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Amer. Cities Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Cincinnati Street Railway	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Dallas Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	April 8	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Halifax Elec. Tramway (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton County Street pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Interborough-Metropol. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Jamestown (Penn.) Passenger	⅝	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Louisville Traction com. (quar.)	1	April 1	.....	.....
Louisville Traction pf.	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 27
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Met. West Side El., Chi., pf. (quar.)	¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 15
Philla. Traction (semi-annual)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Portland (Ore.) Ry., Lt., & Power (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Ridge Avenue Passenger (quar.)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
St. Joseph, Ry., Lt., & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Savannah Electric Co. pf.	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
South Side El. (Chi.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Twin City Rap. Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
Union Traction Co. of Indiana pf.	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
United Trac. & Elec. (Providence)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Equitable (quarter)	3	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	April 1
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	8	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Franklin, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	3½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Metropolitan (quarter)	6	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Van Norden (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1

BANK STOCKS.

Coal & Iron National (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Metropolitan (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (extra)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nineteenth Ward (quarter)	2½	Mar. 34	Mar. 21	April 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aeolian-Weber Piano & Pianola Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1
Amer. Agricultural-Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry com. (quar.)	½	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Chicle com. (extra)	1	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
American Express (quarter)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Amer. Ice Securities (quarter)	1¾	April 5	April 2	April 6
Amer. Nut & Bolt Fastener (quar.)	5	Mar. 20	.....	.....
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
American Radiator (extra)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Smelting & Ref. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 10
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
American Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. & pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 2	April 3
American Surety (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 16	April 1
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 16
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Am. Type Founders com. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Am. Type Founders pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
American Writing Paper pf.	1	April 1, 1907	.....	.....
Bell Telephone, Canada, (quar.)	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Boston Towboat (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Butte Coalition	50c	Mar. 19	Feb. 2	Mar. 4
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$20	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 25
Cambria Iron (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Canadian Gen. Elect. com. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Canadian Westinghouse (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 27	April 1
Century Realty (semi-annual)	3	April 27	April 25	April 29
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1¾	April 1	.....	.....
Columbus Gas & Fuel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Consol. Cotton Duck pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 3
Copper Range Consol. (quarter)	$1.50	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Copper Range Consol. (extra)	50c	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Eastman Kodak Co. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Electric Boat Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Finance Co. of Pa. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Fleischmann pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 5
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (extra)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 1
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Greene Consolidated Copper	40c	Mar. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	4	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20	Mar. 28
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Mar. 30	Mar. 19	April 1
Hudson Realty (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 6	April 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. com. (quarter)	¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
J. G. White & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Kendall Gold Mining	3c	Mar. 23	Mar. 1	Mar. 23
Mackay Cos. com. & pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Massachusetts Gas Cos. com.	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	April 1
Mexican Telep. & Teleg. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	April 1
National Sugar Ref. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 2	Mar. 19	April 3
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
North Butte (quarter)	$2	Mar. 23	Mar. 9	Mar. 25
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quartette Mining (bi-monthly)	1½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Railway Steel Springs com. (semi-annual)	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 23	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
St. Mary's Mineral Land	$1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Sears, Roebuck pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Shannon Mining	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 30
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Standard Consol. Mining (quarter).	10c	Mar. 28	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 8
Texas & Pacific Coal pf. (quarter).	1½	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1
Texuttican Copper M. & S. (quar.).	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Texuttican Copper M. & S. (extra).	½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Trethewey Mine (quarter)	4	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter).	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
Union Ferry (quarter).	½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Union Switch & Signal com. & pf. (quarter)	3	April 10	Mar. 30	April 10
United Bank Note Corp. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
U. S. Realty & Imp't (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 24	May 2
U. S. Reduction & Ref pf. (quar.).	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.).	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.).	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Apr. 16
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Waterbury Co. of W. Va. (quar.).	..	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.).	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Western Union Telegraph (quar.).	1¼	April 15	Mar. 20	April 1
Wolverine Copper (semi-annual).	$10	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

*On account of back dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money nominally quoted at 6½ for sixty and ninety days and 6 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $678,719,315; balances, $11,766,443; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $264,068.

Sterling exchange was easier. Rates were $4.86 for demand and $4.83 for sixty days.

Posted rates were $4.86 and $4.87 for demand and $4.83 and $4.84 for sixty days.

Commercial bills were closed at $4.8315@$4.8320, sixty days at $4.7855@$4.7865, and cables at $4.8405@$4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.77¾@$4.78¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs 5.26¼ for long and $5.25⅛ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 7-16 and 94⅛; guilders, 39 13-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount @ par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—[illegible] selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—[illegible] St. Louis—30c discount. Buying, 50c discount.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, March 16, 1907.

Total sales March 16, 1907 901,403
From Jan. 1, 1907 60,174,474
Corresponding date last year 71,594,441

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12	12½	500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
28½	29	600	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	28⅝	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
96⅛	96⅝	101,687	*Amalg. Copper Co.	95	97	94	96⅛	+ 2⅛
16	17	900	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅞
51½	53	100	Am. Can pf.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
37⅝	38¼	3,600	Am. Car & Foundry.	36⅜	38½	36⅜	38	+ ⅞
98	99	700	Am. Car & F. pf.	97½	98	97½	98	+ ⅛
30¼	31	400	Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝
23	25	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ 1
78	85	300	Am. Ice Securities.	77½	78	77½	78	+ 2⅝
66⅛	67	2,200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	67½	67¾	66	66⅛	+ 1⅛
105	107	200	*Am. Locomotive pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛
129½	129¾	16,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	124⅝	131	123¾	129⅞	+ 5⅝
109½	110	2,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107⅝	110	107⅝	110	+ 1⅝
8¾	9	560	Am. Steel Foundries.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ 1
38¾	39	810	Am. Steel F. pf.	38	38⅝	38	38⅞	+ 1⅛
122½	123½	3,340	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123⅝	121¼	123⅜	+ 2⅜
125	130	100	*Am. Sugar R. pf.	126	126	126	126	+ ¼
92⅛	93	700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92¼	93	92	93	+ 1
28⅛	30½	160	*Am. Woolen Co.	30	30	30	30	+ 3
65⅝	66¼	20,250	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	64	66⅞	63	66¼	+ 2⅛
93⅜	93⅝	37,100	At., Top. & S. F.	91	95½	91	94½	+ 2⅞
95½	97	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	+ ½
106	107	1,518	Atlantic Coast Line.	104½	106	104½	106	+ 1½
102	102⅛	8,950	Baltimore & Ohio.	101½	102⅝	100⅝	102	+ ⅝
87	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅝
49	50	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	50	50	50	50	...
55	55¼	12,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52	55⅝	52	55¼	+ 4¼
11½	18	100	Brunswick City	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ½
63	63½	100	Canada Southern	63	63	63	63	...
174	174⅞	7,500	Canadian Pacific	172½	174⅝	171⅝	174	+ 1
32½	32¾	2,200	Central Leather Co.	30⅝	32⅝	30⅞	32½	+ 2½
95½	96¼	450	Central Leather pf.	95	96	95	96	+ 3
180	190	50	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	186	186	186	186	...
48⅜	43⅝	6,250	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42	43⅝	42	43⅜	+ 1⅜
16¼	18	100	Chicago & Alton.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
14½	14⅝	2,400	Chi. Great Western.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	21	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	19	19	19	19	+ ½
78⅞	79½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	78	78	78	78	...
..	..	10,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	135¼	139	135	137⅞	+ 3⅜
..	..	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	+ ⅝
118	119	900	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	119	119	118	118	+ 1
136	137	1,850	*C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	136	137	135	137	+ 1⅝
150⅞	153¼	5,100	Chi. & Northwestern.	150⅞	153½	150⅞	153¾	+ 1¼
111	111⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. rights.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	...
210	230	150	Chi. & Northwest. pf.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street went home reluctantly yesterday after the close of the stock market, because it had to wait until the appearance of Sunday's newspapers to learn what Mr. Roosevelt is going to put into the statement which it was understood he was about to issue. While the hurly-burly on the Stock Exchange has been so great as to claim the almost exclusive attention of the financial district, it has been following as well as it could the negotiations between Washington and New York over the interview supposed to have been arranged by Mr. Morgan between representative railroad men and the President. It was feared that the Presidential statement might have something to say about this situation, which ought to be known at a time when the Stock Exchange was open. It is repeating a commonplace to say that never before Mr. Roosevelt's time has Wall Street been so constantly alert for the very whisperings of Washington.

***

Dispatches from Havana yesterday indicated the arrival in that city of waves from the week's liquidation in the local stock market. Local bankers of Havana were said to be withdrawing loans and making preparations to face hard times, which they expect to follow the closing of the sugar season. An estimate, which may or may not have been pure guesswork, placed at $5,000,000 the losses there as a result of the declines in the stock market here.

***

While the United States Steel stocks themselves kept pace with the advance in prices elsewhere yesterday, in spite of the Pittsburg dispatches indicating heavy losses by the flood in that city, a great deal of interest was taken, nevertheless, in the situation there and in its possible effects upon the steel mills. President W. E. Corey of the Steel Corporation went to Pittsburg to look into the situation, returning to New York yesterday. He was unable to give any figures as to the actual extent of the damage to the corporation's plants in and around the city.

***

The United Metals Selling Company, which handles the output of the Amalgamated Copper Company and affiliated copper producers, and which is managed by U. H. Broughton, Mr. Rogers's son-in-law, has declared a quarterly dividend of $7.50 a share on its stock, thus bringing the rate of distribution up to $30 a share yearly. This is an increase of $10 a share per annum. It is understood that the company is now handling between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds of copper yearly, and its commission is said to be not less than 1 per cent. The capital of the company is $5,000,000 and the stock is very closely held.

***

Announcement was made yesterday that the Great Northern iron ore temporary certificates may now be surrendered in exchange for permanent certificates of interest in Great Northern Iron Ore Properties. No indorsement of the temporary certificates is required unless the permanent certificates are to be issued in other names. Official notice also is given that only such amounts of temporary certificates will be received for exchange each day as can be delivertd in permanent certificates the following day.

***

In spite of the talk of retrenchment by the railroads, it is understood that the Southern Pacific has plans under way for the construction of a number of new lines, to be built particularly in California and Mexico, and covering in the aggregate a very large mileage. One of the projects under way is the electric system of forty-four miles which is to operate between San Jose and San Mateo, and Los Gatos and Mayfield. With the Atchison the Southern Pacific will build a number of lines, comprising in all about 110 miles.

***

Holders of the debenture stock and preferred A of the Chicago Great Western Railway in London have authorized an issue of $3,873,000 additional 4 per cent. debenture stock, bringing the amount outstanding up to $30,000,000. Arrangements have been completed, it is understood, for the flotation of the new stock.

***

Local banks gained from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,262,000 on account of Friday's transactions. Of this sum about $500,000 represented payments for Panama Canal account, about $500,000 payments on account of bonds purchased by the Government under Secretary Cortelyou's recent order, and in addition several hundred thousands were paid to banks on account of increased deposits. The latter had no connection with any of the relief measures recently ordered by the Secretary, merely representing additional funds placed with the banks under ordinary operations of the Treasury Department. These increased deposits doubtless represented in part payments made here on account of deposits placed with out-of-town banks, which had the amounts transferred to their New York correspondents.

STOCKS MOVE UP AGAIN.

Further Sharp Recoveries Rout the Bears—Good Bank Statement Helps.

Further recoveries in all the active stocks brought the stock market yesterday about back to the level of Wednesday before the sensational collapse on Thursday. In several stocks, notably United States Steel shares, the highest prices of the week were recorded yesterday.

A more favorable showing was made by the bank statement than had been expected, and this helped the recovery in prices. Trading was relatively more active than on Friday, the total for the two hours' trading amounting to 901,000 shares. Amalgamated Copper, Reading, Union Pacific, and United States Steel common were the most active stocks. In all of these the sales approximated 100,000 shares, except in Reading, in which the total was 121,000 shares. Yesterday's recovery amounted to between two and seven points. Union Pacific, which had been one of the worst sufferers on Thursday, was the leader of the advance yesterday. It sold from 136, Friday's close, up to 144½, and ended yesterday with a net gain of 5⅝ points. This was an extreme advance of nearly 24 points from the low point on Thursday.

The recovery in the Steel stocks was one of the interesting features of yesterday's tradings. The preferred rose to 102¼ and the common to 39½, the highest prices of the week. The former showed a net gain of 2⅜ points and the latter of 2½ points. The publication of the annual report, showing the details of the company's most prosperous year, was a factor in the advance.

Some of the day's other large gains were 2½ in Amalgamated, 5¾ in Smelters, 2⅞ in Atchison, 3½ in St. Paul, 2½ in Louisville, 2½ in Pennsylvania, 2⅝ in Southern Pacific, and 7¼ in Consolidated Gas. Bargain hunters, scared bears and traders who thought the selling had been overdone, were probably the chief factors in causing the advance.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 16.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Smith, House & Webster Company of Wilmington; capital, $300,000.

Combustion Engineering Company of Philadelphia; capital, $50,000.

LONDON PROFITS BY FALL IN AMERICANS

Much Money Said to Have Been Made by the Tumble in Prices in Wall Street.

CAUTION IS JUSTIFIED

Gratitude Due to Bank of England—No Very Heavy Declines Outside American Stocks.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 16.—The great conservatism and caution that have ruled the money and stock markets in London in the last six or eight months have been fully justified this week. By holding a tight rein the Bank of England Directors and other financiers who have sympathized with their views have managed to restrain speculation, and overinvestment in dangerous securities. Thus they have kept the markets in such a safe condition that, no matter what might have happened in other financial centres, London must have come through practically unhurt.

It is said that there has been no large amount of business done here in Americans for a long time, and that what trading in them has taken place has been mostly professional investing and speculating, the public having taken to heart the repeated warnings of the highest financial authorities that Americans were good things to leave alone.

I was told last night by a man who knows the city very well that he did not doubt that London had made lots of money out of the New York tumble in prices.

The London Stock Exchange did not reflect the excitement that prevailed in Wall Street. Brokers here looked at the news from New York very quietly, and fussed very little over the developments on their own Exchange that grew out of the New York trouble. This was due partly to their British temperaments, but chiefly to their preparedness for any and every eventuality. Their leaders and advisers continue to preach caution, and apparently are more determined than ever to keep London in an impregnable position of safety.

There certainly is not much encouragement for speculation in stocks to be found in the present condition of the money market. The private discount rate is even higher than the Bank rate, and about all the business in short bills has been driven to the Bank of England. No cheapening of money seems probable, and if an American demand for gold sets in rates will immediately advance.

Quotations in all departments of the Stock Exchange are as a rule somewhat below last Saturday's closing prices, but there have been no very heavy declines outside the American market.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 16.—Money was in fair supply and good demand in the market to-day. Discounts were nervous owing to the uncertainty regarding New York's monetary situation.

Prices on the Stock Exchange continued to hold the recent improvement, and several further advances occurred in British securities under investment purchases.

Americans opened at about a point over parity, in response to the firmness in New York yesterday, and there were fair dealings throughout the session at hardening rates. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific received the most attention. Prices closed firm at about the best of the day.

Kaffirs and foreigners were steady.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103⅛.

Bullion amounting to £36,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £125,000 in gold due here shortly.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.55; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bar silver quiet at 31 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 4⅛@4¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5⅛@5¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened with an improvement on New York advices. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 85c ex interest.

Exchange on London, 25f 33½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 16.—The tone on the Boerse to-day improved considerably.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chgs.
Consols, money	85 5-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	85½	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	13½	65⅜	64	+ 1⅜
Atchison	94½	91⅝	90⅝	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	179	173½	173	+ ½
St. Paul	140½	136	134½	+ 1½
Erie	30⅝	29⅜	29⅛	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	69½	64⅜	64½	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	152	147½	145½	+ 2
Louis. & Nash.	122½	118½	117½	+ 1
N. Y. Central	122½	118½	116⅜	+ 1⅜
Pennsylvania	64½	125	122¼	+ 2⅜
Reading	56	108	105¼	+ 2⅜
So. Pacific	81½ ex	81¼	81	+ ¼
Union Pacific	142⅝	138½	136	+ 2½
U. S. Steel	38⅞	37⅝	36⅜	+ ⅞
U. S. Steel pf.	103	99½	99	+ ½

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	3 5 0
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 15 0
El Oro	1 8 9	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	Cable Consolidated	.33	.33	.33
2,275	Crucible Steel	9¼	9	9⅛
772	Crucible Steel pf.	74	73¾	74
100	Fireproofing	5½	5½	5½
10	Fireproofing pf.	23	23	23
454	Independent Brewing	10¾	10¼	10¾
2	Ind. Brewing pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
2,000	Interior Mining	.38	.38	.38
740	Mfrs.' L. & H.	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
380	Pittsburg Brewing	30½	30¾	30⅝
67	Pittsburg Coal pf.	52¼	51½	52¼
15	River Coal pf.	22½	22¼	22¼
35	Sewer Pipe	20½	20¼	20¼
1,225	Tonopah Extension	4	3⅞	4
325	Union Switch	80¼	79½	80¼
50	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
15	West. Air Brake	151	150	150
215	West. Electric 2ds	75	74	74¼

RECEIVER HARMON UPHELD.

A Compromise in Great Central Agreed to by Court.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—A compromise of the claims existing between the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Père Marquette and the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroads was authorized to-day by the Federal Court which ordered the receivership. United States Circuit Court Judge Lurton handed down a supplemental order, granting the recent request of Receiver Judson Harmon to effect the compromise of claims.

The order specifies that Receiver Harmon may consent to the cancellation of the supplemental collateral trust indenture dated July 5, 1905, and of the $4,000,000 worth of bonds and coupons issued, or provided for issue, by the Père Marquette under the collateral trust indenture of July 1, 1904. The court further provides that Receiver Harmon may consent to the cancellation of the agreement of July 1, 1904, and to the cancellation of the collateral trust indenture of July 1, 1904, and to the cancellation of the supplemental collateral trust indenture of July 15, 1905, and of the $4,000,000 of bonds and coupons.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Unsettled, Steady at Close at a Net Decline of 3 to 7 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina—Fair, warmer Sunday. Monday fair, colder in extreme western portion; fresh east to south winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday. Monday fair; fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern Florida—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Western Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama—Fair Sunday, warmer in the interior. Monday, fair, light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Sunday, warmer in southeast portion; Monday, fair, colder in northern portion; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday, colder in the Pan Handle.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Sunday; Monday, fair, colder.

Tennessee—Fair Sunday, warmer in eastern portion; Monday, fair, colder.

The cotton market was nervous and unsettled again on Saturday, with prices at one time selling at practically the low level of the week. The close was steadied by covering, and was about 3 to 7 points net lower. Sales for the day were estimated at about 50,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2@5 points, which was considered better than due on the cables, and for the first few minutes the market acted steady. But the week-end figures were considered bearish, the weather map was thought favorable, estimates for to-morrow's receipts were full, and the market soon weakened under a renewal of local bear pressure and liquidation.

Liverpool was 1@4½ points lower when due to come unchanged to 2½ points higher. The English spot market was 3 points higher on sales of 7,000 bales. The decrease in the world's visible supply of American cotton for the week was smaller than the decrease for the same week last year, owing to the large insight, although spinners' takings continued heavy.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
March	..	..	9.52@9.53	9.56
April	..	..	9.58@9.59	9.61
May	9.63	9.61	9.65@9.66	9.72
June	..	..	9.70@9.72	9.75
July	9.73	9.65	9.71@9.72	9.78
August	9.76	9.71	9.75@9.76	9.81
September	9.82	9.77	9.80@9.81	9.86
October	10.04	9.95	10.00@10.01	10.06
November	..	..	10.04@10.06	10.10
December	10.12	10.04	10.08@10.09	10.15
January	10.33	10.24	10.29@10.30	10.35

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

..—Amoskeag (old)	..	2355
3—Amoskeag (new)	235	236
..—Androscoggin	..	150½
..—Appleton	..	130¾
..—Arlington Mills	..	143
..—Atlantic	..	65
..—Bates	..	240
..—Bel. Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	70½
..—Bigelow Carpet	..	115½
..—Boott (old)	..	253
..—Boston	..	46¾
..—Boston Belting	..	226
..—Boston Duck	..	1325
..—Cabot	..	75½
..—Chicopee (old)	..	84
..—Chicopee (new)	..	110¾
..—Cocheco	..	217
..—Columbian	..	1012½
3—Continental	60	58
..—Dwight	..	1155
..—Edwards	..	115½
..—Everett	..	132½
..—Franklin	..	105¾
60—Great Falls	177	179
..—Hamilton Cotton	..	712½
..—Hamilton Woolen	..	50
10—Hill	50	50
..—Hillsborough Mills (woolen)	..	25
..—Jackson	..	1000
..—Lancaster (old)	..	203¾
10—Lancaster (new)	121	122
..—Lawrence	..	150
..—Lockwood	..	100¼
..—Lowell	..	632½
..—Lowell Bleachery (new)	..	120¼
..—Lowell Machine Shop	..	902¼
51—Lyman Mills	85¾@90	85½
..—Manchester Mills pf.	..	142
..—Manchester Mills com.	..	141
..—Mass.	..	90
..—Mass. Cotton of Ga.	..	93
..—Merrimack com.	..	50
..—Merrimack pf.	..	80
..—Middlesex	..	90
..—Monadnock	..	1000
..—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	80
5—Nashua Mfg. Co.	700	705
1—Newmarket Mfg. Co.	20	20
..—Otis	..	185
..—Pacific	..	2080
..—Pepperell	..	315
50—Plymouth Cordage	225	225
..—Queen City Cotton	..	75
..—Salmon Falls Mfg.	..	113
..—Stafford	..	107½
..—Thorndyke	..	106
..—Tremont & Suffolk	..	94
..—Waltham Bleach and Dye	..	100
..—Wamsutta	..	125
..—Whitman	..	125½
..—York	..	1101¼

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Following a reversal of sentiment in regard to Southwest damage conditions, the wheat market continued its downward course yesterday, making new low levels for the week. Most of the liquidation was in May, and was started by the bearish feeling in market circles regarding crop prospects throughout the Southwest. After 12 o'clock a slow covering movement, assisted by reports of a better export demand, gave the market a somewhat firmer tone. Liverpool and Paris were both lower and the export business was 10 loads. The weather in all parts of the West was favorable to growing wheat and to the movement. Seaboard clearances were somewhat larger, both of wheat and flour. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82c, elevator, and 83c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 85¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Opening about ⅛c higher, the corn market quickly responded to heaviness in wheat, and throughout the forenoon was weak at lowest prices of the week. Subsequently there was a better tone and fair improvement at the West. It was estimated that Monday's receipts at Chicago would be 518 cars. While the interior movement was rather heavy, seaboard clearances also expanded a little and Chicago arrivals were less than expected. Export business consisted of 10 loads. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 56½c, elevator, and 52¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 53¼c, and No. 2 yellow, 52¼c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	84	83⅝	83¾	84
July	84½	84	84½	84¼
September	84⅞	84 3-16	84½	84¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	53	53½
July	..	..	53½	53¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76½	75¼	75⅝	78⅞
July	77⅞	76⅝	77¼	77⅝
September	78	77⅜	77⅞	78
Corn—				
May	45¼	44⅛	44⅞	44⅝
July	45¾	44½	45⅜	45⅜
September	46	45⅛	45⅝	45¼
Oats—				
May	40½	39¼	39¾	40
July	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	36¼
September	32½	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
Lard—				
May	$8.92	$8.87	$9.00	$9.07
July	9.10	8.95	9.07	9.15
Ribs—				
May	8.75	8.65	8.75	8.80
July	8.87	8.77	8.82	8.90
Pork—				
May	15.82	15.55	15.75	15.75
July	16.00	15.70	15.90	15.95

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. W. P. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
800	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Havana Tobac.	11	11	11	11
1,000	Manhat. Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	26½	28	26½	28
8	Otis El. pf.	91	91	91	91
118	Standard Oil	510	510	500¼	510
2,200	Waterbury Co.	49	50	48¾	50
200	Waterbury pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4,000	Western Ice Co.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26¾

RAILROADS.

6,700	Chicago Subway	19⅞	21	19⅞	20¼
1,550	Gt. Nor. rights	18	19⅞	.17	19⅞
19	Nor. Sec. stubs	137½	137½	137½	137½

MINING STOCKS.

600	Argen. Cobalt	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Barnes King	5	5	5	5
100	Bingham Cent.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,575	Bonanza Belt	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Boston Copper	27	27	27	27
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
750	Butte Coalition	28¼	31½	29¼	31⅝
600	Butte & N. Y.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,200	Clear Cr. & Cal.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½
23,900	Cobalt Central	39	40	39	40
525	Colonial Silver	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
600	Cum.-Ely Min.	10	10⅜	10	10¼
600	Davis-Daly Es.	14⅞	16¼	14⅞	16¼
1,000	Dominion Cop.	5⅞	6	5½	6
410	Douglas Copper	11¼	12	11¼	12
400	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
200	Foster Cobalt	2	2	2	2
8,000	Fur. Creek Cop.	1⅝	2	1½	1⅞
500	Gillies Silver M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,085	Giroux Min.	8	8½	8	8¼
700	Gold Hill	3½	3½	3	3½
2,800	Greene-Cananea	17⅝	18	17¼	17⅝
2,800	Greene Con. Co.	26⅜	26⅝	25¼	26⅛
3,900	Greene Gold-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Greene G.-S. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Green Meehan	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
100	Guanaj. Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,000	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,200	†Marie Antoinette M. & M.	80	82	80	82
8,000	McKinley-Dar.	1⅜	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜
1,300	Micmac Gold M.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,000	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Mitchell Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,300	Nev. Con. Cop.	15⅞	16⅜	15¼	15⅝
125	Nev. Smelting	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	Nev.-U.M. & S.	4⅛	4⅜	4	4¼
2,500	Newhouse Min.	20	21½	19½	21¼
3,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅜
500	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Portland Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Silver Queen	2	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
2,000	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4,800	Tramps Con.	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10
325	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	*2⅜	2⅜
200	Trinity Copper	*28	*28	26	27
300	Union Explor.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,200	United Copper	65	66¾	65	66¾
200	White Knob C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	White K. C. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—To-day's stock market was strong. Utah advanced from 60 to 62¾. North Butte from 91½ to 94, Mohawk from 70 to 82, Old Dominion from 49 to 50, Tamarack from 118 to 122, La Salle from 17 to 19¼, Trinity from 25 to 26½, and other stocks in about the same proportion. Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97	97	97
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	85	85	85
5,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	91	91	91

RAILROADS.

65	Boston Elevated	146	144½	144½
23	*Boston & Albany	234	233	233
17	*Boston & Maine	153	153	153
100	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
25	Boston Suburban	14	14	14
205	Boston & Worcester	24	23	23
150	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
55	Mass. Electric pf.	64	64	64
8	N. Y. Central	120⅛	120⅛	120½
98	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	179½	180
10	Northern Pacific	129	129	129
2	*Old Colony	198¼	198¼	198¼
50	Rutland pf.	40	40	40
900	*Union Pacific	144	137	144
40	West End pf.	106½	106	106

TELEPHONES.

228	American	122	120	120
5	New England	118	118	118

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
890	Am. Pneu. Service	8	7½	7⅝
135	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	22	21	22
830	*Am. Sugar	124	122	122½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	125	123	125
60	Am. Woolen	97	96	97
61	†Edison	214	214	214
89	*General Electric	147½	147	147
100	Gn. Ry. & Electric	110	105	100
975	*Mass. Gas	59½	58	59
20	Mass. Gas pf.	83½	83	83¼
17	Pullman	162½	162	162½
5	*Seattle Elec. pf.	97	97	97
100	*Swift & Co.	105½	104	105½
393	United Fruit	109	108	108
533	United Shoe Mach.	58	57¼	57½
800	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27¼	27⅝
2,428	*U. S. Steel	39¼	37½	39¼
46	U. S. Steel pf.	102	100	101⅝

MINING.

80	†Adventure	4	4	4
6,601	Amalgamated	97½	94	97½
710	Am. Zinc	42	37½	41⅝
100	Anaconda	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1,225	Arcadian	8⅝	8	8⅛
240	Atlantic	17	16½	17
2,055	Bingham	22½	21½	22¼
800	Boston Cons.	27⅛	25¾	27
4,615	*Butte Coalition	32	29	31
125	*Calumet & Arizona	170	168	170
18	*Calumet & Hecla	880	875	880
315	Centennial	38	36	37¾
800	Cons. Mercur	50c.	41c.	50c.
2,950	*Copper Range	84¾	82½	84¼
165	Daly-West	17	16½	17
1,165	Franklin	22	20⅞	22
405	*Greene Cons.	26½	23¾	26
1,755	Isle Royale	24	23	24
1,200	La Salle	19¼	17	19
195	Mass.	7	6	6¼
820	Mexico Cons.	13¾	12½	13¼
470	Michigan	17	16½	17
735	Mohawk	86	80	86
75	Nevada Cons.	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
4,078	*North Butte	96	92½	95
3,695	Old Dominion	50¾	48½	50¾
110	Osceola	140	135	140
380	Parrot	25	24	24½
100	†Phoenix	2	2	2
10	Quincy	123	121	122½
1,055	†Rhode Island	5	3⅜	3
460	Santa Fe	4	4	4
1,420	*Shannon	20	18¼	19⅜
273	Tamarack	122	115	122
50	Tennessee	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
4,783	Trinity	26½	25	26
10	United Copper	66¼	66¼	66¼
960	U. S. Smelting	56¼	53½	56¼
896	U. S. Smelting pf.	44¼	43	44
3,450	*Utah	63	61	63
485	Victoria	9	8	9
235	†Winona	10	9	10
5	*Wolverine	165	165	165
450	Wyandotte	2	1¾	1¾

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—	1907.	1906.	1905.
1st week March	$65,742	$65,741	$67,016
July 1-March 7	2,778,411	2,571,043	2,234,434
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
1st week March	149,645	164,946	142,051
July 1-March 7	5,700,935	5,616,237	4,987,169
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	280	280
1st week March	53,252	52,033	42,656
From July 1	1,663,653	1,420,001	1,263,538
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	488	488	488
1st week March	109,537	106,029	79,000
From July 1	4,097,586	3,854,030	3,023,791
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for January—			
Gross	129,304	135,318	116,592
Expenses	82,734	84,032	72,134
Net	46,570	51,286	44,428
7 mos. gross	1,001,988	995,380	900,461
Expenses	612,818	617,036	569,902
7 mos. net	389,170	378,344	330,559
RUTLAND RAILROAD for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	2,799,209	2,562,089	2,437,037
Expenses	1,978,094	1,715,993	1,635,319
Net	821,115	846,986	801,718
Other income	49,951	48,862	48,606
Total income	871,066	895,848	830,324
Chgs, taxes, &c.	621,336	604,500	601,385
Balance	249,730	290,848	248,059
Sinking fund	100,000	100,000	100,000
Surplus	149,730	190,848	148,059
Dividend	135,864	135,864	
Balance	13,866	54,984	148,959
Dec. in value of equipment	37,080	16,938	
Deficit	23,174	†38,046	
Prev. surplus	934,823	896,777	
otal surplus	911,649	934,823	
†Surplus.			
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT for January—			
Gross	170,684	159,053	150,844
Exp. and taxes	99,089	83,148	76,090
Net	71,645	75,905	74,854

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 113—Amer S Co-Steamers Maine and Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges. 9499—Frederick Gans. 9121—John Maus. 9122—Luton Landfield. 9599—Jas MacIntosh. 8829—John H Darrow. 9379—Geo W Angle. 9350—Alfred Freund. 9708—Josebury-Steibury. 9543—Wm Runells. Under objection. 9649—Henry G Moore. 9372—Isaac Pobonsky. 9143—Max Sedenstock. 8674—Gang & Brondy. Adjourned cases. 9050—Chas F Lucas. 9020—Jack M Harris. 7102—Schoenfeld & Gordon. 9807—Jos Nittal. 8683—Adolph Haase. Motions. Peter Bansch, Rutland Realty Co., Daniel Husley, Jacobson & Schrestor, Taylor W Matters, Sidney Oliendorf, Theresa Posner, Bernard O'Toole, Emil Dentsell, Botany Tailor Co, Cadenas & Coe, J Nairants & Co, U S-36 lace centre pieces, U S-2 trunks, U S-45 packages lace, Adolph Stern, J & B Gerson, Pietro Chicco, W W Farmer, Simon Adelson, Louis Pregson & Bro, Peters & Co, Jacobs & Hulbert, Liberty Silk Co, Schairien-Goldberg, Marie Muller, Sexsmith & Hausen, Censti Gas L Co, Wm Groyime, Jr, H & M Alderblum, Breseance & Jacoby, Iroquois Hotel, &c, Co, H & G Brandt, Pest, Fenner & Smith, Rochelle Restaurant Co.

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Goldberg-Goldberg. 2—Bastide-Holden. 3—Matter of Prospect Hill, &c, Lease. 4—Matter of Lawyers' Surety. 5—Lynch-McCabe & McK. 6—People, &c-Yonkers, &c, Co. 7—Same-same. 8—Starr-Horton. 9—Starr-Noakes. 10—Matter of Lawyers' Surety Co. 11—Matter of same. 12—U. J. Lenip Brew Co-Lehigh Valley R R. 13—Horan-Brunning. 14—Finnch-Riley. 15—Same-same. 16—Hunn-French. 17—Matter of Ford St. 18—Clark-Addick. 19—Phillip-Pike. 20—Matter of Sanford. 21—Rose-Leask. 22—Matter of counsel to the Corp of the City of N Y. 23—Wolff-Gossman. 24—Abrams-Phila Casualty. 25—Matter of Sterne. 26—McGlone. 27—Keeling-Weinstein. 28—Bowell-Morris. 29—Nusbaum-Nusbaum. 30—Matter of Geney. 31—Hanson-Meixam Cutl, & Co. 32—Marx-Lehrer. 33—Matter of Kearns. 34—Spooner-N Y City Ry. 35—Anderson-Brooks. 36—Standbery-Andrews. 37—Brusco-Star Co. 38—Equitable Life-Wallace. 39—Ohiregge-N Y City Ry. 40—Longstaff-same. 41—Maempel-same. 42—Dorsch-Reiss. 43—Hamerschlag-Four Realty Co. 44—Matter of Hodge. 45—Turner-Grossback. 46—Meyers-Nevin. 47—Matter of Beck. 48—Bachman-R & H Laundry Co. 49—Aetna Life Ins-Kranz Co. 50—Henderson-Hotel Florence Co. 51—Mutual Life-Olyphant. 52—Barry-Barry. 53—Silverstein-Bookstaver. 54—Matter of Bartle. 55—City of N Y. 56—McKenzie-McKenzie. 57—Conlin-Ward. 58—Schulman & S-Con Gas Co. 59—Frankel-same. 60—Wempelberg-same. 61—Clegg-same. 62—Wolcott-Standard Gas, &c. 63—Feltyn-New Amsterdam Gas Co. 64—Kantor-same. 65—Crane-Kessler. 66—Matter of U S Fidelity, &c. Co. 67—Matter of Marshall. 68—Lauer-Houser. 69—Hagedrakis-Acrivl. 70—Matter of Monterey Realty, &c, Co. 71—Bouden-Longacre Co. 72—Matter of Speedway, &c, Co. 73—Locke-Lacrobacilline Co. 74—Enercoele-Roerscheck. 75—Schaeffer-J H Woodbury, &c. 76—Forbes-Forbes. 77—White-White. 78—Mutual Alliance, &c, Co-Sieler. 79—Hutchinson-Le Viness. 80—Matter of Transit Realty Co. 81—Crompton-Dobbs. 82—De Ronde-Vitale. 83—Ronalds & Johnson Co-Bach. 84—Sauger-Price. 85—Betts-Parker. 86—Kramer-Berkman. 87—Matter of Mayer. 88—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 89—Teller-Diamond Rubber Co. 90—Shaugnessy-Rouss. 91—City of N Y-Willcox. 92—Cosgrove-Cosgrove. 93—Cuperman-Lamont Realty. 94—Keliar-Faber. 95—Wingate-Kroehl. 96—Appleton-Appleton. 97—Aetna Life Ins-Stone. 98—Butchers' Advocate Co-Robbins, &c, Co. 99—Meyers-Niven. 100—Same-same. 101—Hercules Realty Co. 101—Am Mineral Water, &c, Co-Diamond Soda Water, &c, Co. 102—Greenwold-Gotham, &c, Co. 103—Equitable Life Assurance-Wallace.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers. 1430—Vare-Duke. 1425—Smith-N Y Construction Co. 1235—Kelsey-Wallas. 1429 — Roxbury-Roxbury. 1439—Fuhrmann-Pustan. Preferred causes. 5663—Loonie-O'Neil. 5474—Rowland-Clifton. 6591—D'Amello-Abraham. 6801—Brounet-Mers. 6617—Hall-Senior. 6324—City of N Y-U S Trust Co. 6548 — Stumpf-Stumpf. 1002 — Layton-Kraft. 6604—Eisenstein-Shields. 6606—Cleveland-Robb. General calendar. Cause on. Reibel-Dunham. 6125—Boice-Jones. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 3891—Wiggins-Burr. 4679—Cornell-White. 4680—Weissberger-WaNach. 4817—Miller-Norcross. 4982 — Reynolds-Reynolds. 5069 — Rogers-Rogers. 5077—Lardo-Lardino. 5079—Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5120—Meisky-Meisky. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brous-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5284—Beardsworth-Whitehead. 5369—Grigsby-Cent Trust Co. 5426—Horbach-Call. 5482—Woods-Shay. 5538—Inquest. Stone-U S Trust Co. 4693—Oak-Oak. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Co. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 5276—Kirkham-Taby. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5319—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5327—Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5337—Davis-Scanlan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2102—Dyer-Anderson. 5305—Fay-Lamb-same. 5403—Roebling Con Co-Carlin. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 1592—Goldstein-Rozell. 512—Same-Baumart. 2290—Moore-Moore. 4920—Olwell-Olwell. 5256—Arplone-Arplone. 3709—Mazss-Rosenthal. 4500 — Hexamer-Speyer. 4056—42d St. &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 2803—Wellder-Rourke. 2344—Schlessinger-Schlessinger. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 4852—Lacov-Lacov. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spachner. 3990—Brunswick - Balke - Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 5346—Levin-Kramer. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 5422—Thomas-Gahren. 5491—Adler-Smith. 4478—Broder-Gordon. 4660—Leo-Metzinger. 4047—Vollmer-Villmer. 4867 — Quackenbush-Mapes. 4869—Same-same. 5145—Simon-De Lacy. 4063—Beveridge-West Side Const Co. 3324—Cathedral Realty Co-Park. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 5331 — Lamson Co-Howard. 473 — Sporborg-Linck. 2518—Levy-Levy. 3271—Fremberger-Scheider. 3272—Same-same. 2222—Ely-Ind Order B, A & C. 4237—Hussey-Clark. 5059—Bibikov-Patent Dev Co. 4683—Weiss-Weiss. 4705 — Edgerly-Blackburn. 4737—Helene-Corn Ex Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 5087—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 5001—An Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross Specialty Pert. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4688—Same-same. 5643—Porter-Porter. 5644—Jacobs-Jacobs. 5645—Hallanan-Hill. 5651—Silberman-Silberman. 5653—Depue-Depue. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5662—Gannon-Gannon. 5663—Owens-Owens. 5667—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. I—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest, 2167—Mut Alliance Trust Co-Cohen. 3412—Hayes-Hickey. 3423—Whitman-Levi. 3315—Gardiner Sav Inst-Weidenfeld. 3125—Weil-Roth. 3960—Frank D Fisher Co-Smith. 1563—Irish Indus Exposition & Co-Sheridan. 3189—Farbes-Farbes. 3061—Clark-King. 2839—Twining-Allen. 3447—Krulewitch-Aetna Indem Co. 3306—Kotlowsky-Silverson. 8284—Fritsch-Coot. 2896—Meltzer-Lippman. 3389—Gross-Kaskel. 3463—Menczer-Menczer. 3218—Rookey-Weinstein. 3339—Mack-Simon. 3416—Hollins-Banchelle. 3334—Poyet-Alexander.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 3361—Weinfrash-N Y City Ry. 509—Kearney-same. 2329—Zuckerman-same. 676—Guaring-Int St Ry. 681—Hirschfeld-N Y City Ry. 703—Remington-same. 734—Nolan-same. 645—Lipson-same. 401—Rosen-same. 648—Raderame. 650—Hogen-same. 674—Dunn-Met St Ry. 675—Billie-same. 678—McAleer-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 695—Dolinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 2303—Griesmer-N Y C & H R R R. 2280—Dougherty-same. 163—Becker-Int St Ry. 500—Musgrave-42d St, &c, Ry. 726—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 645—Lipson-same. 108—Merrill-same. 630—Weissame. 637—Mistkoff-31 H P Co. 730—Jacques-City of N Y. 510—Bernstein-N Y City Ry. 176—Rinimer-same. 200—Peirin-same. 2217—Adams-same. 172—Bossert-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 184—Lawrence-N Y City Ry. 887—Weiss-same. 402—Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 447—Bernstein-City of N Y. 450—Stebbins-Int R R Co. 452—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corsa-same. 347—Hoffman-same. 253—Calenga-same. 1983—Bertsche-same. 363—Dubnow-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farrell-N Y City Ry. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 638—Maxwell-N Y City Ry. 689—Hoesame. 640—Mott-same. 656—Holberg-B, Q Co, &c, R R. 658—Capobianco-N Y City Ry. 688—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 692—Volpi-same. 693—Longstaff-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bradley, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Causes from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Inquest 1276 — Murtaugh-Campbell. 1229 — Kelly-Russ. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeohts. 1239—Toronto-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co. 1090—Amory-Vreeland. 1169—Marks-Katz. 1198—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Eglet. 1240—Mason-City of N Y. 295—Cripps-Cooper-Hewitt-Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 1032—Sutherland-Bradley. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193—Schubert-Heydt. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziedardi-N Y Con Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1259—Schenck-Egbert. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench Co. 1235—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141 — McGarry-Northern S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. 1055—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1224—Salembos-Union Sub, &c, Co. 1194 — Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Saphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beets-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1200—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1309—Owens-same. 1340—Reich-Carter-Kupfer. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1847—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1293—Leonard-Keefrey. 415—G Cramer Dry Plate Co-Asiel. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1107—Beacon-City of N Y. 806—Imodean-same. 1284—Coundorri-Robinson. 3944—Sowika-Goodnow. 1221—Martin-Heller. 1130—Curtis-Fitzpatrick. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 965—Doherty-N Y Herald Co. 1272—Gleason-Intorcia. 1290 — Mariam-Foundation & Const Co. 1302—Stark-Hill. 1251—Haigh-Edelmeyer & Morgan, &c, Co. 1252—Egan-Chabot. 1324—Schalk-Commercial Twine Co. 1351—Donohue-Laying. 1244—Taylor-N Y Transportation Co. 1061—Sonnebron-Borden, &c, Co. 1152—Schreiber-Hantcharow. 1297—Anderson-Schenck. 1261—Bultman-Herderman. 1269—Schinasi-Hartford. 1295—Chicoccarelli-John Woodbury, &c, Inst. 1298—Bercowitz-Stern. 1312—Ray-Coldwater. 1314—Kleborn-N Y College Point Ferry Co. 1325—Kelly-Detrick. 1326—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1331—Haas-Palmer. 1339—Lawler-Raymond. 1344—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Consolidated Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-Consolidated Gas Co. 1350—Piepert-Michaelson. 1355 — Worth-Contard. 1360—Paque-Webster. 1392 — Mauer-Dochterman. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 1367.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquest. 1484—Nat Bldg Supply Co-Fanning. 4854—Mairs-B & O R. R. 1452—Miller-Oglesby. 2554—P V Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 738—Rueth-Sons. 1344—Robertson-Radford. 2554—Gearty-Mayor, &c. 1396—Higham-Lee Lash Co. 6384—Sand Filtration Co-Mead Mfg Co. 539—Wright-City of N Y. 880—Conroy-Longacre Realty Co. 1478—Gehtle-Mahoney. 1479—Appleby-Internat Steam Pump Co. 1486—Lehmaier-Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 1493—A H Co-Sedgwick. 1537—Leonard-Hamilton. 2996—People, &c-Leopold. 2907—People, &c-Kelley. 3301 — People, &c-Heineman. 3003—People, &c-Healy. 3088 — People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 436 — Brady-City of N Y. 1367—Simons - Mingle. 7524—Hecht Bank of the Metropolis. 319—De Bouis-Dowling. 323—Fuller-Highland. 950—Am Steel House Co-City of N Y. 527—Kingston Cotton Mills-Kuhne. 615—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Dev Co. 1381—Hall-Stokes. 1255—Fleischhauer-Jenkens. 1331—Hougland-Campbell. 263—Hodge-Internat Registry Co. 1545—French Ben Socy-O'Connor. 2994—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 817—Stancliff-Woods. 357 — Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 940 — Reilly-Tucker. Highest number reached on call of this calendar, 1795.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blear, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Kittie S Johnson, John Daube, Abraham G Goldstein, John Hoffmann, Ellen E Pugh, Emil Bittler, Martin Wohlgemuth. At 2:30 P. M.: Herman H Lanewelv, Anthony Deering, Joseph Lichtenstein, Sarah Kelly, Julius Katzenberg.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2295—August Horthaus. 98—Max Borger.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1902—Brooner-Interb R T. 6015½—Amato-Int. St. Ry. 1609 — Weiss — Jacobowitz. 677 — Gluben-Jackson. 1965—Haupt-N Y City Ry. 4151—Ruben-Maine S S Co. 6743½—Rooder-Int St. Ry. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int St Ry. 1974—Totaro - Gelula. 1962 — Allen - Bien. 7274½ — Ljungqvist - Hartmetz. 1364 — Beadleston & Woerz-Brooks. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-Int St Ry. 1329—Appel-Sampson. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley. 6892—Panker-Klein. 780—Bloch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 1093—Bukelman-The State Bank. 752—Ross-Int St Ry. 626—Witcoff-Pierson. 7294½—Sagaloff-Int St Ry. 7534½—Hallanan-Kenehan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry. 2219—Same-same. 2248—Manheim Ins Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1986—Marks-Maher. 1987—Hirschman-Maher. 1870—Lokesky-Mattern. 2167 — Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Int St Ry. 1847—Fahey-Interbor R R. 869—Am Brass & Cop Co-Greenstein. 1800—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Int Ry. 1838—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 1851—Huschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2182—Crane-McManus. 1234—Englehardt-Int St Ry. 2222—Palascheck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neuman-N Y City Ry. 2233 — McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254 — Same-same. 2258 — Weistein-Leschusky. 2259 — Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2285—Mederman-Spleiman. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 906—Taylor-Asul. 2664 — Arvad-Platt. 1201—O'Reilly-Schum. 1529—O'Rourke-Brady. 1530—Same-same. 2227—Jacobs-N Y C Ry. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry. 1731—Morgan-Coryell. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2174—Maloney-N Y City Ry. 2185—Bennetti-Schroeder. 1856—Faller-Ranger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2206—Marcello-Interurban St Ry. 2212—Kavenev-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1604—Puzzini-Interurban St Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2243—Munday-N Y C & H R R R. 2270—Sullivan-Wells Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1500—Alsane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-ad Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2079—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2239—Lawyers' Realty Co-Reddy. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Heider-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 1763—Lamine-same. 2248—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077 — Lenehan-Interurban St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 569—Sarnek-Guggenheimer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 6233—Milbauer-Gordon. 6853—Pierce-Loewenthal. 5573—Cohen-Loeffler. 6796—Schidlosky-Pomeranz. 6830 — Mooney-Cole. 6883—Coremen-Kendall. 6814—Kornblum-Gordon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2094—Hamilton-N Y City Ry. 2091—Clark-Cushman. 1946—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 1748—Rubnitz-N Y Times Co. 1925—Boskowich-Kammel. 2286—Jones-Interurban St Ry. 2287—McDonald-N Y City Ry. 2288—Capiteill-same. 2289—Stich-Turkel. 2290—Gurney Heater Mfg Co-Shay. 2231—Barthel-Union Ry. 2292—Olock-Interborough R T Co. 2293—Brown-Merrill. 2294—Badenes-Feder. 2295—Riverside Bank-Levine. 2296—Hood-N Y City Ry. 6715½—Goldstein-Met St Ry. Highest number reached on regular call, 2296.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. 1—Gaetano De Giorgio. 2—Harry Moran. 3—Marcotullo Remiglo. 4—Joseph Sandles. 5—George Moore. 6—Robert Anderson. 7—William L. Smith. 8—James F. Waters. 9—Frank Rowan, Michael Crowley. 10—John Bowick. 11—David Mittenthal, Max Salzman, alias Moe M. White. 12—Emile Gaio. Pleadings. 1—Jacob Bassing. 2—Thomas Kelley. 3—Angelo Zigarelli. 4—William Boyne. 5—Meyer Smilman. 6—David Lawrence. 7—Henry Stahl. 8—Charles Bowdoin. 9—Robert Hazzard. 10—Nicola Marra.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Salvatore Corallo (2.) 2—Edw Jacobs. 3—John Morio. 4—Elia Champ. 5—Wm Harris. 6—Robt McKane, Harry Halloway. 7—Louie Martin. 8—Walter Baugh. 9—Geo Lewis. 10—Bartholomew Caputo. 11—Lugy Deaton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Thos H Whalen. 2—Chas E Blakeney. (3.) 4—Leonard Kolitz, Thos Smith. 5—Luigi Bennetti. 6—Wm Ciccone, Frank Tordyebuono, Angelo Madalena, Philip Caggiano, Generoso Nazzaro. 6—Jas Lee. 7—Ulric J DePoil (2.) 8—Louis Antes, Wm Hook. 9—Chas Murphy. 10—Louis Panagakos. 11—Howard Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Marx Lazarus. 2—Jas Murphy, Martin Durkin, Lawrence Fox. 3—Harry Coggswell, 4—Jacob Levy. 5—Robt J Reynolds. 6—Bernard Mulroy. 7—Faustino Miricillo. 8—Frank Manchcroft. 9—Isaac Abrahamson. 10—Owen Flynn. 11—Wm McNally. 12—Samuel Silver. 13—Edw Blume. 14—Geo Toomey. 15—Edw Meagher. 16—Allen A Fernald. To fix a day for trial. 1—Chas S. Frain (2.)

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, Gaynor, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 315—Mallon-B H R R. 335—Neuweiler-Central Brewing Co. 251—Halsted-Postal Tel Co. 321—Reich-Iron Clad Mfg Co. 242—Lally-N Y C & H R R R. 384 M. A.—Bull-N Y City Ry. 318—Hertz-Manhattan Ry. 226—Dolobacs-Ritter-Conley Co. 337—Suee-B H R R. 303, M. A.—Luchinsky-Daelger. 352—Mancher-Fuchs. 390—Lenihan-Ward. 388—Matter of Dittrich. 366—Kamt-Dreyer. 367, M. A.—Rice-O'Neil. 368—Runyon-Grubb. 370—Mount-Vernon Rattan Co-Joachimson. 371, M. A.—Sweeney-Norris. 372—Irving-Irving.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar. Carr, J.—793—Rochkind-Jacobson. 841¾—Anderson-Fry. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Van Thun. 773—Baroni-Baroni. 775—Bosch-Bedell. 573, 574, 575, (three cases)—Bertram-Levy. 649—Shelly-Grosarth. 626—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Wks. 842½—Roys-James Reilly Repair Co. 654—Lust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 652—O'Brien - Samuelly. 649—Hazen - Board of Education. 550—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Zeldman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4213—McAleish-Forty-second St. and Manhattan R R. 11731—Uvalde Asphalt Co-City of New York. 2787—Maclay-Nichols. 4809—Kelly-B H R R. 4880—Memrow-same. 4884—Brown-N Y City R R. 4548—Fox-Hencken & Willenbrock Co. 4818—Foesser-Int St R R. 4824, 4823—Higbee-B H R R. 4828—Magharo-N Y City R R. 4897—Bowers-Holbrook Cabot Co. 4898—Maerckler-B H R R. 4900—Langdon-Lee. 4908—Dempsey-N Y City R R. 4915, 4916—Marquardt-B H R R. 4920—Husowsky-same. 4921—Taylor-Morris. 4925—Chirco-Lowey. 4931—Matthews-N Y City R R. 4932—Kraus-B H R R. 4935—Rocco-Nassau R R. 4961—Dock-Bernstein. 4962—Kraus-B H R R. 4964—Cochrane-Cochrane et al. 4967—Reill-N Y City R R. 4968—Cryan-B H R R. 4971—Aarons-same. 4973—Sherey-same. 4974—Went-B Q Co & Sub R R. 4975—Culbard-B H R R. 4977—Freistadt-Goldstein. 4982—Golden-B H R R. 4983—Goldberg-Franklin Machine Wks. 4989—Dolan - N Y City R. 4993—Kenefick-B H R R. 4994—Quinn-N Y City R R. 4995—Hunt-Russell. 4998—Lohring-B H R R. 4999—Bruno-same. 5000—Johnson-same. 5001—Bleecker-N Y City R R. 5002—Lendant-B H R R. 12806—Fettel-Rockyn Realty Co. 12957—Cohen-Van Buren. 3572—Doran-City of N Y. 4341—Hubey-White Creek Iron Works. 5007—Howlden-Jackson. 5008—Decker-B H R R. 5009—Churchill-same. 5012—Forsyth-B Q Co & Sub R R. 5013—Digiavona-B H R R. 5016—Weigert-Foster Pump Works. 5017—Melcka-Chelsea Jute Mills. 5018—Davenport-B H R R. 5020—McCarthy-Schultz. 6021—Duffy-City of N Y. 5023—Collis-French. 5024—Kress-B H R R. 5025—Basle-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5026—Matthews-N Y City R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 12980—Brettler-Union Bank. 11029—May-Eschman. 11067—Same-Heald. 11159—Kavenv-McGlynn. 12516—Parker-Faber. 12190—Simons-Pleyle. 12290—Hanna-Talcott. 12940—Hanigan-City of N Y and B H R R. 13321—Carrigan-Johnston. 4028—Ernfield-Exner. 4415—O'Donnell-City of New York. 13197—Gaynor-McEvilly. 4331—Ercolano-Sexton. 3537—Scott-B H R R. 4441—Jankowski-American Sugar Co. 3188—Gordon-Evening Journal. 3008—Smith-City of New York. 4402—Fralzgraf-Long Island R R. 4474, 4595, 4596—Rolner-N Y City R R. 4490—Schneider-same. 4593—Murphy - Borden's Milk Co. 4804—Schaffer-same. 4516—Ryan-Bachman. 12960—Grandin-Hager et al. 2335—Mathes-B H R R. 4347—Seitz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 12982—Rickerson-Leach. 8453—Maris Bros-Engeman. 3985—Wilson-Archer Mfg Co. 4338—Montgomery-Interb R T. 4627—Pennetto-Hofiender. 12332—Lavens-Schloss. 1877—Ranken - Donovan. 11864—Friedman-Guriand. 2706—Douthitt-Nassau Fire Ins Co. 12742—Bingel-N Y & N J Tel Co. 4035—Van De Carr-Press Pub Co. 7403—Wilson-Cohen. 4721—Rabb-Nassau. 4730—Senior-same. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Pollitt-same. 4762—Muller-same. 4934—Finnegan-same. 9307—Hasgbiad-same. 1744—Price-Ironclad Mfg Co. 4734—Kellogg-Church Charity Foundation. 5027—Liddy-B H R R. 5028—Jobson-same. 5029—Rock-same. 5030—Hoffman-same. 5031—O'Day-Mayo. 5037—Shipman-Nassau R R. 5034, 5035—Zoller-Bklyn Th, Q Co, and B H R R. 5036—Sussman-City of N Y. 5037—Young-same. 5038—Hogan-B H R R. 5039—Martin-same. 5040—Lynch-same. 5041—Hirsch-Wimsburg Furniture Co. 5042—Peterson-B H R R. 5044—Calsh-same. 5044 — McCarthy-same. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5046—Closius-House & Mome Co. 5048—Thompson-Bull et al. 5049—Tiennock-Feblotz. 5050—Monahan-Nassau R R. 5051—Holz-Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R. 5053—Taylor-same. 5054—Feder-N Y City R. R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5054.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

That whole-souled chuckle which usually goes around the real estate market when things go wrong in Wall Street was distinctly audible last week. There is an ancient fiction—and perhaps it is not all fiction—that occasional collapses of stock prices, such as that of Thursday, are much to be desired from the real estate point of view, by reason of the wholesome effect which they may have in driving a few investors back into the real estate field. For this purpose, it is to be feared that last week's "panic" was too short lived and was followed by too rapid a recovery to be followed by any substantial results.

That the real estate market can stand an influx of investors, both large and small, never admits of question, and just at this time the need seems to be particularly pressing. Speculative activity in high-grade properties, such as has been in progress now for four or five months, cannot be maintained indefinitely, any more than can a similar movement in flats and tenements, and there are doubtless many speculative builders and operators who would welcome the appearance of a few investors to relieve them of some of their present stock on hand.

Aside from the deals on Fulton Street, near Broadway, referred to in more detail in another column, last week's reports contained unusually little that was worthy of more than passing notice. On lower Fifth Avenue the two parcels at Nos. 90 and 101 passed into single ownership and will probably be improved with a new mercantile building in the near future. The emigration from Broadway to Fifth Avenue continues. There have been reported within the last few days long leases in the latter section to three importing concerns now on Broadway, south of Houston Street, and the movement toward the uptown mercantile section is apparently as strong as ever.

There is a steady demand for private houses on both the east and west sides. The announcement accompanying the sale of a plot on Ninety-sixth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, that the buyer will erect a handsome residence on the plot occasioned very general surprise and suggested that the consignment of this region adjacent to the upper end of Fifth Avenue to improvement with flats may have been premature.

A. M. Baumann has sold for Max Marx to John W. Kight the vacant plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and 145th Street, 100 by 125. Mr. Kight will improve the property with a six-story elevator apartment house with stores.

H. C. Frick Buys a Stable.

Seth Barton French transferred yesterday to Henry C. Frick the three-story private stable 129 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

Another Entrance for Plaza Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday for a one-story structure to be erected at 13 West Fifty-eighth Street by the Plaza Operating Company, which owns the Plaza Hotel. The building will abut upon the Fifty-ninth Street wing of the new hotel, and will be used as an entrance for coal and supplies. It will have a façade of brick trimmed with marble, and will cost $50,000, according to the estimate of Architect H. J. Hardenbergh.

Harlem Flats Figure In Trade.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for a client to James C. Thomas the five-story triple flat 311 West 119th Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Thomas gives in part payment the five-story single flat 2,168 Fifth Avenue.

William C. & A. Edward Lester and Layton & Rogers have sold for F. A. Goetze to John Acker, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 518 West 142d Street, on lot 16 by 99.11.

To Remodel Maiden Lane Buildings.

The five-story buildings at 10 and 12 Maiden Lane will be converted into a single structure and generally remodeled at a cost of $20,000. The properties are owned by the Ten and Twelve Maiden Lane Company, of which M. J. Auerbach is President.

George Hahn and Henry Schulz are the buyers of the Robert Building at 97-99 Water Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Lane, sold recently by Frederick Robert. Warren & Skillin were the brokers in the deal.

Jewelers Invading Fulton Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, broker in the recent sale of Fulton-Chambers Building, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, has leased entire floors in the structure to H. & E. O. Belais and Worthington & Raymond; also, half floors to Bergstein & Son, Shepard & Co., H. Popper & Sons, and Kaufer & Krengel, all jewelry manufacturers and dealers.

Benjamin R. Lummis has leased to a client for a term of years 67 West Thirty-sixth Street; also, the store in the building 252 West Twenty-seventh Street, to the Columbia Bed Company. Mr. Lummis is now having extensive alterations made to the building 23 West Thirty-sixth Street, to be used exclusively for physicians' offices.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story dwelling 12 Perry Street for Elizabeth Furlong to Isabella Masson for a term of years.

Company Buys on West 42d Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Nechols & Blumenstock to the Borine Manufacturing Company 531 West Forty-second Street, two four-story tenements on lot 25 by 100.

Frank Demuth was unanimously elected President of the West Side Taxpayers' Association at a meeting held last night, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Adolph Ruff.

Jess T. Meeker, for several years with Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., has opened offices at 1,170 Broadway.

East 97th Street Purchase.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for Augusta Buchner to John Scholes 154 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 27 by 100.

Fidelio Club's Old Home Sold.

L. Gottheimer has sold 110 and 112 East Fifty-ninth Street, a four-story building on plot 50 by 100.5, adjoining the southeast corner of Park Avenue. The building was formerly the home of the Fidelio Club, which consolidated with the Progress Club last June.

Corner Sold on Willis Avenue.

H. L. Phelps has sold for the Gaines-Roberts Company the southeast corner of Willis Avenue and 136th Street, a six-story building, with stores, on plot 40.6 by 92; also, for John L. Daniels, 688 East 136th Street, a three-story brick dwelling on lot 15 by 100; also, for Louis Roeser, 697 East 140th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 38 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Edward J. Welling two lots, 50 by 95, on the east side of Eagle Avenue, 530 feet north of Westchester Avenue; also, the two-story brick two-family dwelling 1,780 Sedgwick Avenue, near 176th Street, 25 by 106.

Piza & Johns have sold 3,923 Third Avenue, a three-story frame flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Lecture on Apartment Property.

R. E. Wilcox of Wilcox & Shelton will lecture on "Apartment and Tenement Property," before the real estate class of the West Side Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday evening.

Sales and Leases on Long Island.

W. Burling Cocks and Samuel Willets have sold the Edmund Wetmore place at Red Spring, Glen Cove, L. I., to John N. Stearns, Jr.; also, part of the same property to Francis L. Hine; also, the Wansor place at Locust Valley, L. I., to E. Mortimer Ward.

Alfred M. Schermerhorn reports the following rentals for the coming season at Southampton, L. I.: Elijah R. Kennedy's Bonnie Dune to Walter L. Goodwin; also, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts's A-Weel-I-Moor to J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and Lake House to David Dows.

Barnard's Inn, at Bernardsville, N. J., has been sold by Ballantine Brothers to William H. Parke, through the Hotel Gazette Exchange.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Salesroom business last week was both good and bad. On Tuesday an offering made up largely of upper east side properties attracted a good-sized crowd, but one which, as it turned out, contained few buyers willing to bid up to the owners' ideas of what the properties ought to bring. On Thursday, on the other hand, Bryan L. Kennelly was successful with a sale covering ten or a dozen parcels in the middle west side section.

Auctioneers have skipped this week in listing voluntary and executors' offerings, with the result that the schedule is made up wholly of legal sales and with one exception of foreclosures. On Thursday Joseph P. Day will sell in partition 236 East Third Street, near Avenue C.

The foreclosures will include the plot, 50 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 14 feet west of Avenue A, three parcels at the southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 165th Street, 341 and 348 East 124th Street and 870 West 116th Street, near Manhattan Avenue.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 442 mortgages for $8,683,460, of which 159, for $1,449,634, were at 6 per cent.; 20, for $426,150, at 5½ per cent.; 164, for $3,697,176, at 5 per cent.; 24, for $1,816,750, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $127,500, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 484 mortgages for $6,617,909, of which 245, for $2,588,603, were at 6 per cent.; 104, for $1,129,676, at 5½ per cent.; 53, for $1,150,500, at 5 per cent., and 5, for $70,850, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.
By Joseph P. Day.

Courtlandt Av, 819 and 821, s w corner of 153th St, 48.6x98, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. R. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $10,799.

Rose St, 49 to 51, running through to 17 to 27 Vandewater St, 204 ft w of Pearl St, 91.11x193.5x133.1x226.1, eight and nine story buildings; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 29, n s, 179 ft w of Pearl St, 25.5x95.8 and irregular, three story brick building; foreclosure sale.

Vandewater St, 31, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 18x95 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, Joseph Wilkenfeld, referee; due on judgment on the three foregoing parcels, $10,482.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.
By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 432 and 434 East, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, John J. Delany, referee; due on judgment, $41,063; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

163th St, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 20.5x99.10; 163th St, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 20.2x99.10; Cauldwell Av, w s, 99.10 ft s of 163th St, adjoining the foregoing, 20x90, three-story frame dwelling and two four-story frame tenements; partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee.

135th St, 618 East, s s, 186.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100, four-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Louis Steckler, referee; due on judgment, $2,362.

8th Av, 783 and 785, w s, 75.6 ft n of 44th St, 50x100, two four-story brick tenements; all right, title, and interest of Emily E. Burns on Dec. 14, 1906; sale by order of the Sheriff.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.
By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 341 and 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, S. M. Roeder, referee; due on judgment, $14,829; subject to other mortgages for $29,000.

Beach Av, e s, 200 ft n of Dater St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, William M. Seabury, referee; due on judgment, $6,512.

173d St, n s, 46.11 ft e of the Grand Concourse, 100x93.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, Thomas W. McKnight, referee; due on judgment, $6,000.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.
By Parish, Fisher & Co.

116th St, 370 West, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $35,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 236 East, s s, 297.11 ft w of AvenueC, 24.10x106.9, five-story front and four-story rear tenements; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

Broadway, n w corner of 45th St, 30.7x148.11, five-story brick theatre and office building; all estate and rights of Longacre Square Building Co.; foreclosure sale, William F. Quigley, referee; due on judgment, $58,476.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.
By Joseph P. Day.

29th St, 225 West, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9, four-story front and three-story rear tenements; foreclosure sale, Max S. Levine, referee; due on judgment, $950.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.
By T. F. Archer.
On the premises, at 2 P. M.

Fulton St, Rockaway Road, Archer Place, and Kissam Place, Jamaica, the block, about twenty-five lots; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

58th St, 13 West, for a one-story brick store, 20x100.5; Plaza Operating Co. of 111 Broadway, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Brook Av, w s, 150 ft n of 163d St, for a three-story brick stable, 30x29; George N. Reinhart of 607 East 162d St, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

Mansion St, n w corner of St. Lawrence Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24x80; Joseph Krauer of 58 St. Lawrence Av, owner; P. H. McDonough, architect; cost, $7,500.

Randall Av, n s, 75 ft w of Monahan Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x33; George J. & E. Lacroix and J. J. Anderson, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Cannon St, 88, to a five-story brick tenement; A. T. Seward of 401 Grand St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, 108, to a five-story brick tenement; P. H. Goldberg, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broome St, 190, to a five-story brick tenement; A. T. Seward, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 1,689, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Lubowitz of 80 Orchard St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

Maiden Lane, 10 and 12, to a five-story brick office building; the Ten and Twelve Maiden Lane Co. of 19 Maiden Lane, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $20,000.

Columbus Av, s e corner of 99th St, to a five-story brick tenement; I. H. Kempner of 626 8th Av, owner; Bommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

48th St, 6 West, to a four-story brick residence; Edward L. Burrell, owner; William S. Boyd, architect; cost, $10,000.

Greenwich St, 611 and 613, to two four-story brick tenements; John M. Williams, owner; W. S. Boyd, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 16.

ALLEN ST, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 87.6x irregular; Fannie Hellerman and others to Herman Milgrim and another, (mtg $25,500,) $100.

AVENUE A, 1,421, 25.6x75; Samuel Floersheim to Leo J. Kreshover, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 14th St, 33x100, Unionport; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to William F. Kenny, $6,350.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 62d St, 81.10x irregular; City of New York to Emma W. Bleecker and another, all title, $20,000.

AVENUE B, s s, 84 ft n of 2d St, 27.10x74.9; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd, executor, to Adolf Blum, $24,620.

BECK ST, n e corner of Longwood Av, 100x200; Henry Binswanger to Robert M. Silverman, (mtg $57,000,) $100.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 317.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 43.10x irregular; Nathan Marx and others to John M. Gibson, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 317.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 43.10x irregular; John M. Gibson to Jennie E. Dunn, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 86, 26x100; Max Borck to Jacob Sirie and another, (mtg $32,400,) $100.

CATHERINE ST, e s, Gore L, map of Washingtonville, 26.2x irregular; William H. Green and another to John Bell, (mtg $1,400,) $1.

CATHERINE ST, e s, Gore L, map of Washingtonville, 26.2x irregular; John Bell to Ida Green, (mtg $1,400,) $11

CLINTON AV, e s, 204 ft n of 181st St, 66x145; Moritz Sondberg to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

CROTONA AV, s e s, 201.9 ft n e of 181st St, 78.8x irregular; Morris Hirschman and others to Elenore C. Martin, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 26x106.9x 26x107.1, Westchester; Martin Pletscher to Elsie Pletscher, 1 par, gift.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 175 ft s of Field Place, 134.10 x irregular; Bridget Cobb to Annie A. Cobb, $100.

HASKINS ST, n s, 320.10 ft e of Tregg's Neck Road, 148.6x irregular; James Flaherty to Jacob Rumpf, $100.

JACKSON AV, 782, 18x87.6; Katie Zorn to Peter Schaus, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

OGDEN AV, w s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 70x90; William S. Patten to Frank W. Kinsman, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

OGDEN AV, n w corner of 165th St, 70x90; Washington Heights Realty Co. to New York Operating Co., (mtg $8,000,) $100.

OPDYKE AV, n s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; John Tillie to E. C. Stuart, $8,000.

PERRY ST, 127, 25x95; Anna C. De Kiyn and another, executors, to Louis Heinz, $18,500.

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 166th St, 90.6x irregular; August K. Rasche to Pauline Muller, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

RIVER AV, s w corner of 150th St, 170.6x irregular; Henry L. Morris to Hamilton Carhart, $1.

VALENTINE AV, e s a, 180.9 ft n e of Traverse St, 96.1 x irregular; Knepper Realty Co. to Jacob M. Goldstein and another, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 166th St, 72x98.7; Joseph Newmark to Theodore Kleval, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

1ST AV, L,625, 25.6x75; Charles B. Gumb to Jacob Richard and another, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

2D AV, 2,016, 25x75; Abraham Jacobs to Abraham J. Smith, (mtg $16,250,) $100.

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25x85; Solomon Cohen and others to Esther Geiger and another, (mtg $44,750,) $1.

5TH AV, 267, 24.7x100; Philip Van Volkenburgh to Bryan L. Kennelly, (mtg $220,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 210 East; Emma E. Sexauer to Mary Kreitsberg and another, $100.

6TH ST, 208 East, 25x97; Julius Gerber to Michael Wielandt and another, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Henry Breunich to Michael Block and another, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

9TH AV, 855 and 857, 45x100; Arthur Price to Louis Oppenheim and another, (mtg $67,000,) $100.

10TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, 99.11x100; 211th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 350x99.11; Broadway, n w corner of 211th St, 139.2x irregular; John J. Mooney and others to Mary E. Dalton, 1-3 part, $1.

40TH ST, 533 West, 25x98.9; Herman Griese to Thomas W. Martin, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

40TH ST, 531 West, 25x98.9; Herman Griese to Regina Katz, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

41ST ST, n s, 320 ft n w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Seth B. French to Henry C. Frick, $100.

47TH ST, 21 East, 16.6x100.5; John W. Sterling to Annie B. Walters, $100.

50TH ST, n s, 187 ft e of 2d Av, 16.4x100.5; Margaret Colahan to Bessie R. Bussell, (mtg $7,130,) $100.

51ST ST, n s, 184 ft e of Lexington Av, 41x100.5; Cruyvesant Wainwright to Gertrude L. Walling, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

82D ST, s s, 116 ft e of 3d Av, 17x102.2; John H. Bodine to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

82D ST, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 18x irregular; Emanuel Arnstein and others to Abram Hillman and another, (mtg $69,000,) $100.

82D ST, 202 to 214 East, 114x irregular; John H. Bodine to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $62,000,) $100.

84TH ST, 151 West; Apartment Realty Co. to Stella M. Patterson, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

112TH ST, 6 West, 30x100.11; Charles Geiger and others to Solomon Cohen and another, (mtg $34,500,) $100.

115TH ST, 73 East, 25x100.10; Jacob M. Goldstein and another to the Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $28,800,) $100.

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Henry Rosenblum to Mary F. Martin, (mtg $34,500,) $100.

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Emma Marshall to Anna Stein, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

119TH ST, 310 and 312 East, 40x100.11; Jacob Siris and others to Louis Meyer Realty Co., (mtg $19,200,) $1.

123D ST, 533 West, 33.3x100.11; Leo J. Kreshover to Samuel Floersheim, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

126TH ST, 227 East, 33.6x99.11; Louis Zagon and others to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $34,550,) $100.

134TH ST, 28 West, 26x99.11; Abraham Harris to Harry Herzog and another, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

138TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Scheinberg and others to Fritz Singer and another, (mtg $33,500,) $100.

141ST ST, 229 and 231 West, 49.8x99.11; Ansonia Realty Co. to Fredericka Hack, $100.

141ST ST, n s, 200.4 ft e of 8th Av, 49.8x99.11; Sarah Lippe aat to Ansonia Realty Co., $100.

144TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Apollo Realty Co. to Jennie Weill, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

144TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Apollo Realty Co. and Jennie Weill, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

144TH ST, n s, 590 ft w of 7th Av, 85x99.11; Apollo Realty Co. to Adolph Schwartz and another, (mtg $76,500,) $100.

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; New York Operating Co. to Washington Heights Realty Co., (mtg $50,000,) $100.

152D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 50.10x 199.10; The Junction Realty Co. to Ida Margolis, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

155TH ST, 516, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x 100; William Eckenfelder to Sadie F. Hill, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

174TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x 100; Bridget C. Cobb to Annie A. Cobb, $100.

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100; Fredericka Hack to Ansonia Realty Co., (mtg $9,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARGILAGOS, Sedohr R., to Frederick A. Clark; 77th St, 309 West, bond.....$20,000

BLOCK, Michael, and another to Henry Breunich; 7th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6%.....$9,750

BLUM, Adolf, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Avenue B, e s, 84 ft n of 2d St, 27x74.9, 5 years.....$20,000

CARHARTT, Hamilton, to Henry L. Morris; River Av, w s, 68.5 ft s of 150th St, 114.6x59, 5 years.....$17,000

CARHARTT, Hamilton, to Henry L. Morris; River Av, s w corner of 150th St; 68.5x125.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$17,000

FREEDMAN, Charles N., and another to Flora E. Solomon; 123d St, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 6%.....$15,000

GLASER, Virginia, to August Knatz; 2d St, 16 East, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

GIBSON, John M., to Nathan Marx and another; Boston Road, s e s, 317.8 ft e from an angle in s s of Boston Road opposite Jefferson St, —x—, due Oct. 15, 1910, 6%.....$20,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to Sarah R. Wells, trustee; 101st St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11, 5 years.....$22,000

HUTER, Charles, to Adolf Jendrak; Bronx Park Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100, 3 years.....$3,000

HUTER, Charles, to Julius Huter; Bronx Park Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year.....$300

HILLMAN, Abram, and another to Emanuel Arnstein and another; 82d St, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6%.....$12,000

HEIM, Louis, to Anna C. De Kiyn and another, executors; Petry St, 127, 2 years.$10,000

HERZOG, Harry, and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 124th St, 28, 3 years...$18,000

HERZOG, Harry, and another to Hyman Goldfarb; 134th St, 28, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

HERZOG, Harry, and another to Abraham Harris; 134th St, 28, prior mtg $21,000, installments 6%.....$4,000

HARRIS, Benjamin, to North American Mortgage Co.; 160th St, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 100x100, demand, 6%.....$5,000

HILL, Sadie F., to William Eckenfelder; 155th St, n s, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x100, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 5½%.....$3,000

KIESLING, George, to Samuel Ladeer; 160th Av, 2,515, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6%.$4,000

KREITZBERG, Mary, and another to Max J. Kramer and another; 6th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 50x97, prior mtg $55,000, demand, 6%.....$10,000

KREITZBERG, Mary, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 6th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x97, 1 year.....$17,000

KIEVAL, Theodore, to Joseph Newmark; Washington Av, n w corner of 166th St, prior mtg $16,500, due Dec. 1, 1908, 6%.....$5,000

KNAUF, Bertha, to Charles V. Culyer; College Av, e s, 459.10 ft s of 170th St, 250x100; 1 year, 6%.....$25,000

LOWENTHAL, Emil, to Max Klein; Longwood Av, s e corner of Beck St, 200x100, demand, 6%.....$3,000

LUDINS & ROMM REALTY CO. to City Real Estate Co.; 95th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100.8, 2 mtgs, each $33,000, bond.....$66,000

McCARTHY, James C., to Henry Engel; Hoe Av, e s, 225 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100, 3 years.....$9,000

McCARTHY, James C., to Henry Engel; Hoe Av, e s, 200 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100, 3 years.....$8,000

MacDONALD, Robert M., to John R. Cahill; 162d St, 542 West, prior mtg $10,000, bond, $3,000

MURTHA, Charles E., Jr., to Presbyterian Home for Aged Women; 124th St, 237 and 239 East, 3 years.....$37,000

MARTIN, Elenora C., to Morris Hirschmann and others; Crotona Av, s e s, 201.9 ft n e of 181st St, 22.5x99.4, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, 6%.....$1,500

MULLER, Pauline, to August K. Rasche; Prospect Av, s w corner of 156th St, 25x89.6, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years, 6%.....$12,000

MARGOLES, Ida, to Junction Realty Co.; 152d St, n s, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 50.10x 199.10, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6%..$10,000

N. & S. REALTY CO. to Philip Pretzfeld; Amsterdam Av, 1,630, 3 years.....$23,000

NEWMAN, Isaac, and another to August J. Dornstedter; 183d St, 61 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,500

NEWMARK, Joseph, and another to Katherine M. Field; 49th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.5, 5 years.....$40,000

NEWMARK, Joseph, and another to Bronson Winthrop and another, trustees; 46th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100, 5 years..$38,000

NEALIS, Maggie, to John F. Everett; 126th St, 307 West, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

NEWBURG, Otilie, to Max J. Ulman and another; 8th Av, 2,789, 5 years.....$24,000

FLETCHER, Martin, to Henry Schlobohn; Lot 22, Block 7, map of Dora Lyon's property, Westchester, 3 years, 5½%.....$5,000

RUMPF, Jacob, to James Flaherty; Haskins St, n s, 320.10 ft e of Tregg's Neck Road, 75x 148.5, 3 years.....$2,700

RYAN, Thomas P., and another to Lars Peterson; Valentine Av, e s, 60.8 ft s e of 201st St, 22x110, 3 years.....$3,200

STOFF, Harry M., to American Mortgage Co.; 147th St, 303 West, 5 years.....$15,000

STOFF, Harry M., to Selig B. Neuburger; 147th St, 303 West, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

SCHWARZ, Adolph, and another to Apollo Realty Co.; 144th St, n s, 590 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, prior mtg $34,000, 5 years, 6%.$17,000

SCHWARZ, Adolph, and another to Apollo Realty Co.; 144th St, n s, 680 ft w of 7th Av, 45x99.11, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6%.....$21,700

SCHWARTZ, Adolph, and another to Apollo Realty Co.; 144th St, n s, 590 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, prior mtg $34,000; 5 years, 6%.....$17,000

SONDBERG, Moritz, to Marcus Nathan; Vyse Av, n w corner of 173d St, 25x100, prior mtg $12,850, installments, 6%.....$3,904

SIRIS, Jacob, and another to Max Borck; Clarystie St, 84, prior mtg $32,400, 5 years, 6%.....$17,000

SINCLAIR, J. Gardner, to Quirpe Realty Co.; 81st St, 54 East, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

VERGA, Clara U., and another to Clara J. Zehner; Hoe Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100, due June 16, 1907, 6%.....$4,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS REALTY CO. to New York Operating Co.; 168th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6%.....$21,000

WELLING, Gertrude L., to Stuyvesant Wainwright; 51st St, n s, 184 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 mtgs, each $3,000, 2 prior mtgs, $9,000 each, due June 26, 1910.....$12,000

WALTERS, Annie B., to John W. Sterling; 47th St, 21 East, bond.....$50,000

WIELANDT, Michael, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 6th St, 210, 1 year.....$18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 375 ft n of 150th St, 50.5x200; E. Bagge Iron Works against Martha J. Early, Jr., owner; James Ahearn, contractor, $675.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100; J. P. Duffy Co. against Ahab Zedek Congregation, owner; Schaefer-Carroll Construction Co., contractor, $270.

3D AV, 1,767; Harry W. Bell against Stadler & Stolar, owners and contractors, $411.

3D AV, 1,891; Harry W. Bell against Kleinfeld & Rothfeld, owners and contractors, $444.

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 180x—; Weisberg-Mark Co. against Isaac Rothfeld and Isaac Kleinfeld, owners and contractors, $468.

3D AV, n e corner of 76th St, 25.8x100; Weisberg-Mark Co. against Isaac Rothfeld and Isaac Kleinfeld, owners and contractors, $714.

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 100x 25.7; Weisberg-Mark Co. against Isaac Rothfeld and Isaac Kleinfeld, owners and contractors, $186.

86TH ST, 148 to 152 East; United States Heater Co. against Harry L. Toplitz, owner; Calumet Construction Co., contractor, $167.

22D ST, 30 East; Julius W. Kruger against Louise Wilmerding and Lillian I. Ferris, owners; Julius Pepper, contractor, $484.

LEWIS ST, 227 and 229; Herman Slate Co. against John Doe, owner; Louis Lewinthau, contractor, $202.

66TH ST, 225 West; Charles A. Bruhns against Pincus Kirschenbluth, owner and contractor, $66.

122D ST, 324 to 330 West; Harry Lipschitz against Charles Shapiro, owner and contractor, $325.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

88TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Avenue A; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Co. against Cohen & Goldstein, Dec. 1, 1906, $155.

116TH ST, 315 East; S. Horowitz against Knepper Realty Co. and others, Oct. 23, 1906, (canceled,) $250.

76TH ST, 114 East; Amsterdam Building Co. against Virginia D. H. Furman, March 2, 1907, $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 127th St; Rheinfrank House Wrecking Co. against George J. Kaskel and others, March 15, 1907, (by deposit,) $278.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,061; Jacob Wiener against Abraham Meyer and others, March 5, 1907, $110.

124TH ST, 238 to 239 East; Church E. Gates & Co. against Simon Jacobs and others, Nov 17, 1906, (by bond,) $2,496.

Lis Pendens.

8D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50.5x110; Jonas Weil and others against Jacob Seider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

99TH ST, 78 and 80 East; Jonas Weil and others against Simon Lefkowits and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. S. Heller.

PARCEL of land beginning at intersection of high water mark of n e bank of the Bronx River and e s of Barretto's Creek, containing about 105 acres; Banyer Ludlow, individually, &c., against Sarah S. S. Sturges and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

PARTITION AFTER 70 YEARS.

History of Patrick Doherty's Real Estate Buying About 1840.

The auction sale of the Doherty properties listed for Tuesday of next week, March 26, at the stand of Joseph P. Day, will mark the partition of an estate which has been held intact for nearly seventy years.

Patrick Doherty came to this country penniless along in the thirties. In a year or two he had accumulated enough to buy a horse and cart, and soon afterward he prospered sufficiently to double the size of his plant and to hire a man to drive the additional vehicle. He did a carting and trucking business and also added to his income by getting a contract to clean some of the streets of the then small city.

In the course of his work as excavator and street cleaner he found some difficulty in getting convenient places to dispose of the waste material, and to solve the problem began to buy Eighth Avenue property. It is a noteworthy fact that these purchases were not made by Mr. Doherty with the idea that some day his heirs would own several corners on one of the city's principal thoroughfares. Mr. Doherty was buying "dumps," and that he turned out to be a successful speculator was largely without design on his part.

What he paid for these Eighth Avenue properties does not appear in the records. One of the plots was that at the southeast corner of Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 100, which he bought about 1840—probably for a few hundred dollars. In any event, the records show that in 1825 this property, together with twelve other lots on Forty-first, Forty-third, and Forty-seventh Streets, was sold for $2,400.

Mr. Doherty also extended his buying to Times Square, and acquired a frontage of 73 feet on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, for $450. That was in 1842. Times Square apparently had its original boom during the next twelve years, for in 1854, five years after Mr. Doherty's death, his executors sold the northerly 50 feet of this frontage for $4,500—ten times the price of the entire plot. The remaining part, which is included in next week's auction offering, is the gore lot now known as 1,563 Broadway, 25.2 feet front, and running to a point 70 feet back from the street line. To say what this is worth to an adjoining owner, or to somebody else, would not be a welcome task to an appraiser, but it is assessed for taxation at $36,000.

The Doherty holdings to-day make an imposing list, but they do not represent all of the property accumulated by the thrifty contractor. When the purchases were made which is now the busy middle west side, with Eighth Avenue as its principal thoroughfare, was little more than a wilderness, and despite the low prices paid, many of the properties "ate their heads off," what with taxes and assessments. But as the city grew and values increased Mr. Doherty and his executors sold off from time to time enough land to pay carrying charges on the remainder and to provide money for improvements. Thus, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the estate now owns only two out of the four lots originally purchased by Mr. Doherty.

There remain thirty-three separate parcels, nearly all of them on or near Eighth Avenue, between Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets. There is also a corner, 50 by 100, at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, as well as a plot of twenty-eight lots in the Bronx at Ogden and Summit Avenues and 162d Street. Charles G. Koss, executor of the estate, has as yet made no estimate of what these properties are likely to bring, but that the figure will be close to $2,000,000 is indicated by the fact that the estate's holdings were assessed last year for nearly $1,500,000.

BUYING ON THE PALISADES.

Purchases of New Houses and of Acreage for Development.

The Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company has sold to Mrs. Adelaide Butt a residence on plot 50 by 100, on Nelson Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.; also, a new eight-room house on Lincoln Avenue, Grantwood, to Hans Hemmann for $7,800; also, a seven-room dwelling on plot 50 by 100, on Fulton Avenue, Hudson Heights, to Arthur E. Mayo, for $6,500.

The Central Land Company has sold twelve irregular plots to Perrine & Buckalow. These plots are about the last remaining unsold in the original tract of 100 acres at Grantwood, on the Palisades. The buyer will probably improve the property this Spring.

H. C. Ganz and others have organized the Normal Realty Company and have taken title to a tract of twelve acres at the southwest corner of Central and Broad Avenues, Leonia, N. J. They will develop the tract as soon as the weather permits.

At Edgewater William O.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

Executor's Sale of the

DOHERTY ESTATE

By order of CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor,

ABSOLUTE SALE,

TUESDAY, March 26, 1907,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., At 12 o'Clock Noon

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story and basement brick buildings, stores, with three 1-story extensions.
Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

N.W.cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores.
Size 99.2 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Adjoining N. W. cor. 8th Ave. and 40th St. on street. Frame buildings thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extensions.
Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 100.5x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
684 and 686 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses, with stores.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. Five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building. 23.2x71.7½x irreg.

N. W. cor. 43d St & 9th Ave.,
607 and 609 Ninth Avenue.
Two 5-story brick flats, with store.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat.
Size, 25x100.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.8 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores.
Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement.
Size, 25x100.5.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. cor. W. 49th Street. 5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 26.3½x98.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick structures, with stores.
Size, 50.3x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.
70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street
} Attorneys

For maps, booklets, photographs or any other information apply at office of above attorneys or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY of the Doherty Estate will NOT be sold at private sale.

Come to the AUCTION to buy. Sale will be ABSOLUTE.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

The Following Properties:

136 Pearl Street and 102 Water Street.
4 and 6 story Brick Building. Size, 19.6 on Pearl x 19.8 on Water x 101.11 on westerly side x101.7 on easterly side.

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
EMIL GOLDMARK, Esq., Referee.

548 Fifth Avenue
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension.
Size, 25x100.
John K. Berry, Esq., Attorney, 15 William St.

(PENNSYLVANIA SECTION.)
111 & 113 West 30th St.
Two 4-story, with stores, front, and 3 and 4-story rear brick buildings.
Size, 50x98x irregular.

287 Avenue B
5-story tenement, with store.
Size of lot, 20x68, more or less.

East 99th St., North Side
100 feet west of 1st Ave.
Size of entire plot, 296x100.11.
Sold in four plots of 74x100.11.

109 East 3d Street
5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 21.4x86.
Maps and booklets can be obtained at office Street, New York City.

Dissolution Sale.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ., 35 Nassau St., attorney in fact for owners.

223-225 East 72d Street
Two 3-story and basement, brick and brownstone private dwellings. To be sold separately. Size of each lot, 16.8x102.2, more or less.

225 East 97th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot, 24.6x100.11, more or less.

1016 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x79.8, more or less.

1020 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x80, more or less.

9 East First Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size, 24.6x80.5x irregular.

235 East 29th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 25x98.9x40 in rear x irreg.
of JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY APRIL 10, 1907.

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

REAL ESTATE at auction must have PROPER ADVERTISING to bring GOOD RESULTS. My system of the following has been most successful:

CONCENTRATION in
- Newspaper Advertising,
- Booklet Advertising,
- Large Size Posters,
- Medium Size Posters,
- Special Cards,
- Special Signs and
- Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
- Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car System and the O. J. Gude large display signs.

Supreme Court Partition Sales.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
PARCELS,

S.W.Cor. 165th St. & Cauldwell Av.
Tuesday, March 19, 1907,
12 O'CLOCK, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET.
EDWARD MIEHLING, ESQ.
Attorney, 238 BROADWAY.
Maps from auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Esq., Referee.

236 East 3d St.
Near Avenue B,
5-story front and 4-story rear brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot, 24.7Tx105.05.
Thursday, March 21st, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Messrs. Steiner & Peterson, Att'ys for plaintiff, 306 B'way, N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorneys or auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES: 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r.

Offices 7 Pine Street, New York City.

Auction sales to be held at 12 o'clock noon each day at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Wednesday, March 27, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

113 and 115 Broad St., 25 and 27 Front St.,

Southeast Corner.

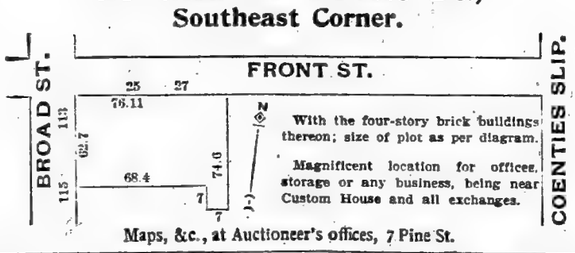

With the four-story brick buildings thereon; size of plot as per diagram.

Magnificent location for offices, storage or any business, being near Custom House and all exchanges.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale

Estate of
Georgia E. Cayvan, Dec'd,
by order DANIEL FROHMAN, Executor,

351 West 122d St.,
Near Morningside Park, East.

The handsome and well-built three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in good order; hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c.; size of lot 16x100.11.

Messrs. Straley & Hasbrouck,
Attorneys, 236-7 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

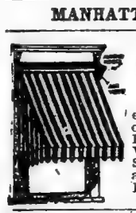

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.

Liberal Mortgage Loans
4% 4½% 5%
Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.
JAMES BOYD & CO.,
5422 BEEKMAN. 132 NASSAU STREET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

FOR SALE
IN THE 60'S
Medium-size dwelling at a low price.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11230) 3 East 35th St.

Special Fund $500,000
Loan at 4½% and 5%
Preferably amounts $10,000 to $30,000. Quick decision. OTIS BEATON, 52 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Our Plastic Cement and Asphalt Roofing cheapest and best. Send for estimate.
ROOF MAINTENANCE CO., 55 E. 124th St.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

Builders, Attention!—A plot of over 50 lots, two street and avenue frontages, best part of Harlem; $150,000 cash required. H. H. Fuller Realty Co., Fuller Building, Broadway and 23d St.

Special list now ready; east side and Harlem investment properties for sale and exchange. Louis H. Lowenstein, 140 Nassau St., Room 1,302.

Apartment House Investment.—Elegant corner of high class neighborhood; fully leased; rents $30,256; price, $600,000. Edward F. Fitzgerald, 1,133 3d Av.

$1,000,000 4% mortgage money, large amounts preferred. Executor, Box 101 Times Downtown.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
To close estate of Jonas Sonneborn, deceased.

57 West 86 St. 22x100.3½ on lot

A magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling, with extension. Immediate possession.
The above valuable property will be sold at Real Estate Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, AT NOON.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Don't you want your house painted or decorated? Yes, so kindly let me know by mail or telephone; I will call on you and send you estimates of same; work promptly attended to, without any delay. A. Pinkovico, 2,134 2d Av. Telephone call, 2374 Harlem.

PRESSED FOR CASH.
Most prominent corner in Manhattan above 125th St. for sale, sacrifice: 100x110; all excavated, retaining wall built, and plans filed for two 50-ft. buildings, with stores and basement stores. Payton, 67 West 134th.

SNAP.
Two 5-story double flats, steam and hot water, open plumbing, hardwood trim, tiled halls and baths; price $27,500 each; rent $3,200. Payton, 67 West 134th.

BARGAIN.
Double and single 5-story flat, 50x100; hot-water supply; price $47,500; rent $5,000. Payton, 67 West 134th.

$24,500
buys 5-story double flat, 25x100, 12 rooms, bath, hot-water supply; rent $2,900; $5,000 required. Payton, 67 West 134th.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD
FROM $2,000 UPWARD.
M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 47 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Five-story, 14-room tenement; boilers, ranges; cash $7,500. Kuchar, 341 East 73d St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

A PROFITABLE STUDY
COMPARE OUR LISTS OF WELL SITUATED PROPERTIES THAT ARE
RELIABLE INCOME PRODUCERS
IN LOCALITIES OF ENHANCING VALUES, WITH OTHERS YOU HAVE SEEN
PRIVATE HOUSES.
N. L. & L. Ottinger, 31 Nassau.
NEW LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HOME CLUB OR CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP.
Apartments for sale on the co-operative plan. Can be occupied at once. Most desirable investment or home for refined families. Act promptly if interested.
GERLACH REALTY CO., 640 MADISON AVENUE.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
READY MONEY ON MORTGAGES | 2D MORTGAGES CASHED.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU

98th, adj. cor. Columbus Av.—Good house. 3d Av., cor. 163d.—Junction, 3 lots.
450 Washington St.—Cheap, small house.
Grand "L" to Lewis St.—Small house.
2d Av., 100th.—Large triple house.
6th Av., near office, store, 4 story.
Good cheap west side tenement houses.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 706 6th Av., (45th.)

Builders!—Plots between 14th and 23d Sts., near 5th Av.; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.
FOR SALE.
IN THE 50s,
Near and East of Fifth Avenue,
A new and attractive fireproof dwelling, built by owner for his own occupancy.
To be seen by appointment only.
Full particulars from
GEORGE R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (11213) 3 East 35th St.

PARK AV. CORNER, BELOW 96TH ST.
5-story triple, 25x100; all improvements; rarely vacancy; positively gilt-edge investment; great speculative future; will sell on 10% basis; price, terms right; price will force immediate sale. Henley, owner, 1,394 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—Must sell 2 four-story and basement triple flats, 4 rooms and bath, cold water, in first-class order; rents guaranteed, $4,308; mortgage $24,000, second mortgage to suit; East 144th St.; also 2 five-story and basement cold-water flats. Apt. 14, 893 East 138th St.

Only available corner on Avenue B south of Seventh St., excellent location; owner going abroad; quick action; no leases; suitable for occupancy. Straus, Room 410, 135 Broadway.

Lexington Av., below 34th St.
40 foot plot, ripe for improvement; might make building loan.
N. A. Berwin & Co. 80 William St.

42d St., near 3d Av., 3-story and base. dwelling; price $18,000; no brokers. Tisch & Co., 957 3d Av.

Store Property.—Four-story, below 106th St., adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Clementine, 134 West 31st St.

28th St., Near 4th Av.—Plot, 42x100; price, $60,000; easy terms. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Estate property near new Blackwells Island bridge; 2 5-story tenements, 50x100; price, $45,000. Tisch & Co., 957 3d Av.

17th St., near 3d.—4-story private house; $22,500; leased, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

East Side.
FOR SALE.
IN THE 30s Near 5TH AVE.
A key lot with four-story building.
Early possession and price low.
ALSO
36 ST. Near **5TH AVE.**
a plot containing 5,000 sq. ft.
An improving location.
ALSO
IN THE 30s Near and East of Broadway,
Plot containing 10,000 sq. ft., with good buildings. For sale at value of land alone.
Particulars from
GEORGE R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (11210) 3 East 35th St.

Beautiful 5-story double flat, 101st, near Madison Av.; 5 rooms and bath; no steam heat, no hot water; first-class condition; price $24,500; first mortgage $18,000; second to suit; fine investment; no agents; no mail answered; owner will deal directly with buyer. Holenstein, 168 East 100th St., one flight.

72d St., Near 3d.—3-story private house, $15,500; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.
Price 80,000, Rent $8,900
A modern elevator apartment house, size 52x100, located near elevated and Subway stations, on west side, south of 100th St.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

About 20 Feet Wide
$21,000
below 96th St., Central Park block, 3-story; bargain; occupancy or investment. John P. Kirwan, 1499 Broadway, near 44th St.

A DOUBLE HOUSE
$32,000
over 30 feet wide; fine rear light; near 86th St. Subway station; good depth; 18 rooms, 2 baths; possession. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

HOMESEEKERS' OPPORTUNITY
Brownstone dwelling, near Morningside Park, 18.9x60, built lot 100; mtge. $18,000 at 4½%; price $16,500. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

5th Av. building near 26th Street.
For sale.
Low prices. Easy terms.
N. A. Berwin & Co. 80 William St.

43d St., near Broadway.
4 story, abutting on 42d St.
Bargain. Easy terms.
N. A. Berwin & Co. 80 William St.

Desirable dwellings; your choice, $12,500; suitable terms; 134th, 137th, near 8th Av.; also corner, Washington Heights. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Best Section West 116th St.—Five-story, six-room double; two stores; rent $4,308; price $40,000; $8,000 cash required; principals only. Principal, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—7th Av. apartment, 5-story, with stores, 88x100; all rented; at a bargain to quick buyer. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

A bargain near 8th Av., below 59th St., 14-room tenement; mortgage $23,000; rents $3,500; price $31,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 603 9th Av.

A desirable house in West 44th St., near 9th Av. R. S. Treacy & Son, Times Building, Times Square.

363 West 56th St.—5-story dwelling; mortgage $13,000; first offer. Hollister, 61 East 91st.

6th Av., near 37th St., 4 story.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 706 6th Av., (45th.)

Pennsylvania section, 7th Av., 40x75. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

THIS CONCERNS YOU.

No one will be able to buy the following properties in one year at near the prices that will buy them to-day. They are all located in the active sections, in the line of all improvements, under way or contemplated. For the possibilities offered they should commend themselves to Speculators and Investors who desire to purchase where there is always a demand for attractive parcels.

In the Thirties. Between Broadway and 5th Ave.; 100x98.9; price, $525,000; $225,000 cash required.

Prominent avenue corner, below 23d Street, over 50x150; price $475,000; $150,000 cash required.

Eleven Private Houses, West Side avenue and street, including corner; price $160,000; $40,000 cash required.

Madison Ave. corner, Carnegie Hill section; elevator apartment; price, $125,000; cash required $40,000.

Prominent avenue corner in the Twenties, 98x95; price $600,000; $150,000 cash required.

Elevator Apartment, West Side corner; all leased; actual rent $32,457; price $290,000; $90,000 cash required.

Four extra wide Apartment Houses, West Side, in the Eighties; rents, $27,000; 4% 1st mtge.; terms arranged; price $270,000; cash required $35,000.

In the Eighties, between 5th and Madison Aves., 100x100; 4 Apartment Houses; price $275,000; cash required $80,000.

ALL OF THE ABOVE

propositions are worth investigation—First mortgages are at 4 and 4½% and can remain. Can arrange for second mortgages at 5%, all for a term of years. These are unusual opportunities as to terms in consideration of the present money market.

The particulars of other income-producing properties that require from $5,000 and upward to purchase can be had on application to this office.

If you want to buy, sell, mortgage or exchange Manhattan Real Estate communicate with me.

206 BROADWAY

West Side.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE HOUSE
167 W. 76th Street
FOUR-STORY and basement; size 20x60x100; 13 rooms; three newly tiled bathrooms; kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and bathroom extension; southern exposure; entirely renovated and altered; equal to new; entirely new open plumbing; extensive system electric wiring; new fixtures; new parquet floors throughout; beautiful Louis XV. reception and music room; beam ceiling and panelled bay window dining room, and every other modern improvement; open for inspection daily; positively the most desirable house now obtainable in a choice and restricted location in the West 70's; price $40,000; suitable terms. Particulars of your OWN BROKER or
Natkins and Company,
104th St. and Columbus Avenue

Pays Over 20 %
On Investment of $10,000
Above a 1st Mtge of $25,000
At 5% for Five Years.
5 Story Tenement,
with store, vicinity near West End Ave. and 70th St., principals only.
EMANUEL KAPELSOHN,
306 WEST 68TH ST. TEL. 1669 COL.

Genuine Snap
bet. RIVERSIDE AND WEST END AVES.
IN 103D ST.
8-STORY and basement dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, in A1 order; size, 20x55x100.
Price $26,000; M'tg's $17,000 at 4½%.
Owner leaving city; must be sold at once.
Edward C. H. Vogler
Corner 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

FOR IMPROVEMENT
with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 218T ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
35x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN
PRICE $39,750; RENTALS $4,368.
Cash required, $8,250.
5-story double flat above 79th Street.
Guarantee 15% return on investment.
If you are a quick buyer this is your opportunity. Full particulars from
HERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

SHERMAN SQUARE, 40x65.
For improvement; can increase size; well adapted for wines, garage, market, music hall, theatre, apartment; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

One of the finest apartments on west side, facing Riverside Drive, 108 feet, six stories; new, perfect in arrangement; rents for $35,000; mortgage $200,000; will accept good equity in part payment.
ROBERT H. JONES, 180 Broadway.

A rare chance—84th St., near Central Park West, to close an estate, an elegant 5-story double, 7-room flat house; steam heat and hot water supply, with open plumbing and tiled baths; hardwood trim; 40x102; built 9 feet deep; the above property at bargain. Inquire J. Cohn, 1,408 5th Av. No brokers.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, for sale at a bargain; rents over $29,000; $40,000 cash, balance long mortgage; shows net income of 35% on investment; thorough investigation invited; brokers protected. Principal, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

$57,000, mortgage $35,000, 4½; rent, $5,904; apartment 30x100, neat, Central Park West, 22 families; $10,000 cash buys the house, balance mortgage; thorough investigation invited; net income over $2,500; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

CLOSE TO LINCOLN SQUARE.
5-story triple flat, 32x100; all improvements; price $55,000; mortgages $44,000; rents over $6,000; fine investment and exceptional future. H. C. Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

75x100, Pleasant Av., near 117th; good section for reasonable flats.
31x103, East 13th, near 3d.
10-family flat, fine order, 93d, Columbus. $4,000 for desirable 1st mortgage, Bronx, Bklyn. Geo. Schachtel, 309 Broadway, Room 502.

Loft building sites ready for improvement, McAdoo Tunnel and Pennsylvania section, CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT
McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., 42 Broadway.

15TH STREET—8TH AVE.
Two 4-story 11-room dwellings; improvements; price $14,250 each; easy terms.
WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Lot near 59th St. and 10th Ave.
Vacant lot, 25x100; suitable for stable, tenement, factory; for sale cheap; very easy terms; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Best location Riverside, near Subway; a high-class, six-story elevator apartment; size 75x100; rents $19,000; price, $146,000; cash required, $30,000; owner must sell; principals only. Riverside, Box 329 Times, Times Square.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 46 Wall St., New York.

Five-story double flat, West 140th, near 8th Av., $34,000; Amsterdam Av. store property, 30x100, $44,000; 8th Av., near 140th, 5-story store property, $50,000, rent $5,300. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

Unsurpassed Bargain. — $105,000; guaranteed rentals, $12,600; 50-ft. elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway, (110th St.) excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Varick St. corner, 7-story building, leased to one tenant; an excellent investment; price $85,000, mortgages $66,000; exchange probably considered. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Attractive Proposition. — Elevator apartment, Nineties, near Riverside Drive, $150,000; all leased, $17,900; mortgage, $110,000, 4½%; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Elegant American basement dwelling, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson, near Subway, (108d St.,) 15 rooms, $50,000; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

West Side.

A CHANCE
313-315-317 W. 40TH ST.
Near 8th Av. 75x98.9. 3 six-story triple flats, with stores. Rent about $13,000; price, $132,000. $30,000 cash required.
LEVY BROS.
SOLE AGENTS.
116 WEST 135TH ST.
'PHONE 3617 MORNINGSIDE.

IN THE FORTIES
bet. B'way and 6th Ave.,
40-foot plot, with possession.
PRICE VERY LOW.
WEST 58th STREET,
NEAR 6TH AV. "L" STATION,
50-foot plot; possession Oct. 1st.
Light on all sides.
Exceptional site for family APARTMENTS OR HOTEL.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5th Av., cor. 45th St.

Washington Heights.

A New House.
One so WELL PLANNED and COMPLETE in EVERY DETAIL that it will please any woman who sees it.
For Sale at a
DECIDED BARGAIN.
Examine it just to see how PERFECT a MODERATE PRICED HOUSE can be.
465 West 140th St,
between Convent and Amsterdam avs.

$3000 CASH
buys two 5-story 25-ft. double flats, on Washington Heights; all improvements.
Payton, 67 West 134th.

Below 14th Street.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Below Chambers.—Four-story; business surroundings; rental $1,500; price $13,500. Trustee, 618 West 148th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE
QUICK CASH BUYERS
for tenement, flat, and apartment property. Send full particulars.
We take charge of managing estates.
CHAS. F. MEHLTRETTER & CO.
German Sav. Bank Bldg., 14th St. and 4th Av.

Real Estate Salesmen, Notice.—We pay four times the ordinary commissions for selling Manhattan lots, surrounded by subways, trolleys; encouragements given; call before 12 daily. Jesse C. Bennett Company, Broadway, corner 81st St. Mr. Ebin.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Have it fixed and without worry by leasing your apartment houses and tenements to reliable, successful man.
F. S. Justice, 140 West 42d.

Owners, send particulars of property you wish to sell at once. Will give special attention and immediate answers.
ROBERT H. JONES, 180 Broadway.

Wanted—A good six-room double flat, no stores, on west side, between 80th and 110th Sts; owners only. D. H. C., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

To purchase brick factory building in suburbs, 10,000 square feet flooring, with extra land; principals only. Dustless, Box 123 Times Downtown.

Have $50,000 to invest on Manhattan or Brooklyn tenements; principals send particulars. Leavy Bros., 119 Nassau St., Room 330.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 62 William St.

Wanted—Management of colored tenement. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED.
Small west side private house in exchange for a single flat, with stores, on upper Fifth Av; price $28,250; mortgages $21,250. Payton, 67 West 134th.

What can you offer in exchange? Upper Fifth Av. corner, 100x100; three 5-story new-law houses, stores and basement stores; price $225,000; mortgages $173,500. Payton, 67 West 134th.

Want Manhattan or Bronx property for free and clear vacant plot; Tonawanda, N. Y., and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money
PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5%, in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.
JENKS, 156 Broadway, Suite 15, Board Real Estate Brokers.

SECOND MORTGAGES.
Private party has money to loan on second mortgages on improved property; amount to suit. Hirsh, 103 East 125th St. Telephone, 1665 Harlem.

Want $3,500 at 6%, first mortgage, to build home at Scarsdale, N. Y.; total value, $5,000. Address M., Box 100 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Big Motor Boat Season Promised
High-Speed Motor Craft Attracted to Great South Bay

OAKDALE
Building plots of one or more acres, with permanent access to the shore, can now be purchased. Price reasonable. Terms liberal.
Title Guaranteed.
W. K. ASTON, 80 Wall Street.
Office Hours 1-5.

Roslyn, L. I.
ELEGANT ESTATE OF 45 ACRES ON
Hempstead Harbor, L. I. Sound
TO LEASE FOR SEASON.
22 miles from N. Y. City,
in the Summer colonies, most aristocratic section.
The residence has, besides the usual large living apartments, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, etc.
Handsomely furnished throughout, including linen and silver. Thoroughly equipped stable, servants' cottage, etc.
For full particulars address
Bloodgood de Saulles & Talbot,
Tel. 2917 Bryant—342 5th Av., cor. 45th.

Codling's Benevolence.—60 acres, rich land, ordinary buildings, spring pond, near new auto parkway, $150 per acre. 135 acres, house 9 rooms, large outbuildings, grafted fruit, extra soil, $150 acre. 67 acres, 2,000 feet shore front, $10 foot; nine months' contract; excellent for subdivision; good buildings. 200 acres, mile front, Gardiner's Bay, some buildings, views bay, ocean, macadam road fronts, $350 acre. Asharoken Beach lots, Sound or Harbor fronts, choicest location; restricted for homes; 12 new houses; write. Fine house, Asharoken Beach, unused, 9 rooms, 2 lots, hard road, driven well, breezes, $7,500. House, 9 rooms, improvements, 50-foot lot, Plainfield, N. J., good neighborhood, $4,500; ½ cash. Three-story flat, 14 rooms, Paterson, N. J., well rented, growing section, big ground, $5,000; easy terms. House, barn, Northport, large lot, good neighborhood, $2,500. Also improved and unimproved acreages; hill tops, good assortment; shore properties; village houses with improvements; list mailed. Wm. B. Codling, Northport, L. I.

A HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER
A folder containing the names of Real Estate Agents on Long Island who have houses to rent, furnished on application at L. I. R. R. offices, 120 Broadway, 95 and 263 Fifth Av., 613 Sixth Av., New York; 336 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and stations in New York and Brooklyn.
The Spring time table of the Long Island R. R. will take effect about May 15th.
Commutation tickets are now issued by the Long Island R. R. at a uniform rate each month.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS
in Auto Parkway Zone.
160 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
130 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100 " Port Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.
STEPHEN MATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

Long Island City
HOME AND FACTORY SITES
Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

To lease for one or more years, furnished, fine Summer place on Roslyn Road; very best section; house contains 14 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage and stable for six horses ..... with 10 acres, $1,500 with .... heat; garage and stable for six horses; possession immediately; rental, with 10 acres, $1,500; with acreage of 80 acres, $2,000 yearly. Address A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Farm and village home combined; large residence, 11 rooms; barn, outbuildings; corner property, fronting on three public streets; several acres; will divide to splendid advantage; near Great South Bay, depot, schools, &c.; $4,700; $1,700 cash. J. B. Sweezey, Patchogue, L. I.

To lease, for one or more years, furnished fine country place, on Roslyn Road; very best section; house contains 12 rooms and bath; steam heat; carriage house; large garage; stalls for six horses; 10 or more acres; possession immediately. Apply A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Roosevelt, Freeport, 21½ acres, $1,500 acre; mapped 255 lots, averages $130 lot; will retail $250 to $500 each; streets made; considerable cement sidewalks; beautiful frontage trolley. Address Hilda C. Yeoman, owner, 268 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

East Hampton, L. I.
SALE. COTTAGES. RENT.
1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN. Tel. 31 Bry.

Must have cash at once; sell, big loss, contract two lots, Long Island, 23 minutes from New York; beautifully located; near water; can't meet payments; bargain for quick buyer. B. B., Box 215 Times Downtown.

900 acres, extending from the South Shore Branch to main line L. I. R. R.; two stations; only large tract left in section; if taken at once, $200 per acre. I. X. L., Box 105 Times Downtown.

Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

LONG ISLAND ONLY.
Everywhere; all kinds; any price.
Send stamp for catalogue.
BOWEN, 1,307 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Seven-room house, Springfield Av.; location choice; plot 25x239; $2,625, $1,000 cash; very unusual opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Frägner, 60 Liberty.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Hempstead.—115 acres, suitable for development, $115,000; easy terms; high ground. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Springfield.—Ten lots; sacrifice for cash; best buy on the island. Stanley Agency, Room 508 Times Building, N. Y.

New 7-room house, 10 minutes from station; gas, water; price, $3,000; $250 cash; $15 a month. Box 353, Lynbrook, L. I.

Fine furnished cottages to rent for season; Patchogue, near bay. R. H. Metcalf, Patchogue, N. Y.

Greenlawn, 75 acres; no buildings; $225 acre; most excellent land. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECULATORS, NOTICE.
STATEN ISLAND ACREAGE
25 acres near West New Brighton and adjoining Prohibition Park; ripe for immediate improvement; price $45,000; offer wanted; will sell cheap if sold immediately; $12,500 cash will buy, ($3,500 on contract,) balance five-year mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, with release clause providing for sale in plots; lands lay high, dry, and level; near trolley and surrounded by improvements; brokers paid regular commission

BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE.

Out to the Country for Rhubarb Beds But NOT for Investments.

When you sniff Spring and "see green grass," the suburban real estate man considers you MELLOW for FOOLISH investments, so he gets up "Special Trains" to some lonesome spot in the country and tries to sell you "LOTS" where he *should* be selling Rhubarb beds.

After the rigor of winter there is a natural human sentiment for "budding trees" and "green grass," but *sentiment* of any kind should have *no consideration* in making an INVESTMENT.

At these "Rhubarb Beds" you can pay a few dollars *down* and a few dollars *now* and *then*, but that sort of investment will put you in as much misery for as *long* a drawn-out period as anything you can think of.

You want to make MONEY with *your* MONEY, and you want to make it BEFORE your *time* to *die*—then you must

Invest Your Money where It Will Start to Earn Right Away

Within the old, ORIGINAL borders of New York City, in the great city subdivision which is NOW within forty minutes of the shopping districts at ANY HOUR of the day or night, and which will SOON be within twenty-five minutes of ANY part of Manhattan at ANY hour of the day or night, you can buy on *favorable* terms REAL, valuable, *tangible* CITY property—property that you could *not* buy at this time for *four times* the present prices if it hadn't been FENCED IN for the last TEN years and used for *racing purposes*.

Now this *famous* old MORRIS PARK race track is opened up for building and investment, and it is to be served by SIX new RAPID transit ELECTRIC ROADS.

The city in its northward march PASSED this *central* BRONX property long ago, and if you will let us know how much money you can invest we will see if we cannot MAKE YOU the OWNER of one, two or MORE lots of this valuable city property—the kind of property on which CONSERVATIVE TRUST companies and banks are *willingly* loaning money on SINGLE LOTS as they are NOW DOING at

MORRIS PARK

Pick up your pen or pencil and ask us for full particulars, or call at one of our offices—this property sells ALL the YEAR round and our office on the property is open EVERY day. No "Special Trains" or "Free Tickets"—a 5c. fare brings you to the property.

Remember, you buy lots at Morris Park with the cost of water, gas, curbing, flagging and roadmaking ALREADY PAID—all these improvements cost you nothing. It is not like buying **foolish** SUBURBAN lots, with all these assessments yet to come—get to-day's LOW prices—DON'T WAIT until the new subways are open and then write—DO IT NOW and make your profits with the present movements.

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,

Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station).

QUEENS—FOR SALE. | QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Broadway-Flushing

Douglas Manor

Westmoreland

are within the limits of New York City and should not be confused with the suburban properties twenty, thirty or forty miles out, which at best will always remain **suburban villages.**

The official time table of the Long Island Railroad gives the following distances from the East 34th Street Ferry:

Broadway-Flushing,	9.2 miles	Mineola,	18.5 miles
Douglas Manor,	12.2 "	East Williston,	19.7 "
Westmoreland,	12.7 "	Freeport,	22.7 "
Port Washington,	18.2 "	Massapequa,	28.9 "
Garden City,	18.3 "	Bayshore,	40.9 "

All the tunnels and bridges that ever can be built will never change the actual distance to these places.

Broadway-Flushing is strictly city property, with all city improvements, and can only be compared to the Bronx, where lots equally distant from Herald Square sell for from three to ten times the price.

Douglas Manor, the most beautiful spot on Long Island, with over a mile of shore front, gradually rises to an elevation of over one hundred feet, and is covered with magnificent forest trees.

Westmoreland, which is practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved with macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, city water, electric light, shade trees and hedges, and will be ready for the market about May 1st.

Send for maps, booklet and beautiful colored views.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 West 34th Street.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

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PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.

Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.

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Especial Attention Has Been Paid to Making Housekeeping Easy in These Beautiful New Houses.

IN THE FINEST SECTION OF

FLATBUSH,

Close to Brighton Beach "L" Line.

These houses are trimmed in hardwood throughout, parquet floors laid on first and second floors, heated by steam, and will be painted and decorated to suit the purchasers. Parlors finished in mahogany, libraries in mission oak, halls and dining rooms in antique oak, butlers' pantries and kitchens in golden oak; gas ranges; laundries with 3 part soapstone washtubs in cellars; 3 large bedrooms, and tiled bathrooms with open nickel plumbing on second floors; 3 bedrooms and extra bathrooms on third floors.

These houses cannot be duplicated for the same money. Only a few left at these prices. $9,750 and $10,000. Terms, $500 now, $1,750 May 1st; balance can remain on mortgage. These houses must be seen to be fully appreciated. No trouble to show you them if you will call at our office. Open Sundays 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Realty Exchange of Flatbush

(INCORPORATED.)

OFFICE, AVENUE C AND BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROAD.

TELEPHONE, 2363 FLATBUSH.

JOHN WATT, President. WM. H. JONES, Sec. & Treas.

100 DWELLINGS

In A1 condition, centrally located.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

$4,500 to $15,000.

$1,000 cash and upwards.

Balance easy terms.

BARGAINS IN FLATS, STORES & LOTS.

Ask your broker for the properties of

REALTY ASSOCIATES,

No. 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Ideal home, beautiful Kings Oaks, Flatbush.—New house, nine rooms, alcove, reception hall, pantry, tiled baths, and vestibule; hardwood trim, steam heat, coal and gas ranges; shades and screens throughout; every modern improvement; select location; magnificent shade; lot 40x100; only $7,600; mortgage, $4,500. 1,672 East 19th St., Kings Highway Express Station, Brighton Beach Road.

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Offer for sale a block front on Flatbush Av., including 2 corners; greatest business possibilities in Greater New York. Has a speculative value of $25,000. Tel. 751 Flatbush. 990 Flatbush Av.

WAKE UP, BE ALERT.

Beautiful Flatbush lots, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, than Bronx or country property; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled for home or investment. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—10-ROOM HOUSE.

All hard wood; lot 40x100; near Newkirk Av. Station, Brighton Beach Road; stable privilege. Apply on premises, 592 East 19th St. Henry C.

Manhattan Buyers, Attention!—Elegant new, modern investment properties; fine mortgages; four-story double, Park Place, private home block; rents $4,100; price $38,000; Sterling Place, near "L" station; rents $2,700; price $36,000; St. Mark's Av., cold water; rents $3,400; price $33,000. Many others.

DONNELL & KILIAN,

Park Place and Franklin Avs.

Bargain.—Dwelling; $2,300 balance on mortgage will buy three-story brick and frame house, 9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, all improvements; handsomely decorated; Brunswick Av., near Hancock St.; restricted neighborhood; cheap at $3,000; will sacrifice to quick purchaser for $2,800. Owner, H. A. Schnackenberg, 558 Broome St., New York City.

For Sale—The residence of Mr. Alexander Campbell, 282 Washington St., Brooklyn; 3-story brownstone, with most modern improvements; wall paneled silk and painted hardwood finishings throughout of the most elaborate character; lot 25x200; might consider renting to responsible tenants. A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Residence of Mr. Alex Campbell, 284 Washington Av., Brooklyn; four-story brownstone, replete with the most modern improvements; walls paneled in silk, hand-painted, hardwood finish throughout of the most elaborate character; lot 25x200. A. Campbell, 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Must be sold, biggest bargain ever offered for investment, on Sackman Street, Bronxville, 25x100; two stores, four apartments; only $3,000 cash; will net 25 per cent. on investment. H. Rawak, 36 W. 116th St.

On Park Slope, 2 4-story single stone, 44x70x105; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; rents, $3,456; price, $31,000; terms to suit. Jerome Realty Co., 319 6th Av., Brooklyn.

$9,780 6th Av. store property; good business block; rents $960; sacrifice; closed Sundays; open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 6th Av.

$500.30 cash buys 2-family brick house; 11 rooms, 2 baths; closed Sundays; open evenings. PIERCE-KEEFE, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$8,900.—Park Slope bargain, 6th Av., near 3d St.; 3-story single brick flat, porcelain bath,

THE A-RE-CO
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3 story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms Express.

DECIDED BARGAINS.

$2,000 CASH buys elegant "New Law" corner apartment on prominent avenue, 26x96; 5-story double flat.

$2,000 CASH buys 27-foot front x125 ft. deep triple flat, with stores, 14 rooms and bath, hot water supply only, on 3d Av., near Wendover; must be seen to be appreciated.

$2,500 CASH buys 5-story double flat, with store; ranges and boilers, baths, open plumbing only; 1 block from 149th St. and 3d Av.; price, $20,000.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.
Realty Building, 149th St. & 3d Av.

TWO OF THE BEST 5-STORY
CORNER APARTMENTS
IN THE BRONX

Built by the owner in interior woodwork business as samples of interior woodwork and models. All improvements, electric light, &c.
10 Families in each house.
High class in every respect.
Address the owner, Geo. M. Turner, 884 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

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We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 48TH ST.

A 22% INVESTMENT
$10,000 CASH BUYS BIGGEST BARGAIN.
Prominent Business Corner.
NEAR SUBWAY STATION; INVESTIGATE IMMEDIATELY.
LOEB & KAUFMAN, 616 EAST 149TH ST., 2D BUILDING WEST 3D AV.

JOHNSON HOUSES

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point road, 3 blocks from Simpson St., subway station; brick, semi-detached, 2-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday.

George F. Johnson's Sons Co.
1044 WESTCHESTER AV.,
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

FIRST REAL ESTATE CO. OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Inc.

Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, offer many lots and plots suitable for first-class two-family houses, dwellings, or speculation, at low prices; unparalleled chance to quick buyers.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

A:—109 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., beautiful detached two-family dwelling; hot-water supply and new hot-water heat, (11 radiators;) call and inspect personally any day; bargain. James Conway, premises.

Manhattan Builders, Attention!—Elegant high-class excavated plot in vicinity Tremont and Washington Av.; lot 132 feet deep; chance to make $10,000 quick; little cash. W. E. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

A 12% Investment!—$12,000 buys two 5-story double flats, 25x85x100 each; open plumbing, hardwood trim; rent $3,000 each; mortgage to suit (5%.) H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Concourse corner, 4 lots, finest location on Mount Hope; Concourse graded at this point; lots immediately on grade; price $21,000; terms to suit. George E. Buokbee, 708 Tremont Av.

$4,000 buys 4-story triple flat, 3d Av.; rent $2,400; price $23,750. Also double flats, $15,500. Polak, 4,080 Third Av.

$100 cash, balance easy terms; lots in Williamsbridge; price $750 each; will build; easy payments. King, 4,080 Third Av.

A doctor or private party can secure fine home one block from station; price, $8,750; fall lot. Builder, particulars, Box 215 Times Downtown.

Price $7,500.—12-room brick; lot 25x100; 5 minutes from Subway. Hartz & Co., 176th St. and Boston Road.

$6,500 cash buys prominent store corner; will pay $4,200 annual profit. Allen, 261 Fulton.

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x235; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance
(INCORPORATED,)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

MODERN HOUSE

located near railroad; contains 9 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, exposed plumbing, heater, gas, parquet floors; artistically decorated; large plot; shade, fine shrubbery; price $8,000; terms to suit; photos. W. A. Lambert, owner, West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

A home in hills of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers St.; especially well built houses; eight to eleven rooms; mission trim; built-in bookcases; beamed ceilings; every improvement; ample grounds; very low prices; only small cash payment necessary. Send for illustrated book. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, and Montclair, N. J.—Completed or nearly, eight modern cottages, all improvements, one, two, and three bath-rooms; on improved streets; convenient to stations, churches, schools; $4,300 to $10,500; come by Lackawanna to Glen Ridge office. Nathan Russell.

RECOUP YOUR LOSSES
in the stock market; buy building lots and acreage in Northern New Jersey, where values will double in a year and your money safe in the meantime. For particulars consult Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road.
Furnished Cottages.
D. B. KEELER, JR.
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

A Northern New Jersey village farm; 66 acres; 30 miles; very fertile land; buildings in excellent condition; house 12 rooms; fine barns; very attractive, cheap farm; price $8,500. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

Elegant 7-room brick house, located on Hudson Co. Boulevard, 3 minutes to cars, 8 minutes to Central of New Jersey; all improvements; occupied by owner; price $4,200, half cash. Mrs. Lord, 28 East 23d St.

Acreage and lots in hills of Northern New Jersey, 45 minutes from Chambers St.; sewer, water, gas; all improvements; low prices; easy terms; much higher prices when tunnels are opened. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Bargains in new houses; six, seven, and eight rooms each; all improvements; prices, $3,000 to $4,800; $500 down, balance as rent; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

ALLENDALE.—United States geographical reports say: "Most healthful section east of Denver." Hour out, main line Erie. Farms, residences, acreage, on attractive terms. Walton, 261 Pine St., Manhattan.

Long Branch, N. J.—Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 3 fine cottages in good condition, with 60 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

Bargain.—Must be sold to close estate; Colonial house, 12 rooms, bath, all improvements, steam heat; large plot ground; fine location; $5,500. James A. Van Valen, Hackensack, N. J.

At Rahway.—Rent $360; Pennsylvania Railway; house 11 rooms, all improvements; plot 165x171; large stable, fruit, and shade; nice old place. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

Private residence; two-story and attic, 9 rooms and bath; good order; Bergen section Jersey City; 20 minutes to New York; $8,500. Address Owner, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Shrewsbury River.—For sale, at Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, 12-room cottage; open plumbing; stable; property bordering on river. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

A fine, 12-room house, in perfect order; all improvements; large grounds, fine shade trees; 45 minutes from city; to let. Owner, 157 Times Downtown.

Tenafly, N. J.—House, 28x41; 8 rooms and 4 in attic; all improvements; plot 100x280; 3 minutes from station; price $8,000. Owner, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

East Orange, N. J.—Attractive house; 11 rooms; all improvements; large lot; near station; price moderate. Apply to owner, 62 North Maple Av.

Suburban homes, poultry, dairy, truck farms, large and small tracts. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

Farms and residences. Caldwell and Vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gorman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

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ORADELL

45 Minutes from Manhattan.
Commutation $8.70.

Building Plots
50x150 3 FULL CITY LOTS, **$800**
HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.

Complete Sewer System

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Send for Descriptive Booklet.

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TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On all cash sales of choice lots on the leading streets of RUTHERFORD, N. J., made before April 1st, 1907, and closed before April 15th, 1907. Streets have macadam, light, water, sewer, curb, gutter, and sidewalk. Lots near railroad station and trolley. PRICES RUN FROM $180 NET AND UPWARDS. Will build to suit purchaser, if desired taking a mortgage for cost of building. For full particulars write or call on

RIDGE HEIGHTS LAND COMPANY,
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Houses for sale from $3,000 to $15,000, now ready for occupancy.
Easy terms on all houses.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

For Sale, one of the best paying
LONG ESTABLISHED HOTELS
on Virginia Avenue. Contains
100 GUEST ROOMS.
Fully furnished; every convenience; elevator, steam heat, private baths, sun parlors.
NOW OPEN. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Address Owner, Box U 17, Daily Press Office, Atlantic City, N. J.

For Sale—Forest Hill, finest residential section of Newark; new brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, trim and staircase on 3 floors, all doors oak with one panel, double window shades; floors finished for rugs; steam heat; everything first-class; must be seen to be appreciated; lot 75x125. $15,500; mortgage $8,500; sold owing to death in family; house 80x45, 9 rooms, furnace heat, all other improvements, lot 63x100, owing to death will be sold if bought quickly at $5,000; mortgage $3,300; this is a bargain; photos furnished. Henry Russell, 22 Clinton St., Newark.

MADISON.

Modern 12-Room House, Stucco, 3 bathrooms, all improvements, 4 acres, fine outbuildings, stable, &c. Price, $35,000. Easy terms.

LOWER & COCHRAN,
Tel. 426-38th St. 18 West 34th Street.

At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town, four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

Fine country residence, Tenafly, adjoining Englewood; take advantage of boom in Jersey property at completion of rapid transit tunnels; three acres, more if desired; view of Palisades; 16 rooms, modern improvements; stable, coachman's cottage; eight minutes from station; $16,000; might lease with acreage. William C. Clarke, 200 West 56th St., New York.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—For Sale—Desirable residence, 14 rooms; hot-water heat, electric light, gas; every improvement and comfort; barn, &c.; nearly acre of land; lawn, shade, shrubbery, fruit; best location; convenient to R. R., schools, churches, &c.; occupied by owner; $16,000. Address Schupp, Box 209 Times Downtown.

At Glen Ridge.—For sale, new dwelling, ready for occupancy; 9 rooms, butler's pantry, square reception hall, double hardwood floors and trim; steam heat, gas, electric light, 2 bathrooms; laundry and toilet in cellar; all city improvements; half cash; balance 5% mortgage. Immediate, Box 198 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—A.—

25th St. West, large 4-story, $3,000.
44th St., near Broadway, 4-story, (business,) $3,000.
44th St. West, large 3-story, $2,000.
37th, near 5th, large 4-story, $3,000.
Many other large and small houses, every part of city, residential or business purposes.
Cyrille Carreau, agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

WEST 51ST ST.

25-foot house, 20 rooms and bath; large extension and rear stairs to top of house; rental $2,500.

Permit from
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 5th Ave., near 58th St.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let	Call or Send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104TH.

108 WEST 138D ST.
Possession; will lease.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
198 Broadway.

Bronx.

House to rent, one family, new, all improvements; 6 minutes' walk from 138th St., 6th and 9th Av. "L" station. Calyx, 165th St. and Summit Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

TWO LIGHT APARTMENTS wanted, Manhattan; must be on same floor and of 7 or 8 light rooms each; to be occupied by private family. Address, with full particulars, Henry E. Smith, Western Union Building, City.

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UNTIL WE SHOW YOU HOW

$100 Earns $300
WITHIN A YEAR AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS

the Highest Grade Residential Park in New York City.
Only 4 Miles from Herald Square.
All City Improvements Made.
NO ASSESSMENTS. RESTRICTED sufficiently to secure an ideal homesite or safe investment.
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN 3 MONTHS on Completion of Tunnel.
300% PROFIT
GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% secures a plot.
SEND A POSTAL FOR VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
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Send for
"THE FUTURE OF QUEENS,"
a valuable newspaper reprint giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring, showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room, 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

Bayside.—Unusually attractive house for busy man; station four blocks, 5th Av. 20 minutes, (soon;) fieldstone and concrete; red tile roof; large sleeping porches; 14 rooms; near yacht, golf clubs; corner Bell and Lamartine Avs.; ready to move into. Adams, Box 374 Times, Times Square.

Four lots, best part of Flushing, near trolley and station; all improvements, including sewers and paved streets; easy payments if necessary. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,887, Manhattan.

---

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, hotels; 3 minutes to trolley and third rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Best Value in Queens.—Two lots in Flushing, convenient to trolley and station; fully improved; sold cheap to quick buyer. Address Bargain, Box 154 Times Downtown.

$1,600.00 will buy corner, 60x100, Flushing; $160.00 required; three years to pay balance; all improvements. Christensen, 139 E. 59th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among The Beautiful Westchester Hills.

Doesn't that sound refreshing? Add no mosquitoes, no malaria, 500 to 1,000 ft. altitude, beautiful lakes, babbling brooks, fine roads, stately trees, all kinds of delicious fruit, commuting distance, no tunnel, no bridges, NO R. R. ACCIDENT IN TWELVE YEARS, farms from 1 to 550 acres, $300 to $60,000, 20 to 3 miles from station, 26 miles from city limit, easy terms, honest dealings, goods investment, real bargains. Write or call

AMAWALK REALTY CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

LAKE MAHOPAC HOME

Summer or Winter; 2½ acres; lawn, modern house, 12 rooms, two baths; steam heated; fine garden and fruit; lawn tennis court; stable; other outbuildings; A No. 1 condition; near lake; $9,500; easy terms.

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FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y.

Along the Hudson and Westchester Co

For Sale—Suburban residences, villa sites, plots, acreage, and farms; no misrepresentation; we are proud of our reputation for honest dealing. Thomson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad; 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Henry Mortige, 24 East 21st.

LARCHMONT MANOR.

Fine house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; steam heat; corner, 100x100; near Sound. Address B., 827 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Two dwellings, five and seven rooms, on plot 80x300; four minutes from station, main street of town; henneries, trees; $4,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

$1,000 cash buys one of the finest homes in Chester Hill section; 11 rooms, bath; modern in every respect. Call upon

ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Modern 7-room cottage, improvements, restricted neighborhood, $4,000. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, ROUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

Z. Nelsen Zerbst.
[illegible] 7 Pine St. (Opposite W. & J.)

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.

T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Picturesque book describing Hollis Park Gardens mailed free. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ARE YOU MOVING?
LET US HELP YOU TO DECIDE
Stores,
Lofts,
Buildings.
OUR PRINTED UP-TO-DATE LIST WILL INTEREST YOU
H. H. Fuller Realty Co.
Fuller Bldg., B'way, 33d St.
Telephone 2218 Gramercy.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

Corner top loft, 20,000 square feet, on 14th St.; the finest light possible; floors have very heavy weight sustaining capacity; large gallery, skylights; full commission to brokers. H. H. Fuller Realty Co., Fuller Building, Broadway and 23d St.

Fifth Avenue Section.

Stores, lofts, entire buildings, 21 year leases.
ASHLEY M. HERBON,
Tel. 6084 Madison. 1,135 Broadway.

At 32 East 23d St., Opposite Metropolitan Life Building.—Very desirable second floor; will decorate to suit tenant; 25x90; passenger elevator and steam heat; possession April 1. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Doctor's Office.—Owner will rent parlor floor and extension or part; finely furnished; electricity, and all conveniences. Apply 59 West 68th St.

Lofts for rent in fireproof building; Burr Printing House; steam heat and power; fine light; from May 1. Joseph Faulkner, 18 Jacob St.

Store.—37th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., 20x76, for term of five years. William E. Lawton, 108 West 37th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 895 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. PATTEN, Bankrupt.
By order of this court the assets of the bankrupt herein will be sold at private sale to the highest bidder on the 26th day of March, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bids for assets, which consist of watches, chains, lockets, pins, silverware, bric-a-brac, jewelry, and optical goods, also fixtures and furniture, desks, tables, chairs, show-cases, safe, &c., will be received at the office of the trustee, Charles P. Goldsmith, No. 33 Gold St., Manhattan, New York City, up to 11 A. M. of said March 26th, 1907, and will be opened and a hearing had thereon, at the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Hon. Nathaniel A. Prentiss, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, at 2 P. M. of the same day.
All bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the bid in certified check or cash, and no bid will be accepted unless equaling at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value of the property. If none of the bids are accepted at the time mentioned, then said assets will be sold at auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on March 28th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. The trustee reserves the right to himself, with the consent of the Referee, to reject any and all bids which may be submitted.
The assets can be inspected at No. 111 West 125th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on March 14th and March 15th, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Trustee,
132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan,
Dated New York, March 12th, 1907.
The above mentioned assets may also be inspected on March 20th and 21st, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the same place. CHAS. P. GOLDSMITH, Trustee.

FLATBUSH LOTS

or part thereof, East 18th St., near Newkirk Av.; as there are only a few vacant lots left in the district this is a good opportunity. Apply Henry C. Ryon, 503 East 19th St.

Swell Flatbush villa; 11 large rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; choice residential section; sewered street; 40x108; abundance shade, flowers, shrubbery; $6,000. Riley, 1,120 Flatbush Av.

MONEY TO LOAN, 4 TO 6 PER CENT. FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 COURT ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | **TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

Sixty Wall Street
THROUGH TO PINE STREET
Entire Floor for Rent
Area Approx. 10,000 sq. ft. Ceiling 17 ft. Exceptionally Light.
Desirable for Banking House or Corporation.
ALSO
Attractive Corner Suite on Upper Floor.
All Night Service. Use of Law Library.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents.
60 LIBERTY STREET.

STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS.
NEW BUILDING,
32 & 34 West 20th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF; EXCELLENT LIGHT; TWO ELECTRIC ELEVATORS; READY FOR OCCUPANCY; REASONABLE RENTS. APPLY TO
FREDERICK C. ZOBEL,
114 East 28th Street,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS

In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 435 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.
WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST.,
Or Your Own Broker.

TO LEASE from MAY 1st
NEW FACTORY BUILDING
with Reliable Power
$1,260 Square Feet.
257 Classon Ave., near Willoughby,
BROOKLYN.

N. E. COR. 5th AVE. and 126th ST

Large and small store, suitable for Druggist, Florist, Tailor, Hairdresser, Manicure, Artist, Stationer, or High Class Grocer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block flat to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c.; two adjoining stores, together or separately; also a corner; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

Stores are being installed at
418-420 MADISON AV.,
WEST SIDE, BET. 48TH AND 49TH STS., to be finished in best manner.
Possession April 1, 1907. Plans, particulars of
A. H. Mathews,
82 Nassau St.
Note:—One grade store has been rented to William Arnold, now at 564 5th Av.

Stores on Amsterdam Av. in the 80's, suitable for 1st-class business, in city's best section; rents from $90 to $125.
Edward C. H. Vogler,
Cor. 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

To Let, Broadway Studio Building, 90th St. and Broadway, large showroom and office, facing Broadway, 1st story; subway station same block. Apply THOMAS DIMOND, 128 West 83d St.

Store with rooms, suitable any business; $17, with janitorship. Call mornings, 3,608 3d Av.

To Let—Store, 604 B'way, April rent $75. J. Wallach, Rm. 12, 1 Last St.

A.—A.—A. A.—A.—A.—
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., offers:
STUDIOS, FLOORS, AND LOFTS.
Southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St., first floor; large show windows; heated; divide.
Second floor; large studio; north skylight; divide.
Corner 6th Av. & 45th St., studio, first floor.
79 West 47th, 6 large rooms, bath.
68 West 45th, floor for business.
77 West 45th, floor for business.
67-69 West 44th St., three floors, 25 rooms; improvements; light business, bachelor apartments.
47th, near 5th Av., floors, business, dwelling.
All kinds floors, studios, lofts, different locations.
STORES
822 6th Av., light store, 21x50.
417-21 Madison Av., three stores, skylight, 19.6x90; three first-floor stores, elevator.
41 Bowery, store, basement, and cellar.
Some large and small stores, centrally located.
LOFTS.
235 East 41st St., light loft, $25.
BASEMENTS.
968 6th Av., large light basement, $25.
BUILDINGS.
7th Av. corner, near 34th, 4 stories.
21st, near Broadway, 5-story loft building.
41st St., near Broadway, 5-story loft building.
48th, East, 5-story store, loft building.
57th, West, 1-story building, 50x100.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

SLATER STUDIO BUILDING,

Forty-second St., No. 7 West., Opp. Library. (Just vacated; immediate possession.)
Office suite, 5 rooms, $1,050.
Separately from $35 to $50.
Skylight studio, (possession April,) $20.
Includes Elevator, Light, Heat, Janitor.
Office suite, (possession May,) $100.
New lofts, skylight studio, $100 to $120.
(Ready May 1st.)
Apply J. S. McHugh, on premises.

2D LOFTS TO LET.

48 John St., 25x40	$40
93 John St., 25x85	$80
40 Fulton St., 25x50	$50
168 William St., (cor.,) 26x36	$60
183 William St., (cor.,) 25x50	$60

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES.
Broadway and 39th St. Building.
Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.
Physician's office, long lease; modern improvements.

One, two, or four houses, 4 stories; early possession; favorable terms; full commission. Apply 17 East 126th. F. R. Houghton, 156 B'way.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO PROPERTIES
Location unsurpassed.
STORE TO LET NOW READY FOR BUTCHER
At Simpson St. Subway Station, elegant plate fronts, wired for electricity, for catering to the best class of people; rents moderate.

NEW STORES
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 156TH ST.
Very desirable stores, including corner, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To lease, low building or loft, good ground; minimum 5,000 square feet; [illegible] 4th St., 1st to 10th Av., [illegible] Hubbard & Co., [illegible]

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—A solitaire diamond pendant, Friday evening, between Belasco Theatre and Knickerbocker Hotel; finder will be liberally rewarded. J. H. Hallock, 401 Grand St., N. Y.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, engraved "L. R. P." on enamel pearl pin, at or near Macy's, Thursday. Reward if returned to I. L. Wolf, Hotel Regent, Sherman Square.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5380—Broad.

LOST—Combination theatre glasses, left Hammerstein's Victoria, Friday evening. Return to box office; reward.

LOST—Camera, 6½x8½, with lens, on 8th Av. car at 42d St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Lazarnick, 29 West 42d St.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram "G. L. M."; valuable through associations; reward. Hotel Albert, 11th St.

LOST—Amethyst ring, names, year engraved; liberal reward. Return to W. D., 229 West 137th St.

LOST—Set of teeth, March 12; reward if returned. Keddy, 420 W. 47th St.

LOST—Diamond-studded marquise ring, small emerald in centre, Saturday afternoon, on 23d St., en route to Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ferry or in ferry house, boat, or train to Summit, N. J.; liberal reward to finder. Address Elmer Hartzell, 915 New York Life Building, New York.

LOST—Black morocco bag, Subway train between 33d and 137th Sts.; valuable papers and keys; liberal reward for same, return to superintendent El Moro Apartment, 606 West 137th.

LOST—Gold brooch, 3 bluebell flowers, diamond petals; between West 145th St. and Astor Place, Subway or in Wanamaker's store; reward. Brown, 406 West 145th St.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky." on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—At or near Bijou Theatre, Wednesday afternoon, lady's open face gold watch with fob; initials "M. B. D." Return to 150 East 37th St.

LOST—Saturday last, after 5 in the afternoon, a sapphire and diamond crescent pin; reward $25. Answers to 28 East 20th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, four diamonds, at Fulton St. Subway station; liberal reward. Miss A. Smith, 21 State St., Room 619.

LOST—Wednesday night, horn-handle umbrella, 6th Av.; liberal reward. W. M., 1,161 East 169th St.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

$10 REWARD for the return to 66 Broadway, room No. 1,206, of one-piece 7-link sleeve button; gold, with brilliant; lost Friday, between 54th and 38th Sts.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Dalmatian hound or coachdog, about 9 P. M. on Thursday; has large black spot over right eye and answers to name of Spot. Return and receive reward to Hexter Stable Co., 84th St. and Broadway.

REWARD for return of black and white cocker spaniel puppy; answers name Robbie. 929 East 5th St., near Av. L, Bklyn.

LOST—Bulldog, color buckskin; license No. 1,810; liberal reward given. Stationery Store, 2,263 7th Av.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 5th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoko. 211 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WITNESSING ACCIDENT TO lady at 96th St. Subway Station on last Monday morning about 9 o'clock kindly call at Rooms 1,101 to 1,103, 25 Broad St., New York City.

Morrell, William H.—Information wanted leading to discovery of safe deposit box or property. Address John H. Morrell, administrator, 198 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 108 WEST, 6th Av.)—Suite rooms, private bath; also medium room; running water.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cuisine; telephone; reasonable.

57TH ST., 453 WEST.—Large alcove room and single room, with excellent board; moderate; telephone.

61ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable single room; select Summer location; table board; near elevated, Subway.

62ND ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Rooms, with board; table boarders; parlor dining; convenient L, Subway; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny room; select home, gentlemen preferred; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water, closets; home cooking; gentlemen, couple; telephone.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Beautiful front suite or separately; elevator, telephone, dining room; references, White.

118TH ST., 415 WEST, The Invermere.—Attractive sunny rooms overlooking Morningside Park; celebrated restaurant; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Rooms and board; accommodations A 1; homelike; $6 up.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two desirable single rooms; exceptionally good table; table guests.

216T, 54 EAST.—Rooms; excellent table; all home cooking; table boarders accommodated; moderate; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Cozy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front hall room, with closet.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 66, (Heights.)—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; excellent table.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

New Jersey.

Exceptional, charming home; warm, bright; attractive rooms; most comfortably furnished; table and attendance that of a refined private family; near station. No. 9 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN wishes to take breakfast and dinner in a high-grade boarding house near Times Square. Address A. E., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water.

57TH ST., 44 WEST.—Front parlor; also back parlor; running water and heat.

TURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; also extension; ample closets; all conveniences; references.

12TH ST., 28 WEST.—One large front room, third floor, nicely furnished; running water.

18TH ST., 132 WEST.—For rent, furnished, parlor floor, three rooms, separately or en suite, suitable for physician's offices or bachelor apartment; fine light and ventilation; good service; well-kept private house.

14TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; heat, comfort; reasonable rates; transients accommodated.

20TH, 410 WEST. (Chelsea Square.)—Parlor floor; large front room; furnished, unfurnished; literary people.

24TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large sunny room; running water; inside room, $1.50; references; American private family.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house, gentlemen.

48TH ST., 511 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; large and small.

40TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; hot water; private family.

52D, 206 WEST.—Desirable room and board in refined private family; gentleman; exceptional. Witte.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Hot running water; telephone; double, single closets; bath; Central Park. Brock.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; hall room, having large closet; private house; gentlemen only; references required.

99TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, well furnished; clean, good neighborhood; Subway; breakfast. Victor

101ST ST., 60 WEST, (Cor. Manhattan Av.)—Parlor suite; large front room on avenue; references. Vrooman.

101ST ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished room and bath; electric light and 'phone. Mooney.

111TH ST., 201, corner 7th Av.—Two beautiful corner rooms, connecting; furnished or unfurnished; steam; every convenience; telephone, "L." Subway. Carter.

114TH ST., 600 WEST, corner Broadway.—Two attractive rooms; superior location; alcove, with running water; excellent closet space; connecting, if desired; together $5.50 and $5 weekly; gentlemen only; references. Dubie-Scheele.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

116TH, 370 WEST.—Morningside; will share attractive flat one or two business women. Campion.

MANHATTAN AV., 150, (107th St.)—Outside single and double rooms; bath adjoining; telephone. Lemon.

WANTED—Young couple to share beautiful apartment; piano, telephone, all conveniences. Telephone 3437 Columbus.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18TH ST., 137 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; $4; gentlemen; references.

22D, 144 EAST.—Sitting room and small adjoining bedroom; steam heat, 'phone, elevator; $8; Apartment 62.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

57TH ST., 249 EAST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; baths; breakfast optional; references.

83D, 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; excellent accommodations; private house; reasonable.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

128TH ST., 6 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; also smaller rooms; conveniences.

Lady having handsome house, Lexington Av., in the fifties, would rent back parlor to doctor or dentist; excellent door service; telephone, with use of front parlor as reception room; $60 per month. A. C., Box 341 Times, Times Sq.

AVENUE A, 66th St.—Front bedroom; lady or friend engaged during day. Minall.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044, Near 76th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen only; references.

MADISON AV., 2,004 (127th St.)—Large rooms; running water; light housekeeping; $2 to $5.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young woman bookkeeper and stenographer; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, R. H., Box 152 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

WANTED—Contralto for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, immediately, city church; $250; must be clever. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, suburban churches, $350 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos and contraltos, Manhattan and Brooklyn, $450 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS wanting positions may be interested to know that this is a very busy season; it will be to your interest to call Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR MILLINERY DEPT.; ALSO EXPERIENCED ORDER TRIMMERS; GOOD SALARIES TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

MILLINERY.
FIRST-CLASS
TRIMMERS AND MAKERS
WANTED.
SIEGEL COOPER CO.

WANTED—Cylinder feeders for register work; steady employment. Apply Robert Gair Co., Factory No. 2, Washington and Water Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Millinery saleslaides; also saleslaides for afternoons and evenings; good position. Perry Philips, 667 8th Av., near 42d St.

WANTED—Dressmakers and improvers. M. Jenkin, 652 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT ACCOUNT; MUST BE RAPID AND GOOD AT FIGURES; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper and office man for wholesale house; experienced D. E.; advancement; salary to start, $25. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $260; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—First tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Baritone for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man about 20 years old; must be of good family, have best references, and live with parents. Office Assistant, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no less of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 34th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Draughtsman; first-class man only; on water color and working patterns of period designs, for chandelier work; must be experienced man. D. K., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Office boy, by a trade journal; salary, $4, with chance for advancement. Address X., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED mechanical draughtsman wanted by manufacturing concern near Boston, Mass., for designing of jigs, fixtures and special machinery; permanent position for the right man; draughtsman with practical machine shop experience preferred. Address, with full particulars regarding age, education, experience, and initial salary expected, G. E. C., Box 337 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—SOLICITORS, MEN AND WOMEN, TO HANDLE THE STANDARD FAMILY PHYSICIAN; THE WORK WILL BE READY APRIL 15TH; BIG MONEY CAN BE MADE SELLING AT PRE-PUBLICATION PRICES. APPLY TO FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

WANTED—Subscription man; excellent opening for man with experience in handling stencil system of magazine of large circulation; must superintend handling of subscriptions from the time they are received until magazines are sent out; must be first-class man; salary, $2,000-$2,500. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Good positions for single men and families to do milking and general farm work on farms in New York State; none but experienced men need apply; no charge. Apply Department of Agriculture, 23 Park Row, Rooms 22-24, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, who is experienced in the poultry business, with $2,000 capital, to join with party who has large poultry farm, with first-class improvements; exceptional opportunity. Address New Yorker, 336 Times, Times Square.

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WANTED—Young man as assistant in office of a large downtown importing house; must be accurate at figures and come well recommended; state age and salary expected. W. G., Box 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, 16-17, in office wholesale liquor house; must write a plain, rapid hand and be quick at figures; state salary expected and references. A. B. C., Box 101 Times Downtown.

WANTED—German-American young man as messenger and office assistant in bank; answer in own handwriting, giving age, references, and salary desired. R. C., 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Magazine subscription man to look after subscription list of large magazine; executive; salary, $2,500. Write Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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WANTED—Boy for office; must be neat and furnish references; steady position. Answer Baltimore, Box 841 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16 to help in our bindery. Apply to Harper & Brothers, 325 to 327 Pearl St.

WANTED—Auditor for large department store; $3,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16, bright and intelligent. Restorff & Bettmann, 426 East 106th St.

WANTED—Solicitor, modern print shop, man to get orders. Address E. Glick, 79 Crosby St.

WANTED—Chandelier maker and lathe hand. Roeser & Sommers Co., 386 Second Av.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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LADY'S MAID.—Most competent colored woman as lady's maid, or to take care of semi-invalid; good traveler; experienced packer; understands care of lady's wardrobe. Present employer, 26 West 61st St.

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LAUNDRESS.—First class; wants lady's or a family washing to take home weekly or by dozen; mending done. Harris, 344 W. 37th St.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant in office; 18; 11 months' experience; bright, businesslike, quick at figures; $8. Miss Ens, Box 104 Times Downtown.

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PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE.—Young man, wide experience and business ability, desires connection with firm or manufacturer as Pacific Coast representative; highest references. Pacific, Box 313 Times, Times Square.

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A very attractive short trip **for a week's vacation**—offering an opportunity of spending Easter at Bermuda, where flowers are now in bloom—where the climate is invigorating and healthy—and where ocean bathing and all outdoor sports can be enjoyed.

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All pianos to be sold at a sacrifice, $50 and up; do not miss this chance.
LURCH, 593 Lexington Av., corner 52d St.

Lady sacrifices magnificent Wagner upright piano, $100; worth $350; almost new. 114 East 85th St.

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SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and colder to-day; rain to-morrow; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,950. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEGRO'S CONFESSION OF SOLDIERS' RIOT

But Man Who Talks of Brownsville Is Not in Army Records.

DOUBTED BY ARMY HEADS

Senators Had Been Told That a Confession Had Been Offered by an ex-Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 17.—What purported to be a confession of a former negro soldier who knew of the shooting up of Brownsville on Aug. 31 last was printed by The Galveston News to-day. Two reporters are authority for the truth of it. They say they obtained it from D. C. Gray, formerly a private in Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who has been living in Galveston since the battalion was discharged by order of President Roosevelt.

The whereabouts of Gray have not been revealed. Washington dispatches say there was no D. C. Gray in the battalion and no Gray in Company B.

Gray's confession says the riot was the result of the jealousy of a negro over attentions paid to a woman he knew by a white man. He found this man calling on the woman on the night of Aug. 31, and the man struck him. The confession goes on:

Gray's Story of the Raid.

"I was in the barrack room with a number of fellows, and we were sitting around playing cards when this fellow came in. He was awfully excited, and we all stopped playing and listened to what he was saying. There was a lot of the boys in the crowd who were angry with the Mexicans and white people of the town, and they came over to where he was bending down over his trunk and asked him what he was going to do. He said: 'I'm going to fix that white man.'

"As soon as he said that one of the men out of another company swore and said: 'I'll go with you.' Everybody but me and one or two others spoke at once and said they would go with him.

"It was about midnight, and the men made a rush for the gun racks, and about fifteen men left the barracks, fixed the sentry, and scaled the wall and started for town headed by the leader. Most of them had been drinking. One of the younger boys had fired a shot into the house of Mr. Cowarts, on Fourteenth Street. Then all of them began shooting. Negroes are just like sheep when it comes to anything of that kind, you know, and that accounts for it. They shot into the house of Starks, on Washington Street, as some of the boys did not like him and they wanted to kill him.

Says Major Penrose Was Told.

They ran on down an alley to Thirteenth Street, shooting, and at the place where the alley joined on to Elizabeth Street they met the Mexican policeman, Dominguez, on his horse. This was right near the Miller Hotel. The policeman said, 'Hey, there, you boys, what are you doing?' and pulled his pistol. The boys knew he wanted to pull them, and they shot at him. Dominguez fired at the boys first—any way, all of them said that when Major Penrose examined them.

"After the boys had gotten into the scrape they forgot to go on down and let the man settle his trouble, for the people were getting on the streets, and they are certainly fighters. After they had shot Dominguez, his horse carried him down the street and they divided up. They were afraid of getting hemmed up in the street.

"Some of the boys had had trouble in the saloon run by Frank Natans, and they fired in the direction of his place. Just as things would have it he came out to the back of it to close the gate, and one of the boys shot at him. They were still firing and going toward the post when the bugle sounded at the post, and they knew it was all off. They stopped shooting then and made for the barracks, so that they might get in before it was known they had been out. I don't believe that they were in town more than twenty minutes.

Guns Cleaned by Comrades.

"About this time one of the boys came panting into the room. He had his gun with him, and he flung it under his mattress and pulled off his coat and pants and got into bed. Then two more of them came in, and before I knew it, the whole post was busy. One of the boys from the guardhouse ran into the room and said in a loud whisper:

"'If there are any of you fellows in that dirty business, you had better be getting your guns into shape and put them in the rack. Don't lose any time, for I know the Captain is calling for the guard, and there will be inspection.'

"We all helped some of them get their guns as clean as was possible in the dim light, but they had mostly used pistols, and they didn't clean them until next day about 3 o'clock.

"Just at this time the First Sergeant called out to hustle our clothes on and 'Fall in.' We were all partially undressed and mixed up in the room, after helping the boys clean the powder out of their rifles, and it was several minutes before we could find our clothes and get into them.

"We tumbled outside, and after some confusion and scrambling around, the roll was called, and I believe everybody answered to his names except some of the boys who were excused. There was no need for any one to answer any one else's name that night, because everybody was in line except the men who were excused on account of special duty. The fellows who had done the shooting and worked up all the racket had all gotten inside the post and were lined up with the rest. We swore to stick to the lie. The twelve arrested were in the raid."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 17.—The Judge Advocate in the trial of Major Penrose has ordered D. C. Gray, the negro taken into custody by the Galveston police, brought to this city as a witness in the trial of Major Penrose by court-martial.

Major Penrose refused to discuss the alleged confession.

NO REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Senators Had Been Told of a Proffered Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No report of the alleged confession of D. C. Gray,

Continued on Page 2.

MASSACRE IN ROUMANIA.

Pogrom at Podihilo, Near Kishineff—Town Reported Destroyed.

The Jewish Morning Journal of this city yesterday received the following cablegram from Podihilo, near Jassy, Roumania:

"Terrible massacre since last Thursday. Town totally destroyed. All the Jewish population are ruined and houses pillaged. We ask help.

"MARCUS GETZEL.
"ELIAS SOLOMON.
"SHJE STERNBERG."

The names signed to the telegram are those of leading merchants of Podihilo. It is a place of about 6,000 inhabitants, 4,000 of whom are Jews. Podihilo is only about thirty miles from Kishineff, which is in Bessarabia, across the Russian frontier.

There is consternation as a result of the news among the Roumanian Jews in New York. A meeting will be held to-night in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, to discuss the best measures to take to aid the afflicted at Podihilo.

BUCHAREST, March 17.—The peasants are continuing excesses in several districts of Moldavia.

The Jews of that section, who are in great distress, have telegraphed to King Charles and the Premier imploring their protection.

WIVES RETURN RICH LOOT.

$10,000 Worth Taken in Burglaries Returned to the Police.

The Detective Bureau in the Bronx received yesterday clothing, bric-a-brac, and jewelry valued at nearly $10,000, said to have been stolen by Ernest Brinkert of 3,651 Third Avenue, who was arrested more than a month ago, and who is awaiting sentence in General Sessions, having been convicted of robbing several apartments in the Bronx.

The goods were returned to the police by Mrs. Henry Heitman and Mrs. Stephen Heitman, whose husbands, father and son, were arrested on Wednesday last, following an alleged confession by Brinkert, who told of the two Heitmans having bought stuff from him which he had stolen. Henry Heitman, a cigarmaker, lives at 535 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, while Stephen, his son, who is a shipping clerk, lives at 553 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The police say the home of the elder Heitman contains many secret closets.

The property returned includes eight pearls, valued at nearly $6,000. The elder Mrs. Heitman said Brinkert gave them to her because she had been kind to him. She said she had never supposed that he had come dishonestly into possession of the things he sold to the Heitmans.

WANTED HIM IN BELLEVUE.

Dispute at Broadway Hotel Over a Guest Pronounced Perfectly Sane.

Early this morning Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, Roger S. Baldwin, an attorney, and Nellis Crouse, of Utica, N. Y., went to the Tenderloin police station and told Sergt. McCullum that a policeman was wanted at the Hotel Knickerbocker. They explained that a man in whom they were greatly interested had been acting in a peculiar manner and that after a consultation among themselves they had decided it was best to have him removed to Bellevue.

Policeman Dwyer was sent to the hotel with another policeman. The two talked, they say, with the man, and when the three men arrived, they called Dr. Stewart of the New York Hospital. The latter examined the man and refused to take him to the hospital, saying that he was perfectly rational. This resulted in a dispute which ended by Dr. Stewart leaving.

The policeman left the man at the hotel. He was said to be a relative of Mr. Crouse and to have had domestic trouble.

ALARM CLOCK FOR BURGLAR.

Has a Good Sleep in Unguarded House—Escapes Without Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 17.—It was a weary burglar who invaded the home of Miss Frances G. Smith and her sister, Miss Camelia A. Smith, on Richmond Hill last night. He made himself at home in the untenanted house, ate, and slept. He evidently took his rest in peace, for he employed an alarm clock to awaken him before more respectable persons should be stirring. He allowed himself too much time, however, for he was interrupted before he could take away valuable plunder.

The mansion has been closed since January, the Misses Smith having spent the Winter in Long Island and New Jersey. They are expected home to-morrow. They left the place in charge of a caretaker, who lives in another section of the city. Aside from placing their jewels and more valuable plate in a safe deposit vault they took no precautions to insure the safety of many valuable articles in the house.

Some time last night the burglar forced a kitchen window. He went upstairs to the room of one of the sisters and made a meal of part of a big cake and a bottle of milk he had with him. In rummaging around he found an alarm clock, and this evidently suggested a good sleep. He piled costly capes and gowns on the bed as covering, took off his muddy boots, got under the covers, and went to sleep. The alarm was set for 5 o'clock. The police found the clock under the bed covering this morning.

Presumably the alarm awakened the burglar, and he then set about a leisurely search of the house. From cellar to attic he went, breaking open trunks, satchels, and dressers.

The caretaker went to the place at 9:30 this morning, saw the broken window, and rushed to Police Headquarters. Detective Hefferman went back with him, arriving at the place about 10:45. They had no keys, and had to get into the house through the hole in the window.

As they crawled in the burglar opened the front door and went toward Greenwich. A woman who lives opposite the Smith residence saw him and informed Hefferman about an hour later as he was leaving the house after having completed a search of it. She said the burglar was a young fellow. He had no bundles. Hefferman found a lot of valuables packed ready for removal. He believes the robber got nothing except small articles which he might have thrust into his pockets.

ROOSEVELT PLANS TO GET DELEGATES

Deneen Will Fight for Illinois—Warner Is to Hold Missouri Safe.

NOT PUSHING TAFT HARD

Favorite Sons Will Be Put Forward—Proposed Railroad Legislation Discussed with Deneen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—While the present political situation was one of the subjects discussed between the President and Gov. Deneen of Illinois yesterday, nothing specific was touched upon, and the candidacy of no man for President was mentioned.

Such a thing was unnecessary. It is perfectly well understood that the President would like to see Secretary Taft succeed him, but the President is a shrewd politician and knows that nothing would do Mr. Taft more harm than for the Administration to try directly to get votes for him. The President holds that such a performance would come under the heading of "Fool Friends." But Mr. Roosevelt, being a shrewd politician, understands that the test of strength between his friends and that element which he styles the "reactionaries" is about to begin, and he wants to line up his friends and take account of stock. Gov. Deneen is one of them.

When the line-up is made, there will be as hard a fight in Illinois as in any State in the Union. The reactionaries are strong in Illinois, and so are the President's friends. The result there is not a foregone conclusion. Mr. Deneen is against the old crowd, and the old crowd is against the policies of the President.

The friends of the President's policies in the country are not lying idle and permitting the enemy to walk away with the situation. The plan of the "Reactionaries" has been to have as many Presidential candidates as possible in the field, so that each can hold his own State against anybody who may be favored by the Administration and keep the favorite son vote out of his hands.

The President's friends have taken a leaf out of the enemy's book. The first State where the game is to be played is Missouri. Senator Warner holds the situation in Missouri. All arrangements have been made, and at the proper time Missouri is to declare for him as her favorite son. Now Senator Warner is entirely devoted to the President, and his candidacy simply means that Missouri will be held for the Administration. Developments in other States may be expected to follow.

Aside from politics the President feels the need of taking stock on his legislative programme. He wants to get in touch with his supporters throughout the country. He talked to Mr. Deneen about his plan for Federal franchises for corporations and about the Federal appraisement of railroad properties, which he will press on the Sixtieth Congress. Illinois can give him considerable aid in his railroad fight, and he sought an understanding with her Governor on the subject.

LANDSLIDE CAUSES WRECK.

Caboose Plunges Into River—Four Men Hurt—Flagman's Heroism.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Four trainmen were seriously injured and narrowly escaped drowning to-day as a result of a landslide an acre in area, which affected the Pittsburg & Lake Erie tracks at Fallston, across the Beaver River, near here. A caboose attached to a light engine plunged over a forty-foot embankment into the river.

The engine and caboose were running light at high speed between Fallston Station and the Brady's Run Bridge. Suddenly the bank gave way, and the engine dashed over the slipping tracks, stopping with the rear wheel derailed. The caboose snapped loose from the engine and went rolling into the river. The four men comprising the crew had no chance to jump, and were imprisoned in the wreckage.

The flagman, William Hope, although badly injured, remembered that two other engines were following, and, extricating himself from the wreck, made his way to the track, where he succeeded in flagging the locomotives. The engineer and fireman of the first locomotive rescued the other three men imprisoned in the caboose.

BOY SHOT DIED BRAVELY.

Donald Dingnan Insisted That His Brother Was Not to Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 17.—Donald Dunlap Dingnan, the fourteen-year-old son of the late Dr. J. A. Dingnan of Spring Valley, who was accidentally shot in play by his brother, Norman Dingnan yesterday afternoon, died early this morning, adding to the grief in the home caused by the death of Mrs. Dingnan, the mother, who was thrown from her carriage last October and instantly killed.

Dr. Clarence Dingnan, an older brother, who has taken his father's practice, had just returned home from making professional calls when the accident occurred. He immediately telephoned for Dr. S. W. S. Toms of Nyack, and also for another brother, Dr. T. Alvah Dingnan, at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. The latter came up by the earliest possible train accompanied by Dr. George E. Brewer and Dr. Carleton E. Flint, also of New York, and a trained nurse from Roosevelt Hospital. They reached the Dingnan home at 6 o'clock in the evening, and found that a desperate operation was necessary, with the bare possibility of saving the boy's life. The chance was taken.

Donald remained conscious up to the last, and several times he called out: "My brother is not to blame, for he did not know the gun was loaded. No one is to blame but myself."

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE
Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia, Hendersonville, Carolina Vista, Asheville, Atlanta, Birmingham.

2 DAYS ON CRUMBLING LEDGE

E. L. Sand of Ardsley Rescued at Catalina Island by Fishermen.

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—After having crouched for two days and two nights on a narrow ledge of crumbling rock on Catalina Island, and unable to make his dangerous position known to boating parties almost within sound of his voice, E. L. Sand, a tourist from Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, New York, was to-day rescued by fishermen.

Descending a steep cliff to bathe at the mouth of an unfrequented cañon, Sand found himself unable to retrace his steps because of the crumbling character of the rocky cliff. During daylight boating parties were almost constantly in sight, but his predicament was not observed and he remained unrescued until to-day. He almost collapsed after his rescue.

Ethelbert L. Sand, a recent graduate of Columbia University, is a well-to-do young man without definite employment. His father was the late Max E. Sand. In January, with his mother and his sister, Miss Alice Sand, he started on a tour of the West. They have spent most of their time since on the Pacific Coast.

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO.

Stands on Ledge and Catches Father and Daughter Who Leap at a Fire.

A policeman standing on the narrow ledge of a burning building saved two lives last night in Brooklyn by catching a daughter and her father as they sprang from a window above.

Miss Anna Arnord, a nurse at the German Hospital, whose home is at 189 East Seventy-fifth Street, was visiting, with her father, Hugo Arnord, at the home of Mrs. Rose Kaiser of 80 Alabama Avenue. The building is a three-story house. The visitors and their host were on the top floor.

The visitors were just saying good-night, and had opened the hall door. They found the hall filled with smoke. Just then the sound of fire engines was heard outside. Escape by the stairs was cut off, but Miss Arnord and her father managed to climb out on the window sill.

"Don't jump!" shouted Policeman Haucke of the Liberty Avenue Station, as he and Policeman Hogan appeared in the street.

The two policemen ran into the adjoining building, No. 78, and Haucke crawled out upon the ledge and reached a porch just below the two. The young woman jumped first, and was safely caught. Then the father sprang from the window, was caught, and was taken inside.

Firemen rescued Mrs. Kaiser.

PRIEST INSANE ON SHIP.

Father Roman Taken from the Iroquois to St. Vincent's Hospital.

After the Clyde Line steamer Iroquois had been moored to her pier, at the foot of Clarkson Street, late yesterday afternoon, Father Roman of the Benedictine Order of Priests at San Antonio, Fla., was taken from his stateroom, where he had locked himself in, and carried in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. On the voyage the priest had acted in a peculiar manner, and for two days the Captain assigned sailors to watch him.

Before entering the monastery the priest's name was F. R. Kirchner, which he changed to Father Roman. He is 62 years old, and his sister, Mrs. Kate Kirchner, lives at 168 East Third Street. Mrs. Kirchner's husband died several days ago, and a telegram was sent to Father Roman. The message was delayed, and he did not receive it in time to attend the funeral.

Finally, early last week, he obtained permission from the Abbot of the monastery to visit his sister, and on Thursday he boarded the Iroquois at Jacksonville, Fla.

When the boat reached Charleston Capt. Chichester said that Father Roman left the boat. On his return the Captain says that he acted in a peculiar manner, and as a precaution he put a sailor near Father Roman's stateroom.

When the steamer docked yesterday the passengers left the boat, and Edward Kirchner, a son of Mrs. Kirchner, who had been sent to the pier, failing to see the priest, returned to his home, thinking that he had missed the steamer.

Capt. Chichester went to the priest's stateroom, and although he knocked repeatedly the priest refused to open it. Detectives Halblaub and Gorman of the Macdougal Street Station were sent for and Dr. William of St. Vincent's Hospital was summoned. The door was forced, and according to the police the priest was found kneeling at the side of a table praying. He was then removed to the hospital.

DEAF MUTES BEST WORKMEN.

Employer Who Hires Many Finds Them of a Superior Class.

Isaac Goldberg, who runs a large bottling establishment at 171 East Broadway, has discovered that the deaf-and-dumb are better workmen than the men in possession of all their faculties.

About seven years ago he needed a man, and out of charity and with many misgivings he employed a deaf-mute boy. The lad filled the place so satisfactorily that a month later, when there was another vacancy, another deaf-mute was employed. Since then the same policy has been continued, so that at the present time over half of the employes are deaf-mutes.

Joseph Goldberg, who has charge of the bottling establishment, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"I will be very glad if THE TIMES will print something about the satisfaction these mutes have given me as employes. It will help an unfortunate and much neglected class of people.

"Most employers have the same opinion that I used to have—that mutes would be almost impossible as workmen. As the result of seven years' experience I now prefer mutes to other workmen.

"They are more faithful, and, when once they catch your idea, more intelligent than the normal workman. Their only dissipation seems to be basket ball and other athletic games. I pay them higher wages than I do my other men who are doing the same kind of work.

"If employers only knew these facts there would be fewer mutes walking the streets looking for work."

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. 5 & 7 Custom House Sts., Providence, R. I. Private wires to Boston, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Standard Mercantile Exchange, Duluth, Minneapolis, Grain Exchange, Chicago, Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Curb, New York.

WHITE STAR LINER SUEVIC IS ASHORE

On a Rock Near the Lizard—400 Passengers and Crew of 160 on Board.

ACCIDENT IN THICK FOG

Lifeboats Go to the Assistance of the Vessel—Loss of Life Not Anticipated.

LONDON, March 17.—The White Star Line steamer Suevic struck on a rock and went ashore near the Lizard in a thick fog at 11:30 P. M.

The vessel is ashore on what is known as the Maentere Rock, under a lighthouse.

Two lifeboats have been launched, and others have been summoned to go to the assistance of the vessel.

There are 400 passengers and a crew of 160 on board the Suevic, but no loss of life is anticipated.

The passengers and crew are being landed gradually. No lives have been lost. The discipline aboard the steamer was splendid.

The Suevic, which is commanded by Capt. Selby, is of 12,500 tons and plies between London and Australia by way of Cape Town.

The Lizard is the southernmost cape of England. It is a bold headland, in Cornwall, situated amid picturesque cliff and rock scenery, and is about sixteen miles southwest of Falmouth. There are two fine lighthouses there. The Lizard is one of the three best-known marine sighting stations in the world, the others being Sandy Hook and Gibraltar.

TRAMP STEAMER WRECKED.

The Skuld, a Norwegian Craft, a Derelict Off Nova Scotia.

The loss at sea of the Norwegian tramp steamer Skuld, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, was reported yesterday by the officers of the Hamburg-American liner Bosnia, which got in yesterday from Hamburg. The Skuld was sighted in latitude 41:14, longitude 54:10, about 150 miles south of the Island of Miquelon, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of March 13. Capt. Schmidt ran down close to the derelict, well off the Nova Scotian coast, but could see no signs of life on board.

From the rigging of the Skuld was flying a white flag with a red ball, which is the signal "Yes," and from this the Bosnia's officers believe that the crew had been taken off in response to the offer of a passing vessel.

This theory is borne out by the officers on the steamer Patricia of the same line, which yesterday arrived from Hamburg. On the 13th, in latitude 41:18, longitude 53:30, she passed a British freight steamer heading east. They passed about a mile apart. The freighter reported that ahead there was a dangerous derelict in the path of west-bound steamers. Capt. Magin thanked the other vessel, and then she signaled:

"Are you willing to take refugees?"

From the Patricia came the query: "Are you in great need?"

"No. Proceed on your voyage," was the next message, and the liners continued on their way.

The officers of the Patricia knew nothing of the loss of the Skuld, and were rather at a loss to know what was the meaning of the request to take refugees on board.

Yesterday when the officers learned of the sighting of the Skuld they were sure that the vessel they passed had on board the crew of the Norwegian steamer.

The Skuld sailed from Philadelphia on March 6. When sighted she was lying on her beam ends. It is believed that she was turned over in one of the heavy gales reported by incoming steamers in the last fortnight. The Skuld did not run on a regular line, but picked up freights wherever they were offered. It is believed that she carried no passengers.

The position of the derelict is in the pathway of the transatlantic liners and is regarded as dangerous to steamers crossing the ocean.

The Skuld was built by Wood & Skinner, at Newcastle, England, in 1892. She is of 1,132 tons, 265 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 15.6 draught. She hails from Tonsberg, Norway, and is owned by Otto Thoresen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—News of the abandonment and wreck on the high seas of the Norwegian steamship Skuld, which left this port for Rotterdam on March 5, has reached Peter Wright & Sons, agents for the Cosmopolitan Line, which chartered the Skuld for the voyage.

Nautical men with the superstitions of their class say they expected an evil report of the ship. John Aansen fell overboard as he was walking up the ice-covered gangplank when the vessel was loading at Reed Street wharf and was drowned.

Another feature which was pointed to as an unlucky omen for the ship's cruise was its substitution for the Granaria, which was disabled in the same storm that caused the loss of 120 lives on the steamship Berlin in the Hook of Holland.

QUITS DUTY TO SAVE HIS BABY

Policeman Gets Honor Mark, Though He Did Leave His Post.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—With an eye to duty in trying moments, Patrolman Smith, while saving the life of his two-year-old child from the icy waters of the canal basin to-day, yelled as he was swimming:

"Some one telephone the Sergeant that I am off post without permission, but am saving my little boy's life."

The policeman continued his swimming with the half-dead little fellow on his back. It took two hours' work to restore the child to life.

The mother's cry had aroused the policeman on his beat, a half block from the house. He left duty and the probability of spoiling a thirty years' record of not missing a rollcall to save life. He missed the rollcall, but Capt. Cleary gave to him a mark on the honor list.

Atlas of Improved Farm Property of Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y. Just published. Price $5.00. Address Atlas, Times Office.

SEVERS A PRINCE'S EAR.

Russian Captain Then Gets Two Bullets from the Prince's Revolver.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—A shooting affray occurred to-night in the dining hall of the Grand Hotel de l'Europe between Prince Nikaridze, a Marshal of the Nobility from Kutais, and Capt. Kosloff of the East Siberia Sharpshooters.

In the course of a spirited argument concerning the autonomy of the Caucasus Prince Nikaridze made a disparaging remark about Russian military prestige. Thereupon Capt. Kosloff drew his sabre and cut off one of the Prince's ears. Reaching into his pocket, the Prince pulled a revolver and fired twice, the bullets penetrating the neck and breast of the Captain.

A surgeon was called in and sewed on the Prince's severed ear. Capt. Kosloff's wounds are dangerous.

COREY SEES HIS FATHER.

They Become Reconciled and Steel Trust President May Wed Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—For the first time since he separated from his wife two years ago William Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and his father, A. A. Corey, Tax Collector of North Braddock Borough, met yesterday afternoon.

The younger Corey came here Friday, and yesterday afternoon he slipped away from the Hotel Schenley, where he is stopping, and went to his father's home. The old man was there, and it is said that a reconciliation was effected.

After the meeting Mr. Corey returned to Pittsburg and seemed to be very happy. Close friends of Mr. Corey say that he intends to leave for Europe some time in April, and that he will then marry Mabelle Gilman, the actress.

ROBBERS PUT GIRL IN SAFE.

Cashier of a Store Wounded—Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 17.—Miss Josie Gray, the nineteen-year-old cashier of the R. & G. Furniture Company of this city, is lying at St. Mary's Hospital, unconscious from wounds and shock as the result of a terrible experience last night. When the employes of the store left for the night Miss Gray was busy with her books and said she would stay for an hour. She failed to reach home at midnight, and her parents, becoming alarmed, notified the police and a search was instituted.

Officers went to the furniture company's store and found the door open. Miss Gray was not to be seen there, but the officers noticed that a large amount of small change was scattered over the office floor, and they notified the manager, F. A. Gamberts, who went at once to the store. The office gave evidence of a struggle, as the furniture had been displaced and two pieces were badly broken.

When the manager opened the safe he found Miss Gray. She was bleeding from several cuts on her head and face and was unconscious. She has remained unconscious all day, but physicians say her wounds are not mortal.

Mr. Gamberts says there were several thousand dollars in bills in the safe and not a dollar of it was left. The police have found no clue to the robbers.

HARD ROCK DEFIES BLASTS.

Flint Encountered in Clinch Mountain Delays Tunnel Borers.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—Workmen engaged in boring a tunnel through Clinch Mountain have been practically stopped by a vein of the hardest rock ever encountered in the knowledge of the engineers concerned.

It is a bluish-white flint. The best tempered steel has little effect upon it, and even after it has been drilled the heaviest blast only scales off a small portion of it.

Before striking this rock it was thought the two boring forces would meet each other about June 1. Now it is thought that it will take at least until August.

DROPS DEAD IN CHURCH.

Mr. Borton Was Speaking on the Necessity of Being Ready to Die.

While addressing the young people of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in East Brooklyn, on the importance of being prepared to die, Samuel B. Borton, 60 years old, a deacon of the church, fell to the floor, and a moment later was dead. It is supposed that he was stricken with apoplexy. There was great excitement in the church when the deacon staggered and fell.

St. Mary's Hospital was notified by telephone and the body was removed in an ambulance. It had been the custom of Mr. Borton for many years to address the young people of the church on Sunday nights.

Mr. Borton was a manufacturer of flavoring extracts. His home was at Enfield Street and Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and several children.

SCHWAB HAS 200 PUPILS.

High School Graduates Learning the Steel Business at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 17.—Charles M. Schwab's offer to 3,000 boys to come to his Bethlehem Steel Works prepared to learn and become experts in the steel and iron trade in all its details has been accepted by more than 200 boys to date. These range in age from 16 to 21. Fifty-two per cent. of the new apprentices are of German descent, 25 per cent. are of Irish descent, and 20 per cent. are strictly Americans. Three per cent. of the boys are Polish.

Many of the newcomers are high school graduates or hail from manual training schools. Nearly all the boys show such an aptitude for handling machinery as to astonish the heads of departments to which they have been assigned. Not more than 5 per cent. of the total number of those who applied failed in their tasks and decided to quit.

A majority of those who responded came from the Lehigh Valley. In this district there are thousands of skilled iron workers. In the Schwab offering they saw a chance for their sons to learn the business and become more than mere mechanics. This accounts for the rush from this section. Others came from Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and even from Florida. It is regarded as remarkable that none of the boys came from Pittsburg, but the belief is that every boy in that section is pretty busy in the steel mills.

SHIPBOARD ARRESTS FOR LONDON THEFT

Two Famous Thieves Taken on the Amerika for Robbing Tiffany's London.

HAD JEWELS WORTH $25,000

Green and Rohrer Surprised by a Delegation of Detectives and Treasury Agents.

Charged with having committed a jewelry robbery in London, the biggest recorded by the police in twenty years, two thieves well known to the police were arrested on board the Hamburg-American liner Amerika when she reached Quarantine yesterday morning. Jewelry valued at between $25,000 and $30,000, which it is alleged they stole from Tiffany's London house and another big jewelry store in Bond Street, was concealed about their persons and in their first cabin room on the Amerika.

The men were booked as Arthur Preston Green and Charles Rohrer. Their pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, and, according to Inspector McLaughlin, whose men arrested them, they have many aliases. Inspector McLaughlin also declared that they had operated in every big city in this country and Europe. The Police Inspector expressed the opinion that rather than be caught, the crooks would have dumped the stolen jewelry into the ocean if they had had the faintest suspicion that the authorities were on the watch for them. They will be held for extradition, and Scotland Yard, whose officials notified the Detective Bureau here to be on the lookout for the two men, will send detectives to take them back to England.

Scotland Yard and the New York Detective Bureau had carried on their search for the thieves with the utmost secrecy, and it was not until late yesterday afternoon, after the men had been fully identified as two of the best-known crooks in this country, that Inspector McLaughlin called the reporters into his office at Police Headquarters and informed them that one of the most important arrests ever made on a trans-Atlantic vessel here had been recorded. The Scotland Yard detectives had traced the men to the pier of the Hamburg-American Line at Southampton, England, but the Amerika had sailed and was well out to sea. Then the Metropolitan Police Commissioner of London cabled to Police Commissioner Bingham to have his men ready to arrest the thieves when the Amerika arrived here.

The Missing Jewelry.

The London Commissioner's cablegram, which was received by Commissioner Bingham on March 18, read:

Stolen on Feb. 26 by shoplifters:
7 diamond brooches.
1 circular ribbon and collar pattern.
6 large diamonds.
141 small diamonds.
1 crescent of 21 diamonds.
1 square emerald, 4 karats, surrounded by 12 brilliants.
1 four-leaf shamrock, set with 1 ruby, 1 emerald, 1 white and 1 brown brilliant, surrounded by diamonds, the whole inclosed in a diamond circle.
1 circular large diamond centre, surrounded by 40 small diamonds.
1 pin set with 11 colored brilliants.
1 diamond 5-loop bar, bow ribbon ends.
1 lady's large ring, set with 5 square diamonds.

All the articles have numbers scratched on them. Theft believed to have been committed by Arthur Preston Green and Charles Rohrer, who are first-cabin passengers on the Hamburg-American steamship Amerika, which is due in New York on March 16. Preston and Rohrer may have accomplices. You will please enlist the co-operation of the customs authorities in the search for the men. If portion of jewelry is found, wire, and extradition will be demanded through the proper diplomatic channels.

Commissioner Bingham turned the cablegram over to Inspector McLaughlin, and the Inspector gave the case to Detective Sergeants Leeson and Aikman, who are assigned to duty along the North River water front, with instructions to arrest the men as soon as the Amerika reached Quarantine. Leeson and Aikman informed the customs authorities, who notified the Treasury Department at Washington, that the suspected thieves were on their way here. Secretary Cortelyou then sent J. O. Brazinski, Chief of the Treasury Agents, with his assistants, Parr and Wilson, and a special employe of the Treasury Department named Garibal to be present when the arrests were made. They were sent to make the examination to follow, in the hope of locating the stolen jewels.

Taken by Surprise on the Amerika.

Early yesterday morning the Amerika was reported, and the detectives and Treasury Agents boarded her when she reached Quarantine. Both Leeson and Aikman had seen Green and Rohrer before, and the minute they set eyes on them again they were certain that they were the men Scotland Yard wanted. Brazinski went up to them and informed them quietly that he and a few other men, pointing to those that were with him, desired to have a chat with the travelers in their stateroom. Both Green and Rohrer appeared to be very much surprised, but made no objection and led the way to their room.

"Have you gentlemen any goods with you that you have failed to declare as required by the United States laws?" one of the customs men asked.

"We have not, for we made very few purchases on the other side," one of the men replied.

"Well, we have heard a different story, and to make certain I guess you will have to submit to being searched," said the Customs Inspector.

"Wait a minute; maybe we have got something that we should have declared," said Green, while the look in his eye indicated that he realized the desperate game he had to play.

The men exhibited several pieces of jewelry, valued at perhaps $1,500 or $2,000, but that was not enough to satisfy the detectives and Inspectors. The alleged thieves decided to brazen out the whole thing and show all the property they had with them. They then exhibited jewelry that the customs men said must be worth $25,000 or more, all of which Green and Rohrer declared they had obtained by legitimate purchase on the

other side. Here is a list of the jewels they carried:

Jewelry Found on the Men.

1 stickpin set with an emerald.
1 diamond brooch, 5 loops, 3 strands, and single stone in centre.
1 unset stone.
1 watch and chain.
1 bracelet set with a diamond and pearl.
1 sapphire ring.
1 single-stone ring.
1 diamond ring, with two large stones and several smaller ones.
1 crescent pin.
1 pair opera glasses.
1 pair diamond earrings.
1 bar pin containing 11 diamonds.
1 double chain.
1 pin set with diamond and pearl.
1 diamond ring, containing 13 stones.
1 watch and chain with a diamond locket.
1 pin with knife and cigar cutter attached.
1 five-rope pin.

The men had some of this jewelry in their pockets, while the rest was tucked away among the soiled linen in their baggage, and undoubtedly is all of the stolen property they brought away from England. All of the jewelry was taken in charge by the customs authorities and sent to the Public Stores, pending its reshipment to the owners in London.

When the police compared the list cabled from London with the articles found they said it was evident that the men had stolen many articles that the London police knew nothing about, and that as so many of the articles in the cabled list were missing, it was equally certain that they had disposed of a considerable quantity of the jewelry before they sailed.

Neither Green nor Rohrer would admit that any of the articles had been stolen, and all the persuasion used by Inspector McLaughlin and his men failed to shake their stories. This morning they will be taken to the Tombs Court and arraigned as thieves, and then will be remanded for thirty days to await the arrival of the London detectives, who will take them back to England.

History of the Alleged Thieves.

"Both Green and Rohrer are well-known crooks," said Inspector McLaughlin, "and the photographs of both are in the Rogues' Gallery. Green comes from Manchester, N. H., and has several aliases, among them being Parker and Gould. Green, I understand, is his right name. He has served a three years' term in the Wisconsin penitentiary for shoplifting, and also has done time in this State. He used to be a sort of cheap operator, working clothing stores and establishments like that. Now, we find, he has graduated into the class of thieves of the first water.

"As for Rohrer, he has also done time, having served two years in a Pennsylvania penitentiary for robbing a woman in Atlantic City. He is also known as Willis Jones, and has been arrested in nearly every large city in this country. Than he and this fellow Green there are few crooks who better understand their business, and I guess we will have to admit that this last affair of theirs is one of the shrewdest and best planned that has been pulled off anywhere in many a year.

"As for getting them, there was never any doubt of that, for all my men know them, and the minute Leeson and Aikman faced them they recognized the two as the pair whose photographs have a very important place in our gallery at Headquarters. Of course, Green and his partner also recognized Leeson and Aikman, but, like others of their class, they never give up, and hoped until the last that by some turn of fortune they would be able to fool the detectives and get away. I have not the least idea of the total value of the articles stolen, but I am quite certain that what we got to-day is only a part of the loot taken away from London."

Popular on Shipboard.

On the way across Green and Rohrer made themselves very popular in the smoking room. They spent money freely, and were among the best-dressed men on the ship. They made the acquaintance of many of the passengers, including two women, one of whom lives in this city. The other said she was on her way to Japan by way of Spokane. One of these women gave her name as Mrs. Wilson, while the other said she was Mrs. Dealtry of New York. They both had to submit to a lot of questioning by the detectives and customs officials, but were able to prove that all they knew about the men was due to a limited acquaintance on shipboard. Mrs. Dealtry's husband was at the pier to meet her. The women's baggage was carefully searched, and they were subjected to a close inspection by women customs Inspectors, who found that they had not brought over any goods that made their detention necessary.

At Police Headquarters Green gave his home address as 213 West 109th Street. He said he was a salesman. Rohrer also said he was a salesman, but he declined to give any address.

Inspector McLaughlin sent the following cablegram to Scotland Yard yesterday afternoon:

Green and Rohrer in custody. Special Agent Brzinski of United States Treasury Department has jewelry. Wire. Will hold for extradition.

Inquiry at the address given by Green, 213 West 109th Street, showed that this number would be included in a big apartment house, numbered from 211 to 215, where nobody seemed to know any one named Green, and where the janitress said no mail came addressed to any one of that name.

At the address given by Mrs. Dealtry, 754 Eighth Avenue, no one of that name was known.

City Employes Must Pay Ferry Fares.

City employes who either live on Staten Island and are employed in the departments in Manhattan, Brooklyn or the Bronx, or who live in one of the other boroughs and are employed in the departments in Richmond, will, it is said have to pay their passage when they ride over the municipal ferry. Commissioner Bensel says that the privilege of a free ride has been abused.

TELLS THE POLICE OF AN ART THEFT

Italian Importer Says He's Lost a Rubens and a Calvin Portrait.

THE DETECTIVES SKEPTICAL

Too Many Similar Stories Have Shaken Their Faith—Studio Door Is Smashed Anyhow.

Donatus Buongiorno, who has a studio in the Fleischmann Building, Tenth Street and Broadway, and who says that he is the New York agent of Eugenio Bono, an art dealer of Florence, Italy, went to the Mercer Street Police Station yesterday morning and told the Sergeant on duty there that his studio had been broken into and two paintings, one of them by Rubens, had been stolen. He said that the paintings were worth about $20,000 and that the theft had occurred between midnight and 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Buongiorno speaks very broken English, and it was with much difficulty that he made the Sergeant understand his story. He said one of the pictures—the one by Rubens—was a portrait of Marie de Medici, while the other—a portrait of John Calvin—was by Vannorini. The canvases, he said, had been sent to him by Bono, and had only recently arrived in this country. He had no idea who the thieves were, he said, and could not give the police any clue to work upon.

Mme. Buongiorno went to the police station with her husband. She was not so excited as he was. The husband seemed as if he was going to break down several times, and the harder he tried to explain what the matter was the more excited he got.

"The paintings, the fine paintings, the beautiful paintings," he cried, "are all gone! Ah! I have been robbed, and you, Mr. Policeman, must help me to get them back. They are worth thousands, yes, thousands and thousands of dollars. Last night I was away. I had gone out with my wife. When I got home early this morning the beautiful paintings were gone. The door had been broken down, and when I looked, I looked in vain, for the two paintings that were most precious to me.

"The pictures that the thieves got were my best. One of them was by Rubens, and was painted in 1620. It was Marie de Medici, while the other was a very fine portrait of Calvin."

Buongiorno said that the pictures were about 21 by 16 inches in size, and that oth were unframed. The Sergeant made a record of the case, and then sent two of the precinct detectives around to the studio to investigate. Police Headquarters was also notified, and a general alarm was sent out for the recovery of the stolen canvases.

The detectives found that the door leading into Buongiorno's two-room studio in the Fleischmann Building had been broken open. The studio was filled with pictures of all sorts, many of them being the work of Buongiorno himself. While the police were there the artist gave further details of his loss.

"I think," he said, "that whoever took those pictures was some one that knew that I had them, and who had followed them across the ocean when they were sent to me by the house of Bono. Why, on the back of one of them appeared the seal of the ancient house of Bourbon, to which the canvas at one time belonged. Later it was owned by a King of Naples, and it had a prominent place in his gallery in that city. The gallery was burned, but the painting was saved by a soldier, who hid it for a time, and then it passed into the control of an Italian Marquis. Finally Bono got it, and he sent it to me to sell. But now it is gone, and I know not what I shall do. I am crazy with grief, indeed I am, am I not?"

The police are searching for the pictures, but long experience with art importers who lose "old masters" has made them skeptical, and they do not think anything more will be heard of the missing works of art.

DARING THEFT OF GEMS.

Robbers Enter Jewelry Store In Crowded Street and Hold Up Two Men.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 17.—Uninterrupted by hundreds of people who passed the corner of Sixth and Spring Streets last night, two men entered a jewelry store in the Hotel Hayward and took jewels valued at $2,500.

William Kinney, proprietor of the store, and N. R. Hamilton, a clerk, were transferring stock from showcases to a safe when the men entered. Both of the intruders were armed with revolvers, and one wore a mask. Kinney and Hamilton stood against the wall in obedience to orders, while one of the men rifled a showcase. Kinney was then ordered to open the safe, and one of the robbers took several unset diamonds.

Although the alarm was given a moment after the men left the store, no trace of them was found to-day.

NEGRO'S CONFESSION OF SOLDIERS' RIOT

Continued from Page 1.

who says he was a member of the Twenty-fifth Infantry at the time of the shooting up of Brownsville, has come to the War Department or to the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs who are conducting an investigation into that shooting.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said that the committee received information two weeks ago that a former member of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had expressed a willingness to make a full confession if he could receive some assurance from the Government that he would be protected. Senator Overman says that this information was forwarded to Secretary Taft with the suggestion that it be investigated by the War Department.

"All the discharged troops who tell the truth about the affair," said the Senator, "will certainly be protected by the Government."

Senator Overman said that to-morrow he will insist that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs summon the ex-soldier, who is alleged to have made a confession, to testify before the committee in Washington.

Doubt In War Department.

War Department officers who read the dispatch from Galveston, were not inclined to accept Gray's story. In the first place there was no D. C. Gray in the battalion at the time of the shooting, and there was no man named Gray in B Company. There were two Grays in C Company, one named George W. and the other Joseph H.

It was pointed out by army men here to-day that since the Brownsville affair there have been several shootings, assaults, and other disturbances committed by negroes who were at first reported to have been members of the discharged battalion. In every such case the subsequent investigations developed that the man concerned had not belonged to either of the three discharged companies, if indeed he had ever been a soldier.

Gray's story, however, receives some credence because it is inherently probable. Exactly that sort of row might easily be stirred up among such men in such a place.

A Similar Shooting Affray.

In the Fort Bliss case almost a parallel, four men of Company A of the Twenty-fifth, went into El Paso one evening and one of them got drunk. He was arrested on his way back to the Fort, and locked in jail. His comrades went on to the Fort, talking over the arrest, and working themselves into a pitch of anger such that, when they reached their quarters, one of them, a Sergeant shook up seven or eight of the men who were asleep in their bunks, and told them to go back into town with him and help to release their comrade. They took their guns and shot up the jail. Some of those concerned had never a thought of what they were going to do until the Sergeant waked them up.

It has been the opinion of army officers all along that the Brownsville affair got its start in just that sort of way. If it turns out that Gray really was a member of the battalion it will be hard for officers who have followed the doings of the negro troops to reject the story.

There was some testimony before the Senate Committee which is hardly reconcilable with the story Gray tells. Nolan, Sanborn, and Oltman, the white hospital corps men, who were on duty in the hospital on the night of the shooting, all swore that the firing began behind the commissary warehouse, and moved around the post into town, taking from twenty-five to thirty minutes to make the circuit and develop into the fusillade which waked the garrison.

Gray's story is entirely compatible with the innocence of many of the battalion, not only of participation in the actual shooting, but of knowledge of the guilty, at least for some time after the event. It does away with the preconcert of action on which the army investigators always have laid such emphasis, but which it has seemed to others here probably did not exist.

Would Be a Blow to Foraker.

If Gray's story is substantiated it will hit Senator Foraker squarely in the midriff. He is certain the shooting was done by Mexicans, in an effort to disgrace the troops and get rid of them. He has given money as well as time to the case, and paid the expenses of an independent investigator, whom he sent to Brownsville to get the facts for him. All the fabric he has built up so laboriously is tumbled down the minute Gray is shown to have told the truth. Absolutely nothing will be left of Foraker if that happens, and the political capital which he hoped to make for important use next year will be nothing but a cargo of boomerangs.

The alleged Gray confession will bear out what the President has contended all along, that the whole battalion was guilty of a conspiracy of silence. At the same time it will bear out the sharpest criticism that has been made of the President for his summary discharging of all the men, that he by that action helped men guilty of an atrocious murder to get away with a ridiculously inadequate punishment.

The Senate investigation has served to keep the authorities in touch with a good many of the men, but there are more than the fifteen whom Gray implicates who have got beyond the present reach of the law officers. No one here knows anything as to how enthusiastically Texas will take up the pursuit of the guilty if it turns out that the Gray confession is true. It would devolve upon the State entirely to arrest and prosecute the men now, for they are clear beyond the military process. It would be an expensive procedure for Texas.

WATCHMAN KILLS BURGLAR.

When Almost Overcome In a Struggle He Uses His Pistol.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17.—A burglar was shot dead in the plant of the F. H. Clements Construction Company, near this place, last night by a watchman.

The company is building the new Erie & Jersey Railway, and has its main office on the work here. About 500 foreigners are employed, and Americans guard the property. One of them, Alva D. Lake, 55 years old, watches the main office and boiler room.

Saturday was pay day, and some money was supposed to be in the office. Lake was in the boiler house about 7:30 P. M., when some one knocked at the door. He opened it, and a stranger leaped in and grabbed him by the throat. Lake had been almost overcome when he pulled his pistol and fired two shots, one of which went through the man's heart.

Lake gave himself up to the authorities here, but was released on his own recognizance. The burglar was identified as John McCaughery, teamster, who had been employed by the contractors.

KILLED STOREKEEPER.

Oklahoma Man Committed Murder Publicly Because of Domestic Trouble.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, March 17.—W. R. Rhea, a cornicemaker, returned from Fort Worth last night, and this afternoon walked into the confectionery establishment of A. Newall, in the principal street of the city, and fired five shots at the proprietor, killing him instantly.

Rhea stooped over and put out the powder fire in Newall's clothing, and then stepped out in the street and surrendered to the Chief of Police. He said Newall had ruined his home.

Brother Pompian Dead.

Brother Pompian of the Order of Christian Brothers, known before he became a monk as Willian J. Farr, Director of the De La Salle Institute in West Fifty-ninth Street, died on Saturday after a long illness. He was sixty-seven years old, and had been head of the De La Salle Institute for five years. He was a Trustee of the Institute and of St. Joseph's Manual College and Manhattan College.

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THAW GIVES OUT A CHUM'S DEFENSE

Issues a Signed Statement from a Fellow-Student at Worcester University.

"FREAK" STORIES FALSE

Llewellyn Gilliland Says Defendant Was Normal When He Knew Him —Defense to Call More Experts.

The lawyers for Harry K. Thaw announced yesterday that the defense would bring forward at least as many expert witnesses to swear that the defendant was insane on the evening of June 25 last year, when he shot Stanford White, as the prosecution produced to say he was sane.

"You may be sure that we shall not let Mr. Jerome call more experts than we have done," said Henry C. McPike, who was delegated by Mr. Delmas to see the reporters yesterday. "We'll have Dr. Graeme Hammond, Dr. Jelliffe, Dr. Britton D. Evans, and Dr. Charles G. Wagner, as well as two other alienists of repute chosen by these gentlemen. We shall not have any long, new hypothetical question to ask them, but we want to put in evidence a certain number of points which have not been included in any of those yet asked. Among these are questions on the very important testimony of Dr. Deemar."

This evidence dealt with the early childhood of Thaw. In spite of the array of alienists yet to be examined, Mr. McPike has hopes of getting to the summing up this week. Mr. Delmas was working on his final argument all yesterday, and he hopes to be able to deliver his speech in one day. At the same time, it is admitted that the real master of the situation is Mr. Jerome. If he wishes to cross-examine the experts at anything like the same length as he did Dr. Evans and Dr. Wagner when they were last upon the stand, it will be well into next week before the evidence is all in.

Course of the Defense Unsettled.

The exact course to be followed by the defense to-day will not be settled until court opens. Mr. McPike pointed out that by the admission of Mr. Smith's testimony and the questions asked of his alienists, the District Attorney had given them an excuse for opening up any part of their case they chose, but he asserted that they must know what witnesses could be lined up before the could tell how they would proceed. It has been practically settled, however, that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be one of those recalled in order to reply to Hummel's story about the affidavit.

Thaw gave out from the Tombs yesterday a curious statement which was considered significant as throwing light on his present mental condition. In the Summer many stories were published in newspapers in Ohio of his strange actions when he was a student at Wooster University in Ohio. They have apparently so preyed upon his mind that he has gone to the trouble to obtain from Llewellyn Gilliland, a business man of Van Wert, Ohio, an interview setting forth another version of his behavior while at college. With each copy of the interview he handed out to the reporters was a certificate signed by Mr. Gilliland, declaring that the statement was authentic.

Among other things, the document states that "Mr. Gilliland was for three years an intimate friend of Thaw's while he was at Wooster, being almost continually with him when out of the class room, occupying the same room with him many times, and that he afterward knew him for a year or more in Pittsburg.

Then he tells how Thaw wore knickerbockers and picked up a stray dog called "Rag," and denies that he was ever known as "Mad Harry" or "Crazy Thaw." At any rate the only nickname he responded to was "Kid."

"The alleged fondness of Thaw at this time," the statement goes on, "for actresses was evidently a pipe dream of the writer." Mr. Gilliland says he never knew Thaw to refer to, or to speak of such people, but on the contrary he was modest and always gentlemanly when in the presence of or speaking of women."

The statement also says that Thaw "was well provided with money for all necessary personal expenses, and that he was no more lavish in its expenditure than many of the other students."

Escapade at Wooster University.

A number of escapades were put to his credit by rumor, and these are denied in all seriousness. But one act of mischief is confessed.

"Mr. Thaw did assist in saddling the good Dr. Black's cow one pleasant Hallowe'en night, and leading her to the hitching post," the statement says. "As no one mounted the animal, she suffered not at all. In the morning Prof. Black was almost as much pleased as surprised at this attention to the cow."

Thaw passed a quiet day in the Tombs, and his only visitor was Dan O'Reilly, one of his counsel. He spent his time reading the newspapers and looking over the letters he has received from cranks of all descriptions. Among those which have been sent to his counsel is one from Philadelphia stating that the writer has sent such a castigation to Mr. Jerome by the same mail that he will never be able to continue the case, and intimating that the writer's modest fee would be only $25,000. Another writer, from Paris, asked to be informed of the names of the jury, and to be warned by cable immediately they retired to consider their verdict, in order that he might use the absent treatment upon them. In this case no fee was specified.

Hints by Mail to the Defense.

Among the crank communications of all sorts received by the lawyers for the defense are some letters with suggestions of value. They come from men of all ranks in life, including Senators, Judges, and doctors, from all parts of the civilized globe. Even books are sent, and several alienists have forwarded copies of their works. Among these are "Criminal Responsibility," by Dr. Charles Mercier of Westminster Hospital, London, and a "Manual of Insanity," by Dr. H. C. Rutter of Columbus, Ohio. Then there are cables from London, Paris, and places as far distant as Cape Town and Australia, while some of the letters are written in languages the identity of which the lawyers can only guess at by the fact that they are written from right to left.

Mr. Jerome worked all yesterday morning in his Rutgers Street apartment. With his case practically closed he has only his summing up to consider. This is likely to be delivered at the end of this week or the very beginning of next. He has announced that he will take three or four hours in presenting his summary of the facts, and it is probable that Justice Fitzgerald will take at least a morning in charging the jury.

DELMAS TO SPEAK AT YALE.

Will Tell of His Experiences and Suggest Changes in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Delphin M. Delmas to-day accepted the invitation of the Kent Club of the Yale Law School to deliver an address on "Criminal Jurisprudence" late in April. He will sum up his personal experiences in trials of National importance and make some suggestions for changes in the American code.

Mr. Delmas was graduated in 1865. His class will hold an informal reunion here during his visit.

Husband Kills a Visitor.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17.—John Boshus, 30 years old, a Russian, was murdered Saturday night at Brookside, a suburb of this city, by Peter Komieck, aged 33 years, a Pole. Komieck found Boshus calling on his wife. Komieck escaped.

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HUGHES APPROVES CITIZENS' LEAGUE

Glad It Will Watch Legislation and Keep the Public Informed.

BLOW AT SECRECY SYSTEM

Legislators' Records, Now Kept from Their Constituents, Will Be Made Known Thoroughly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Hughes has approved the newly formed Citizens' League, composed of representatives from practically every city of the first and second class in the State, and organized for the purpose of watching legislation at Albany. The initiative in forming the league was taken by R. Fulton Cutting, head of the Citizens' Union of New York. Mr. Cutting has been elected Chairman of the league as well, and the Governor's letter approving its plans and purposes was written to him. It says:

"I have received your letter stating the provisional plan for the organization of a Citizens' League of this State for the purpose of giving attention to the subject of legislation. The function of the league you state to be as follows:

"It must serve no political party, and it must be absolutely independent. It must initiate no legislation of its own. It must not work for or against the passage of any measure. It must confine itself entirely to securing the utmost publicity to the purposes of bills, hidden or obvious, in the hope that an aroused public opinion will come into play in influencing the Legislature.

"I am in hearty sympathy with this plan and appreciate the great service which such a league can render to the people of the State. In order to promote sound public opinion it is of the highest importance that the facts pertaining to legislation should be placed before the people in a fair and impartial manner. There should be the fullest publicity so that every attempt by improper means to influence legislative action may be exposed and defeated, and every just measure may be clearly understood and receive the support to which it is entitled.

"The wisdom of the league's abstaining from proposing or opposing particular measures is obvious. The need of the day is painstaking and disinterested examination of public questions, and impartial work of the league in securing accurate information cannot fail to furnish important support to every movement to increase the efficiency of the State Government."

The league at first will confine its work to watching legislation affecting the cities in the State represented in the organization as well as the State at large, very much after the plan now pursued by the Citizens' Union, which has retained Travis H. Whitney, a young lawyer, to watch New York City legislation. The vote of each legislator on any important measure will be recorded, and it is intended to spread broadcast over the State the records of men who have been on the wrong side of votes affecting the people of the whole State or the particular community he may happen to represent.

In this manner it is hoped to defeat any purpose that may lurk behind the system in vogue at present, under which the Legislative Journal containing this information is never accessible until after the election following the session of which it is a record, though the State Constitution provides that it shall be kept up to date.

The officers of the league are: Chairman—R. Fulton Cutting of New York; Vice Chairman—Marcus T. Hun of Albany; Treasurer—Max Lowenthal of Rochester. Members of the Executive Committee are the above, Adelbert Moot of Auburn, ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, and Julius Henry Cohen of New York.

JACKSON'S TAX SCHEME.

Will Compel Corporations to Pay Promptly on Special Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Attorney General Jackson, explaining his bill to compel the corporations that owe franchise taxes to pay them within a specified period or forfeit the right of judicial review of the assessments, sent a letter to-day to Corporation Counsel Desbecker of Buffalo, in which he said:

"The bill, if it becomes law, will compel corporations to pay the tax on their special franchises within thirty days after it becomes payable, or, failing to do so, lose the right to judicial review of assessments.

"This bill ought to be passed. The present Special Franchise Tax act is excellent in principle, but it has been so drawn as to make the collection of any tax whatever extremely difficult and the evasion by corporations of a fair tax comparatively easy. In other words, the existing law clearly makes the public utility corporations a favored taxpaying class. Other taxpayers must pay their taxes when due and take their chances of recovery in the courts in the regular, orderly way if they feel aggrieved.

"Why should corporations enjoying special franchises conferred by the State come in on any other or more favorable basis? Taking advantage of the weakness of the present law and the complacent inactivity of local officials, especially in the City of New York, the corporations have withheld and are still withholding approximately $20,000,000 due in taxes on their franchises, while municipalities deprived of this revenue have been forced to borrow money necessary to run their governments, and no doubt, have borrowed in many instances, from the identical interests that have withheld the tax.

"As to whether the Attorney General should retain his right to be represented by counsel in proceedings to review special franchise tax assessments there should be no dispute.

"If the present intolerable situation with respect to the special franchise tax is to be relieved by legislation this year or at any other time, there must be unity and vigor of action on the part of those who desire the relief."

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HARBURGER READY TO FIGHT.

Coroner Off to Albany to Help the Bill in Behalf of the Sick Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 17.—Coroner Julius Harburger of New York, who has been resting here, cut short his visit to-day and hurried to Albany to make a fight for the bill introduced by Assemblyman Huth, which makes it illegal for the semi-private hospitals of New York to use Bellevue Hospital as a dumping ground for the dying poor.

Coroner Harburger got word to-day that the Hospital Superintendents of New York and others who are opposed to the bill, had demanded a hearing, and that it would be held on Tuesday. Coroner Harburger said:

"This practice of hawking the dying poor over the pavements to Bellevue Hospital, so that some other hospital can plume itself on its low death rate, is barbarity. If you're poor, and you're dying, the doors of these so-called charitable institutions are shut against you. But if you can pay, why that's different.

"After the most careful investigation I have discovered that in New York City last year 15,000 dying poor were hawked about from hospital to hospital, and then Bellevue got them. The Superintendents and Executive Committees of the institutions who are opposing my bill, can't get away from these facts. They don't want the public to know these things, but the public ought to know."

GOT HIS CERTIFICATE BACK.

Then Spokane Man Refuses to Prosecute Holder of His Paper.

Because he was unable to satisfy himself as to the circumstances of his losing a certificate of deposit for $700 in the National Bank of Commerce, Ellis H. Deans of Spokane, Washington, who is staying at the Grand Union Hotel, refused yesterday to prosecute a man who had been arrested for trying to cash the certificate.

Deans arrived in this city several days ago and presented to the bank a draft for $800. He asked for the money, but Assistant Cashier Burns finally persuaded him to accept $100 in cash and the remainder in a certificate of deposit, which could be cashed only by Deans. After leaving the bank, Deans, it is said, wandered about the city and soon spent his $100. He borrowed $25 on the certificate, and then lost the paper. On Saturday morning he discovered his loss and hurried to the bank and stopped payment.

Later in the day a man appeared at the bank with the certificate. Mr. Burns questioned him, and he said that he had been offered $5 to get it cashed. It had been given to him by a man in a Third Avenue saloon, he said. Burns telephoned to the Old Slip Station and Detective Lawson arrested the man, who said he was Thomas Ward, 29 years old, of 409 East Twelfth Street. Deans was sent for. The certificate had been indorsed, but the final "s" in Deans's name had been left off.

Ward was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. Deans got his certificate back and Ward was discharged, as Deans refused to make any complaint.

BETRAYED BY FINGER MARKS.

Safe Robber Left the Print of a Mutilated Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Finger prints of a man who had only two fingers on the left hand led to the detection of the burglar who last night robbed the jewelry store of W. B. Greenbaum, in Oakland, of watches and rings worth $2,000.

In the dust on the border of the safe combination were the marks of the ring finger and the little finger of a man's hand. It was evident that the combination had been worked by some one with only two fingers.

Greenbaum remembered that he had discharged a clerk, Lawrence Dresbach, a month before. Dresbach had only two fingers on his left hand. Dresbach's trunk was searched and all the stolen property was found in it.

PAINTED THE PIG GREEN.

A Lively St. Patrick Celebration In Pat Keenan's Club.

Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, Deputy Tax Commissioner John Lyons, Clerk of the Supreme Court John J. Delany, and William J. Wright, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, broke in on the celebration of the seventieth birthday of City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, in the Jefferson Club, on East Seventh Street, bright and early yesterday morning, and presented to the veteran politician a little white pig whose head had been painted a bright green in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

The pig was a lively little beast, and Mr. Keenan took a fancy to it, and asked one of his friends to put it in a box for safe keeping, so that he could take it home with him when he got ready to go. Instead of putting the pig in a box the man gave the animal two tumblers of champagne. The pig liked the wine and whined for more, and the more he whined the more he got. When daylight came the pig "was loaded to the neck," as one of the onlookers put it, and was entertaining everybody with a series of tricks that only a very drunken little pig could perform. The pig slept late yesterday.

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EASTER WEDDING GIFTS

A selection of many dainty designs which, because of their peculiar gracefulness and novelty, should be especially acceptable.

Individual egg holders, new effects, with ornamental chasing, $10.

3-piece brown porcelain coffee sets, with applied patterns of sterling silver, $25.

Sandwich trays, pierced silver, in new designs, $25 to $53.

Sterling flat ware, spoons, forks, etc., a very interesting display.

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Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care.

We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans. Our facilities for packing china, glassware, ornaments, and books are unequaled.

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5 cents for a full ounce Giant California Mixture—50 kinds

We guarantee these to be equal to any sold.
To get you in the habit of coming to Vaughan's, 14 Barclay St.
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Best Flower Seeds in America.

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STEAMBOAT DAYS ON RIVERS AGAIN

Expected Effect of the Rate Law and the President's Efforts.

REBATES KILLED TRAFFIC

Railroads Were Able to Drive Steamboats Out of Business — Talk of Revival Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Revival of busy days of steamboating on the Mississippi and its tributaries is likely to be the outcome of the passage of the rate law and the agitation by business men and farmers for more facilities for moving goods and crops.

The Waterways Commission announced by President Roosevelt yesterday will look into this subject particularly. There is much talk among men interested in the steamboating that has survived of plans to provide more facilities. Steamboats were almost driven out of business by railroad rate cutting. Such methods will be impossible under the rate law.

The decline of the steamboat business on the Mississippi and its tributaries began in 1872, when the railroads started their inroads into the trade that had been controlled by the river craft. Traffic on the Mississippi had revived after the war, and was at the highest point from 1868 to 1872. From that year the decline was gradual until about 1885.

Traffic on the Missouri, however, was the first to be affected, owing to the earlier extension of railroads into that territory. Only three boats were plying between St. Louis and Kansas City in 1885 and none from St. Louis to points above Kansas City. Some small boats were plying in "short trades" on the Missouri as far up as Bismarck, N. D. For the last fifteen years traffic on the Missouri has been practically abandoned, so far as direct connection with St. Louis is concerned. Efforts are now being made to revive this industry. A syndicate of Kansas City merchants, headed by L. H. Jones, has announced that it is ready to organize a company, with a capital of $200,000, to establish a line of boats between Kansas City and St. Louis. A Nashville (Tenn.) steamboat company will run one or two boats on the Missouri from this city to Miami, 250 miles up the river.

Large quantities of grain were carried in barges from this city to New Orleans for export from 1869 to about 1899. Low railroad rates to the seaboard and low-water troubles in the Mississippi in 1899 caused this branch of transportation to be abandoned.

Figures given by the Merchants' Exchange relative to the river traffic of the last twenty years are as follows:

	1887.	1906.
Boats arriving	2,361	1,029
Barges arriving	1,272	417
Tons of freight received	652,880	325,900
Tons of lumber and logs by rafts	213,165	1,770
Tons of freight shipped out	637,060	89,185

The volume of business in 1887 was probably only two-thirds of that of 1872, when the decline began. The statistics of the Merchants' Exchange show a very material decline in the receipts of lumber by river from the South in the last few years.

The railroads, by the rebate system, for years made low rates to all river points, and the steamers were obliged to meet them, in addition to having to contend with sandbars through the low-water seasons. Shippers solicited rates from both the river lines and the railroads, playing one against the other. The railroads usually made the lower rates, and the steamboat companies in endeavoring to meet them were ruined.

The St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line, the last line of steamers operating between this city and New Orleans, went out of business in 1898. Capt. I. M. Mason, for many years President of the line, says difficulties resulting from low water in the river had as much to do with the failure as the matter of rates. The low water was caused partly by the lack of effectual improvement of the river by the Government.

At present, shipments to New Orleans by river must be transferred at Memphis and again at Vicksburg. The river lines are making no attempt to secure through business, having abandoned it to the railroads.

One line having three boats operates between St. Louis and St. Paul in the mid-Summer season, confining its business chiefly to passenger traffic. Only one boat, making two trips a week, operates between this city and Peoria, in the Illinois River, where in the early seventies steamers were making daily trips.

BIG TRADE ON THE OHIO.

Plan of Controlling It—Lines Troubled by Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—W. A. Bennett, lumber dealer, who is President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to-night discussed President Roosevelt's appointment of an Inland River Commission.

"The appointment of the commission is doubtless all right as far as it goes," he said. "If the pushing of the plans that have been working out for some years of bringing about a permanent nine-foot stage in the Ohio River results it will be a very good thing. But the thing that I think is the most important to the utilizing of the waterways of the country is legislation to prevent a pooling of interests or other arrangements that practically at present prevent competition between railroads and steamboats. It is a well-known fact that the railroads control the inland river traffic."

F. A. Laidley, an extensive owner of steamboats, said:

"Improvement of the river transportation by maintaining a ten-foot stage would revive river traffic very materially between Pittsburg and Memphis. I do not think the large boat traffic from these points to New Orleans will ever be revived because the low freight rates of railroads for long distances puts us out of competition.

"Improvement on the Ohio River will, however, revive steamboating from this point to Louisville and Memphis for small boats to such an extent that river traffic will again become profitable.

"Railroad rebating in the last few years has almost paralyzed it. We could not meet the reductions made to shippers by competing lines. The Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Line was put out of existence on this account. In the Cincinnati-Memphis line we now run two boats at irregular intervals, whenever we get a load.

"If the Government can do away with railroad rebating local river traffic at this point will pick up 50 per cent. within two years."

YOAKUM TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Rock Island Official to Call Again—Mellen to Speak Individually.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, who conferred with President Roosevelt last week on the railroad situation, will visit the White House again this week.

Mr. Yoakum, who has announced himself unreservedly in favor of close cooperation between the railroads and the Federal Government, will again urge the President to issue a reassuring statement outlining his attitude toward the railroads.

President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will call on the President Tuesday afternoon.

He has made it plain to a Cabinet officer with whom he has communicated that he will visit the White House as an individual, and will not undertake to represent Messrs. McCrea, Newman, and Hughitt, or the railroad corporations generally.

COMMISSIONERS OVERWORKED

Commerce Board Decides to Stay in Washington in Future.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The work of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has grown so heavy that it has been decided to discontinue the hearings which have been conducted by members of the commission outside of Washington.

Hereafter when it is found necessary to conduct investigations in other cities special agents will take the testimony and report to the commission, and the arguments on the cases will be heard by the Commissioners in this city.

WOMAN REFUGEE IN WANT.

Wife of Russian Exile to Siberia Applies to Jewish Home Here.

Dora Kramer, 20 years old, applied on Saturday night for assistance at the Hebrew Sheltering Home. According to her story, she came from Eyiza, in the Province of Voline, Russia. There she married Simon Kramer, a local leader of the Social Revolutionists.

Eight days after her marriage, Nicoli Chaycovsky, the secretary of the village Chief of Police, was killed by a bullet that came through the window of his office. Chaycovsky was suspected of belonging to the Black Hundred and of trying to organize a pogrom in Eyiza.

Kramer was suspected of having fired the shot. He fled. His wife also fled, going in a different direction, but with the agreement that they would meet in Libau and from thence sail for America.

Kramer was captured at a railway station about thirty-five miles from Eyiza. His wife reached Libau, and from there went to Liverpool. Then she went to Philadelphia and so to New York.

She says that she has learned from friends that her husband has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude in Siberia. She admits that her husband was one of three men who were present when Chaycovsky was shot.

NEEDLEWORK PRICE TOO HIGH

Metropolitan Museum Declines to Buy a Sistine Madonna Piece.

A replica of Raphael's Sistine Madonna, done in needlework by Fraulein Clara Ripberger, has been offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the owner, but was refused on the ground that the price asked was too high. The Fraulein called personally on Sir Caspar Purden Clarke, Director of the museum, but nothing came of the visit.

An effort is now on foot by friends of Fraulein Ripberger and others interested in art to devise some plan by which the needlework copy of the famous painting may be placed in the Metropolitan Museum. These plans have taken no definite form beyond the expressed desire that the creation of the Fraulein's needle should not be taken out of this country, and that the Metropolitan Museum would be the proper place for it.

The replica represents nearly six years of work. It is done in silk, and the execution is said to be so excellent that the needlework copy is almost indistinguishable from the original at a little distance. It was made in Dresden, the home of Fraulein Ripberger, and has been exhibited in St. Petersburg and in London at the Marlborough House before the Prince and Princess of Wales.

From there it was taken to the Paris Exposition, where it was awarded a gold medal. It also won a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition, and at the Portland Fair it won recognition. It is now on exhibition in a gallery in Fifth Avenue.

DYNAMITE SHOOK HOSPITALS.

Windows and Glassware Shattered by Explosion at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The explosion of 250 pounds of dynamite stored on the grounds of the proposed new city hospital at Goodman and Burnet Avenues, Avondale, a suburb, caused a panic in the hill top residence portion of the city at 1:20 o'clock this morning. Window panes on the side facing the explosion in the German Old Men's Home, four hundred feet away, were shattered, and plaster was shaken from walls and ceilings, and chandeliers and tableware were broken. Almost as much damage was done to the Jewish Hospital, the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Children's Hospital across Burnet Avenue. Many residences in the neighborhood also suffered like damage.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but there is some evidence tending to prove that it was the work of discharged employes of the construction company doing the excavation. A man who was discharged last Friday was seen on the premises at 9 o'clock last night.

Among the inmates of the German Old Men's Home is Gottlieb Grau, 108 years old, who apparently withstood the shock and excitement as well as the rest.

BOGUS ST. PATRICK TICKETS.

There Wasn't Enough Green In Them, So the Seller Was Arrested.

There was an A. O. H. picnic in Sulzer's Harlem River Park Saturday night to celebrate the day of Ireland's patron saint. Central Office Detectives Miller and Shevlin were assigned to the place to watch for crooks, and they saw a man outside who offered to sell tickets of admission. When two men purchased tickets from the man the detectives arrested him. They took the prisoner, who said he was William Spencer, a shirt cutter living at 2,847 Second Avenue, to the station.

The tickets, shown in the Harlem Court yesterday, were very good imitations, the detectives declared, in shape and size of the authorized tickets, but they were off in color, being too pale green. Magistrate Walsh held Spencer in $2,000 bail for further hearing to-morrow.

JEWISH FEDERATION PLAN IS APPROVED

Charity Workers Indorse Central Organization by Vote of 79 to 15.

JAMES SPEYER OPPOSED IT

He and Others Urged Retention of the Present Plan—A Warm Discussion.

The recently organized Federation of Contributors to the Jewish Communal Institutions of New York received a vote of encouragement yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Hotel Savoy, which was attended by nearly 300 of the most prominent Jewish philanthropists and charity workers in the city. It was not; however, unanimous. In the discussion, which continued for more than four hours, there were many arguments for and against the new union.

The vote, taken at the end of the session and after many had left, stood 79 for and 15 against it. This meant, it was said, that the federation would begin active work on the programme it had outlined, believing that eventually it would be proved that the central body would benefit all of the institutions—hospitals, asylums, and schools—that might become affiliated with it.

The federation is intended to serve as an administrative organisation that shall have charge of obtaining and distributing all contributions, thus leaving the several institutions free from worry about finances. Banker James Speyer, Lawyer Louis Marshall, and Inheritance Tax Commissioner Joseph M. Levensen were the principal speakers in opposition to the federation. Among those who favored it were Cyrus Sulzberger and Nathan Bijur of the United Hebrew Charities; Jonas Weil, President of Lebanon Hospital; Nathaniel Myers, President of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls; Joseph L. Buttenweiser, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute, and Leopold Stern, a Director of the Montefiore Home. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, Chairman of the meeting, did not express his opinion.

Mr. Speyer was loudly cheered for his appeal to the sentimental side of giving for charity and his opposition to the plan to put it on a highly organized business basis.

Banker Speyer for Individuality.

"I have not seen any city," he said, "where the Jews are doing more or as much for their people as here in New York. We should be proud of the amount of money we have raised. The new federation provides that we who are willing to give shall make our contribution in a lump sum at the beginning of the year and permit the organization to distribute it. I hate to disclose in one subscription what I give. Often persons come to me for contributions, and when I make it I am asked to put my name down so that others may see it. That I refuse to do.

"If we have the Federation we then concentrate public attention on the grand totals. I do not think that any combination would interest as many as could be interested by the several efforts of several institutions. When we give for this home or that school we reach the people who are in need directly, and there is a beautiful sentiment about it. It should continue so, and this sentiment should not be destroyed, as I fear it may be, if the central organization goes on."

Mr. Levensen said his experience as Transfer Tax Appraiser had shown him that public opinion is not right because the majority of wealthy people do not appreciate their duty to the public in the matter of giving.

"Wills probated in New York County in the last three years show that only 5 per cent. of them provided bequests to charity. Of that 5 per cent. the Jews take the lead, followed by the Roman Catholics. And if we consider merely the number of bequests to charity, the despised orthodox Polish Jews take the lead."

A previous speaker, Julius Goldman, Vice President of the federation, had said that statistics showed that in proportion to the total number of contributors 71 per cent. gave to only one institution each, and from this had argued that the federation would make the charitably inclined feel their duty not to one but to all worthy institutions. Referring to that, Mr. Levenson said:

"Of that 71 per cent. that has been mentioned, fully 90 per cent. did not give willingly, but because somebody got them by the throat and compelled them to give. The great majority of people contribute, not because they feel that it is their duty to do so, or because they are in sympathy with the work to be aided, but because they can't get away from it."

Mr. Marshall was opposed to the federation, he said, because it was an experiment which was not fully justified. The old methods had been eminently satisfactory, and he thought they should not be interfered with.

Plan a Success in Other Cities.

Reports of the federation plan in other cities read by Mr. Bijur showed how the Hebrew charities had prospered under the arrangement: how more money had been obtained for each and every institution without individual effort on their part, and how, consequently, those institutions were able to do better work and accomplish more. Mr. Bijur argued for a trial of the federation. If the federation did not succeed, he said, it would be easy to drop it.

President Myers said that "the different institutions stand to the Federation as the States to the Union, and we are for the Union first, last, and all the time."

Under the Federation," said Daniel P. Hays, "no member of it will suffer. All will work together, and in a few years there will be a surplus when all have been amply provided for."

Mr. Hays frankly criticised what he referred to as "petty disputes" between the representatives of certain institutions who had spoken previously. There were several other disputes about various points which Justice Greenbaum halted by calling the speakers to order.

Several hospital and asylum directors expressed themselves against the federation, saying that they feared the lack of individual interest in an individual institution would diminish the amount of gifts support they would give, and Sol Kohn, a Director of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, said: "I have studied the constitution and by-laws of the new organization, and I'll stake my reputation as a lawyer and as a man that it will be a firebrand thrown into the community." He called the federation plan "revolutionary," and said that it "would tear out the pillars upon which our magnificent charities have been built."

Those present at yesterday's meeting were there as individuals, and the vote, it was explained, did not bind the various institutions on whose boards they served. It was merely an expression of opinion as to the advisability of the Federation. Having been in its favor, the Federation would continue its work hoping to prove its usefulness.

ALL INSPECTORS QUIZZED.

No Others Acknowledge Lending Money to Mock—Inquiry Still On.

Investigation into the case of James L. Mock, Commissioner Bingham's executive clerk, who was dismissed by the Commissioner on Thursday last for borrowing about $3,500 from Captains and Sergeants will be continued for several days by District Attorney Ely, who has charge of the case.

Nearly all of the Inspectors in the department have already been asked if they loaned money to Mock, but so far as Commissioner Bingham could ascertain only the men who were mentioned in the revelations published yesterday acknowledged that they had given up to the executive clerk. Inspectors Hussey, Walsh, and Schmittberger are each known to have answered the question in the negative—that they did not lend Mock any money.

Inspector Nally has amplified his explanation about his loan of $1,000 to Mock. He said yesterday:

"I didn't know Mock very well, and had only seen him a couple of times at Police Headquarters. One day I received a note from him asking me to lend him $1,000, he giving as security 236 shares of the Standard Leather Company of Newark. These shares had a par value of $10 per share, and I considered them good security.

"As I decided it was better to have friends than enemies, I decided to lend him the money. When this trouble came up I went to Newark and saw an official of the company, and asked him what the shares were worth, and he said about $16 per share. I asked him if he would give me $1,000 for the shares I had. He said that he would in a few days. So I went away, thinking that my security was pretty good. That's all I have to say about it. This won't do the Police bill any good."

Mock refused to be seen at his home in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn yesterday. His neighbors regard him as a good neighbor. He bought the home in which he lives with his wife and children some time ago, and it is known to be mortgaged.

It is known that Commissioner Bingham's only reason for dismissing Mock was that, although he had been expressly warned when he assumed his place not to borrow money from any one in the Police Department, he deliberately violated that order. It has come out since he departed that although he professed to be intimately acquainted with Chief Sylvester of Washington he had no recommendation at all from Chief Sylvester.

CAMP NEAR MARVIN FARM.

Supposed Kidnappers of the Delaware Lad May Have Used It.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 17.—Detectives engaged in the search for 4-year-old Horace N. Marvin, who has been missing for two weeks, discovered to-day, midway between the Marvin farm and the beach, an old camping place. They believe it might have been the meeting place of the abductors.

Wagon tracks led from the camping place through the marsh to the landing place at Lewis's Ditch. A detective ran from the straw stack, upon which the child was last seen, to the camp, and showed that the distance could be covered in less than five minutes. Part of the time the detective was hidden by a depression in the ground from view to those who remained at the farm house.

S. W. Collins of 803 West 149th Street told the Bronx police that Horace Marvin, the kidnapped Delaware boy, was in the apartment on the first floor of 2,403 Southern Boulevard. The detectives found that Harry Queller, living there, had a boy about the same age as the Marvin child, and that it was this child that Collins had seen.

EGG INSPECTORS STRIKE.

Union Is Trying to Get Union Rules Out of a Firm of Egg Dealers.

It was announced yesterday by the delegate of the Egg Inspectors' Union that the union had ordered a strike against F. M. Shaffer & Co. of 172 Chambers Street for union conditions. The firm, he said, was employing strike breakers. It appears that the egg inspecting season has only started, but will be in full swing in a week or two. A strike when the season is at its height, he said, would be more effective.

The egg Inspectors test the eggs in dark rooms by holding each egg before a lighted gas jet or electric light. They throw them into baskets as they are tested, each basket indicating the quality of the eggs it contains. The first grade is marked "Warranted strictly fresh eggs," the second, "Warranted fresh eggs," the third, "Fresh eggs," and the fourth, "Eggs."

At one time the egg Inspectors were known as egg candlers. This was because they held the eggs before lighted candles in the days before the age of gas.

FAILED TO MEET BLACK HAND.

Jersey City Tailor Kept an Appointment Without Result.

Lewis H. Jacobs, a well-to-do tailor, of 12 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, received a "Black Hand" letter signed "M. L." on Saturday. The writer told Jacobs to stand at the corner of Henderson and Sixth Streets last night and hand over to a man who would approach him and pass the time of the day, $100. The letter warned him not to notify the police.

After he had consulted the police, Jacobs went to the appointed place last night, but did not meet anybody. He says he has no enemies.

Distinctive

Spring Top Coats for Men

$15.00 to $43.00.

For the man with a little courage and thirty-five dollars, we have designed an altogether new and perhaps radical top coat. It is a two button (button through) model, with long wide lapels and buttoned patch or welted pockets. Even unto the fabric is it exclusive.

For the man who insists upon a conservative garment, and for those who will go just a step beyond it, we have ten altogether new models. They vary in form, fabric and length, sufficiently to make each unto itself distinctive. $15.00 to $43.00

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

THE NAVY TO BUILD SWIFTEST COLLIER

The Vestal's Keel Will Soon Be Laid at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

TO BE A WORLD BEATER

She and Her Sister Ship to be Fast Enough to Keep Up with Fleet in War Time.

The laying of the keel of the big naval collier Vestal in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which had been set for to-day, has been postponed for a few days, in order that Naval Constructor Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction in Washington, may be present at the ceremony. Rear Admiral Coghlan and the officers of the station will attend the exercises. The vessel is to be the largest and swiftest ship of her class in the world. The navy yard band will provide the music for the occasion.

The Vestal is to cost $1,500,000 and is to be one of two such craft the construction of which was authorized by Congress several years ago. Her sister ship, the Prometheus, is to be built in the San Francisco Navy Yard. It is expected that the Vestal will be ready for launching in fourteen months and completed within two years. She is to be 450 feet long, with a beam of 60 feet 2½ inches, and a draught of 26 feet. Unlike the slow ships now used as colliers, the Vestal is to be fast enough to keep up with a fleet of cruisers or battleships in time of war, and will have a speed exceeding 16 knots an hour.

The Vestal will have capacity for the carrying of 6,500 tons of coal apart from her own fuel supply, and be equipped with the most approved devices for coaling ships at sea. She will be armed with four three-inch guns for use in repelling portable torpedo boat attacks, and have a crew of 150 officers and men. All the work on her, including the making of her boilers, is to be done in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Shot His Housekeeper Dead.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 17.—Mrs. Lucy E. Frost, 70 years old and formerly of Bath, was killed to-day, it is said accidentally, by the discharge of a shotgun which was being cleaned by Horace E. Dunning, 65 years old, the owner of the house, for whom Mrs. Frost acted as housekeeper. Mr. Dunning, who is a widower, told the Coroner's jury that he did not know the gun was loaded. He was not arrested.

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

APENTA

HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Analysis shows that the richness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED).

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

NO TRACE OF C. A. BARBER.

Clubman Disappeared a Month Ago After Making His Will.

No information was received yesterday as to the whereabouts or the fate of Charles Ano Barber, who about a month ago disappeared from the Republican Club, where he had made his home for about a year.

Norman J. Marsh, his counsel, said that the last time Mr. Barber was seen was on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, about 3 o'clock. On that day Mr. Marsh executed Barber's will for him in the clubhouse, Mr. Marsh and a clerk acting as witnesses. According to Mr. Marsh, Barber left his room in the condition of a man who intends to be absent only a short time. There was a raincoat and an umbrella over a chair and on the bureau was $40.

Barber was about 42 years old, about 6 feet in height, had blonde hair, and a beard cut to a sharp point. He was a fastidious dresser. He was unmarried. It was first discovered that he was missing when several envelopes, containing a watch, money, and bank books were found in his dresser, all labeled to show their contents.

Francis Murray a Suicide at 80.

Francis Murray, a retired ship broker, 80 years old, was found dead with his throat cut and an open pocket knife beside him yesterday afternoon, in the bathroom of his home at 165 East Ninetieth Street. Members of his family said that he had been suffering from heart disease, but that they could give no reason why he should commit suicide. Mr. Murray was born in Ireland. He came to this country when a young man and had been in the ship brokerage business until he retired ten years ago. He leaves a granddaughter and three sons.

De Pinna

Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.

Young Men's School and College

Suits

Ready to wear.

Made in the newest Spring fabrics and cut in the latest style.

Ages 13 to 17 years. From $16.00

May Get Fortune, but Holds to His Job

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 17.—Charles W. Clegg, who is working as a hostler here, received a letter yesterday from a firm of English solicitors telling him his father had died and that he was entitled to a portion of the estate. He does not know how much of a fortune is coming to him and he is sticking to his job until he hears more definitely. He had not heard from home in twenty-five years.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

A Clearing Sale of Fine Costumes and Wraps.

3rd Floor.

All New York has been talking about our show windows and our floor displays—perhaps you've seen the Costumes and Wraps—so when we tell you that all these handsome creations, worth $150, $175, and $200, will be closed out at $100, and all the $225 and up to $350 creations at $150, you can easily imagine the importance of the semi-annual occasion. Handsome creations for the Opera, Reception, Ballroom, Dinner—Gowns for the ballroom and exclusive social functions, in chiffon voiles, marquisettes, silks, satin and laces—no duplicates—all original models. Early choosing will be highly interesting.

$150, $175 and $200 Wraps and Gowns at $100; $225 up to $350 Wraps and Gowns $150.

The New Tailor-Made Suits: We're making tailor-made Suits a specialty, paying particular attention to the cut, materials, trimmings and fit. Our efforts are best expressed in our $24.75 and $32.50 Suits—affording Pre-Easter Values that are emphasized by a comparison—making the saving at this, New York's acknowledged headquarters for Smart ready-to-wear apparel, a noteworthy feature.

$24.75 Suits. Embracing distinctive selections of Etons, new style Pony Coats—mannish one or two button Cutaway and the popular Sack Coat Suits—tailored in the most advanced styles—all effects in trimmings—all the new materials in stripes, checks and plain chiffon Panama—full box or cluster pleated skirt.

$32.50 Suits. Silk lined Voile Suits; 3 distinct models; made of the finest quality French voiles, in chic styles, beautifully trimmed in silk braid and lace; one has fancy vestee of lace and buttons; high-class fitted girdle; the others are artistically trimmed with taffeta and fancy buckles; full cluster pleated skirt with bands of taffeta at foot; with a full rich drop of taffeta.

Sale of Women's Skirts Superb collection of Spring sample Skirts for Women—reproductions of the earliest and finest imported models—such dainty, graceful styles—all artistically and exquisitely designed of handsome imported sheer Black Voiles—some profusely trimmed with taffeta—others effectively trimmed with lace—still others with touches of braid here and there—most beautiful variety, but only one or two of a style. Made over well fitted heavy taffeta drop. Regular $35.00 Skirts in this special sale for to-day at..... **$24.75**

Black Taffeta Skirts—High grade materials, full flaring box pleated effects, finished with two narrow bands of taffeta—very elegant dressy models. For to-day's sale at..... **$16.50**

BASEMENT → *Women's $10 Pony Suits, $6.23* These suits are made of pretty dark tone plaids in double breasted, collarless Pony Coat style, with tailor stitched straps of self material down front and back, with neck inlaid with black moire—full sleeves, with turnback cuffs—patch pockets—skirts are pleated. You'll find these suits correct in cut and style, and they'll be sold regularly at $10. Special To-day in the Bargain Basement—$6.23.

Pre-Easter Sale of Perrin's Long Gloves For Women

Owing to a special arrangement with this famous maker of gloves, who desired to effect a quick clearance of his discontinued lines, we are able to offer this choice lot of Women's Long Gloves at a mere fraction of their former values.

They are **Perrin's Mousquetaire Glace Gloves,**

In new shades such as Apricot, Tan and Golden Brown.

8-button length, regularly $2.95, at $1.59

12-button length, regularly $3.95 at $1.98

16-button length, regularly $4.75 at $2.39

They are Prix Seam Sewn. Made in the Perrin Grenoble Factory of the finest quality of real Kid Cape skins. Some of these Gloves have the extra gussets in the arms, really making them four to six inches longer than the average length.

BASEMENT → *Men's $1.00 Cape Skin Gloves, 69c*—Outseam Gloves, in popular colors—great value!

Industrial Openings.

THE

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Reaches the important manufacturing and commercial centres of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Missouri, many of which offer substantial inducements to new industries.

The trend of manufacturing is westward. Capital invested in manufacturing industries in the above named states in 1905 was 42 per cent. greater than in 1900, a larger percentage of increase than in a corresponding number of eastern manufacturing states.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway through its Industrial Department solicits correspondence with manufacturers who desire to establish new industries or branch factories at points reached by its lines.

Definite inquiries given prompt attention. Address

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1327 Railway Exchange Bldg., CHICAGO — Gen'l Passenger Agt., 381 Broadway, NEW YORK

POPE NOW BLAMES THE FRENCH CLERGY

Confirms Mgr. Ireland's View That They and Leading Catholics Meddled in Politics.

IGNORED LEO XIII.'S ADVICE

Pontiff Tells Mgr. O'Gorman the Archbishop's Presentation of the Conflict Was a Strong One.

ROME, March 17.—Pope Pius X. to-day received in private audience the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., which is in the Archdiocese of St. Paul. During the conversation Pope Pius said that Archbishop Ireland's discourse last December on "Church and State in France," was a strong presentation of the Franco-Vatican conflict.

"Although I know it caused some displeasure," he said, "Archbishop Ireland was correct as to the remote causes of the conflict, when he said that the French clergy and leading Catholics failed by not following the advice of my illustrious predecessor."

Pope Pius generally praised the American episcopate for its stand on the question between France and the Church. He spoke in the strongest way concerning the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, Secretary of the Papal Nunciature, adding:

"While under that grief my first consolation was a cablegram from America. Guess from whom?"

After a pause the Pope himself answered the question, saying, "From Archbishop Ireland."

The Pope also spoke of the Church in the Philippine Islands and compared the attitude of the United States there with that of France, saying that the action of the United States was the way Governments should settle mixed political and religious questions. His Holiness asked Mgr. O'Gorman about President Roosevelt, and expressed pleasure to hear that he was satisfied with the solution of the Philippine question. He also requested Mgr. O'Gorman to present his regards to President Roosevelt.

The Bishop informed Pope Pius that Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, sister of President Roosevelt, would arrive in Rome during Holy Week, and requested his Holiness to receive her. The Pontiff answered:

"Naturally, I shall be delighted. All doors shall be open to her. You must accompany her."

After his audience with the Pope Mgr. O'Gorman visited Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State, in his new apartments and congratulated him, saying: "You left art behind, but got into comfort."

Cardinal Merry del Val occupied the famous Borgia apartments, rich in works of art, until yesterday, when he took possession of an apartment situated below that occupied by the Pope.

Archbishop Ireland, speaking in the Cathedral in St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, Dec. 23, on "Church and State in France," declared:

"No one understood France better than Leo XIII. He bade all Catholics seek the welfare of the country and of the Church within the ranks of loyal adherents to the republic. Had Leo been listened to, France in all probability would have escaped the religious persecution of the present day. Monarchical ideas and plottings have done dreadful injury to the Church in France.

"It will require long years to decentralize power in France, to give citizens consciousness of personal independence, to obtain through universal suffrage a true expression of national will. The clergy, who are now the chief sufferers, are much to blame. They, too, have retained, even at the altar and in the pulpit, the spirit of passive obedience, inherited from old régimes. Admirable in teaching the catechism and in administering the sacraments, they have never learned the virtues of public life; they have never quickened beneath the activities of the battlefield. Their example and their preaching have led their disciples in the same passivity, and these know nothing of the public defense of principles. Saints before the altar, they are cowards before the electoral urn."

RECEIVED BY KING VICTOR.

American Ambassador Griscom Presents His Credentials.

ROME, March 17.—At noon to-day three gorgeous gala berlins with outriders and footmen and the court Masters of Ceremonies, Duke Cito and Count Tazzoni, went to the Del Drago Palace and conveyed Lloyd C. Griscom, the new United States Ambassador, and the personnel of the embassy to the Quirinal. On arriving there the party were met by Count Giametti, the Prefect of the Palace, who introduced the Ambassador to King Victor Emmanuel.

After Mr. Griscom had presented his credentials, the King conversed with him cordially for half an hour, speaking in English. His Majesty exhibited great interest in economic and political conditions in the United States, and expressed pleasure at the approaching visit to Rome of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Griscom presented the members of the embassy staff to the King.

NAPLES, March 17.—Preparations are being made at F. Marion Crawford's villa at Sorrento to receive Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, who will remain there a week before proceeding to Rome.

NEW FRENCH NAVY DISASTER.

Destroyer Rams a Torpedo Boat—Two Men Killed.

AJACCIO, Corsica, March 17.—In the course of manoeuvres last night without lights the torpedo boat destroyer Epée rammed torpedo boat No. 263. A steam pipe on the latter vessel burst, killing two men and mortally injuring another.

The Epée towed the torpedo boat ashore, where she was beached.

KING'S GIFTS TO ANNAPOLIS.

Bust of Nelson and Shield Made of Metal from the Victory.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.—The Rev. Edward W. Matthews, Secretary and Chaplain of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, acting as the representative of King Edward, to-day presented to the Naval Academy a bust of Nelson, made of copper taken from his flagship, the Victory, and mounted on a pedestal of oak from the same vessel.

At the same time there was presented by Mr. Matthews to the first class of the academy a shield of metal from the Victory which is to be mounted in such a way that upon its base can be inscribed each year the names of midshipmen who have become distinguished for heroism.

The gifts were accepted by the commandant of midshipmen, George F. Colvocoresses, acting for Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

A LEGATION IN ABYSSINIA.

Consul General Mowrer, Who Is Coming Home, Likely to Propose One.

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Feb. 23.—Frank R. Mowrer, the United States Consul General, has left here for Washington to consult with his Government concerning Abyssinian affairs. It is believed that he will recommend the establishment of a legation instead of a Consulate General.

A special French mission is about to arrive, and will confer with Emperor Menelek on a railway building project. If the conference is successful and the railway is built, it will bring the capital within twelve days of Paris, and will result in foreign investments for the development of the country, which the lack of transportation facilities has hitherto retarded.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR LIKELY.

Hamburg-American Line Is Expecting a Fight with the Cunard.

LONDON, March 17.—Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, who has been here attending the shipping conference, in an interview to-day said there was every likelihood of a renewal of the rate war with the Cunard Company for the North Atlantic trade. The next fortnight, he said, would probably see a decision one way or the other.

Herr Ballin said the German lines had a working agreement with the White Star Line, and all possibility of friction owing to the removal of that line to Southampton had been obviated. Herr Ballin sailed to-day for Hamburg on board the White Star liner Baltic.

LAMSDORFF NEAR DEATH.

Being Kept Alive by Injections of Camphor—Family Summoned.

GENOA, March 17.—Reports received from San Rémo are to the effect that the condition of Count Lamsdorff, ex-Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is worse, and that he is being kept alive by injections of camphor.

His family have been telegraphed for and will start immediately for San Remo.

VIENNA DRESSMAKERS STRIKE.

Nine Thousand Women and Girls and 3,000 Men Involved.

VIENNA, March 17.—At three mass meetings of dressmakers and ladies' tailors to-day it was decided to strike for an increase of wages.

Nine thousand women and girls and three thousand men will be involved.

JAPAN'S ARMY INCREASED.

24 Infantry Regiments Organized—Main Base Near Nagasaki.

TOKIO, March 17.—In pursuance of the programme to increase armaments twenty-four infantry regiments have been organized, and will be mainly concentrated in the northern isles.

The main base will be at Kurume, fifty miles northeast of Nagasaki.

FIRE IN GENOA HARBOR.

Much Cotton Burned—Several Ships Damaged—Loss Over $1,000,000.

GENOA, March 17.—Fire in the harbor here to-day destroyed 15,000 bales of cotton, and also damaged several vessels.

The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.

Pasha Murdered at Trebizond.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—A telegram from Trebizond says that Hamdi Pasha, commanding the local troops, while leaving the Mosque, to-day was assassinated by a non-commissioned officer who had been punished a short time ago.

AUTO HIT BY TROLLEY CAR.

Mrs. William Reid Badly Hurt—Husband and Daughter Bruised.

In a collision between a southbound trolley car and an automobile yesterday afternoon at 140th Street and Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Emma Reid, the wife of William Reid, the restaurateur of 233 West 140th Street, was seriously injured. Mr. Reid was running his electric runabout slowly across the avenue when the car, running at high speed, struck the rear of the auto, breaking the wheel and throwing the runabout against an elevated pillar.

Mr. Reid, his wife, and his daughter Viola, who were in the runabout, were thrown out. Mrs. Reid was picked up unconscious. Sergt. William Maher of the West 125th Street Station, who witnessed the accident, called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Mr. Reid and his daughter were uninjured, save for bruises. Dr. Halpin found that Mrs. Reid had two severe scalp wounds, her back was injured, and she was suffering from shock.

The car was derailed, but the two passengers in it were not injured. The police wanted to arrest John Navel, the motorman, and William Enteman, the conductor, but Mr. Reid would not make a complaint against them.

Jersey Towns May Consolidate.

The consolidation of Harrison, East Newark, and Kearny is made possible under a bill which has passed the New Jersey House of Assembly, and is now in the Senate. The bill carries a referendum clause. The chief opposition to consolidation comes from East Newark.

MULE CAUSED WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras Said Nicaraguan Troops Took Senor Salgado's Animal.

WHAT OF IT? THE REPLY

Nicaragua Said It Was None of Honduras's Business—Arbitration Failed and War Began.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—One mule was the chief cause of the dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras which ended in the war that is threatening the peace of all Central America, according to official communications exchanged by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two republics, copies of which communications have been received in Washington.

The controversy began when on Jan. 26 Augusto C. Coello, the Honduran Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote a note to José D. Gamez, the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the theft of a mula from Ireneo Salgado by thirty-five Nicaraguan cavalrymen, who were charged with entering Honduran territory.

In reply Señor Gamez said the Nicaraguans did not quite enter Honduras, although they passed near to the little town of Los Manos in that Republic. The taking of the mule was not denied, but Señor Gamez insisted in his letter that Salgado was not a Honduran citizen, but a Nicaraguan, who had to leave his country because of the part he played in a revolution two years before. Consequently Nicaragua maintained that Honduras had no right to fly to the defense of Salgado's mule.

This note brought a spirited reply from Honduras, to the effect that Ireneo Salgado, the Nicaraguan refugee, was living in Tegucigalpa, engaged in trade there, while a man of the same name, a most reputable and respected farmer, a Honduran of unquestioned citizenship, lived at Los Manos and owned the mule.

Nicaragua replied that it was true that Col. Juan I. Rocha, who commanded a party of cavalrymen, took a mule near Las Manos, but reiterated that the animal was not taken in Honduran territory. Dispatches grew longer as the controversy waxed warmer. Other questions arose. Then the arbitration tribunal was opened, but President Zelaya of Nicaragua withdrew his member of the Board of Arbitration and war began.

ZELAYA REFUSES A LOAN.

Tells a New York Banker Nicaragua Has Ample Funds for the War.

Plo Bolanos, Consul General of Nicaragua in New York, said yesterday that his Government had received an offer of a loan of $100,000 from a banker in this city as a war fund, which President Zelaya had refused to accept. In replying to the offer the Nicaraguan Chief Executive expressed his gratification at the confidence dispalyed by the banker, but said his Government had ample funds to carry on the war.

There will be a meeting at the Nicaraguan Consulate this afternoon of export merchants doing business with the republic for the purpose of organizing a committee to receive contributions for the Red Cross in Nicaragua.

It has been learned that the 1,000 rifles seized a few days ago by the Nicaraguan Government on board the American steamer City of Para, were purchased in this city by Rodolfo G. Barthold, a commission merchant at 2 Stone Street. Mr. Barthold is the fiscal agent in this city for the Honduran Government. He bought 1,000 rifles some time ago and shipped them to Amapala, by way of Panama, where the shipment was delayed. The arms cost about $16,000. As they were not consigned to the Government of Honduras, but to a German firm at Amapala, there was nothing to indicate that they were for use in the war. It is said that such a seizure from an American vessel of goods consigned to a German firm is not in accordance with the rules of war, and may cost Nicaragua many times the value of the cargo.

HONDURAN WAR SPLITS CLUB.

Consul General Cordova Resigns from the Ibero-Americano.

The Club Ibero-Americano, the leading Spanish-American social organization in the United States, whose clubrooms are at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, is having more trouble. This time it is over the Nicaraguan-Honduran war.

A few months ago the club was scandalized by the operations of two gentlemanly card sharps who took about $3,000 in American "dinero" from the members and then sailed for Paris. As a result of this affair two Consuls General of Central American Republics in this city withdrew from the membership. Yesterday Dr. Salvador Cordova, Consul General of Honduras, resigned because the Ibero-Americano Club has, he says, gone into Spanish-American politics.

The by-laws of the club state that neither a man's nationality, religion, nor politics shall bar him from membership, and as the diplomatic or Consular representatives of nearly all the Latin-American republics belong to the club, it was understood that there was to be nothing political in it. But a few days ago diplomacy was cast to the winds and the Ibero-Americano plunged into the war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

This move was in the form of an article published in the Boletin Ibero-Americano, the official organ of the club, which has hitherto also been kept free of politics. This article complained of by Dr. Cordova was not only political, but was decidedly anti-Honduran. This, Dr. Cordova says, was a personal affront to him, as well as an injustice to the country which he represents. So yesterday Dr. Cordova wrote his resignation, which covered three pages in trpywriting, and forwarded it to the Secretary of the club.

NEW VENEZUELAN REVOLT.

Serious Outbreak in State of Tachira—Gen. Penalosa Leading It.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, March 17.—A dispatch received here from Cucuta, Colombia, announces that a powerful revolution has started in the State of Tachira, Venezuela.

Gen. Juan Pablo Penalosa is the leader of the revolt.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

WOLVERHAMPTON, March 17.—Speaking at an Irish demonstration here to-day, John Dillon asked the young men to sit at the feet of Gens. Botha and De la Rey. He said the South African people had conquered their conquerors. Botha was now a Minister of the Crown, (being Premier and Minister of Native Affairs of the Transvaal,) and Irishmen might see the time when John Redmond would be the Premier of Ireland. Mr. Dillon said he believed that in the victory of the Boers the Irish policy had been vindicated.

CEUTA, Morocco, March 17.—Severe intertribal fighting between the adherents of Kaid Hassani and Valiente, the chief of the Anjera tribesmen, resulted in the defeat of the former. No details have been received as to the losses sustained.

COLON, March 17.—The members of the United States Congress who came here on board the steamer Panama to inspect the work on the canal sailed at noon to-day. They will stop at Kingston, Jamaica, and Port au Prince before returning to the United States. The steamer Bluecher, with Speaker Cannon and his party, is expected here on March 25.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, March 17.—The United States gunboat Marietta arrived here to-day.

THE GREAT PEACE CONGRESS.

English and French Statesmen to Attend the Meeting Here in April.

William R. Cremer, M. P., founder of the Interparliamentary Union in Great Britain, and the President of that union are to be the guests of Andrew Carnegie at the First National Arbitration and Peace Congress of America, to be held in Carnegie Hall from April 14 to April 17. The invitation to be present was cabled to them yesterday, and it is known that they will accept.

In addition to these two men, Baron des Tournelles de Constant, a member of The Hague Court, will also be present. He has notified Hayne Davis, the Secretary of the congress, that he will arrive in America on April 5, and proceed to Washington, where he will call on the President, and afterward take luncheon with the British Ambassador. Afterward he will go to Pittsburg, where he will be the guest of Mr. Carnegie until the congress opens.

Extensive preparations have been made for the congress, and invitations have been issued to editors of all papers in the United States having a circulation of 5,000 or more to be present. To aid them in spreading the news of the congress a Press Committee has been organized, the Chairman of which is Hamilton Holt of The Independent.

The congress is to be held on the eve of the second Hague Conference. Representative men of America will attend as delegates.

A Judiciary Committee has been organized, for the purpose of formulating laws to be offered for adoption before The Hague Conference. This committee is headed by United States District Judge George C. Holt of New York, and all of the States in the Union are represented by Justices, either of the United States Circuit Court or the Chief Justices of the State courts. New York's representative on this committee is Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the Court of Appeals. All of the Supreme Court Justices have been invited to submit their views on the question of international arbitration.

The Legislative Committee will be composed of the legislators prominent in the several States and in Congress. The Governors of eight States, including Gov. Hughes, also have consented to serve on this committee. The Chairman of the committee is Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri.

Edwin D. Mead, editor and peace advocate, and Prof. S. T. Dillon of Teachers College, this city, discussed the coming Peace Congress at a meeting in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas last night. Both declared that the coming conference promised to be the largest and most impressive demonstration for peace ever seen in the world.

TAKES POISON IN CEMETERY.

Aged Woman, Despondent Over Daughter's Death, Dies Later in Hospital.

Mrs. Henrietta Hess, 71 years old, who lived at Maspeth Avenue and High Street, East Williamsburg, died early yesterday morning in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, of the effects of paris green taken with suicidal intent on the grave of her daughter in the Lutheran Cemetery on Saturday night.

The woman staggered up the hospital steps on Saturday night and gasped that she was dying. The physicians learned from her that her daughter had died a few months ago after a brief illness, and that Mrs. Hess had grown despondent. Her son, Louis P. Hess, the woman said, was a wealthy resident of Williamsburg. When Mrs. Hess had finished her story she lapsed into insensibility and soon expired.

DINNER TO KANG YU WEI.

Chinese Here Entertain the Reformer on His Birthday.

Kang Yu Wei, President of the Chinese Reform Association, who arrived yesterday with his Secretary on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, was entertained last night at a dinner by his fellow-countrymen at 7 Mott Street. The event also marked Mr. Wei's 50th birthday. He found awaiting him many telegrams congratulating him upon his arrival and wishing him a happy birthday.

Through an interpreter the reformer said that the Reform Association had 3,000,000 members in China and 3,000,000 in other parts of the world, including 11,000 in Japan. The association aims, he said, to bring about economic reforms in a peaceful manner.

"Ireland's American Friends" Dine.

About 100 of "Ireland's American Friends" had their second annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. The menu was in Gaelic, and the welcoming speech of the President, Frank W. Smith, was headed in Gaelic. Among the speakers were Dr. John G. Cayle, Alphonse G. Koelele, Henry W. Herbert, and the Rev. John H. Dooley. Little pots of shamrocks were the souvenirs.

Riker Drug Co. Buys Jaynes Concern.

General Manager A. H. Cosden of the Riker Drug Company announced last night that the Riker Drug Company of New York had bought the Boston drug business of Charles P. Jaynes & Co., including their retail drug stores, pharmaceutical laboratories, and various factories. The name of the new concern will be the William B. Riker & Son Company. It is capitalized at $4,000,000.

Broken Main Causes Water Scarcity.

Saturday's break in the high-pressure water main at 144th Street and Broadway caused a dearth of water yesterday above the third floors of apartment houses for four or five blocks around. Tenants on upper floors were obliged to carry their water upstairs. The Water Department expects to have the broken main repaired by to-night.

Clergyman Seated in the C. F. U.

The Rev. William Carter, pastor of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, was seated yesterday as a fraternal delegate from the Reformed Ministers' Association to the Central Federated Union. He will attend the meetings regularly, to co-operate with organized labor in improving the conditions of working people.

Why wonder what?
What this Spring's overcoats will be.
When all the styles favored by crack tailors are here now for you to see—to try on too.
$15 to $35.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
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THE finished, smooth, mellow flavor, sparkling brilliancy and foamy head, together with the fragrance of the hops found in every bottle of EVANS' ALE, are a source of delight for all the senses.

At all Clubs, Cafes, Restaurants, Hotels and Dealers.

EAST SIDE LAUDED IN SONG AND STORY

It's a Fine Place to Grow Up In, Say the Seanachus, Old Seventh Warders.

DINE TOGETHER TO TELL IT

And Recall the Bonfires with Potatoes In 'Em, and the Baseball in Bare Feet.

City Magistrate James J. Walsh presided and led the singing of songs of his own composition at a dinner of the Seanachus Club, which was practically a reunion of old-time Seventh Warders at Shanley's Times Square restaurant last night. Incidentally it developed that the Seventh Ward has produced more political leaders than any other ward in New York City.

Several hundred old-time New Yorkers attended the dinner, including almost enough State Senators and Assemblymen for a quorum of the State Legislature. There were also many city officials, merchants, and professional men. They told stories of barefooted days on the streets of Corlears Hook, when they played baseball in the middle of the roadway, with fire hydrants for bases; how they roasted potatoes in their bonfires and played tag over the housetops without interference from any source. They had arranged for the killing of a hundred hogs to provide "pigs' jowls and cabbage" as a feature of the banquet, although they had all sorts of other good things on the menu card, and the list of liquids was equally complete.

After putting his dish of ice cream on the steam radiator after dinner, Magistrate Walsh rapped for order and announced that the occasion was the tenth annual dinner of the Seanachus, an organization composed of Irishmen and their sons who had settled in America because they were liberty-loving people. He paid a glowing tribute to the land of the free and then asked the crowd to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Folks over at the Grand Central Station must have heard it, for Seventh Warders are noted for their lung power.

After that Magistrate Walsh introduced State Senator John P. Cohalan to speak to the toast, "The United States."

The Senator went back to Revolutionary days in responding, and made a Fourth of July-St. Patrick's Day speech in which he referred to all of the American and Irish patriots who had died fighting for the red, white, and blue.

Next the Seanachus sang their club song, composed by Magistrate Walsh, to the tune of "Down Where the Wurzburger Flows." Here is the chorus:

Down, down, down where the East River flows,
flows, flows,
No prettier spot our memory knows;
Just give us a pipe from Lou Lehan's shop;
A stein of good beer with no froth on the top.
Our girls marry men,
Not Dukes out for yen,
Down where the East River flows.

Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate"; City Magistrate Henry Breen spoke on the "Irish in America," and Assemblyman Alfred Smith discussed "The City of New York." Bernard Downing responded to the club toast, "The Seanachus," and then the club sang another east side song, which proved to be a parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket." Here is a sample verse:

How dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view;
We had there no meadow or deep-tangled wildwood,
But many loved spots which our infancy knew;
The freight-laden docks and the ships which stood by them,
The Bridge and the ferries where we used to play;
The streets for our baseball—the pump bases nigh them—
How quick flew the hours of an east side boy's day.
Here's to the east side! Our own dear old east side!
The much-abused east side, we love her to-day.

James Plunket, known as "the only Jimmy," was made to tell funny stories, and James F. Slevin, "Joe" Corrigan, James W. Finn, John F. Murphy, Louis Lehan, Charles Cook, and P. Charles Murphy had to sing before the crowd let them off.

EAST SIDE CHEERS HUGHES.

He Sends an Address to the People's Institute Anniversary.

The popularity of Gov. Hughes among the residents of the east side was attested again last night when an audience that filled Cooper Union Hall cheered the mention of his name for several minutes and stamped and waved hats and handkerchiefs when a message from the Executive was read to them. It was the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the People's Institute. Gov. Hughes had expected to attend, but being prevented from doing so he called up President Charles Sprague Smith by telephone yesterday and dictated this little address:

I greatly regret that I cannot be with you to-night. What is most needed at the present time is a fair and impartial discussion of public questions, so that the people may fully understand what can best be done to correct existing evils and to secure to all the blessings which our Government was intended to confer.

I believe that the People's Institute is doing a very important work to this end. Every patriotic citizen must be most solicitous that the people should take an intelligent interest in all that concerns the administration of government, so that the wisest policies may be pursued and each officer and representative of the people be held strictly to the performance of his duty.

You have my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the institute, and my high appreciation of the unselfish work which is being done by its workers.

Mr. Smith referred to the promises made by candidates before the last election, and said:

"The man who was elected and sent to Albany is trying to carry out the promised housecleaning there. If any attempt is made to thwart him something will be heard from here. [Cheers.] For it is our business to put our force behind the movement for pure democracy. If the time comes to act to help Gov. Hughes in his campaign against the wrongdoers the People's Institute and the thousands who are affiliated with it will act quickly, and I believe effectively, with, of course, the others in the State who are striving to gain the same ends."

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This furniture is made in our own factory under the supervision of experts. We keep a large stock on hand in the natural shade for the purpose of furnishing promptly special colors to order.
New Patterns in enamel and maple bedroom furniture are also shown.
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Special Sale
250
Oriental Carpets
Turkish, Persians,
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Sizes 10'3" x 7'3" to 17'8" x 10'4"
Prices from $41.00 to $160.00
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OVERLAND LIMITED
leaves Chicago 8.02 p.m. daily for San Francisco and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the
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Pullman sleeping cars with standard sections, private compartments and drawing-room, composite observation cars with buffet-smoking room, library and handsome observation parlor, and splendid dining car service.
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Commencing on Monday, March the 18th.
Sale of 500 Mosul, Guendji and Shirvan Rugs. 12.00, 15.00 and 20.00
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SILVERSMITHS
Sterling Silverware in beautiful and exclusive designs. Prices consistant with best quality and workmanship.
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Style Quality $1.90
CATARRH of the STOMACH
The only thing to do, Get
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Of the new Sack Suit models we have designed for the young man one is single breasted with perfectly straight front, slightly rounded corners and pointed lapel; another, double breasted with soft roll lapel worn down to the second button. The latter particularly becomes young men of slight build. The fabrics embody new effects in blues, browns, grays and mixtures.

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Unequalled for their Purity, Quality and Flavor Always on hand in absolutely Fresh Condition

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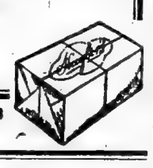

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Dining Cars—Vestibuled Coaches—Parlor Cars

For additional trains see time table.

CIRCUS MOVES IN WITHOUT A HITCH

Small Boy Escort for Animals All the Way from Mott Haven.

A FUSS OVER TUSKER TOM

He Was Disposed to Disturb the Moving, but Yielded to Persuasion.

New York's biggest annual moving was completed early yesterday morning. The Barnum & Bailey Circus, late of Bridgeport, Conn., is now at home in Madison Square Garden. For the next three days they will all be getting settled. But on Thursday will begin a series of afternoon and evening receptions which will continue for five weeks, to the great joy of every youngster and not a few grown-ups in town.

To the ordinary citizen to whom moving means an attack of all the ills to which housekeeping is heir, that colossal Barnum & Bailey shift would have been a revelation. It was attended with less excitement and confusion than ordinarily attends the loading of the contents of a three-room flat into a solitary van. Exactly on schedule time, (Saturday, 3 P. M.,) animals, attendants, press agents, food, and all the illimitable paraphernalia of three-ring circus were stowed way on a special train of seventy-seven cars. The two engines in front sounded a combined toot as a farewell to Bridgeport, and the circus was on the road.

Four hours later, as the schedule provided, the train entered the Mott Haven freight yards. Skids were put up to the flatcars, and with the aid of block and tackle the ponderous cage-wagons were quickly unloaded. Then followed the wagons with the circus equipment. The wagon horses had meantime been unpacked and harnessed, and within one hour after reaching the freight yards these wagons to the number of fifty-two had started on their march to the Garden.

The cage wagons were all closed up tight and were, moreover, covered with canvas to keep out draughts. Only from the number of horses doing the pulling could the spectator get any inkling of the variety of animal within. It took eight straining horses to draw Miss Mary, the hippopotamus, but six horses did for the rhinoceros, and only two for the community den of two dozen monkeys.

Behind these wagons came six gorgeous Roman chariots, each drawn by four horses hitched abreast. With a sad lack of appreciation for the historic fitness of things the drivers of these classic vehicles wore derbies, trousers, and other sartorial adornments of a comparatively recent vintage.

But at the tail end of the procession came Spec, the smallest pony in the world. Spec's diminutive legs were too short to allow him to keep the pace set by the normal-legged horses, so before two blocks had been covered Spec was lifted into the clowns' police patrol wagon and carried to the Garden in that way.

The next division of the procession consisted of a cavalcade of 200 horses, known as "the ring stock." These are all trick and performing horses. With these on their way downtown, the circus men started the formation of the last and most picturesque division. From out of the dark freight cars were led all manner of strange-looking beasts.

There were striped zebras, spotted yaks, long-necked llamas, shaggy alapacas, sacred cows, single-humped camels, and double-humped dromedaries without number. It soon looked as though Noah's Ark had spilled over in the freight yard. With the exception of the camels and dromedaries, all of these animals were loaded into open wagons.

Then came the one difficult and dangerous part of the night's work—the unloading of the elephant herd. Mooney, in charge of the elephant nursery, got his babies out first. Little four-ton Coco, the playful youngster of the herd, came out with a squeal and a rush.

A jab from an elephant hook administered by Nurse Mooney suppressed her kittenish antics. Then came Trilby, Topsy, Jap, and the other elephantine toddlers. They were all lined up side by side, and immediately got a feed of hay. It is one of the secrets of elephant handling always to keep the elephants busy eating; it takes their minds off other things.

Bates unloaded the big elephants without trouble, although Columbia, a man-killer, was one of them. Denman, in charge of the tuskers, was the only man who had trouble. It was Tusker Tom that made it. First he objected to leaving the freight car. When argument in the form of an elephant hook was used he changed his mind and came out with a rush.

Then he trumpeted like a high-pressure foghorn, and began to stand on his hind legs. It takes very little elephant-talk of this kind to make an entire herd unruly. Three husky keepers argued with Tom for three strenuous but anxious minutes. Then Tom got down on his four feet and gave a little squeal, which was his way of saying that he'd be good.

The last division of the circus then got under way for the Garden. Four mounted policemen under Roundsman Bowe led the procession. Then came the open wagons with their mixed assortments of strange animals. The camels and dromedaries followed, the elephants came next, and Mounted Policemen Simony and Fox brought up the rear.

The elephants walked two by two just as they will in the Garden, except that each pair was fastened together with a heavy chain. A keeper walked beside each animal, and an emergency corps of a dozen men was spread out along the moving line. Gypsy, a sedate lady elephant of 70 Summers, and the oldest one with the show, led the line, accompanied by Lena, aged 45. Elephants have a natural bent for the game of "follow your leader," and that's why the two most respectable animals were put in the lead.

A crowd of small boys, and a lot of other boys who were not so small, were waiting at the freight yard gates for the procession. As soon as it hove in sight they greeted it with an approving yell of delight. They got into the best step they could with the elephants and marched along with the animals.

As soon as one youngster fell out of line on account of a prospective spanking following a late home-coming, another youngster would take his place. All the way down to the Garden the animals were escorted by this enthusiastic juvenile following.

By the time the animal division reached Twenty-sevnth Street the horses that had drawn the cage-wagons and vans of the first division had all been unhitched, the wagons and vans being left in the arena. The draught horses were taken to the old car barn at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, where they were kept over night. Early yesterday morning they were shipped back to Bridgeport, where they will stay until the circus leaves town.

The removal of these horses before the arrival of the elephants was a matter of great importance. Elephants and horses are mutually afraid of each other. The premature arrival of the elephant herd would have caused a stampede among both horses and elephants, and the result would have been cyclonic. But the circus men know their business.

In less than half an hour the zebras, yaks, sacred cows, llamas, and alapacas were unloded and put in their stalls. The elephants were hobbled in their old quarters in the basement.

Tom, Fritz, and Mary, the show's three prize giraffes, were got down the runways into their box stalls, and George Conklin, the animal man, was glad. He said that the giraffes had stood the journey well. Every inch of their six feet of neck is more subject to croup than that of a month-old baby, and as each giraffe is worth $15,000, Mr. Conklin felt easier after making his examination.

Then the cage wagons were slid down the runways and put in place in the basement, their wheels and poles off and their sides open, all ready for the show on Thursday.

By way of greeting to their old quarters, each animal spoke up in his own peculiar dialect. There were grunts and growls, roaring and trumpeting, and all the other blood-stirring language of the jungle folk.

Meanwhile men were unloading the vans, getting out brooms, rakes, shovels, pitchforks, and all the other housekeeping paraphernalia of the circus. Other men were running about providing hay for the hay eaters, meat for the meat eaters, and water for all.

By 2 o'clock yesterday morning, seven hours after the special train reached the Mott Haven freight yards, the Greatest Show on Earth was comfortably settled; the lights were out, and, except for the watchmen with their lanterns, both men and animals slept.

RAID DELAYED CHURCHGOERS.

Colored Coachmen Caught in an Orange Gambling House.

Many families in East Orange found their coachmen and butlers missing yesterday morning, as the result of a raid on a gambling house in Abyssinia Hall, at 40 Hill Street, in that place, of which William Jones, a negro, was the alleged proprietor. The police arrested seventeen colored men who were playing poker and craps. As many more escaped by jumping from the windows.

The doors to the alleged gambling rooms were locked, and the police had to use axes to break in. Policeman Brown seized one negro by the leg as he was diving through a window. With the help of another policeman he managed to drag him back.

One of the other raiders found a colored man curled up on top of a wardrobe. A long copper tray ran along one side of the room, and this was packed with dozens of bottles of beer and whisky, which the police confiscated, along with poker chips, dice, the "kitty," and two razors, which they found on the floor.

Yesterday morning, soon before church time, the telephone bell began ringing in Police Headquarters, and the Sergeant on duty was kept busy answering the questions of angry citizens who wanted to know what had become of their coachmen. Several householders came to the police station later and gave bail for their servants.

POLICEMAN DIES AFTER JUMP.

Tried to Reach a Ferryboat and Broke His Nose—Blood Poisoning Followed.

Edward J. Langille, a policeman, 26 years old, who lived at 622 West Twenty-second Street, died in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City yesterday. On Friday night Langille went to Astoria to visit a young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. He hurried to catch the 9 o'clock ferryboat. The boat was just leaving the slip. He ran and jumped for it, but missed his footing and fell into the water, striking the rudder. The bones of his nose were broken.

He seemed to be recovering, but yesterday morning blood poisoning developed and he died in a few hours.

CANNED PEACHES FATAL.

Two Boys Die from Ptomaine Poisoning—Mother May Die.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—As a result of ptomaine poisoning, caused by canned peaches, Melvin Ives, 13 years old, and Leonard Lee Ives, 7 years old, sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ives of Hampton, Va., are dead. Their mother is believed to be dying.

The mother and boys were stricken last Wednesday.

Broadway Car Rams a Cab.

V. F. Browning of 60 West 107th Street was cut about the head last night while riding in a cab which was run into by a north-bound Broadway car at Forty-sixth Street. The horse which was drawing the cab fell, and before the motorman of a car directly behind could stop his car it crashed into the rear of the cab.

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A soda cracker should be the most nutritious and wholesome of all foods made from wheat—

Comparative

But ordinary soda crackers absorb moisture, collect dust and become stale and soggy long before they reach your table. There is however, one

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soda cracker—at once so pure, so clean, so crisp and nourishing that it stands alone in its supreme excellence—the name is

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PERMANENT FAIR FOR THE STATES HERE

Michigan Society Members Start an Ambitious Project.

$14,000,000 BUILDING PLAN

Congress and State Legislatures to Provide the Cash Under Society Pressure.

A permanent National fair, to contain exhibits from every State in the Union and to be housed in a fourteen-million-dollar building in this city, is being planned by some of the State societies having headquarters here. The plan includes a continuous exposition, comprising the best features of World's Fairs of the past, and also luxurious clubrooms for the State societies.

Congress at the next session will be asked to appropriate $5,000,000 toward this enterprise, and each of the State Legislatures will be asked for $200,000. The leaders in the movement, which began in the Michigan Society, say they have already been assured by many members of Congress and by several State Legislatures of support for their plan, and they believe they can carry it through.

The members of the Michigan Society who planned the scheme took it to the Executive Committees of several other State societies for approval. The plan was heartily received and the Michigan men were assured of the backing of the other societies. An inter-State organization is being formed which will take charge of the movement.

Robert C. Auld of 1,170 Broadway, a member of the Michigan Society, is one of the most enthusiastic of the advocates of the plan. He said yesterday:

"The building we propose to erect will be without a parallel in the world. It is premature to give out details at this time, for many things must be accomplished, but it is only a matter of time when the project will be in full swing. By next Autumn we shall probably be able to announce the site of the building and the time when construction will begin. Of course, there is no question that we will be able to raise the necessary $14,000,000.

"The building will not only serve the practical business interests of the States, but it will at the same time be an enduring monument to the idea of Statehood as conceived by the framers of the Constitution. Once it is completed no American citizen will die content without seeing it. It will advertise the existence of our Commonwealths, too often forgotten, beyond the metropolitan limit."

Ralph Folks, another of the promoters, expressed the opinion that it was time the idea of Statehood should be emphasized. The building to be erected, he said, would do that, and in addition it would be a distinct business asset to the city.

Backers of the project have laid down as a proviso to insure their participation in the plan that it shall have the full backing of the Federal Government and that Congress shall regulate its operation and maintenance.

As to getting money for the project from the States it is argued that if a State can give $200,000, the average appropriation for the erection of a State Building at a temporary fair, which is forgotten in a few months, there is no reason why a similar sum should not be expended for the perpetuation of the pride of each State. In the aggregate the $9,000,000 to be derived from State grants, it is argued, would be sufficient to guarantee the stability of the enterprise.

William J. Worden of Michigan is the father of the project. It was discussed briefly at a recent dinner of the Michigan Society at the Hotel Astor.

FACTORY ROBBERIES SOLVED.

Three Employes Arrested for Wholesale Thefts of Valuable Chairs.

The Clymer Street police in Williamsburg on Saturday solved the mystery of the systematic robberies of chairs worth thousands of dollars from the W. F. Whitney Chair Company's factory at Division and Kent Avenues, Williamsburg, that have puzzled the police since January.

The robberies were first learned of in January, when the company took stock. Valuable chairs worth $2,000 were missing, and while the inquiry was under way twelve more chairs disappeared. The burglaries had been committed at night. Then the robberies suddenly ceased, which convinced the police that the robbers were employes who had discovered that a hunt for them was on. The thefts were resumed on Thursday night last, however, when a dozen more chairs were stolen.

It was by accident that on Saturday Detectives Connolly and McGaughin saw chairs answering the description of some of the stolen ones in the clubrooms of the Tilden Club, at 47 Clymer Street. Soon after more of the chairs were found in the cigar store of Daniel Reardon, at 553 Kent Avenue.

Acting on information given at those places, the detectives arrested early yesterday morning Otto Hutschek of 743 Kent Avenue. He was formerly employed in the factory. Samuel Samway, a driver, of 66 Middleton Street, and Louis Eitel, a varnisher, of 53 South Ninth Street, also employes of the factory, were caught later. They were held in $1,000 bail each in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday.

Seemed Destitute, Had $40,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lutz, 90 years old, of 139 Division Street, was taken from her home to Gouverneur Hospital on Tuesday last, infirm from old age. Yesterday she was transferred to Bellevue. It was believed at first that the old woman was destitute, but papers she had showed that she possesses an estate valued at $40,000. William J. Lutz and Philip Lutz, her grandsons, have filed a petition to have a commission take charge of her property.

Burns to Death on Stakeboat.

Henry Ginzenas, 40 years old, of Whitestone, who was in charge of a stakeboat anchored at a flat in the bay between College Point and Whitestone, was burned to death yesterday afternoon. A tugboat in command of Capt. James McWilliams put out to the burning boat. After the fire was extinguished Ginzenas's charred body was found.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water will preach at the mid-day Lenten services in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, this week.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association kept its thirty-third anniversary last night with exercises in the association hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. An address was made by Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago.

Three hundred bales of hay burned yesterday on the bulkhead of the Central Vermont Railroad piers at the foot of Market and Pike Streets. The firemen were kept at work four hours. The loss was $3,000.

Alexander Scales, a negro, who robbed the house of Gustave Miller at 304 West Seventy-eighth Street on March 1 of a punch bowl valued at $250 and silverware worth $300, was arrested Saturday and held by Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court for the burglary.

At the annual dinner of the Canadian Society on Friday evening at the Hotel Astor, Sir Percy Sanderson will be the guest of honor. Among those who are expected to speak are Dr. Anthony Evans, Hudson Maxim, and Corporation Counsel Ellison.

At the annual encampment of the Hebrew Union Veterans' Association yesterday in Maennerchor Hall, Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Maurice B. Blumenthal was elected an honorary member, and a bronze badge and a set of engrossed resolutions were presented to him.

The New York alumni of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School of Springfield, Mass., will give a dinner to-night at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. to the senior class of the school. Among the speakers will be John E. Milholland, Fred B. Schenck, President of the Liberty National Bank; the Rev. Dr. P. Fagnani, Dr. T. M. Balliet, Dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York University, and Edwin Markham.

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FOUR WEEKS' PLAY OF INDOOR TENNIS

Mrs. Barger-Wallach Secures St. Nicholas Rink for Series of Tournaments.

MISS SUTTON MAY PLAY

Women to Compete for Inter-City Championship—Men's Matches to be Feature.

Again the indoor lawn tennis season is to close with a month of play upon courts to be laid in the St. Nicholas Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, who has done more to increase the interest of women players in the game than any other woman in this country, has successfully brought the series of indoor tournaments about. This season of tennis promises to be as remarkable as it was two years ago, when Mrs. Barger-Wallach first tried the experiment. As was the case then, the game will have the aid and advice of Robert D. Wrenn, George L. Wrenn, Jr., Holcombe Ward, Malcolm D. Whitman, William A. Larned, Raymond D. Little, and Dr. James Dwight, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach has made more elaborate plans than those which ushered in her initial attempt. The playing surface will be entirely covered with dark green canvas, and the backstops will be of the same color, so that it will be easy to see the ball in the quickness of play as the speed indoors is somewhat increased. Mrs. Barger-Wallach has secured expert advice as to the preparing of the canvas court covering, so that the action of the ball will practically be the same as upon the grass surface at the Casino at Newport. This was done so that some early practice might be gained indoors by the players who will compose the American international challenging team. With this end in view there is the probability that a full week will be devoted to singles and doubles, with top ranking men as contestants.

It is planned to begin the series of tournaments on Monday, April 8. The following four weeks, and possibly five, will then see tournaments following closely on each other. The intercity woman's championship singles and doubles will, next to the men's matches, be a feature. It was this event which Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleanor Sears, the two Boston girls, captured with such spectacular racquet work two years ago. Then there will be the usual Newport singles and doubles, the Southampton events, the débutantes' singles and doubles, and the class championships in singles and doubles and mixed doubles.

Miss Helen Homans, the National champion, to whom Mrs. Barger-Wallach was runner-up in the National tournament, will compete, and it is said that Miss May Sutton and one of her sisters have been invited to contest. The prospects of Miss Sutton playing are reported to be good, as she is desirous of competing in Eastern tournaments this year. Altogether, a remarkable and attractive series of matches is promised before the outdoor season begins.

COURT TENNIS IN BOSTON.

Jay Gould on Hand to Defend His Championship Title.

BOSTON, March 17.—The fourteenth annual amateur court tennis championships will be held at the Tennis and Racquet Club in this city this week, beginning to-morrow with two matches in the first round.

There are six aspirants, three from New York and three from this city, for the honor of meeting Jay Gould.

The contestants this year include two former champions, Joshua Crane, Jr., of this city, the winner in 1905, and Charles E. Sands of New York, the 1906 title holder. The matches to-morrow will bring together C. E. Sands of New York, and J. J. Cairnes of Boston, in the first contest, while in the second Joshua Crane, Jr., of the local club, will play Austin Potter, also of this city.

On Tuesday the winner of the Sands-Cairnes match will play Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of New York, while the winner of the Potter-Crane contest will play Foxhall P. Keene, also of New York. The finals will take place on Thursday, and the challenge match on Saturday.

Mr. Gould has been in this city with his trainer for nearly a week, and has become very familiar with the lights and shades of the local court.

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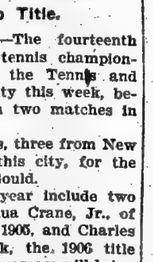

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Nothing Undone in this Showing of Black Suits

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When you see a young matron with her sleeves rolled up, a bottle of CRESCA OLIVE OIL in one hand and a salad spoon in the other, your appetite wakes up and begins to take notice.

Of all the savory dishes that make glad the heart of man none has the piquancy of a salad.

Positively Invigorating

Even physicians, who used to warn people against salad dressings made of strong, heavy oils, are to-day recommending mayonnaise for children, but they specify CRESCA OLIVE OIL—light pure, delicate, appetizing.

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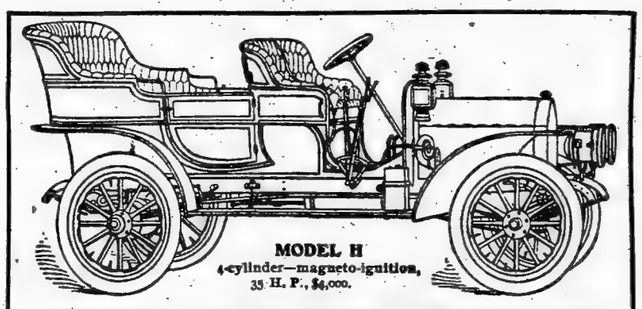

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MR. CLEVELAND AT SEVENTY.

By native endowment Mr. CLEVELAND possessed a just mind, a clear vision, manly courage, and a humble spirit. These qualities, chiefly, made him one of the wisest and greatest of our Presidents. They make him our first citizen, honored, respected, and trusted by his fellow-countrymen, who upon this seventieth birthday sincerely wish him well.

Mr. CLEVELAND had a sound and true understanding of the nature of the Government of the United States, of the Presidential office, of the character of the American people, of himself.

The Government he accepted as the work of wise men, approved by the people, and suited to their needs. It did not present itself to his mind as a broken-down mechanism, imperfectly vitalized by outworn doctrines. His observation of its working did not convince him that it stood in continual need of overhauling and reconstruction at his hands, or at anybody's hands.

He conceived it to be the duty of the President to administer the statute law within the organic law, to urge upon Congress new laws demanded by the interests of the people and none other. National policies he formulated and advocated with vigor; it never occurred to him as fitting that he should have a personal policy.

He conceived of his fellow-citizens as an adult, capable, self-governing body of men, not as blind folk to be guarded against pitfalls and posts, nor yet as children to be led by the hand and incessantly plied with parental counsel.

In the office of President Mr. CLEVELAND felt that he was one of the American people whom the others had charged with the duty of looking out for their public business. It was by custom and prescription a part of that duty to consider needed additions and betterments to the Nation's estate. That he did, but soberly, with little declamation. It was not essential to his happiness that the eyes of the people should be continually fixed upon him. For weeks and months at a time he would permit them to attend closely to their private affairs undisturbed by the activities of the Executive mansion. To those more tranquil days, and particularly on this anniversary occasion when the people's thoughts are with the ex-President, they look back with some regret, we imagine.

Personal glory never allured Mr. CLEVELAND. His contentment in the modest performance of duty and his indifference to adulation and the splendor of power left him at all times free to follow the honest convictions of his trained mind. He was advised in 1887 that his tariff reform message would defeat him in the coming election. He might, politicianwise, have devised a policy that would have caught the popular fancy. But his conviction that "our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended," remained unshaken and he was incapable of the moral cowardice of deserting that issue. There were Trusts in those days. Mr. CLEVELAND might have assailed the combinations formed to maintain the price of commodities at the tariff point, and so have advanced triumphantly to a second inauguration through applauding crowds. He regarded these combinations simply as one more reason why the tariff policy that made them should be changed. He had been content to serve and serve again. He was content to retire.

Power used unselfishly may be laid aside without regret. Mr. CLEVELAND had never considered himself a ruler, only a servant. The renomination in 1892 came through no scheming of his own, and was controlled by no ambition on his part. The loyalty and patriotism of leading men of his party made him the candidate. The Democracy was approaching its time of division and peril. He was everywhere held to be the wise and safe man of the hour. The office veritably sought the man.

That "virtue of humility which has a calmness of spirit and a world of other blessings attending upon it" set its stamp upon his statesmanship and upon his public record. He professed no mastery over the views and acts of his countrymen. He was of them, with them. In the Presidential office he was the embodiment of the spirit of the American people, just, straightforward, calm, efficient. And in his retirement that virtue of humility, the antithesis of the arrogant spirit, unfailingly attends him. It is notable in that sum of qualities that have given him so high place in the respect and affection of the Nation.

ALBANY'S SPRING FLOODS.

There were two reasons, it appears, why the Boards of Trade and other municipal bodies of the State were summoned to Albany last week to discuss the proposed Constitutional amendment that permits the flooding of the Forest Preserve. The first was revealed when Mr. H. R. BRYAN, representing in good faith the Citizens' Association of Hudson, left the meeting with the smiling remark that "the names of the delegates would make a very good mill and power directory."

Besides "packing" the conference for an ostensibly representative vote of State delegates in favor of the amendment—the taking of the vote was frustrated by the diplomacy of Mr. JOHN G. AGAR—it was designed to show that away up in the fastnesses of the State Park mighty floods arose which yearly threatened to deluge the City of Albany. This demonstration would equip Senator O'NEIL and Assemblyman MERRITT, in charge of the "grab" bill, with a powerful local argument for the building of power reservoirs on State land. That purpose was likewise frustrated by Mr. AGAR, who read a paper on Albany's floods, prepared by no less authority than Mr. EMIL KUICHLING, showing that only reservoirs placed at the lower ends of large drainage areas, and therefore outside the Forest Preserve blue line, could at all restrain the floods of the Hudson. Moreover, Mr. KUICHLING pointed out that the local evil at Albany consisted in the huge ice gorges in the Hudson below the city, which "obstruct the flow of the water and cause it to set back and overflow the banks above."

If the solicitous representatives of the paper and pulp companies care to subscribe for a suitable ice-breaking vessel and present the same to the City of Albany, the gift will be received thankfully and will prevent the floods.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The present situation in the Transvaal is not only very interesting in itself. It is interesting in the way in which it is taken by the accredited organs of British opinion. The grant of complete self-government to the inhabitants of the colonies "lately in rebellion" was deprecated by those British organs which had done their utmost to bring on the war. It was a war, of course, in which no Englishman could take any pride. Even if he regarded the safeguarding of "British paramountcy" in South Africa as an "imperial object," with Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, the detailed operations could not have filled him with satisfaction. And when Lord MILNER, with the very best "Oxford manner," undertook to show the Boers that there was a British arrogance superior to the Boer arrogance, though the stock holders of the Witwatersrand were impressed, the "actual settlers" remained unimpressed.

The London Times, which deprecated the grant of self-government to the "colonies" as premature, now goes so far as to say that "no other nation in the world, not even the Americans at the close of the civil war, would have dared to do what we have done." The boast is justified. The question was the same in both cases, whether to govern territories lately in rebellion by the sword, or by "the consent of the governed." In our own case, the decision was facilitated by the fact that conquerors and conquered, if we must put it in that way, had a common language and a great fund of common political and social traditions. In the case of South Africa, it was complicated with the fact of different traditions and different languages. The decision was the same in both cases. The Transvaal, like the Southern States, has been handed over to its own inhabitants. And, in the case of the Transvaal, this has happened within much less than a decade after the close of the fighting. Gen. BOTHA, in virtue of his "war record," is already Premier of the British Government of the Transvaal.

Without doubt, this is a record "equally creditable to both parties." It has some features peculiar to itself. It seems to have been extensively expected in Great Britain that the British settlers would vote as Britons. They have done nothing of the sort. They have voted as "actual settlers," and they have voted with the Boers, to the huge disgust of the "birds of prey and passage" in the gold mines and the diamond mines, to whom the election has been what may be called an "actual settler." The representative of the British Government and the "Oxford manner" at present on the spot is Lord SELBORNE. He has the power of nominating the "upper house," so to speak, of the Legislature of the Transvaal, corresponding to the Governor's Council of our own Colonial times. How deep must have been his disgust when the Ministers of the lower house elected by the people ventured to remonstrate with him on his selections, gently but firmly pointing out that not only were his appointees opposed to the particular policies which the voters had adopted for the colony, but that they were personally of small account, and begging him to name men in their places who amounted to something.

It is perfectly evident that as the Legislature of the Transvaal has been chosen, so its policy will be dictated by the "actual settlers," English as well as Dutch, and that the speculators of the mining districts will not be able to achieve more by peaceful political operations than they were able to achieve by war.

MR. BRYAN ON IRRIGATION.

At Pittsburg on Tuesday Mr. BRYAN said:

> If the farmer could only squeeze the water out of the railroads there would be plenty of money, then, to squeeze the water out of the roadbeds of the rural districts, and the farmer, instead of having mudholes, would have decent driveways.

We had not understood previously that even the farmers thought themselves the special object of the railways' malevolence. We had supposed that the farmers were enjoying their fair share of the prosperity to which they have so largely contributed, and we had supposed that they were able to contribute so much because of the assistance of the railways. For example, in the thirty years, 1875-1905, the all-rail rate on corn, Chicago to New York, fell from 19.5 cents to 9.4 cents, and on wheat from 20.89 cents to 9.9 cents. Despite overcapitalization, rebates, and all the rest of it, the railways are serving the farmers for half former prices. To be sure, that is no demonstration that they ought not to be glad to get a quarter instead of half former rates, and it would be in line with Republican policies to pay the railways for carrying freight.

But that is aside from Mr. BRYAN'S point that the water ought to be squeezed out of the railways for the farmers' benefit. It is a good plan, and to help the good work along we propose that the water be squeezed out of the farmers' farms, in order that the rest of us may have cheap foodstuffs. Cheap land is the greatest single factor in cheap flour, and the land cost the farmers nothing anyhow, in a great many cases. It is as futile to distinguish between good and bad farmers as between good and bad railways, or good and bad trusts. All ought to be treated alike, and every farm ought to be marked down to the price of virgin prairies fifty years ago. We are ruined by the speculation in farm lands, which have risen so that they contain more water than the Alton Railway. Squeeze it all out. Give us cheap bread. Let Congress enact that the price of wheat is, say, 50 cents a bushel, and shall be reduced 10 cents annually. ROOSEVELT and BRYAN ought to win on that platform, easy.

COMMISSIONER BINGHAM'S BILL.

As the sequel seems to prove, it was a very politic move for Gen. BINGHAM to go up to Albany and "call down" his offending subordinates for the grossness of their behavior in openly opposing a measure which their chief was openly advocating. It was so evident, as soon as he made the point, that discipline could not be maintained in such circumstances in a force in which discipline is so obviously vital and for the discipline of which he is responsible.

He has driven the suspected and accused Inspectors to cover. They are no longer openly talking. Their money may be talking, and there is reason to believe that it is. But it is whispering in what the late ROSCOE CONKLING described as "abhorrent and forbidden," in devious and subterranean ways. The Commissioner has the Inspectors "on the run." And that one advantage made it well worth his while to go up to Albany and utter the words of a justly angered chief and faithful public servant.

The case is indeed so clear that any legislator who takes up the opposition to the Commissioner, in speech or in vote, not only accuses but convicts himself of being actuated by motives which it would be inconvenient and embarrassing for him to avow. The least compromising of these motives is a desire to capture the police "vote," and this means the vote of that part of the police which does not desire either to do its duty or to be brought to an accountability for not doing its duty. Such an advocacy is that of a small and unscrupulous politician of the demagogic variety. And yet to be set down as that kind of politician is the very best thing that can happen to an opponent in the Legislature of the Commissioner's bill. From that position the position of the opponents of the measure shades downward until it becomes the position of a man who is talking for the retainer in his pocket.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ICE CREAM?

> I have been quite frequently in consultation with Dr. WILEY, Dr. KELLER, and Dr. BIGELOW, who are the men who are to be the czars, to say to you just what you may do. Now, Dr. WILEY, in my presence, and in the presence of your handsome Scotch Vice President, when this question was brought up before him, said: "I don't care a damn what you call it, but you cannot call it ice cream if it contains anything else but cream to make a 14 per cent. butter fat product, with or without sugar, and a natural flavor." We are up against it, so far as inter-State business is concerned.—Dr. G. E. ECKERT before the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers at Chicago.

Dr. WILEY'S regrettable asseveration raises in another form the question propounded by the author of "Pigs Is Pigs." What constitutes ice cream? There is no question here of the healthfulness of the product the ice cream manufacturers would vend in inter-State commerce, but merely whether grades hitherto sold as ice cream shall be excluded under that name, excepting such as shall be composed of pure frozen cow's cream sweetened and appropriately flavored.

The manufacturers are aggrieved. The Ice Cream Trade Journal brings the differing recipes of sixty household cookbooks and dictionary definitions in evidence that "ice cream" may be worked up in numerous mysterious ways without conforming to Dr. WILEY'S standard. Here is the classic instance cited by Dr. ECKERT:

> One hundred and fifty years ago FLORIN in Italy made ice cream from milk, honey, and eggs, and for many years there was no particular attempt made to color it or vary the original composition, but eventually, through the cheaper manufacturers of Italy, we arrived at what is known as Neapolitan ice cream. The descendants of this same FLORIN, to this day, manufacture ice cream by the same formula, and call it ice cream.

Mr. JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman of the National Association's Committee on Pure Food, after investigating the kinds and qualities of ice cream demanded by the public in all the large concerns throughout the Middle West and East, discovered that the average demand was for an ice cream "ranging in butter fat for ordinary ice cream between 6 and 9 per cent." The report continues:

> Each and every lot of this ice cream contained gelatine or other wholesome binder, as well as condensed milk, and it was considered, purchased, and consumed by the public as ice cream.

Webster gives the following definition:

> Ice cream is cream or milk or custard sweetened and flavored and frozen.

For milk and gelatine ingredients, Mr. CUSCADEN of the association appeals to the science of comparative cookery!

You might as well say we cannot use butter in a cake, or baking powder in a biscuit. If you take baking powder out of a biscuit it is nothing but a hoe cake; it don't rise, it is pith. If you take the cornstarch out of a custard pie—I was in the baking business fifteen years—it is no pie, it is a float. It must have a thickening.

Everybody will assent to the proposition that the poor man should have his ice cream as well as the rich, provided it contains nothing unwholesome or deleterious. Would Dr. WILEY'S regulation put ice cream beyond the poor man's purse? Would his family like the richer product, even if he could afford it? Must they be deprived of the cheerful name under which they have bought their Summer delicacy? These are questions for the administrative mind to ponder.

"Assisted immigration" in South Carolina has been a subject of anxious discussion at the White House since Attorney General BONAPARTE'S adverse ruling under the new Contract Labor law was submitted. The Southern people, not unwarrantably, have raised the cry of bad faith and sectional discrimination. When they sent delegates to the President last week, he found it expedient to hear them. Now it is given out that the Attorney General's opinion was merely an "obiter," quite outside the case he was deciding, which was under the old immigration law. The intent of Congress, as the debate in the Senate shows, was not to interfere with the right of States to offer substantial inducements to immigrants to come in and build up their territory.

In the annual report of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City it is estimated that the children of the tenements number at least 661,741, "and thus outnumber the whole population of any other city in the country except Chicago and Philadelphia." The area of "Largest New York," that is, a circle whose radius extends from City Hall to the most distant point of the legal area of Greater New York and sweeps around into Jersey, in 1905 contained 5,404,688 inhabitants; in 1920 its estimated population will be 8,028,608. The Metropolitan Parks Association pleads for more parks in congested districts, about which information has been gathered and will be made a part of the congestion exhibit this month in the Museum of Natural History.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Burning of Helicon Hall.

While it is likely enough that the destruction of Helicon Hall by fire only hastened an inevitable abandonment of the experiment in progress there, one need not, for that reason, withhold the expression of a sincere sympathy for the losses of the experimenters. They, or many, or some of them undoubtedly were of the class called "cranks" by hasty people who think that a disdainful epithet is a conclusive argument, but their crankiness, so far as we know, consisted chiefly of an exaggerated optimism as to the ease and speed with which admitted social evils and wrongs and difficulties can be remedied. They were at least trying to do something for themselves and others, instead of making lugubrious assertions that there is nothing to be done, and as they were sufficiently observant of life's recognized conventions to be inoffensive to any except the offensively conventional, we have never understood the trace of hostility that has characterized so much of the comment on Helicon Hall and those who dwelt therein.

They seem, after all, to have been in most respects a rather practical lot, for while they started with many fine theories as to the instant improvement of domestic economics, they readily abandoned such of the theories as they found unworkable. For instance, they very promptly dropped the idea of doing their own cooking and washing their own dishes, and, if after they had hired servants to do this work for them, they treated the servants with something of the consideration one human being is supposed to owe to another, instead of as alien creatures of a different order, that can hardly be imputed to them as crime. As for Mr. SINCLAIR himself, this and several other countries owe him a debt of no little magnitude for the part he played in calling attention to the abuses that had grown up in the great packing houses. His revelations were shocking and horrifying, but he would be a bold critic who would say that the packers could have been brought to their knees and their senses by any gentler or more delicate discussion of what they were doing.

It is a little strange that these reformers should have lived contentedly in a house that so evidently needed reforming in structure and material before it would be a safe place of human habitation. It was, as the event proved and as could have been seen beforehand, a "tinderbox," a "firetrap," quite as bad as any that are put up by the most conscienceless builders of cheap tenements. At the first touch of fire it flamed from cellar to garret, and that many were not killed instead of a few injured seems to have been what Mr. SINCLAIR might have called undeserved luck if the landlord had been one with no thought except to get the largest return from a small investment.

Solveig and Her Perfection.

It is curious that in all the talk there has been about "Peer Gynt" nothing—that we have heard—has been said about the use to which IBSEN puts the faithful Solveig. So utterly "old-fashioned," so cruelly and absurdly unjust, is the ideal of a perfect woman's duty which the great dramatist presents in this character, that Mrs. GILLMAN and Mrs. CATT and all other eloquent representatives of modern feminism have the very best of excuses for exercising their sharpest pens and furthest-carrying tones in angry denunciation of what IBSEN has done.

He, the iconoclast and the innovator, indeed! Surely Teutonic notions as to the sphere of women never were upheld more—well, say brutally, even by the Kaiser himself in his most children-church-and-kitchen mood, than they were by the author of "Peer Gynt" when he planted poor Solveig and her Prayer Book and her braided hair and all her virtues in that hut on the mountains and left her there for endless years while Peer himself roamed the world; made and lost fortunes, and expanded his knowledge of life with, presumably, all the Anitras that were met along his devious way. Meanwhile Solveig, we are asked to believe, proved her perfection and her "fidelity" by remaining in her hut and earning her own living, merely that she might be there when the wanderer returned and to take him in, old and poor and broken, too worthless a specimen for the Lean Person to care for and in mortal terror of the Buttonmolder!

Even to observers as little "advanced" as ourselves Solveig seems to have been a good deal of a fool to be content to receive Peer as she did. It was fine of her to wait, perhaps, but she should have resented so poor a reward for her waiting, and we, at least, would have justified her fully if, after an elaborate questioning of Peer, she should have shut her door—with him outside of it. And that is the view we would have expected all the stronger-minded sisters to take of the case. It certainly is the one that would have been taken by IBSEN himself after he grew up and wrote "The Doll's House."

"Pain" Is Not the Word.

Apparently The London Chronicle knows what a "Swettenhamism" is, for to illustrate the meaning of the term it tells a story of an Englishman who, having been informed that the foreign woman whose command of English he had complimented was an American, remarked, "I never should have thought it. You don't look so objectionably American as some, you know." But when The Chronicle attempts a formal definition of the newly coined word it makes a lamentable failure, for it says, "a Swettenhamism is an act performed in good faith which gives pain to another."

That is altogether wrong. Swettenhamisms do not give pain; they cause rage or amusement, according to circumstances and the amount of appreciation for the ridiculous possessed by those against whom they are directed. It would be absurd to imagine that Admiral DAVIS or anybody here in the United States was "pained" when the Governor of Jamaica leaped from obscurity into deathless fame as the champion boor of his age. Confronted with a man who stands on ceremony in the midst of an earthquake, the first impulse is, of course, that of anger, and, if action be needed, anger prompts the right action, but otherwise indignation turns into laughter.

VALUE OF BREATHING SPACES.

Why the City Can Well Afford to Invest in an Ocean Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In its issue of Monday last THE TIMES says: "There never was any doubt about the desirability of an ocean park for the city, but there has been great doubt whether the city can afford it."

Permit me strongly to dissent from the last part of the sentence I quote, while cordially agreeing with the rest. From a financial as well as a sanitary point of view, no large city can afford to do without public reservations for the comfort and health of its residents.

Few will, I think, question the fact that property is far more valuable in those portions of our metropolis where its large parks are situated than in districts where none can be found. To support my argument, I need only to add that the taxable value of land in the vicinity of Riverside Drive and Central Park is quadruple that to the east of Third Avenue and the Bowery.

In the latter section of Greater New York, with its narrow, dark streets, elevated railway structures, and tall, many-storied tenement flats, sunshine and ocean breezes can rarely be felt or enjoyed. There even heaven's pure air is contaminated with noxious stenches arising from gas manufactories and other industries of a similar nature.

In this overpopulated, congested district, where 150,000 people are huddled together like cattle in a pen, who have neither the means nor the opportunity to seek ocean reservations, small parks and recreation centres are an absolute necessity.

What money our municipality has to spare should first be devoted toward supplying this pressing want. Far away ocean parks are a luxury, which assuredly ought and will be vouchsafed us at a future time, when carfare is lower and when adequate rapid transit facilities shall have been provided.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.
New York, March 18, 1907.

Woman Asked for Ferry Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a ferryboat yesterday every seat was filled as well as nearly every inch of standing room. In the crowd was a well-dressed young woman. All at once we heard her, in a quiet tone, ask a lusty fellow to give her his seat. When he made no move she repeated her request, calling his attention to a sign reading, "In this cabin men must not remain seated while ladies are standing."

The fellow sneered and said he "supposed he had no right in the cabin anyway." Then the woman told him it was the ladies' cabin. He was getting uneasy, but was still defiant. She repeated her request at intervals of two minutes. Finally he offered his seat to another woman, who refused to take it. Then he shifted his seat and tried to read a newspaper.

Suddenly smiling, the first young woman took out her sketchbook and quickly drew a picture of his face. She showed him as he was—a bully.

SAMUEL JAY.
Brooklyn, March 16, 1907.

FOR "THE CITY BEAUTIFUL."

Planning of Streets and Improvements Should Be Under One Head.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial statement that "the execution of any proper replanning of New York must be very costly, but will as obviously be the more costly the longer it is deferred," emphasizes another fundamental truth—that it is less expensive to begin right. Within the limits of New York is ample field to develop a model city combining utility and beauty. Would it be far from the truth to say that no greater wisdom is being displayed in planning for the future than was exhibited by the commission which gridironed Manhattan Island a century ago?

The New York City Improvement Commission recommends, but lacks the power to do. That is vested in the Borough Presidents, the local boards, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Probably never was the latter composed of more able and intelligent officials than at present; but so great is the amount of business at each meeting that but little attention can be given to the sections of the city map as they are submitted and adopted, reliance being placed on the officials of the boroughs affected. And the pressure brought to bear on these of private property interests is too great for most elective officials to resist, hence the map becomes a patchwork of streets instead of a street "system."

The commission of 1807 would seem to suggest a remedy—legislative authority for the appointment by the Governor of a similar commission to devise a street plan for the undeveloped portion of the city.

ALBERT E. DAVIS,
Chairman Bronx Committee.
Borough of the Bronx, March 12, 1907.

FLAGS ON CITY HALL.

A Reader Asks Why St. Patrick's Is the Only Day So Honored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as an American citizen, to ask you what objections there may be to having the colors flying over the City Hall on the national days of Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, &c.? This idea comes to me on account of the grand display of waving flags in honor of good St. Patrick.

In reference to other saint days, what can be urged against flying the said flags on St. David's Day for the Welsh, St. George's for the English, St. Andrew's for "the lads of the heather"? You know it's a poor rule that only works one way, and Gotham is a cosmopolitan family.

GIOVANNI VIGNA.
New York, March 16, 1907.

AN ELEVATED IMPASSE.

Conditions at Ninth Street Station as They Appeal to a Passenger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will confer a favor by giving space in your valuable paper in which to call attention to the inexcusable conditions prevailing at the Ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road. Many features of New York's rapid transit problem are admittedly difficult to solve from the very nature of the case, but in this instance the remedy is so simple and so obvious that I feel sure it only needs to be drawn to the attention of the proper authorities.

The Ninth Street station is provided with only one stairway for the uptown and one for the downtown side, and so great is the number of passengers during the rush hours that the stairways become completely blocked. In the morning at the downtown side and in the evening at the uptown side, it is a matter of physical impossibility for any but a strong man to force his way to the street or the platform if he happens to be going in a direction opposite to the crowd.

When I arrived at Ninth Street this evening the stairway was jammed and a crowd of several hundred was gathered at the foot waiting for a chance to get up. A number of women and elderly men were waiting at the top for a chance to get down. The situation looked desperate, but as I was in a hurry and there was no let up in the rush, I buttoned up my overcoat and literally forced my way down.

Doubtless the shopgirls whom I jostled on my way considered me extremely rude; perhaps I was. Here is a problem in ethics for the speculatively inclined. But pending its solution, I cannot see why there is not another stairway at this busy express station.

The responsible managers of the Interborough can witness similar scenes any evening in the week, and I am sure there are thousands of patrons of this station who will be glad to bear me out in my statements.

WILLIAM G. L.
New York, March 13, 1907.

Farming Needs Brains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the small farmer in your issue of March 7 is only too true in many respects. But it is not because his farm is small; it is because it is isolated and he farms it as unintelligently as his great-grandfather did that he is not a success.

It is possible to overwork outdoors in the pure air, as well as in the ill-ventilated shop or factory, and the farmer, like the athlete, can use the same muscles too steadily and break down his strength in his prime. But it is far easier to have superb health while engaged in outdoor work, if the worker is intelligent, than when eight or ten hours a day are spent in the close air of a factory or store.

There is a great future for agriculture when the people wake up to the possibilities in the intensive culture of small tracts near the cities, where they are not only close to the markets, but also in touch with their fellow-men and city comforts. The fact is agriculture in the twentieth century is like every other business—it cannot succeed unless plenty of brains are used.

JUSTIN STERNS.
New York, March 15, 1907.

How Measure Human Effort?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Also Interested" will explain to the public, in another letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, what method he has developed by which psychical or any other form of human effort and its results can be measured numerically—in the ratio of four to one or any other ratio he chooses to take—we will be most grateful. It will be a boon to future civilization, and will settle many of the problems of "labor and capital" and of "trusts." It will also save many hours of apparently fruitless labor to the practical business man and to the student of economics, both of whom have been working at the problem for the last decade.

New York, March 15, 1907. AMUSED.

ONE CONSOLATION.

Give me salmon, give me trout,
Give me oysters, (with some stout,)
Give me cod, that's flaked with rice,
(Which is really very nice!)
Give me flounders, give me soles,
Give me chowder, too, in bowls,
Give me lobster late at night,
Give me every fish in sight,
For the connoisseurs all say
That the matter, known as gray,
Will be nurtured by this food,
So in Lent I will be good,
For by Easter my endeavor
Is to be—well—awf'lly clever!

H. HERBERT HANCOCK.

WALL STREET HITS THE ART AUCTION

People Will Not Bother About the Auctioneer's Hammer—Well, Not Just Now.

CASH IS TOO PRODUCTIVE

Sad Effect of Commercial Affairs on Things the Esthete Holds Above Gold.

Some of the art dealers and some of the art collectors who had almost made up their minds to sell their collections during the last fortnight are blessing their stars that they hesitated—and so lost the chance to throw their property on a marble-hearted market. The last fortnight has been under the hoodoo, so far as art sales are concerned, and those sellers are lucky whose auctions have fallen in other seasons.

At any other time the joint auction of paintings belonging to three or more owners which was held the other day in Mendelssohn Hall would have attracted outside buyers; but the field was left quite bare for the dealers to come in and take pictures at comparatively low figures. The K. J. Collins sale at the Silo Galleries was even less successful; though, like the other held by the American Art Association, it was well advertised. There are seasons when the best things will not allure the unprofessional buyer of art works.

A dealer who has had long experience with the ups and downs of New York art sales remarked:

"I at least have no doubt whatever that the situation in Wall Street affected the auction sales profoundly. The brokers may have been making money, but they were too exhausted by the strain to think of luxuries or objects of aesthetic value. Those whose property is in shares were equally out of the question as buyers of art works. And people who rarely or never invest in such things as stocks and bonds were still too much preoccupied by the sight of millions vanishing over night to give art any attention.

"You laugh," continued this old dealer, "as if I spoke bitterly because I have lost. That's where you're mistaken. I did plan a grand sale of my stock of paintings and engravings, because I shall go abroad in the Spring and because I am about to take other and better quarter on Fifth Avenue, where my old clients and new customers can run in without taking an elevator. But either through my habit of procrastination (for I'm an old man) or through sheer luck, I deferred my sale until it would have fallen too late in the Spring. Had I concluded to hold it, I would have sacrificed a lot of beautiful and costly specimens of the Barbizon and the modern Dutch schools, and perhaps received no more for them than I paid years ago in Europe—perhaps even less!"

While some people stick to disbelief in the effect on art sales of fluctuations in Wall Street, on the ground that people buy when they have money in bank and a bear market produces fortunes as well as a bull market, so that whichever way stocks go there is a big margin for luxuries and the pursuit of hobbies, yet the majority of dealers on Fifth Avenue who were interviewed expressed themselves the other way. One dealer maintains that the mere excitement set up in the community by such a slaughter of quotations as occurred last week is enough to check buying—at least at auctions. It has much less, although still a very perceptible, effect on private sales.

"Another reason for slackness of interest in art works this Winter," said the dealer in question, "I mean interest as shown by purchases, is the high price paid for the use of money. A man who can lend his money to large advantage naturally postpones the buying of a picture which will tie up so many hundreds or so many thousands. He says to himself: 'Will the pleasure I get from owning that canvas outweigh the sum that I can earn by lending the cost of that canvas in Wall Street? Hadn't I better wait until money is easy and it's not so well worth my while to lend?'"

Dealers are used to take the rough with the smooth, but private sellers and estates are badly hit if the auction falls on such a season as this. It takes some time to get back to ordinary conditions, for when the quotations are way down the people with small bank balances rush in to scoop some favored stock before it rebounds. They are all keen for "grounders." This has its effect on picture buying, on the sales at the great jewelers, and everywhere that objects of luxury and art are for sale.

NATIONAL TALK ON TRUSTS.

Civic Federation Calls a Conference to Discuss Corporation Control.

The advisability of calling another conference similar to that held in Chicago in 1899 to discuss Federal and State regulation of corporations was taken up yesterday by the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation at a meeting in the Mission Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. It was decided to call such a conference, and the Council issued the following statement on the subject:

> The National Civic Federation, which called the trust conference of 1899 in Chicago, has decided to arrange for another conference of the same nature to consider that problem in its latest aspects, especially the question of Federal and State regulation of the corporations and the question of the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is proposed to hold this conference in May at a city to be designated later. The Governors of the various States are to be invited to appoint delegates, and the leading commercial, agricultural, labor, economic, and bar associations of the country will also be represented.
>
> The conference is intended to give opportunity for full and free discussion of the subject by men of all shades of opinion, with the hope that the outcome will be practical and constructive recommendations.
>
> All the conferences held under the auspices of the federation have been conspicuous for bringing together in fair discussion every section of the country and every point of view, with valuable educational results. It is hoped that this conference, held at this time, will lead the way to a better understanding between the conflicting interests and an ultimate solution satisfactory to the country.

A Committee of Arrangements, comprising many men prominent in public life, was chosen.

MONEY AND MARRIAGES.

Prof. Elliott Discusses Home Desertion for the Ethical Society.

"The typical home deserter is a man who is dissolute, a man of bad habits, a man given to drunkenness and laziness. Attractive he is pretty sure to be, and he is also pretty sure to be able to earn good wages if he just would put his energy to it. The fault is the cases of home desertion is almost always with the man; the woman is seldom to blame. When she is to blame it is usually put down to bad temper or nerves."

These were the words of John L. Elliott, Ph. D., associate leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, in his address to that body at Carnegie Hall yesterday on the topic, "Money and Marriages." Among others things that he said were:

"We have been laboring under the delusion that the chief trouble with the poor was their poverty. They believe themselves that if they had some Aladdin's lamp to bring money and houses all their troubles would be at an end. This is not the case. When founded on the right ideals the home endures in spite of the hardest blows fate can give.

"Drunkenness is the greatest cause of desertion and laziness; a lack of power to do what he ought to do is a close second. In 100 cases almost one-third came just before or after a birth, and in so many of these cases the wife would say, 'He was too good for me,' and name the baby after the deserting father.

"One of the unpleasant things about these homes of the poor is the way they put the children to work. You suppose these children are working to support widowed mothers. The facts are that they work, more of them, to support lazy parents than to help those who need their help.

"You and I and the rest of the people are to blame for this, too. We who take such a pride in the American name and in our country, still allow such things to exist."

EX-GOV. GARVIN TO WED BLIND WARD

He Has Befriended Miss Sarah E. Tomlinson Since She Was a Child.

SHE IS A GOOD MUSICIAN

Half the Age of Former Chief Executive of Rhode Island, Who Had Her Educated.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—Announcement was made to-day of the approaching marriage of ex-Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin to Miss Sarah E. Tomlinson of Lonsdale, the blind protégé of the former Governor, causing mild surprise to the many friends of both Dr. Garvin and the bride-to-be. That the Governor has been a steadfast friend of Miss Tomlinson almost since her birth was well known, but few suspected that he contemplated marriage.

Although Dr. Garvin is 66 years of age, with white mustache and gray hair, he is as vigorous and energetic as many a man years younger, as his political opponents have found to their cost in recent campaigns. As a politician and campaigner he has few equals in Rhode Island. His two elections to the office of Chief Executive of Rhode Island were brought about largely through his personal efforts.

Miss Tomlinson, the bride-to-be, is 33 years of age. When seven years old she was stricken with a serious illness, and though she recovered her other faculties, her eyesight was gone for ever. Dr. Garvin, who was the family physician, took a great interest in the case, and when it became certain that she would never see again he made arrangements to send her to the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston. She showed unusual proficiency at that institution, and was graduated with high honors. She later took a further course in music, and is an accomplished musician.

Miss Tomlinson has lived in Lonsdale, near the Garvin homestead, all her life. A short time ago her mother died, and since that time she has made her home with her sister, without, however, changing her residence. During the earlier years of Miss Tomlinson's life and up to the time of the death of Mrs. Garvin, the Governor's first wife, which occurred a few years ago, the latter took a great interest in the blind girl. Gov. Garvin's three daughters, who are all women grown, and who all make their home with their father, are also firm friends of the bride-to-be.

No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it is expected that it will be celebrated very quietly, in accordance with Dr. Garvin's well-known aversion to anything like pomp.

NEVER SAW PRINCE FRANCIS.

Report That Miss Langhorne Received Offer of His Hand Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—"My daughter Nora has never met Prince Francis of Teck," said Chiswell Dabney Langhorne when he was seen to-night at Mirador, his country home near Greenwood, Albemarle County. Mr. Langhorne denies positively that there is any truth in the story that the brother of the Princess of Wales is a suitor for his daughter's hand.

Miss Nora Langhorne, the youngest and the only unmarried one of the beautiful Langhorne girls, after stopping in Richmond for the past two weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, left here two days ago for Mirador, where she and her father will remain until Easter.

Mrs. Perkins is authority for the statement that Miss Nora Langhorne has never even seen Prince Francis of Teck, who, however, is a friend of Mrs. Waldorf Astor, one of her sisters. Miss Nora Langhorne spent the past Winter in Switzerland, and visited England for only two weeks last month. At that time she was confined to her room by illness and did not accept social invitations, sailing for America as soon as her physician permitted her to be moved. She is but 19 years old, has only within the last few months completed her education, and will not be introduced into society until next Winter.

The Langhorne family resent the story, which has been going the rounds in Virginia for several weeks.

NOTES FROM PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 17.—This was a day for the enjoyment of life at outdoor pleasures, and every one played tennis or golf or went wheelchair riding, boating, sailing, automobiling, or bathing. The pavilion in the baseball grounds was almost entirely filled with spectators, and the two teams—rival waiters from the two large hotels—gave an exciting game.

Among those who entertained boating parties to-day were Mrs. Molton H. Forrest and Mrs. Frederic Sterry.

Several were out in the white steamers which can be rented here at the garage, among them being Senator and Mrs. Philander C. Knox and party of friends and also Frederic Sterry.

F. L. Beach of New York left Saturday morning with friends as guests for Miami, stopping at Fort Lauderdale for luncheon.

An automobile trip to Delray was enjoyed in the forenoon by Charles L. Longsdorf of Boston and party.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. White returned this morning from their two days' automobile outing trip to Biscayne Bay.

Among the late arrivals from New York are: Hugh Inman, George W. Tewksbury, Francis H. Leggett, with whom is William J. Wallace of Albany; Mrs. J. F. Gillette, with whom are Mrs. E. H. Lanford of Buffalo and F. E. West of Brooklyn; Walter W. Jayson, Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Lewis, William F. Gough, A. L. Marshall, all of whom are at the Hotel Royal Poinciana, as are also Lynford Biddle of Philadelphia and his sister, Miss M. Biddle, who are on their second visit this season to Palm Beach.

New Yorkers who arrived to-day at the Breakers are: R. B. Collier, Walter H. Merrill, Judson S. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tipton, Mrs. L. B. Corey, and Miss Co ke.

Miss Green to Wed a Californian.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 17.—Word comes from the Pacific Coast that a notable wedding, in which this section is interested, will take place in the latter part of this month. The bride-to-be is Miss Alatdena Green, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. George G. Green of this city. Her fiancé is Robert Neustadt of Los Angeles, a member of a wealthy and prominent family. Col. Green and his family are now at Pasadena.

Dinner for Assemblyman Dowling.

It was announced last night that Assemblyman Edward O. Dowling of Brooklyn, who last week was made Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, would be entertained at dinner on April 13 by his fellow-members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club. The dinner will be held at the Union League in Brooklyn, and Gov. Hughes, Speaker Wadsworth, and Justice M. Linn Bruce have been invited.

RECITAL FOR THE BLIND.

Blind Pianist Also Tells Them of Their Many Ways of Usefulness.

Encouragement to attain a good place in the world despite their physical defect was given to an audience of the blind at Knabe Hall yesterday afternoon by Edward Baxter Perry, who is considered the leading blind pianist of this country. In addition to giving a pianoforte lecture recital Mr. Perry talked to his audience, indicating the opportunities open to the blind who try to help themselves instead of sitting all their days in rocking chairs.

Mr. Perry declared that the physical defect was merely an incident of life, and minimized it in other ways. He said that the greatest difficulty that the blind must contend against in this world is the natural reluctance of persons who have their eyesight to consider the blind as competent to do anything. The public, he said, consider the man without eyes as "outside the pale," as "in the world but not of the world."

"It isn't that we cannot do the work of others, but that others will not admit that we can do it," said Mr. Perry. "There are dozens of good, self-respecting ways for the blind to make a living. I wouldn't advise a blind person to study astronomy. It is proper to recognize one's limitations, but it is unnecessary to exaggerate these. I tell you to stick and you will win."

Mr. Perry's words of cheer seemed to bring a new light into many a despondent face. His words of encouragement brought forth profuse applause.

The recital was arranged by the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind for its readers. The programmes were printed in the raised type and in the point alphabet used by the blind, so that the audience could readily follow Mr. Perry. There were two selections by Mr. Perry himself, entitled "Aeolienne" and "Ballade of the Last Island."

Mr. Perry played with the skill of an accomplished musician and ably demonstrated his point that the blind are qualified to make successes in certain lines of endeavor. Mr. Perry was born in Boston and studied music in Germany.

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

Excellent Programmes at the Metropolitan and Manhattan.

There was not a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, but the concert was unusually good. Mme. Fremstad has seldom sung better. She was heard in two numbers, an air from "Der Freischuetz" and in Delibes's "Les Filles de Cadiz." Anton Van Rooy sang three of Kurt Schindler's songs, and the composer played the accompaniments. Mme. Kirkby-Lunn appeared after a severe illness, and the other soloists were Alois Burgstaller and Arthur Hochman, pianist. Alfred Hertz conducted.

At the Manhattan last night an unusually large audience greeted M. Campanini at the second of his series of specially arranged concerts.

The orchestral numbers conducted by Mr. Campanini were Liszt's "Fourth Rhapsodie," the "Cavalleria" intermezzo, prelude and "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde,' and the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried." Mlle. Zeppilli sang the aria "Caro nome," from "Rigoletto," and Mlle. Pinkert gave the aria "Musoli," by David. Sammarco sang "Eri Tu," from "Ballo in Marschera," and Bassi had an ovation from the galleries after his "Recitar" from "Pagliacci." The trio finale from "Faust" was sung by Mme. Donalda, Mr. Altchevsky, and Mr. Occellier, and the "Rigoletto" quartet was sung by Mmes. Zeppilli, and Giaconia and MM. Bassi and Sammarco. The orchestral accompaniments were conducted by Mr. Tanara.

William C. Carl's Anniversary Concert.

William C. Carl will celebrate his fifteenth anniversary as organist and music director in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, with an organ concert to be given in the church this evening at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Carl will be assisted by Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

FIVE DIE OF GAS.

Two Men and Their Wives Killed by Accident—Two Others Overcome.

Two men and their wives and another man were found dead from gas in different sections of the city yesterday, while another man and his sister-in-law, both elderly persons, were found unconscious from it. The asphyxiations were all accidental, it is believed by the police.

Ernest Querel, a Frenchman, and his young wife, whom he had just married in Paris, where he had gone from this country for that purpose, were found dead at 156 Christopher Street. They were on their way to California, where Querel had business interests, and had arrived here on Friday from France. They were to have started West to-day. It is believed that Querel was not familiar with the workings of a gas stove in the room, and turned the gas on again after turning it off.

Thomas E. Grahame, 60 years old, and his wife, Kate, 52 years old, were found dead in their apartment at 123 East 108th Street yesterday. Grahame was a cutter for Rogers, Peet & Co. A rubber tube had become detached from a gas stove in the kitchen. The couple were in bed, and evidently had died in their sleep.

Arthur H. Bringham, 25 years old, was found dying in his room at 48 West Seventeenth Street yesterday. Gas was escaping from a small gas stove. When Dr. Stewart arrived from the New York Hospital Bringham was dead. He was the son of a retired merchant of Amherst, Mass., according to letters found in his room.

A cat which was found dead yesterday in the basement occupied by Joseph Levine, 68 years old; his sister-in-law, Rose Miller, 65 years old, and two nephews, at 25 Pike Street, probably broke the connection of a tube with a gas stove and permitted the escape of gas which overcame Levine and his sister-in-law. They were found unconscious. It was said last night at Gouverneur Hospital, where they were taken, that they would recover.

To Welcome Woodruff Home.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been abroad for some weeks, will arrive home on Wednesday. The Republican district leaders of Brooklyn will go down the bay on a tug to meet him at Quarantine.

THE NEW YORK SUN

thought so well of the little journal devoted to the affairs of the year 1847 as to make it the subject of a column-long editorial recently.

You can get a copy of the

Silver Standard

for February without charge.

This number treats especially of New York—the New York of 60 years ago.

Obtain a copy by calling at the salesrooms of the

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
(International Silver Co., Successor)
218 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

M'CORMICK HOME, GLAD OF A HOLIDAY

Ex-Ambassador to France Not Sorry to Leave Diplomatic Service, He Says.

W. N. CROMWELL HOME, TOO

News of the Flurry in Wall Street Caused a Ripple in the Amerika's Saloon.

Looking as happy as a schoolboy on a holiday ex-Ambassador Robert S. McCormick returned yesterday from France on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, his days of diplomatic service over. He was smiling when he stepped down the gangplank, and smiling still six hours later when he talked with a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Gotham.

"And I mean to keep on smiling," he said. "At last I have time to smile—and, incidentally, do other things I want to do."

Mr. McCormick said he would not go direct to Washington to pay his respects to the President, because an important business engagement calls him to Chicago. In a week or so he will call on Mr. Roosevelt, and last night he wired to the President notifying him of his arrival and apologizing for the postponed visit.

Mrs. McCormick did not accompany her husband to this country. She remained at Carlsbad, taking the waters, and will not come home until there is milder weather here. Her health is not good. Afterward she and Mr. McCormick may take a trip up the Pacific Slope through the Klondike region, and then southward to the borders of Mexico and through the great Southwest.

Mr. McCormick was reluctant to talk international politics. He preferred to speak of the fine vacation he is about to have. But he did say:

"All the nations of the world seem friendly toward the United States. They all respect her, and President Roosevelt is considered a great President. This feeling of friendliness toward the United States is especially manifest in France. They have always had a kindly feeling toward us there, and they make it very pleasant for the Nation's representative at the French capital. My stay of two years there was most enjoyable, but I am not sorry to leave the service. When I went to France two years ago from St. Petersburg it was with the intention of leaving the Diplomatic Service this year."

Speaking of the railways abroad Mr. McCormick said that railroad conditions in France were not as good as they should be.

"All are overtaxed, just as they are in other countries," said he. "Some of the roads are under Government control; others not. There is little difference."

"Does your experience lead you to favor Government or municipal ownership of public utilities?" the reporter asked.

"I certainly think the best results are obtained from private ownership," replied Mr. McCormick.

The worst railroads on the Continent, he said, seemed to be in Italy. There the overcrowding was very great.

Mr. McCormick returns decorated with several orders. One is the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan at the time of his retirement as Ambassador at St. Petersburg in recognition of Mr. McCormick's attention to Japan's interests there during the Russo-Japanese war. Another is the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, bestowed upon him by France. This is the highest honor the French Government can show to a foreigner.

"As for my plans for the future," he said, "I cannot prophecy. But I do know that I will not enter politics. I want that vacation."

Quite a number of men known to and interested in Wall Street returned home on the Amerika, and there was a flurry in the saloon when a wireless message brought news of the slump in the New York stock market. The wireless kept those interested posted until the Amerika reached port.

On the liner was William Nelson Cromwell, the lawyer, and his wife. Mr. Cromwell declined to discuss canal affairs. He had been abroad, he said, on a six weeks' pleasure jaunt.

Dr. Otto Hotzsch, Professor of History in the Royal Academy at Posen, comes here at the invitation of the Germanistic Society to lecture. He will lecture at the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings on "The Origin, Development, and Structure of the German Constitution," comparing it with the United States Constitution. Dr. Hotzsch will visit a number of the large cities of the East, returning to Germany late in May.

Another interesting passenger was Kang Yu Wei, President of the Chinese Reform Association. Mr. Wei was accompanied by his secretary, C. S. Leim.

Others on the Amerika were Count Ward, Gen. D. Otto Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Dwyer, Baron H. von Gelbler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Calhoun, Mrs. Rottenburg Phelps, former U. S. Attorney General John W. Griggs; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewishon, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stone, Charles Stewart, and Mr and Mrs. R. B. Young.

The American liner St. Louis, which, also arrived yesterday, brought:

Dr. H. M. Cohen, Capt. Alfredo Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Degnon, Isidore F. Hellmuth, Dr. L. B. Honeyford, Percival P. Kipping, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Robert H. Robertson, Edward E. Turner, and Miss Una Lorraine.

On board the incoming Hamburg liner Patricia were:

Mrs. Auguste Buente, Mr. G. Fox, Baron and Baroness von Koeppen, E. L. Quaries, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith, and Louis With.

These arrived on La Touraine:

Baron de Silans, M. de Bleyler, the Marquis G. Mazzacorati, and Paul Follweider.

HIPPODROME TO CELEBRATE.

Second Birthday to be Observed with an Actors' Performance and Ball.

The Hippodrome will celebrate its second birthday on Friday, April 12, and preparations are under way for the event. Messrs. Shubert & Anderson have issued invitations to nearly all the theatrical companies playing in New York to gather in the Hippodrome at the conclusion of their own performances. A vaudeville performance lasting forty minutes will be given, with Louis Mann and Eddie Foy as two of the head-liners.

There are to be swimming races in the big tank, in which any girl playing in New York may compete against the "mermaids" of the Neptune's Daughter" show. A ball on the stage will follow, the music to be furnished by Manuel Klein's Hippodrome Orchestra. Refreshments will be served in the two hall gardens in front of the auditorium.

To the audiences attending the regular performances that day Messrs. Shubert & Anderson will give a miniature reproduction of the Hippodrome Building in bronze as a souvenir.

"Brewster's Millions" in 5 Countries.

"Brewster's Millions" will be played by seven companies in five countries in four languages this season. Besides two companies in the United States, Charles Frohman will have one company each in London and the English provinces, Frans Reicher will organize a company to play in Germany, and the rights for France and Italy are now being negotiated for.

$7,000 at Benefit for a Jewish Hospital.

The entertainment given in the Academy of Music last night to aid the Jewish Hospital of Deformities and Joint Diseases, a non-sectarian institution which cares for children, netted nearly $7,000. The theatre was crowded. Among those who volunteered their services were Vesta Victoria, Marie Dressler, Cecelia Loftus, and the "Wine, Woman and Song" company.

CLERGY ON RELIGIOUS PLAYS.

Opinions of Pastors in This City Asked on "The Holy City."

Some light on just how religious or so-called religious dramatic presentations are regarded by the New York clergy is thrown on the subject by a number of letters sent to William Morris, who will produce "The Holy City" to-morrow evening at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

These responses are the result of a circular sent by Mr. Morris to clergymen of all denominations asking two questions:

First—Do you believe that the general mass of theatregoers will be benefited by the presentation of Scriptural stories in a spirit of reverence and with due regard to their sacred character?

Second—Do you believe that the presentation of such stories in such a manner will tend to uplift the general tone of the theatre and redound to the moral welfare of the community?

A majority of the clergymen—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—answered the questions in the affirmative, but some replied in the negative, and many made qualifying conditions. The Catholic clergy objected to any theatrical performance in Lent. Several said they would be glad to attend the performance, but not as guests of the managers.

The most adverse letter was received from the Rev. James M. Farr of Christ Church. In his answer, referring to religious productions, he says: "I personally do not like them, especially in New York, where, being necessarily presented before mixed audiences who are in the habit of attending plays for the sole purpose of amusement, they are apt to be conducive to trivial and frivolous impressions regarding religious matters rather than to a spirit of devotion and reverence." As to the second question, whether such presentations will tend to uplift the general tone of the theatre, he replied: "I doubt it."

The rector of Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, holds similar opinions. He says:

"I do not believe that the general mass of theatregoers will be benefited, because I do not think that they will be likely to attend any theatre performance in a spirit of reverence or in due regard to the sacred character of the play."

One of the most emphatic letters of approval came from Rabbi Hugo Heyman. He says: "In reply to your letter permit me to state that I am certainly in favor of any production which will tend to elevate the moral standing of the public. Scriptural stories as a rule have such tendency. Would be willing to attend such a presentation if the play is produced with all regard for sacred characters."

The Rev. Albert A. Brockway, replying to the first question, says: "Yes, but no Passion plays, and no severed heads of John the Baptist and no ulterior mercenary motives." To the second question he responds: "Yes, if they will stop poking fun at the clergy."

WALTER PELHAM DEAD.

English Author and Playwright Had Just Completed a New Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., March 17.—Walter Pelham, an English author and playwright, died to-day at the Mansion House, Garrison on the Sound, in his seventy-third year, of pneumonia. He had just completed a tragedy called "Rosimond," which he was arranging to produce on the American stage.

Mr. Pelham was born in Coventry, England, and was the author of a history of Coventry. In his earlier years he revived the work of illuminating, a process which had formerly been known only to the monks, and did a great deal of work for literary men. One of his possessions which he prized highly was an autograph letter from Alfred Tennyson, thanking him for illuminating his poem, "Godiva." He also illuminated the poem "Crossing the Bar" for Cardinal Newman, and did a large amount of work for the English nobility.

Mr. Pelham was an intimate friend of Beerbohm Tree, Sir Henry Irving, and many other English playwrights and managers. For many years, while a resident of London, he was the Secretary of the Savage Club, which was frequented by writers and actors. During his career on the English stage he played comedy parts in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," and in a drama called "The World," which was under the management of August Harris.

Coming to this country a few years ago, Mr. Pelham gave a series of readings and mimicries in theatres in Boston and Chicago. About ten years ago he retired from the stage and has since given his time to literary work and to writing the play which he had just completed.

He was a member of the Lambs Club of New York. He leaves five children. One of his daughters had a leading part in "The Maid and the Mummy" for three years. She has just completed the season with Virginia Harned.

The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday at the home of Charles Freund at Harrison. The service will be conducted by Archdeacon Kirkby, rector of Christ Church, Rye.

GEN. L. B. PARSONS DEAD.

Had Charge of Transportation of Troops in the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Gen. Lewis B. Parsons died last evening at his home in Fiora, Ill., aged 91 years.

He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and was graduated from Yale College in 1843 and from Harvard University Law School in 1844. He was with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company from 1854 to 1878, being successively attorney, Treasurer, and President of the road. He enlisted in the Federal Army as a Captain of Volunteers in 1861, was appointed Colonel in 1862, and was chief in charge of the rail and river transportation of the Federal armies during the civil war, being appointed Brigadier General May 11, 1865, for special services and later brevetted Major General.

His third wife, the others being deceased, was Miss Elizabeth Darrah of New York City, whom he married in that city Dec. 28, 1869. He was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois with ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull in 1880, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1884.

FUNERAL OF ISAAC WALLACH.

Many Societies Represented at Services in Temple Emanu-El.

The funeral of Isaac Wallach, head of the cotton goods firm of H. Wallach's Sons and for eleven years president of the Mount Sinai Hospital, took place at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the Temple Emanu-El. The service was read by the Rev. S. Schlager, cantor of the Temple, and Dr. J. E. Magnus, associate pastor. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered the funeral address.

The Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses and the Associate Membership Committee of the hospital were present in a body. Representatives also were present of the Mount Sinai Alliance, the Mount Sinai Lodge, 2270, I. O. B. B.; the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, the United Hebrew Charities, the Women's Auxiliary Society of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Empire City Lodge, No. 200, F. and A. M.

Dr. Silverman reviewed Isaac Wallach's success as a business man and told of his thirty years of work for the Mount Sanai Hospital in which time he had conceived the plan for the present hospital building and then carefully carried it out.

The honorary pall bearers were Frank Schenk, George Blumenthal, Joseph Fox, Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Straus, James Seligman, Henry Rice, Adolph Lewisohn, Ernst Thalmann, Edward Lauterbach, Nathaniel Myers, Samuel M. Schafer, E. S. Levi, E. Heiel, A. S. Jans, and Jonas Weil. The burial was in Salem Fields Cemetery.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,
Buffalo Courier,
Cincinnati Enquirer,
Chicago Record-Herald,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,
Philadelphia Public Ledger,
Pittsburg Dispatch,
Providence Journal,
Rochester Herald,
St. Louis Republic,
St. Paul Pioneer Press,
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PARASOLS

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Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

COHAN TO WRITE FOR NEW COMBINE

Contracts to Deliver Six Musical Comedies to Klaw & Erlanger.

ADMITS HE'S A WONDER

Actor-Author-Manager Modestly Tells of Previous Triumphs and Predicts More.

George M. Cohan is the latest manager to become interested in Klaw & Erlanger's vaudeville plans for next year at the New York Theatre. He has contracted to write six short musical comedies to be used on the new circuit.

"These comedies," said Mr. Cohan yesterday, "will be about an hour long, and will enlist the services of from fifteen to twenty-five people. They will be in the form of condensed musical comedies with perhaps three scenes and no intermissions. The first one will be a condensation of 'Little Johnny Jones,' but the other five will be new. I have promised to have three ready by Sept. 1, and the others will follow at six-week intervals."

These companies will be known as the George M. Cohan Musical Comedy Companies and will include principals and chorus.

"I know vaudeville well," Mr. Cohan said modestly, "having been brought up in it, and I know what the audiences want. There has scarcely been a new act put on within the last five years that isn't an importation. I'm going to show 'em."

"I have already written more than fifty of these sketches," said Mr. Cohan, "and they all go with the vaudeville audiences. I thought I was out of the vaudeville business for good, but when Mr. Erlanger laid out his present plans the temptation was too strong for me, and I made up my mind that with my partner, Mr. Harris, I would be interested in what is without doubt the biggest vaudeville enterprise ever arranged for this country."

Mr. Cohan will continue as a star at the head of his own company, and will "dash off" these vaudeville sketches he says, while he is on tour.

JOHN O'LEARY DEAD.

Was a Fenian Leader—Spent 5 Years in Jail and 15 in Exile.

DUBLIN, March 17.—John O'Leary, the ex-Fenian and littérateur, died to-day.

John O'Leary was born in Tipperary in 1830, and when he was 18 years old joined the Young Ireland movement. When the Fenian movement was started he became a prominent member of the organization and edited its newspaper, The Irish People. The paper was suppressed in 1865, and at the same time O'Leary was arrested. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but was freed after five years, being exiled for the rest of the period of the sentence.

In 1885 O'Leary returned to Ireland, and since then had been engaged in literary work. His "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism," published in 1890, is his best-known book.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Albert S. Gatschet.

Dr. Albert S. Gatschet, for twenty-eight years one of the chief scientists of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, and an authority on Indian dialects, died on Saturday at his home in Washington. The best years of his life were devoted to the study of the language of the Indian tribes of America. Dr. Gatschet was born in Switzerland seventy-five years ago. He took degrees from the colleges at Berne and Berlin. His first linguistic researches were in the dialects of his native country. For a while he was connected with the British Museum. In 1868 he came to America. Then began his study of the Indian dialects and languages. He was appointed ethnologist by Major J. W. Powell to accompany an expedition which was making surveys for the Government. In that way Dr. Gatschet came in close contact with the very tribes he wished most to study. When the Bureau of Ethnology was established Dr. Gatschet was appointed to it. His first work there was the classification of a large collection of Indian manuscripts. He found fifty-eight Indian families, speaking different languages, north of Mexico. One of the most interesting volumes written by Dr. Gatschet contained the Indian legends in Creek.

Joseph L. Caven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Joseph L. Caven, one-time leader of the greatest of Philadelphia's political reform movements, later a potential figure in the city's financial circles, a lawyer, and for a quarter of a century a member of the Board of City Trusts, died of apoplexy to-day at his home in Haverford, aged seventy-two years. He was President of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, the first corporation of its kind organized in America. It was more than thirty years ago that Mr. Caven entered actively into politics in this city, and in a short time he became a leader in the reform movements of that period. Perhaps his greatest personal victory was his election as President of Common Council, succeeding A. Wilson Henzey, his most bitter political opponent. This victory also settled for the time being the ambition of John Bardsley, then Chairman of the Finance Committee, to become City Treasurer. For five successive terms he was re-elected President of Common Council, holding that office longer than any predecessor or successor. By his efforts much valuable reform legislation was passed.

Gen. Joseph Stockton.

CHICAGO, March 17. — Gen. Joseph Stockton, veteran of the civil war, President of the Joseph Stockton Company, and one of Chicago's oldest settlers, died to-day at his residence, 567 La Salle Avenue. Gen. Stockton was born in Pittsburg, Penn., on Aug. 10, 1833. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, known as the First Board of Trade Regiment, and became First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General.

Charles E. Trevathan.

Charles E. Trevathan, a well-known turf writer, died on Saturday at West Baden, Ind., where he had gone in search of health. For two years he had been suffering from tuberculosis and had tried the climate of many States without being able to check the disease. His mother and brother were with him at the end.

Mr. Trevathan was looked upon in this city as an authority on racing matters. He was associated with the old Bay District track and at one time was judge at Washington Park Track, in Chicago, later at Butte, Montana. About 15 years ago he came East and became identified with the newspapers of this city as a sporting writer.

One of his principal works was a history of the American thoroughbred. Mr. Trevathan also wrote several songs, one of which was "The New Bully," made famous by May Irwin ten years ago. The "Frog Song," another of his productions, also made a hit. His body will be sent to Union City, Tenn., for burial.

Howard A. Haven.

Howard A. Haven, for many years a stock broker in this city, died on Saturday of heart disease at the Hotel Carlton, where he had been living with his mother. He was born on Nov. 30, 1859.

Mr. Haven was connected for a number of years with the brokerage house of Ferris & Kimball. Then he formed the firm of Haven & Stout, with a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, which continued until the death of Mr. Stout. The firm was then changed to Haven & Clement.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Haven withdrew from this and went into partnership with Leonard Richards in the manufacture of imitation leather, with a factory at Stamford, Conn., and offices at 1 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Haven was a member of the Union League and Lotos Clubs.

Mgr. Thomas P. Thorpe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Mgr. Thomas P. Thorpe died here to-day. He was pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception for fourteen years, previous to which he spent twenty years as pastor of St. John's Cathedral.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM MASTERSON, 48 years old, who for twenty-five years was connected with the Church & Dwight Company, at 63 Wall Street, died on Saturday at his home, 310 West 140th Street. Mr. Masterson was born in Chester, Orange County. He was a member of the Republican Club and was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral will be held to-night at his home.

HENRY KUPRIAN of Elm Street, Richmond Hill, is dead of old age. He was born in Germany in 1838 and emigrated to this country before the civil war, settling in Springfield, L. I. About forty years ago he moved to Richmond Hill, being one of its first settlers. He leaves a widow and three daughters. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Taler officiated at the funeral services at his late home yesterday afternoon. The burial was in Maple Grove Cemetery.

SAMUEL D. BORCON of Enfield Street and Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, of heart disease last night. Mr. Borcon was taken ill in the middle of the sermon. An ambulance was summoned from the Bradford Street Hospital, but he died before its arrival. Mr. Borcon was 69 years of age, and was a dealer in extracts. The Coroner gave permission for the body to be removed to the Borcon home.

MARRIED.

KNAPP—ALLEN.—March 16, 1907, at Trinity Church, Boston, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Alex. Mann, Mr. Edward Knapp of East Orange and Miss Amy Allen of Providence.

NELSON—WHITTINGHAM.—On March 16, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. N. A. Seagle, Edith Emily Whittingham, youngest daughter of Thomas Whittingham, Stensby Wood, Rugeley, and Edgbeston, Birmingham, England, to John Twentyman Nelson, eldest son of George Mossap Nelson of Keswick, England.

CEMETERIES.

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Special Sale

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We will sell this week 100 good Upright Pianos of different makers, all in perfect order (some only little used), at **extremely low prices**, very much less than their actual value and on payments of only

$5 Down and $5 Monthly

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AMERICAN PIANO CO., Upright Piano. 75
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FISCHER, Upright Piano..... 90
ESTEY, Upright Piano.....100
WAGNER, Upright Piano.....115
KRAKAUER, Upright Piano.....125
JACKSON, Upright Piano.....130
WAGNER, Upright Piano.....140
SCHUMANN & SON, Upright Piano....145
SHONINGER, Upright Piano.....150
GUILD, Upright Piano.....155
BRIGGS, Upright Piano.....160
NARVESEN, Upright Piano.....165
CHESTER, Upright Piano.....170
CHRISTMAN & SON, Upright Piano....180
HORACE WATERS, Upright Piano.....190
SIMPLEX, Piano-Player..... 125
STEINWAY & SONS, Grand Piano.....190

and over 70 other pianos, all desirable styles and at equally attractive prices. A stool and cover included with each piano, and no charge for delivery or boxing and shipping; also no charge for interest on payments.

Now is the Time to Get a Bargain.

Horace Waters & Co.

THREE STORES { 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

The Above-Named Pianos at the Fifth Ave. Store.

DIED.

BUNTING.—At Easton, Penn., March 15, Dr. Oliver C. Bunting, in the 59th year of his age. Interment private, at the convenience of the family.

DURPHY.—Suddenly, March 17, 1907, Mary Arabella Carroll, wife of William H. Durphy. Funeral services at her late residence, 74 West 105d St., Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday afternoon. Cincinnati papers please copy.

GAHAGAN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, March 17, 1907, James Charles Gahagan, aged 2 years 3 months. Relatives and friends, also members of Euclid Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.; Fraternity Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.; Directors and stockholders of the Jefferson Trust Company, the Board of Trade of the City of Hoboken, and the Business Men's Bowling Club, are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Wednesday, March 20, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 162 11th St., Hoboken.

GULDEN.—On Friday, March 15, 1907, Margaret, beloved wife of Charles Gulden. Funeral services from her late residence, 19 East 83d St., on Monday morning, March 18, 1907, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HAVEN. — On March 16, 1907, Howard A. Haven, son of Sarah C. and the late Warren M. Haven, in his 48th year. Funeral services at St. George's Church, East 16th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HOLDEN.—On Sunday, March 17, Grace Alida, wife of Charles A. Holden and daughter of Benjamin and Minnie L. Farrington. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 Reid Av., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, March 19, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet Erie Railroad train leaving 23d St. 9:25 at main station.

HORTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 17, 1907, Elizabeth Van Wyck, daughter of the late Jacob and Anna V. W. Horton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNTER.—Entered into rest at Glenridge, N. J., March 15, 1907, George C. Hunter, son of the late Joel Du Bois and Frances Henrietta Hunter. Funeral private.

JENKINS. — At Dalton, Mass., on Friday, March 15, 1907, Elizabeth Jenkins, daughter of the late John F. Jenkins of Albany, N. Y. Services at Pittsfield on Tuesday, the 19th, at half after 11 o'clock. Burial at Albany on arrival of train due at 2:35.

KIRKLAND.—At his residence, 362 Union St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16, Alexander, son of the late Elizabeth H. Lenn and William Reed Kirkland, aged 62 years. Funeral private. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOTTELAY.—On Saturday, March 16, 1907, at her residence, 276 West 113d St., New York, Susan Inman, wife of Paul F. Mottelay and daughter of the late John

BIG AUTO SEASON FOR CLUB EVENTS

Endurance Runs and Hill Climbing Competitions Among Popular Features.

DISCUSSING A. A. A. TOUR

Committee May Determine Upon Route To-day — Early Contests in New Jersey and Long Island.

With the selection of the exact route for the Glidden Cup tour and the announcement of the changed conditions under which that trophy will be competed for, a marked stimulus will be given toward the planning of club runs and endurance competitions in various parts of the country. The Touring Board of the A. A. A. will meet with a committee from the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in this city to-day and it is probable that some of the problems of the 1907 A. A. A. tour will be amicably adjusted.

While it is quite likely that the new rules or modifications of them will be adopted for a number of minor touring events, there is no inclination on the part of motor clubs to await the announcement of the new conditions before planning for their opening events of the year. The large number of endurance runs for which dates have already been fixed, in addition to many others now being arranged, indicates that the endurance feature of motor competitions is meeting with increased popularity. When conducted under equable rules it has the double effect of providing an excellent test of motor reliability as well as the enjoyments of a pleasure tour.

The Automobile Club of America has also been discussing the problem of holding an endurance test, and Robert Lee Morrell, the Chairman of the Contest Committee, is awaiting the action of the automobile conference to-day before deciding whether such an event will be held or not.

Two or three short-distance pleasure tours are in contemplation by the club, as it is desired to make more of a feature this season, if possible, of the pleasurable side of automobiling.

It has just been announced by the committee of the New Jersey Automobile Club that the fuel test conditions will not be embodied in the three-day endurance run to be held May 30, 31, and June 1. It was found impossible to draw up equable rules for touring cars and runabouts of different horse power so the competition will be based upon a strict adherence to local speed regulations and a prompt arrival at the controls. A penalty of two points will be inflicted for every minute that the car is too early, and one point will be the penalty for each minute too late. The three days' trip will cover about 400 miles.

The Quaker City Motor Club of Philadelphia has just perfected plans for its Memorial Day hill climb. A stretch of hill about a mile long in Fairmount Park has been selected, and prizes have been offered for eight classes. One event will be for American cars of all types, one a free-for-all, and another for the local club championship.

The Contest Committee of the Long Island Automobile Club is arranging a series of tours and tests for the year. The two-day economy run to Southampton or some other point at the eastern end of the island will probably be repeated.

Auto Makers Training Chauffeurs.

In order to meet the demand for reliable and efficient chauffeurs, the educational work adopted for this purpose in many special schools throughout the country is now being supplemented by a number of manufacturers who have established practical training schools in their own factories. An eight months' course of instruction has been instituted in the Franklin car factory at Syracuse, and a number of young men anxious to learn the complete details of motor-car construction are taking the course.

Starting in at the very beginning, a pupil is advanced as he becomes proficient from one department to another in regular order, a certain number of weeks' work and study being required for various divisions of the car's construction. In order to obtain promotion, however, he must be able to pass an examination at the termination of each division in the course, and at the final examination, if a satisfactory showing is made, a diploma is granted.

Early Auto Shows Favored.

With the change in mangement this week in the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, by which E. H. Cutler succeeds George H. Day, who has been compelled to retire as general manager owing to ill health, the discussion on earlier shows for New York has been revived. The association at a meeting last week seriously considered a proposition to secure a week in November for the Madison Square Garden show. It was said yesterday, however, that no week in that month was obtainable nor is any week in December available, so in all probability the licensed exhibit will be held during the same week in January as has been customary.

The American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, which held its early show this season in December, wants to hold an independent show in November next year. The Chicago show, which has been held in February for the past few years, will probably be advanced to December. No change is likely to be made in the usual dates for the Boston show, and the same week in March will probably be selected for next year.

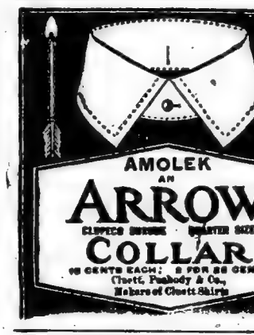

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman to sell unlisted stock; company owns excellent mineral lands, with mines operating on same paying royalties; the income from royalties now pays 1 per cent. a month; good opportunity to right man. For further information write S. R. Snook, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman traveling on commission to carry four samples of men's shoes to retail at $2 and $2.50; ready sellers everywhere; state territory, experience, reference, &c. All Leather Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Salesmen; our new store offers exceptional opportunities for the best men's furnishing goods salesmen. Call on Mr. Weber, 757 Broadway, 9 to 10, or after 1:30, 150 Nassau St., Weber & Heilbroner.

WANTED—Salesmen; the Salmon Bitters Co., 1,954 3d Av., requires competent salesman to call on families; first-class commission.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman; steady position. Chandler & Co., 51 Cortlandt St.

WANTED—Salesman, clothing; steady position; good pay. Gumpel's, 251 6th Av.

WANTED — Experienced clothing salesman. Lenox Clothing Co., 2,274 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 1t., 24c.; 7t., 43c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN.—Swedish; 30; married; good appearing; competent on any four-cylinder gasoline car; experienced coachman; careful driver; city, country; best references. Streyffert, 309 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; private family; good and careful driver; first-class machinist; garage reference. A. V. Heingartner, 128A Cooper St., Brooklyn.

TO AMEND YACHT RULES.

N. Y. Y. C. Meeting on 28th—Sound Association Next Day.

Two important yachting meetings will be held at the end of this month. On March 28 the New York Yacht Club will take up the amendments to the racing rules suggested last Fall to obviate ambiguity in the present uniform code now in operation among the clubs in the Atlantic Coast Conference. It will also hear the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of adopting scantling restrictions. There will be no change in scantlings this year, though the work will doubtless be undertaken in the Spring and completed before the end of the Summer.

On March 29 the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will hold its annual meeting, electing its officers for the year, fixing its schedule of racing fixtures and adopting the changes in the racing code. The same men are at work in the association as in the New York Yacht Club on the racing code, so uniformity will be maintained without the necessity of calling another coast conference. The conference will doubtless follow when the scantling discussion reaches a stage where it can be taken up by a convention including all the clubs.

It can be announced that the differences that arose over the racing dates has been adjusted satisfactorily, both among the Sound clubs and in the New York Yacht Club, the latter changing the date for its annual regatta, fixed for June 27 originally. The races will be held on June 20, which will conflict neither with the Yale-Harvard boat race nor the cruising race from Greenwich to New London projected by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

REID'S PLANS UPSET.

Significance Attached to Crane's Appointment as Harvard Coach.

Harvard men in New York are much concerned by what they regard as the inner significance of the appointment of Joshua Crane as head coach of their football team next Fall. They fear that it means the upset of the work laid out on radical and definite lines by W. D. Reid, Jr., in the last two years, and the absolute reversal of his policy. While there is a difference of opinion as to advisability of all Reid's policies in general it may be said that most Harvard men regard his work as well founded, and believe he is the best man to assume the place that has been so successfully occupied by Walter Camp at Yale. That there was any feeling against Reid's methods was totally unsuspected, although he was not especially tolerant of opposition.

Reid desired the appointment of R. W. P. Brown, who assisted in the work last year, and was very successful. Not only was Brown turned down, but neither he nor W. H. Lewis, who has coached at Harvard for more than ten years, will be a member of the coaching squad this year. Crane appears to have ideas of his own, both as to man and methods, and in the list of his selections of undercoaches quoted at the Harvard Club yesterday neither Brown nor Lewis figure.

The undercoaches will be Andy Marshall for the line, from tackle to tackle; Motley or Cabot for ends, Lee Daly for quarter backs, and Percy Haughton for kicking, while another man may be named for the other backs, though the supervision of these will be in direct charge of John W. Farley, Farley, by the way, will be the successor of Reid on the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee.

CARR LED CROSS-COUNTRY.

Xavier Athlete Defeated W. G. Frank in Star A. C. Run.

Fifteen competitors started in the cross country run yesterday of the Star Athletic Club, which was won by E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association after a close race with W. G. Frank, of the Irish-American Athletic Club. The event was arranged as a preliminary contest for the long distance race at the Polo Grounds. The course was laid out from the club house, across the Long Island Railroad tracks to Celtic Park and return, a distance of about fourteen miles. The roads were heavy, but eleven of the fifteen starters finished in the following order:

Name and Club.	Finish. H.M.S.
E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A.	1:10:00
W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C.	1:10:50
J. McCherry, Xavier A. A.	1:12:45
J. Clarke, Xavier A. A.	1:13:30
J. Guerin, Star A. C.	1:13:45
B. Mann, Pastime A. C.	1:14:18
W. Brazill, Star A. C.	1:15:02
J. McGarrick, Irish-American A. C.	1:16:00
R. Furlong, Star A. C.	1:18:12
J. Walsh, Xavier A. A.	1:19:25
T. Kennedy, Star A. C.	1:20:06

WYKAGYL MEN AT TRAPS.

Make Good Scores Under Ideal Conditions at New Rochelle.

Besides having ideal weather for their weekly competitions at New Rochelle, the trapshooters of the Wykagyl Country Club were spurred on to do their best by the presence of J. Hendricks, who as guest of the club created additional interest by his excellent performances. Mr. Hendricks is one of the best amateur shots in the country, and while he broke twenty-five straight in the Members and Guests Match and secured twenty-four out of twenty-five with George F. Pelham for the Buskie Cup, he was not eligible for any of the prizes. George F. Pelham and W. N. Bavier of the Seventh Regiment divided the day's honors among the members of the club, while in a triple shoot-off for the third leg on the March Cup W. T. Brennan won. The scores follow:

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

	T.		T.
G. F. Pelham	43	J. Henderson	39
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	42	W. T. Bauman	38
F. W. Howard	41	J. D. Calhoun	37

MEMBERS AND GUESTS' TROPHY.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
T. D. Scoble	4	25	G. F. Pelham	0	20
J. Hendricks	0	25	F. W. Howard	2	17
J. Henderson	3	24	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	4	17
W. N. Bavier	6	23	J. D. Calhoun	1	16
W. T. Brennan	4	21			

MISS AND OUT MATCH—Won by George F. Pelham.

BUSKIE CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
G. F. Pelham	0	24	W. B. Ogden, Jr.	3	20
J. Hendricks	0	24	H. P. Talcott	2	18
T. D. Scoble	3	23	F. W. Howard	1	17
W. N. Bavier	5	22	W. Stone	0	16
W. T. Brennan	3	21	J. Henderson	2	18

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

J. Hendricks	0	25	F. W. Howard 0 18
G. F. Pelham	0	22	W. N. Bavier 4 18
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	2	22	T. D. Scoble 2 16
W. T. Brennan	2	22	J. Henderson 1 12
J. D. Calhoun	0	19	W. Stone 0 19

Shoot-off—Won by W. J. Brennan.

SAUER GUN—25 TARGETS.

W. N. Bavier	6	25	J. Hendricks 0 20
T. D. Scoble	2	23	J. A. Henderson 1 16
W. T. Brennan	2	21	F. W. Howard 0 15
J. D. Calhoun	0	20	

REMINGTON GUN—25 TARGETS.

W. N. Bavier	5	24	W. T. Brennan 2 20
T. D. Scoble	2	23	G. F. Pelham 0 19
J. Hendricks	0	23	W. Stone 0 17
W. B. Ogden, Jr.	2	21	J. Henderson 1 15
F. W. Howard	0	20	H. P. Talcott 1 11

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A. B. Lambert, who has been named as the St. Louis representative on the American Automobile Association Racing Board, is a prominent member of both the Auto and Aero Clubs of St. Louis. Mr. Lambert sailed for Europe a week ago as the representative of the Aero Club to superintend the construction of the balloon St. Louis now being built in Paris, and which will be used by Alan R. Hawley in the international race next October.

The first Mors car equipped with a beveled gear drive to be seen in this country will be delivered within a few days by Cryder & Co., the Mors agents in this country, to B. K. Stevens of this city.

One of the minor changes made in the construction of the new Thomas car this year, but which shows the care taken in making every possible improvement, is the placing of the ratchet of the back-stop safety device inside the rear hubs instead of on the outside rim. By this change of location the ratchet is protected from dust and mud which might tend to clog it.

Elwood Haynes, President of the Haynes Automobile Company, and Frank J. Fanning, sales manager, were in New York last week attending the meetings of the Licensed Association. They report that twenty-five cars are being delivered weekly from the factory in Kokomo, Ind. A racing runabout car similar to the Vanderbilt Cup racer was sold during the week to Cheston Simmons of this city.

A. J. M. Edwards, who has been connected with the Electric Vehicle Company since 1899, has just assumed charge of the New York branch, succeeding W. W. Burke, who was recently elected President of the newly organized Motor Parts Company.

Secretary E. H. Elliott of the American Automobile Association has bought a Thomas 40 horse power touring car. With the placing of this order it appears that both the Secretary and President of the A. A. A. will ride in Thomas cars during the coming season, as President Hotchkiss ordered a similar car several weeks ago.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN FIRST PLACE

Regatta on Hampton Roads Will Be Dangerous Rival of "National."

OARSMEN ARE FAVORABLE

Lines Laid to Make Jamestown Event Most Notable in History of the Sport.

The outcome of the contest for the National rowing regatta waged before the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at the New York Athletic Club on Saturday night was especially gratifying to oarsmen all over the country. The idea of holding both a National and an international regatta, especially in view of the fact that there is every probability of the entrance of foreign crews at Jamestown, will mean so much added opportunity for rowing men throughout the country, and a consequent stimulation of interest in the sport. Unquestionably there will be many crews that will be able to row in both regattas, and the others that are only able to attend one or the other will make their choice in accordance with the importance of the events to be held. If Jamestown can command the expected entries of various strong foreign representatives, the international will certainly quite overshadow the National.

And there is every probability that it will be able to do so. The plans in mind at Jamestown are so elaborate that if only half of them are carried out there will be sufficient to attract the best crews in America, aside from the dependence placed upon other countries. The biggest trophy contemplated will be offered by a man of high position, and will be of a value that in itself will prove most alluring, and the other prizes will be of value greater than ever before offered to oarsmen in this country. With the rowing facilities all that could be desired, there is no doubt whatever in the minds of competent judges that Jamestown will have the cream of the rowing talent when they come to line up the crews for the actual races.

While all this will detract in a measure from the National regatta, it will still be possible for Philadelphia to have a regatta that will be up to the standard of many of the National events. The strength of the rowing contingent in the Quaker City is such that it could hold a notable regatta without the aid of a single visiting crew if necessary. There will be no attraction at Jamestown for the junior oarsmen or for crews of mediocre ability, so that these will all find the Philadelphia event the more suited to their desires.

The success of Jamestown in obtaining the bigger event, in spite of the unexpected opposition that developed in favor of the Philadelphia course, is gratifying to most sportsmen, on account of the manner in which the opposition was developed. It would have been an easy matter for the Philadelphia and Jamestown contentions to have been reconciled had the Quaker City men sought the opportunity to adjust them. Instead of taking the obviously fair course, the Philadelphians sought to gain their ends by political manipulation, and were worsted in the final issue by having their event belittled by the greater regatta that will follow theirs.

Jamestown made its fight along the lines it laid out, and, failing to secure what it was after, immediately made the counter-proposition for the international. Every one felt that Jamestown had been turned down and was willing to concede its request, without considering the obvious fact that the international would be the greater event. When President Pilkington declared so emphatically that the course was wholly acceptable there was not the slightest reason to oppose the proposition. It was pretty shrewd of the Jamestown officials to realize that the closer they got to the National regatta the greater would be their chance of competing successfully against it for the higher-class crews. The arrangement of Aug. 9 and 10 for the National and Aug. 15, 16, and 17 for the international could not have been improved upon from their standpoint. As it developed, it was pretty nearly a case of the biter bitten.

WANT PRINCETON TO ROW.

Other College Oarsmen Urging Tigers to Take Up Sport.

The suggestion that Princeton take up aquatics and begin the development of eight-oared rowing on Carnegie Lake is being actively urged by oarsmen in other universities, especially by Pennsylvania, who is anxious for the return of the days when the two institutions met annually on the water at Philadelphia and Saratoga for the intercollegiate championships. Pennsylvania is urging the Princeton supporters of rowing to turn out a crew and enter the big regatta at Poughkeepsie, declaring that the Tigers would be received with open arms.

It could not be expected that Princeton could figure prominently in the sport for some years, since rowing requires a gradual development. This is evident from the record at Poughkeepsie, where every year the contestants in the big event are regularly divided into two classes that constitute practically two races. Three crews usually fight it out for first place and the other three contest for the leadership of the second division. The second division crew are fast, but not sufficiently skilled in watermanship to get the best out of their boat.

Even without the entry of Princeton, Yale, or Harvard, the Poughkeepsie regatta has taken rank as one of the greatest aquatic events. In the three races annually contested there have been of late years at least fifteen crews and a total of over 125 oarsmen engaged. In the Varsity last year Cornell, Columbia, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin contested; in the fours, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse had crews, and in the freshman race Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin contested. Princeton is now practically the only big college that does not engage in rowing.

Standing of Basket Ball Teams.

As a result of the sixth round of the 130-pound class in the Metropolitan Championship basket ball tournament, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, University Settlement leads by defeating Christ Church and breaking the tie. In the 115-pound class the teams are evenly matched, and to-night three games are scheduled to be played in the 115-pound class at Gordon House, 858 West Seventeenth Street. The standing of the teams follows:

130-POUND CLASS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	4	0	Oxfords	2	2
Christ Church	3	1	Anchor A. C.	1	3
Clark House	3	0	Cathedral A. C.	0	1
Boys' Club	3	2	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	2
Gordon House	2	1	Union Settlement	0	4
National T. V.	1	2			

115-POUND CLASS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Clark House	3	0	Diamond Midgets	1	2
Univ. Settlement	2	0	Sigma Deltas	1	2
Bethany A. C.	2	1	Calvary A. C.	0	1
Gordon House	2	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	1
Cardinal A. C.	1	1	John Jay Club	0	3

Balloon Ascension at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—A test balloon ascension was made to-day by J. K. Campbell of St. Louis in the interest of the international balloon races to be held here in October under the auspices of the Aero Club of America.

The aeronaut was up 100 minutes and traveled forty-three miles northeast, landing at Sorrento, Ill. The trip was declared a success as a test of the gas to be used during the races.

FOUR GAMES FOR 'AMERICANS.'

Griffiths Has Arranged to Meet Atlanta and Macon Twice Each.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—Several of the Highlanders developed Charley horse to-day, and Manager Griffith decided not to play the Seventeenth United States Infantry at Fort McPherson in consequence. The Americans spent the day resting at their hotel, and will take part in no more regular games until Wednesday, when the Atlanta Southern League team will engage them again.

Another game between the two teams will occur on Thursday, while on Friday and Saturday the team will go to Macon, Ga., where two games will be played with the Southern Atlantic team of that city. The Macon team plays two matches in Atlanta with the locals Monday and Tuesday, and Manager Griffith will work his men in practice in the forenoon.

The Cleveland American League team is now in Macon, and will come to Atlanta for two games while the Yankees are in their headquatrers.

Manager Griffith contemplated taking the Highlanders to Birmingham all this week for a series of contests with the Southern League team of that place, but later decided against making such a long trip. Barring two or three men the Yankees are now in good condition. Trainer "Mike" Martin hopes to have them all again in working shape within a few more days.

Yale Without Baseball Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Yale will begin the baseball season without either a Captain or a playing field. Capt. Gilmore Kinney has been barred by the Faculty, and a temporary Captain will be elected for the early games. If Kinney fails to pass the examinations after Easter another Captain will be chosen. The lack of a field will prevent the nine from opening the season as scheduled. A game has been booked with New York University, but this will be canceled. The Yale Field is under ice and snow, and playing, or even practicing, on it will be an impossibility for two weeks. The nine starts for the South in ten days, and will make its headquarters near Washington.

Yale lost its entire outfield by graduation, and the absence of Capt. Kinney leaves Arthur Camp, second baseman, as the only veteran in the infield. The team is lucky in having a wealth of battery material. In pitchers, Meyer, Parsons, Howard Jones, and Pratt are back, and two clever pitchers, Dunbar and Van Vleck, are available from last year's freshman class.

Washington Beats St. Louis Nationals.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 17.—The St. Louis National League baseball team was defeated 5 to 1 in an exhibition game this afternoon by the Washington Americans. Karger did most of the pitching for St. Louis and let in three runs in the fourth inning. Falkenberg was the principal pitcher for Washington.

MONTCLAIR'S NOVEL CLUB.

Horsemen and Automobilist Unite and Form New Social Organization.

Montclair has evolved a means of allaying the antagonism of the horseman and the automobilist in the organization of a novel club—a Riding, Driving, and Automobile Club. Including over 150 of the wealthiest and best-known people in the Jersey town, the club has been formally organized, and negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a plot of ground near the Montclair Golf Club for the erection of a suitable house. It is expected that within a brief time a clubhouse can be erected or temporarily rented and that the club will be launched on a promising career.

Among those enrolled for charter membership are included the following: Thomas T. Reid, James N. Jarvie, C. Van Vleck, Allan Hirsh, Andrew Morrison, James Turner, C. F. Droste, Paul Wilcox, Dr. James S. Brown, J. M. Chapman, H. P. Brown, Capt. W. A. Bryant, S. H. Crulkshank, W. Esbaugh, C. L. Snead, Ira Kip, C. E. Burgess, George F. Simpson, William Schoonmaker, George Batten, F. W. Armitage, W. L. Adams, A. R. Allan, John D. Slayback, C. L. Bausher, A. E. Bostwick, J. R. Emery, Hosea Webster, Kirk Brown, Oliver Wrenn, Charles Schwab, L. L. Chinn, and William B. Dixon.

New Race for Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17.—Charter Oak Park announces two early closing races for the Grand Circuit meet, closing April 16. A new race will be for the "Nutmeg" purse of $5,000 for 2:07 pacers. The Charter Oak purse of $10,000, which last year was for 2:09 trotters, will be for 2:10 trotters. Each of these events will be three races of one mile each, with handicap for entrance according to record.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Pinsticker, 100 pounds; Lady Carol, 101; Fancy Dress, Cutter, Enverite, and Lady Henrietta, each 103; Bazel, J. W. O'Neil, Tom Mankins, Woodsaw, 105; Dappiegold, 107; Wild Irishman, 110; Foxmead, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; purse; two-year-olds. Headline, Salado, and Bitter Sir, each 96 pounds; Manuscript, 100; Gurney Lad, Lady Caroline II., and Convenient, 101; Lute Foster, 104; Lee Crest, 107; Dew of Dawn, 109; Mollie Montrose, 118; E. M. Fry, 121.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Tinker and Noel, each 97 pounds; Don't Ask Me, 100; Henry O., Harry Stephens, 102; Merry Pioneer, 103; Foreigner, 105; Grenade, 108; Grada and King Ellsworth, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and 70 yards; purse. Lucy Marie, 85 pounds; Donna, 97; Oberon, 99; John L. Inglis and Marvin Neal, 102; Light Note, 104; Orbicular, 107; Emergency and Bestarling, each 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Hallma and Our Anna, each 89 pounds; Minot, Gray Day, and Baleshed, each 94; Toy Boy, 96; Ohiyesa, 100; Lens, 101; Morales and Refined, each 104; Lady Either, 110; Frontenac and Belle Strome, each 114; Athlete, 115; Goldsmith, 119.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; owners' handicap, selling. Warner Griswell and Mortiboy, each 90; Prince of Coins and Bob Edgren, each 102; Columbia Girl, St. Valentine, and Pasadena, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Economy, 91 pounds; Hop of My Thumb and Lady Vimont, each 96; Bye Bye II., 97; Agra, 98; Kaiserhoff, Quagga, Kemp Ridgely, Paragon, and Schroeder's Miday, 101; Fire Alarm, 102; Hal Bard, 104; Bitter Miss, 106; Bonart, 107; Coltness, 108.

Notes of the Oarsmen.

Louis Rivas has resigned from the Metropolitan Rowing Club and joined the New York Athletic Club, where he will become a partner of C. P. Stewart. C. F. Quinn, the former partner of Stewart, won many local honors in the senior double scull races last season, but his departure to Valparaiso left Stewart without a partner. The change by Rivas will probably be felt by the Metropolitan Rowing Club, as he, with Dunn, won in double sculls in the last National regatta.

Races among the senior fours from the Nonpareil, Seawanhaka, Nassau, and Metropolitan Clubs will be an interesting feature this season. The first-named club gained some prestige in having won the National championships, but the others say that they will be able to man boats with oarsmen able to keep up with the Nonpareils.

The Crescent Boat Club, which has just elected John R. Davies President and F. Vingi Captain, intends to engage actively in racing this year. An order has been placed for a new four-oared shell and two doubles, which are to be ready for the Decoration Day regatta. The New York Athletic Club Committee is also planning a busy season. The junior eight will train on the Harlem River until the new clubhouse at Travers Island is finished.

Local oarsmen will make a hard fight to secure the regatta of the Middle States Association. A meeting has been called for New York the latter part of next month for the purpose of deciding upon a course. The Harlem River course will be offered and it is expected will be accepted.

Columbia will probably enter an eight-oared crew in the Decoration Day Harlem River regatta, while there will be several Columbia graduates in the Nassau eight-oared shell which will be entered. The New York Athletic Club crew will make a third crew, which should insure one of the best races on the programme.

The Harlem Rowing Club has a big list of applicants for membership. Among the names announced at the last meeting of the club were: Edward Scannell, former Captain of the Friendship Boat Club; Dr. H. W. F. Cady of the Nassau Boat Club, Rudolph Kline, Thomas McClatchey, Ralph Irvin, H. A. Stevens, and J. E. Davis. The club does not expect to feel the absence of Fred Fuessel, who has resigned from the club and joined the Metropolitan Rowing Club, with McEntee and Schultz.

A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held to-night at the Harlem Casino, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, when the officials for the Decoration Day regatta and committees will be appointed. It was expected to complete the programme of events, but the failure of the Board of Aldermen to act upon the appropriation last week will necessitate a delay of another week.

Harlem River oarsmen are awaiting the promised action of the athletic authorities of the College of the City of New York regarding rowing. The students will find a welcome at all the clubhouses if the sport is approved.

Secretary C. B. Wood of the American Rowing Association has issued a printed notice regarding the fifth annual regatta of the organization, which is to be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on May 25. Special stress is laid on the privilege reserved by the association to reject any entry, which is taken to indicate that the amateur status of the contestants must be beyond question.

OLD CROW RYE

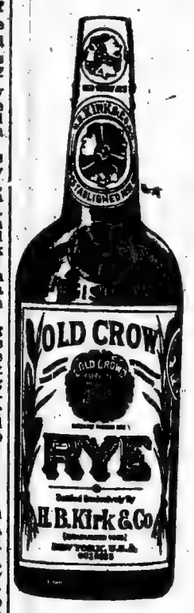

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ANOTHER DRAW AT CHESS.

After Fifty-one Moves Lasker and Marshall Agreed to Quit.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker and F. J. Marshall resumed play in the eleventh game of their match for the chess championship of the world, adjourned from last night, at the Sherman House in this city this afternoon. Only six additional moves were made, at the end of which the position was of such a nature that the players agreed to a draw, a total of fifty-one moves having been made.

When play ceased yesterday forty-five moves had been registered and Dr. Lasker was a pawn ahead. Marshall evened matters by capturing his opponent's queen's knight's pawn on the forty-eighth move, but in the meantime the champion's other passed pawn had come down the king's bishop's file dangerously close to the queening point.

By exact play Marshall frustrated his opponent's designs, and on his fifty-first move headed off the threatening pawn with his rook, after which Dr. Lasker was content to draw the game. The latter had consumed in all three hours and three minutes of the time, and Marshall three hours and fourteen minutes.

To-day's game was the seventh drawn of the series of eleven contested to date, the score still standing at four victories to none in favor of Dr. Lasker. It has not been decided where the next game will be played.

Economy Test With Denatured Alcohol

H. A. Grant, who drove the Maxwell car, using alcohol, in the recent comparative fuel test from this city to Boston, is equipping a 1907 Maxwell touring car for an economy test run with denatured alcohol on March 30. The run will probably be made from Trenton to Atlantic City. The compression will be increased, and it is expected that with several other changes to adapt the motor to the use of the new fuel the results will be much more satisfactory from the standpoint of economy. The Boston run took place under the most severe conditions, and the result was less favorable for alcohol use than if obtained under normal touring conditions.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goldsmith, linens and laces; Hotel Cadillac.
Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; W. C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Vance & Winans Company, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Vance, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Uhler & Phillips, Marion, Ind.; E. K. Uhler, carpets; 817 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Dennett, linens; Hotel Woodstock.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sprawl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. K. West, domestics; Union Square Hotel.
Knowlton, E. A., Company, Rochester, Minn.; C. F. Massey, flannels; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Cohn-Coblens Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Coblens, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. G. Kraft, ladies' neckwear; Miss B. Dougherty, ladies' wear; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Grossman, S., Pittsfield, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Lynch, C. E., Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. E. Farland, ladies' wear; Miss Ida Healy, cloaks, suits and waists; Hotel Breslin.
Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss B. Steiger, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Breslin.
Witz, Bredler & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss A. Gabel, housefurnishing goods; 32 White Street; Hotel Breslin.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schepectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Breslin.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; H. Wonderlich, carpets; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods; W. Steiner, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; J. H. Brian, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Clarkson, E. H., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Ragon, Maglone & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Barnwell, cloaks, hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Sharp, cloaks, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Dyer, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Miss A. Collins, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Green, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 33 Union Square; Hotel York.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods and linings; A. Taylor, linens; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Grand.
Maguire, J. M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Maguire, clothing; E. E. Rauh, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.
Porter, W. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; upholstery goods; Hotel Albany.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; E. D. Williams, clothing; Hotel Woodstock.
Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. M. Taylor, housefurnishing goods; A. A. Hall, china; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Sprawl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.
Forman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Ronan Brothers, Oneonta, N. Y.; E. M. Ronan, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, laces, embroideries, and housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.

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BRITISH VIEW OF OUR MARKET FLURRY

J. Herbert Tritton Enumerates the Internal and External Causes.

A PARALLEL IN ENGLAND

Policy of Railroad Magnates Here and Brewery Magnates There a Mistaken One.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—J. Herbert Tritton of the great banking firm of Barclay & Co., who is considered one of the foremost financial authorities in Great Britain, has kindly given me his diagnosis of the financial situation in America. Without doubt his views may be accepted as fairly representative of the soundest London opinion on the matter he discusses. He writes me as follows:

"The spasm through which the money markets of the United States are passing is one of those throes from a lower to a higher level of the value of money; in other words, an alteration for the better in the annual yield to the investor of his stocks and shares. Other causes coincide and intensify the flurry. All, whether external or internal, are cumulative in their effect.

"Among the external causes are, first, the stringency of every money market in the world; second, the increasing amounts of foreign commodities imported into the United States; third, a lessened inclination of foreign investors toward American railroad junior securities.

"Among the internal causes are, first, a faulty currency system devoid of elasticity; second, a faulty fiscal system, whereby large amounts which should circulate are locked up; third, a diversion of funds on a large scale from employment in much-needed railroad equipment and extension, and, fourth, as a consequence, the knowledge that large amounts of fresh capital must be raised in spite of possible adverse legislation.

"These last named have their precise counterpart on a smaller scale in this country in the extravagant purchasing of licensed houses by brewery companies, bidding against others at continually enhanced prices. In one case the treasuries are full of stocks and shares, and in the other of title deeds. In both adverse legislation is threatened. Buyers are wanting, and the results are only too evident. The railway magnates no less than the brewery magnates have based their policy on a misapprehension of the general trend of money and legislation, and they and their followers have to suffer.

"The practically unlimited resources of the United States and the soundness of the situation on this side are reassuring elements to be kept in mind."

UNION MUST GO, THEY SAY.

Goldfield Business Men and Mine Owners Deliver an Ultimatum.

GOLDFIELD, Nevada, March 17.—A statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Business Men and Mine Owners' Association says:

"The committee wishes to announce at this time that it has been definitely and finally decided that none of the mines of the Goldfield District will be operated until this entire matter is settled, and that no member of the Industrial Workers of the World is to be employed in this district as a miner or in any other capacity.

"The committee also wishes to reiterate that it has no intention of disturbing or even considering in any way the wage scale in effect in this district, and that it will use its entire influence and the interests for which it is acting to prevent any violence or undue improper disturbance pending the settlement of the industrial question at issue."

Miners are leaving the district but sufficient others are coming in to offset the departures. All of the stores will reopen Monday morning, but without Industrial Workers of the World as clerks.

VENISON IS DUTIABLE.

Federal Appraisers Also Uphold Assessment on Moose Meat.

After taking much testimony the Board of General Appraisers have decided that venison and moose meat are not "unenumerated unmanufactured articles," but must stand duty as a similitude to beef, at the rate of 2 cents per pound.

This tariff puzzle came up in the form of a protest lodged by Spencer C. Fischer, who objected to the action of the Collector at Port Huron, Mich, in demanding duty on dead deer and moose at 2 cents a pound. Mr. Spencer thought a wide difference exists between beef and the meat of the game animals, but the Collector held the carcasses until the duty was paid.

Judge Waite, who writes the decision, says that as the flesh of the deer and moose are similar in material and use to beef the assessment made by the Collector must stand.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for constructing and installing steel file cases and the framing and mezzanine floors, etc., in connection therewith, at the U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, Cass Gilbert, 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Governors Island, N. Y. H., February 18, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., March 20, 1907, for printing required at Division and Department Headquarters during year ending June 30, 1908. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant and material. Work to be done on Governors Island in building furnished by U. S., rent free. Right reserved to accept or reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." Jno. W. Pullman, A. Q. M. G.

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y., March 6, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, and Mineral Oil, required at Fort Slocum, N. Y., during year ending June 30, 1908 will be received here until 10 A. M. April 1, 1907. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw, and Mineral Oil, at ——." W. T. WILDER, Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1907, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., 10,000 suits heavy wool and cotton underwear. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 492. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General U. S. N.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 1 double set Civilian Employers' quarters, Frame, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The following is running in Europe as a full page advertisement to-day:

PANIC IN AMERICA!

"CHUCKED OVER"

Even the lambs can buy "Americans" with impunity for a few days.

The financial coup of the age was pulled off last week.

Incidentally the President of the United States was given an object lesson in Frenzied Finance—in its unexploited possibilities.

Times were prosperous—agitation in the interests of the people held the centre of the stage.

There were in the treasuries of certain railroads hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stocks of other railroads.

Railroads being owned by investors, the contents of their treasuries were the property of such investors.

The controllers of the railroads with the bulging treasuries—the "System"—the Frenzied financiers—would have parted with all hope of salvation for a safe opportunity to acquire for themselves at hundreds of millions less than their actual worth the hundreds of millions of railroad stocks held by them as trustees.

Even Frenzied Finance has limitations—the Frenzied financiers, much as they coveted these stocks, never dreamed of "Lifting" them for their personal benefit.

The attempt would entail more danger than even Frenzied financiers dared court.

Right here the President of the United States raised his big stick—big in head-cracking possibilities—tiny in acquaintanceship with Frenzied financiers and Frenzied finance—and in the presence of eighty millions of applauding free men ordered the "System" to "Chuck Over" the contents of the railroad treasuries.

'Tis said there is a large crack in the walls and across the ceiling of "Standard Oil" King Rogers's private office at 26 Broadway—it was not there the other day—the day just previous to the one when King Rogers listened to Prince Harriman, and they both laughed.

The day following the one on which the walls at 26 Broadway cracked to allow the great and prolonged laughs to find vent, Prince Harriman went upon the Inter-State Commission's witness rack.

That day was an anxious one for the "System"—suppose the commission divined Prince Harriman's game and refused to allow him to advertise to the world the "System's" alibi—the alibi which, after the crash, was to show that the "System" didn't do it—that "Standard Oil" didn't do it—that Prince Harriman didn't do it.

The on-the-rack day was over—and won. Prince Harriman, with a histrionic ability which would have made the tragedians of old and the comedians of new look like Mrs. Jarley's Waxarenos, played to the gallery, to the pit, and to the house, until, when the curtain was rung down, it was the unanimous verdict of the American people those railroad treasuries must be "Chucked Over."

The treasuries were "Chucked Over."

Hundreds of millions of railroad stocks which week before last were owned by the people are now owned by the "System"—at hundreds of millions less than they are worth—hundreds of millions less than they will sell for in a few days.

Down at 26 Broadway, the "System's" home, there will be more laughing vent cracks in the wall when the King and the Prince talk it over—when the Prince recounts how he put afloat the story of a break with "Standard Oil"; of a row with Kuhn, Loeb; of his exhausted margins and his slaughtered accounts—put them afloat at just the time they were most needed to demoralize prices for the marketing of the to-be "Chucked Over" treasury contents—when the King tells how, just at the right moment, when it was becoming difficult to give away stocks, the worst breaking ones in the lot were Amalgamated Copper and other "Standard Oil" pets and "The Harrimans."

It is over now—the coup of the age has been jigged to a marbleized finish—the long-delayed order peals forth "On with the dance." "Let joy—spell it with a 'Gooy'—be unconfined."

Thus it is that even the lambs can buy Americans with impunity—for a few days—Saint Paul and Union Pacific for 200, Reading for 160, Amalgamated for 160, and the rest for a trust-us-to-keep-step prices.

In the meantime the telephone between the tents of that greatest General of Frenzied financiers and the fiercest "Ydur-commands-are obeyed" Prince, tingelings every hour throughout the day and throughout the night with the merry message, "Is there anything else the President wants 'Chucked Over.'"

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

NOTES.

1. A few days before the panic Henry H. Rogers, King of "Standard Oil" and ruler of the "System," borrowed $10,000,000 for one of his railroads, giving short-time notes, carrying 6 per cent. direct and trimmings up to 7½ per cent. annual interest. The notes were gilt edge—they carried King Rogers's personal indorsement in addition to a deposit of $30,000,000 of collateral security. King Rogers caused the fact that he had borrowed at such disastrous rates to be advertised throughout the world.

2. The panic raged for two days, and yet not a word of encouragement from a prominent "System" Frenzied financier. Instead, undenied stories were passed from mouth to mouth by the "System's" prominent agents that "Standard Oil" had broken with Prince Harriman; that Kuhn, Loeb had called all of his accounts, and that the deluge of Saint Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Reading was Harriman being sold out.

3. When the panic was at its height, just before the close Thursday, there came a deluge of Amalgamated at fifteen points (95-80) lower than the then low price, (115-95,) with a report that this was proof "Standard Oil" was overboard.

4. At the close Thursday the losses ran into so many hundreds of millions as to make it impossible for a third of the prominent New York, Boston, and Philadelphia houses to pull through—if the losses were those of individuals. Thursday night many prominent houses were preparing assignment papers—three in Boston—when the word was given, "The Coup is Complete—and Over."

5. Not an American house failed.

6. Friday, after stocks had recovered fifteen points, all the prominent "System" Frenzied financiers loudly told the "good stories." Prince Harriman in the press of America and Great Britain "laughed at the absurdity of the panic yarns."

7. New York Stock Exchange broker sold for four prominent houses hundreds of thousands of shares of Southern Pacific, Atchison, Saint Paul, Union Pacific, Reading, and other rails. THE CERTIFICATES TURNED OVER TO HIM FOR DELIVERY ARE NEW, UNPINHOLED, AND UNCREASED.

"FRIDAY, THE THIRTEENTH"

My book, just issued, the European edition of which is now on sale, not only tells of the coming of what came last week, but showed to the minutest details how it can at any time come again. I have placed in my publishers' hands $5,000 to be paid by them to any one who can refute any part of the formula therein worked out—a formula which shows that any member of the New York Stock Exchange can at any time, without risking a dollar of his capital, bring about a panic condition such as prevailed last week and make for himself a sure profit of $10,000,000 to $50,000,000 in a single day.

I also offer $5,000 to the daily paper which prints the best review of this book; also $5,000 to the weekly or monthly paper which prints the best review.

I am spending a number of times my entire revenue from the book to get the message it contains into the minds of the people of the world. "Friday, The Thirteenth," although just out, is meeting with the most phenomenal sale in America.

Last week's panic is now misting the dead past. After American stocks have in the next few days mounted to new high prices, its successor will come cycloning along the pike. European investors should read "Friday, The Thirteenth" and be prepared to view—it from the fence instead of the middle of the road.

Boston, March 18, 1907.

T. W. L.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets, corporation and estate accounting by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 39; married; good appearing; experienced in all its branches; careful city driver, rider; written and personal recommendations; city, country. Streyffert, 809 East 60th St.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, several years' experience, where good service, honesty, reliability, will be appreciated; $18 per week. A., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WHY not engage the advertiser to attend to some of your details? You can secure intelligent, loyal, honest subordinate, of experience, education, refinement, and tact; American, age 29, 5 feet 11 inches, weight 185, of moral and physical courage, accustomed to travel and business details; an energetic worker and reliable; good references and clean, clear record. Address all week, "Mexico," Box 182 Times Square.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By Spanish widow, speaking French and English, as housekeeper in family; no objection to city or country. D. S., 203 West 13th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework in flat; best references. McDermott, 423 East 69th St.

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STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $15. Attentive, 112 Times Downtown.

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BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cuisine; telephone; reasonable.

57TH ST., 453 WEST.—Large alcove room and single room, with excellent board; moderate; telephone.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable single room; select Summer location; table board; near elevated, Subway.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny room; select home, gentlemen preferred; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water, closets; home cooking; gentlemen, couple; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Rooms and board; accommodations A 1; homelike; $6 up.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two desirable single rooms; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST, 54 EAST.—Rooms; excellent table; all home cooking; table boarders accommodated; moderate; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Cozy, sunny rooms; every convenience; excellent board; table guests; exceptional rates.

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MADISON AV., 484.—Pleasant third floor front hall room, with closet.

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14TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished.

20TH, 410 WEST, (Chelsea Square.)—Parlor floor; large front room; furnished, unfurnished; literary people.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished hall room in private house; gentlemen.

49TH ST., 181 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; hot water; private family.

82D, 206 WEST.—Desirable room and board in refined private family; gentleman; exceptional. Witte.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Hot running water; telephone; double, single closets; bath; Central Park. Brock.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; hall room, having large closet; private house; gentlemen only; references required.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

MANHATTAN AV., 150, (107th St.)—Outside single and double rooms; bath adjoining; telephone. Lemon.

East Side.

17TH ST., 103 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

18TH ST., 137 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; $4; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Very desirable large room with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

57TH ST., 249 EAST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor.

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61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; baths; breakfast optional; references.

83D, 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; excellent accommodations; private house; reasonable.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044, Near 76th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen only; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
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Singers.

WANTED—Contralto for suburban church; immediate trial; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, immediately, city church; $250; must be clever. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

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WANTED—Seamstress, dressmaker, by day; neat young woman, with good references. Inquire elevator boy, Monday morning, 515 West 111th St.

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Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 23 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

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WANTED—Boys as messengers; come recommended. Apply early, 42d and 6th, Av., 42 Broadway, and 12 Cortlandt St., United District Messenger Co.

WANTED—Amateurs always wanted, also extras, New York theatres. Kaphan's, 1,951 Broadway, (65th.) Telephone 5361—Columbus.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Why Stocks Were Unsupported—The Outcome of Railroad Agitation.

However numerous and important the contributory causes of last week's unprecedented declines in prices may have been, the real reason for the utter collapse is to be found in the unwillingness of the most powerful financiers of the Wall Street community to support stocks until a level representing demoralization had been reached. This reluctance on the part of financial interests to sustain even the shares of those properties with which their names are connected, and in which they have heretofore displayed such a large measure of personal pride, is so important a factor in the present financial situation as a whole that it would be a serious mistake to overlook its bearing in every direction upon the markets of the moment and of those to come. It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the ethics of this attitude, and it would serve no purpose whatever to do so. Whether President Roosevelt's campaign for the closer supervision and control of railroad affairs and the immediate adoption of an extension of this programme by State authorities the country over is responsible for prevailing conditions in the railroad world, or whether the sins of overcapitalization and the doubtful expedients resorted to in railroad construction and finance are the primary cause of the action of the Administration and of State legislators and Governors, and hence of the present wave of distrust, is not so much a matter of concern to financial markets as is the effect which the conditions created are to have from this time forth. The immediate response has been the failure of those identified with great railroad and industrial properties to care for the market position of their shares. The reasons for this attitude are many. Owing to the absolute indiscrimination between the good and bad displayed by the investing public in this country, and largely also in Europe, there has undoubtedly come upon those men who have been leaders in American enterprise in every direction a momentary feling of despondency. The hurried and ill-considered laws regarding passenger rates and freight rates which have found a place upon the statute books of many States this year have in many cases seemed to place an actual premium upon inaction on the part of those up to this time concerned in the forwarding of great projects of transportation or of trade. The concrete result of such matters has been the unwillingness of the men concerned in these enterprises to buy stocks, for which the market has been, at the moment, at least, practically destroyed. The condition of the bond market for a long time past has revealed very plainly the refusal of investors to have to do with securities of this nature, and it has therefore been obvious that even less success would attend efforts to resell stocks in any volume which had been bought for the purpose of sustaining a stock market position. A source of help in times like those just passed through in Wall Street has always heretofore been found in the great European banking interests. They have on many occasions displayed confidence in American business enterprise when these seemed utterly discredited at home. In the present instance, however, the seed of distrust has been widely sown in Europe also, and this, together with the additional fact that money conditions are highly unfavorable there, prevented buying for European account until stocks had fallen to the sensationally low levels of the week's end.

It is fairly clear, therefore, that something more than relief to the money market like that accorded so grudgingly by Secretary Cortelyou at the close of last week is needed before any sound and stable foundations may be established for the building up of the financial markets. The remedy must go as deep as the cause. It is too weighty and intricate a problem for individual solution, whether the individual be the Executive of the Nation or the manager of a great railroad line, or the head of a banking house of world-wide power and fame. It calls for the concerted and impersonal and unselfish efforts of all these superficially conflicting elements to the end that the business of a great country may suffer no permanent harm. It is a matter for regret that upon an occasion freighted with such serious consequences there should be going on such seemingly trivial negotiations over the manner in which those most concerned over the solution of this vexing question are to come together in their attempt to solve it. Several things seem at the moment fairly clear. In the first place, a moral ban has been put by the public upon transactions by one railroad in the securities of what are actually, if not technically, competing lines. It is obviously ridiculous, however, that there should be such laws or construction of law as to prevent legitimate combinations and business arrangements between individual railroads anywhere. The subterfuge of minority control it now seems will sooner or later have to be swept away, and in its place established such open and above-board alliances as will stand the scrutiny of proper Government authorities and serve the true interests of those who make use of the facilities of the roads concerned. A heavy hand must be laid upon demagogues everywhere who seek to promote their own interests at the expense of railroads, and, through the railroads, of the public itself, and there is little question of such action. In 1888, when agitation against the railroads was as widespread as at present, and perhaps upon more reasonable grounds, indiscriminate attacks upon the legitimate earnings of the railroads of Iowa through onerous legislation as to rates were rebuked and completely routed by decision of the United States courts. In July of that year Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court ruled against the enforcement of such rates in the State of Iowa, and the Iowa Commissioners were also defeated in the State court in a decision rendered by Judge Fairall in the following month. There has never been a time and probably never will be in this country when any railroad could by process of law be compelled to carry on its business at an actual loss.

Those who are now looking for an immediate and extended restoration of confidence in financial markets, as a result of the long and substantial declines in prices of stocks, are undoubtedly oversanguine. The aftermath of such a stock market is traditionally adverse to such an event. Losses running into millions of dollars have been suffered in quarters from which no word has come, and if there is no departure from other occasions of this kind, it will be long before these bad spots in the situation are entirely eliminated. Whether a shrinkage of business of any moment will now follow is, of course, a question which can only be answered by the fact. There has probably been inculcated, however, in the minds of those in charge of business concerns the country over a spirit of conservatism and even caution. If this makes for the reduction of the speculative percentage of trade, and the abandonment of unnecessary extensions of enterprises, good results must follow, particularly in the money markets. Secretary Cortelyou's belated measures of monetary relief are, of course, helpful in this direction. The $25,000,000 of bonds which he offers to receive at par and interest will undoubtedly be turned in and the money released into trade channels. It is still a mystery why discrimination was exercised against this city in the matter of deposits of customs collections with the banks, particularly so since it is here that the drain is the greatest. Our control over the foreign exchange situation seems unshaken, and it is still the expectation of banking interests conversant with the position of affairs here that large imports of gold will be made.

LONDON IS NOW HOPING.

Some Chance of Easier Loan Rates and a Freer Discount Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 17.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The situation in the money market is dreary enough in many respects, but one or two real improvements have been achieved. The collapse of prices in Wall Street has decidedly reduced the strain on the New York money market by lessening the size of the pyramid it was expected to support, and Mr. Cortelyou has given practical evidence of his readiness to meet the requirements.

"It is even now possible that New York may be content with a little gold from the bullion market, that its exchange may rally sharply now that the note payments have been arranged for, and that the 6 per cent. bogy may be dispatched to the inferno until the next scare. Then we might look forward to a pleasant period of easier loan rates, since the taxgatherers' energies are nearly exhausted, and to a freer discount market working at high rates and making comfortable profits.

"Perhaps all this is too good to be true, but, whatever happens, low discount rates cannot be included in the programme, for the Bank of England's reserve is nearly £2,000,000 below that of the corresponding period last year and preparations for the Autumn are decidedly behindhand."

FRANCE KEEPING HER GOLD.

Government Said to be Dictating the Bank of France's Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 17.—The panic in New York last week and the monetary stringency in London and Berlin had a perceptible reflection here.

There being an abundant supply of money here, remittances were urgently requested from all quarters, in consequence of which exchange rates went to such figures that it would have been profitable to ship gold. The Bank of France, however, refused to sell any appreciable amount of specie, taking its stand, it is said, at the dictation of the Government, which hopes to restrain the investment abroad of French capital by increasing the cost of remittances.

Financiers say the Government would do better to allow some gold to go abroad in order to relieve the situation and raise the prices of investments, which at a higher level than the present would not be so tempting to French investors.

The general tendency of stocks on the Paris Bourse last week was toward lower prices, but the changes for the worse are not large as a rule. Coppers suffered more than anything else. Rio Tintos fluctuated wildly and closed about 300f. lower than a week ago.

GREAT WEAKNESS IN BERLIN.

Nearly All Departments Affected to an Extraordinary Degree.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, March 17.—The Wall Street débacle, combined with the unfavorable state of the German money market, caused extreme weakness on the Boerse last week. Nearly all departments were affected to an extraordinary degree.

Mining and industrial stocks fared the worst. This was partly due to the revival of apprehension that the period of industrial activity is approaching its end. In consequence of the money market conditions German imperial and State securities of all kinds had heavy falls. Russians went off on reports of the dissolution of the Duma and did not later recover.

Private discount is now 5¾ per cent. and a reduction of the official bank rate is not in sight. It is understood that Berlin banks have lately received large consignments of American financial bills.

HARRIMAN INVESTMENTS.

Depreciation Shown at Last Thursday's Prices in Union Pacific's Recent Stock Purchases.

The stocks purchased by the Union Pacific out of the proceeds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks, it was pointed out by counsel during the course of the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the affairs of the Harriman roads, had depreciated in round numbers $11,000,000 between the time of purchase and Feb. 25, when the fact of this depreciation was brought out by the investigation. Asked whether this $11,000,000 depreciation had not occurred, Mr. Harriman replied:

"Possibly—we are not infallible."

The attention thus drawn to the falling off in the market value of the securities purchased by the Union Pacific during the last half of 1906 adds interest to a comparison of the depreciation at the time when Mr. Harriman was on the stand before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that which appeared at the low prices of last Thursday. What this depreciation in value amounted to is shown in the list below, which gives all the stocks purchased by the Union Pacific with the exception of the stocks of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, which were not traded in last Thursday. The table shows the amount of stock held by the Union Pacific, the decline in price from Feb. 25 to last Thursday, March 14, and the approximate depreciation in value:

Stock.	Un. Pac. Holdings.	Decline.	Depreciation.
Illinois Central	$28,122,100	14	$3,937,220
Atchison	10,000,000	18	1,800,000
Baltimore & Ohio	32,334,200	14	4,526,788
Balt. & Ohio pf.	7,206,400	2½	180,150
Chi., M. & St. P.	3,690,000	18	664,200
Chicago & N. W.	2,572,000	17	437,240
N. Y. Central	14,285,745	13	1,857,050
Total depreciation from Feb. 25 to March 14			$13,402,620
Previous depreciation			11,000,000
Total depreciation			$24,402,620

These figures are large enough to materially affect the Union Pacific balance sheet were it to be taken as of March 14 last. It would, of course, be argued for the Union Pacific that such a valuation of this portion of the road's assets would be distinctly unfair, inasmuch as the decline, in the first place, in no way impaired the income from these securities, and, secondly, because the stocks quickly showed very substantial recoveries from these low figures. The facts as they stand serve, however, as an interesting illustration of the fluctuations to which the assets of a holding company, such as the Union Pacific has come to be, are subjected.

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

The Snyder Pig Iron Interests Going into Coke—Rise in Tin Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—The opening of thirty coke ovens in the Connellsville region during this week by the W. P. Snyder Company of Pittsburg furnishes a very interesting theme for speculation. It would seem that the independent pig iron king having tired of his winning play against the pig iron combination of the United States Steel Corporation has decided now to take a flyer also in coke and open opposition to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, as the coke end of the United States Steel Corporation has been known. The Snyder people are going into the making of coke on a large scale. They will have 400 ovens in operation at this point within a few weeks, and will have 1,000 running within the next three months. It is their intention to make coke not only for their pig iron furnaces, but also to enter the open market in competition with the steel people's coke.

One of the features of the week in iron and steel was the announcement that many tin-plate workers in this vicinity had been given an increase in wages March 1 unknown to themselves. The raise, which will be in force at least two months, will be 2 per cent., and more than 75 per cent. of the tin-plate workmen of the district will be benefited. The announcement was made by the Scale Committee of the labor organizations, which looked over the books for the two preceding months and found that the price for tin plate had been far above the average and that the workmen were, in consequence, entitled to an increase in wages, according to their sliding-scale agreement. The base price on tin plate is $3.40 per box, but the Scale Committee was quickly shown that for two months preceding March 1 the average price had been $3.60 per box.

Some tin plate has been selling away above $3.60. The price of $3.90 is usual and $4 is not uncommon. In fact, the makers of tin plate in independent plants refuse pointblank to take any less than $4 per box for their goods. The increase in rates is explained by the fact that there was little or no tin plate found in stock at the opening of the year. It has been customary to have about 1,000,000 boxes of plate in stock for early year delivery, but this year there was no stock found and the mills had to start in on a heart-breaking work of keeping ahead of the demand.

FARMERS HOLD CROPS.

Heavy Percentages of Corn and Wheat Still on the Growers' Hands.

Confirmation of the prosperity of the agricultural sections is strikingly given in the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture on the amount of wheat, corn, and other grain remaining in the hands of the farmers on March 1, at the end of the months which are the chief marketing period of the year's crops. Of corn 44.3 per cent, of the entire crop of last year is still in the hands of the growers, and of wheat 28.1 per cent. These percentages, which have never been exceeded since the statistics have been reliably compiled, indicate a remarkable independence of the farmers, who in periods of hard times, when the need of money presses and necessitates the quick turning of the crops into cash, are bitter in their complaints of "elevator combinations" and "conspiracies of middlemen." The economic strength of the corn States is especially striking. Iowa held 49 per cent. of her corn crop on March 1, Illinois and Nebraska each 48 per cent., and Pennsylvania 45. The other twelve corn States fell sufficiently below these percentages to bring the average down to 44.3.

Aside from the superior advantage which comes to the farmer in dickering with the middleman in ability to hold his crop, the famine in Russia and in China make it not unlikely that the late sellers will be able to command higher prices. In the matter of corn, trade experts consider the position of the farmer especially strong because of the fact that whether or not a heavy Spring demand comes, as is considered quite likely, it is always a mooted question in farm economics whether it is more profitable to sell the corn crop by the bushel or by the pound in its final form of pork. The following table shows the reserves of wheat and corn on March 1 over a period of five years and the percentages of each to the total crops:

Year.	Wheat Reserves.	P.C. of Crop.	Corn Reserves.	P.C. of Crop.
1907	*200,644	28.1	*1,298,000	44.3
1906	158,403	22.9	1,108,000	40.9
1905	111,000	20.1	934,000	38.7
1904	132,000	20.8	839,000	37.4
1903	164,047	24.5	1,050,632	41.6

*000 omitted.

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TRUST COMPANY SECURITIES.

Replacing Old Standard Investments With New Issues Paying High Interest Rates.

Speaking last week of the higher rate of interest commanded by capital, the cashier of one of the country's largest trust companies stated that he had been disposing gradually during the past two years of the old securities in his vaults and substituting newer issues that would bring more revenue. It was his belief that the same practice pursued by other large financial institutions in the money centres had had an important effect on the market for the class of securities disposed of, an effect as potent in bringing about the conditions which bond houses have had to complain of as the reluctance of the investing public to buy the old standard issues with the temptation before them of the higher rates to be obtained on short-term obligations. That a very considerable proportion of the immense flotations of high interest-bearing securities during the past year have found their way into the vaults of the trust companies in this city is borne out by the figures contained in the last report, made Feb. 26, to the State Superintendent of Banks. An increase of 6.4 per cent. in the stock and bond investments of the trust companies of New York City is shown for the period between Feb. 20, 1906, and Feb. 26, 1907, the total investments increasing from $205,030,109 to $218,160,872. In the same period loans on collateral decreased 10.8 per cent., from $615,777,756 in 1906 to $552,295,461. In the National and State banks the opposite has been the case. Loans and discounts of the National banks of the country at the time of the last report to the Controller of the Currency on Jan. 26 last showed an increase of $892,226,464, or 9.6 per cent., while the value of bonds and securities owned was given on Jan. 26 at $659,524,827, an increase of only 1 per cent. The State banks in the figures for 1906, compiled by the Superintendent of Banks, show a still greater proportionate increase of loans and discounts over investments, the former increasing 13.1 per cent., while the latter actually decreased 1.8 per cent.

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JAPAN CLOSES WAR ACCOUNTS

Mr. Takahashi Explains Effect of Transferring War Funds to General Account.

While the Japanese budget for the coming year is not obtainable except in its original Japanese characters, Mr. Takahashi, the empire's Special Financial Commissioner in London and the Japanese Consul in New York have pointed out the effect of the closing of the special war accounts, which will take place on March 31, the end of the fiscal year of 1906-7. At the beginning of the year treated of in the new budget the funds, as well as the expenditures arising out of the special financing required by the war, are to be transferred to the general account. In making this transfer the war surplus of 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000) appears as an extraordinary revenue, a circumstance which has given rise to the impression at first sight that this sum had been brought in to cover a deficit, and that there was a possibility of a continuance of this deficit annually in the future. This erroneous impression, which was apparently current in London when the figures of the budget were first made public, has been corrected in an interview by Mr. Takahashi, who explains that the extraordinary revenues, amounting to 186,940,897 yen ($83,474,948) in the present budget are mainly due to the transfer of the war accounts, and that the surplus of the war funds is employed not to cover a deficit in revenue but to meet expenditures co-ordinate with the same accounts. Both are therefore of a temporary nature, he says. Referring to the other extraordinary revenues which make up the difference between the $50,000,000 transferred from the war funds and the total of $93,474,948, Mr. Takahashi says:

"By referring to the past few years, it will be found that these items occur in the successive budgets, and that these amounts in the present budget are by no means exceptionally large. It may be, therefore, reasonably expected that amounts approximate at least to the figures in the present budget will be available under these heads in the coming years, too. Thus, calculating on the basis of the present budget, there is no justification whatever for the conclusion that the amount now covered by extraordinary revenues will constitute an annual deficit which will have to be met by new sources of revenue. On the other hand, there is a fair prospect of various revenues being increased in the years to come. The revenues from taxes and from State industries in 1907-8 are estimated to increase by 10,000,000 yen and 22,000,000 yen, respectively, over the preceding year."

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, it was the matter of interested comment last week, was absent from Wall Street on Thursday last when the market collapsed in a way that threatened actual panic, just as he was on May 9, 1901. On both occasions he was either in Europe or on his way there, and thus lost the opportunity of witnessing at close range the events of two of the most interesting days in Wall Street history. The Street heard much of Morgan buying at the low prices of last week, and there are those who think that Mr. Morgan was made party to some very profitable transactions last Thursday, even though he himself was not here to direct the operations. If the market continues to recover at the rate of Friday and Saturday it will be higher when Mr. Morgan lands to-morrow than it was when he set sail on Wednesday last, just in time to avoid the premonitions of trouble which appeared in the market on Wednesday.

ROSWELL MILLER was one of a number of Wall Street men who went on vacations at the close of last week. It would appear that plans for recreation laid before Thursday's collapse were in most cases carried out on schedule, despite the disturbance through which the Street had passed. It was one of the noteworthy features of the last week's experiences that there appeared to be no end of people in the Street who lost none of their peace of mind because of the collapse in the stock market. Such was not the case in May, 1901. The public was much closer to the market then, and every one in Wall Street, were he railroad man or financier, irrespective of any personal interest in the market, seemed in May, 1901, to have taken much greater interest in the happenings in the market than they did in last week.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was as deeply concerned in the tremendous decline in stocks which culminated in the smash of Thursday as any of the New York bankers who were anxious participants in the uptown conferences following the record-breaking market. Mr. Mitchell's institution is perhaps the largest out-of-town lender of cash which figures in the New York money market, and during the past season of big profits in the loan crowd he has had tens of millions put out by his correspondents in the financial district. The big lenders from interior cities pay close attention to the quality o fthe collateral by which their funds are secured, as well as to the personnel of the borrowers. Mr. Mitchell was one of those who were not content with blanket instructions to correspondents. When the decline began in January he came to New York to keep his eye on things and to be able to deal with the situation on the spot. His return to Chicago when the downward tide had been stemmed was one of the surest indications of the belief among the banking people that the crisis was over.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, who until he came to New York recently was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Shaw, claims the credit of having brought the retiring Secretary of the Treasury to this city to take the Presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company. Mr. Armstrong is a Director in the trust company, President of the Casualty Company of America, and a Director of the Douglas Copper Company. He is said to have been anxious ever since he left Washington to get his former chief into relations with the financial institutions with which he had become allied since his own migration to the metropolis.

MR. GOULD ESTIMATES.

That Missouri Pacific Will Earn 8½ Per Cent. This Year—The Earnings Reported So Far.

George J. Gould's estimate that the earnings of the Missouri Pacific this fiscal year will amount to about 8½ per cent. was discussed with considerable interest this past week by those interested in the Gould securities. In some quarters there was a disposition to look upon the estimate as an optimistic one, but nevertheless it had influence upon the price of the stock, for it rose on Wednesday despite the declines in other parts of the list, and was relatively firm during the collapse on Thursday.

Last year the Missouri Pacific earned gross $44,566,821, net $14,264,415, and had applicable to dividends $8,329,014. This is equivalent to between 8¼ per cent. and 8½ per cent. on the road's $77,817,875 of capital stock. To come up to Mr. Gould's estimate the road will have to earn this year on its stock about $6,614,000 or close to $300,000 above the amount earned last year.

Assuming "other income" and charges to be the same this year as last, an increase of $300,000 in net earnings will result in a similar increase in the amount available for dividends. For the first six months of the current fiscal year the Missouri Pacific reported net earnings of $8,322,512, against $7,826,834 last year, an increase of approximately $500,000. Unless, therefore, the net earnings for the last six months of the fiscal year fall short of those for the corresponding period last year by more than $200,000, Mr. Gould's estimate will be fulfilled. The net earnings of the road for the second half of last year were $6,467,581.

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Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1906 and Chapter 302 of the laws of 1906, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Comptroller, in the City of Albany, until Friday, April 5, 1907, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for the purchase in whole or in part of

Five Million Dollars in Bonds

to be issued by the people of the State of New York, in either registered or coupon form at the option of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from January 1, 1907, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal payable on the first day of January in the year 1957. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and registered bonds in denominations of One Thousand, Five Thousand, Ten Thousand, and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A sinking fund is established by law for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon as the same become due.

The bonds are exempt from taxation.

No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a bank or trust company of the City of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay for the bonds, on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York on account of the Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1907, less the amount of the deposit of such successful bidder or bidders which will be applied toward the payment for the bonds. All other deposits will be returned by mail to the respective bidders within three days after the bonds have been awarded, unless different instructions to the Comptroller as to the return of the deposit are duly given.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Comptroller.

State Comptroller's Office,
Albany, N. Y.
March 12, 1907.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16th, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 16, 1907, for Tile and Marble Work in the Cadet Barracks (old) at West Point, N. Y. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 16, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 9,401,800 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Mar. 16. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Week's Sales.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Mar. 16. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 16, '07.
300	245	*295 Feb. 14.	*280 Mar. 14.	280	300	..	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	280	280	290	290	..	50
27⅝	16	16⅞ Jan. 2.	10 Mar. 14.	12	12½	—	1	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000				13	13⅜	10	12	21⅞	4,800
67	40	43⅜ Jan. 3.	25 Mar. 14.	28½	29	—	3	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾		32⅝	32⅝	25	29	59⅜	2,600
118¾	92⅜	121¼ Jan. 5.	80 Mar. 14.	96½	96⅝	—	6⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	12	Q	104⅜	105⅞	80	96½	106⅞	951,002
34⅞	20	25⅜ Jan. 8.	20 Mar. 13.	21	22½	—	1	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100				22	22	20	20	27½	1,700
85	20¼	23½ Jan. 7.	14½ Mar. 14.	16	17	..	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				15⅜	17	14½	16	28	4,600
....	....	7¼ Feb. 28.	5¼ Mar. 14.	5⅜	6	—	1	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				6¼	6¼	5¼	5¼	..	2,860
....	....	55 Feb. 28.	49 Mar. 14.	51½	53	+	½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,238,300	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	53	53	40	52	..	3,250
47½	32⅝	45¼ Jan. 14.	32½ Mar. 14.	37⅝	38¼	—	1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1½	Q	40	40½	32½	38	41½	33,620
105	98½	103 Jan. 12.	97½ Mar. 14.	98	99	—	2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	100½	100½	97½	98	101⅝	2,555
44¼	28	33⅞ Feb. 19.	28 Mar. 14.	30¼	31	+	¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	30¼	31	28	30¼	84	5,200
95	90	90 Jan. 21.	88 Mar. 13.	88	88½	+	½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '06.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	98	175
272	215	247 Jan. 5.	215¾ Mar. 8.	205	222	+	½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	8	Q	220	220	216	216	235	360
113¾	77⅞	84¾ Jan. 4.	5¼ Mar. 13.	6	6¼	+	⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾		6	6	5½	5⅝	9⅞	1,600
10⅝	5½	8¼ Jan. 16.	4¼ Mar. 5.	4⅝	5	+	⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				5	5	4¼	5	7½	1,600
43	24	30½ Jan. 7.	20 Mar. 13.	28	26	—	⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,545,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1		24½	25⅝	20	23	33	2,000
94⅞	35½	88 Jan. 2.	77½ Mar. 16.	78	85	—	3¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,300	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	83	83	77½	78	46⅞	625
29¼	16⅞	19¼ Jan. 10.	12½ Mar. 14.	14	16⅜	+	2½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				14	14	12½	12½	21⅞	550
51⅞	35	36 Jan. 7.	27½ Mar. 9.	28	35	+	2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. '00.	1¾		30	30	30	30	47	100
78½	53⅜	75⅝ Feb. 15.	58½ Mar. 14.	66⅛	67	—	1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1½	Q	68⅝	69¾	58¼	66½	69	24,982
120¼	106½	111¼ Jan. 16.	105½ Mar. 15.	105	107	—	2½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1½	Q	110	110	105½	105⅝	116½	1,300
....	....	40 Feb. 21.	30⅝ Mar. 15.	31	33	—	9¾	American Malting Corporation	100	6,270,800				35	35	30½	30½	..	441
174	138⅛	155 Jan. 7.	110 Mar. 14.	129½	129¾	—	4¾	American Malting Corporation pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	134½	136⅞	110	129½	158⅝	219,380
130	112	117⅜ Jan. 7.	105 Mar. 14.	109½	110	—	2½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	112⅝	112⅞	105	110	122¼	11,215
107	100	99 Mar. 12.	99 Mar. 12.	90	100	—	1	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	..	100
15¼	9⅝	10⅜ Jan. 5.	7½ Mar. 14.	8¼	9	+	⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	15,810,000				7⅜	8½	7½	8½	12⅝	1,600
53¾	40	47½ Jan. 7.	34 Mar. 14.	38⅝	39	+	⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,240,000				38½	39	34	38⅞	46½	3,170
157	127½	157½ Feb. 13.	114⅝ Mar. 14.	122½	123¼	+	½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	123	125⅝	114⅞	123⅜	138⅛	51,200
140	128½	131 Jan. 2.	122 Mar. 5.	125	130	+	¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	126	126	126	126	..	160
109	96	98¾ Jan. 28.	90 Mar. 14.	92½	93	—	..	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,889,100	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	92½	94½	90	93	104⅜	9,780
48	28	36½ Jan. 7.	24¼ Mar. 15.	28½	30½	+	1⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				28½	31½	24¼	30	43	9,550
110⅜	101	102⅞ Jan. 5.	95 Mar. 14.	95	96⅝	—	1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	96¼	98	95	95	106	1,220
75	55⅞	75⅝ Feb. 16.	53 Mar. 14.	65⅝	66¼	..	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan.17, '07.	$1.75	Q	67	70⅝	53	66¼	67⅝	212,980
110⅛	85⅝	108¼ Jan. 7.	82⅝ Mar. 14.	93⅞	93⅝	+	½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	93¼	95¼	82⅝	93½	92⅞	396,890
106	98	101⅜ Jan. 12.	93 Mar. 14.	95½	97	+	½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	96¼	97	93	96½	102⅜	3,350
167⅝	131⅛	133⅝ Jan. 5.	99 Mar. 14.	106	107	—	3	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	108½	110	99	106	161½	17,533
125¼	105⅝	122 Jan. 5.	95 Mar. 14.	102	102⅛	—	4½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,800	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	105⅞	110	95	102	110	76,663
99½	91	94½ Jan. 10.	87⅝ Mar. 15.	87	90	—	⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	88	88	87⅝	88	97	360
26½	17⅜	20¼ Jan. 10.	10¼ Mar. 15.	11½	15	—	6¾	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000				14⅞	14⅞	10¼	10¼	..	450
88½	62	65 Jan. 9.	50 Feb. 20.	49	50	—	1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	50	50	50	50	..	700
94⅞	71	83⅜ Jan. 7.	45¼ Mar. 14.	55	55¼	—	2¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				58	61⅝	45¼	55¼	84⅜	104,725
178	105½	121½ Feb. 14.	110 Jan. 8.	108	120	—	6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	..	112	112	110	110	136	200
21⅜	13¼	14¼ Jan. 4.	11 Mar. 15.	11½	13	—	¾	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				12	12½	11	12¼	16	1,100
153	124	115 Jan. 26.	95 Mar. 14.	100	110	—	5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '07.	3	SA	95	95	95	95	..	100
70	40	49¾ Jan. 8.	41 Mar. 8.	42½	49	+	1½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1	Q	42½	42½	42¼	42½	..	140
70⅞	65¼	65¼ Jan. 14.	60 Mar. 14.	63	63½	—	½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	SA	62	63	60	63	67¼	700
201½	155⅝	196¼ Jan. 4.	167 Mar. 14.	174	174¼	+	¼	Canadian Pacific.	100	120,930,500	Oct. 1, '06.	3	SA	174¼	177⅝	167	174	170⅝	143,240
49⅞	33¾	40 Feb. 15.	26 Mar. 14.	32¼	32½	+	1½	Central Leather Co.	100	38,344,900				31½	32⅝	26	32½	44	19,805
107¾	98¾	102 Feb. 8.	90 Mar. 14.	95½	96½	+	¾	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,649,400	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	95¾	96	90	96	104⅞	3,508
230½	204	220 Jan. 29.	180 Mar. 15.	180	190	+	4½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	185	193	180	185	218	2,235
65⅝	51⅛	56 Jan. 2.	37⅝ Mar. 14.	43⅜	43⅞	+	½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	43⅜	45¼	37⅞	43⅝	57⅝	85,485
35⅞	25⅝	27⅜ Jan. 5.	14⅝ Mar. 7.	16¼	18	+	½	Chicago & Alton.	100	18,439,000				15½	16⅞	15⅞	15½	..	800
126½	125	120 Mar. 14.	120 Mar. 14.	115	150	—	18½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	8,830,700	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	100
23⅜	16	18 Jan. 2.	13 Mar. 15.	14½	14⅝	+	1¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100				13⅝	14⅜	13	14½	20⅝	14,210
80	70	71⅜ Feb. 14.	61⅝ Mar. 15.	62⅝	63½	—	6½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Oct. 1, '06.	2½	SA	65½	65½	61⅝	61⅞	76	650
39⅝	24⅞	26⅜ Jan. 5.	17½ Mar. 15.	19½	21	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	73,070,700				19⅝	19⅞	17⅞	19	37	3,700
86½	79½	79 Feb. 25.	76⅞ Mar. 9.	78⅝	79½	..	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,127,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	78	78	78	78	..	100
190⅞	146½	157¼ Jan. 5.	125 Mar. 14.	..	..	..	4⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	143	145½	125	137¼	175⅜	213,075
218	160	163½ Jan. 5.	149 Mar. 14.	..	..	..	8½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	40,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	157	157	149	154½	..	1,100
....	....	141 Jan. 14.	117 Mar. 15.	118	119	—	6	Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.						123	123⅜	117	118	..	7,755
....	....	149 Jan. 15.	132 Mar. 15.	136	137	—	2⅜	Chi, M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.						139½	139½	132	137	..	6,629
240	192	205 Jan. 10.	141 Mar. 14.	153	153¼	—	1¾	**Chicago & Northwestern.**	100	75,215,100	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	155	156	141	153¼	223½	30,793
270	225	234 Jan. 4.	207 Mar. 11.	207	230	+	2·	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '07.	2	Q	207	212	207	212	253½	250
....	....	18¼ Jan. 28.	10 Mar. 14.	..	..	..	1⅛	Chicago & Northwestern rights.						13⅞	13⅞	10	11⅞	..	59,578
193	163	170 Jan. 8.	140 Mar. 11.	140	150	—	14	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	140	147	140	146	183½	500
18¼	9⅝	9¾ Feb. 1.	6 Mar. 6.	6	10	+	1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				7	7	7	7¼	14	100
42⅝	25	25 Jan. 11.	15 Mar. 16.	15	30	+	1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				16	16	15	15	28⅝	210
13⅜	3⅞	5⅝ Jan. 2.	4 Mar. 14.	5	6	+	⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				4½	5½	4	5⅛	5⅝	4,600
47¼	11⅞	19⅝ Jan. 9.	11¾ Mar. 14.	13⅜	14	..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		14	14½	11½	14	18½	3,400
109⅛	89	97⅜ Jan. 7.	70 Mar. 15.	76	78	—	5	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,796,100	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	80⅞	81½	70	75	98⅝	3,150
100	85	93 Mar. 15.	85 Mar. 15.	70	101	—	5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	9,000,000				95	95	93	93	..	400
83⅝	40½	57⅞ Jan. 8.	29 Mar. 14.	35⅞	36	—	½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,233,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾		37½	39⅜	29	36	62⅜	77,400
41	29½	38⅝ Jan. 9.	25⅜ Mar. 15.	28⅝	..	—	⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000				30¼	34½	25⅝	29⅝	33¼	25,800
73⅛	66½	69¾ Jan. 7.	61 Mar. 16.	62	63	—	2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '06.	2	SA	64	65	61	62	69⅜	980
59	43	58½ Jan. 4.	47 Mar. 14.	49¼	50	—	3	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				52	52⅜	47	49¾	49¼	4,160
30¼	17	28 Jan. 7.	20 Mar. 5.	..	25	+	2⅜	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼		21	25	21	24⅝	19⅝	6,315
131⅝	130⅝	140 Feb. 14.	110 Mar. 15.	124	125	—	1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	125⅛	126	110	124½	144¼	12,425
28	18½	24⅜ Jan. 15.	18¼ Mar. 14.	20¼	20¾	—	½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,168,400				20¼	21⅜	18½	20¼	..	16,169
85⅜	74⅛	88 Jan. 28.	78 Mar. 14.	83½	84	+	⅝	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,293,200	Jan. 10, '07.	1	Q	83	85	78	83½	..	6,650
234¾	189	227½ Jan. 2.	167½ Mar. 14.	195½	186	—	4	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,388,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	Q	191	193⅜	167½	186	206½	26,085
580	437⅝	510 Jan. 24.	460 Mar. 14.	475	500	..	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,300	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	Q	475	475	460	475	441¼	1,510
51⅞	30⅝	42⅞ Jan. 7.	28½ Mar. 14.	31½	32	+	⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				31½	32⅞	28½	32	44	9,490
101½	83	88 Jan. 2.	70 Mar. 9.	73	76	+	1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,400	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	72	73	72	73	86⅜	3,190
102	79⅞	80⅜ Jan. 17.	65¾ Mar. 15.	72¼	..	—	6	Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	65¼	70	65¼	70	100	525
74⅝	51	78 Feb. 13.	65 Mar. 14.	71⅝	71¾	..	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,595,100	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	Q	72⅝	76¼	65	71½	57⅜	40,758
22⅞	16	19½ Jan. 5.	9¾ Mar. 14.	13½	14½	—	⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				14½	9¾	9¾	14	19¼	1,510
45	32	39 Jan. 4.	20 Mar. 11.	23½	24½	—	9½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				20	24	20	24	..	3,850
50⅞	38⅞	44¼ Jan. 5.	27½ Mar. 14.	30⅜	30¼	+	⅞	**Erie**	100	112,378,900				29⅝	30⅞	27½	30⅜	42¼	109,720
88	74⅜	76⅝ Jan. 7.	62 Mar. 14.	65⅞	66¼	+	2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	64½	66	62	66	77⅞	6,800
76⅝	62½	67 Jan. 7.	40½ Mar. 14.	47⅞	48	—	⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	2	SA	51	51¾	40⅛	47⅝	67	9,800
199	138	163 Jan. 16.	145 Mar. 4.	..	170	+	4	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	25	Q	145⅞	149	145⅞	149	180	200
112⅞	91	97 Jan. 14.	80 Mar. 15.	87	90	+	1	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	88	89½	80	88	104	1,900
....	....	85½ Feb. 16.	76 Feb. 5.	80	85	..	..	Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	3		80	80	80	80	..	50
106¾	103	102½ Feb. 8.	100 Mar. 5.	100	103	+	½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	..	110
184	156	163 Jan. 22.	136½ Mar. 14.	147½	148	+	¾	General Electric Co.	100	63,668,600	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	150	152½	136½	147¾	169	19,790
....	....	152 Feb. 13.	127 Mar. 15.	135	145	—	2	Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	12,852,400	Dec. 31, '06.	3		140	140	127	137	..	1,700
348	178	189¾ Jan. 2.	132 Mar. 14.	146⅝	147	—	3½	Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	150½	153¼	132	149⅝	320½	86,365
88	70⅝	85 Jan. 5.	53 Mar. 14.	65⅜	66	—	2¼	Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.						68	69¾	65	65¾	..	92,992
58	33½	47 Jan. 3.	42 Feb. 26.	40	42	—	2½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000				42	42	42	42	36⅞	180
97¾	79	86¾ Jan. 4.	79½ Mar. 15.	78	82	—	5½	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1	Q	80	82	79½	79½	83	430
....	....	114 Mar. 6.	100 Mar. 14.	95	105	—	5	Hocking Valley trust rects.						100	100	100	100	..	200
99⅜	92¼	94 Jan. 5.	84 Mar. 14.	90	90	—	4	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	2	SA	90	90	84	84	94¼	800
184½	164	172 Jan. 3.	139 Mar. 15.	145	146⅞	..	..	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	146	146⅞	139	146	171¼	3,450
56¼	41	60 Jan. 24.	52 Mar. 11.	50	52	—	3	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	100	3,000,000				52	52	52	52	..	100
55⅝	33⅝	39 Jan. 23.	22⅝ Mar. 14.	25½	26	+	½	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,244,500				25⅜	27½	22¾	26	..	28,385
87⅞	70⅜	75¼ Jan. 23.	58 Mar. 14.	60	61	—	1½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¼	Q	62½	62½	58	60½	..	15,900
25¼	16½	18½ Jan. 7.	13½ Mar. 15.	14	14⅝	+	⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900				14⅞	15⅜	13½	14⅞	21	10,750
90	80	81 Jan. 5.	77⅝ Mar. 15.	78	79	+	½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 1, '07.	1½	Q	79½	79½	77⅝	78	82½	1,800
95	48	50⅜ Jan. 15.	43 Mar. 15.	43⅜	45½	—	3½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	45⅞	46¾	43	43	70	1,200
60	27	41 Jan. 7.	27 Mar. 15.	29	30	+	1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½		29¼	31⅜	27	29	32¼	2,900
92	79	81 Jan. 14.	74⅝ Mar. 15.	76	78	+	1¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	75	79	74⅝	76	83	850
34⅜	24	29 Jan. 12.	18 Mar. 14.	18⅝	19½	—	1⅜	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400				18	19	18	19	31½	7,470
63⅜	44	51 Jan. 7.	35 Mar. 15.	38	39	—	1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½		36	38⅜	35	38⅛	59	1,880
84½	77	80 Jan. 10.	76 Mar. 13.	75	76	—	½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1	Q	76	76	76	76	..	200
37⅝	22⅞	30⅜ Jan.

MARKET'S COLLAPSE AND PAST PANICS

Absence of Failures a Striking Feature of Last Week's Demoralization.

FAILURES OF 1869 AND 1873

How Thursday's Declines Compare with Those That Culminated on "Black Friday."

Last Thursday's collapse in the stock market was made notable, on one hand, by the fact that the day's net losses exceeded in amount the losses in any of the panics which have gone down in Wall Street history, and, on the other, that, despite the seriousness of the losses, not a single failure accompanied the collapse. The facts that it was a collapse merely, and not a panic, and that there were no failures, may doubtless both be attributed to the same cause, namely, that the public was not in the market. Had there been on the books of the commission houses tens of thousands of margin accounts failures in large numbers, accompanied by actual panic, could hardly have been avoided.

Even though the public was known not to have been in the market on any large scale, it was considered next to impossible, when the market closed last Thursday, that Friday should pass without failures. The fact was clear in the minds of most people in Wall Street that disturbances in the market which were of much less extent than that of last Thursday had in the past brought failures, sometimes many of them. It seemed almost too much to hope that declines of as much as 25 points in a single stock, following, as they did, previous declines amounting in some instances to 50 or 100 points, could be withstood by all the houses in the Street. Some, it was feared, must needs go to the wall, but none did, and at the week's end Wall Street was pointing to the absence of failures this past week as a striking proof of the strength of the banking community.

How severe was the strain which was withstood is indicated by this list of the declines on Thursday last, compared with the net losses on May 9, 1901:

Stocks.	Net Decline March 14, '07.	Net Decline May 9, 1901.
Amalgamated Copper	17⅜	9
American Smelters	10½	3½
Anaconda	9⅜	7⅜
Atchison	5⅝	10⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	3½	4⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	4⅛	9
Canadian Pacific	4	9¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	3⅝	4⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	13¼	23½
Consolidated Gas	7	16
General Electric	9½	10
Great Northern pf.	5½	10
Great Northern Oregon certifs.	5⅝	..
Missouri Pacific	7⅛	12
National Lead	12⅝	⅛
New York Central	6	8¼
Norfolk & Western	7¼	*165
Northern Pacific	8	⅞
Pennsylvania	6½	4½
Reading	20¾	1½
Republic Iron & Steel	9½	⅞
Sloss-Sheffield	12½	4⅝
Southern Pacific	5¾	24
Union Pacific	20¾	6⅜
United States Steel	3½	6
United States Steel pf.	4	7½
Average decline	9	

*Advance.

To go no further back than 1903 it is found that declines much less severe than those of last week brought disaster to a number of Stock Exchange houses. In July of that year a sharp decline in prices on the 24th of the month, following a long period of liquidation, forced the suspension of two Stock Exchange houses, and these were followed three days later by another. The failure of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., one of the three, was connected with the losses incidental to the disastrous end of the Keene pool in Southern Pacific, and too large interest in more or less unmarketable securities was assigned as the reason for the suspension of W. L. Stow & Co. and E. S. Hooley & Co., the two other firms.

The disturbed conditions of July, 1903, which resulted in these failures, found its explanation in the failure of the Keene pool in Southern Pacific to dispose of its accumulations of that stock and the enforced selling of the stock, the absence of public demand for new securities, and the general enforced liquidation following the great bull markets of 1901 and 1902.

The panic of May 9, 1901, finds its adequate explanation in the Northern Pacific corner resulting from the fight between the Hill and Harriman forces for the control of that property, and in the necessity of selling other securities to meet the situation developed by the corner in Northern Pacific. Losses in that stock were made good by sales of other securities, and it was all done so precipitously and with such dread of the result of the struggle over Northern Pacific that values crumbled away. The extreme declines of that day greatly exceed those of last Thursday, but the quick recovery at the end of the day, whereas last Thursday there was little or no recovery made the net losses on May 9 smaller than those of Thursday. It was a common saying after the May panic that at the low prices of that day there was a single solvent brokerage house in Wall Street.

Such an explanation of last Thursday's decline is wanting. The distrust of investors because of the disclosure of corporation mismanagement on one hand and on account of the anti-corporation legislation on the other was a general factor in the situation, but no specific event can be pointed to as giving occasion for the complete collapse of the market in the middle of the week. In this respect last week's demoralization of the market differs from most panics of the past.

The extreme weakness of the market in November, 1890, was attributable to several unfavorable developments, not the least of which was the news of the Baring failure, which became known on the 15th of that month. During the same month a number of failures occurred here, although the declines were not as severe as those which have taken place in recent weeks, culminating in Thursday's collapse. It was in November, 1890, that Decker, Howell & Co. failed, and several less important failures occurred in the same month.

September, 1873, is remembered as one of the most disastrous months in the history of the Stock Exchange. It was on the 20th of that month that conditions became so bad that the authorities of the Stock Exchange closed the institution for ten days. On the same day trading on the Stock Exchange was suspended at the height of the panic, but not before more than a score of houses had gone to the wall.

Probably the most famous of all the panics that at one time or another have seized the financial community in this country was "Black Friday," Sept. 24, 1869. For this the Fisk-Gould corner in gold was responsible. On that day gold rose to 162¼, and stocks broke with unprecedented violence. Lockwood & Co., prominent in those days, failed, and the announcement of their suspension was followed by the failure of many other firms. The Gold Exchange Bank became involved and suspended.

The declines from the high point of that month to the low point on "Black Friday" in some of the stocks active at that time were 23¾ points in Chicago & Northwestern, 16 in the preferred, 13¾ in Chicago & Rock Island, 15 in Erie, 13½ in the preferred, 52⅝ in Hudson River, 30¼ in Lake Shore, 19¾ in Milwaukee & St. Paul, 14¼ in the preferred, 53¼ in New York Central, 8⅝ in Ohio & Mississippi, 2⅞ in Western Union, and 21¼ in Pacific Mail. When it is recalled that these were the declines not of the day of the panic alone, but of the entire month, it will be seen that they offer striking comparison with the declines of last Thursday.

It was in the month following this panic that two of the stocks in this list, Hudson River and New York Central, were merged into one company, forming the present New York Central & Hudson River.

MARCH GOLD IMPORTS.

Factors Which Are Limiting Imports Now—March Interest Rates.

The engagement of about $1,000,000 gold in Holland for import to New York, announced early last week, was quickly followed by an advance in the official bank rate in Holland from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. The incident served to emphasize the reluctance of the European markets to part with any of their stock of gold, a reluctance which explains the absence of gold imports in any large volume, despite the prevailing low rate of exchange and the natural desire of New York banks to strengthen themselves in a time of financial stress such as existed last week.

The gold reserve of the Bank of Holland, the recent weekly returns of the bank have shown, is larger this season than it was a year ago, but the first appearance of the American demand for gold was the signal to advance the bank rate, which had stood at 5 per cent. since Oct. 11 last. Thus our demands forced an advance in the bank rate, which had been avoided in recent months, despite the urgency of the demands which have been made upon all the European money markets. Our own monetary position, indeed, has been merely an incident in a world-wide scarcity of funds. One of the most fortunate of the European markets, in the matter of money rates, has been Belgium, where the bank rate is now 4 per cent., to which figure it was advanced on Dec. 11.

Gold imports in March in recent years have varied from about $3,000,000 to about $6,000,000, with an exceptional total of nearly $9,000,000 in March, 1904. The figures for the past few years have been: 1906, $5,630,605; 1905, $5,133,592; 1904, $8,835,162; 1903, $4,567,728, and 1902, $2,636,313. The larger total in March, 1904, was due to the movement of gold from Japan to this country, the imports from Japan in that month having amounted to $6,157,634.

The two striking features of the monetary position this past week were the low rate for foreign exchange and the high rate for call money. Demand sterling declined more than a cent to the pound sterling, selling down to $4.8315. Call money at the maximum rate of the week, 25 per cent., was higher than it had been in March in any year since 1893. In that month call money loaned as high as 60 per cent. Between 1893 and this year the highest March rate was 12 per cent., and the next highest rate was the 9 per cent. to which call money rose at this time last year.

BOND PURCHASE OFFER.

Present Bid of Secretary of Treasury for Short 4s Expected to be Effective.

Secretary Cortelyou's offer to purchase immediately $25,000,000 of 4 per cent. Government bonds maturing July 1 next, it was generally agreed, is likely to prove effective to a much greater extent than the other two recent offers of the Treasury Department to purchase short 4s. The chances of the present offer proving more acceptable than the previous ones lay in the fact that the offer now amounts to par and interest to maturity, whereas the previous offers were practically at par and accrued interest. By selling a bond to the Government on the terms now offered, a holder of the bonds gets all that he could possibly get by waiting until the bond matured in July, and in addition gets his interest in advance, with the opportunity of reinvesting his capital to advantage.

Under the offer of December to purchase $10,000,000 of these bonds, and under the February offer to purchase $25,000,000, there was turned into the Treasury all told about $4,000,000 of bonds, or only a little over one-ninth of the amount which the Government offered to purchase. In the present instance it is expected in well-informed banking circles that the whole $25,000,000 will be turned in to the Government within a few weeks.

The only new feature of the relief measures announced last week by the Secretary of the Treasury was the deposits of customs receipts, for which provision was made under the terms of the Aldrich bill recently passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt. These deposits are being made not at all ports, but only at those where there are no Sub-Treasuries. The Sub-Treasury cities —New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco—will therefore receive no direct benefit from the deposit of customs moneys by the Government. They may derive some collateral benefit, however, in the way of increased deposits by banks which have received customs moneys.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
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JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000
A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President.
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Mar. 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1907. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
235	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907 4½	.. ..	.. ..	*236 Dec. 10, 1904
142	..	Allegheny & Western	*3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907 3	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
..	70	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	80 Jan. 21	75 Mar. 5	75 Mar. 5, 1907
140	170	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907 5	.. ..	.. ..	170 Dec. 20, 1906
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906 1	.. ..	.. ..	37 Mar. 16, 1906
..	92	American Smelters Sec. pf., B	30,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1¼	93½ Jan. 7	91¾ Feb. 27	91¾ Feb. 27, 1907
200	240	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	205 Jan. 18	197½ Jan. 11	205 Mar. 1, 1907
80	83	American Teleg. & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1¼	88 Feb. 13	88 Feb. 13	88 Feb. 13, 1907
118	125	Am. Telephone & Telegraph	158,661,800	Jan. 15, 1907 2	133 Jan. 4	128 Jan. 31	128¼ Feb. 13, 1907
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*30 Mar. 19, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	79 June 26, 1905
100	106	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	6,083,600	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	105 Feb. 4	105 Feb. 4	105 Feb. 4, 1907
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	*104 June 25, 1902
110	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,420,000	Oct. 1, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	*110 Aug. 10, 1906
..	139½	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 3	135 Jan. 4	135 Jan. 4	135 Jan. 4, 1907
..	85	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1	85¾ Feb. 8	83 Feb. 16	83 Feb. 16, 1907
..	70	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	71½ Mar. 10, 1906
125	140	Central & South Am. Teleg.	7,917,600	Jan. 9, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	140 May 24, 1906
..	60	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,448,800	Jan. 2, 1907 2	60 Jan. 5	61½ Mar. 5	61½ Dec. 5, 1907
100	..	Chi., Burlington & Quincy	110,138,100	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	200 Feb. 15	200 Feb. 15	200 Feb. 15, 1907
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906 2	*70 Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5, 1907
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,847,600	Jan. 2, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Oct. 3, 1906
160	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907 3½	165 Jan. 17	160 Jan. 18	160 Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
100	100	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 27, 1907 1¼	108½ Jan. 7	106 Feb. 21	106 Feb. 21, 1907
105	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	105 Nov. 16, 1906
160	170	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1907 1¾	*175 Feb. 26	*175 Feb. 26	*175 Feb. 26, 1907
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,259,600	Mar. 1, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Jan. 10, 1904
..	83	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	1,709,000	Feb. 20, 1903 4	85½ Jan. 19	78 Mar. 4	78 Mar. 4, 1907
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907 3½	90½ Jan. 14	93½ Feb. 19	93½ Feb. 19, 1907
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Jan. 20, 1907 1½	73 Jan. 15	69 Jan. 4	73 Jan. 15, 1907
15	20	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.. ..	15 Jan. 7	15 Jan. 2	16 Jan. 8, 1907
88	..	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	950,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	*90 Feb. 15	*90 Feb. 15	*90 Feb. 15, 1907
6	0	Detroit Southern t. f.	9,506,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 Nov. 13, 1906
20	40	Detroit Southern pf., t. f.	6,459,300	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 June 27, 1906
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 15, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*142¾ Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	1,759,800	Jan. 15, 1907 1¼	73 Jan. 22	73 Mar. 6	73 Mar. 6, 1907
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,254,700	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	177 Mar. 21, 1906
..	80	Electric Storage Battery	16,000,200	Jan. 2, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	84¾ Jan. 29, 1906
64	70	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906 4	.. ..	.. ..	69 Dec. 4, 1906
85	85	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	89 Oct. 2, 1900
50	55	**Federal Sugar Refining**	6,677,200	.. ..	50 Feb. 13	42 Feb. 5	59 Feb. 18, 1907
70	75	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Mar. 4, 1907 2	75½ Jan. 14	74¾ Jan. 22	74¾ Jan. 22, 1907
110	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*110 Aug. 8, 1906
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907 5	.. ..	.. ..	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
108½	110	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Jan. 15, 1907 2	103 Jan. 18	103 Jan. 18	103 Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*97 Sep. 10, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*101 May 18, 1905
..	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907 1½	115 Jan. 19	115 Jan. 19	115 Jan. 19, 1907
84	88	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25, 1907 50c	85 Feb. 25	85 Feb. 25	85 Feb. 25, 1907
..	102	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	*99½ Jan. 31	*98¼ Feb. 18	*98¼ Feb. 18, 1907
90	93¾	Ingersoll-Rand pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1907 3	94½ Jan. 4	93½ Feb. 8	93½ Feb. 8, 1907
172	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
50	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	67 Nov. 22, 1906
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan rects.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	63 Jan. 29, 1907
9	13	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.. ..	11 Jan. 14	10 Feb. 27	10 Feb. 27, 1907
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1890
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,200,000	Mar. 1, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	*280 Feb. 17, 1903
41	78	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Nov. 15, 1906 4	60½ Jan. 4	40 Jan. 23	48 Feb. 9, 1907
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
65	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	95 Sep. 7, 1906
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1907 6	.. ..	.. ..	335 Dec. 17, 1906
..	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,512,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60 Sep. 7, 1906
150	190	**Michigan Central**	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1907 3	*125 Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6, 1907
90	..	Maryland Coal	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1906 4	.. ..	.. ..	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903 1½	.. ..	.. ..	67 Dec. 19, 1904
..	..	Michigan State Telephone	3,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 Aug. 15, 1906
..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf.	2,285,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	92 July 6, 1906
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Jan. 31, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P.	17,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	92¾ Sep. 15, 1906
180	185	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 3½	.. ..	.. ..	182 Oct. 15, 1906
35	40	**New Central Coal**	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	42 Feb. 1, 1905
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light	20,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	36⅞ Sep. 12, 1906
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	81 Oct. 24, 1906
120	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 5	110 Jan. 16	110 Jan. 16	110 Jan. 16, 1907
80	90	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	Nov. 1, 1907 4	91¾ Jan. 7	79¾ Mar. 6	79¾ Mar. 6, 1907
70	80	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	83 Dec. 4, 1906
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1907 5	865 Mar. 7	865 Mar. 7	865 Mar. 7, 1907
120	130	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	127¾ Nov. 13, 1906
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	40 Sep. 5, 1905
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 15, 1907 4	.. ..	.. ..	200¼ Sep. 6, 1906
90	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,526,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jan. 29, 1906
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	80 Oct. 11, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	July 3, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*55 Feb. 20, 1906
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	83½ June 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*177½ Aug. 1, 1906
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	*122 Jan. 17, 1906
..	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 8, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*174 Nov. 2, 1906
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1907 8	.. ..	.. ..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
2¾	4	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 8, 1902 ⅛	.. ..	.. ..	4 Nov. 5, 1906
80	92	**Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. cfs.**	8,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Nov. 2, 1906
190	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 4	.. ..	.. ..	*206 Oct. 17, 1906
183½	184	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 1½	*125 Feb. 19	*125 Feb. 19	*125 Feb. 19, 1907
100	105	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	10,351,400	Dec. 15, 1906 1¾	100 Feb. 11	100 Feb. 11	100 Feb. 11, 1907
40	49	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	48 Dec. 18, 1906
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 Nov. 21, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, 1902 2½	.. ..	.. ..	61 Dec. 26, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31 Nov. 20, 1906
165	175	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1907 5	.. ..	.. ..	190 Jan. 3, 1906
60	70	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. cfs. ($1,000)	10,416,000	.. ..	71 Feb. 26	71 Feb. 26	71 Feb. 26, 1907
100	125	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. cfs.	6,211,700	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	135 Jan. 19, 1906
..	..	Sears Roebuck pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1907 1¾	94¼ Feb. 14	93 Mar. 6	93 Mar. 6, 1907
100	102	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	103 Feb. 6	100 Mar. 5	100 Mar. 5, 1907
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,670,200	Oct. 1, 1906 2	97 Jan. 24	92 Mar. 8	92 Mar. 8, 1907
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 ½	.. ..	.. ..	40 Apr. 20, 1903
90	..	**Texas Central**	3,349,400	July 16, 1906 5	.. ..	.. ..	55 Nov. 3, 1905
90	..	Texas Central pf.	324,500	Jan. 15, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	90 Nov. 14, 1905
17	20¼	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.. ..	*17¼ Feb. 11	*17¼ Feb. 11	*17¼ Feb. 11, 1907
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Oct. 3, 1906
90	92	**United Cigar Mfg. pf.**	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1¾	94⅝ Jan. 5	92 Feb. 19	92 Mar. 2, 1907
205	..	United Fruit	15,782,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	114½ Feb. 20, 1906
..	..	United Rys. of St. L. pf.	12,963,200	Jan. 10, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	85 Dec. 20, 1906
8	12	United States Leather	62,282,500	.. ..	12 Jan. 16	12 Jan. 16	12 Jan. 16, 1907
..	..	United States Leather pf.	62,282,300	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	112 Jan. 10	106 Jan. 18	106 Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Dec. 30, 1906 3½	.. ..	.. ..	175 Oct. 15, 1906
..	87	**Vandalia**	14,849,500	Feb. 15, 1907 2½	93 Jan. 15	85½ Mar. 4	85½ Mar. 4, 1907
..	8½	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903 1	9¾ Feb. 14	8 Jan. 2	8¾ Feb. 9, 1907
..	87	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Jan. 19, 1907 1¼	87 Feb. 9	80 Feb. 25	80 Feb. 25, 1907
290	300	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1907 5	283 Jan. 18	270 Mar. 5	270 Mar. 5, 1907
80	90	Western Maryland ($50)	15,835,400	.. ..	80½ Jan. 7	26 Jan. 29	26 Jan. 29, 1907
190	195	West. El. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	3,288,700	Jan. 10, 1907 3½	.. ..	.. ..	162 Nov. 16, 1906

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 16, 1907. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	530	550
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 06	235	245
Astor National	350,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	150	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	170	180
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Chase National	5,000,000	5	S	Dec 12, 06	290	335
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 07	390	410
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	143	150
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	235	290
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	240	250
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	490	525
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	178	182
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	100	165
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	300	307
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Jan. 1, 07	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Jan. 1, 07	690	710
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	200	208
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	370
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	S	Jan. 2, 07	600

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Bargain Hunters Take Stocks in the Slump—Notes from the Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Boston market stood up bravely against the storm which inundated Wall Street until Thursday, and then prices tumbled in great shape, the coppers along with the rest. Shrewd investors took the opportunity to load up with these securities at the low prices. Some uneasiness was occasioned by the fact that some $3,000,000 of New York money was out here on copper shares, but it was said that the danger of these loans being called in was at the minimum because of stipulations in the contracts made to tide over such emergencies as this. Brokers called for additional margins, and got through, but the public which owns its own stocks paid little attention to the flurry.

Nevertheless, the market for stocks and the market for copper have not been together of late, else far higher prices would have obtained during the last month for shares, and beyond the bitterness over the Osceola deal the cause is not apparent.

The Michigan injunction on the voting of the Calumet and Hecla holdings caused a postponement of the Osceola meeting from Thursday to April 1. This was expected. Col. Livermore made it clear that the responsibility for the postponement is on the parties who got the injunction, and to show this he asked his friends to refrain from voting on the motion to postpone. He declined to make a definite statement of the amount of stock now owned or controlled by the Calumet and Hecla, but added that he thought it would be sufficient to carry the election of the Board of Directors. As to the policy of the Calumet and Hecla after such a change is made, he said it would be simply to produce as much copper as possible, and to sell it for the best possible price; in other words, to develop the property in every way. As to the personnel of the management, he did not care to speak, but emphasized his assertion that there were no personal motives in the matter.

Mr. Bigelow declined both before and after the meeting to make any statement.

An interesting little item, showing the possibilities in copper, appeared last week. It was that the Amalgamated Company had found profit in treating 2½ per cent. ore, and hopes soon to be able to treat 1 per cent. ore and make money.

It is announced from the lake that Calumet and Hecla has purchased from the Keweenaw Land Associates the timber on 30,000 acres in Ontonagon and Houghton Counties, paying therefor $750,000.

It is also announced that the Copper Range Consolidated has made a contract for a water supply system for the Baltic, Trimountain, and Champion mines, including a large reservoir at Six-Mile Hill.

Assessments on Old Colony and Mayflower stockholders are not likely now that the Calumet and Hecla has purchased the tract on Torch Lake and paid each of these companies some $35,000.

A 500-ton smelter is to be erected in the Algoma district by the newly formed Algoma Custom Smelting and Refining Company, a Pittsburg incorporation.

The discovery of wide and deep copper on the property of the Lake Copper Company on the old belt will, it is thought, prove of value to Mass Consolidated, which will attempt to locate the lode on its land.

Reports from the Mohawk mine indicate that this year may prove the best in the company's history; sixty drills are now at work, and five shafts.

A good showing is said to have been encountered in Isle Royale's No. 5 shaft.

Ore worth $45 a ton net has been received from the Lake Superior and Arizona Mining and Smelting Company's mine in Arizona.

The Bingham Argentite mine reports strongly mineralized ledges in its Ranger tunnel.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 18.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Can Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Bankers' Securities Co., New York—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Interborough-Metropolitan Co. — Books close for dividend on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Books close.
Joint Stock Co., New York—Annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Co.—Annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Coal and Iron Co.—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 1 to holders of record this date.
Western Gas Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 19.

Butte Coalition Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Books close.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, March 20.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.—Books close.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Nut and Bolt Fastener Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred April 20 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad—Book close.
Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Electric Boat Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Annual meeting.
Finance Co. of Penn.—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Greene Gold-Silver Co.—Annual meeting.
Halifax Electric Tramway—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Hudson Realty Co.—Books close.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable April 18 to holders of record this date.
J. H. Dunham Co.—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
National Bank of North America—Books close.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Martelle Mining Co.—Dividend payable March 30 to holders of record this date.
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.—Books close.
Texas & Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Co.—Books close.
Union Typewriter Co.—Books close for dividend on all classes of stock—Annual meeting.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Books close.
United States Leather Co.—Adjourned special meeting.
United States Reduction & Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Van Norden Trust Co.—Books close.
Waterbury Co.—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Books close.

Thursday, March 21.

American Cities Railway & Light Co.—Books close.
Hartford Carpet Corporation — Books close.
Metropolitan Bank—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Co.—Books close.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Books close.

Friday, March 22.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, March 23.

American Radiator Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Bell Telephone Co. of Camden—Books close.
Duby & Shinn Manufacturing Co.—Special meeting.
Griffin Roofing Co.—Annual meeting.
Kendall Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Malpho Manufacturing Co.—Special meeting.
North Butte Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Books close for dividend on common. Dividend payable on preferred.
Tezuition Copper Mining & Smelting Co.—Books close.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	2½	P., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen	1⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
Butterick Co	1½	Rep. Iron & S.	1¼
Cent. Leather	1½	South. Ry.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. Westn.	1¼	South. Ry. pf.	2¼
Chi. & Nthwn. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	5⅝
Col. & H. Coal	2⅝	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	2	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	1¼
Fed. Min. & Sm.	4	U. S. Steel	2⅜
Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Steam P. pf.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Knick. Ice, Chi. pf.	4¾	Va. Iron, C. & C.	3
Mackay Cos. pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	1
Mex. Central	1⅛	Wheel. & L. E.	2⅜
Mo. Pacific	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Nor. P. rcts. 5% pd.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Inter. Power	3½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	3	Int. Steam Pump.	1
Amal. Copper	6¾	Iowa Central	1⅜
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅜
Amer. Can	1	Kan. City So	2⅛
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	3⅜
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	2½	Lake Erie & Wn.	2
Am. Ice Secur.	3⅜	Lake Erie & W. pf.	20⅞
Amer. Linseed	2¼	Long Island	4
Am. Locomotive	1½	Met. Street Ry.	4
Am. Loco. pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Malt pf.	9⅞	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Sm. & Ref.	4⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4⅝
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	2½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Nat. Enameling	1
Atl. Coast Line	3	Nat. Enameling pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	4½	Nat. Lead	2½
Beth. Steel	6¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	5
Beth. Steel pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	4
Brook. R. Tr.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	6	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	5	N. Y. Dock	10
Cent. of N. J.	4⅞	Norf. & Wn. pf.	1
Chi. & Et. Ill. pf.	13⅞	North American	3
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	6½	Nor. Pacific	6¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	4⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	6
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Peo. & Eastern	9
Chi., M. & St. P. cfts. 10% pd.	6	Pitts. Coal pf.	7
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. cfts. 10% paid.	2⅜	Pressed Steel Car.	3½
Chi. & Nthwn.	1¼	Pullman	2
Chi. & Nthwn. rts.	1⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	3⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	1¼	Reading	12¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading 2d pf.	3
Clev., Lor. & W.	3	Rock Island pf.	2½
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4¾
Col. & So. 2d pf.	3	So. Pacific pf.	2⅜
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	3½
Del. & Hudson	4	Tenn. Copper	6⅜
Det. United	6	Texas Pacific	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	9½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	2½
Granby Consol.	2	Third Avenue	3⅜
Gt. North. pf.	3¼	Tol. Rys. & L.	3
Gt. North. ctfs.	2½	Union Pacific	14¾
Havana Electric	2½	Union Pac. pf.	2
Havana Elec. pf.	5½	Un. Rys. Invest.	6½
Hock. Val. tr. r.	5	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	2⅜
Hock. Val. pf.	4	U. S. Pipe pf.	4
Indersoll-Rand	3	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	7½
Inter.-Metro pf.	1½	Utah Copper	2¼
		Wis. Central pf.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	2¼	Inter.-Metro. 4½s	1⅜
At., T. & S. Fe conv.	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	1
B. Union Elev. 1st	2⅜	St. L. & Iron Mt., R. & G. 4s	1
C., St. L. & P. con. 5s	1¼	U. S. Steel 5s	1⅛
Green Bay deb B.	3		

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Susq. 3½s	5	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅜
Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	3	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
Buff. Gas 5s	4	Mo., K. & T. 4½s	1½
Cent. of N. J. 6s	1⅞	Mob. & O., M. div. 5s	3⅜
Cent. Pac. 3½s	3	N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1⅜	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	2	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	1⅜
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	N. Y., Ont. & Wn.	1½
C. Gas L. & C. 1st	3½	Norf. & W., Poc. 4s	1⅜
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	2½
C., M. & St. Paul, W. & M. div. 6s	3½	Reading genl	1
C., R. I. & P. c. 4s	1⅛	Roch. & P. con. 6s	4⅜
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	2⅜	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. g. 5s	1⅜
Col. Ind. 5s	1⅛	St. L. Sthw. 2d	1⅜
Col. Mid. 4s	3½	St. L. Sthw. con.	1½
Consol. Gas 6s	5	Seab. Air Line 4s	5⅜
Erie conv. A	1	Sh., Shrev. & So. 5s	4
Erie genl	1⅜	So. Pac. col. 4s	2½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	2½	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½
Inter. Paper 6s	2	South. Ry. con.	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	2¼	Third Av. 4s	2
Kan. City So. 3s	1½	Tol., P. & W. 1st	3
Lack. Steel 5s	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	2
Lake Shore deb.	1	U. Rys. of S. F. 4s	2⅞
L. & N. cecil. tr. 5s	1	U. S. Realty 5s	2
L. & N. So. Ry. jt. 4s	2	Wabash 4s, ctfs.	1½
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	4	Wab., Pitts. 2d	1
Mex. Cent. con.	2	West. El. & M. 5s	2
M. & St. L. con. 7s	7	West. Maryl. 4s	2
		West. Maryl. conv.	1
		Wis. Cent. genl.	1

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Federal Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Weather Bureau's forecast for Monday and Tuesday in the Cotton States is as follows:

North and South Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy, probably rain in the interior; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday, rain at night or Tuesday in the interior, fair on the coast; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh easterly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Partly cloudy Monday, showers at night or Tuesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers Monday afternoon or night; Tuesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory — Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas—Showers Monday afternoon or night; Tuesday, partly cloudy.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Monday, showers in western portion; Tuesday, partly cloudy, showers in eastern portion.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$19,038,792
Week ended March 16, 1906	15,938,879
From Jan. 1, 1907	195,977,674
From Jan. 1, 1906	165,955,495

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 12, 1907	$12,400,523
Week ended March 13, 1906	14,243,568
From Jan. 1, 1907	123,309,695
From Jan. 1, 1906	126,312,347

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$67,973
Week ended March 16, 1906	22,038
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,627,544
From Jan. 1, 1906	503,657

Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1907	$1,702,226
From Jan. 1, 1906	8,652,375

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$67,973
Week ended March 16, 1906	22,038

Net Exports of Gol

From Jan. 1, 1907	$74,682
From Jan. 1, 1906	3,148,718

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$27,355
Week ended March 16, 1906	28,219
From Jan. 1, 1907	490,279
From Jan. 1, 1906	524,701

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$819,405
Week ended March 16, 1906	660,740
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,541,157
From Jan. 1, 1906	12,858,007

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$792,050
Week ended March 16, 1906	632,521
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,050,858
From Jan. 1, 1906	12,333,226

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$95,328
Week ended March 16, 1906	50,247
From Jan. 1, 1907	2,117,843
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,028,438

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$819,405
Week ended March 16, 1906	660,740
From Jan. 1, 1907	10,243,363
From Jan. 1, 1906	16,510,352

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 15, 1907	$724,077
Week ended March 16, 1906	610,493
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,125,520
From Jan. 1, 1906	15,481,944

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

R. R. MOORE, President — G. J. BAUMANN, Vice President — AMES HIGGINS, Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET

CAPITAL, $500,000.00 — SURPLUS, $250,000.00

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AND CHECK ACCOUNTS
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.

Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $2,742,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances.
Letters of Credit issued by any International Banking House are sold without extra charge.
Household, Ladies' and Business accounts are solicited.
Entire charge taken of personal and real property

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000

Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

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James H. Manning	Louis Windmuller

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $9,000,000

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
26 NASSAU STREET — NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Household expenses should always be paid by check, as in this way you have an indisputable record of every transaction and receipt for every dollar paid. We invite such accounts whether large or small.

INDEPENDENT OF THE CONTROL OF ANY SINGLE INTEREST

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000.

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A. Goepel,	William H. Taylor,
Edwin Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
Frank J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
George J. Gould,	E. F. C. Young,

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended March 16, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended Mar. 16, $16,423,000

Week Ended March 16, 1907.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	101¾	104⅝	96	96	206
American Cotton Oil 4½s	90	90	90	90	8
American Hide & Leather 6s	89	89	87½	88	81
American Ice Securities 6s	88½	88½	88	88	6
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	17
American Tobacco 6s	108½	108¾	105½	108½	610
American Tobacco 6s reg	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	20
American Tobacco 4s	73	73	72	73	841
American Thread 4s	93	93	93	93	8
Atch., Top. & Santaé gen. 4s	100½	100⅝	99	100½	191½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	92	92	92	92	22½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stomped	92½	92½	92	92	182½
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	99½	100⅜	93½	100¼	1,638
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅛	95½	94¾	94¾	24
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	40
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101¼	101⅜	98½	100¼	211
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89	89½	27
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	100	100	100	100	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	86	86¼	80¼	84	428
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 4s	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	108	107	106	107	16
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	101	102¾	101	102¾	31
Buffalo Gas 5s	70	70	66	66	11
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100⅜	59
Canada Southern 2d 5s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	4
Carbondale & Shawneetown 4s	97	97	97	97	7
Central Branch Railway 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	11
Central Leather 5s	96¾	96¾	94⅞	96¼	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125	125	123¾	123¾	9
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	10
Central Pacific 1st 4s	97	97	96	96	10
Central Pacific 3½s	82½	82½	82½	82½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	19
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	101	101	100	100	58
Chicago & Alton 3½s	70¼	70¼	68½	69	42
Chicago & Alton 3s	78	78	77	77	15
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	93½	93¾	90¼	91½	199
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	91	91	91	91	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Illinois Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118½	118½	118	118	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	10
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909, reg.	101	101	101	101	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91	91	90	91	70
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	86	86	85	85¼	24
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100	99¼	99½	18
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	72	72	68½	69¼	295
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	128	128	128	128	6
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	115¾	116¼	115¼	116¼	4
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	18
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Colorado Industrial 5s	65	66⅝	61	63¾	110
Colorado Southern 4s	90¾	91	80⅝	90	61
Colorado Midland 4s	69⅞	69⅞	67	67	21
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	128	130	116	122	97
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	100¾	101	96¾	100	965
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94½	7
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	87	88	85	86	54
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia div'l 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	5
Erie gen. lien 4s	82⅜	82⅜	81	81	21
Erie convertible Series A	80	86½	81	84½	231
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	97	96½	97	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110½	110½	109½	109½	18
Galveston, Houston & San Antonio 1st 6s	108	103	103	103	5
Georgia & Alabama con. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	58
Green Bay deb. B	10	11	8	11	
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	104¾	104¾	103⅞	103⅞	29
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	77¾	79	74	78¾	968
International Paper conv. 5s	90	90	90	90	2
International Paper 6s	105	105½	104½	104½	8
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	82	82	79¾	79¾	32
Kansas City Southern 3s	71	71	70	70	10
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102	102⅛	15
Lackawanna Steel 5s	97	97	96¾	97	10
Lake Shore deb. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Lake Shore 3½s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	16
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	113¾	114	113¾	114	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	99¼	100	99¼	99¾	14
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	12
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	
Manhattan consol. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¼	9
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84	84

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

The
Title Insurance Company of New York
135 BROADWAY

INSURES
Titles to Real Estate
LENDS
On Bond and Mortgage
FURNISHES
Searches to Lawyers
SELLS
Mortgages to Investors

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

Buying
Intending buyers of Real Estate would do well to keep in touch with this office, which is constantly in receipt of good offerings. $5,000 and upwards required.

Selling
I have a number of clients who are now in the market for propositions located in the Borough of Manhattan only. Give full particulars of all properties submitted. Quick sales for the right propositions.

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Have special funds to loan for clients on First and Second Mortgages. All applications must be on properties located in the Borough of Manhattan.

The facilities of this office are extended to all who deal in Real Estate. Our efforts are not confined so much to the making of a commission as they are to making a satisfied customer.

206 BROADWAY

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

A PROFITABLE STUDY
COMPARE OUR LISTS OF WELL SITUATED PROPERTIES THAT ARE
RELIABLE INCOME PRODUCERS
IN LOCALITIES OF ENHANCING VALUES, WITH OTHERS YOU HAVE SEEN
PRIVATE HOUSES.
N. L. & L. Ottinger, 31 Nassau.
NEW LISTS ON APPLICATION.

AWNINGS
$1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.

Liberal Mortgage Loans
4% 4½% 5%
Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.
JAMES BOYD & CO.,
5422 BEEKMAN. 132 NASSAU STREET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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Unlimited Sums
For First and Second Mortgages.
ALEXANDER & WINTERITZ
52 Broadway Phone 1411 Broad

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
READY MONEY ON MORTGAGES | 2D MORTGAGES CASHED.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Don't you want your house painted or decorated? Yes, so kindly let me know by mail or telephone; I will call on you and send you estimates of same; work promptly attended to, without any delay. A. Pinkovico, 2,134 2d Av. Telephone call, 2374 Harlem.

Special Fund $500,000
Loan at 4½% and 5%
Preferably amounts $10,000 to $30,000. Quick decision. OTIS BEATON, 52 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Our Plastic Cement and Asphalt Roofing cheapest and best. Send for estimate.
ROOF MAINTENANCE CO., 55 E. 124th St.

$300,000 @ 4½%
Choice loans only. Amounts to suit.
FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD
FROM $2,000 UPWARD.
M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

Special list now ready; east side and Harlem investment properties for sale and exchange. Louis H. Lowenstein, 140 Nassau St., Room 1,302.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.
$1,000,000 4% mortgage money; large amounts preferred. Executor, Box 101 Times Downtown.

Have $10,000 to give on first mortgage, any location. Kraft, 313 East 9th St.

Five-story, 14-room tenement; boilers, ranges; cash $7,500. Kuchar, 341 East 73d St.

East Side.

PARK AV. CORNER, BELOW 96TH ST.
5-story triple, 25x100; all improvements; rarely vacancy; positively gilt-edge investment; great speculative future; will sell on 10% basis; price, terms right; price will force immediate sale. Henley, owner, 1,384 Lexington Av.

Only available corner on Avenue B south of Seventh St., excellent location; owner going abroad; quick action; no leases; suitable for occupancy. Straus, Room 410, 135 Broadway.

A LARGE BOWERY PROPERTY FRONTING ON THREE STREETS; RENT $9,500; THREE TENANTS; PRICE, $115,000; EASY TERMS.

Bargain, near 14th and Avenue A, six 5-story tenements, $125,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 134 West 31st.

$5,000 pays 23% net, 5-story tenement, East 120th Street. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

Builders! Speculators! Corners, 2d Avenue below 14th, suitable for tenements. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Monroe St., Near Clinton.—6½ stories; 14 rooms; price, $35,000. Kraft, 313 East 9th St.

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Can you contract
to sell your property without risk of a lawsuit for damages because the buildings encroach on the adjoining property, or for some other defect in your title? Our policy of Title Insurance will give you a marketable Title.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $9,500,000
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188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
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West Side.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE HOUSE
167 W. 76th Street
FOUR-STORY and basement; size 20x60x100; 18 rooms; three newly tiled bathrooms; kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, and bathroom extension; southern exposure; entirely renovated and altered; equal to new; entirely new open plumbing; extensive system electric wiring; new fixtures; new parquet floors throughout; beautiful Louis XV. reception and music room; beam ceiling and panelled bay window dining room, and every other modern improvement; open for inspection daily; positively the most desirable house now obtainable in a choice and restricted location in the West 70's; price $40,000; suitable terms. Particulars of your OWN BROKER or
Natkins and Company,
104th St. and Columbus Avenue.

FOR IMPROVEMENT
with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 18TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN
PRICE $39,750; RENTALS $4,368.
Cash required, $8,250.
5-story double flat above 79th Street.
Guarantee 15% return on investment.
If you are a quick buyer this is your opportunity. Full particulars from
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

Price 80,000, Rent $8,900
A modern elevator apartment house, size 52x100, located near elevated and Subway stations, on west side, south of 106th St.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

HOMESEEKERS' OPPORTUNITY
Brownstone dwelling, near Morningside Park, 18.9x60, built lot 100; mtge. $13,000 at 4½%; price $16,500. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 33 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

Five-story double flat, West 140th, near 8th Av., $34,000; Amsterdam Av. store property, 30x100, $44,000; 8th Av., near 140th, 5-story store property, $50,000, rent $5,300. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000; guaranteed rental, $12,600; 50-ft. elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway, (110th St.); excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Investigate!—West Thirties, 5-story double tenement, fully improved, no violations; rented in floors through; price $19,500; $5,000 cash required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Desirable dwellings; your choice, $12,500; suitable terms; 134th, 137th, near 8th Av.; also corner, Washington Heights. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

A PLOT IN WEST 21ST ST., 47x100, $50,000; A PLOT IN WEST 19TH ST., 40x100, $53,000; EARLY POSSESSION. PARTICULARS OF RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

For Sale—7th Av. apartment, 5-story, with stores, 85x100; all rented; at a bargain to quick buyer. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

A bargain near 9th Av., below 59th St., 14-room tenement; mortgage $23,000; rents $3,500; price $31,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

$2,000 cash.—Quadruple tenement, West 40th, $15,500; pays 17% investment. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

128th St., 142 West.—Furnished room house for sale; all rooms rented.

Below 14th Street.

Builders! Operators! 5th Street, near 2d Avenue, plot suitable for tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large, modern double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th, Near 2d Av.—Six stories; 12 rooms; price, $47,000. Kraft, 313 East 9th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
on Harlem Railroad; 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Henry Mortige, 24 East 21st.

The finest plot for sub-division in village; fronts two main streets; small expense to sub-divide; good house, outbuildings, about thirty acres, $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Corner plot, 75x120, Lenox Av., block east of Broadway; built-up neighborhood; water, sewer, gas, electric; $1,500. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

$1,000 cash buys one of the finest homes in Chester Hill section; 11 rooms, bath; modern in every respect. Call upon
ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Modern 7-room cottage, improvements, restricted neighborhood, $4,000. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5822—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

160 acres; small house and barn; peach farm; near town Rowlings, Allegany Co., Md.; price only $1,500; $100 down, $150 yearly until paid; among Allegany Mountains; healthy, attractive; near depot. Particulars of Silas Alden Condict, Attorney, Owner, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

28-acre farm; 12-room house; all improvements; also barn; on Richmond Turnpike; sewers, electric light, schools, and city water; 5 minutes to trolley. R. E., Box 102 Times Downtown.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Farm of 85 acres, good twelve-room house and outbuildings; estate of late William E. Duncombe, near Redding Center, Conn. Address Geo. F. Duncombe, 668 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

800-acre farm; fine location; barn would cost $4,000; nice house; all buildings A1; 3,000 cords of wood; price, $4,000; send for list. Tryon's Agency, Willimantic, Conn.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $900.

QUEENSBORO HILL.
PRICES
TRANSPORTATION
ELEVATION
IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS
RIGHT
PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.
Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2237—38.

DON'T INVEST A DOLLAR
UNTIL WE SHOW YOU HOW
$100 Earns $300
WITHIN A YEAR AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
the Highest Grade Residential Park in New York City.
Only 4 Miles from Herald Square.
All City Improvements Made.
NO ASSESSMENTS. RESTRICTED sufficiently to secure an ideal homesite or safe investment.
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN 3 MONTHS on Completion of Tunnel.
300% PROFIT
GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% secures a plot.
SEND A POSTAL FOR VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
387 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,
SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Send for "THE FUTURE OF QUEENS," a valuable newspaper reprint giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring, showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room, 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

Four lots, best part of Flushing, near trolley and station; all improvements, including sewers and paved streets; easy payments if necessary. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,887, Manhattan.

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, hotels; 3 minutes to trolley and third rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Best Value in Queens.—Two lots in Flushing, convenient to trolley and station; fully improved; sold cheap to quick buyer. Address Bargain, Box 154 Times Downtown.

$1,600.00 will buy corner, 60x100, Flushing; $160.00 required; three years to pay balance; all improvements. Christensen, 189 E. 59th St.

We will loan you money on
10 YEARS' TIME
to build a house in
Broadway-Flushing
Douglas Manor
on
Westmoreland.
Send for particulars.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St.

Picturesque book describing Hollis Park Gardens mailed free. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

MONEY TALKS
When you find a lot that you can own by the investment of a few hundred dollars in *cash* in the healthiest place in New York *surrounded* by New York's greatest Park section and yet in the CENTRE of New York's fastest growing borough,
BUY IT.
That very lot is NOW being offered for sale at
MORRIS PARK
"In the heart of the Bronx"
BUY IT.
Write us TO-DAY for particulars.
Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 46TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section, 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

A 22% INVESTMENT
$10,000 CASH BUYS BIGGEST BARGAIN.
Prominent Business Corner,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION; INVESTIGATE IMMEDIATELY.
LOEB & KAUFMAN, 616 EAST 140TH ST., 2D BUILDING WEST 3D AV.

JOHNSON HOUSES
on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point road, 3 blocks from Simpson St., subway station; brick, semi-detached, 2-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday.
George F. Johnson's Sons Co.
1044 WESTCHESTER AV.,
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

FIRST REAL ESTATE CO. OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Inc.
Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, offer many lots and plots suitable for first-class two-family houses, dwellings, or speculation, at low prices; unparalleled chance to quick buyers.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

A.—109 Wcodycrest Av., near 164th St., beautiful detached two-family dwelling; hot-water supply and new hot-water heat, (11 radiators;) call and inspect personally any day; bargain. James Conway, premises.

A 12% Investment!—$12,000 buys two 5-story double flats, 25x85x100 each; open plumbing, hardwood trim; rent $3,000 each; mortgage to suit (5%.) H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DEE LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

$4,000 buys 4-story triple flat, 3d Av.; rent $2,400; price $23,750. Also double flats, $15,500. Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

$100 cash, balance easy terms; lots in Williamsbridge; price $750 each; will build; easy payments. King, 4,030 Third Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

A builder must sell 6-story apartment, 2 stores, 2 basement stores, East 138th, near Willis Av.; all let; $65,000, rent $7,000. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WE HAVE
QUICK CASH BUYERS
for tenement, flat, and apartment property. Send full particulars.
We take charge of managing estates.
CHAS. F. MEHLTRETTER & CO.
German Sav. Bank Bldg., 14th St. and 4th Av.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Have it fixed and without worry by leasing your apartment houses and tenements to reliable, successful man.
F. S. Justice, 140 West 42d.

Attention!—We want flats and tenements, also good business property for investment. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 63 William St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,
SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Send for "THE FUTURE OF QUEENS," a valuable newspaper reprint giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring, showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room, 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

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$1,600.00 will buy corner, 60x100, Flushing; $160.00 required; three years to pay balance; all improvements. Christensen, 189 E. 59th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ORADELL
45 Minutes from Manhattan.
Commutation $8.70.
Building Plots 50x150 $800
3 FULL CITY LOTS.
HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.
Complete Sewer System
already installed, which means that there will be no future assessments. Also have MACADAMIZED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WATER, GAS, CEMENT WALKS.
SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
TWO BLOCKS FROM STATION.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
JOHN N. FALKINBURG,
1,138 BROADWAY, (26th St.,) N. Y. City

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x235; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance
(INCORPORATED.)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town, four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

ALLENDALE.—United States geographical reports say: "Most healthful section east of Denver." Hour out, main line Erie. Farms, residences, acreage, on attractive terms. Walton, 56 Pine St., Manhattan.

Elegant 7-room brick house, located on Hudson Co. Boulevard, 8 minutes to cars, 8 minutes to Central of New Jersey; all improvements; occupied by owner; price $4,200, half cash. Mrs. Lord, 28 East 23d St.

Long Branch, N. J.—Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 3 fine cottages in good condition, with 60 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

Private residence; two-story and attic, 9 rooms and bath; good order; Bergen section Jersey City; 20 minutes to New York; $8,500. Address Owner, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Shrewsbury River.—For sale, at Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, 12-room cottage; open plumbing; stable; property bordering on river. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists, Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wall St. Don't Worry the Manufacturer Whose Plant is Paid for.
If you haven't heard of our monthly payment plan of purchase like rent you should send for our new catalogue and tabulations. Our factories are new and modern. They are in Long Island City, reached in 15 minutes from uptown or downtown in New York.
Long Island City Factory Co.
N.Y. Offices, 140 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS
in Auto Parkway Zone.
160 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
130 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100 " Port Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty.

Fine furnished cottages to rent for season; Patchogue, near bay. R. H. Metcalf, Patchogue, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—3 & 4 STORY
at Lexington Ave. and 89th St.
$1,000 to $1,300 Per Annum.
All conveniences: "L" Station 89th St. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt, or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let
Call or Send for list.
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.;
2,727 B'way at 104TH.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let, No. 129 East 104th Street, near Lexington Av.; rent only $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IDA HARRIS, my wife, having deserted my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts she might incur. H. HARRIS.
March 18, 1907.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices for Rent
In Stuyvesant and Knickerbocker Buildings
Fifth Ave., corners of 15th and 16th Streets.
$200 PER YEAR UP
including electric light, service, and cleaning.
Also a few lofts, on lot 62 x 150, in
STUYVESANT BUILDING
Northwest corner 5th Ave. and 15th Street

Five Passenger and Freight Elevators

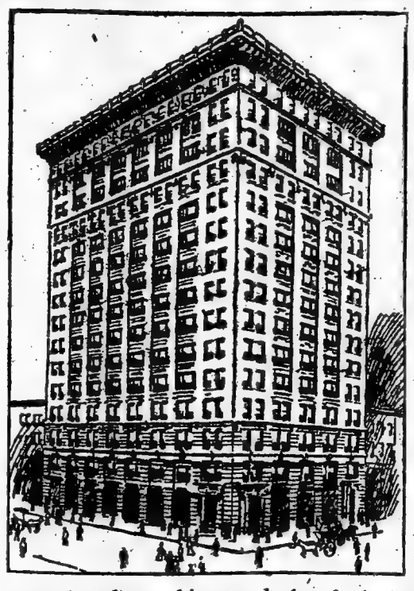

Highest Efficiency In Service

Constructed on most modern and improved plans for business purposes.
Apply ANTHONY LoFORTE, 98-100 Fifth Avenue
Tel. 4990 Chelsea. Or your own broker.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS
In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 435 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.
WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST.,
Or Your Own Broker.

MORTON BUILDING
116 NASSAU ST.
Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites; rent $250 to $1,800; also space of 4,100 square feet. F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

STORE TO LET
Cor. 87th St. and 2d Av.; steam heated; "L" station 86th St. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt, or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

2D LOFTS TO LET.

43 John St., 25x40	$420
98 John St., 25x85	600
40 Fulton St., 25x50	450
168 William St., (cor.,) 26x36	600
183 William St., (cor.,) 25x50	600

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES.
Broadway and 39th St. Building.
Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

At 32 East 23d St., Opposite Metropolitan Life Building.—Very desirable second floor; will decorate to suit tenant; 25x90; passenger elevator and steam heat; possession April 1. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

107 East 59th Street,
Parlor and basement floor store and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

At 291-3 Bowery.—Two very desirable stores, each 16x78; also basement and sub-cellar, 50x100; premises newly renovated; low rents. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

STORES
Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.
Physician's office, long lease; modern imp'v'nts.

Doctor's Office.—Parlor floor and extension, finely furnished; electricity; all conveniences; long lease given. 59 West 68th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

42d St., near 10th Av.; 46th St., near 10th Av.; light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Store with rooms, suitable any business; $17, with janitorship. Call mornings, 3,608 3d Av.

To Let.—Store, 693 B'way, April rent $75. J. Wallach's Sons, 124 E. 14th St.

Bronx.

NEW STORES
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 156TH ST.
Very desirable stores, including corner store, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

KING & AIMER
Offer for sale a block front on Flatbush Av., including 2 corners; greatest business possibilities in Greater New York. Has a speculative value of $25,000. Tel. 751 Flatbush. 990 Flatbush Av.

WAKE UP, BE ALERT.
Beautiful Flatbush lots, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, than Bronx or country property; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled for home or investment. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—15 LOTS
or part thereof, East 19th St., near Newkirk Av.; as there are only a few vacant lots left in the district this is a good opportunity. Apply Henry C. Ryon, 593 East 19th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money
PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5%, in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.
JENKS, 156 Broadway, Suite 15, Board Real Estate Brokers.

SECOND MORTGAGES.
Private party has money on second mortgages on improved property; amount to suit. Hirsch, 103 East 125th St. Telephone, 1665 Harlem.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

$3,000, 1-3 cash, buys two-family house, 12 rooms, Port Richmond, or one-family house and 1 1-3 acres, Richmond Valley. Permit and particulars Silas Alden Condict, (Atty.,) 41 Park Row, Room 202, Manhattan.

Eighteen-room house, suitable for boarding house; lot 208x108; within 1,000 feet of railroad depot at Tottenville, Staten Island; near water; for sale. A. M. Yetman, owner.

AUCTION SALES.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
Incorporated.
NOS. 333-341 4TH AV., S. E. COR. 25TH ST.
H. A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

Rare Antiques
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF GENUINE COLONIAL, HEPPLEWHITE, SHERATON AND DUTCH FURNITURE,
in the original and refinished condition.
English Bracket Clocks, Lowestoft, Staffordshire and French China, Historical Plates and English Lustre Ware, Martha Washington Andirons and Fenders, Sheffield Plate, Solid Silver, English Cut Glass, Historical Engravings and Paintings, Colonial Mirrors and Carved Wood Mantels,
belonging to
James Curran
of Philadelphia, Pa.
To be sold on
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 21, 22 and 23, 1907, at two o'clock each day.

Postage Stamps at Auction.—Valuable collection, sold without reserve, at Collectors' Club, 24 West 26th St., Monday and Tuesday, March 18 and 19, at 8 P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE
152-154 W. 34TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Tel. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES
—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
Formerly J. M. Mossman,
55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL
All Makes. Lowest prices
Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Lady sacrifices magnificent Wagner upright piano, $100, worth $350; English brass bedstead, with elegant hair mattress and spring, $25; also other fine furniture. Private House, 114 East 85th St.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance Park Pl.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, No. 5, $15; Crandall, $2.50; Hartford or Hammond, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale.—Bound volumes New York Times, 1861-1865, inclusive. C. X., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, total adder, $35, cost $.50. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Job lot billiard supplies and poker chips; very cheap. Chickering, 108 Fulton St.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER EXCURSIONS!
Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Superior board with large sunny rooms may be had in private family at Rye, N. Y.; 5 acres; stable accommodations; 45-minute express service from Grand Central; bachelors only. Box 167 Rye, N. Y.

LAWYERS WANTED.

Wanted—Patent lawyer, experienced on infringement cases, basic patents, contingent or part contingent fee. 425 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7247.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of bonds of the Southern Textile Company, bankrupt, and all other persons having or claiming to have liens or preferred claims against the estate of said bankrupt, and against the proceeds of the sale of certain real and personal property of the said bankrupt, made on the 25th day of July, 1905, and on the 21st day of February, 1906, pursuant to an order duly entered on the 26th day of June, 1905, are required to file with me, at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, sworn proofs of their said liens or claims, together with the bonds held by them, or other instruments under which said preference is claimed, on or before the 30th day of March, 1907, or be forever barred from asserting their said lien or preferred claim against the estate of the said bankrupt or against the proceeds of said sale.

Dated New York, February 25th, 1907.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN K. BERRY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 543 Fifth Avenue:

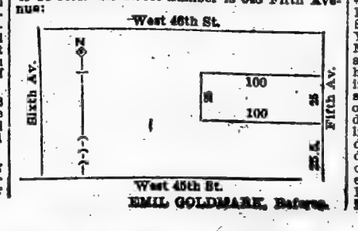

West 45th St.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE from MAY 1st
NEW FACTORY BUILDING
with Reliable Power
31,260 Square Feet.
257 Classon Ave., near Willoughby, BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Bonavista Court
St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 157th and 158th Sts. Finest location on Washington Heights, 4-5-6 and 7 room apartments; Rents $28 to $55, Telephone, Electric Light and Hall service. Subway 157th St. & Broadway. Apply Supt. on Premises.

ALVIC HALL
113

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

West 188th Street.

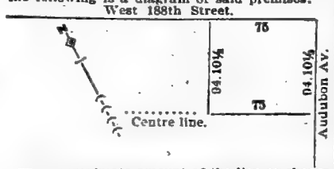

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,443.70 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $4,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,300, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $5,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906. ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

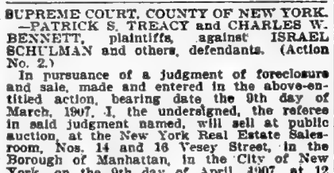

West 187th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,519.52 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $8,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,700, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $6,500, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) known and distinguished on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as lot No. 60, bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street; easterly by lot distinguished on said map as No. 59; northerly by lot distinguished on said map by No. 42, and westerly by Lot 61. The said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be the same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.

The premises are sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $16,000 and interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

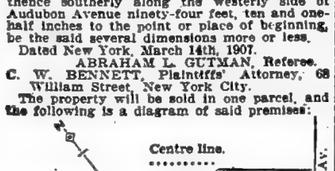

No. 225
West 29th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $800, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $150.10, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $25.00 with interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS HEINE and MOSES HOROWITZ, individually and as members of the firm of HEINE & HOROWITZ and the firm of HEINE & HOROWITZ, Bankrupts.—No. 7,793.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Heine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1907.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL M. GITELSON, individually as as a member of the firm of GITELSON BROTHERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated March 11th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 25th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PEREIRA, SARAH, or ADDIE SHAW.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Louise Levy, Catherine Klein, Elizabeth Gillmann, both individually and as next of kin of Lydia Shufelt, deceased; Jennie Neubauer, Morris Kraus, and Samuel Lopez Pereira, and Ida F. P. Brennan, individually and as next of kin, and as administratrix of Lydia Shufelt, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH PEREIRA or ADDIE SHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ida F. P. Brennan, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GOLDSMITH, LAZARUS K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAZARUS K. GOLDSMITH, otherwise known as Lawrence K. G. Smith, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, David J. Gallert, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next.

Dated New York the thirteenth day of September, 1906.

CLARA GOLDSMITH, Executrix.

DAVID J. GALLERT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.

MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.

WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attorney for Executors, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REQUA, MARY ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ELLEN REQUA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, P. Van Alstine, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1906. LEONARD F. REQUA, Administrator. P. VAN ALSTINE, Attorney for Administrator, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOIBER, GUSTAVUS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS H. STOIBER, late of Silverton, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1907.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1906. LAURA M. STOIBER, LOUIS L. HAINES, Ancillary Executors. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Executors, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Desired in New York County.—ANNIE LE GRAND, Plaintiff, against CLIFFORD LE GRAND, Defendant—Summons—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 21st, 1907.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Plaintiff's Attorney Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Clifford Le Grand, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, in said State.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES McLOUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JULIA B. REEVE, sometimes known as Julia B. Reene, Ella M. Pettetnean, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1907.

McKENNA & GOODHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 41-43 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Julia B. Reene and Ella M. Pettetnean:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward B. Amend, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York dated the 2d day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, Feb. 2d, 1907.

McKENNA & GOODHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 41-43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—ROSE KAUFMAN, plaintiff, against LOUIS KAUFMAN, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Kaufman, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1907.—Present: Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice.—In the matter of the application of WARD & TAYLOR, a corporation, for authority to change its name to WARD & GATES.

On reading and filing the petition of Ward & Taylor, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Edgar C. Beecroft, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: The name of Ward & Gates;

And upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive;

And upon filing proof by affidavit showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published in two daily newspapers published in the County of New York once in each week for three successive weeks;

And the court being satisfied that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; and that the petition has been duly authorized, and notice of the presentation thereof has been made as required by law;

Now on motion of Edgar C. Beecroft, attorney for said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, That said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, Ward & Taylor be and it is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, Ward & Gates, on and after the 18th day of April, 1907; and it is

Further Ordered, That this order be entered and the papers upon which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after the entry thereof, and that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four successive weeks in New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter, J. E. N., J. S. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry R. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tennent Ronalds, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Babcock, Henry R. Wood, Charlotte Wood, Izabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank Wood, Charles W. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CAMPBELL, Joseph Campbell, Margaret McKinney, James Campbell, Rebecca Campbell, Robert Campbell, Hugh Campbell, and the Federal Union Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annie C. Lee, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 3 Broad Street, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1906. ALFRED S. MALCOMSON, THOMAS M. ACKEN, Executors. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; CAMPBELL & HIPPLE, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1906. CETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor.

FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 7th, 1907.

GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Bor., New York City.

ROBINSON, LUCY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY B. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blackwell Brothers, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1907. W. K. BOND EMERSON, Executor. BLACKWELL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907.

JEANNIE McCUE BERGEN, Executrix. JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907. WM. FREDERIC LAYTON, Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 92 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1907. JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARRAS, BALTHASER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Amsler, Mary Elizabeth Herrmann, Anna Mauch, Margaret Trautmann, Margaret Yoegel, George Arras, Philip Arras, "Henry" Arras, the name "Henry" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown, being a son of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, and Elisabeth "Arras," the name "Arras" being fictitious, her true marriage name being unknown, being a daughter of George Arras, deceased, who was a brother of deceased, the heirs and next of kin of BALTHASER ARRAS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emelie C. Secor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Balthaser Arras, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Attorney for Petitioner, 130 Fulton Street, New York City.

FLOWER, ABBIE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE C. FLOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert H. Gay, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of November, 1906. ANSON R. FLOWER, Executor. ROBERT H. GAY, Attorney for Executor, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JACK, SOPHIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIE JACK, formerly known as Sophie George, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, No. 1,109 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

Dated New York, the thirteenth day of September, 1906.

JOSEPHINE HUNDT, Executrix. GEORGE JORGE, Executor.

THEODORE L. HERRMANN, Attorney, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HOLLY, SARAH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH L. HOLLY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Judge, No. 29 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.

Dated New York, 6th day of October, 1906. THEODORE CONNOLY, Executor.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BRUNING, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNING, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 21st, 1907. EDWARD RODE, ALFRED B. RODE, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

McGUIRE, SAMUEL K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL K. McGUIRE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1906. MARY JANE McGUIRE, Administratrix. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix.

STERN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. STERN, late of the Town of West Orange, of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, and having had a place for the regular transaction of business in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. Guiterman, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 2d day of April, 1907.—Dated New York City, September 17th, 1906. WILMA P. STERN, Executrix. ALBERT STERN and FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. M. S. GUITERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flammer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1906.—CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1907.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, GEORGE McANENY, Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC A. KURS

TO INVESTIGATE HELICON FIRE

Prosecutor Interested in Conflicting Stories About Colony Blaze.

THE INJURED IMPROVING

Some Members of the Colony Think Gas May Have Started Flames Which Destroyed It.

Because of Upton Sinclair's intimation that it was barely possible that the Steel Trust may have had something to do with the fire that destroyed Helicon Hall early Saturday morning Public Prosecutor Ernest Koester of Bergen County has assigned detectives to investigate all the circumstances surrounding the occurrence. If any trust hirelings have been seen in the town of Englewood or the vicinity of the Hall he wants to know it.

The Public Prosecutor points to the divergence of opinion among the colonists themselves as to the cause of the fire. Some of those in the front part of Helicon Hall who heard explosions were quite positive that they were the work of an enemy who started the fire.

W. T. Grinnell is of the firm opinion that some enemy either of Helicon Hall as an institution or of Mr. Sinclair personally is responsible. So is Miss Dorothy Steinlein.

On the other hand Edwin Bjorkman, one of the stockholders, and Ernest Eberlein, who is a chemist, point out that the fire seemed to originate in or near the organ. They believe that there was a leakage of gas from some source and that this gas collected in the pipes of the organ until there was enough to cause an explosion. In the fireplace near the organ there was always enough fire, they say, to ignite gas collected in the pipes.

Investigation to be a Rigid One.

Public Prosecutor Koester, however, does not agree with this theory, and thinks that the causes should be sought elsewhere. In any event, whether it was pipe organ gas or Steel Trust hireling, he is going to the bottom of the matter.

"I understand," said he yesterday in his home in Hackensack, "that the day before the fire the heads of the colony were served in an action for $1,000 brought by a painter or decorator for work done at the hall. This circumstance I shall have my men look into.

"We shall question every one whom we can find who was about the place at the time of the fire. I had no definite information before me which induced me to have an investigation made, but some of the stories told by occupants of the house and the general circumstances surrounding the event seem to me to make it worth while to try to get at the truth of the matter."

Sinclair's Version of Suit.

When Upton Sinclair's attention was called to the story of the suit, he said:

"We had been expecting that suit for two months. The man Harris agreed to do the work of painting the rooms at the rate of $12 a room. When he sent in a bill it was $23 a room. We refused to pay this, though of course we were willing to pay as we had agreed—$12 a room. Helicon Hall had the best of financial backing. The stock that we issued was subscribed many times over, and we were never in any way involved financially."

Mr. Sinclair, speaking of the losses of manuscripts, said that he had lost every bit of paper he possessed. All of his earlier work, and many manuscripts in all stages of preparation had been burned. His new novel, however, had not suffered. For none of it had been put on paper as yet. Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke and Miss Alice MacGowan had a number of manuscripts which were burned, and the work of other authors in the house was destroyed.

James Harris, the painter, of Englewood, who brought the suit against the colony, said that he had not had a contract arrangement that the work was to be done at the rate of so much a room. He had been asked what it would cost to paint one small room and had replied $12. He had been told to go ahead, and so far as he and his foreman were concerned he had thought that the work was to be done on a time rate. When he presented his bill he was told that he had agreed to do it on a contract basis, and that his bill would not be paid. He asserted that members of the colony had stated that they were present when a contract arrangement was concluded.

At the Englewood Hospital it was said yesterday that the condition of Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke and her sister Alice MacGowan, showed improvement. Miss Margaret Hogue, who was slightly burned and who escaped down a rope from the second floor, was able to leave the hospital yesterday. No serious results were expected from the slight injuries of the other four persons who were in the hospital.

The colonists will hold a meeting this afternoon in the stable, which is all that is left of the buildings connected with Helicon Hall. Then the question of a continuation of the colony will be decided.

On Thursday Coroner Lees of Bergen County will have his inquest over Lester Briggs, the carpenter who was burned to death on the third floor.

FIRE ROUTS SEVEN FAMILIES.

Brooklyn Apartment House Burns—Tenants All Saved.

Seven families in the apartment house at 22 Lincoln Place, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, were routed out of their beds and driven to the street in scanty attire by fire at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fire was discovered by the janitor. The flames had a good start and were already leaping up an air shaft when he ran upstairs and shouted to the tenants. By the time every one was aroused the fire had reached the roof and was spreading rapidly.

When the first engines arrived two more alarms were sent in. It was nearly an hour before the fire was under control. The damage was $10,000.

HORSE WOULD ENTER SALOON

Skittish Dublin Next Throws Mounted Policeman Over Churchyard Fence.

The spectacle of Mounted Patrolman Daniel Waller attempting to enter the front door of a saloon on his horse dispelled the placidity of Bay Ridge yesterday morning. Failing to enter the place of refreshment he endeavored to take the fence of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church, three blocks away in Fourth Avenue.

It was not the fault of Patrolman Waller, who is a member of the mounted squad attached to the Fourth Avenue Station. A fortnight ago rider and horse were assigned to the precinct. The horse, owing to an ailment, had been kept indoors until yesterday.

When Waller left the station he was warned by Capt. Devaney to be careful. Waller, who was formerly a cavalry officer, left the house with all dignity. He had gone only four blocks when his horse, Dublin, shied at a street car. The horse turned and headed back toward the station house. When he reached Forty-fourth Street he ran up the steps leading to the door of a saloon.

Waller managed to back Dublin away. The horse next attempted a cake walk up Forty-fourth Street. At No. 448 he stopped and backed abruptly up against the house of John Furniss, the doorman at the station house. Furniss tumbled out of bed. When he saw Waller he thought there was a hurry call, and hurriedly donned his clothes.

Dublin then ran three blocks to the Methodist Church, where he went over the iron fence, landing his rider on the sod. The horse then stopped for a rest. Exhausted the animal was led back to the station by Sergt. Murphy and Waller.

Capt. Devaney has asked for another horse. Waller is applying liniment.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—There have been light showers in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and South New England; light local snows in the upper lake region, and light rains on the east slope of the Northern Rockies.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	29	40	4 P. M.	31	53
6 A. M.	23	39	6 P. M.	30	52
9 A. M.	23	41	9 P. M.	26	51
12 M.	30	53	11 P. M.	23	48

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 53; maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 5:10 A. M.; humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—231 Centre St.; Salvatore Calberis	$100
2:40—383 10th Av.; Levine Clothing Store	$12
5:15—175 Wooster St.; Reliance Shirt Waist Co.	$10
7:10—609 8th Av.; owner unknown	$100
11:05—283 Monroe St.; J. Neiman	Trifling
P. M.	
1:25—Foot of Perry St.; D., L. & W. R. R.	$10
1:40—Foot of Fulton St.; Fulton Fish Mkt.	$5
3:15—84 Laight St.; J. Henson	$15
4:40—310 Hudson St.; Pittsburg Glass Co.	Trifling
4:40—1,900 West Farms Road; J. Clavinile	Trifling
4:45—Piers 29 and 30, East River; Central Vermont R. R.	$200
5:10—47 Clinton St.; Charles Hutt	$5
5:50—42d St. and 2d Av.; N. Y. C. St. Ry.	$15
6:35—452 Cherry St.; J. Mandelsohn	$500
8:50—77 Ludlow St.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:40—865 7th Av.; Panaman Hand Laundry	$8
7:55—63 Bleecker St.; Reliable Hat and Cap Company	$1,000
10:45—171 Greene St.; Jos. Schwars & Co.	$4,000
11:05—541 Canal St.; Joseph Volett	Trifling
11:15—555 Grand St.; Joseph Levy	Trifling

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—Antique gold chain and syrian purse, Young Women's Christian Association, Tuesday afternoon. Suitable reward for return to 2,720 Church Av.

LOST—A solitaire diamond pendant, Friday evening, between Belasco Theatre and Knickerbocker Hotel; finder will be liberally rewarded. J. H. Hallock, 401 Grand St., N. Y.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Sunday, between Wall St. Subway station and Brooklyn Bridge, lady's spectacles in black case; reward. A. H., Box 123 Times Downtown.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5380—Broad.

LOST—Amethyst ring, names, year engraved; liberal reward. Return to W. D., 229 West 137th St.

LOST—Set of teeth, March 12; reward if returned. Keddy, 420 W. 47th St.

LOST—Black morocco bag, Subway train between 33d and 137th Sts.; valuable papers and keys; liberal reward for same, return to superintendent El Moro Apartment, 606 West 137th.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky.," on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—Saturday last, after 5 in the afternoon, a sapphire and diamond crescent pin; reward $25. Answers to 28 East 30th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, four diamonds, at Fulton St. Subway station; liberal reward. Miss A. Smith, 21 State St., Room 619.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Fox terrier, Broadway and 80th St., Sunday; white with round black spot centre of back, black around eyes and ear; black collar, brass mountings; red lining; license attached; liberal reward. Return Watson, 325 West 83d St.

LOST—Dalmatian hound or coachdog, about 9 P. M. on Thursday; has large black spot over right eye and answers to name of Spot. Return and receive reward to Hexter Stable Co., 84th St. and Broadway.

LOST—On Columbus Av., 66th, Boston bull bitch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Nelson, 36 West 66th St.

LOST—Sunday, toy Yorkshire, light yellow; liberal reward; no questions. Loomis, 981 Madison Av.

LOST—Bull dog, color buckskin; license No. 3,810; liberal reward given. Stationary Store, 2,263 7th Av.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 41 5th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for return of brindle bull pup, lost March 7; answers to name of Smoke. 211 Prospect Place. 'Phone 1501J Prospect.

CONEY ISLAND ASTIR ONCE MORE

25,000 Journey to the Resort for an Impromptu Sort of Spring Opening.

A CROWD WASN'T EXPECTED

But the Sausages Came Down Off Shelves, a Concert Hall Showed Enterprise, and the Barkers Barked.

Twenty-five thousand persons took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and journeyed to Coney Island. It was a sort of early Spring opening for Coney, and even if the parks were closed there was sufficient amusement provided to furnish a day's sport to those who went there.

Early in the afternoon the rush started, and as is usually the case, the transportation companies had failed to provide adequate cars to accommodate the throng. Numerous vehicles crowded along Surf Avenue, and the mounted squad, which had been hibernating in the Winter months, again had its hands full.

Along the Bowery there were still traces of the recent snow, and big icebanks lined the walk. One concert hall, a little more enterprising than its neighbors, anticipating yesterday's attendance, searched the Island and managed to get together a number of last year's favorites, with some holdovers of other years.

The shooting gallery man, popcorn vendor, and moving-picture barker were again on the job, as well as the tintype individual. The left-over supply of hot sausages was taken off the shelves and refurbished for the hungry, but the crowd didn't seem to mind whether they were labeled according to the recent pure food law.

But little improvement on the large parks is apparent to the visitor this season, but behind the iron gates the hammer and saw are heard. The managers of the parks move around in mysterious ways, fearing that their rivals will learn of their plans for the season that is soon to open.

Numbers of the smaller resorts have changed hands this season, a Greek syndicate of capitalists having obtained control of some of the smaller resorts.

Adam A. Cross, Borough Inspector of Brooklyn, was one of the visitors of the day, watching the throngs and laying plans for the details which will soon be sent to Coney.

Capt. Pinkerton of the Coney Island Station busied his men yesterday in seeing that the excise law was enforced. From all reports it is indicated that the law will be more rigidly enforced this season than before.

Even the rain which came early in the evening had little effect on the attendance of the day. Last night the dance halls, moving picture shows, and scenic railways were crowded to their capacity.

Steeplechase Park, which is usually the first of the large parks to open, will begin doing business next Sunday.

BLAMES SENATOR FRAWLEY.

Non-Union Men Employed on Manhattan Bridge, Says Delegate.

A complaint was made yesterday to the Central Federated Union by Delegate Kelly of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union that the Williams Engineering Company was employing non-union men on the iron work of the new Manhattan Bridge at the foot of Pike Street. He said that when he went to see about it at the offices of the firm he was referred to Senator James J. Frawley of the Sixteenth District, who defied the union.

"I want this to be known," he said. "Organized labor was responsible by its vote for the election of Senator Frawley, and this is the return it gets. There are three men who practically constitute the Williams Engineering Company. One of them is Senator McCarren, another is Senator Frawley, and the third is ex-Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn."

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to take action on it.

SHEA ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

He Says the President Gave Only One Side of the Teamsters' Strike.

The floor was given at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to Cornelius N. Shea, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was in this city to give his version of the strike of the teamsters in Chicago and his arrest, with over thirty others, on charges of conspiracy, which were followed by an acquittal.

According to Shea, all the trouble was brought about by a detective agency, which he said sent men out with clubs and revolvers to strike down every man who wore a union button.

He went on to say that when he went to see President Roosevelt it was on a peaceful mission.

"When we went in at the one door to see the President," he said, "Marshall Field, who had been telling the President his side of the case, went out at the other. When the President gave out afterward that he told us 'behind the city stands the State, behind the State stands the Nation,' he did not give out what we said to him. We proposed that he should appoint a commission to investigate all the facts in the case, the strike to be declared off in the meantime."

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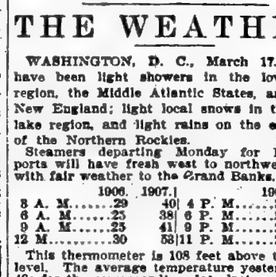

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SOME WERE NOT GRAFTERS.

The Rev. Dr. Locke Names Men Who Spurned Bribes.

In his sermon at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the Rev. Charles Edward Locke, in discussing the subject, "Some Cranks and What They Have Done," said:

"Abraham, the father of the faithful, was probably the first man on record to refuse graft. If he were living to-day no doubt in some quarters he would be called a crank for he said to the King of Sodom: 'I will not take even from a thread to a shoe latchet.' When men in these days peremptorily decline to receive unjust fees, the charge of eccentricity and fanaticism is made against them. But just the same there are among us more honest than dishonest men. The dishonest man loudly wails that all men have their price in order to ease his conscience and to cover up his own peculations. We are certainly in a virulent epidemic of graft, but old-fashioned principles of honesty are not dead, and the 'Thou shalt not steal' of Sinai will yet bring many of these well-dressed thieves to book.

"But all men cannot be bought. The libelous wail of Horace Walpole has many noble exceptions. Knox and Savonarola could not be bought. George Jones of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to whom the Tweed ring offered $5,000,000 if he would suppress certain damaging facts, spurned the offer.

"John Walter, the founder of The London Times, could not be bought. He spent sixteen months in his younger editorial days in the Newgate Prison because he dared publish some justifiable criticisms of royalty. He was finally liberated through the intercession of the Prince of Wales, and when, as a man of advanced years, he died a few years ago, he was one of the most honored and influential men of Great Britain.

"Abraham Lincoln could not be bought, but gave himself as the price of his convictions. William H. Seward could not be bought, and a grateful posterity has carved upon his monument, 'He was faithful.' No; cheer up, my fellow-men. All men cannot be bought.

"Get-rich-quick methods have invariably been found to lead to a path of descent which is as steep and deadly as the ascent was sudden and triumphant. Only Jesus Christ's gospel can reach this and many other evils. Men's hearts are wrong, and only Christ can make them right. Therefore let Christ be earnestly preached and consistently lived."

ELBERT HUBBARD TALKS.

Says Church Trials Are Only "Opera Bouffe," and Good Advertisements.

Elbert Hubbard extolled the "college of hard knocks" in a lecture last evening in Carnegie Hall. Its graduates, he said, are the railroad Presidents of to-day, whose office clerks are often the graduates of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. He also enlivened the discourse with stories, some of which were new, while others had served time in the newspapers.

Mr. Hubbard illustrated his assertion that the most educated man is the most useful one by the following:

"I once got on the front platform of a trolley car, and the first thing I saw was the sign, 'Don't talk to the motorman,' which acted as a sort of invitation to ask questions.

"'Do you know where we get electricity?' I asked.

"'Sure; electricity is everywhere,' he promptly replied.

"'Well, how do you get it?'

"'Why, just wind some wire around a coil one way, and some more around the other way, and you'll get it all right. It's the greatest gift of God.'

"'I thought woman was.'

"'Both the same thing, old man.'

"'But how do you know all these things?'

"'Say, boss, you don't think I'm always going to stick to this job at $12 per? Why, I'm takin' a course in a correspondence school. Already I've got a job at a hundred and ten a month. Begin on Monday as head of a power station.'

"When I got off at the next corner he didn't even look up. He was bent on running that car right.

"'There goes an educated man,' I said to myself. 'He's on to his job, and knows how to get a better one.'"

Mr. Hubbard said he was no poet or dreamer, "even if he did wear his hair long."

He deviated from a story of John Knox long enough to make a few remarks on present-day heresy.

"Heresy is nothing nowadays," he said. "It only advertises a man. A trial of heresy now is opera bouffe. It tries a man but doesn't punish him. Look at Crapsey. He was getting $850 a year. At least that is what they promised him. He is now getting $100 a night on the lecture platform and wearing a fur-lined overcoat."

MR. MEARS NOT AT CHURCH.

Slumming Curate Awaits Bishop Greer's Investigation.

The Rev. William Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, whose studies in sociology in the Tenderloin led to a police cell and his arraignment in the Jefferson Market Court last week, did not officiate at the services yesterday. It is not expected that he will be seen in his accustomed place until Bishop Greer has finished his investigation of the affair which ended in such notoriety for the young clergyman. He is writing a series of articles on the result of his slumming expeditions. One of them appeared in a newspaper yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge, rector of the church, made no reference to Mr. Mears in his announcements for the day yesterday. He said later that it was best for all concerned that Mr. Mears remain away from St. Matthew's for a little while.

Yesterday was the first time in two years that Mr. Mears did not attend a church service. He remained indoors at his home, 69 West Seventy-first Street. When a TIMES reporter called, Mrs. Mears came forward as the spokesman. She said that her husband was not at all uneasy about the outcome of the Bishop's investigation, as Mr. Mears had done nothing to be ashamed of, and that it was "very silly for them to be carrying on about it so."

It developed during the interview that Mrs. Mears has been assisting her husband in his work in the slums for two years or more and that the sociological phase of it strongly appeals to her.

69TH REGIMENT AT VESPERS.

National Guardsmen Attend St. Patrick's Day Services at Cathedral.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment attended solemn vespers in honor of the feast of St. Patrick at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. On account of the saint's day falling on Passion Sunday pontifical mass could not be celebrated, and rather than omit the annual church visitation Col. Duffy decided to have the men attend the vespers.

From the armory the regiment marched up Fifth Avenue, passing through Twenty-eighth Street to the Cathedral. Big crowds thronged the avenue, and at the Cathedral about 10,000 people were massed about the main entrance. The Rev. Father Lavelle, the rector, attired in the red robes of a Monsignor, escorted the regiment down the aisle.

The color bearers were seated in the centre of the aisle, and saluted the clergy by dipping the flags as they came to the altar to begin the services. When vespers began not even standing room was available.

Archbishop Farley occupied a seat on his throne, and in the course of the services blessed the regiment and congregation. Father Lavelle preached a sermon on the life of St. Patrick. After benediction the school children sang a hymn to St. Patrick. The Rev. W. B. Martin of the Cathedral was the celebrant of the vespers.

ACTOR'S VICTIM WON'T DIE.

Davidge Was Divorced—Won't Talk About Nurse He Shot.

Miss Rosalie D. Wilbert, the trained nurse, of 152 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, who was shot in the left breast at the entry of the house at 748 Franklin Avenue on Saturday night, was unable yesterday to leave the Swedish Hospital to appear in the Flatbush Police Court against William Davidge, an actor, who was arrested and charged with the shooting.

Unless blood poison sets in Miss Wilbert will probably be able to leave the hospital in a few days. It was believed at first that she was mortally wounded. When Davidge was taken to court and arraigned for felonious assault he was not represented by counsel. Magistrate Steers held the actor without bail for an appearance to-day.

Davidge refused yesterday to make a statement regarding the shooting. A married sister, with whom he lived, at 182 Pacific Street, was equally reticent about the affair, although she had a talk with her brother in the morning. She did, however, wish to correct a published statement that her brother and his wife were simply living apart. She said there had been a divorce and that her brother's attentions to Miss Wilbert were wholly conventional. It is said that the woman to whom Mr. Davidge was married was a Miss Willig and that her home was in Philadelphia.

Davidge's family is one of the oldest in South Brooklyn and has for generations been connected with the stage. William P. Davidge, the grandfather of the prisoner, was at different times associated with Joseph Jefferson, Augustin Daly, and Lester Wallack. William J. Davidge, the father of the man accused of the shooting, was also for several seasons with Mr. Daly. For three seasons he managed Wood's Museum in Philadelphia. He died in Chicago in 1899.

Mr. Davidge's sister said he had met Miss Wilbert in November last when the nurse had attended her during an illness. She was at the house for six weeks.

Old Couple Try to Die Together.

HILLSDALE, Mich., March 17.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Terpening, an aged couple, who had been in feeble health for months, attempted to commit suicide together last night by wrapping their heads in cloths soaked with chloroform. Only the woman was successful, however. Her husband, although unconscious responded to the efforts at resuscitation.

A Fable

An early bird had just finished his fill, when he discovered more worms far superior to those he had eaten.

Moral

An early buyer should look well before getting his Spring suit. Don't consider that you have done best until you have looked at Moe Levy Spring styles.

Priced one-third less.

THREE STORES
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LINOLEUMS

Important Sale!

We announce for this week a splendid opportunity for housekeepers and office furnishers to obtain high-class floor coverings AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Inlaid Linoleums, 75c and $1.25 per sq. yd.

Printed Linoleums, 45c and 70c per sq. yd.

Oil Cloths; Immense Line; New Patterns; AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS.

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs **CIRCUS** Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT THE EMINENT ITALIAN ARTIST.
ERMETE NOVELLI
FIRST WEEK—To-night, "Papa Lebonnard"; Tues. Evg., "King Lear"; Wed. Evg., "Shylock"; Thurs. Evg., "Louis XI."; Fri Evg., "La Morte Civile"; Sat. Mat., "Shylock"; Sat. Evg., "Il Burbero Benefico." Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, $1.00 and 50c.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
"Best war play of decade; new military drama scores big triumph."—Eve. Journal.

PRINCESS. Tel. 2348 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thurs. & Saturday 2:15.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (English)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bry. Ev. 8:15 Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs 8:15 Tel. 2485—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE HOLY CITY | Wednesday Matinee
By the WILLIAM MORRIS CO. | 25 & 50c.
Sunday 2 Grand Concerts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. Evenings 25c. to $1.
Vesta Victoria, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Collins & Hart, Stuart Barnes, Edith Helena, others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS and JOHN SMITH

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. | Mrs. Warren's Profession with MARY SHAW.

WEST END IN OLD KENTUCKY | Mat. To-day, 25c. Souvenirs To-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TO-NIGHT.....FIRST TIME
Ethel Barrymore
THE SILVER BOX
A new play by John Galsworthy.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
6TH MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS In the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. M. C. Fowler

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL TO-MORROW (TUES.) AT 1:30
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF MISS MATTIE SHERIDAN
EDMUND BREESE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNIE DUPREE, MARY SHAW, HOPE BOOTH, LA BELLE DAZIE, CHARLES A. BIGELOW, ROSE COGHLAN, others.
PRICES $3, $1.50, AND $1.00.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
100TH TIME Next MON. SOUVENIRS
Showers of Fun
"One of the Best."—Herald
"One of the Funniest"—Sun
WILLIAM COLLIER
in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
April 2d, 500th Time. Silver Souvenirs.
LAST 3 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE
BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.
COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
5 Sunday Evs. 8:30. 5 Monday Mats. at 3
SUNDAYS. SUBJECTS. MONDAYS.
Mch. 24.....JAPAN.....Mch. 25
Mch. 31.....PORT ARTHUR.....April 1
April 7.....IRELAND.....April 8
April 14.....SWITZERLAND.....April 15
April 21..VESUVIUS & NAPLES..April 22
Course Tickets ($5 and $4), now on sale
Single Tickets, $1.00, 75. Mch. 22.

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
206 LAUGHS WITHOUT A MISS!
4th MONTH FREDERIC THOMPSON PRESENTS EDWARD ABELES AND COMPANY
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
A SPARKLING COMEDY WITH THRILLS.
THE SENSATIONAL YACHT SCENE
A MARVEL OF STAGECRAFT.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
5TH MONTH Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. G. Risner's production, 5TH MONTH
"I FIND THIS PLAY DELIGHTFUL, ENJOYABLE, AND TRUE TO NATURE.—JUDGE MARION DE VRIES.
MAN OF THE HOUR
By George Broadhurst.
SEATS 13 WEEK NOW. THURSDAY MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St., Near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15—Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gilibert, Galletti-Gianoli, Venturini, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., MCH. 20, at 8:15—14th appearance of MME. MELBA—Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschigian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
FRI., MCH. 22, at 8:15—Gounod's FAUST (in Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 23, at 2—First time, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Bressler-Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevellhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.
MR. HAMMERSTEIN announces THE 15th and FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MME. MELBA Monday Eve., March 25, in Puccini's Opera LA BOHEME (and also Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet.")
SPECIAL 1ST APPEARANCE OF EMMA CALVE WEDNESDAY, MCH. 27, in BIZET'S Opera CARMEN
Sale of seats for both these Special Performances (Mch. 25 & 27) opens To-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 A. M.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR COMING SEASON OF GRAND OPERA OPENS TO-MORROW (TUES.) MORNING AT 9.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
This Evening, at 8—AIDA—Emma Eames, Homer; Caruso, Stracciari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Mch. 19, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass, Journet. Con., Hertz
Wed. Evg., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 23, at 2. Last Matinee—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45. Last Perf. at Pop. Prices—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30. Gotterdaemmerung
Fri., Mch. 29, (Good Friday,) 5 P.M.—PARSIFAL
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night, Tues. & Wed. Evg. "Die Doppel-Ehe." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat. & Evg. "Salome" & "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL.
The ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG. March 19, at 8:15 | The Apostles Composed by Edward Elgar.
TUES. EVG. March 26, at 8:15 | The Kingdom Composed by Edward Elgar.
Both Concerts will be conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TWO EXTRA CONCERTS.
Afternoon, April 5. Evening April 6.
SAFONOFF Symphony "Pathetique" Tschaikowsky. LHEVINNE
Sale for Subscribers, one week, beginning March 18. General Sale Opens March 25.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK.
Thursday Evening, March 21, at 8:15.
Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

THE BOYS' CLUB
PRESENTS
THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21; Fri

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain by to-night; rain, warmer to-morrow; wind fresh southerly.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,951. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S COUSIN IN A TANGLED SUIT

Scandal in Banker Andrews's Family Taken Into the Courts.

SUIT OVER WIFE'S ESTATE

She Is in a Sanitarium—Brother-in-Law Accused of Trying to Make Love to Her.

Through affidavits which went into the record in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday, a sensational story became public of complications which for three years have involved the families of John E. Roosevelt, lawyer, clubman, and cousin of the President, and Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank at 606 Madison Avenue. The central figure in all the developments is Mrs. Blanche L. Andrews, wife of the banker, who is a sister of Mrs. John E. Roosevelt. Mrs. Andrews is now in the Knowles Sanitarium, at 261st Street and Broadway, as a person incompetent to manage her own affairs.

It is with the management of the four-hundred-thousand-dollar estate that the present litigation has to do, although the enmity between the John E. Roosevelt family and Mr. Andrews with which it is colored is the result of ill-feeling which, by the admission of both sides, dates back to the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt and his wife to prevent their sister's marriage to Mr. Andrews in 1880. From that time down to the present, it is said, an armed truce existed between the Roosevelts and Mr. Andrews. This terminated in radical differences over the management of her estate by the committee to which they were both appointed, together with the late John Notman, by a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1903.

Roosevelt's Notes to Mrs. Andrews.

This bitterness was heightened on the one hand by the production on behalf of Mr. Andrews of an affidavit declaring that Mrs. Andrews in 1897 complained that her brother-in-law "expressed amorous sentiments" which alarmed her, and that he wanted to see her after her husband had gone to business in the morning. This affidavit sets forth certain notes to Mrs. Andrews from Roosevelt in which she is addressed as "My dear Birdie." On the Roosevelt side there is strong resentment of alleged implications that the recent divorce case of Klemme against Klemme, in which Mr. Andrews was named as co-respondent by the husband of a former maid in his household, had anything to do with the differences over the management of Mrs. Andrews's estate.

The legal entanglement had its beginning in 1903, when as the result of lunacy proceedings in the Supreme Court the committee was appointed for the estate of Mrs. Andrews, and Mr. Andrews himself was appointed a committee of her person. The estate consisted mainly of stocks and bonds, and included 1,714 shares of the 3,000 shares of capital stock of the Elkhorn Valley Coal Lands Company, which is an important factor in the present situation. Mr. Roosevelt had been President pro tem of the coal company for two years prior to 1903, and soon after Mrs. Andrews's commitment to Bloomingdale Asylum he was elected to the Presidency of the concern, which he still manages.

The management of Mrs. Andrews's estate was carried on without dispute up to May of last year. Mrs. Andrews had meantime shown great improvement in her mental condition, and had been allowed to return to her home at 737 Madison Avenue, where her sister and brother-in-law visited her. They live not far away, at 676 Madison Avenue. Last May differences arose between Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews about the advisability of Mrs. Andrews making a visit at Hudson, and in the months that followed these disputes led to other disagreements, which eventually raised an issue when and at whose decision Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt should be allowed to see the invalid. The matter came into court in November on a petition from Mr. Andrews for an accounting on the estate, and an order transferring its management to a trust company, and one from Mrs. Roosevelt that Mr. Andrews be removed from his position as committee of the person of his wife.

The matter was pending until February under an order directing that Mrs. Roosevelt be allowed to see her sister at least twice a week. Then, according to the papers that were filed by counsel for Mr. Andrews yesterday, Mrs. Andrews became rapidly worse, until upon examination by Dr. Sachs, the alienist, she was put in the Knowles Sanitarium, with instructions that she should be kept free from excitement.

Issues Before Referee Hubbell.

The result was an application from Mrs. Roosevelt that Mr. Andrews be adjudged in contempt for refusing to allow her to visit her sister under the earlier court order, but this was dismissed with leave to renew because of a technicality. Other applications were made at the same time which eventually brought the whole matter before Charles Bulkley Hubbell as referee, on these issues:

Whether, as Mr. Andrews asked, there should be an accounting by the committee of the estate and the transfer of the estate to a trust company for management.

Whether, on application of Messrs. Notman and Roosevelt, the accounts of the estate for the last two years should be settled by the court.

Whether, on application of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Andrews should be removed as committee of the estate and committee of the person.

This litigation drew into the matter a considerable array of counsel, Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, through John F. Clooman, representing Mr. Andrews; Butler, Notman & Mynderse, through J. E. Devlin, appearing for Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Roosevelt's firm of Roosevelt & Kobbe appearing for Mrs. Roosevelt. In addition the court appointed Cornelius J. Sullivan of Nicoll, Anabel & Lindsay special guardian for Mrs. Andrews, so that she might have a legal representative outside of the warring parties.

The beginning of the divorce proceed-

Continued on Page 2.

$100,000 NECKLACE FOUND.

Left in a Hotel, but Speedily Returned to Its Owner, Mrs. Tyler Morse.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 18.—A pearl necklace, worth $100,000, which attained great fame through its seizure by customs officials when it was first brought to America, was restored to-night to Mrs. Tyler Morse of New York, who was formerly Mrs. Harry F. Black. Mrs. Morse says she lost it three days ago in the Savoy Hotel in that city. Harry Wilson, a local detective, was employed by Mrs. Morse to find it and restored it. The police tell all that is known of the story.

The Morses have been staying at the Marlborough-Blenheim for several days. It is said that the disappearance of the necklace was not noted until twenty-four hours after their arrival here last Friday. Mrs. Morse thought she had put the necklace into a strong box with other jewels before she left the Savoy. Wilson was called from Police Headquarters into consultation. He started immediately for New York. What happened there he refuses to say, but it is known that within an hour after his arrival there he informed the Morses by telephone of the recovery of the necklace.

Police Headquarters intimates that the gems were left in a bureau drawer and found by a chambermaid, who is said to have turned them over to the hotel manager to await the return of the Morses to New York.

"The loss was entirely an accident," Wilson said to-night, "and there will be no arrests or legal action of any kind."

Mrs. Morse refuses to make any statement further than to express her relief over the recovery of the gems. Wilson, however, is said to have received a reward of $1,000.

At the Hotel Savoy in this city last night the clerk said he knew nothing of the loss of Mrs. Morse's $100,000 necklace. She did leave the hotel, however, where she has been spending the Winter, for Atlantic City last Friday.

RIPLEY BLAMES ROOSEVELT.

His Brush Fire Caused a Conflagration, Says Santa Fe President.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., March 18.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, spoke frankly to-day on the present railroad situation. Talking of the recent Wall Street troubles he said that President Roosevelt "started a brush fire that developed into a conflagration." To this he attributed the recent "brain storm" in the New York market. The public hostility to railroad corporations he lays at the door of Mr. Roosevelt.

"I have never doubted the good intentions of Theodore Roosevelt," said Mr. Ripley. "Although impulsive at times, he always means well, and, while he at times says things that he regrets later, his views usually are expressed with a good purpose.

Discussing Governmental ownership, he said:

"My personal holdings in railroad securities are so very small that I cannot be accused of having a material prejudice on this subject. I am, however, unalterably opposed to public ownership. As an American, who loves his country and has made a study of the matter in all its phases, I am convinced that Government ownership would mean the downfall of the Republic."

Mr. Ripley said that the Santa Fé is for sale to the Government, providing it will pay what the property is worth. It is capitalized on a basis of $50,000 a mile. More than $50,000,000 has been expended by the company in the last six years in betterments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Charles S. Mellen, President of the New Haven, who is to see President Roosevelt to-morrow, reached Washington late this evening, accompanied by R. J. Sheridan. They went at once to the Willard Hotel and retired. Mr. Mellen declined to see newspaper men, saying:

"Nobody is going to interview me to-night."

He left orders that he was not to be disturbed.

The President had a conference to-day with B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. This is the second conference the President has had with Mr. Yoakum in the last ten days. Mr. Yoakum again declared himself unreservedly in favor of close co-operation between the railroads and the Federal Government.

UNION PACIFIC WORK STOPS.

Thousands of Men Dismissed from Labor on an Extension.

ONAGA, Kan., March 18.—Pursuant to orders from Union Pacific headquarters at Omaha, work on the construction of the Topeka & Northwestern Railroad from Onaga northwest has been suspended, and work all along the road came to a standstill to-day. As a result of the shutdown thousands of men have been thrown out of employment, and every train is crowded with discharged laborers.

SAVED FROM CAB RUNAWAY.

Woman Then Vanishes in Broadway Crowd—Theatregoers Get a Thrill.

A team of cab horses running away in Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets with a policeman dangling by one arm from the bridle rein, gave theatregoers a thrill of excitement last night.

For a moment Policeman Martin Bennet of the Fourth Precinct, who was on theatre duty, was in danger of being trampled beneath the horses' feet. In the midst of it a woman's scream came from the cab. The door flew open and the woman prepared to jump out.

"Don't jump!" yelled a dozen men.

Slowly the runaways were brought to a standstill, the woman sprang from the carriage, and was soon lost in the crowd.

In the cab's brief dash, however, a hansom had been overturned and half a dozen persons had narrowly escaped being run over. The cab, driven by William Redding, was on its way to the Madison Square Theatre with the woman inside. At Fortieth Street there was a jam of vehicles, and Redding pulled his horses up short. The pole slipped in its socket, and the hind legs of the horses came in contact with the crosstrees. Instantly the team started to run.

Redding did not know the name of his fare, and she did not stop long enough to thank Policeman Bennet nor to tell him her name.

READY TO PASS THE POLICE BILL

Belief That the Senate Will Accept Gen. Bingham's Measure.

INSPECTORS STAY AT HOME

But Will Be Represented by Counsel at the Hearing in Albany To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Commissioner Bingham's bill providing for the abolition of the Detective Bureau, and changing the position of Inspector from a grade to a special detail at the Commissioner's pleasure, will come up for a public hearing before the Cities Committee of the Senate to-morrow.

Senator Page, who is a member of the committee, is planning a motion to report the bill out without amendment in the executive session which will immediately follow the hearing. The general opinion here to-night is that the bill will not only be reported out, but that it will pass the Senate.

Tammany Leader Murphy sent an order to the Capitol to-night to all the Tammany Senators to fight to the last ditch against the passage of the bill. It is likely that with the exception of Senator Fuller, all the Democratic Senators from Brooklyn who are controlled by McCarren, will follow the same course. McCarren himself is bitterly opposed to the bill.

Commissioner Bingham came to Albany this evening, prepared to appear before the Senate committee and urge favorable consideration of the measure. R. Fulton Cutting and Henry De Forest Baldwin of the Committee of Fifty, who aided the Commissioner in paving the way for the police legislation, will be here to-morrow, in time to appear at the hearing.

It is likely also that Charles W. Young, President of the Republican Club, in New York, who has been retained as counsel by the friends of the Bingham bill, will make an argument before the committee.

There is a plan on foot among the Tammany Senators, who have been greatly wrought up over the reports of a corruption fund to beat the bill, to take the Commissioner to task when he appears. It is known, however, that the Commissioner has a store of new ammunition, and that should the occasion arise he is prepared to spring a sensation that will take the Senators off their feet.

It is not unlikely that the loans made by many Inspectors and Captains to Executive Clerk Mock at Police Headquarters will come in for an airing before the committee to-morrow. The Commissioner, it is known, has revelations of a startling character, involving seven Inspectors, to make should it be necessary.

It is the knowledge on the part of the men involved which is accountable for the fact that the Inspectors, although the Commissioner held out an offer to them to appear before the committee to-morrow, have decided to a man to stay away.

Commissioner Bingham and Secretary Slattery left here for Albany last night. Before they got away from headquarters it was known that none of the opposing Inspectors and Detective Sergeants had made application for leave to go to Albany and appear against the bill, though they will be represented by counsel.

To-night a mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union whose theme will be "The Police Question." Charles Sprague Smith will preside. The speakers will be the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and J. Aspinwall Hodge.

FOR THE POLICE BILL.

The Republican Club Indorses It and Hughes's Policy Generally.

At its regular monthly meeting last night the Republican Club of this city came out in support of the Bingham police bill, the Public Utilities bill, and Gov. Hughes's policy generally. A special committee appointed late last night by Vice President Dutton of the club will appear before the Senate committee in Albany to-day to argue in favor of the Bingham bill.

The club also discussed the new primary plans, but took no action, laying the matter on the table until the next meeting.

WOULD HITCH UP BINGHAM.

Policeman Under Charges Said to Have Expressed Such an Ambition.

Thomas Gill, a policeman attached to the boiler squad as an Inspector, was on trial before Deputy Commissioner Hanson at Police Headquarters yesterday for the alleged offense of using the department's horses in the Pensacola Stables, a livery business, at 311 East Eleventh Street.

Edward S. Teeven, who said he had been employed as a foreman in the stables, testified that Gill had given orders to him about the care of horses and hiring them out to patrons of the stable. He testified that on Aug. 19, 1906, Gill had hired out a police horse. Teeven declared that he had warned Gill that such conduct would result in trouble for him if were discovered that he was using police horses for livery purposes, and that Gill replied:

"I would hitch up the Commissioner to a rig if he were here."

Decision was reserved.

MORE INDICTMENTS LIKELY.

San Francisco Supervisors Testify Before the Grand Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to-day appeared before the Grand Jury, which is investigating the charges of graft in connection with the trolley franchise and telephone deals, and as a result more indictments are expected.

On request of the prosecution, the trial of Abraham Ruef, charged with extortion, was postponed to-day by Judge Dunne until March 25 to await the action of the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error granted to Ruef by Judge Hebbard. The writ of error will come up in Washington on Monday.

The case against Chief of Police Dinan and Ruef, in which they are charged with conspiracy, was continued by consent of both till next Monday.

MRS. OSLER DEAD AT 100.

Mother of Dr. William Osler Was a Pioneer in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 18.—The death of Mrs. Featherstone G. Osler this afternoon in her 101st year, removes a remarkable pioneer woman. Mrs. Osler was born in Cornwall, England, when George III. was on the throne. She came to Canada in 1838 with her late husband, who was a missionary of the Anglican Church. Mr. Osler died in 1895.

Mrs. Osler celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Dec. 14 with her sons, E. B. Osler, M. P.; Judge Osler, and Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, at Oxford, and a daughter, Mrs. Gwyne. Up to that time she had been perfectly well. After that her health broke. She always lived simply.

She had thirty grandchildren, most of whom lived in Toronto. The smaller ones, up to a few days ago, had a daily romp about the old lady's chair.

FORGED I. T. BURDEN'S NAME?

He Repudiates a Nomination When Swearing Off Taxes in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 18.—I. Townsend Burden found himself in a peculiar position when he went before the Tax Assessors to-day to protest against taxation on his personal property. He declared he was not a citizen of Newport, and therefore was liable only on such personal property as was in the State.

In answer the Assessors brought forward a paper nominating him for the City Council last Autumn, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Burden. No one but a voter and a taxpayer can legally be a candidate for such an office, and the nomination papers must be signed by the candidate. When Mr. Burden was put in last year the City Clerk, believing that the signature was bonafide and that Mr. Burden was a qualified elector, put his name on the official ballot.

Mr. Burden said to-day that he did not sign the paper, and suggested that some of his friends must have signed it for him. He was positive that he was not a citizen of Newport, and that he did not desire to be a voter.

Mr. Burden three years ago claimed a legal residence in Newport and voted here. He was assessed on $300,000 personal property. He objected and the amount was reduced to $150,000. He paid $1,800 on this latter amount the next year, but under protest, and is now suing the city to recover the amount, basing his action on the assertion that he was not then a citizen of Newport.

He was taxed on $15,000 personal property last year, and this year asks to be taxed on only $14,000, that sum representing the assessable value of his personal property actually in Newport, including his house furnishings and furniture and the contents of his stable. The Assessors, however, will probably try to get more and will try to learn who signed the nomination paper with his name.

OUR MARINES SAVED THE DAY.

They Landed In Kingston Just in Time to Stop a Convicts' Mutiny.

Special Cablegram.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 18.—The resignation of Henry Douglas, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, is believed to be a result of the Swettenham-Davis incident, as Mr. Douglas was blamed by Gov. Swettenham for accepting the assistance of the American marines.

What actually happened was disclosed to-day. There were 670 convicts in the cells. After the earthquake Mr. Douglas and the warders assembled them in the prison yard and promised not to return them to the cells if they made no attempt to escape through the breaks in the walls. A terrible night was passed by the guardians of the fear-crazed convicts.

The second day the situation was worse. Food was short, and the convicts, kept on half rations, were in an ugly mood. Three of them escaped, but the warders were afraid to fire, believing that if they did so all the others would break away.

Mr. Douglas ordered the convicts back to their cells. They pleaded not to be sent there, being afraid of falling walls, and finally refused to go. Twelve policemen were summoned to force the convicts to obey the order, but they did not arrive because the force in the city was inadequate.

Shortly afterward the American marines were landed at the penitentiary wharf. Mr. Douglas asked who sent them, and the commanding officer replied that their assistance had been requested by the Government. Mr. Douglas was still doubtful, and he again ordered the convicts to obey him. They refused to do so. He gave a similar order again, and again the convicts refused to comply with it.

Mr. Douglas then pointed to the American marines. The convicts understood what he meant and yielded. The Americans had saved the situation.

YALE PROFESSORS RETIRE.

Dr. Brastow and Mr. Eaton Relieved by the Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Ormond Brastow, Professor of Practical Theology in the Yale Divinity School, and of Daniel Cady Eaton, Professor of the History and Criticism of Art, were accepted at the March meeting of the Yale Corporation to-day. Both retire after many years of service and become professors emeritus.

Charles Cheney Hyde, Associate Professor of Law in Northwestern University, was appointed to give the courses in international law next year in place of Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, who is to be absent on leave.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & BATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. For ladies downtown. Luncheon & dinner. Music. —Adv.

MARVIN THINKS HE HEARD SON'S VOICE

Called Up at Dover by Supposed Kidnappers at Erie, He Demanded Proof.

CHILD TRIED TO TALK

But Distance Was Too Great and Only the Syllable "Pa" Could Be Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 18.—Dr. Harry Marvin, stepbrother of little Horace Marvin, held long conversations to-night over the telephone with persons who are believed to be the kidnappers of the boy, and thinks he heard the voice of the missing child.

Dr. Marvin, the father, and Dr. Harry Marvin had been out of town all day. In their absence several calls for Dr. Horace Marvin came over the telephone from Erie, Penn., and finally the person at the other end of the wire announced that he would ring up again at 7:30 o'clock this evening. At the time appointed the call duly came, and was answered by Dr. Harry Marvin.

The person who had summoned him refused absolutely to talk with the detectives, saying that he wanted to speak only with the father of the missing boy. He finally talked with Dr. Harry Marvin, who said that the supposed kidnapper had offered to prove beyond all doubt that he had the boy in his possession by permitting him to talk to his father over the wire.

When the father took the receiver the supposed kidnapper said:

"I'll prove to you I'm the man who's got your child. Here's your boy," he said.

In a second a small voice came over the wire. The father called to the child and says a voice answered "Pa-a-"

The rest of the word was lost. Again they tried. The father asked familiar things of the child.

There were tears on the father's cheeks as he stepped back from the telephone.

"I can't tell. You try, Harry; quick, catch him."

Harry called to Erie:

"Hello, Horace, do you know Harry?"

The man listened intently. Soon the childish voice came down from Erie:

"Yes."

"It sounds like the baby's voice, and it doesn't," said the man at this end.

The father again essayed to talk with the child, but the elder Marvin's voice was weak with emotion.

In return there was just the faintest whisper from Erie. The father and brother were not able to say that the voice belonged to little Horace. On that point there was a difference, and it was decided to make another effort later.

The alleged kidnapper in the meantime had a further talk with young Marvin.

ERIE, Penn., March 18.—The police of the city declared to-night that they know nothing whatever of the report that Horace Marvin, Jr., was located in this city. County Detective Frank H. Watson also denied that he had received information or had communicated with Dr. Horace Marvin, father of the missing boy.

It was learned late to-night that a telephone message had been sent from this city this afternoon to Kitts Hammock, Del., but the officials denied that any message to that place or to any other part of the State had been filed.

It was said at midnight that a detective from a private agency at Buffalo was en route to this city. Rumors to-night are that the kidnapped boy is in the custody of a physician on State Street, here.

BODY OF A BOY FOUND.

Apparently the Child of Well-to-Do Parents—No Clue to Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 18.—The body of a boy about 8 years old was found floating on a tree in the Susquehanna River to-day.

The boy was dressed in a "Buster Brown" suit, and was apparently the child of well-to-do parents. Four Italians found the body and brought it to the city. There is so far no clue to the identity of the boy.

HIS SECOND HOME DYNAMITED

Neighbors' Displeasure Shown Against Contractor Who Left His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 18.—Several weeks ago Otto G. Fentzlaff, a well-known contractor, separated from his wife and family. He took another house a block away in Charles Street and hired a young woman named Mary Phillips as his housekeeper. Old-time friends of Fentzlaff were indignant at his desertion of his family, and he received many anonymous letters threatening him with violence.

The house occupied by the contractor was dynamited at 10 o'clock last night. Windows and window sashes were blown out, walls felled, and the porch of the house moved several inches, while crockery and glassware in the closets were sent crashing to the floor. Fentzlaff and his housekeeper were not injured. The detonation was heard for two miles and houses within a quarter of a mile were rocked by the explosion.

The police arrested Fentzlaff and the Phillips woman about a fortnight ago, and Recorder Yost held the accused under $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. An indictment has since been found against them.

Fentzlaff has been married twenty-seven years. He has three daughters and one son, the youngest being 16 years old. He declared to-day that he knew who was responsible for the explosion, and that his wife, whom he has been paying an allowance of $20 a week, had nothing to do with the affair.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Finland, Antwerp, March 9; Steamship Sannio, Naples, March 4.

Steamship Chicago City, Bristol, March 5.

Steamship Pretoria, St. Thomas March 11.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food. Always get Burnett's; take no substitute.—Adv.

MISS ROCKEFELLER TO WED.

Engagement of Ethel G. to Marcellus H. Dodge to be Announced To-day.

Announcement of the engagement of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley, to Miss Ethel Goodsell Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller of 689 Fifth Avenue, is to be made to-day.

Miss Rockefeller made her début about three years ago. She is fond of travel and outdoor life, and her friends say she has no particular taste for society. Recently she made a trip through Europe in her own touring car.

Mr. Dodge is a son of the late Norman Dodge and grandson of the late William E. Dodge, Sr. His maternal grandfather, Marcellus Hartley, was a famous merchant and financier of this city. Mr. Hartley died on Jan. 8, 1902, and his grandson, then a student at Columbia University, was one of the heirs to the large fortune which he left. Mr. Dodge was graduted from Columbia in 1903. After his graduation he and his aunt, Mrs. George W. Jenkins, presented Hartley Hall, one of its large dormitories, to Columbia.

He is practically the successor of his grandfather in business. He is the President and a Director in the Remington Arms Company, Vice President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, President of the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, and a Director in the Equitable Trust Company, International Banking Company, and the M. Hartley Company.

Mr. Dodge is also a member of the Lawyers', the Essex County Country, and City Clubs. He makes his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, at 282 Madison Avenue. He is well known in society. Last Summer he took a party of friends on the yacht Wakiva to the upper waters of the Amazon, visiting also the Orinoco and the Guianas.

In college Mr. Dodge was President of his class, President of the Y. M. C. A., manager of the track team, and coxswain of his class crew.

QUITS VANDERBILT CHOIR.

Master of Biltmore Church Singers to Return to England.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 18.—Choirmaster T. W. Musgrove, who was brought here by George W. Vanderbilt from England a short time ago for All Souls' Church at Biltmore, has resigned. The reason has not been given out. Mr. Vanderbilt was accused of violating the law in bringing Mr. Musgrove from England, but it is understood that he explained that he made no contract with him until he came to this country.

Mr. Musgrove says he will return to England. He is to be succeeded by F. Flaxington Harker of New York, who was formerly choirmaster at All Souls' Church, and who was also brought to this country by Mr. Vanderbilt in the face of a protest by the musical journals of America.

ALL-STEEL SLEEPING CAR

Exhibited in Philadelphia—Will Come to New York To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The first all-steel sleeping car ever put on the tracks arrived at the Broad Street Station to-day. It was brought here for inspection by officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad before being sent to the Jamestown Exposition.

The car has the same dimensions as the ordinary sleeper, but weighs ten tons more. It is made entirely of steel, aluminum, and brass. It will go to New York to-morrow.

MUSTN'T MAKE UP LOST TIME.

Lackawanna Order Applies to Trains Between Binghamton and Hoboken.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 18.—It became known here to-day that orders have been issued by the Lackawanna Railroad to its engineers between Binghamton and Hoboken that they must not under any circumstances endeavor to make up lost time.

It is understood that the order is the result of the numerous accidents that have occurred on other roads recently, many of them due to the desire to make up schedule.

POLICEMAN TACKLES GEYSER.

Plugs Broken Water Main to Save Students from a Drenching.

A ten-inch water main, used for fire hydrants in the Riverside Drive district, burst last night at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street and flooded some of the New York Central freight tracks.

A number of members of the Columbia Yacht Club, who in returning from their quarters at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street have to cross a bridge directly over the broken water main, found their way led through a roaring geyser, and stopped. Policeman John C. Hicket saw their plight. He took off his heavy cardigan jacket, wrapped it around the broken main, and kept the bridge clear for a few minutes while the students crossed. Hicket was thoroughly drenched and went to the station house for a change of clothing.

$300,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Left for the Building of a Dormitory by Francis P. Furnald's Will.

The will of Francis P. Furnald was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The testator leaves his home, 34 West Seventy-second Street; his stable, horses, and carriages to the widow, and makes certain minor bequests to nephews and nieces. A trust estate is created of the residue, the income from which is to be paid to Mrs. Furnald.

When Mrs. Furnald dies the estate will be divided and $300,000 given to the Trustees of Columbia University for the building of a dormitory, in memory of a son, Henry Blackler Furnald, and to be called Furnald Hall.

To the Presbyterian Hospital, the Bethany Day Nursery of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and the Manhattan Working Girls' Society is bequeathed $100,000 each. The last two bequests are to be named in memory of the testator's widow. After these bequests have been paid the residue of the estate is to be divided between the nephews and nieces. The executors are Mrs. Furnald and Richard B. Kelly.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THAW TESTIMONY MAY CLOSE TO-DAY

Belief That Jerome Will Ask for Insanity Board Before Case Reaches Jury.

HUMMEL AFFIDAVIT PUT IN

Evelyn Nesbit's Alleged Description of Thaw as "Demented"—More Alienists Called.

When court adjourns at 5 o'clock this evening the last word of evidence may be in for both sides in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. So swiftly did the trial move yesterday that Mr. Jerome completed his case for the People with the reading of the Hummel affidavit, and the defense got through with seven sur-rebuttal witnesses, four of them being alienists.

At the conclusion of the session yesterday Mr. Delmas said that he might call three or four more alienists this morning. The only testimony that can be rebutted outside of the expert evidence offered by Mr. Jerome is the Hummel affidavit. There can be few witnesses for the defense on this point, and there will be probably only one—the wife of the prisoner.

Mr. Jerome is satisfied with his work in the case thus far, and Thaw, the man who killed White, is said to be satisfied. But the lawyers for the defense are uneasy.

There is a strong feeling of doubt that the case will ever go to the jury. There may be, and in all probability there will be, a summing up by both sides, and then Justice Fitzgerald and the anxious man on trial before him will, unless the unexpected happens, face a climax such as seldom has been brought about in a murder trial.

Mr. Jerome is yet expected to ask for an insanity commission. His alienists, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who withdrew from the defense because, it is said, he thought Thaw hopelessly insane, and Dr. Macdonald, who is one of the foremost of New York experts in the study of mental diseases, have not testified. They may go on the stand at the last moment of the eleventh hour and declare the belief that Thaw is now insane and unfit in the eyes of the law to stand in peril of his life by a jury's verdict.

The very risk to his case on the lines of prosecution for murder in the first degree that Mr. Jerome took when he put Abraham Hummel on the stand, the uninterrupted cross-examination of Hummel, which placed the witness for the prosecution in the light of a perjurer and conspirator, a fashioner of false affidavits, convicted by Mr. Jerome himself, might have given some hint to the defense that Mr. Jerome was regardless of the harm this cross-examination would do.

"Acted Like a Demented Man."

When the affidavit was read yesterday this significant statement stood out above all of the horrible things recited in it over the sworn signature of Evelyn Nesbit:

"After breakfast Thaw said he wished to tell me something, and asked me to step into my bedroom. I entered the room when Thaw, without any provocation, grasped me by the throat and tore the bathrobe from my body. I saw by his face that Thaw was in an excited condition and was terrorized. His eyes were glaring and he had in his right hand a cowhide whip."

After describing how he beat her in his frenzy she swore in the affidavit:

"He acted like a demented man."

The next morning came another beating and again in Switzerland another and in Paris others.

Thaw heard this affidavit read with his left ear cocked toward the District Attorney and his eyes shifting from Mr. Jerome's face down to the table upon which his hands rested, the fingers twined together.

Lets All Hummel's Record In.

Mr. Jerome, the reading of the affidavit completed, showed his disregard for the breaking-down efforts of the defense. Mr. Delmas began to put in evidence, reading with great care, all of the indictments against Hummel.

"Put them all in," Mr. Jerome told the Californian. "I will object to the use of none of them or any detail of them in your summing up."

Those who have been in close touch with Mr. Jerome during the trial believe that he has never ceased to question in his own mind the condition of the mind of the man on trial for his life.

He could not get from any of the alienists called by the defense yesterday a statement as to what form of insanity Thaw suffered from when he killed White. Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Hammond, Dr. Jelliffe, and Dr. W. A. White, who was one of the experts in the trial of the Strother brothers in Virginia two weeks ago, for their opinions as to the form of insanity Thaw suffered from on the night of June 25. Dr. Hammond came near trying to describe it and spoke of "maniacal furor" and "psycho kilesia" and possible "nerve storms," but he would not say definitely as to the form the prisoner suffered from. The others said, point blank, that they did not know.

But all the experts for the defense have declared that Thaw was insane on the night of the crime and Drs. Wagner and Evans have shown insane conditions for three years in the career of Thaw prior to the killing.

One of the oddest bits of oversight on the part of the defense became apparent yesterday when the Hummel affidavit was finally read. On Friday of last week Hummel took the stand and swore that he was not acting as the attorney for Evelyn Nesbit when she made the affidavit reciting Thaw's cruelties while they were abroad. He did this after Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had taken the stand and declared that Hummel had acted as her attorney. In the affidavit it is explicitly stated that Hummel did act as her attorney, and Mr. Jerome's photographic and carbon evidence of the former existence of the original affidavit show that Hummel had the affidavit drawn with this explicit statement included.

New Police Testimony.

The three rebuttal witnesses other than the alienists called by the defense yesterday were doormen of the Tenderloin Station, all of whom came in contact

with Thaw the night that he spent in a cell there. Each of these men had previously made statements to the District Attorney which did not include the testimony offered on the stand yesterday. The three made no strong impression, but each was asked by Mr. Delmas if Thaw appeared rational or irrational the night of his arrest. The three replied that he appeared irrational.

In the statements dictated and signed by the three in Mr. Jerome's office the one opinion was that Thaw acted as if he was "dopey" or drunk.

HUMMEL AFFIDAVIT READ.

Jury Hears Alleged Charges Evelyn Nesbit Made Against Thaw.

Although it had been generally understood on the adjournment of the court on Friday that the defense would offer only formal objections to the admission of the carbon copy of the Hummel affidavit and the glass negative and the print from it of the last page, a bitter fight between counsel began upon this very question as soon as Justice Fitzgerald took his seat yesterday morning.

Mr. Delmas based his main objection upon the point that it was impossible to impeach a witness's credibility by the production of any document unless it had first been submitted to that witness. He said:

"I say to your Honor that no part of this paper—I care not what it is—can be used for the purpose of impeachment until the paper itself has been shown to the witness upon the stand. I don't care what it is, and I don't care if that paper contained the most flat-footed contradiction of every word she has said. I say you cannot use that paper without first showing it to her.

"Show it to her. Put her upon the stand. Call her attention to this negative and call her attention to this carbon copy, and I shall take no objection to its being offered in evidence. But first be fair; let her give her explanation, and when you have her explanation, no matter what it is, let the paper go in.

"But surely before she can be told—here is a paper which over your own signature contradicts your testimony—surely in all fairness she is entitled before that goes to the jury to say 'This is or is not my act; I was or was not conscious of what I was doing when I signed this; I was the victim of a deception and fraud when I signed it; I merely signed a paper the contents of which were never communicated to me until the following circumstance.' And when she has stated her version of the birth of this paper, no matter what it is, I pledge myself now to withdraw all objection to it and read it to the jury, and I go further—if the learned District Attorney does not read it I will read it myself."

Justice Fitzgerald remarked that some matters in the affidavit had no bearing.

"That is not the point of my objection," said Mr. Delmas. "I want this whole thing; I want it so bad that if the learned District Attorney doesn't put it in I will. But I want in fairness to the witness under the rules of law, that before you put in a thing which you claim contradicts in whole or in part, that you shall do that which the law says you must do, that you call her attention to the paper whether it be an original or a copy, and you must get her explanation of it; when that explanation has been given, as I have stated, I pledge myself to withdraw all objection to this exhibit, and if it is not put in I shall put it in myself."

"If I have to rule now, if the affidavit does not intend to impeach, I will sustain this objection," said the court.

"There are two offers," said Mr. Jerome. "Exhibit 76 contains matter broken up into two paragraphs, the first paragraph is entirely irrelevant, it neither impeaches nor impairs her testimony; it is entirely irrelevant. What I want of this Exhibit 76 is this specific last paragraph. That is all a direct impeachment of her rebuattal of her sworn testimony. When I have done that then I will come to 77. The matters there—"

"I withdraw the objection," said Mr. Delmas. "Let it all go in, Exhibit No. 77 and Exhibit 119, whatever it is. Let it all go in. I want it just as much as you do. Let it all be read."

The affidavit dated Oct. 27, 1903, was then admitted as evidence as follows:

"Evelyn Nesbit, being duly sworn, says: I reside at the Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in the City of New York. I am 18 years of age, having been born on Christmas Day, in the year 1884.

"For several months prior to June, 1903, I had been at Dr. Bull's Hospital at No. 33 West Thirty-third Street, in this city, where I had an operation performed on me for appendicitis, and during the month of June went to Europe with my mother at the request of Henry Kendall Thaw, the defendant above named. My mother and I had apartments at the Avenue Mantignon, in Paris, France, and from there traveled to Boulogne, during which time we were accompanied by Mr. Thaw. Mr. Thaw left at once for London, England, while my mother and I remained at the Imperial Hotel about three weeks.

"While the said Thaw was in London he wrote me a number of letters. He then returned to Boulogne and took my mother and myself back to Paris, where we stayed at the Langham Hotel. We lived there about two weeks, after which the said Thaw, my mother and I returned to London, where we located at Claridge's Hotel—that is, my mother and I lived at that place, while Mr. Thaw stayed at the Carlton Hotel in the City of London.

"My mother remained at Claridge's Hotel for some little time, and then removed to the Russell Square Hotel, in Russell Square, London. I went with Mr. Thaw to Amsterdam, Holland, by way of Folkestone.

"I was ill during the entire period. Mr. Thaw and I then traveled throughout Holland, stopping at various places to catch connecting trains, and then we went to Munich, Germany. We then traveled through the Bavarian Highlands, finally going to the Austrian Tyrol. During all this time the said Thaw and myself were known as husband and wife, and were represented by the said Thaw, and known under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Dellis.

Beaten With Whip by Thaw.

"After traveling together about five or six weeks, the said Thaw rented a castle in the Austrian Tyrol, known as the Schloss Katzenstein, which is situated about half way up a very isolated mountain. This castle must have been built centuries ago, as the rooms and windows are all old-fashioned. When we reached there there were a number of servants in the castle, but the only servants I saw were a butler, the cook, and the maid. We occupied one entire end of the castle, consisting of two bedrooms, a parlor, and a drawing room, which were used by us. The balance of the house was rented by the said Thaw, but was not occupied by us. I was assigned a bedroom for my personal use.

"The first night we reached the Schloss I was very tired, and went to bed right after dinner. In the morning I was awakened by Mr. Thaw pounding on the door and asking me to come to breakfast, saying the coffee was getting cold. I immediately jumped out of bed, and hastily put on a bathrobe and slippers. I walked out of my room and sat down to breakfast with the said Thaw.

"After breakfast the said Thaw said he wished to tell me something, and asked me to step into my bedroom. I entered the room, when the said Thaw, without any provocation, grasped me by the throat and tore the bathrobe from my body. I saw by his face that the said Thaw was in a terrific excited condition and was terrorized. His eyes were glaring, and he had in his right hand a cowhide whip. He seized hold of me and threw me on the bed. I was powerless, and attempted to scream, but the said Thaw placed his fingers in my mouth and tried to choke me.

"He then, without any provocation, and without the slightest reason, began to inflict on me several severe and violent blows with the cowhide whip. So brutally did he assault me that my skin was cut and bruised. I besought him to desist, but he refused. I was so exhausted that I shouted and cried. He stopped every minute or so to rest, and then renewed his attack on me, which he continued for about seven minutes. He acted like a demented man.

"I was absolutely in fear of my life; the servants could not hear my outcries for the reason that my voice did not penetrate through the large castle, and so could not come to my succor. The said Thaw threatened to kill me, and by reason of his brutal attack, as I have described, I was unable to move.

"The following morning Thaw again came into my bedroom and administered a castigation similar to the day before. He took a cowhide whip and belabored me with it on my bare skin, cutting the skin and leaving me in a fainting condition. I swooned and did not know how long after I returned to consciousness. This unmerciful beating with the whip left me in a frightfully nervous condition; my fingers were numb and I was in bodily fear that Thaw would take my life.

"It was nearly three weeks before I was sufficiently recovered to be able to get out of my bed and walk. When I did so, said Thaw took me to a place called the Ortler Mountain, where Italy, Switzerland, and Germany conjoin. Then we went into Switzerland. In Switzerland we remained at the Hotel Schweitzerhof that night, at Santa Maria. The next morning I made some remark, and said Thaw took a rattan whip, and while I was in my nightgown beat me over my leg below the knee so violently that I screamed for help. When I began to scream the said Thaw again stuffed his fingers in my mouth. During all the time I traveled with the said Thaw he would make the slightest pretext an excuse for a terrific assault on me.

"During all this period my mother continued in London. Thaw and I finally reached Paris, about the middle of September, where we occupied apartments at 5 Avenue d'Antin. I was constantly watched by detectives and other hirelings of the said Thaw, including his coachman and his valet, named Bedford.

"One day, while in Paris, he assaulted me with a rattan for an entire day, at intervals of half an hour or an hour, striking me severe blows on the body, as a result of which I fainted.

Saw Him Take Cocaine.

"One day my maid was in my room taking things out of the drawers and packing them away. I found a little silver box, oblong in shape, and about 2½ inches long, containing a hypodermic syringe and some other small utensils. I went to the said Thaw and asked him what it was and what it meant, and he then stated to me that he had been ill, and tried to make some excuse, saying he had been compelled to use cocaine. I realized then, for the first time, that the said Thaw was addicted to the cocaine habit. I also frequently saw said Thaw administer cocaine to himself internally by means of small pills. On one occasion he attempted to force me to take one of these pills, but I refused to do so.

"While in Paris I suffered from extreme nervousness, superinduced by the cruel and inhuman beatings perpetrated on me by the said Thaw, and was confined to my room for about two weeks. During this period, while I was in this condition of non-resistance, Thaw repeatedly attacked me, threatening to beat and kill me if I did not submit.

"While we were in Paris the said Thaw had compelled me, by threatening to beat me, to write a letter to a Miss Simonton, who was staying at the Algonquin Hotel, in the City of New York, and who knew my mother, asking her to come to Paris. When she got there he told her a lot of falsehoods and lies about me, telling me previously if I did not indorse what he said he would kill me.

"While we were at Schloss Katzenstein the said Thaw took from me, without my consent, and still retains in his possession, two diamond rings, one sapphire ring with a diamond on each side, one pearl locket lavellere, one gold purse, and $400 in money, consisting of drafts on Thomas Cook & Sons. He had also in his possession in the City of Paris, wearing apparel of mine, consisting of five gowns, a number of hats, and three parasols.

"I have not seen my mother since I left her in London, and am informed within the past two weeks that she returned to the City of New York from London on the steamship Campania.

"I arrived in this city on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1903, having returned from Paris by way of Cherbourg. Before I left Europe the said Thaw had stated to me that his lawyer, a Mr. Longfellow, would meet me at the dock, and Mr. Longfellow accordingly did meet me at the dock, and asked me if I needed anything, saying he would see that all my requirements received attention. I had a letter to him from the said Thaw, in which the said Thaw asked the said Longfellow to have me followed by a detective, and also to see that everything I wanted was done and to see that I was not troubled or annoyed by anybody. I have received a number of cablegrams from the said Thaw, which I have delivered to my counsel, Mr. Abraham H. Hummel.

Wanted Her to Accuse White.

"I have been repeatedly told by the said Thaw that he is very inimical to a married man, who, he said, he wanted me to injure, and that he, Thaw, would get him into the penitentiary, and the said Thaw has begged me time and again to swear to written documents which he had prepared, involving this married man and charging him with drugging me and having betrayed me when I was 15 years of age.

"That was not so, and I so told him, but because I refused to sign these papers, the said Thaw, not alone threatened me with bodily injury, but inflicted on me the great cruel bodily injury I have herein described."

Mr. Jerome wished to submit to the jury a number of checks signed by Evelyn Nesbit in order that they might compare the signatures with that on the affidavit. However, Mr. Delmas objected and was sustained. The People then rested their case in rebuttal.

Delmas Reads Hummel's Record.

Mr. Delmas opened his case in sur-rebuttal by reading on the minutes the record of the conviction of Abraham P. Hummel in General Sessions. It was a long document, and after he had been reading for over half an hour, at the regular hour for adjournment Mr. Jerome consented to assume the rest as read, and to allow him to refer to any parts of it in his summing up.

The court then adjourned for luncheon.

POLICE DOORMEN CALLED.

Say Thaw "Heard Voices" While in His Cell—More Alienists Sworn.

When court was reopened Mr. Delmas read the indorsement on the Hummel indictment:

"Guilty as charged in the indictment. Sentence one year and $500 fine; to stand committed for one day for each dollar not paid. W. M. Rogers, J. S. C."

He then summoned to the stand John P. Anthony, who was doorman in the Tenderloin Police Station on the night of June 25, 1906. As he began to examine him upon Thaw's statement that while he was in the cell he "heard voices," Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that this was not evidence in sur-rebuttal. However, Justice Fitzgerald overruled him because the People had been allowed to introduce new evidence in rebuttal.

The witness knew very little about Thaw's actions on the night of the murder, but expressed the opinion that he was irrational because he looked "dopy" and his eyes were staring.

Another doorman, James M. Barrett, said that in his opinion Thaw was irrational while in the station house.

Q.—Did you at that time hear him say anything about hearing the voices of girls? A.—Yes, he spoke to me twice about that.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Where is the little girls howling and screaming? A.—I said to him: "They ain't little girls, they're women picked off of Broadway and Sixth Avenue," and he says: "No they ain't; I can hear them, and somebody is beating them and they are screaming." I looked at him, but didn't say anything, and after he had slept until 3 or 4 o'clock—that was about two hours and a half—when I passed by the door, he was hanging on to the gate. I says to him: "How did you sleep?" and he says, "I couldn't sleep at all, and I says "Why," and he says, "Well, the little girls screaming kept me awake."

Q.—Were there any little girls in hearing at that time? A.—No, there was women that was being arrested there after about 1:30 or 2 o'clock in the morning. I am pretty sure that you would not hear a sound; at least I could not, and I was there.

Mr. Jerome began to cross-examine the witness, reading from a statement made by him to Mr. Garvan. Barrett was at times very confused, but gave an account of how Coroner Dooley, Capt. Hodgins, and Sergt. McCann had visited Thaw and told him he could send for his lawyers.

Q.—Did you not state to my assistant that Thaw seemed to be all right at this time, except that he seemed to be a man that had been drinking a variety of stuff or using dope? A.—I made that remark to Mr. Garvan the night after the shooting, in the station house. I do not remember whether I made it again or not.

Q.—While he was in his cell that night, did you not on several occasions ask him how he felt? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not state to Mr. Garvan as follows, in substance: "He [Thaw] was lying down on the slab, and every time I would go down I would speak to him and would say, 'Well, how do you feel?' Sometimes he would answer me and sometimes he would not. Then he would say, 'Very well, thanks?'" A.—I presume I did if it is there, but I don't remember it being that way.

Q.—Now, there were a lot of women arrested upstairs, were there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it not true that two in particular were cursing and swearing, and it annoyed Thaw? A.—Yes, I saw this woman going in the cell.

Q.—And is it not true and did you not state to my assistant, Mr. Garvan, that when you were standing at Thaw's cell you could hear women kicking and hollering and swearing? A.—I heard that upstairs on the platform, but I couldn't hear anything after half-past 2 o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear that kicking and hollering and swearing? A.—All the way up to 12 and 1 o'clock, but not after 1 o'clock.

Mr. Delmas then began a redirect examination. Barrett said that the women were kept on the floor above the men prisoners, with a stone floor and brick walls between. Mr. Jerome objected when Mr. Delmas asked whether Thaw could have heard anything from the women's section.

Another doorman, Thomas F. Lynch, was the next witness. He was in charge of Thaw in the Tenderloin Station the morning after the shooting.

Q.—Judging from what you then saw and heard state to the jury whether in your opinion he was rational or irrational? A.—He was irrational.

Q.—Did you hear him saying anything at that time about hearing the voices of young girls? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said: "You have got several little girls upstairs." I said, "No, you are mistaken." He says: "You have; I hear them singing and talking now." And I think I walked over to the airshaft and I listened and said, "Do you hear them now?" He said, "Yes." I said, "You must be bughouse."

Q.—Was there any sound audible? A.—There was no sound.

In cross-examination Mr. Jerome asked the witness what had sharpened his memory lately and then quoted to him his statements made in the District Attorney's office after the killing. He had then said: "I have seen a good many dope fiends and he had that appearance to me. I should judge he is a dope fiend or a very hard drinker." He had also stated that: "Perhaps during the night the matron had the usual amount of Tenderloin women, and he heard them." Lynch admitted these statements but did not explain them.

Five Thaw Alienists Sworn.

The usual mid-afternoon recess was then taken and as soon as the court reconvened Mr. Delmas had five alienists sworn together. They were Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Dr. William A. White, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, and Dr. Menas S. Gregory.

Dr. Hammond was the first called to the stand. To him Mr. Delmas handed a copy of the People's 12,000-word hypothetical question. Then, reading from the Penal Code, he asked:

"In your opinion, was H. K. T. laboring under such a defect of reason that he did not know the nature and quality of his act, or that that act was wrong?"

"He was laboring under such a defect of reason," answered Dr. Hammond.

Mr. Jerome began to cross-examine:

Q.—What kind of defect was this? What was the matter with him? A.—He had some disease of the brain.

Q.—Did he have a brain storm? A.—I never heard that name applied to it.

Q.—Did you ever hear it before? A.—Yes; it is a synonym for other terms.

Q.—What other terms? A.—It is sometimes known as maniacal furor.

Q.—Did you ever hear it described as a rudderless ship that had lost its balance wheel? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you ever hear it described that way by anybody besides Dr. Evans? A.—No.

After some further questioning Mr. Jerome tried to get the witness's opinion upon the case of "brain storm," which Dr. Wagner quoted from Krafft-Ebing's work. Mr. Delmas, however, objected very strenuously to putting in evidence an unsworn case, and the District Attorney abandoned the question:

Would Not Classify the Sanity.

Q.—Will you tell me again what you call the kind of insanity that H. K. T. was suffering from, from the hypothetical question? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was he suffering from mania depressive? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he have adolescent insanity? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Did he have dementia precox? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he have paranoia? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was he sane just before he shot S. W.? A.—I don't believe he was.

Q.—Was he sane right afterward? A.—I don't believe he was.

Q.—Did he ever recover from the form of insanity he had? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What is your opinion? A.—I have none.

A copy of Tuke's Dictionary of Medicine which he had mentioned was given to Dr. Hammond and he was asked to find the article dealing with brain storms. He stated that "psychopenesia," or "the defective inhibition of impulsive insanity," was the equivalent; that H. K. T. suffered from a sudden giving way of the power of restraint.

Q.—You think there is a great deal of similarity between a brain storm and psychopenesia? A.—I do not mean in any scientific work; I would say in a general way they are synonymous.

Q.—It is also transitory mania? A.—About the same thing; you can use it either way.

Q.—Well, it is not true that in transitory mania, or mania transitoria, that after a comparatively short time the patient goes into a profound sleep for several hours and when he wakes up he wakes up without having a recollection of events? A.—In epileptic cases they do.

Q.—Don't they in all cases? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever know of a case where they do not? A.—Yes.

Mr. Jerome then wanted to go into the case of Daniel Doody. According to his question the man in question had been tried and that Dr. Hammond had testified in the case that he was suffering then from paresis, an incurable progressive disease.

"I will show," said the District Attorney, "that Doody went to the State Prison, and after serving six years, is in active politics in Brooklyn to-day."

Mr. Delmas objected, and this line was dropped. Once more Mr. Jerome pressed the witness to state under what head the insanity of H. K. T. could be classified. He replied that he could not do it, and Mr. Jerome sat down.

Mr. Delmas recalled Dr. Hammond at once and set to work to remove the impression on the jury that his failure to give H. K. T.'s insanity a name might have produced. All his questions were objected to by the District Attorney, but at length he elicited the fact that classifications were very uncertain. Then the witness was excused.

Dr. White Sees Defect of Reason.

Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital of the Insane, Washington, D. C., was the second of the defense's squadron of experts to be examined. After reading a copy of Mr. Jerome's hypothetical question, he declared in answer to Mr. Delmas that he considered the H. K. T. mentioned in it was at the time he shot S. W. laboring under such a defect of reason as not to understand the nature and quality of his act, or that the act was wrong.

In cross-examination Mr. Jerome made the witness say that he thought H. K. T. had a knowledge that he was carrying a revolver and was walking toward S. W., but that he was probably suffering from suppressed excitement.

Q.—And do you think when he said to the police officer, "Take me to the station house," do you think that he understood that a station house was a place that they took persons accused of violating laws? A.—I think he had a knowledge of that in the same way.

Q.—Then he at that time knew there was such a thing as law? A.—Yes.

Q.—That he was not suffering under such a defect of reason as not to know that he was violating the law? A.—He had a knowledge of an insane person on that point.

Q.—What kind of insanity do you think H. K. T. had? A.—I am not prepared to say.

Mr. Delmas—An insane person may know and very frequently and generally does know what he is doing? A.—He has a knowledge more or less complete.

Q.—And in what way does that knowledge differ from the kind of knowledge that a sane person would have of the same situation? A.—It may differ a great deal, and again not very much; it depends upon the case.

Q.—Does the fact in this case, hypothetically stated, that H. K. T. remembered that he shot a man, after a considerable lapse of time, present any impediment to the assertion that he was at the time of the shooting insane? A.—No.

Dr. Jelliffe Agrees.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe succeeded Dr. White. He is visiting neurologist in the city, and has been connected with several hospitals in New York. He also gave his opinion that when the H. K. T. of Mr. Jerome's hypothetical question shot S. W. he did not know in the legal sense that the act was wrong as he was suffering from a defect of reason.

Mr. Jerome began his cross-examination by asking the witness to say what was the form of insanity which Thaw had. He replied he did not know. Pressed as to the difference between the insane knowledge H. K. T. had of his acts and ordinary sane knowledge, he said:

A.—It differs in many respects; it differs largely in the motives; in the manner of its execution, it differs in the manner of choosing time and place of the act, and it differs very largely in the act which precedes it. It differs very largely from the acts that come after, very much.

Q.—Don't you find abundance of motives? A.—I find the usual delusionary motives.

Mr. Jerome wanted to know if the statement that S. W. would like to separate H. K. T. from his wife, that S. W. had threatened to kill H. K. T., that S. W. had told E. N. false tales of H. K. T., would not supply motive enough. The witness replied: "Certainly."

The District Attorney also raised the point of the conversation H. K. T. had just before the shooting with J. S. about stocks, and asked if that showed an insane knowledge of the stock market.

"I said," replied the witness, "this man was suffering from insanity, and that he had defective judgment, which affected his whole intellectual operations. Now in this question you have not put facts enough for me to answer. That is your fault, not mine."

The court then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

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SLANDER SUIT HEARD AGAINST VREELAND

W. N. Amory, Who Brings It, Takes the Opportunity to Attack Jerome.

SAYS HE SAVES CRIMINALS

Amory Himself Swears He Neither Tried to Mulct Metropolitan Nor to Bear Its Stock.

The suit for libel and slander instituted by William N. Amory against President Herbert H. Vreeland of the New York Street Railway Company was brought to trial before Supreme Court Justice Dayton and a jury yesterday. Amory, in his complaint, demanded $50,000 damages, but when the case was called his attorney asked for permission to amend the complaint so that $75,000 might be demanded. Mr. Vreeland's lawyers objected and Justice Dayton reserved his decision.

The suit has grown out of the purchase of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which Mr. Vreeland was the President at the time of the purchase. The plaintiff was Secretary of the Third Avenue Company up to a short time before the purchase, and had been employed by the company to obtain certain franchise rights.

After the Metropolitan had obtained control of the road President Vreeland issued a statement, which was published in the newspapers, to the effect that Amory had "been guilty and was guilty of misconduct and infidelity in the performance of his duties as a promoter of street railways and as Secretary of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company, and was guilty of being a willing instrument of speculators in an effort to bear the stock of the Metropolitan Company, had been guilty of attempting to extort money as a condition of withdrawing his attacks, and had instigated unscrupulous attacks against the Metropolitan, the Third Avenue, and other companies."

In his answer Mr. Vreeland does not deny that he made the statements, but alleges that they were true. For this reason he asks that the complaint be dismissed. The plaintiff was on the stand all day yesterday. In cross-examination Mr. Amory criticised District Attorney Jerome, with whom he said he had once been friendly.

"You are not friendly toward Mr. Jerome now, are you?" asked Mr. Vreeland's lawyer.

"No," answered Amory, "no more than I am to any one who protects criminals."

"So Mr. Jerome protects criminals, eh? And did Magistrate Barlow protect criminals when he threw your libel charge out of court?"

Mr. Amory's lawyer's objection to this question was sustained.

Mr. Amory testified that he was paid $6,000 by J. Coleman Drayton and Talbot J. Taylor for the work he did as an expert in the examination of the affairs of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company. It was on the statement of the results of this examination that the alleged libel was based. He denied that he had distorted the facts in this statement or had attempted to bear the stock of the Metropolitan Company.

"Were you asked to enter a deal?" he was asked.

"I was, but I did not; I turned the facts over to District Attorney Jerome."

"Did you ever seek to extort money from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company?"

"Emphatically, no."

He also said he never knew of any such attempt, and did not participate in any deal against the company. He did file charges against the company with the District Attorney, but these charges were not made for the purpose of a bear raid on the stock.

"Did you cause the publication of the charges in a paper?" was asked.

"On the contrary," said Amory, "I tried to prevent it."

"Did you have any confederates?"

"Not unless the District Attorney could be considered as such."

In the course of the cross-examination Mr. Amory said that he had received $2,000 from Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, and $4,500 from Drayton Brothers, brokers, to carry on his investigation of the Metropolitan Street Railway system.

"Is it not a fact that Jerome threw the charges out of his office?" he was asked.

"No, but it is a fact that he whitewashed them."

MUSICAL BURGLAR AROUND.

Plays the Piano While His Pal Loots the House—Seen in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn ambled out into the limelight yesterday with another novelty in the burglary line. This time it is a virtuoso of the jimmy and skeleton key—a housebreaking Paderewski.

The musical burglar began to get around on Saturday night, but the fact of his existence did not become public until yesterday. The home of John F. Harris, a school Principal, at 454 Seventh Street, was the first to be honored by a visit from him. Mr. Harris, his family, and their maid were away when he called. He was accompanied by a pal, who, so far as is known, was just a common every-day sort of burglar, with no musical talent.

Now in the parlor of the Harris home there is a fine piano. Soon after the burglars entered the house the neighbors began to hear the piano. The burglar had raised a front window that the music might be heard better outside. It soon appeared to the listening neighbors that a master at the keys was calling upon the Harris family.

He began with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," playing it with a technique and expression which were a revelation to Seventh Street. Then he swung smoothly into Thomas's "Mignon" overture, bringing out, to the delight of his hearers, all the grace and delicacy of the music. Then after dashing off Wagner's "Kaiser March," the Josef Hoffman of the dark lantern swung unfalteringly into the popular music of "Il Trovatore." Several girls who were sitting on a stoop across the way were so delighted with the music that they clapped their hands in applause.

While the burglar Paderewski was giving his classical programme at the piano, to the great entertainment of the neighborhood, his pal was busy ransacking every drawer and closet in the house. When he appeared in the parlor with his loot of jewelry and money in his pockets, the musical member of the combination wound up his performance with "Good Night, Beloved, Good Night," and the two walked out.

As the burglars were departing they encountered the maid employed by the family coming in. She screamed, and they dashed down the street, disappearing around the corner. When Mr. Harris and his wife returned they found that the two had stolen jewelry and money amounting to $250.

NO ACTION IN BINGE CASE.

Grand Jury Hasn't Indicted Mrs. Wallau, Charged with Killing Mother.

No action was taken yesterday by the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the death of Mrs. Ida Binge. Her daughter, Mrs. Lottie Wallau, is charged with having poisoned her.

A complaint charging Mrs. Wallau with her mother's murder, signed by County Detective Reardon, has been presented to the Grand Jury. This has not yet been handed down to Part I. of General Sessions, the customary procedure when a complaint is dismissed.

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PRESIDENT'S COUSIN IN A TANGLED SUIT

Continued from Page 1.

ings of Klemme against Klemme, in which Mr. Andrews was named as co-respondent by the husband of his wife's former maid, and the death of Mr. Notman last month were two outside happenings which further complicated the situation. The affidavits, which were made public yesterday, went into the record of the actions brought before Mr. Hubbell.

Yesterday's proceeding was an application by Mr. Roosevelt before Justice Vernon M. Davis for an order determining Mr. Roosevelt's position relative to the expenses of the estate and that Mr. Andrews be required to produce vouchers in connection with all requisitions for the expenses of his wife. Mrs. Roosevelt put in a petition that the court fix times when she should be allowed to see her sister. In opposing the application, counsel for Mr. Andrews put into the record an affidavit of Miss Cornelia Van Wagenen, who was a companion of Mrs. Andrews for twenty years, setting forth that in 1897 John E. Roosevelt was a frequent visitor at the Andrews home, coming after Mr. Andrews had left for business in the morning and staying for an hour or more."

"Mrs. Andrews complained of his conduct," the affidavit continues. "Mrs. Andrews said that Mr. Roosevelt was in love with her and expressed amorous sentiments toward her with such force and passion as to cause Mrs. Andrews much alarm."

The affidavit declares further that Miss Van Wagenen and Mrs. Andrews's maid were requested by her to stay within call when Mr. Roosevelt was making his visits, and it states that Mrs. Andrews often referred to certain letters, which are given in part. One of the letters, undated, is as follows, according to the affidavit:

Metropolitan Club,
Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Dear Birdie: Can I see you this evening? If yes, at what time? Your affectionate brother-in-law, JOHN.

Another letter, undated, reads:

My Dear Birdie: May I come around to see you this evening some time after 8:30? Affectionately, JACK.

Here is a third letter quoted in the Van Wagenen affidavit:

My Dear Birdie: It must be charming at Stockbridge this perfect weather. How I wish I were with you. We would have such times if I could have my own way. Why should we be far apart? Mamma arrived, but I missed sister-in-law. Affectionately, JACK.

Mrs. Andrews Told of Letters.

Mr. Andrews, in an affidavit, declares that he did not know of the existence of these and other letters from Mr. Roosevelt to his wife until he received a letter from Mrs. Andrews dated July 4 last in which she told him of them and where they could be found. In the same letter Mrs. Andrews said:

"People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Mr. Andrews in his affidavit declares further that when Mr. Roosevelt took the Presidency of the Elkhorn Valley Coal Lands Company it was under an agreement that the salary of $2,500 a year should go to Mrs. Andrews. In 1901 it was all paid over, according to the affidavit, but in 1902 only half was paid, and since that time Mrs. Andrews had not received any of it. Hence Mr. Andrews wanted an accounting of $11,500 salary received from the coal lands company since 1902, and asked also in his answer that Mr. Roosevelt be removed as one of the committee of Mrs. Andrews's estate.

Mr. Sullivan, in Mrs. Andrews's behalf, said yesterday that he was neutral to the dispute between Mr. Andrews and Mr. Roosevelt, having had Dr. Austin Flint examine Mrs. Andrews with the result that the alienist declared her insane. Mr. Devlin of Mr. Roosevelt's counsel said that his client would treat the letters "with silent contempt" until the time came to explain them in the action pending before Mr. Hubbell, but Mr. Roosevelt, when asked for a statement on behalf of himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, thought otherwise. He said:

"Dragging in those letters at this time is infamous, scandalous, and outrageous. If the construction which it is attempted to put upon them were warranted, still their introduction in this action would be improper. They were written ten years ago and were entirely innocent, as anybody knows who knows the close relations that existed between my family and Mrs. Andrews, dating back far before her marriage.

"It is perfectly true that my wife and I have never been on good terms with Mr. Andrews and opposed his marriage to my wife's sister, but this in itself explains why I should have called to see her after he left in the morning. The words, "If I could have my way" refer to my desire to get away from business here to join my wife and Mrs. Andrews at Stockbridge, where we had all been many times together. The letter is only one that any one might write to a sister-in-law with whom his entire family were on almost intimate and affectionate footing. As for addressing Mrs. Andrews as 'Birdie'—that was the name by which she was known to her entire family."

Mr. Roosevelt said that Miss Van Wagenen must have misconstrued Mrs. Andrews's remark of 1897 concerning his attitude toward her, and called attention to the fact that this affidavit recited a conversation that occurred ten years before the affidavit was made. So far as the coal company was concerned, Mr. Roosevelt said, that when he took it it was paying ½ of 1 per cent., and that now it was paying 10 per cent. As he had the entire burden of running the company on his shoulders he did not consider that the President's salary of $2,500 a year was excessive, and he expressed a belief that the increase of dividends on Mrs. Andrews's 1,714 shares of the stock under his management must have compensated her for the loss of the salary attaching to the office of President.

GEM THIEVES ARRAIGNED.

Green and Rorer Held in $10,000 Bail Each for the London Police.

A. Preston Green and Charles P. Rorer, arrested on the steamship Amerika on Sunday morning, charged with smuggling by the Government and with robbery and shoplifting by the police, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. In possession of the prisoners, when arrested, was found jewelry valued at $40,000, said to have been stolen in London.

Maurice Meyer and Daniel O'Reilly appeared as counsel for the defendants. After some discussion over the formal charge to be brought and a delay that evidence might be submitted to Magistrate Barlow, the pair were arraigned on the charge of bringing stolen property into the State. Each was held in $10,000 bail.

Mr. O'Reilly refused to allow the prisoners to answer the questions asked by Assistant District Attorney Johnstone. It is said that if they succeed in getting bail the smuggling charge will be revived in order to hold them for the London police.

Knewitz Was a Suicide.

After an investigation by six detectives into the death of Henry Knewitz, a retired butcher, who was found dead in his home, at 564 East 168th Street, last Saturday, the police said last night that they were convinced that the men had committed suicide.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.

Goldsmiths and Jewelers

Fifth Avenue and 38th Street

Largest Exclusively Jewelry House in America.

Diamond Horseshoe Brooches.

All Sizes and Shapes.

¶ Ruskin bewailed a painter's lack of judgment in putting his art upon flimsy canvas.

¶ A modern parallel is the writing of an important business letter upon poor paper.

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

is good paper indeed.

¶ Your printer will know all about it.

Merit Mark

¶ The "Triangle A" merit mark stands for these three qualities that have given the American Cigar Company its place in the cigar industry: the *knowledge* of what to do, the *equipment* to undertake it, and the *disposition* to do it. ¶ We are willing to rest our whole case on the smoking qualities of the new CREMO—smoke one today. :: ::

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY

Manufacturer

Women's Spring Suits

are being made of Shelma Cloth by knowing dressmakers everywhere, because critical women are learning to know that

SHELMA CLOTH

—a pure worsted fabric of medium-weight—soft and clinging—answers every requirement of smartest fashion. It drapes beautifully, doesn't wrinkle, crease or take up dust or dampness. All fashionable shades and black, over 50 inches wide, at leading dealers, $1.50 a yard. Look for the name on the selvedge.

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O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
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GUERRILLA FIGHT ON UTILITIES BILL

Grady and McCarren Begin It by Loading Down a Committee.

MAY LEAD TO CONFUSION

Foes of the Governor Make Fun of the Subject in Senate Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Guerrilla methods will be used by the "Old Guard" in the Senate in an effort to defeat or emasculate the Governor's Public Utilities bill. An opening effort in this direction was made to-night in the Senate, when Senators Grady, McCarren, and Foelker had transit bills of their own sent to the Judiciary Committee which has the Utilities bill in charge.

That the opponents of Gov. Hughes will make the most of confusion resulting from a simultaneous consideration by the committee of many measures dealing in a different way with the same subject, members of the committee concede. Senators Grady and McCarren are members of the Judiciary Committee, and will be in a splendid position to impede the progress of the Page-Merritt bill, which embodies the Governor's recommendations. Friends of this measure admit that their action to-night will at least retard progress.

Senator Grady, who had been absent from his seat for a week, brought up the subject to-night. He moved that his bill providing for an election board to control New York City's utilities be taken from the Cities Committee and sent to the Judiciary Committee.

"When I introduced my bill providing for a Board of Control of Public Utilities in New York cities," he said, "it was understood that a similar measure embodying the views of the Governor would be introduced, and I consented to have my bill remain in the Cities Committee until the other bill was introduced. It was understood then that there would be two bills—one providing for the supervision of the Public Service Corporations in New York City and another providing for such supervision in the rest of the State. Instead we got only one bill."

Senator McCarren was on his feet in a minute.

"In order to contribute to the gayety of nations," he said, "I have also introduced a Public Utilities bill. I would like to have that disposed of in a similar manner."

Senator Cassidy wanted all the bills referred back to the Finance Committee together with the Public Utilities bill after a hearing before the Judiciary Committee.

"I hope my bill will be kept as far apart from the Public Utilities bill as possible on its journey," said Senator Grady, objecting.

"Do I understand that Senator Grady is anxious that it not be entangled with the Public Utilities bill?" asked Cassidy with a smile.

"Not more than is necessary for a brief fight," answered Grady.

Senator McCarren insisted that he be allowed to read the title of his bill. It provides merely for transferring the Rapid Transit Board's powers to the Board of Estimate.

"Perhaps I have been a little too modest in not dealing with gas and electricity, too," said Mr. McCarren. "I merely want to say that inasmuch as there seems to be an effort on foot to abolish the Legislature I am anxious to have this bill transferred to the Judiciary Committee, which I think is the more competent body to deal with that situation."

Senator Page said that the Governor's friends were providing for the necessary measure to amend the Rapid Transit act.

Senator Foelker of Kings asked that his bill providing for an Elective Rapid Transit Commission to take the place of the present board go with the others.

No objection was raised, and all the motions went through.

SUPPORTS GOV. HUGHES.

City Club Pledges Itself to a Public Utilities Bill.

At a meeting of the City Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, last night, a resolution was adopted pledging the club to the general idea of a Public Utilities bill. The resolution said that the club approved the recommendation of the Governor in his annual message, and further approved the advocacy of the Public Utilities bill suggested by the Governor when it should be perfected.

The members also voted upon an amendment to the constitution which would permit them to elect directly the President and five Vice Presidents, instead of continuing the practice of having these officers selected by the Trustees. The proposed amendment was voted down, and the Trustees' control continued.

WOULD PUNISH LANDLORDS.

Assembly Passes Sooty Chimneys Bill —Other City Measures Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Assembly by unanimous vote to-night passed the Harawitz bill for which east side people have been clamoring. It provides that rental agents or owners, instedd of tenants, shall be responsible for fires developing in sooty chimneys. At present in such a case the tenant is fined under the city ordinances. If he cannot pay the fine he is taken to Ludlow Street Jail on a body execution.

The Gluck bill permitting the Health Department of New York City to regulate the practice of midwifery was passed in the Assembly to-night. When the bill was before the Cities Committee it was declared that but 100 out of 900 midwives in New York were incompetent.

The Robinson bill increasing the salary of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx Municipal Court Justices from $6,000 to $9,000, and those of Richmond and Queens from $5,000 to $8,000, was also passed by the Assembly to-night. Strong objection was made to it by Republicans as a "salary grab," but it had 68 votes to 23.

SAXE BILL INTRODUCED.

New Eleventh Avenue Plan Is Approved by Various Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Saxe's bill affecting the New York Central's tracks on the Eleventh Avenue line was introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-night, and at once advanced to third reading. Senator Saxe said it had the approval of the Committee of Fifty, the Mayor, and the Rapid Transit Commission, and that the company would not oppose it.

The bill provides that the line from Thirtieth Street to the sixties shall be placed in a subway to accommodate not more than six tracks. From Seventy-second Street to 122d the tracks are to be roofed over. From 122d to 142d Street they are to be carried on an elevated structure. Crossings are to be provided at the expense of the company, but the city must connect the streets with the bridges.

The cost of building a roof over the tracks along the Riverside Park is to be borne by the city out of funds collected from the company by the sale of lands under water. There is objection to this provision because it stipulates that in case the amounts realized should not be sufficient the Board of Estimate "may elect to have only such portions of construction made as the proceeds will provide for."

Regarding the length of the franchise to be granted, the Board of Estimate is to have full discretion. Electricity will be the motive power of the lines. The plans for the improvement from Thirtieth Street north must be submitted within three months to the Board of Estimate. South of Thirtieth Street the company will have eight months' time.

HOPE TO UPSET MURPHY.

McCarren-McCabe Faction Has United with Old-Line Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—What has been looked upon as a personal fight against William J. Conners, Democratic State Chairman, by Senator McCarren of Brooklyn, with Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic boss of Albany, as an ally, turns out to be a fight on Charles F. Murphy as well. Men who fought the nomination of William R. Hearst last year are trying to control the Democratic organization.

It is learned here that Conners, who has been at Palm Beach for several weeks, has been apprised of the plan and is hurrying North. His friends are poopoohing the whole fight, and declare he will have enough votes on the committee to snow the opposition under. A person closely in touch with the opposition declared to-day that all the foes of Conners needed to accomplish their purpose is one more of the 51 votes on the committee.

The movement has been under way since the polls closed. One of the most potent factors is ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborn of Auburn, who led the anti-Hearst fight within the party in the last campaign. An attack will be made all along the line, with Mayor McClellan doing all in his power to weaken Murphy in New York. McCarren will lead the fight among the Democrats in the Legislature with a view of embarrassing the followers of Murphy and Conners. Controller Glynn, who has considerable patronage to bestow, is siding openly with the McCabe-McCarren faction.

SEEK PEACE AID AT ALBANY.

Delegation to Ask Legislative Indorsement and Needed Funds To-day.

A delegation representing the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which is to convene in this city on April 14, will go to Albany this morning to urge the Legislature to indorse the arbitration movement, and to appoint a committee to represent that body at the congress. This committee is composed of ex-Mayor Seth Low, Samuel T. Dutton, Gen. James Grant Wilson, ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Ralph M. Easley of the Civic Federation, President John H. Finley of the City College, Judge George C. Holt of the United States Court, Edmund Wetmore, and George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School.

At Albany the committee will confer with Gov. Hughes, who, it was said yesterday, favors the purposes of their mission. The committee wants the Legislature, in addition to passing the resolution indorsing the movement, and providing for a proper representation at the congress, to make also an appropriation to be expended by the Legislative Committee in providing some sort of entertainment in honor of the foreign delegates to the congress, as well as pass an act to enable the City of New York to be properly represented at the congress.

It was also announced yesterday that a Committee of Commerce and Industry had been organized by the New York Chamber of Commerce, with Marcus M. Marks as the Chairman. This committee will invite the Chambers of Commerce and other similar organizations throughout the country to take part in the peace deliberations. ward H. Harriman, George Westinghouse. The members of the committee are Ed- Emil L. Boas, Marvin Hughitt, John Wanamaker, Abraham Abraham, Frederick P. Fish, William M. Wood, A. C. Bartlett, William McCarroll, Isaac Guggenheim, Otto M. Eidlitz, Charles Stewart Smith, Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert C. Ogden, George Haven Putnam, Charles A. Schieren, James Speyer, Louis Stern, Jesse I. Straus, Clarence Whitman, and E. A. De Lima.

W. R. Creamer, M. P., the founder, and Lord Weardale, the President of the Interparliamentary Union, were also formally invited by cable to attend the congress as guests of Mr. Carnegie yesterday. The cablegram sent to Mr. Creamer asked that he come to the Peace Congress without fail, and if possible to come over in time to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg on April 11. He was told that his presence at the congress was essential to the success of far-reaching plans, and that organized labor was entitled to his participation in the deliberations.

Lakewood Boarding House Burns.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 18.—The Bismarck House, a boarding house, was badly damaged by fire this morning, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. There were only about ten persons in the house, and all succeeded in saving their belongings.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

A CENTURY IN TRANSPORTATION.

In 1807 Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," left New York for its first trip up the Hudson. It was the first successful application of steam power to purposes of transportation.

The century has seen great strides in the development of transportation.

In 1907—to-day—one may leave New York at 3.55 P. M. and be in Chicago at 8.55 next morning.

It is a long leap from the "Clermont" to the "Pennsylvania Special," the eighteen-hour train to Chicago; but it illustrates what progress has been made in transportation and how the railroad has superseded the steamboat in America.

The "Pennsylvania Special" is as far ahead of the "Clermont" in appointments as in speed. Its equipment is entirely Pullman, designed and constructed expressly for the service, and it provides every feature and comfort that experience has shown to be desirable and feasible in railway transportation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the "Standard Railroad of America," and the "Pennsylvania Special" is its greatest train.

Other fast trains to Chicago leave at 7.55, 10.55 A M. 1.55, 4.55, 5.55 and 7.55 P. M. daily.

BANKER INSANE ON LINER AT SEA

James Henning of Chicago in Straitjacket When the Cedric Docks Here.

FOUGHT STEWARDS ON SHIP

Had Brooded Over Loss of His Family in Iroquois Theatre Fire—Now in Bellevue.

As the White Star liner Cedric, from Naples, was nearing this port on Sunday, James Henning, a banker, of 145 La Salle Street, Chicago, suddenly went insane and had to be restrained until the arrival of the vessel here yesterday, when he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooding over the loss of his family in the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago on the last day of 1903, is said to have been the cause of the mental breakdown. Henning had been abroad some months for rest and to secure the benefits of a complete change of scene. He was traveling alone.

He was far from well when he sailed from the other side, and each day as the vessel came nearer his native shores, reviving old memories, the man became more morose and gloomy. This caused comment among the passengers.

On Sunday morning the first-cabin passengers were gathered in the saloon to attend divine services, when suddenly Mr. Henning jumped to his feet and began to gesticulate wildly and talk in a rambling manner of his lost family. The passengers and the stewards tried in vain to quiet him, and finally he was persuaded to retire to his stateroom.

Mr. Henning was following Dr. J. M. Bell up the companionway, when suddenly, with a shout, he dashed ahead and out on deck. There he began to talk loudly, and the steamship men, standing not on ceremony, but filled with a fear that he might attempt to jump overboard, carried him to his room between decks.

Arriving in his room, the passenger quieted down, and when a steward was detailed to keep a watch outside his door it was thought that the trouble was ended.

About 4 o'clock on Monday morning the guard left his post for a minute. Hardly had he turned his back when the door of Mr. Henning's room opened cautiously and the man looked out into the corridor. The guard was disappearing down the stairs as with a yell Mr. Henning ran down the alleyway and up to the next deck. There a steward barred his passage.

Mr. Henning, according to the stories told by those on the steamer, grabbed the man, and they were rolling about on the floor when the officers, aroused by the noise, came to the rescue. Mr. Henning was led back to his room, and this time he was put in a straitjacket.

As soon as the Cedric reached her pier an ambulance was summoned and the unfortunate passenger removed to Bellevue. All this was very quietly done and the affair was not even reported to the immigration officials who boarded the vessel at Quarantine. The vessel's officers admitted the facts to the Inspectors later.

Mr. Henning is a well-built man of good appearance. He was quiet when removed from the Cedric. At Bellevue he still talked incoherently and his condition was such that Dr. Williams decided not to question him.

The hospital record has Mr. Henning's age as 50 years. His address is given as 145 La Salle Street, and the name of his best friend is down as George Henning, a brother, living at the same address.

He is now in the psychopathic ward under observation. According to Dr. Williams he will have perfect rest for a few days, when an attempt will be made to determine as to his sanity.

BROKER'S SANITY IN DOUBT.

Thomas J. Hart, After Queer Actions In Curb Market, Sent to Bellevue.

Thomas J. Hart of 7 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court yesterday charged with acting in a disorderly manner in the Broad Street curb market and committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for examination as to his sanity.

Hart's cousin, Arthur Oakley Ford, a broker at 96 Wall Street, was the complainant against Hart, who, he said, is a member of the Coffee Exchange. Mr. Ford said that Hart had been coming to his office telling him that he was the victim of a conspiracy to get his property away from him and do him harm, and that if it did not stop some one would be killed.

SMILINGLY DENIED.

Fanciful Theories of T. W. Lawson Fail to Agitate Anybody.

Thomas W. Lawson's theory that the recent collapse in Wall Street came about by reason of "the System," in the person of Mr. Harriman and Mr. Rogers, having accepted a suggestion from President Roosevelt to "chuck over" the stocks recently purchased by the Union Pacific, brought from E. H. Harriman yesterday, when his attention was drawn to it, a smiling denial that the Union Pacific had disposed of its recent purchases of stocks.

The statement that President Roosevelt had suggested that these stocks b "chucked over" was passed over by Mr. Harriman with an amused smile. The further statement that the suggestion had been accepted and that the Union Pacific was no longer the owner of the stocks, whose acquisition was the subject of the recent inquiry of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, met with a categorical denial.

"The Union Pacific has not sold those stocks," Mr. Harriman said. "You may dismiss all stories to the effect that the Union Pacific has sold out its stocks."

The Lawson theory, as announced in advertisements yesterday morning, was that having received from President Roosevelt a suggestion to "chuck over" the stocks, Mr. Harriman had done so joyously, having so planned that he and his friends were standing ready in the open market to gather up the stocks forced out of the Union Pacific treasury by the "big stick" swung from the White House. Mr. Lawson called this transaction, or his theory about it, the "coup of the age" and suggested that "the System" had made a profit of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Thomas W. Lawson's assertions in his advertisement this morning do not detract from whatever reputation his novel has given him as a writer of fiction, at least so far as his remarks about the President are concerned. He says that the President ordered "the System" to "chuck over" the contents of the railroad treasuries, these being the property of the investors.

The President never ordered anybody to do anything of the kind. Also, he never suggested it to anybody. Likewise he never mentioned the subject in a general way to anybody. There is every reason for the assertion that he has never considered it in his own mind. There is every reason, also, to believe the subject has never even presented itself to his mind, and that it never will.

Big Verdict for Injured Workman.

A verdict for $26,500 damages was given yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Guy in favor of Charles E. Taylor, a stone cutter, against the Remington Construction Company. Taylor was working on the Van Norden Trust Company building, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, when the scaffold gave way and he was thrown to the ground. His skull was fractured, and afterward epilepsy resulted. It was testified that Taylor will never again be able to work at his trade.

The right sort of Office Equipment makes the right impression on customers.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

COURT-MARTIAL ON WITHOUT WENDEL

Accused Captain Declines to Appear at Military Trial Here.

CRIMINAL CASE PENDING

That's His Excuse, but National Guard Officers Go Ahead and Hear Graft Evidence.

Although Col. Alexander S. Bacon, military counsel for Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., told the members of the court-martial that met last night to try the former commander on charges, that the accused officer would not appear before that tribunal, it was decided to go ahead with the trial without him. The court-martial met in the officers' room in the First Battery Armory on West Sixty-sixth Street.

Major Babcock, the Judge Advocate, read the charges against Capt. Wendel and then Col. Bacon made his speech.

"Capt. Wendel," said Col. Bacon, "desires me to express to the honorable members of this court his regrets, his apologies, and his esteem. He regrets that he is not permitted to be present and defend his military record. I am his military counsel. Mr. Abraham Levy is his criminal counsel, and in view of the fact that an indictment is now pending against Capt. Wendel, he is prevented from being here by the advice of Mr. Levy. He apologizes if by chance any of you should think that in not appearing he exhibits a disrespect to the court.

"Capt. Wendel also presents to you his esteem. For twenty-five years he has been in the National Guard, and during that time has organized and seen rise to its present magnificent standing this organization. He has in those years made many friends among the members of the Guard, and no one can regret more than he that circumstances in his old age seem likely to sever these friendships."

The members of the court-martial were Major Charles E. Lydecker, Seventh Regiment, President; Major Charles I. Debevoise, Squadron C, Brooklyn; Major Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., First Regiment, Utica; Major John N. Carlisle, First Regiment, Watertown; Capt. Francis D. Culkin, First Regiment, Oswego, and Major Louis L. Babcock, Judge Advocate of the Fourth Brigade, Buffalo, Judge Advocate.

After Major Lydecker ruled that the trial would proceed, the witnesses that had been examined by the Court of Inquiry several weeks ago were called. They repeated the testimony about Capt. Wendel's compelling employes to divide their salaries with him, of his permitting the sale of intoxicating liquor in the armory, and of various other offenses against the military law.

The court adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, its findings will be made public through the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

LIE PASSED IN JERSEY HOUSE.

Lively Hearing on Bill for a Viaduct in Hoboken.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—Several lively hearings marked the opening of the eleventh week of the Legislature to-day. The House Committee on Judiciary gave a hearing on Senate Bill No. 93 to permit Hudson County to build a viaduct between Hoboken and West Hoboken at an outlay of $150,000.

The measure was opposed by Andrew J. Knox of Jersey City, and he was accused by Samuel E. Reuner, also of Jersey City, of acting in the interest of the Fagan administration and not from pure motives. Mr. Knox hotly denied the charge, and the lie was passed.

The House Municipal Corporations Committee heard argument on the bill to abolish all grade crossings in first and second class cities by July 1, 1908. Counselor W. Holt Apgar and Counselor W. R. Whiting, representing the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna, respectively, argued against the bill on the ground that it was physically impossible to carry out this measure in the time allotted. Chairman Morris of the committee finally offered a substitute, which puts the question of railroad grade crossing abolition up to the Chancellor with power to act.

The Passaic Trunk Sewer act just passed after being before the Legislature for the last twelve years, was signed by Gov. Stokes to-day. Ten millions is to be spent on the project, and every municipality between Paterson and Newark must bear a proportionate share of the expenses. The

H. A. TILLINGHAST A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Providence Man Was Ill from Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.—Henry A. Tillinghast, Secretary of the Textile Finishing Machine Company, a large concern, shot and killed himself at his home late to-day. Poor health, due to overwork, is given as the cause.

Mr. Tillinghast in 1882 was graduated from Brown University. He was a member of the Hope, University, and Squantum Clubs, the Agawam Hunt, and the Providence Board of Trade. He had a beautiful home at 211 Hope Street, and was well known in society.

OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND
WASHINGTON
SIX-DAY
TOURS
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
March 23 and April 6
RATE $36.00 FROM NEW YORK
Covers necessary expenses
To Old Point Comfort only, including one and three-fourth days' board, $17.
AFFORDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW THE GROUNDS OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.
For full information consult Ticket Agents or C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You Want a Good Watch
Dealers Want a Fair Profit

Dealers who recommend foreign watches want an excessive profit. There is no mystery about a Waltham watch. When you buy one, you know what you are getting. The word Waltham on a watch is a permanent guarantee of highest quality in workmanship, material and performance from the largest watch factory in the world. What Swiss watch carries such a guarantee?

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Spring wearing apparel for Infants and little Children.

A large importation of long and short exquisitely hand-made embroidered Dresses, Caps, Coats and Afghans for Infants.

Bonnets made of straw, chiffon and lace. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

A complete stock of French and American Under Garments, Guimpes, Bath Robes, etc. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Russian Blouse Dresses made of white and colored linen, pique or madras. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

A new stock of Reefers made of cloth and cheviot. The latest models and colors.

On Tuesday, March the 19th.
Sale of three-quarter length Reefers. Made of cloth and cheviot. Various colors. 5.00
value 8.00

MISSES' CORSETS.

Made of fine mercerized Batiste with supporters and Imported hand-made Sachet attached.

Second Floor, Twenty-third Street
Fifth Floor, Thirty-fourth Street.

LADIES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Lingerie Princess Dresses, trimmed with valenciennes lace. 15.00 and 22.50

Tailored Suits, made of fancy check Panama and striped worsteds. The latest models. 27.00 and 32.50

CORSETS. *In Both Stores.*

All Corsets carefully fitted.

Corsets made of fine Batiste and Coutil. New models. High bust and long close fitting hips; medium bust and dip hips. 1.15
usual price 2.00

Corsets of fine Imported Coutil. Medium bust and long hips especially designed for well developed figures. Daintily trimmed. 1.65
value 3.00

Corsets made of fine Imported Coutil. Filled with real whalebone. High bust and long close fitting hips for average figures. 1.85
value 4.00

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets. New Spring models. High bust, long close fitting hips and deep back for well developed figures. High close fitting bust with slender graceful hips for average figures. High and medium busts with tapering waist lines for slender figures. Made of fine Coutil, Batiste and fancy silk Broche. 2.50 to 6.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Rugs Only

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RUSSIANS CAUSED ROUMANIAN POGROM

Feeling Against the Jews Fomented by Agitators from Across the Border.

KIEFF FEARS A MASSACRE

Outbreaks in Other Cities Are Expected Owing to the Anti-Semites' Activity.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—Reports have been coming from Roumania for some time that dangerous agitation against the Jews has been going on. It has been fomented by Russian agitators who have come across the border from Bessarabia.

The Jewish Relief Society here to-day received a dispatch announcing that last Thursday a pogrom began at Podihilo, situated between Jassy and Paschkany. The telegram says:

"Owing to the plundering of the city we are in absolute want. Send help. If the Roumanian Government does not interfere the impoverished peasants will continue the plundering."

ELIZABETHGRAD, March 18.—Measures of special severity have been adopted here to prevent a repetition of the anti-Jewish disorders. Gov. Malaeff has been ordered to investigate the recent disturbances personally and then report in person to Premier Stolypin.

The Jews here have received a reassuring telegram from M. Pergament, member of the lower house of Parliament from Odessa, in which praise is accorded to the Premier for the promptitude with which he acted in connection with the local disorders.

Herbert Friedenwald, Secretary of the American Jewish Committee, on March 15 received the following telegram from Dr. Paul Nathan of Berlin:

"St. Petersburg announces a pogrom, organized by the union of the Russian people, at Elizabethgrad. One Jew has been killed and a large number wounded. All the stores in the city are closed. A panic prevails."

The following day Dr. Nathan cabled to Mr. Friedenwald:

"Elizabethgrad reports a pogrom. One man has been killed, leaving a family of three destitute. Thirty have been wounded. Numerous houses have been plundered. The windows of over 500 shops have been broken. Through energetic efforts further bloodshed has been avoided and tranquillity now prevails, but it is feared that a worse outbreak will occur."

In view of the fact that Krushevan, the organizer of the Kishineff outrages and now a member of the Duma, is calling aloud for further massacres, and that Kieff and Odessa and the frequently afflicted City of Gomel are in daily dread of new outbreaks, this news from Elizabethgrad indicates, in the opinion of Jews here, that the Union of the Russian People is energetically at work at its old business of stirring up massacres as a means of discrediting the Liberal movement in Russia.

EAST SIDE JEWS MEET.

Raise $100 for the Victims of the Pogrom in Roumania.

A mass meeting was held last night at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, to formulate some plan of relieving the afflicted Jews of the Roumanian village of Podihilo.

The most popular speech of the evening was made by Harzen Imbert, the Jewish poet of the east side. Elbowing the Chairman aside, he said:

"This is a meeting called for the purpose of helping our afflicted brethren in Roumania. Speeches won't do them any good; this is a time when money talks."

So saying he drew a dollar out of his pocket and laid it on the Chairman's table. Loud applause greeted this action. Persons from all over the audience came forward and made their contributions One hundred dollars was raised. Four other speakers followed.

PEASANTS RIOTING AGAIN.

Premier Stolypin Orders Strict Measures to Stop Disorders.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—With the opening of Parliament March 5, peasant disorders began in several provinces, apparently as the result of organized agitation.

In Vladimir Province 500 drunken peasants wrecked the Government spirit store. They were dispersed by volleys fired by the police, eight peasants being killed. Fatal affrays between peasants and police occurred in Saratoff and Kieff Provinces, where attempts to take possession by violence of private estates were renewed.

Premier Stolypin has sent a circular to the Governors enjoining them to arrest all agitators, even members of Parliament, and to take the strictest measures to protect the rights of property. Negligent officials will be held responsible.

Owing to disorders in Kostroma the entire province has been declared in a state of enforced security.

The Lower House of Parliament will resume its sessions to-morrow in the Hall of the Nobility, where the Council of the Empire usually meets. The Government consented to the change with great reluctance, as the hall is in the centre of the city, where demonstrations are particularly objectionable.

Workmen at Lodz Give In.

LODZ, March 18.—The lockout here has ended. The workmen, having exhausted their funds, decided to return to work unconditionally.

$10,000 for Russian Famine Relief.

Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, to-day cabled Nicholas Shishkoff at Moscow $10,000, the first installment of the fund which the committee is raising. This represents practically the amount received up to date. Mr. Shishkoff left New York only a few weeks ago after a visit to present the facts of the famine situation to America. He will telegraph at once to Siberia for grain.

Consumption's record in New York City alone: 40,000 sufferers; 10,000 deaths every year—200 weekly—28 daily—one every hour.

Scott's Emulsion

has cured more coughs and colds and prevented more consumption than any other preparation in the world.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

LAMSDORFF SINKING FAST.

Is Being Kept Alive Only by the Use of Oxygen.

SAN REMO, March 18.—Count Lamsdorff, the ex-Foreign Minister of Russia, is sinking fast.

He is kept alive only by the use of oxygen.

CAUSES OF CONSOLS' FALL.

Asquith Says Many of Them Were Independent of Government Control.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government was questioned by Unionist and other members in regard to the low price of consols, an attempt being made to draw the inference that the decline in British credit was coincident with the attempt of the Liberal Government, in 1885, to grant home rule to Ireland.

The Ministers ignored the insinuations, but in reply to a question by Sir Howard Vincent (Conservative) as to whether steps were contemplated with a view to restoring the national credit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, said that while the Government fully recognized the serious character of the decline in consols it could not accept the statement that the credit of Great Britain was lower than within memory of the living.

Mr. Asquith said that many of the causes contributing to the decline in British Government stocks and of most other high-class securities during the last ten years were international in their operation and independent of Government control. He might instance the increased demand for money consequent on the rise in the ruling rates of interest, due to the exceptional commercial and industrial activity at home and abroad, and also to the necessity for replacing the capital destroyed as a result of the San Francisco earthquake and other disasters. On the other hand, the enormous increase in the national expenditures, the neglect to make adequate provision for the redemption of the national debt, and the freedom with which new obligations were created undoubtedly affected the national credit.

In conclusion Mr. Asquith said the steps which the Government proposed were to reduce the expenditure, strengthen the Sinking Fund, and avoid as far as possible borrowing for current expenditures.

ASSAIL FISHERY MODUS.

Sir Gilbert Parker and Others Attack British Government's Policy.

LONDON, March 18.—The Newfoundland question came up in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Gilbert Parker, (Conservative) W. W. Ashley, (Conservative, Earl Percy, (Conservative,) Alfred Lyttelton, (Liberal Unionist,) and others criticised the policy of the Government in concluding the modus vivendi with the United States on the fisheries question. They complained especially that, because of the Government's apathy and delay, the question had assumed a grave and dangerous character.

Sir Gilbert Parker wanted to know whether advantage would be taken of the coming visit of the Colonial Premiers to attend the Colonial Conference to settle the question.

Mr. Lyttelton said that, while it was impossible to ignore the American case, the issue was a grave one, and calculated to lead to friction and collision unless it were speedily settled.

SUES ALL THE SOCIALISTS.

States Attorney Begins Actions Against Reichstag Members.

BERLIN, March 18.—The States Attorney has instituted proceedings against all the Socialist members of the Reichstag for using a room in the Reichstag building, which is assigned for party conferences, for a meeting, held a few days ago, of Socialist members of the Reichstag and fifty Socialist editors, at which party policies were discussed.

The proceedings are brought under the section of the Criminal Code forbidding such meetings without the permission of the police. The penalty is $3.75 to $47.50 fine, or from one to six weeks' imprisonment.

Member of Ministry in Irish League.

LONDON, March 18.—Dr. Thomas J. McNamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, has been admitted to membership in the Dulwich Branch of the United Irish League of Great Britain. This is the first instance of a member of the British Ministry joining a militant Irish Nationalist organization.

PERSIAN VIZIER RESIGNS.

Shah Discharges His Own Uncle from Ispahan Governorship.

TEHERAN, March 18.—The Shah has accepted the resignation of the Grand Vizier, Mushir ed Dowleh.

Yielding to the loud prayers of the population and supported by the National Assembly, the Shah has also discharged his own uncle, Prince Zill es Sultan, from the Governor Generalship of Ispahan and appointed Nizam es Sultan to be his successor. Nizam es Sultan was the assistant of the present Shah when he was Governor of Azerbaijan Province.

The retirement of the powerful Governor General of Ispahan, who for several decades has been the autocrat of that city, has strengthened to a very great degree the prestige of the National Assembly.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—An investigation of the reports of the dispatch of many Russian troops to Persia shows that, while it is true that a few Cossacks have been sent to strengthen the Consulate Guards in Northern Persia, the entire number does not exceed a hundred.

The Russian Government, however, regards the Persian situation as extremely serious, and is prepared, in concert with Great Britain, to take the necessary measures at any moment for protecting foreign interests and preventing anarchy.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 18.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith to-day received a deputation representing some 200 members of the House of Commons who urged the establishment of a 2-cent postal rate with America. Mr. Asquith said there was no indication that the American Government was in favor of conceding a 2-cent rate, and while he promised to bear the matter in mind, he carefully refrained from committing himself to any definite pledge. On the contrary, the Chancellor rather threw cold water on the proposal by emphasizing the existing heavy financial demands on the postal service.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope to-day received the members of the Sacred College, who tendered to him their greetings on the occasion of his Name Day. The Pontiff did not make any allusion to the situation in France. He referred to the completion of the new apartment in the Vatican for Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, saying he rejoiced that the work had not cost the Holy See anything, all the expenses having been borne by a rich friar of Barcelona.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who is here as the guest of the Emperor and Empress, called to-day at the apartments of Frau Schroeter, the opera singer whom he helped to rescue from the wreck of the British steamer Berlin, and inquired about all the rescued persons who are living here.

HAMBURG, March 18.—A fight occurred to-day among the imported English longshoremen on board the steamer Anchoria, many of whom are London roughs. Seventeen injured men were taken to the hospital and 167 refused to work and insisted on being sent back to England. There are now 1,803 imported longshoremen here.

PARIS, March 18.—The French Government is highly gratified at the participation of the United States in the International Maritime Exposition which is to open at Bordeaux on May 1.

SUEZ, March 18.—The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here to-day from Singapore.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, was invested to-day with the regalia of Grand Master of the Order of St. John. The ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Palace before members of the royal family, Princes, Ambassadors, Chancellor Buelow, and all the great personages of state.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

PASSENGERS SAVED FROM THE SUEVIC

Women and Children Taken Off First—Vessel Will Probably Be a Total Loss.

LINER JEBBA IS WRECKED

Those on Board Her Rescued—Four Other Steamers Ashore on the English Coast.

LONDON, March 18.—Details of the disaster to the White Star Line steamer Suevic, homeward bound from Sydney, New South Wales, by way of Cape Town, with nearly 600 passengers and crew on board, show that she struck the Brandies Rock(close under the Lizard Lighthouse, at about 10:30 last night, and will probably be a total wreck.

Lifeboats and tugs from the Lizard and Falmouth soon reached the scene and, together with the Suevic's own boats, commenced landing the passengers. The women and children were first sent ashore. There were no fewer than 160 children on board, many of them being infants in arms, whom the local fishermen and their wives lifted out of the boats and carried through the surf to near-by cottages.

A fresh wind, rough sea, and fog hampered the landing operations, but the fog lifted at about 7 in the morning, and from thence forward boats loaded with passengers were sent ashore in quick succession. By 1 P. M. all the passengers had been landed, but the crew stood by the wreck.

Capt. Jones, commander of the Suevic, had been at sea for thirty-nine years, and this was to be his last voyage.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. this morning passed close astern of the Suevic, which was then thronged with passengers. The wrecked steamer's ow was low in the water, her fore compartments were full, and she seemed to be pinnacled on the rocks. As plenty of assistance was standing by the White Star liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which had been going slow for ten hours owing to the fog, did not stop, but proceeded for Plymouth.

Almost within sight of the Suevic, the Elder-Dempster Line steamer Jebba, from Calabar, Lagos, and other West African ports for Plymouth and Liverpool, ran on the rocks under the cliffs near Prawle Point in the early hours of the morning. Her seventy passengers, many of whom were soldiers invalided home from the West Coast of Africa, and her crew were safely taken ashore by the breeches buoy.

Heavy seas are breaking over the steamer, rendering the lifeboats which are standing by her useless. The Jebba will prove a total loss.

Steamers, some of which are described as being large, are ashore near Rye, Dungeness, Dover, and Cuckmere. The vessel ashore off Cuckmere is the British steamer Newstead, from Novorossysk, Black Sea. Her position is serious.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN PARIS.

Hospitals Besieged by Persons Anxious to be Revaccinated.

PARIS, March 18.—The appearance of a few cases of smallpox here has so alarmed the population that there is a veritable scare on the subject. Thousands of persons have been vaccinated in the last few days, and the hospitals and the Academy of Medicine, where free vaccination is dispensed, are besieged by crowds of persons anxious to be revaccinated. The authorities, while they consider that there is no real danger of an epidemic, are taking every precaution.

Dr. Mesureur, Director General of Public Assistance, who has charge of the hospitals, said to-day that the reports that the situation had grown worse were untrue. He said there had been only two deaths thus far and there were but six cases under treatment.

Dr. Mesureur added that the cases in Paris, which were of a particularly virulent type, had all been traced to Tunis and Tripoli, and had not originated at Dunkirk, as was currently believed. Sporadic cases had also occurred at Lille, Brest, and a few other towns.

Paris Electricians' Victory.

PARIS, March 18.—The Municipal Council has decided to incorporate in certain electric lighting contracts about to be concluded clauses that will insure to the electricians the demands for which they recently went on strike in this city.

French Destroyer Injured.

LES SABLES-D'OLONNE, France, March 18.—The torpedo boat destroyer Défi ran ashore in a thick fog near here to-day and damaged her bows. She succeeded in getting off and reaching this port.

TRUJILLO IS CAPTURED.

Nicaraguan Ships Take the Honduran Port—Garrison Flees.

MANAGUA, March 18.—The Port of Trujillo, Honduras, has been captured by the Nicaraguan naval forces.

The Hondurans left behind them a piece of artillery, a number of rifles, and a quantity of ammunition.

PANAMA, March 18.—According to reliable information received here from Salvador, that country has allied itself openly with Honduras in the war with Nicaragua. On March 10 2,500 Salvadoran soldiers landed at Amapala, Honduras, and proceeded the next morning for Choluteca. This body of men is under the command of Gen. José Dolores Presa.

It is further reported that Gen. Bonilla, the President of Honduras, at the head of a body of troops, has started for Segovia, Nicaragua. In this movement he is supported by two detachments of Nicaraguan revolutionists commanded by Gens. Chamorro and Chavarria.

The Government of Guatemala has refused a request made by Honduran revolutionists to be permitted to cross the frontier and invade Honduras.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A dispatch, dated March 16, received by the State Department to-day from Philip R. Brown, Secretary of the American mission to Honduras and Guatemala, who is now at Tegucigalpa, Honduas, said a report was in circulation in that city that Trujillo was being stormed.

Trujillo is the capital of the Department of Colon, on the Caribbean Sea. Its harbor, on the Bay of Trujillo, is defended by forts. The city has military barracks, Government offices, &c., and exports mahogany, fruit, and hides. The population of the city is about 4,000.

The United States gunboat Princeton arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, yesterday, and the gunboat Paducah has arrived at Port Limon, Costa Rica. These two warships are to reinforce the Chicago and Marietta, which are now looking after American interests threatened by the war in Central America. The collier Nero has sailed from Guantanamo for Trujillo, where it will supply fuel to the Marietta and Paducah. The sending of the Nero to Trujillo was not brought about through the hostilities there, Trujillo being the best harbor for coaling vessels.

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The Best Champagne
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

Reed and French, Rattan Summer Furniture.

This year's summer furniture is now on our floors in three piece (arm chair, small chair and settee) suites, various shades of enamel, pink, old blue, white and special colors, as desired, as well as the more useful green and wood brown. All may be used, when desired, with loose cushions made with harmonious and effective covers.

Our novelties this year are Beach Chairs, Muffin Stands, Tables with Umbrellas, Lawn Settees and Swing Seats in green colored oak and rattan, also rattan Tea Wagons and Nested Tables for lawn use.

This is by far the largest array of Porch, Lawn and Bedroom summer articles we have ever exhibited.

New patterns in Enamel and Maple Bedroom Furniture are also shown.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

WIRELESS CAUSED IENA DISASTER?

French Expert Thinks Outside Current Communicated High-Tension Spark.

LOCAL SCIENTISTS' VIEWS

They Say If the Theory Is Correct It Indicates Gross Carelessness on the Vessel.

TOULON, March 18.—M. Naudin, the wireless telegraph expert, has advanced a new theory regarding the cause of the disaster to the battleship Iéna, whose afterpart was destroyed by the explosion of a magazine on March 12.

M. Naudin says that at the time of the explosion it was noted that powerful wireless currents were passing and he believes that the vessel's isolation in the dry dock here resulted in the accumulation of secondary Hertzian waves in the "B" powder magazine from the ship's wireless apparatus and that an outside current communicated a high-tension spark.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, who has been deeply interested in the development of wireless telegraphy and has made many experiments with various apparatus, said last night:

"If explosives are kept in metallic cases and grounded there could be no explosion caused by wireless waves, but if explosives are not kept in metallic cases and grounded, it might happen. Failure to store explosives on a battleship in any other way would be the highest degree of carelessness, I should say. Of course, I have no information about the conditions on the Iéna at the time of the disaster."

Dr. Lee De Forest told a TIMES reporter last night that he considered the theory of M. Naudin as to the cause of the Iéna disaster improbable, but admitted that under certain conditions it might be correct. He said:

"The thinnest sheet of metal completely inclosing a space is an absolute barrier to electrical waves, no matter how intense. It is absurd to suppose, then, that any spark could have been caused within the magazine of the Iéna by waves sent out from some wireless transmitter outside the ship.

"It is, however, possible that high-potential, high-frequency currents could be induced in the electric light wires on board from the 'kick-back' of a powerful induction coil or transformer feeding an oscillating circuit and supplied from the same source of electric current. It is also conceivable that from such electric light wires faultily insulated from the steel walls of the magazine and not protected in iron conduits, sparks could jump."

Dr. De Forest added that it was almost inconceivable that such an explosion should occur unless the French were grossly negligent in their method of wiring the Iéna. While it was possible, he said, that a defectively insulated wire was in close contact with the powder, it was highly improbable.

He recalled the experiments of Nicola Tesla with a dirigible torpedo about the time of the Spanish-American war. Tesla then considered the problem of the use of wireless telegraphy for directing torpedoes and discharging them. It was Tesla's theory that a torpedo's movements could be controlled by means of waves of electrical energy, and he made many experiments to this end, but with no practical results.

At that time Tesla made the statement that in the same manner he could project a wave of sufficient intensity to cause a spark in a ship's magazine and explode it. That statement was ridiculed by other electrical experts.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP LEAKS.

The Charles Martel in Bad Shape—A Destroyer Injured.

TOULON, March 18.—The French battleship Charles Martel returned to this harbor to-day from a trial trip, leaking badly at the stern.

Divers are examining the warship.

MANY PORTO RICAN ACTS.

Legislature, Which Adjourned Yesterday, Passed Ninety-five Bills.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 18.—The Legislature adjourned to-day, after the most important session since the American occupation of the island. Ninety-five bills of the 237 introduced were passed. Among the measures approved is the Civil Service bill, which was adopted after long and stormy discussions. It will become effective next January. The appropriation bills also gave rise to much discussion in the House, but were finally passed in the form in which they were presented by the Council.

The Right Rev. William A. Jones, ex-President of the Augustinian College at Havana, recently consecrated Bishop of Porto Rico, arrived here to-day. He was received with much ceremony, and was escorted through the city by an impressive religious procession, accompanied by bands of music and a display of fireworks.

WIFE TO MOCK'S DEFENSE.

She Says Mayor Wants to Put Friend in His Place—Denies Police Loans.

Mrs. James L. Mock, whose husband was dismissed Saturday from his position of executive clerk of the New York Police Department, gave out yesterday a statement in defense of her husband, in which she said Commissioner Bingham's action was prompted by Mayor McClellan, who desires to land one of his friends in the $2,100 berth.

Mrs. Mock denied emphatically that her husband had ever borrowed money from Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants.

"When my husband accepted the place in the Police Department he found everything in a badly tangled condition," she said. "He liked the place and worked hard, but he did not know that he had walked into a trap. It was a deliberate trap and was set by Mayor McClellan. Any one can read between the lines. McClellan wants the job for some one of his friends, and the sad thing about it is that Gen. Bingham is not cognizant of that fact.

"My husband's honesty and integrity can be vouched for by his business associates. He is in such a position that he can make no statement at this time without involving these associates."

Four more Police Inspectors appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney Ely, who is investigating the financial transactions of James L. Mock as executive clerk for Police Commissioner Bingham. They were Inspectors Walsh, Flood, Sweeney, and McClusky. Their statements were taken in shorthand by stenographers. Neither the Inspectors nor Mr. Ely would talk.

CITY BREVITIES.

The New York office of the Attorney General of the State will be moved to-day from 27 William Street to the Barclay Building, 299 Broadway.

Edward A. Vance, who, after his marriage in January to Miss Elsie W. Schlegel, daughter of a wealthy lithographer of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, induced her to hand over to him jewelry valued at $1,500, was sentenced yesterday in Brooklyn to Sing Sing for seven and a half years for bigamy and grand larceny.

Prof. Camillo F. Saldanha, a Brahmin scholar from the University of Bombay, will lecture on "Is Occultism a Fraud?" with demonstrations, at 8 Union Square to-morrow. Prof. James H. Hyslop will attend.

Hunyadi János
The Original Natural Laxative Water

Will relieve biliousness, indigestion, torpid liver and sluggish bowels.
Half a glass
FOR CONSTIPATION

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Spring Tailored Suits for Women.
Remarkable for Tailor-work and Style.

PRICES FOR THE SPRING TAILORED SUITS range between $9.98 and $125. You will get admirable Suits even for the smallest price.

But the woman who has been accustomed to have her Suits specially made—the woman who has been accustomed to pay $60 to $100—will be astonished at the excellence of the new Tailored Suits shown here for $50 or thereabout.

We believe that a new level of excellence has been reached in these Suits this season. They are made for us by a tailor who keeps in closest touch with Paris. They not only reflect Parisian style, but every detail of fit and finish is especially fine.

Two new styles that we believe cannot be equaled for the prices are briefly described.

New Striped Suits at $50.
Made of imported stripe material in browns and grays. Short Eton coat with inlaid bias bands and self strappings neatly stitched, flat collar of combination silk and braid, vest effect of Persian trimming, edged with Val. lace; three-quarter sleeves with fancy cuffs, lined with taffeta silk, plaited girdle. The skirt is the new box plaited effect with inlaid panel and bias yoke effect.

New Check Suits at $59.
Made of fancy imported mannish checks in choice combination colors. Eton coat with square box back effect finished with strappings and large buttons; front is single-breasted Tuxedo effect of linen; three-quarter sleeves; lined with peau de cygne. The skirt is full box-plaited, stitched to yoke depth and finished with bias fold around the bottom.
Second Floor, Front.

French Valenciennes Laces, 25c. to 98c.
Regularly 49c. to $3.98 a Dozen Yards.
FOR EASTER DRESS TRIMMINGS, and some of the prettiest patterns ever sent to this country. They are the product of one of the best makers in Calais, France, and are all of the very best qualities. There are Insertions and Edgings to match, and they come in the most desirable widths.
5c. to 39c. Cotton Laces, 2c. to 12c.
Probably the lowest price ever quoted for such excellent Laces. There are Normandy, Point de Paris and Cluny Laces and Insertions to match in a variety of patterns.
Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

All Brooklyn Coming to Loeser's
For Mousquetaire Gloves.
NATURAL THAT IT SHOULD BE SO when it is remembered that during all the period when practically no Mousquetaire Gloves were to be had, this Store had a full and satisfactory supply of the very best quality.
The stock now is larger and finer than it has ever been. The Gloves are of the finest French kid, made expressly for us by the most famous maker in France. There are all lengths and all desirable colors. The tan colorings in glace kid are in especial demand—and in especial plenty here.
Mousquetaire Gloves in Suede Are $1.50 to $3.75.
Mousquetaire Gloves in Glace Kid Are $1.50 to $4.50.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Black Silks in a Sale.
Many of Them Under Cost.
HUNDREDS OF WOMEN filled the Silk Store yesterday, buying good black Silks for a great deal under their worth. This March Sale is not only best in our history, but it has roused the widest enthusiasm.
Many of the bargains will hold good again to-day—we had large quantities to start the Sale, and some additional lots have been put in.
The Silks are all of high grade. In a great many cases they cannot be produced to-day for as little as these prices.
85c. Plain 24 Inch Black Silk Foulard, 59c.
Hunt carefully and you may find the slight mill imperfections that make the price possible. Yet they are too insignificant to be noticed under most circumstances.
$1.25 Black 36 Inch Taffeta at 89c.
The best value we ever offered in yard wide guaranteed Dress Taffeta, and one that will not easily be duplicated again this season.
$2 Black 36 Inch Taffeta at $1.25.
A rich dress quality, fully guaranteed, yard wide and a rich plume black. It would cost more than $1.25 a yard to manufacture it to-day.
75c. Printed 24 Inch Pongees at 49c.
Navy-and-white and black-and-white polka spots in a variety of sizes. Other designs also that are pretty and desirable.

Paris Made Undermuslins
At Prices Under Usual.
NOT AT ALL PROHIBITIVE PRICES—for even the woman who must economize—though the garments are from France, where the embroideries were done and the dainty stitches set by hand.
Women who love the fineness and special distinction of this beautiful French lingerie will make a point of visiting the French Room to-day—will come early; for such chances of bargains in genuine French Undermuslins are rare, and they will be quickly snapped up.
Hand Made Chemises at $1.29 to $2.98 instead of $1.79 to $4.25
Soft finished percale or nainsook, beautifully cut in the French well-fitting fashion. The simpler models have an embroidered scallop at the edge and embroidered eyelets with ribbon. The more elaborate styles are embroidered in a dot and vine pattern; some with insertions of German Val. lace.
Hand Made Drawers at $2.25, $2.69 and $2.98.
Of percale or soft nainsook, with deep ruffles tucked and lace edged or scalloped by hand, with a little embroidered motif in the corner. One style has an eight-inch flounce with deep scallops and dots.
Hand Made Petticoats at $2.98.
Made of fine percale with a fourteen-inch flounce scalloped by hand. French women are wearing these simple, dainty Petticoats under morning frocks in the street. They come, also, in short lengths.
Special Easter Gift Chances.
Hand made Chemises, each packed in a white box, for a last bit of dainty finery for the Easter bride, or a useful remembrance for the bride-to-be, or for the intimate woman friend who loves pretty things for herself. There are little rosebud patterns, eyelet and spray designs in very rich, dainty French hand embroidery. Some of the Chemises are in round or V yoke effects with lace insertion set in. All are ribbon trimmed.....$2.25, $2.49, $2.79, $2.98 and up to $4.98
Second Floor.

Easter Bracelets.
GIFT-GIVING AT EASTER TIME comes into wider favor every season, and deserved favor, too, for it is a pretty custom.
Bracelets make most appropriate gifts. They may be as inexpensive as you choose. They may be rich and costly. But they are sure to be welcome.
Children's 14k bangle style, plain, $2.98
Children's 14k bangle style, engraved.....$4.25
Full size, plain gold, English and Roman finish, in all widths of tubing.....$5.50 to $25
Engraved bangle and lock style, English and rose finish, $12 to $30
14k, adjustable, fine wire style, with garnets or amethysts, $9.50
Engraved bangle, English finish, with three amethysts....$12.50
Plain Roman, mounted with 1 full cut diamond and 2 genuine sapphires.....$19.50
Lock Bracelet with applied work and one full cut diamond....$20
Applied work with 3 amethysts, $25
Beautiful inlaid blue enamel Bracelet.....$28
Hand engraved extra heavy mounting, with 3 diamond shaped amethysts.....$33
Main Floor, Front.

$4.50 and $5 Couch Covers at $2.98.
IN ALL THE GOOD sales of Couch Covers heretofore held in this Upholstery Store we believe there has never been a value quite equal to this one.
They are extra wide and heavy. They are entirely reversible. They are in rich Oriental colorings and designs—red, green, olive, blue, tan and brown combinations. Enough of them to last through the day.
$6 to $7 Irish Point Lace Curtains at $3.98. Mostly 2 and 3 pairs of a kind, in a wide variety of patterns.
$5 Imported Madras Curtains at $3.75
Scotch Madras Curtains in rich, medium, light and dark stained glass effects.
16c. and 20c. Geneva Cloth and Printed Cretonnes at 12½c. a yard.
Third Floor.

35c. Linen Huck Towels at 25c.
PURE IRISH LINEN and pure white, with a tape border and hemmed ends. Size 21½ x39 inches. We have a hundred dozen ready for to-day as another example of the unequaled values in this Linen Store.
Main Floor, Rear. None sent C. O. D.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE.-59th to 60th Sts.

Spring Suits.

Misses' and Small Women's Suits, Manufacturers' odd lots, comprising pony, Eton and coat models of all-wool mixtures, cheviots and worsteds, in all colors. Real value $15. Special Tuesday price..... **$9.75**

$9 Emb'd Mull Robes.

A maker's sample line of beautiful Embroidered Mull Robes—skirt all ready to put on band, enough plain material and insertion for waist; beautiful designs. Special Tuesday price..... **$3.98**

Children's Hats.

Children's Trimmed Hats, made up of Tuscan and straw bodies, with facing of shirred chiffon, trimmed with satin and taffeta ribbons, fancy pins, and June roses; all colors. real value $5.00. Special Tuesday price..... **$2.98**

$2 Ostrich Plumes.

10 doz. finest quality stock, 14 and 16 inch French Ostrich Plumes, with wide flues and heads in black, white, ciel, pink, brown, champagne and navy; real value $2.00. Special Tuesday price..... **$1.39**

$3 Long Kid Gloves.

Elbow Length Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves; only 2 pairs to a customer; actual $3.00 value. Special Tuesday price..... **$1.69**

$1.50 Long Silk Gloves.

Imported Milanese Silk Mousquetaire Elbow Length Gloves in navy, brown, tan and black; real value $1.50. Special Tuesday price..... **79c**

Men's Spring Suits

Suits like these in style, fit, finish and workmanship command one-third more elsewhere; newest effects in checks, mixtures, blue and black; sizes to fit every man. The best clothing in all New York..... **$12.95**

Men's Correct Collars.

All the new Spring shapes in fold styles and wing; collars are excellently made of 4-ply union linen; real value 75c. Special Tuesday price, 6 for..... **38c**

$16 Brussels Rugs.

12x9 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, from the famous mills of Sanford & Son; real value $16.00. Special Tuesday price..... **$12.98**

KASHMIR RUGS—These are reversible, strong and durable, beautiful designs and colorings, size 9x6 ft. Special Tuesday price..... **$5.98**

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware, Stationery or Waist department you will be handed a very dainty little **Sachet Souvenir**

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales'

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE.-59th to 60th Sts.

1907 Easter Sale of

Newest Style

Walters $500 Concert Grand Pianos $250

for . . .

Including Stool and Cover.

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

None of these Pianos will be sold at this price after this lot is sold.

The Walters D Pianos have reached the highest pinnacle of perfection.

They Are Pianos Built to Last Forever.

They are conceded to be the finest Pianos ever manufactured, and are constructed on the highest plan known in piano building, and are

Guaranteed for 15 Years.

In style, action and construction they are unsurpassed.

Delivered Upon First Payment of $5.

We Charge No Interest

for time taken in making payments, no insurance and no extras whatever; $250, payable $1 per week, that's all.

Below we give abstracts from a letter received from the Walters Piano Company when they accepted our order for these Pianos for our Easter sale:

New York, Jan. 2, 1907.

The Walters Piano Co.,

Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE PIANOS 226 and 228 East 63d St.

Messrs. Bloomingdales'

Gentlemen: We accept your order for our beautiful Walters D Pianos, to be delivered to you in time for your Easter sale.

These pianos are the finest that skilled labor can build. The design of the cases is original, beautiful and attractive. We have put our expert knowledge into every detail of these pianos. They are creations in piano construction and

Masterpieces of Piano Building.

We do not know of a piano (and we are acquainted with almost every piano that is manufactured) at double the price you are going to offer these pianos for that will equal them in tone, durability, beauty of design and workmanship. It is an opportunity rarely heard of where one can become the possessor of the highest grade piano at ONE-HALF ITS WORTH, on such liberal terms as you offer.

These Pianos are one of the handsomest and most beautiful pianos we have ever made. Their tone is one of the main features, being rich, mellow and resonant; the touch is exceptionally elastic and responsive.

The pianos we are making for you will be sold very quickly, and it will be the cause of making lifelong friends for Bloomingdales'. Your respectfully,

The Walters Piano Co.

Warerooms, 3d Floor.

Bloomingdale Bros.,

Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

ARMY RIFLES FIRED AT BROWNSVILLE

Empty Shells Traced to Three Weapons of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK

Makes Distinctive Mark on Its Cartridges — Gray Confession Called False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—As a result of some thoroughgoing detective work the War Department submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day strong evidence to show that part of the shooting at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13 last, was done with four Springfield army rifles in the custody of men of B Company of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The detective work was done by Lieut. Hawkins of the Ordnance Department and some of the armory staff at Springfield. It is apparently conclusive and incontrovertible.

The War Department early in the day received a telegram from Major Blocksom at Fort Sam Houston, saying that the Gray confession was false. In the afternoon Gen. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General, received another message from Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, recruiting officer at Galveston, saying that D. C. Gray had lived in Galveston for the last seven years, and had never been in the army. When the Senate sub-committee met, the department's information about Gray was submitted to it. Senator Foraker thought something should be done to find out who started the imposition.

The Chief Detectives.

The report of the detective work done at Springfield was made to the committee in a letter from Secretary Taft. Lieut. Hawkins and G. A. Spooner, an experienced Inspector, are the chief detectives, and they will appear before the committee and reveal the details of their work. The testimony, as shown by the preliminary report, will be the first real evidence that has been brought out by any of the investigations, tending to produce a definite conclusion as to the identity of any of the rioters of Brownsville.

When the President and Secretary Taft submitted the second batch of testimony and exhibits to the Senate early in the fight over the Foraker resolution, Senator Foraker challenged their statement that there was proof positive that the bullets fired into the house at Brownsville had been shot out of army rifles, and could not have been fired from any other guns in the world. Thereupon the Ordnance Department took up the task of making the demonstration.

Under the direction of Lieut. Hawkins experiments were made first with new rifles that had never been fired. It was observed that each rifle made certain marks on the shells. Further observation developed the fact that all the shells fired from each rifle were marked identically, but that no two rifles marked their shells in the same manner. These marks are of various character, and are due to the mill work on the magazine parts of the rifles. One rifle will put a small scratch on a certain part of the shell. Another will ring the shell. Another will mark the base of the shell. Different rifles will leave scratches on different parts of the shells. And so on. The variation in marking is oftentimes exceedingly slight, but it is distinctive and can be shown clearly.

After experimenting until they were convinced that they had discovered a rule which was absolute, the ordnance detectives checked themselves up by collecting a lot of shells that had been fired from different rifles and then sorting them out simply by their marks.

Then they turned to the rifles of the discharged battalion, all of which had been sent to the armory for this investigation. Each rifle was fired several times, and the shells were carefully preserved and their individual markings noted. Then the empty shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville immediately after the shooting were examined. By comparing their markings with those of the shells fired in the guns of the discharged men it was shown that eleven of the shells picked up in the streets had been fired from one of the guns that had been in the custody of B Company, eleven other shells had been fired from another B Company rifle, eight others from a third rifle assigned to that company, and three others presumably from still another.

Thirty-three shells which had been found in Brownsville were examined, and by this process it was shown that thirty of them had certainly been fired by B Company rifles. In the case of the other three there was an uncertainty, due to the fact that these were double markings on them, produced, the detectives conjecture, by having been tried in one rifle, and on failing to discharge, being tried in another.

The Rifles Traced.

With this report of the detectives Secretary Taft submitted to the committee a list showing the number of each rifle assigned to the three companies and the name of the man to whom each rifle was assigned. From this list it appears that two of the rifles implicated by the detectives were in the storehouse of B Company on the night of the shooting. One was in the custody of Private Thomas Taylor and one in the custody of Private Joseph L. Wilson; that is to say, they were the men to whom those rifles had been assigned.

The rifles in the storehouse were in the custody of Walker McCurdy, the Quartermaster Sergeant of the company. McCurdy had been examined at length by the Senate committee and made a most favorable impression. The only doubtful feature of his testimony was his repeated declaration that it was absolutely impossible for an enlisted man to get hold of extra ammunition, or to save any of that regularly issued to him. He swore also that every shell charged to his company was duly accounted for when the battalion went to Fort Reno, not one being missing.

The report of the Springfield armory detectives, however, shows that two rifles were taken out of the storehouse that night, used and returned.

Secretary Taft's letter calls the attention of the committee to the fact that in all probability the men who did the shooting did not use their own guns for it, but took the first rifles they could get their hands on, and that therefore there is still a question as to whether Taylor and Wilson are necessarily implicated.

STAND BY CONFESSION.

Galveston Men Concerned Say It Is True.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18.—Lieut. Chamberlain, sent here to investigate the Brownsville case, with the aid of Chief of Police Rowan, found a man named Gray and a man named Anderson, the latter an ex-soldier, who furnished the Lieutenant with affidavits that they were not the authors of the confession. The army officer and the Chief then wired to army headquarters that the story had been exploded.

The real name of the discharged soldier is Charles Anderson, and his present whereabouts is unknown, although a message was received from him to-day in which he says he lost his nerve when he discovered he had made a confession to newspaper men, and he feared his life would not be safe in Galveston. The United States Marshal believes he can find Anderson and induce him to confirm his statement if protection is given to him.

The two newspaper men who obtained the confession, after representing themselves as Government detectives, have made affidavits to the correctness of their report, and they are corroborated by the sworn statement of Will Noble, a colored man, who introduced the newspaper men to the ex-soldier.

Arrangements had been made to place the negro in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Shermack after he made his confession, but one of the newspaper men asked that the negro be not arrested until the day of the publication of the report, which was Sunday. The confession is complete.

A NEW RATE LAW TEST.

Railroad Wants to Stop Life Passes to a Couple.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—If a motion made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by Attorney General Bonaparte is granted, the court will soon consider the question of the effect of the rate law on transportation contracts made prior to its enactment. The question arises in connection with the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company versus E. R. Mottley, which the Attorney General, at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, moved to advance on the docket.

Mottley and his wife were injured on the road forty years ago, and the company settled with them by entering into a contract to supply them with free transportation on its lines so long as they might live. After complying with this agreement for years, the company recently sought relief through the courts, on the ground that to continue to issue passes to Mottley and his wife involved a violation of the rate law.

The case was tried before Judge Evans of the Federal court, sitting in the Western District of Kentucky, who, holding that the law could not supersede a contract, decided against the railroad. The court took the motion to advance under advisement.

APPOINTS SATER AS JUDGE.

President Ignores Wishes of Senators Dick and Foraker.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Roosevelt to-night announced the appointment of John F. Sater of Columbus, Ohio, as United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio. Representative Longworth to-night said that the appointment of Mr. Sater was in no sense a political one, but that the President had acted solely upon the recommendation of the Bar Association of Columbus in filling the vacancy.

Senators Foraker and Dick requested the President to appoint J. J. Adams of Zanesville, Ohio. Several members of the Ohio Congressional delegation had also indorsed Mr. Adams for the Judgeship.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

Will Make Various Trips Before His Vacation Begins.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Tentative plans for the President's Summer at Oyster Bay have been discussed at the White House. As now contemplated, he will leave Washington for that place somewhere between the 20th and 25th of June. If he can get away earlier conveniently he will do so.

A trip to Indianapolis and Lansing, Mich., and two trips to the Jamestown Exposition are on the programme before the President's vacation begins.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ASSAILED

Pleas for Cancellation of Boston & Albany Lease Heard in Boston.

BOSTON, March 18.—Speeches in support of legislation to cancel or revoke the lease of the Boston & Albany Railroad to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad were made to-day before the legislative Committee on Railroads at the State House.

The bills providing for a cancellation of the lease of the Boston & Albany to the New York Central and for the purchase of the former road by the State, recently introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, have not, it was said yesterday, been brought to the attention of the Directors of the New York Central in any formal manner.

CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Notable Gathering Celebrates St. Patrick's Anniversary at a Dinner.

More than 600 prominent Irish-Americans sat down to the anniversary dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night at Delmonico's. Although Mr. Roosevelt was unable to be present, there was great cheering for the President when a telegram from him was received extending to the members of the Friendly Sons hearty good wishes. A toast was drunk to the President, and all hands sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Michael J. Drummond, President of the society, presided.

Among those present were Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, Archbishop Farley, Austin B. Fletcher, Joseph I. C. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, Austen G. Fox, D Cady Herrick, William McAdoo, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Thomas J. Shanley, and Samuel Sloan. Supreme Court Justices Blanchard, Amend, Davis, Goff, and Leventritt, Mgr. Mooney, Charles F. Murphy, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Oren Root, Jr., Herman Ridder, Randolph Guggenhelmer, Victor Herbert, Corporation Counsel Ellison, and Ross R. Appleton.

SPECIAL CHARGE ON WRECK.

The Grand Jury Cautioned Not to Spare Central Officials.

Judge Rosalsky made a special charge yesterday to the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the wreck of the New York Central's White Plains express, in which twenty-four persons were killed. The Judge placed emphasis upon that part of his charge in which he cautioned the jury that if the evidence warranted, indictments were to be handed down, not only against the company as such, but against the officials, "be they high or low."

Four of the passengers who had ridden on the wrecked train were among the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday, and it is understood that all the evidence is now in. These passengers, who testified that in their opinion the train was travelling at a rate of seventy miles an hour at the time of the accident, although railroad officials have put the speed at fifty, were Henry E. Rood, Edward H. Henry, G. H. Tappan, and Selden Bacon. All live in Chappaqua, and have ridden over the line for years.

Others who testified were Prof. Earl B. Lowell of Columbia University; A. H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the Central; H. S. Balliett, in charge of the maintenance in the electric zone, and Ira McCormick, General Superintendent.

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Capt. H. J. Hirsch, Quartermaster, to Fort Slocum, assuming charge of construction work, relieving Capt. W. T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry.

Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board to test revolvers and automatic pistols, vice Capt. E. D. Scott, Artillery, relieved.

The board consisting of Col. P. Reade, Twenty-third Infantry; Major J. T. Dickman, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. G. H. Preston, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Cruikshank and Capt. J. H. Rice, ordnance, will reassemble at the Springfield Armory.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff: Lieut. Col. A. Todd, Artillery; Majors C. J. Bailey, C. D. Wilcox, Artillery, W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry; Capts. J. P. Tracey, Artillery, and S. A. Cheney, Engineers.

Capt. F. V. Walker, having been reappointed to his former grade of Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain, under the provisions of an act of Congress, is retired under authority of that act.

Capt. J. S. Sewell, Engineers, to New York City, to appear before the Niagara Falls Committee of architects.

Leaves: Major B. McDonald, Fifteenth Cavalry, one month; Contract Surgeon S. A. Greenawell, one month; Major A. N. Stark, surgeon, three months; Capt. G. H. R. Goeman, Assistant Surgeon, two months; Second Lieut. B. F. Foulois, Seventeenth Infantry, one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. A. E. Watson, to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson to the Annapolis as Executive.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd to the Annapolis as navigator.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas at Norfolk; Leonidas at Portsmouth; Dolphin at Havana; St. Louis at Lynn Haven Bay; Hannibal at Hampton Roads; Colorado and Pennsylvania at Woosung; Paducah at Fort Limon; Princeton at Corinto; Baltimore at Sues; West Virginia and Maryland at Woosung.

Sailed—Yankton from Santiago de Cuba for Target Grounds; Wilmington and Villalobos from Nanking for Woosung; Quiros from Nanking for Wuhu; New Jersey from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Nero from Guantanamo for Trujillo; Raleigh from Hongkong for Cavite; Louisiana from New York for Hampton Roads; Porpoise, Shark, Plunger, Nina, and Pontiac from New York for Annapolis; Galveston from Chefoo for Chinwongtao.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

FAIRBANKS BOOM INVADES CHICAGO

Vice President Hears Himself Put Forward for the Presidency.

GUEST OF AN IRISH CLUB

He Speaks at St. Ignatius College, the Chicago University, and Other Places.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Under the guise of a St. Patrick's Day celebration the Fairbanks boom for the Presidency has been brought out into the open for Chicagoans. Vice President Fairbanks was a guest at a dinner of the Irish Fellowship Club last night and was the central figure of its celebration to-day, making several addresses. He was frankly put forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination by various speakers, and did not deny it.

At an informal dinner at the Auditorium Annex given by the same club last night, Representative William Lorimer, Charles G. Dawes, Edward Shurtleff, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives; John M. Harlan, ex-Judge Elbridge Hanecy, and others were present. Mr. Hanecy, as toastmaster, said that Chicago "in bringing out Mr. Fairbanks for the Presidency would be found to prove once more a 'picker of the winner,' just as other Chicago clubs had distinguished themselves by picking winners." Messrs. Lorimer, Harlan, Dawes, and Shurtleff seconded Mr. Hanecy's sentiments.

"I am so overcome with gratitude at the kind reception that I cannot find words to express myself," said Mr. Fairbanks.

A large delegation of the club called to meet the Vice President at the Auditorium Annex this morning, and an impromptu reception was held for thirty minutes. Then Mr. Fairbanks was taken to St. Ignatius College, on West Twelfth Street, where he delivered a brief address to the students, the Faculty, and many

From St. Ignatius College the Vice President was escorted to the University of Chicago, where he also spoke. Most of his address was devoted to eulogy of President Harper, whom he declared to have been exceptionally worthy of imitation by all young men.

After a ride through the parks and over the South Side boulevards, the Vice President was escorted to the rooms of the Chicago Press Club, on Madison Street. Here a luncheon was given for him. Opie Read was toastmaster, and short addresses were made by George Ade, John J. Flinn, President of the club, and others. Mr. Fairbanks said:

lar judgment than they formerly had."

Mr. Fairbanks to-night added a fourth speech to those of the day time, as chief guest at a banquet given by the Irish Fellowship Club at the Auditorium. He spoke on "The Irish in America."

THIEF CHASE IN PARK.

Negro Caught by Policeman After Threatening a Woman.

Jewelry valued at $500 was found in the possession of a negro, who said he was William Coles of 12 East 132d Street, who was arrested yesterday afternoon after an unsuccessful attempt to rob Mrs. Irene Dempsey's apartment, at 1,422 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Dempsey was watching out of a front window to greet her two children on their way from school. Hearing a noise, she turned and saw a negro ransacking a bureau in a near room in which she had $105 in cash. She screamed and ran toward him. The man drew a revolver with one hand, and with the other knocked Mrs. Dempsey down. Then he ran to the street. Mrs. Dempsey's cries attracted the attention of Policeman Harpmeyer of the East 104th Street Station, and he, with several others, started in pursuit.

Coles ran to Fifth Avenue and jumped over the wall into the Park. When half way across the Park he stumbled and fell. He drew a razor and his revolver, but finally dropped them and surrendered to Harpmeyer. On his person were found a gold watch and chain, two diamond rings, breastpins, and stickpins, most of them set with diamonds and rubies, and two pawn tickets for other jewelry.

Appointed Canal Zone Judges.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Thomas E. Brown, Jr., of New York and Charles R. Williams of Columbus, Ga., were to-day named District Judges for the Isthmian Canal Zone.

FOOD.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

Made So by the Right Kind of Food.

A family doctor was shocked when he found a mother had fed a three weeks old baby on Grape-Nuts. But let her tell it her own way:

"When my second baby was three weeks old it became necessary to feed it by means of a bottle. At first we used cow's milk, but it did not agree with the baby at all, although we tried a number of different formulas.

"We afterwards went from one food to another without finding any that would agree. The child was not only weak and thin, but would cry pitifully almost the whole day.

"One day when giving my eldest child a dish of Grape-Nuts I thought I would see if the baby would take some.

"I prepared it by pouring hot milk over it and allowing it to cool. The child ate all I had prepared and went to sleep looking more satisfied than it had ever done before.

"I told one physician about it, and he was horrified—said a child so young could digest only milk; that I must not do it again.

"So back we went to the bottle. Some weeks the child would gain an ounce, other weeks there would be no gain; twice she lost weight.

"Finally, without letting any one know it, I began giving her a little Grape-Nuts at bedtime. I noticed she would sleep longer; then I added a breakfast of Grape-Nuts to her diet.

"It was not long before every one remarked how much better the baby was getting. I knew the Grape-Nuts was agreeing with her, for she was steadily increasing in weight and her color became better.

"Now she is 15 months old, weighs 27 lbs., and still has two meals a day of Grape-Nuts. My oldest child, now five years old, weighs 48 lbs. When a baby she would not take any of the soft cereals but took to Grape-Nuts at once. I encourage the use of it with the children because it does them good, and because it is so convenient—always ready." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

STEERAGE RATE WAR AGAIN.

Cunard and German Lines Rivals for Mediterranean Trade.

The long-smoldering trouble between the Cunard Line and the German lines, which became acute two years ago, when the British line entered into an agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government and made Fiume and Trieste points of call, thus cutting in on the Continental trade, again has developed, and there is now a rate war in steerage hanging in the balance.

The first announcement came from Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, who has been attending a steamship conference in London.

"The present situation could not grow more acute," said a steamship man yesterday, "except by an open declaration of war. The Cunard Line went into the Fiume service, and this, of course, took considerable steerage trade away from the German lines.

There are two other unofficial reasons given for a rate war: one is the increasing popularity of the Mediterranean route and the fact that the Cunard Line will soon put into commission their new 22-knot flyers, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, which, if they enter the Southern trade, will certainly take a volume of business away from the lines that now may be considered to have the crack vessels, while the placing of the Caronia in the Mediterranean service is a blow to the German line. Another version is that some of the lines have been doing everything to capture business and giving extraordinary commissions to agents.

What might be considered as the first step in the hostilities is the announcement just made that the Hamburg-American Line will on and after July 16 dispatch its fast steamships from this port on Saturdays, the regular sailing day of the Cunard Line, instead of on Thursdays, and their steamers of less importance will sail on Thursdays and not on Saturdays, the present sailing day.

Inquiry at the North German Lloyd line offices developed the fact that nothing was known there of a possible rate war against the Cunard Line.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

11,200 Europeans Arrive in the Steerage Over Sunday.

With the opening of the Spring tide of immigration the immigration station at Ellis Island almost broke another record yesterday. Between the closing on Saturday and the opening yesterday 11,200 immigrants arrived here. About 5,000 steerage passengers can be handled in a day at Ellis Island, and in consequence some of the late arrivals are still held for registration.

Vessels arriving yesterday and Sunday bringing steerage passengers were the Chemnitz, from Bremen, with 1,527; the St. Louis, from Southampton, 744; the Perugia, from Italy, 1,285; the Amerika, 1,899; La Touraine, 850; the Patricia, from Hamburg, 2,168; the Cedric, 1,990, and the Caledonia, from Glasgow, 800.

A steamship official said yesterday that the number of steerage passengers carried is this year far behind the number carried during the same period last year, and from this he is led to the conclusion that the number of third-class passengers will fall behind the number brought over last Spring. The newcomers will be released at the rate of about 5,000 a day, but yesterday the island was almost overwhelmed by the arriving crowds.

Commissioner Watchorn predicted from the rush of yesterday that immigrants will soon be arriving in a greater volume than ever before.

In 1857, 246,045 aliens entered the United States. Last year 1,100,735 came here.

Mr. William Sittenham

announces the exhibition of his private collection of paintings on absolute sale at

125 Fifth Avenue

between 19th and 20th Sts.,

From Monday, March 18th, 1907, until sold.

The collection comprises among many the works of

J. J. Henner	Elizabeth Jane Gardner	J. M. Nattier	Paul Grolleron
Jan. Monchablon	Jan. Chelminski	B. de Hoog	Arnold Marc Gorter
Fritz Thaulow	Sarkis Diranian	C. A. Lescot*	Edwin Lord Weeks
Karl Pierre Daubigny	Joseph Bail	M. Couland	Maurice Bompard
William Adolphe Bouguereau	Gabriel Max	Edward Portielje	Jos. Lauber

The collecting of these pictures cover a number of years of shrewd buying at bottom figures and are now offered for absolute dispersal and at unusually low prices.

Though Stout You Need Not Appear Fat.

Stoutest women develop shapely, stylish figures and graceful poise by wearing

La Grecque Belt Corset.

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TO FIGHT SALE OF CEMETERY.

Members of Cathedral Congregation Start a Fund to Retain Counsel.

Opposition to the sale and demolition of the Catholic Cemetery at Eleventh Street and Avenue A, contemplated by the St. Patrick's Cathedral Trustees, is gathering more headway. Another meeting of protest by the descendants of those who are buried there was held at 501 Hudson Street last night.

Nearly every mail has brought a letter to Miss Margaret G. Hogan, the Secretary of the protestants, stating that the writer had a relative buried in the cemetery, and objecting to the removal of the remains from their resting place.

It was decided at the meeting to protest to the Board of Health against the removal of any bodies from the cemetery without a preliminary hearing on the subject. An elaborate petition was drafted and signed by the protestants present, to be forwarded to Commissioner Darlington. Steps were taken to raise funds to engage counsel to fight the sale of the cemetery.

A NEW LIGHT

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The Catholic Encyclopedia.

VOLUME I. PUBLISHED TO-DAY

FIRST PRINTING 7,000 COPIES

SO great has been the interest in **THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA** that 7,000 copies of the First Volume were printed to fill advance orders, a large percentage of these subscribers having, after seeing the advance specimen pages, paid in full for the complete set in advance of the date of publication.

THE first glance at the pages of the volume of THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA (now being delivered) will show the radical difference of the work from any encyclopedia heretofore published. The arrangement of the information, the alphabetical method, is similar to that of other encyclopedias—but in the subject matter there is not the slightest similarity. The knowledge offered in THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA does not overlap or duplicate in any way that which is offered in other reference works.

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THE completion of the first volume of this new reference work therefore marks the arrival of what is by far the most important publication issued in recent years. For more than two years the editors of this great work have been engaged day after day in securing data from the foremost Catholic authorities of the world—representing 27 different nationalities—and the importance and impressiveness of the material they have already gathered together is shown in the completed first volume.

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THE Catholic Encyclopedia offers a welcome means of ascertaining at any time the ruling of the Catholic Church in regard to the operation of science, and it further offers, for the first time, the means of arriving at an intimate knowledge of the mental habits and beliefs of Catholic patients that will prove of great value to him in the practice of his profession. FOR THE BUSINESS MAN The Encyclopedia gives a wide practical insight into the interests of the 25,000,000 English speaking Catholics of the world that should be not only serviceable to him, but if rightly taken advantage of, extremely profitable in the governing of his business. FOR THE GENERAL READER this new work of reference will supply a new and authoritative view of the history of the world from the viewpoint of Catholic influence, Catholic action and Catholic achievement, of which every well-read man should be master.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

Published under auspices of the Catholic Church

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SOUTH CAROLINIANS DINE AT THE WALDORF

Their First Annual Feast Held in Memory of John C. Calhoun.

NEED OF TARIFF REFORM

Urged by President Wilson of Princeton—Ex-Secretary Shaw Discusses Transportation Problem.

South Carolinians in New York held the first annual dinner of their society in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. In addition to exchanging reminiscences of the "good old days in South Carolina," the members of the society met to do honor to the memory of John C. Calhoun, that State's most famous son. Over the guests' table against a background of American flags hung a portrait of the statesman. Among those who admired the picture was Miss Margaret M. Calhoun, a granddaughter of the statesman, who with other relatives attended the dinner.

After a few speeches dealing with reminiscences of home, the South Carolinians listened to speakers of prominence, who discussed questions of National interest. These speakers included President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, Joseph A. McCullough, a lawyer, of South Carolina, and others.

Responding to the toast "John C. Calhoun," President Wilson told of the two-sided nature of the statesman. The speaker praised his ardent love of progress, and then "walking in the footsteps of Calhoun," discussed the dangers that beset the Government at the present time and their remedies. He declared that through legislation, especially through the tariff, we have created conditions which alone can be remedied by slow reform. In this connection he said in part:

President Wilson's Address.

"Our trouble at the present moment is that tariffs and all special means of stimulation have been pushed too far and too fast, to the destruction of balance and harmony in the social and economic development of the country. We are obliged to stop, take account of cause and effect, note the license and the reckless use of questionable opportunities we have permitted ourselves, acknowledge that we have lost our heads in our pursuit of wealth and material power, our very sense of right and wrong, in our eagerness to succeed and accumulate.

"A moment of deep self-distrust, or, rather, of distrust of each other, has come upon us. We are disconcerted and demoralized, beyond measure, disgusted, and therefore sadly in need of such counsel as shall seek to restore old balances and harmonies and moderations of action. Having lost wise self-possession in our too eager progress, we are in danger of losing it in our efforts to reform, in danger of becoming hysterical in remedy, as we have been reckless in self-seeking.

"Look what has happened directly and frankly in the face. We have stimulated material progress in every way that we could think of; and by material progress we have meant industry upon a great scale—mining, manufactures, commerce. Legislation of almost any kind could be had for the asking, if its object was understood to be the encouragement of wealth-producing enterprises. The chief instrument of stimulation has been the tariff. By this means it was sought to give to every sort of organized industry some special protection of law, some particular artificial advantage which would make it easier for those who undertook it to thrive and make money, than for those whose vocations the law had left to the ordinary struggle for the survival of the fittest and most capable. Congress became the general foster mother—and that in a country whose rich and almost boundless natural resources made such fosterage absolutely unnecessary beyond the initial point where industries had once been assisted to get on their feet as against foreign competition.

Original Progress Under the Tariff.

"Until recent years the momentum thus induced seemed to threaten nothing. Those who were favored grew rich, but they did not grow rich so fast as to lose all sense of responsibility or of moderation in the use of their wealth for their own ends, and the whole country seemed to grow rich also by their influence. But at last everything moved with a rush, by leaps and bounds. Upon colossal success followed colossal organization. Those who had built up great businesses chiefly upon the special opportunities and advantages offered them by legislation found a way to increase the scale of their success by combining with their chief rivals. Great organizations crowded out small rivals, and a colossal series of manipulations followed, a spirit of madness for success upon a great scale seized upon those who actually conducted the great businesses and knew how to make them pay; madness for money seized upon those who undertook their manipulation. The money madness which has made us so uneasy is characteristic chiefly of those who deal with our great industries and industrial enterprises on paper, not in fact; characteristic of the manipulators and organizers, not of the workers.

"We have reaped the legitimate fruit of our legislation. We created special privileges, contrary to the whole spirit of our polity, and those who were astute and capable in taking advantage of them have grown so great in power that we wonder if we are equal to restraining them. These changes of our own blind contriving have carried us so far that we are actually invited to alter the whole plan of our constitutional system to set matters right. We are invited to push government into every experimental function in order to correct the vagaries of development which we fostered, but did not understand."

Measures of Reform Needed.

Discussing the reforms that must be undertaken to curb this condition of affairs, President Wilson continued:

"It is evident, in the first place, that we ought not to punish prosperous men for having accumulated the wealth we invited them to accumulate. I believe in income and inheritance taxes as means for raising revenue. They are not only perfectly legitimate, but desirable; because they place the burden of taxation where it can be best and most easily borne. But I do not believe in such taxes, or in any taxes, as a mere means of penalizing the rich, whom we have invited to get their wealth under the fosterage of the Government. We do not need income and inheritance taxes as a means of revenue, because the tariff and other existing Federal taxes yield revenue in abundance for all reasonable Federal expenditure.

"The mere reform of the tariff is not a sufficient, it is not even an intelligent, programme. The tariff is by no means the whole root of the difficulty, and is slow to change. It cannot be reformed in a twelvemonth, nor in four twelvemonths. Every correction must be a process of adjustment, of prudent rearrangement. No true statesman can wish to upset the industrial organization and habit of the country by radical or sweeping measures of change.

"Moreover, we must be careful to deal frankly and without favor with class privileges of all kinds. We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country—a class representing only a small minority of the laboring men of the country, quite as monopolistic in spirit as the capitalists and quite as apt to corrupt and ruin our industries by their monopoly. If we are to restore the purity of our law and the freedom of our life we must see to it that no class whatever is given artificial privileges or advantages. What we need is not a square deal, but no deal at all—an old-fashioned equality and harmony of conditions—a purged business and a purged law.

"And the present machinery of our Federal system is adequate for the task, when once we come to an understanding as to what it is that we desire. The Federal Government shall not be hindered in the exercise of its full powers. No wise man will stand in the way of any wholesome increase of the power of the Federal Government which can be got by legitimate interpretation from the ancient sentences of the Constitution. But every wise man who feels the true spirit of the American system will see that the vitality of the States is the vitality of the country; that their several powers are as important to the free self-adjustment of the communities of a land of infinite variety as are the powers of the Federal Government itself; that their atrophy is the emasculation of our political capacity, our conscience, and sense of duty in self-government."

Shaw on Nation's Dangers.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, responding to the toast "The United States," declared all our dangers have root in our matchless prosperity. He said in part:

"Our transportation facilities are far below our needs. Locomotive works and car factories are running twenty-four hours per day, seven days in a week, with orders registered twelve months in advance, and this notwithstanding the fact that some of the great transcontinental lines do not possess sufficient side tracks to hold their present equipment of cars. I make the assertion that we are now as much in need of double tracking our transcontinental lines of railroad as we were originally in need of these lines.

"The problem which confronts us now is how to induce capital to invest in additional trackage. I do not believe it can be done by legislation, by mandamus, or through receiverships. On the contrary, I believe it the patriotic duty of every public man and every private citizen who addresses the public to place himself on record as promising that money invested in railroads shall be just as safe, just as secure, and entitled to the same measure of return as money invested in forests and factories, farm lands, and mines."

TO ENTERTAIN MR. CARNEGIE.

"Father" of the U. S. Military Telegraph Corps to be Its Guest of Honor.

The United States Military Telegraph Corps will hold a special reunion and dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on March 28. Andrew Carnegie, the father of the corps and an honorary member, will be the principal guest of honor. Other guests will be Gen. Thomas T. Eckert and Col. R. C. Clowry, commanders of the corps, and William R. Plum, its historian.

It was at Mr. Carnegie's suggestion at the outbreak of the civil war that four operators, D. H. Bates, Richard O'Brien, S. M. Brown, and David Strouse, were sent from the Pennsylvania lines to Washington. Mr. Carnegie thus became the "father of the corps," which from that small beginning soon was enlarged to about 1,200 members.

Theta Nu Epsilon Convention.

The Theta Nu Epsilon fraternity will hold its first convention at the Hotel Astor on March 29 and 30, to reorganize its system of government without departing from the original object of its founders. The growth of the fraternity in the thirty-seven years of its history has made this step necessary. Communications should be addressed to Herman Mantel, Phi Gamma Delta House, University Heights.

POLICEMEN UP FOR GRAFT.

Brownsville Saloon Men Tell of Raising a $200 Christmas Present.

The trial of Policemen Peter J. McGlone and William B. Hotter, who, with three other policemen, were indicted on a charge of attempting to extort money from Joseph Bozzano, a Brownsville saloon keeper, was begun yesterday before County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn.

Rozzano said that he paid no money directly to the policemen. Judge Fawcett admitted evidence tending to show that the Wardmen of the Brownsville Station obtained a contribution of $200 from saloon keepers in the precinct. This was in the form of a Christmas present, collected from nearly forty liquor dealers.

Morris Schneider, a saloonkeeper, told of his part in raising the Christmas present. He said that Charles Matthews, one of the men indicted, was one of those who came to see him about the present. Schneider said it was suggested to him that it would be a good thing for the saloonkeepers of the precinct if they made up a purse for the plainclothes men.

As a result of this talk, he testified, nearly $200 was collected. Jacob Shadoff was called to corroborate Schneider's testimony. He said that after he had obtained the money, three plain clothes men took it from a table in the rear room of his saloon.

The case will be continued to-day.

AQUEDUCT BIDS OPENED.

Eight Tenders Received for the Work in the Catskills.

Bids for the first section of the work to be done in connection with the Catskill Aqueduct, which is to supply this city with water, were opened yesterday by the Board of Water Supply. The section for which bids were asked extends from Hunter's Brook to Foundry Brook Valley, a distance of ten miles, and the approximated cost is $6,000,000.

Eight bids were received, the bidders being the Naughton Company & Arthur McMullen of 299 Broadway, the MacArthur Brothers Company & Jules Brouchaud of New York, T. A. Gillespie Company of 71 Broadway, Michael J. Dady of 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; the Thomas E. Crimmins Contracting Company of New York, the Cranford Company of 52 Ninth Street, Brooklyn; the Thomas McNally Company of Pittsburg, Penn., and the Patrick McGovern Company of Boston.

J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the board, said later that apparently the lowest bidders were the Cranford, McNally, and the McGovern firms.

The Commissioners ordered the bids to be tabulated for presentation at their regular meeting next Wednesday morning, when the contract probably will be awarded.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Championship.

The opening game of the pool championship of the New York Athletic Club, the present title holder being Benjamin Tilt, was played last night by Eugene F. Crowe and Robert Weld. The latter started off with quite a big lead, but as soon as Mr. Crowe settled down he gradually closed the gap until the score stood at 89 to 86 in Mr. Weld's favor. The ending of the match developed into an exciting contest, Mr. Weld finally winning by a score of 100 to 95. Anthony Clough was referee. To-night at 8 o'clock Evan A. Gamble and F. W. Brooks, Jr., will be opponents, and at 10 o'clock J. M. Heatherton, last year's champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, and R. A. Fulton will play.

Stallion Lucky Dog Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—The thoroughbred stallion Lucky Dog, by imp. Darebin, donated recently to Gov. Vardaman for breeding purposes in the Mississippi Bureau, was burned to death during a fire which destroyed the stables at Oakley Farm, Mississippi. Lucky Dog had been rescued but broke from his groom and dashed back into the building.

King Edward's Horse to Run in France

King Edward of England has entered his steeplechaser, Nulli Secundus, in the Auteuil Hurdle Race, which is run on the Auteuil track, near Paris. This is the first time in the history of the French turf that English royalty has nominated a horse for a French racing event. This act is anticipated to be a forecast of more entries to be made to the more pretentious classics of the French turf on the flat.

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SOUND YACHTING FIXTURES.

Racing Rules Changes Considered at Meeting Last Night.

The Executive Committee of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association met at the Hotel Astor last evening to make out the schedule of dates for the racing during the coming season, to consider the proposed modifications in the racing rules to be adopted at the meeting of the association on March 29, following the New York Yacht Club's action on them, and to formulate such other recommendations for the coming meeting as might be deemed necessary. President Oliver E. Cromwell of the New York Yacht Club was in attendance for the first time since his long illness of over a year.

New conditions arising unexpectedly may nevessitate a change in the usual procedure of the association, and there may necessitate a change in the usual in consequence. The dates will probably be:

May 25—New Rochelle Yacht Club; 30—Harlem Yacht Club; Bridgeport Yacht Club; Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

June 1—Knickerbocker Yacht Club; 8—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; 15—Larchmont Yacht Club; 22—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; 29—New Rochelle Yacht Club.

July 3—American Yacht Club; 4—Larchmont Yacht Club; Huntington Yacht Club; 6—Riverside Yacht Club; 13—Indian Harbor Yacht Club; 20—Larchmont Yacht Club; Huntington Yacht Club; 22—Larchmont Yacht Club; 24—Larchmont Yacht Club; 25—Larchmont Yacht Club; 26—Larchmont Yacht Club; 27—Larchmont Yacht Club.

Aug. 3—Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club; Corinthian Yacht Club of Hartford; 10—Huguenot Yacht Club; Bridgeport Yacht Club; 17—Stamford Yacht Club; Hartford Yacht Club; 24—American Yacht Club; Northport Yacht Club; 31—Huntington Yacht Club; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Sept. 2—Larchmont Yacht Club; Norwalk Yacht Club; Sachem's Head Yacht Club; 7—Larchmont Yacht Club; Indian Harbor Yacht Club; 14—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; 21—American Yacht Club.

NEW HERRESHOFF RACERS.

All the Boats Building at Bristol Are Nearing Completion.

Herreshoff has practically completed all four of the new racing cutters that he is turning out for the coming season, and is only awaiting open weather to fit them out. George M. Pynchon's new 57-footer Istalena is stored in the Walker's Cove yard, and her lines indicate power and speed. She will probably measure on the waterline a trifle over 60 feet.

Harry F. Lippitt's Winsome is finished in the north shop, and Commodore Vanderbilt's boat nearly as far advanced in the south shop. The Vanderbilt boat will be called Rambow, like his 70-footer.

Not such marked progress has been made on Robert W. Emmons, third's, new 48-footer, but she is well enough along to be ready for delivery by June 1 as planned.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKET BALL.

Featherweight Teams Play in Fifth Round of A. A. U. Series.

The fifth round in the 115-pound class basket-ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was resumed last night at Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street. Bethany Athletic Club defeated Calvary Athletic Club by 34 to 16, Calvary playing with only four men. University Settlement won from Clark House by 17 to 12, and the Sigma Deltas defeated Cardinal Athletic Club by 15 to 13, an extra period being necessary, as the score stood 13 to 13. The line-ups:

Bethany A. C.	Position.	Calvary A. C.
Beyer	Forward	Herlihy
Flicklender	Forward	Glerdet
Palmer	Centre	McCann
Perpert	Guard	
Blind	Guard	Heaslit

Goals from field—Beyer, 6; McCann, 5; Flicklender, 4; Palmer, Perpert, Blind, Glerdet. Goals from foul—Palmer, 8; McCann, 4. Referee—Mr. Bulger. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Univ. Sett. 17.	Position.	Clark House, 12.
Friedman	Forward	Solomon
Streusand	Forward	Brown, Greenberg
Kanzel	Centre	Schiffman
Scheinbaum	Guard	Gottlieb
Brill	Guard	Geiger

Goals from field—Friedman, (4,) Greenberg, (2,) Brown, Kanzel, Brill, Scheinbaum. Goals from foul—Gottlieb, (4,) Solomon, (2,) Friedman, Streusand, Kanzel. Referee—Mr. Poggi of Xavier A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Sigma Deltas, 15.	Position.	Cardinal A. C., 13.
Hess	Forward	Kresberg
Scheurer	Forward	Rosen
Loeb	Centre	Rodnick
Kornfeld	Guard	Reubin
Weiss	Guard	Callbler

Goals from field—Scheurer, (2,) Weiss, (2,) Reubin, (2,) Rodnick. Hess, Loeb. Goals from foul—Rosen, (7.) Scheurer, (3.) Referee—Mr. Poggi. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchinson, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

DARTMOUTH DROPS WILLIAMS

Trouble Over Basket Ball Games Causes Athletic Break.

HANOVER, N. H., March 18.—The Dartmouth Athletic Council to-day voted to suspend all athletic relations with Williams, as a result of trouble at a basket ball game on March 8 at Williamstown which decided the New England intercollegiate championship in favor of Williams.

The decision of the Dartmouth council will mean the cancellation of the two baseball games this Spring and the football game next Fall unless the quarrel is settled.

The basket ball game on the 8th was hotly contested, and in the first half Lang, the Dartmouth centre, was disqualified for fouling his opponent, Waters. According to the Dartmouth men, Waters attacked Lang and struck him in the face. Lang retaliating by knocking Waters down. It is said that many Williams students then rushed on to the floor, but were forced to resume their seats. There was considerable ill-feeling over the result of the game, and the Dartmouth Athletic Council at once began an investigation.

How They Ran at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—A purse affair at a mile and seventy yards was the feature of the first day of the final meeting at the Fair Grounds this afternoon. It was won by Orbicular, with Donna second and Oberon third. Orbicular won out easily by two lengths. Weather fair; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Cutter, 103 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 2 to 1, won; Lady Carol, 101, (Hogg,) 60 to 1, second; Bazil, 105, (Troxler,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Dappiegold, Fox Meade, Wild Irishman, Enverite, Fancy Dress, J. W. Oneill, Pinsticker, Woods, and Tom Mankins also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; purse. Mollie Montrose, 118 pounds, (Hogg,) 2 to 5, won; Dew of Dawn, 100, (Troxler,) 10 to 1, second; Lady Caroline, 101, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:54 2-5. Lee Crest, Manuscript, Headline, Lute Foster, Bitter Sir, and Convenient also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Grenade, 108 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 1, won; Granada, 110, (Hogg,) 8 to 1, second; Foreigner, 103, (Lloyd,) 15 to 2, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Henry O., Merry Pioneer, and King Ellsworth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Orbicular, 107 pounds, (Garner,) even, won; Donna, 97, (J. Hennessy,) even, second; Oberon, 99, (Lloyd,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Lucy Marie, Bestering, and Marvil Neal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Toy Boy, 96 pounds, (Bilac,) 8 to 1, won; Balashed, 94, (Gaugel,) 16 to 1, second; Morales, 104, (Garner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Our Anna, Halima, Lady Esther, Athlete, Frontenac, Ohiyesa, Belle Strome, Refined, Lens, and Gray Day also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Pasadena, 106 pounds, (Mountain,) 2 to 1, won; St. Valentine, 106, (Lloyd,) 1 to 2, second; Mortiboy, 90, (Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Prince of Coins and Bob Edgren also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Bye Bye II., 97 pounds, (Gaugel,) 4 to 1, won; Bonart, 107, (Lowe,) 8 to 1, second; Kaiserhof, 101, (Hogg,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Economy, Bitter Miss, Coitness, Quagga, Kemp Ridgely, Fire Alarm, Paragon, Lady Vimont, Schroeders, and Midway also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs; two-year-old maidens. Finesse, 111 pounds; Dona H., 109; De Thorpo, 112; Slap Bang, 114; Mammy Dink, 110; Hazel M., 106; Drop Stitch, 107; Balolee, 106; Cora Dusant, 110; Embay, 111; My Love, 113; Parisian Model, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Moccassin, 96 pounds; Odd Trick, 95; Gotholine, 102; Paxton, 101; Duchess of Montebello, 97; Dry Dollar, Bertmont, 104 each; Dinemock, 97; Boserrian, 111; De Oro, 107; No Quarter, 97; Chamblee, Little George, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Happy Jack II., Oberon 105 pounds each; Bellindian, 106; Sincerity Belle, 95; Auditor, Rather Royal, 108 each; Delmore, 104; Light Note, 110; Grand Duchess, 95; King Ellsworth, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Gargantua, 100 pounds; Fantastic, 105; Rappahannock, 110; Jack O'Malley, 97; Warner Griswell, Judge ast, 107 each; Halbard, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Handbag, 100 pounds; King of the Valley, Gay Minister, Happy Chap, 112 each; Clenclare, 105; Joe Levy, Lacy Crawford, 112 each; Mae Lynch, Horse Radish, 106 each; Don't Ask Me, 110; Etta M., 105; Cashier, 122; Potheen, 115; Estrada Palma, 110; Amberjack, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Orline, 102 pounds; Royal Breeze, 99; Goldsmith, 116; Columbia Girl, 111; Gold Circle, 96; Marvel P., 107; Donna Elvira, 89; Adbell, 111; Monere, 99; Spider Web, 94; Southern Cross, 113; Gold Proof, 109; Kohinoor, 108.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. LaCache, 97 pounds; John McBride, 95; Posing, 103; Merry Belle, 95; Abjure, 99; Greencrest, Henry O., 102 each; Hocus Pocus, 95; Cull, 96; Flavigny, 98; Stella Eichberg, 95.

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DRAWER PATTERNS ON NAINSOOK	38c.
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(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

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Burlington Route

CRANE AND SANDS WIN COURT TENNIS

Harvard's New Football Coach Defeats Potter in National Championship Tourney.

VICTORS IN GOOD FORM

New York Amateur Scores Over Cairnes in One-Sided Three-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Two matches were played in the first round of the National amateur court tennis championship tournament at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club to-day, Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, ex-champion, defeating Austin Potter of this city, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1, and Charles E. Sands of New York winning from J. J. Cairnes of Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

The tournament opened with the Crane-Potter match in the morning, which the Harvard football coach won in straight sets. At no time during the match was he called upon to display his best form, as the result was never in doubt from the start. Potter occasionally played well, but lacked persistency. Crane was expected to win, and Sands and Jay Gould, who were in the gallery, were surprised, as were many others, when he won so easily without once being forced to show his hand.

The opening of the match was productive of only mediocre play. Crane's shots for the forehand dedans were excellent throughout the entire three sets, and his volleying was always strong. Potter, on the other hand, played his best game in the second set, when his floor game was good, and when the match was 5 all it looked as though he would pull it out. However, in every department of the game Crane was his master, and, while Potter was forced he played easily and could have easily given his opponent 30 and beaten him.

Charles E. Sands of New York had a fairly easy time of it, Cairnes being far from his top game, and played in rather poor form. Had Cairnes been at his top play yesterday Sands would have beaten him, so well was the New Yorker playing. Cairnes missed a lot of volley shots, and he was continually hitting the ball on top, driving into the net. His service was his best play during the match, and he was especially strong off the side walls. Sands started his game rather slowly, but improved as it went along, and was traveling at almost top speed when the last set was played, which he won, 6—0. In this set he played at times brilliantly, and throughout the match his service was strong and steady. His half volleys were especially good. The first two sets resulted in wins for him by the same scores, 6 to 2, but there was a noticeable improvement as the game progressed. His lead at the start of the final set evidently encouraged him to even harder play, for he ran it out without allowing his opponent to get a game.

As a result of these matches Crane will to-day play Foxhall Keene of New York, and Sands is drawn against Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Keene, who has always been a strong player, is said to be playing better now than ever before

In a practice match between Jay Gould and Pierre Lorillard Gould won easily and showed a decided improvement over his form of last year. The summary:

Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Austin Potter, Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Charles E. Sands, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated J. J. Cairnes, Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

METROPOLITAN LAWN TENNIS.

League Championship Series Increased —N. Y. A. C. to Hold State Meet.

Plans for an active season have been outlined by the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League. Each of the organizations holding membership in the league was represented in the annual meeting, including the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, winners of the championship last year; Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, winners of the championship in 1904 and 1905; New York Lawn Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn Lawn Tennis Club, Knickerbocker Field Club, Englewood Field Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club. The Plainfield Club of Plainfield, N. J., was also admitted to membership.

The election of officers returned to office Otto M. Hinck of the Montclair Athletic Club as President and Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Secretary-Treasurer. With the greater number of clubs playing tennis in the league championship series which will begin in May and continue until September, the matches in singles and doubles will be played in two sections. The champion West Side Club will head Section 1, while the Montclair Athletic Club will head Section 2.

The New York Athletic Club is to hold the New York State championship this season on the courts at Travers Island, and a large part of the entry list will be drawn from league members. It was also announced that the Crescent Athletic Club would hold a big tournament, while the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club has revived the old Long Island championship.

The division of the clubs in sections and the details of the schedule will be arranged by a committee composed of Thomas C. Trask, Chairman; Rufus Davis and Frederick G. Anderson. The list of dates, each club meeting every other club in its section, will be announced early next month.

24,300 in Bowling Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—The Executive Committee of the American Bowling Congress held a meeting this afternoon and took action on a number of amendments and new rules submitted, which will go before the general business meeting of the congress when it convenes on Wednesday. The annual report of Secretary Samuel Karpf was submitted and accepted. It showed that the number of clubs now affiliated and composing the National organization totals 1,215 with an estimated individual membership of 24,300.

Jennings Wins at Billiards.

H. B. Jennings defeated W. Leonard at 14.2 billiards last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The game was for 245 points. W. Leonard only scored 167 and averaged 4 3-51, and his high runs were 20, 15, 14, and 13. Jennings's average was 5 35-42, with 42, 32, 26, and 25 as his high runs.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

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CHAUFFEUR wants position; private family; good and careful driver; first-class machinist; garage reference. A. W. Heingartner, 128A Cooper St., Brooklyn.

EASY WORK FOR AMERICANS.

Practice Only in the Morning and Watch Game in Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—The Greater New York players went through an easy day to-day, having but one workout, and that in the forenoon. The baseball park was occupied by the Atlanta Southern League team and the Macon South Atlantic aggregation, which will play here again to-morrow. To-day's score was 9 to 4 in favor of Atlanta. Manager Griffith turned his men loose in the afternoon, many of them witnessing the game. To-morrow practically the same programme will be carried out, with practice in the morning and rest in the afternoon.

For the remainder of the week, however, the team will be hard at it, playing four games with Atlanta on Wednesday and Thursday and with Macon in Macon on Friday and Saturday. This will be the second trip taken by the team since it came to Atlanta. The other was to Athens, where the visitors met the University of Georgia team last week.

Saturday's game in the cold is responsible for the several cases of soreness among the New Yorkers, and Manager Griffith stated that he was letting them down easy for the two days in the hope that all of them would round into form again. Keeler is one of those who have "Charley horse," and it is all he can do to walk around once he leaves the field.

The Cleveland players will be here while Griffith's team is in Macon, and thus the two American rivals, who are camped so near each other, will not be in the city at the same time.

NEW CLUBS FOR LEAGUE.

Twenty-eight More Clubs Join Inter-City Baseball Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Inter-City Baseball Association held at Lyric Hall, Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening, witnessed the practical completion of the plans of the association to intrench itself so strongly that its success in the coming season is inevitable.

In order to bring independent clubs into the association a pledge was exacted from each of the clubs enlisted not to schedule games with any clubs outside of the organization. As a result of this determination there was an increase in the enrollment last night alone of twenty-eight new clubs, making seventy-nine now carried on the rolls, and sufficient to insure a satisfactory playing schedule to all, even were there no further accessions.

Besides this, arrangements have been consummated so that the control of every available inclosed ground in the greater city rests with the association, with the exception of two. It is proposed to exercise this control to force other clubs into the organization until it shall include every semi-professional and amateur nine in New York and the vicinity.

GIANTS OFF FOR TEXAS.

Late in Returning from San Francisco and Could Not Play Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 18.—There was no baseball game this afternoon at Chute's Park. The Southern Pacific train from San Francisco was four hours late, and the Giants, who went to San Francisco, expecting to play the team there Saturday and Sunday, but were prevented by rain, did not get into Los Angeles in time to get out to the grounds, so the contest here was declared off. McGraw's squad of players bid adieu to Los Angeles to-night, starting for Texas at 9:45. From Texas the team will play throughout the Southern circuit, reaching New York April 10.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

Robert McRoy, secretary to Ban Johnson, President of the American League, is spending a few days in this city. Mr. McRoy believes New York will be as prominent a factor in determining the American League championship as it was last year. "If Griffith could get Jake Stahl to play first base, and in the event of Chase reporting for duty later, placing him in the outfield," he said yesterday, "the Greater New Yorks would, in my opinion, be one of the most dangerous teams in the race. Chase would be a splendid man for the outfield."

Next Saturday and Sunday the Giants and the St. Louis Americans will play at San Antonio, Texas.

Tim Jordan has started to train with the rest of the Brooklyns at Jacksonville, Fla. Manager Donovan is confining his men to practice on the field, cutting off bowling as a means of exercise

George Stone, the champion batsman of the American League, was one of the numerous discontented players who vowed they never would play again until their demands were acceded to. Word comes from San Antonio, Texas, however, that Stone is now on his way to report to Manager McAleer of the St. Louis team.

Brooklyn Wins by Two Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—Brooklyn won from Jacksonville this afternoon, 5 to 3. The contest was far better than most Spring games played here. For four innings the local team led the National Leaguers, 2 to 0, but in Brooklyn's half of the fifth the visitors managed to get one run across the plate. McIntyre pitched the first five innings for Brooklyn and allowed only two hits. Three men got bases on balls. Eason went in at the beginning of the sixth, without warming up, and the first man to face him batted the ball into left field for two bases. After that not a safe hit was made off Eason. Evans, an old-time Brooklyn pitcher, officiated in the box the first five innings for the local team and did well.

The batting of Hummel and the fielding of Maloney were features of the play. Jordan was in the game and got two singles. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 —5	9	2
Jacksonville	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3	3	2

Batteries—McIntyre, Eason, and Ritter; Evans, Summers, and Ford. Umpire—Mr. Lumley.

Cornell Crews on the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—The Cornell crews went on the water for the first time this season to-day. The inlet was clear for about a quarter of a mile and Coach Courtney immediately took advantage of the situation to give two 'Varsity and two freshmen crews a little practice. The lake, however, is still frozen over and it will be several weeks before it is entirely clear of ice.

The 'Varsity rowed as follows: Bow, Newman; 2, Beddow; 3, Gavett; 4, Bayer; 5, Brinton; 6, Cox; 7, Stowell, and stroke, Dods.

Grear to Try for Record.

Sydney Grear, the University of Illinois pole vaulter, who cleared 11 feet 7 inches in the Western Amateur Athletic Union championships in Chicago last week, breaking the world's indoor record of 11 feet 6½ inches, held by Le Roy Samse, is to make a trial against the world's outdoor record of 12 feet 4⅞ inches, which Samse now holds. It is said that Grear has cleared in practice 12 feet 9 inches on several occasions.

GLIDDEN CUP TOUR TO START IN WEST

Auto Contest Will Begin at Cleveland, Go to Chicago, and Finish in New York.

CHANGES IN CONDITIONS

Two Weeks' Run Outlined by A. A. A. Committee and Manufacturers—Pennsylvania in Route.

A two weeks' competition for the Glidden Cup, to be conducted for the third time this year as the annual tour of the American Automobile Association was decided upon yesterday at a joint conference between a committee from the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Touring Board of the American Automobile Association. The meeting was held in the rooms of the former organization, 7 East Forty-second Street, and was attended by Chairman Frank B. Hower, Secretary D. H. Lewis, and Philip S. Flinn of the American Automobile Association Board, while the representatives from the manufacturers were Windsor T. White, Benjamin Briscoe, and G. W. Bennett.

The tour will start in the West, probably at Cleveland. From that point the motorists will travel west, going through Detroit, Toledo, and Lansing to Chicago, where a stop for two or three days will be made. From Chicago the route may run south, with stops at Indianapolis, Columbus, and either down to Pittsburg or back to Cleveland and to Buffalo, running into Pennsylvania from the latter point, going through Harrisburg and Philadelphia and then ending at New York. The entire tour will be from 1,500 to 1,700 miles, occupying about two weeks, and, with the exception of the over-Sunday stops, the daily runs will be from 100 to 125 miles.

The system of awarding the cup will be somewhat different from former years, going to the club whose entries make the best aggregate showing. The American Automobile Association committee will compile the rules during the week and before April 1 they will probably be ready to announce. While the time of starting the run has not been definitely decided, the prevailing sentiment is to start early in the Summer, possibly three weeks earlier than last year's event, which started late in July.

The rules, it was learned, will not be so severe as to eliminate the pleasure side of the tour, and the route through Pennsylvania was selected to add variety and picturesqueness to the contest. An American Automobile Association tour has never been held through that State. Philip Flinn, who represents the Pittsburg Club, urged the Pennsylvania route, and, in view of the increasing automobile and good roads interest in that State, the choice met with unanimous favor. While the club feature will be more prominent than hitherto this year, it was suggested that a special individual cup be offered to go to the owner of the car making the best score in the run.

Kulick to Drive Ford Car.

Henry Ford of Detroit was in this city yesterday and stated that the new Ford Vanderbilt Cup racing car is nearly ready for assembling.

"Ernest Kulick will drive the car in the race," added Mr. Ford. "He is now at the Detroit factory superintending the construction. It will be a six-cylinder machine, and every effort is being made to make it as light as possible."

WEST POINT ATHLETIC MEET.

Class 1908 Wins First Prize with 57 Points—Special Trophies Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 18.—Class 1908 won the thirteenth annual indoor athletic meet of the cadets, which was held in the gymnasium last Saturday night under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association. The points scored were: Class 1908, 57 points; Class 1907, 31½ points; Class 1910, 14 points, and Class 1909, 5½ points. The Pierce-Currier memorial prize for the best all-round gymnast was won by H. W. Hall, 1908, with 19 points, and O'Connor secured second place with 17 points.

The sword, which is annually presented to a member of the graduating class, for the promotion of athletics, was won by L. H. Watkins, and a silver cup for the best all-round athlete at the last outdoor athletic meet went to George W. Heavers.

The following cadets received the letter "A": Football—Ayres, '08; Hickam, '08; Stearns, '09; Fowler, '10, and Pullen, '10. Baseball—Meyer, '09; Mountford, '09. Athletics—Dalley, '07; Chandler, '07; Hayes '09. Fencing—Holabird, '07; Lears, '09. Gold souvenir footballs and baseballs were awarded to Cadets Christy, Hill, Moose, Sultan, Watkins, Hanson, Pritchett, and Wagner.

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Dewar's—from the largest reserve stock of pure, matured whisky in the world.

SCOTCH

BOAT RACE FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Interscholastic Eight-Oared Contest Added to Decoration Day Regatta.

The development of schoolboy rowing will be one of the objects of the Harlem Regatta Association. This fact was brought out at the meeting of the Regatta Committee of the association last night, at the Harlem Casino, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, when it was decided to add an interscholastic eight-oared race to the programme of events for the Decoration Day regatta on the Harlem River.

Chairman E. S. Connell, who has been active in interesting schoolboys in rowing, made the announcement that the project had the indorsement of the Board of Education, who had promised to take up the matter and encourage it. Three entries have already been assured and a fourth practically promised. While the race is intended for the schoolboy crews of Greater New York, outside entries will be accepted, and it is probable that Philadelphia and Boston will be represented.

Delegates from the Harlem River Clubs promised every assistance to the schoolboys, and will arrange to boat them for the race. Capt. John E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club stated that arrangements had been perfected to build lockers for the boys in his clubhouse, and other clubs are expected to follow the example. Special prizes will be offered for the race.

In addition to the eight-oared schoolboy race, the Regatta Committee decided to add two other events to the programme, octuple sculls and veteran single sculls, the latter at half a mile. This will make the most elaborate programme ever arranged by the Harlem Regatta Association.

It was announced that Aldermen J. R. Davies and Elias Goodman expected the bill appropriating $2,500 for the expenses of the Decoration Day regatta to pass today at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Sixty-four votes are necessary to pass the measure, which is the first matter on the list.

The officials for the regatta are: Referee—Harry P. Burke, Commodore Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia; Starter—John E. Nagle, Harlem Rowing Club; Clerk of the Course—William Mulcare, Atalanta Boat Club; Timers—James Pilkington, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Judge James G. Tighe, John Abeel, and Robert Stoll.

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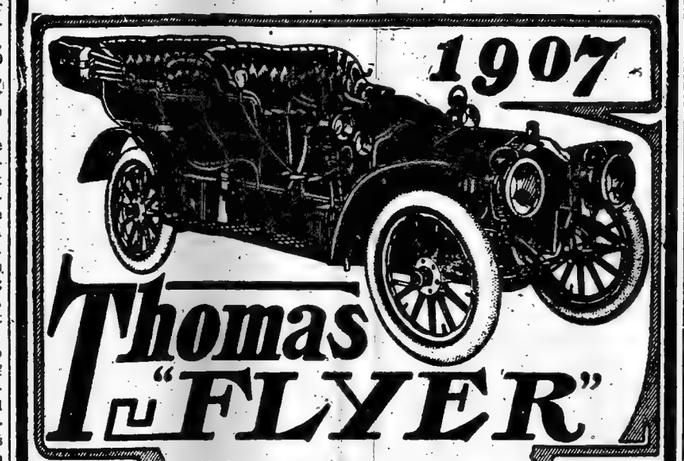

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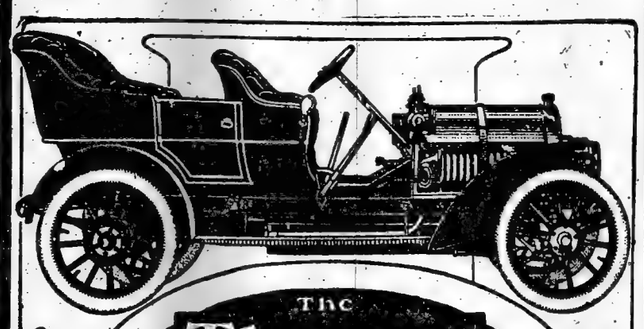

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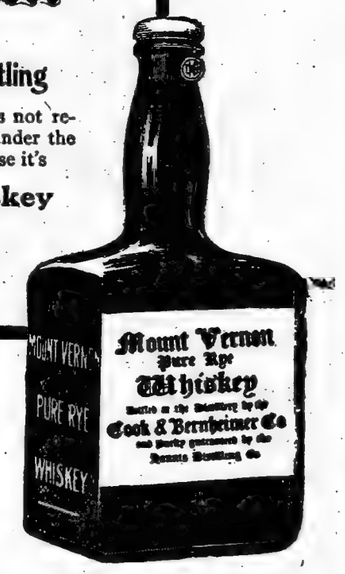

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THE REACTIONARIES.

President MELLEN does well to go alone when he makes his visit to the President. He gets on very well with Mr. ROOSEVELT, his views have been quoted with approval in Executive utterances. He is not opposed to Government control of railroads, it is said, "if such control is intelligent and not a hindrance to sound, progressive railroad development." That platform is broad enough to accommodate the whole eighty millions of us. The trouble is with the definitions. What is meant by "intelligent," "sound," "progressive"? These words may mean one thing at Washington, quite a different thing in New York or Chicago. If Mr. MELLEN accepts as an authority the lexicon in common use at the White House he will have no trouble.

The other railroad Presidents have also acted wisely in deciding not to call on the President. It is plain that they were embarrassed. Mr. MORGAN, like BISMARCK playing the rôle of the "honest broker" between conflicting interests, nearly committed them to engagements of which, perhaps, he did not foresee all the difficulties. What could they say to Mr. ROOSEVELT? Argument is futile, and protest of no avail. His mind is made up. In view of the extraordinary manner and language of the Executive toward certain visitors from New York upon a recent occasion, it may be that the railroad Presidents were really concerned about what Mr. ROOSEVELT might say to them. At any rate, it would have been useless to seek an interview as to the result of which they had foreknowledge.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has not left the country in the dark about his intentions toward the railroads. His views were set forth with much clearness in his last annual message, from which we here quote:

> In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical we should go to Government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the Government should not conduct the business of the Nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the Nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hard-working men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

The railroad Presidents who have been conferring about the proposed visit to the White House probably know that they are classed as reactionaries. If they have not forgotten the passage from the Annual Message which we have quoted above, they must know also that they would be as much out of place in the Executive Mansion as Mr. BRYAN himself. The President has told them plainly that his position is as remote from theirs as it is from that of Mr. BRYAN. Between men thus differing there is no common ground. Such a conclusion may be alarming to investors in railroad securities, but we see no escape from it.

A demonstration by the railroad Presidents that Mr. ROOSEVELT's policy toward the railroads and the prevailing disposition of State Legislatures to interfere rather roughly with their business, which is a fruit of Mr. ROOSEVELT's policy, constituted a menace to the prosperity of the country's chief business interests and to that of the country itself, would have no effect upon the mind of the Chief Magistrate. If they could show him that continued Administration hostility to the railroads would wreck the Republican Party as the war upon sound money wrecked the Democratic Party, he would have turned an attentive ear. The President said in his message, "We are working on a coherent plan." That plan includes politics—campaign politics. The President is deeply concerned for a Republican victory next year because he insists that his policies must be continued until the business of the country has been placed where he has resolved to place it, in Federal control. The railroad campaign and the Presidential campaign of 1908 are not separate, they are one.

But if the Presidents of the railroads should begin to talk politics with Mr. ROOSEVELT he would silence them at once by demanding their facts. They have none. Where could they show that his policy will cost him or the candidate of his choice a delegate or the control of a delegation next year? Once there was a Republican Party. All that is left of it is embraced in the group described by the President as the "reactionaries." They are bewildered, half-blinded with the mauling they have received, without leaders, without organization, powerless. The dominance once exercised by Republican leaders has passed wholly into the hands of the Administration. The doctrines of the party have been discarded, and "new and strange symbols" appear upon its banner. Indeed, it is no longer the Republican banner. It is the Administration's altogether. Men speak now not of Republican leaders, but of Administration leaders—of one leader. He is organizing his forces and shaping his plans with foresight and precision for the campaign next year. Dissent from his views and the fear of their consequences are widely expressed, but in vain. He has it all his own way. The reactionaries are a feeble folk.

THE HONDURAN MULE.

The mule has frequently furnished a casus belli. But he has generally furnished it by his own high centrifugality, not by his national status. It was undoubtedly a bold feat of arms for a handful of thirty-five Nicaraguan cavalrymen to attempt the conversion of a Honduran mule to Nicaraguan use. Not from fear of Honduras so much as of the mule.

The locus of the mule and his status are equally left rather nebulous in the abundant diplomatic correspondence. It is alleged by Honduras and apparently denied by Nicaragua that the Nicaraguan cavalry trespassed on Honduran soil to recover the mule. It is alleged by Nicaragua and apparently denied by Honduras that the owner of the mule was really a recreant Nicaraguan, who had merely taken advantage of the hospitality of Honduras to establish himself within the Nicaraguan border, leaving his mule in a condition to kick over the Nicaraguan line. In this case, the seizure of the mule would be a question of domestic policy on the part of Nicaragua, and not properly an international complication.

But against this Honduras seems, if we understand her contention, to insist that the owner of the mule is not the Nicaraguan refugee at all. As is maintained by one of the new Shakespearean sects that the plays were not written by SHAKESPEARE, "but by another man of the same name who lived at the same time," so, according to Honduras, the man who owned the mule was an unquestionable Honduran, in the peace of the Republic of Honduras then and there being, although he did happen to be a namesake of the fugitive from Nicaraguan justice. It was an international outrage, against the peace of the people of Honduras and their dignity, for the thirty-five Nicaraguan troopers to lay violent hands on the violent hind legs of this unquestionably Honduran mule.

But this is not a matter for two proud peoples to go to war about. Those little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes in such a quarrel. Evidently, in the interest of peace and civilization, the case ought to go to The Hague Tribunal, together with the mule, his hind legs securely hobbled so as to confine their play to a radius of three inches, and marked for identification Exhibit A.

LAND AND WATER TRANSPORT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT in announcing his Inland Waterways Commission remarks upon the inadequacy of the railways to their task, as appears in the present freight congestion. The products which fill their cars have doubled in a decade, while the facilities of carriage have increased but one-eighth, and Mr. ROOSEVELT doubts whether any possibility of railway development in the near future can suffice to keep transportation abreast of production. This puts the case strongly, and yet does not state the other side. Despite the demand for transportation river and canal transport has shrunk amazingly. Before the President's message appeared The New Orleans Picayune was deploring the fact that the Mississippi River "was well-nigh abandoned." Instead of numerous lines of splendidly appointed steamships there is now only an occasional coal hulk. "To-day there is no such thing as a steamboat running from New Orleans to Vicksburg, much less to cities more distant."

The Picayune attributes this decadence in the commerce of our greatest river to a characteristic Southern neglect of economics, and it points to the greater use of water transport in the Northern States. But in this The Picayune is not altogether right. The disuse of the Erie Canal is almost as surprising as that of the Mississippi. In 1860 the New York canals carried 65 per cent. of the total traffic upon New York railroads and canals, and in 1903 the canals' share had shrunk to under 4 per cent. And, even more singularly, the decrease was in exactly those bulky commodities of small cost which are regarded as peculiarly suitable for water transport. The decrease of water traffic in competition with the railways is most exactly described in Mr. FISH's address before the International Railway Congress in 1905. Twenty years ago 100,000 bales of cotton—as a single item—were carried by steamboats from Memphis to New Orleans, but in no year since the railways along the riverside passed into single ownership has so much as 500 bales been thus carried, for the reason that rates by rail are lower, if the necessary marine and fire insurance by steamboat route be included in the charges. Between 1890 and 1900 the river traffic has declined 1,855,792 tons, and the railway traffic has increased 3,294,822 tons.

It is a shallow inference that prompts the question what use is it to develop inland waterways if the Mississippi route cannot compete with the Illinois Central, and if the Hudson River and Erie Canal cannot compete with the Erie and New York Central Railways. Only those who imagine that any existing conditions are a finality can oppose improving the waterways because they are at a present disadvantage. It was the cheapness of water carriage which drove the railways together into through routes and which impelled them to cut rates to attract business. Now the times are ripe for another reversal of relative advantages. The agitation against monopoly and rebating—although they produced the cheap freights which took the traffic from the rivers and canals—has borne fruit. The railways are forbidden to cut rates, and water competition is to be raised up against them. They will have an opportunity respecting our domestic waterways such as the transcontinental railways have regarding the Panama Canal. Let them build it, Mr. HILL is said to have remarked, and we will carry freight so cheap that it will be filled with lilypads. If the railways can be forced to carry freight so cheaply that the canals and rivers shall be abandoned again, their development will not have been a waste in the future any more than it has been in the past.

Possibly the railways are right in their contempt of water carriage. If they should be mistaken, and if water transport should prove a more formidable competitor than they now imagine, the work should go on all the same. Regard for the railway interest should not deprive the people of the boon of cheap freights. The competition would be economic, and therefore within economic limits. It would be one of the risks of the railway business, to be offset against the extraordinary profits such as the canals and rivers cannot hope for, not being private enterprises. The opportunities they offer must be developed by private enterprise, of course, and already our St. Louis message announces the organization of companies on the Missouri route, and the revival of others abandoned on the Mississippi. It is good news.

THE INSPECTORS STAY AWAY.

Commissioner BINGHAM is in Albany to-day to attend the hearing on the Police bill before the Senate Cities Committee. Inspectors HUSSEY, WALSH, and BALDWIN, champions of their body two weeks ago before the Assembly committee, will be conspicuously absent. These worthies have encountered in public the wrath of their chief. Once was enough for them.

The police by their stupid tactics in opposition have themselves become eloquent advocates of the bill which would subject them to merited discipline. They advocate it when they appear personally against it; they advocate it when for prudential reasons they stay away. Their distant curses praise it, and urge its speedy passage.

SALARIES OF WOMAN TEACHERS.

The Interborough Association of Woman Teachers, ten thousand in number, is behind the McCarren-Conklin bill that seeks to amend the Davis law, correcting alleged injustices in the salary schedules which favor the man teachers. The association is committed to the principle that the teaching position, not one sex or the other, shall carry the salary. It has issued a complete statement of its views, which is entitled to the candid attention of the public. Reserving judgment, THE TIMES gladly presents the following points of the woman teachers' argument. The situation is thus stated:

> The present schedule of salaries provides that women having the same academic qualifications, the same experience, the same grade of work, and receiving the same commendation from school authorities, shall receive a salary compensation from 30 to 40 per cent. less than men. The most glaring differences are found in the elementary schools, where the woman starts at $600, the man at $900; the woman receives an annual increment of $40, the man $105. After thirteen years of service, according to above schedule, the man receives just 100 per cent. more salary than the woman, although all other conditions have remained the same.

After ineffectual attempts, beginning March 5, 1906, the association on Jan. 18, 1907, obtained a hearing on its grievance before the Board of Education, forty-four of the forty-six Commissioners absenting themselves. On Feb. 13 the By-Laws Committee of the Board reported that while "changes might profitably be made in the present schedules," it was "impossible to suggest such changes until a sufficient amount of money could be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." The committee also declared a deficit in the school fund accrued from the 3-mill tax on the city's property valuation. At its meeting on March 13, the Board of Education declared itself opposed to raising additional funds either to discharge the deficit or to adjust salaries, because "the proposed 4-mill tax would certainly give too much money." Repulsed at home, the woman teachers sought the aid of the Legislature.

The opposition to their demand, they say, comes from a small majority of the 1,700 men in the school system, who fear that a new schedule will prevent their obtaining further salary increases at the expense of the woman teachers. To the charge that the women are suffragists the association replies that the charge is not sustained. When the men aver that the sanctity of the home is attacked the women assent, saying that with present salaries their homes are hall bedrooms. The men retort that they should be paid more because of possible families to support. "From this point of view the women at once and in spite of themselves become a vast charity organization," is the answer. Then they are charged with "effeminizing the schools," whereby American manhood is sapped in its beginnings, the only excuse for supplying the schools with feminine tutelage being the saving of $6,000,000 annually in the payroll. If this is the state of things, the association thinks the responsibility rests with the governing body, and until sustained in an official report by professional authorities the charge of feminine inferiority falls to the ground.

Finally, the men assert that the proposed new law would reduce their salaries. The association contends, on the other hand, that it leaves the men's salary schedules where they are under the Davis law, only specifying that increases after the eighth or ninth year in the lower grades shall be on account of promotion, and guaranteeing present salaries.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The interview of Bishop O'GORMAN of South Dakota with the Pope was worth reporting by cable and at length. For it contained the Pontifical statement that "Archbishop IRELAND was correct as to the remote causes of the conflict when he said that the French clergy and leading Catholics failed by not following the advice" of LEO XIII.

The advice of the late Pope to which the Archbishop of St. Paul referred was that the French clergy should show a loyal adherence to the temporal power in France, which is to say, to the French Republic. It was excellent advice. But nobody can maintain that it was generally followed. Every Catholic in France is of course not a Monarchist, nor yet every Catholic priest in France, nor yet every Catholic Bishop. But there is no disputing that every Monarchist in France is a Catholic, and an active and zealous partisan and propagandist. From the days of the Association law to the days of the Separation law "the French clergy and leading Catholics," to adopt the Pope's phrase, have not taken sufficient pains to prevent the Catholic Church from being classed among the anti-Republican propaganda. Hence, from M. COMBES to M. BRIAND, French Ministers who were also French Republicans have been enabled to assert, with high plausibility, that their motives in endeavoring to reduce the influence of the Catholic Church in the secular sphere were not anti-religious, but merely political.

That is in effect what Archbishop IRELAND said. That is what, in effect, the Pope follows him in saying. And yet it is for saying this that certain persons in this country denounce men and newspapers that have no hostility at all to the Catholic Church, but only a warm interest in republican institutions. Those persons will now perceive that they are "more Royalist than the King," more Catholic than the Pope.

A PREPOSTEROUS POLICY.

Everybody knows that a club is the only instrument of persuasion to use toward a railroad, but the Pennsylvania Railway, in its ignorance of the art and science of railroading, acts as though its employés were human and responsive to the same stimulus as other two-legged creatures without feathers. When it last raised wages it accompanied the announcement with praise for the fidelity and industry of its staff, and it has just formally expressed its appreciation of conduct which prevented an accident.

A derailment blocked both tracks in a tunnel, and the fireman went back with an engine torch to stop the following train. Its driver did not see him, and he threw his torch through the rapidly moving engine, succeeding in stopping it. If he had failed, and a double collision had followed, he might have pleaded that he had done all his duty when he showed his torch. That he had the quickness to decide what to do in a fraction of a second, and the nerve and skill to do what he resolved to do, was perhaps no more than he ought to have done, and yet it was a performance of duty which the company did well to distinguish.

Everybody perceives that a policy which is reasonable in the company toward its men is preposterous when proposed as a policy toward railways by those in authority over them. The reason is plain. There may be good railway men, but all railways are bad.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Admirable, but Not Exciting.

Somehow that plan for a magnificently housed and permanent interState fair here excites us, so far as it excites anything, a feeling of "Let 'em," rather than of "Let's!" In other words, we can see nothing either objectionable or desirable in the plan and are willing to watch the course of events—particularly as to getting $5,000,000 from the Federal Government and $200,000 apiece from each of the States, merely as an assurance of "stability"—with cool, calm kindness.

The truth is, we suppose, that New Yorkers, while fond enough of going to great fairs elsewhere, are not at all eager to have them here, chiefly, perhaps, because of a general, more or less subconscious, disinclination for enduring any increase of our always more than sufficient difficulties of local transportation. That is the reason, we think, why New York has never made any real effort to have a great exposition within her own limits, but has looked on with composure while other cities struggled for the honors—and the inconveniences—which such enterprises create.

A permanent fair, however, is a different thing from fairs of the familiar episodic or anniversarial celebration, and it would probably make much less trouble. There would be no hurried rush to see a spectacle that was to remain forever visible, and New York long since learned how to handle a steady stream of visitors that would eat and sleep most other cities out of board and bed. It could be said in favor of a permanent fair, too, that a dreadful loss and waste would be avoided—that of putting up expensive and beautiful buildings, only to tear them down again in a few months.

However, New Yorkers, as such, have not been asked for advice or assistance in this scheme. It was devised—not to say concocted, which sounds unkind—by ambitious and energetic members of some of the many State societies which are such a curious and interesting feature of metropolitan life, and their object, apparently, is in large part the result of a conscience-stricken desire to do something for the regions which these gentlemen left to get along as best they could without themselves. It is a worthy feeling, and one to be filed away by collectors in the same envelope with that other feeling which makes these gentlemen at their annual dinners speak of their old homes as the only places they love or want to be in.

We have yet to hear how the originators of the plan will convince the country at large that New York, on the eastern edge, and near the northern corner of the United States, is the best site that could be found for a permanent interState fair. The argument will have to be ingenious to convince the Mississippi Valley that this is a central and therefore convenient situation.

Guardians for the Legislature.

Gov. HUGHES has found no difficulty in seeing the need of such work as the new Citizens' League has been formed to do, and he has promptly expressed his approval of the plan and promised it his assistance. So accustomed have we already become to agreeing with the Governor and to trusting in his judgment of men and methods that it troubles us a little to discover how little enthusiasm we have either for the league or for the purposes which its organizers announce.

For they are going to do, or to try to do, exactly what a good Legislature would do—exactly what would not have to be done by outsiders if the Legislature were composed of men who would and could perform their whole duty. They are to watch legislation in the public interest, to let the people know just what they should know about the various bills introduced, and to keep careful tabs on how each Senator and Assemblyman votes or does not vote. That is all very well, of course, and we would be the last to deny that the services, if rendered, would be highly valuable, but—well, for what do we elect Senators and Assemblymen, for what do we have a Governor and the various department chiefs under him, for what do we have an elaborate and expensive set of machinery, supposed to keep the best of records of everything done by all these officials?

Take, for instance, that very matter of the Legislative Journal, which the Constitution says must be a thoroughly up-to-date publication. At present naughty statesmen take care that it shall not interfere with their campaigns for re-election and that its revelations shall come too late to give voters any useful information. The remedy for that, however, is to make the Journal what it ought to be, not to do for it the work it leaves undone.

A good many of us have an innate dislike for anything that savors of government by irresponsible societies, no matter how virtuous and well intentioned their members may be. To tell the dreadful truth, it is tiresome to be constantly in a state of gratitude, real or pretended, to certain amiable gentlemen who neglect their own business at enormous cost to themselves in order that they may do exactly what we are paying our deliberately selected representatives to do. There's a good deal of lost motion under this arrangement and a good deal of what looks like duplication.

Oh, yes, we know that guards always have been the better for being themselves guarded, and that probably they always will be, but it does seem a pity to assume the impossibility of electing honest and capable men to office. Why don't the leaders of the Citizens' League go to the Legislature themselves and do their work from the inside? Echo answers "Why!"—and a few other words, perhaps.

Transfers of the Moribund.

Coroner HARBURGER has hurried to Albany and the defense of his bill to prohibit the transfer from other hospitals to Bellevue of patients at the point of death. We have an impression that the Coroner, as has happened several times before, is somewhat unduly excited over this abuse, and that its proportions are considerably less than he supposes, but about its reality we have no doubt, for the medical journals have frequently criticised the method by which the semi-public hospitals keep their death rates down, and it is not at all difficult to find disinterested doctors who, if delicately approached, will admit, sometimes without too carefully repressed indignation, that poor patients are occasionally moved when common humanity would let them die in peace where they were.

The hospital officials and doctors justify these removals, often pretty well, but there are a good many cases in which the justification does not seem adequate to anybody not interested in keeping the death rate down at one hospital rather than at another. It is a pity that necessity, or even excuse, for passing any law at all on the subject should have arisen. Almost inevitably the law passed will be too stringent and leave too little to what ought to be wise and humane discretion. That, however, will not be Coroner HARBURGER's fault as much as that of the men who have too often carted dying patients about the streets, merely to protect an empty statistical showing.

The ChaHenge to the White Man.

From The Lucknow Indian Daily Telegraph.

From this time onward we, as members of the white race, have to compete openly with members of the non-white races, and our superiority will be recognized only where we show it.

From the Hindu of Madras, India.

Altogether it seems to be time for the white races to take a fresh survey of the whole situation, and to recognize that in the changed condition the old haughty and dictatorial attitude stands in need of modification.

High Finance.

From The Washington Star.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "did you say you were in the stock market?"

"Yes; on a margin."

"Oh! That's different. I was afraid you'd got excited and plunged all the way in."

ROOSEVELT AND CLEVELAND.

Dr. Wilson's View Condemned and the President's Willfulness Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Wilson, in his tribute to Mr. Cleveland in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, by innuendo characterizes our present Chief Executive as a man of imprudent willfulness, of unsafe courage, and thoughtless audacity, a man whose way is chosen without the guide of an old-fashioned conscience with regard to the law and the long consequences.

May I be permitted to doubt whether this implied comparison adds to the tribute which most of us gladly share in according? Some of us are prone to believe that the new-fashioned conscience is possibly as firm grounded in righteousness as the old; that the courage and audacity needed in days when demagogues receive majorities in our largest cities may possibly be safe and thoughtful, though not stolid and contemplative, and that willfulness is not imprudent when exercised to gain the end demanded by a sovereign electorate.

The temper of a people is a factor to be weighed in determining upon executive action. If a more meditative audacity, a more cautious willfulness, a way chosen with regard to conditions, not of to-day, but of long ago, would strain that temper to the explosive point, some of us prefer the audacity, the courage, and the willfulness which at present guide our policy.

May those of us who so believe be permitted to honor both our present and our past Executive without being deemed guilty of unpardonable inconsistency?

New York, March 18, 1907. T. R. P.

OUR CREDITS ABROAD.

Theory That Export Values Are Overestimated—Imports Undervalued.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although lacking the temerity of your inquirer, Mr. Appleton, the writer takes courage from the response made to that inquisitive reader to seek knowledge and information concerning a much broader subject—our credits abroad.

It is a serious undertaking to challenge the statements of so distinguished a citizen as Mr. Hepburn, probably more so to controvert any assertions of the "classic organ of capitalistic ethics," yet in the pursuit of accuracy concerning figures of great magnitude, your correspondent asks the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES and Mr. Hepburn to inform your readers by what process of arithmetic the sum total of our credits abroad is reached.

A general impression pervades the minds of those with whom it is my privilege to associate that our exports are to some appreciable extent overestimated as to actual values, while the imports, on the same basis, are certainly not exaggerated, as to that portion coming in contact with the Custom House and tariff schedules.

Wishing to be informed more especially upon these points, a communication was addressed to the proper department in Washington, resulting in a courteous reply, saying that "the values reached are based on information from importers and exporters and not through the expert statistician in the department."

Verbum non amplius addam.

JAMES GAMBLE.

New York, March 18, 1907.

VALUE OF THE SAGE GIFT.

Vice Depends on Surroundings, It Is Said, and These Will Be Improved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 13 concerning the Sage Foundation for the "improvement of social and living conditions in the United States," the statement is made that every inquiry into the causes of "adverse social conditions" has shown "that some of these causes can be removed only by changing the nature of man," and that "vice, laziness, and improvidence are sometimes inborn. The suffering they cause may be lessened, but there is no radical and permanent cure."

Few of the present-day students of the sciences that relate to man and to society will agree with this, I think. We no longer believe that "vice, laziness, and improvidence are inborn," but we do believe that they are developed by the environment. It is for the improvement of the environment in its broadest conception that the Sage fund has been created.

Back of "vice, laziness, and improvidence" lie physical and mental weakness. With diseased bodies and defective minds, thousands are born—and why? Because of "adverse social conditions," because of the bad environment in which their parents have lived.

All social evils are preventable. More and more are the physician and philanthropist turning their attention to prevention and less and less to temporary relief or medicine. But for the social evils of the present, which result from the lack of preventive measures in the past, relief must still be given. The wise social worker must be an optimist, and, above all, a seer. He must be content to behold only in a vision the result of his work. He must work with the children of his day, for the sake of their children and children's children, if he wants to make even the smallest contribution to permanent social betterment. E. L. J.

New York, March 15, 1907.

A HINT TO UPTON SINCLAIR.

Buy an Apartment House in New York on the Usual Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable discussion of the Utopian plans of Upton Sinclair and Oscar Fick is appearing in the press. It seems to me that more could be accomplished if they did not try to bring about the millennium in one giant stride.

It is a well-known fact in real estate circles that almost any apartment house in New York City can be bought for a sum equal to 100 times one month's rental by paying 10 per cent. down, 1 per cent. per month for thirty months, and the balance of 60 per cent. to remain on a long term mortgage at a low rate of interest.

Assuming this to be true—and it can be easily proved—the tenants can purchase the house they live in by each paying a sum equal to ten months' rent in one lump sum and the ordinary rent for thirty months, together with a small additional sum to cover the actual cost of keeping the property in repair, &c.

So positive am I of the feasibility of this plan that I am willing to purchase any apartment house in New York and sell it to the tenants on this basis.

CHARLES HENDRICKS.

New York, March 18, 1907.

How to Parse Bryant's Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "M. L. H." will transpose the sentence, or lines, quoted from Bryant's "Thanatopsis" in your issue of March 16, he will see that it will "parse" properly. Thus:

"Yet a few days and the all-beholding sun shall see thee no more in all his course."

It is the sun that is to do the "beholding," and not the person or "thee" referred to. "M. L. H." has the object and subject reversed.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1907. E. N. R.

CLEVELAND FISHES ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Here the Flags Fly on the City Hall and Mayor Suggests a Cleveland Square.

A TABLET IN CALDWELL, N. J.

Unveiled in the Room Where the ex-President Was Born in 1837.

Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, was 70 years old yesterday. He spent his birthday fishing in South Carolina, while here in New York the flags were flying on the City Hall and the Mayor was suggesting that the next new public place of importance should be named Cleveland Square.

There was a lot of discussion about the City Hall yesterday as to whether the flags atop the building were flying in honor of Grover Cleveland's birthday or in honor of the memory of St. Patrick. Marty Keese, the janitor, said "both" when asked; the Mayor's secretary, Frank O'Brien, said St. Patrick, but every other good Democrat in the building said it was for the ex-President.

Although the Mayor was not at his office, having remained in Princeton, the following letter from him to the Aldermen, suggesting the naming of a new public square after the ex-President, was made public:

> Gentlemen: On this, the 70th birthday of Grover Cleveland, I, the Mayor of the city which he long made his home, recommend to your honorable board that, as a slight recognition of his services and achievements in both public and private life, we honor ourselves as well as the man who was once our Governor, twice our President, and is to-day the only survivor of the many distinguished men who have so served the people, by naming the public place that is to front the Manhattan terminal of the new Manhattan Bridge "Cleveland Square."
>
> I am confident that in so doing you will have the approval of the great body of our fellow-citizens, and of the American people, who appreciate to-day the value to the country of his courageous and unswerving adherence to principle.
>
> I feel that you will, with me, deem it highly fitting that the name of this great public servant should be thus associated with our city, and that you will wish to show him, living, the honor in which the people of this municipality will ever hold his memory. Respectfully,
>
> GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Out in Caldwell, N. J., in the northwest corner room on the ground floor of the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, there was unveiled yesterday morning a handsome bronze tablet, bearing this inscription:

> In This Room
> Grover Cleveland Was Born
> March 18, 1837.

The ceremony had none of the features of a public function, partly because Mr. Cleveland is now in the South, and partly because the placing of the tablet was an idea carried out by some of the ex-President's friends. There were present at the unveiling, besides Mrs. Nelson B. Chester, wife of the present pastor of the church, only the members of the committee having the matter in charge, of which committee Dean West of Princeton University was Chairman.

The parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest structures in Caldwell, and has been changed but little since it was occupied by ex-President Cleveland's father during his long pastorate there. The house is much older than the church edifice itself, which has been rebuilt within comparatively a few years.

JERSEY CONGRATULATIONS.

Legislature Votes That It Is Proud of Her 70-Year-Old Son.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—As soon as the House met, late this evening, Assemblyman Alexander (Hudson) introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted at once, extending the congratulations of the New Jersey Legislature to ex-President Grover Cleveland on reaching his seventieth birthday. The resolution declares that Mr. Cleveland is a Jerseyman by birth and that New Jersey is proud of her citizen. The resolution was wired to the ex-President to-night, after the Senate had concurred.

MR. CLEVELAND FISHING.

How He Spent His Birthday in Sunny Carolina.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 18.—Grover Cleveland, Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Admiral Lamberton, who had been shooting at the home of Gen. Alexander at South Island, left there Sunday afternoon and went to the clubhouse of the Santee Gun Club, where the party will remain for a few days.

To-day is the seventieth birthday of the former President, and he and his friends are enjoying fine sport fishing. Mr. Cleveland is in fine spirits and has enjoyed the last week thoroughly. The party probably will leave for home on Thursday of this week.

HOLLYDAY FOR REAR ADMIRAL.

Appointment Expected as Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

An officer at the New York Navy Yard said yesterday that the general opinion in the navy was that Commander Richard C. Hollyday, at present stationed here, had been decided upon as the new Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with the rank of Rear Admiral, and with headquarters in the Navy Department at Washington. Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau relinquished the post a few days ago, and is now on his way to the Isthmus of Panama, where he will reside as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Commander Hollyday, when seen at his office in the navy yard yesterday, said he had heard that in a conversation last Wednesday, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf had said that his appointment, as Admiral Rousseau's successor had been decided upon, but that so far he had received no official information.

Commander Hollyday's friends thought that he would get the post when Rear Admiral Mordecai C. Endicott retired. The appointment of Commander Rousseau, one of the youngest of the civil engineering staff, was a surprise.

When the reorganization of the Panama engineering force was decided upon the President and Secretary Taft decided that it would be wise to put Admiral Rousseau on the commission. The transfer from the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Isthmus suited Admiral Rousseau, and his appointment was announced. The opinion in the navy is that Rousseau will be heard from on the Isthmus because of his admitted ability.

A THOROUGH DIPLOMAT.

("Mr. Bryce is the liveliest sprinter in British public life and the President of the Alpine Club."—Richard Watson Gilder.)

Though Bryce can't play tennis
His name won't be Dennis;
He will not be blamed if he balks
At grizzly bear shooting
And wild football rooting,
He walks,
Rule Britannia!
Walks!

Though not quite as handy
As dear Jusserand, he
Is really quite up to the times,
For what if things fistic
To him remain mystic?
He climbs,
Hail Columbia!
Climbs!

THOMAS B. FRANKEL.

SUPERB STUDY IN MOVING PATHOS

By Miss Barrymore in John Galsworthy's Remarkable Play "The Silver Box."

A CRITICISM OF LIFE

Mr. McRae Divides Attention and Several Others Give Excellent Support.

John Barthwick	Eugene Jepson
Mrs. Barthwick	Hattie Russell
Jack Barthwick	Harry Redding
Roper	William Sampson
Mrs. Jones	Ethel Barrymore
Marlow	William Evans
Wheeler	Anita Rothe
Jones	Bruce McRae
Mrs. Seddon	Fanny L. Burt
Snow	James Kearney
Julius Holden	Forrest Robinson
An Unknown Lady	Mary Nash
Two Little Girls	Dorothy Scherer, Helen Mooney
Livens, their father	Soldene Powell
Clerk of the Court	Louis Eagan
Relieving Officer	M. B. Pollock
Swearing Clerk	Howard Hull
Constable	Harry Barker

A grim story of life set forth in the simple narrative of reality with as little as possible of the dramatist's underlining for effect—this is John Galsworthy's "The Silver Box," acted at the Empire last night and acted in the principal rôle by Miss Barrymore with such essential realization of its inherent tragedy that the impression will remain long after the play has faded from view.

In respect to old conventions "The Silver Box" is not a well-made play. But it is a deal more interesting than most of those that are well made. That is because Mr. Galsworthy has a story to tell that is worth the telling. That he is, also, a man with a mental bias is apparent. He believes, for example, that since the prevailing social structure is maintained through laws, those laws ought to be operative in the case of rich and poor alike; but he has the propagandist trick of overlooking the existence of virtue on the opposite side of argument. All his prosperous people are quite heartless; all his poor, if not exactly saints, more sinned against than sinning.

When all is said and done, however, he offers a series of well-conceived incidents growing out of a plausible experience, and so presented as to make the most for sympathy. One feels the tang of observant cynicism behind the tale, but in itself it is the outgrowth of the cold, hard, unrelenting fatality of fact. Mrs. Jones, charwoman, honest, long-suffering, decent as circumstances will allow, goes down to misfortune through the force of circumstances beyond her control and outside of her understanding.

A night of dissipation on the part of young Jack Barthwick, son of Mr. John Barthwick, M. P., provides a beginning for the sorry tale. Jack has been visiting a young woman—not of his class—and in a moment of high dudgeon, helped on by too much wine, has carried away her reticule. Unable to find the keyhole of his own domicile, he is aided into the house by Mr. Jones, vagrant, who has a habit of hanging around the neighborhood, as his wife is charwoman in the Barthwick house. The youth tells the man how he has "scored off" his female acquaintance, which prompts Jones to "score" on his own account after Jack is asleep and he is properly maudlin with liquor. A silver cigarette case first tempts him; then he hapens to see a silk purse that has fallen from the reticule unperceived by Jack. Morning brings a visit from Jack's female friend, who encounters the elder Barthwick, and is reimbursed after she has hinted at a newspaper scandal. The son, mystified as to the circumstances surrounding the purse, is further confused when the servant brings news of the missing box. Suspicion points to Mrs. Jones, the charwoman, as she has been the only servant alone in the room. This much is told in three or four short scenes comprising the first act.

The second act shows the bare and squalid lodgings of the Joneses. Mr. Jones, aroused from sleeping, rails against the world in general, and announces his own particular intention of giving up the hunt for work. The story of the purse comes out, and a moment later Mrs. Jones discovers the silver box. She insists on taking it back to the owner, and while the petty quarrel a detective enters, perceives the case, and is convinced of the woman's guilt. Here Jones's latent spark of manhood flares up; he insists that he is the culprit, and springs at the detective's throat as he is about to put handcuffs on the wife. Result, a charge of assault for Jones, in addition to one of robbery for his luckless wife.

A third act reveals the plans of the Barthwicks to keep their own escutcheon clean, and in the fourth, with the scene of a courtroom that object is accomplished. Mrs. Jones is acquitted, but her husband is sentenced to hard labor for a month. The young cub's offense, however, has been entirely hushed up.

There has never been a better opportunity to judge Miss Barrymore's genuine claim as an artist away from the allurement of her charming personality. In the charwoman one still sees traces of youth and good looks which years of brutal living have not effaced, but Mrs. Jones is, on the whole, a poor, broken creature, taking life not exactly in patience, but as a matter "of course," with a whine of self-pity as her only solace. Her hands are grimy, her hair matted, and anaemia is written in the dull, leaden pallor of her cheeks. A blow given by her husband has left a permanent ailment, and to add to the general misery there are children who cannot be fed.

All this in dumb pathos is conveyed by Miss Barrymore, who becomes for the time being the embodiment of this miserable plaything of fate. The woman has little imagination, but is able to see the utter futility of her own protests once suspicion has been aroused. In the trial scene she has the wistful, hunted look of an animal—unreasoning, uncomprehending. And at the end with a mute appeal for aid to inflexible authority she stirs the imagination with as moving a picture of haunting pathos as the theatre ever gives.

Not all of the acting is up to the best standard, but Mr. McRae fairly divides attention with a singularly suggestive portrait of the burly husband. The relatively small part of the Barthwicks' man servant is played by William Evans with naturalism seldom excelled. Miss Nash, Mr. Redding, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Robinson fill in smaller parts with distinction.

Smith College Girls in a Play.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 18.—Seniors of Smith College will give "Much Ado About Nothing" for their annual play this year. The cast has been chosen by competition from all the members of the class who were interested. Alfred Young of New York and Prof. Ludella L. Peck are coaching the players. In the cast will be Misses Sophie E. Wilds, Mary F. Hardy, Helen F. Curtis, Laura C. Geddes, Isabel Brodrick, Julia M. Holder, Esther M. Howe, Agatha E. Gruber, Lesla L. Sexton, J. Steele Hamilton, Nettie B. Strobber, Edna B. Wood, Ethel G. Curry, Helen Read, L. Eleanor Dickson, and Marion Felt.

In case of sickness or absence, safeholders can authorize access

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

120 Broadway

Safes $5 to $800 a year

RELIGIOUS DRAMA SEEN.

"The Holy City" Opens Lenten Season at the Lincoln Square.

Thomas William Broadhurst's drama, "The Holy City," was produced last night at the Lincoln Square Theatre by the William Morris company. The engagement is for two weeks.

This drama, which has been seen before in New York, depicts the events leading up to the passion without actually introducing the person of Jesus on the stage. The four scenes are laid on the roof of Mary's house in Magdala; at the home of Martha and Lazarus; in the Portico of the Hall of Judgment, and in the garden of Joseph of Arimathea.

The rôles of Mary of Magdala and Barabbas, the leading dramatic figures in the play, were acted, respectively, by Jane Wheatley and Theodore Friebus. Mr. Morris himself appeared as Pilate. Miriam Hutchins was seen as Martha, and the three Disciples were T. W. Hamilton, John McMurtrie, and Richard Sherman. The audience accepted the presentation in the serious spirit in which it was offered.

A PEER GYNT CURTAIN RAISER

Introduced at Keith & Proctor's to Precede "Raffles."

Two scenes from the first part of "Peer Gynt" were presented yesterday afternoon and evening at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre as a curtain raiser for the stock company production of "Raffles." The scenes were laid in the mill house near Ase's farm, and in Ase's hut. The climax naturally consisted of the death of Ase, and that curiously fantastic episode where Peer drives chairs for horses straight to the gate of heaven.

The audience, both in the afternoon and evening, listened attentively. Hilda Englund played the part of Ase. Warner Oland, also a Scandinavian, was Peer. Exactly how much or how little the audience contrived to glean from these two scenes it was impossible to estimate, but the applause was liberal.

E. H. SOTHERN IN COURT.

Defends Suit by Discharged Musicians for Salary.

Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern were defendants in an action brought by three musicians in the Tenth District Municipal Court yesterday afternoon. The question was one of breach of contract, and Mr. Sothern went on the stand to explain his side of the case.

The three musicians, Elis Janin, Peter Weber, and Isidor Spiler, said they had been engaged to play for twenty weeks with the Sothern-Marlowe company on tour, but that after nine weeks they were discharged in Chicago. Each sued for eleven weeks' salary at $35 a week, minus small sums they had earned in substituting. Janin played first violin, Weber bass violin, and Spiler the bassoon.

They presented a document from Carlo Narcesi, musical director, and said it was a contract. Mr. Sothern declared Narcesi had no right to employ musicians. Justice Saunders reserved his decision.

MARY MANNERING AILING.

Has Rheumatism in Her Hands and Comes Here for Treatment.

Mary Mannering arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, and will remian here until the last of the month, when she will join her husband, James K. Hackett, in Washingtotn.

During her stay here Miss Mannering will receive special treatment for rheumatism in her hands. This rheumatism is so acute that she is unable to move her hands without pain. She will not be able to resume her work before April 1.

Mrs. Frank Mills, also a member of the "Glorious Betsy" company, who had remained in Springfield with Miss Mannering during her illness, accompanied her to New York.

Mansfield In "The Scarlet Letter."

Richard Mansfield began his week of répertoire last night at the New Amsterdam Theatre with a performance of "The Scarlet Letter." This play excited great interest. Last season it was revived after several years. Mr. Mansfield appeared as the Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale, and Adelaide Nowak was seen as Hester Prynne. The audience was large.

A RECITAL FOR THE FLUTE.

Mr. Barrere and Mrs. Sang-Collins Give Modern French Music.

The first of two recitals devoted to modern French music for the flute was given last evening at the Institute for Musical Art. The performers were Mr. Georges Barrère, flautist, and Mrs. Sang-Collins, pianist. The recital was interesting for the glimpse it gave into a form of art that has almost become obsolete except in France, which is the home of wind instruments and the finest skill in playing them, and where gibes about the superiority of one flute over two do not prevail.

These composers of the present day cultivate the idiom of the flute, and write for it music that is adapted for its range of expression. Almost everything on the programme of this recital was charming, graceful, and devised with perfect appreciation of the qualities and limitations of the instrument. None of it was perhaps great music; but most of it was good and much of it extremely agreeable to hear in the skillful and artistic performance of Mr. Barrère and the discreet and intelligent co-operation of Mrs. Sang-Collins.

A suite in four movements by Charles M. Widor, Op. 34; romances by Alfred Bruneau and Xavier Leroux, a set of variations by Reynaldo Hahn; "Tityre," one of Théodore Dubois's "Virgilian Poems"—a strikingly original pastoral—and a fantasie by Gabriel Fauré, Op. 79, were the most significant pieces performed. The tone of the flute, although Mr. Barrère gives it all its richness and fullness, becomes monotonous after a little, but there was pleasure in listening to this music of characteristic French esprit.

CAMPANARI FOR CONRIED.

The Baritone Will Return to the Metropolitan Next Year.

Giuseppe Campanari, it was announced last night, has signed a contract to sing next season at the Metropolitan Opera House. He will be heard in the baritone rôles of "Rigoletto," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Barber of Seville," "La Bohème," and other operas.

He was long identified with the Metropolitan, but this season he appeared with the San Carlo Opera Company in the West.

"Fra Diavolo" at the Manhattan.

"Fra Diavolo" was given for the third time last evening at the Manhattan Opera House, and attracted but a very moderate audience. The cast had all the merits of the sparkling first performance, with Mr. Bonci as the debonair robber, Mr. Gilibert as Lord Rocburg, Messrs. Arimondi and Gianoli as the disreputable bandits, and Mme. Pinkert as Zerlina. But something of the spirit and zest of the work was left out and fell by the wayside under the baton of Mr. Tanara, who conducted in place of Mr. Campanini. The choruses and the larger concerted pieces suffered especially from his lack of authority and of decision.

"Aida" at the Metropolitan.

"Aida" was given for the last time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and there was a very large audience present. The cast included Mmes. Eames and Homer and Messrs. Caruso, Plançon, and Stracciari.

Mrs. Seligman Bails Her Chauffeur.

Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, wife of the banker, gave bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon for her chauffeur, August Bevelle of 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, who had been arrested by Bicycle Policeman Giboney for exceeding the speed limit in upper Broadway. Mrs. Seligman gave her house at 11 East Sixty-ninth Street, valued at $260,000, for two bonds of $100 each.

ITALIAN ACTOR WARMLY WELCOMED

Novelli Manifests Unusual Skill and Great Charm of Personality.

SEEN FIRST IN COMEDY

Audience, Chiefly His Countrymen, Gives Him an Ovation at the Lyric.

Papa Lebonnard	Ermete Novelli
Sofia	O. Giannini
Jeanne	L. Rossi
Robert	A. Betrone
Doctor Andrea	F. Bernini
The Marquis	G. Dal-Cortivo
Blanche	E. Sanipoli
Martin	V. Servolini
A domestic	O. Galeotti

From an audience chiefly composed of his own countrymen, Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, playing for the first time in this city at the Lyric last night, received such an ovation as has not been equaled here since Mme. Bernhardt last appeared in the same theatre. That much of the enthusiasm was due to emotional patriotism cannot reasonably be doubted, but in the rôle of Papa Lebonnard, in Jean Aicard's play of the same name, Mr. Novelli gives convincing evidence that he is an actor of extraordinary skill and unusual charm of manner. To what extent the advance notices of his greatness are justified could not be determined last night. For one thing the very charm of manner referred to leaves one in doubt as to just how far his success in this performance is due to personality, how much to art.

That the actor is skilled in all the little devices of his craft as well as in the large ones was amply demonstrated. He has, too, the large, plastic, pliant masque that suggests power of simulation, and a rich, melodious, and expressive voice. He passes from the natural expression of easy, rippling humor to the sudden gusts of temper and deeper notes of pathos with admirable sincerity. And he illustrates very convincingly that naturalism as it is understood in the Anglo-Saxon theatre is also understood and developed on the Latin stage.

There are passages in this Papa Lebonnard which the Anglo-Saxon does not easily grasp. He is not quite able to comprehend the beauty of a character who, for all his mildness and gentleness, is forever finding it difficult to keep from striking his wife. He is seldom able to rise to the point of emotional participation in a sorrow which manifests itself in weepings and wringing of hands on the part of everybody on the scene. Here one must make allowance for differences in National temperament. Having done so one is free to express the opinion that in its way Mr. Novelli's outburst at the moment when he is assailed by the son who had discovered him in the act of chastising his wife—he actually has her by the throat—is tremendously powerful and effective.

More genuine evidences of artistry, however, are the sudden transitions from phase to phase of a lighter mood, the conveyance of passing thoughts in fleeting expressions of a countenance that seems to change, even as the mood changes, and as often. In much of his comedy Novelli plays directly to his audience, literally taking them into his confidence, making them a part of his experience. And it is one of his gifts apparently to be able to create the responsive mood in those whom he so approaches.

Papa Lebonnard, shrewd, good-natured, easy-going, and genial, has been a clockmaker, and still has the tingling for activity in his fingers' ends. He is rich now, and need not work, but he is forever doing something. He is one of those men whose fortune has brought him the misfortune of a family ambitious for social distinctions, for which he himself cares nothing. His wife and son stand in opposition to his homelier vews of life, while his daughter Jeanne is more after his own pattern. At least she can sympathize with his humors, and she loves in something like her own station.

It develops that the young doctor to whom she is betrothed, and who has been encouraged in his suit by Lebonnard, though the others are set against it, is of uncertain antecedents. The mother, learning the truth, upbraids Lebonnard and sends the girl away in tears. A scene follows between husband and wife. The man knows that Robert, their boy, is not his own child, and he gradually leads the conversation up to a point where he reveals to his wife the fact that he knew of her infidelity and has suffered in silence. Through this long and trying passage Mr. Novelli works with every possible manifestation of adroit and skillful feeling, and he creates a sense of intense and powerful suffering. It is vigorous, appealing, moving acting.

Contrary to what one ordinarily expects, the actor's company appears to be an admirable organization, at least for this type of play. Signora Rossi is charming as the daughter and Signora Giannini, as the wife, admirable in a suggestion of dignity and reserve. The rôle of the son is well played by Signor Bernini, and the others appear generally competent and agreeable.

At the end of the play Signor Novelli had his hearers in a gale of laughter with a monologue describing types of theatrical auditors.

MABELLE GILMAN WILL PLAY.

A Musical Comedy by Richard Carle Chosen for Her Reappearance.

CHICAGO, March 18.—It was announced here to-day that Mabelle Gilman will return to the stage within a short time under the management of Richard Carle and Charles Marks.

She will probably make her first reappearance in this country in Boston, in a new musical play of Mr. Carle called "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl."

"As You Like It" (with Costumes.)

The Ben Greet Players gave their revival of "As You Like It" last night at the Garden Theatre, for the first time this season. Contrary to the usual custom of the organization, the play was presented with costumes and scenery, and altogether in the manner in which New York has long been accustomed to seeing Shakespeare produced. On Thursday night "Julius Caesar" will be revived in the old style.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

A second "Mrs. Warren's Profession" company, headed by Rose Coghlan, will begin a Spring tour at Kansas City on Easter Monday. The company now at the Manhattan will continue there until May 1, when it will play a four weeks' engagement in Chicago.

James D. Barton & Co. have obtained the producing rights to Ramsay Morris's new melodrama, "Under Suspicion," and will produce it in the Fall with a company of fifty.

Wagenhals & Kemper announce that Grace Filkins, Beverly Sitgreaves, and Leo Ditrichstein will be in the cast of Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard's comedy of Washington life, "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," to be produced at the Astor Theatre on Easter Monday.

The fiftieth performance of "The Reckoning" will take place at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow. The souvenirs will be posters of Katherine Grey.

Amelia Bingham and her company will make their first New York appearance of the season at the Bijou Theatre on Wednesday evening, April 3. The play for the engagement is "The Lilac Room," by Mrs. Sutherland and Miss Dix. The company closes its New Orleans engagement on Saturday night.

The benefit for Mattie Sheridan takes place this afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre.

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CRIMMINS-CHILDS WEDDING.

Ceremon Will Take Place April 8 at Bride's Home.

Miss Constance Crimmins, daughter of John D. Crimmins, and a niece of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and Frederic R. Childs, a son of Harris S. Childs, of Brier Knoll, Great Neck, L. I., will be married on Wednesday, April 3, at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at 4 o'clock for relatives and intimate friends.

Miss Crimmins will have as bridesmaids two of her sisters, the Misses Mercédes and Evelyn Crimmins, and Miss Katharine McCann, all of New York, and Miss Anita Harvey of San Francisco. Mr. Childs's attendants will include his brother; Thomas E. Crimmins, a brother of the bride; Duncan Harris, and Mr. Rowland.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES several months ago. Miss Crimmins is a sister of Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, of John D. Crimmins, Jr., who married Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes, and of Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, who married Miss Margaret Cole of San Francisco, and who is stationed at Fort McKinley, Manila. Other brothers are Clarence and Cyril Crimmins, and another sister is Miss Mary C. Crimmins.

MISS KENT TO WED APRIL 30.

Will Marry Ruthers Ives Hurry in St. James's Church.

Miss Aline Virginia Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kent, and Ruthers Ives Hurry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, are to be married on Tuesday, April 30, in St. James's Church. Miss Marie Kent will be Miss Kent's maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be Miss Nina Perry and Miss Constance Fairchild of New York, Miss Marguerite Pettit of Philadelphia, and Miss Ethel Levering of Baltimore.

Renwick C. Hurry will be his cousin's best man, and the ushers are to be Harold W. How, S. Wyman Aldrich, Louis G. Smith, all of New York, and Marcel Steinbrugge of New York and Paris.

The reception following the wedding ceremony will be a small one for relatives and intimate friends only, and will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 52 East Sixty-fifth Street.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Arriving on the Transatlantic Liners.

These passengers arrived on the White Star liner Cedric, in yesterday from Naples:

James T. Adams, Mrs. Bucklin Baker, the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, James A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., George C. Phelps, St. Julien Ravenel, George J. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Warner, and Mrs. Powhatan Wooldridge.

The Minnehaha, from London, had among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. E. Astley-Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Baker, J. C. Conover, E. J. E. Daly, Mrs. Charles F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Levis, Godwin H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fairgrieve Selxas, D. S. Tew, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilson.

Among those on the Anchor liner Caledonia from Glasgow were:

C. A. Balderston, Carl Buré, H. E. Greives, W. J. McLaren, P. W. Kinnaird, Capt. C. Solberg, J. W. Stewart, and the Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Zigler.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Rall Parr, (Miss Jenkins,) who have been spending the Winter at the Belvedere, Baltimore, will open their country place in the Green Spring Valley on April 15. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins will also open their Green Spring Valley home about the same date.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander von Gontard (Miss Elsie Ladd) have returned from their wedding trip and are visiting Mrs. von Gontard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd.

Mrs. Henry Titus Frost will give a dinner on Saturday evening, April 6, at Delmonico's, for the attendants at the wedding on Monday, April 8, of her daughter, Miss Gladys Frost, and Herbert Gouverneur Ogden.

Mrs. Willard P. Ward will give a dinner with music to-morrow evening at her home, 164 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston will arrive at the Hotel St. Regis to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield of Boston, who have been staying at the St. Regis, have returned to Boston.

Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell of 327 Benefit Street, Providence, will arrive at the Hotel St. Regis on Wednesday.

The Oakland Golf Club of Long Island will meet at Delmonico's on Thursday of this week.

The Kentucklans will give a "smoker" at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, March 23.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer have concluded the lease for two years of the new home on Connecticut Avenue and S Street erected a short time ago by Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson Jewett of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett and family will pass the Summer at their country home on the Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Shonts entertained at a dinner and theatre party this evening in honor of the Baroness von Graffenreid (formerly Miss Gertrude Wells of New York) and Duc de Chaulnes, both of Paris, who are now their guests. The company included the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Martel of the French Embassy, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Miss Isabell May, the Misses Shonts, the Vicomte Charles de Chambrun, Mr. Van Radowitz of the German Embassy, Hamilton von Graffenreid, and Chester Kerr. The Baroness von Graffenreid will remain in Washington some time.

Among the fashionable weddings of the Spring season will be that of Miss Harriet Southerland, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, to Alfredo Calderon, First Secretary of the Legation of Peru and son of the former Minister of that country.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eusebra Fox, daughter of William C. Fox, Minister to Ecuador, to James McDonald of Orange, N. J.

BROWNING NOW UNDERSTOOD.

Daughters of Indiana Hear It's Not Necessary to Apologize for Him.

The Daughters of Indiana are going to strive hard at whatever they undertake after this, because Browning, the poet, said the great thing was to make the effort, even if it did not bring success. The Daughters had a Browning day yesterday at their regular monthly meeting at the Hotel Astor, and Mrs. May W. Donnan of Indianapolis read them an interesting paper upon the poet, comparing him with Carlyle.

"I am very glad to say," remarked Mrs. Donnan, "that the time has come when there is no longer need for apologizing for talking about Browning. We can carry 'The Ring and the Book' under our arms without being ashamed, and it is not necessary to make excuses for Browning clubs.

"Riley, our own James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, said to me once: 'Do you really like Browning? How can you like a man who makes such villainous rhymes?' When I tried to make apologies he said:

"'Why, he could make anything rhyme. He would take a word like Spitalfields and say:

"'Spitalfields, Spitalfields,
Oh, I will make you rhyme;
I'll tell you how the kittle feels
When we make it bile.'"

Mrs. Donnan pointed out that Carlyle said you must do something or be damned, and made the unsuccessful man feel that he might just as well go out and hang himself, while Browning said that it was the effort, not the succeeding, which was the great thing. Browning believed that to be coerced along the straight and narrow path of life was to make a failure—that it was better to slip in the brambles and pull one's self up by means of them. After Browning the unsuccessful man has the courage to lift his face to the sun again.

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M. BERTHELOT DIES JUST AFTER WIFE

He Finds Her Lifeless Body and Then Goes to His Study and Expires.

CHEMIST AND POLITICIAN

Was Foreign Minister in the Bourgeois Cabinet—A Member of the French Academy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 18.—P. E. Marcelin Berthelot, the eminent scientist and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here to-day under very dramatic circumstances.

His wife had been ill for a year. Entering her room, after attending a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, this afternoon, he found her dead. The shock must have overwhelmed him. He returned to his study, and there died suddenly himself. He was 79 years old.

Pierre Eugène Marcelin Berthelot was born in Paris in 1827 and became well known as a chemist and educator. He was appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the College of France in 1865 and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1873. Later he became Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. In 1870-71, during the Franco-Prussian War, M. Berthelot was director of the Scientific Committee of the Government of National Defense. In 1881 he was elected a Permanent Senator by the Senate, and became Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in the Goblet Cabinet of 1886-87, after which he was Foreign Minister in the Bourgeois Cabinet, taking the portfolio Nov. 1, 1895, and resigning March 28, 1896, as a result of a question in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the British expedition to Dongola, Soudan. He was a member of the Superior Commission of the International Exposition of 1900, and in June, 1900, was elected a member of the French Academy.

M. Berthelot was the author of a number of works on chemistry, &c.

In January, 1900, M. Berthelot prepared a petition to President Roosevelt which was signed by scores of public men of every country in Europe, and which was presented to the President by James B. Reynolds of New York. The petition asked him to endeavor in the interest of humanity and civilization to bring about a "concert of the powers of Europe with a view to securing for the subjects of the Ottoman Empire that condition of public peace and order of which the absence has already drawn down upon that empire so many disasters, menacing it with the catastrophe of its total annihilation."

President Roosevelt made no response to the appeal, but promised Mr. Reynolds to give it the most careful consideration, expressing his appreciation of the honor done him as President and the honor done to the United States in having the petition presented to him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gustav Frank.

Gustav Frank, the head of the insurance firm of Gustav Frank & Co., whose offices are at 117 East Twenty-third Street, passed away at his residence, 208 West 112th Street, on Sunday after a brief illness. He leaves a widow, son, and daughter.

He was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1842, and in 1864 came to New York to engage in the banking business with his brothers Albert and Ludwig, under the firm name of Frank Brothers. He was one of the largest and best-known insurance brokers in this city, and founded the firm of Gustav Frank & Co. in 1870, becoming agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe, Commercial Union, and Royal Insurance Companies, besides being engaged in the insurance brokerage business.

In 1897 he resigned the agency of the above companies to become more actively engaged in the insurance brokerage business, in which he continued until his death, besides having the general agency of the Casuality Company of America and the Lloyds Plate Glass Company. His son, A. Alphonse Frank, will continue the business under the firm name of Gustav Frank & Co.

Dr. Leander P. Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 18.—Dr. Leander P. Jones of this town died to-day at Bellaire, Fla. Dr. Jones was born in 1845 in Southern Vermont. He was graduated in 1874 from the New York College of Homeopathy. After a short practice in Hartford, where he married Miss Hotchkiss of Kensington, he came to Greenwich in 1876. Since his advent he had been prominent in the affairs of the town. It was largely through his efforts that the gift of the $200,000 Havemeyer School was obtained. In 1894 he was elected State Senator. Among the local offices he held were those of Warden of the Borough, Chairman of the School Committee, and Town Health Officer. It was he who made possible the Greenwich General Hospital and the recently completed Town Charities Building. At the time when illness made it imperative that he should go South he was occupied with a plan for the organization of a young men's institute designed to combine work similar to the Y. M. C. A. He was for many years fleet surgeon of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and had just been reappointed to that office.

Rear Admiral Benjamin Tilley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Rear Admiral Benjamin Tilley, commandant at League Island Navy Yard, died to-night after a brief illness of double pneumonia. Admiral Tilley was made commandant at the Navy Yard on Feb. 23, having been assigned to succeed Rear Admiral Craig, who was retired. Admiral Tilley at one time was Governor of Tetuana, in the Samoan Islands, and was also in charge of the coaling station at Pago Pago.

W. J. Rhees.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—W. J. Rhees, keeper of archives of the Smithsonian Institution, died of heart failure to-day in this city. In point of service Mr. Rhees was one of the oldest employes of that institution, having been connected with it since 1852, after a two years' service as chief clerk of the Census Office. On Wednesday Mr. Rhees would have been 77 years of age. He was born in Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

W. J. WEST, a prominent banker of Rome, Ga., died of heart trouble there yesterday aged 45 years.

JOHN A. WOODS died at his home, 236 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 55 years old, and had practiced law in this city for many years. His office was at 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Dr. JOHN H. BRINTON, Professor of Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday, aged 75 years. During the civil war he served as a Brigade Surgeon.

J. CHARLES CAHAGAN, President of the Jefferson Trust Company of Hoboken, of which he was the organizer, died on Sunday. He was 62 years old. He was the senior partner of J. Cahagan Sons, a molding mill firm in Adams Street.

Mrs. EMMA BENEDICT SHEPHERD KNAPP, daughter of the late Jesse W. Benedict, who was a well-known New York lawyer, and widow of Shepherd Knapp, a banker of this city, died at her home, 266 Lexington Avenue, yesterday. She had been ill for several months.

Mrs. BARBARA BENNETT, the wife of Frank Bennett, editor of The Broad Street Curb News, died on Sunday at her home, 1,500 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-six years ago, and was a daughter of the late Joseph Frisse of that borough.

AARON P. QUINBY, 62 years old, a veteran of the civil war, and at one time Postmaster in Watsessing, died at his home, 331 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday night, of heart disease, after an illness of several months. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

ANDREW W. KENDRICK, who was for many years in the furniture business in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 649 Willoughby Avenue, that borough. He was 64 years old, and was one of the oldest members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow.

JACOB PIERCY of 490 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, died on Sunday at St. Francis Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 49 years old, and was proprietor of an ice cream factory established by his father more than half a century ago. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Mrs. EMMA F. BELL, the wife of Rufus Bell, died on Sunday at her home, 148 McDougall Street, Brooklyn. She was 51 years old and a native of this city. She was at one time active in temperance work. Mr. Bell is President of the Veterans' Association of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Mrs. SARAH M. TUCKER, widow of George A. Tucker, died on Sunday at the residence of her son, Samuel R. Tucker, 368 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 68 years old, and for thirty-one years had been a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church. Besides her son, she leaves two daughters.

Mrs. JOHN C. STORMS, wife of the editor of a Park Ridge (N. J.) local paper, died last night of nervous shock and heart failure. Six months ago a carriage in which she was riding was hit by an automobile in which was Charles E. McCann of New York. Mrs. Storms never recovered from the nervous shock.

WILLIAM S. MUNN, for many years private secretary to the late Harry Miner and subsequently to the Shuberts, the theatrical managers, died on Saturday at his home, 500 West 150th Street, after a lingering illness. He retired about a year ago because of ill health. He leaves a widow. Funeral services will be held at St. Catherine's Church, Washington Heights, to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. The burial will be at St. Raymond's.

ERNEST GOTTHOLD KOEHLER, a Director in the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, N. J., died at his home there, 146 Pennington Avenue, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. Accompanied by Julius Forstmann, of the Forstmann & Huffman worsted mills, he returned to Passaic from New York on an Erie train. He was stricken before leaving the coach and within an hour he died. He leaves a family in Passaic and a brother and sister in Staten Island.

DOMINICK H. ROCHE, an associate of the late Hugh McLaughlin, died on Sunday at his home, 45 Second Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 75 years. For many years Mr. Roche was leader of the old Sixth Ward and a power in politics under the rule of Willoughby Street. He was twice elected to the Assembly, and at one time was Tax Assessor of Brooklyn. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the Department of Taxes.

ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, who died at his home, 362 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was born in Philadelphia in 1845 and came to New York in 1857. In 1864 he founded the present firm of Kirkland Brothers, coffee brokers, in Front Street, and was for many years its senior partner. In 1889 he entered the house of Francis H. Leggett & Co. as manager of its coffee department. He had not been in active business for some time. He was twice married. His last wife died in 1896. He leaves a son and two daughters. The burial will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Justice Fitzgerald's Case.

One of the members of the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association said last night that a special meeting of the association would probably be called to consider the case of Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of Special Sessions. The committee is preparing a report to the Bar Association.

Justice Fitzgerald has been much criticised for his long absence from the bench in the last year. He has been staying at his Summer home, near Red Bank, N. J., and says that he has suffered a great deal from illness.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Philadelphia Public Ledger,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1907.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1st, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices not exceeding 105 and interest to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the sinking fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1907. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1907, at a price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off Again—Call Money Rates, 6@2 Per Cent.

WEAK ACCOUNTS CLOSED

Profit Taking on Last Week's Purchases Also a Market Factor —Money Easier.

Yesterday's reactionary movement in prices on the Stock Exchange was due chiefly to the liquidation of the accounts which had been carried over the bad markets of last week and to profit taking on purchases made upon the low levels at that time. This selling movement made itself felt in London before the opening of the local market and suggested the theory that much of the buying for European account in the closing days of last week was of a purely temporary character and that the violent rise in prices from depressed points had therefore invited realizing. Plausibility was given to this conjecture by the heavy sales in this market for foreign account, and it was this selling as a matter of fact which occasioned the early weakness in prices in the local market. Much of the stock bought by Wall Street for the purpose of supporting prices also came into the market during the day and this steady stream of offerings from all sources drove stocks down from the opening to the close of the day. Of operations for the fall in prices there was little evidence, and after the long declines and the low points reached by many securities, this is altogether natural, particularly so when the causes are as obscure as in the present instance. Union Pacific and Reading were the stocks most conspicuous in the day's decline, the maximum loss in each case being some 5 points, although the price level of all stocks was lowered substantially. The stock market movement went on without reference to such news as came to hand during the day. Some interest was manifested, nevertheless, in cable reports of minor failures in the London market and the postponement of the Berlin portion of the Argentine loan owing to the delicate money situation at the German capital. There was little surprise manifested in the failure of the City of Philadelphia to secure bidders for the $5,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds offered by it, for the unsatisfactory position of the municipal bond market has been a matter of comment for many months.

In the money market the developments of much interest comprised the lowering of rates for both call and time money, this representing a reaction from the high quotations established last week. The demand for funds for all purposes continues strong, however, and little faith is evinced in any permanent relaxation of rates, either at home or abroad. American banks did not bid seriously for gold in the London open market yesterday, although the possibility of such competition led to a further advance in the selling price of the metal. Foreign exchange rates advanced sharply during the day, but imports of gold are still among the possibilities. Apprehensions were expressed both in Berlin and Paris of advances in the official discount rates.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
National Sugar Refining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Butte Coalition Mining Co.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The local market was active and strong to-day and the brokers busier than they were for months before last week's tumble. Seaboard Air Line 4s sold up to 76⅝, an advance of 1¼. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s were also stronger, selling up to 80, an advance of a point. Northern Central Railway stocks advanced 1 point. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred gained ½. United Railways incomes ¼, and Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing 4s recovered a point. Shares, 1,080. Bonds, $109,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	Ga., South. & Fla. 5s	109	109	109
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107	107	107
82,000	Seaboard 4s	76½	75½	76½
7,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	98⅝	98¼	98¼
12,000	Western Maryland 4s	77⅝	77	77⅝
11,000	Anacostia & Poto. 5s	103	102½	103
2,000	Charles. Cons. El. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	City & S. 5s, (D. C.)	101	101	101
6,000	Detroit United 4½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
82,000	United Railways 4s	87	87	87
10,000	United Railways inc.	52½	52¼	52½
1,000	Cons. Coal Ref. 4½s	94	94	94
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	79½	80
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54	54	54
4,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	25	25	25

STOCKS.

55	Atlantic Coast Line	106	105½	106
185	Northern Central	90	89	89
170	United Railways	11½	11¼	11½
10	Farmers' & M. Bank	50	50	50
5	Mercantile Trust	122	122	122
100	Consol. Cotton Duck	10½	10½	10½
200	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	82	81½	82
5	G. B. S. Brewing	6¼	6¼	6¼
850	Houston Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Subway was the weak feature to-day, and after opening a point down, sold off to 17⅛ before midday. Diamond Match was weak, as was practically the whole list, but only fractionally lower during the greater part of the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6	6	6
18	Am. Can pf	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Am. Shipbuilding	70	70	70
36	Chicago Pneu. Tool	41	41	41
400	Chicago Subway	21	17½	17⅝
20	Chicago Title & Trust	103	103	103
53	Diamond Match	124	122½	124
145	Kansas City Light	55	54	55
1	National Carbon pf	112	112	112
225	National Biscuit	70¾	70¾	70¾
25	National Biscuit pf	114	113	113
27	Quaker Oats pf	100	99½	99½
125	Street's Stable Car	30¼	30¼	30¾
19	Sears-Roebuck pf	55	53	54
148	Swift & Co	106	105	105½
400	United Boxboard	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
608	United Boxboard pf	8½	8½	8½
150	Western Stone	20	25½	25½
Total		1,110,767		

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Riverside Bank has been appointed a State depositary.

The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to Colorado & Southern Railway $10,000,000 refunding and extension mortgage 4½% gold bonds. The following have applied for an official quotation: Alabama Great Southern Railway Co. ordinary preferred shares in lieu of A and B shares of the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., now quoted; Southern Railway Co. $1,351,000, additional 5% first consolidated gold bonds of 1994 for $1,000 each.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 16, averaged 7.01 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, March 18, 1907.

Total sales March 18, 1907..... 1,111,267
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 61,283,741
Corresponding date last year..... 72,354,597

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅝	12½	350	Allis-Chalmers Co	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27	20	450	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	29½	29½	28	28	—1
93⅝	93¾	124,560	*Amal. Copper Co	95	96	93½	93¾	—2¾
20	21	637	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	21	21	20	20	...
16	17	700	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	16	16½	16	16	...
...	80	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	75	75	75	75	...
5⅝	6	465	Am. Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	660	Am. Can pf., x d	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+1
36⅜	37	2,965	Am. Car & F. Co	37⅝	38¼	37	37	—1
97½	99	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
30	30½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30½	30	30¼	...
205	220	50	Am. Express	220	220	220	220	...
6	6½	500	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6	6	+ ¼
4⅝	5	200	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	...
22	23	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	23	23	22	22	—1
80	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	80	80	80	80	+2
65¾	66	2,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	65	67	65	66¼	— ¼
105	107	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	105½	106½	105½	106½	+ ⅜
123⅞	124	36,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	128	128⅝	123	124	—5½
107¼	107⅝	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	109	109½	107⅝	108	—2
7⅞	8	200	Am. Steel Foundries	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	—1
38⅛	38⅜	500	Am. Steel Foundrs. pf	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
122¼	122½	5,850	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	122⅞	123¼	122	122¼	—1⅞
124	126	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125⅞	125⅞	124¼	124¼	—1⅝
92	93	1,510	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92½	92½	92	92½	— ½
28	28⅞	1,200	*Am. Woolen Co	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅞	—1⅛
96	97	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+1⅜
63	63¼	25,125	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	63	65	62½	63½	—3
91⅝	92	39,875	Atch., Top. & S. F	91⅝	93	91¼	91⅞	—1⅝
96	96⅛	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	95⅞	96⅜	95⅞	96⅛	— ⅛
104	104⅛	2,575	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	104¼	104¼	—1⅜
99⅝	100	12,680	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101⅜	99¾	99¾	—2⅛
11	15	400	Bethlehem Steel	11½	12	11½	12	+1¾
54½	54⅝	13,660	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54½	56¼	54	54½	— ⅝
100	128	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	100	101	100	101	+6
60	61	100	Canada Southern	60½	60½	60⅛	60⅝	—2⅝
171	171¼	8,800	Canadian Pacific	171½	173¼	171	171	—3
32	32⅞	5,110	Central Leather Co	32½	33½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
95¾	96	800	Central Leath. Co. pf	96¼	96½	95⅝	95⅝	— ¼
41¼	41½	6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	43	41	41¼	—2½
16½	18	132	Chicago & Alton	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅝
13⅜	14¼	1,250	Chicago Great West	14	14⅜	14	14	— ½
63½	64	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	64	64	63½	63½	+1⅝
18½	19	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18	18	18	18	—1
76¾	77	100	Chi. Great West. deb	76⅝	76⅝	76¾	76¾	—1¼
135	135¼	20,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	136½	137¼	135	135	—2⅞
118	120	100	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	117½	118	117½	118	...
134	136	25	*C.,M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	136	136	136	136	...
150	151	2,675	Chicago & Northw	150¼	152½	150	150	—3¼
138	145	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	130⅞	130⅞	139⅝	130⅞	—6⅝
...	4⅜	400	Chicago Union Trac	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
14	14½	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ½
74½	75½	300	C., C., C. & St. L	75¾	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
35¾	36	16,760	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	37½	34½	36	...
28¼	28⅝	1,700	Colorado & Southern	29¼	29½	28	28½	—1¾
50	51	1,000	Col. & South. 2d pf	49	51	49	51	+1¼
24½	25	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron	25	25	24¾	24½	+ ½
118	119	1,573	Consolidated Gas	124¾	124¾	118	118	—6½
20	20¾	1,700	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	21	20¼	20¼	...
83½	84	1,800	Corn Products Ref. pf	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
182½	183½	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	186	186	182¾	182¾	—3¼
470	500	500	Del., Lack. & West	475	475	475	475	...
29	31	220	Denver & Rio Grande	31¼	31½	31	31	+ ¼
73½	75	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅜
70½	71⅛	4,005	*Distillers Securities	71½	72¼	70½	70½	—1
14	16	300	*Dul., S. S. & At	14	14	14	14	...
22	24	800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24	24	21½	22½	—1½
29	29¼	14,200	Erie	29⅜	30	29	29⅛	—1¼
65	65½	625	Erie 1st pf	65	65⅜	65	65	—1
46⅝	47	1,300	Erie 2d pf	47⅝	48¼	46¾	46¾	—1
87	88	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	89	89	88	88	...
143	145½	2,100	General Electric	145	146½	145	145¼	—2¾
133	135	200	Granby Consol	135	135	134	134	—3
143½	144	7,200	Great Northern pf	144	146¼	144	144	—2⅝
62	62½	8,450	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	64½	65	62½	62½	—3⅝
...	78½	83	100	Havana Electric pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	—1
144	146⅜	400	Illinois Central	146⅞	146⅞	145	145	—1
...	24½	55	1,900	Interborough-Met	25⅜	26	25	25	—1
...	58⅝	59	3,400	Int.-Met. pf., ex d	59⅜	59⅜	58⅝	58⅞	—1⅝
...	14½	15	450	International Paper Co	15	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
...	44½	45	200	*Internat. Power Co	44	44½	44	44½	+1½
...	29	30	200	Int. Steam Pump	29½	30	29½	30	+1
...	77	79	269	Int. Steam Pump pf	78	79	78	79	+3
...	18½	19½	1,540	Iowa Central	19	19⅜	18¼	19	...
...	34	36	750	Iowa Central pf	36	36	33	34	—1¼
...	73	75	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	76	76	75	75	—1
...	22½	23	1,500	Kansas City South	22⅝	23¼	22⅜	22½	+ ½
...	52	52½	1,750	Kan. City South. pf	53	53	52½	52½	+2¼
...	19	22	200	Lake Erie & West	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
...	60	65	50	Lake Erie & West. pf	65	65	65	65	...
...	119	119½	3,700	Louisville & Nash	119½	119⅝	119	119	—1
...	67½	68¼	400	Mackay Cos	68¼	68¾	68	68¼	+ ½
...	132	138	451	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	135	135	— ½
...	21	21¼	2,100	Mexican Central	20⅞	21¼	20⅜	21	...
...	52	53	400	Minn. & St. Louis	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
...	107	108	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	109	107	107½	—3½
...	132	132¼	900	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	134	135	132¼	132¼	+1⅝
...	36¼	36½	13,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	38	38⅛	36½	36½	—2¼
...	64½	66	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	65	65	64½	64⅝	—1¼
...	71⅜	72	5,640	Missouri Pacific	71½	72½	71⅛	72	+ ¼
...	119	125	120	Nash., Chat. & St. L	119½	119½	119½	119½	—2½
...	79½	79¾	800	*National Biscuit Co	80	80	79⅝	80	...
...	...	115	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	113	113	113	113	—2
...	50	50¾	8,100	*National Lead Co	50¾	51¾	50¼	50½	— ½
...	97	100	325	*National Lead Co. pf	99	99	98⅞	99	...
...	50	53	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
...	116	120	850	*New York Air Brake	120	120	116	117	—6
...	118	118¾	5,250	New York Central	119	119¾	118	118	—1½
...	39	40	310	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	42½	42½	40	40	—2½
...	38⅞	39	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
...	78½	79	1,855	Norfolk & Western	78½	79	78	78¾	— ¼
...	73	73¼	3,150	North American	72	74½	72	73	+1
...	127¼	127⅝	15,900	Northern Pacific	126½	130	126¼	127½	—2¼
...	124	126	3,870	*North. Pacific rects., b per cent. paid	124⅜	125½	124	124	+2
...	6	6¼	100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
...	95	97	110	Pacific Coast	97	97	97	97	...
...	97	100	120	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	100	100	100	+1
...	26	27	520	Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	— ⅞
...	122¼	122⅝	66,950	Pennsylvania R. R.	123½	123⅝	122	122¼	— ⅞
...	89	89¼	1,500	People's Gas, Chicago	90	90	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
...	92¾	93¼	580	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93¼	— ⅛
...	51	54	550	Pittsburg Coal pf	51	51½	50⅝	51½	+2⅛
...	36¼	36⅞	2,570	Pressed Steel Car	37⅞	37⅞	36½	36⅝	—1¼
...	92½	94	170	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93	93	93	...
...	150	161	660	Pullman Company	160	160	160	160	...
...	47	48	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring	48	48	47	47	—2
...	105	105¼	174,000	Reading	107½	109¾	104½	105⅜	—4⅞
...	27	27½	2,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27⅝	28	27	27½	+ ⅛
...	88½	88⅝	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	89	89½	88⅜	88⅜	+ ¼
...	21½	21⅝	3,250	Rock Island Co	21⅝	22	21⅜	21½	— ⅝
...	47½	48	700	Rock Island Co. pf	48	48¼	48	48	...
...	60	65	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	60	60	59	60	...
...	35½	37⅛	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¼	37½	36	37½	— ½
...	51	53	50	St. L. Southw. pf	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	...
...	54	55	2,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	55⅝	56¼	54	54	—3
...	80½	90⅝	37,750	Southern Pacific	81½	82½	80¾	80¾	—3⅜
...	114½	...	210	Southern Pacific pf	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	— ¾
...	22⅜	23	7,300	Southern Ry. ext	23¼	23¼	22½	23	—1
...	74	75	800	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	74	74¼	74	74¼	—1½
...	41½	42	1,850	*Tennessee Copper	43	43½	42	42	—1
...	28	29	2,200	Texas & Pacific	29¼	29½	28¼	28¼	—½
...	25	26	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
...	28⅝	29⅜	900	Tol., St. L. & West	29	29½	29	29½	—1¼
...	50½	51	1,670	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	51⅝	51½	50	50	—1⅝
...	94½	95	2,170	Twin City R. T.	95⅛	95⅝	95	95	—1
...	137⅜	137⅝	150,700	Union Pacific	139	141⅜	135⅜	137⅝	—4
...	39	40	100	United Rys. Invest	40	40	40	40	—¼
...	54	55	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	—¼
...	36	37	1,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37	37⅝	37	37	...
...	80	84½	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	84½	84½	82	82	+3¼
...	82⅝	83	200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	84	84	83½	83¼	—1
...	20	21	700	*U. S. Red. & Ref	18	25	18	22	+1¼
...	47	53	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	45	45	45	45	+1½
...	46⅝	47¼	970	U. S. Rubber	47	47¼	46¾	47⅜	— ⅜
...	103	104	710	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104⅞	105	103⅝	103⅝	—1
...	73	76	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	76	76	76	76	+1
...	37½	37⅝	132,470	U. S. Steel	38¾	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1⅜
...	100½	100¾	26,175	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	—1¼
...	31½	32⅛	900	*Utah Copper	34½	34½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
...	29⅞	30	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
...	104¼	105	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	105	105	105	105	...
...	68	69	350	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	68	69	68	68	...
...	14½	14¼	900	Wabash	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
...	26½	27	1,100	Wabash pf	27	27	27	27	...
...	81¾	82	100	Western Union Tel	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
150	152	300	Westinghouse E. & M	150	150	150	150	+ ⅞
12	12½	900	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12½	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
17	17½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	17½	18	17½	18	+1
17⅞	18	635	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	...
39⅞	40½	280	Wisconsin Central pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	500	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	568	538	553
2d week March.	$144,828	$161,789	$147,421
From July 1	5,801,144	6,261,304	5,640,905

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	3,072	3,043	3,042
2d week March.	441,114	377,984	376,107
From July 1	18,507,416	15,385,648	14,435,985

TEXAS CENTRAL—

Mileage	227	227	227
1st week March.	25,780	12,768	11,096
From July 1	848,544	683,897	604,366

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

1st week March.	107,712	92,482	81,072
From Jan. 1	976,950	873,973	750,354

WABASH—

Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,517
2d week March.	502,500	465,494	428,775
From July 1	19,251,222	17,638,812	18,088,111

WESTERN MARYLAND—

Mileage	536	477	477
2d week March.	100,406	90,330	75,005
From July 1	3,733,811	3,218,255	2,648,635

PACIFIC COAST for January—

Gross	569,764	482,886	434,057
Expenses	458,251	393,825	366,497
Net	111,513	89,011	67,560
7 mos. gross	4,206,539	3,365,122	3,722,799
Expenses	3,314,730	3,065,706	2,964,007
7 mos. net	891,803	910,416	757,892

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	14,481,495	12,837,735	10,035,509
Exp., new conet., equip., &c.	11,193,988	9,887,624	7,721,642
Net	3,287,507	2,950,111	2,313,867
Other income	89,021	98,446	18,818
Total income	3,376,528	3,048,557	2,332,685
Chg., taxes, &c.	891,906	875,030	880,795
Surplus	2,485,022	2,242,927	1,472,890
Dividends	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balance	1,385,022	1,142,927	472,890
Misc. deduc.	7,941	3,692	.....
Sur. for year	1,377,081	1,139,235	472,890
Previous sur.	7,319,552	6,180,317	.....
P. & L. sur.	8,696,633	7,319,552	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings	$478,854	$433,497	$367,801
Expenses	293,965	263,455	226,382
February net	184,890	170,042	141,419
Int. and tax's.	59,080	51,540	12,007
February surp.	125,803	118,502	129,412
2 mos. gross	965,571	889,629	750,112
Expenses	595,718	523,063	455,845
2 mos. net	369,853	366,565	303,267
Int. and taxes	81,277	66,905	27,896
2 mos. surplus	288,576	279,570	275,371

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net earnings	$55,167	$12,938	$91,016
Pref. dividends	347,702

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Many orders reached brokerage houses in Wall Street yesterday morning from points all over the country, for the purchase of small lots of stock, but on the whole the volume of this class of investment buying was less than had been looked for. It played very little part in the day's stock market, owing to the extensive selling for the account of speculators and individuals who were seriously crippled by last week's unprecedented break, but found help upon condition that their accounts should be liquidated as soon as the market permitted. Selling of this kind is always a feature of every market following a panic or an abrupt decline, and it is a theory in Wall Street that those stocks which resist the downward tendency most stoutly in times of trouble will sink the lowest after the trouble is over.

***

The Bank of England obtained all the week's gold supply in London yesterday, amounting to about $2,000,000, paying ⅝d above the closing price of last week in order to shut out possible competition from American and South American points.

***

In Saturday's bank statement there were twenty-three banks reporting less than the 25 per cent. reserve requirement, fourteen of these being National and nine State institutions. A week ago twenty-five banks were below the reserve, and a year ago twenty-one banks were under the legal requirements.

***

As a result of the advance in money rates here, funds have begun to come in from out-of-town points, particularly from Chicago. On Saturday, exchange in Chicago rose to 25 cents premium, and shipments were made to an estimated amount of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The First National Bank of Chicago is said to have sent to this city not less than $2,000,000.

***

In connection with the unsuccessful offering of Philadelphia 3½ per cent. bonds yesterday, it was pointed out that New York City 4 per cent. bonds fell last week to quotations of 99¾ for the bonds of 1956 and 99 flat for the 1936 maturity. From the last month in 1906 these prices represent declines of some 2¾ points.

***

The Widener Elkins syndicate, which has been active in promoting electric railroads between Ohio points and Chicago, has just acquired two Indiana trolley systems which will be merged into the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern line. The two roads obtained are the Indianapolis & Western and the Indianapolis & Plainfield. Contracts have been let for the completion of the line between Toledo and Cincinnati, and this is expected to cost not less than $5,000,000.

***

Holders of coal road and coal company stocks were interested yesterday in dispatches from Philadelphia which said that a bill would be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature this week to tax anthracite coal 3 cents a ton and bituminous 1 cent a ton. This would be a serious charge upon the earnings of the roads which mine anthracite, and upon the total production of 5,000,000 tons a month the tax would amount to not less than $1,800,000 a year. Practically all the roads interested in anthracite mines now set aside about 5 cents a ton as a kind of sinking fund against the final exhaustion of the mines.

***

A change was made in the Directorate of the Temple Iron Company at the annual meeting of stockholders on Saturday afternoon by the election of Frank C. Smink to succeed Albert Broden. The other retiring Directors and officers, including President George F. Baer, were re-elected. The Temple Iron Company is important as numbering among its Directors representatives of all the anthracite coal roads, and their meetings are therefore convenient opportunities for the coal men to get together on whatever questions it would be to their advantage to act in harmony upon. With legal obstacles in the way of a community of interests, the advantages of such gatherings as the meetings afford are too obvious to escape labeling by financial cynics as the medium through which is reached that accord which distinguishes the acts of the anthracite roads, held apart by inconvenient laws.

***

The Consolidated Exchange's new home, which is rising rapidly at the corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, will cost the members in five years' time $100,000 a year less than if the Exchange had renewed the lease of its present Broadway quarters, according to a letter sent out by President Budd yesterday, supplying the members with the facts about the new venture. The cost of the Broad Street site was $870,000, on which $300,000 obtained from the sale of the unexpired leasehold rights on Broadway was paid. The balance of $570,000 remains on mortgage at 4½ per cent. An issue of $300,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds supplied the funds for the erection of the new building. These bonds are redeemable at the rate of $50,000 on Oct. 1, 1908, and at a minimum rate of $25,000 yearly thereafter.

STILL FIGHT BIG PITTSBURG.

Appeal Denied to Allegheny, but Its Efforts Will Continue.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to-day refused to grant a writ of error which would have carried a decision of that court upholding the law consolidating Pittsburg and Allegheny, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ex-Gov. William A. Stone, representing citizens of Allegheny opposed to the consolidation, now will apply to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for an order carrying the case to that tribunal. The appeal will be made on the ground that the consolidation increases the taxation of the citizens of Allegheny without their consent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.04	Ken. Con.	.10	.11
Alpha Con.	.14	.13	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.17	.17	Mexican	.73	.72
Belcher	.54	.55	Occid. Con.	.48	.47
Best & B.	1.40	1.40	Ophir	2.30	2.40
Bullion	.37	.37	Overman	.15	.15
Caledonia	.40	.40	Potosi	.11	.15
Chal. Con.	.21	.23	Savage	.75	.75
Chollar	.11	.12	Sc. Belcher.	.06	.06
Confidence	1.00	.90	Sierra Nev.	.72	.72
C. & Va.	1.05	.83	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.29	.29	Union Con.	.65	.67
G. & Curry	.27	.27	Utah Con.	.05	.04
Hale & N.	.69	.70	Y. Jacket	.90	.80
Julia	.11	.11	Silver bars	.60¾	.67½
Justice	.04	.05			

Mexican dollars, to-day, .52½@.53½; Saturday, .53@.54.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .11@.12½; telegraph, unchanged at .15@.17½.

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
TONOPAH.			Kendall	.30	.32
Belmont	4.65	4.80	Laguna	1.45	1.50
Cash Boy	.10	.08	Lone Star	.23	.22
Gold. Anchor.	.25	.25	May Queen	.22	.22
Home	.06	.10	Mohawk	16.70	16.75
Jim Butler	.90	.96	Red Top	3.50	4.00
McNamara	.48	.47	Sandstorm	.50	.50
Midway	1.00	4.74	St. Ives	1.45	1.47
North Star	.27	.27	Silver Pick	1.12	1.10
Ohio	.03	.27	MANHATTAN.		
Ton. Exten	3.75	3.40	Jump. Jack	.18	.15
West End	1.25	1.20	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min	.22	.22
Adams	.10	.10	Bullf. N. B.	.38	.37
Atlanta	.56	.55	Gold Bar	.90	1.00
Diamondf'd	.34	.35	Orig. Bullf.	.17	.16
Dixie	.16	.03	Steinway	.15	.15
Goldf. Min	1.35	1.40	Tramp Con.	1.02	1.12
Jumbo	4.00	4.20			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11¾	Isabelle	22	22½
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	Mollie Gib.	5	7
Dr. Jackpot.	6	7	Pharmacist.	6½	6¾
Elkton	57½	59	Portland	118	119
El Paso	43½	45	Un. Gold.	8	9
Findley	63	66½	Vindicator	90	100
Gold Dollar	6¾	7½	Work	10¾	17¾
Gravelton	6¾	6¾			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Irregular After Strong Opening, with Small Losses General at Close.

SUBWAY FALLS AGAIN

Greene Copper One of the Chief Sufferers in the Mining List—Support in United Copper.

The curb market, following the lead of the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, made a weak opening, from which recoveries were made later, though before the close further recessions were made. In most issues, however, the last prices were above the low points of the day. Trading was in small volume outside of the specially stimulated issues, and there was apparently little outside interest in the market. Chicago Subway pursued an erratic course, going from 19 to 20 and down to 16¼. The close was at 17 after transactions of 5,700 shares. Manhattan Transit sold as low as 3⅜, and, after transactions of 2,000 shares, closed at 3⅞, ⅛ below the opening. Nipissing had a brief period of strength, on which the price was carried up from 12⅝ to 13⅛. The close, after light trading, was at 12¾. United Copper, which was one of the most active issues in the list, sold between 67⅝ and 68⅝, and closed at a gain of ¼ from the opening, at 67⅞. Greene Copper was a consistent loser, going down from 26½ to 25⅛.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	Bay State Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
60	Hav. Tob. pf	24	24	24	24
100	Lack. Steel	50	50	50	50
2,000	Manh. Transit	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
100	N.Y.& C.M.SS	30	30	30	30
50	Royal B. P. pf	101	101	101	101
95	Standard Oil	510	515	507½	510
2,000	Waterbury Co.	50¾	50¾	49	49
100	Waterbury pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
6,500	West. Ice Co	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅜

RAILROADS.

5,700	Chic. Subway	19	20	16¼	17
5,000	Gt. North. rts	19½	20½	18¼	18¼
2	No. Sec. stubs	150	150	150	150

MINING STOCKS.

300	Balakala	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
500	Barnes King	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
400	Batopilas Min.	7	7¼	7	7¼
350	Bonanza Belt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	Boston Copper	27	27½	27	27½
1,800	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅛
200	Butte Coalit'n	31½	31½	31⅝	31⅜
500	Butte & N. Y.	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Clear Ck. & G.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼
27,600	Cobalt Cent.	39	40	39	40
100	Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅝	..	..
100	Colonial Silv.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Colusa Leonard Extension	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Cum.-Ely M.	10½	10½	10	10¼
1,800	Davis-Daly Es.	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞
100	Dolores Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,900	Dom. Copper	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
300	Douglas Cop.	11½	12	11¼	12
600	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
700	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
500	Foster Cobalt	2	2¼	2	2 1-16
3,000	Furnace Ck. C	2	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
500	Gillies Sil. M.	½	½	½	½
1,500	Giroux Min.	8	9	8	9
150	Gold Hill	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	Greene-Cana.	17½	17⅝	16¾	17
3,800	Greene Con. C	26½	26½	25¼	25¾
1,700	Gr. Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Gr. Gold-S. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Gr. Meehan	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
3,900	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	La M. & M.	83	84	82	82
5,000	McKin.-Dar.	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜	1 11-16
1,300	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1,300	M. Co. of Am.	1 11-16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,300	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	15⅝	16⅛	15	15
3,000	Nev. Smelting	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
4,000	N.U. M. Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4	4
4,020	Newh. Mining	21¾	22¼	21	22¼
6,200	Nipis. M. Co.	12⅜	13⅛	12¼	13⅜
600	Old Hund. M.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
700	Portland Cop.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	Silver Queen	2	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	2
2,400	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3⅞
6,800	Tramps Con.	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10
200	Tri-Bullion	3	3	2⅞	3
403	Trinity Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Union Explor.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,300	Un. Copper	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅞

BOND.

$60,000	Int. M. M. 4s	70½	70¼	70	70

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	March 18. Bid.	Asked.	March 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	300	340	300	335
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf	18	21	18	20
Barnes-King Devel	4⅜	5	4⅞	5¼
Bay State Gas	5-16	7-16	5-16	5-16
Bonanza Belt	4⅞	5	4	4¼
Boston Copper	26½	26⅝	25	27
British-Col. Copper	8	8¼	7⅛	7½
Butte Coalition	30½	32	27	28
Butte & New York	5½	6	5¾	6⅛
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅝
Central Foundry pf	10	14	11	13
Chicago Subway	16⅝	17¼	19¾	20
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun	7⅛	7⅜	7	7¼
Cobalt Central	39	40	39	40
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅞	..	..
Colonial Silver	3¼	3½	3	3¼
Cum.-Ely Mining	10½	10½	9¾	10
Colusa Leonard Ext	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14⅝	14⅞	15	15
Dolores Ltd	8	9	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5¾	6	5⅜	5⅝
Douglas Copper	10½	13	11	14
Electric Boat	20	31	30	31
Electric Boat pf	79	82	79	82
Empire Steel	8½	9¼	8¾	9¼
Empire Steel pf	48	51	49	51
Ely Central	5⅝	6⅞	5⅜	5⅞
Ely Con.	..	..	1¾	2¼
El Rayo	4⅞	5¼	5	5½
Foster Cobalt	2	2½	1⅞	1⅞
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	..	..
Giroux	8½	9	8	8¼
Gold Hill	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Greene Con. Copper	25	25½	25	25½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf	7½	8½	8¼	8¾
Greene-Cananea, new	16⅞	17	17	17¼
Great Northern rights	18	19	17	18½
Green-Meehan	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Guanajuato Con.	3⅝	4	3¾	4
Havana Tobacco	10½	12	10	11
Havana Tobacco pf	20	25	18	22
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¾	8	8	8⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	21½	23½	21	22½
International Salt	15	18	14	16
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Lackawanna Steel	46	55	55	62
Manhattan Transit	3¾	4	4	4½
Marie Antoinette	80	82	77	80
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅞
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14⅞	15	15½	16
Nevada Smelting	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Montgomery-Shoshone	..	..	9¼	10½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
North. Sec. stubs	125	150	..	..
Newhouse Mining	22½	23⅝	20	20¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅝	13⅛	12¼	13⅜
Old Hundred	3	3½	3	3¼
Otis Elevator	40	45	40	45
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	92
Portland Copper	1	1½	..	..
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1⅞	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	..	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Standard Oil	508	515	505	510
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	108	112	100	105
Tri-Bullion	2⅞	3	2½	2¾
Trinity Copper	24	26	24	26
Union Typewriter	87	92	88	92
Union Type. 1st pf	117	122	118	122
Union Type. 2d pf	116	122	118	122
Union Explo. Co.	6	6½	5⅝	6
Union Copper	..	..	¾	¾
United Copper	67¼	68	66	67⅞
Utah Copper rights	..	..	⅛	⅛
White Knob Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅛
White Knob Copper pf	2½	2⅞	2¼	2½
Western Ice	23½	26¾	26	26½
Waterbury Co.	48¾	49	49¼	49¾
Waterbury Co. pf	103	103¾	103½	104

SELL MORTGAGE CO. STOCK.

Mutual and Equitable Close Out Holdings in Lawyers' Concern.

All the stock of the Lewyers' Mortgage Company formerly held by the Mutual Life and the Equitable Life, it was learned yesterday, has been sold by those institutions. About a year ago the bulk of these holdings, which amounted to about 7,000 shares, was taken over principally by other stockholders in the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, and recently the balance has been sold.

The purchasers of the stock included besides stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, stockholders in the Lawyers Title Insurance Company and in the Mortgage Bond Company, two institutions closely allied with the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

MONEY MARKETS ABNORMAL.

Bank of Belgium Raises Its Rate—The Reichsbank May Do Likewise.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Tuesday, March 19.—The Times in its City article to-day says:

"The generally artificial state of affairs in the money market is enhanced when New York refrains from taking gold in spite of the profit that might be made, while on the other hand all Continental Exchanges are at the gold point, and yet gold comes in driblets or not at all. The artificiality, however, is entirely of foreign origin and London is the only centre in which the financial wheels are allowed to go around according to the rules of the game.

"Further evidences of the stringency on the Continent are afforded by the rise in the official rate of the Bank of Belgium, following close on that of the Bank of the Netherlands, while the market rate of discount has hardened in Berlin, and a move in the Reichsbank's rate to 7 per cent. is recognized as a possibility of the near future.

"Rising discount rates on the Continent are quite unusual at this time of the year and indicate an abnormal monetary position due, as elsewhere, to the high prices of commodities and trade so active that the supply of the monetary lubricant runs short."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 18.—Money was in better supply and rates were easier in the market to-day. Discounts were fractionally lower on the Bank of England obtaining the gold available in the open market.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were somewhat irregular, owing to the fact that liquidation is still progressing in various directions. Another small failure was announced on the Stock Exchange, but it did not have much influence on the prices of consols and other first-class securities, which hardened further under investment purchases, though they closed below the best quotations of the day.

Americans opened firm, with fair activity, being above parity during the first half hour. Realizations at noon caused a setback of a point in Union Pacific, United States Steel, and Southern Pacific. Later Continental selling further weakened the market, but the New York opening prices came strong, and quotations here reacted and the market closed steady.

Foreigns yielded to Continental selling. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103⅜.

Kaffirs sagged.

Bullion amounting to £143,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

The Bank of England to-day obtained the whole of this week's gold supply, about £400,000, paying ⅝d advance so as to shut out possible American and other competition.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d; American eagles, 76s 5d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.15; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver steady at 31 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened strong on New York advices, but weakened owing to continued uneasiness regarding the monetary situation. Russian imperial 4s closed at 72.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 72½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 33c for checks.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak owing to realizations in domestic securities. Trading was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	18,780,000
Treasury notes increased	1,860,000
Other securities increased	34,000,000
Notes in circulation decreased	9,320,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96½	97⅝
German Consols 3s	85¼	85½
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	94⅞	95¾
Saxony Government 3s	85⅝	86⅜
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅝	85⅞
City of Cologne 4s	100¼	101
City of Munich 4s	100½	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100¼	101
City of Frankfurt a/M. 3½s	95¼	95¾
City of Vienna 4s	98	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅝	102
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French rente 3s	96	96½
British Consols 2½s	85¼	85¾

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85 3-16	..	..	— 1/16
Consols, account	85 5-16	..	..	— 1/16
Anaconda	133/4	65	66¼	— 1¼
Atchison	95¼	92½	93¼	— 1⅝
Can. Pacific	178	172½	174	— 1½
St. Paul	143	138½	138	— ½
Erie	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ 1
Erie 1st pf	68	65¾	66	— ¾
Ill. Cent	152½	148	146	+ 2
Louis. & Nash	124	120	120	..
N. Y. Central	124	120	119¼	+ ½
Pennsylvania	64¼	124½	124⅝	— ⅛
Reading	96	103	110¾	— 2¼
So. Pacific	81	80⅝	83⅛	— 2⅜
Union Pacific	144	139½	141⅝	— 2¼
U. S. Steel	39½	38¼	39¼	— 1
U. S. Steel pf	104	100⅝	101⅝	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 9	Esperanza	2 4 6
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 15 0
El Oro	1 8 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@0 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 6 per cent.

Time money quoted at 6¼@7 for thirty to sixty days and 6½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $211,563,249; balances, $9,622,010; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $622,712.

The local banks have gained $1,758,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $2,200,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8335@$4.8340, sixty days at $4.7840@$4.7845, ad cables at $4.8420@$4.8425. Commercial bills were $4.77¾@$4.79½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.26¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.23¾ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 95¼ and 94 3-16 less 1-64; guilders, 39 13-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15@20c discount. St. Louis—30c@40c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

DIRECTORS LEAVE NEW FRENCH BANK

Discord in the Franco-American Leads to Withdrawal of Some Interests.

ITS OFFICE HERE CLOSED

Departing Directors, However, to be Replaced on American Advisory Board.

Disagreements in the management of the Franco-American Bank, organized about a year ago by prominent New York bankers, have resulted, it was learned yesterday, in the presentation of the resignations of several Directors and in the withdrawal from the institution of important stockholding interests. Henry Brunner, who is interested in the Italian-American Trust Company of this city, is said to have acquired about $600,000 of the bank's stock, which was formerly held by bankers, who became identified with the concern at the time of its organization late in 1905.

The New York management of the bank's affairs was vested in an advisory committee, supplemented by an Executive Committee. The latter committee was composed of William A. Read of William A. Read & Co., Hans Winterfeldt of Hallgarten & Co., Robert B. Van Cortlandt of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., Oakleigh Thorne, President of the Trust Company of America, and Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Hans Winterfeldt, who is also Vice President of the bank, said yesterday that he had received the resignations of all the members of the committee with the exception of Mr. Barney, and that he and his associates had sold out their stock and were withdrawing from the bank. Mr. Winterfeldt would not discuss the reasons for his withdrawal and that of the other bankers who became associated with Hallgarten & Co. in the organization of the bank. Ground for the disagreement which led to the changes in the bank was suggested in other quarters, however, by the statement that it had been found that the bankers were desirous of placing with the institution the particular bonds in which their firms were interested, with the result that there was more or less friction. The abandonment of the Executive Committee and the determination of the bank to handle its own affairs in New York, as one of the Directors put it, was the outcome of this situation.

The Franco-American Bank is a French corporation, its title being the Banque Franco-Americaine. It was organized with a capital of $2,000,000, of which $1,100,000 was subscribed in this country and $900,000 abroad. The New York stockholders, as announced at the time of the organization of the bank, included, besides the members of the Executive Committee and their firms, James T. Woodward, H. B. Parsons, Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., J. W. Gerard, Julian Gerard, Frank H. Platt, E. Gerdi, J. S. Bache & Co., Hugh J. Grant, P. A. B. Widener, John Skelton Williams, Henry Brunner, Robert S. Bradley, and S. D. Scudder. The latter was formerly Treasurer of the Trust Company of America, but resigned that post to become the New York representative of the Franco-American Bank.

The foreign firms in the bank included Pierre Baudin, Achille Adam, David Block & Co., Perkins, Vanberger & Co., Ernest Seydoux, J. Favoron, and Paul Hoppenot. These foreign interests, although subscribing to less than half of the stock, were to name a majority of the Board of Directors, but it was agreed that in the purchase of American securities and in all transactions on this side of the water the New York committee was to be supreme.

S. D. Scudder sent in his resignation as New York representative of the bank some months ago, and on March 1 ceased to act in that capacity. The offices in the Hanover National Bank Building, which he formerly occupied as the bank's New York representative, were closed yesterday. Mr. Scudder, in his own office at 48 Wall Street, had this to say about his withdrawal:

"I notified them last December that I meant to give up the position, and on March 1 closed the office. As they had failed to send any one to take charge of it I turned the keys over to the Hanover National Bank. I gave them ample notice, and nothing else was left for me to do."

Asked to tell the reasons for his withdrawal Mr. Scudder said:

"I have agreed not to discuss the matter, but to refer all inquiries to Mr. Winterfeldt, the Vice President. I parted from the bank on friendly terms and sold out my stock, and I do not wish to say anything that might seem unfriendly or damaging."

Mr. Winterfeldt did not care to discuss the matter in any more detail than had Mr. Scudder.

It was learned that the New York bankers who are withdrawing from the bank are to be replaced on the American Advisory Board by these new members: Christian de Guigné of San Francisco, John Keefe of Chicago, Andrew Squire of Cleveland, A. Hyman of New Orleans, George I. Whitney of Pittsburg, and Leopold Wallach of New York.

BROKER HIESTON'S FAILURE.

Court Approves the Bond of John R. Shields as Receiver.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day Chief Justice Clabaugh approved the bond of John R. Shields, receiver for Walter Hieston, who last Saturday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy for $623,000, and also directed the secured creditors to show cause March 29 why they should not turn over to him all the securities in their possession belonging to the bankrupt.

The first meeting of the creditors will be held on April 1.

George B. Post, Jr., of the Stock Exchange house of Post & Flagg denied yesterday the report received in Wall Street from Washington that $24,000 of a total of $230,000 owing to the firm by Walter Hieston, the bankrupt broker of that city, was unsecured. Mr. Post said that his firm had ample security to cover the full amount, and that, in fact, a balance of security over indebtedness could be shown.

HARRIMAN DENIES PURCHASE.

Says His Mexican Agent, Epes Randolph, Isn't Buying Sierra Madre Road.

Epes Randolph, who represents E. H. Harriman in Mexico, was reported in dispatches from Mexico City yesterday to be negotiating for the purchase of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad, which was built by Col. W. C. Greene. The line extends from El Paso, Texas, to Terrazah, Mexico, a distance of about 156 miles.

When this report was drawn to the attention of Mr. Harriman he said that he had no knowledge of any such negotiations.

"Mr. Randolph is a very active man," Mr. Harriman said, "but if he is doing anything of that kind I am not aware of the fact. We are not negotiating for the purchase of anything."

FISH IN GOULD INNER CIRCLE.

Made a Member of Missouri Pacific's Executive Committee.

Stuyvesant Fish, who at the annual meeting of the Missouri Pacific stockholders last week was elected a Director of that road, was made a member of the Executive Committee yesterday.

This is in keeping with the purpose announced by Mr. Gould of putting Mr. Fish on this committee. Mr. Fish thus has a place in the inner councils of the principal Gould road and will be in a position to take an important part in the management of the property.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Mch. 16, '07.	Decrease for Week.	Mch. 17, '06.
Loans	$161,522,000	$2,385,000	$179,383,000
Circulation	8,489,000	2,000	7,858,000
Deposits	145,589,000	*2,710,000	140,691,000
Due banks	50,560,000	2,587,000	63,044,000
U. S. deposits	3,478,000	*4,000	2,477,000
Res. agents	24,967,000	1,604,000	27,121,000
Exchanges	17,575,000	*1,775,000	13,940,000
Due fr. banks	22,729,000	*1,312,000	21,709,000
5% funds	421,750	.....

ITALIANS BARRED IN BALLOON RACE

International Aeronautic Federation Refuses to Admit Them for Cup Contest.

ENTRY ONE MONTH LATE

Foreign Competitive Airships to be Admitted Free of Duty — Soldiers to Police Field.

President Cortlandt Field Bishop of the Aero Club of America received word yesterday that the International Aeronautic Federation had decided adversely to the acceptance of the Italian entries for the international balloon race this year at St. Louis for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. This means that Alfredo Vonwiller, one of the most expert aeronauts in Europe, and who was second in the first cup race last year, finishing a trifle over thirty miles behind Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of this country, will not be allowed to compete. Mr. Vonwiller had notified the Aero Club of America a short time ago that in case his entry was accepted he would bring over a new balloon of about 80,000 cubic feet capacity. Two entries had been sent by the Italian Club, the second naming Major M. Morris and Dr. Helbig as aeronauts of the new balloon Roma.

The difficulty in accepting the Italian entries arose over the fact that they were not received by the committee in charge of the race here until nearly a month after the official closing of the entries, Feb. 1.

Frank S. Lahm, the father of Lieut. Lahm, is now in Paris as the representative of the Aero Club of America in completing preparations for the race, and he has been endeavoring to secure an extension of time from the International Aeronautic Federation so that the Italian entries might be officially accepted. His letter received yesterday by President Bishop stated that the subject had been discussed by the Federation Committee, but the decision rendered by the President, Prince Roland Bonaparte, was that the Italian Club had the same opportunities as other clubs to enter at the proper time, and failing to do this, no exception ought to be made.

In view of the widespread interest in the race abroad and in this country, it had not been confidently believed that the technicality of the rules would be adhered to so severely.

A conference was held yesterday at Mr. Bishop's office with the delegates of the St. Louis Business Men's Association, President James E. Smith and Daniel C. Nugent being among those present, and the detailed plans for the international race next October were thoroughly discussed. Free gas will be furnished by the Aero Club of St. Louis to all contestants. Gen. Allen of the War Department has offered to furnish sufficient soldiers to police the balloon field; and arrangements are being made whereby the foreign balloons may be admitted in bond, free of duty, for the competition.

BALLOON STATION FOR ARMY.

Will Be in Charge of Lieut. Lahm at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, whose victory in the international balloon race last year gave the Aero Club of America the custody of the Gordon Bennett Cup for the present year, will return to America in a short time, it was said at the rooms of the Aero Club last night, to take charge of the Government balloon station now being established at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Lahm is an officer in the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., and ever since last year's race, which started from Paris Sept. 30, he has been in France on a leave of absence from the Government making a study of French methods in utilizing balloons for military services. For several months he has been stationed at the main French station near Paris, where he has been granted exceptional opportunities to study the subject carefully.

The War Department has been devoting a great deal of attention to the subject of military ballooning during the past few months. A large military balloon has been ordered from France, and Leo Stevens has also been building one in this city for the Government. It will be the largest balloon he has ever constructed, and will be of 80,000 cubic feet capacity.

"GET THE BALLOON FIRST."

Aero Club's New Motto Due to Troubles at Philadelphia.

The Aero Club of America has a new recipe. It is:

"To make an ascension—first get your balloon."

This as a warning may seem the height of absurdity, but the necessity was exemplified last Saturday at Philadelphia when several club members journeyed to that city to witness the ascension that had been announced by one of the Quaker City aeronauts. On arriving at the gas works there was found to be plenty of gas, but the balloon was not in sight.

After a long wait some one suggested using the telephone, and in course of time the information was received that the balloon was in storage in New York, the owner having forgotten to give instructions to send it to Philadelphia.

"The automobile for me after this," remarked one disappointed spectator. "Forgetting the balloon is worse than forgetting to fill up the gasoline tank," and amid a chorus of "So say we all of us," the party of aeronauts dispersed for home as rapidly as possible.

BY BALLOON TO NORFOLK.

Georgia Aeronaut Planning Trip from Atlanta to Exposition.

A balloon entry that attracted considerable interest among the members of the Aero Club of America last night at their meeting at 12 East Forty-second Street was received by Israel Ludlow for the coming aeronautical contests to be held at Norfolk during the Jamestown Exposition. The entry came fvrom Bert G. Courtright, an aeronautical engineer of Atlanta, Ga. He stated that beside competing in some of the Jamestown events he intended to travel to Norfolk through the air, making the flight in his balloon, John Wise, which has a capacity of about 48,000 cubic feet. Mr. Courtright stated that he would fill the baloon with hydrogen gas, which will give it a lifting power of 2,980 pounds. He expects to start on his trip in the later part of May, provided the wind is in the favorable direction, and he thinks that within twenty-four hours he will be able to land near Norfolk.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Unsettled, Nervous, Closes Steady 6 to 10 Points Lower.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for the cotton States:

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Tuesday, warmer in the eastern portion; Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably rain in the interior, fresh east to south winds.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, fresh southwesterly winds.

Georgia and Alabama—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, probably showers Wednesday in northern portion, fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

Western Florida and Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Tuesday, showers in afternoon or night in northern portion; Wednesday partly cloudy, colder in northern portion; fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Wednesday in northern portion; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Wednesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Tuesday, showers at night or Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

The cotton market was rather nervous and unsettled during yesterday's trading, with the feature the relative firmness of the May option. The close was steady at a net decline of 6@10 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2@5 points in response to lower cables, and later the loss was increased as a result of the continued heavy movement and liberal estimates for to-day's receipts. But there was an active demand for May, with some prominent brokers buying.

The strength of May was due, according to one theory, to the accumulation of a concentrated long interest. Others think that the demand has been more for the purpose of undoing straddles between here and Liverpool, and point out that this would explain the reported weakness of the English market.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
March	9.48	9.44	9.44@ 9.45	9.52
April	9.51	9.51	9.51@ 9.53	9.58
May	9.66	9.58	9.62@ 9.63	9.68
June	....	....	9.60@ 9.62	9.70
July	9.67	9.59	9.61@ 9.62	9.71
August	9.70	9.68	9.65@9.66	9.75
September	9.75	9.69	9.70@ 9.71	9.80
October	9.98	9.90	9.91@ 9.92	10.00
November	....	....	9.95@ 9.97	10.04
December	10.06	9.99	10.00@10.01	10.08
January	10.25	10.19	10.20@10.21	10.29
February	....	....	10.26@10.28	....

The local markets for spot cotton was steady, with prices 5 points lower, at 11.20 for middling upland and 11.45 for middling Gulf. Delivered on contract, 2,800 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Norfolk—Dull, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 329 bales. Savannah—Quiet, ½c lower, at 10⅝c; sales, 1,100 bales. St. Louis—Quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10⅝c; sales, 150 bales. Galveston—Quiet, ⅛c lower, at 11 1-16; sales, 94 bales. New Orleans—Quiet, ¼c lower, at 10 13-16c; sales, 625 bales. Houston—Quiet, 3-16c lower, at 10 15-16c; sales, 350 bales. Memphis—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,750 bales.

Merger Plans Stop Rubber Dividends.

The Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, it was said yesterday, have decided to pay no further dividends on the company's common stock in view of the proposed liquidation of the company and its merger in the near future with the United States Rubber Company. Consolidation of the two companies will mean important economies in business operation.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A well-established and paying trade paper, doing a gross cash business of over $1,000 per month, with a good paid circulation in an exclusive field in the South, is for sale to responsible parties at an extremely reasonable price; present owner has other and larger interests which demand his time; splendid opening for any man with executive ability and some capital; an experienced trade paper man, now on staff of paper, will take interest if desired. Address Rasbury, 212 Rawson St., Atlanta, Ga.

SURPLUS EARNINGS.—What do you do with yours? Do you put them in a bank where interest is small? Why not invest them in a company where big dividends on your money are assured—something which will give you permanent competence. Let us send you our prospectus, which will tell you who we are and what we are doing. Brokers will not be recognized. Bucknam & Vanderpoel Co., Mfrs. Dessert Jelly, 198 W. Broadway, N. Y. City.

Bargain.—Complete dress-trimming plant and stock; no offer refused. Bargain, Box 209 Times Downtown.

138th St., 142 West.—Furnished room house for sale; all rooms rented.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated, telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cuisine; telephone; reasonable.

46TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH ST., 453 WEST.—Large alcove room and single room, with excellent board; moderate; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable single room; select Summer location; table board; near elevated, Subway.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board; bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—An exceptionally fine room, with board; select house; telephone; gentlemen preferred.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny room; select home, gentlemen preferred; table guests; references.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable room for two; improvements; homelike surroundings; table guests; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water, closets; home cooking; gentlemen, couple; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

GRANT AV., 85, near 161st St.—Two or three gentlemen can have furnished room with private bath; rent moderate; near trolley. Willson.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Rooms and board; accommodations A 1; homelike; $6 up.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Sunny hall room; also handsome large room; excellent board; reduced rates.

21ST, 54 EAST.—Rooms; excellent table; all home cooking; table boarders accommodated; moderate; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites and separate rooms; superior board.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front hall room, with closet.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water.

10TH ST., 44 WEST.—Front parlor; also back parlor; running water and heat.

14TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished.

20TH, 410 WEST, (Chelsea Square.)—Parlor floor; large front room; furnished, unfurnished; literary people.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

40TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; hot water; private family.

52D, 206 WEST.—Desirable room and board in refined private family; gentleman; exceptional. Witte.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Hot running water; telephone; double, single closets; bath; Central Park. Brock.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; hall room, having large closet; private house; gentlemen only; references required.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, bath; 'phone, piano; board optional. Johnstone.

84TH ST., 153 WEST.—Two elegant connecting parlors, single or en suite; every improvement; reasonable. Waixel.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

118TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny front rooms; fine apartment house; telephone; elevator. Superintendent.

LENOX AV., 429.—Outside room; abundant light, air; private family; $2; call evenings. Stowe.

MANHATTAN AV., 150, (107th St.)—Outside single and double rooms; bath adjoining; telephone. Lemon.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; running water; at Subway station; steam; excellent board.

18TH ST., 137 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; $4; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

67TH ST., 249 EAST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor.

67ST ST., 150 EAST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; baths; breakfast optional; references.

83D, 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; excellent accommodations; private house; reasonable.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young woman bookkeeper and stenographer; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address, own handwriting, R. H., Box 162 Times Office Downtown.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE SALESLADIES FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: MILLINERY, SHIRTWAISTS, LACES AND TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORD 10:00 A. M.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Excellent opening for stenographer rapid in taking dictation and accurate in transcribing her notes; must be experienced Oliver operator; Saturday half-holiday; salary $10-$12. Call at once, G. S. Chace, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young girl, Christian, for light office work and counting money. Apply, stating wages wanted, N. A. W., Box 123 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Few more salesmen for Spring campaign at Laurelton, Long Island's best selling sub-division; has already paid over $50,000 in commissions; experience not necessary; any live man of good address can make big money. Call 11 to 1, Laurelton Land Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Singers.

WANTED—First tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Baritone for suburban church; immediate trial; $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Married man, who is experienced in the poultry business, with $2,000 capital, to join with party who has large poultry farm, with first-class improvements; exceptional opportunity. Address New Yorker, 336 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Amateurs always wanted, also extras, New York theatres. Kaphan's, 1,931 Broadway, (63th.) Telephone 536l—Columbus.

WANTED—Boys over 16, bright and intelligent. Restorff & Bettmann, 426 East 106th St.

WANTED—Carriage painters, good, on automobile work. Doyle, 2½ West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 2 years' experience; best testimonials; well-appearing, punctual, earnest; $10-$12. Miss Leta, Box 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can open and close set, take trial balance; five years' experience; best references; $15. Responsible, 199 Times Downtown.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — Children's dressmaker, misses' and ladies' suits; references; reasonable, at home or out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker, misses', ladies' suits; references; reasonable; home or out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—Refined; by day; private family. Mlle. Marguerite, 332 W. 55th.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Spanish widow, speaking French and English, as housekeeper in family; no objection to city or country. D. S., 263 West 13th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general; good reference; no cards. Hughes's bell, 1,683 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—German Protestant lady's maid with lady going to Europe; good traveler and packer; best city references; wages $30. T. E., 263 East 55th St.

MAID.—Experienced lady's maid and traveler, speaking English, French, German, to go abroad; highest references. M. W., 222 East 45th.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Bright beginner; rapid operator; neat, accurate worker; attentive to business; no agents; start $6. Miss Kaplan, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $15. Attentive, 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure permanent position; references; $12. E. V., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Diligent, 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience in law office; rapid, accurate; not afraid of hard work or long hours; references; $18. Miss S., 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined; good family; broad experience, mostly high-class work. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, ambitious; references; $8. Qualified, 175 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED, refined young lady wants any position of trust; German, English; also French, piano, cooking; references. "A," Advertisement Office, 1,318 2d Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—By a woman photographer as operator or entire charge of studio. Photographer, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

READER.—By a reader, one or two hours' reading aloud, morning or afternoon. Reader, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 39; married; good appearing; experienced in all its branches; careful city driver, rider; written and personal recommendations; city, country. Streyffert, 309 East 60th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Expert jewelry, silverware, and semi-precious stone salesman would like situation with A-1 house. Address C., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thorough bookkeeper, correspondent, office man. Stenographer, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER, Paperhanger, decorator; take charge and responsible; any job; city, country. 114 East 41st St.

WINTER RESORTS.

Virginia.

The New Pompeian Baths

of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort, revive all the delightful pleasures of the old Roman baths, with the addition of countless comforts the Romans never enjoyed.

The Magnificent Swimming Pool, 40x70 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water of agreeable temperature, the whole room being radiant with sunlight. The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

The Medicinal Baths are complete, and include every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. Write for special book on Baths and Bathing, sent free.

These Baths and Sea Pool Are the Most Complete and Luxurious in America

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Member of Massachusetts bar, residing in New York, wishes engagement to coach young gentlemen for Regents or bar examinations. Address M. A., LL. B., 150 East 23d St.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Language-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

MUSICAL.

Teacher of piano; Virgil method. 265 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00
OAK PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Tel. 1957 BROAD. 23 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Lady sacrifices magnificent Wagner upright piano, $100, worth $350; English brass bedstead, with elegant hair mattress and spring, $25; also other fine furniture. Private House, 114 East 85th St.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance Park Pl.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, No. 5, $15; Crandall, $2.50; Hartford or Hammond, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale.—Bound volumes New York Times, 1861-1865, inclusive. C. X., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, total adder, $35, cost $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Job lot billiard supplies and poker chips; very cheap. Chickering, 108 Fulton St.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

READER.—By a reader, one or two hours' reading aloud, morning or afternoon. Reader, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Superior board with large sunny rooms may be had in private family at Rye, N. Y.; 5 acres; stable accommodations; 45-minute express service from Grand Central; bachelors only. Box 167 Rye, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,491.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IKE WOLLMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ike Wollman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Ike Wollman was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 19, 1907.

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Virginia.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

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On the Beach. Fireproof.

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VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.

Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.

The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES SANDBERG and EDWARD L. FEEK, composing the firm of SANDBERG & FEEK, and the firm of SANDBERG & FEEK, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on April 2d, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., under the order of and subject to confirmation of sale by the court, the following real property situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, more particularly described as follows:

Lots One (1) and Two (2) in Garloff's Resubdivision of Lots Eight (8) to Seventeen (17,) both inclusive, in Harder and Hafer's Subdivision of Lots Two (2) and Three (3) in Block Twenty-five (25) in Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the south fraction of Section Twenty-nine (29,) Township Thirty-nine (39,) North, Range Fourteen (14,) east of the Third Principal Meridian, being known as and by the numbers 2,821 and 2,823 Keeley Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated New York, March 16th, 1907.
MICHAEL O'DWYER, Trustee.
BURTON W. GIBSON, Attorney for Trustee, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLUSTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,391.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 67 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the said property is as follows: The entire stock of goods of the bankrupt, consisting of gas mantels of various kinds, gas fixtures, hall lamps, arc lamps, portables, globes, gas burners, gas tips, tubing, insulated

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—220—Henry W. Urquhart, Sheriff, &c., to Thomas Brown.—Order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

204—Robert J. Tracy vs. A. A. Ginzberg, as trustee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

180—United States vs. Don C. Mitchell.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with direction to enter judgment for claim and $125.

224—Charles T. Cherry, receiver, vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company.—Affirmed, with costs.

242—Stevenson Iron Mining Company vs. Elmer A. Kibbe.—Judgment affirmed, with interest and costs.

590—Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad Company vs. State of Mississippi and others.—Proceedings on the decree below stayed until further order of this court on plaintiff's filing bond for $5,000.

607—Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. The United States.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

638—Maggie Meyers vs. A. P. Wymore, late Sheriff, &c.—Advanced for argument April 22.

627—Convent of St. Rose vs. The United States Savings and Loan Company.—Certiorari denied.

649—William Spaugh, Jr., vs. H. L. Fitts, Sheriff.—Motion to advance submitted.

564—L. Lechenger vs. Merchants' National Bank of Houston.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

635—Southern Railway Company vs. Hubbard Brothers & Co.—Certiorari submitted.

354—Margaret Saylor vs. J. C. Frantz.—Dismissed, with costs.

107—Thomas M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon and others.—Submitted.

247—Mexican Central Railway Company vs. J. W. Eckman, guardian.—Argument concluded.

Original, ex parte: In the matter of James Pollitz, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

358—Homer E. Grafton vs. The United States.—Argument commenced.

Day calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 338, 401, 415, 432, 172, 195, 212, 216, 273, 130, 14, 253.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 73—Androvett-SS Balzatong.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 96—Barber-Home Ins Co. 108—Export Tow Co-City of N Y, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 18.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 47, 32, 50, 59, 43, 53, 64, 66.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 18.—Appellate Division calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 94, 97, 19, 03, 83, 123, 134.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 9—Evans-Nat Bway Bk. 72—Hart-Hart. 80—Barr-Schefer. 25—Shea-City of N Y. 40 — Mitchell-Reid. 26 — Delahunty-Canfield. 11—Haughey-Mulry. 23—Smith-Ritter Realty Co. 3—People, &c-Mingey.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 4—Matter of Century Inv Co. 2—Gruhn-Phila Casualty Co. 3—Whelan-N Y Continental, &c, Co. 4—Chisolm-Strauss. 5—Rubin-Erie R R. 6—Goldman-Cohen. 7—Bornstein-Bornstein. 8—Rosenwelg-Bornstein. 9—Pavenstedt-N Y Life Ins Co. 10—Mackin-Mackin. 11—Chamberlain-Chase. 12—Silberstein-Schwinck. 13—Decauville, &c, Co-Met Bank. 14—Levinson-Brown. 15—Hardware, &c, Co-Mitchell. 16—Weiffenbach-Steinmuller. 17—Olsen-McConlhe. 18—Bernstein-Gies. 19—Graves-Snell. 20—Boudenlangacere Co. 21—Same-same. 22—Zunstein-Schlesinger. 23—Abbott - Alexander. 24—Bishop-New England, &c, Co. 25—Reinberg-Woodstock Hotel Co. 26—Singer-New Yorker Zeitung, &c, Co. 27—Redfield-L I Sirrett Corp. 28—Lefevre-Burroughs. 29—Fitch-Star Fire Ins Co. 30—Dorsch-Reiss. 31—Baer-Goldberger. 32—Jacobs-Goldman. 33—Stenton-Gibson. 34—Baron & Co-Iselin. 35—Bauduin-Higginson. 36—Same-New England, &c, Co. 37—Same-Higginson. 38—Same-same. 40—Same-Mass Mutual, &c, Co. 41—Same-Higginson. 42—Same-Conn Mutual, &c, Co. 43—Smith-Anderson. 44—Matter of Am File, &c, Co. 45—Horan-Brunning. 46—Connolly-Hauben Realty Co. 47—Greenwald-Gotham, &c, Co. 48—Kaufman-Hahn. 49—Bachrach-Wilson. 50—Robertson-Brodie. 51—Hess-same. 52—Zinn-same. 53—O'Harrow-Bingham. 54—City of N Y-Auger. 55—Bachman-R & H Laundry Co. 56—Lauer-Excelsior Auto Co. 57—Northampton, &c, Co-Sherman. 58—Locke-Lactobaceilline Co. 59—Ritter-Grand Lodge, &c, Co. 60—Matter of Piers 9 and 10, E R. 61—Matter of estate of Solomon. 62—Nevada-Utah, &c, Co-Lewis. 63—Fusilli-F N Smith. 64—Carpenter-Meeker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on, Motions. Demurrer. 1424—Nealis-O'Donnell. Preferred causes. 6093 — Clement-Salomon. 6743—Jacob-Jacob. 6391—D'Amilio-Abraham. 6906—Cleveland-Robb. General calendar. Cause on, Rebel-Dunham. 6323—Boice-Jones. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 3891—Wiggins-Burr. 4817—Miller-Norcross. 5069—Rogers-Ferris. 5077—Lardino-Lardino. 5079—Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brous-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5286—Beardsworth-Whitehead. 5369—Grasby-Cent Tr Co. 5426—Horbach-Call. 5482—Woods-Shay. 5338—Stone-United States Trust Company. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Company. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 2719—Kirkham-Fahy. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5318—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5327—Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5337—Davis-Scanlan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2102—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lamborune. 5463—Roehling Con Co-Carlin. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 2892—Goldstein-Rozell. 512—Same-Baumart. 2290—Moore-Moore. 4926—Olwell-Olwell. 5266—Arpione-Arpione. 3709—Maass-Rosenthal. 4500 — Hexamer-Speyer. 4055—42d St, &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 2344—Schlesinger-Schlesinger. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spahner. 2900—Brunswick - Balke - Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 5491—Adler-Smith. 4478—Broder-Gordon. 4660—Lese-Metzinger. 4947—Vollmer-Villmer. 4867 — Quackenbush-Mares. 4839—Same-same. 981—Silker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Lincln. 2222—Fertig-Ind O B, A & C. 4737—Helene-Corn Ex Bk. 4764—Hooker-Toch. 5087—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 5091—An Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross Specific Perf. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4680—Same-same. 5643—Porter-Porter. 5644—Jacobs-Jacobs. 5645—Hallanan-Hill. 5651—Silberman-Silbermann. 5653—Depue-Depue. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5665—Owens - Owens. 5667—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 4827—Padwall - Padwall. 2124—Curties-Standard Hotel Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 2787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 3315—Gardiner Say Inst-Weidenfeld. 3469 — Menczer-Menczer. 3389—Mack-Simon. 2677—Kohl-Jetter. 2518—Diamond-Manheim. 3404—Kohn-Rubenstein. 3396—Eastern Brew Co-Koref. 3405—Hirsch-Prince. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 5342—Bingham Bros Co-Albany Tel Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 628—Landes-N Y City Ry. 2320—Zuckerman-same. 681—Hamilton-same. 734—Nolan-same. 6045—Liberson-same. 702—Rubenstein-Inter R T Co. 401—Rosen-same. 648 — Rider-same. 674—Dunn-Met St Ry. 675—Billie-same. 676—Aleer-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 686—Pollinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. 560—Musgrave-424 St, &c, Ry. 726—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 645—Lipon-same. 108 — Merrill - same. 630 — Weiss - same. 516 — Bernstein-New York City Railway. 176—Rinimer-same. 200—Peirin-same. 2217—Adams-same. 172—Bossert-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 186—Lawrence-N Y City Ry. 387—Weiss-same. 402—Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 443—Bernstein-City of N Y. 450—Stebbins-Int R T Co. 452—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corsa-same. 347—Hoffman-same. 253—Calenga-same. 1983—Bertsche-same. 563—Dubnow-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farrell-N Y City Ry. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 638—Maxwell-N Y City Ry. 639—Hoessame. 646—Mott-same. 658—Capabianca-same. 683—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—Mc Carthy-N Y City Ry. 692—Volpi-same. 693—Longstaff-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 118—Duffy-Meyer. 439—Frank-Goeohtz. 1198—Neuman-N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebsi-Egler. 236—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193 — Schulberth-Heydl. 1140 — Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziccardi-N Y Con Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1237—Steed-Moyhan. 1259—Schenck-Egbert. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench Co. 1235—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141 — McGarry-Northern S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. 1053—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1224—Galbimbos-Union Sub, &c, Co. 1194 — Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1108—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Saphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1093—Beets-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1209—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1309—Owens-same. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1307—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1293—Leonard-Keefrey. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 2849—Brunton-Preston.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 8 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 2554—F V Smith Con Co-City of N Y. 2553—Gearty-Mayor, &c. 688½—Sand Filtration Co-Mead Mfg Co. 1486—Lehmaier-Standard Specialty and Tube Co. 2996—People, &c-Leopold. 2997—Same-Kelley. 3003—Same-Healy. 3088—Same-Conron Bros Co. 752½—Hecht-Bank of the Metropolis. 319—De Bouis-Dowling. 325—Fuller-Highland. 527—Kingston Cotton Mills-Kuhne. 528 — Same-same. 282 — Daly-City of N Y. 182—Peterson-same. 848—Hedden-Same. 1496—Deseauer-Malleus. 1497—Terrill Gas, &c, Co-Jones. 1498—Gundetti-Tuoti. 1551—Weinman-Reinhardt. 1565—Hurry-Noonan. 3015—City of N Y-O'Hare. 737—Brossoit-Equitable, &c, Co. 1231—Niagara Woolen Co-Pacific Bank. Highest number reached on call of this calendar. 1798.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 2165—Booth-Milliken. 589—Unterberg-Tobin. 3224—Goldman-Swartwout. 1569—Silberberg-Mutual Reserve, &c, Co. 1577—Schmelzle-Schmelzle. 1578—Pease Piano Co-Scarles. 1600—Irving-Zimmerman. 1610—Harris-Rubenstein. 1619—Joyce-Manhattan Lightgrage, &c, Co. 3018—City of N Y-Wehrum. 2125—People, &c-Hartman, &c, Co. 3165—Same-Bodine. 1958—Same-Gotesky. 854—Edmonds-Attucks & Co. 1297—Myers-Dreamland. 1190—Warner-Cochran. 204—Rowley-Rendle. 591 — Bennesholtz-Shuldiner. 669 — Baird-Hutchins. 815—Carey-Manning. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 1233—Paul Dresser, &c, Co-Woodward. 1570—Martinetti-Bedell. 1579—Kessler-Green. 1582—Phelan-Travis. 1593—Hunter-Hudson Cos. 1598—Old Curiosity Shop-Locke. 1611—Eberlein-Brennan. 1612—Abramowitz-Feldman. 1614—Sussman-N Y City Ry. 1621—Natl Park Bank-Saitla. 1622—Seiffert-Bunzle. 1623 — Oswald-Nicholsbury. 1629—Spellissy-Hanlon. 1634 — Edelman-Schwartz. 1637 — McDonald-Davidson. 1642 — Lipschitz-McNiece. 1650—Parker-Schenke. 1653—Dorrance-Bowling Green, &c, Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Lillian S Young, 2—Lena K. Bruno. 3—Michael Gavin. 4—Louise Gwynne. 5—Frederick Emanuel. 6—Ignatz Boskowitz. 7—Noyes C. Wooster. 8—Nicholas Blum. 9—Leonidas M. Preston. 10—Alexander Levinson. 11—Cassel Saycoosky. 12—Lucie E. McIntyre. 13—Hugh J. Rose. 14—Alfio Albani. 15—Herbert A Bundon. 16—John Wunderlich. 17—August N Klep. 18—Rosalie T Hastings. 19—Sarah Waters. 20—Bridget Quigley. 21—Mary A King. 22—William H Condon. 23—Alfred J Barry. 24—Freeman. 25—Charles W Swift. 26—Solomon Marks. 27—James C. Phalen. 28—Charles G Rapp. 29—Catharina Merkle. 30—Mary Ann Byrne. 31—Dorothea Smale. 32—Johanna Horwitz. 33—Isaias Meyer. 36 to 40—Leonard Lewisohn. 47—Thomas Hindley. 48—Augustin Daly. 49—Sarah Eldridge. 50—Michele Mastrangelo. 51—James Connolly. 52—Elisha S Converse. 53—Olena Sagman or Moe. 54—David H Goodrich. 55—Ira Hugh Taylor. 56—Joseph C Hilliard. Contested will, 2285—Sarah K. Tredwell. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building. Seiin Marks, Mary Ascher, John C Egger, Adolph Rupp, Jacob Gottsieben, Emma E Bowne. At 2:30 P. M.: Wensel Kniera, Charles B Greene, Phebe J McAdam, Adelaide Gould.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 676—Glubes-Jackson. 1963—Haupt-N Y C Ry. 4135—Ruben-Maline S S Co. 6749—Roodent Int St. Ry. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int St Ry. 1974—Totaro - Gelula. 1062 — Allen - Blen. 7274½—Ljungqvist-Hartmetz. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-Int St Ry. 7200½—Lennon-Charig. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2218—Feeney-N Y & N J Ry. 2219—Same-same. 2248—Manheim Ins Co-Bethlehem Steel Co. 2249—Gaynor-Kaplan. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1956—Marks-Maher. 1957—Hirschman-Maher. 1876—Lesky-Maher. 2167 — Orrell-Acker. 1780. 2114—Nussbaum-Int St Ry. 1847—Fahey-Interbor R R. 869—Am Brass & Cop Co-Greenstein. 1860—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112—Guirino-Int St Ry. 1838—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville. 1851—Hauschberg-McCloskey. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2152—Crane-McManus. 1234—Englehardt-Int St Ry. 2222—Palaschecky-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neuman-N Y City Ry. 2253 — McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254 — Same-same. 2258 — Weidstein-Leschusky 2259—Hempsey-Long Island Traylor. 2265—Sedermeier-Spielbrink. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 906—Taylor-Asul. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2185—Bennett-Schroeder. 1836—Faller-Ranger. 1837—Fish-Gutman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2212—Kaveney-Kostka. 944—Innovation Trunk Co-Platt. 1504—Puzzini-Int St Ry. 2243—Munday - New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. 1500—Alsane-same. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winterbottom-same. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2075—Dames-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Helder N Y City Ry. 2267—Hebert-same. 1763—Lamineame. 2246 — Johnston - Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2211—Sherman - Miller. 2213 — Levy Stationery-Union Ry. 2214—Schindler-U S Fid, &c, Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 6559—Marconi-Lic. 6573 — Diamond-Kleinfeld. 6371—Frank-Connor. 6941—Bernier-Heuter Mfg. Co. 6617—Pannuti-Foglia. 6035—Delling-Gelinger. 6999 — Peck-Gordman. 7000—Same-same. 7001—Same-same. 6889—Sturtz-Wallach. 6928—Jullis-Kuhne. 6798—Goodman-Lonetzky. 6514—Great Northern, &c, Co-Boncuniter. 6559—Reimer-Reimer. 6985—Staug-Brekes. 6821—Morse-Hester. 7025—Ulanof-Bush. 6968—Herbert-Kilroe. 6728—Bogart-McLaughlin. 6931—Simon-Berliner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2001—Clark-Cushman. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 2287—McDonald-N Y City Ry. 2288—Capitell-same. 2294—Badenes-Feder. 6715½—Goldstein-Met St Ry. Highest number reached on regular call, 2296.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Henry Logan. 2—Arthur Schroder. 3—James Murphy. 4—Abram L Brekstone, Louis Wisansky, Emerich Kohn. 5—Giuseppe Cirilio, Giovanni Baptista Cerone. Trial calendar. 1—Herman Twillman, John Spath. 2—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 3—Charles Spengler. 4—Robert Anderson. 5—Nathan Tier. Max Reifer. 6—Joseph L Swartz, Codvell J Eaton, Orville B Eaton, Allan Ryan, Robert Ransch, William J Murphy, Otis S Latham, George W Dietz, Clarence Barry, Arthur Hinde, Harry Abramson, John Silverman. 7—Emile Gallo. 8—Joseph Sandles.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Peter Benci. 2—Ella Champ. 3—Simon Wolfe. 4—Henry Williams. 5—Alois Lavodsky. 6—Benjamin Gillyard. 7—Irving Strauss, Henry Pius. 8—Bartholomew Caputo. 9—George Lewis. 10—John Tully. 11—Edward Jacobs. 12—Lucy Deaton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Patsey Parole, Angelo Romanello. 2—Frank Dunn, alias Frank Norton. 3—William Knoblock (2.) 4—Thomas Calandrillo. 5—Frank Santacroci. 6—John Bepsimis. 7—Francis Egan. 8—Annie Brown. 9—Charles E. Blakeney. 10 Louis Panagakos. 11—William Ciccone, Frank Towdyebuono, Angelo Madaalena, Philip Cagiano, Generoso Nazzaro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Frank Wolfe, alias Philip Wolfe. 2—John McGuire. 3—Martin Lewis. 4—Allen A. Fernald (2.) 5—Salvatore Maurotto. 6—Harold L. Neville. 7—Louis Rosenberg, Solomon Silverbloom. 8—Halbert H Singer. 9—Louis Singer. 10—Yung Ki Chu. 11—Samuel Marcantonio. 12—Jacob Guttenberg. 13—Abraham Klein. 14—Peppina De Luisi. 15—Henry F. Geigerich. 16—Frank Wachendorff. 17—Marx Lazarus.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Newburger, J.—Rudolph J. Muller vs. Edgar Logan et al.—Philip J. Sinnott.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Newburger, J.—Miller vs. Logan—Lucius A. Waldo, Brown vs. Decario —David J. Fox. Crane Co. vs. Lemon—H. P. Malloy.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, Gaynor, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 386—Kamf-Dreyer. 367, M A—Rice-O'Neil. 370—Mount Vernon Rattan Co-Joachimson. 371, M A—Sweeney-Norris. 392, reargument—Matter of Losee. 48, N E—B H RR-Grout. 49, N E—Nassau H Co-Grout. 300—YeatonB H R R. 314—Title Guarantee Co-Steinberg. 322—Seabrook-L I R R. 224—Hunt-Schratweiser Construction Co. 373—Lublin-Heule. 374, N A—Malhame-Abdelnour. 376—Wilk-Fettel. 378—Kajbach-Century Paint Co. 379—Dunn-N Y Herald Co. 380—Moser-Talman. 381, M A—Valente-Internat Milling Co. 382, M A—House of the Good Shepherd-Candee. 386, M A—Jacoves-Darwin. 387, M A—Larzelere-Taber. 391, M A—Weinstein-Weinstein. 393—Long-Board of Supervisors. 394—Matter of McInnes. 396—Matter of Hunt. 397—People-Ferguson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Carr, J.. 768—Schlitz-Carroll. 770—Austin-Von Thun. 772—Baroni-Baroni. 775—Betsch-Betsch: 573-5—Bertram (3 cases)-Levy: 640—Shelly-Grossarth: 520—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Works. 842½—Roys-James Reilly Repair Co. 654—Lust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646 — Goldstein-Brown. 652—O'Brien-Samuelly. 640—Hazen-Board of Education. 359—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Salit.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I, Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J. —Day calendar. 4809—Kelly-B H R R. 4880—Memrow-same. 4818—Foesser-Interurban St R R. 4906—Maerckler-B H R R. 4920—Husowsky-same. 4926—Chicco-Lowey. 4931, 5026—Mathews-N Y City R R. 4932—Kraus-B H R R. 4935—Rocco-Nassau R R. 4961—Docknell-B H R R. 4968—Cryan-same. 4971—Aarons-same. 4973—Sherey-same. 4975—Culbard-same. 4982—Golden-same. 4993—Kenefick-same. 4904—Quinn-N Y City R R. 4995—Hunt-Russell. 4998—Lohring-B H R R. 4999—Bruno-same. 5000—Johnson-same. 5001—Bleecker-N Y City R R. 5002—Redant-B H R R. 4341—Huber-Whale Creek Iron Wks. 5007—Howlden-Jackson. 5009—Churchill-B H R R. 5012—Forsyth-B, Q C & Sub R R. 5013—Digiavona-B H R R. 5016—Weigert-Foster Pump Wks. 5017—Melecka-Chelsea Jute Mills. 5020—McCarthy-Shultz. 5021—Duffy-City of N Y. 5024—Kress-B H R R. 5025—Basle-B, Q C & Sub R R. 11159—Kevney-McGlynn. 12516—Parker-Taber. 12940—Lanigan-City of N Y and B H R R. 13321—Carrigan-Johnston. 4029—Ersfield-Exner.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4415—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 13197—Gaynor-McEvilly. 4351—Ercolano-Sexton. 3537—Scott-B H R R. 3188—Gordon-Evening Journal. 4492—Pfalzgraf-Long Island R R. 4474, 4595, 4596—Rohner-N Y City R R. 4490—Schneider-same. 4516—Ryan-Bachman. 12960—Grandin-Hager et al. 4347—Seitz-B, Q C & Sub R R. 12732—Rickerson-Leach. 4627—Pennetto-Hollender. 12232—Lavens-Schloss. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 11664—Friedman-Gurland. 4035—Van De Carr-Press Pub Co. 4721—Rabb-Nassau R R. 4730—Senior-same. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Pallitt-same. 4762—Mullerstrasse. 4934—Finnegan-same. 9307—Haagbladsame. 1744—Pyle-Irving Bank Col. 4754—Kellogg-Church Charity Foundation. 5028—Johson-B H R R. 5029—Bock-same. 5033—Kingston-Nassau R R. 5034, 5035—Zoller-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5036—Sussman-City of N Y. 5043—Hogan-B H R R. 5040—Lynchsame. 5041—Hirsch-Williamsburg Furniture Co. 5042—Peterson-B H R R. 5043—Calsh-same. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5050—Monahan-Nassau R R. 6051—Holz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5053—Taylor-same. 5054—Federn Y City R R. 12890—Cantwell-Abraham. 12890—Cohen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6365—Halligan-Garden. 4716—Hoffman-B H R R. 4742—Buckley-same. 5055—Butler - Brooklyn Citizen. 5056—Parrett-Trapp. 5038—Fairstein-Ward. 5059—Mittleman-same. 5060—Pellgrino-same. 5062—Isaacs-Kwiatowski. 5063—Ott-N Y City R R. 5066—Ely-B H R R. 5067—Goldenberg-Interborough R T. 5069—Dixon-Bermuda Asphalt Co. 5072—Morrison-N Y City R R. 5074—Jonassen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5089—Repker-Ward. 5090—Weaver-City of N Y. 5091—Addelman-B H R R. 5092—Wood-same. 5101—Conroy-same. 5102—Hennessy-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5103—Bosworth-Nassau R R. 5104—Devins-B H R R. 5105—Casey-N Y City R R. 5107—Current-Continental Iron Works. 5108—Parlato-City of N Y. 5109—Ajello-same. 5110—De Friese-City of N Y et al. 5111—Brinkerhoff-Brklyn Ferry Co. 5124—Triencns-B H R R. 5125—Fitzpatrick-same. 5127, 5128—Eolasky-Kalik et al. 5129—Gorevin-Turner Const Co. 5130—Dann-Nassau R R. 5134—Kessler-Central Crosstown R R. 5135—Rao-Park Co & Vassar, Jr. 5136—Guarino-same. 5138—Rotka-City of N Y. 5139—Crank-B H R R. 5140—Sarkison-N Y City R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—All causes from 5501 to 6366 will be called on Friday, March 22, 1907, at 10 A. M., Part I., Room 13. Answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Cases marked off cannot be restored until 6366 shall have been reached. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 19, 1907.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 700—Smith et al.—Holden and another. 744—Israels and another-MacDonald and another. 840—Liebel-Gally. 846—Ferrick-Eidlitz et al. 853—Ongley-Colt. 647—Monell-Interb R T Co. 498—Aldrich-Laul. 741-2—Randolph-Stokes. 245—Milewski, an infant-Chesia Jute Mills. 799—Graham-B'klyn. 870—Co & Sub Ry. 860—Kirby-United Engineering & Fdry Co. 862—Fagan-N Y City Ry. 865—Blumberg-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 866—Hummell-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 703—Kolinsky-N Y & Q Co Ry. 704—Klein-same. 867—Talbot-N Y City Ry. 869—Sarrar, admr, &c-Consumers' Brew Co of N Y. 872—Jacobs, admr-Asch and another. 874—Hanson-Kellogg et al.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Lower Fifth Avenue Building—Purchasers for East Side Dwellings—Estate Sells Third Avenue Corner—Other Dealings.

Goodwin & Goodwin and Renwick C. Hurry have sold for David C. Cook the five-story building 146 Fifth Avenue, 26 by 100, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. Henry Marks and Casper Levy are the buyers.

East 40th Street Residence Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Jordan L. Mott 55 East Forty-ninth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, to R. H. E. Elliott.

Minturn Post Collins has bought 129 East Fifty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15.9 by 100.5.

Mrs. Robert A. Van Wyck Sells.

Mrs. Robert A. Van Wyck has sold 310 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 100.5, to Mrs. R. Clark, who has also bought the similar adjoining house, No. 321.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. Ella Blackburn to Frank M. Stanton the three-story stable 123 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 80 by 100. The buyer will use the property as a garage.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George Latour the five-story apartment house, with store, 720 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-fifth Street, 25.8 by 86.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

Mrs. Lena Stern has sold 29 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Catharine A. Crowe has sold 116 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Operators Buy on Third Avenue.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the J. Munroe Taylor estate to David and Harry Lippmann 818 to 824 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Fiftieth Street, four five-story flats, with stores, on plot 100.5 by 107.

Builders Sell on Eighth Avenue.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Silverson & London, builders, 2,738 and 2,740 Eighth Avenue, a six-story apartment house, with three stores, on plot 40 by 100, one of five houses nearing completion between 145th and 146th Streets, on the property formerly used for the elevated railroad's storage yards.

New Houses Sold on the Heights.

The Crystal Realty and Construction Company has sold the two six-story apartment houses on the west side of Broadway, between 138th and 139th Streets, each 40 by 100. Three houses have now been sold out of the five built by the company on this block front.

F. B. Roberts & Co. have sold for A. & J. Schemberg the five-story apartment house 525 and 527 West 138th Street, 50 by 100, to F. & M. Singer and Peter Korn, who gave in part payment forty lots on Metropolitan Avenue, Brighton Heights, Castleton, S. I.

Isaac Portman has bought from Edward A. Johnson, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., 68 West 133d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Oscar L. Foley will continue the business heretofore conducted under the firm name of John R. & Oscar L. Foley.

Lexington Avenue Purchase.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Abraham Schwab to the Edgewater Realty Company 720 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 17.9 by 95; also, for Charles Faulkner 154 East Sixty-third Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

N. Walsh has sold for Isaac Nacht to Sharlow Brothers the four-story tenement 308 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5, near the entrance to Blackwell's Island Bridge. The buyers will convert the premises into a store and loft building.

Lease in Fifth Avenue Building.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Richman Realty & Construction Company to D. Strauss, importer, 6,500 square feet of space in the new building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $35,000; also, for Hiram J. Hays, the store at 24 West Seventeenth Street, to Gustave Schumann, Jr., for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $20,000.

Deal for West Fiftieth Street Parcel.

Isaac Portman has bought from Edward A. Johnson of Raleigh, N. C., 534 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Young & Gibbons have sold for the Golding estate 200 West Tenth Street, a three-story building, on lot 19.1 by 94.9.

More Buying by Bohemians.

Ernest N. Ardler has sold for Charles Sachar to the Borivoj Bohemian Real Estate Association 507 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 116; also, to the Pokrok Bohemian Real Estate Association, the similar adjoining property, 509 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Louis Wolff & Son have sold to Harry Kovner 11 East 115th Street, a six-story brick tenement, on plot 35 by 100.

James J. Connor has sold for S. Krassnoff 1,404 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, with stores, on plot 26 by 100.

Tenements Sold on Cannon Street.

Louis Wolff & Son have sold to Samuel Graboys 15 and 17 Cannon Street two five-story tenements, on plot 40 by 71.

Isaac Portman has bought 137 Ludlow Street, six-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 87.6.

Charles Goldstein has sold for J. Haber 220 East Fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Third Avenue Deal in the Bronx.

A. Martinband has sold for L. Cohen and Morris Leinman to S. Felsen 3,890 Third Avenue, a four-story triple flat, with store, 27 by 125; also, for the Moreland Realty and Construction Company 2,493 and 2,495 Hughes Avenue, two two-family houses, each 16.8 by 87.6.

Leonard Weill has sold to a Mr. Norden the southeast corner of Buchanan Place and Grand Avenue, a plot 100 by 100. Casey & Irving were the brokers.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Giosmonti Fuscia a lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of 213th Street, 25 feet east of Maple Avenue; also, to Giuseppe Campanella and Francesco S. D. Morabito a plot, 50 by 95, on the north side of 209th Street, 105 feet east of Rosewood Avenue; also, to Joseph Barbera, a lot, 25 by 145, on the south side of Randall Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue. These operators have opened a branch office in the Realty Building, at 149th Street and Third Avenue.

Builders Sell in Brooklyn.

Goldenberg & Cohen have sold 353 and 355 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, a six-story tenement, 50 by 160, and have bought 344 and 346 South Fourth Street, 50 by 100, where they will erect a six-story tenement, with stores.

In Yonkers and White Plains.

John Kendrick Bangs and Francis S. Bangs have sold to George F. Kelly their property known as the Crescent, on the east side of South Broadway, just south of the Park Hill station. It is a plot 350 by 187, with six frame dwellings. The price was $70,000.

David Stewart has sold for the Van Cortlandt Realty Company to Elliot F. Brown a plot, 67 by 180, on the east side of Fanshawe Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace.

The First National Bank of Yonkers has sold to the Young Men's Realty Company of Yonkers 142 Woodworth Avenue, a five-story double flat, on plot 33 by 100.

Edward A. Rollins has sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Leighton Avenue, 210 feet south of Valentine Lane, Van Cortland Terrace.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold for Charles C. Michener his residence at the junction of Fisher anr Walworth Avenues, White Plains, in the Scarsdale estate's property. The place has been held at $20,000.

A. E. Mueller has tendered his resignation as General Manager of the Garden City Estates Corporation, to take effect April 1.

Result at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Courtlandt Av, 810 and 821, s w corner of 159th St, 43.6x78, six-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Uhlfelder & Weinberg, $57,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

11TH AV, s e corner of 22d St, for a three-story brick loft building and store, 98.9x100; Fickenger & Glass of 210 East 23d St, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $35,000.

MULBERRY ST, 280 and 282, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40x76.9; M. Briganti of 17 Marion St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $35,000.

1ST AV, n e corner of 20th St, for a one-story frame dormitory, 24x90; city, owner; E. Ginsburger, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 18.

BEACH AV, 190, 117.2x irregular, (mtg $7,500;) Tinton Av, (Beach,) e s, 197.9 ft s of 156th St, 112.9x irregular; Harry Lehr to Clara Sittig, $100.

BAXTER ST, 187, 100.2x irregular; John Palmieri to City of New York, $54,000.

BROADWAY, 3,601 and 3,603, 66x100; Sound Realty Co. to Joseph Bernat, (mtg $130,000,) $100.

CARPENTER AV, (2d St,) n e corner of 221st St, (7th Av,) 50x105, Wakefield; Hirsch Hommel to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

CARMINE ST, n s, between Bleecker and Bedford, 25x100, being Lot 108, map of Aaron Burr; Lillie Giegler and another to Genari Spagnuolo, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

CLEVELAND AV, n s, Lot 111, map of Penfield property, 182x irregular; William Green to John A. Sandblom and another, (mtg $850,) $100.

DOWNING ST, 63 to 67, 64.7x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Adela Jacobs, (mtg $72,000,) $100.

DOWNING ST, 45 and 47, 29.7x90; the Abingdon Reconstruction Co. to Charles A. Ohle, (mtg $14,400,) $1.

EAGLE AV, e s, Lot 66, map of Ursuline Convent, 25x115; Eagle Av, e s, Lot 67, map of Ursuline Convent, 25x115; Cauldwell Av, w s, Lot 50, map of Ursuline Convent, 25x115; Cauldwell Av, w s, Lot 51, map of Ursuline Convent, 25x115; Simon Friedberg to Abraham Vogel, (mtg $10,500,) $100.

FOORDHAM OR HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, 66.6x irregular; John C. Barr to John S. Bush, $100.

FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 108.6; Edward J. Davis, Jr., to Thomas Benischek, $100.

GOLD ST, 23, e s, 65.10 ft n of John St, 33.6x irregular; William F. Wagner to William F. Wagner and others, (mtg $23,750,) $1.

GOLD ST, n e corner of John St; John St, 9, 84x irregular; William F. Wagner and others to William F. Wagner and others, (mtg $103,750,) $1.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; Leonard Weill and others to Katie M. Norton, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

GRAND AV, w s, 155 ft s of 180th St, 100x 100; Grand Av, e s, 777.8 ft s of 181st St, 100x90; Frank Harnden and others to Charles M. Rosenthal, $100.

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 178th St, 101.4x 28; Isaac Blumberg to Maurice Frankel, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at n s of land of Edgerton, 100 x irregular; Florence A. Bartlett to Henry W. Gennerich, correction deed, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at n s of land of Edgerton, 100 x irregular; Henry W. Gennerich to Christoph F. Bode, correction deed, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at n s of land of Edgerton, 100 x irregular; Christoph F. Bode to Christian F. Gennerich, correction deed, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at n s of land of Edgerton, 100 x irregular; Christian F. Gennerich to Henry C. Huntington, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

JEROME AV, e s, at n e s of 199th St, 100x irregular; George P. Galge to Andrew J. Connell, $100.

LENOX AV, 429 and 431, 49.11x75; Morris Yogg and others to Anton Oppermann and another, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

LINCOLN AV, s e corner of 135th St, 50x100; Mary Miller to James T. Riley and another, $1.

LOTS 107 to 122, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Arthur Knox to Charles Brogan, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

LINCOLN AV, s e corner of 135th St, 50x100; Mary Miller to James T. Riley and another, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 90, 19.9x78; Lillian Higbie to Webster Realty Co., correction deed, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 90, 19.9x78; Webster Realty Co. to Mayer S. Auerbach, correction deed, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 90, 19.9x78; Kate V. Higbie to Webster Realty Co., correction deed, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 90, 19.9x78; Seymour N. Higbie and others to Webster Realty Co., correction deed, $1.

LAFAYETTE ST, (Elm,) s w corner of Howard St, 87.3 x irregular; American Brass and Copper Co. to Murphy Construction Co., $1.

MATILDA AV, w s, 150 ft n of 237th St, 50x 100, Eastchester; Milton Realty Co. to Thomas J. Reynolds, $100.

MULFORD AV, e s, 150 ft n of James St, 25x 100, Throgg's Neck; John S. Morgan to Christian Swenson, $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x 100; Frank S. Bond, trustee, to Alice D. Seward and another, $1.

MAGENTA AV, n s, between Rosewood and Cedar Avs, Lot 193, Map 426, near Williamsbridge Station; A. Shatzin & Sons to Pasquale Sangon, (mtg $540,) $1,000.

OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between land of Spofford & Barretti, 541x irregular; Margaret M. Heaton to George F. Johnson, all title, $20.

OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between land of Spofford & Barretto, 541x irregular; Gracie K. Richard to George F. Johnson, all title, $312.

OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between land of Spofford & Barretto, 541x irregular; Mary E. Bates to George F. Johnson, all title, $10.

PARK AV, 1,642, 25.6x90; Louis Newman and another to Adolph Rudman, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

PLOT begins 395 ft w of White Plains Road at a point 450 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Herman Roethler to Otto Johnson, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

RANDALL AV, s s, 55 ft w of Bell Av, 50x 100; Land Company C of Edenwald to William J. Loughran, $1.

TINTON AV, e s, 197.2 ft s of 156th St, 112.9x irregular; William P. Sandford to Harry Lehr, $100.

TINTON AV, e s, 198.11 ft s of 156th St, 157x irregular; Clara Sittig to George Andres, $100.

VYSE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Marcus Nathan to Moritz Sondberg, (mtg $12,850,) $100.

WEBSTER AV, 2,000, 103.4x irregular; Rose S. Hoffman to Martha C. Bergman, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 217.10 ft n of 166th St, 22x200; Isaac Hyman to Simon Friedberg, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 78 ft s of 180th St, old, 100.4x irregular; Theodore Stalp to Amanda A. Stalp, rerecorded, $500.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 35.2 ft s of Charlton St, 48.9x69; George F. Martens to George W. Meyer, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) $10,000.

1ST AV, 2,416, 25x100; John Kohlberger to Minnie Kohlberger, all title, (mtg $18,500,) $1.

1ST AV, 2,414, 25x100; Louis Singer to Rachel Vexler, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

1ST AV, 94th St, 325 and 347, 63.2x50; Nathan Navasky and others to Ray Shapiro, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,728, 25x75; Catherine Burns to Brigget Lenaghan, $1.

2D AV, 1,174, 25x79.7; Rebecca Hast to Samuel Harris and another, (mtg $13,250,) $100.

2D AV, 1,174, 25x79.7; Mary E. Haggerty and another to Rebecca Hast, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

2D AV, 2,160, 25.11x100; Raffaeli Sassano to Philip Mangano, $1.

2D AV, 2,160, 25.11x100; Lucia Mazzucia and another to Philip Mangano, $3,500.

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft s w of 172d St, 101.10x irregular; Harry A. Bloomberg to Simon Adler, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

4TH AV, w s, between 213th and 214th Sts, Lot 183, map of William F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge; Francisco Fajinella to Maria C. Fajinella, (mtg $375,) $100.

10TH ST, 200 West, 19.1x95; Violet Golding and others to James F. Thompson and another, (mtg $8,900,) $1.

10TH ST, 200 West, 19.1x95; Marie Golding to James F. Thompson and another, all title, (mtg $8,000,) $1,488.

16TH ST, 602 and 604 East, 50x108.3; Louis Kotzen to Peter Callan, ½ part, (mtg $45,000,) $1.

33TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 25x88.9; Frank S. Bond, trustee, to Alice D. Seward and another, $1.

40TH ST, 137 East, 22.3x75; Elizabeth McMillan to the Bryn Mawr Club of New York, $27,000.

71ST ST, 244 West, 20x100.5; Dorothea W. Iden to Charles Gillen, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 223 East, 20.4x102.2; George S. Livingston and others to Ray E. Schenkman, (mtg $3,500,) omitted.

75TH ST, 500 East, 112.3 x irregular; Charles Sachar to Pokrok Real Estate Association, (mtg $15,500,) $1.

75TH ST, 507 East, 116.5 x irregular; Charles Sachar to Borivig Bohemian Real Estate Association, (mtg $15,500,) $1.

77TH ST, 408 East, 19.4x102.2; 77th St, 410 East, 25x102.2; 77th St, 412 East, 20x102.2; Anna E. Stein to Frederick H. Werner, 1-3 part, $100.

77TH ST, 408 to 412 East, —x—; George J. Werner to Frederick H. Werner, 1-3 part, $100.

90TH ST, 60 (78) West, 18.9x100; Samuel Kubie and another, executors, to Gem Realty Co., (mtg $15,000,) $100.

93D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 146.2x irregular; Wesley Tharn to Realty Mortgage Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.

93D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 146.2x irregular; Joseph Berndt to Sound Realty Co., $100.

96D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 146.2x irregular; Sound Realty Co. to Wesley Thorn, $100.

104TH ST, 115 to 121 East, 65x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $64,000,) $25,100.

118TH ST, 129 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Feldman and others to Lottie Bednowitz, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

144TH ST, n s, 166.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; William A. Keener, referee, to Henry Powell, $11,900.

155TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25x 199.10; Arabella D. Huntington to Archer M. Huntington, $100.

180TH ST, (Samuel St,) n e s of old line adjoining land of John Butler, 64x irregular; Margaret Haskett to Charles P. Hallock, conformation deed, $1.

197TH ST, Lot 96, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge, 25x 100; John S. Matthews to Bessie T. Reynolds, $100.

206TH ST, s s, 287.10 ft w of Perry Av, 50x 100; Mary F. Gray to T. Francis Flood, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

APPELBAUM, Harris, and others to Charles V. Falie and another, executors; College Av, centre line, 238 ft n of 165th St, 22x122.6, 3 years $9,000

BLOODGOOD, Katy, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s e corner of Daly Av, 108.4x130, 3 years $10,000

BRYN MAWR CLUB to Bank for Savings; 40th St, 137 East, 3 years, 4½% $17,000

BENISCHEK, Thomas, to Edward A. Davis, Jr.; Ford St, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 25x108.6, installments $5,000

BRUDER, Joseph, to F. William Helde; 16th St, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x91.9, 5 years, 6% $4,000

BURGER, Louis, to Charles V. Culyer; Webster Av, e s, 116 ft s of 169th St, prior mtg $12,000, due Sept. 14, 1907, 6% $2,000

BURGER, Louis, to Charles V. Culyer; Webster Av, e s, 116 ft s of 169th St, 25x30, prior mtg $12,000 ..... $2,000

RUBANO, Felice, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 1st Av, n w corner of 115th St, 5 years $15,000

BRADLEY, James, to American Mortgage Company; 102d St, s s, 175 e of Broadway, 1 year $6,000

CLEMENS, Marie H., to United States Trust Co.; 5th Av, 603, 5 years, 4½% $175,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Margaret L. Barnett; Bathgate Av, 2,283, demand, 6% $2,000

COHEN, Heyman, to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.; Park Av, 1,645, bond $2,500

DOLSON, Henderson H., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 72d St, 304 West, 5 years, 4½% $17,500

FRIEDBERG, Simon, to Joseph Hyman; Washington Av, w s, 217.9 ft from w corner of 166th St and Washington Av, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6% $6,500

GREHER, Conrad, to Catherine Flood; plot, 240 ft s of White Plains Road, 245 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6% $850

JOHNSON, Otto, to Herman Roethler; plot, 395 ft w of White Plains Road and 450 ft n of Morris Park Av, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years $1,800

KITE, Morris, and another to Bella Schulein; 156th St, 733 East, 4 years $17,000

KRECH, Angeline J., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 58th St, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.5, 1 year $50,000

KLEINBERG, Morris, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 145th St, 744 East, 5 years $28,000

KREITZBERG, Mary, and another to Max J. Kramer and another; 8th St, s s, 430 ft w of 2d Av, 50x91, 1 year, 6% $25,000

GINSBURG, Harris, to John Schaible and another, trustees; 114th St, 74 West, 5 years, ... $10,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Edward J. Brockett and others; 1324 St, n s, 410 ft w of 8th Av, 25x90.11, 5 years $20,000

GALLOWSKI, Charles, to Bernard Galewski; Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft s of 154th St, 25x 100, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6% $2,000

GOLDBERG, Annie, to Morris Goldberg; 13th St, n s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x25, prior mtg $25,000, due Jan. 1, 1909, 6% $5,000

GILLEN, Charles, to Jamie Currier and others, executors; 71st St, 244 West, bond $30,000

GREENBLATT, Louis, to Anna M. Jones; 111th St, n s, 123 ft e of 8th Av, 56x100.11, prior mtg $37,500, 3 years, 6% $11,300

GOLDSTEIN, Albina, to Mary W. Haggerty-Pell; 76th St, 220 East, 5 years $13,500

GALLATIN, Ida R. A., to Julia F. Karsch; 7th Av, 1 year, 6% $2,500

HOME CIRCLE REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Amsterdam Av, 16, bond $30,000

HABER, Morris, and others to James Egan; 135th St, n s, 181.4 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years $15,000

HATT, Emma, to Fannie K. Ross; 119th St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years $16,500

HAST, Rebecca, to Mary E. Haggerty and another; 2d Av, 1,174, prior mtg $9,500, 3 years, 6% $4,250

HENESSY, Mary, to John R. Cahill; 64th St, 159 West, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6% $3,000

McDONNELL, Annie T., to American Mortgage Co.; Morton St, 50, 3 years $7,000

McKENNEY, Charlotte P., executrix, to Fannie H. Youngs; 73d St, n s, 216.4 ft e of 9th Av, 22.6x117.6, 2 years $4,000

MARINO, Rosa, to Edw. J. Brockett and others, trustees; 101st St, 219 East, 3 years $8,500

MORISON, Andrew P., to George W. Smith; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 55.11x100, 1 year, 6% $40,000

MEYER, George W., to George F. Martens; Washington St, w s, 35.2 ft s of Charlton St, 48.9x69, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6% $10,000

LENAGHAN, Bridget, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2d Av, 1,728, bond $17,000

OPPERMANN, Anton, and another to Morris Yogg and another; Lenox Av, 429 and 431, prior mtg $50,000, due Nov. 27, 1911, 6% $18,000

MURTHA, Charles E., Jr., to Realty Transfer Company; 124th St, 233 to 239 East, prior mtg $84,000, due Sept. 15, 1907, 6% $11,500

O'BRIEN, Mary McG., to Title Insurance Company; 58th St, s s, 52 ft w of 9th Av, 24x 74.1, 3 years $7,000

POWELL, Henry, to George F. Fischer; 144th St, 513 West, 3 years, 4½% $8,000

PLYMOUTH REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 38th St, 257 and 259 West, 5 years $52,000

PLYMOUTH REALTY CO. to Kneeland Co.; 38th St, 257 and 259 West, prior mtg $52,000, 3 years, 6% $28,000

REYNOLDS, Bessie T., to John S. Matthews; Lot 96, map of land of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 2 years $1,000

RENWICK, Harold S., to Magdalena Brener; Park Row, 31, bond $7,000

RILEY, James T., and another to Mary Miller; Lincoln Av, s e corner of 135th St, 50x100, 3 years $22,000

SMITH, Isaac, to American Mortgage Co.; 135th St, 22 West, 5 years $15,000

SCHEINBERG, Abraham, to Alice Bullowa; Lenox Av, 55, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6% $3,000

SHAPIRO, Ray, to Nathan Marasky and another; 1st Av, 1,817 to 1,821, 5 years, 6 per cent $16,000

SCHMIDT, Adolph T., and another to Melville H. Bearns; Chambers St, 75, installments $15,000

SANDBLOM, John A., and another to William Greene; Lot 111, map of Penfield property, bond $350

SITTIG, Clara, to Harry Lehr; Beach Av, 190, 2 years, 6% $1,500

SPAGNUOLO, Genari, to Lillie Giegler; Lot 108 and 10 feet of Lot 97, map of Aaaron Burr, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years $4,900

TURNER, Annie, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 45th St, 331 West, 5 years $18,500

THOMPSON, James F., and another to Charles F. Halstead; 10th St, 200 West, bond $8,000

THORN, Wesley, to Sound Realty Company; 93d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x 144.8, 3 years $40,000

VEXLER, Rachael, to Louis Singer; 1st Av, 2,414, due Sept. 15, 1907, 6% $1,000

WILSON, Jerome J., to Franklin Lynch; Oak Terrace, s s, 124.6 ft w of Beekman Av, 25.6x 100, prior mtg $5,250, due May 18, 1910, 6% $1,250

WILSON, Jerome J., to Franklin Lynch; Oak Terrace, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 24.6x 100, prior mtg $5,250, 3 years, 6% $1,000

WILSON, Jerome J., to Mary E. Ellsner; Oak Terrace, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 24.6x 100, 5 years $5,250

WAGNER, William F., to William Jessop & Sons, (Ltd.;) Gold St, 28, demand, without interest $23,750

WILSON, Jerome, to Frank J. Kruh; Oak Terrace, s s, 124.8 ft w of Beekman Av, 25.6x 100, 5 years $5,250

WEISS, Max, to Max Isakowitz; Amsterdam Av, 32, due Sept. 30, 1908, 6% $2,000

WERNER, Frederick H., to George J. Werner; 77th St, 408 to 412 East, 5 years, 6% $4,100

WYSE, Maria S., to Bank for Savings; 23d St, 28 East, due Nov. 26, 1907, 4½% $15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

4TH AV, 468; Joseph Miller against Herman Masemann, owner; Harry E. Cole, contractor, $186.

4TH AV, 468; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Herman Masemann, owner; Harry E. Cole, contractor, $251.

60TH ST, 311 East; Samuel Finkelstein against D. Vella Realty Co., owner and contractor, $250.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100; Pelham Operating Co. against Ahab Zedek Congregation, owner; Schaefer-Carroll Construction Co., contractor, $118.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 150x125; Fordham Cornice Works against Aaron Miller Realty Co., owner and contractor, $250.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 166th St, 100x100; William M. Young against John Doe, owner; C. Altieri, contractor, $27.

168TH ST, 252 East; Henry Thompson against Alice M. Lynch, owner; William I. Lynch, contractor, $381.

VYSE AV, 1,131 to 1,147; Henry Thompson against Silberberg & Saul, owners and contractors, $203.

118TH ST, 232 East; Howard D. Hamm against Alice M. Lynch, owner and contractor, $355.

ALLEN ST, 202 and 204; Barnet L. Abrams against Abraham Perlman, owner and contractor, $815.

9TH ST, 51 East; Johan Bor against Charles Rosenberg, owner; Max Fisher, contractor, $175.

CHRISTIE ST, s e corner of Delancey St, 25.7x100; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld and Isaac Rothfeld, owners and contractors, $707.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

6TH ST, 425 East; Barnett Silverman against Charles A. Friedenberg and others, Feb. 9, 1907, $450.

1ST ST, 45; William A. Thomas Co. against Max Schenkman and others, Nov. 28, 1906, $54.

85TH ST, 454 and 456 West; George Saunderson against estate of Jacob P. Marshall, Sept. 12, 1906, (cancelled,) $300.

79TH ST, 187 East; George Saunderson against George T. Bonner, Sept. 12, 1906, (canceled,) $245.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,071; C. Cavaliers against Isaac Hyman and others, Dec. 27, 1906, $240.

BROWN PLACE, s w corner of 137th St; Buellesbach & Braun against A. A. King and others, Jan. 28, 1904, $224.

107TH ST, 409 to 418 East; David Stein against Edward Spun and others, Oct. 16, 1906, $375.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer

Executor's Sale of the

DOHERTY ESTATE

By order of CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor,

ABSOLUTE SALE

TUESDAY, March 26, 1907,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., at 12 o'Clock Noon

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story and basement brick buildings, stores, with three 1-story extensions.
Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

N.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores.
Size 99.3 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Adjoining N. W. cor. 8th Ave. and 40th St. on street. Frame buildings thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extensions.
Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 100.6x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
694 and 696 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses, with stores.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. Five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building. 23.2x71.7½x irreg.

N. W. cor. 43d St & 9th Ave.,
607 and 609 Ninth Avenue.
Two 5-story brick flats, with store.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat.
Size, 25x100.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.5 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores.
Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement.
Size, 25x100.5.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. cor. West 49th Street, 5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 26.8½x98.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick structures, with stores.
Size, 50.8x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.
70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street } Attorneys

WILL ALSO SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

The Following Properties:

136 Pearl Street and 102 Water Street.
4 and 5 story Brick Building. Size, 19.6 on Pearl x 19.8 on Water x 101.11 on westerly side x101.7 on easterly side.

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
EMIL GOLDMARK, Esq., Referee,
548 Fifth Avenue
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension.
Size, 25x100.
John K. Berry, Esq., Attorney, 15 William St.

Dissolution Sale.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ., 35 Nassau St., attorney in fact for owners.
223-225 East 72d Street
Two 3-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwellings. To be sold separately. Size of each lot, 16.8x102.2; more or less.

(PENNSYLVANIA SECTION.)
111 & 113 West 30th St.
Two 4-story buildings, with stores, front, and 3 and 4 story rear brick buildings.
Size, 50x99x irregular.

225 East 97th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot, 24.6x100.11, more or less.

287 Avenue B
5-story tenement, with store.
Size of lot, 20x88, more or less.

1016 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x79.8, more or less.

East 99th St., North Side
100 feet west of 1st Ave.
Size of entire plot, 296x100.11.
Sold in four plots of 74x100.11.

1020 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x80, more or less.

109 East 3d Street
5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 21.4x90.

9 East First Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size, 24.6x80.5x irregular.

235 East 29th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 25x98.9x40 in rear x irreg.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of above sales apply to
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale to Close Estate
Rachel Barnard, dec'd.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctrs.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, March 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street.

19 Bleecker St.,
5-story business building, lot 20x about 64.
ALSO
229 East 39th St.,
5-story brick dwelling, 1st 19.2½x98.9. Maps, &c., of Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

There are a Few Corners
that can be bought right. Every real estate investor and speculator appreciates what it means to buy a desirably located corner at a figure that insures much more than the ordinary profit. We have a few such properties to offer immediate purchasers. For details call or address

**WM. A. WHITE & S

BRONX—FOR SALE.

MONEY TALKS

The difference between placing your money in ordinary "near New York suburbs" and in Morris Park is, that in the latter VALUES go up while in the suburbs it is usually your *money* that ascends and disappears.

MORRIS PARK

in the

"Heart of The Bronx"

is the ideal REAL ESTATE investment for home-seekers and investors.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars.

Address Dept. C,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.

Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $36. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

AT SACRIFICE

Corner plot, about 4 lots on 100 foot street; few blocks from trolley and Subway station; adjacent to railroad; suitable for factory site.
PRICE $5,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AVE.

A 22% INVESTMENT

$10,000 CASH BUYS BIGGEST BARGAIN.
Prominent Business Corner,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION; INVESTIGATE IMMEDIATELY.
LOEB & KAUFMAN, 616 EAST 149TH ST., 2D BUILDING WEST 3D AV.

JOHNSON HOUSES

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point road, 3 blocks from Simpson St., subway station; brick, semi-detached, 2-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday.
George F. Johnson's Sons Co.
1044 WESTCHESTER AV.,
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

20-Year Lease, With Renewal. Elegant Leasehold Proposition.

Plot on busiest thoroughfare in the Bronx, suitable for the erection of stores and lofts, at a very low rental.
Reiter & Co. Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

FIRST REAL ESTATE CO. OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Inc.

Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, offer many lots and plots suitable for first-class two-family houses, dwellings, or speculation, at low prices; unparalleled chance to quick buyers.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

Beautiful 8-family house; good neighborhood, Bronx; near "L"; rent of 2 floors pays all expenses and leaves surplus; owner going abroad and must sell; about $3,000 cash required; no brokers. Owner, 150 Times Downtown.

A.—109 Wcodycrest Av., near 164th St., beautiful detached two-family dwelling; hot-water supply and new hot-water heat, (11 radiators;) call and inspect personally any day; bargain. James Conway, premises.

A 12½ Investment!—$12,000 buys two 5-story dcubl flats, 25x85x100 each; open plumbing, hardwood trim; rent $3,000 each; mortgage to suit (5%.) H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A builder must sell 6-story apartment, 2 stores, 2 basement stores, East 138th, near Willis Av.; all let; $65,000, rent $7,900. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

$4,000 buys 4-story triple flat, 3d Av.; rent $2,400; price $23,750. Also double flats, $15,500. Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

$100 cash, balance easy terms; lots in Williamsbridge; price $750 each; will build; easy payments. King, 4,030 Third Av.

A doctor or private party can secure fine home one block from station; price, $8,750; full lot. Builder, particulars, Box 215 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500 cash buys five-story triple corner; two floors; good location; price $33,750; rent $3,250. Lodes, 373 Willis Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad; 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Henry Hodge, 24 East 21st.

42 acres, subdivision, beautiful ridge top; fine trees stream, springs; set from buildings, Views? Yes, comparison's pale. Elevation, 350 feet; subdivided in twelve plots; nothing like it; bargain, $22,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

For Sale.—Choice corner plot in Larchmont Manor; owner leaving city. Box 95, 1,678 3d Av.

Mount Vernon.

$1,000 cash buys one of the finest homes in Chester Hill section; 11 rooms, bath; modern in every respect. Call upon
ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Modern 7-room cottage, improvements, restricted neighborhood, $4,000. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

CHOICE PLOTS AT WHITE PLAINS.

Greenridge Av., 50 ft. frontage			$4,000
N. Broadway, 88	"	"	4,500
Hamilton Av., 60	"	"	7,000
Fisher Av., 50	"	"	2,750

We have a complete list of building lots from $1,000 to $2,500, within 12 mins. walk of depot, with 50 ft. frontages.
WRITE US FOR LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
1 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

Yonkers.

Yonkers—Nice cottage, Greystone Park; nine rooms and bath; open plumbing; furnace; hardwood floors and finish; choice neighborhood; $8,500; for sale only; easy terms. Address owner, Albert J. Potter, 38 Park Row, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money

PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5%, in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.
JENKS, 156 Broadway, Suite 15, Board Real Estate Brokers.

SECOND MORTGAGES.

Private party has money on second mortgages on improved property; amount to suit. Hirsch, 103 East 125th St. Telephone, 1065 Harlem.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

QUEENSBORO HILL.

PRICES
TRANSPORTATION
ELEVATION
IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS

RIGHT

PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE SPRING.
Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38.

DON'T INVEST A DOLLAR

UNTIL WE SHOW YOU HOW
$100 Earns $300
WITHIN A YEAR AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS

the Highest Grade Residential Park in New York City.
Only 4 Miles from Herald Square.
All City Improvements Made.
NO ASSESSMENTS. RESTRICTED sufficiently to secure an ideal homesite or safe investment.
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN 3 MONTHS on Completion of Tunnel.
300% PROFIT
GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% secures a plot.
SEND A POSTAL FOR VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We will loan you money on
10 YEARS' TIME

to build a house in
Broadway-Flushing
Douglas Manor
OR
Westmoreland.
Send for particulars.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St.

Send for
"THE FUTURE OF QUEENS,"
a valuable newspaper reprint giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring, showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

Four lots, best part of Flushing, near trolley and station; all improvements, including sewers and paved streets; easy payments if necessary. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,887, Manhattan.

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, hotels; 3 minutes to trolley and third rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Best Value in Queens.—Two lots in Flushing, convenient to trolley and station; fully improved; sold cheap to quick buyer. Address Bargain, Box 154 Times Downtown.

$1,600.00 will buy corner, 60x100, Flushing; $160.00 required; three years to pay balance; all improvements. Christensen, 139 E. 59th St.

Picturesque book describing Hollis Park Gardens mailed free. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ORADELL

45 Minutes from Manhattan.
Commutation $6.70.
Building Plots 50x150 3 FULL CITY LOTS. **$800**
HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.
Complete Sewer System
already installed, which means that there will be no future assessments. Also have MACADAMIZED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WATER, GAS, CEMENT WALKS.
SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
TWO BLOCKS FROM STATION.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
JOHN N. FALKINBURG,
1,133 BROADWAY, (26th St.,) N. Y. City

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x235; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance

(INCORPORATED.)
104 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town, four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

At Glen Ridge.—For sale, new dwelling, ready for occupancy; 9 rooms, butler's pantry, square reception hall, double hardwood floors and trim; steam heat, gas, electric light, 2 bathrooms; laundry and toilet in cellar; all city improvements; half cash; balance 6% mortgage. Immediate. Box 195 Times Downtown.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 80th St.

Elegant 7-room brick house, located on Hudson Co. Boulevard, 3 minutes to cars, 8 minutes to Central of New Jersey; all improvements; occupied by owner; price $4,200, half cash. Mrs. Lord, 28 East 23d St.

Long Branch, N. J., Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 8 fine cottages in good condition, with 80 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

Shrewsbury River.—For sale, at Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, 12-room cottage; open plumbing; stable; property bordering on river. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS in Auto Parkway Zone.

160	acres	near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
80	"	Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100	"	Port Jefferson; fine view.
75	"	Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100	"	Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500	"	Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

Attractive water front cottage, Sheepshead Bay; large grounds; fine stable; private dock; all modern improvements; easy terms. I. Fragner, 60 Liberty.

Hempstead.—115 acres, suitable for development, $115,000; easy terms; high ground. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 acres; small house and barn; peach farm; near town Rowlings, Allegany Co., Md.; price only $1,500; $100 down, $150 yearly until paid; among Allegany Mountains; healthy, attractive; near depot. Particulars of Silas Alden Condict, Attorney, Owner, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

For Sale.—A most attractive residence property; house of eight good-sized rooms and attic; bath, gas, furnace; high elevation; large ground, forest trees, beautiful views; nuts, fruit, grapes, shrubbery; hennery and run; convenient to schools, trolleys, railroad. Owner, Box 836 Times, Times Square.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let	Call or Send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104TH.

A three story brownstone dwelling to let, 168 East 62d St., near Lexington Av., 12 rooms and bath; possession May 1; rent low. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Bronx.

House to rent, one family, new, all improvements; 6 minutes' walk from 156th St., 6th and 9th Av. "L" station. Culver, 165th St. and Summit Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th Street.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.

Nine large rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $1,200. Apply 224 West 52d St., or HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms and bath, all improvements, $47.50. 131 West 103d St.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Bonavista Court

St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 157th and 158th Sts. Finest location on Washington Heights, 4-5-6 and 7 room apartment; Rents $28 to $55, Telephone, Electric Light and Hall service. Subway 157th St. & Broadway. Apply Supt. on Premises.

ALVIC HALL

113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 TO $47.

EAST SIDE.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 Madison Av., N. W. cor. 87th St. Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; electric lights, hallboys, &c.; rents moderate. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

to secure a 6-room $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,480 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See janitor.

Flats of seven extra large light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment houses 720-732 3d Av., between 45th and 46th Streets; rents reasonable; possession May 1. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

143d, 257 West.—Six large, light rooms, $31; desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CLAREMONT COURT

WEBSTER AND CLAY AVS., 171ST ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Delightfully located 4, 5, 7 room modern apartments, facing both avenues and Claremont Park.
Block south Wendover Av. and Harlem R. R. Claremont station; 4 blocks west 3d Av. "L," Wendover Av. station; Webster Av. cars connect with Subway at 149th St.
RENTS $22, $25, $30, $35.
OWNER PRESENT DAILY AND SUNDAYS.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $20 TO $34.

Southwest corner 173d St., Amsterdam Av.; examine the new apartments, five-six rooms, all improvements; convenient to Subway; rents moderate; excellent location. Inquire E. E. Fisher, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To let for the Summer, beautifully located three-room corner apartment at the Ansonia, with maid service and furnishings; magnificent views river, harbor, and country. Apply 1,618.

111th St.—Furnished apartment; six exceptionally light rooms and bath; elevator, electric light; $75. Subway, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Brooklyn.

Upper part of house, 5 large rooms, bath; best location. Bensonhurst; to small family of adults. A. Z., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Three upper floors, each 25x50; light manufacturing, $125; suitable scenery painter. Apply store on premises, 806 West 38th St. Emil Schaefer.

42d St., Near 10th Av.; 46th St., Near 10th Av.—Light lofts, 25x100 each, moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.

Physician's office, long lease; modern improvements.

111th St.—Warm, light room in private family to rent to business woman or teacher. A. B., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, northwest corner 34th St. and Lexington Av., $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store with rooms, suitable any business; $17, with janitorship. Call mornings, 3,608 3d Av.

Store, 3d Av., vicinity 72d.—Suitable bottled liquors, $1,100. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent
1050
Square Feet
4th Floor
Facing Broadway and 42d St.

Will Partition to Suit
UNEXCELLED LIGHT
Also
A Few Choice Offices Singly and En Suite $500 Per Year and Up

TIMES BUILDING

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The most accessible building in New York City, and one of the best equipped and best lighted buildings in the City of New York. Elevators run all night.

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FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS

In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 435-37th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.
WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST.,
Or Your Own Broker.

TO LEASE from MAY 1st
NEW FACTORY BUILDING
with Reliable Power
$1.20 Square Feet.
257 Classon Ave., near Willoughby, BROOKLYN.

FOR RENT.

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT

Northeast corner Fourth Avenue and 12th Street.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Two Blocks from Subway Express Station.
Store 3,500 Square Feet.
Basement 10,000 Square Feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 William St.

Southwest Corner
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.
OFFICES
LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

A.—A.—6 WEST 28TH STREET; first loft, high ceiling, four entrances; one-half second loft, five large windows; magnificent studios, north light and skylights; elevator and all modern improvements; lowest rents quoted in the section.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

BROADWAY NEAR 30TH STREET; TWO SIX-STORY BUILDINGS; to lease for a long term; EXTRA WIDTH—EXTRA DEPTH; possession at once; rent very reasonable.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

DENTAL OFFICES

Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam and compressed air.
27 WEST 33TH ST.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

2D LOFTS TO LET.

43 John St.,	25x40	$420
93 John St.,	25x85	600
40 Fulton St.,	25x50	450
168 William St.,	(cor.,) 26x38	800
188 William St.,	(cor.,) 25x50	660

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES.

Broadway and 39th St. Building.
Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

A RARE CHANCE

to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

FOR RENT.

A lot on Broadway suitable for GARAGE PURPOSES.
5,250 sq. ft., "L" shape; will build to suit tenant; reasonable terms.
F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

A.—A.—BROADWAY STORE EXTRA WIDTH, NEAR 30TH ST;
five-year lease; possession at once.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

A.—A.—NEAR BROADWAY AND 28TH; TWO FULL WIDTH LOTS to lease for a term of 66 years.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

At 32 East 23d St., Opposite Metropolitan Life Building.—Very desirable second floor; will decorate to suit tenant; passenger elevator and steam heat; possession April 1. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Floor.—Prominent 3d Av. corner, suitable dentist; $75. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Bronx.

NEW STORES
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 156TH ST.
Very desirable stores, including corner store, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

EXCURSIONS.

A Special Party under escort will leave New York for a Splendid Tour to the

GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA

YOSEMITE VALLEY
And the Finest Resorts of
CALIFORNIA

With opportunities to return either via Salt Lake City and Colorado, Alaska, The Yellowstone Park or the Canadian Rockies. Stop over privileges.
Passengers who desire can make the outward journey with the party to arrival in California, with a railway ticket only returning by choice of routes.
Send for our Special Grand Canon Circular.
DELIGHTFUL EUROPEAN TOURS.

Railway and Steamship Tickets to all points.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, etc.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
348 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, sailing from Pier 64, North River, foot of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIZA L. D. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elisabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Henry Mactier, and Olivia Mactier, his wife; Anna L. Mactier, Isabella G. Mactier, Anna Green Mactier, Allen Smith and Julia S. Smith, his wife; Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Fanny M. Oliver, Marshall F. Oliver, and Eda A. Oliver, his wife; Leslie A. Oliver and Lucie L. Oliver, his wife; Miriam K. Oliver, Henrietta L. Campbell and Charles M. Campbell, her husband; Richard D. Jewett and Elise S. Jewett, his wife; Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, the Trust Company of North America and Henry G. Beengie, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of William L. Mactier, deceased; the People of the State of New York and George Dittrich, tenant of the premises hereby sought to be partitioned, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Trial desired in New York County. Second supplemental and amended summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, April 17, 1906.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, and each of them:
The foregoing second supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of March, 1907, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in said county in the City of New York.
Dated New York City, March 12th, 1907.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 41 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE C. M. COLLINS, plaintiff, against MATTHEW J. MURPHY and Mollie A. Murphy, his wife; Melle Hylkema and "Mary" Hylkema, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said person being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in New York County. Dated New York, January 19, 1907.
EUGENE V. DALY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.
To the above named defendants, Melle Hylkema and "Mary" Hylkema, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said person being unknown to plaintiff:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1907, which complaint was filed in said office on the 25th day of January, 1907.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., February 11th, 1907.
EUGENE V. DALY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET H. HURLBUT, Bertha H. Wing, and Margaret C. Hurlbut, plaintiffs, against LIDA K. STELLE, Lucy Manchester, Susie Scott Hall, John Doe, Richard Roe, Jane Doe, and Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs,) defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., November 24th, 1906.
BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 76 William Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.
To the defendants "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Jane Doe," and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, their true names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being the heirs at law and next of kin of John D. Westervelt King, deceased:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1907.
BUNNELL & BUNNELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
76 William Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT NEW YORK COUNTY.—SUSIE REEVES HOOD, plaintiff, against JAMES HENRY HOOD, defendant.—Summons.—Action for divorce.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1907.
COLLIN A. McLEOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To James Henry Hood, defendant above named, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of February, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. COLLIN A. McLEOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

ST. LOUIS	Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA	Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC	20,904 tons. April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK	Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA	Mar. 28, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA	March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA	Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS	Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.

FINLAND	Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND	Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND	Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND	Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

MAJESTIC	Mar. 20, 10 A. M.; Apr. 17, May 15
CEDRIC	Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC	Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC	Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC	Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC	Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC	May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC	May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC	June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC	June 12, July 10, Aug. 7

†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:

ORETIC	March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC	April 20, 10 A. M.

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC	Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC	Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.	Mar. 26, 1 PM	K. Wm. II.	June

TRADE E.M. MARK

Troy's best Product
(from a green box)

Bourse—Calais—Aberdeen—Glasgow.
EARL & WILSON.

Shirts for Spring.

Kennedy
842 BROADWAY AT 19TH ST.

Spring Oxfords

3.49

dip toe — Military Heels.

Patent Leather or Calf.

Great opportunities in our bargain annex.

1000 Pairs of 4.00 Low Cut Shoes at 2.49

Patent Leather, Russet and Calf

Wallach's Hats
Style
Quality
$1.90

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, open-face, with heart locket, July; Subway express, Sunday night, between City Hall-14th St.; locket monogram, "V. M. B."; reward. Return V. M. Borthwicks, 913 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Lady's shopping bag, containing purse, $14, and two shopping checks, in Abraham & Straus's, Friday afternoon. Reward for return to Mrs. J. Bissell, Long Island Business College, 143 South 8th St.

LOST—Reward and no questions asked for return of gold watch taken from pocket on Broadway car at 42d St. after midnight Sunday morning. C. B. Millbank, 320 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond locket, initials "E. M. M." on back, on train, Trenton to New York, or near Cortlandt St. Ferry; reward. W. E. Mount, Englishtown, N. J.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 582 West 137th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "H. E. U.," Thursday, between 11th St., 5th Av., Union Square. Gibson, 44 Manhattan Av.; reward.

LOST—At Metropolitan Opera House, Friday night, a black silk shawl; finder receive reward. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 38 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—A gold handbag, handkerchief inside; initial "W." Return to Room 71 Hotel Maryland; reward.

LOST—Bulldog, large head, white stripe on face, short legs; large reward. Return to 9 West 91st St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

LOST—Saturday, Columbus Av., 93d to 101st, gold watch; reward. Van De Mak, 59 West 93d St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—A solitaire diamond pendant, Friday evening, between Belasco Theatre and Knickerbocker Hotel; finder will be liberally rewarded. J. H. Hallock, 401 Grand St., N. Y.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Antique gold chain and syrian purse, Young Women's Christian Association, Tuesday afternoon. Suitable reward for return to 2,720 Church Av.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky.," on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5380—Broad.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Grand Opera House, Saturday night, black fur boa; reward. Iffer, 67 West 11th.

LOST—Set of teeth, March 12; reward if returned. Keddy, 420 W. 47th St.

$50 REWARD for return large eagle diamond breastpin, lost Sunday, P. M., between 172 Atlantic Av. and 50 Garden Place. Shaheen, 172 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Brown-and-white collie dog, License No. 2,474; no questions; reward. 441 4th Av., corner 30th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Dalmatian hound or coachdog, about 9 P. M. on Thursday; has large black spot over right eye and answers to name of Spot. Return and receive reward to Hexter Stable Co., 24th St. and Broadway.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male;) name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 5th Av; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 48th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. Davis, 206 West 51st St.

LOST—Black-haired fox terrier, near West End Av. and 94th St.; answers name Jack; reward. 694 West End Av.

LOST—On Columbus Av., 66th, Boston bull bitch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Nelson, 35 West 66th St.

LOST—Sunday, toy Yorkshire, light yellow; liberal reward; no questions. Loomis, 961 Madison Av.

LOST—Bulldog, color buckskin; license No. 1,816; liberal reward given. Stationery Store, 2,365 7th Av.

MURPHY CO. TO LOSE LAST PIER LEASE

McClellan Board Will Take It Away for "River Front Improvement."

POLITICS, COMPANY SAYS

Takes Previous Pier Cancellation Into Court and Wants Bensel Held for Contempt.

The New York Contracting Company, the so-called Murphy concern which has the contract for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal, will lose the last pier it has about the Manhattan shores before the end of the week. It is the intention of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, when they meet to-morrow, to take action which will cause Commissioner Bensel to cancel the lease of the company for the pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mayor McClellan, in his fight against Tammany Leader Murphy, which has been going on since the day he took office for this term, has caused to be canceled each of the leases the company held except this one. Up to date the company has lost two piers and one dumping board, all of which were very profitable, and the possession of which was almost essential to its business. The last lease canceled was that at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street, which Commissioner Bensel declared void last Thursday.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission to-morrow the board will receive a report from Chandler Withington, chief engineer of the Finance Department, recommending the carrying out of the plan for improving the North River water front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth Streets and the building of a pier, as suggested by the Secretary of War for the accommodation of the First Naval Battalion.

It is significant that in this case, as in all others where a Murphy lease has been canceled, the improvement proposed is of such a character and covers such territory that the pier in question is directly in the middle of the territory, so that there is practically no chance of the plans being changed to let the contracting firm out of its difficulty. When the actual work for this new improvement will begin does not appear. None of the improvements that caused the lease cancelations has yet been started.

That the Sinking Fund Commission will act favorably on the report of Mr. Withington, and that the pier lease will be canceled within a day or two thereafter, is a foregone conclusion, in view of the commission's action in similar cases. What the contracting company will do is another question. Politicians about the City Hall are doing some hard thinking. Many of them believe that Maurice Featherson, the Mayor's political major domo, is behind the whole scheme, and that the latest move will prove an exceedingly hard blow to the Murphys.

Company Takes Fight Into Court.

The New York Contracting Company is still in the fight, however, and came back at Dock Commissioner Bensel for canceling its lease of the Seventy-ninth Street North River pier by getting an order returnable to-morrow morning directing Mr. Bensel to show cause why he should not be declared in contempt of court. The preliminary order was issued by Justice Greenbaum upon application of James A. Deering, as counsel for the Murphy concern. It harks back to the injunction issued by Justice Scott in 1902, restraining the then Dock Commissioner McDougal Hawkes, in pursuance of a plan of river-front improvement, from interfering with the Murphy pier.

The papers allege that Commissioner Bensel's action in canceling the lease of the Murphy company was without notice to the company, and that he refused to show to counsel for the company his plans for the water-front improvement.

Mr. Deering, in pointing out yesterday that the cancellation of the lease was a political move on the part of Mayor McClellan, called attention to a report made to the Sinking Fund Commissioners on Dec. 14, 1904, by Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson, when there was peace between the Mayor and Mr. Murphy. The report said:

"The question as to whether or not it may be the policy for this department to draw another new plan for the improvement of the water front at the locality in question which will make it possible to cancel the old lease is one to be determined in the future, but there does not seem to be any reason why a policy which was inaugurated by a previous administration, and which has been held up for almost two years by an injunction, should be continued for the purpose of ousting a lessee, or that such lessee should be further interfered with when paying a reasonable rental for the privileges enjoyed."

Mr. Deering said yesterday that he did not intend to ask the court to punish the entire Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners inasmuch as merely making a new plan of river-front improvement did not come within his conception of an evasion of the court order. But he added:

"The fact that the new and costly adjoining pier which was constructed several years ago at the foot of West Eightieth Street never had a tenant, that specifications and plans for the construction of new piers at Seventy-ninth Street have not been prepared, and that no proposals have been advertised for contracts for new construction, would seem to justify the conclusion that the immediate cancellation of the so-called Murphy lease was not a necessity for any immediate water-front construction in the vicinity."

PRIMARY FIGHT STARTS EARLY.

Mayor and Murphy Already Lining Up Their Forces.

The McClellan-Murphy political fight waxes hot, although the primary elections are still seven months away. The McClellan forces, with ex-Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson at the head of the strategy board, are getting very busy. The Murphy men say such early activity is not regarded as dangerous.

Featherson has put up his relative, John J. Dooley, to run against Thomas F. McAvoy for the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District. Doo'ey ran against McAvoy once before, and was beaten, but conditions then were not as they are now. When Mr. McAvoy heard that Mr. Dooley was to run against him again he hurried downtown to find out about it. In the corridor of the City Hall he came across Mr. Featherson, who had called to see the Mayor.

"Say, what about this?" asked McAvoy. "Have you put Dooley up against me in the district?"

Mr. Featherson said it was so, and the two men had a long talk. Then Mr. McAvoy said:

"It's all right. Featherson is going to fight me; that's his privilege. There's nothing personal in this, and there won't be any hard feelings between us. Only, there won't be any tin soldiers voting at the primaries in my district this year; you can bet on that. The fight begins today, and as for Dooley, why, he won't know he's alive."

This move by Featherson followed one of a very different sort. Charles W. Culkin, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, is leader of the Fifth District, and has been a strong Murphy man. The other day he visited Mr. Featherson's real estate office, on Park Row, by appointment. According to City Hall reports, something like this occurred:

"Did you want to see me?" asked Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Featherson, it is said, pulled a piece of paper from a drawer in his desk and showed it to Mr. Culkin.

"Know any of these fellows?"

"Why, yes. They're all from my district, and all holding jobs."

"Well, I just wanted to know where you stood in the fight I'm making."

"What fight?"

"The fight against Murphy. It's just this—either you are with me or all these fellows lose their jobs. That's all."

Culkin wanted time to think it over, and got it. Next day he went back and said he was with Featherson. But it is currently reported that he visited Murphy in the meanwhile, and was told to do what he did. Some of the wise ones take this as a ground for believing that it is Murphy's purpose to fill up the McClellan ranks with men who might experience a change of heart at the right moment.

James J. Hagen, leader of the Fifteenth, who has been well treated by the McClellan administration in the matter of patronage, and whose position has been somewhere between the opposing lines, is said to have been summoned to a conference with Murphy last week. The Tammany boss gave him an assignment, according to report, to win over James Ahearn, the McClellan leader in the Nineteenth, and "Ross" Williams, the McClellan man from the Seventeenth. Both have been kept out of their seats in the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. Hagen was told, so the story runs, that if he were successful, his reward would be the nomination for Sheriff next Fall.

Those who are supposed to know about the feelings of Ahearn and Williams are inclined to think that Hagen's job will not be a very hard one. It is said that the two leaders, who haven't had a chance to do any real leading, are anxious to be taken back into the fold, though they make a counter-move in order that they may "get in right."

R. T. BOARD MAY HAVE TO PAY.

City Disclaims Liability for Subway Damages in Park Avenue.

It may be that in the course of time the members of the present Rapid Transit Commission will have to pay out of their own pockets for the damage done to buildings along Park Avenue when the present Subway was built. Corporation Counsel Ellison has informed Edward M. Shepard, special counsel for the board in this particular matter, that he does not consider that the city can be held for any part of the damage done, inasmuch as it resulted from a change of plans made without the authorization of the city authorities.

The amount of damage done is now set at between $300,000 and $350,000, divided among several property owners. The buildings were all on the east side of Park Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Forty-second Streets, and some partially collapsed, or were otherwise damaged, about five years ago, when the tunneling was going on. At that time the sub-contractor for that section was Ira Shaler, who has since died.

Alton Brooks Parker, as referee, found that the property holders were entitled to damages, but did not place the responsibility. Mr. Parker's report was made quite recently.

When the report was filed Mr. Shepard wrote to Mr. Ellison and asked what would be done by the city in the way of meeting the claims. In his answer Mr. Ellison says that in the court proceedings the city was not made a party, and that the actual damage resulted from a trespass totally unauthorized.

BLAME THE EMPLOYES.

Commission Says Negligence Caused 317 Out of 448 Wrecks.

Summarizing the quarterly bulletin which has been issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the last five-year period, throws light on the causes of railroad collisions. Examination has been made of nineteen bulletins which report and classify 448 accidents of this kind. Of these the commission attributes 317 to "neglect of trainmen and enginemen."

Accidents occurring as a result of negligence "when working excessive hours was coincident" number only twenty-four. The number of people killed in this class of accidents was twenty, while the accidents in the first class formed 70 per cent. of the total, resulted in 80 per cent. of the fatalities, (904,) and were responsible for 70 per cent. of the money loss of $4,777,215.

To show the efficiency of signal systems, the Commission's Bulletins classify collisions, (1) in automatic signal systems, (2) in places not so equipped, (3) those of which the automatic signal would have given warning, and (4) those in which, the commission holds, block signal systems would have afforded no additional protection.

In the first classification there are 18 accidents, only one of which was due to failure of the system, as against 17 for which failure to obcy or set signals was directly responsible. Only two collisions out of the 31 in Class 2 were caused by failure of signals. The remaining 20 were due to negligence of employes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 18.—Fire destroyed the Yates Lyceum Theatre to-night while "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" company was playing. No one was injured. The building was entirely destroyed. The theatre was erected in 1889 at a cost of $25,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

PERRYSBURG, Ohio, March 18.—Fire to-day completely destroyed the old Exchange Hotel, the oldest hostelry in Northwestern Ohio, and at one time the only hotel between Buffalo and Chicago. It held the distinction of quartering President William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, and Winfield Scott. It was erected in 1825.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—Calvary Baptist Church, built last year at a cost of $50,000, was destroyed by fire to-day with all its contents. William Atchison's livery stable at Owingsville was also burned to-day, with twelve valuable horses. One of the animals, a saddle horse, owned by Holman Rice, was valued at $3,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 18.—The Evergreen Hospital, a private sanitarium here, was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Fire, of unknown origin, to-night destroyed one section of the Wetherill White Lead Works at Thirtieth and Chestnut Streets, causing a loss estimated at $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:28–29	Bedford St.; Philip Caesar	$50
1:20–270	Delancey St.; Benj. Hecker	$50
1:27–365	West St.; Columbia Refining Wks.	None
5:25–306	E. 84th St.; Samuel Fine	$10
6:30–481	W. 16th St.; Elisabeth Flower	$50
8:05–773	Park Av.; owner unknown	Slight
10:10–1,906	2d Av.; Max Magnito	Slight
11:40–62	W. 124th St.; Moses Schwartz	$500
11:50–69	Market St.; M. Karistein	Trifling
P. M.		
12:20–237	E. 99th St.; Mrs. Grutz	$200
2:25–361	3d Av.; Charles Dorn & Son	$250
2:40–7	W. 22d St.; Broadway Magazine	$300
3:25–312	E. 119th St.; Jacob Mayer	Trifling
3:40–409–411	West 27th St.; J. Kelly	Trifling
5:10–2,058	Lexington Av.; G. Acroplies	Trifling
7:20–168	Avenue C; Fred Rickert	$10
8:00–170	W. 73d St.; Ripley & Co.	$25
8:10–7	Bond St.;	Trifling
10:00–124	Hudson St.; George Karatto	Trifling
10:35–280	Bowery; Enterprise Light Co.	$500

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Lower pressure and cloudy weather and rain are general to-night west of the Mississippi River, the lowest pressure overlying the Northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds with increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain at night and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; fresh south winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday rain and warmer; south winds, becoming fresh to brisk.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain in the afternoon or night; Wednesday rain and warmer; light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	22	40	4 P. M.	32	46
6 A. M.	20	37	6 P. M.	32	42
9 A. M.	22	41	9 P. M.	32	40
12 M.	27	45	12 P. M.	38	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 35.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 9 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 7:45 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Chills are often prevented by an opportune cup of hot

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Comfort and Health.

It Is a Well-Known

and generally admitted fact that our Woolen exhibit is the largest and most varied in textiles for exclusive custom tailoring.

We rise above the point of rivalry and care nothing for comparison or competition, as we stand alone between the cheap and shoddy and the fancy high priced trades.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St — Tailors — Nassau Street Below Beekman

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

March 19th.

YOUNG'S Hats can be relied upon to hit off the right shade of any color that happens to be in vogue. Brown has the call, and YALE and HARVARD browns are correct.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

THE REASON WHY

You should wear "Arnheim" clothes, because they represent fashion and durability at small cost. $25 buys an "Arnheim" Suit or Overcoat built to your measure. We will mail samples of goods and fashion booklet free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

BESTO VOTES — This is absolutely the pleasantest and most relishing Breakfast Food known to us. It is nourishing, too. Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N. Y.

Attractive flavor is important, a flavor remaining as a delightful memory and begging repetition like delicious 509 West 145th St., New York. — BESTO VOTES

SINCLAIR COLONY TO TRY TENT LIFE

Members Vote to Continue the Co-operative Home Started in Helicon Hall.

MAY EXTEND THE PROJECT

Many Letters Promising Support Received—No Clue to the Origin of the Fire Yet.

Upon Sinclair's co-operative colony is not to be disbanded because of the destruction of its home, Helicon Hall, by fire. This was decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of about forty of the colonists held in the stable on the grounds of the co-operative colony near Englewood. Mr. Sinclair was not present, being confined to his bed in the home of Gaylord Wilshire, at 301 West 106th Street, Manhattan. Immediately after the meeting, however, one of the colonists went to him with a full report of the proceedings.

Mrs. Emma Hahn, the Financial Superintendent of the colony, reported that the treasury had sufficient funds to pay all debts. When Mr. Sinclair was asked if there was enough money to build a new home, he answered that that would depend entirely on the size and style of the home, which had not yet been determined.

A prominent colonist said last night that her associates expected that the new colony would be larger and in every way more elaborate than the present one, and that so many assurances of sympathy and offers of support had come since the fire that it seemed certain that funds would not be lacking for any sort of enterprise they might wish to establish.

At least one group of colonists made homeless by the fire will live in tents this Summer, probably on the Helicon Hall grounds. The suggestion was made by one, and several others took it up enthusiastically. Possibly a large number of the colonists will camp out until Winter, by which time a new home may be ready for them.

Mr. Sinclair said last night that he had heard nothing new as to the origin or cause of the fire, and had no new theories to advance. Charles M. Helliker, the consulting engineer who lived at the Hall, was quoted as denying the report that he had said that a large quantity of dynamite was found in the ruins.

Prosecutor Ernest Koester of Hackensack went to Englewood yesterday with two detectives, John W. Courter and Joseph T. Winter, and, in company with Chief of Police Titus of Englewood, examined the ruins of Helicon Hall. Subpœnas were then issued for all who might give information of importance at the Coroner's inquest on Thursday afternoon.

The Coroner's jury will consist of Donald Mackay, the banker and Mayor of Englewood, who will be Foreman; Councilman William Conklin, J. H. Tillotson, editor of The Englewood Times; F. W. Bergendahl, Dr. T. S. Treadwell, and G. L. Miller.

The sufferers from the fire, who were taken to the Englewood Hospital, including Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke and her sister, Mrs. Alice MacGowan, were said to be out of danger.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Lecture by Edward Howard GRIGGS. Subject: THE WINTER'S TALE. This Afternoon at 4.

WEST END Theatre. Mat. To-morrow, 25c. IN OLD KENTUCKY.

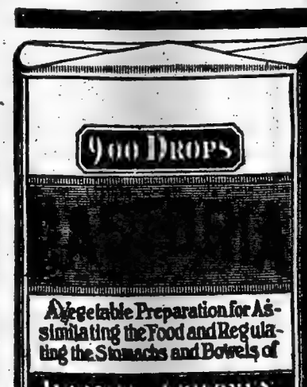

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CASTORIA
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 7:45 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2. LAST SIX APPEARANCES MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. To-Night at 8:15 BEAU BRUMMEL. To-morrow, A Parisian Romance; Thurs., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; Fri., Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., Peer Gynt; Sat. (Farewell) Night, A Parisian Romance. BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 25, Heat Sale Thursday, Mail Orders now, KLAW & ERLANGER present Pixley & Luder's New Musical Comedy, THE GRAND MOGUL, introducing FRANK MOULAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:10. ANNA HELD in The Parisian Model. COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN. ELEANOR ROBSON as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's great colossal BEN-HUR. 400 People, 20 Horses, 5 Chariots. Prices, 25, 50, 75 $1, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S Thea., B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed & Sat. 2:15. THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR.

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST SEVEN TIMES, DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of THE SPOILERS. NEXT MONDAY, WM. FAVERSHAM SEATS THURS. In THE SQUAW MAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE IN THE SILVER BOX. A new play by John Galsworthy.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20. 100TH TIME Next MON. SOUVENIRS. Showers of Fun. "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 6TH MONTH. LAST 3 WEEKS. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. M. C. Fowler.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS. Kitty Cheatham Recital Easter Monday.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs. LAST 3 WEEKS. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES. COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES. 5 Sunday Evs. 8:30. 5 Monday Mats. at 3.

SUNDAYS.	SUBJECTS.	MONDAYS.
Mch. 24	JAPAN	Mch. 25
Mch. 31	PORT ARTHUR	April 1
April 7	IRELAND	April 8
April 14	SWITZERLAND	April 15
April 21	VESUVIUS & NAPLES	April 22

Course Tickets ($5 and $4), now on sale. Single Tickets, $1.00, 75. Mch. 22.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A play about something."—Tribune. MAN OF THE HOUR. By GEORGE BROADHURST.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., Near 8th Av. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director. WED., MCH. 20, at 8:15—14th appearance of MME. MELBA—Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.

FRI., MCH. 22, at 8:15—Gounod's FAUST (in Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Dasi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.

SAT. MAT., MCH. 23, at 2—First time, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galietti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.

SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Brassler-Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN announces THE 15th and FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MME. MELBA Monday Eve., March 25, in Puccini's Opera, LA BOHEME (and also Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet.") SPECIAL 1ST APPEARANCE OF EMMA CALVE WEDNESDAY, MCH. 27, in BIZET'S Opera CARMEN. Seats for All Above Now Selling.

NOTE — SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR COMING SEASON OF GRAND OPERA OPENS TO-DAY (TUES.) at 9.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON. This Evening, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD—Fremstad, Weed, Schumann-Heink, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Reiss, Muhlmann, Blass, Lange. Con., Hertz. Wed. Evg., Mch. 20, at 8—MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8—PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Mch. 23, at 2. Last Matinee—TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45. Last Perf. at Pop. Prices—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED. Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30. Gotterdaemmerung. Fri., Mch. 29, (Good Friday,) 8 P.M.—PARSIFAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-ngt. & Wed. Evg., 8:20, "Die Doppel-Ehe." Thurs., Fri & Sat. Mat. & Evg. "Salome" & "ZumEinsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL. The ORATORIO SOCIETY. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. The Apostles. Composed by Edward Elgar. TUES. EVG. March 26, at 8:15. The Kingdom. Composed by Edward Elgar. Both Concerts will be conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR. Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK. Thursday Evening, March 21, at 8:15. Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30. Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET. Mendelssohn Hall, Fri. Aft. Mch. 22, at 3. Katharine Goodson Assisting Artist. Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL. DORA BECKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE YEAR. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, BEGINNING NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21. BARNUM & BAILEY Greatest Show on Earth. THE Wide-World's Mightiest Amusement Institution. NOW BIGGER AND GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE. NEW ARENIC ATTRACTIONS FROM EVERYWHERE. THE NOVELLOS, Acrobatic and Trained Animal Novelty. SKI SAILING, the Norwegian Sensation. The Ever Awful DIP OF DEATH.

UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF HIGH-SCHOOL HORSES AND EXPERT EQUESTRIANISM. ROYAL TROUPE of Trained Thoroughbreds. MANUEL HERZOG'S SCHOOL of STALLIONS. EQUINE BALLET OF THE GARLANDS. CONGRESS OF EXPERTS IN HAUTE ECOLE. EDUCATED HORSES AT LIBERTY. CLIMAX-CAPPING CONCLAVE OF FAR FAMED RIDERS. PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS. BOLLER BROTHERS' Bicycle Somersaults. WINSTON'S SEA LION JUGGLERS. TRIPLE HERDS ELEPHANT PERFORMERS. REALLY REMARKABLE RIDING SEAL. SIEGRIST-SILBON, Sensational Aerialists. 100 CIRCUS ACTS BY 300 FAMOUS PERFORMERS.

Epoch-Making Aerial Congress, Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres. Special Children's Circus. 40 Funny Clowns. REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME. Racing Glories of All Ages, High Jumping Horses. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2:00 AND 8:00.

Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums, to see the herds of elephants, the giant giraffes, the scores of cages of wild beasts, the odd and curious freaks and living curiosities, the tallest man and woman on earth, the smallest people alive, and the special vaudeville performance in the Curio Hall. Grand preliminary concert by Carl Clair's Grand Military Band at 1:30 and 7:30. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, six seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No seats can be reserved by telephone, but mail orders accompanied by currency will receive prompt attention.

HIPPODROME. 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. "The show that makes all other shows look like side shows." 24 Bedouin Arabs — CIRCUS — Capt. Webb's Seals. Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER, With Mermaid Ballet. PIONEER DAYS, With 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. ERMETE NOVELLI. FIRST WEEK—To-night, "King Lear"; Wed. Eve., "Shylock"; Thurs. Evs., "Louis XI."; Fri. Evs., "La Morte Civile"; Sat. Mat., "Shylock"; Sat. Evg., "Il Burbero Benefico." Prices: Orch., First 10 rows, $3.00; balance, $2.00; Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle, $1.00 and 50c.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ON PAROLE with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.

PRINCESS, Tel. 2848 Mad. Eve. 8:30. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thurs. & Saturday 2:15. MARGARET ANGLIN. The Great Divide. HENRY MILLER.

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, high west to northwest winds to-day; fair to-morrow.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,952. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BEARS HIT STOCKS ON FALSE ALARMS

Exaggerated Tales of Firms in Trouble Sends Prices Down with a Rush.

SOME QUICK RECOVERIES

Mr. Harriman Says He'll Fight If Attacks Keep Up—"Social Pool's" Big Losses.

A day of disquieting rumors about certain stock brokerage firms being in trouble found the stock market community immensely relieved when the close came yesterday without announcements of failures, but none the less apprehensive for what to-day's opening of business might bring forth.

The active list went through two severe periods of reaction, followed by recoveries of not quite corresponding strength. Of news factors there was none, apparently, save a little talk from Mr. Harriman that was used to drag stocks back several points after a morning slump of from 2 to 7 points or more. The guns of the bears seemed to be concentrated on Mr. Harriman's Union Pacific all day.

Within a few minutes after the opening many stocks tumbled 3 points or more, and some kept sliding down until they were 5 or 6 points off without any apparent indication of support. Within an hour Union Pacific had dropped 7¼ points from Monday's close, Reading 5⅝, St. Paul 5, Amalgamated Copper 4¼, Great Northern 6⅛, and Smelters 5½. Others displayed weakness in sympathy.

Reports came out before noon that several Stock Exchange houses needed assistance. Two or three names were mentioned, notably that of one house that has been understood to have suffered pretty heavy losses in the Hill-Morgan stocks.

Only Small Firms Needed Aid.

Inquiry among members of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange developed that nothing of the kind had come officially before that body after the close of business. Secretary Ely denied that the Governing Committee had taken any action in aid of any Stock Exchange house. It appeared that several of the members of the Governing Committee as individuals had been consulted by one or two firms of the smaller class, for which apprehension had been felt, and that arrangements had been made for such personal assistance as was necessary to tide them over.

After the declines of the morning there was a rally all through the list, in which a large part of the loss was regained in many stocks. The selling of the earlier hours had been attributed in considerable measure to the Rock Island bear party, so-called, who were understood to have made tremendous profits in the smash in the market last week. The only tangible news factor on which a recovery could have been based, aside from the fact that no failures had been announced, was Mr. Harriman's chat about the prospects of his own retirement.

The report about Mr. Harriman followed the publication by one of the news bureaus of a dispatch quoting President Ripley of the Atchison Road as saying that Mr. Harriman, while not yet "frozen out" of Southern Pacific, would nevertheless retire voluntarily at a very early date.

"In the first place," Mr. Harriman said when his attention was called to this, "I don't believe that Mr. Ripley was quoted correctly. But so far as that dispatch is concerned Mr. Ripley has never consulted me to find out when I was going to retire, and I appear to be going about my duties as usual."

Mr. Harriman was reminded of his remark at the Inter-State Commerce Commission's inquiry here last month that when he was sixty he would retire.

Harriman May Fight Back.

"I said that under some conditions I would retire at 60," he said. "If things get all smoothed out I might think about pulling out of it, but if they are going to keep on trying to make trouble I'll stay in and fight till I'm 80 if it's necessary."

Mr. Harriman denied a report which had been current earlier in the day that a conference of important interests had been held at his office in the morning about the condition of the market.

"Don't worry about the market," he said. "I'm not worrying about it. The market will take care of itself in the course of time, and values will reassert themselves. Up to date there has been only one side to the market. The bears have been having their innings. Let them play it out, and then there will be another side."

After the noontime rally there was another break in prices of 2 to 3 points in the early afternoon, as the time drew near when the failure of any houses to meet their deliveries would be announced officially if such a thing transpired. There were many anxious queries exchanged by members on the Stock Exchange floor, but as the market entered the last half hour, with a knowledge that in all probability no announcements of failures would be made at the close, a second rally occurred. This left the net losses for the day ranging from 1 to 3½ points.

After the market had closed, inquiry in several influential banking houses and banks failed to reveal any immediate apprehension of trouble. At one of the largest banks where a careful canvass had been made of the situation it was said that one Stock Exchange house of third or fourth rate importance had been endeavoring during the day to get assistance which would probably be forthcoming before morning. The amount involved was said not to be large. The officials of the bank declared that their investigation had failed to develop any other quarter where there need to be any apprehension so far as the stock market community was concerned.

Heavy Losses of the "Social Pool."

There was an interesting story in the Street which was received with a good deal of credence that a trio of young millionaires who had followed the speculation in Union Pacific through from last Summer's dividend episode had suffered not only the amputation of all the paper profits once in contemplation, but were hard hit to boot. This speculation has come to be known as the "social pool," which is supposed to have had its original impetus in the tips that were going the rounds for a month before the dividend meetings that the dividend on Union Pacific common would be increased and a dividend declared on Southern Pacific.

The pool is said to have accumulated a line of from 200,000 to 250,000 shares of Union Pacific, of which at least 100,000, and possibly 200,000, shares were liquidated between last Wednesday and Saturday. More of the pool stock was thought to have gone overboard on the break yesterday morning. The gossip was that not only the trio of young operators, but some of their elders, stand to lose a great deal of real money.

MORGAN GETS NEWS AT SEA.

Wireless from The Times Tells Him of Conditions—Makes No Comment.

By Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

On board SS. BALTIC, March 18, by wireless to SS. OCEANIC, thence to Halifax, N. S., March 19.

I received your wireless messages telling of the extraordinary decline in the stock market and of the decision reached by the four railroad Presidents, Messrs. McCrea, Mellen, Newman, and Hughitt, not to call in a body on President Roosevelt, as had been planned by J. P. Morgan.

When I showed your dispatches to Mr. Morgan, who is aboard the Baltic on his way to Europe, he read them with great interest, but asked to be excused from expressing an opinion on either matter, as he was on a holiday trip and did not wish to concern himself any more than was necessary with business affairs.

SUICIDE AFTER STOCK SLUMP.

Broker B. F. Kobbe Shoots Himself at His Summer Home in Ramsey, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 19.—Benjamin F. Kobbe, former General Passenger Agent of the Red Star Steamship Line, shot himself yesterday at his Summer home in Ramsey, N. J., dying instantly.

Mr. Kobbe spent Saturday and Sunday in Ramsey with his brother and wife, who maintain a residence in his Summer home all the year. On Sunday evening he complained of severe headache and retired at 11 o'clock. He arose at 6 and went to his brother's room, still complaining of his head. Two hours later his son, Wallace, went to his room and found his body lying across the bed, a revolver in his hand.

Coroner Pell of Ridgewood decided that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest. The body was taken to New York this afternoon, a delegation of the Ramsey Fire Department, of which he was a member, going with it. Mr. Kobbe was 55 years old.

The family can assign no reason, save temporary ill-health, for the suicide. It is suggested that the recent break in the stock market may have had something to do with it.

Mr. Kobbe was in the brokerage business, and was a member of the New York Athletic, the Larchmont Yacht, the Democratic, and the Atalanta Boat Clubs. He was not a member of either of the Stock Exchanges.

OVERCOME IN SMOKY CELLAR.

Fireman Moore Almost Drowned, Too, by Flood Under Pool.

Fireman Patrick Moore of Engine No. 53 went first into the smoke-filled cellar of the tenement at 234 East 109th Street last night, when the place blazed up and twenty families of Italian tenants began to scramble down the fire escapes.

Two other men of No. 53 paid out the hose from the sidewalk as Moore's helmet disappeared down the stairs.

Suddenly the hose stopped. The men outside gave a sharp tug as a signal. There was no response.

Lieut. Cullen and Fireman Norton dashed into the smoke. The cellar was already six inches deep in water from the flood poured on the fire from above, but nothing could be seen save a flash of flame in a far corner. As they groped about, though, Cullen's foot struck something soft. It was Fireman Moore. He lay with his face just above the surface, held there by a coil of the hose.

They dragged him out into the air, but he was still unconscious when they took him to the Harlem Hospital.

All the fire escapes on the tenement were filled with the frightened tenants when the firemen arrived. Mrs. Antonio Penucia and her two children were taken from one of the landings by members of Truck 14. Mrs. Rosina Catano was also taken, fainting, to the street. The blaze started in the cellar, and fed upward through the dumbwaiter shaft. The damage was about $3,000.

UMBRELLA POKERS NOW SAFE

But It Cost Central $25,000 to Protect Them from Contact Shoes.

As long as there was no electric motive equipment the officials of the New York Central Railroad did not object to the habit of some of their patrons who, while waiting for a train at any of the stations on the line, would poke at this or that object with their umbrellas. When third rails and contact shoes were installed, however, a different condition of affairs was created.

For a time the Central officials thought that the umbrella poker was amply protected from harm to himself. But from some of the stations along the Harlem and Hudson River Divisions within the zone of electric equipment reports of slight shocks to persons poking about promiscuously with their umbrellas were received.

Then an investigation was made. It was discovered that while the third rail was amply protected, about six inches of each of the contact shoes, charged with electricity, was exposed at most of the stations while the trains were standing there.

The road then had projecting lids constructed at most of the stations on the Harlem Division to Mount Vernon and on the Hudson to Highbridge, the limits of the electric zone, to cover the exposed parts of the contact shoes. This protection to the umbrella poker cost the Central $25,000. It is now quite finished.

ASKED TO DINE BY WIRELESS.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Accepts While 1,000 Miles at Sea.

Invited to a club dinner in Brooklyn while far out in the Atlantic, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who will arrive home from Europe to-day, has accepted the invitation of the Crescent Athletic Club.

The Republican State Chairman received the invitation by wireless at midnight Sunday on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm while 1,000 miles at sea. Yesterday his acceptance was received by way of a wireless telegraph station in Nova Scotia. In his message Mr. Woodruff mentioned the fact that he was suffering from seasickness, which quite astonished his friends, who looked upon him as a seasoned sailor, he having been many times abroad. The Crescent Club dinner will be held on Saturday night.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Germania, Naples, March 7. Steamship Jamestown, Norfolk, March 18.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER. Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Refined surroundings for ladies' luncheon or dinner. Music. —Adv

T. B. ALDRICH DIES IN BOSTON HOME

Poet and Novelist Fails to Rally After a Slight Operation.

AGE HAD SAPPED STRENGTH

Long Literary Career That Was Crowned with Success Early in His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, poet and novelist, died at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon at his residence in Mount Vernon Street, where he was taken from the Massachusetts Homoepathic Hospital to-day.

His last literary effort, so far as known, is the sonnet which he wrote for the Longfellow birthday celebration on Feb. 27.

Mr. Aldrich's illness was considered slight when it began, and, indeed, the physicians had not until very recently intimated that it was of grave character. An operation described as slight was performed at the hospital, and the patient was reported comfortable.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Aldrich took up her abode in the hospital, so as to be near her husband, whose 70 years, it appears, had so sapped his strength that convalescence was impossible. To-day, deeming that his comfort would be increased at home, he was taken there. Death was painless.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich was described by Edmund Clarence Stedman as "the most pointed and exquisite of our lyrical craftsmen." Not only Stedman, however, but also every writer who has endeavored to give some idea of the man and his work has emphasized his artistry and daintiness as a poet and a writer of prose.

Almost every period of Aldrich's life and every phase of it yields good material to speak about. He won renown as editor, traveler, novelist, and poet, his reputation resting perhaps most firmly on his poetry. After "Baby Bell" his reputation as a poet probably rests most firmly on his longer poems, "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," and "Spring in New England."

When Aldrich had arrived at a period of life when his family responsibilities had increased, Henry L. Pierce, an admirer and friend of his, left him a fortune, which the poet and writer used to good advantage. He had, however, been fortunate in money matters before that time, the three years which he spent in a counting house in his youth having stood him in good stead. Even before Mr. Pierce bequeathed him a share of his estate the poet had a fine house in the fashionable part of Boston and a pleasant country place at Ponkapog. William D. Howells, touching on this phase of Aldrich's life some years ago, said: "Pierce undoubtedly did much to encourage him, for he recognized him as a man of genius. But in his early days Mr. Aldrich had to struggle like the rest of us. He was always a conscientious worker. He expended great care on everything which he did, and would polish and repolish his verses until they satisfied him thoroughly."

Because of his early effort in prose, "The Story of a Bad Boy," which has been generally understood to be a description of his own life, his youth is invested with a singular charm. A fanciful portrait he undoubtedly drew of himself in it, but the salient features are founded on fact. As soon as it appeared it was hailed as a contribution to literature.

In this venture Aldrich speaks of Portsmouth, N. H., by the sea, the place where on Nov. 11, 1836, he was born, as "the prettiest place in the world." Some other writers, notably Mark Twain, have agreed with him in that description.

Soon after Aldrich's birth his father moved to New Orleans and invested his capital in the banking business there. But when it came time for the future poet and writer to begin his education his father sent him to Portsmouth again.

It was intended that young Aldrich should have a college education, and he was partly prepared for Harvard. In the young man's seventeenth year, however, financial disaster overtook the elder Aldrich, and soon afterward his son, being then away from home, received a "black-bordered letter" announcing his father's death. A wealthy uncle in mercantile life in New York offered to defray the expenses of young Aldrich through college, but he preferred to go into his uncle's counting room in New York.

Although Aldrich's boyhood did not show remarkable precocity, he had no sooner entered the counting room than he began to write. At 19 he had published his first volume of verse, and by the time he was 20 the success of his "Baby Bell" had made his name a household word. At that time he became one of the band of literary workers in New York, among them Bayard Taylor, Stoddard, and Stedman, and was associated with The New York Home Journal, with which N. P. Willis was also connected.

In 1870 Mr. Aldrich was made the editor of Every Saturday, a weekly publication in Boston, which it was planned was to become an American counterpart of the famous London Saturday Review. The project was abandoned in 1874. In 1881, on the resignation of Howells, Aldrich became the editor of The Atlantic. This position he held until 1890. Since that time Aldrich had held himself free from the exactions of periodical publications and devoted his time to writing when he felt like it.

There is dispute even among his literary admirers as to what is the best he has done in prose, but his "Marjorie Daw" is conceded by many to be the most effective. "Two Bites of a Cherry" is scarcely less delightful. "The Queen of Sheba" and "Prudence Palfrey" are scarcely less skillfully constructed. About three years ago his entire output was given as being eight volumes of moderate size. Of these two are devoted to poetry and six to prose—four volumes of long stories, one volume of short stories, and a book of travel. This had been added to somewhat in the last year or two.

ALDRICH'S LAST WORK.

His Poem on Longfellow Was Read on Feb. 27.

The last literary work of Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a poem written on the centenary of the birth of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. It was read by Charles T. Copeland of Harvard at a public meeting held by Harvard University at Sanders Theatre on Feb. 27 to observe the anniversary. The poem follows:

Above his grave the grass and snow
Their soft and antiphonal strophes write:
Moonrise and daybreak come and go;
Summer by Summer on the height
The thrushes find melodious breath;
Here let no vagrant winds that blow
Across the spaces of the night
Whisper of death.

They do not die who leave their thoughts
Imprinted on some deathless page.
Themselves may pass;
The spell they wrought
Endures on earth from age to age.
And thou, whom we [illegible] yesterday
Fall upon charmed listening ears,
Thou shalt not know the touch of years;
Thou holdest time and chance at bay.
Thou livest in thy living word
As when its cadence first was heard.

O Gracious Poet and benign.
Beloved presence!
Now as then
Thou standest by the hearts of men.
Their fireside joys and griefs are thine;
Thou speakest to them of their dead,
They listen and are comforted.
They break the bread and pour the wine
Of life with thee, as in those days
Men saw thee passing on the street
Beneath the elms—O Reverend feet
That walk in far celestial ways!

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ASSORTED WEATHER.

All Kinds from Snow to Thunderstorm in Father Knickerbocker's Day.

Yesterday was "bargain day for weather," with a varied assortment on hand and competition keen. Between midnight and midnight Father Knickerbocker could pick and choose and get anything but sunshine, all depending on the hour at which he put on his overshoes and left the steam-heated flat in which he lives.

Early in the morning, about the time the last of the after theatre supper parties were going home it was clear and cold, becoming a little less clear and a little more cold by the time the waiters who had served them laid aside their aprons. The supply of "clear and cold" was quickly exhausted and the milkmen found "light winds and snowflakes" the next best on the bargain table.

Toward the time the commuter's alarm clock went off, plain snow was a strong favorite. If the commuter lived to the north of the city proper, he drew one long breath and ran for the train through a baby blizzard. By the time he reached the lower part of the city it was raining—real late Winter rain, with a frosty touch in the air as a reminder that the groundhog did see his shadow this year, and a pretty long shadow at that.

Evening brought a drizzle, the mean sort of a rain that makes every one feel miserable. The atmosphere was murky. Later the drizzle changed to a fog, and then toward 9 o'clock up came a little thunderstorm with brilliant electrical flashes and short, sharp reports that sounded more like the blowing out of a big fuse in the Subway than like thunder.

The fog continued late into the night and was so heavy that it seemed like rain. All day the temperature only varied eight degrees—from 32 to 40, but the city had all kinds of weather and nearly an inch of rainfall.

FLOOD THREATENS PATERSON.

Many People Stay Up All Night—Police on Guard and Mills Flooded.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, March 19.—The Passaic River was late to-night within four feet of the floors of the bridges, and still rising. Many of the residents on both sides of the river, recalling the two disastrous floods of four and five years ago, remained up all night.

The police and those most conversant with the conditions on the Passaic declare, however, that the river cannot possibly overflow its banks unless there is a steady rain of at least twenty-four hours.

The only damage thus far has been cellars, storehouses, and the basement floors of the mills along the river. To-night the basement floor in the Levy mill at Bridge and River Streets was flooded to a depth of six feet, but all the silk stored in the basement had been removed.

At the lower end of Riverside several houses on the river banks were deserted. At this point the banks are low, and the water overran the lowlands.

The tributaries of the Passaic in the upper part of the county are all greatly swollen, chiefly because of the great quantity of ice and snow suddenly melting. A week ago the snow was fifteen feet deep in the mountains, and now nearly all of it has melted.

The police were instructed to-night to keep a sharp lookout all along the river banks. Thus far the only damage to bridges reported was the washing away of the footbridge crossing the Passaic at Hillman Street.

PITTSBURG'S NEW MENACE.

A Second Record-Breaking Flood Threatens the Devastated Area.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The Pittsburg district, which, for the first time in a week, got its head out of water to-night, received a discouraging blow when it learned that another flood was bearing down upon it and would arrive before daybreak. It is estimated that the flood at Pittsburg will reach between 27 and 28 feet by 8 o'clock this morning. What is known as the "flood stage" is 22 feet.

Late this afternoon the authorities in Washington sent a warning to Pittsburg to the effect that there would be 25 feet of water at the head waters of the Ohio by daybreak, which would be some feet over the dead line. Some hours later another warning was sent out from Washington. There would be more than 25 feet of water, it said—how much more none of those connected with the Weather Bureau offered to predict.

There is confusion bordering on terror in the lower districts of Allegheny and Pittsburg to-night. The citizens, who had just lost all they owned by the most disastrous flood in a century, had just began to feel safe again, and were busily engaged in cleaning up their ruined homes, but when the warnings came to-night they dropped everything and ran for high ground.

WOMAN GAMBLER STARTS RAID

Puts Arm Through Window and Yells for the Police.

The loss of $5 caused a raid on a woman's gambling resort at 113 West 111th Street last night. The first intimation that the police had of its existence came from Mrs. Joseph Palzer, a widow, who lives at 25 West 109th Street. Mrs. Palzer made her presence in the house in 111th Street known by breaking the front window and shouting for the police. This was at 10 o'clock.

A few minutes later the woman came out of the house and told Policeman Malion and Roundsman Bloom that gambling was going on inside. They decided to break in the door. In the dining room on a green-covered table were eighteen packs of cards and about 100 chips. Several women were in the house, but they denied having been gambling.

The police arrested Mrs. Martha Wolf and her two sons, Clarence, 20 years old, and Lester, 23 years old.

Mrs. Palzer told the police that she had gone into the place last night with $15. She had played several games, and lost $20. When she confessed to having only $15 Mrs. Wolf's two sons tried to prevent her from leaving the house, she said. Then she put her arm through the window. She said that eight women were playing in the place when she entered.

The police held Mrs. Wolf on the charge of keeping a gambling house, and her two sons on the charge of aiding and abetting. Mrs. Bessie Auerbach furnished bail for the three, giving her house at 278 West 115th Street as security.

So easy and delightful! Spencer's Toric eyeglasses with Hold-firm guards. 13 Maiden Lane. —Adv.

ENORMOUS GRAFT IN STATE CAPITOL

Pennsylvania Paid Sanderson $623,000 Profit on a $165,000 Job.

FACTS AMAZE INQUIRERS

Secret Rule Made by Capitol Commission Enabled Sanderson to Get the Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 19.—Enormous profits for John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia, the favored contractor in the building of the $13,000,000 State capital, were shown to-day before the Capitol Investigation Commission. It was declared that under the system of bidding Sanderson was the only man who could have obtained the contract. Then witnesses told what Sanderson paid for the furnishings he placed in the building. These sums were subtracted from the prices he charged the Commonwealth, and the results, showing profits to be measured only in hundreds of thousands of dollars, made the investigators fairly gasp.

Sanderson, according to the testimony, was the only bidder who knew positively that no one could get the contract for the furnishings unless he bid on every one of the items in the schedule made up by Mr. Huston, the architect. The schedule of bids and the advertisements in the newspapers declared that bids could be made on separate items and that contracts would be awarded in accordance with these bids if they were the lowest.

Yet, while all this was being done, a resolution, presented by Gov. Pennypacker and adopted by the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, had set forth a rule that no contract would be awarded unless every item in the schedule was bid on. This resolution, with its "joker," was adopted on April 12, 1904, before bids were invited. Sanderson was the only one who met the conditions, and, though his bids were enormous, he got the contract.

It was shown that Sanderson was paid $789,473.16 for painting and decorating 313,283 feet of walls and ceilings. Had it not been for this prohibitory resolution the State could have procured the work for $164,473.58.

Some of Sanderson's profits are shown in this table:

	State Paid.	Sanderson Paid.
Main retiring room	$21,215.20	$2,018
Men's reception room	21,215.20	2,018
Clerk's room, Treasury	9,292.60	3,618
Adjutant General's reception room	3,790.40	1,228
Adjutant General's office	4,048.00	1,293
Insurance Commissioner's office	5,115.20	2,120
Banking Commissioner's office	3,882.40	1,286
Chief clerk, Attorney General	2,631.20	3,424
Reception room, Secretary of Commonwealth	5,685.60	2,054
Secretary of Commonwealth	5,280.80	1,893
Auditor General's office	14,407.20	1,696
Reception room, Auditor General	19,485.60	2,369
Department Public Printing	24,289.60	2,116
Treasury	15,051.20	2,037
Total	$155,369.60	$29,170

Mahogany rostrums for the Senate and House caucus rooms, in which putty composition was painted to imitate the wood, were sources of a big yield. John F. Wilt of A. Wilt & Son of Philadelphia, testified that he built the rostrums for Sanderson and charged $2,060 for the two. James Cameron, Manager of the Audit Company of New York, testified that for the rostrum in the Senate caucus room, containing 1,910 feet, (on the "per foot" basis of calculation,) Sanderson received $35,144.

For the rostrum in the House caucus room, containing 3,020 feet, Sanderson received $55,604.80. Thus Sanderson, charging on the "per foot" basis, got $90,748.80 for the rostrums, which cost him $2,060.

It was shown for the first time that George F. Payne & Co., who built the Capitol, acted also as subcontractors for Sanderson.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL HELD.

Arrested on Tennessee Speaker's Warrant, Charged with Contempt.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—Mayor Morris and twenty-three members of the City Council of Nashville were placed under arrest this afternoon on a charge of contempt, warrants having been issued by Speaker Cunningham of the House of Representatives of the Legislature, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the House.

Immediately after being placed under arrest the Mayor and Councilmen, through the City Attorney, made application for writs of habeas corpus before Judge Childress of the Circuit Court, and the Judge granted them, returnable to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor and Councilmen were then released on their own recognizance.

BEATEN BY CLEVELANDERS.

Belmont Interests Opposed by Ohio Syndicate for a Trolley System.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—A Cleveland syndicate of trolley builders, headed by George A. Stanley, will undertake the building of a system of suburban lines north of Brooklyn on the eastern side of Long Island, in spite of the strong pressure brought to bear by the Belmont interests to get the franchises. As a final resort, the Belmont people offered to duplicate the bids of the Cleveland syndicate and throw in additional inducements, but their overtures were turned down.

Mr. Stanley left the city to-night for New York with Charles Thresher of the Cleveland Construction Company, to go over the route and prepare for the actual work of construction. A company will be organized with a preliminary capital of $500,000, which will ultimately be increased to $2,500,000.

"LEMON GAME" PROSPERS.

Gloversville Manufacturer Latest Victim—Cost Him $1,000.

When Joseph Newman came here last week from Gloversville, N. Y., where he has a glove factory, he hadn't heard of the "lemon game." So when he left the Hotel Breslin and started up Broadway he did not resent the greeting from Mr. Thompson nor become suspicious when offered a drink and a cigar. Thompson invited him to play a game of pool. They went to a room in West Twenty-ninth Street.

Of course Newman won, but he was surprised when told that he was entitled to the stakes of $1,050. But could he have made good if he had lost? To prove it Newman went to Gloversville, drew from his bank $1,000, and came back to this city to be squeezed. He met Thompson and another man called Richards and handed over his roll to be counted. That's the last he saw of it or the men.

Detectives were sent out last night from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to look for the swindlers.

JAPAN BUYING KRUPP GUNS.

Engineers from That Empire Also Employed at Essen.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—Japan is continually receiving war material from the Krupp works.

Several Japanese officers are now at Essen to take over the guns, and Japanese engineers are employed at the Krupp works, something that concern, which maintains the greatest secrecy as to its methods, would not permit unless it had or was desirous of cultivating the closest and widest commercial relations with Japan.

MAD KING LOUIS IN A PLAY.

Bofin Also Portrays Elizabeth of Austria and Duchesse d'Alencon.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Tageblatt protests against a new play that is to be given in the Berlin Theatre, and which has been written by the director, Ferdinand Bonn. It deals with the life of the insane King Louis of Bavaria.

In the drama the King is interned without realizing his mental condition. His physician, the famous alienist Prof. von Gudden, who was drowned with him, is portrayed as a brute, and the Duchesse d'Alençon, once the King's intended bride, who died in the Charity Bazar fire in Paris, as a heartless coquette; while the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who is represented as being in love with Louis, is compelled to marry Francis Joseph.

The Tageblatt, alluding to the Kaiser, asks what Bonn's high protectors think about the play.

The Kaiser recently attended a performance of Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles," given at the Berlin Theatre.

VAN DYCKS FOR $625,000.

Price Paid by a French Trader for Pictures Sold to Morgan.

GENOA, March 19.—Investigation of the recent sale of seven paintings by Van Dyck by the family of the Marquis of Cattaneo has brought out the information that these canvases were obtained for $625,000 by a French trader, who subsequently resold them to an agent supposed to represent J. P. Morgan.

LURED TO HOUSE AND ROBBED

Physician Called to Visit a Sick Child Set Upon by Negro Thieves.

Called to visit a sick child last night Dr. Bernard Lazarus of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street entered the house to which he had been called, and was pounced upon by a negro and negress, who robbed him of $107 and a gold watch and chain valued at $50.

Mamie Smith of 222 West Sixty-first Street was arrested later by Detectives Dale, Boyle, Fogarty of Police Headquarters, and identified by Dr. Lazarus as the woman who had led him to the house where he was robbed.

The woman went to the physician's office last night and asked him to visit a very sick child at 333 West Fifty-ninth Street. Dr. Lazarus went to the house, the woman leading the way. As she took him along a dark hall a negro pounced upon him. The fellow pinned Dr. Lazarus's arms to his sides while the woman went through his pockets.

The physician says that the man and woman ran away after robbing him before he could give the alarm. He went at once to the police.

STRANDED CREW IN PERIL.

Sea Rises Around the Gowanburn, but Life Savers Are Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., March 19.—The strong easterly winds, which freshened this afternoon, have raised such high seas along the coast to-night that anxiety is awakened for Capt. Forbes and his crew of doughty seamen aboard the stranded freighter Gowanburn, which is pounding heavily on the bar ten miles east of Fire Island. This evening the Merritt-Chapman tugs abandoned the stranded vessel and started for Sandy Hook. The tug Rescue remained on the scene and the Blue Point life-saving crew, realizing that the increasing seas may at any moment place those on board the steamer in peril, stand ready to launch the lifeboat if signals for aid are received.

Efforts were made earlier in the day to pull the stranded steamer off after some of her cargo had been lightered. The tugs had succeeded in moving her a few feet when they had to abandon the job.

STRICKEN IN LIGHTHOUSE.

Keeper Lit His Lights When Almost Helpless—Lay Many Hours Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 19.—Alone in the White Shoals Lighthouse in James River, Capt. Philip Fimmerson, 60 years old, the keeper, was stricken with paralysis last night. He lay in the tower for many hours before his plight was discovered by a party of pleasure seekers in a launch. Women and men climbed the ladder into the lighthouse, took the keeper to a hospital, and then went for his assistant.

When almost helpless Fimmerson lit his lamps that shipping might be protected. When the light still burned the next afternoon attention was attracted and the pleasure seekers in the launch made a landing.

MOB KILLS NEGRO WOMEN.

They Had Fatally Wounded a White Woman and Child in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMPS, Ark., March 19.—Mrs. Ella Rhoton, her daughter and small son, of McKamie, near this place, last night met two negro women. They shoved Mrs. Rhoton out of the road and kicked the little boy. Mrs. Rhoton protested, and the women fatally cut Mrs. Rhoton and her daughter with razors.

The negro women were placed in a schoolhouse for safe keeping. In the night the guards were overpowered by a mob and the prisoners were shot to death.

Gold & Black Label Sherries, bottled in Spain. Feldmann Importing Co., New York. —Adv.

BINGHAM'S POLICE BILL IS REPORTED

Senate Committee Votes for It 7 to 4 After Long Session.

NEW CHARGES AT HEARING

Two Detectives Accused of Sharing in a Theft—Bingham Leads Strong Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate Cities Committee just before midnight, after a long executive session, reported out the Bingham Police bill by a vote of 7 to 4.

Those that voted against the bill were McCarren of Brooklyn, Frawley of New York, Ramsperger of Buffalo, and Wemple of Schenectady.

The affirmative votes were: Senators White of Syracuse, Davis of Buffalo, Carpenter of Westchester, Page of New York, Foreker of Brooklyn, Dunn of Rochester, and Franchot of Niagara. Senators Raines and Grady were absent.

This action followed a hearing by the committee to-day in which fresh charges of corruption and inefficiency were made against the New York City police.

Commissioner Bingham was on hand, backed by representatives of ten civic organizations from New York City. The Union League Club, the Republican Club, the Citizens' Union, the Committee of Fifty, and the West Side Association were among them. A large array of speakers was on hand, but the time of the committee was so limited that only a few were heard. Among those who spoke in support of the bill were ex-Mayor Seth Low, Edward M. Shepard, ex-Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, the Rev. J. W. Beatty, Henry W. Hayden, Secretary of the Union League Club, and Commissioner Bingham. David S. McClure of New York made the sole argument against it. He was counsel for the Inspectors at the Assembly hearing, but explained that to-day he was only a citizen.

Commissioner Bingham did not make a set speech. He was told last night that Senators Grady and McCarren, who are bitterly opposed to the bill, would put him through a harassing cross-examination on reports of the collection of a corruption fund to beat the bill. So the Commissioner, when he was called upon to speak, coolly announced that he was prepared to answer any questions.

McCarren and Bingham Clash.

Not a single question was asked regarding the boodle charges. Senator Grady was absent, but Senator McCarren of Brooklyn and Senator Frawley fell to catechising Gen. Bingham severely. Gambling and the efforts of the police to repress that vice gave rise to a running fire of questions and answers between the Commissioner and Senator McCarren, the latter freely voicing his disagreement with the zeal shown by the police in suppressing the pool room industry. The Commissioner gave back measure for measure throughout it all.

"Isn't it true," asked Senator McCarren, "that fully 50 per cent. of the men on the payroll are now used to chase poolroom men and men making handbooks?"

"Perhaps they do it because it pays better," was the Commissioner's reply.

The Chairman had to use his gavel with considerable force to suppress the laughter that followed this sally.

In answer to other questions, Gen. Bingham said:

"I think that by taking advantage of the human traits of vanity and hatred of humiliation I have resorted to the very mildest remedy. It may be that before the backs of most of these arrogant Inspectors can be broken drastic legislation may be needed. I have nothing against these men. Lord, if they would only do the work. That's all I want of them. Look at Cortright. He has been for years in one detail. I wish I had some more Cortrights. I want to give these fellows the first chance, and won't interfere with them if they behave."

Ex-Mayor Low Speaks.

Ex-Mayor Low, who had come to the capital at the head of a large delegation from the National Arbitration and Peace Congress to see Gov. Hughes, spoke briefly.

"I have come here as a good citizen," he said, "to say that I think the committee should report this bill favorably, and that the Senate should pass it. I think if I held the position of Police Commissioner, I should want this bill to pass. I may say also without violating any confidence that is also the opinion of ex-Police Commissioner Greene."

"If we could have an experience meeting here," said ex-Magistrate Ommen, "this bill would be passed in a hurry. If I could have some of the women who walk the streets come up here and tell you the stories they have told me about the many five-dollar bills wrung from them by the policemen on post and of the professional bondsmen dividing their loot with the Sergeants at the desk and the policemen making the arrest, then I know you would pass legislation that would rip the department open from stem to stern."

He declared that the principal police work in New York City was being done by private societies, because the police were inefficient or untrustworthy.

"I have to pay for a private watchman on my block because the policemen cannot be depended upon to do their duty, and my neighbors have to do the same," he went on. "Such are conditions that a woman cannot trust herself alone in the streets of New York after dark."

Says Detectives Shared in Theft.

The Rev. J. W. Beatty, who is head worker at the mission at Third Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street conducted by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, named Detective Sergts. Fogarty and Munday as the principals in an episode that had convinced him that the police shared profits with thieves in New York. He said he helped a man to get work, and shortly afterward the watch of his employer disappeared. The clergyman's protégé and another employe were arrested by the detectives, but they withdrew the complaint against the other man.

"I was convinced that the man I had befriended was innocent," said Mr. Beatty. "I had known him a good many years. So after he had been released on bail I sent him out to try and trace the watch."

Mr. Beatty said the man traced the

watch to the saloon of a man named Gallagher, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. When he brought back the news the clergyman sent for the two detectives. According to his statement this was what he told them:

"Now look here, Fogarty and Munday, you know where that watch is, and you know that you got half of the money it brought the man who stole it. I want you to get that watch back again. If not, I am going after you and have you prosecuted."

"I had not told them where the watch was to be found," Mr. Beatty went on, "but four hours later they brought me the timepiece. I went down to the District Attorney's office and told of the episode. I was much shocked at receiving this answer:

"Why, Mr. Beatty, Fogarty and Munday are the two best men in the Detective Bureau."

Edward M. Shepard said that it was only reasonable that the Police Commissioner should have the same power over the Inspectors that the Mayor had over the Commissioner, whom he could remove at will.

McClure Defends Inspectors.

In explanation of the failure of any of the Inspectors to appear Mr. McClure said: "The Inspectors presumed—erroneously, perhaps—that they had a right to show the Legislature that they were not the tin soldiers or wooden men the Commissioner had tried to make them out. What happened? The Commissioner, who had given his permission in writing, turned upon them, and the newspapers, which always are right, denounced them roundly for their temerity, while the Commissioner himself declared that it was bad taste for them to appear here in opposition to a bill he wanted passed. To use his own words, it was up to them to conform or to get out."

Regarding the boodle charges, he said they were ridiculous.

"Why, the Inspectors don't dare to raise a hand to defeat this bill," he said. "They don't dare to say a word. There is a mighty lobby behind this bill, but it is all on the other side. Those who are presumed to have some rights, the poor little Inspectors, don't even dare to come here and oppose it, for fear of the mighty arraignment of their methods that would follow."

VOTE FOR POLICE BILL.

3,000 Citizens Pass Resolution Favoring Them at Cooper Union.

Three thousand citizens in mass meeting at Cooper Union last night passed a resolution calling upon the State Senators to vote for Gen. Bingham's New York Police bill, which will give the Commissioner the power to reduce an Inspector of Police who fails or neglects to do his duty. The meeting was under the auspices of the People's Institute, and, although there was a downpour of rain at the time announced for the meeting to open, the large assembly hall was crowded to the doors.

The meeting was called to order by Charles Sprague Smith, who explained the Police bill in detail. He then introduced J. Aspinwall Hodge, who said he wanted to impress upon the minds of the citizens of New York the fact that the bill gives to the Commissioner the power to promote and reward Police Captains without civil service examinations. At present, he said, a man in the Police Department could not be made an Inspector unless he had passed a good written examination. To get into the Detective Bureau under the present conditions it was necessary to undergo a written examination and a physical one.

Many a man, the speaker said, was able to do good detective work, although he might not be able to pass such examinations as those referred to. The only persons in New York whom the speaker knew who were opposing the passage of the Bingham Police bill were nineteen men, Inspectors, who would be deprived of power, and their counsel, who had been paid a retaining fee of $10,000. Mr. Smith asked the audience whether they thought a detective assigned to solve a mystery among the Bohemians ought to have a correct knowledge of English, and they shouted back in chorus, "No!"

Time and again Mr. Hodge said the statement had been sworn to that Police Inspectors made money through real estate speculations. Under the Bingham bill they could still continue to make money in real estate, for the bill did not reduce their power. It simply took away their authority and put such authority in the hands of the Commissioner.

At present the Commissioner was like a man who had been thrown overboard with his hands tied. Now that he asked to have one hand released the answer came back, "It would interfere with discipline."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who was introduced as the next speaker, said that the police had learned to know him.

"Let it not be supposed that because I am a minister I am a sentimentalist," he said. "I am a member of the Committee of Fifty that has passed upon this bill. Fulton Cutting is Chairman of that committee, and with him there are forty-eight others, I will not include myself, who are a representative body of our best citizenship. For fifteen months as Chairman of the committee of the City Club we had under review the study of police investigation. We examined personally 150 patrolmen, not one of whom knew the other was examined. Still the Detective Bureau pretends it can find out things. They knew nothing about it. The Detective Bureau can't find anything and can't hide anything.

"Our learned friend Devery, who ought to be up on police matters, has declared in a newspaper interview that there are 10,000 criminals now in this city. Devery ought to know, for he and the New York detectives can pick out a crook on sight. Now, we have 8,000 men on the police force, who if properly directed could pick up these 10,000 crooks within twenty-four hours. But 125 out of the 150 detectives now in the Central Office Bureau went in in a jump under one of these men who is now opposing this bill."

NEW THAW WITNESS MAY APPEAR TO-DAY

Unexpected Delay in Bringing Testimony in the Case to a Close.

PRISONER'S SPIRITS GOOD

He Pays Little Attention to Alienists' Repetitions—Evidence May Be All In This Morning.

For thirty minutes prior to the adjournment of court yesterday the last word in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White lingered on the lips of Delphin M. Delmas. The Californian told the District Attorney that he would close his case with the presentation of one letter in evidence. It was a letter written by Thaw to his Pittsburg banker before the killing, and was offered to show the mental condition of the writer at the time.

But the District Attorney was not anxious to have the case closed yesterday. He had received information during the day that Ida Vera Simonton, a friend of the Thaws before their marriage, was on her way to New York, and that by this morning she would report to him for examination as to her capacity as a witness for the prosecution. She may or she may not be put on the stand to-day. If she is offered as a witness she will not be objected to by the defense.

But Mr. Delmas was anxious to close his case with the letter he offered. Mr. Jerome met this proposal with one that all the letters written by Thaw to his Pittsburg banker be allowed in the record. Mr. Delmas would have none of this. He demanded to put in the letter without agreement of any sort, declaring that it was the honest right of the defense to have it in, and that on that right the defense would stand.

Mr. Jerome, turning every minute or two to watch the clock, kept up his fight until the hour of adjournment was reached.

There have been many deferred hopes as to the closing of the case and many estimates as to the time in which all the work of the trial could be done. The hope this time is that by noon to-day the last word from the witness stand will have been uttered and Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas will go to their offices for the work of preparing their addresses to the jury—provided Mr. Jerome does not ask for an insanity commission at the close of the case.

Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of the prisoner, was waiting in her automobile for Mr. Delmas at the end of the session yesterday. The lawyer was driven away with her, and this set the theorizers to work. One suggestion was that Thaw's mother was insisting on again taking the stand and telling of the hereditary influences on her son.

That the mother of Thaw is suffering from great anxiety is undoubted. So close is it to the hour when the jury will have her son's fate in its hands that she is near the breaking point, it is said.

Thaw Shows Some Gayety.

Strangely enough Thaw faces the ordeal of the last stretch in his race against death or the madhouse with an air of gayety. All yesterday he smiled and chatted with his lawyers and with the reporters near him.

At a gibe given yesterday by Mr. Jerome, Mr. Delmas retorted that the time was not for jesting, and that the life of a human being was at stake. The venerable Californian spoke with gravity. Mr. Jerome accepted this reprimand gracefully and withdrew his words.

On the other hand, Thaw was busying his mind over a souvenir copy of the District Attorney's hypothetical question, which had been offered to him by an artist. This pamphlet is decorated with ink and water color sketches, and on the wide margins the reporters and the lawyers have scrawled their autographs to add to the value of the souvenir.

Thaw was pleased with this, and put his initials in pencil under a sketch of himself, but he did not like the picture as presented, and worked crudely over it to rearrange the lines of the chin and upper lip. He was strangely unconcerned about his fate, or, if he was concerned, he hid the emotions he felt.

During the cross-examination of Dr. Jelliffe, one of the alienists for the defense, the case of a crazy man who could and did weave rugs was brought into question. This unfortunate had been of the criminally insane type, and Dr. Jelliffe described how with every thrust of his long needle into the weave before him the man uttered a curse against the one he hated and thrust the needle as if he were thrusting a knife into his victim's body.

The assistant to Mr. Delmas in the conduct of the case for the defense had an idle moment during this cross-examination and wrote this doggerel and passed it to a reporter for THE TIMES:

How the lawyers rage and fume,
As if much blood were spilt;
Whether a rug is only a rug,
Or just a crazy quilt.

Alienist Fences with Jerome.

The morning session proved a hard and steady grind for the District Attorney. In Dr. Jelliffe he found a witness easily worth the mettle of a cross-examiner. Mr. Jerome did his best to get from him an expression of opinion as to what form of insanity Thaw suffered from when he killed White. He could get nothing of value.

Mr. Jerome met with sarcasm that was at times very thinly veiled. He has used the weapon time and again on other witnesses himself, and yesterday he had Dr. Jelliffe use it so well on him that he came near losing his temper completely.

Mr. Jerome wanted to know from Dr. Jelliffe whether he had included anything save the facts given in the hypothetical question in forming his opinion that Thaw was insane when he killed White.

"Why, yes," drawled Dr. Jelliffe, "I had in mind the letters of the alphabet. I used the alphabet in framing my answers."

Mr. Jerome looked surprised.

The District Attorney then produced a book which he presented as a "work" of the witness. He asked Dr. Jelliffe if he had not classified various forms of insanity in this work, and Dr. Jelliffe slowly wagged his head.

In the back of the book Mr. Jerome found a list of phases of insanity and asked Dr. Jelliffe if he had not written that list.

Dr. Jelliffe replied that he had, and, after a pause, added that the list was a table of contents and not a list of classifications.

Dr. Jelliffe also told the District Attorney that the work was a primer for second-year students. It was not sufficient for the purpose Mr. Jerome was using it, and if Mr. Jerome wanted him to write out a list of insanity classifications he would undertake the task for him.

The Afternoon Session.

After the noon recess Dr. Jelliffe again took the stand, but after a consultation between Justice Fitzgerald, the District Attorney, and Mr. Delmas he was excused, and Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim was called. He is President of the New York State Commission of Lunacy.

His answers to the questions of Mr. Delmas as to the legal insanity of the hypothetical H. K. T. coincided with those of the other alienists called by the defense. Mr. Jerome asked what kind of insanity the hypothetical question showed, but could only elicit from him the answer that there was not in it a sufficient basis for a scientific diagnosis.

Then Mr. Jerome took up the story of the shooting as told by James Clinch Smith and described H. K. T.'s movements on the Madison Square Roof, as he walked about always keeping his eyes fixed on the spot where S. W. was sitting. Taking these facts into consideration he wanted to know whether the witness thought H. K. T. knew that he was firing at S. W.

"I think he had an insane knowledge, tinctured with insanity," replied Dr. Pilgrim.

Mr. Jerome suggested that H. K. T. knew he was violating the law of the land. But Dr. Pilgrim said:

"I think he thought his act was praiseworthy."

"Then," asked Mr. Jerome, "how do you account for his willingness to go to the police station?"

"He had a certain consciousness of laws," said the expert, "but I do not think a correct knowledge."

Dr. Pilgrim then stepped down, and Dr. Menas S. Gregory of the insanity department of Bellevue succeeded him. He likewise had no doubt that in all the requirements of the law H. K. T. was insane. Mr. Jerome then began to cross-examine.

"From your complimentary perusal of the hypothetical question," he said.

"I object to that word "complimentary," broke in Mr. Delmas. "This is a serious question, involving the life of a human being, and this is no place for light remarks."

"I only meant what was nice," protested Mr. Jerome, "but after this solemn rebuke I move that the word be stricken out."

Then he went on to elicit from the witness an explanation of the deliberate and calm movements of H. K. T. at the time of the shooting. But to all his questions upon details of the tragedy he could only get the reply: "I think he had an insane knowledge of the occurrence."

"When he told the officer in the police station that he would speak only with his counsel did he have an insane knowledge that there were such things as lawyers"

The court seemed to expect a laugh at this, and the gavel was heard to strike softly upon the desk, but there was no disturbance as Dr. Gregory answered:

"I think he had an insane knowledge."

"Do you think he had an insane knowledge that he was getting married?"

"Yes."

"How does a sane knowledge differ from an insane knowledge?"

"The knowledge in one case is the knowing of an ordered mind and in the other case of a disordered mind."

The District Attorney had to be satisfied with that and let the witness go.

Wagner and Evans Recalled.

Dr. Charles G. Wagner of Binghamton Asylum was recalled to consider the People's hypothetical question, and was as confident as his colleagues that any alienist would declare from the facts therein contained that H. K. T. was suffering from such a defect of reason as not to know the nature or quality of his act or that that act was wrong.

Mr. Jerome began his cross-examination by asking whether in his own question of thirty-nine closely printed pages there were any facts, not contained in the defense's question of seven typewritten pages which had helped the witness to form his opinion. Dr. Wagner declined to commit himself and said he had not laid the questions side by side for purposes of comparison.

Once more the District Attorney took up the point of the kind of knowledge H. K. T. possessed, to act at the time of the shooting in so many ways as an ordinary man would. The witness would only say he had an "insane knowledge" of what was going on, and declared:

"I think he was at that time of unsound mind, and that his knowledge therefore was not sane knowledge."

"Where would you classify his insanity according to the classifications you use in your annual report?" was Mr. Jerome's final shot.

"I have already stated," answered the witness, "that he exhibited some symptoms of manic depressive insanity and some symptoms that might result in dementia precox. I cannot go further."

Then he was excused and the midafternoon recess was taken.

Dr. Britton D. Evans of Morris Plains Asylum was the last alienist called. He was obliged to state as a scientific man that the H. K. T. of the People's hypothetical question was undoubtedly suffering from legal insanity.

Mr. Jerome began by asking him whether he had reached any conclusion upon the form of insanity from which H. K. T. suffered, and at once he began a long explanation. Mr. Jerome checked him sharply, and he then replied:

"He was suffering from that kind of insanity which rendered him incapable of understanding his act."

Further than that he would not bind himself, and Mr. Jerome had to take him through the same interrogation as to what kind of knowledge H. K. T. had of his marriage trip and other acts.

Mr. Jerome could not get him to go any further than his colleagues. He remained steadfast to his term "insane knowledge," and affirmed that "it is a prodnot of a diseased brain and everything that comes from it comes from this disorder and is colored by it."

At length Mr. Jerome tried a reductio ad absurdum.

"When H. K. T. ate his dinner," he asked, "did he know that he was eating his dinner?"

"Nearly every insane person knows that much," said Dr. Evans.

"What would be the difference between his knowledge of that act and the kind of knowledge you and I have, assuming we are sane on that subject?"

"In the doing of the act there would hardly be any difference."

"But in the knowledge of what we were doing?"

"I can hardly say there would be any difference in the knowledge," at length admitted the witness.

Mr. Delmas now asked for the production of the letters sent by Thaw to his banker, Denniston Lyon of Pittsburg. He desired to offer in evidence one of those written before June 25, but otherwise undated.

"I object to the admission of this letter," said Mr. Jerome; "not that I care about the admission of its contents, but it is an entire reopening of the case for the defendant. However, rather than appear to wish to exclude anything from the jury which will assist them in forming their opinion, I will consent to the admission of all the letters of which that mentioned is but one."

This aroused Mr. Delmas.

"I offer this letter," he said, "as I have offered other written documents confessedly in the handwriting of the defendant, for the purpose of showing his condition of mind at the time, and that is all I care to address myself to. As to offering this multitude of other letters that I have not read and know nothing about at this late hour, when we are about to enter upon the argument of this case, and when I am compelled to review some 4,000 pages of testimony, it will impose upon me a burden I am not willing to assume, and I decline to make this offer of mine conditional on anything. I offer this letter as a matter of absolute right. If I am not entitled to it as a matter of absolute right I will stand upon my right as I conceive it and take the consequences.

"I purposed resting to-day, as I said, and shall certainly rest to-morrow. This long cross-examination of experts—of which I do not complain—has disappointed my expectation to close to-day."

A whispered conference took place between counsel at the end of Mr. Delmas's argument, but as it was impossible for them to reach an agreement the court adjourned the case until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THAW SENDS A CHECK.

Prisoner Offers $100 to Sufferers from Pittsburg Floods.

It was announced here yesterday that Harry K. Thaw had sent from the Tombs this letter to the Mayor of Pittsburg:

New York, March 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Guthrie: Owing to demands upon me I can only send $100 toward the relief of the sufferers by the unprecedented flood. A check for that amount is inclosed. Very respectfully yours, H. K. THAW.

To this the Mayor replied that no fund was being raised in Pittsburg, but one was being raised in Allegheny, and asked what disposition of the fund should be made. Allegheny was the home of the Nesbits when Thaw's wife was born.

JEROME CHIDES LAWMAKERS.

Writes That Their Oaths Demand That They Pass Anti-Betting Bill.

Although unable to be present in person District Attorney Jerome sent this letter yesterday to State Senator Agnew, who has in charge the anti-race track gambling bills to come up for reading before the Senate Committee on Codes to-day, and in which the District Attorney has been deeply interested. At Mr. Jerome's request the letter will be read before the committe as expressing his position on pending legislation:

"March 19, 1907.

"Dear Senator Agnew:

"I regret that the continuance of the case of the People vs. Thaw will prevent my being present at the hearings upon the bills designed to prevent gambling upon the race tracks of this State. I am indebted to you for your courtesy in introducing these bills, and appreciate your public spirit, shown in the way you have advocated what seems to me a righteous, if not popular, cause.

"If the committee will permit, I should like this letter to be read as expressing in brief my position in regard to these measures.

"Article XIII., Section 1, of the Constitution of the State provides:

Section 1. Members of the Legislature * * * shall, before they enter on the duties of their * * * offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— (Assemblyman or Senator, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

It is self-evident that this oath of office requires that each Senator and Assemblyman should obey the plain mandates of the Constitution of the State of New York, and that if he fails to do so he violates his solemn oath.

Article I., Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of New York provides:

Sec. 9. * * * nor shall any kind of lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

If any man believes that the so-called Percy-Gray law, together with the present form of Section 351 of the Penal Code, represents an honest effort to carry into effect this provision of the Constitution, his intelligence is so limited that it would be useless to argue with him.

I do not believe that there can be found to-day in the Legislature of the State of New York, in either branch, a member who will say upon his honor as a man that the so-called Percy-Gray law and Section 351 of the Penal Code in its present form constitute an honest effort to carry out the inhibition of the Constitution of the State.

The bills you have introduced embody an honest effort to carry out this provision of the Constitution, and would, I believe, if enacted into law, be effective to this end.

If nothing else is done, at least Section 351, Penal Code, should be so amended as to make its violation a misdemeanor. This would give a District Attorney a chance to get some violators into jail for at least a short term. Fines are only an indirect system of license, and the present minimum imprisonment of one year in a State prison, and the offense being a felony, is so severe a punishment that courts will not inflict imprisonment and public opinion would not support them in giving a mere card-hanger in a poolroom a sentence of one year in a State prison.

Those who oppose such an amendment are misguided when they think that a change from felony to misdemeanor would embarrass the officers of the law in enforcing the provisions of Section 351, Penal Code. I probably have had a wider experience in the enforcement of this statute, and especially by "raids," than any one in this State, and after careful reflection I can see no way in which such a change would embarrass the police or District Attorney in enforcing the law.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I am, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

To the Hon. George B. Agnew, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

ENDS CANAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Bill in Albany Provides for a New Body.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate Finance Committee to-morrow will introduce a bill providing for the abolition of the present Canal Advisory Board and the establishment of a new board of consulting engineers, who will have larger powers than the present board. The bill, if enacted, will tend to further curtail the powers of State Engineer Skene and of State Superintendent of Public Works Stevens, and will considerably reduce the patronage at present at their disposal.

The present board consists of five members, all of whom were appointed by Gov. Odell. The new board will consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor, and it is understood that the salary will be at least $10,000.

To Forbid Political Magistrates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The legislation making it illegal for district leaders of New York City to be Magistrates or Municipal Court Justices went through in the Assembly to-day by a party vote. The bills are directed at Magistrates Finn and Walsh and some men in Brooklyn.

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HEARING ON BALLOT BILLS.

Dooling Says the Massachusetts Form Would Double Elections' Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing to-day on the bills which would make the Massachusetts ballot the legal form of ballot in this State. President Dooling of the New York Board of Elections, and Election Commissioner Emerson of Buffalo opposed it. The Citizens' Union, represented by Albert S. Bard, and the Election Laws Improvement Association, represented by ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, advocated it.

Commissioner Dooling declared that the legislation would increase the cost of elections in this State 50 per cent.

"If the bill should be enacted," he said, "it would cost the city $400,000 more for an election, and compel the redistricting of the entire city. There is no general desire for a change in the system. Not more than 1 per cent. of the New York City voters want the new ballot. If you have it you will also have an educational test, and this would disfranchise over 100,000 voters in the metropolis."

"The present system of voting," said ex-Judge Cohen, "is a party asset. You put one good man at the head of the ticket, and then fill the other places with 'heelers,' perhaps. A voter votes the whole ticket. All he sees is the name at the top. Use the Massachusetts ballot, and parties will be more careful in the selection of their candidates for minor positions."

The speaker called attention to the fact that a change had been asked for by the Governor.

The Citizens' Union issued a statement to-day, in opposition to the Phillips bill, which prohibits the name of a candidate from being printed in more than one column on the ballot. The union holds that the bill would discourage independent indorsement, or the nomination of some regular candidate, and would be an attack generally on the placing of worthy candidates of regular parties on the ballot by independent organizations.

ASKS RETURN OF $117,161.

Attorney General Says the Ontario & Western Was Not Entitled to It.

ALBANY, March 19.—In a letter to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company made public to-night, Attorney General Jackson demanded of the company the return to the State of $117,161, which he contends was paid illegally to it. The money was granted by the Canal Board last year as damages resulting from the removal of the company's bridge across Wood Creek, Oneida County, because of work on the barge canal, the building of a new bridge, and the cost of changing the roadbed and approaches.

The Attorney General holds that it was the duty of the railroad company at its own expense to do the work. Mr. Jackson says the money was paid on Dec. 31 last, but a balance of $1,000 was left. He notified Controller Glynn to-day to refuse the payment of this balance.

It was said to-night by a member of the new Canal Board that abstracts of the proceedings of the Canal Board which went out of office on Jan. 1, showed that the payment of the claim was authorized unanimously by the Canal Board, on the approval of ex-Attorney General Mayer, although the abstract of the title of the deed for the payment of the money was not passed on.

NOT A JOKER—MERRITT.

Denies That the Utilities Bill Will Help Consolidated Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Merritt, who helped to draft the Public Utilities bill and is sponsor for it in the lower house, to-night resented the imputation contained in an editorial printed in New York yesterday that Section 62 of the bill is a "joker" to perpetuate the franchises of the Consolidated Gas Company.

He said that the section was drafted with a view of protecting existing corporations which were rendering efficient service at a reasonable price from the constant menace of competition which in many cases amounted to blackmail.

BRONX COUNTY OPPOSED.

Champions of It Meet with Arguments of Expense at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Advocates and opponents of the bill erecting Bronx County out of the Borough of the Bronx filled the Assembly chamber this afternoon and talked for nearly four hours.

Assemblyman G. M. S. Schulz and Olin J. Stephens, President of the North Side Board of Trade, led the speakers on behalf of the bill. They argued that to make the Bronx a separate county would be a progressive step, as it was naturally a separate domain.

James L. Wells declared there was no public necessity for the bill. "It will mean costly duplicate county buildings, palatial offices for Judges, and be a great expense," he said. Mr. Wright, representing the City Club, said the cost of the county buildings would be enough to build subways into the Bronx, and what the Bronx most needed was better transit facilities.

Hughes Names Viele Again.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Hughes announced to-day that he would send to the Senate to-morrow the renomination of Sheldon T. Viele of Buffalo as a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, for the unexpired term of the late Daniel N. Lockwood. The appointment runs until Dec. 31, 1910. Mr. Viele was appointed in the recess of the Senate, and is now serving as a member of the commission.

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MARVIN'S HOPES AGAIN DASHED

Erie Lawyer Had Declared He Knew Whereabouts of Kidnapped Boy.

WOULD NOT PRODUCE HIM

Finally Yielded, and the Boy Indicated Proved to be In His Own Mother's Care.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., March 19.—Interest in the kidnapping of the little son of Dr. Marvin of Dover, Del., centred in this city to-day, and A. P. Howard, a lawyer here, held the centre of the stage until midnight by reason of his declaration that he could at any moment put his hands on the missing child.

He had Pinkerton men, local police, and the District Attorney rushing helter-skelter in all directions and a big crowd in front of his office waiting for the latest bulletin from the mysterious case. But at midnight it was declared that his whole story had been exploded.

District Attorney Gifford, Assistant District Attorney Carroll, Chief of Police Wagner, Mayor Liebel, and Pinkerton detectives late at night prevailed upon Howard to take them to the boy.

They found that the description tallied with that of young Marvin, even to a scar on the face. Dr. John Bell, however, stated that he attended the boy at his present address, the northeast corner of Myrtle and Twenty-second Streets, on March 1, 2, and 3; that is, before the kidnapping, which was on March 4. The matron at the Home for the Friendless testified that she had this boy at the home in February. He came here with his mother, Mrs. Norville, a month ago from Fredonia, N. Y.

The police say that they have found the child to whom the lawyer made reference, and that he is not the missing boy. Much remains, however, to be explained concerning Howard and his extraordinary declarations. He said to-day to THE TIMES correspondent:

"I have the boy safe, and I am not representing any one in this affair. I have been attorney for a certain family in this city for years. A few days ago they came to me and said that they had recently rented rooms in their house to a strange woman. She was followed there by a woman and a little boy.

"The three lived mysteriously, seldom going out during the day. This, together with the fact that the child seemed to be frightened and entirely out of place, led my clients to become suspicious. They reported to me, and at the same time I was notified by a stranger that the kidnapped Marvin boy was in this city.

"I spent several days assuring myself that this boy was the one and then placed the boy and the women under guard. They are being watched night and day and cannot get away. I do not know the women who have the boy in their possession. I believe they were sent here to hide the boy until the ransom was paid. I have him safe, and there is no question about it.

"When the proper people come here I will bring forth the boy, and I do not fear the result. I do not care for one cent of the reward. What I want is to see that the boy is restored to his parents, and I am not going to turn him over to any detective, either."

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 19.—Dr. Horace Marvin, his son Harry, and nearly all the detectives employed on the case held a lengthy conference in the hotel to-night. The result of the conference was not made known, but the telephone wires between Dover and Erie have been in almost constant use since early in the evening.

Attorney Howard of Erie late to-night called up Dr. Marvin again on the long-distance telephone.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" demanded the negotiating attorney.

"Are you sure you have my little boy? Are you absolutely sure?" pleaded Dr. Marvin.

"It is your boy; there is no doubt about it, and we are willing to return him to you provided my clients are safe," came the answer in part.

"Can't somebody see him and identify him before we make any agreement?" asked the father.

But the Erie parties would allow no one to see the child or learn where he is kept until a bonded agreement has been delivered to Howard that the Marvin family has obligated itself not to prosecute those who have the boy.

A Railroad Time Table That Every One Can Understand.

TO the man of business whose time is money, the easily remembered schedule of "ROYAL BLUE TRAINS" to Baltimore and Washington—"Every Even Hour"—is a matter of profit.

8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock are the hours of departure daily from New York, Liberty St., with an early evening train at 7 and popular midnight train at 1.30. Departures from 23d St. ten minutes earlier, except midnight train at 11.50. All trains have excellent day coaches and Pullman service, with dining cars serving a la carte, excepting the "ROYAL LIMITED," at 4 p. m., the best and most attractive train in the series, which serves a famous table d'hote dinner. This train is all Pullman, but no extra fare is charged.

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This distinctive character of the Weber's tone has long been recognized by the world's greatest vocal artists. In the New York apartments of such famous singers as Caruso and Scotti, Geraldine Farrar and Mme. Nordica, *the piano is the Weber.*

Moreover, this is the eighth consecutive season that the Weber has been the official piano of the Metropolitan Opera House—used in rehearsals, at Sunday evening concerts and in such operas as require a piano.

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The merits of CHINESE EMBROIDERED BAGS are those of old—grace and finish; perfect in minute details, besides their consonance with the prevailing modes in which masses of embroidery and an interfusion of delicate color predominate.

JAPANESE BROCADED BAGS, METAL AND BEAD BAGS, FINE LEATHER CARD CASES AND PURSES.

(Main Floor)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

The Ocean Wave created the smooth, white Pebble on the Beach. The Wave of Popularity has created the Demand for Repetti's Dainty Candy Pebbles. Like his Caramels, they are unique, delicious, pure and nutritious.

The name on every caramel

Repetti

"King of Caramel Makers."

Hot Chocolate and Ice Cream Soda served to perfection at all fountains.

CANDY SHOPS:

BROADWAY and 42D. } Open until
46 WEST 125TH ST. } Midnight.
431 FIFTH AVE. 85 WALL ST.
328 COLUMBUS AVE. BRESLIN HOTEL.
120 BROADWAY.

AND ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Mail orders carefully and promptly filled.

Repetti's Breakfast Cocoa and Chocolate Best and goes farthest.

Recommended and sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and all grocers.

De Pinna

Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.

Girls' Tub Dresses in exclusive De Pinna styles. Ready in all sizes from 4 to 14 years. Value $15.00, special at $10.50.

Thermos Bottles

Keep Hot Fluids HOT and Cold Fluids COLD for 24 hours.

For sale by

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

HARDMAN PIANO

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
514 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CITY NEEDS HELP FOR TRANSIT PLANS

Must Work In Harmony with Traction Interests, Dry Goods Committee Reports.

THE DEBT LIMIT A BAR

And the Problem Can't Be Solved Unaided—Transit Facilities Planned Inadequate to Afford Relief.

That, in view of the constitutional debt limit and the enormous expense of building a sufficient number of new subways, the City of New York by itself is incapable of working out the local transit problem, and that therefore the municipality and the traction interests should work in harmony, is the purport of a committee report adopted by the Retail Dry Goods Association. The association will appoint a special committee to confer with all interests, in an effort to obtain relief for the citizens of the city.

The committee report is of great length and deals with the subject exhaustively under three heads—the enormous yearly increase in travel, the present financial position of the city and the possibility of municipal construction, and the attitude of the traction interests as bearing on the feasibility of private construction.

Increase in Traffic.

In 1895 the committee found the daily travel on all lines in what is now the greater city was approximately 1,850,000. In 1900 it was more than 2,200,000. In 1906 the number of persons traveling daily in Manhattan and the Bronx was 2,500,000, including 400,000 carried in the Subway. The total for the greater city was a little more than 3,400,000.

Taking these figures as a basis, the committee reports that it takes but ten years to double the travel in New York, while it takes twice as long to double the population, and within the last ten years, it is declared, the city has provided facilities for about one-third the increase in daily travel. Following out the theory advanced, it is estimated that in 1916 5,000,000 persons will have to be transported daily, to and fro, in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the building of six new subways would be necessary to provide for the handling of this traffic.

The Brooklyn situation is dealt with separately. It is set forth that the Battery tunnel will serve to mitigate the bridge crush but slightly, and that five or ten years hence Brooklyn will have a population of 2,000,000. These estimates, taken with those regarding Manhattan, are made the basis for the assumption that the report of the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, that subway construction will cost between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000, is correct.

City's Financial Condition.

Taking up the city's financial condition the committee calls attention to the constitutional limitation of the debt limit and the impossibility of changing it in time; quotes Controller Metz's figures as to the sum available on April 1 of last year, and ex-Justice O'Brien as to the limitation of $50,000,000 for subway construction; and then in its report says:

The fact which must be squarely faced is that the city is without the financial ability to obtain the money necessary for that subway construction which would suffice to keep up even the present inadequate facilities for transporting the people, much less to bring up to the standard required to meet the increase in traveling population. As a practical question, however much we might wish it otherwise, there is no prospect that the city's condition will improve with the ensuing years, considering the enormous necessary demands upon it for the very necessaries of municipal life. This must not be taken to mean that the city's financial condition is imperiled or in question, but it does mean that the city is wholly unable to add to its municipal burdens the further venture of comprehensive subway construction.

As to the possibility of construction by private capital the committee finds that there is a question whether the interests would bid under the present Rapid Transit act and especially in view of the state of the public mind. It approves the new Public Utilities bill, as a principle, but urges that it is of first importance that "some way should be found to preserve and continue the work of extension already definitely outlined, so as to bring it into the hands of the new commission without needless delay or postponement." The passage of the bill, it is said, will necessitate approaching the problem from a different angle.

Problem Too Much for the City.

The committee then finds that the municipality is so beset with limitations that it cannot work out the problem alone and that capital stands still while the increase in travel goes ceaselessly on. Then the report says:

"It may be that the municipality on the one side and what may be called traction capital and experience on the other, if they united in a common purpose, eliminated the friction habitually arising between them, and adjusted their respective interests, could bring about some solution of this vexing problem."

It is then stated that the purpose of the report is not to commit the association to any policy, but to call attention to the conditions. The report concludes:

"As a definite programme we recommend that the association appoint a committee from its members, whose duty it shall be to take up this problem and confer with all authorities, State and municipal, with all interests represented in the transportation systems of New York, and with all other local organizations and civic bodies, and with full power to discuss and negotiate, formulate, and report any plan or plans looking to that relief of which the whole people of the city stand so sorely in need."

INSULTED MISS MOROSINI.

Groom She Discharged Fined—She Says He Spoiled a Show Horse.

On complaint of Miss Giulia Morosini and her brother, Giovanni, Hugh Gibson, who had been employed by Miss Morosini as a groom, was fined $10 yesterday in the Morrisania Court, charged with using insulting language to Miss Morosini on the porch of her father's home, 254th Street and Riverdale Avenue, Monday night.

Miss Morosini was not in court, but was represented by her brother and her coachman, David McGee. They told Magistrate House that Gibson, who had been discharged for ill-treating one of Miss Morosini's horses, returned to the house last night and demanded $23 due him for wages. McGee said that Gibson's language became so insulting that he had the groom arrested.

When Gibson had been fined Mr. Morosini and the coachman wanted to prefer another complaint against him of beating Diva, one of the three horses which Miss Morosini has shown at Madison Square Garden and on the Speedway. They said the horse had been so injured about the head that it was ruined for show purposes.

Magistrate House refused to entertain the complaint, although Mr. Morosini presented a certificate from a veterinary.

Downstairs in the cells, where Gibson was taken because he couldn't pay his fine, he told another story of the affair. He said that the animal was a high-spirited one, and that one day in taking off her bridle she jerked up her head with the result that a piece of steel in the headpiece caught under her ear and cut the skin. Then she got away from him and ran into a feed box.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

WEDDED ON AUTO TRIP.

Miss Grey the Bride of Clarence P. Hulst of Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Miss Marion Grey of Arlington, author of several successful books, and Clarence P. Hulst of Milwaukee, a millionaire, were married to-day after an automobile ride. They had been engaged for some time, but their parents thought there was no hurry about the marriage. Miss Grey is only 19, and has been devoted to her literary work.

Miss Grey, who is the daughter of Elmer H. Grey of 3 Brantwood Road, Arlington; her brother, Wendell, and Mr. Hulst went for an outing in the woods above Lawrence in an automobile. On the way home the machine broke down in front of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Hulst suggested that while the repairs were being made the marriage might take place. Miss Grey consented, and Mr. Hulst and his future brother-in-law started for a license, leaving Miss Grey waiting at the church. They returned with the necessary papers, the ceremony was performed, and the couple returned to Arlington.

The bridegroom is a Yale graduate of 1900.

CHANGES ON LACKAWANNA.

Trains Won't Wait for Boats—Not to Lower Orange Tracks.

At a meeting of the Men's Club of the Brick Presbyterian Church of East Orange, held last night at the home of Edward Green, in Washington Street, Supt. Charles H. Ketcham of the Lackawanna Railroad outlined plans of his company for handling the suburban traffic.

Among other things, Mr. Ketcham said his company proposed to change the system of dispatching trains on the road. Under the new schedule the train service will be timed from Hoboken instead of New York, as at present. The trains will leave Hoboken on the schedule and, according to Mr. Ketcham, the passengers must get to Hoboken in time for their trains. The old method of holding trains at Hoboken for the arrival of ferryboats will be abolished.

Mr. Ketcham also said that the tracks through the Oranges would not be depressed. He said this was not feasible.

LEEDS PEARLS AGAIN.

Controversy Over Tariff on Them to be Fought Over.

The dispute over the duty charged on a necklace of pearls, imported last Summer by a jeweler of this city for William B. Leeds, who intended to give it to his wife, has been presented to the Board of General Appraisers for settlement. The case has been brought in the form of a classification protest. After the board decides the case it will go to the United States courts for final revision.

When they were imported the pearls were all pierced and ready for stringing. Collector Stranahan at first admitted them at the 10 per cent. rate as unset and loose, but later held them up, claiming that they were "jewelry," which pays 60 per cent. The importers protested, and instituted suit in the United States District Court for the recovery of the extra duties, but dropped the case later.

IRON DEFLECTED COMPASS.

Barkentine's Needle Didn't Show True Course and She Went on the Rocks.

The crew of the British barkentine Annie Lloyd, which vessel went to pieces several weeks ago on Hogstye Reef, in the Bahamas, arrived here on the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich yesterday. Capt. Hughes of the lost vessel said that he believed the loss of his vessel was due to the deflection of his compass needle caused by the presence near by of the wrecked hull of an iron-laden steamship.

All hands on the Lloyd were saved by the fishing schooner Dewdrop of Nassau a few hours after the Lloyd struck the rocks. Capt. Hughes said that when he hit the reef his compass indicated that the reef was several miles away, which, he says, shows that the needle was deflected by the presence of the wrecked cargo of iron near-by.

The Lloyd went to pieces within twelve hours after she went on the rocks.

Leak Under Subway Found.

Two electric pumps, working night and day, are keeping the water from submerging the Subway tracks of the Lexington Avenue Division, between 110th and 116th Streets, where a leak was discovered several weeks ago. The engineers have tunneled beneath the tracks in search of the source of the leak. General Manager Hedley said yesterday the water came from the bed of the old Harlem Creek. Some means will be devised to check the flow.

Favor Subway-Elevated Transfers.

The Aldermen at their meeting yesterday put themselves on record as indorsing the bill now before the Legislature, compelling the issuance of transfers between the elevated roads and the Subway. The aim of the bill is to make the Interborough-Metropolitan Company issue transfers from the Subway to the elevated at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.

THE FIRST JOY OF LIFE is the illusion of a good story well told

The Captain of the Kansas

is Louis Tracy's best story, told as only a master can. It carries one irresistibly through its charm of romance, its fascination of perils, its bewitchery of the South Seas.

The characters live, and the story is a story.

EDWARD J. CLODE, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

$33 Pacific Coast

One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

Tickets good on fast trains through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily without change.

Full particulars from
R. M. Johnson, General Agent,
C. & N.-W. Ry. 461 Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES IN

Misses' Dresses and Hats.

MISSES' GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Our Opening Exhibit of Authoritative Millinery Styles

See It To-day By All Means.

It embraces the most carefully selected foreign and domestic conceptions ever shown and is a comprehensive exposition of 1907 fashions in headwear for women of taste and discrimination.

Our millinery chief made an extensive tour through the principal fashion centers of Europe, spending months in Paris, where he captured many of the prettiest and most becoming ideas of world-famous creators. The results of his efforts appear in this magnificent showing, which everybody should see.

EHRICH BROS.

Sixth Avenue, 22d Street to 23d Street.

Simpson Crawford Co.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Regarding the Subject of BOYS' CLOTHING for Easter.

2d Second Floor.

OUR Boys' Clothing Store found favor with the mother from its inception because of one thing: We strove to put a certain individuality into clothing for the boy that made our clothing something more than simply "built for good service." You'll realize to what a degree we've developed this idea in our clothing for Boys and Youths for Sping, 1907.

And pricing you'll find a telling point, too, when you come to fit out the lad in new clothes for Easter.

Boys' Suits at $5.50.

Many stores are showing similar Suits at $8.50.

In style and materials you'll find the Simpson-Crawford standards exemplified. These boys' suits at $5.50 are made in the new double-breasted models with knicker or straight pants, in both plain and fancy fabrics of the handsomest patterns you'll see this year—for lads 8 to 16 years.

For the smaller boys up to 10 years you'll find a large assortment of smart fabrics—such as plain serges and fancy suitings—all made with the new sailor collar or the new long collar effect, in Russian styles—the very latest in every detail.

In these Suits there is the best value possible for $5.50.

Boys' Combination Suits, $3.50.

This is one of our best Boys' Clothing offers—with each suit there are two pairs of pants, either two pairs of knickerbockers or one pair of knickerbockers and one pair of straight pants—all the popular new materials. Also some suits with two pairs of pants made with double seat and knees, insuring long wear. Sizes 8 to 16. Never was there better value in Boys' Clothing offered for $3.50.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $4.50.

Guaranteed fast color and made according to our own style ideas, these Suits in the double-breasted style with either straight or knicker pants, are very desirable for boys up to 16. Nowhere else can you find their equal for $4.50.

Boys' Suits at $6.50 to $9.75.

This is a line we are justly proud of—the better kind of Boys' Clothing, representing the best fabrics and most fashionable styles—many patterns being shown exclusively by us. For the very little boys of 2½ to the lads of 16 there is a varied assortment of stylish patterns and fabrics in this line of high-grade Suits.

Reefers at $3.50 to $7.50.

More than 50 different patterns shown in this choice assortment of little top coats for boys from 2½ to 10 years. The latest plain and fancy overcoatings.

Boys' Hats and Caps for Spring.

Here you'll surely find something pleasing for your boy in a Hat or a Cap, for if ever there was a large assortment of the latest and best Spring styles we have it in our Store. And best of all, the prices are extremely reasonable.

BASEMENT Boys' double-breasted suits made with knickerbocker or straight pants $1.89

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

The Case of Doctor Horace

A Detective Story by JOHN H. PRENTIS

Possesses the blessed quality of difference and tells a story of so much interesting action, logical reasoning and forceful writing as to raise it to a high plane. It is a story for any reader.

$1.25. Frontispiece by ROLLIN CRAMPTON.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers NEW YORK

Budd

Madison Square West

SHIRTS

from Scotch Cottons of exceptional quality and smart patterns,

Prices $4-$4.50

ALVIN

MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS

Sterling Silverware in beautiful and exclusive designs. Prices consistent with best quality and workmanship.

5th Avenue at 35th Street

ROUMANIAN JEWS FLEEING TO AUSTRIA

Armies of Peasants Assail and Plunder Them in Three More Towns.

ALSO FIRE ON SOLDIERS

Almost Entire Town of Botosahni Reported to be in Flames—Attack on Jassy Feared.

VIENNA, March 19.—According to a telegram from Czernowitz, an Austrian town close to the boundary of Moldavia, Roumania, advices have been received there from the Austrian frontier police stationed at Itzkani and Suczawa that the anti-Jewish outbreak in Roumania is assuming serious proportions. Peasants have attacked and plundered Jews at Burduzheni, who are fleeing over the frontier to Itzkani. About 2,000 fugitives, mostly women and children, already have crossed the frontier.

Other reports declare that further serious disturbances have occurred at Botosahni, where the peasants have set fire to the houses of Jews and as a result almost the entire town is in flames.

The Hebrew Alliance of Vienna is preparing to take care of the Roumanian fugitives.

Telegrams received here from Bucharest declare that the Prime Minister, George Cantacuzene, demanded of the Prefect of Vasescu, in the Botosahni district, why he did not maintain order in Vasescu. The Prefect replied, according to these reports, that no Roumanians were in danger, while as for the Jews, he would not give one Christian soul for a million of them. When the Prefect was informed by the Premier that he was unfit for his post he answered that he would not resign, but that he was ready to be dismissed.

Baron von Aehrenthal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Austrian people on the Roumanian frontier to afford shelter and protection to all Jews driven out of Roumania, and as a result the refugees are being kindly received in Austrian territory.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 19.—The Agrarian movement in North Moldavia, where the peasants are in revolt against the exactions and tyranny of the farmers and the new taxes recently voted by the Roumanian Parliament, is rapidly spreading, and is causing much anxiety to the Government.

The town of Botosahni was raided yesterday by 2,000 peasants, who plundered the large Jewish quarter and maltreated the Jewish storekeepers. Four peasants were killed and two soldiers mortally wounded. Troops have been sent there and to other points where disturbances have occurred.

The Government is preparing to take energetic measures to suppress the agitation. Both houses of Parliament to-day passed an urgent bill authorizing the Government to call the army reserves to the colors for a fortnight or longer if necessary.

It is reported that many thousands of peasants are preparing to enter Jassy. The Prefect of that district has telegraphed to the Government asking that a large number of troops be sent.

Students here are agitating the same questions as the peasants. The Jewish population is in fear of excesses.

The following official version of the riots at Botosahni has been given out:

"In consequence of the agitation going on in Bessarabia and neighboring districts of Upper Moldavia, several hundred peasants from the Botosahni district raided a number of houses and shops in the town, including the premises of some large Jewish firms. The military sent against the rioters were fired upon with revolvers and stoned, and finally were compelled to use their weapons. They fired, and left four men killed and nine wounded."

The towns of Itzkani and Suczawa are in Austria, about three miles apart, and each is within one mile of the Roumanian frontier. Burduzheni is about two miles within the Roumanian frontier line, three miles from both Itzkani and Suczawa, and about twenty miles to the west of Botosahni.

Throng of Macedonian Jews Coming.

Twelve Macedonian Jews who arrived here on the Anchor liner Caledonia on Monday were telling the east side yesterday that they were the advance guard of several thousand Macedonian Jews who will soon leave Macedonia for New York. The unfavorable conditions in Macedonia, they said, were responsible for the exodus.

FIGHT ON HOME RULE BEGUN.

Residents of Ulster Urge Balfour to Adopt a Vigorous Campaign.

LONDON, March 19.—The Unionist campaign against the legislation, which the Government proposes to introduce after Easter, giving partial Home Rule to Ireland, was formally opened to-day. A strong deputation of residents of Ulster, including about fifty leading Anti-Home Rulers, headed by the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Lansdowne, had a conference with Arthur G. Balfour, the Opposition leader, and urged the necessity for an active propaganda to combat the Government's Irish policy.

Mr. Balfour declared himself authorized to pledge every member of the Unionist Party to fight everything in the nature of Home Rule. He added that he believed the sentiment of the country had not varied on the subject since the defeat of the late Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure.

BLOWN FROM THE WAYS.

Danish Training Ship Under Construction Toppled Over by Storm.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 19.—The Danish training ship Viking, in course of construction, was blown over in a shipbuilding yard here to-day during a storm.

She had 400 workmen on board at the time, but there was no loss of life and only ten were injured.

NO TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

British and Russian Soldiers Merely Relieving Consular Guards.

TEHERAN, Persia, March 19.—The alarmist reports regarding the arrival here of numbers of Russian troops are groundless. In all thirty Cossacks, without horses, have arrived to relieve the guards at the Russian Consulates at Kerman, Kermanshah, and Ispahan. The Russian Legation at Teheran has a guard of fourteen men all told.

LONDON, March 19.—The latest official advices from Teheran do not indicate that there has been any change in the internal situation in Persia, and as, apparently, there is no danger of foreigners being molested, Great Britain and Russia have decided that no necessity has arisen up to the present for strengthening the Consular guards, which, in the case of Great Britain, consist of British Indian troops.

The reports of the arrival of Indian troops in Persia only refer to the ordinary relief movements.

Australia Bidding for Immigrants.

MELBOURNE, March 19.—The Victorian Cabinet has authorised Premier Peacock, who leaves here shortly for England, to arrange for the transportation of emigrants to the State of Victoria at transportation rates cheaper than what is paid by emigrants who go out to Canada.

BRITISH PATENT LAW CHANGE.

Will Compel Working of Patents in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, March 19.—President of the Board of Trade Lloyd-George introduced a bill amending the existing patent laws in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Lloyd-George explained that the adoption of this bill would simplify and cheapen the procedure regarding patents, but that its main object was to prevent the patent laws from being used for the hindrance and suppression of British industrial development.

He said that out of 14,700 patents issued last year, 6,500 were to foreigners. He did not object to that, but a good many patents were taken out for the purpose of preventing the working of patents in this country.

The present bill proposes that any applicant shall be permitted to demand the revocation of a patent at the expiration of three years if it has not been adequately worked in the United Kingdom. Mr. Lloyd-George added that, although his measure was in the interests of free trade, he was not afraid of foreign competition so long as British trade was free to fight it. Many British industries were now bound hand and foot by the working of the present patent system, while others had been completely wiped out thereby. His bill was designed to cut these bonds and set industry free to engage in the severe struggle with which it is confronted.

The speech of the President of the Board of Trade was cheered from both sides of the house.

THE SUEVIC MAY BREAK UP.

Little Hope of Saving Her or the Jebba, Ashore Not Far Off.

LONDON, March 19.—The White Star Line steamer Suevic, which ran ashore near the Lizard lighthouse the night of March 17, is still in an exceedingly dangerous position. She has shifted slightly, and now is leaning over to starboard. There appears to be little chance of refloating the steamer. The seas are running high, and it is thought that if she remains long in her present position she will break in two. The work of salvage has had to be discontinued.

The Elder-Dempster Line steamer Jebba, which ran aground the morning of March 18, almost within sight of the Suevic, also is in a dangerous position, and there is very little hope of saving this vessel.

FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM.

Bill Provides Complete Change in the Present System.

PARIS, March 19.—The text of a new bill which, if passed, will introduce a complete change in the French Parliamentary electoral system, has just been adopted by the Universal Suffrage Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and will shortly be brought up for discussion.

The bill is based on the principles of proportional representation and ticket voting, while the committee, carrying out what it believes to be the general desire, has increased the period of the Deputy's mandate to six years, instead of four, as at present. At the same time the number of representatives is to be reduced from 591 to about 490.

An innovation, as far as France is concerned, is to be introduced into the method of voting. Each voter is to have as many votes as there are Deputies to be elected in his department or constituency, and he may either distribute them among the candidates or cast them all for one.

In order to avoid the recurrence of by-elections by reason of the resignation or death of a Deputy, it is proposed that vacancies in the Chamber shall be filled by candidates unsuccessful at the general election in the department represented by the retiring or deceased Deputy, the highest on the list, according to the number of votes cast for him, having the right to claim the seat, provided he has not in the meantime been deprived of his civic rights for any reason, and so on till the list is exhausted.

CAUSE OF IENA DISASTER.

Spontaneous Explosion of Decomposed Powder in Heated Magazine.

TOULON, France, March 19.—The court of inquiry appointed to determine the cause of the explosion March 12 on board the battleship Iéna decided to-day that the disaster was caused by a spontaneous explosion of "B" powder, due to decomposition and the elevation of the temperature of the magazine.

It was also stated that this powder was very unstable and had caused previous accidents.

National Funeral for Berthelot.

PARIS, March 19.—The newspapers here unite in recognizing that in the death yesterday of M. Berthelot, the celebrated chemist who was Foreign Minister in the Bourgeois Cabinet, France has lost perhaps her greatest scientist. The Petit Parisien says: "The nineteenth century will leave no greater name to posterity."

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after voting $4,000 for the expenses of a national funeral for M. Berthelot and his wife, who died shortly before her husband, adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Notes of Foreign News.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—The American Minister, Mr. O'Brien, and Mrs. O'Brien, gave a dinner to-night in honor of Crown Prince and Crown Princess Christian.

HARBIN, Manchuria, March 19.—As the result of a collision to-day between a passenger train and a freight train at Turnshiche station 17 persons were killed and 35 injured.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 19.—The committee appointed to inquire into the assassination here on March 14 of Premier Petkoff and to learn whether or not the assassin had any accomplices, has discovered the existence of an anarchist organization, several members of which have been arrested. These men, however, do not appear to have been connected with the murder of the Premier.

PARIS, March 19.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mrs. Aldrich have arrived here, but leave Paris in a few days on an automobile tour of Italy.

LISBON, March 19.—The efforts of the Liberals in favor of freedom of speech and of the press have been unavailing. The new Censorship bill was adopted to-day by the Chamber of Deputies by 61 to 38 votes.

NANTES, France, March 19.—Violent anti-capitalistic harangues were delivered at the funeral of the victim of the collision March 16 between the striking stevedores and gendarmes and police, but there was no disorder. The strike of stevedores is now complete.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 19.—The United States Congressional party, headed by Senator E. Payne, which has been inspecting the work done on the Panama Canal, arrived here to-day from Colon on the steamer Panama. The travelers declare themselves highly satisfied with the progress made in the construction work.

ROME, March 19.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day unveiled at the Diocletian Museum, sacred to the memory of Michael Angelo, the famous reproduction of Myron's Discus Thrower found on the royal estate near Ostia and presented by Queen Helena to the museum. The King pronounced the statue to be superior to the other celebrated copies in the Vatican and the British Museum.

GENOA, March 19.—The King of Siam, Chulalonkorn I., is expected at San Remo to-morrow. He has rented the Nobel Villa, where special apartments for his twelve wives have been prepared.

ROME, March 19.—Mgr. Montagnini, the former Secretary of the Papal Nunciature at Paris, who was expelled from the French capital last December, has been called to Rome from Switzerland and to-day had a lengthy conference with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, concerning the documents of the nunciature that fell into the hands of the French authorities and the revelations that would come to light if they were published.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—The upper house of the Danish Diet to-day passed a bill carrying the adoption of the metric system of measurements in Denmark. This bill has now been approved by both houses.

YEKATERINOSLAV, Russia, March 19.—Ten armed men held up a train on the outskirts of this town to-day, and took $7,500 in cash, with which they made their escape.

NAPLES, March 19.—The eruptive crater of Mount Vesuvius, situated below the ancient crater, has reopened. It is being visited by large numbers of tourists, including many Americans.

NOT since ale was first brewed, centuries ago, has it attained the perfection shown to-day in every bottle of

Evans' Ale

THERE you find the crowning achievement of a century of progress in brewing and bottling—the culmination of ale goodness.

Clubs, Restaurants, Saloons, Dealers.

PROMISES REFORMS; WARNS THE DUMA

Premier Stolypin, Roused by Mud-Slinging Debate, Bids the Members Beware.

CZAR'S POLICY OF LIBERTY

Includes Freedom of Speech, Press, and Religion; Habeas Corpus, Compulsory Education.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19. — The Ministerial declaration, setting forth the Government's programme for legislation, was read this afternoon by Premier Stolypin before the lower house of Parliament, assembled in the Hall of the Nobility instead of the Taurida Palace, which is under repair.

The declaration of policy, which was studiously courteous in tone and avoided all reference to drumhead courts-martial and other causes of contention, was listened to in respectful silence by all the members of Parliament, and M. Stolypin at the close of his address received hearty applause from the Conservatives. But the first speech, that of Prince Zeretelli, in behalf of the Social Democrats, provoked an angry scene between the members of the Right and Left Parties, in which such epithets as "Liar," "Murderer," and "Inciter of outbreaks against the Jews" were freely exchanged.

Finally Premier Stolypin lost patience, and in a second speech laid down the ultimatum that the House must confine itself to legal paths. While honest criticism was welcomed, he said, the Government would not permit revolutionary assaults or firebrand tactics. If the House chose to cry "Hands up!" to the Government, let it beware!

The Premier, in his declaration of policy, laid down as the cardinal principle that the Government was creating such standards of life as would change Russia into a legal State on the basis of the granted reforms, and the chief task was to co-ordinate the old and new principles of Government.

After defending the action of the Government in promulgating temporary laws based on the will of the monarch and the crying needs of the people, the Premier enumerated the Government's projects of law as follows:

Freedom of speech and of the press.
Liberty of faith.
Habeas corpus on the same basis as other States.
The substitution of a single form of martial law for the various degrees of exceptional security.
Local self-government.
Reform of the Zemstvos.
Responsibility of officials.
Agrarian reforms.
The abolition of the free entry of goods into Vladivostok.
Completion of the Transiberian Railroad in Russian territory.
Free education, which latter is to be made compulsory.

M. Stolypin enumerated the laws which, owing to the urgency of the situation, had been promulgated before the meeting of Parliament, and said they were now submitted to the House for its consideration.

Before legislating for the purpose of assuring religious tolerance, the Government esteemed it necessary to firmly lay down the principle that all legislative changes must recognize the fact that Russia was a Christian State, in which the Orthodox Church was privileged. The Russian Nation was always inspired by the Orthodox religion, which was the glory and power of Russia. Nevertheless, the rights of the Orthodox Church must not infringe on the rights of others, and the Government was introducing a series of laws dealing with proselytism, the holding of divine services, &c.

He announced that the Minister of Commerce would present a bill providing for the protection of Russian interests in the Far East, by the abolition of the free ports established some years ago and railway extension, including the Amur Railroad, to run from a point in the Transbaikal Territory to Khabarovsk, with the view of establishing uninterrupted communication between European Russia and the Far East. The line would be entirely in Russian territory and was demanded by the vital interests of the empire.

The Premier asked the House to deal with the Budget immediately. "If," he said, "we desire to regain our military power and the dignity of our country, if we will not consent to lose the place we occupy among the great powers, we cannot recoil before the necessity of the expenditures imposed upon us by Russia's great past."

Prince Zeretell, in an incendiary speech, proposed a resolution, in behalf of the Social Democrats, which arraigned the Government, and closed as follows:

"The Socialists expect from the bureaucracy nothing at present. Parliament must base itself only on the strength of the people. Its task is the organization of the nation and the unification of the forces of liberty. In entering on this work the Duma does not forget its friends who are in prison, and announces that the people can liberate these fighters for freedom only when they themselves are free."

In the discussion which followed the speakers were all Conservatives or Social Democrats, the other parties in the House declining to participate. Finally a motion of the Constitutional Democrats that the House proceed to the order of the day was adopted and the debate was closed.

The Council of Empire responded to the Ministerial declaration of policy by a resolution expressing willingness to co-operate with the Government in its legislative programme. During the debate Count Witte made a brief speech, in which he declared that he would support this resolution provided it did not imply a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

Sultan Decorates German Ministers.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Sultan of Turkey has conferred on Herr von Tschirsky, the German Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. von Einem, the Prussian War Minister, the Order of the Osmanli of the First Class. This is presumed to be an answer to the reports circulated in various capitals that Germany's position of influence at Constantinople had been shaken by the protest against the action of Fehmi Pasha, ex-Chief of the Secret Police of the Palace, in seizing a ship's cargo intended for Hamburg, which eventually resulted in his banishment.

Sleuths Watched Bebel Eat.

BERLIN, March 19.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, in the Reichstag to-day, attacked the Government and the Imperial Association, formed during the last electoral campaign for the purposes of combating Socialism. He caused loud laughter when he informed the House that the Imperial League had sent agents to various hotels where he had stopped in order to investigate what he (Herr Bebel) had eaten and what tips he had given to the waiters.

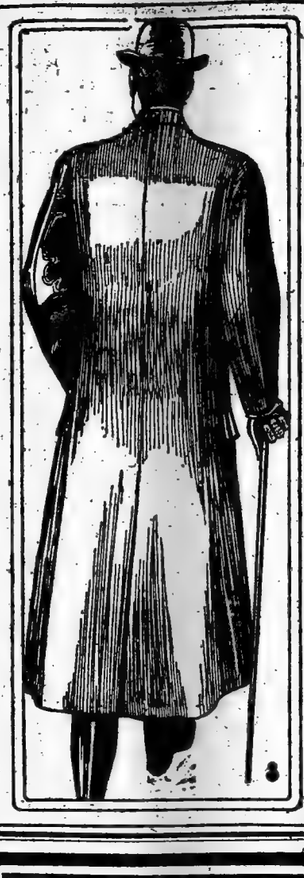

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Priestley's method of waterproofing is the most successful. Therefore you will find a Priestley label in all of our cravenettes. And, in addition to this label, is the label of Vogel Brothers, which insures fine fabric, fine tailoring and best style.

Two distinctive models—form fitting and loose back; 52 inches long, with deep center vent. Oxford grays, light grays and black in all sizes at $15, $16.50, $20, $25, $30 and $35.

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LOOT PROMISED TO NICARAGUANS

Sack of Cities as Reward for Attack on Honduras and Salvador.

AMERICANS PROCURE ARMS

Copies of Public Proclamations Found on Captured Nicaraguan Soldiers.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 14, Via New Orleans, March 19.—A turn of sinister and widespread significance was given to the Central American war to-day by the finding on captured Nicaraguan soldiers of proclamations promising them the loot of the first cities which they can capture in Honduras and Salvador.

This proclamation amounts to a practical declaration of war by Nicaragua against Salvador; it shows that the Nicaraguan soldiers are being sent to fight what they believe is a war of vengeance, and it puts Americans in Puerto Cortez and throughout this Republic on the anxious seat, because of the fact that American residents or capitalists are the principal property holders in most of the Honduran cities, especially the cities which are richest.

The proclamation says:

The reward for our valor will be found as we put our feet on the enemy's soil, and in order that those opposed to us may repent of their temerity in attacking our liberal towns we offer as booty the first cities both of Honduras and Salvador that fall into our power.

The hour has arrived in which our glorious flag will go to exact reparation for the opprobrious injuries to our countrymen in Los Calpules and Carrizal. In these towns our comrades were villainously assassinated by minions of the despot of Honduras.

Vengeance is to be visited upon Salvador because of the attack upon Lon by Gen. Maleshin of Salvador, when, it is alleged, he "violated Nicaraguan homes, burned property, and committed every class of robbery."

The proclamation is ambiguous in parts, first indicating that only one city is to be sacked in each country, and, later, apparently giving permission to loot more than one. It is in the form of a "national bulletin" and is dated "San Pedro, Sula, March 12."

Americans in Puerto Cortez, in view of this proclamation, are preparing to defend themselves. Some of them complain because the United States has not sent naval protection here.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Americans have been impressed into the service of Honduras, or that they are taking part in any numbers in the war.

According to reports received here a part of the Salvadorean army is fighting with Honduras. March 12 was fixed for a general advance of the allied forces. A recent telegram says that seven boatloads of disbanded Nicaraguan troops surrendered to Salvadorean authorities, and were concentrated in the interior of Salvador.

For several days telegraphic communication has been interrupted with Truxillo, Honduras, at which port President Bonilla has ordered 3,000 land forces to concentrate with the Honduras naval forces. A report was received to-day by steamer that the Honduran gunboat La Tumbia had approached near enough to Truxillo to see a large fire there, but not near enough to learn its cause. Previous to this it had been reported that Nicaraguans landed near Truxillo.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dispatches received by the State Department indicate that Nicaraguan warships are threatening the entire north coast of Honduras and keeping the towns on that coast in an unsettled condition. Philip R. Brown, Secretary to the American mission to Guatemala and Honduras, advised the State Department to-day from Tegucigalpa that he had dispatches from the American Consul at Ceiba indicating that conditions were much disturbed there.

A later dispatch received from Mr. Brown confirmed the report that Trujillo was in the hands of Honduran revolutionists and that the north coast of Honduras was threatened by the forces operating against the Government. The dispatch did not state whether the Nicaraguan ship assisted in capturing Trujillo for the revolutionists who are operating with the Nicaraguan Government.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

But Absolute Peace Reigns in Colombia, Consul Bonilla Learns.

Luis Enrique Bonilla, Consul General of Colombia in this city, received the following cablegram yesterday from Bogota:

"Absolute peace throughout Colombia. In Venezuela, near the frontier of Colombia, a revolution has broken out, which does not appear to have serious range. The Government of Colombia has made efforts, and is making efforts, to maintain neutrality on the frontier region."

STILL LONG FOR REVOLUTIONS

Domingan Legislators Fear Treaty Will Put an End to Them.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—State Department advices are to the effect that the Domingan Congress will act upon the pending treaty with the United States, providing for a settlement of the indebtedness of the Dominican Republic, within a day or two.

President Caceres is confident of the ratification of the treaty, though it is not denied that a considerable number of members of the House and Senators are strongly opposed to it. This opposition is understood to be based upon a fear that it will not be possible, in case the treaty is ratified, to have a successful revolution.

Prof. Von Behring Has Recovered.

NAPLES, March 19.—Signor Spinola, brother-in-law of Prof. Emil von Behring, the eminent German scientist, is authority for the statement that Prof. von Behring has entirely recovered from the temporary mental trouble from which he has been suffering recently as a result of overwork. Prof. von Behring will not go to Capri until the Summer.

STOKES SUIT ADJOURNED.

Mrs. Randolph's Action Against Hotel Man Put Off One Week.

The suit against W. E. B. Stokes, the well-known clubman of Manhattan, instituted by Mrs. Lucy M. Randolph of Far Rockaway, for $6,000, which was to have come up to-day in the Supreme Court here, has been adjourned for one week on the request of Abraham Gruber, counsel for Mr. Stokes. Mr. Gruber told the court the most important witness he had sent him word that he would be unable to appear until next week.

George Gordon Battle, who appeared for Mrs. Randolph, objected to an adjournment and said he was ready to go on with his case, and that it would be a hardship to compel his witnesses to return again, but the court adjourned the case.

Mrs. Randolph brings two separate actions against Mr. Stokes for $4,500 for the support of her child, and the other for $1,500 for the support of herself for a certain period. Mr. Stokes denies the charges.

Boys Debate the Japanese Question.

A debate under the auspices of the Inter-Settlement Debating League was held last night at the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A, the McAlpin Literary Society, representing Christ Church, opposing a team from the Boys' Club. The Boys' Club took the affirmative on the question, "Resolved, That the school authorities of San Francisco were justified in excluding the Japanese from the regular public schools." They lost, the McAlpin team winning. G. F. Lacey and J. T. McGuire spoke for the Boys' Club and E. G. Riesdorph and Alfred Kubli for the McAlpin Society.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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Restores the Color to Carpets.
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Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Lamps, Sterling and silver plated Tableware.

On Wednesday and Thursday.

March the 20th and 21st.

CUT GLASS.

Vases, new shapes and cutting.....2.75, 4.00, 5.50 and 10.00 values 3.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 11.00
Celery Trays.....2.00, 3.00 and 3.50
8 inch Bowls.....2.25, 3.00 " 3.50
5 inch Nappies, handled and unhandled.....1.00 each
9 inch footed Comport. New cutting.....3.00

DINNER SETS.

Cauldon blue English Set. Open stock. 100 pieces.....30.00
Open stock Dinner Sets.....25.00, 75.00 and 124.00 values 33.00, 100.00 and 140.00
Old blue English Willow, 112 pieces.....10.00 value 13.00
Thin China Set. 11.00. 12.00 and 14.00
Lanternier's Limoges China. Garland design finished with coin gold edges.
Ramikin and Plate.....4.50 doz.
Chocolate Pots.....2.50
Salad Bowl.....1.25
Chop Dish.....1.75
Plates, all sizes.....2.50, 4.50, 5.50 and 6.50 doz.
Fruit Saucers.....2.00 "
Coffee and tea Cups and Saucers.....8.50 and 6.00 doz.
Chocolate and after dinner Cups and Saucers.....5.00 and 4.50 doz.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

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Cretonnes, Taffetas and Art Stuffs suitable for Draperies, Wall Coverings, Bedspreads, Toilet Tables, English "40 Wink" Chairs, Cushions, Table Covers and Couch Covers.

Muslin Curtains in simple or elaborate designs.

Colonial Casement Netting, Tissue, Madras and Crete Curtains.

Muslin Curtains..1.00, 1.50 and 1.75 pair
Muslin Bedsets...2.75, 3.75 " 4.50 set
Irish Point Curtains.....3.75, 4.50 and 5.75 pair

FURNITURE.

French Willow in an extensive variety of models, finished with enamel in art shades to harmonize with desired color schemes.

Craftsman in oak, models suitable for Country homes, seashore Cottages, Bungalows and Camps.

Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers to order.

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BLACK TAFFETA DRESS SILK,

DESIRABLE FOR SPRING WEAR, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, COMPRISING

2,000 YDS. OF BLACK SILK TAFFETAS, DOUBLE WIDTH (43½ INCHES), . . . AT $1.85 PER YARD.

REGULAR PRICES $2.50, 2.75 & 3.00

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The Tobey Furniture Company, 11 W. 32nd Street

MELLEN CONFERS JUST 25 MINUTES

Asks Roosevelt for a Statement —Not the Kind Others Wanted.

PRESIDENT IS LEARNING

May Outline His Views in a Speech Soon—Mellen Calls on Commissioner Knapp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—So far as President Charles S. Mellen's "conference" with President Roosevelt is concerned, his much-advertised visit to Washington is a good deal like a flash in the pan. His "conference" lasted exactly twenty-five minutes. He disclaimed representing anybody but himself, and he did not have anything to offer that materially differed from what the President has already heard from other railroad men.

The object of Mr. Mellen's call, like those of the other railroad men, was to get the President to issue some kind of a statement about his position on the railroad question. It was perfectly apparent that he did not speak for the others, because the kind of statement he wants the President to issue differs materially from the kinds other visitors have suggested.

And that is a characteristic of the propositions of all the railroad and financial visitors. In the last two weeks the President has received visits from J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, Albert B. Stickney, B. F. Yoakum, James Speyer, and Mr. Mellen. Most of them urged him to issue a statement, but no two of them agreed as to the kind of statement they wanted him to issue.

This fact would explain the irresolution of the four railroad Presidents when they met in New York the other day and seemed so much confused over Mr. Morgan's act in proposing them to the President as conferrees. It seems probable that not only were they genuinely bewildered by the position in which Mr. Morgan had placed them, but that when they got together they found they could not go to the White House because they did not agree among themselves.

Mr. Mellen arrived at the White House at 2:30 P. M. He was kept waiting fifteen minutes and entered the President's room at 2:45. He left at precisely 3:10, twenty-five minutes later.

No statement of the particular questions discussed was made at the White House, and Mr. Mellen declined to talk. To all questions bearing on the conference he referred his inquirers to Secretary Loeb. He was asked whether he would again visit the White House for a conference with the President, but he replied that he did not expect to unless he was sent for. Almost in the same breath, however, he said that perhaps he might come, after all, even if not sent for, as he is in the habit of making frequent trips to the capital.

The President has said frankly that he is learning all he can regarding the railroad situation and that he intends to continue to consult with railroad people and others on the subject. It is understood he is making inquiries on some points pertaining to Federal supervision and control of the railroads, to the question of an appraisement of the physical valuation of such properties, and to the matter of the issue of various forms of indebtedness. As to the last named, he regards it as perfectly proper, and he sees no objection to a proper issue of obligations for equipment, terminals, and betterments, but thinks there should be a careful scrutiny to see that stocks or bonds are issued for such purposes.

The President does not know whether any more railroad men are coming to see him or not. He again made it clear today that he is always glad to see them and to talk over the railroad situation with them. Frequently they give him information of value, although up to date they have never had the least effect in trying to change his attitude.

Whether they come or not, the President is plowing steadily ahead on his plans for the next session. As soon as he has decided upon his course he will take the public into his confidence about it, most likely in a speech. He is to speak at the Jamestown Exposition in April, and in May will deliver two Western speeches. It is quite possible that one of these occasions will be chosen for the public exposition of the first number on the programme.

Mr. Mellen, while here, saw Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He went there before he went to the White House. Matters connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have been brought to the attention of the commission. It is explained that they are not exactly complaints, but are matters on which the commission desires light. After Mr. Mellen was at the White House Mr. Knapp saw the President.

Mr. Roosevelt has received from Gov. Johnson of Minnesota the letter recently sent by him bearing on the subject of a National railroad conference. The President has discussed the question with some of his callers and expects to reply promptly to Gov. Johnson's suggestions.

PROTEST BY W. W. FINLEY.

Declares Prosperity Is in Danger—Defense of Railroad Managers.

ATLANTA, March 19.—Protest against legislation which he declared would endanger the prosperity of the railroads and the country was uttered to-night by W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway, at the dinner of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

He expressed the belief that "there is danger that legislation intended to regulate railways may prove to be an obstacle to their extension and development and may tend to make worse, instead of better, the conditions sought to be remedied." He cited as an illustration legislation proposing to impose penalties for failure to supply cars or to perform other services without regard to whether such failure is the result of willful negligence.

He pointed out that the present demand for cars is beyond the capacity of the railways and the car builders to supply and that the imposition of car service penalties would compel discrimination in favor of shipments wholly within the borders of the State imposing the penalty.

"It must be apparent," said he, "that the inevitable result of this will be, to bring about a competition of greed and rivalry between the States to see which can impose the heaviest penalties and secure the largest supply of cars and the most prompt service, and that every penalty imposed for failure to do the impossible must reduce the ability of the railroad to secure more cars and other needed betterments.

"The transportation problem," he continued, "cannot be solved in prejudice or passion or in any misunderstanding of the conditions that surround it. It is the great business and governmental problem of the times, and can only be solved on principles of construction and not destruction, and in full recognition of the high and just purposes of both sides.

"It has become popular to discredit the purposes of the railroad manager. An effort is made to make of him a thing apart from the good and patriotic men of the community. I appeal against such a sentiment to the sense of right and justice of the American people."

DENIES TAFT WAS BOOMED.

Senator Hansbrough Quotes the President on the Deneen Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead did not come to see me on any political matters at all."

The above are substantially the words the President used in a talk with Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota to-day when the latter asked him about reports that Saturday's conference at the White House with the Illinois officials, at which Secretary Taft and his brother were present, was for the purpose of launching a boom for Secretary Taft for the Presidency. Senator Hansbrough was in New York at the time the story was published, but came here to make inquiries. As a friend of the Administration he thought he had a right to know if the report was correct.

"You have a right to know, and I will tell you exactly what happened," the President replied, according to Senator Hansbrough. "The Governor and the Attorney General did not come here on any political matters at all. We did not talk politics at all. During the interview with the Illinois official Secretary Taft with his brother happened to come over to the White House. There was no politics at all in their visit. No politics were talked afterward. It was not a political gathering in any sense whatever."

Secretary Taft to-night issued this statement:

"I had an appointment with the President at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon and went to the White House to keep it. I found Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead with the President, and I was introduced to them. They left immediately. There was no political conversation of any kind."

It was declared authoritatively to-day that the visit of Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead had to do with the Chicago & Alton deal, which figured in the Harriman investigation before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The President was anxious to learn what the State contemplated doing in the matter.

EMBASSY IGNORES NUNS.

Time-Honored Charity Function in Washington Suffers from Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The usual celebration of St. Joseph's Day took place to-day at the Home for the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, without patronage and presence of the French Ambassador. For many years not only the entire staff of the French Embassy, but most of the leading diplomats of the other Catholic nations, and many prominent maids and matrons within and without the Church, had attended this function and had helped to make glad the 200 or more aged poor who were fed.

The dinner to-day was quite up to the standard of former years, but was totally lacking in fashionable interest. It is understood that the Church and State situation in France is the reason for the retirement of the Embassy from this celebration.

GERRY SWEARS OFF TAXES.

His Personal Assessment Reduced from $750,000 to $106,000.

Elbridge T. Gerry, who is a resident of Newport, but who under the Saxe law must pay taxes on the personal property he owns in this city, has sworn off tax assessments amounting to $644,000.

On the tentative rolls made public in January Mr. Gerry was assessed on $750,000 of personal property. It was announced yesterday that he had appeared in person at the Tax Department and sworn off all but $106,000 worth. On this amount he is quite willing to pay taxes, and Commissioner Purdy is satisfied.

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Dr. Bell's SCIENTIFIC Mouth Elixir

The Only Successful Cure for Receding, Bleeding Gums and Loose Teeth. A Highly Fragrant and Prophylactic Mouth Wash. Will Prevent Decay of the Teeth and Purify the Breath. (Two sizes, 25c, 50c.)

DR. BELL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is the Only Dentifrice in the World Guaranteed to Preserve the Gums and Teeth in a Firm, Healthy and Sanitary Condition. The Greatest Sanitary Cleanser and Preservative. (Price 25c.)

The Text Books Used To-day in the Public Schools Throughout the Country to Teach Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth are Written by Dr. V. C. Bell, A. B., D. D. S., Recognized by Boards of Education as the Dental Authority.

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HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Analysis shows that the richness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

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SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

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A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

FIGHT WITH JANITOR REVEALS A "FENCE"

Detectives in Arresting a Tenant for Assault Find Stolen Goods.

MANY SILK FIRMS ROBBED

Police Discover Enough Loot in Pitchman's Room to Stock a Store—Even Stole His Gas.

A fight between August Pitchman, a tenant, and Thomas Shannon, the janitor of a house at 248 East Twenty-eighth Street, led to the discovery by the police of an alleged fence for the sale of stolen goods, which they allege had been carried on by Pitchman in the last two years. Shannon noticed that the front door of the house was left open every night after Pitchman entered to go to his rooms on the fourth floor. At 12 o'clock Saturday night when Pitchman came home he found the janitor waiting for him.

"If you don't stop leaving this door open," said Shannon, "you'll have to move out."

A dispute which followed ended in a fight. While the two men were pummeling each other Joseph Conlon, another tenant, came home, and, according to his story, tried to separate them. The janitor, however, says that both men beat him with clubs. Monday night at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station he charged the men with felonious assault.

Detectives Thomas F. Keenan and Michael Conlon arrested Pitchman and Conlon when they came home late Monday night. They waited in front of Pitchman's door three hours before he appeared. After he unlocked the door and lit the gas he was surprised to find the two detectives at his elbow, but the detectives were fairly amazed on discovering four locks on the door, and enough dry goods of all descriptions in the room to stock a department store.

Muffs, furs, silk shirtwaists, large pieces of silk goods, expensive Japanese vases and dishes, which the detectives estimated yesterday to be worth $3,000, were in packing cases or scattered promiscuously on shelves. After telling Pitchman he was under arrest for assault, Keenan asked him where he got all the goods.

"From pushcart men and at auction sales," he replied, but he could not show receipts for payments on the goods.

"Well, I guess we'll want you for something else before we get through with you," said the detective.

The detectives told their suspicions to Capt. Carson, and after examining the goods he decided to confiscate them. The stuff was on view at the police station all day yesterday, while Detectives Conlon and Keenan made inquiries at the buildings where Pitchman said he had worked as janitor. David Hurwitz, who runs a silk waist factory at 16 and 18 East Twelfth Street, said that while Pitchman was janitor of the building a year ago many silk shirtwaists were stolen from him.

Mr. Hurwitz at the police station yesterday afternoon identified eighteen of the silk waists found in Pitchman's room as among those stolen from him a year ago. Harry Sheer and a member of the firm of Tuckerman & Joyce of the same building identified nearly all of the furs and washable goods found in the collection. They said they had missed the goods from time to time, and had reported the thefts to the police. Joseph Liebling of 12 and 14 West Twenty-first Street also identified some of the goods.

From persons who lived in East Twenty-eighth Street Detective Conlon learned that Pitchman had been selling furs and silks at "cut-rate" prices for the last two years. Yesterday in the Yorkville Court Conlon and Pitchman were held in $1,000 bail for examination Thursday. Charges of theft, as well as assault, will then be made against Pitchman.

When asked his occupation Pitchman said that he was the janitor of a house at 130 East Seventeenth Street. The woman who owns that house said that she had never heard of him.

A charge of stealing gas will probably also be made against Pitchman by the Standard Gas Company. A representative of the company told Detectives Conlon and Keenan that the gas in the prisoner's rooms had been shut off several months ago for non-payment of gas bills. In examining the room the detectives found that Pitchman had tapped a gas pipe leading to another lodger's room and was getting gas for lighting and cooking free of charge.

FAIL TO CONVICT POLICEMEN.

Jury Disagrees in First of the Graft Cases in Brooklyn.

The trial of William B. Hotter and Peter J. McGlone, plain clothes policemen, charged with attempting to extort money from Brownsville saloon keepers, before Judge Fawcett in the Kings County Court, resulted last night in a disagreement of the jury, which stood eleven to one for conviction.

The outcome of this first police graft trial in Brooklyn was a disappointment to District Attorney Clarke, who believed he had presented a good case against the accused men. It is likely that Hotter and McGlone will be retried after the other police cases are settled.

McGlone and Hotter were accused of attempting to extort $10 from a saloon keeper named Rozzano in December last. Another liquor dealer named Shadoff testified that $200 was contributed by thirty saloon keepers in the precinct and turned over to Hotter and McGlone as a "Christmas present" to the wardmen there.

Lawyer Whitlock tried to prove alibis for the accused policemen. A number of witnesses testified that Hotter was in the Gates Avenue Court on the day it was alleged he asked Rozzano for $10.

After the Hotter-McGlone case had gone to the jury District Attorney Clarke started the trial of Michael Hynes, also under indictment for attempted extortion while doing plain-clothes duty in Brownsville. Nine jurors were obtained. John Murphy and Charles J. Matthews, two other wardmen, indicted on like charges, will be tried after Hynes.

Cloak Manufacturer Sued by Wife.

Mrs. Anna Grace Diehl Rendigs has begun a suit for divorce from Charles W. Rendigs, a merchant of 87 Fifth Avenue. She names a "Mrs. Robbins" in her complaint. Yesterday Supreme Court Justice Newburger allowed her $40 a week alimony and $200 counsel fees.

CLEARS MRS. WALLAU.

Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Her for Her Mother's Death.

After a month of uncertainty, during which she was variously confined in the Tombs Prison, acquitted by a Coroner's jury, and finally admitted to bail while still under the District Attorney's charge of murder, Mrs. Lottie Wallau was cleared yesterday of the charge of having murdered her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge, the Grand Jury refusing to find an indictment against her. By this dismissal of the complaint against her, Mrs. Wallau is freed of the charge of murder.

It is possible for the District Attorney to reopen the case, but it is thought that Mr. Jerome will hardly do this in view of the fact that a Coroner's jury has already acquitted Mrs. Wallau, and that this acquittal is now sustained by the findings of the Grand Jury, before which complete evidence was placed.

The attention of the District Attorney's office was first called to the case by a trained nurse, Elizabeth Devine, who had been in attendance upon the aged Mrs. Binge, then slowly dying of cancer, who reported to the District Attorney her fears that her patient was being poisoned. Champagne had been ordered for Mrs. Binge as a stimulant, while she lay at death's door in her home at 68 East Eighteenth Street. Miss Devine said she had found traces of chloride of mercury in this wine. In part her story was corroborated by Miss Florence Cleveland, a second trained nurse in attendance on Mrs. Binge.

After the old woman's death, the wine which had been in her room and the contents of her stomach were submitted to Profs. Witthaus and Deghuee for analysis. They reported having discovered traces of mercurial poison, and then Mrs. Wallau was arrested.

While it was never admitted that she had any hand in giving the poison to her mother, it was brought out in the testimony at the inquest that old Mrs. Binge, in her pain, was begging piteously for poison to end her suffering. It was also brought out that the attachment between mother and daughter was deep and apparently very real. The daughter had nothing to gain from the mother's death, and the theory was advanced that if the rich woman did not herself get the mercury from the nurses' supplies and administer it to herself, whoever did give it to her was moved only by a desire to help old Mrs. Binge to end her suffering.

The Coroner's jury declined to hold Mrs. Wallau. She was rearrested nevertheless, but was admitted to $50,000 bail. She was taken before a Magistrate, but waived examination, preferring to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the bail was continued.

By the action of the Grand Jury yesterday she is now released from this bail. Throughout her troubles her friends and relatives have stood by her. They have scouted the idea that she could be guilty of the crime charged, and have pointed out that she could have had no motive for desiring the death of her mother. She is wealthy in her own right and the greater part if not all of her mother's property had already been assigned to her.

As to the other charter elections in the incorporated villages of Westchester County, in Tuckahoe the Democrats defeated the Republicans for every office. William Rubly ran for Village President without opposition. The Democrats elected William Hague Trustee, Thomas McGuire Collector, and Otto Heimcke Treasurer.

In Pelham the Republicans elected all their candidates except A. J. Steinbach, who was defeated for Trustee by M. B. Nesbitt, the Democratic nominee.

The elections in Pelham Manor and Bronxville were merely formal, there being only one ticket in the field. In Bronxville all the improvements were voted.

APOSTLESHIP MAY SELL.

Gets Court's Permission to Dispose of City Property for $100,000.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger signed an order yesterday giving permission to the Apostleship of Prayer, of which the Rev. John J. Wynne is President, to sell its property at 27 and 29 West Sixteenth Street for $100,000. The offices of the Apostleship have been moved to 801 West 181st Street.

The Apostleship of Prayer was incorporated some years ago for missionary purposes under the direction of the Jesuits. The papers show that the Apostleship owns, in addition to the property to be sold, real estate worth $80,000 and has cash to the amount of $78,791. There are liabilities against this property amounting to $156,285.

OLIN BRYAN HELD.

Ex-City Solicitor and National Bank Examiner Give Bail.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Olin Bryan, former City Solicitor, and Walter A. Mason, National Bank Examiner, were presented by the Grand Jury to-day on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Munich Reinsurance Company of $49,950.

At the time of the alleged conspiracy, March 30, 1906, Mr. Bryan was President and Mr. Mason Treasurer of the United Surety Company of this city. It is alleged that by misrepresentations Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mason induced the Munich Company to invest the amount named in the capital stock of the surety company.

The witnesses whose names are on the presentment are G. Schreiner, New York agent of the Munich company; Henry M. Mason, cashier of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, (of which Walter A. Mason was formerly President,) and J. Markham Marshall, attorney for the Munich company.

Bail was fixed at $3,000 each for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mason. It was furnished by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Mason is understood to be in the West on Government business.

The United Surety Company has been largely reorganized since Mr. Mason and Mr. Bryan ceased to be connected with it, and the company is said to be nowise affected by the present proceedings against those presented by the Grand Jury.

VOTE AGAINST COMPROMISE.

Employes on 29 Railroads Reject Offer of Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Unofficially it was announced here to-day that the Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the Order of Railway Conductors employed on twenty-nine of the forty-nine systems running west of Chicago have rejected the compromise offered by the General Managers of the various roads. The unions refuse to talk of their plans.

Twenty more roads have cast their votes, which will be canvassed either in Cleveland, the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, or in Chicago, from which point the referendum vote was ordered when the General Managers and the representatives of the two big organizations disagreed.

Since that meeting the Switchmen's Union has come into the limelight, and it is probable the advice of this organization will be sought before there is a final decision.

It is said that all of the men working in the St. Louis territory have voted solidly to reject the offer of the General Managers and to strike in case their demands are not granted.

27 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, FRANCE.

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THE SPECIAL SPRING FASHION ISSUE

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VILLAGE BLACKSMITH IS AGAIN ELECTED

"Honest Jim" Reilly Will Serve Second Term as President of North Pelham.

BEATS THE FUSION TICKET

Party Leaders Combine Against Him, but He Gets the People's Votes.

James Reilly, the "Village Blacksmith," was re-elected President of North Pelham yesterday on an independent ticket. He scored his second victory over the combined Republican and Democratic forces, which put up a fusion ticket headed by ex-President William Edinger.

Having been ignored by both parties, despite the fact that his administration had been the most economical in the history of the village, Reilly decided to run again for vindication. Between shoeing horses and setting tires during the past week he succeeded in calling enough citizens into his shop to sign a petition, which enabled him to get his name on the official ballot. It was within an hour of the time for all nominations to be filed when Reilly, who has won the name of "Honest Jim," called at Clerk Caffrey's home and handed in his petition.

When questioned as to the emblem he desired to run under, the blacksmith said: "The old anvil has always been good enough for me. I guess it is good enough now." So "James Reilly, blacksmith, independent candidate for President," was printed under the anvil.

Republicans and Democrats thought Reilly would be snowed under this time. But he was at the entrance to the Town Hall when the balloting started yesterday morning, and expressed his confidence in the result. As the commuters, eager to catch their trains for New York, rushed up the steps to cast their ballots they were met by the blacksmith, who said to each one:

"I want you to think of Jim Reilly, and if a bird's-eye view of his administration doesn't satisfy you that he is entitled to re-election, I ask you to vote against him."

When the polls closed the party managers who had been working against the blacksmith were sure that he was beaten. They didn't admit their own defeat until a complete count showed that Reilly had a majority of 35. Reilly ran so strong that the candidates who succeeded in getting in his column were also elected.

Henry Hudson Re-elected Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 19.—Mayor Henry Hudson of Hudson was re-elected to-day by a majority of 332 votes.

USED BONDS FOR WALLPAPER

Col. Amory Testifies in His Libel Suit Against H. H. Vreeland.

Col. William N. Amory, who is suing President Herbert H. Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company for libel, told Supreme Court Justice Dayton and the jury trying the case yesterday that his library was papered with bonds. This came in the cross-examination by Mr. Vreeland's lawyer. The trial of the case promises to take up some time, and will not be finished, in all probability, in the present term of the court.

"Did you formulate a plan of getting a stockholder of the Metropolitan Railroad to bring suit against the road for a receiver?" he was asked.

"Yes, that was in my mind all along, but not definitely until the District Attorney suggested it."

"You kept all these matters secret?"

"Yes."

The attorney for Mr. Vreeland tried to show that Mr. Amory was in a conspiracy to wreck the road, but was overruled by Justice Dayton.

"You brought charges against Mr. Jerome to Gov. Higgins, did you not?" Mr. Amory was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "They were dismissed, however."

Taft Here for Brief Conference.

Secretary of War Taft hurried into town yesterday from New Haven, where he had been attending the meeting of the Yale Corporation, held a short conference with Charles F. McKim, F. L. Olmstead, and F. D. Millet, who with himself form the Commission for the Beautification of the American shore of Niagara Falls, and then took the noon train for Washington. The conference was held at Mr. McKim's office.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Major H. G. Newcomer, Engineers, will transfer to First Lieut. W. G. Caples, Engineers, the river and harbor works in his charge, and will proceed to Pittsburg and relieve Major W. L. Sibert.

First Lieut. W. W. Bessell, Signal Corps, to Fort Wood.

Capt. C. P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermasters' Department.

Capt. R. Harrison, Commissary to Kansas City for temporary duty.

The Navy.

Ensign C. A. Blakeley to the Mayflower.

Ensign B. A. Canaga to the Vermont.

Surgeon H. C. Curl to Medical School, Washington; Assistant Surgeon F. H. Banks to the Annapolis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Louisiana at Hampton Roads; Galveston at Tientsin.

Sailed—Dolphin from Havana for Guantanamo.

Cluett SHIRTS

GIVE MOST SATISFACTION AND LONGEST WEAR.

ASK FOR CLUETT SHIRTS AND LOOK FOR CLUETT LABEL ON THE INSIDE THE YOKE—IT IS A GUARANTEE OF THE BEST.

WHITE AND EXCLUSIVE FANCY FABRICS.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

Value in Champagne.

The best Champagne obtainable is a Vintage Wine, the first pressing of selected fruit of a favorable year. The growth of 1898 was considered one of the choicest yields of recent years, and the wine produced is of an exceptionally good quality.

When entertaining friends it is evidence of Champagne knowledge to call for

Monopole Red Top 1898
(medium dry)

Dry Monopole Gold Top 1898
(Brut—very dry)

It costs no more than ordinary brands, but its quality is much superior.

ALEX D SHAW & CO 76 Broad St New York

Spring, 1907

When you buy Brill clothes you draw from a tenfold source—a well of correct style conceptions and modern tailoring ideas that never goes dry.

Simply select the garments that suit you from six foremost tailoring institutions and four Brill-directed tailoring organizations.

Specials at $20.

OUTSIDE COATS—Semi-fitted models in new weaves of worsted and cheviot, brown, tan and gray shades; bottle-back English models, 38 and 44 inches long, exclusively in Brill stores; new model topcoats of tan and olive covert; Brill cover coats of gray; silk lined to edge black and Oxford Spring coats and silk-lined worsted raincoats.

SUITS—Many models, weaves and colorings. Velours, worsteds and cassimeres are favorite fabrics. Models include new soft-roll Brill Manchester and Derby Sacks.

"GET THE HABIT."

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. Broadway.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Can you beat it!

Real Spring—then such "Double" shoe weather as yesterday, when only most carefully constructed shoes could keep your feet dry without rubbers.

Double thickness of waterproofed leather all over; oiled silk turned into the welt.

Black calf, $5.50.

Speaking of feet—the bargain socks still hold out.

Imported lisles, 50c. and 35c. values.

25c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

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This Evening at 8:30
Continuing to-morrow and Friday evening at the same hour.

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CRUELTY SOUGHT AT MOCK DUCK'S

Early Morning Raid by the Gerry Society to Save 6-Year-Old Ha Oi.

THEY HEAR SHE'S ILL-USED

Some Difficulty in Passing the Barrier Bedelia, but Ha Oi Is Rescued.

Mock Duck, the Chinese leader of the Hip Sing Tong, was peacefully resting in his smoking bunk at his residence at 10 Doyers Street yesterday morning and all of the little Ducks were floundering in a Pell Street pond. Bedelia, the house servant, had turned them out at 6 o'clock so that she might prepare the chop suey breakfast.

Into this domestic scene butted a Roundsman from the Elizabeth Street Station, the patrolman on the beat, and two agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The agents, Pizarro and Butts, had received a letter from a Chinese merchant telling of a white slave in bondage at Mr. Duck's. The letter said that a little white girl, 6 years old, was practically a prisoner in the place. Hence the visit. Backed up by the police, Butts and the policeman groped their way up through the narrow, greasy hallway of the Doyers Street tenement and rapped at the door of Mock Duck's coop. Pizarro and the Roundsman stayed below. No answer came in response to the knock, but from the stair landing below came the voice of Pizarro:

"Butts, is he in?"

"If he butts in," responded a voice from within, "I'll scauld him wid hot wather."

It was the voice of Bedelia, the Irish servant.

"Open the door," demanded Butts, rapping again.

"Not till yez explain th' m'anin' av sich interference at this airly hour," replied Bedelia.

"We want to see one of the Ducks," shouted the policeman, catching on to the joke.

"Y're a pretty fresh rooster yerself," replied the voice of Bedelia. "But yez can't git in here. The Ducks is slapin'."

"We are officers of the law," roared Agent Butts. "Open the door, or we'll break it down."

Thereupon Bedelia opened, but stood in the doorway, arms akimbo, and was prepared for fight. Then she saw the uniforms, and bowed submission to the law.

"If it plazes yer honors," said Bedelia, "who are yez looking for?"

"Hiawatha," declared the policeman, who hadn't got the name quite straight.

"He means Ha Oi, the white child," explained Pizarro, coming upstairs.

"She's asleep in Bunk No. 1," said the Duck servant.

Agents and policemen passed through a dark room and into the Duck smoking parlor. There in a bunk was little Ha Oi, cuddled up in the arms of an aged Chinaman, whose opium pipe on a near-by chair told the story of the previous night. Ha Oi was lifted from the bunk and taken into the front room. Then Mock Duck and his Chinese wife, Tie You, were aroused from their slumbers. They were found in a rear room. The society agents told them of the letter that the Gerry Society had received, explaining that Mock Duck and his wife were accused of beating the child. Bedelia, the Irish servant, interpreting, turned to Mrs. Mock Duck and said something that sounded like:

"Hart-go-karn-whar Ha Oi no-chow!"

"Dough! Dough!" exclaimed Mrs. Mock Duck, shaking hands with herself, and shrugging her shoulders.

"'Dough' means 'envious, jealous,'" explained Bedelia. "Mrs. Duck wishes to say the lie was circulated by some one jealous of her husband. This white child is the daughter of a white woman named Lizzie Smith, who married Chin Mung, a wealthy Chinaman in San Francisco, in 1885. On April 29, 1901, Ha Oi was born. The white mother, Lizzie Smith, died two months later. Then the Chinese father of the child, Chin Mung, came to New York with Ha Oi. They went to live at 49 Bayard Street, and Chin Mung married this Chinese lady, Tie You.

"Chin Mung had hard luck in business and went back to th' ould country, where he died, so his widow, Tie You, married Mock Duck, and that's how Mr. Duck became the father of Ha Oi. It was jist loike th' pension business in Washington. The soldier that got shot collected the pension first. Then his widow continued to get the pension. When she married and died the pension came into the hands of the second husband and the next woman he married. Little Ha Oi was handed down jist like that."

Mrs. Mock Duck gurgled something that sounded like a ton of coal going through a cellar grating. Bedelia, interpreting, said:

"Mrs. Duck swears by th' Supreme Hiven an' all th' virtues av her exalted ancisters that Ha Oi always had th' sympathies av a mother's anxieties."

Despite all this, Agent Pizarro directed Bedelia to direct Mrs. Tie You Duck to dress the child and accompany them to the Children's Court.

Magistrate Mayo was on the bench when the party arrived. Ha Oi, attired in pink pajamas and a sky-blue blouse, was carried in the arms of Pizarro. A Chinese woman, whom a court attendant nicknamed Good Look, acted as interpreter, Bedelia being left at home to prepare Mock Duck's morning meal. The story of Ha Oi's life was repeated. Agent Pizarro said that if the case was set over for a few days he would investigate further. Meantime he asked the court to commit the child to the care of his society.

Magistrate Mayo said he would put the case on Friday's calendar, and Mrs. Tie You Duck promised to bring Mock Duck around on that day to prove that she was giving Ha Oi a good Chinese education. Then Agent Pizarro carried the girl to the rooms of the Gerry Society. There last night she was trying to tell other little girls in pure Chinese that she would dearly like to have a live Teddy bear.

CHOIR OF CANTORS HEARD.

Historic Hebrew Music Sung for Council of Jewish Women.

There was an impressive exhibition of traditional Hebrew music in the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, last evening. It was under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women. The music was performed by the Musical Cantors' Association of America. It was an excellent performance, for, as Miss Sadie American, President of the council, said in her introduction, each cantor is a star.

One hundred and fifty men form the association. There are 50 first tenors, 40 second tenors, and 30 first and 30 second basses, and they banded together three years ago for the purpose of beautifying and improving the synagogue service. It was these men who sang the old Hebrew psalms and prayers to the Jewish women and their friends last evening.

They filled the semicircle in the front of the synagogue between the reading desk and the altar, a dignified gathering. The men were middle-aged or elderly, most of them wearing beards. All wore tall hats upon their heads and without accompaniment they sang the Hebrew words to the old music. Everything had a history, and there was much applause, but for nothing more than for the solemn "Kol Nidre," the prayer recited on the eve of the Day of Atonement.

All vows, obligations, oaths, or anathemas, whether termed or otherwise, which we shall have vowed, sworn, devoted, or bound ourselves to, from this Day of Atonement until the next Day of Atonement, (whose arrival we hope for in happiness,) we repent, aforehand of them all; they shall all be deemed absolved, forgiven, annulled, void, and made of no effect; they shall not be reckoned vows, the obligation shall not be obligatory, nor the oaths considered as oaths.

Those are the words, and with the music adding solemnity to them, it was so impressive that the hearers insisted upon a repetition.

"By the Waters of Babylon," the psalm which meant so much to the Hebrews of early days, was set to a melody arranged by Nonbury, a cantor living in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century; the New Year's service prayer, "Our Lord will Remember," was by Baruch Schoer, a cantor of Austria, and there was a traditional melody arranged by the same cantor for another prayer of the New Year service, "As a Shepherd Mustereth His Flock." A cantor of Odessa, Russia, arranged the melody for a prayer on the Day of Atonement, "The Eternal is the God of Mercy," and the programme closed with a triumphal selection, "Lord Over All," the translation of the words which were rendered by the cantors always in Hebrew. The Rev. Henry A. Russotto arranged the music for the "Kol Nidre."

The people listened with rapt attention from the beginning to the end of the music, which, as Rabbi Schulman of the Temple Beth-El said, embodied the fundamental truths of the Jewish religion.

"And," he added, "if Jewish children have Jewish music singing in their ears and in their hearts they will be preserved to the faith."

ROOT AND TAFT RIFLEMEN.

Cabinet Officers Made Life Members of National Association.

Secretary of State Elihu Root and Secretary of War William H. Taft has each set his seal of approval upon the work which the National Rifle Shooting Association of America is accomplishing. The two important members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet have become life members of the association. No inconsiderable part of the energies of the association has recently been devoted to inspiring among the boys of the public schools a love for marksmanship honors with the rifle. To this end President Roosevelt has also offered a prize of a medal and an autograph letter.

The manifold advantages to the Nation to be obtained by competent marksmanship with the rifle are set forth in no uncertain way by Secretary of State Root in his letter to the President of the National Rifle Shooting Association. His letter follows:

Mr Dear Gen. Drain: I have received your letter of Feb. 20. I inclose my check for $25 to the order of the National Rifle Association of America and apply to become a life member. The objects of the association are of the greatest importance, and the methods by which you propose to attain them are simple, direct, and suited to American life and character. No nation can command respect and do its work in the world unless it is ready to defend itself against unjust aggression. For that we depend chiefly upon a citizen soldiery, to be organized when occasion arises, rather than upon a military citizenship. But no citizen soldier, no volunteer or militiaman is of any use for the defense of his country if he cannot hit an enemy at whom he shoots. That the young men of America shall know how to shoot straight is one of the fundamental requirements of our scheme of National defense. Very truly yours, ELIHU ROOT.

TO SWIM ENGLISH CHANNEL.

James L. McCusker to Make the Attempt This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 19.—James L. McCusker will attempt to swim the English Channel this Summer. The announcement was received here to-day by Samuel W. Wright, who formerly trained McCusker. McCusker says he is in his old-time form, and is doing daily road work in preparation for the trial. He will be accompanied by Henry S. Horan, the swimming instructor at Harvard University.

Knickerbocker Billiard Tournament.

L. D. Smith defeated J. D. Barker at 14.2 billiards last night at the Knickebocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, where the handicap tournament for amateurs is in progress. Barker was required to make 220 against Smith's 225, but only had 102 when Smith won out. Smith's average was 3 15-70, and his high runs were 24, 15, 11, while Barker's average was 2 55-60, and 33 and 13 as his high runs.

Gamble and Hetherton Win at Pool.

Evan A. Gamble and J. M. Hetherton were the winners in the second night's play in the New York Athletic Club pool tournament for the championship of the club last night. Gamble played F. W. Brooks, Jr., in the first game in the evening and won by a score of 100 to 72. Hetherton met R. A. Fulton in the second game and won by a score of 100 to 56.

To-night Dr. W. G. Douglass plays W. A. Tilt, Jr., in the first game, while in the second game Thomas A. Plunkett will contest against W. L. Richard.

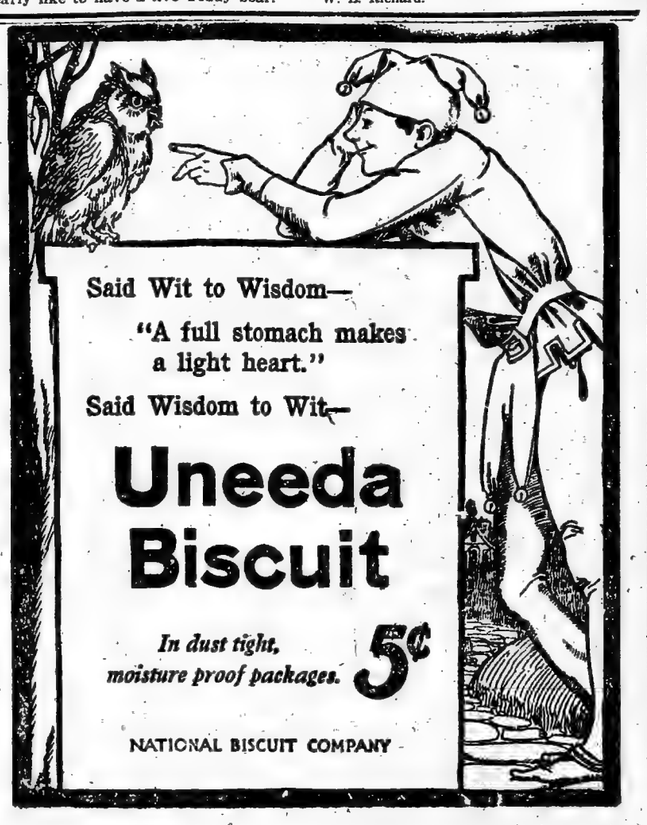

AUTO RACE RULES MAY BE CHANGED

Cup Contestants Awaiting Definite Word on Return of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

NEW CARS BEING BUILT

American Event Only Big Road Race of Year Adhering Strictly to Weight Limit.

Automobilists who are preparing to enter cars for the forthcoming Vanderbilt Cup race are anxiously awaiting the return from Europe of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for upon his arrival it is expected that some definite statement will be made regarding the probable modifications of the cup-racing rules. It is expected that Mr. Vanderbilt will return next month, but none of the members of the American Automobile Association Racing Board has as yet received any definite word. It is known, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has had a number of conferences with foreign manufacturers and club representatives on the subject of road racing rules, and, while no radical changes will be made for the American event this year, it would be no surprise if a more generous weight limit were allowed.

What the result may be another year is problematical. The racing rules abroad have undergone such extreme changes this season as to create a demand for a uniform international set of road racing rules. There seems no reason why this should not be accomplished, for all of the big foreign events as well as the cup race here make an appeal for cars from other countries, and a good entry list is seldom lacking.

The three big foreign events this season that have directed particular attention to this question are the Florio Cup race in Italy next month, the German Emperor's Cup race in Germany in June, and the Grand Prix in France on July 2. The requirements for the Italian and German events are very similar, being based on cylinder capacity combined with weight. France has discarded its customary weight limit entirely, making the Grand Prix practically and endurance contest of fuel consumption, the allowance being about 6½ gallons of gasoline for 62 miles. The Vanderbilt Cup race, therefore, will be the only road race of the year still adhering to the old weight limit of 2,204 pounds per car.

Several of the new French cars under construction for the Grand Prix will probably be over this weight limit, and as most of the French manufacturers have been under the necessity of building new sets of cars for the Italian and German events, they have made informal requests that some slight modification be made in the Vanderbilt Cup conditions, so that their Grand Prix racers may be eligible without the necessity of undergoing extensive changes.

Chairman Thompson of the Racing Board has been seriously ill for the last two weeks, but he stated yesterday that he hoped to be out within a few days, and would call a meeting of his board probably before the close of the month. He has already received requests from several American manufacturers regarding the filing of entries, and the indications are that more cars will be entered for the elimination trials than last year. The three Thomas cars that took part last year will be seen again. They are now undergoing extensive repairs at the Buffalo factory. One noticeable change will be that instead of having the seats sunk into the copper gasoline tanks, cylindrical tanks of copper have been made to be carried in the rear of the seat. The wheel base will also be shortened to enable the turning of corners with more ease and with the expenditure of less power. Detachable rims will also be fitted to the front wheels as well as to the rear wheels, which was done last year.

Among the new cars being built are a Royal Tourist, three Loziers, a Welch, and a Moon. The Moon car has been designed by Louis P. Mooers, who designed the Peerless machine for the Gordon Bennett race of 1903, as well as the famous Green Dragon car used two years ago by Barney Oldfield in track competitions. The Royal Tourist has been designed by Robert Jardine, who drove the Royal Tourist in the cup race of 1905. So far as is known, there will be but two six-cylinder cars among the American contestants, the American Mors to be driven by Harding and the Ford to be driven by Kulick. Walter Christie will undoubtedly enter his new car that is to be sent abroad for the Grand Prix. The car will be finished within a month, and early in May it will be put through a series of trial tests on Long Island roads.

State Autoists to Meet at Auburn.

Delegates from the clubs in the New York State Automobile Association will meet tomorrow at Auburn for their annual meeting. From this city the delegates will be Samuel M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America and A. G. Batcheider of the New York Motor Club. President Oliver A. Quayle of the Albany Club has been nominated for re-election. New committees will be appointed and an effort will be made to secure more active co-operation from the clubs in the State toward erecting suitable signboards on the important touring roads in their immediate localities.

Long Island Club Favors A. A. A.

The Directors of the Long Island Automobile Club will meet next Wednesday evening in their clubhouse, 360 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. In view of the strong sentiment that has been expressed in the club to return to membership in the A. A. A. the action of this meeting is awaited with more than usual interest. The Long Island Club resigned from the National organization a year ago, but under the more practical policy of the new officers and the satisfactory changes made in the constitution many of the most active seceders believe it would be advantageous to return to the fold, and if favorable action is taken the Long Island Club will also apply for membership again in the State Association.

PRIZES FOR RECORD MAKERS.

Columbia's Champion Fencer Has Created Fund to Pay for Medals.

F. Lage, '07, Captain of the Columbia fencing team and manager of the track team, has established a fund which will enable the Track Association to present yearly, if necessary, a gold medal "to the men making the best time, height, or distance in breaking a Columbia University record." It is provided that a record shall only count when made outdoors in the university championship games, the dual meets, or the intercollegiate championship games. It is also provided that the timers in the events when the records are made must be recognized authorities.

It was announced by the track management that no more indoor handicap meets will be held this season. The following is a final list of medal winners:

Distance Runs—H. E. Slade, 1900, 25 points; H. F. Kudlich, 1909, 17 points; A. Holtzoff, 1908, 13 points.

Dashes—K. M. Boorman, 1908, 46 points; G. C. Edgar, 1909, 35 points; C. M. Bowes, 1910, 17 points.

High Jump—J. S. Babcock, 1910, 18 points; K. M. Boorman, 1908, 15 points; E. Ulmann, 1909, 7 points, and S. R. Osborn, 1909, 7 points.

Navy Captain Out of Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—Archibald H. Douglass, Captain of the Naval Academy football team for next season, has returned from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where a successful operation of skin grafting was performed upon his leg about six weeks ago. Douglass broke his leg over two years ago, and the splints were set in such shape as Timeto compress a portion of tissue, and he has always suffered from the wound. Douglass is a strong pitcher, and it is said that he will come out for the nine this Spring.

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(7)

COLUMBIA CREWS MADE UP.

Four Eights as They Will Begin Real Work on the Harlem.

Coach Rice and Capt. Boyle yesterday announced the first boating of the crews as they are to begin Spring practice on the Harlem. It looks as though the eight that was picked for the first boat will stay, with possibly one or two exceptions.

For the last two days Rice has been coaching Ryan and Armstrong, both good all-around athletes, and one or both may be selected for places. The crews, as now made up, are:

Bow—Jordan, 1909.	Bow—Spalding, 1909.
2—Starbuck, 1907.	2—Suarez, 1909.
3—Boyle, 1908.	3—Haight, 1907.
4—Gillies, 1909.	4—J. Mackenzie, 1909.
5—Von Saltza, 1908.	5—Osterhout, 1906.
6—Helmrich, 1908.	6—H. McLean, 1909.
7—Robinson, 1909.	7—Braun, 1907.
Stroke—G. Mackenzie, '08	Stroke—Cerussi, 1909.
Cox.—Durant, 1909.	Cox.—Tuthill, 1909.
Bow—Taylor, 1909.	Bow—Davis, 1909.
2—Kendall, 1908.	2—Ball, 1910.
3—Ross, 1909.	3—McElwee, 1908.
4—Snevily, 1908.	4—Price, 1909.
5—Hauser, 1908.	5—Heard, 1910.
6—C. McLean, 1908:	6—Fakowitz, 1910.
7—Kobbe, 1908.	7—Hinman, 1910.
Stroke—Mitchell, 1907.	Stroke—Williams, 1908.
Cox.—Rockwood, 1910.	Cox.—Winslow, 1908.

Sailors to Race at Jamestown.

NORFOLK, Va., March 19.—A race of sailors and marines in open boats from the warships of all the world anchored in Hampton Roads to the Exposition grounds is one of the spectacular features of the naval programme being planned for opening day exercises of the Jamestown Tercentennial.

Simultaneously boats will be launched from fifty or more American and foreign ships attending the opening of the Exposition, and each crew will strive to beach its boat first on the shores of the Exposition grounds, where President Roosevelt will be. The race will be for a distance of two and a half miles.

At least 400 boats are expected to compete in the race.

LINCOLNSHIRE FOR OB.

French Horse Again Wins Big English Handicap.

LONDON, March 19.—The French-bred horse Ob duplicated his success of last year when he carried the colors of M. Ephrussi to victory in the Lincolnshire Handicap at Lincoln to-day. Ob was an outsider in the field of twenty-four horses, going to the post at 25 to 1.

Kafir Chief was the only horse backed in the Winter books to figure in the result. He was second, and Rifiette, an outsider, was third. Kafir Chief, who has been well backed for several weeks, went to the post at 100 to 7, a longer price than it was possible to get ten days ago.

Although the Lincoln meeting opened yesterday the running of the Lincolnshire Handicap really marks the opening of the flat racing season. The race was run over the straight mile, and had a value of 1,000 sovereigns.

HALBARD, AT 100 TO 1, FIRST.

Parisian Model Nosed Out a Victory at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Parisian Model was returned the winner in the first race at the Fair Grounds to-day. When the stretch was reached she came through with a rush and won by two lengths over Donna H.

Halbard, at 100 to 1, won the fourth race. Weather clear and track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Parisian Model, 110 pounds, (Hogg,) 8 to 5, won; Donna H., 109, (Mountain,) 8 to 1, second; Dropstitch, 107, (Troxler,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:48 1-5. Finessee, Balolee, Cora Dusant, Embay, Slanbang, My Love, Mammy Dink, and Hazel M. also ran. Mammy Dink and Hazel M. coupled.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Bertmont, 104 pounds, (Ickett,) 11 to 2, won; No Quarter, 97, (Bilac,) 12 to 1, second; Duchess of Montebello, 97, (Williams,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Moccasin, Dinemock, Odd Trick, Bosserian, De Oro, Paxton, Dry Dollar, and Little George also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Sincerity Belle, 95 pounds, (Pickett,) 12 to 1, won; Auditor, 108, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, second; King Ellsworth, 109, (Mountain,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Rather Royal, Delmore, Bellindian, Light Note, and Grand Duchess also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Halbard, 97 pounds, (Garner,) 1-9 to 1, won; Gargahtua, 100, (Hogg,) 9 to 1, second; Fantastic, 105, (R. Lowe,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Rappahannock, Judge Post, and Jack O'Malley also ran. Gargantua and Fantastic coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Lacy Crawford, 112 pounds, (L. Jones,) 9 to 1, won; Horse Radish 107, (Hogg,) 20 to 1, second; Glencare, 105, (A. Martin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:07 4-5. Handbag, King of the Valley, Don't Ask Me, May Minister, Etta M., Happy Chap, Cashier, Potheen, Joe Levy, Amber Jack, and Mae Lynch also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Southern Cross, 113 pounds, (Mountain,) 3 to 2, won; Donna Elvira, 89, (A. Martin,) 60 to 1, second; Gold Proof, 109, (Nicol,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:13. Spiderweb and Goldsmith also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Henry O., 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 40 to 1, won; Cull, 90, (Gauge,) 3 to 2, second; Merry Belle, 95, (Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. La Cache, John McBride, Hocus Pocus, Posing, Flaviany, Stella Fichberg, and Green Crest also ran.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; purse $400; four furlongs. Bitter Sir, 110 pounds; Antoine, 108; I Ham, 115; Jimmy N., 111; Hamlet, 112; Sabado, 108; Orlandot, 114; Headline, 110; Carasco, 105; Caucaus, 110; Count Reinferd, 108; Tony Wamser, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Adbell, 107 pounds; Akbar, 103; Malata, 80, Belle Strome, 109; Spion, 94; Refined, 92; Gold Circle, 80; Foxmead, 100; Rusk, 108; Columbia Girl, 109; Glamor, 97; Lochgoil, 99; Consideration, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. Baby P., 85 pounds; Dargin, 98; Rusk, 102; Meadow Breeze, 100; Frontenac, 102; Charlie Eastman, 110; Colloquy, 108; Arby Van, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; five furlongs. Blue Lee, 118 pounds; Coincident, 110; Notasuiga, 123; Lady Caroline II. and Geneva S., 110 each; E. E. Fry, 126; Stephen, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; one mile and twenty yards. Ternus, 105 pounds; Warner Griswell, 90; Reside, 98; Donna, 100; Bromio, 110; Yankee Girl, 93; Sir Toddington, 98; Oberon, 102; Prince of Coins, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400; six furlongs. Charles I. Lee, 100 pounds; Royal River, 95; Prince Ahmed and Bitter Miss, 100 each; Sylvia Brown, 95; Royal Breeze, 110; Sister Polly, 95; Prince Rover, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and one-sixteenth. Bitter Brown, 103 pounds; James Reddick, 120; Quagga, 91; Eva Green, 112; Aeria, 98; Doubt, 92; Solly M., 100; Miss Parker, 91; Dele Strome, 98; Lemon Girl, 108.

Maia, at Long Odds, Produced a Scare.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The favorites fared badly on the muddy track at Oakland to-day, and there were several surprises. Jack Kercheval, a 13-to-1 shot, beat Maia, a 100-to-1 shot, by a nose in the second race, while Lazelle, another outsider, finished in front of Confessor, favorite for the third race.

Princeton Golfers to Play Montclair.

Over forty competitions have been arranged for the coming season by the Tournament Committee of the Montclair Golf Club. The opening event of the year will be a team match against the Princeton golfers on the Montclair links on April 27, and on May 18 a match will be played with the Yale team on the home course. The series of club handicaps, which will be continued every Saturday to Dec. 1, will begin on April 27. The qualifying round in the club championship will be held on Sept. 7, and the final match play round will be finished on Oct. 5. Special events have been planned for Decoration Day, July 4, and Labor Day, Sept. 2. In addition to the regular schedule plans are being made for several team matches with local clubs. The Chairman of the Tournament Committee and Captain of the Montclair team is W. T. Cross, and the other committee members are Paul Wilcox and Walter Brown. The Women's Golf Committee is arranging a schedule of handicaps, the first of which will be held in May.

Gymkhana Races at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 19.—At the Spring race meet to be held here to-morrow and Thursday the visitors now wintering in Aiken will revive the gymkhana races, which were a feature of former seasons. An interesting programme has been prepared, and will be participated in by members of the cottage colony. The list of events will include tandem, pony, egg and spoon, and cigar and umbrella contests for prizes offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, C. M. Hinkle, Mrs. Clarence Bolan, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Gerard Foster. The committee consists of C. Oliver Iselin, Butler Duncan, Dr. Valentine Mott, and Joseph L. Harriman.

Navy Captain Out of Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—Archibald H. Douglass, Captain of the Naval Academy football team for next season, has returned from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where a successful operation of skin grafting was performed upon his leg about six weeks ago. Douglass broke his leg over two years ago, and the splints were set in such shape as Timeto compress a portion of tissue, and he has always suffered from the wound. Douglass is a strong pitcher, and it is said that he will come out for the nine this Spring.

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MAN-A-GEA WATER

NEW HANDICAP CLASS.

Long Island and Gravesend Bay Yachtsmen to Race This Year.

The handicap yacht class, which last year was the largest class of boats racing on Long Island Sound, organized again for the coming season last evening at the residence of Harry A. Jackson, Jr., 20 East Fifty-eighth Street. George P. Granbery of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was elected President, Harry A. Jackson, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club Secretary, and B. R. Stoddard of the Riverside Yacht Club Treasurer.

Plans were considered and adopted to enlarge the operations of the class considerably this Summer. Besides the two divisions which raced last year, a catboat division was organized, for which four owners are already enrolled, and arrangements to establish a lower bay division which shall provide for the Gravesend Bay boats which have been outbuilt, such as R. A. Viet's Spots, Richard Runnell's Careless, and J. W. Alyn's Trouble, which raced in the Special Class G last year; George H. Church's Saetta and F. J. Havens's Guest, which have no chance against Soya, Joy, Spider, and others of the newer 22-footers.

Of the twenty-eight yachts enrolled last year, twenty-five will be again enlisted. They represented 168 starters last year, more than even the New York thirties, and expect to have more than 200 this season. They will start May 25 and finish Sept. 28, racing all through the Long Island and Gravesend Bay schedules.

G. P. Granbery announced that he has sold the champion Rube to a Philadelphia yachtsman, but would have a new boat in the class.

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CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; can do own repairing; three years' reference from last employer; understands all cars; temperate and reliable; private family preferred. S. Raymond, care Acker, Merrill & Condit, 72d St. and Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—By chauffeur and mechanic on foreign or American gasoline cars; first-class references from last and former employer. N. Gilbert, 581 3d Av., care of Béroud.

BASSETT LEADS FIGURE SKATERS

Takes the Championship Title After Hard Struggle with George Kirner.

ISSUE IN DOUBT TILL END

Six Entries Contest for the Honors, but Competition Soon Narrows Down to Two Men.

E. W. Bassett won yesterday the figure skating championship of the Amateur Athletic Union after an interesting contest with George Kirner. There was some question as to Kirner's amateur status, he having been for three years a skate boy and instructor at St. Nicholas Rink, where yesterday's competition was held. He was allowed to skate, however, as no protest was lodged against him.

Bassett has been second in the contests for the title for the past two years. The present champion, Irving Brokaw, was not a contestant, not having skated this Winter.

There were six aspirants to the title, none of whom had ever won a championship, though four had sought the honor on several occasions. Two had never competed before, and one of these, Kirner, proved strong enough to make the fight against the winner. The other, V. L. Winn of New York, did not figure prominently at any time. Bassett of the Wanderers Skating Club had twice figured prominently in the competition, each time taking second place. The others were A. G. Williams of the Xavier Athletic Club, J. Doughty of Plainfield, N. J., and Edward Dunn of Brooklyn.

The judges were four ex-champions, who alternated in officiating. These were J. B. Story and his successor as the title holder, George D. Phillips; Frank P. Goode, who was the champion ten years ago, and Dr. Arthur G. Keane, who was the most recent holder.

The competition started with the simpler movements, gradually increasing in difficulty. There was comparatively little to choose between the contestants on easy figures, but each added difficulty emphasized the differences markedly. It was speedily evident that the competiton would rest with Bassett and Kirner eventually, with Williams leading the others, but scarcely able to get in the fight for first honors.

Bassett and Kirner divided the first places between them. Both evoked applause by their graceful flatfoot spins and whirls and by curved angles, cross rolls, loops, and ringlets. They continued to widen the gap between them and their competitors, until at the close of the afternoon session the point score stood, Bassett, 44; Kirner, 41; Dunn, 30; Williams, 21; Doughty, 21, and Winn, 11, with nine events remaining to be completed.

In the evening the competition between the two men was especially keen, and they continued to divide first honors in all events until the fourteenth competition—curved angles and rocking turns—which Williams won, placing him to the fore for third place. Summary:

Outside Edge Roll. (Forward.)—Won by E. W. Bassett; A. G. Williams, second; G. Kirner, third; E. Dunn, fourth; J. Doughty, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Outside Edge Roll. (Backward.)—Won by E. W. Bassett; G. Kirner, second; E. Dunn, third; A. G. Williams, fourth; V. L. Winn, fifth; J. Doughty, sixth.

Single and Double Flat-foot Spins, Cross-foot and Two-foot Whirls.—Won by G. Kirner; E. W. Bassett, second; J. Doughty, third; E. Dunn, fourth; A. G. Williams, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Forward Inside Edge Roll.—Won by G. Kirner; E. W. Bassett, second; A. G. Williams, third; J. Doughty, fourth; E. Dunn, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Inside Edge Roll. (Backward.)—Wno by E. W. Bassett; E. Dunn, second; G. Kirner, third; A. G. Williams, fourth; J. Doughty, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Figure Eights on One Foot Forward, Single and Double Circles.—Won by G. Kirner; E. W. Bassett, second; E. Dunn, third; J. Doughty, fourth; A. G. Williams, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Curved Angles—Three, single, double, and chain; beginning on inside or outside edge.—Won by E. W. Bassett, E. Dunn second, G. Kirner third, J. Doughty fourth, V. L. Winn fifth, A. G. Williams sixth.

Figure Eight on one foot backward, single and double circles.—Won by G. Kirner, E. W. Bassett second, E. Dunn third, J. Doughty fourth, V. L. Winn fifth, A. G. Williams sixth.

Cross roll forward in field and eights, single and double circle.—Won by E. W. Bassett, G. Kirner second, J. Doughty third, A. G. Williams fourth, E. Dunn fifth, V. L. Winn sixth.

Cross roll backward in field and eights, single and double circle.—Won by E. W. Bassett, G. Kirner second, V. L. Winn third, A. G. Williams fourth, J. Dougherty fifth, E. Dunn sixth.

Loops and Ringlets on inside and outside edges, single and in combination.—Won by G. Kirner, E. W. Bassett second, J. Doughty third, A. G. Williams fourth, E. Dunn fifth, V. L. Winn sixth.

Change of edge roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Tie between E. W. Bassett and G. Kirner; A. G. Williams, third; E. Dunn, fourth; T. Doughty, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Change of edge roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Won by G Kirner; E. W. Bassett, second; A. G. Williams, third; J. Doughty, fourth; E. Dunn, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

Curved angles—Rocking and counter-rocking turns from outside edge to opposite edge and inside edge to inside edge; forward and backward.—Won by A. G. Williams; E. W. Bassett and G. Kirner, tied for second; J. Doughty, fourth; V. L. Winn, fifth; E. Dunn, sixth.

Curved angles—Crosscuts or anvils on inside edge and outside edge.—Won by E. W. Bassett; G. Kirner, second; A. G. Williams, third; J. Doughty, fourth; E. Dunn, fifth; V. L. Winn, sixth.

The point scores follow:

E. W. Bassett	66556	56566	56556	56—94
G. Kirner	45564	64655	66655	65—90
A. G. William..s	53243	21133	34464	34—55
E. Dunn	34325	45421	23212	21—46
J. Doughty	21432	33342	42333	43—40
V. L. Winn	12111	12214	11121	12—25

Many Races for Roller Skaters.

Many attractions for roller skaters have been arranged for this week. To-night, at the Lenox Lyceum Rink, the crack Lenox Lyceum team will play the Washington Heights team in the last game of the Greater New York Rugby Polo League series. To-morrow night, at the same rink, the speediest roller skaters in the East have entered for handsome prizes offered, and in addition the second trial heats in the schoolboys' tournament will be decided. These races will be contested under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union and the Public Schools Athletic League. On Saturday night, at the Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, a well-selected card of races has been arranged, in which the Irish-American A. C., Pastime A. C., Hoboken A. C., Coney Island Skating Club, Winslow Skating Club, and Sea Beach Skating Club will be represented.

Roller Skating Races at Lenox Rink.

A programme of six events furnished several interesting races last night at the Lenox Roller Skating Rink, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. The feature of the races was the mile amateur handicap, which was won by Frank Burgess, who started from scratch. W. Blackburn, who also started from scratch, fell when he was leading. The summary:

One-Mile Match Race.—Miss Alice Kent defeated Miss Frieda Kirschkamp. Time—4:00.

Half-Mile Match Race.—Norman Levy defeated Leo Ulrich. Time—3:02.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by M. Lowe; H. Kest, second; H. Schroeder, third. Time—3:51.

One-Mile Novice, Women.—Won by Miss Hattie Spenadel; Miss Irene Mason, second; Miss Amy Phillips, third. Time—4:08.

One-Mile Match Race, Women.—Mrs. Julia Alexander defeated Miss Dorothy Lynch. Time—3:50.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Frank Burgess, (scratch.) Seymour Cohen, (50 yards,) second; Lewis Wolden, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:42.

Bowling Congress Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The contest for the next annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress has narrowed down to St. Paul and Cincinnati.

Following is the list of nominations of officers prepared by the Executive Committee: President—August Hermann of Cincinnati, R. H. Bryson of Indianapolis; First Vice President—E. Meyers of Washington, D. C.; Second Vice President—A. Hahn of Pittsburg, Penn.; Third Vice President—F. W. Gosewisch of St. Paul; Secretary—Charles Wilson of Chicago, Abe Langtry of Milwaukee, G. H. Rauterberg of St. Louis, D. J. Sweney of St. Louis, and E. D. Pfeiffer of Chicago; Treasurer—F. L. Pasdeloup of Chicago.

For members of the Executive Committee—Col. J. H. Haager of Louisville, M. A. Phillips of St. Louis, Percy G. Hills of Cleveland, George Metzger of Pittsburg, William Fette of Wheeling, West Va.; Charles F. Moll of Milwaukee, Charles Nichols of Kansas City, Samuel Karpf of Dayton, Ohio; L. G. Buddenbaum of Indianapolis.

"GRIFF'S CRIPPLES" IN SHAPE.

Keefe and Barger Will Be Used Against Atlantas To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Manager Griffith announced to-night that all of his crippled players had about recovered with the two days' rest, and he will use the same line-up as that of last week in the game with the Atlanta Southern League team to-morrow. Besides the cases of soreness, there were several of the team suffering with minor injuries, and for that reason the work for the past two days has been exceedingly light. Only two workouts per day were taken, and the men rested in the afternoon while the games between Atlanta and Macon were in progress at the local park. This had the desired effect, and the team, as a whole, is in fair condition again.

Manager Griffith will work Keefe and Barger against the locals to-morrow. Moriarty will still be at first base, as Griffith is well pleased with the nice showing he has made there.

In choosing the big third baseman as an understudy for Chase Manager Griffith is satisfied that he made a good choice, and the fact that he continues to work him there strengthens the belief that Moriarty is permanently fixed in case Chase fails to join the team.

Another game is scheduled with the locals for Thursday afternoon, and Friday and Saturday the New Yorkers will go to Macon for two games with the South Atlantic team of that city.

Yale's Baseball Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Yale baseball players this afternoon have been notified to be ready to change the dusty cage for the muddy field to-morrow. The infield was in excellent condition to-day, but the outfield was very muddy. A force of men has been at work for two days drying the infield. The outfield will be in good condition for the game with New York University next Saturday, unless a change in the weather occurs. There seems no chance for Capt. Kinney to play on Saturday, because of faculty complications, and second baseman Camp will act as temporary Captain. Three of the veteran players of last year's team are also off the squad. Catcher Erwin and pitcher Pratt have not joined the team. They had some trouble with Capt. Frank O'Brien last year, and it is understood that the present management did not urge them to report. Ted Wylie, catcher and first baseman, is also off the squad and out of the running so far as a place on the team this year is concerned. Because of low scholarship he will probably play neither football nor baseball for Yale again.

Coach Lush has just made a strategic change in removing pitcher Howard Jones, the football end rush, and putting him at first base. Lush did this last year with pitcher Jackson, who made the home run that won the Yale-Harvard game here. Lush has brought out Cushing, a six-footer, as pitcher. He is likely to be tried in the New York University game Saturday. He is built on the same lines as Jackson, and weighs nearly 200 pounds.

Only Two Hits Off Pastorious.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—The Brooklyns would have shut out the local team to-day had not Walters, in the ninth inning, with two out and two on the bases, hit the centre field boards for three base. The finish was one that gladdened the hearts of the large crowd of "fans" present. Pastorious and Rucker pitched finely for Brooklyn. Pastorious worked five innings and allowed but two hits. During the remaining four innings Rucker allowed three, one of them being the triple of Walters. Manager Donovan believes that Rucker has proved one of the best "finds" of the season. He has great speed and plenty of curves. Lumley is out of the game with a lame shoulder. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	11	0
Jacksonville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2

Batteries—Pastorious, Rucker and Herley; Stultz, Evans, Summers and Ford.

Pitcher Chesbro in Lumber Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 19—"Tuck" Blanchard of Whitinsville, manager of the baseball team of that town, which at one time included "Jack" Chesbro, whose close friend he is, said to-day that he had heard from Chesbro to the effect that he would not accept any cut in salary from the Greater New York team. He further said that he would much prefer to follow the timber business, continuing to buy up timber lands in the Berkshires, as he had been doing, and figures if he devotes his whole attention and money to it he can make as much if not more than he did in baseball.

"Billy" Lauder Coach at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 19.—William Lauder, who is still on the reserve list of the New York National League team, will coach the Williams baseball nine this season, beginning April 1. Lauder has coached the Columbia University team for the past two years, and is now also engaged in business in New York City. He played third base for the Philadelphia National League team two years and was with the Giants for two seasons.

Other Games in the South.

At Macon, Ga.—Cleveland, 13; Mercer University, 0.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 9; Macon, 8.

At Savannah, Ga.—Philadelphia Nationals, 5; Savannah, 1.

LIVELY BASKET BALL GAMES.

Pawnee A. C. Scores Easy Victory—A. A. U. Championships.

In the competition for the basket ball championship of Evening Recreation Centre No. 20, contested on the school court at Forsyth and Rivington Streets, yesterday, the Pawnee Athletic Club defeated the Athon Club by the score of 30 to 10. The Pawnee five led from start to finish. The line-up:

Pawnee, 30.	Position.	Athon, 10.
A. Aranov	Forward	Gottlieb
L. Aranov	Forward	Graff
I. Aranov	Centre	Kolenberg
J. Sedransky	Guard	Goldberg
Sieman, Kashowitz.	Guard	Glickman

Goals from field—A. Aranov, (3,) L. Aranov, (3,) I. Aranov, (3,) Sedransky, (3,) Kolenberg, (3,) Gottlieb, (2,) Sherman, Kashowitz. Goals on fouls—A. Aranov, L. Aranov. Referee—Mr. Weizenhoffer, Public School No. 2. Umpire, Mr. Wolfsohn, Columbia University. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

In an exciting game played on the court of Public School 169, at 168th Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the team of Public School 186 defeated the five of School 169 by the score of 10 to 8. Beck, of the winning team did the best playing of the game. Line-up:

P. S. 186, 10.	Position.	P. S. 169, 8.
Jackson	Forward	Owles
Beck	Forward	Haefelin
Soss	Centre	Raithle
Monsanto	Guard	Brose, Howe
Chester	Guard	Breene

Goals from field—Beck, (2,) Soss, Monsanto, Owles. Goals from fouls—Beck, (2,) Haefelin. Referee, Mr. W. Duke, Public School No. 186. Umpire, Miss Lecato, Public School No. 169. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

The seventh round in the 130-pound class basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was played last night on the courts of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Christ Church House defeated Cathedral A. C. by the score of 25 to 7; Oxfords beat the National Turn Verein by the close score of 27 to 26, and Union Settlement won by forfeit, their opponent, the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, not appearing on the court. Line-ups:

Christ Church, 25.	Position.	Cathedral A.C., 7.
L. Haasis	Forward	Snowden
Schwartz	Forward	Tynan
Reinhardt	Centre	Hyland
Murray	Guard	Dugan
H. Cohen	Guard	Henchey

Goals from field—Haasis, (5,) Reinhardt, (4,) Murray, H. Cohen, Schwartz, Hyland, Dugan. Goals from foul—Snowden, (2,) Tynan, Murray. Referee—H. B. Morel. Scorer—Harris Cohen of Y. M. H. A. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Oxfords, 27.	Position.	Nat. T. V., 26.
Cahen	Forward	Charrier
Kaplan	Forward	Byrne
Ehrlich, H. Cohen	Centre	Vincent
S. Levy	Guard	Britting
Bluhm, Kaufman	Guard	Donovan

Goals from field—Cahen, (5,) Britting, (4,) Kaplan, (3,) Byrne, (3,) Bluhm, (2,) Charrier, (2,) Ehrlich, Levy, Donovan. Goals from foul—Byrne, (6,) Cahen, (3,) Referee—W. A. Stillman of Trinity A. C. Scorer—Harris Cohen. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

115-Pound Class.

Teams.	W.	L.	Teams.	W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	3	0	Cardinal A. C.	1	2
Clark House	3	1	Diamond Midgets	1	2
Bethany A. C.	3	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	1
Gordon House	2	1	Calvary A. C.	0	2
Sigma Deltas	2	2	John Jay Club	0	3

130-Pound Class.

Teams.	W.	L.	Teams.	W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	4	0	National T. V.	1	3
Clark House	2	0	Anchor A. C.	1	3
Christ Church	4	1	Union Settlement	1	4
Boys' Club	3	1	Cathedral A. C.	0	2
Gordon House	2	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	3
Oxfords	3	2			

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OLD CHAMPIONS WIN AT COURT TENNIS

Sands Defeats Lorillard and Crane Scores Against Keene in National Tourney.

THREE SETS IN EACH GAME

Winners of To-day's Match Will Play Jay Gould for Championship Title.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Charles E. Sands of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, were returned winners to-day in the National amateur court tennis championship. The former defeated Pierre Lorillard of the Tuxedo Racquet Club by the scores of 6—0, 6—4, 6—2, and Crane won from Foxhall P. Keene of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club by the scores of 6—3, 6—0, 6—3. The winners will meet tomorrow for the right to play Jay Gould for the championship on Thursday.

There was no great amount of interest shown in either match, as the results were anticipated. Sands had a much easier time than did Crane, who was at times extended to his limit by Keene. In the Sands-Lorillard match the former completely outclassed his opponent. He showed to better advantage than in several years. The only set in which he had any difficulty was the second. Sands's work in the third and deciding set was of the championship order. The manner in which he smashed the ball over the net carried his opponent off his feet. Lorillard fought a plucky, uphill fight, but was unable to pull out a set. He played the harder hitting game, but his strokes lacked direction and precision, and Sands returned the most difficult shots with apparent ease. Lorillard was also weak on his floor game, while Sands's playing in this department was almost perfect, and his volleying was hard and sure, repeatedly passing Lorillard.

In the second set, in which Lorillard made his best showing, he at no time led, and, while he managed to get four games to Sands's five, the latter secured the sixth, which gave him the set. At the opening of the last set Lorillard fought hard for the first game, and it went to deuce a number of times, Sands finally getting his point, after which he went through the set, losing but two games.

The afternoon match brought together Foxhall P. Keene and Joshua Crane, Harvard's new football coach. On account of the fact that Keene has not been playing tennis for a long while, he was expected to meet defeat. This was the first match of the tournament that attracted any kind of a gallery. Crane was the winner, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3, and, while he played his best game at times, he was pushed hard to win, Keene playing much better than was anticipated. Keene had had but half an hour's practice on the court, which made his showing all the more creditable. Crane played a much better game against Keene than he did on Monday. There was an improvement in his service, but it was his floor game in the back corner of the service side which seemed to bother Keene more than anything else, and Crane won a great many points on this alone. He won a number of short chases, and displayed all-around superiority over Keene. The latter's service, however, was very good, but his great fault was his first service, which brought him points when played correctly, whereas his second service, which he was called on many times to use, was easy for Crane.

In the second set Crane made one of the best points of the tournament. He scored it in the forehand side of the service after a long rally, which he played from worse than a yard, and scored on a kill into the grille opening, but finally lost the game. The summary:

Charles E. Sands, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Pierre Lorillard, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Foxhall P. Keene, Tuxedo Racquet Club, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

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New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, total adder, $35, cost $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, Chambers thereof, held in and for the City of New York, at the Court House, Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1907. Present, Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice.—In the matter of the application of AMERIGO CAPOBIANCO for leave to change his name.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Amerigo Capobianco, duly verified, the 13th day of February, 1907, by which it appears to my satisfaction that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name of Amerigo Whitehead, and that he is entitled to change his name accordingly;

Now on motion of James Liebling, Esq., attorney for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that a copy of this order be published once within ten days after the entry thereof in New York Times, a newspaper published in New York County; and it is

Further ordered that an affidavit of the publication of a copy of this order, as provided herein, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of this Court within forty days after the making of this order; and it is

Further ordered that if the terms of this order shall be fully complied with the petitioner, Amerigo Capobianco, be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to assume, on the 20th day of April, 1907, the name of Amerigo Whitehead in place of his present name, Amerigo Capobianco, and that thereafter he shall be known by the name of Amerigo Whitehead.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

STOLYPIN'S STATEMENT.

In the very darkest hour of the Russian autocracy, when it had been shown by the victory of Japan so clearly that hardly the simplest moujik could err therein that the Russian "Institution" omnipotent at home was impotent abroad, the Czar issued a manifesto. We quoted it only the other day. It was a promise, and a guarantee, so far as the Czar's word went, of the transformation of Russia into a peaceful, Constitutional, modern State. It was in accordance with this manifesto that the first Duma was convened. But in the manifesto and in the call alike there was the understood and even expressed condition that Russia should be modernized and transformed in accordance with the genius of the Russian people and of Russian institutions. To all reflecting and informed readers that condition was a harbinger. No people can be suddenly dislocated, suddenly "deracinated," without a frightful interval of anarchy. When we undertook to say so much the other day a correspondent chided us, saying that what Russia wanted of America was not "ifs or buts" about the degree of constructive statesmanship existing in the Duma, but only money enough to "shoot up" the oppressors of the people. After that, according to this correspondent, everything would be for the best in the best of all possible Russias.

Alas! That is not the way in which great national transformations come about. A great and long national tradition is a thing to be recognized and reckoned with. It is not to be expected that the inheritors and custodians of such a tradition should commit suicide for themselves and murder for the tradition at the first whiff of popular discontent. What was to be expected was that they should endeavor to give effect, in a practical way, to their own pledges for the amelioration, for the transformation, for the modernization of the traditional institutions, as the only practicable mode of transition from the old to the new.

M. STOLYPIN'S statement, delivered in the Duma yesterday, is the first endeavor of the Czar's Government to redeem the pledges, hailed by all Russia and by all the world, of the manifesto of October, 1905. It specifies the lengths to which the Czar's Government is willing to go. It does not promise a "Constitutional Government" in the sense of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the sense of the United States of America. Such a promise would be the suicide of the autocracy, as well as the abandonment of the Russian traditions. But it does promise a Constitutional Government in the sense, say, of the German Empire. This would, of course, be an immense advance on the present political condition of Russia. It not only proposes projects of law guaranteeing individual liberty, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of religion. It also includes "responsibility of officials," which one may take to be the most crying of all the crying needs of the unhappy Russian people. It is in fact and on the face of it the fulfillment of the manifesto of October, the attempt to give legal force and validity to the positions therein taken and acceptable to and accepted by the Russian people.

The attitude of "respectful silence" with which the Duma received this purported attempt to give effect to the manifesto was that which was to be expected. Russia is not in a mood to accept promise for performance. The question whether these proposed legal provisions which constitute the Ministerial programme are drawn and submitted in good faith is an entirely legitimate question. And then, as to each one of the provisions of law, the question is equally legitimate whether it will attain its avowed object, whether it really promises to remedy the abuse at which it professes to be aimed. These questions are important enough to engage the wisest assembly that ever sat in behalf of any nation of which the "bitter cry" ever arose. But the evidence that the proposals are meant to meet and redress the grievances is plain in the very fact of their submission. It is at least good evidence that the Czar's Government shrinks from dissolving the second Duma as it dissolved the first. It is good evidence of a desire to meet the people half way, without humiliation or abdication on either side. And it is presumptive evidence that a competent mind has been busy with the enormous problems that the present condition of the Russian Empire presents to constructive statesmanship.

The Duma ought to consider that itself is "on its trial." Truly enough, the "Prince of this world is judged," and judged by his people. But the representatives of the Russian people are judged, judged by the whole impartial world, as to their fitness to steer the ship of the Russian State between the Scylla of lawless despotism and the Charybdis of avowed anarchy. Every member of the body ought to have continually in his mind that the new Legislature as well as the old autocracy is "in danger of judgment."

NO MIDDLEMAN NEED APPLY.

Breaking with immemorial tradition, Father Knickerbocker proposes hereafter to pay cash by bargain to private owners for water conduit and reservoir sites along the route of the new water system leading down from the Catskills. The plan avoids trouble, delay, and risk of unsatisfactory awards incident to condemnation proceedings.

Bargaining with owners direct saves expense of legal and speculative middlemen. An owner along the route need not deliver his property over to realty companies and lawyers, he may simply acquaint the Board of Water Supply at 299 Broadway with his fair valuation of the land. He will be content with his own price for it, and a friendly agreement, if ratified by the Board of Estimate, will be acceptable to the city. There will be no winding of red tape.

CONSOLS AND COTTON.

When Mr. ASQUITH was challenged about the price of consols he went straight to the point like a man, not pleading, like BALFOUR, that he was a mere child in such matters. We could have given Mr. ASQUITH high American authority for the position that the fall in consols was of no consequence. Our tutors of the high finance could have pointed out to him that neither the black country nor green England is in the least affected by the price of mere paper securities. Birmingham would not make a ton less of iron, nor would Manchester spin a skein less. Suppose that consols have sunk so low that they show a larger yield than Imperial Germans. Suppose the bankers' index shows a great loss of paper values—what of it? Let the looms and forges keep on just the same. Yes—but will they, can they? Mr. ASQUITH knows that the decline affects every balance sheet in England. It was but as yesterday in a nation's life that banks and insurance companies and all sound corporations revised their accounts to what they regarded a low-water mark for consols, and here again is the ghost at the feast. Their accounts must be looked at again, and it can be taken as sure that when they revise their own credits they revise those of every customer and correspondent. It is only in the United States that losses on the Stock Exchange are regarded as negligible.

It is reassuring that Mr. ASQUITH met the point like a man and not like a child. He had nothing to propose for the nation any different in principle from what any prudent person would adopt in like condition of his own affairs. Extravagance being the cause, retrenchment is the remedy. He proposed to reduce expenditures, strengthen the sinking fund, and stop borrowing. It is the same bitter draught that we are drinking—with some unnecessary bitterness in our case—and it is no less bitter for England. Only a few days before, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. ASQUITH had rightly exulted in the briskness and buoyancy of British trade. The excess of imports had fallen from £180,000,000 in 1904 to £147,000,000 in 1906, indicating to him such recuperation in British finance that the nation had resumed its exports of capital. There was exceptional demand for labor, at the first increase of wages since 1900. Bankers' clearings had risen to £12,711,000,000, against £900,000,000 for France. But in England, as here, this activity was straining the capacity of both credit and currency. For England as for ourselves it is a crisis of prosperity. Given the prosperity, only moderation is necessary to prolong it. Mr. ASQUITH'S words are as excellent for ourselves as for Englishmen.

There is one fortunate distinction between England and ourselves. Cotton is high, meaning that our National stocks of world necessities are abundant, and without any excessive exhaustion of capital in the process of production. After we have produced our annual billions of agricultural wealth we have the soil left, and we are enriched by our exports in a sense that is not true of England, whose trade profits are upon a narrower margin, and obtained by a more exhausting process. It follows that in the world's auction for capital, now proceeding, we can outbid the next, whoever he is. If we were the financial Goths and Vandals our candid friends have represented us to be we could take from the common stock as much as served our needs. But, having a giant's strength, we have not used it like a giant. For reasons of selfish prudence we have moderated our demands, preferring not to embarrass the friends who misconceive us.

The point of the parallel between consols and cotton is plain. England must have our cotton, but even Englishmen themselves can dispense with consols. At bottom it is a question of survival between the man who lives by labor and the man who lives upon his income, with all the odds in favor of the man who lives by labor, meaning the United States.

The situations in both England and the United States are strained rather than alarming. It is serious enough to have standard securities suffer so severe a fall, but it has alleviations if it is not to be accompanied by commercial and industrial prostration. There is no necessity for that on either side the ocean, and less here than there. Nevertheless, it is becoming that we should take to ourselves the spirit of Mr. ASQUITH'S remarks. Nothing could be in worse taste, or more foolish, than to compare the prices of consols and United States 2 per cents, as we remark that some are doing. The abnormal price of the 2 per cents is one way by which we pay for the privilege of enjoying a bad currency system. It is a reproach, not a pride.

MORE PAY ALL AROUND.

The woman teachers of New York are daring. "Equal pay for equal work" is a debatable question. A coincident wholesale elevation of all salaries above what are already the best-paid city teaching positions for males in the United States is a horse of another color. The woman teachers' bill, introduced March 14 by Senator MCCARREN, not only strikes out the discriminating word "male" from the salary schedules, but raises the present salaries of junior or substitute teachers from $900 for males to $1,110 per annum for males and females, and, after three instead of six years' service, from $1,200 for males to $1,350 for males and females.

The minimum compensation of regular teachers is advanced from $1,800 for males to $1,500 for males and females, and after five instead of ten years' service to not less than $2,400 for males and females. Instead of requiring five years of service for head teachers, for assistants to Principals, first assistants, and Vice Principals, a minimum increase from $2,500 for males to $3,000 for males and females is granted after only three years' service. Directors of special branches, male and female, are to get after three years of service not less than $4,000, and assistant directors, male and female, not less than $3,000, the annual increment for these two classes to be not less than $250. Male and female branch Principals of elementary and high schools having twelve classes are to receive $3,500 a year after three years of service, where formerly male Principals only were granted this minimum salary after ten years of service. Male and female teachers in charge of schools with less than six classes are allowed $200 in addition to their regular salaries as teachers of a grade.

Under the proposed new schedules a female kindergarten teacher, or any teacher below the last two years in the elementary schools, instead of serving sixteen years to receive a minimum of $1,240 a year, is to have at least $1,035 after only eight years of service. By raising the high level of male salaries, female junior and substitute teachers, female laboratory assistants, and female clerks, where nowadays they receive after six years' service $1,000 per annum, are lifted in three years to $1,350. In like manner female regular teachers, who after ten years are now awarded a minimum of $1,900, will in five years' time leap to $2,400. Female head teachers, assistants to Principals, first assistants, and Vice Principals, by advancing the male schedule, will have $3,000 after three years instead of their present salary assignment of $2,500 after five years.

It is estimated that nearly $6,000,000 will be added to the city's payroll by equalizing the salaries of the women in the schools with the present compensation of the men. How many millions more are involved in the proposed male and female salary "grab"?

IRELAND AND THE MAILS.

When the White Star Line announced its purpose to make Southampton instead of Liverpool its British port, in order to meet the German competition, many were the wails from Liverpool. The question was discussed as if it were a question between the Irish Channel and the British Channel, between Liverpool and Southampton. We ourselves discussed it in that sense. It seemed that, at least as to passenger traffic, even as Liverpool had superseded Bristol, within the nineteenth century, so it was manifest destiny that a southern port should supersede Liverpool.

But that is by no means the whole question. The fate of Queenstown is involved with the fate of Liverpool. If transatlantic steamers make their first point of call in the English Channel, it is manifest not only that those of their passengers who wish to visit Ireland must return upon their tracks, or else take the Cunard Adriel, which is still faithful to the Mersey, but that the American mails for Ireland must similarly retrace their course at a considerable loss of time. A deputation of Irish business men, not only from Cork, but from Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Limerick, and Waterford, led and introduced by Mr. JOHN REDMOND, M. P., has been calling on the British Postmaster General to ask him what he meant to do about it. Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, the official in question, answered that he had already done all that was in his power by making it a condition of the change of port of British lines that their mail steamers should call at Queenstown, outward bound. Eastward-bound mail steamers he had no control over. Whoever wished to induce a change of the eastward American mail route would have to come to an understanding with the United States Post Office Department.

It appears, therefore, that American residents especially interested in the prompt delivery of the mails for Ireland are likely to "wait upon" Mr. MARCONI at an early stage of his incumbency of office. They are not likely to get much assistance from the White Star Line itself, since the detour into Queenstown, either way, would cost them some hours, and those hours would be to that extent a handicap in the international competition. The manager of a steamship line might very well say that if he had to go to Queenstown he might as well keep on to Liverpool. In fact, Mr. BUXTON seems to have imposed a considerable handicap on British mail steamers by insisting that they should continue to use the Cove of Cork when westward bound.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Set a Pace" in La Crosse.

Journalism, as practiced in La Crosse, Wis.—by The La Crosse Chronicle—seems to be peculiar in that it is with difficulty distinguished from grand larceny. All "unbeknownst" to ourselves we have been suffering cruel wrong at the hands of The Chronicle, but now another La Crosse paper, The Tribune, has taken the matter up—in the interests of abstract right, no doubt—and, as our attention has at last been called to what is going on there, of course we must proceed to get properly indignant. Unfortunately, the episode is rather more funny than wicked, from a point of view as remote as New York, and we hope that The Tribune will pardon us if we do not foam—much—with rage over the elaborate showing-up it has made of the crimes committed by its rival and the editor thereof, one ROLAND B. GELATT.

Some time ago, it appears, Mr. GELATT modestly announced that "in La Crosse journalism, at any rate, The Chronicle sets the pace," and a little later he quoted "a citizen," presumably eminent, as saying he had never dared to hope La Crosse would have a newspaper as good as The Chronicle. Thereupon an inconveniently observant reader began to study Mr. GELATT'S editorial articles. He found them excellent, but he also noticed that they almost invariably treated subjects mentioned in the telegraphic dispatches about three days before. Being suspicious as well as observant, that reader followed up the clue he had discovered, and the result is—more than two whole pages in The Tribune, showing that in two weeks The Chronicle stole bodily, with hardly a verbal change and not a hint of credit, eighteen editorial articles from THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Philadelphia Ledger alone! A few other articles were taken from other papers, and Mr. GELATT'S original contributions seem to have consisted almost wholly of remarks like these about "setting the pace" and "daring to hope."

Ah, well! It's certainly a sad case, and we don't wonder that The Tribune is shocked, but, as for us, we can't help giving weight to the mitigating circumstance that Mr. GELATT, having entered upon his career of crime, might have done worse than steal his opinions where he did. We are robbed; there's no doubt about that; but, on the other hand, we are complimented—flattered, if we must be utterly frank—and though we do try to be as particular as may be in valuing approval according to its origin, there is such an unquestionable sincerity in this evidence of Mr. GELATT'S approval of our humble efforts that we simply cannot scorn him as much as he deserves.

Moreover, we now understand the receipt recently of several inquiries as to whether we had an arrangement for supplying any Western papers with editorial articles, and that is something for the inquiries had puzzled us much. It seems that Mr. GELATT had such an arrangement, though we didn't know it.

Boston Will Celebrate.

Hitherto we had supposed that the holding of an "old home week" was what the Germans call "kleinstädtisch," and admirable thing in its way, but attractive—because useful—rather to small communities than to big ones. That idea we must now, and very hurriedly, abandon, for Boston is going to have an "old home week" this Summer, and while we know that Boston is not as large, not as large geographically or in mere brutal number of inhabitants, as some other cities, we never would have dared, even if we had desired—as we haven't—to call it small.

Be that as it may, Mayor FITZGERALD and many other eminent Bostonians have decided to give the people who used to live there, but are now living in miserable exile elsewhere, a special invitation to return for the week of July 28-Aug. 3. New York City alone, according to the Boston statisticians, contains 25,000 of the wanderers, and Chicago at least 10,000, all eager, presumably, to revisit the scenes whence they vanished for reasons Boston would be too delicate to ask, and they will all receive the warm and hearty welcome which even a stranger gets anywhere in the region around Massachusetts Bay.

Not only will they be welcomed, but they will be inspired, edified—even amused. Things will happen every day during that glorious week, and in the evenings there will be—orations, lectures, and explanations of Boston! The programme, even as tentatively laid out, is too long to be copied here, but it is intensely attractive, and no doubt there will be an excited rush, especially from New York and Chicago. Those participating in it, we feel sure, will not be the ex-Bostonians alone. It is a fine city, with a history that makes interesting reading, whether told by its virtuous friends or its malignant enemies, and we do not know another in the country to which a pilgrimage is better worth while. There are things to see there and things to think about. There are even things to learn, especially as to the making of parks, the protection of water supplies, and the management of street car lines, either surface or elevated.

Telegraphy and Explosions.

It is seeking rather far for an explanation of the Iéna disaster to look for it in the possibility that the explosion of the warship's magazine may have been caused by the waves used in wireless telegraphy. That "heavy" vibrations of that sort were passing over or through the Iéna at the time when the explosion occurred is a fact worthy of scientific consideration, no doubt, but experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining whether vessels could so be blown up have several times come to nothing, and there is no present reason for expecting that they will ever be more successful.

Easier and simpler explanations of the disaster are many. Somebody's carelessness or ignorance is the first of them, and a close second is the instability of much modern ammunition and its tendency toward spontaneous explosion when it is more than a few months old. Old-fashioned gunpowder was stuff sufficiently irascible, but it was gentle and trustworthy in comparison with the newer and stronger compounds which must now be in every Government's magazines. The deterioration of gunpowder with age was a very different thing from the changes which time works in its successors, and they have all the faults of their virtues, while gunpowder had all the virtues of its faults. The advance has been in the direction of efficiency, but it has been somewhat rapidly away from safety in handling and storage.

TESLA'S WIRELESS TORPEDO.

Inventor Says He Did Show That It Worked Perfectly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report in THE TIMES of this morning says that I have attained no practical results with my dirigible wireless torpedo. This statement should be qualified. I have constructed such machines, and shown them in operation on frequent occasions. They have worked perfectly, and everybody who saw them was amazed at their performances.

It is true that my efforts to have this novel means for attack and defense adopted by our Government have been unsuccessful, but this is no discredit to my invention. I have spent years in fruitless endeavor before the world recognized the value of my rotating field discoveries which are now universally applied. The time is not yet ripe for the telautomatic art. If its possibilities were appreciated the nations would not be building large battleships. Such a floating fortress may be safe against an ordinary torpedo, but would be helpless in a battle with a machine which carries twenty tons of explosive, moves swiftly under water, and is controlled with precision by an operator beyond the range of the largest gun.

As to projecting wave-energy to any particular region of the globe, I have given a clear description of the means in technical publications. Not only can this be done by the use of my devices, but the spot at which the desired effect is to be produced can be calculated very closely, assuming the accepted terrestrial measurements to be correct. This, of course, is not the case. Up to this day we do not know a diameter of the globe within one thousand feet. My wireless plant will enable me to determine it within fifty feet or less, when it will be possible to rectify many geodetical data and make such calculations as those referred to with greater accuracy.

NIKOLA TESLA.

New York, March 19, 1907.

A Good Word for Craven.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must not be forgotten that the snowfall of the recent long and arduous Winter has by far exceeded that of the preceding winters. The hauling and carting away of this great amount of snow, it is needless to say, is a prodigious task, and, all things considered, the new Commissioner has done admirably well, and has certainly not merited the constant abuse of the newspapers and the unjust and unfair criticism which has been showered upon him and the Department of Street Cleaning for the present unsanitary condition of the streets.

As a member of the Department of Street Cleaning under several regimes, from Col. Waring to Commissioner Craven, permit me to say that there has never been a more systematic and expeditious disposition of the snow and slush that has fallen, so far as the department and its Commissioner were able, than has been the case this Winter, especially when one considers the many difficulties experienced and the severity of the Winter.

In conclusion I believe that I am correct in saying that, if any blame for the unsanitary condition of the streets is to be placed upon anybody, it should be placed upon those who receive the contracts for the removal of the snow, and it is certainly unjust to place it upon either the department or its executive.

HENRY CARDOS.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Letters and Packages Lost in the Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to inquire of business men, newspaper and magazine offices, whether they, like myself, have had cause of late to complain of letters and packages lost, or unaccountably missing in the mail, and therefore presumed to be lost.

Since the first of the month I have in this way lost no fewer than six valuable letter packets—four domestic, and two foreign, and have a suspicion, owing to long delay, that yet others are missing likewise.

The contents would of necessity be valueless to thieves. One puzzling fact is the delivery of certain contents of one package, entirely loose and without envelope, with the rest of my mail.

I have made one or two inquiries, and find stories of similar losses.

To what extent are they suffered in New York? WILLIAM GEORGE FITZGERALD.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Shorter Hours for Railway Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the numerous railroad accidents, it seems to me that a paragraph in Enrico Ferri's "Criminal Sociology" precisely touches the weak spot:

"Limited hours of duty for the responsible services on which the safety of the public depends, as, for instance, in railway stations, are far more serviceable in preventing accidents than the useless punishment of those who are guilty of manslaughter."

W. H. JOHNSTON.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Who's Asleep?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday morning last the snow was washed off the city block on Twenty-sixth Street which runs from Fourth to Fifth Avenue, and the clean water filled every real hole in the asphalt. I had the curiosity to count them. There were (and still are) 196 of them. How many more months they will be a danger in this mining camp, miscalled a city, I know not. I don't suppose this particular block is worse than hundreds of others. I notice it simply because I pass up and down it daily. C. Q. T.

New York, March 18, 1907.

The Use of Mice in the Navy.

From Appleton's Magazine.

The French will possess nearly sixty submarines by next year, most of them with picked crews—not the least interesting among the staff being three white mice, regularly on the payroll. It is the duty of these tiny "naval officers" to detect by their squeals the ominous odors of any escape from the gasoline tank.

THE RUNAWAYS.

He was a little tin soldier
Dressed in an officer's coat;
She was a dainty French dolly,
Clearly a lady of note.

Straight stood the little tin soldier
With his most soldierly air,
Hoping that she might observe him
Under the Christmas tree there.

Meanwhile the beautiful dolly,
Gracefully perched on a limb,
And through the leaves of the holly
Stole little glances at him.

Oh, how his chest kept expanding
As little glances she stole;
Thrills of delight went a-running
All through his little tin soul.

Later, when Ronald and Ruthie
Entered the room at a bound,
Soldier and dolly were missing,
Neither of them could be found.

There stood his men in their places,
Never a break in their file,
And on their little tin faces
Sat an inscrutable smile.

Thus far has mystery hovered
Over the case you'll allow;
Later the pair were discovered
Under a mistletoe bough.

CLARICE W. RILEY.

ROOSEVELT AND JACKSON.

Col. Harvey Draws a Parallel—A Possibility of Disaster.

A parallel between President Jackson and President Roosevelt was drawn by Col. George Harvey at a dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick at Charleston, S. C., on Monday evening. He spoke in protest against Mr. Roosevelt's desire to extend Federal power at the expense of State rights. He quoted Chief Justice Marshall, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, and Daniel Webster, "the worst molly-coddle of all," on the checks to Federal power as safeguards for the people's liberty. He said:

"One can almost hear that mighty voice [Webster's] ringing out again to-night:

"'I do not wish, Sir, to impair the power of the President as it stands written down in the Constitution, and as great and good men have hitherto exercised it. In this, as in other respects, I am for the Constitution as it is. But I will not acquiesce in the reversal of all just ideas of government; I will not degrade the character of popular representation; I will not blindly confide, where all experience admonishes me to be jealous; I will not trust executive power, vested in the hands of a single magistrate, to be the guardian of liberty.'

"We may, nevertheless, admit that if Daniel Webster were now living and could be assured of a continuance of monopoly of public virtue embodied in a single personality, he would look into the future with calm confidence. But life, however earnest, is short, and history teaches the necessity of considering succession.

"In the ordinary course of human events, especially in the turmoil and excitement and misapprehension of a National political contest, an error might be made and one might be chosen by the Nation as its Chief Magistrate, who should combine in himself qualities of profession so inconsistent with his practices as to create general distrust and constitute a real menace to the stability and permanence of our National institutions; one, for instance, who, while demanding vehemently that all should be doers and builders, himself should be the most striking exemplar of constant undoing and persistent tearing down; one who should sternly denounce all critics, though himself the most censorious of persons; one who should sneer at opponents for antagonizing radicalism instead of proposing actual reforms, while himself forced to appropriate the notions of political antagonists; one who should hold aloft the banner of idealism and simultaneously trade with those notoriously corrupt; one who, while urging the necessity of individual achievement, should encourage Socialism by inviting attack upon accumulations of wealth, which are the natural results of the very individual endeavors thus advocated; one whose sense of personal righteousness should so far overpower his sense of personal charitableness as to induce frequent denunciation of those disagreeing with him as willful, malicious, and unqualified prevaricators; one who should, while constantly railing at trusts, yet shield with the utmost care the sacred tariff breeder of them all; one who should deplore political contributions from corporations, yet raise to the most powerful position in his Government one who had sought and obtained them; one quicker than any other to castigate the beneficiaries of a violation of trust, firmer than any other in demanding restitution of diverted funds, yet painfully silent respecting the disposition of large sums of money taken from policy holders and used to insure, not the lives of the insured, but the election of a President.

"It was a ruler such as this beyond a doubt that Webster refused to constitute the guardian of liberty—a ruler such as Jackson, whom he had in mind."

After reviewing President Jackson's campaign against wealth, Col. Harvey declared that similar conditions were to be found to-day. He declared the recent financial troubles were the result of such agitation.

"The President," he went on, "reiterates the assertion that he is still unconvinced of the necessity of serving a third term, but authorizes the positive announcement that no 'reactionary' need apply for the Republican nomination. Andrew Jackson alone of all the recent Presidents was strong enough to name his successor at the end of an administration curiously like the present one in impetuous defiance of restraint and in the ferocity of its assaults upon what Mr. Webster aptly termed the 'fountains of industry.' That Mr. Roosevelt is equally potent, so far at least as his own party is concerned, there can be do doubt.

"What will the harvest be? Let us turn for a parallel to the pages of history recording the immediate sequence of the Jackson Administration and read as follows:

"'A few days after Van Buren's inauguration the country was in the throes of the worst and most wide-spread financial panic it has ever seen. * * * The efforts made by Benton and the other Jacksonians to stem the tide of public feeling and direct it through the well-worn channel of suspicious fear of, and anger at, the banks, as the true authors of general wretchedness, were unavailing; the stream swelled into a torrent and ran like a mill-race in the opposite way. * * * But a few years before the Jacksonians had appealed to a senseless public dislike of the so-called "money power," in order to help themselves to victory, and now they had the chagrin of seeing an only less irrational outcry raised against themselves in turn, and used to oust them from their places.

"'Such is the veracious chronicle of Theodore Roosevelt, historian, of the aftermath of an administration in all respects strikingly similar to that under which we now live—similar in methodical attacks upon property, in appeals to envy and uncharitableness, in wanton extravagance, in the domineering characteristics of the Chief Executive, in his aloofness from the conservative branch of his own party, in his determination to obtain new constructions of the Constitution from Justices appointed by himself, in faith in his own ability to make the people happy; in his assumption that he was constituted by them, not their mere executive officer, but their tribune, in his very personal popularity and power.

"'The harm was largely due to causes existing throughout the civilized world, and especially to the speculative folly rife among the whole American people; but it is always an easy and a comfortable thing to hold others responsible for what is primarily our own fault.

"'Thus spake the historian. Pray God that a like evasion of responsibility may not be forced upon a historian become President!'"

BALANCE IN SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mayor Gets Board of Education's Report for 1906.

The annual statement showing the condition of the educational funds for 1906 was forwarded yesterday to Mayor McClellan by Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education.

It showed that in the general school fund, which is devoted principally to the payment of teachers' salaries, the receipts were $19,032,885, and the expenditures $18,844,270; in the special school fund, which is devoted to the purchase of supplies, &c., the receipts were $6,109,536 and the expenditures $4,849,714, and in the bond and corporate stock fund, which is devoted to the purchase of sites and the erection of new buildings, the receipts were $31,746,807 and the expenditures $12,282,481. The special or trust fund showed $2,158,916 receipts and $760,948 expenditures. The summary of all funds showed receipts $59,138,146 and expenditures $36,737,414.

BRIDGE CRUSH RELIEF.

Temporary Plan Opposed at Mayor's Hearing on the Bills.

Mayor McClellan held a public hearing yesterday on Senate bills 405 and 406, both of which have to do with the erection of an enlarged temporary terminal in Manhattan for the Brooklyn Bridge. The use of the east side of City Hall Park is contemplated, and the structure is intended to relieve the bridge crush temporarily.

Lawrence Veiller, former counsel of the City Club, but now representing the Park Association, spoke against the bill. He said that as now worded it would permit the running of elevated trains over all the East River bridges and through Delancey Street. He also objected because no compensation to the city for increased privileges was mentioned and because the time at which the temporary structure was to be removed was not embodied in the measure.

While Mayor McClellan would give no indication of his intended action yesterday, he is expected to sign both bills.

ART MUSEUM GETS SALTER COLLECTION

A Traveler's Paintings, Lent for Exhibition, Now a Gift from Him.

EIGHTEEN SMALL PICTURES

Sir Purdon Clarke Regards Them Highly and Owner Was Very Proud of Them.

Sir Carpar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was notified yesterday in a dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., that a Capt. Thomas P. Salter had bequeathed his collection of paintings, "valued at $15,000," to the Museum, to which they had already been loaned. The collection, comprising eighteen small paintings of the genre, figure, and still life types, has hung in a prominent corner of Gallery 25 for the last fifteen years. Sir Purdon highly approves them, and the committee on paintings, of which D. O. Mills is Chairman, will decide soon whether to accept the gift.

There is a story connected with the collection. A middle-aged man, giving the name of Salter, came one day in 1892 to Gen. Di Cesnola, then Director of the institution, and said that for years he had been collecting paintings, and that now his collection had grown so large that he had no adequate place in which to keep them.

"I am a traveling man," he continued, "and my desire now is to have the pictures hung properly and cared for. If they prove acceptable to you I shall feel that my taste has been justified. When I am in town I can come in here feeling a certain pride that my paintings are hanging here among so many that are more celebrated. I should be very proud if the Museum accepted them."

The pictures were accepted and for years the man visited the Museum regularly to admire his collection. Of late, however, his visits had gradually grown fewer and the collection had slowly lost its identity with its owner. It was discovered yesterday that two of the pictures had been taken down. This had been done only, temporarily, it was said.

The collection is hardly worth $15,000. At any rate the connoisseur of to-day would hardly place so high a value on it. Some of the paintings are "A Lagoon in Venice," by E. Sanchez-Perrier; "Hall of Cavaliers," W. Velten; "Autumn," Bolton Jones of this city; "Reverie," C. Jacques; "Cattle in Pasture," J. Pokitonow; "Monarch of the Meadows," David Johnson; "Near Palermo," Sanford R. Gifford; "Soldier at Rest," P. Grolleron, a contemporary of Detaille, and "Thief in Pasture," by C. Jacques, the great sheep painter.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 19.—The will of Capt. Thomas P. Salter of this city bequeaths all his property, valued at $300,000, to public uses, after the death of his sister, Mrs. uPtnam.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York gets all his paintings, now hung in the Museum, and Dartmouth College receives the residue of the estate for general purposes, except that $10,000 is to be set aside and the income applied in equal shares to support two needy and deserving young men students, residents of Portsmouth, to apply from Rockingham County.

TO SHOW COLONIAL RELICS.

Jamestown Exhibit to be Put on View in the Metropolitan.

On Monday, March 25, there will open at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to continue until Saturday, April 6, a preliminary exhibition of a loan collection of Colonial relics, consisting of manuscripts, portraits, miniatures, silver, jewelry, and snuff boxes, gathered by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York from their own members and others throughout the State. Later the collection will be sent to Jamestown, Va., where it will form part of the Jamestown Exposition.

BID HIGH FOR RARE STAMPS.

Specimens from the Stehlin Collection Bring Good Prices.

Rare stamps of various foreign countries from the collection of C. V. Stehlin of this city were sold by George R. Tuttle at the Collectors' Club, in West Twenty-sixth Street, last night. The Vand Swiss Cantonal 4c, red and black, issue of 1849, a fine, unused copy of this great rarity, was bought by Mr. Krassa for $71. The Swiss Poste Locale, 2½r., red and b'ack, fetched $23.75.

Among the Spanish rarities were a 2r, red, issue of 1852, which was sold to Mr. Goldsmith for $31, and the 3c. bronze of 1853, which went to Mr. Krassa for $40.25, a fine, unused Sierra Leone, issue of 1892, ½ penny on 1½d. violet, fetched $20.50; a horizontal pair of the 3 pf. of Saxony, issue of 1850, brought $26. Of the St. Vincent rarities a 1d. rose of 1866 fetched $24.80; a 5sh. rose of 1880, $40, bought by Mr. Hawkins, and a 4d. on 1sh. vermilion, issue of 1880, $28.25. A 27pa. rose and 54pa. blue on green, of Roumania-Moldavia, both of the issue of 1854, fetched respectively $51.50 and $52, the latter going to John A. Kleeman.

A 1sh. reddish violet, unusued, of Nova Scotia, issue of 1851, was bought on order for $80.50. A $1 on 16c. Labuan, unused, issue of 1880, fetched $36, and a 6c. on 40c. orange, black surcharge, issue of 1891, sold for $30.50. A good specimen of the 2d. blue, fillet head, of Mauritius, issue of October, 1859, sold for $50. A 1sh. bright-red violet of New Brunswick, issue of 1851, lightly canceled, was bought by John A. Kleeman for $30.

SLUR ON MR. CLEVELAND

Attempted at Aldermen's Meeting—Warmly Resented by the Chair.

Alderman Henry Clay Peters, who as leader of the M. O. L. faction of the Board of Aldermen was concerned in the alleged Clifford bribery case, got into more trouble with President McGowan of the board at the regular weekly meeting yesterday. Of late hardly a session has passed without Mr. Peters making remarks distasteful to the Chair. Yesterday, just after the communication from the Mayor suggesting that a public square be named after ex-President Cleveland had been read, Peters cried loudly:

"I move the communication be referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers," with a decided accent on the last word.

President McGowan got very angry. He brought his gavel down with a terrific bang.

"The gentleman must withdraw his remark."

"I will not withdraw my remark; I made the reference to the proper committee," retorted Peters.

"Unless the gentleman withdraws his remark the Chair will refuse to recognize him," said President McGowan.

"I intended no reflection on the Mayor," said Peters, "and I don't understand the ruling of the Chair."

"The Chair thinks," said Mr. McGowan, "that the emphasis put by the gentleman on the word 'Sewers' was intended as an insult, and if the gentleman did not mean it so, let it pass."

"I referred it to the proper committee," persisted Peters.

"Referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways," said Mr. McGowan.

JAMES H. SMITH VISITS RANGOON

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester Guests on His Yacht.

PLAGUE RIFE IN BURMA

So Mr. Smith Went on to Singapore to Escape It—Heard Weird Tales of Indian Magic.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RANGOON, India, Feb. 16.—James Henry Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, Miss Stewart, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, arrived in this harbor yesterday morning on Mr. Drexel's steam yacht Margarita. Owing to the plague, cholera, smallpox, and heat prevailing in Burma, Mr. Smith has decided to go on to Singapore to-morrow, instead of going up to Mandalay. The Duke came ashore yesterday afternoon to call on the Governor, and seemed in excellent health, but he caught a chill sitting on the deck of the yacht after dinner, and is now confined to his cabin. The Duchess visited Rangoon and its wonderful pagodas, escorted by Mr. Smith, in company with Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Miss Stewart.

The women of the party enjoyed their visit thoroughly, and in the evening they drove out to the Gymkhana, near the lakes, for tea and to listen to the military band. No one in Rangoon seemed to have heard of "Silent" Smith, who had to pursue his elusive native servant and search for his carriages like any ordinary tourist. In speaking of his trip through the East yesterday, Mr. Smith said:

"We enjoyed India very much except Agra, where Mrs. Smith caught a chill, which caused us to return to Bombay. Owing to the heat and the plague, we shall leave here to-morrow for Singapore. I am sorry that we cannot stay longer, as the Duke of Connaught is arriving here on Feb. 21, and things would have been very pleasant. After two or three days at Singapore we shall go on to Sarawak and pay a visit to Rajah Brooke, who is a friend of the Duke's. I hope to be in New York about the middle of May. I shall send the yacht back from Japan and travel across the Pacific to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company."

Mr. Smith was very sorry to hear of the Larchmont disaster. The ship was reported in Rangoon to have sunk with a loss of 340 lives. He regretted not to have been able to see Mandalay and hear the tuck-too utter its plaintive cry on the sacred bo-bo tree in the gardens of the Golden Pagoda, but the heat was too great for the members of his party.

Mr. Smith heard numerous wonderful stories at Rangoon about mysterious hermits who walked across deep valleys through the air from one mountain top to the other without the tedious work of traveling down one mountain and up the other. Also of the aged magician who periodically visited the Gymkhana late at night and made a Burmese boy go up in the air through the smoke of a fire and pass through the teakwood roof as if it had not been there—a feat Mr. Wiley, the Secretary, solemnly vouched for as having witnessed with his own eyes. Mr. Smith did not see any of these wonders or pursue the tiger to its lair. The hotel was full of American tourists when he drove up with his party. Many prominent New Yorkers recognized the silent financier, but he simply looked around with a stony English stare that did not encourage handshaking. The women looked through the papers in the reading room, in hopes of finding an American paper, but they did not succeed. The people of the East know nothing of America except that it is a country which sends them annually a number of wealthy men and women who are willing to pay three times the value for any curios they desire and drink water instead of whisky and soda with their meals, as is the English custom in the East.

DUCHESSE D'UZES COMING.

Sister of the Duc de Chaulnes to Visit T. P. Shonts's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Interest in the visit of the Duc de Chaulnes to the home of T. P. Shonts has been heightened by an announcement that the Duchesse D'Uzes, his sister, is also to visit the Shontses for part of the Easter season. The Duchess conducted the Duke's negotiations for the hand of Miss Theodosia Shonts last year in France. She is a close friend of Mrs. Shonts.

The Duc de Chaulnes expects to continue his Washington visit until next week and also to return to the capital after a short tour South, when he hopes to be joined by his sister. As usual, the Misses Shonts had a few friends to dine with their house party this evening.

MISS LOEW TO WED AT HOME.

Parents' Illness Causes a Change in Her Plans.

Miss Marguerite Loew, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Loew and a sister of W. Goadby Loew and of E. Victor Loew, Jr., who is to marry Robert Cutting Lawrence on April 11, has, owing to illness in her family, changed the place of the wedding from St. Thomas's Church to the Loew home, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Loew has completed her list of attendants. She will have as bridesmaids the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; Miss Marion Stoddard, daughter of the Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard and sister of Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman; Miss Beatrix Hollins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hollins; Miss Vera Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Gilbert, and Miss Edith Lawrence. Her sister, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, will be matron of honor.

Mr. Lawrence's brother, Joseph D. Lawrence, Jr., will be his best man. The ushers have not been selected. The reception following the ceremony will be a small one, as both of the bride's parents have been ill and are not as yet fully recovered.

WEDDING PLANS.

Miss Kennedy to be Married April 29 —Vaughan-Lewis Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Rachel L. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Frank Brinley Porter, son of Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, will take place on April 29 at the home of the bride's parents, 40 East Fifty-second Street. The engagement was announced only a few days ago. Miss Kennedy is now visiting in the South and will not return North for several days.

No date has been set for the wedding of Clifford Wheaton Vaughan of this city and Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia, but it will probably not take place before Fall. The engagement was announced in THE TIMES last Sunday. Miss Lewis is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals and Departures on the Atlantic Liners.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Majestic to-day are:

Charles Bryant, James Black, E. S. Ford, George Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howe, John H. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Saunders, and Mrs. C. E. Whistler and Miss Julia May Whistler.

These persons will sail on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which sails for Rotterdam to-morrow:

The Rev. and Mrs. John K. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Decker, Dr. W. W. Keen, the Misses Keen, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Smith, Brig. Gen. N. J. Wheelan, U. S. A., and Miss Wheelan.

Among those who arrived from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Finland yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Addy, Capt. Edwin Bance, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Irving, W. W. Newhall, and A. H. Whitfield.

Miss Wallace to Wed Capt. Shipley.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—The engagement is announced of Miss Flora Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Wallace of this city, and Capt. R. D. Shipley, youngest brother of Sir William Shipley of England. The wedding has been set for April 16.

Miss Rockefeller's Engagement.

The engagement of Marcellus Hartley Dodge and Miss Ethel Rockefeller, announced in yesterday's TIMES, was formally announced last evening to members and friends of the two families.

Social Notes.

Harry Taber Ashmore, who is to marry Miss Eulalie Matthews on April 3, will give his bachelor dinner at Martin's on Saturday evening, March 30. Miss Matthews has decided not to give a bridesmaid's luncheon.

Miss Marion Raegner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Raegner, will be married at 12 o'clock to-day to Lorenzo Henry of London, in St. James's Lutheran Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The bride's sister, Mrs. L. J. Matty, will be her only attendant. Mr. Matty will be best man.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes will give a recital to-day for the benefit of the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Fund at the home of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, 35 East Fiftieth Street.

Mrs. Winfield Scott will give a bridge party this afternoon at her home, 129 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne and Miss Bourne have returned from a trip to Cuba and Florida. They are at Lakewood.

Miss Ida Tarbell will speak to-day on "Intellectual Integrity" before the members of the Women's Municipal League at their rooms, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb have returned from their country place at Great Neck, L. I., to the St. Regis.

Robert S. Bradley and family of Boston have arrived at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell of Providence will arrive at the St. Regis to-day.

The National Society of New England Women gave a whist party yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's.

The Oakland Golf Club of Long Island will meet at Delmonico's to-day.

The Junior Singing Club of the Boys' Club will present Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "The Gondoliers," at Sherry's on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of this week, and will also give a Saturday matinée.

Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish gave a euchre last night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children.

The Wells College alumni will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Tuesday, April 2.

The Brown alumni will give a luncheon at Sherry's on April 2.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances E. Andrews and Robert Hollister Chapman, both of Washington. Miss Andrews, who recently chose Washington as her permanent home, is the daughter of the late William Whiting Andrews of Cleveland, and through her late mother, who was a Miss Beardsley of New York, is related to many prominent families in that State. Mr. Chapman is a brother of Mrs. H. C. Hansbrough, wife of the Senator from North Dakota. He is a member of the Cosmos and Chevy Chase Clubs. The wedding will take place early in June from the home of Miss Andrews's aunt in Auburn, N. Y.

The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki entertained a large dinner company this evening, when their guests included Justice and Mrs. Brewer, the Minister from Colombia and Mme. Cortes, Judge and Mrs. Anderson, Count and Countess Seckendorff, Major and Mrs. Charles McCawley, Prof. and Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watson, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Miyaoki, and Mr. Hanihara.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson entertained at luncheon to-day for Mme. Creel, wife of the Ambassador from Mexico.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Dryden have closed their Washington residence and gone to Atlantic City for several weeks before returning to their New Jersey home.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles are again at their home here, to remain through the Spring season.

NOTES OF PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 19.—No date has been set for the closing of the Hotel Royal Poinciana. Each northbound train, however, is carrying away many of the tourists to other resorts along the east coast. The entertaining is now of an informal kind.

Mrs. Frederick Roberts held her at home this forenoon. It was attended by many of her friends.

Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill was at home yesterday at her ocean front villa, Ocean View, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William P. Snyder.

Among those who entertained at dinner parties to-night were Edward Anders Knieriem, who leaves this week. Among his guests were several who left to-night for the North.

Col. A. J. Nutting of Brooklyn and Major E. Gray Pendleton of Washington, who leave to-night, also entertained at dinner.

At the cakewalk last night the judges were Gen. Howard Carroll, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Senator Scott.

The game of baseball to-day was the first of a series to be played this week.

Among those out on the golf links to-day were A. Watson Black, E. A. Chamberlin, Dr. W. E. Bullard, and Dr. W. P. Compton.

"THE CHORUS LADY'S" DAY.

Twelfth Night Club Entertains Miss Stahl and James Forbes.

Miss Rose Stahl of "The Chorus Lady" and James Forbes, who wrote the play, were the guests of honor of the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon, and when they had been properly fed and introduced to members, made short speeches.

"I want to refute as a slander the story that is going about that 'The Chorus Lady' was written from my own experience," said Mr. Forbes. "I never was a chorus lady, and, what is more, I never loaned $300 to one. It reflects upon my business acumen."

Then, speaking seriously, he told the Twelfth Nighters how good every one had been in saying pleasant things to him about the play, and referred to his "dear friend Rose, and the artist, Miss Stahl, without whom there would have been no 'Chorus Lady.'"

"Oh, yes, there would, Jimmy," interrupted Miss Stahl from the side. Then, without going to the platform she made a speech, declaring that she just felt she was all heart because every one had been so good to her.

"I'd been struggling, and I wasn't anybody—I don't know that I am anybody now—"

"Oh, yes, you are," said the Twelfth Nighters.

"And everybody took me up," continued Miss Stahl, "and now I'm just keeping along to be able some time to do something as nice for some one as other people have done for me."

Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, the Twelfth Night President, wearing a green velvet gown and hat, introduced every one to every one else, and Ethel Barrymore was there, wearing a red gown and black hat. Miss Anna Winn gave a representation of Miss Barrymore in "Alice Sit by the Fire," and had an attack of stage fright because the original of her sketch was in the audience. She broke down, but won applause on a second attempt. Mrs. H. C. De Mille, Miss Leslie Bingham, Miss Sara Perry, and Miss Frances Nathan were the hostesses for the day.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S "APOSTLES" SUNG

The Oratorio Society Repeats the Famous English Work.

THE COMPOSER CONDUCTS

A Large Audience Hears an Excellent Performance of a Most Difficult Composition.

The Oratorio Society has been a zealous interpreter of the later works of Sir Edward Elgar, since he arrived at his present position in English art. It was the first to present "The Dream of Gerontius" in the New World, and the first to present "The Apostles." This year it intends to bring out "The Kingdom"; and as "The Kingdom" is the continuation of "The Apostles," Mr. Damrosch has very properly arranged to have the two works heard in immediate succession, as the composer intended, no doubt, to have them. As a preparation for its performance of "The Kingdom" next Tuesday, the society repeated last evening "The Apostles" in Carnegie Hall. It was first given here on Feb. 9, 1904, and was repeated on March 25 of the same year.

The work was given under the direction of the composer himself, who was invited to come from England to conduct the performance of it and of "The Kingdom." He was most warmly and demonstratively greeted, and the long and exceedingly complicated work was listened to with close attention by an audience that was large, considering the inclemency of the weather and the general public disposition toward music in the oratorio form.

At its previous performances here "The Apostles" was found to be a composition of unequal merit, one which notwithstanding certain passages of great power, of tender and poignant expressiveness, of deep characterization, is lacking in broad and continuous development and in high and sustained inspiration. In these respects it seems to stand lower than Sir Edward's "Dream of Gerontius." It is a noteworthy attempt to vivify the oratorio form by the use of all the resources which the development of modern means of expression has put at the command of the modern musician; and Sir Edward Elgar is a master of them all. His orchestra is raised to the highest point of eloquence by his skill and finesse in orchestration. His treatment of the chorus has not only imposing grandeur in the effects of great masses and the building up of climaxes, but is even more remarkable in his disposition of subtler effects of color and skilful polyphony; and there are more than a few passages in which his setting off of the solo voices in contrast with the choral masses and in a union with them presents new and beautiful effects.

"The Apostles" is the product unquestionably of a powerful and acute intellect at work with material of which it is a complete master; but it leaves the impression on the whole more of the intellectual process involved than of a potent inspiration seeking its inevitable expression. The text itself is a marvel of ingenuity, mosaicked as it is from sentences culled throughout the whole Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha and put together forms a continuous whole. It gives many opportunities for the composer's dramatic sense and for his power of characterization, in the various episodes it contains. The mystical atmosphere of the prologue is one in which Elgar's imagination loves to play. The passages representing night in the mountain, the dawn, the call to worship, with its use of the "Shofar" or ram's horn of Jewish ritual, (represented in the performance by a stopped trumpet), are full of poetic suggestion and vivid depiction of scene and mood.

The morning psalm is built up to a grand and inspiring climax—one of the truly impressive moments of the composition. There is more than conventional force in the representation of the storm upon the Sea of Galilee and the miracle of Jesus walking upon the waters. The final chorus is full of religious exaltation. The characters of Mary Magdalene and of Judas are strongly outlined in the music.

But there are in the course of the work many long and dull passages and many that are laborious and show the labor of their intricate involution. The score is compact of "leading motives" or representative themes and is itself in many places almost as much a painfully continued mosaic as the text itself. It is a most elaborate apparatus, and the result often is that the composer seems to be hampered by its complexity and his unceasing submission to his self-imposed conditions rather than helped toward a fuller and freer expression. So it seemed when the work was given here before, and so it seemed last night.

The performance was in most respects an excellent one. Composers are by no means always the best conductors of their own compositions, but Sir Edward Elgar evinced authority and a technique ample to gain what he wanted from chorus and orchestra, both of which had been prepared for him, and well prepared, by Mr. Damrosch, for a task that is in every sense formidable, full of difficulties of every sort. The chorus of the Oratorio Society was reinforced by a special chorus of the Musical Art Society. The solo parts, difficult and exacting almost all, were sung by six singers who were admirably qualified for their work: Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Mrs. Von Niessen-Stone, and Messrs. Frank Croxton, Claude Cunningham, Edwin Evans, and George Hamlin. Of these especial credit belongs to Mrs. Rider-Kelsey and Mr. George Hamlin for their exceedingly artistic and beautiful singing, and to Mr. Frank Croxton for his most characteristic interpretation of the part of Judas.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" PRESENTED

Many Curtain Calls for Stars at Season's First Performance.

Fricka	Mme. Fremstad
Freia	Mme. Weed
Erda	Mme. Schumann-Heinke
Woglinde	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde	Mme. Ralph
Flosshilde	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Loge	M. Burgstaller
Alberich	M. Goritz
Wotan	M. Van Rooy
Donner	M. Lange
Froh	M. Dippel
Mime	M. Reiss
Fasolt	M. Muehlmann
Fafner	M. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Herts.

"Das Rheingold" received its only New York presentation this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was large, and almost every one was in his seat when Mr. Herts took the conductor's chair.

"Rheingold" presents many technical difficulties to the stage manager, and these were perhaps more nearly overcome at this than at any previous performance of the work at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Rhine maidens were almost as graceful as the aerial ballet in "Le Damnation de Faust." There were few hitches in their evolutions, and the wires were seldom visible. The ascending steam and descending gauze which served to dissolve the scenes were admirably managed. Even the transformations of Alberich, which are almost impossible of creation as an illusion, were fairly effective.

The playing of the orchestra was uneven, for which lack of sufficient rehearsal may be responsible. Mr. Herts worked hard, and sometimes made too much noise.

The cast in general was an excellent one. Mme. Fremstad, as Fricka, was easily the commanding figure. Both in voice and in action her Fricka was masterful.

Mme. Schumann-Heink returned to the part of Erda, which belongs to her, and also sang one of the Rhine daughters. Miss Alten and Miss Ralph sang the other Rhine daughters, generally successfully, but both in the apostrophe to the gold in the first scene and the lament in the last there was a noticeable straying off key.

Mr. Burgstaller was suffering with a very severe cold, and in the second scene he stopped singing on two occasions. Later he recovered somewhat from his hoarseness. As a piece of acting his Loge is logical and effective. Mr. Van Rooy has made the part of Wotan his own, and the same may be said of Mr. Reiss's Mime. Marion Weed was miscast as Freia. She scarcely suggested the part in appearance, and she was not in good voice. Mr. Goritz sang Alberich, and the giants were Messrs. Mühlmann and Blass.

There were so many curtain calls after the fall of the curtain that a public interest in more performances of the Ring seemed to be suggested.

RECORD OPERA RECEIPTS.

$200,000 Taken In Yesterday for Next Season at the Manhattan.

In spite of the bad weather yesterday the subscription sale for next season at the Manhattan Opera House started out as a record breaker. When Treasurer John Ward stopped counting the money he found that he had taken in more than $200,000. The subscription sale took place in the balcony foyer at a special box office, while downstairs the sale for the last Melba performance and the first Calvé performance was going on.

The programme for next week at the Manhattan includes the farewell of Mme. Melba on Monday night, when "La Bohème" will be sung. Between the second and third acts of the opera Mme. Melba and Mr. Dalmorès will sing the balcony scene from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." Wednesday night Mme. Calvé makes her first appearance at the Manhattan in "Carmen."

On Good Friday evening Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung by Mmes. Russ and de Cisneros, and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi. The chorus and orchestra will assist. At the Saturday matinée Mme. Calvé will appear in "Cavalleria," which will be sung with "Pagliacci." "Fra Diavolo" is the Saturday night bill.

After the opera Monday night a farewell supper to Mme. Melba will be given on the stage by Mr. Hammerstein.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO CALVE.

Cort and Hammerstein Both Say They Have Her Under Contract.

More discussion as to who is to manage Mme. Calvé next season arose last night. John Cort, who had charge of the soprano's concert tour two season's ago, sent out a statement to the effect that she would not sing at the Manhattan Opera House next Winter as she was under contract to him.

"Before Oct. 1, 1907, or after March 1, 1908, Mme. Calvé may sing where, when, and for whom she pleases, but for the time above stated she is under contract to me," said Mr. Cort.

Mr. Hammerstein smiled when the matter was brought to his attention, and said that Mme. Calvé would sing at the Manhattan Opera House both this season and next.

"Mme. Calvé informed me that she was under contract to sing in concert next season," said Mr. Hammerstein, "but she said that it would not interfere in the least with her singing here, and I have an option on her services."

Dora Becker Gives a Recital.

Dora Becker gave a violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night, and a moderate-sized audience was in attendance. She was assisted by Charles Norman Granville, baritone, and Gustave L. Becker, pianist. Miss Becker played Wieniawski's second concerto for her principal number.

EDDIE FOY IN "THE ORCHID."

Hailed by Philadelphians in Its First American Production.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Eddie Foy in the rôle of Artie Choke scored a success in the first American production of "The Orchid" to-night at the Lyric Theatre. Trixie Friganza, Amelia Stone, and several others were well received.

MISS ANGLIN NOT TO QUIT.

Story of Break with Manager Henry Miller Is Denied.

Henry Miller's business manager issued a formal denial last night of the report that Mr. Miller and Margaret Anglin had quarrelled and were to part company as theatrical stars at the conclusion of the present season.

"Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin will positively appear as joint stars at Daly's Theatre next season," he said. "The contracts have all been signed and the season will open at Daly's during the first week in September. It will continue for eight weeks, during which time Mr. Miller will prepare a new production to fill in the time when he and Miss Anglin go on the road with 'The Great Divide.' They will return to New York about the middle of February, and then will be seen in a new production."

It is generally admitted that Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin had a disagreement a few weeks ago, but it appears to be definitely and satisfactorily settled now.

TWENTY YEARS AN ACTOR.

David Montgomery's Friends Will Help Him Celebrate To-day.

David Montgomery of Montgomery and Stone, stars of "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker, will to-day celebrate his twentieth anniversary as an actor. Besides dining Montgomery after to-day's matinée the company has planned an all-day delivery of congratulatory messages.

Harlem friends of the comedian have engaged three messenger boys who will race for the Knickerbocker Theatre. One is to take the Subway, one the elevated, and one is to go on foot. The sprinter is being heavily supported in the betting.

Montgomery's first engagement was on March 20, 1887, in Streckbine's Garden, St. Joseph, Mo., where he appeared as a juvenile "Smoky Moke." Montgomery and Stone joined forces in Denver in 1890.

THIRTY-TWO NEW ACTORS.

Medals and Diplomas Awarded at Dramatic School Graduation.

The graduating exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts were held yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. Diplomas were awarded to thirty-two members of the graduating class. The David Belasco gold medal for general excellence was awarded to Christine Norman of Cincinnati; the Belasco silver medal for technical skill was received by Alice Leal Pollock of New York, and the medal for earnestness and progress was given to Caroline Greenfield of Atlanta. Addresses were delivered by Francis Wilson, Dr. Moncure D. Conway, Brandon Tynan, and William C. De Mille, the latter speaking on behalf of the Faculty.

Mr. Wilson in his speech strove to point out the road to practical success. He said: "Act on the stage, not off. Be modest in bearing and speech. Speak English, not 'Tenderloin.' Be earnest in your acting, be prudent with your earnings. The period of the average actor's earning power is brief. Know a great deal about your profession, and as much as you can about everything else. Don't accept success as too personal—Hamlets and Juliets have come and gone, but the plays go on forever."

Franklin Sargent awarded the diplomas to his pupils.

Mrs. Sol Smith 77 Years Old.

Mrs. Sol Smith, the veteran actress, who can hardly count the times she has played the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday last evening with a reception to her friends. Mrs. Smith sails for London soon with the Sothern-Marlowe company.

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NOVELLI'S "LEAR" HAS GREAT MOMENTS

But It Fails to be an Embodiment of Shakespeare's Poetic Creation.

REALISM IN MAD SCENE

With Several Passages That Make a Strong Appeal on the Sympathies.

King Lear	Ermete Novelli
Duke of Cornwall	A. Arista
Duke of Albany	F. Bernini
King of France	V. Servolini
Duke of Burgendy	G. Fossi
Earl of Gloucester	L. Ferrata
Earl of Kent	E. Piamonti
Edmund	A. Botrone
Edgar	G. Dal-Cortivo
King's Fool	N. Pescatori
Goneril	O. Giannini
Regan	E. Servolini
Cordelia	E. Rossi
Major domo of Duke of Cornwall	V. Servolini
Gentleman of Retinue of King	O. Galeotti
Courtier	G. Fossi
Messenger	V. Bartolotti

In the acting of such a tragedy as "King Lear" one has a right to demand that something remain in the central character at any rate of the true dignity of eloquent poetic imagination. That "foolish fond old man," who gave away a kingdom, then lived to rue the day, is not, to be sure, a dignified person. He is grand only as the imagination of the bard has invested him with grandeur and through the sheer power of magnificent poetical conceiving. But he must be acted as something other than a querulous, doddering old Pantaloon if he is to take hold of the deepest sympathies, or if he is to create any adequate response to his terrific weight of woes. And unless he does create such a response he is not the Lear of Shakespeare. He must be acted as "every inch a King," even though at the very start a King well along "the road where madness lies."

Signor Novelli does not so act him. He has a power in pathos, a very marked capacity for arousing the sense of pity. In the heath scene and in all that follows, in the passages in which his madness creates the court of trial for his ungrateful daughters and in that overpoweringly pathetic scene in which he meets Gloster and maunders in and out of his insanity, he presents a truly moving picture.

There are innumerable touches of graphic realism to indicate that his assumption has been built up on observation of actual cases of dementia, that it is an informed and comprehending exposition of what might be characteristic of a human mind wrecked by age, disease, woe, and disappointment. And one seldom gets the sense that this is all a mere external manifestation. It seems to spring from a disordered organism, to be the natural expression of grave and violent disorders. As such it is an imposing, even an amazing exhibition of acting.

So much for what is best in Signor Novelli's Lear. When one comes to consider it as an entirety, however, it falls far short of the ideal. Try to explain what that ideal is by example, and one confronts the difficulty incident to an absence of such great tragic figures as, from time to time, have walked the English stage. Explain it with the assertion that Lear must be an embodiment of great passions in the breaking and the breaking, and that he must represent from the first to the last the great figure of extreme human suffering, and one is able to gather in some measure why Novelli fails, why his Lear, with all its later eloquence of woe, is not to be regarded as in any save a lesser sense a complete embodiment of the figure created by the poet. In dealing with such a performance one is confronted again by the difficulties of a strange language. But that does not prevent one from understanding that Lear should never be a comedy figure. Until the moment of the great break he never lays hold of the imagination. He might be any old man with any old disagreeable domestic closet skeleton to disturb his peace of mind. He is not Lear, King of Briton.

In the earlier scenes Signor Novelli's Lear is vigorous with the vigor of youth and the voice of youth, sounding forth from the mask of age. All this makes it all the more surprising when in the last scenes he appears with what is as nearly a perfect simultation of senility as an actor ever gives, and with an overpowering suggestion of the old King's final burden of bitter woe. The stage management in many places could hardly have been worse.

Of the play as it has been prepared for the Italian stage the less said the better. It is a thing of shreds and patches, and must provide a poor insight into Shakespearean grandeur for those unfamiliar with the English text.

MERMAIDS IN ALL COLORS.

They Wear "Chameleon" Costumes in the Hippodrome Play Now.

The mermaids at the Hippodrome have all new suits, called "chameleon" costumes. The reason for the name is that, by an arrangement of lights, the colors of the costumes are constantly changing and no two mermaids have the same color at the same time.

So you may now see mermaidens of all colors. The garments change rapidly from silver to gold, then to green, red, purple, and yellow. The former costumes of the mermaids were all dark green. The alteration was wisely postponed until after St. Patrick's Day.

Marguerita Sylva's Success.

PARIS, March 19.—Mme. Marguerita Sylva, the American prima donna who has been so successful at the Opéra Comique here as Carmen and as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," was to-day reengaged at that theatre for another year, beginning Sept. 1 next. Under her contract she is to sing only leading rôles, and she is now rehearsing a creation in the new opera "Ghyslaine," which is to be given at the Opéra Comique early in April.

To-morrow the Elephants Walk Around

Preparations for the opening of the circus to-morrow afternoon are practically complete. The interior decorations of Madison Square Garden are finished and all the aerial rigging and other paraphernalia is in place. There are to be two performances to-day—an undress rehearsal in the morning and a complete dress rehearsal in the evening. The new skiing "stunt" was successfully rehearsed yesterday.

Lee Arthur Sues to Get His Child.

Lee Arthur, the playwright, whose real name is Arthur Kahn, applied to Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus directing his wife, Alide Kahn, to produce their child, who is four weeks old, in court. The applicant declared that his wife had deserted him and he has never seen the child.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"The Mills of the Gods" will be transferred from the Astor Theatre to the Manhattan on Monday, April 1. If possible the play will continue at the Manhattan till the theatre is torn down by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

To give city school teachers a chance to see "Widowers' Houses" at the Herald Square, the matinees on Thursday and Friday this week will begin at 3:30 instead of 2:20 P. M.

Ben Greet has arranged his repertoire for his final week at the Garden Theatre. On Monday, April 1, "As You Like It" will be offered; on Tuesday, "Much Ado About Nothing"; at the Wednesday matinee, "Everyman"; on Wednesday evening, "Julius Caesar"; on Thursday, "Twelfth Night"; on Friday, "The Merchant of Venice," and on Saturday, "Julius Caesar" (matinee) and Charles Reade's "Masks and Faces," evening.

Alfred W. Birdsall of San Francisco gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis for Henri De Vries, who sails for Europe to-day.

A performance is to be given at the Kalich Theatre on the Bowery for the benefit of the Chinese famine relief fund.

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COUNT LAMSDORFF DEAD.

Was Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs During War with Japan.

SAN REMO, Italy, March 19.—Count Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lamsdorff, the former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here this evening at 11:15 o'clock. Paul Lamsdorff, a nephew and representing the Lamsdorff family, was present.

Count Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lamsdorff was Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs through the trying period of the Russo-Japanese war, having succeeded Count Muravieff in 1900. Until his retirement last year he had been thirty-six years in the Russian diplomatic service, and in the course of this time had been invested with all the orders his country had to give. As a statesman he was looked upon as the personification of prudence. While the enthusiasm over the alliance with France was at its height his love for the new ally was manifested as little as his dislike for Germany had been, and he held aloof just as carefully from any commitment to Panslavism.

His family had been close to the reigning dynasty since the days of his great-grandfather, who was tutor to Emperor Paul I. Count Lamsdorff was born in St. Petersburg on Jan. 5, 1845, and was the son of Count Nicholas Lamsdorff, Aide de Camp to the Emperor Alexander II. He entered the diplomatic service through the Home Office in his twenty-first year, and by 1875 had been promoted to First Secretary. After that he was successively Director of Chancellery, Senior Councillor, and Assistant Foreign Minister. Consequent upon his promotion to the Ministry he became Acting Privy Councilor and Secretary of State to the Emperor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John Moore.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Brig. Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., retired, former Surgeon General of the army, died here yesterday.

Gen. Moore was born in Indiana on Aug. 16, 1826. After steudying medicine he entered the United States Army in 1853, and was made an Assistant Surgeon. He first served in Florida, and later in the Utah expedition of 1857. He reached the grade of Captain in 1858. After serving at the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati for one year he became Medical Director of the central division of the Army of the Potomac.

He was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and for his services in this campaign was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. At the end of the war he was promoted to a Colonelcy. He was conspicuous for his bravery throughout the campaign.

The funeral will be held to-morrow, and the burial will be at Arlington.

Mrs. Susan Inman Mottelay.

Mrs. Susan Inman, wife of Paul F. Mottelay, was buried yesterday in the old churchyard of Saint Mark's in the Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Mrs. Mottelay was a daughter of the late John Cornelius Bibby and Maria Stevens Livingston. Her grandfather, G. S. Bibby, married one of the daughters of John C. Van den Heuvel, at one time Governor of Dutch Guiana. On her mother's side she was descended from Robert Livingston, the third and last Lord of the Manor, whose brother, Philip, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and whose other brother, William, governed the State of New Jersey from 1776 until his death in 1790. She leaves one son, Paul L. Mottelay, and two daughters, Mrs. Philip A. Strong and Mrs. Malcolm L. Barrett, besides three sisters, Mrs. Fergueson L. Cooper, Miss Julia Livingston Bibby, and Mrs. Justine Van den Heuvel Fisher.

Henry Talmadge.

Henry Talmadge, founder of the banking firm of Henry Talmadge & Co., 50 Pine Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 538 Madison Avenue. Mr. Talmadge was 82 years old and retired from active participation in the business several years ago, but was a daily visitor at the office. He was active as a Trustees of the Central Trust Company, Vice President and Director of the Cossitt Land Company, and a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Talmadge was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and for many years was a member of the Reformed Church Union.

Charles Edwin Waring.

Charles Edwin Waring, the last of four brothers who contributed so greatly to the development of Yonkers as a manufacturing and business centre, died yesterday at his home in Yonkers after an illness of six months. He was 81 years old. Heart failure was the cause of death. He was born in Putnam County. When 16 years old he went to Yonkers, where he engaged in the manufacture of hats. In 1888 he was elected President of the Citizens' National Bank, retiring in 1903. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Obituary Notes.

DUKE NICHOLSON of Chicago, General Agent of the Red Line Fast Freight, died in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday.

HENRY T. JAEGER, General Agent of the passenger department of the Erie Railroad, died in Buffalo last night. He was 46 years old, and had been connected with the Erie for twenty-five years. Mr. Jaeger was operated on for appendicitis a week ago.

JOHN M. O'CONNELL, member of the Board of Supervisors from the old First Ward in Buffalo, died of pneumonia yesterday at the Buffalo General Hospital. The "Admiral," as he was called, was well known in political circles, and was one of the characters of Buffalo's public life.

JOHN C. HARVEY, 86 years old, died at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., last night. He was born in Brooklyn and made his home in that city until twenty years ago. He was a member of the Moravian Church of Brooklyn and President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death.

THOMAS J. DEGNAN died at his home, 847 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was 38 years old, and had been a member of the Board of Education, and although he was a Democrat Mayor Fagan appointed him a Tax Commissioner. He leaves a widow and ten children, the eldest of whom is 17 years.

LOUIS GROMME, senior member of the firm of Knopp, Frerichs & Co., died suddenly on Monday of heart

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100 shares Royal Baking Powder common.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break and Recover—Call Money Rates, 5@ 3 1-2 Per Cent.

RUMORS DEPRESS MARKET

Union Pacific and Reading Sold Heavily—Foreign Exchange Markets at Year's Low Point.

A renewal of the liquidation of weak speculative accounts, the closing out of which had been postponed during last week's unsettlement, carried prices away rapidly at the opening of yesterday's Stock Exchange session, and the movement toward lower levels was helped by further operations on the part of powerful bearish speculators. The selling centred upon Union Pacific, Reading, St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Smelting, Amalgamated Copper, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and the Steel stocks, and the subsequent losses in these shares were from 2 to 7 points. As securities dipped downward toward the low points established last week rumors began to find their way through the financial district concerning the embarrassment of various Stock Exchange houses, and so insistent and detailed were such stories that, falling in as they did with the general understanding of the heavy losses suffered in many directions through the long decline in prices, they served effectively to depress sentiment and to deprive the market of vigorous support. Late in the afternoon, however, when it became apparent that no announcements of failures would be forthcoming during the business day, supporting orders came into the market, at first tentatively, and then in considerable volume. Speculators who were hoping to cover their positions upon announcements of this nature hastened to buy back the stocks sold by them, and the purchases from these two sources turned the market, promoting a sharp recovery in all directions. In many instances final prices displayed actual advances for the day, and in other cases the maximum losses were reduced to comparatively unimportant figures. Conspicuous for their strength were Pennsylvania, New York Central, the Steel shares, and Southern Pacific. So far as the day's stories of trouble were concerned, the facts seemed to be that while many individuals have suffered great losses, brokerage houses as such have been little affected save in minor instances. The reports seemed to sift down to the fact that one small house was seeking assistance yesterday in banking quarters, and that unless this is secured it must wind up its business. In one way the actual elimination of any weak spots that there are in the situation, even by the agency of a publicly announced failure, would serve to better the entire Wall Street position.

In the money market situation the developments of interest comprised the slightly easier tendency displayed in call and time loans and the extreme weakness in the foreign exchange market, where rates fell to the lowest point of the year. So far as the local money market is concerned, the continued liquidation in the stock market promises, of course, substantial relief. In addition to this, the banks are gaining ground through acceptances of Mr. Cortelyou's bond offer and customs collections at various cities throughout the country. The banks here have gained from the Sub-Treasury since Friday last $1,500,000. Discount rates were easier at European financial centres, and there was less nervousness displayed over the possibility of advances in official discount rates at Thursday's bank meetings. The fall in demand sterling to the year's low point raises once more the question how long our bankers will be able to resist the obvious profit in gold importations through consideration for the position of the Bank of England and the ultimate effects of such a movement upon European money markets.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.
Boston Towboat Co.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad.
Consolidated Cotton Duck Co. on preferred.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Electric Boat Co. on preferred.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania on first preferred.
Halifax Electric Tramway.
Homestake Mining Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.
J. H. Dunham Co.
Metropolitan Street Railway.
National Bank of North America.
National Bank of Commerce in New York.
Mitchell Mining Co.
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Union Ferry Co.
Union Typewriter Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.
United States Reduction & Refining Co. on preferred.
Van Norden Trust Co.
Waterbury Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Westmoreland Coal Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
American Nut and Bolt Fastener Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Greene Gold-Stover Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on common.
Texas & Pacific Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United States Leather Co., (adjourned.)

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, March 19, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
24,060	Amal. Copper	93½	93½	90	92¾
1,000	Am. Car. & F.	37	37	36	36¾
90	Am. Locomot.	63¾	65¼	63¾	65
2,520	Am. Smelting	123½	123¾	118½	121½
30	Am. Sugar	120¾	121	120¾	121
3,270	A., T. & S. F.	91¼	91¾	89½	90¼
1,530	Balt. & Ohio	99½	99¾	97	98½
3,880	Brooklyn R. T.	53¾	54½	51¼	53¾
210	Can. Pacific	170¾	171	169	171
160	Cent. Leather	30	30	30	30
140	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	13¾	14
3,100	C., M. & St. P.	135	135	130	133¾
2,700	Col. F. & I.	35¾	35¾	33¾	35¼
30	Dist. Secur.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
1,580	Erie	29¼	29¾	28¾	29½
80	Infer. Met.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
1,220	Mo., K. & T.	36½	37¼	35¾	37
460	Mo. Pacific	72	72¼	70¾	72
50	Nat. Lead	58¾	58¾	57	57
550	N. Y. Central	118	118½	116¾	118
60	N. O. & W.	38¾	38¾	35½	35½
3,380	Pennsylvania	122¼	122¾	120½	122¾
50	People's Gas	88	88	87½	87¾
110	Pressed S. Car	35½	36	35¼	36
41,820	Reading	104½	104¾	100	103¼
190	Rep. Steel	27	27	26¼	26¾
90	Rock Island	21¾	21¾	20½	21¾
3,240	Southern Pac.	80¾	81¼	77¼	80¾
500	Southern Ry.	23¾	23	22¾	23
90	Texas Pac.	28	28	27¾	27¾
92,980	Union Pac.	137	137	131¼	134¾
30	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
34,900	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¾	36¼	37¼
1,860	U. S. Steel pf.	100¼	100¼	98¾	99¾
236,010	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.55	.55	.55	.55
300	Best & Belch.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
1,400	Comstock	.30	.30	.29	.29
500	Con. Cal. & V.	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.05
500	Chrysalite	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Crip. Cr. Con.	.06	.06	.06	.06
400	Gould & Curry	.26	.27	.26	.27
100	Horn Silver	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Ind. Tonopah	.04	.04	.04	.04
500	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
100	Moulton	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
200	Ontario	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
200	Ophir	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
1,500	Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06
100	Quicksilver	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
400	Savage	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Tramp Con.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
8,700					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 19, 1907.

Total sales March 19, 1907..... 1,358,422
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 62,644,163
Corresponding date last year..... 72,976,803

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11	12	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¼	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
91⅛	92	181,850	*Amal. Copper Co	93¼	93¼	89½	92	—1¾
20	21	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	20	20	...
13½	17	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	16	16	16	16	...
5½	5¾	100	American Can	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
51	51¾	100	American Can pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
37¼	37¾	3,700	Am. Car & F. Co	37	37¾	36	37½	+ ⅛
97½	98½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	+ ⅞
30¼	30¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
205	218	70	American Express	215	215	213	213	...
4½	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
21½	22	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21	21	21	21	—1
79¾	80	310	Am. Ice Securities	80	80	77½	79¾	— ¼
64	64½	1,820	*Am. Locomo. Co	64	64½	63½	64½	—1¾
121	121¼	54,825	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	123¾	123¾	118¼	121	—3
107½	107¾	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	— ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Am. Steel Foundries	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ⅝
121½	121⅞	4,450	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	122¼	120½	121⅞	— ⅝
90	92	2,400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92	92	90½	90½	—2
28	29	950	*Am. Woolen Co	28¾	29	28	28¼	+ ⅛
96	97	110	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
62¼	62⅝	28,950	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	62½	63⅜	59⅞	62½	— ⅝
91¼	91½	51,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	91⅝	89½	91⅜	— ½
101½	103	1,900	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	101	102	—2¼
98⅝	98¾	31,100	Baltimore & Ohio	99¾	99¾	96⅝	98⅞	— ⅛
88	90	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
12	13	100	Bethlehem Steel	12	12	12	12	...
53⅝	53⅞	12,410	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	53½	54¼	51¼	53⅞	— ⅝
108	120	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	108	108	108	108	—2
62	63½	100	Canada Southern	61	61	61	61	+ ⅞
171	171½	12,375	Canadian Pacific	171½	171¾	169	171	...
30	30¼	3,120	Central Leather Co	30	30¾	29¼	30⅛	—2
94	95½	400	Central Leath. Co. pf	94½	96	94¼	94⅜	—1¼
180	185	130	Central R. R. of N. J.	180	180	180	180	—5
41⅛	41¼	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	+ ¼
...	60	200	Chicago & Alton pf	59	59	59	59	—2½
110	150	100	Chi. & East Ill. pf	115	115	115	115	—5
14	14¾	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western	14	14	13⅝	14	...
18½	19	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
77⅛	78	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	77	77	77	77	+ ¼
133¾	133½	32,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134½	134¾	130	133⅜	—1⅝
153	155	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154½	154¾	154	154	— ⅛
116	119	325	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	118	118	118	118	...
131	134	750	*C.,M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	132¾	132¾	132½	132¾	—4¼
148	151	5,072	Chicago & Northw	150	150	147½	150	...
138	145	100	Chi. St. P., M & Om	140	140	140	140	+ ⅛
5	7	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7	7	7	7	...
15	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	15	15	15	15	...
14	14¼	200	Chi. Union Trac.	14	14	14	14	— ¼
35	35¼	10,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	36	33½	35	—1
27¾	27½	1,600	Colorado & Southern	27¾	27¾	27	27⅜	—1½
61	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	—1
49¾	50	800	Col. & South. 2d pf	46½	49¾	48½	49¾	—1½
23½	25	340	Col. & H. C. & Iron	24	24	23	23½	—1
118½	120	1,710	Consolidated Gas	118	118	116	118	...
20	20¼	2,625	Corn Products Ref.	20	20¼	19½	20½	+ ¼
83¼	88	1,400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	83¼	83¼	82	83	— ¾
178	178½	3,670	Delaware & Hudson	182½	182½	175	179	—3¾
29½	30	1,900	Denver & Rio Grande	29	30½	29	29¾	—1¼
73	75	330	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	73	73	72¼	72¼	—1⅞
71¼	73½	400	Detroit United Ry.	71	71	71	71	+1
69¾	70	5,800	*Distillers Securities	70½	70½	68	70	— ½
13½	14	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	14	14	...
21¼	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
28¾	29⅛	11,800	Erie	29¼	29⅝	28½	29¼	+ ⅛
64⅜	65	400	Erie 1st pf	65	65	64½	64¾	— ½
46¾	47½	800	Erie 2d pf	46	46¼	45½	46½	— ¼
81	87½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
67	75	100	General Chemical	70	70	70	70	—1½
144	145	620	General Electric	141	144½	141	144½	— ¾
122	138	400	Granby Consol	133	133	131	133	—1
142	142¼	9,040	Great Northern pf	143	143	138½	142	—3
61½	62	7,350	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62½	62¾	60	61½	— ⅝
...	82	100	Havana Electric pf	78	78	78	78	— ½
84	86½	100	Hocking Valley pf	85	85	85	85	+1
141	143	700	Illinois Central	144½	144¾	142	142	—3
24½	25	1,100	Interborough-Met	24½	25	24	25	...
59½	59¾	900	Interborough-Met. pf	58½	59½	57¾	59½	+⅝
14¾	14¾	360	Internat. Paper Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
18¼	19	110	Iowa Central	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
34½	35	700	Iowa Central pf	34	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	2,900	Kansas City Southern	22½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	2,700	Kansas City So. pf	53	53	51⅞	52	+2
52	60	100	Long Island	53	53	53	53	—3
118	118½	2,100	Louisville & Nash	134½	118½	117	118¼	— ⅝
66½	67	400	Mackay Cos	66½	66¾	66	66¼	—3¼
64⅛	65¾	600	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	60	66¾	—2⅛
4	6	100	Manhattan Beach	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...
134	137	435	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	134	134	—1
90	100	500	*Met. Street Railway	95	95	95	95	...
21	21¼	4,800	Mexican Central	21	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
52	53	400	Minn. & St. Louis	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
105	108	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105	105	105	105	—2½
1268	130½	1,100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	132	132	130	130	—2¼
36½	37	18,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37	37½	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
64½	66	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	64½	64¾	63	64¼	+ ⅛
71⅝	71⅝	5,700	Missouri Pacific	72	72¼	70⅜	71¼	+ ⅛
78½	79	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	79	79	78½	78¾	— ⅛
58	58¼	5,600	*National Lead Co	58¾	58¾	56½	58	—1½
98	99	100	*National Lead Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
50¼	53	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	51	51	51	51	+ ½
116	120	200	*New York Air Brake	118	118½	118	118½	+1½
117¾	118	11,400	New York Central	118	118½	116¼	118	— ⅛
175	179	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178	178	—1
381½	383	600	N. Y. Ont. & West	383	383½	383¼	383¼	— ½
77	77¾	1,590	Norfolk & Western	77¾	77¾	77	77	—1¾
73	74¼	2,075	North American	73	73¼	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅛
125½	126	15,350	Northern Pacific	126½	126½	123	123½	—2
122	124	3,320	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	124	124	120½	122	—2
5½	6¼	400	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ¼
26	26¼	300	Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅛	25½	26	...
122¼	122⅝	73,222	Pennsylvania R. R.	122¼	123	120¼	122⅜	+ ⅛
88¼	89	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago	88⅝	88⅝	87¼	88½	— ⅛
21	24	100	Peoria & Eastern	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
70	71	150	P., C., C. & St. L.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
12½	14	100	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
36½	37	2,670	Pressed Steel Car	36	36⅝	35	36⅝	— ⅛
91½	93	25	Pressed Steel Car pf	93½	93½	93½	93⅝	— ⅛
45	47	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	46	46	45	45⅝	—1¼
103⅜	103½	247,800	Reading	104¾	104¾	98¾	103½	—1⅞
...	85	100	Reading 1st pf	85	85	85	85	...
27	27¼	3,640	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
85	85¾	2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	88	88	85	85¾	—3½
21	21¾	5,700	Rock Island Co	21½	21½	20⅝	21¼	— ¼
46	48	916	Rock Island Co. pf	47	47	46	47	—1
35½	37	370	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36	35	35	—2½
20	22	800	St. Louis Southw	20	20	18	18¾	—1½
50	52	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	—2¼
...	93¼	100	Sears-Roebuck pf	92	92	92	92	—1
53¼	54	2,325	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	53½	53½	52	52¼	—1⅝
80¾	80¾	40,010	Southern Pacific	81	81¼	77⅜	80⅞	+ ⅝
114½	115	200	Southern Pacific pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅝
22⅝	22⅞	2,200	Southern Ry. ext.	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
73	74½	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
41	41⅞	7,750	*Tennessee Copper	42¼	42⅝	40⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,300	Texas & Pacific	27⅝	28	27¼	28	+ ⅛
25	26	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	26	26	26	26	+ ½
28¼	29	900	Tol., St. L. & West	29½	29½	27	28¾	+ ¾
49½	50	732	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50½	50½	49¼	50	...
94	95	1,775	Twin City R. T.	94½	94½	93½	94	—1
134½	134⅝	203,600	Union Pacific	137	137	130½	134¼	—3½
86	88	100	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87	87	+1
89	94	20	United Cigar Mfg. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
33	34½	1,300	United Rys. Invest.	30	30	32	32	—8
49¾	50	2,800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	54	54	50	50	—3
36	36½	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	36½	36⅝	35⅝	36	—1
80½	83	300	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	81¼	81¾	81	81	—1
82¼	82½	200	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	82¼	82½	82½	82½	—1
16	17½	1,100	U. S. Rubber	18	18	15	16	—6
45	53	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	46	46	46	46	—1
46¼	47	1,150	U. S. Rubber	46¼	47	46	47	— ⅛
103	104	135	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103½	103½	103¼	103½	— ⅛
73½	74	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74	74	73½	73½	—2½
37	37⅛	131,850	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37⅜	35¾	37⅛	— ⅜
99⅝	99⅞	21,400	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	100⅝	98	99⅜	— ⅜
32	32¾	200	*Utah Copper	31	31	30¼	30¾	—2⅝
29	30	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29⅜	29⅝	29	29	— ⅞
104	105	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
65½	66	150	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	68	68	68	68	...
14	14¼	100	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
26	26½	700	Wabash pf	26½	26¾	25½	26¾	— ⅛
81¼	82	200	Western Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
150	155	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	149⅞	150	149⅝	150	...
23	28	170	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅞
17⅝	17⅝	800	Wisconsin Central	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
39	39½	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40	39	39	— ⅞

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	9,055	8,776	8,568
2d week March	$1,360,000	$1,143,000	$917,000
From July 1	48,499,000	42,263,666	$35,230,524

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	818	818	818
2d week March	175,169	149,177	165,890
From July 1	6,759,750	6,237,631	5,370,228

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	102	102	102
2d week March	30,537	33,332	27,770
From July 1	1,052,587	1,083,158	1,069,907

COLORADO SOUTHERN—

Mileage	1,857	1,646	.....
2d week March	232,092	202,842	.....
From July 1	9,475,140	8,343,480	.....

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,532	2,470	2,460
2d week March	356,300	333,000	287,400
From July 1	14,441,100	13,520,200	11,774,200

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
2d week March	140,000	110,000	107,000
From July 1	6,204,555	4,980,177	4,561,814

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	558	558	538
2d week March	51,876	63,023	53,786
July 1-March 14	2,240,459	2,107,989	1,813,434

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	4,236	4,117	3,986
2d week March	972,000	834,680	774,320
From July 1	33,676,800	29,019,700	27,487,699

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	799	799	799
2d week March	72,692	65,472	60,972
July 1-March 14	2,668,474	2,648,401	2,113,974

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,451
2d week March	210,997	180,980	161,637
From July 1	7,497,534	6,380,032	6,279,400

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,552	7,501	7,201
2d week March	1,140,502	1,145,386	1,008,787
From July 1	39,508,661	37,827,368	34,000,864

COPPER RANGE for January—

Gross	60,467	56,968	44,049
Net	16,178	21,383	11,532
Surplus	6,740	12,886	3,114
7 mos., gross	466,563	399,543	356,884
7 mos., net	180,465	176,339	142,717
7 mos., surplus	121,403	117,276	85,654

WESTERN MARYLAND for January—

Gross	480,631	370,422	279,445
Exp. and taxes	293,109	241,230	189,984
Net	132,522	129,172	89,461
Coal profits, &c.	97,753	103,054	88,733
Total net	230,277	232,226	178,214
7 mos., gross	3,120,190	2,983,185	2,249,622
Exp. and taxes	2,112,511	1,837,218	1,412,089
7 mos., net	1,007,679	845,970	837,433
Coal profits, &c.	381,459	479,276	385,012
7 mos. total net	1,389,137	1,325,246	1,223,045

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CAMBRIA STEEL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net	$4,807,704	$4,100,183	$1,925,543
Rent, int. & int.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One of the most unsettling features of the opening minutes of yesterday's stock market was the violent decline in the Hill shares. Speculative Wall Street, at least, recalls very clearly the fact that these stocks in December last ushered in what has since proved to be a long and vigorous bear movement. Any appearance of special weakness in them, therefore, at once prompts the suspicion that this movement is still under way. While forced liquidation played a considerable part in the declines in the stocks yesterday, of equal influence at least was an official statement from Washington that the Inter-State Commerce Commission was planning a thorough examination into the Hill lines, similar to that under way in the Harriman roads. This investigation, it is said, will be made before next Winter, and special attorneys are now at work gathering material for the examination.

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Union Pacific is far more closely observed by the financial community than any other stock at present, and various inferences are drawn from its movement from time to time. Stories explanatory of the large volume of trading in the stock since the beginning of the acute period of depression last week are beginning to make their appearance, and there seems to be rather widespread agreement on the statement that the minor members of the pool have been very hard hit. It also came out yesterday that on Thursday afternoon of last week there had been a conference of a number of the more important figures in Union Pacific affairs, and that when this broke up at 2:30 it was on the understanding that each of the individuals participating should support the stock to the extent of at least 50,000 shares. The buying began some fifteen minutes before the closing of the market, and explained the leap from 120¾, to which the stock had fallen from 146¼, to 124¾ before the Exchange closed. It was in this period of support, oddly enough, that the last of the shares of one of the minor members of the pool, who had been badly crippled, came into the market.

***

Bargain buying underwent a sharp reduction yesterday, and in place of it there were reports of its extent on earlier days. One Stock Exchange house is said to have made 8,000 deliveries on Tuesday to outside buyers, this being composed for the greater part of fractional lots. Still another house reported that on Thursday of last week it bought for customers 291 odd lots, on Friday 257 odd lots, and on Saturday 105 odd lots.

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Another side of the picture is presented by the statement of an officer of one of the large downtown banks regarding the fashion in which margins were kept up by customers of the bank through the period of acute depression. In proof of the serious position in which many of those called upon for margins were placed, this bank officer said that not in years had he seen such "aristocratic" collateral as came in to make accounts good. Certificates which had not been out of strong boxes for years came to light during the worst of the Stock Exchange trouble, and the stocks concerned were those of the highest-class railroads. One such certificate deposited as collateral was dated 1873.

***

Some notion of the disadvantages under which the railroads labor in handling the traffic offered to them, however adequate their rolling stock may be numerically, is to be found in the statement of Traffic Director Kruttschnitt that the average freight car spends 93 1-3 per cent. of its time in complete idleness. This is a result, of course, of its detention by shippers, who use it for storage purposes. A movement is under way to increase sharply the charges for retaining cars, the object of this being, of course, to make it so expensive as to lead to the rapid discharge of their contents.

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Although 102 has been offered by Secretary Cortelyou to holders of the 4 per cent. Government bonds maturing in July for their holdings, this being the exact price they will receive, less interest, on July 1 next, the response thus far has been rather disappointing. By accepting the offer holders of the bonds would at once obtain possession of their money and have the use of it for the three months and more before July 1. It is a singular habit on the part of holders of securities of one kind and another to cling to their certificates up to the last minute, irrespective of the personal loss entailed in that proceeding. An instance of this is found in the case of holders of Union Pacific convertible bonds. When the road offered to convert these bonds into stock there was a handsome profit in the offer for all bondholders who took it up. Nevertheless, some $581,000 of bonds were not turned in, with the result that they now have bonds which are not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange and are commanding a price not above that of other 4 per cent. bonds, while when the offer they neglected to accept was made, the bonds stood at a substantial premium.

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The arrival in New York of Pablo Martinez del Rio and Pablo Macedo, eminent Mexican lawyers, the former of whom is the accredited representative of the Mexican Central Railway Company in its dealings with the Mexican Government, brings one step nearer the long-expected official announcement of the consolidation of the Mexican Central with the National Railroad Company of Mexico. The New York bankers who are chiefly interested in the merger report that the working out of the multifarious details in connection with the plan is getting along smoothly, and, considering the immense number of legal technicalities which must be taken into account, rapid progress is being made in bringing the negotiations to a final conclusion, though it is not possible yet to name even an approximate date for the final consummation of the merger.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money quoted at 6½@7 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 6½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $517,722,668; balances, $14,922,275; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $778,778.

The local banks have gained $1,500,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $3,480,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8310@$4.8325, sixty days at $4.7885@$4.7870, and cables at $4.8390@$4.8395. Commercial bills were $4.78@$4.78½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.26¼ for long and 5.23⅛ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94⅛; guilders, 39 13-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15@20c discount. St. Louis—30@40c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31d per ounce, and in New York at 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51⅝c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Weak in Sympathy with Downward Movement on Stock Exchange.

GREENE COPPER DOWN

As In Monday's Market Bears Are Active in Greene Stock—Better Tone at Close.

The curb market, though weak yesterday, in sympathy with the demoralization on the big Exchange, moved sluggishly throughout the day, and closed with substantial losses in such issues as were at all active. The last prices, as on the Stock Exchange, showed a general recovery from the low point of the day, which was reached around noon. Industrials were practically at a standstill, and in the mining list interest centred in the coppers which have been speculatively active. Greene Consolidated Copper went consistently downward and recovered only weakly on the rallies, giving the impression of considerable bear activity on the part of the market traders. The slump carried the price from 25¼ to 23⅞, and the close, after transactions of 3,100 shares, was at 24¼. Greene-Cananea also moved downward, though losses in this issue were only fractional. United Copper sold from 67 to 65 and up again before the close to 65¾. Chicago Subway was strong, though the price moved only fractionally. The close was at 173⅜, ⅜ above the opening, after sales of 4,000.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cent. F. pf.	12	12	12	12
5	Elec. Boat pf.	80	80	80	80
750	Hav. Tob. pf.	22	22	20	20
100	Internat. Salt	15	15	15	15
400	Man. Transit	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
60	Standard Oil	509	509	507	507
3,500	Waterbury Co.	48⅞	49⅜	48¾	48⅝
6,000	West. Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜

RAILROADS.

4,000	Chi. Subway	17	17⅜	16¾	17⅜
5,500	Gt. Nor. rights	18	18½	16⅞	17
.....	Nor. Sec. stubs	..	..	..	150

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Balakala	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
100	Barges-King	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	Batopilas Min.	7	7⅞	7	7¼
535	Bonanza Beli	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Boston Copper	26½	26½	25	25½
1,200	Brit. Co. Cop.	8⅛	8½	7½	8⅛
500	Butte Coalition	30	30⅜	*28	30
500	Butte & N. Y.	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,000	Cl. Cr. & Gli.	7	7¼	7	7¼
1,800	†Cobalt Central	38	40	38	40
900	Cobalt Contl'n	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300	Colonial Silver	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
300	Colusa L. Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	10¼	10¼	9½	10½
800	Davis-Daly Est	14½	14½	14⅜	14¼
100	Dolores Ltd.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dom. C., new	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	Douglas Cop.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
500	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
50	Ely Con.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	Foster Cobalt	2	2	2	2
3,100	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Giroux Mining	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
500	Gold Hill	3½	3½	3¼	3½
2,900	Gr. Cananea	16¾	16⅞	16	16¾
3,100	Gr. Con. Cop.	25¼	25¼	23⅞	24⅛
1,700	Gr. Gold-Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
800	Gr. G.-Sil. pf.	8	8	8	8
50	Gr.-Meehan	1	1	1	1
100	Guana. Cons.	4	4	4	4
3,000	King Edward	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	M. A. M. & M.	83	85	81	82
7,000	McK.-Darragh	1⅝	1 11-16	1½	1 9-16
4,530	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜
500	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Mitchell Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅜	15
100	Nev. Smelting	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,400	N.-U. M. & S.	4	4⅛	3¾	4
2,550	Newhouse Min.	22¼	22⅞	21¼	21⅜
3,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
1,500	Old Hun. Min.	3	3⅛	3	3¼
500	Portland Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Silver Queen	2	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
500	Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
170	Tonopah Ex.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
4,500	Tramp Con.	$1.12	$1.12	$1.05	$1.05
500	Tri-Bullion	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
510	Trinity Copper	24½	*25	21½	22
300	Union Explora.	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,700	United Copper	67	67½	65	65⅜
100	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS

$22,000	I. M. M. 4s	70	70	69	69

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	Mar. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Mar. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	310	340	300	340
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	21	18	21
Barnes-King Devel.	4	4½	4⅜	5
Bay State Gas	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Bonanza Bell	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Boston Copper	25½	26	26⅛	26⅝
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	29½	30½	30½	32
Butte & New York	4	5	5½	6
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Central Foundry pf.	10	14	10	14
Chicago Subway	16⅞	17½	16⅜	17⅛
Clear Cr. & Gli. Tun.	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Cobalt Central	38	40	39	40
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Colonial Silver	3⅜	3½	3¼	3½
Cum.-Ely Mining	10	10¼	10½	10½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14	14½	14⅛	14⅜
Dolores Ltd.	7½	8½	8	9
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6
Douglas Copper	10	13	10½	13
Electric Boat	29	31	29	31
Electric Boat pf.	79	81	79	82
Empire Steel	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Empire Steel pf.	48	51	48	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Ely Con.	1⅞	2⅛	..	..
El Rayo	4⅞	5	4⅞	5¼
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	2	2	2⅛
Furnace Creek	1½	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	½	⅝
Giroux	8½	8⅝	8½	9
Gold Hill	3	3¼	3	3¼
Greene Con. Copper	24	24½	25	25½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	7½	8	7½	8¼
Greene-Cananea, new	16	16⅜	16⅞	17
Great Northern rights	16½	17⅜	18	19
Green-Meehan	..	⅞	1	1
Guanajuato Con.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Havana Tobacco	10½	12	11½	12
Havana Tobacco pf.	19	21	20	25
Inter. Mer. Marine	7⅜	8⅛	7¼	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	21½	22½	21½	23½
International Salt	14	16	15	18
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
Lackawanna Steel	46	53	46	55
Manhattan Transit	3¾	4	3¾	4
Marie Antoinette	80	82	80	82
McKinley-Darragh	1¼	1⅜	1⅝	1 11-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	14⅞	15	14⅜	15
Nevada Smelting	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Nevada-Utah	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
North Butte, stubs	125	150	125	150
Newhouse Mining	21⅞	22	22¼	22⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
Old Hundred	3	3⅛	3	3¼
Otis Elevator	40	45	40	45
Otis Elevator pf.	85	90	85	90
Portland Copper	1	1¼	1	1½
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	..	500	..
Stewart Mining	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	507	508	508	515
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	103	107	108	112
Tri-Bullion	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Trinity Copper	23	23	24	26
Union Typewriter	87	92	87	92
Union Type. 1st pf.	117	122	117	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	6¼	7	6	6½
United Copper	65½	66	67¼	68
White Knob Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf.	2½	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
Western Ice	26½	27	26½	26⅝
Waterbury Co.	48	49	48⅝	49
Waterbury Co. pf.	102⅝	103½	103	103⅝

SUPT. KEEP'S BANK TABLE.

Total Resources of 192 Banks Show a Decrease of $7,777,922.

ALBANY, March 19.—Supt. Keep of the State Banking Department completed today the tabulation of the figures of State banks showing the aggregate of their resources and liabilities at the close of business on Feb. 26 last, as exhibited by their reports to his department. The total resources of the 192 banks reporting shows $500,203,080, a decrease for the quarter of $7,777,922.

The summary is as follows:

Resources—Loans and discounts, $315,908,493; liability of Directors as makers, $9,679,466; overdrafts, $427,877; due from trust companies and banks, $45,590,551; real estate, $13,475,945; mortgages owned, $6,974,904; stocks and bonds, $37,775,898; specie, $42,389,489; legal tender and bank notes, $22,942,011; cash items, $63,670,235; other assets, $1,425,500.

Liabilities—Capital, $34,333,000; surplus fund, $30,521,204; undivided profits, $12,004,120; due to depositors, $411,369,609; due to trust companies and banks, $50,825,490; due to savings banks, $18,542,812; due to building and loan associations, $611,676; deposits secured by pledge of part of bank assets, $450,000; other liabilities, $630,178.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 19.—Money was in better supply and rates were easier in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, with occasional weakness in Continental specialties, owing to selling from Paris and Berlin and rumors of an early rise in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany. Consols strengthened moderately on the statement made by Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday evening, regarding the Sinking Fund. Otherwise British securities were inclined to droop, owing to the prospective new issues hanging over the market.

Americans started weak and went below parity, but bear covering caused a recovery at noon, and prices advanced until the receipt of the opening quotations in New York. The latter caused irregularity and weakness. Most issues declined, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific leading, and the market finished flat.

Foreigners at the close were steadier. Japanese imperial sixes as already sent out.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.60; Lisbon, 2.

Bar silver steady, 31d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £124,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

The Indian Secretary to-day purchased $375,000 in gold, due here April 20, and $250,000, due March 24.

PARIS, March 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular and closed firm. Russian imperial fours closed at 72.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 02½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 82½c for checks.

There was a rumor on the Bourse that the Bank of France had again offered to lend gold to the Bank of England but the officials of the Bank of France were reticient on the subject, declining to confirm the report.

BERLIN, March 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were steadier. The likelihood of a renewal of the rate war weakened shipping shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96½	97⅜
German Consols 3s	85½	85½
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	94⅛	95⅜
Saxony Government 3s	85⅜	85⅝
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅜	87½
City of Cologne 4s	100¼	101
City of Munich 4s	100½	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100½	101
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	93½	95⅜
City of Vienna 4s	96	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100⅞	102
Russian Government 4s	74⅜	75⅜
French Rents 3s	96	97
British Consols 2½s	85¼	85⅝

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85⅝	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	85½	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	18	62⅜	63¼	— ⅛
Atchison	94¼	91¼	91⅞	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	177¼	171⅜	171	+ ⅛
St. Paul	141	136¼	136	+ 1½
Erie	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	68½	66¼	65	+ 1¼
Illinois Central	152½	149	145	+ 4
Louis. & Nash.	123	119	119	..
N. Y. Central	123	119	118	+ 1
Pennsylvania	63⅜	123½	122¼	+ 1¼
Reading	64	104¼	105⅜	— ⅞
Southern Pac.	80ex	79⅝	80¼	— ⅛
Union Pac.	140¼	135⅝	137⅜	— 2⅛
U. S. Steel	38½	87	87½	— ½
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅜	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Dolores	1 15 0
Tomboy	1 17 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0
El Oro	1 7 0	Esperanza	2 3 0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930-105	105½	
2s, c., 1930-1	105⅛	106⅜
3s, r., 1918-103½	104	..
3s, c., 1918-103½	104	..
3s, 1918, sm.	102⅝	..
4s, r., 1907-100⅝	101	..
4s, c., 1907-101⅜	102	..
4s, r., 1925-130	131	..
4s, c., 1925-130	131	..
Pan. 2s	104⅝	105⅜
Philippine 4s	100⅜	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	142	..
Allis-C. pf.	28	29
A. A. C. pf.	80	92
A. B. S. pf.	..	80
Am. Coal	140	170
A. C. O. pf.	88	88½
Am. D. Tel.	23	40
Am. G. T.	5⅝	8
Am. L. Co.	12½	14½
Am. L. Co. pf.	..	..
Am. Loc. pf.	27	81
Am. Loc. pf.	100	107
Am. M. Co.	6	10
Am. M. Co. pf.	80	33
A. S. pf., B.	..	92
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
A. S. R. pf.	123	126
A. T. & C.	75	83
A. T. & T.	120	125
Ann Arbor	20	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	100	106
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
A. T. & S.	..	..
B. pf.	95¼	96
Beth. S. pf.	45	60
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
Bruns. City	11½	13
B., R. & P.	100	128
B., R. & P. pf.	110	130½
B. & S. pf.	..	85
Butt'ck Co.	42½	49
C. C. & C.	..	70
C. & S. A.	125	140
Chi. & Alt.	10¼	17⅝
C., I. & L.	..	..
C. & N. W.	210	230
C., St. P., M. & O.	160	180
C. & O. pf.	103	125
Chi. U. T.	4⅞	5
C. & C. pf.	103	125
Cleve. & P.	100	170
C. F. & I.	75	85
C. G. C.	..	75
C. & W.	470	480
D., M. & Ft. D.	15	20
Det. & M.	45	..
D. & M. pf.	90	..
Det. So.	6	9
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	63	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Fed. Sugar	50	55
Fed. S. pf.	79	85
Gen. C. Co. pf.	99	103
G. & S. T.	110	..
G. B. & W.	..	85
H. B. Claflin.	102⅛	110
Hav. E. R.	..	42½
Hock. Val. rects.	95	104
Homestake	84	88
Ill. C. I.	..	102
Ing.-Rand	50	52
Ing.-R. pf.	90	93⅝
I. C. Co. pf.	77	77½
Int. Power	43	44
Int. St. P.	28	29
I. S. P. pf.	76	78½
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	50	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	73	76
K. & D. M.	9	13
K. & D. M. pf.	55	60
Kn. L., Chi.	41	73
K. L. C. pf.	61	76
Laclede Gas.	..	105
Lac. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	18	22
L. E. & W. pf.	60	65
E. I. ctfs.	165	175
L. & N.	..	..
F. I. pf. ctfs.	100	125
L. S. & I. pf.	..	100
L. C. & L.	140	146
Lex. Central	50	..
Lex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. T.	72	79¾
Third Av.	105	115
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P.	6½	7
U. B. & P. pf.	64	60
Un. Fruit	105	..
U. S. Exp.	100	110
U. S. Leath.	6	12
Vand. R. R.	..	87
Vulcan Det.	..	8½
Va. D. pf.	..	57
W.-F. Exp.	225	300
West. Md.	..	80
Westinghouse 1st pf.	150	165
W. & L. E.	11	12¼
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	16½	17

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Trust Company of America has declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., both payable April 1. Transfer books close from March 21 to April 2.

Norman C. Raff of 63-65 Wall Street is offering for subscription about $700,000 out of $2,500,000 authorized 25-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Canton & Youngstown Railway Company.

The Great Northern Railway Company has again postponed the closing of transfer books in the matter of the proposed issue of $80,000,000 of new stock. This is still held in abeyance, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New Low Level; Closes at Net Decline of 14 to 18 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Wednesday and Thursday:

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday, colder in the interior. Thursday fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh to brisk southwest winds on the coast.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy and cooler Wednesday. Thursday fair.

The cotton market was weak and unsettled yesterday and prices reached a new low level for the downward movement, showing a loss of about 70 to 75 points from the high level touched on March 7. The close was steady in tone, but at a net decline of 14@18 points. Sales were reported of 250,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 8@6 points and the loss was almost immediately increased. Lower cables, a break in the English spot market, good weather in the South, continued large receipts, and rumors that the bull party had abandoned all intention to squeeze the May option, were the depressing factors. Uncertainty as to the showing of the census report expected during Tuesday's trading was also a factor, but estimates as to its showing did not seem particularly bearish. The English spot market was 10 points lower on sales of 8,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
March	9.38	9.20	9.27@ 9.28	9.44
April	9.45	9.33	9.32@ 9.34	9.51
May	9.59	9.41	9.44@ 9.43	9.62
June	9.47	9.47	9.44@ 9.46	9.60
July	9.58	9.43	9.47@ 9.48	9.61
August	9.61	9.48	9.50@ 9.51	9.65
September	9.64	9.55	9.53@ 9.56	9.70
October	9.88	9.72	9.75@ 9.76	9.91
November	..	..	9.79@ 9.80	9.95
December	9.97	9.81	9.85@ 9.86	10.00
January	10.16	10.01	10.04@10.05	10.20
February	..	..	.. @..	10.20

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 20 points lower, at 11.00 for middling upland and 11.20 for middling Gulf. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Norfolk—Dull, ⅛c lower, at 11⅛c; sales, 254 bales. Mobile—Easy, unchanged, at 10¼c; sales, 100 bales. Savannah—Quiet, unchanged, at 10⅝c; sales, 510 bales. Augusta—Dull, ⅛c lower at 11¼c; sales, 136 bales. Galveston—Quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10 15-16c; sales, 100 bales. New Orleans—Steady, ⅛c lower, at 10 11-16c; sales, 2,100 bales. Memphis—Steady, ⅛c lower, at 10⅝c; sales, 1,850 bales. Houston—Steady, ⅛c lower, at 10 13-16c; sales, 128 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—With the aid of a very strong corn market, wheat was higher yesterday in face of news that otherwise would probably have provoked a weaker market. In view of the fact that crop news was generally favorable, most of the buying was for short account. Practically the only period of weakness all day was right around the opening. Paris and Budapest closed unchanged, while Berlin was ½ to ⅝ mark higher, and Liverpool ¼d higher to ¼d lower. The interior movement and seaboard clearances were small. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 409 cars, compared with 376 cars last year. Export sales amounted to 3 loads, and cash wheat closed as follows in New York: No. 2 red, 82½c, elevator, and 83¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 85¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Extensive covering of shorts gave the list a strong undertone. It was reported in some of the private advices that one or two big shorts in Chicago were supplying most of the demand throughout the day. The buying was started by rumors of smaller receipts in prospect, and that corn was not grading well in Illinois. Seaboard clearances of 533,000 bushels added to the bullish effect of statistics. Receipts for the day, however, were 801,000 bushels, against only 372,000 bushels last year. No important reaction took place during the day. Liverpool was partly ¼d higher, and the export trade amounted to 6 loads. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 56½c, elevator, and 52¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 52¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
May	84 1-16	83¼	84	83⅞
July	84⅝	84	84½	84
September	84¾	84½	84¾	84¼
Corn—				
May	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜	53½
July	..	..	54½	53¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
May	70	75¼	75¾	75⅝
July	77½	76⅜	77⅜	77
September	78⅜	77⅝	78¼	77⅞
Corn—				
May	46⅜	45¼	46⅝	45½
July	46⅛	45⅛	46¼	45½
September	46¼	46¼	46¾	46⅛

OUT OF THE PAPER TRUST.

Director Pagenstecher Resigns Owing to Internal Differences.

The resignation of Albrecht Pagenstecher from the Directorate of the International Paper Company became known yesterday, although the action was taken early in the month and Mr. Pagenstecher is now on his way to Europe. He was President of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, which went into the trust at the time of its organization in 1898, and has since been one of its most prosperous components.

No reason for the resignation was obtainable at the office of the company yesterday, but it was learned from associates of Mr. Pagenstecher that he had withdrawn because of disagreements with President Chisholm and the majority interested on questions of policy. He has, however, retained his stock interest in the company.

Mr. Pagenstecher is the last of several of the original members of the International Directorate to withdraw. William P. Dillon and Garret Schenck, who were the first to dissociate themselves from the trust, have since established the Great Northern Paper Company, which has become one of the chief rivals of the old company.

The disagreements which led to Mr. Pagenstecher's resignation are said by his friends to have centred about the question of dividends on the common stock which he had opposed. One of the Directors flatly denied yesterday that this was the case. He said the question of a common stock dividend had never been taken up.

NO FRICTION, SAYS BARNEY.

He Can't Understand Why Franco-American Directors Quit.

The New York bankers comprising the Executive Committee of the Franco-American Bank, who, as was announced in THE TIMES yesterday, have withdrawn not only from the board but also from all connection with that institution, refused yesterday to throw any further light on the reasons underlying their practically unanimous action. One member of the committee made a statement denying that friction had arisen over the desire of the several banking men in the committee each to place with the institution the particular bonds in which his own firm was interested. He said there had been no friction whatever among the American members of the board.

"If there was any complaint at all," he continued "on the part of the French Board it was because the committee did not offer enough American securities, and the explanation of this is found in the fact that the American Directors were reluctant to make offerings of securities in what was then the condition of the security market."

Charles T. Barney, who is the only member of the Executive Committee who has not resigned, said yesterday that he was at a loss to account for the action of his colleagues. The affairs of the bank were prosperous, he said. He himself, however, had been too busy of late to keep in close touch with the situation, and had no knowledge of any dissatisfaction among the American members which would account for the resignations.

The retiring Directors, it is understood, have disposed of their stock to interests more closely identified with the French bankers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Pearls and Coral Awarded Lower Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Thaddeus S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday claims filed by W. H. Stiner & Son of New York, it being held that imitation pearls and imitation coral, including pieces of coral suitable for use as settings for jewelry, are properly dutiable at lower rates than those assessed by the Collector. It is held that the imitation pearls and imitation coral are dutiable at 20 per cent., while the pieces of coral may be entered at 10 per cent.

In a decision by Sub-Board No. 3 it was decided yesterday that so-called 116-warp matting imported by R. H. Macy & Co. and many others must stand duty on the basis of 23 cents, Hong Kong currency, per square yard. The merchandise, of which large quantities are used in the United States, was invoiced below 23 cents a yard in order to enter the goods at a duty rate of 8 cents per square yard. Under the Government's contention, which was upheld yesterday, the assessment will be 7 cents a yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The board overruled claims filed by the Simpson Crawford Company, George P. Pelpher, A. Hilbert, B. Hilder & Co., W. W. Lambert & Co., Samuel Schiff & Co., Strauss Brothers & Co., New York, and J. Vetterlein & Co., Philadelphia.

These protests were sustained: William H. Stiner & Co., the Simpson Crawford Company, Favor, Ruhl & Co., and D. S. Hesse & Brother, New York.

CORN PRODUCTS DIVIDEND.

The Full 7 Per Cent. for the Fiscal Year Paid.

In accordance with its announced plan of paying up the arrears for the last year on its 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the Corn Products Refining Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. for the last quarter of the fiscal year which ended in February, and an additional 3 per cent. dividend, bringing the total disbursements on the issue for the first year of the company's existence up to 7 per cent.

The preliminary statement for the year shows a small surplus after the payment of this dividend, interest, depreciation, &c. It is said that 1 per cent. quarterly will be paid throughout the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and appurtenances thereto, erected upon property owned by the City of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction the buildings, parts of buildings, machinery and appurtenances thereto, standing upon property owned by the City of New York, acquired for the use of the terminal for the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge, the said buildings being situated in the

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

and being more particularly within the area of the following known property:

All the buildings situated upon land within the area of the block bounded by the northerly side of Tryon Row, the westerly side of Centre Street, the southerly side of Chambers Street, and the northwesterly side of Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 121 on the land map of the County of New York.

All of the buildings situated within the area of the block bounded by the southeasterly side of Park Row, the westerly side of North William Street, and the northerly side of the Brooklyn Bridge, Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 121 on the land map of the County of New York.

Also all of the buildings situated within the area of the block bounded by the north side of Chambers Street, the southeasterly side of City Hall Place, and the southerly and southwesterly sides of Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 159 on the land map of the County of New York.

Also all of the buildings situated upon land within the area of the block bounded by the northerly side of Reade Street, the easterly side of Centre Street, and the southerly and southwesterly sides of Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, all of which property is situated in Block 158 on the land map of the County of New York.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted at a meeting held March 13, 1907, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 11 A. M., on the premises on the following.

H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Comptroller's office, March 13, 1907.

For further particulars see City Record.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

New York, March 13, 1907.

Public notice is hereby given that applications will be received from WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, UNTIL 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907, for MEDICAL POSITIONS, Class I., as follows:

MEDICAL INSPECTOR & MEDICAL CLERK.

The examination will be held on Monday, April 15, 1907, at 10 A. M.

Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York.

Vacancies in the above positions will be filled from this list, and candidates will be eligible for both by filing one application.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

Modern Hotels in England's Delightful Resort Centres

London The World's Greatest All-Year-Round Resort. HOTEL **RUSSELL**

The Hotel Russell is annually growing in the esteem of best American families. Delightfully situated, overlooking the verdant lawns and well-wooded grounds of Russell Square Gardens. (Guests have access to these grounds.) Special features—Winter Garden, Orchestra, world-famed Cuisine, well-disciplined service, suites of rooms, with private baths. Rooms from $1.50 up.

Harrogate The "Lakewood" of the British Isles, on the Yorkshire Moors. HOTEL **MAJESTIC**

The Most Famous Resort in England.

The Hotel Majestic, THE HOTEL DE LUXE of the popular Spa. Superbly appointed and conducted on most modern lines. Features—Spacious Lounge, Winter Garden, 10 acres of grounds, verdant terrace, garage.

Folkestone The aquatic features and social life of Narragansett. ROYAL **PAVILION** HOTEL

The Royal Pavilion Hotel. One of England's oldest and most historic hostelries, (immortalized by Charles Dickens;) beautifully situated; overlooking the Channel. Folkstone is within 1¼ hours of London, and represents, without rival, the very highest type of England's fashionable seaside resorts.

Dover BURLINGTON HOTEL.

One of the finest English coast hotels; delightfully situated in this old garrisoned town.

Bexhill One and a half hours from London.

The smart life of Palm Beach. SACKVILLE HOTEL.

The society week-end and Summer rendezvous, facing the sea, offers the acme of comfort and refinement and is frequented throughout the year by the elite. Bexhill is a famous motor centre, and the "Sackville" the recognized headquarters of the automobilist. Golf course.

Whitby METROPOLE HOTEL.

On the west cliff of the Old World resort on the Yorkshire coast, breasting the German Ocean.

Tariffs, Illustrated Descriptive Brochures free from Town and Country Bureau, Dept. 100, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The FREDERICK HOTELS Ltd.

The highest types of Metropolitan Hotels to which American tourists make these delightful week-ends and longer-period visits.

Interlaken, *Switzerland:*
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.
GRAND HOTEL JUNGFRAU.
HOTEL BELVEDERE.
Favorite hotels for Americans. Location unsurpassed. Beautiful mountain views. All modern comforts. Extensive improvements, A. MUELLER, Director.

Montreux *(Lake of Geneva):*
GRAND HOTEL EDEN:
First-class modern hotel, beautifully situated on Switzerland's finest lake, and close to the Casino. Spacious Garden. Favorite resort of Americans.

Hamburg, *Germany:*
HAMBURGER HOF.
Americans visiting Hamburg will find the Hamburger Hof a hotel of the highest order of excellence, delightfully located on the Alster. Modern comforts, private baths, including toilette.

Baden-Baden, *Germany:*
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.
Strictly first-clas. Favorite resort of Americans. Finest location. See "Baedeker's Guide."

Wiesbaden, *Germany:*
PALACE HOTEL.
A favorite hotel for Americans.

Asnieres, S/Seine, *(Paris):*
LOUIS VUITTON'S TRUNKS.
Paris: 1 Rue Scribe.
London, 149 New Bond St.; New York, John Wanamaker; Philadelphia, John Wanamaker; Boston, Jordan, Marsh Co.; Chicago, Marshall Field & Co.; San Francisco, Roos Bros.; Buenos Ayres, James Smart.

Paris, *France* 223 Rue St. Honore.
HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION.
First-class; all modern improvements.

Florence, *Italy:*
GRAND HOTEL.
Hotel-de-Luxe. Finest position. Magnificent panorama of the Arno and surrounding hills. Large Winter garden. G. Kraft, Proprietor.

Marienbad, *Bohemia:*
Most frequented mud bath of the world. 75,000 mud baths taken each season. 30,000 visitors; 90,000 tourists. Season May 1 to Sept. 30. Prospectus sent free by the Town Council.

Bad Wildungen, *Germany:*
GRAND HOTEL FURSTENHOF.
Strictly first-class. Sprudel baths.

Baden-Baden, *Germany:*
HOTEL MESSMER.
Adjoining Curhaus. Most modern establishment.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.
St. ERMINS
Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

WINTER RESORTS.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.

TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.
Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.
CARL BERGER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

New York City.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment notice is hereby given that an act, Senate 866, Int. 234, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIM OF ROBERT E. JONES FOR FURNISHING WORK, LABOR, SERVICES, AND MATERIALS IN THE REPAIR OF THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, March 22d, 1907, at two o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 19, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

Borough of The Bronx.

For furnishing all the labor and materials for the erection and completion of an elephant house in the New York Zoological Park, in Bronx Park, in the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

DAVID L. PHILLIPS, plaintiff, against HARRY P. PIKE, Emma Chase, Henry L. Phillips, Florence Phillips, Gertrude M. Phillips, David L. Phillips, as administrator of Minnie Soher, deceased, Leroy Soher, Isabel B. Soher, and Rodney Soher, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known as Nos. 273 and 275 Grand Street, being on the southerly side of Grand Street, beginning at a point 20 feet east of Forsyth Street; running thence easterly along Grand Street 40 feet to ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr.; thence southerly along said ground now or late of David Ludlam, Jr., 75 feet more or less to the extreme southeasterly corner of the building now erected on the premises, the southerly side of whose most southerly wall lies along the line next to be mentioned; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street 30 feet; thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street 13 feet more or less; thence westerly again parallel with Grand Street 10 feet; thence northerly along ground now or late of William Shannon and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the southerly side of Grand Street at the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Messrs. M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, Attorneys for defendants Phillips and Soher, No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Grenville T. Emmet, Esq., Attorney for defendants Pike and Chase, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To S. Stanwood Menken, Esq., No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, guardian ad litem for infant defendant Rodney Soher.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

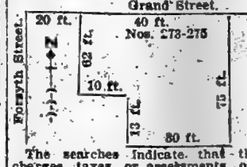

The searches indicate that there are no charges, taxes, or assessments, or other liens upon the premises heretofore described, except existing leases for short terms, and a small charge for Croton water, which will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County. KATHARINE EVANS MAIRS, Plaintiff, against DAVID LEWIS EVANS, Joanna Evans Baxter, Robert W. Jennings, Thomas Evans Jennings, Mary Felicia Jennings, Louise Evans Jennings, John Baxter, Thomas Evans Baxter, Lewis La Tourrette Baxter, Edwin M. Baxter, John D. Mairs, Joanna La Tourrette Mairs, Walter H. Mairs, Mary St. John Mairs, Ada Pugh Jennings, Katharine Evans Mairs, as administratrix, with the will annexed of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, and Louise Evans, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, bounded and described as follows, namely:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of 45th Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet to said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN K. BERRY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 548 Fifth Avenue:

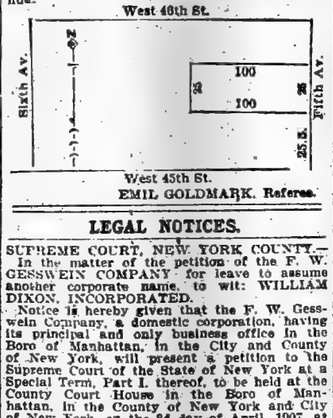

West 45th St.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the petition of the F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit: WILLIAM DIXON, INCORPORATED.

Notice is hereby given that the F. W. Gesswein Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal and only business office in the Boro of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Boro of Manhattan, in the County of New York and City of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to William Dixon, Incorporated.

New York, March 12, 1907.

F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY,
By WILLIAM DIXON, President.
SCOTT, URDON & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Manhattan Boro, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering beam and truss ladders.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering one hundred tons of cannel coal for fire engines.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 3. For furnishing and delivering one hundred fire alarm boxes.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Fire Commissioner.

Dated March 15, 1907.

Attention is called to the advertisement in The City Record of March 16 to 29, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Section 11—Jennings St. and East 172d St.—Sewer between Southern Boulevard and Hoe Av., and Hoe Av., sewer from 172d St. to summit south of Jennings St. Twenty-fourth Ward, Section 11—East 182d St.—Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and laying crosswalks from Webster Av. to 3d Av. East 182d St.—Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and laying crosswalks from Arthur Av. to the Boston Road.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, March 14, 1907.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing and delivering 285,000 square feet of grass sod to various parks in the Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERMANN, President.
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering underground and submarine cable.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Fire Commissioner.

Dated March 15, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing about 2,500 Hours' Towing on the North and East Rivers (Contract 1,062) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) March 25, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Ashland Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northwesterly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and North Boulevard Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Cook County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all track-age rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County, together with leasehold rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver heretofore appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 30, in Subdivision of Section 18, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13, east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 355 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 325 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 88 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,863.81 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 844.8 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence west, parallel with the said right of way line, 1,033.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, which property includes lands, docks, water rights, railways and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 3,135, beginning at Page 80, except such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

Also all of Blocks 88, 87, 86, 85, 77 and 76, in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago.

Also Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16, in Block 2, in the Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, being a subdivision of the west fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all those lands and premises lying in the northeast quarter of said Section 21, south of Twelfth Street, west of the Chicago River, east of the centre line of Dodge Street and north of the south line of Fourteenth Street projected, except Lots 9 and 10, and except that part of Lot 8 lying southeasterly of a line parallel to and 17 feet southerly from the northwesterly line of said Lot 8, and except that part of Lot 11 lying northwesterly of a line parallel with and 34 feet northerly from the southeasterly line of said Lot 11 in Block 4, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, and also except that part of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 13, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, lying easterly of a line drawn from a point on the south line of said Lot 8, 214 feet west of the southeast corner of said Lot 8 to a point on the north line of Lot 5, 134 feet west of the northeast corner of said Lot 5.

Also that part of Block 14 in said Canal Addition extending from the last above described premises southwesterly to the Main Channel, bounded on the north and west by the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and on the southeast by the property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

Also the south 300 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as "the Sturges tract," and any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the railroad company now has in or to the same.

Also a tract of land purchased by the said Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Nelson Morris, containing 203.95 acres, being that part of the southwest quarter of Section 12, lying east of the right of way of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the southeast quarter of said Section 12, except the north 40 acres thereof, all in Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to $5,000,000.00, or substantially $5,000,000.00, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and $6,000,000.00 of the first mortgage bonds of said Chic

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—358—Homar E. Grafton, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

401—Will D. Gould et al., appellants, vs. Leo V. Youngworth, United States Marshal, &c., 415—Warren Whelen et al., appellants, vs. Leo V. Youngworth, United States Marshal, &c., and 432—Lee R. Myers, appellant, vs. H. Z. Osborne, United States Marshal, &c.—Argument commenced.

Day calendar Wednesday; Nos. 401, (and 415 and 432,) 172, 195, 212, 216, 273, 130, 141, 238, 256.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 124—Moore—The Lighter Oml. 147—Hughes & Bang-T & W H Flannery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 96—Barber-Home Ins Co. 114—Manheim Ins Co-SS Amsterdam. 127—Baker-Tug Pencoyd.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 19.—Appellate Division calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 64, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 19.—Appellate Division calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 83, 85, 131, 51, 126.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P.J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions. 54—Wilmerding-Postal, &c, Co. 56—Stark-Carroll. 27—Am Ex Nat Bank-Woodlawn Cemetery. 20—Preston-Aetna Ins Co. 21—Preston-Union Assn. 79—Warren Bros Co-City of N Y. 10—Williams-same. 26—Delahunty-Canfield. 3—People, &c-Mingey.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Knickerbocker Invest Co-Voorhees. 2—Matter of College Av. 3—Abrams-Phila Casualty Co. 4—Hubbard-Hubbard. 5—Conway-Phila & Hadine R R. 6—Rosenthal-Lubelsky. 7—Richmond-Lee. 8—Osborne-O'Neil. 9—Boskowitz-Pomroy. 10—Same-same. 11—Smith-David Stenson, &c, Co. 12—C N Y Cop Fronts, &c, Co-Goldstein. 13—House-House. 14—Matter of Kearns. 15—Brusco-Star Co. 16—Abenheim-Yockel. 17—De Costa-N Y Elec, &c, Union. 18—Matter of Abramsohn. 19 — Buckley-Buckley. 20—Mandel-Falk. 21—Edwards-Fidelity & Casualty Co. 22—Matter of Ward. 23—Staubery-Andrews. 24—Matter of Hodge. 25—Rose-Leask. 26—Hutchingson-Le Vines. 27 — Nusbaum-Nusbaum. 28—Wilson-Wilson. 29 — Matter of Hercules Realty Co. 30—City of N Y-Well. 31—N Y Contracting, &c, Co-City of N Y. 32—N Y Cop Fronts, &c, Co-Goldstein. 33—Barr-Sofranski. 34—Gleman-Gleman. 35 — Fidler-Fidler. 36—Woo-Woo. 37—Thompson-Columbia Wagon Co. 38—Tucker-Tucker. 39—R I W Damp, &c, Co-Nelson. 40—Bigelow-same. 41 — Gomprecht-Schoolherr. 42 — Matter of Transit Realty Co. 43—Matter of Smith. 44—Matter of Sterne. 45—Gordon-Lang. 46—N Y Church, &c-Bloch. 47—Same-same. 48—Same-same. 49—Same-same. 50—Same-same. 51—Same-same. 52—Same-same. 53—Smith-David Stevenson, &c, Co. 54—People ex rel Stone-Mullinger. 55—O'Harrow-Bingham. 56—Owens-Owens. 57—City of N Y-Brooklyn, &c, Co. 58—Butchers' &c, Co-Robbins, &c, Co. 59—Matter of Peltyn. 60—Blumberg-Nikop. 61—Koelsch-Rodman. 62—Dresner-Lehrman. 63—Hall-Campbell. 64—Trotsky-Trotsky. 65—Wyath-Bloge. 66—Gitler-Russian Co. 67—Kirk-Kirk. 68 — Matter of Marshall. 69—Oetjen-Porter. 70 — Godsie-Campbell. 71—Glin-Muller Daybill, &c, Co. 72—Rowlandet-Clifton. From 73 to 119—Empire Tinware Co-Con Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers. 1434—Lyons-N Y Herald. 1443 — Estabrook - Sommerville. Preferred cal Alpha, &c, Co-O'Donnell. 6607—People, &c-N Y Elec, &c, Union. 6619—People's Bk & T Co-Barkin. General calendar. 5069—Rogers-Ferris. 5070—Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brous-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5369—Grigsby-Cent Tr Co. 5426—Horbach-Call. 5462—Wood-Shay. 5538—Stone-United States Trust Company. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Company. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 2719—Kirkham-Taby. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5310—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5327—Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5331—Davis-Schaefer. Jan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2192—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lamborune. 5463—Roebling Con Co-Carlin. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 1592—Goldstein-Rosell. 512—Same-Baumann. 2290—Moore-Moore. 4920—Orwell-Orwell. 5268—Same-same. 3709—Maas-Rosenthal, &c, Co. 4500.— Hexamer-Speyer. 4055—42d St. &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 2344—Schlesinger-Schlesinger. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spachner. 3990—Brunswick - Balke - Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 5491—Adler-Smith. 4478—Broder-Gordon. 4660—Lese-Metsinger. 4947—Vollmer-Villmer. 4867 — Quackenbush-Mapes. 4889—Same-same. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 5442—Stoloff-Ross Specific Pert. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4680—Same-same. 5044—Jacobs-Jacobs. 5645—Italian-Am Club. 5651—Silberman-Silberman. 5653—Depue-Depue. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5686—Owens-Owens. 5667—Sound Realty Co-Diker. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 4527—Padwall-Padwall. 2124—Curties-Standard Hotel Co. Inquest. 5459—Bihikow-Patent Dev Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 5737.

Undefended divorces: 6073—Hemphill-Hemphill. 4986—Rappent-Rappent. 5207—Kastelewicz-Kastelewsiz. 4043—Moses-Moses. 4998—Shelley-Shelley. 5021—Leighton-Leighton. 5025—Ehlers-Ehlerz. 5039—Lewis-Lewis. 2356—Uhlig-Uhlig. 4645—Daoust-Daoust. 4615—Kuhn-Kuhn. 4196—Schuler-Schuler. 6469—Townsend-Townsend. 6294 — Adams-Adams. 4622—Tibyrica-Tibyrica. 5054—Zatuschin-Zatuschin. 5055—Zeldis-Zeldis. 5301—Robinson-Robinson. 5203—Hohenfels-Hohenfels. 5310—La Roche-La Roche. 5212—Kats-Kats. 4530—Kane-Kane. 5225—Crestore-Crestore. 5230—Kirchner-Kirchner. 5230—Kramer-Kramer. 5232—Adams-Adams. 5233—Judge-Judge. 5234—Canary-Canary. 5235—Ashley-Ashley. 5236—Doyle-Doyle. 5239—Wilkins-Wilkins. 5301—Williams-Williams. 5028 — Hawkins-Hawkins. 3194—Gifford-Gifford. 3883—Lent-Lent. 5262—Heins-Heins. 5310—Kaufman-Kaufman. 5344—Aufman-Aufman. 5545—Moschenskosky-Moschensky. 5546—Newman-Newman. 5548—Roche-Roche. 5550 — Netzband-Netzband. 5551—Stern-Stern. 5552—Freedman-Freedman. 5556—Stern-Stern. 5552—Freedman-Freedman. 5556—5559—Leonard-Leonard. 5563—Brennan-Brennan. 5564 — Tucker-Tucker. 5565—Laurans-Laurans. 5566—De Vere-De Vere. 5571—Walsh-Walsh. 5574—Hunter-Hunter. 5578—Boyle-Boyle. 5579—Forrester-Forrester.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—Adjourned to March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2518—Diamond-Manheim. 3396—Eastern Brew Co-Koref. 2911—Renney-Libbey. 2912—Same-same. 3313—Hookey-Weinstein. 3416 — Hollins-Banchelle. 3417—Brennan-Bankers' Realty and Security Co. 3473—Green-Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 2320—Zuckerman-N Y City Ry. 734—Nolan-same. 648—Rader-Int R T Co. 674—Dunn-Met St Ry. 675—Bille-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 686—Pollinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Higgins-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. 726—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 630—Weiss-same. 518 — Bernstein-New York City Railway. 176—Rinimer-same. 209—Peirin-same. 2217—Adams-same. 172—Bossert-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 186—Lawrence-N Y City Ry. 397—Weiss-same. 402—Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 449—Bornstein-City of N Y. 450—Stebbins-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 452—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corse-same. 253—Calenga-same. 1963—Bertsche-same. 568—Dubnow-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farrell-N Y City Ry. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 638—Maxwell-N Y City Ry. 639—Hoesame. 646—Mott-same. 658—Capabianca-same. 683—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 692—Volpi-same. 698—Longstaff-same. 703—Remington-same. 643—Krigelsame. 673—Clark-Met St Ry. 684—Cohen-Union Ry. 685—Beaird-same. 689—Sherwood-N Y City Ry. 726—Clarens-same. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 396—Diamond-N Y City Ry. 697—Segal-same. 694—Dalton-same. 695—Spooner-same. 696—Grevy-same. 700—Kats-same. 701—Same-same. 704—Christensen-N Y C & H R R R. 706—MacDonald-N Y City Ry. 708—Lyons-same. 709—Goldieri-same. 711—Probst-same. 712—Same-same. 721—Wilson-424 St. &c, R R. 725—Griffith-N Y City Ry. 728—Harris-Inter R T Co. 729—Fisher-Union Ry. 730—Jones-same. 733—Lucey-N Y City Ry. 735—Hallahan-Inter R T Co. 737—Salpienza-O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co. 738—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 740—Brandes-Union Ry. 277—Axelrod-N Y City Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2 to be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX. X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Inquest, 1816—Tierwo-Weiss. Inquest, 1850—Pierfert-Michelson. 489—Frank-Goeohtz. 1212—Ostrander-City of N Y. 1217—Rebel-Egler. 295—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1178—Darcy-City of N Y. 1193 — Schulberth-Heydt. 1140 — Payne-Siebrecht. 3945—Ziocardi-N Y Con Co. 4169—Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1259—Schenck-Egbert. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench Co. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141 — McGarry-Northern R R Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N Y. 1055—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1224—Galamboe-Union Sub, &c, Co. 1194 — Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentacosta-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Saphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beets-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1260—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1309—Owens-same. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1284—Coundorri-Robinson. 1221—Martin-Hillier. 1230 — Marisani-Foundation Const. Co. 1232—Egan-Chabot. 1324—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1326—Parrish-J C. Shaw Book Co. 1331—Hass-Palmer. 1334—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3 to be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 2996—People, &c-Leopold. 2997—Same-Kelley. 3068—Same-Conron Bros Co. 762½—Hechtbank of the Metropolis. 310—De Bouis-Dowling. 225—Fuller-Highland. 1498—Gundetti-Tuoti. 1551 — Weinman-Reinhardt. 1565—Hurry-Noonan. 3015—City of N Y-O'Hare. 737—Brossoit-Equitable, &c, Co. 1231—Niagara Woolen Co-Pacific Bank. 1412—Lucker-Penn N Y & L I R R. 1413—Strarch-same. 1521—Morris Co-Mandham. 485¼—Mairs-B & O R R. 387—Wilmarding-Falkenberg. Highest number reached on call of this calendar, 1738.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Mary Martin, Lydia B. Dease, Bertha R. Parker, Hugh J. Rose, Eugene H. Lewis, Thomas A. Stewart, Walter P. Bigelow, Israel W. Lyon. At 2:30 P. M. August F. Perle, David Cahn, Lorenz Bayer, Lisette S. Stern, Simon Hoffmann, Constance H. Lyons.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 4161—Ruben-Mailte S S Co. 6743¼—Roeder-Int St. Ry. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int St Ry. 1974—Totaro - Geluia. 1962 — Allen - Bien. 7274½—Ljungqvist-Hartmetz. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowits-Int St Ry. 7290½—Lennon-Charig. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2249 — Gaynor-Kaplan. 1986 — Marks-Maher. 1867—Hirschman-same. 1870 — Lokesky-Mattern. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nunnahum-Int St Ry. 1947—Fahey-Interbor R R. 869—Am Brass & Cop Co-Greenstein. 1800—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112—Gutrino-Int St Ry. 1838—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 1851—Huschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 1234—Englehardt-Int St Ry. 2222—Palaschech-Eleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Desell-N Y City Ry. 2211—Seaman-same. 2253—McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weidstein-Leschusky. 2259—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2285—Medermeier-Spieiman. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 906—Taylor-Asul. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry. 2247—Ulrich-Schubert Piano Co. 2185—Bennett-Schroeder. 1856—Faller-Ranger. 1837—Fish-Gutman. 2234 — Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2235—Easley-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1504—Puzzisi-Int St Ry. 2543—Munday-N Y C & H R R R. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1500—Alsane-N Y City Ry. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-Int Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2073—Damen-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Wolte. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Heider N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 1763—Lamnesame. 2246 — Johnston - Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2036—Tighe-Muller. 2211—Sherman - Miller. 2213 — Levy Stationery-Union Ry. 2214—Schindler-U S Fid, &c, Co. 2244—Post-Niebers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 6371—Frank-Connor. 6841—Bernier-Reuter Mfg Co. 6798—Goodman-Lonetzky. 6555—Reimer-Reimer. 6985—Staug-Brekes. 6931—Simon-Berliner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 3001—Clark-Cushman. 2237 — McDonald-N Y City Ry. 2294—Bagless-Feder. 6715¼—Goldstein-Met St Ry. 2039—Sanders-Wood Knitting Co. 1700—Reanich-Magenheim. 5939—Same-Light. 7374¼—Schonfeld-Hochman. Highest number reached on regular call, 2296.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Michael McCaughey. 2—Nathan Schwartz. Trial calendar. 1—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 2—Joseph Schaupp. 3—Nathan Tier, Max Reifter. 4—Marshall Halsinger, Fillmore Halsinger, Albert Bechler (2,) Helen Bell (2,) Lillian Burns (2,) 5—James Lord (4,) alias Ednay Howard. 6—John J. Cullen. 7—Angelo Zigarelli. 8 — Meyer Schifman. 9—Emilio Gallo. 10—Walter D. Inglis. 11—Charles Spengler. Pleadings. 1—Frank G. Delaney. 2—Lawrence Tedesco. 3—Joseph Steard. 4—Amelia Henseley, alias Margaret Henseley. 5—James Lindsay. 6—Bernard McNeil. 7—Maxwell Taylor. 8—Marie Walton, Frederick Smith. 9—James Reilly (2.) 10—Herbert Cohen. 11—Leo Anderson. 12—Louis Rosen. 13—Thomas Smith. 14—William Hallinan. 15—John Teppert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Lizzie Houghton. 2—Simon Wolfe. 3—Isidor Strumpf. 4—George Lewis. 5—Bartholomew Caputo. 6—Pasquale Citillo. 7—Michael Vitali. 8—Michael Fraizey. 9—William Harty. 10—Edward O'Toole. 11—Edward Fortsch. 12—Herman F. Roesch. 13—Ella Champ.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Louis Polite, Thomas Smith. 2—Luigi Bennetti. 3—James Quigley. 4—James Lee. 5—Thomas O'Brien. 6—Louis Antes. 7—Patsey Parole, Angelo Romanello. 8—Charles E. Blakeney. 9—Thomas Calandrilio. 10—John Bezimis. 11—Charles Steers. 12—Annie Brown. 13—Louis Panagakos.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—George Toomey. 2—Faustino Miritello. 3—Henry Steck, Jr. 4—Henry Stahl. 5—Salvatore Maurotto. 6—Samual Marcantonio. 7—Frank Wolf, alias Philip Wolf. 8—Marx Lazarus.

Referees Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Matter of Barnard—Abraham R. Lawrence. Matter of Belknap—Abraham Stern. Byrnes vs. Byrnes—James Keane.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Cathedral Realty Company vs. Park—Morgan J. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Silverstein vs. Bookstaver—Henry W. Jessup.

Brooklyn Calendars.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The next term of this court will begin on Monday, April 15, 1907. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the clerk for said term on or before Saturday, April 6, 1907. Kings County, March 18, 1907.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, Gaynor, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 388—Moser-Talman. 391 M A—Valente-International Milling Co. 392 M A—House of the Good Shepherd-Caputo. 396 M A—Jacoves-Darwin. 397 M A—Larsen-Taber. 391 M A—Weinstein-Weinstein. 398—Travis-Hearn. 398—People-Delaney. 396—Bolland-N Y C & H R R R. 389—Matter of John. 365—Brase-Miller. 400—Graham-Ackerly. 402 M A—N Y & Q Co Power Co-Carpenter. 403—King-Fisher. 404—Hayes-N Y, N H & H R R. 406—Rose-Rose. 407—Sturtevant-Geis. 410—Morch-Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Carr, J. 770—Austin-Von Thun. 773—Baroni-Baroni. 775—Betsch-Betsch. 573-5—Bertram (8 cases)-Levy. 649—Shelly-Grossarth. 526—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Works. 842½—Roys-James Reilly Repair Co. 654—Lust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 652—O'Brien-Samuelly. 549—Hazen-Board of Education. 358—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Salit.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—4935—Rocco-Nassau R R. 4961—Dockwell-B H R R. 4968—Cryan-same. 4972—Sherry-same. 4983—Goldberg-Franklin Mach Wks. 4998—Lohring-B H R R. 4999—Brumo-same. 5000—Johnson-same. 5002—Redant-same. 4341—Huber-Whale Creek Iron Wks. 5007—Howlden-Jackson. 5012—Forsyth-B Q Co & Sub R R. 5013—Digiacomo-B H R R. 5020—McCarthy-Schultz. 5026—Duffy-City of N Y. 5025—Basle-B Q Co & Sub R R. 5027—Kenny-McGlynn. 12516—Parker-Taber. 4020—Ersfield-Exner. 4425—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 4351—Ercolano-Sexton. 8537—Scott-B H R R. 8188—Gordon-Ev Journal. 4492—Pfalsgraf-L I R R. 4494, 4506, 4596—Roiner-N Y City R R. 4490—Schneider-same. 4516—Ryan-Bachman. 12960—Grandinetti-Unger et al. 4347—Seitz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 12732—Richerson-Leach. 4627—Pannetto-Hollender. 12382—Lavens-Sloss. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 11664—Friedman-Gurland. 4721—Rabb-Nassau R R. 4738—Senior-same. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Wollitz-same. 4762—Muller-same. 8307—Haagblad-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 4934—Finnegan-B H R R. 4734—Kellogg-Church Charity Foundation. 5023—Jobson-B H R R. 5029—Hoos-same. 5030—Kingston-Nassau R R. 5034, 5035—Zoller-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5036—Sussman-City of N Y. 5038—Hogan-B H R R. 5040—Lynch-same. 5041—Hirsch-Williamsburg Furniture Co. 5042—Peterson-B H R R. 5043—Calsh-same. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5050—Monahan-Nassau R R. 5061—Holz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5062—Taylor-same. 2899—Cohen-same. 5365—Halligan-Garden. 5065—Butler-Brooklyn Citizen. 5062—Isaacs-Kwiatowski. 5063—Ott-N Y City R R. 5069—Dixon-Bermuda Asphalt Co. 5072—Morrison-N Y City R R. 5074—Jonassen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5089—Becker-Ward. 5092—Wood-B H R R. 5104—Devins-same. 5106—Casey-N Y City R R. 5107—Curren-Continental Iron Works. 5110—De Friese-City of N Y et al. 5124—Trienens-B H R R. 5125—Fitzpatrick-same. 5127, 5128—Polasky-Kalik et al. 5129—Gorwin-Union Ry Co. 5139—Rank-B H R R. 5140—Sarkison-N Y City R R. 12766—Clement-Baron et al. 3683—Koehler-City of N Y. 1991—Pietsak-same. 4712—Goldstein-N Y City R R. 4726—Bicsko-Interbor R T. 4801—Miller-B H R R. 4985—Thorius—Strohoefer. 5141—Montifusco-B H R R. 5142—Goldberg-same. 5143—Lindenthal-Anderson. 5144—Kay-Hall-N Y City R R. 5146—Dahlinsky-B H R R. 5149—Brunjes-same. 5150—Romcischmeca. 5152—Scotti-Lee. 5161—Oeberg-B H R R. 5162—Finochil-Great Atlantic & Pacific Co. 5163—Di Domenico-C I & B R R et al. 5166—Bernstein-Chesbro. 5167—Mahon-B H R R. 5170—Boyce-McAuley. 5171—Lawson-Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 5102—Reid-same. 5174—Gilbert-N Y City R R. 5176—Connoughton-B H R R. 5178—McGrath-Met St R R. 5179—Collins-Huber Brewery. 5180—Lewis-Cranford. 5182—Terhune-Nassau R R. 5183—Bates-B H R R. 5185, 5186—Gaebler-Engelbrocks. 5187—Holle-B H R R. 5188—Gray-same. 5189—Steirly-Trow Directory. 5190—Nelson-Pierce Printing Co. 5191, 5192—Eagan-Treacy. 5193—Holm-Met St R R. 5194—Wiley-N Y City R R. 5195—Goldberg-Sargor Bros. 5196—Meyrowitz-B H R R. 5197—Solomon-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5198—Sexton-B H R R. 5202, 5219—Morton-Knipe. 5203—Stotowski-Pearson. 5204—Paulson-City of N Y et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 5204.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall, Queens Village, Long Island, Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 846—Ferrick-Eidlitz et al. 853—Ongley-Colt. 647—Monell-Interb R T Co. 498—Aldrich-Laul. 245—Milewski, an infant-Chosia Jute Mills. 796—Graham-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 582—Oranata-N Y City Ry Co. 1060—Kirley-United Engineering & Cont Co. 862—Fagan-N Y City Ry Co. 865—Blumberg-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 866—Hummell-same. 558-9—Owen-City of N Y. 767—Kennedy-same. 807—McLeod-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 705—Wintz-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 794—Hallinsky-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 704—Klein-same. 867—Talbot-N Y City Ry Co. 869—Farrars, admr-Consumers' Brew Co of N Y. 872—Jacobs, admx-Asch, and ano. 874—Hanson-Kellogg et al. 875—Hans, admx-N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. 878—Jones-Degnon Const Co, 880,1—Glass-B H R R Co. 883—Tynko-City of N Y. 884—Seaman et al-Trac Co. 749—Seward, an infant-L I R R Co. 539—Asiel-Roberts. 466—Konescin-City of N Y and S Pearson & Son. 889-90—Markey-Soeldner. 891—Surison-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 892—Galbraith-B H R R Co. 895—Heisner, admr-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 896—Nowark-S Pearson & Sons, (Inc.) 897—Higgins-Bank of Long Island. 898—Luimstein-Steinbrenner. 87A—Doherty-N Y City Ry Co. 899—Donohue-Schieck. 901—Hoffelder-Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. 902—Muhlebach-Hochstadter, 903—Appleberg-Snare & Triest Co. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 903.

COUNTY COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. District Attorney Ira G. Darrin and Assistant District Attorneys Young and Dayton for the People. 1709, 1711, 1713—People-Sullivan-same. 1712, 1714—Same-Clifford. 1732—Same-Eisenberg. 1790—Same-Schram.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry Co. 1383—Bogher-Schmitt. 1349—Kerin-N Y Transportation Co. 2050—Walker-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1418—Hartman-N Y City Ry Co. 1379—Corporation Liquidation Co-Love. 1395—Herne-Metropolitan St Ry Co. 1400—Longo-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1421—N Y Life Ins & Trust Co-Church of Holy Communion. 1423—Gillespie-Yonkers R R. 1427—Herbst-Drake. 1437—Scanlon-Nat Conduit & Cable Co. 1438—Coady-N Y City Ry Co. 1430—Button-West Mfg Co. 1441—Lawrence-Union Ry Co of N Y. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1378—Miller-Jacob. 1413—People-Doran. 1414—Same-Knapp. 914—Grab, Jr-Amend. 1800—Lowmann-N Y City Ry Co. 1406—Burrell-Henry. 1443 — Brink-Stern. 1444 — Colonial Stable Co-same. 1445—Pampal-Ocean Steamship Co of Sav, Ga. 1446—Duffy-Dwickerman. 1447—Terry-Ebner. 1448—Kane-McCreery. 1449—Malanson-Button. 1450—Rudolph, Sr-N Y City Ry Co. 1451—Fuley-Yonkers R R Co. 1394—Connell-Hav

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for Jones Street Building—Estate Sells 105th Street Plot Near Broadway—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

V. F. Pelletreau has sold to a client for the Bergen Realty Company the seven-story loft building 9 Jones Street, on lot 25 by 100.

F. Hollender & Co. have bought from Henry L. Barbey 245 Canal Street, a vacant plot, 37.8 by 101.10 by 31 by 108.10. A stable will be erected on the property, which is connected by an alley with the present building of Hollender & Co. at 128 Lafayette Street.

Sale of West 105th Street Plot.

Herbert Dongan has sold for the estate of Adam W. Spies the plot 99.9 by 100.11, on the north side of 105th Street, 70.2 feet east of Broadway. The property has been held in the Spies family since 1855. It is understood that the present buyer is Franklin Pettit.

Buyer for Harlem Apartments.

The Ansonia Realty Company has sold Wyndham Court, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, at 239 and 241 West 141st Street. The same company has bought the plot 50 by 100, with three-story building, at 535 and 537 West 179th Street.

S. Cowen has sold 222 and 224 West 133d Street, two five-story flats, for M. F. Finkelstein.

New Building for Fulton Street.

The Auchmuty estate has leased for a term of twenty-one years 142 Fulton Street, a five-story building, on lot 27 by 107, between Broadway and Nassau Street. A six or seven story structure is to be erected on the site at the expiration of the present leases in May.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Leffert Strebelgh, as attorney, to the Stallman & Fulton Company, for a long term of years, the five-story building 330 Pearl Street.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased the building 528 Canal Street for a long term of years to the American Machinery Company.

Operator Buys West Side Dwelling.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from S. Herman, through J. H. Isaacs, 105 West Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 102.2.

V. F. Pelletreau & Co. have sold for F. E. Platt the three-story and basement dwelling 148 West Ninety-ninth Street.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for James W. Arthur 128 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

New Owner for 51st Street House.

Julian A. Ripley has sold 35 East Fifty-first Street, a five-and-one-half-story American basement dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.5.

Buyer of West 16th Street Plot.

Henry J. Hemmens is the buyer of the Apostleship of Prayer property at 27 and 29 West Sixteenth Street, 50 by 92. The price was $100,000.

Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee has sold 8 West Eighteenth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 27 by 92.

Herbert Dongan has opened offices in the Times Building for the transaction of a real estate brokerage business. George W. Rowan is associated with Mr. Dongan.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue Leases.

Pease & Elliman report the following leases: The store at 718 Broadway, for the Barlor Manufacturing Company to J. C. Gilimore; also, the store 1,361 Broadway, for the Sweeney-Tierney Hotel Company to Harris & Co.; also, the store 332 Fifth Avenue, for the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company to D. E. Duclos; also, a loft at 574 Fifth Avenue, for C. G. Martin to Miss G. Edwards; also, the parlor floor in the building 308 to 318 Madison Avenue to W. H. Hoyt & Co.; also, 39 East Thirtieth Street, for James A. Glover to a client.

Middle West Side Buying.

William Black and John Zahn have sold 302 to 306 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story business building, on plot 53.4 by 100.5, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. R. Clark denies that she is the buyer of the properties 319 and 321 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Louis Schrag has leased for Anna M. Von Dohlen the building 616 West Thirty-ninth Street to the Grady Manufacturing Company; also, for the estate of Meier Mannheimer 140 West Twenty-sixth Street, to E. Della Giovanna.

Charles E. Duross has leased the four-story brick building 442 West Fourteenth Street, for John H. Rohde to the United States Hassock Company; also, the store at 75 Eighth Avenue, for Philip Schuyler to Styles & Cash.

Purchase on East 69th Street.

Halprin, Diamondston & Lewine have bought the plot of five lots, 123 by 100.8, on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, 175 feet east of Avenue A.

Estate Sells 127th Street House.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the Kenyon estate 22 East 127th Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to Edward J. Welling.

Samuel Grossman has sold 438 East 121st Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Company Will Build on Grand St.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company has bought from G. Freedman 266 and 268 Grand Street, old buildings, on plot 37.5 by 75, adjoining the northwest corner of Forsyth Street. The company will erect a five or six story building for its own occupancy. At present it has quarters at 328 Grand Street.

Bohland & Alkier have bought, through Fleck & Brown, from Mandelbaum & Lewine, the southwest corner of Rivington and Forsyth Streets, old buildings, on plot 100 by 75.

Samuel Grossman has bought 326 East Eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 21.9 by 97.

Bronx Flats Find Buyers.

Simon Adler has bought of A. Blumberg 3,905 and 3,907 Third Avenue, near Wendover Avenue, a six-story flat, with stores, 50 by 88 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Bernard Lynch 2,394 Morris Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 37.6 by 120.

Paul Bultman has sold 667 East 153d Street, a three-family frame house, on lot 25 by 100.

Deal for 158th Street Apartments.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Arthur W. Wall to Charles D. Graff the six-story apartment house 681 and 683 East 158th Street, 50 by 100. This completes the sale of the houses built upon the old site of the Jefferson Club.

S. Cowen has sold 190 Beach Avenue, a four-story single flat, for Harry Lehr; also, 949 Dawson Street, a two-family dwelling, to A. Goldner; also, 772 and 774 Tinton Avenue, two two-family dwellings, for William Krass; also, 1,050 East 156th Street, a two-family dwelling, for L. Liebsohn.

D. H. Sarfaty has sold the property 557 East 153d Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.

D. H. Sarfaty has sold to Mrs. Catharine Boults the two-story two-family dwelling on the north side of 231st Street, 305 feet west of White Plains Avenue.

Resale of Long Island Acreage.

James F. Brown has resold for I. Freidus thirty-six acres near Woodside, L. I., purchased recently from the Flynn estate.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing to David P. Lawlor the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Seventeenth Street, 476 feet south of Mitchell Avenue; to Herman H. Poppe the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Eighteenth Street, 180 feet north of State Street, and to William E. Pfeiffer the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 200 feet north of State Street. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Joseph F. Flood the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Forest Road, 75 feet east of the East Drive, and to F. Henry Barclay the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Richmond Road, 200 feet west of Douglas Road.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

No. 482 and 484 East, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to plaintiffs, Jacob Hyman and others, $66,100.

135th St, 618 East, s s, 186.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100, four-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles A. Becker, $6,300.

165th St, 840 East, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 20.6x80.10, partition sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Hayden, $15,000.

165th St, 838 East, s s, adjoining the foregoing, 20.2x99.10; partition sale, to Thomas H. Thompson, $8,550.

Cauldwell Av, 969, w s, 99.10 ft s of 165th St, adjoining the foregoing, 20x60, partition sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Hayden, $7,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broadway, s w corner of 142d St, for a six-story brick flat, 99.11x87; E. Gusaroff of 541 West 144th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $150,000.

28th St, 324 East, for a two-story brick stable, 20x86; G. Palma, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $4,000.

St. Nicholas Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 145th St, for a one-story brick dwelling and store, 10x100; H. Heuer estate of 227th St, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $3,500.

James St, s w corner of Oak St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 53.7x67.4; J. Palmieri, World Building, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $80,000.

Decatur Av, e s, 283 ft s of 205th St, for four two-story frame dwellings; 21x53; Mary Ruffhorn, 170th St and Inwood Av, owner; Hugo H. Avolin, architect; cost, $22,000.

Poplar St, s s, 125 ft w of Roselle St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Bella Wolfson, Main St, Westchester, owner; L. P. Fries, architect; cost, $4,500.

225th St, s s, 285 ft e of Carpenter Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x24; E. Peterson and F. Deligeish of 87 Victor St, owners; E. Peterson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Crotona Park East, s e corner of Wilkins Av, for three five-story brick stores and tenements, 40x90; Jerry Altieri Company of 396 East 170th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $115,000.

Westchester Av, w s, opposite Classon Point Road, for three one-story frame portable schoolhouses, 25x31; city, owner; C. B. Snyder, architect; cost, $8,600.

Overing St, e from Dennon to Frisby Av, for two one-story frame portable schoolhouses, 25x31; city, owner; cost, $2,400.

Brunner Av, w s, 175 ft n of Edenwald Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; Margaret Crowley, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

St. Mark's Place, 87, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Kraetner, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 312 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Dr. A. Callis of 753 Madison Av, owner; F. Straub, architect; cost, $5,000.

81st St, 24 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. C. Lyons of 4 East 42d St, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Broome St, 188, to a five-story brick tenement; A. T. Leward of 401 Grand St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Av, n e corner of 213th St, to a three-story frame hotel; A. M. Muller, premises, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 19.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 487.8 ft s of 183d St, 58x100; New York University to Collins P. Bliss, $100.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 8th St, 47.8x77; Elias Senft to John C. Eberle, (mtg $77,000,) $100.

BEACH AV, 41 to 45, 50x100; Henry I. Gilbert to Augusta Gilbert, ½ part, all title, (mtg $13,600,) $100.

BRACKEN AV, w s, 322.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Av, 100x200; Land Co. B of Edenwald to Joseph S. Enverman, $1.

CANNON ST, 15 and 17, 44x71; Harry Kovner to Samuel Graboys, (mtg $39,000,) $100.

CANAL ST, n s, 75.11 ft w of Centre St, 107.4x irregular; Mary L. Barbey and others, executors, to Freak Hollander, $45,000.

CENTRAL AV, w s, 63.8 ft n of Gerard Av, 100x irregular; Central Av, w s, 88.5 ft n of Gerard Av, 104.2x irregular; John F. Coffin, referee, to George B. Ferguson, $12,000.

CLIFTON ST, 244, 71.11x irregular; Newman Grossman to Bene Posner, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

EAILE ST, e s, 289.4 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100; American Real Estate Co. to Ellis L. Withers, $100.

GRAND ST, 411 and 413, 50x irregular; John C. Eberle to Elias Senft, (mtg $79,750,) $100.

HESTER ST, 169, 24.6x100; Ellen T. McKinley to Hannah H. McKinley and others, (mtg $2,000,) gift.

INWOOD AV, e s, 420.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x225; William H. Munroe to Chancy W. Frees, $100.

LOT 58, map of J. J. Gleason, at Westchester; Joseph J. Gleason to Michael Lawler, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

LOTS 145 and 146, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest; John H. Boyle to Church of Our Lady of Solace, $100.

LOT 28, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; Hudson F. Rose Co. to Salvatore Ragusa, $1.

LOTS 27 to 30, Block 30, Map No. 1,140, Section 1, Bathgate estate; Mary Weishelmer to Anna Zeller, (mtg $1,400,) $1.

LOTS 60 and 61, Block 22, Map No. 393; lots 52 to 54, Block 27, Map No. 393; Everybody's Land Co. to David D. Ferris, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LOTS 69 and 70, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Daisy Weil to Walter W. Taylor, $1.

MADISON ST, 397, 38.10x irregular; Isaac Levin to Nathan Lacher, 1-3 part, (mtg $12,400,) $100.

MANHATTAN ST, s s; 127th St, n s, bounded n x s s by Manhattan St, s by n s of 127th St, e by former centre line of Bloomingdale Road, (closed,) and w by w s of Bloomingdale Road; John L. Buckley to William De Lancey Ward and others, $1.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 151st St, 114.8x 50; Frank D. Hadley and others to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., $1.

MCRRIS AV, w s, 30 ft s of 161st St, 25x94; Edward Regenhard to Francis Habelitz, $1.

MORRIS AV, w s, 30 ft s of 161st St, 25x94; Francis Habelitz to Edward Regenhard, $1.

MOTT ST, 228, 93.1x irregular; Louis Goldstein to Benedict Bockar and another, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

MURRAY ST, 45, 25x100; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy and another, $1.

NEWELL AV, s e corner of Juliana St, 100x50; Rosalie A. Chauvean to William Taylor, $1.

NORFOLK ST, 32, ((26,) 25x100; Louis Hains to Morris Kreitman and another, (mtg $31,-750,) $100.

ODDYKE AV, n e corner of 2d St, 100x100; Bertha H. Haffen to Bertha Eckert, ½ part, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

OPDYKE AV, n e corner of 2d St, 100x100; Bertha H. Haffen to William J. Eckert, ½ part, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x100; Abraham Salzberg to Philip Leizerkowitz, (mtg $144,000,) $1.

PARK VIEW PLACE, e s, 135 ft s of 190th St, 25x85; Marie P. Umland to George G. Larkin, $100.

PERRY AV, e s, 125 ft n of 206th St, 75x irregular; Hermann Ahrens to E. F. Miller, $100.

PLOT, begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road, at point 245 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Catherine Flood to Conrad Geher, (mtg $4,150,) $100.

PLOT, begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road, at point 595 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Joseph Gordon and others to Elizabeth Gordon, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

ROAD from Westchester to West Farms, s s, at w corner of said lots 200x irregular, ¾ acre, Westchester; James Hennessy to Frank H. G. Heift and another, $100.

SULLIVAN ST, 137 and 139, 37x100; Julia Samuel to Giuseppe M. Viggiano and another, (mtg $59,750,) $100.

TREMONT ROAD, n w corner of Pilgrim Av, 203x irregular; William J. Hyland and another to Lewis A. Colford, (mtg $2,250,) $100.

WALTON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 75x100; Ellen Hardy to Henry E. Hall, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

WATER ST, 275, 72.8x irregular; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Julius A. Zibell, $40,000.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, at e s of land of Isaac Braithwaite, 26x irregular; George Kooden to Philip Maker, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x 100; Arthur Casper to Morris H. Hayman, ½ part, (mtg $195,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,160, 25.11x100; Philip Mangans to Raffaele Sassano, $100.

2D AV, 845, 25x100; Rosa Baer to Betty Baer, $100.

2D AV, s e corner of 56th St, 100.5x irregular; Julius Hillman to Albert Price, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $56,000,) $100.

2D ST, 214 and 216 East, 60x111.10; George Hinck and others to Solomon Henig and others, (mtg $42,000;) $100.

2D ST, n s, 104.9 ft e of Avenue B, 30x111.10; Rutherford Stuyvesant and others to George Hinck and another, $100.

2D ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 30x111.10; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd to George Hinck and another, $100.

2D ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 30x111.10; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd, as executor, to George Hinck and another, 1-3 part, $10,016.

2D ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 30x111.10; Margaret S. R. White to George Hinck and another, 1-3 part, $100.

11TH AV, n e corner of 184th St, 49.11x100; Alexander Walker to William Kuhn and another, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

11TH ST, 335 East, n s, 57.8x irregular; George W. McAdam to Francis B. Chedsey, $8,900.

13TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x75; Mayer S. Bernheimer and another, executors, to Beatrice S. B. Ziegel, $14,000.

20TH ST, 246 West, 78x irregular; Charles D. Miller to Julia Laughlin, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

28TH ST, 222 and 224 West, 49x98.9; John H. Potterton and others to West Twenty-eighth Street Co., (mtg $25,000,) $1.

28TH ST, 215 West, 24.10x98.9; John H. Potterton and others to West Twenty-eighth Street Co., (mtg $15,000,) $1.

32D ST, s s, 160.2 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x 98.9; William F. Havemeyer to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

32D ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; William H. Munroe and another to William C. Davis, $1.

32D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; William C. Davis to Margaret Munroe, $1.

32D ST, 16 to 20 West, 66.4x98.9; Jacob Wolf to 32d St Building Co., (mtg $200,000,) $100.

32D ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x70.10; Philip Adelson to Thomas Adelson, ¼ part, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

32D ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x70.10; Philip Adelson to Mary McDonald, ⅓ part, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

35TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Annie Scully to Edward D. Scully, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

38TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Denike to Adelaide D. Keys, gift and $100.

43D ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; Maria A. Stanley to Regina A. Reilly, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

43D ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; Regina A. Reilly to Margaret Ryan, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

50TH ST, 322 and 324 East, 50x100.5; Esther M. Broder to Moses Valenstein, (mtg $50,-000,) $100.

73D ST, s s, 541 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 102.2; John McCoy to The Alicia Realty Co., (mtg $15,000,) $100.

80TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x 102.2; Mary A. Gordon and another to George Clapperton, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

87TH ST, 128 West, 33.4x102.2; Adolph Dengler to Rosalie Myers, $100.

94TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.2; 1st Av, w s, 63.2 ft n of 94th St, 37.6x100; Nathan Nawasky and others to Ray Shapiro, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

96TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 50x100.11; William Engel to Nanetta Weber, (mtg $57,000,) $1.

100TH ST, 76 and 78 East, 34x100.11; Benjamin Wallerstein and others to Myer Bach, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

102D ST, 59 East, 40x100.11; Moses Valenstein to Esther M. Broder, (mtg $45,750,) $100.

102D ST, 59 East, 40x100.11; Esther M. Broder to Philip Weinberg, (mtg $45,750,) $100.

118TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 84.10x100.11; Samuel Graboys to Harry Korner, (mtg $32,-000,) $100.

121ST ST, n s, 83.3 ft w of 1st Av, 36.9x irregular; Charles A. Kalish, referee, to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $22,300,) $80,000.

124TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 50x98.9; Samuel Glass to Bertha Orlick, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Benjamin F. Kobbe to Walter H. Kobbe, $1.

129TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Margaret E. Meehan to Julia A. Meehan and others, 1-3 part, $1.

133D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lincoln Av, 100x100; Lincoln Av, w s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 50x100; Samuel Trimmer and others to Patrick Goodman, (mtg $18,500,) $100.

139TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 125x 99.11; Charles Geiger and others to Herman Koenigsberger, (mtg $42,500,) $100.

144TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 8th Av, 120x99.11; Jennie Weill to Charles Wanderman and others, (mtg $189,500,) $100.

144TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Jennie Weill to Sam Golding, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 250x99.11; Charles Shapiro to E. I. Samuels, ½ part, all title, $100.

149TH ST, 510 East, 25x86.6; Charles Leicht to Barbara Metz, $1.

149TH ST, 510 East, 25x86.6; Barbara Metz to Benjamin Nathan, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified:

ARNOLD REALTY CO. to Hedwig Anspacher; 127th St, n s, 168.11 ft w of Convent Av, 120x99.11, prior mtg $95,000, 2 years, 6%.. $10,000

APFELBAUM, Harris, and another to William Leonard; College Av, centre line, 194 ft n of 165th St, 22x122.6, bond.....$9,000

BAER, Betty, to Edward Baer; 845 2d Av, 1 year $3,000

BACH, Myer, to Benjamin Wallerstein and another; 76 and 78 East 109th St, 3 years, 6%.....$2,375

BANG, Otto, and others to Elizabeth J. Childs, trustee; Southern Boulevard, 845, due Sept. 19, 1907 .....$13,500

BECHER, Christian, to William Newback; Webster Av, 1,351, prior mtg $10,000, due July 1, 1908, 6%.....$2,500

BLISS, Collin P., to New York University, corporation; Andrews Av, e s, 545.8 ft s of 183d St, 58x100, bond $7,800

BOLIN, Isabella, to Clifford O. Goodwin; Madison Av, w s, 20 ft n of 63d St, 20x70, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years.....$6,500

BYK, Selma, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 53d St, 413 and 415 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $16,500, 5 years.....$33,000

CURRY, John F., to Mary E. Brown; 57th St, 413 West, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

FREES, Chancy W., to William H. Munroe; Inwood Av, e s, 429.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x 225, bond $5,500

FRANKEL, Bernard, to Citizens' Saving Bank; Hester St, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x50, 5 years $17,000

GIBSON, Adelaide M., to Estate Settlement Co.; 53d St, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 19.11x 100.5, due July 25, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 464 8th Av, bond.....$45,000

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Rosena C. Haffner; 36th St, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 36x 98.9, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6%.. $5,000

GORTON, Elizabeth, to Jacob Gordon; Plot, 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 595 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

HELFST, Frank H., and another to James Hennesey; road from village of Westchester to village of West Farms, s s, begins at land of James P. Sanders, contains ¾ of an acre, 5 years $11,500

HENIG, Sol, and another to George Hinck and another; 2d St, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 60x100.11, prior mtg $42,000, 3 years, 6% $22,750

HINCK, George, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d St, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 60x100.11, 3 years.....$42,000

HILLMAN, Abram, and another to Emanuel Arnstein and another; 82d St, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 102.2x irregular, 1 year, 6%..$5,000

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Paula Edenbaum; 143 and 145 West 60th St, prior mtg $47,400, 1 year, 6%.....$6,000

HOLLENDER, Frederick, to Henry G. Barbey and others, executors; Canal St, n s, 75.11 ft w of Centre St, 37.4x101.10, 10 years, 4½% $25,000

HEROLD, Josephine, to American Mortgage Co.; Prospect Av, e s, 183.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x38, 3 years.....$4,000

HESS, John H., to Henry Tepperwin; 40th Av, 565.5 years, 6%.....$3,000

IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE ASSN, &c., to American Mortgage Co.; 138th St, s s, 139.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 3 lots, each 37.6x100, (3 mtgs, each $28,000,) 3 years.....$84,000

IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE ASSN, &c., to William A. White & Sons; 138th St, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, prior mtg $28,000, demand, 6%.....$1,500

IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE ASSN, &c., to Jacob Silverstein; 138th St, s s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, (2 mtgs, each $8,000,) 2 prior mtgs, $38,000 each, 1 year, 6%.....$16,000

IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE ASSN, &c., to Edward E. Black; 138th St, s s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, bond...$28,000

JETTER, Jacob E., to Edward J. Brockett and others, trustees; 94th St, 100 East, 3 years $12,500

KANE, Peter F., to Margaret Mahan; 3d St, w s, 51.2 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100, 3 years.. $15,000

KOONER, Louis, and others to Eversley Childs and another, executors; Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, 41x80, 3 years.....$45,000

KUHN, William, and another to Alexander Walker; 11th Av, n w corner of 184th St, 40.11x100, prior mtg $88,000, 1 year, 6%.. $25,000

KUHN, William, and another to Alexander Walker; 11th Av, n w corner of 184th St, 40.11x100, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6%.. $11,000

KUPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Frank J. Haldane and another; 11th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 27.1x irregular, bond.....$1,100

Kniterin, Lizzie, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Park Av, 4,231.....$4,000

KREITMAN, Morris, and another to Louis Hains; Norfolk St, 32, prior mtg $5,750, 6 years, 6%.....$7,550

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Samuel Wacht; 66th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5, prior mtg $44,000, 5 years, 6%.. $18,000

KOHN, Nathan, to Linda L. Stephenson; 13th St, 512 East, 5 years.....$24,000

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Citizens' Saving Bank; 66th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5, due May 15, 1912.....$44,000

KOENIGSBERGER, Herman, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 139th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 125x99.11, bond.....$32,000

LARKIN, George G., to Marie P. Unland; Park View Place, e s, 135 ft s of 190th St, 25x85, 5 years.....$4,100

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Hugo E. Distelhurst and another; Grand St, 425 to 429, prior mtg $115,000, 3 years, 6%.....$20,000

LAWLOR, Michael, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 58, map of property of Joseph J. Gleason, prior mtg $2,000,) 2 years, 6%.....$400

MARX, Magdalena, to Thomas P. Howley; 188d St, s s, 25 ft w of Hughes Av, 25x75, due Aug. 15, 1907, 6%.....$6,000

MARCIA, Savario A., to Francis H. Rose; 151st St, 513 East, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6% $3,000

MILLER, Edward F., to Clara R. Cantrell; Hull Av, w s, 125 ft n of 209th St, 100x100, 1 year $3,600

MILLER, Edward F., to Clara R. Cantrell; Perry Av, e s, 125 ft n of 209th St, 75x100, 1 year $2,400

MUHLFELD, Frank J., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Crotona Park North, n s, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x irregular, bond.$10,000

MULLER, Rudolph J., to Union Square Savings Bank; 104th St, 211 and 213 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 4½%.....$12,000

NATHAN, Benjamin, to Barbara Metz; 149th St, 510 East, 5 years.....$7,000

PACIFIC REALTY CO. to Henel I. Goodwin; 22d St, 24 East, bond $90,000

POSNER, Bene, to Newman Grossman; Clinton St, 244, prior mtg $25,000, 5½ years, 6% $5,000

REILLY, Regina A., to Maria A. Stanley; 43d St, 307 West, 3 years, 6%.....$6,000

ROHE, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 300, 3 years, 4½% $27,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 32d St, s s, 160.2 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9, prior mtg $30,000, demand $10,000

SENFT, Elias, to John C. Eberle; 4th St, 321 East, 5 years, 6%.....$6,683

SHAPIRO, Ray, to Nathan Navasky and another; 1st Av, w s, 63.2 ft n of 94th St, 37.6x 100, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 6%....$13,000

SHAPIRO, Ray, to Nathan Navasky and another; 1st Av, w s, 38.2 ft n of 94th St, 37.6x 100, prior mtg $27,000, 5 years, 6%....$11,000

TAIT, Peter, to Blanche D. Taylor; Lots 148 and 149, map of Belmont village, 200x100, 6 months, 6%.....$1,000

WACHT, Gustave, to Isaac Hyman; 69th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 125x100, 1 year, 6% $200

WALLACH, Hayman, to Welz & Zerweck, corporation; 3d St, 320 East, demand, 6%...$2,300

WITHERS, Ellis L., to American Real Estate Co.; Faile St, e s, 289.4 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100, 5 years $8,000

WITHERS, Ellis L., to American Real Estate Co.; Faile St, e s, 289.4 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6%.. $1,750

ZIBELL, Julius A., to George Pepper and another; Water St, s e s, 52.5 ft s w of Dover St, 24.6x72.6, 5 years.....$50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of 12th St, 20x 60.10x19.2x62.8; Vincent C. Carrier against Samson Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $400.

11TH ST, 327 East; Max Rosenblum against Morris Janowitz and Ika Feuster, owners; Jacob Kerner, contractor, $200.

GRANT AV, e s, 33 ft n of 165th St, 280x103; Pelham Operating Co. against Whitney Construction Co., owner; J. J. Brown, contractor, $96.

CHRYSTIE ST, 85; Joseph Epstein against Rebecca Baum, owner and contractor, $590.

PRINCE ST, 203; Jacob Hoffman against Nicola Lanza, owner; Max Zimmerman and Louis Lipsky, contractors, $125.

PRINCE ST, 203; Jacob Hoffman against Nicola Lanza, owner and contractor, $80.

1ST ST, 95, and East Houston St, 200; Jacob S. Friedman against John Warshawsky, owner; Charles Fuchs, contractor, $26.

66TH ST, 42 East; Amsterdam Building Co. against Henry Corn, owner; Anna S. de Koven, lessee and contractor, $294.

MDLIBOM, ——, n e corner of 49th St, 79.6x75; Herbert Lucas against Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Co., owner; General Building and Construction Co., contractor, $1,000.

ESSEX ST, 167; Morris Freiman against Israel Wolfish, owner; Goldman & Freiman, contractors, $200.

ESSEX ST, 167; Max Bradsky against Israel Wolfish, owner; Goldman & Freiman, contractors, $300.

PRINCE ST, 203; Solomon Siegel against Nicola Lanza, owner; Max Zimmerman and Louis Lipsky, contractors, $55.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

84TH ST, 126 West; Standard Plumbing Co. against Paul N. Turner and others, Nov. 23, 1906, $71.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,410 to 2,414; Owen Toher against John Marks, Oct. 23, 1906, $102.

Lis Pendens.

104ST ST, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 75x —; Archibald W. J. Pohl against Sigmund Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Spalckhaver & Carroll.

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 83.8 ft n of 189th St, 175x 100; William S. Patten against Charles H. Dugliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.

3D AV, 1,670; Paula Mendel against Kate Cullen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Heyman.

159TH ST, n s, 79.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.2x99.11, and Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 159th St, 68.7x150; two actions; Maurice Cohen against Robert Arnstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Wechsler.

146TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 75x99.11; Mary Tone and others against Hyman Glick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73; Ferdinand Marx against Julius Lehrer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Fixman.

138TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Catharine A. Concklin against Edward Logan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, 83.8x146x irregular; Martin D. Fink, trustee, and others against William N. Severance and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
Wednesd'y, March 27, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
113 & 115 Broad St.
25 & 27 Front St.,
Southeast Corner.

This choice plot, with the four-story brick buildings thereon; size of plot 76.11x76.4x irreg.; magnificent location for offices, storage or any business, being near the Custom House and all exchanges.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale
Estate of
Georgia E. Cayvan, Dec'd,
by order DANIEL FROHMAN, Executor,
351 West 122d St.,
Near Morningside Park, East.

The handsome and well-built three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in good order; hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c.; size of lot 16x100.11.

Messrs. Straley & Hasbrouck,
Attorneys, 256-7 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale
to Close Estate
Rachel Barnard, dec'd.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctrs.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, March 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

DON'T INVEST A DOLLAR
UNTIL WE SHOW YOU HOW

$100 Earns $300
WITHIN A YEAR AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS
the Highest Grade Residential Park in New York City.

Only 4 Miles from Herald Square.
All City Improvements Made.
NO ASSESSMENTS. RESTRICTED
sufficiently to secure an ideal homesite or safe investment.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN 3 MONTHS
on Completion of Tunnel.

300% PROFIT

GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% secures a plot.

SEND A POSTAL FOR VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
387 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We will loan you money on

10 YEARS' TIME

to build a house in

Broadway-Flushing
Douglas Manor
OR
Westmoreland.

Send for particulars.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.

T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Send for
"THE FUTURE OF QUEENS,"
a valuable newspaper reprint giving unprejudiced facts and general information for guidance of realty investors this Spring, showing where new transit assures greatest profits on limited capital; also practical building suggestions. Free by mail. J. W. Perry, Room 528, 253 Broadway, New York.

Four lots, best part of Flushing, near trolley and station; all improvements, including sewers and paved streets; easy payments if necessary. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,887, Manhattan.

250 lots at Queens; sidewalks, streets made, electric light, hotels; 9 minutes to trolley and third rail electric; ready for Spring market. C. A. Clayton, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Best Value in Queens.—Two lots in Flushing, convenient to trolley and station; fully improved; sold cheap to quick buyer. Address Bargain, Box 154 Times Downtown.

$1,600-00 will buy corner, 60x100, Flushing; $160.00 required; three years to pay balance; all improvements. Christensen, 139 E. 59th St.

Picturesque book describing Hollis Park Gardens mailed free. Reeves & Co., 1,183 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ORADELL

45 Minutes from Manhattan. Commutation $6.70.

Building Plots 50x150 3 FULL CITY LOTS. **$800**
HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.

Complete Sewer System
already installed, which means that there will be no future assessments. Also have MACADAMIZED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WATER, GAS, CEMENT WALKS.
SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
TWO BLOCKS FROM STATION.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.

JOHN N. FALKINBURG,
1,183 BROADWAY, (26th St.,) N. Y. City

When It Comes to a Home Place

You'll choose **NUTLEY PARK,** New Jersey, once you have seen it.

See it. First as the camera did. A postal brings book of views and information. Then you will want to see it with your own eyes.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
95 Nassau St., N. Y. West Nutley, N. J.

We have several cheerful modern homes ready for occupancy, or, we will build you a home at Nutley to suit your taste and sell it to you on terms to suit your pocketbook.

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x235; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance

(INCORPORATED,)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

$2,500.—All the cash required to secure an up-to-date residence on one of the finest streets in East Orange; conveniently located; lot 58x190; house 12 rooms and bath; in first-class repair, inside and out; built for a home and not for speculation; possession May first.

$13,000.—Up-to-date house of 11 rooms and tile bath, steam heat; lot 50x358; high ground; conveniently located. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town, four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

Elegant 7-room brick house, located on Hudson Co. Boulevard, 3 minutes to cars, 8 minutes to Central of New Jersey; all improvements; occupied by owner; price $4,200, half cash. Mrs. Lord, 28 East 28d St.

ALLENDALE.—United States geographical reports say: "Most healthful section east of Denver." Hour out, main line Erie. Farms, residences, acreage, on attractive terms. Walton, 56 Pine St., Manhattan.

At Norwood Park, Long Branch.—New and modern 12-room cottage; heat, bath, gas, water, sewer, etc.; beautiful grounds; owner forced to sell; only $7,200. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, Long Branch, N. J.

Long Branch, N. J.—Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 3 fine cottages in good condition, with 60 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

One of the finest lots in East Orange for sale; 75x260; location the best; high ground; fine view. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

$4,000.—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards; house, barns. 234 West 104th St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS
in Auto Parkway Zone.

150 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
30 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100 " Port Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week, even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for sale; rent; rapid and profitable for sale. John F. Ayres, Lawrence, at L. Broadway, N. Y.

Sacrifice at once lot at Cedar Manor, Jamaica; suitable for [illegible]. Box 1,[illegible] York Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING
90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

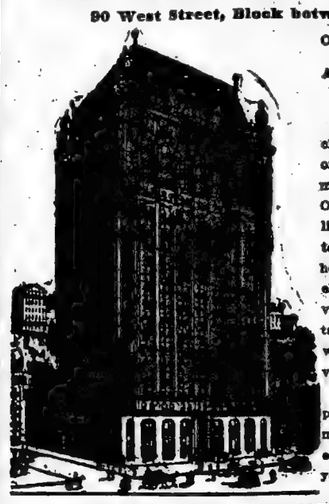

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS

In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 435 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.

WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST.,
Or Your Own Broker.

MORTON BUILDING
116 NASSAU ST.

Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites; rent $250 to $1,800; also space of 4,100 square feet. F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

141, 143 Fifth Ave.
NEAR 21ST ST.

Large store and basement to let. Unusually attractive show windows. Also first loft.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,
11 West 27th St.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c. Two adjoining stores, together or separately. Also a corner; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

NASSAU ST. STORE.

Choice corner—long lease.

G. Goodman, 346 Broadway.

A.—A.—6 WEST 28TH STREET; first loft, high ceiling, four entrances; one-half second loft, five large windows; magnificent studios, north light and skylights; elevator and all modern improvements; lowest rents quoted in the section.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

BROADWAY NEAR 30TH STREET; TWO SIX-STORY BUILDINGS; to lease for a long term; EXTRA WIDTH—EXTRA DEPTH; possession at once; rent very reasonable.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

2D LOFTS TO LET.

48 John St., 25x49	$420
93 John St., 25x85	600
40 Fulton St., 25x50	450
168 William St., (cor.,) 26x36	600
183 William St., (cor.,) 25x30	360

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES.
Broadway and 39th St. Building.
Single or double suites; large, light, airy offices; rent low; apply on premises to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN.

A RARE CHANCE

to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

A.—A.—BROADWAY STORE EXTRA WIDTH, NEAR 30TH ST; five-year lease; possession at once.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

A.—A.—NEAR BROADWAY AND 28TH; TWO FULL WIDTH LOTS to lease for a term of 86 years.
RENWICK C. HURRY & CO.,
6 WEST 28TH ST.

At 82 East 23d St., Opposite Metropolitan Life Building.—Very desirable second floor; will decorate to suit tenant; 25x90; passenger elevator and steam heat; possession April 1. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

STORES

ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

At 216-18 William St., fronting BROOKLYN BRIDGE, 50x104, to let; possession at once; power, elevators, heat, &c., day and night. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

At 291-3 Bowery.—Two very desirable stores, each 16x79; also basement and sub-cellar, 50x100; premises newly renovated; low rents. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

42d St., near 10th Av.; 46th St., near 10th Av., light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmoneses, 627 9th Av.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Four-story building, 20's, near Broadway, suitable for alteration; 21 years' lease; rent reasonable. Gillen & Stryker, 28 East 20th.

Doctor's Office.—Parlor floor and extension, finely furnished; electricity; all conveniences; long lease given. 59 West 68th St.

Front office, 26 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; also studio. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6th Av., 24th St.

Bronx.

NEW STORES
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 156TH ST.
Very desirable stores, including corner store, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.

Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let, No. 129 East 104th St., near Lexington Av.; rent only $500; eight rooms and bath; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

165 East 63d St.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Pittsfield, Mass.—First class location on beautifully shaded street, some 500 feet from the famous Maplewood Hotel; owner closes from June to October, and, although never rented before, would do so to a responsible family; every improvement and modern conveniences and perfect sanitary conditions. For further particulars address Frank Russell & Co., Sav. Bank Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass. Mentice "Dapo House."

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Want to lease for term of years, stable building between 45th and 57th Sts., east side. B., Box 109 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Bonavista Court

St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 157th and 158th Sts. Finest location on Washington Heights, 4-5-6 and 7 room apartments; Rents $28 to $55, Telephone, Electric Light and Hall service. Subway 157th St. & Broadway. Apply Supt. on Premises.

THE PLYMOUTH,
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$58;
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.

7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960, including Electric Light and Cold Storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALVIC HALL
118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.

FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 to $47.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 158 and 163 West 140th Street.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; $47.50. 131 West 103d St.

EAST SIDE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

to secure a 6-room, $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,486 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See janitor.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $65. N. E. corner of 78th St. and Lexington Av.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,086 SIMPSON ST.,

half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CLAREMONT COURT
WEBSTER AND CLAY AVS., 171ST ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Delightfully located 4, 5, 7 room modern apartments, facing both avenues and Claremont Park.
Block south Wendover Av. and Harlem R. R. Claremont station; 4 blocks west 3d Av. "L." Wendover Av. station; Webster Av. cars connect with Subway at 149th St.
RENTS $22, $25, $30, $35.
OWNER PRESENT DAILY AND SUNDAYS.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
137TH ST., 3D & LINCOLN AVS.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

Boston Road, 1,270, facing McKinley Square.—Select apartments; 5 sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; $24.

BROOKLYN.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best
$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To let for the Summer, beautifully located three-room corner apartment at the Ansonia, with maid service and furnishings; magnificent views river, harbor, and country. Apply 1,618.

All light furnished apartment, six rooms, elevator; going abroad for six months; $55 monthly. Address for appointment, Clergyman, 1,028 Park Av.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Furnishings of a four-room apartment for sale, $175. Apply Rudd, 517 West 134th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Hyman Shapiro and Abraham Levy, doing business as Shapiro & Levy, and also doing business as Shapiro & Levy, and also doing business as Shapiro & Co., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 20, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of chiffonier, extension tables, china closet, sideboards and mirrors, bookcase, table leaves, &c. Charles L. Brookheim, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. Frazer & Co., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 20, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 116-118 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of pants. Edwin M. Cox, Trustee; Benjamin F. Spellman, Attorney for Trustee, [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, LETITIA W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John S. Kingston, Hattie McNeill, Dr. William B. Pritchard, Nellie L. Bloxham, Albert Friedman, Hays & Hershfield, George P. Le Brun, the Society of the New York Hospital, Paul Kauffmann, Laun & Sons, William Henry May, trading as Cooper & Machinka, Dr. Edward Emory Tull, Dr. A. R. McFarlane, Poulsen, Skous & Co., W. E. Chaver, John Wingfield, Dr. Paul Outerbridge, J. A. Linherr, and to all persons interested in the estate of LETITIA W. STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hattie McNeill, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACKSON, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LOUISE JACKSON, also known as Sherwood W. Jackson, executrix under the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. JACKSON, deceased; the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the heirs and next of kin of William H. Jackson, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Ella Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William H. Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ANDERTON, RALPH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH L. ANDERTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1906. EDWARD K. ANDERTON, WILLIAM B. ANDERTON, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COOK, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. COOK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry Thompson, Esq., No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1907.

CARLETON S. COOK, Executor.
HENRY THOMPSON, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall St., New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Cassier, late of the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, but having left personal property within the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Bryan, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1907, next.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1907. J. WALTER THOMPSON, Executor.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

PETER W. SHIELDS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER W. SHIELDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lesser Brothers, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907. JOHN C. SHIELDS, Administrator. Lesser Brothers, Attorneys for Administrator, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SPALDING, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. SPALDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, No. 62 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of October, 1906. REBECCA A. SPALDING, Executrix. ROUNDS, HATCH, DILLINGHAM & DEBEVOISE, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERN, SIMON H.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON H. STERN, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Stern & Rushmore, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, November 26, 1906. SARA STERN, Executrix. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STIMSON, EMMA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA B. STIMSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of April next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of October, 1906. FREDERICK J. STIMSON, Administrator. VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Attorney for Administrator, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. PATTEN, Bankrupt.

By order of this court the assets of the bankrupt herein will be sold at private sale to the highest bidder on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bids for assets, which consist of watches, chains, lockets, pins, silverware, bric-a-brac, jewelry, and optical goods, also fixtures and furniture, desks, tables, chairs, show-cases, safe, &c., will be received at the office of the trustee, Charles P. Goldsmith, No. 32 Gold St., Manhattan, New York City, up to 11 A. M. of said March 28th, 1907, and will be opened and a hearing had thereon, at the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Hon. Nathaniel A. Prentiss, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, at 2 P. M. of the same day.

All bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the bid in certified check or cash, and no bid will be accepted unless equaling at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value of the property. If none of the bids are accepted at the time mentioned, then said assets will be sold at auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on March 28th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. The trustee reserves the right to himself, with the consent of the Referee, to reject any and all bids which may be submitted.

The assets can be inspected at No. 111 West 125th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on March 14th and March 15th, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Trustee, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan. Dated New York, March 12th, 1907.

The above mentioned assets may also be inspected on March 20th and 21st, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the same place.

CHAS. P. GOLDSMITH, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Adolf Stern, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 20, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 709-711 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the contents of a very fine laundry, such as machinery, wringers, exhaust fans, dry boxes, shafting, soap tanks, annihilators, belting, drill machine, gas blower, elevator, lot coal, boilers, damping machine, starch, ash cans, pails, soap, horses and wagons, desks, railings, tables, shelving, harness, double truck, fixtures, &c. Julius G. Kremer, Receiver. Armin Kohn, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York. Above sale has been adjourned to Monday, March 25, same time and place.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days	$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days	17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days	23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days	50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days	37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days	47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days	12.00

Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
345 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Go To Bermuda

Forty-five hours by new twin screw S. S. "Bermudian." Weekly from New York.
OR

West Indies

30 day cruises, $100 to $130.

Steamers every ten days for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara.

For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 20 Broadway, New York; A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

BERMUDA—For pamphlets address A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., Quebec S'ship Co., Ltd., 29 B'way. Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Steamer Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days; 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

OPENING NAVIGATION.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS to NEWBURGH. First trip from foot of Franklin St. Thursday at noon.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—New York County—EMMA D. RODMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HENRY GARDINER, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M. Gustav Bahls, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell separately at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the following described premises, in the following order, as in said judgment directed:

THIRD PARCEL.

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, (formerly Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) being lot number 188, as shown and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, New York," and which map was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 14, 1854; said lot number 188 is bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by Grove Avenue, as shown on said map, fifty feet; northwardly by lot number 187 on said map, one hundred feet; eastwardly by lot number 200 on said map, fifty feet, and southwardly by lot number 189 on said map, one hundred feet, being part of the same premises which were conveyed to John M. Gustav Bahls by Mary Ihne, by deed dated July 1, 1874, and recorded July 8, 1874, in New York County Register's office in Liber 1,287 of Conveyances, page 358, together with all right, title, and interest in Grove Avenue to the said land down on said map, opposite to and adjoining said lot number 188, and any other lands lying between said lot number 188 and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, covered by or passing under the mortgage described in the amended complaint in this action, and all easements of light, air, and access appertaining thereto.

FOURTH PARCEL.

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, (formerly Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) being lot number 189, as shown and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, New York," and which map was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 14, 1854; said lot number 189 is bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by Grove Avenue, as shown on said map, fifty feet; northwardly by lot number 188 on said map, one hundred feet; eastwardly by lot number 201 on said map, fifty feet, and southwardly by lot number 190 on said map, one hundred feet, being part of the same premises which were conveyed to John M. Gustav Bahls by Mary Ihne, by deed dated July 1, 1874, and recorded July 8, 1874, in New York County Register's office in Liber 1,287 of Conveyances, Page 358, excepting from the above described premises a strip of land acquired by the City of New York in a certain proceeding confirmed by the Supreme Court, entitled "In the matter of acquiring title to East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Weeks Street to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx," said strip being parcel number 29, as shown on the damage maps in the said proceeding, together with all right, title, and interest in Grove Avenue, as said land down on said map, opposite to and adjoining said lot number 189, and any other lands lying between said lot number 189 and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, covered by or passing under the mortgage described in the amended complaint in this action, and all easements of light, air, and access appertaining thereto.

Dated New York, February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWARD F. BROWN, Attorney for Defendant, William Henry Gardiner, as Executor of the Bahls Estate, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

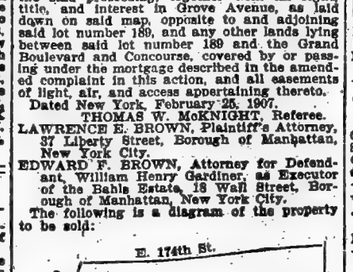

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,000.05, with interest thereon from the 18th day of June, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.02, and interest.

Dated N. Y., February 25, 1907.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN SHAPIRO and ABRAHAM LEVY, doing business as Shapiro & Levy, and the firm of Shapiro & Levy, and the firm of Shapiro & Co., doing business as Shapiro & Company, Bankrupts.—No. 9,385.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will be sold under the direction of Charles J. Brookheim, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer,

A Fable

A Butterfly and a Bee argued as to their usefulness. One gives beauty, and the other gives "service."

Moral

When you buy Moe Levy Clothes you get beauty and service combined. The new Spring models are filled with lots of beauty of style and are tailored in a way that means good, long service.

And with all, "Prices one-third lower than the lowest."

THREE STORES
110-125 Walker St. New York — 1457 B'way New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Moe Levy & Co

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Saturday evening, March 16, in West 57th St., probably near or in Carnegie Hall, a small diamond bar pin, containing 10 stones; a reward of $15 will be given if returned to Miss K. G. Johnson, 140 West 57th St. any afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock.

LOST—In Wall or New St., Friday afternoon, March 15, gold Tiffany broker's pencil, with black silk fob and diamond locket attached; finder will receive most liberal reward by returning same to Wardwell & Adams, 2 Wall St. No questions asked.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, open-face, with heart locket, fob; Subway express, Sunday night, between City Hall and 14th St.; locket monogram, "V. M. B." reward. Return V. M. Borthwick, 913 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for mink muff, lost in Hearn's, 14th St., Monday afternoon. Raub, Tel. 3036 Morn., 340 West 146th St.

LOST—Gold watch fob, Monday evening, between 86th and Riverside Drive and Hotel Savoy; liberal reward. Ackerman, 846 West End Av.

LOST—Between Broadway and West Broadway and Canal and Broome St., lady's gold watch; return to H. J. Hyman, 10 Greene St.; reward.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 78th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Embroidered yoke, wrapped in white tissue paper, on 3d or Madison Avs., 59th St.; liberal reward. Spicer, 116 East 59th St.

LOST—Open-face gold watch and leather fob, with monogram "M. H. B." suitable reward on return. M. B., 38 East 29th St.

LOST—Bracelet, gilded silver, with aquamarines; reward. Jordan, 629 West 114th St.

LOST—Round amethyst pin, on West 71st or 86th St.; reward. 132 West 86th.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 282 West 137th St.

LOST—Antique gold chain and syrian purse, Young Women's Christian Association, Tuesday afternoon. Suitable reward for return to 2,720 Church Av.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky." on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "H. E. U.," Thursday, between 11th St., 5th Av., Union Square. Gibson, 44 Manhattan Av.; reward.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5380—Broad.

LOST—At Metropolitan Opera House, Friday night, a black silk shawl; finder receive reward. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 86 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

LOST—Saturday, Columbus Av., 93d to 101st, gold watch; reward. Van De Mak, 69 West 93d St.

$50 REWARD for return large eagle diamond breastpin, lost Sunday, P. M., between 173 Atlantic Av. and 50 Garden Place. Shaheen, 173 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD for the return of locket, initials S. J.; lost between New York and Brooklyn. S. J. Joffe, 598 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned against paying any money on Bank Book No. 10,141 in the name of Antony Luszeckis or wife, Annie Luzeckis, payment on same having been stopped. Saugerties Savings Bank, Saugerties, N. Y.

LOST—Bank Book No. 87,539, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—English bull terrier, (male); name Chappie; disappeared Monday morning from 43 5th Av.; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 43th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. Davis, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—On Columbus Av., 66th, Boston bull bitch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Nelson, 36 West 66th St.

LOST—Bulldog, large head, white stripe on face, short legs; large reward. Return to 5 West 91st St.

LOST—Sunday, toy Yorkshire, light yellow; liberal reward; no questions. Loomis, 981 Madison Av.

PERSONAL.

The gentleman who witnessed accident to little girl struck by a Broadway car at 7th Av. and 56th St. in September, 1904, and subsequently gave his card to child's mother, will please address Widow, Box 113 Times Downtown.

N. Y. Central Indictments Expected.

No action was taken yesterday by the Grand Jury in the matter of the wreck of the New York Central's White Plains express, but it was rumored that indictments against certain officials of the road were soon to be expected. These rumors grew out of the fact that Foreman Richard Brewster had an earnest conversation with Judge Rosalsky while the Grand Jury was in court to hand up presentments and indictments. Judge Rosalsky said afterward that the substance of the conversation would be communicated to the Grand Jury later by Mr. Brewster.

THEATRE TICKET SPECULATORS HIT

Ordinance Reported Prohibits Sidewalk, Hotel, and Agency Selling.

TO BE FOUGHT IN COURT

Opponents Hold It Is Unconstitutional —Aldermen to Take It Up Next Week.

Theatre ticket speculation, in all its various forms, will be a thing of the past if the ordinance favorably reported to the Board of Aldermen yesterday by its Law Committee becomes a law and is sustained in the courts, whither the question is pretty sure to be taken eventually. The proposed ordinance does away absolutely with the sidewalk speculator and prohibits the sale of tickets in hotels or elsewhere at a price above that printed on their face.

The report of the committee followed several public hearings, at which the question was thrashed out pro and con by theatre managers, speculators, and lawyers. The committee found that the sidewalk speculators were an "intolerable nuisance" and that they frequently disobeyed existing ordinances. It also found that the hotel agencies were more or less of a convenience to many people, but were a detriment to the general public, who found the house "sold out" at the box office, with hundreds of seats on sale at a material advance in the hotels. The Theatrical Managers' Association, says the report, offered to stop this, but many theatres are not in the association, and to meet this condition a measure had to be adopted to meet the requirements in all places of amusement.

Following is the text of the proposed ordinance:

Any person, firm, or corporation, other than the proprietors, lessees, or managers of a theatre or place of amusement, selling or offering for sale in the City of New York any ticket of admission to any public place of amusement for any price, shall be deemed a ticket speculator, and no ticket speculator shall sell or offer for sale any ticket of admission to any public place of amusement, nor shall any such ticket be sold or offered for sale on the sidewalk or in any street of the City of New York. For every violation of this ordinance the offender shall be liable to a penalty of $5, to be recovered in an action to be brought in the name of the City of New York.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

There is also a proposition to revoke the theatre license of any manager who makes an agreement with an agent whereby the ticket is to be sold at an advanced price.

The board took no action yesterday, laying the matter over for a week. It is expected that there will be a fight, as it has been admitted that many of the theatrical firms divide with the hotel agencies the advanced price obtained for the tickets. This has been admitted. With these agencies forbidden to sell tickets at other than the marked price there will be no additional profit, and the agencies will have to give up the business.

In all probability the argument that will be raised against the passage of the ordinance will be that the board has no power to restrict the price of any commodity absolutely; that it has no more right to say that a theatre ticket shall not be sold for more than $2 than it has to ordain that silk shall not be sold at a price above $1 a yard.

STORM IN HOTEL ASTOR.

It Was Only the Dinner Celebration of the Stationers' Association.

There was a storm in the large ballroom of the Hotel Astor that made the spectacular thunderstorm outside look like a modest April shower. It came from the lungs of about 500 men, and consisted of several songs rendered in keys not yet admitted to music.

It was the Stationers' Association of New York holding its second annual dinner, or "hilarity howl," as some of them called it. They yelled out of the pure joy of yelling until they were blue in the face.

When the time for the speaking came the storm was whistling at its height. Against it for fully five minutes Theodore L. C. Gerry, the President of the association, rapped for order before he could be heard. Then in a voice that was cracked, he explained that he could not speak. He declared that he was "physically disqualified." The diners took him at his word. William C. Popper took his place.

After proposing a toast to "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing and greeted with cries of "Teddy Bear!" Mr. Popper introduced Ballington Booth as the first speaker. Mr. Booth spoke for an hour, and the storm producers were silent. But all during the speech they were straining at their tethers, and when Mr. Booth took his seat broke out furiously.

Next Judge Charles T. Moore, formerly of West Virginia, took the storm producers in hand. He led off by saying that he never before found himself in such a peculiar position, being "preceded by the Salvation Army and followed by the police." Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe spoke next. Judge Moore, growing serious, discussed the strenuous life of the North as compared with the simple life of the South. He remarked:

"There is no room for a dead man in New York. He is hurried off to his grave so fast that it takes a good horse to keep pace with his hearse. They are even equipping hearses with motor power that they may rush him away the quicker. Then, too, there are guards at the gateway of the grave who cry out, 'Step lively, please.'" After he sat down the storm raged worse than ever.

Commissioner O'Keeffe in his speech said that New York policemen were up to all tricks. They even get clergymen to intercede for them when brought up for trial, he said. The citizens of certain communities, he declared, many of them church deacons, were the greatest lawbreakers.

Friends Dine Jules P. Storm.

Friends of Jules P. Storm, to the number of seventy-five, gave him a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, to mark the completion of his fifteenth year in business as an advertising agent. The speakers, who wished Mr. Storm long life and many more celebrations, were Herman Ridder, William C. Freeman, Herbert F. Gunnison, S. Keith Evans, William A. Deering, and Philip A. Conne.

To Report on M. O. Ice Plant for Newark.

Mayor Haussling of Newark announced yesterday that he had selected Dr. Samuel E. Robertson, John H. Ely, and Frederick Borcherling as Commissioners to investigate the question of establishing a municipally owned ice plant on the Pequannock watershed. Appointments were made under authority given by a resolution that passed the Newark Common Council on March 1. The Commissioners will be permitted to expend $500 on their investigation.

Jas. Y. Hammond Sued for Separation.

An action for a separation was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Emily Bancroft Hammond against James Young Hammond of 70 West Fiftieth Street. She alleges cruel and inhuman treatment, and in the answer the defendant sets up "unwifely conduct toward him and their children." On this statement Mrs. Hammond obtained from Supreme Court Justice Newburger an order directing the defendant to furnish a bill of particulars.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SON'S CRIME KILLS MOTHER.

Mrs. Davidge, Veteran Actress, Dies of Shock After Nurse's Shooting.

The shock which followed the news of the arrest Saturday night of her son, William T. J. Davidge, an actor, on a charge of shooting Miss Rosalie D. Wilbert, a trained nurse, is believed to have hastened the death of Mrs. Margaret Harold Davidge, who for a quarter of a century was well known on the stage under the name of Maggie Harold. Her death occurred late Monday night at her home, 132 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Davidge had been a sufferer from a weak heart for several years. Two weeks ago she was taken ill with a severe attack of the grip. Her family tried to keep from her the knowledge of her son's arrest, but she learned of it and then her condition grew gradually worse.

William Davidge was informed yesterday afternoon in his cell in Raymond Street Jail of his mother's death. He is being held without bail to await the result of the injury Miss Wilbert received when she was shot down on Saturday night in the hallway of a house in Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

An effort will be made to-day to get Magistrate Geismar, before whom Davidge was arraigned in the Flatbush Court, to release him so he may attend the funeral, which will be held to-morrow.

Mrs. Davidge was born in Philadelphia fifty-five years ago, and, like her late husband, William T. Davidge, came of a family that had been connected with the stage for years. Her first appearance was in 1870, when she became a member of the Galton Opera Company of Philadelphia.

It was in Philadelphia that she met William T. Davidge, at that time manager of Wood's Museum. They were married, and Miss Harold became the leading woman of the company playing at her husband's theatre. Later she starred in the Maggie Harold Comedy Company.

After leaving the stock companies Mrs. Davidge played character parts in the Augustin Daly company and with several of Charles Frohman's productions. She was associated with William Gillette, Henrietta Crosman, and other stars. Her last appearance was at the Dearborn Theatre in Chicago in 1899. While playing at that theatre her husband, who was in the same company, was taken suddenly ill and died. Since then Mrs. Davidge had lived quietly in Brooklyn.

Besides her son William, Mrs. Davidge leaves another son, Harold, and a daughter. A third son was Thomas Davidge, Treasurer of the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn. He died two years ago.

TO FIGHT JERSEY SEWER.

Menace to the City in Further Pollution of Waters of the Bay.

The Merchants' Association Committee on Pollution of State Waters will vigorously combat the attempt of New Jersey to empty the Passaic Valley sewage into New York Bay through a trunk sewer leading from Paterson. Attorney General Jackson of this State will be asked to start proceedings. Should he fail to block the New Jersey project, the committee will institute suits against those responsible for the construction of the sewer, and, as a final resort, will ask Federal aid.

The need for action was seen on Monday, when Gov. Stokes signed the Passaic Sewer act, which prohibits the emptying of sewage into the Passaic River and its tributaries between the falls in Paterson and the mouth of Newark Bay after Dec. 12, 1912. It authorizes the municipalities affected to enter into contracts for the building of a ten-million-dollar trunk sewer to replace the river sewering.

The committee considers that the dumping of 100,000,000 gallons of sewage a day into New York Bay would not only be a menace to the health of this city, but would entail an enormous extra expense for dredging the channel of the bay.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"We think this question of pollution of the State waters is one of the most important of the day, and the people must be aroused in some way before it gets beyond the danger line. We are disposed to be neighborly with our sister State, but when it comes to a matter of health or business we have to look out for our rights. We don't propose to let New Jersey pollute the river and bay, although we, from the conditions, are obliged to do so."

"What else can New Jersey do with the sewage?" Mr. Hatch was asked.

"New Jersey has probably 100 square miles of unproductive meadow land, extending south along the Passaic River and New York Bay as far as Perth Amboy, which would seem to me to be an ideal location for sewage disposal plants," replied Mr. Hatch. "These could be adapted to the peculiarities of the sewage and also the locality. The property could be bought for from $25 to $50 an acre.

Other members of the committee are J. P. Morgan, George C. Whipple, John Y. Culyer, Albert Vander Veer, and J. Hampden Dougherty.

The New York Bay Pollution Commission, in its report to Gov. Higgins two years ago, said: "If the New Jersey sewer is built the pollution of New York Bay will be more than doubled in the next twenty-five years."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
6:05—28 Lafayette St.; Edison Co.	$5
9:40—233 East 99th St.; T. Gold	Trifling
9:45—130 Ridge St.; Mrs. Israel Slonerowitz	$75
9:55—462 West 146th St.; D. Albertson	$50
10:45—6 West 104th St.; Tim Murphy	$10
10:50—307 East 107th St.; owner unknown	$200
11:15—3d Av., between 123d and 124th Sts.; Interborough Railway Co.	Trifling
P. M.	**Loss.**
2:10—328 East 125th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
2:50—285 West Broadway; New York City Street Railway	Trifling
2:59—518 Canal St.; Charles Smith	$10
4:15—3d Av. and 111th St.; Interborough Railway	$100
4:45—245 Brook Av.; Antonio Lispi	$10
8:30—284 East 109th St.; D. Leff	$2,000
11:15—870 8th Av.; Vigilant Hotel	$10

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Abnormally high temperatures have prevailed over the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, where it has been the warmest March day since the remarkable warm wave of the last week of March, 1895, and in many places, especially in Oklahoma and Texas, the hot weather records of that time were exceeded by several degrees.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have high southwest to west winds, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Wednesday, high west to northwest winds; Thursday fair.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Wednesday, brisk to high southwest to northwest winds; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	28	40	4 P. M.	32	37
6 A. M.	30	36	6 P. M.	33	36
9 A. M.	33	39	9 P. M.	35	40
12 M.	32	36	12 P. M.	34	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 3 A. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 8:20 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SWEET PEAS
5 cents for a full ounce Giant California Mixture—50 kinds
We guarantee these to be equal to any sold. To get you in the habit of coming to Vaughan's, 14 Barclay St. | ALMOST GIVEN AWAY | PLANT NOW
160-page Catalog free.
Best Flower Seeds in America.
Vaughan's Seeds 14 Barclay Catalog free. St.

ROYAL

is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes further—makes more food—than any other brand.

"Royal" makes the finest and most healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DIDN'T ELOPE; NOW SUES.

Missing Girl's Father Had Borden Arrested—He Wants $10,000.

An action for $10,000 damages was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Hugo Wintner, as attorney, for Fred S. Borden, a young man living at 1,275 Madison Avenue, against Henry M. Prickett, a dentist, living at 115 West Twelfth Street; his wife, Jennie Prickett, and Magistrate Finelite for false arrest and imprisonment.

The papers in the case do not tell the whole story, but young Borden's lawyer said that Helen Prickett, the 17-year-old daughter of the dentist, had been courted by him, and the father had opposed the courtship. Suddenly, last Christmas Eve, Helen disappeared, and Mr. and Mrs. Prickett decided that Mr. Borden had eloped with their daughter.

Together they went to Magistrate Finelite, in Jefferson Market Court, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of Borden. When the young man was arraigned before the Magistrate Mr. Finelite held him for further examination. He was arrested on Jan. 5, and was held in custody until Jan. 8, when Mr. Prickett found that his daughter had gone up the State to visit an uncle. Thereupon Mr. Borden was discharged.

TUG SINKS TUG AT PIER.

Crew Jump to Safety as Rammed Boat Goes Down.

The tug Walter J. Tice, owned by the Tice Towing Company, was rammed and sunk at the foot of Gansevoort Street, by the Lehigh Valley tug Sayre, yesterday morning. The Tice was moored at the end of the pier, and so quickly did she sink that the crew of four men barely had time to jump to safety. John Daly, pilot of the tug, had to go overboard, but was quickly rescued by the crew of the fireboat McClellan, which was berthed on the other side of the pier.

The Sayre was not badly damaged, and proceeded up the river with her tow. The fog and the flood tide are given as explanation of the accident.

Engineers to Sell Library Building.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger gave permission yesterday to the Mechanical Engineers' Library Association to sell its property at 12 West Thirty-first Street for $120,000. The property was bought in 1890 from the New York Academy of Medicine for $60,000. The name of the purchaser does not appear. The books have been removed to the new building of the United Engineering Societies, built with the Andrew Carnegie fund.

HOPE
NEW YORK
SALE AT "CUT" PRICES
400 Raincoats
May seem strange at the opening of the Season—with a rising market—everything advancing, BUT
Same Thing Happened in Wall Street Last Week—Didn't It?

RAINCOAT SALE
We have been buying Raincoats "right and left" of late in a "BEAR MARKET," because there have been PLENTY OF SELLERS and FEW BUYERS—The Sellers of Raincoats particularly have had "cold feet" of late and anxious to "Let Go."
GET YOUR CHOICE
of Coats of quality that sell regularly at $15, $18, $20 and $25 in some of the best stores in America at these
Clearing House Prices: $8.90 $11, $14, $16.50
To be brief, we say Raincoats, but the coats in this Special offering are not the kind you would have understood as Raincoats even a year ago. They are Overgarments for All Occasions. Day or night, Coats for travelling, Coats for the opera, theatre or lodge meeting, Coats for driving or automobiling, Coats for the traveller or suburbanite, Coats for men of every build.
For March Storms The Raincoat is the Coat. HOPE For April Showers The Raincoat is the Coat.
BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS St.
STEWART BUILDING

Have Your New Clothes
For Spring built-to-measure. $25 "Arnheim" Suits and Overcoats have the character and snap you want. The coats are built with shapely shoulders—the fronts set perfectly and will not break.
Call, 'phone or write for our new Spring samples and illustrated booklet.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

GIRLS PAWNED STOLEN GOODS

They Say Women Hired Them to Dispose of Shop Plunder.

Frances Walsh and Harriet Arthur, two school girls, 16 years old, were before Magistrate Sweetser in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with pawning goods stolen from a department store.

The girls told the Magistrate they were hired by two women and a man to dispose of the stolen articles. They were paid $3 a week to do it, the girls said.

Clerk Arrested on Mail Train.

When the Washington mail train, due in Jersey City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, rolled into the Pennsylvania station D. G. Freeman, the mail clerk, was arrested by Inspectors Holly and Maxwell, charged with robbing the mails. In a tobacco box he carried was found a decoy letter containing $2.50. He is 47 years old and lives in Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. "Scores Success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE IN THE SILVER BOX.
A new play by John Galsworthy. Next play—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
100TH TIME Next MON. SOUVENIRS
Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success. CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
6TH MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera. THE TATTOOED MAN
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. M. C. Fowler

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Kitty Cheatham Recital Easter Monday.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs.
LAST 3 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE
BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.
COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
5 Sunday Evs. 8:30. 5 Monday Mats. at 3
SUNDAYS. SUBJECTS. MONDAYS.
Mch. 24.....JAPAN.....Mch. 25
Mch. 31.....PORT ARTHUR.....April 1
April 7.....IRELAND.....April 8
April 14.....SWITZERLAND.....April 15
April 21. VESUVIUS & NAPLES. April 22
Course Tickets ($5 and $4), now on sale
Single Tickets, $1.00, 75. Mch. 22.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
"A play about something."—Tribune.
MAN OF THE HOUR
By GEORGE BROADHURST.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., Near 8th Av
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15—14th appearance of MME. MELBA—Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Giaconia, Severine, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
FRI., MCH. 22, at 8:15—Gounod's FAUST (in Italian.) Mmes. Donaida, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 23, at 2—First time, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donaida, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Bressler-Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24, 3D CAMPANINI GRAND CONCERT at popular prices, 50c. to $1.50; Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Ancona, Venturini, Mugnoz, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 8:15 o'c. 15th and Farewell Appearance of MME. MELBA
Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Cond., Tanara. Between 2d and 3d Acts, Balcony Scene from ROMEO & JULIET.
Mme. Melba; M. Dalmores. Conductor, M. Campanini.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices.) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c. to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE
Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15. (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
SEAT SALE FOR MCH. 29 & 30 opens To-morrow (Thursday) at 9 A. M.
SEATS FOR ALL OTHER PERFORMANCES NOW SELLING.
NOTE SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
This Evening, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Farrar, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Mch. 21, at 7:30, DIE WALKURE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8, PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Conductor, Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 33, at 2. Last Matinee, TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45. Last Perf. at Pop. Prices, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN EVG., MCH. 24, POP. PRICES, AT 8:30. LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Farrar, Fleischer-Edel, Rappold; Plancon, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Bassl. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, PARSIFAL—Frematad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night, Last Time, "Die Doppel-Ehe." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat. & Evg. "Salome" & "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK.
Thursday Evening, March 21, at 8:15.
Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

PIANOLA RECITAL
ADMISSION FREE.
WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.
Soloist—Mr. Reinald Werrenrath—Baritone.
The Program contains choice selections by the following well-known composers—Schuett de Schlozer, Rossini, Handel, de Aceves, Strauss, Bohm and Damrosch.
Weber Piano Used.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave.

WALDORF ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY TO-NIGHT
MARSHALL P. WILDER
TRAVELS TOLD BY PICTURES.
Seats at Tyson's $1.00.
JAPAN
With Mr. Wilder's world-famous monologues.

MENDELSSOHN HALL—To-night, 8:15
SECOND PIANO RECITAL. BUCHHALTER

THE BOYS' CLUB
PRESENTS
THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21; Fri. Eve., Mch. 22. Special Mat. for Children Sat., Mch 23.
AT SHERRYS' BALL ROOM
Tickets may be purchased at Sherry's News Stand or from Mr. R. Bayard Cutting, 32 Nassau St. Price $2.50.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS
EASTER MON., APRIL 1. "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott." With Leo Ditrichstein, Chas. Cherry, Grace Filkins, William Hawtrey, Beverly Sitgreaves, and others.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. 50c. to $1.50. To-night, AS YOU LIKE IT with scenery.) Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat. JULIUS CAESAR. Next week, EVERYMAN.
BEN GREET PLAYERS

NEW CIRCLE WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE PARISIAN BELLES, "Pair of Peaches"—Vaudeville.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Broadway Gaiety Girls 2 Burlettas—2. 8—Vaud. Acts.

MANHATTAN Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Mrs. Warren's Profession with MARY SHAW.

HACKETT Theater, W. 43d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS and JOHN SMITH

WEBER'S B'way & 29. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK OF DREAM CITY and MAGIC KNIGHT

ICE SKATING. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 3 Sessions To-day. Skates Free. Military Band.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. Harry First, OLD ISAACS FROM THE BOWERY.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 25c. 25, 50 Laura Jean Libbey adapt'd Play & 75c. Parted on Her Bridal Tour.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE YEAR
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
THE Wide-World's Mightiest Amusement Institution.
NOW BIGGER AND GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE.
NEW ARENIC ATTRACTIONS FROM EVERYWHERE.
THE NOVELLOS, Acrobatic and Trained Animal Novelty.
SKI SAILING, the Norwegian Sensation.
The Ever Awful DIP OF DEATH.

UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF HIGH-SCHOOL HORSES AND EXPERT EQUESTRIANISM.
ROYAL T

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; north to east winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,953. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUEF IS INDICTED 65 MORE TIMES

T. V. Halsey, ex-General Agent of a Telephone Company, Also Accused of Bribery.

THE SUPERVISORS CONFESS

Enormous Sums Paid for Franchises—The Prosecution Is After the Heads of Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Through seventy-five indictments filed to-night the facts in regard to the "big graft" charges against Abraham Ruef and the officials of the municipality of San Francisco are out at last. The revelations previously made have been in regard to "small graft," but it was known that, amazing as these revelation were, they would be as nothing compared with the details of the bribery of the officials of the city by public service corporations.

The Grand Jury to-night filed with Presiding Judge Coffey of the Superior Court seventy-five indictments charging bribery in connection with the trolley, telephone, gas, and electric franchises and the prize fight permits. These indictments were found on evidence presented to the Grand Jury after six months' probing into the municipal affairs of San Francisco by Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney and Secret Service Agent William J. Burns.

Of the 75 indictments returned, 65 are against Abraham Ruef, charging him with bribing the Board of Supervisors to grant franchises to the United Railroads, the Home Telephone Company, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and the so-called "Prizefight Trust."

Ten are against T. V. Halsey, formerly general agent of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, who is charged with having bribed the Supervisors not to grant a franchise to a rival company.

One indictment against Ruef and four more against Halsey, it is understood, were also voted to-day, but were not filed in open court.

Several more indictments, against whom Heney and Burns refuse to divulge until the accused persons have been arreated, were returned by the Grand Jury, but not filed. Heney and Burns would not even trust the secret file.

Of the sixty-five counts of bribery against Ruef, fourteen are in connection with the granting of overhead trolley franchises to the United Railroads immediately after the earthquake and fire of last April. Seventeen are based upon the money alleged to have been spent by the gas company to procure an 85 cent gas rate as against a 75 cent rate, thirteen refer to the alleged passing of money by the Home Telephone Company to obtain a franchise for a bid of $25,000, which, it has been declared, was worth at least $1,000,000, and eighteen indictments are based upon the alleged bribing of the Supervisors by Ruef to grant permits only to the so-called "fight trust" of this city, which is composed of Eddie Graney, Morris Levy, James Coffroth, and Willis Britt.

The money in all these cases is alleged to have been handled by Ruef, who, according to Heney and Burns, was the agent and broker between the public service corporations and the Board of Supervisors, and a sort of general distributing agent for all who desired privileges from the Supervisors.

The indictments against Halsey charge him with having bribed fourteen members of the Board of Supervisors to refuse to give the rival company a franchise.

Judge Coffey fixed the bail at $10,000 on each indictment, or a total of $650,000 for Ruef and $100,000 for Halsey. Halsey is a brother-in-law of the late John I. Sabin, formerly President of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and later head of the telephone system of Chicago, and a brother-in-law of Louis Glass, President of the Philippine Telephone Company. Halsey has been in Manila installing a telephone system. He has been under surveillance for several days. Papers for his extradition are being taken out and orders for his arrest have been cabled.

In the overhead trolley deal Ruef, according to Burns, got $485,000 from the United Railroads, of which Ruef is alleged to have divided $91,000. Of this amount $4,000 is said to have been given to each of fourteen Supervisors. Two received $10,000 each and one $15,000.

In the restricting of boxing permits to the "fight trust" the indictments charge that $500 was given to each of eighteen Supervisors, or a total of $9,000, although a fund of $20,000 was said to have been collected for Ruef.

In the alleged deal by which the gas company got an 85-cent rate, $12,000, it is charged, was divided among sixteen of the Supervisors in sums of $750 each, but the amount supposed to have been received by Supervisor Gallagher is not known. Besides the $25,000 bid for its franchise, Ruef is charged with having divided among thirteen of the City Fathers $62,000, received from the Home Telephone Company for the granting of a franchise to install its system in this city. In this connection fourteen of the Supervisors are alleged to have also taken $5,000 each from Halsey to prevent the granting of the franchise to the Home Company, and it is said that on these counts fourteen indictments were returned against Halsey, only ten of which were filed to-day.

Assistant District Attorney Heney said that to-day's batch of indictments was "the beginning of the end of Ruef," but merely the beginning of the work of exposing municipal corruption in San Francisco, and the prosecution of those "high up, who are responsible for such conditions in this city."

District Attorney Langdon said after the indictments had been filed:

"The remarkable organization of this grafting and corruption in the municipal affairs in San Francisco, its amazing ramifications, involving millionaires and the better class of citizens, will appal not only the city, but the entire country when it is fully laid bare."

"This is only the beginning," declared Detective Burns. "The evidence in the indictments filed to-day and others that have bene returned, but kept secret, is as perfect as the evidence in any case with the investigation of which I have been connected."

"Ruef acted as broker and agent," he

Continued on Page 2.

CUTS HIS THROAT "SHAVING."

11-Year-Old Has Agreed Not to Try It Again Till He's Grown Up.

Eleven-year-old Theodore Shapiro of 1,585 Pitkin Avenue has been spending spare time out of school hours in Louis Seller's barber shop at 93 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn. When custom was dull in the shop yesterday afternoon he stroked his chin reflectively and said to Seller:

"Say, how long will it be before I can shave?"

"Oh, about eight or ten years," the barber replied.

"My! that's a long time," returned Theodore sadly.

At his dinner time the barber deplored the non-arrival of a man who takes his place while he is away. Theodore offered to look after the shop until Seller returned.

"Now, don't try to shave anybody," the barber told him as he left. "Just ask them to wait until I get back."

When Seller was out of sight Theodore got a mug and lathered his face. Then he stropped a razor as he had seen Seller do. The stropping operation was fairly successful, except for the fact that Theodore cut large gashes in the strap.

Next the lad ran the razor over one side of his face, drawing a small quantity of blood. By this time his pose before a large mirror had attracted a crowd of children.

Theodore put the razor to his chin when one of his boy friends outside warned him:

"Be careful or you'll cut your throat."

With the razor at his throat Theodore turned to laugh. The razor slipped and cut a deep gash in his throat.

The youthful spectators ran to the Brownsville Police Station, where one boy exclaimed to the Sergeant:

"A boy's just cut himself shaving on Belmont Avenue."

It struck the Sergeant as funny and he didn't send any relief for a time. Finally two policemen were dispatched, who found Theodore's mother and sister with him trying to stop the flow of blood.

The policemen sent for a hospital ambulance and a surgeon took five stitches in Theodore's throat.

Theodore has promised never to "shave" himself again until he grows up.

"And then I'll use a safety razor," he said.

SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

Discharged Laborer Puts Bullet in Manager Who Didn't Dismiss Him.

An Italian who had been discharged from the employ of the Empire Biscuit Company entered the company's office at 44 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and drawing a revolver on Manager Elmer T. Zabriskie, fired before Mr. Zabriskie, who was seated at his desk, could rise to his feet.

When the manager saw the revolver he threw up his left arm. The bullet passed through his hand and entered his left shoulder.

William Taylor, a shipping clerk, was in an adjoining room. He reached the office in time to see the Italian, with the revolver still in his hand, go through the street door. Taylor ran after the Italian for three blocks, but he got away.

Ambulance Surgeon Emmons of the Cumberland Street Hospital, who was summoned, found that while the manager had lost much blood, his condition was not serious.

From the description Mr. Zabriskie gave of his assailant the police were asked to look for Pasquale Violo, 28 years old, of 446 Carroll Street. Violo was discharged on Tuesday and returned yesterday to get his working clothes. Mr. Zabriskie said the Italian, when he entered, muttered something about getting revenge for being discharged. Mr. Zabriskie's department had nothing to do with the man's dismissal.

Mr. Zabriskie is 28 years old and lives much of the time at the Crescent Athletic Club, of which he is a member. His brother is President of the Empire Biscuit Company.

ROCKEFELLER NOT TALKING.

Queries About Railroads and Hair Restorer Fail to Tempt Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 20.—John D. Rockefeller was indisposed to-day, after his journey from Augusta, Ga., and he stayed indoors. The Rockefeller home was beseiged all day by reporters seeking an audience with him about Federal control of railroads and other matters, but Mr. Rockefeller could not even be induced to confirm or deny printed statements on the subject attributed to him.

Mr. Rockefeller was invited to talk upon a variety of topics, ranging from the General Education Fund down to a press agent yarn about a recipe for a hair resterer which an actress was alleged to have sent him and which was said to be accomplishing marvelous results. To all these questions the answer was returned that Mr. Rockefeller had nothing to say. When a reporter became even more insistent, John, Mr. Rockefeller's valet; Miss Adams, his secretary, and Miss Lucy Spellman, his sister-in-law, who took turns in answering the telephone, gave this reply:

"Mr. Rockefeller has nothing whatever to say," putting the stress on the word "whatever."

GERRYMANDER IS VOID.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Puts Gov. Beckham in a Doubtful Position.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—In affirming the court decisions, Circuit Judges from Ohio and Butler Counties declare that the gerrymandering acts of the last Legislature are unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals to-day put Gov. J. C. W. Beckham in a doubtful position as to his success in obtaining the place of James B. McCreary in the United States Senate. The Legislature will be divided in much the same manner as it was when W. J. Deboe was elected Senator over Senator Blackburn. The gerrymander bills were enacted in order that the State machine might operate independently of the Louisville politicians, who have turned Gov. Beckham down.

Secretary A. S. Bennett of the Republican State Committee said to-night that there is still other work of a similar nature before the committee.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Idaho, Boston, March 19; steamship Bayonne, Shields, March 2; steamship Winyah, Philadelphia, March 19.

Steamship Kansas City, Savannah, March 18.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla was never questioned by any food commission. —Adv.

THREAT TO CLOSE NEW AMSTERDAM

Health Board Almost Stops Mansfield Performance at the Theatre.

ROW OVER EXIT CURTAINS

Police Stop Ticket Sale at 5 P. M., but Peace Is Made Within Two Hours.

Just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three uniformed policemen, members of the Sanitary Squad, appeared at the New Amsterdam Theatre, in West Forty-second Street, and ordered that it be closed. Two of the policemen pasted notices on the doors and the third notified the Treasurer, John G. Gordon, to stop selling tickets to the several hundred men and women in line, who wanted to see Richard Mansfield's performance of "A Parisian Romance" last night.

Less than two hours later the Health Board's representative repudiated this action and announced that the orders were really not meant to close the theatre but to force the managers of the New Amsterdam to remove draperies which hung as decorations at the exits.

Henry J. Goldsmith, acting as legal representative of the theatre managers, had got into communication with Dr. Walter Bensel, the sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board. He informed Dr. Bensel that the exit draperies or curtains had been removed to comply with the Health Board's order.

Dr. Bensel replied that he would go down to the theatre later and see about it. Mr. Goldsmith replied that it was an outrage to interrupt business in this way, and that it looked like an attempt on the part of somebody to prevent the theatre from opening and to shut off the evening performance.

After some argument Dr. Bensel agreed to go directly to the theatre and make an inspection to see that the Health Board's order had been complied with. He arrived at 6:30 o'clock in an automobile sent by the theatre managers. Dr. Bensel went through the theatre and inspected all of the exits. He saw that the exit curtains had been removed, and going into the lobby of the theatre ordered the policemen of the Sanitary Squad to tear down the notices they had posted.

When the notices were torn down the box office was reopened and the selling of tickets resumed. Meanwhile a crowd had assembled about Supt. Bensel and Joseph Brooks, one of the owners of the theatre.

One of the newspaper men suggested to Dr. Bensel that the trouble had something to do with the row between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall.

"There is no politics in this whatever," replied Dr. Bensel. "Nowadays people think that every action taken by a public official has some political significance."

"Well," chimed in Teddy Marks, the theatrical agent, "how is it that every theatre in town has these curtains and draperies at the exits? I can take you all around here and prove it to you."

"Within a few days none of them will have them," retorted Dr. Bensel. "They have all received notices and none of them have demurred. The attention of the managers of this theatre was called to the matter a month ago. Formal notice was sent out by the Theatre Committee appointed by Mayor McClellan. This committee is composed of representatives of the Bureau of Buildings, the Fire Department, and the Health Board.

"The theatre people here did not take down the curtains, contending that it was not necessary and that they did not constitute an element of danger to health or life. The matter ran on, the theatre managers still holding to their opinion and protesting, until finally to-day summary action was taken by the Health Board.

At this point Dr. Bensel was asked whether he had issued a permit for the reopening of the theatre.

"It had not been closed," he said. "They get twenty-four hours' notice when we close a place of this kind. If they had not obeyed the order of the Health Board the theatre would have been closed if it had been necessary to use the entire police force to do so. Though this may seem to be a small matter, drastic action was necessary.

"It had been talked of for a month and nothing had been done, so this summary action was taken to enforce the order. Except at the side exits these curtains were drawn across the entire space of eight feet. In case of fire or panic in the theatre the first person rushing out would naturally grab them and tear them down, and those following would be tripped up so that loss of life, in all likelihood, would be inevitabe."

"What," it was asked, "in view of the fact that these curtains have been up ever since the theatre was opened, induced Mayor McClellan's committee to act at this time, practically three years after the committee's appointment?"

"Well," replied Dr. Bensel, "these people had plenty of time to take down the curtains, and plenty of notice, but they simply did nothing. But there is absolutely no politics in it, and all theatres will be treated alike."

Joseph Brooks, who is one of the owners of the New Amsterdam Theatre, said that the action of the health officials was drastic and uncalled for.

"They closed us up tight," said Mr. Brooks, "and turned away hundreds of persons who were buying tickets at the box office. There's not the slightest doubt that there's something back of the whole thing, but I don't know what it is. Maybe Mr. Erlanger, who is in Boston, may have something to say about it.

"It is true that we protested against taking down the curtains because the proposition that they were dangerous was preposterous. They were only ornaments to relieve the bareness of the exits, and were looped back flat against the door jams by hooks. The statement that they were ever drawn across the doorways is absolutely untrue.

"About two weeks ago an Inspector from the Health Department called here and told the business manager, Malcolm Douglas, that we would have to take the aisle portierres down. This was done. The next we heard about it was this afternoon, when they came and closed us up. Of courke, we had to close, because if the Czar says close, what are you going to do about it? Nothing. But it's an outrage nevertheless."

Neither of the lessees of the theatre, Mr. Klaw or Mr. Erlanger, was on hand when the health officers appeared. Mr. Klaw is ill. Mr. Erlanger, who is in Boston, was notified by telegraph by Meyer W. Livingston, the auditor of the Klaw & Erlanger firm, and he telegraphed back that the New Amsterdam Theatre was the most modern and safest theatre in the world, adding:

"Remove curtains and fully comply with all requests of the Building Department and the Board of Health."

German Steamer Sunk; 21 Drowned.

LUEBECK, March 20.—The German steamer Horn, of 188 tons net, has been sunk in the North Sea, with the loss of twenty-one lives.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE is Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia—Jacksonville. Office 1,182 B'way. —Adv.

PRESIDENT MAY AID SEARCH.

Secret Service Agents at Dover, Whence Marvin Boy Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 20.—Two Secret Service agents arrived here to-night, and members of the Legislature who are still in this city interpret this as meaning that President Roosevelt has taken steps to extend Federal aid to the searchers for Dr. Marvin's kidnapped boy.

At Senator Du Pont's dinner to the Republican members of the Legislature it was suggested that the Delaware Senators ask the President to assign a revenue cutter to search sloops in the Delaware Bay for the lost child. It is supposed that the Secret Service men have been sent here by orders of the President to confer with Dr. Marvin and to offer him the services of a revenue cutter if such is desired.

Other developments of to-day's search were an inspection of the hermit quarters of William O. Henze, near Cedar Beach, and a raid on a gypsy camp about six miles out of town. State Detective Hawkins found several children in the camp, but none answering the description of the missing boy.

Dr. Horace Marvin slipped out of Dover early to-day without saying a word as to his destination. It is thought that he has been called to some city by detectives who are working on the kidnapping case.

ERIE, Penn., March 20.—Mrs. John Norville of Fredonia, N. Y., whose four-year-old son was mistaken for the missing child of Dr. Horace Marvin of Kitts Hammock, Del., lies at her home here to-night in a precarious condition as a result of shock due to the excitement of the case. The shock was brought on last night when police officers entered the house and placed the occupants under arrest, feeling assured the child was the lost son of Dr. Marvin.

BOY STOLEN FOR RANSOM.

Clue to Lad Kidnapped Two Years Ago Obtained in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, March 20.—Probation Officer James Mahoney received a letter to-day from R. Agenzia, consular agent of Italy at Newark, asking him to aid in finding John Argentro of 89 Prospect Street, this city, who disappeared two years ago and is believed to have been kidnapped. The boy was 8 years old.

Mr. Mahoney said to-day that he has learned enough to convince him that the boy was kidnapped for ransom, and he is confident that he has a clue that will lead to the capture of the kidnappers in a few days.

At the Prospect Street residence it was said to-day that the boy's parents moved away last week, probably to Newark. Neighbors said that the family had received several letters demanding money for the return of the boy and warning them to say nothing about the affair. The Paterson police say they had no report of the case until to-day.

KIDNAPPER AND MURDERER.

Slayer of a Nine-Year-Old Boy Convicted in North Carolina.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 20.—The jury in the case of Joshua Harrison, charged with the kidnapping and murder of Kenneth Beasley, the 9-year-old son of ex-State Senator Beasley, rendered a verdict of guilty to-night.

The trial, which has been held in the Pasquotank County Court, with day and night sessions, has attracted a great deal of attention throughout this section.

GROWING BURDEN OF LABOR.

George Gould Says Its Exactions Are Getting Serious.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railroad yesterday President George J. Gould pointed out that of the increase of $1,664,757 in operating expenses, 54 per cent. represented the increased cost of labor and of fuel. Mr. Gould added that the labor question in the Southwest continues to present a serious problem, as it does all over the country, and that the demands of labor are a growing burden which it is more difficult to carry from year to year.

Robert C. Clowry and Benjamin Nicoll were elected Directors of the Texas & Pacific, to succeed the late Russell Sage and Louis Fitzgerald. The old officers of the road, with the exception of Vice President A. C. Bird, were re-elected. Mr. Bird's retirement was due to ill health.

The annual report shows gross earnings of $14,914,606, an increase of $2,784,217; net earnings of $5,059,685, an increase of $1,189,460, and a balance after interest payment of $1,849,012.

RECOVERS AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Aged Victim of Shooting Gets Well Despite Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 20.—Simon Miller, 66 years old, who for five years was a helpless invalid, when he lived with his son at 378 East Fourth Street, New York City, has recovered his speech and faculties and now talks freely and thinks clearly. For twenty years he was an itinerant peddler in Connecticut. In February, 1902, his body was found on the roadside near Plymouth with a bullet wound in his head. For ten hours it was thought that he was dead, and then his pulse began to quicken. He lay on his back for weeks and the doctors declared that he had no chance of recovery.

After nearly a year he was removed to New York City, where he has since resided.

A fellow-countryman of Miller's has been missing since the assault and the police have been unable to find him, although a reward has been offered for his arrest.

Verdict for the New York Central.

WHITE PLAINS, March 20.—A verdict for the New York Central was given by the jury to-day in the suit of Mrs. Annie E. Walker against the road for $100,000 damages for injuries sustained in an accident at Golden's Bridge, in 1906. Mrs. Walker and her husband and daughter were driving across the tracks when the vehicle was hit by a train. Walker was killed and Mrs. Walker and her child were badly hurt. Mrs. Walker had to be carried into court on a stretcher.

A THREE-DAY TOUR TO WASHINGTON under personal escort, via Pennsylvania Railroad, March 28. Rate $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 5th Av., New York.—Adv.

$400,000 THEFT OF AMERICAN MAIL

Valuable Bag Lost on the Provence on a Voyage to Havre.

SECRET KEPT TWO WEEKS

Man Arrested in Paris with $42,000 Securities Supposed to Have Been Implicated.

PARIS, March 20.—An American mail bag, the contents of which are valued approximately at $400,000, has been stolen. The theft occurred on board the French Line steamship Provence, which left New York Feb. 23 and arrived at Havre March 6.

The postal authorities have just placed the affair in the hands of detectives, although the theft occurred a fortnight ago.

A cable inquiry to the New York Post Office brought confirmation of the fact that the mail bag in question had been embarked at New York.

A man giving the name of Butloss was arrested here recently with American securities to the value of $42,000 in his possession, for which he could not account satisfactorily. Butloss is believed to have been an accomplice of the thieves, and to have been attempting to negotiate the proceeds of the robbery.

Paul Faguet, the General Manager of the French Line, said last night that no word had been received at the office in New York regarding the loss of the mail bag from the company's steamer La Provence.

Postmaster Willcox said last night that he had no knowledge of the loss of a mail bag from a liner. He volunteered the information that some time ago a bag was lost in Paris, but did not know whether it had been recovered or not.

He declared that the steamship company, being the mail carrier, is responsible until the mail is turned over to the authorities in foreign countries, and if in this case the bag was lost while in the custody of the steamship company, the Government would sue the company for the value of its contents.

He further stated that while he had no positive information, he did not believe the bag was lost. If lost, he added, the contents, especially in the case of registered letters, would be covered by duplicates. He also said that there would be no investigation in New York because the matter did not concern the postal authorities here.

The theft was not reported to the Secret Service, but to the Post Office Inspectors here, who were hard at work on the case last night. No hint as to the progress they had made could be obtained.

DAILEY'S WIT AVERTS PANIC.

Comedian Jollies the Audience When the Lights Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—The breaking down of the electric light dynamo in the Belasco Theatre last evening was responsible for considerable comedy work that Joseph Herbert never intended in "About Town," which Lew Fields and his all-star company are presenting. For a few minutes there was danger of the audience making a panic-stricken rush to get out of the place, but Peter F. Dailey jollied them along until enough candles were obtained to dispel the darkness.

Joseph Herbert, Jr., had just finished his "Piccadilly Crawl" song, when every light in the house went out. Blanche Ring makes her entrance just after the Piccadilly song, and, with a candle in each hand, she came out on the stage. Just behind her was Dailey with a brakeman's lantern in one hand and a candle in the other.

"Enter the light comedian," he remarked as he and Miss Ring walked down to where the footlight ought to have been. Miss Ring became almost hysterical. All efforts of Dailey to prompt her proved futile, and she fled from the stage just as Dailey called attention to the fact that she had evidently "made up" in the dark and had forgotten to shake off the excess powder from her face.

CAPITOL'S COSTLY FIXTURES.

Witness at Harrisburg Says Electric Lamps Are Merely Lacquered.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 20.—According to the testimony of a witness today before the investigating commission which is inquiring into charges of extravagance in the expenditure of $9,000,000 for furnishing the Capitol, the electric fixtures in the new building are lacquered instead of being of solid gold mercurial finish, as required by the specifications.

This testimony was given by John Maene of Philadelphia, who designed many of the fixtures for the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, sub-contractor for John H. Sanderson & Co., contractors for the Capitol furnishings and fittings. He said that a gold finish would cost twenty times as much as the lacquer finish.

It was alleged at the hearing also that although not in the Capitol furnishing schedule, and the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings did not advertise for bids for "models" for electric fixtures, Sanderson received $137,500 for "models, sketches, and working models for electrical fixtures." This came out during a conversation between Attorney Scarlet and Senator De Walt. Mr. Scarlet said the bill for this work had not been formally approved and that he was not ready to offer the proof.

Coal Exchange President Sent to Jail.

OMAHA, March 20.—S. E. Howell, President of the Omaha Coal Exchange, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $1,000 and serve six months in the county jail, after his conviction for conspiracy in restraint of trade. He and fifty other members of the Coal Exchange were indicted last Fall on the charge of maintaining a trust to fix and control prices on coal. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

DR. ELIOT 73 YEARS OLD.

Has Been President of Harvard University for 38 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University to-day celebrated his seventy-third birthday. He has been the head of Harvard for thirty-eight years.

President and Mrs. Eliot are on their way to Bermuda.

BOMB WRECKS STORE.

Italian Merchant Had Been Warned by the Black Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The store of Joseph Tusa, a fish dealer, at 830 Christian Street, was wrecked to-night by a bomb supposed to have been thrown into the place by Black Hand agents. No one was injured seriously. About a month ago Tusa found a note under his door demanding $1,000.

The police have been unable to learn anything about the bomb throwers.

VOLIVA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Dowie's Successor Has an Acute Attack of Tonsilitis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who usurped the place of the late John Alexander Dowie as the Zion City leader, is in a serious condition to-night as a result of an attack of tonsilitis contracted on the day of Dowie's funeral. Gladstone Dowie said to-day that Voliva was dying, but this was contradicted at the Voliva residence by the sick man's attendants.

They admitted, however, that the leader's condition was causing his family considerable alarm. It was said that Voliva's throat had been inflamed seriously, but that he was able to take light nourishment to-day. He also had been able to get a few hours' sleep this morning.

His condition was thought to have improved this evening.

SIX KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Shock Felt for Twenty Miles When Powder Plant Blows Up.

DUBOIS, Penn., March 20.—An explosion occurred late to-day in the Emporium Powder Mill, two miles west of Emporium, Penn., which caused the death of six men. The cause of the explosion has not been learned.

The explosion occurred in the mixing house. There were 1,000 pounds of dynamite in the building, and the six men were engaged in making dynamite. A hole twelve feet deep marks the site of the building.

CAN FIND THE POLE—PEARY.

Says Explorers Will Simply Drift Down to It.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 20.—Robert E. Peary talked to-night to the Women's Study Club on "Farthest North." He said the next American expedition will follow the American route, taking advantage of his own figures and discoveries, and must necessarily locate the north pole.

Instead of heading direct for the pole, he said, the explorers should go on an angle 200 miles north, then float down to it.

BURTON MAY OUST FORAKER.

Senatorial Seat for Him If He Holds Ohio for Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—The launching of the Taft Presidential boom in Ohio by Representative Theodore E. Burton before the Cleveland Tippecanoe Club last night means, in the opinion of the Roosevelt Republicans of this State, that Mr. Burton will be elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Foraker.

It has been no secret for months that a strong alliance was forming between the Taft and Burton men, backed on the one hand by Mr. Roosevelt and opposed by Senators Foraker and Dick. The Taft movement is being taken up by many Republicans, and his managers say that the next State Convention will almost certainly be controlled in his interest.

BULLDOGS GUARD GAS METER.

And the Bill Is Already $100—Owner Summoned to Court.

Two bull pups guarding a gas meter put to flight employes of the Consolidated Gas Company when they ventured into the cellar of the building at 26 West Third Street yesterday. The men later asked Magistrate Sweetser, in Jefferson Market Court, to order the dogs taken away.

George Keller, a saloonkeeper and owner of the dogs, was summoned to court.

"Judge, the bulldogs won't let any one get near the meter," said Gas Inspector Wiley. "There's the meter, ticking away the company's gas, and we can't get near it to see how much gas is being used. There must be a bill of over $100 due. One of our men tried to get at the meter, and the teeth of the dogs clicked so loud as he climbed the stairs that he almost had nervous prostration."

"You must let the Inspector see the meter," ordered the court. Keller said he would obey.

RUNAWAY DOWN 5TH AVENUE.

Victoria and Cab Crash and Four Women and a Driver Hurt.

After dashing down Fifth Avenue from the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street, a runaway horse attached to a victoria, in which were Mrs. Rudolph Oelsner of 135 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. George C. H. Meiers of 208 West 141st Street, late yesterday afternoon, crashed into a cab, containing two women, in front of the St. Regis Hotel, overturning the victoria and throwing the women in both vehicles out.

Mrs. Oelsner, who had grabbed the reins from the driver at the starting of the runaway, was dragged for several feet and suffered from a fractured left arm, and her companion, Mrs. Meiers, received many cuts and bruises and suffered from shock. The driver, Hans Kruse, was also thrown out and was so badly injured that he was later taken to the German Hospital.

The women in the cab, although they were thrown to the street, were not injured. They called another vehicle and were driven away.

Village of Dreadful Destroyed.

CHICO, Cal., March 20.—The village of Dreadful, near Oroville, has been entirely destroyed by Feather River. More than 200 men, women, and children were driven to take refuge in trees and on tops of houses, where they were exposed to rain and cold for forty-eight hours.

THAW FACES ASYLUM NOW

Jerome Stops Trial and He Will Apply To-day for Insanity Commission.

PRISONER MAD, HE SAYS

Dramatic Day in Court Ends in Crisis The Times Had Pointed Out.

THAW SHOWS FEAR IN COURT

Rallies After Return to Cell—Dr. Hamilton's Evidence May Send Him to Matteawan.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White came yesterday to the crisis which THE TIMES predicted three weeks ago.

The taking of testimony has been stopped and District Attorney Jerome will apply this afternoon for the appointment of an Insanity Commission to examine the prisoner.

"A five-minute examination of Dr. Hamilton (the expert who was on the stand) will show that the defendant as he sits there in the chair is insane," declared Mr. Jerome at the close of the case for the defense.

He added that he had evidence which could not go into the record of the trial under the rules governing it, but which would show that Thaw is insane beyond a doubt. He asked the court to accept this evidence, declaring that he left the matter to the conscience of the court.

Mr. Jerome has conducted his case hitherto as if to prove that Thaw was sane when he killed White, or that at least he was conscious of the character of the act he did. The District Attorney believes, however, that the mental condition of the prisoner has changed for the worse since and is now hopeless. Yet under the law Mr. Jerome intimated yesterday he could go ahead and fight for a conviction of murder in the first degree. It was not incumbent upon him to call the attention of the court to the prisoner's mental condition. The law gave him free rein to prosecute Thaw if he had shown that at the time of the killing Thaw knew the quality and nature of the act he was committing. Yet in his belief of Thaw's insanity he put away this privilege.

How the Crisis Was Reached.

The crisis in the trial came suddenly to the defense and to the spectators. But Thaw himself seemed to have had an inkling of what was coming, for long before Mr. Jerome made his appeal to the court that the trial be discontinued the defendant began beckoning to one and to another of his counsel, giving instructions here and there and showing in his demeanor and in his eyes a fear that was pitiful.

Mr. Delmas had called Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton to the stand. It was a very risky move in the nature of things as they had shaped during the trial, but the Californian had this one chance—that he could get the expert to swear that Thaw was insane at the time of the murder, and to nothing else. Justice Fitzgerald had previously ruled out evidence as to Thaw's present mental condition, and the way seemed clear and safe for the defense.

Dr. Hamilton, as a witness, proved such a boomerang to the hopes of Thaw and his lawyers as never a witness has proved before in a great criminal trial.

Mr. Jerome sat cold and impassive during the few moments of direct examination. When Mr. Delmas sought to close the examination after getting from Dr. Hamilton his opinion as to the condition of Thaw's mind on the night of the killing, he shoved his chair aside and began his fight for a clearing of the boards and a fair judgment of the mental condition of the prisoner at the bar. Before the argument started the jury was sent from the room.

"Throw the door open and wide," he declared. "Let all of the facts gathered by Dr. Hamilton be given to the court."

What he wanted was Dr. Hamilton's expected testimony that Thaw is insane now.

Then Mr. Delmas realized the risk he had taken and the imminent peril of his client's hope to escape the madhouse. All the many fears of Thaw and of his counsel that Mr. Jerome would ask for a commission seemed crowded together in the one moment that Mr. Delmas took in adjusting his eyeglasses as he rose from his seat. The Californian's first request of the court was that he be allowed to consult with his associates. Justice Fitzgerald ordered a ten minutes' recess.

If Mr. Jerome was able to show the court that counsel for the defense had deliberately undertaken to acquit their client or leave his fate in the hands of a jury knowing that he was insane the charge of unprofessional conduct rested against Mr. Delmas and his associates. Mr. Delmas seemed to appreciate this, and he acted in his own behalf when he advised his associates to let in all of the testimony of Dr. Hamilton. After the consultation the Californian announced that it had been decided to let the doc swing wide open.

Thaw Shows His Fear.

Thaw returned to his chair at the table with Attorneys Hartridge, O'Reilly, and Peabody. Mr. McPike had joined Mr. Delmas inside of the railing and near the District Attorney. The prisoner seemed oppressed with a sense of dread. He beckoned wildly to the distant McPike, who appeared not to notice the summoning gestures. Then Thaw rose from his chair and leaned far over on the table and fairly chattered with the lawyers about him. Finally he wrote a note to Mr. McPike and passed it to a newspaper man to send along the line. Mr. McPike got it and went to the prisoner.

Mr. Jerome was then declaring to the court that Thaw was mad and not fit mentally to be placed in peril of his life. The District Attorney turned and looked at the slayer of White, and, as he declared that the prisoner was incompetent to confer intelligently with his coun-

pel. Thaw's eyes met those of his prosecutor. There was a deep tinge of red surrounding the pupils of the prisoner's eyes. The yellow streaks that have so continually marked the whites of his eyes were covered by this crimson veil. Thaw did not glare, nor did he attempt the usual smile he forces when distressed by the turn of affairs. His face was a picture of despair.

Mr. McPike put his two hands on the shoulders of the prisoner as to give him the feel of a friend's hands. Mr. Peabody, to the right of Thaw, laid a hand upon his client's arm, and Mr. O'Reilly, on the left, did likewise. They appeared to be holding the man in his chair. Thaw's lips twitched and his eyes showed redder than ever.

Mr. Jerome was narrating the family history of the Thaws. Not a word he uttered lacked in weight. Through both maternal and paternal branches of the prisoner's family, he declared, ran a wide stream of turbid and unstable intellect. Josiah Thaw, a brother, sitting a few feet to the right of the prisoner, became crimson in the face. Edward Thaw's jaws were set tight and fast. The three brothers suffered.

Mr. Delmas, as is his custom, tried to break the tension with a word. As he left his chair to address the court Thaw subsided. He seemed to get just a faint glimmer of hope with the realization that there was some one who was willing to attempt a stemming of the tide that had set in against him. Mr. McPike took his hands from the shoulders of the prisoner, and Thaw wiggled himself, inch by inch, down into his chair until he was sitting so low that his chin barely topped the edge of the table before him.

But Mr. Delmas did not stem the tide. He stood up long enough only to realize the volume of it and to step aside and avoid being engulfed.

Thaw Insane Now, Says Jerome.

"If the real facts were known," declaimed Mr. Jerome, "I would have no right to be here trying this man for his life. It is absolutely prohibited under the rules of evidence to have this testimony put in. But it is of such a nature that it will shock the conscience of the court and stop this trial if it is allowed now. So deeply have I been impressed with this that I have gone so far as to serve notice, practically, on the counsel of record that if it is shown that the defense has had knowledge of the condition of mind of the accused, I would bring the matter before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"There is not a man who has watched this defendant sitting there at the table who does not know that he is incapable of advising with his counsel."

Mr. Delmas resumed his seat.

"When the Gaynor case was taken to the Court of Appeals," continued Mr. Jerome, his face pallid and his fists clenched, "it was held that he knew the nature and quality of his act and knew that he had committed a wrongful deed. He was brought to death—one of the most brutal things that the law has ever done."

Again Mr. Delmas, not so smooth of voice as formerly, interposed. He said to the court that he failed to see the object of the remarks. He demanded to know what Mr. Jerome desired.

"I desire that I shall not be interrupted," the District Attorney replied. "I suggest upon the record of the court that the defendant at the bar is in such mental condition that he is incapable of advising counsel in the case."

Delmas Out of This Phase.

This brought before the counsel for the defense the matter of unprofessional conduct.

Mr. Gleason, whose voice had been stilled for a month, jumped to his feet and broke in upon Justice Fitzgerald, who was asking whether Mr. Jerome had petitioned for a commission.

Mr. Gleason wanted to know whether he was accused of unprofessional conduct. He was so disturbed that it was with difficulty that he got the sentences clear of his tongue. He stammered like a boy reciting a piece at school and reframed his sentences time and again.

Justice Fitzgerald was also disturbed at this turn of affairs and turned to Mr. Delmas for a word of explanation or reply.

"Mr. Gleason has charge of the case," said Mr. Delmas, calmly.

The Californian had left the contest for the time being at least. He had no right to claim anything save a defense of himself before the Bar Association and the Court of Appeals, and he snuggled into his chair with that one pregnant sentence that Mr. Gleason was in charge. His partner, Mr. McPike, snuggled beside him and said to a TIMES reporter that Mr. Delmas was out of it as long as the question of Thaw's sanity was pending.

Gleason Precipitates the Crisis.

Mr. Gleason wanted to know, and insisted on knowing from the witness, Dr. Hamilton, whether he had not told him that Thaw was probably sane enough to be tried. Dr. Hamilton told in just three words that he had not told him so.

"I did not," he said.

Mr. Gleason seemed to suffer greatly from the aspersion that he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct. He declared that no man dared accuse him of that, and Mr. Jerome, with a smile, replied that he had not so charged him or any other member of the array of counsel for the defense. But in the record was his plea against the further trial of Thaw and his recital of the incident of serving notice upon counsel of record that he would take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

Justice Fitzgerald called counsel about him. Attorneys Hartridge, O'Reilly, Peabody, Gleason, and McPike gathered within reach of the gavel of Justice Fitzgerald. But not Mr. Delmas. He sat stroking his chin in his chair. He was not connected with the case as far as the status of it at that moment was concerned.

Court Will Hear Application To-day.

The court wanted to know if Mr. Jerome had asked for a commission. Mr. Jerome said that he had not. He declared that he put before the court the facts he had and that it was upon the conscience of the court to settle the matter.

Justice Fitzgerald replied that as the matter had been put in this wise he desired to have all technicalities swept away, the doors cast wide open, and every evidence of Thaw's sanity or insanity put before him. He wanted Mr. Jerome to bring before him every trace of evidence that he had gathered, and he wanted it put coldly and clearly. Mr. Jerome declared that he would submit it all in affidavit form.

The greatest confusion followed the realisation that Mr. Jerome had carried his point and had placed the task of appointing a commission on the broad, silk-coated shoulders of the Justice.

The prisoner staggered to his feet, grabbing his portfolios and hugging them to his breast as a child would seize its toys started for the little door in the rear of the courtroom and his guard almost stepped on his heels. But the court had not adjourned. A word from one of his lawyers brought him back into the chair for a few more minutes of torture.

Justice Fitzgerald, smarting under the reference to the "conscience of the court," slapped the pages of a law volume together.

"Recall the jury," he said. "I will bring them in and let them go."

"I will state to counsel," he continued, "that if I should deem it proper to appoint a commission or to take any other steps in the selection of an alienist, I would like to select one in no way connected with the case, and as gentlemen of eminence are now connected with the case on one side or the other, I suggest to counsel that between now and Friday they furnish me with the names of all of the alienists that have been examined one way or the other on either side or examined in any connection with the case. That is the only process which would enable me to eliminate those who have already formed an opinion."

Mr. Jerome suggested that counsel should also include the names of those alienists who had been conferred with out of court on both sides, but who had not been put on the stand.

The jury was then instructed and told with particular emphasis not to read the newspapers and to report to the court at 10:30 o'clock on Friday morning. It was agreed that Mr. Jerome would present his affidavits at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Thaw once more rose from his seat. He nodded to his brothers and swept through the crowd toward the corridor which leads to the Bridge of Sighs.

With the adjournment of court Mr. Jerome immediately began the preparation of his affidavits. He went into consultation with his alienists, and kept a stenographer busy all afternoon. Dr. Hamilton will be put on the stand at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will then tell the story of his examination of Thaw when he was employed by the defense.

"It will be an extremely interesting narrative," the alienist said yesterday afternoon.

That there was a dramatic scene between Dr. Hamilton and Thaw when one of the examinations was made was rumored yesterday. Just what happened could not be ascertained.

Thaw Won't Submit to Tests.

There is little doubt of Mr. Jerome securing a commission, although Mr. Hartridge said yesterday that every foot of the ground would be fought by the defense. Mr. Hartridge also intimated that in the event of a commission being named his client would be instructed not to submit to any tests.

A commission in insanity consists of one lawyer, one alienist, and one layman. Nearly all of the noted specialists in nerve and mental diseases in this country have been called upon by Mr. Jerome and the lawyers for the defense, and to get a man at the top of his profession for the commission it may be necessary to send abroad.

"Who's Sane?" Asks Thaw.

As soon as Thaw got back to the Tombs after court adjourned he was visited by his mother and his wife. They found him in a state of agitation, but after he had talked to them for a little his courage revived.

"If I'm insane," he said, "I wonder who's sane."

He quickly recovered the composure which has been the wonder of his keepers. He found a good deal of comfort in the suggestion of his counsel that Mr. Jerome, by asking the court to believe that he was not in his right mind now, would find it very difficult to resist the contention that the defendant was unbalanced on June 25, 1906.

Statement by Gleason.

Mr. Gleason declined yesterday to answer any questions as to his course of action, but gave out the following statement:

"I have consistently refused since the beginning to make any statement whatever except the written statement in July, explaining the reason why I obtained the writ of prohibition, and this refusal has been in face of many statements in the press of which I have had good reason to complain personally.

"Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called by Mr. Delmas this morning as a witness and was asked by him to tell all he knew with reference to the insanity of Thaw. The doctor for some time has not been acting as an expert for the defendant, and had been subpoenaed by the District Attorney. After Dr. Hamilton had been asked the question, Mr. Jerome assumed to know what Dr. Hamilton would say, and declared the question of the commission should be considered, and claimed that Dr. Hamilton would say, as in substance he did, that in his opinion Mr. Thaw was not able at the present time to instruct his counsel.

"Matters had gone so far that it was necessary for counsel for the defense to firmly state their position that Thaw is able to instruct his counsel, and has the right to be defended before a jury.

"Dr. Hamilton, as one expert of many, seems to have a much more decided view as to the insanity of Thaw than other experts, but the statement of Dr. Hamilton as to the competency of Thaw at the present time is contrary to his statement to me and to his written memoranda on this subject, as I have understood them.

"I deem it unnecessary to refer to the extraordinary statements of the District Attorney, which were withdrawn by him, accusing and criticising the conduct of counsel for the defense, in seeking to defend their client from the electric chair.

"The application for a commission is addressed to the discretion of the court. The application will be opposed on the ground that a trial being practically completed, it is more orderly that the question of the guilt of the defendant be submitted to the present jury."

DRAMATIC DAY IN COURT.

Calling of Dr. Hamilton Brings on the Crisis.

As soon as court opened yesterday morning, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called to the stand, and Mr. Delmas began to examine him upon his knowledge of the mental condition of the defendant at the time of the killing. Dr. Hamilton was one of the first alienists engaged by the defense and examined Thaw in the Tombs. Then he was dropped and later subpoenaed by the District Attorney. Mr. Jerome had not put him on the stand, and when the defense did so yesterday there was much speculation.

"When did you make your first examination of Harry K. Thaw?" Mr. Delmas asked, and the witness said on the 27th of June.

Q.—Who was present at that examination, if any one, besides yourself? A.—Drs. Flint, Macdonald, Mabon, and Maguire, Mr. Garvan, and two or three other persons, one a stenographer, I think, as well as Mr. McManus and Judge Olcott.

Q.—Was there any medical or scientific examination made of Mr. Thaw at that time by you when sent away in punishment. Thaw you or any one of those gentlemen? A.—There was a medical examination so far as it went.

Q.—How far did it go—state it? A.—Shall I give it in detail?

This was the starting point for a long legal argument. The District Attorney objected to Dr. Hamilton's testimony on the ground that it involved the reopening of the entire case of the defense. The witness had been within the jurisdiction of the court ever since the trial began and there was no reason why he should not have been called. His evidence might make it necessary for the People to recall their experts and reframe their hypothetical question.

Mr. Delmas brought forward the privilege extended to the District Attorney in taking the evidence of James Clinch Smith on sur-rebuttal and asserted that at least as much freedom should be allowed to the lawyers defending a man for his life.

"If those are the grounds upon which the learned counsel from the Pacific Coast bases his request," said Mr. Jerome, "I withdraw my objection."

However, he was stung by the tone in which Mr. Delmas argued, and in a moment he had renewed his objection unless Mr. Delmas would stipulate that there should be no limit put upon the cross-examination and the People should be at liberty to bring out any facts that they desired.

Mr. Delmas reminded Mr. Jerome that he had himself, in the course of the proceedings, given a pledge to the court to call Dr. Hamilton as his own witness, but had not done so.

"How could he do so?" replied the District Attorney, "when it was evident that as soon as he was placed on the stand the defense would claim professional privilege against his answering any questions about Thaw's mental condition?"

The argument was carried on with great heat, and accusations of breach of stipulations were made on both sides. It was clear that Justice Fitzgerald was anxious to get on with the trial, and he cut off Mr. Delmas sharply when he proposed to read long extracts from the records to prove that Mr. Jerome had not kept his word.

The District Attorney remained firm in his position that if Dr. Hamilton was to testify at all he must have a free hand at cross-examining him, and in the end the court maintained his objection.

Then Mr. Delmas took up Dr. Hamilton's visits to Thaw on June 27, June 28, July 6, and July 17, and wanted to know whether as an expert alienist he considered him on these occasions insane. To this also Mr. Jerome objected, and as it was impossible for the defense, after many attempts, to frame an admissible question, a recess was taken a little before 12 o'clock to allow Thaw's lawyers to confer.

When the court reconvened Mr. Delmas handed to the witness a copy of the indictment and proceeded to ask questions as to Thaw's mental condition. Again there were objections. At length in desperation Mr. Delmas said:

"I am ready to announce our action, the action of all the counsel for the defence. The District Attorney has proposed that Dr. Hamilton should testify to all the facts he knows of. We accept the proposition."

Still Mr. Jerome objected. He maintained that if the counsel conducted an inquiry in the proper way on the hypothetical question of the People and Dr. Hamilton told all he knew he would not object, but he would not agree to a desultory examination. He asserted that Dr. Hamilton, when he was called in, had learned a great many things about the family history of the Thaws and the medical history of the defendant. All this must be told.

In order to make himself plain he suggested that the jury withdraw so that he might talk freely to the court. When the jurors had retired he said:

Jerome Shows His Hand.

"My understanding of the case is this, that immediately after the killing of Stanford White by Thaw, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called in by the then counsel of Thaw as a specialist in mental diseases, that he did examine the condition of the defendant, as stated here, on four different occasions; that he made an extensive written report in writing to his then counsel, Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, a copy of which has been turned over to the present counsel for the defense; that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton learned through the then counsel or through Dr. Bingaman certain essential and material facts in regard to the family history of this defendant, both on his father's and on his mother's side, facts which if stated in evidence under or put into a hypothetical question would be the basis of his expert opinion, and would form the basis of serious, most serious, evidence.

"Dr. Hamilton having examined this defendant was of the opinion that he was of unsound mind during or rather prior to the time that he committed the crime, that he was of unsound mind as he committed it, and that he is still to-day of unsound mind within the meaning of the statute and incapable of properly advising his counsel on the defense; that he is of opinion in a general way that this defendant is suffering in general from a type or form of insanity known as paranoia or a paranoiac condition; that in paranoia very often, until it has passed into the extreme stage or terminal stage, the person who has it knows the nature and quality of his acts and knows that they are wrong, and does them under an insane delusion; that the matter is, for lack of a better term, called medical insanity, but that he knows the nature and quality of the act, and that it is wrong, and therefore, just as in the Gaynor case in the Court of Appeals, where the court itself says in its opinion that there is no doubt that Gaynor was suffering from the insane delusions, but that even if the delusions were true it would not have any justification in law, and therefore is not a defense. In that view the man was convicted and executed.

"That I understand to be Dr. Hamilton's point of view. I understand that if allowed to testify in full and bring in facts in regard to the family history, in regard to which he is informed on the father's side, and also to bring out the matters stated, as to the two brothers of the father, the two Copleys, and his two first cousins, and that on certain other facts, Dr. Hamilton would be of the opinion, or is of the opinion, that this man was insane when he killed Stanford White, and that as he sits at the table is now insane, and that counsel ought to have that thing inquired into, stating as he does that the man is on trial for his life.

Appeals to the Court.

"Your Honor will bear me out in this, that from the very inception of the case I have tried and tried here to show what the present condition of this man was. If the real facts were known I have no right to be here trying this man. But the knowledge that I have cannot be put in any legal form. It is mere hearsay. But it would shock the conscience of the court, and instantly the case would be stopped.

"So deeply have I been impressed with that, that I have gone to the extent of practically serving notice upon counsel of record in this case, that when this case is over, if it shows them to have been in possession of knowledge which I believe to exist, I will see that the matter is brought before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. I feel bitterly on this, because I submit that my proceeding is strictly with due regard to law, because I cannot get the evidence out to lay before your Honor in this case.

"There is not a man who has watched this defendant sitting here at this table that does not know as he sits there that he is incapable of advising counsel.

"Now, as I say, if we are to throw the doors open, throw them open, and have these facts come out. The law says that if he knew the nature and quality of the act, and knew that it was wrong, under this proposition, he is guilty. When the Gaynor case was taken to the Court of Appeals, it was held that he knew the nature and quality of the acts, and that they were wrong, and he was brought to death—one of the most brutal things that the law has ever done.

"Since the McNaughton case was decided in 1842 by the House of Lords, which is the basis of all our insanity legislation, the knowledge of scientific men has passed far beyond; they know to-day that many a man who is insane knows what he is doing, and that it is wrong."

Justice Fitzgerald saw that the District Attorney had put the responsibility of continuing the trial upon him and acknowledged the seriousness of the matter. He pointed out, however, that in the cross-examination of Dr. Wagner and Dr. Evans Mr. Jerome had seemed to wish to impeach the value of their testimony when they declared Thaw was insane. He asked now that all information in possession of any of the counsel bearing upon the proposition be laid before him. Mr. Jerome repeated much of his argument.

"Does the District Attorney now apply in this case to the Court to appoint a commission under the statute? If so, we are prepared to meet it," said Mr. Delmas.

"Is that the application made?" asked the Court.

"There is no application of any kind made," said Mr. Jerome. "The District Attorney has deemed it his duty to suggest on the record for such action as the Court might see fit to take that the defendant, as he now sits at the counsel table, is of unsound mind and incapable of advising his counsel on the merits of the case. The District Attorney has made no application. The District Attorney has stated facts that he believes exist and can be proved, and merely states it on the record that that is the position of the defendant, and leaves it to the Court to take such action as its conscience advises."

Mr. Delmas pointed out that Mr. Jerome had known of the information of Dr. Demar and Dr. Bingaman several weeks ago.

"We have a singular spectacle of the District Attorney prosecuting this man to his death," he added, "while at the same time he states that he has known and been convinced that during all of that time he was so absolutely insane that in the eyes of the law he ought not to have been tried because he could not communicate intelligently with his counsel."

"I will assume everything the District Attorney has stated now as being true, if made under the sanctity of his official oath as the prosecuting authority of New York," said Justice Fitzgerald. "Now, if the court can start any process for the purpose of enlightening its conscience in order that the court may be fairly governed in the matter, I ask that all the information that is proposed to be submitted to Appellate Division and everything of that kind be laid before me. I may not have any means of enforcing that, but I make the demand now as an appeal has been made to my conscience. My ear and my conscience are always open."

Gleason Back in the Case.

For some time Mr. Gleason had been standing outside the bar trying to obtain the ear of the court. Now he began:

"The first suggestion made by the District Attorney is that this witness, if interrogated, will say that in his opinion this defendant is not able to advise his counsel. Let him ask that question—let him ask that question of the witness now. The next suggestion is that something appears in this case that this defendant is not able to advise his counsel and that the District Attorney has seriously contemplated calling the attention of the Appellate Division to it. I reject that supposition as entirely unfounded, for myself and for all my associates, and I reject the suggestion of the District Attorney that any such evidence can possibly be produced."

He pointed out that the evidence with regard to the insanity in collateral branches of the Thaw family had been excluded by the District Attorney himself, and that, as the case had gone on for forty-five days with Mr. Jerome believin all the time that the defendant was mentally unsound, it should now be permitted to go to the jury.

Justice Fitzgerald cut short his argument, and assured him that he might be sure the court would act within the law, but wanted full information.

Mr. Gleason persisted that he be allowed to examine Dr. Hamilton as to his statements on the condition of the defendant.

"I have practiced law," he pleaded, "in this community for twenty-eight years, and it has never before been suggested that my conduct would be made the subject of an inquiry in the Appellate Division. Before we go to recess and I have an opportunity of going to the witness with my specious airs and changing his mind, I ask permission to interrogate him."

This was granted, and Mr. Gleason questioned Dr. Hamilton.

Q.—I desire to ask you whether in your opinion this defendant at the present moment is incapable of instructing his counsel? A.—I think he is.

Q.—Have you made any such statement to his own counsel? A.—I have.

Q.—At what time did you make that statement? A.—Several months ago.

Q.—Did you ever make any such statement to me? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not state to me, Sir, that in your opinion the defendant as the result of your inquiry was probably able to instruct counsel and that you would so testify? A.—I made no such remark.

Q.—Did you not state to me, Sir, that you would testify that the form of insanity which you regarded defendant as suffering from was one which, according to recent authorities, the defendant might recover from? A.—I did not; I told you that 2 per cent. of them might recover.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gleason, "the defendant in this case has at all times been able to instruct counsel, and in my opinion counsel acted under the honest belief that he was sufficiently able to instruct."

After some further conversation the court asked counsel to furnish the names of all alienists connected with the case, in order that he might be able, if he had to appoint a commission, to select a man absolutely unconnected with it. To this Mr. Jerome agreed. Mr. Delmas remarked that Mr. Gleason was now in charge of the case.

The jurors were recalled and dismissed until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Then Mr. Gleason insisted upon putting a few more questions to Dr. Hamilton bearing on the matter before the court for decision.

Q.—Did you not, some time since, send to me a paper which I subsequently returned to you with a question for you to answer? A.—Possibly you did.

Q.—And did you not in that paper make the suggestion that I should ask Dr. Mabon if Thaw was not characterized by delusions more or less systematized? A.—I did.

Q.—And did you not on one of the questions on that paper suggest that I should inquire of Dr. Mabon whether or not insanity characterized by delusions more or less systematized if it existed would yet—that the defendant might not nevertheless be very competent to instruct his counsel? A.—I do not remember that.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding between Dr. Hamilton and myself," said Mr. Gleason. "I make no charge against Dr. Hamilton in his statements, but my understanding of the Doctor's statements is and would be that the defendant was capable of instructing his counsel."

Court was then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the question of appointing a Commission in Insanity will be argued without the jury.

CURIOUS THAW LETTER.

Jerome Gets a Rambling Document Prepared in the Tombs.

District Attorney Jerome obtained from a reporter late yesterday afternoon a copy of a letter written by Thaw in the Tombs a month after the killing of White. The letter was to have been given to the newspapers by the prisoner, but his counsel, then Black, Olcott, Gruber, and Bonynge, headed it off. Later it was turned over to Thaw's present counsel.

Several letters have been put in evidence to show Thaw's mental condition before he killed White, but none that would furnish written testimony as to his insanity after the killing. This particular letter has some remarkable features, parantheses being inserted between the letters of words and sometimes words being written one above another. The letter is in Thaw's handwriting. Here it is:

His associates in searching for the cleanest and purest included young girls (those with no father or grown brothers) who are doomed to perpetual dishonor. I cannot find but certain Harpies? who flatter vultures at court of Prester John Harpies. On this shame and protect this fiend (ish humanity) are sinister menace to the people. By which of all things on earth most holy inspiring most sacred respect. Helping those who besmirched that on earth on the innocent American girl they are worse than stealers of franchise, than corruption of public life are the most terrible enemies of the our republic. Now they cloud the facts to cover their sting. They make an instrument perjure insanity in blackmailing their lie. It is false that I ever was sued in any way by Evelyn Nesbit as their vile (creatures) agents under tools will admit. This is after spreading far and wide (admit) this cruel slander against her my wife. That terrible act of Providence under the vile [illegible] already brought to exposure of lesser criminals and already prevented other lecherers from attacks upon innocences. If that act is called murder then those guardians of crime and vice De L. N. his partner the Pres. of the present chief officers of the S. O. S. are accesorys before the fact.

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MRS. SAGE TO GIVE $150,000 FOR SEAMEN

Gift to Building Fund of New Sailors' Home to be Made on April 1.

A SURPRISE TO THE SOCIETY

Secretary Matthews of the British Organization to Present a Bust of Nelson to the Donor.

Mrs. Russell Sage will send a check for $150,000 to the Treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society on April 1 for the fund to build the proposed Sailors' Home and Institute at West and Jane Streets.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, President of the society, made this announcement yesterday to the officers and Trustees and other friends of seafaring men who had met at the Downtown Association's clubhouse, 60 Pine Street, as hosts to the Rev. Edward W. Matthews, Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, who has been called the "Archbishop of All the Sea," the "Ecclesiastical Admiral," and the "Admiral of the Salvation Navy."

Dr. Stoddard's news was warmly applauded, while the guest from England shouted "Glory to God!" He said he wanted to "get on a table and dance a sailor's hornpipe."

Dr. Stoddard began by telling of the interesting work of aiding the people of the sea to get the most out of the peculiar lives they lead. There was one woman whom he had in mind, he said, who had always felt a keen interest in the movement.

"On St. Patrick's Day," said Dr. Stoddard, "I went to that lady's house to see the parade, as I had done many times before. We sat in the window, this beautiful old lady and I, looking out at the long line as it passed between us and St. Patrick's Cathedral, across the way. While I myself was absorbed in the parade this lady turned to me and said:

"'Dr. Stoddard, I have been thinking about your sailors' home. It has been much in my mind lately. I think it a most admirable plan, and I have decided to give you $150,000 for it.'"

Announcement Loudly Applauded.

At this point the President was interrupted by the loud applause. Some one asked:

"It was Mrs. Sage, wasn't it, Doctor?"

Dr. Stoddard nodded affirmatively, and again there was loud applause.

"I thanked her as best I could, and asked her if I might publish the fact. She told me that she had no objection; previously she had opposed the mention of her name in connection with gifts she made, but had decided, she said, to remove the injunction against publicity.

"'There is one thing I want to ask,' she said, 'and that is that you have the building correct and adequate from the start. I want to do a thing, and have it over; I don't want to have to do it a second time.' I assured her that her wish would be respected; that we would do everything to make the home from the beginning what it should be."

The Rev. Mr. Matthews told his hosts that he wanted the privilege of presenting to Mrs. Sage, through the society, a bust of Admiral Nelson, the hero of the British Navy. This bust, which the visitor had with him, is of copper taken from Nelson's flagship Victory, on a base of wood also taken from that vessel. It stands about fourteen inches high.

Of Interest to the King.

"I want to ask this society," said Mr. Matthews, "to present this bust in the name of the King of England and in the name of our British nad Foreign Society, of which he is a patron. His Majesty's initials are on the bust, and I know that he will be very happy when I tell him, as I shall immediately upon my return to London, what this noble woman has done for our work. Our work," I say, for your work is likewise ours. The home here will shelter many a British seaman, just as the homes in England and the colonies shelter many American sailors."

The guest presented to the American Society a large plaque, made from copper taken from the flagship Victory and bearing an engraving of that vessel and this inscription:

Nelson's Victory. "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty." Presented by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Containing Victory Copper, from Lords of the Admiralty. E. R. VII.

Mr. Matthews said he hoped the plaque would be placed in the British room of the new Institute. No suggestion of such a room has been made theretofore, but the American Society's members received the idea enthusiastically. Mr. Matthews said that the American room, the largest and finest room in the sailors' home in London, was fitted up and maintained by American women in London, and he felt certain, he said, that Britons in York would equip a similar room in the home here.

The "Archbishop of the Sea," was on his way home after a world's tour of sailors' homes in hundreds of ports. He mentioned his recent visit to President Roosevelt.

Dr. Stoddard Disclaims Credit.

"I told the President," said the speaker, "that the two great forces making for peace were my own King and President Roosevelt. I think that I have good grounds for making such a statement, because I have seen and enjoyed a pleasant comradeship with many sailors from many lands, and they, sailing into all ports and meeting other sailors of other nations, know what the feeling is. I've met many Japanese sailors in the course of this ticklish business that has been going on between your country and Japan, and I have been made to feel the great power of the personal influence of your great President."

The Trustees of the American Society gave to Pfesident Stoddard a vote of thanks for his success in obtaining the gift of $150,000 from Mrs. Sage.

"I'll have to give it all to Mrs. Sage," said Dr. Stoddard. "I should have no credit for getting the money. I didn't ask Mrs. Sage for a cent. Her gift was entirely voluntary."

Capt. Charles B. Parsons, ex-President of the Maritime Exchange, and Chairman of the Building Committee, said he thought that work on the new home would begin at once.

Mrs. Sage has also given, through Dr. George E. Post, to the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, Syria, the sum of $75,000; has promised a building to the Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females of the city, and offered to provide an annex to the building for the sailors of the navy, lately erected by Helen M. Gould, in order to accommodate the men when several cruisers arrive in port at the same time.

Mrs. Sage has other designs in view of a like character, which will be carefully worked out and promptly executed. She is devoting all her time to the planning of future gifts.

COMPLICATES O'NEILL TRIAL.

Dr. Jones, Medical Examiner of Greenwich, Conn., Dies in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 20.—The sudden death of Dr. L. P. Jones, Medical Examiner for Greenwich, which occurred in Florida on Monday, is likely to embarrass the State in its attempt to prove that Catherine O'Neill of New York, formerly a chorus girl, is guilty of the murder of her husband, Joseph O'Neill, in a Greenwich hotel several weeks ago. Dr. Thompson of Greenwich did not discover any indication of the wound in the brain which the Medical Examiner later found at the autopsy, and which he said was the cause of death.

Mrs. O'Neill is to be tried in May. It is alleged that she killed her husband with a nail file.

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RUEF IS INDICTED 65 MORE TIMES

Continued from Page 1.

continued, "between the corporations and the Board of Supervisors in all matters pertaining to the obtaining of privileges from the city fathers."

Mr. Heney said to-night that all the Supervisors with the exception of Duffy, now President of the Board of Public Works, had testified fully before the Grand Jury and confessed all their participation in the acceptance of bribes. Duffy is willing to testify and will be before the Grand Jury to-morrow. Whether he will be permitted to testify will depend upon certain conditions that will be put up to him. Heney said he got Supervisor Sanderson's confession at Palo Alto last Sunday.

Sanderson was a schoolmate of Heney's, and was supposed to have been the first Supervisor to confess to Heney, several months ago. At that time he was supposed to be on his death bed, and immediately afterward went to Arizona, returning only a few days ago. Heney said to-day that Sanderson did not make any admissions until he knew that Heney had everything in hand, and required only Sanderson's verification.

The remarkable statement was made to-night by one close to the prosecution that not one of the Supervisors would be indicted. This informant said that the Supervisors had made their statements only after distinct offers of immunity had been made by the prosecution. This immunity offer, made in legal form, stops all indictments and prosecution.

It is declared that the prosecution will make no attempt to oust Mayor Schmitz or the Supervisors from office. In fact, the whole force of the prosecution will be directed against Ruef in order to force the indictment of the heads of the big corporations, who are accused of giving the bribes.

What the effect on public opinion will be of these steps, if they are taken, it is impossible to say, but it is safe to declare that there will be a big revulsion of public sentiment, and that any effort to retain the Mayor and Supervisors in power will call out protests that will alarm those who have made this alleged programme.

Supervisor Duffy in an interview printed this morning expressed amazement that men could "sell their honor and souls for gold."

Among the reports in circulation to-day is one that negotiations have been opened by Ruef and Schmitz with Delphin M. Delmas, the attorney who is defending Harry K. Thaw in New York, and another that Mayor Schmitz has been or will be confronted with the written confession of the Supervisors and that immunity has been promised to him if he will add his confessions to theirs. This, it is said, will be done by the prosecution in order to reach the bribe givers.

District Attorney Langdon said to-day that his office would undoubtedly take action to force the surrender of such franchises as had been obtained by public service corporations through bribery.

Elisor Biggy said to-day that Abraham Ruef slept soundly last night, thus giving partial confirmation to the rumor that Ruef had made to Detective Burns some statement that had greatly relieved his mind. Heretofore Ruef had had sleepless nights ever since his incarceration at a hotel.

Mayor Schmitz appeared in the Supreme Court to-day with Frank Drew, one of his attorneys, and had the bail heretofore deposited by him on indictment No. 803 set aside. Schmitz went to the Sheriff's office and deposited new bail of $5,000 to secure his attendance in the Superior Court. The proceeding was a formal one, and was made necessary by the fact that the Supreme Court had denied Schmitz's application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mayor Schmitz is now under surveillance. His movements are constantly followed and his house is guarded day and night.

When he was asked last night about the report that he might be retained to defend Abraham Ruef and Mayor Schmitz, Delphin M. Delmas said:

"I do not feel that I am in a position in which I can either affirm or deny the rumor."

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AT $1—COLORED NEGLIGEE Shirts in wide range of materials and designs; cut to fit with utmost comfort; warranted fast color and to give longest service. $1.

AT $1—PLAIN WHITE LINEN Bosom Shirts—legally stamped "Linen Bosom" (most shirts at $1 are cotton). Made with cuffs attached or with wristbands, $1.

SPECIAL AT $1.25—WHITE PLAITED LINEN Bosom Shirts, with stud holes and negligee button effect. Increasing cost of linen and muslin makes it impossible to duplicate these shirts to sell at $1.50—their regular price. For fast close out, special, $1.25.

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AT $2.50—EARL & WILSON Shirts—New Spring creations from the makers of "The Linen of a Gentleman."

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Address in confidence A., Box 130 care of Times, Times Sq.

CASHIER AND $68,000 VANISH.

Charlotte National Bank Offers $1,000 for Jones's Arrest.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 20.—

STATE OFFICIALS PROFIT BY DAMS

Syracuse Lawyer at Hearing Against Water Storage Bill Reveals Some Facts.

PINS COMMISSIONER LEWIS

Makes Him Stand Up and Retract Denial—W. G. Peckham Attacks Lumber Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—While members of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses in joint session were listening to arguments for and against the Merritt-O'Neill Water Storage bill at the public hearing this afternoon, the discussion suddenly was diverted into little interesting byways in which the legislators were enlightened as to how certain State officials are making a good thing for themselves out of dams and waterways constructed and maintained with the State's money.

W. P. Goodell, a lawyer from Syracuse, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, attended the hearing as the representative of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and spoke against the proposed constitutional amendment which would make possible the transfer of State forest lands in the Adirondacks to private interests for water storage purposes. Mr. Goodell, who has a camp on the Beaver River, spoke of the damage done by a dam which the State had erected there with the ostensible purpose of regulating the water supply of the Black River, to which the Beaver River is a tributary.

He was interrupted by J. P. Lewis of Watertown, who is President of the Black River Water Power Commission, a body appointed by the Governor.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Lewis, that the dam was erected for the purpose of giving Watertown the necessary power for the plant in that city along the bank of the Black River?"

"I'll tell you what I know," answered Mr. Goodell. "The dam was first built for the benefit of a Forest Commissioner in 1886. He had the contract for building the dam and he used the increased water supply for floating his own logs down the river. That was the only earthly use of that dam."

Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown, who had come to the hearing to make a speech in favor of the water storage bill, jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"Can you show a single instance where the dam has been used for anything but State purposes?"

Poser for Commissioner Lewis.

Mr. Goodell, who is elderly and dignified and bears a strong resemblance to the late Carl Schurz, turned toward Commissioner Lewis and said:

"Mr. Lewis, I did not intend to be personal, but inasmuch as the gentleman from Watertown asks me I will answer. When the dam was constructed a gentleman had bought all the soft timber below the dam. He controlled the lifting and closing of the water gate. At the present time my friend, the Chairman of the Black River Water Power Commission, has bought all the soft timber above the dam, and he has and is now floating to the head of the dam his logs with the purpose of floating them down as soon as navigation opens. He controls the man who tends the gate. Is that correct?"

"No, Sir," declared Commissioner Lewis.

"Will you stand up?" said Mr. Goodell, pointing at Mr. Lewis.

The Commissioner arose and faced Mr. Goodell. Punctuating his remarks with his raised index finger the lawyer began to question the Commissioner. Here are the questions and answers:

Q.—Do you own all the logs that have been floated down the river to the dam? A.—Yes.
Q.—Are you not floating your logs down on the dam? A.—Yes.
Q.—Dou you not intend to float them down when navigation opens? A.—Yes.

Before this incident occurred Mr. Goodell had told the committees that the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse had without a dissenting vote adopted resolutions opposing the proposed water deal. He said he knew only one man in his city who did not oppose the bill. That man owned a mill on the Raquette River.

"I made the principal argument in favor of Article 7, which the proposed amendment would practically annul, and I know that the words 'explicit prohibition' against any destruction of forest land were put in to meet just such a situation as this."

Senator Smith's "Humor."

At this point Lou Payn's representative, Senator "Sanny" Smith, interrupted the speaker.

"Mr. Conkling, let me ask you a question."

"Mr. Goodell," corrected Senator Davis, Chairman of the committee.

"Oh, I thought it was the Hon. Roscoe Conkling," said Smith loudly enough to be heard all around the committee table.

Mr. Goodell, with flushed face, replied rather hotly:

"After this I positively refuse to recognize the gentleman."

Assemblyman Schoeneck of Syracuse, who is a member of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, could hardly contain himself. He was on the point of introducing a resolution repudiating the action of Senator Smith on behalf of the two committees, when friends advised him to ignore the Senator's conduct altogether. Mr. Goodell, after he had finished speaking, walked up to Mr. Schoeneck and said loud enough to be heard by Smith and everybody sitting near by:

"What! You don't mean to tell me that this man is a Senator? I cannot believe it."

There was considerable laughter at Senator Smith's expense.

William G. Peckham, the New York lawyer, who has a home at Indian Lake, attacked the lumber interests which were represented in force at the hearing and are in favor of the water storage bill.

"The local head of the Lumber Trust is here," said Mr. Peckham. "I wish he would have the courage to stand up, as did Mr. Lewis. The State built a dam at Indian Lake, as it did on the Beaver River. The Lumber Trust is getting about all the good there is out of that dam, and what the rest of the people are getting is not worth mentioning. If you want to convert the State parks into factories, or if you want to oblige the Mulberry Bend Chowder Club, which has got pretty near everything there is in 'Jimmy' Oliver's district for park purposes, bring them on to Indian Lake. We will welcome them. But the Lumber Trust is the choicest curse since the plagues of Egypt.

Woman Kept Watch with Rifle.

"I know a man who is here in the room at present to speak in favor of the proposed amendment. His sister was camping on the shore of the lake with a rifle across her knee, gunning for the Lumber Trust for ruining her property. Since the dam was built the residents at Indian Lake have been compelled to go about with tomato cans filled with kerosene and carbolic acid, which they sprinkle on the water to prevent pestilence. Every time the gate on the Indian Lake dam gets the wink from the Lumber Trust to shut down we have forty miles of stagnant water, where mildewed logs, dead fish and frogs all spread their fragrance."

It was learned that the woman referred to by Mr. Peckham was Mrs. Ellen McCormick of Indian Lake. She is a sister of Hosea J. Locke, one of the men who spoke in favor of the bill at the hearing.

John G. Agar, representing the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, and representatives of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and other organizations also opposed the constitutional amendment. Assemblyman Merritt and Senator O'Neill, who are sponsors for the concurrent resolution, by which it is aimed to bring about the amendment, and a number of men representing the lumber, pulp, and paper interests, spoke in favor it."

11TH AVENUE BILL REPORTED.

Hurried Action of Senate Committee a Surprise to Measure's Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day reported out Senator Saxe's Eleventh Avenue bill which provides for a plan to remove the New York Central's tracks in that thoroughfare and along Riverside Park from the street level.

The hurried action on the part of the committee caused surprise in some quarters, because of the objection that has developed to some features of the bill and which representatives of certain civic organizations in New York City had expected to have an opportunity to voice before the committee at a public hearing.

Travis H. Whitney, legislative counsel of the Citizen's Union, said to-day in regard to the action of the committee:

"The reason urged for rushing the bill is that the time under the original act expires on March 26. An answer to this is that the enactment of this before the 26th is not essential, for under the present Eleventh Avenue bill provisions for condemnation by the city the action can be begun, the Legislature can give two months' time for the consideration of amendments or a new bill and the city can discontinue its suit under the original act."

RECOUNT BILL OUT.

Assembly Committee Finally Acts on It—Its Success Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Prentice Recount bill came out from the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-day. It provides for a recount of the ballots cast at the New York City election of 1905. The Assembly leaders have not decided just when it will be put on the calendar.

There has been a long and bitter fight to keep the bill in committee. The Chairman, Mead of Albany, has been against it. His leader, William Barnes, Jr., went to Cuba this week, and now the bill appears. Barnes, with many up-State Republican leaders, is flatly against the measure. They think it would set a bad precedent. Tammany members are at sea just now over the bill, and most of them want to consult their leaders. Republicans, too, are in doubt as to what to do. The House machine, however, in obedience to the pledge to Herbert Parsons, will try to jam the measure through. Few Assemblymen believe the bill will ever get out of the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

UP-STATE ELECTIONS.

Glens Falls Would Be a City—Sandy Hill Rejects Carnegie Library.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Spring elections were held in a number of villages in this vicinity yesterday.

Glens Falls, Warren County, with a population of 16,000, voted to ask the Legislature to charter it as a city by 1,247 to 833 votes. The Democratic nominees were elected to office by small majorities.

At Coxsackie Frank H. Sutherland, Democrat, was elected Village President for the seventh term by 88 majority.

The Columbia County Supervisors became Democratic by a majority of two.

The election in Gallatin resulted in a tie.

In Sandy Hill, Washington County, the proposition to accept a $10,000 Carnegie library was defeated for a second time.

In Argyle, Washington County, only ten ballots were cast, and these were for the only ticket in the field.

VOTED FOR BRONX SEWER.

Assemblymen Refuse to Order a Report on the Repeal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—An attempt by Assemblyman Sheridan to get his bill repealing the Bronx River Sewer act out of the Committee on Internal Affairs to-day was defeated by 75 to 42, practically a party vote. The bill embodies most of the ideas of the New York Merchants' Association and others, led by Edward Hatch, Jr., who wish to rid the waters around New York of pollution.

Apgar of Westchester and his colleagues attacked the bill and rallied the whole Republican side to defeat it.

Senate Passes Albany Gas Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Grattan's bill providing $1 gas for Albany was passed in the upper house to-day by a vote of 37 to 8. This was the bill which was reported a few days ago by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations with an amendment which practically fixed the price of gas at a rate above the one charged at present.

CLERGY AT ALBANY FOR JEROME BILLS

Journey from All Over the State to Plead for Anti-Gambling Measure.

JEROME HIMSELF WRITES

Agricultural Interests Urge Joint Committee to Take No Action—They May Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Argument for and against the Jerome bills directed against race track gambling was heard by members of the Codes Committees of both houses to-day at a public hearing, where clergymen representing every part of the State protested against the evils of race track betting, and representatives of the agricultural societies of the State who are deriving a revenue from the tracks and lawyers appearing for the racing associations urged the legislators to let well enough alone. Present indications are that this side will prevail.

Senator Agnew opened for the opposition by reading a letter from District Attorney Jerome urging that even though the bills should not be passed in their present shape, the provision making violations of the Percy-Gray law a misdemeanor instead of a felony be pushed because it was easier to obtain convictions under such a system than under the present, where conviction involved a term in prison and loss of citizenship.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford, Secretary of the National Federation of Churches, said that practically every college President in the State was in favor of the measure. The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, representing the New York City Federation of Churches, presented a petition from the New York Board of Jewish Ministers.

"Danger to the Commonwealth," said Dr. Laidlaw, "lies in the anarchy of high society rather than in the anarchy of the poor. If you permit the rich man to enjoy pleasures which are made a crime to the poor you are encouraging injustice for which society must pay the price."

Bishop Coadjutor Nelson of Albany protested against the attempt to bribe the farmers' societies for the purpose of making them the mainstay of gambling in this State. Canon Chase of Brooklyn protested against the race tracks as "legalized colleges of gambling." The Rev. A. S. Gregg of the International Reform League also spoke in favor of the bills. Archbishop Farley also was represented.

J. H. Durkee, representing several agricultural societies, said the farmers would continue to oppose the Jerome bills until they were assured of an appropriation of $210,000 to take the place of the race track revenue now received for the maintenance of the county fairs. "We will drop out of the game as soon as we get that appropriation," he said.

"What," said Senator Cassidy, "would you sell your opinion for $210,000?"

Mr. Durkee objected to the matter being put in that way, and a dispute followed which was cut short only by the intervention of the Chairman.

SET FREE BY HUGHES.

Innocent Italian Was Betrayed Into a Plea of Guilty.

ALBANY, March 20.—Luigi La Rosa, who has been serving a sentence of fifteen years in State prison for manslaughter in the second degree for shooting Vincenzo Carluce at New York City, to-day had his sentence commuted by Gov. Hughes and will be released at once.

La Rosa pleaded guilty before Justice Fitzgerald and was sentenced April 28, 1899. He asserts that Carluce was shot by Francisco Di Angelo, who on conviction was sentenced to twenty years in prison. Di Angelo has since died. La Rosa, who could not speak English, says he pleaded guilty to the crime without knowing what he was doing and on the advice of Di Angelo.

Passed Over Mayor McClellan's Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate to-day passed over Mayor McClellan's the bill putting the entire expense of widening Livingston Street in Brooklyn upon the City of New York. The bill has already been repassed by the Assembly, and all that is lacking to make it a law is the Governor's signature.

For Transfers at Any Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Stern of New York introduced a bill today, which would make unlawful the rules of the surface lines of New York to compel a passenger to ask for a transfer at the time of paying fare. The Stern bill would compel the issuance of the transfer at any time between the payment of faro and the alighting of the passenger from the car.

TWO GIFTS TO PRINCETON.

Pasteurization Plant from Mr. Straus—Sun Dial from Sir William Mather.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—The presentation of two valuable gifts to Princeton University was announced here to-day. One, a plant for the Pasteurizing of milk presented by Nathan Straus of New York is aimed to prevent such epidemics as have been visiting Eastern colleges recently.

The other, a valuable sun dial, a copy of the famous dial at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, England, is the gift of Sir William Mather, M. P. The dial will be placed on the campus.

ANTI-PASS BILL ADOPTED.

New Hampshire Will Pay Fares of Its Legislators.

CONCORD, N. H., March 20.—A bill forbidding State officials from using or soliciting free passes on the railroads passed the State Senate to-day under a suspension of the rules, following a report from the Judiciary Committee. It was then sent to the House, which concurred, and the measure will now go to the Governor for approval.

By the bill the Governor is authorized to contract for railroad transportation of members of the Legislature and public officers as needed. The present mileage compensation is abolished and a weekly allowance made for legislators traveling from their homes to a railroad station.

Cedarhurst Incorporation Protest.

At a meeting at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord was the only one to object to the incorporation of Cedarhurst. He represented Mrs. Catherine White, whose name he asked to be stricken from the petition. The assessed valuation of the proposed district is $412,000. The matter was adjourned until Thursday of next week, when testimony will be taken and decisions given.

Knifemakers Get Better Pay.

WALDEN, N. Y., March 20.—The New York Knife Company, makers of pocketknives, which has 3,000 employes, has announced a voluntary advance of 10 per cent. in all departments of its works, to take effect on April 1. This action of the company is commended by residents of this village.

Within a Decade

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SOMEBODY STUFFED THE BALLOT BOX

Four Votes Too Many for Wing to Glen Ridge School Spoils Board's Plan.

HOT 5-HOUR SESSION HELD

Speakers Get Exhausted Discussing $35,000-Bond Project—Board's Victory Turned to Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 20.—"Who stuffed the ballot box?" is being freely asked in Glen Ridge to-day, and it is intimated that a trick has been played on the school board.

A school meeting, held in the borough last night, voted on a proposal advanced by the board to issue bonds in the sum of $35,000 for the erection of a new wing to the present school building, to contain four rooms and a laboratory. Assembly Hall, where the meeting took place, was packed with voters.

About 100 women braved the storm to exercise their legal right to vote on school matters. In the recent election on the Post Office question the women voted "in the air," their ballots being placed in a separate box, but this time they were on an equal footing with the men, and their tickets were triumphantly deposited in the same box—and counted.

It was after 8 o'clock when the meeting was opened by Charles E. Hinrichs, who was elected Chairman. It was five hours later before a thoroughly stirred up assemblage adjourned and the voters went home.

Edmund A. Smith, an old settler in the borough, declared that it would be wiser to convert the big assembly room into classrooms than to spend $35,000 to build a new addition to the building. "Too much space in this school is given up to social functions," he said. "It is really a dance hall with a school attached."

His remarks were applauded by some, but another element whose children attend dances and receptions held in the Assembly Hall evidenced their displeasure.

Mayor Lockwood defended the custom of using the assembly room for social purposes, and asked where the citizens could meet in Glen Ridge, if not in the school building. "What did we come to Glen Ridge for?" he asked.

George W. Hulsart said that the present school conditions in Glen Ridge were almost criminal. By actual count 122 small children, living far from the High School, were ready to attend kindergarten, but the distance made it impossible. He favored the erection of a small school building in the southern end of the borough for the lower grades.

Another speaker wanted to know why it was that twenty children were attending the high school in Montclair paying $100 a year apiece for tuition and trolley fares, if they could get just as good schooling in Glen Ridge for nothing. Others fired hot shot at the School Board. At length when everybody appeared to be exhausted from speaking, or in listening to the peppery speeches, the balloting began.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the ballots were all counted. The result showed that 270 votes had been cast, and of these 137 were in favor of the School Board's proposal and 133 against it, giving an apparent majority of 3 for the School Board.

The victorious faction was just about to applaud when one of the tellers discovered that while 270 votes had been cast, only 266 names were on the list of voters, and that four ballots had been cast in excess of the legal number.

"That queers the whole business. It's no vote!" shouted one of the School Board opponents.

Former Assemblyman Hampden L. Johnstone, the assessor of the borough, entered a formal protest. William Ford Upson, President of the School Board, explained that they had recommended what they thought to be best for the borough. He did not state what further action would be taken.

BINGHAM TO INVESTIGATE.

Dr. Beattie's Charges Against Detectives Will Be Probed, He Says.

Police Commissioner Bingham, who returned to his office in Mulberry Street yesterday, said he had nothing to say about his trip to Albany or the prospect of the passage of his Police bill. When asked whether he would investigate the story told at the Police bill hearing by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Beattie, the Commissioner said he certainly would investigate it.

Dr. Beattie mentioned the names of Detective Sergeants John J. Fogarty and Thomas Mundy while talking at the Police bill hearing, making serious charges against them. They declare they will sue him for libel if Commissioner Bingham permits them. This is a department rule. Gen. Bingham declared yesterday that he would investigate the charges himself before granting any sort of permission to sue.

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STATE ROBBED OF LANDS.

Jersey Investigators Say Riparian Rights Were All but Given Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 20.—The Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the State Board of Riparian Commissioners reported to-day. The report says:

"The committee believes the evidence shows a lax and, to say the least, a questionable administration of the riparian interests of the State, both as to policy and practice.

"From the testimony it would appear that originally the doctrine of the State's ownership of its lands under water, not being well established, the question was treated liberally and with a desire to foster and encourage industries."

This policy resulted, according to the report, in the greater and more valuable part of the riparian rights of the State being disposed of at nominal sums, and irrevocably diverted from the school fund. It was also developed that some of the Riparian Commissioners were directly interested in the grants. The report says the State has been deprived in this way of hundreds of thousands of dollars which should have gone into the school fund, as provided by law.

In order to bring about simplicity and economy, it is recommended that there be consolidated into one responsible board the Riparian Commission and several other existing and projected commissions which will have in charge important and kindred interests of the State.

Senator Milburn files this minority recommendation:

"I agree with the foregoing report excepting as to the recommendations concerning grants. I would limit the making of grants to lands upon which manufacturing plants are to be erected. In other cases I would limit the Riparian Commission to the making of leases."

CHECK ON GOV. STOKES.

Jersey Democrats Plan to Pass Bills Over His Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 20.—The House today passed this resolution calculated to give the Legislature time to pass bills over the Governor's veto instead of adjourning and allowing him to do as he pleases with the bills that had passed:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House do each appoint a committee consisting of three members to confer for the purpose of fixing a date after which no bill shall be passed by either House; and, be it further

Resolved, That after a date so fixed no adjournment sine die shall be taken until all bills passed by the Legislature shall have been in the Governor's hands at least five days; that no adjournment be taken until all matters now before the Legislature shall have had full and thorough consideration.

This resolution was the result of the Democratic caucus in the morning. Mr. Hamilton of Hudson said that it was time the Legislature had a chance to review the work of the Governor in passing on bills; that it was unfair to the people to allow the Governor to be the whole Legislature.

There was a sharp debate, the Republicans attacking the resolution. The resolution passed by a party vote, the Democrats voting for it and the Republicans against.

AS TO INSPECTORS' COUNSEL.

J. A. Hodge Disclaims Saying That David McClure Got a $10,000 Fee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day it is stated that, at a meeting of citizens in Cooper Union last evening, considering the matter relating to the New York Police bill affecting Inspectors of Police, Mr. J. Aspinwall Hodge made the following statement:

The only persons in New York whom the speaker knew, who were opposing the passage of the Bingham Police bill, were nineteen men, Inspectors, who would be deprived of power, and their counsel, who had been paid a retaining fee of $10,000.

The effect of this upon the public necessarily was injurious to the Inspectors as suggesting the payment of a large sum of money which might be used for improper purposes, and, being untrue, offensive to counsel who appeared for them. Mr. Hodge has voluntarily sent me a letter which says:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called this morning to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which I am misquoted in almost every sentence. I write to you to advise you that I did not refer to you as there stated, as one "who had been paid a retaining fee of $10,000" as counsel for the Police Inspectors.

I did not refer to you as having been their counsel before the Assembly Committee, and in an entirely different part of my address, which of course had no reference whatever to you, I stated that one explanation which some had given for the reversal by the courts of every dismissal of an Inspector during a long period was that Inspectors were able to save out of their salaries sufficient to retain $10,000 counsel, while the interests of the Police Department, who were seeking to sustain the dismissal, were ordinarily represented by assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office, who had neither the age, experience, or ability of their opponents. I did not even give that as my own opinion, (for it is not,) but only as an explanation which had been offered.

It makes me more optimistic than ever to read this morning that you are of opinion, after investigation, that the Police Department is not used for political purposes.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE.

I assume that you will do Mr. Hodge and myself the justice of publishing this communication.

DAVID McCLURE.

New York, March 20, 1907.

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Possibly no other room offers more opportunity for an expression of one's personality than the Dining Room. To this end our exhibits offer easy guidance, wherein every piece bears some deeper meaning. Mahogany, in its depth of sombre coloring, brings that certain sense of refinement that no other wood affords.

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Limited trains were introduced and are maintained by the railroads in response to a public demand. The justification of them is established by the number of such trains now in operation, and the liberal support accorded them.

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The price of passage on the Limiteds is somewhat higher than on the regular trains, but the excess is more than made up by the salvage of time and the extra comforts and conveniences.

The Limited trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad have a well-grounded hold on popular favor.

Old Relieved of Insurance Payments.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announces that every person insured in the company under a whole-life industrial policy who is now 75 years or more is relieved of further payment of weekly premiums. A similar concession will be made to all persons now insured under whole-life policies who reach the age of 75 during 1907. The company says that this will cost in increase of reserve and remission of premiums this year more than $1,000,000.

ROUMANIAN RIOTERS KILLED BY TROOPS

Peasants Again Invade Botosahni and Set Fire to the Jewish Quarters.

UPRISING IS SPREADING

Extends Over the Whole of Upper Moldavia—Army Is to Suppress the Revolt.

BUCHAREST, March 20.—Peasants yesterday again invaded Botosahni and set fire to different parts of the town, especially the Jewish quarters. Troops intervened and several peasants were killed or wounded.

Brig. Gen. Tell, commanding the Eighth Division at Botosahni, has been placed in command of the Fourth Army Corps, the headquarters of which are at Jassy, with full powers to suppress the agrarian revolt. A number of regiments have been ordered to Jassy from Bucharest and elsewhere to reinforce the troops under Gen. Tell's command.

The long-standing agrarian grievances of the peasants of Roumania against the absentee land owners, which are largely responsible for the anti-Semitic excesses, formed the subject of an interpellation by the Opposition leader in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Premier Cantacuzene, replying on behalf of the Government, appealed to all the political parties to assist in reaching a just solution of the difficulties. The Government, he added, was ready to "take severe legal measures against the farmers' trusts, which monopolize to an enormous extent the land, grinding the peasants until they are reduced to desperation." The first duty of the Government, the Premier pointed out, was to stop the excesses, and this, he said, the Government proposed to do by all the means in its power.

The declaration of the Premier was warmly received by all the political parties.

Russian emissaries are said to be fomenting trouble in the Moldavian country districts, where they are alleged to be inciting the peasants to demand the distribution among themselves of all land held by the Jews. Large sections of Roumania are farmed on a gigantic scale by Jewish syndicates.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 21.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Bucharest says the peasants' uprising has already spread over the whole of Upper Moldavia, including the districts of Botosahni, Dorogoi, Jassy, Neamzu, Tutova, Bakeu, and Roman. In spite of all precautions the vandalism is spreading. It is the purpose of the peasants to drive out the Jewish lessees of the extensive holdings of absentee landlords and to seize the lands that the peasants rent from the lessees and upon which they are entirely dependent. The peasants assert that a system of extortion is practiced against them.

The movement has taken on a strongly anti-Semitic character. Students of the University of Bucharest, under the leadership of certain anti-Semitic professors, yesterday made a public demonstration of sympathy with the peasants. They marched through the streets of Bucharest singing patriotic songs.

The position of the Government is critical. The Cabinet met yesterday under the presidency of King Charles and decided at once to draw up a bill directed against the present system of the leasing of lands.

The towns mentioned in the Tageblatt's dispatch indicate that the disaffected area is much more extensive than has previously appeared. The towns named range from seventy-five miles south of Jassy to seventy-five miles northwest of that city.

VIENNA, March 20.—The Austrian Minister of the Interior, Prince Conrad Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, has ordered a considerable increase in the number of gendarmes on the Roumanian frontier in order to prevent the riotous Roumanian peasants from crossing into and starting disturbances in Austrian territory.

The opinion is expressed at the Foreign Office that unless the Roumanian Government promptly suppresses the agrarian and revolutionary movement it is liable soon to get beyond control. It is believed here that Russian agents are responsible for the anti-Jewish riots, their object being to inflame the anti-Semites in the southern provinces of Russia.

A dispatch from Itzkani, on the frontier, to-day says that 1,500 Jews—old men, women, and children—who were expelled from Burduzheni, Roumania, after their houses had been plundered, are now camped near Itzkani in the open air.

ACCUSES RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

Member of the Duma Says They Are Stealing Famine Relief Funds.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—Without any further allusion to the Ministerial declaration of policy, the Lower House of Parliament to-day began the actual work of the session with the organization of committees, which are elected instead of appointed. The Committees on the Budget, on Audit, and on General Finance will be elected to-morrow, indicating that the discussion of the budget will be first in order.

The proposal to appoint a special commission to organize famine relief led to a prolonged and animated debate. Judge Kaklugin, a Deputy from the Don region, said that the famine had spread even to the Cossack districts.

A peasant Deputy charged the Government with stealing the money intended for famine relief, and referred to Assistant Minister of the Interior Gurko, who is alleged to have been involved in the Lidval grain contract scandal, as an example of corruption in high places.

A Socialist resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole system of famine relief for the last two years was tabled by 325 to 149 votes. The Socialists, who were supported by the Social-Revolutionists and part of the Group of Toil, were voted down by the Constitutional Democrats, Conservatives, Poles, Mohammedans, and other groups. The vote was regarded as being highly significant as showing the readiness of the Constitutional Democrats to combine with the Conservatives in order to defeat the dangerous proposals of the Radical Left.

A further step to promote the legislative efficiency of the Lower House of Parliament was taken to-day by the united bureaus of the Constitutional Democrats, the Group of Toil, and the Social Revolutionists. It was resolved to assign beforehand the speakers upon busines coming before the House, and to restrain other members claiming the floor indis criminately. This decision was prompted by to-day's session of the Duma, when the debate fell to various members and was scattered and profitless.

POLISH TERRORISTS ACTIVE.

Stations Attacked and Robbed—Policemen Slain—Travel Unsafe.

WARSAW, March 20.—In spite of the apparent calm in this city there has been no decrease in Terrorist activity in Poland.

In the past three days three stations on the Vistula Railroad have been attacked and robbed, and several policemen have been killed. Brigandage is on the increase, and it is unsafe to travel on the highways or live in country houses, especially near the cities.

The authorities seem unable to cope with the situation.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TECK OFTEN VICTIMIZED.

Somebody Started a Report That He Was to Marry Marie Corelli.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—The denial of the report that Prince Francis of Teck had offered his hand to Miss Nora Langhorne was expected here.

The Prince seems to be a favorite victim of persons who make a specialty of putting into circulation reports of impending matrimonial alliances. It was only a short time ago that the family of Miss Muriel Wilson was forced to deny that she had given her heart to Prince Francis, and after that somebody, as a joke, started the report that the Prince was engaged to marry Miss Marie Corelli.

Liberals Give a Banquet to Barth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 20.—Leading German Liberals gave a banquet to Dr. Barth last night. He will sail for New York from Genoa at the end of April. The report that he intends to settle permanently in the United States is denied.

ACCEPTS AMERICA'S PLAN.

Britain Would Take Part in an Opium Traffic Investigation.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Runciman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, replying to inquiries, said the American Government had signified its willingness to participate in a joint international commission to investigate the opium traffic in East Asia, provided certain powers were willing, and the inquiry be extended to the production of opium in China, as well as the importation of foreign opium.

The American Government, Mr. Runciman added, had been informed that Great Britain considered an international commission was better adapted to investigate the opium trade than a conference on the subject, which would be likely to find the materials before it insufficient. However, if the other powers consulted preferred a conference, the British Government was not disposed to press its view.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Assistant Secretary of State Bacon said to-night that the idea of a joint international commission to investigate the East Asian opium traffic originated with the American Government, and was suggested to Great Britain.

Mr. Bacon added that the negotiations so far had been preliminary, and neither the personnel nor the date of meeting of the proposed commission had been discussed.

NEVILL HELD FOR TRIAL.

Lord Abergavenny's Son Reserves His Defense—Bail $25,000.

LONDON, March 20.—Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was to-day committed for trial on the charge of stealing jewelry by means of a trick.

The prisoner reserved his defense, and his bail was fixed at the same amount, $25,000, as when he was remanded in the police court a week ago.

GOT 4,500 MEN FOR CANAL.

But Mr. Parke May Have More Trouble in South Europe in Future.

PARIS, March 20.—Leroy Parke, an agent of the United States War Department, has been in Europe for some months trying to get labor for work on the Panama Canal. He has succeeded since October in shipping 4,500 men, nearly all Spaniards or Italians, and they are now going forward at the rate of about 500 a month. They receive their transportation, repayable out of their earnings, and the guarantee of pay at the rate of 20 cents an hour, with everything in the shape of lodgings, medical attendance, &c., on the Isthmus found, except meals, which are paid for at the rate of 20 cents a meal.

Both the Spanish and Italian Governments were opposed to allowing their subjects to go to Panama. The objections of the Spanish Government were in a measure overcome, but a sudden agitation has grown up in Spanish commercial circles against emigration in general, on the ground that it is draining the country of labor. The Italian Government has remained steadily hostile, and formal notices warning Italian laborers not to go to the Isthmus were placarded throughout the country. Nevertheless many Italians crossed the frontier, and sailed from French ports.

It is probable that it will be more difficult in the future to obtain labor from Europe. Throughout Southern Europe there is a growing inclination to put obstacles in the way of the heavy American emigration. Should the supply needed for the canal be cut off in Spain and Italy, it is likely that Mr. Parke will make an effort to obtain men from Russia.

TO PUBLISH PAPAL PAPERS.

French Chamber Decides on the Appointment of a Commission.

PARIS, March 20.—After a lively debate to-day the Chamber of Deputies, by 370 to 164 votes, adopted the motion presented by the Jaurès group of Socialists calling for the appointment of a commission to examine and make public the contents of the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature after the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, who was Secretary of the Nunciature. Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon supported the motion, saying the action of the authorities in seizing the papers was amply justified by their contents.

Ex-Premier Ribot and Denys Cochin, Conservative, opposed the proposition. They said the procedure of the Government in the matter was blamed by the entire Diplomatic Corps. M. Pichon denied this, saying that the Vatican's protest to the powers on the subject had not received a single response.

The commission to examine the documents will be appointed to-morrow.

POPE HONORS KING ALFONSO.

To be His Child's Godfather—Golden Rose for Queen Victoria.

ROME, March 20.—It is officially announced that the Pope has accepted the invitation to be godfather to the expected child of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain. This is considered extraordinary in view of the anti-clerical attitude of the last Liberal Spanish Cabinets.

It is reported that the Pope has decided to send this year's Golden Rose to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the birth of her expected child. The Pontiff blessed a Golden Rose on March 10.

ARENE WOUNDED IN DUEL.

Is Hurt Severely—His Opponent, M. Brisson, Wounded Slightly.

PARIS, March 20.—A duel with swords that went to six bouts was fought here to-day between Emmanuel Arène, Senator from Corsica, and Adolphe Brisson, the well-known journalist. Both contestants were wounded in the arm, M. Brisson slightly and M. Arène severely.

The encounter arose from an alleged insulting letter sent by M. Arène to M. Brisson.

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70 SUFFRAGETTES ARRESTED IN LONDON

Lady Harberton Leads a Determined Raid on the Houses of Parliament.

POLICE TRY TO BE GENTLE

Women Driven Back—All Liberated on Bail—To Send Another Deputation to the Premier.

LONDON, March 20.—The women suffragists to-day attempted a demonstrative raid on Parliament more important than any of their previous efforts and in which more women took part. The police, however, had timely warning, and made preparations that resulted in making the demonstration somewhat ineffective. The only results were some amusing disorderly scuffles and the arrest of nearly seventy suffragists, who were at once liberated on bail.

Previous to this demonstration an indignation meeting, which was largely attended by the so-called "suffragettes" and their friends, was held at Caxton Hall. The speakers denounced the House of Commons for stifling the Dickinson Woman Suffrage bill.

The raid was led by Lady Harberton, who was assisted by the most prominent women who took part in the previous raids. The women drove up in wagons, and after promenading before the Houses of Parliament stormed the entrance of the House of Commons, where the police reinforcements, drawn up for the occasion, awaited the onslaught and drove the women back. After this first rebuff the women made a second determined attempt to penetrate the police cordon, but all to little purpose. In accordance with instructions the police employed against the women as little force as possible.

At a late hour this evening the suffragists reassembled at Caxton Hall and amid the greatest enthusiasm passed a resolution to send another deputation to the Premier and to renew their demonstrations before Parliament. Accordingly another move was made against the House of Commons, the disorderly scenes were repeated on a smaller scale, and several further arrests were made.

SAYS HOME RULE IS CERTAIN.

Lord High Chancellor's Remark Impresses House of Lords.

LONDON, March 20.—The Earl of Denbigh, Conservative, made a demaud in the House of Lords to-night for a disclosure of the Ministerial policy regarding Ireland.

In reply the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said the Government's policy was not home rule, but an advance in the direction of self-government which was not incompatible with an advance toward home rule. Following this explanation the Marquis of Londonderry, Conservative, who was formerly Viceroy of Ireland, declared the people of this country had not given a mandate to grant the demands of the Irish people.

Then came a striking scene when Lord Loreburn, the Lord High Chancellor, leaving the woolsack, declared that he, like Premier Campbell-Bannerman, was a Home Ruler, but he qualified this statement by saying he meant home rule in a Parliament subordinate to the imperial authority. "All roads," Lord Loreburn said, "lead to Home Rule. It is as certain to come as that to-morrow's sun will rise."

Lord Lansdowne, Liberal Unionist, then said he considered that the remarks of the Lord High Chancellor left no doubt whatever that Home Rule was the object aimed at by the Government.

KING LEOPOLD IS ANGRY.

Thinks the Cabinet's Action Regarding the Congo Unwarranted.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—An acute disagreement exists between King Leopold and his Cabinet over the question of the Congo Independent State, the King considering that the concessions made by his Ministers to the Parliamentary Congo Commission were unwarranted.

A special envoy from the Belgian Foreign Office had an audience of King Leopold at Beaulieu, France, the result of which was unsatisfactory.

It is believed that the resignation of the Cabinet is certain as soon as the King returns to Belgium.

Prof. Burgess Lectures in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 20.—Prof. John William Burgess, Dean of the School of Political Science of Columbia University, who has just completed a course of lectures on American history at the University of Berlin, lectured here to-night before the Juristic Society of Vienna. All the professors of the university, a number of prominent Judges and lawyers, and many Americans were present.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TANGIER, March 20.—The Anjera tribesmen fighting on the side of the Sultan have suffered defeat at the hands of the Ben Ismaila tribesmen under the leadership of the brigand Valiente. A number of men on both sides are reported to have been killed or wounded. Reinforcements of Government troops are going to the front for the purpose of delivering another attack on the Ben Ismailas.

HELSINGFORS, March 20. — The Socialists are well in the lead in the elections to the Finnish Diet. The final count will not be completed for several days.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Reichstag adjourned to-day until April 10. The Appropriation Committee to-day approved the request of the War Department for $400,000 for 196 additional Captaincies in the infantry.

HAMBURG, March 20.—The Harbor Traffic Association still lacks 2,000 men to take the places of the locked-out longshoremen.

DUESSELDORF, March 20.—At a meeting here to-day of the various Grain Exchanges, Chambers of Commerce, and other associations dealing in grain, it was decided to institute a Rhenish Westphalian Court of Arbitration at Duisburg for settling disputes arising from incidents in the oversea grain trade.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.—An attempt was made to-day to hold up the employes of the National Bank, but it was foiled by the employes, who were quicker with their revolvers than their assailants. Two masked men entered the bank and demanded the contents of the safe, but the employes promptly produced six-shooters and fired on the strangers. One of the desperadoes was mortally wounded, and the other was captured.

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Single breasted sack models, conventional or radical, fashioned of noteworthy fabrics, $15 to $40.

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NICARAGUA DEFEATS THE ALLIES' ARMY

Victorious in a Three Days' Battle Against the Salvadorans and Hondurans.

LOOTING REPORT DENIED

Minister Corea Says It Is a Fabrication—American Interests Adequately Protected.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A dispatch received to-day by Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, says that the united armies of Salvador and Honduras, numbering 5,000 men, after a three days' battle at Namasique, have been defeated by the army of Nicaragua.

Señor Corea called on Secretary Root to-day and entered an emphatic denial of the reports that President Zelaya had offered to his soldiers the privilege of looting the first Salvadorean or Honduran town they captured. Señor Corea made this denial on the authority of a dispatch he received from the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, which stated that the reports regarding intended looting were fabrications.

Señor Corea also had a dispatch stating that the Nicaraguans were besieging Choluteca and that Ceiba would soon be attacked.

American interests in the Caribbean ports of Central America are not believed by Commander Fullam of the Marietta to be seriously menaced by the presence of Nicaraguan naval vessels in that vicinity. A cablegram to that effect was received at the Navy Department to-day. Commander Fullam is in control of the situation in the vicinity of Puerto Cortes and Trujillo. His dispatch indicates that there is no need at present for more of a naval demonstration than can be made by the Marietta and the Paducah, which is in Caribbean waters further south. The Chicago is on the west coast of the warring republics, and there seems to be no greater danger to American interests there than on the Atlantic side.

MANAGUA, March 20.—It is reported here to-night on good authority that the Honduran troops have suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Nicaraguans. No details of this engagement are yet at hand.

Señor Sanchez left Nicaragua to-day for Ecuador on the steamer Tucapel. He is the confidential agent of President Zelaya, and goes to Ecuador to endeavor to obtain the support of President Alfaro of that country for Nicaragua in its fight against Honduras. From Ecuador Señor Sanchez will probably go to Venezuela and see President Castro for a similar purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A copy in Spanish of the proclamation alleged to have been found on captured Nicaraguan soldiers, inviting them to loot the first cities they captured in Honduras and Salvador, arrived to-day by mail.

The proclamation is printed on a handbill issued by the Honduran Junta for the defense of San Pedro. The name of President Zelaya is signed to the proclamation.

THE ALLIES NEARLY WON.

Report Given Out by Salvadoran General Before Battle Ended.

SAN SALVADOR, March 20—The following communication was made to-day by Gen. José Dolores Presa, Commander of the Salvadoran force that is engaged with Honduras in fighting Nicaragua:

"We yesterday prepared to attack the enemy in the fortified hills known as the 'Portilles de Namasique.' At 10 A. M. our artillery took up positions in front and at the sides of the hills, reconnoitring parties were sent out, and the preparations for the fight were completed.

"The battle began at 5 o'clock this morning with a heavy artillery fire. Gens. Avelar and Licona operated on the right wing, while Gen. Chavarria conducted the strategical movements on the left. The remainder of our army was in the centre. Our columns, with unrivaled gallantry, carried the front and flanking positions of the enemy by assault. We dislodged the enemy from all their positions excepting the last, where desperate resistance was made.

"The final effort of the engagement will be made at this point.

"The enemy is estimated at 5,000 well-armed men.

"The Honduran forces had regrettable losses in commanding and other officers.

"The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were considerable."

"EL MOCHO" DISAPPEARS.

Castro's Old Enemy Said to be Organizing Another Revolt.

Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, (El Mocho,) the Venezuelan insurrectionist and ex-Minister of Venezuela at Washington, who arrived here from Panama a few weeks ago, has left the city. It is said by one of his close friends that he has gone to London, but nobody among his friends knows the steamship on which he sailed or the date of his departure.

Gen. Hernandez came north after a stay of about a year in Colombia and Panama. A report had preceded him that he had obtained the money or material for an insurrection against President Castro, and on his arrival he did not deny that it was his intention to again undertake the overthrow of his old enemy, the President of Venezuela.

When Gen. Hernandez arrived from Panama it was understood that he had considerable financial resources obtained from Castro's enemies to lead a revolt. His friends are now of the opinion that if he has gone to London it is for the purpose of either buying war materials abroad or collecting more funds with which to do so here.

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GREEK TOMBS EXCAVATED.

Discoveries in Southern Italy—Grave of Pythagoras May Be Found.

NAPLES, March 20.—The excavations at Metapontum, on the Gulf of Taranto, Southern Itay, have resulted in the discovery of many Greek tombs, some covered with enormous tiles, others with cylinders, and still others with stones.

One tomb was evidently that of a distinguished personage, and was made of large, heavy blocks of stone covered with Greek lettering. Inside was found a skeleton, intact, with vases and other objects. The tombs belong to the fourth century before Christ.

Interest in the discovery has been heightened because the Greek philosopher Pythagoras was buried at Metapontum about 500 B. C., and, as his tomb still existed at the time of Cicero, it is hoped that it will be found.

ALGECIRAS STORY DENIED.

German Paper Says Roosevelt and Kaiser Exchanged Messages Once.

LEIPSIC, March 20.—The Grenzboten will publish on Friday a comprehensive reply, derived from official sources, to the allegations made regarding the Algeciras Conference by M. Tardieu, foreign editor of the Paris Temps. His narrative of frequent exchanges of telegrams between President Roosevelt and Emperor William is described as a phantasy. The Grenzboten will add:

"Only once, on March 7, 1906, did President Roosevelt send a message to the Emperor through Baron Speck von Sternburg, and he received an answer in the same way on March 13. The messages, according to trustworthy information, contained nothing resembling even remotely the legend of France's isolation, being, in the first place, only a notification of the President's agreement with the fundamental idea for the settlement of the Moroccan police question, and, in the second place, Germany's assent to the proposal of the Austrian Ambassador."

On one of the critical days of the Algeciras Conference President Roosevelt is reported to have said, presumably to Ambassador von Sternburg:

"When those who have taken part in the dispute look back upon it they will generally see that they overestimated the controversies, which were in reality unimportant."

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—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

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Author of "The Poet, Miss Kate, and I."

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GARFIELD TO TAKE LAND FROM GOVERNOR

Crawford Saved from Criminal Proceedings by the Statute of Limitations.

HERMANN CASE TESTIMONY

Convict Puter Tells of $1,000 Bills Tossed Back and Forth in Bribery of Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Steps are now under way in the General Land Office to cancel the proofs by which Gov. Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota obtained possession of certain public lands in that State. This statement, made to-day by Secretary Garfield of the Department of the Interior, was called forth by the charges against Gov. Crawford recently published in the Congressional Record by Representative Mann of Illinois.

The Secretary adds that criminal prosecutions are now barred in this transaction by the statute of limitations and that all that can be done is to restore the land to the public domain. This action, he predicts, will be taken.

The charge of Representative Mann is that Crawford paid young men in his employ to make entry to certain land which was fenced in by him as a part of his cattle ranch; that the entrymen stayed on the land in question only one night, when the entry was made, and one other night, when the proving-up time came.

In the Hermann trial to-day A. D. Puter, who gave his residence as the Multnomah County Jail, Oregon, where he has served six months of a two years' sentence for land frauds, was a witness for the Government. Puter gave with directness the full details of the difficulties and cost which had attended his efforts to obtain patents to twelve homesteads in the Cascade forest reserve, now known as the "Eleven-seven" frauds in Oregon.

He said he first "rounded up" ten persons and made an agreement to pay them $150 each to make entries to the claims and turn over the deeds to him. He then saw Dr. Loomis, the special agent of the Land Office in that State, gave him $500 to make a favorable report on the claims, and promised him a like amount when the patents were issued. He also endeavored to "fix things" with Ormsby, the State Forester, by giving Ormsby's son $500.

After the Loomis report reached Washington, Puter learned that something was wrong, and, as he had been here several times before, and knew Mr. Hermann very well, he decided to come at once. Before eaving Oregon he got a letter of introduction to Senator Mitchell from Attorney Mayes of Portland. Puter said he knew Mitchell, but asked Mayes to write a "strong" letter and indicate to the Senator that Puter would pay him well to fix things up for him. He presented the letter to the Senator on his arrival, and also called on Mr. Hermann.

He said that after being assured that everything was going on all right he was completely "knocked out" by being told that his claims all needed more proof. Both Hermann and Mitchell advised him to go back to Oregon and get his proof. He told them that it was useless to do this, that the people who had made the entries were scattered, and it would be useless to try to get proof from them.

Afterward he called on Mitchell and had another conference with him. It was at this conference, he said, that he took out two one-thousand-dollar bills and laid them on the table in front of Mitchell, saying that this amount represented all that he (Puter) could spend on the claims and get out whole if he got the patents. He testified that he told Mitchell to take the money and get the patents. He said that Mitchell took one of the bills and tossed it over to Puter, saying that Puter could not afford to spend so much. Puter said he tossed the bill back, and it passed several times in this way. Finally Mitchell took both bills and kept them, and said he would see what could be done.

The next day he met Hermann on the street. Hermann shook hands with him, he said, stated he had seen Mitchell, and that his patents would be issued. He took the train for the West at once, and upon reaching Portland, after stopping for a short time at his home in Berkely, Cal., found the patents waiting for him. His total expense, Puter said, had been $7,000 or $8,000.

At this point in the story the court adjourned for the day.

MORE EXPENSE FOR ROADS.

Commission Orders Them to File Duplicate Copies of Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An order was issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, providing that after April 1 railroads operating under the Inter-State Commerce act must file duplicate copies of their tariffs with the commission. Heretofore the roads have been required to file only one copy of the tariffs, but the demand for an additional copy is so great that it finally was decided to accede to it.

The additional copy will involve a considerable increase of expense to the railroads.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR SWIFT.

Connecticut's Captain to be Tried on March 26.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Navy Department issued to-day an order for the court-martial of Capt. William Swift, commanding the battleship Connecticut, on these charges:

"Through negligence, suffering a vessel to run upon a rock," and "neglect of duty in connection with above."

The court will meet on the Connecticut in Hampton Roads on Tuesday, March 26, and will be composed of Rear Admirals Snow, Stockton, Walker, Sperry, Berry, Hemphill, and S. M. Ackley, and Capts. Merrill and Leutze, with Commander J. J. Knight as Recorder.

Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, who was officer of the deck on the Connecticut when she struck, will be tried by the same court-martial on similar charges.

Cost Us $2,500,000 for Cuba's Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Extraordinary expenses to the United States up to date caused by the sending of an army of pacification to Cuba aggregate about $2,500,000, according to figures which have been prepared by the War Department.

RATE INCREASE PREVENTED.

Chicago & Eastern Not to Raise Freight Charges on Coal to Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Word was received to-day by the State Railroad Commission that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has decided not to raise the freight rate on coal for the Chicago market. Some days ago Indiana operators were informed that the coal roads contemplated a horizontal increase of 10 cents a ton in the freight rates. This resulted in some of the operators, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and William J. Wood of the Indiana Railroad Commission, going to Washington last week to lay the matter before President Roosevelt and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in an effort to prevent the advance.

This decision will allay the fears of the operators and will mean much to the coal industry of Indiana this year.

WEST SIDE'S PROTEST READY.

Its Associations Against Clause Favoring Belmont in New Subways.

As there is to be a public hearing before it on the form of contract of the proposed Seventh and Eighth Avenue subway on Monday, the Rapid Transit Commission will not hold its regular meeting to-day, such business as there is to be done being put over until Monday.

At the hearing on Monday there will be large delegations from west side improvement associations. They will enter an emphatic protest against the form of contract as it stands on the ground that in drawing it the board has intentionally and unduly favored the Interborough Company. Their statements in this respect will be based on the so-called "alternative" plan, which provides that the new line may end at Forty-second Street, and a connection may be built there with the present Subway.

This clause, it is contended, gives the Interborough a chance to build half of the Lexington Avenue subway and half of the Seventh Avenue line, but does not make toward the building of a new through north-and-south route.

Both routes will probably be advertised within two weeks after the hearing, in which case contracts may be let early in May, if the present board is still in existence.

RETIRE AT 50—MARKS.

Clothiers' President Urges Them to Quit Business Early If They Can.

BOSTON, March 20.—Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothiers, in an address at the banquet of the association at the Hotel Somerset to-night, urged the members to take an active part in charities and public work, advocated improvements in workshops, and the study of foreign markets, and spoke in favor of reciprocity.

In conclusion he advised his hearers to retire early from business. "Money and business are the means, not the end of our existence," he said. "Having secured a competence, let us consider retirement from the detail work of business. Never mind the fact that you are only 40 or 50; retire if you can. If you wait too long your taste for anything beyond money-making may die. Don't remain in active business for your children's sake after you have a competence. The chances are that they will be better off if they do not have too rich a father."

At a meeting in the afternoon officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Marcus M. Marks of New York, President; Lewis H. Kohn of Chicago, First Vice President; George S. Smith of Boston, Second Vice President; Charles Shohl of Cincinnati, Third Vice President; Sol Soloman of Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer; Samuel Fleischman of New York, Secretary.

BID FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

Mexican Steamship Line Plans Service to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—As a result of the efforts being made by the Mississippi Valley States to revive river traffic, R. C. Wilson arrived in St. Louis to-day in the interest of a through passenger and freight service from St. Louis to Mexico. Mr. Wilson is President and General Manager of the Neptune Navigation Company of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and is making his temporary headquarters with the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association.

It is the intention of this company to carry Mexican buyers to New Orleans and return free of charge, and to obtain special rates for them either by rail or by steamboat up the river to this city. If the proposed plan is brought to a satisfactory conclusion, freight will be received on board the connecting river line and through bills of lading issued to the ports of Mexico or interior points.

President I. D. Kingsland of the association will take the question up with the Executive Council of his organization.

WING SHOT McALPIN LOSES.

Court Sets Aside as Excessive $3,000 Verdict in His Favor.

Supreme Court Justice Dayton yesterday set aside the verdict of the jury in an action brought by George S. McAlpin, the well-known wing shot, against Hugh R. Garden.

The plaintiff recovered a verdict for $3,000 damages. He asked for $4,000, declaring that he had entered into an agreement with Garden for the delivery of a five-thousand-dollar share of the stock of the Santee Club, a shooting organization of which the defendant was President. It was contended in Garden's behalf that he had delivered the stock to the plaintiff.

Justice Dayton said that in any event the plaintiff was entitled only to nominal damages, but that he regarded the verdict as against the weight of evidence and as excessive.

BANKER OUTLINES ROOSEVELT IDEAS

I. N. Seligman Says He Regrets State Agitation, but Can Do Nothing.

MEANS TO ENFORCE LAWS

Mr. Campbell of Kansas Also Discusses Stock Market Panics with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President had his usual financial visitor to-day. This time it was Isaac N. Seligman of New York, who says he was sent for. Jacob H. Schiff is said to be on his way here from the South.

"The President," said Mr. Seligman, "is disposed to meet the railroads half way and to do anything he can to allay the feeling of unrest and lack of confidence that is prevalent. But he doesn't see what he can do. The President says he is not responsible for the action of State Legislatures that have been hammering the railroads, and regrets that this should be so. All he can do is to enforce the laws that are on the statute books. He is willing, however, to do anything in his power to restore public confidence in the market. He has received a number of suggestions from railroad men, but does not see how he can act upon them. There is no unanimity in these suggestions, however."

Mr. Seligman thought Secretary Cortelyou had the financial situation "splendidly in hand." He had a talk with Mr. Cortelyou after seeing the President.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, the author of the resolution of Congress which brought about the big Standard Oil investigation, believes the country should be protected by legislation from stock gambling panics. He proposes to look into the various inter-State commerce acts to ascertain if there is any law under which the Government can proceed against Wall Street. He was a White House caller to-day, and discussed the recent upheavals in the stock market with President Roosevelt. After his talk with the President, he said:

"Every business man realizes that the prosperity of the country is threatened by the panics in Wall Street due to the manipulation of stock gamblers. The hue and cry that is raised every time there is a slump in the stock market causes a feeling of apprehension that makes capital timid and thus disturbs the general business situation. It is in this way that such panics become a positive menace to the country's welfare. I shall go over the inter-State acts for the purpose of ascertaining if there is not some law that will put an end to tremendous gambling operations in New York. It seems to me there ought to be legislation that will prevent stock operators from gambling in the securities of common carriers that transport inter-State commerce.

"I do not know that there is any such law, and if not Congress should enact one. If the situation can be reached entirely by the Federal Government Congress should co-operate with the States in reaching it. State Legislatures can enact legislation that will prevent the maintenance of places where people can buy and sell stocks on margins. I shall make a thorough investigation and bring the matter to the attention of Congress at the next session."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—Samuel J. Flickinger, secretary to Gov. Harris, said to-day that there was no truth in the report to the effect that the President had invited Gov. Harris to Washington for a conference regarding political affairs in this State. No such invitation has been received from the President.

TO BUILD A 720-FOOT LINER.

Another Addition to the North German Lloyd Fleet Announced.

Gustav H. Schwab, General Manager of the North German Lloyd Company, arrived yesterday on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. Schwab went abroad some weeks ago and while in Bremen attended a conference of the Directors of his company. He said that the line would soon have another addition to its large fleet of steamships. A contract has just been made with the Vulcan Iron Works at Stettin, he said, for a new 720-foot steamer.

The new vessel will have a speed of a little over fourteen knots and be of the same type as the Barbarossa, though larger. She will contain all the latest improvements of the shipbuilders' art and in general appearance resemble the Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

Mr. Schwab also announced that the mammoth steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie will leave Bremen on her maiden trip on Aug. 6. This will give the company four express steamships.

It was also said that the North German Lloyd Line has offered the Cunard Line the use of its 900-foot piers in Hoboken for the new Cunarders Lusitania and Mauritania, each of which is 800 feet long. It was the Cunard Line that went to the aid of the North German Lloyd Line after the great Hoboken fire.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery, is detailed as a member of the joint board, vice Brig. Gen. S. N. Mills, relieved.

First Lieut. J. D. Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Waterville, Ohio, to procure evidence for a court-martial at Fort Wayne.

Major C. J. Bailey, General Staff, is detailed as Secretary of the Army War College, to relieve Major M. F. Waltz, General Staff.

Capt. C. C. Kinney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to general hospital, Hot Springs, for observation and treatment.

Major I. W. Littell, Quartermaster, to Wilmington, Del., to inspect three vessels being constructed for the Quartermaster's Department.

Major J. R. Lynch, Paymaster, to Manila for assignment to duty.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major C. A. Bennett, Artillery; Major E. L. Munson, Surgeon; Capt. P. C. Hutton, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieuts. J. McManus and E. G. Abbott, Artillery.

First Lieut. P. K. Brice, Artillery, will report to the foregoing board for examination.

Leaves: First Lieut. W. E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, fifteen days; Major J. B. Rochester, Paymaster, three months.

The Navy.

Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., orders March 15 revoked; continue duties as commissary and storekeeper, Naval Academy.

Paymaster R. H. Woods home and settle accounts, thence to Naval Academy for special duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marietta, at Puerto Cortez; Baltimore, at Port Said; Milwaukee, at Magdalena Bay.

Sailed—Connecticut, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Dixie, from Guantanamo for Clenfuegos; Scorpion, from San Juan for Macoris; Hannibal and Sterling, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

SURGEON ILL OF POISON.

Infected in Operating on a Patient—Bellevue Associates Anxious.

The physicians of Bellevue Hospital were much concerned, it was announced last night, over the precarious condition of Dr. Horace W. Frank, head of the Second Surgical Division, who is suffering from blood poisoning in his right hand. An operaton to relieve Dr. Frank was performed last night by Dr. B. T. Tilton.

About a week ago Dr. Frank performed an operation on a patient under his care. While operating Dr. Frank received a slight cut in his right hand. He bathed it with an antiseptic and thought little more about it.

Two days after the operation infection developed in Dr. Frank's right hand. Despite the best treatment, his condition grew steadily worse. The operation was performed in an effort to save the young physician's arm, if not his life. The operation gave the young doctor great relief, and it is believed that the patient will recover.

DOG SAVES ITALIAN'S LIFE.

Crew of Trolley Car Follow Animal to a Man Nearly Asphyxiated.

A Williamsbridge surface car stopped early this morning at its terminal several hundred feet from Morris Park Avenue and Bearswamp Road, where the attention of Conductor Joseph Stein and Motorman Michael Merry was attracted by the barking and whining of a collie dog.

The animal seemed to be trying to get the men to follow it, so the two walked along to a watchman's shanty on Morris Park Road, where a row of new flats are being erected. Inside the shanty they found an Italian overcome by gas from a small coke stove, made out of a pail.

The men called a policeman, who summoned Dr. Piazet. After the physician had worked over the man for an hour he was brought to his senses. He said his name was Alphonso Bruno, 41, of Williamsbridge.

When told the dog had saved his life, the Italian hugged and caressed the animal.

TRIALS IN "PEER GYNT."

Even More Than Usual in the Mansfield Company—Some Fun, Too.

Except for one special matinée "Peer Gynt" was seen for the last time here this season at the New Amsterdam Theatre Saturday night. No one knows whether Mr. Mansfield breathed a sigh of relief when he retired to his dressing room after the final curtain; but his company did, and so did the stage hands.

It was a large, audible sigh, accompanied by rumblings and muttering. It lacked the sting of malice, however, and told only of a general feeling of weariness, for the rehearsals and production through the Winter had been nerve-racking. In fact, after the performance, the actor's people still referred to Mr. Mansfield as "father" in accents more or less affectionate.

"Tempers fairly uniform, as a rule, got mighty ragged at the rehearsals," said a prominent member of the company early this morning, "and time did not smooth them over to any great extent. 'Father' is undoubtedly a great man, but awe of him was lost in his schoolmaster way of lecturing everybody. It got so that everybody talked back.

"Take the matter of making stage wind, for instance. 'Father' rushed into the wings one night at rehearsal and shouted:

"'Who's making that wind? Did any one ever hear such wind! Who's responsible for it?'

"'Me, Sorr,' came a faint response in a melancholy voice from high up in the flies.

"'And who are you?' shouted 'Father.'

"'I'm the guy wot makes the wind, Sorr,' was the reply.

"'And who ever heard such wind?' asked 'Father.' 'Did you ever go out on the hillside and hear the wind go bz-z-z-z continually without a let up? Who told you to make wind like that?'

"'The guy wot run the stage, Sorr,' came the melancholy reply.

"'And what did he tell you!' demanded 'Father.'

"'He told me, Sorr, when you was talkin' not to bother with the wind, because it wasn't needed, but when anybody else was talkin' to let it go steady, all the time.'

"'Father' stood for the laugh without comment, as he had to stand for another when he strode up to a member of the company in his most tragic manner and hissed at him:

"'Ah-h, you, why do you do so? Why do you say it like that? Why don't you use brains? I—use—brains!' tapping his forehead significantly.

"'Yes, Mr. Mansfield,' replied the actor, 'we all know you use brains. We can hear 'em rattle.'

"'Say it this way,' said 'Father' to a man who had a minor part on another occasion, whereupon he declaimed the speech with much feeling.

"'That's very fine,' replied the man he sought to admonish, 'but d'ye think if I could do it like that I'd be working for you for ten a week?'

"There was only one man, however, who felt really hurt by 'Father's' criticism. He had a touching speech to make in a sympathetic voice. When 'Father' heard him at rehearsal he said to the stage manager:

"'That'll never do. I don't want that spoken by a beery voice.

"'Think of it,' said the supposed offender. 'I never took a drink of beer in my life!'"

Another Policeman on Trial.

Michael Hynes, a policeman who was doing plain clothes duty in the Adams Street Precinct, was put on trial before Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of taking $5 on May 1, 1906, from Nathan Wasserberger, a saloon keeper at Hudson and Myrtle Avenues. Wasserberger says he paid $5 a week to Hynes for several months. Five Brooklyn policemen were indicted on similar charges and the jury disagreed in the trial of the first two.

GRAFT ERA PASSING, SAYS MISS TARBELL

World Is Getting Better by Exposure of Wrongs in High Places,

BUT DANGERS ARE MANY

Tells Woman's League That Democracy Now Means the Liberty to Rob.

"The indolent acceptance of things as they are by the intelligent classes in this country has made us the scorn of the world," said Miss Ida Tarbell in a lecture given before the Woman's Municipal League, at its clubrooms, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. "Democracy has come to mean with us the liberty to rob and throttle each other."

Miss Tarbell's lecture was upon "Intellectual Integrity." She said at the beginning that if the audience had gathered to hear any disclosures or caustic comments they would be disappointed, for her paper was to be a quiet, serious one.

"The only thing which makes one free," said Miss Tarbell, "is found in one's self; it cannot be found in another man's books. Most men learn more from books than from what they think themselves. You can send a man through college, give him all the advantages of education, but what may it amount to? You cannot make any man an athlete by putting him through the paces.

"It is not only by our lazily letting things go, but self interest, which works against our intellectual integrity. Should a man sacrifice that for wordly chance? There is a man in the Senate now who was asked to assist in cleaning up a notoriously bad city, but he refused. He said:

"'I know the rascals rob me personally of large sums each year, but I believe it is to my advantage to let it go and keep on in my business and make up for the loss in that way. Cleaning up a city is work that takes a long time and is expensive. It will be better for every man to do as I do.'

"That man was helping to build up the system we have to-day. Pulpits are full of men who can give the reasons for the troubles of the Jews in ages past, but they have no conception of the affairs of the present. The reason men cannot point out the failures of the present is due to intellectual barrenness and self-interest. There can only be a complete horizon when we take in the city, the State, the country, and the world.

"Our captains of industry seize upon privileges without regard to the effect upon the country. The railroads are for the people, and the law says that all shall be treated alike, but the Oil Trust exists because it has had special railroad privileges over its neighbors.

"The public owns the streets and wants its rights. But the Consolidated Gas Company gives us the poorest service and highest prices, and acts as if it was working in its own private door yard. There could hardly be a more vulgar and unscrupulous betrayal of trust. Any one who tries to use our institutions for private gain is immoral and unpatriotic.

"In the Legislature it is the same thing. It is put to private uses, and if the public objects it is consigned to perdition. Men who build fortunes contrary to good laws show bad judgment. We are paying a great price for our lack of commercial integrity in the threatened bitterness of those who feel themselves wronged.

"When we accept things as they are we strengthen rather than weaken the system—we confuse our values woefully. Mental dullness to the real things about us is the greatest danger to the Nation.

"Men in high places are calling out because the President draws attention to collusion between corporations; they object to the exposure of the meat trusts and talk of the 'man with the muck rake.' The men who call out are the pessimists, though they call themselves the optimists.

"I believe this is the most hopeful time the world has ever known. The world grows better as men with intelligence who see the truth come forward. Men are not agreeable who set the world by the ears, but if the world is to be better it must be exposed when there is anything to expose. We may be silent if it does good, but if not it is the worst of cowardice."

ACCUSE WELL-KNOWN ACTOR.

Young Girls' Stories in Children's Court Lead to Promise of a Warrant.

Agents of the Children's Society arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday Flora Whiston, 16 years old, of 70 Grove Street; Hannah Von Hagen, 17, of 200 East Twenty-seventh Street; her sister Ellen, 15; Laura Marshall, 15, of 230 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Elsie Loechs, 12, of 366 Third Avenue, on a charge of being wayward. The three latter were sent to homes. The other girls were paroled under care of a probation officer.

According to the agents of the Children's Society, the girls had been frequenting a skating rink on an uptown roof and there met a well-known comedian. The girls made charges against this man.

The facts in the case, according to a statement made by Agent Pizarro in court, have been presented to the District Attorney, and Magistrate Cornell said that when the actor returned to New York he would grant a warrant for his arrest.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Contains its *Pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas* which GREATLY IMPROVES DIGESTION by acting as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

LEATHER BELTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of 200 dozen Leather Belts with back and front buckle.

Colors:—tan, pink, light and navy blue, lavender, black and white.

1.00 each
value 2.00

LADIES' HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

A complete stock of exclusive designs in hand-embroidered Silk Stockings.

Silk Stockings with lace woven insteps. All the desirable shades and black and white.

On Thursday, March the 21st.

Plain black, pure thread Silk Stockings. "Cobweb" weight. With double heels, soles and toes. Sizes 8 to 10½.
1.00 per pair

Plain white, pure thread Silk Stockings. "Cobweb" weight. With spliced cotton soles. 1.50 per pair

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Exhibition of the new Spring shades and designs in exquisite Imported and Domestic Ribbons.

On Thursday, March the 21st.

6 inch Messaline Ribbon. A complete range of colors, black, white and cream.
25c per yard
value 35c

Brilliant Taffetas Ribbon. 4 inches wide. All the fashionable colors, black, white and cream. 15c per yard

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS. *In Both Stores.*

Challie, Albatross and French Flannel House Gowns. 7.50 and 12.00

Silk Negligees. Fitted or loose models trimmed with valenciennes lace.
10.00, 15.00 and 18.50

TRUNK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Russet Cowhide Bags. Saddler sewn. Gilt mountings. Leather lined with inside pocket. Sizes 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 inches. 5.00

Wardrobe, Bureau and Chiffonier Trunks. 28.00 to 70.00

A complete stock of dress, steamer and skirt Trunks. Hat Boxes, English Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, visiting Boxes, English Hampers, Hold-alls, etc.

Men's Trunks in various styles. Sole Leather hat, shirt and boot Boxes.

Dress Suit Cases and Bags. Various leathers. With and without fittings.

Automobile, lunch and tea Hampers and Cases.

Adjustable Toilet Tablets to fit any size case or bag.

Dog Collars, Harness, Carriers and sleeping Baskets.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. *In Both Stores.*

New model Brass Bedsteads with 2 inch pillars and heavy filling. Finished with best English lacquer.
22.50, 27.50 and 35.00 each
values 29.00 to 47.50

Various models with square tubing. Bright or satin finish. Regular and twin sizes. 40.00 to 150.00 each.

Ostermoor Mattresses made of fancy art twills with heavy French edge. Full size. 18.50 each
value 30.00

Upholstered and woven wire Springs, Pillows and Bolsters.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

ALL GOES THROUGH TO

Bloomingdale's

LEXINGTON TO 3rd AVE. 59th to 60th St.

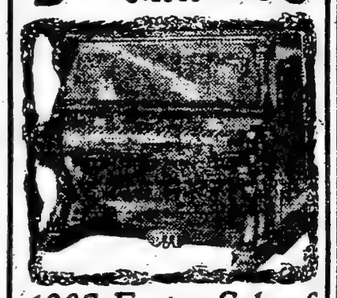

1907 Easter Sale of

Newest Style

Walters $500 Dehlia Concert Grand Pianos for $250

Including Stool and Cover.
on the very easy terms of

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

None of these Pianos will be sold at this price after this lot is sold.

The Walters D Pianos have reached the highest pinnacle of perfection

They Are Pianos Built to Last Forever

They are conceded to be the finest Pianos ever manufactured, and are constructed on the highest plan known in piano building, and are

Guaranteed for 15 Years.

In style, action and construction they are unsurpassed.

We Charge No Interest

for time taken in making payments, no insurance and no extras whatever; $250, payable $1 per week, that's all.

Pianos Delivered to Your Home Upon First Payment of $5.

Below we give abstracts from a letter received from the Walters Piano Company, when they accepted our order for these Pianos for our Easter sale.

New York, Jan. 2, 1907.

The Walters Piano Co.,
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE PIANOS,
226 and 228 East 63d St.

Messrs. Bloomingdales'

Gentlemen: We accept your order for our beautiful Walters D Pianos, to be delivered to you in time for your Easter sale.

These pianos are the finest that skilled labor can build. The design of the cases is original, beautiful and attractive. We have put our expert knowledge into every detail of these pianos. They are creations in piano construction and

Masterpieces of Piano Building.

We do not know of a piano (and we are acquainted with almost every piano that is manufactured) at double the price you are going to offer these pianos for that will equal them in tone, durability, beauty of design and workmanship. It is an opportunity rarely heard of where one can become the possessor of the highest grade piano at ONE-HALF ITS WORTH, on such liberal terms as you offer.

These Pianos are one of the handsomest and most beautiful pianos we have ever made. Their tone is one of the main features, being rich, mellow and resonant; the touch is exceptionally elastic and responsive.

The pianos we are making for you will be sold very quickly, and it will be the cause of making lifelong friends for Bloomingdales'. Yours respectfully,

The Walters Piano Co.

Don't wait. Make a selection to-morrow. Warerooms, 3d Floor,

Bloomingdale Bros.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

B. Altman & Co.

TRIMMED MILLINERY,

SHOWING THE LATEST STYLES IN DRESS HATS AND MORE PRACTICAL MODELS.

HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS FOR MOURNING OUTFIT, INCLUDING PARIS DESIGNS.

(DEPARTMENTS ON THIRD FLOOR)

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER THE LATEST MODELS OF THE "FASSO CORSET," REPRESENTING THE RECENT CHANGES OF FASHION IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

ALSO NEW MODELS OF THE "ESNAH CORSET."

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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OUR STATE RIGHTS FROM GERMAN VIEW

Dr. Hoetzsch, in First Lecture Here, Finds Parallel in the Empire.

FEDERAL SUPREMACY PLAIN

Posen Academy's Professor of History Addresses the New York Germanistic Society.

Dr. Otto Hötzsch, Professor of History in the Royal Academy at Posen, who came to this country at the invitation of the Germanistic Society, delivered the first of a series of lectures at the Academy of Medicine last evening. A large audience greeted him. Dr. Hötzsch was introduced by Franz Boas, Secretary of the Germanistic Society.

The lecture was on "The Rise of the German Constitution in Connection with the Formation of the New German Empire." Dr. Hötzsch said that Americans and Germans were especially capable of understanding the constitutional life of each other, because the most important factors of the Constitutions were common to both. He went on:

"The problem which history set to both peoples in their constitutional life is quite the same, namely, from single absolute States to found upon a democratic foundation a united State which should take from its component States on more than was nesessary and was yet strong enough to outwardly represent and protect them all. The North American Union, like the German imperial Constitution, took its rise upon the battlefield. Frankly the starting point was different. In America, as it is stated in the preamble of the American Constitution, the people 'ordered and ordained this Constitution' and so on. The welding together of the various States of Germany into one mighty whole is the result of Bismarck's statesmanship and the co-operation of the German Princes, especially the Hohenzollern dynasty, with the people. Therefore the source of public law is different in the United States and in Germany. But the way of the rise of a Commonwealth is in both countries quite the same.

"When the Holy Roman Empire was ruined by Napoleon and the European war in the beginning of the nineteenth century was over, Germany in fact did not exist except as a 'geographical idea.' A number of absolutely independent States existed in juxtaposition and they concluded a kind of international alliance, the 'Deutscher Bund.' This Constitution can best be compared to the 'Articles of the Confederation,' which the New England Colonies passed for themselves. The congress of dlegates of the thirteen States has exactly the same character of public law as the Bundertag at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The political development continued in both countries, because this state of political affairs simply made the States powerless, in America as well as in Germany. But America was able to take the decisive step much earlier than Germany. In the latter country external and internal strifes were necessary; three wars, of which the second war was a civil one, as in the United States. A German who is seeing the battlefields of Chattanooga and Gettysburg feels awakening within him the memories of the struggles of Königgrätz. And as in America after the war of secession, the wounds of it healed with an enormous rapidity, as in Germany.

"Austria, defeated and dislodged from supremacy by Prussia, soon became the most faithful ally of the new German Empire.

"Immediately after the war, began the formation of a new alliance of the other German States by Prussia, which even had taken the field against them. It concluded treaties with the States of North and Middle Germany for the preservation of independence, and a common Parliament, chosen from the peoples of these States, based upon a general, equal, and direct franchise, had to create a new Constitution for that alliance. A first Reichstag met on the 24th of February, 1867; it can be compared on the whole with the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. Just as the scheme of the Philadelphia Convention became the Constitution only by means of its acceptance in the Legislatures of the various States, so was it with the scheme of the North German Reichstag, by means of its acceptance in the Landtags. Already in 1866 Prussia had concluded with the South German States, too, and after the war with France these States entered the North German alliance. These arrangements also were first accepted by the respective Parliaments of the various South German States before they came into power. From the 16th of April, 1871, dates the Constitution of the new German Empire, eighty-four years younger than the Constitution of the United States of America.

"Its nature was originally quite as hazy as the Union's; it was the same question in America as in Germany, Is the empire a federated State or a federation of States? Can the separate States, as John Calhoun said, dissolve the alliance, 'nullify' the Constitution in that they withdraw from the other States? No, they cannot, in America as little as in Germany. What the convention of South Carolina did on the 20th of December, 1860, was not, as he said, secession, but rebellion. Exactly the same would hold good in Germany to-day. The separate States of Germany, before the 1st of July, 1867, and the 1st of January, 1871, were exactly in the same position as the separate States of America before the 4th of March, 1789; they were independent and supreme power, but after it they lost the supremacy by acceptance of the Union and the empire. They bound themselves to be submissive to the newly created power and renounced their absolutism.

"President and Congress in the United States, and the Kaiser, Bundesrath, and Reichstag in Germany received through the agency of their States an independent power, an own right. That is clearly expressed in the American Constitution (Article VI.) and in the German one. (Article II.) Like the States of the Union those of the German Empire to-day cannot 'enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, and themselves cannot declare war.' (Words of the American Constitution.) Thus these States are, then, not absolute, since this is the test of supremacy for a State, and a divided supremacy is unthinkable.

"In both countries there has been much discussion about this point of view, but at the present day both peoples are clear about the question. Both have been federated out of individual States, but both have a united and supreme power over these. And everywhere, in America as well as in Germany, one can find that the Union and the German Empire have become strong living powers."

The second lecture is to be on the structure of the German Constitution.

NEW SIXTH AVENUE STORE.

Former Altman Site to be Occupied by Greenhut & Company.

Announcement was made yesterday that a new dry goods firm, to be known as Greenhut & Company, had been formed, which in the early Fall would reopen the store at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co., for a business of substantially the same character as that with which the site has long been associated.

On the removal of the Altman business to its new building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street the Sixth Avenue property was purchased by J. B. Greenhut, President of the Siegel, Cooper Company, and Henry Morgenthau, with the idea of controlling the character of the business to be done on the site.

Failing to obtain a tenant who had both the intention and the resources to carry on such an establishment as the purchasers had in mind, the new firm has been organized and headed by Mr. Greenhut himself.

The general management of the new enterprise has been intrusted to C. A. Coutant, who was for five years manager for Lord & Taylor and for twelve years in charge of the James McCreery stores in New York and Pittsburg, and it is intended to open the doors on Sept. 17 next.

The new firm says it has been necessary to make few changes in the equipment and arrangement of the store.

THE STREET AN AUTO SCHOOL.

Now the Training of New Chauffeurs Stopped on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Residents along St. Nicholas Avenue between 141st Street and the Speedway, are pleased with the return of the bicycle policemen, who have again commenced patrolling the throroughfare after an absence of six weeks.

According to the many complaints made at the West 152d Street Police Station, the withdrawal of the police was accepted as an invitation to use St. Nicholas Avenue as a training speedway by several firms who train young men to become chauffeurs.

The erratic driving of the pupils, together with the incessant blasts from auto horns and sirens has frightened and angered residents along the avenue.

MAY ATTACK EDITORS.

No Redress for Assaults Growing Out of Proved Libels If Bill Passes.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 20.—If a bill introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by a member from Philadelphia becomes a law, any person in this State may assault proprietors, editors, or reporters of newspapers publishing defamatory matter against the offended person.

If the person who committed the assault proves the fact concerning the publication, the person assaulted can get no damages.

BISHOP POTTER ARRESTED BY BOY

Tells How He Nearly Broke a Law of the George Junior Republic by Smoking.

NO CASTE SPIRIT THERE

But Its Mischievous Influence Is Felt Among Us Here, He Declares.

Bishop Henry C. Potter presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the interest of the George Junior Republic of Freeville, N. Y., in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. A delegation of the officers of the republic were present and told some things about the practical workings of the community that proved extremely interesting to an audience of four hundred people.

Bishop Potter himself had one story of his own experience with the law's rigors at Freeville, which had impressed him with the morale of the republic.

"I was smoking a cigar on the piazza of Miss Van Sanford's cottage," he said in telling about it, "when one of the boys came along and said: 'I shall have to put you under arrest.'

"I asked him what for, and he said that I had broken the rule against smoking. I explained that I was ignorant of the existence of the rule, but did not plead that such ignorance was any excuse for violating the law. Then the boy said: 'Hold on! I am not sure that this cottage is within bounds. Will you swear that you will not run away until I go and find out?' I held up my right hand and swore I would not run away. After a few minutes the boy came back and said that the cottage was not within bounds, and I went back to my pernicious pastime of smoking a cigar."

"There are two types of boys, just as there are two types of horses," the Bishop had said. "One type must be entirely different from the other. We have provided in general thus far for punishing boys on but one system, the system of stripes and imprisonment for every boy who oversteps the law. Now the bad boy is not necessarily vicious. It is a common expression among horsemen that some horses have a light mouth. There are a good many boys and a good many girls who come under the same category, and they must be appealed to on different lines from boys and girls who are simply vicious. It is because the George Junior Republic proves the success of this theory of handling boys and girls that its educational value is so great."

Bishop Potter commended the republic also for its spirit of democracy. "Talk about democracy in our own community," he said. "Why, there is just as much caste spirit and just as much mischief resulting from caste spirit here as anywhere in the Old World. We can heal the mischief that the caste spirit does only by that personal touch of individuality of which the republic is so notable an illustration."

Miss Bessie Livingston, the Vice President of the republic, amused the audience by some stories of the development of the woman's rights theory in that commonwealth. She said that on one occasion the boys passed an eight-hour law after a discussion in which its application to their own tasks alone had been involved. When they returned from work on the day that the law went into effect they found no suppers waiting for them because the girls who did the cooking and served the meal had put in their eight hours of that day. There was a speedy adjustment of the hours of labor for the commissary department.

The George Junior Republic determines the compensation of its executive officers upon old-fashioned theories of simplicity. The President receives $1.75 a week, the Vice President 75 cents, the Secretary of State a like amount, the Treasurer $1 a week, the boys' judge $1, and the girls' judge 35 cents a week. The annual budget is raised by a monthly tax of 15 cents a citizen and by the profits on the labor of the inmates in the republic's penal institutions.

Baptist Minister Expelled.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The Rev. George C. Carter of the Old Bridge Baptist Church, accused of having started a mission injuring both the Baptist and Methodist Churches, has been declared "unworthy of a place in the recognized Baptist ministry" by the Trenton Baptist Council.

Mr. William Sittenham

announces the exhibition of his private collection of paintings on absolute sale at

125 Fifth Avenue

between 19th and 20th Sts.,

From Monday, March 18th, 1907, until sold.

The collection comprises among many the works of

J. J. Henner	Elizabeth Jane Gardner	J. M. Nattier	Paul Grolleron
Jan. Monchablon	Jan. Cheminski	B. de Hoog	Arnold Marc Gorter
Fritz Thaulow	Sarkis Diranian	C. A. Lenoir	Edwin Lord Weeks
Karl Pierre Daubigny	Joseph Bail	M. Couland	Maurice Bompard
William Adolphe Bouguereau	Gabriel Max	Edward Portielje	Jos. Lauber

The collecting of these pictures cover a number of years of shrewd buying at bottom figures and are now offered for absolute dispersal and at unusually low prices.

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West Twenty-third Street

FEAR CHAS. E. BARBER HAS MET FOUL PLAY

Not a Trace of Missing Clubman Found in Search by the Police.

HAD A STRING OF HORSES

He Raced Some of Them, but Was Not a Track Bettor—General Alarm Out.

Despite the most careful search, not a clue to the whereabouts of Charles Eno Barber has been discovered since he left his apartments in the Republican Club, at 54 West Fortieth Street, on the morning of Feb. 9, taking no baggage and leaving no word as to when he intended to return.

Members of his family and others who knew him well believe that he has met with foul play. The police are working on that assumption, since having searched every hospital in the city without result, and a general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters at the instance of Mr. Barber's nephews, Herbert B. Howe of 700 Park Avenue and Harry Barber of Syracuse. The latter nephew was in this city yesterday and went with Mr. Howe to the Republican Club, where they superintended the packing of their uncle's effects and then communicated all they knew of his disappearance to the police.

Two trunks and two grips full of clothing and other personal belongings of Mr. Barber were sent yesterday to his sister, Mrs. George R. Howe of 108 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange.

Left Effects in Order.

Mrs. Howe had not learned of her brother's disappearance until communicated with by officials of the Republican Club. And indeed his disappearance had not been noted there until C. B. Alexander of Troy called at the club one day last week. He had an engagement with Barber, made long before, to take a trip South. His rooms were entered by one of the clerks. All was in order, just as it had been left by the maid after Mr. Barber departed on the morning of Feb. 9.

It was said at the club yesterday that Mr. Barber was never very chummy with any of his fellow-members. He was a man of quiet tastes, and was not prone to make friends quickly. He was a bachelor, was fond of horses, and kept an extensive stable at Homer, where he had a country home. There he bred horses. He also had a stable in this city, and spent much of his time there. Sometimes during the racing season he followed the circuit with some of his horses, and raced them in the light harness classes. He was not considered a race track gambler by those who knew him well.

Mr. Barber was supposed to be wealthy. He retired ten years ago from the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Often since then he has left the city on short trips for business or pleasure, but always before he carried some baggage and notified some member of his family. On the day he disappeared he did neither.

Relatives Have Little Hope.

Mr. Barber was not accustomed to carry large sums of money about with him. He wore only a little jewelry. He never traveled armed, but was strong and active. His relatives are anxious that publicity be given to his disappearance, as they think that should he be alive it will stir him to get into communication with them. But this is a forlorn hope, they say.

Mr. Barber is described as being 5 feet 11 inches in height, 185 pounds weight, was 50 years old, hair brown streaked with gray, sandy mustache, and pointed beard. He wore a dark sack suit, broad-toed shoes, stiff hat, and black overcoat.

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VETERAN'S GIFT A FLAG.

Emblem Sergt. Brown Fought For Files Over Public School No. 5.

In celebration of his eightieth birthday, Sergt Robert Brown, Past Commander of Farragut Post, G. A. R., presented a silk American flag yesterday to Public School No. 5, Edgecombe Avenue and 141st Street. He was escorted to the school by comrades in the post, and made a short address to the pupils.

Sergt. Brown went to the front in the civil war with the Eleventh New York Volunteers. At the Battle of Bull Run he was wounded and left for dead on the battlefield. He spent six months in Libby Prison.

New Yorker Wins Yale Orator Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—Joseph William Murphy of Brooklyn won the Ten Eyck prize of $100 at the annual junior prize speaking at Yale to-night. His subject was "Slavic Immigrants Among the United Mine Workers of America." Murphy is guard on Yale's champion basket ball team and is an intercollegiate debater.

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Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

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PUBLICATIONS.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

MR. MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "The House of a Thousand Candles" Repeats His Great Success With a New Novel.

Pre-eminently the best-selling book at this time, according to the reports from the booksellers printed in the April Bookman, is "THE PORT OF MISSING MEN," a new novel by Meredith Nicholson, who wrote last year's most popular novel, "The House of a Thousand Candles." "THE PORT OF MISSING MEN" seemed to leap immediately into public favor. It was published the 9th of February, and from the very start sold so rapidly that the publishers had to make two sets of plates and use several binderies in manufacturing it. The story deserves all its popularity for the entertainment it supplies through its romance, mystery, and adventure. Few who begin it in an evening fail to spend the wee sma' hours finding out how it ends.

The title, "THE PORT OF MISSING MEN," is particularly alluring, and the contents fulfill the promise of the title. The beautiful illustrations for the book are by C. F. Underwood, one of the most successful artists in the country.

Mr. Meredith Nicholson, the author of "The Port of Missing Men," has had a varied career, although he is still a young man; he has been a newspaper man from police reporter to editorial writer, has studied law, managed coal mines, and written verse of a high order.

"The House of a Thousand Candles" is about to be produced on the stage, and negotiations are in progress for a stage version of "The Port of Missing Men." Both books are great favorites with the theatrical profession and should make decided hits in dramatic form.

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CLOWNS' SILENT REHEARSAL

That's a Funny Effect—So Are Circus Queen and Ringmaster In Mufti.

There was a circus performance in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning such as will not be repeated until the show returns to New York on its next annual tour. In many ways there is no other performance which equals it in interest, and yet it was given to an absolutely empty house. Act for act, stunt for stunt, it was the same circus that the public sees, but with this big difference—it was in negligée. There were no spangles, no gauze, no tinsel, no glare, and glitter. And can you imagine a real circus stripped of these?

This plain clothes performance is always given in the morning of the day preceding the opening of the Barnum & Bailey season. In the evening there is another performance in full regalia. These two performances constitute all the rehearsing that "the greatest show on earth" ever has before it opens to the public.

There is so much dash, so much apparent abandon, in the kaleidoscopic whirl which makes up the present-day three-ringed circus that the dazed spectator goes away with the feeling that the whole thing has been tumbled together at haphazard, that the big gates at the end of the arena simply bubble out their endless profusion of elephants, tumblers, camels, bareback riders, trained monkeys, and clowns; that each does his own peculiar stunt and then in his own good time disappears in a cloud of glory, tanbark, and sawdust.

But that's wrong. If you could ask that obscure but very important circus personage, the programme maker, he would tell you a very different story. What seems a wild riot of stunts is in reality a carefully timed, carefully constructed mosaic. The clattering chariot races are run on schedule time; each midair flipflap has its appointed minute; even the poor clown must crack his joke—and get his laugh—on schedule time.

Rehearsal for Programme Man.

It is to give the programme maker an opportunity to see how successfuly he has pieced all the individual performances into one big spectacle that there is any circus rehearsal at all. The performers themselves would scorn the idea of having a rehearsal to see that they do their acts properly. Unlike the actor, they have not learned a part for this particular performance. A double-twister from a flying trapeze is no such ready-made affair. A lifetime has often been given to its acquirement, and before the performer can become a part of "the greatest show" he must know his stunt from A to Z.

With the clowns it's different. Every one of them must have a new side-splitter for each year's audience. But the rehearsal is not given for their benefit, for they won't rehearse. Why? Well, to watch one of these slap-stick artists cavorting around the tanbark arena you'd never guess the reason. But it's because they're too sensitive.

During the idle season each clown carefully, but secretly, works out some new variety of freakishness. The management accepts it on the strength of past performances, and the programme maker simply allots him so much time to raise so many laughs. But rehearse? Never! He couldn't stand the cold silence of those tiers of empty seats; he needs the audience to warm him up with its approving laughter. And then the other clowns would guy him, not in any spirit of jealousy, but just because a man who makes a business of making fun of himself, simply can't help making fun of the other fellow. It doesn't take much of this treatment to make a clown ask himself if he really is so funny after all, and a single doubt on this score and all the pop and effervescence is gone from his performance.

Silent Chorus in Mufti.

But they take part in the rehearsal; they've got to learn their entrances, how to cut their capers while dodging performing elephants and dancing horses, and what speed to put on to bring them around the arena to their exit at the appointed minute. And so, had you been at yesterday's rehearsal, you would have seen normal-looking men dressed in ordinary street clothes wandering about the ring in apparently aimless fashion, now stopping in front of empty seats, bowing, shaking their fists, and then scampering off to their next stopping place. You might wonder what variety of harmless lunatic they were, until you heard that they were the clowns learning their speed regulations.

A property clown, however, is always made up. And so the two men who respectively play the front and hind legs of the elk that Slivers goes out a hunting were hidden yesterday in the elk's upper works. Slivers and two brother clowns, dressed just as they came from the street, but armed with tremendously long circus rifles, carefully stalked this elk around the arena, and were just on the point of shooting it when it gave them the Elk sign, and they being fellow Elks, then shook hands with it and invited it over to their camp for a fraternal drink.

Spader Johnson was another of yesterday's funny sights. He made his entrance in a grotesque automobile, looking like a somewhat irresponsible father playing with an auto that his young son has constructed in the back yard. Not a smile on his face, Spader solemnly rides around the arena, to the accompaniment of a most prodigious and untuneful honk-honking. The auto stops with a jerk. Spader gets out and grinds the crank in the front. The auto doesn't budge. Then he oils the machine as a machine was never oiled before.

In this lubricating process he doesn't overlook a small boy who rides with him as a deputy chauffeur. The auto is still mulelsh. So Spader crawls underneath it, completely disappearing. A few minutes later there is a spurt of flame, then a loud crash. The auto separates into two pieces, each running out of the arena in a different direction, the legs of its 1 man power showing beneath. Spader is left lying on the tanbark, a battered heap. All of this will be funny when a clown does it, but it's a great deal funnier when done by a normal, serious-faced American citizen.

Circus Queen in Bloomers.

And then the Circus Queen! That dazzling creature with her bespangled skirts of gauze, who coquettishly flicks you a kiss with her finger tips while she poises with butterfly grace on the back of a galloping horse. If you had been there you would have rubbed your eyes and asked yourself if that woman, dressed in prosaic bloomers and shirtwaist, could be the old love of your boyhood—the Circus Queen. She tripped into the ring in the old familiar way; she gave the same smiling, sweeping courtesy to the empty seats; she took those three or four quick, nervous little steps, and—w-h-e-u-p!—she was on the back of her prancing steed. And then you would have known her for your old Queen, for no one but she could balance so lightly on one foot, crash so fearlessly through the paper hoop, or flick you that old familiar greeting.

But if you looked into the next ring you would see another girl in bloomers doing an equally graceful, equally startling equestrian act. And in the next ring there was a pair of them, for "the greatest show" has no one circus queen; it has a dynasty of them.

And that dingy looking fellow in soiled sweater and much-worn trousers, the fellow who stood in the middle of the ring and snapped the old familiar long-lashed whip. You wouldn't have known him. But wait until dress rehearsal, and you will see him blossom out in a shiny high hat, dress suit, immaculate shirt front, and patent leather boots, becoming that mirror of fashion, your old friend the ring master.

But It's Very Human.

You would have had the same trouble recognizing your old friends up overhead, the people who do those midair flipflaps and "slides for life" up among the tangle of ropes and trapezes and flying rings. The women were in bloomers, and the men in all kinds of old odds and ends.

But if you had been there, when the last chariot race had been won by a Roman in an old sack suit and derby, and the band had crashed out its last booming piece of circus music, you would have gone out into the street feeling that you had seen the best circus performance you ever did see. In this plain clothes performance it's the human interest that touches. Dressed in spangles and fleshings the circus performer seems a thing apart from human kind—you expect him to do thrilling stunts. But let him dress in ordinary clothes and he becomes a brother; you watch with a new wonder his twirls and leaps through space, and you experience a novel feeling of anxiety. A brother may make a slip, but a circus performer—never!

URGES MILK PASTEURIZATION.

Commissioner Darlington States Position of Health Board in Matter.

Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health said last night:

"The attitude of the Board of Health toward the pasteurization of milk has apparently been quite widely misunderstood. The Board of Health has for many years advocated in every possible way the boiling or pasteurization of all milk, not certified, used in the feeding of infants during the Summer months.

"It has, year after year, in every possible way through its Summer corps of medical inspectors and nurses, and through the distribution of thousands of circulars of information on infant feeding in the tenement house districts, urgently advised and continues to advise this procedure.

"Several years ago extensive investigations were carried on in connection with the Rockefeller Institute for Infectious diseases in the matter of feeding of infants in the tenement house district. A result of the educational work carried on in connection with milk is that many mothers in the tenement house district have become familiar with its importance, so that a large portion of them boil or pasteurize the milk used in feeding infants.

"The department has done everything in its power to extend the usefulness of the Straus milk depots; furthermore, the department has provided in its sanitary code for the sale of pasteurized milk and is prepared to heartily encourage its use."

"CUT PRICED" DRUGS STOLEN.

Clerks Arrested for Thefts from Stock of a Wholesale House.

Various drugs and patent medicines have been disappearing in large quantities from the storehouse of Lehn & Fink at 120 William Street, and the police have been trying to ferret out the cause.

About the same time that the disappearance of the drugs began to be noticed certain druggists in Harlem started to undersell their competitors on standard patent medicines. The competitors promptly notified Lehn & Fink and the police began to see light.

The police followed three clerks in the employ of Lehn & Fink to Harlem last night, where they said they saw them dispose of some stolen goods to the druggists who have been cutting prices. They arrested the clerks and the druggists. The clerks are Charles Goldberg, 17 years old, of 22 East Eleventh Street; Frederick Mandell, 18 years, of 63 East 115th Street, and Harry Norr, 18 years, of 12 West 112th Street.

The druggists are David Ushkow, 26 years, of 2 East 116th Street; Louis Goldstein, aged 24, of 1,705 Madison Avenue, and Benjamin Robbins, 19 years, of 65 East 110th Street. The prisoners were taken to the East 112th Street Police Station, where the clerks were locked up on a charge of stealing the drugs, and the druggists on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

CAPT. M'VEY TELLS OF STEAMER'S LOSS

Did His Best to Render Assistance as Larchmont Sank, He Says.

ORDERED OUT THE BOATS

Went to Starboard Side and Found It Would Be Impossible to Save Any One There.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 20.—Capt. George W. McVey of the Joy Line steamer Larchmont, sunk in collision with a schooner off Block Island on the night of Feb. 11, when many lives were lost, testified in part as follows to-day before the local United States Steamboat Inspection Board:

"I ordered the men to their stations, realizing that the steamer was sinking fast. There was no other steamer in sight. I then went to the starboard side. The steamer had a heavy starboard list, and was enveloped in steam amidships. The men were getting the boats ready. I said to the first mate it would be impossible to save any one on that side. I also remarked we must endeavor to get our boat around to the leeward and save what we could.

"While we were working on the boat the chief engineer came and said he had his boat ready. I assisted him in swinging it out, and told him to save all he could, that I must get my boat out. The men were swinging the boat out. The starboard guard was then under water, and I jumped to my boat and called the sailors. I took the steering oar, intending to go around to leeward. The boat got into the trough of the sea broadside to the wind, and, try as I could, it was impossible to bring around her head to the steamer.

"We were drifting away from the steamer all the time and trying to get up to her. Almost before we could realize it the steamer went down. We stayed around as close as we could. We saw a number of boats go out of sight in the darkness. I decided the only thing to do was to let the boat drift, and we drifted to Block Island."

Fugitive Cashier Free to Return.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 20.—Judge Phillips, in the Federal Court here, to-day dismissed the case against James C. Thompson, charged with wrecking the First National Bank of Sedalia 14 years ago. Thompson, who was cashier, fled to Mexico, leaving a shortage of $472,000. The fugitive, who has become feeble, may now return to his home at Sedalia without fear of prosecution.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, formerly of Dorchester, Mass., recently called to succeed the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of this city, will be installed as minister of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Sunday evening.

The execution for $4,234 against the New York Tunnel Company, which is building the tunnel under the East River from Battery Park to Brooklyn, in favor of Mary McBride, as administratrix, was paid yesterday at the Sheriff's Office.

"Russia and the Situation There" was discussed at the annual dinner of the Unitarian Club last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Among the speakers were Mrs. Leroy Scott, Abraham Cahan, editor of Vorwarts; Arthur E. Ballard, Secretary of the Russian Relief Society, and the Rev. J. S. Barrows, Treasurer of the Russian Relief Fund.

A set of resolutions was presented yesterday by the Mason Builders' Association to Francis M. Weeks, the retiring President, who has served several terms and declined an invitation to run for office for another term. Charles A. Cowen, the new President, presided.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

THIS season's overcoats for the most part of soft materials such as Cheviots and Cassimeres. Even rain-proof coats have been treated so that the softness has not been lost. They are in Oxfords and Grays, in sharply defined herringbone, diagonal, and stripe effects.

$16 to $42

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

CARBONIC

MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY CARL H. SCHULTZ. 430-444 1ST AVE C-P 27-M-S NEW YORK.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

ARREST STOPS HIS WEDDING.

Samuel Wachman's First Wife Claims Him from Bride-to-Be.

Surrounded by wedding guests and standing at the side of his bride-to-be, Samuel Wachman, 23 years old, of 139 Essex Street, was arrested last night on a charge of non-support and abandonment made by Gussie Wachman, who says that she was married to him five years ago. Wachman was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station, and Lena Handschuk, to whom he was to have been married, returned to her home, at 188 Suffolk Street.

With Policeman Fay of the Essex Market Court squad, who had a warrant from Magistrate Baker, the woman who says she is Mrs. Wachman went to the hall at 246 Eldridge Street. As the rabbi started the ceremony, she exclaimed:

"That's the man. Arrest him before he is married."

Immediately there was a commotion. Miss Handschuk fainted.

Wachman admitted that he had been married, but says he got a divorce. Miss Handschuk says:

"Sam told me that he had been married. He was divorced while he was in Europe. He has shown me the paper over and over again. I love him, and this trouble will not change my mind in any way."

Piece of Steel in Him Eight Years.

After carrying a piece of steel weighing two ounces in his body for eight years Lee Herlin, 25 years old, of 246 West Fifteenth Street, left Bellevue Hospital last night with the foreign body removed. Dr. Mabey used the X-Ray, and after a very delicate operation removed the steel. It was one and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch thick. Herlin received it in his body in an explosion of a gun in 1899 while in the Phillipines. Eight previous operations had been performed without success.

Gibson's RECORD RYE WHISKEY

Try Gibson's

Lord & Taylor

Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.

Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.

21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "

Samples Mailed Upon Request

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

DENIES TAYLOR RUMORS.

Samuel Untermyer Says Mrs. Taylor Has Not Talked of Suing Husband.

Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, to whom Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday referred inquirers into rumors regarding herself, said last night that Mrs. Taylor denied that she had said that she had begun an action for divorce. Mr. Untermyer declined to say more.

Mrs. Taylor is the only daughter of James R. Keene. She married Mr. Taylor on May 15, 1902. He is the well-known broker and is a member of many clubs.

Mrs. Taylor went to Lakewood, N. J., about three weeks ago with her four children and took apartments at one of the cottages. She came here yesterday with her youngest daughter, who submitted to an operation on her throat. The operation was performed by Dr. Chappell.

Ammonia Fumes in Crescent A. C.

A break in the refrigerating apparatus in the new house of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning filled the place with ammonia fumes and endangered the lives of forty members and employes asleep there. The discovery was made by a watchman, who aroused the sleepers, and the break was repaired. The members lost their appetite for breakfast, but none was made ill.

Truck Kills 11-Year-Old Boy.

An eleven-year-old boy was run down by a truck on the north approach of the Willis Avenue Bridge yesterday afternoon and died later in Lincoln Hospital, where he had been identified as Martin Denaud of 205 East 122d Street. The driver of the truck escaped arrest.

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(Established 1851.)

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Separate compartments for storage of furniture, pianos, paintings, baggage, etc.

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We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans.

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SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

Hudson River Navigation Opens.

NEWBURG, March 20.—The opening of Hudson River navigation between this city and New York was effected to-day by the screw steamers Newburg and Homer Ramsdell of the Central Hudson Line.

String Music on Cunard Liners.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday that hereafter the steamers Carmania, Caronia, Lucania, and Campania will each carry a string orchestra for the entertainment of first and second cabin passengers.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK. STOCK COMPANY)

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President

ANOTHER VALUABLE CONCESSION

to Industrial policy-holders. The Company announces that every person insured in the Metropolitan under a Whole Life Industrial policy who is now 75 years of age or over IS RELIEVED OF FURTHER PAYMENT OF WEEKLY PREMIUMS, and a similar concession will be made to all persons now insured under Whole Life policies who will reach age 75 during 1907, as soon as they arrive at that age.

This concession takes effect as of January 1, 1907, and all premiums paid in advance of that date on any policy such AS WE REFER TO WILL BE RETURNED TO THE POLICY-HOLDER. This action of the Company in granting

FREE POLICIES AT AGE 75

is without precedent in the insurance business, and we believe the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is the only Company that has granted such a concession. This will cost in increase of reserve and in remission of premiums this year

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS

To appreciate the generous treatment accorded to its policy-holders by the Metropolitan Life, it must be remembered that already during THIS YEAR it has announced and is paying OVER TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in voluntary contributions to Industrial policy-holders, over and above all obligations expressed or implied in their policies, by a cash dividend upon all Whole Life Industrial policies over five years old, by mortuary dividends (that is, voluntary additions to the face of the policies when they become claims) applicable to all death claims incurred during the year where policies at the date of death have been in force over five years, and by paying as endowments Whole Life policies on which premiums have been paid for 15 years when insured reaches age 80.

This makes a total of OVER THREE MILLIONS THIS YEAR allowed to Industrial policy-holders, over and above the contract obligations, and OVER THIRTEEN MILLIONS during the past twelve years.

If this announcement of a free policy affects any reader of this advertisement, and if his case has not yet been attended to, we ask him to speak to the agent who collects his premiums and the agent will attend to forwarding the policy to the Home Office, TO BE EXCHANGED, WITHOUT EXPENSE, FOR A FREE POLICY FOR THE FULL AMOUNT CALLED FOR BY THE POLICY SURRENDERED.

INCREASE IN BENEFITS

New tables with large increases of benefits in Industrial policies have been adopted. The payment of premiums on all new Industrial Life policies will cease at age 75. Reductions have been made in the premiums charged for most of the forms of Ordinary policies.

The Company Wrote More Insurance Than Any Other Company in the World
The Company Gained More Insurance in Force Than Any Other Company in the World

1906

In Its Ordinary Department the Company Wrote More Paid-for Business Than Any Other Company Save One
It Gained More Ordinary Business Than Any Other Company Save One

Its Expense Ratio Was Largely Reduced and Was the Lowest in Fifteen Years

MORAL:—INSURE IN THE METROPOLITAN

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

A ONCE GREAT PARTY.

From the White House comes a denial that the Presidential campaign of next year was discussed between the President and Gov. DENEEN of Illinois. For all that the country knows they may have talked about child labor, waterways, the public lands, football, or the reserved rights of the States. But during the forty-eight hours or so when it was understood that the question of the succession had been considered and perhaps disposed of at that interview, there was no criticism, no protest, no surprise even. If it had been announced in an official statement, after the manner now in vogue, that the temporary and permanent Chairmen of next year's Convention had been selected, the Committee on Credentials chosen, the order of business settled, and the platform drawn up, we doubt whether in any important Republican quarter anything more than whispered dissent would have been heard.

The helpless pulp that once was the Republican Party is no longer capable of resistance. It accepts, it acquiesces. What a contrast to the old days when an Administration had to defend and hold its positions, often had to surrender them after earnest conference with the chief men of the party, the days when if the Administration ventured even tentatively to put forward its candidate for the next ensuing election the tents were instantly pitched and drilling was actively begun in opposition camps.

Men still young easily recall the names and the public activities of Republican leaders like ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, OLIVER P. MORTON, ROSCOE CONKLING, JAMES G. BLAINE, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, JOHN SHERMAN, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, MARK HANNA, and GEORGE F. HOAR. The memory of an older generation goes back to the great days of the party when CHARLES SUMNER, JACOB COLLAMER, THADDEUS STEVENS, SIMON CAMERON, SALMON P. CHASE, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, LYMAN TRUMBULL, and BENJAMIN F. WADE gave intellectual distinction to the debates in which they engaged and guided the party in the courses marked out by their counsels. Then there was rivalry and noble strife. Leader contended with leader, following with following, faction with faction, but all were devoted party men, proud to be Republicans. Now there is no strife, no faction, but one leader, and one following.

The complacent subjects of an autocrat are never in a position to evoke admiration. In its present supine condition nobody can admire the Republican Party, and its unresisting acquiescence in the rule and the decisions of one man, who has swept aside the traditions it once revered as imperishable and substituted ideas and principles borrowed from WILLIAM J. BRYAN, makes pity half-hearted and does not altogether exclude ridicule. From the man who has wrought this astounding change it is impossible to withhold admiration and a very high degree of admiration. The spirit that is wholly gone out of a long dominant party he possesses. Its will is extinguished, its leaders have vanished. His will and his power are imperial. As history views him he may appear to have the grand air that belongs to supremacy, but as his contemporaries view him a businesslike efficiency seems to characterize every act. He is fearless. If opposition has the hardihood to raise its head the order goes forth that it must be crushed. He has great and positive joy in conflict, but not with minor men. FAIRBANKS, SHAW, CANNON, what are they? Straws, mere straws. The whirlwind tosses, but does not deign to notice, them. Where real resistance is set up the blows fall. They are corporation men, they are reactionaries. They must get out of the way or be annihilated. Do they appeal for Republican support? Do they presume to make their puny arrangements for conventions and delegates? That is my affair, it is my prerogative. The Republican Party, it is I.

The history of our politics records no such wonderful transformation. The Republican Party, the great party, the party that saved the Nation, the party of great achievements and great men with whose names it has conjured in its repeated and successful appeals for continued support, has become a body of thralls. Its organization is controlled no longer by a majority vote, but by one voice. It has surrendered the right of initiative, it can only ratify, confirm, and approve. To raise a question is to be excommunicated. To disagree or to criticise is a punishable audacity. There is no safety but in effacement.

The wonder of it is that all these strong and capable men, these men who were the bone and sinew of the party, who cherished, we may suppose, their personal ambitions and hope of the reward of faithful service, have with such unanimity consented to save themselves by silence and let this supreme figure dominate the stage. He conquers, he compels, he triumphs, as though they were all afraid of him. Undoubtedly they are.

RESERVE MONEY AS POCKET MONEY.

However authorities disagree regarding the chief cause of the security market disturbance, all on either side the ocean are agreed that the money market stringency is operative in some degree, and Representative FOWLER avails himself of the opportunity to hold responsible those who defeated currency reform in the last session of Congress.

Billions of business are done through the banks with only 3.69 per cent. of gold or its equivalent, and without the slightest difficulty or risk. A true banknote currency would introduce, say, a 1 to 4 or 5 ratio in hand to hand transactions, as well as in those over the bank counter. The gold would be in the banks, and notes upon the gold would serve the purpose with great economy of primary money. But as matter of fact 50 per cent. of current transactions are settled in gold or equivalents, primary or reserve money, instead of some form of credit. The great sum of $1,206,531,184 of gold is lodged in pockets or tills where it is as remote from banking use as though unmined. Here is a potentiality of billions of credit, even if the reserves be upon the world's strongest ratio. This is burdensome enough now, but what is the outlook if we are to go on increasing in population and business, and withdrawing from the banks the best basis of their credits? The banking situation is strengthened only by the gold in the banks, not by the gold in people's pockets. To be sure, if we were supersaturated with gold—as is the fact—and were to be under some compulsion to abandon the gold basis the gold in pockets would be a National asset, and the substitution of paper might cause momentary ease at the cost of weakening the country's true strength. But that is something distinct from the banking situation. France's gold is in the Bank of France, and the people use banknotes as we use checks. Our gold is in the Treasury, or in pockets and tills, and the banks do business upon bonds and fiat legal tender. Although banknotes have increased in total they have never been issued to the limit, and the limit of bond currency is a fraction of what a gold reserve currency might be. We make ourselves a nuisance to the world by absorbing and burying so much reserve money which we prevent others as well as ourselves from putting to the best use. If we economized in this respect and spared the gold to others their situation would be so improved that all business would be relieved. But so long as we use 2 of gold to 1 of banknotes, instead of reversing those proportions, we shall suffer unnecessarily.

And it may be remarked that Secretary CORTELYOU is not doing what he might even to reduce the inconvenience of banking upon bonds. To New York banks tendering 4 per cents for redemption the privilege of substituting other bonds for the governments redeemed has been refused. Governments for governments is the only exchange he allows. To be sure, he makes a market for the forthcoming Panamas, but he is doing so at the expense of financial ease at a time of difficulty, and is not availing himself of the implied approval by Congress of the course of his predecessor.

We have repeatedly disapproved the Treasury's conducting a quasi-banking business, but since it is a necessity of our system it would seem that savings bank bonds might be a good enough security for the Treasury, as for everybody else. It does not alter the principle of the practice to demand governments when they are scarce, and the artificial enhancement of Government credit is rather too costly at the price.

A LONESOME PATRIOT.

The appearance of Col. DAVID MCCLURE at Albany to argue against Gen. BINGHAM'S bill to restore order and discipline to the police force would in any case have attracted attention. We are informed and believe that Col. MCCLURE is an able advocate. The cogency of his arguments might have been dissipated by the supposition of his retainer, if he had appeared as a retained advocate in the regular way. The startling fact is that he did not. He disdained or ignored mercenary considerations. He felt it "laid upon" him, as a man and a citizen, to go up to Albany, at his own expense, and spend some hours of his valuable time in bearing his testimony in favor of the system which renders a faithless Inspector immune to the disfavor of his superior, and enables such an Inspector to snap his fingers at the Commissioner. Some doubt might be cast upon the civic virtue and the disinterestedness of the able advocate by the fact that he had previously and avowedly visited Albany and argued the case of the Inspectors as a lawyer, and for money, and that it had been pointed out to him that he was not legally entitled so to appear without being regularly registered. On this occasion, however, so convinced had he become by his own mercenary arguments that he thought it his duty to enforce for love the arguments which he had made for money and appealed to the Cities Committee "as a simple citizen."

The Senate Cities Committee, however, were not such simple citizens. They insisted upon punctuating his gratuitous remarks with ribald laughter. This, we are sure, would not have been the case had he been talking avowedly for his retainer. "'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation," is a truth extensively recognized at Albany, sometimes even when the vocation is poolselling, or some other occupation not recognized as lawful by the Penal Code. But when a lawyer becomes so impressed with the force of his own hired arguments that he feels moved to repeat them at his own expense, it seems unfortunate that he should be absolutely the only man in the State of New York to take this patriotic course. All the others whose motives were disinterested and who had gone to the capital at their own expense, Mr. LOW, Mr. SHEPARD, and all the rest, had come to a conclusion opposite to that which Col. MCCLURE had reached through the disturbing medium of a retainer. And hence, or partly hence, the committee and the audience received with hilarity Col. MCCLURE'S solemn adjurations not to plunge the police force into politics by taking measures to keep it out of politics. The moral of the Colonel's present plight seems to be that a lawyer should not lay too much stress "as a simple citizen" on opinions which he has reached in the course of a professional employment. Such a course is too tremendously open to misconstruction.

"PARTY SPIRIT."

Two horrible scandals, published on the same day, warn us almost equally against being too much "at ease in Zion." One is a State scandal, one a municipal scandal. It is shown that the State of Pennsylvania has been so looted that if it had been a poor community it would have been impoverished by the depredations committed upon it in the furnishings of its State Capitol. It is shown that the municipality of San Francisco has been despoiled by the majority of its official custodians. The immediate results of the depredation have been more harmful to the municipality than to the State. There are watchful municipalities to the north and to the south of San Francisco on the Pacific Coast standing ready to take advantage of every showing that business in San Francisco cannot be carried on without paying frightful tribute to the local ring. The ravages of the local ring may well have had a more depressing influence on the material prosperity of San Francisco than the earthquake and the fire. As to Pennsylvania, the stealings reported in the new State Capitol are a mere speck on the material prosperity of the Commonwealth. One almost wishes they were greater, so as to call the attention of the Commonwealth more surely and more decisively to the dangers of political corruption.

In the city and in the State the causes of the corruption are essentially the same. For a generation the Republican Party has almost continuously ruled Pennsylvania, with hardly a chance that any outrage if might commit would in any extremity be avenged through popular indignation by its own displacement. The exceptions do no more than prove the rule. It is not the Republican Party which has been the fetich under which San Francisco has been ruled and robbed and ruined. Since the days of DENIS KEARNEY a generation ago, the Franciscan fetich has been "Labor." But Labor has ruled San Francisco as absolutely and more cynically than the Republican "stand patters" have ruled Pennsylvania. A "Labor" majority in San Francisco has been as trustworthy a reliance, as much a matter of course, as a "stand pat" majority in Pennsylvania. All that was necessary for the thieves and bosses was to appeal to the party spirit of the voters. So long as the numerical majority of the voters responded to the cry they could go on, in State or in city, "fearing not God, neither regarding man."

"Let me now take a more comprehensive view," said GEORGE WASHINGTON in the "Farewell Address," "and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of party spirit generally," which he proceeded to do in a manner too abstract and theoretical to give to his warning the impressiveness and the weight to which it was really entitled. If he had had it in his power to point to a Pennsylvania plundered and disgraced because nothing would induce Pennsylvania to vote against the regular Republican ticket, to a San Francisco plundered and disgraced because there was not enough civic courage in San Francisco to rise up and destroy the machine which operated in the name of "Labor," he would have been able to cite two modern instances of the "baneful effects of the spirit of party" which would have outweighed, in the general apprehension, all his abstract and theoretical considerations, sound as these were and are. But the practical question at Harrisburg and at San Francisco to be put to those Pennsylvanians and Franciscans who have not yet lost the manly qualities, but who feel themselves shamed as well as plundered by them, is the question of TWEED, "What are you going to do about it?"

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. MELLEN.

Mr. MELLEN is unnecessarily diffident regarding his interview with the President. The subject is one which does not change overnight, and, moreover, Mr. MELLEN is not in position to dissemble. If he were a politician with an axe to grind, he might have told Mr. ROOSEVELT what he would like to hear. But no railway man can afford to flatter or deceive at the cost of the industry he represents. There is no mystery why Western statesmen are in so much freer position in this respect. The railways are owned in the East, and they have an idea that the East must bear the burden of any depression in the railway market. They think that the reduction of rates will be clear gain, and that others will reckon the losses. Mr. MELLEN knows differently, and the prostration of the interests in his charge is too serious to permit him to take any liberties with the situation.

We feel warranted in saying that Mr. MELLEN must have told the President that the act which has been forced through Congress was a revengeful and punitive measure, drawn either in ignorance or prejudice, with less thought of fairness to the railroads or the interest of the public than to concentrate tremendous power in the General Government, not necessary for the regulation or the elimination of abuses, and which, if constitutional, gives power to derange established markets to an extent that will produce little short of revolution. We are sure that he informed the President that the railway situation is being tinkered with in the same spirit in which a child destroys a watch, because he does not understand why the wheels go round and wants to see. The impatience that lacks power of analysis, that seeks to reach results without knowing causes, is rampant just now, and is being imitated all over the country by weaklings who have ideas put into their heads above their capacity, and are ringing the changes upon corporate shortcomings in a way to cause alarm even to those whose motives in the first instance may have been above reproach.

We assume that Mr. MELLEN said these things to the President, because the ideas and the words are those Mr. MELLEN is upon record as having uttered, not on one occasion, but on several. It must be wholesome for the President to hear such truths, and Mr. MELLEN is to be praised for having repeated in the privacy of the council chamber what he has said repeatedly on the rostrum and in the Directors' room. But if perchance he failed to deliver this message, then, indeed, the case is desperate, for Mr. ROOSEVELT is then seen to be isolated hopelessly in an atmosphere of his own, into which filters only things which it is thought he would like to hear. A million of voices are praising his victory in forcing the Railway bill through the last Congress, and encouraged by the flattery which animates him he is pressing forward to further conquests. If Mr. MELLEN did not tell him the truth, it is to be feared that he will never learn it except by the results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Novel Motor Accident.

We cannot call it exactly alarming, but it certainly is distinctly disquieting, that wide publicity should have been given yesterday to the fact that a young man and woman whose automobile broke down on the road near Boston, went, after vainly endeavoring to make the engine work again, to the nearest church and got married. In this particular case, it seems, the culmination of an engagement was only hastened by the accident, and nobody had the slightest objection to the union, but one cannot help thinking that what the well-assorted and accredited pair did, many another not so to be characterized will now proceed to do, just as relief from the irritation which prolonged attempts at persuading a balky automobile to move produces in the human mind.

What that irritation is has become known to a good many thousands. There is nothing quite like it. While an automobile goes along as it should its occupants are filled with pride and joy, and sweetly natured indeed is the motorist who does not view with something of scornful pity, if not of outright scorn, those whom she or he passes on the road afoot or in humbler vehicles. But let any one of a thousand mysterious things happen to any one of a thousand mysterious parts of the car, and instantly conditions are reversed. The scorners or the pitiful immediately will be scorned—there is no thought of pity—by everybody who comes along that way, and people thus marooned on the roadside learn to know better than anybody else the amount of talent for humorous comment and advice with which this country is supplied.

The state of mind so produced is not a promising basis for marital happiness, and yet it might well suggest matrimony as something desperate, but at least a change from further tinkering with a machine that has nothing discoverable the matter with it. Hence are we disquieted.

Prohibition as a Punishment.

Knoxville, Tenn., has just "gone prohibition" by a most decisive majority, but not, apparently, because its citizens were particularly eager to be completely deprived of the Demon. According to all accounts, Knoxville is only fairly well provided with out-and-out devotees of a touch-not, taste-not, handle-not policy, but it voted as it did simply because for some time past its purveyors of intoxicants had been too ambitious and versatile.

Not content with selling what is, just as one looks at it, liquid perdition or liquid joy, these misguided persons somehow acquired the notion that they both could and should run the whole Government of the little city. Also, they did it, and did it extremely ill, with much impudence and corruption. Prohibition was not the necessary remedy for this state of affairs or its alternative, but Knoxville is no more logical than other cities, and it knew that prohibition, well enforced, would not only reduce the liquor dealers to political powerlessness, but would punish them for their misdeeds. Therefore does Knoxville prohibit.

The Charleston News and Courier, in commenting on these facts, intimates that much the same thing is going on in many parts of the South, and that the surprisingly strong tendency toward prohibition shown of late years in that part of the country is due less to a general conviction that a moderate use of intoxicants is evil than to a well jutsified conviction that the liquor element will not keep out of politics and that its presence in politics is unendurable.

Plea for Children of the West Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After an absence of ten years, the writer has returned to New York and is rejoiced to see the provision made for the comfort of the children of the east side in regard to playgrounds, sand piles, &c., but is at a loss to understand why the children of the middle class of the west side have been overlooked in this respect.

Scores of mothers living between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, the length of Riverside Drive, acknowledge their thankfulness in being able to live where their children can enjoy said Drive, and it is a pleasure to see bench after bench occupied, during the entire Summer, by mothers chatting and sewing while their babies inhale the fresh air as they play with their toys in their baby carriages, but for the child who has outgrown his carriage, Riverside Drive is an aggravation. Children of this age dearly love to dig and come in contact with mother earth, and they go to the Drive provided with tiny shovels and pails with which they play in the gravel, but woe to them when the representative of our Park Department comes along! Not only is the poor child ordered to stop his play, but his mother is admonished not to allow a repetition of the offense.

The rich who live along the Drive can provide sand piles for their children and take them from the city during the Summer, and the children of the extreme poor of the east side are provided with recreation piers, playgrounds, and sand piles, and, through the benevolence of the Fresh Air Fund, are taken from the city for short periods during the heated term.

While all honor and praise are due to the good people who have made these things possible, I beg of them and our city officials not to overlook the children of the middle class of the west side, who are obliged to spend their Summers in the city.

Give the little ones some sand piles this coming Summer, where they may dig to their hearts' content, and make Riverside Drive to them not only a thing of beauty, but a joy forever.

M. B. S.

New York, March 18, 1907.

A Final Word on Conkling's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend sends me some clippings from your paper, printed under the head of "Conkling Used Doggerel," referring to the opening words of his speech in nominating Gen. Grant for the third term.

I heard the speech, have a very distinct recollection as to the lines he opened with, and so I have read with a good deal of interest the varying recollections of your various correspondents. The one in the list who is nearest the exact truth is Mr. James H. Kennedy. The words as they have lingered in my memory, (and I have quoted them frequently during the years to friends,) were these:

"If asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be:
He comes from Appomattox
And its famous Apple Tree."

Mr. T. Z. Cowles and Mr. Turlow Weed Barnes are way off. JAMES TANNER.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1907.

For a Union of Hebrew Charities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan of uniting all the Hebrew Charities into one federation, as described in your news columns yesterday, is a very practicable one, and should meet with favor by all classes of charitable people, without distinction. Any argument against it is hardly conceivable. Hundreds of people to-day, not belonging to any charitable institution, would gladly contribute a yearly sum toward such a fund, knowing that their money is being honestly and properly distributed under men with good judgment.

The city is so big, and the institutions are so numerous, that a man of ordinary circumstances finds himself seriously puzzled which benevolent institution earns more his immediate attention, and therefore it would surely be a boon to the contributor to charitable institutions, as well as to the needy, if one mighty organization might take the responsibility of distributing the gifts and donations under its supervision. JULIUS STEIN.

New York, March 19, 1907.

Ice Cutting in the 'Northwest Passage.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The blocks of ice that are at present being broken up for removal in the upper side streets remind one of ice harvesting along the rivers. The difference is that these stone-like masses are black with all uncleanness.

The old woman who said of the weather, "First it snew and then thew and then it friz," described our conditions. But these cannot account for this horrid ice crop. In a block there are about seventy houses, and when their sidewalks are washed and flushed the water adds to the mass in the gutters and beyond, and freezes solid. In the name of decency let the gutters be kept clear, and make it impossible to barricade our doors against the tortured horses. The city is full of what the farmers call "chuck" holes, owing to the thin veneering of asphalt, and generally bad paving, and accumulated snow and rubbish. Of course, with a different system, and with sledges, snow could be removed while dry and light. It is to be hoped that in another year the Street Commissioner may be enabled to accomplish this. But of all things let there be enforced co-operation between city and citizens about the gutters. REFORM.

New York, March 20, 1907.

The Sunday Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is certainly a "gem," every Sunday bringing a better paper that should hold your readers and make new ones. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the most able paper that I know of. Your article on our esteemed ex-President, Grover Cleveland, is timely, for as the years go by his worth is appreciated more and more for his rugged honesty, his principles, and his stanch Americanism. I wish there were more men like him in public life preaching the gospel of this broad land that public office is a public trust of the people and not for the grafter.

Yours for the public's good; more power to your elbow. JOHN H. ZOLLINGER.

New York, March 18, 1907.

British Museum's Ancients.

From The London Chronicle.

The British Museum is undertaking a new department. The old Etruscan saloon is being arranged to illustrate the everyday life of ancient Greece and Rome. The fascinating collection of dolls and other toys shows that childish tastes have changed but little in the course of 2,000 years. Classical writers tell us that maidens before marriage and boys at about 14 dedicated their toys to Apollo, Artemis, and Aphrodite, which accounts for their presence in the sanctuaries of those deities. The following epigram accompanies such an offering to Artemis:

"Maiden, to thee, before her marriage Timarete gives
Her cap, her tambourines, her favorite ball;
And as is meet, oh! Artemis, the maiden brings
Her childhood's toys, her dolls, their clothes and all."

King Edward's Sitting Room.

From the London M. A. P.

The King's sitting room contains exquisite eighteenth century furniture. There is an Oriental red carpet, and the curtains are the same tone. The mural decorations comprise a handsome white dado, with soft green frieze. The writing room, where his Majesty attends to his business affairs, is like a city magnate's private office. The King, however, does not care for revolving chairs, which are conspicuous by their absence. Nor does he favor the roll-top desk. He writes at a flat table with drawers down each side. His chair is upholstered in morocco leather, with armrests. He uses an ordinary steel pen, and is never without cigarettes or cigars while dictating to his secretary.

THE EDALJI FIASCO.

Inquiry Shrinks to a Mere Re-examination of Old Evidence.

From The London Chronicle.

An official inquiry into the Edalji case is now being conducted by a committee of three appointed by the Home Office.

It would seem, however, that this investigation is confined to a consideration of the evidence before the Court at the time of Edalji's conviction, and of statements since forwarded, and that new witnesses will not be examined. At first the Home Secretary contemplated a full inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case, but Justice Romer, who was originally chosen as one of the committee, successfully objected, supported by his colleagues, to "act as Judge and jury without any proper legal power of summoning witnesses."

The Committee of Inquiry consists of the following:

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wilson, P. C., K. C. I. E., formerly solicitor to the India Office, and now member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of India.

The Right Hon. John Lloyd Wharton, formerly M. P. for Ripon. Said to be "the ablest Chairman of Quarter Sessions in England."

Sir Albert de Rutzen, Chief Magistrate of the metropolitan police courts since 1901.

That the inquiry is to be limited in any way is another strong argument for the need of a Criminal Court of Appeals, which would reconsider the whole case afresh.

It will be recalled that George Edalji, a young solicitor practicing at Birmingham, but residing at Great Wyrley with his father, a Parsee, and the vicar of that parish, was convicted in 1903 at Staffordshire Quarter Sessions of maiming a pony—the maiming was one of a series of ghastly atrocities—and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. After serving over three years of his sentence Edalji was released.

Early last month Mr. Gladstone, following a strong agitation, on behalf of Edalji, announced that a committee would be appointed to inquire into the case. What followed is described in a communication issued last night from the Home Office.

According to this communication Sir Robert Romer, (the well-known Lord Justice of Appeal,) Sir Arthur Wilson, and Mr. J. Lloyd Wharton were first invited to form the inquiry committee. They consented to meet, but subsequently the following letter was received by the Home Secretary from Justice Romer:

Dear Mr. Gladstone: When you first mentioned to me that you contemplated the appointment of a committe of three, with myself as Chairman, to inquire into the Edalji case, and I intimated my willingness to assist you, I did not fully realize what the duties of the committee would be, or the difficulties in their way.

After further consideration of the matter with you and with Sir Arthur Wilson and Mr. Wharton I find it impossible for me to act for the following reasons: I had not fully recognized that anything more was contemplated than my assistance in advising you whether a free pardon should be granted to Mr. Edalji, having regard to the materials in the possession of the Home Office upon which in the ordinary course the Home Secretary would come to a decision. That assistance I was quite willing to give.

But on going into the matter more fully with you I see that something more is contemplated—namely, a general inquiry into the case, and, indeed, possibly a public investigation.

Now it appears to me that if such an inquiry is embarked on it ought, in order to be satisfactory, to be done according to the ordinary rules of procedure governing a criminal trial. In my view an inquiry of the kind ought to be in public or not at all, and I am not willing to undertake it.

May I point out to you some of the difficulties in the way of it? Apart from the objection of a retrial of a criminal charge so long after the conviction, without a jury, there is the question of evidence. Such a committee as you were desirous of appointing would have no power to call witnesses or administer an oath.

To make the inquiry effective, witnesses ought to be properly examined and cross-examined. I think that the committee ought not to take upon itself the duty of cross-examination, and if counsel for the prosecution be employed, the question arises, who would act as counsel for the prosecution, and by whom would he be instructed?

It appears to be thought that the inquiry in the Beck case was analogous to the present, but in that case the innocence of the convict was assumed, and no question of trial for a criminal offense arose.

At any rate, speaking for myself, I do not see my way to act, as it were, as judge and jury in trying the particular question of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Edalji, and that without any proper legal power of summoning witnesses. I am, yours very faithfully,

ROBERT ROMER.

P. S.—I may say that Sir Arthur Wilson and Mr. Wharton have seen this letter, and authorize me to state that they entirely concur in it.

The Home Office "communique" goes on:

"Sir R. Romer and his colleagues, however, intimated that they were prepared to examine the material in the possession of the Home Office and to give their advice on the case to the Home Secretary.

"In the circumstances the Home Secretary decided to accept this offer.

"Some delay was caused owing to the withdrawal of Sir R. Romer on account of private matters which had unexpectedly arisen.

"Sir A. De Rutzen, the Chief Magistrate of London, having consented to fill the vacancy thus created, the examination of the papers is now proceeding."

Statements emphasizing certain aspects of the case, and special glasses showing the accused man's extreme short-sightedness, have already been submitted to the Home Secretary by those who are fighting Edalji's case. No doubt these will come before the Inquiry Committee with the other "material in possession of the Home Office."

Seward's Idea of Lincoln's Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the last paragraph of your editorial to-day under the caption "Out of the Past," I happen to know of a circumstance that may help one to form a judgment as to what would have been the outcome of the civil war with Mr. Seward as President in place of Mr. Lincoln.

After Mr. Lincoln's election and before his inauguration, Mr. Robert E. Scott of Virginia, came to Washington to meet Mr. Seward on the latter's invitation. Mr. Scott, supposing there would be witnesses on the other side, took with him to the interview a friend whom I shall call Mr. Blank. Mr. Seward, however, was alone, and, as he seemed to be surprised at the presence of a third person, Mr. Scott had to explain. This he did to Mr. Seward's satisfaction, and Mr. Blank remained throughout the interview, a very long one, lasting five hours.

Mr. Seward said to Mr. Scott in the beginning that he had called him to Washington to offer him a place in the Cabinet by direction of the President.

Inquiries were made by Mr. Scott as to what would be the policy of the Administration, and this led to the long talk. Mr. Seward showed the greatest anxiety to have Mr. Scott accept, and told him over and over again that it was going to be nothing but an old-fashioned Whig Administration.

A day or so after the interview Mr. Blank gave me a full account of it. I was a young man then, I am an old man now. But I have never forgotten the words, "Why, Mr. Scott, it's going to be nothing but an old-fashioned Whig Administration."

WOODVILLE LATHAM.

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1907.

"The Invalid Crawl."

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

Alas! Somebody in England with nothing better to do has invented a new walk and it is being taken up here. At the start of practice a girl must tie weights to the bottom of her skirt. In walking she must appear to be so weary that she scarcely can drag one foot after another. Her steps must be long and creepy, without the slightest hint of energy. Thus walks Queen Alexandra, who adds a slight limp, as she has been lame since infancy. It is hinted the languid movements were designed to hide that defect. Gowns must be of stuff that gives a clinging effect; then the slow, long step, with a bending of the neck at every stride, will be the most effective.

"THE MICHIGAN IDEA."

It Does Not Mean a Permanent Fair, but a Sort of National Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appearing in your paper March 18, headed "Permanent Fair for the States Here," "Michigan Society Members Start an Ambitious Project," does not correctly give the ideas of the aim of the projectors; therefore, I am not surprised at the deductions you have made in your editorial in this morning's paper. I am credited with being the father of the project.

The articles referred to have put forward a proposition that has been entirely foreign to the original idea. The Michigan Society has had no thought of interesting the National Government, or the various State Legislatures, in an inter-State exposition or fair building, and this idea is the furthest thing from their minds. "The Michigan Idea," briefly outlined, is as follows:

The population of New York is very largely made up of natives of other States who have settled in the metropolis permanently, and who in a very large degree contribute in making this the greatest city in the world.

Nearly all of the States have established State societies, composed of New York residents of these various States. These societies have come to be, not only "a curious and interesting feature of metropolitan life," but their annual banquets have become the forum for bringing into existence, through the famous men of the country on the platform, the progressive ideas of the day, and the taking up of new problems which need State and National attention. Only a few of these societies so far have had any permanent headquarters, and very modest at that.

"The Michigan idea" is that the time is opportune for a permanent National building, wherein would be housed a National theatre, National library, art salon, banquet hall, and inter-State societies' clubrooms, connected with each of which would be a State exposition hall, where the natural resources of the State would be permanently on exhibition such as minerals, grains, woods, &c. There would not be exhibited in these rooms set aside for State uses any commercial products whatsoever; consequently, there would be nothing in the nature of a fair.

There are daily over one-quarter of a million visitors in New York, largely from the different States, all of whom would be eligible to a non-resident membership, through one of the State societies. Native New Yorkers would have the same privileges as the natives of other States; therefore, this building would be "by the people, of the people, and for the people."

The matter of assistance in erecting this building, through appropriations by the National and State Legislatures, until it is actually accomplished, of course, is problematical; however, I can safely say that, from the encouragement the Michigan idea" has had from the various State societies in New York, this building is a certainty in the near future, even though it be built by private subscription.

WILLIAM J. WORDEN.

New York, March 19, 1907.

Vandalism on Public Monuments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, through your esteemed paper, to call the attention of our citizens generally, and of the Sons of the Revolution, under whose auspices the work was established, particularly, to the condition of the memorial of the Revolution at Fort Washington. From base to capital the face of the marble has been disfigured by pencil scrawls and crayon markings. Cannot something be done to guard these historic monuments from the desecrating hands of those who have neither reverence for our National traditions nor regard for the preservation of public works of art? The present evidences of their vandalism should be erased at once and a lively effort made to discover and punish the perpetrators. D. A. R.

New York, March 19, 1907.

Mr. Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old reader of THE TIMES, and one of the many who had the honor to vote for Mr. Cleveland, I thank you very much for your editorial in to-day's issue on "Mr. Cleveland at Seventy." The services Mr. Cleveland rendered the country can never be forgotten as long as love of country, of manly simplicity, of all that makes for true constitutional Government remains dear in the American heart. May every blessing follow Mr. Cleveland in his honorable retirement to private life.

CLEVELAND MUGWUMP.

New Brighton, S. I., March 18, 1907.

Officials Mar an Imported Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A valuable book has just been received by mail. It was stamped "Passed free of duty, N. Y. P. O.," but one of the plates had been deliberately torn out by some one. This is a method of hindering importations that would do credit to Russia. S.

New York, March 19, 1907.

Words and Stones.

From the London M. A. P.

Some years ago George Meredith had a house built for himself which was rather small, although extremely comfortable. One day a lady visited him, and with great pride he showed her over the place. After their tour of inspection the visitor turned to her host, and with a disappointed expression said: "In your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put us a little house like this. Why is it?" "Well," replied the author, with a twinkle in his eye, "the reason is because words are cheaper than stones."

THE LIAR'S DEFENSE.

According to an Eastern proverb, every word in a wise book had seventy-two meanings.—History of Egypt.

I gave my promise,
But must I keep it?
Ah, no! The simple-minded,
Having but one definition for each word,
Did not know, like me,
That what I said
Might mean anything.
'Tis true I said the word,
But in my mind
It meant, "I will."
But other men,
Deficient and unlearned,
Gave me great praise,
For they all thought
It meant, "I won't."
It is not what I say
Nor what my hearers think,
But what I choose
As definition for my word
That counts with me.
Judge me therefore
Not like other men;
For I can say
I am against
And yet be for,
If, when I tell you
I am with you,
I smite you hard
And take you unaware,
It is because
You did construe
My meaning wrong.
And so let all good folks
Who know my spoken word
Rely upon me
For its interpretation.
They are safe,
And if astounded
It is because
My meaning is confounded.
I would not lie
As other people do.
My promises I keep
From mine own
Point of view.
And if at last
They think that I misled,
The fault is theirs.
They have not got my head.

ABRAHAM [illegible]

HENRY-RAEGENER NUPTIALS HERE

Cousin of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and His Bride Are to Live in London.

NOW ON A SOUTHERN TRIP

Following the Ceremony at St. James's There Was a Wedding Breakfast at the Seville.

Miss Marion Raegener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Raegener of this city, was married yesterday at noon to Lorenzo Cecil V. Henry of London. The ceremony took place in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder officiating. Owing to the illness of the bride's grandfather, the Rev. H. Raegener of Brooklyn, the wedding was attended by only the immediate family and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Louis C. Raegener. Her white satin Princess gown was trimmed with Irish lace, and she carried a Prayer Book, and wore a white picture hat, trimmed with marlbout. Her only ornament was a pearl necklace, a gift from the bridegroom. She was attended by Mrs. Leo J. Matty, her sister, who was matron of honor. Mrs. Matty wore a gown of white lace, a large picture hat, trimmed with white ostrich plumes, and carried a bouquet of roses and sweet peas. The best man was Leo J. Patty, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. There were no ushers.

Mrs. L. C. Raegener, mother of the bride, wore a gown of gray crêpe de chine and gray hat with ostrich plumes.

Following the wedding ceremony at St. James, the immediate family of the bride attended a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Seville.

The bride was a graduate of Miss Dana's school at Morristown, N. J., and has traveled abroad extensively. The bridegroom is a son of Mitchell Henry, formerly a member of the English House of Parliament, and a cousin of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry left for a short trip through the South yesterday, and plan to sail for England on March 26. They will make their home in London.

WEDDING PLANS.

Hutton-Woolworth Nuptials Set for April 24—Miss Clarke's Marriage.

The wedding of Miss Edna Woolworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn W. Woolworth, to Franklyn Laws Hutton, whose engagement was announced last week, has been set for April 24. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock, and following it there will be a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth, 990 Fifth Avenue. Miss Woolworth will be attended by her two sisters, Mrs. Helena W. McCann and Miss Jessie Woolworth as matron and maid of honor. The best man will be Edward F. Hutton, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be E. M. Lockwood, J. S. Martin, Benjamin Wood, Charles McCann, S. S. Beardsley, and Charles P. Pope. Mr. Hutton is a member of the banking house of E. F. Hutton & Co.

The wedding of Miss Mary Morris Clarke, daughter of the late Richard H. Clarke, who was a Congressman from Alabama, and Karl Seale of Birmingham, Ala., will take place on the afternoon of April 3 at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Robbins. Miss Helen Clarke will attend her sister as maid of honor.

Effingham Townsend Irvin will be best man for J. Gordon Douglas at his wedding to Miss Annie Ward Kountze at St. Thomas's Church, on April 4. Mr. Kountze has selected as his ushers Cyril Hatch, Harry B. Hollins, Jr., Arthur R. Randolph, Kenneth B. Schley, De Lancey Kountze, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

No definite date has as yet been selected for the wedding of Miss Ethel Folger White and Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen, but it will likely take place in June. Miss White is a daughter of the late B. Ogden White, former Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, and a niece of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley and Mrs. Joseph Marie. Mr. Remsen is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, and is in charge of the bond department of the banking firm of Swartout & Appenzellar.

The wedding of Charles H. Krumbhaar, Jr., and Miss Anna Buckley Newbold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emlen Newbold, will take place at St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of April 29. Both bride and bridegroom are widely related in New York.

BECK—STIEFEL.

Miss Isabel Stiefel, only daughter of Assistant Corporation Counsel Herman Stiefel, was married yesterday to Dr. Samuel Beck at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Rudolph Grossman. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon cloth, with Duchess lace.

Miss Stiefel is a Normal College graduate, and well known for her charities. Her father has been in public office for years, and is widely known. Among the guests were Corporation Counsel Ellison, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Coroner Julius Harburger, Commissioner of Education Samuel Stern, Borough Presidents John F. Ahearn and Bird S. Coler, and Controller Herman A. Metz.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in Atlantic City. On their return they will live at 1,945 Seventh Avenue.

KREMOR—STOTSENBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The marriage of Miss Jane Miller Stontsenburg of this city to Capt. Leon B. Kremor, Tenth United States Cavalry, took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's mother, on New Hampshire Avenue. Only a family party witnessed the ceremony, at which the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith of St. Margarete's Episcopal Church officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, James Ely of New York. Miss Laura Stotsenburg was her sister's only attendant. Lieut. R. F. Jackson of the Tenth Cavalry was best man.

O. H. P. BELMONT HOME AGAIN.

The Duchess of Marlborough, He Says, Doesn't Intend to Return Here.

Oliver H. P. Belmont was a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday from Bremen. Mr. Belmont returns from a five months' tour of Southern Europe. He said that the Duchess of Marlborough had no intention of returning to America. "There is no change in the situation," Mr. Belmont said. Her intention is not to return to this country. She is at present with her mother and children in the Riviera. They will live there for some time."

Social Notes.

The class sewing for the Seamen's Benefit Society will hold its sale of useful and fancy articles to-day at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, 929 Fifth Avenue. Among those who will be at the various tables are the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, Hollins, Gregory, Hamilton, Kingsland, Peabody, and Iselin. All sorts of articles, including dolls, hats, home-made cakes, and the other articles usually shown at bazaars will be sold.

To-day also brings another of the meetings of the Friday Roller Skating Class, made up of fashionable young women, who meet Fridays at the Lenox Lyceum, under the chaperonage of well-known matrons. The last meeting is set for April 12.

Mrs. J. Warren Goddard entertained the Colonial Dames yesterday at her residence. Mrs. Frederick H. Dellenbaugh read from "The Ibernian," an Anglo-Greek drama by Osborn H. Lamb. There was a chorus, and Mrs. Dellenbaugh was assisted by Harvey Worthington Loomis and a quartet composed of Miss Grace Clark, Miss Jean Neville, Mr. Robinson, and J. Markham Talmadge.

Miss Marion Bache, daughter of the late John Henry Bache, and granddaughter of Charles H. Haswell, will be married to-day to Hampton Howell of Brooklyn at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Frank O. Roe of 3 East Eighty-third Street. Mr. Howell is a Yale graduate of the class of '95. He is a son of J. P. Howell of 14 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Willard P. Ward of 164 West Fifty-eighth Street entertained at dinner last evening.

Gilbert & Sullivan's operetta, "The Gondoliers," will be presented at Sherry's to-night by the Junior Singing Club of the Boys' Club of this city. Many well-known society women are numbered among the patronesses.

Mrs. Joseph B. Hoyt of 37 East Sixty-eighth Street will give a bridge party at Sherry's to-day.

Mrs. George Westinghouse, who is at Erskine Park, her country place at Lenox, Mass., will arrive in town to-morrow.

Capt. E. B. Cassatt of the United States Cavalry, who has been staying in town, has left for Fort Myers, Virginia. Mr. Cassatt is a son of the late A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

H. W. Sage of Albany, who a member of the Summer colony at Narragansett Pier, has arrived at the St. Regis.

A bazaar in aid of the blind will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday, April 11. It will be in charge of Mrs. T. C. T. Crain of 121 West Seventy-fifth Street.

A meeting of the New York Women's Aid to the George Junior Republic was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. An address was made by Bishop Potter.

The Little Mothers' Society gave a bridge whist party at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

The Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution will hold a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. The Daughters of the Empire State will also meet at the Waldorf to-day.

Mrs. Franz Ruppert will give a reception this afternoon for the officers and members of the East Side Clinic for Children.

Mrs. Thomas Newbold left yesterday for Boston, where she is to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lucius M. Sargent.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Wife of German Ambassador, Arrives Here.

Arrivals yesterday on the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm were:

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany; O. H. P. Belmont, Gustav H. Schwab, Dr. A. H. Zaki, Mrs. James Allaire, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Baron and Baroness Kalau von Hofe, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince, Carl Loder, James A. Smith, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Tull.

On the Amerika, sailing to-day for Hamburg, are:

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Arpin, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Mrs. Henry Bispham, Luis G. Breier, Acting Consul for Sweden; Miss Eleanor J. Clark, Baron von Ende, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Friedmann, Henry Fuld, W. K. Gillett, Mrs. Riaur y Gay Anagos, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hirsch, Horace G. Knowles, Minister and Envoy to Roumania; Prof. J. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingston, Miss Julia Marlowe, Count O. von Pirani, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Magruder, Edward H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Erwin Seligmann, N. Thayer, Mrs. L. V. Troyeffort, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, and Capt. and Mrs. George P. Zeiss.

Among those sailing on the French liner La Touraine are:

Henry Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Guttinger, J. D. Richard, Vicomtesse de la Touchais, C. F. Jack, H. Burdet, and Mr. and Mrs. William Shore.

Booked to sail to-morrow on the White Star liner Cedric are:

Lord and Lady Woberton, Mrs. Rosa M. de Balsinde, James Black, Mrs. William Clark, William H. Hammond, the Rev. E. W. Mathews, Mrs. Samuel Merwin, Mrs. Hubert Nielson, H. Guy Rawlins, Porter S. Tover, Arthur Tooth, Herbert C. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Young.

Son for the Former Miss Stone.

A son has been born to Lord and Lady Munson at their country seat in Kent, England. Lady Munson is a daughter of the late Gen. Roy Stone of New York, and was once a belle of Newport. Her first husband was the late Lawrence Turnure, a brother of Mrs. John C. Mallery and of Dr. Percy R. Turnure.

Mrs. Nathan Entertains Clubwomen.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan entertained the recently elected officers of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at her residence, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday. Mrs. William Cummings Story is the President of the Federation.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Col. and Mrs. C. Brownell entertained at dinner this evening the Italian Ambassador, the Minister from Norway, Representative and Mrs. W. Dwight, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Dr. and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. John Rodgers, and John Barrett.

Mrs. Edward McCayley was the hostess to-day at a tea which brought together a company invited to meet Mrs. Carroll Mercer. Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee, the daughter of the hostess, did the honors of the tea table.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce will leave to-morrow for New York, where they will be entertained for the next five days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, who passed the Winter in California, have returned to their home here to remain until June.

Miss Katharine Elkins will return from The Plains, Va., on Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who will be her guest during the first days of the Bennings races, which begin on Monday.

Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict will leave for New York to-morrow, where she will be the guest of her brother, Frederic Coudert, for the coming week.

Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister to Denmark, who has been visiting her former home in this city, left to-day for New York, to sail to-morrow for Hamburg, where she will be met by her husband and proceed at once to Copenhagen.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beach, who have opened their Washington home for the Spring season, will entertain at the usual series of dinners which always mark their presence in Washington, and also give a dance on April 11.

Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, who has been a frequent visitor to Washington in the past Winter, is passing a few days with the family of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root en route from Virginia to New York.

GOODRICH'S WILL PROBATED.

Relatives of Suicide Who Disinherited Wife Will Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 20.—Joseph F. Goodrich's will, disinheriting his family, was admitted to probate to-day. Mr. Goodrich made his will in New York City two days before he committed suicide here last November by shooting himself. The document left his entire estate of several hundred thousand dollars to a nephew by marriage, Alfred W. Adams of New Rochelle. His widow, who received nothing but her dower rights, has made a private settlement with her nephew, but Goodrich's relatives alleged at to-day's hearings that the action of Goodrich's lawyers in presenting affidavits of the signatures of the witnesses was illegal. They asserted that the witnesses should be brought to this city and examined. Their protest was overruled, and the will was admitted to probate by Judge Studley. Goodrich's relatives will appeal.

He was formerly a carriage manufacturer of this city, whose general office was in New York.

Married at Woman's University Club.

The marriage of Dr. Harriet Elizabeth Balch and Franklin Sawyer Holmes, both of Brooklyn, took place at noon yesterday in the parlors of the Woman's University Club. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Leon A. Harvey, pastor of the Flatbush Unitarian Church. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

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ITALIAN ACTOR PLAYS SHYLOCK

With Comedy Suggestion in Narrow Portrayal of Mean and Sordid Type.

TRADITION IS IGNORED

Uneven Performance with Much That Is Picturesque and Many Excesses.

Shylock	Ermete Novelli
Jessica, his daughter	L. Rossi
Portia	O. Giannini
Nerissa	E. Servolini
The Duke of Venice	E. Piamonti
Antonio, the merchant	L. Ferrati
Bassanio	A. Betrone
Graziano	V. Servolini
Salarino	A. Arista
Solunnio	O. Galeotti
Lorenzo	N. Pescatori
Tubal	G. Dal-Cortivo
The Prince of Morocco	F. Bernini
Lancillotto	G. Frossi
Page	E. Carini
Usher of the Ten	V. Bartolotti
Antonio's servant	M. Serra

The Jew that Ermete Novelli develops in "The Merchant of Venice" is a mean, groveling, snivveling person, with much of malicious cruelty and a blood-hound scent for his prey. He is a jovial sort of person in his own peculiar way so long as things appear to be coming his way. The bond with Antonio is a fine jest, albeit a cruel one. His protestations about the sacredness of his vows and his racial dignity sound hollow. He chortles with glee whenever matters appear to be taking a turn for his advantage, he actually dances for sheer joy; and he blubbers in selfpity as soon as he discovers that his plot for vengeance has recoiled on his own head.

In other words Signor Novelli, appearing in a queer and garbled version of the play, gets near to what one might imagine to have been Shakespeare's narrower intention. The comedy vein is pronounced throughout. The poet, however, has drawn a larger figure. There is plenty in the text to justify such a patriarchal figure as Mr. Irving made the Jew, there is licence to make him, as Mr. Mansfield does, a prosperous and purse-proud aristocrat of trade.

Signor Novelli's Shylock is without the least pretense of dignity, and it does not make the slightest appeal on sympathy. It is a presentation of a mean and vicious type, with certain racial peculiarities strongly and correctly marked. In action it is entirely away from tradition. More to the point is the fact that he is often out of harmony with the spirit of the character. We have been used to seeing the Jew writhe at the mere touch of the Christian. This one goes arm and arm from the scene with Bassanio and Antonio on the way to the notary's.

But even if one accepts the actor's promises, his fulfillment has grave faults. He is violent, explosive, absolutely without repose. Two of Shylock's best scenes are rolled into one in the opening act, as it is given in the queer Italian version. The Jew, returning home after his visit to the notary, is accompanied by Tubal, to whom he exclaims on discovery that the door of his house has been left ajar. For a moment he stands afraid to enter. Then, summoning up resolution, he passes in and a moment later one hears the slamming of chests and loud, hoarse outcries. When Shylock again appears his eyes dilate, his chest heaves, his whole body quivers with anger and excitement. He stands a picture of desolation. Then he howls and tears his hair and beard, finally sinking prostrate as a crowd of boys and men surround him laughing and taunting. It is all very much overdone.

The scene in which Tubal advises him of Jessica's extravagance is kept in a lower key, possibly because to play it at a pitch equaling that of the previous climax would have left no opportunity to rise at news of Antonio's loss. Throughout one gets the sense of the malignent, unforgiving, wrath. This Shylock laughs much, but laugh as he will he is a villain still.

In the courtroom he grovels before the Duke, snarls and rails at his adversaries. He fawns on the learned doctor and lords it over Gratiano at the suggestion of a verdict in his favor. While Portia is reading the bond he takes this seat at the foot of the rostrum, removes his slippers, and whets his knife upon it. When he is surprised with the news that the bond does not allow a drop of blood, he is staggered only for an instant. Then, with sly cunning, he suggests the payment of the money. He bargains like a peddler in a fish market. He is a very human, a very natural Shylock. He is loud in denunciation of the injustice that has been done him. When the Duke pronounces sentence he stands transfixed, then slowly the sense seems to dawn upon him of what defeat has meant. He seems to shrink in stature and totters from the court crying out in tearful agony:

Again one sees that Shakespeare in Italian is only a Shakespeare of the individual mood. There is no largeness to Novelli's Shylock just as there was no largeness to his Lear. He is picturesque, he is interesting. But he is a long way from being the Shylock of the English text. That, by the way, is something quite different from what the Italian plays.

NOVELLI PLAYS FOR CHARITY.

The Italian Actor to Give a Night's Receipts to a Hospital Fund.

Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor now at the Lyric, is to aid in founding an Italian hospital in this city, and will give the entire proceeds from next Tuesday evening's performance for the benefit of the projected institution. The play will be "Allelulia," by Marco Praga. The President of the fund, C. Piva, is at present on his way home from the mother country with a gift of $60,000 from the emigration fund of Italy. New York Italians have already raised on their own account over $90,000, so that the entire $200,000 required to begin work is nearly in sight.

The repertoire for the second and final week of Novelli's engagement at the Lyric is as follows: Monday, "Othello"; Tuesday, "Allelulia"; Wednesday, "Oedipus Rex"; Thursday, "Hamlet"; Friday, "Povera Gente"; Saturday matinée, "The Taming of the Shrew," and Saturday evening, "Kean," by the elder Dumas.

WILDER'S "TRAVELOGUES."

Amusing First Lecture at the Waldorf on Japan.

Marshall P. Wilder made his début last night as a deliverer of "Travelogues" in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. His subject was Japan. The pictures were more attractive than those generally shown, and in his description and stories the lecturer was as amusing as usual.

Mr. Wilder, from the vast amount of Japanese data collected during his journey, managed to select the most amusing details, presenting his subject from a personal point of view. His description of the tricks which Japanese theatrical managers use to enlarge their audiences was cleverly presented. Many of the pictures exhibited he had himself taken during his visit in the war time. A pictures of the Mikado on horseback was particularly interesting. The Mikado's clothes fitted badly—because he is too holy for any tailor to touch his body to take measurements.

THEATRE TRUST DEFIANT.

Counsel Says His Clients Will Not Surrender in This State.

On the ground that the evidence upon which the Grand Jury based indictments charging conspiracy against Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger of the so-called Theatrical Trust on Jan. 31 was both improper and illegal Edward Lauterbach, their attorney, moved yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for a dismissal of the indictments. Mr. Lauterbach stated that, whatever the issue, his clients would not surrender themselves voluntarily in this State.

Indictments similar to those handed down against Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger were found at the same time against Nixon & Zimmerman, and Al Hayman and Charles Frohman. It appeared from Mr. Lauterbach's statements yesterday, however, that Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger are the only defendants who have so far appeared in court. Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman are in Philadelphia, while both Hayman and Frohman are at present in Europe.

Mr. Lauterbach in his argument declared that Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger were prepared to submit to arrest in Pennsylvania in order that the charges against them might be thrashed out in extradition proceedings before the Governor of that State. With regard to the proceedings in this city Mr. Lauterbach said that as yet neither he nor his clients had seen a copy of the indictments, and he characterized the entire proceedings as a personal fight between the so-called trust and David Belasco and Lee Shubert.

Mr. Lauterbach stated that District Attorney Jerome had lent himself to a petty row which should never have got within the Grand Jury room, the difficulties being ones which in no way affected the public, and which should have been fought out in the civil courts.

In reply Assistant District Attorney Kresel denied that Mr. Belasco had solicited the assistance of the District Attorney's office, or that he had been the instigator of the investigation. The evidence presented to the Grand Jury, Mr. Kresel said, had simply proved the charge of conspiracy, and he maintained that this evidence had been both proper and legal.

Judge Rosalsky reserved decision.

NEW VAUDEVILLE THEATRES.

Klaw & Erlanger Announce Big Plans for Their Circuit.

Klaw & Erlanger made another important move in the vaudeville war yesterday, when it was decided to add another theatre in Philadelphia to their circuit. The Park Theatre, in Broad Street, as well as the Garrick will be devoted exclusively to high-class vaudeville next season. Two performances will be offered daily.

Klaw & Erlanger are also making arrangements for the erection of new theatres for vaudeville in Pittsburg, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, and Detroit. The new American Theatre in St. Louis now being built for William Morris, will also be brought into the circuit. Plans for all these houses are well under way.

Frederic Thompson, who is associated with Klaw & Erlanger in the vaudeville enterprise, is to make a trip to these cities next week. The plans of the new houses are laid out on the lines of the New York Hippodrome.

2,500TH TIME FOR "BEN-HUR."

Great Record for a Play a Million Have Seen in New York Alone.

The twenty-five hundredth performance of "Ben-Hur" will be given in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, April 2. Klaw & Erlanger, owners of the production, and Gilmore & Tompkins, managers of the Academy, have arranged to distribute as souvenirs a special edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's romance illustrated with scenes from the play.

It was produced at the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 26, 1899, and in the eight years of its existence has played to some 600,000 people at various theatres throughout the country. Including last night's performance, it has been given 441 times in New York City, and nearly 1,000,000 people have seen it here.

THEATRE FOR MRS. CARTER.

She Gets the Astor for a Term of Years for Her Plays Here.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne has obtained the Astor Theatre as a home theatre in New York City. The contract, which is for a term of years, was signed yesterday with Wagenhals & Kemper, and the actress will henceforth make her productions in this city at their playhouse.

According to present plans, Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne will inaugurate her first season at the Astor, after a short road tour in November, in a new American play specially written for her. The actress will start on her tour of the South next week, appearing in "Du Barry" and "Zaza."

MADE TROUBLE FOR AARONS.

Dancers in "His Honor the Mayor" File an Attachment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—During the performance of the musical comedy, "His Honor the Mayor," at the Walnut Street Theatre to-day the receipts, scenery, and costumes were attached by a Deputy Sheriff at the instance of John R. K. Scott, an attorney acting for Carrie Poltz and Eva Marlowe, members of the "pony ballet," an organization of dancers appearing with the company. The dancers alleged that Alfred E. Aarons, the manager, owed them $800. Mr. Aarons denied the charge and furnished bonds double the amount of the claim, thereby obtaining a dissolution of the attachment.

Miss Poltz and Miss Marlowe explained that they had been engaged by H. C. Whitney, a New York manager.

"Have you any contracts with me?" demanded Mr. Aarons of the two who had filed the attachment.

"None whatever," was the reply.

"And haven't I always paid your salaries regularly since I had charge of the company?"

"Yes," was the rejoinder.

"So, after all, your trouble is with Mr. Whitney?" pursued Mr. Aarons.

"Yes; he owes us the money, and we want it."

WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., TO WED.

Miss Sibyl Klein, an Actress, Quits Career to Marry Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Miss Sibyl Klein of the George Fawcett Stock Company will leave the organization at the close of the performance Saturday night and will go to New York. Within about six weeks she will be married to William Harris, Jr., son of the well-known manager.

Miss Klein has appeared in several characters in New York and elsewhere. Her intention was to appear in the new play which her uncle, Charles Klein, is now writing, but her marriage will put an end to her stage career.

Sothern and Marlowe Sail To-day.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe sail for London this morning on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. The engagement of the Sothern-Marlowe Company at the Waldorf Theatre, London, is for six weeks, and they will offer five plays not given here—"The Daughter of Jorio," "Joyzelle," "Guenever," and "When Knighthood Was in Flower." "Hamlet" is to be presented at Elsinore on June 4.

"Julius Caesar," Elizabethan Style.

The Ben Greet Players at the Garden Theatre last night, for the first time in their present engagement, gave a production of "Julius Caesar" in the Elizabethan manner. This presentation was in striking contrast to the modern production of "As You Like It" earlier in the week.

Mansfield in "A Parisian Romance."

Richard Mansfield revived at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night "A Parisian Romance" for the first time during his present New York engagement. Mr. Mansfield gave his usual impressive performance of Baron Chevrial. He will sail for England on May 4.

Last Time for "Madama Butterfly."

"Madama Buttery" had its last presentation this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. A large audience saw it. The principal rôles were sung by Mmes. Farrar and Homer and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti. Mr. Vigna conducted.

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MELBA SHOWERS GIFTS.

Watch for Hammerstein and Other Associates Remembered.

Oscar Hammerstein received from Mme. Melba last night what is said to be the thinnest watch in New York. It is plain gold with an enameled "O. H." on the back. When it is held vertically, it seems to have no third dimension. Inside there is an inscription.

Mr. Hammerstein was not the only one the soprano remembered. Miss Anna Marble of the Opera House staff received a diamond and ruby brooch; Charles Wilson, the stage manager, received a silver cigar box, and Arthur Hammerstein's gift was a photograph of Mme. Melba in a silver frame.

Invitations were issued yesterday for the supper which Mr. Hammerstein will give the soprano on the stage of the Opera House on Monday night after the performance of "La Boheme."

CONRIED STARS WANT MORE.

Whereupon a Rumor Spreads That Hammersten May Get Them.

Rumors floated up and down Broadway last night to the effect that Mme. Fleischer-Edel, Mr. Conried's new German soprano, and Louise Homer, the contralto of the Metropolitan Opera House, were about to sign contracts with the Manhattan Opera House.

These rumors were both denied by Mr. Hammerstein, but it is said that neither Mme. Fleischer-Edel, Homer, nor Fremstad has signed with Mr. Conried for next season. All of them want more money for next year.

BONCI HAS A COLD.

Sings All the Same in "Rigoletto" at the Manhattan.

Mr. Campanini returned to the conductor's chair at the Manhattan Opera House last night for the performance of "Rigoletto," after an illness which has kept him away from the Opera House for several days. Mme. Melba sang and a very large audience was the result. Mr. Bonci was suffering with a cold and an apology was made for him after the first act. Mr. Ancona sang the title rôle and Mme. Giaconia was the Maddalena.

Rafael Navas's Piano Recital.

Rafael Navas, a young Spanish pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that was attended by as many people as could be expected at an entertainment of this sort near the end of the musical season. He played some interesting minor pieces that had not been publicly heard here—a "Carillon" étude by Liapounow, a sonatina by Ravel, an idyl by Balakirew, an "Etude Symphonique" by Pierné, two pieces by Albeniz. In addition there were pianistic battle horses like Mendelssohn's "Serious Variations," Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, Thausig's transcription of a toccata, and fugue by Bach, pieces by Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

Mr. Navas played the lesser pieces with delicate charm and appreciation. The sonatina by Ravel, in three connected movements, is an interesting, though tenuous fabric of the filmy harmonies of the young French school, and he found adequate expression of its peculiar grace; so, too, he made effective Liapounow's bell effects. But in the music of Bach and Beethoven he was overweighted, and lacked the tone, the rhythmical stability, the depth of insight to interpret them.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

One hundred clergymen, invited by the management, attended a special matinee of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" yesterday at the Manhattan Theatre.

Grace Filkins, who was engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper for the title role of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," their forthcoming production at the Astor Theatre, has resigned, and Dorothy Dorr has been engaged for the part. Miss Filkins resigned because she needed rest.

The fiftieth performance of "The Reckoning" was given last night at the Berkeley Lyceum. The souvenirs were posters of the star, Katherine Grey.

The third annual benefit of the Actors' Society of America for their building fund will be held on Tuesday, April 9, at the Hudson Theatre. Ethel Barrymore, Edward Abeles, Victor Herbert, Holbrook Blinn, and Mary Shaw are among the volunteers.

Richard Carle, in "The Spring Chicken," will follow "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's on April 1 instead of April 8.

"The Pretenders" will be produced by the Yale University Dramatic Association at Hartford on April 1, in New York on April 2 and 3, and in New Haven on April 5 and 6.

Thirty Nations at Columbia.

There are representatives of thirty foreign nations among the students at Columbia University, according to statistics that have recently been published by the Registrar of the institution. The foreign representation is made up of 150 men in all, there being no women among them. Canada has the largest representation—thirty-one. Japan is a close second with twenty-four.

"His First Message"

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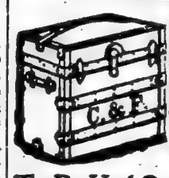

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TRIBUTES TO ALDRICH.

Poet's Widow and Son Receive Many Expressions of Sympathy.

BOSTON, March 20.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich's public funeral services, according to arrangements made by Mrs. Aldrich and her son, Talbot Aldrich, will be held at noon on Friday from the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the pastor, officiating. Many telegrams and letters of sympathy were received by Mrs. Aldrich to-day. Most of them were sent by literary friends. Several of the most intimate friends of the poet also called at the Aldrich home.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, one of the oldest of the author's friends, said:

"He was my old friend since my younger manhood. I knew him well when he edited The Atlantic Monthly, years ago, and always esteemed him. He was able, honorable, tactful, and magnetic."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said:

"Mr. Aldrich had a simple, kindly, and affectionate nature. To me he was 'the eternal boy.'"

Charles T. Copeland, Lecturer on English Literature at Harvard, was one of the poet's warmest admirers.

"By the death of Mr. Aldrich," Mr. Copeland said, "his friends lose a stanch friend and the country is robbed of its most exquisite artist in verse."

Those who will be asked to act as honorary pall bearers are Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Col. Higginson, William Dean Howells, Richard Watson Gilder, Bliss Perry, Hamilton W. Mabie, Henry M. Alden, Edward L. Burlingame, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Judge Robert Grait, Moorfield Storey, George E. Woodberry, Francis Bartlett, and George H. Mifflin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George WHcox.

Mayor George Wilcox of Summit, N. J., died yesterday at his home there of heart disease. He had been seriously ill for about three weeks. He was born in Oxford, N. H., sixty-seven years ago, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of '61.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Badington, daughter of the Rev. William I. Badington of Brooklyn, who died three years ago. Mr. Wilcox was a Republican in politics, and served for a number of years as Councilman before being chosen Mayor, an office which he had filled for a number of terms.

He leaves a son, Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, and a daughter, Miss Julia B. Wilcox. The funeral services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

John C. Reilly.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 20.—John C. Reilly of this city died to-day in Camden, S. C. He was President of the Washington National Bank of Pittsburg, and was also prominent in most of the city's other big affairs. He was 63 years old. His death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Reilly was the son of a poor grocer and began life as a messenger boy for an auctioneer. When a young man he conceived the idea of starting omnibus lines, and opened up the first bus lines in the city. He later became interested in street car work, and remained in it until his death. He was a Director of the Philadelphia Company here.

The family of Mr. Reilly was socially prominent. Most of the time the members of it were in New York. Mrs. John J. Hart of New York City is a daughter of Mr. Reilly.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. REBECCA D. HARVEY, widow of Hiram Harvey, died on Tuesday at her home, 359 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 77 years old and a native of Ohioville, Penn.

Mrs. JANE MAHON, widow of Robert J. Mahon, died on Tuesday at her home, 349 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and was 76 years old.

JOHN P. GRANT died of pneumonia at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., on Tuesday night. He was 71 years old. He was once prominent in Republican politics. Mr. Grant was for many years one of the largest dealers in cheese and butter in the Mohawk Valley.

Miss MARGARET BLENERHASSETT died on Monday at her home, 186 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago, and was a daughter of the late Dr. John Blenerhassett, who was a prominent Brooklyn physician.

The Rev. HENRY WHITNEY CLEVELAND died yesterday in Louisville, Ky. He was 71 years old. He was private secretary to Alexander H. Stephens, Chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Georgia in the civil war, and served in President Davis's secret service. He was a relative of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Mrs. ZELLA C. JACCARD, wife of Jules G. Jaccard, died at her home, 834 Grand Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday. She was 68 years old, and her death came while she and her husband were preparing to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. She leaves a son and six daughters.

JOHN A. KNOELLER died at his home, 16 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday of general deb

FOREIGN BOATS TO CONTEST HERE

Assurances of French and English Entries for International Motor Boat Races.

HUDSON CARNIVAL SEPT. 23

European Racers to Compete in the Series of Events Planned—Dixie's Mile Record.

Practical assurance has been received in this country that two foreign racing motor boats will come to America this Fall following the races for the International Cup in England on Aug. 3, and compete for an international trophy at Jamestown and on the Hudson, and to go against the world's record for mile and kilometer trials. One of them will represent the Motor Yacht Club of England and the other the French Motor Boat Club, and each will be the fastest boat in its respective country. As the best American boats will race both at Jamestown and in the Hudson River carnival, the race will be an absolute contest for the world's championship, with all the motor-boating countries, with the exception of Italy, represented and a remote possibility of an Italian entrant.

The Jamestown races will be started on Sept. 2 and continue through the week. Elaborate plans are now being formulated for them, including many novel and interesting competitions for a series of valuable trophies. Two weeks will then be allowed for the return of the fleet of racers to New York, and the Hudson River carnival of the Motor Boat Club of America will be held. The time for this has been fixed for the week of Sept. 23, with a largely extended programme, which will include events that will surpass in interest any before held in New York waters. The projectors of the two undertakings are correspondingly elated over the success attending their plans.

The regular programme for the Motor Boat Club's week of racing has not been actually formulated, but the principal features have been decided upon. Instead of the long-distance race to Poughkeepsie and return which has been a feature of one day in the carnival heretofore, a race to Albany and return will be substituted, but this will be made a part of the endurance contest, so that the two competitions will take up only one day instead of two. In addition to this there will be races offered on the Hudson for the smaller classes of racing boats and for cruisers, so that in effect there will be three days' racing in one. Another result will be that there will be six days of actual racing on the river instead of four, with a day devoted to the endurance runs and the Poughkeepsie event. The Poughkeepsie race has not been abandoned, but will be the principal feature of the opening day of the Motor Boat Club, fixed for Memorial Day, in addition to the other races for all classes which are now projected.

There is a bitter controversy now being waged over the relative merits of the two boats for speed which has provoked a deal of bitter feeling. The followers of the Dixie refuse to accept anything but the evidence of the Palm Beach races to show Dixie's superiority in her altered condition. While she is undoubtedly a vastly improved boat since last season, it can be readily demonstrated mathematically that she is not yet in Standard's class. There is a good chance of the two boats being brought together in a boat-to-boat contest before E. J. Schroeder takes the record breaker abroad for the Harmsworth Cup trials. There is a chance, too, of the new boat that is building, which is expected to be the fastest boat ever constructed, being ready to enter that race, as upon her showing in the trials will depend her entry in the International Cup race in England as well as Dixie.

N. Y. A. C. YACHTSMEN DINE.

Discuss Plans for the Season's Sport Within and Without the Club.

The New York Athletic Club yachtsmen gave a banquet at the club last evening that brought together some seventy-five members of the club interested in the sport and provoked considerable enthusiasm. Harry A. Jackson, Jr., Chairman of the Yachting Committee of the club, acted as toastmaster, while the guests of the evening included President George W. Kuhlke of the club, President J. M. Oliphant and Secretary J. H. McIntosh of the American Power Boat Association among others. Addresses were made in the course of an interesting series of speeches outlining the plans of the club and their members for the coming season.

C. S. King of the Yachting Committee announced the details of the race to Block Island, fixed for June 22, which he declared would be a bigger success than last year.

President Kuhlke spoke on behalf of the club, pledging support to the yachtsmen's plans, and Capt. Haubold and C. D. Truebenbach spoke for the other phases of aquatic sports, rowing and swimming, in which the club is interested.

FIFE AND MYLNE COMING.

To Study Conditions Here for Use in America's Cup Race.

LONDON, March 20.—It is understood here that both Alfred Mylne and William Fife, Jr., the two yacht designers who are building boats under the American measurement rule to contest for the Canada's Cup in behalf of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, have accepted invitations to visit America in June and witness the cup contests. A. E. Payne, who is also building a Canada Cup boat, has also been invited, but is uncertain whether he can make the trip or not.

It is expected that both men, who have been named as designers of the new yacht which Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to build to challenge for the America's Cup for a race next year, will make use of the opportunity to make a careful study of the conditions on the other side, with a view to making use of the information thus gained in working out their designs under the new rules. The commissions from the Canadian Club for Canada Cup challengers were accepted for the same reason.

CUPS FOR HORSE SHOW.

Road Drivers to Offer Trophies in Connection with Annual Parade.

In order to stimulate interest in the Horse Show, which will be held in conjunction with the annual parade of the Road Drivers' Association of New York on Saturday, May 4, five silver cups will be offered for competition. It is intended to make the Horse Show the feature of the parade, and at the weekly meeting of the association, held last night at the Hotel Cadillac, it was decided to arrange a programme of ten events. Cups will be offered for trotting roadsters to runabouts, pacing teams to one or two man wagons, short-tail horses to runabouts, and ladies' class teams to suitable vehicles permitted on the Speedway. Ribbons will be awarded in the other classes, which will be trotters to one-man speed wagons, trotting teams to one or two men wagons, pacers to one-man speed wagons, pacing roadsters to runabouts, and ladies' horses to runabouts.

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ROSEBEN TOP WEIGHT.

Champion Sprinter Has Post of Honor for Carter Handicap.

Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh has penalized Roseben with 135 pounds for the Carter Handicap, which is the opening feature of the Queens County Jockey Club Spring meeting at Aqueduct. The champion sprinter of 1906 has the post of honor, and is asked to carry 13 pounds more than any other horse nominated for the $10,000 handicap. The weights, which were announced yesterday, places Water Light and Oxford second on the list with 122 pounds, with Nealon and Glorifier bracketed with 119 pounds. Only one entry has been declared out of the original nominations, that of Conville, leaving 68 eligibles at the weights. The list includes nearly all the best horses in training. The weights follow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Roseben, 6	135	Jacquin, 6	107
Water Light, 5	122	Southern Cross, 5	106
Oxford, 5	122	Graziallo, 6	106
Nealon, 4	119	Israfel, 4	106
Glorifier, 5	119	Vendor, 4	106
Halifax, 4	118	Orbicular, 4	105
Savable, aged	117	Horace E., 3	105
Blandy, 3	116	Wes, 4	104
Hyperion II., 4	116	McCarter, 3	103
Dolly Spanker, 6	115	La Londe, 5	102
Brookdale Nymph, 4	115	Superman, 3	102
Inquisitor, 4	115	Hermitage, 4	102
Pulaus, 6	115	J. C. Core, 3	101
Sir Wilfred, 4	114	Zambesi, 3	101
Lotus, 4	114	A. Muskoday, 5	100
Pretension, 6	114	Hooray, 4	100
Ironsides, 4	114	Philander, 3	99
Jacobite, 4	114	Okenite, 3	99
Prince Hamburg, 5	113	Colonel Jack, 3	99
Suffrage, 4	112	Eddie Ware, 3	99
Keator, 5	111	Rosemount, 3	98
King's Daughter, 4	111	Zienap, 4	97
Pater, 4	111	Cabochon, 3	97
Handzarra, 5	110	Tileing, 3	97
Juggler, 4	110	Simple Honours, 4	96
Heasiip, 4	110	Tom Dolan, 3	95
Rye, 4	109	Berkeley, 3	94
Red Friar, 5	109	Claude Duval, 3	94
Avaunteer, 5	102	Belle of Iroquois, 3	94
Don Diego, 4	108	Cederstrome, 5	94
De Mund, 3	108	Marster, 4	93
Comedienne, 4	108	Ampedo, 3	92
Cressina, 4	107	Shackle, 3	90
Pantoufle, 4	107	Malacca, 3	90

YANKEE GIRL SCORES AGAIN.

Colloquy Makes a New Track Record at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Colloquy clipped three-fifths of a second off the track record in the third race, at five furlongs, at the Fair Grounds to-day, covering the distance in 0:59 2-5.

Yankee Girl, winner of the City Park Derby last Saturday and an entry in the Crescent City Derby of next Saturday, won the fifth race, at a mile and twenty yards, with hardly an effort. Weather fair; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs; selling. Sabado, 108 pounds, (A. Martin,) 25 to 1, won; Antoine, 108, (W. Walker,) 2 to 1, second; L. Ham, 115, (Nicol.) 9 to 1, third. Time—0:48 4-5. Bitter Sir, Orlandot, Headline, Carasco, Jimmy H., Canous, Hamlet, Count Reinferd, and Tony Wamser also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Spion, 94, (Garner,) 9 to 2, won; Columbia Girl, 109, (Nicol,) 13 to 1, second; Refined, 92, (A. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Foxmeade, Akbar, Malta, Belle Strome, Clamor, Lochgoil, Consideration, and Gold Circle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Colloquy, 106 pounds, (Garner,) 4 to 5, won; Charlie Eastman, 110, (Lloyd,) 18 to 2, second; Rusk, 102, (Billac,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Baby P., Frontenac, Dargin, Meadow Breeze, and Arbyvan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Ziephen, 118 pounds, (Lloyd,) 14 to 5, won; Coincident, 110, (Mountain,) 10 to 1, second; Montbert, 110, (R. Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Lady Caroline II., Geneva S., and E. M. Frye also ran. Coincident and Montbert coupled; Geneva S. and E. M. Frye coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Yankee Girl, 95 pounds, (Garner,) 1 to 2, won; Reside, 98, (Gauge,) 15 to 1, second; Donna, 100, (Hogg,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Ternus, Prince of Coins, and Dromio also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince Ahmed, 100 pounds, (Taylor,) 6 to 5, won; Royal Breeze, 110, (Hennessy,) 5 to 2, second; Royal River, 95, (Garner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Charles I. Lee, Sylvie Brown, Sister Polly, Bitter Miss, and Prince Rover also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Lemon Girl, 108 pounds, (Lloyd,) 7 to 2, won; Solly M., 100, (Garner,) 4 to 1, second; Quggs, 91, (A. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Bitter Brown, Doubt, Miss Parker, Evie Green, Delestrome, and Agra also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. No Quarter, 101 pounds; De Oro, 104; Plaud, 106; Red Queen and Zick Abrams, 110 each; Spider Web, 111; Bert Osra, 116; Verdant, 117; Knighton and Bill Phillips, 120 each; Kohinoor, 121; Ardell and The Thrall, 124 each.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; purse. Dropstitch, Hazel M., and Donna H., 94 pounds each; Lulu B., 99; Bitter Gold and Flyon, 102 each; Prescati, 103; Moore Johnson and Master Kildare, 108 each; Colonel Brady, Rebel Queen, Elvira M., Convenient and Brawney Lad, 109 each; Prince Bowling, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Tinker, 98 pounds; Fox Meade and St. Noel, 102 each; Flaviguy and St. Beliane, 104 each; Foreigner and Rebounder, 105 each; Rather Royal, Bombino, and James Reddick, 107 each; Grenade, 109; Envoy and Granada, 110 each; McIlvain, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Fancy Dress, 88 pounds; Lady Esther, 100; Lancastrian, 102; St. Valentine, 110; Emergency and Pasadena, 112 each; Juggler, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards; purse. Lucy Marie, 103 pounds; Blacklock, 105; Kemp Ridgely, Morales, Gargantua, and Bonart, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half; purse. Discernment, Etta M., Mae Lynch, and Merry Belle, 94 pounds each; Doctor Young, 96; Glisten, 101; Cashier and Eserjoy, 102 each; Lacy Crawford and La Cache, 103 each; Sanction, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Joe Davis and Sicamous, 90 pounds each; Golden Wave, 92; Ouagga, 93; John Mc-Bride, Cull, and Mazonia, 105 each; Lemon Girl, 106; Horse Radish, Nellie Burn, and Noel, 107 each; Mary Morris and Ferroniere, 108; Telegrapher, 112; Merry Pioneer, 113.

COLUMBIA'S CHAMPION FIVE.

Freshman Team Wins College Honors by Beating Harvard.

Columbia's freshman team secured the intercollegiate freshman basket ball championship by defeating Harvard last night in the gymnasium of the local institution by a score of 33 points to 10. From the very start the Blue and White youngsters took the lead and never allowed their opponents to get near them.

In the first half they scored eight field goals to Harvard's one. During the second half the play was of the most exciting kind, all Harvard's efforts being concentrated in trying to keep Columbia from increasing the lead.

Kiendl's playing for the Columbia freshmen was the feature of the game. His shots were sensational, and he scored thirteen of Columbia's points. Line-up:

Columbia, 1910, 33. Position. Harvard, 1910, 10.
Kiendl ..... Left forward ..Brown, Bender
Blumenthal,
Mahon ..... Right forward ..... Wallace
Saunders ..... Centre ..... Brown
Osterhout,
Klepetko ..... Left guard ..... Hoffstot
Schnepp ..... Right guard ..... White

Goals from field—Kiendl, (6,) Blumenthal, (6,) Klepetko, (2,) Mahon, Schnepp, Brown, Hoffstot. Goals from foul—Wallace, (6,) Kiendl. Referee—Mr. Lockemuller, Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

BOXING BILL PASSES SENATE.

Frawley Measure Permits Limited Contests Under A. A. U. Auspices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Frawley's bill permitting sparring exhibitions with eight-ounce gloves in New York City under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, passed the Senate to-day. The bill provides that no contest shall be of more than fifteen minutes' duration.

Big Entry List of Wrestlers.

More than 100 competitors will contest in the amateur metropolitan wrestling championships to begin at the Boys' Club, 161 Avenue A, to-day. The list includes a number of title holders who figured at Athens for the Olympic championships, and in National and metropolitan events.

There will be seven classes offered, including the 105-pound, 115-pound, 125-pound, 135-pound, 145-pound, 158-pound, and the heavyweight classes. Prizes of exceptional value will be offered in each competition.

Entries have been received from clubs, settlement organizations, church societies, and turnvereins from all over the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union. These will compete in the trials to-night, the finals in each class being left for decision until Saturday evening.

Y. M. C. A. RECORDS IN INDOOR MEET

Manhattan Defeats Brooklyn Team in Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. "Gym."

VISITORS GET ONE EVENT

New Figures Are Established for the Furlong, Quarter, and Half Mile Runs.

Three new records in the Athletic League of North America were established last night in the gymnasium of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association during the dual indoor athletic meet between the home team and the Brooklyn Central team. The competition consisted of seven events and the local athletes won in the snappiest sort of fashion by a total of 44½ points to 13½ for Brooklyn.

The meet was the first of its kind ever held in the Twenty-third Street branch gymnasium. It attracted a large attendance, many women being among the spectators, and they were as energetic in urging the contestants to victory as were the representatives of the two branch associations.

Besides the three league records a new record for the local gymnasium was made in the mile run by H. A. Huff in 4:47 3-5, running around a twenty-lap track. The Athletic League of North America is composed of the different Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Associations, and so far as known so many new league records have never before been established at a single meet. One record, that for the 220-yard run, was established. G. M. Cossenes of the home team winning the event in 0:26 4-5. In the quarter and half-mile runs the old figures were broken. F. W. Cordes of Twenty-third Street ran the quarter in 0:58, the former time being 0:59 4-5, held in Chicago. E. A. Kelley of the local team reduced the half-mile record, recently held by the Poughkeepsie Association, from 2:11 4-5 to 2:10¾.

The only event in which Brooklyn scored first was in the shot put, Behrens beating Smith of the New York team by nine inches. The relay race had thirteen men on a side, every man composing the two teams running two laps. The New Yorkers won easily by over a lap. The summary:

220-Yard Run.—Won by G. M. Cassenas, Twenty-third Street; J. J. Coote, Brooklyn, second; E. F. Bloodgood, Twenty-third Street, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by F. W. Cordes, Twenty-third Street; C. C. Harris, Twenty-third Street, second; J. E. Westervelt, Twenty-third Street, and W. J. Coote, Brooklyn, tied for third. Time—0:58.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by E. A. Kelley, Twenty-third Street; R. C. Tracy, Twenty-third Street, second; F. L. Friedman, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. A. Duff, Twenty-third Street; H. W. Davis, Twenty-third Street, second; L. E. Lentz, Brooklyn, third. Time—4:47 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by G. Fleming, Twenty-third Street, 5 feet 10 inches; W. Thomasson, Twenty-third Street, second, 5 feet 9 inches; C. H. Perry, Brooklyn, third, 5 feet 4 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by H. Behrens, Brooklyn, 45 feet 7 inches; F. I. Smith, Twenty-third Street, second, 44 feet 10 inches; J. H. Biller, Brooklyn, third, 41 feet 5 inches.

Relay Race, 1 3-10 Miles.—Won by Twenty-third Street Branch team, beating Brooklyn over a lap.

Total points—Twenty-third Street Branch, 44½; Brooklyn Central, 13½.

GYMKHANA SPORTS AT AIKEN.

Mrs. Hitchcock Wins Tandem Prize—Miss Gene Reid a Contestant.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 20.—The gymkhana races to-day attracted about 2,000 people, and society was out in force. The tandem driving on horseback for the Iselin Cup was won by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. The Dolan Cup for the best pony driven to a trap by a child was captured by Master Goddard Iselin. Miss Flora Whitney won the pony saddle class for the Foster Cup. A cigar and umbrella race that caused great merriment was won in a close finish by Malcolm Stevenson. A special event for girls and boys under 16 for the Hitchcock Cup was won by Miss Eleanor Sears. Miss Gene Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, is visiting Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and she took part in the gymkhana events.

Yale Athletes on Sick List.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—Yale's two track stars, Lester Barber Stevens and Gerard Morton Butler, left college to-day suffering from appendicitis. They went to Chicago, where they will undergo an operation. They will then go to their homes in Evanston, Ill., and Milwaukee, respectively, to remain until fully recovered. Because of their crippling Yale's chances for landing the dual track meet with Harvard have vanished.

Lasker Takes Game from Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—The twelfth game of the world's championship chess match between Dr. Lasker and Frank J. Marshall was begun at the Business Men's Club in this city yesterday afternoon and concluded at an early hour this morning, resulting in another victory, his fifth, for Dr. Lasker, after forty-six moves. Marshall filed a protest with the referee, B. B. Jefferson, contending that an error in keeping time, occasioned by the employment of the stop watches, to which he was unaccustomed, resulted in his making hasty moves with consequent unfavorable positions, leading in the end to his defeat. The matter will be referred to the committee of judges, consisting of Prof. Rice of New York, J. Herbert Watson of Brooklyn, and Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia.

Collegiate Wrestling Meet To-night.

It is expected that Princeton and Yale will fight out the final issue in the intercollegiate wrestling championships which are to be decided to-night at Princeton. Pennsylvania is likely to contend for second place with one or the other of the two, though she is hardly believed to be capable of defeating both. Columbia is out of the running, none of the Morningside competitors being considered as having a chance, except Narganes.

Yale has a look-in, according to experts, in every class, except the featherweight. Princeton is expected to figure in every class, except the heavyweight, and Pennsylvania is only figured in four of the seven classes.

Changing Baltusrol Golf Courses.

W. Fellowes Morgan, Louis Bayard, Jr., and C. J. Sullivan have completed the inspection of the leading golf courses throughout the country prior to beginning the rearrangement and improvement of the Baltusrol Golf Club course before the playing of the New Jersey State championships in June. Some bunkers and traps will be changed and new ones added. Sea sand will be used for the desired "traps."

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Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water
A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles.
Half a glass on arising
FOR CONSTIPATION

AMERICANS ON TOP AGAIN.

With a Misfit Combination They Score Third Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 20.—With a misfit team the New York Americans defeated Atlanta here to-day for the third time. The score of 7 to 5 indicates the keener contest the local men put up. The warm weather enabled the pitchers to let themselves out a bit and make the game interesting.

The score was tied up to the fifth inning. Then the Highlanders forged ahead. Atlanta, however, found Barger in the eighth and got three runs, with three hits, a pass, and an error, and one more in the ninth, threatening at one time to overcome the lead against them.

Griffith placed Conroy at short and Catcher Kleinow was at second, with Pitcher Brockett in left field. Williams and Elberfeld did not play. Both succumbed to injuries and were not able to appear. The two teams play again to-morrow. Score:

N. Y. AMERICANS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D. H'fman, cf.	1	1	3	0	1		
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Conroy, ss,	3	2	2	4	1		
Mor'ty, 1b.	0	3	8	0	0		
Kleinow, c.	0	0	2	2	0		
Laporte, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0		
Br'kett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Thomas, c.	1	0	6	2	0		
Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Barger, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	7	9	28	9	2		

ATLANTAS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Becker, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Wallace, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Becker, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
O'Leary, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0		
Parkert, lf.	2	1	4	0	0		
Castro, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1		
Hall, ss.	0	3	2	2	1		
Sweeney, c.	1	1	2	8	0		
L. Hoffm'n, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0		
Childs, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
Harley, c.	0	0	0	1	0		
*Spade	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	5	10	27	16	3		

*Batted for Childs in ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	—7
Atlantas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Two-base hits—Moriarity, (3,) Keeler. Three-base hits—Ball, Spade, D. Hoffman, Conroy. Sacrifice hit—Keefe. Stolen bases—Laporte, L. Hoffman, Conroy, Parkert. Double plays—Hoffman to Ball to O'Leary; Sweeney to Castro; Thomas to Conroy. Struck out—By Keefe, 6; by Childs, 2. Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 3; off Childs, 3; off Garger, 2; off Harley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lafitte.

Giants Meet Donlin's Demand.

CHICAGO, March 20.—"Mike" Donlin of the New York National League team, who has for several weeks been holding out for an increase of $600 in his salary, has received word from Manager McGraw that the money will be given to him. He will leave here Sunday night to join the New York team in New Orleans.

Brooklyn Regulars Defeat "Yanigans."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—The regular Brooklyn players defeated the "Yanigans to-day by a score of 4 to 2 in a seven-inning game. Bell pitched the entire game for the regulars, and Bush and Whiting were in the box for the substitutes. The feature of the game was the hitting of Alperman and Ritter. Herly, for the youngsters, also played an excellent game behind the bat.

Scores of Other Games.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Chicago, (National,) 4; Birmingham, (Southern League,) 1.

At Macon, Ga.—Cleveland, (American,) 11; Macon, (South Atlantic League,) 1.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, (Southern League,) 0; Boston Americans, 4.

Scheidig Defeats Leonard at Billiards.

In the billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy for the 14.2 balkline championship of Greater New York, T. Scheidig defeated W. Leonard last night. Scheidig played 275 against Leonard's 245, and won by a score of 275 to 222, averaging 5 23-50, and running 32 and 26 in his best innings. Leonard averaged 4 26-49, and made runs of 26 and 24.

Pool Championship Begins To-night.

Thomas Hueston of St. Louis and Jerome Keogh of Buffalo will play a series of three games at Morningstar's Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, for the pool championship of the world. The match will be of 300 points nightly, beginning to-night and ending Saturday. Hueston is the present holder of the championship and has been in hard practice for a week. Keogh, who is a former champion, has been playing at Buffalo, and is reported to be playing a strong game. In the St. Louis tournament last Spring Hueston tied with De Oro and Keogh, but in the play-off De Oro won the emblem. Hueston challenged De Oro, who forfeited.

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OVERLAND LIMITED
leaves Chicago 8.02 p.m. daily for San Francisco and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the
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Cold facts prove that the above assertion is not a mere boast. The record run for electrics on one battery charge belongs to the Babcock—N. Y. to PHILADELPHIA last Fall.
Beauty of outline is a BABCOCK characteristic. The manufacturers had many years' experience in making high grade carriages before the day of motor cars.
These electrics are instantly ready and can be driven by any one.
The BABCOCK VICTORIA—a perfect car for town and country. Light and shapely with large mileage capacity. This is mechanically the duplicate of the car which made the record run from N. Y. to Phila. It is the highest development of the Electric Motor Car of to-day.
Price, $1,690, F. O. B. factory.
Babcock Runabout, $1,400.
Let us show you the full line.

C.O.V. ... FRANCE ENGLISH DAIMLER ... ENGLAND STEARNS ... AMERICA FRANKLIN ... WORLD BABCOCK ... WORLD
Wyckoff, Church & Partridge
BROADWAY AT 39TH STREET

FENCER REINHERR SECURES TROPHY

Turn Verein Expert Wins President's Medal in Open Meet at N. Y. A. C.

IN NOVEL COMPETITION

Contesants Each Engage in Bouts with Foils, Dueling Swords, and Sabres.

Fencers representing every club in the metropolitan district of the Amateur Fencers' League of America contested last night in a series of matches in foils, dueling swords, and sabres for the President's medal. The competition, which was the first of its kind ever held in America, took place in the fencing room of the New York Athletic Clubhouse, and was won by W. Reinherr of the New York Turn Verein, with a total of 8 points. V. P. Curti and K. B. Johnson of the New York Athletic Club tied for second place, with 7 points each. The two men fenced three bouts, one in each style, for second medal. Curti won with the foils and dueling swords, and was declared the winner.

The competition was an individual one, each man being required to meet every entrant with foil, dueling sword, and sabre, and the contestant winning the most bouts in all three styles was declared the winner. Reinherr won three bouts with dueling swords, three with foils, and two with sabres. Curti showed weakness with sabres, in which style he lost three of his four bouts, while Johnson won but one bout with dueling swords.

The contestants were G. W. Postgate, Brooklyn Fencing Club; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Lawrence, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Turn Verein; K. B. Johnson, New York Athletic Club; P. Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein; V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club; W. Reinherr, New York Turn Verein, and W. Lyon, New York Athletic Club. The summary:

Dueling Swords—G. W. Postgate defeated A. G. Anderson; Dr. Lawrence defeated K. B. Johnson; Dr. Buys defeated F. Byrne; P. Benzenberg defeated V. P. Curti; W. Reinherr defeated W. Lyon; V. P. Curti defeated Dr. Buys; K. B. Johnson defeated W. Reinherr; V. P. Curti defeated K. B. Johnson; W. Reinherr defeated V. P. Curti; G. W. Postgate defeated Dr. Buys; K. B. Johnson defeated Dr. Buys; W. Reinherr defeated Dr. Buys; G. W. Postgate defeated K. B. Johnson; G. W. Postgate defeated W. Reinherr; K. B. Johnson defeated Dr. Buys; W. Reinherr defeated G. W. Postgate; W. Reinherr defeated K. B. Johnson.

Sabre—A. G. Anderson defeated G. W. Postgate, V. P. Curti defeated P. Benzenberg, F. Byrne defeated Dr. Buys, K. B. Johnson defeated Dr. Lawrence, W. Reinherr defeated W. Lyon, Dr. Buys defeated V. P. Curti, G. W. Postgate defeated Dr. Buys, K. B. Johnson defeated Dr. Buys, W. Reinherr defeated Dr. Buys, G. W. Postgate defeated W. Reinherr, V. P. Curti defeated G. W. Postgate, K. B. Johnson defeated V. P. Curti, W. Reinherr defeated K. B. Johnson, W. Reinherr defeated Dr. Buys, V. P. Curti defeated W. Reinherr defeated Dr. Buys, K. B. Johnson defeated V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club, defeated P. Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein; Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Fencing Club, defeated F. Byrne, New York Athletic Club; G. W. Postgate, Brooklyn Fencing Club, defeated A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club; K. B. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated Dr. Lawrence, New York Fencing Club; W. Lyon, New York Athletic Club, defeated W. Reinherr, New York Turn Verein; V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. W. Postgate, Brooklyn Fencing Club; W. Reinherr, New York Turn Verein, defeated Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Fencing Club; Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Fencing Club, defeated G. W. Postgate, Brooklyn Fencing Club; V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club, defeated K. B. Johnson, New York Athletic Club; V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club, defeated Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Turn Verein; W. Reinherr, New York Turn Verein, defeated V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club; K. B. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. W. Postgate, Brooklyn Fencing Club; K. B. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated Dr. Buys, Brooklyn Fencing Club; G. W. Postgate, New York Athletic Club, defeated W. Reinherr, New York Turn Verein.

WANT NOYES AS CAPTAIN.

Students Think He Should Retain Honor, Though Not Rowing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—Yale students were a unit to-day in applauding the self-sacrificial action of Robert H. Noyes in announcing his retirement from the Yale crew in view of the possible handicap of his weak heart on the chances of the boat. The sentiment seems to be that Noyes should retain the Captaincy and appoint an assistant to replace him in the shell while he remains the leader of the crew and directs its work.

It is considered that his personal retirement will increase the chances of the eight materially, admitting as it does of a stronger man replacing him and running no risk of his having to retire later if he proves unequal to the task. Medical advisers are unanimous in their opinion that Noyes could not stand the work, and that if he gives up rowing for a year he will probably be able to take it up again next year.

NO HELP FROM YALE.

Alumni Weekly Declares for Professional Coaching at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—Harvard's system of Faculty control for athletics is called a failure editorially in the Yale Alumni Weekly to-day, and a sharp intimation is given to Harvard that she must not seek assistance from Yale in her efforts to abolish professional coaches for athletic teams. The Weekly says:

Happily the trouble is over; now the undergraduate may play ball, though his difficulties in securing trainers of the best clay may be increased because of the insecurity of tenure in these positions under the menace of the committee's general disapproval. The investigation which appears to have been a thorough and honest study of the past management of all athletic activities at Harvard reveals a number of details that might be bettered. But it discovers neither gross corruption nor immoral intent.

After declaring that the appointment of an investigating committee was a confession of failure, The Weekly continues:

The spirit which carries physical sports successfully through various competitions is the subtle property of a certain age in life. In maturity it disappears to be replaced by something intellectually better. In a community of sensible boys who have reached the college age there would seem to be no more reason to direct their sports than to design their costume or inspect their correspondence.

Rowing Races for Naval Officers.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—A permanent challenge cup for the best rowing crew of officers in the United States Navy will be offered by the Jamestown Exposition Company, and the series of contests between the officers of the ships to be stationed here, in standard twelve-oared cutters, is expected to be among the most interesting features of the exposition's aquatic programme. The cup may be kept by one crew only one year and is always open to challenge. Officers of the navy and Marine Corps and midshipmen only are eligible to enter the crews. It is expected that the cup will change hands several times during the course of the exposition.

St. Bartholomew A. C. Road Run.

The annual road run of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, for members only, will be held on Sunday, April 7. The event was scheduled for March 10, but was postponed on account of wet weather. The run will start from the Mohawk Athletic Clubhouse, 158th Street and Walton Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.
10c. a line; 2t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.
CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; can do own repairing; three years' reference from last employer; understands all cars; temperate and reliable; private family preferred. S. Raymond, care Acker, Merrill & Condit, 72d St. and Amsterdam Av.
CHAUFFEUR.—Refined young man will be open for a position as first-class chauffeur April 1. Address J. Morgan, 227 West 51st St.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

NO PRETTIER DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S SUITS, HATS AND CAPS COULD BE GOT TOGETHER THAN THAT WE ARE SHOWING.
THERE ARE IN FULL ASSORTMENT THE DOUBLE-BREASTED TWO-PIECE AND NORFOLK SUITS WITH FULL BLOOMERS, AND THE MORE BOYISH NORFOLKS WITH LONG TROUSERS.
IN WASH SUITS, THE SAILOR AND RUSSIAN BLOUSES AND THE TWO

AUTOISTS AMAZED AT NEW SPEED BILL

Would Prohibit Construction of Cars Exceeding Limit of Twenty Miles an Hour.

UNIFORM LAWS ADVOCATED

State Association Successful in Opposing Hostile Motor Legislation at Albany.

Fifteen automobile bills have been introduced into the present session of the Legislature at Albany, and there are rumors of more to come. The latest bill was presented this week by Assemblyman Eagleton, and it has created more amazement than consternation in motor circles. It provides that no car shall be constructed in any of the automobile factories of the State whose speed capabilities shall exceed twenty miles an hour. The bill has been referred, as have all of the previous ones, to the Judiciary Committee, and the New York State Automobile Association has requested a hearing on its provisions, which will probably be held next week.

Charles T. Terry, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Automobile Association, returned to the city yesterday from Albany, where a delegation of State autoists argued against several bills early in the week. Most important of these was Assemblyman Bohan's bill, the substance of which was to permit any one who claimed he had been injured by an automobile to file a lien against the car by giving notice of such action to the Secretary of State and the owner of the machine.

"The bill was somewhat vague," said Mr. Terry yesterday, "but in explaining its purpose Mr. Bohan stated that it was directed chiefly against chauffeurs who take their employers' machines out without permission and get into accidents. Instead, however, of making the guilty chauffeur liable for the damage, it really imposed an additional burden upon the owner, for he not only would probably be put to considerable expense and trouble through the carelessness of his chauffeur, but he would also be in danger of having a lien filed against him. Thus the owner would pay the entire penalty and the chauffeur go scot free. This view of the case seemed to be clearly understood by the committee, and I believe it will be reported unfavorably, if any action at all is taken.

"We also had a talk with Assemblyman Weber, who has introduced a bill providing that automobile tourists from any other State shall be subject to the regular State license without the privilege of even a day's free travel. This is the very point that the A. A. A. has been fighting against in its effort to secure uniform legislation throughout the country, giving a motorist who has conformed to the registration law of his home State free touring privileges in other States. This is the fundamental principle of the Federal act introduced into the last session of Congress, and it will be the main point for the uniform State bill that will be presented before the legislative committee at a meeting next week. Mr. Weber, I am glad to say, appreciated this view of the case, and he has practically consented to withdraw the bill."

It is the intention of the A. A. A. to push the Federal Automobile act to speedy action at the next session of Congress, and its provisions will be thoroughly discussed with a view to ascertaining if any modifications are necessary. Mr. Terry has completed his draft of the proposed uniform State law, and if it meets with the approval of the committee copies will be sent to members of different State Legislatures, with the request that it be introduced, if feasible, as early as possible.

There is no Substitute for a Waltham Watch

Waltham watches have sustained their reputation during half a century of exacting use and critical comparison. The world's work is best timed by a Waltham watch. When a dealer offers a Swiss watch in preference to a Waltham watch, it is to secure a greater profit for himself.

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WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
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SUES FOR AUTO PROFITS.

Defunct Company Wants Share of Licensed Association's Assets.

A Supreme Court case that attracted considerable attention among automobile manufacturers was argued yesterday before Justice Leventritt upon the motion made by Bouvier and Dugro on behalf of the Trustees of the former Searchmont Automobile Company, which went into bankruptcy three years ago to adjudge the officers of the Association of Automobile Manufacturers in contempt of court for not showing all of the records bearing upon the case instituted by the Trustees against the Licensed Association for a share of the proceeds claimed to be due the defunct company during the time it was a member of the licensed organization. The Trustees of the Searchmont Automobile Company assert that as a member of the association it was entitled to a one-thirty-first share of the proceeds during the period of its membership.

Justice Leventritt reserved decision, after requesting Mr. Larkin to submit affidavits bearing upon his side of the case.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Indoor Games.

The first athletic carnival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Athletic Association will be held in the new armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Monday, April 1. An interesting programme of track and field events has been arranged, and will include a three-mile handicap, the entries for which include M. J. Spring, Charles Lord, W. Frank, and "Eddie" Carr. The mile relay handicap will bring out the best relay teams in New York, and the New York Athletic Club and Irish-American Athletic Club will send a big representation to the games.

ARMY BALLOON FINISHED.

Will Be Shipped to Fort Leavenworth Station Next Month.

The big Government balloon that is being built in this city by Leo Stevens for the military balloon station at Fort Leavenworth has been practically completed and will be shipped to the station by the middle of April. The balloon will have a capacity of 80,000 cubic feet, being the largest balloon now in this country. Capt. Charles De F. Chandler of the War Department, who has charge of the plans for equipping the station, was in the city early this week and made a thorough inspection of the balloon. He was well pleased at its progress, and he is making arrangements for an early ascension from Fort Leavenworth. The Government now has at Fort Leavenworth nine small balloons, the largest of 18,000 cubic feet, and a large building is being erected to store the balloons.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Games.

The sixth round in the 115-pound class championship basket ball tournament in the metropolitan district under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was played last night at Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street. Bethany A. C. defeated the John Jay Club by the score of 24 to 17, Clark House won by forfeit from the Diamond Midgets, they being over weight, and University Settlement defeated the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn by the score of 36 to 6. Line-ups:

Bethany A. C., 24.	Position.	John Jay C., 17.
Beyer	Forward	Newman
Hardtman	Forward	Wezinski
Perpet	Centre	Cicerell
Palmer	Guard	Cohen
Slickender	Guard	Weizberg

Goals from field—Palmer (5,) Hardtman (3,) Weizberg (2,) Beyer, Perpet, Slickender, Newman, Circelell. Goals from foul—Wezinski (9,) Beyer, Palmer. Referee—Mr. Poggi of Xavier A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Univ. Sett., 36.	Position.	Y. M. C. A., 6.
Friedman	Forward	W. Frestrall
Kanzel	Forward	F. Frestrall
Sedransky	Centre	Brown
Scheinbaum	Guard	Soff
Brill	Guard	Flood

Goals from field—Brill (8,) Sedransky (6,) Friedman (3,) Brown, W. Frestrall. Goals from foul—Kanzel (3,) Soff (2,) Sedransky. Referee—Mr. Poggi of Xavier A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

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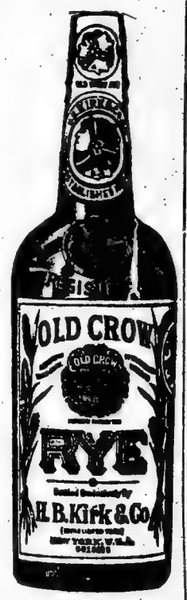

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Do you wear W.L.Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it will pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
I take great pleasure in recommending the Douglas Shoe as the best $3.50 shoe for comfort and wear. I have tried a number of others, and found nothing to equal them.
B. SIMPSON, Importer, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

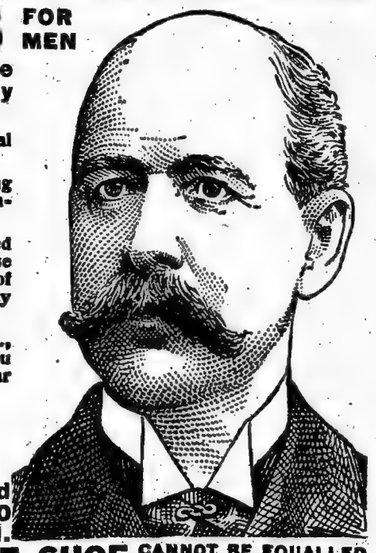

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Put. Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
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1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
974 Third Avenue,
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Streets.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
343 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
476 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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8TH STREET, 25 WEST.—Superior board and room, $5 weekly; home cooking; porcelain bath.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated, telephone.

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39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cuisine; telephone; reasonable.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

60TH ST., 148 EAST.—Back parlor; meals optional; large hall room,; with board, $5.50; telephone.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board, bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—An exceptionally fine room, with board; select house; telephone; gentlemen preferred.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny room; select home, gentlemen preferred; table guests; references.

98D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable room for two; improvements; homelike surroundings; table guests; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water, closets; home cooking; gentlemen, couple; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Rooms and board; accommodations A 1; homelike; $6 up.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two single rooms, neatly furnished, with board; table guests.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Sunny hall room; also handsome large room; excellent board; reduced rates.

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MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites and separate rooms; superior board.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front hall room, with closet.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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14TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished.

20TH, 410 WEST, (Chelsea Square.)—Parlor floor; large front room; furdished, unfurnished; literary people.

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43D, 121 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; large closets.

52D, 206 WEST.—Desirable room and board in refined private family; gentleman; exceptional. Witte.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Hot running water; telephone; double, single closets; bath; Central Park. Brock

78TH ST., 264 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, bath; 'phone, piano; board optional. Johnstone.

107TH ST.—Three rooms for housekeeping, couple or two ladies. Irwin, 953 Amsterdam Av.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Apartment hotel, opposite Columbia; rooms, singly or en suite; overlooking river and park; modern conveniences; excellent restaurant.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; running water; at Subway station; steam; excellent board.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

58D, 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; excellent accommodations; private house; reasonable.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young woman bookkeeper and stenographer; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address, own handwriting, R. H., Box 152 Times Office Downtown.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; $20. Mayer, 1,227 3d Av., near 71st St.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 W. 23d St.,

require bright, active girls, 18 years of age, as stock-keepers in misses' coats, suits and muslin underwear.

BEST & CO.,
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require bright, active girls as messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement to clerical position.

WANTED—Young lady for confectionery store; board and room. Mayer, 1,227 3d Av., near 71st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Housekeeper; Protestant; middle-aged, able-bodied working housekeeper; family of three; country. Times, 39 Broad St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Few more salesmen for Spring campaign at Laurelton, Long Island's best selling sub-division; has already paid over $50,000 in commissions; experience not necessary; any live man of good address can make big money. Call 11 to 1, Laurelton Land Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y.

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WANTED—First tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A gentleman is wanted in capacity of stenographer and confidential clerk; he must be refined, intelligent, and well educated; one with experience in fire insurance business preferred; replies must quote age, experience, references, and present salary. S., Confidential, Box 108 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By an old established firm, a young man as mail clerk; salary to begin, $5 per week, with chance of advancement; must have a fair education and good references, but experience not necessary. Write fully, stating age, schooling, whether living with parents, &c., W. H. B., P. O. Box 718 Manhattan.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—As private secretary, expert stenographer and typewriter for permanent place; only those with satisfactory personal references need apply. Call, between 12 and 1, at 44 East 78th St.

WANTED—Several young men familiar with local real estate business; must have experience in soliciting. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G Box 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Manager's assistant in New York Stock Exchange house. Address, with full particulars, including salary expected, Conservative, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ana-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Amateurs always wanted, also extras, New York theatres. Kaplan's, 1,931 Broadway, (65th.) Telephone 5361—Columbus.

WANTED—Boys over 16, bright and intelligent. Restorff & Bettmann, 426 East 106th St.

WANTED—Carriage painters, good, on automobile work. Doyle, 2½ West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 2 years' experience; best testimonials; well-appearing, punctual, earnest; $10-$12. Miss Leta, Box 102 Times Downtown.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—Good, plain; Scotch; excellent references. Apply Mrs. Conway, 210 West 48d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker, misses', ladies' suits; references; reasonable; home or out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; refined, accurate, painstaking, punctual, and reliable; references; $10; downtown preferred. Permanent, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner; rapid operator; neat, accurate worker; attentive to business; no agents; start $6. Miss Kaplan, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; thorough knowledge of filing system; refined and of good appearance; $12. S. A., Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $15. Attentive, 112, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure permanent position; references; $12. E. V., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Diligent, 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined; good family; broad experience, mostly high-class work. Helen Seymour General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, ambitious; references; $8. Qualified, 175 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Expert jewelry, silverware, and semi-precious stone salesman would like situation with A-1 house. Address C., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A TRUSTWORTHY, strong man, 24 years old, wants work evenings and Sundays. Energy, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS TRAINED professional man would devote half his time to acting as representative of high-class enterprise in the Northwest cities; best reference. D. James, 32 East 8th St., N., Portland, Ore.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife; no children; city or country; references; man employed. Address Kelly, 1,296 Avenue A.

WINTER RESORTS. Virginia.

WINTER RESORTS. Virginia.

Ideal ALL YEAR Recreation

No other place in the country is so adapted for real rest and recreation as OLD POINT COMFORT; and at the

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, one of the famous hotels of the world, one finds genuine home comforts, with that rare Southern hospitality we often read about, but so seldom find.

If you have been here before, you need no urging to come again. If you've never been here, write to-day for full particulars.

THE POMPEIAN BATHS, new season, are the finest and most complete in the country. Every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. For swimming, the beautiful SEA POOL, 40x70 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water agreeably warmed; the whole room being radiant with sunlight.

The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletian at Roma.

Special book on Baths and Bathing sent free. Write me to-day. Address

GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 210, **Fortress Monroe, Va.**

Booklets at the offices of all transportation companies.

WINTER RESORTS. Lakewood.

WINTER RESORTS. Lakewood.

Spend a Week at Lakewood

Get some of God's pure air into your lungs

DOWN in New Jersey, about ten miles from the Atlantic, where the ocean breeze filters through the Pines, there is a quiet, modest little place called LAKEWOOD. There is seemingly nothing out of the ordinary to attract attention to it, but its fame has spread the whole world over. It is one of Nature's fairest places, a beautiful little town built up in the forest. The forest is still there. "Industrial necessity" has not yet practiced its vandalism on Lakewood, and the pine forests, stretching for miles about, are still in their primitive glory, with only well-kept paths and roads for walking or driving. Its temperature is always from ten to fifteen degrees warmer than the nearby coast line, and the gentle breezes are laden with the balsamic, healing odor of the pines, combining to render Lakewood a health resort designed by Nature to afford a mild and lovely retreat during the Winter months. The marvelous health-giving qualities of the pine forest air, the first few whiffs of which seem to bring youth, strength, and bounding spirits, and the things it HAS DONE are astonishing to the unfamiliar.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

The principal, the largest and most favored hotel of Lakewood is the Lakewood Hotel. It is probably the best Winter Resort hotel in the country. A writer of note in the N. Y. Herald recently said: "At the risk of giving a free advertisement, I must say that The Lakewood Hotel is the best equipped and best managed hotel I ever visited, and I have lived in nearly all the first-class hotels in the world."

The Curative Value of Water.

"A distrust against even the most powerful and indispensable drugs is becoming more pronounced in large circles. Water is the chief agent which has won for itself a constantly growing confidence as a remedy, because, unlike any other, it may be applied by reason of varied temperature and methods to the most varied curative purposes."—Professor Kussmaul, University of Strasburg.

"In many chronic diseases it has proven so successful after failure of medicinal agents, that no case should be yielded up as hopeless until Hydrotherapy in some form has been tried."—Dr. Simon Baruch, New York.

"It is too well known that the mere administration of drugs, very valuable as many of them may be, and the employment of electricity are rarely sufficient, especially in nervous diseases, to effect a cure. The 'water treatment' certainly has many features which appeal strongly to a sense of rational treatment. I learned from observation and experiment in the Hudson River State Hospital how much could be accomplished in the treatment of insomnia, congestive conditions, restlessness, and the like by such measures."—Dr. Frederick Peterson, Chief of Nervous Department, Vanderbilt Clinic of New York.

"Its results in chronic nerve troubles are extraordinarily favorable. We have few remedies which exert a similar powerful influence upon the nervous system."—Professor Wilhelm Erb, University of Heidelberg.

"In persons whose nutrition has been enfeebled by chronic diseases, and in neurasthenia, hysteria, and hypochondriasis, its good effects are very striking. It seems to be more effective than any treatment by medicine."—Professor W. H. Draper, Columbia University, New York.

"Its best results require the appointments of a well-ordered establishment, where all the various methods of applying water can be wisely and skillfully directed."—Professor W. H. Draper, Columbia University.

The German practice of attaching Hydrotherapeutic Establishments to good hotels at healthful resorts was initiated in this country by THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL, and of this magnificent Winter resort it may now be said that it has the most improved and complete apparatus for treating cases of overwork, insomnia, nervousness, and allied complaints by means of hydrotherapy and electricity of any hotel in the world.

The Lakewood Hotel is NOT a sanitarium It is a perfectly appointed Winter and Spring resort hotel of the highest class. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris. Open until May 1st.

American and European Plans.

CARL BERGER

Write for illustrated book concerning the hotel and pamphlet on Water Cure.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

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THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE SHELBURNE

of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.

SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL. WHITE SERVICE. COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL BOSCOBEL

Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117. A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL RUDOLF

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

THE RUNNYMEDE,

Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an unexcelled location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.

MRS. I. McILWAIN.

THE HOLMHURST

Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.

HENRY DARNELL.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet. S. S. PHOEBUS.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.

TO LAKEWOOD BY AUTOMOBILE.

Splendid roads and the Lakewood Hotel Palm Room at the end. The trip may be made from New York easily in three and a half hours. Write for road map, free.

CARL BERGER.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.

Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.

The Hotel contains 850 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

Chetwoode Pacific and Ill. Avs. Capacity 250. Steam heat; $10 weekly; $2 daily; $3.50 Sat. to Monday. E. M. DEMPSEY.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean and Virginia Av. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E Dickinson.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

THE ARLINGTON Michigan Ave. and Beach. American & European Plans. Booklet. L. K. Kuns

WAVERLY, Ohio Av.—Cuisine a special feature; $1.25 up daily, $7 up weekly. JAMES NIXON.

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15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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EUROPEAN RESORTS.

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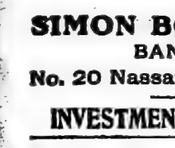
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Life Insurance Policies
bought in excess of values paid by companies.
BENJ. FLORSHEIM & CO.,
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Rallying Power—Call Money Rates, 5@3 Per Cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK

Sterling at New Low Point for Year—Stock Market's Volume Smaller.

A sharp contraction in the volume of business and a pronounced tendency on the part of stocks to rally from the low levels to which they were forced by occasional outbursts of selling were the salient features of yesterday's stock market. The volume of business fell well below that of the previous day, and in this there was found occasion for favorable comment in the financial community, since, together with the rallying power displayed by stocks, it prompted the inference that pressure of liquidation was relaxing for the moment at least. There were two periods of rather acute weakness, one in the morning session and the second at the opening of the final hour of the day. The stocks which bore the brunt of the selling were the same in each instance, comprising Union Pacific, Reading, American Smelting, St. Paul, and Northern Pacific. There was also an unusual volume of sales in Tennessee Coal and Iron, and this development was watched with a great deal of interest, owing to the peculiar position it holds in the market, the available supply of the stock of this company being particularly small as a result of the accumulations of a pool. Some uneasiness was created by the possibility of forced liquidation by pool members, but in common with the other stocks named Tennessee Coal and Iron recovered in the later trading. Many shares at the end of the day were substantially above the quotations recorded for them on Tuesday, and such losses as there were were unimportant and without significance. The day was barren of actual news of influence upon financial markets. Once again reports regarding various brokerage houses were in circulation, these proving to have no foundation in fact. Some attention was devoted to the publication of the Census Bureau's final report on the year's cotton outturn, although this did little more than confirm previously formed opinions that the year's crop would fall very little below the record production of 1904. The crop that year amounted to 13,697,000 bales, compared with the present total of 13,290,000, a figure which is practically 1,000,000 bales above the Government's estimate of last December. The cotton market displayed no unusual interest in these figures, which had been fairly well discounted.

Money markets underwent little change during the day. Loans were perhaps a trifle more easily procurable, but rates held at previous levels. The local banks enlarged their earlier gains from the Sub-Treasury somewhat and continued to receive funds from inland points for placement with borrowers here. Bond houses reported a better market among investment institutions for short-term railroad notes, and one of these issues, at least, scored a rather substantial advance. Interest continues to be displayed in the foreign exchange situation, and in that market yesterday demand sterling fell once more, touching another low point for the year. Banking houses making inquiries regarding gold available for import found it impossible to secure enough of the metal to make engagements feasible, owing to the indisposition of foreign bankers to participate in arrangements looking to this end.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cities Railway & Light Co.
Crucible Steel Co., preferred.
Hartford Carpet Corporation.
Metropolitan Bank.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
New York Transportation Co.
Nineteenth Ward Bank.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—Copper shares as a rule showed improvement. Calumet & Arizona advanced to 168 in the early trading, a gain of about 5 points, but later lost a part of the advance. There was considerable liquidation plainly in evidence at different times during the day, but all offerings appeared to be easily absorbed, and although there was some reaction in the afternoon, the undertone was steady throughout. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	91	91	91
10,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117	116⅞	117
2,000	United Fruit 5s	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝

RAILROADS.

80	Boston Elevated	145	145	145
25	*Boston & Subur. pf.	55	55	55
6	*Boston & Albany	237	235	237
96	*Boston & Maine	155	155	155
250	Boston & Worcester	24	23½	24
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	35	35
50	Chi., M. & St. P.	131½	131¼	131¼
13	*Fitchburg pf.	130½	130	130
155	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
15	Mass. Electric pf.	63	63	63
147	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	178	179
3	Old Colony	198	198	198
50	Phila. & Reading	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
370	*Union Pacific	137	135⅞	135½
15	West End	93	92½	92½

TELEPHONES.

528	American	120¼	119½	120
550	Mexican	3½	2⅝	2⅞
5	New England	117	117	117
46	Western	6	5½	5½
16	Western pf.	73½	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Amer. Pneu. Service.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22	Amer. Pneu. Serv. pf.	21	20	20
32	*Amer. Sugar Ref.	122⅜	121½	121½
57	Amer. Woolen pf.	97	96⅜	97
26	Dominion Iron	20½	20½	20½
5	†Edison	214	214	214
14	Edison rights	2c.	2c.	2c.
15	General Electric	146	145¼	146
550	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L.	110½	110	110
205	*Mass. Gas	59⅝	58	59
210	Mass. Gas pf.	83	82	82
8	*Mergenthaler	204⅝	204¾	204⅞
193	Pullman	162	161	162
90	Reece	10½	10½	10½
29	*Swift & Co.	106	106	106
59	United Fruit	108	107⅜	107⅝
935	*United Shoe Machy.	60	58	60
2	*United Shoe M. pf.	28	28	28
3,032	*U. S. Steel	38	36⅞	37
196	U. S. Steel pf.	101	99⅜	100

MINING.

7,770	Amalgamated	94⅜	91¼	93
350	Amer. Zinc	41	38	41
30	Anaconda	64¼	63½	64¼
210	Arcadian	8⅛	7⅞	8
470	Atlantic	17	16¼	16⅝
470	Bingham	22	21	21¼
100	Bonanza	65c.	65c.	65c.
25	Boston Cons.	26½	26½	26½
1,614	Butte Coalition	30⅝	29⅞	30
210	*Calumet & Arizona	168	164	164
1	*Calumet & Hecla	880	880	880
10	Centennial	36½	36½	36½
2,117	*Copper Range	83	81¾	82½
50	Daly-West	16¼	16¼	16¼
375	Franklin	20½	20	20¼
795	*Greene	25	24	25
687	Isle Royale	22½	22	22½
255	La Salle	18½	18¼	18½
40	Mass.	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Mayflower	1	98c.	98c.
45	Mexico Cons.	13	12⅜	13
1,087	Michigan	17⅜	16	16
243	Mohawk	84	82	83
100	Nevada	15	15	15
3,321	*North Butte	93	91	92¼
50	Old Colony	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2,620	Old Dominion	51	49½	50⅜
10	Parrot	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	†Phoenix	2	2	2
175	Quincy	120¼	118	118
434	Rhode Island	7⅜	7	7⅜
200	Santa Fe	4	4	4
571	*Shannon	19½	19	19¼
90	Tamarack	120	115	120
1,286	Trinity	25	22½	23⅜
23	U. S. Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	*U. S. Smelting	56	55½	55½
116	*U. S. Smelting pf.	44	43½	44
910	United Copper	66¼	64¼	65
2,229	*Utah	62	60½	61
220	Victoria	8⅝	8¼	8¼
210	†Winona	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
47	*Wolverine	165	161¾	164
50	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 20, 1907.

Total sales March 20, 1907..... 907,897
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 63,552,040
Corresponding date last year..... 73,036,439

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
28½	30	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	29⅛	30	29⅛	30	+2
93	93¼	110,410	*Amal. Copper Co.	93¾	94⅝	91⅛	93½	+1⅝
20⅛	21	430	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	21	21	20½	20½	+⅛
10	13	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16	16	16	16	...
5½	6	100	American Can	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
36½	37⅛	2,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	37	37¼	36	36½	−⅝
30⅞	30¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−⅛
6	8¼	250	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	...
4½	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	+⅛
79½	81	100	Am. Ice Securities	81	81	81	81	+1¼
64	64½	800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	64½	65	63½	64	−½
105	107	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	−½
117⅞	118	82,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	122	122½	115	118	−3
106¼	106⅝	2,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	105½	106¼	−1½
37	38	50	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
121	121½	2,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	122	120½	121	−⅞
118	120	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	119	119	119	119	−7⅛
90⅝	91½	622	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	90⅜	91	90½	91	+½
28⅝	29	125	*Am. Woolen Co	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+1¼
64	64¼	16,300	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	63⅝	64½	62½	64	+1½
91½	91⅝	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92⅝	90⅝	91⅝	+¼
102	102½	700	Atlantic Coast Line	103⅝	103⅝	102	102	...
99½	99¾	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100¼	98⅜	99⅜	−⅛
87½	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	−½
11	13	110	Bethlehem Steel	12	12	12	12	...
54	54½	5,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54¼	54⅜	53½	54¼	−⅜
61⅝	62	100	Canada Southern	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1½
171½	172	9,200	Canadian Pacific	171¼	172¾	170¼	171½	+½
30¼	30½	1,550	Central Leather Co.	31	31	30	30½	...
95	96	50	Central Leath. Co. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
178	180	25	Central R. R. of N. J.	180½	180½	180½	180½	...
40½	41½	2,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41⅞	41	41	−½
14	14⅝	900	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	−¼
64½	65	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
18½	19	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	+⅝
78	70½	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	77	77	77	77	...
130½	130⅝	14,520	Chi., M. & St. P., x d.	131	132½	128⅝	130½	+⅝
132	133	300	*C., M. & S.P. pf., ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	134	134	132⅜	132⅜	...
148⅜	150	475	Chicago & Northw.	150½	150½	148⅞	148⅞	−1½
4¾	5	100	Chi. Union Trac.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
72	80	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	72	72	−2½
35	35¼	4,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅜	36½	34½	35¼	+¾
96	75	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	75	75	75	75	−3
26⅜	27	1,400	Colorado & Southern	27	27¾	26½	27¼	−⅛
61	62	300	Col. & South. 1st pf.	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+⅜
49	50	215	Col. & South. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	+⅛
23½	24¼	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+¾
117½	119	100	Consolidated Gas	116	116	116	116	−2
19¾	20	700	Corn Products Ref.	20½	20½	19½	19½	−1
82½	83	1,400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	84	84	82¾	83	...
178	179	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	179	179¼	178	179	...
31¼	31½	2,240	Denver & Rio Grande	30½	31½	30	31⅜	+⅝
74	75	350	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	74	74	73	74	+1¾
68⅝	69¼	7,500	*Distillers Securities	70½	71	68¼	69⅛	−⅞
13½	14	170	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
21½	26	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½	...
20½	20⅝	4,900	Erie	29½	30	29	29½	+⅛
64½	65	300	Erie 1st pf	64⅞	65	64⅞	64⅞	+⅜
46½	47½	100	Erie 2d pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
85	90	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	87	87	86	86	−1½
144⅛	145	1,022	General Electric	145	145	144	144⅜	+¼
140⅜	141⅜	5,800	Great Northern pf.	142	142½	139	140½	−1½
61	61½	4,800	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62	62½	60¾	61½	...
102½	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	102	102	102	102	−1
143	144	700	Illinois Central	143½	144	143	143	+1
50	...	100	Ingersoll-Rand	52	52	52	52	...
24	24½	1,400	Interborough-Met	25	25¼	24½	24¼	−⅝
58½	59½	700	Interborough-Met. pf.	59	59½	59	59	−½
14	15	100	Internat. Paper Co.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
77	78	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾	−1¼
43	45	400	*Internat. Power Co.	43	43	43	43	−1½
19½	20	300	Iowa Central	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+1½
34½	35	200	Iowa Central pf.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	...
...	...	200	Kanawha & Michigan	50	50	50	50	−13
73	74½	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	74½	74½	74	74	−1
22	22½	1,400	Kansas City Southern	22½	22½	22	22¼	−⅜
117⅝	118	1,700	Louisville & Nash.	118⅜	118⅝	117⅛	117⅜	−⅞
66¼	68	500	Mackay Cos	68	68½	66	66¼	+¼
66	67	600	Mackay Cos. pf.	68½	69½	66	66	−⅜
135	137	260	Manhattan Elevated	135⅞	135½	135½	135½	+1½
20½	20⅝	400	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½	−⅝
52	53	300	Minn. & St. Louis	52	52½	52	52½	...
105	107	620	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	107	107	105	105	...
132¼	135	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	132¼	130	132¼	+2¼
36⅞	37	13,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37	37½	36¼	36⅞	+⅛
64½	65	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	...
72¾	72½	5,700	Missouri Pacific	72⅜	73½	71½	72½	+1
78¾	79	700	*National Biscuit Co.	79	79	78½	78⅞	+⅛
112	115	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1½
59⅞	58	2,050	*National Lead Co.	59½	60	57	58	...
120	122	700	*New York Air Brake	119	121	119	121	+2½
118	118¾	3,300	New York Central	119	119	117⅝	118½	+½
38⅝	38⅞	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	+⅜
77⅛	78½	760	Norfolk & Western	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	+⅞
73⅞	74	575	North American	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	+⅜
125	125¼	10,900	Northern Pacific	126¼	127⅜	124	125¼	−¾
121	122	1,500	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	122	122	121	121	−1
5⅞	6	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	...
92	100	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	−5
25½	27½	300	Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
122⅛	122¼	32,440	Pennsylvania R. R.	123	123⅞	121	122¼	−⅛
88	88⅝	1,900	People's Gas, Chi.	89	89	88⅛	88⅝	+¼
69½	70⅝	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	−⅛
35¼	36	970	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	35	35½	−1⅛
160	162	421	Pullman Company	162	162	161	161	+1
46	48	600	*Ry. Steel Spring	46	46	45½	45⅝	+⅛
102⅜	102⅝	187,400	Reading	105½	106⅜	100⅞	102⅜	−¾
26⅞	27	1,950	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27¼	26⅛	26½	...
84⅝	85	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	86	86	84⅝	84⅝	−⅞
21½	21¾	1,750	Rock Island Co.	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21½	+¼
46	49	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	47	47	47	47	...
62	67	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+2
53	54	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	54½	54½	52⅝	53	+⅜
81⅜	81½	80,600	Southern Pacific	81¼	82¼	80	81½	+⅝
22⅜	22⅝	1,600	Southern Ry. ext.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
73½	74½	250	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73⅝	73¾	73½	73½	−½
137	140	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	137	140	134	140	+1
41⅜	41⅞	200	*Tennessee Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
28	29	800	Texas & Pacific	28¼	28¼	28	28	...
28¾	29	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	29	29½	29	29½	+⅜
49½	50½	1,100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	50	51½	49¼	49¾	−⅝
94½	95	240	Twin City R. T.	94	94½	94	94	...
54	60	200	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	55	55	54	54	...
135	135½	151,600	Union Pacific	130	137⅜	132⅝	135	−¾
87	88	100	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88	+1
33	34	500	United Rys. Invest.	32	33	32	33	+1
52½	54	1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	50	52⅝	50	52⅝	+2⅝
37	39	2,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	38¼	37	35⅜	37	+1
80	82	175	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
80	82	1,200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	82½	82½	80⅝	80½	−2
15	18	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18	18	18	18	+2
46¾	47⅛	260	U. S. Rubber	47	47¼	47	47⅛	+¼
102½	103½	463	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103¼	103½	102⅜	102⅝	+¾
73⅜	74⅜	510	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74½	74½	73¾	73½	...
36⅞	37	85,100	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37⅞	36¾	37	−⅛
99⅝	99⅞	13,145	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100⅜	99⅛	99⅝	+⅛
30½	32	1,250	*Utah Copper	32	32¼	30¼	30⅝	+⅝
28	29	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29½	29⅞	28¼	28½	+⅛
108	105	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+¼
13⅝	14	900	Wabash	14¼	14½	13⅜	13⅝	−⅛
26	27	600	Wabash pf.	27½	27½	26	26	−¼
15	30	100	Western Maryland	19	19	19	19	−0
79⅝	80⅝	300	West. Union Tel., x d.	70⅜	70⅞	79⅝	70⅞	−⅝
147	150	144	Westinghouse E. & M.	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	−¼
17	17⅜	100	Wisconsin Central	17	17	17	17	−⅜
38½	41	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	39	39	39	39	...

Total..... 907,597

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.25 | 5.00 | 300 | Alice ..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | ...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	1,890	1,897	1,878
2d week March	$273,400	$252,700	$203,840
July 1-March 14	8,822,125	8,252,974	7,347,931

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	591	591	591
2d week March	111,653	102,422	109,092
From July 1	4,155,822	4,168,827	3,852,542

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	592	592	590
2d week March	57,268	58,719	50,062
July 1-March 14	2,241,927	2,138,159	1,831,857

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

Mileage	4,528	4,528	4,523
2d week March	767,708	735,167	674,127
July 1-March 14	30,128,605	27,695,272	25,315,989

MINERAL RANGE—

Mileage	140	140	140
2d week March	15,053	13,702	.....
July 1-March 14	533,041	526,843	.....

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,951	5,848	5,704
2d week March	358,000	$11,000	770,000
From July 1	32,692,598	30,025,477	29,782,453

CENTRAL BRANCH—

Mileage	388	388	388
2d week March	82,000	88,000	86,000
From July 1	1,158,767	1,297,214	1,111,291

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
2d week March	309,853	262,160	231,535
From Jan 1	5,639,638	2,904,844	2,466,322

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
2d week March	23,493	24,2?2	23,193
July 1-March 14	702,553	952,044	932,142

GREEN BAY & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	631,121	586,420	592,397
Op. exp. & tax.	420,226	394,507	380,811
Net	216,895	191,913	205,586
Gen. imp. & dep.			
fund, &c.	*55,000	30,000	40,000
Net income	160,895	161,913	165,586
Div. on deb. A.	30,000	30,000	30,000
Balance	130,895	131,913	135,586
Div. on stock	125,000	125,000	125,000
Surplus	5,895	6,913	10,586
Prev. surplus	35,222	58,309	47,723
Total surplus	71,117	65,222	58,309

*Includes $25,000 special tax fund against liability to the State of Wisconsin in suit brought for back taxes.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	726,088	967,329	488,716
Exp. and taxes.	433,630	505,488	404,614
Net	293,349	161,841	84,102
8 months gross	5,900,216	4,945,464	4,634,852
Exp. and taxes.	3,451,652	3,780,038	3,470,586
8 months net	2,248,564	1,165,426	1,164,246

MISSOURI PACIFIC for January—

Mileage	6,339	6,252	6,237
Gross	3,880,630	3,695,751	3,243,793
Expenses	2,837,304	2,788,160	2,711,112
Net	993,326	907,591	532,681
7 months gross	28,539,206	26,383,634	26,578,789
Expenses	19,223,416	17,049,209	17,524,420
7 months net	9,315,838	8,734,425	9,054,360

TEXAS & PACIFIC for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	14,914,607	12,130,391	12,433,147
Expenses	9,854,922	8,210,166	8,111,692
Net	5,059,685	3,920,225	4,321,455
Other income	56,017	584,162	61,744
Total income	5,115,702	4,504,387	4,383,199
Chg., taxes, &c.	3,551,450	3,301,345	3,224,460
Surplus	1,564,243	1,203,042	1,158,739
Previous surp.	1,240,275	1,271,039	1,346,106
Total surplus	2,804,518	2,474,081	2,504,845
Div. on inc. bds.	1,233,806	1,233,806	1,233,806
P. and loss surp	1,570,712

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Buying of odd lots of stock for investment went on again in yesterday's market, but the "bargain hunters," as Wall Street knows them, are displaying unusual discrimination, refusing to make purchases save in issues which return fair rates of interest on the purchase price. Several of the houses which make specialties of certain popular stocks are still trying to catch up with their orders, and one such house, at least, has had a force of sixty clerks busy for more than a week in this endeavor. There has been a great deal of buying of both of the Steel issues by small investors, and the transfer department of the Steel Corporation has been working until midnight every night in an effort to get out certificates for the buyers. The relative firmness of the common stock encourages at least part of the financial community to still look for an increase in the dividend at the April meeting.

***

A crowd of more than two hundred brokers gathered around the Tennessee Coal and Iron post on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday, when that stock began to display signs of animation. It is so closely held that there has been no trading in it for many months, and yesterday's transactions of 1,600 shares or so offered a spectacle which no one on the Exchange cared to miss if it could be helped. The last sale previous to yesterday was at 139, and it broke to 134 on this small volume of selling. A trader who sold 100 shares of it at that price became so worried over the prospect of finding none to borrow for delivery on his sale that he turned around and bought it back at 139, which was the next quotation. The pool in the stock has so far shown itself impregnable.

***

The morning's news of confessions by San Francisco's Supervisors regarding alleged bribes for legislation of one kind and another, including permission for the use of overhead wires on the San Francisco street railways, attracted attention on the Stock Exchange to the preferred and common stock of the United Railways Investment Company, which operates the San Francisco street railway lines. Selling on this news was looked for, but the trading in the shares was very light and they closed the day with gains.

***

Wall Street's nerves are not in the best of order just now, with reports of trouble among brokerage houses flying about. An illustration of the anxiety generally felt is to be found in the way in which extra editions of the afternoon newspapers are received in the Street. Leather-lunged boys pervaded the financial district yesterday with their shouts of "Uxtry!" and there was a rather general emptying of brokerage offices to obtain copies of the paper which it was presumed told of failures on the Stock Exchange. The extras had nothing of this kind, however, their concern at the moment being over a new development in the Thaw case.

***

The Trustees of the Great Northern ore properties issued this statement yesterday: "To facilitate the exchange of the Trustees' temporary certificates into permanent certificates, the books for the transfer of the permanent certificates will be closed at 3 P. M., March 21, until further notice. This will not interfere with making transfers when surrendering temporary certificates for permanent certificates. A temporary certificate in the name of 'AB' can be transferred and issued in the name of 'CD.'"

***

H. V. Jones, the crop expert, has returned from a trip through Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Ohio Valley. He says: "It is doubtful if Spring ever opened with Winter wheat in more perfect condition for the whole area. There is almost no Winter-killing. Kansas is as perfect as it is possible to be. Oklahoma has perhaps 3 per cent. damage in southern counties from the wheat louse, not worth mention to date. The Ohio Valley is promising fine, with small loss of acreage from flooding."

***

Interest aroused in the stock market by recent events appears to have spread far into the West. Witness this communication addressed to a Stock Exchange house from Falun, Kan.:

"My Dear Sir:

"I thought to write you about stocks on Board of Trade. Is there any interest to pay on the stocks; say for instance, if I buy ten shares Mo. Pacific would I have to pay interest on the mony? The dividend that is paid out, is that interest on the mony put in? How often do Mo. Pacifics pay dividend? Do they always pay the same dividend if the stocks are low or high? Do you think it is just as safe to have Mo. P. stock as a piece of good land? Or any good stocks, U. S. Steel probably?

"P S.—How big dividend do Mo. P. pay in dividends?"

***

Some improvement was noted yesterday in the demand for several of the short-time note issues, which under the recent market stress have declined below the prices at which they were put a few weeks ago. The recent issue of Pennsylvania notes did not appear, however, to share in this improvement. Large blocks of these notes were offered on Tuesday at 98¼, a full point or more below the subscription price, and yesterday sales were made as low as 98⅛.

***

Advices received by foreign houses yesterday appear to increase the probability of the Bank of France advancing its discount rate from the present level of 3 per cent. One of the leading international houses had word from its Paris correspondents that the best-informed opinion in Paris was that the rate would be raised. Foreign exchange rates declined yesterday to 4.83 for demand sterling, but so far as became known no gold was taken for import. A banker figured that at the current rate of exchange he could afford to pay 78s. for gold in London, whereas the nominal price there now is 77s. 9d., but despite this margin of profit he was not able to obtain gold because of the unwillingness of London bankers to participate in gold exports to this country.

***

That a very close watch is being kept by the European banks on the possible demands of New York for gold is indicated by the fact that an international house in this city recently made inquiries here regarding the probability of gold being taken abroad, the purpose of the inquiry being to obtain information regarding the possibility of a renewal of New York's demand on London for gold. This inquiry was made, it is understood, in behalf of a Governor of the Bank of England and carried the intimation that the prospect of any large demand for gold by New York would undoubtedly be followed by an increase in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England.

OUR CAPITALISTS HOLD BACK.

British May Establish Agricultural Bank in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—American capitalists have not taken kindly to the plan for an agricultural bank for the Philippines, and it now seems likely that the bank will be established by English capitalists, who have found the agricultural bank in Egypt a successful investment.

Ten per cent. is the maximum rate which the firm establishing the bank will be allowed to charge, and no loan in excess of $5,000 can be made to one person.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wabbly Market After Show of Strength, with Further Declines in Stocks.

MINING SHARES ARE HIT

One-Point Losses Common in Coppers —Chicago Subway Follows the Decline, Closing at 16⅞.

Curb stocks, after an early show of strength yesterday morning, sold off as the day progressed, and at the close many substantial losses were to be found in the list, though a few issues were put up in the face of the general unfavorable sentiment, and closed at the highest point of the day. Chicago Subway opened at 17¼ and sold up to 17½, but with the weakening of the market dropped off to 16⅞. A slight rally before the close brought the price back to 16⅞ after sales of 4,100 shares. Nipissing was the most active of the established mining shares, and immediately after the opening started an upward movement, which, however, was soon checked, and the close, after transactions of 7,000 shares, was ⅝ below the opening. United Copper opened ¼ up, but fell away quickly, closing at 65 after light trading. The Cole-Ryan stocks were again losers. Greene Consolidated opened with a show of strength ½ point up, at 24¾, and went to 25¼, but the small selling that appeared put the price at the close down to 23⅞. Greene-Cananea moved irregularly between 16¼ and 17⅛, closing even with the opening at the former price. Boston Copper and Butte Coalition were also put down for substantial losses.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	Bay State Gas	⅝	7-16	⅝	⅝
100	Con. Refrig'r	4	4	4	4
100	Electric Boat	30	30	30	30
100	Elec. Boat pf	80	80	80	80
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Int. M. M. pf	22¾	22¾	20½	20½
4,000	Manhat. Tran.	3¾	3⅞	3¼	3⅝
10	Standard Oil	508	508	508	508
$3,850	Waterbury Co.	48¼	49½	48¼	49¾
$185	Waterbury pf.	102¼	102½	102½	102½
6,000	West. Ice Co.	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝

RAILROADS.

4,100	Chicago Subway	17¼	17½	16½	16⅞
1,700	Gt. North. rts.	17¼	17¼	16½	16½

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Barnes King	4½	5	4½	5
600	Batopilas Min.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
340	Bonanza Belt	4⅞	*5	4⅞	4⅞
600	Boston Copper	26	26	25	25
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¾	8¾	7¾	8⅜
2,100	Buffalo Mine	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
560	Butte Coalition	*31½	31½	29½	30
700	Butte & N. Y.	5½	5½	5	5
†13,000	Cobalt Central	38	40	38	38
700	Cobalt Coal'n	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Colonial Silver	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Colusa Leon. Ex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Con. Ariz. Smi.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,000	Cumb.-Ely Min.	10	10	9½	9⅝
1,150	Davis-Daly est.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
100	Dolores Ltd.	8	8	8	8
750	Dom. Copper	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
250	Douglas Cop.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
800	Ely Central	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Ely Con.	2	2	2	2
600	Foster Cobalt	2	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,250	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Gillies Silver M.	½	½	½	½
900	Giroux Mining	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼
1,000	Gold Hill	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
3,000	Greene-Can	16½	17⅛	16¼	16¾
2,800	Greene Con. C.	24¾	25¼	23⅞	23⅞
1,500	Greene G.-S	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
500	Greene G.-S. pf.	8	8	8	8
200	Green-Meehan	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
50	Guan. Con	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	King Edward	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
†900	M. A. M. & M.	80	82	80	82
5,000	McK.-Dar	1 9-16	*1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
1,800	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,000	Mex. Con. of Am.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Mitchell Mining	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
2,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	15	15⅜	14¼	14⅜
1,200	Nev. Smelting	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	4	4	3⅞	4
2,400	New. Mining	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½
7,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅞	13¼	12½	12½
100	Portland Cop.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
500	Silver Queen	2	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
900	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,200	Tramps Con	1.00	1.10	1.02	1.08
500	Tri-Bullion	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15	Trinity Copper	25	25	24	24
200	Union Explo	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,810	United Copper	66	66	*64¼	65

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	Mar. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Mar. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	..	..
Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	94½	95	..	..
American Tobacco	300	330	310	340
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	21	18	21
Barnes-King Devel.	4½	5	4	4¼
Bay State Gas	⅝	7-16	5-16	7-16
Batopilas Mining	7⅛	7½	..	..
Bingham Central	1⅜	1⅝	..	..
Bonanza Belt	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Boston Copper	25	26	25½	26
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	30	31	29½	30½
Butte & New York	5	6	4	6
Buffalo Mine	2¼	2⅛	..	..
Central Foundry	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
Central Foundry pf.	10	14	10	14
Chicago Subway	16¾	17⅛	16⅞	17½
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼
Cobalt Central	37	38	38	40
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Colonial Silver	3	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
Con. Arizona Smelting	4	4½	..	..
Consol. Refrigerator	3½	4	..	..
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14	14¼	14	14½
Dolores Ltd.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Dom. Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
Douglas Copper	10¾	11	10	10
Electric Boat	30	33	29	31
Electric Boat pf.	80	85	79	81
Empire Steel	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Empire Steel pf.	48	51	48	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Ely Con.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
El Rayo	4⅜	4⅞	4	5
Foster Cobalt	1 15-16	2	1⅞	2
Furnace Creek	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gillies Silver	½	¾	½	¾
Giroux	8½	9	8½	8⅝
Gold Hill	3¼	3½	3	3¼
Greene Con. Copper	23¾	24¼	24	24½
Greene Gold-Silver	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	7½	8	7½	8
Greene-Cananea, new	16	16½	16	16⅝
Great Northern rights	16	16⅝	16½	17⅜
Green-Meehan	15-16	1	⅞	1
Guanajuato Con.	4	4½	3¾	4
Havana Tobacco	11	12	10½	12
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	22	19	21
Inter. Mer. Marine	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	21	22½	21½	22⅝
International Salt	14	16	14	16
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	48	55	46	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Marie Antoinette	80	82	80	82
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4½	4¾	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Mitchell Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nevada Con. Copper	14	15	14¾	15
N. Y. & Cuba M. S. S.	26	29	..	..
Nevada Smelting	3¾	4	3½	3⅝
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	4	4⅛
North. Sec. stubs	125	150	125	150
Newhouse Mining	21¾	21¾	22	22
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
Old Hundred	3	3½	3	3¼
Otis Elevator	40	45	40	45
Otis Elevator pf.	85	90	85	90
Portland Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	103	..	..
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Singer Co.	500	..	500	..
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
Standard Oil	507	509	507	508
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con	107	110	103	107
Tri-Bullion	2⅝	3	2⅞	3
Trinity Copper	23	24	22	25
Union Typewriter	87	92	87	92
Union Type. 1st pf.	117	122	117	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	6¼	6½	6¼	7
United Copper	64½	65½	65½	66
White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Western Ice	26½	27	26½	27
Western Ice 5s	66	70	..	..
Waterbury Co.	49¼	49⅝	48	49
Waterbury Co. pf.	101¾	102½	102¾	103½

BONDS.

$3,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
640	Crucible Steel	9¼	9	9
230	Crucible Steel pf.	71¾	71½	71¾
252	Ind. Brewing pf.	42½	42½	42½
1,300	Interior Mining	40	39	39
2,225	Mfrs' Light & Heat	10¾	10½	10¾
100	Marsden	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Ohio Fuel	36½	36½	36½
40	Pittsburg Brewing	30¼	30¼	30½
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50½	50½	50½
70	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	30	30	30
70	Sewer Pipe	20½	20¼	20¾
225	Shoshone	10¾	10½	10¾
180	Tonopah Extension	4	3⅞	4
430	U. S. Steel	87¾	87¼	87¾
26	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅞	99¾	100
11	West. Air Brake	151	150½	151
25	West. Elec. 2ds	74¼	74¼	74¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 20.—Money was obtainable in the market to-day at easier rates. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange showed a better tendency. The easier rates for money here and in New York, together with the favorable news regarding the situation in Wall Street, caused cheerfulness and a hardening of prices, despite some apprehension regarding the outcome of the forthcoming settlement. Consols further improved and foreigns strengthened as the result of considerable Paris buying. Russian bonds were buoyant on the announcement of the policy of Premier Stolypin's Ministry in the Russian Parliament yesterday. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Americans opened above parity, were in good demand during the forenoon, and rose in price on local and Continental support. Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific received the most attention. The New York advices received later carried the improvement further, but after that realizations caused a slight reaction. The market, however, hardened again and prices closed steady.

Grand Trunk was easy.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.60; Lisbon, 2.50.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 3-32d.

Bullion amounting to £243,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Bar silver barely steady, 30⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5@5⅛ per cent.

PARIS, March 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russians improved on the good impression created by the reception of Premier Stolypin's declaration of policy. Russian imperial fours closed at 73.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 5c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 33c for checks.

BERLIN, March 20.—Prices on the Boerse opened firm, but closed heavy. Russians were in good demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	96⅞	97⅛
German consols 3s	85⅛	85⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101⅜
Belgian Government 3½s	95	95⅞
Saxony Government 3s	85½	85⅝
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅝	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Frankfort a/M 3½s	95⅜	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	98⅝	98⅞
Mexican Government gold 5s	101	102⅛
Russian Government 4s	76¼	77¼
French rente 3s	96	96¾
British consols 2½s	85¼	85⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86 7-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	85⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	43⅛	43⅜	42¾	— ⅝
Atchison	85¼	85¼	84⅞	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	173½	172⅝	171	— 1½
St. Paul	139¾	135	133⅜	— 1⅝
Erie	30⅝	29½	29⅛	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	68	65⅝	64½	— 1⅛
Ill. Central	152	147½	142	— 5½
Louis. & Nash.	128	119	118¾	— ⅝
N. Y. Central	125	119	118	— 1
Pennsylvania	63¼	123	122¾	— ⅝
Reading	54	104½	103⅛	— 1
So. Pacific	81⅝ ex	81⅜	80⅞	— ½
Union Pacific	141⅞	136⅜	134¾	— 2⅜
U. S. Steel	39	37⅝	37½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅝	100⅜	99¾	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 4 6
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 16 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

NEW HAVEN ROAD MERGER.

Connecticut Senate Passes Bill Permitting Consolidation.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20.—The State Senate to-day passed in concurrence an act known as the Railroad Merger and Debenture bill, which gives approval to the merger of a number of subsidiary roads by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and also gives the holders of convertible debenture bonds equal rights with stockholders in subscribing for future issues of capital stock. It is understood that the company will soon announce a new issue of stock.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected and in turn re-elected all the present officers. After the meeting it was stated that a special meeting of the stockholders probably would be called for the purpose of taking action regarding an increase in the capital stock as soon as the Directors arrange the details of the contract with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, by which it acquires the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, March 20, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,080	Amal. Copper	93	94⅜	91⅜	93
490	Am. Car & F.	37	37⅜	36	36¾
210	Am. Locomo.	65	65½	64¼	64½
4,620	Am. Smelting	122¼	122½	118	117⅞
30	Am. Sugar	122	122	120⅜	120⅞
1,270	At., T. & S. F.	92½	92½	90⅝	91½
1,110	Balt. & Ohio	99½	100	98⅝	99½
840	B'klyn R. T.	54¼	54⅝	53⅜	54
70	Can. Pacific	172¾	172⅜	170¼	170⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
60	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14½	14	14
2,290	C., M. & St. P.	131	131⅜	128⅝	130¼
1,440	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36½	34½	35¼
20	Den. & R. G.	31	31	31	31
90	Dist. Secur.	70½	70¼	68⅝	68⅜
1,150	Erie	30⅛	30⅝	29	29¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	118¾	119	118¼	118⅝
810	Mo., K. & T.	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝
190	Mo. Pacific	73¼	73⅝	71⅜	71⅝
100	National Lead	59½	59½	58	58
240	N. Y. Central	119	119	117⅞	118⅜
40	N. Y. O. & W.	38⅛	38⅛	38	38
2,880	Pennsylvania	123⅛	123¼	121	121⅞
90	Pressed S. Car.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½
61,890	Reading	105½	106¾	103⅝	103⅝
340	Republic Steel	27	27	26	26⅜
50	Rock Island	21¼	21¼	21⅜	21½
3,120	Southern Pac.	81⅛	82¼	79½	81
150	Southern Ry.	23	23	22¾	23
100	Tenn. C. & I.	137	137	137	137
60	Texas & Pac.	28¼	28¼	28	28
60,220	Union Pac.	136¾	137	132¾	134⅝
12,900	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37¾	36⅝	37
990	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100⅜	99½	99⅞
50	Wabash	14¾	14¼	14	14
20	Wabash pf.	27¼	27¼	26½	26½

178,800

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alice	5.00	5.12½	5.00	5.12½
800	Atlanta	.65	.65	.53	.55
300	Choller	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
1,000	Comstock	.29	.29	.28	.28
1,000	Diamondfield	.35	.36	.35	.36
500	El Paso	.40	.40	.40	.40
1,000	Elkton	.54	.54	.54	.54
1,000	Gold Anchor	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Isabella	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	Ontario	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
100	Ophir	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
400	Potosi	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
1,500	Sandstorm	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Sierra Nevada	.71	.71	.70	.70

8,110

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The retiring officers and Directors of E. W. Bliss & Co. have been re-elected.

All of the retiring officers and Directors of the Union Typewriter Company have been re-elected.

The Directors of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. yesterday, placing the stock on a 10 per cent. basis, an advance of 2 per cent. in the annual rate.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who recently resigned the Presidency of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, is to be made Chairman of the Directors of that company. He will be succeeded as President by A. T. Brown.

The Central Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent., payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20. The announcement is made that an extra dividend of 20 per cent. will be declared before May 1.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who has retired from the Presidency of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company, will become Chairman of the Board of Directors. A. T. Brown, Vice President of the company, is slated to succeed Mr. Woodruff in the Presidency.

BANK MERGER RATIFIED.

Mechanics' Bank Alliance with Brooklyn Union Goes Through.

The stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank have ratified the proposed merger with the Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which President David Sullivan, now the head of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, was formerly President. To accomplish the merger it has been arranged that the shares of the Union Bank are to be exchanged for the shares of the Manhattan bank at the rate of 130 shares of Mechanics and Traders' stock for every 100 shares of the Brooklyn bank.

The stock of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank was increased early in the month from $700,000 to $2,000,000, and the par value raised from $25 to $100 to facilitate the merger. At the same time the Directorate was increased from 19 to 25 to give the Brooklyn bank interests representation.

In consequence of the readjustment of the stock it is probable that no dividend will be paid until July 1, when both the old and new stockholders can participate.

CENSUS COTTON REPORT.

Final Estimate Is 13,290,677 Bales Ginned.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The final census report on cotton for the year, issued to-day, shows that 13,290,677 bales, counting round bales as half bales, including linters, have been ginned. The number of active ginneries this year is 28,702.

The 1906 crop is compared with 10,725,602 for 1905 and 13,697,310 for 1904. The average gross weight of the bale for 1906 is 510.7 pounds, and the crop, expressed in 500-pound bales, is 13,576,226. The items entering the totals for the crop of 1906 are 13,099,927 square bales, 266,795 round bales, 57,352 Sea Island bales, and 321,160 linters. The quantity of cotton estimated by ginneries and linters as remaining to be ginned and included in the report of 1906 is 165,704 bales.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active and Irregular, Closes at Net Advance of 3 to 6 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Thursday and Friday:

North Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh winds, mostly northeasterly.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

Eastern Florida—Fair Thursday and Friday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The cotton market was active and quite irregular, the feature being the final census report of the season, which was published at 2 o'clock. The immediate effect of the figures was a break in prices, which was followed by a rally, with the close very steady at a net advance of 3@6 points. The market opened steady at an advance of 8@6 points in response to better cables and large English spot sales. Immediately after the census figures were issued May sold 7@8 points net lower, but the bulls bought aggressively on the dip, and the later market was firm. Receipts for the day were full, but the estimates for to-day were lighter. The weather continued seasonable in the belt.

The range of contract prices in the local market were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
March	9.35	9.32	9.33@9.35	9.27
April			9.37@9.39	9.32
May	9.55	9.37	9.48@9.49	9.44
June			9.48@9.50	9.44
July	9.56	9.40	9.50@9.51	9.47
August	9.59	9.53	9.53@9.55	9.50
September	9.63	9.59	9.58@9.60	9.55
October	9.86	9.77	9.80@9.81	9.76
November	9.86	9.86	9.84@9.86	9.79
December	9.94	9.87	9.88@9.89	9.85
January	10.14	10.06	10.07@10.08	10.04

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 11c for middling upland and 11.25c for middling Gulf; sales, 40 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10¾c, sales 100 bales; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 275 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 168 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 2,000 bales; Houston quiet, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 156 bales; Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 10 15-16c, sales 200 bales; New Orleans quiet and steady, unchanged, at 10 11-16c, sales 650 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

GRAIN.—So long as wheat had the assistance of a strong corn market yesterday it maintained a steady undertone. Once corn weakened in the late afternoon, however, all support disappeared immediately. Bull attempts were made to revive green bug stories, and reports of high winds and drought were also added to the Southwest news, while further complaints from Ohio and Indiana broadened out. Traders were not disposed to regard any crop damage news seriously. Northwest receipts were 501 cars, against 306 cars last year, and it was est

EARNINGS OF CLARK'S ROAD.

The San Pedro's 1906 Surplus $1,164,961, Against $403,142 in 1905.

Figures showing approximately the earnings of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, which is owned largely by ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana and the Union Pacific, were made public yesterday. In confirming the figures Senator Clark, President of the road, said that he did not have the accounts at hand, but that the figures were approximately correct. This is the showing of the road for the last two years, the full period of its operation:

	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings	$4,800,139	$2,405,456
Operating expenses	3,449,954	1,757,620
Net earnings	$1,350,185	$648,036
Deductions	185,224	244,894
Surplus	$1,164,961	403,142

None of the securities of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad have as yet gone into the hands of the public. The $25,000,000 of stock is held half by Senator Clark and half by the Union Pacific, and none of the $40,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds of the road has been sold. The figures for 1906 showed that the earnings fell short by over $400,000 of the amount necessary to pay the interest on the authorized bond issues, but it is said that the road is now earning fully enough to meet the interest on these bonds.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Pittsburg Blast Furnaces Suffered Serious Loss from the Flood.

Commenting on the situation in the iron and steel industry, The Iron Age says:

The flood in the Pittsburg district has led to a serious loss in production both on the part of blast furnaces and of steel works and rolling mills. Operations were not affected at the Duquesne and Donora works of the Steel Corporation, while Homestead kept running, with the exception of two individual mills, and Clairton, with the exception of one mill. The disaster, however, has emphasized the shortage of pig iron.

There is very little doing in basic pig. In the East the steelmakers are supplied for the second quarter, and show little disposition to touch the second half, because they are finding it difficult to sell steel at satisfactory prices.

Satisfactory reports come from the finished iron and steel trade, particularly so far as the lighter lines are concerned. The heavy movement in wire products continues, and the pipe mills have been placed in an even more embarrassing position as to deliveries by the interruption of work caused by the floods. The bar mills are rushed with work. Among the contracts recently taken by the Steel Corporation is one for about 5,500 tons for Panama.

A little more competition is developing among bridge builders. The largest contract of the week is about 6,000 tons for the Illinois Central. San Francisco records another transaction, this time for 1,500 tons for the Spreckels Building.

The coke market is easing off, and ore, in the East, too, is weaker.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.04	.04	Ky. Con.	.12	.16
Alpha Con.	.14	.14	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.16	.17	Mexican	.68	.71
Belcher	.50	.54	Occid. Con.	.43	.47
Best & B.	1.33	1.35	Ophir	2.25	2.30
Bullion	.35	.35	Overman	.11	.17
Caledonia	.33	.33	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con.	.21	.21	Savage	.73	.73
Challar	.09	.11	Sag Belch.	.04	.03
Confidence	1.00	1.00	Sierra Nev.	.68	.71
C. C. & V.	.96	.96	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.28	.28	Union Con.	.00	.01
Gould & C.	.23	.23	Utah Con.	.04	.05
Hale & N.	.63	.65	Yel. Jacket	.90	.90
Julia	.12	.11	Silver Bars	.66¾	.65¾
Justice	.05	.04			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .52¼@.53¼.

Drafts, sight—Wednesday, .06@.07½; Tuesday, .11@.12¾.

Telegraph—Wednesday, .14@.15; Tuesday, .13@.17½.

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	4.20	3.25
Belmont	4.40	4.65	Kendall	.32	.31
Cashboy	.10	.20	Laguna	1.50	1.45
Golden Anch.	.24	.23	Lone Star	.27	.23
Mont.	.22	.22	Midway Queen	.09	.08
Jim Butler	.96	.94	Mohawk	15.60	16.00
McNamara	.44	.48	Red Top	3.25	3.25
Midway	1.72	1.80	Sandstorm	.49	.40
Montana	3.60	3.35	St. Ives	1.50	1.57
North Star	.25	.25	Silver Pick	1.25	1.12
Ohio	.03	.03	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	3.75	3.75	Jumping Jack	.21	.21
West End	1.30	1.25	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bull'g Min.	.23	.23
Adams	.19	.16	Bull'g N. B.	.38	.39
Atlanta	.70	.55	Gold Bar	.98	.97
Diamondfield	.49	.34	Orig. Bull'g	.17	.17
Dixie	.14	.10	Steinway	.10	.15
Gold'd Min.	1.30	1.30	Tramp Cons.	1.10	1.05

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—College Clothes Shop, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Carlin, C. S. Sender, Amy E. Haskins, New York.

Germania Importing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors — George Staber, Alexander Von Goeben, Herman Staber, Brooklyn.

New York and Scranton Realty Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. D. Brown, H. B. Miller, Scranton, Penn.; Margaret M. Cumming, Jamaica.

Myers Beach Company, Rockaway Beach; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick W. Robinson, Richmond Hill; J. F. Cronin, Far Rockaway; Elmer Wood, Inwood.

Gerald B. Wadsworth Company, New York, (advertising;) capital, $5,000. Directors—G. B. Wadsworth, Arthur Rosenburg, W. W. Ragsdale, New York.

Miller Fruit Package Company, Canandaigua; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. S. Wheaton, G. A. Nicholson, L. C. Hall, Canandaigua.

Rochester Ice Cream Company, Rochester; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. Kimball, B. Kerr, H. Ridley, Buffalo.

412 Broadway Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. H. Crane, Larchmont; F. D. White, Mount Vernon; G. F. Hemblein, Hartford, Conn.

Betts & Betts, New York, (produce;) capital, $6,000. Directors—J. H. Betts, V. C. Betts, New York; H. L. Betts, Phoenix.

Hollywood Improvement Company, Far Rockaway; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Willett, Jr., Marie R. Willett, Far Rockaway; Robert Brown, Rockaway Beach.

Eugene H. Tower, Incorporated, New York; (stationery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Toppan, Raymond Ballantine, A. R. Kennedy, New York.

Buzzini Equipment and Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. S. Conn, W. J. Buzzini, R. P. Murphy, New York.

Paxton Brown Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. S. Patten, New York; L. L. Brown, M. N. Henry, Brooklyn.

J. H. Curtiss Company, New York, (marine supplies;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. F. Golden, Arthur Falk, Isaac Phillips, New York.

Alaska Dredging and Power Company, New York; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—C. Arrington, W. C. Parker, G. P. Stacy, New York.

Independent Building Material Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Julius Mueller, Gustav Wilkening, New York; J. S. Sauter, Brooklyn.

Edward Miller, Incorporated, New York, (restaurant;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Edward Miller, Edward Miller, Jr., John Kellner, New York.

Knowlson & Kelley Company, Troy, (machinery;) capital, $74,000. Directors — John Knowlson, James Kelley, W. O. Knowlson, Troy.

Auto Robe and Rubber Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Jacob Klein, E. M. Klein, N. G. Goldberger, New York.

James P. Franklin Paper Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. H. Near, W. H. Bursmith, J. H. Westcott, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Nester-Mackenzie Company, (to deal in jewelry,) Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles L. Nesler, Charles F. Nesler, and John R. McKensey.

Gelato Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis Gelato, Raffarelo Gelato, and Vita Gelato.

Westling-Emmett Company, (securities,) Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Jonas Westling, Frederick H. Emmett, and George E. B. Martin.

Co-operative Auto Supply and Maintenance Company, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William Lescher, Herbert G. Westbrook, and Samuel M. Roberts.

Ayre Realty Company, (Lakeview; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Robinson, Amy E. L. Michael, and George Robinson.

Jenkins Brothers, (to deal in valves,) Elizabeth; capital, $750,000. Incorporators—Henry D. Gordon, A. E. Brady, and Frank T. Swain.

Builders' Concrete Manufactory Construction Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George Perkes, Melvin M. Garrison, and Amos S. Flowers.

Berkowitz Company, Incorporated, (clothing,) Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Leon W. Berkowitz, Branch Schloss, and Samuel F. Lober.

Nazanna Portland Cement Process Company, (to manufacture cement, lime, limestone, and artificial stone,) Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles F. McKenna, Robert L. Lee, and Clinton E. Fisk.

Anglo-American Water Company, (to manufacture candies, crackers, and other food products,) Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—David Getsoff, Andrew Vogel, Louis Rifkin, Morris Chagrin, and Joel Vogel.

Mound City Company, (to carry on a general investment business,) Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlin, John P. Turner, and B. S. Mantz.

W. J. Valentine Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Herbert Edge, George A. Wilson, and Harry J. Valentine.

SUES FRANCO-AMERICAN BANK

S. D. Scudder Takes Out an Attachment for Salary in Dispute.

An attachment for $2,000 against the Franco-American Bank was received yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Cruise in favor of S. D. Scudder, former New York representative of the bank. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the bank was a foreign corporation. It was served on several local trust companies.

Mr. Scudder says that the $2,000 was due to him on account of salary as New York representative of the bank. He was receiving $6,000 a year, and he asserts that there is a balance of $2,000 unpaid. The bank disputes the claim.

An attachment for the same amount was also taken out against Henry Brunner of San Francisco, who, it is alleged, guaranteed the payment of Mr. Scudder's salary. Mr. Brunner is one of the Directors of the bank. He recently took over the stockholdings of several New York bankers who went into it when it was organized, but who recently withdrew and disposed of their stock.

HILL'S ROAD TO BE TRIED.

Indictments for Giving Sugar Rebates Set for Hearing in May.

The indictments against the Great Northern Railway for rebating, it was said in the Federal Building yesterday, will be moved by United States District Attorney Stimson for trial at the May term of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Holt, who presided at the trial of the New York Central and of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for rebating, is expected to preside at the trial.

The charge against the Great Northern, against which the indictments were found several weeks ago, is that it gave rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, whose activities in obtaining rebates, coupled with the willingness of the railroads to grant them, has resulted in the finding of a number of indictments in this district against railroads as well as against the Sugar Company.

The Federal authorities, it was said yesterday, have not yet decided whether or not they will retry the case against the Lackawanna, in which after four days' trial last week the jury disagreed.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made slight gains in the London market yesterday. The closing prices were: Spot, £106 5s, a gain of 15s from the last prices of Tuesday; futures, £107 10s, a gain of 17s 6d.

Pig tin, after an early break, recovered about half and closed weak at a loss of about £2 in spot and futures, at £186 and £183 15s respectively. Lead was unchanged at £19 13s 9d. Spelter was a shade firmer at £26 7s 6d. Iron warrants were about unchanged at 53s 3d for standard foundry and 54s for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	25.37½	25.75	25.37½	25.75
Electrolytic	25.12½	25.37½	25.12½	25.37½
Castings	24.62½	24.87½	24.62½	24.87½
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	40.30	40.80	41.00	41.30

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mosman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange clothing Co., 289 Broadway, entrance Park Pl.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 328 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington No. 7, $40.00; Caligraph, $5.00; Hammond or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, total adder, $35, cost $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for easy purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY & 47th ST. (607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, 135-143 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairs. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

REMOVING SALE.
All pianos to be sold at a sacrifice, $50 and up; do not miss this chance.
LURCH, 593 Lexington Av., corner 52d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
Fitted with the incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS.
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE W. 34TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undesirable bargains.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Superior board with large sunny rooms may be had in private family at Rye, N. Y.; 5 acres; stable accommodations; 45-minute express service from Grand Central; bachelors only. Box 167 Rye, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taugh: by the Language-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SURPLUS EARNINGS.—What do you do with yours? Do you put them in a bank where interest is small? Why not invest them in a company where big dividends on your money are assured—something which will give you permanent competence. Let us send you our prospectus, which will tell you who we are and what we are doing. Brokers will not be recognized. Bucknam & Vanderpoel Co., Mrs. Dessert Jelly, 198 W. Broadway, N. Y. City.

128th St., 142 West.—Furnished room house for sale; all rooms rented.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New York Times received at the Wall Street Office, 39 Broad St. Open to A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIES MEYER, plaintiff, against BERNHARD GIES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a 2d interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City, County and State of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street; and thence westerly, and along said southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 326 East Sixty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, March 14, 1907.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

WARREN McCONIHE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

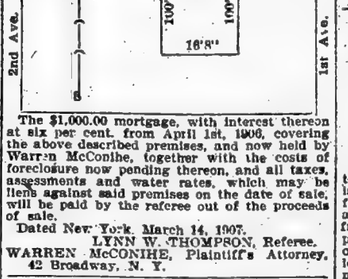

The $1,000.00 mortgage, with interest thereon at six per cent. from April 1st, 1906, covering the above described premises, and now held by Warren McConihe, together with the costs of foreclosure now pending thereon, and all taxes, assessments and water rates, which may be liens against said premises on the date of sale, will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.

Dated New York, March 14, 1907.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

WARREN McCONIHE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY GOLDBERG.—No. 9,556.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. ANGLE, Bankrupt.—No. 9,370.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Angle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 15, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 1st, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Isenstein, Sarah Isenstein, Mary P. Kuhn, Louis Assenheim, (also known as Louis Phillips;) Harriet Williams, Mary Williams, Sadie Phillips, Sophia Assenheim, David Phillips, if living, and if said David Phillips be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of David Phillips; Minnie Manheimer, Philip Goldstone, Moses Felleman, (sometimes known as William M. Felleman;) Levy Felleman, Charles Felleman, Mary Mack, Leah Wilcox Merher, Sarah Golde, Elizabeth Diamond, Ellis L. Felleman, Israel F. Felleman, Gustavus Felleman, Jacques L. Felleman, if living, and if said Jacques L. Felleman be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of Jacques L. Felleman; Philip Wineman, Meyer J. Wineman, "Mary" Levy "Moses," (a niece of decedent, and having been a daughter of decedent's deceased sister, Leah Levy Wineman, real name being unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by him, the said name "Mary" Levy "Moses" being fictitious,) if living, and if said "Mary" Levy "Moses" be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of said "Mary" Levy "Moses," and Louis Peiser, Henry Peiser, Blanche P. Rosenzweig, Flora P. Klein, Jeanette Oppenheimer, Marion Oppenheimer, Philip Lester Oppenheimer, Selina Groedel, Adelaide Levy, Grace Heistein, Julian G. Levy, Mary Nusbaum, Henry Barnard, Rachel Liebenstein, Maurice Barnard, Sophia Isaacs, (also known as Sophye Barnard;) Eleazer Isaacs, Kate Isaacs, and also all other persons than those above named or described who are heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, or executors or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of deceased heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, being the persons named in the will of Henry Barnard, deceased, as executors, the heirs at law, and next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, and the executors, administrators, legatees, and devisees of deceased heirs at law and next of kin of HENRY BARNARD, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, Philip Barnard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1906, and signed at the end thereof by said Henry Barnard, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Barnard, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GIFFORD, HOBBS & BEARD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

DUNDY, ELMER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELMER S. DUNDY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wingate & Cullen, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1907. MARY H. DUNDY, Executrix. WINGATE & CULLEN, Attorneys for Executrix, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.86, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,443.70 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $4,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,300, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 10th, 1906, and one for $5,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.86, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,519.32 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $6,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,700, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 10th, 1906, and one for $6,500, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Lizzie B. Howell, Plaintiff, against Max Rollnick and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street fifty feet to the easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Wadsworth Avenue seventy-nine feet and eleven inches to the corner and place of beginning.

Being the lots known and designated as Lots Nos. 96 and 97 on Map Numbered 201 tin case on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of property near Fort Washington, in the City of New York, lately belonging to Robert Bogardus, deceased," except so much thereof as was taken by the City of New York for the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1907.

ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

ROBERT W. CROMLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

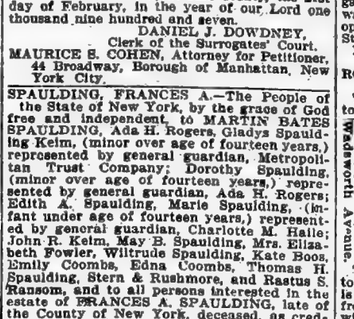

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,810, with interest thereon from the 25th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $406.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.56 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of March, 1907.

ISIDOR WELS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIENZLER, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Thekla Loes and Anna Fischer, the heirs and next of kin of HERMAN KIENZLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, The Trust Company of America of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, and a codicil thereto bearing date May 14, 1904, and December 1st, 1905, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Kienzler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate and rights of the said Long Acre Square Building Company in and to the following-described premises:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street and thence running westwardly along the northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet 11 inches, and thence northwardly and perpendicularly with 46th Street 100 feet 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along the said middle line 32 feet 6½ inches; thence in a southwardly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point distant northerly from the northerly line of 45th Street 98 feet 1¼ inches and eastwardly in a straight line from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue 75 feet 3 inches; thence southwardly and perpendicularly with 45th Street to a point 76 feet 10 inches northerly therefrom; thence eastwardly and parallel with 45th Street 88 feet 3½ inches to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the said westerly side of Broadway 30 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances, under and by virtue of a certain indenture of lease made the 15th day of October, 1902, by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of Henry Astor, wherein and whereby the said Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as trustees of Henry Astor, did demise, lease, and to farm let unto the plaintiff the hereinbefore described premises for the full end and term of twenty years from the first day of November, 1902, upon the rents and terms and conditions therein expressed, and which said indenture of lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in block series (conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 300, and indexed under Block Number 1,017 on the land map of the City of New

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—401—Will D. Gould et al vs. I. V. Youngworth, United States Marshal. 415—Warren Gillelen et al. vs. I. V. Youngworth, United States Marshal. 432—Lee R. Myers vs. H. Z. Osborne, United States Marshal.—Argument concluded.

172—Emma L. Kalpu vs. L. E. Pinkham, President of the Board of Health, &c.—Submitted.

195—Frederick J. Lowery vs. The Territory of Hawaii.—Argued and submitted.

212—William W. Bierce, Limited, vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Thursday: 212, 216, 278, 190, 14, 253, 258, 257, 258, 261.

Calendars for Thursday, March 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 124—Moore-The Lighter Oml. 146—Dempster-Terhune & White.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 125—Schmitz-SS Vandalia. 126—Kahl-same.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 20.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 78, 68, 76, 80, 82, 83, 84, 38.

Calendars for Thursday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P.J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 54—Wilmerding-Postal, &c, Co. 56—Stark-Carroll. 27—Am Ex Nat Bank-Woodlawn Cemetery. 20—Preston-Aetna Ins Co. 21—Preston-Union Assur Soc. 29—Warren Bros Co-City of N Y. 19—Williams-same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Koch-Schwartz. 2—City of N Y-Kraus. 3—Nathan-Commercial, &c, Ass'n. 4—Levy-Lively. 5—Chester Mtge Co-Gamacho. 6—La Grave-Goelin. 7—Sagehomme-Pugh. 8—Galland-Loeb, &c, Co. 9—Clark-Addicks. 10—Lytton-Hayes. 11—Finck-Riley. 12—Same-same. 13—Allegro, &c, Co-Nichols, &c, Co. 14—Weir-E L Kellogg, &c, Co. 15—McLaughlin-Belmont. 16—Matter of Murtha. 17—Same-same. 18—Same-same. 19—Cluid-Cluid. 20—Gordon-Nierenberg. 21—Roerecke-Roerecke. 22—Jacobs-Jacobs. 23—Matter of Lutz. 24—Chamberlain-Childs. 25 — Met Surety Co-Church, &c, Co. 26—Matter of Longfellow St, &c. 27—Matter of John Peirce Co. 28—Hansen-Hansen. 29—Camp-Camp. 30—Bachman-R & H Laundry Co. 31—Friedlander-Cohen. 32—Mayer-Meyer. 33—Matter of U S Fidelity, &c, Co. 34—O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co-Goodwin Car Co. 35—Same-same. 36—Warren-Platt. 37—Same-same. 38—Pariser-Ginzberg. 39—Matter of Sinnott. 40—Matter of Waldron. 41—Schneittacher-Wolf. 42—Fink-Northwestern Realty Co. 43 — Cooke-Packard. 44—Klemme-Klemme. 45 — Galanopulo-Dazey. 46—Matter of Cooper-Wyeth-E W Bliss & Co. 47—Crowder-Afro-Am Realty Co. 48—Smith-Met Surety Co. 50—Matter of Pelton. 51 — Kingston-Hercules Realty Co. 52—Thompson-Columbia Wagon Co. 53—Bonomelo-F Cavallotti, &c, Co. 54—Same-same. 55 — Aitken-Hayes. 56—Finck-Riley. 57—Andreys-Fitzgerald. 58—De Rondo-Vitale. 59—De Costa-N Y Elec, &c, Co-De Rondo Vitale. 61 to 107—Empire Tinware Co-Con Gas, N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer. 1216—Banner-Kayser. Preferred causes. 6617—Hall-Senior. 6607—People, &c-N Y Elec, &c, Union. General calendar. 4306—Ehrich-Grant. 5069—Rogers-Ferris. 5079—Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 5110—Meyer-Meyer. 5180—Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brous-Williams. 4850—Schmalholz-Schmalholz. 5339—Grigsby-Cent Tr Co. 4526—Horbech-Call. 5462—Woods-Shay. 5533—Stone-United States Trust Company. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Company. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 2719—Kirkham-Tabv. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5310—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5327—Lazarowitz-Vann. 5377—Dunn-Schellan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5186—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2192—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lamborune. 5463—Roebling Con Co-Carifin. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 4920—Olwell-Olwell. 6266—Arpiione-Arpione. 3700—Mutual Reserve-Rosenthal. 4500—Hexamer-Speyer. 4055—42d St, &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of New York. 1842—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spachner. 3990—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 5491—Adler-Smith. 4678—Broder-Gordon. 4660—Lese-Meixner. 4807—Quackenbush-Mapes. 4869—Same-same. 3911—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 4737—Helene-Corn Exch Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 5001—Am Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross Specific Perf. 4637—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4630—Same-same. 5645—Hallanan-Hill. 5657—Depue-Depue. 5660—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5665—Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Curtiss-Standard Hotel Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—Adjourned to March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3396—Eastern Brew Co-Koref. 2839—Twining-Allen. 3264—Fritsch-Coot. 2899—Schickler-Uhfolder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 648—Rader-Int R T Co. 674—Dunn-Met St Ry. 675—Bille-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 710—Stiggs-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720—Mohring-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. 726—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 630—Weiss-same. 516—Bernstein-same. 209—Pelrin-same. 2217 Adams-same. 172—Bossert-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 186—Lawrence-N Y City Ry. 287—Weiss-same. 402—Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R. R. 449—Bernstein-City of N Y. 450—Stebbins-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 452—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corsa-same. 253—Calenga-same. 1063—Bertsche-same. 363—Dubnow-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farrell-N Y City Ry. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 638—Maxwell-N Y City Ry. 639—Hoesame. 658—Capablanca-same. 683—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 692—Volpi-same. 693 — Longstaff-same. 703—Remington-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 295—Cripps-Cooper Hewitt Elec Co. 1106—Purcell-City of N Y. 827—Mantel-Wood & Selick. 1193—Schulberth-Heydl. 3945—Ziccardi-N Y Con Co. 4169 — Gray-Siegel Cooper Co. 1257 — Steed-Moyhan. 1250—Schenck-Egbert. 1137—Minihan-Lenahe. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench Co. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141 — McGarry-Northern S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N. Y. 1055—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1104—Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1168—Bechtold-Pugh. 1176—Saphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1008—Beets-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1260—Olsen-Am Bridge Co. 1291—Peterson-City of N Y. 1292—Same-same. 1300—Owens-same. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1284—Coundorri-Robinson. 1221—Martin-Hillier. 1290 — Mariani-Foundation Const Co. 1232—Egan-Chabot. 1624—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1326—Parrish-J C. Shaw Book Co. 1331—Hass-Pulver. 1334—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 2997—People, &c-Kelley. 7524½—Hecht-Bank of the Metropolis. 325—Fuller-Highland. 1408—Grandetti-Tuoti. 1551—Weinman-Reinhardt. 1568—Hurry-Noonan. 737—Brossolt-Equitable, &c, Co. 1231—Niagara Woolen Co-Pacific Bank. 1521—Morris Co-Mendham. 4854—Mairs-B & O R R. 857—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 615—Mosler Safe Co-Malden Lane Dep Co. 1331—Hall-Sickles. 815—Carey-Manning. 2165—Booth-Milliken. 1578—Pease Piano Co-Searles. 3125—People, &c-Hartman & Carson Co. 1058—Same-Gotesky. 696—Bremesholtz-Sheldtiner. 1233—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1582—Phelan-Travis. 1614—Sussman-N Y City Ry. 1625—Oswald-Nicholsburg. 1634—Edelman-Schwartz. The folowing causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 419—London and River Plate Bank-Carr. 3454—Mech. and Traders' Bank-Stettheimer. 1665—Smith-Swart. 1674—London and S Bank-White. 1712—Kramer-Haeger S W Co. 1716—Levy-Cent Consumers' W and L Co. 1722—Scheffle Press-Periman. 1775—Schmidt-Rohter. 1786—Cours-Chambers. 3007—Gleason-Jones. 3237—Conte-City of N Y. 1693—Durlacker-Watt. 1697—Onward Const Co-Hill. 1707—Becker-Becker. 1718—Robt Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 1723—Hookey-Atlantic Cement Co. 1734—Davidson-Moore. 1739—Stern-Mundel. 3050—Smith-Hohrs. 3396—Memphis Trotting Assn-Smathers. 1606—McKee-Farrell. 1636—McBratney-Danzig. 1639—Dawbarn-Walters. 1648—McNaboe-Manchester. 1649—Gordon-Macnielage. 3243—Lange-Schlie. 1667 — Schishman-Metzger. 1669—Schlesinger-Hungarian R Co. 1670—Wenerso Pacific Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1706.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Maria De Bow, Pauline Trassell, Clara Reichert, August J. Muller, Margaret J. Forbes, Orinda J. Strnie. At 2:30 P. M. Peter Diehl, Joseph Lichtenstein, Margaret Falvey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 6743½—Rooder-Int St Ry. 544—Glaser-Sternberg. 1017—Pratt-Ochs. 1018—Krell-Int St Ry. 1974—Totaro-Gelsia. 1962—Allen-Bien. 7274½—Ljungqvist-Hartmetz. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-Int St Ry. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7167—Stern-Moseley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1037—Hirschman-Maller. 1870—Lokesky-Mattern. 2167—Carrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Int St Ry.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1847—Fahey-Interbor R R. 869—Am Brass & Cop Co-Greenstein. 1800—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112—Quirino-Int St Ry. 1838—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 1851—Huschberg-McCloskey. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 1234—Englelardt-Int St Ry. 2222—Palascheck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y. City Ry. 2231—Neuman-same. 2253—McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weidstein-Leschusky. 2259—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2205—Medermeier-Spielman. 2133—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 206—Taylor-Asul. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2185—Bennettl-Schroeder. 1856—Faller-Ranger. 1837—Fish-Gutman. 2234 — Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2235—Easley-N Y City Ry. 2194—Fehr-42d St, &c, R R. 2255—Feingold-N Y City Ry. 2256—Miller-same. 2281—Sawyer-N Y Trans Co. 2264—Neander-Kersenleber. 2188—Shiff-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1504—Fuzzini-Int St Ry. 2243—Munday-N Y C & H R R R. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 2275—Davis-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1500—Alsane-N Y City Ry. 1740—Cohen-same. 2277—Steinberger-same. 2278—Flnn-same. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-3d Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2073—Jamieson-Interurban St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Pingree-N Y City Ry. 2206—Farmer-same. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Heider N Y City Ry. 2267 — Herbert-same. 2246—Johnston-Brouckheimer. 2077 — Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2075—Tighe-Muller. 2211—Sherman-Miller. 2269—Levy Stationery Union Ry. 2214—Schindler-U S Fid. &c, Co. 2244—Post-Nieberg. 2266—Reeves-Halaran. 2272—Lacey-N Y City Ry. 2274—Kolberg-same. 2276—Jaltaksame.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 6985—Staug-Breker. 6931—Simon-Berliner. 6980—Seiniger-Romm. 7053 — Schwartz-Schwartz. 6843—Warren-Schreeber. 6057—Stone-Hopkins. 6215—Frotta-Robinsky. 4518—Silberstein-Grabelsky. 7056 — Robinowitz-Reisner. 6577—Gross-Harris.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2091—Clark-Cushman. 2267 — McDonald-N Y City Ry. 2293—Brown-Morrell. 2296¾—Worther, &c, Co-D L & W R R. 2297—Novak-Brodsky. 2298—Rulman-Geoye. 2279—Jones-Cavanagh. 2300—Miller-Fulton. 2301—Cohen-Rieger. 2302—O'Brien-Jordan. 2303—Webber-Autographic, &c, Co. 2304—Livingston-N Y City Ry. 2305—Fliegel-same. 2306—Same-same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Thomas Shea. Trial calendar. 1—Gaetano De Giorlio. 2—Max Saleman, alias Moe M. White. 3—John Bowick. 4—George Moore. 5—Marcotullio Remigio. 6—Joseph L. Swarts, Codwell J. Eaton, Orville B. Eaton, Allan Ryan, Robert Ransche, William J. Murphy, George W. Dietz, Otis S. Latham, Clarence Barry, Arthur Hinde, Harry Abramson, John Silverman. 7—Meyer Schifman. 8—James Lord, alias Edny Howard. 9—Charles Spengler. Pleadings. 1—William Langley. 2—Arthur Chester Noxol, Charles Crawford, Grover Chandler. 3—Thomas Smith. 4—Julius Fuchs. 5—Joseph Syrodl. 6—John Miller. 7—Theodore Amsteadt. 8—Israel Frucht. 9—John McGann. 10—Isidor Brower. 11—Jacob Bassing. 12—Nicholas Girome.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Howard F. Johnson. 2—Edward Jacobs. 3—Patrick J. Hughes. 4—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 5—Bartholomew Caputo. 6—Michael Weinzeyer. 7—William Harris. 8—Mary Koenigstein. 9—Philip Murray. 10—Georgio Bueno. 11—Thomas Kelly. 12—Ella Champ. 13—Lizzie Houghton. 14—Isidor Strumpf. 15—George Lewis. 16—Michael Vitale.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Philip Caggiano. 2—Francis Egan. 3—Frank Dunn, alias Frank Norton. 4—Frank Santacroci. 5—Saimon Friedman. 6—Herman Przcowicky. 7—Michele Reller. 8—Francesco Pia. 9—Gaetano Santoni, Vincenzo Santoni, Leonardi Lombardi. 10—Luigi Bennetti.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Abraham Klein. 2—Charles S Frain. 3—Harold L Neville. 4—Giovanni Libratori. 5—David Cohen. 6—Samuel Marcantonio. 7—George Toomey. 8—Frank Wolf, alias Philip Wolf. 9—Marx Lazarus.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Schlesinger vs. Schlesinger—Alton B. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Rickert vs. White—Thomas L. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Schnaier vs. Onward Construction Co.—Joseph G. Gay.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, and Gaynor, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 298—Bolland-N Y C & H R R R. 351—Cunningham-Dady. 285—Anderson-L I R R. 501—Nekton-Met Life Ins Co. 306—Mock-Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 267—Matter of Gaynor. 310—Romaine-Village of Spring Valley. 349—Murray-Narwood. 354 M A—Meisner-N Y & Q Co Ry. 394—Matter of McInnes. 398—Froehlich-Interborough Co. 235—Padower-N Y City Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J. 4961—Docknell-B H R R. 4968—Cryan-same. 5000—Johnson-same. 5020—McCarthy-Schultz. 5025—Basle-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 11150—Kevany-McGlynn. 12516—Parker-Taber. 4020—Dell-Ehrbar. 4415—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 3537—Scott-B H R R. 4474, 4536, 4596—Roiner-N Y City R R. 4490—Schneider-same. 12900—Grandin-Hager et al. 4347—Seitz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 12732—Rickerson-Leach. 4627—Pennetto-Hollender. 12332—Lavens-Schloss. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 11664—Feldman-Gurland. 4721—Rabb-Nassau R R. 4730—Seniorsame. 4736—Tiedale-B H R R. 4737—Pallitsame. 4762—Muller-same. 9307—Hasgbladsame. 4964—Finnegan-same. 4734—Kellogg-Church Charity Foundation. 5028—Jobson-B H R R. 5029—Bock-same. 5033—Kingston-Nassau R R. 5064, 5035—Zotler-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5036—Bussman-City of N Y. 5038—Hogan-B H R R. 5040—Lynch-same. 5041—Hirsch-Brooklyn Furniture Co. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5050—Monahan-Nassau R R. 5051—Holz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5053—Taylor-same. 12898—Cohen-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5055—Butler-Brooklyn Citizen. 5062—Isaacs-same. 5063—Ott-N Y City Ry. 5069—Dixon-Bermuda Asphalt Co. 5072—Morrison-N Y City Ry. 5080—Becker-Ward. 5104—Devins-B H R R. 5106—Casey-N Y City Ry. 5107—Curren-Continental Iron Wks. 5110—De Friese-City of N Y et. al. 5124—Trienens-B H R R. 5125—Fitzpatrick-same. 5127, 5128—Polasky-Kalfk et al. 5129—Gorevin-Turner Con Co. 5139—Crankshaft-same. 5140—Bellison-N Y City Ry. 5093—Kopkier-City of N Y. 1997—Pietsak-same. 4712—Soldstedt-L I City Ry. 1801—Miller-B H R R. 4965—Thorlin-Strohoerter. 5141—Montifrasco-B H R R. 5142—Goldberg-same. 5143—Lindenthal-Anderson. 5144—McNeill-N Y City Ry. 5146—Oshinsky-B H R R. 5149—Brunjes-same. 5150—Romel-Scimeca. 5152—Scotte-Lee. 5161—Osberg-B H R R. 5162—Finchill-Great Atlantic & Pacific Co. 5163—Di Domenico-C I & R R et al. 5167—Mahon-B H R R. 5171—Lawson-same. 5172—Reid-same. 5174—Silbert-N Y City Ry. 5179—Collins-Huber-Brew. 5180—Lewis-Cranaford. 5182—Terhune-Nes R R. 5185, 5186—Gaebler-Engelbrocks. 5187—Holle-B H RR. 5188—Gray-B H R R. 5189—Steirly-Trow Directory Co. 5192, 5193—Eagan-Tresey. 5194—Wiley-N Y City R R. 5195—Goldberg-Saigog Bros. 5196—Meyrowitz-B H R R. 5197—Salomon-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5198—Sexton-B H R R. 5204—Paulson-City of N Y et al. 11222—Janney-Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 4251—Lyngoed-Nassau R R. 4758—Hodge-City of N Y. 4503—Murphy-Borden's Milk Co. 5205—Harclick-B H R R. 5206—Stumpf-same. 5214—Connors-same. 5217, 5218—Mitchell-Kenny. 5220—Agnew-B H R R. 5221—Jensen-same. 5223—Crowe-same et al. 5224—Clark-B H R R. 5226—Osborn-Willis. 5226—Reilly-O'Hara. 5227—Huddelson-Psaty et al. 5229—Partridge-B H R R. 5230—Cullen-Lorelli. 5231, 5232—Conway-City of N Y et al. 5233—Sofeis-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5234—Levy-Sarasohn. 5236—Spencer-N Y C & H R R. 5237—Grossman-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5238—Curry-Nassau R R. 5239—Herman-Wells, Fargo & Co. 5240—Reilly-N Y City Ry et al. 5242—O'Malley-Nassau R R. 5249—Mulvey-Yorkville Ry Co. 5250—Bresler-B H R R. 5253—Bradley-same. 5006—Harris-Kleinberg. 6299—Addunisio-B H R R. 5261—Spero-Nassau R R. 5264—Brown-City of N Y et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 5264.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 57 3-5—Bertram (3 cases)-Levy. 649 — Shelly-Grossarth. 526—Scherr-Pioneer Iron Works. 842½—Roys-Jas Reilly Repair Co. 654—Faust-Drachman. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 662—O'Brien-Samuelly. 359—Schwarz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Sallit. 263—Harley-Rush.

Queens County.

Calendar for Thursday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 245—Milowski, an infant-Chesla Lute Mills, &c, Graham-B, Q Co. & S Ry Co. 582—Granata-N Y City Ry Co. 860—Kirley-United Engineering & Cont Co. 862—Fagan-N Y City Ry Co. 865—Blumberg-B, Q Co & S Ry Co. 866—Hummell-same. 867—McLeod-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 798—Wintz-same. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 703—Kalinsky-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 704—Klein-same. 867—Talbot-N Y City Ry Co. 869—Farrara, admr-Consumers' Brewing Co of N Y. 872—Jacobs, admx-Aasch and ano. 874—Hanson-Kellogg et al. 875—Hans, admx-N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. 878—Jones-Degnon Const Co. 880—Glass-B H R R Co. 884—Seaman-N Y & L I Traction Co. 749—Soward, an infant-L I R R Co. 538—Asiel-Roberts. 889-90—Markey-Soeldner. 891—Surlisen-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 895—Heisner, admr-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 896—Nowak-S Pearson & Sons, (Inc.) 897—Higgins-Bank of Long Island. 87A—Doherty-N Y City Ry Co. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 903.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J.—877—Cooley & West-Raven. 869—Callahan-Ialistone. 853—Guilfoyle-Secor. 866—Glennan-N Y City Ry Co. 441—Diamond-Westchester Elec R R Co. 851—Gannon-N Y City Ry Co. 854—Durinn-Union Ry Co of N Y City. 855—Kiel-N Y City Ry Co. 870—Eythsame. 895—Stewart-N Y C & H R R R Co. 460—Gerhardt-City of New Rochelle. 883—O'Malley-Westchester Elec R R Co. 575—Lynd-Yonkers R R Co. 693—Tietz-same. 898—Williams-N Y City Ry Co. 899—Rollinssame. 871—Gilligan-Westchester Elec R R Co. 858—McPeeters-Overfield. 860—Wood-Hartman Bros Mfg Co. 910—Foglio-City of New Rochelle. 917—Kich-Yonkers R R Co. 918—Leinecker-City of New Rochelle.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 909—Rosenwater-Yonkers R R Co. 912—Lee-Westchester Elec R R Co. 916—Fitzpatrick-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 921—Kromer-same. 922—Francis-same. 923—Smith-Haines. 924—Eisenberg-Westchester Elec R R Co. 926—Hamilton-N Y City Ry Co. 927—Elizzard-Westchester Elec R R Co. 929—Huss-same. 930—Glynn-same. 931—Faulkner-Eaton. 932—Johnson-Yonkers R R Co. 933—Murphy-Westchester Elec R R Co. 934—Buzzini & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. Court convened and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1878—Miller-Jacob. 1421—N Y Life Ins & Trust Co-Church of the Holy Communion. 1413—People-Doran. 1414—People-Knapp. 1438—Coady-N Y City Ry Co. 914—Grab, Jr-Amend. 1394—Connell-Havey. 1406—Burrell-Henry. 1443—Brink-Stern. 1444—Colonial Staple Co-Sterry. 1450—Lyon, Sr.-N Y City Ry Co. 1452—Waters-Yonkers R R Co. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry Co. 1379—Corporation Liquidation Co-Love.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1441—Lawrence-Union Railway Co of N Y. 1399—Silver, Jr-Meyer. 1455—Sciacca-N Y City Ry Co. 1456—Kennedy-Standard Life & Accident Ins Co of Detroit, Mich. 1457—Booth-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1458—Costello-N Y City Ry Co. 1459—Boschetnen-West Elec R R Co. 1460—Emberson-Putnam. 1462—Klein-Yonkers R R Co. 1463—Bruni-Coleman. 1464—Devitt-N Y C & H R R Co. 1465—Moran-Ossining Printing & Publishing Co. 1466—Corey-Hawk & Wetherbee. 1467—Wallace-N Y City Ry Co. 701—Carney-N Y C & H R R Co. 1490—Noto-N Y City Ry Co. 1468—Foley-Xavier. 1469—Spiegelmann-West Elec Ry Co. 1470—Reilly-Interurban St Ry Co. 1471—Eisele-Haase. 1472—Brown-Dyckman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

GEORGE KURZMAN.—George Kurzman of 262 Division Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,337 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Kurzman & Cohen, which was dissolved in 1904.

BAUM BROTHERS.—Louis and Abe Baum, who compose the firm of Baum Brothers, 173 East Houston Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,088 on a judgment for breaking a lease, and no assets. Parties of the same name went through bankruptcy in January, 1902.

FRED S. CHUTE.—Fred S. Chute of the F. S. Chute Company, electrical contractor at 38 West Thirty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which Oliver L. Minge, the other partner, refused to join. The firm liabilities are $4,483 and nominal assets $1,271. The concern was in business about a year.

BROODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Henry Melville receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Broods Manufacturing Company, waists, 14 Wooster Street, on the application of William Meyer & Co., creditors, who stated, on information and belief, that Bernard Broods, the President, who practically ran the business, had been for some months preparing to cause a failure, and had shipped great quantities of goods out of town and withdrawn cash from the business.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Mrs. Theresa Posner, dealer in gents' furnishing goods at 283 Hudson street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 2, 1905, with liabilities of $28,014 and assets $20,057.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allison, Silos S.—Edwin M. Skinner, $540.
Angelos, Nicholas—N. Y. Telephone Co., $30.
Ayers, Elmer E.—Same, $72.
Aaronson, George—R. Perlman Painting and Decorating Co., $825.
Anthony, Clarence—Martin A. Frank, $85.
Abbott, George I.—Abraham Heyman, $99.
Bonser, James E.—German Grob & Son, $425.
Bogert, Henry L.—Tance Schapiro, $274.
Both, Herman—John H. Borgstede, $225.
Brown, George—Samuel Solomon, $421.
Brown, Annie—People, &c., $500.
Bouck, J. B.—A. G. Hyde & Sons, costs, $110.
Berkowitz, Louis—State Bank, $228.
Brown, Charles A., (not summoned)—Julius E. Pheips, $1,407.
Bluestein, Jacob—David L. Newborg,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Many Dwellings Both East and West of the Park—Apartment House Deals on Columbus Avenue and Upper Broadway.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought from the estate of Jacob Meyer 29 East Sixty-second Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have resold for J. C. Lyons 53 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Sale of East 60th Street House.

Pease & Elleman have sold for R. H. E. Elliott 115 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

John Hanan has sold 23 East Fifty-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

The Moritz Cohn estate has sold 951 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 80, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street.

Henry Meyers is the buyer of 154 East Sixty-third Street, sold recently by Charles S. Faulkner.

West Side Dwellings in New Hands.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Mary B. Ward to a client of Richard S. Treacy 145 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 100.8.

The John M. Thompson Company has sold for Eugene Vallens to a client, for occupancy, 304 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling.

O. G. Manss has sold for Mrs. J. Bory 51 West Ninety-first Street, a four-story dwelling, to a Mrs. De Belmont, for occupancy.

Shaw & Co. have sold for E. Lotze 120 West 119th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 55 by 100.

Warwick Arms Apartments Sold.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Henry C. Lytton the ten-story apartment house known as the Warwick Arms at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Apartments on the Heights Resold.

Max Marx has sold to a client of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf the seven-story elevator apartment house 8,605 Broadway, on plot 34 by 100, 66 feet north of 148th Street.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company the Sunset, a seven-story apartment house with stores, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 121st Street, on plot 100.11 by 100.

The Donohue estate has sold the plot, 51 by 114, on the east side of Haven Avenue, 128 feet south of 170th Street, to a builder.

Estate Sells Prince Street Corner.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of Lucius Tuckerman the northeast corner of Prince and Greene Streets, two and four-story buildings, on plot 75 by 100.

Long Lease of 42d Street Corner.

Edward McVickar, in conjunction with Matt J. Ward, has leased the store and basement in Henry Corn's new building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street for a period of ten years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

E. G. B. Riley & Co. have leased for Walter J. Salomon to New & Co. a store in the building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street for seven years at an aggregate rental of $35,000.

The dwelling 3 East Forty-seventh Street, adjoining Miss Helen M. Gould's residence and owned by the Goelet estate, has been leased for a term of years. It is said that the house will be converted into a business structure.

To Alter Broadway Structure.

Felix Isman filed plans yesterday, through Architects Horgan & Slattery, for alterations to the building 1,418 Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. The changes will be confined to the basement and first floor and will cost $15,000.

C. Schierioh has sold the five-story brownstone flat 419 West Forty-third Street to Julius Weinstein, who owns an adjoining lot and who will erect a new building on the entire plot.

New Tenant for Nassau Street Store.

Edward McVickar has leased for George B. Wilson of Philadelphia the store at the southwest corner of Nassau and Ann Streets for a term of years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has rented for Charles A. Schieren & Co. for a term of years the third floor of the ten-story Chapel Court Building at 61 to 65 Cliff Street, to James A. Rogers, and other space in the building to Walters & Mahon and Edward F. Curtis.

Schwitzer & Levis have leased for Klein & Jackson to the Hygrade Wine Company, for eight years, the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, together with part of the second floor.

Avenue A Corner in Trade.

B. Levy and J. Abrahams have bought from George Weil, through S. Held, 195 and 197 Avenue A, corner of Twelfth Street, giving in exchange 517 and 519 East Fourteenth Street.

J. Moskowitz has bought 620, 622, and 624 Sixth Street, old buildings, on plot 71 by 97.6, from the Brown estate.

Julia Noethen has sold 143 East Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 75.

Deal Near New Bridge Approach.

Isaac Goldberg and Samuel Harris have bought 1,164 Second Avenue, a five-story building, with stores, on lot 25 by 75, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixty-first Street.

Lupovitz & Buchner, in conjunction with Ludwig Traube, Jr., have leased for Harriet A. Boyd 79 East 103d Street, corner of Park Avenue, a five-story tenement, to Louis Glaser for a term of five years.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Annie A. Clear 534 East Eighty-sixth Street, a three-story single flat on lot 20 by 102.2.

Buyer for Bronx Tenements.

Isaac Hattenbach and Joseph Marx have sold 527 and 529 East 135th Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100. H. Miller was the broker.

Marks & Jervis have sold to Josephine Heymann 837 Union Avenue, a one-family house, on lot 25 by 98.

Van Winkle & Scott have sold for Harold M. Brown to Bertha Baresel the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Mulner Avenue, 100 feet south of Rhinelander Avenue, Van Nest, opposite the Morris Park property.

D. H. Sarfaty is the buyer of 557 East 153d Street. It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Mr. Saffaty had sold this property.

Sale in Bush Terminal Section.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have closed contracts for the sale of the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, a plot of eleven lots, with a frontage on First Avenue, and including railroad privileges, for H. C. Grannaman to an investor.

Pierce Keefe reported the following **Brooklyn sales:** For Dennis Dunleavy, a plot on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, 320 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also, for Walter Fryer, Jr., the two-family brick house 765 Fifty-fourth Street; also, for James Giben, the plot on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 200 by 100.2; also, for Walter Fryer, Jr., the lot on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.2; also, for Anna C. Hull, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 25.2 feet north of Fiftieth Street; also, for William G. Rohrberg, the two-family frame house on Forty-fourth Street; also, for John Johnson, the two-family brick house 623 Forty-third Street; also, for Bendix J. Lande, the two-family brick house 541 Fiftieth Street.

Staten Island's Future Discussed.

At a dinner given by Cornelius G. Kolff on Tuesday evening at Streeter's Hotel, Tottenville, the prospective development of the southerly end of Richmond Borough was discussed. Lewis Nixon told of the plans of his new company for building marine engines by which he expects to drive a ship across the Atlantic in four days. Commissioner Lewis L. Tribus outlined the street and park improvements contemplated by the Department of Public Works. Howard R. Bayne, in a eulogistic speech, showed to what an extent Mr. Kolff had been responsible for the installation of the Municipal Ferry. Gilbert S. Barnes, W. S. Van Clief, Ira K. Morris, Col. Charles N. Blair, and Frederick R. Cozzens also spoke.

Many Lots Sold in Jamaica.

Meynen, Booth & Eno, as brokers, have sold a plot of thirty-two lots at the corner of Fulton Street and Brenton Avenue, Jamaica; also, eight lots on Kaplan Avenue, near Pierson Street, each 25 by 100; also, 15 lots on Hillside Avenue, west of Kaplan Avenue.

J. Wallace Page has sold his residence, on Elm Street, Richmond Hill, a three-story house, on plot 143 by 100.

The first annual dinner of the Queens Borough Real Estate Exchange will be held on Thursday evening, April 11, at the Manhattan Hotel. Tickets can be secured from the Treasurer, H. A. O'Brien, Jamaica.

New Proprietor for Newport Hotel.

The John H. Fife Company has leased, through De Blois & Eldridge, the New Cliffs Hotel and cottages at Newport, R. I., for a term of years, to Joseph V. Jordan, formerly owner of the Elberon Hotel, at Elberon, N. J.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 841 and 843 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100, six-story tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Realty Transfer Company, $41,477.

Beach Av, e s, 200 ft n of Dater St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. G. Black, $12,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Columbus Av, s e corner of Jefferson St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25x54; Samuel Geller, 177th St and Morris Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,500.

Jefferson St, e s, 60 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 32x23; Samuel Geller, 177th St and Morris Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Green Lane, w s, 50 ft s of Lyon Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Norbert Robillard, Castle Hill Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $9,000.

139th St, s s, 153 ft e of Southern Boulevard, for fifteen three-story brick dwellings, 20x53; Herman Aaron Realty Co of 131 Liberty St, owner; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $100,000.

238th St, n s, 200 ft w of Kepler Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x56; Amelia C. Wirsching of 724 Prospect Av, owner; Walter H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,418, to a seven-story brick flat and store; Felix Isman, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; A. J. Horgan, architect; cost, $15,000.

Monroe St, 39, to a four-story brick tenement; D. Kotler of 2 Cannon St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $8,000.

2d Av, 2,395, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. F. H. Demarest, Nyack, N. Y., owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Vesey St, 29, to a five-story brick building; O. G. Villard, owner; R. D. Kahn, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 20.

AVENUE A, 170 and 172, 40x75; Fannie Wolf to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $92,500,) $100.

BLEECKER ST, 311 and 313, (293 and 295,) 40x75; Nettie Reutlinger to Adolph Schreitmuller, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 148th St, 24.11x75; Paul Kaldor to Moritz Goldstein and another, (mtg $25,300,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., (mtg $65,000,) $100.

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 149th St, 50x84; Philipp Karcher to Financiers' Realty Co., (mtg $7,000,) $100.

EAST END AV, 90 and 92, 50.8x80; Louis H. Lowenstein to Max Lowenstein, (mtg $39,500,) $100.

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 40 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 50x120; A. Oldrin Salter, trustee, to Mary A. Kelly, executrix, $162.

GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, 50x100; Paul Shalst to Bene Posner, (mtg $31,500,) $100.

HESTER ST, 203, 25x100; Henry J. Wirth and others to the City of New York, $30,000.

HOUSTON ST, 470, n s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 25x88; D. Elmer Wood to Emilie Wood, $2,500.

KATONAH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 241st St, 25x85; Mary R. O'Sullivan to Richard P. Cunnean, $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,105, 16.8x70; Harold J. Moore and others, executors, to Edna H. Moore, $1.

LOT 44, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Walter W. Taylor to John Whalen, $1.

LOT 44, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Daisy Well to John Whalen, (mtg $1,200,) $3,500.

LOT 152, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Emil S. Levi to William R. Rose, $1.

LOT 154, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Hoe Av, 1,315; Lot 152, same map; Vyse Av, e s, 222 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, Lot 234, same map; William R. Rose to Frederick Ripper, $100.

LOTS 9 to 12, 1,046, Unionport; Regent Realty Co. to Nonpareil Realty Co., $100.

LOTS 53 and 54, Block 72, map of Sec. 1, of Morris Park Fidelity Development Co., to Mary A. Graves, $100.

LOTS 104 and 106, map of a portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Wilhelmina Israel and another to Max Scolnik, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

LOTS 105 and 108, map of a portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Elizabeth Smithson to Wilhelmina Israel, (mtg $7,500,) exchange.

MACDOUGAL ST, 28, (24,) 25x100; Louisa Aisfield, individually and as executrix, to Richmond Hill House, $197.

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 179th St, 20x80; August Jacob to Charles Reinhart, (mtg $80,000,) $1.

PARK ROW, 176, 25.2x irregular; Baxter St, 7, 103.2x irregular, trustees' deed; Willis M. Moore to Bernard F. Golden, $14,000.

PARK ROW, 176, 25.2x irregular; Baxter St, 7, 103.2x irregular; George F. Westover and others to Bernard F. Golden, $100.

PLOT begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road at a point 515 ft n of Morris Park Av, 30x100; Regent Realty Co. to Samuel Geller, $100.

RITTER PLACE, 19 and 21; Louis Solomon to Twelfth Ward Bank, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

SHERIFF ST, 49, 20x80; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Paul Shalet, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Home St, 112.8x irregular; Isidor Cohn, referee, to Samuel Finkelstein and another, (mtg $10,000,) $15,500.

TRINITY AV, 700, 80.2x irregular; Hugo Kunz to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $3,250,) $100.

WALKER ST, 91; J. Archibald Murray to Helen H. Jenkins, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

WEST BROADWAY, 399; Spring St, 102; George R. Leslie to Lydia E. Leslie, $1.

1ST AV, n e corner of 60th St, 75.5x100; Henry Waschitz to Frederick Herrmann, (mtg $64,000,) $1.

8D AV, 3,042, 96x irregular; The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co. to J. & M. Haffen, $1.

4TH AV, e s, 45.8 ft n of 29th St, 20.5x80; John Ingle, Jr., to Moses Dinkelspiel, (mtg $39,000,) rerecorded, $1.

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x120; Ely Greenblatt and others to 138th St Co., $100.

7TH AV, 572, 25x100; Robert L. Morrell et al. to Henry A. Budd, $100.

12TH ST, 71 to 77, West, 87.6x103.3; 12th St, 59 to 63 West, 58.5x103.3; Alfred C. Bachman to Louis Sachs, (mtg $143,000,) $100.

21ST ST, n s, 349.5 ft e of 6th Av, 24.7x98.9; Moses Greenbaum to Alfred C. Bachman, $1.

24TH ST, n e s, Lot 213, Bellevue lots, 25x98.9; D. Elmer Wood to Emilie Wood, $2,500.

48TH ST, 310 West, 16.8x100.5; C. Blake Orcutt to Seaboard Land and Mortgage Co., (mtg $10,000,) $1.

55TH ST, 136 East, 20x75.11; Rosanna Waxelbaum and others to Rose W. Sachs, $1.

55TH ST, 136 East, 20x75.11; Rosanna Waxelbaum, individually, and another, executors and trustees, to Rose W. Sachs, $18,000.

57TH ST, 418 West, 21.8x100.5; Mary A. E. Brown to John F. Curry, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

58TH ST, 50 East, 24.6x irregular; Sylvia H. Josephi and others, executors, to Sylvia H. Josephi, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

63D ST, 109 West, 19x100.5; Thomas Berkeley to Bolton Hall, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

65TH ST, 417 East, 87.8x100.5; 65th St, 429 East, 37.7x100.5; Benjamin Jackerson to Mark Kahn, (mtg $106,000,) $100.

66TH ST, 417 East, 87.8x100.5; 65th St, 422 East, 37.7x100.5; Joseph Isaacs to Benjamin Jackerson, (mtg $106,000,) $100.

71ST ST, 207 East, 18.9x102.2; Henry Herrmann to Frederick Herrmann, $1.

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Isaac Sollinger to Joseph Golding, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

78TH ST, 308 to 316 East, 87.6x102.2; Max Lipman and others to Fannie Wolf, (mtg $120,000,) $100.

83D ST, n s, 97.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20x irregular; Eva M. E. Ward to Letitia A. Ward, $1.

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Annie Davis to Eugene Vallens, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Eugene Vallens to Zachary T. Piercy, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

91ST ST, 51 West, 18x100.8; Jeanne G. Bory to Blanca de Belmont, (mtg $19,000, $100.

103D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Taube Goldberg to Morris Kulok, ½ part, $700.

103D ST, 153 West, 101x irregular; Harry A. Cochrane to Frederic W. Payne, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

112TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 5d Av, 80x100.11; Raphael Schram to Estelle Schram, (mtg $26,750,) $1.

113TH ST, 5 to 9 West, 39.8x100.11; Abraham Levy to Ida Machiz, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

113TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.11; Pennsylvania Realty Co. to Rene Posner, correction deed, $100.

113TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.11; Bene Posner to Paul Shalet, (mtg $27,100,) $100.

112TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.11; Pennsylvania Realty Co. to Bene Posner, correction deed, $100.

113TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.11; Bene Posner to Shapiro, Levy & Stern, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

125TH ST, 549 West, 25x99.11; John Palmer to Adolph Weiss, (mtg $21,500,) $100.

130TH ST, 251, 15x99.11; David H. Lewis to Wilhelmina S. Schaeffer, $100.

135TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 50x100; Isaac Hattenbach and others to John Bossuffi, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

136TH ST, 579 East, 15.11x50; Mary E. Johnston to Mary Manly, $100.

139TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 125x99.11; Herman Koenigsberger to Charles Geiger and others, (mtg $39,000,) $100.

149TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; 150th St, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x80; Wilhelmine F. Menzenhauer to Mary R. Hughes, $100.

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; 150th St, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x80; Wilhelmine F. Menzenhauer to Annie J. Bouillon, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

149TH ST, 510 East, 25x86.6; Benjamin Nathan to William M. Cohen, $1.

151ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x114.10; The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co. to J. & M. Haffen, $1.

156TH ST, 542 West; Adam Priester and others to Antonia Buzak, (mtg $14,000,) $31,000.

182D ST, s s, 32.5 ft w of Park Av, 77.9± irregular; The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co. to J. & M. Haffen, $1.

239TH ST, s w corner of Byron St, 50x100; Martha J. Smith to George Peter, (mtg $1,700,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BAILY, Leon E., to Elizabeth H. Stanton, executrix; 71st St, 128 West, due Oct. 20, 1908 ..... $21,000

BERGEN, Louis, to Jennie E. Van Horn, trustee; 93d St, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8, 5 years $16,000

BOUILLON, Annie J., to Wilhelmine F. Menzenhauer; 149th St, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, bond $18,000

BRUNING, Heinrich, to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, 215, 3 years, 4½%.... $3,500

BUDD, Henry A., to Robert L. Marshall and others; 5th Av, 572, prior mtg $83,000, bond $265,000

BUZAH, Antonio, to German Savings Bank; 156th St, 542 West, 3 years $18,000

BUZAH, Antonio, to Katie Reiss; 156th St, 542 West, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6%.. $6,000

CATLIN, Nicholas W. S., to Cora V. R. Catlin; 17th St, n s, 335.2 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 23.2x92, 2 mtgs, each $5,000,) 6% $10,000

CONGREGATION ANSCHE CZENSTOCHane Cham Sofer to Sol Feiner; 8 and 10 Clinton St, 3 years, 6% $2,000

DAHLGREN, Eric B., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Madison Av, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x20.6, 1 year $8,000

DINKELSPIEL, Moses, to John Ingle, Jr., 4th Av, e s, 45.8 ft s of 29th St, 25.8x80, 2 years 6% $6,000

EISENBERG, Louis, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Grand St, 173 to 179, 5 years, 4½% $90,000

EISFELD, Fannie, to Martha Stern; 40th St, 222 West, 1 year, 6% $2,500

FINANCIERS' REALTY CO. to William Rankin; 149th St, s e corner of Trinity Av, 84x50, bond $12,000

FRANK, Meyer, to State Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 58th St, 50.2x irregular, 1 year, 6% $25,000

FRISCH, Ray, to Union Exchange Bank; 84th St, 212 West, prior mtg $25,000, due Sept. 19, 1907, 6% $5,000

GELLER, Samuel, to Regent Realty Co.; Lot 423, Bronx View Park, 1 year, 6½% ... $1,500

GLEASON, Sarah J., to C. L. Payne; Washington Av, e s, 217 ft s of 175th St, 53x120, bond $3,500

GLEASON, Sarah J., to C. L. Payne; Fairmount Av, n s, 50x142.6, bond $1,000

GOLDEN, Bernard F., to George F. Westover and others; Baxter St, 7, bond, $21,000.

GOLDEN, Bernard F., to George F. Westover and others; Park Row, 176, bond $31,500

GOLDING, Joseph, to Isaac Sollinger; 72d St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 2 lots, each 50x102.2, 2 mtgs, each $15,000, 1 year, 6% $30,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to American Mortgage Co.; 75th St, 242 East, 5 years $17,000

HASSET, James F., to Matthew M. Goggin and another; Davidson Av, 2,350, prior mtg $36,000, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6% $10,000

HUGHES, Mary B., to Wilhelmine F. Menzenhauer; 150th St, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x80, bond $5,000

HUGHES, Mary B., to Wilhelmine F. Menzenhauer; 149th St, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, bond $18,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 65th St, n s, 250.2 ft w of Avenue A, 75.2x100, prior mtg $33,000, due Sept. 29, 1907, 6% $5,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Washington Realty Co.; 421 and 425 East 65th St, 2 lots, each 37.6x100.5, (2 mtgs, each $33,000,) 5 years $66,000

JACKERSON, Benjamin, to Joseph Isaacs; 65th St, 429 East, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6% $13,000

JACKERSON, Benjamin, to Joseph Isaacs; 65th St, 429 East, prior mtg $46,000, 3 years, 6% $7,000

JACKERSON, Benjamin, to Joseph Isaacs; 65th St, 417 East, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6% $13,000

JACKERSON, Benjamin, to Joseph Isaacs; 65th St, 417 East, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6% $7,000

KASKEL, Paul, to Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, 9, 5 years, 4½% $29,000

KING, Herman, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 6th Av, s w corner of 54th St, 100.5x25, bond $80,000

LANDEKER, Adolf H., to Joseph Loewe; Madison Av, s e corner of 123d St, 20.11x100, 1 year, 6% $4,500

LEVY, Jacob, to Henrietta Reisman; 134th St, 17 East, 5 years $10,000

LIEBERMAN, David, and another to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, executors; 144th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 3 years $30,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Abraham Goldsmith; 78th St, 308 to 312 East, 5 years $75,000

LOUDA, Viktorie, to John R. Kouba; Fulton St, 1,175, 3 years, 6% $3,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 39.3x100.11, due May 15, 1912 ..... $45,000

MANFREDI, Michael, and another, to Albert Hendricks; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100, due May 1, 1912 ..... $25,000

MANLY, Mary, to Mary J. Johnston; 136th St, 519 East, bond $3,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 162d St, 1,021 East, bond $23,000

McRAE, Christopher, to Harlem Savings Bank; 180th St, w s, 25.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 50.8x51.1, bond $6,500

MINETTI, Christina, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Spring St, 7, 3 years $31,000

MINISMAN, Augusta, to John Vidootzky and another; Ludlow St, 7, due June 15, 1909, 6% $4,000

NONPAREIL REALTY CO. to Regent Realty Co.; Lots 9 to 12, Map 1,046 of Unionport, 1 year $1,500

NORTHWESTERN REALTY CO. to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 205.2 ft n of 178th St, 50x106.1, bond $35,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY CO. to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 255.2 ft n of 178th St, 50x108.1, bond $35,000

PEACE, Elizabeth, and another to Louis Stern; Prospect Av, s e corner of Fox St, 61.5x114.8, 3 years $33,000

POPP, John, to Margaret K. Saunders; 11th St, s s, Lot 272, map of Unionport, 200x100, 5 years, 6% $4,000

RICHMAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Union Exchange Bank; 73 5th Av, prior mtg $550,000, 1 year, 6% $50,000

RICHMOND HILL HOUSE to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Macdougal St, 28, bond $13,000

RIEPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Hoe Av, 1,315, 3 years $5,000

RIEPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Lot 154, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years $5,000

RIEPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Vyse Av, e s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, 3 years $5,000

ROSENBLUM, Esther, to Louis Black and another; 309 Henry St, installments $650

SACHS, Rose W., to Rosanna Waxelbaum and another, executors; 55th St, 136 East, 2 years, ... $14,000

SCHAEFFER, Wilhelmina S., to David H. Lewis; 130th St, 251 West, bond $8,000

SCHREITMULLER, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Bleecker St, 311 and 313, bond $15,000

SCHWARZ, William H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 77 Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½% $27,000

SHALET, Paul, to Shapiro, Levy & Stair, Corporation; Sheriff St, 49, due Sept. 15, 1908, 6% $1,600

SOLINGER, Isaac, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 72d St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 2 lots, each 50x102.2, 2 mtgs, each $45,000, 5 years $90,000

STEWART, James M., to Lena M. Morris; 96th St, 130 West, prior mtg $17,000, due July 1, 1910, 6% $3,000

STONE, Abraham, to Gertrude A. F. Howlett; 114th St, 8 West, 5 years $20,000

TYMON, John, Jr., to Ferdinand V. Morrison; Lots 173 to 175, map of 473 lots, Heights estate, due May 19, 1907, 6% $65

WAGNER, William, to Charles Katzenberg; 2d Av, 1,023, 5 years $6,000

WELLBROCK, Leonora H., to Edward D. Sparnicht and another, trustees; Front St, 368 to 372, 5 years $13,000

WOLF, Fannie, to Max Lipman and another; 78th St, s s, 174 ft e of 2d Av, 38.6x102.2, prior mtg $45,000, 10 years, 6% $17,500

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER AUCTIONEER

Auction Sale of Finest Business Property, Fulton St., Jamaica,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907, at 2 P. M.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer, No. 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N.Y.

The block bounded by Fulton St., Rockaway Road, Archer Place and Kissam Place (about 25 lots) will be sold by lot at public auction ON THE PREMISES

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907, at 2 P. M.

The location of this property is without contradiction the most valuable for a business site, having all the advantages of traffic and only two blocks from the Jamaica Station and two blocks from the New Depot. It has the benefit of the B. R. T. trolley on Fulton Street. In this immediate vicinity there are already established the largest business houses in this section of the city.

New Street from New Depot will connect with Archer and Kissam Places in front of the property on Fulton Street.

In the heart of the coming improvements for the Greater Jamaica.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or
The Everett Realty and Construction Company, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

Jamaica is now the greatest Railroad Centre of Long Island. More trains stop there than in any other city in America. It is to be the great hub of the Long Island-Penn. R. R. System. All trains will run into Jamaica from New York by electric power, and then by Steam Engines and electric motors out on the Island. The Main Car & Equipment Shops are to be in Jamaica. The Chief Executive and Administrative Offices of the Railroad Co. are to be moved to Jamaica. The Railroad Co. alone will add by its employes several thousands to the population of Jamaica. A new fireproof Hotel and Theatre is already projected and will be built at once.

All the Railroad improvements will soon be completed. Express trains will run to 34th St. & Broadway, Manhattan, in 24 minutes from Jamaica.

There is no property in Greater New York that has such a wonderful IMMEDIATE future as Jamaica, and this property is in the very heart of it.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the matter of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, bankrupts, made and entered the 24th day of November, 1906, the assignee of said bankrupts will sell by public auction

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM,
At Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street,
IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON
Thursday, March 28, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon.

By PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

all his right, title, and interest as such assignee in and to the real estate mentioned and described in the said order, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land under the waters of the Hudson River, between high and low water mark, in front of and adjacent to the uplands formerly belonging to said Peter O. Strang, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly shore of Hudson River at original high-water mark and in the boundary line dividing the land now or formerly of said Peter O. Strang from land now or formerly of James M. Morrison; running thence along the original high-water line and by the uplands formerly of said Peter O. Strang, the following courses and distances, viz.: South seventeen degrees twenty-eight minutes west, ninety-nine feet; south twenty degrees forty-seven minutes west, two hundred and seventeen feet; south twenty-four degrees forty-four minutes west, eighty-four feet to land now or formerly of Albert E. Putnam; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west, seven hundred and forty-four feet; thence north twenty-eight degrees and thirty-six minutes east, three hundred and ninety-seven feet one inch; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes east, six hundred and ninety feet nine inches to the point of beginning, containing six acres and two hundred and six thousandths of an acre, be the same more or less, and excepting therefrom the lands and rights of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Being the premises conveyed to said Peter O. Strang by the People of the State of New York by Letters Patent dated July 23, 1872.

Said land to be sold as a whole or in such parcels as the said assignee may be advised, and to be made subject to the approval of the Court.

Further information may be had of the auctioneer or the undersigned.

WILLIAM FORBE SCOTT, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

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4%—4½%—5%
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JAMES BOYD & CO.,
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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Builders'—Plots between 14th and 23d Sts., near 5th Av.; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second mortgage money; small amounts; give particulars. Room 717 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

YALE, William H., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 40th St, 232 West, 3 years.. $14,000

ZIMMERMANN, Moses, to Lawyers' Realty Co.; 3d St, s s, 90.9 ft e of Goerck St, 82.9, 1 year $12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

138TH ST, 35 to 39 West; Charles Weissberg against Hyman B. Goldberg, owner; Samuel G. and Peter Neckhamkus, contractors, $1,900.

3D AV, s w corner of 29th St, 20x100; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against Mathew H. Chase, owner; John T. Martin and W. A. Larney, contractors, $55.

40TH ST, 222 and 224 East; Anthony Hoppel against John Kempner, owner; Dora Schatz, contractor, $56.

38TH ST, 315 East; Gaetano Carretta & Co. against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor, $350.

58TH ST, 326 and 328 East; Gaetano Carretta & Co. against Jacob Levy, owner; Louis Zimmerman, contractor, $304.

69TH ST, 315 to 328 West; Barnet Masor against Andrew Avitabile, owner; F. Lamonto, contractor, $1,838.

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Oneida Av, 150x100; De Mattia & Zulli against George W. Lockwood, owner and contractor, $337.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

60TH ST, 207 West; Wilner & Rosenberg against Jacob Hyman, Oct. 6, 1906, $262.

122D ST, 247 to 251 East; Hyman Glick and others against Jacob Furmann and others, March 14, 1907, (by bond,) $5,000.

48D ST, 618 West; Central Fireproof Door and Sash Company against John Doe and others, Oct. 30, 1906, $118.

107H ST, 254 East; Nathan Goldman and others against Lester M. Shapiro and others, Jan. 31, 1907, $800.

Lis Pendens.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 85 ft e of Willet St, 40x70; Max Hirsch against Lena Schienberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J.

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Do not send particulars unless as follows:
Four-story, high stoop; dining room extension; three rooms deep on second floor, exclusive of bathroom.
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Small west side private house in exchange for a single flat, with stores, on upper Fifth Av; price $28,250; mortgages $21,250. Payton, 67 West 34th.

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If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

$3,000 buys 8-room house, 1¾ acres, near bay and depot; $7,500 buys 13-room residence, all improvements, 5 acres, stable, &c., overlooking bay, near depot, Pleasant Plains; 1-3 cash. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

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72 acres on Richmond Turnpike, adjoining Wood, Harmon & Co.'s property. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $150 an acre; inspection invited.
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A fully furnished and equipped camp on Big Tupper Lake, Adirondack; cabins, boathouse, laundry, launches, and boats, &c. Apply to J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

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Ten minutes ride by first-class electric lighted roads to two railroad stations.

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A glorious water view, with all the shipping through Long Island Sound passing within plain sight.

Stable, carriage house, barn and ice house.

Grapery, conservatory, woodland, old trees, and a private pond fed by springs, which supplies water and ice.

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30 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
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Harlem Division, 50 miles out, four city blocks to station; 196 acres, choice, old-fashioned house; excellent water, shade, and fruit; less than $80 per acre. Putnam Division, 40 miles out; gentleman's country place, 18-room house and barns; perfect condition; 175 acres and all tillable; fruit and shade; pretty drives; cheap at $150 per acre; price only $20,000. Everything in farms. Write for list.
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Situated in the rolling country near Gramatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $55,000, 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.
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Mostly high rolling land.
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N. Broadway,	88	" "	4,500
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164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
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located near railroad; contains 9 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, exposed plumbing, heater, gas, parquet floors; artistically decorated; large plot; shade, fine shrubbery; price $8,000; terms to suit; photos. W. A. Lambert, owner, West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

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At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town, four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

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Seven large, light rooms and bath, ground floor corner apartment, Southern exposure, fully furnished; Subway express station on corner; owner going to Europe for Summer; nominal rent. Apply 109 West 111th St. or Edward C. H. Vogler, Amsterdam Av., cor. 81st St.

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42d St., near 10th Av.; 40th St., near 10th Av.; light lofts, 25x100 each; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Four-story building, 20's, near Broadway, suitable for alteration; 21 years' lease; rent reasonable. Gilien & Stryker, 28 East 20th.

Small stable, on Charles Lane, rear of 162 Perry St.; 4 stalls and loft. Hulbert Peck & Sons, No. 268 West 34th St.

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Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 853 Broadway.

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Three lofts in four-story building, 306 West 38th St., 25x50 each. Inquire story.

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Cosy 4-room apartment and bath, latest improvements, near Irving Place; rents $27 to $30; 144 East 17th.

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Elevator corner apartment; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $65. N. E. corner of 78th St. and Lexington Av.

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Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
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BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Steamer Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$2.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 14 N. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

OPENING NAVIGATION.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS to NEWBURGH. First trip from foot of Franklin St. Thursday at noon.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A.M. From Pier 14 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA Mar.30, Apr.27, May25, June22
CELTIC, 21,804 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
CEDRIC.Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19; May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Mar.26,1 PM|K.Wm.II..June11,6 AM
Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 AM|Kronp'z..June 18,10 AM
K.Wm.II..Apr.9, 1 PM|Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Apr.23, noon|K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM|Kronprinz..July16,9 AM
K'Wm.II.May14,7:30AM|Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May21, 10 AM|K. W. II..Aug. 6, 6 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM|Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
Main.....Mar. 28|*P. Alice.....May 23
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4|*Bremen.....May 28
Breslau.....Apr. 16|Frankfort.....June 6
Breslin.....Apr. 16|*Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2|*Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9|*Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16|*P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
K. Luise.....Mar. 23|P. Irene.....June 1
K. Albert.....Apr. 6|*Neckar.....June 8
Friedrich.....Apr. 13|K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene.....Apr. 20|K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar.....Apr. 27|P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa..s.May 4|*Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11|K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18|K. Albert.....Aug. 3
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
N. G. LLOYD EXPRESS SERVICE.
Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.
GERMAN-MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT LINE
Marseilles—Genoa via Naples to the Levant.
ROYAL ROUMANIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
Constanza—Constantinople—Smyrna
Alexandria.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.
Special Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
‡§†Am'a(new)Mr.21,10AM|Amerika....April 25
*‡Bluecher.Apr. 11, 4 PM|Deutschland.Apr. 30
‡§†*Kaiserin..Apr.18,9AM|Bluecher.....May 9
*Grill Room. †Gymnasium. §Palm Garden.
‡Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HA

ONE GETS ASHORE; ONE LOST.

Two Deckhands in a Rowboat Overturned in Pelham Bay.

After a two hours' battle with the waves and tide in Pelham Bay Gustav Larsen, a deckhand on the dredge Marlin, was picked up unconscious on the beach yesterday morning. Larsen's companion, Louis Andersen, is missing, and it is believed that he is drowned.

Larsen and Andersen went out in a rowboat from the dredge, which is anchored in Pelham Bay, just north of the City Island Bridge. Against contrary winds and tide the men had hard work making progress toward Belden's Point, where they were going for provisions.

Larsen, in his enfeebled condition, can remember only vaguely what happened. He says that suddenly the boat was overturned, and he cannot remember how long he was in the water. He does not recall reaching the beach, but he had dragged his body well up out of the water and fallen over unconscious, out of the reach of the waves.

Bicycle Policeman George E. Cooper came across him about 11 o'clock. He saw that the man was alive, and carried him to Petro's Hotel, on the Shore Road. There the man was revived sufficiently to tell his story.

The police made a thorough search of the shore for Andersen, but without result. Larsen is 17 years old, and Andersen was 22. It was said at the hospital that Larsen would recover.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

30c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Tuesday, on Bowling Green Subway station or in 11 Broadway, solid gold chain and locket, set with diamonds and containing two pictures; prized for association. Will finder return same to Nash, Room 553, 11 Broadway? Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—March 18, between New Amsterdam Hotel and 21st St. and 6th Av., lady's open-face gold watch, monogram "M. A. Y." and fob, with medal attached marked "Frank J. Lamb"; suitable reward. Finder please return to C. B. Young, Room 1,010 Hartford Building, Broadway and 17th St., New York.

LOST—On Monday, March 18, 1907, between Hooper St., Brooklyn, and Pier No. 1 North River, N. Y., one package of legal papers, Dendi vs. Int. St. Ry. Co. Finder will please return to T. Dendi, 291 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On 43d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet hand collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. B. Kip, 68 West 47th St.

LOST—From carriage, East Drive, Central Park, Sunday afternoon, natural wood cane, crook handle, gold trimmings; valued as keepsake. Reward if returned to 146 East 87th St.

LOST—Gold watch fob on Monday evening, between 86th St. and Riverside Drive and Hotel Savoy; liberal reward. Charles Ackerman, 646 West End Av.

LOST—Feb. 12, in vicinity of Willis Av. and 138th St., eyeglasses. Meyrowitz make. Reward at Klein's bakery, 678 East 138th St. Loren.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face watch and leather fob, with monogram. Return and receive reward, Room 105, 143 Liberty St., city.

LOST—Lady's watch and fob, letters "E. A. R." on fob; reward. E. A. Rose, 150 5th Av., Room 610.

LOST—Bundle of keys. Return to 66 Broadway, Room 404.

LOST—On Saturday evening, March 16, in West 57th St., probably near or in Carnegie Hall, a small diamond bar pin, containing 10 stones; a reward, of $15 will be given if returned to Miss K. G. Johnson, 140 West 57th St. any afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock.

LOST—In Wall or New St., Friday afternoon, March 15, gold Tiffany broker's pencil, with black silk fob and diamond locket attached; finder will receive most liberal reward by returning same to Wardwell & Adams, 2 Wall St. No questions asked.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 243 West 137th St.

LOST—Gold spectacles, name "D. E. Shoup, Louisville, Ky.," on case. Reward if returned to John L. Cochran, 33 East 22d St., New York.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "H. E. U.," Thursday, between 11th St., 5th Av., Union Square. Gibson, 44 Manhattan Av.; reward.

LOST—Between Broadway and West Broadway and Canal and Broome St., lady's gold watch; return to H. J. Hyman, 10 Greene St.; reward.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5330—Broad.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 78th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Open-face gold watch and leather fob, with monogram "M. H. B.;" suitable reward on return. M. B., 38 East 29th St.

LOST—At Metropolitan Opera House, Friday night, a black silk shawl; finder receive reward. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 86 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—Large silver pin, 4 initials inclosed in ring; reward. Return to Miss Reeves, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

LOST—Saturday, Columbus Av., 93d to 101st, gold watch; reward. Van De Mak, 69 West 93d St.

LOST—Bracelet, gilded silver, with aquamarines; reward. Jordan, 628 West 114th St.

LOST—Round amethyst pin, on West 71st or 86th St.; reward. 132 West 86th.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the return of black horse and business buggy, without top (rubber tires) and newly painted, stolen from 30th St., near 7th Av., March 18. Campbell & Co., 268 West 34th St.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return of small white Maltese poodle. 146 West 24th St.

$50 REWARD for return large eagle diamond breastpin, lost Sunday, P. M., between 172 Atlantic Av. and 50 Garden Place. Shaheen, 172 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—White Skye terrier, female, on 79th St., West, March 18; reward. J. Sotherlund, 243 West 123d. Telephone 2068J—Morningside.

LOST—Brown bulldog; answers to name Chief. Liberal reward if returned to Ferris, 393 West 78th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. H. L. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST—Fox terrier; License No. 5,378; reward. R. H. Crumpler, 328 West 53d St.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 48th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. David, 206 West 51st St.

LOST—Bulldog, large head, white stripe on face, short legs; large reward. Return to 8 West 31st St.

MAKING IT WARM FOR JOHN AHEARN

Mayor and Corporation Counsel Put Bad Asphalt Paving Up to Him.

ATROCIOUS, SAYS M'CLELLAN

Whereupon Mr. Ellison Writes That Murphy's Stalwart Alone Is to Blame.

Mayor McClellan is becoming more active against Borough President John F. Ahearn, whose department is under investigation, and who steadfastly refuses to swing into line with McClellan against Murphy. It was learned yesterday that Marvin Scudder, an expert accountant who was employed by the insurance investigating committee, had been retained by the city to aid those who are carrying on the investigation of the Borough President's office.

In addition there was made public yesterday correspondence between the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Ellison as to the responsibility for the condition of asphalt pavements in the city. The Mayor asks Mr. Ellison where the responsibility lies and what can be done, and the Corporation Counsel replies that the Borough President is responsible and that the Mayor is helpless.

The Mayor in his letter speaks of "the atrocious condition of the pavements of Manhattan Borough." Mr. Ellison's reply is long. He writes of the "intolerable situation," says the Borough President is elected for four years, and only removable by the Governor, and then quotes the law, which puts in his care the paving and maintenance of the streets, and mentions specifically that he has the power to "appoint and remove a Commissioner of Public Works." Then he says:

Enough has been stated to show that the responsibility for the condition of the streets and roads and particularly of pavements in the borough rests upon the Borough President. It is he who determines whether the pavements are in proper condition, and the duty of putting them in such condition rests upon him.

Mr. Ellison goes on to explain how the contracts for paving are let, and how the asphalt companies may be held responsible under their bonds. Where contracts for maintenance have run out, he says, it is the duty of the Borough President to ask the Board of Estimate for sufficient money to carry on the work. He ends by saying:

"It is thus evident that the whole responsibility for the proper construction and repair of the pavements rests upon the Borough President, and is beyond your jurisdiction and control."

MURPHY'S FRIEND LOSES PIER.

Donohue's Privilege Canceled, but Murphy's Pier Lease Stands.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday virtually canceled the lease of the pier used by Philip F. Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, a Murphy man, at the foot of West 135th Street, where Mr. Donohue runs the Audubon baths. The act of the commission, while ostensibly for the purpose of improving the water front, is taken as simply another move of Mayor McClellan in his fight with Murphy.

Howard & Sons and Joseph Hennessy, on behalf of Mr. Donohue, protested on the ground that the contemplated improvement was not necessary and would be a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public moneys; that the grade made it impossible to use the piers for commercial purposes, and that the action was an unlawful attempt to oust him. The protest was ignored and the measure went through.

The plan for the improvement of the river front between West Ninety-fourth and West Ninety-eighth Streets was also put through. The territory indicated includes the only pier left the Murphy firm, the New York Contracting Company, at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. It was expected that the approval of the plan would result in the cancellation of the company's lease to that pier, but Commissioner Bensel told the commission he had ascertained that this could not be done.

It appears that the Ninety-sixth Street pier is the only one leased by the Murphys which forms part of the "new plan" water front improvement. Because of this there is no clause in the lease to the effect that the city can cancel at any time, as there was in the other leases the company held. This gives the company a material advantage in this case, and it is expected that everything possible will be done to prevent the taking of the pier from them.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The northern storm has passed into the Atlantic after a remarkable increase in energy off the Maine coast. There were rains and snows Tuesday night in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, followed by clearing weather, and generally clear weather has prevailed to-day east of the Rocky Mountains.

High temperatures continue in the South and Southwest, and it is also abnormally warm in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh north to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, variable and mostly northeast and fresh.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy, light to fresh north to east winds.

New England—Fair Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy, fresh north to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy and warmer, light to fresh north to east winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, showers in the afternoon or at night, fresh east to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	30	41	4 P. M.	35	39
6 A. M.	30	38	6 P. M.	32	38
9 A. M.	32	38	9 P. M.	29	35
12 M.	34	37	12 P. M.	29	34

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 4 A. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 10:20 P. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

P. M.		Loss.
2:25	302 W. 120th St.; Charles Shapiro.	$2,000
3:10	1,103 1st Av.; Abraham Rubin	$50
5:00	114 Hamilton Place; John Mason	$500
5:42	715 Broadway; Brown, Cohen & Co.	$100
6:20	114 Hamilton Place; Harry Connor	$200
7:40	1,834 3d Av.; E. Lustig	$25
9:00	187 Clinton St.; Jacob Libzky	Trifling
9:35	10 East 116th St.; Ann Victor	$200
10:55	32 Attorney St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
P. M.		
12:45	1,785 3d Av.; H. Kestenbaum	None
12:50	2,038 Madison Av.; Mary Higgins	None
3:45	1,490 Amsterdam Av.; H. H. Carroll	$10
4:00	307-313 West 79th St.; Priody, Adler & Cox	$30
4:15	414 East 79th St.; City Suburban Home Company	Slight
4:30	572-574 Hudson St.; Barnett Brothers	$300
5:25	684 East 189th St.; unknown	$50
6:00	616 Prospect Av.; unknown	$300
6:30	70 West 89th St.; Mrs. T. Halliub	Slight
7:15	324 Bleecker St.; Mrs. Sanson	$50
7:15	707 11th Av.; unknown	$5
8:20	349 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Stiller	$10
9:30	2,906 Jerome Av.; Henry Goodwin	Slight
10:45	943 Amsterdam Av.; unknown	$100

WOODRUFF HOME AGAIN.

As to Politics, the Flowers and Climate of Italy Are Lovely.

Enthusiastic about the flowers and climate of Italy, Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, arrived home on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday after a month's trip abroad. He was welcomed by a party of Kings County political friends.

Mr. Woodruff spent a week in Naples, another in Rome; made a stop at Nice, and enjoyed a brief stay at Monte Carlo.

"I have been away for a vacation, and I have had a very pleasant time," he said in reply to a question as to politics. "I have been out of touch with the political situation here, but I will take up my duties as Chairman of the State Committee and have the same interest in politics as has every other good citizen.

"The climate of Italy was splendid, and as for the flowers they are beautiful. Italy is the land of smiles, and February and March is the finest time to go there. At Monte Carlo the heaviest gamblers are the French and Italians. I saw many parties of wealthy Americans at the Casino, but Americans were by far the minority of those who sought fortune at the tables."

Mr. Woodruff wore a white waistcoat above which a diamond pin glistened in a green necktie. He said there were no new or startling styles in clothes in Europe.

Mrs. Woodruff will remain in Paris with her sister, Miss. C. Morrison, until the middle of April.

A delegation of Kings County politicians, including Naval Officer Kracke and John E. Smith, the latter Secretary of the Kings County Republican organization, met Mr. Woodruff at the pier.

STADLER HEADS OLD GUARD.

Elected Major by Unanimous Vote of the Battalion Last Night.

Charles A. Stadler was elected Major of the Old Guard last night by unanimous vote of the battalion.

Major Stadler was State Senator from 1888 to 1892. He is a Director in several city banks, President of the Sebastian Wagon Company, and member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago and Buffalo Boards of Trade. He joined the Old Guard in 1888, then commanded by Major George W. McLean, and served in that organization as private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and Captain of Company A, and has held the rank of Captain on the Honorary Staff.

The following line officers were elected:

Company A—Captain, George W. Laird; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Rockwell; Second Lieutenant, Joseph R. Grismer.

Company B—Captain, Thomas W. Timpson; First Lieutenant, George H. Conley; Second Lieutenant, Herman Sielkie.

Company C—Captain, Frank R. Pents; First Lieutenant, Joseph Dey; Second Lieutenant, Walter S. Bennett.

Treasurer and Paymaster, Capt. Frank B. Whitney.

TWO BIG WATER MAINS BREAK.

Make a Lake Where the Pennsylvania Terminal Will Be.

A break in a six-inch water main on the edge of the excavation for the Pennsylvania terminal at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue early yesterday morning threatened for a time to undermine a dirt embankment. As the water poured down into the bottom of the excavation Night Master Mechanic McCaffrey tried to devise something that would stem the flow.

He was at work upon a temporary shield when a twelve-inch main, which had also been exposed during the digging, also burst. McCaffrey gave up the job and notified the Water Department, which took two hours to stop the double flow. In that time the water escaping from the mains added to that left by the rainstorm made a shallow lake at the excavation's bottom.

The shutting off of the mains left the west side from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street without water for breakfast.

CATSKILL WATER WORKS BIDS

Supply Board Likely to Award Contract to McNally Company at $4,126,423.

No award of the contract for the first part of the work in connection with the building of the new Catskill water works was made by the Board of Water Supply at its meeting yesterday because of a question raised as to whether a cashier's check answered the requirement that a certified check should accompany each bid. It is highly probable, however, that the contract will be awarded to the Thomas McNally Company, which put in the lowest bid.

The eight bids put in were:

Naughton Company	$5,653,577.60
McArthur Brothers	4,366,335.00
T. A. Gillespie	5,644,495.00
M. J. Rady	6,065,580.00
Thomas Crimmins Company	5,477,170.00
Cranford Company	5,681,762.00
Thomas McNally Company	4,126,423.00
P. McGovern	6,149,408.00

It was currently reported about the City Hall yesterday that the Sullivans are interested in the McNally Company, which will probably get the contract. At present the board is endeavoring to ascertain what large jobs of this character the company has done.

ANDREW JOHNSON DIVORCED.

Railroad President's Wife Obtains Decree and $20 Weekly Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Truax signed a decree of divorce yesterday in favor of Emma Lawson Johnson against Andrew Johnson, President of the United Bond and Loan Company and of the Little Rock & Northern Railroad Company of Philadelphia.

The decree provides for alimony at the rate of $20 a week. The summons and complaint were served on the defendant on May 9, and the same day he signed a paper agreeing to pay his wife $5,000 cash, in addition to any alimony she might obtain.

It is alleged that he has never paid any part of this sum. They were married in Minneapolis in 1901.

Divorce for Mrs. Terence J. Kane.

Supreme Court Justice Truax signed a decree yesterday, granting a divorce to Isabella B. Kane against Terence J. Kane. Evidence was adduced to show that the defendant had introduced the woman named in the complaint as his mother. An undertaker was called to the stand who testified that Kane's mother had died in 1902, and that he had buried her.

New Move Against Child Labor.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the National and State Child Labor Committee is taking active measures to enlist the interest of the clubwoman of this State and city, and has asked the various clubs to appoint Child Labor Committees to act with the auxiliary. Mrs. Mary E. Ttrautmann of 1 West Eighty-seventh Street is President, Miss Florence Guernsey of 130 West 89th Street Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Alice D. Menken of 791 West End Avenue Treasurer.

Young's Hats
MORE BETTER MADE

March 21st.

YALE and HARVARD browns are Fashion's authoritative shades in Young's newest Spring shapes. The feature at all the Young stores.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

'TIS ECONOMY

To have your clothes built to measure. They fit better, have more style and give better service. Our $25 Spring Suits and Overcoats are really splendid value. You should see the goods or get samples before placing your Spring order. It will pay you.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

GLUTEN FLOUR — THE FIRST MADE IN AMERICA (1875) THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N. Y. — Some unprincipled bakers attached the word to their harmful stuff and we rechristened our superior flour. GLUTO-SAC 509 West 148th Street, N. Y.

SPRING IS HERE, SURE.

An Infallible Sign Thereof Observed from The Times Building.

Birds are twittering and the grass in the parks is beginning to show green. Nature generally—what one can see of it in New York—is displaying vernal symptoms. Light overcoats and serge suits are beginning to bloom again. Occasionally a peek-a-boo waist appears and a wilderness of fur amid velvet and cloth.

But all this means little, compared with one infallible phenomenon of Spring, observable annually from the Times Building. That phenomenon was observed yesterday afternoon.

Not far from the Times Building is a roof garden, which in Summer offers pleasant suggestions of Arcadia. There is a windmill and a duck pond and a rustic cottage and a background of a seascape and a boat. There are trees and flowers and colored lights, and even seen from above, in spite of the prominence of chimneys and water tanks, it is a pretty little place, suggestive of cooling drinks and music and dolce far niente.

That is, in Summer. When the last performance of the season has been given and the Autumn gales begin and the ducks and monkeys are withdrawn, there is a dreadful fascination in watching the gradual disintegration of the elysium. By the middle of December it is a wilderness. By the end of the Winter it is a sight so depressing as to make description cruel. Torn canvas and broken wood and the mud from many snows and paint that has turned into a hideous gray—it is a desolation dreadful and unspeakable.

In the middle of every March an individual wearing a well-trimmed Van Dyke beard and a straight-brimmed French hat, appears on the roof. He walks all around, making gestures suggestive of anger and dismay. He appears to be saying to himself: "This is worse than ever. The whole blessed thing has gone this year. Well, I'll have to cut something else out and have it all done over again."

The further he investigates the wreck the more violent do his gestures become, and by the time his examination is finished he is in a paroxysm of agitation. Finally he disappears, the last seen of him being his French hat wagging mournfully.

It may be a tragedy for him, but to the watchers from the windows his appearance is a sight comforting and inspiring and beautiful. For it is the real harbinger of Spring. In a few days the painters and carpenters and electricians will arrive, and will proceed to create the Arcadia over again. The purple cows and the green clouds will grow under the painter's hand—a sight that maketh the heart glad.

COL. BACON BUYS A RING.

For a Client, He Explains, but Brokers Make Him Pay High for It at Auction.

The sober precincts of the auction room at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, where every Wednesday stocks and bonds are auctioned off to settle estates and satisfy other legal requirements, were illumined at the close of yesterday's sale by an enormous diamond set in a man's ring which the list conservatively described as "one diamond ring, (hypothecated)." The stone, as one of the broker's clerks on hand to bid for a line of bonds put it, looked like an automobile on a dark night. The auctioneer called it eight carats.

The bidding was started by Alexander S. Bacon, a lawyer of 37 Liberty Street, remembered for his municipal ownership affiliations. He opened at $50, and after a little competition got the ring for $295.

Col. Bacon admitted afterward that he was not buying for himself. He said that the ring had been taken out of pawn by a woman client of his to accommodate a theatrical friend. It had been pawned for $400, and with interest cost her about $500. This happened two years ago, and meanwhile, the theatrical man showing no disposition to take up his collateral, the woman took this means to establish her title to the stone and its insignificant gold band. The ring is said to be worth at least $800.

The crowd of brokers and clerks who are regular attendants at the auctions were inclined to take the whole transaction as a joke. If the bidding had started at 50 cents instead of $50 it is doubtful if any one would have followed Col. Bacon's bidding above $5.

Influenza is insidious. Beginning as "only a cold," it suddenly gets a deadly grip on the body which the sturdiest can hardly shake off. Scott's Emulsion tones systems which have been weakened by sharp changes in the weather and makes them proof against influenza's germs.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

Many good, healthful dishes are made from Grape-Nuts

Salads, puddings, cakes, etc. Try it.

"There's a Reason."

RECIPES IN PKGS.

TRADE E.&W. MARK
Troy's best Product
(from a green box)

The advantage of a combed yarn fabric is yours when you buy our *Glasgow* shirt.

EARL & WILSON.

Twenty-one Colorings.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Newest modes in Derbys and Telescope Soft Hats.

Our Hats at 1.90 are smarter style and same quality as those sold at 3.00 elsewhere.

Clear Nutria Derbys at 2.75 (worth 4.00)

Nutria is the best fur used in hatting.

Silk Hats (newest blocks) 4.80

Crush Hats 3.90 (ribbed silk)

AMUSEMENTS.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. — MR. R. A. ROBERTS, MASTER GABRIEL, EMMA CARUS, MORRIS CRONIN & CO.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. — Robert Hilliard & Co., Empire City Quartet, Harry Gilfoil, Staley's Transformation.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. — Old Isaacs from the Bowery. N'tW'k—Al W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. — Parted on Her Bridal Tour. Next Week—Chinatown Charlie. Ted Marks' Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night, 25, 35, 50

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. — Vesta Victoria, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Collins & Hart, Stuart Barnes, Edith Helena, others.

YORKVILLE. Mat. To-day, 25c. KELLAR. Nxt. Wk.—Hap Ward in "Not Yet But Soon."

Metropolis Mat. Sat., 25c. David Higgins in His Last Dollar. N'tW'k, Texas.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS and JOHN SMITH

PHILHARMONIC HALL, 39th St. and B'way. Free vi-w all day of Machinery Hall. Concerts 2 and 8:30 P. M. Daily. Seats, 50c. & $1. "Magical Music."

HACKETT ROSE STAHL Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. in THE CHORUS LADY.

"CAPT." BIANCHI OUT OF JAIL.

Mrs. C. E. Terry, Whose Money He Borrowed, Consents to His Release.

"Captain" Alexander Bianchi, who says he obtained his title in the Russian Army, was discharged from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Truax on the application of Charlotte E. Terry of 11 East Forty-fourth Street, who had him arrested in a suit to recover $600 which she declared he had obtained from her by means of false and fraudulent representations.

Mrs. Terry, in her affidavits, says she met Bianchi through his marriage to Martha Gilbert Dickenson, a friend of hers living in Amherst, Mass., three years ago. The first financial transaction she had with him was in June, 1905, when he borrowed $3,500 from her. He paid her $500 of this money, and in addition gave her a check for 11,150f. on the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, which came back dishonored. Last February Bianchi called on the plaintiff, and said that he needed $600 very much. The money would enable him to complete a transaction which would enable him to repay to her all that he owed and would put him on his feet. She lent him the $600 on notes purporting to be signed by James W. Allison, but which she said were fraudulent.

Bianchi was arrested and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. Yesterday he was released, Justice Truax marking on the papers that it was "by consent."

Hearing on the Boulevard Bill.

Mayor McClellan will hold a public hearing to-morrow at 2 o'clock on Senate Bill 537, Senator Saxe's act to amend the charter so as to give the Park Commission charge of the Broadway Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to Manhattan Street. The bill gives the commission power to plant trees in the parkways along the thoroughfare. The building of the Subway killed the trees that used to be there.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. LAST FOUR APPEARANCES MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-Night at 8:15 Dr. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE
To-morrow, Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., Peer Gynt; Sat. Night, A Parisian Romance.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 25, Seats now on sale. Mail Orders now.
KLAW & ERLANGER present Pixley & Luders' New Musical Comedy, introducing THE GRAND MOGUL, FRANK MOULAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Sat. 2:10. ANNA HELD in the Parisian Model. COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN

ELEANOR ROBSON as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's great colossal BEN-HUR 400 People 20 Horses. 5 Chariots. Prices, 25, 50, 75 $1, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The BELLE of MAYFAIR

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15 Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of THE SPOILERS

NEXT MONDAY—WM. FAVERSHAM Seats Selling. in THE SQUAW MAN.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., Near 8th Av. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
FRI., MCH. 22, at 8:15—Gounod's FAUST (in Italian.) Mmes. Donalda, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 23, at 2—First time, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda; De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Bressler-Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24, 3D CAMPANINI GRAND CONCERT, at popular prices, 50c. to $1.50. Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammaroo, Ancona, Venturini, Mugnoz, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 8:15 o'c. 15th and Farewell Appearance of MME. MELBA in Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Cond., Tanara. After the last act of LA BOHEME Mme. Melba will appear in the Mad Scene from "LUCIA."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, at 8:30 (at Popular Prices.) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Con., Campanini. Prices 75c to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE in Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15. (popular prices, 75c. to $2.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON. This Evg., at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE—Gadski, Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 22, at 8, PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Conductor, Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 23, at 2. Last Matinee. TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45. Last Perf. at Pop. Prices. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN EVG., MCH. 24, POP. PRICES, AT 8:30. LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Farrar, Fleischer-Edel, Rappold; Plancon, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Bassl. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTER-DAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Evg., 8:20, & Sat. Mat., Wilde's Drama, "Salome" and Jacobson's Comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL. The ORATORIO SOCIETY. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG., March 26, at 8:15, The Kingdom Composed by Edw. J. Elgar. Conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Saturday Afternoon, March 23, at 2:30.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET — Mendelssohn Hall. Fri. Aft. Mch. 22, at 3. Katharine Goodson Assisting Artist. Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50 and $1.

THE BOYS' CLUB PRESENTS THE GONDOLIERS. Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21; Fri. Eve., Mch. 22. Special Mat. for Children Sat., Mch 23. AT SHERRYS' BALL ROOM
Tickets may be purchased at Sherry's News Stand or from Mr.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, warmer, to-day and to-morrow; wind southwesterly.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,954. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CULLOM WOULD PUT HARRIMAN IN JAIL

Senator, After Talk with Roosevelt, Calls Railroad Man a Rascal.

FEARS THE LAW IS LAX

"If Cullom Said That He Couldn't Have Been Sober," Comments Harriman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—"I told the President," said Senator Cullom of Illinois, as he emerged from the White House to-day, "that if I could have my way and there was a law to do it, I would put Harriman in the penitentiary for his work in the Alton deal, and keep him there long enough to make him pay the full penalty for looting the road and bringing about conditions for which the bondholders will have to suffer.

"He certainly milked the road dry. There is no doubt about the rascality of the deal. The people who are swindled are of course not the citizens at large, but the folks who bought those bonds. If there is nothing behind the paper it cannot of course be worth much, and to sell it is nothing more nor less than a swindle."

The venerable Senator was asked what reply Mr. Roosevelt had made to these views of his.

"I don't think he made any comment," said Mr. Cullom.

"I am afraid, though," continued the Senator, "that there is no law by which Harriman can be reached now for that deal. It ought to be possible, however, to prevent such things in the future, now that there has been an exposure, and I am glad to notice that Gov. Deneen has prepared a bill to prevent overcapitalization and assure investors in stocks and railroads chartered under the State laws of the exact purpose for which every dollar authorized is to be expended.

"I feel the outrage in this Alton deal most keenly because the road runs through my town. It was a fine property, but it has been drained dry, and the bondholders must suffer from the despoiling of the road simply to gratify the looting proclivities of Mr. Harriman. Having lined his pockets by looting the property and disposing of the bonds for several millions of dollars to innocent purchasers, I do not suppose he cares what becomes of this particular line or any other which he has exploited. The whole business is outrageous, and I find it hard to express adequately my feelings over it."

Senator Cullom called at the White House on business not connected with railroad problems, but as is the case with almost all the President's visitors nowadays he soon found himself engaged in a discussion of the question that is uppermost in the President's mind. That led to the expression of opinion about Mr. Harriman, and the punishment he should receive.

The incident has served to revive the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt in his talk with Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of Illinois last week sought information as to the opportunity for proceeding against Mr. Harriman under the State laws. Those who are in a position to knew the feelings of the President in the matter have no doubt he would be quite well satisfied to have an example made of Harriman that would have a lasting effect on any who might be disposed to imitate the Alton exploit.

Senator Cullom was on the committee which handled the La Follette bill for getting the physical valuation of railroads. The committee did not do anything with the bill. Since then, however, the President has taken up the subject, and when Mr. Cullom was asked about it today he was much more inclined to think there was something in it than when only the friendless La Follette was its sponsor.

"I believe," he said, "the Government ought to make a valuation, but there are many more obstacles in the way of that programme than most people know of. Unless the appraisement is made all at once the appraisers will have to begin all over again when they get through, for by that time the values will have changed. It must be done just like the census, all within the space of a few months. If it isn't, the figures obtained won't be worth anything at all."

Senator Overman of North Carolina also called on the President. He said as he came out that he hoped the rights of the States would not be interfered with any more.

"Trenching upon the rights of States," he said, "is growing to be a dangerous thing, and I hope to see it stop. When the States are deprived of the rights given them by the Constitution paternalism will follow, and the death of the Republic will be the next thing."

The text of the interview with Senator Cullom was read to Mr. Harriman last night after his return from the dinner he had given at Sherry's to his Boys' Club. His only comment was:

"If Senator Cullom said that he could not have been sober."

Continued on Page 2.

FISH BLAMES RAILROADS

For Wall Street Crash—President Did His Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Students of the University of Pennsylvania gathered this afternoon to listen to an address by Stuyvesant Fish on "Faith the Basis of Finance," but which in reality proved to be a heart-to-heart talk on Government control of railroads, the two-cent fare, and other matters that Mr. Fish deemed of importance to the best interests of the railroads and of the country.

President Roosevelt's attitude toward the railroads was defended by Mr. Fish, who said that the President and the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission simply acted in the line of their duty in bringing to light reprehensible practices which were known of in Wall Street and condemned there.

Mr. Fish said in part:

"It has of late become very much the practice to blame President Roosevelt for what has happened on the Stock Exchange. I differ with the President on many questions, especially in relation to the Hepburn bill of last year for enlarging the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"At the same time, I cannot and do not

$20,000 JEWEL THEFT.

Charles Morgan's West Orange Home Entered—Police Look for Butler.

Diamonds and other jewelry valued at between $18,000 and $20,000 were stolen yesterday from the residence of Charles Morgan on Ludington Road, West Orange. The police are looking for Arthur Lane, who had been employed in the house as a butler for a week, and who disappeared before the theft was discovered.

Lane had been employed as butler by Bernard M. Shanley, Jr., the wealthy Newark contractor, and on leaving Mr. Shanley registered with Alfred Outtrup, an Orange employment agent, who sent him to Mrs. Morgan. Mr. Outtrup joined with the police in hunting for the man yesterday.

Apparently the robbery was committed during the luncheon hour. Lane had performed his customary duties, and about luncheon time he asked and received permission from Mrs. Morgan to visit a dentist. He went upstairs, changed his clothing, and went out without exciting any suspicion. A few minutes later Mrs. Morgan went to her room and found it in confusion. Bureau drawers had been opened and the contents tossed about the floor. A jewel casket and all the jewelry it contained were missing.

Mr. Morgan is a son of the founder of the Morgan Line of steamers, and his house adjoins that of his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, whose second husband was also a man of wealth.

The list of stolen jewelry includes the following: A diamond necklace, valued at $2,000; a pendant of six carat diamonds and a number of smaller stones, worth $4,000; a jade and pearl bracelet, $150; a diamond horseshoe, $900; a diamond horseshoe, $800; a diamond brooch, $400; a woman's watch set with a dimond, $400; a bar pin set with nine diamonds, $400; three lace pins valued at $300 each; a pair of pearl earrings, $500; a pair of diamond studs, $1,000; three diamond stick pins valued at $1,000 each; an emerald ring, $1,000; a three-stone clover leaf diamond pin, $350, and a gold purse, $125.

ANOTHER TUBE CUT THROUGH.

"Sand Hogs" Open Second Twin Pennsylvania Tunnel at Third Av.

A thin wall of rock that separated the two excavations of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under Thirty-third Street crumbled away yesterday before the force of a dynamite blast, and another of the Pennsylvania's tubes beneath the city was cut through. The walls of this, the second of the twin tunnels, met evenly, being hardly the fraction of an inch out of the way. The joining point was just east of Third Avenue, eighty-two feet below the surface.

It was a wild scene down in the dimly lit tube when the final blast was set off, and the light came sifting through where before there had been a solid wall of rock. Foreman Moresco and his gang of twenty or more Italian "sand hogs" were through the breach in a moment, cheering as though they had achieved a victory. They had taken as much interest in the last stages of the work as had the engineers.

Moresco and his men knew that they were very near the end of the excavation yesterday at noon. The drawings had shown them that. They did not know, though, that the end was so near when the time fuse was set to the last stick of dynamite, and they ran to cover. It was only after they had ventured out and the dust had cleared away that they knew their work was over.

"Come on, boys; we'll race for the East River," shouted Moresco in Italian, and the little band of men ran through the gap and on until they joined another group of workmen away down under the shores of the river, and exchanged congratulations.

Not a life was lost on the job. There were a few accidents, but not one of the "sand hogs" was brought out dead from the underground tubes.

Work on the Thirty-third Street tunnel was begun in May, 1905, at the same time that the excavation on the Thirty-second Street tube was started. The Thirty-second Street tube was joined up on Jan. 5 last. The two tubes run from Fifth Avenue to the river, where they join the submarine tunnels that lead to Long Island City. The twin tunnels under Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets are each 42 feet wide and 21 feet high. A dividing wall will be built down the centre of each, making what will really be four Pennsylvania tunnels under the city. The work has been done by the United Engineering and Contracting Company.

MRS. LAMSON A SUICIDE.

Believed Cured in Sanitarium, She Ends Life in Young's Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—Mrs. Grace Lamson of Medford, wife of F. M. Lamson, manager of one of the branches of the Colony Trust Company in this city, committed suicide by shooting to-day at noon in Young's Hotel.

Mrs. Lamson had been all Winter in a private sanitarium in Reading, and only recently her husband had been notified that she would soon be released as cured. This morning, however, she eluded her nurse, and while searching parties were scouring the suburbs she made her way to Boston and to the hotel. Mrs. Lamson was 32 years old and an accomplished musician.

SPERM WHALE GOT AWAY.

Amagansett Sea Hunters Pursue a Big One for Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., March 21.—A big sperm whale was sighted this morning lolling about a mile off shore opposite the Amagansett Life Saving Station. In less than half an hour five whaleboats and two power boats were in hot pursuit. The whale took fright and set a lively pace for fifteen miles along the coast. He outdistanced his pursuers ten miles off Montauk Point, when he "blowed" four times and disappeared.

Capt. Josh Edwards and his fleet, after watching for an hour with no sign of the whale's appearance, returned home sadly disappointed.

Capt. Josh said the whale would in all probability reappear and another hunt would be begun. The whale was undoubtedly one of the highly prized sperm species, more valuable for the choice quality of oil produced and much larger than the "right" whale captured here last month.

1:25 P. M. Special to Atlantic City
Leaves New York Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23, and every day March 25 to 30, via Pennsylvania. Railroad on account of Easter. Regular trains leave at 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Special train returning leaves Atlantic City 7:40 A. M. March 25 to 30, and on Easter Monday, April 1. —Adv.

AMERICAN MARINES LAND IN HONDURAS

Commander Fullam Puts Men Ashore from the Marietta at Three Ports.

INTERVENTION LOOKED FOR

Diplomatists in Washington Think the United States and Mexico Will Stop the War.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Bluejackets and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Marietta at Trujillo and Ceiba, and probably at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, in order to protect American interests in those ports. Joint intervention by Mexico and the United States in the war which threatens to involve all Central America is now regarded as probable by diplomatists.

Secretary Root conferred with the President to-night for more than an hour, and it is believed the conference related to the General American situation.

Announcement of the landing of the marines was received to-day at the Navy Department from Commander Fullam of the Marietta, and it was at once transmitted to the State Department. As yet no word has been received as to whether forces have been landed at Central American ports on the Pacific Coast side, but undoubtedly this step will be taken if American interests are considered in danger.

It is assumed that the specific purpose for which the marines were landed was the protection of American Consulates. There is a commercial agency at Trujillo, in charge of John T. Glinn. At Ceiba and Puerto Cortez are Consulates, the Consuls being Dean R. Wood and Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., respectively.

The landing of bluejackets and marines and the policing of both shores of the Central American republics with United States gunboats before trading vessels had been molested in any manner or foreign interests jeopardized, is regarded here as a diplomatic move that will prevent any international complications growing out of the policy of the United States not to permit European demonstrations in Central American or South American waters.

From the meagre dispatches received it appears that Commander Fullam has been coursing up the Honduran coast from east to west. It is understood that he landed a force of about twenty marines at Trujillo and twenty bluejackets at Ceiba, and then continued to Puerto Cortez with the intention of landing a force of fifteen or twenty men.

The Nicaraguan commander in charge of the invading forces at the Honduran port of Trujillo, gave Commander Fullam his promise that American interests and all foreign interests there would be protected, and that trading vessels would be permitted to enter and leave the port without molestation.

The collier Nero has been left at Trujillo by Commander Fullam as a base for the small landing parties. The commander expressed the view, it is said, that no more vessels would be needed in the Caribbean than are there now.

Both coasts of the warring Central American republics are completely covered by American gunboats. In addition to the Marietta on the Honduras Caribbean coast, which is the point considered most in danger, the Paducah is further south on the Nicaraguan coast. On the Pacific coast side are the Princeton, which is patroling the Nicaraguan coast, and the Chicago, which is patroling the Salvadorean and Honduran coasts.

Tenders of good offices on the part of the United States and Mexican Governments have not been heeded by Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, and it has been suggested to the State Department that Mexico and the United States should send plenipotentiaries to the warring countries to investigate the causes of the present war and order an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Secretary Root and Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, have been in conference frequently since the outbreak of the war, and Latin-American diplomatists would not be surprised by the announcement that Mexico and the United States had decided that the war must cease. In fact, such a settlement would be highly satisfactory to many of the South American representatives, who feel that their countries suffer from the warlike reputation of Central American countries.

It has been pointed out to the State Department that the co-operation of Mexico with the United States in restoring peace would disarm criticism of the United States and show that it had no thought of acquiring any territory of Latin-American republics. Mexico's friendship for the five republics and its close relations with them because of their common Spanish origin are so well known that its association with the United States in straightening out the tangle would be a guarantee of good faith on the part of the intervening powers. Diplomatists have pointed out to the Washington Government that its position at the coming Peace Conference at The Hague will be peculiar if it permits a war to progress, which it might stop and which the Monroe Doctrine prevents European powers from stopping.

PORT OF LA CEIBA CAPTURED.

Honduran Reverse at Maraita Also Announced.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 21.—A dispatch received here from the front at 10:05 P. M. yesterday announces the capture of the Honduran port of La Ceiba, and gives the following account of the defeat of the allied armies at Portillos de Namasique:

"The Honduran and Salvadorean Army, numbering over 5,000 men in all, attacked the Nicaraguan positions at Portillos de Namasique, and after three days and two nights of fierce fighting the Hondurans and Salvadoreans were completely defeated, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded on the battlefield. The Nicaraguans also captured many prisoners, among them being several high officers, over 2,000 rifles, and great quantities of all kinds of war munitions.

"The defeated Salvadorean officers included Gens. Presa, Avolar, and Colocho. The Honduran commander defeated was Gen. Liconia. The Nicaraguans lost many men wounded and had a few killed.

"Gen. Lopez Garcia and Col. Pedro Nolasco have been defeated at Maraita by the Honduran Revolutionary and Nicaraguan forces. Many Honduran soldiers and a number of rifles, with ammunition, were captured by the allied troops.

"La Ceiba, a Honduran port on the Atlantic, has been captured by the Nicaraguan forces."

PARIS, March 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the Nicaraguan Legation from Señor Gomez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua:

"Five thousand Salvadoreans and Hondurans have been decisively defeated at Portillos de Namasique, after a bloody three days' battle.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

JOE WEBER LOSES $10,000.

Bookkeeper Arrested, Confesses to Losing Money on the Races.

Detective Sergt. Barrett, in charge of the Detective Bureau, announced late last night that William J. Hayden, 28 years old, a bookkeeper employed by Joe Weber, the theatrical proprietor and manager, had been brought to Police Headquarters and locked up on a charge of grand larceny. He said that Hayden had confessed to his employer that, by falsifying his accounts for the last eighteen months, he had robbed Mr. Weber of $10,000, which he lost principally by playing the races.

Hayden has been married only a short time, and his wife is said to be in delicate health. His salary was $25 a week. He told Mr. Weber, Sergt. Barrett says, that he would try to repay him the $10,000. But Mr. Weber sought the police.

Hayden's home is at 227 West 116th Street.

Mr. Weber said last night:

"Hayden came to me after the performance to-night and sending me his card said he wanted to see me. I was dressing at the time, but had him come into my dressing room. Then he told me he'd been playing the races and had helped himself to some of the theatre's money, and when I asked him specifically if he recalled how much he had taken, he told me that in eighteen months he had taken between $8,000 and $10,000."

Mr. Weber then called in the police. He was undecided last night what his future action in the case would be.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FLOODS.

Traffic Badly Crippled in Many Sections of the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The train service out of the city is badly crippled as a result of the heavy rains and washouts. Sacramento is cut off from railroad communication with the outside world, except from the East. Near Meridian the water is in the second stories of houses, and many families are said to be in want.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21.—For the first time in three years all rail communication from San Francisco and the North is severed to-day as a result of the floods. All three transcontinental lines are affected.

The Santa Fé is transferring passengers to boats at Stockton, and expects to maintain traffic between there and San Francisco by that means.

The Salt Lake line is in worse condition than ever. The damage in Meadow Valley Cañon, it is said, already has exceeded $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Continuous heavy rains, resulting in serious washouts, violent windstorms and a wet clinging snow, have combined to produce a complete telegraphic tie-up in the Pacific Northwest. Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon have been isolated since early in the day.

Last night a heavy windstorm passed over Great Salt Lake from the southwest to the northeast. The tracks of the Southern Pacific at Rambo, thirty-five miles west of Ogden, are entirely covered with water, and since midnight yesterday no trains from the West have arrived at Ogden.

FIVE YEARS FOR TOWERMAN.

Severe Sentence for Man Who Caused Elevated Road Wreck.

Cornelius A. Jackson, the towerman on the elevated road at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, who was convicted two weeks ago of manslaughter for his part in the wreck of September, 1905, in which fourteen persons lost their lives, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing by Judge Warren W. Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. In passing sentence, Judge Foster said:

"Railway accidents and disasters have become very common, and it is too seldom that the blame can be brought home to any one person. Your record has always been a good one, but in this instance you left your post and neglected to set the proper warning signals. This cannot be overlooked."

As Judge Foster pronounced the sentence Jackson's brother, an elderly man, who had been watching the proceedings from a seat in the rear of the courtroom, suddenly collapsed with an epileptic fit. He was carried to the basement of the building and into the Coroners' offices, where two physicians revived him.

NATHAN BLUM DROPS DEAD.

Partner of Charles V. Fornes Expires on Street Car of Heart Disease.

Nathan Blum, partner of the woolen firm of C. V. Fornes & Co. of 425 Broome Street, of which Charles V. Fornes is the head, dropped dead on a northbound Broadway car last night at Eighteenth Street. Heart disease was said to be the cause of death.

Mr. Blum fell heavily over on the seat on which he was sitting, and several passengers who saw him notified the conductor. After the car was stopped a policeman summoned Dr. Stewart from the New York Hospital, but Mr. Blum died before he arrived.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and relatives later obtained a permit from Coroner Harburger to have it removed to an undertaking room. Mr. Fornes said last night that Mr. Blum had not been well for about a week, but had spent a few hours at his office every day.

Mr. Blum lived at the Hotel Roland, at 56 East Fifty-ninth Street. He was 70 years old and was born in Germany. He came to this country when a young man, and soon afterward obtained employment as a salesman for a Buffalo woolen firm. Eighteen years ago he became a salesman for C. V. Fornes & Co., and had been the junior partner of the firm for the last eight years. He was a member of the Arion Society.

'SQUARE DEAL' PARTY FORMED

Oyster Bay Records Birth of Newest Political Baby.

The "Square Deal" party of Oyster Bay is the newest political baby. It has just been born, and it has ancestors in both the Democratic and Republican Parties. Indeed, its nominees for the coming Spring elections are from the two older parties.

Supervisor William H. Jones of Oyster Bay was turned down at the Democratic Town Convention and former Senator James Norton of Glen Cove, who is also a former Sheriff of the old Queens County, was nominated. Jones's friends went out to form a new party. They found not a few of President Roosevelt's own party who were dissatisfied with the organization, and, joining forces in the "Square Deal" Party, they made nominations for all the town offices to be filled. Jones was put at the head of the ticket as the nominee for Supervisor. There are Democrats and Republicans on the ticket.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. For ladies downtown. Luncheon & dinner. Music. —Adv.

BANK OF FRANCE RAISES ITS RATE

Discount Figure Is Now 3 1-2 Per Cent.—Had Been 3 Per Cent. for Seven Years.

ALARM CAUSED IN LONDON

Belief That Money Will Be Dearer All Over World—Bank of England May Raise Its Minimum.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 21.—The rise in the official rate of the Bank of France from 3 to 3½ per cent. to-day caused great astonishment in London and produced a very unpleasant impression. It is believed by many British financiers that the Berlin rate will almost immediately be advanced, and that the Bank of England will then be forced to raise its minimum. In other words, it is believed that money is going to be dearer all over Europe and all over the world.

A City man who came from Paris today said he felt sure that the Bank of France in raising its rate had Germany especially in mind, its feeling being that too much French money was being used to finance the Germans and that it was extremely difficult to get back from Germany funds once placed there. The Germans, my informant said, were using French money in their American commitments.

The Times, in speaking of the advance in the French rate, will say tomorrow:

"Though it was recognized as a probable possibility a week ago, the fact that it was not decided on last Thursday led to the impression that it need not be feared at present. Since then there has been no apparent change requiring the employment of strong measures. In fact, the situation may be said to have improved, though rather nominally and artificially, by the reluctance shown by New York to take gold from Europe in spite of the facilities given by the state of the exchanges.

"The decision of the Bank of France thus caused a certain amount of questioning and very inopportunely revived the general tendency to nervousness. In well informed quarters it is believed that the rise has been announced, largely owing to the pressure of public opinion in France, in order to turn exchanges in favor of Paris and so stay the depreciation in France and make it easier for the Bank of France to keep its gold, and also with a view to intimating to speculators that money conditions make it advisable to keep their commitments in moderate bounds.

"These considerations are doubtless sufficient, but the policy of the Bank of France is so strongly in favor of steadiness in its rate that the movement is inevitably regarded as an epoch-making event, and the change is interpreted as an indication that in the opinion of the skillful financiers responsible for it dear money is likely to be a constant factor for some time to come.

"It may be noted that the 3 per cent. rate ruled for more than seven years."

PARIS, March 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of France was raised to-day from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The private rate of discount was also advanced, from 3 to 3⅝ per cent.

The increase in the rate was due to the pressing demand for money from foreign bourses, which are all turning to France in order to supply their needs. The Bank of France considered that it was forced to take the step as a measure of self-protection.

The demand for money for New York, and lately the urgent calls from Berlin, by way of London, have been such that the increase in the rates caused little surprise. Indeed, in financial circles the step taken is regarded as preliminary to the increase of the bank's discount rate to 4 per cent.

The advance in the Bank of France's discount rate to 3½ per cent. from 3 per cent., at which figure it had stood since 1900, was universally regarded in Wall Street yesterday as an important event bearing upon the money markets of the whole world. The stability of the Bank of France's rate has been regarded as one of the remarkable features of the European monetary situation. The fact that the bank now advances its rate after having maintained it at 3 per cent. through a long period of more or less tight money in Europe, is regarded here as an indication that the Bank of France does not expect that there will be a return to normal ease in the European money markets for some time to come.

Opinion of bankers in this city differed yesterday upon the question whether or not the advance in the French rate would have any effect upon our chances of obtaining gold for import. In some quarters the belief was expressed that it would make it increasingly difficult for us to get gold in any of the foreign markets, while other bankers said that the advance by the Bank of France would not materially affect this phase of the situation.

The head of an international banking house, with very close relations with the French market, commenting on the advance in the rate, said:

"The discount rate in Berlin has been 5½ per cent., and that in London 5 per cent., and rates have been higher than in Paris in all the centres outside of France. The advance in the French rate was merely a move to bring the rate in Paris into closer equilibrium with the rates which prevail in other markets. The Bank of France, it is true, is slower than others in taking such a step, but it waited long enough before putting up its rate. The advance merely represents an effort to get a little better rate for its money, a course fully justified by the circumstances.

"The advance will have no effect upon our chances of obtaining gold abroad. France is not a gold country, and whether the rate there is 1 per cent. or 3½ per cent. makes no difference in the matter of obtaining gold in Paris.

"So far as our chances in general of obtaining gold abroad are concerned it is difficult, as is well known, for us to get gold anywhere. I am sure, though, that if exchange were to stay for a time, say, for a week, at 4.83 we would get gold. But as it is, just as soon as the rate goes to that figure people begin to accumulate exchange and the rate runs up. Demand sterling to-day is 4.8340, nearly a full half cent higher than yesterday.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain. —Adv.

WOMEN IN SUBMARINE TRIP.

Ex-Senator Thurston's Wife Takes Boat Plunge in the Sound.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 21.—Mrs. John M. Thurston, wife of ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and Mrs. J. C. Lake, wife of the assistant manager of the Lake Submarine Torpedo Boat Company, said to be the first women ever to make a trip in a submarine boat, were among a party which made a trip in a submarine to-day.

The boat was submerged for two hours in Long Island Sound, just outside the Bridgeport harbor, during which a hot luncheon was served and an hour was devoted to impromptu speech-making.

The party included Admiral Endicott, U. S. N., retired; Lieut. Radler de Aquina, Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Legation in Washington; C. F. Bishop, President, and Augustus Post, Secretary, of the Aero Club of America; ex-Senator Thurston, F. B. Brown, and Alan R. Hawley, Governor and Pilot of the Aero Club.

CLEVELAND COMES NORTH.

Expresses Appreciation of the Interest in His Birthday.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 21.—Grover Cleveland, Rear Admiral Lamberton, and Commodore Benedict reached this city to-day on the Government launch Water Lily, coming from the Santee Gun Club, where they have been for the past several days shooting and fishing.

Mr. Cleveland expressed heartfelt appreciation of the many expressions of interest on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, which was last Monday. The party left this afternoon in their private car attached to the regular train for the North.

HEAT IN THE WEST.

First Day of Spring Brings Temperature Ranging from 76 to 90 Degrees.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Exceptionally warm weather prevailed to-day in the Middle West, according to reports received to-night. The highest temperature for the first day of Spring within the thirty-one years' existence of the Chicago Weather Bureau was experienced to-day. The mercury reached 76 degrees. The highest for any former day of March was March 29, 1895, when 80 degrees were recorded.

At Springfield, Ill., a maximum temperature of 90 degrees made it the hottest March day since the Weather Bureau was established, twenty years ago.

Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas also report record-breaking March weather, with 90 degrees as the maximum.

TO FIGHT COAL COMPANY.

Deposed Head of Pittsburg Concern in a New Role.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—A bitter fight against the Pittsburg Coal Company will be waged in the Middle West by Francis L. Robbins, who on April 1 will become President of the Illinois Collieries Company. Mr. Robbins recently was deposed as the head of the Pittsburg company, and will take his new position with the avowed purpose of fighting the old company. The Pittsburg Coal Company owns about 26 per cent. of the stock of the collieries company, but Robbins managed to get control in spite of all efforts to keep him out.

F. W. Lukins, General Manager of the collieries company, has resigned. At the recent Indianapolis meeting of the coal operators and miners Lukens openly defied Robbins and held out against signing the wage agreement.

ODELL CALLS ON HUGHES.

Ex-Governor's Visit Is of a Personal Nature.

ALBANY, March 21.—Ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., called on Gov. Hughes to-day.

Gov. Hughes said the call was of a personal nature.

HILL NOT TO RETIRE.

He Denies a Report That He Is to Resign Presidency.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—James J. Hill tonight said that there is no truth in the statement that he is about to retire from the Presidency of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Hill stated that F. H. McGulgan, formerly Fourth Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed First Vice President of the Great Northern, the post heretofore held by Lewis H. Hill, son of the President.

No announcement was made as to the place that Lewis Hill will hold, but it is generally understood that the office of assistant to the President will be created for him.

T. F. WARD A SUICIDE.

New York Lawyer Wandered to New Orleans While Unbalanced.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—After lying unrecognized for two days, the body of a man who committed suicide here by drinking laudanum was to-day identified as that of Thomas F. Ward, a lawyer of Little Falls, N. Y., through a photograph which was sent here by his brother, George Ward, of Little Falls, N. Y.

Ward left his home while mentally unbalanced.

STOLEN TREASURE RETURNED.

S. M. Melton Gets Valuable Engine Model Back After Four Years.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The gold and silver model of the locomotive Daniel Webster, one of the first locomotives on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, which mysteriously disappeared four years ago from a vault in the office of S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in the Grand Central Station, as mysteriously reappeared yesterday in the old quarters of the road in the depot building now used as a storeroom.

The model was presented to S. M. Melton, father of the Alton's President, when he was President of the Baltimore Railroad, at the close of the civil war, by the citizens of Wilmington, Del. It descended to the son, who prized it highly, and when it disappeared a reward was offered for its return.

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUMBER, SUNDAY, MARCH 24. Five full pages in color by best American artists—Six masterpieces of fiction—Original Stories—Little Nemo—These are only a few—Order now.—Adv.

EXPERTS SAY THAW IS INCURABLY INSANE

Jerome Presents Evidence to Justify the Stopping of the Trial.

NO DECISION IS REACHED

Justice Fitzgerald Asks for Affidavits from the Defense—Thaw Keeps Up His Courage.

Halting the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, District Attorney Jerome presented to Justice Fitzgerald yesterday evidence to support his assertion that the prisoner is insane now and not capable of consulting with his counsel as to the proper defense of his life.

Mr. Jerome brought to the attention of the court the affidavits of seven medical experts who declared that Thaw was a victim of an incurable form of insanity. He made no formal motion for the appointment of an insanity commission, leaving it to the "conscience of the court" to decide whether the case should go to the jury.

Turning to the lawyers for the defense, Justice Fitzgerald announced that he would give them until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to submit affidavits in answer to the District Attorney's argument. These are to be handed to Clerk Carroll in the Criminal Court Building, and after considering them Justice Fitzgerald will announce to the counsel on both sides when to appear in court to hear his decision.

In this part of the case the jury has no part. The jurors were excused on Wednesday until this morning. They will be in court at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and will again be excused until it is decided whether an inquiry is to be made into the present mental condition of Thaw.

Justice Fitzgerald may call for more evidence before he makes up his mind on this question, and in particular may desire to hear what Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton has to say. The defense will make a strong effort to bar his testimony on the ground of professional privilege. He was first engaged by the defense to examine Thaw, and did so soon after the murder.

In answer to the District Attorney's plea the defense is now preparing a series of affidavits. Most of the counsel will swear that they have found Thaw fully capable of advising them, and two or three of his relatives will back them up. The alienists examined for the defendant will deal with the scientific side of the matter, but are not likely to examine Thaw again.

It was stated last night by his counsel that it was not thought necessary to make another formal examination of him. Dr. Evans, Dr. Wagner, and Dr. Hammond have sat by him day by day in court, and have conversed with him freely. They can certainly, it is maintained, base their opinion on these talks. A number of Thaw's letters to his counsel since the case was begun will also be submitted to the court.

Thaw Not in Court.

In anticipation of an interesting argument the courtroom was filled with a larger crowd than usual when court convened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thaw himself was absent. He was anxious to appear, but it was thought that statements might be made which it would be better for him not to hear, and so he was kept in the pen adjoining the court, ready to be brought in if he was called upon. Mr. Peabody occupied his chair, and the jury box looked strangely unfamiliar filled not by the twelve good men and true, but by some of the experts and other favored members of the audience.

A good deal of interest was displayed in the part which Mr. Delmas and his partner, Mr. McPike, were to take in the proceedings. The counsel from the Pacific Slope had distinctly stated that he was not responsible for anything but the regular hearings of the trial, and that Mr. Gleason would be in charge of the lunacy proceedings. However, he met Mr. Hartridge on his way to court yesterday, and it was arranged that he should continue in general charge of the case.

As soon as Justice Fitzgerald had taken his seat he opened the proceedings himself.

"Yesterday," he said, "this statement was made in court by the District Attorney:

"'We have no more right, if the real facts were known, to be here trying this man than if it were absolutely prohibited, in my judgment, by statute. The knowledge which I have, which cannot be introduced in legal form, but which, if produced, would so shock the conscience of the court that instantly this case would be stopped. So deeply have I been impressed with that that I have gone to the extent of serving notice on counsel of record, practically, that when this case is over, if it shows them to have been in possession of the knowledge which I believe to exist, I will see that the matter is laid before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.' And after long discussion the court stated: 'My ear and my conscience are always open. Are there any facts to be submitted?'"

"There are," said Mr. Jerome, "by both oral testimony and affidavit."

Mr. Delmas then arose and stated that copies of the People's affidavits had only been handed to Mr. Hartridge of counsel for the defense at 12:15 o'clock yesterday. It was impossible, he said, for counsel for the defendant to go on until they had had enough time to examine the affidavits. If oral testimony was to be submitted it was equally necessary that they should read the affidavits as a guide to their cross-examination.

The District Attorney then made a statement upon the status of the case.

Jerome Explains His Case.

"Yesterday," he said, "the District Attorney stated in open court that he suggested upon the record that the defendant in the case of the People of the State of New York against Harry K. Thaw was in such a state of lunacy or insanity as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings against him or making his defense. Interrogated by the court, the District Attorney definitely and specifically stated that he did not apply for a commission. He suggested upon the record, as he thought it his duty to do, that the defendant was now in that state of mind, because of mental disease, as to be incapable of making a defense or advising

counsel, and submitted it as his suggestion that the mind and conscience of the court might be informed.

"As the District Attorney understood the suggestion of the court, the court desired that there should be a full disclosure of the facts which he, the District Attorney, had in his possession. The District Attorney understood that rather than have it in the inaccurate form that it might be put in by oral statement in court, that it should be submitted in a written form.

"Since the adjournment of the court yesterday, with all the expedition that was possible, I have devoted myself to placing in the form of affidavits those matters which seemed to me might enlighten the mind and conscience of the court in determining whether or no it would be proper for the court to continue the trial of this defendant or to suspend it or make inquiry into his present mental condition.

"I have not embodied in those affidavits those matters which were sworn to before the court in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, because I presumed that the request of the court did not extend so far. The court having had the minutes before it, which the court has evinced in its rulings and discussion that it has given close personal attention to the testimony, I thought it would simply be a work of supererogation to embody in the affidavit what was sworn to before the court. I have, therefore, only placed in the affidavits which I have prepared those matters which were, so to speak, not matters of record and which may have moved me to make the motion on the record which I felt it my duty to make."

Mr. Jerome explained that a difficulty had arisen in connection with the information which Dr. Hamilton would give. He had been retained by the defense in the earliest stages of the case, and examined Harry Thaw as his physician. Although it is now some months since he had worked with the lawyers for the defense, he was reluctant to make an affidavit without the consent of Thaw's counsel or the direction of the court. Professional etiquette made him reluctant to seem in any way to break the confidential relations of physician and patient.

It was therefore arranged that Dr. Hamilton should be examined orally in court, so that counsel for the defense would have the opportunity of objecting, if they wished.

The District Attorney then handed to Justice Fitzgerald the original affidavits made on behalf of the People and the exhibits mentioned in them. They referred to the letters of Thaw written in 1903 to Evelyn Nesbit and his lawyer, Longfellow, the defendant's will and codicil, and his letter to Mr. Comstock. The originals of these were also submitted.

Thaw's Letter to the Press.

The first affidavit is made by Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, one of the reporters who has been attending the trial and who has sat at the next table to Thaw. In his deposition he swears:

On the 28th day of February, 1907, during the progress of the trial of the said Harry K. Thaw, Mr. Daniel O'Reilly of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, in Harry K. Thaw's presence and hearing, asked me if I would write across the sealed flap of a yellow manila envelope my initials and the date, so that this envelope could not be opened without breaking the seal. The said Harry K. Thaw nodded as Mr. O'Reilly finished the request, indicating that he desired me to do as I had been asked. I accordingly wrote my initials, "I. S. C.," and the date across the flap of the envelope and handed it back to Mr. O'Reilly, who in turn handed it to Harry K. Thaw, who placed it in an inner pocket of his coat.

Thereupon Mr. O'Reilly made substantially this statement to me in the presence and hearing of the said Harry K. Thaw:

"On yesterday Mr. Thaw started to prepare a statement to be given out for publication regarding the effect of the District Attorney's cross-examination of his, Harry K. Thaw's, wife upon the stand as a witness in this case. A certain reporter looked over Harry K. Thaw's shoulder and saw the opening sentence of this statement and took down a garbled copy of it, which was printed in some of the papers of the same afternoon and the morning papers of the following day.

"It is Mr. Thaw's desire to have this statement given out in a correct form as he intended to say it. In the envelope which you have just marked is the original of the statement as he has written it. At a proper time to-day he will release for publication in the afternoon papers copies of this statement, and at that time he desires you to compare the original with the copy in order to make sure that no changes or erasures or corrections of any sort have been made in the original and in order to make sure that the original is exactly as he has written it."

Thaw had written:

"With chances million to one against her, after the catastrophe in 1901, it is wonderful that Mrs. H. K. Thaw prevailed in the cross-examination against the prosecution, backed by blacklegs.

"Her testimony was absolute truth.

"Her evidence was of conversations. The cross-examination has proved the exact facts under oath.

"Mr. Jerome, finding his informants in certain lines falsifiers, concluded by more usual methods, which is to his credit.

"However, from some of his questions and from some of his unprofessional remarks in court, it appeared clearly that the natural and real goodness of the witness is above his comprehension."

Incurably Insane, Says Dr. Flint.

Dr. Austin Flint swore to the second affidavit. He deposed:

I have attended upon the trial of the case of the People of the State of New York against Harry K. Thaw every day that it has been on trial, and have heard all the evidence given upon said trial, and while I have been so in attendance I have carefully observed and studied the appearance, bearing, and conduct of the said Harry K. Thaw. I have carefully read and studied the facts set forth in a certain document marked "Exhibit A," hereto annexed and intended to be taken as a part of this affidavit.

I have been informed by Charles Francis Bingaman, and believe that the said Bingaman is a physician and resides in the City of Pittsburg, Penn., that he has known the said Harry K. Thaw for over thirty years, and that he attended the said Harry K. Thaw in his infancy, and that he, the said Bingaman, knew a Mrs. Hersh; that the said Mrs. Hersh was a sister of the father of the said Harry K. Thaw; that the said Mrs. Hersh was epileptic from childhood and lived to over sixty years of age; that the said Mrs. Hersh had frequent epileptic fits, and that said epileptic fits increased in frequency as she grew in age; that she always had an attendant, and that before her death she became demented from epilepsy.

That I am informed by John T. Deemar, and believe that he is a doctor of medicine, and that he resides at the town of Kittaning, in Pennsylvania, and that he has known Harry K. Thaw for about twenty-five years, and that H. W. Copley was a brother of the mother of said Harry K. Thaw, and that he, said H. W. Copley, was from birth an imbecile. I am also informed by the said John T. Deemar, and believe that Josiah Copley was a brother of the mother of said Harry K. Thaw, and that the said Josiah Copley was violently insane, and was confined in an asylum for the insane known as Dixmont, in the State of Pennsylvania, for several years. I am further informed by the said John T. Deemar, and believe that one John Ross was the son of one of the maternal aunts of said Harry K. Thaw and was an epileptic, and is now in an institution for the feeble-minded, and that said John Ross was an epileptic from infancy, and prior to his incarceration in said institution had maniacal outbursts in which he attacked his mother with a chair; that he also attacked his sister, and that he also attacked the family physician.

I have also read the affidavit of Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb made herein.

After a careful study of the evidence in this case, and after a careful examination of defendant's Exhibits A to I, defendant's Exhibits L and K, defendant's Exhibit P, and People's exhibits for identification 70 to 94 inclusive, and People's exhibits for identification 97 to 117 inclusive, and assuming the facts stated in the affidavit of the said Irvin S. Cobb to be true, and assuming the facts stated in Exhibit A, hereto annexed, to be true, and from my personal observations of the defendant in court during the said trial and also including certain observations that I made of the defendant in the library of the District Attorney's office on the 27th day of June, 1906, I am of the opinion that the defendant is now and for some time past has been suffering from a form of mental disease commonly known among men skilled in mental diseases as paranoia. That it is my opinion, based upon what has just been enumerated, that when the defendant killed Stanford White on the 25th day of June, 1906, he was then suffering from said mental disease commonly known as paranoia, but that his then mental state was such that he knew the nature and quality of the act that he was doing, and that it was wrong, namely, that he then and there knew that he was discharging into the body of Stanford White a loaded revolver; that it was Stanford White into whose body he was discharging a loaded revolver, and that he then and there knew that such discharge was likely to produce death, and that he then and there knew that such act on his part was against the current morality of the People of this State and in violation of law.

I am of the opinion, upon the facts above enumerated, that the mental disease commonly known as paranoia, from which the defendant was suffering on the 25th day of June, 1906, is a form of mental disease from which it is reasonably certain he will not recover, and that the discharge of the said Harry K. Thaw would be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and that he should be committed to an institution for the insane. I am further of the opinion on the facts above stated that the said Harry K. Thaw is now and for some time past has been in such a state of lunacy or insanity as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings against him or making his defense.

Other Experts Agree.

Then followed affidavits by Dr. William Mahon and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who have been in attendance in court ever since the trial began. Word for word, they were the same as that of Dr. Flint.

The other alienists for the People, who had been called only to answer the hypothetical question asked by Mr. Jerome—Dr. W. B. Pritchard, Dr. A. W. Ferris, Dr. W. Hirsch, and Dr. A. R. Diefendorf—also filed affidavits. Practically, they were the same as those of the first three experts, with the difference that they stated that they had been informed of the information which Dr. Bingaman and Dr. Demar could give as to Thaw's family history.

Dr. Hirsch, however, went a good deal further than any of the others in one important respect. They all swore that "it is not reasonable to believe that the said Harry K. Thaw will recover," but he was of opinion that "he cannot possibly recover." The Exhibit A referred to in the affidavits is the hypothetical question submitted by the People.

Mr. Jerome then entered upon a personal explanation of his own position. He began by pointing out that the court could not move in the matter of a lunacy commission until something definite was put before it.

"The court could not sit there," he said, "and determine by inspection whether this defendant was of unsound mind or sound mind. I know not, of course, what opinion the court may have formed in its personal capacity as to the mental state of this defendant, but it is certainly true that the court could not act without something before it.

"And so, whatever my personal opinion may have been as to the mental state of this defendant, I, too, was bound officially only to act when I had something that I could act upon. And in order, if the court will permit me, to remove from the court's mind any impression that I possessed knowledge or facts or held facts in my hand that would have rendered it proper for the court to act, and that I refrained from communicating those facts to the court, I desire to state just how the situation came about."

Mr. Delmas here interposed to ask whether the District Attorney was making a statement with that solemnity and weight which attaches to his official position.

The Justice replied that he was only making a personal explanation in the same way as Mr. Gleason had upon Wednesday, and that his remarks had nothing to do with the issue involved.

As Mr. Jerome went on with a reference to the days when Justice Fitzgerald himself was a leading member of the District Attorney's office, the Justice nodded approvingly. It was evident that he approved of the position Mr. Jerome had taken and listened to his statement with a good deal of sympathy.

"There have been so many years elapsed since I was a boy," Mr. Jerome said, "and the Judge was chief of staff in the office, that I should hate to have him think that I have had evidence in my possession that would render it proper for me to suspend this trial and that I withheld such facts from the court. I wish to disabuse his mind of that."

Why Jerome Waited.

He then reviewed the history of the case and the impossibility of the three alienists in constant attendance during the trial making up their minds as to the condition of the defendant in the absence of any opportunity to make a personal examination.

"On the morning of the 13th of February Dr. Flint came to me and informed me that in his opinion the defendant was suffering from a form of mental disease that was incurable, and that as he now sat at the counsel table he was not capable of advising counsel.

"Upon the arrival at my office of Drs. Mabon and Macdonald we four, with my assistant, Mr. Garvan, conferred on this subject. Drs. Macdonald and Mabon were not prepared at that time to commit themselves in the way that Dr. Flint was. Dr. Flint's view was positive that the defendant was an incurable paranoiac, and that he ought to be in an asylum for the insane and not be tried for his life.

"I was in a position of great difficulty. I told these gentlemen: 'Keep your minds open on this subject; let us see what the evidence will develop; it may be as the trial goes on, as the evidence will be laid before the court, that you may all agree and I may be in a position to act.'

"That situation continued practically until a week from last Saturday, when for the first time I called into consultation Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Ferris, Dr. Hirsch, and Dr. Diefendorf."

Mr. Jerome spoke of the length of time and great labor it took to prepare the hypothetical question, and went on:

"When I had gotten that hypothetical question framed, I presented it in court, and then I reverted again to the proposition as to the present mental state of this defendant, and each and every one of my experts told me that if they were interrogated on the stand and were cross-examined and asked, 'Do you believe the man is now insane?' they would have to say he was. If they were asked: 'Did he know the nature and quality of the act or that it was wrong?' they would have to say yes.

"But that is true of paranoiacs who have not gone to the extreme terminal stage, where they break out and become so manifestly of unsound mind that laymen can detect it.

"I did tell them what Dr. Deemar and what Dr. Bingaman had told me of his family history. I told them also of this extraordinary pronunciamento that the defendant himself had put out to newspaper reporters in this city. I had told them, and I had shown to some of them these exhibits, or whatever they are, that came from Denison Lyons; their advice to me was in part based upon those things, which were not in evidence, and were not before the court.

"I said, 'I will go on then, until those get in evidence.' But they did not get in evidence, and I was still in the position where I had nothing that I could present to the court. My experts were basing their judgment in part upon matters which were excluded under the objection of the defendant's counsel, some of them, or which the time had not come yet for putting in, and finally they called Dr. Hamilton to the stand.

"When Dr. Hamilton was first retained in this case by the firm of Black, Gruber & Olcott, he and I frequently met traveling up the Harlem Road, where he has a place and I had, and in what he then estimated to be the discharge of his duty to his client, this Harry K. Thaw, by whom he was then retained, he tried to persuade me, first in August, I think, or maybe in July of last year, that my duties were to apply for a commission.

"Dr. Hamilton was then telling me that this man was insane, that he was a paranoic, and ought not to be tried, but I did not believe it, and I told him so. I did not believe he was insane.

"That was practically the first time that I had had the solid weight of opinion that he was insane, as he sits at the table, and that was the first time that I had opinion that I could possibly have acted upon, even as opinion evidence. That was in the week ensuing this conference between these eight experts that I have mentioned. And the part of their judgment was based on materials not in evidence, but the existence of which I knew, and which I suggested to them, and which I thought would come out before this court.

"Now, Dr. Hamilton did take the stand, and then it seemed to me that the counsel for the defense had thrown the doors open to bring in these things, and my insistence was that he be permitted to tell everything he knew, because I knew that if he did there would be the facts upon which the opinions given me would have a legal basis, and I could present them to the court.

"Now, surely, what there is to-day for the District Attorney to do in this County, and with the cases piling up, with all that it is not the desire of the District Attorney to prolong a case when he has in his possession any facts which he deems as an official, and not as an individual, he can ask the court to act upon."

Argument Over Dr. Hamilton.

When Mr. Jerome finished his argument a discussion arose as to the procedure to be followed, and the Justice expressed a preference for the submission of affidavits, rather than the hearing of oral testimony. Then the question of the professional privilege of Dr. Hamilton came up and Mr. Delmas presented his side of the question.

"The learned District Attorney has contended," he said, "that this defendant is plunged into such an utter condition of hopeless insanity that he is unable to even advise with his counsel, and yet that counsel is called upon, thus unadvised, dealing with a man utterly without any conception of his rights, who has no mind, and no idea of his rights, the counsel is called upon to waive for him a right which the law confers upon him. The conditions are contradictory, and I might say, without offense, absurd."

Mr. Jerome argued that either Mr. Delmas must grant that Thaw was insane or must allow the waiver.

"Counsel," he argued, "has only got to say on the record that his client is of such unsound mind, and then it is not necessary to examine anybody. If he stands here asserting his rights as counsel he is only entitled to be here in the absence of an assignment of the court on the ground that he is representing a man and defending him who is sane. For eight long weeks now the learned counsel from the Pacific Slope has sat here and contended that this man's life was in jeopardy, and he was defending him.

"Further, he arose in court the other day and stated: 'We waive it all, and we accept the learned District Attorney's invitation. Let him tell everything he knows.' Was then the defendant, Harry K. Thaw, of particularly sound mind in this contention and entitled to waive? If he was not of sufficiently sound mind to entitle the learned counsel to make that waiver, then surely we need proceed no further. If he was of sufficiently sound mind to entitle the learned counsel to make that waiver, then that waiver ought to stand.

"I contend that by calling Dr. Hamilton on the stand and having him examined in part as to the mental condition of his client he has waived such privilege as there may be between physician and patient, if any such exist in this case. Therefore I say I have the right to continue the cross-examination of Dr. Hamilton, so that the mind and conscience of the court may be informed on this grave question."

Justice Fitzgerald ruled that all affidavits to be submitted to him must be filed at the office of Clerk Carroll of the court by 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He would then, if he saw fit, notify either side to prepare further information to enlighten his conscience. The proceedings were then adjourned without any time being fixed for their resumption.

Thaw Keeps Up His Courage.

During the day Thaw was visited in the Tombs by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, and the Countess of Yarmouth. He seemed to take the matter in good part, and was not disturbed by the prospect of a commission. His lawyers have told hi inthat the question to be submitted to it would be simply whether he is or is not capable of instructing counsel and would be much narrower than an inquiry into medical insanity.

Thaw is absolutely confident that he can show that he can advise with counsel, and believes that when that has once been proved it will be far easier for his advocates to convince the jury of the brainstorm theory. He keeps up his courage by reading "St. George and the Dragon," from Percy's "Reliques of English Poetry," and deems himself the "knight of courage stout" who went to the aid of the damsel enthralled by the "fiery dragon."

THAW WRITES AGAIN.

Tells Pittsburg Mayor What to Do with His $100 Contribution.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Mayor Guthrie will hold the check for $100 sent by Harry Thaw to help the flood sufferers until it is decided whether Thaw is sane or not.

Thaw sent another letter to Mayor Guthrie from the Tombs yesterday, and it was received this morning. The Mayor had replied to Thaw's first letter, telling him that no flood fund had been started in Pittsburg, but that there was in Allegheny, and asking what disposition he should make of the check. The text of Thaw's letter received to-day is as follows:

101 Centre Street, New York, March 20, 1907.

Dear Mr. Guthrie: I am glad that a special flood fund has not been necessary in—

If you think it best would you send one-half of the cheque to the fund that is being collected for Allegheny, and the other half to Mrs. Lippincott, Secretary, or to Mr. Denniston Lyon, Treasurer, of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of Pittsburg, whose work relieves much suffering in a sensible manner with the least waste possible. Very sincerely yours,

H. K. THAW.

Thanks for your kindly letter.

The first sentence of the letter is incomplete, Thaw evidently meaning to write "in Pittsburg."

The Weber is the Piano of the Opera

"For sympathetic purity and richness of tone, evenness of action and beauty of touch, I believe the Weber Piano to be admirable."

Marcella Sembrich.

THE same rare quality of tone that commends the Weber to such great artists as Sembrich and Caruso, also makes it the ideal piano *for the home.* This is the eighth consecutive season that the Weber has been the official and exclusive piano of the Comied Metropolitan Opera Company, over sixty Weber Uprights and Grands being required to supply the demand of the famous operatic artists.

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WILL SHOOT RUEF IF HE TRIES FLIGHT

Privileges Cut Off and Guards Watch Him More Closely.

DELMAS TO DEFEND HIM?

Halsey Is Arrested in Manila, and Soon Will Be Brought to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The Supreme Court, at the request of the attorneys for Abraham Ruef, dismissed Ruef's application to-day for a writ of habeas corpus to transfer him from the custody of Elisor W. J. Biggy to that of Sheriff O'Neill, and to be taken from the St. Francis Hotel to the county jail.

It leaked out to-night that Ruef late this afternoon paid off three of his attorneys, Fairall, Murphy, and Shortridge. Judge Fairall and Samuel Shortridge, however, denied that there was any dissension among Ruef's lawyers. Mr. Shortridge, however, did not deny that there were negotiations on foot with D. M. Delmas, but declared he had no personal knowledge that such was the case. Shortridge and Delmas formerly were law partners.

Color is lent to the report persistently circulated that Burns is working on Ruef to get him to confess by the frequent visits paid by Burns to Ruef and by the fact that Burns was with Ruef several hours last night. Those who are guarding Ruef say that for two nights there has been little sleep for him. He is said to have moaned and tossed in his bed until the guards asked him if he was ill.

With the action of the Supreme Court to-day the question of a place of detention for Ruef has again arisen. Distrusting the police and the Sheriff, Ruef has been kept in the hotel. Now that Ruef's motion has been dismissed, the prosecution is casting about for a place of detention for him. It has been decided to take an apartment or a private house.

Perhaps no prisoner in the United States is so closely guarded as is Ruef. Detective Burns has put six men under Biggy to guard him. At night Biggy sleeps in the same room with Ruef, two guards are on duty in the room, one man stands guard in the hall in front of the door, and another is on duty outside of the one window in the room.

In the event of an attempt at rescue or escape, the men have orders to kill Ruef. Several privileges enjoyed by Ruef were cut off to-day. Heretofore he has taken his daily exercise in the narrow halls of the hotel, pacing back and forth in front of his room in sight of two guards. Hereafter he will not be permitted to leave his room.

All of the Supervisors who were seen to-day emphatically denied that they had made confessions to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury resumed its investigation to-day of the alleged wholesale graft in the municipal affairs of this city, and after an all-day session adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday morning. No indictments were returned. The entire day was taken up in probing further into the alleged bribing of the Supervisors by the telephone companies, on which issue twenty-seven indictments have already been based.

The Grand Jury made a determined effort to trace the $70,000 alleged to have been paid by T. V. Halsey of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company to ten Supervisors to prevent the granting of a franchise to the Home Telephone Company. Officials and books of the Pacific States Company were taken before the Grand Jury by Secret Service Agent Burns.

Among the witnesses called were several officials of the Pacific States Telephone Company, which it is alleged tendered a bribe to the Supervisors through T. V. Halsey, indicted yesterday, and now under arrest in Manila. Among them were John S. Curran, adjuster; E. C. Carroll, general agent; A. J. Cooper, station man; C. J. Hall, former secretary to Halsey, and President E. K. Zimmer.

Miss Nellie Smith, stenographer in the office of the law firm which attended to the details of the Home Telephone Company's franchise, and who disappeared yesterday, was brought before the Grand Jury by one of the Burns detectives.

Halsey was taken into custody by Chief of Police Harding of Manila. It is expected that he will be returned to this country on the next Pacific Mail steamer leaving Hongkong, in charge of Chief Trowbridge of the United States Secret Service.

POLICE GRAFT TRIAL ENDS.

Hynes's Lawyer Unable to Shake Testimony That Money Was Paid.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Policeman Michael Hynes, who is accused of extorting money from Nathan Wasserberger, proprietor of a saloon at Myrtle and Hudson Avenues, under threats of "putting him out of business," was concluded yesterday. The case will go to the jury to-day after the summing up.

Nathan Wasserberger and his two sons, Moses and Abraham, were on the stand the greater part of the day. Lawyer J. Grattan McMahon made an unsuccessful attempt to pick holes in their testimony of the day before when they told of the payment in May, 1906, of $5 to Hynes by the saloon keeper. Both sons had sworn that they saw the money passed and gave minute details of the alleged transaction.

Sergt. Kennedy and several policemen swore that Wasserberger and his saloon had a bad reputation.

NEW APPRAISERS NAMED.

Col. Fowler Announces Changes in the New York Office.

Col. E. S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, anounced yesterday that the resignations of Assistant Appraisers Edwin A. Hartshorn and Lyman B. Carhart had been accepted by the President, to take effect on April 15, and that John D. Smith, Examiner in the Third Division, and Charles W. Bunn, Examiner in the Ninth Division, would take the vacant places.

Mr. Smith at present is Examiner of silk fabrics, and has been in the customs service fourteen years. Mr. Bunn is Examiner of hardware and electrical apparatus, and has been in the different branches of the work at the Appraiser's Stores in New York since 1893.

CHARLES E. MILLER A SUICIDE.

Wall Street Broker Shoots Himself Owing to Ill-Health.

Charles E. Miller, a stock broker, with an office in Wall Street, committed suicide at his home, 101 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. While the other members of the family were at breakfast they heard a pistol shot, and going to Mr. Miller's room found him with a bullet wound in the head. He had shot himself with a revolver. A physician was called but when he reached the house the broker was dead.

Mr. Miller had been in poor health for eighteen months, suffering from nervous prostration. It is supposed that despondency over his physical condition impelled him to take his life. He was 55 years old and had been a broker in Wall Street for many years. He had been a member of the firm of Kelly, Miller & Co. of 35 Wall Street for twenty years. Mr. Miller had been planning to go to California in the hope of improving his health. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

MARTIRE—BARBER

I have been twenty years on Broadway and am now completing, at an expense of $30,000, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, the finest, most complete and sanitary Barber Shop in the world. I will open on

MARCH 28th, 1907

I will employ twenty barbers and twelve manicurists. You will not be compelled to wait for service.

I will charge 20c. for complete service, including shave, shine and brushing, different boys for boot cleaning and brushing.

You will not be held up for tips by barber or brush boy.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

BOY BURGLARS SHOOT AT POLICE IN RAID

Bullet Just Missed Policeman's Head When Surrender Was Demanded.

TOOK ROMANTIC NAMES

They Were Known as D'Artagnan, Aramis, Porthos, and Athos, Dumas Characters.

"One for all and all for one" was the slogan of a youthful quartet of self-acknowledged burglars who were caught by the Hoboken police early yesterday morning after one of the four had turned traitor and told of their hiding-place. Their capture followed their banding together several weeks ago for the purpose of living like real knights of the road.

All had read Dumas's story of the invincible four—Aramis, Porthos, Athos, and D'Artagnan—so when the compact was made they each assumed the name of their favorite hero, and swore that whatever transpired, the slogan of "one for all and all for one" would endure. It was in living up to the letter of this that a bullet was sent crashing through the door of their room at 124 Garden Street when three big policemen charged up the stairway with the news that one of the band had been caught.

It was D'Artagnan who played false to his comrades. His real, everyday name is Fred Meany. He is only 16 years old, and his home was formerly on High Street, Jersey City Heights. That was before he joined the other three youths and made the "all for one" compact. To them he was spoken of only as D'Artagnan.

Special Policeman Murphy and Patrolman Driscoll saw D'Artagnan trying to enter the front door of Ballington's crockery store at 214 Washington Street, Hoboken, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The lad was so busy with a big jimmy that he did not notice the policemen until they grabbed him. He said not a word, but went along with them quietly to Police Headquarters. The sight of a cell was more than he could stand. Once inside he tearfully began to "squeal."

"There's more in this game than me," he tearfully said. And then the story came out. The romantic compact was told later when all four were behind the bars.

"Three of my pals put me up to this job," said the youthful D'Artagnan. "You will find them in the front third-story room of 124 Garden Street. We have been doing burglary jobs all over the place for two or three weeks. But, say, you coppers better look out if you go around there. They shoot when they get in a corner."

Roundsman Whitlock hastened with Murphy and Driscoll to the Garden Street house. There was a light in the third story front. Upstairs they went three steps at a time. At the door they paused and the roundsman gave a gentle rap.

"Who's there?" came a voice from inside.

"A friend," replied Whitlock. How was he to know that the proper watchword was—"All for one?" Subdued voices were heard.

"Come, open up here. You are all under arrest," exclaimed Whitlock. There was a pause, then a bullet came through the panel of the door, just grazed the Roundsman's head, and buried itself in the wall. The three policemen threw themselves against the door and burst into the room.

Porthos, otherwise known as Charlie Orr, and sometimes as Frank Burns, 18 years old, was in the middle of the room, a big revolver in his hand. He had no time to use it before Whitlock had him by the collar and had wrested the weapon from him. Aramis, whose real name is John Kelly, and Athos, formerly known as Joe Smith of Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, were also in the room. All were hustled to the police station.

The four lads were arraigned before Magistrate Stanton and held until their record is gone into more deeply. Porthos Orr smiled grandly when accused of having robbed several houses recently, and admitted it.

The police have learned that Kelly once lived at 459 West Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan. The four prisoners rented the room in Garden Street on Sunday.

NEW CLUE IN MARVIN CASE.

Detectives Working Independently of Missing Boy's Father.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—The detectives who have been endeavoring to trace Horace Marvin, Jr., appear to be working on an important new line of inquiry entirely independent of Dr. Marvin, and are keeping entirely out of public view.

Dr. Marvin, who left Dover yesterday for an unknown destination, returned this evening. He would not divulge where he had gone, saying he had been called out of Dover on important business in connection with the disappearance of his boy.

"The great trouble with the people of the country," said the doctor to-night, "is that they are looking for a big boy instead of a baby. Horace was but 3½ years old, and not a large baby at that."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau to-day denied the report that Secret Service men were in Delaware aiding in the hunt for the kidnapped Marvin boy. Chief Wilkie said it was true that one of his men was in Dover, but he was here for the purpose of procuring witnesses in a Federal case soon to come up in Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21.—Two detectives from the local police force are to-night searching in the neighborhood of Somers Point, N. J., for the missing Marvin boy. A telegram was received in this city late this afternoon from Somers Point, saying that a boy answering the description of the Marvin child had been seen in the company of two colored women near Smith's Landing. The two detectives were at once sent to the scene.

Arrested at Wife's Funeral.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—After dodging the police for four years Charles Neuman of 33 Randall Avenue went to the funeral of his wife to-day, and was arrested on a warrant charging him with assault and battery on James Jackson.

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A unique collection of Sterling Silver dishes for table use, $3.50 upward.

5th Avenue at 35th Street

CULLOM WOULD PUT HARRIMAN IN JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

join with other railroad men in blaming the President for the recent fall in Stock Exchange prices, with which he had little, if anything, to do. The fact is he saw, as all other had, that there was something wrong in the railroad situation, and, feeling it to be his duty, ordered an investigation which had brought to light conditions and practices in high finance which cannot be characterized without language that might be called vituperative.

"Many of those familiar with affairs in Wall Street had condemned those transactions insistently long before the President ordered the recent investigation, and I say now, as I said before, weeks and months ago, that it was to those conditions and practices that the recent catastrophe in the Stock Exchange is due, and not at all to any act or omission on the part of the President or the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These gentlemen simply acted in the line of their duty, and in doing so brought to the knowledge of the general public here and abroad certain things which were already known to many in Wall Street. This action has simply been like that of a prosecuting officer in bringing out details of a robbery or murder.

"In this case, as in former cases, through things done by certain railroad men to the detriment of all, the innocent will have to suffer with the guilty.

"I have also read somewhat extensively on the subject of railroads, and have no hesitancy in saying that no railroad fortune was ever made through enhancing rates, oppressing shippers, or withstanding the general tendency of rates to decrease. And what is more, every dishonest railroad fortune has been not by oppressing the shippers, but through robbing the stockholders. Should you ask why these stockholders have not sued for restitution I would remind you of the cost and delay of such litigation and of the fact that when restitution should be made it would be to the corporation, of which in all human probability those dishonest managers would even then remain as the majority holders and as officers and Directors, so that the funds restored would simply return to their custody and their tender mercies. Hence the stockholders have sold and are selling their holdings."

Of the building of American roads, Mr. Fish said:

"As a French economist has said, American roads were largely, and especially in the West, built in advance of civilization, and have themselves created the traffic which they carry. Hence, more than in other countries, our railroads were built on faith. In the early days, while few here or abroad had the courage to advance money for any railroads, this was especially true in respect to those in new and unsettled regions. The faith of investors in American railroads can well be classed with that which the New Testament tells us 'may move mountains.' In fact, mountains have been moved thereby in more senses than one; for not only have cuts and tunnels been dug into them, valleys filled up, and rivers bridged, but the tonnage carried annually by the railroads in the United States makes a mountain of the first order, and is moved over a vast distance."

ALMOST THROWN OFF BRIDGE.

Chauffeur in Dangerous Position When Car Hits Automobile.

Duell Daniels, a chauffeur employed by Thomas A. McNeil, a cotton broker of 411 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being thrown from the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday when the machine he was driving was struck by a car of the Third Avenue line. Daniels was thrown from the automobile and his body shot partially through an opening in the bridge railing.

The accident occurred near the Manhattan tower, close to the spot where the wife of Major John W. Tumbridge was killed last month in a similar accident. In the machine with Daniels was Mr. McNeil, his employer, who aided in pulling the chauffeur from his dangerous position after the collision. The automobile was wrecked.

MAY END LONG STRIKE.

Lithographers' Union Enters Into Negotiations for Peace.

It was announced yesterday by the officers of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association, whose members have been on strike throughout the country for eight months for the closed shop and the eight hour workday, that negotiations have been started to make peace. The strike originally affected the pressmen, transferrers, and provers, but since it started the open shop has been declared in other branches of the trade.

John F. Long, President of the New York branch of the union, said that a proposition of some of the employers to take an hour off the working week every six months until the 48-hour working week was reached was put to a vote of the lithographers and rejected by 536 votes against 12. The present hours are 52 a week.

Vantine's
The Oriental Store.

WALKING STICKS

Any man who appreciates a smart, up to date stick—and one that is not liable to be duplicated to his particular embarrassment—will select his stick from the splendid collection at Vantine's.

CARVED IVORY, SILVER AND GOLD HANDLES—SNAKE AND PARTRIDGE WOODS—NEAT LOOKING STICKS!

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PRIESTS PUMMEL A THIEF.

Caught Robbing Brooklyn Church Poor Box, He Gets a Good Trouncing.

Father Edward W. McCarty, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, with his assistant, Father Casey, yesterday found a supposed thief at the poor boxes in the church and captured him after a struggle. The man fought hard to escape, and was quite severely pummeled with the ecclesiastical fists before he was subdued.

Yesterday while a young woman was praying in a pew near the altar she saw a strange man apparently trying to fish money out of one of the boxes. She slipped out and going into the rectory told Father McCarty. Calling Father Casey, the pastor went with him into the church. Approaching the stranger from different points, they pounced upon him.

The man struggled and fought to get free, but the priests held on to him and turned him over to Policeman Devine of the Bergen Street Station.

At the station house the prisoner, who denied that he had been robbing the boxes, said he was Lawrence Christo, 21 years old, living in Bleecker Street, Manhattan.

Negro Banker Shot for Revenge.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 21.—That recent trouble over a negro clerk in the Hattiesburg Post Office was responsible for the shooting yesterday of the negro banker, F. D. Howell, is a fast-growing suspicion here. White residents of Hattiesburg appealed to Howell to persuade the negro clerk not to take office. When the negro did not get the position Howell said his life had been threatened by other members of his race.

PALM SUNDAY AT

ATLANTIC CITY

WEEK-END OUTING VIA

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Saturday, March 23

$10 AND $12

Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board, according to hotel selected.

Through trains leave New York Friday and Saturday at 9:55 A. M., 1:25 and 2:55 P. M.

GOT $100,000 IN LOOT IN MR. SIEGEL'S HOME

Burglars Ransack Driftwood of Priceless Paintings and Silverware.

EX-SERVANT IS SUSPECTED

Thieves Knew Where Keys Were and Opened All Doors—May Have Escaped in a Boat.

Driftwood, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel of this city at Oriental Point, Mamaroneck, was entered by burglars some time on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning and property taken whose value is estimated by Mrs. Siegel at more than $100,000.

While the house was ransacked from top to bottom for valuables, seven paintings which were cut from their frames were valued alone at upward of $100,000. They represented the choicest of the Siegel collection, including the "Dancing Cupids" and "In Full Cry," the work of Gilpin, the English artist of the eighteenth century; a Murillo, "Mother and Child"; an interior by Franz Snyder, another by Teniers, and a portrait by Sir Peter Lely.

Besides these, there were many unhung paintings of great value in the house, and it is not known now whether these were taken. Evidence that the thieves were persons of excellent taste appeared on every side. Only the costliest and rarest of articles are missing. Mrs. Siegel's examination revealed plated silverware scattered, broken, and bent, about the floors. Valuable articles of solid ware, however, as well as bric-a-brac and vases, many of the pieces imported from Europe and the Orient, had been made part of the loot.

No Clue to Robbers.

The burglary was discovered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but up to late last night the police of Mamaroneck and the private detectives who were sent to the scene by Mrs. Siegel were without a clue, unless a suspicion entertained by Mrs. Siegel can be regarded as such.

"I believe that a servant who was formerly in my employ, and whom I discharged not long ago, will be found to have been at the bottom of the burglary, if indeed the thieves are ever discovered," said Mrs. Siegel last night. "We have many dogs about the place, terriers and Scotch collies, and yet they were not aroused during the night—at least the gardener did not hear them, and I think that must be taken as proof that the intruders were persons with whom the dogs were familiar."

Mrs. Siegel pointed out also that the very evident intimacy of the thief or thieves with the interior of the house offered strong ground for her suspicion. Every room, every bureau drawer, every cabinet had been opened with its proper key. In no way had the interlopers resorted to force, and no one not familiar with the house could have found these keys, Mrs. Siegel explained.

Thieves Knew Where Keys Were.

As an extreme precaution against burglary the key of every room, drawer, and cabinet, Mrs. Siegal said, had been placed in a bunch and locked within a compartment in the dining room on the first floor. The key to this hiding place was kept in a chest in a closet in the bathroom, and it was to this chest apparently that the burglars had gone immediately upon entering the house.

Once in possession of the keys the work of the burglars was easy. Bureau drawers were pulled out and their contents scattered about the floors. Trunks, too, had been opened, and it was evident that their contents had been submitted to a careful scrutiny. Rugs were torn from the floors and carted away. Linen chests were ransacked as was the silver chest, and from the latter several priceless heirlooms were taken.

The burglary was discovered by Thomas Atchinson, the gardener, who is in charge of the house during the absence of the Siegels. He sleeps in a cottage about 400 feet from the house. As he was going out of the cottage after breakfast, he noticed that a window in Driftwood was open. He made a hasty examination, and then summoned Mrs. Siegel at once from her town house, 25 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Siegel hurried to Driftwood in an automobile, accompanied by her daughter. Together, under the guidance of the gardener, the women made a hurried examination of the house, a social engagement in town preventing Mrs. Siegel from devoting much time to the investigation.

Drank Wines from Queen's Cellars.

From the window which had been forced open on the veranda the course of the burglars through the house to the bathroom, where they obtained the keys, and from there to the dining room was easily traced by the spots of grease which had fallen from the candles used by the burglars to light their way. After having cleared the house of most of its valuables, the burglars had descended to the wine-cellar. Here was stored some of the Prince Albert sherry, purchased when the wines from the late Queen Victoria's cellars was offered for sale, and the burglars had regaled themselves with two bottles.

Because of the quantity of the articles stolen and from the fact that the house is situated close to the shore of the Sound, upon which it fronts, detectives investigating the burglary said last night that the thieves had probably carried away their booty in a boat. There would be but a slight chance of a person being seen as he passed from the house to the water, the detectives pointed out, and the thieves might easily have made several trips to a power boat, which could have been moored to the Siegels' private pier.

No Footprints or Wagon Tracks.

A search for some such boat has already been instituted, although a careful search of the ground failed to reveal a single footprint or wagon track between the house and the shore. This, the detectives declared, however, is because of the frozen condition of the ground on Wednesday night and yesterday morning. The theory of the use of a boat is further supported by the gardener, who said yesterday that although a light sleeper he had heard no strange sounds during the night, and was sure that no wagon had passed by on the road.

Mr. Siegel was in Boston yesterday, but was notified of the robbery by telegraph and is now on his way to this city.

"I cannot tell at present just what things are missing," said Mrs. Siegel last night. "For instance, I was so hurried when I visited Driftwood this morning that I did not stop to open the safe in my boudoir. I had considerable jewelry and little odds and ends of value stored in it, although, of course, my most valuable jewels are in storage. However, what was there may have been taken and the safe closed again. I did not stop to see.

"Then, too, I do not know how many pictures or tapestries have been taken. Since Mr. Siegel purchased Driftwood we have always had our picture gallery there. There are more than 150 valuable paintings in the gallery, and besides there were many which were unhung. Whether any of these were taken I cannot tell."

Driftwood was formerly the home of the late David Dudley Field and was purchased by Mr. Siegel in 1900. The grounds about the house are noted for their beauty and are shut off from the waters of the Sound by a massive wall. Since his purchase of the place Mr. Siegel has remodeled the house and added other extensive improvements, until Driftwood is now one of the show places along the Sound.

BOSTON, March 21.—Regarding the robbery of his Summer home at Mamaroneck, N. Y., last night, Henry Siegel, who was in the city to-day, said:

"Several of the paintings which were taken I purchased from the collections of Cyrus W. Field and Chief Justice Chase, and a quantity of the bric-a-brac stolen had been purchased in all parts of the world. I can place no money value upon the paintings, for to me they were invaluable. The bric-a-brac cannot be duplicated."

SINCLAIR COLONY CENSURED.

Coroner's Jury Gives Verdict on the Helicon Hall Fire.

For two hours yesterday afternoon Upton Sinclair told on the witness stand before Coroner A. D. Lees of Englewood, N. J., what he knew concerning Helicon Hall and the fire that destroyed it early last Saturday morning, burning to death Lester Briggs, a carpenter.

The prosecutor, John S. Mackay, conducted his case on the assumption that the fire had been of incendiary origin, but Mr. Sinclair scouted such an idea. He said that he knew of no reason why any person should wish to injure him.

An anonymous letter was received by the Coroner yesterday, bearing on this point. The postmark was Englewood, and the sender signed himself "One Who Knows." The letter said:

If you want to get at the truth concerning the Helicon Hall fire, probe. Find out who is to gain by the fire. The plan was a miscarriage. Therefore a life was lost. Force the Hahn woman to tell all. Put Sinclair on the rack. Edwin Bjorkman can give you some facts if he is forced.

In giving the case to the jury late last night, Coroner Lees said that there appeared to be a great deal of criminal carelessness in the conduct of Helicon Hall. He declared that the building was unsanitary and without proper fire protection.

After being out an hour the jury returned a verdict, in which it severely censured "both the corporation owning the building and the colony which managed it, for not having adequate fire protection."

Mr. Sinclair appeared at the inquest with a crutch, not yet being able to use the ankle which he sprained at the fire. He testified that he first knew of the fire after hearing his wife scream. Rushing out of his bedroom he found the building filled with black smoke. He said that he heard no explosions and that he believed that the fire started in the basement.

"Do you believe that the fire was set?" asked the prosecutor.

"I have no reason," replied Mr. Sinclair, "to suspect any one to wish to injure me. I never thought of such a thing. The fire may have been caused by gas, as I believe that there were a number of leaks in the gas pipes. A florist who examined a rubber plant in the building a few days before said that the leaves were withered because of escaping gas."

Mr. Sinclair said that he had relinquished all duties in the management of the hall some time ago so that he could begin the writing of a new book. He swore that the doors of the hall were never locked, and that anybody could walk in night or day.

In speaking of the financial condition of the colony, Mr. Sinclair said that a project for building a dormitory had recently been abandoned on account of lack of funds and that it had recently been found necessary to raise the assessment of the colonists.

Mrs. Emma Mahn, the manager of the hall, put the responsibility of conducting the hall on the shoulders of Mr. Sinclair.

"I told Mr. Sinclair," she said, "that the project would never be a success because we were running behind in money and because of the dissensions among the colonists."

"Don't you think," asked the prosecutor, "that the Helicon Hall idea was a wild dream of Mr. Sinclair?"

"I don't like to answer that question," she said, "but things were in a bad state."

VEGETARIANS THE STRONGER.

Yale's Flesh-Eating Athletes Beaten in Severe Endurance Tests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale believes that he has shown definitely the inferiority in strength and endurance tests of meat eaters to those who do not eat meat. For more than a year Prof. Fisher carried on the experiments with two groups of men.

Athletes who were meat eaters vied with those who were practically abstainers from flesh food, and in every case the abstainers won. Some of Yale's most successful athletes took part in the strength tests for meat eaters, and Prof. Fisher declares they were obliged to admit their inferiority in strength.

Prof. Fisher says in The Yale Medical Journal:

"The first comparison (for arm holding) shows a great superiority on the side of the flesh-abstainers. Only two of the fifteen flesh-eaters succeeded in holding their arms out over a quarter of an hour, whereas twenty-two of the thirty-two abstainers surpassed that limit. None of the flesh-eaters reached half an hour, but fifteen of the thirty-two abstainers exceeded that limit. Of these nine exceeded an hour, four exceeded two hours, and one exceeded three hours.

"In respect to deep knee bending, if we take the number 325 for reference, we find that, of the nine flesh-eaters only three surpassed this figure, while of the twenty-one abstainers seventeen surpassed it. Only one of the nine flesh-eaters reached 1,000, as against six of the twenty-one abstainers. None of the former surpassed 2,000 as against two of the latter.

"In general it may be said that, whatever the explanation, there is strong evidence that a low-proteid, non-flesh, or nearly non-flesh, dietary is conducive to endurance."

ANOTHER "FORTUNE IN SPAIN"

Brooklyn Widow Hears It Will Only Cost $2,747 to Get It.

Mrs. Anna Ramsay of 866 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, whose husband, Allen G. Ramsay, died on Dec. 8, has received a letter from Valencia, Spain, telling her that she has fallen heir to an estate valued at $50,000, and that she has been appointed guardian of the daughter of the man who made her his heir.

Although Mrs. Ramsay thought the letter bore the earmarks of the "fortune in Spain" letter she consulted her lawyer, George F. Elliott, and had him send a reply. The answer to the lawyer's letter has just been received. It was written by "Father Cunat Balboa," who informs Mrs. Ramsay that her husband's cousin, Jose Cuesta, died on Feb. 3. Jose made his will just before his death, and left a large part of his estate to Mrs. Ramsey on condition that she take his daughter and give her a home.

Father Balboa added a postscript, in which he explained that the late cousin's estate is tied up in the courts by some action or other, and that the court costs amount to only $2,747. By sending that small sum to Spain in the form of a draft to Father Balboa Mrs. Ramsay will come into immediate possession of the fortune that awaits her and the companionship of the girl.

As yet Mr. Elliott has not advised Mrs. Ramsay to send the money.

Stay at Home and let your Voice Travel

You can accomplish more in a shorter space of time and at less cost

by Telephone

than you can accomplish in any other way

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

CONFESSES TO PART IN BIG MAIL THEFT

Man Arrested in Paris Says a Gang of International Robbers Engineered It.

ROBBERY NOT ON LINER

Was Probably After the American Mail Reached Paris—Most of Stolen Paper Not Negotiable.

PARIS, March 21.—The man named Butloss, arrested here recently with $42,000 in American securities in his possession under the suspicion that he was an accomplice of the thieves who stole a mail bag from America containing about $400,000, has made a confession implicating a gang of international robbers, as the result of which other arrests are expected immediately.

It is learned that the majority of the stolen securities are not negotiable. As the principal part of the booty, with the exception of the stocks, has been recovered and the long-time checks are not negotiable, the loss is comparatively small.

It developed to-day that the stolen mail bag was not on board La Provence, but on board La Savoie, which left New York Jan. 17, and arrived at Havre Jan. 24, and it was also virtually established that the registered mail matter was abstracted after the bags reached the railroad station here.

The postal authorities here say that the discovery that a sack of registered mail had been stolen was made on the arrival of the mail here on Jan. 25 after arriving at Havre Jan. 24, but as the total number of sacks received was correct the authorities here cabled to the New York Post Office to ascertain whether there had not been a mistake in the number of registered mail sacks. A reply was not received until March 16, when the case was turned over to the police, with the result that they captured a man named Rousseau, formerly a broker's clerk. They did not capture Butloss until later.

Postmaster Willcox was asked last night about the report that the New York postal authorities had not replied to the cable asking for the correct number of sacks shipped on La Savoie until March 16. He said that the Post Office here had replied promptly. The date of the reply as given in the Paris dispatch, he said, was evidently an error.

The arrest of Butloss for trying to negotiate securities stolen from the American mail was no surprise to the Post Office officials in this city, for they have been working on the case ever since they were notified of the theft, and as most of the stolen packages contained valuable papers or securities it was known that the first attempt to unload them would result in an arrest.

La Savoie sailed from here on Jan. 17 with 3,200 sacks of mail, a record for a single French Line vessel. The theft was reported by cable as soon as it was discovered. The telegram from the French police was received within twelve hours after La Savoie reached Havre, and about the same time excited individuals began to appear at the Post Office with complaints that registered packages sent on the French vessel had not reached Paris.

According to the reports received here, it was found on the arrival of the mail that one bag of registered matter, which had contained 128 registered packages when it left the foreign branch of the Post Office, at Morton and West Streets, had only three packages when it got to Paris. The French Line mail is made up in the foreign office and turned over to an officer of the steamship. It is checked off in his presence, and he signs a receipt for it. As there is no sea Post Office on the steamers of the French Line, the mail is placed in the mail room and locked up.

The key of this room is kept by the chief officer of the vessel. When nearing Havre the sacks are brought up on deck and as soon as the pier is reached they are turned over to the French Post Office authorities. Again the mail is carefully counted and checked off. It is then receipted for by those receiving it and passes from the charge of the French Line. As soon as this is done the waybill duplicate is sent back to the postal officials here. If there is a shortage that fact is cabled over and an investigation is begun.

Registered matter is placed in a sack and this sack is inclosed in one of the regular mail sacks. All sacks are marked alike—a white linen tag bearing the words "New York to Havre"—so that it would be impossible for a person to pick out a sack containing registered mail.

The Inspectors here believe that the robbery was the result of careful planning and that the gang who "turned the trick," if they did not have "inside" help, had made a study of mail shipments and delivery, and had gone over the ground many times before the opportunity presented itself to abstract any of the registered packages.

Postmaster Willcox said yesterday that the Post Office Inspectors had been at work on the case ever since the loss was reported. They had communicated to the French police whatever the had learned. He could form no idea of the value of the 125 packages of registered mail stolen. He knew the value of some of the pieces, but the postal laws prevented him from making the knowledge public.

Paul Faguet, the General Manager of the French Line, said:

"As soon as a vessel arrives at Havre we receive a cable announcing her safe arrival and the delivery of her mail. When La Savoie arrived on the trip which began here on Jan. 17 we received such a cable. The mail was received and receipted for. When La Savoie returned to this side I questioned the officers regarding the affair, and they said that the mail was intact when it passed from their care. It must have been stolen in transit from Havre to Paris or else in Paris."

Two Wall Street banking houses which had registered packages in the stolen mail matter are Redmond & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. The story of the loss of the former concern, which was a package of coupon bonds, came out shortly after the loss of the mail bag was discovered. It is known that at least two of the packages stolen contained revenue bonds of New York City. Each of these lots was to the amount of $200,000.

The city has issued new bonds to replace one of these losses, after demanding surety to double the amount of the face value. The firm which obtained this new lot of paper found great difficulty in obtaining a bond for the necessary amount from a surety company. Finally private surety was given which satisfied the city authorities.

ESCAPED FIRE ONLY TO DIE.

Man Killed by Train After His House Had Been Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 21.—Grant Bartholomew was struck by an Erie passenger train and instantly killed on a grade crossing near Union this morning. He attempted to drive across the tracks ahead of the train.

On Sunday Mr. Bartholomew's house was burned and he and his wife would have perished had they not been awakened by their dog. He was on his way to buy furniture to furnish a new home when he was killed.

Banker Henning Sent to a Sanitarium.

James Henning, the Chicago banker and broker, who on Monday last was transferred from the steamship Celtic on her arrival from London to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, to be examined as to his sanity, was taken to Sanford Hall, Flushing, N. Y., a sanitarium, yesterday. Dr. Gregory said the banker showed no improvement in condition from the time of his arrival at the hospital.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP, LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

CARNEGIE MEDAL AWARDED.

Given to M. P. O'Brien of This City for Brave Fire Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Michael P. O'Brien of 1,930 Third Avenue, New York City, was to-day awarded a Carnegie silver medal for bravery in rescuing Mrs. Bessie Eyl and her two children from a burning tenement house at 110th Street and Third Avenue on May 14, 1904. O'Brien saw the flames from the street, and, as entrance to the house was cut off through the halls, he ran up through an adjoining house and made his way along a window ledge to Mrs. Eyl's flat, on the fourth floor.

From this perilous position O'Brien passed the two children to persons in the window of the adjoining flat, and handed Mrs. Eyl, who was unconscious, to a fireman who mounted the first ladder put in position. O'Brien was almost overcome by smoke, and had to be assisted to the street by firemen. He is 30 years old.

BERESFORD WILL NOT SULK.

Admiral Says He Has No Intention of Running for Parliament.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy to-day passed through Chicago on the way to London from El Paso, Texas, where he has been settling the estate of his brother, Lord Delaval Beresford, who was killed in a North Dakota train wreck.

A cable dispatch from London of Feb. 13 reading: "Lord Beresford is in a huff, and declines to rule the Channel fleet, objects to withdrawal of ships from service for reserve, thinks home squadron should be under his command. He may run for Parliament to advocate his views on the naval policy of England," was shown to the Admiral.

He said that he believed ships for reserve service should not be withdrawn, and felt that the home squadron should be put under his command. "As for running for Parliament," he concluded, "that is beyond my intention. It sounds too much like sulking, and a seadog like myself will not sulk."

Another Glass Eater In Bellevue.

Physicians in Bellevue Hospital have puzzled for several days over the case of Albertus Pierce, who says he comes from Pueblo, New Mexico, and who calls himself "The Human Enigma." For years Pierce has posed as an eater of glass, crockery, tacks, and needles. Now he is suffering from an affection of the bone of his right leg, and may have to undergo an operation to remove the affected portion of the bone.

There may or may not be justice in judging a man by his business correspondence, but so long as it *is* done it will be easier to use

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

than to change human nature.

Ask your printer to show you samples.

INVENTOR A FORGER.

Mechanic Invents Horseshoe While in Jail and Gets Big Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 21.—Archie Hart, a young mechanic of Glenhead, is locked up in Nassau County Jail awaiting sentence for forgery. While a prisoner there he invented a cork horseshoe which he considers as durable as a steel one, as well as much cheaper.

A fortune is awaiting Hart when he serves out his sentence for an invention which he patented just before he was arrested. It is a lock nut for an axle, and by its use a wheel may be removed from a vehicle by a spring without using a wrench, and is dustproof. A New York automobile manufacturer has offered Hart $18,000 for the patent right in New York State.

Hart was arrested for forging a check on John Fox, a blacksmith, for $27. He went to Waterbury, Conn., where he was found through a letter addressed to his wife. He will be sentenced on Monday.

Convicted Murderer Out on Bail.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 21.—Joshua Harrison, who was convicted last night of the kidnapping and murder of Kenneth Beasley, a son of State Senator Beasley, two years ago, was sentenced to-day to twenty years' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given, and sixty days were allowed in which to bring the case before the Supreme Court. Harrison being admitted to bail in $3,000.

W. H. Martin of Detroit Drowned.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 21.—W. H. Martin, a prominent citizen of Detroit and a Director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was drowned yesterday while surf bathing.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Spring Suits & Top Coats for Men

RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE MODELS

$15.00 to $43.00

We have established our standard and we will adhere to it. Not to-day, nor any other day, shall we descend to clothing commonplaces.

Every tailorman in our organization has received the highest training. His skill lies in the building of the best he knows. And the most essential thing we have taught him is this: the top notch quality must remain.

Nor is that true alone of a class of garments. It may be said and established beyond contention for every garment which our shop affords—be the price ever so modest.

Altogether new and distinctive we present

Sack Suits in 12 radical and conservative models, $15.00 to $43.00.

Top Coats and Spring Overcoats in 10 radical and conservative models, $15.00 to $43.00.

Each of which is presented in a diversified variety of plain and fancy fabrics.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Sale of Derbies for Men at $1.95

Regularly $3.50 and $5.00.

There is a reason for it. Some of these hats are samples that have faithfully served their purpose. Others are not without slight flaws—flaws so faint as to be scarcely perceptible. All of them are the work of one of the most prominent—in fact the most famous maker of America; in the new Spring blocks, banded and bound in exactly the same manner as his regular three-fifty and five dollar hats.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

50c to 65c Lisle Half Hose at 32c

Lisle thread half hose in plain shades and with embroidered insteps; also plain tan and black. Men of discernment will readily recognize the full measure of worth in this offer.

Saks-Banister Oxfords for Men

$6.00 and $7.00

All that makes a really dependable shoe—selected leathers, perfected workmanship and correct stylelines—everything the exacting buyer demands in shoes—will be found in the Saks-Banister Oxfords.

They vary in style from the extreme of sturdiness to the extreme of shapeliness. Patent and dull leathers in tan and black. Shoes well worth the price. Isn't that the vital essential?

Spring Underwear for Men

The merit of this underwear is apparent to the eye and to the touch. Every garment has been selected for the particular purpose of meeting the needs of particular people.

Shirts and Drawers of "Saks" mesh linen—shirts with long or short sleeves and drawers in regular or stout sizes. $2.25 the garment.

Shirts and Drawers of "American" silk (mercerized lisle) in pink, sky blue, lavender and plain white—shirts with long or short sleeves and long or short drawers. $1.50 the garment.

Shirts and Drawers of French balbriggan—shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers regular or stout. 75c the garment.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of 250 dozen Men's Shirts. New Spring models. Made of Imported white and colored striped Madras.
Coat models with attached cuffs.
Negligee ..... 1.50 value 2.25
Plaits ..... 2.00 value 3.00

FEATHER BOAS. *In Both Stores.*

Marabout Scarfs. Black or Natural. 3.25 value 4.50
Marabout Stoles. Black or Natural. 4.75 and 6.75 value 6.50 and 8.25
A large assortment of Marabout and Ostrich Collars and Stoles in all the desirable shades for Spring.

LADIES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Taffetas Silk Dresses in checks, stripes and plain colors. 27.00
Voile Walking Skirts. Closely pleated model. Mounted over taffetas lining. 15.00 and 19.50
Panama Walking Skirts. Various models. 7.50 and 9.50

23rd Street. 34th Street.

SOROSIS

The Best Shoe.

Models for Spring Dress

Women's "Gibson" and "Court" Ties made on the new Sorosis last, with high or low Cuban heel, large eyelets and wide ribbon laces. Made in Patent or Dull Kid, Tan Russia Calf and White Linen. 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00 pair
Exclusive models of Men's and Boys' Sorosis Shoes and Oxford Ties.
Men's Sorosis Shoes .... 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 pair
Boys' " " ..... 3.50 "
Youths' " " ..... 3.00 "

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-Third Street
Thirty-fourth Street.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their facilities for the

Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Oriental Rugs, Draperies and Hangings

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

West Twenty-third Street

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Madison Square West

CRAVATINGS

A very comprehensive range of English and French Squares is offered, from which cravats are specially made varying in price from

$1.50 to $6.00

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5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A NEW DEPARTURE

I have added to my stock of fine groceries a choice assortment of FANCY FRUITS. Steamer Baskets a specialty.

Tel. {8585 / 8586} Cordt. L. J. CALLANAN, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

IMPROVED **Croup Kettle**

Constructed according to directions of an eminent physician
Made and for sale by

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Language Question Arises as Soon as the Lower House Starts Business.

AN ANTI-ORIENTAL BILL

Rushed Through Lower Chamber, and Will Probably Pass — Imperial Government Vetoed It Once.

PRETORIA, March 21.—The first Parliament of the Transvaal Colony, under the newly granted Constitution, met here this morning in the hall in which the late President Kruger presided for so many years over the sittings of the Upper Volksraad.

The stage setting was the same as in the old days of the Dutch Republic, but the characters in the drama were a mixture of British Imperialists and burghers. A large crowd assembled in front of the House of Parliament, on Government Square, where two regiments of British infantry, escorting the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Earl of Selborne, were drawn up. A large number of ladies in bright Summer costumes overlooked the scene from the balconies and windows around the square. For the benefit of the throng the members of the lower house took the oath on the historic balcony where President Kruger was in the custom of delivering his Biblical exhortations when sworn into the Presidency. Jostling one another below were bearded veterans of the war, in their familiar high hats and shiny frock coats; aged housewives, former members of the yoemanry in khaki uniforms, English merchants, and miners.

The scene within the upper chamber was very interesting. Lord Selborne, who was in full uniform and attended by his military and personal staff, all ablaze with scarlet and gold and glittering orders, was seated on the throne, flanked by black-gowned Judges and the foreign Consuls.

Lord Selborne ordered the members of the lower house to retire and elect a Speaker, and as soon as they had assembled in their hall a language controversy sprang up, the Afrikanders persisting in the use of Dutch.

Mr. Hofmeyer took the chair, and, speaking in English, explained the method of electing a Speaker, whereupon Gen. Schalkburger, the ex-Vice President of the Transvaal Republic, shouted: "Speak Dutch!"

The General's interruption was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the Boers, and Mr. Hofmeyer complied, finishing his explanation in Dutch.

Gen. Botha, the Premier, nominated Gen. Beyers for Speaker, and Sir George Farrar, President of the Progressive Party, proposed Mr. Stockenstroem, with the object of dividing the Ministerialists, many of whom favored the latter. After several names had been suggested by the Opposition and the honor had been declined, the proceedings being conducted alternately in English and Dutch, Gen. Beyers was elected Speaker and returned thanks for the honor. He said, speaking in English, that he intended to maintain the traditions of the mother country and the mother colony—namely, Cape Colony—and afterward, speaking in Dutch, he adjourned the House, amid cries from the Opposition of "Speak in English!" The members of the lower house then marched to the bar of the upper house, where, after Lord Selborne's speech opening the Legislature, Gen. Botha moved the adjournment in Dutch.

Lord Selborne in his speech said he hoped that the granting of self-government to the Transvaal would remove the causes for misunderstanding and disunion and result in permanent peace and progress. He said he regretted the feeling of depression and the poverty prevailing, and added that the Ministry was planning to cope with the situation.

The High Commissioner then dealt with the all-important question of Chinese labor, and in the course of his remarks said:

"My Ministers have resolved that the employment of Chinese in the mines shall cease at the earliest possible moment. As to the Chinese already employed there, my Ministers will not take any steps to prevent their repatriation at the end of their indentures unless they are convinced that such repatriation will have to take place before an effective substitute, either in the form of other unskilled labor or improved mechanical appliances, has been found, in which case my Ministers will be prepared to recommend to Parliament such legislation as will render a renewal of their indentures possible. Excepting a small batch of 407, whose indentures expire at the end of June, no indentures expire before August. Therefore, as Parliament will reassemble early in June, my Ministers consider it unnecessary to make a further announcement of policy at present."

Continuing, Lord Selborne said the Government was taking steps to increase the supply of natives and would give the mining industry every assistance.

The disposition of the new Government of the Transvaal to exclude all Asiatics from work in the mines is shown by the fact that the "Asiatic ordinance," recently disallowed by the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, after it had passed the late Legislature, was the first measure introduced to-day.

Parliament reassembled this afternoon and Colonial Secretary Smuts introduced the "Asiatic Ordinance" bill, expressing at the same time his belief that the entire white population of the Transvaal was in favor of it.

The bill was at once passed through all stages and sent to the upper house with the urgent request that it be passed forthwith. The upper house declined to be hurried, however, and put off the discussion of the bill until to-morrow.

The temper of the new Assembly on the whole is good, considering the fact that most of the members were active enemies during the late war.

LONDON, March 21.—The "Asiatic ordinance," which the Transvaal Parliament proposes to re-enact, although at the present time it is aimed specially at British Indians, who are ousting the small white traders in the Transvaal, is equally intended to exclude the Japanese and other Asiatics, who are emigrating to South Africa in increasing numbers.

Sir Gilbert Parker, Conservative Member of Parliament for Gravesend, who represents the Colonists in the House of Commons on this question, is quoted today in an interview as saying:

"If, as I am sure it will, the Transvaal Parliament re-enacts the 'Asiatic ordinance,' the Imperial Government will hardly venture to disallow it again, as over 90 per cent. of the whites in South Africa thoroughly approve of it."

VATICAN IS ALARMED.

Does Not Want the Papers Seized in Paris Published.

ROME, March 21.—The discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday of the motion of M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, to publish the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature in Paris at the time of the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini and the subsequent adoption of the motion have caused a painful impression at the Vatican. It is reported that the Pope exclaimed when informed that the proposal had been agreed to:

"It is another violation of international law, which the representatives of France would not have committed if the majority were not blinded by partizan passion."

It is asserted at the Vatican that, although the Holy See is not directly compromised by the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature, the Papal authorities are much concerned over the decision of the Chamber of Deputies to publish them. It is stated that they consist only of letters from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val, regarding the French elections, advising Catholics to vote for the Republicans who are respectful in their attitude toward religion. But, on the other hand, it is admitted that the diary of Mgr. Montagnini, which is understood to be in the possession of the Government authorities at Paris, throws an unfavorable light on certain French Bishops, Conservative Deputies, and politicians.

PARIS, March 21.—The Parliamentary commission appointed to examine and make public the correspondence seized at the Papal Nunciature consists of twenty-two members, including M. Jaurès, M. Pelletan, ex-Marine Minister, and the Abbé Lemire, Christian Democrat. They are all in favor of the immediate publication of the correspondence.

DRIVES ALIENS FROM FRANCE.

Rich Foreigners Depart Owing to Fear of the Income Tax Bill.

PARIS, March 21.—Fear that the Income Tax bill will be passed is driving foreigners who have big incomes derived from abroad out of France.

The Parliamentary Commission having the measure in hand has adopted an amendment fixing a tax on foreign residents not engaged in business in France at the uniform rate of 10 per cent. on the houses or lodgings they occupy.

COMMONS SIT 27 HOURS.

Premier Says Government Will Oppose the Channel Tunnel Bill.

LONDON, March 21.—The session of the House of Commons, which began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, did not end till 5:35 P. M. to-day. The House thus sat uninterruptedly for over twenty-seven hours. The measure under discussion was the Annual Army bill. Really it was not controversial, but it was utilized by the Opposition to obstruct Government business.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who went home at his usual hour last night, returned to the House at 10 o'clock this morning and informed the jaded legislators that the Government had "no intention of yielding to the vindictive tactics of the Opposition"; the measure must be passed before the House would be permitted to adjourn. At 5:30 P. M. the bill was adopted.

At the adjournment the Premier repeated an announcement, previously made in the House of Lords by the Earl of Crewe, that the Government intended to oppose the passage of the Channel Tunnel bill.

SUFFRAGISTS AGAIN MARTYRS.

Seventy-six Women Arrested in London All Elect to Go to Jail.

LONDON, March 21. — Seventy-six "Suffragettes" who were arrested yesterday for "brawling within the precincts of Parliament" were sentenced this morning to from $5 or a fortnight in prison to $10 or a month's imprisonment.

They all elected to go to jail, and were taken away in the prison vans amid the mingled cheers and jeers of the crowd outside the police court.

Got $100,000 for the Irish Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—The Irish envoys are back from their mission to America and Australia. They collected over £20,000 in Australia for the Irish cause.

TO RAISE THE ASSUAN DAM.

Work Will Provide Water to Irrigate 1,000,000 Acres More.

CAIRO, March 21.—The Council of Ministers to-day adopted the proposition to increase the height of the Assuan Dam sufficiently to raise the water stored in that reservoir by nearly twenty feet above the present maximum.

It is calculated that this will give sufficient new water to irrigate another 1,000,000 acres of Northern Egypt, which, it is estimated, will yield an increased cotton crop to the value of $17,500,000 to $20,000,000 annually.

It is stated that the work will take six years to complete and that it will cost $7,500,000.

MENELEK WRITES TO POPE

And Confers on the Pontiff the Order of the Star of Ethiopia.

ROME, March 21.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Father Maria Bernado of the Capuchin Order, who presented to the Pontiff an autograph letter from Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia, conferring on his Holiness the decoration of the Star of Ethopia.

The letter was in answer to a communication from the Pope, who asked the Negus to protect the Catholics in Abyssinia, and inquired regarding the health of his Majesty and the progress made by Abyssinia.

RAIS ULI JOINING REBELS.

Is Now on His Way to the Camp of the Pretender to the Throne.

TANGIER, March 21.—It has been ascertained that Rais Uli, with fifty horsemen and a camel train conveying his personal effects and booty, is now on his way to join the Pretender to the Moroccan throne.

RUSSIANS' APPEALS FOR JUSTICE WIN

Student Yanovitzky Acquitted—All the Universities Interceded for Him.

PLOTS TO KILL LIBERALS

Reactionaries Said to Have Hired Men to Commit Murders—Prices Ranged from $2 Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The student Yanovitzky has been tried by court-martial and acquitted. The court was presided over by Major Gen. Birahert. All the universities of Russia interceded on behalf of Yanovitzky, and his acquittal is hailed widely as a triumph for public sentiment.

Last January the police raided a revolutionary stronghold in this city, but met with such strenuous resistance from the revolutionaries that they were obliged to withdraw with the loss of three men. Subsequently Yanovitzky was arrested in connection with the affair and charged with armed resistance to the authorities. It was proved that Yanovitzky was only accidentally present at the time of the raid and that he did not participate in the shooting, but in spite of this he was selected by the police as the principal culprit. Even the Revolutionists issued a formal denial of the prisoner's guilt, but still the authorities insisted upon trying him by court-martial.

Sensational testimony to the effect that the Reactionary League of the Russian People hired men to murder Ivan Petrunkevitch, the noted Liberal member of the first Parliament, and also contemplated the assassination of MM. Ramischwili and Dzhaparidge, prominent ex-members of the Legislature, was given at the trial of the murderers of Prof. Hertzenstein, which was resumed this week in Finland. The prosecution placed on the stand a soldier named Kriks, who had been a member of the Fighting Organization of the Reactionary Party, and who testified to receiving various sums of money from M. Yushkevitch, a leader of the League of the Russian People, in order to induce him to kill M. Petrunkevitch. The witness implicated Dr. Dubrovin, President of the League of the Russian People, and M. Bulatzel, a St. Petersburg lawyer of high social standing, whose aunt married one of the Dukes of Oldenburg.

Kriks described the organization of the Fighting Group of the Reactionary Party and gave details of various crimes committed by the group. The witness said the prices paid for assassinations ranged from a couple of dollars for minor murders to $1,500 for killing Prof. Hertzenstein.

Mme. Uspensky, wife of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the lower house of Parliament, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a fortress for having revolutionary proclamations in her possession.

MOSCOW, March 21.—The execution of Tolpagin, a Revolutionist who was condemned to death for participation in a whole series of robberies, has been postponed in order to permit the authorities to investigate a remarkable confession just made by the prisoner.

Tolpagin asserts that while he was in custody in 1906 he was approached by members of the secret police and was induced to participate in robberies in order to betray his comrades. The man adds that the secret police furnished him with revolvers, bombs, and suitable suggestions regarding the crimes to be committed, and that he was finally detected by his comrades, who sentenced him to death. When Tolpagin notified the police of his condemnation he was, according to his confession, taken before a court-martial, and was sentenced to death in order to silence him.

STONE DISTRUSTS JAPAN.

Senator Says in a Speech That She Wants the Philippines.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—United States Senator William J. Stone, in the course of a speech last night at a dinner of the Knife and Fork Club here, said:

"If we are ever to have serious trouble with any nation it will be Japan. Japan wants the Philippines. I am not sure whether it would not be best for all concerned if she should get them, but one thing is certain, and that is that she will never get them with our consent.

"But we may have trouble in keeping them. Japan would seize the archipelago in a week and we could only send over a big enough fleet to wipe Japan from the sea. That would be a huge and costly task."

HITS A FLOATING MINE.

Steamer Fernley Is Badly Damaged in the Strait of Tsugaru.

HAKODATE, March 21.—The British steamer Fernley, from Tacoma, Feb. 10, for Taku, has been beached near here after having sustained extensive damage. It is supposed that she struck a floating mine in the Strait of Tsugaru. Divers to-day examined the vessel and reported that she had been damaged in Holds 1 and 3. She lies well on the bottom in mud. The water level inside and outside the steamer is the same.

The vessel must discharge her cargo before proceeding.

The Strait of Tsugaru was, it was understood, carefully defended by submarine mines, &c., during the war between Japan and Russia, as the Strait was the nearest passage by which vessels could gain the Pacific from Vladivostok.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Viceroy Tuan-Fang of Nan-King predicts a general uprising in the famine-stricken districts unless prompt relief is provided. The Viceroy has memorialized the throne for $1,000,000 to purchase rice in Siam and Annam.

BRUNSWICK, March 21.—The Regency Council has determined to propose to the Diet when it reassembles on March 26 the election of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenberg-Schwerin as Regent of Brunswick in succession to the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia.

DANZIG, March 21.—Coast battery practice against balloons will begin near here in a day or two. Several artillery officers of high rank have arrived at Danzig from Berlin to observe the results of the firing, which will be against both free and captive balloons. The latter will be towed by swift vessels and will be nine miles out at sea.

HAMBURG, March 21.—The dispute between the 'longshoremen and the Shipping Association has caused a serious congestion of freight here. Two hundred and thirty-four vessels are awaiting loading or unloading. Enormous quantities of freight are piled on the docks. Longshoremen engaged in England continue to arrive to take the places of the locked-out men.

PARIS, March 21.—Henry White, ex-American Ambassador to Italy, who succeeds Robert S. McCormick as Ambassador to France arrived here to-day. He was greeted by a personal representative of President Fallieres, the staff of the Embassy, and a number of members of the American Colony. He will present his credentials to President Fallieres on Saturday. Pending the selection of a permanent residence, Mr. White has temporarily leased the house of Julian Story on the Place des Etats-Unis.

NAPLES, March 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, accompanied by their daughter, arrived here to-day. Mrs. Robinson, who is a sister of President Roosevelt, will be received by the Pope in the course of her stay in Italy.

THE OPIUM INQUIRY PLAN.

Originated Through Our Desire to Stop the Habit in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In explanation of the American proposition for joint action betwen the United States and Great Britain looking to the regulation of the opium traffic, to which reference was made yesterday in the British Parliament, it is pointed out at the State Department that the interest of the United States arises from the necessity of adopting additional measures to those now in force in the Philippines to prevent the spread of the habit of opium smoking.

The report of a commission of experts appointed several years ago to investigate this subject resulted in the adoption of measures by the Philippine Government calculated to suppress the practice of smoking opium in the archipelago in a few years. But owing to the freedom with which the custom is prevalent in China it is realised that to become effective regulations for the suppression of the opium traffic must extend beyond the Philippines. Therefore the State Department addressed the British Government with a view to ascertaining how far it would be possible to proceed in making joint regulations to control this traffic.

The British Government in turn suggested a broader line of action by the creation of an international commission to investigate the whole subject and report some feasible plan of combined action. This plan is based upon the recognition of the interests of other European nations in a satisfactory settlement of the question.

END OF CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Association Which Backed the Movement Made to Give Up Its Funds.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Chinese boycott against American goods has been effectively suppressed, according to mail advices received to-day from the American Consul General at Canton. No meetings in connection with boycott agitation have been held since Jan. 8, and the word boycott has not appeared a single time in the native press.

Public agitation of the movement, the Consul General believes, can safely be considered at an end. The Viceroy, in order to prevent secret propagation of boycott trouble, has compelled the association which was backing the movement to turn over the $12,000 in gold held in its treasury to the Kwong-Chai Hospital.

GERMAN WARSHIP TO HAITI.

Report That the Panther Will Back Up German Minister's Demands.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 21.—The German gunboat Panther left here this morning for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where, according to report, she will support the demands of the German Minister in connection with the treatment of certain German subjects who have made representations to the authorities at Berlin.

The Haitian gunboats Nord Alexis and Le Centenaire arrived here to-day from Port-au-Prince in order to go into dry dock. When entering the port they crossed the Panther's bows and played the German national anthem.

M. Shishkoff Back in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Nicholas Shishkoff has returned to St. Petersburg from his trip to the United States, whither he went in the interests of the Russian famine sufferers. He expressed himself to-day as well pleased with the sympathetic reception accorded to him by the American public and the liberality of the American response to his appeal. M. Shishkoff has made public the letter sent by President Roosevelt to the Russian Famine Relief Committee of New York, and this letter is being widely published in the press.

For 2-Cent Postage in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 21.—The Federal Government has decided to introduce a bill at the next session of Parliament establishing a 2-cent rate of postage, not only throughout Australia, but with all parts of the British Empire and all foreign countries that will deliver 2-cent letters from Australia.

To Stop Gambling in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, March 21.—The Legislature of New Mexico passed a bill last night prohibiting gambling in the Territory after Jan. 1, 1908. The bill will be signed by Gov. Hagerman, who before he came into office, ten months ago, waged an unrelenting war against gambling. The bill is a direct result of that campaign.

TO CONSECRATE GIFT CHURCH

Services To-day in Roslyn Edifice Built by Mrs. C. H. Mackay.

The new fifty-thousand-dollar church erected by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for Trinity Parish, at Roslyn, L. I., will be consecrated by Bishop Burgess this morning. The Rev. N. O. Hutton of Mineola will be installed as rector.

The large organ which is to be installed will not be ready for this service, but a temporary one has been put in the church and will be heard to-day. Organist Woodcock and the choir of the Garden City Cathedral will furnish the musical part of the programme.

Asylum Attendants Indicted.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Six former or present attendants of the State Hospital for the Insane here were indicted for attacks on patients by the Grand Jury today.

One of these attendants, John Garrett, has nine separate indictments against him.

Quincy's Creditors Name Trustee.

BOSTON, March 21.—Clarence R. Eldridge was appointed trustee to-day at a meeting of the creditors of Josiah Quincy in the United States Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Quincy was adjudicated a bankrupt on Jan. 21, his liabilities being put at $262,000 and assets at $4,600.

TITLE INSURANCE

is a recognized necessity and this Company's policy affords the highest type of protection. The cost of our guarantee is trifling when you consider its great value and its far-reaching effect.

In the investment field our services are equally valuable. If you have saved $500 or more our guaranteed mortgage certificates are the safest and best securities available.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., 188 Montague St., Brooklyn

ROUMANIAN RAIDERS DEFY THE TROOPS

Collisions at Three Places—Cordon Broken at Jassy and Houses Looted.

RESERVES IN UGLY MOOD

Sympathize with the Peasants—Jews Say the Russians Take Part in the Plundering.

BUCHAREST, March 21.—Plundering recommenced to-day at Vasiui. The peasants surrounded the Administrative Palace intending to demolish the building. There was looting throughout the town.

Troops intervened and the Major commanding and several officers were wounded. The soldiers then fired on the mob and wounded a number of the rioters. Five of them were stabbed with bayonets.

Another collision occurred to-day at Jassy between troops and 400 peasants who were trying to invade that town. Major Colori was wounded, two peasants were killed and many were wounded. The peasants succeeded in breaking the cordon and entering the town, where they looted several residences. A number of neighboring villages were plundered.

Four peasants were killed and two were wounded to-day at Ilespesi in an attempt to seize the arms at the gendarmes' barracks.

The calling out of the army reserves at Berlad, Moldavia, led to serious rioting. The men, as a rule, were peasants or sympathized with those who had been raiding the country, and some 350 of them, before donning their uniforms, paraded the streets of Berlad, smashed windows by wholesale, and plundered several Jewish shops. The police ultimately restored order.

The reinforcements now going to the front are largely drawn from Wallachia so as to avoid the possibility of the soldiers fraternizing with the peasants.

All the army reserves have now been called out to join the colors. A regiment stationed at Ploesci has been ordered to Botosahni, which has been the scene of repeated raids on the part of marauding peasants, and other troops are being hurried to the scenes of the disturbances.

Large numbers of Jews from Jassy, Vasiui, Botosahni, and other Moldavian towns which have been terrorized by the excesses of the peasantry, have arrived here, seeking refuge and assistance. They assert that the Russian portion of the population largely participated with the peasants in the plundering and incendiarism at Botosahni. According to the latest advices from that town quiet has been restored there.

The Minister of Public Instruction has telegraphed to the educational authorities of all the villages in Roumania orders to impress on the peasants that the outbreaks are greatly to their disadvantage, and that they cannot expect improvements in their condition until quiet is restored. In addition, the managers of the rural banks have been ordered to inform the peasants who are in revolt that no advances of money will be made to them while the disturbances continue.

As soon as possible a law will be promulgated curtailing the privileges of the large tenants and absentee farmers, to whose abuses the disorders are largely attributed. Under the new law all the large tenancies will be curtailed to a maximum of five years, and the leaseholders will be permitted to control only a limited number of farms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—Telegrams received by the Jewish Relief Society of Galicia from the Roumanian border say that the Jews in the neighborhood of Suczawa, to the number of 3,000, are absolutely destitute.

The society has sent emissaries to Suczawa to co-operate with the Austrian organizations in giving aid to the sufferers.

VIENNA, March 21.—Telegrams have been received here saying that the Roumanian town of Michaleni, close to the Austrian frontier, has been taken possession of by the riotous peasantry and that the entire Jewish population has fled.

These reports lack corroboration.

Max Rubinger, President of the First Roumanian-American Congregation at 80 Rivington Street, who several days ago received a cablegram purporting to come from Roumania telling of atrocities to which the Jews were being subjected, got a cablegram yesterday which he regarded as verifying the earlier reports.

It was dated Czernowitz, Austria, March 21, and signed William Fuchs. It was in Hebrew, and, translated literally, read: "Continued miserable pogrom."

Mr. Rubinger said Fuchs was personally known to him.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Practical & Handsome Suits

At $25 : : An Unequaled Value.

WOMEN WHO SEE THESE SUITS to-day will think that $25 is very moderate indeed for such excellent style, such good material, and especially such fine tailor work. Often, indeed, Suits at twice the price are to be found with the tailor work not a whit better.

They are practical, every-day Suits made of chiffon panama, in your choice of black, brown, navy and gray. The new Gibson Eton coat is a very jaunty and likable model and becoming to practically everybody. The edging of braid and buttons makes an effective finish. Flat combination silk collar and cuffs, with extra detachable embroidered linen collar and cuffs. Three-quarter sleeves, Persian vest effect and full taffeta lining. The skirt is a full side plaited model, with double box plaited front and deep fold around the bottom.

Never has there been a finer display of Spring Tailored Wear than women will find here now, ranging in price all the way from $9.98 up to $125. We call especial attention to the unusual quality of the Suits between $25 and $75.

Second Floor, Front.

White Irish Point Curtains.

$6 to $7.75 Values at $3.98.

TWENTY PRETTY PATTERNS from which selection can be made. All are high grade Curtains, well made, and there are both the wide borders and well filled centers of novelty and French lace effects. Special for to-day at $3.98 a pair.

The above with three other great offers constitute remarkable economies from the Upholstery Store for to-day.

$5.50 to $6.75 Renaissance Lace Curtains at $3.85 a Pair.

Handsome, durable, well made Curtains with rich, wide, real Renaissance insertions and large corners.

$5 to $7.50 Mercerized and Bordered Portieres at $3.98.

Solid color and two toned mercerized Portieres in desirable red, olive and other popular colorings; others with wide tapestry and velour borders on reversible armure cloth.

$8.50 to $10 Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets at $5.98.

Third Floor, Front.

White Mercerized Madras, 19c.

Worth Up to 29c.

IN THE FRONT RANK, with the other smart, medium-sheer fabrics that are marching out to turn into tailored shirt-waists and neat, trim shirt-waist-and-skirt suits. For children's frocks, too—the jaunty Russian dresses with plaits, belts and pearl buttons.

This special quality was woven in England. It is fine and firm and has mercerized stripes and small dainty figure patterns. It is as practical and pretty a fabric as the season is likely to see, at 19c

Main Floor.

Good and Low Priced Towels.

HUNT ALL OVER TOWN and you will not find another stock of pure linen Towels in huck and damask weaves to equal these at the low prices.

Preparation long ago—months ago—when prices were lower is the reason. Plain hems and hemstitching. Plain white and colored borders:

35c. Towels at 25c.
39c. Towels at 29c.
45c. Towels at 33c.
50c. Towels at 39c.
65c. Towels at 50c.
75c. Towels at 59c.

Second Floor.

Men's Shirts & Neckwear.

Seasonable, Underpriced News.

LOW PRICES would count for very little if the Shirts were poorly made and sizes were skimped.

It is the QUALITY and CHARACTER of these Shirts and Neckwear which recommend them to Brooklyn men. They are all up to the Loeser standard of style and excellence.

They are so low in price that it will be wise to secure your entire Summer supply.

$1 White Madras Neglige Shirts at 59c.

Made of excellent quality white madras, in self white stripes and checks. All are perfect in fit, splendidly finished, and a pair of separate cuffs with each Shirt; sizes 13½ to 17½.

60c. Black Stripe Madras Shirts at 35c.

Sizes 15, 15½, 16, 16½, and 17 only. Made of woven and printed madrases, all light grounds with black stripes in various designs; separate cuffs with each shirt.

$1.25 White Dress Shirts at 79c.

Made of a standard grade of muslin, open back and front, regulation size and shape of bosom in two sleeve lengths; sizes 13½ to 17.

50c. Silk Four-in-Hands at 25c.

Made of a quality of silk that is always used in half dollar Scarfs. There is a variety of the most wanted plain colors in a choice bias weave. Six hundred ready to-day at just half price. Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Underwear and Hosiery

For Less Than Prices at the Mills.

COMPLETE STOCKS—that's one element of interest here. We believe that not a style or size any one can possibly ask for is missing.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—the other element of interest. And some details of those for to-day are printed out for your reading here:

Men's 50c. Underwear at 35c.; 3 garments for $1.
Men's 50c. Underwear at 39c.
Women's 25c. Underwear at 19c.
Women's $1 Underwear at 35c.; 3 garments for $1.
Boys' 25c. Underwear at 19c.
Women's 20c. Stockings at 12½c.
Children's 20c. Stockings at 12½c.
Women's Stockings at 21c.—Special values.
Women's Stockings at 25c—Special.
Children's 25c. Stockings at 19c.
Men's 20c. Socks at 12½c.
Men's 25c. Socks at 19c.

Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor.

Notion Time

Splendid Values, Best Qualities.

GOOD NOTIONS ARE A NEEDFUL in every gown and costume—they help in the perfect fitting—they add to the service.

The Loeser way and the only way to conduct a successful Notion business is to sell the best quality of Notions, and those for the lowest prices.

Special lots bring forth some special economies for to-day.

Dressmakers' Silk, large spools, 25c
Waste Sewing Silk, mill ends, one ounce boxes, black or assorted, 5c
Buttonhole Twist, 20 yard spools, black only; reg. 4c. a spool, at 2c
Machine Cotton, assorted colors, 200 yard spools; reg. 21c. a dozen, at 1c. a spool....10c. a dozen
Basting Cotton, 500 yard spools; regularly 5c. a spool, at.....4c
Koto-Silk, a mercerized thread in black only; can be used instead of silk; 100 yard spools; size A, 2c. a spool; 20c. a dozen
Dress Shields, highly absorbent, light weight and rubber lined nainsook in various sizes, 10c. a pair; $1.10 a dozen
Shirt Waist and crescent shape Dress Shields, 10c. pr, $1.10 doz
Nainsook Dress Shields, coated with pure white rubber; size 4 only, 12c. a pair; $1.35 a dozen
Silk Taffeta Binding, 8 yard pieces, 10c. a piece

Main Floor, Rear.

$4 Umbrellas at $2.98.

WITH APRIL—the rainy month—just ahead, this will be welcome news.

Covers are of two sorts—a fine tape edge, all silk serge, and a fine tape edge, all silk taffeta. Best 8 rib paragon frames. A great variety of handles, many with gold or silver trimmings.

Each Umbrella guaranteed for a year, and each with case and tassel. Men's and women's sizes.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Outing Flannel, 6c.

STRIPES AND CHECKS in pretty colors. It is the good Outing Flannel that washes and wears satisfactorily—the best all-the-year-round Outing Flannel we know, at only 6c. a yard.

None sent C. O. D. and no mail or telephone orders filled.

Second Floor.

Woven Dress Ginghams.

BROKEN PLAID, check and stripe patterns that are wonderfully smart made up with bands and buttons of plain color. Plain colors, too, in good shades.

Splendid, serviceable Ginghams for school wear and for knock-about dresses. Nothing better to make up into romping frocks for little folk.....7c. a yard

Second Floor.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

In the Name of Sense,

that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

RAINES QUITS BED TO HELP KELSEY

Leads the First Open and Outspoken Opposition Made to Gov. Hughes.

ASKS TRIAL BY SENATE

Succeeds in Carrying Proposal That the Superintendent Be Allowed to Testify Under Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator John Raines, the veteran majority leader of the upper house, got out of a sick bed to-day and appeared in the Senate chamber, just as the hearing before the Judiciary Committee on the recommendation of Gov. Hughes for the removal of Otto Kelsey as State Superintendent of Insurance was about to begin. He led the first open and outspoken opposition to Gov. Hughes that has been voiced in the Senate in the Kelsey case and was defeated.

But the Governor's friends in the Senate, elated though they are over this first success, realized that the skirmish was only one of many to be fought before the case is brought to a final decision, and that the appearance of Senator Raines in the belligerent rôle in which he appeared this afternoon, has put new heart into the followers of the State Superintendent of Insurance.

Senator Raines began his attack by questioning the propriety of the form of procedure determined upon by the Judiciary Committee, and proposed a plan which the friends of the Governor declare would have dragged out the hearing far beyond the present session of the Legislature, with the result that Kelsey would have remained secure in his position for another year at least.

The full committee, with the exception of Minority Leader Grady, was in attendance when Senator Davis of Buffalo, Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order. Ex-Judge Hatch, who had been in whispered consultation with Supt. Kelsey, at once arose and asked that Mr. Kelsey's statement be taken under oath, and that the same procedure be followed in the case of any other witnesses who might be called.

"At our last meeting," said Mr. Hatch, "very serious reflections were cast upon the statement it was announced by counsel that Mr. Kelsey would make. These would be accentuated if he were not examined under the sanctity of an oath."

Senator Davis said that under the resolution adopted by the committee Mr. Kelsey would be authorized to file depositions which might be sworn to if he so desired.

Senator Raines arose and at once made his purpose clear to have the trial of Kelsey carried on before the entire Senate, after the Committee on the Judiciary had first formulated and reported on a form of procedure. This was the plan adopted in the cases of State Banking Superintendent Ellis and State Superintendent of Insurance Smythe, against whom Gov. Robinson filed charges with the Senate in 1877 and 1878. Senator Raines quoted both cases as precedents.

Senator Armstrong said the committee, under the power conferred on it by the resolution, had already decided to hear any statement Mr. Kelsey or his counsel might have to make, and he understood they were there for that purpose.

Senator Raines moved that the committee go into secret session for the purpose of considering a form of procedure.

Senator Armstrong protested on the ground that this would involve an admission that what had been done so far had been done improperly.

Senator Raines, however, succeeded in pushing the matter to an immediate vote, Senators Cobb, Hinman, McCarren, Page, and Smith voting with Senator Raines and Senators Armstrong, Taylor, and Cohalan against the motion.

The committee remained in secret session for more than an hour. Senator Raines proposed an elaborate plan which would permit the hearing of not only Kelsey, but other witnesses, and involved a request on the Senate that the committee be vested with power to administer oath and subpoena witnesses.

Senator Armstrong objected that, inasmuch as the Governor had not filed charges against the Insurance Superintendent, but had merely filed with the Senate a statement of the grounds on which he asked for his removal, the hearing should not be looked upon as a formal trial, but as an opportunity afforded to Kelsey to explain away the accusations brought against him. He offered an amendment that the committee proceed with the hearing of Kelsey and determine afterward whether other witnesses should be heard or not. The amendment was carried by a vote of 7 to 5. These Senators voted against it: Raines, Allds, McCarren, Smith, and Grattan. The affirmative votes were: Armstrong, Page, Hinman, Taylor, Cobb, and Cohalan.

The next question that came before the committee was whether Kelsey should be sworn or not. The contention of Senators Armstrong and Page that an oath should not be administered was defeated.

When the committee returned to the Senate chamber and the proceedings were continued, with Kelsey taking the stand, Senator Armstrong asked that his dissent to the proposition of swearing Kelsey be recorded publicly.

Kelsey was on the stand for about an hour before the session was adjourned. In answer to questions by his counsel, ex-Judge Hatch, the Insurance Superintendent gave his record in public life, explained the organization of his department, and the conferences between himself and the late Gov. Higgins, preparatory to his accepting the office. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

DEFEND TICKET SPECULATORS

McCarren and Mullaney Oppose Bills Against Sidewalk Operators.

ALBANY, March 21.—Theatre ticket speculation legislation was advanced in the Senate to-day. The bills were drawn by Senator Saxe, and are designed to curb the operations of speculators on the walks in front of theatres. The legislation grew out of a recent experience the Senator had at a Broadway theatre. One of the bills makes it a misdemeanor for ticket speculators to stand around in the streets in the vicinity of theatres, and prohibits theatre managers from co-operating with the speculators. The other revokes the licenses issued by the city to the present speculators and forbids the issuing of licenses in future.

Senator Mullaney, a close friend of "Big Tim" Sullivan, and Senator McCarren opposed the bills vigorously. The former said that 150 men, some of whom had gone through the civil war and some of whom had been confined in Libby, would be put out of business.

"The bill won't cure the evil in any way," said Senator McCarren. "It will, rather, give to the hotel speculators a monopoly. They don't have to stand on the curb."

Senator Agnew (Rep.) offered an amendment which would include the big agencies, like Tyson's. He said such places were a greater evil than the sidewalk speculators, as they divided profits with the theatres.

Senator Saxe explained that he desired to break up a situation whereby men accompanied by women were often made to appear small because of haggling over the price of seats.

99 Years for Murder of Rival.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 21.—In the Circuit Court here to-day, Fred Stuart, who shot and killed James Higgins at Berth's, Ky., last October, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. The murder resulted from jealousy, both young men being suitors for the hand of Miss Jennie Green, a young society woman. Stuart was a candidate for the Legislature.

RECOUNT BILL ADVANCED.

Will Come Up for Final Passage in the Assembly Early Next Week.

ALBANY, March 21.—Following a heated discussion, participated in mostly by New York City Democratic members, the Assembly to-day advanced to final passage the Prentice bill, providing for a recount of the ballots cast at the Mayoralty election in New York in 1905.

When the bill was reached at least half a dozen New York City members were on their feet. Mr. Cuvillier (Democrat) was recognized, and moved that the bill be referred back to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing.

Minority Leader Oliver said that he had entered into an agreement with Majority Leader Moreland to have the bill advanced and postpone debate on it until next week, when it would come up on the order of third reading.

Many of the Democratic members declared that they had not been consulted on this proposition, and intimated that they did not recognize Mr. Oliver as their leader on this bill.

Mr. Oliver made several sarcastic remarks directed at Mr. Cuvillier, and the latter was equally sarcastic in his reply. Mr. Cuvillier finally withdrew his motion, and the bill was advanced. It will probably come up for passage next Tuesday.

ODELL MAN WINS.

Republican County Committee Decides Second District Contest.

The Republican County Committee decided last night the contested primary election in the Second Assembly District in favor of Joseph Levinson, who was the Odell candidate. The contest was brought by Eli Rosenburg, who was backed by the Parsons faction in the election, and who alleged fraud and intimidation by the other side.

Chairman Gherardi Davis of the Committee on Contested Seats handed in a report last night that the committee had been unable to find any evidence of fraud or intimidation. This was adopted, and the contest dismissed.

The committee also passed a resolution approving the Public Utilities bill now before the Legislature.

BINGHAM BREAKS SPEED LAW.

Does It to Try Out Candidates for the Auto Chasing Squad.

An automobile, in which four men were barely discernible, buzzed along the Speedway past Grant's Tomb yesterday morning, breaking all speed regulations. A swirling cloud of dust rose behind it. It crossed the viaduct over Manhattan Valley with unabated speed.

As the automobile dashed along a number of men on bicycles started in pursuit. At 139th Street the automobile stopped, and three of the men stepped out of the machine. They were Police Commissioner Bingham, Inspector Sweeney, and Roundsman Mallan. Inspector Sweeney approached four of the bicycle riders who had survived the race and took their names. They and the twenty-five others who had started in the race were patrolmen who wanted to become members of the bicycle squad. Commissioner Bingham decided on a test to see how many of the candidates could drive a bicycle twenty-five miles an hour. The bicycle squad assignment is a good one. An ordinary policeman works any number of hours and does reserve duty. A bicycle policeman works eight hours a day and does no reserve duty.

The chase was repeated four times. The last time only seven candidates pursued the automobile. One of the contestants met with an accident. The tire on the front wheel of Policeman Flynn flew from the rim. Flynn was pitched forward and broke his collar bone.

At the end of the tests the Commissioner named fifteen new "auto catchers." They are Roche, Barton, Moore, Pierce, McLaughlin, White, O'Brien, Delaney, Von Barthold, Hunt, Schluter, Delaney, Mac Isaacs, Tredc, and Flynn.

BOYS SET GIRL ABLAZE.

Put a Match to Her Dress as She Was Playing in the Street.

The victim of an unprovoked attack by a gang of half-grown boys, ten-year-old Jennie Cook of 530 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday taken to the Long Island College Hospital so badly burned that it is feared she will die. The girl with a number of companions was playing at Clinton Street and Hamilton Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a group of boys came along and began to annoy them. Jennie Cook was surrounded by the boys. She began to scream, but passersby paid no attention, thinking that it was all fun. A moment later the girl burst through the ring of boys with her light dress in flames.

She ran down the street with a number of persons, among whom were Policemen Fagan and Tucker of the Amity Street Station, in pursuit. When they reached the child she was enveloped in flames. The little girl was taken to the hospital by Dr. Doyle, and it was said last night that she was not expected to live.

The boys fled and the police are now trying to find them. The other children declare that they were strangers in the neighborhood, and that they had never seen any of them before.

Sound Steamer Refitted.

The Sound steamer Frank Jones, which has just been overhauled at the yards of the New London Marine Iron Works, is in commission again on the Fall River-New York line of the Independent Enterprise Transportation Company. By internal rearrangement her freight space has been enlarged, and she has been materially stiffened and strengthened to carry the heavy loads of freight which she handles.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—First Lieut. C. M. Seaman, Artillery, to Indianapolis, to instruct Battery A, Indiana National Guard, in the use, care, and preservation of the three-inch field artillery material.

First Lieut. R. O. Mason, recruiting officer, Kansas City, will proceed to Eldon, Mo., to procure evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man at Fort Crook.

Contract Surgeon P. D. Brown, to Fort St. Philip, for duty.

Contract Surgeon J. W. Love, to Fort Preble for duty.

First Lieut. S. E. Lambert, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the retiring board at Denver during the disability of Major E. R. Morris, Surgeon.

Transfers: First Lieut. W. M. Cragie, from the First Cavalry to the Second Cavalry; First Lieut. T. M. Coughlan, from the Second to the First Cavalry; First Lieut. E. H. De Armond, from the Tenth Company, Coast, to the Twenty-fifth Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. A. H. Sunderland, from the Twenty-fifth Battery to the unassigned list.

Contract Surgeon C. P. Byars, to Houston, Texas, for annulment of contract.

Capt. E. A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. F. M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon, to accompany the Ninth Cavalry to Manila.

The following Assistant Surgeons will report to the examining board at Washington for examination for advancement: First Lieuts. N. Gapen, W. T. Davis, C. F. Morse, W. M. Smart, W. L. Pyles, C. A. Snoddy, H. S. Hansel, J. W. Grissinger, and C. C. Billingslea.

The following Assistant Surgeons will report to the examining board at San Francisco for examination for advancement: First Lieuts. L. C. Duncan, W. L. Keller, H. W. Cowper, S. E. Lambert, C. H. Connor, J. C. Gregory, H. S. Purnell, and R. M. Blanchard.

First Lieut. R. Smart, Assistant Surgeon, report to examining board, Washington, for re-examination for advancement.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Capt. V. L. Cottman, Commander T. F. Carter.

Ensign H. F. Leary, to duty as aide on staff of commander, Second Division, First Squadron, Atlantic fleet, on board the Virginia.

Surgeons C. P. Bagg, A. R. Alfred, and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcomb, to course of instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. Shaw, to naval station, Culebra.

Capts. C. H. Arnold, R. R. Ingersoll, and T. C. McLean, to home.

Capt. J. B. Milton, to command the West Virginia.

Capt. A. Ward, to command the Pennsylvania.

Capt. C. Thomas, to command the Maryland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Dixie, at Cienfuegos; Scorpion, at Macoris; Dolphin, at target grounds; Porpoise, Plunger, Shark, Nina, and Pontiac, at Annapolis.

Sailed: Wasp, from Cairo for Hickman; Galveston, from Tien-Tsin for Chefoo and Kobe; Baltimore, from Port Said for Naples.

HUGHES THE GUEST OF CORRESPONDENTS

Newspaper Men in Albany Entertain the Politicians at Dinner.

SOME BURLESQUE REPORTS

President Roosevelt Is Supposed to Complain of the Governor Attracting Too Much Attention.

ALBANY, March 21.—The annual banquet of the Legislative Correspondents' Association was held at the Ten Eyck to-night. Gov. Hughes was the guest of honor and made a speech, as did a number of other State officers and well-known men. In accordance with the custom of the association the speeches were not reported. Good-humored hits upon prominent politicians and timely parodies on popular songs comprised the programme, which began with the serving of the first course.

The main feature of the evening was a skit entitled "The Revolt of the Senate," in which six members of the association, representing well-known Senators conspired to "go downstairs and tell the Governor who is running the State." Upon nearing the door of the "Executing Chamber" they reflected upon various legislation and patronage which they had in the Governor's hands and finally decided to go in and tell him "what a good fellow he is, and assure him of our undying loyalty."

A letter was read purporting to come from President Roosevelt to Gov. Hughes, in the course of which the distinguished writer, after assuring the Governor "how foreign to my nature it is to interfere in what does not concern me," is supposed to take him to task for attracting so much attention outside of his own State. The closing paragraph of the letter says: "Charlie, if this thing keeps up, I see how it will all end. If you are not more careful they will nominate you—yes, Charlie, they will nominate you—for Vice President."

Reports were read by a group of members representing the newly elected State officers. Lieut. Gov. Chanler was supposed to report that he had been Governor for two terms of twenty-four hours each, but refused to stand for a third term. He had found, he said, that it was easier to reach the third floor of the Capitol than the second, (the Executive Chamber;) that in order to enter the second floor it was necessary to be "in on the ground floor."

Controller Glynn was supposed to report that his predecessor had seen fit "to keep the State House warm by burning up a few billion stock transfer stamps." "I think," said he, "the Armstrong insurance report would have made a better fire."

Attorney General Jackson's alleged report announced that he had "served a summons and complaint on every ice house between here and New York City, and," he added, "I have personally superintended the robbing of my office."

Secretary of State John S. Whalen was represented as presenting a gigantic union card, reporting with regret that up to date his office had not been robbed, expressing fear that he had offended some of the burglars he had met while on the campaign trip with Hearst, and declaring that if he wasn't robbed by to-morrow he would resign and run for Mayor of Rochester, "or rather, run for Mayor first and see whether I'll need to resign afterward."

State Engineer Skene was alleged to report that the delay in finishing the barge canal was due to his predecessor having "hidden the shovel," and to the conspiracy of the Hardware Trust to prevent his getting another. He said he was "getting lots of advice from Joe Cassidy and Finky Conners, both of whom know a great deal about underground work."

State Treasurer Hauser was represented as reporting, with regret, that every cent of the State's money was safely in the bank. He said he hadn't handled a dollar of cash, and declared that when he was Town Assessor of Sayville he "handled twice as much dough."

A feature of the evening was the presentation to Gov. Hughes of an immense lemon, alleged to have been sent by W. R. Hearst, with the information that he himself had received it "from Charley Murphy and others on election day." The messenger said Mr. Hearst had on hand more lemons than he needed.

The menu and song book bore as a cover design a picture in brilliant colors of the Capitol as a volcano in full eruption, and favors as a memento of the occasion were in the form of a medal of original design in which an elephant and a tiger supported a shield, in the quarterings to which were crossed quills and a hammer, a lemon, and a pair of pipes. Each guest wore this by a red ribbon about his neck.

8-CENT FARE FROM YONKERS.

Company Accepts Franchise Grants Which Provide for Reduction.

The Yonkers Railroad Company has accepted the franchises voted to it by the Common Council and which provide for an 8-cent fare to Manhattan via the Subway from Kingsbridge. The transfer privilege is extended over all the Union lines in Westchester County and the Bronx.

The company obtains a double track grant through Getty Square, thus giving it a straight run down Broadway. The fare reduction also affects the village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, to which the Yonkers trolley line extends. It is proposed to run direct from Hastings to connect with the Subway for commuters. The double track line will be equipped in six weeks.

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

In Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London

WEAVER WANTS BANK RUN BY THE CITY

Municipal Money Could Be Deposited and a General Banking Business Transacted.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM WRONG

Philadelphia Mayor Roused by Inability to Get More Than 2 Per Cent. for 3 Per Cent. Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Mayor Weaver, in a letter to City Councils to-day, recommending popular subscription to the $13,500,000 3½ per cent. thirty-year loan, suggested that the city establish a bank for the transaction of municipal financial business.

"If we could absolutely eliminate politics from it, it occurs to me that a city banking institution would be a splendid thing," he said. "Bids were opened last Monday for $5,000,000 worth of this loan, but only one bid—for $125,000—was received. Of course, it would have to be offered by the very best men, who could be well paid. In such an institution the money of the municipality could be deposited and a general banking business carried on, but in such a way that all its banking affairs would be subject to the revision of a board of officers of the city. If this were so, we would never find ourselves in the position we are in to-day of having difficulty in placing our 3½ per cent. bonds.

"While we are asking money at 3 per cent. and only getting 2 for it, it is being used, and very properly used, by the banking institutions, which are getting 6 per cent. for it, and probably in some institutions it is being sent to New York and loaned to merchants there at a higher rate of interest.

"It certainly seems peculiar, to say the least, that the City of Philadelphia should have on deposit in the various banks not less than $12,000,000, and frequently much more, upon which the city only receives interest at the rate of 2 per cent., and yet is not able to sell her bonds at 3½ per cent.

"There is something radically wrong with our financial system. Of course, we are compelled to have money in the city treasury before we can appropriate it for the carrying on of any of the great contracts. This is a drawback sometimes, and yet it makes the contracts perfectly safe; but it also keeps a very large amount of money in the city treasury, so that the money deposited never gets below $12,000,000.

"I am pretty sure that our citizens are patriotic enough to take up the city's loans if they have the opportunity, especially as they are so abundantly secured. The Sinking Funds Commissioners have on deposit $830,000, and although they have not in the last five or six years been able to put 3½ per cent. loans as low as par I could not induce them to bid par for $830,000 of this loan, although the money is lying in the various banks for which the Sinking Funds Commissioners only receive 2 per cent., when they could easily have got 3½ per cent. by taking up this much of this loan."

INDICTS DREDGING COMPANY.

Federal Jury Charges Buffalo Firm with Violating Eight-Hour Law.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Seven indictments were reported against the Buffalo Dredging Company alleging violations of the eight hour labor law by the Federal Grand Jury this afternoon. There are thirty-one counts. Frank L. Bapst is President of the company. The law provides that the penalty for each offense shall be a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. William B. Hoyt, attorney for the company, appeared before Judge Hazel and pleaded not guilty.

Nothing further will be done in the matter at this term of court.

Crooked Noses Made Straight

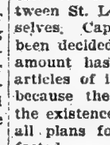

Features disfigured from Birth or by Accident—ill-shapen Noses, outstanding Ears and the like—can be made pleasing and perfect only by a Doctor who does nothing else.

If you need advice about some disfiguring Blemish or Deformity, Consultation is Free, and whether you call or write you will get complete, reliable, valuable information from one who knows from years of Practical Experience.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,
Dept. P, 22 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

ST. LOUIS-MEXICO LINE DECIDED ON

Missouri Business Men Agree to Establish a Steamship Company Themselves.

HAVE RAISED $2,500,000

Barges Will Be Running in Three Months If Present Plans Are Carried Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—Business men of St. Louis have determined to establish a steamer and barge line between St. Louis and New Orleans themselves. Capitalization of $2,500,000 has been decided on, and it is said that this amount has been fully subscribed. No articles of incorporation have been filed because the promoters wished to keep the existence of the company secret until all plans for operations had been perfected.

L. D. Kingsland, President of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, is one of the backers of the new project. If present plans carry the barge line will be running in about ninety days. The company is credited with having already placed orders for barges to be delivered within sixty to ninety days. Dockage privileges at various points along the river have been obtained. The desire of the company to get these under reasonable conditions is said to be the reason for the secrecy maintained by the promoters.

"Wait until next Wednesday and then I will tell you about the project," said Mr. Kingsland when interviewed. "I don't want to make any premature announcement. Some obstacle might arise, you know. There has been so much hot air in the past about projected boat lines that I don't want to have any more of it. So I am not going to make public anything about what anybody intends to do. We shall wait until we have something to show before telling the public about it."

Since the steamer and barge line project was launched R. C. Wilson, President of the Neptune Navigation Company, a concern chartered in Mexico and also in Louisiana, which is operating vessels along the coast of Mexico, has arrived in St. Louis with the idea of establishing trade relations by direct steamer route with the ports touched by his line.

Mr. Wilson was informed by Mr. Kingsland of the new company to run barges and steamers in the Mississippi River, and then proposed that he be allowed to have an interest in that company in return for stock in the Neptune Navigation Company, which is now paying 25 per cent., according to Mr. Wilson, on an investment of $250,000. His company has an option on the steamship Montezuma, and can have the vessel running between New Orleans and Progreso, Mexico, within four weeks.

The cost of sending freight from St. Louis to Mexico and Southern American points would be reduced at least 50 per cent., in comparison with present rates by way of New York, Mr. Wilson says.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

ADVANCE STYLES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN NECKWEAR (MADE-UP), AND MATERIALS FOR SCARFS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS TO ORDER.

DRESS SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, NIGHT ROBES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS; TOWELING, FLANNEL AND SILK BATH ROBES; AUTOMOBILE COATS, DUSTERS, CAPS, ETC. STEAMER RUGS, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR ROBES.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), MARCH 22d:

MEN'S SILK SCARFS,

$7.00 PER DOZEN. 65c. EACH.

MEN'S IMPORTED CAPE GLOVES,

$1.25 PER PAIR.

B. Altman & Co.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

MISSES' AND BOYS' SHOES FOR SERVICEABLE AND DRESS WEAR, IN BLACK AND RUSSET LEATHERS. LITTLE CHILDREN'S SHOES AND ANKLE TIES, IN THE MOST APPROVED MODELS.

HOSIERY IN THE DESIRABLE MATERIALS AND COLORINGS, INCLUDING INFANTS' SOCKS, IN STRIPED, OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED STYLES.

A COMPLETE SPRING STOCK OF CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, IN SUEDE AND GLACE STYLES, SILK AND LISLE FABRICS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO DOWAGER

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"In the twinkling of an eye" it reduces the hips and abdomen.

Instantly adjusted to make smaller or larger.

By the pulling of the straps as indicated the abdomen is flattened and hips reduced. The straps may be tightened or loosened at will. The waist is lengthened without giving undue height to the bust. A corset designed to build fashionable lines regardless of the size of the form.

Style 610, Medium Length. Style 614, Long Length

Price, $3.00

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The Supreme Merit of the STEINWAY

Music is one of the fine arts; to express it, your piano must be a Work of Art.

Why attempt musical expression with a mechanical device that looks like a piano, but is really something else?

Steinway Pianos are Works of Art, conceived in an art-atmosphere, wrought by artist-workmen, owned and loved by the musicians of the world.

While other pianos have been commercialized, it is the peculiar merit of the Steinway Piano that its art tradition has always been nurtured and maintained as a possession beyond price. *Your* Steinway is more than a piano; it is an Art Work of the first excellence.

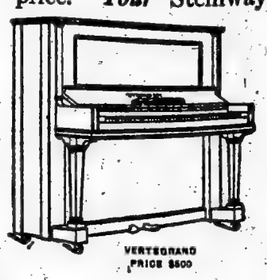

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PRICE $500

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Pianos of all makes taken in exchange. Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

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LUCKY STRIKE
RICH'D, VA.

Fragrant and Delicious — *Does not Bite the Tongue*

Indoors and out, pipe smoking is becoming as popular here as it has always been in England. This is largely due to the increasing popularity of the largest selling brand of sliced cut tobacco in the world.

LUCKY STRIKE Sliced Plug Pipe Tobacco

Its delightful fragrance pleases all. Smokes long, and cool, with no waste, and is easy to handle. Cured by a secret process known to us only. Pocket size, tin box, 10c. Note: The name "Patterson" on tobacco stands for quality.

You Will find it Everywhere

Buy a Box Today

Glove Dept.

Special.

16-Button Elbow Length *Glacé Mousquetaire Fine Real Kid Gloves,* colors: tan, slate, pearl and the new yellow shade,

$2.00 per pair.

Chamois Gloves.

Outing and Auto Gloves with strap and buckle; colors: dark gray, buck, yellow and white,

$1.00 per pair,

value $1.50

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street; Fifth Avenue; Nineteenth Street.

200 PATTERNS

CONSIDERING THE READINESS WITH WHICH WE CAN FIT THE MAN OF AVERAGE FIGURE, AND THE FACT THAT OUR CLOTHING IS MADE IN OUR OWN WORKSHOPS AND OF GUARANTEED MATERIALS, THERE REMAINS ONLY THE MATTER OF PATTERNS TO CONSIDER.

WE HAVE SIX DISTINCT MODELS AND PERHAPS 200 PATTERNS IN FANCY SACK SUITS.

THAT OUGHT TO HOLD YOU.

$15 TO $40.

COOPER SQUARE AND BROOKLYN STORES OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Browning, King & Company

Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Square Whiskey
Square Label
Square Bottle

Distillery Bottling

Cook & Bernheimer Company New York

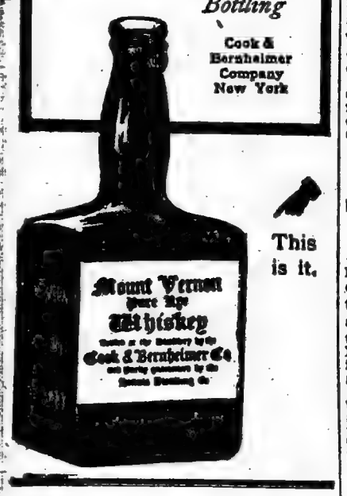

This is it.

The Inertia of Old Methods

A BUSINESS man may say, "I never can learn to dictate my letters into that mouthpiece." He might just as well have said he could never learn to talk over a telephone, but he did learn and now he cannot do without a telephone.

The only thing you have to overcome to avail yourself of the advantages of the Edison Business Phonograph is a certain inertia of old methods, and our time is at your disposal to help you overcome it. Call at, write or telephone:

Commercial Department
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
31 Union Square
Telephone 1128 Stuyvesant

FORCING THEATRES TO SAFEGUARD EXITS

Dr. Bensel Visits 60 Playhouses to See That the Rules Are Obeyed.

TO CLEAR ALL LOBBIES

Theatrical Men Trying a Bluff, He Says, but Committee Means Business.

Dr. Walter Bensel, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health and one of Mayor McClellan's Theatre Regulation Committee, continued yesterday his work of forcing the theatrical managers of Manhattan to comply with the law governing obstructions in their playhouses. He started out at 11 in the morning, and did not return to his home until after 6 P. M. In that time he had made an automobile tour of practically all the sixty-odd theatres in Manhattan. He inspected each theatre visited, and declares that now there is not in all the city a theatre exit obstructed by curtain or drapery.

"I made this examination to-day," said Dr. Bensel last night, "partly to refute the unfounded charge that the New Amsterdam Theatre was being discriminated against. It is absurd to attribute our action to politics or any ulterior motive, when all we wished to do was to force long-delayed action. In my tour to-day I found theatres in which curtains had been so hung as to obstruct aisles, but I see no reason for naming them, as they have all complied with the regulations.

"The New Amsterdam Theatre, however, was the only one in which such curtains had been hung purely for ornamental purposes. In all other instances the object of the manager had been to shut off draughts that might trouble his patrons. The New Amsterdam had plenty of warning, but the truth is that the management did not care to pay any serious attention to our wishes. The theatrical men have had the habit of undertaking to play a game of bluff.

"The curtains are a menace to life—and it is useless to contend that they do not increase the risk in case of fire or panic. It makes no difference whether the curtains are caught up and draped or drawn right across the aisle. The first person in a mob making for the exit will grab the curtain, pull it down, trip on it, and start that blocking of the passageway which is sure to end in the loss of life. Those in the rear are inevitably pushed on top of the first person who finds his passage obstructed. This is not a matter of speculation. We absolutely know that such curtains have been the cause of loss of life in theatre panics before now.

"Our work is only begun. We are going to require that all signs, lithographs, and pictures on easels that might endanger life in case of a stampede be taken out of lobbies. They can just as well put their pictures flat against the wall, where they can do no damage. Our present intention is merely to stir things up again and make the managers understand that the law is going to be enforced to the utmost.

"Personally I believe that the theatres in this city are comparatively safe from fire, but panics can never be avoided. It is the panic and not the fire which we dread. This committee was appointed shortly after the Iroquois Theatre disaster in Chicago, and on that occasion the loss of life was due to the panic rather than to the conflagration. A mere cry of fire or an explosion of some kind may start a panic without there being any flame at all."

"We gave no order to stop the performance at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. We merely sent our officer with the customary notices saying that the building was vacated. His orders were to place two of these notices in conspicuous places and to deliver one of them to the management. He had no authority to say that no more tickets should be sold, or to close the box office—and I don't believe that he did anything of the kind.

"If the managers really thought that their building was closed, they misinterpreted the order, and it is the first time that I ever knew a man to come to such a conclusion until he was forced to vacate. The New Amsterdam Theatre has always been the one house that has caused us the most difficulty. Managers of all other theatres have always hastened to comply with our suggestions. The fact that the New Amsterdam is one of the most safely constructed theatres in the city does not excuse the curtains."

FORMS NEW STOCK COMPANY.

William Morris to Take the Lincoln Square Theatre.

The Lincoln Square Theatre is to have a stock company, after all, though the plans for James Durkin's organization were suddenly abandoned. William Morris, whose company is now playing "The Holy City" at that playhouse, is to be the head of the new company.

"The Holy City" will close on Saturday night, and the theatre will be dark next week preparatory to the reopening of the house as a stock theatre on Monday, April 1.

TRAINED SEAL'S NEW TRICK.

Nero Jumps from Hippodrome Stage and Frightens Audience.

The unexpected happened at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon when, according to the press agent, one of the trained seals toppled over the footlights and frightened some persons sitting in the front row. Nero was his name, and Nero was too much interested in examining the audience to watch where he was going.

Again, according to the press agent, the seal, having landed in the auditorium, started to wabble up the aisle, while women and children departed in haste. Two valorous stage hands carried him back to the stage.

"The Chorus Lady's" Long Run.

Rose Stahl will celebrate her 2,000th performance as Patricia O'Brien in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett Theatre on Monday, April 8. Her début in the rôle was made on Sunday night, June 3, 1904, at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in the one-act play of the same name, which the author, James Forbes, afterward elaborated into the present comedy.

Mrs. Hamlin Not to Wed Actor Warner

A report was current yesterday that H. B. Warner, leading man with Eleanor Robson at the Liberty Theatre, was engaged to Mrs. Fred Hamlin, and would be married to her this Summer. Mrs. Hamlin is the widow of Fred Hamlin, who was prominent in theatrical circles. Mrs. Hamlin yesterday afternoon positively denied that she had become engaged to the actor.

Leader of Boy Thieves Caught.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 21.—John Cusick, the thirteen-year-old leader of a gang of boy thieves, was arrested this morning by Truant Officer F. Weber, Jr. Cusick was wanted for stealing from Dundee merchants, and when arrested tried to shoot the officer. The revolver was taken from him, and he will be sent to a reformatory.

Fraternity Dinner for Shonts.

Theodore P. Shonts will be dined by his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Saturday night. The dinner will be preceded by a reception. Shonts graduated from Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1874, and many of his Western fraternity friends will come to New York to attend the dinner.

$900 FOR KEATS'S POEMS.

Browning's First Book Also Sells for $810 at Dillman Library Sale.

The total of $16,500 was realized at the sale by the Anderson Company, in West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday of the private library of Louis M. Dillman of Chicago. It comprised a remarkable collection of British and American authors of the early part of the nineteenth century and other rarities of later dates.

The top price of the sale was $900, paid by E. D. North for a first edition of John Keats's "Poem," with Keats's autograph, "To my friends, the Miss Reynoldses [sic] J. K.," on the title page. A first edition of "Pauline," Robert Browning's first book, was sold to George D. Smith for $810.

A copy of the first collected edition of John Milton's "Poems," 12mo, London, 1645, and the first book bearing Milton's name, was bought by Walter Hill of Chicago for $490.

The extremely rare first edition of Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Queen Mab," containing his name as the printer on the title page, was sold to George D. Smith for $650. A first edition of Keats's "Endymion" was secured by E. D. North for $475. The first edition of "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, went to the same bidder for $800. A fine copy of the privately printed "Sonnets" by Elizabeth Barrett Browning fetched $300, and a first edition of "Cleon," by Robert Browning, brought $100.

"Hours of Idleness," by Lord Byron, first edition, on large paper, sold for $160. A tall, uncut copy of the first edition of Samuel T. Coleridge's "Poems on Various Subjects" fetched $100. A first edition of Edward Fitz Gerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" sold for $335.

John Keats's "Lamia," first edition, went to J. F. Drake for $200. A first edition of Charles Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School" fetched $125, and Charles Lloyd's "Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer" sold for $180.

THREE CHURCHES UNITE.

Their Members in Fourteen States Formed Into One Organization.

CHICAGO, March 21.—An act of union by which the Congregational, United Brethren, and Methodist Protestant Churches of fourteen States are formed into one religious organization, to be known as the United Churches, was consummated here to-night. The final vote was taken after the Methodist Protestant delegates from Louisiana and Mississippi had "bolted" the convention. The unification of the three Churches brings together more than 1,200,000 communicants, and the new Church will be about the fifth largest Protestant organization in the United States.

The secession of the Southern delegates came as a complete surprise to the conference. It was brought about by R. H. M. Watson, editor of The Christian Standard of Uriel, Miss.

"In no place does the report mention sanctification subsequent to regeneration," said Mr. Watson. "We Protestants of the South do not care to enter into any organization which might take from us our old an destablished cred, and this is what the report practically does. Therefore, as a representative of Mississippi and Louisiana I withdraw and refuse to have anything to do with the union."

Watson said that he could not be true to his constituents and approve the union plan. He was followed by J. E. Carr, President of the Louisiana Conference.

The polity report will now be referred to the local and State churches, and will also be sent to Louisiana and Mississippi in the hope that it will be adopted despite Watson and Carr.

RUINED BY BEEF EXPOSURES.

Failure of Provision Dealers Due to Heavy Losses Last Summer.

A. Schmidt & Co., composed of Adolphe Schmidt and Emile J. Ergens, dealers in provisions at 339 East Forty-sixth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,584 and nominal assets of $7,400. They have $386 in cash left in bank and owe $389 to the city for water.

The firm bought out the business of Otto Stahl on April 1, 1906. Their bankruptcy is attributed to the loss of several thousand dollars last Summer when the Chicago packing house exposures came. They had to throw away large quantities of bologna sausage and other provisions which they were unable to sell, purchases having suddenly ceased.

Hamilton Holt was appointed receiver of the assets by Judge Hough yesterday.

ARONSON NOT WORRIED.

Sued by Foreign Musicians, He Tells of Plans for Next Season.

In spite of the fact that practically all of his plans for this season collapsed and that he is in trouble with several artists on that account, Rudolph Aronson, who returned from Europe on the Kronprinz on Wednesday, announces the engagement of Leoncavallo and Johann Strauss for next season.

Among the musicians who were announced to have appeared under his direction this season, and who now threaten trouble are Arthur Shattuck, pianist, who alleges he paid Mr. Aronson in Europe for an American concert tour to open last Fall; Paris Chambers, cornetist; Leon Rennay, baritone, and Rafael Navas, Spanish pianist. None of these have appeared under the management of Mr. Aronson.

Mr. Aronson, who is at the home of his sister on Riverside Drive, yesterday said: "Several of these artists broke their contracts with me and others have misunderstood. Rennay was very hasty in suing me."

MARTIN'S BOOM LAUNCHED.

Jersey's "Farmer Orator," Seeking Gubernatorial Honors, Assails Trusts.

The New Jersey Gubernatorial campaign was inaugurated at the meeting of the East Orange Democratic Club on Wednesday night, when James E. Martin, "the farmer orator," from Union County, was enthusiastically boomed for the nomination of Governor. Julian A. Gregory, one of the Essex County leaders, in a short address announced that "a clean, honest, Jeffersonian" like Mr. Martin was needed to head the movement recently started by the reform Democrats.

Mr. Martin scored the trusts and railroads, and also vigorously denounced the leaders of the Jersey Republicans. He said the United States Senate was nothing but a millionaires' club, and that the New Jersey Republican Senator was a disgrace. He also attacked United States Senator Kean.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 21.—A Gubernatorial boom was launched for Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of Somerset County at the annual banquet of the Brunswick Club last night. Ex-Senator William H. C. Jackson set it going, and willing voices then hailed Senator Frelinghuysen as the next Governor.

Col. Frelinghuysen made a plea for conservatism.

"In these days of reform," he said, "fanatics are apt to overdo the matter. I don't care whether a man is a Democrat or Republican, his watchword should be 'Conservatism.' Let us be reformers if we will, but let us be sane reformers."

THROWN FROM EXPRESS CAR.

Official Attacked by Robbers, Who Then Open the Safe.

PALESTINE, Texas, March 21.—As train No. 4 on the International & Great Northern, northbound, was leaving Elkhart, twelve miles below here, to-night, Express Messenger Winsley Womack of the Pacific Express Company was knocked on the head and thrown out of the car.

He was not missed from the train until Palestine was reached, and a little later a telephone message was received from him stating that he had been assaulted by robbers.

The safe in the car was open when the train reached Palestine. The Sheriff and a posse are leaving here on a special train for the scene of the robbery.

Saves Himself in Elevator Fall.

Charles Seely, an elevator inspector, was working in the building at 417 West Seventeenth Street last night when he fell from the fifth floor, but broke the fall by catching the steel ropes. He was taken to New York Hospital, suffering from lacerations and burns of the hands.

Spring Overcoats at $21

Pre-eminent among overcoats at a like price stand ours at $21. Pre-eminent because of these essentials: They are the product of our own tailormen, they represent and interpret the current fashions exactly and they are of the better class of fabrics.

One model is of black vicuna thibet silk lined to the edge of the lapel. Another is of black undressed worsted, silk lined. Garments of this character are usually priced at $27.50.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway, Houston St.

FOUR FAST TRAINS TO THE NORTHWEST

from Chicago. If you travel via *The North-Western Line* from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis you'll find the train service excellent from every standpoint.

Electric lights, buffet library cars, choice of Pullman drawing room, compartment, open section and tourist sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars and dining cars serving table d'hote dinner and other meals a la carte.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

These trains leave Chicago at 9.00 a.m., 6.30 p.m., (The North-Western Limited) 10.00 p.m. and 3.00 a.m.—all daily.

All agents sell tickets via this route.
R. M. Johnson, General Agent, 461 Broadway, New York.

THE CIRCUS HERE IN OLD-TIME GLORY

But You Can't Crawl Under the Tent at Madison Square Garden Show.

MISGUIDED ONE TRIES IT

Crowd Outside and Inside the Garden Amused—"Ski Sailing" a New Feature.

A man in evening clothes zigzagged through East Twenty-sixth Street about 8 o'clock last night. At Madison Square Garden he stopped and with a cautious glance at the group of small boys and policemen watching him curiously, he placed his finger on his lips. Then stooping over he began to fumble at the bottom of the brick wall with an unsteady hand.

Before any one thought of stopping him he had raised his head to a level with his knees and then driving it forward butted against the wall. The effort was attended with such force that the man, with crushed opera hat, fell over on the sidewalk. Policemen and small boys surrounded him.

"What's the matter here?" demanded a Roundsman.

The man sat up, rubbing his head.

"Churcus," he remarked, "opening night of churchus."

"Yes, opening night of the circus, but what's that got to do with you? Why did you hurt yourself?"

"Whatsh matter with you?" returned the seated one with an air of injury. "Can't you see I'm trying to crawl in under the tent?"

He did it so well that to avoid being "run in" he had to make a matter-of-fact explanation to the Roundsman that he was one of the clowns assigned to the task of amusing the outside crowd.

There were others about the big building last night where the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth" began its annual engagement, who would have liked to crawl in under the tent. To be sure, they did not try it, but they did the next best thing. They stood about all sorts of side doors—an army of diminutive forms—begging this or that employe to get them in. Long after the performance had begun they were near the main entrance accosting every one who came out with:

"Say, mister, give me your return check."

However, several thousand people, with some hundreds of small boys who by "being good" had earned the right to stay up late and go to the circus, did get in by the usual channels. These boys were accompanied by sundry older persons, who told one another that it would do the children good. But after the opening "Pageant of the Nations," in which mounted troops from more nations than signed The Hague Convention had displayed their characteristic horsemanship, these same older persons were less frequent in the reiteration of their refrain and in spirit went back a generation.

One white-haired man seemed to his wife to be holding his breath as jumper after jumper turned somersaults over the elephants. After the jumpers came the procession of clowns. As the most awkward of all drew near the springboard, the white-haired man nudged his wife.

"That fellow's going over it better than all the rest," he exclaimed in excitement. The clown did.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the spectator, "they can't fool me on those things."

The wife, who had heard a conversation back of them, laughed. When her husband wanted to know the reason she told him:

"That small boy just back of you said the same thing."

Thereupon the man grinned at the small boy, who grinned back.

Meanwhile act succeeded act, aloft, on the ground, on horseback, and on elephants, until impression was piled on impression, making a joyous kaleidoscope wherein women whirled from hand to hand through the air, men fell into nets after leaps at swinging trapezes, and elephants and ponies danced. The death of Barnum's contemporary, James A. Bailey, seemingly has not decreased the greatness of the "greatest show on earth."

What pleased the spectator of maturer years was the momentary touch of familiarity in, for instance, the women who on horseback jumped over raised streamers, succeeded instantly by the decided novelty of the seal which rode a horse and did all of the things that the women had done a moment before. And to the juvenile contingent all of it was new.

Another feature that won applause was the appearance of dogs in acts that in former years seemed the height of human daring. There were dogs which "looped the gap" and dogs which seemingly directed elephants.

"Ski sailing," in which the performer on skis slides down a steep incline and then sails across a gap, a new feature, shared interest with the familiar automobile girl and her "dip of death."

But however much the "Greatest Show on Earth" gets away from its tented ancestor, the clown—whole brigades of him—will remain. Last night the multiple clown who has succeeded the old star did about everything else that hadn't been done by those on the regular programme. During one lapse between turns a wooden automobile creaked out with a good start, but finally came to a soundless stop. Its occupants, Teddy Bears, after a few trials at the crank, were soon underneath. Then a sputter of flame and a report came from the interior.

"That's just like papa," said a child in a box.

There was another report, after which the machine disintegrated into its human components.

Then after a series of the races, won invariably by the last participant to get a start, the first performance of the Greatest Show's local engagement was over.

NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.

Possibility That It May Be Obtained by New Haven Railroad.

BOSTON, March 21.—The possibility of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad building a new line east of Springfield, through Southern Massachusetts to Southbridge, and thereby obtaining another route between New Haven and this city, was mentioned by the counsel for the road at a legislative hearing to-day on the proposed shifting of railroad tracks in Springfield.

The bill before the Legislature regarding the change of tracks in Springfield provides for the elimination of all the tracks along the Connecticut River south of the railroad bridge and the building of a new bridge for both the New Haven and the New York Central tracks across the river. This plan also provides for bringing the New Haven Road up the west bank of the Connecticut River to West Springfield.

At the hearing to-day Col. J. H. Benton, for the road, stated that the company had agreed to relinquish its location along the Springfield water front for a little less than a million dollars.

Col. Benton said that the New Haven company wanted a change in the Springfield yard, as there was a possibility that the road might want to extend its lines east of there and obtain a through line to Boston. The distance from Springfield to Southbridge, the end of the branch line from the Midland Division of the New Haven Road, is about fifty miles. Col. Benton said that nothing definite had been planned, but that the project had been considered by the company ever since the re-location of the tracks in Springfield had been agitated.

ONCE RICH, DIES A PAUPER.

Miss Robins Succumbs to Burns—Last of Wealthy Family.

Miss Eliza Robins, a graduate of the Hannan Hoyt School, died at the Poor Farm, New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. Miss Robins was the daughter of wealthy parents. Her father died when she was a young girl, leaving her and Mrs. Robins a fortune. A few years after, their fortune was swept away, leaving the two women penniless.

The loss affected the minds of the two, and not having any one to look after them they were sent to the Poor Farm.

The mother died a few years ago. Last week Miss Robins was severely burned by a spark from a stove which ignited her dress. The shock was too much for her weakened constitution and death resulted.

Thirty-eight Horses Burned.

Thirty-eight horses were burned to death in a fire yesterday morning in the livery stable of M. R. Smith & Son, in Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. The horses lost were on the second and third floors of the building. Thirty-two horses on the ground floor were rescued.

TRAIN WRECKS OF A DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—The fast train from Norfolk ran into an open switch at Crewe shortly before noon to-day, killing Fireman T. N. Brown and perhaps fatally injuring Engineer J. K. Pond, both of Crewe. A number of other persons were slightly hurt. The train was badly wrecked and traffic delayed for several hours.

ANTONITA, Col., March 21.—East-bound Denver & Rio Grande Passenger Train No. 116, running between Durango and this place, left the track at a curve between Osier and Toltec Gorge, thirty miles west of here, last night. The engine and tender rolled down an embankment 200 feet to the bottom of the chasm, the engine passing over the engineer, who had been hurled ahead. He marvelously escaped death, but was badly injured. All the coaches left the track, several turning completely over, and the rest alighting on their sides. The thirty-five passengers in them were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

Forty Years a Teacher.

Dr. John Micklebourough, Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, has applied to be retired on Sept. 1. He has been a teacher for forty years, twenty-two of which have been spent in the Brooklyn schools.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Hats.

Imported Soft Felt Hats in pearl, tan, red, navy and white, trimmed with handsome plaid bands; sizes 3 to 8 yrs..... $3.50

Youths' Gray Cloth College Hats, Harvard and Yale bands; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $1.25

Boys' Clothing.

SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, double-breasted, of white galatea, with narrow blue or red stripes, solid colored collar to match, hand embroidered shield; 5 to 10 yrs.. $4.25

WASH NORFOLK SUITS of gray worsted finished cotton, light over-plaid; sizes, 8 to 10 yrs..... $6.50
11 to 17 yrs..... 7.00

Girls' and Misses' Hats.

Child's Hat of rough straw in Napoleon effect, with velvet rosette and wing... $3.50

Misses' Sailor of coarse straw, trimmed with velvet and quill..... $4.75

Milan Continental, pleated band and bow, quills at side..... $6.00

Leghorn Sailor, (roll brim), satin ribbon bow and pompon..... $6.75

Girls' and Misses' Suits.

BLOUSE SUITS of imported materials, gray and white and tan and white; fancy pleated skirt and full Eton coat, handsomely trimmed with satin; sizes 32, 34, 36.

SILK SUITS with very full pleated skirt; jacket richly trimmed with same colored braid and narrow lace edging down front; colors: light blue, pink, tan, light green, gray; sizes 32, 34, 36.

BROADCLOTH SUITS in blue, tan, gray and brown; pony coat, trimmed fancy braid and narrow pleatings of satin; skirt pleated; sizes 32, 34, 36..... $45.00

Girls' and Misses' Coats.

Short Spring Coats, semi-fitted back and fly-front, velvet collar; sizes 32, 34, 36;
Tan Covert..... $15.00
Black Cheviot..... 14.50
Black Broadcloth..... 22.50

60-62 West 23d Street.

We sell more Real Laces than any other store in America

EHRICH BROS.

Mail Orders Promptly & Carefully Filled. 6th Ave. & 23d St., New York

Women's $18 and $20 Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, $11.49

Women's Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, made in the latest jumper effects, and dresses in the latest French models of silk in light and medium shades, stripes and checks. We advise you to come early if you want first choice of these handsome dresses. There won't be many left at this price when the store closes.

Women's $12 Taffeta Box Coats, $6.95

Women's Taffeta Coats, made in a novelty box coat effect, with triple box plaits in back and front; flat collar trimmed with silk braid. We also include in this lot covert box coats, some lined; and others are not lined; also taffeta silk Etons, elaborately ornamented.

$6 & $8 Sun-Ray Skirts, 9 a. m. Till 1 p. m., $3.98

The new hand-plaited Sun-Ray Skirt, made full five yards wide—most graceful hanging skirt of the season. These skirts are made of imported Sicilians and come in shades of black, Yale blue, Spring brown and white. They sell regularly at $6 and $8. Special for Friday at $3.98.

Misses' and Juniors' Nobby $16.00 Suits at $12.98

Misses' and Juniors' Suits in all-wool mixtures, checks and stripes, made in the Pony and Prince Chap style. Fly front, handkerchief pocket, collar and cuffs of taffeta and finished with two-toned braids. Skirts in various plaited models with high hips—sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' $6.75 Tight Fitted Coats, $4.98

Misses' Tight Fitted Coats of all-wool covert in hip length. They are made collarless and strapped with self material, double breasted and lined all through. Sleeves with cuffs.

Misses' and Small Women's $6.98 Skirts, $4.98

Misses' and Small Women's Skirts in all-wool panama, made in two models; one 17-gore side plaited, and the other is a 9-gore with triple fan plaits. Lengths 35 to 41.

It is hard to keep a boy both out and in—out of doors and in his clothes. You keep him out of doors, and we'll keep him in his clothes. We have been studying boys' suits for a long time and know the secrets of making them strong. In the matter of style we are as proud of our boys' suits as of any we make.

ESTABLISHED OVER ½ HALF A CENTURY

Short Trouser Suits $6 to $15.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Outside Coats for Spring, 1907

Brill stores, from their ten-fold supply sources, have gathered the greatest assortment of outside coats in America—

Greatest in number of correct new models—greatest in variety of fabrics—greatest in range of new weaves, colorings and shades.

Prices $10 to $35.

Special at $12.50.

SPRING COATS—44-inch models, semi-fitted. Fabrics are all-wool cassimeres and cheviots in gray herringbone weaves. Good $18 values, $12.50.

RAINCOATS—New semi-fitted models, with new lapels, made of high-grade gray worsted, "cravenetted." Journeyman tailored and excellently trimmed to fit and hold shape. $18 and $20 values, $12.50.

"GET THE HABIT."

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. Broadway.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

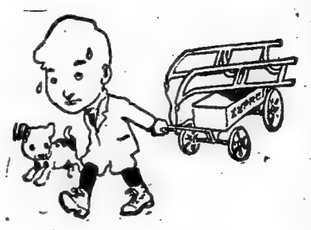

Boys too, now put away Winter things.

Boys' Spring suits are ready, and like our men's suits, every suit of every sort in all the variety of mixtures was made for this Spring.

Norfolk, Double-breasted, Tunic, Sailor or Russian styles—they're all this Spring's.

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French Marble Mantels
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Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
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TRIED TO BRIBE GRAND JURY---PUTER

Land Fraud Witness Tells of His Corrupt Transactions In Oregon.

GOV. CRAWFORD EXPLAINS

South Dakota Executive Declares He Did Not Commit Fraud in His Land Transactions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—S A. D. Puter to-day again testified for the Government in the Hermann land fraud trial, and in reply to a question said that after he had been convicted in the case for which he is now serving two years in the Montonomah County Jail in Oregon, he went at once to United States Attorney Heney and offered to tell all he knew about land frauds. He had many conferences with Heney.

"Heney told me," continued the witness, "that if I became a witness for the Government he would not press those other indictments against me, but would have them dismissed when the time came."

He was a witness for the Government in land fraud cases in Oregon last September, and Attorney Worthington read from his testimony at that time a statement that he regretted he did not know more to tell about the Blue Mountain forest reserve deal. He said Mayes had not let him in on that deal as had been promised.

"Did you try to bribe the Grand Jury that indicted you?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"I did," was the answer.

The witness then explained that he had given a man named Brownell $50 to influence two of the Grand Jurors to see that a "true bill" was not returned against him. This effort failed.

"Were you engaged in criminal operations after your conviction and prior to your sentence?" was the next question of the cross-examiner.

"Yes, to a certain extent; that is, I was dealing in a great deal of State land with alleged fraudulent title," admitted Puter.

HURON, S. D., March 21.—Gov. Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota to-night issued a statement in regard to the charges made by Secretary of the Interior Garfield, alleging fraud on the part of Gov. Crawford in proving up on public lands in South Dakota. The statement says, in part:

"I made a homestead filing upon a quarter section of land five or six years ago, in good faith and without fraudulent intent. I afterward abandoned the filing because I concluded the land was not the equivalent of the value of my time in making the necessary improvements and settlement. It was simply a case of abandonment by me of a lawful entry which the Government may, of course, cancel. No proof of settlement was ever made or offered.

"The charge of fraud is unfounded and is made ex parte. The placing of it in the Congressional Record is no doubt inspired by political enemies.

"As to the other things mentioned, I state most emphatically and unequivocally that I never, either directly or indirectly, made any agreement by which I was to acquire title to Government land through others, no matter what. Congressman Mann or others may say."

BATTLESHIP PLANS STOLEN.

Taken from Office in Yard Where the Nebraska is Being Built.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 21.—It was learned yesterday that the plans for the new battleship Nebraska which show the distribution of armor and batteries have been stolen from the desk of J. H. Fox, Superintendent of Construction at the Moran Brothers' yard in this city. The drawings have been missing fifteen days. To-day the following notice was posted in the yard:

To Whom It May Concern: In reference to the booklet of plans of the Nebraska taken from Mr. Fox's desk notice is hereby given that these plans must be returned within two days or steps will be taken toward their immediate recovery.

The battleship Nebraska is practically completed and ready to be turned over to the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The theft of the plans of the battleship Nebraska from the desk of the Superintendent of Construction at the Moran Brothers' shipyards at Seattle, Washington, has not been reported to the Navy Department. The department does not take the reported theft seriously, as dispatches from Seattle indicate, that it is the only booklet of plans that is missing, and this booklet, it is said, does not contain various plans of mechanism which it is especially desired to keep secret. Practically everything in the booklet, it is said, has heretofore been made public.

CUBA'S GREAT SUGAR CROP.

Europeans Blamed for Reports That the Island's Business Is Unstable.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Taft has received advices from Gov. Magoon from Havana that never in the history of Cuba has there been so much sugarcane harvested in the same length of time as in the last month. The Governor deplored the fact, however, that there is not so much cane being planted as had been expected.

It appears from information received in Washington that certain European interests have organized for the purpose of keeping in circulation stories that the situation in Cuba is such that the stability of business in the island is uncertain. Especial attention will be given to the reports by Secretary Taft on his approaching visit to the island.

FOOD.

COFFEE INVALIDS.

Cause of Trouble Often Unsuspected.

A confirmed coffee-drinker who found herself rapidly becoming a chronic invalid and was puzzled as to the cause, consulted her physician, and under his advice was cured without the use of drugs. She writes:

"After 20 years of coffee drinking I suddenly found that I was beginning to have trouble with my heart, palpitations and a smothering sensation, and my occasional sick headaches were becoming an almost daily occurrence.

"I did not suspect that coffee had anything to do with it, and began to take medicines, but kept on drinking coffee.

"Finally my heart trouble and headaches grew so much worse and my nerves became so shattered that any unusual noise would make me jump and shake all over as if I had the ague. Medicines did not help me, and I could not do my housework satisfactorily, so I asked my physician if coffee was good for me.

"He at once replied: 'No, I would not advise you to use it.' 'Will Postum hurt me?' I asked. 'Not at all!' was his quick response. 'In fact, Postum will be beneficial.'

"The doctor was so emphatic I bought some, and had it carefully prepared according to directions on the box. I found the new beverage delicious and refreshing, and the craving for the old kind of coffee disappeared, and I grew very fond of Postum.

"It was but a short time till all my ailments were gone. The heart trouble has vanished, and with it has gone the headaches, my nerves have grown steady and my head clear, I can do my work without distress or fatigue. I hope this will encourage some sick one to take a step in the right direction, and reach 'The Road to Wellville' by giving up the old kind of coffee and using Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

NO PASSES; STAY HOME.

Why Railroads Don't Make Money Out of Former Free Riders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The abolition of the free pass has not increased the receipts of the railroads enough for their auditors to detect it, if the experience of all is the same as that of one of the big railway systems of the country, whose General Passenger Agent was in Washington to-day transacting a little business with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. His railroad used to be extremely liberal with passes and half fares.

"But the change hasn't made the least difference with us," said this General Passenger Agent to-day. "Our receipts from passenger traffic have not increased, and I don't believe the auditor's books will show that we have made $10 by stopping passes. Of course I don't know about other roads, but so far as I have heard that is the general experience.

"How do I account for it? Simply by the fact that a great many—in fact most—of those who used to travel on free transportation now stay at home. They quit traveling when they ceased to receive passes. That's all there is to it.

"It all shows that we haven't made anything by the stoppage of passes, and it didn't cost us anything to give them. We have not been able to reduce traveling accommodations, run fewer trains or fewer cars on those we run. The expense is just the same, but we carry fewer passengers—those who used to ride free.

"There's another result of the shutdown, though, that none of us had figured on. In the old days the holder of a pass never attracted the least attention from his fellow-travelers. The thing was too common. But nowadays it has become a very suspicious thing to travel on a pass. I was out in Kansas the other day, and when the sleeping car conductor brought me my pass in the morning I couldn't help noticing the way some of the other passengers sized me up. I could not just make out what kind of a criminal they thought I was or what kind of a deal they suspected me of putting up with that road."

PENROSE ON THE STAND.

Accused Major Gives His Version of the Brownsville Affair.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 21.—Major C. W. Penrose, the defendant in the court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, went on the stand to-day and told his story of the Brownsville trouble. He testified to the amicable feeling between the soldiers and citizens up to the time of the trouble. He said he thought high-power rifles were used in the shooting. His story made a strong impression.

Major C. J. Clark testified to the general good behavior of the negro battalion just before the discharge.

DAVIDGE COULDN'T GET BAIL.

Actor Held for Shooting Nurse Kept from Mother's Funeral.

William J. P. Davidge, the actor, who was arrested last Saturday night, charged with shooting Miss Rosalie Wilbert, a nurse, was unable yesterday to obtain his release from Raymond Street Jail to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Harold Davidge, which was held at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn.

Up to the hour set for the funeral, Davidge's sister and friends tried to find some one who would give a bond for $3,000, the amount set by Magistrate O'Reilly.

Mrs. Davidge's funeral was attended by many theatrical people who were associated with her when she was on the stage under the name of Maggie Harold.

Bars Monument for Murderess.

BARRE, Vt., March 21.—The proposal to erect a monument in the cemetery in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., over the grave of Mary Rogers, who was executed for the murder of her husband near Bennington, received a setback to-day, when the firm which has the order for erecting the monument and has nearly completed it received a letter from the Rev. F. A. McCramer, the head of the Augustinian Order at Hoosick Falls, which has charge of the cemetery, that no stone of any kind would be allowed to mark the grave.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Protest Against the Spirit Which Would Create Adverse Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an interview widely published in the daily papers with Thomas W. Phillips, in which he announces his intention to head a movement to create a public sentiment against the acceptance by our colleges and educational institutions of any assistance from the Trustees of the General Education Fund, on account of their acceptance of the magnificent gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller of $43,000,000, to be used in the promotion of education and general enlightenment.

This enormous contribution to the cause of education is not coupled with any conditions restricting its use to the promotion of any particular religious, political, or economic theory, and if wisely administered, as, no doubt, it will be, will have a beneficial influence, too large to estimate, upon the lives and citizenship of the country, increasing with geometrical progression as the years advance.

The public spirit, generosity, and appreciation of the responsibility incident to the possession of unusual wealth evinced by Mr. Rockefeller should excite the admiration of every one. It is hard enough to part with our possessions and should not be made more difficult by cavil and criticism.

But Mr. Phillips does not accept this view of the case. And who is Mr. Phillips? The reporter tells us that he is a multi-millionaire, an independent operator in petroleum, and that he boasts of having fought the Standard Oil Company for twenty-five years. Doubtless this fight has produced the frame of mind in which he has entered into this fight against Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent work. It has given him a malignity, disguised under the cloak of religious sentiment, that is repellent. A business competitor is not a proper judge of the sentiments of his rival, and I will not waste any time in discussing his statements, as they are discredited from the beginning.

Whatever the public opinion may be of the methods of the Standard Oil Company, it is apparent to any business man that its affairs have been conducted by men of the greatest business ability. If Mr. Rockefeller decided to use tank cars when his competitors stuck to the old method of shipping oil in barrels, and if, after business conditions warranted it, he constructed pipe lines from the wells to his refineries and the seaboard, his business sagacity was necessarily rewarded by a control of the industry which would have come had there been no discrimination in freights, for which his company is now being brought to account, and which policy they can very well afford to abandon in deference to modern public sentiment.

Mr. Rockefeller has, like his old associate, Charles Pratt, decided to make his contributions for the good of the public during his lifetime instead of leaving it to his executors to interpret his wishes. It is to be hoped that the institutions that he establishes will be as successful in aiding people to help themselves as the Pratt Institute has been. It is also to be hoped that while in good health and mental vigor he may, despite the clamors of the ignorant or prejudiced, find still larger fields for his beneficence.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

New York, March 19, 1907.

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A Vast Array of Black Suits Priced at $15

WE'VE had considerable to say about black suits in general the past ten days, and feel that we now owe it to our $15 line to give it the centre of the stage.

Perhaps the vast assortment will appeal to you first, for assuredly a more complete showing was never prepared. A closer inspection will reveal a perfect form of tailoring, evidenced by the fit of the collar, the natural appearing shoulder, the correct hanging sleeve, and a hundred and one other features.

Smart style bristles forth from every garment, whether it be conservative or radical (both are represented in several forms) and the variety of fabrics will open your eyes. We feel confident you will agree with us when we say that this is the greatest showing of black suits at $15 ever assembled.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN

George Trumbull Ladd Protests Against Attitude of This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pronouncement of Congressman Kahn respecting the moral and social characteristics of the Japanese, which has just reached this country, would be simply amusing if it could be dissociated from the circumstances amid which it occurred, and from its possible effect upon the strained relations now existing between two hitherto friendly nations. But if it is to be considered as anything more than a passing expression of ignorance and demagogy, it is calculated to evoke much more serious thoughts and feelings. As a possible influence on public sentiment and public action in the United States it is a significant indication of tendencies which may properly bring to all her citizens who know the Orient, and who wish well to their country and to all mankind, no small amount of shame and of dismay. I am simply stating a fact which admits of no doubt when I say that the recent behavior of individual Americans has discredited and disgraced the whole Nation of America in this part of the world.

I think I may claim to have a more than usually intimate and accurate knowledge of the Japanese. Apart from the fact that my whole life has been given to the study of such subjects, I can speak from a wide acquaintance with all classes of this people, from highest to lowest—an acquaintance obtained not only in the United States, but by three visits to Japan, during each of which I have been afforded very exceptional opportunities for observation. What is even more important, I have been taken into their confidence in a quite exceptional way. I can assure my fellow-countrymen that Mr. Kahn's estimate of the Japanese, morally and socially, is as absolutely worthless as is the kindred pronouncement of some petty magistrate of the Pacific Coast upon the difficult ethnic problem—namely, how far they derive from Mongolian stock. Racial psychology and ethnography are not precisely the subjects best fitted for the judgment of labor unions and political demagogues.

But let us come a little closer to particulars. Mr. Kahn seems to have discoursed about Japanese "coolies" in a highly rhetorical but exceedingly vague and indefinite fashion. If under this term we include the multitude of Japanese peasants, they compare favorably with the corresponding class in Germany or England, for kindliness, honesty, and thrift; but they are not yet educated up to the standard of shrewdness in bargaining or in land-grabbing which has characterized so many of the New England and Northwestern farmers in the United States. If under this term we further bring the jinrickisha-runners, common laborers, house-servants, &c., in all the virtues of their classes they are well up to the average of similar workmen in other lands.

Even in the treaty ports, where the direct and indirect influences of foreigners have been most operative, the jinrickisha men are rather better in all respects than the hackdrivers and teamsters of New York and Chicago or the "cabbies" of London and Paris. And of the considerable number of Japanese whom it has been my privilege to have in my service, I have absolutely no reason to complain, but on the other hand every reason to commend. They are, of course, human, and by no means faultless; but they are on the whole more faithful, grateful, and manageable through a reasonable mixture of firmness and kindness than are the similar classes in my own country. Nor must it be forgotten that these so-called "coolies," whom Mr. Kahn estimates so contemptuously, made up the rank and file of the Japanese army during the last war. And how splendidly they behaved themselves, on the march, in the camp, and in battle! One of my friends has now serving at his table one of these same coolies, (formerly his kurumaya,) who received twenty-one wounds during his campaigns. Nothing more remarkable has happened in German history than the way in which the spirit of knighthood, the spirit of the Bushido, descended upon all the lower orders of the people, making their behavior as an army in Manchuria almost incomparably superior, from the moral point of view, to the behavior of any army in the Philippines.

But Mr. Kahn evidently includes the small shopkeepers and the skilled laborers under the general rubric—"Japanese coolies," though it is somewhat difficult to discover his authority for so stretching the term. But let us take him at his word. Now it seems to be generally admitted that, especially in the great cities where building and manufacturing are advancing so rapidly since the war, there has been a certain deterioration in the quality of the work and a lowering of the spirit of thoroughness and fidelity in workmanship. And this is chiefly, if not exclusively, due to the coming under foreign influences and to the necessity of competing with foreign goods. What about all this, however, in the United States, in England, and in Germany? What about it especially in the San Francisco that perished, and in the beginnings of the San Francisco that is trying to rebuild itself? What but this very thing, in an exaggerated form, at present, fortunately, impossible for Japan, is back of Mr. Kahn himself and of his objections to Japanese coolies? It is interesting in this connection to know, however, that friends of Japan are hoping that her laborers and labor unions in the time to come will follow China instead of the United States in general and San Francisco in particular. For in the city which Mr. Kahn claims to represent the labor unions discourage honesty, thoroughness, and thrift; while in China the very guilds are insurance societies for the promotion and exacting of these same virtues. Nothing else in this line is to be more deprecated than that Japan should copy it rather than China in the influences brought effectively to bear upon its skilled laborers.

As to the Japanese whom even Mr. Kahn would scarcely venture to class among the "coolies," I may quote the saying of an observant member of the German diplomatic corps. It was to the effect that the "individualistic civilization" of Japan had developed a higher type of manhood than could be found in any country of Europe. I will not say this. But when three days ago, in conversation with the Mayor of this city—the son of one of the most notable men of the Old Japan—I listened to his quiet and dignified assertion of confidence in the fair and friendly spirit of the American people, I could only wish that we had something more like his equals among the representatives and leaders of the

For to speak truth, the true American has great reason for shame and for anxiety when he considers the present behavior and future prospects of his country in the Orient. If at home the great body of the people are to continue being ground between the upper millstone of the trusts and the nether millstone of the labor unions—both alike enemies of the Republic; and if abroad we are to be represented and interpreted after the fashion of Mr. Kahn and his kind, we may be sure of decline and disaster, morally and socially, if not as respects material interests.

One of the friends of my young manhood, who has spent since I knew him his entire life in China, and who has become a writer of classics in interpretation of that strange and misunderstood people, on returning to the Orient a year ago, left in one of our periodicals a warning to his countrymen. This warning he had the courage to entitle, "A Fool's Paradise." The "paradise" was our home country, the United States; the "fools" were the people thereof. Perhaps this was exaggerated. Perhaps it was not patriotic. Certainly it was not calculated to excite good feeling toward the author or the comfortable intention to try and do a little better in the future. But whatever one may think of the wisdom or the expediency of the title, no one who knows the Orient and the United States both can deny the truth of what the article proclaimed. And even to take the whole problem off from the lofty moral and social ground, on which it really ought to be viewed, and to put it upon grounds of bargaining and profit alone, all such talk as that of Mr. Kahn and all such conduct as that for which Mr. Kahn stands sponsor, is fit only for a "fool's paradise." It not only fails to recognize the moral obligation which binds all men together in a spiritual unity, but it also fails to recognize the opportunity for a great advance in commercial prosperity.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 1, 1907.

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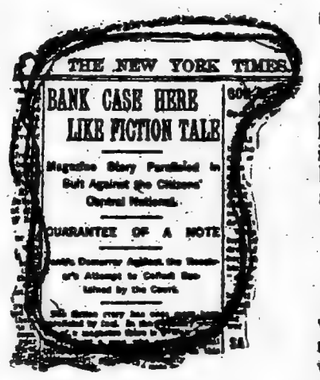

THE fiction which the Times refers to was the Randolph Mason story as told in Pearson's for February. If you read this story you doubtless pronounced it absorbing but improbable. With improbability removed, you will enjoy more than ever

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wherein Randolph Mason, Corrector of Destinies, sells land which his client does not own, to two different parties and yet keeps within the laws of West Virginia. This tale is one of the best of Melville Davisson Post's fascinating series, complete in the April

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A Known Quantity

"A Delicious Blend"

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29c per lb.

BOY HOPED TO "ACT" FOR MR. HARRIMAN

But Willy Lay Ill of Scarlet Fever While Comrades Frolicked at Sherry's.

EAST SIDE LADS IN A PLAY

Railroad Magnate and Friends Applaud Their Efforts, Just as Stricken Youth Had Dreamed.

While his little comrades of the street and school capered with joy at Sherry's last night and acted before an audience representing society and wealth, Willie Kraft lay in his bed in his humble home on the third floor of the tenement at 529 Second Avenue and wept as only a boy with a broken heart can weep.

His thoughts would not linger on the stories which his mother tried to read to him, nor on the pretty pictures she had bought, and the songs she sang were sung while tears ran down her cheeks, for her boy would not stop sobbing.

Willie had intended to be with his companions on the night of all nights of the year for the Boys' Club, when they should journey to the restaurant which, to the minds of the children of the east side, seemed most like a fairy palace, and appear before the President of their club, Edward H. Harriman, and the other kindly and generous men and women who have befriended them.

He had studied day and night for many weeks on the lines which "Luiz, attendant to the Duke of Plaza-Toro," has to say in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers," and had mastered them so that he might say them in his sleep, if need be. Also, he had attended three full-dress rehearsals and been commended for his good memory and for the dignity with which he acted the part.

Then, just a week ago, he was taken sick. It wasn't serious the first day, but on the second the doctor was accompanied by a strange man when he came to Willie's room. They examined him carefully, then whispered something the little patient could not hear. When they had gone there was a noisy rapping on the door, which kept up a long, long time.

"What is that, mamma? Does some one want to come in? Why don't you open the door?"

"It is nothing," said the mother, who did not wish her son to know that the health officer had tacked up a sign which said "Scarlet Fever," but when none of the neighboring boys came in next day and he demanded that they send for his particular chum the mother had to tell him.

"Then I can't appear in the play?" shouted the lad, in consternation.

"I am afraid not, Willie," said the mother. "You will have to stay in two or three weeks."

Then the boy fell to weeping, after the first spasm of anger had passed. The fever came and went; the lad fretted greatly, and his heart was a leaden lump.

Yesterday he knew that Billy and Charley Schmidt and Joe Ochsner and Joe Winters and Fred Strangio and Phil Wenzel and all his other little friends were making ready for the day of days, and the sorrow became even more acute.

He knew, too, that George Reidenbach would wear the yellow tights and yellow cape, with its golden spangles, which he had worn at the rehearsals, and would speak the lines which he first had learned.

The mother, sorrowing, too, when she saw her boy so sad, sought in every way a mother could devise to make him think of other things, but with no success. The child moaned his grief, though trying hard to stifle it.

And then, while the elevated trains rumbled by in front of his window and the trucks rattled over the cobbled pavement, and his mother, with a heavy heart, sang more cheerily than she knew, Willy went to sleep.

E. H. Harriman, master of railroads, stepped from the elevator on the third floor at Sherry's, looked about him and smiled. On every hand were scurrying youngsters. One of them cavorting through the hall, bumped against the financier and nearly bowled him over. Catching the boy and saying a pleasant word to him, Mr. Harriman watched him run away with his companions, and then entered the theatre room.

In the alcove where the east side lads were transforming themselves, with the aid of several professional make-up artists, into miniatures of the men and women of the long ago, there was a sharp word and the diminutive courtiers and gondoliers hustled on to the stage. The fashionable women in the audience laughed at the awful noise they made. Then there was silence, the curtain arose, and there was revealed an entirely correct scene. Mr. Harriman and his fellow-friends of the Boys' Club cheered heartily, just as Willy had dreamed.

The play went off without a hitch. Not a boy forgot his lines, and no prompting that the audience could detect was necessary. Time and again the audience applauded and compelled the little actors to give encores.

Between the two acts, many women from Fifth Avenue homes mingled with the lads from the vicinity of Tompkins Square.

In the meantime, at home, Willy lay sleeping after his earlier paroxysms of grief. Suddenly he awoke.

Willy called to his mother, who had left his bedside for a time.

"What time is it?" asked the boy.

"A little after 9, dear."

"O mamma," cried the child, "the play must be on. I hope it goes all right. You bet the boys know their parts. Maybe George doesn't, for he hasn't had more'n a week to learn my part. But maybe he'll do better than I could."

"I don't think he could," said Mrs. Kraft comfortingly and proudly.

Then the boy fell asleep. Mrs. Kraft said last night after the play that she had never suffered as she had last evening.

The Boys' Club, for whose benefit their wealthy friends arranged for the production of the play at Sherry's, has been in existence since 1876. From the beginning E. H. Harriman has been its President. He always takes a great interest in the boys, whom he visits at irregular intervals and always unexpectedly.

The performance of "The Gondoliers" by the boys will be repeated at Sherry's to-night and Saturday afternoon. Many of the most prominent society women in town will attend.

AGE LIMIT ON RAILROADS.

Tendency to Raise Age Limit Checked by Necessity of Caring for Pensioners.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's annual report just issued makes the announcement that it has been found necessary to raise the age limit of new employes from 35 to 40 years. The change in the established custom of this and other roads to employ only men who have not passed 35 or thereabouts has been brought about primarily by the scarcity of skilled labor, which has been such a serious handicap to all industry during the past two years. The change on the Pennsylvania system will necessitate some modification of the pension system, which now makes retirement compulsory at the age of 70, and optional between 65 and 69 for incapacitation. Under the new ruling men taken on at 45 must either be held in the service until they reach 75 to maintain the pension requirements of thirty-year service before retirement, or the fund set aside must be materially increased. The new rule, however, is not likely to be applied indiscriminately. An official of the road explained Saturday that it did not follow that men of 45 would be taken on in all departments. He explained that the change had been made chiefly because of the necessity of supplying machinists of the first class in the road's shops. It had been found, he said, that the railroad had suffered in the past, even when labor was plentiful, because the thirty-five-year limit had shut out a large percentage of the class of workmen which the road was most anxious to get. Experience had proved, he said, that the higher classes of machinists did not reach their highest degree of skill and efficiency until well along in middle life.

In the classes of employes of whom more severe physical effort is demanded the bosses will insist, as heretofore, on getting younger men as long as a supply is obtainable. The same practice of discriminating in the arduous branches of the service obtains on other roads, and practically amounts to an unwritten law. On the Erie, for instance, while machinists and other skilled workmen are taken on up to the age of 45, it has long been customary to limit brakemen and firemen to 35 or 38 at the outside.

Railroad men admit that there is no question that plenty of men are available who have reached middle age or beyond who are capable of performing any labor that could be exacted of younger men. The reluctance to take on the middle-aged man is because of the effect on the pension or retirement provisions which are in force on nearly all of the large roads. Statistics compiled for the International Railway Congress in 1905 showed that eighteen railroads were then committed to the pension system, and the total has undoubtedly largely increased in the last two years. The beneficiaries of the systems in operation in 1905 represented about 24 per cent. of the total railroad mileage of the United States and numbered 500,000 souls, or about 38 per cent. of all the country's railroad employes. Most of the systems require a service of thirty years before allowing a pension, though a twenty-five-year requirement is not uncommon. The system inaugurated on the Interborough lines last year provided for the retirement of employes between the ages of 65 and 69 who had seen twenty-five years' service.

Retired pay is, in most cases, based on an average of the wages for a period of ten years prior to the retirement. The Pennsylvania, for instance, strikes an average of the monthly pay of the pensioner for ten years preceding his retirement, and multiplies 1 per cent. of the average by thirty, the number of years of service.

Nearly $500,000 in pension allowances was paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad to its retired employes in 1906. The exact amount—$467,614.47—is the largest sum yet paid in any one year, and exceeds the figures of 1905 by $45,000. There are now 1,940 men on the pension rolls of the company. During 1906 200 men died, three-fourths of whom were over 70 years of age. This decrease, however, was offset by the retirement of 331 men, of whom 201 were in their seventieth year and 129 between the ages of 65 and 69. Since 1900 the pension department has distributed a total of $2,493,870.86, which gives an average for the seven years of $356,268.69. The average age of employes at the time of retirement was 71 years and 3 months, with an average length of service of 34 years and 2 months.

HUESTON AHEAD OF KEOGH.

Leads in First Night's Play by a Margin of 83 Points.

Thomas Hueston of St. Louis, the present world's pool champion, led his challenger, Jerome Keogh of Buffalo, the former title holder, from whom he won his position, by a score of 204 to 121 in the first night's play. The match was played at Morningstar's Academy, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street. The champion showed rare skill and at no time during the twenty-two frames played was he headed. His best run was 29 and Keogh's best was 27. The score:

Hueston—14 14 2 1 15 8 14 13 15 14 15 8 0 15 9 2 2 13 2 9 14 8. Total, 204 balls; 2 scratches; 22 frames.

Keogh—1 1 13 14 0 7 1 2 0 1 0 7 15 0 6 13 13 2 13 5 1 7. Total, 121 balls; 1 scratch; 22 frames.

Referee—Ely Parker.

"Tin Whistles" in Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21.—The annual club championship tournament of the "Tin Whistles" began to-day with an eighteen-hole qualification round. C. L. Becker of the Woodland Club, Mass., won the medal offered for the best score with a low card of 79, while David Fleming, Jr., of Mount Airy, Penn., was second with 82, and J. D. Foot of Apawamis, N. Y., third with 84. The leaders were: C. L. Becker, Boston, 79; David Fleming, Jr., Philadelphia, 82; D. Foot, Apawamis, 84; N. S. Hurd, Pittsburg, 85; C. West Taintor, New York, 87; Fred J. Bailey, Charlevoi, 89; L. D. Pierce, Boston, 89; Joseph C. Head, Latrobe, 89; T. S. Lippy, Seattle, 91; T. R. Newbold, Washington, 92; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 92; W. C. Johnson, New York, 94.

Yale Baseball Practice Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Owing to the muddy condition of the field, the Yale baseball nine was unable to take its first open air practice to-day, as had been expected. The team went out to the field, but play had to be abandoned until to-morrow. The Yale track team has been ordered out for its first field practice to-morrow. Capt. Kinney of the Yale nine, has not yet been released by the Faculty from his scholarship technicalities, and will probably not play in Saturday's game with the New York University, although he may be declared eligible before the Easter trip begins next Wednesday.

"CAPT." SIMONSON ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Young Man Who Posed as Army Officer Tries to Die, Using "Pea Shooter."

POLICE HAVE HIM IN CELL

Forty Pawn Tickets and a Skeleton Key Found in His Pockets—Inquiry on Foot as to His Doings.

"Capt. Roman Simonson, Second Field Artillery, U. S. A.," who last June made a lot of people, including a number of regular army soldiers, believe that he was in truth a West Pointer and an officer of artillery in the regular establishment, turned up alongside a railroad track in Hoboken yesterday morning with a bullet hole in his right groin. "Capt. Rome," had tired of life and attempted suicide, according to his own confession to the police.

Simonson, who used to dazzle the girls on the lower west side with his brilliant uniforms and who could tell such wonderful tales of heroic deeds in the fever-infested swamps of Cuba and the Philippine jungles, did not inflict a fatal wound, for the weapon he used was not of the dangerous kind. It is a "baby hammerless," and, according to Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken, "only a pea shooter."

Policeman Ryan, who was on duty near the Fourteenth Street Ferry, found Simonson at 1 o'clock in the morning, after hearing the feeble report of a pistol. Ryan saw Simonson staggering across Bloomfield Avenue at Fifteenth Street.

"She did it! She did it!" shouted the man as he fell on the street-car tracks.

"Who did it?" asked Ryan.

"Lizzie Monahan of Twelfth Street," feebly replied Simonson.

Ryan blew his whistle for assistance, and then sent in a call for an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital.

At the hospital surgeons said that Simonson's wound was only superficial and that he would recover. Then the police took the prisoner in hand, and he almost took their breath away with his story. He told how he had met the girl at a Knights of Columbus dance in Manhattan and the result was a case of love at first sight. Wednesday afternoon, he said, he got a note from her, asking him to meet her between midnight and 1 o'clock yesterday morning "in the shadow of the power house" near Fifteenth Street.

The police thought the story had a queer sound, but Simonson was much in earnest. By morning the police had proved that no such person as Lizzie Monahan lived on Twelfth Street, Hoboken, and "Capt." Simonson, when he was told, begged pardon and said it was all a mistake. Then she lived in Thirteenth Street, he explained. Later it was Eleventh Street. The police failed to find the girl and concluded that Simonson was not telling the truth.

In Simonson's pockets the police found a skeleton key, forty odd pawn tickets, and about $4.50. The pawn tickets called for half a dozen overcoats, many pairs of opera glasses, and jewelry. Chief Hayes sent them to Headquarters in New York for investigation and arrested Simonson as a suspicious person.

Chief Hayes and his detectives worked over Simonson all day, but he refused to switch from his original story of being shot by a woman until about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then he broke down and told another story.

He confessed that the "Lizzie" Monahan he had mentioned was a fictitious person. The shooting had followed an evening spent with his friend, "Bill" Vant of 224 Ninth Avenue. They had wound up by going to Hoboken. After a number of drinks at Phillibert's saloon, Simonson said he had become melancholy over the untoward results of his love affairs and decided to kill himself.

He sent "Bill" home and then went to the place where the policeman had found him, his mind fully made up "to end it all." He placed the weapon, he said, over the spot where he thought his heart was, "and with a last despairing look around" pulled the trigger. Realizing presently that his first effort had not been all that it might have been, he became regretful and shouted for help, he said.

"I await the outcome of this case like a soldier should," he added.

Simonson for several years successfully palmed himself off as an officer of the regular army. He owned dozens of uniforms for ranks from Second Lieutenant to the gold-laced affairs that Generals of foreign armies wear. He has visited Governors Island in his American uniforms, and has been saluted by the guards over there.

He also visited the police stations, and made the police believe his story was true. He was a conspicuous guest at receptions and dances in the sections that he frequented.

The Hoboken police will hold Simonson on the strength of his skeleton key. This morning the New York police will report on the pawn tickets.

HOPE BOXING BILL WILL PASS.

If Sport Is Legalized It Will Again Become Popular.

The passage of Senator Frawley's bill legalizing amateur boxing under the supervision of the Amateur Athletic Union has caused general satisfaction among the followers of the boxing game in this city. The bill provides that the bouts shall be of not more than fifteen minutes' duration, the gloves not less than eight ounces in weight, and the prizes either medals or cups not exceeding $35 in value. The present law is so stringent that even amateurs cannot box in public. If the bill becomes a law the Amateur Athletic Union will hold the boxing championships in this city again.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 7, and it now remains for the Assembly and the Governor to decide whether it becomes law. The time limit for bouts will allow four three-minute rounds with a minute's intermission between each, and the bill will also allow decisions to be made. It was suggested yesterday that amateur boxing will lack interest because there is not the pecuniary incentive to fight hard, but, judging from the strenuous rivalry shown in other branches of sport, this argument fails to make an impression. It is felt that a big friendly rivalry can be worked up between the members of the many amateur clubs of New York, and the sport made popular.

"POLY PREP" GETS MEDALS.

Interscholastic Hockey League Defies Disqualification by A. A. U.

By awarding the hockey championship to Poly Prep, the New York Interscholastic League threw down the gauntlet to the Amateur Athletic Union. The vote stood 5 to 2, the Cutler and Groff Schools standing out against Poly Prep, which won all the games of the series, but were disqualified, with several other teams, because Clyde Martin, who was disqualified by the A. A. U., was permitted to play with Poly Prep.

The schoolboy hockey war has now assumed a serious phase, and further trouble will follow the action of the New York Interscholastic Hockey League. Six New York and one Brooklyn school met in competition for the championship. When half the season was completed Clyde Martin was declared ineligible to play, but the Poly Prep officials ignored the disqualification and continued him on the team. This resulted in the disqualification of those teams which played against the Poly Prep after Martin was declared ineligible. Dr. Duerr, Principal of the Poly Prep, said:

"It is not so much the winning of the Johnson Cup, because we have won innumerable cups and trophies before. For the cup we do not care at all. It is simply that we believe the schoolboys are well able to handle their own athletics without any uninvited outside interference. Poly was asked to compete in the series, and I personally know that every boy is as fit to compete as any Groff or Cutler School student. I admire the stand taken by the league."

Columbia Lacrosse Team in Practice.

Practice for the Columbia lacrosse team began yesterday, when twenty men reported under the leadership of C. M. McKinlay, '07, captain of the team. He has played for two years. Since last season the west side of South Field has been leveled so as to make a space almost as large as the baseball diamond, and this portion of the field will be used by the lacrosse men. Adams, last year's captain, will act as coach. The schedule will include games with Stevens, College of the City of New York, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

Factory Here for Michelin Tires.

Edouard Michelin, the manufacturer of the French tires bearing his name, has been visiting America recently for the purpose of completing arrangements for the erection of a large factory to make Michelin tires in this country. "The French concern has decided to establish an American factory," he said yesterday, "in view of the increasing number of sales of Michelin tires here despite the fact that we are required to pay a heavy duty. Last year our American agents, E. Lamberjack & Co., sold over 16,000 tires, and contracts for over 20,000 tires have been made for the present year. Our French and American factories will compete, and this competition will be very useful to the progress of tires. I am rather at a loss to say which one will overcome the other in popularity, but I think that French ingenuity and American brains will prove a great success."

Americans in French Auto Races.

NICE, France, March 21.—H. W. Bartol of Philadelphia, J. Howard Johnson, the foreign representative of the Automobile Club of America, and B. Neilson Winthrop, also an American, have entered for the automobile meet here, which will be run against fixed time and at a speed ranging from 65 to 100 kilometers (forty to sixty-two miles) per hour.

Contest in Graceful Skating.

A contest of graceful skating on roller skates attracted several hundred spectators last night to the Lenox Skating Rink, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Over eighty couples competed for the prizes, the judges giving the decision amid general enthusiasm to Miss May Conners and William Blackburn.

MOFFETT LEADS CRESCENT SHOOT

Championship Contest on the Bay Ridge Range Brings Out Good Field.

TO DECIDE TITLE TO-DAY

Stephenson Four Points Behind Leader in the Events Completed Yesterday.

F. W. Moffett led the field in the second series of target shooting for the club championship at the Crescent Athletic Club grounds, Bay Ridge, yesterday. Moffett broke 90 targets out of 100, while Frank B. Stephenson, who led by one target after the first day's shooting, was only able to break 86. Moffett and Stephenson practically have the championship between them, as the former has 178 out of 200 and the latter 175. The final 100 targets will be shot to-morrow.

W. C. Damron won first place in three of the events at 15 targets each, and divided one with Moffett, while Henry Kryn was successful in two. G. H. Ernst, with a handicap of eight, won the first prize in the 50-target contest. The summary:

Championship Shoot, 100 Targets.—F. W. Moffett, 90; F. B. Stephenson, 86; Henry Kryn, 76; G. G. Stephenson, 74; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 69; A. E. Hendrickson, 60.

Two-men Team Shoot, Handicap, 25 Targets.—G. G. Stephenson (3) and E. M. Patterson (5), 49; F. B. Stephenson (0) and W. C. Damron (2), 42; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., (2) and J. Fanning (0,) 39; F. W. Moffett (1) and A. E. Hendrickson (4,) 33; Henry Kryn (2) and G. H. Ernst (4,) 34.

Trophy Shoot, 50 Targets, Handicap.—G. H. Ernst, (8,) 47; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., (4,) 46; F. W. Moffett, (2,) 45; F. B. Stephenson, (0,) 45; E. M. Patterson, (3,) 42; G. G. Stephenson, (6,) 39; W. C. Damron, (4,) 38; A. E. Hendrickson, (8,) 38; Henry Kryn, (4,) 37.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—W. C. Damron, 14; F. W. Moffett, 14; A. E. Hendrickson, 14; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 12; G. H. Ernst, 12; Henry Kry., 11. In shoot-off Damron and Moffett tied at 14 and divided.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—Henry Kryn, 15; F. W. Damron, 14; O. C. Grinnell, Jr. 14; F. W. Moffett, 14; A. E. Hendrickson, 12.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—W. C. Damron, 14; G. G. Stephenson, 13; F. W. Moffett, 12; E. M. Patterson, 12; F. B. Stephenson, 10; A. E. Hendrickson, 10; Henry Kryn, 9; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 7.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—W. C. Damron, 14; E. M. Patterson, 14; Henry Kryn, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 12; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 11; F. W. Moffett, 11; G. G. Stephenson, 11; A. C. Hendrickson, 9. In shoot-off Damron won with 15.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—W. C. Damron, 14; A. E. Hendrickson, 13; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 13; Henry Kryn, 12; F. W. Moffett, 10.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—Henry Kryn, 14; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 13; F. W. Moffett, 12; W. C. Damron, 9; A. E. Hendrickson, 9.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—F. W. Moffett, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 14; Henry Kryn, 14; W. C. Damron, 14; G. G. Stephenson, 13; A. C. Hendrickson, 11; E. M. Patterson, 10; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 9. In shoot-off Damron won with 14.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—F. B. Stephenson, 14; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 12; Henry Kryn, 12; G. G. Stephenson, 11; F. W. Moffett, 11; E. M. Patterson, 10; W. C. Damron, 7; A. C. Hendrickson, 7.

Hillman and Pilgrim in Match Race.

Harry Hillman and Paul Pilgrim will meet in a 600-yard match race, which will be the feature of the Seventh Regiment games to-morrow night. The race will be run off early so as to enable Hillman to take part in the Military League one-mile championship relay race at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Both meets are scheduled for to-morrow night with excellent lists of events. In the relay race Hillman will run the last quarter for the Thirteenth Regiment team against the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiment quartets. At the Seventh Regiment Armory Hillman will make an attempt to break the armory quarter-mile record of 0:54 4-5, which was made about twelve years ago. The other leading features of the Seventh's games are a handicap roller skating race, a wall-scaling contest, tent raising, rescue race, and all the standard events of track and field usually held indoors. The games will mark the re-entry of Richard Sheldon into athletics after an absence of over a year.

Lyle in Prof. Denis's Place.

Herbert M. Lyle, who played end rush for Cornell in the early nineties, has been elected to fill the place on the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee as the representative of Cornell during the absence of Prof. L. M. Denis in Europe. S. Halliday, who was first named, has been unable to serve, as he has been required to visit Europe on business in order to return to this country to take up the position of head coach at Ithiaca, from which Glenn Warner has retired.

Herrmann Elected President A. B. L.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—The final session of the annual convention of the American Bowling Congress, which convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, elected August Herrmann of Cincinnati President over R. H. Bryson of Indianapolis, who came up for re-election. Cincinnati also secured the next annual tournament from St. Paul by the vote of 114 to 50. At Crescent Rink the regular tournament programme of bowling began to-day. The Furniture City League of Grand Rapids established a new five-men record of 2,775 pins.

Every type of overcoat thats finds favor with the well dressed man is here, including the black silk lined to edge overcoat, the gray form-fitting Chesterfield in various models, the top coat, the rain coat. The prices start at $15 and go up to $45. Suits, too, from $15 to $45, in a variety broad enough to reflect every man's taste.

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Merit Mark A

The Sign of the Square Deal.

The "Triangle A" in a cigar store is like the American flag in a foreign country. *It assures a square deal.* It is a guarantee for the finest quality that your money can command. *Desert it,* and you are at the mercy of all the masked misrepresentation in the business. *Stick to it,* and you'll never smoke an inferior cigar. Introduce yourself to a delightful smoke by asking for the new CREMO today.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY, : : : Manufacturer

TO THE PUBLIC:

The VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY, of 427 Fifth Avenue, New York City, announces that FUNDAMENTAL patents, dated March 19, 1907, and numbered 847,947 and 847,948, have been granted to it as assignee of David T. Kenney, covering broadly the system of vacuum or suction cleaning, which Mr. Kenney has been the pioneer in introducing to the public.

The Company has heretofore notified the public that it has acquired all of Mr. Kenney's patent rights in this country.

Patent No. 847,947 was granted upon application Serial No. 84,058, filed Nov. 29, 1901, and contains the following claims:

"1. In a suction cleaning apparatus, the combination of a suction nozzle adapted to be moved over the surface to which it is applied for cleaning and having a narrow inlet slot, a suction creating device capable of maintaining a sufficient vacuum, and impurities collecting means between the nozzle and the suction creating device and suitably connected therewith for removing the impurities from the air, substantially as described.

"2. In an apparatus for removing dust or dirt, the combination of a suction creating device capable of maintaining a sufficient vacuum, an inlet head or shoe having an unobstructed elongated slot and so constructed that the edges of the slot may be brought into contact with the surface of the object to be cleaned, and a separator intermediate of and suitably connected with the suction creating device and the inlet head or shoe for removing the dust from the air, substantially as described.

"3. In a suction cleaning apparatus, the combination of a suction nozzle adapted to be moved over the surface to which it is applied for cleaning and having a narrow inlet slot, a power operated suction pump, and impurity collecting means between said nozzle and pump adapted to remove the impurities from the air and prevent fouling the pump while permitting the working vacuum to be maintained at the nozzle, substantially as described.

"4. A cleaner comprising a suction chamber, provided with a narrow inlet slot, the slot being bounded and defined by lips which lie in the contact surface of the cleaner, with the outward mouth of the slot lying in the plane of the contact surface, substantially as described."

Patent No. 847,948 was granted upon application Serial No. 147,968, filed March 16, 1903, and contains the following claim:

"In a suction cleaning apparatus, the combination of a suction nozzle adapted to be moved over the surface to which it is applied for cleaning and having a narrow inlet slot, a power operated suction pump, and impurities collecting means between said nozzle and pump and adapted to remove the impurities from the air and prevent fouling the pump while permitting the working vacuum to be maintained at the nozzle, said impurities collecting means including a dry collecting device through which the air passes from the suction nozzle and a liquid separator between said device and the vacuum pump, substantially as described."

These patents cover every system of cleaning by suction or vacuum now on the market.

The public are warned not to deal with infringers, as the rights of this company in the premises will be fully protected.

The Board of Directors of this Company is made up as follows: Messrs. L. C. WEIR, Chairman; DUMONT CLARKE, HENRY W. De FOREST, WM. K. VANDERBILT, Jr., W. G. BESLER, H. B. HOLLINS, RUSSELL HARDING, THOMAS EWING, Jr., and DAVID T. KENNEY, President.

This company is prepared to supply all demands for vacuum cleaning and will do so at moderate prices.

[*Signed*] **R. C. WATSON,** *Secretary.*

MURAD CIGARETTES

YOU can't compare the flavor of the Murad with that of any other cigarette, because the Murad flavor is distinctive—original—incomparable.

Murad Cigarettes represent the highest skill in the blending of rich Turkish tobaccos—a smooth, mild, mellow smoke which gratifies the taste of every smoker and which has established Murad Cigarettes as

"THE METROPOLITAN STANDARD"

10 for 15 cents

S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer
111 Fifth Ave., New York

CRANE WILL PLAY GOULD FOR TITLE

Boston Expert Defeats Charles E. Sands of New York in Court Tennis Final Round.

PLAYED FOUR HARD SETS

Contestants Evenly Matched in Fast Game — Championship Contest To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Joshua Crane, Jr., of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club to-day won the final round of the national court tennis championship, defeating Charles E. Sands of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club three sets out of four, by the score of 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. By his victory Crane won the right to meet Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., the present holder, in the challenge match on Saturday.

While it took four sets for Crane to win, and he was at times forced to play at his top speed, there was little doubt as to his winning the match after the conclusion of the first set, which he won, but the surprise came in the wonderful way Sands played. Crane played, especially in his first set, a smashing game, yet Sands fought back to the best of his ability, which was at times far better than the score appears. Crane played better court tennis than he ever has played before. He played without a let-up from start to finish and was strong all the way through, his increased weight over last year helping him along wonderfully.

Crane's service throughout was superb and his gets in the forehand corner of the service side always good, while throughout the match he had the winning opening at his command, especially the dedan. Sands, on the other hand, had very good service and made any number of beautiful strokes, especially off the tambour, while his defense of the dedan was excellent. His returns lacked the kill that went with Crane's, while the latter played off the walls better and he had a stronger floor game than did his opponent.

At the start of the match Sands won the serve and made his point playing a fine game at the beginning, which he sustained throughout. Sands did not get started right until after the second set, and from then on he forced Crane, and it was wholly the latter's good shots rather than any weakness on the part of Sands that won for him. Sands's forehand volleys were not as good as they might have been nor as strong as was expected, while his backhand volleys were perfect.

In the third set, which Sands won, his service was fine. Before Crane realized it Sands led by the score of 4—1. At this time Sands was playing his top game, and won the set, 6—4. Crane rallied in the fourth set, and it was here that his physical condition counted, for he killed the ball at every opportunity and placed his shots beautifully. Sands, however, pushed him hard and carried the total to four all, when Crane won the last two games. The score:

FIRST SET.

Crane	2	4	5	2	4	4	7	4—32	6	
Sands	4	2	3	4	0	0	5	1—19	2	

SECOND SET.

Crane	0	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	4—30	6
Sands	4	0	1	2	1	0	6	4	4	1—23	4

THIRD SET.

Sands	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	4—34	6
Crane	2	2	2	5	2	4	6	4	1	2—30	4

FOURTH SET.

Crane	4	5	3	8	4	2	4	2	4	4—40	6
Sands	2	7	5	6	2	4	1	4	0	0—31	4

Summary:
National Court Tennis Championships.—Final Round—Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston, defeated Charles E. Sands, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

BOULTON TO SUCCEED NOYES.

Yale Advisers Decide to Accept Resignation of Crew Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Yale's rowing advisers have decided to accept the resignation of Robert H. Noyes as Captain of the Yale crew, and it is probable that Stroke Oar Boulton will be named as his successor. The decision to accept the resignation and to have the crew elect a successor was arrived at by Julian W. Curtiss, chief adviser, Coach Kennedy, and the undergraduate management at a conference held to-day.

The election will have to be held among the members of last year's crew, all of whom except three are still in college. It is probable that if these men agree on a choice for the place no effort will be made to reach the graduates of last year. If they fail to cast a decisive ballot Capt. Morse will be reached in St. Louis and Chase in Chicago, but Bow Oar Weeks is traveling in Europe and cannot participate.

If Boulton should fail of election the choice would undoubtedly fall upon Ide, No. 7. Noyes has consented to remain with the squad all season and help Kendeny with the coaching to carry out the plans that have been formulated, which promised to develop one of the best crews Yale has had in years.

TOWEN MAY SUCCEED COLER.

Sentiment in the Brooklyn Y. C. Appears to Favor Present Vice Commodore.

It is probable that W. C. Towen will be elected Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to succeed to the place left vacant by the resignation of Bird S. Coler. The sentiment is strongly in favor of the present Vice Commodore being elevated to the position and having Col. David E. Austen accept re-election as Vice Commodore, the place he refused to again accept at the annual meeting of the club last Fall. The selection will be made by the Board of Trustees at their meeting early next month.

Mr. Towen, who was principally responsible for the acquirement of a new plot of ground on Gravesend Bay on which to erect a new clubhouse for the Brooklyn organization, has recently purchased a good-sized schooner and is keenly interested in the racing of the club.

YALE'S WRESTLING HONORS.

Scores Comparatively Easy Victory in the Intercollegiate Meet.

PRINCETON, March 21.—Yale won the intercollegiate championship in the wrestling tournament here to-night comparatively easy. Princeton tied with Columbia for second place after a disappointing showing, with Pennsylvania fourth. Columbia's unexpectedly good showing upset the Tigers' expectations of success and was responsible for Yale's finally winning out. The New York team scored seven points where she was believed to have hardly a chance to tally, equalling Princeton's total. Yale with eleven had a safe margin.

Middies Eager to Row on Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 21.—The project of sending a Naval Academy crew to the Hudson regatta on June 26 will be conditional upon finances. The subject has not been broached officially, but there is a general desire to send a crew to Poughkeepsie. It has been ascertained that the majority of the members of the crew will be at liberty on the day of the race, and for over two weeks previous to it. Three members of the first crew belong to the first class, and will be graduated by that time, while the others belong to the present third class.

AMERICANS WIN AGAIN.

Atlanta Defeated by Score of 9 to 3—Castleton Pitched Well.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—The New York American League team to-day defeated Atlanta 9 to 3. The weather was warm, but the pitchers were batted freely. Atlanta scored the first run in the opening inning, while Zeller blanked the visitors twice in succession. New York began its run getting in the third inning, when four runs were tallied as the result of clean hitting by Brockett, Hoffman, Keeler, Conroy, and Clark Griffith. Zeller was relieved by Sparks in the sixth inning, but the New York batters kept up their stick work and registered seven hits off the newcomer.

Castleton had his first try-out, and created a good impression. He was taken out in the middle of the game, and Brockett was substituted. He struck out four men and appeared to have good control. Kleinow began the game at second, but Manager Griffith took his place in the fourth inning. The New York nine will play in Macon to-morrow, meeting the South Atlantic League team of that city. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ATLANTA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'ffm'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Becker, cf.	1	2	1	1	1
Keeler, rf.	2	1	2	0	2	Wallace, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Conroy, ss.	2	2	2	2	0	O'Leary, lb.	0	0	7	1	0
Mor'ty, lb.	1	0	9	0	1	Paskert, lf.	1	1	1	2	0
Kleinow, 2b.	1	3	0	2	0	Castro, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Grif'h, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	Ball, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Laporte, 3b.	0	2	0	3	1	Sweeney, lb.	0	1	10	0	0
Cl'kson, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	H'fman, 2b.	0	0	6	3	1
Thomas, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Zeller, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Cast'on, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Sparks, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Br'kett, p.	1	1	0	0	0	*Spade	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	9	15	27	11	2	Total.	3	9	27	18	2

*Batted for Zeller in the fifth inning.

New York	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	—9
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Laporte, Becker, Ball. Three-base hits—Paskert, Brockett, Sweeney. Stolen bases—Conroy, Griffith. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Laport. First base on balls—Off Brockett, 1; off Zeller, 3. Struck out—By Castleton, 4; by Zeller, 2; by Brockett, 1; by Sparks, 1. Passed ball—O'Leary. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lafitte.

WRESTLE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Nearly 100 Competitors Contest for the Metropolitan A. A. U. Titles.

The metropolitan wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were begun at the Boys' Club, Avenue A and Tenth Street, last evening, and after an interesting series of bouts between upward of a hundred competitors, the preliminary round of the tournament was decided. There were seven classes offered, ranging from 105 to over 158 pounds, including all the regulation weights and a 125-pound special class. The survivors of last night's contests will meet in the semi-finals and final rounds to-morrow evening.

There were eight competitors in the bantam weight division, and one bout required nine minutes' wrestling without a fall for decision. Jack Albert was finally awarded the bout over G. F. Berkman.

The lightweight bouts were marred by an inefficient referee. Every award was a doubtful fall, and A. S. Rubien, the National champion, was deprived of an almost certain victory. Huttner finally was awarded a fall over him when neither shoulder was on the mat. Fleischer and Peterson won stiffly contested bouts and J. Bisgier and S. Shapiro had hard fights to win. B. T. Bradshaw won handily and W. Ewans drew a bye.

O. W. Bensing got the award over A. Gettinger in the welterweight class after six minutes. The other winners won fairly handily. The summaries follow:

BANTAM WEIGHT, (105 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round.—W. Strable, Grace A. C., threw Theodore Lauer, Boys' Club, in 4:41.
Robert Curry, St. George A. C., threw R. Schwartz, Boys' Club, in 1:07.
George Taylor, National Turn Verein, threw H. Albert, St. Bartholomew's A. C., in 1:53.
Jack Albert, Intersettlement A. A., awarded the decision over G. F. Berkman, Mott Haven A. C., after two bouts, 6 and 3 minutes, without a fall.

FEATHER WEIGHT, (115 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round.—F. Sephton, St. George A. C., threw George Millinger, Boys' Club, in 0:36.
A. Swanson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C., in 0:57.
Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein, awarded the decision over Julius Scheinbaum, Intersettlement A. A., after two bouts, 6 and 3 minutes, without a fall.
John Hein, Boys' Club, threw Samuel Brenner, Pastime A. C., in 3:42.
James Dorso, Gordon A. C., drew a bye.

SPECIAL WEIGHT, (125 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round—Harry Savin, Boys' Club, threw Harry Weingad, Boys' Club, in 0:27.
George Mehaent, National Turn Verein, threw Arthur C. Reisner, Pastime A. C., in 0:10.
L. Schindlen, Clark House, threw W. J. Reevey, Gordon House, in 1:32.
L. Ruggerio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., drew a bye.

LIGHT WEIGHT, (135 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round—Samuel Fleischer, Intersettlement A. A., threw F. Schmitt, St. George A. C., in 4:41.
E. Huttner, St. George A. C., threw A. S. Rubien, Grace A. C., in 5:37.
A. J. Peterson, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., awarded the decision over A. J. Batter, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., after two bouts, 6 and 3 minutes, with no fall.
J. Bisgier, Clark House, threw F. Jaskeicy, Boys' Club, in 4:32.
S. Shapiro, Intersettlement A. C., threw J. Bestiger, Clark House, in 6:36.
B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, threw E. Cela, German-American A. C., in 2:41.
William Ewans, Grace Club, drew a bye.

WELTERWEIGHT, (145 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round.—D. Wortmann, German-American A. C., threw J. Greenlich, Clark House, in 1:08.
J. Smolet, Boys' Club, threw B. Mendelson, Intersettlement A. A., in 0:29.
E. Miller, Intersettlement A. A., threw J. Grace, Boys' Club, in 3:08.
C. Johnsoe, Svae Athletic and Gymnastic Club, threw H. Dorr, Mohawk A. C., in 1:34.
O. W. Bensing, Boys' Club, awarded the decision over A. Gettinger, Clark House, after six-minute bout without a fall.
O. Huttner, St. George A. C., threw C. Christensen, Danish A. C., in 0:12.
H. Jaeckel, New York A. C., threw S. Sandler, Boys' Club, in 1:39.

MIDDLEWEIGHT, (158 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round.—B. Hansen, German-American A. C., threw J. Jonasen, Dover Sporting Club, in 0:54.
F. Lynch, St. George A. C., threw J. Senti, German-American A. C., in 2:44.
H. Sheletrop, Svea Athletic and Gymnastic Club, threw W. L. Runge, St. George A. C., in 2:10.
G. Rudulph, Boys' Club, threw G. W. Herbst, Mott Haven A. C., in 1:49.
R. Welken, Boys' Club, drew a bye.
W. Gerrig German-American A. C., threw J. Fasola, Northwestern A. C., in 8 minutes 10 seconds.

HEAVYWEIGHT, (OVER 158 POUNDS.)

Preliminary Round—H. Lott, Mohawk A. C., threw W. Reise, St. George A. C., in 2 minutes 46 seconds.
E. N. Payne, Northwestern A. C., threw N. Schecter, Clark House, in 1 minute 58 seconds.
J. Genderson, Dover Sporting Club, threw Sante Zanetti, Boys' Club, in 3 minutes 33 seconds.
L. H. Pederson, Norwegian Turn Verein, drew a bye.

Dauntless Rowing Club Elects Officers

The annual election of the Dauntless Rowing Club was held last night at the Harlem Casino, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue. Frank S. Storey, who was chosen captain, is a graduate of Cornell, and plans were formulated for an active season. "Eddie" Anderson will have charge of the crews as coach. The election resulted as follows: H. W. Walter, President; C. F. Stoppani, Vice President; E. H. Anderson, Treasurer; James Murray, Secretary; Frank S. Storey, Captain; Frank Starr, First Lieutenant; James P. Instone, Second Lieutenant; Board of Directors—Charles P. Rogers, C. A. Hopfensack, Robert Levers, Harry McKee, A. J. Johnston, Bert Vollmer.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention:
New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

Two-horse Brewster victoria, Flandrau brougham and cart, double brass harness, all in splendid condition. Apply to Henry's stable, 234 West 108th St., or telephone owner, 3,823 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 5t., 20c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard or Pierce Arrow preferred; first-class references. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

SCHOOLBOY RACES ON ROLLER SKATES

Public Schools Athletic League's Big Interborough Meet Begins To-day.

PLANS BASEBALL GAMES

Series on Diamond for the Spalding Championship Trophy More Elaborate Than Last Season.

An impetus to the close of the indoor season for the young athletes of the Public Schools Athletic League is promised by a series of roller skating races. Interest in the scheme has been materially increased by the official ruling that for these competitions no entry fee will be charged, and furthermore that each school may enter an unlimited number of contestants for the honors.

Because of the army of High School boys who have been following the rinks special arrangements have been made. Three rinks will be the scene of the competitions which begin to-day. The boys of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond will compete in the Metropolitan Rink, Broadway, near Fifty-third Street. In Brooklyn the skaters will use the Clermont Rink, and the Armory Rink at Flushing has been secured for the boys of Queens.

The events will include a 440-yard race and a one mile. Several hundred boys promise to line up in these races, while a long list of heats is certain to add rivalry to the races planned as an annual feature of the league. Next Friday, March 29, the boys will compete in a two-mile race.

When the big fields have been narrowed down in the preliminaries the finals will be raced in the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. Friday, April 5, has been set apart for the 440 yards and one-mile contests, while the final of the two miles will be decided a week later. In each event the young skaters winning first, second, and third will qualify for the finals.

Practically the individual rink races will hold the place of borough championships. For these rink competitions silver and bronze medals will go to the first and second in each event. For the finals gold, silver, and bronze medals are to be awarded in the order of finish.

Many boys familiarized themselves with the turns and peculiarities of each of the three rinks from 5 to 7 yesterday evening. Their practice work apparently only added zest to the possibilities of the races to-day. The entrants for the two-mile race will be afforded practice on Monday, March 25, and Thursday, March 28. Special arrangements are to be made for practice for the finals the first and second weeks of next month.

Plans for the annual baseball championship matches of the league have also been formulated by the officials. This year the season will begin on Monday, April 15 and end on Saturday, June 22. The schedule includes District League, borough, and the city championship games.

Under the new arrangement each school may enter but one team for the District League series. The winners of each district are then eligible to compete for the borough championship, while these champions meet in the city championships to decide final supremacy, the Spalding City Championship Trophy being the most valued prize.

The schools winning the borough championships will hold for one year the following trophies: Manhattan—Huyler Trophy; Brooklyn—McCarren Trophy; Bronx—Spalding Trophy; Queens—Eagle Trophy, and Richmond—Spalding Trophy. The city champions will also receive gold medals.

These matches will be in charge of the City Committee: C. J. Patton, Public School No. 72, Queens; Samuel Felgus, Public School No. 171, Manhattan; F. J. Ulrich, Public School No. 32, Brooklyn; J. F. Condon, Public School No. 12, the Bronx, and Nils Bergquist, Post Office Box No. 16, Tompkinsville, Richmond. It is expected that a new standard of schoolboy baseball will be established at these matches.

Taylor's Last Appearance This Season.

J. B. Taylor, the champion middle-distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, will start from scratch in the 600-yard handicap at the Thirteenth Regiment games on March 30. Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club will also be on the scratch mark and do his best to aid Taylor in creating a new record. This will be Taylor's last appearance at indoor games in New York this season. A dozen of New York's best runners will be invited to take part in the race, including Pilgrim, Bacon, Sedley, Squires, and Crockett. A big list of events will be arranged for the regular programme.

JUGGLER DISQUALIFIED.

Rough Riding by Nichol Lost Fourth Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Horses at long odds did well in the first two races at the Fair Grounds to-day, No Quarter, at 10 to 1, winning the first, and Rebel Queen, at 7 to 1, winning the second, with Hazel M., at 100 to 1, second. Juggler was disqualified after winning the fourth race on account of rough riding by Nicol.

The fifth race showed another of the coming Derby candidates, Morales, which won easily. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. No Quarter, 101 pounds, (Wolf,) 10 to 1, won; Spider Web, 111, (A. Martin,) 10 to 1, second; Kohnsor, 121, (Garner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Bert Osra, Bill Phillips, Plaud, De Oro, Verdant, Adbell, Zick, Abrams, Red Queen, and Knighton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Rebel Queen, 109 pounds, (J. Lee,) 7 to 1, won; Hazel M., 94, (A. Martin,) 100 to 1, second; Brawney Lad, 109, (Mountain,) 13 to 1, third. Time—0:48 4-5. Moore Johnson, Lulu R., Dona H., Flyon, Bitter Gold, Elvira M., Colonel Brady, Convenient, Master Kildare, Prescati, Prince Bowling also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Granada, 110 pounds, (J. Lee,) 6 to 1, won; Grenade, 109, (Garner,) 4 to 5, second; Rebounder, 109, (A. Martin,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Rather Royal, Bombino, Foxmeade, St. Bellane, Foreigner, and James Reddick also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. St. Valentine, 110 pounds, (J. Lee,) 6 to 1, won; Pasadena, 112, (Mountain,) 7 to 1, second; Lady Esther, 100, (Garner,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:25 4-5. Fancy Dress and Lancastrian also ran. Juggler won, but was disqualified.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Morales, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 2, won; Bonart, 106, (Garner,) 8 to 1, second; Gargantua, 108, (Hogg,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Kemp Ridgely, Lucy Marie, and Black Lock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Lady Crawford, 103 pounds, (L. Jones,) 8 to 5, won; Dr. Young, 96, (A. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Cashier, 102, (Mountain,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:35 3-5. Mae Lynch, Glisten, Sanction, Discernment, Esterjoy, Etta M., and La Cache also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Mary Morris, 108 pounds, (Garner,) 2 to 1, won; Horse Radish, 107, (Hogg,) 20 to 1, second; Ferroniere, 108, (Lloyd,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1.47 1-5. Sicamous, Telegrapher, Joe Davis, Merry Pioneer, Cull, John McBride, Nellie Burn, Noel, and Golden Wave also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling; purse, $400. Alaule, 100 pounds; Benevole, 95; Mildrene, 105; Charles I. Lee, 105; Rothgeb, 110; Adela R., 95; Masker, 95; Margaret Morris, 105; Gotholine, 100; Alionby, 100; J. J. Jr., 97; Ellenmere, 99; Dorothy Duncan, 95; Attention, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; two-year-olds; selling; purse, $400. Catherine F., 109 pounds; Finesse, 99; Drop Stitch, 100; Convenient, 107; Bitter Man, 105; Dick Rose, 106; Antoine, 108; Lute Foster, 113; Lee Crest, 110; Florence Keil, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; purse, $500. Simplicity, 100 pounds; Don't Ask Me, 105; Jungle Imp, 119; Mortiboy, 92; Royal Breeze, 92; Envoy, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $400; Bazil, 111 pounds; St. Joe, 107; Ohlyesa, 105; Goldmate, 110; Lady Goodrich, 109; Limerick, 114; Posing, 105; Charlie Thompson, 111; Dennis Sullivan, 110; Arabo, 114; Granada, 110; Veribest, 105; Gamara, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, $400. Duke of Sangamon, 95 pounds; Halima, 90; Annie Donohue, 90; Odd Trick, 105; Entrada, 90; Gold Circle, 102; Monere, 105; Toy Boy, 107; Spion, 112; Soprano, 100; Dinemock, 100; Sir Mincemeat, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; purse, $400. Arby Van, 102 pounds; Babe R., 101; Pantagon, 108; Hera, 103; Telescope, 111; Sponge Cake, 101; Orline, 95; Envarite, 105; Lady Ethel, 103; Hocus Pocus, 101; Husted, 111; Fenian, 102; Lochgoil, 102; Goldbearer, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling; purse, $400. Warner Griswell, 96 pounds; Henry O., 110; Heart of Hyacinth, 103; Evie Green, 97; King Ellsworth, 112; Dapple Gold, 106; Auditor, 111; Pinsticker, 109; Rather Royal, 106; Canyon, 110; Dry Dollar 88; Paragon, 94; Sincerity Belle, 103; Pride of Woodstock, 107.

MAHER WINS AT LIVERPOOL.

American Jockey Takes Spring Cup with Bridge of Canny.

LIVERPOOL, England, March 21.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, to-day won the Liverpool Spring Cup of £1,000 on Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny. G. Walmsley's Wild Aster was second and H. Escott's Cadwal was third. This was Maher's second mount of the season, and he won by two lengths.

The betting was 100 to 14 against Bridge of Canny, 20 to 1 against Wild Aster, 10 to 1 against Cadwal. Sixteen horses ran. The Liverpool Spring Cup is a handicap of £1,000 for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a furlong.

STEWARDS GRANT LICENSES.

Steeplechase and Hunt Association Issues Permits for the Year.

The Board of Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held a special meeting at the headquarters of the association, Windsor Arcade, 571 Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of granting licenses to gentlemen riders, trainers, and jockeys. Richard F. Carman, Jr., will make his initial appearance this season as a gentleman rider. He is a son of Richard F. Carman, the noted whip and horse show judge, and is a clever cross-country rider. Licenses were granted as follows:

Gentlemen Riders—Robert M. Taylor of Towson, Md.; Henry W. Bull, John Tucker, Mr. R. F. Carman, Jr., R. F. Potter, S. L. von Phul, and Percy Evans.

Trainers—Benjamin Pope, W. G. Wilson, and R. A. Smith.

Jockeys—James Beamish, P. Gallagher, W. G. Wilson, Thomas Rodrock, Otto B. Helder.

BIG WEIGHT FOR GO BETWEEN.

Suburban Winner Heads List of Nominations for Excelsior Handicap.

Go Between has been assigned the post of honor for the ten-thousand-dollar Excelsior Handicap, which will be run over the Metropolitan Jockey Club track at Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, April 26. With sixty-one nominations for the event, the winner of the Suburban Handicap and the Saratoga Cup of last year has been asked to carry 128 pounds, or three pounds more than Doctor Gardner, which is second on the list. W. S. Vosburgh, the weight adjuster of The Jockey Club, has placed the horses of mature years well up on the list, but Dandelion, Dishabille, Tokalon, Oxford, Savable, and Dolly Spanker have been fairly treated in the matter of weights. De Mund heads the list of three-year-olds with 107 pounds. The Goldfinch colt concedes three pounds to Jack Atkins and Horace E., the three-year-olds next in order. The race is at one mile and a sixteenth, with a guaranteed value of $10,000, and is the first big long-distance event of the racing season. The weights follow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Go Between, a.	126	Jacquin, 6.	106
Dr. Gardner, 4.	123	Cressina, 4.	105
Dandelion, 5.	121	Avaunteer, 5.	105
Dishabille, 5.	120	Orbicular, 4.	105
Tokalon, 5.	119	Israfel.	105
Water Light, 5.	118	Jack Atkin, 5.	104
The Picket, a.	118	Horace E., 3.	104
Martin Doyle, 5.	117	Ethon, 3.	104
Hot Toddy, 4.	117	Samuel H. Harris, 5.	103
Oxford, 5.	117	Master of Craft, 5.	102
Cairngorm, 5.	115	McCarter, 3.	100
Savable, aged	115	Superman, 3.	100
Nealon, 4.	115	Palander, 3.	100
Glorifier, 5.	115	King Henry, 4.	100
Ironsides, 4.	113	Standover, 4.	100
Dolly Spanker, 6.	112	J. C. Core, 3.	99
Inquisitor, 4.	112	Colonel Jack, 3.	99
Sir Wilfred, 4.	112	Okenite, 3.	99
Good Luck, 4.	112	Conville, 3.	99
Pretension, 6.	111	Zambesi, 3.	98
Volasay.	110	They're Off, 3.	97
W. H. Carey, 4.	110	Tileling, 3.	97
Wexford, 5.	109	Rosemount, 3.	96
Red Friar, 5.	109	J. F. Donohue, 4.	96
King's Daughter, 4.	108	Cabochon, 3.	95
Minnie Adams, 4.	106	Tartan, 5.	95
Don Hamilton, 4.	107	Berkeley, 5.	92
Don Diego, 4.	107	Moseley, 3.	92
Rye, 4.	107	Cedarcrome, 5.	90
De Mund, 3.	107	Marster, 4.	90
Samson, 4.	106		

$5,000 Purse for Free-for-All Pace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—Announcement was made to-day by Secretary Moore of the Narragansett Park Trotting Association that the Park Brew Stakes of $5,000 will be for the free-for-all pacing class when the Grand Circuit meeting is held here this season. The purse is the richest ever offered for so fast a class, the previous stakes amounting to $1,500 and $2,000. The entries for the event close on April 23. The stake has previously been offered for pacers around the 2:10 mark. A unique feature of the event is the fact that the entrance fee will be on the handicap plan, according to the records of the horses. The slower the record, the less the owner has to pay.

Racing Dates Allotted to Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—It was officially announced this afternoon that races will be held at the running track here from April 27 to May 4. These dates have been allotted by the Kentucky Racing Commission. The decision to hold a running meeting is believed to be the result of an agreement between the Fair people and James B. Haggin of New York, by which they have agreed to purchase the track from Capt. Harry Brown of Pittsburg.

Running Race Meet at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—According to an announcement by Capt. O. A. Tilles there will be a race meet for running horses conducted by the St. Louis Racing Association from April 15 to June 15 this year, at Delmar race course. Capt. Tilles says that there will be no recognized betting during the meeting which will in any way conflict with the law.

PRINCETON NINE OUTDOORS.

Tigers' Baseball Squad Gets First Work on the Diamond.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—Princeton's baseball candidates began outdoor practice this afternoon, after a month's training in the cage. The field was in poor condition, and a regular game could not be played. The outfielders were drilled in catching flies and the whole squad put through a long batting practice.

Coach Doyle and Capt. Cooney are still bothered by the development of a staff of pitchers. Heyniger, last year's star, is rapidly rounding into form and promises to be more effective than ever. Walton Clarke, a left-hander, who has pitched on the second team for two years, shows promise of making an acceptable second string. He is much heavier than he was and is displaying increased speed. Lefevre, a husky sophomore, has also attracted attention, and will be given a thorough try-out.

AUTO CLUB READY TO OPEN IN APRIL

Twenty Cars Received for Storage in the Model Garage This Week.

STRICT RULES ENFORCED

Membership Limit to be Increased Over 1,000 as Soon as New Building Is Completed.

Colgate Hoyt, President of the Automobile Club of America, made the statement yesterday, which will be received with interest by the members of that organization, that by the middle of next month the new club house in West Fifty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, will be formally opened. The garage was opened this week and over twenty cars have been taken in and stored under the club regulations. One of the first cars to enter was that of President Hoyt. His predecessor, Dave Hennen Morris, sent his car there this week, and so did George F. Chamberlin, the first President, and Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Automobile Club's garage will be the largest in the country, while in its management it will be absolutely unique. Stringent rules have been adopted by the Garage Committee, and upon proof that any chauffeur is engaged in questionable practices the owner will be notified and the result may be that the chauffeur and the car will be required to leave the building. Besides its efforts to make the club garage and repair rooms the most perfect in all appointments in the country, the club intends to show that many of the troublesome chauffeur problems can be solved and in such a way that the position of the chauffeur will be placed on a higher standard, while the general garage management may also be benefited in certain respects.

The Automobile Club left its former quarters at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street on Jan. 1, but the condition of the new house was in such an unfinished state that a portion of one floor was only available for the executive offices. Since that time great progress has been made in the interior work, but the members have not yet had access to the house. Everything is not finished yet, and it will be several weeks before the great two-story assembly hall, modeled after a French chateau, will be opened for use. By the middle of next month, however, a number of the smaller rooms will be entirely furnished, so that the accommodations and comforts will be vastly superior to the old Fifth Avenue quarters.

No new members have been elected since the annual meeting last November. The active list of 1,000 was then filled, and by a vote of the Governors it was resolved not to increase the limit until after the club house had been occupied by the members for at least three months. There has been no cessation in applications, and the waiting list has assumed large proportions. It will not be long, however, before a large increase in membership will be voted by the officers.

The first installment of machinery for the repair rooms on the top floor was received this week. Tables and lathes for the chauffeurs to use are now in position, so that most of the ordinary work on a car can be readily done. The chauffeurs' rooms are not entirely furnished, but they will be put in shape for the accommodation of a hundred or more men within the next two weeks.

MOTOR CAR COMMITTEES.

Marmon Heads Tours and Races—Lewis Chairman of Good Roads.

Benjamin Briscoe, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, announced the new committee for the year yesterday. W. C. Marmon is Chairman of the Tours and Races Committee, and this will be one of the most important in the association, as it is the intention of the members representing the different manufacturing interests to take an active part in all of the leading tests and endurance runs of the year. Mr. Marmon's associates are W. A. Longaker, F. M. Keeton, John Dolson, and E. K. Conover. The Good Roads Committee will also have important work to do. It is composed of Charles Lewis, Chairman; James Couzens, and John Kane Mills. Among the other more important committees are:

Show Committee—H. O. Smith, Chairman; William Mitchell Lewis, J. B. Bartholomew.

Legislation—R. E. Olds, Chairman; Sidney Breese, George C. John.

Standardization and Technical—John D. Maxwell, Chairman; Charles E. Duryea, Henry Ford, R. B. Crawford, L. P. Mooers, R. E. Olds.

Tires—William Mitchell Lewis, Chairman; James Couzens, J. B. Bartholomew.

BASKET BALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

School Teams Reinstated—Xaviers Defeated in A. A. U. Contest.

The senior basket ball team of Public School No. 24, Manhattan, as the result of the recent decision of the Games Committee, must play the teams from Public School No. 188 to secure the borough championship. The Games Committee of the league has reinstated the senior basket ball teams of Public Schools Nos. 24 and 188, Manhattan, which had previously been declared ineligible by the Manhattan Basket Ball Committee. The two restored teams played a game yesterday in the Eastern District Y. M. C. A., and Public School No. 188 was the winner by a score of 24 to 0. To-morrow this team will meet Public School No. 24 at Savage's Gymnasium to determine the championship of the borough.

The Brooklyn Borough championships were played off at the National Athletic Club yesterday. Public School No. 84 defeated Public School No. 10 by a score of 29 to 6, and will represent Brooklyn in the senior class. The juniors from Public School No. 43 defeated Public School No. 44 by 9 to 8. The Bronx has entered only a senior team, and will be represented by Public School No. 37. The senior teams in this tournament will contest for the trophy now held by Public School No. 62. The junior teams will compete for the Alfred G. Vanderbilt prize now held by Public School No. 25, Manhattan.

Play in the tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union was resumed last night. The 130-pound class contested on the courts of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the unlimited weight class played their first match at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the 130-pound class the Boys' Club defeated the Union Settlement by 57 to 11. The Anchor Athletic

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

OUR FOREIGN DEBTORS.

The Bank of France yesterday advanced its rate to 3½ per cent., the first change within seven years, during which time the Bank of England had changed its rate twenty-eight times, and ourselves more times than it were profitable to reckon. If we were debtors of either England or France we might prepare ourselves for the recall of whatever foreign money they could not leave with us for the profit it would earn here. But the fact is that both London and Paris are our debtors, and the rise of the French rate denotes appreciation that the debits to us must be settled soon, instead of juggled between the two markets.

It makes no difference how our credits have been established, but, as matter of fact, upon solid commercial credits have been piled considerable takings of our securities, and both markets so dislike to pay the bill that they are working together in something like a conspiracy to withhold our due. That we are not at all pressing is shown by the fact that we have not availed ourselves of our rights to draw gold during the considerable period when exchange has ruled in our favor. Nor are we urgent now, but it is impossible not to remark the condescending tone toward ourselves of the world's "single free market for gold," and the capital where they reserve the privilege to pay you silver when you ask gold. The Bank of England, we are told, "might let us take gold" if it understood our famine, but our position is so unintelligible that there is no basis for a scientific policy. When we were debtors there was no talk about understanding situations before paying debts, and we paid at much sacrifice. We do not now care whether London or Paris takes the course usual when the exchanges are adverse. It is agreeable to us that they shall settle it between themselves, and at their convenience, within reasonable limits. We are moderate and forbearing because there are reasons why we should be. The situation has drifted into the present apparent impasse for what may be called psychological causes. Regrettable incidents had caused our friends to conceive the idea that, although we were paying our bills, there was doubt about just how sound we were, and they thought they would find out. So they aspersed our credit, refused to lend us money upon securities which put gold at a discount, and now are reluctant about settling their own debits. This is not the way to maintain the prestige of centres of finance claiming impeccable superiority.

SAN FRANCISCO.

By the indictment of the "boodle Aldermen" whom they call in San Francisco "Supervisors," and by the accumulation of indictments against the very Boss himself, it seems that the Reign of Labor Terror has at last been broken in the Pacific metropolis. A decent citizen can now live and do business in San Francisco and maintain with some plausibility that his soul is his own. The whole rotten fabric of local politics is open to inspection and to criticism.

Citizens of most American municipalities, we hope, have the right to scoff at the sufferance with which the people of San Francisco have submitted to this reign of Labor Terror to which, with brief and transient intervals, they have been subjected for so long. There was a time when citizens of New York did not possess such a right. In the time of TWEED'S power, while there were some, while there were many, who did not exactly "bow the knee to BAAL," there were very few, intent upon their own business and a quiet life, who ventured to come out in the open and denounce the Tweed ring until its misdeeds, with all possible fullness of detail and proof, were set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Is it not of record that half a dozen of the largest taxpayers and therefore "most respectable citizens" of New York furnished CONOLLY, the Controller, with a complete suit of moral whitewash within a few months of the time when he was roaming Europe as a fugitive from justice on a well-founded and well-fortified case of grand larceny?

The efficient man, in cases like these, and under our modern municipal conditions, is the man who gives his own money to the "financing" of the investigation into the facts which everybody knows and nobody can prove. In the case of San Francisco the credit for this supreme piece of public service seems to belong to Mr. RUDOLPH SPRECKELS. It is he who has made an irresistible legal case out of common notoriety, just as, to take one phase of the case of the Tweed Ring, SAMUEL J. TILDEN did when he worked out from bankbooks the apportionment among the several thieves of the "swag" of that ring. By means of that investigation and of its legal sequels, New York was delivered for many years from that particular form of "graft." Human nature being what it is, and "wickedness," according to BURKE, being "inventive," it may be supposed that other methods will succeed to the one method of despoiling the public which has been frustrated by exposure. But to defeat even one method is a considerable public service. And to defeat the Franciscan method, by which the whole community has been betrayed to the tyranny of its worst elements, is a particular public service, upon which the citizen who has rendered it is entitled to congratulation.

GERMAN EMPIRE AND AMERICAN UNION.

The Germanistic Society was happily inspired in inviting Prof. HOETZSCH to deliver his lectures here on the origin of the German Constitution and the formation of the German Empire. It is evident from his first lecture that Prof. HOETZSCH knows how to make his discourses interesting. He enlists the attention of the American public at once by drawing the parallel, in many respects surprisingly close, between the coming together of the German States to form an empire and the coming together of the American States to form a Union. The Constitution of the German Bund he compares to our Articles of the Confederation, and the meeting of the first Reichstag in 1867 "can be compared on the whole with the Philadelphia Convention of 1787." State sovereignty, the professor reasons, has been as completely abandoned in this country as among the twenty-five States that make up the German Empire, which is true, with this difference, that the makers of the German Constitution did what the makers of ours dared not attempt, by settling the question at the very beginning. His conclusion he states in these words:

> President and Congress in the United States, and the Kaiser, Bundesrath, and Reichstag in Germany received through the agency of their States an independent power, an own right. That is clearly expressed in the American Constitution (Article VI.) and in the German one. (Article II.) Like the States of the Union, those of the German Empire to-day cannot "enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, and themselves cannot declare war." (Words of the American Constitution.) Thus these States are, then, not absolute, since this is the test of supremacy for a State, and a divided supremacy is unthinkable.
>
> In both countries there has been much discussion about this point of view, but at the present day both peoples are clear about the question. Both have been federated out of individual States, but both have a united and supreme power over these. And everywhere, in America as well as in Germany, one can find that the Union and the German Empire have become strong living powers.

The charm of the comparison might well lead the unobservant into new and surprising conceptions of the authority and the majesty of our Federal power. As a safeguard against mistakes of this nature it is in the highest degree necessary that account be soberly taken of the somewhat notable differences between our Constitutional organization and that of Germany.

The German Constitution declares that "the Empire shall exercise the right of legislation in accordance with the content of this Constitution, and with the effect that Imperial law shall take precedence of State law." We have something like that, as Prof. HOETZSCH points out, in Article VI. of our Constitution, declaring that the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof and all treaties "shall be the supreme law of the land." But it is to be observed that the German Constitution contains nothing analogous to Article X. of our Amendments, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited to it by the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." It has been often enough pointed out by the Supreme Court that our Government is "one of limited powers," a construction which in no wise contradicts our German visitor's assertion that it is one of sovereign powers.

The difference consists in this, that in forming this Union the States reserved to themselves authority over many subjects with which the Federal Government may not constitutionally meddle, while the German Constitution in Article IV. expressly confers upon the Empire legislative control over such matters as domicile and settlement, "the pursuit of trade, including insurance," "railway matters," the accrediting of public documents, police sanitation, and "the whole domain of civil and criminal law and legal procedure." In respect to these matters the State authority is excluded, and in respect to many matters now under the control of the German States individually the Empire may extend Imperial control in a manner for which no Constitutional parallel could be found in this country.

The Supreme Court throughout its whole existence has jealously guarded the police powers of the States. It is on this account that our foreign friends are frequently bewildered by a seeming conflict between the State power and the Federal power when questions arise, as they recently arose in California, of the violation by States of Federal treaties which are declared to be "the supreme law of the land." The truth that explains away all these difficulties is that if the acts in question were within the exclusive police or other authority of the State, then they lie beyond the scope of the treaty and hence constitute no violation thereof. Such a thing as a conflict between a State law and a Federal treaty is impossible. If the treaty-making power invades the exclusive field of the State its treaty is not law, but constitutionally a nullity; the same is true of a State law which trenches upon the legitimate field of the treaty power. We are aware that this position is controverted even in this country, but it is not without significance that as one of the considerations in the bargain that ended the Japanese school trouble the Federal suits that would have determined whether the President and the Senate in a treaty may control the school laws of a State were abandoned.

It is worth noting, as indicating the Imperial nature of the German national organism, that while our Constitution in the First Amendment expressly withholds from Congress the right to abridge the freedom of speech or the press or the right of assembly and petition, the German Constitution in Article IV. enumerates as one of the matters under the supervision of the Empire "the laws relating to the press and the right of association." The points of difference, of grave and fundamental difference, between the systems of these two federated Governments are not less striking than the resemblances. We have indicated only a few, and those such as are commonly called to mind when we are inclined to vaunt ourselves upon our liberties.

THE POLICE SYSTEM TESTED.

A single turn of the cheese-tester reveals the condition of the cheese. At an exhibition test of the "system" just before the Bingham Police bill was reported to the Senate, the sampling experts of New York's civic organizations held a specimen beneath the eyes and noses of the committeemen containing these ingredients:

> Seventeen warehouses burglarized in the Eighth and Tenth Precincts within fifteen months; the Detective Bureau and the Inspectors have not submitted one name to answer for these crimes.
>
> Charges preferred against two patrolmen by the Rev. J. W. BEATTY dismissed by Inspector WALSH, who stated that "the Commissioner" held them to be groundless. The Commissioner declares that he had no record of the cases from the Inspector.
>
> Dr. HUNTINGTON of Grace Episcopal Church, invoking the aid of the police, "failed time and again" to close a disorderly place near the parish house. Seeking aid of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the place was closed in twenty-four hours.
>
> Judge OMMEN, who lives on Seventy-sixth Street, pays $4 a month for a private watch, "as does every one living on the block, so as to get protection from burglars"; the law is enforced, if at all, by private societies at private expense.
>
> Senator MCCARREN—Isn't it true that 50 per cent. of the force is employed in looking for handbook men?
>
> Commissioner BINGHAM (significantly)—Yes, it pays them better than looking for other crimes.
>
> In every section of the city it is found that women dare not appear on the streets at night unattended for fear of molestation.

Worse odors were whiffed in the sample, from which THE TIMES shields its readers' olfactories. But enough of its consistency is shown to give a fair idea of the mass which Gen. BINGHAM seeks the power to purify. To try to rid the department of incompetent Inspectors under the present system is of no avail. So long as they remain, Mr. BINGHAM says, the force will contain "a lot of Captains who are not fit to be Roundsmen." The Roundsmen are uncaptained, and the Detective Bureau is so corrupt that the Commissioner "can't send out a man to chase a crook and feel sure he won't 'divvy' with the man he has gone out to hunt."

BAD PAVEMENTS.

Nothing likely to be said in print or in the discussions of the subject will exaggerate the shocking condition of the street pavements of New York. The stone pavements have stood the strain of a hard Winter better than any others, but this fact does not the better adapt them to the general requirements of traffic during the nine months of immunity from frost. But public attention centres chiefly upon the positively dangerous condition of the asphalted streets. This is by no means the result of deterioration due to a hard Winter. Many miles of pavements were left at the beginning of Winter in such condition that three months of neglect must practically destroy them.

Much of the asphalt was originally of inferior quality, the composition containing very little bituminous material, being easily pulverized under the friction of traffic, and, as dust, blown away or swept up by the street cleaners. Gas leakage has a great deal to do with local deterioration of asphalt pavements, and surface patching does not help the matter much, since the action of the naphtha vapors which give gas its illuminating power is to disintegrate and soften the binder and permit even a still unbroken surface to "dish" in spots. Equally destructive of pavements is the constant excavation for one reason or another, under permits to be had for the asking if the right persons ask.

If as contributing causes of asphalt deterioration inferior materials and workmanship be set on one side and causes for which the contractor is in no sense responsible are set opposite, it will be found that the latter are the more important, and that the worst defect of the present system is making maintenance part of a paving contract and paying for such maintenance in advance, in the contract price per square yard. Under maintenance contracts street pavements are not maintained. The companies bidding on such contracts charge for the promised service, and if the 10 per cent. which remains unpaid is not ultimately recoverable they are not greatly troubled, since they have already had a profit much larger than would be possible on any other basis.

This subject was critically investigated in 1903 by direction of Borough President CANTOR, and the report on pavement maintenance was published in November of that year. It appears to leave very little room for discussion as to the improvidence of the present system, and if the Mayor and Controller desire to investigate the negligence of the Department of Public Works, they will find the data of that report very useful.

Such conditions as now exist in the streets of New York cannot safely be dismissed from mind by those responsible for them. The only value of the present system is that it permits the Borough President and the Commissioner of Public Works to shift their official responsibilities in part upon contractors skilled in evading liability, costs the city 30 or 40 per cent. more for pavements and pavement maintenance than it should, and gives us what we have—conditions intolerable in a city of the first rank.

Are the licensing examinations for teachers in the public schools of this city as rigid for women as for men? Has the Board of Education experienced any trouble in getting all the women it wants at present salaries? Are there departments in the schools from which competent men teachers, say, 15 per cent., are resigning for positions that pay them better? And can the Board always fill their places with competent men? Answers to these questions might throw light on the present discussion of "equal pay for equal work" in the schools.

Health Commissioner DARLINGTON recognizes the sentiment in favor of pasteurizing the uncertified milk supply of New York. The Tribune says that he has formulated a plan for more rigid inspection of dairies and for the establishment of a municipal pasteurizing plant. Milk in addition to the regular certified supply "will not be distributed until it is pasteurized by the true method." No doubt the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will do its share in making the Commissioner's plan effective.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advocating Early Retirement.

MARCUS M. MARKS, the President of the National Association of Clothiers, seems to be a man of ideas above and beyond the ordinary conceptions of business success, for in addressing the members of the organization at their annual banquet he urged them to be moderate in fixing the amount of a "competence" and to retire from commercial activities as soon after acquiring it as circumstances would permit. That is not, or at least it never has been, what could be called American doctrine, and while the remarks of Mr. MARKS were applauded, we more than doubt if many of his hearers will follow the advice they contained.

It has always been our impression that Americans cared much less for money than do the assorted foreigners who are so fond of calling us worshippers of the dollar. If we did, as a Nation, care more for money, we would be apt to be content with less of it—a statement not as paradoxical as it sounds, for the real money worshipper can look with reverence and respect at, and therefore be satisfied with, a fortune which in the United States is viewed merely as a beginning of wealth.

As for early retirement, that is a pretty notion, with much to be said in its favor, but somehow it doesn't fit in very well as yet with American conditions. As a rule, people here devote themselves with such energy and concentration to this or that work—in which, by the way, money making is usually less of an object and more of an incident than foreign critics think—that retirement is or would be apt to be the loss of just those interests in life for the sake of which the foreigner drops business betimes. If one has no taste or capacity for idleness, or even for leisure, neither is pleasant or elevating.

When Mr. MARKS spoke of the injury done by inherited wealth he touched upon a very difficult and delicate problem. There seems to be a general admission that the chances in life of the rich man's son to be good and great are rather less than those of the poor man, and yet the admission must be to a large degree insincere, since practically every father, no matter how successful, acts as if he were not at all afraid to give his son a "start in life" much better than he had himself and to neglect the development in the son of the qualities which enforced self-reliance alone can give. This may be all and seriously wrong, for man is the only animal that doesn't drive its offspring out of the nest or the lair or whatever the home may be just as soon as, if not a little sooner than, said offspring can hunt for itself without assistance. That often seems to us horribly cruel, but as a policy it apparently works pretty well.

Capt. McVay Sticks to His Story.

Cowardice and truth telling are so close to utter incompatibility that it is almost as difficult to retain one's original judgment of the Captain of the Larchmont as it is—to change that judgment. For the man has stuck steadily to the amazing story he told when he first drifted, half frozen, ashore on Block Island.

It was a story that convicted him of having violated every obligation and every convention of the sea, as known to Occidental nations, but in the weeks that have elapsed since the disaster he has neither recalled nor invented any mitigating circumstances or excuses, and, summoned before the Inspection Board at New London, again he declares, apparently without the slightest realization of the enormity of his statement, that on the night of the wreck the only thing he did before quitting the steamer was to order his officers and crew to their stations. He does not claim to have made any effort to see that they went there or to find out what was happening to the passengers. He does say that he had intended to row around to the other side of the Larchmont and to give such assistance as he could, but this obviously futile plan came to nothing, as the wind and the waves carried him at once away exactly as he should, or might, have known they would on such a night of storm and bitter cold.

How, having behaved in this way, he can admit it with all the air of offering a sufficient justification of his conduct, is as dark a mystery as even the sea ever offered for solution. McVAY seems to be a man of the sort from whom heroism and devotion to duty are confidently expected, and by whom they are almost invariably shown. He is said to be much grieved by the criticism he has received. The explanation may be that, though he has been much on salt water, he is not a seaman either by nature or training, and never has reached any conception of the responsibilities he had assumed with his title. That is a pretty poor explanation, however, for not a few of the landsmen on the Larchmont—and not a few of the landswomen, as well—showed exactly the qualities he lacked and bore themselves in the way that makes death honorable and survival not a disgrace.

Farmers Again Embattled.

Criticism has had not the slightest effect on the farmers up the State and again they have sent their representative to Albany with the ultimatum that they will not consent to the repeal of the law permitting race-track gambling until assured of getting from the State Treasury an appropriation for their county fairs as large as the sum now paid them out of the track gate receipts.

There is a cynical and open immorality in this that is extremely shocking to those familiar with nothing worse than Tammany politics. In New York City the big and little party leaders of both parties have been known to do some pretty bad things, but they always pay to virtue at least the tribute of talking loudly in its praise and vehemently pretending to honesty and patriotism. Some people call that hypocrisy, which is not a pleasant trait, but in an avowed indifference to moral considerations there is something even worse.

The respectable element in the State—an element much larger than the goody-goody element—has been wearied and disgusted by a violation of the Constitution that makes a high board fence the distinction between right and wrong, between felony and obedience to the law, but in the circles that control the county fairs there is no such feeling and no regard for it in others. This is cruelly hard on the illusion that the country is good and the city bad.

GRAFT AND LIQUOR LAWS.

Suggestion to Gov. Hughes to Enforce Statutes and Curb Corruption.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is believed that the Police Department of this city is corrupt and that the Bingham bill, now before the Senate, will eliminate a certain amount of the corruption and purify the police in no small degree.

The principal source of the so-called graft, however, is in the permission or toleration of the every-day violations of the liquor laws. Such violations are going on constantly under the very noses of the police, and we can safely presume that such violations are being paid for by saloonkeepers in the form of graft or extortion.

Cannot Gov. Hughes, who says he will "appeal to the people for the carrying out of the law," hold some particular county officer accountable? This is what Gov. Higgins did in regard to the so-called athletic clubs where prizefights were held.

Carry out the law and allow the selling of liquor only at permitted times and abolish one source of police corruption.

H. J. McELROY.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Flags on City Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a very sensible letter from Giovanni Vigna on the display of foreign flags on public buildings here. I well remember Mayor Hewitt's vigorous protest against this in 1888, and that would have been a fitting time to discontinue the practice.

As a citizen of Scotch birth I would say to Mr. Vigna that the reason the Scotch do not wish the lion rampant displayed on St. Andrew's day (their saint is the same as the Russians' by the way) is that the Scotch assimilate more thoroughly than any other nation, and while the purple-heathered mountains are very dear to them, yet they realize that the Star-Spangled banner is the only flag that should float on public buildings here. By all means have every emblem of every nation in processions, on private halls, yet, as the children say in the public schools, "I give my hand and my heart to my country, one flag, one language, one country," and that is the sentiment to express on public occasions.

I think, however, that the fervent devotion of the Irish to their flag is excusable; they are of the same race as the Scotch, in fact, in the early centuries "the kingdom of the Scotch" was the Irish race, which ruled both, and their outburst here is the natural outcome of long repression after being conquered by the English. They should have fought better, but still there is a chance for them, and then they will subside and forget all about the harp.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Port Richmond, S. I., March 18, 1907.

Single Stairs at Elevated Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who complains of the Ninth Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated complains only of a small part of the abuses which exist on that line. Eighteenth Street is, if anything, in a worse condition, both up and down town sides, so is Fourteenth Street and Houston Street. Years ago—five at least—I complained to the elevated company of such conditions, which were mild then compared with those at present, and the reply I received mildly commiserated with me. Last year the Railroad Commission ordered additional stairways put, if I remember correctly, at all the above-mentioned stations, but no move has been made as yet which is visible to comply with that order. Doubtless no more worthy motive than the cost of acquiring rights from adjacent property owners prevents immediate accommodation of the public, although under the remarkable state at which the law has arrived by reason of recent decisions in the unlawful third-track cases it is easy enough for the same railway to erect unauthorized structures over the streets, and defy the property owners to find legal means to compel their removal.

SUBWAY.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Post Office Highly Efficient.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing the complaint of William George Fitzgerald relative to the loss of mail packages, I beg to say that at long intervals I too have suffered in this respect. But far be it from my desire to condemn the Post Office officials for such losses. When I consider the magnitude of the daily business handled by the thousands of employes I marvel at the small percentage of losses. Not only this, but the untiring efforts of these same officials to trace the lost package (sometimes covering a period of several months) call for the highest praise in their behalf.

FRANK N. LEVISON.

New York, March 21, 1907.

Bicycle Path for West Side Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident and frequenter of Riverside Drive I want to supplement the "Plea for the Children of the West Side," by M. R. S., in THE TIMES of to-day by a suggestion and petition to the city fathers, in which I am seconded by very many mothers and nurses of the west side, that the present "bicycle path," so called, extending from 103d Street to near Grant's Tomb, be transferred and made over to the children and babies, as it is no longer used for its original intended purpose.

M. C. DIXON.

New York, March 21, 1907.

COMBINE CITY AND RURAL LIFE

Therein Is Seen a Remedy for Urban Ills and the Small Farm Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting reflections on the "small farm" idea give rise to a train of thought which may deserve your consideration. If the question were solely one of determining the process by which the largest gross return could be obtained from a given area, there is doubtless much to be urged in favor of what is called the capitalistic or monopolistic method of production. But I submit that a question of graver importance is: Which method will give us the best results in citizenship?

Your contrast of city and country people is open to serious dispute. It has been said that to find a city family of three generations is a rarity and that when you do find such a group it is apt to be sterile and anaemic. The city has its advantages for the unmarried and the married who are childless, and neither of these classes is normal. Parents who voluntarily condemn their offspring to a city childhood are inflicting on them the worst injury which they can endure and one which is irremediable.

The true policy would urge a combination of city and country life, and for this purpose the small farm is the best unit. With modern methods of transporting people, goods, power and information there is no reason why the population of our great cities should not be spread over large areas, nor why there should not be that diversification of employment, agricultural or mechanical, which makes possible the realization for every one of the best in life.

The city as it now exists is the cancer of our civilization, and the tendency to congestion grows daily greater. It may seem inevitable, but sooner or later the tide must run the other way. I have no eulogies to waste upon rural virtues. Their praises have been sung by people who were often making believe. But it is equally true that few become keenly alive to the pleasures of health but those who have lost it. Is it therefore to be urged that we become invalids?

The city people whom you champion, as soon as their means allow it, make for the country to rear their families and spend their declining years under conditions more favorable than the city can offer. Your able rustic makes for the city, but that, judging by your own dictum, is only an evidence of his undeveloped taste. Brought down to an analogy, it is much like disputing the relative value of the taste for champagne and for spring water. One may be sorry for the man who has not had a chance to sample both, but one must be sorry for the man who does not recognize that the latter is the finer of the two.

JAMES J. MURPHY.

New York, March 16, 1907.

Hoodlums on Elevated Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming downtown yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock from Harlem on an elevated train on the west side were four youths of 18 or 20 years each, vieing with the others to see who could make the most noise and act in the most violent and rowdyish manner. Finally the conductor of the train asked them to make less noise and spoke about putting them off. One of them said there would be a fight if it was tried. They calmed down a little.

But what effect would putting them on the platform have on such a party? It would mean more noise and violence, and that is what they enjoy. If the party had been arrested, locked up over night, and fined $15 each or sent to the Island for a month, it would have served a useful purpose. I don't imagine there would have been difficulty in getting plenty of witnesses, as the evidence of the trainmen should suffice.

Such a performance was a disgrace not only to American society but to a company that would permit it on its trains.

It was a strong argument for some other kind of management, such as is provided in the proposed Public Service Commissions in our city railroad affairs.

JOHN C. WELCH.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1907.

Mr. Burden and His Newport Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in various New York papers some statements with regard to taxes paid by my client, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, in Newport, R. I., which I believe unintentionally do an injustice to him.

Mr. Burden's actual and legal residence was formerly in Newport, R. I. He has not, however, lived there for a number of years, and his legal residence and actual residence is now New York City.

He has, however, paid taxes as a non-resident of Newport upon an assessment of $111,800 of real property and about $15,000 of personal property located on this real estate. This is all the property upon which he is taxable in Rhode Island.

He pays, in addition, heavy taxes in the State of New York, where his legal residence now is.

Mr. Burden has made no charge against any one of having forged his name to any election papers at Newport.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will give this article the same prominence that you did the article upon this subject in yours of the 18th inst.

LE ROY D. BALL, JR.

New York, March 20, 1907.

Wireless and the Iena Disaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I happened to be at the Royal Institution, London, on March 8, 1889, on which occasion Prof. Lodge of Liverpool College, now Principal of Birmingham University, gave a lecture on the discharge of a Leyden jar. I was sitting on one of the rear seats just under the gallery, and not far from the wall, which was covered with spangles of gilt paper. To my surprise, although working at electrical radiation at the time, I noticed that every discharge of the small Leyden jar on the lecture table, 600 feet away, was accompanied by sparks between the angles of the gilt spangles. The murmur due to our observation attracted general attention after a few minutes. Prof. Lodge looked up in my direction and soon recognized the cause of our local disturbance, when, with pardonable enthusiasm for one who is ordinarily so phlegmatic, he proceeded to speak the praises of the gilt spangles as wave-detectors.

B. POTAMIAN.

Manhattan College, N. Y., March 19, 1907.

"White Wings" as Germ Distributors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why preach on prevention of tuberculosis when our own authorities are the cause of so much of it?

Who has not been smothered with street dust raised by our "White Wings"? In ages past the streets were sprinkled before being swept, but that was too much work and was abandoned. We thus have the spectacle of one branch of our rulers furnishing the means of contracting the disease, while another branch provides the sanitaria for curing the same. Ridiculous, isn't it?

R. E. FORM.

New York, March 18, 1907.

Cathedral for Sale.

The Amsterdam correspondent of The London Pall Mall Gazette writes to his paper of a remarkable proposal that is being made by the Protestant community of Utrecht that they should sell to the Catholics the ancient cathedral of the city, which is described as the largest Gothic historical building in the Netherlands. The idea was first mooted, oddly enough, by one of the Protestant pastors, Mynheer Gumming, who is regarded as the leader of the Protestant body in Utrecht. His grounds for making the proposal are strictly utilitarian. He estimates that the buildings would realize a million florins, with which sum it would be possible to build five new churches, and endow each with a living. It should perhaps be explained that the cathedral is said to be in a half ruinous condition. During a fearful storm in 1674, a great part of the nave collapsed, and has never been repaired.

State Archivist Mullen, who has made an elaborate study of the place, and has even prepared complete plans for rebuilding the nave, warmly supports the proposed sale.

THE ADIRONDACK GRAB.

Assemblyman Merritt Accused of Bad Faith in Dealing with the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence County, has introduced three bills at this session of the State Legislature which require special attention from the public.

One bill permits the flooding of several hundred thousand acres of Adirondack land, mostly belonging to the State—the water storage bill.

One bill authorizes $15,000,000 in bonds to purchase Adirondack forest land.

One bill would limit the size of Adirondack private preserves to 640 acres.

To those who are acquainted with Adirondack conditions, and understand the fact that a private preserve of 50,000 acres or so takes away the sport of thousands of woods lovers in order that a man or two can have all the sport, the purchase of lands and limiting of the size of preserves seems only fair.

The water storage scheme is indefensible. Merritt's one great excuse for it is that the private preserve owners have got a lot of land, so why shouldn't the power companies stand in on the graft by getting as much as the preserves have?

Private preserves have taken the hunting grounds where I enjoyed camping, photographing, and hunting for many years, and I have no love for them. They are selfish, un-American, and a distinct damage to Adirondack forests, morality, and conditions, as any one who has seen them and knows the frame of mind to which they have brought the woodsmen understands.

Nevertheless, Merritt's two bills, which, taken by themselves, would have the support of all friends of an Adirondack playground for the whole public, should be condemned.

But I don't believe Merritt is sincere in these bills, and I think that he doesn't intend to press them nor to have them passed. They are simply an effort to frighten members of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks into withdrawing that Association's opposition to the water storage scheme. Some of these members are owners of many thousand acres of Adirondack forest territory.

That Merritt intends to frighten these preserve owners is shown very clearly in statements which he has had published in up-State papers—The Watertown Daily Standard of Feb. 21, 1907, for instance. He says:

"For the public information I offer the following list, covering an aggregate of about 720,408 acres in private preserves, worth at $20 an acre, $15,848,160."

That is to say, Mr. Merritt by his proposed issue of $15,000,000 bonds has just about covered the territory of the private preserves, excepting only the buildings and camp sites.

Now Mr. Merritt seems to say to the preserve owners, you let me pass my storage bill, which will give me as much land as you've got, or I'll see that the State, of which I'm a recognized leader of great ability and power, will take away what you've got!

I don't believe there is in Merritt's mind a thought of the public good in this matter—and I have watched his statements with care. He puts back and defeats by his course the efforts of those who really wish to see an open, public forest.

I leave it to you if Merritt's course is not attempted "extortion by threatening to expose an alleged fraud," if it is not "extortion by exciting fears of injury other than bodily harm"—if it isn't blackmail?

RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 12, 1907.

Persecution of the Cablady.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, March 11.—The women cabdrivers continue to have a bad time at the hands of their male competitors. They are often insulted, and are occasionally victims of more dangerous spite. Last night Mme. Decourcelles was driving two ladies in the Rue de Rivoli when a cabman intentionally cut in on her and forced her horse into a motor car. The windows of her cab and two of the springs were broken, and the passengers were slightly hurt. The cause of the mischief whipped up his horse and tried to escape, but Mme. Decourcelles jumped from her box, seized him by the collar of his coat, and brought him back to answer to the police for his dastardly conduct. Several eye witnesses of the incident gave evidence in favor of Mme. Decourcelles, and some cabmen took the side of their male comrade. In the end a report was drawn up which will lead to the man being summoned.

Accounted For.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Police Inspector of Gotham was on the stand.

"Your salary is $3,500?" gently insinuated the spokesman of the Graft Committee.

"Yes, Sir."

"And out of this you save $50,000 after living at the rate of $2,500 a month?"

"That's about it."

"How do you work it?"

"Well, there's a Dago has a stand on my corner and he gives me a discount on peanuts."

THE SWEATSHOP WORKERS.

When the streets whiten through dawn's huge Silence, you are first of the morning tide,
You have kissed your children asleep; they stirred not; but your wife was there at your side—
The old eyes still gazed, the old lips still spoke, the old Cause still drove you to toil—
You are staggering down Canyons where soon the dead bed with a roaring river will boil.

And as if the City a monster were, and you her morning food,
You are swallowed into her black-ribb'd heart and whirled in her cyclone of blood,
Round, round, round with the dizzy machines, the drowning storm of the Shop,
With the rasping Boss-voice lightning about, and the Speed that cannot stop!

You are held to your task by the grip of the Soul, not the hope of the gain you shall glean,
You are thrown, whole-man, into whirling work till you are the shop's machine,
And then when the crumbling hours are worn, when at last to the stars they creep,
Blinded with toil you shamble back home, and you kiss your children asleep.

O labor-blasted and dreamless Man—have you breathed the health of the Sea,
Have you sunn'd your Soul in the open skies, have you felt Eternity?
Is Shakespeare yours? Have you sunk your cares in Broadway's dazzle and foam?
You, of the two-room'd tenement-cliff, do you know the meaning of Home?

Yea, surely, your wife! But your Soul is blinded; you tumble into your bed:
What shall the wild years do with your Soul? You have given your blood for bread!
But we that might gaze on your sleeping face with our modern uptown pity,
Would be dumbed with the revelation you are, O Galahad of the City!

O, sacrifice to your heart-loved children, you whose whole self is hurled
Away, that their Souls may reach beyond yours and climb to a starry New World,
That they may walk with the larger Souls, and see sunn'd skies and starr'd!
Let us back to our uptown houses, dumbed: for you have walked with your God!

J. C.

MISS WICKERSHAM TO MARRY IN APRIL

Debutante's Marriage to Albert J. Akin to be Celebrated in St. George's Church.

BISHOP GREER TO OFFICIATE

Ceremony to be Followed by a Reception—Miss Bache the Bride of Hampton Howell.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolyn Wickersham and Albert J. Akin is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 30 in St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square. Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer and the Rev. Philip Birckhead of St. George's are to officiate.

Miss Wickersham, who made her début about a year ago, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham. She will have Miss Alice Leavitt Kobbé, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Kobbé, as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Elsie Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll; Miss Clara Wright Barclay, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay; Miss Florence Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Burton; Miss Ruth Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, and Miss Martha Pitkin of Boston.

Mr. Akin, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albro Akin, has selected Duncan A. Holmes as his best man, and the ushers chosen are Cornelius W. Wickersham, a brother of the bride-elect; Steward Slosson, son of Mrs. John Steward Slosson; Arthur M. Henderson, George Hedges, J. Clinton Work, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Work, Jr., and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., son of Col. Alfred and Mrs. Wagstaff.

The ceremony at the church will be followed by a reception at the Wickersham residence, 36 East Sixty-first Street.

The Howell-Bache Wedding.

Miss Marion Bache, daughter of Mrs. Frances Haswell Bache and the late John Henry Bache of this city, was married at 4 o'clock yesterday to Hampton Howell of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Frank O. Roe, 3 East Eighty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church officiating. The house was decorated with Spring flowers, including tulips, roses, ferns, and palms.

Miss Bache was given in marriage by Frank O. Roe. Her gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her attendants were Master W. H. Crossman, Jr., and Miss Grace Crossman. Howard Haslehurst of Brooklyn was best man. There were no ushers.

Following the wedding ceremony there was a small reception at the residence of Mrs. Roe, attended by immediate friends and relatives of the family only.

The bride is a granddaughter of Charles H. Haswell of this city. Mr. Howell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah P. Howell of 14 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. He is a Yale graduate of the class of '93, and a member of the University Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell left for a short trip yesterday, and upon their return will live in Brooklyn.

A HAT TRIMMING CONTEST.

Much Amusement and Keen Rivalry at Affair to Aid Sunday Kindergarten.

There was much merriment and keen rivalry at a novel hat trimming contest held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, 29 West Fiftieth Street, in aid of the Sunday kindergarten. Five prizes were awarded to successful contestants, including a handsome Parisian creation contributed for the event by the Maison Bernard of Paris.

The prizes were announced amid much laughter. A representative of Maison Bernard acted as judge in the hat trimming competition. The first prize consisting of a water-color portrait of the winner, by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, was awarded to Mrs. O. H. S. Heistand; the second prize of a miniature on ivory by Brenetta Herman Crawford, was won by Mrs. Isaac Townsend; the third prize, an amethyst necklace, went to Mrs. Joseph Leighton; the fourth, an order for a dozen photographs, was received by Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, and the fifth prize, a smart Spring hat from Maison Bernard, was captured by Mrs. E. B. Jones of Baltimore.

Miss Dorothy Ficken and Miss Catharine Doremus, a daughter of the hostess, poured tea after the contest was over. Capt. Elphiston of London, England, and Marius Duval of California, were among the men present.

Among the contestants were Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, Mrs. George Wilson Smith, Miss Anita Hanna of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hall McAllister, Mrs. Mortimer Delano, Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. Sheldon Smith, Miss D. Brown, and Miss D. Smith.

ST. CECILIA CLUB'S CONCERT.

Second Private Musicale Given at the Waldorf, Symphony Club Assisting.

The St. Cecilia Club, formerly the Tuesday Morning Singing Club, gave its second private concert last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Victor Harris as conductor. The New York Symphony Club, largely composed of amateurs, with David Mannes as its conductor, and Bertram Fox as accompanist, assisted.

The Symphony Club played Elgar's Serenade, including the Allegro Piacevole and Larghetto. Miss Susan Walker is the President of the club; Mrs. Henry Burden and Mrs. Duncan Wood, Vice Presidents; Miss Mary R. Callender is the Honorary Vice President; Mrs. Lancaster Morgan the Treasurer, and Miss Caroline E. Lewis Secretary and Librarian.

GEORGE REPUBLIC TABLEAUS.

Young Society Folk to Give Entertainment at the Osborn Residence.

A number of young women and young men in society are to take part in the entertainment to be given this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, for the benefit of the George Junior Republic. The chief feature of the evening will be Aunt Jemima's Album. There is to be a reading, illustrated by "living pictures" in frames in the costumes and coiffures of 1830.

Among the young women to appear are: The Misses Julia Dodge, Olive Hitchcock, Alice Anderton, Malvina Hoffman, Marion Stevenson, Elizabeth Hannah, Dorothy Grinnell, Frances Janeway, Mildred Herbeck, Elizabeth B. and Nina M. Delafield, Margaret Weld, Dorothy Fowler, Phyllis de Kay, Annie Sturges, and Alice Fellows.

Among the men to participate are: Howard Hitchcock, Lynford Dickenson, Theron Strong, Halstead Vanderpoel, J. H. Heroy, Arthur A. Fowler, Sydney de Kay, and George Bodman.

The sale of the tickets has been confined to the acquaintances of the young people and their friends, so that the audience will be a fashionable one and limited in numbers.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Prince Bernard zur Lippe Arrives Here on a Visit to America.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic were:

H. S. Albright, Wilton Bartholomew, F. E. Vivian Bond, Dwight Brainerd, A. J. F. Crawford, Ralph P. Haselton, Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Oppe, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime, George T. Roller, John P. Seymour, John R. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, Capt. A. W. Higgs, and E. A. Seeley.

On the Konigin Luise from Naples came:

Miss Marguerite Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Max Epenstein, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Eckhardt, Dr. George Grote, Prof. Frank Oltmans, Admiral and Mrs. von Werner, Paul von Naechrich, and August Wolter.

Prince Bernard zur Lippe was also a passenger on the Konigin Luise. He will make a pleasure trip through the United States.

The Bournes to Sail for Europe.

Frederick G. Bourne, former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, will sail with his family on a European trip on April 2. Meanwhile Mr. Bourne has begun extensive improvements on his million-dollar mansion, Indian Neck Hall, at his country seat in Oakdale, L. I. Nearly the whole interior of the mansion will be torn down in preparation for the palatial transformations on which many thousand dollars will be spent. When completed, it is said, Indian Neck Hall will compare favorably with Idle Hour, the palatial country seat of Mr. Bourne's neighbor, W. K. Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus had as their guests at dinner this evening the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Akoi, the Minister from Denmark, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Justice Moody, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, the Count and Countess Hatzfeldt Trachenberg of Germany, Commander and Mrs. Albert Key, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Henry C. Butler and Mrs. Hockstadter of New York, and H. C. Butler.

Mrs. Audenreid entertained at dinner this evening complimentary to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root.

Mr. and Mrs. James Barbour entertained at a dinner this evening complimentary to Mrs. Carrol Mercer, whose visit is being made the occasion of many attentions from her old friends. The company to meet her this evening included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Terry, Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, Capt. and Mrs. William Mason Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Pettus, Miss Terry, Miss Almy, Capt. Henry Davis, Mr. Ray and William Marrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee entertained a dinner company of unusual interest this evening complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Baltzell of Baltimore. To meet the latter were Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, Mrs. Reyburn, Miss Myer, John Barrett, and ex-Senator Davis, the latter the father of the hostess.

NOTES OF PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 21.—Benjamin Douglass, Jr., of New York and Orange, N. J., gave the last sailing party of the season to-day on his electric launch Cascapedia. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and their daughter, Miss Marion Douglass, will leave to-morrow for a week's stay at St. Augustine.

Last night Mrs. Everett N. Huggins gave a party in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mr. Huggins. There was a sail on the lake, followed by a moonlight dinner on the houseboat at the inlet. Those present were Mrs. Nathaniel Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Fenn, Col. L. T. Brown, James Hartsell, Capt. Charles H. Hall, Mrs. A. Corwin, and Dr. Robert W. Bragg.

Col. and Mrs. M. Dillon have gone to Daytona for a short stay, on their way to St. Augustine, where they will be until the close of the season.

New York arrivals at The Breakers include B. B. Thayer, Henry S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hankinson, and A. Kaiser.

Those who came to-day to the Royal Poinciana are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morse Smith, Mrs. J. Harrimann, Miss Renwick, Herbert Garside, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Benziger, and Joseph H. Esquirol.

A REAL SOCIETY CIRCUS.

Philadelphians Give a Lively Hippodrome Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Society behind and in front of the stage thoroughly enjoyed the Hippodrome at the Bellevue-Stratford this afternoon.

The performance opened with a real circus parade, which was led by John L. Conway, who acted as ring master. Miss Mary Hazelhurst, Miss Isabelle Sayres, and Miss Laura Gucknor impersonated Piff, Paff, and Pouff, in costumes of white and red and black and blue. Philip Hamilton and William Newhall were the clowns.

Mrs. Horace Jayne, in a vivid green costume, green even to her wig, made an excellent lion tamer, as she put her brother, Dr. William Henry Furness, as Rolla, the ferocious lion, through his tricks.

In a fetching pink costume Miss Marie Louise Denegre showed off her trained monkeys, Orang and Outang, who were represented by Emlen Hare and Dr. William Drayton.

The two elephants were really the hit of the show. Kate Jayne and her little brother Horace had been drilled as Biff and Bang by their father, Dr. Horace Jayne, who acted as the Ahkoond of Swat.

Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, in a jockey costume, represented Señora Presidente, who had in her trail two clever bears, the Misses Agnes and Martha Groome.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, with their daughter, Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, (Miss Ella de Peyster,) are booked on the Carmania, sailing from Liverpool on April 9 for this port. They spent the late Autumn and entire Winter in foreign travel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews are preparing to dispose of their present residence, 808 Madison Avenue, immediately after the wedding of their elder daughter, Miss Eulalie Matthews, to Henry T. Ashmore. The wedding is to be celebrated at the house. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will spend the Summer at their country home and plan spending the next Winter in foreign travel.

Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park is announcing the engagement of her daughter by her first husband, Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, to Cyril Martineau, a young Englishman. Miss Robbins made her début about five years ago. She met her fiance while traveling abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds are spending a few weeks at the Savoy Hotel before opening their villa at Tuxedo Park.

A special performance of Verdi's "Aida" is to be given on April 9 at the Manhattan Opera House. The proceeds are to go to the fund for the Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island. The house occupied by Garibaldi while in this country was presented to the Italian colony by Mr. Bachmann of Staten Island. It has been moved to Clifton, and the committee in charge has purchased ten lots to inclose the Garibaldi house. The purpose is to dedicate the memorial on July 4, the hundredth anniversary of the patriot's birthday. Many prominent people compose the committee, and a number of boxes have been sold.

The fashionable sewing class that has been working through Lent for the Seamen's Benefit Society held its sale yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell in upper Fifth Avenue. The receipts were $500, and there are still checks to come in for goods sold. Mrs. Newbold Morris and Miss Jennie Remsen Thompson poured tea and chocolate. Mrs. Pinckney Walker, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Sophie Langdon, Miss Josephine Beeckman, Miss Frances de Peyster, Miss Isobel Gregory, Miss Catharine Leverich, and Miss Edith Hollins were among those at the tables. Miss Helen de Peyster told fortunes.

Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell of 327 Benefit Street, Providence, who arrived at the Hotel St. Regis recently, has her daughter, Mrs. Harry P. Cross of Providence with her.

Mrs. Joseph Blachley Hoyt of 37 East Sixty-eighth Stret, gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shearson, who have been staying at the St. Regis, sailed for Europe yesterday.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

The Newest Shapes

In spoons, forks, knives, etc., bearing the well-known mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

the standard of silver excellence for 60 years, should grace your table.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Coffee sets, trays, urns, etc., combining artistic charm with enduring service are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA PAYS LAST VISIT

Its Concert in Carnegie Hall Devoted to Modern Music.

IN DEBUSSY'S "THE SEA"

First Performance Here of His Latest Work for Orchestra—Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter" Given.

When Dr. Muck announced his first programmes for his season with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, even before he came to this country last Autumn, there was an ominous shaking of heads. He was too conservative; he was imagining that this barbarous country needed education in the musical classics. Whether he changed this opinion or never held it, he has surely not acted upon it so far as his New York programmes are concerned. The orchestra is making its fifth and last visit to New York, and the summary of the music given this season as it is displayed in the programme book shows a large preponderance of music that is included in the widest definition of the term "modern." The programme of last evening's concert was made up entirely of such music in its most uncompromising form, from Berlioz and Liszt to Debussy and F. S. Converse. It was a mistake, for a whole evening of such music without the more lucid and substantial strains of what was mentioned in the programme book as "the elder codes" wearies and satiates.

Weariness and satiety set in early in the orchestral piece of Claude Debussy entitled "The Sea," which began the programme. This set of three "orchestral sketches," as the composer calls them, is the latest work for orchestra that appears in the list of his productions; and, though it is dated two years back, it may be assumed to represent the present stage in the development of one who has been called the cleverest of the contemporaneous French school. But "The Sea" is likely to cause perplexity if not dismay to many who have admired his earlier music, and who see in it whither his methods of mannerisms are leading him.

The "sketches" are entitled "From Dawn Till Noon on the Ocean," "Frolics of Waves," "Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea." They are meant to be, evidently, impressionistic depictions of sound, of sights and sounds and sensations, vague and indefinable, perhaps, as to outline, but summoning up the essential quality of the sea. His signal failure in this, his failure to attain any real suggestiveness except in a few passages, or to convey any charm, is all the more striking after his signal success in such pieces as "The Afternoon of a Faun" and the Three Nocturnes that have been several times heard here. There is beauty in them, intangible, to be sure, but of a searching kind; imagination, glimpses, now dim and shadowy, now sharp, though fleeting, of things seen and heard in an inner vision.

But "The Sea" is persistently ugly, in its substance as well as in its orchestral investiture, which with Debussy are so nearly one, and it is prosaic in its reiteration of inert formulas of melodic and harmonic progression that are no longer filled with creative imagination. He fails to give any impression of the sea, either in mood or in pictorial suggestion. There is nothing of its vastness, of its mystery, of its tranquility, next to nothing of its turbulence or of its broad sweep. There is more of barnyard cackle in it than anything else. There is not much of Debussy's delicacy, richness, or subtlety of orchestration any longer discernible here. A mania for stopped horns, stopped trumpets, the staccato crepitation of oboes, seems to have seized him. There are patches of color now and again, and some sweeping phrases in a true instrumental idiom, but they are fleeting, and they lead nowhere.

The audience was so bewildered after the first sketch that it almost forgot its manners, but there was polite clapping of the hands after the others, and, so far as a wonderfully skillful performance of a difficult and thankless task was concerned, it was well deserved.

Mr. Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter," which he composed two or three years ago, was given here last Spring; or was more or less lamely attempted. It was magnificently played last evening, and its strength as music and as a delineation of what Walt Whitman has put into his poem was amply set forth. It is full of imagination, and of a sustained power of musical expression, and it shows Mr. Converse at his best. It is not to be denied that there are passages that sound commonplace, where he has not maintained the height of his inspiration. It may be doubted whether his representation of "arm'd men hastening" has not a little too much easy realism. But the finer sections of his work are finely felt and strongly knit, and it is music that is a credit to the school to which it belongs.

Mr. Converse puts a difficult and perilous task upon the trumpeter, who met it with success almost complete. Likewise wonderfully brilliant was the performance of Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," that had been heard here before this Winter, but with a difference, and Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" is a piece in which the orchestra can revel.

CINCINNATI ORCHESTRA DIES.

Union Interference Leads to the Disbandment of the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra is to be disbanded on May 1, according to notice given to-day, signed by Mrs. C. R. Holmes, President of the Orchestra Association and sister of ex-Mayor Julius Fleischmann.

The first President of the Orchestra Association was Mrs. W. H. Taft, wife of the present Secretary of War. Frank Van Der Stucken, formerly of the Arion Society of New York, has for several years been the conductor. The statement issued to-day reads as follows:

"At a joint meeting of the Orchestra Association and its Advisory Board it was decided that no attempt would be made for the present to maintain an orchestra in Cincinnati, as progress and artistic improvement would be impossible under the limitations and restrictions set forth in the letter received from the Cincinnati Musicians' Protective Association No. 1, the name by which the local musicians' union is known, and the National Federation of Musicians. The Orchestra Association has, moreover, decided that it will continue to give symphony concerts next season by bringing other orchestras to Cincinnati under its management."

Yale Preparing for "The Pretenders."

Prof. Henry B. Jepson of the Yale musical department is now rewriting the music from the old Thirteenth Century Service of Merbeck to be sung by the choir in the third act of "The Pretenders," when the Yale Dramatic Association gives the play its first American production on April 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Special Latin words are also being written by Prof. H. B. Wright. The choir is to consist of the Yale Glee Club and a special body of volunteer singers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"DIE WALKUERE" SUNG.

Excellent Performance of Wagner's Opera Thoroughly Enjoyed at the Metropolitan.

If money flowing freely in at the box office in exchange for splendid performances of superb musical art works be the consideration that binds operatic manager and public together, then it should be regretted by both that Mr. Conried did not earlier in the season gather into his company an aggregation of singers who could present the Nibelung cycle, not once, but many times. Now, in the last two weeks of the season, crowded audiences are rushing to the Metropolitan Opera House on extra nights to listen to Wagner. Last night "Die Walküre" was sung. The word "sung" is used advisedly. The opera was not declaimed or recited, but actually and musically sung, and the large audience showed its appreciation in no uncertain manner.

The cast was the same as at the single previous performance of the work, with the exception that Mr. Van Rooy took the place of Mr. Goritz as Wotan, returning to a part in which he is a favorite in New York, and singing the music with his usual excellence. Miss Fremstad repeated her beautiful impersonation of Sieglinde. Both vocally and dramatically this growing artist delighted her audience and gratified her well wishers. The Brünnhilde was Mme. Gadski, who presented a most humanly interesting daughter of Wotan, frequently surpassed in this city's annals in statuesque effectiveness and volume of tone, but seldom equaled in beauty of utterance. Mme. Schumann-Heink was, of course, an effective and satisfactory Fricka.

As Siegmund Mr. Burgstaller also added to his artistic reputation. He showed few effects of his recent hoarseness and sang always expressively and intelligently and in tune.

Not the least of the credit for the excellence of the evening's performance was due to Mr. Hertz, who read the score with eloquence and kept his orchestra in admirable restraint. A word of praise should also be added for the singing of the "Ride of the Valkyries."

Just before the last act a laurel wreath was presented to Mr. Hertz.

AGAIN LENDS DR. MUCK.

Kaiser Consents to His Staying Another Year in This Country.

BERLIN, March 21.—Emperor William some days ago gave his consent that Dr. Muck, Director of the Royal Orchestra, who is now with Major Higginson in Boston, shall stay another year in the United States.

Dr. Muck's absence from Berlin is greatly felt, and the Emperor only consented to his further stay abroad when he was informed that the Boston Symphony Orchestra was maintained not for profit but for the benefit of musical culture.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—The news that Emperor William has given permission to Dr. Carl Muck to remain another year as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been received with general satisfaction in musical circles.

Among the patrons there are those who greatly admire Mr. Gericke's methods and who do not hesitate to express regret that he did not remain in Boston, but on the whole the feeling toward his successor is cordial.

Dr. Muck, who is in New York, said last night: "The notice is not official. I have heard it simply through a third person."

Raphael Kellert's Recital.

Raphael Kellert, a young violinist, appeared yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall and was heard by a large audience of friendly disposition. With him appeared also Miss Helen McGrew, soprano. Mr. Kellert played Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin, Op. 12; Brude's G minor concerto, and Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise, Op. 38. He showed intelligence and musical feeling, and a considerably developed technique; but he produced a tone that was too often rough and harsh, and that deprived his playing of much of the charm and agreeable quality that it would otherwise have had. He has undoubtedly musical qualifications, but he is not likely to advance far in the estimation of musical listeners till he finds the secret of a sweeter and purer tone. Mr. Max Liebling played the accompaniments for him, and Miss McGrew, whose singing scarcely rose above the level of amateurdom, and played them with skill and discretion.

"SALOME" IN GERMAN.

Conried's Company Presents Wilde's Drama at Irving Place Theatre.

Oscar Wilde's "Salome" was presented by the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre last night in conjunction with a one-act play by Benno Jacobson, entitled "Zum Einsiedler." The house was crowded. The performance was elaborate as to stage setting.

Herr Conried's company gave an able performance of the Wilde drama. Friedrich Holthaus as Herod gave the lines their full value. Salome was impersonated by Hedwig von Osterman. The audience appreciated her dancing, which was not overdone. Carl Machold was the Joh nthe Baptist and Marie Immisch the Herodias.

Wheatcroft School Matinee.

The Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School gave its first public matinée of the season at the Casino yesterday afternoon. A large audience was present, and the different short plays were received with friendly applause. The occasion was the début of young Stanhope Wheatcroft, who appeared in three of the several brief productions.

The programme included five one-act plays—"Modern Love," by Frances E. Johnson; "The Turn of the Road," by Julia White; "Look at That Clock," by Paul Marion; "Dream Faces," by Wynn Miller, and "The Marble Arch," by Edward Rose and A. J. Garraway. The famous scene from "Romeo and Juliet" in which Mercutio meets his death was also presented, Mr. Wheatcroft appearing as Mercutio.

The Wheatcroft School is to give a second matinée at the Casino in three weeks.

Hiller Estate Distribution Approved.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Judge of Probate Studley to-day approved the distribution of the Abigail Hiller estate, overruling the protest of one of the three heirs, Charles A. Hiller, that he had not been treated fairly in the division of the estate.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Practically all the successes of the season now in New York will be represented in the vaudeville bill arranged by George M. Cohan for the reopening of the New York Theatre on next Sunday evening, March 24, when the proceeds will be devoted to the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children, of which Mrs. Abraham L. Erlanger is the founder and President. Among the headliners will be Anna Held, the Gibson Girls from "The Belle of Mayfair," Vesta Victoria, and Rose Stahl.

David Belasco has decided to continue the special Thursday matinees of "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco throughout the rest of the season.

Mme. Nazimova will present "A Doll's House" at special matinees at the Bijou on Thursday of next week and Thursday of the week following. "Hedda Gabler" will continue to be the regular programme, but the Wednesday matinees will be discontinued, as Mme. Nazimova needs the time for rehearsals of Grace Isabel Colbron's translation of Bracco's "L'Infedele," the comedy which she is to produce on April 8.

A cafe chantant and entertainment for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home, an institution devoted to the care of aged people formerly in the profession, will be held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Astor on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, April 11.

The American Playgoers will meet on Sunday evening at the Hotel Astor.

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NOVELLI GRUESOME IN SCENE OF DEATH

As King Louis XI. He Presents an Amazing Picture of the Monarch's End.

COMPARED WITH IRVING

He Fails to Create as Remarkable a Figure as That of the Great English Actor.

Louis XI.	Ermete Novelli
Charles	E. Sanipoli
Duke of Nemours	A. Betrone
Commines	V. Servolini
Maria	L. Rossi
Cortier	E. Piamonti
The Solitary of Ardennes	L. Ferrati
Le-Daim	A. Arista
Tristan L'Ermite	F. Bernini
Herald	O. Galeotti
Doneaux	V. Bartolotti
Richard	N. Pescatori
Martha	O. Giannini

For those who would understand upon what sort of things reputations for great acting are often founded, Ermete Novelli's death scene in Casimir Delavigne's curious old tragedy of Louis XI. will probably provide as good an example as anything the Italian actor will have to offer.

Certainly nothing that he has done so far during his appearances here has equaled this remarkably graphic exhibition. As a presentation of the horrors of a horrible and ligering death, it is doubtful if any actor has ever excelled doubtful if any actor has ever excelled it.

One stood in the actual presence of death. No gruesome detail of the struggle was absent, from the last few hard-drawn breaths to the dry hollow rattle at the end.

For those who expected in Signor Novelli's King Louis the sort of a portrait which Sir Henry Irving used to draw the occasion was disappointing. This actor, for all his resources—and they are large—has no such power of creative imagination or sustained illusion. In that actor's portrayal the old monarch became the very apotheosis of guile, craft, and ghoulish cruelty. And yet there was a grim humor to the portrait that was irresistible.

Novelli's King Louis is a rather vigorous old man almost to the last, with the final collapse only slightly suggested in an occasional twitching of the lips indicative of coming palsy. He is almost good-natured at times, and he flirts with the shepherd's wife much as any old rake might carry on with a pretty woman who had caught his fancy. He vents his anger by blows upon a victim's cheek or lips, and he grovels on the floor like a hunted beast when Nemours stands before him with the dagger pointed at his heart.

Taken in its entirety, the performance is not to be compared with that of the distinguished English actor who made the rôle peculiarly his own. But it has many interesting moments and the death scene is tremendous.

ALDRICH DIED A POET.

Regarded Death as Merely the Passing of the Shadow on the Flower.

BOSTON, March 21.—Tributes to the memory of Thomas Bailey Aldrich from well-known writers, which have been received at the Aldrich home in the form of letters and telegrams, were made public to-night. Talbot B. Aldrich, son of the poet, in giving out these tributes, made a statement which shows that the famous author approached death with his mind filled with poetical thoughts. Mr. Aldrich said:

"My father died a poet. Only a little while before the end he said: 'I regard death as nothing but the passing of the shadow on the flower.'

"His last words as he passed away, holding our hands, were:

"'In spite of all I am going to sleep. Put out the lights!'"

The following are among the written tributes received by the family:

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS—We who knew him have lost a friend such as the whole world cannot replace.

ROBERT GRANT—His service to literature is secure. * * * But I grieve that his delightful personality has passed away.

RUSSELL SULLIVAN—He was always most friendly, helpful, inspiring.

EDWARD ROBINSON—Mr. Aldrich's happy temperament was always so associated with youthfulness that we had not begun to think of death as more than a remote possibility for him.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN—I can give you no consolation except my profound share in this sorrow. He was my brother, so bright, so dear, and still so young. His beautiful work and fame remain for us.

WHITELAW REID—My loving sympathy in your great loss. We are mourning deeply with you.

WILLIAM WINTER—Your husband and I had been Tom and Will to each other for fifty-two years. He was one of the finest poetic spirits that I ever have known. The loss to our literature is unspeakable, but the renown of Aldrich is sure.

Additional arrangements for the funeral of the poet provide for a burial service at Mount Auburn, at which Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School will officiate.

GEN. WINT DEAD.

He Began His Distinguished Army Career When 16 Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Missouri, with headquarters in Omaha, died suddenly at a hôtel here to-day. His death was due to heart disease.

Gen. Wint was born in Providence, Penn., then a suburb of Scranton, on March 6, 1845. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until 1864, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of that regiment. He participated in several of the important battles of the civil war, and was with Sheridan on the latter's raid.

In 1865, however, he joined the general mounted service as a private. In the latter part of the same year he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry. At this time the Indians and Mexican bandits were ravishing that part of Texas along the Rio Grande. The Fourth Cavalry was sent there under Wint. For his work in this campaign he was made First Lieutenant. In 1892, he was appointed Major and transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment. Wint played his part in Cuba in the war with Spain. He was wounded at San Juan Hill, a Mauser bullet breaking his left thighbone. In six months, however, he was able to resume active duty, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment.

Later he went to China. In the second battle of Tien-tsin he was put in command of the allied cavalry and attacked the Boxers. After this rebellion he was ordered to accompany Gen. Chaffee to the Philippines, where he distinguished himself by capturing Gen. Belarmino, one of the insurgents.

In 1902 he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General and made a tour of the British Army posts in India and Burmah.

A. J. HUGHES DEAD.

Once Well-Known Actor and Prominent in Politics Here.

Andrew J. Hughes, who was formerly well known on the stage, but who had lately been better known in political circles, died shortly after midnight yesterday morning at his home in St. Mark's Place of pneumonia. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth Street. An escort from the Elks, the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, and the Larry Mulligan Association will accompany the body, which is to be taken from the church to Philadelphia.

Mr. Hughes learned to juggle when a butcher's boy in Philadelphia and got his first professional opportunity at the Walnut Street Theatre. His great unique feat was that of making an Irish monologue "go" in a Paris theatre. He married Annie Hughes, the toe dancer, who died fifteen years ago. Mr. Hughes wrote a number of songs and vaudeville sketches widely known in their day. His efforts at theatrical management were not successfull.

Andrew J. Hughes was a veteran of the civil war and, as a right hand man to T. D. Sullivan, recently held a small office in a municipal court.

CHARLES C. TWEED DEAD.

"Boss" Tweed's Son a Victim of Pneumonia at 43.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—Charles C. Tweed, son of the late William M. Tweed, head of the Tweed ring in New York, died at his home in this city this morning of pneumonia. He had been ill for two weeks, but was not believed to be in a serious condition until yesterday, when he suffered a relapse. He was 43 years old, and leaves a widow.

Mr. Tweed came here eight years ago, and remained for two years, returning to the Tweed homestead in Greenwich for two or three years. He then returned to this city and built a handsome residence on Prospect Hill. He engaged in no business while here. He was educated as a lawyer, but never practiced his profession. It was not generally known that he was a resident of New Haven.

There is much speculation as to the fortune he left. It is said that he transferred his property to his wife before his death. His home on Prospect Hill is valued at $15,000, and stands in his widow's name.

The body was taken to-day to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the burial will take place to-morrow in the Tweed plot.

Mrs. Bartlett's Body Here.

The body of Mrs. Jennie R. Bartlett, widow of Rear Admiral Barlett, U. S. N., of Providence, was brought here yesterday on the steamer Koenigin Luise from Naples. Accompanying the body were Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. H. Stevens and Mrs. Bartlett's two daughters. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stevens had accompanied Mrs. Bartlett and her daughters abroad. They left them in Italy and went to Cairo, on their way to the Far East. Arriving in Egypt, they learned of Mrs. Barlett's death, and returned to Italy to bring the children home. Mrs. Bartlett died of heart disease.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Maro S. Chapman.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., March 21.—News of the death of ex-State Senator Maro S. Chapman of this place from heart disease at a private sanitarium in Yonkers, N. Y., was received here to-day. Mr. Chapman was one of the best-known men of Connecticut. He was President of the Hartford Manufacturing Company, the City Bank of Hartford, the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, and until its purchase by the Consolidated Railway Company, President of the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway Company. He was 67 years old.

Thomas Wigglesworth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—Thomas Wigglesworth died at his home, 1 Park Street, this afternoon. Mr. Wigglesworth was 92 years old. He was the eleventh in a long line of Harvard graduates, many of whom achieved fame, and he himself was for more than half a century identified conspicuously with the mercantile activity of Boston in the East Indian trade. He never was married.

Ezra Hammond Dies at 101.

PUTNAM, Conn., March 21.—Ezra Hammond died at his home in West Woodstock to-day at the age of 101. He was the second oldest man in the State. He said that he attained his great age by looking on the bright side of life.

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RODIN.

Charles de Kay contributes to this week's number of the

NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

an article on Frederic Lawton's Life of the Great French Sculptor.

* * *

STATUTORY REFORMS AND BAD MORALS.

Edward A. Bradford has a suggestive article on Dr. Lester Zartman's new book on "The Investments of Life Insurance Companies."

* * *

MANY SPRING NOVELS

of merit are reviewed in this number. Illustrated interviews with prominent authors.

* * *

BOOKS AS NEWS.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—BACHE.—On Thursday, March 21, at No. 3 East 83d St., New York City, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Marion Bache, daughter of Frances Harwell and the late John Henry Bache, to Hampton Howell.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At her residence, March 21, Sarah Louise Ryerson, widow of the late Rev. William Anderson.
Funeral service at Madison Aven

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Union Steel Co. 1st Mortgage 5s, 1952.
Georgia Midland 1st Mortgage 3s, 1946.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Div. 4s, 1944.
Consolidated Indiana Coal Co. 1st Mort. 5s, 1935.
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NOW OPEN
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 21, 1907.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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THE FRENCH BANK'S RATE

Advance In Official Discount Rate Practically Ignored by Market—Time Money Easier.

Although the Bank of France advanced its discount rate from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. yesterday, and thus advertised both its opinion of international money markets and its determination to resist efforts on the part of the Bank of England to secure French gold, this event was passed over almost without comment by our own stock market and that of London. Perhaps the momentary decline in prices at the very opening of the Stock Exchange was attributable to this development, but if so its influence wore away very quickly, and through the rest of the day the movement was very plainly toward the higher level, at which practically all stocks closed. The early pressure centred again upon Union Pacific, Reading, and American Smelting, and as was the case on Wednesday these stocks displayed rather noteworthy rallying power. The volume of business was still smaller than on the previous day, and so marked a contraction in business seems on the face of things, at least, to promise little of good to the large outstanding short interest in the market when speculators become as courageous in promoting a rise in prices as they were in helping along the declines.

While the advance in the discount rate of the French Bank, which had been to some extent foreshadowed in these columns since the first of the week, has large significance in its bearing upon the general money market position, its immediate effect will be found, undoubtedly, in the foreign exchange markets. As a result of purchases by French banks of short-term notes and securities of one kind and another, including the $20,000,000 of New Haven debentures placed in Paris, the French capital has been for some time under the necessity of making remittances to London, through which city payments for these purchases of American securities are almost always made. This led to a steady rise in the Paris check on London, until it at last reached the point where that city was able to draw gold from Paris. London has been taking small amounts of gold in this fashion for some little time, but the opposition of the Bank of France to these proceedings has been at all times obvious and has finally taken the form of yesterday's advances in its discount rate. The extent of the bank's opposition to exports of gold is readily understood when it is said that this is the first time since 1900 that the French institution has had in force a rate above 3 per cent. It will be recalled that it went through the trying period of last Autumn and Winter, when the English bank rate was 6 per cent. and the Germany bank rate 7 per cent., without resorting to any advance. In fact, at that time it released gold for export to London. The question of interest to our own markets is, of course, what effect this will have upon a situation which up to yesterday seemed to promise gold imports. It seems at the moment as if such a movement had been effectively checked, but if our credits abroad are so voluminous as is generally believed it will be a check only.

There were further signs of ease in both call and time-money rates yesterday, and the banks again reported a substantial gain upon their transactions with the Sub-Treasury. They have now drawn on balance from that source since Friday last some $2,865,000. One feature of the money market was the reduction of rates on time loans to 6 per cent. for practically all periods, whereas a premium has been heretofore exacted in many cases.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Morton Trust Co.
Tefft-Weller Co. preferred.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
West End Street Railway, Boston.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Dullness was more pronounced on the Chicago Stock Exchange than in Wall Street. Swift & Co. shares were exceptionally quiet, while American Radiator preferred was under pressure, and sold off a point in the early trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Am. Can pf	51	51	51
40	Am. Radiator pf	127	127	127
100	Am. Shipbuilding	66	66	66
1	Chicago Edison	129	129	129
132	Chicago Subway	17	17	17
44	Chicago Title & Trust	103½	103½	103½
2	Illinois Brick	123	123	123
10	Ill. Sec. Ry. & Light pf	53	53	53
57	K. C. Ry. & Light pf	64	64	64
50	Met. Elevated pf	65	65	65
165	National Biscuit	79	78½	78½
30	Quaker Oats	138	138	138
47	Quaker Oats pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
147	Swift & Co	106½	105¾	106½
1,000	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾
560	United Boxboard pf	8½	8½	8½

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Northern Central Railway advanced ¼; Seaboard 4s were ½ higher. There is considerable grain to be exported from here during the next few weeks, and it is pointed out that this should have a tendency to help the money market. A large amount of local capital is tied up in grain, and when this is sent abroad and the exporters get their returns, it will naturally aid the situation. The market closed firm but dull. Shares, 233; bonds, $45,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916	109½	109½	109½
2,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1939	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Car. Central 4s	92	92	92
1,000	Charles. & W. Car. 6s	110	110	110
4,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
13,000	Seaboard 4s	76½	76¼	76½
8,000	Central Rys. 5s	110	110	110
2,000	City & S. 5s. (D. C.)	101	101	101
13,000	United Rys. 4s	87¼	87	87
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 6s	79	79	79

STOCKS.

35	Northern Central	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	Citizens' Bank	31½	31½	31½
35	Fidelity & Deposit	126½	126½	126½
50	Howard Bank	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Mer. & Miners' Trans.	250	250	250

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Cable Consolidated	.36	.36	.36
155	Crucible Steel	9¼	9	9¼
608	Crucible Steel pf	71	70½	71
58	Fireproofing pf	24	24	24
100	Harbison-Walker Ref.	9½	9½	9½
6,600	Interior Mining	.41	.40	.41
2,358	Mfrs.' L. & H.	11½	10¾	11½
10	Niplssing	12¾	12¾	12¾
673	Pittsburg Brewing	30½	30¼	30½
3	Pittsburg Brewing pf	50½	50½	50½
110	Pittsburg Coal pf	52¼	52	52¼
1,000	Pittsburg Consol	.14	.14	.14
85	Pittsburg Plate Glass	118	118	118
160	Shoshone	11	10¾	10¾
310	Tonopah Extension	3¾	3½	3¾
28	Union Switch	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	U. S. Steel	36¾	36¾	36¾
4	U. S. Steel pf	100	100	100
127	West. Air Brake	151½	150	150
40	West. Penn. Ry. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, March 21, 1907.

Total sales March 21, 1907 838,099
From Jan. 1, 1907 64,190,159
Corresponding date last year 74,322,527

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12⅛	12½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
93⅝	93¾	50,855	*Amalg. Copper Co	93	94½	91¾	93⅝	+ ½
20¾	22	500	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	+ ½
51½	52	50	Am. Can pf	52	52	52	52	...
37⅛	37⅜	600	Am. Car & Foundry	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅝
97½	98½	100	Am. Car & F. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ½
30	30½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	− ½
77¼	77¾	2,400	Am. Ice Securities	77	77⅞	76	77⅞	− 3¼
64½	65	600	*Am. Locomotive Co	64⅜	65	64	65	+1
120	120⅜	60,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	117½	120½	115	120⅜	+2⅜
106½	106¾	1,650	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107¾	105⅞	106¾	+ ½
7⅞	8	150	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
37½	38	50	Am. Steel F. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
121¾	122¼	2,400	*Am. Suger Ref. Co	121	122	121	122	+1
75	83	300	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	75	75	75	75	−11¾
91½	92	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92	92	92	92	+1
28½	29¼	630	*Am. Woolen Co	20	29	28¾	28¾	− ⅝
64⅞	64⅝	14,320	*Anaconda Cop. Min	64¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
91⅞	92	13,500	At., Top. & S. F	91¼	92½	90⅞	92	+ ⅝
95¼	96	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	96	96	95½	95½	− ⅛
103	103½	1,700	Atlantic Coast Line	102½	103	102	102½	+ ½
90¼	90⅞	2,750	Baltimore & Ohio	90⅝	90⅞	90	90½	− ¼
11	12	100	Bethlehem Steel	11	11	11	11	−1
54½	55	4,400	Brook. Rapid Transit	54½	54⅞	53½	54⅝	+ ⅜
171½	171⅞	6,000	Canadian Pacific	171	172½	170⅝	171½	−1
30⅛	31	200	Central Leather Co	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
178	180	200	Cent. R. R. of N. J	180	180	180	180	...
41	41⅛	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41⅜	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
14½	14⅞	800	Chi. Great Western	14	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ½
18½	19	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
78	79½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb	77	77	77	77	...
132	132¾	13,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	130¾	132⅝	130¼	132¼	+1⅝
148	152	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	150	150	150	150	−4
133	134	400	*C., M. & St. P. cfs., 10 per cent. paid	132⅜	133½	132⅜	133	+ ¼
148⅜	148⅞	8,590	Chi. & Northwestern	148½	148⅝	147¼	148⅜	− ⅛
4⅝	5	100	Chi. Union Traction	5	5	5	5	...
13½	14¼	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
85⅝	86	4,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85¼	85⅞	85	85⅝	+ ½
...	75	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	−2½
26⅜	27	435	Colorado & Southern	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	− ⅛
61½	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	...
49¼	50	1,900	Col. & South. 2d pf	47½	49¾	47½	49¾	− ¼
23⅝	24⅛	110	Colum. & H. C. & I	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
119	121	1,700	Consolidated Gas	117	120	117	119½	+3½
19½	20	656	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
82½	83	725	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83	83	83	83	...
178¼	178⅝	2,900	Delaware & Hudson	177	178	177	177½	−1½
30¾	31¼	1,020	Denver & Rio Grande	30½	31	30½	31	− ⅝
73	75	10	Denver & Rio G. pf	75	75	75	75	...
70⅜	70½	4,095	*Distillers Securities	69½	70⅝	69	70⅜	+1½
28⅜	28⅝	11,900	Erie	28½	28⅞	27⅞	28⅜	− ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	1,300	Erie 1st pf	65	65	64⅝	64⅜	− ½
46½	47	100	Erie 2d pf	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46½	...
139	140	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	145	145	145	145	−4
100	103	100	General Chemical pf	102	102	102	102	+1½
145¾	146	800	General Electric	145¾	146	145½	145⅝	+1
145½	145⅝	10,448	Great Northern pf	141¼	145½	140½	145⅝	+5
62⅛	62⅞	3,400	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61	62¾	60¾	62⅜	+1¼
37	38	500	Havana Electric	38	38	37½	37½	−½
77	79¾	100	Havana Electric pf	77	77	77	77	−1
141	145½	100	Illinois Central	143	143	143	143	...
50	60	200	Ingersoll-Rand	51	51	50	50	−2
90	90	100	Ingersoll-Rand pf	92	92	92	92	−1½
24½	25	200	Interb.-Met.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅝
59	59¾	200	Interb.-Met. pf	59½	59¾	59½	59¾	+ ⅝
77⅜	78	200	Internat. Paper pf	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
70	80	150	Int. Steam Pump pf	79	79	79	79	...
19	20	200	Iowa Central	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	...
22¾	23	1,300	Kan. City Southern	22½	23	22	23	+ ⅝
52½	53	500	Kan. City South. pf	53	53	51½	53	+1
118⅜	118⅝	2,000	Louisville & Nash	117½	118¾	117	118⅝	+1½
68	68¼	100	Mackay Cos	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	...
67	67¼	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	+1
135	137	200	Manhattan Elevated	135⅞	136	135⅞	136	+1
20½	20⅞	1,000	Mexican Central	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
52	53	200	Minn. & St. Louis	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
86	90	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	87	87	87	87	...
103	107	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105½	106½	103¼	106½	+1¾
131	132¾	220	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	131	132¾	131	132¾	+ ½
37	37⅜	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ¼
65	66	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	64½	65¾	64⅝	65	+ ¼
73⅜	73½	8,740	Missouri Pacific	72⅝	73½	72⅜	73½	−1
78	78⅜	840	*Nat. Biscuit Co	78½	79	78	78½	+ ⅝
12½	13½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
58	59	550	*Nat. Lead Co	58	59	58	59	+1
96⅝	100	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	96⅝	98¾	96⅝	98¾	+1½
120	122	300	*N. Y. Air Brake	121	121¾	121	121¾	+ ⅜
118¼	118⅝	2,300	New York Central	118	118⅝	117½	118¼	− ¼
40	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40	40	40	40	...
176	180	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼	−1¾
111	112½	200	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
38½	38⅝	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	38	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	370	Norfolk & Western	78¼	78¼	77	78	+ ⅛
80	85	100	Norfolk & Western pf	80	80	80	80	...
73½	74½	800	North American	74	74½	73	74	− ⅛
127¼	127⅞	14,110	Northern Pacific	125⅛	127⅞	124¾	127¼	+2
122½	124	500	*N. P. rgts., 5 p. c. pd	122	122½	122	122½	+1½
98⅝	97	100	Pacific Coast	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	− ¼
122⅜	122⅝	82,290	Pennsylvania R. R	121½	123	121	122¾	+ ½
89	89¼	735	People's Gas Chi	89	89¼	89	89	+ ⅛
69½	70½	120	P. C. C. & St. Louis	70	70	70	70	+1
13	14	100	Pittsburg Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36	36½	1,795	Pressed Steel Car	35¾	36½	35¾	36½	+1
92	93	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	92	92	92	−1
161	162	880	Pullman Company	161¼	161¾	161¼	161⅝	+ ⅜
46½	47	300	*R'way Steel Spring	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
105	105½	119,200	Reading	103	105	101½	105	+2¾
26⅜	27	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	27	26	27	+ ½
84½	85	1,000	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	85	84	84⅞	+ ½
22	22½	1,200	Rock Island Co	21⅝	22	21½	22	+ ½
35½	36½	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37⅝	37⅝	36	36¼	+1
53	53⅝	140	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	54	54	54	54	+1
81¼	81¾	22,500	Southern Pacific	80½	81¾	80	81⅛	− ⅝
22⅞	23	2,500	South. R'way cxt	22½	22½	22½	23	+ ⅝
73½	74	210	South. R'way pf., ext	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
142	143	850	Tenn. Coal & Iron	139¼	142	139¼	142	+2
40¾	41½	300	*Tenn. Copper	41⅜	41⅜	41	41	− ⅝
28	28¼	600	Texas & Pacific	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
28¾	29¾	300	Tol., St. L. & West	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
50⅜	51	1,350	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+1½
94½	95	425	Twin City R. Transit	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	+1
59	61	100	*Union B. & Paper pf	54	54	54	54	...
137½	137¼	105,800	Union Pacific	135¼	137½	133¾	137¼	−2¼
52	53½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	53¼	53¾	53	53	−1
36	36½	1,425	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	36	37¼	36	36⅞	−1
79¼	80	400	U. S. Realty & Imp	81	81	79	79½	−1
45	52	600	*U. S. Red. & R. pf	48	48	45	45	−1
46¼	46⅞	100	U. S. Rubber	46½	46¾	46½	46½	− ⅛
102½	103	420	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103	103	102½	103	+ ¼
37¼	37⅝	54,000	U. S. Steel	37	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	6,050	U. S. Steel pf	100	100⅝	99½	100⅝	+ ⅛
30	30½	1,500	*Utah Copper	30½	31	30¾	30¾	− ⅛
28½	29	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
103⅞	105	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
64	65	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	64	64	−1
14	14½	1,100	Wabash	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
26	26½	600	Wabash pf	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ⅝
81	81	100	Western Union Tel	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
150	154	100	Westinghouse E. & M	150	150	150	150	+1
11½	12½	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
26	28	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
17½	18	805	Wisconsin Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Total sales.		636,700						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.30	0.32	1,300	Comstock	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.32	...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	103	103	103
2d week March.	$3,493	$3,117	$2,602
July 1-March 14.	110,987	97,077	85,378.
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,152	1,997	1,629
2d week March.	215,709	209,952	167,662
July 1-March 14.	8,546,312	8,133,382	6,139,837
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	926
2d week March.	200,693	166,766	146,731
From July 1	7,271,112	6,463,621	5,714,199
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week March.	$3,763	9,017	8,032
From July 1	431,608	406,080	341,667
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week March.	69,790	65,064	59,600
From July 1	2,901,930	2,927,182	2,641,564

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & ATLANTIC for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	910,012	866,864	811,540
Expenses	689,411	694,688	703,014
Net	220,601	172,276	108,526
Other income	14,696	15,640	7,418
Total income	235,297	187,916	115,944
Chgs., taxes, &c	*183,801	68,844	72,471
Surplus	41,436	119,072	43,473

*Includes $75,000 advance M. D. & V. Ry. under guarantee of bonds.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	5,939,293	5,802,506	4,744,660
Expenses	4,476,967	3,928,191	3,442,653
Net	1,462,326	1,874,317	1,302,007
8 mos. gross	54,076,650	50,986,381	44,447,564
Expenses	35,670,197	32,476,418	28,891,161
8 mos. net	18,406,853	18,509,963	15,556,403

HAVANA ELECTRIC for the year ended Dec. 31—Income account:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	1,621,209	1,504,837	1,247,486
Exp., taxes, &c	1,031,372	1,076,062	724,746
Net	589,836	728,785	522,740
Other income	40,833	38,033	23,138
Total income	630,669	766,818	545,878
Charges	498,313	395,807	408,270
Surplus	132,386	370,921	137,608
Preferred divs.	200,000	.....	.....
Deficit	67,614	*370,921	.....
Prev. surplus	506,073	138,152	.....
P. & L. surplus	441,459	509,073	.....

*Surplus.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	20,916,147	18,218,206	2,697,881
Op. expenses	8,793,486	8,245,004	548,482
Net earnings	12,122,660	9,973,261	2,149,398
Other income	673,598	701,060	*28,061
Gross income	12,796,259	10,674,322	2,121,336
Int. on bonds	3,961,901	3,018,166	943,825
Taxes	1,341,074	1,288,613	52,461
Total int. & tax.	5,303,066	4,306,780	996,286
Net income	7,493,192	6,368,142	1,125,050
7% on Manhat. Ry. Co. stock.	3,948,000	3,864,000	84,000
Surplus	3,545,192	2,504,142	1,041,050
Oper., per cent.	42.04	45.26	*3.22
Pas'gers car'd	420,302,389	366,174,479	54,127,910

*Decrease.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY, for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	243,467	213,416	185,864
Expenses	182,275	156,039	147,896
Net	61,192	57,377	37,968
Charges, rent renewals, &c.	30,493	36,124	20,477
Surplus	24,699	21,253	17,491
5 mos. gross	1,327,460	1,171,015	1,027,214
Expenses	888,195	772,173	701,878
5 mos. net	439,265	398,842	325,336
Charges, rent renewals, &c	195,667	138,962	95,806
5 mos. surplus	243,598	259,880	229,530

SEABOARD AIR LINE for January—

Gross	1,457,287	1,314,668	1,042,212
Expenses	1,157,271	918,517	740,153
Net	299,980	396,151	300,059
Other income	6,660	6,660	7,477
Total income	306,646	402,811	316,534
Chgs. and taxes	337,448	304,767	295,670
Deficit	30,802	*98,044	*20,864
7 mos. gross	9,196,815	8,531,925	7,633,153
Expenses	7,285,540	5,766,138	5,106,931
7 mos. net	1,910,866	2,765,787	2,526,142
Other income	14,286	14,085	23,992
Total income	1,925,152	2,800,052	2,550,134
Chgs. and taxes	2,204,388	2,087,528	2,047,273
7 mos. deficit	859,236	*713,124	*502,859

*Surplus.

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT for

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

International banking houses pointed out yesterday in connection with the advance in the Bank of France discount rate that European investment institutions were steady buyers of our short-term railroad notes, and that this was establishing credits abroad, which would call for drastic action on the part of European bankers if gold imports were to be averted. One of the issues which has been going abroad in quantity is the Louisville & Nashville loan. One banking house reported yesterday that it alone had sold some $700,000 of these notes to foreign clients within the last ten days, and that sales were going on quietly every day.

***

One of the most insistent reports upon the floor of the Stock Exchange near the close was to the effect that arrangements had been made for the turning over of $25,000,000 of Government bonds to Secretary Cortelyou by a local bank, presumably the National City Bank. This was denied authoritatively. It was pointed out that there is nothing like the amount mentioned held by any individual institution or group of institutions except as security for circulation, and that it would not pay to withdraw the bonds thus put up. The report found many believers on the Stock Exchange, however, and was one of the factors making for the strong close.

***

There is much interest manifested in the size of the short interest in the stock market, and estimating its extent is one of the diversions indulged in by the bulls now that things have quieted down somewhat. One estimate yesterday had the short interest in Pennsylvania as high as 100,000 shares and that in Union Pacific at least as large. While nothing definite can be known, of course, about a situation like this, it was at least obvious that the short selling has been widespread, as is indicated by the efforts made to borrow stocks in which under ordinary conditions the outstanding short interest would be very small. For instance, there were sales of only 1,000 shares of Mexican Central yesterday, and trading in the stock has at no time been very heavy, yet it is only to be borrowed flat or by the payment of 1-32 in interest. The contraction in trading is not relished by the bearish speculators who believe it would be difficult to turn around easily in a narrow market if prices were bid up on them.

***

An announcement made by the Union Pacific management yesterday indicates the extent of the buying of small blocks of this stock for investment. From the offices of the road a notice was sent out to the effect that the transfer books of the preferred and common stocks which closed for the purpose of the dividend payable April 1 had been reopened. The notice continues: "As a very large number of applications have been made for the transfer of stocks since the closing of the books on March 8, and as the dividend lists have been completed and the closing has thus served its purpose, the books have been opened to-day as a matter of convenience."

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Figures showing the losses incurred by the railroads as a result of the floods in the Pittsburg district and at other places in the East are beginning to come to hand. The payroll of the Baltimore & Ohio during February increased over $400,000, of which about $150,000 resulted from the higher rates of wages now paid the employes of the road, while the balance, amounting to $250,000, represented the expenditure to which the road was put for labor as a result of the bad operating conditions which existed during that month. Floods occurred at a number of places along the company's line, and, while they did not cut down the volume of business, they made it much more expensive to handle.

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A decision in the case of Minnesota against the Great Northern Railway, in which the Attorney General of that State seeks to enjoin the issuance of the proposed $60,000,000 stock issue by the Great Northern is expected to be handed down in the very near future. Advices were received from St. Paul yesterday that the position of the court was likely to be made public to-day, but it was not known here how reliable these predictions were. Friends of the Great Northern are still confident that the decision will be in favor of the railroad, but they are prepared for an adverse decision. The story was revived yesterday that a note issue has already been decided upon in the event of an unfavorable decision, but officials of the road here said that no steps had been taken in the direction of putting out notes.

STANDARD BALKED AT TRIAL.

Railroad's Records Tend to Show Oil Company Took Rebates.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Standard Oil Company, in its trial before Judge Landis on a charge of accepting rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railway, met with defeat to-day on nearly every point. Rulings of the court balked the efforts of the company's attorneys to bar technical evidence on which the Government's case is principally based, these decisions following numerous objections on the part of the attorneys for the defense.

C. H. Howard, chief clerk in the office of the Alton Company's auditor, was on the stand all the afternoon, presenting, by means of records from his office, evidence tending to prove that rebates were accepted by the oil company from the railway company on more than 200 of the 1,903 cars mentioned in the indictment.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Green bugs again assumed prominence in wheat circles yesterday, and in the last half hour were responsible for a sharp upturn, although several prominent authorities deny any insect damage, except a little in Oklahoma and some in Texas. Yesterday's reports were that bugs had shown up in a large force in southern Kansas. Previous to this crop damage news irregular conditions had prevailed, the tendency being downward on account of favorable weather and crop news. An encouraging feature was the purchase of 45 loads by exporters. Stocks at Minneapolis have increased 645,000 bushels in five days. Liverpool closed ⅛@⅛d lower, and Paris markets were unchanged. At Berlin there was a decline of ½@⅝ mark, and at Budapest 3 points advance. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c, elevator, and 83½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¼c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 85¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—The May option in Chicago again developed positive strength. There was a strong demand that gave color to talk about a prospective smaller movement. Receipts at Chicago were about 40 cars under the estimate, and seaboard clearances aggregated 554,000 bushels. Liverpool was ⅜@⅝d lower, and exporters took 10 loads. No. 2 corn in New York closed 57c elevator and 52¾c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 53c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	84 1-16	83 5-16	84	83⅝
July	84½	83¾	84¼	84
September	84⅝	84	84⅜	84⅛
Corn—				
May	..	..	54½	54⅝
July	..	..	54	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	75¾	74⅝	75⅝	75½
July	77¼	76⅝	77⅛	76⅞
September	78¼	77¼	78⅛	77½
Corn—				
May	47	46½	46⅝	46½
July	46½	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝
September	46¾	46¼	46⅝	46½
Oats—				
May	42⅝	41⅝	42¼	41¾
July	37⅝	36½	37⅜	37⅛
September	32⅝	32½	32½	32⅜
Lard—				
May	$8.77	$8.65	$8.67	$8.82
July	8.87	8.75	8.77	8.92
Ribs—				
May	8.60	8.47	8.57	8.62
July	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.75
Pork—				
May	15.65	15.50	15.62	15.67
July	15.75	15.65	15.75	15.77

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Firmer Tone to Trading After Improvement Shows on Stock Exchange.

SMALL VOLUME OF TRADES

Better Sentiment Fails to Bring Buyers Into the Market in Any Number—Price Movement Fractional.

Curb trading took on a firmer tone yesterday as the improvement on the Stock Exchange made itself felt; transactions, however, were in small volume outside of the promoters' specialties. The small gains which resulted from the day's trading were practically confined to the mining list, though some of these issues receded fractionally toward the close after an early show of strength. Chicago Subway, after selling down to 16⅝ from an opening ⅝ above Wednesday's close, dropped off to 16¾, and then went back to 17⅜, after transactions of 2,050. Greene-Cananea and Greene Consolidated each sold off, the latter from an opening ⅝ above the previous day's close. United Copper made only fractional movements, closing even with the opening, after light trading. Nipissing had one of its dullest days. The total transactions in this usually active issue were 3,500 shares at prices ranging between 12 and 12¼.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
580	Empire Steel ..	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Havana Tob....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
600	Int. Mer. Mar..	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
500	Mex. Transit..	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
50	N. Y. & C. M.S.S.	28	28	28	28
300	Stand. Mill. pf.	30	30	30	30
30	Standard Oil....	509	509	507½	509
3,600	Waterbury Co..	49¼	50	48½	49½
140	Waterb. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,600	Western Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝
	RAILROADS.				
2,050	Chi. Subway....	17¼	*17¾	16⅜	17⅜
5,000	Gt. Nor. rights.	10	10	14¼	11
11	Nor. Sec. stubs.	125	125	125	125
	MINING STOCKS.				
700	Alaska Mines..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Argentite Con..	½	½	½	½
1,500	Barnes-King ..	5⅛	5	4⅞	5
700	Batopilas Min..	7⅜	7½	6⅞	7½
860	Bonanza Belt..	4⅞	*5	4⅞	4⅞
20	Boston Copper..	27½	27½	27½	27½
400	Brit. Col. Cop..	8¼	8¼	8	8
2,400	Buffalo Mine ..	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
500	Butte Coalition.	30	30	30	30
700	Butte & N. Y..	5½	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	C. C. & Gil. T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
87,000	†Cobalt Central.	38	40	35	35
300	Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Colonial Silver.	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Cum.-Ely Mining.	9¾	10	9¾	10¼
200	Con. Arizona Smelting.	4½	5	4	4½
200	Consol. Refrigerator ...	3½	4½	3½	4
200	Colusa Leonard Ext....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Davis-Daly	14½	14⅝	14	14¼
100	Dolores Ltd....	7⅝	8½	7½	8½
200	Dom. Copper ..	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
100	Douglas Copper.	10½	14	10¼	13
300	Electric Boat ..	30	33	30	33
200	Electric Boat pf.	80	85	80	85
200	Empire Steel ..	8¼	8⅝	8½	9¼
200	Empire Steel pf.	48	51	48	51
500	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
200	Ely Con.	..	..	1½	2⅛
200	El Rayo	4⅞	5½	4⅝	4⅞
200	Foster Cobalt..	1⅞	2	15-16	2
200	Furnace Creek ..	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
200	Gillies Silver ..	½	¾	½	¾
200	Giroux	8½	9	8½	8
500	Gold Hill	2⅝	3	2⅝	3⅛
200	Greene Con. Copper....	24	24½	23½	24⅜
500	Greene Gold-Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Greene Gold-Silver pf..	7½	8½	7½	8
200	Greene-Cananea, new...	16⅛	16¼	16	16⅛
200	Great Northern rights..	15⅝	16½	16	16⅜
200	Green-Meehan....	¾	⅞	15-16	1
200	Guanajuato Con.	4	4	4	4½
200	Havana Tobacco	10½	12	11	12
200	Havana Tobacco pf....	18	22	18	22
200	Inter. Mer. Marine....	7½	7⅝	7⅜	8⅛
200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	21½	22½	21	22½
200	International Salt	14	16	14	16
200	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Lackawanna Steel	40	55	48	55
200	Manhattan Transit	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Marie Antoinette	81	87	80	82
200	McKinley-Darragh....	1½	1 0-16	1½	1⅝
200	Micmac Gold Mining...	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Mines Co. of America..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
200	Mitchell Mining	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Nevada Con. Copper....	14⅜	16	14	15
200	Nev. & Cuba M. & S..	26	28	26	29
200	Nevada Smelting	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	4
200	Nev.-Utah M. & S....	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	North. Sec. stubs.....	125	150	125	150
200	Newhouse Mining	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
200	Nipissing Mines Co....	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	12½
200	Old Hundred	3	3¼	3	3⅛
200	Otis Elevator	45	48	40	45
200	Otis Elevator pf....	88	93	88	90
200	Portland Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	105	100	105
200	Silver Queen....	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
200	Singer Mfg. Co....	500	..	500	..
200	Stewart Mining	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Standard Oil	507	512	507	509
200	Standard Milling Sts..	77	80	77	80
200	Tramps Con....	100	110	100	110
200	Tri-Bullion	2⅞	3	2⅝	3
200	Trinity Copper....	23	24	23	24
200	Union Typewriter	87	92	87	92
200	Union Type. 1st pf....	117	122	117	122
200	Union Type. 2d pf....	116	122	116	122
200	Union Expior. Co....	6½	7	6¼	6½
200	United Copper	63	65¾	64½	65½
200	White Knob Copper	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
200	White Knob Cop. pf....	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅞
200	Western Ice	26¾	27	26½	27
200	Western Ice 5s.....	69	70	66	70
200	Westbury Co.....	49½	50	49¼	49⅝
200	Westbury Co. pf....	101¾	102½	101¾	102⅛

Object to New Armory.

The Armory Board held a hearing in the City Hall yesterday on the proposition to move the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers to Fort Washington Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets. A number of property owners and real estate men appeared, some protesting that the drums and noise would be a nuisance in the neighborhood and would cause a deterioration in the property.

Augusta to Remain Maine's Capital.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 21.—The House to-day by a vote of 65 to 72 defeated the bill for the removal of the seat of the State Government to Portland. The bill had been passed to be engrossed in the Senate.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 21.—In the money market to-day the supplies exceeded the demand. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business was not large, but the tone was cheerful, especially in the foreign section, where Paris operated confidently. Consols further strengthened, while home rails received more attention from investors. The Bank return did not affect the market, but the rise in the French Bank rate caused a slight reaction from the best quotations of the day.

Americans were quieter. Prices advanced to over parity in the forenoon, Union Pacific again monopolizing attention. The buying was principally from New York sources, local operators doing little. The announcement that the Bank of France had raised its rate of discount weakened the market, but New York supported it later, and prices recovered and closed steady.

Grand Trunk hardened on repurchases.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103⅜.

Bullion amounting to £216,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £30,000 was withdrawn, of which £22,000 was for shipment to South America and £8,000 for shipment to Gibraltar.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.90; Lisbon, 3.

Bar silver steady at 30 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5@5 1-16 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decrease.
Total reserve	£164,000
Circulation	*£14,000
Bullion	*£50,140
Other securities	*£2,052,000
Other deposits	*£3,473,000
Public deposits	762,000
Notes reserve	233,000

*Increase.

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 44 per cent., as compared with 46.39 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

PARIS, March 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, but reacted upon the raising of the discount rate of the Bank of France and the private rate of discount. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 400.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 33c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Decrease. Francs.
Notes in circulation	54,150,000
Treasury deposits	5,250,000
General deposits	*28,850,000
Gold in hand	3,325,000
Silver in hand	375,000
Bills discounted	41,125,000
Advances	*6,375,000

*Increase.

BERLIN, March 21.—On the Boerse to-day business was restricted.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96⅝	97⅜
German Consols 3s	85¾	86¼
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95¾
Saxony Government 3s	85½	85¾
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅜	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	100⅝	101½
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101⅛
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95⅞	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	98¼	98⅞
Mexican Government gold 6s	101	102½
Russian Government 4s	76¼	77¼
French Rente 3s	96	96¼
British Consols 2½s	85⅝	86

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85 7-16	...	...	...
Consols, account	85½	...	...	...
Anaconda	13⅜	63⅝	64	— ⅝
Atchison	94¼	91¼	91⅝	— ⅝
Canadian Pacific	177	171½	171½	...
St. Paul	140	135½	180½ ex.	+ 1½
Erie	29¼	28¼	29½	— 1¼
Erie 1st pf.	68	65¾	64⅞	+ ⅞
Illinois Central	151	146½	143	+ 3½
Louis. & Nash.	123	119	117⅝	+ 1⅜
N. Y. Central	123½	119½	118½	+ 1
Pennsylvania	63¼	122⅞	122⅝	+ ¼
Reading	63	102½	102⅜	— ⅛
South. Pacific	80½ ex.	80¼	81½	— 1¼
Union Pacific	139½	135	135	...
U. S. Steel	38⅛	36⅝	37	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅜	100⅝	99⅜	+ ½

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 9	Esperanza	2 2 0
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 15 0
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.04	.04	Ky. Con.	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.12	.14	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.16	.16	Mexican	.69	.68
Belcher	.49	.50	Occid. Con.	.47	.48
Best & B.	1.35	1.35	Ophir	2.35	2.25
Bullion	.34	.35	Overman	.15	.11
Caledonia	.40	.33	Potosi	.10	.13
Chal. Con.	.20	.21	Savage	.74	.73
Challar	.08	.09	Sag Belch.	.05	.04
Confidence	.98	1.00	Sierra Nev.	.67	.68
C. C. & V.	.98	.96	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.06	.08
Crown Point	.28	.28	Union Con.	.59	.60
Gould & C.	.25	.25	Utah Con.	.05	.04
Hale & Nor.	.60	.63	Yel. Jacket	.80	.90
Julia	.11	.12	Silver Bars	.66⅛	.66⅛
Justice	.04	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .62½@.53½.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .06@.07⅛.

Telegraph, unchanged at .14@.15.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	4.20	4.20
Belmont	4.25	4.40	Kendall	.35	.32
Cash Boy	.09	.10	Laguna	1.45	1.50
Gold Anchor	.27	.24	Lone Star	.27	.27
Home	.09	.10	May Queen	.20	.22
Jim Butler	.98	.96	Mohawk	15.50	15.60
McNamara	.47	.44	Red Top	3.25	3.25
Midway	1.75	1.72	Sandstorm	.60	1.50
Montana	3.70	3.60	St. Ives	1.00	1.50
North Star	.27	.25	Silver Pick	1.25	1.25
Ohio	.04	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Tonop. Ext.	3.85	3.75	Jump. Jack	.20	.21
West End	1.30	1.30	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min.	.24	.23
Adams	.20	.19	Bullf. N. B.	.41	.38
Atlanta	.72	.70	Gold Bar	1.05	.98
Diamondf'd	.41	.49	Orig. Bullf.	.17	.17
Dixie	.05	.14	Steinway	.10	.16
Goldf. Min.	1.57	1.50	Tramp	1.00	1.10

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	12	Sovereign	6½	7
C. K. & N.	7½	8½	Isabella	22⅞	23¼
C. C. Con.	5⅝	6	M. Gibson.	4½	5⅜
Dr. Jackpot	5	7	Pharmacist	6½	6⅝
Elkton	57⅜	58½	Portland	115½	117
El Paso	48	49	Un. Gold	8	8⅝
Findlay	68½	69	Vindicator	85	95
Gold Dollar	6⅝	7⅛	Work	10⅜	10

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The retiring officers of the New York Mortgage and Security Company have been re-elected.

Herbert H. Sonn and William F. Timlow have been elected members of the Stock Exchange.

Directors of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 26. This is an increase of ½ of 1 per cent. over last quarter's dividend.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, with which the Union Bank of Brooklyn has been merged, has taken over in its own name all of the Brooklyn branches of the old institution, and beginning Monday the Mechanics and Traders' Bank will redeem all checks on the branches through the New York Clearing House.

The consolidation of the two embryonic trust companies in the wholesale district, which were keen rivals as the Irving and the Atlas Trust Companies before their merger, will apply to the courts to do business under the name of the Fidelity Trust Company. This name is now being made use of by the Organization Committee.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: $500,000 additional stock of the New Amsterdam National Bank, $2,408,000 additional first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1951 of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, $2,000,000 stock of the Irving National Bank, $77,900 additional stock of the Pacific Bank.

BANKERS SEEKING CORTELYOU'S VIEWS

Say Lack of Knowledge of Bond Security Plans Disturbs Money Market.

NEEDS HERE IGNORED

Customs Receipts Sent to Other Cities and New York Shut Out from Benefit.

The feeling is growing among New York bankers that it is about time for Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to announce his policy in the matter of providing for the 4 per cent. bonds which mature next July, as well as regarding the class of securities which he will accept for public deposits. Information has reached Wall Street from Washington from day to day that Secretary Cortelyou was contemplating obliging the banks to replace the municipal and other bonds now pledged as security for the $30,000,000 of special deposits placed with the banks last September by Government bonds, and that in future he means to accept none but Government bonds as security for deposits. This information has come through no official channel, but in the shape of reports which have become disquieting to the banking community.

Another point upon which bankers feel they are entitled to some enlightenment is the Secretary's policy in the matter of the deposit of customs receipts with the National banks. New York bankers are at a loss to understand why it is these deposits have been restricted to cities other than those which have Sub-Treasuries. New York is thus shut out from sharing in the benefit of these deposits.

The time is now so near when the Government will have to pay off or refund the 4s of 1907 that bankers feel that in fairness to the important interests that are concerned with the disposition to be made of these bonds some announcement should be made. The lack of all definite information regarding the Treasury's policy in the matter of providing for these bonds places many banks in a quandary. The Secretary of the Treasury has offered to purchase $23,000,000 of the short 4s at par and interest to maturity, and $7,000,000 or more of the bonds have been turned in under this offer, leaving about $110,000,000 of the bonds outstanding. But what is to be done with the balance of the bonds has in no way been made known by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is pointed out that if all the bonds were in the hands of private investors it would be a matter of less moment whether or not the policy of the Government were announced in advance. As matters now stand, however, a large part of these bonds are pledged as security for National bank circulation, and the disposition to be made of the bonds which mature in July will have important bearing on the money market. Any possible disturbance that might arise from the maturing of these bonds, bankers say, would be done away with by a definite understanding of just what the Treasury Department means to do.

The uncertainty that exists is likely also to prove a disturbing element in the market for Government bonds, and this ought if possible to be avoided, bankers say, not only in the interest of holders of the bonds, but in the interest of the general money market.

FREIGHT RATE ADVANCES.

Trunk Line Officials Meet Here to Consider a General Increase.

Traffic officials of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association territory were in conference in this city yesterday on the question of freight rate advances, which it is proposed to have go into effect on May 1. Some advances have already been announced by the Eastern roads, including an advance in the bituminous coal rate, but the advances now under discussion cover a much broader field, according to the statement made yesterday by an official of one of the most important members of the Trunk Line Association.

At the offices of the association late yesterday afternoon it was said that no decision regarding freight rate increases had yet been reached, but it was admitted that some of the roads had such advances under discussion.

The establishment of higher freight rates wherever this can readily be done has been accepted as a policy by a number of the large systems. The advance in the bituminous coal rate was in keeping with this policy, and so also are the proposed advances in a number of commodities which were under discussion yesterday. Railroad officials point out that the higher scale of wages and the increased cost of materials have added so much to the cost of operation that increases in freight rates have been practically forced upon the railroads. So far the movement has gained more headway in the East than in the Western States, but in the West as well there is agitation among railroad officials in favor of freight rate increases.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Quiet, with Firm Undertone—Closes at 18 to 22 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday. Saturday partly cloudy, warmer in eastern portion; fresh southeast to south winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Partly cloudy and continued warm weather Friday and Saturday; fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, cooler Saturday in northwest portion; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair, cooler Friday. Saturday fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Kansas—Fair, slightly cooler Friday. Saturday fair.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Fair Friday. Saturday fair, slightly cooler.

The cotton market was not particularly active yesterday but showed quite a firm undertone. The close was at a net advance of 18@22 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 200,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 7@9 points in response to higher cables, and during the early session the market advanced to a net gain of about 14@17 points. There was then considerable selling, but prices sagged only 4 or 5 points and later firmed up again, the highest point of the day being reached in the late afternoon. Liverpool private cables reported good trade demand and a bullish interpretation of the ginners' report.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
March	9.58	9.43	9.55@9.57	9.33
April	9.60	9.50	9.57@9.59	9.37
May	9.73	9.54	9.69@9.70	9.48
June	..	..	9.69@9.70	9.48
July	9.74	9.57	9.69@9.70	9.50
August	9.73	9.61	9.71@9.73	9.53
September	9.80	9.72	9.73@9.79	9.58
October	10.00	9.87	9.98@9.99	9.80
November	..	..	10.02@10.03	9.84
December	10.08	9.96	10.06@10.07	9.88
January	10.26	10.15	10.25@10.26	10.07

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 10 points higher at 11.10 for middling upland and 11.35 for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,800 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet, unchanged at 10¾c; sales, 269 bales. Norfolk quiet, unchanged at 11¼c; sales, 134 bales. Houston steady, unchanged at 10 13-16c; sales, 210 bales. Memphis steady, ½c higher at 10¾c; sales, 3,200 bales. Galveston steady, 1-16c higher at 11c; sales, 111 bales. New Orleans firm, ¼c higher at 10 12-16c; sales, 2,400 bales.

BANKER BRUNNER BLAMED.

Scudder Says Franco-American Bank Troubles Are Due to Director.

The difficulties in the Franco-American which resulted in the withdrawal last week of a number of representative bankers who had been identified with the concern since its organization, were further aired yesterday when S. D. Scudder, formerly the bank's New York representative, was asked to give his side of the controversy which has resulted in his suing the bank for salary he claims is due him.

Mr. Scudder put the burden of the blame on the shoulders of Henry Brunner, who is said to have acquired about $800,000 worth of the stock which had been held by the retiring Directors. He gave out this statement:

I am loth to be interviewed on the subject, because the animus for a hold-up of my salary is inseparably linked with the true story of the Americans' disagreement with the Frenchmen, which inside history has thus far been suppressed, as it pertains entirely to certain transactions of Mr. Brunner, one of the Directors. Recognizing the fact, however, that I must sooner or later justify my action in attaching the French Bank's funds, and inasmuch as the period covering my promise for silence expired with the conclusion of the stock transfer and payment which took place yesterday, I will see my attorneys, Steele, Otis & Hall, to-day or to-morrow, and may have more to say later on.

Leopold Wallach, counsel for Mr. Brunner, who is at present out of the city, said:

"We have no reply to make to Mr. Scudder's statements. We fight our cases in court, and think the court is the proper forum in which to fight our cases, and not the newspapers."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Bell & Duncan, New York, (laces;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. W. Bell and C. C. Duncan, New York; Ella W. Bell, Brooklyn.

Iroquois Motor Vehicle Company, Seneca Falls; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. B. Botsford, Buffalo; Bessie MacCollum and J. B. Scoville, Lewiston.

Spanish-American Development Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $200,000. Directors—F. W. Spencer, C. L. Knox, and E. A. Monfort, New York.

Manhattan Island Dye Works Company, 160 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon; capital, $1,000. Directors—M. J. Gorneca, W. W. Howe, and W. W. Howe, Jr., Mount Vernon.

Anatomik Footwear Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—H. P. Cole, Hills Cole, and E. H. Porter, New York.

Cars Mantel and Tile Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Rose M. Cars, Philip Sklower, and Abraham Cars, New York.

Bruckner Brothers, Incorporated, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. A. Bruckner, Henry Bruckner, and Frank Bruckner, New York.

James-Mott-Wood Company, Far Rockaway, (real estate;) capital, $4,000. Directors—J. J. Wood and Harriet A. Wood, Lawrence; Marinus Willett, Far Rockaway.

Culiullo Park Company, Lawrence, (real estate;) capital, $90,000. Directors—John Both, N. J. Pettit, and Andrew Weston, Lawrence.

Prompt Service Printing Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. W. Youngling, O. Shipangle, and E. E. Toxell, New York.

Corporation Cornice and Skylight Works, Brooklyn; capital, $4,500. Directors—Adolph Weiss, Jacob Lepka, and

PROPOSED NEW LAW HALTS WORK ON ERIE

Public Utilities Bill and Bad Bond Market Stop Some Extensions.

DIRECTORS NOT AT ODDS

Under the Proposed Legislation Erie Couldn't Control Smaller Companies.

Official announcement was made by the Erie Railroad yesterday of the postponement of most of the improvement work which it has had under way on its lines in New York State. This work was being done by separate companies acting as subsidiaries of the road, but the management fears that under the terms of the Public Utilities bill it might be prevented from taking over the stock of these subsidiary lines, and the postponement of the work is partly due to this apprehension. The other reason is the inability to sell to advantage the bonds to cover the costs.

Bankers who were expected to supply the funds for continuing the work, which is in the nature of cut-offs to facilitate the movement of freight, have been advised by counsel to assume no responsibility in connection with security issues of these new roads until the terms of the proposed law are better understood.

The work affected by the postponement, which was decided upon at Wednesday's meeting of the Erie Executive Committee, and the reasons for delaying the work are set forth in this formal statement, issued yesterday:

To secure the proper legal powers it has been necessary for the Erie Railroad in the rehabilitation of the property to make certain improvements in the way of new lines, &c., by means of subsidiary companies. This has been done in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, but within the past two weeks it has been found that there is a likelihood of the policy of the State of New York being entirely reversed with respect to control of subsidiary companies, and also that other burdensome legislation is proposed.

There are two important lines being constructed in New York State, one from Cuba on the main line to Hunts on the Buffalo Division by means of the Genesee River Railroad, and another large expenditure is being made for a low grade line between Port Jervis and Newburg Junction on the New York Division by the Erie and Jersey Railroad Company. These companies were organized in New York and work has been under way during the past year. Under present conditions, these companies find themselves unable to dispose of their securities on terms that justify the completion of the work at this time.

It is expected to continue the work on the Bergen Cut and terminal improvements connected with it at Jersey City on account of the pressing necessity for them, and upon the Columbus & Erie Railroad in Warren County, Penn., and various smaller contracts in Ohio and New Jersey which are nearing completion.

Work will also be continued on the electrification of the Rochester branch of the Erie Railroad.

Section 42 of the Public Utilities bill provides that no railroad corporation shall own more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock of any other railroad corporation. Were this to become a law the Erie would be barred from acquiring the rest of the stock of these subsidiary companies, and the road after putting its money into these enterprises would not be in a position to control them.

On this point E. H. Harriman, a member of the Erie Executive Committee, said:

"As trustees we did not feel that we could assume the responsibility of spending the stockholders' money upon property which we might not be able to hold legally."

The story circulated yesterday that in connection with the postponement of the Erie's improvement work friction had arisen in the management, and that a change in the management might result was denied.

E. H. Harriman, whose name had been connected with the report that dissatisfaction was felt with the management of President Underwood said:

"So far as I am concerned I am not dissatisfied at all—quite to the contrary. You may say that I am entirely satisfied with what President Underwood has done for the Erie.

"The dissatisfaction is not with President Underwood, but with proposed legislation. Under the circumstances the Directors did not feel that they could go ahead with these expenditures."

It was learned yesterday that the programme which has been adopted was approved by President Underwood before he left for the West.

Suggestions heard in some quarters yesterday that the stand which President Underwood had taken in connection with the return of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to the Morgan syndicate, which had sold it to the Erie Railroad, had engendered some feeling between the Morgan interests and President Underwood were said to be baseless. J. P. Morgan, it was said, instead of disapproving of President Underwood's rejection of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton property, highly commended him for the stand he took.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 21.—The various firms and contractors building the new Erie & Jersey Railroad from Port Jervis to Newburg Junction, including a tunnel a mile long through the Shawangunk Mountain, received thirty days' notice to-day to stop all work and remove all apparatus. This move throws about 2,000 men out of employment. About one-quarter of the work has been done. The cessation of work caused consternation here, as it brought many thousands of dollars weekly into the city.

ELMIRA, March 21.—Operations in the construction of the Elmira, Waverly & Corning trolley line, being built on the Erie right of way, and understood to have the financial backing of that company, have been suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—President U. P. Underwood of the Erie Railroad is at the Eastman Hotel here. He refuses to make any statement whatever of any alleged differences existing between himself and the Board of Directors regarding the retrenchment policy. He said that he was a sick man and had come here for his health, and would have nothing to say about business until he returned East.

RAILROADS RETRENCHING.

Anti-Corporation Campaign and Dear Money Stop Many Extensions.

To what it calls "the campaign which has been so mercilessly waged against the railways," The Railway Age, in to-day's issue, credits the policies of railway retrenchment which have been adopted, causing the indefinite postponement of much important construction and improvement work already planned by American railroads.

At present The Railway Age declares the country is as prosperous as it was a year ago, the demand for the construction of extensions into new territory and for increased railway facilities of every description is as great, and the mileage projected as large as that planned in March, 1906, but the unfavorable conditions cause the railroad managers to pause. Among the consequences of the "campaign against the railways" the paper mentions that "there is no market for railway securities except at prohibitive rates of interest, and nearly all of the loans that are being made are of a temporary nature, and are to provide for urgent capital needs."

A year ago more than 13,000 miles of new railroad were under contract, nearly one-half of which was completed before the close of the year—a larger mileage than had been built in any other single year since 1888. There is almost as large a mileage under construction to-day, says The Railway Age, and "while there will be great activity during 1907 in pushing to completion lines on which the construction already is well advanced and financial arrangements for which have been made, the launching of new projects, for which the capital must be provided, in many instances has been postponed until conditions improve."

"Although the mileage under contract is 1,100 miles less than that reported a year ago," says The Railway Age, "there is every reason to believe that the mileage of track laid in 1907 would equal, if not exceed, that for 1906 except for the conditions referred to. If the State Legislatures continue their threatening attitude and proceed to enact bills that oppress and harass railways there is no telling where the retrenchment will stop."

TO FIGHT 2-CENT RATE.

Louisville & Nashville Gets an Injunction in the Federal Court.

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.—Judge Niles of the Federal Court, issued a temporary injunction this afternoon on the petition of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, restraining the Mississippi Railroad Commission from enforcing the order establishing a two-cent passenger rate on the interchangeable mileage basis.

This rate was established by a recent act of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The injunction suit brought in Jackson, Miss., against the Mississippi Railroad Commission is an opening gun in the fight of the railroads against State legislation. The Louisville & Nashville, being an interState road, presumably has set up a claim to exemption from the control of State commissions.

In a way, this brings up the question which has been brought to the front by President Stickney and Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Harlan, of the conflict between Federal and State authority in railroad regulation. It does not bring up the issue in its most acute form—that stated by Commissioner Harlan—namely, the question whether the Federal Government can control intra-State as well as inter-State traffic. It does, however, bring up the question of the rights of States to impose any restrictions of this kind on inter-State business.

President Roosevelt has been giving a good deal of attention to this question, as a part of his plan for a general and comprehensive system of governmental control of railroads. He has not made up his mind on the subject, but is studying it thoroughly. About one phase of the question, however, he is understood to have made up his mind quite emphatically, and that is that he does not approve the two-cent fare regulation.

INTERBOROUGH'S GOOD YEAR.

Net Income Increased Last Year Despite Higher Rentals and Taxes.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company's statement of gross earnings, operating expenses, net income, and passengers carried during the year ended Dec. 31 last shows an increase of $2,697,881 over the gross earnings of 1905. The actual figure for last year was $20,916,147. Operating expenses increased $548,482 to $8,793,486, and net earnings were $12,122,660, against $9,973,261 in 1905, a gain of $2,149,398. Other income decreased $28,061, leaving the gross income for 1906, $12,706,259. Rental paid the city was $943,825 greater in 1906 than in the previous year, reaching the total of $3,961,991, and taxes increased from $1,288,613 to $1,431,074. Net income after the payment of interest and taxes was $7,443,102, a gain over 1905 of $1,125,650. The surplus left after paying 7 per cent. on Manhattan Railway stock was $3,545,192, $1,041,050 greater than in the previous year.

In the same time the number of passengers carried has grown from 366,174,479 to 420,302,389, and the operating per cent. has decreased from 45.26 to 42.04.

BIDDING ON SUBWAY LOOP.

Lively Competition Expected for the Contract of Building Bridge Link.

There is every indication that there will be sharp competition in the bidding for the construction of the first section of the new subway loop between the Brooklyn bridges, and this fact, it is understood, encourages some of the members of the Rapid Transit Commission to hope that there may be competitive bids for the longer routes when they are advertised.

Within the last week representatives of five contracting firms have appeared at the rooms of the board to copy the plans for the loop and make construction notes. Two of these firms, it is understood, are the Degnon Contracting Company and the Cranford Company. Both were sub-contractors for sections of the present Subway, and it is understood that some of the other bidders were also engaged in building the Belmont line.

The belief up to the present had been that the Interborough would be the only bidder, as it was regarded as the only interest which could make an acceptable bid for construction and operation.

NEW HAVEN BUYS SAGE ROAD.

The Poughkeepsie & Eastern Sold Through Morgan & Co. for $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 21.—The New Haven Railroad Company has purchased the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, running from Poughkeepsie to Boston Corners. The price is said to be $400,000. The road is about forty miles long, and is in poor condition.

The property was sold by the executors of Russell Sage through J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Sage bought the road years before his death, and valued it at $600,000. It cost several millions to construct, as it was built in the boom times after the war when materials and labor were high. For several years the railroad has been in the hands of a receiver, and has been kept in operation only through careful management. The purchase by the New Haven is a good investment for that line, as it will save double tracking a part of its road, which is paralleled by the Poughkeepsie & Eastern, forming the eastern approach to the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

The latter structure is being rebuilt at a cost of $1,000,000 or more, and will be used by the New Haven to handle freight for which it lacks facilities at its New York terminal.

None of the executors of the Sage estate who was accessible last night would discuss the sale.

Bridge Terminal Bills Approved.

Mayor McClellan officially approved yesterday the two bills passed by the Legislature which provide for the extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge across Park Row and into City Hall Park. The plan is to erect a supplementary terminal until the new one is built.

To Study Our Stock Exchanges.

BERLIN, March 21.—Herr Delbrück, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, has directed Privy Councilor Hemptenmacher, the Government's Commissioner to observe the Berlin Boerse, to proceed to America for the purpose of studying the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and to obtain material with which to establish reforms in the German Boerse law. The Privy Councilor will return by way of London, Paris, and Brussels, where he will conduct similar investigations.

SAYS HEINZES USED FUND TO BUY STOCKS

Hodgens Declares They Put Copper Dividends Into a Speculation.

MONEY WASN'T EARNED

Some Secrets of Montana Copper War May Be Revealed When Suits Are Tried.

Representatives of Thomas F. Hodgens of Butte, Mon., and New York, came back at the Heinze interests yesterday on account of the attack upon Hodgens that followed his United Copper suit, by declaring that whatever unusual banking methods were employed in the State Savings Bank of Butte during the Hodgens régime were generally in the interest of Heinze companies. William A. Lockwood, attorney for Mr. Hodgens in the suit, has refused to discuss his case for publication, but this line of defense became known after a conference of Mr. Hodgens's friends that was held yesterday afternoon.

The Hodgens suit, which was instituted in the New Jersey courts last week, seeks an order to allow the petitioner access to the books of the United Copper Company, and the complaint makes the allegation that the United Copper Company in 1906, in which year it paid some $3,450,000 in dividends, had an income not in excess of $1,000. These charges the Heinze interests met through a statement by Secretary Gifford of the United Copper Company, in which he told of a suit already instituted against Hodgens here on behalf of the State Savings Bank of Butte. In this suit Mr. Hodgens is charged with having used his position in the bank to further his own interests in such matters as making loans to his own companies and in a general stretching of banking practice with questionable motives.

The Hodgens party say they will be prepared to show when matters come to a final issue that the relations of the Heinzes and Mr. Hodgens, involving those of the United Copper Company and the State National Bank of Butte, were extremely intimate from the time that the United Copper Company was formed until Hodgens and Heinze broke with each other. By reason of these relations, the Hodgens people declare, when, a few years ago, a crisis came in the bank's affairs it was primarily due to the help accorded to the United Copper Company and its affiliated concerns in the bitter fight against the Amalgamated and through the management of Mr. Hodgens that the bank pulled through the storm.

It was declared yesterday by the Hodgens representatives that the money with which the Heinzes bought out his interest in the bank was realized through the sale of the United Copper properties to the Cole-Ryan syndicate.

According to Mr. Hodgens's representatives, in April, 1906, a demand was made in his behalf as a stockholder of the United Copper Company to be allowed access to the books, for the purpose of finding out what was received from the sale of the company's former properties to the Cole-Ryan interests, and also to see how the existing rate of income compared with the dividends that were being paid. It was said that Mr. Hodgens at that time believed that the dividends were not being earned and were paid for the purpose of backing a speculation in the stock of the United Copper Company, in which the Heinzes were interested. The demand for information about the books was refused.

After this refusal, the United Copper Company matter was allowed to stand, but during the Fall Mr. Hodgens got into a new dispute with the Heinzes in connection with their common interest in the Tevis-Daly properties, and a suit was instituted in Montana to compel the Heinze interests to account for the proceeds of certain stock that was sold for a joint account. The next development came on Feb. 15, when a formal demand was made to see the books of the United Copper Company, and also that an accounting be made by the Heinzes of a joint account in which Hodgens was interested, in Anaconda and Bingham copper stocks. More suits developed in Montana as a result of these differences.

For these reasons the representatives of Mr. Hodgens took exception yesterday to the statement that the suit against the United Copper Company, which was started last week in New Jersey, was merely a reply to the suit begun against Mr. Hodgens in the United States Circuit Court here late in February on behalf of the State Savings Bank of Butte. They were disposed rather to regard the bank's suit in the light of a retaliatory measure for the litigation that Hodgens had taken up against the Heinzes, and promised a hot fight when the issues on the United Copper management came to trial.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S FALL.

In the Poor House After Losing $12,000 in Slot Machines.

ALTON, Ill., March 21.—With an armful of treasured French, Greek, and Latin books, Prof. Albert C. Williams, 60 years old, formerly Principal of the Humboldt School and also of the public schools of North Alton, was admitted to the Madison County Poor Farm today. He was removed as school Principal five years ago. A year later his wife obtained a divorce.

He began to play slot machines, and since losing his position had lost $12,000 in these machines. He is now penniless.

EAST SIDERS

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

At following Places between

59TH ST. AND 125TH ST., EAST SIDE.

Park Av., 632, American District Tel. Co.
Park Av., 871, American District Tel. Co.
Park Av. and 31st St., S. Drancourt.
Av. A, 1,354, John L. Hubel.
Av. A, 1,370, John J. Novak.
1st Av., 1,075, E. Bronstein.
1st Av., 1,149, John Bozzuffi.
1st Av., 1,314, Joseph Linhart.
1st Av., 1,370, E. Castka.
1st Av., 1,712, Max S. Walters.
1st Av., 1,756, M. D. Wexler.
1st Av., 2,037, A. Internoscia.
1st Av., 2,191, Dr. C. Aforns.
1st Av., 2,203, V. C. Vecchio.
1st Av., 2,240, S. Di Dario.
1st Av., 2,262, Louis Mantanaro.
1st Av., 2,274, D. Weinberg.
1st Av., 2,204, Bailey Jacobson.
2d Av., 1,157, James Boland.
2d Av., 1,318, Oscar Speyer.
2d Av., 1,334, M. R. Brodil.
2d Av., 1,434, S. Stark.
2d Av., 2,064, G. Modica.
2d Av., 2,085, Louis De Malo.
2d Av., 2,122, W. M. Castiglia.
2d Av., 2,198, Scarpelli & Co.
2d Av., 2,271, V. Klein.
3d Av., 1,026, L. J. Finch.
3d Av., 1,058, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,182, A. Miller.
3d Av., 1,360, C. Apt.
3d Av., 1,363, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,404, Tunnsen's Adv. Office.
3d Av., 1,471, W. A. Franze.
3d Av., 1,516, Kelm's Adv. Agency.
3d Av., 1,563, J. Jaffa.
3d Av., 1,616, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,794, M. Rosenthal.
3d Av., 1,921, W. Rudolph.
3d Av., 2,110, J. E. Hagemeyer.
Lexington Av., 1,293, M. Rothenberg.
Lexington Av., 1,754, Joseph Breslow.
Lexington Av., 1,788, J. Tausig & Co.
Lexington Av., 1,822, Q. A. Meyers.
110th St., 200 E., N. Cohn.
116th St., 52 E., John S. Higdon.
125th St., N. Y. C. Station, Am. Dis. Tel. Co.
125th St., 157 E., L. J. Finch.

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TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH STREET, 25 WEST.—Superior board and room, $5 weekly; home cooking; porcelain bath.

13TH ST., 108 WEST, (6th Av.)—Suite rooms, private bath; also medium room; running water.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated, telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244-246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; superior French cuisine; telephone; reasonable.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board, bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny room; select home, gentlemen preferred; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 13d WEST.—Large sunny room, running water, closets; home cooking; gentlemen, couple; telephone.

97TH ST., 51 WEST.—Nice room, with high-class board, for young gentleman; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Rooms and board; accommodations A 1; homelike; $6 up.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Two single rooms, neatly furnished, with board; table guests.

60TH ST., 154 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished room, all improvements; excellent table; German cooking.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Sunny hall room; also handsome large room; excellent board; reduced rates.

21ST, 54 EAST.—Rooms; excellent table; all home cooking; table boarders accommodated; moderate; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites and separate rooms; superior board.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front hall room, with closet.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

20TH, 410 WEST, (Chelsea Square.)—Parlor floor; large front room; furnished, unfurnished; literary people.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

52D, 206 WEST.—Desirable room and board in refined private family; gentleman; exceptional. Witte

116TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; running water; at Subway station; steam; excellent board.

43TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished square rooms; running water; southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone.

55TH, 138 EAST.—Large light front room; all conveniences; also a room with piano.

83D, 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; excellent accommodations; private house; reasonable.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; $20. Mayer, 1,227 3d Av., near 71st St.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Working housekeeper; Protestant; able-bodied; family of three; country; references. W., Times, 39 Broad St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—Seamstress to help dressmaker; also learner. S. Randolph, 100 West 44th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus girls, 5 feet 6 inches; must have good voices; good engagement. Call today, 1:30. Frank Conlon, Knickerbocker Theatre Building.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Rapid and accurate stenographer and operator on Oliver machine; must be American, at least two years' experience on above machine, and come well recommended; salary, $10-$12. Call at once, J. S. Elliott, 805 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 W. 23D ST.,

REQUIRE BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS, 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STOCK-KEEPERS IN MISSES' COATS, SUITS, AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 W. 23D ST.,

REQUIRE BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS AS MESSENGERS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO CLERICAL POSITION.

WANTED—Young lady for confectionery store; board and room. Mayer, 1,227 3d Av., near 71st St.

WANTED—Millinery learners; taught thoroughly without charge. Henesey, 286 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn; salary, $200; immediate trial. Webster's Choir, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMEN; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR WASH-GOODS DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—More salesmen for Spring campaign at Lauralton, Long Island's best-selling subdivision; has already paid over $50,000 in commissions; experience not necessary; any live man of good address can make big money. Call 11 to 1. Lauralton Land Co., 233 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Salesman for New York City; novelties; salary and commission. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Salesman on watches on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—First tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A gentleman is wanted in capacity of stenographer and confidential clerk; he must be refined, intelligent, and well educated; one with experience in fire insurance business preferred; replies must quote age, experience, references, and present salary. S., Confidential, Box 108 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer; neat and intelligent; electrical experience preferred; $50 to $60 month. Stenographers' Exchange, 31 Liberty St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 167 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE PIANO TUNER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY CAPABLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year; day and night; no loss of time; tuition $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Manager's assistant in New York Stock Exchange house. Address, with full particulars, including salary expected, Conservative, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Amateurs always wanted, also extras, New York theatres. Kaufman's, 1,931 Broadway, (65th.) Telephone 3361—Columbus.

WANTED—Boys over 16, bright and intelligent. Restorff & Bettmann, 426 East 106th St.

WANTED—Carriage painters, good, on automobile work. Doyle, 2½ West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker, misses', ladies' suits; references; reasonable; home or out. Bodine, 304 West 129th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; refined, accurate, painstaking, punctual, and reliable; references; $10; downtown preferred. Permanent, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner; rapid operator; neat, accurate worker; attentive to business; no agents; start $6. Miss Edel, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—14 months' experience; (19;) transcribes notes accurately; good figurer; active, bright, well-mannered; $9. Miss X., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; desires permanent position with first-class firm; A1 references; salary $12. Miss Colwell, 206 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—22; experienced; law or mercantile; thoroughly competent; business-like; earnest, rapid worker; $15. Miss Josefa, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $15. Attentive, 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure permanent position; references; $12. E. V., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Diligent, 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined; good family; broad experience, mostly high-class work. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, ambitious; references; $8. Qualified 175 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50
OAK $4.00 PER FOOT
$4.50
$5.00
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 85 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance Park Pl.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington No. 7, $40.00; Calligraph, $5.00; Hammond or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, total adder, $35, cost $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
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Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
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B'WAY & 47th ST. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 177 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 5-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairs. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

REMOVING SALE.
All pianos to be sold at a sacrifice, $50 and up; do not miss this chance.
LURCH, 593 Lexington Av., corner 52d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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CALIFORNIA
and Pacific Coast Points
AT
Remarkably Low Rates
During March and April
Southern Pacific
Offers Choice of Routes
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Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE SHELBURNE
of ATLANTIC CITY, under the same management, has been inaugurated as a strictly modern EUROPEAN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL, WHITE SERVICE, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun-parlors, private baths, etc. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
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HOTEL BOSCOBEL
Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117. A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

THE HOLMHURST
Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed. HENRY DARNELL.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 250. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. American and European plans. Cafe and music. Write for terms and booklet. S. S. PHOEBUS.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
Four hundred handsomely furnished rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. A hotel for those accustomed to the best. American and European plans.
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Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Long Island.

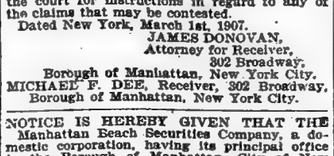

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A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

GOING ABROAD?
WRITE OR CALL 289 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,907 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—401—John Romig et al. vs. Myrtle Gillett.—Mandate granted.

312—William W. Bierce, Limited, vs. C. J. Hutchins, Trustee.—Argument concluded. Leave granted to both sides to file additional briefs.

216—C. G. Ballentyne vs. William O. Smith, Trustee, &c., et al.—Argued.

273—David Kawananakoa et al. vs. Ellen A. Polyblank, Trustee, et al.—Argued.

30—Louisa Sauer et al. vs. City of New York.—Reargued.

Day call for Friday: 14, 253, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, 264, 268, 269.

Calendars for Friday, March 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30. Admiralty. 41—Mock-Lake Champlain Trans Co. 140—Morse D D Co-Seaboard Trans Co. 142—Western Union Tel Co-Penn R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 71—Myers-Prov Wash Ins Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Kiefer-Goldman & Co. 2—Robertson-Am Cotton Co. 3—Scott-Wash Life Ins Co. 4—Orno Mfg Co-Kora Co. Cases noticed. 5—J B Colt Co-Howell. 6—Oehring-Gardiam & Sons. 7—Baglin-Cusenter Co. 8—Ind Filter Co-Schaefer Brew Co. 9—Underwood T Co-Elliott Fisher Co. 10—Same-Stearns & Co. 11—Slote & Co-Stratton & Co. 12—Siegert-Gandolfi. 13—Same-same. 14—Same-Los Angeles Wine Co and 17 others. 15—Leonard-Cutler Hammer Mfg Co.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 21.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 83, 84, 88.

ROCHESTER, March 21.—Appellate Division calendar for Friday: Nos. 47, 70, 100, 137, 110. Motions: Nos. 8, 16.

Calendars for Friday, March 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions. 1—Bresel-Browning. 2—Miller-Nevins. 3—Perrot-Mt Morris Bank. 4—Schlesinger-Burns. 5—People-Brecht. 6—People-Bryan. 7—Same-Long. 8—Same-Goldberg. 9—Same-Eldridge & Battleman. 10—Rutherfund Realty Co-Cook. 11—People-McClellan. 12—Carlisle-Nat Surety Co. 13—Hunter-Mutual Reserve, &c, Co. 14—Townshend-Keenan. 15—Smith-Stevenson Brew Co. 16—Melker-City of N Y. 17—Dunham-Hastings Pavement Co. 18—McLean-Griot. 19—Werner-Corporation Liquidation Co. 20—Same-same. 21—Kilgen-H Rosenfeld. 22—Caroline Baecht-Hevesey. 23—Same-same. 24—Matter of Burnham. Non-enumerated motions. 6—People ex rel Van Norden Trust Co-Wells. 7—Matter of Williams. 20—Matter of Williams. 23—Tams-Schirmer. 6—Prince Line-Seager. 8—N Y City Interborough Ry-Brennan. 30—Matter of Perry. Av. 40—San Lorenzo Sugar Co-Blitz. 41—Matter of N River, between 18th and 23d Sts. 42—Matter of William H. Montanye. 44—Matter of White. 45—Schroeter-Schroeter. 46—Rosenthal-Andursky. 48 — Grant-Greene. 49—People ex rel Fogarty-Cassidy. 50—Grant-Greene, &c, Co. 51—Same-same. 52—Rosenbaum-Stiefel. 53—Matter of Standard Trust Co. 56—Miller-Nevins. 57—Greenwald-Con Gas Co. 59—Lezinsky-Traver Circle, &c, Co. 60—Wills-J Rowland Co. 61—Deery-Byrne. 62—Haskell-Moran. 63—Fisher-Martin. 64—Wills-Regan. 65—Hochheiser-Standard Gas Co. 66—Blenenfeld-Con Gas Co. 67—Prembley-Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Crane-Kessler. 2—Wilson-Wilson. 3—Matter of Geney. 4—Praenkel-Friedman. 5—Levine-Remington Const Co. 6—Turner-Turner. 7—Max-Schleestein. 8—Schlesinger-Burns. 9—Bowden-Longacre Co. 10—Same-same. 11—Met Life Ins Co-Mitchell. 12—Horton-Andrus. 13—Whelan-N Y, &c, Co. 14—Harding-Harding. 15—Nevada-Utah, &c, Corp-Lewis. 16—Mennes-Wilson. 17—Weil & Myer-Lefkowitz. 18—Same-same. 19—Rosenzweig-Bornstein. 20—Bornstein-Bornstein. 21—Barr-Sofranski. 22—Tomkins-Moores. 23—Wallace-James. 24—Seney-Seney. 25—Wicken-Feinbloom. 26—O'Gorman-O'Gorman. 27—Matter of Beach. 28—Spiegel-Phila Casualty Co. 29—Edelstein-Spachner. 30—Ward-N Y Edison Co. 31—Nutley & Co-Silber. 32—People's Bank, &c, Co-Barlow. 33—Kohl-Jetter. 34—Wilson-Wilson. 35—Dayan-Dayan. 36—Matter of Hodge. 37—Mabchke-Felger. 38—Matter of McAdam. 39—Bachman-R & H Laundry Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes. 6548—Sturges-Sturges. 8604 — Eisenstein-Shields. General calendar. 4306 — Ehrich-Grant. 5079 — Agresta-Wendell & Evans Co. 4230—Brous-William. 4850—Schmaholz-Schmaholz. 5536—Grigsby-Kent Co. 5426—Horbach-Call. 5482—Woods-Shay. 5538—Stone-United States Trust Company. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Company. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 2719—Kirkham-Tuby. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277—Dudley-same. 5319—Salandra-Cagliostro. 5337—Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5337—Davis-Scanlan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2192—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lamborune. 5463—Roebling Con Co-Carlin. 5135—Jackson-Brandon Realty Co. 4920—Olwell-Olwell. 3709—Mass-Rosenthal. 4500—Jacobs-Speyer & Co. 4065—42d St, &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steimetz-City of N Y. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 4314—Kessler-Spachner. 5800—Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Hausman-Hausman. 4949 — Solomon-Palmer. 5451 — Adler-Smith. 4660 — Lesser-Unger. 4987—Quackenbush-Mapes. 4869—Same-same. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 4737—Helene-Corn Exch Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 5001—Am Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross Specific Perf. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4689—Same-same. 5845—Hallanan-Hill. 5633—Depue-Depue. 5054—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5663—Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerat-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Curtiss-Standard Hotel Co. Inquest. 5077—Lardino-Lardino. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—Adjourned to March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Loventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 2899—Scheckler-Uhfelder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 648—Rader-Int R T Co. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 697—Kuzuoka-same. 713—Marx-same. 716—Morton-same. 720 — Mohring-same. 165—Becker-Int St Ry. 630 — Weiss-N Y City Ry. 516—Bernstein-same. 209—Peirin-same. 2617 — Adams-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 402 — Jorsch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 449—Bernstein-City of N Y. 450 — Stebbins-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 452—Gross-N Y City Ry. 463—Corsa-same. 253—Calenga-same. 1983 — Bertsche-same. 563—Dubnow-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farley-N Y City Ry. 635—Patriccolo-Erie R R. 638—Maxwell-N Y City Ry. 639—Moses-same. 658—Capablanca-same. 683—Scavetta-Union Ry. 687—McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 692—Volpi-same. 693 — Longstaff-same. 708—Remington-same. 696—Diamond-same. 695—Spooner-same. 704—Katz-same. 701—Same-same. 706—Lyons-same. 711—Probst-same. 712—Same-same. 725 — Griffith-same. 728—Harris-Inter R T Co. 729—Fisher-Union Ry. 735—Hallahan-Inter R T Co. 788—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 740—Brandes-Union Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 627 — Mantel-Wood & Selick. 205—Cripp-George Hewitt, &c, Co. 1163 — Schulberth-Heydl. 1257—Steed-Moyhan. 1238—Schenck-Egbert. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1255—Fortunato-Malloy. 1141—McGarry-Northern S Co. 1142—Harrington-City of N. Y. 1055—McLaughlin-Childs, &c, Co. 1194—Gerber-Hirsch. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Saglio-Terry & Tench Co. 1060—Same-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1291—Peterson-same. 1292—Same-same. 1309 — Owens-same. 1340—Carter-Kupfer. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1247—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1284—Counterri Robinson. 1221—Martin-Hiller. 1290—Mariani-Foundation Const Co. 1252—Egan-Chabot. 1324—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1326—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1331—Haas-Palmer. 1344—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1129—Sullivan-Eidlitz. 1270 — Murtaugh-Campbell. 1139—Frank-Goerlitz. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. The following cases will not be called until 4 P. M. 1306—Fusilli—F F Smith Co. 1250—Byrnes-Piercy. 866—Krug-Ried. 1315—Callaghan-Stern. 1318—Sirogrisa-City of N Y. 1325—Smith-same. 1329—Same-same. 3974—Towns-Pearson & Son. 454—Fox-McAvoy. 784—Amory-Nason. 1024—Berger-Backer. 1207—Bradley-Terry & Tench. 282—Oakes-Star Co. 1211—Raser-City of N Y. 715—Walker-same. 779—Moore-same. 780 — Same-same. 512—Regan-same. 808—Sch. Arz-Holbrook. 815—Kahler-City of N Y. 639—Banks-same. 795—Crawford-same. 1007—Rawson-same. 866—Stern-same. 807 — Same-same. 809—Same-same. 1157—Tobias-same. 1158—Same-same. 819 — Savage-Warren Featherbone Co. 372—Waradу-Bloomingdale. 203—Buccalo-N Y Life Ins Co. 3863—Alvino-N Y Const Co. 942—Boess-City of N Y. 316—Davidson-Lindeman. 378—Sorbel-Kieley. 424—Arello-Aaron. 289—Berry-Lambert. 240 — Same-same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 8. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 8 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquest. 1684—Edelman-Schwartz. 325—Fuller-Highland. 1496—Gundetti-Tuoti. 1551—Weinman-Reinhardt. 1565—Hurry-Noonan. 737—Brossolt-Equitable, &c, Co. 1231—Niagara Woolen, Co-Pacific Bank. 1521—Morris Co-Mendham. 1485—Mairs-Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 2165—Booth-Milliken. 596—Bremesholtz-Sheldiner. 1233—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1582—Phelan-Travis. 1614—Sussman-N Y City Ry. 1625—Oswald-Nicholsburg. 1593—Hunter-Hudson Cos. 612—Huck-Exter Machine Works. 2720—Franklin-Hoadley. 902—Herrick-Hoadley. 1609—Irving-Zimmerman. 1579—Kessler-Green. 1612—Abramowitz-Feldman. 1621—Nat Park Bank-Feldman. 1653—Doremus-Bowling Green Trust.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 41, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Lydia Dease. 2—Elizabeth Goldvogel. 3—Same. 4—Eva P Erath. 5—Anna P Erath. 6—Johanna Fearn. 7—Elsie Lebkuchner. 8—Same. 9—Mary Walsh. 10—Nicola Cianciulli. 11—Jacob M. Lacs. 12—Same. 13—Nicholas Blum. 14—Leonidas M Preston. 15—Philip Herzig. 16—Mary H McTammany. 17—Emma B Hoffman or Mofle. 18—Robert Engelman. 19—Charlotte Miller. 20—Philippina Wagner. 21—Mary Lavin. 22—William Wirth. 23—Theresa Zimmerman. 24—William Reubel. 25—Eliza White. 26—Arnold Blum, Jr. 27—Simon Herman. 28—Sarah Ferlera or Addie Shaw. 29—Letitia W. Stewart. 30—Elizabeth C Hollins. 31—Winfield S Brennan. 32—Annie Fettretch. 33—Charlotte Goodheart. 34—Charles H Kerner. 35—Antonio Tufani. 36—Sophie Frey. 37—Alice Key Brown. 38—William E Seeley. 39—John Dugan. 40—Parthenia I Fleming. 41—Charles C Williams. 42—Symmes H Reed. Ing. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. David Worms, Elizabeth Obergfell, Charles Butler, Frank Glover, Henry Meyer, Lidie D Robins, Joseph Helland, Morris E Sheler, Peter Diehl. At 2:30 P. M. Charles Jones, Henry W Sauer, Caroline Kleibsch, Richard H Du Barry, Simon Herman, Mary J Clark.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1017—Prattsburg, &c, Ry. 1018—Krell-Int St Ry. 1074—Totaro - Geiula. 1902—Allen - Blen. 7274½—Ljungqvist-Hartmetz. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-Int St Ry. 7206½—Lennon-Charig. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1957—Hirschman-Maller. 1870—Lokesky - Mattern. 2167—Orrell - Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Int St Ry.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1347—Fabyo-Interboro Rapid R. 1963—Am Brass & Cop Co-Greenstein. 1309—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112—Gutrino-Int St Ry. 1838—Cissarano-N Y City Ry. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 1851—Huschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 1234—Englehardt-Int St Ry. 2222—Pallaschech-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Degell-N. Y. City Ry. 2231—Neuman-same. 2253—McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weldstein-Leschusky. 2259—Dempsey-Lord & Taylor. 2265—Medermeier-Spielman. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 906—Taylor-Asst. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2185—Bennetti-Schroeder. 1856—Faller-Ranger. 1837—Fish-Gutman. 2214 Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2235—Easley-N Y City Ry. 2194—Fehr-42d St, &c, R R. 2255—Feingold-N Y City Ry. 2236—Miller-same. 2261—Sawyer-N Y Trans Co. 2284—Neander-Kersenleber. 2188—Shiff-N Y City Ry. 2252—Crawford-King. 7295½—McGurk-Man Life Ins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. 1504—Puzzini-Int St Ry. 2243—Munday-N Y C & H R R R. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 0215—Trotta-Robinsky. 7023—Doffler-Vogler. 6855—Kenelhar-Goldstein. 6507—Morris-Huter. 6201—Bernheimer & S Brew Co-Koff. 6775—Kuhl-Margoles. 3096—Southbach-Gleason. 6373—Weiss-Sonkers. 6515—Lobel-Andrews Co-P J Carlin Co. 4375—Danzis-Schwend. 6518—Salzman-Bernatelin. 5495—Logan-Schmidt. 6588—Lindermann-Baum. 6010—Jack-J S Rohn Co. 6861—Ginsberg-Douthitt. 5962—Howthouse Bldg Co-Title Guar, &c, Co. 7052—Rothstein-Consumers, &c, Co. 7074—Blunt-Rothschild. 6981—Furman-Muller. 6082—Same-Wallenstein. 6416—Williams-Siegl. 7049—Haas-F Blumgars. Co. 6887—Mooney-Kleinfeld. 6852—Audley Clark Co-Cathedral, &c, Co. 7040—Hall-Hayes. 7085—Zimmerman-Wahle. 0742—Empire City, &c, Co-Friedman. 4202—Sheridan-Burke. 6977—Centl Fireproof, &c-Tiffany Con Co. 5833—Colborn-Abucain. 6941—Parker-Gregg. 688—Stuart-Harris. 6969—Locke-Smith Co-Patterson. 7075—Scanlon-Churchill. 7077—Konigsky-Cuperman. 7063—Harlem River, &c, Co-Horner. 7100—Sirken-14th St Store. 7096—Schneider-Stitt. 6683—Franklin-Blanchet. 7095—Lipon-Vincent Realty. 7706—Larsen-Booth. 7032—Carroll-Farley. 6358—Foryhan-Cullman. 6038—Lawyers Title, &c, Co-Miller. 7106½—Hoffenberth-Nash. 6346—Bloch-Ottenberg. 6092—Hamran-Eisenberg. 6857—Kunberger-Robert. 6866—Henchen-King. 6564—F W Ruse-Wray. 6374—Rosenthal-Mesner. 6836½—Drucker-Heydla. 6040—Dana-Thaw. 4374—Gerstanzang-Schivinsky. 6561—Silverman-Kaskell. 6862—Markelynlow. 7102—Kessler-Guttman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2286½—Worther, &c, Co-D, L & W R R. 2298—Rulman-Geoye. 2307—Winkleman-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2306—McGoldrick-N Y City Ry. 2305—Silberfield-same. 2310—Schwend-same. 2310½—Zeitler-same. 2311—Glassheim-same. 2312—Nelkin-same. 2313—Stollmark-Cheu. 2314—Jaffe-Levy. 2315—Schwend-N Y City Ry. 2316—Faiger-Levy. 2317—Folwell-Goldstone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rossitsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Conato Conciette. 2—Jacob Bassing. 3—Harry Ginsberg. Trial calendar. 1—David Kurtz, Louis Grossman. 2—Joseph Schaipp. 3—Nathan Tier, Max Rieffer. 4—John McGlennon, John F. Gillis. 5—Marie Walton, Frederick Smith. 6—James Reilly. 7—Louis Rosen. 8—Joseph L. Swartz, Codwell J. Eaton, Orville B. Eaton, Allan Ryan, Otis S. Latham, William J. Murphy, George W. Dietz, Robert Ransche, Clarence Barry, Arthur Hinde, Harry Abramson, John Silverman. 9—Charles Spengler. 10—Marcotullio Remigio. Pleadings. 1—Augustus Van Pelt, Joseph Crowley, John Connolly, Thomas J. Reynolds, Thomas McMahon. 2—Thomas J. Walsh. 3—Margaret Tierney. 4—John Menken. 5—Morris Robinson, James Wilson. 6—Nathan Rosenblatt. 7—Vincenzo Tastarella, Salvatore Spano. 8—Jacob Arnowitz. 9—Bernard Hirschberg. 10—John Ruffin. 11—William McClosky. 12—Frederick Schwegler. 13—Leonard Hersan. 14—Vincenzo Cirilli. 15—Louis Devito. 16—William Muhlker. 17—Lillie Randolph, Amanda Griggsby. 18—Alfred Cavanagh. 19—Joseph Jasper. 20—Patrick Moriarty. 21—Annie Elliott. 22—James Lamb. 23—Benjamin G. Oppenheim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Murphy for the People. 1—Simon Wolfe. 2—Henry Williams. 3—William Harty. 4—Bartholomew Caputo. 5—Edward Jacobs. 6—Howard F Johnson. 7—William Harris. 8—Michael Fraizey. 9—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 10—Thomas Kelly. 11—Max Rosenstein. 12—Georgio Bueno. 13—Lizzie Houghton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.) No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—James F Blakeney. 2—James Lee. 3—Thomas Calandrillo. 4—Frank Dunn, alias Frank Norton. 5—George A Banta. 6—Constantin Dvikos. 7—James McGingan. 8—Frank Ward. 9—Hartwell S Greene, Elsie Norris. 10—James Capacco. 11—Joseph Marino. 12—Joseph Rheinstrom. 13—Luigi Matessaso. To fix a day for trial. 1—Charles A Weber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The New York Times is the recognized medium for legal announcements, publishing more than any other New York newspaper.—Adv.

Appleton for the People. 1—Henry F Gelgerich. 2—Peppina De Luisi. 3—Faustino Miritello. 4—Harry Bluhm. 5—Henry Stahl. 6—Abraham Klein. 7—Sebastino Madapperi. 8—Angelo Gatto. 9—Jacob Rapleten. 10—Benedetto Mula. 11—Patrick Guary. 12—William Barry. 13—George Toomey. 14—Frank Wolf, alias Philip Wolf. To fix a day for trial. 1—William P Drey.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Wolff vs. Grossman—Carl L. Schurz. Bachrach vs. Wilson—David Welch. Baer vs. Goldberger—Henry J. Goldsmith. Abenheim vs. Yockel—Richard H. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Goldstein vs. Simon—Henry V. M. Connelly.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Hecht vs. Bank of the Metropolis—Samson Lachman.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, and Gaynor, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 299—Karfoil-City of N Y. 317, M A—Brown-Mader. 402, M A—N Y & Q Co Power Co-Carpenter. 398—Froehlich-Interborough Co. 418—Ristan-Frank Coe Co. 415—Weltzenblum-Baum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I, Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day Calendar. 13326—William H Gill, an alleged incompetent. 5006—Churchill-B H R R. 3188—Gordon-Evening Journal. 4627—Paunetto-Hollender. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 11684—Feldman-Gurland. 4736—Tisdale-B H R R. 4737—Pollitt-B H R R. 9307—Hasgblad-B H R R. 4934—Finnegan-B H R R. 5028—Johnson-B H R R. 5029—Bock-B H R R et al. 5083—Kingston-Nassau R R. 5036—Sussman City of N Y. 5040—Lesh-B H R R. 5041—Hirsch-Williamsburg Furniture Co. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5051—Holz-B Q Co & Sub R R. 12899—Cohen-same. 5062—Isaacs-Kiviatowski. 5063—Ott-N Y City R R. 5069—Dixon-Bermuda Asphalt Co. 5072—Morrison-N Y City R R. 5088—Becker-Ward. 5104—Devins-B H R R. 5106—Casey-N Y City R R. 5107—Curren-Continental Iron Wks. Highest number reached on regular call, 5264.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 778—Barker-Barker. 668—Enequist-Holliday. 646—Goldstein-Brown. 559—Schwartz-Pawson. 281—Toback-Salit. 263—Harley-Rush. Reserved calendar: 602—Stewart-Warren. 343—Hollinger-Kaufman. 989—Baldwin-Howard. 673—Schmidt-Jewett. 781—Le Baron-Le Baron. 148—Noble-Noble. 221—Clarke-Dady. 621—Campbell-Johnson. 671—Peoples Trust Co-same. 571—Sussman-Goldberg. 603—McCann-Kronengold.

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, March 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 582—Cranata-N Y City Ry Co. 800—Kirley-United Engineering & Cont Co. 982—Fagan-N Y City Ry Co. 807—McLeod-N Y City Ry Co. 833—Tynan-City of N Y. 859—Hoffman-same. 706—Middleton-Nellison. 838—Bauer, an infant-Haffner. 873—Hildebrandt-City of N Y & B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 909—Rosenwater-Yonkers R R Co. 912—Lee-Westchester Elec R R Co. 916—Fitzpatrick-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 921—Kromer-same. 922—Francis-same. 924—Eisenberg-Westchester Elec R R Co. 926—Parker-N Y City Ry Co. 927—Blizzard-Westchester Elec R R Co. 929—Huss-Westchester Elec R R Co. 930—Glynn-same. 931—Faulkner-Eaton. 932—Johnson-Yonkers R R Co. 933—Murphy-Westchester Elec R R Co. 935—Becker-Macgregor. 936—Brown-Hygela Ice & Coal Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

ADELSON FUR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received an attachment against the Adelson Fur Company of 90 University Place for $1,503 in favor of Edward Kaun, which was obtained on the ground of disposing of property. The Sheriff removed all the stock to a warehouse. The company was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of $9,000, and succeeded to the business of J. Adelson & Co., which was started in 1891.

COMBUSTION UTILITIES COMPANY.—A judgment for $6,407 was entered yesterday against the Combustion Utilities Company of 60 Wall Street in favor of Byron E. Eldred on a note of the company which he paid. The note was dated May 7, 1906, payable Nov. 7 to Mr. Eldred, and was held by the Lincoln Trust Company when Mr. Eldred paid it. The company was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to deal in apparatus to save fuel. A Mr. Hyatt was President, J. Charles Andrews Treasurer, and Mr. Eldred Vice President.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND.—In a petition filed in the United States District Court yesterday Otis B. Benton, a Cleveland lawyer, says he owes nearly $41,000. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. of New York City is the largest creditor and got judgment for $35,521.

DULUTH, Minn.—Fred H. Merritt, probably the largest dealer in curb stocks in Duluth, closed his doors to-day, and his affairs are now in the hands of trustees. Mr. Merritt was reputed to be worth $500,000, made in the last two years in copper, but he was heavily hit by the recent slump in the New York and Boston markets. It was said to-day by Mr. Merritt's attorney that the claims would be met in full, and that probably Mr. Merritt would pull out with a small margin. This is the first brokerage failure since the copper crash struck Duluth.

Judgments.

Cassidy, Ass—G. L. Bailey, $584.
Thompson, Harriet J.—Klein, $165.
Hanlon, John R.—F. E. Totten et al., $196.
Van Horn & Co.—G. D. Sherman, $322.
Damon, Sidney—P. B. Hartford, $519.
Connolly Supply Co.—Navitzky Bros. Co., $338.
Montefiore Hebrew Congregation—John A. Philbrick & Brother, $833.
Klein, Moritz—H. Delinsky, $195.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Burns, Frank B., Daniel F. Treacy, and Charles Burns—P. Gumbinner, Dec. 31, 1906, (vacated,) $188.
Bluestein, Jacob—D. L. Newborg, March 20, 1907, $81.
Crain, Jacob—C. Hinman, Sept. 25, 1902, $1,900.
Garner, J. E.—W. H. Smith, Nov. 1, 1900, $154.
Levy, Lea—H. Levy, Feb. 18, 1904, $128.
McDonald, Robert M.—Westchester Lighting Co., Aug. 13, 1906, $36.
Same—H. U. Halstead, Dec. 17, 1906, $67.
Neufeld, D.—S. Rosenfeld, May 15, 1905, $1,713.
Pomeranz, Samuel and Israel—M. Schuldlovsky, March 19, 1907, $932.
Pike, Annie—S. Ehrlich, Dec. 18, 1906, $7,678.
Silver, Annie—S. Levene, Feb. 19, 1907, $250.
Shames, Harry—J. Perelman et al., March 26, 1906, $230.
Toole, John C.—W. Keyel, Sept. 20, 1906, $42.
Tower Mfg. and Novelty Co.—W. R. Bohmert et al., May 4, 1906, $3,516.
Same—Same, March 13, 1907, $107.
Hauben Realty Co.—L. Martino, Jan. 18, 1907, $826.
Hauben Realty Co., Joseph Kalt, and John Spieler—I. April, Jan. 8, 1907, $216.

Amory Libel Suit Goes to Jury To-day.

The suit for $50,000 damages for libel, brought by William N. Amory against President Herbert H. Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company, came to a close yesterday. Mr. Vreeland was not called to the stand, but there were a number of witnesses examined to substantiate his statement that Amory had tried to profit by means of an attack on the financial responsibility of the Metropolitan Company. The case will go to the jury to-day.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

APRONS.
Kurbaedt Apron Co., 665 B'way. Rompers.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cost'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard, Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Loft Building on Twentieth Street—Long Lease of Thirty-seventh Street Properties—Other Dealings.

George Backer and G. B. F. Randolph have sold 6 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, for the estate of William Mohr, and 8 West Twentieth Street, a similar adjoining parcel, for Seth Thomas. The buyer of both properties is a builder, who will erect a store and loft building on the site.

At Fifth Avenue and 110th Street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for William J. Rooms the two lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.11 feet south of 111th Street, to Henry J. Braker, who now controls 120 feet on 110th Street, the whole of the circle opposite the entrance to Central Park at that point, and 50.11 feet adjoining the circle on Fifth Avenue, making in all about eight lots.

Boldt Closes Long Lease.

Folsom Brothers have leased for George C. Boldt to John W. Perry the five-story dwellings 6 and 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000. The tenant will make extensive alterations, putting in nine stores and apartments. The building will be ready for occupancy on May 1.

Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

Various interests in the Bixby estate property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, 26.7 by 95, were transferred yesterday to Roland F. Knoedler. In connection with the transfer of a one-half interest there was an expressed consideration of $230,000.

Buyers for East Side Dwellings.

Post & Reese have sold for Charles G. Faulkner the three-story dwelling 127 East Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 100.

Abby A. Philipp and Louis G. Friess have sold 691 and 693 Madison Avenue, two four-story dwellings, on plot 41.4 by 50, at the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street.

Gerald M. Borden is the buyer of 23 East Fifty-first Street, sold recently by John Hanan.

Sale of West 74th Street House.

Gustav H. Schwab has sold 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

W. J. O'Shea is the buyer of the dwelling 145 West Eighty-eighth Street, sold recently through Alfred E. Toussaint and Richard S. Treacy.

John V. Huyler has leased his former residence at 8 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2, for a term of five years to a Dr. Vanderpoel. Mr. Huyler recently moved into his new residence at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

George F. Picken has sold for Edward J. Flack 154 West 120th Street, a three-story private house, 18 by 100; also, for the Picken Realty Company 463 West 141st Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 18 by 80 by 100.

Builder Buys Corner on Heights.

M. Edgar Fitz Gibbon has sold for C. Buckman to Silverson & London, builders, the southwest corner of 170th Street and Broadway, a plot 28 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the six-story apartment house to be erected by the Lowell Realty Company at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 136th Street, on plot 102.5 by 109.4. The structure will cost $225,000. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

Hugo Marks has sold for Samuel Golding 263 and 265 West 144th Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 40 by 99.11, to Abraham Jacobs, who gives in part payment 444 to 450 East Eighty-first Street, four three-story dwellings, on plot 68.6 by 102.2. Mr. Marks has also sold for George Hinck No. 452, adjoining, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2, to Mr. Golding, who will erect two six-story flats on the entire plot.

Deal for Greenwich Street Parcel.

M. V. Lenane has sold for James O'Shea to Johanis Duffer 418 Greenwich Street, a four-story building, on lot 20.9 by 58.3 between Hubert and Laight Streets.

Ann Street Corner Leased.

Oscar L. Foley has leased for Daniel S. McElroy to Frederick Weirman for twenty-one years, 19 Ann Street, corner of Theatre Alley, 20 by 30, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 174 Front Street for a term of ten years to the Borne-Scrymser Company; also, 121 Warren Street, for George W. Forsyth; also, 38 Pearl Street for Thomas M. Martin; also, 8 Cedar Street to James A. Webb & Son; also, 76 Dey Street to Donovan & Burns; also, the store and basement at 80 Front Street for H. H. Cammann & Co. to the T. F. Jones Company; also, the store at 110 Wall Street for the Interboro Bank of New York to Mateo Rucabado, and the store, basement, and sub-basement at 90 John Street to the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Company.

West 21st Street Purchase.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Robert F. Hubbard to Maria S. Simpson 463 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Operator Sells on Second Avenue.

Max Blau and Samuel Fine have sold for Charles B. Gumb 1,430 and 1,432 Second Avenue, two four-story houses, on plot 35 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for the Louis Meyer Realty Company 14 West 115th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, for A. Weiss 312 East Fifty-first Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 100.

Max M. Pullman has resold to Rachel Lichtenstein 2,031 Third Avenue, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 25 by 100.

Corner Sold on First Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Katherine Reilly 218 First Avenue, four-story front and rear tenements with stable, on lot 26 by 94, at the northeast corner of Thirteenth Street.

Max M. Pullman has resold the three-story building 439 East Tenth Street, 25 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Transactions.

Isidor Federman, in conjunction with Joseph Maltz, has sold for Louis Daum to Bernard Lerner 99 and 99½ St. Mark's Place, two six-story tenements on plot 37.6 by 110.

David Rosenkrantz has bought the northeast corner of Attorney and Rivington Streets.

Jacob Finkelstein, in conjunction with Albert & Cohen, has sold the five-story tenement 36 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

Bronx Properties in New Hands.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for Wilhelmina F. Menzenhauer 547 and 549 East 149th Street, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 50 by 100; also, 548 and 550 East 150th Street, two three-story frame flats, 50 by 80, making a plot 50 by 180, running through from street to street.

The same broker has also sold for Dr. Henssler 733 East 134th Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 16.8 by 100, to James M. La Coste, and has resold the property to Erick Frederickson.

Henry M. and Joel H. Ribeth have sold for a client to a Mr. Biele the northwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and 164th Street, a three-family brick house on lot 23 by 78.

W. J. McGann has sold for Henry Ansord the two-family frame dwelling on Dean Place, known as Lot 60 in the Pierce estate, to Clemens Fontonia; also, for Alfonso De Salva plot 75 in the Daily estate to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Raymond.

Brooklyn Building Operations.

The Lincoln Realty Company has sold to George F. Brown for improvement a plot 110 by 100 on Bergen Street, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and a plot 105 by 110 at the northeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Albany Avenue.

Jamaica Lots Find Buyers.

The Lincoln Realty Company has sold twenty lots on Flushing Road and Hutton Street, Jamaica, to Frank A. Noll; also, four lots at the corner of William Street and Hoffman Boulevard, to Samuel E. Cohen; also, twenty-four lots located on Maple Avenue and William Street to B. F. Waldron, who will improve the property with twelve one-family houses. The same company has also sold to David Simon forty lots in Richmond Hill, on Greenwood and Welling Streets, south of Broadway.

An important sale of property at Jamaica is scheduled for to-morrow. T. F. Archer will sell on the premises, beginning at 2 P. M., twenty-five lots in the block bounded by Fulton Street, Rockaway Road, Archer Place, and Kissam Place.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing, to Bridget Burke the plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 200 feet north of Stats Street; also, to Henry Gebhard the plot 80 by 100 on the west side of Twenty-third Street, 100 feet north of Crocheron Avenue, and to George E. Engels the plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Eighteenth Street, 328 feet south of Sanford Avenue. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to W. W. Ferry the plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Park Lane, 300 feet east of the East Drive, and to Adam Stelle the plot 40 by 100 on the south side of Forest Road, 240 feet west of Douglas Road, Douglas Manor.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 236 East, s s, 267.11 ft w of Avenue C, 24.10x105.9, five-story front and four-story rear tenements; partition sale, to Charles R. Faruolo, $87,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Av, w s, 51.1 ft n of 84th St, for a six-story brick stable, 100x80; Dailly & Carlson of 694 East 136th St, owners and architects; cost, $100,000.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 136th St, for a six-story brick apartment house, 102.5x182.3; Lowell Realty Co. of 198 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Sons, architects; cost, $225,000.

5th Av, 712, for five-story brick stores and offices, 28.1x115.6; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, owner; A. S. Gottlieb, architect; cost, $50,000.

3d St, 333 East, to a four-story brick tenement; M. B. Grenan, premises, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

Harrison Av, w s, 500 ft n of Tremont Av, for a five three-story brick dwellings, 20x46; Theodore H. Nickisch of 757 East 73d St, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $25,000.

Tremont Av, n e corner of Webster Av, for a six-story brick office building, 32x100; National Mortgage Company of 705 Tremont Av, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $35,000.

Pond Place, w s, 187 ft n of 197th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x50; E. Gutermann of 238 East 44th St, owner; Pringle & Buckhout, architects; cost, $5,000.

Anthony Av, e s, 200 ft s of Prospect Place, for two two-story brick dwellings, 22x59; Resht Realty Co. of 1,352 Clinton Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $16,000.

18th St, s s, 254 ft e of Avenue D, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30x23; Jacob Cohn, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Green Lane, w s, 179 ft s of Castle Hill Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Gordon & Lebas of 89 Berrian Av, owners; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

Avenue D, w s, 35 ft s of 8th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Gustave Killenberg, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $15,000.

7th St, s s, 130 ft w of Avenue D, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Jacob Cohn, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

71st St, 244 West, to a two-story brick dwelling; C. Gillen of 40 Wall St, owner; C. True, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, s s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, to a three and four story brick store and office building; W. H. Langdon of 31 Liberty St, owner; W. H. Orchard, architect; cost $23,000.

5th Av, 254, to a five-story brick building; G. Cosgill of 40 Wall St, owner; H. A. Smith, architect; cost, $5,000.

4th St, 90 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. Falk of 78 East 4th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

40th St, 613 West, to a five-story brick factory; Heinrich Brothers, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $7,000.

Rivington St, 185, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Weingarten & Goldwasser of 5 Beekman St, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

66th St, 44 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. Moses, Madison Av and 63d St, owner; H. A. Jacobs, architect; cost, $25,000.

79th St, 17 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. R. Delafield of 111 East 39th St, owner; F. G. Stewart, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 40 ft s of 185th St, 39.11x100; Lots 5 to 9, 18 to 22, 25 to 32, and 44 to 53, 24 lots, Tieman tract; Albert London to Louis Meryash, $100.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, being Lot 148, map of Unionport, 108x205; Westchester Av, s s, 25.3 ft w of Washington Av, 25.3x irregular, ½ part; Washington Av, e s, Lots 24 to 27, map of Unionport, ½ part; Thomas Hyland to Colorado Realty Co., $1.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, being Lot 148, map of Unionport, 108x205; John Cunningham to Thomas Hyland, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

BANK ST, 117, 95x irregular; Giuseppe Tonti to Simon Epstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 63d St, 128.2x irregular; Eugene R. Shotwell and another to Broadway and Sixty-third St. Co., $100.

BROOK AV, e s, 237.11 ft n of 168th St, 42x100.6; George F. Moody to Adolph Bernstein and another, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

BRYANT ST, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 125x100; Lewis V. La Velle to La Velle Construction Co., (mtg $7,500,) $100.

BRYANT ST, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Isaac Schwartz to David Horowitz, $100.

BRYANT ST, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; David Horowitz to Sam Horowitz and another, $100.

DALY AV, (Elm St,) e s, 260 ft s of Tremont Av, 130x150; Abraham Brown and others to Martha Gross, $100.

FORDHAM AV, s s, 55 ft e of 20-foot road, 25x100; Lot 16, map of Levina E. Bell, City Island; Truman A. Jewell to Truman W. Jewell, $3,000.

GRAND ST, 447, 20x53; John H. Stontenburgh, trustee, to John Overbeck, $17,175.

HARRIET PLACE, s or e s, 50 ft from land of St. Raymond's Cemetery, 50x irregular; Lewis Colford to Colorado Realty Co., $1.

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 77.2x irregular; Abraham Benedict, referee, to Joseph P. Shelly, $15,000.

JACKSO NAV, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 77.2x irregular; Joseph P. Shelly to Anna M. Klemann, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

KELLY ST, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; Louis Mayer to Justin Bandy, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

LEWIS ST, 72½ and 74, 100x25; Joseph Bruder and others to Moris Perlmatter, (mtg $42,500,) $100.

LOT 50, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge; Dora Lyon to Elizabeth Cantrell, $100.

LOT 75, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Alfonso De Salvo to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Raymond, $100.

MADISON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; Isabella Bolin to George J. Humphrys, (mtg $46,500,) $100.

PARK AV, 71st St., 62 East, 84x18; Andrew W. Smith to Frederick T. Van Beuren, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

POPLAR ST, n s, 250 ft w of Main St, 50x104.6, Westchester; Robert E. Walker to Allan Walker and another, 2-3 part, $1.

ROAD from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Simon Paul, 483.3x irregular; Alexander Walsh to William J. Hyland, $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 86.8 ft n e of 136th St, 102.9x irregular; Mary Hopkins to William F. Walsh, (mtg $8,250,) $100.

STEBBINS AV, 1,041, 33x7x irregular; Ida Cohen to Ewald Biele, (mtg $11,500,) $1.

TREMONT AV, n e s, 100 ft s e from line between land of Bronx Leather Manufacturing Co. and John Cornell, 30x100; Alfred A. Keller to Bernhard D. Forster, $100.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 575.4 ft n of 179th St, 104.4x irregular; Martha C. Bergman to Rudolph Hoffman and another, $1.

WEST END AV, 700, 100x irregular; John Palmer to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $80,000,) $100.

WHITE ST, 64 and 66, 100.5x irregular; W. Irving Clark and another, executors, to Frederic G. Carnochan, Jr., and another, $100.

1ST AV, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 24x100; Rudolph J. Casey to Samuel J. Silberman, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 24x100; Henry J. Goldsmith to Rudolph J. Casey, $35,000.

2D AV, e s, 99.8 ft n of 30th St, 22.8x100; Harry Kay and another to Hyman Greenstone, (mtg $54,000,) $100.

2D AV, n w corner of 128th St, 83x irregular; George J. Gould to Manhattan Railway Co., $34,099.61.

4TH AV, s w corner of 1st St, 200.5x irregular, Williamsbridge; Maddelena Feola to Elizabeth A. Riedenger, $1.

5TH AV, 461, 26.7x95; George Freifeld and another, trustees, to Roland F. Knoedler, ⅛ part, all title, $250,000.

5TH AV, 461, 26.7x95; Casimir S. Manskowski and another to Roland F. Knoedler, $1.

5TH AV; 461, 26.7x95; George Freifeld and another, trustees, to Roland F. Knoedler, all title, $250,000.

9TH AV, n s, Lot 861, map of Wakefield, 100x114; William Linnen to William J. Gordon, (mtg $2,150,) $1.

9TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 100x100, Unionport, (mtg $5,060;) 9th St, s s, w 54 of Lot 201, Unionport, 60x114, (mtg $6,000;) Av, 50x104.10, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6%.....$12,000

SHELBY, Joseph P., to Seymour Realty Co.; Jackson Av, 749, 3 years.....$12,000

SUMMERS, Annie, to Catherine V. Sheridan; Lot 19, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard, 25x100, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

TEASDALE REALTY CO. to Mary E. Fluegel; 12th St, n s, part of Lot 337, map of Unionport, 1 year.....$3,000

URBAN BUILDING CO. to United States Trust Co.; 75th St, 114 East, 5 years.....$34,500

WEINER, Otto, to Max Freund; Prospect Av, 2,058, 5 years, 6%.....$5,300

WOHLFIEL, Samuel D., to Wilson M. Powell; 1st Av, 1,558, 5 years.....$20,000

WOHLFIEL, Samuel D., to Wilson M. Powell; 1st Av, 1,554, 5 years.....$14,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

AGRESS, Abraham, to Bernhard Mayer; East Broadway, 141, due Dec. 15, 1910, 6%.....$9,000

APPELBAUM, Harris, and another to Cornelia Schaefer, executrix; College Av, w s, 216 ft n of 165th St, 22.6x92.8, 3 years.....$9,000

ATHHROP CO. to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Broadway, e s, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 32x96.9, 5 years.....$150,000

BECKER, Elizabeth W., and another to August Knatz; 175th St, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x100, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

BOOX, Samuel, to Maurice Frankel; Hughes Av, n w corner of 178th St, 101.42x281, 1 year, 6%.....$3,500

BROADWAY AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET Co. to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Broadway, s w corner of 63d St, 116x180.6, 5 years.....$600,000

CANTRELL, Elizabeth, to William R. Cantrell; Valentine Av, s e corner of 197th St, 90.1x26.9, 1 year.....$1,690

CASEY, Rudolph J., to Henry Goedker, trustee; 1st Av, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 24x100, due July 1, 1910.....$23,000

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF POMPEII Corporation to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Bleecker St, s w corner of Downing St, 76x75.9, bond.....$18,000

COFFIN, Candace L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 127th St, 208 and 210 East, bond.....$10,000

DANAHAR, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 25th St, 240 West, bond.....$8,000

DE ROSS, Frank, to Edward L. Coster; 1st Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x75, 3 years.....$15,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Broadway, w s, 55 ft n of 125th St, 45x100, bond.....$52,500

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Broadway, n w corner of 125th St, 55x100, bond.....$85,000

EVANS, Thomas H., to Thornton Brothers Co.; 160th St, 363 East, installments, 6%.....$1,500

FERGUSON, Margaret M., to George J. Humphreys; 26th St, s s, 431.3 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x98.9, prior mtg $10,000, bond.$5,000

GREENSTONE, Herman, to Harry Kay and another; 2d Av, e s, 99.8 ft n of 30th St, 22.8x100, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

GOLDBERG, Maurice, to Max Dux; 116th St, 135 West, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to Letitia C. Darlington; Orchard St, w s, 137.11 ft s of Broome St, 50.5x87.6, bond.....$63,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Orchard St, w s, 87.6 ft's of Broome St, 50.4x87.6, prior mtg $63,000, 5 years, 6%.....$20,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to Caroline O'Neill; Orchard St, w s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 50.4x87.6, bond.....$63,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Orchard St, w s, 137.11 ft s of Broome St, 50.5x87.6, prior mtg $63,000, 5 years, 6%.....$20,000

HARRIMAN, Augusta B., to United States Trust Co.; 54th St, 20, 3 years, 4½%.....$70,000

HAUBEN REALTY CO. to Frank Hillman and another; 2d Av, n e corner of 99th St, 40.11x100, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6%.....$16,000

HAUBEN REALTY CO. to Greenwich Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 99th St, 40.11x irregular; Broadway, e s, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 32x96.9, 5 years.....$150,000

HAUSER, David, to Lambert Suydam; 84th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, bond.$52,000

106, 5 years.....$46,000

HAWKINS, Emma L., to Belle Nevins; Cauldwell Av, w s, 381.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115, prior mtg $1,000, 3 years, 4½%.....$1,500

HEIDELBERGER, Victoria, to Bertha, Thos. 67th St, 137 West, 3 years.....$18,000

JEWELL, Truman W. to Truman A. Jewell; Lot 10, map of Levina E. Bell, at City Island, 3 years, 5%.....$2,000

JOHNSTON, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Clinton Place, 64, bond..$4,000

KNOEDLER, Roland F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, n e corner of 46th St, 26.7x95, due Jan. 1, 1900, 4½%.....$350,000

KREINCK, Joseph, and others to Harry R. Kohn; 13th St, 640 East, bond.....$17,000

LABRIOLA, Isabella, to Central Trust Co.; Mulberry St, 80, 5 years.....$16,000

LA VELLE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Lewis V. La Velle; Bryant Av, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 125x100, prior mtg $7,500, due Nov. 1, 1907.....$6,500

LEVY, Millie, to John Slattery; 147th St, 504 West, 3 years.....$22,000

LYNDE, George S., to Seymour Realty Co.; 85th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, and other property, 3 years, 4½%.....$22,500

McDERMOTT, May L., to Phoebe M. Mitchell; 173d St, 554 West, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years.....$2,600

McDERMOTT, May L., to E. Berwick; 173d St, s s, 53.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50, due May 1, 1911.....$6,500

MERCURY REALTY CO., to Albany Savings Bank; Westchester Av, 916 and 918, 5 years.....$40,000

NEUMANN, Franz, and another to George H. Stegmann; 165th St, 1,044, bond.....$1,000

O'CONNELL, Nicholas J., to Benjamin Zuern; Glover St, s s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x120, 3 years, 6%.....$1,500

PERLMUTTER, Morris, to Joseph Bruden and another; Rivington St, n e corner of Lewis St, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$4,750

PLATT, Jacob, to Thomas S. Ormiston, trustee; 149th St, n s, 80.4 ft w of Mott Av, 18.7x82.10, 3 years.....$7,000

RICHMAN, Daniel U., and another to Robert L. Luckey; 35th St, 50 and 58 West, 1 year, 6%.....$10,000

ROSE REALTY CO. to Eva M. Forster; 137th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 3 years.....$45,000

ROSE REALTY CO. to Samuel Raisler; 137th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

SALVIN, Tillie, to Davis Rosenkrans; 11th St, 53d and 55th East, 2 lots, each 25x103.3, 2 mtgs, each $15,500, 2 prior mtgs, each $26,000, 3 years, 6%.....$51,000

SCHOLINK, Max, to Wilhelmina Israel; Columbus Av, n s, 45 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 mtgs, each $1,300, 3 prior mtgs, each $2,500, 2 years, 6%.....$8,900

SHALITA, Morris, and another to German Savings Bank; Wendover Av, s s, 99 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x104.10, 3 years.....$35,000

SHALITA, Morris, and another to Max Schenkman; Wendover Av, s s, 99 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x104.10, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6%.....$12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

98TH ST, 201 East; Standard Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Jacob Selder & Morris Stolar, owners and contractors, $200.

58TH ST, 326 and 328 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor, $212.

UNION AV, s w corner of 160th St, 39x105; Bronx Woodworking Co. against Jackson Brothers, owners and contractors, $1,475.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Charles A. Dunbar against The Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner; Manhattani Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor, $138.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Charles A. Dunbar against John F. Olsen and D. Hayes Butts, owners; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor, $98.

1715T ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; The City Fireproofing Company against Meyer Hoffman, owner and contractor, $375.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 25x100; Lillian B. Friedlander against Fannie Fritz, owner and contractor, $500.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x100; Hogan & Di Genno against Robert Arnstein, owner; Abraham Ruth, contractor, $598.

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 72.11x100; Joseph Tino & Co. against Eden Construction Company, owner and contractor, $212.

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.11; Joseph Tino & Co. against Alice Lynch, owner and contractor; William Lynch, contractor, $55.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, e s, whole front between 99th and 100th Sts; the National Damp Proofing Co. against Hauben Realty Co., Sept. 10, 1906, (by bond,) $770.

SPRING ST, 7; Luigi Russo against Carmine Minetti and others, Aug. 3, 1906, $985.

MADISON AV, 1,600 and 1,602; Dimock & Fink Co. against R. L. Wolcott and others, Feb. 8, 1907, $11.

84TH ST, 315 to 319 East; Cologero Faronda and others against Morris Levenson and others, Jan. 8, 1907, $170.

MAPLE AV, n w corner of Logan St, Bronx; Giovanni Cantamessa against Cesare Palmieri, Dec. 17, 1906, $272.

2D AV, n e corner of 99th St; Osip Klimashefsky against Hauben Realty Co., Nov. 12, 1906, (by deposit,) $30.

112TH ST, 50 to 56 East; George F. Moore against Adolph Danziger, Oct. 24, 1906, $90.

124TH ST, 510 to 516 West; Charles Levy against R. M. F. Buge, March 14, 1907, $1,200.

Broome St, 461; J. L. Engel and others against Arthur F. G. Moser and others, Feb. 19, 1907, $239.

Broadway, n e corner of 62d St; Julius L. Engel and others against M. V. Hoffman and others, March 12, 1907, $350.

Brown Place, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts; Jacobs & Brooks against Jacob Maisel and others, Oct. 4, 1906, $1,125.

220th St 520 to 534 East; Ulrich & Allen against Florence Realty and Construction Co., March 8, 1907, (by bond,) $12,400.

108th St, 116 and 118 East; J. P. Donna Tile Co. against Richman & Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1906, $90.

52d St, 35 West; William F. Dixon against Pauline M. Graham, March 9, 1907, $525.

30th St, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av; Charles Levy against John McCarthy, March 12, 1907, $400.

58th St, 542 and 544 West; J. L. Engel and others against M. Abrams, Dec. 6, 1906, $210.

Lis Pendens.

72D ST, 442 East; John A. Aspinwall and others, trustees, against William Schaefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Bender.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, southerly part of Lot 5, map of Washingtonville, 24.7x100, to Garden Place, Bronx; J. Marcus Woodworking Co. against Michelle M. Colombo and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. H. Wadick.

20TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 150x184, to 21st St; City of New York against Mary M. Ogden and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

105TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 33.4x100.11; City of New York against Edmund L. Bayles and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

78TH ST, 105 West; Georgiana McGinley against Minnie Seligman and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Norwood & Marden.

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.6; Richard J. Young, executor, against Moses Abrams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

The intelligent real estate dealer makes certain of a busy Spring season by advertising in The New York Times now.

100,000 daily sales in New York City and many thousands elsewhere among people interested in real estate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Auction Sale of Finest Business Property, Fulton St., Jamaica,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907, at 2 P. M.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer, No. 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N.Y.

The block bounded by Fulton St., Rockaway Road, Archer Place and Kissam Place (about 25 lots) will be sold by lot at public auction ON THE PREMISES,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907, at 2 P. M.

The location of this property is without contradiction the most valuable for a business site, having all the advantages of traffic and only two blocks from the Jamaica Station and two blocks from the New Depot. It has the benefit of the B. R. T. trolley on Fulton Street. In this immediate vicinity there are already established the largest business houses in this section of the city.

New Street from New Depot will connect with Archer and Kissam Places in front of the property to Fulton Street.

In the heart of the coming improvements for the Greater Jamaica.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or The Everett Realty and Construction Company, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

TO COME FROM BROOKLYN.

Take Elevated connecting with Fulton Street (Jamaica) Trolley Cars, which pass the premises to be sold; alight at corner Fulton Street and Rockaway Road; or take train from L. I. R. R. Station, Flatbush Avenue, 12:30, 1:02, 1:50 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK CITY (MANHATTAN).

Take trains Long Island Railroad, leaving by FERRY, 34TH STREET, 12:50, 1:40, 1:50 P. M.

Note: The trains leave Long Island City ten minutes later.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,

will sell at auction

Wednesd'y, March 27, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

113 & 115 Broad St.

25 & 27 Front St.,

Southeast Corner.

This choice plot, with the four-story brick buildings thereon; size of plot 76.11x76.4x irreg.; magnificent location for offices, storage or any business, being near the Custom House and all exchanges.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

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On New York City Real Estate

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THE COMPANY THAT HAS NEVER MADE A LOSS OF ANY KIND IS THE

N. Y. MORTGAGE and SECURITY CO.

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are indispensable to a perfect Title to Real Estate. When buying let us examine the deeds and other instruments in your chain of Title, and perfect it by issuing our policy of Title Insurance.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

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Intending buyers of Real Estate would do well to keep in touch with this office, which is constantly in receipt of good offerings, $5,000 and upwards required.

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I have a number of clients who are now in the market for propositions located in the Borough of Manhattan only. Give full particulars of all properties submitted. Quick sales for the right propositions.

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Have special funds to loan for clients on First and Second Mortgages. All applications must be on properties located in the Borough of Manhattan.

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only Gilt-Edged Manhattan Property Considered.

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40 H. P. BOILER.

Two Electric Elevators. Every Modern Improvement.

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Also other funds, 4½% and 5%, in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.

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Special Fund $500,000 Loan at 4½% and 5%

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Choice loans only. Amounts to suit.

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A SHORT TIME INVESTMENT

WHICH WILL PAY LARGE DIVIDENDS

During the past year and a half we have organized a number of Realty Syndicates or companies to take advantage of some favorable opportunity to make large profits in the development or marketing of a piece of property.

The aggregate capital of these companies amounts to over one million dollars, the market value to-day of the properties owned by these companies exceeds three and one-half million dollars and the properties are increasing in value day by day.

The profits accruing to the investors in these undertakings are very large, and when considered on the per cent. basis of profits of invested capital are uncommon.

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We are now accepting subscriptions for a new development, and what we are doing and have done guarantees investors a profit of 100 per cent. within three years.

We know of no investment which will tie up one's money for so short a period and return such large profits.

You can secure a participating interest in this undertaking if you wish by subscribing for some of the stock. Shares are $100 each, payable 25 per cent. monthly.

Testimonials and references furnished. Full information may be obtained at our office in person or by mail.

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200 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.—125 acres on Jericho Turnpike, (trolley;) large road frontage; 6 minutes new Hyde Park Station and near West Garden City; price 20 per cent. less than adjoining lands; terms attractive. G. C. Stowell, Flatiron Building.

Send for Spring list homes, shore fronts, farms, acreage. E. N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.

48th St., near 5th Av., 30x100, 4-story double, all improvements; 11 rooms on floor; price $19,500; lowest price of adjoining house $22,500; it is positively the best bargain in Brooklyn. Aaron Kosofsky, owner, 715 6th Av., New York. Am leaving for the Klondike, April 15, and must sell at once.

WAKE UP, BE ALERT.

Beautiful Flatbush lots, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, than Bronx or country property; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled for home or investment. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

23 lots on East 34th St., near Linden Av., suitable for two-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

14 lots, including two corners, on Brighton Beach L. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Four lots in centre of Brownsville; price $2,100. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Forty lot in Gravesend Av.; fine investment. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

$3,000 buys 8-room house, 1¼ acres, near bay and depot; $7,500 buys 13-room residence, all improvements, 5 acres, stable, &c., overlooking bay, near depot, Pleasant Plains; 1-3 cash. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

73 acres on Richmond Turnpike, adjoining Wood, Harmon & Co.'s property. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO FARM SNAPS.

Harlem Division, 50 miles out, four city blocks to station; 196 acres, choice, old-fashioned house; excellent water, shade, and fruit; less than $80 per acre. Putnam Division, 40 miles out; gentleman's country place, 13-room house and barns; perfect condition; 175 acres and all tillable; fruit and shade; pretty drives; cheap at $150 per acre; price only $20,000. Everything in farms. Write for list.

E. JOYCE, MANAGER, WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

Situated in the rolling country near Gramatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $55,000, 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.

ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

on Harlem Railroad; 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Henry Mortige, 24 East 21st.

Gentleman's country seat of thirteen acres, mile station; modern eleven-room dwelling; improvements; fine repair; stream, orchards, grand trees, lawn, stable, cowhouse, laundry, two henneries; good speculation; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

An Idea' Haven of Rest.—25 miles out on Harlem Road, two miles from station, 20 acres high land; numerous young apple trees and various fruits; ever-running spring, 12-room house, barn, and chicken houses; only $8,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES

AT RYE, N. Y.

Mostly high rolling land.

ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

Furnished cottages at Rye, N. Y., and along the Sound. Apply to Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

Mount Vernon.

ELEGANT TWO-FAMILY HOUSE; 18 rooms, two baths; would rent for over $1,000 per year; price $10,500.

ANDERSON REALTY CO.,

Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Sta.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5222—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

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WHITE PLAINS

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NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $130 an acre; inspection invited.

No. 2—112 acres, fine view of Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station; 32 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 3 bathrooms; 9 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, (half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

160 acres; small house and barn; peach farm; near town Rowlings, Allegany Co., Md.; price only $1,500; $100 down, $150 yearly until paid; among Alleganv Mountains; healthy, attractive; near depot. Particulars of Silas Alden Condict, Attorney, Owner, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

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$400,000 TO LOAN

1ST AND 2D MORTGAGES.

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1824 Cort. 203 B'WAY.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS in Auto Parkway Zone.

160 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
30 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100 " Fort Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES, 150 Broadway, New York City.

Plandome

is the best purchase for any purpose. Right on Manhasset Bay. 600 feet shore front for owners. See next Sunday's papers. Would you like a map? 'Phone 6770—38th.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

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Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

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ORADELL

45 Minutes from Manhattan. Commutation $6.70.

Building Plots 50x150 3 FULL CITY LOTS. **$800**

HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.

Complete Sewer System

already installed, which means that there will be no future assessments. Also have MACADAMIZED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WATER, GAS, CEMENT WALKS.

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Send for Descriptive Booklet.

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RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Come to Ridgewood and see our ten new beautiful homes, built by us, with every modern convenience, $4,500 up, or will sell you a building plot from $500 up, and will build after your own ideas; our properties are in finest sections of town; or buy a plot and build in

WASTENA PARK

and have your meals and servants furnished from Wastena Lodge, which is to be built in centre of park. Send for illustrated booklet. Ridgewood Development and Construction Co., Hutton Building, opposite depot.

Fine dock property, Passaic River, near heart of Newark, 166x235; low price; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

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(INCORPORATED,)

164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

The best in Real Estate.

$2,500.—All the cash required to secure an up-to-date residence on one of the finest streets in East Orange; conveniently located; lot 58x150; house 12 rooms and bath; in first-class repair, inside and out; built for a home and not for speculation; possession May first. $13,000.—Up-to-date house of 11 rooms and tile bath, steam heat; lot 50x155; high ground; conveniently located. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

At Park Ridge, within commutation distance; nicely arranged modern house, six rooms; lot 150x100; large barn, shade, fruit trees, grape arbor; 400 feet elevation; fine for poultry; heart of town; four minutes station; school, churches; most healthful location; $2,400; terms, $400 cash, $15 monthly, including interest; inspection by appointment only; photo if desired. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

$3,500.—At Belmar, N. J., ¾ of a mile from station, on Shark River, on a bluff, pretty outlook; house has 8 rooms, well built, and in fine repair; nice piazza; lot 50x500; if you want a good property, cheap, don't delay. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 80th St.

ALLENDALE.—United States geographical report says: "Most healthful section east of Denver." Hour out, main line Erie. Farms, residences, acreage, on attractive terms. Walton, 56 Pine St., Manhattan.

Long Branch, N. J.—Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 3 fine cottages in good condition, with 60 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

One of the finest lots in East Orange for sale; 75x260; location the best; high ground; fine view. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Select location, high ground; lot 164x260; modern dwelling, 14 rooms, every improvement, perfect condition; stable. W. M. B., P. O. Box 194 New York City.

$4,000.—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards; house, barns. 234 West 104th St.

Lake Hopatcong real estate; cottages for sale and to rent. G. W. Campbell, 150 Broadway.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Arlington—10-room house, lot 85x180, $10,000; terms easy. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To let from April to October, with privilege of further lease, exceptionally fine suite at Ansonia, 4 very large rooms, with bath, maid service and furnishings; corner apartment; cool in Summer; splendid view of river, harbor, and country. Apply 1,618.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, GARDINER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Shepard, Smith & Harkness, No. 128 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1907.

MARY MOORE SHERMAN, Executrix.

SHEPARD, SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert; Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers. The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

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FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS

In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 485 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.

WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST., Or Your Own Broker.

MAIDEN LANE

Corner Store

Bet. Broadway and Nassau

NEW FRONT, BASEMENT, HEAT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APPLY

L. ACKER, 70 NASSAU

FOR RENT.

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT

Northeast corner Fourth Avenue and 12th Street.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Two Blocks from Subway Express Station. Store 3,500 Square Feet. Basement 10,000 Square Feet.

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116 NASSAU STREET.

Newly furnished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites.

RENT $250 TO $1,800.

Also space of 4,100 square feet.

F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

Southwest Corner

CEDAR AND PEARL STS. OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

NASSAU ST. STORE.

Choice corner—long lease.

G. GOODMANN, 340 Broadway.

NASSAU, COR. MAIDEN LANE.

FIRST LOFT.

LARGE, LIGHT; TWO ENTRANCES. LONG LEASE. APPLY L. ACKER, 70 NASSAU.

35-37 ROSE STREET.

New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

A RARE CHANCE

to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

NEW STORES

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.

Very desirable stores, including corner store, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

STORES ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS APPLY. 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

At 216-18 William St., fronting BROOKLYN BRIDGE, 56x104, to let; possession at once; power, elevators, heat, &c., day and night. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

At 291-3 Bowery.—Two very desirable stores, each 16x79; also basement and sub-cellar, 50x100, pre-mises newly renovated; low rents. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Four-story building, 20's, near Broadway, suitable for alteration; 21 years' lease; rent reasonable. Gilien & Stryker, 28 East 20th.

Buildings, 162-164 West 125th St., consisting of stores, basements and two floors, to lease. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Front office, 36 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; also studio. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6th Av., 24th St.

Convenient light lofts, lower section Bronx; power, heat; reasonable rentals. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

Attractive large house, 29th, near Madison, suitable for business, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

A NEW CORNER STORE

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.

Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

O'DONOHUE, THOMAS J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. O'Donohue, Thomas J. O'Donnae, Jr., Mary Louise Kelly, Thomas Aquin Kelly, Marie Louise Kelly, and Barbara Kelly, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. O'Donohue and Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 28th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Executors, 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Plenty of Light

Plenty of Air

for Offices in the

Times Building

Every office on the outside and facing a 100 foot wide street. No high buildings to obstruct light.

Convenient to all transportation lines. Subway station in basement.

All night elevator service.

A few choice offices to let, singly and en suite, $500 per year and up.

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Times Square

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

108 WEST 133D ST. Possession; will lease. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 108 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1907. Present: Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice.

In the matter of the application of William A. Bartle, owner of one-half the capital stock of National Powder Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, for the dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Leopold Wallach, verified the 13th day of March, 1907, made as receiver of the National Powder Company, the corporation above named, and proof of due service of a copy of said petition and of the order proposed to be entered thereon on the Attorney General of the State of New York:

Ordered, that a notice be published as hereinafter directed requiring the creditors of said National Powder Company, and all persons having claims of any kind against said corporation, to exhibit their claims to said receiver, at a place to be specified in such notice, and become parties to the above-entitled proceeding within six months from the first publication of this order and such notice, and that, in default thereof, they be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be made herein; and it is

Further ordered that this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, and said notice be published once a week for six successive months in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York, where the said corporation had its principal place of business; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of said notice be mailed to each creditor whose name and address appears upon the books of said National Powder Company within thirty (30) days after the entry of this order.

CHARLES F. MacLEAN, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLAHTO, MATILDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Michael, if living, and to the widow, heirs at law, and next of kin of said George Michael, if deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner; Matilda Jacobs, Michael Jacobs, Edward Jacobs, Manuel S. Michael, James Michael, Edward J. Michael, Frank Michael, Edward Michael, Arthur Michael, Augusta Michael, Jeanette M. Carlin, Isidor Michael, David Michael; Matilda, otherwise Minnie Michael, Rebecca, otherwise Rosie Michael, and Isabella Michael, the heirs and next of kin of Matilda Plahto, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Jacobs of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1899, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Matilda Plahto, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STEWART, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, March 21, 1907.

MARIA STEWART, THERESE ELDERD, HULBERT PECK, Executors.

HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attys. for Executors, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WILLIAMS, CHARLOTTE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1906. GEORGE J. GREENFIELD, Executor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Bonavista Court

St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 157th and 158th Sts. Finest location on Washington Heights, 4-5-6 and 7 room apartment; Rents $28 to $55, Telephone, Electric Light and Hall service. Subway 157th St. & Broadway. Apply Supt. on Premises.

THE PLYMOUTH,

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53; ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR, AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST. 7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960, including Electric Light and Cold Storage.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.

open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or

DU BOIS & TAYLOR, AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.

FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS

Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 to $47.

40-64 West 139th St.—Come and look us over; seven houses to choose from, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; light rooms and attractive decorations; investigate; it may save you money. Renting office on premises.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE. HANDSOME, UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION; SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65. SEVEN ROOMS, $75. TELEPHONE 4174—RIVERSIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50.

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th Street.

L. M. SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.

Nine large rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $1,200. Apply 224 West 52d St., or HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

EAST SIDE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

to secure a 6-room, $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,486 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See janitor.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $45. N. E. corner of 78th St. and Lexington Av.

48th St., 138 East,—5-7 rooms and bath, steam, hot water, $32-$43.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,

half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CLAREMONT COURT

WEBSTER AND CLAY AVS., 171ST ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Delightfully located 4, 5, 7 room modern apartments, facing both avenues and Claremont Park.

Block south Wendover Av. and Harlem R. R. Claremont station; 4 blocks west 3d Av. "L," Wendover Av. station; Webster Av. cars connect with Subway at 149th St.

RENTS $22, $25, $30, $35.

OWNER PRESENT DAILY AND SUNDAYS.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.

137TH ST., 3D & LINCOLN AVS.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

Six rooms in 3-family house, opposite park; all improvements. 1,988 Valentine Av.

BROOKLYN.

Singer's Apartments Are The Best

$20 to $45 5 to 7 rooms and bath; call and inspect; it is to your advantage; one block from "L" station and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, Builder, Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER TRIPS.

All Expenses Included.

Washington..March 25..3 days..$12.00
Atlantic City..March 28..4 days.. 15.00
Old Point Comfort and Washington..March 28..4 days.. 26.00

THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

Cook's Travellers' Checks Payable Everywhere.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!

Special low rates. All expenses paid.

ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days.....$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days..... 17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days..... 23.50
RICHMOND, LUREY, etc., 7 days..... 30.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 5 days..... 37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days..... 47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days..... 12.00

Free Descriptive Booklet of

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS

343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OLD DOMINION LINE,

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

BERMUDA—For pamphlets address A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., Quebec S'ship Co., Ltd., 29 B'way. Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOORE, ELLEN E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Patrick McCormack, if living, if not, to his next of kin and to all persons interested in the estate of ELLEN E. MOORE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marie L. Moore as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 12:30 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

CEDRIC..Mar. 22, 11:30 A. M.; Apr. 19, May 17
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; Ins Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.Mar. 26, 1 PM | K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM
Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 AM | Kronpr'z.June 18, 10 AM
K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr'z..Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z.Aug. 13, 7:30 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT. AT 10 A. M.

Main.....Mar. 28 | *P. Alice.....May 23
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4 | *Bremen.....May 28
Rhein.....Apr. 11 | Frankfurt.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 16 | *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 | *Bremen.....July 4

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Luise .....Mar. 23 | P. Irene .....June 1
K. Albert .....Apr. 6 | *Neckar .....June 8
Friedrich .....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June

HENRY WHITE ACCUSED.

Court Says Garment Workers' Secretary Got Profits Fraudulently.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman handed down findings yesterday in which he declared that Henry White, one time General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, was guilty of fraud in not notifying the officers of the organization that he was interested in the firm which did the union's printing.

The suit was brought against White by Thomas A. Rickett, President of the union. It was shown that all of the printing of the organization had been given to the New York Bond and Ticket Company, which had been especially formed to do such work. As the union had all of the labels placed in union clothing made under their supervision, the work was worth a good deal to any concern that obtained the contract. For the defense it was shown that each one of the General Secretaries had chosen a printing plant, and that there had been no objection.

In his findings filed yesterday Justice O'Gorman says:

"When said label, stationery, and printed and lithographed matter was so purchased from said firm by the defendant as said General Secretary, the association had no knowledge that the defendant was a member of said firm, and the defendant has and at all times since fraudulently and willfully concealed from said association the fact that he was a member of said firm and a sharer of the profits thereof."

Jacob Fromme, who appeared for the plaintiff corporation, said that the United Garment Workers will receive a large sum of money as a result of Justice O'Gorman's decision.

FOR A CHILD LABOR LEAGUE.

Movement Started by Mass Meeting at the Hudson Theatre.

A mass meeting in the interest of a Child Labor League of New York was held at the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture. The speakers were Bishop Potter, Dr. Felix Adler, and Mornay Williams. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer presided.

Cards were distributed for the signature of those interested in the movement, and they are to be sent to Mrs. Theodore Hellman, at 36 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Spencer explained that when the returns from the registration are in there will be another meeting, at which the league will be formed.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—Between Wanamaker's and 86th St., via Subway, gray leather shopping bag, containing jewelry, railroad tickets, eyeglasses, and papers. Reward if returned to 38 Bleecker St.

LOST—Saturday morning, between 23d and 31st Sts., 4th Av. and Broadway, lady's gunmetal watch, gold chain, gold fob and seal; reward. H. O. M., 31 Madison Av.

LOST—Coming from Newark to West 44th St., on Delaware & Lackawanna Road, squirrel paw muff. Suitable reward if returned to L. H. Wolf, 201 East 71st St.

LOST—Wedding ring, south-bound L cars, between 140th and 66th Sts.; suitable reward. Richardson, 145 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—March 20, Columbus Circle or 59th St. crosstown car, coral dog collar. Reward if returned to Baker, 230 West 59th St.

LOST—On 5th or 2d Av. or 28th St. car, gold fountain pen. Return to office, 331 East 31st St.; reward.

LOST—Bundle of keys, around 66 Broadway. Return to 66 Broadway, Room 404.

LOST—Tuesday, on Bowling Green Subway station or in 11 Broadway, solid gold chain and locket, set with diamonds and containing two pictures; prized for association. Will finder return same to Nash, Room 553, 11 Broadway? Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—On Saturday evening, March 16, in West 57th St., probably near or in Carnegie Hall, a small diamond bar pin, containing 10 stones; a reward of $15 will be given if returned to Miss K G. Johnson, 140 West 57th St. any afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock.

LOST—In Wall or New St., Friday afternoon, March 15, gold Tiffany broker's pencil with black silk fob and diamond locket attached; finder will receive most liberal reward by returning same to Wardwell & Adams, 2 Wall St. No questions asked.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 70th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—On 42d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet band collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. B. Kip, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 282 West 137th St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in vicinity of Willis Av. and 138th St., eyeglasses, Meyrowitz make. Reward at Klein's bakery, 678 East 138th St. Loren.

LOST—Between Broadway and West Broadway and Canal and Broome St., lady's gold watch; return to H. J. Hyman, 10 Greene St.; reward.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,103, 27 William St.; telephone, 5330—Broad.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 73th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—At Metropolitan Opera House, Friday night, a black silk shawl; finder receive reward. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 86 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

LOST—Bracelet, gilded silver, with aquamarines; reward. Jordan, 628 West 114th St.

LOST—Round amethyst pin, on West 71st or 86th St.; reward. 132 West 86th.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the return of black horse and business buggy, without top (rubber tires) and newly painted, stolen from 30th St., near 7th Av., March 18. Campbell & Co., 268 West 24th St.

$5 REWARD for return of black silk shawl lost at Metropolitan Opera House Friday night. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

REWARD.—Lost, family ticket, Erie Railroad, New York to Sparkhill. Haring, 799 Park Av., city.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 48th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. Davis, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—Between 132d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 1,804; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Brown bulldog; answers to name Chief. Liberal reward if returned to Ferris, 302 West 78th St.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return of small white Maltese poodle. 146 West 24th St.

LOST—Near 102d St., Wednesday, black-and-tan dog; rope on; reward. 359 West 54th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 328 East 14th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. H. L. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West.

HOLDS UP THE PLAN OF PASTEURIZATION

Aldermanic Committee Wants Positive Opinion from Health Commissioner.

QUOTED ON BOTH SIDES

Said to Have Declared Plan of City Control Impractical—Plan Is Opposed.

Health Commissioner Darlington is to be asked to appear before the Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen and explain just where he stands on the question of the pasteurization of milk. It was brought out yesterday at a public hearing that the Commissioner had issued one statement to the newspapers supporting the ordinance now before the committee, and another statement in which he was quoted as saying that the proposed plan was not feasible, owing to the expense that it would entail.

There had been a lot of wrangling between the many doctors at the hearing as to the benefits of pasteurization previous to the reading by Clement J. Driscoll of the Health Commissioner's statement as printed in the newspapers. Then Dr. Lindsay Williams arose and started to read the part of Dr. Darlington's statement, which, he said, had been omitted by Mr. Driscoll. In effect this passage qualified what had gone before and urged that the proposed law was impractical. Before Dr. Williams had proceeded very far Mr. Driscoll interrupted, and there was a lively few minutes, every one trying to talk at once.

Finally Chairman Jacobson of the committee said he had talked with the Health Commissioner, and that the latter intended to submit later a full report on the practicability of the ordinance. Mr. Driscoll insisted that the statement had been amended by the Health Board after the copy had been given to Dr. Williams. Alderman Leverett proposed an adjournment, and asked that the Commissioner be summoned before the next hearing. This course was eventually decided on, and Dr. Darlington will probably appear next Thursday. So far, taking all the statements into consideration, he has avoided committing himself on the question at issue.

Dr. William S. Magill, who, when the wrangle over the statement was on, wanted to know if the Commissioner spoke in one voice to the public and in another to the committee, previously stated that it was an incontrovertible fact that scarlet fever germs were transmitted to infants in milk, and he regarded pasteurization as an insurance. As against so-called thorough inspection he recalled that on his own dairy farm in Massachusetts he had found four cows suffering from tuberculosis after the Inspectors had passed the whole herd as in good condition. He submitted a number of the reports of the Department of Agriculture on milk and the pasteurization of it, and finally said that it would be possible to "efficiently" pasteurize 2,000,000 quarts of milk a day for $42.

On the other side of the question Dr. E. H. Bartley of the Kings County Medical Society said that he had tried pasteurization and had found that babies did not thrive on pasteurized milk as they did on raw milk. His suggestion was that the 1 or 2 cents that the ordinance contemplated should be paid on each bottle for pasteurization should be paid to the farmers to keep their dairies in proper condition, and that certified milk be furnished to every one.

Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon spoke against the pasteurization plan, stating as his belief that sickness in infants was as much due to cruelty to the cows as to the presence of bacteria in the milk. He said he would sooner have millions of bacteria than "dead, sterilized milk."

The committee had not intended to have another public hearing, but owing to the Darlington incident the plan was changed. The next hearing will be held on Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Although pressure is abnormally low from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, there has been no precipitation except a little rain in Montana, fair weather also continuing in the East and South.

Abnormally high temperatures continue throughout the interior and in the Atlantic States.

It will continue to grow warmer, the higher temperatures extending into the Atlantic States and New England, and attaining a maximum Saturday. The weather will be generally fair.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday and Saturday; fresh south to southwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday and Saturday; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday partly cloudy; cooler in afternoon or night in west portion; fresh to brisk southwest to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy, warmer in east portion; fresh south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	25	31	4 P. M.	34	40
6 A. M.	23	30	6 P. M.	34	44
9 A. M.	26	34	9 P. M.	35	47
12 M.	31	40	12 P. M.	36	43

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Two buildings connected with the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company, a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company, in the southwestern part of the city, were destroyed by fire today. Loss about $25,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—The Illinois Central freight depot at Shelby and Calhoun Streets was almost totally destroyed by fire to-night, as were a number of cars of merchandise.

BOSTON, March 21.—Fire to-day destroyed the large wholesale picture frame manufacturing establishment of Bronstein Brothers, at the corner of Hanover and Union Streets. Several other firms also suffered loss, the total damage being placed at $40,000.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 21.—The Vincennes Novelty Manufacturing Company's plant was damaged $75,000 by fire to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:45	164 West 20th St.; John Duffy	$10
2:20	408 East 74th St.; J. Blotinsky	$150
4:30	513 East 72d St.; Western Elec. Co.	$100
9:40	408 East 98d St.; Harry Levey	$2,000
10:15	234 East 108d St.; Fannie Cohen	Trifling
10:35	165 Eldridge St.; M. Jacobs	$50
P. M.		
2:20	358 W. 42d St.; W. Mayusin	Trifling
3:10	184 W. 66th St.; Mrs. Sureas	$150
3:40	227 E. 40th St.; Robert McNeill	$25
3:45	313 Rivington St.; Joseph Cohen	Trifling
4:00	409 E. 27th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:00	332 E. 82d St.; Agnes Missener	$350
5:25	49 Horatio St.; owner unknown	$25
5:45	952 2d Av.; Annie Burke	$20
6:20	690 2d Av.; owner unknown	$5
6:55	3,745 3d Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:20	52 West 91st St.; Joseph Hillmer	$25
8:30	Foot of East 48th St.; N. Y. Milling Co.	Trifling
9:10	147 W. 45th St.; J. Henry Rowley	$1,000
8:50	571-79 E. 180th St.; James Clancy	$5,300
9:30	847 Home St.; M. Sinerbach	Trifling
10:40	2,006 1st Av.; Leonard Grosbei	Trifling

ASKED TICKET MAN'S ARREST.

Angry Subway Crowd Demanded Fares Back—Then the Train Came.

The ticket seller on the downtown platform of the Times Square Subway station was besieged by a group of angry men and one woman yesterday, all of whom wanted their nickels back. The importunate men in the crowd became so vexed at a block on the line and because the ticket agent would not return their money that they finally summoned a policeman and demanded that the agent be arrested.

The man behind the wicket said that the persons outside who were making the racket and disturbance should be the ones arrested.

"We are not issuing rain checks today," said the ticket man.

"Arrest him! arrest him!" shouted a number of angry voices.

The policeman took the side of the ticket seller and refused to interfere.

The woman shouted excitedly:

"Oh, if I were only a man! What I would do—"

There was a shout behind her, "Here comes the train."

Everybody forgot his nickel and made a rush for the edge of the platform, the ticket seller gave a sigh of relief, and the policeman smiled as he looked at the fast-retreating figure of the woman.

A broken shoe on a local train caused a delay in the downtown traffic for twenty minutes. Passengers stalled in the tunnel were anxious for a time.

ANGRY WIFE HALTS SHOW.

Finds Husband with a Woman at Theatre—He's Arrested for Non-Support.

Interest in the persecutions of "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," at the Bayonne Theatre yesterday lagged for a time, and the applause went out to Mrs. Dora Seeley, who had traced her alleged delinquent husband and another woman to the theatre and had then caused Seeley's arrest.

Mrs. Seeley declares that several months ago her husband, whose name is Harry, and whose present home is on Staten Island, deserted her and has since not contributed to her support. Yesterday she saw him and the other woman in Broadway, Bayonne, and followed them to the theatre.

She watched him purchase two seats and then hurried to Police Headquarters and swore out a warrant for his arrest for non-support. Chief of Police John Yore and Detective Lazarus accompanied Mrs. Seeley back to the theatre.

She led the way down the main orchestra aisle and when she reached the seat where her husband was sitting with the other woman she cried:

"Chief, there he is! There is the man who has deserted me! Lock him up!"

Mrs. Seeley's words were heard throughout the house, and the women all applauded her.

At Police Headquarters Mrs. Seeley told Recorder Lazarus that she had received no support from her husband since last Autumn. Seeley refused to talk. The hearing was adjourned to to-day.

NOISE NUISANCE MUST GO.

Bingham Orders Whole Force to Aid Mrs. Rice's Campaign.

In response to the request of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, President of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, Police Commissioner Bingham in an order promulgated yesterday orders the entire force to suppress such noises. The order says:

Commanding officers will instruct patrolmen who have hospitals on their posts or who are on post near hospitals to see that this appeal is heeded. The appeal is that all unnecessary noises be stopped arcund and adjacent to hospitals in Greater New York.

In the Summer time, when it is necessary to keep hospital windows open, loud and boisterous talk on the adjacent streets disturbs the patients. Street vendors of all kinds, including hoodlums who yell "Extra!" and sell late editions of the newspapers, are among the worst offenders.

The small boy and the tin can make a combination that racks the nerves of sick people.

Patrolmen must insist that these unnecessary noises stop, particularly near hospitals, and, when necessary, policemen will make arrests and explain to the Magistrates the necessity for so doing.

The Commissioner quotes Section 385 of the Penal Code, which describes what constitutes public nuisances.

CAPT. CAMERON TO QUIT SEA.

Veteran Commander of the Oceanic Has Been a Sailor 38 Years.

After thirty-four years' service with the White Star Line, Capt. John C. Cameron, Commodore of the fleet, is to retire from active sea duty and become the company's Superintendent at Southampton, at the inauguration of the new Royal Mail Service of the White Star Line between that port and New York City. Capt. Cameron will end his sea-going service when his present command, the steamer Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, again reaches Liverpool.

Capt. Cameron was born in Liverpool 54 years ago. He went to sea when he was 16 years old. He entered the employ of the White Star Line as chief officer on the Ring Dove, a bark sailing from Liverpool to Valparaiso, and rose steadily to his present high place. As Commodore he took the Oceanic when she came out, and at that time she was the largest steamship afloat.

The skipper of the Oceanic is wearing a magnificent gold watch presented to him by the President of the United States in recognition of his services while Captain of the Teutonic in saving the crew of the American schooner Josie Reeves off Fire Island in the blizzard of Feb. 8, 1895.

Capt. Cameron has been twenty-five years a commander on the sea. He is married and lives near Liverpool.

ALBERT H. FUNKE BANKRUPT.

Dealer in Guns and Auto Supplies Fails for $102,000.

Albert H. Funke, dealer in guns and automobile supplies at 83 Chambers Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $102,338 and assets of $51,700, of which the stock is estimated at $42,000.

Among the creditors are the Metropolitan Bank, for $21,000; Marenard & Co., Paris, $10,337; Hans Tauschen, $16,432; Robert Van Cleff, $5,000; Miss Julie Funke, $9,940, and Fred Funke, $4,824.

Since 1902 Mr. Funke has borrowed $13,293 from life insurance companies on policies which were payable to his wife. Mr. Funke is a son of Herman Funke, who was a partner in the firm of Herman Baker & Co. from 1850 until his death, in 1890. Albert H. Funke became a partner in that firm in 1891, and continued so till 1899, when he withdrew and continued business in his own name.

Van Wyck's Appeal for Chauffeur Vain.

Former Justice Augustus W. Van Wyck appeared before Magistrate Barlow yesterday on behalf of his chauffeur, William Lutter, who was charged with disorderly conduct and not having the license number of his machine properly displayed. In spite of Mr. Van Wyck's plea for what he termed "vindication" of his driver, the man was fined $10 and held in $100 bail for trial at Special Sessions. Mr. Van Wyck gave notice of his appeal to General Sessions.

Wallach's News

3d Ave., cor. 122d St.

SPRING OVERCOATS

MOSTLY in smart grays—herring bone effects. Cut long, and while loose, yet suggesting the figure. Loose, but well draped. Tailored to hold the style that's in them. Every one a Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known / Well-Made) Spring Overcoat. Prices $30, $25, $20 and

$18

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known / Well-Made) prices begin at $15. Top Coats.

SUITS TO MEASURE, $25.

You cannot get better value than our $25 Spring Suits and Overcoats. They are built to your measure. Every garment will have the fit and style you want. "Arnheim" coats are guaranteed to hold their shape. Call, 'phone or write for samples.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

POLICEMAN ARRESTS PARKHURST AGENT

Special Officer Had Taken to Task the Patrolman for Neglect of Duty.

ACTION ANGERS M'CLINTOCK

Superintendent of Society Says There's Plenty of Evidence at Hand to "Break" Some Policemen.

In the arraignment of William H. Hartman, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday the fact was disclosed that the society is spying on the conduct of the police in the once "Red Light" district of the east side.

Hartman was arrested shortly after midnight by Patrolman John D. Cramb of the Fifth Street Station, who charged him with loitering and refusing to move on when told to do so at First Street and Second Avenue. Cramb said he had seen the man since 8 o'clock walking back and forth to the Bowery and up the avenue.

Finally, said Cramb, the man approached him and remarked that it was a cold night.

"Yes, and time for all respectable people to be in bed," Cramb says he replied, and then asked: "What are you doing here anyway?"

Whereat, Cramb says, Hartman replied:

"If you were doing your duty you wouldn't be letting these women loiter in the street."

"That's something for my superiors to look out for; if I don't do my duty it's up to them to make charges against me," Cramb says he replied.

Then, he declared, Hartman told him that he was protecting the women like most of the police, that the lie was passed, and that he then arrested Hartman.

Cramb declared that he did not know until Hartman was arraigned before Sergt. McCarton that his prisoner was a special officer of the Parkhurst Society.

Hartman told a diferent story. He said that with his companion, Robert S. McClellan, he was in the precinct by orders of Supt. Thomas L. McClintock, observing how the law in regard to street women was being enforced. He said he had seen Cramb at various times through the night, and that finally the patrolman approached him and said:

"What are you doing around here?" and seized him by the collar and threw him into the gutter.

McClellan, who said he was standing on the opposite corner, corroborated Hartman. Magistrate Cornell said he saw no occasion for the arrest and discharged Hartman. When Cramb attempted to make another statement the Magistrate ordered him off the bench.

Supt. McClintock, who was in court, characterized the arrest as an outrage. He said that his men are busy collecting evidence against police officers.

"We have the evidence," said he, "that there is some agreement between the policemen and the women who infest this neighborhood. We know that policemen permit these unfortunate creatures to solicit right in their presence on the streets. We have seen them leave their posts and spend their time in barrooms and cigar stores.

"We are not after the patrolmen or else we could keep busy all the time. We have enough evidence to break a good many of them, I think. But we are letting their superior officers know what we are doing, and that we know the conditions that exist in their precincts, so that when, as is possible, we come to take other steps, they will have no reason to say that they did not know beforehand."

Capt. Shaw is in command of the Fifth Street Station, the Fifteenth Precinct.

HOPE NEW YORK

EASTER SPECIALS

And They Are Real Specials.

SILK LINED **Top Coats**

Fine Black Fabrics, pure silk lined to edge.

TAN COVERTS, Silk lined.

Other good stores charge $25. **$16.50**

Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

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EASTER SPECIALS

That Will Save You 30 Per cent.

Spring Suits

Of stylish Worsteds and the new Cassimeres.

RAINCOATS, latest designs.

Other good stores charge $20. **$14.**

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HOPE NEW YORK

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Showing Values Unparalleled.

Raincoats

The new Worsteds, including "Cravenettes."

TOP COATS and SPRING SUITS

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This Will Appeal to the Boys.

Young Men's Suits

Designed for the stylish young fellows 16 to 20 years.

Special Models.

Other good stores charge $13.50. **$8.90**

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Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Parrots.
$20, $25, $40, $50, $75, $250, $500.

Piping Bullfinches.
Whistling old English songs and opera airs.
$40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

is the beverage that is a genuine nerve food. A good digestion, nights of perfect rest and days filled with energy and joy, attend those who always keep Moxie in the house.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and dealers in temperance beverages. $2.50 a case, 25c. per bottle; 5c. a glass at all fountains. MOXIE

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST THREE APPEARANCES
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
To-Night at 8:15 BEAU BRUMMEL
To-morrow Matinee, Peer Gynt; To-morrow (Farewell) Night, A Parisian Romance
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 25, Seats now on sale. Mail Orders now.
KLAW & ERLANGER present Pixley & Luders' New Musical Comedy, introducing
THE GRAND MOGUL, FRANK MOULAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-m'w 2:10.
ANNA HELD
in the Parisian Model.
COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.
Matinee To-morrow 2:10.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's great colossal
BEN-HUR 400 People 20 Horses. 5 Chariots.
Prices, 25, 50, 75 $1, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAY FAIR

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Production of
THE SPOILERS
NEXT MONDAY—WM. FAVERSHAM Seats Selling. in THE SQUAW MAN.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., Near 8th Av
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15—Gounod's FAUST (in Italian.) Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Fossetta. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., MCH. 23, at 2—First time, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
SAT. EVE., MCH. 23, at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Bressler-Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.
SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24, AT 8:30, 3D CAMPANINI GRAND CONCERT at popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
Soloists: Mmes. Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Ancona, Venturini, Mugnoz, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 8:15 o'c. 15th and Farewell Appearance of **MME. MELBA** Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta, Cond. Tanara.
After last act of LA BOHEME Mme. Melba will appear in Mad Scene from "Lucia."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of **MME. CALVE** Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices.) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Con. Campanini. Prices 75c to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of **MME. CALVE** Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
This Evg. at 8, PAGLIACCI—Farrar; Caruso, Stracciari, Reiss, Simard. Conductor, Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL—Mattfeld, Alten, Schumann-Heink, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mch. 23, at 2. Last Matinee, TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Barn, Begue, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Mch. 23, at 7:45. Last Perf. at Pop. Prices. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN EVG., MCH. 24, POP. PRICES, AT 8:30. LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Farrar, Fleischer-Edel, Rappold; Plancon, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bovy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Bassi. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Evg., 8:20, & Sat. Mat., Wilde's Drama, "Salome" and Jacobson's Comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL.
The **ORATORIO SOCIETY**
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES. EVG., March 26, at 8:15. **The Kingdom**
Composed by Edward Elgar.
Conducted by
SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, DR. KARL MUCK.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 23, at 2:30.
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th

THE BOYS' CLUB
PRESENTS
THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 21; Fri. Eve., Mch. 22. Special Mat. for Children Sat., Mch 23.
AT SHERRYS' BALL ROOM
Tickets may be purchased at Sherry's News Stand or from Mr. R. Bayard Cutting, 32 Nassau St. Price $2.50.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET
Mendelssohn Hall, THIS AFT. AT 3.
Katherine Goodson
Assisting Artist.
Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50 and $1.

MENDELSSOHN HALL | TO-NIGHT at 8:15
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF LILLIA
SNELLING
CONTRALTO.
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00 at Box Office.
Direction HAENSEL & JONES.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 44th, bet. 5-6th Avs.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Katherine Grey in THE RECKONING

AUTHORS' READING for CHARITY, TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock. Auspices Manhattan Branch Dickens Fellowship, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.—Richard Watson Gilder, Chas. Battell Loomis, Moncure D. Conway, Will Carlton, Geo. Cary Eggleston & others. $1 at door.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1.
Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. | Vesta Victoria, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Collins & Hart, Stuart Barnes, Edith Helena, others.

GRAND GEO. M. COHAN George Washington, Jr.
Next Week—WONDERLAND.

ICE SKATING. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. and Col. Av. 2 Sessions To-day. Skates Free. Military Band.

WEST END Theatre. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. Nxt W'k—Rice. Sidney, "Busy Day's Elevation."

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN
The Circus Hit of the Year
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth.
THE Wide-World's Mightiest Amusement Institution.
NOW BIGGER AND GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE.
NEW ARENIC ATTRACTIONS FROM EVERYWHERE.
THE NOVELLOS, Acrobatic and Trained Animal Novelty.
SKI SAILING, the Norwegian Sensation.
The Ever Awful DIP OF DEATH.

UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF HIGH-SCHOOL HORSES AND EXPERT EQUESTRIANISM.
ROYAL TROUPE of Trained Thoroughbreds.
MANUEL HERZOG'S SCHOOL of STALLIONS.
EQUINE BALLET OF THE GARLANDS.
CONGRESS OF EXPERTS IN HAUTE ECOLE.
EDUCATED HORSES AT LIBERTY.
CLIMAX-CAPPING CONCLAVE OF FAMED RIDERS.
PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS.
BOLLER BROTHERS' Bicycle Somersaults.
WINSTON'S SEA LION JUGGLERS.
TRIPPE'S HERD OF ELEPHANT PERFORMERS.
REALLY REMARKABLE RIDING SEAL.
SIEGRIST-SILBON, Sensational Aerialists.
100 CIRCUS ACTS BY 300 FAMOUS PERFORMERS.
Epoch-Making Aerial Congress, Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres. Special Children's Circus. 40 Funny Clowns. REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME. Racing Glories of All Ages, High Jumping Horses.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2:00 AND 8:00.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menageris and museums, to see the herds of elephants, the giant giraffes, the scores of cages of w

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER,
Fair, warmer to-day; fair, slightly cooler Sunday; wind west.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,955. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY MAGISTRATE STARTS CLEANING UP

Orders Wholesale Raids on Saloons Open in Defiance of Law.

STIRS POLICE BEFORE DAWN

Mr. Whitman Turns Up in Daly's Precinct and Gathers in Two Offenders.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, Magistrate Charles S. Whitman, President of the Board of City Magistrates, who lives at 16 East Forty-fifth Street, entered the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in evening dress, and asked Sergt. Boland to summon Capt. Daly, who is in command of the precinct. The Sergeant said the Captain had gone for the night.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I am City Magistrate Whitman, and I shall have to call on you, Sergeant, to surrender the desk to me for a while. There are at this moment a number of saloons open in this precinct, sixteen in number according to my estimate, and operating in violation of law. I want whatever policemen you have in the station house, and all you can get elsewhere to go out and make arrests."

Sergeant Boland got up from the desk in surprise and said he did not know the City Magistrate. One roundsman in the station and several reporters, however, at once recognized Mr. Whitman, and assured the Sergeant of the Magistrate's identity. The Sergeant said he was willing to oblige the Magistrate in the smallest detail, and asked him to make any suggestions he chose.

A Magistrate in Action.

Magistrate Whitman swung off his overcoat, and took a seat with the Sergeant behind the desk.

"There is a saloon now open, and drinks are being sold at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street," he said, "and there is another saloon being operated at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. I want policemen to go at once to those places."

The Sergeant rang the bell which calls out the reserves, and when two men were dispatched to the saloon at the place last indicated, in the Magistrate's list, as given above, the Magistrate said:

"Just one moment, officers. I shall go with you."

Goes Raiding Himself.

The Magistrate announced he would leave the written list of thirteen other places with the Sergeant, to be immediately investigated, and putting on his coat and silk hat, went out with the policemen to the saloon at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. The party including the policemen and the Magistrate went into a rear room and found a man and woman sitting at a table, drinking from glasses.

"Taste that stuff, officer," said the Magistrate to one of the policemen, "and see if it is beer?"

The policeman did so and said:

"It is beer."

The Magistrate then ordered the arrest of the bartender who sold the drinks, who became indignant. He cursed the Magistrate when he was arrested.

Then Holds Court at Once.

Arraigned before the Sergeant the man flatly refused to tell who he was or whom he worked for. The Magistrate removed his coat and hat, and said he would hold court in the station house. The prisoner was then arraigned before him.

Magistrate Whitman made the prisoner tell his name and occupation and then began to ask questions about what had occurred in the saloon.

"Why, I never saw you before in my life," said the prisoner.

The magistrate arose and brought his fist down on the desk with a bang.

"That will do for you," he said. "I hold you in $2,500 bail to appear before me in court this morning."

Policeman Said Saloon Had a Pull.

It came out that the Magistrate had been talking with Policeman Daniel Fox before he began his raiding.

He had met the policeman near an Eighth Avenue saloon which was plainly doing business and asked him why he didn't close it.

The policeman, not recognizing the magistrate, said, according to Mr. Whitman, that it was "because the place had a pull."

On his return to the police station the Magistrate called Fox before him and having sworn him began to question him about the night's occurrences. Fox made many denials.

To Prefer Charges Against Daly.

"I want you to tell the truth," said Mr. Whitman. "I am going to prefer charges against the Captain of this precinct and his Sergeant.

"I want you to know that no power on earth will save the man who is responsible for this neglect. Now tell the truth."

"I am telling the truth," replied Fox.

Bartenders Held.

The Magistrate asked more questions and told Fox to be in court this morning with one of the bartenders he had arrested.

After hold ing a second bartender the magistrate adjourned court and went home loudly denouncing conditions in the precinct, and saying that the captain was protecting the saloon keepers.

The first of the two bartenders held said he was John McGarry. He had been arrested in one saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. The other arrest was made at Sixth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

MARRYING MAYOR BUSY.

Wed or Be Fined Is the Rule in Fort Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, March 22.—Fourteen couples responded to-day and nineteen yesterday to the promise of Mayor H. J. Bennett that he would perform the marriage ceremony free for all who desired to escape the penalties of the ordinance passed by the City Council on Wednesday to the effect that persons between the ages of 25 and 45 years who failed to marry within sixty days would be subjected to a fine of from $10 to $100.

Mayor Bennett has been compelled practically to suspend all other official business. Not the least of his sudden flood of troubles are the telegrams and letters of protest which are coming from almost every State in the Union. To-day he received a telegram from the President of the Chicago Bachelors' Club protesting against the enforcement of the ordinance, and the club could pass resolutions did Mayor Bennett threaten to Fort Dodge.

DOGS SAVE HUNTERS.

Their Barks Brought Men to Rescue Them from a Bog.

Two hunters caught in a bog on the Jersey meadows were saved from death last night by the barking of their dogs. Albert Chicester of McWater Street and Edward Maynard of Bruen Street, Newark, were hunting muskrats on the marshes near that city when Maynard, who was in front of his companion, suddenly sank up to his armpits in what seemed to be a quicksand. He called for help and Chicester ran to him. Chicester was also caught in the quicksand and sank to the waist in the soft ooze.

Chicester managed to keep from sinking further by putting his gun in a horizontal position and clinging to it. His companion, Maynard, however, sank in the mudhole until only his head and shoulders protruded. Both men shouted for help, sinking inch by inch, and knowing that to struggle meant sure death.

Their dogs seemed to realise the danger the men were in. They ran across the meadows, barking furiously. Half a mile away a gang of thirty Italians were at work on a spur of the New Jersey Railroad, which is being run to a new factory. The barking of the dogs convinced the Italians that something was wrong. One of them suggested that they investigate. The gang stopped work and followed the dogs across the meadows.

The dogs ran back to the place where the muskrat hunters were. Chichester shouted that they were in a dangerous place; that they were rapidly sinking, and that the only way they could be rescued would be with the aid of planking. The Italians obtained a plank and rescued the men. They approached the spot carefully, and then, shoving the plank forward, five of the laborers sat on one end of it while Chichester caught hold of the plank and lifted himself up.

After he had been saved in this way the plank was shoved toward Maynard, who by this time was struggling to keep his head above mud and water. The Italians finally managed to reach Maynard, and one of them dragged him up on the plank while the others held down the other end.

Both men were exhausted, having been in the mud for some time. They were carried to the railroad laborers' headquarters, and there cared for.

T. ROOSEVELT, JR.'S, SUCCESS.

Made Second Assistant Manager of Harvard 'Varsity Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., after dunning his friends for crew subscriptions and doing hard work around the boathouse, has been honored with the appointment by Capt. Bacon of the second assistant managership of the Harvard University crew. This appointment means that next year he will be the first assistant manager, and the manager in his senior year.

To win the victory over a dozen competitors young Roosevelt had to solicit students in the evening, or whenever he could find them in their rooms, for money to meet the expenses of the crew. He had to carry oars and do routine work day after day, and he was constantly at the orders of Manager Whitney. When the competition closed he went home to Washington to rest. He will remain there till after Easter.

PLEADED BRAIN STORM.

Most Self-Possessed of Three Boy Burglars Had Been Reading Up.

Eddie McQuade carried the revolver, being the most desperate of the three. He also clung to a huge bunch of keys. The only thing in the burglary line that Eddie Boylan boasted was a badge. True, it was a fireman's badge that belonged to his father, but it glistened and was no toy. Johnny Campbell carried the jimmy.

Each of the three boys is 14 years old. Eddie McQuade lives at 337 East Twenty-eighth Street, Eddie Boylan at 614 Second Avenue, and Johnny Campbell at 525 First Avenue. They decided yesterday that burglary was their line in life, and with revolver, keys, jimmy, and fire badge went to the vacant house 118 East Nineteenth Street. The house is owned by Dr. Austin Flint, one of the alienists employed by the people in the Thaw case.

The boys had wrenched off the chandeliers and cut out the plumbing when Policeman Brown of the Traffic Squad walked in on them. Johnny Campbell stood still in his tracks and wept bitterly, but the intrepid Eddie McQuade jumped through the nearest window and began climbing back fences. The policeman yelled to a watchman to hang on to Johnny and the Boylan lad and then gave chase to the fleeing McQuade. The pursuit ended in a capture, and the three desperate burglars were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Johnny Campbell still wept. Eddie Boylan nervously polished his father's badge against the sleeve of his coat. But when the Sergeant asked Eddie McQuade how about it he stiffened up and like a full-grown man said:

"I had one of them brainstorm feelings'."

THE TOWERS RECONCILED.

Wife Convinced Her Husband Was Not Interested in Mrs. Weiss.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—A reconciliation has been effected between A. E. Tower and his wife, who was a telephone girl and plain Mary Bogardus when Mr. Tower wooed and won her. Recently the New York papers told of a suit to recover fees by a lawyer against Mrs. Minnie L. Weiss, who was suing Louis Weiss, a Southern brewer, for divorce. Mr. Tower figured in that case as the prospective bridegroom of Mrs. Weiss.

Mrs. Tower refused at any time to consider her husband as being interested in Mrs. Weiss. She said that she was willing to meet Mr. Tower and let misunderstandings be forgotten. The two met several weeks ago in New York. Mrs. Tower and her sister, Miss Grace Bogardus, joined Mr. Tower in a theatre party, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Tower went to Washington, D. C., and finally to Florida. On Monday they returned to Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Tower and her sister are still here. Mr. Tower makes his headquarters at the Knickerbocker Club in New York, but is planning to pass part of his time with Mrs. Tower in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Tower denied herself to newspaper men to-night. She authorized her sister, Miss Sophie Bogardus, to speak for her. The latter confirmed the report of the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Tower and added:

"Mrs. Tower will meet her husband in New York to-morrow. They will go to Washington for a few weeks, and then travel extensively."

Stanley's Russia of To-day is the standard description. Just out.—Adv.

MARVIN BOY MAY BE IN PORTSMOUTH, ENG.

American Consul Says Child Held There Answers Description.

ROOSEVELT'S AID ASKED

Toronto Authorities Think They Have Missing Boy—An Arrest Made.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Third Assistant Secretary of State Wilson received a cablegram to-night from the American Consul at Portsmouth, England, saying that the authorities there have a boy who answers the description of the kidnapped Marvin boy for whom a general search is being made in this country.

Mr. Wilson immediately conferred with Mr. Roosevelt regarding the matter, and acting on the President's instructions forwarded the message to Gov. Lea of Delaware.

Mr. Wilson said to-night that this Government stands ready to co-operate with the State officials in every possible way in the effort to obtain information in the kidnapping case.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 22.—Dr. Horace Marvin, father of the kidnapped boy, to-night received word from Washington that the American Consul at Portsmouth, England, believed he had the missing boy in his custody. Then he got word that a man named Fetton had been arrested in Toronto, Canada, with the boy in his possession.

The Canadian dispatch said positively that it was the Marvin boy who was in Toronto, but the Pinkerton men here know nothing about that feature of the case.

These conflicting reports have driven the father almost to despair. To-day he appealed to President Roosevelt in the following telegram:

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

As a sorrowing father of a missing child, I make bold to ask if Government aid can be extended along two lines. Many threatening letters are sent me every day saying my boy may be killed by his supposed captors, and it causes me much expense investigating these. They should be looked into. I have sent out pictures and notices regarding my kidnapped baby boy and I am told the Postmasters are not allowed to display them in the public buildings. The Delaware Legislature has voted $2,000 for the search for the boy and has aided me in every possible way, but I believe a word from you to the Federal authorities may be the greatest aid of all. H. N. MARVIN.

"I am going to keep right on till I drop," said Dr. Marvin, who is now only a shadow of his former self. "I cannot stop. I must have my boy or his body. If I only had his little body I would be satisfied. If I only knew whether he is dead or alive! I don't think I can stand it on this farm unless I find my boy.

"I paid $1,000 down to hold the bargain and the other $8,800 are due by April 1, but I suppose I can get away again by forfeiting the $1,000 already paid. Until I find my baby boy, the whole farm is his grave. I haven't made up my mind yet, but I think I shall let Woodall have it back again."

With Dr. Marvin all the Pinkerton men also searched the Bay Meadows farm to-day, but with as little result as on former occasions. The detectives will, however, start in again to-morrow, but they are now so far from the farm house and the haystack where the child was last seen that if the child's body is recovered it will prove that the boy must have been murdered, as no four-year-old boy could have walked that far.

CLUE TO BEASLEY BOY?

Ex-Senator Thinks He May Recover His Lost Son.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 22.—Ex-State Senator Beasley, for the "kidnapping and murder" of whose son, Kenneth, the Pasquotank County Court sentenced Joshua Harrison to twenty years in the penitentiary, has received from a lawyer in Arkansas what he regards as a clue concerning his boy, and he left for that State last night to follow up the report sent him.

Mr. Beasley declined to disclose the contents of the letter sent to him, but is confident that he is at last on the right trail.

LURED AWAY, CHILD SAYS.

Found on Ferryboat Far from Newark, and Tells an Odd Tale.

Ten-year-old Margaret Douglass of 148 James Street, Newark, was found on a Jersey City ferryboat at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She said that while she was playing in front of her home after returning from school a tall man with only one eye asked her if she did not want some candy.

He took her on a turnpike trolley car to Jersey City and then on a ferryboat which carried them to New York. Then the man ran away, leaving her on the boat.

The deckhands, who could not remember having seen any such man as she described, took her back to Jersey City and turned her over to the police.

The Newark authorities were asked to notify her parents.

POLICE GRAFT CHARGE FAILS.

Jury Acquits Plain-Clothes Man of Blackmailing Saloon Keepers.

The jury in the trial of Michael Hynes, a plain-clothes policeman, who was charged with grafting from saloon keepers, returned a verdict of not guilty in the Kings County Court last night.

Hynes was accused of accepting money unlawfully from a saloon keeper named Wasserberger when he was doing duty in the Adams Street Precinct. He was one of five wardmen indicted on such charges. In the case of William Hotter and Peter McGlone, who were tried together on Tuesday, the jury disagreed.

Charles Matthews and John Murphy will be placed on trial to-day on grafting charges.

CAPE NEDDICK, Me., is a 5th Av. resort.—Adv.

McKINLEY PROTECTOR MAD?

A Negro, Parker, Demented in Atlantic City After High Living.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 22.—James Parker, a negro who says he is the Parker who endeavored to save President McKinley's life by striking down Czolgosz when the Anarchist assassinated Mr. McKinley at Buffalo, was arrested here to-night demented.

He had wandered through the streets all day, standing on corners and telling his story wherever he could collect a crowd to listen to him.

His condition is said to be due to fast living as a result of the fame he attained.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—James Parker, the negro who sought to save the life of President McKinley when the latter was assassinated at Buffalo, was formerly employed in the United States Senate as a messenger, the place having been given to him as a reward for his action at Buffalo. Senator Hanna got him the appointment.

After the Senator's death Parker left his Government place and went on a tour, lecturing about his experience in the assassination. When Mr. McKinley was shot Parker was a waiter in a café in the Buffalo Exposition grounds. Before that he had been a constable at Savannah, Ga.

THEY WANT ROOSEVELT.

Milwaukee Newspaper Hears from German-Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—In response to inquiries sent by a local newspaper to German-Americans of Wisconsin and German newspapers of the United States at large, responses have been received on the question whether President Roosevelt should stand for re-election, as proposed by the so-called Roosevelt Third Term League.

A preponderance of replies is in support of his renomination and re-election, although the inquiries were not directed with special reference to the political affiliations of recipients. German-Americans were selected for inquiry because of the decided views that have been generally given out by them in opposition to the third-term idea.

Many of those who express themselves in favor of President Roosevelt's re-election declare that, as a matter of fact, he has been elected to office but once, and the so-called third term would be only a second elective term. Even Democrats have been hear dfrom in some cases who favor his election to the Presidency again.

O'BRIEN IS CONCILIATORY.

Will Keep from Parliament to Avoid Further Friction.

LONDON, March 22.—William O'Brien, Nationalist member of the House of Commons for Cork, has announced his intention of absenting himself from the present session of Parliament in order to avoid further friction with the Irish party, which has now virtually accepted the Government's proposals for Irish legislation. Thus there is no longer any serious divergence, Mr. O'Brien explains, between himself and the party.

It is understood further that O'Brien and his friends have decided to drop all pending litigation with the followers of John E. Redmond.

WARMING UP FOR SUMMER.

Spring Attains 64 Degrees Here and 90 in Washington—Blizzard Up North.

Winter did not linger in the lap of Spring yesterday. The mercury climbed so high that in many parts of the country the day was a record breaker. In this city there was a suggestion of straw hats and cooling drinks in the friendly zephyr. By noon the temperature had risen until 50 degrees was recorded. Between 6 and 9 P. M. it had climbed to 64 degrees. The Weather Man holds out the promise that it will continue to hover about that point to-day.

Robins and blackbirds were seen in the parks, where the warm air brought out the youngsters and the nurse maids. Last night many of the theatres let their front doors stand open while the performance was on.

In Washington at 4 o'clock the temperature was 90 degrees, the highest temperature on any March 22 in the last thirty-seven years. The mercury went up 50 points between 6 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Similar stories came from other parts of the country. At Detroit 75 degrees was registered, at Charleston and Savannah 92. In Pittsburg it was 80, and in Cleveland 76 degrees.

The local records for the last five years show that on March 22, 1903, the highest temperature was 50 degrees; on the same day in 1904 it was 43 at noon; in 1905 it was 44, and last year 27 degrees.

The Weather Man says that a warm wave starting in the Southwest has extended northeast and eastward, into the Ohio Valley, the western lower lake region, and the Middle and South Atlantic States. The temperatures are exceptionally high all over the country except west of the Rocky Mountains.

A reverse picture came from Bathurst, N. B. There a blizzard swept over the eastern Provinces late on Wednesday night, and in St. Simon, a small inland village, a woman and three children were frozen to death.

BAND LEADER HELD UP.

Bayne Attacked Near His Home and a Suspect Is Arrested.

Just as he was about to enter his home last night, William Bayne of 53 Third Avenue, the leader of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, was struck from behind by a man who tried to rob him. After a chase a man, who said he was Lawrence Roach, 30 years old, of 229 East Eleventh Street, was arrested by Policeman O'Brien of the East Fifth Street Station and locked up as a suspicious person.

Bayne said he had little doubt that Roach was the man who attacked him, but he would not make a positive identification.

J. Aspinwall Hodge Arrested.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, the lawyer of 5 Nassau Street who lives at 316 West 106th Street, was arrested at Broadway and Forty-third Street last night by Traffic Policeman Twillman, charged with refusing to operate his automobile as the policeman directed. Hodge was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. John Lowe of 10 Amsterdam Avenue bailed him out.

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUMBER, SUNDAY, MARCH 24. Five full pages in color by best American artists—[illegible] Novelettes. There are only a few—Three Cents.—Adv.

MORGAN HOPEFUL FOR OUR STOCKS

Tells a Doubtful Fellow-Traveler He'll Change His Mind About Them.

A BIG DECLINE YESTERDAY

Erie Issues Lead It—Dividend on the Second Preferred May Be Passed — Gold Coming Soon.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan was one of the passengers who landed this morning from the White Star liner Baltic.

A newspaper man who also crossed on the Baltic tells me that he tried in vain to get Mr. Morgan to talk for publication about the Wall Street flurry. The most that Mr. Morgan said to anybody he said to an Englishman who expressed his fears concerning American railway stocks.

"You will change your mind," Mr. Morgan quietly remarked.

Mr. Morgan spent the day in Liverpool and witnessed the Grand National Steeplechase.

Mr. Morgan denied the current rumor that he had come to Europe in order to attend a conference on the subject of the North Atlantic passenger business, regarding which negotiations are at present proceeding.

We Are Likely to Get Gold.

It was reported to-day that New York was endeavoring to arrange here for discounts on a considerable scale and the expectation was fairly general that American buyers would compete effectively on Monday for the Cape gold due to-morrow. The Times will say to-morrow:

"It certainly seems probable that the New York demands for gold can hardly be staved off artificially much longer, and if they are confined to the bullion market and not pressed too precipitately their gradual satisfaction should tend to produce a more wholesome state of affairs."

ERIES LEAD DROP IN STOCKS.

Losses from 1 to Over 9 Points Occur in Leading Issues.

Losses extending from 1 to over 9 points occurred in many stocks yesterday, bringing some issues considerably below the worst prices in the collapse of Thursday of last week, when "panic" was in every one's mouth. The stocks of the Erie Railroad, which were heavily sold on the news of the temporary abandonment of important improvement work which the road had under way, were among the worst sufferers.

Other stocks which declined sharply were Chicago & Northwestern, losing 6¼ points; Great Northern preferred, 7½ points; Union Pacific, 4 points, Reading, 3⅛ points; Louisville & Nashville, 3⅝; Northern Pacific, 3⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 3½; Baltimore & Ohio, 2¼; Colorado Fuel preferred, 7⅞; Amalgamated Copper, 2¼; American Smelting, 2⅜, and each of the United States Steel issues, 1⅛ points.

The market received an additional shock in the last hour, when Canadian Pacific, which had sold down from 171½ at the opening to 163¼ at 2 P. M., dropped over 5 points, to 163⅛, a loss of 8⅜ points for the day.

In Erie second preferred the heaviest loss of the day was recorded. That stock dropped 10½ points, but recovered a little before the close, showing a net loss of 9⅛ points. The first preferred lost 4⅜ points and the common 3⅜. The belief has been held for some time past that there is no likelihood that the Directors will continue the dividend on Erie second preferred, and yesterday's drop in the stock to 33 confirmed the Street in this belief.

Yesterday's low prices of 24½ for Erie common, 55⅝ for the first preferred, and 36 for the second preferred, were from 3 to 7 points below the bottom prices in Thursday's collapse. The low prices on that day for the three issues were 27½, 62, and 40⅝.

One of the facts which contributed to the weakness of the Erie shares yesterday is the early maturity of notes put out by the road in the latter part of 1906. There are $3,000,000 of these notes which mature on April 8, and it is presumed that new notes will have to be sold to pay them off. It is thought that under existing conditions the terms governing the probable new loan will be somewhat onerous. There was not much trading in Erie bonds yesterday, but the convertibles, on light transactions, declined from 83½ to 82¼.

Selling for foreign account was in part responsible for yesterday's weakness, but most of the selling from abroad ceased when the market began to sell off sharply. Market sentiment abroad, which had already been unsettled, so far as interest in American securities is concerned, by the recent collapse, was further disturbed yesterday by the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of France. The foreign selling yesterday was attributed largely to this development in the international money markets. Here interest rates showed practically no change. In the call money market, 5 per cent. was the maximum rate, and most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent. Time money was unchanged.

WARD M. SNYDER HELD.

Accused of Bigamy—Said to be Son of Pittsburg Oil Operator.

SAPULPA, I. T., March 22.—Ward M. Snyder, said to be a son of Nicholas Snyder, a wealthy oil operator of Pittsburg, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury to-to-day on a charge of bigamy. He was committed to the Federal jail at Muskogee, I. T., in default of $2,000 bond.

The indictment against young Snyder was returned on evidence given by Jean[illegible] whom he married here [illegible] declared Snyder had an[illegible]

[illegible] Hotel.

[illegible] Adv.

LADY STANLEY WEDS AGAIN.

Widow of the Explorer Marries Henry Curtis, F. R. C. S.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—Lady Stanley, widow of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the celebrated explorer, was married yesterday to Henry Curtis, F. R. C. S.

Lady Stanley was formerly Miss Dorothy Tennant. When she married Sir Henry Stanley in 1890 she was one of the greatest belles in London society, was famous for the elegance of her gowns, and was an artist of great distinction. She also wrote many articles for the magazines. The then Princess of Wales remarked to Stanley when congratulating him on his engagement: "You marry not only a very pretty and very charming girl, but a woman brimful of genius."

Lady Stanley's father was a parliamentary lawyer who left a large fortune. More than one coronet had been refused by Miss Tennant before she married the famous traveler.

Sir Henry Stanley died in 1904.

$10,500 FOR TWO JARS.

Specimens of Old Chinese Famille Rose Porcelain Sold in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—A pair of old Chinese "famille rose" mandarin jars 40 inches high, of the Kien-Lung dynasty, was sold at Christie's to-day for 2,100 guineas.

The jars are richly enameled with hoho birds, cranes, peonies, and other flowers, river scenes, &c., on a pink trellis and scroll ground.

RUSSIA OUT OF MANCHURIA.

Last Battalion of the Czar's Troops Evacuates Harbin.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Russian evacuation of Manchuria is complete.

The last battalion of Russian troops left Harbin on Thursday.

FRANCE MAY BAR ABSINTHE.

Commission of the Chamber Proposes Its Total Prohibition.

PARIS, March 22.—The commission on Hygiene of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of the total prohibition of the distillation, importation, traffic in, and sale of absinthe.

The commission proposes that the manufacture of absinthe shall cease in one year, and that after two years its sale shall become illegal.

ONE KITCHEN FOR THE TOWN.

Montclair Housewives Have Plan to Make Work Easier.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.—The women of Montclair are about to organize a Domestic Service Corporation, "to do away with the drugery of the kitchen and substitute for it a perfectly equipped, skillfully managed central plant, which shall prepare all the family's food, bring it to the house three times a day, and take away the soiled dishes, leaving to the housewife only the pleasant task of adorning the table as may suit her fancy."

Among the advantages claimed for the plan are the solution of the servant-girl problem, the combination of a first-class hotel service with the comforts and privacy of one's own home, absolute freedom for the housewife from the care and worry of providing for the table, and a cost to members for the highest grade of food, prepared in the very best manner, which probably would not exceed the usual cost for the average family table.

The corporation may extend its service so as to include laundry work, housecleaning, lawn mowing, and gardening.

SHOT COUNT IN GOLDFIELD.

Miner Kills a Polish Nobleman Whom He Had Traced from Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., March 22.—J. C. Hines, a miner from Nome, last night shot Count Constantine Podhorski, a Pole, as he sat with Hine's wife at a table in the Aja restaurant.

Hines, mounting a chair, said:

"Listen, friends. I have been tracing this man for months. I have come 7,000 miles to kill him. He is dead at your feet. This woman with him is my wife. This man ruined my life. I have vengeance and am willing to take my medicine like a gentleman."

Hines was taken to jail. Podhorski is said to have been the son of a former Governor of Siberia and Princess Radzriville.

HAMMERSTEIN OPERA PAYS.

Impresario Makes the Fact Known on Hearing Conried Has Lost $100,000.

A statement having been made by Mr. Conried yesterday that the Metropolitan Opera House had lost $100,000 this season as a result of the San Francisco fire and the "Salome" production, this was issued last night from the Manhattan Opera House:

"Mr. Hammerstein announces that his profit on the season is thus far in excess of $10,000, and with the remaining four weeks of prospective excellent business, judging from the box office demands, the profit will be largely increased. Of course Mr. Hammerstein did not have the misfortune of sustaining losses through the burning of scenery nor through a deplorable intermezzo like 'Salome,' but he had Mr. Conried as a rival."

Mr. Hammerstein said last night that his trip to Philadelphia, where he has had an idea of producing opera next year, had resulted in nothing.

"I cannot take opera there to the Academy of Music next year unless they will guarantee me as large a sum as is guaranteed to Mr. Conried," he said, "but nothing is settled yet."

All hands at the Manhattan will get up early this morning to meet La Provence and greet Emma Calvé on her return to America.

BELLEVUE DOCTOR STRICKEN.

Third Victim of Diphtheria on the Medical Staff.

The third case of diphtheria among the doctors attached to Bellevue Hospital developed yesterday. Dr. Marcel W. Sherwood, the victim, was removed to the Minturn Hospital. Dr. Phillips and Dr. Wertelle, the other patients, are said to be improving.

Dr. Sherwood, who is attached to the third surgical division, took a woman seriously ill of diphtheria from a house in West Street on Sunday. On Tuesday diphtheria developed and his condition is serious.

ALL MOLDAVIA NOW AFLAME

Peasants Burn Entire Towns—10,000 Jews Homeless—Many of the Rioters Slain.

REVOLT SPREADING FAST

Has Extended to Wallachia and Even to the Crown Land of Bokowina, Austria.

PEASANTS WELL ORGANIZED

Rebellion Carefully Planned—Big Estates Devastated—Largest Distillery in Roumania Burned.

VIENNA, March 22.—The seriousness of the situation in Northern Moldavia growing out of the agrarian disorders has not been exaggerated, according to the latest telegraphic reports reaching here from Czernowitz, on the border.

The outbreak seems to-day to have been partially suppressed in the District of Botoshani, but the latest reports are that the movement is spreading southward into Wallachia and even into the Austrian crownland of Bokowina.

From estimates made to-night it appears that 400 farms in Moldavia have been devastated, 8,000 fugitives have fled over the Roumanian frontier into Austria, and 10,000 Jews are homeless.

The number of dead and wounded cannot be given accurately, but the reports of to-day give totals of about 35 men killed and about 150 wounded.

The movement is really more agrarian than anti-Semitic. The peasants are in revolt against the great farming trust, which has leased half the cultivable land in Moldavia. The absentee landlords who control the trust happen to be Jews, and this fact brings the ire of the peasants down upon any and all Jews whom they meet. To this antipathy is added strong racial feeling arising from other causes.

Five hundred peasants yesterday tried to invade Michailani. In spite of the fact that there was a sufficient number of Roumanian troops there to stop the rioters, the peasants at first got the upper hand because the soldiers, acting upon the orders of the Prefect of the city, were not permitted by their officers to open fire. In the face of the menace of the furious peasants, however, some of the soldiers did fire against orders. This volley killed fifteen of the rioters and wounded forty-five, whereupon the peasants withdrew.

A more successful attack was made at Vaslui, to the south of Jassy. Here a body of 2,000 peasants forced their way into the town. The Prefect of Vaslui did not have sufficient troops at his command to stop the onward march of the infuriated countrymen. He stood by a helpless witness while the rioters, in an almost incredibly short space of time, plundered practically all the buildings on the three principal streets of Vaslui and then set them on fire, which completed the destruction.

The Prefect sent in a hurried appeal for reinforcements, and the peasants, in ignorance of this step, remained in the town until the soldiers arrived. Then there ensued a serious fight up and down the burned streets. The soldiers were victorious. Twenty rioters were killed and many wounded. The commander of the troops, Major Calori, suffered serious wounds.

The entire Roman district was up in arms yesterday. Here the authorities were powerless, and the peasants pillaged and burned everywhere. All the buildings in the villages of Halancesti, Herlesti, Holcisteni, and Ninelusen were demolished, and the villages are now nothing more than heaps of ruins.

The town of Dorogoi was sacked and burned by the peasants. The inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives.

At Cucuteni, where many Hungarians live, a fight occurred between the Hungarian and Roumanian inhabitants. Four Hungarians are reported to have been killed and thirty wounded.

The village of Sulice was destroyed by peasant rioters. The fate of the inhabitants is not known.

Charged the Peasants.

The most serious fight to-day occurred near Piatra, a town about sixty miles southwest of Jassy. Several thousand peasants marched against this town, where an entire regiment of infantry was stationed. The soldiers charged the peasants with fixed bayonets. The peasants replied to this onslaught with rifles and revolver fire and then the troops began shooting back.

The fighting lasted over an hour before the rioters retreated. They had 42 killed and 67 wounded, and 250 of their number were carried off prisoners by the soldiers. The troops had 8 men killed and 27 wounded.

The estimate of 10,000 Jews without homes is considered here to be conservative. Most of these fugitives saved absolutely nothing, escaping only with their lives. Four thousand Jews fled to Bucharest, where the authorities are now making every effort to assist them, but nevertheless they are almost all obliged to sleep in the open air.

The entire garrison at Bucharest is being held in readiness for service in the disturbed district. Reinforcements to the number of 1,800 men have been brought into the city by special trains. Eight thousand reservists have been called to the colors.

The fugitives who have escaped into Austria tell dreadful stories of the outrages to which they have been subjected, but to-night they are so worn out with their flight, or still under the spell of the fear that drove them from Roumania, that no one can give a detailed account of his or her experiences. Fugitives from Botosahni, who were the first to reach the frontier, said to-night that a body of 2,000 peasants succeeded in forcing their way into the town after midnight.

Interviews were obtained to-day with some Jewish fugitives who are at Itzkani, an Austrian town very close to the Roumanian border. These refugees say that

saw young girls tied up in sacks and thrown into the Sereth River.

Stayed to Fight.

The people of Botosahni had been informed of their coming, and most of the women and children had been started toward the frontier. The men remained behind for the purpose of offering resistance and defending their property. It is reported that the bloodthirsty rioters killed many in Botosahni, but it has been impossible to get reliable figures.

It now appears that the peasants had carefully planned this uprising. They had perfected an organization and determined upon the day to begin. They were subdivided into bands of 1,500 men each, each band had an appointed leader, and the leaders had been informed as to exactly where they could commit outrages without fear of serious resistance.

In the town of Botosahni the scarcity of meat and bread is beginning to cause suffering. A number of butchers' and bakers' shops were destroyed, and the remainder have been closed. Nobody dares to sell meat. While the situation in this district is slightly better to-day, the conditions in the District of Dorogoi, about twenty miles to the northwest of Botosahni, have changed for the worse. The tenants of all the farms near Herza and Mohnika have fled.

Peasants Attack Dorogoi.

The town of Dorogoi was attacked yesterday by 4,000 peasants. The local clergymen made vain efforts to calm the excited men. The peasants would not listen to them and swept them out of their path. A regiment of cavalry was then called into action and attacked the peasants vigorously.

The mob finally was driven back, but not before many men had been killed or wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the exact numbers.

The situation at Jassy is still menacing. Eight thousand soldiers have been concentrated in that city.

It is reported that university students from Bucharest and Jassy incited the farmers to this insurrection. They are said to have traveled from village to village, provoking the peasants by fiery speeches and the distribution of violently worded pamphlets.

The latest news received here would indicate that previous reports that the disorders are extending south into Wallachia, as well as across the Austrian frontier into the crownland of Bukowina, are correct.

The latest reports from Czernowitz are that Austrian farmers residing in the districts of Seroth and Suczawa, in Bukowina, secretly crossed the Roumanian frontier and, joining the revolutionists, assisted them in predatory expeditions. When returning to Austria laden with booty many of these Austrian raiders were imprisoned. The Austrian authorities have given orders to permit no peasants on the frontier to leave their villages without giving a full and acceptable explanation of their intended journeyings.

Austrian gendarmes are doing patrol service along the Roumanian frontier.

Austrian Troops Held Ready.

The Austrian garrison at Czernowitz has received orders to hold itself in readiness for active duty. It is feared that the ordinary forces of gendarmes will not be sufficient to restrain the excited peasants on the Austrian side of the frontier, who all day long have been fraternizing with the Roumanian refugees in the railroad station and elsewhere. A military train is being held in readiness at Czernowitz to transport the troops to the frontier at a moment's notice.

In short, the Austrian Government has adopted every possible precaution to prevent the extension of this riotous movement into Austrian territory. Such an occurrence would be very menacing at the present time, especially as the first election meetings are now being held preparatory to the approaching general elections, in which the newly granted universal and direct suffrage is to be applied.

The situation is the more dangerous, as among the peasants in Bokowina anti-Semitic feelings are widespread and the peasants are well aware of the intention of the Roumanian farmers to expel all Jews, if possible, from that country. They fear that the fugitive Jews will stay in Bokowina. Requests for military protection have been received from many points in the Crownland.

The Roumanian Government has notified the Austrian Foreign Office of its purpose to do its best to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Moldavia. Up to the present time Austria has asked Roumania for the protection of Austrian citizens only, but the newspapers of Vienna are urging Baron von Aehrenthal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to interfere on behalf of humanity. There is little inclination on the part of Austria, however, to create further embarrassment for the Roumanian Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, March 22.—The Agrarian revolt, which at first was centred around Botosahni, has now spread over practically the whole of Moldavia.

The telegraph and telephone lines have been destroyed and marauding bands have made some attempts to hold up trains.

Peasants Attack Troops.

A serious encounter between troops and raiders has occurred at Blegesti, in the District of Bacau. The peasants attacked the troops, who opened fire and routed the raiders, killing fourteen of them.

At Negresti, in the District of Vaslui, a large estate belonging to M. Stoicescu, ex-Minister of Agriculture, has been sacked and burned.

In the District of Vaslui alone twenty peasants were killed yesterday and scores were wounded.

The Roumanian Government is doing everything in its power to restore quiet in the districts on the Austrian frontier. One regiment of troops was sent to this section yesterday and two more to-day.

The report that Roumanian troops and policemen have been assisting the riotous bands of peasants are absolutely without foundation.

Owing to the suddenness of the outbreak, it is undoubtedly true that many foreigners have suffered, but the Government hopes, as a result of the steps already taken, that order will be restored shortly.

LONDON, Saturday, March 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that among the properties devestated in Moldavia are estates belonging to the Minister of Justice at Stirlea; to M. Rosetti at Haurea, to Prince Cantacusene at Salcea, and to Baron Kaprl at Zeoldesti.

The distillery owned by Prince Ghika, the largest in Roumania, has been burned down.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

Mass Meetings of Protest to be Held All Over This Country.

A conference of representatives of all Roumanian congregations, lodges, and societies in this city has organized a Central Roumanian Relief Committee, with headquarters at 97 Forsyth Street.

The objects of this committee are to institute mass meetings of protest all over the United States against the treatment of the Roumanian Jews, and to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers.

Mass meetings under the auspices of the committee will be held to-night and to-morrow night in the synagogue of the First Roumanian Congregation, 89 Rivington Street.

Contributions amounting to over $1,000 have already been collected. Nathan Basescu, proprietor of the Little Roumanian Restaurant, will contribute the entire income of his business during the week commencing March 25.

Contributions toward the fund should be sent to the Treasurer, J. D. Goldstein, 97 Forsyth Street.

The Congregation Kehal Adath Jeshurun of Jassy will hold a mass meeting at the synagogue, 60 Rivington Street, to-morrow evening to protest against Roumanian riots.

JOHN P. KELLEY STRICKEN.

Mutual Life Agent Found Unconscious on Elevated Railroad Steps.

John P. Kelley, one of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's best-known agents, and who figured prominently in John C. Sheehan's anti-Tammany fight several years ago, was found unconscious on the steps leading to the Third Avenue elevated trains at the bridge entrance early yesterday morning. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that he had a fracture of the skull. Late last night his condition was said to be critical.

It was about 2 o'clock when the man was discovered lying on the steps. A search of his pockets seemed to show that nothing had been taken, and the injury to his head was such as he would probably have received in a fall. Detective Jepson had a talk with Lawyer J. E. Kelley, the injured man's brother, who told him that his brother had had a similar fall before and that vertigo was the cause.

Kelley lives with his mother at 131 East 115th Street. He is married, but is not living with his wife. He is about 47 years old.

TOKEN FOR FIRE CHIEF BINNS.

Firemen Give Him a Silver Service on His Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

As a token of the high regard in which he is held by those connected with the Fire Department, in which he has just completed his twenty-fifth year, a silver tea and coffee service was presented to Deputy Chief John Binns last night in the house of Engine Company 23, at 215 West Fifty-eighth Street. Nearly 100 friends of the Deputy Chief were present. Among those who attended the presentation were Commissioner Lantry of the Fire Department, James M. Leopold, Battalion Chief Root, Chaplain Smith, and Col. Thurston.

Deputy Chief Binns entered the department in March, 1882. In 1885 he received the Bennett Medal for bravery. He was appointed Deputy Chief in 1903.

CALLS ROOSEVELT MASTER HYPOCRITE

Ex-Senator Burton, Just Out of Jail, Bitterly Assails the President.

TALKS ON THIRD TERM

Declares Roosevelt Is Playing a Game That Will Result in Capturing the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Joseph Ralph Burton, the first United States Senator to serve a prison sentence, this morning was released from the Iron County Jail at Ironton, Mo., after serving five months of a six months' sentence which had been imposed upon him by the United States District Court in St. Louis on the charge of improperly representing the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of this city in Government matters.

Burton is bitter against the President, and to-morrow he will tell the people of Abilene about Roosevelt, whom Burton calls "the most monumental hypocrite in history."

"Is Roosevelt a candidate?" said Burton. "He is always a candidate, and has been since he was old enough to vote.

"A master hypocrite, he can successfully mislead the public into the idea that he is for some one else for the nomination, but when the time comes he will be the candidate. He has already succeeded in making the party leaders declare that the Roosevelt policy must be pursued. The next thing we shall hear is that if the Roosevelt policy is to continue, Roosevelt is the proper man for the nomination.

"That is precisely what Roosevelt is hoping to see happen, and from the outlook it does not appear that he will be disappointed. He killed off La Follette by being friendly to Spooner. Shaw was sidetracked when Roosevelt took up the cause of Cummings. Shaw saw the handwriting on the wall and left the Cabinet to accept a position in New York. Foraker has been attended to by the President's apparent friendliness to Taft, and who is left in the race? No one but Roosevelt.

"He is using Taft like a flirting wife would impose on a foolish husband. When the time comes he will cast poor old Taft aside and accept the nomination for a third term, which he hopes will be thrust upon him.

"Taft isn't big enough for the Presidency. He is simply the tool of Roosevelt, who may throw Root into the race to make the waters muddy almost any time. Cortelyou may also be shifted into the race, but none of them can be taken seriously save Roosevelt, who, though not openly a candidate, is playing his cards to bring about his nomination for a third term, and he will get it.

"Roosevelt is too shrewd to declare himself a candidate. If he did he would be out of the race the moment he announced his candidacy. He wants the nomination to be 'forced' upon him, as it were, and he will accept it with open terms.

"We read in Scripture about the Saviour healing the leper, curing the sick, making the blind to see, and the lame to walk, but nowhere in Biblical history do we read of Christ either forgiving or curing the hypocrite.

"I will devote my time to publishing my magazine and speaking, and will do what I can to blot out hypocrisy wherever it may exist.

"I will advocate the election of the Federal Judges; they should be brought closer to the people. The idea of placing so much power in a man for his natural life is wrong.

"My body has been jailed at Ironton for the last five months, but my mind was as free as it ever was. I will not discuss my trouble further now. I have been wronged, but I bear no resentment against any one. I have learned to pity the hypocrites, but I do want to call their attention to one thing—I have only two cheeks.

"I differ from the author, also a Kansan, who said that opportunity visited a man only once in a lifetime. That is buncombe. I am determined to succeed, and with the aid of my friends I will again have the respect of all. Only the ignorant who are not conversant with the facts in my case believe me guilty."

TRYING TO FREE ULRICH.

New Point Raised in Graft Case Against Highways Superintendent.

Luke D. Stapleton, counsel for Frank J. Ulrich, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bureau of Highways, who is under indictment on charges of accepting gratuities for the appointment of two men as Inspectors in his department, applied to Supreme Court Justice Carr yesterday for the discharge of Ulrich and the dismissal of the indictments.

The motion was made on the return of a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Lawyer Stapleton and served upon District Attorney Clarke. Mr. Stapleton maintained that the charter did not give the Superintendent of Highways the power to appoint corporation Inspectors, that power being vested in the Borough President. The charter, it was pointed out, did not even recognize the office of Superintendent of Highways. Justice Carr reserved decision.

DOG TRIED TO SAVE MASTER.

Pulled on His Trousers Leg at Crossing, but Train Killed Both.

A fox terrier tried in vain to save his master from being run over by an express train early last evening on the Long Island Railroad at Morris Park station. The man and dog were attempting to cross the tracks just in front of the station.

The man apparently did not see or hear the west-bound express, but the dog did, and he tugged at his master's trousers leg to draw him back out of danger. An instant later the train was upon them and both were ground to pieces. The accident was witnessed by several persons.

Not enough of the man was left for identification. The remains are now at the undertaking establishment of Gustavus Reuff, Richmond Hill.

Ran Through Crossing Gate.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—Twenty men and women, passengers on a trolley car, had a narrow escape from death this afternoon at the Market Street crossing of the Erie Railroad. As the car reached the crossing an express train was starting out from the Market Street Station. William Burke, the motorman, was unable to stop the car, and it crashed through the crossing gates.

The car was derailed on the east-bound track. It cleared the west-bound track just in time, but the passengers were badly frightened and three of the women passengers fainted.

Little Ha Oi Is White.

Big and little Chinamen, thin and fat Chinamen, and half a dozen Chinese women swarmed into the Children's Court yesterday when Magistrate Mayor called the case of six-year-old Ha Oi, who was taken from her stepfather, Mock Duck, on Thursday. Supt. Jenkins of the Gerry society said that the child was undoubtedly a full-blooded white girl and ought to remain in the care of the Children's Society.

Pastorate for F. E. Stockwell.

The First Presbyterian Church of Newburg, which, in more than a century, has had only three pastors, on Thursday night elected to the pastorate Frederick Emerson Stockwell, son-in-law of Chancellor McCracken of this city. Mr. Stockwell for [illegible] active as a [illegible] in

RUEF MAY TELL ALL.

Says Disclosures Will Be More Startling Than the Supervisors'.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—It was stated to-day at the Prosecuting Attorney's office that Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railways Investment Company, would, upon his arrival from New York, have an opportunity to appear before the Grand Jury in connection with that body's investigation of the alleged bribery of the Board of Supervisors to obtain an overhead-trolley franchise last May.

From the same source it was also learned that a number of secret indictments, which have not even been intrusted to the secret file, contain the names of several persons.

Abraham Ruef to-day said that he was considering the advisability of making a statement to the public, and he declared that when he told his story it would contain more startling disclosures than those made in the alleged confessions of the Supervisors.

The sixty-five charges of bribery against Ruef were to-day assigned by Presiding Judge Coffey to Judge Dunne's department of the Superior Court. They will be placed on the calendar to-morrow and arraignment set for next week. To avoid possible conflict between the Chief of Police or the Sheriff and Ellsor Biggy, no bench warrants will be issued on these indictments.

The reason for the determination of the prosecution to take no immediate steps toward removing from office the Supervisors was disclosed this afternoon. District Attorney Langdon stated that in order to remove them it would be necessary to prove the charges made against them. This would compel the prosecution to bring forward all its evidence and thereby disclose its entire hand before the trials of those who are or will be indicted.

PRINCETON WINS DEBATES.

Harvard and Yale Both Defeated in the Annual Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 22.—Princeton sent a debating team to Yale to-night, which, for the second time in succession, won the annual debate. More than 2,000 persons heard the debate, and cheered the victors although their sympathies were with the home team. The decision was unanimous, and the judges occupied only five minutes in reaching it. They were Prof. Fred Johnson Goodnow of Columbia, Prof. James Barr Ames of Harvard, and Alexander Bacon of New York City.

Princeton's debaters were James Arthur Muller, Kenneth Hemenway Lanning, and Thomas Street Clark. The Yale team was composed of Roger Benton Hull, Samuel Berman, and Robert Ralph Lockwood. The question was whether it is desirable further to centralize Federal authority, with the Tigers asserting the negative.

Their argument centred around the claim that even if a readjustment of power is desirable it can easily be reached by the co-operation of the States, rather than by increasing Federal power.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—Princeton defeated Harvard in their thirteenth annual debate here to-night. The decision was unanimous. The question was:

"Resolved, That the presentdistribution of power between the Federal and State Governments is not adapted to modern conditions and calls for a readjustment in

"Resolved, That the present distribution

The speakers for Harvard, in the negative, were E. R. Lewis of Indianapolis and I. L. Scharrman of Roxbury, Mass. Princeton's debaters were R. J. Sterrit of Philadelphia, M. H. Fry of Ephrata, Penn., and R. S. Sidebotham of Lake City, Mich. The judges were Prof. H. B. Clark of Columbia University and Fred C. Trueblood of the University of Michigan.

RUNAWAY SON A SUICIDE.

Mother Was Expecting His Return When Word of His Death Came.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heizel of 1,597 Avenue A received word by telegraph last night that their son, Henry, had committed suicide at El Paso, Texas. The dispatch said he had lost his job and was in despair because he was unable to keep his promise of marriage to his sweetheart. Late Thursday night he had gone to seek aid from the El Paso Salvation Army, but shot himself at the entrance of the Salvation Army Hall.

The young man, who was 23 years old, had run away from home four times. Like the prodigal son, he was always received in open arms by his parents every time he returned. Three months ago his mother received a letter from him, in which he said he was about to join the Barnum & Bailey Circus. When Mrs. Heizel learned that the circus had arrived in New York she expected to see him once more.

Last night she was telling Henry's little brothers and sisters that "Henry ought to be home by now," when the dispatch announcing his death was received.

THAW'S LETTERS MUCH MUDDLED

Writing to His Banker He Talks of Plots and Refers to "Jeromsky."

CASE OVER TO WEDNESDAY

Justice Fitzgerald Will Then Decide on Appointment of an Insanity Commission.

After a session of court which lasted only a few minutes, Justice Fitzgerald announced yesterday another adjournment to Wednesday in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. At that time the question of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner will be decided. It is believed that despite all efforts that are being made by Thaw's counsel a commission will be appointed by Justice Fitzgerald, and that by the middle of next week the inquisition will be started.

Opposing this move the defense will submit to Justice Fitzgerald to-day affidavits in which Thaw's lawyers will swear that he is now able to advise and confer with them in the trial of his case. The affidavit that will be signed by Mr. Delmas will include a letter written to him by Thaw when Mr. Delmas threatened to withdraw from the case. This letter is said to be the strong card the defense holds in its fight against the appointment of a commission. It deals with the case in a sane manner, it is said, and puts the Californian in charge of the trial.

All of the alienists for the defense will swear that they believe Thaw is now capable of conferring and advising with counsel. Dr. George F. Shiels will be added to the list of experts for the defense.

Francis P. Garvan, the assistant to Mr. Jerome in the handling of the trial for the People, made public yesterday the letters written by Thaw to his banker, J. Demiston Lyon of Pittsburg. These letters are included in the affidavit which Mr. Jerome will offer Justice Fitzgerald this afternoon in support of his contention that Thaw is now mentally unfit and incapable of conferring with his counsel.

The epistles are perhaps as weird specimens of letter writing as have ever been put in view of the public. They are chaotic in thought and chaotic in chirography, for the written words tumble over each other and are frequently piled one above the other for no apparent reason.

The letters, however, show a clear appreciation of the practical matters of such a life as the Pittsburger was leading before he was incarcerated for the murder of White, and when he realized his plight after being locked in the Tombs. One of the letters, written on the stationery of the Republican Club and undated, tells of the incident in which he and Evelyn Nesbit figured in the newspapers when the Cumberland Hotel manager turned the two of them out.

"I am sorry the manager of Miss N.'s hotel is an idiot," he wrote in this letter. "She stopped one night at a place called the Cumberland, but was disturbed by street noises." After writing that questionable characters had stopped at the hotel within his own knowledge he continued:

"No one was moved, and all meals were served. Now she has a better place with a nice woman, Mrs. —, a friend of her family's. You know of her misfortunes. Mr. — married her mother three years too late. He is trying to keep her quiet, and must do so. Should the facts come out, no one but wd believe she sold the child to the most notorious dastard in N. Y. Everything proves it. I, and a very few other persons know she did not mean wrong, and was gulled to an unbelievable extent by this blackguard and —. If He says anything to any of us or any one, assure Mr. H. that they must say nothing. Unless she desires to accuse the criminal, thereby showing that she and the girl were innocent victims, and the girl not even foolished, but thrown by an inconceivably unwise relative.

"You must know this in case Mr. H. is overbourn, (he desires silence,) so you can hold him 'dead.' He knows that I could 'otherwise' marry and no one could object.

"I purposely confuse these pronouns, though this letter is only for yr. private ear.

"Otherwise all well.

"Of course it is hard on all—I can't regret it more—and all caused by the popular baboon—at heart the worst rotter in America.

"Best regards, and when sh'd I come to Pgh, and for two days or a week? Yrs Very sincerely, H. K. T."

Thaw Writes of Business.

In another undated letter written from the Hotel Walcott, Thaw mixes a display of business sense with incoherency in a remarkable manner. This letter also shows Thaw's own appreciation of the fact that he had jumbled his thoughts and words hopelessly, for he asks Mr. Lyon to excuse him. The letter is as follows:

THE WALCOTT,
Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

Never pay this outlawed bill of T's—not let my estate pay it. $7.50 of it is a swindle—they wd. not arraign so now it all is outlawed as I have never been a foreign resident.

Dear Denny:

I only need 10 to 15000 for the 2 Steels (I have them already have about $3000 profit) As I seemed over rich I paid 1200 plus 500 plus X equalling about $8000 of bills.

	15000
	3000
	18000
Smithfield St.	7000
Coke	6400
(Chan etc left from 5000 checque to Gates & Co. most of which I can return in 10 days)	5000
	18400

Now they might say HOW MANY they cd. loan on 5th St property—$50000 to $65000.00? Excuse scratchy letter.

Y's S E-c
H. K. THAW.

What % is $128000.00 a year on fourteen million allowing for sinkfund? Answer, minus 2%

His Life Abroad.

Of the manner of Thaw's life abroad and of his companions a letter from the Grand Hotel Bellagio at Lake Como, Italy, speaks for itself. At the top of it are scrawled the numbers "4885" and "D. C." in pencil. Here is the letter:

Grand Hotel Bellagio E	Apr 14	(In Pencil) D C
Hotel Villa Serbelloni Bellagio (Lago di Como)		4885

L. Breitschmid
Dear Denny:

I'm sorry to trouble you but I dont understand.

I was overdrawn	10068.56
Paid in	8932.70
	6350 (?)

Did you make a note for $10000—leaving my balance near nine thousand, or make a note for 1130.85 leaving no balance!

I lost almost nothing at M. C. playing. Just 1400.00 for 4 weeks, less than the percentage. I bought some pearls and a very strong automobile.

Is touched?

I was lunching with a girl when I saw him first, he asked her to dinner, and talked.

Next day (he had an idea it was dishonourable) he told the girl of his enormous admiration. She told me and I said dont mind. She never let him march around with her (he was most anxious to have she or me with him to show his position!)

He said many weird things—Here is one of the best.

He wanted to give the girl $200000.00 at once and promise $100000.00 a year to her lawyers to draw up the papers and have them signed before he came near her. (She told him not to talk like that and moved over to where I was)

With all these revenues he and 2 men friends slept in 1 small room (over a extra one of mine!)

Suddenly he grew discouraged and departed, as and I and the girl dined together with out him?

He had no notion it was improper as my friend to try this. Dont repeat, but this may amuse you. Is he dotty, and was one of his friends a keeper?

Yrs vey Sinly
H K Th

Thaw was evidently hard pressed for ready money at times, for in September, 1905, he wrote from 54 West Fortieth Street to Mr. Lyon, asking him to sell 1,000 shares of "Manhattan" and 500 of New York Central, and then withdraw his balance from a certain bank and put it in another. He also sent a check for $7,500 to cover a debt.

Letters Sent from the Tombs.

Even after the killing of White Thaw wrote to his business representative, showing evidence of his appreciation of the value of material things. From the Tombs he sent a letter which began with the statement that a certain acquaintance was in town and the expression of his hope that he did not have any idea of "wasting more coking coal." In the same letter he wrote of his lawyer, Mr. Gleason, that he had worked "exceedingly hard circumventing the crooked deal between Jerome's first assistant and that Judge."

Again Thaw wrote about the progress of his case and asked Mr. Lyon to find out who said that a relative of his was on the jury that would try him. He requested that he be informed if this juror was friendly or neutral. He wrote that he believed the jury could be left as it was.

Using the name of a newspaper bureau not located in this city, Thaw wrote to Mr. Lyon charging that attempts were being made to blackmail him. The letter is as follows:

Dear Denny: Merry Christmas & Happy New Year & many of them.

We find that these rascals "held Up" —— but he wd not shake—of course his position was "indefinater."

Another fact.

They want to sell out for $50,000. They claim they make 14 or 15000 a year, besides blackmail.

Another fact.

A number of people in P'gh now are working to crush them. If you see the Chamber of Commerce people will you inquire—& if you care to act with them, and give them give back, anything that comes of it, any "row" or action will beinfit me.

You best can learn the situation. If you will let me know yr opinions I shall be glad. They are about ripe for a sudden end it seems if you or all of us, (and hear others move)

Yrs s—s H K T

The matter in parentheses on the last line is illegible, but looks like "and hear others move."

Calls District Attorney Jeromsky.

Another letter regarding the progress of his case, and referring to the District Attorney, is as follows:

(In pencil)
PRIVATE

Dear Denny: Its rather lonesome. The enemies m'f'g. of fairy stories seems to be on strike. We reached a couple of subpoena, which may have vexed them. However, while the lies supply is stopped, Jeromsky is providing a superior entertainment for us.

All very well. Except I have tonsilitis. Feel very tired & cant swallow.

Did you ever hear a story combining —— with the wife of a lawyer. It was ready for publication in Pgh. when he persuaded that firm to suppress it. Probably that connection made much of my trouble. We can have one satisfaction however. Every lie means that they are more desperate.

Enclosed is the cheque for int. to Jan. 1.

Yrs Very Sl—ly. H. K. T.

Jerome Withdraws Charge.

Thaw was in court during the very brief session held yesterday. He was calm and apparently thoroughly informed as to what would happen. His mother, his wife, Mrs. Carnegie, and Countess of Yarmouth, his sisters, and his brothers, Josiah and Edward, were present. The prisoner did not greet his family as he entered or left the courtroom.

Before discharging the jury until next Wednesday Justice Fitzgerald declared that on the day before he had stopped Mr. Hartridge from making a statement. He said that he would like to have from Mr. Jerome any evidence that was at his disposal to show that counsel for the defense had withheld information that would show that their client was insane during the trial.

Mr. Jerome replied that when he had addressed the court on that matter the day before the strain had been heavy upon him and the situation was a very grave one. He said that he did not mean to charge that the defense had intentionally held back evidence that would establish the state of mind of their client. What he did mean to say, he declared, was that in the event of the necessity for such an investigation arising he would take the necessary action.

"I have no charge," he said. "I referred to none, and meant to make none. If that intention was read into my remarks they were unfortunately misconstrued."

Mr. Jerome pointed to the fact that he had spoken to Mr. Hartridge about the probability of taking the matter to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court should he learn that the lawyers for the defense were holding back information that would show Thaw to be insane. This was the cue for Mr. Hartridge.

"Everything said in this court," he began in his reply, "has a very wide publicity. I wish to state, in fairness to every one concerned, that the conversation was between Mr. Jerome and myself for the defense and none other of the defense's lawyers. I think the court ought to be fully informed of this matter. The inference was that the lawyers for the defense were trying to hold back material information. Mr. Jerome stated to me he believed that the defendant was insane. I asked him then, if that was so, why he did not come out and say so. He said that there was a difference between his private opinion and his official opinion.

"Mr. Jerome desired to get at the opinions of Drs. Deemar and Bingaman with reference to the defendant's childhood and other acts of his. He desired to question them, to which I consented on the promise that whatever of relevance was gleaned from them should be produced as evidence in open court. I simply made that stipulation, with another that Dr. Deemar should return from Pittsburg at any time when wanted, but we did not desire to have to go to unnecessary expense in bringing witnesses from Pittsburg each day or so. This was all a part of our conversation, and I think besides the matter Mr. Jerome has stated that was all of the conversation."

Mr. Delmas and Mr. Gleason were not in the courtroom.

BELIEVES THAW INSANE.

Pittsburg Mayor Sends an Affidavit to Jerome.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—An affidavit which may have an important bearing on the appointment of a commission to determine the sanity of Harry K. Thaw was telegraphed to District Attorney Jerome this afternoon by Mayor George W. Guthrie.

In the affidavit are copies of two letters written to Mayor Guthrie by Thaw within the last week. They referred to a contribution of $100 by Thaw for the relief of the Pittsburg flood sufferers, which was refused by Mayor Guthrie because no fund is being raised here for that purpose.

Mayor Guthrie was also asked by Mr. Jerome to give his opinion as to whether Thaw is sane, this opinion to be founded on the letters and also on general observations and personal knowledge of the prisoner. Mayor Guthrie has been an intimate friend of the Thaw family for years, and is one of the leading lawyers in this State.

While the text of the affidavit was not made public, it is understood that Mayor Guthrie gave the opinion that Harry Thaw is now insane and has been for several years.

JAILED FOR THAW HARANGUE.

Janitor's Loquacity on Subway Train Offensive to Fellow-Strap Hanger.

The late afternoon homegoing trip as a strap hanger in the Subway is always a strenuous journey for the West Side Harlemite, but yesterday events moved so fast for Alexander Miller, a clerk living at 438 West 125th Street, that he caused the arrest of Fred C. Lind, a janitor, of 3,224 Broadway. He charged Lind with disorderly conduct.

Said disorder consisted of a persistent attempt on the part of the janitor to discuss with him the merits of the Thaw case, while they clung to neighboring straps in a north-bound Broadway express train.

The police entered into the case when two rather excited men came downstairs from the Manhattan Street station just after dusk. Policeman Coughlin of the West 125th Street Station was called by Miller—who was the man in the lead.

"That man has annoyed me," he charged, pointing an accusing finger at the janitor. Lind remonstrated, but the policeman decided that the best place to have the case settled was the station house, so he took them both there. Miller told his story.

Lind was locked up, and the second chapter of the strap hangers' homecoming will be written from the Harlem Court to-day.

MARTIRE—BARBER

I have been twenty years on Broadway and am now completing, at an expense of $30,000, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, the finest, most complete and sanitary Barber Shop in the world. I will open on

MARCH 28th, 1907

I will employ twenty barbers and twelve manicurists. You will not be compelled to wait for service.

I will charge 20c. for complete service, including shave, shine and brushing, different boys for boot cleaning and brushing.

You will not be held up for tips by barber or brush boy.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

THE cutaway coat for morning wear is very full in length, reaching almost to the knee. It has the soft roll lapel, and is very decidedly cutaway — undoubtedly one of the handsomest coats of the season. In blacks and dark effects.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Coat and Vest $19 to $45
Trousers $6 to $12

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.
BROKAW BROTHERS

SHELMA CLOTH

is the newest, most fashionable dress fabric woven for Women's Spring and Summer Gowns and Skirts. It is a drapy, clinging, rich, smart-looking, pure worsted material that doesn't wrinkle; made in black, cream and all the fashionable colors.

• Shelma Cloth is full 50 inches wide and sold at $1.50 a yard by the leading dealers. Ask for it and look for the name "Shelma" on the selvedge.

HEARN'S, STERN BROS.
ONEILL-ADAMS CO.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., B'klyn.

Morgan & Brother
(Established 1851.)
Storage Warehouses
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Moving Vans
232-234-236 and 255 West 47th St., N. Y.
Near Broadway. 'Phone 52 Bryant.
Separate compartments for storage of furniture, pianos, paintings, baggage, etc.
Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care.
We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans. Our facilities for packing china, glassware, ornaments, and books are unequaled.
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HARDMAN PIANO
5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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The only thing to do, Get
MAN-A-CEA Water

DRINK
CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
SUPERIOR
GINGER ALE & SARSAPARILLA LEMON SODA AND CLUB SODA
CARL H. SCHULTZ

SWEET PEAS
5 cents for a full ounce Giant California Mixture—50 kinds
We guarantee these to be equal to any sold.
To get you in the habit of coming to Vaughan's, 14 Barclay St.
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Best Flower Seeds in America.
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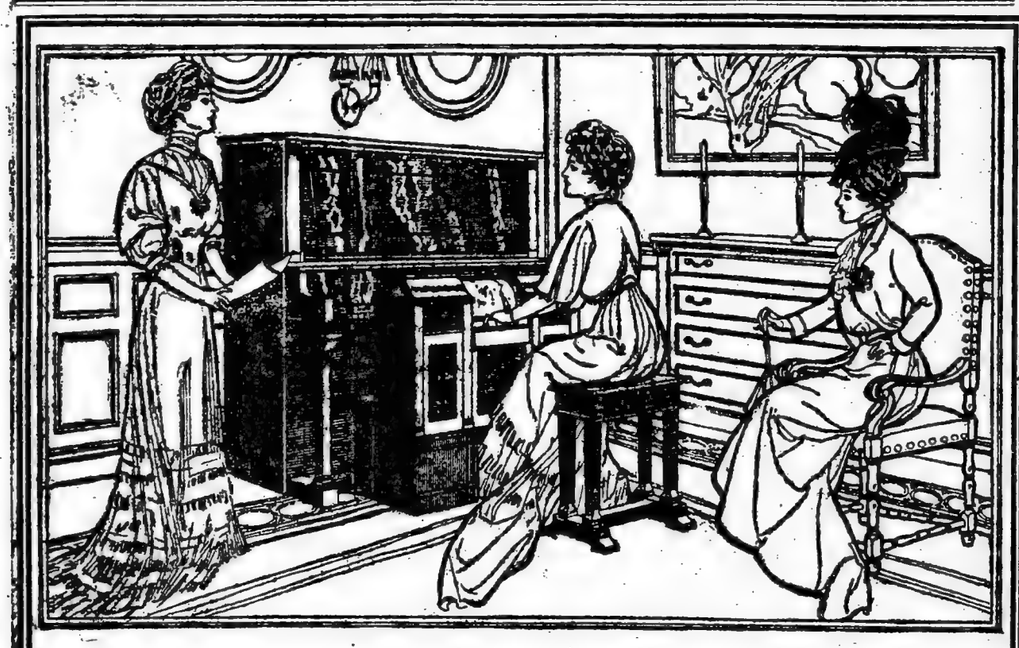

You Can Now Own a PIANOLA
Without Thinking Twice About the Cost

Only $15 Down and $7 a Month

IT seems a very small price to pay—$7 a month—when you consider that the Pianola will be paying daily dividends in pleasure—not only to yourself but to your *entire family*. The ownership of a Pianola is a perpetual admission ticket to the entire realm of music, light and classic, popular and religious.

The "Model K" Pianola, on which these unprecedentedly easy terms are quoted, is made by the Aeolian Company, and is a *genuine* Pianola, recognized throughout the world as *the standard* Piano-player. It also includes the famous Metrostyle, which was originally obtainable only in our $300 models. The "Model K" Pianola with its exclusive features is therefore easily the superior of any of the other Piano-players no matter at what price sold.

In Ebony the "Model K" Pianola costs $215, or in Mahogany, Walnut or Oak, $225. Immediate possession is given upon a down payment of $15 with subsequent payments of $7 a month and simple interest on the unpaid balance.

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Selling rugs only, we sell at lower prices than if our rugs had to help "carry" another department.

Oriental, American—all the choicest, rightly priced.

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KELSEY MAY PUT BLAME ON HUGHES

Has Letter Showing He Advised Him to Retain Vanderpoel and Hunter, It Is Said.

TESTIFIES AT THE INQUIRY

Tells How Armstrong Charged Car Fare as Well as $100 Fee for Advice on Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey testified to-day at the public hearing held by the Senate Judiciary Committee for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to refute the charges of incompetency and lack of force and initiative made by Gov. Hughes when he asked for his removal.

The attorneys of the Superintendent now are confident that they will have an opportunity to call other witnesses besides Mr. Kelsey. This will necessarily mean delay, and no end of it, at a time when the legislative session is rapidly drawing to a close. At the conclusion of the hearing to-day, ex-Judge Edward W. Hatch, senior counsel for Mr. Kelsey, suggested to Senator Davis, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that it might be advisable for the committee to hold one or more hearings in New York, for the accommodation of witnesses in that city, in case the committee should determine to admit other testimony than that of Mr. Kelsey himself.

"How many New York witnesses do you intend to call?" asked Senator Davis.

"Four or five, and maybe as many as ten," replied Judge Hatch. "I want to explain that we have no desire to delay the hearing. On the contrary, we are intent upon expediting matters as much as possible."

"It would seem to me," said Chairman Davis, "that it would be quite as convenient, to say the least, for four or five witnesses to make the journey from New York to Albany as it would be for twelve or thirteen committee members to go to New York."

It was finally decided that the question should be left open for settlement after the committee had taken formal action as to whether the hearing was to be prolonged to permit of the introduction of other testimony.

Despite the disclaimer of Kelsey's counsel that they are not seeking delay, no fewer than eighty-seven exhibits were put in to-day. Most of these are lengthy documents. Then it is contemplated to print all the testimony and the exhibits, copies of which are to be distributed among all the members of the upper House.

When the session came to an end to-day the adjournment was taken until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The examination of Mr. Kelsey himself will occupy the rest of the week. As the Judiciary Committee has a number of other bills to consider, and a large schedule of public hearings, it is likely that proceedings then will go over for at least a week.

There was a report to-day that a batch of letters of a rather sensational nature would be introduced in evidence and throw a new light on the retention of Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel and Robert H. Hunter, the Chief Deputy Superintendent in charge of the New York office, by Mr. Kelsey. These officials were retained after the Armstrong Committee, in its report, had pronounced them entirely unfit and untrustworthy. This was made one of the principal reasons for Gov. Hughes's request that Kelsey be removed. The letters, it is said, will back up Kelsey's assertion that Gov. Hughes advised him to retain these men for a time. Kelsey's counsel declined to discuss this report.

All the testimony to-day had to do with the routine of the Insurance Department. It was shown that Mr. Kelsey had been a very hard-working man since he took hold of his job. The Governor's friends, however, insist that the testimony so far has failed to disprove the Governor's assertion that Kelsey lacked force and initiative.

Senator Armstrong had an uncomfortable moment during the hearing to-day. The various forms of standard policies which it became necessary for Mr. Kelsey to have formulated after the Armstrong laws went into effect had been introduced in evidence. In reply to questions from ex-Attorney General Mayer Mr. Kelsey testified that he had consulted Senator Armstrong and obtained his advice as to the wording of the policies on account of his intimate connection with the insurance investigation. Mr. Armstrong, he said, had sent in a bill for $100 for his services and $26.56. The Senator had not even overlooked his telephone and car fare disbursements, aggregating 25 cents, when he made out the bill.

The introduction of the testimony has caused almost as much comment as has the fact that Senator Armstrong should accept money from the State for services in connection with a cause in which he has professed such great interest.

KILLED BOY; DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Man in the Street Tells Motorman of Body Jammed Under His Car.

All unconscious of the fact that the body of a little child was jammed against the bottom of his motor box, Motorman Raymond Geer of the Sumner Avenue line ran his car two blocks last night in Williamsburg, and would have continued had not some one on the street called his attention to the body.

The child was Samuel Klutz, Jr., 5 years old, who had been playing with his brother and several other children near the Klutz home, at 15 Moore Street. The car stood in front of the Gaiety Theatre, at Broadway and Lorimer Street.

When the body was pulled from beneath the car it was badly mangled, and death had probably been instantaneous. A crowd that gathered made threats against the motorman, but the Clymer Street police reserves were called out and kept the crowd back. Motorman Greer was arrested, charged with criminal negligence.

A Nostrand Avenue car collided full tilt into the centre of a Broadway car which was crossing Eighth Street last night, having taken that route to avoid some repairs to the Broadway track. The front of the Nostrand Avenue car was demolished. William Harvey, motorman of the Nostrand Avenue car, narrowly escaped by jumping. Those seriously hurt were Joseph Loeber of 470 Harmon Street and Martin McGurran of 317 Hewes Street, both passengers on the Broadway car

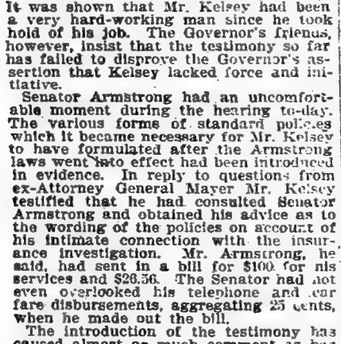

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WHITE AND EXCLUSIVE FANCY PATTERNS.

ASK FOR CLUETT SHIRTS. LOOK FOR CLUETT LABEL.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

AUTO TRAINING SHIP SEIZED.

Bicycle Policeman Overhauls a Fast Craft and Gathers in the Skipper.

While south-bound on the starboard tack late last night the training ship of the New York Auto-Engine School was overhauled in St. Nicholas Avenue by Bicycle Policeman O'Brien, who boarded the ship and placed Louis Cassioli, who was at the wheel, under arrest. The capture was effected at 143th Street after a stern chase of ten blocks

O'Brien was under the lee of a lighthouse at 158th Street when the red hull training craft hove into view. There was a crew of three on board beside Cassioli, instructor and skipper. The auto was making about twenty knots, according to O'Brien. A middy was at the wheel, but when Cassioli saw he was being pursued he took command and assigned the assistant navigator to the starboard watch.

The chase was a lively one till O'Brien got near enough to enforce his command to stop. Cassioli was taken to the West 152d Street Station and later released on bail.

Some time ago the bicycle policemen were removed from that section. Then the training ships began to make life uncertain for those living up that way. The residents organized a revenue cutter service and began to use stop watches and field glasses. Their complaints finally led to the reappearance of the official bicycle cruisers.

HAYES NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Buffalo Justice Revokes Order Holding the Sheriff.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Justice Pound to-day revoked the order made on March 4 holding Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes of New York County in contempt of court for not obeying an order issued in the Beaty divorce suit, which was brought by a Buffalo nurse against a New York physician.

As matters stand the Sheriff is fully cleared of contempt.

MORTGAGE TAX AMENDMENTS.

Proposals of Senate Committee—Swear-Off Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 22.—Ten amendments to the mortgage tax law, apparently desired to strengthen weak points, are provided in a committee bill introduced in the Senate to-day by the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee. The most important of the amendments follow:

Agreements whereby existing mortgages are required to stand as security for other debts are made taxable the same as mortgages, a recording tax is imposed on all mortgages under $100; owners of mortgages recorded prior to July 1, 1906, are permitted to file a written statement of amount remaining unpaid and upon paying the tax thereon the mortgage becomes subject to the provisions of the law; supplemental mortgages filed to correct prior mortgages, providing no new debt is secured, are made exempt from taxation, and the others correct technical details.

The committee also reported the Cassidy bill, recommended by the Special Tax Commission requiring persons attempting to swear off personal property taxes to make a statement of all property belonging to them, a list of all debts, and all details.

CHANCE FOR STAMP FRAUDS.

Controller Glynn Points Out Drawback of a Refund Bill.

ALBANY, March 22.—In a letter sent to-day to Chairman Schoeneck of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, State Controller Glynn protests against a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Agnew and Assemblyman Young, providing for refunds of taxes on transfers of stock. Mr. Glynn intimates that if the bill is passed it will permit any one who holds stamps that are carried on the books as "destroyed" to realize on these stamps. He says:

The bill makes provision for the allowance for and redemption of such stamps as may have been spoiled, destroyed, &c., and in this connection I wish to remind you of the fact that millions of dollars' face value stamps were "destroyed" and "spoiled," according to the entries made in the books of the Stock Transfer Bureau by Charles M. Watkins, at the time Chief Clerk of the bureau, and this, with his statement, is the only proof we have that they were actually destroyed.

The Controller declares that if the bill is passed it will also result in much confusion in obtaining proof satisfactory to enable him to order the redemption of stamps.

HUGHES FREES MURDERER.

Commutes Sentence of Man for Whom Mrs. Booth Asked Clemency.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The sentence of James Flaherty, who has served twenty-four years in Auburn Prison for killing his wife in Brooklyn in 1882, was commuted to-day by Gov. Hughes, permitting his release on Monday next. He has been an exemplary prisoner, and the Governer received a petition urging executive clemency in his behalf from Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America. Mrs. Booth contemplates putting Flaherty in charge of a cottage in her colony at Hope Hall, L. I.

Gov. Hughes also commuted the sentence of Herman Schoenberg, who is reported dying in Sing Sing of acute kidney disease. Schoenberk has been serving a sentence of five years for perjury.

BLOW AT HEARST LEAGUE.

House Passes Bill Subjecting All Parties to Primary Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly to-day passed the Schoeneck bill, which provides that every political party in the State shall be subject to the laws which govern primary day.

This would compel the Independence League to hold primaries and would perhaps do much to divest it of the proprietary features it possesses with W. R. Hearst and his incorporators maintaining a legal grip on it.

The House also passed the Baldwin bill, which increases the crew of a freight train. It is simply a measure in the interests of the safety of employes.

Hearings on Street and Bridge Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Hughes will give a hearing on the Murphy Livingstone Street bill on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was passed in both Senate and Assembly over the veto of Mayor McClellan. Assemblyman Murphy of Kings put it through the Legislature. At 3:30 o'clock the same afternoon a hearing will be given on the McCarren-Farrell Brooklyn Bridge Extension bills.

Candle Power Tests for Gas.

ALBANY, March 22.—The State Gas Commission ordered to-day all gas companies supplying 15,000,000 cubic feet or more per annum of coal, water, or mixed gas, to install by Sept. 1 next, stationary photometers for testing the candle power of the gas they distribute. Photometers to be installed under this order must be approved by the State Commission.

Druggists to Pay $5 for Licenses.

ALBANY, March 22.—Bills signed to-day include that of Mr. Hastings, increasing pharmacists' license fees from $1 to $5 after September next.

New Confidential Bank Examiner.

ALBANY, March 22.—Supt. Keep of the State Banking Department to-day appointed William J. Hayes of Buffalo confidential examiner in place of Nicholas T. Killip, resigned. Mr. Hayes was formerly engaged in the banking business in Buffalo, and it is understood has had an extensive experience as a bank examiner.

WRECKERS DERAIL CHICAGO LIMITED

18 Injured When Pennsylvania Express Leaves Track Before Daybreak.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON HURT

All Escape Serious Injury—Fish Plates and Bolts Removed from the Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—The New York and Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked seventeen miles east of Pittsburg, about 4 o'clock this morning, and eighteen of the eighty-three passengers were injured, but none mortally.

That the derailment was the work of train wreckers is openly asserted by local officials of the road, who made an exhaustive examination and found that fish plates and bolts had been removed, weakening the support of the rails.

Among the injured were:

GETTEMY, Engineer W. M., hurt about the back and right leg; taken to Altoona.

WEBSTER, HOLLAND C., Assistant District Attorney of Toledo, Ohio; bruised on right leg.

JOHNSON, Mayor TOM L., of Cleveland, bruised.

SNYDER, J., of New York, bruised.

McWILLIAMS, The Rev. T. S., pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, shaken up.

SMALL, WILLIAM, attorney, Washington, D. C., bruised.

HENEKEL, Miss LOU, Washington, D. C., right foot injured.

WOOD, Mrs. G. A., Washington, D. C., shock.

COOK, Capt. W. H., Toledo, Ohio, bruised.

MORRIS, J. B., Toledo, Ohio, bruised.

ROY, E. L., Secretary of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, bruised.

WATTS, J. A., of the United Railroads, San Francisco, bruised.

COFFIN, E. F., Washington, D. C., bruised.

WELLS, CHESTER, of the United States Navy, Indian Head, Md., bruised.

The Chicago Limited is known as No. 23, and was due at the Union Station at 4:30 A. M. The train was running thirty-five miles an hour when it approached Stewart Station. Suddenly, the engineer felt his engine sink under him. He quickly threw on the air brakes in an effort to save the train. The locomotive, with the weight of eight heavy coaches behind it, carried five coaches with it and plowed over the ties for about 1,000 feet.

When the train finally came to a standstill, the locomotive was lying on its side, and the mail car, baggage car, and three sleeping cars were hanging at an angle. The last three cars remained on the tracks. The mail car took fire, having been pushed against the overturned engine.

The train crew obtained a fire extinguisher and put out the blaze before it had done much damage. The mail was not touched by the flames.

The railroad officials say that the bolts and fish plates which hold the rails together at the joints had been removed. The bolts and plates were found beside the tracks. Two wrenches and a crowbar, which, the officials say, do not belong to the railroad, also were found.

The train was derailed on a piece of straight track, and on one of the safest stretches of the Pittsburg Division. To this was due the escape of the passengers from more serious injury.

After taking the testimony of the train crew and the crews which passed the point of derailment just before the accident, officials of the road authorized the following statement:

"The wreck was caused by some person or persons removing the bolts and tie plates joining two rails and turning one of them inward so as to throw the train off the track. The work was evidently that of one with a knowledge of tracks and signals, as the 'bond wire' which completes the electric signal circuit was carefully kept intact, thereby causing the signals to show 'safe' instead of 'danger,' as they would have shown had this contact been broken.

"The tools found near the scene of the accident were such as are used in laying track, but were not the standard tools used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor were they the property of the company. The place selected for the derailment seems to have been chosen with a view of throwing the train off the track and at the same time guarding, as far as possible, against the loss of life."

The investigation is still in progress.

11 HURT IN CAR WRECK.

Train Hits a Trolley in Detroit—Two Will Die.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—Two persons were mortally injured and nine others, all girls, were cut and bruised to-day when a street car was struck at the Fourteenth Avenue crossing by a Michigan Central Railway train.

Those who will die are James C. Smith of 118 McGraw Avenue and Miss Charlotte Martin of Mason City, Mich.

There were twenty-two passengers on the car, most of them girls on their way to business. The car stopped at the railroad crossing and the conductor ran ahead as usual, but apparently did not see the approaching train. Just after the car passed under the gates the gateman sighted the approaching train and lowered his gate, but the car was already on the track.

Engineer Smith says that he did not see the street car until he was within 75 feet of it. He applied the brakes, but the distance was too short to stop the train. It struck the car, splitting in and throwing the wreckage 50 feet.

A few of the passengers saw the oncoming train and tried to escape through the rear door. There was not time enough, however, and they were hurled into a heap among the wreckage.

NORTHWESTERN WRECKED.

Liner Ashore on La Touche Island Off the Alaska Coast.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 22.—The steamship Northwestern, formerly the Orizaba of the Ward Line, on the Atlantic, lies a wreck on the south end of La Touche Island, on the southwestern coast of Alaska. The vessel will, no doubt, be a total loss, as she is in an exposed condition.

The Northwestern sailed from Seattle March 16 and reached Valdez a few days later, going to Seward. Wednesday the Northwestern sailed from Seward for Valdez, en route to Seattle, and was wrecked yesterday afternoon.

Baby feels those raw chilling winds. They make him cold and fretful and plant in his tiny system the seeds of future ills. Give him *Scott's Emulsion* and notice how it fortifies the little fellow's constitution and gives him power to resist cold.

No drugs in it—only food.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR.

New Yorkers Among the Injured—Engineer Killed.

DANVILLE, Ind., March 22.—Passenger Train No. 11, the "Southwestern Limited" on the St. Louis Division of the Big Four Railroad, west bound from Indianapolis to St. Louis, left the tracks near Avon this afternoon. Engineer John Gregory was crushed to death beneath his engine. Among the injured are:

Mrs. W. B. STRANG, wife of a railroad contractor, at 15 Wall Street, New York, living at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street; taken to the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, suffering from shock and slight bruises.

GEORGE ASK, 407 West Front Street, Austin, Texas; arms and legs injured.

R. L. WINTER, St. Louis; left eye seriously injured and contusions about body.

A. O. FLIPPIN of 159 West Fifty-first Street, New York City; left hip and head bruised.

JOHN HAUFF, chef on dining car; both legs bruised.

W. R. COX, Manchester, N. H.; back injured.

E. P. YATES, Hartford, Conn.; bruised hip.

Miss E. L. KENNEDY, New York; scalp wound.

Miss ANNETTE HUNTER, Fort Worth, Texas; bruised body.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, baggage master; bruised.

JOHN STANSBERRY, brakeman; slightly bruised.

Three cars rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. A gravel pile near the track being used in placing a new switch caused the engine to leave the track, carrying the coaches with it.

TRAIN WRECKER SENTENCED.

Harrington Gets Six and a Half Years—Convicted on Woman's Testimony.

DELHI, N. Y., March 22.—L. D. Harrington of Sidney was convicted to-day of attempting to wreck a train. He was sentenced to six and a half years in Auburn Prison by Justice Grant.

Mrs. Lucy Cotton was the star witness for the prosecution. She told of the plans of the defendant to wreck the Ontario & Western Pullman train on the night of March 9, 1906, in order that he might rob the dead and injured and get the money that the two, Mrs. Cotton and Harrington, might elope, the blame for the wreck to be put on Mrs. Cotton's husband.

Baptist Church Transfers Hughes.

A certificate transferring his membership from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to the Emanuel Bantist Church in Albany was granted to Gov. Hughes at a meeting of the Fifth Avenue church last evening. A resolution commending the Governor for activity in church work was also adopted.

EX-TROOPER HELD, IN ARMY INQUIRY

William Anderson Arrested—May Be the Man Who Made Alleged Confession.

REPORTERS MAKE DENIAL

Men Who Say They Obtained the Admissions Concerning Brownsville May Be Subpoenaed.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 22.—Lieut. Fred S. Chamberlain, in charge of the United States Army recruiting station at Houston, to-day placed under arrest at Galveston a negro believed to be the man who under the name of D. C. Gray gave an interview to Galveston newspaper reporters last Sunday reciting sensational details of the shooting up of the town of Brownsville.

The negro refuses to make a statement at this time. It is reported the two newspaper men who say they obtained the interview will be subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Investigation Committee at Washington.

The negro arrested is named William Anderson. He was trumpeter of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry. He declared he had not been interviewed by the reporters and they corroborated him. Lieut. Chamberlain is satisfied he has the right man. Major A. P. Blocksom has been ordered from San Antonio to Galveston to make a thorough investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Department has not received any information concerning the arrest of former Private William Anderson of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, by Lieut. Chamberlain, the recruiting officer in Texas. The last word that came to the department about the alleged confession of a former member of the discharged battalion was that the story of the man who gave his name as D. C. Gray was a fake.

There was never any question as to the probability of that story, if told by a man who had in fact belonged to the battalion, but told by a man who never had been in the army, as was the case with Gray, it was merely a fake, and nothing more. There has been some talk here that, in fact, Gray had secured the story of a man who did belong to the battalion and had told it as his own.

It may turn out that that was what happened, and that William Anderson was the man who told Gray. In that case the story will be capable of confirmation soon through the confession of other members of the battalion unless army officers here are very much mistaken and the end of the Brownsville case will come quickly.

ERRORS NOW IN GUN LISTS.

New Complication in the Brownsville Riot Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Taft to-day transmitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a report of Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, with reference to the number of the guns assigned to the negro soldiers of Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on the night of Aug. 13 last, when Brownsville, Texas, was "shot up." It appears from the letter of Gen. Crozier that on the face of the lists of guns, as forwarded by the officers of the companies, there were certain errors, arising probably from mistakes in transcribing from the property books of the companies.

The effect of this is to raise a doubt whether two of the guns, held by expert examination at the Springfield Arsenal of shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville to have been used in the affray, were in arms chests of Company B under lock and key and not issued to soldiers as was indicated by the former report sent to the committee by the Ordnance Department of the army.

LYNDE LEFT $740,285.

Tax Appraiser Fixes Value of Estate of Automobile Crash Victim.

Transfer Tax Appraiser J. R. Vunk of Patchogue, L. I., completed yesterday his inventory of the estate of Charles W. Lynde, who was killed in an automobile accident near Islip on Sept. 3, 1906. The value of the estate is $740,285.

Lynde had gained notoriety through the divorce proceedings brought by his first wife, Mary Yarde Wright. Lynde settled large alimony on his first wife after he lost his suit, and a settlement was also made, by the terms of the will whereby his second wife, now living in England, will receive $20 a week during her life. Lynde's housekeeper, Aileen Chandler of Patchogue, also receives $20 a week.

The other beneficiaries under the will are Charles Rollins Lynde, a nephew, and Clarissa Rutter Lynde and Augusta Lynde, nieces, living in Manhattan, who each receive $240,063.86.

Lynde belonged to a well-known Brooklyn family. He was a graduate of Princeton.

Apollinaris

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HAS CONSTANTLY and STEADILY INCREASED in Popularity and Esteem, and is ACCEPTED THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD as The IDEAL and PERFECT TABLE WATER.

Beautiful Paintings

Exact reproductions in color from the originals of famous paintings by eminent artists, valuable for mounting, framing, and decorative purposes, are a prominent feature of the *APRIL* number of the

Strand Magazine

These beautiful pictures are the third of a series which will appear in coming issues of the "STRAND." Exact reproductions *in color* of some of the most striking and charming paintings which exist in the world of Art.

The April Number

also contains splendid stories by **C. N. and A. M. Williamson, W. W. Jacobs, Max Pemberton, E. Nesbit,** and other well-known writers. Also short complete articles of unusual interest, profusely illustrated.

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RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Handkerchiefs. Main Floor.

Styles for men and women, of French silk and linen; new and exclusive designs and colorings; each..... **25c**

An Unprecedented Easter Sale

Men's Kuppenheimer Clothing at $15.50

Second Floor.

Never in the recent history of the clothing trade has such high class clothing been offered at this price.

This is a sale inaugurated just before Easter, enabling men to buy Kuppenheimer Suits with all the style features that go toward making one's clothing individual at almost half ordinary prices.

These suits are cut and made in identically the same manner as the best made-to-measure garments, consequently they will keep their shape as long as worn.

The new fabrics—patterns that you won't find outside this Store—are here. Checks, club checks, plaids and plain fabrics are in evidence, as well as black suitings. Famous Kuppenheimer suits in this sale at..... **$15.50**

No matter what size or build you are, you can be fitted in these Suits. The Kuppenheimer Suits are thoroughly hand-made and tailored throughout. The vest and trousers have every new little knack to make them look different from ordinary clothes. Coats in either single or double breasted style.

Of course we carry men's clothing at higher prices. "Kuppenheimer," as well as other standard makes, is found in our ultra and exclusive line of Suits and Topcoats— **$19.75** and **$23.75**
Suitings that are exclusive with us—

Men's Hats—Our Men's Hat Department is showing all the new Spring blocks and shades in either soft or stiff hats. Choose any shape at..... **$2**

Our Special Easter Suit of Boys' Clothing at $5.50

We know you'll want your boys to wear the newest in Easter or Spring Clothing. We therefore inaugurate a special Easter sale, in which boys' suits and coats of the newest style will be sold at $5.50, enabling parents to get every model, cloth or pattern that is most stylish in Boys' Clothing and save money. Such Suits are regularly $8.50.

For the boys who are from 10 to 16 there are the newest double-breasted models with either the full knickerbocker or the straight pants—or our special 2-pants Suit offering (2 pairs of pants with each suit) **$5.50**

For the Little Fellows From 2½ to 10 years. All the new models in sailors and the long roll collar Russian suits in a large variety of cloths and patterns, either plain or fancy fabrics..... **$5.50**

Our Showing of Boys' Suits and Reefers at $3.50

has surpassed anything ever shown before at the price. All styles and materials for boys, 2½ to 16.

BASEMENT BOYS' SPRING SUITS—For boys 8 to 16 years, double-breasted Suits, with or without belt; straight or knicker pants, at $1.77. For the little fellow—Sailor or Russian styles—all handsomely trimmed and with bloomer pants. **$1.77**

Easter Sale of Misses' Outergarments.

On Saturday, one week before Easter, we always inaugurate this great yearly sale of Girls' and Misses' ready-to-wear garments—a time when we offer those smart, handsomely tailored garments at less than you'd have to pay for the ordinary factory-made productions elsewhere. Third Floor.

It has been said, and in truth, that the Simpson Crawford Misses' and Children's outergarments contained more of that indescribable something called style than is found in most stores' garments for women.

Years of study and specializing along these lines are behind it, and this has never been more emphatically demonstrated than in the garments in the great pre-Easter sale.

A Most Diversified Line of Misses' Suits at $24.75.

Made of chiffon Panama, fancy serge and English worsteds—most beautiful fabrics of the season in the much-called-for Paquin brown, blue and hair-line stripes; also small checks. Two models—Prince Chap and Tuxedo Coat. Very full side pleated skirt with two bands around bottom. Sizes 14 and 16.

$18.75 Misses' Pony and Box Coat Suits.

Of new Spring fabrics, such as invisible checks, stripes and solid colors in all shades. Especially natty suit for young women. Sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 Misses' Cutaway Coat Suits.

All pretty Spring shades; strapped seams and neck finished with narrow silk braid. Coat lined with soft finished satin. Skirt full side pleated. Sizes 14 and 16.

$19.75 Junior Jumper Suits with Coats.

Made of chiffon Panama. Coat trimmed in broad silk braid; full flare pleated skirt in the new brown and blue. Skirts 30 to 35 inches. Sizes 12, 14 and 16.

$10 Junior Semi-Fitted Suits.

In gray and brown invisible check; collar of moire; double-breasted coat; full and boxy; skirt pleated.

$14.75 Misses' French Voile Skirts.

Full side-pleated model; made over handsome taffeta drop with large dust ruffle. Skirt trimmed with two deep folds of taffeta. Lengths 33 to 39 inches.

Extensive line of Junior Box Coat Suits at $12

All new Spring shades, in blue, light brown and fancy mixtures, strapped with broad strap to form a Gibson effect; pleated skirt with three-inch hem. Sizes 12, 14 and 16. Lengths 30 to 33 inches.

$7.50 Misses' new English Coats

In pretty stripes and mixtures, thirty-inch model; collar trimmed with contrasting colored broadcloth; well tailored garment. Sizes 14 and 16.

$10.75 Girls' seven-eighth length Coats

Made of hard finished serges, in stripes, checks and solid colors; double-breasted models; lined throughout with soft satin. A very dressy garment. Sizes 6 to 14.

$7.50 Girls' seven-eighth length Coats

Made of fancy stripes and mixtures, full box coats with collar and cuffs of broadcloth. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$2.95 Girls' Box Model Reefers

Made of fine serge, in golf or blue, with embroidered silk emblem on sleeves; natty box model. Sizes 6 to 14.

$9.75 Misses' Long Loose Box Coats

Made of high class mixtures and stripes in all new Spring shades; self strapped, notch collar of velvet; large patch pockets. Sizes 14 and 16.

BASEMENT MISSES' 3-PIECE SUITS, Coat, Suspender and Skirt—Pony Coat; three-quarter Sleeve; double-breasted; lined with satin. Skirt full side pleated; trimmed with two-inch band of self material—$14.75 value. **$9.98**

MAXIM INVENTS SAFER EXPLOSIVE

Tells Canadian Society About New Smokeless Powder He Calls Stabillite.

ALSO NEW FUSE FOR SHELLS

Suggests That the Maine and Iena Disasters May Have Been Due to Spontaneous Combustion.

Hudson Maxim, inventor of war materials, speaking at the dinner which the Canadian Society of New York gave to Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, at the Hotel Astor last night, made the first announcement of a new device and a new smokeless powder which he has perfected after ten years of experimenting. The new device he called a safety detonating fuse, and said that it would explode a projectile after it had gone through a plate, whether that plate were 1 inch or 12 inches thick. The new powder he called stabillite, and said its greatest advantage was that it would not decompose spontaneously. Incidentally he said that spontaneous combustion might have caused the disaster to the French battleship Iéna.

Mr. Maxim said that he had waited a few days in announcing his newest inventions so that he might tell the Canadian Society about them first. His reason was purely sentimental, because it was to that society that he made the first announcement of his invention of the high explosive called maximite, now used in the United States Army and Navy.

"It was only last week," said Mr. Maxim, "that I was convinced that my safety detonating fuse was a success, though I had thought many times in the ten years I had been working on it that I had it perfected. The proof was offered by several severe tests, which were made at the Indian Head proving grounds. The Indian Head officers were there and the uniform success which the fuse achieved was most gratifying.

"This new fuse can be placed in a high-explosive shell and cannot be exploded until the shell has left the gun. It can be adjusted so that it will explode at exactly the right distance behind the plate which the projectile pierces. At Indian Head we used eight-inch and five-inch guns, and in the shells was the smokeless powder known in the service as 'Explosive D.' The plate which we used was Krupp process armor, which is the hardest and toughest in the world.

"Through this plate—some of it was six-inch and some eight-inch—we fired shells, with the new detonating fuse attached, and with great uniformity they exploded behind the plate almost exactly at the point we had figured on in regulating the fuse.

"Stabillite—I took the name from the root from which we get the word stable—is a smokeless powder which impurities do not affect. In the smokeless powder now used in the United States there is a certain solvent which must be removed by evaporation before it is in condition for use. In the larger powder sticks that evaporation takes about a year and a half, ordinarily, and in the smaller powder several months. To overcome that porous nature of the smokeless powder I have been working for several years, and at last I believe I have perfected one that is just what I am after. The dangers of the use or storage of smokeless powder that has not had every bit of the solvent removed are great, and in this connection I may refer to the disaster on the French battleship Iéna and other similar disasters, including that on the Maine, which have not been explained. I say that possibly the Iéna was destroyed by the spontaneous decomposition of powder, though it may have been due to the explosion of an air flask of a projectile."

In his speech to the Canadian-New Yorkers the inventor made a strong plea for additional equipment for the United States Army and Navy, and said that our unpreparedness for war might cost the country dearly.

"The general public," he declared, "does not appreciate the condition of our military forces. They know, having been told about it very frequently of late, that peace perches on the banner of those who are prepared for war; that while we may trust our neighbors we should cut the cards before they deal. The British lion has been taught by self-interest to be good, that the fruits of friendly commerce are better compensation than the results of battle.

"Much has been said about our immeasurable wealth. Yes, we have it, and it can be depended upon to come to the front if there is war. But you should remember that Japan has 750,000 veteran troops, and that we have 50,000, most of whom are engaged in shoveling or waiting upon the officers. Why, Japan could land 250,000 men on our Pacific Coast before we could get scarcely a handful of troops to repulse them, and California is rich enough to support the entire Japanese Nation. The United States ought to spend at least $200,000,000 immediately on the Pacific Coast, preparing for such a contingency."

With Sir Percy Sanderson at the guest table were Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. William Fergusson, President of the New York Graduate Society of McGill University; Corporation Counsel Ellison, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, President of St. David's Society; J. E. Grote, President of St. George's Society; W. Butler Duncan, President of St. Andrew's Society; Dr. John Rowlands Shannon, Vice President of the British Schools and Universities Club; Kennard Thomson, President of the University of Toronto Club; Dr. John A. Wyeth, President of the Southern Society of New York, and Dr. E. J. Bowles, President of the Canadian Society and the toastmaster, and Mr. Maxim.

The compliments which Dr. Bowles, Dr. Wolford Nelson, and Dr. Evans paid to Sir Percy so affected him that his voice broke when he attempted to reply. The Consul General referred to the great joy he had experienced during his service here, which is now drawing to a close, and particularly to the increasing friendliness of Canadians in New York toward him and his office.

Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to King Edward, and "America," "God Save the King," and "The Maple Leaf Forever," the last the Canadian song, were sung. Syd. Owens made a great hit by singing an original song in which he praised Sir Percy as "a fine old English gentleman."

Trying to Save Dr. Frink's Arm.

A second operation was performed yesterday by Dr. B. T. Tilton upon Dr. Horace W. Frink, house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital. While performing an operation a week ago Dr. Frink cut one of his fingers and blood poisoning developed. The operations are to save the doctor's right arm.

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DINNER TO ALBERT STANLEY.

He Is Going to London to Manage Yerkes Underground Lines.

Albert M. Stanley, who sails on April 2 for England to take charge of the new underground system of London railroads, to which the late Charles T. Yerkes devoted some of his best efforts, was the guest of honor at a dinner of 100 street railroad men and their friends in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf last evening. The diners were drawn largely from the ranks of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, of which Mr. Stanley was General Manager until he resigned to form his new business connection.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation, presided, and among other guests were Horace F. Andrews, President of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company; J. J. Burleigh, Vice President of the Public Service Corporation; W. G. Clark, Third Vice President of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia; Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; J. G. White, President of the J. G. White Company of this city, and T. W. Wilson, General Manager of the International Railway Company of Buffalo.

Mr. Stanley's selection for his new post was made with the approval of the Speyer banking interests, who became interested in the proposition after the death of Mr. Yerkes.

DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPTS.

Court Says Six-Year Limit Dates from Filing of Petitions.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday rendered an important decision as to the six years' limit in the discharge of bankrupts for the second time, which is the first decision on this point in this district.

The bankruptcy act as amended in 1903 says that the Judge shall discharge the applicant unless he has in voluntary proceedings been granted a discharge within six years. There has been great difference of opinion among the lawyers as to whether the six years go back from the date of filing the second petition in bankruptcy, or from the date of application for discharge on the second petition, which might be a year after the second petition was filed. The Judge decides that the six years are measured backward from the time of hearing the application for discharge. The Judge says in part:

"It is to be remembered that prior to the amendment of 1903 there was nothing to prevent successive petitions being filed by habitual bankrupts within a few months of each other, and there is still nothing to prevent such petitions being presented. The effect of the Ray amendment was to limit an existing right or privilege, and while I personally think that the law ought to be at least as stringent as that contended for by the objecting creditors, it appears to me too plain for further argument that Congress did not make the law in that shape. The exception to the objection is sustained."

The case decided is that of Adolph Haase, shoe dealer of 513 Canal Street, who filed his first petition on Oct. 27, 1900, and was discharged Dec. 19, 1900. A creditor's petition was filed against him on Jan. 10, 1906, but the hearing for his discharge did not come up in court until Jan. 14, 1907, when several creditors opposed his discharge on the ground that he had been discharged before within six years.

ADOPT DOORSTEP BABY.

Pretty Little Cynthia Becomes Miss Burger, Daughter of a Rich Brewer.

A romantic little story of a foundling was told in the Kings County Surrogate's Court yesterday, when the foster parents of the child sought to adopt her. The tale was told by Lawyer Frank Obernier, who appeared for Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burger of 131 Vernon Avenue. Mr. Burger is a wealthy brewer.

On March 7 last some one rang the door bell of the Burger home. Going to the door, Mr. Burger was puzzled to find no one there. In the areaway, however, he stumbled over two bundles. Taking them into the house, he was astonished to find that one of the "bundles" was a pretty blue-eyed baby girl. The other bundle contained extra dresses and three nursing bottles filled with milk for the child. Pinned to the baby's clothing was a slip of paper, on which was written: "Cynthia, born Nov. 26, 1906." There was no clue to the identity of the child.

Mr. and Mrs. Burger both took a strong fancy to little Cynthia, and desired from the first to keep her as their own, although they tried to find her parents. Being without children, they decided to adopt her, and yesterday, in their behalf, Lawyer Obernier applied to Surrogate Church for the necessary papers. Little Cynthia was in court with Mrs. Burger and captivated everybody, from the Surrogate down.

After hearing the story the court granted the application, and Miss Cynthia Burger "goo-gooed" her thanks to him as her happy foster mother took her away.

TESLA CONFESSES JUDGMENT.

Electrical Expert Owes $583 Which, He Says, He Can't Pay.

A judgment for $583 was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against Nikola Tesla, the electrical expert, by Walter L. Bunnell, attorney for Frank E. Cahill, for services performed by Mr. Cahill for Mr. Tesla between Aug. 8, 1903, and June 13, 1904, at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Tesla confessed judgment for the above amount on Nov. 4, 1905, but the legal document was not filed until yesterday. Mr. Cahill brought suit in the Third District Municipal Court, this city, in October, 1905, for his claim, but the case was discontinued and the confession of judgment was given then. The City of New York obtained a judgment against Mr. Tesla on Dec. 14, 1905, for $475 for personal taxes, but the execution was returned unsatisfied.

WALDORF FINE SUSTAINED.

Supreme Court Holds Hotel Must Pay $4,470 for Game Law Violation.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday unanimously affirming a judgment of the court below inflicting fines amounting to $4,470 against the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company for violating the game laws by having English pheasants for sale in the closed season.

The appeal was based on the contention that the dead birds were brought from a foreign State, having been bred and killed in New Jersey. The point was also raised that the law prohibiting the possession of the birds was unconstitutional, violating the rights of property ownership.

The opinion of the court declares that the Legislature has especial functions in the restriction of hunting, killing, and possessing game and the courts cannot review the exercise of this power. The fact that the pheasants were bought in New Jersey does not affect the law in the case.

BRITISHER ON THE JURY.

Objected to Being Locked Up All Night, but Didn't Escape It.

On the ground that he was a British subject and not amenable to jury duty a juror in the Circuit Court of Newark objected to being locked up for the night with his fellow-jurymen, who could not agree on a verdict in a damage suit brought by Miss Frances Kunz against the North Jersey Street Railway Company. He was told by the clerk that, having been accepted as a juror and having taken the oath, he must abide by the law, as the other jurymen did. Then he reluctantly yielded.

Yesterday morning the jury, having failed to agree, was discharged.

BRYCE HERE TO SEE LIFE IN NEW YORK

New British Ambassador Comes to a Series of Dinners in His Honor.

ON HIS WAY TO CANADA

Will There Take Up Settlement of Questions Long in Dispute with This Country.

James Bryce, the British Ambassador, came from Washington yesterday and was the guest of Joseph H. Choate at dinner last night. When Mr. Choate was our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's he knew Mr. Bryce intimately. Yesterday was the first time they had been together since Mr. Bryce was appointed Ambassador to the United States.

The British Ambassador will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. The Union League Club will entertain him on Monday, and on Tuesday a reception will be given for him at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting gave a luncheon yesterday at their residence, 24 East Seventy-second Street, for Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Frelinghuysen, Egerton Winthrop, the Hon. J. Hampden Robb, and Gen. Horace Porter. Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant have invitations out for a luncheon of sixty covers in honor of the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce to-day at Sherry's. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give an informal reception Monday afternoon at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street for the visitors.

Ambassador Bryce's short stay in New York is an incident of his trip to Ottawa, where he will obtain the final views of Canada with respect to the settlement of the various questions pending between the Dominion Government and the United States. He conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on Thursday, and from them learned the position which the United States takes in the matters at issue. From London he has brought full instructions as to the course Great Britain will permit, and it is expected that if his conference with the Dominion officials at Ottawa is satisfactory the last trace of friction between them and the United States will be removed.

Tariff reciprocity, the preservation of Niagara Falls, and the determination of the right of American and Canadian waterways to take water from the lakes for domestic and sanitary purposes, the preservation of the seal herd in the Bering Sea, and the regulation of fisheries in the Great Lakes and off the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts are perhaps the most important questions upon which negotiations are proceeding and which Ambassador Bryce will take up with the Canadian officials.

Other questions which will be considered are a revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the Great Lakes, the definition and marking of any part of the frontier now insufficiently defined and open to dispute, the transit of merchandise from either country across intermediate territory of the other, and the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

The United States has expressed its readiness to enter into any equable reciprocal arrangement regarding the application of alien labor laws to the citizens of the United States in Canada which does not expose the United States to abuse of its existing laws, and the British Ambassador will present this question at Ottawa. Also he will take up the matters of reciprocal mining rights with authorization of miners of each country to operate in the territory of the other, the conveyance of prisoners in the custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other, reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights, the use of logging booms on the St. John's River, and the disposition of a considerable number of pecuniary claims held by citizens of one country against the other, and the exemption of Canadians temporarily entering the United States from the head tax, and the relief of Canadian vessels from the requirement to produce bills of health.

While in Canada Ambassador Bryce will be the guest of Earl Grey, Governor General of the Dominion. He will return to Washington about April 6. Mrs. Bryce accompanies the Ambassador.

A BARONIAL ESTATE

On Long Island—Some of the Remarkable Features.

Since early last Fall a force of over two hundred men has been at work converting one of the bold peninsulas jutting from the north shore of Long Island into what suggests one of the vast baronial estates of England.

Guarded by five miles of water front on the Sound and a deep harbor, the natural isolation has been completed by the erection of a high artificial barrier around the entire land side of the peninsula. An imposing gateway with a sentinel lodge of white masonry, and a single other entrance exclusively for service wagons, provide the only means of access from the public highway.

Some forty miles of roads and bridle paths have already been constructed upon the estate.

It is evidently the intention that the estate shall be sufficient in itself as to all the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of country life, or, for that matter, of life anywhere.

Its Own Water Plant.

It contains its own water plant, including a really ornamental water tower crowned by an observatory, its own lighting plant, and private telephone service connecting remote parts of the estate.

Golf links and tennis courts have been staked out and a field has been set apart evidently for polo.

Elaborate preparations are making for yachting, which will be one of the chief sources of recreation. A splendid road has been built to the anchorage where a spacious dock has been erected.

Extensive gardens for fruit and vegetables are in preparation, and it is said a model dairy is planned.

A chain of ponds and aquatic gardens are planned by the landscape gardener.

Some of the Buildings.

Thus far the buildings erected consist of a handsome gate lodge of white brick and stucco, an artistic superintendent's house, large stables for the work horses, tool sheds for storing the road machines, steam rollers, wagons, and the large number of implements required in the work of construction. A house of some pretensions, perhaps for a married son or daughter of the family, has been completed, and a picturesque bungalow may be seen among "the pines."

Several other buildings have been commenced in various parts of the estates, the use of which is not known. One of these, which is said to be intended for a casino or clubhouse, stands on an eminence and can be seen from all the country round. It is about two hundred feet long and its quaint architecture is suggestive of the early English.

The property on which all this work is being done is the old Strong estate at Port Jefferson, which was sold about five years ago to the Port Jefferson Company, composed of Clinton L. Rossiter and associates, who resold it last Fall to Dean Alvord, who is supposed to have bought it for his own use, or that of some wealthy client; although it is reported that Mr. Alvord is laying out the property for the purpose of forming a choice country colony, and that the design is to divide it into a number of smaller estates with the appearance of one large domain. If the latter is really the intention.

Mr. Alvord's record as the originator of Prospect Park South, and other high-grade developments, insures a highly artistic result.—Adv.

We Must Reach the Top

We have proven the success of our special class of tailoring, its acceptability and appreciation by the public—there are thousands yet to hear from who also prefer exclusiveness, if at modest cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

MISSES' HATS. *In Both Stores.*

Misses' and Children's Imported and Domestic Hats including all the new braids and trimmings. Suitable for dress and school wear. Moderate prices.

MISSES' CORSETS.

Made of fine mercerized Batiste with supporters and Imported hand-made Sachet attached. 1.45 value 2.50

Second Floor, Twenty-third Street
Fifth Floor, Thirty-fourth Street.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Children's tan Socks with self-embroidered clocks.

White Socks. Plain or colored stripes. Self-embroidered clocks or dainty designs in sky blue and pink. Sizes 5 to 7½. 25c per pair

First Floor, Twenty-third Street
Fifth Floor, Thirty-fourth Street.

CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS. *In Both Stores.*

Bloomers to be worn with "Sailor" or Russian Blouse Suits. 75c value 1.50

The "Baby Princesse," a new model for Children, suitable for general wear or party dress.

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Suits made of mixed cloth. Pleated skirt. Semi-fitting coat finished with straps and velvet collar. Lined with silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50

Bolero Suits, with short circular sleeve trimmed with braid. Lined with silk. Made of fancy mixed cloth. Pleated skirt bottom finished with bands of braid. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 18.50

Dark Covert Cloth Coats. Semi-fitting back. Lined with taffetas. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 10.50

"Eton" Coats, made of taffetas silk. Trimmed with braid, lined with satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.50

White lawn Princess Dresses finished with lace yoke and embroidery. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.75

CHILDREN'S.

New Spring "Box" Coats. Full length. With or without collar. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 5.50

Full length Coats. New Spring model. Made of check or striped material. Finished with velvet collar. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 7.25

Dimity dresses with short sleeves. Trimmed with insertion. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 2.00

Gingham Dresses. Russian Blouse models. Pink and white, blue and white. Trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 1.50

White lawn Guimpe Dresses. Bottom of skirt finished with tucks. Waist with deep Bertha and short sleeves, tucked and trimmed with insertion. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 2.75

Russian Blouse Serge Suits. Pleated back and front. 5.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 23d,

4,000 Yards of BLACK SILK DRESS TAFFETAS,

35 INCHES WIDE; REGULAR PRICE $2.00, WILL

BE PLACED ON SALE AT - $1.28 PER YARD.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

AITKEN, SON & CO.

CHILDREN'S & MISSES' DEPT.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

NEW STYLES IN CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS. IMPORTED MODELS MADE FROM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND FASHIONABLE MATERIALS, AND REPRODUCTIONS FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS.

SKILLED DESIGNERS AND FITTERS, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND PROMPTNESS ARE FEATURES OF THIS DEPARTMENT, WHICH AFFORD EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE DESIRING DISTINCTIVE, PERFECTLY FITTING GARMENTS MADE UNDER ABSOLUTELY SANITARY CONDITIONS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS. MODERATE PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO CHILDREN'S MILLINERY, RESULTING IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BECOMING STYLES ADAPTED TO YOUTHFUL FACES.

SPECIAL.

MISSES' CLOTH SUITS, - - - - $25.00 upward
IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS, - - 12.00 "

Broadway and Eighteenth St.

Suits & Outside Coats, $10 to $40

Specializing at $20, $25 and $30.

INDIVIDUALITY is possible in Brill clothes because of ten distinct sets of models.

SMARTNESS is possible in Brill clothes because of the range of exclusive smart fabrics from ten of America's foremost woollen organizations.

EXTREME VALUE is possible in Brill clothes because of the many Brill trade advantages.

At $12.50 Special—SPRING COATS, new 44-inch semi-fitted models of all-wool gray herringbone cassimeres and cheviots. Good $18 values, $12.50.

RAINCOATS—Journeyman tailored new model garments of cravenetted worsted, in light and dark gray; $18 and $20 values, $12.50.

SUITS—Excellent worsted and smart cassimere suits, in neat grayish and dark mixtures, and black suits of melton-finished Thibet, $12.50.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich. 125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

B. Altman & Co.

Stationery Department.

ARTICLES FOR DESK AND LIBRARY TABLE, IN COPPER, ENGRAVED AND ETCHED BRASS, INCLUDING INK STANDS, LETTER RACKS AND CALENDARS; MOUNTED PADS, PAPER CUTTERS AND LIBRARY SHEARS; REVOLVING DESK BOOK-RACKS OF CIRCASSIAN WALNUT; LEATHER STATIONERY ARTICLES.

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One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

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RITE-TITE SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

No screws to work loose.
Fit any shape of nose.
Dainty in appearance. Comfortable. Secure.
Gold filled mountings, $3. Solid gold, $5.
Can be attached to your own lenses.
Made and sold at my stores exclusively.

Paul A. Meyrowitz 5th AVE. COR. 38th ST

BRANCH STORE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—34TH ST. ENTRANCE

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Very Special Saturday Sales

Women's 16-Button Length Black Glace Gloves, long—the length that reaches well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid, mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded; all sizes; equal to the best $3.50 gloves you can get elsewhere; special at..... $2.15

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a beautiful line of new models; also exquisite styles in Linen Waists, with tailored front, long sleeves and shirt cuffs, at the special price of $1.98

Girls' and Misses' Skirts

in plain cloths, fancy mixtures, brilliantines, and chiffon Panama—a splendid collection of smart new spring styles, sizes 32 to 38 inches, at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98 and..... $4.98

Women's Long Silk Kimonos, very pretty effects, in excellent quality silk. Various color grounds with characteristic Japanese and very pretty floral designs. Have shirred yoke, flowing sleeves and a border of solid color satin ribbon..... $3.98

Boys' Russian Blouse and Other Suits, including the new kimono sailor suits for boys from 2½ to 10 years old, and the smartest Norfolk and double breasted suits for young fellows from 8 to 16 years old. Regularly $10. Special today at..... $6.95

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Steling Silver Ware, Stationery or Waist Departments you will be handed a very dainty little

Sachet Souvenir

Bloomingdale Bros.'

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

WHITELEY MURDER TRIAL TAKES A DAY

Rayner Convicted, Sentenced to Death, and Told Not to Expect Mercy.

JURY OUT NINE MINUTES

London Times Draws a Contrast Between the Trial and the "Long Nightmare" of the Thaw Inquiry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 23.—Horace George Rayner, who on Jan. 24 killed William Whiteley, the well-known London merchant, was yesterday tried, found guilty ,and sentenced to death. The trial occupied five hours and the jury was out only a few minutes. The Times, commenting on the trial, says:

"One cannot help remarking that this trial presents a remarkable contrast to that which has been going on in New York for weeks. The subject matter of the two inquiries has points of strong resemblance. In both the affairs of millionaires have come before the juries, in both there were questions of the relations of men of wealth and position with certain women, and in both there was an opportunity for the 'yellow' press to publish or insinuate scandalous tales about the antecedents of the dead men. In the inquiry at the Old Bailey, and, to all appearances, in that going on in New York, the sole question to be determined was the state of mind of the accused. The circumstances of the crimes and the questions for the juries were curiously similar.

"The contrast between the procedure of the two trials could not be greater. The long nightmare of the Thaw trial still goesc on, and the end is still indefinitely distant. The trial of Rayner is completed in one short day of about five hours. Even if Rayner had been wealthy and if we can conceive medical evidence called on his behalf, the trial could not have been protracted beyond a second day.

"An eminent American lawyer has lately said with respect to the administration of criminal justice in his country that 'the machine has become unworkable.' We should not have ventured to use so strong a phrase, but the facts of the Thaw trial and the contrast we have drawn suggest that this judgment, though harsh, may be true.

"We may be thankful that so far we have had small experience of trials which are almost as mischievous to society as the crimes which are investigated."

LONDON, March 22.—After a trial lasting a single day Horace George Rayner, the slayer of William Whiteley, the well-known merchant of Westbourne Grove, whom Rayner professed to believe to be his father and whom, he said, he shot under stress of brain trouble, was convicted of willful murder by a jury to-day. The jury's deliberations lasted nine minutes. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone immediately donned the black cap and pronounced the sentence of death.

The defense was insanity. The wife and other relatives of the prisoner described Rayner as being moody, excitable, and eccentric.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said the jury must dismiss any question of sanity or insanity. If the prisoner drew a pistol on Mr. Whiteley with the intention of killing, they must find him guilty of willful murder.

Before the Lord Chief Justice's charge to the jury counsel for Rayner suggested a recommendation for mercy, and the Prosecutor said he would not oppose it.

In sentencing Rayner Lord Alverstone said:

"I cannot hold out to you the slightest hope that the sentence will not be carried into effect. I ask you most earnestly to spend the time left to you in earnest communion with your Maker."

According to the English custom, Rayner, unless the Home Secretary mitigates the penalty, will be hanged within a month, making less than three months between the crime and the punishment.

When Rayner was arraigned in the Central Criminal Court this morning the general interest taken in the case was evidenced by the crowded courtroom, many women being among those present. In his opening statement counsel for the prosecution, whose assertions were subsequently corroborated on the witness stand by Louisa Turner, who lived under Mr. Whiteley's protection, disposed of the fiction that Rayner was a son of the man he killed.

R. D. Muir, counsel for the Treasury, who conducted the prosecution, said the prisoner was three years old before any member of his family became in any way connected with Mr. Whiteley. At that time, in 1882, Rayner's aunt, Louisa Turner, received employment in Whiteley's store, and the following year she went to live under his protection. Cecil Whiteley, whom the prisoner pretended to be when he was in the hospital suffering from the pistol shot which he inflicted on himself after the murder, was a son by this connection, and was born in 1885. Rayner learned of the existence of Cecil about 1900, and also of Louisa Turner's connection with Whiteley.

Continuing, counsel described Rayner's increasing poverty in recent years, and contended that the knowledge of the scandal in the life of Mr. Whiteley led Rayner to attempt to blackmail him. Counsel further alleged that he had prepared the crime with great care and deliberation.

Louisa Turner was then called to the stand, confirmed Mr. Muir's statements, and testified that she and Mr. Whiteley had a quarrel and separated in 1888 because Whiteley became jealous of George Rayner, the prisoner's father. The charge, the witness asserted, was untrue, and Mr. Whiteley subsequently withdrew it on George Rayner's threat to prosecute him.

The rest of the evidence presented on behalf of the prosecution was merely a repetition of the police court testimony regarding the murder.

George Elliott, counsel for Rayner, in his opening speech for the defense, said it was not part of his case to prove that the prisoner was a son of Mr. Whiteley. Rayner, rightly or wrongly, believed he was his son, and counsel was going to show that Rayner was insane in the legal sense—that he was a degenerate whose mind was tainted, defective, and weakened by the over-indulgence of two generations of his family in drink.

The prisoner's wife and others testified that Rayner had variable moods, was excitable, suffered from sleeplessness, and wore a haunted look since his return from Russia last September.

The prisoner next entered the box, and in reply to questions of counsel said Horace Rayner once told him he was not his son, and that he ought to see Mr. Whiteley.

Continuing, the prisoner related in detail the interview which he had with Mr. Whiteley on Jan. 24, in which he suggested that the merchant furnish him with assistance. Mr. Whiteley referred him to the Emigration Bureau, and Rayner threatened to commit suicide. Mr. Whiteley left the room, and the prisoner followed. He said he felt his blood surge to his head, and then the tragedy occurred.

WOMEN CABBIES A BIG HIT.

So Popular in Paris That the Cabmen Masquerade as Women.

PARIS, March 22.—The women cab drivers who now adorn the streets of Paris have made a distinct hit, and their male rivals are exceedingly disgruntled over the partiality shown to the women by the public.

The Board of Examiners of the Police Prefecture, which passes upon the qualifications of "cabbies," was not favorably disposed, and applied the most severe tests, but at last half a dozen women ran the gantlet by demonstrating not only their knowledge of the highways and byways of Paris, but their ability to handle a horse in the press of traffic and to get a fallen beast on his feet. When they appeared on the streets everybody wanted to ride in their cabs.

The Parisians love nothing so much as an amusing innovation, and the newspaper reporters who described their journeys through the boulevards, spiced with the comments of the crowds and the gibes of the male "cochères," rendered the women's success complete. The jokes in the newspapers and on the stage and the jeers and ridicule of the women's rivals immediately attracted the sympathy of the public, and the "cochères" were never without a fare and their tips were both numerous and generous.

Finally some of the male "cabbies" decided that it was more profitable, instead of scoffing, to try to share in the golden harvest by masquerading as women. Accordingly, they shaved off their mustaches, discarded their high glazed "plugs" for the flat variety affected by their comrades of the fair sex, and donned capes instead of overcoats. At a distance the disguise was complete. If the prospective fare discovered the fraud when the cab drove up to the curb the fear of the laugh of the Parisian crowd prevented a protest.

Among the women who have qualified and are now regularly plying the vocation of "cabbie" is the Countess de la Gurlvère. She was an expert whip in the days of her prosperity, and now, in the days of adversity, is using her knowledge to gain her livelihood. The Duchess d'Uzes, whose drawing room is one of the most celebrated in Paris, has given the Countess's effort to earn an honest living a public indorsement.

TO LOOK FOR GOLD IN CONGO.

Company in Which Americans Are Interested Will Send Expedition.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—After consultation with the delegates of the American financiers who are interested in the enterprise, the International Forestry Company, in which Messrs. Guggenheim and Ryan of New York are largely interested, has decided to send out a mineral prospecting expedition to the Congo, where it is anticipated that great gold fields will be discovered.

R. Dorsey Mohun, the well-known explorer, ex-American Consular Agent at Boma, Congo, and at Zanzibar, has been appointed to lead the expedition, which will be composed of Americans and Belgians, and will start for Africa about May 15.

Prof. Karl Hess to Lecture Here.

WUERZBURG, Bavaria, March 22.—Prof. Karl Hess, the ophthalmologist, has accepted by the Emperor's wish the invitation of the American Scientific and Medical Association to lecture at the Universities of Chicago, Pennsylvania, and New York. He will sail for America on April 9.

NICARAGUANS TO ATTACK 2 TOWNS

Army of 20,000 Men Preparing to March on Choluteca and Tegucigalpa.

PUERTO CORTEZ MENACED

Navy on Its Way to Capture That Port—Intervention Movement Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State Department received the following dispatch to-day from José d'Olivares, the American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, which, after confirming the news of the defeat of the allied armies of Honduras and Salvador, near Namasique, adds:

"Nicaragua has 20,000 troops at the front, and will commence an immediate attack on Choluteca and Tegucigalpa."

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, has received a cablegram from his Government confirming the press report to the effect that the Nicaraguan navy has captured the important Honduran Caribbean port of Ceiba. The navel vessels are now on their way to Puerto Cortez, where they probably will repeat their success at Ceiba, and, as Trujillo already has fallen into the hands of Nicaraguans, practically the whole north coast of Honduras now is in their possession.

The cruiser Chicago, which has been patrolling the Pacific side of the Isthmus and Central America, has gone from Acajutla, Salvador, to Acapulco, in Mexico, a thousand miles northward. This voyage is made necessary from the fact that coal is scarce in Central America, and cannot be obtained at reasonable rates in sufficient quantities for a large naval vessel.

The movement for intervention is gaining strength, and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to-day received calls from Señor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica, and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister. It is understood that he strongly impressed upon each of these callers the wisdom of speedily terminating the present state of warfare in Central America, as it promises to involve all the other republics, and is almost certain, if prolonged, to lead to the presence in their waters of European naval vessels with possible intervention in behalf of their own citizens.

Señor Corea afterward visited Señor Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, who has gone to the limit of his powers in the endeavor to induce the belligerent republics to accept the good offices of Mexico and the United States in bringing about peace. It is evident that Señor Corea is about to transmit to the Government at Managua some representations for its consideration.

MOBILE, Ala., March 22.—Passengers arriving to-day on the Norwegian steamer Colombia from Ceiba, Honduras, brought the first news of the seizure by Honduran troops of the Norwegian fruit steamer Habil, plying between New Orleans and Honduran ports. The seizure took place March 17, while the vessel was at Ceiba taking on a cargo of bananas. The Norwegian flag was hauled down, and for six hours the soldiers were in control. As the vessel was preparing to leave for Puerto Cortez an order came from President Bonilla releasing the vessel.

The object of President Bonilla was to take the troops from Ceiba and Puerto Cortez on the Habil to Trujillo for the purpose of retaking that place.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—At the office of the Vaccaro Steamship Line, owners of the Habil, nothing is known regarding the seizure of the steamer at Ceiba. A cablegram received from Ceiba announced that the Habil had sailed from that port and would probably arrive in New Orleans to-morrow.

MERRY DEFIED NICARAGUA.

Ordered Baracouta's Captain to Repel Boarders with Hot Water.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The Picayune has received from its staff correspondent at San José, Costa Rica, a letter confirming the story about the recent trouble between President Zelaya fo Nicaragua and the American Minister Merry.

After telling of the tampering with Merry's official cablegrams to Washington and his leaving Managua and going to Corinto to take a steamer for Costa Rica, the correspondent states that the Captain of the Baracouta was backed up by Minister eMrry in his refusal to allow Zelaya to search his vessel for arms or show his Consular invoices. He says:

"Minister Merry went aboard, investigated, and fully indorsed the position taken by the Captain. The Minister of War then told the Captain of the Baracouta that he would search the hold, and left the ship apparently to secure the armed force, and during his absence Mr. Merry instructed the Captain to arm his crew and officers and attach the hose to the fire pipes and be ready to defend his ship by means of ot water. Then he notified his secretary to have his baggage brought from the hotel and taken aboard the Baracouta. He hoisted the legation flag to the mainmast of the ship, and notified Nicaragua that this ship, for the time being, was the American Legation and American territory.

"No attempt was made to search the cargo of the Baracouta. The demand was really made upon the Captain for his ship's papers, which he would not give up. The Captain did not know what the boxes taken on board at Panama contained and so notified the Nicaraguan representative.

"Mr. Merry sailed from Corinto northward and went aboard the City of Para at Salvador. He then sailed down to Costa Rica."

The correspondent states that Minister Merry confirms the story as published and the additional particulars given in his letter.

STUDENTS WANT TO FIGHT.

Nicaraguans in American Colleges Offer Their Services.

A committee of young Nicaraguans, representing about 100 of their number who are students in colleges in this city and Philadelphia, waited yesterday on Pio Bolaños, Consul General of Nicaragua, and volunteered to aid their country against the allied forces of Honduras and Salvador.

The Nicaraguans who are now studying here are members of some of the best families in Nicaragua. J. M. Zelaya, who is at a preparatory school, is a nephew of President J. Santos Zelaya; Luis Castro, who is also studying at a preparatory school, is the son of the Minister of Finance of the republic, while the father of Anibel Zelaya, who is no relation to President Zelaya, formerly occupied that portfolio. Young Zelaya is a student at Columbia University, where there are three more of his compatriots. There is one Nicaraguan at Cornell University, one at the University of Pennsylvania, and nearly 100 more are distributed among minor colleges and preparatory schools.

The total of contributions to the fund established in this city for the Red Cross of Nicaragua amounted yesterday to $3,000.

Paris Market Employes to Strike.

PARIS, March 22.—The Federated Union of employes of dealers in all kinds of foodstuffs, meat, vegetables, &c., to-day decided on a general strike for the purpose of enforcing the weekly rest day law. The strike is to be called at the earliest opportune moment.

Commons Reject Metric System Bill.

LONDON, March 22.—The House of Commons to-day by 150 to 118 votes rejected the bill proposing to introduce the metric system into Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, said in behalf of the Government that the adoption of the system would be a dangerous and costly experiment by which Great Britain would lose the advantage which she now possessed in foreign markets over her mate[illegible] competitors.

WILL PREVENT SEASICKNESS.

Dr. Schlick's Gyroscopic Apparatus Stops a Vessel from Rolling.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—Sir William H. White, F. R. S., one of the greatest British experts on shipbuilding, said to-day at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects that from personal observation he could certify to the remarkable steadying effect on a vessel of Dr. Schlick's gyroscopic apparatus. In all cases its effect was to extinguish the rolling motion of the ship almost immediately. The vessel on which he had observed the working of the apparatus was practically deprived by it of rolling motion as she lay broadsire to the sea.

Sir William expressed the opinion that the apparatus would have great utility attached to Channel and coasting passenger steamers. Gyroscopes could also be designed which would have a steadying effect on the largest ocean liners. Applied to warships, they would undoubtedly give greater steadiness to gun platforms.

VAN ANTWERP BOOKS SOLD.

Several Record Prices—Kilmarnock Burns Brings $3,500.

LONDON, March 22.—The sale of rare books collected by W. C. Van Antwerp of New York drew many collectors to Sotheby's to-day. Several record prices were established.

A copy of the Kilmarnock Burns brought $3,500. The purchaser was a London dealer, but he is believed to have been acting for an American.

The copy of the Caxton "Treatise of Cicero" established a new record, being sold for $3,000.

"A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," by William Hubbard, which was the property of the Hawthorne family of Salem, Mass., for more than 225 years, is also understood to have been sold for America. The price was $2,250.

APPEALS TO THE KAISER.

Semi-Official Bavarian Paper Wants Bonn's Play Prohibited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—The semi-official Bavarian Augsburger Landes Zeitung prints a protest against the production in Berlin of Ferdinand Bonn's play dealing with the life of the insane King Ludwig of Bavaria.

It appeals to the Emperor not to permit the presentation of the play, which, it says, will hurt the feelings of all loyal Bavarians and reopen old wounds.

ARCO'S WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Best Results So Far at a Distance of Two Miles or Less.

BERLIN, March 22.—Count Arco, in his wireless telephone experiments, has succeeded in obtaining distinct exchanges of words in a tolerably natural voice at a distance of two miles by using poles thirty feet high.

Rear Admiral Manney, who was a delegate of the United States to the international conference on wireless telegraphy at Berlin, and Lieut. Commander Howard, U. S. N., the American Naval Attaché here, have been present at a series of private exhibitions of the wireless telephone apparatus, and have been able to talk with each other at a distance somewhat less than three miles, but the best practical results are attained at two miles or under, with thirty-foot poles.

Months ago the Telefunken Company, which is a combination of the Arco, Slaby, and Braun interests, telephoned from Nauen to the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, a distance of twenty-five miles, but the Nauen station was equipped with a pole 300 feet high. Besides, the words were communicated in alternately high and low notes, and were most difficult to understand.

Count Arco does not regard his discoveries as commercially practicable at present, though he hopes eventually to construct an apparatus which will take the place of wires in cities and perhaps in suburban districts.

ASSASSINS KILL THREE.

A Warden and a Police Captain Are Shot in Astrakhan.

ASTRAKHAN, Russia, March 22.—Prison Warden Przybylovsky was shot dead in the bazaar here at noon to-day. A Captain of police hurried to the scene to investigate the murder and was also shot dead. No arrests have been made.

KUTAIS, Russia, March 22.—A police Captain named Kipanidze was shot dead in the street here to-night.

METCALF SEES SWETTENHAM.

Governor Calls on Secretary and Mr. Cannon—Conversation Cordial.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 22.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived here this morning from Havana with Secretary of the Navy Metcalf on board. Mr. Metcalf, accompanied by Speaker Cannon, who arrived here yesterday with his party on the steamer Blücher, left carrls at Headquarters House at noon. Subsequently Gov. Swettenham returned the visit of the American statesmen at their hotel. The conversation between the Governor and the visitors was most cordial.

The Blücher sailed at 5 P. M. for Colon. The Dolphin will sail this evening.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, March 22.—The Cabinet has decided to ask Parliament to authorize the entombment of the bodies of Senator Berthelot and his wife in the Pantheon. Prof. Jules Henri Poincare, the distinguished mathematician, will probably succeed Senator Berthelot as a member of the French Academy.

PRETORIA, March 22.—The Upper House of Parliament to-day passed the "Asiatic Ordinance," providing for the exclusion of the Japanese and other Asiatics.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, March 22.—Dr. Tempest Anderson, F. R. G. S., arrived here to-day to observe the condition of the St. Vincent volcano and to study the changes in the volcanic area since the eruptions of 1902. There have been many slight earthquake shocks in St. Lucia recently.

NAPLES, March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, who arrived here yesterday, were visited to-day by the American Consul, Mr. Byington. The weather is beautiful and the visitors are seeing the town at its best.

PARIS, March 22.—The International Medical Association for the Suppression of War, now in session here, to-day adopted a resolution in favor of The Hague Peace Conference deciding questions by majority vote, congratulating President Roosevelt on tendering arbitration to Nicaragua and Honduras, felicitating the coming American National Arbitration and Peace Congress, and inviting the universities and labor organizations to participate in the work of peace.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The French steamer Neustria, Capt. Thumin, from New York, arrived here to-day. She suffered serious damage from a cyclone that lasted for three days, in the course of which the Captain and several members of the crew were severely hurt.

American Mechanicians American Operatives American Methods American Wages

Create the American standard of excellence best represented by WALTHAM watches. An eminent Swiss authority said that not one Swiss watch in fifty thousand could compare with a WALTHAM watch. If a dealer tells you otherwise, it is to induce you to pay an excessive profit on a Swiss watch.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST

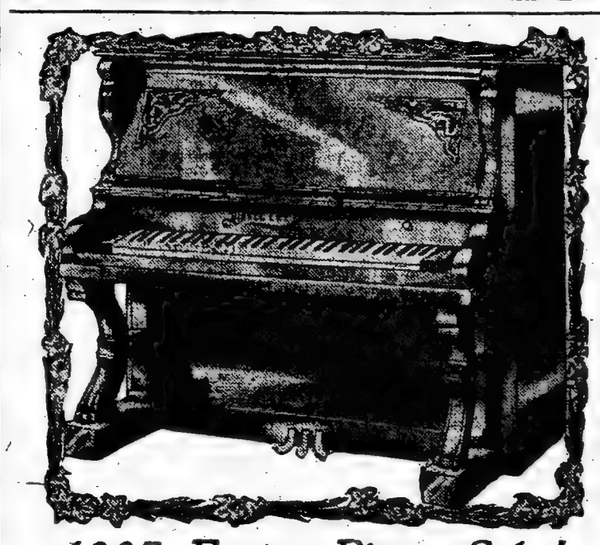

1907 Easter Piano Sale!

New Style $500 Walters D Concert Grand Upright Pianos for $250

$5 Down & $1 Per Week

None of these Pianos can be purchased at this price after this lot is sold. It is the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

The Highest Pinnacle of Piano Perfection Has Been Reached in These Beautiful Rich-Toned Pianos. They Are Perfection in Tone and Construction. As Fine a Piano as Money and Brains Can Make. Pianos Built to Last Forever. A Piano That Will Be a Joy to Your Home Forever.

They are conceded by prominent authorities to be the finest Pianos ever manufactured, and are built on the highest plan known in piano building.

The Cases are newest and most attractive in design. They are bird's-eye maple lined, made of finest double veneer, artistically carved or plain; in fact, they compare with any $500 to $800 piano of any other make.

Price includes new style stool, with back, and fleece-lined rubber cover.

We Charge No Interest for time taken in making payments; we do not charge for insurance, and there are no "extras" whatever—$250, that's all

Pianos Delivered to Your Home Upon First Payment of $5.

If you secure one of these beautiful Pianos you get it at a price that is HALF ITS REAL VALUE.

You save $250. Besides, you make one of the best piano investments in the world. Walters D Pianos are guaranteed for 15 years.

Below we give abstracts from a letter received from The Walters Piano Co., when they accepted our order to deliver to us these Pianos for our Easter sale:

The Walters Piano Co., Manufacturers of High Grade Pianos.

Messrs. Bloomingdale Brothers: Jan. 2, 1907.

Gentlemen—We accept your order for our beautiful D Pianos, to be delivered to you in time for your Easter sale.

These Pianos are the finest that skilled labor can build. The design of the cases is original, beautiful and attractive. We have put our expert knowledge into every detail of these Pianos. They contain many improvements not to be had in any other make of piano. They will satisfy the most critical musicians. They are creations in piano construction and

Masterpieces of Piano Making.

We know of no piano (and we are acquainted with almost every piano that is manufactured) at double the price you are going to offer these pianos for that will equal them in tone, durability, beauty of design, and workmanship. In our opinion, they are the pink of perfection in the piano line. They are as perfect a piano as skilled labor, money, and brains can build.

The opportunity you are offering the public should appeal to every family; in fact, it is an opportunity rarely heard of where one can become the possessor of the highest grade piano at ONE-HALF ITS WORTH on such very liberal terms as you offer.

It will create the greatest piano selling that you or any other establishment has ever had, for every one who sees and listens to these beautiful, sweet-toned Pianos cannot help but admire them, and will certainly want to become the owner of one.

These Walters D Pianos are one of the handsomest and most beautiful pianos we have ever made. Their tone is one of the main features, being rich, mellow, powerful, and resonant; their singing qualities are unexcelled, their touch exceptionally elastic and responsive, and it is a pleasure to play on one of these Walters D Pianos. Their mechanism is as perfect as human skill can make it. These pianos will hold their tone longer than any other piano in the world; in fact, they are pianos built to last forever.

The pianos which we are making for you will be sold very quickly, and it will be the cause of making lifelong friends for Bloomingdales. Yours respectfully,

THE WALTERS PIANO COMPANY.

Special Notice As many of our customers have been disappointed in these special sales, and as this is one of the greatest opportunities to secure the best pianos manufactured, we would advise all who are interested to make a selection immediately, so you will not be disappointed.

If you contemplate purchasing a piano, we would advise you to call and judge for yourself if this is not the greatest piano value ever offered in America.

Exchange your old piano for one of these. Upon request a representative will call.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

FRENCH ATROCITIES ALLEGED.

Soldiers in Disciplinary Battalions Said to Have Been Tortured.

PARIS, March 22.—The entire session to-day of the Chamber of Deputies was devoted to a discussion of alleged atrocities and tortures which, it is asserted, have caused permanent mutilation and in some cases even death to a number of soldiers serving in the disciplinary battalions in Africa. Pascal Ceccaldi, Radical Socialist, and other members demanded a commission of inquiry in order to allay the public anxiety on this subject.

Replying, War Minister Picquart declared that the reports from Africa were grossly exaggerated and that much of the information concerning the conditions in the disciplinary battalions emanated from unreliable sources. He admitted, however, that in a few instances the regulations had been overstepped and abuses had been committed, the authors of which, he said, would be subjected to an investigation and eventual punishment.

In conclusion, the Minister offered as a suggestion the rapid passage of the bill introduced by himself for the abolition of the disciplinary battalions in order that all opportunity for the infliction of the so-called horrors should cease to exist.

By a vote of 426 to 132 the Chamber rejected M. Ceccaldi's demand for a commission of investigation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—First Lieut. Q. B. Cole, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks.

Capt. F. A. Grant, Quartermaster, Washington Barracks, to general hospital for observation and treatment.

Contract Surgeon E. E. Lamkin will proceed to his home, Baltimore, for annulment of contract.

Major W. S. Pierce, Ordnance, will make not to exceed five visits during March and April to New Haven, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. S. Hof, Ordnance Department, to Reading, Penn., to inspect ordnance material in process of construction.

First Lieut. R. V. Corput, Artillery, is detailed for general recruiting service at Syracuse, N. Y., relieving Capt. J. A. Lockwood.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is detailed, upon his own application, as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

Capt. H. J. Hirsch, Quartermaster, to San Francisco to relieve Capt. W. C. Davis.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of the post of the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. F. C. Jewell, Quartermaster, to Fort Slocum for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Capt. W. T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry.

Capt. H. B. Farrar, Quartermaster, to duty in the transport service at San Francisco, relieving F. C. Jewell, Quartermaster.

First Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Ordnance, to the following posts on official business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament: Forts H. G. Wright, Mansfield, Michie, Terry, Adams, Greble, Phil. Kearny, Getty, Wetherill, Rodman, Banks, Heath, Andrews, Warren, Standish, Strong, Revere, Constitution, Stark, Foster, Williams, Levett, Lyon, McKinley, Preble, Baldwin, and Popham.

Major O. C. Horney, Ordnance, to Bethlehem Steel Company on business pertaining to the procurement of material.

The Navy.

Commander F. E. Beatty, to command the Columbia.

Commander J. H. Oliver, to Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, to duty as aide on staff Commander Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, on board the Ohio.

Medical Director J. R. Waggener, to recruiting station, Providence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., to Naval Medical School, Washington, for course of instruction.

Civil Engineer R. C. Holliday, to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Helena and Raleigh at Cavite, Yorktown at Magdalena Bay, and Wasp at Paducah.

Sailed—Mayflower, from Washington for Charleston; Triton, from Washington for Hampton Roads; Manly, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Chicago, from Acajutla for Acapulco.

A Satisfying Food

Appetite is Nature's signal for fuel and repairs.

Healthy appetite calls for the simple food elements that supply the natural requirements.

Healthy appetite is satisfied when the proper kind and amount of food is taken into the body at stated intervals. But the wiles of the modern chef and caterer have created in most of us a false and often unnatural appetite which leads into all the different degrees of indigestion, dyspepsia, etc—food insanity.

GRAPE-NUTS is a satisfying food—it is composed of the natural elements to satisfy the natural appetite and restore order in the digestive machinery which may have been thrown out of gear by improper though often "fashionable" foods.

The crisp, firm, "nutty" granules of Grape-Nuts make honest mastication necessary; its wholesome flavor makes it appetizing, and the albumens, carbohydrates and phosphate of potash from the whole wheat and barley, make it a satisfying food—both to the sense of taste and to the body needs.

10 days' trial will convince any one that "There's a reason" for

Grape-Nuts

Caramels of Acknowledged Superiority

Kuyler's

Have opened their Third Store in

BROOKLYN AT 492-494 NOSTRAND AVE.

A FULL LINE OF Kuyler's DELICIOUS CANDIES

Unequalled for their Purity, Quality and Flavor
Always on hand in absolutely Fresh Condition

ICE CREAM SODA

And other Fountain Drinks Served to Perfection

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458 Fulton Street

'Phone connections at all Stores

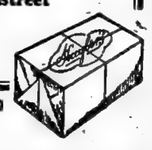

TRY OUR CHOCOLATE DIPPED TRISCUIT

CHRISTMAN PIANOS

Attract the intelligent buyer, because they have such superior tone quality and splendid finish.

Their "Studio Grand" is the best small grand on the market to-day. Inspection invited.

Call or write for illustrated catalogue.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms, 35 West 14th St., N. Y.
Factory, 869-873 East 137th St., N. Y.

Be Sure You Get the Genuine.

Underberg Bitters.

The Best Bitter Liqueur.
All Dealers.

Old J. H. Cutter Whiskey

Unique, Aged Absolutely Pure Blend
Gold Bond

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HARRIMAN INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON

Commerce Board on April 4 May Seek to Compel Answers to Questions.

NO ALTON PROSECUTION

Illinois Attorney General Told Roosevelt They Could Not Convict Under Present Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the comment of Mr. Harriman on Senator Cullom's declaration that he would put the railroad man in jail if he had his way was shown to the Senator this afternoon, Mr. Cullom declined to say anything about the question of his sobriety. He said he did not care to get into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Harriman, but he reiterated his former expression of opinion as to the character of Mr. Harriman's actions in the Alton deal and the desirability of inflicting a severe punishment on him.

The investigation of the Harriman roads will be resumed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission here on April 4. When the hearings closed in New York the commission reserved the right to introduce further testimony if it desired to do so, and that right was given Mr. Harriman. No word has been received by the commission as to the desire of Mr. Harriman in the matter. There may be some proceedings to compel Mr. Harriman to answer the questions to which he refused to reply when on the stand in New York. But soon after the case is resumed the arguments of counsel will be made. Then when the report of the commission is ready it will be submitted to the Department of Justice for an opinion from the Attorney General as to further proceedings. It is the expectation here that action will be taken by the Department of Justice under the Sherman Anti-Trust act for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific agreement, on the ground that it is in restraint of trade.

The idea of being able to proceed criminally against Harriman in Illinois has been abandoned. It is learned to-day that when Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of Illinois were here that matter was gone over fully by the President, and Mr. Stead then expressed the opinion that it would not be possible to obtain a conviction under the present law of Illinois. It is accepted as showing that they have confirmed their opinion since returning to Illinois that Gov. Deneen has caused to be prepared a bill aimed at preventing Alton deals in the future.

RATES NOT HIGH—HADLEY.

Yale President Says Railroads Make Only 4½ Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 22.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale insists that railroad rates in this country are not too high, and that railroads are realizing only 4½ per cent. on their investment at present. He said to-night to the Yale Political Science Club:

"If a fair valuation of the railroad systems of the country were made, I think you would find that they are not at present, even in this period of unexampled prosperity, paying more than 4½ per cent. The effect of a fair valuation, such as the Inter-State Commerce Commission proposes to make, would be overwhelming proof of the reasonableness of American railroad rates as fixed at present.

"The railroad question in this country is not one of general reduction of rates, for rates are not too high. The problem is rather to get rates relatively fair, and this, of course, is a problem that must be readjusted every day, according to new and constantly changing factors and conditions. Twenty-four years ago the New York, New Haven & Hartford was under a management which was superlatively hoggish and short-sighted, and people could fairly turn on it and say, 'Your stock is badly watered, and you are squeezing 30 per cent. on your investment out of the public.' But the charge cannot fairly be made to-day."

CANAL ZONE REORGANIZATION.

Administrative Districts to Replace the Municipal Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Changes in the local Government of the Canal Zone, which will abolish all the Municipal Governments now in existence and result in the harmonizing of various parts of the zone are to become effective April 15. President Roosevelt has signed executive orders providing for wholesale changes, and Richard Reed Rogers, general counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission, will go to the Canal Zone with Secretary Taft and remain there for some time to assist in reorganizing the Government.

All the Municipal Councils, the Mayors, and other municipal officers will be done away with, and the five Municipal Governments in the Canal Zone will be replaced by four administrative districts under the direct control of the Canal Commissioners. These districts will be known as Ancon, Emperador, Gorgona, and Cristobal. Under the old organization the five Municipal Governments were in control of officers named by the commission.

The new plan will result in the abolition of the Bureau of Municipalities on the Isthmus, which costs about $13,000 a year, and will cut off about $12,000 in salaries to municipal officers, making a saving of about $25,900. It is estimated that the total saving under the reorganized Government will be about $100,000 a year.

CREW INSPECTION CRUSADE.

L. C. Cummings Sees Secretary Straus and Appeals to the People.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Lincoln C. Cummings of Boston, who has been prominently identified with the movement for Government inspection of crews of licensed steamers in order to better safeguard the lives of passengers, had a conference to-day with Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in which the matter was discussed at length.

Following his visit to Secretary Straus Mr. Cummings visited the White House in company with Secretary Garfield, and later gave out a formal address to Boards of Trade and the public generally, in the hope of arousing interest in the movement. The address says in part:

"Congress should enact a law requiring steamship companies to provide an apprentice system for fully supplying trained crews for passenger steamers. Trained men must be provided for crews before the Government of the United States has any moral right to issue license for transportation of citizens, whom it is bound to protect upon the high seas."

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charges on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchinson, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 212 Clark St., Chicago.—Adv.

PRESIDENT SAVES WOOD.

Roosevelt Disapproves Acquittal of Capt. Koehler by Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Roosevelt has disapproved the verdict of acquittal in the court-martial of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler of the Fourth Cavalry, and by so doing has saved Gen. Wood from undergoing a court-martial himself on charges of bias, prejudice, unfairness, and injustice to a subordinate. The President's order follows:

The White House, Washington, March 22.

The proceedings, findings, and acquittal in the case of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., are disapproved. I entirely concur in all that the Secretary of War says of Capt. Koehler, and of Gen. Wood, and of the poor showing made by the court which last passed on the case.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

With the President's order a letter of Secretary Taft to the President was also made public. In it the Secretary frankly stated that no other course but disapproval of the findings was open to the President if he desired to avoid ordering a court-martial to try Wood.

"In view of the admitted responsibility of the defendant for the language of the appeal," says Secretary Taft, "I am convinced that this finding of the court involves affirmative inferences and conclusions of fact that cannot be supported by the evidence.

"You, as the reviewing authority, are put in this position: If you approve the finding you necessarily affirm or approve the statement derogatory to Gen. Wood contained in the appeal, and if you do so approve these statements then it would become your duty as Commander in Chief to order Gen. Wood before a court-martial for perverting his power as department commander to accomplish an unjust and unfair purpose against his subordinate officer.

"You cannot, in justice to Gen. Wood, find any evidence in the record to sustain the bringing of such proceedings or the finding of a court against him."

The issue was squarely joined. Koehler admitted the use of the language complained of by Wood, and the court, by declaring him not guilty of violation of the regulations and articles of war in using such language, certified that it was true. In passing on the complaint of Gen. Wood when it came before the department last Summer the acting Judge Advocate General, Col. Crowder, said that the language of Koehler "could only be justified by clear and distinct proof of the facts as stated," that is, that Wood had been unfair, prejudiced, and biased against Koehler.

Now the court has declared Koehler did prove the facts as he stated them, but Wood gets out of a court-martial by the President's action in disapproving the findings. This disapproval does not affect Koehler and he goes back to duty as if he never had been tried.

FAMINE IN CHINA EXTENDING.

Red Cross to Hurry Supplies There on Transport Buford.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald has notified the State Department that his telegraphic advices from China show such an acute condition there that he is sending to the Red Cross at Washington $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 worth of food supplies which he will put on the army transport Buford at San Francisco next month.

This bulletin was issued by the New York State Branch of the Red Cross yesterday on the need of funds for the relief of the famine in China:

The famine conditions in China still remain unabated, the latest reports containing news of starvation, riots, and death. All the help obtainable is necessary, and the Red Cross urges still further generosity on the part of the American people.

The Red Cross is still receiving contributions for the famine-stricken Chinese, but not in as large amounts as are necessary to meet this awful need. All contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer New York State Branch, 500 Fifth Avenue.

MASONS MADE AT $10 EACH.

Pennsylvanians Arrested in Washington on Swindling Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Dr. Alexander P. Riedel of 510 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, and Harry F. Kennard of Chester, Penn., are being held by the police here on warrants charging them with false pretenses because of inducements alleged to have been held out by them to grant full-fledged membership in the Masonic fraternity for a fee of $10.

The complaint was filed by John H. Lipphardt and Lorenzo D. Donaldson, who had answered an advertisement of the two men.

It is alleged that Riedel represented himself to be the "Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Atlantis, F. and A. M." According to the story told by the men, they came here last week from Baltimore, previously to which, according to the police, they were in New Jersey.

A STATE MAY PAY ALIENS' PASSAGE

It Is Illegal, However, for Associations to Contribute Funds for This Purpose.

BONAPARTE'S CONCLUSIONS

Gov. Ansel's Questions Answered in a Letter to President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Roosevelt has received from Attorney General Bonaparte a letter containing answers to a series of questions propounded by Gov. Ansel of South Carolina on the matter of promoting immigration.

Replying to the question as to whether it is a violation of the immigration law now in force for a State, acting through its officers, to advertise its inducements and publish abroad the scale of wages prevailing within its borders, provided no contract or agreement, express or implied, is entered into, Mr. Bonaparte replies in the negative, it being his understanding that such advertisements should be limited to setting forth the inducements offered by conditions prevailing within the State, leaving the readers to draw their own conclusions.

Answering the second question, the Attorney General says that, presuming the immigrants qualified in other respects, the advertisements to be lawful, in accordance with the answer to the first question, and that neither the State nor its officers, nor any one else, "had otherwise solicited or encouraged the immigration except by payment of the immigrants' passage out of the public funds of the State, the introduction of the immigrants would be lawful."

In the third question the Governor asked whether a State, acting as such, through its officers, could accept contributions to the immigration department fund, provided they are contributed free from any contract or reciprocal agreement, and with this fund advertise its inducements and prepay the passage of aliens, provided they come free from any contract or agreement. In answering this question the Attorney General says:

"While the parties providing the money for the publication of the advertisements might be, in my opinion, liable to the penalties imposed by Section 5, (of the present law,) the immigrants themselves, upon the hypothesis of the third question, could not be excluded."

To the fourth question, whether the foregoing questions would be materially different after the taking effect of the act of Feb. 20 last, which goes into effect on July 1 next, the Attorney General answers in the affirmative. The provisions of the new law, he says, change the present law in two particulars.

In the first place, aliens, solicited or induced to migrate by reason of offers or promises, even when there is no contract of employment, will be excluded. Second, the person whose passage money is paid by another must be prepared to show that it was not paid by a corporation, an association, a society, a municipality, or a foreign Government.

The Attorney General says that, while the payment of the passage money of such immigrants by a State with its public funds is not prohibited, its payment with funds contributed by any society or association renders the immigrants liable to exclusion. The same prohibition, however, does not extend to the payment of passage money by individuals, whether directly or through the agency of a State, provided their action is individual, in good faith, and is not attended by combination or concert of action.

To Check Illegal Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, is on his way to Galveston and New Orleans to make an investigation of the immigration situation along the Mexican border and in the South. While at Galveston he will consider with officials further measures to reduce the smuggling of immigrants across the Mexican frontier, a question which has become serious in the last year.

To Name Spooner's Successor May 14.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—There will be no election of a United States Senator to succeed John C. Spooner until May 14, according to an agreement made by legislative leaders to-day.

WEBER GIVES 'EM A STAND-UP.

Which Merely Means Aid in Identifying a Criminal.

"Joe" Weber, the theatrical manager, had an experience yesterday in Jefferson Market Court while waiting for the embezzlement case against his bookkeeper, William J. Hayden, to be called. As Mr. Weber didn't seem to be doing much, Court Policeman Casey, with a twinkle in his eye, asked him to stand in the prison corridor with other men, to give a complainant a chance to identify a suspect.

"Give these officers a 'stand-up,'" ordered the Sergeant, touching the comedian's arm.

"What's a 'stand-up'?" asked Mr. Weber. "I've heard of 'done up,' 'hold-up,' and 'wind-up,' but not of 'stand-up.'"

"I'll show you," replied the Sergeant, without a smile, and in another minute Mr. Weber, with a startled expression on his face, was standing in line with suspected Black Hand men, plain crooks, and honest citizens.

They were laughing at the comedian when they asked him how he liked the experience. By that time he understood what the performance was all about, and he replied:

"I'm glad to have had the experience, but I'm also glad that it's over. Suppose some one had picked me out!"

Hayden, Weber's bookkeeper, was held in $15,000 bail for trial on the charge of having robbed Weber of $10,000. In spite of the confession which both Weber and his General Manager testified Hayden had made to them, his lawyer pleaded "not guilty" for him.

Weber explained that on the very morning of the day when Hayden had made the confession to him he had gone to the office of the Broadway house and raised the man's salary from $25 to $35 a week. "I think his conscience began to prick him after that," said Weber, "for when he confessed to me he said:

"'I've done wrong, and you've done right by me.'"

TRIED TO DIE UNDER A CAR.

Decorator, Raving of Losing Life's Game, Then Bites a Policeman.

Declaring that he had "played the game of life and lost," Edward Skennion, a decorator living in Westchester, attempted last night to commit suicide by throwing himself in front of a trolley car in 125th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. The man was insane, apparently, when he attempted his act, and but for the timely presence of "Ajax" Whitman, a bicycle policeman, he would have been taken to the Morgue instead of to the West 126th Street station house.

He fought the policeman all the way there, and before he was removed to Bellevue in a straitjacket had managed to bite the right hand of Policeman Paul Singer so severely that he had to be treated by a physician.

Whitman was chasing an automobile, stop watch in hand, when he saw Skennion throw himself in front of the car. He jumped from his wheel and grabbed the man just as John Reilly, the motorman, applied the brakes with a suddenness that hurled his passengers from their seats.

At the station house Policeman Singer was called to assist in holding the decorator. Skennion turned upon Singer, and before the other policemen could interfere had fastened his teeth in the latter's hand.

All this time Skennion raved about suicide. Dr. Schiff of the Harlem Hospital put a straitjacket on Skennion and took him to Bellevue Hospital, where he will be examined as to his sanity.

The street was crowded when the decorator attempted to end his life, and there was much excitement. A great crowd followed Whitman and his struggling prisoner to the station house.

BURGLARS FIRE A HOTEL.

Town of Alpha Awakened by Revolver Shots and Burning Rubber Boots.

Two burglars visited the Town of Alpha, N. J., on Thursday night and stirred the place up as it has not been stirred since the first houses were built there. The burglars exchanged revolver shots with William Joseph, who runs the only jewelry store in the place, and then, going to Brainey's Hotel, stole a typewriter and set the building afire. Neighbors aided the proprietor, and the building was saved by a bucket brigade.

Mr. Joseph heard the men tampering with the lock on his store door. He leaned out of the window and tried to shoot the burglars. He fired two shots and then the burglars got into action and returned three bullets from their revolvers. Joseph ducked. He did not hear of the robbery of the hotel until yesterday morning when he went out on the street.

When the men went into the hotel everybody was asleep. They carried out the typewriter, possibly thinking it was a cash register. Then they piled some clothing from a hatrack in the middle of the floor and topped the pile with a pair of rubber boots. A match was applied to the clothing. When the fire reached the rubber boots the proprietor and guests awoke in a hurry and scrambled out of the building to get away from the odor.

The burglars disappeared, leaving the typewriter in the hotel yard.

BANKERS COMPLAIN OF FOREIGN MAILS

May Petition Washington to Improve Service at This Port.

LOSS REPORTS IGNORED

Those Whose Shipments of Bonds Have Been Delayed or Lost Say Officials Were Indifferent.

Statements made by bankers yesterday about the loss of registered mail through the theft of a mail pouch, which went to Paris on the French liner La Savoie in January, indicate that there is much dissatisfaction on the part of New York bankers who use the foreign mails extensively with the service rendered by the New York Post Office. Bankers also complain of the apparent indifference with which the postal authorities here treat complaints which have been lodged with them.

A number of international banking houses have under consideration the question of forwarding to the Post Office Department at Washington a formal petition for improved service at this port. While it has now developed that the loss in January of over a hundred registered packages, some of them containing securities to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was due to a theft while the mail was in transit, it is asserted that this is only one of many cases in which valuable mail has either been lost or delayed a long time in delivery. Some of the bankers who drew the attention of the Post Office officials here to the non-delivery of letters forwarded by the French steamer La Savoie, differed yesterday with the statement made by the postal authorities here that every effort to trace the lost mail was made as soon as notice was received that the letters had not been delivered.

One of the bankers whose mail was lost on this occasion said yesterday that as soon as they were advised by their Paris correspondent about Jan. 25 that the securities forwarded by this mail had not been received, they inquired about the matter from the New York Post Office, and were told that the matter would be investigated. This banker said yesterday that when he returned to the Post Office several days later he was informed that nothing had yet been done, and when he asked whether they had not made some inquiry by cable they said certainly not, as the banker had not deposited any money to cover the cost of such an inquiry. This was the first intimation that any such deposit from him was required, but he immediately paid the $25 asked for, and since then he has not heard a single word, he said, from the Post Office authorities regarding the loss of this mail.

One of the grounds of complaint against the handling of mails in the New York Post Office is that frequently letters marked for a certain steamer are forwarded by some other steamer, often causing the loss of several days' time. In the case of large remittances made through the mails a delay of several days means a loss of interest for the length of delay, and in the case of large payments the monetary loss is frequently substantial. Apart from this, it is embarrassing to New York bankers to have such delays occur in putting their funds with their correspondents abroad.

Speaking of the annoyances to which international bankers in this city have been put by numerous delays and losses in the handling of the mails, a prominent banker said yesterday:

"We have found it impossible to get any satisfaction from the New York Post Office on more than one occasion, and it is for this reason that we and other bankers are thinking of directly petitioning the Post Office Department at Washington for better service."

HARVARD BOYS' SPREE.

Tear Down Signs and Awnings and Assail a Policeman with Bottles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Harvard students, after a "beer night," tore down signs and awnings of stores and carried off a barber's pole at an early hour this morning. When Policeman Kelly appeared upon the scene they greeted him with a shower of champagne bottles. One man was arrested, but later was released on bail. The police authorities refused to divulge his name. The barber's pole is supposed to have been taken to Claverly Hall, the most fashionable dormitory in Cambridge.

The owners of the stolen property are indignant, and assert that unless their losses are immediately made good they will cause the discovery of the culprits and have them prosecuted. The college authorities will investigate the affair.

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Let this be distinctly understood: Each case is carefully considered; each eye is scientifically examined; each patient gets the earnest interest of a skilled Physician just as if a professional fee were charged.

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We make a specialty of

LITTLE BOYS'

FIRST TROUSER SUITS

For this purpose we are showing some very pretty novelties at $5.50.

A BOON TO ESTATES

IN these days of sudden and unexplained stock fluctuations the investments of estates are constantly in jeopardy; all dependence upon commonly reliable securities is shaken. That is why our semi-annual sending of a check at a guaranteed income is a boon to estates.

Our property has but one tendency in value—upward. Every cent invested in our bond shares is put to work with double vigor.

New York Real Estate in the best-paying section of Greater New York is what we possess—the safest and surest basis of all earnings.

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489 5th Avenue, New York. Mercantile and Bank References.

TO=MORROW

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Again To-morrow THE TIMES will offer to its readers a most interesting variety of information, diversion and profitable entertainment in its special articles, supplementing its full reports of the news of the world. Among the many features of attractiveness a few are herewith mentioned:

Pennsylvania's Colossal Temple of Fraud.
The Keystone State's Capitol Building a monument to political thievery beside which the achievements of the late William M. Tweed seem amateurish indeed.

The Business Man and Public Morals.
An interesting analysis of the character of the over-specialized Kings of Commerce of the country, by Prof. Charles Zeublin of the University of Chicago.

How They Won Their Carnegie Medals.
Little stories describing just what heroes—and heroines, too—did to deserve the recognition and honor that have come to them.

The Nation's Three Greatest Men.
You probably have your own opinion, and if so you will be glad to learn how it compares with those of leading professors of history in our universities.

Is the Influence of the Drama Lasting?
Ethel Barrymore, Charles Klein, Brander Matthews, William Dean Howells, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant are among those contributing answers to this interesting question.

Two Famous Trials Compared.
The cases of Thaw and Stokes and the remarkable differences in their prosecution due to the arrival of the alienist and the hypothetical question.

Do Society's Millions Represent True Culture?
An analysis of New York City's expenditure of its vast wealth and an estimate of the manner in which it is expended. Is it barbaric or appreciative?

Mr. Dooley Gives His Views on Music.
The famous philosopher takes the reader into his confidence as to its effect upon him, and he has seldom been more entertaining.

The Pictorial Section of the Sunday Times Is Without a Rival. To-morrow's Example of Its Excellence Will Show the Usual High Standard.

The Sunday Times Is in Growing Demand, and Only an Order To-day Will Make Certain a Delivery To-morrow.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally, to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

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STATE RIGHTS TALK BY GERMAN EXPERT

Dr. Hoetzsch Compares the Constitutional Systems of the Two Nations.

NATIONAL INSURANCE PLAN

Question of Protecting the "Poorer Brother" to be Discussed Next.

Dr. Otto Hötzsch, Professor of History in the Royal Academy at Posen, delivered the second in his series of lectures at the Academy of Medicine last evening, under the auspices of the Germanistic Society. His subject was "The Structure of the German Constitution." He said:

"There is an important difference between Germany and the United States in the prerogatives of the empire and the single States. In America all powers not expressly delegated to the Union are reserved to the single State. In Germany, however, the general opinion, even not expressly explained in the Constitution, is that the prerogative of the States only extends so far as it is not overlapped by the empire."

As an example of this difference the lecturer referred to the school question in California, where the State barred the Japanese children. He added that while Prussia was to-day a supreme power, she had, just as the smallest State had, renounced the supremacy in the contracts by which the German Empire was created.

Only in full, constitutional agreement with the "Bundesfürsten" and the German nation, he said, can the Kaiser exercise his office. In both countries, therefore, the single States have not lost their independent powers inside of the limits of the Constitution. In this respect, it is no matter that the different relation to the whole, as above mentioned, exists for the individual States.

Another important difference, said the lecturer, is that the Union exercises its prerogatives by means of its own organs and authorities. The German Empire makes, on most occasions, use of the organs of the States, has few own executive organs, and only exercises a superintendence, so that its will is carried out. In this way the single States are otherwise protected, and there exists in them a strong political life.

The influence of the State penetrates more deeply into the life of the people of Germany than anywhere else, said Dr. Hötzsch, and one can even say that this influence is steadily increasing. The foundation principle of constitutional life is the universal, general, equal, and direct franchise. It corresponds to the compulsory military service and compulsory education for every German. The foundation of political life therefore is in Germany democratic as in the United States.

The lecturer gave his views about the legislation for the army and navy in Germany, about the customs, coinage, postage, and railway systems, always comparing them with the respective institutions in the United States. He concluded with a discussion of the imperial insurance legislation, and referred to Theodore Roosevelt's essay on "How to Help Our Poorer Brother?"

Germany, he added, has its labor movement, represented by the Social Democrats. This party wants to obtain the upper hand in the Government, and wants a revolution. Society and State in Germany recognize the labor movement, in spite of the impossible and extravagant claims and efforts of the Social Democrats. Bismarck acknowledged that society, and especially the well-to-do classes, were bound by Christian feeling to protect their poor fellow-subjects against sickness, accidents, old age, and disablement for work.

The next and last lecture of the series will give a plan of this legislative system of insurance by the empire in Germany, and will then be concluded by a comparative study in the whole of the American and German Constitutions.

AS GREAT AS THE PRESIDENT.

Woodrow Wilson Talks of Power of Speaker of the House.

"The House of Representatives" was the subject of an address delivered yesterday afternoon by Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, in the Blumenthal Foundation course at Columbia University. Referring to the powers of the Speaker, President Wilson said:

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives has come to be regarded as the greatest figure in the complex Government of the United States, next to the President himself. The powerful machinery of the House is at his disposal. Whatever may be the influence and importance of the Senate, its energies are not concentrated in any one man, and there is no Senator who sums up in himself the power of a great organ of the Government.

"As National leader of his party, the President must reckon always with this guide and master of the House, without whose consent and approval it is practically impossible to get any measure through the popular chamber. Policies which are proper must have his support. No Senator can speak for the Senate as he can speak for the House. And members of the Cabinet must be no less interested in his views and purposes if they are to obtain the appropriations they desire or see measures brought to a happy and successful issue which they deem necessary for the administration of their departments."

PASCAL INSTITUTE EXERCISES

Dr. Parkhurst Talks to Mrs. Russell Sage's Proteges.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst told eight dressmakers' assistants who were graduated from the Pascal Institute yesterday afternoon that millinery and dressmaking were important feminine adjuncts and, combined with other things, made decided impressions upon the masculine mind. The eight young girls looked very happy and smoothed their pretty white dress skirts with pride, for the graduating gowns were of their own design and work.

The Pascal Institute, which is at 576 Lexington Avenue, and of which Mrs. Russell Sage is the chief patroness, educates girls in the art of dressmaking, giving them a thorough groundwork in a nine months' course. From the school they take up actual work with dressmakers, earn $5 a week at the beginning, and are so much in demand that there are five applications for each girl who goes out of the school. They learn also to design and make their own hats and to do darning and mending.

Dr. Parkhurst, who was the chief speaker yesterday, told the girls they must broaden their work, keep up an interest in outside things, and it would help them, as he had found outside interest helped him in his work as a pastor.

Mrs. Sage sent each girl a book, as is her custom, and these were delivered by her cousin, Miss M. M. Stevenson. Mrs. Sage, because of her husband's recent death, was not present, for the first time in eight years.

An Easter gown not yet finished, the work of a girl of 10 in an undergraduate class, was shown, and in the rear of the school sat a Japanese woman, who is taking lessons at the school, to return to Japan and teach. The graduating class pin was a shield, to show that a good trade is a protection to a workingwoman.

To Give Gold Medal for Safety Device.

At a conference last night of the editors and representatives of a number of technical journals, under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service, announcement was made that The Scientific American would award a gold medal annually for the best invention during the year for safeguarding life and limb.

SCRATCHES BETRAY NEGRO.

Girl Identifies Assailant by Marks on His Face—May Get 20 Years.

Mary McLaughlin of 31 West Sixteenth Street identified Joseph Wheeler, a negro, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, as the man who had left her for dead after a beating, and had robbed her of $20 at the point of a pistol, last Monday.

"I know him by the scratches on his face," said the girl. "Don't let him touch me," and she shrank back in terror. Magistrate Sweetser held Wheeler without bail for examination on Monday.

Miss McLaughlin was so weak that she had to give her testimony while seated in a chair in the Magistrate's chambers, where the hearing took place. She had to be assisted out of court to her carriage.

Wheeler, if convicted, may be sentenced to twenty years in prison. He said he was a waiter and lived at 412 West Thirty-seventh Street. Detectives William F. Boyle, John Fogarty, and F. P. Williams arrested him on Wednesday night in front of 60 West Thirty-seventh Street on suspicion that he was waiting to attack another colored waiter in that house, where Wheeler had been employed and discharged.

The police have two witnesses to support the identification made by Miss McLaughlin.

"MOTHER PICKET" LOCKED UP

Cigar Factory Striker Had Tried to Gouge Out Eyes of Another Worker.

Mary Schwartz of 432 East Seventy-second Street, who is termed "Mother Picket" by other women strikers at Rosenthal's cigar factory, First Avenue and Seventy-third Street, was sent to the workhouse for five days by Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

She had been before him on Thursday charged with attempting to gouge out the eyes of Bertie Kunan of 67 East End Avenue, and had been released with a warning.

On the way from the court she with other girls attacked Miss Kunan again and with her Selma Nolan of 344 East Seventy-fourth Street, forewoman of the packing department. Then a warrant was issued for her arrest.

In trying to serve it Court Policeman Kelly was roughly handled by the women. Mrs. Schwartz had a baby in her arms when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, but he said he had no sympathy for her on that account, as she had disobeyed his orders.

Louis Casca, who said he was connected with the International Cigarmakers' Union, declared that the woman was at a meeting at the time the alleged assault was committed. Magistrate Cornell sent him out of court and told him he did not believe him.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. WILSON.

Brings Charges of Cruelty Against Her Husband, Which He Denies.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger made an order yesterday allowing alimony at the rate of $100 a month to Mrs. Lillian Van Kuren Wilson in her action for a separation against John C. Wilson, a brother of the Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He also allowed her $250 counsel fees.

Mrs. Wilson alleged that she married the defendant in 1902, in Cleveland, Ohio, and that they afterward lived at 129 West Ninety-third Street, New York. She says that Mr. Wilson frequently abused her and treated her cruelly. She said that he was in receipt of an income amounting to $8,000 a year.

The defendant denied this, and said that his wife deceived him when they were married, declaring that she had obtained a divorce from State Senator Meyer S. Nussbaum, when, as a matter of fact, Nussbaum had obtained the divorce from her.

AUTO UNIFORMITY IN STATE LAWS

Divergence of Opinion Throughout Country in Speed Regulations and Penalties.

MODEL BILL IS DRAFTED

Sentiment Toward Motorists Growing in Favor in the West—New Acts This Year.

Interest in the coming meeting of the Legislative Committee of the American Automobile Association, which will be held in this city next Wednesday, has been intensified by the statement from the Chairman, Charles T. Terry, that he has prepared the draft of a model State law. Before any effort is made to secure the introduction of this bill into any of the State Legislatures it will be presented to all the members of the Legislative Committee, as well as to the Directors of the A. A. A., so as to receive the closest possible scrutiny, and if any reasonable modifications are suggested they will be incorporated in the model bill before any effort is made to bring it to the attention of any State Legislature.

That there is need for a uniform automobile State law has long been recognized. As the automobile has increased in popularity throughout the country many Western and Southern States that have hitherto paid little attention to this new mode of conveyance are now enacting special motor laws.

A more favorable sentiment toward the motor car is now appearing in many Western farming districts where formerly hostility was the chief characteristic. Many New York tourists have told how they have been requested when traveling through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to stop and allow the farmer to lead his horses past the car while moving slowly so that they may become accustomed to the machines passing on the highway. These indications imply that better conditions are ahead for the motorist, but the success of the model State bill is still problematical, and even those who hope the most from it believe that several years may elapse before it will be adopted by a large number of States.

Here in New York, which of all States has the most lenient law for visiting tourists, requiring no additional registration if they have previously registered in their own States, the need of a better law is generally admitted. The reason that the existing law is so strongly favored is because it meets the conditions fairly well, and until something more perfect is sure of success a change is considered inadvisable. Dave Hennen Morris, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, has outlined what he believes should be the features of a perfect State law. Among these are: No driving which would entail the least danger, the elimination of all miles-per-hour prohibitions, penalties beginning with fines for first offenses, followed with suspended or revoked licenses, with possible imprisonment; severe penalties for receiving or demanding commissions, taking an automobile out without the owner's permission, and an annual license tax, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the maintenance of State roads.

Several new laws have been passed this season in various States, and they all exemplify the need for some system of uniformity. The old Indiana law, which was in existence two years, has been changed, increasing the fines for infractions, requiring registration numbers five inches in height, and fixing a speed limit of six miles an hour when passing farmhouses or animals. The new Illinois law makes the speed limit six miles in towns and fifteen miles in the open country. In Delaware a new law has just been passed allowing twelve miles an hour in towns and cities and twenty miles in the country, and non-residents are permitted to tour for ten days without paying the registration fee. New Jersey, which refused to permit visiting tourists to enter the State for a single day without conforming to the State license tax, proposes to amend these conditions, permitting a visit of three days, but a touring fee of $1 must be paid for this small indulgence. Connecticut and Massachusetts each allow ten days.

AUTOISTS OPPOSE NEW BILLS.

Aggressive Policy Adopted at Annual Meeting of State Association.

A policy of determined opposition to the motor bills that have been introduced into the Albany Legislature was adopted at the annual meeting of the New York State Automobile Association, held on Thursday in the rooms of the Auburn Automobile Club. The Directors decided that the best interests of motorists in the State would be subserved by adhering for another year to the existing law. Several of the fifteen bills have already been withdrawn, and a hearing will be held next week on two or three bills recently introduced.

Oliver A. Quayle of Albany was re-elected President and the other officers chosen for the year are: Vice-President—S. C. Tallman, Auburn; Secretary—W. H. Hakes, Albany; Treasurer—N. M. Pierce, Binghamton. The Cohoes Automobile Club, which was organized a few weeks ago, was elected to membership, bringing the number of clubs in the State organization up to nineteen, with a total individual membership of 3,700.

BARNARD'S GREEK GAMES.

Miss Thompson Captures Epic Poetry Prize—Sophomores Beat Freshmen.

By a narrow margin of five points the sophomores of Barnard College defeated the freshmen in the annual Greek games yesterday afternoon. The games were held in the Brinkerhoff Theatre and were attended by the entire student body and the women of the Faculty.

After the invocation delivered by the President of the sophomore class, Miss Wyeth, the events of the day came in the following order: Contest in epic poetry, standing broad jump, quoits, high jump, Greek wrestling, basket ball, and tug-of-war.

Three epic poems were read from each class and the judges awarded first place to Miss Thompson, 1909; Miss Nitchie, 1910, second, and Miss Phillips, 1909, third. First and second places in the broad jump were won by Misses Woodhull and Tirmey, 1910 respectively.

Miss McMurray, 1910, won first place in the quoit contest; Miss Calman, 1909, second, and Miss Smithers, 1909, third. The high jump was won by Miss Woodhull, 1910, and Miss McCann, 1910, was second.

In the Greek wrestling, however, the freshmen were entirely defeated. The sophomore team, consisting of Miss Goldberg, Miss Levy, Miss A. Smithers, and Miss H. Smithers, was very much heavier than the freshman and each sophomore threw her opponent in less than five seconds. The basket ball event was won by 1909, and out of nine possible points in the tug-of-war 1909 got five and 1910 four.

The final score was 27 to 32 in favor of 1909. This is the best record ever made by a freshman class in the annals of Barnard.

Typewrites 2,445 Words in 30 Minutes.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Miss Rose L. Fritz, two-time winner of the National championship typewriting contest, at the Coliseum last night won the championship for the third time, winning permanently the silver cup offered and breaking the world's record for copying dictation from shorthand notes. The record she established last night was 2,445 words in thirty minutes. This is 200 words better than her last record.

JAY GOULD SAILS TUESDAY.

Lakewood Court Tennis Amateur to Play for British Championship.

Jay Gould, the present National Amateur Court Tennis champion, will sail for England next Tuesday to compete in the British amateur court tennis championship tournament. It is probable that Joshua Crane, Jr., of the Boston Athletic Association and Charles E. Sands of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club will also be competitors in the tournament. Sands and Crane met in the final round of the National amateur championship at Boston on Thursday, when Crane won after a hard four set battle, and to-day will meet Jay Gould, the title holder, in the challenge round. Crane is very anxious to go to England, but makes it a condition that Sands shall accompany him. The New York player expects to arrange his business so as to enable him to leave in about two weeks.

The three players are the best in the United States, but Jay Gould is the only one of the trio likely to make any showing in the final rounds. All three players have already competed in the English championships, but Gould alone has reached the championship round. Although only 17 years old last year he defeated all the best players in England and won the right to play Eustance H. Miles, the champion, for the title. Gould had gone through five hard matches previous to meeting Miles. He won the first set, but tired perceptibly and lost the next three sets and the match.

RHODES SCHOLARS LEAD.

Oxford Defeated Cambridge in Annual Games, with American Victories.

LONDON, March 22.—Oxford scored an easy victory to-day over Cambridge in the annual university athletic meeting at the Queen's Club grounds. The meeting consisted of ten events, of which Oxford won 8½ points and Cambridge 1½. Oxford won the quarter-mile, half-mile, and three-mile runs, broad and high jumps, hammer throw, shot put, and pole vault. Cambridge's solitary win was in the hurdle event, while the hundred-yard dash was a tie.

Oxford's victory was due to the remarkable work of the Rhodes scholars from the United States, seven of whom competed under the dark blue colors. P. M. Young of South Dakota repeated his victories of last year by winning the broad and high jumps. In the former he cleared 22 feet 4 inches, and was credited with 5 feet 8½ inches in the high jump. Albert M. Stevens of Yale won the sixteen-pound hammer event with a throw of 136 feet 9 inches. W. E. Schutt of Cornell, who just failed to capture the half-mile run in 1905, was third in this event to-day.

The usual fashionable crowd was present, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and their two elder sons. No new inter-varsity records were credited, but Stevens established new figures for Oxford in the hammer throw. The performance of Powell of Cambridge over the hurdles was the feature of the meet.

Teaching Women to Organize.

Miss Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the Woman's Trade Union of Great Britain, is to address a meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League in this city at the Manhattan Trade School, 209 East Twenty-third Street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock on "How Workingwomen Organize." Miss Macarthur is the young woman who has done remarkable work in organizing the workingwomen in Great Britain.

Dismissed as His Chief is Buried.

Robert Ambrey, a clerk of the Jersey City Tax Board, was dismissed yesterday by the Tax Commissioners. The fact caused comment among politicians for the reason that Tax Assessor Thomas J. Degnan, by whom Ambrey was appointed, died on Tuesday, and was buried about an hour before Ambrey was dismissed.

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AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

ENGLAND'S WAVERING PRIMACY.

Owing to its system of fortnightly accounts London has yet to feel the force of the depression which was disturbing us a few days ago, and the Bank of France in advancing its rate was doubtless partially protecting itself against London's draughts to ease its settlement next week. This, however, was rather a contributory than a primary cause of so unusual a course as penalizing every French man of business because of a speculative incident in London. How comes it that the world's commercial centre is in such a strait that it is seeking accommodation in every money market? It is true of London as of every other financial capital that the activity of trade has absorbed all the floating cash, and that further supplies are needed. That accounts for the domestic stringency, but how are we to explain the long-continued adverse state of foreign exchanges? Only the other day Chancellor ASQUITH felicitated his hearers upon the condition of foreign trade, which once more was showing an increase of imports. Other nations pride themselves upon an excess of exports, giving a so-called credit balance, although it may in fact be a debit balance, when they have settled demands independent of the merchandise movement in and out. This balance has ever been adverse to England, but she has gloried in it. It measured the earnings of her merchant marine, the returns upon her foreign investments, the imports of raw materials which grew with the growth of her industries. So recently as last January the excess of imports on an unprecedented volume of exchanges was £25,520,400, against £22,750 in 1906. It was this growth upon which Mr. ASQUITH congratulated Englishmen, as marking a change in the tide which had carried the annual excess of imports down from £180,023,307 in 1904 to £154,569,091 in 1906. The figures were unprecedented, and were regarded as a fatal blow to the contention for any change in England's fiscal policy. Yet this apparent prosperity must be reconciled with long-continued adverse exchanges.

Mr. EDGAR SPEYER was further sighted than Mr. ASQUITH in this respect. It is now some time since Mr. SPEYER warned his countrymen of the dangers of their extravagance. In ten years the Government had spent £338,000,000 in excess of the previous decade, an increase of 60 per cent., and private and municipal extravagance rivaled the nation's. In the eighties England was investing £60,000,000 annually abroad, which had fallen to £25,000,000 in the nineties, while in recent years England had been spending practically all its savings upon itself. Under these conditions the excess of imports lost its former character, and an increase of exports was necessary to maintain home capital. But the exports had failed to keep pace with the growing imports, and London's capital was depleted. The result is observable in the relative rates of interest. Until 1898 London's rate was below both Paris and Berlin. In 1898 it passed above the Paris rate, in 1901 it passed above Berlin's, and unless signs fail it will soon pass above New York's. This is the interpretation in principle of London's money market and its altered relation to the commercial world.

Now, the foreign exchanges are the one sure thing in the world of finance. Bank rates and the price of shares may be juggled with, but not the course of exchange for any protracted period. The course of exchange is the one infallible interpreter of the invisible balance of foreign trade, about which only the widest estimates exist. All theories regarding whether we owe "abroad" or abroad owes us must yield to the touchstone of the foreign exchange market. Abroad indubitably owes us. England owes us upon merchandise account, and Paris owes us for purchased securities besides. England owes France upon both accounts. In 1905 Paris took from London some twelve millions in gold upon accumulation of credits. In 1906, instead of taking gold France paid for a somewhat smaller volume of American securities bought through London. In 1907 France also desires to pay for American securities with French balances in London, and London finds it inconvenient.

Nothing can be more certain than that we have given value for the gold we have taken, and that we have almost unlimited assets to pay for whatever gold we still may need. Instead of exporting capital, like London, we have bought up enormous volumes of titles to capital held abroad, our own securities repurchased by exports of commodities. We did this by frugality in the nineties, when England was pursuing the contrary course, and the same experience lies before them. We have our faults, but they are not those imputed to us. It is not our speculation which worries London, but London's speculation in Americans, about whose value—not whose price—it is mistaken. England was clearer sighted than ourselves regarding our insurance scandals because it was comparatively disinterested, but as regards our markets London is more bewildered than we are, and takes gloomier views than any muckraker of us all. These are matters of opinion, but the long period of dear money and adverse exchanges tells a tale about which disagreements are difficult. England is still the mistress of commerce, but she cannot continue so unless she can give her industries cheap money, and can turn the exchanges in her favor once more, not temporarily, but as a rule.

POLICE BILL TACTICS.

To the gentlemen of the State Senate who are engineering the defeat of the Bingham Police bill perhaps this little plan, if it has not occurred to them, will appeal: The measure is now in the Committee of the Whole. The friends of BINGHAM, THE TIMES is informed, will next Tuesday move to advance it to third reading. That is too early. Its postponement, say, ten days, would open the way for trading votes in the Public Utilities legislation and the Kelsey Dismissal case. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., temporarily, not temperamentally, is for the bill. Perhaps a "dicker" with him in favor of his friend KELSEY would convince him of the enormity of policing this city with efficient men, and his lieutenants in the Senate might be disposed by and by to vote against it. To delay its consideration, therefore, is important. Some technical error or negligence on the part of Senate officers should be provided and discovered in time to prevent reporting the bill prematurely.

If obstruction of this nature fail, valiant Senators like MCCARREN and FRAWLEY must struggle for delay by interposing amendments on the floor; these amendments, if sustained, would send the bill back to the printer. At all events progress must be stayed. There is "dough" in it. There is tactical advantage, too, for those who pray devoutly that the purposes of the Hughes Administration miscarry.

And New York City? Are its people blind?

MR. BRYAN'S IDEAS.

Mr. BRYAN, whose wisdom we always have with us wherever he may be, tells us this from Detroit:

> The first step toward reform is to ascertain the value of railroads, since a reasonable rate would be one which would give a reasonable return on a legitimate investment, and at present no one knows what the railroads are really worth.

But after we knew what "the railroads" are worth, how would the knowledge be applied? "The railroads" do not make rates as an entirety, but individually. Suppose Mr. BRYAN received official and veritable information that any railway was worth, say, $1,000,000, and he allowed it to charge enough to earn 4 per cent. Would that settle the matter? Would not the operation have something to do with the earnings, and if two roads each cost exactly $1,000,000, would not one live and the other die on a 4 per cent. basis? Or suppose that the value altered, should the rates alter also, and if so, how often; and if not, what would be the use of the valuation? Or if he allowed the company to earn 4 per cent., would he guarantee that rate, and if not, what would be the good of the valuation?

Rates are at present made by the resultant of the competition of any road with its rival, and the competitor's valuation is as important a factor as the first road's. How would valuation enable Mr. BRYAN to adjust matters as between the million-dollar road, chartered to earn 4 per cent., and another road able and willing to do business between the same points at 4 per cent. upon, say, $750,000? Would Mr. BRYAN compel the road which fairly cost $1,000,000 to reduce its rates to those of the $750,000 road, or would he allow the $750,000 road to charge the same rates as the $1,000,000 road, and earn an income upon $250,000 water?

In other words, would he fix rates on road A upon the valuation of road B, and if not, what would be the worth of either valuation? Or would he leave those matters to an economic solution, such as has been reached, with results which are satisfactory to such an observer as President HADLEY, who is aware of the remote relation of valuation to ratemaking?

THE "SUFFRAGETTES."

The British "suffragettes," to use the British nickname for them, continue to employ their sensational tactics. They believe that the kingdom of heaven is taken by violence, and they are violent accordingly. Riot is of course not argument, but they have male precedents for believing that riot may sometimes have its value in calling an otherwise torpid attention to unacknowledged grievances. The London police, on this last occasion, enlightened by previous experience, seem to have behaved with exemplary clemency. They were so overpowering that it was not necessary to hurt any of the women who undertook to storm the House of Commons. Apparently the aureole of martyrdom does not rest upon the brow of a single one of the vindicatrices of a trampled sex, and they are mostly single. They were merely good-naturedly passed from "bobby" to "bobby," and such of them as did not insist upon going to jail were let off with trifling fines. One old lady put their hapless case with unintended felicity when she exclaimed, "Why can't I be arrested or something?"!

Mere man has so many inarticulate arguments, especially mere British man, that he finds himself unable to argue the question articulately, and leaves that task to the women, pro and con. That is largely the case with ourselves. But the anti-suffragettes in England have no hesitation in speaking out. One of them, Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, the novelist, has been moved to bear her testimony against the bestowal of the suffrage upon those whom she regards as her mistaken sisters. She says, in a letter to the Secretary of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Movement:

> I can hardly be thought to be expressing mere old-fashioned prejudice when I beg the majority of the House of Commons not to indorse Mr. DICKINSON'S bill. It is no doubt very difficult to draw the line clearly between local and imperial government; the two spheres must always overlap. But, broadly speaking, women are entitled to vote in the one sphere because they are fully entitled to take a practical part in its administration and to form the opinions of actual experience on the issues presented. In the case of imperial government this is not so, simply because women are women, and their work in the world is different from that of men. In this sphere they are only entitled to the influence of educated opinion, which they must always have, and more fully as the education of women extends. In asking for the vote they are grasping a direct political power, without the possibility, in a majority of issues, of combining with it direct political responsibility, the responsibility of action. And this is impossible simply because they are women.

Commenting on Mrs. WARD'S letter, The London Times remarks of its author that "the haughtiest of suffragettes cannot pretend to look down upon her from the heights of intellectual superiority, as they too often affect to do in the case of other women every whit as clever and as well educated as themselves."

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

The position of the Jews in Roumania is by no means that of the Jews in Russia. In Russia it has for some time seemed to be the settled policy of the official class, when popular indignation against the Government seemed to be threatening, to endeavor to divert this indignation against the Jews. The stimulation of a "pogrom" of Jews was an available diversion. A raid upon them thus promised booty as well as excitement, and for the time at least diverted attention from the real oppressors of the people.

But in Roumania, even more than in Russia, there has been, ever since Roumania attained the status of an independent State, a systematic and legal crusade against the Jewish race and religion. The Jews have been driven out upon the outside world, after having been legally and artificially disabled from earning their own livings, or from being independent and self-supporting members of any community in which their unhappy lot might be cast.

This was the basis, which was not a pretext but a justification, of the noble remonstrance of JOHN HAY to Roumania in 1902. The dispatch in which this remonstrance was conveyed, it is not too much to say, struck a new note in international relations. For the dispatch showed that there might be circumstances in which a nation was warranted in remonstrating against the "domestic policy" of another nation:

> Putting together the facts now painfully brought home to this Government during the last few years, that many of the inhabitants of Roumania are being forced by artificially adverse discriminations to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them; that they come hither unfitted by the conditions of their exile to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community; and that they are objects of charity from the outset and for a long time—the right of remonstrance against the Roumanian Government is clearly established in favor of this Government.

If the present "Jew baiting" in Roumania bears its natural fruits, Secretary ROOT will be able to repeat, with emphasis, the remonstrance of his predecessor.

ALL TOGETHER, LADIES.

A few weeks ago we remarked that the ladies, as house mistresses, were more interested than the men in the question of the pollution of the Hudson and the harbor waters. This seed was not sown upon stony soil, for Mrs. HORTON, volunteering as aide to Mr. HATCH and the Merchants' Association, has procured an injunction against the award of the Bronx sewer contract. It is bad enough to have the Hudson watershed sewerized, but it is adding insult to injury to have another river transformed into a sewer. The news of Mrs. HORTON'S injunction is accompanied by the intelligence that the Governor of New Jersey has signed the act for the expenditure of $10,000,000 in constructing the Passaic sewer. The discharge of liquid filth into the Passaic is to be stopped by the simple process of sewering it into our harbor.

The vandalism and folly are as great as in the case of the Bronx, but the injustice is less. A sewer is to replace the Passaic, and the Passaic Valley has the right to drain itself into the sea. Surely it ought to be unnecessary to counsel that, when it is choice of evils, both should be rejected. Long ago we pointed out that persistence with the Bronx project gave excuse for persistence with the Passaic, but that by taking counsel together both might be avoided by some substitute. Mrs. HEATON and Mr. HATCH have blocked the Bronx plan, for a time at least, but the Passaic plan is ripening, for lack of a lady of the New York sort in New Jersey.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The first sitting of the Transvaal Parliament emphasizes the completeness of the peaceful victory of the Boers. As we have before pointed out, that is not quite the way to put it. It is the victory of the "actual settlers" of British as well as of Dutch descent over the owners and operators of the mines, whose only interest in the country is to develop and realize its mineral wealth at the earliest moment.

The immediate emergence of the question of language was to be expected. The Boers of the lower house do not apparently insist upon being addressed exclusively in Dutch. That would condemn every member who spoke only English to stand mute during the debates. Their requirement appears only to be that every speaker who knows Dutch shall speak Dutch, even if he has subsequently to translate his remarks for the benefit of the exclusively English-speaking members. It is to be assumed that the British Government is too wise and politic to precipitate a language war in the Transvaal, such as it has successfully avoided for a century and a half in the Province of Quebec. The persistence of Dutch is quite as great as that of any other language. It is probable that there are a few old people left in New York and New Jersey to whom Dutch was vernacular in their childhood, after five or six generations of American residence, and a hundred and fifty years after any part of the country had ceased to have any political ties with Holland. Dutch is likely to prevail in the Transvaal until it is submerged under the rising tide of English-speaking immigrants, as was the case with the descendants of the Hollanders in America.

The prompt and practically unanimous action of the lower house in passing the "Asiatic Ordinance" is a distinct and decisive defeat for the mining interest. The question of cheap labor for the Rand had no small share in bringing on the war. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposed solution of the labor question by subjecting the Kaffirs to a forced labor not easily distinguishable from slavery having failed, the next step was to invite the importation of coolies from India and China. This process the settlers of the Transvaal have determined to stop, and the present representatives of the Crown are too respectful of the overwhelming local sentiment to attempt to continue the importation. The "labor question" in the Rand is therefore likely to go for a considerable time unanswered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Noises Are to be Suppressed.

People living near the river fronts have failed to notice any particular diminution in the amount of whistling done by the tugs and other steam craft, and they incline toward the belief that the recent victories won in the campaign against this abuse consisted chiefly of formal and elaborate orders that it should cease. Of either enforcement of or obedience to the orders there seems to have been comparatively little.

Still, it is to be presumed that some progress has been made in the necessarily long and difficult task of convincing the tug men that they owe consideration to the nerves and tempers of people ashore. "The man at the wheel" has for unnumbered generations been encouraged to take it for granted that nothing else is anything like as important as the convenient performance of the work he has in hand, and it will take a lot more than the issuance of orders or even his own promises to make him refrain from sounding his whistle whenever in his own judgment the proper conduct of his business requires it.

There are unnecessary noises ashore as well as afloat, however, and fortunately they can be more easily managed, for the makers of most and the worst of them cannot claim, as can the shipping men, that they are engaged in work upon which the general prosperity of the city depends, that they are doing it efficiently, and that therefore they should be left without interference as much as possible. So Commissioner BINGHAM will have enthusiastic approval for heeding the request of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises and issuing an order to his subordinates to see that the laws and ordinances on the subject are more rigorously enforced.

He calls their attention, first, to the fact that under the Penal Code a "public nuisance" is "a crime against the order and economy of the State," and consists in unlawfully doing an act or failing to perform a duty, which act or omission "annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of a considerable number of persons." He mentions particularly as unlawful the keeping of noisy animals or birds, the hauling through the streets without due precautions of heavy pieces of structural iron, the discharge of explosives, and the use of musical instruments, and he demands that especial care be taken to preserve a reasonable approach to silence in the neighborhood of hospitals. Of course, too, he has a fierce word of condemnation for the raucous crying of "extras" after nightfall through the residential streets, particularly when the vendors lack the excuse of distributing news of moment. Here, now, is a reform that will be appreciated by an enormous majority of the city's inhabitants.

Neighbors Near, but Remote.

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the failure, as yet, of the Central American republics to win from us recognition as real members of the family of nations than the small amount of general interest that is felt in the news about the progress of the war now going on down there. This and other papers have for some time past contained daily dispatches on the subject, but we have our doubts if they are read in any except the most cursory manner by more than one in ten even of those who consider themselves careful students of the news, and somewhat careful inquiries have convinced us that it is a matter of some difficulty to find anybody who knows what the war is about or how it is likely to end.

Yet it is not such a small war, as compared, say, with that between the United States and Spain, for armies of 5,000 men, such as they are, have several times been engaged, with results sufficiently sanguinary, it would seem, to remove the conflict from the domain of comic opera, and upon the outcome depends the control of natural resources which, though still largely undeveloped, are of almost uncalculable value. Perhaps the feeling that if "we" should take the trouble to go down there, with or without the help of Mexico, peace could almost instantly be restored, is what permits us to give this war such languid attention and to regard it as little more than the rough play of foolish, naughty children. And then we are lamentably ignorant of the geography of the countries involved. The names of their towns mean almost nothing to us, since they have few or no historical associations, and, as for the Presidents and Generals, we cannot remember over night whether any particular one of them is the champion of Honduras or of Guatemala—if it isn't of San Salvador or Nicaragua!

Yet we had interest and enough and to spare for a little war down in South Africa, and when Japan and Russia were at each other's throats on the other side of the world we had to know all about it at any cost of money and trouble. That our indifference to Central America is a mistake cannot be doubted, but indubitable as well as curious is the fact that we are indifferent to these very near neighbors of ours.

Figures Proving Little.

It will take lots more than the experiments of Prof. FISHER with a few Yale athletes to convince a world which since as long as it can remember has been eating meat whenever it could get it that a diet exclusively of vegetables produces more of health and strength. Of course, if such experiments were made often enough and were extended long enough and the subjects were numerous enough and the results were always, or even almost always, the same as those reached by the Yale investigator, then the old conviction would weaken, however it might be with the old appetite, and we would all resort to the food which has produced—the stupid and cowardly animals and the nations which from the beginning of history have been beaten by any meat-eating race that happened to covet their lands.

Meanwhile it is safe to say that Prof. FISHER has proved nothing at all as to the causal relation between what his boys ate and what they did while he had them under observation. Such differences as he noted between his carnivores and his vegetarians would probably have been visible if he had divided them according to their religious preferences—or as to their choice between gay and sober waistcoats, for that matter. He forgot, too, that, "as a change," strict vegetarianism usually has beneficial effects for a while on those who have eaten too much meat. This is a fact well known to doctors, and, without having the slightest belief in the superiority of a permanent vegetable diet for an animal whose anatomy loudly calls for both meat and vegetables, they often send their patients to live for a week, or even several months, in institutions conducted by faddists and fanatics of the vegetarian school. Perhaps here is a full explanation of the professor's statistics.

WANTS MORE MATINEES.

Woman Says Opera Is Not Overdone and Suggests Afternoon Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter you recently published the question was raised whether the Directors of our two Opera Houses were not in danger of overdoing opera; were not incurring too great risks in assuming stability in taste and the attendance of the operagoers, and jeopardizing their own profits in deciding that opera in the future would be as well attended as in the past.

For one, I would say no to every negative suggestion. On the contrary, I believe I voice a universal wish when I say that a Wednesday matinée should be added to the weekly programme. Many women have not the opportunity of enjoying opera in the evening. Busy, tired husbands urge them to gratify their musical predilections at the matinées. But that is not always possible with only one matinée a week.

The writer, going early on a Monday morning to the Metropolitan for seats for the following Saturday's matinée, could obtain nothing in the orchestra, and in the dress circle only one seat, and that commanded a view of one-half of the stage. Being especially desirous of hearing "Madama Butterly," and after resisting their tyranny for years, I interviewed a speculator. Orchestra seats were offered at $10, and seats in the dress circle at $5 each. I did not hear "Madama Butterfly."

Now that there seems to be small hope of the death of the speculator and the sale of tickets at advanced prices at the hotels, I think that if a second matinée could be added next season, music lovers might feel that they would at least be coming into their own. L. F. DE H. N.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Would Get Rid of "Washington at Prayer."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be contrary to law if a reputable citizen took the bronze nightmare of "Washington at Prayer" from the Sub-Treasury to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association and fastened it there so securely that it would be forever impossible to remove it?

It seems to me it would not be contrary to law. If you cannot see the way clear on the legal question, will you suggest some other way to get rid of it? Couldn't the President present it to the German Emperor? If he was hypnotized he would accept it. Help us out. The thing is getting on our nerves.

A. HOOSIER.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Remedy for Bad Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sincerely trust that the editorial "Bad Pavements," in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will attract the attention of the city authorities, as the condition of street pavements is scandalous, dangerous, and deleterious to health. An indignation meeting of the citizens and taxpayers might be the most powerful means of bringing about some improvement, for if a threatened withholding of taxes is made until the same is accomplished, those in control might expedite their efforts. I hope you will use your influence until the matter is attended to. RESIDENT.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Telephone Directory Thumb Index.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all humbleness I beg to offer a suggestion to the New York Telephone Company. When one wants to use a telephone one is usually in a hurry, and it takes a good deal of time and means much loss of temper to consult the directory in its present form. Could not the telephone company supply its patrons with a thumb index? It would not cost a great deal, and surely the company out of its enormous profits is able to afford this slight concession to the public. J. S.

New York, March 21, 1907.

Calls Women Teachers Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of March 20 justly sets forth the monstrous demands of the McCarren teachers' bill. But how unreasonable is even the original cry of the women teachers: "Equal pay for equal work," when they, in the first place, got their positions by exactly the opposite course, namely, underbidding the men.

HARLES WARD.

Caldwell, N. J., March 22, 1907.

BRAINS IN FARMING.

Some Things That May Be Expected to Follow Their Employment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 16 you printed a communication headed "Farming Needs Brains." Your correspondent is right. Farming does need brains, and it is going to get them, and the first thing they will do when they get into this industry will be to introduce into it the distinguishing principle of twentieth century business, namely, combination.

As small farming has always been conducted in this country those who feed the Nation have been allowed subsistence only, and in many cases not even that, after the time when the farmer can no longer do a full day's work with his own hands. Alone among those who are both buyers and sellers, the small farming class have practically no more to say about the prices of what they sell than about the prices of what they buy. The speculative exchanges and the export buyer fix the figure the farmers shall get for their grain, the Packing Combine for their cattle, the creameries and the Milk Dealers' Associations what price (usually well under cost) they shall get for their milk, the cold storage people for their eggs, and so on. The farmer has been the under dog so long that he is ignorant of his own power. He knows it cannot be right for the transportation company and the middlemen to absorb from 50 to 70 per cent. of what the consumer pays for his products, but having no war chest for a fight and feeling too isolated for co-operation he submits, usually getting enough to eat, but mighty little else unless he is exceptionally fortunately situated. So the boys continue to leave the farms and the farms to change hands.

Does any one say that the law of supply and demand is responsible for all this? It is not material what the cause is. The same cause once prevented nearly all profit in oil and sugar refining, steel making, and many other industries, but combinations furnished an adequate remedy in all those cases. It is even surer to do so in the farming industry. Life can be sustained without steel or oil or a lot of other things, but not without the farmer's product. Every pound, quart, or bushel of what he produces is urgently needed by this or some other country, and must be bought from him at a paying price if he declines to take less.

And this does not mean that the consumer must necessarily pay much higher prices. Freights may have to come down where reductions are possible, and many middlemen may have to work cheaper or change their occupation; but consumers' prices are high enough now to allow the farmers to accumulate some money if they got the square deal which it is in their power to enforce.

Take milk for example, about the quality and handling of which a stormy controversy is now in progress in this city. New Yorkers pay 6, 8, and more cents a quart for it. The farmer gets, generally speaking, about what it is worth to haul it to the creamery or railroad station; sometimes as little as 1½ cents a quart. And now the alarmists who are endeavoring to frighten grown up men and women out of using, in its natural state, the milk which has nourished a thousand generations of their ancestors, are insisting that the farmer must manicure the cow and boil the milking stool without any increase in the pittance he receives. Were it not that our Eastern farms cannot be run without the fertilizer which cattle furnish, milk production in the territory from which New York draws its supply would take a perpendicular drop of 50 per cent. until we were ready to pay a profit on making it under whatever conditions may be prescribed.

Hasten the day when farming gets the brains it needs, and combination elevates the fundamental human occupation into the category of gainful pursuits.

CHARLES T. ROOT.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your paper this morning the statement is made that the men teachers are better paid in this city than elsewhere in the United States and the demand for an increase in those salaries is characterized as a "grab."

No fair comparison can be made between the salaries of teachers in different cities, unless the cost of living is taken into consideration. While the salaries paid here are apparently greater, the greater cost of living in New York City makes them really less than elsewhere. This is shown by the fact that a large number of the men find it necessary to do outside work of various kinds in order to support their families.

In addition to this the mercantile agencies are authority for the statement that the cost of living has increased 40 per cent. since the Davis Law went into effect, and the railroads and other great employers of labor have therefore increased the salaries of their men. Do not these facts justify a demand for an increase in the salary of men teachers?

R. H. KEENER.

New York, March 20, 1907.

Overworked Clerks Lose Mail Parcels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of your paper asks: Why is it that the packages he sends through the mails are always lost? The reason is obvious. The mail clerks who distribute the packages and newspapers are subjected to long hours of labor, day after day, with the possible exception of a Monday, and it is an impossibility for them to do their work properly. In such a system of long hours the mail packages are handled like footballs. The result is that at the end of a day there is piled high a box of packages, newspapers and magazines, and it is hard to tell whether it is mail or a box of waste. In this way hundreds of packages are lost.

I might add that the Assistant Superintendents and their chief clerks take good care that they work less than eight hours, coming in after time and going home before their time. So long as such a condition lasts the mails cannot receive proper attention.

OLD-TIME CLERK.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Help to Save New Jersey Birds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The legislation pending in New Jersey for the protection of birds will certainly appeal to every one, especially to the true sportsmen, and the action of the Audubon Society and the La Rue Holmes Nature Lovers' League to support these bills should be widely encouraged.

It is notorious that New Jersey is far behind New York in this respect. The wanton slaughter of millions of birds, invaluable to the agriculturists and as scavengers, makes a practical as well as a sentimental appeal to every one. I do not think New Jersey will allow the defeat of protective measures through apathy. If there are any persons interested in having this legislation passed, a letter to their representative may be productive of great good.

A BIRD LOVER.

Summit, N. J., March 21, 1907.

Aldrich Began His Career Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to the admirers of the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich to learn that he began his actual literary career in 1857 by writing for the old Sunday Atlas, published in Ann Street by Herrick & Ropes, and edited by Henry Morford, a story entitled "Daisey's Necklace." The writer was also a contributor to The Atlas, and became acquainted with Mr. Aldrich at that time. He was a jovial gentleman in his younger years, with most fascinating manners, which captivated all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He held his friendships to the last hour of his life.

THOMAS W. PITTMAN.

New York, March 22, 1907.

NATIONAL ACADEMY WINNERS.

Emil Carlsen Gets the Inness Gold Medal—Other Awards.

The judges of the National Academy of Design announced yesterday the prize winners of the present exhibition.

The Inness Gold Medal was awarded to Emil Carlsen, N. A., for his picture "Canaan Mountain."

The Thomas B. Clarke Prize was awarded to Henry Prellwitz, A. N. A., for his picture "Venus."

The First Hollgarten Prize ($300) was awarded to William Cotton for his picture "The Princess."

The Second Hollgarten Prize ($300) was awarded to Hugo Ballin, A. N. A., for his picture "The Three Ages."

The Third Hollgarten Prize ($100) was awarded to Eleanor C. Winslow for her picture "The Necklace."

The Julia A. Shaw Memorial Prize was awarded to (Mrs.) Edith Woodman Burroughs for her bronze statuette "Circe."

PORTRAIT FOR COLUMBIA.

Students of Architecture to Present Prof. Hamlin's Likeness.

Students of the School of Architecture in Columbia University met last night and decided to have a three-quarter-length portrait of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, present head of th school, painted and presented to the student body of the university. John Muller was elected Chairman of the committee which will superintend the work.

J. Redding Kelly, who painted the portrait of President Roosevelt exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition, was selected to make the portrait of Prof. Hamlin. He also painted a portrait of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of Columbia, which will be presented by the Law Class of 1906 in the near future.

BINDING TUNNEL COMPANY.

Jersey City Asks That Most Trains Stop There—A Partial Agreement.

At a conference in Jersey City yesterday between the Jersey City Street and Water Board and representatives of the Hudson River Tunnel Company a tentative agreement was drawn up by which the company would bind itself for seven years to stop at least 70 per cent. of all its trains at the Grove and Henderson Street station. The agreement also stipulated that the company should stop at least 50 per cent. of all trains at the other stations. The agreement was not signed, and the matter was postponed until Monday.

William D. Edwards, counsel, and Edward A. Dugan, the agent, appeared for the company. They requested permission to tear up Railroad Avenue from Henderson Street to Grove, at which point the company proposes to establish a transfer station to connect with the lateral bores extending to Hoboken on the north and the New Jersey Central Railroad on the south. The other stations in Jersey City are to be at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferries, and at Summit Avenue on the Heights.

The Commissioners asked in return for the concession that the company give a bond to stop 75 per cent. of all trains at the Jersey City stations. They said this was necessary for the protection of residents of Jersey City.

Mr. Edwards said that the company would have to stop nearly all trains at the point named for the accommodation of its transfer traffic, but it did not wish to bind itself lest unforeseen conditions might render it necessary to make change in the company's plans. The tentative agreement was then drawn up.

Church Service for Night Workers.

The Rev. Father Robert, Passionist, will preach at the newspaper men's mass at 2:30 A. M. to-morrow in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street, near Park Row. Father Robert will deliver his lecture on the crisis between the Vatican and the French Government. Immediately after the mass there will be a mass meeting, at which resolutions will be offered condemning France's war on the Church. There will be a fine programme of music.

OVERWORK AND WRECKS.

Better Pay and Rest for Railway Men Might Prevent Many Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 20 the question of shorter hours for railway employes was discussed in connection with accidents. Recently this matter was discussed with a man holding a high position in the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Employes, representing all the territory west of the Mississippi and forty-nine systems of railroads. He said that almost all the accidents on railroads could be traced to the fact that the engineers or other employes had been on continuous duty for more than sixteen hours a day, and in some cases for twenty-four, and even thirty-two, hours. This is evidently too long for men doing such responsible work, especially engineers running passenger trains.

I understand that laws have been passed in some of the States requiring, in effect, that employes stop work after thirteen hours. It is apparent that in the railroad business alert brains are required and should be paid for and that the employe should be afforded sufficient time to rest. His salary should permit this, even though the salaries of the high officials have to be cut, the dividends shaved, and the water squeezed out of the stock. The traveling public will receive some compensation in the increased security of travel and lessened number of accidents due to fatigued, underpaid employes.

New York, March 22, 1907. M. D. H.

Who Is Greatest Shylock and Lear?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Novelli as Shylock and Lear is a long way from being the Shylock and Lear of the English text, I would like to know the name of the best living exponent of the Shakespearean characters, as Novelli is considered one of the greatest artists and doubtless the most versatile actor of his time.

EDWARD NARIZZANO.

Fort Lee, N. J., March 22, 1907.

A Queen's Bedchamber.

From the London M. A. P.

Queen Alexandra's bedroom is paneled in pale rose silk, with hangings of white satin, those of the bed being surmounted by the imperial crown. The curtains of her boudoir are of ivory silk, bordered with heliotrope. Here the panelings are of ivory silk in gilt moldings; and other accesories are Beauvois tapestry, French carpet, and Louis XVI. furniture. Her Majesty's bathroom is quite new, and was specially built out. It is fitted with a bath of Grecian marble from quarries which had been disused a thousand years.

The Feminist Movement.

Guy de Cassanac in L'Autorite of Paris.

Under the efforts of free thought the emancipation of woman is no longer based on the aspirations, the character, or the ordinary functions of woman. On the contrary, the so-called Feminism tends in reality to the defeminization of woman. There is no longer any question of liberation, or even of emancipation, but there is an organizing of the defensive action of one sex against the other.

TO THE TIMES BUILDING.

Who hath not gazed upon thy shapely form
With more than admiration, more than praise
Of architectural or modern ways
For thus defying ground rent, well as storm?
As oft as to thy tower I raise
A humble glance, swift soul amaze
Confronts me: For 'twixt walls of flint
The sword of Damocles still sways,
And every paragraph it weighs.
Small chance for e'en imprudence there!
The guarded sights slip into days,
And from each Editorial lair
There issues, without grudge or strife,
Quite all the news that's fit to print.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

MRS. C. H. MACKAY'S CHURCH DEDICATED

Edifice Thronged with Visitors from This City and Nearby Towns.

NEW RECTOR INSTALLED

Bishop Burgess, Assisted by Many Clergymen, Consecrates Memorial to Mrs. Mackay's Mother.

The new fifty-thousand-dollar church given by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay to Trinity Episcopal Parish, in Roslyn, L. I., was consecrated by Bishop Burgess yesterday. Carriages, market wagons, and other vehicles had to be obtained from other villages to carry the throng of visitors from the railroad station to the church. In addition to the large number of persons who journeyed to Roslyn from out of town, practically everybody in the village went to the church.

"Boss, d' y' s'pose dey allows cullud pussons in de church?" asked a venerable negro, whose snow-white whiskers and hair framed an earnest face.

The aged negro was assured that he would be welcome, and he joined the other worshippers in the church, which is to know no color distinction.

Many automobiles brought persons from a distance to the church, while the special parlor car attached to the Oyster Bay train did not begin to accommodate those from New York who attended the dedication service. The 650 seats were all full when Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and their daughter, Miss Catherine Mackay, entered the church. They found seats in a side pew, near Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Miss Beatrice Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, and Mrs. Bradish Johnston.

The procession started from the rectory, a quaint, new edifice adjoining the church, which is also a gift from Mrs. Mackay. The Warden and vestrymen were in the lead, followed by Bishop Burgess and his chaplain, the Rev. Archdeacon Henry B. Bryan, the new rector, the Rev. Norman O. Hutton, the Rev. Dr. D. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel of Manhattan, Mrs. Mackay's city church; Canon Swett, the visiting clergymen, the cross bearer, and the choir.

Bishop Burgess consecrated the church after the Twenty-fourth Psalm had been chanted, "The Earth Is the Lord's and All That Therein Is." Following the consecration of the church the choir and congregation sang "Lead, Kindly Light." "There is a Green Hill Far Away" was sung as a soprano solo, and "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung by the full vested choir. "Our Father's God! To Thee," was the recessional. This inscription appeared on the programme:

"The Church is erected in loving memory of Ellin Travers Duer by her daughter."

The church is simple in design. Back of the chancel there is a beautiful window depicting a Bible scene. The church is built of stone and brick, with a skeleton tower supporting two bells. Beyond the church is the rectory, and beyond that and connected with it is the parish house, also a gift to the parish by Mrs. Mackay.

The Rev. Norman O. Hutton, the new rector, who was installed in the course of the exercises, is 30 years old. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Garden City; Hobart College, Geneva, and the General Theological Seminary. In 1903, after graduating from the seminary, he was appointed by Bishop Burgess rector of the Church of the Nativity, Mineola, L. I. The Rev. Mr. Hutton succeeds the Rev. Isaac Peck, who resigned March 8 after many years of service.

MISS MENDES'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to Mr. Steinhardt to Take Place on April 10.

The wedding of Samuel Charles Steinhardt and Miss Irma de Sola Mendes has been set for the evening of April 10 at the West End Synagogue. The ceremony will be performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes, assisted by the Rev. Max Grauman. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Vera and Nina de Sola Mendes, Louise Steinhardt, Gertrude N. Strauss, Myrtilla J. Davies, and Selina Belais.

The ushers are Bertram Ehrenberg, De Witt Stern, Kurt J. Rahlson, Selon May, Milton H. Frankenthal, and Lawrence J. Levy. Edward Steinhardt will be best man. Mrs. Frederic J. Lisman, who is now returning from Europe, will be matron of honor, and Miss Claire Guggenheimer flower girl. Inasmuch as her father officiates, the bride will be conducted to the altar by her uncle, F. J. Lisman. A reception will follow the ceremony.

GEORGE REPUBLIC BENEFIT.

Tableaus Vivants Presented at the Home of Mrs. Osborn.

Tableaux vivants by young people for the benefit of the George Junior Republic, entitled "Aunt Jemima's Scrap Book; or, The Story of a Life," were presented last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Reed, from Massachusetts, impersonated Aunt Jemima, and read from her diary as the tableaux were presented. There was a miniature stage, with a large picture frame in which the living pictures appeared. The place was New England, and the costuming was of the 1830 period.

Preceding the presentation of the tableaux by the young people Mrs. Wallach of Washington entertained the guests with recitations of dialect stories and Southern songs.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton has returned from Europe, and is at her home, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street. Her daughter, Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, who has spent the greater part of a year abroad, is expected back some time in April.

Mrs. George Heye will give a bridge party in Easter Week, and also a luncheon in the same week. She gave a luncheon on Wednesday, the decorations for which were violet on one side of the table and red on the other, including cards, shades, and the ribbons tied on the various silver souvenirs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, who are now at Atlantic City, N. J., plan to return to the Hotel St. Regis on Wednesday, March 27.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Brown of Los Angeles, Cal., are at the St. Regis.

The Kentuckians will give a "smoker" to-night at Delmonico's.

An Easter festival will be given by the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's on Monday, April 1.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Virginia Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Carr, of Orange, and Clarence Crocker is to take place on April 3. It is to be a church wedding, followed by a reception at the Carr home residence. The attendants will include Antoinette Davis and Miss Lottie Hall Williams of New York, Miss Finley of Orange, and several Southern young women.

An Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller Keasbey of Orange announced yesterday the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Edwina Louisa Keasbey, to Jacques Bramhall of South Orange. Miss Keasbey is a granddaughter of the late A. Q. Keasbey of Newark and a great granddaughter of the late United States Senator Jacob W. Miller of Morristown. Mr. Bramhall is a great-grandson of Col. Moses Jacques of Washington's staff.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals and Departures by the Atlantic Liners.

These persons will sail to-day on the American liner St. Louis:

Mrs. Frank Andrews, John C. Calhoun, Malcom J. Cockburn, George B. Dabney, Col. W. Eadie, Mrs. George A. Niles, Dr. and Mrs. Flavius Packer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sabora, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sloane.

The following passengers are booked for the Cunarder Campania:

C. R. Boyce, Richard Curwen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Haven, M. A. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Keep, Mr. and Mrs. John Manola, Robert W. Naylor, Mrs. H. N. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Roberson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenyon Stone, W. J. Stocker, Geoffrey Stevenson, Whitley Thomson, and Joseph H. Wallace.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, for London, will carry these passengers:

Dallas D. Appleyard, J. L. Barger, J. J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stanley Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Cairns, William H. Crompton, Mrs. H. J. Fairchild, Mrs. M. V. Hammond, Joseph N. O'Brien, A. T. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. R. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Lionen Samuel, John L. Taylor, Mrs. Charles C. Whitacre, Mrs. H. S. Williams, and Miss Gilbakian Young, M. D.

Among those sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Patricia are:

W. W. Adams, Mrs. V. D. Fitch, Comtesse Palmay de Kinsky, Dr. L. D. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Mason, G. J. V. Pettibone, Dr. Batts Overton Schulte, Mrs. M. C. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Piehler, Hugo Pulver, Mrs. Theresia Eisler, Mrs. Anna Kaller, Mrs. Theresia Reiser, and Frank Rance.

The North German Lloyd liner Königin Luise, for Naples, will carry:

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Abner, Fred W. Barnes, Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, Mrs. E. R. Dick, John L. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dennett Grover, Gen. F. Haserot, Mme. S. Gaulieur de Lentelus, Prof. and Mrs. O. Lummer, H. M. Malcolm, Mrs. K. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Roberts, Mrs. James E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George Gerry, Mrs. Willard B. Spader, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Winchester.

These persons arrived yesterday on the steamer Pennsylvania, from Hamburg:

G. L. Adams, R. H. Boyd, Mrs. E. M. Harrison, William Herz, Walter Lamb, Mrs. M. A. Narey, and Fritz von Witzendorff.

Admiral Beresford in Town.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Royal Navy, arrived in town yesterday. He has been in Mexico, Texas, and Canada, settling the estate of his brother, Lord Delaval Beresford. He will stay in New York about ten days and will then sail for England to take command of the Channel fleet. Lord Charles is staying at the home of Col. Robert M. Thompson, 3 East Sixty-ninth Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel entertained this evening at dinner complimentary to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root. The guests to meet the latter were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Straus, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, the Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon, the Minister from Haiti, and Mme. Leger, the Minister from Colombia and Mme. Cortes, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Judge and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. A. R. Sheperd, the Councilor of the Embassy and Mme. Godoy, and John Barrett. The Ambassador and Mme. Creel will entertain at dinner on April 2 and also give an evening reception on April 6.

To Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger belongs the credit of opening the Spring season in parasols. While the average woman is carrying, if not actually wearing furs, Mrs. Cruger walked down Pennsylvania Avenue to-day clad in a cloth gown, but carrying a dainty biscuit-colored parasol of a variety seldom brought out until June. The interlining was of a delicate pink. The hat worn was of that useful variety that claims all seasons for its own, being a toque of pink roses.

STUDENTS IN "THE VIKINGS."

Ibsen's Icelandic Play at Dramatic Academy Matinee.

Henrik Ibsen's "The Vikings at Helgeland" received its first American presentation yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre by graduating students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Scenically and dramatically the offering was the most elaborate attempt made by the academy for several years. The drama is filled with the heroic spirit of the Wagnerian operas of the ring; the heroine is an impersonation of Norwegian passion and the fatality of the Icelandic zone.

Ornulf, a chieftain of Iceland, has one daughter, Dagny, and a foster-daughter, Hiordis. Sigard and Gunnar, two young warriors from Helgeland—an island off the north coast of Norway—steal them away by force. Ornulf comes to Helgeland and demands just payment or revenge. Both young men are disposed to receive him peacefully, but Hiordis, whose father was slain by the hand of the old chief, objects that her husband, Gunnar, has sworn to revenge the blood feud. At a feast, meant to be a feast of friendship, Thoroif, the youngest and dearest son of Ornulf, is slain by Gunnar, who believes that Ornulf has gone south to murder his own little child. Ornulf returns with the child of Gunnar and Hiordis in his arms, having rescued the little fellow from another vengeful band of peasants. Six of his sons have been slain in the battle of rescue, and now he finds that the seventh is dead also.

The remaining complications are mainly dependent on the story of how the two women were originally taken from their Icelandic home. Hiordis, the daring one, offered herself to whomsoever should slay the white bear that guarded her bower—and she believes that Gunnar has performed this most valorous of all valiant feats. Instead, the warlike Sigurd has really slain the bear, and then, for the sake of friendship, has given her over to Gunnar, taking Dagny for himself. The result is that the couples are wrongly mated—the warlike and aspiring with the peaceful.

Hiordis finally shoots Sigurd with an arrow, thinking that she can at least live with him in the other world. But he exclaims that they will now be further apart than ever. One of the most impressive scenes is that at the end of the third act, when the old chieftain, grieving at the grave of his sons and almost dead himself, is urged by his daughter to chant for them a funeral saga. In the heat of the song he regains his strength and strides away, declaring victoriously that he is now as strong as ever.

The audience was particularly appreciative of the acting of Peretz Spiro as the aged chieftain, Alice Leal Pollock as Hiordis, and Nancy Avril, who played the part of Dagny.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL PLAY.

"She Stoops to Conquer" Produced by Senior Students.

"She Stoops to Conquer" was presented yesterday afternoon and evening as the annual senior play by the students of the Horace Mann School. A special feature of the production was the fact that everything used in it, except the scenery, was the work of the students. The programmes were printed by them, the electric lighting, very cleverly managed, was their work, and the incidental music was supplied by the orchestra of the school.

The play was attended by large audiences at both performances. The Alumni Association of the school have arranged for a special performance by the Ben Greet players of "Masks and Faces," which is to be given on the afternoon of Friday, April 5, at the Garden Theatre.

$13,000 Presented to Barnabee.

BOSTON, March 22.—Henry Clay Barnabee, the veteran comedian, who for years was head of the Bostonians, received checks for $13,000 at the close of a benefit performance given in his interest at the Boston Theatre to-day. The receipts of the benefit were $4,000. Friends subscribed $9,000.

$50,000 for Chicago Orchestra.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The Chicago Orchestral Association to-day received a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. Florence Lathrop Page of Washington, D. C. The money is to be placed in trust and the income used for the benefit of the musical organization. This is the orchestra formed by Prof. Theodore Thomas several years ago.

NOVELLI SEEN IN "LA MORTE CIVILE"

Presents a Pathetic Figure as the Convict in Giacometti's Play.

HAS EXCELLENT SUPPORT

Lyric Theatre Packed and Italian Audience Is Wildly Enthusiastic.

Corrado	Ermete Novelli
Dr. Arrigo Palmieri	L. Ferrati
Rosalia	G. Giannini
Emma	E. Sanipoli
Mgr. Gioacchino Ruvo	E. Piamonti
Don Ferdinando	N. Pescatori
Don Gaetano	O. Galeotti
Agata, aged governess	M. Fantoni

Paolo Giacometti's "La Morte Civile," which Salvini used to act here under the title of "The Outlaw," and which served Signor Novelli last night, is the sort of play under which English and American audiences grow restive. It is talky and hysterical from our point of view. Italian audiences, however, apparently have another idea of it; a fact that was evident at the Lyric last night, where the largest audience the actor has so far assembled in this city sat in rapt attention during the unfolding of the story of the unfortunate convict, who, after escaping from prison, is forced to stifle his paternal instinct, for the welfare of his child. At the end of each act and when the play was over the actor was repeatedly called before the curtain and cheered to the echo.

It is beginning to appear that Signor Novelli's specialty lies in a visual diagnosis of the on-creeping of disease and in terrifying presentations of various forms of death. The symptoms developed during Conrad's earlier scenes were overlooked by the actor during some later passages, when it would seem that they should have been more emphasized, but they were again developed in time to preface a harrowing end for the final curtain.

Viewing Signor Novelli's performance from the standpoint which makes allowances for what appears to us as excess of vociferous utterance, in abandonment to hysterical grief and extravagant passionate outbursts, these we are asked to accept as expressive of the Italian temperament,) his performance of Conrad may be regarded as a highly interesting and picturesque achievement. Standing in relief from the general level of scenes almost wholly conversational, varied in expressive gesture and facial play, are the moments when Conrad first learns that his wife and child still live, the one in which he charges the wife with infidelity, happily proved to be without foundation, and that in which he is forced into a realization of the fact that his own child cannot possibly regard him as her parent. Signor Novelli's acting in the moment when his daughter turns away from him looking for sympathy to Dr. Palmieri, whom she knows as father, is surpassingly fine in its expression of poignant suffering. The death scene is highly realistic.

In the supporting company Signor Piamonti, Signor Ferrati, and Signora Giannini appear to excellent advantage.

Novelli to Repeat "La Morte Civile."

"La Morte Civile," in which Ermete Novelli appeared here for the first time last night at the Lyric Theatre, is to be repeated twice next week. This Italian drama, which the elder Salvini presented under the title of "The Outlaw," is to be seen again on Thursday and Saturday evenings, replacing the productions of "Hamlet" and "Kean."

A WEBER-SHUBERT ALLIANCE.

The Actor-Manager May Desert Klaw & Erlanger Forces To-day.

According to indications last night, it is not improbable that Joe Weber will be the next ally of the Shubert forces. An announcement was received from the Shubert offices, at the Herald Square Theatre, that Mr. Weber would play the independent theatres for the balance of the season, after appearing at the Colonial Theatre in Boston and the Grand Opera House in New York.

Mr. Weber said last night that no arrangement had been concluded, but that the matter would be finally decided this morning. He explained the matter as being entirely a question of obtaining what he feels to be a satisfactory route, and said he had not yet severed his connection with the Klaw & Erlanger booking agency.

CHARIOT RACE RUN TWICE.

A Slip in Stage Mechanism in "Ben-Hur" at the Academy.

The great chariot race in "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music had to be run twice last night. This was not the result of an encore, but was caused by an odd slip in stage management.

It was time for the race. All twenty horses were in readiness, and the audience was expectant. The crisis of the drama was at hand. The race proceeded as usual—with the exception that it was invisible to the audience. Some one had blundered, for one of the drops was lowered just behind the footlights, and the crowning event of the spectacle was hidden from view.

The chariot race is an important part of "Ben-Hur" and not to be omitted. So the drop was raised, and the twenty horses ran the course a second time. However, Ben-Hur triumphed as usual.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET.

Mme. Katharine Goodson Plays Charmingly in Shubert's Trio.

The Boston Symphony Quartet at its third and last concert in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon followed the lead of its parent organization in putting the name of Claude Debussy first upon its programme. The Frenchman's string quartet had been heard here before, but seldom, and yet it is more worth hearing than his latest symphonic piece that was played the evening before. It is more musical and is a more lucid and consecutive presentation of really musical ideas. They are couched in the formulas of the French school, and they are slight, but there is charm and an individual atmosphere in the work, especially in the two middle movements, a scherzo-like allegro and an andantino. In the former is developed a strongly rhythmed theme that appears in different guises, according to the custom of the modern French, in the other movements of the quartet. The composition requires the utmost precision in ensemble and accuracy of intonation for its effect, and both present difficulties that were not wholly overcome by Mr. Hess and his associates.

In the second number, Schubert's piano trio in B flat, Mme. Katharine Goodson was introduced to this public, an English pianist who has won admiration elsewhere as a solo player, and who here showed the most charming qualities in ensemble performance. There was much spirit and buoyancy under the restraint with which she fitted her performance in with string players, toward whom she was in exactly the right relation, and she played, with crisp fluency and delicately poetic feeling. The programme contained as its final number Mozart's quintet for clarinet and strings, in which Mr. Georges Grisez of the Boston orchestra played the clarinet part skillfully. Mozart has obtained entrancing tonal effects in his union of the wind instrument with the strings, and the work is one of serene and uplifted beauty. It was played with full appreciation.

It's surprising how many of your friends use

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Moves in Best Society.

A DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA.

"Haensel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci," with Some Farewell Appearances.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last evening there was a very large audience present to witness the last double bill of the season, "Hänsel und Grétel" and "Pagliacci." There were new features about both performances. Mme. Schumann-Heink, for the first time in New York, took the part of the witch in Humperdinck's charming fairy opera, which has had so many performances this season. She was a delightful and a horrible witch, but she did not make her singing of the music so effective as it might be. The rest of the cast was the same as has taken part in the opera in the previous performances this season. It was Miss Alten's final appearance at the Metropolitan, for she is not to return next season. The orchestra was less finished than it ought to have been, with all its familiarity with this score.

In "Pagliacci" Miss Farrar for the first time took the part of Nedda, and Mr. Stracciari also for the first time took the part of Tonio. It was also the last appearance this season of both of them. Miss Farrar added an agreeable, and in some respects striking, personation to the list of those she has displayed here. She sings the music admirably; but the hot Italian blood does not course through her veins, and she is not convincing in her passion at the points where conviction is most necessary. Mr. Stracciari is by no means a capable substitute for Mr. Scotti in the part of Tonio, either in voice or in his representation of the malignant clown's action. It was also his last appearance. Mr. Caruso was the Canio, and in his most vociferous and lachrymose mood. He was uproariously applauded after his song at the end of the first act.

AMEDEO BASSI AS FAUST.

Opera Sung for the First Time in Italian at the Manhattan.

To give Amedeo Bassi a chance to appear in the title rôle, "Faust" was sung in Italian last night for the first time at the Manhattan Opera House. Evidently there was a demand for the Italian version, for a large audience was present, not only in the galleries, but also downstairs and even in the boxes. Mr. Campanini conducted, but the cast was almost entirely a new one.

Mme. Russ appeared as Marguerite. The soprano was not in good voice, and she was very nervous, as she has not sung the part in some time. In appearance, of course, she hardly suggests Marguerite. Mr. Bassi was more successful with Faust, which he sang with much spirit.

Mr. Sammarco made much of the comparatively insignificant part of Valentin. This artist was in splendid voice, and he made the rôle stand out on the dramatic side as it seldom does. Mr. Arimondi, who has appeared in the original French version, sang Mephistopheles with much more freedom in his native tongue. Alice Zeppilli was an interesting Siebel, good to look upon. Mme. Severina was Martha and Mr Fossetta Wagner.

MELBA MAKES MORE GIFTS.

Mr. Campanini Recipient of a Diamond and Ruby Scarfpin.

Mme. Melba continued making presents yesterday. She gave Mr. Campanini a diamond and ruby scarfpin. Mr. Tanara and Signor Brignoli received autographed photographs of the soprano, and the heads of all departments in the Manhattan Opera House were remembered.

The singer also sent to the Blind Babies' Home, on Long Island, the check for the sale of her autographs, to the amount of which she added several hundred dollars.

CLASH OF RIVAL STARS.

Hopper and Abarbanell Orbits Must Comprise Equal Dressing Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 22.—Edna Wallace Hopper and Mme. Lina Abarbanell, the new star of "The White Chrysanthemum," which had its American opening here to-night, had a dispute behind the scenes over the occupancy of the only "star" dressing room. Mrs. Hopper was in possession when Mme. Abarbanell appeared.

The stage manager restored peace.

Mme. Abarbanell got the room last night, but an adjoining room of equal size was hastily fitted up for Mrs. Hopper's use, and the management promised two "star" dressing rooms wherever the company appears in future.

Last People's Symphony Concert.

The last of the People's Symphony concerts was given last night in Carnegie Hall to a large audience. The soloists were Frederick William Gunther, baritone, and Henry P. Schmitt, violinist. The programme included Mozart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, and a suite from "Carmen."

To Stage "The Stronger Sex" Here.

Arrangements were completed yesterday through Alice Kauser's office whereby John Cort has obtained the American rights to "The Stronger Sex," a new play by John Valentine, now being performed at the Apollo Theatre, London. The piece will be an early production of the coming season, and Maude Fealy is named as the probable star.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Frank Daniels is to have a new musical director for "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion next week. John Lund, former musical director of the late Fritzi Scheff Opera Company, which closes its season to-night, will take the leader's chair at the Criterion. Arthur Weld, the present incumbent, will be lent by Mr. Dillingham to Thomas W. Ryley.

The Shuberts decided yesterday to keep "The Road to Yesterday" in town and not send it on the road when Eddie Foy in "The Orchid" replaces it at the Herald Square on April 1. "The Road to Yesterday" will move into the Lyric, succeeding Ermete Novelli for an indefinite engagement.

When the William Morris stock company begins its engagement at the Lincoln Square on April 1 a new scale of prices, ranging from 75 to 25 cents, will go into force.

Kenyon Bishop and Julia Taylor, former leading woman for Richard Mansfield, and William Hawtrey have joined the cast of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," to be produced at the Astor on April 1.

Richard Mansfield, at the New Amsterdam, gave a second performance of "Beau Brummel" last night.

Mrs. Fiske in "The New York Idea" is to make a Western tour as far as San Francisco for two months at the end of her season in the East. In Holy Week she will rest in the Adirondacks.

EASTER CARDS

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EX-SENATOR COFFEY DEAD IN BROOKLYN

Former Democratic Leader Expired in Hospital After a Surgical Operation.

FOUGHT HUGH McLAUGHLIN

Had Been Alderman and State Senator —His District Known as "Coffeyville."

Michael J. Coffey, former State Senator and for thirty-nine years the recognized Democratic political leader of the Red Hook district of Brooklyn, died at 11:30 o'clock last night in the Long Island College Hospital, where a few weeks ago he underwent a surgical operation.

Senator Coffey was for many years one of the foremast men in Democratic politics in Brooklyn. He was the only leader who successfully fought the late Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County.

He was born in County Cork, Ireland, sixty-eight years ago, and came here with his parents when he was 5 years old. The family settled in the old Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. When he was old enough to go to work he got a place in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a ship carpenter. There he worked side by side with Ned Harrigan, afterward famous as an actor.

He joined the United States Navy when the civil war was declared, and was assigned to the gunboat Monticello, in command of Daniel Braine, who later became a Rear Admiral. Admiral Brainc said of Coffey after the war that he was the most courageous man he had ever met.

After the war Coffey went back to Brooklyn and took an active part in politics, becoming leader of the Democrats residing in Red Hook Point. For thirty-nine years he continued to be the leader there till the Red Hook District became known as "Coffeyville."

In 1867 he was elected a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and served until 1874, when he was elected to the State Assembly. In 1892 he was again chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen, and he was elected President of that body, a position he held in the years 1892 and 1893.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1893, a year that all other Democrats in Kings County were defeated. He served as a member of the Senate for seven years.

In 1901 Senator Coffey bolted the nomination of John M. Gray and succeeded in defeating Gray, who was the organization candidate for Register of Kings County. After that an effort was made to read him out of the Democratic organization. He was tried on charges of treason by the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee and expelled, but he fought the case to the Court of Appeals and was reinstated.

It was only recently that this decision was quoted by the Supreme Court of Kings County in handing down a decision favorable to Senator McCarren in his row with the State Committee.

Few years ago Senator Coffey went into the contracting business and did considerable work as a dock builder. He leaves two sons and two daughters. His home was at 42 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

MRS. FRED BELASCO DIES.

Actress Was David Belasco's Sister-in-Law—Shock Kills M. E. Mayer.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Mrs. Fred Belasco, sister-in-law of David Belasco, playwright and theatrical manager, who was known on the stage as Juliet Crosby, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning at her home, 1,702 Sutter Street, as the result of a relapse following childbirth. Her child lived only one day, and was buried yesterday.

Half an hour after Mrs. Belasco's death, Morris E. Mayer, her brother-in-law, fell unconscious upon receiving the news and died. The two deaths occurred in the adjoining apartments at 1,702 and 1,704 Sutter Street.

Mr. Belasco awoke Mr. Mayer at 3:45 o'clock this morning and told him that Dr. Orella, who was in attendance on Mrs. Belasco, feared that she would die. Half an hour later the news was conveyed to Mr. Mayer that she was dead. Then he fell to the floor and died a few moments later of heart disease.

Juliet Crosby celebrated her thirtieth birthday only last Saturday. She had intended to return soon to the new Alcazar Theatre to take her old position as leading lady. She made her first appearance locally on the stage at the Old Alcazar, where Fred Belasco, then a struggling manager, fell in love with her. Their married life had been extremely happy. They had been away for a short trip with Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. The latter is Mr. Belasco's sister.

In the management of the Alcazar the brothers-in-law shared each other's fortunes, and last Monday had opened under favorable conditions the handsome new theatre at Sutter and Steiner Streets.

As an actress, Mrs. Belasco was noted for her remarkable versatility, being able to memorize a part over night and to give an adequate interpretation by the following evening. But it was chiefly from her sweetness of manner that she endeared herself to the public. She was so much a part of the Alcazar that no performance in the old theatre seemed complete without her.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George G. Wheelock.

Dr. George G. Wheelock, for many years a prominent practicing physician in this city, died yesterday at his home, 75 Park Avenue. He was 68 years old and was a member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, New York Botanical Gardens, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Geographical Society, and the Century, University, City, Harvard, and Mendelssohn Glee Clubs.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

He was born in Boston in 1838, and took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard College in 1860, and his Master's degree in 1864. In this year he also took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Columbia University, in the City of New York. He entered the Government medical military service and was for a year in charge of the General Hospital at Savannah, Ga. Dr. Wheelock afterward served as house surgeon at the New York Hospital, went abroad to complete his studies, and on his return began the practice of medicine in New York.

He began at once to teach at his Medical Alma Mater as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, becoming later a Trustee of the college, and Registrar of its Board of Trustees, and serving for many years as Treasurer of the Association of the Alumni.

He was also appointed attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. In 1891 Dr. Wheelock was elected a Trustee of Columbia and became a manager of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, all of which offices he held at his death, being President of the last-named institution.

Dr. Wheelock retired from the practice of medicine in 1891 to devote himself exclusively to public work.

Dr. Wheelock was a member of the Brick Church. He leaves a widow and one son.

William L. Guillaudeu.

William L. Guillaudeu, President and General Manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, died at his home, 425 West End Avenue, yesterday of apoplexy.

Mr. Guillaudeu was born near Red Bank, N. J., in 1853. In 1867, when the Old Dominion Company was reorganized, Mr. Guillaudeu entered its employ and remained with it until his death, passing through each successive grade until he was elected President, seven years ago.

He was a Director in the United States Lloyds and the Old Point Comfort Improvement Company of Old Point Comfort, Va.; a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation of this city.

He leaves a widow, two daughters, and one son.

Thomas H. Bouden.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.—Thomas H. Bouden died at the age of 72 at his home in Hawthorne Place this morning after an illness of several months. For many years Mr. Bouden had been a member of the banking house of Bouden & Jenkins of New York. He retired several years ago.

He was a member of the Montclair Town Council for several years. He also held the office of Tax Collector for several terms, retiring from this office a year ago.

He was a charter member and for twenty years the clerk of the First Congregational Church. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon.

H. Clay Ewing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 22.—H. Clay Ewing, who was Attorney General of Missouri from 1872 until 1874, and had for many years been a banker, died at his home here to-day. He was 79 years old. He conducted the celebrated suit of the State to set aside the questionable sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad property.

Aaron V. Frost.

Aaron V. Frost, a member of the firm of Black, Starr & Frost of 438 Fifth Avenue, died at his home, 150 De Kalb Avenue, on Thursday, at the age of 72. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his father being A. V. Frost of that city. He was a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He leaves a widow and one son.

Attorney General Williams.

JACKSON, Miss., March 22.—Attorney General William Williams died to-day. He had been ill for several weeks.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK J. HALTERMAN, ex-Congressman from the Third Pennsylvania District, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He was 76 years old and was born in Germany.

MOSES PELS, a well-known merchant and a Republican leader for fifteen years, who was President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, died in Baltimore yesterday of heart disease. He was 61 years old. In 1876 he married Helen Rosenbaum, daughter of the late Isaac Rosenbaum of Philadelphia. He leaves a widow and two sons.

F. R. LOCKLING, who laid the route of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad through the Rocky Mountains, died in Fruitdale, Ala., yesterday. He was 80 years old. He was born in Charleston, Va. At one time he was city engineer of Hannibal, Mo., and Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Road. The body was sent to Hannibal for burial.

HENRY PFORR died at his home, 101 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, of a complication of diseases. He was 76 years old, and had been engaged in the milk business up to ten years ago. He was an Elder of the Second Reformed Church, of which he was one of the founders. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

JOHN MURPHY, 60 years old, a retired Montclair (N. J.) business man, died at his home there, 75 North Fullerton Avenue, yesterday, after a long illness. He was born in New York, but had been a resident of Montclair for thirty years. He leaves a son, Harry D. Murphy, of Jersey City. His wife died several years ago. He was a Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon, and the burial will be in Mount Hebron Cemetery.

T. B. ALDRICH'S FUNERAL.

The Poet Buried Near His Friends Holmes, Lowell, and Longfellow.

BOSTON, March 22.—Unostentatious as the poet himself had desired were the funeral services held to-day for Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who died on Tuesday afternoon at his home in this city. The tribute given to the poet was preëminently the honor paid by the literary life of New England.

In the Arlington Street Unitarian Church a large number of persons assembled before the noon hour, and the large auditorium was completely filled. As the organist played Chopin's funeral march the funeral procession entered led by the honorary pall-bearers. In the lead were Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. They were followed by Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry M. Alden, Richard Watson Gilder, Hamilton W. Mabie, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Bliss Perry, Edward L. Burlingame, George E. Woodberry, Moorfield Storey, David P. Kimball, George H. Mifflin, Judge Robert Grant, and T. Russell Sullivan.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. James de Normandie, pastor of the First Church of Roxbury.

The impressive service came to its climax with the reading of the poem which Mr. Aldrich wrote for the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow. This poem was the last work of Mr. Aldrich. He spoke of death in the poem, as in the following lines:

"They do not die who leave their thought
Imprinted on some deathless page.
Themselves may pass; the spell they wrought
Endures on earth from age to age."

The body of the poet was conveyed to Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, where, after a brief and private service conducted by Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School, it was laid in the earth not far from the resting places of Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, and others who have won fame in literature.

TO SELL STAGE TRINKETS.

Novel Feature Planned for the Actors' Fund Fair.

Heirlooms, jewelry, and personal trinkets which are valued for their associations will be offered for sale by some of the actresses who will take part in a fair to be given in the Metropolitan Opera House from May 6 to 11 for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. This was decided at a meeting of the patronesses yesterday in the Knickerbocker Hotel, at which Mrs. A. M. Palmer presided. About 150 actresses, clubwomen, and others interested in the fair were present.

Julia Marlowe was one of the first to signify an intention of offering highly prized jewelry at the fair. She will place on sale a ring that was worn 150 years ago by an actress in Europe. Miss Marlowe has worn the ring. She says it is one of her most highly prized bits of jewelry.

Another meeting of the patronesses will be held on Monday at the Lyceum Theatre, when final arrangements for the fair will be made.

May Drop Trixie Friganza.

It was reported yesterday that Trixie Friganza, who is playing one of the leading rôles with Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," the new musical piece, which opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday night and which is to come to the Herald Square Theatre on April 1, would probably be absent from the cast when the play opens in New York. The exact nature of the

AMERICANS LOSE IN NINTH INNING

Macon Sizes Up Clarkson and Pounds Out a Victory with 4 Runs.

NEW YORK HITS VERY WELL

Appear to Have Game Safe When Erratic Box Work Loses the Match —Patched-Up Team.

Special to The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 22.—Clarke Griffith's American League team suffered its first defeat of the season here to-day at the hands of the Macon South Atlantic League team. There were some extenuating circumstances, but the burden of the defeat rests upon the major leaguers. It was the ragged work of Clarkson in the box in the last inning that deprived them of what seemed a safe and certain victory.

The team which Griffith sent into the field was a patched-up aggregation. Both Williams and Elberfeld were out of the game, and Chase was still an absentee. To make matters worse, Laporte developed so sore an arm that he was finally removed from third base by the Yankees' manager, who went in to play himself in his stead, while Laporte was sent out into left field to give him batting practice. Conroy was placed at short stop and Knelnow at second base, while Clarkson played in left field until he was sent into the box in the sixth inning.

The score was 2 to 1 against New York when Doyle was retired. Two hits in the opening inning gave the Highlanders their one, while a bunch of three singles netted Macon their couple in the third. Clarkson hit one batter, and walked another in his first essay, and a hit following netted two runs, which were offset in the Yankees' half by three earned runs from as many safe drives. Then two safe hits gave Macon another in the seventh, and again the visitors came to the rescue by driving in three more in the eighth. With two runs to the good, Clarkson finally went to pieces in the ninth, and the Yankees were unequal to another rally and retired defeated, a lightning double play terminating their expiring gasp.

Clarkson hit Chandler and walked Litt in the ninth, and then retired Murdoch on strikes. Rhoton, however, doubled, Harris singled, and Stinson tripled, and Griffith was glad to escape with only four runs scored. The two teams will play again to-morrow. The score:

MACON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Chandler,lf.	1	1	1	5	0	Hoffman,cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Lipe, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Murdoch,cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Conroy, ss.	1	1	1	5	2
Rhoton, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0	Mor'ity, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Harris, 1b.	2	2	13	1	1	Kleinow,2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Stinson, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Laporte, 3b.					
Patience,ss.	1	0	1	3	2		2	3	1	1	1
Robinson,c.	0	0	1	1	0	Clarkson,lf.					
Clarke, p.	1	1	0	0	0	p.	1	1	5	0	0
Fox, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Thomas, c.	1	1	8	1	0
*Shumann	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Harnish, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Griffith, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	9	11	27	14	3	Total.	7	10	27	12	3

Macon	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	4—9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0—7

Hits—Off Clarke in 5 innings, 4; off Fox in 4 innings, 6; off Doyle in 5 innings, 6; off Clarkson in 4 innings, 5. Sacrifice hits—Patience, Keeler, Conroy. Clarkson, Griffith. Two-base hits—Clarke, Rhoton, Thomas, Laporte. Three-base hits—Harnish, Stinson, Clarkson. Double play—Patience, Rhoton, and Harris. Left on bases—Macon, 5; New York, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Davis.

Jacksonville's Strong Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 22.—Brooklyn won from the locals this afternoon, 5 to 3. The feature of the game was the splendid pitching of Jess Whiting, who pitched the first five innings. During Whiting's reign in the box not a member of the local team found his delivery for a safety, neither did he give a base. The day was hot, and Whiting pitched midseason form. Donovan wanted him to go the full game, as he believed he could get away with a no-hit battle. Eason was hit hard and often when he made his appearance in the ninth inning. He yielded four clean hits, one a double, which brought in the only runs made by the locals during the game. It was a grand finish from a local standpoint. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 .—5	12	1	
Jacksonville ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3	8	3	

Batteries—Whiting, Eason and Herly, Lee, Summers; Evans, Fuller, and Ford. Time—1:20. Umpire—Mr. Ritter.

Scores of Other Games.

At Charleston, S. C.—Detroit, (American,) 2; Charleston, (South Atlantic,) 1.

At Atlanta—Cleveland, (American,) 11; Atlanta, (Southern,) 0.

At Birmingham—Chicago, (National,) 5; Birmingham, (Southern,) 1.

At Columbia, S. C.—Detroit (American) regulars, 10; Columbia, (South Atlantic,) 6.

At Lexington, Ky.—Washington and Lee University, 12; Staunton Military Academy, 1.

At Durham, N. C.—Lafayette University of Easton, Penn., 4; Trinity College, 3.

JUNGLE IMP AT LONG ODDS.

Surprising Reversal of Form Causes Comment at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Jungle Imp, at 60 to 1, won the third race at the Fair Grounds to-day. Jungle Imp has done so poorly of late that his victory caused some unfavorable comment.

Dorothy Duncan, the good thing, backed from 10 to 1 to 11 to 2, won the first race by half a length. Weather clear and hot; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dorothy Duncan, 95 pounds, (Pickens,) 11 to 2, won; Ellsmere, 97, (Lloyd,) 12 to 1, second; J. J. Jr., 97, (Gaugel,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Alamie, Margaret Morris, Benevole, Gotholine, Milrene, Allonby, Charles I. Lee, Rothgeb, Adela R., Masker, and Alendon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Lute Foster, 113 pounds, (Mountain,) 13 to 5, won; Finesse, 95, (A. Martin,) 17 to 1, second; Antoine, 108, (J. Lee,) 5 to 2, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Catherine F., Dick Dose, Dropstitch, Convenient, Lee Crest, Bitter Man, and Florence also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Jungle Imp, 110 pounds, (Mountain,) 60 to 1, won; Envoy, 110, (Nicol,) even, second; Royal Breeze, 92, (J. Hennessy,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Simplicity, Mortiboy, and Don't Ask Me also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Fosing, 106 pounds, (J. Lee,) 8 to 1, won; Gold Mate, 110, (Hogg,) 5 to 1, second; Gamara, 114, (Garner,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Bazil, Arubo, St. Joe, Lady Goodrich, Ohiyesa, Charlie Thompson, and Dennis Sullivan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Spion, 112 pounds, (Garner,) 5 to 2, won; Sir Mincemeat, 107, (Mountain,) 6 to 1, second; Soprano, 100, (Walker,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Duke of Sangamon, Halima, Toy Boy, Anna Donahue, Dinemock, and Gold Circle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Telescope, 111 pounds, (Mountain,) 17 to 5, won; Husted, 111, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, second; Loch Goil, 102, (Lloyd,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Arby Van, Enverite, Babe B., Lady Ethel, Pentagon, Hocus Pocus, Hera, Fenian, Spongecake, Orline, and Goldbeezer also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Warner Griswell, 96 pounds, (Lowe,) 8 to 5, won; Dapple Gold, 109, (J. Lee,) 15 to 1, second; Pinsticker, 100, (Gaugel,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Henry O., Rather Royal, Heart of Hyacinth, Canyon, Evie Green, Sincerity Belle, Auditor, and Pride of Woodstock also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Bitter Hand, 103 pounds; Baleshed, 97; Fancy Dress, 100; Baneful, 91; Glamor, 102; Posing, 107; Dry Dollar, 89; Monochord, 102; Rusk, 116; Boserian, 95; Good Player, 112; Belle of the Bay, 96; J. W. O'Neil, 111; Donna Elvira, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; two-year-olds. Star of Woodstock, 95 pounds; Jimmy H., 98; Patornus, 95; Mollie Montrose, 119; Cora Dunsant, 95; Briteson, 98; Montbert, 100; Dew of Dawn, 111; Bitter Sir, 96; Geneva S., 100; Prescati, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Cabrit, 89 pounds; Charlie Eastman, 112; Rusk, 101; Lidwina, 99; Colloquy, 105; Cablegram, 100; Lida Jones, 84; War Eagle, 104; Southern Cross, 106; Toy Boy, 86; Moe Fallert, 89; Margaret M., 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Two miles, selling. Syntax, 99 pounds; Tolbert, 101; Potheen, 105; Dr. Young, 94; Ella M., 97; Sanction, 104; Gamester, 102; Glencare, 97; Horse Radish, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles; Crescent City Derby. $10,000. Montgomery, 117 pounds; Temaceo, 122; Halbard, 114; Sir Toddington, 117; Gargantua, 110; Morales, 117; Mortiboy, 117; Judge Post, 114; Pink Star, 117; Fantastic, 117; Tileing, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—Two miles, selling. Sonata, 92 pounds; Discernment, 92; Happy Chap, 106; Glisten, 105; Mae Lynch, 92; Twenty Shot, 106; Ranger, 101; Longbright, 97; Layson, 106; Amberlack, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Agra, 90 pounds; Doubt, 85; Adbell, 111; Happy Jack II., 106; Bromiok, 111; Bonart, 97; Foreigner, 113; Bye Bye II., 90; Delmore, 107; Kemp Ridgeley, 100.

EREMON'S GRAND NATIONAL.

Outsider Wins Big Liverpool Steeplechase by Six Lengths.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The Grand National Steeplechase, of 3,000 sovereigns, for five years old and upward, about 4 miles and 856 yards, was run at the Liverpool Spring meeting to-day and won by Stanley Howard's Eremon. Tom West was second and Patlander was third. Eremon made all the running and won by six lengths.

The betting previous to the start was 8 to 1 against Eremon, 100 to 8 against Tom West, and 50 to 1 against Patlander. Twenty-three horses started.

Crescent City Derby Entries.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Twelve three-year-olds are expected to start in the twelfth $10,000 Crescent City Derby, the blue ribbon event of New Orleans Winter racing, to be run to-morrow. The distance is one mile and an eighth. Among the starters will be Yankee Girl, winner of the City Park Derby; Temaceo, winner of the California Derby, and Montgomery. The latter is the favorite in the early books, being quoted to-night at 3 to 2.

The starters, probable riders, and to-night's odds are: Montgomery, (Schilling,) 3 to 2; Yankee Girl, (Mountain,) 2 to 1; Sir Toddington, (Nicol,) 4 to 1; Tileing, (Garner,) 10 to 1; Temaceo, (Lloyd,) 15 to 1; Judge Post, (Hennessy,) 15 to 1; Morales, (D. Austin,) 20 to 1; Pink Star, (——,) 20 to 1; Gargantua, (Hogg,) 30 to 1; Fantastic, (Lowe,) 30 to 1; Halbard, (J. Lee,) 50 to 1, and Mortiboy, (Aubuchon,) 100 to 1.

W. H. Daniel Out of the Suburban.

Thomas H. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, announced yesterday that E. S. Burke, Jr.'s, horse, W. H. Daniel, has been declared out of the list of entries of the Suburban Handicap, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on June 20.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS WIN COLLEGE MEET

Winners Take Championship Tournament for Second Consecutive Year.

PENN IN SECOND PLACE

Schoonmaker of Columbia Carries Off Individual Honors from Butler of Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The New York University gymnastic team won the ninth annual intercollegiate gymnastic meet to-night in the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium, scoring 17 points. This is the second consecutive victory for the New York team. Pennsylvania finished second with 10 points, and Columbia and Harvard tied for third place with 7 points apiece. Yale and Princeton tied for fifth place with 4 points each, while Rutgers came next with 3 points.

The unfortunate event of the meet was when M. M. Thompson of Columbia fell from the parallel bars and received a compound fracture of the left forearm. He was taken to the University Hospital.

Schoonmaker of Columbia won the individual championship, securing 332.8 points, and Butler of Yale was second with 328.8 points. Capt. Krauss of Pennsylvania won all of Pennsylvania's points, he being awarded first place in the horizontal-bar and parallel-bar contests. New York University got three firsts and two thirds. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by E. E. Krauss, Pennsylvania, 80½ points; E. C. Butler, Yale, 80.1 points, second; A. Schmall, N. Y. U., 48.9 points, third.

Side Horse.—Won by J. Fernandez, N. Y. U., 84½ points; E. D. Bryde, Columbia, 76 points, second; H. S. Schoonmaker, Columbia, 75.8 points, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Greenfeld, N. Y. U., 75½ points; Crawford, Princeton, 75 points, second; S. Goodwin, Harvard, 70½ points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by E. E. Krauss, Pennsylvania, 86 points; H. Schoonmaker, Columbia, 84.4 points, second; S. Goodwin, Harvard, 82½ points, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by W. C. Bennett, Harvard, 24¼ points; F. A. Morrison, Rutgers, 21⅝ points, second; J. N. Sayre, Princeton, 21¼ points, third.

Tumbling Contest.—Won by W. E. Thompson, N. Y. U., 73.05 points; S. Goodwin, Harvard, 68.25 points, second; A. Schmall, N. Y. U., 66.15 points, third.

All-Around Individual Championship.—Won by H. S. Schoonmaker, Columbia, 332.8 points; E. C. Butler, Yale, 328.8 points, second; H. L. Dowd, Princeton, 323.33 points, third.

College Championship—Won by New York University, 17 points; Pennsylvania, 10 points, second; Columbia and Harvard tied for third at 7 points; Yale and Princeton tied for fifth place at 4 points; Rutgers sixth with 3 points.

HUESTON STILL IN THE LEAD.

Champion Makes a Slight Gain In Second Night's Match Play.

Thomas Hueston, the world's pool champion, increased his lead over Jerome Keogh, challenger for the title, in the second night's play at Marningstar's Academy, at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening. Hueston secured 204 balls in the 27 frames played, against Keogh's 192, making the grand total for the match thus far 407 to 313 in favor of the title holder.

The challenger made the better showing in the early play last night, taking a lead in the first ten frames of 85 to 60. This Hueston overcame on the fifteenth frame, while at the twenty-second they were still even. From this on to the end Hueston had a slight advantage.

Keogh ran 51 and Hueston 50 in their best innings. Keogh played some brilliant combination shots, but Hueston was generally the better. The score by frames was:

Hueston—2 0 6 15 3 0 14 15 12 0 8 0 14 15 14 0 6 15 4 11 4 10 10 10 5 3 15. Total, 203; 27 frames, 3 scratches. High run, 50.

Keogh—3 15 15 0 0 12 15 1 0 3 15 7 15 1 0 1 15 9 0 9 4 11 5 5 5 10 12 0. Total, 192; 27 frames; 4 scratches. High run, 51. Referee—Ely Parker.

Cornell Baseball Team Goes South.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 22.—The fourteen members of the Cornell baseball team, with Coach Coogan, left to-night for Washington on the annual Southern trip. In the party were also Deshon, Lovejoy, and Gable, pitchers; Hastings and Graves, catchers; Weston, first base; Fulton, Reiber, and Higgins, second base; Hellman, shortstop; Brown, third base; Bigelow, left field; Mantel, centre field, and Ebeling, right field.

The first game will be played with George Washington University at Washington to-morrow afternoon. Games will also be played with the University of North Carolina, the North Carolina Agricultural College, Trinity, University of Virginia, and Annapolis.

HARVARD INDORSES CRANE.

New Football Coach Is Also Named for Rules Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—The appointment of Joshua Crane, Jr., the Boston clubman and court tennis player, as coach of the Harvard football team for next season made some time ago, has been ratified by the Harvard Athletic Committee. This fixes the coachship definitely on Crane. He was also chosen to represent Harvard on the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, to succeed former Coach Reid.

Some surprise has been expressed among students that the appointment should have been ratified in the face of the opposition to Crane which has sprung up since he was suggested for the place. The opinion is prevalent that he does not know the game well enough, inasmuch as he has never been a player and has been out of college for seventeen years.

The athletic authorities, on the other hand, say that during his apprenticeship under Coach Reid, he not only thoroughly studied the new game, but learned the system which they are anxious to continue. He has expressed his willingness to serve as coach if he is wanted.

LASKER SCORES AGAIN.

Defeats Marshall in Championship Chess Match at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—When Lasker and Marshall continued play in their championship chess match Lasker managed to get both queen and rooks on the seventh row, thereby practically assuring a win. Marshall tried his best to avert defeat, but when the game had finally to be adjourned after six hours of play, the latter was three pawns down. This afternoon the players made seven additional moves, when Marshall resigned.

The record of the match is: Lasker, six victories; Marshall none; drawn games, six. The fourteenth game is scheduled for to-morrow afternoon and evening.

FRANCE NAMES BALLOONISTS.

Two Competitors for Big Race—Accident to Count de la Vaulx.

Word was received last night by Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America that the Aero Club of France had selected two of its representatives for the international balloon race in St. Louis on Oct. 19. They are Alfred Leblanc and Rene Gagnier. The third competitor will be named at a later date. It had been expected that Count de la Vaulx, who holds the long-distance balloon record of Europe and who visited this country two years ago, would be one of the contestants, but information has just been received by the club that he broke his leg a short time ago while tobogganing in Switzerland, and it will be some time before he will be able to make another ascension.

The selection of the third man will be postponed awaiting the recovery of Count de la Vaulx, and if he is willing to undertake the trip to America he will undoubtedly be named for the French team. He got fourth place in the first race for the Gordon Bennett trophy last year.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Championships.

The basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, is well advanced, the contests up to date resulting in a number of close contests. University Settlement holds the leading position, with an unbeated record in both the 130 and 115 pound classes. Play in the 115-pound class will be resumed to-night at Gordon House, while the 130-pound class will contest at Savage's Gymnasium. The standing of the teams follows:

115-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement.	4	0	Cardinal A. C.	1	3
Clark House.	4	1	Diamond Midgets.	1	3
Bethany A. C.	4	1	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	2
Gordon House	2	1	Calvary A. C.	0	2
Sigma Deltas.	2	2	John Jay Club.	0	4

130-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement.	4	0	Anchor A. C.	2	3
Clark House.	2	0	National T. V.	1	4
Christ Church.	4	1	Union Settlement.	1	5
Oxfords	4	2	Cathedral A. C.	0	3
Boys' Club	4	2	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	3
Gordon House	2	1			

DEWARS SCOTCH WHISKY EXCELLENT IN EVERY WAY

Noyes Still Captain of Yale Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Yale's graduate rowing officials have invited Capt. Robert Hale Noyes to retain his office for the present and he has consented to do so. His successor will not be chosen till at least after the Easter vacation, although he will be positively picked before the oarsmen leave for their training quarters at Gales Ferry. In the meantime the crew's advisers will thoroughly discuss the situation.

Scheidig Continues to Win.

C. C. Scheidig continued his unbroken string of victories in the 14.2-inch billiard tournament for the championship of Greater New York, in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, last evening. He played 275 to L. D. Smith's 225, and won by a score of 275 to 171. He averaged 4 43-58 in the game, while Smith averaged 3. Scheidig's high runs were 27 and 22, and Smith's 19 and 14.

College Cable Chess Match To-day.

The seventh annual cable chess match between the American and British universities will begin at 8 o'clock this morning. America will be represented by Columbia, Harvard, and Yale, while the British sextet will be made up of Oxford and Cambridge students. The American team will play at the rooms of the Rice Chess Club, 150 Second Avenue, and the Britishers at the Metropolitan Chess Club, Inns of Court Hotel, London. Owing to the illness of Capt. W. M. Ward, Princeton will not be represented this year. The record of the series shows that America has won one match, lost three, and drawn two.

Bowlers Want General Agreement.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 22.—Three delegates have been elected by the Canadian Bowlers' Association to confer with the American Bowling Congress, the Western Bowling Association, and the National Bowling Association to effect an agreement for the avoidance of conflicting annual tournament dates.

Every one knows that the name

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stands for all that is finest and best in piano construction; which fact, from the musicians' standpoint, has justly given it the prominence it now occupies, as being the most popular of high grade pianos on the market.

Cecilian

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IMPORTAMT. The Dragon Runabout that defeated two 50 horse power cars in the New York-Boston race, immediately after completing a record run from Philadelphia to New York in the teeth of a blinding blizzard, is here for demonstrating work this week. If you want to see how the Dragon stands up under heavy work, have a look at and a ride in this car.

DRAGON
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Four Cylinder, 24-28 H. P., Shaft Drive.

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Model N., $2,500.
Four Cylinder, 35 H. P., Selective Transmission.

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Touring car used only three months; perfect condition, full equipment, canopy top, Sprague folding glass front, Odometer, gabriel horn, Hartford suspensions, extra tire, &c.; cost $3,000; will accept any reasonable offer.
E. T. CARSWELL, JR.,
9th Floor, 7 West 22d Street.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted—Runabout and 20 or 30 horse power automobile; must be cash bargain; mail particulars. A. G. Buystern, 158 Broadway.

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CHAUFFEUR.—Young American (23) desires position with private party; A1 refcrence as to character and ability. H. Van Vorst, 309 West 41st, garage New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Greek; mechanic; careful driver; graduate from two auto schools; desires position starting with small salary; go anywhere. Mercury, 949 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard or Pierce Arrow preferred; first-class references. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE
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2779 Third Ave., between 146th and 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS IN SKATING RACES

Series of Roller Contests Begun for the Championship of Greater New York.

BOROUGH WINNERS MEET

Deciding Contests to be Held Between Victors in the Preliminary Events in Various Districts.

New York High School boys held their first roller skating meets under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League last night and furnished some keen sport. There were two meets, one in the Metropolitan Rink, Broadway and Fifty-third Street, for the schoolboys in Manhattan, and the other at the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn for the young skaters of that borough. The third meet scheduled, at the Armory Rink in Flushing, was postponed owing to a misunderstanding among the Long Island schoolboys.

The boys last night contested a mile and a 440-yard race. A two-mile race will be decided in both boroughs next Friday night, and subsequently the boys of the various High Schools who have qualified will meet in the interborough events for the championship of the city.

In each of the meetings last night one boy won both of the events. H. S. Herman of Townsend-Harris Hall carried off all the honors in Manhattan, and D. Schneelk of Far Rockaway High School was the victor in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn boys made the better time.

In Manhattan seventeen boys were entered for the 440-yard dash and fifteen for the mile. The dash, which was run off last, was the prettier race. Herman, who had just won the mile, was still panting from his exertions when he went to work. In the first lap he was forced to the side railing and tumbled headlong, but was up like a flash, passed three boys on the second lap, winning handily by five yards. He was the smallest boy in the finals.

In the mile Herman took the lead at the start and won easily by over half a lap.

The summary:

MANHATTAN.

440-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by A. Ruffin, Nautical High School; M. Gerstle, Townsend-Harris Hall, second. Time—1:26 1-5. Second Heat—Won by F. B. Rinckhof, Townsend-Harris; A. C. Mandell, De Witt Clinton, second. No time taken. Third Heat—Won by S. H. Herman, Townsend-Harris; R. Belcher, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—1:14 2-5. Final Heat—Won by S. H. Herman; R. Belcher, second; A. Ruffin, third. Time—1:13 4-5.

One Mile.—Won by S. H. Herman; F. P. Rinckhof, second; A. Ruffin, third.

BROOKLYN.

440-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by A. McCulloch, Commercial High School; M. Eisenberg, Erasmus Hall, second. Time—1:21 3-5. Second Heat—Won by D. Schneck, Far Rockaway High School; W. Freese, Commercial High School, second. Time—1:01. Final Heat—Won by D. Schneelk; M. Eisenberg, second; M. Freese, third. Time—1:01.

One Mile.—Won by D. Schneelk; J. O'Brien, Commercial, second; S. Ryan, Commercial, third. Time—4:20.

Church Services To-morrow.

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St. Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Lamb of God That Taketh Away the Sins of the World." 8 P. M., the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth will preach.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Power of Gentleness"; 7:45 P. M., "The Higher Manhood of Free Masonry." Manitou Lodge, 106, F. & A. M., will attend. Everybody welcome.

Epiphany Baptist Church,
WORSHIPPING IN LESLIE HALL,
CORNER W. 83D ST. AND BROADWAY.
SABBATH SERVICES:
Bible School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Fifteen minutes of helpful praise at first of evening service, aided by excellent quartette.
PREACHER, REV. H. F. ADAMS, M. A.
A WELCOME TO ALL. SEATS FREE.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
4-8 WEST 46TH ST.
REV. W. S. RICHARDSON, Acting Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY,
Will Preach.
Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"THE KING OF THE JEWS: IS HE COMING AGAIN TO JERUSALEM?"
8 P. M.—"A SCARLET THREAD IN THE WINDOW."
Preaching every night except Saturday.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
REMSEN BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister.
9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Reasons for the Permanence of Christianity," Rev. C. S. Cooper, D. D.
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—Edward Judson: "Christian Tranquility as to Things Past," 11 A. M.; "Keeping," 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Grace of Forgiveness."
Sixth in a series on "The Lord's Prayer."
Evening: "The Son Met by the Father."
Sixth in series on "The Prodigal Son."

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "THE SCHOOL OF PRAYER." No. 3;—7:45, "THE CROSS! THE CROSS!!" All invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach.
5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.
HOLY WEEK.
The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach every evening, except Saturday, at 8:15.

Pilgrim Congregational Church,
Madison Avenue and 121st St.,
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—11 A. M., Mr. LESLIE WILLIS SPRAGUE, Associate Leader of the Society, lectures on "The Ethical Significance of Henrik Ibsen's Plays."

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue.
Preliminary Addresses
By DR. STEPHEN S. WISE,
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, AT 11:15,
At the Hudson Theatre.
Subject: "WHAT IS INTELLECTUAL PIETY?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "Who Is the Crucified Son of God?" All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 44th St., West of 9th Av.—Rev. F. C. G. Schumm, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av and 72d St., Rev. Dr. Hemensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M.; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 a.m. & 8 p.m.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street.
Dan MacGregor, Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship at 8.

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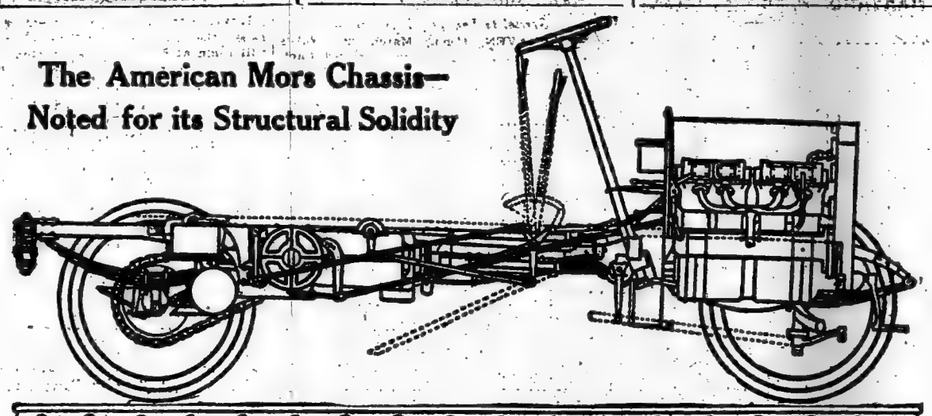

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. HOMER C. STUNTZ, D. D., Superintendent of mission work in the Philippines.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service, at which STAINER'S CANTATA, "THE CRUCIFIXION," will be rendered by the choir.
Sunday School, at 9:45 A. M.—Midweek Prayer Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Triumphal Entry."
8 P. M.—Sermon by Dr. J. O. Wilson. Attractive services every night. Sacred Concert to-night.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Christian's Vow."
8 P. M.—"Jacob Wrestling at Jabbok."

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Wanted—by the World."
8 P. M.—Palm Sunday Praise Service.

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av.; Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE, pastor.—Morning, 10:45, sermon by pastor; "The Joy of Religion"; evening, 8, illustrated sermon by the assistant pastor, "The Passion and Resurrection of Jesus."

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; service 11 A. M., Subject of sermon, "The Law of Power"; a sermon for Palm Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
At 11 and VESPER SERVICE at 4, Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Special Services of Holy Week, Daily, Monday to Friday, at 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister; Services at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8:15 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson will preach in the morn'g & aft.
Rev. JOHN WATSON, D. D.,
(Ian Maclaren,)
will preach the sermon at the Annual Students' Club Meeting in the evening.
Admission by ticket only before 8 o'clock. Sunday School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8:15.

At First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 12th St.—Free Organ Recital next Monday, March 25, at 8:15; William C. Carl, Organist; Louise Ormsby, Soprano; Edwin Wilson, Baritone. Special programme; no tickets required.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d Street.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. JOHN DE WITT, D. D., LL. D., Preacher, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M.
Children's Service at 4:30 P. M.
The Pastor will preach.
Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., will preach.
Thursday at 8 P. M., the Lord's Supper.
Good Friday, 5 P. M., the Pastor will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister.
Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School, with classes for adults, in the Chapel, 9:45 A. M.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week Vesper Services at 4:30 P. M., with addresses by the following clergymen: TUESDAY—Rev. William N. Richards, D. D. WEDNESDAY—Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D. THURSDAY—Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D. GOOD FRIDAY—Evening service, with full choir, organ and harp, 8:15 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.
During the week the usual noon services will be omitted.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor.—Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant.
Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Allen McCurdy, Assistant Minister.
Preaching at 11 and 8 by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St.
JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, B. D., Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-mororw the pastor will preach. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the morning; subject—"The Diary of a Soul." General Ballington Booth will preach the evening; subject—"The Power of Little Things." Dr. Keigwin will preach every evening Holy Week, except Saturday.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church,
West 81st Street.
STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION.
4 P. M.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. Morning Prayer and Celebration, 11 A. M. Preacher, Dr. Parks.
8 P. M., Oratorio.
"CALVARY." SPOHR.
Mr. Bland, (Tenor,) Mr. Daniel, (Bass.) Lacey Baker at the organ.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, rector.—8, 11 A. M., rector; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., rector.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.)
4 P. M.—"Stabat Mater," by Rossini.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
8 P. M.—Evg. service and sermon, (rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
FIFTH AVENUE (ABOVE 45TH ST.)
Rector, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher Rev. H. Shipman.

Church of the Holy Communion,
20TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.
THE HOLY WEEK, Principal Services:
Holy Thursday:
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Holy Communion.
Good Friday:
11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12:00 M. to 3 P. M.—Passion Service.
8:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.

Church of the Incarnation. Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning service and sermon; preacher, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Joscelyne; 4 P. M., evening prayer and address, (Rector.)

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; PROCESSION, CHORAL EUCHARIST, and SERMON by the Rector, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 8; Procession, 4 o'clock; SERMON and Choral Litany, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; preacher, the rector.11 o'clock
Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock
The Cantata, "Penitence, Pardon, and Peace," (music by J. H. Maunder,) will be sung at 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 est 21e rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Incarnation Chapel,
240 East 41st Street.
8 P. M., Stainer's "Crucifixion."

St. Bartholomew's Church,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street,
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion, 8:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. (Preacher, Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D. D.)
Evening Prayer and Address, 4 P. M. (Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood.)
Anthems: "Hosanna to the Son of David," Sullivan; "Benedictus," Gounod.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Passion Music, (St. Matthew,) Bach.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av., 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; sermon by Bishop Courtney.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; sermon by Rev. H. M. Kirkby.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. Henry S. Nash daily, 5:15 P. M. Good Friday, Passion Service, 12 to 3 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Good Friday Service at 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "Palms and Hosannas."
Rev. John S. Allen, D. D., at 8 P. M.
Subject: "The Parable of a Spring Blossom."
Good Friday Service at 4 P. M.

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John Watson, D. D., of Liverpool, England, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., preaches at 8 P. M. Subject: "Christ's Appeal to the City: A Palm Sunday's Message for To-day."

The West End Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will speak on "Movements in the Far East and Their World Significance."
5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb. Good Friday Service at 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Holy Week Services
at 5 o'clock P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.
General Theme: "The Character of Jesus in the Light of the Cross."
Monday: "His Courage in Facing the Cross."
Tuesday: "His Thoughtfulness for Others in View of the Cross."
Wednesday: "His Self-Dedication to the Spirit of the Cross."
Thursday: "His Submission to the Suffering of the Cross."
And on Friday at 11 A. M.: "His Victory Over Sin and Death upon the Cross."

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., Senior Pastor.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Pastor, Rev. BENJ. E. DICKHAUT. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor; at 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D.
Lenox Ave. Church, cor. 123d St., pastor Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D. At 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D. At 8 P. M., address by Rev. Harvey G. Furbay, D. D., subject, "The Survival of the Unfittest."

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, cor. 57th St., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor.
Will Preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "That Extra Mile."
Evening: "Paul, Persecutor, Penitent, and Preacher." Last in series on "Great Men of God."
Popular Lecture by Pastor Friday Night at church on "Paradise Lost."
ADMISSION FREE.

South Church,
Madison Av. and 38th St.
Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
9:45 A. M., Children's Service.
11 A. M., Divine Service and Sermon.
4 P. M., Service and Sermon. Palm Sunday Music. Good Friday, 4:30, Selections from the Crucifixion.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends,
Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at
East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

Twentieth Street Friends' Meeting, Gramercy Park.—Adult School for Men, 9; Bible Class, 10; Meeting for Worship, 11; Mission School, 3.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Hellenbach's Philosophy," Mr. E. Herrmann; next Tuesday evening, "Cycles."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach on "FALSE ENTHUSIASM—AND TRUE." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah,
(Unitarian,) 34th St. and Park Av.
Ministers—Rev. ROBERT COLLYER.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
Services 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES WILL PREACH.
Subject—"Intellectual Courage a Need of the Church To-day."
8 P. M.—Installation of Rev. John Haynes Holmes as minister.
A cordial invitation is extended to all. Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

At the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 151st St. Service at Eleven.
II.—THE INTERPRETATION OF NATURE. By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—The minister, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at both services. 11 A. M., "Greeting the Unseen with a Cheer," and 8 P. M., "Stand Up and Be Counted." Mr. Gwlym Miles will sing "Palm Branches."

Church of the Eternal Hope, 143 West 81st St., Rev. A. R. TILLINGHAST.—Sermon 11 A. M., "The Beatitude of Courage."

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children
will sing
HYMNS NEW AND OLD
3:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET.
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George L. McNutt,
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23d St. Y. M. C. A., Sun., 4 P. M.
Men only. Songs in the Dark.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
United Movement in Churches South of 14th Street and West of Broadway. Services in Each Church Next Week at 8 o'Clock.
SUNDAY MEETINGS. MARCH 24, 4 P. M.,
MEN—Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Avenue, between 11th and 12th.
SPEAKER, W. WESLEY HILL, D. D.
SPECIAL MUSIC. MEN ONLY.
WOMEN—Washington Square M. E. Church.

Madison C. Peters,
Majestic Theatre, 11 o'c.; Seats Free.
Subject: "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." Prelude: "Our Street-Car System Unworthy a Civilized City."

Mr. William McAdoo, Former Police Commissioner, will speak on the problem of the cities, young men, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., Sunday, 3:30 P. M.

Special Lenten Services,
Tuesday evening, March 26.
Organ Prelude at 8 o'clock.
Address by
BISHOP COURTNEY.
"The Perfectly Learned Lesson."
Midday Services, Holy Week, 12:30 to 1 o'c.
Addresses: Mon., Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Richards.
Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Robert Bagnell.
Wednesday and Thurs.—Mr. Robert E. Speer.
Service Easter Sunday at 8 o'clock.

Young Women's Christian Association,
7 East 15th St.
All women cordially invited.

Students' Club Annual Service.
Dr. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) Speaker.
5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av., 55th St., 3:15 P. M. Music by special student choir from Columbia, C. C. N. Y., and N. Y. U. Admission by ticket only up to 3:00, after which seats will no longer be reserved.

The People's Institute,
Cooper Union, Large Hall, 8 P. M.; doors open 7:15.
Address by Dr. Josiah Strong.
Subject: "The Problem of Wealth."

Third Anniversary Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery, Saturday, March 23, 8 P. M. Distinguished Speakers. Special instrumental music. Guests' night for homeless men. Supper served. Public welcome. Best time to learn about this conquering effort to save lost men.

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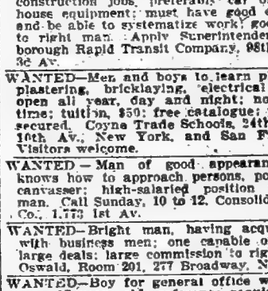

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WANTED—More salesmen for Spring campaign at Laurelton, Long Island's best-selling subdivision; has already paid over $50,000 in commissions; experience not necessary; any live man of good address can make big money. Call 11 to 1. Laurelton Land Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Salesman on watches on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

Singers.

WANTED—First tenor, substitute, Catholic Church, Easter, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good solo tenor for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. WANT THOROUGHLY CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF HAT DEPARTMENT; EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN TO A1 MAN. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

WANTED—Man familiar with ordering and following up deliveries of material for large construction jobs, preferably car or power-house equipment; must have good education and be able to systematize work; good salary to right man. Apply Superintendent Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 98th St. and 3d Av.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

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WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San. Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16, bright and intelligent. Restorff & Bettmann, 426 East 106th St.

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ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal, supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

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COOK.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

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DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker, misses', ladies' suits; references; reasonable; home or out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young German couple with child, boy, five years old, as working housekeeper in good private family; country preferred. Mrs. D. Stranz, 169 West 14th St.

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STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner; rapid operator; neat, accurate worker; attentive to business; no agents; start $6. Miss Edel, Box 106 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure permanent position; references; $12. E. V., 155 Times Downtown.

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Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced Wall St. man; undertakes auditing, systematizing, or arrears; New York Stock Exchange references. Discreet. Times, 33 Broad St.

Miscellaneous.

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OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

Owners of Bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot Bonds numbered: 5, 19, 40, 58, 67, 256, 260, 312, 313, 333, 350, 354, 365, 393, 522, 557, 601, 605, 685, to be redeemed as required by the Mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1907, said Bonds to be redeemed at the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, New York.

Interest on Bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1907.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

BALAKLALA COPPER COMPANY.

The Books of the Balaklala Copper Company will be closed from March 20, 1907, to March 30, 1907, inclusive, for the purpose of the issuance of 100,000 shares additional stock at par, $10.00 per share, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1907. Privilege is given to subscribe for one new share for each four held March 20, 1907. T. M. T. RABORG, Treas.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

CLARK & LAVERY.—To the creditors of the firm of Clark & Lavery: Please take notice that the firm of Clark & Lavery, composed of PETER CLARK and HUGH LAVERY, in the business of iron works at 406 West 30th St., Borough Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved this 15th day of March, 1907. PETER CLARK will continue said business at the above-mentioned place under name of PETER CLARK, and will pay the debts and collect all outstanding accounts of said firm.
PETER CLARK,
HUGH LAVERY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off Again—Call Money Rates, 5@3 1-2 Per Cent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WEAK

Pool Stocks Subject to Bear Attacks—Banks Gain Cash on Week's Movements.

A lower range of quotations from the London market preceded heavy sales of stocks in this market for foreign account, and this selling, together with pronounced weakness in the Erie shares, presumably as a result of the announcement of the curtailment of construction projects in New York State and the reasons therefor, led to unsettlement which ran to the close of the day. There were evidences of the activity of professionals in the market, particularly in the apparent probing for weak spots among pool-held securities. Such spots were found in Canadian Pacific, American Locomotive, Atchison, and in the Erie shares. Canadian Pacific fell over 8 points in the course of the day, and the extreme weakness of the stock was due in part at least to the uncertainty which exists over the outcome of the fortnightly settlement which begins in London next week. Erie second preferred dropped 9 points, the first preferred 4¾ points, and the common 3⅝ points. The utter lack of support in these shares, together with the explanation that the retrenchment policy had been forced upon the railroad in large part by the prospect of the passage of the Public Utilities bill, which would presumably affect other corporations similarly, played an important part in the day's market. The anxieties expressed in London over the coming settlements found reflection in the sales from that quarter, while all markets seemed yesterday to find much more cause for uneasiness in the advance in the French Bank's discount rate than they did on Thursday. At the low prices of the day stocks were in many cases close to the lowest figures of last week, and this fact, too, bringing into view, as it did, the possibility of further forced liquidation, had much to do with the general feeling of unsettlement. The volume of business mounted again close to the million-share mark and the trading ended with prices near the low points of the day.

The other side of the picture was found in the day's money market. Rates were again comparatively easy and preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed a gain of about $6,000,000 in cash by the banks. The most favorable feature of this gain was found in the fact that more than half of the total came from the interior. If any substantial portion of this gain appears in to-day's bank statement it should, together with the reduction of loans involved in the stock market liquidation of the past two weeks, make of that document a very favorable one. To the advance of 40 points in demand sterling on Thursday there was added yesterday another 25 points, and this is, of course, the response of the foreign exchange market to the action of the Bank of France. For the moment imports of gold seem questionable, but the belief in well-informed banking circles still is that a movement of this nature is at the most only deferred.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. preferred.
American Radiator Co. common stock.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
De Long Hook & Eye Co.
Lincoln Trust Co.
Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
Mechanics' National Bank.
Minihg Finance Co.
National Park Bank.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Railway Steel Springs Co. common.
Tezuitlan Copper Mining & Smelting Co.
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Kendall Mining Co.
North Butte Mining Co.
Railway Steel Springs Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Griffin Roofing Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Duby & Shinn Manufacturing Co.
Malpho Manufacturing Co.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

A gain of between $6,000,000 and $6,750,000 in the cash held by the banks was estimated yesterday to have resulted from this week's currency movements. An important item in the gain in cash was gold received from abroad, including $038,400 imported from Holland, which arrived this week.

Discussing the movement in detail, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $6,063,300. They received from the interior $6,613,500, including a transfer through the Sub-Treasury from New Orleans of $130,800, and sent to the interior $5,733,100, including $100,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans, $300,000 transferred to Washington, and $1,678,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $2,780,400.

Receipts of new gold were $2,885,600—namely, foreign gold coin from Berlin, $938,400; gold bars from Paris, $241,000; on New York Assay Office checks, $1,037,800; on San Francisco Mint checks, $880,900; on Seattle Assay Office checks, $1,500.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $337,000, the total gain, $6,603,600.

Receipts of currency from the interior were larger than in any week since the third week of January. They came from all parts of the country, but chiefly near-by and Eastern points, and from Western cities. The movement was evidently in response to the opportunities offered on the stock market for investment at bargain-counter prices. The gain from the interior this week was larger than in the corresponding week of any of the four preceding years.

Pension payments increased to $1,986,000 from $100,000 in the preceding week. There was a large increase in customs collections, which were $5,098,500, comparing with $4,123,400 in the preceding week.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The heaviest trading was in United States Steel, Reading, and Erie, which were, in fact, the only active stocks. There was a renewal of liquidation in United Gas Improvement, but it came largely from the speculative group. Electric Storage Battery declined a point. Cambria Steel also lost 1, while Lehigh Valley fell from 62½ to 61¼, closing at its lowest. The traction stocks were heavy, but trading in them was light. Total sales, 30,505 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amal. Copper	91¾	91½	91½
20	Amer. Ryn	49½	49½	49½
71	Bell Telephone	51	50¾	51
620	Belmont Ton., ex div.	4¾	4½	4½
965	Cambria Steel	37¾	36¾	36¾
25	Chi. Gt. Western	14	14	14
66	Elec. Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Elec. Storage Bat.	56	56	56
8,260	Erie	25¾	24¾	25
50	Gen. Asphalt pf.	23	23	23
46	Insur. Co. of N. Am.	22	22	22
437	Lake Sup. Corp.	10	9¾	9¾
550	Lehigh Val. R. R.	62¼	61¼	61¼
51	Leh. Nav. Tr. ctfs.	82	81½	82
620	Maredon	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	North. Cent. R. R.	89	88½	88½
567	Pennsylvania R. R.	61 5-16	60¾	60¾
210	Phila. Company	43¾	43¼	43¾
402	Phila. Electric	7¾	7¾	7¾
222	Phila. Rap. Tr.	17¼	16¾	17¼
60	Phila. Traction	92	92	92
8,171	Reading	52¼	50¾	50¾
21	Reading 1st pf.	48	48	48
825	Tonopah Mining	16	15¾	15¾
21	Union Traction	54	54	54
1,900	United Gas Imp.	86¼	85¼	85¾
11,350	U. S. Steel	36¼	35¾	35¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
160	Warwick Steel	7	7	7
100	Weber & H. R. R.	56½	56½	56½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 22, 1907.

Total sales March 22, 1907 903,351
From Jan. 1, 1907 65,093,510
Corresponding date last year 75,075,014

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12	12¼	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co	12½	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
28	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	30	30½	30	30½	+ ½
91¼	91½	79,250	*Amal. Copper Co.	93⅝	93⅞	91½	91½	−2⅛
20	20½	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	21	21	20	20	−1
5½	6	50	American Can	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
50½	51½	500	American Can pf.	52	52	51½	51½	+ ⅛
35¼	36	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	36⅝	36¾	35¾	35¾	−1⅛
5¾	5⅞	600	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
77⅛	77¾	600	Am. Ice Securities	78	78	77½	77½	− ⅛
13	14	375	*Am. Linseed Co	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+1½
62	62½	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	64½	64¾	62¾	62¾	−2¾
105	107	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
118	118¼	59,710	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	120	123	118	118	−2⅝
105½	106½	1,600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	−1¼
121	121¼	1,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¾	122	121	121	−1
90¼	90¾	630	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	91	91	90⅛	90⅛	−1⅛
28½	28⅝	200	*Am. Woolen Co	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
96¼	97½	330	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	96½	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	− ⅛
62¼	62½	20,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	63⅝	64⅜	62¼	62⅜	−2⅛
88⅝	88⅞	51,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92	88¼	88½	−3⅛
94	95	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95	96	94	94	−1½
100	101	2,900	Atlantic Coast Line	102	102	100	100	−2½
96¾	96⅞	7,750	Baltimore & Ohio	98⅜	99	96½	96⅝	−2⅞
11	14⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
52⅜	52⅝	5,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅜	54½	52½	52½	−2¾
80	128	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	100	100	100	100	−1
163½	163¾	39,700	Canadian Pacific	171½	171⅝	163	163½	−8⅜
29½	29⅝	1,440	Central Leather Co.	30⅜	30⅝	29½	29⅝	− ⅞
94	96	510	Central Leath. Co. pf.	95	96	94½	94½	...
170	180	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	175	175	175	175	−5
39¾	41	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41¼	39½	39⅝	−1⅝
13½	14	300	Chi. Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
17½	18	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18	18	18	18	−1½
129½	129⅝	14,387	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131¼	131⅝	129½	129⅝	−2⅜
130	133	100	*C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	−1½
142½	144	4,550	Chicago & Northw.	149⅝	149⅝	142½	142½	−6⅛
12¾	14	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13	13	13	13	−2
34	34⅝	7,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35¾	36⅜	34	34	−1⅝
50	85	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	65	65	65	65	−1⅝
26	26½	1,600	Colorado & Southern	27	27⅜	26	26	−1
61	62	10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
118½	119	400	Consolidated Gas	121	121	120	120	−1
19	19½	984	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19¼	− ⅝
81⅜	82¼	600	Corn Products Ref. pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82	82	−1
173½	174	2,250	Delaware & Hudson	177⅜	177⅜	173	173½	−4
468	470	100	Del., Lack. & West.	470	470	470	470	−5
30½	31	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	31½	31½	30	30⅜	− ¼
73	75	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	73	73	73	73	−1
68½	69	2,570	*Distillers Securities	70½	70½	68¼	68¼	−1⅞
25⅛	25¼	55,880	Erie	28¼	28⅛	24½	25⅛	−3⅝
60	61	6,000	Erie 1st pf.	63½	63½	59⅝	59⅝	−4⅜
87¼	87½	7,760	Erie 2d pf.	45½	45½	86	87⅜	−6½
144	145	700	General Electric	146	146	144	144	−1⅝
132	140	500	Granby Consol	132½	134	132	132	−1
137⅞	138	10,305	Great Northern pf.	145½	145⅝	138	138	−7½
60½	60¾	4,200	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62⅝	62⅝	60	60	−2⅝
140	145	600	Illinois Central	141	141	140	140	−3
24	24½	3,100	Interborough-Met	25	25	24	24	−1
58¾	59	1,400	Interborough-Met. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58½	−1¼
14	15	20	Internat. Paper Co.	15	15	15	15	...
76½	77	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	− ⅞
19	20	150	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ½
33	35	200	Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
73	76	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	74	74	74	74	...
21¼	22¾	3,300	Kansas City Southern	23	23¼	21¼	21½	−1⅞
51⅝	52	1,050	Kansas City South. pf.	53¼	53¼	51½	51½	−1½
58	62	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
114¾	115	5,000	Louisville & Nash.	118½	118½	114½	115	−3¾
67	67½	300	Mackay Cos	68	67¾	67½	67½	+1
67	68	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	+1¼
133	135	220	Manhattan Elevated	134	134	134	134	−2
20	20⅛	7,700	Mexican Central	20½	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	−1⅛
103	105	650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	108	103	103	−3½
130¼	134	600	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	134	134	130¼	130¼	−2½
35	35½	5,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36½	36⅝	35	35	−2⅝
64⅜	65	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅝
72½	72⅝	4,300	Missouri Pacific	73¼	73¼	71¾	72½	−1
118	122	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	119	119	119	119	− ½
78	78¼	300	*National Biscuit Co.	78	78	77½	78	− ½
57¼	58	1,700	*National Lead Co.	58⅞	59	57½	57¼	−1⅝
99	99¼	20	*National Lead Co. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	...
50	52	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ⅛
118	121	30	*New York Air Brake	120	120	120	120	...
116¾	117	6,840	New York Central	118	118¼	116⅜	116⅞	−1⅝
38	40	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39	39¼	38	39	−1
37⅜	38½	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37⅜	38	36½	37½	−1
76	77	220	Norfolk & Western	76	76	76	76	−2
73	74	700	North American	73	73	73	73	−1
123½	123⅝	13,350	Northern Pacific	126⅜	127	123¼	123½	−3⅜
121	122	500	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	122	122	121	121	−1½
	5¼	100	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
	27	200	Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	−1½
120¾	121	40,770	Pennsylvania R. R.	122	122⅞	120⅜	120⅝	−1⅞
88½	89	215	People's Gas, Chicago	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	− ⅜
19	22	100	Peoria & Eastern	20	20	20	20	− ⅞
69	70½	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	...
51½	52	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
33⅜	34½	1,625	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	34	34	−2⅜
91½	93	260	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	92	92	92	...
159	161	680	Pullman Company	162	162	160	160	−1⅝
43½	44	200	*Ry. Steel Spring, x d.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅜
90	92	800	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	93½	93¾	92	92	−1⅝
101⅜	101½	111,300	Reading	104¾	104⅝	101¼	101½	−3½
25⅞	26	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26½	26¾	25⅝	26	−1
82	83¼	2,720	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	84	84½	83	83½	−1⅝
20¼	20⅝	4,100	Rock Island Co.	21½	21⅝	20¾	20⅝	−1⅝
45½	46	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	46	46	46	46	−1
35	35⅞	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36	35½	35½	−1¼
20	21	500	St. Louis Southw.	20⅝	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+3¼
50¼	50½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	51	51	50½	50¾	+1½
52	52¾	510	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	53	53	52¼	52½	−1½
77⅞	80	80,100	Southern Pacific	80¼	81½	79⅝	80	−1½
114	115	200	Southern Pacific pf.	115	115	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
20⅞	21	19,700	Southern Ry. ext.	22⅜	22⅜	20¼	20¾	−2¼
71	72¼	2,400	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73½	73¾	70⅞	70⅞	−3½
130	140½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	140	140	130½	130½	−2½
30	40½	800	*Tennessee Copper	40⅞	41⅛	39½	39¾	−1½
27½	28	900	Texas & Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¾	− ⅞
70	75	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	72	72	72	72	− ½
25	26	400	Toledo Rys. & Light	25½	25½	25⅜	25½	− ⅛
49⅜	50½	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51¼	51⅜	50	50	− ⅝
92¼	93	545	Twin City R. T.	94	94	93½	93½	−1⅞
130⅜	133¾	106,100	Union Pacific	136¼	136¾	132⅞	133¼	−4
88½	88	550	Union Pacific pf.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	− ⅜
35⅜	36½	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	36	37	36	37	+ ⅞
78½	80	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	80	80	80	80	−2
100	110	100	U. S. Express	100	100	100	100	...
78½	79	200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	79¼	79¼	79	79	−1½
15	18	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18	19	15½	15½	−2½
44	46	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	48	47	45	45	...
100½	101½	475	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102¼	102¼	101	101	−2
72½	74	125	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	73	73	73	73	− ½
35⅜	35¾	82,300	U. S. Steel	37⅜	37	35¾	35¾	−1½
98¼	99	11,650	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100	98⅝	98⅞	−1½
30	30¼	1,600	*Utah Copper	31	31	30	30	−¼
27⅞	28½	1,260	Va.-Caro. Chemical	20	20	28	28	−1
102	103½	500	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104	104	102⅞	102⅞	−1⅞
62	64	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	62¼	62½	62¼	62¾	−1½
13⅝	14	100	Wabash	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	− ¼
25¼	25⅝	2,000	Wabash pf	25½	25½	25	25¼	−1
79½	81	245	Western Union Tel.	80¼	80¼	80	80	− ¼

Total..... 903,051

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.25	5.00	300	Alice	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	−0.12½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for February—			
Gross	$4,834,236	$4,589,363	$3,403,306
Gross, 8 months	46,006,992	42,370,548	36,865,016
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	343	338	333
2d week March	28,676	24,948	.....
July 1-March 14	879,829	764,628	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
2d week March	107,548	93,358	79,557
Jan. 1-March 14	1,067,655	958,038	830,614
DETROIT, JACKSON & CHICAGO—			
2d week March	5,809	.....	.....
Jan. 1-March 14	33,204	.....	.....
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	2,365,012	2,148,467	1,880,545
Oper. expenses	1,980,800	1,770,767	1,007,520
Net earnings	405,112	369,700	253,025
Gross, 2 months	4,802,332	4,503,842	3,943,545
Oper. expenses	3,981,912	3,661,242	3,307,419
Net, 2 months	910,411	932,600	636,126
INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
2d week March	144,438	143,696	130,226
From July 1	4,978,141	4,803,622	.....
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
Mileage	911	884	880
2d week March	182,376	149,354	135,544
From July 1	5,653,683	4,544,632	.....
NATIONAL OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,730	1,730	1,083
2d week March	335,392	282,157	246,886
From July 1	10,609,275	9,499,310	.....
HIDALGO & NORTHEASTERN, LIMITED—			
Gross, 2d week March	17,766	.....	.....
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	2,549,701	2,295,139	2,001,784
Expenses	1,710,109	1,577,487	1,421,488
Net	839,592	717,652	580,296

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Net earnings	943,180	472,053	836,939
Previous surplus	1,487,472	1,691,065	2,071,719
Total surplus	2,430,652	2,163,118	2,708,658
Tot. deductions	*1,402,040	675,645	1,017,593
Profit and loss surplus	1,028,612	1,487,473	1,691,065

*Includes $100,000 for depreciation, $48,353 adjustments and allowances, $237,015 dividends, $816,672 depreciation to Jan. 1, 1906, and $200,000 discount on bond issue.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—United Railways issues were weaker to-day; the general mortgage 4s at 86⅝ were off ¼, while the income bonds at 52 were down ¼. Seaboard 4s and Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s were ½ easier. Merchants and Miners' Transportation stock sold at 350. A special meeting of stockholders will be called within the next week to authorize increase in capital stock. The company has a capital now of $2,000,000, but its charter authorizes an increase up to $6,000,000. To just what amount the capital will be raised has not been announced, but it will likely be $5,000,000. There was a sale of Commercial and Farmers' Bank stock to-day which attracted some attention. The white certificates sold up to 118 and the blue at 126. The market closed dull, but steady. Shares, 357; bonds, $25,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 4s	76	76	76
5,000	Western Maryland 4s	76½	76½	76½
5,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	105	105	105
3,000	United Railways 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1,000	United Railways inc.	52	52	52
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79	78½	78½

STOCKS.

200	United Railways	11	11	11
50	Com. & F. Bank, b. c.	126	125	126
37	Com. & F. Bk., w. c.	118	110½	118
50	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	90	90	90
50	Mar. & Miners' Trans.	350	350	350

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money quoted at 6½ per cent. on thirty to sixty days, 6@6½ per cent. for ninety days, four and five months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,544,655; balances, $8,924,951; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $581,375.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8335@$4.8360, sixty days at $4.79@$4.7905, and cables at $4.8485@$4.8440. Commercial bills were $4.77⅞@$4.78¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.26¼ less 1-32 for long and 5.23¼ less 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¼ and 94¼ plus 1-32; guilders, 39⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce, and in New York at

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Yesterday's decline served to revive the predictions of failures, and with more freedom than prudence names were connected with these reports. Speaking of this class of Street rumors, the President of one of the large National banks said:

"It will not surprise me if some failures result from the continued weakness of the market following the collapse of last week, but the chances are more than even that the failures will be among houses none of which have been mentioned in the reports which are going the rounds of the Street. In some cases I know personally that these reports are untrue. I have in mind one house which is said this morning to be in trouble, which has, as a matter of fact, large cash balances, with very few loans outstanding. The firm has an account in my own bank, has a balance of approximately $200,000, and does not owe a single cent. In some other cases, too, I know the rumors to be baseless. It is surprising that those who spread these reports feel safe in using names so freely and so often without the slightest foundation. In the end these rumors will hurt the credit of any house, no matter how big it may be, and cause damage which it is difficult, if not impossible, to repair."

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A number of holders of Pennsylvania Railroad 5 per cent. notes, it appears, have been shifting their investment from these notes to the Pennsylvania Railroad's 3½ per cent. convertible bonds. At current prices these bonds yield about 5⅛ per cent., compared with the yield of about 5¼ per cent. on the notes. As the bonds are convertible into Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 150 at any time until the maturity of the bonds in 1915, the investor shifting from the notes to the bonds obtains, in effect a call on Pennsylvania stock at 150 for one-eighth of 1 per cent. a year, this being the difference between the yield on the notes and the yield on the convertible bonds. The convertible 3½s of 1915 sold yesterday down to 89⅝, while the 3½s of 1912 sold at 94. The latter are convertible into stock at 140.

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Important banking interests are reported to have been large purchasers of the 5 per cent. notes of the London Underground Electric Railway Company on the decline, which reached the low record price of 80 on Thursday and sold again yesterday at that figure. As an English security these notes have shared in the decline which has been general in the London market coincidentally with our own and has carried consols down to the lowest prices in recent years. The earnings of the various lines in the underground system have grown steadily and New York interests familiar with the position of the property take a sanguine view of the outlook.

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Bond houses report an active business in the standard municipal issues at the prevailing low prices, contrary to the popular belief that because new issues go begging there is no demand. There is ample ground for a continuance of the complaint that these are lean times for the bond men, but it is not lack of commissions, but lack of profits from appreciation on goods in stock that keeps the earnings of these retail security sellers down to famine standards. A large part of the selling of the New York bonds takes the form of the registered bonds which are put out in multiples of $10 and are thus within the reach of a large class of small investors.

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The new note issues of the railroads bearing high rates of interest for short periods are reported to be much in demand by industrial concerns having surplus funds to put out at interest. The money from these sources usually goes into the commercial paper market, but the tendency among company treasurers and those who are responsible for surplus capital of this character is to take advantages of the conveniences afforded by the railroad paper, which, because of its longer maturity, saves considerable trouble in reinvesting and at the same time offers a medium which can immediately be converted into cash without discounting difficulties.

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Reports continue to come from the offices of the railroads, and the big industrial corporations whose stocks seldom appear except in 100-share lots, of the extra labor devolving upon the transfer clerks because of the great demand for odd lots running from twenty-five shares down to one. Chicago & Northwestern Railway clerks have been kept working late nearly every night this week splitting up and transferring to the names of small investors a total of about 35,000 shares. The road gives notice that all of the stock issued under the recent 25 per cent. subscription privilege is now ready for delivery amounting in all to $24,401,625.

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Rumors which have been current in the Street for some time of an increase in the dividend on the stock of the Distillers' Securities Company from 5 to 6 per cent. annually have crystallized into the statement that the Directors will act on the dividend question at a meeting to be held on Tuesday.

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The much-talked-of-plan of te Produce Exchange to establish a stock trading department is nearer actuality by the appointment yesterday of a General Committee on Securities. It is predicted that the members will have a duly approved list of stock ready for trading in on the floor of the Exchange before the first of the month.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.04	.04	Ken. Con.	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.17	.12	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.17	.16	Mexican	.71	.69
Belcher	.48	.49	Occid. Con.	.45	.47
Best & B.	1.40	1.35	Ophir	2.35	2.35
Bullion	.38	.34	Overman	.16	.15
Caledonia	.40	.40	Potosi	.11	.10
Chal. Con.	.20	.20	Savage	.77	.74
Choller	.09	.08	S. Belcher	.06	.06
Confidence	.99	.98	S. Nevada	.66	.67
C. C. & Va.	.98	.98	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.02	.02
Cr. Point	.30	.28	Union Con.	.61	.59
G. & Curry	.26	.25	Utah Con.	.06	.05
Hale & N.	.68	.60	Y. Jacket	.80	.80
Julia	.11	.11	Silver bars	.66⅛	.66⅛
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .52½@.53½.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .06@.07½; telegraph, unchanged at .14@.15.

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	8.60	4.20
Belmont	4.50	4.25	Kendall	.33	.35
Cash Boy	.10	.10	Laguna	1.50	1.47
Golden Anch.	.30	.27	Lone Star	.27	.27
Home	.10	.09	May Queen	.22	.20
Jim Butler	1.07	.98	Mohawk	15.50	15.50
McNamara	.48	.47	Red Top	3.75	3.25
Midway	1.75	1.75	Sandstorm	.56	.55
Montana	3.65	3.70	St. Ives	1.70	1.60
North Star	.32	.27	Silver Pick	1.25	1.25
Ohio	.04	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	4.00	3.55	Jump'g Jack	.21	.20
West End	1.30	1.30	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf'g Min.	.26	.24
Adams	.19	.20	Bullf'g N. B.	.42	.41
Atlanta	.73	.72	Gold Bar	1.13	1.03
Diamondfield	.40	.41	Orig. Bullf'g.	.17	.17
Dixie	.05	Steinway	.16	.10	
Goldf'd Min.	1.30	1.57	Tramp Cons.	1.17	1.00

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 22.—The following were the local quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9¾	11	Sovereign	6½	7
Consolidated	5¾	6¼	Isabella	22¾	23¼
C., K. & N.	7½	9	Gibson	5	7
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7	Pharmacist	6¼	7
Elkton	56	57	Portland	115	118
El Paso	41¾	41¾	Vindicator	85	90
Findlay	66	68	United	16½	19
Gold Dollar	6¾	7	Work	8	8¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Market, with Falling Prices, Takes Weak Tone from Big Exchange.

SMALL LOSSES GENERAL

Coppers Recede Before Small Offerings and Close Fractionally Down —Chicago Subway Off.

Curb trading was practically at a standstill yesterday, always excepting the stocks kept active by promoters without regard to the tendency of the general market, and prices sagged away before what small liquidation appeared to a level substantially below the opening. Among the coppers fractional declines were the rule, and the Cole-Ryan shares were notably weak. Greene-Cananea sold down from 16¼ to 15⅞, and Greene Consolidated from 24½ to 23¾. The Heinze stocks were supported, and after sales of 2,200 shares between 65 and 65¾, closed ⅝ above the opening, at 65½. Nevada Consolidated sold 4,000 shares, which was comparatively active by comparison with the sluggishness of the other coppers, and lost ⅝ from the opening. The close was at 14¼. Nipissing moved only fractionally and closed even at 12⅛. Chicago Subway lost the ground gained on the previous day and sold down to 16 from 17¼. Trading in industrials was nominal.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Electric Boat	30	30	30	30
200	Houston Oil	7	7	7	7
200	Hous. Oil rcts.	4	4	4	4
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Int. M. M. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
600	Manhat. Tran.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
50	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	28	28	28	28
10	Stand. Mill. pf.	30	30	30	30
122	Stand. Oil	508½	509	507½	507½
5,200	Waterbury Co.	49⅝	50⅝	48⅝	50⅛
102	Waterbury pf.	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
8,500	West. Ice Co.	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
RAILROADS.					
3,100	Chicago Sub.	17¼	17¼	16	16
725	Gt. North. rts.	16	16	14⅝	14⅝
MINING STOCKS.					
230	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
250	Argen. Cobalt	½	½	½	½
300	Balakala	10	10	10	10
600	Barnes King	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
400	Batopilas Min.	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
725	Bonanza Balt.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	Boston Copper	26½	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
700	Brit. Col. Cop.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
700	Butte Coal'n	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
50	Butte & Lon.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
1,400	Butte & N. Y.	6	6	5½	6
‡33,000	Cobalt Central	37	40	36	39
400	Cobalt Coal'n	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
350	Colonial Silver	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Col. Leon. Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	Cumb.-Ely M.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Davis-Daly Est	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
200	Dolores Ltd.	7⅛	8	7½	7½
1,050	Dom. Copper	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
210	Douglas Cop.	12	12	11⅞	12
25	Ely Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
600	Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,000	Foster Cobalt	2	2	1⅞	1 15-16
1,000	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Giroux Mining	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5,000	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	1¾	2¼
3,000	Greene-Can.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
1,200	Greene Con. C.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜
500	Greene Gold-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Greene G.-S. pf	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
220	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Marie An. M. & M.	83	83	81	81
3,000	McKinley-Dar.	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	Mic. Gold M.	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Mitchell Min.	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅞	15	14	14½
800	Nev. Smelting	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Newhouse M.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
8,500	Nip. Mines Co.	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅛
800	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
700	Portland Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	Silver Queen	2	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
4,000	Stewart Mining	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜
500	Tonopah Ex.	3⅜	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	Tramps Con.	$1.09	$1.12	$1.09	$1.12
1,100	Tri-Bullion	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
15	Trinity Copper	23	23	23	23
200	Union Explor.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2,200	United Copper	65⅛	65⅝	65	65½
25	White K. C. pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
BONDS.					
$8,000	Am. S. F. 6s	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
18,000	Int. M. M. 4s	70	70	70	70
110,000	Western Ice 5s	69¼	69½	67	69

•Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	March 22. Bid.	Asked.	March 21. Bid.	Asked.
Argentite Cobalt	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
American Tobacco	300	330	300	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	82½	81	82½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	21	18	21
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	..	..
Balakala	9¾	10	..	..
Barnes-King Devel	4¾	5	4¾	5
Batopilas Mining	6½	7	7	7½
Bonanza Belt	5	5½	4⅞	5
Boston Copper	26	26½	26¾	27⅛
British Col. Copper	7½	7⅝	8	8⅛
Butte Coalition	29½	30	30	30½
Butte & London	2	2¼	..	..
Butte & New York	5½	6	5¾	6
Buffalo Mines	2	2½	2	2¼
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Central Foundry pf.	11	13	11	13
Chicago Subway	15⅜	16¼	16½	17⅜
Clear Cr. & Gil. Tun.	..	..	6	7
Cobalt Central	33	40	37	38
Cobalt Coalition	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Colonial Silver	3	3⅜	3	3½
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¾	10	9¾	10
Con. Arizona Smelting	4½	5¼	4½	5
Consol. Refrigerator	3½	4½	3½	4½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝
Dolores Ltd.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Douglas Copper	10	14	10½	14
Electric Boat	30	33	30	33
Electric Boat pf.	80	83	80	85
Empire Steel	8½	9½	8¼	8⅝
Empire Steel pf.	48	51	48	51
Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Ely Con.	1⅞	2⅛	..	..
Ely Mining	4¾	5¼	4¾	5⅛
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅞	2
Furnace Creek	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
Gillies Silver	½	¾	½	¾
Giroux	8⅞	9	8½	9
Gold Hill	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Greene Con. Copper	23½	23⅞	24	24¼
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	2
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8¾	7½	8¼
Greene-Cananea, new	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅜
Great Northern rights	14⅞	15	15⅜	16⅛
Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Havana Tobacco	11	12½	10½	12
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	23	18	22
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8	7½	7⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22¼	23½	21½	22½
International Salt	14	16	14	16
King Edward	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	46	55	46	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
Marie Antoinette	81	83	81	83
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4⅛	4½	4¼	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14¾	14⅜	16
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	10	25	26	28
Nevada Smelting	3½	4	3⅝	3⅞
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	4	3⅞	4
North Sec. Rights	125	150	125	150
Newhouse Mining	21	21½	21⅝	21⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	12	12¼	12⅛	12½
Old Hundred	3	3¼	3	3¼
Otis Elevator	45	48	45	48
Otis Elevator pf.	88	93	88	93
Portland Copper	1	1	1⅛	1
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	..	500	..
Stewart Mining	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
Standard Oil	507	508	507	512
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	..	..
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	110	115	109	110
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3
Tonopah Extension	3½	3⅝	..	..
Trinity Copper	22	23½	23	24
Union Typewriter	87	92	87	92
Union Type. 1st pf.	117	122	117	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	..	6¼	6⅛	7
United Copper	64½	65½	65	65⅝
White Knob Copper	..	..	..	⅜
White Knob Copper pf.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Western Ice	26½	26⅝	26⅜	27
Western Ice 5s	68	70	69	70
Westbury Co.	..	50½	50⅝	49½
Westbury Co. pf.	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,096,-763, as against $4,634,197 for the previous week and $3,476,554 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $3,182,832, as against $4,594,-626 for the previous week and $3,635,942 for the corresponding week last year.

Proposals for $1,000,000 four per cent.

Gold Loan of 1907 of PORTO RICO

Under instructions of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, the undersigned, as Fiscal Agents of the Loan, invite bids for $1,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of The People of Porto Rico, to be issued under authority of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 8, 1906, and entitled "An Act authorizing the issuance by the Insular Government of Porto Rico of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 and for other purposes," as amended by an act of said Legislative Assembly, approved February 13, 1907.

The bonds will be dated January 1, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1.

The bonds will be in twenty Series of $50,000 each, maturing annually, the first series of January 1, 1908, the last series on January 1, 1927. Principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in the City of New York in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Fiscal Agents of the Loan.

The bonds will be issued in coupon form for $1,000 each.

Registered bonds, but only in the denomination of $5,000, will be issued in exchange for the like face amount of coupon bonds of the same series. Registered bonds will be transferable in New York at the office of the Fiscal Agents of the Loan, where coupon bonds must also be presented for conversion into registered bonds.

The above-mentioned Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 8, 1906, provides that the bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes of any kind whatsoever of the Government of the Island of Porto Rico or of any local authority therein.

The United States Treasury Department authorizes the statement that it will accept these bonds as security for public deposits on precisely the same conditions as the Philippine Bonds, viz.: that the Department will accept the Four Per Cent. Gold Porto Rico Bonds at par, as security for public deposits, should further deposits be made, and permit them to be substituted for Government Bonds now held as security for deposits, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional circulation, whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is desirable to stimulate an increase in National Bank circulation.

The legality of this issue has been passed upon by the Attorney General of the United States, and by Messrs. Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff.

ALL BIDS must be received at the office of the undersigned, 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, not later than 3 o'clock P. M., April 3d, 1907, at which time they will be opened in the presence of such of the bidders as may attend. No bids received after that day and hour will be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check to the order of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Fiscal Agents, to the amount of two per cent. of the face value of bonds applied for. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned by mail, after the opening of the bids. The checks of successful bidders will be collected, and the proceeds held until the bonds awarded on such bids have been fully paid for, interest being allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Bonds as delivered will carry interest from January 1, 1907, and bidders will be required to pay the interest accrued on said bonds up to April 8, 1907, on which day payment for the bonds must be made against delivery of the bonds or the delivery of interim certificates, for which it is expected that definitive bonds will be substituted on or before May 1, 1907.

Failure by any bidder to make payment of the purchase price of bonds awarded to such bidder will forfeit all right to such bonds and to the depositaccompanying his bid.

All bids should state clearly the amount per $1,000 bond (exclusive of accrued interest) which the bidder proposes to pay, and, unless for the entire issue, should specify each series applied for and the amount bid per bond of each of such series.

No bond can be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Unless otherwise stated in the bid, each bid will be understood as being for all or any part of the bonds applied for, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.

EVERY BID SHOULD BE ENCLOSED IN AN ENVELOPE MARKED "SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO," AND THE ENVELOPE SO MARKED SHOULD BE ENCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, 21 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ON APPLICATION FURNISH A COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO, IN REGARD TO THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., Fiscal Agents of the Loan,

TUTTLE ON BOSTON'S TRADE.

Does Not Believe the Port Is Losing Her Export Business.

BOSTON, March 22.—The belief that Boston is losing her export trade is not indorsed by President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad. In a statement given out to-day President Tuttle said:

"The export trade of Boston always has been and always will be subject to fluctuations according to general traffic conditions. If the calamity howlers would cease their croakings and seek to show the outside world that New England is still doing business, that our mills are humming as never before, that our labor is the highest priced labor in the world, and never more actively engaged, I think good would be accomplished.

"We are not a New York and never can be commercially—nature willed it otherwise. But we can make the best of what we have, and this the railroads are striving to do, albeit the increasingly severe and arbitrary demands of Federal and State laws are steadily tending to harass and discourage railroad development.

"The people of Boston can thank the railroads alone for the development which has already taken place in the matter of our export trade."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 22.—Money was in quiet demand and good supply in the market to-day. Discounts were firm.

The action of the Bank of France in raising its rate was considered to be a precautionary move against gold withdrawals to New York, and the bullion brokers here quoted American eagles at ¾d dearer.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was generally dull, in spite of the easier rates for money. Fresh dealings were checked by the approach of the settlement. Gilt-edged securities and home rails were inclined to sag in the absence of support.

Foreigns dropped in sympathy with Paris. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Americans attracted little attention in the forenoon. Dealers marked quotations above parity, but prices eased on local and Continental realizations. The receipt of the opening quotations at New York steadied the market temporarily, but New York sold later, prices declined, and business closed dull.

Withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England to-day were: For Malta, £30,000; for Mexico, £11,000, and for South America, £5,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.90; Lisbon, 3.

Gold bars, 77s 9½d; American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Bar silver steady at 30⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5@5 1-16 per cent.

PARIS, March 22.—On the Bourse to-day there was further weakness, due to the belief that the Bank of France's discount rate will be raised to 4 per cent. next week. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 72½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 31½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day weakened on the uneasiness in the international money market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96⅝	97⅜
German Consols 3s	85⅝	85⅞
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅝	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	96	96⅝
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	85⅜
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅝	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Munich 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅝	101⅜
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95⅝	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	98⅛	98⅞
Mexican Government gold 5s	101	102⅜
Russian Government 4s	75⅝	76⅜
French Rente 3s	96	96⅛
British Consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	85⅛	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account	85 5-16	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	13¼	64	64⅜	— ⅜
Atchison	94⅞	91⅞	92	— ⅞
Can. Pacific	177⅞	170⅝	171½	— ⅜
St. Paul	141	136½	132⅜ex.	+ ⅜
Erie	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	68	65⅝	64⅝	+ 1⅛
Ill Central	151	146½	143	+ 3½
Louis. & Nash.	123½	119½	118⅝	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	124	120	118¼	+ 1⅝
Pennsylvania	63¼	122½	122⅝	— ⅛
Reading	84⅛	105⅛	105	— ⅛
So. Pacific	81ex.	80⅜	81¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	140⅝	136⅛	137⅛	— 1
U. S. Steel	38½	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅝	100¼	100⅝	— ⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	0	3	0
Tomboy	1	16	3	Dolores	1	12	0
El Oro	1	8	0	Stratton's Indep.	0	8	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼	G. & S. T.	110	..
2s, c., 1930	105⅛	106⅛	G. S. & W.	..	85
3s, r., 1918	103¼	104	H. B. Claflin	102½	110
3s, r., 1918	103⅛	104	Hav. E. R.	37	42
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..	H. E. R. pf.	..	80
4s, r., 1907	100⅜	101	Hock. Val. rects.	95	100
4s, c., 1907	101⅜	102	Hock. V. pf.	84	88
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131	Ill. C. l. l.	..	102
4s, c., 1925	130⅛	131	Ing.-Rand	50	..
Pan. 2s	104⅜	105⅜	Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
Philippine 4s	100⅜	..	Int. Power.	43	43½
Adams Exp.	270	300	Int. S. P.	28	29
Allis. & Ful. pf.	35	..	I. S. P. pf.	78	79
Allis. & W.	130	..	Jol. & Chi.	172	..
A. A. C. pf.	80	92	K. & D. M.	8	10
Am. B. S.	15½	16	K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
A. B. S. pf., ex div.	..	75	Kn. L. Chi.	41	73
A. C. & F. pf.	97½	99¾	K. L. C. pf.	61	74
Am. Coal.	140	170	Laclede Gas.	..	105
A. C. O. pf.	88	88½	Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
Am. Tel.	25	40	L. E. & W.	18	22
Am. Exp.	200	215	Long Island	50	60
A. H. & L. pf.	4½	5	Man. Beach.	4	5
A. H. & L. pf.	22	23	Md. C. pf.	90	..
Am. Sm.	200	240	Met. St. R.	..	96
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100	Mich. Cent.	125	190
Am. St. F.	7½	8	M. & St. L.	50	52
A. S. F. pf.	37	38	M. & St. L. pf.	85	90
A. S. R. pf.	121	127	Nat. B. pf.	112⅜	113
A. T. & C.	75	82	Nat. Enam.	12	13
A. T. & T.	118¼	121	Nat. En. pf.	81	85
Ann Arbor	29	30	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	..	96
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. & H.	224	227
A. M. 1st pf.	100	106	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	80
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..	N. Y. D. Co.	30	39
B. & O. pf.	87½	90	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
Beth. S. pf.	45	55	N. Y. L. & W.	120	130
B. A. S. pf.	110	..	N. Y. & N. H.	177	179
B. Un. G.	109	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
Bruns. City	12	14	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	80
B. R. & P. pf.	110	139½	N. Y. D. Co.	30	39
B. & S. pf.	..	85	N. Y.

THE HILL-HARRIMAN COURT FIGHT ENDS

Rival Railway Chiefs Get Nearer to Agreement on the New Western Roads.

A SETTLEMENT LIKELY

Each Side Agrees to End Obstructive Tactics in Portland-Seattle Territory.

Considerable progress has been made, it was learned yesterday, in working out the details of the agreement which has been reached between James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman regarding the construction of new lines in the Portland-Seattle territory. It became known several weeks ago that Mr. Hill had sold to Mr. Harriman a portion of the large terminal property which the Great Northern owned at Seattle, and this at the time was regarded as the forerunner of a full understanding between Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman regarding the new lines being built by the Hill and Harriman roads in the State of Washington.

Dispatches from Seattle announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached regarding all the litigation in the Washington courts which grew out of the construction by the Hill lines of the new line into Portland on one hand and on the other of the extension of the Harriman line northward from Portland to Seattle. All this litigation is to be abandoned at once.

The Northern Pacific already owns a line running southward into Portland, but some time ago Mr. Hill undertook to obtain for the Northern Pacific a better outlet from Portland and began the construction of a new line with very low grades running from Spokane down to the Columbia River, and along the north bank of the Columbia River to a point opposite Portland. A long bridge across the Columbia River, which is now under construction, will carry this new line into Portland itself.

In retaliation Mr. Harriman began building an extension from Portland to Seattle in an endeavor to obtain a foothold in this Hill stronghold. Each side tried to block the plans of the other, each making a determined fight to keep the other from sharing in his traffic. Mr. Harriman had an old survey running along the north bank of the Columbia River, the Oregon Short Line itself running along the south bank of the river. With this survey as the basis of litigation, the Harriman forces went into the courts and tried to prevent the construction of the proposed Hill line, which at a number of places crossed the route of the old Harriman survey. Mr. Hill was successful in most of this litigation, but in the end both sides compromised their differences. Now the construction of the new lines will proceed without further interference.

ROCKEFELLER DOESN'T KNOW,

Says Fish—Railroads Here Are Not Overcapitalized.

Stuyvesant Fish, who recently entered the Board of Directors of George Gould's Missouri Pacific and became also a member of the Executive Committee of that road, returned from Philadelphia yesterday after making a speech on Thursday, in which he defended President Roosevelt for taking up an investigation of high finance railroad practices, which, Mr. Fish said, "cannot be characterized without language that might be called vituperative." Mr. Fish was asked if he would add anything to the views that he expressed at Philadelphia. He said:

"I think that the public has had enough discussion from railroad men and wants now some concrete deeds to serve as an earnest of the desire to 'get together.' It will be in that way and not in any other that the public and the railroads will come into a position of mutual esteem."

Asked what he thought of John D. Rockefeller's reported assertion that the railroads of the country were grossly overcapitalized, Mr. Fish said, laughingly:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Rockefeller is a very genial old gentleman, but I think he knows more about selling Standard Oil than he does about the capitalization of railroads. I do not think that the railroads of this country, taken all in all, are overcapitalized. One need only compare with the figures on the railroads of England to get light on the subject.

"In England, according to the official railway returns, the capitalization at the end of 1905 was £57,000 to the mile. In this country it was $67,000 a mile. We may admit, if we please, that the English railroad is more thoroughly built than our own, but this difference would hardly account for the tremendous difference in capitalization.

"The same report showed that the total capitalization of all the English railroads had increased from £1,020,475,000 in 1896 to £1,282,800,000 in 1906, during which time the mileage increased from 21,277 miles to 22,847 miles. In other words, an increase of 1,570 miles of road had been accompanied by an increase of £253,325,000 in capital."

GOVERNORS NOT TO CONFER.

President Turns Down Johnson's Proposal for Talk on Railroads.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—Gov. Johnson received a letter from President Roosevelt in reply to the Governor's proposal for a conference of Governors and State Railroad Commissions to consider railroad questions. The contents of the letter were not divulged by the Governor.

"I have nothing to say concerning the letter," he said, "except that President Roosevelt says there will be no conference of the Governors of the States."

HIGH FINANCE TABLE TURNED.

Men Who Issued Stock to Themselves Assessed for Liabilities.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22.—The prominent Cleveland men who, it was charged, issued to themselves as paid-up stock $2,990,000 of the capital stock of the Miami & Erie Transportation Company, must come to Cincinnati to defend a suit to assess them for the liabilities of the corporation.

Such is the conclusion of a report to be filed in the Federal Court to-morrow by Thornton M. Hinkle, as special Master Commissioner. Rudolph Kleybolte, as a bondholder, brought the suit. The defendants contended that there was a suit filed in Cleveland raising the same questions and having prior jurisdiction to the Kleybolte suit. To settle this contention, Mr. Hinkle was designated as a special master. He sustains the claim of the attorneys for the Kleybolte interests.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week, against 180 for the previous week and 170, 204, 215, and 175 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 46, New England 22, Southern 38, Western 32, Northwestern 10, Pacific 9, and Territories 0. Canada had 32, against 28 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Irregular, with Steady Close at Net Decline of 7 to 10 Points.

WEATHER IN THE COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Saturday and Sunday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair; continued warm Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday, except possibly showers and cooler in the Panhandle; Sunday fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair; continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

The cotton market was rather nervous, and fluctuations were irregular. The close was steady, but at a net decline of 7@10 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bales. The opening was steady at an advance of 1@5 points, and right after the call there was a wave of selling which carried the general list off to a net decline of 4@5 points. This was followed by a very quiet market, but later there was more cotton for sale, and the lowest point of the day was reached in the late session. Liverpool reported a narrow market, and the smaller spot sales, 7,000 bales at the advance of 3 points, attracted some adverse attention.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figures follow: Port receipts 8,809,353 bales, against 6,616,087 last year; overland to mills and Canada 1,004,619 bales, against 743,965 last year; Southern mill takings 1,669,000 bales, against 1,535,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 1,383,470 bales, against 377,755 last year; brought into sight thus far for season 11,866,442 bales, against 9,232,807 last year.

The total crop movement is for 203 days this season, against 204 last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
March	9.60	9.42	9.43@ 9.46	9.55
April	9.68	9.49	9.47@ 9.48	9.57
May	9.74	9.59	9.60@ 9.61	9.69
June	9.61	9.61	9.60@ 9.62	9.67
July	9.74	9.60	9.61@ 9.62	9.69
August	9.75	9.65	9.64@ 9.65	9.71
September	9.76	9.70	9.70@ 9.71	9.78
October	10.00	9.90	9.91@ 9.92	9.98
November	10.01	10.01	9.94@ 9.96	10.02
December	10.06	9.98	9.98@ 9.99	10.06
January	10.23	10.23	10.18@ ..	10.25

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 11.10c for middling upland and 11.35c for middling Gulf; sales, 300 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 11c, sales 1,321 bales; New Orleans quiet and steady, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 1,350 bales; Houston quiet, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 740 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 2,800 bales; Savannah quiet, 1c higher, at 10¾c, sales 208 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 10⅝c, sales 150 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Conflicting crop advices made the market nervous until after midday, when news became so favorable regarding crop conditions in the Southwest that traders were induced to extend their short interests. Besides reviving bug damage stories the bulls then laid stress on hot, dry weather in all parts of the Winter wheat belt, with some success. Foreign advices were without much feature. Seaboard clearances and primary receipts continued rather bearish. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82c elevator and 84c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80¾c free on board afloat.

CORN.—Under severe selling pressure the May option in Chicago broke 7@c per bushel early in the day, after which it rallied slightly. Most of the selling movement was based on heavier receipts at interior points than expected. Argentine shipments were 40,000 bushels, against 64,000 bushels last week, and seaboard clearances 224,000 bushels. Export business was 6 loads, and cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 67c elevator and 52¼c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 55c asked, and No. 2 yellow, 52½c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	84⅝	83⅝	84¼	84
July	84⅜	84⅛	84⅝	84½
September	84⅝	84 5-16	84⅜	84⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	54½	54½
July	54	53¼	53½	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¼	75⅝	76¼	77⅛
July	77⅜	76⅞	77⅝	77½
September	78⅝	77⅛	78⅜	78⅛
Corn—				
May	46⅝	45⅜	46	46⅝
July	46	45¼	45⅝	46⅛
September	46⅝	45⅜	46⅛	46⅝
Oats—				
May	42¼	41¼	41⅝	42⅛
July	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	37⅛
September	32⅜	32⅛	32½	32½
Lard—				
May	$8.77	$8.62	$8.72	$8.67
July	8.87	8.70	8.80	8.77
Ribs—				
May	8.65	8.55	8.60	8.57
July	8.77	8.62	8.72	8.67
Pork—				
May	15.72	15.52	15.65	15.62
July	15.82	15.67	15.75	15.75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—Local copper shares were inclined to be somewhat weaker to-day. A two-point decline in Amalgamated had an adverse effect on the balance of the list, and fractional losses were generally shown at the close. The close was steady, at a slight recovery from the low points of the day. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97	97	97
3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	84	84	84
5,000	N. E. Tel. 6s, 1908	100	100	100
1,000	United Fruit 5s	107½	107½	107½

RAILROADS.

535	Atchison	91	88⅝	89
10	Atchison pf.	96	96	96
58	Boston Elevated	145	145	145
85	Boston & Albany	233	233	233
9	Boston & Maine	155	155	155
315	Mass. Electric	16	14½	14½
1,045	Mass. Electric pf.	61½	56	57
102	N. Y., N. H. & H.	179½	178	179¼
15	Old Colony	196½	196¼	196¼
50	Union Pacific	136	136	136
4	Vermont & Mass.	170	170	170
5	West End	92½	92½	92½

TELEPHONES.

337	American	120	119	119½
10	Cumberland	107	107	107
44	New England	117	115½	117
5	Western	5½	5¼	5½
10	Western pf.	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	87	87
120	Am. Pneu. Service	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
227	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	22	20½	20½
80	Am. Sugar	122½	122	122
32	Am. Sugar pf.	125	124	124¼
10	Am. Wool	29½	29¼	29½
119	Am. Wool pf.	97	96¾	96¾
31	Wolverine	165	164	164

*Assessment paid. †Ex rights.

TO UNRAVEL EVANS ESTATE.

Court Affirms Order Granting Inspection of Papers of Napoleon's Dentist.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming an order by Justice Giegerich granting a discovery and inspection of the books, inventories, and records of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist who became a millionaire several times over while practicing his profession in Paris, and who was a well-known man in the time of Napoleon III.

The action was brought by Charles F. Muller and others, eecutors and trustees under the will, against the City of Philadelphia, the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, and Arthur E. Vallois, an executor.

Dr. Evans died on Nov. 14, 1897, but no perceptible progress has yet been made toward carrying out the purpose stated in the will of founding a great museum in Philadelphia. A compromise agreement was made with the heirs and next of kin, by which they were to receive $800,000, but only $100,000 was paid, owing to the fact that legal proceedings were begun in Paris by one John Henry Evans, in consequence of which the executors were unable to sell the bulk of the estate in Paris.

The whole affair is in a bad snarl, and the present action was brought to secure a judicial interpretation and instruction from the court.

Justice Clarke wrote the opinion of the court, in which all the Justices concur. He said in part:

"It is evident that it would be impossible for the court, whose jurisdiction the executors and the trustees have sought, to properly advise them as to the disposition of the real estate, which can only be sold by order of the court, without being advised of the general situation of the estate.

"Executors and trustees under a last will and testament hold, perhaps, the highest fiduciary relation known to the law. They owe the utmost frankness of explanation of their dealings with their trust estate. When they come asking advice and aid in the performance of their trust, the court can view with little patience obstacles interposed by them to prevent a full disclosure of the facts."

SEWER INJUNCTION HEARING.

Merchants Protest Against Hudson Outlet for Bronx Valley Drainage.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean heard arguments yesterday on a motion for an injunction, pendente lite, to restrain the building of a trunk sewer in the Bronx River Valley within the County of Westchester. The sewer has a sanitary outlet in Yonkers, emptying into the Hudson River. The construction of this sewer and its outlet have been opposed by a special committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, and protests have been lodged with the Secretary of War and others in authority.

The action for an injunction, begun yesterday, is based on several grounds, one of them being that the organization of the commission violates the Constitution of the United States, in that the Constitution gives to Congress and the War Department special supervision of the waterways of the country and also violates the Constitution of the State of New York. It is alleged also that in the bedding for the sewer all of the parties are not placed on an equal footing. The invitation to the bidders is indefinite and unequal in terms and is also indefinite as to the quality of work required.

The affidavit of Alexander Potter, a civil engineer, declares that, according to the specifications the sewer may be accepted even if it has a leakage of 1,400,000 gallons a mile. He declares that the sewer should not be accepted if it has a leakage of more than 25,000 gallons a mile each day.

Other affidavits show that the expense of the sewer will be borne by several townships in Westchester County that will not be benefited by the construction, and it is also alleged that it will be a menace to the health of people living on the banks of the Hudson.

Decision was reserved.

STRIKE BREAKERS GUARDED.

Men Quit Work in Three Book Binderies to Force the Closed Shop.

Police and private detectives were on guard yesterday at the large bookbindery of Thomas Russell & Son, 441 to 447 Pearl Street, where a force of non-union men was put to work in place of the union men, who struck two days ago. The firm decided to break the strike, which is for the closed shop and a union scale of wages, and put on a full force of strike breakers.

The strikers and their pickets were out in force when the new men came out last evening. A large number of sympathizers were also around the place. The new men were escorted by a force of policemen and detectives, who made the crowd move on. Crowds of boys hooted and jeered, but there was no actual violence.

Some of the strikers have been in the employment of the firm from fifteen to twenty years. Supt. Lauban said the firm paid in some cases more than the union wages, but refused to be controlled by the union. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get about fifty folder girls to strike in sympathy.

Strikes of bookbinders also took place yesterday in the binderies of Smith W. Hessler, 100 Greenwich Street, and Eugene C. Lewis, Rose and North William Streets.

BIG STRIKE PLANNED.

Painters Ask Support of Building Trade Union in Their Fight.

The Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which will enforce demands for a new wage scale on April 1 by a strike, sent a letter yesterday to all building unions, asking what stand they will take when the strike goes into effect. The letter says that as the strike will necessarily mean a violation of the arbitration agreement the painters want to know if the other trades will refuse to work with non-union painters.

The painters prematurely went on strike for their present demands at the Plaza Hotel about two weeks ago, and were ordered back by the General Arbitration Board. Under an agreement made between the officers of the two unions and the American Federation of Labor some time ago, the painters were pledged to enforce the demand.

NO NEW UNION WANTED.

Building Trades Agents Protest Against Formation of a State Body.

A circular was sent yesterday by the Consolidated Board of Business Agents to all its affiliated unions protesting against a movement to call a convention of building trades unions for the purpose of forming a State central body in the building trades. The circular says that the board will oppose such a movement in every way it can because it believes the organization of such a body would be against the interests of the unions. It continues:

"We have a New York State Labor Federation already, and another similar body would be more or les of a rival. For the same reason we successfully opposed the organization of a local branch of the National Structural Building Trades Alliance in this city. There are enough central bodies in the building trades at present."

MACHINISTS TO STRIKE.

Local Union Gets Sanction for a Move to Get the 8-Hour Day.

The plan of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, which has 15,000 members in New York and vicinity, to strike if a demand for an eight-hour day is refused, has been sanctioned by the Grand Lodge at Washington.

The machinists have been preparing for the strike for some time, an dit will be started some time next month. The demand will affect 1,500 machinists employed in the shipyards.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Exceed $700,000,000 a Year—Have Doubled in Value in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The United States now ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures, according to a monograph on "exports of manufactures from the United States and their distribution," issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It is shown that not only do the exports of manufactures now exceed $700,000,000 per annum, and have doubled in value in a single decade, but the share which products of the factory form of the total exports is steadily increasing. A comparison shows that in 1880 manufactures formed only 15 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1906 they formed 40 per cent.

In the decade ending with 1905 exports of manufactures increased 108 per cent., while those from Germany increased 75 per cent.; from the United Kingdom, 40 per cent., and from France, 25 per cent.

READY TO TRADE IN STOCKS.

Produce Exchange Names Committee to Arrange Final Plans.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange named a special committee yesterday to formulate final plans for trading in mining and miscellaneous securities on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

The committee, which is to be known as the General Securities Committee, consists of A. J. Toomey, Chairman; D. S. Jones, John V. Barnes, F. G. Corning, Walter Moore, John P. Truesdale, Harry Raphael, L. I. Van Dyke, Edward C. Rice, and A. R. Brandley.

Sub-committees are to be named to handle the details of the plan. It is expected that in a day or two the committee will be prepared to give a list of securities which may be dealt in on the Exchange.

LAND AWARDS SET ASIDE.

Court Holds Excessive Awards Were Made for New Bridge Approach.

Awards amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars made some months ago by Commissioners to condemn property to be acquired by the city of Sutton Place, as part of the New Blackwell's Island Bridge approach, were set aside yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The court directs that the awards be set aside and the proceedings sent to three new Commissioners, who will be named later.

The court declares that the decision is made necessary by the fact that the awards were excessive. In one case the Commissioners allowed a property owner $65,000 for a vacant lot that he bought for $45,000 a few months before.

"The extraordinary results arrived at by the Commissioners," says the court, "can only be attributed to the admission of improper evidence as to the probable value of the land when it is improved, and awards based on any such theory are manifestly wrong."

AMORY CASE WITH JURY.

Sealed Verdict Ordered in Libel Suit for $75,000 Against Vreeland.

The jury which has been hearing the libel suit for $75,000 brought by W. N. Amory against President H. H. Vreeland of the New York Street Railway Company, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Dayton, retired at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had not reached an agreement when court adjourned, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

The suit was the result of a statement issued by Mr. Vreeland after the sale of the Third Avenue Street Railway to the Metropolitan Street Railway. Mr. Vreeland accused Mr. Amory of instigating unscrupulously attacks on the stocks of the railroad companies and with attempting to extort money from them.

Texarkana Brokers Suspend.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22.—Following the receipt of a message from the main office of C. C. Taylor & Co., a brokerage firm of Texarkana, Ark., it was announced at the Memphis office that the firm had suspended. According to the statement, the suspension was occasioned by inability to meet margins. The firm has branches in several Southern cities, and represents concerns in New York, New Orleans, and Chicago.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Alco Brick Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—E. H. Foster, W. J. Blackburn, Elliott Morton, New York.

Waterville Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. F. Smith, D. F. Hennessy, New York; H. W. Beneker, Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon Steamship Company, Mount Vernon; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. F. Tefft, Mary B. Tefft, S. F. Smith, Mount Vernon.

Temple Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jacob Rechnitz, Mary Rechnitz, Max Marmur, Brooklyn.

New York State Security Company, New York; capital, $80,000. Directors—F. D. Elmer, Herbert Goldmark, S. P. Crulkshank, New York.

L. Rosenberg, Incorporated, New York, (hardware;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Rosenberg, Herman Herzog, Max Rosenberg, New York.

Cour-Hammer Manufacturing Company, New York, (electrical appliances;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. R. Bacon, F. L. Pierce, Milwaukee; A. P. Munning, New York.

Velle-Hart Company, New York, (silks;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. C. Velle, H. S. Hart, N. Simpson, New York.

New York School for Nurses, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. N. Bassin, C. I. Walton, C. M. Parsons, New York.

Bridgeport Fur Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Role Kaplan, Mary Linker, Moses Linker, New York.

Rodney Knitting Mills, Incorporated, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Nugent, W. E. Nugent, Brooklyn; George Schneider, Mount Vernon.

Brooklyn Forge and Supply Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. L. Gillon, G. W. McLarty, Lewis MacDougall, New York.

Bartleville Zinc Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. N. Loeb, Franz Meyer, Berthold Hochschild, New York.

Greater New York Lace Paper Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lena Goldstein, Nettie Harris, Brooklyn; I. W. Edelman, New York.

W. H. Hambler Company, New York, (novelties;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. R. W. Potter, Betty Potter, W. A. Keen, Brooklyn.

Concrete Engineering and Supply Company, 1,133 Broadway, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edmund Grossman, Woodhaven, L. I.; Nathar Gluckman, Frank Gluckman, Brooklyn.

National Transportation and Terminal Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. M. Boardman, Brooklyn; A. R. Elmendorf, New York; G. H. Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

A. S. Cluney Realty Company, 75 Hausch Avenue, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. P. Hunton, S. H. Cutting, G. H. Osgood, Brooklyn.

L. F. Muelbe Art Glass Works, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Muelbe, Joseph Walthierer, H. P. Nash.

Fallon Law Book Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. N. Fallon, John Fallon, Brooklyn; T. F. J. Kelly, New York.

Cygnet Company, New York, (inventions;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Hugo Frankfield, S. W. Lockhart, L. W. Rosen, New York.

Titan Construction Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—C. H. Dittmar, Amy J. Dittmar, New York; C. N. Whitten, Brooklyn.

Emergency Spring Repair Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. P. Power, 5 Beekman Street; T. E. Tomlinson, August Zinzser, Jr., New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

H. J. Valentine Company, (jobbers,) Jersey City; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Herbert Edge, George A. Wesson, Harry J. Valentine.

McKenna Portland Cement Process Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles J. McKenna, Robert L. Lee, Clinton E. Fisk.

Acme Belting Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Holton, Philip S. Dyer, W. H. Walters.

Reeves Engine and Machine Company, Trenton; capital, $53,000. Incorporators—Andrew C. Reeves, Robert A. Mealer, A. K. Luekle.

Alpha Fireproof Column Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—George F. Thorn, Francis W. Many, Marshall Van Winkle.

Livsen Construction Company, Incorporated, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas E. Larsen, Henry J. Mockett, Charles A. Wolverton.

Manhattan Dock Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Henry E. D. Jackson, George S. Boorborn, Lewis H. Lapham, Van Winkle.

Liverpool Land and Improvement Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Snyder, George W. Snyder, A. H. Tomlinson.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, said point being between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River, thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 12, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point to a channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County; together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, to the said Rock Island at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunthauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 30, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 355 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 406 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the first of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 325 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 8, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 8, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5; thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—263—Robert Manford vs. State of Minnesota.—Dismissed, with costs.

14. James Buck, Trustee, &c., vs. W. E. Beach, Treasurer.—Argument concluded.

253—R. G. Stone et al. vs. Southern Illinois & Missouri Bridge Company.—Argument commenced.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 22.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for Monday, March 25: Nos. 88, 27, 55, 58, 72, 86, 87, 54.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Eugene L. Bushe, individually, &c., et al., respondents, vs. Helen M. Bedford, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Eugene L. Bushe and another, individually, &c., respondents, vs. Helen M. Bedford, individually, &c., impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Settle order on notice.

Stephen Fiske and another, individually, &c., respondents, vs. Helen M. Bedford, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Thomas J. Beardmore, appellant, vs. Elizabeth M. Barry, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs." Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Ambrose B. Stannard, respondent, vs. Robert H. Reid & Co., appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Percy N. Furber, appellant, vs. National Metal Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Edmund Wright, as trustee, respondent, vs. Gansevoort Bank, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott and Ingraham, JJ. Order filed.

Robert G. Perry, as trustee, appellant, vs. Van Norden Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinions by Scott and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Matthew Curran, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

Samuel F. B. Morse, appellant, vs. The Star Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

William F. Ingold, respondent, vs. Edward G. Gilmore, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Adella A. Hasell, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Leander J. Buckley, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Houghton and Ingraham, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Paul R. G. Horst, appellant, vs. Montauk Brewing Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Houghton, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Tillie Goldsmith, appellant, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James A. Renwick et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damage to 723 Columbus Avenue to $1,200, and the amount awarded for fee damage to 725 Columbus Avenue to $1,400, and by reducing the judgment as entered for rental damage, including interest, costs, and allowance, to $2,382.29, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Winant W. Weir, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Weintraub, appellant, vs. Nathan Ullman, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Security Warehousing Company, respondent, vs. American Exchange National Bank, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J.

In the matter of John A. Disney, deceased; Mary J. McKenna, next of kin, appellant; Fanny K. Cohn, legatee, respondent.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Houghton and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Lizzie H. Holme, appellant, vs. Leicester Holme, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas E. Greacen, respondent, vs. Frederick J. Poehlman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Voightman and another, appellants, vs. Herbert B. McLellan et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Bernstein, respondent, vs. Chapin S. Fleet, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ida M. Lawrence, appellant, vs. Alfred J. Cammeyer, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert H. Hutchinson, Jr., appellant, vs. Caroline S. Ward and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In re Emmeline Cartier, appellant, vs. William R. Spooner, respondent. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Houghton, J.

Albert Lillenthal and another, respondents, vs. John F. Betz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Washington Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Blair T. Scott, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles F. Muller et al., respondents, vs. City of Philadelphia et al., respondents; Arthur E. Vallois, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Macomb's Road.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius Cayard et al., appellants, vs. Texas Crude Oil and Mining Co., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Samuel H. Ordway and William E. Wyatt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Edward L. Dwyer, respondent, vs. Edward E. Seeley and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Dwyer, respondent, vs. John Slattery, appellant.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted as indicated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Houghton, J. Settle order on notice.

Charles Schmeiser, respondent, vs. James H. Mansfield, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Western Candy and Bakers' Supply Company, respondent, vs. Louis Ginecchio and others, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel R. Smith, respondent, vs. Frank E. Anderson, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Bauer, appellant, vs. Euphemia A. Hawes, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Martha Paff, respondent, vs. Standard Gas Light Co., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and application denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Henry Belden, as administrator, respondent, vs. William Belden and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs, unless action be revived as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Houghton, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Blackwell's Island Bridge.—Order reversed and proceeding remitted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Memphis Trotting Association, respondent, vs. Elmer E. Smather, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Knickerbocker Trust Company, respondent, vs. Charles C. Galbraith, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank A. Selah, appellant, vs. The New York Times Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and case remitted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Frank Sauer, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary E. McNulty, respondent, vs. Patrick J. McNulty, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Howell, respondent, vs. The New York Herald Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Calendars for Saturday, March 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Caroline F. Franz, William E. Hastings, Emanuel Koschberck, Charles Butler and M. Louise Thomas.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a recognized medium for publication of legal notices. Rates based by more lawyers and corporate rates than other New York newspapers. Adv.

Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Charles L. Smith vs. Benjamin Taffarr et al.—Charles L. Smith. Bernhard Mayer vs. Simon Lefkowitz, Moses Cowen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Churchill vs. Churchill—Edward J. McGean. Murray vs. Woodward—Thomas S. Dinneen. Outcalt vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—David L. Weil.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Macdonald vs. Davidson—Arthur Hurst.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Clark vs. Goodridge—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Seider vs. Huppert—Philip J. Sinnott.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

ALBERT H. FUNKE.—Judge Holt has appointed Frederick P. Bellamy receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Albert H. Funke, dealer in guns and automobile supplies at 83 Chambers Street.

E. ELLSWORTH NILES.—A meeting of creditors of E. Ellsworth Niles, dealer in millinery at 5 East Thirtieth Street, was held yesterday at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street. Arnold L. Davis was elected Trustee. Liabilities are $40,424.

KUPPERMAN & KAHN.—Samuel Kupperman of the firm of Kupperman & Kahn, manufacturers of caps, formerly at 280 Wooster Street, made an assignment for the firm yesterday to Leman B. Treadwell. A fire at the factory on Feb. 7 last put the firm out of business. It had been in business since Jan. 1, 1905.

ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Friedman, shoe dealer at 2,250 First Avenue and 2,101 Second Avenue, by these creditors: J. E. Bates & Co., $437; Luddy & Currier, $104, and Frank H. Hobbs, $119. Judge Hough appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver. It was alleged that Friedman closed up both stores either on Saturday or Sunday last, all the stock was immediately removed, and that he transferred $1,000 to his wife and another person, whose name is unknown. He began business in July, 1901, and carried, it is said, a stock of about $3,000 in each store.

Out of Town.

UTICA.—James B. Rafter of Mohawk, a leading lawyer in Herkimer County, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities amount to $351,564, and his assets are less than $20,000. This is the second large failure within a week, caused by the failure of the Mohawk Valley Knitting Company, Limited. Rafter's creditors are nearly all people who indorsed his paper for use in the affairs of the mill.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnstein, R.—J. W. Rapp, $396.
Same—T. C. Edmonds & Co., $189.
Allen, C. T. L.—Ada L. Tuining, $3,095.
Abrahams, H. A.—U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co., $47.
Barker, C. B.—D. Cornell, $2,598.
Brady, J.—W. J. Hyland, $64.
Bush, Mary E.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $137.
Burd, A.—H. Oppenheimer, $29.
Burda, J.—L. Firstenberg, $44.
Brunton, J.—W. Pinkus, $17.
Bittel, Fanny B.—Divine F. Burtes et al., $70.
Cohen, D.—M. Rosenberg, $37.
Connor, H. A.—A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., $115.
Carles, J.—J. W. Hamblett, $41.
Carroll, G.—B. Kinler et al., $40.
De Marquerie, H. B.—G. P. Reinhard, $369.
Damon, C. E.—Nil. Brill & Mfg. Co., $47.
Darrah, J. N.—E. Fowler, $1,038.
Duer, J.—A. Fox, $202.
Duelos, G. H.—J. T. Hall, $57.
Fumo, P. and L.—J. Personeni, $139.
Finn, Patrick J.—John Vogel, $1,012.
Follmer, Eugenie M.—M. McFadden, costs, $107.
French, Charles A.—Henry Punchard, $249.
Frank, Morris—Nathan Connor, costs, $73.
Gattberg, Anthony and John (not summoned) and Max H.—Joseph Seeman et al., $23.
Greenberg, J.—Eagle Roller Mills Co., $33.
Guttenberg, Jacob (not summoned) and Annie—Joseph Mahl, $191.
Gilmore, Robert M.—John F. Nelson, $863.
Goldstein, Joseph A.—Max Glaser, $337.
Gersten, Sabina—Ed. Robinson, costs, $109.
Harris, Abe T.—Irving I. Lewine et al., $14,079.
Hodgson, J. M.—Frank Milking, $145.
Hoar, Edward—Joseph S. Fenrich, $97.
Ishil, George—Thomas Wilson et al., $225.
Judson, Charles G.—David Tulloch, $637.
Jacobson, Julius—Sam. Rockkind et al., $1,471.
Jennison, Charles W.—Michael Kane, $161.
Kanrich, Simon—Adams Mfg. Co., $229.
Kulbe, Otto—Geldo Ferrando, $186.
Kubel, Simon—Barnet Margolles, costs, $70.
Keating, Joseph T.—John F. Nelson, $363.
Kelly, John—Eugene M. Travis, $94.
Lippman, J.—N. Mahl, $191.
Naughton, J.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., $111.
Obendorfer, M.—F. Jillife, $2,175.
Pollak, L.—G. F. Moore, inc., $115.
Plant, C. J.—H. Hambleton, $122.
Robitzek, W.—O'Connell-Piper Co., $115.
Ronginsky, P.—I. I. Lewine et al., $14,079.
Roche, P. H.—United Elec. L. & P. Co., $2,699.
Roe, J. H.—H. Petri, $275.
Robinson, J.—Solomon Seligman, $343.
Solomon, H.—J. Rubin, $277.
Sinclair, I., F., & J., (not summoned)—Same, $277.
Shapiro, I. L.—A. Larsen, $736.
Schwalbe, M.—E. Rudloph et al., $134.
Sarti, Alice—M. N. Clement, costs, $195.
Smith, F. E.—W. D. Desmond, $148.
Seidman, J. L.—S. Freed et al., $42.
Schultz, G. G. F. McCarthy, $1,031.
Shier, J.—W. J. Williamson et al., costs, $115.
Steinberg, Jennie or Jane—M. Glaser, $337.
Taylor, W. B.—U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co., $92.
Tepper, H., (not summoned) and J.—L. Filler, $214.
Tesla, Nikola—F. E. Cahill, $583.
Thakham, H. R.—J. Hughes, costs, $100.
Same—Margaret E. Hughes et al., costs, $98.
Voigts, Emmie L.—H. Blerhoff et al., $25.
Wilkonfeld, H.—P. Isaacson, costs, $110.
Wright, Ella—H. Petri, $275.
Zeppetelli, P.—F. G. Bellsto, $97.
Welch-Davis Glass Co.—Deposit Ntl. Bank, $7,219.
The Progress Magazine Pub. Co.—Business Press, $221.
New York City Ry. Co.—Mary Galon, $746.
William R. Cole Co.—E. T. Johnson, $1,075.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Auger, Henry M.—City of New York, June 16, 1905, (vacated,) $165.
Dreyfus, Louis—Newman Art Mfg. Co., Jan. 18, 1907, $495.
Same—Same, Jan. 18, 1907, $263.
Same—Same, Jan. 18, 1907, $134.
Same—Same, Jan. 18, 1907, $75.
Same—Same, Jan. 18, 1907, $248.
Frieder, Sam—N. Y. Telephone Co., June 9, 1904, $61.
Hallahan, Wm. H.—R. B. Henry & Sadler Co., Oct. 25, 1907, $244.
Hirschberg, Henry—L. Wolpin, Jan. 31, 1907, (vacated,) $726.
Kennedy, Richard—H. R. Forrest, March 16, 1907, $171.
Minsky, Michael W.—M. Goodman, Feb. 4, 1907, (vacated,) $132.
Same—Same, Feb. 4, 1907, (vacated,) $132.
Miller, Chas.—M. Abramson, Oct. 16, 1907, $534.
Orem, John—F. M. Wells, Nov. 12, 1906, $170.
Swiller, P.—B. Friedman, Nov. 26, 1906, $230.
Tull, Herbert G.—Equitable Life Assurance Society, April 5, 1906, $74.
Weinberg, Barnett—H. B. Claflin Co., May 19, 1896, (cancelled,) $1,714.
Hardware Jobbers' Purchasing Co. of New York and Pittsburg—M. A. Houk et al., Jan. 15, 1907, $67.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Fabricus Toy and Notion Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Fabricus, toys and notions; Hotel Cumberland.
Moses, W. B., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Miller, rugs; Hotel Breslin.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dress and wash goods; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Albany.
Fechelmer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Fechelmer, clothing; Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; Hotel Netherland.
Clancy, Sons & Co., Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Clancy, prints and ginghams; 310 Broadway; Hotel Rand.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Rayley, hosiery, gloves, laces, ribbons, and notions; 320 Broadway; Hotel Westminster.
Pray, J. H., & Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; J. F. McAusland, carpets; Prince George Hotel.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. B. Watson, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Roberts, millinery; 214 Church Street; Holland House.
Davis, R. D., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; G. E. Moore, notions; Hotel Albert.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, cloaks and laces; Hotel Westminster.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Hermitage.
Brock, H. J., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Matthews, silk petticoats, flannelette wear, and muslin underwear; 684 Broadway.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Brown, clothing; 214 Church Street; Union Square Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spondauer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.
Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Grand.
Thompson, Gibson & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; C. M. Gibson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes and ribbons; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. K. West, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Broztell.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Ellsosser, millinery; J. L. McClelland, millinery; Hotel Broztell.
Lyon Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. Lyon, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Domb Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Domb, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Patchen, buttons, leather goods, cutlery, and stationery; 104 Worth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Jordon-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Worsham, infants' shoes; 4 Cortlandt Street.

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertisements on the page with business news in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.
Epstein & Howarsky, 314-316 Broadway.

APRONS.
Kurshedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 66 Leonard, Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES—Bamboo Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray St.

Traveling.
Katz Bros. Lea. Goods Co., 38 Vesey St.

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'k'l's & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.
Kurshedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Fabric Belts. Embroidered.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.

Pajamas and Night Robes.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., nr. B'y.

BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kurshedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.

Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'o'de

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.

Infants' and Children's Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Piebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker

Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 308 Mercer St.

Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 57-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Goldstone, J. & F., & Co., 36-44 W. 24th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.

Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Gettinger, M., & Co., 18 E. 17th St. Juniors.
Neugass Bros., 876 B'way; also Headwear.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.

Coats—Silk.
Lederer & Klein, 38 East 9th St.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.

COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 472 Broadway.

CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kurshedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, M. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tynberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Lemmann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuburger & Co., 539 Broadway.

ENAMELED WARE.
Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
Strauss, Ignas, & Co., 684 Broadway.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

FEATHERS—Ostrich.
Hochheimer, A. 719 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery.
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.
Lehman, I. Co., The, 395 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 390-392 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import.

IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Antonius, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 6 Carlisle St., Silk & Crepe.
Mouniad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mf'rs.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 373 Canal St.

KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w't.

Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.

LACES AND ROBES.
Blanck & Co., 33 Union Square.

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St. All kinds.

LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rheuma-Not.

LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.

MILLINERY AND PROXLYLIN HATS
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies'.
Jones, F. K., 529 B'way. Also Flannelette.

NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 508 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, B., & Co., 467 Broadway.
Hyman, H. J., 10 Greene. "Always on Top."
Klsch Mfg. Co., 580 Broadway.
Kurshedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 841 B'way, cor. 13th.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 787 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Necktie Co., Washable Four-in-Hands Exclusively. 32 Union Sq. East.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.
Neuburger, M., & Co., 305 Canal St.

OIL PAINTINGS.
Horowitz, Chas. S., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Hymans, Robert, 42 Union Square.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.

PICTURES AND FRAMED PICTURES
Gustrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

POST CARDS.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.

PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.

RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 18th St.
Feist, Max, 656 Broadway. Velvet Ribbons.

SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fl'n'l & W'k Shirts

SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—2744 Price $1.12½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
Star Skirt Co., 11-15 Union Square.

SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Weiler Bros., 9-11 University Place.

SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
Powell Bros. Shoe Co., 118-120 Duane St.

SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

STATIONERY.
White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., 621 Broadway.

SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.

SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.

TOILET SETS, (Brush and Manicure.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer St.

VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

WRAPPERS.
Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK.
WIMELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

1830 DOG OUTFITTERS 1907
Collars, blankets, whips, harness in all leathers and metals. Medford Fancy Goods Co., 75 Duane St., N. Y. City.

CLOSING OUT.
B. Crystal & Son, 569 B'way,
Mfrs. of kimonos, retiring from business.

B. STERN & CO.
STERN, HEINEMAN & CO.
S. STERN & CO.
Infants' and Children's
Coats, Caps and Dresses
580-586 Broadway. Wholesale Only.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLING GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, MALINES, LONG GLOVES.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
LEON PEARL, 566 BROADWAY
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SALESMEN WANTED.

MEDICAL BOOK SALESMEN.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA, ON MOST PROGRESSIVE AND THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE SERIES FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS; ATTRACTIVE PERMANENT CONTRACT; ONLY MEN WITH FIRST-CLASS RECORDS WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. CONFIDENTIAL, BOX ONE, STATION O, NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.

BRIGHT, LIVE, CAPABLE SALESMAN, WHO MUST BE AN ACTIVE F. & A. M., FOR SPECIAL WORK, UNDER AN ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT, WITH POSSIBILITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENCY; STATE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, LODGE, REFERENCES. SHIBBO, 67 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WANTED—Salesman to sell unlisted stock; company owns excellent mineral lands, with mines operating on same paying royalties; the income from royalties now pays 1 per cent. a month; good opportunity to right man. For further information write S. R. Snook, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman experienced with music trade, to travel for well-known music publishers. Address, stating salary and references, Popular, Box 336 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced furnishing goods salesman; permanent position; call between 11 A.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Sell New Dwelling on West 86th Street—Buyer for Elevator Apartments in the Bronx—Other Dealings by Brokers.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold 24 West Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story and basement dwelling, on lot 22 by 102.2. The buyer is a Mr. Connor. This house, which has been held at $90,000, is the third one sold out of a row of six built by the sellers. West Eighty-sixth Street, besides being restricted to private dwellings, is also under the control of the Park Department.

Francis M. Jenoks has sold 313 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100, to William Otis Friedenburg. Porter & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Leopold Salzer is the buyer of 29 West Eighty-seventh Street, recently reported sold.

Prominent Bronx Structure Sold.

August Brackman has bought from James F. Meehan the seven-story elevator apartment house at the southeast corner of Prospect and Longwood Avenues, on plot 147 by 82.3 by 124.6 by 37. This building faces the Prospect Avenue station of the Westchester Avenue extension of the Subway, and is perhaps the most elaborate of the many new structures erected in the Longwood Avenue section within the last two years.

Bronx Lots Sold by Operator.

D. B. Freedman has sold, through J. B. Thill, a plot of nearly ten lots at the junction of West Farms Road, Boston Road, and 177th Street. The property has frontages of 69.4 feet on 177th Street, 220 feet on Boston Road, and 200 feet on West Farms Road, with a rear line of 220.8 feet.

Deal for St. Nicholas Avenue Corner.

William S. Hartt has sold 953 to 957 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of 158th Street, three three-story frame dwellings, on plot 49.11 by 62 and irregular.

Shaw & Co. have sold 71 West 127th Street, a three-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 100, to Edward J. Welling.

East 52d Street Purchase.

Minturn Post Collins has bought from the City Real Estate Company, through Harris & Vaughn, the three-story dwelling 131 East Fifty-second Street, 15.9 by 100.5. Mr. Collins bought the adjoining house, No. 129, a few days ago. These properties adjoin the holdings of Robert Hall at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Alexander M. Orr is the buyer of the dwelling 132 East Seventy-second Street, sold recently by Williams & McAnerney.

David H. Rowland has sold 48 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5.

To Improve Vestry Street Plot.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for James H. Cruikshank 35 Vestry Street, a lot 25 by 100, to James S. Maher, who will erect a six-story stable.

Edward McVickar has leased for William H. Russell to the Bowling Green Warehouse Company the storage warehouse at 30 to 44 Laight Street for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of $140,000.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 64 to 70 Charles Street, southwest corner of Fourth Street, four four-story buildings on plot 75 by 49. George R. Gibbons was the broker.

Sale of Tenth Avenue Tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 474 and 476 Tenth Avenue, two four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 49.4 by 72.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. Jessie Folsom the four-story front and rear buildings 553 West Fortieth Street, on lot 25 by 100, to the Seaboard Land and Mortgage Company.

Webster B. Mabie has leased the store at 19 West Thirty-fifth Street for J. Kornhauser, and in conjunction with Ames & Co. the store at 6 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Hampton Lee and J. C. Rumbough have succeeded to the real estate business of Charles Gahren at 672 Columbus Avenue.

Buyer for East 118th Street House.

G. Brettell & Son have sold to a client, for occupancy, 329 East 118th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

M. J. & R. L. Lissner have bought from J. Kanenbly the five-story flat 211 East Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Consolidated Gas Company Buys.

Webster B. Mabie has bought for the Consolidated Gas Company from Mrs. Mary Spieker 332 Avenue A, a four-story tenement on lot 22.9 by 70.

Fleck & Brown have sold for Gustav Lippmann to a Mr. Goldberg 70 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, on lot 21 by 88.

M. Bootovsky has sold for a Mrs. Feldman to I. Barth the six-story tenement 346 East Third Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have leased for William Augustus Spencer, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the tenement 37 Allen Street for a term of ten years; also, for ex-Alderman William F. Kirk 36 Oliver Street and 64 Madison Street, being the northeast corner, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $30,000; also, for Louis J. Pooler and Mary T. Upington, the seven tenements, with stores, at the northwest corner of Elizabeth and Spring Streets, including 13, 15, and 17 Spring and 183 to 189 Elizabeth Street, for a long term of years at an aggregate net rental of about $125,000.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Edward Polak has sold for William J. McEvoy 2,402 Creston Avenue, a two-family brick and frame house on lot 25 by 95; also, for Emil W. Boettcher 2,457 Cambreling Avenue, a two-story two-family house on lot 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Rose Kelly to M. J. Katz the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Paul Place, a three-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24 by 90.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to J. Renner the southwest corner of 213th Street and Carlisle Place, 25 by 100; also, to John Dona a gore lot on the east side of Cedar Avenue, south of Elm Street, 156 by 33 by 10; also, to Jacob Wassernu and another, a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of 213th Street, 50 feet east of Maple Avenue.

George Stolz has sold for a Mr. Hartmann to a builder for improvement the plot 66 by 140 on the west side of Honeywell Avenue, 100 feet south of 190th Street; also, for a Mr. Sherry a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of 172d Street, south of Gleason Avenue; also, for a Mr. McBride to a builder for improvement the plot 25 by 100 on the west side of 174th Street, south of Gleason Avenue; also, a two-family house on lot 25 by 100 on the east side of 173d Street, south of Gleason Avenue.

Corner Sold in Long Island City.

The Clark-Ryan Company has bought from David Deans the southeast corner of Ditmars Avenue and Lawrence Street, Long Island City, a lot 25 by 100.

Stokes & Knowles have sold thirty lots on Elmetsh Avenue, near Rockaway Road, Jamaica, for the Premier Realty Corporation to Alfred H. Kunz.

The same brokers have also sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation to various buyers forty lots at Jamaica Park south.

Auction Offerings Adjourned.

If the auction offerings scheduled yesterday, that of 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, was adjourned to April 5, and that of the Munro properties on Vandewater Street to next Monday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

41ST ST, 219 to 225 West, for a two-story brick Post Office sub-station, 85x33; A. Frankenfield of 56 West 34th St, owner; R. D. Kohn, architect; cost, $25,000.

BRISTOW ST, n w corner of 170th St, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 16x35; Joseph Roberta, Lenox [illegible], owner; William T. La Velle, architect; cost, $5,000.

LONGFELLOW ST, 225 ft e of Prospect, [illegible] 18x100.5; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, to Mary E. Pinchot, $27,216.

74TH ST, 484 East, 25x102.2; Moses Weisman and others to Lint Butscher & Ross R. and C. Co., (mtg $27,500,) $100.

86TH ST, 245 East, 14.10x100.8; Christopher F. Tietjen to Michael Naughton, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

96TH ST, n s, 349 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x80; Louis W. Morrison and another, executors, to John Woytisek and another, $7,333.33.

96TH ST, n s, 349 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x80; Louis W. Morrison and others to John Woytisek and another, $1,000.

101ST ST, 217 East, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Max Aronson to Sam Diamant and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

111TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10; George Haas, referee, to Cordel Co., $7,000.

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 75.7± irregular; Murdock M. Campbell to Margaret Campbell, ½ part, (mtg $8,500,) $1.

118TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; John H. McConville to Catharine A. McCusker, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 140x100.11; Frances Cooper to Morris P. Stevens, ½ part, $100.

128TH ST, 33 West, 12.6x99.11; Richard Bonnamy to Harry C. Williams, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 176 West, 25x99.11; Ida Brodsky to Samuel Rouse, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

164TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x104; Moses Valentine to Sarah Silliman, $1.

177TH ST, 65 East, 25x100; Abe Buchberg to Benjamin Kimmel, ½ part, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Letitia K., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 1,559, 5 years.....$17,000

BERNSTEIN, Samuel, to Benjamin B. Johnson; Houston St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 28x74, 3 years.....$38,000

BLOCH, Joseph, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 146th St, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 lots, each 37.6x99.11; 3 mtgs, each $32,000, 5 years.....$96,000

BLOCH, Joseph, and another to Cooper Realty Co.; 146th St, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 112.6x99.11, prior mtg $96,000, demand, 6%...$31,500

BULMAN, Henry T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 185th St, 113x84.1, 3 years, 6%.....$150,000

CARTRIGHT, Mary E., and another to Mary E. Cohen; Lexington Av, 1,886, 3 years.$6,000

CORDEL CO. to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 111th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10, prior mtg $135,000, due Aug. 17, 1907, 6%.....$10,000

CORDEL CO. to Samuel Mandel; 111th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10, (prior mtg $109,000,) 1 year, 6%.....$10,750

CORDEL CO. to Stephen P. Sturges; 111th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10, prior mtg $83,000, due Aug. 17, 1907, 6%.....$26,000

CORDEL CO. to Irving I. Lewine; 111th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x71.10, prior mtg $109,000, 1 year, 6%.....$10,750

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION of Williamsbridge to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Maple Av, n e corner of Briggs Av, 61.5x irregular, 3 years, 4½%.....$6,500

DIAMANT, Sam, and another to Max Aronson; 101st St, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6%.....$514

DAVEY, Andrew, to Thomas Gibney; 1,800 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $36,000, due Jan. 1, 1909.....$15,000

DE SELDING, Herman, and others to Jacob Levy and another; Grand St, 233, prior mtg $105,000, bond.....$48,000

FLEISCHMANN, Lillie R., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 80th St, 18 West, bond.....$65,000

FRANKEL, Sol, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 77th St, 244 East, 5 years.....$2,800

FRANKEL, Sol, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 77th St, 242 East, 5 years.....$28,000

GREEN, John H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Hull Av, n w s, 271.5 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 4 lots, each 20x100, (4 mtgs, each $5,500,) bond.....$22,000

GREEN, John H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Hull Av, n w s, 251.6 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 20x100, bond.....$6,000

GORDON, Louis, and another to John G. Perry; 113th St, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 39.8x100.11, prior mtg $45,000, 6 years, 6%.....$15,000

GRAY, Charles M., and another to Louis Knoes; Columbus Av, s s, 290.8 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 100x52.3, 5 years.....$1,800

GALIANI, Glosue, to George W. Moore; 178th St, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Av, 21.7x95, 5 years.....$5,500

GORDON, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 41st St, 403 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$5,000

HUBACH, Otto, to Julia A. Collins; New Haven Railroad Av, s s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100, 2 years.....$2,000

HAUSER, David, to Max J. Kramer and another; 84th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, prior mtg $52,000, 1 year, 6%...$15,000

INTERBOROUGH BUILDING CO. to William R. Rose; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 184th St, 199.10x100, demand, 6%.....$50,000

KERLEY, Charles G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 81st St, 132 West, bond.....$20,000

KLEIN, Christian, to Chris Biersak; Tinton Av, w s, 244.9 ft s of 168th St, 18.6x134.11, 3 years.....$2,000

KLEIN, Joseph, to Frank Brewery Corporation; Lewis St, s e corner of 3d St, 45.6x20, demand, 6%.....$5,000

KNOEGER, Henry, to Emil F. Lumpe; Willis Av, 401, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6%.$3,000

KARP, Michael, to Moritz Klein; Rivington St, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4x75, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6%.....$9,000

KNIEF, Frederick, to New York Life and Trust Co.; Pearl St, 27 and 29, 5 years, 4½%.....$30,000

KATZ, David L., and another to Rev. T. Wucher; Madison Av, 152, 5 years....$2,500

LIEBENTHAL CONSTRUCTION CO. to Joseph Liebenthal and others; Madison Av, n e corner of 128th St, 99.11x72.6, prior mtg $116,000, 1 year, 6%.....$22,000

LEVY, Goodman, and others to Amanda Rothschild and others, trustees; 10 West 112th St, bond.....$26,000

LEDDIE, Jennie, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 28th St, 52, bond.....$5,000

LUBLANG, Henry, and another to Simon Banner, trustees; 141st St, 270 West, 5 years.....$22,000

LONDON, Albert, to Frank Barker, trustee; 172d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.6; Amsterdam Av, e s, 45.4 ft n of 168th St, 100x82.8; Amsterdam Av, s e corner 185th St, 40x100, bond.....$35,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Canal St, s w s, 70.3 n w of Chrystie St, 70.3x irregular, 3 years...$95,000

MAYFORTH, John C., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 124th St, 207, bond.....$5,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Joseph F. Meagher; 1st Av, 515, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

MOUNT MORRIS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Samuel Wacht and others; 50th St, 401 and 403, due July 11, 1907, 6%.....$3,000

MERYASH, Louis, to Frank Barker; 172d St, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.6, and other property, bond.....$35,000

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to Max Gold; Brown Place, n e corner of 136th St, 200x90, prior mtg $139,500, 1 year, 6%.....$17,480

MOPELAND REALTY AND CONSTRUCtio. Co. to Lizzie Barber; Hughes Av, 2,493, prior mtg $35,000, bond.....$1,500

MORELAND REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Co. to Clara Lubo; Hughes Av, 2,493, prior mtg $3,700, bond.....$1,800

MASTER BUILDERS' REALTY AND CONstruction Co. to Janet A. O'Connor; 12th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, due July 1, 1908.....$25,000

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to Julia D. Sturges; Brown Place, e s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 2 lots each 50x90, 2 mtgs each $80,000, 3 years.....$60,000

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to Sarah M. Sturges; Brown Place, n e corner of 136th St, 50x90, 3 years.....$37,500

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to Sarah M. Sturges; Brown Place, s e corner of 137th St, 50x90, 3 years.....$37,500

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to Alice H. Sturges; Brown Place, n e corner of 136th St, 200x90, due Sept. 22, 1907, 6%.....$4,500

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Co.; Avenue A, 1,817, 5 years.....$22,500

NAUGHTON, Michael, to Chris F. Tietjen; 85th St, n s, 140.4 ft w of 2d Av, 14.10x100.8, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Cornelia Hoyt; Hoe St, n e corner of 172d St, 25x75, installments.....$8,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Charles H. Phelps, executor; 166th St, 460 West, 3 years.....$31,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Joseph H. Canfield; 166th St, 458 West, 3 years..$30,000

PETERSON, Peter A., to County Holding Co.; 162d St, 260.6 ft e of Park Av, 2 lots each 15.9x100.5, 2 mtgs each $15,000, 2 years.....$30,000

SCHALLERT, Joseph, to Mary E. Schwarze, Rosedale Av, e s, 150 ft s of Mansion St, 2 lots, each $3,500, 3 years.....$7,000

STONE, Abraham, to American Mortgage Co.; Madison Av, s e corner of 108th St, 3 years.....$30,000

SUGERMAN, Philip, to Bowery Savings Bank; 118th St, 136 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$12,000

STIBER, Aaron, to Henry Kreuder, trustee; Avenue A, 32 due July 1, 1910.....$17,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to John E. Roosevelt and another, trustees; 8th Av, s s, 24.8 ft w of 33d St, 24.8x100, 5 years.$24,000

STANSBURY, Ella L., to Peter A. Smith; Bathgate Av, 2,090, 3 years.....$2,500

SCERBO, Maria A., to George Colon; Morris Av, 100 ft s of 183d St, 100x115, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

SOLOMON, Moses, to National Association of Audubon Societies for Protection of Wild Birds and Animals; Corporation; 110th St, 55 East, 3 years.....$70,000

THORNTON BROTHERS' CO. to John Luke; 169th St, 359 East, 3 years.....$4,000

TISHMAN, Henry, to Marks Rosenberg and another; 17th St, n s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6%.....$2,500

TISHMAN, Henry, to James H. Carpenter, trustee; 17th St, n s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92, 5 years.....$10,000

THOMPSON, Julia D., and another to Frederick G. Bowne; Spring St, 24, bond....$11,150

VOUGHT, Nellie, to New York University, Corporation; Andrews Av, e s, 545.8 ft s of 183d St, 60x100, bond.....$7,000

WESTERVELT, Joseph H., to Title Insurance Co.; 130th St, 235 West, 1 years.....$9,000

WINETSKY, Abraham, and another to Title Insurance Co.; 103d St, 218 East, 3 years.....$13,000

WATERS, Wilhelmina, to Mary W. Whitson; 134th St, 678 East, 5 years.....$5,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, and another to Charles F. Bates; Washington Av, n w corner of 184th St, 25.1x80.9, bond.....$3,500

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Henry Brown; Pleasant Av, w s, 80.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x85, bond.....$11,500

WEINZ, Mary A., of Frances Morrison; Wales Av, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 25x100, 3 years.....$1,500

WECKER, Max, and another to Charles F. Bates; Washington Av, s w corner of 184th St, 25x124, bond.....$5,500

WATERS, Wilhelmina, to Mary E. Whitson; 134th St, 678 East, 5 years.....$5,000

WYVERSEL, Jacob, and another to Louis Morrison and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. Mauser.

WEISS, Wilhelmina, to Mary W

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

ACKERSON HOUSES

In Buying a Home.

T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY
DEVELOPERS OF AND BUILDERS ON HIGH-CLASS SUBURBAN LAND
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The following essentials should be borne in mind in considering the purchase of a suburban home:

1st—ACCESSIBILITY.
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All these requirements are more than fulfilled in "Ackerson Houses."

Office on property, Fiske Terrace Station, Brighton Beach Road.

Houses from $12,000 Up.

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will be given to every person who SECURES A CUSTOMER for us, or that suggests the name of a person who becomes a purchaser within thirty days of one or more lots at

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Prices are the Lowest;
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178 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.
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Forty lot in Gravesend Av.; fine investment. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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Don't speculate in real estate—INVEST.

When you buy semi-improved suburban lots you are *speculating* on a doubtful increase in that particular section. BUT—when you buy at Morris Park, in the very centre of New York's fastest growing borough, you INVEST in property which is increasing in value NOW.

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In the
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Six Transit Lines.
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BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section, 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
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Recently Completed
Apartment Houses, in Exchange for Lots and Cash; Manhattan and Bronx.
Jacob Leitner
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

ATTENTION! BARGAINS IN
One, two and three family houses;
LOW PRICES, EASY TERMS.
Call and see same. Open Sundays.
O'HARA BROS., Webster Av. and 200th St.

A.—100 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., beautiful detached two-family dwelling; hot-water supply and new hot-water heat, (11) radiators; call and inspect personally any day; bargain. James Conway, premises.

A 12% Investment!—$12,000 buys two 5-story double flats, 25x85x100 each; open plumbing, hardwood trim; rent $3,000 each; mortgage to suit (5%.) H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Two-family houses, one block from Subway extension; $6,000 up; easy terms; 100x114; few feet from White Plains Road; $5,000. Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., (near 218th St.)

UNIONPORT.
Purdy St., adjoining Westchester Av. and Subway extension, 100x108, with house; price $6,000; cash $2,000. L. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Cheapest corner in Williamsbridge, 106x100, actually sacrificed to quick purchaser; letters positively ignored. See Williams, of Williamsbridge, near Williamsbridge Station, Bronx.

Double flat, four-story, cold water; good condition; lot 25x100; located in the Bronx; must and will sell cheap to quick buyer; brokers answer. Mrs. H., 1,364 Broadway.

Rare opportunity.—A well-built, excellent paying apartment, fully occupied; guaranteed rent $7,300; price $60,500. Builder G. E., Box 141 Times, Downtown.

10-room house, with plot 50x100; all improvements; price, $7,500.00; cash, $2,500.00; easily alter for two-family. Bensel, corner Webster and McLean Avs.

Attention!—Another Webster Av. bargain in plot 50x160. Call and see same,
O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

One-family houses from $3,500 up. Two-family houses from $7,000 up. Sonneborn & Co., Webster Av., Bedford Park.

20% investment, $6,500; 5-story triple corner, 2 stores. Lodes, 378 Willis Av.

Money to Loan—$1,000, $2,000, $4,000, 1st or 2d mortgages. Lowes, 371 Brook Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

A SHORT TIME INVESTMENT

WHICH WILL PAY LARGE DIVIDENDS

During the past year and a half we have organized a number of Realty Syndicates or companies to take advantage of some favorable opportunity to make large profits in the development or marketing of a piece of property.

The aggregate capital of these companies amounts to over one million dollars, the market value to-day of the properties owned by these companies exceeds three and one-half million dollars and the properties are increasing in value day by day.

The profits accruing to the investors in these undertakings are very large, and when considered on the per cent. basis of profits of invested capital are uncommon.

Our purchases and contracts were made prior to the recent great advances in Brooklyn and Long Island property and all financially co-operating with us have received the benefits of our advance buying; in other words the prices paid by our syndicates or companies are the prices of a year or eighteen months ago.

We are now accepting subscriptions for a new development, and what we are doing and have done guarantees investors a profit of 100 per cent. within three years.

We know of no investment which will tie up one's money for so short a period and return such large profits.

You can secure a participating interest in this undertaking if you wish by subscribing for some of the stock. Shares are $100 each, payable 25 per cent. monthly.

Testimonials and references furnished. Full information may be obtained at our office in person or by mail.

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200 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.
48th St., near 5th Av., 80x100, 4-story double, all improvements; 11 rooms on floor; price $19,500; lowest price of adjoining house $22,500; it is positively the best bargain in Brooklyn. Aaron Kosofsky, owner, 715 6th Av., New York. Am leaving for the Klondike, April 15, and must sell at once.

WAKE UP, BE ALERT.
Beautiful Flatbush lots, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, than Bronx or country property; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled for home or investment. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—St. Mark's Av., 577, Near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, three-story and basement brownstone residence; lot 20x128; good house; fine location; price $10,000, half cash. Inquire on premises, mornings.

Flatbush mansion; 15 rooms; all improvements; sewered streets; extra large barn; 100x100; near Brighton Elevated; $9,000. Riley, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Bay Ridge boom section, frame 3-family house; owner must sell; small amount cash required. Schneider, 5,613 5th Av., Brooklyn.

23 lots on East 34th St., near Linden Av., suitable for two-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Two-story basement cottage; seven rooms; bath, furnace, all modern improvements. 240 Kosciusko St.

14 lots, including two corners, on Brighton Beach L. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Four lots in centre of Brownsville; price $2,100. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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ORADELL
45 Minutes from Manhattan.
Commutation $6.70.
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HIGH, HEALTHY, PICTURESQUE.
Complete Sewer System
already installed, which means that there will be no future assessments. Also have MACADAMIZED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, WATER, GAS, CEMENT WALKS.
SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
TWO BLOCKS FROM STATION.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
JOHN N. FALKINBURG,
1,188 BROADWAY, (26th St.,) N. Y. City

Gentlemen's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance
(INCORPORATED.)
104 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

$2,500.—All the cash required to secure an up-to-date residence on one of the finest streets in East Orange; conveniently located; lot 58x190; house 12 rooms and bath; in first-class repair, inside and out; built for a home and not for speculation; possession May first. $13,000.—Up-to-date house of 11 rooms and tile bath, steam heat; lot 50x155; high ground; conveniently located. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, via Sandy Hook boats and Central R. R. of N. J.; 8 minutes from Stone Church Station; for sale or to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; open plumbing, hot and cold water; furnace, gas, stable, 3½ acres lawn, touching river; high and healthful location. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

$3,500.—At Belmar, N. J., ¾ of a mile from station, on Shark River, on a bluff, pretty outlook; house has 8 rooms, well built, and in fine repair; also plazza; lot 50x500; if you want a good property, cheap,—don't delay. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Long Branch, N. J.—Chelsea Av., near ocean and Casino; 3 fine cottages in good condition, with 60 rooms and dining room, seating 300 people; rent $1,500. Garofalo, 411 East 116th St.

One of the finest lots in East Orange for sale; 75x260; location the best; high ground; fine view. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Select location, high ground; lot 164x260; modern dwelling, 14 rooms, every improvement, perfect condition; stable. W. M. B., P. O. Box 194 New York City.

$4,000.—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards; house, barns. 234 West 104th St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Arlington—10-room house, lot 85x160, $10,000; terms easy. Shipman, 8 Maiden Lane.

LONG ISLAND
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND HILL FARMS
in Auto Parkway Zone.

160 acres near Lake Ronkonkoma—buildings.
30 " Fronting on Ronkonkoma Lake.
100 " Port Jefferson; fine view.
75 " Heavy timber land, $50 an acre.
100 " Fronting on Long Island Sound.
1500 " Railroad frontage, $75 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

Plandome
is the best purchase for any purpose. Right on Manhasset Bay. 600 feet shore front for owners. See next Sunday's papers. Would you like a map? 'Phone 6770—38th.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Amityville.—I must sell my 12 lots at Amityville this week even if I have to take half price for them; if you want to locate at Amityville here's your chance. Address A. B. A., 312 Times.

WESTCHESTER
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
Situated in the rolling country near Gramatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $55,000, 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
on Harlem Railroad; 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Henry Mortige, 24 East 21st.

An Ideal Haven of Rest.—25 miles out on Harlem Road, two miles from station, 20 acres high land; numerous young apple trees and various fruits; ever-running spring; 12-room house, barn, and chicken houses; only $8,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES
AT RYE, N. Y.
Mostly high rolling land.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

Desirable modern houses to rent at Mount Vernon, convenient to station; also 8-room apartments, $50 and upward. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE.
Houses for Sale and Rent.
Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Furnished cottages at Rye, N. Y., and along the Sound. Apply to Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

Mount Vernon.

Bargain—Ten-room house, all improvements; four rooms on first floor; asking $5,750; high ground. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, perfect order; high ground; lot 50x120; $9,500; terms to suit. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

COMPLETE INFORMATION
regarding rental and sale properties in
WHITE PLAINS
PLEASANTVILLE, SCARSDALE.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413

At White Plains, 14-room house; modern improvements; hardwood floors; electricity; plot 150 feet frontage; convenient station; shade and fruit; bargain at $6,800. Hopkins-Lockwood, 8 East 42d St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $180 an acre; inspection invited. No. 2—112 acres, fine view Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station, 52 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cape Cod seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; every convenience; fine beach; choice building sites; circular. Kaps, 506 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

To Lease

NOS. 1 & 3 EAST 30TH ST., together or separately.
35TH ST., near 5TH AVE., long term.
Owner would improve for desirable tenant.
36TH ST., near and east of 5TH AVE., full lot.
40TH ST., near 5TH AVE., 21 years.
For further information apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (11238) 3 East 35th St.

36 EAST 49TH ST.,
21 ft. east of Madison Av., 4-story, high-stoop brownstone, 21x75; butler's pantry extension, 3 baths, electric light; MOST CONVENIENT location in city; rent, short term, $3,600; long term, $4,000.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Eight-room attic cottage, newly decorated, modern conveniences; lease; Washington Heights, near Subway, cars; reference; reasonable. Particulars, 28 West 60th St.

108 WEST 133D ST.
Possession; will lease.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
198 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Borough Park.—Beautifully decorated two-family house; floor, $25. Apply Owner, 1,161 50th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To let from April to October, with privilege of further lease, exceptionally fine suite at Ansonia, 4 very large rooms, with bath, maid service and furnishings; corner apartment; cool in Summer; splendid view of river, harbor, and country. Apply 1,618.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 343 West 71st St.

Long Island.—125 acres on Jericho Turnpike, (trolley;) large road frontage; 6 minutes new Hyde Park Station and near West Garden City; price 20 per cent. less than adjoining lands; terms attractive. G. C. Stowell, Flatiron Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NO
ARTIFICIAL
LIGHT
Needed in daytime for Offices in the
Times Building

More and better light than any other office building in the city. Surrounded by 100-foot wide streets. Every office on the outside.

Most accessible building in New York. Subway station in basement.

All-night elevator service.

A few choice offices, singly and en suite, $500 per year and up.

RENTAL AGENT
ROOM 806
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT
Times Building
TIMES SQUARE.

To Rent

AT 389 FIFTH AVE., northeast corner 36TH ST., second and third floors and offices; suitable for stock brokers, architects, &c.
NO. 1 EAST 35TH ST., opp. Messrs. B. Altman & Co., stores and floors in new building, now nearing completion.
192 TO 198 MADISON AVE., s. w. cor. 35TH ST., floors to lease for business purposes.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (11233) 3 East 35th St.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS

In new modern six-story fireproof building, at 435 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., third, fourth, and fifth lofts, 24 feet 8 inches by 94 feet; large display windows; exceptional light front and rear; Otis elevator, steam heat; first-class construction; large skylights on fifth floor loft; ideal for architects; inspection of premises invited. Inquire of janitor.
WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM ST.,
Or Your Own Broker.

Southwest Corner
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.
OFFICES
LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

NASSAU ST. STORE.
Choice corner—long lease.
G. GOODMANN, 346 Broadway.

35-37 ROSE STREET.
New seven-story building, with store, just completed; will rent all or part; steam heat, elevator, electric light and power; all light floors. Inquire on premises or your broker.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

On account of moving to larger quarters fine suite of offices will become vacant on May 1st next, consisting of about 3,500 square feet; will rent all or part in this very choice financial section; splendid light, all conveniences, and low rental. Apply Room 422, 56 Wall St.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

A RARE CHANCE
to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

NEW STORES
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.
Very desirable stores, including corner store, for first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

215 GRAND STREET.
ELEGANT LIGHT, FIRST LOFT.
4,000 square feet, steam heat, elevator, two entrances. E. R. Poerschke, 107 Bible House.

Water fronts, with docks, 85x550, East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, also Harlem River without docks. Estate of Wm. Nelson, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A bachelor's independent small office to let, and bedroom; 1,083 Lexington Av., near 76th St. Owner, 157 East 115th St.

CORNER STORE TO RENT, $1,500.
L. M. SMITH, NO. 674 COLUMBUS AV.

Bronx.

A NEW CORNER STORE
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near corner; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of [illegible]. WILLIAM JOHN LUDLOW, [illegible] Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The **Bonavista Court**
St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 157th and 158th Sts. Finest location on Washington Heights, 4-5-6 and 7 room apartment; Rents $28 to $55, Telephone, Electric Light and Hall service. Subway 157th St. & Broadway. Apply Supt. on Premises.

THE PLYMOUTH,

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 148TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960,
including Electric Light and Cold Storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 to $47.

40-64 West 139th St.—Come and look us over; seven houses to choose from, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; light rooms and attractive decorations; investigate; it may save you money. Renting office on premises.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME, UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $63.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174—RIVERSIDE.

SUBLET.
Glenmore, 55th St. and Seventh Av., unfurnished, seven roms, two baths; refrigeration included. Superintendent.

EAST SIDE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
to secure a 6-room, $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,486 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See janitor.

Flats of seven extra large light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment houses 720-732 3d Av., near 45th St.; rents reasonable; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $65. N. E. corner of 78th St. and Lexington Av.

48th St., 138 East.—5-7 rooms and bath, steam, hot water, $52-$43.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF DOUBLE EXITS.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water, double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CLAREMONT COURT
WEBSTER AND CLAY AVS., 171ST ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Delightfully located 4, 5, 7 room modern apartments, facing both avenues and Claremont Park.
Block south Wendover Av. and Harlem R. R. Claremont station; 4 blocks west 3d Av. "L." Wendover Av. station; Webster Av. cars connect with Subway at 149th St.
RENTS $22, $25, $30, $35.
OWNER PRESENT DAILY AND SUNDAYS.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

Six rooms in 3-family house, opposite park; all improvements. 1,988 Valentine Av.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER TRIPS
All Expenses Included.
Washington..March 25..3 days..$12.00
Atlantic City..March 28..4 days..15.00
Old Point Comfort and Washington..March 28..4 days..26.00
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.
Cook's Travellers' Checks Payable Everywhere.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!
Special low rates. All expenses paid.
ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days.....$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days..... 17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days..... 23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days..... 50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 3 days..... 37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days..... 47.50
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 days..... 12.00
Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BERMUDA
SPRING TOURS
By Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships
Bermudian and Trinidad,
From New York April 1, 6, 11, 15, 20.
Nine to Fifteen Days.
INCLUSIVE RATES $56 TO $80
Hotels Princess and Hamilton,
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.
A. Ahern, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 & 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av. New York.

EUROPE 30 TOURS, $270.00 UP.
North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FALL RIVER LINE
FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence.
Pier 14 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:30 P. M.) Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings week days, 5 P. M. from Franklin St.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
ST. LOUIS..Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Mar. 30, Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 23, 5 P. M.; Apr. 20
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND.....Mar. 23, noon; Apr. 20, May 18
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC..Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, 8:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 16, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.	Mar. 26, 1 PM	K. Wm. II.	June 11, 6 AM
Kaiser	Apr. 2, 10 AM	Kronpr'z.	June 18, 10 AM
K. Wm. II.	Apr. 9, 1 PM	Kaiser	July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr'z.	Apr. 23, Noon	K. Wm. II.	July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser	May 7, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	July 16, 9 AM
K. W. II.	May 14, 7:30 AM	Kaiser	July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.	May 21, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser	June 4, 10 AM	Kronp'z.	Aug. 13, 7:30 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT AT 10 A. M.

Main	Mar. 28	*P. Alice	May 23
*Kurfuerst	Apr. 4	*Bremen	May 28
Rhein	Apr. 11	Frankfurt	June 6
Breslau	Apr. 16	*Barbarossa	June 8
Chemnitz	May 2	*Kurfuerst	June 13
*Kurfuerst	May 9	*Friedrich	June 20
Main	May 16	*P. Alice	June 25
*Friedrich	May 18	*Bremen	July 4

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Luise	Mar. 25	P. Irene	June 1
K. Albert	Apr. 6	*Neckar	June 8
Friedrich	Apr. 15	K. Luise	June 15
P. Irene	Apr. 20	K. Albert	June 29
*Neckar	Apr. 27	P. Irene	July 13
Barbarossa	May 4	*Neckar	July 20
K. Luise	May 11	K. Luise	July 27
K. Albert	May 18	K. Albert	Aug. 3

*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.
Special Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*‡Bluecher..Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutschland..Apr. 30
‡§†Kaiserin..Apr. 18, 9 AM | Bluecher.....May 9
‡§†Amerika..Apr. 25, 8 PM | Kaiserin...May 16
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Palm Garden.
§Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia...Mar. 23, noon | *Batavia.....Apr. 13
Pennsyl'nia..Mar 30, 6 AM | Pretoria.....Apr. 27
Waldersee..Apr. 6, noon | Patricia.....May 4
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
†HAMBURG..Mar. 30, May 7, June 11, Aug. 13
*†MOLTKE..Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 3
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

TOURIST BUREAU.
R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks, Good All Over the World.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Campania..Mar. 23, 11 AM | Caronia...Apr. 9, noon
Etruria..Mar. 30, 6 AM | Umbria..Apr. 13, 7 AM
Lucania..Apr. 6, 11 AM | Campania..Apr. 20, 11 AM

Gibraltar—Naples—Adriatic
CARPATHIA, {calling also at GENOA, {Mar. 28, noon; May 16, July 4.
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Statendam.....Mar. 27, 10 AM; May 1, June 5
Noordam.....April 3, 9 AM; May 8, June 12
Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam (new) Apr. 24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy. 3
Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Caledonia..Mar. 23, 2 PM | Columbia..Apr. 6, 2 PM
Astoria..Mar. 30, 3 PM | Furnessia..Apr. 13, 10 AM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 44th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE
Delightful Short Sea Trips
FOR THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA BEACH, RICHMOND, Va.,
and WASHINGTON, D. C.
Excursion Rates $14.00 and upwards, including meals and stateroom berth.
All steamers equipped with The Atlantic De Forest Wireless System.
Steamers Sail Daily, except Sunday, at
3 P. M.,
From Pier 26 North River, foot Beach St.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3

DISCOURAGING BURGLARS.

Crook Who Broke Into John Fox's House Gets Nine and a Half Years.

Charles Bowdoin of 236 Fourth Avenue, the Chicago burglar convicted of having broken into the house of John Fox, President of the Democratic Club of this city, at 10 East Fiftieth Street, on March 8 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions to not less than nine years and five months and not more than nine years and six months' imprisonment in Sing Sing. In passing sentence Judge Rosalsky announced that he had purposely chosen the indeterminate form.

"I could have sentenced you to ten years in the penitentiary, and by good behavior you might have reduced this to six or seven," said Judge Rosalsky. "You have lied to this court, however, by declaring that you had never before been in trouble, and furthermore I wish your example to serve as a warning to other Western crooks who may think that New York is a suitable place for their operations."

Bowdoin had said that he had never been in prison, but Inspector McLaughlin, who was in court, produced his record showing that Bowdoin had served time in Joliet prison in Illinois and also in Milwaukee. Bowdoin is 35 years old.

New Officers for Peace Conference.

Five Vice Presidents, in addition to nine already chosen for its meeting in this city on April 14, were to-day selected by the National Arbitration and Peace Congress. They are Judge George Gray of The Hague Permanent Court, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the American Arbitration Group; Albert K. Smiley, founder of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Gov. Hughes, Mayor McClellan, Justice Brewer, and Secretary Taft are among those who have already become Vice Presidents.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On 34th St. crosstown car, Thursday, March 21, about 4 P. M., small brown paper parcel consisting of two photographs and a green morocco leather box, containing personal trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Stirling, 210 West 56th St.

LOST—Lady's bar pin, opal, surrounded with diamonds, from 8 to 9 A. M., on Columbus Av. car, between 54th St. and 39th St., or on 39th St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Substantial reward. Miss Hinchman, Knabe Building, 39th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—At 23d St. Ferry Penn. R. R., Friday about 3 o'clock, lady's black purse, containing money and card; reward. Address C. G., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Thursday morning, 59th St. and Lexington Av., lady's silver open-faced watch, with fob; reward. Dr. Simon, 794 Lexington Av.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,220, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday, on Bowling Green Subway station or in 11 Broadway, solid gold chain and locket, set with diamonds and containing two pictures; prized for association. Will finder return same to Nash, Room 553, 11 Broadway? Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of gold jeweled purse, marked "L. L. C., Dec. 1904," at St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., or en route to 66 West 10th St.; return to above number. L. L. Coughlin.

LOST—On 43d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet band collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. B. Kip, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Between Wanamaker's and 86th St., via Subway, gray leather shopping bag, containing jewelry, railroad tickets, eyeglasses, and papers. Reward if returned to 38 Bleecker St.

LOST—Saturday morning, between 23d and 31st Sts., 4th Av. and Broadway, lady's gunmetal watch, gold chain, gold fox and seal; reward. H. O. M., 31 Madison Av.

LOST—Coming from Newark to West 44th St., on Delaware & Lackawanna Road, squirrel paw muff. Suitable reward if returned to L. H. Wolf, 201 East 71st St.

LOST—On 5th Av., or in Waldorf-Astoria, lady's gold chain, made of small horse bits, valuable for associations; reward. L. J. Kahn, 2,026 Madison Av.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 582 West 137th St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in vicinity of Willis Av. and 138th St., eyeglasses, Meyrowitz make. Reward at Klein's bakery, 678 East 138th St. Loren.

LOST—A gold purse, instudded with precious stones; liberal reward for return, room 1,108, 27 William St.; telephone, 5380—Broad.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 78th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 86 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

$30 REWARD and no questions asked for return of leather hand grip, containing papers valuable only to owner; lost from Room 58 Astor House on Wednesday. F. Turner.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the return of black horse and business buggy, without top (rubber tires) and newly painted, stolen from 30th St., near 7th Av., March 18. Campbell & Co., 268 West 34th St.

$2 REWARD for return of black silk shawl lost at Metropolitan Opera House Friday night. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

REWARD.—Lost, family ticket, Erie Railroad, New York to Sparkhill. Haring, 799 Park Av., city.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 23d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Between East 148th and 142d Sts. and Alexander Av., small fox terrier, with collar and license, No. 1,576; answers to name "Nick." Suitable reward. Nicoli, 3,433 3d Av., corner 167th St.

LOST—White skye terrier, female, on West 79th, March 18; new tan collar, blue ribbon; reward. J. S., 242 West 123d St.; 'phone 2068J—Morningside.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 112 East 66th St.

LOST—Young brown and white Scotch collie; male, very liberal reward. 322 West 46th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 48th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. Davis, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—Between 122d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 1,804; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Brown bulldog; answers to name Chief. Liberal reward if returned to Ferris, 202 West 78th St.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return of small white Maltese poodle. 146 West 24th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 226 East 14th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. F. L. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West.

The Finest Cake

Is made with Royal Baking Powder. Always light, sweet, pure & wholesome.

CITY SALARIES TO GO UP APRIL 1

Board of Estimate Approves Committee Report and Provides Funds.

TWO NEW PARKS PROPOSED

A Breathing Spot on Hudson, Between 155th and 158th Streets, Projected —Ivins Is to Get $12,500.

Salary increases in almost all the branches of the City Government were approved yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The matter has been pending for some time, and had been referred to a special committee, which had returned a favorable report. It was originally intended that the increases should date from the first of the year, but the board yesterday amended this, and the increases will not commence until April 1. The amendment was opposed by Borough Presidents Coler and Ahearn.

The increases in the various departments were approved separately after considerable discussion and confusion, some of the members of the board not being able to understand how the report was made up. After the lists had been approved the board authorized the transfer of money to the accounts of the various departments to meet the enlarged pay roll.

A hearing was held by the board on the proposal to lay out a park where what is now called Audubon Park exists. The proposed city park is to extend from 155th to 158th Street, and from the New York Central Railroad tracks along the North River to the extension of Riverside Drive. No one appeared in opposition to the plan, and it was referred to a committee consisting of Controller Metz, President McGowan, and President Ahearn.

The laying out of a park between Joralemon, Furman, and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, was also referred to a committee.

In addition the board authorized the payment to William M. Ivins of $12,500 for his services in the Street Cleaning Department investigation, authorized the acquisition of title to a seaside park and sanitarium at Rockaway Beach, assessed at $75,000, and approved the plan of laying out a park at Dyker Beach, Brooklyn, to cost in the neighborhood of $250,000.

SAVED CREW, DOG, AND PIG.

But Capt. Massey Had to Abandon His Sinking Schooner.

The steamship Venetia, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports brought Capt. Benjamin T. Massey of the three-masted schooner William H. Bailey, which was abandoned, sinking on March 6.

The Bailey sailed from Wiggin, S. C., on March 4 for New York, with a cargo of lumber. In a northerly gale the schooner sprung a leak and filled faster than the half-choked pumps could clear her. Capt. Massey and his men left the ship in the yawl and drifted thirty hours before the Gracia, bound South, came along and took all hands aboard. A dog and a pig were also saved.

"We were then off Hatteras," said the skipper. "I had my compass on board, and we headed for shore, but made no progress. Then the Gracia hove in sight and took us up. We were well treated, and I gave the dog and the pig—all I had left—to Capt. Wolpert. I saw the American Consul at Inagua, but he would not help me. The mate and I raised $60, and so got back to this country."

As the schooner was not insured, Capt. Massey lost all he had in the world and landed without enough money to telegraph his wife at Laurel, Del., that he was safe home again. The crew remained at Inagua.

TEACHER'S DESK AFIRE.

Matches Start a Blaze Which Janitor and Police Put Out.

A box of matches in the desk of Miss Carey, teacher in a classroom on the third floor of Primary School No. 107, at 274 and 276 West Tenth Street, became ignited shortly after noon yesterday. Janitor Stone, who discovered the blaze, succeeded, with the aid of Patrolmen Mullen and Allen of the Charles Street Police Station, in extinguishing the blaze with a fire extinguisher before it had extended beyond the desk.

Misses Evans and Gilmartin, the only teachers in the building during the noon hour, busied themselves in getting the 100 pupils who were eating their luncheons in the school out on the street without alarming them. It is not known how the fire started.

Smallpox on the Pennsylvania.

The Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was detained in Quarantine, owing to a case of smallpox on board. The patient, a child, was removed to a Brooklyn hospital, and the steamer was fumigated. A number of passengers who had been exposed to the disease were sent to Hoffman Island for observation after they had been vaccinated. The steamer will be released to-day. The Pennsylvania brought 197 cabin and 2,602 steerage passengers.

Caught Smuggling Tobacco.

Night Customs Inspectors Sittler and Ryan, on duty at the Holland-America Line pier in Hoboken, discovered two men leaving the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam with two bundles early yesterday morning. They caught one of the men, A. von de Wout, an oiler, and found that the packages contained fine grade Sumatra leaf tobacco. The man was taken before United States Commissioner Stanton in Hoboken and held for examination on a charge of smuggling.

$17,968 Paid for Fire Badges.

The annual report of the condition of the Badge Fund of the Fire Department was handed yesterday to Fire Commissioner Lantry by the custodian, Peter J. Quigley. The balance on hand Dec. 31, 1905, was $15,120 and the receipts in 1906 $2,848, a total of $17,968. The fund has been accumulating since fire line badges have been paid for, and will go into the pension fund.

North Broadway in Park System.

The Mayor gave a hearing yesterday on the bill to place Broadway, north of Fifty-ninth Street, in care of the Park Commissioner. The West End Association and the Woman's Municipal League sent representatives to speak in favor of the bill. There was no opposition, and it is expected that the Mayor will sign the measure.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove 25c

MAY SUE, THOUGH DRUNK.

Court of Appeals Ignores City's Plea in Jerome Avenue Auto Accident.

The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial of the suit of Emma Corcoran, administratrix of the estate of Margaret Corcoran, her daughter, who was killed on the night of Oct. 6, 1904, when an automobile in which she and eight others were riding plunged over a declivity at the westerly end of Jerome Avenue and fell on to the New York Central tracks, thirty feet below. Mrs. Corcoran demanded $50,000 from the city on the ground that it had been negligent in having failed to place a sufficient guard rail at the end of Jerome Avenue, which was a cul de sac. On trial the complaint was dismissed, the Appellate Division affirmed the dismissal, and now the Court of Appeals reverses that judgment.

Margaret Corcoran was a waitress. With her in the automobile were Catherine Wadsworth, another waitress; Jeannette Lievre, a cloak model; Mrs. Isabel Strebel, a cigar factory employe; Mrs. Strebel's sister, Emma Perez, a vaudeville performer; Moses Spiess, a wine salesman; Charles L. Dolt, a piano salesman; Charles Murphy, a waiter, and Albert H. Noyes, the chauffeur. Besides Miss Corcoran, Noyes and Mrs. Strebel were killed. All the others were badly injured except Dolt and Murphy, and brought suits against the city. These suits have not yet been tried.

The decision says the crucial question was whether the dangerous place was sufficiently lighted and whether the city was under any duty to safeguard it with a more substantial barricade than the fence and guard rail.

The decision makes no mention of the point raised by the city in fighting the suit that the occupants of the automobile were intoxicated, and, therefore, responsible for the disaster. Corporation Counsel Ellison said yesterday that that was not significant, inasmuch as the matter of the condition and degree of responsibility of the occupants of the auto presented questions of fact and not of law.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was written by Judge Werner. Judges Edward T. Bartlett, Willard Bartlett, and Hiscock concurred, and Judges Cullen, Haight, and Vann dissented.

Forger Curtiss's Conviction Upheld.

The conviction of George W. Curtiss, once a bookkeeper in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, for forgery in the third degree, was affirmed by the Appellate Division yesterday. Curtiss was sentenced to three years and five months in Sing Sing after conviction of stealing $5,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Hammerstein, manager of the Victoria Theatre, was fined $2 yesterday in the West Side Police Court for spitting on the Fifty-ninth Street elevated platform, though he explained that he had just come from the dentist's and did it unconsciously.

The alumni of Bates College of Lewiston, Me., held their annual dinner last night at the Park Avenue Hotel. President E. W. Given of Newark, N. J., was toastmaster, and the speakers were Dr. Nemeyer Boynton of Brooklyn, President George Chase of the college, Prof. William H. Hartshorn of the faculty, Walter L. Raynor, Commissioner of Education of Rhode Island, and George L. Record, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that beginning next Monday there will be a transfer service by the Pennsylvania Annex boats between Jersey City and the Fall River Line Pier.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The warm wave still continues in the Southwest, and has spread with remarkable intensity eastward and northeastward to the Atlantic Coast. Fair weather continues east of the Rocky Mountains and will continue.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, slightly cooler, light west winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday, warmer in southeast portion; Sunday, fair, slightly cooler, light west winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, light to fresh southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	38	42	4 P. M.	33	62
6 A. M.	37	42	6 P. M.	32	64
9 A. M.	34	46	9 P. M.	28	64
12 M.	32	50	12 P. M.	25	64

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 64; maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 1:40 A. M.; humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 22.—Fire, which started late this afternoon in the boiler room of the Bluff City Lumber Company, destroyed several near-by residences, together with the plant of the lumber company. Lack of water pressure necessitated the use of dynamite. Two compresses and several thousand bales of cotton were badly damaged. The loss is heavy, and will probably exceed $500,000.

WINDSOR, N. Y., March 22.—The principal buildings of the Coburn branch of the United States Whip Company at this place were destroyed by fire this morning. The stock and oil buildings and barns at the rear were saved. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

IRONTON, Ohio, March 22.—A loss of more than $100,000 was caused by a fire which started at the Ironton Lumber Company's yards this afternoon. Flying sparks caught on shingle roofs of residences, and some of the finest dwellings in the city were consumed. Among the losers are S. A. Anderson, Postmaster Strobel, and Banker Lewis. As many as twenty residences in different parts of the city were on fire at the same time.

BUFFALO, March 22.—A brick building used to manufacture muriatic acid at the plant of the General Chemical Company, on the Buffalo River, was destroyed by fire early to-day. Theodore V. Fowler, local manager, says the loss will be close to $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

RANDOLPH, Mass., March 22.—Fire to-day destroyed two buildings and badly damaged eight others before it was checked, causing an estimated loss of $30,000, covered by insurance. The structures destroyed were the four-story factory building occupied by the Royal Shoe Company and the W. H. Denehy Shoe Dressing Company, and the Warren House. Outside help was called. The fire started in the Warren House. An investigation by the police satisfied them that it was of incendiary origin.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
2:40.	107 Washington St.; A. Pawsel	$100
3:10.	178 Clinton St.; H. Zuckerman	Trifling
3:15.	39 Essex St.; David Glass	$100
6:40.	206 West End Av.; Mrs. Homer	$5
9:30.	415 West 27th St.; owner unknown.	
		None
11:20.	505 West 23d St.; F. Thiel	$100
11:45.	61 Mulberry St.; F. Gelanigna	Slight
P. M.		
12:10.	274 West 10th St.; N. Y. City	$10
12:40.	625 East 5th St.; owner unknown.	Slight
4:10.	51-53 East 109th St.; L. Samuels.	Slight
6:20.	97th St. and 8th Av.; N. Y. St. Ry.	$10
6:30.	1,354 5th Av.; Benjamin Meier	$300
6:45.	206 Forsyth St.; M. Remand	$5
6:50.	259 Henry St.; Barnett Cohen	$5
6:53.	319 East 60th St.; unknown	Slight
7:55.	763 Lexington Av.; James H. Hoge	
		$100
9:00.	2,470 8th Av.; James Bullo	
10:05.	8th Av. and 125th St.; N. Y. [illegible] Co.	
10:40.	49 East 112th St.; [illegible]	

Young's Hats
HOW BETTER MADE

March 23rd.

Easter, 1907, happens to be timed exactly for the New Hat season, and Young's Hats---the best that ever happened---are ripe and ready for Easter.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

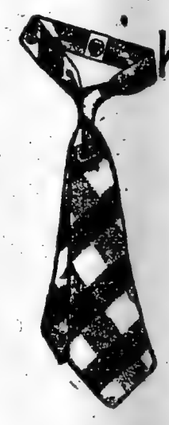

KEISER CRAVATS

Spring Fashions in fabrics specially woven are now on sale in New York and all the larger towns throughout the country.

Every Cravat is guaranteed and bears this label.

Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis.

"GLADIATOR" SUITS

And Overcoats have full round fronts, square shapely shoulders. They are easy fitting, striking and smart. We make them in two-tone checks and stripes—in brown, gray, black and blue shades. Built to your measure $25.

May we send you samples and fashion booklet?

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour IS THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY. 20c. PER SACK. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV., N. Y.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE ARE GRIDDLE CAKES MADE FROM H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour. 500 WEST 145TH STREET, N. Y.

Kennedy
12 COLUMBUS CIR.

Easter Fixings for Men

1.00 Neckwear at 49c

Rich silks, plain and figured, 4 in hands, club ties and bat ties.

2.00 Neckwear at 98c

Walking Gloves at 98c

Of imported cape skin, worth 1.50, in new shades of Tan for Easter.

2.00 Grey Suede Gloves 1.25

5.00 Flannel Vests (custom cut) 2.98

Rich looking imported fancy flannels.

American Silk Underwear in Blue, Pink Novl shirts or drawers at 98c, worth 1.50.

Wallach's Hats

603 Broadway.
240 Broadway.
238, 242 Bowery.
647 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
248 West 125th St.

THIS spring has brought more than the usual changes in Hat Styles,
And by style we mean color as well as shape.
Six stores make it possible for us to command the best in Quality as well as Style at the lowest cost. Hence Colors that HOLD, at these prices, $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

DON'T put off the buying of that Spring suit you should be putting on. Don't fail to remember the "*one-third lower than the prices*" that prevail here on the most stylish of new apparel.

Moe Levy & Co
THREE STORES:
119-125 Walker St. NEW YORK. | 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.
380-382 Fulton St., B'klyn.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's best Product
(From a green box)

Is your shirt all linen?
Is it combed yarn?
It's either one or the other if it bears our mark.

EARL & WILSON.
Calais.

Canaries

Warranted Singers	$2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers	$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos	$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Parrots. $20, $25, $40, $50, $75, $250, $500.

Piping Bullfinches. Whistling old English songs and opera airs. $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

MAKING BLASTING SAFER.

City Commission Readjusts Rules to Prevent Accidents.

After the hearing of the Municipal Explosives Commission, conducted by Deputy Fire Commissioner Hugh Bonner at Fire Headquarters yesterday, Mr. Bonner stated that there was little doubt that the regulations controlling the handling of explosives in the city limits would be readjusted.

In the past a man who wanted to become a blaster and handle and discharge explosives had only to go to Inspector Wolf, and if he answered correctly the questions put to him he received the necessary authority.

The work of blasting will now be charged into three departments: Tunnel blasting, trench blasting, and large excavation blasting.

If the new regulations go into force as they are expected to, no man may do the three branches of blasting unless he can pass an examination in the three branches. Otherwise the blaster will be confined to the one branch of the work with which he is familiar.

Ten foreman blasters attended yesterday's session. It was the unanimous opinion that the majority of accidents was caused by the fact that one man did the drilling and another the blasting. It often happened that the blaster, not knowing the real character of the rock, would use a much heavier blast than was necessary, often causing serious accidents and injury to surrounding property.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20. "Scores Success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Next play—His Excellency the Governor.
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20.
100TH TIME Next MON. SOUVENIRS
Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
6TH MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS.
SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Kitty Cheatham Recital Easter Monday.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs. LAST 3 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE
BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.
SUNDAY AT 8:30 JAPAN Seats Now Selling. MONDAY AT 2
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
MAN OF THE HOUR

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
ERMETE NOVELLI
Mat. To-day, "Shylock"; To-night, "Il Burbero Benefico"; Mon. Evg., "Othelo"; Tues. Evg., "Alleluia"; Wed. Evg., "La Morte Civile."
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day.
Last Night On Parole with Charlotte Walker and Vincent Serrano.
NEXT WEEK RETURN OF THE TOURISTS with RICHARD GOLDEN. Seats on Sale.
PRINCESS. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER
BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thur. 2:15.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (in English) Mar. 23, Apl. 4, Special Mat., Doll's House. Mar. 24, Rice's Sunday Concerts, Mat. & Ev.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bry. Ev. 8:15 Matinee To-day 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 2485—38. Mats. Today, Wed.
Last 2 Weeks. The Road to Yesterday
Mats. Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 2:20.
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TO-NIGHT at 8:15—Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Russ, Bressler, Gianoli, Zaccaria; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Mugnos, Tecchi. Conductor, Tanara. Prices, 75c. to $3.00.
SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24, AT 8:30, 3D CAMPANINI GRAND CONCERT at popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
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MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 8:15 o'c. 15th and Farewell Appearance of MME. MELBA
Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Cond., Tanara.
After last act of LA BOHEME Mme. Melba will appear in Mad Scene from "Lucia."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE
Bizet's CARMEN, Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnos, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:15, (at Popular Prices.) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Con., Campanini. Prices 75c to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE
Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE: SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
TO-DAY, at 2, Last Matinee. TOSCA—Emma Eames, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45, Last Performance at Pop. Prices, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Gadski, Kirkby-Lunn; Dippel, Gorits, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN EVG., MCH. 24, POP. PRICES, AT 8:30. LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Farrar, Fleischer-Edel, Rappold; Pianron, Stracciari. Entire Metrop. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Bevy.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Gorits, Bassi. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. precisely, PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
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LAST TWO APPEARANCES
MR. RICH

MARCH 1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907. 16 PAGES.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Born March 24, 1834.

A WIZARD to a Northern King, folk say,
Brought Summer, while a Winter tempest blew,
And you have brought us, North-bound, Summer, too,
Shown us to Earthly Paradise the way,
O, idle singer of an empty day!
We heard you first, perhaps, in college halls,
And ever sweeter, still your music calls
Unto our hearts, with echoes of the May.

Citizen of the Land of the Glittering Plain,
Sailor on Water of the Wondrous Isle,
We follow thee upon a matchless quest
East of the East, to Wests beyond the West—
Dreamer of dreams, we seek you now in vain,
You have awakened, and we wait awhile.

ISABELLA HOWE FISKE.

Wellesley Farms, Mass., March, 1907.

THE ROMAN CAPITOL.

HOW much there is to be seen and admired in Rome can be faintly measured by the fact that an uncritical book of more than two hundred and fifty closely printed pages, which deals only with the Capitol and with the various monuments to be seen thereon, seems rather a short than a long account of this hill, or even rather a catalogue than account. The book in question, "The Roman Capitol in Ancient and Modern Times," (Dutton,) translated by Frederick Lawton from the French of E. Rodocanachi, is so stuffed with detail that it can be appreciated only by a reader actually present on the Capitol and among its treasures. At first sight the book, with its multitudinous footnotes and wealth of historical erudition, may appear to be more acceptable by the student than by the ordinary reader. For the special kind of reader mentioned as being bodily on the Capitol it must be invaluable, being a guide book informed with this peculiar charm, that, although no information is omitted which the pilgrim might be expected to possess already, the style conveys a delicate compliment in being far above the comprehension of the vulgar ignoramus. So that the decently ignorant may learn everything here; and the indecently ignorant nothing.

Thus reverence for antiquity is assured. As to the ordinary reader at a distance, perhaps the book should rather be read at random than straight through. For, first, it is not narrative; second, it is too good to bore intelligence; third, it is too heavy to be taken in more than small quantities.

The text is interspersed with sufficing and apposite illustrations, and there is a good map. At the beginning, the short chapter called "A Visit to the Capitol," contains a general plan of the book, reciting, in order and without elaboration, exactly what is to be seen there to-day.

From the following chapter, however, should be first of all presented a view of the Capitolian hill. It was not always an isolated height as now. Trajan separated it from the Quirinal by the cutting of his Forum. The hill averages one hundred feet above the level of the Campus Martius, which lies north, between the Capitol and the Tiber; is five hundred yards long, lowest in the middle, and on the southern side precipitous with the far-famed Tarpeian Rock.

Returning to the general plan of the book, there is given in the preliminary chapter after each detail the number of the subsequent page on which the complete account occurs. On examination of these references there will be found several interesting stories—one of which, for instance, may here be noted as dealing with the central figure in what is now the square. This is the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, formerly supposed to be that of Constantine. Rome, said tradition, stood or fell with the statue. It is also asserted that, seen from the front, the horse's mane and ears combine to produce the image of an owl.

To be brief, it will be found that long before Constantine, long before Aurelius, the republic was saved from a foreign King of the East by a stranger hero, who caused the grateful Senators to perpetuate his memory by this work. And since the hero first captured the King alone because the King was accustomed to go alone every night to a tree where a bird sang, the illusion of the bird appeared on the statue, although, notwithstanding this legend, the sculptor has forgotten to include its image. The whole story is childishly inconsequential. The bird is said to resemble a barn owl, and owls do not exactly sing so sweetly as to influence Kings to put themselves in danger for the sake of hearing

"Tu-whit, tu-whoo—a merry note
While Greasy Joan doth keel the pot."

But from the incoherence of the story may be at least observed the legend-making admiration of the Middle Ages, which has given this statue three separate origins. The fact is that the clouds of the Decline and Fall covered the Roman Empire with something almost more wonderful than the mysterious influence of sunset on the minds of men. Behind those clouds the mediæval people imagined there must be a world where anything could have happened and where everything marvelous in fact was. This story is a poor illustration, however, of their imaginative power. But if round one bronze horse on the Capitol clings so much tradition, what of the rest? It is the leading virtue of this book that M. Rodocanachi has succeeded at least in conveying a clean sense of this after-sunset enchantment.

The most astonishing prodigy that adorned the Capitol was the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. It was at the time of its building that, says Rodocanachi:

> The Capitol became the religious centre of the city. Tarquin the Elder, in the course of the war against the Sabines, vowed a temple to the triad Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. This temple was erected on the Capitol, and became the centre of the Roman national worship. The building required enormous preparatory work. The top of the Capitol had to be leveled, a vast artificial platform had to be constructed, and the sides of the hill to be consolidated. These preparatory tasks were pursued in the reign of Tarquin the Proud. The edifice was not completed until 509 B. C., (245 ab urbe condita,) the year following the expulsion of the Kings.

COL. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Author of "Richard Carvel" and "Coniston."

Here it may be invidious, but the temptation is irresistible to insert a pedantic footnote preferring the classical "Anno Urbis Conditæ"—"in the year of the city's establishment"—to the monkish dog Latin, strangely in use throughout this book, "ab urbe condita," supposed to mean "from the founding of the city." The letters A. U. C. were to the Romans exactly as A. D. or B. C. to us.

But proceeding, the Middle Ages, we are told, wondered mightily at the traditional glory of Capitolian Jove. The real temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was a fairly splendid edifice, but nothing like so marvelous as the Athenian Parthenon, nor does it seem that for beauty, apart from importance, the Roman Capitol was ever comparable with the Acropolis of Athens. But the Decline and Fall hallowed the traditions of the hill, and this is what after ages thought about its glories:

> The importance of its historic rôle had made such a deep impression upon people's imagination that the Capitol of bygone days was represented in it, in the Middle Ages, as a splendid palace, all of gold and silver, covered with a glass roof, the walls being resplendent with brass, and sparkling with the most precious stones. Accordingly the writers of that time most often characterise it by the epithet "aureum," (golden,) calling it the "Capitolium aureum." Alone, it was estimated to be worth a third of the riches of the world.

As a matter of fact, it might just have sufficed to purchase the precious stones and ivory and golden robe of Athena Parthenos. So far did the little city of the Athenians, which never numbered more than 150,000 inhabitants, surpass in public works this great imperial Rome, which under the empire was larger than New York, and perhaps as large as London. The modern Capitol has more to boast of in proclaiming the defiance of Michael Angelo.

AUGUSTE RODIN.

The Great French Sculptor During His Years of Trial and Success—An Englishman's Tribute to Him*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES DE KAY.

WITHERING is the scorn of the sculptor if the carved object does not agree with his training, the ideals of his masters, and such slight additional experiences as he may have amassed during his jog through life; but rosy is the outlook of the literary person who has felt himself moved to explain why that very sculpture which the professional scorns is the most profound and wonderful of created things since the days of Pheidias.

Charlatan, poseur, "hoomboog" are the gentle terms which some French and some American sculptors apply to Auguste Rodin when they see him made President of the International Society of Painters, Gravers, and Sculptors in place of James M. Whistler, deceased; observe that one of his bronzes is placed before the Panthéon, and hear how art students and artists in London feasted and flattered him when he came over to see the exhibition of the society. His biographer, on the other hand, after a sufficiently entertaining yet exhaustive description of the man and his work, leaves us in considerable doubt whether Pheidias or Praxiteles or Michael Angelo all together could bulk as large and satisfy the soul of the esthete as well as the author of "Le Penseur."

This ecstatic view of M. Rodin, though it may add to the soreness on the part of his critics, professional and otherwise, because of outraged taste, should not be laid up against him. For who can escape his friends? That need not bother the reader of this handsome volume, since he is likely anyhow to be on his guard against the gush of an admirer, and may also remember that of the two kinds of biographers, the denunciatory and the gushing, the latter is the better, because at least he has the proper groundwork of sympathy with the subject of his disquisition. Nothing can be sadder or more futile than a case like that of Lanfrey, for example, whom politics embittered to such an extent while at his history of Napoleon the Great that he grew to hate his hero, and thus harmed irretrievably the work to which he devoted his life.

Rodin is an artist of great power and considerable originality who rose very slowly from the ranks of craftsmen, where he was engaged for many, many years in carrying out the ideas of others, adapting old sculpture to new uses, decorating exteriors and interiors with forms in relief to reproduce the art of certain definite art epochs. Rarely was he called upon to produce anything novel or having to do with life to-day. Moreover, he was not and is not now a swift thinker with a well-trained, facile hand, alert to follow up quickly a happy thought. Compared with a nature like Canova's or Thorvalsen's he is clumsy and seems to live in a mental atmosphere of mist. A modern Ixion, when he hopes to seize the goddess in his arms, a cloud is substituted, and sometimes the result is a monstrous birth. But he is not baffled or dismayed. He sets the monster aside and takes it up again from time to time, altering and educating it, until it gains a meaning and has some story to tell which interests those persons who are looking for something new after they have exhausted the pleasure to be derived from the classic and imitation-classic, the Renaissance, and the eclectic sculpture of modern times.

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Cautiousness and infinite patience in groping for the expression of his idea are salient traits in Rodin. He has also great obstinacy and a big store of pride, which has been known to interfere very seriously with his own interests. Thus we may fairly guess that pride more than procrastination was to blame for the placing of the group of "Citizens of Calais" where it does not get the best view. Calculated for a certain height, it is placed lower than it should be, and it does not occupy the site that Rodin chose for it. Others are blamed for this. But was it not ill-placed because the master neglected to follow it up and insist that he should have the say?

What makes Rodin particularly interesting, however, is the very character which leads to failures

*THE LIFE AND WORK OF AUGUSTE RODIN. By Frederick Lawton. Large 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xii.-256. Seventy-four illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

of this kind. He changes his views about a work as he goes on. The monument at Calais in memory of those citizens who offered themselves as a sacrifice for the city to the British King was to be a single figure, but as the sculptor brooded over the problem the figures of the other heroes started up, and Rodin became so possessed with the idea of a group that he proposed to furnish six figures at the original price agreed upon for one. And what was that price? American sculptors will smile. It was $8,000.

***

Portraits of Rodin have been generously included among the illustrations. A photogravure of his head, a three-quarter length by Jacques Blanche, a bronze bust by Jules des Bois, a portrait of him when young by Barnouvin, a head of him sketched by Sargent, and the portrait which J. P. Laurens has placed among his figures in the great wall painting in the Panthéon—all these, and a photograph of the sculptor clad in his long working gown, as he appeared recently in his garden at Meudon, have been reproduced to the number of seven. With the exception of the Sargent, however, these portraits are quite colorless, in so far as the man's character is concerned.

Sargent gives us a dreamer's face, disquieted and gloomy, which would not ill agree with the figures and faces made for that Gate of Hell which Rodin began but never has completed. It is the only portrait that tallies with those unquiet and sensuous groups and figures by the master which have contributed so much to his fame by the attacks they have to suffer from those who find in them traces of immorality. While J. P. Laurens reports him with an expression suitable to George F. Watts, the American painter depicts him as a man of thick, sensual features and lowering gaze, whom it would not be well to meet without precautions.

The partiality of Mr. Lawton for his chosen subject is perhaps most naïvely seen in what he says regarding Rodin's early studies: "Nearly all of these early studies have perished; it is probable, however, that they contained indications of that independence and originality of artistic treatment that come out more and more strongly in each successive stage of Rodin's career; it is practically certain that even then, instinctively, he avoided in his copying the servile imitation which he has so often condemned in the utterances of his riper experience."

Such an influence, however, is quite unwarranted in consideration of the very slow and tentative development of Rodin; indeed, it would have been contrary to his nature. But the biographer's enthusiasm causes him to admire retroactively and weave legends round the very bald and commonplace career of Rodin previous to his long stay in Brussels.

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It was this experience of actual work on walls in the open air that gave the cue to Rodin. After a fashion he was being employed like the old French stone cutters and carvers on the Gothic churches. He could study the effects of light and height on statuary of different kinds. Then in Belgium he was removed from the harmful influence exerted by Government orders and the politics of the Salon upon artists in Paris. He lived a simple, sane life, with few objectives, and those attainable by ordinary artistic powers. This gave him time to ripen; time so necessary to a man of his dreamy and somewhat sluggish temperament.

Here he was in contact with artists who were profoundly moved by Socialist ideas in politics and by progressive, revolutionary ideas in the arts. Here it was that he learned to look upon the ordinary art teaching of which he had received a modicum in Paris as an entirely false way of arriving at the best results. Later he was particularly severe in his remarks about copying the antique, either as exercise for the beginner or as suggestion to the master. "A visit to the Louvre is for me like an hour of beautiful music; it exalts me; it gives me a desire to work in my turn; it gives me, too, a transitory intoxication which one has to beware of, for work should be quiet and reflective."

Doubtless, owing to a reaction against his own phlegm, this sculptor, after making some noise with his youthful "Man with a Broken Nose," and some fame by means of the "Age of Bronze," a nude male figure now in the Luxembourg Gallery, turned to sculptures with extreme movement like the "St. John" and "Genius of War," like the roaring lion which he modeled reminiscent of lectures by old Barye, the sturdy craftsman at the Jardin des Plantes, and his "Adam, or the Creation of Man" with its greatly flexed right knee, its pendent arms, its chin bowed down on the left shoulder. Two bronze statues of painters, Claude Gelée of Lorraine and Bastien Le Page, have their legs apart and heads on one side in the natural attitude of painters before their easels. But the figures and figurines he modeled for the Gate of Hell, an order from Government intended for a doorway to the projected Musée des Arts Decoratifs, but never finished, exhibit the high tide of this impulse to carry movement to extremes, an impulse contrary to academical and other precedents in sculpture.

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Rodin has treated the various single figures and groups on this gate as starting points for detached pieces of quite another significance. Paolo and Francesca in their Dantesque form have become "Le Baiser," or the embrace, something warmer and more primitive than a kiss, a group which is criticised as too abandoned to passion for the reticence of sculpture. Other groups interlaced and in all kinds of positions, which were agreeable to the traditions of Italian painting when forming parts of a great scheme for the tortured to decorate a portal, became inexplicable, and indeed suspected, when seen by themselves, without the clue of participation in the Last Judgment. Rodin was either indifferent to his critics or he may have listened to their outcries with a certain pleasure. For Rodin has a sly humor and is not destitute of the Frenchman's favorite weapon of sarcasm.

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"Le Penseur," which now sits incongruous and out of place near the iron gates before the Panthéon, is a detachment from the Gate of Hell. Its tremendous muscles and look of a man in pain are fitted for the figure on the top of the arch gazing down on the happy and the unhappy; but it needs a footnote when seen divorced from that altitude. Without derogating from Rodin's position as the leading French sculptor one may fairly say that here again, as in case of the Citizens of Calais the placing of this figure is unfortunate. It would suit better the neighboring Church of St. Etienne, with its mixture of styles, including Gothic. It belongs with gargoyles and statues under canopies, with pointed arches and the splendid spring upward of flying buttress and vaulted choir.

One of Mr. Lawton's venial errors is his tendency to suggest parallels between the sculpture of Rodin and that of the Greeks; he makes confusion worse confounded by talking at the same time of his deep religious (meaning Christian) sentiment.

"Tracing his development back through his productions it is possible to discover certain dominant predilections which were born with him and have in a sense inspired everything he has produced. The two most patent are his deep religious sentiment and his Greek naturalism. One needs only to glance at the 'St. John,' the 'Creation of Man,' the 'Porte d' Enfer,' the 'Main de Dieu,' for the one, at the 'Age d'Airain,' the 'Baiser,' the 'Printemps,' for the other, in order to see how parallel the influence has been."

It would be difficult to find greater contrasts in what this writer calls parallels. The "St. John" is an orator and a fanatic without a suggestion of an ideal. Adam has big muscles, but is without glory or hope; he is the picture of despair though just created for Eden. The "Porte d'Enfer" follows Italian precedents and exaggerates the sufferings of the damned. The "Hand of God" makes literal a figure of speech by placing little worms of human kind in a gigantic palm. All this is religious only to the outsider. No one would dream of a Biblical meaning if there were no title for a guidepost.

And so with "Greek" naturalism. Naturalism, no doubt, but Greek? Only in the very widest sense, which might include barbaric and earliest Greek and work of many different epochs. Mr. Lawton injures his cause by attempting to claim too much. Greek art of the great epoch was not religious in the Christian sense. To claim either for Rodin is a mistake; to claim both is an impossible combination.

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Rodin's conversation forms the best chapter of the book, and makes one regret that more space was not given for other talks. We would like to know Rodin's opinion of particular ancients, and also his estimate of modern sculptors, what he thinks—would he ever tell?—of the management of sculpture in the Salons, and the system pursued in France for distributing Government work to sculptors; also his views as to awards and the working of the jury system for exhibitions.

Nevertheless we should be grateful for the zeal and hearty admiration that inspired Mr. Lawton to write this volume. It will interest many others beside the sculptors. It is of special value as the work of an Englishman. Hitherto the books on Rodin have been for the most part by Frenchmen. Lawton minimizes the French writers are apt to magnify, the erotic element in many of Rodin's works.

C. DE K.

New York, March, 1907.

THE 14TH COLONY.

NO chance, no mere accident carried the American revolt into Canada, but a set purpose; a set purpose to win the fourteenth colony." These lines, taken from its introduction, give the text of "Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony," which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are shortly to bring out. The author is Prof. Justin H. Smith, Professor of History at Dartmouth College, and known to the public in general through his "Troubadours at Home." This important but less known chapter of our history he promises to make more familiar through his book, which is written with thoroughness, with a spirit of lively interest, and with much color.

"THE SILENT DOOR."

Miss Florence Wilkinson's New Novel Hampered by an Antique Plot.

MISS FLORENCE WILKINSON, whose artistic poetry is well known to all who follow the work of the younger school, enters the tourney of fiction with her newly published volume, "The Silent Door." (McClure.) It is not, however, Miss Wilkinson's first work in prose, "The Strength of the Hills" having preceded it, but it is a far more ambitious incursion into a field not easily won, but alluring.

In the first chapter Miss Wilkinson makes the mistake of elaborating too minutely the setting of her story, forgetting that virtue has gone from the village church and the ubiquitous village store as descriptive assets, and that all villages look alike when reduced to paper. But while the first chapter lacks the magnetic lure to entice the casual sampler of its pages, at the second chapter one finds the authoritative note and the true beginning of the story which revolves about Justinian Penrith, incarnate genius of austerity, and a little child, left in the long-accredited way of human legacies, upon his doorstep. Given a beautiful daughter who had fled from home some years previous for an affaire d'amour and whose whereabouts had baffled all search—and you have the key to "The Silent Door."

It is obvious that a plot reminiscent of the stage and the fiction of an earlier generation must lack freshness and vitality, and one is impressed the more with the lack of modernity in the plot itself and the lines of its development when contrasted with the keen and clever analyses and felicities of phrase with which every page is replete. Now and again one feels that Miss Wilkinson's tendency to analyze is a trifle overstrained and her diction too highly Latinized, but, for that matter, one could wish a dash of homely Saxon to spice the occult brew of the whole psychological school from Henry James to Edith Wharton. There is no doubt, however, that Miss Wilkinson's style would gain in effectiveness if less consciously impressive. But despite this, with her remarkable command of penetrative phrase, her clever asides, and personal touches which bespeak the poet, she carries a conventional theme along conventional lines and yet offers her reader so much by the way that he is fain to forego a more compelling tale.

In characterization the child, Rue, dominates the story, throwing into sombre relief the brooding, preternatural gravity of the grandfather, Justinian Penrith, while the daughter, Danae, the fugitive, glimpsed now and then in the distant metropolis, deserted by her lover and striving to hold a precarious footing upon the stage, is drawn with a delicate touch. The life of Danae after her flight follows the lines one might expect it to follow—betrayal, desertion, the stage—but the character of Danae, still spiritually unsullied, has a certain exquisite charm as of a moonflower withholding its bloom from the garish day. Indeed Miss Wilkinson has made this character, seen but fitfully and interpreted rather by others' movements than her own, her most artistic bit of portraiture.

One's first impression of little Rue, the central figure of the story, is that she is too sophisticated for her years. A child of 6 who babbles Latin declensions and makes apt quotations from "Paradise Lost" and "The Hymn to the Nativity," is a bit formidable in this frivolous, fairy-tale age, but it was both a creed and a necessity with Justinian Penrith, remote from towns, to give strong meat to babes.

Despite these influences, Rue is miraculously saved from becoming a prig by her elfiike imagination and humor, and is willful, impulsive, and normal, as a child should be. Indeed, in her wonderful precocity, coupled with her sprightly and wayward temperament, she reminds one of the wee Scotch lassie, Marjorie Fleming, whom Scott used to carry about in his plaid, and who was so letter-perfect in the old Scotch ballads as to chide Sir Walter himself for a slip in a line. Such feats, however, are abnormal, and it is a relief in reading the remarkable letters of wee Marjorie to find her so frequently human.

The influence of Rue upon the austere and implacable nature of Justinian Penrith, brooding upon his daughter's unknown fate, furnishes the spiritual motive of the story, and Miss Wilkinson has invested the comradeship of these two with a tenderness not without its pathos. The gravity of Justinian and his inflexible phraseology, however, are strained to the breaking point. No one outside of a humorous paragraph on Boston talks as Justinian talks; beside his daily conversation the sonorous discourse of Johnson is child's prattle.

The temptation to accentuate one's type, however, is the commonest one in literature, and with Dickens and others in mind it is ungracious to inveigh against this error in a young writer. Despite his grandiose diction and his solemnity, Miss Wilkinson has made of Dr. Penrith a human and lovable character, shining more and more unto the perfect day of his daughter's return, the final reconciliation, and the opening of the Silent Door.

While the plot is conventional in conception and development, the subtle touches of characterization, especially in the portrayal of Danae, the poet's view and phrasing in all the nature glimpses, and a general ease and command of touch, give Miss Wilkinson's volume both charm and distinction. It has also a pervasive, though not obtrusive, spiritual quality, and leaves upon one an impression of sweetness and light.

BRAND WHITLOCK'S NOVEL.

BRAND WHITLOCK, in his new novel, "The Turn of the Balance," (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis,) has written a book worthy of even more attention than it is likely to receive. For the commonplaces of the ordinary love story he has substituted human interest of wide variety, but all more or less closely involved with the commission or punishment of crimes. The leading male characters of the story are a Prosecuting Attorney—a young man of cold-blooded disposition, who is seeking to make a reputation that will give him high office in the community; a young lawyer with generous heart and humane ideals, who naturally comes to the assistance of the under dog, and whom the under dog as naturally trusts; Archie Koerner, who has seen service in the Philippines, and who, having returned home, falls into the criminal society of which he becomes a member; his father, the old man Koerner, who has worked thirty-five years for the railroad only to lose his leg in an accident and to be cheated by the law of his just damages, and a number of criminals. The leading female characters are Elizabeth Warner, who sympathizes with the poverty-stricken Koerners, and has an interest in life not common among people of her class, and Gusta, the pretty sister of Archie, whose fate and beauty finally bring her to the street.

The story is not contrived like a machine; it resembles the progress of events in real life. It is not artificial, and its main hold on the reader is its obvious sincerity. In the hands of most authors this material would have resulted in a melodramatic product of the deepest dye. In the hands of Mr. Whitlock, who writes without forcing himself and with able simplicity, even the most horrible succession of catastrophes becomes convincing. The story is an arraignment of the law as it is administered at present in our free country—not an insensate condemnation of the law, but a plea for more generous human sympathy.

The Koerners are a poor German family—father, mother, two little children, and two more fully grown—Archie and Gusta. One snowy night the father catches his foot in a switch in the railroad yards; and he is fated to learn how small are the chances of the individual in obtaining damages from the great corporation. His son falls in with a gang of thugs. After two arrests and a term in the penitentiary he becomes a typical criminal himself. In desperation he shoots a detective who has hounded him for a crime he has not committed—and, in spite of all efforts to save his life, is executed. Gusta falls lower than death. When the Supreme Court finally reverses the decision awarding damages to the old man he kills himself, his wife, and his two little children. In contrast is shown the case of Dick Warner, who embezzles, but, partly because he is the son of wealthy people and partly because of chance, escapes prosecution.

"The Turn of the Balance" contains many revelations of our own city life. It is fascinating to read and—worth reading. All of its many characters in all classes of society are aptly and convincingly sketched. It moves with precision and to a definite purpose. Gordon Marriott, the young lawyer who makes the long and futile fight for the downtrodden characters of the narrative, is far from being the conventional hero, and never is to be charged with heroics. He does what he can as a practical and honorable man—and does not know when he is beaten. The wealthy girl whom he marries, the young woman who has seen beyond the limited range of her own society, is his worthy companion.

College Stories for Girls.

Five stories about college life are being issued by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The books are: "Earning Her Way to College," in which the heroine opens a boarding house and earns enough money to enable her to go to college, and "Her College Days," which shows the girl's life at college, both by Mrs. Clarke Johnson, and illustrated by Ida Waugh; and the other three are by Margaret Warde, with pictures by Eva M. Nagel—"Betty Wales, Freshman," "Betty Wales, Sophomore," and "Betty Wales, Junior." Each year in college is better than the one past, and Betty becomes happier and more useful as time goes on. In the fifth volume she is one of the founders of the Merry Hearts society, the purpose of which is to promote cheerfulness and make miserable people happy. The feature of this year at college is a trip to the Bahamas.

MARCH

THE LAW AND CRIME.

An Admirable English Book Timely Adapted for American Readers.

In this opening decade of the twentieth century no man may dare to treat the criminal law as a thing of academic interest merely—the proper concern of publicans, sinners, and members of the bar. Least of all may business men of large affairs treat it so. Therefore the present volume, "Outlines of the Criminal Law," (The Macmillan Company,) should not, in virtue of its subject-matter, be counted a book for lawyers merely. Rather it is a book for all the people. The more so because the English author, Courtney Stanhope Kenny of Lincoln's Inn and Cambridge, and James H. Webb of the Yale Law Faculty, the American adaptor and reviser, have written with such lucidity and so untechnically that the whole thing is plain reading for the layman; have used such brevity and such admirable judgment in citing cases for illustration; have, in short, expressed themselves so well that the result of their labors is as entertaining as it is informing. To be sure, in the mere article of style the original English author has somewhat the advantage, but even there the American is an excellent pupil. The first English edition was published in 1902, and is a work of established reputation; the present revision for the use of students in America bears date of the current year.

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Naturally the book begins with an inquiry into the nature of the thing called crime—which, it must be made plain to the ordinary citizen, is not at all the same thing as an action morally wrong. As Mr. Arthur Train of New York has remarked in his recent volume, "The Prisoner at the Bar," some crimes established by statute are not wrong at all, and new crimes are constantly being erected by inconsiderate State Legislatures at the instance of this special interest and that. The present authors fall back on a definition which leaves quite aside the nature of the act itself—a modification of the definition used by Austin, viz., that crimes are wrongs, (moral or statutory,) whose sanction (that is due legal reflex) is punitive and is remissible by the executive, if remissible at all. In other words, if you proceed against a man civilly you may stop the action when you will and remit the penalty if you choose, though the State may not; while if the proceeding is criminal, no private person may stop the action or remit the penalty. There are exceptions which violate even this principle, but they are not numerous, and in general it will serve to distinguish a "tort," or civil injury from a crime.

It is to be observed—as the news of the day is constantly reminding us by concrete examples—that the tendency of a complex civilization is a continuous process of turning torts or civil wrongs into crimes. For whenever it begins to be feared that practices which have previously been regarded as things which a man could suffer or not as he chose have become so prevalent and dangerous that they threaten the community, the lawmakers may be, and often are, persuaded to enact that these practices are crimes and prescribe punishments for them.

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In the chapter on the "Purpose of Criminal Punishment"—which is an excellent one—it is freely admitted that one of these purposes, "distasteful as is the suggestion of it to the great majority of modern writers, is the gratification of the feelings of the persons injured." And Sir James Stephen is quoted to show that the purpose in question is a proper one. "It is highly desirable," says Stephen, "that criminals should be hated, that the punishment inflicted upon them should be so contrived as to give expression to that hatred and to justify it, so far as a public provision of means of expressing and gratifying a healthy natural sentiment can justify and encourage it." Another purpose, "perhaps equally distasteful to modern opinion as the foregoing," is the effect "in elevating the moral feelings of the community at large. For men's knowledge that a wrongdoer has been detected and punished gratifies, and thereby strengthens, their disinterested feelings of moral indignation."

Thus the law still holds itself coldly apart from modern theories of pathological criminology.

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Another chapter of great interest is that which considers exemptions from responsibility in certain cases of actions otherwise classed as criminal—the special privileges of lunatics, (not, however, "those whose form of insanity is only such that they would not have yielded to their insanity if a policeman had been at their elbow,") infants, and drunken persons within limits. Here one reads that

People who break the law in consequence of a belief that they are obeying a Divine command are legally actuated by a mistake which is "unreasonable." Illustrations are afforded by the prosecutions of Mormons for polygamy, it being held in the United States Supreme Court that a prisoner could not escape liability for bigamy on the ground of his belief that he was complying with a religious duty in taking a plurality of wives.

Equally informing is the treatment of the mental element supposed to be an essential part of all crimes, the "mens rea," or guilty mind, while the chapters on the classification of crimes and on the definitions of particular crimes are full of enlightenment for the person not professionally learned in the law.

When you read that "the peaceful orderliness of modern times has greatly diminished the number of cases of justifiable homicide" you need not necessarily suspect the author of irony—though perhaps you will. There is much excellent matter on the various killings known as felonious homicides and a discussion of the criminality of suicide—not based, of course, on moral or theological considerations, but on the law and the statutes.

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We may not here consider the treatment of other crimes in detail, of treason, of conspiracy, of libel, of perjury, (lately mentioned passim by Mr. Dooley,) nor is it possible to go into the authors' exposition of the modes of judicial proof and their exceedingly serviceable outline of the general rules of evidence.

There is a chapter on international law, and one which deals with various statutory crimes—belonging to the category of nuisances—or established and penalized for the protection of the processes set in motion by the law—as bribery, embracery, (corrupting or attempting to corrupt a jury,) escape, prison break, and rescue.

In the article on bigamy, however, there is a legal anomaly so remarkable that it deserves quotation here: "Under the English doctrine," you read, "laid down in Reg. vs. Tolson, as Mr. Justice Wright has pointed out, when a woman who reasonably believes her husband to be dead, marries a man who knows (but conceals) the fact of his being alive, this man will escape all punishment; for the woman committed no crime, so he cannot be treated as an accessory."

Broadly, the book covers the subject as completely as a general treatise of its compass (400 8vo pages) may. It is a very handy volume to have around the house in a day so full of casuistical questions, and judicial activities so many, various, and novel as at present.

Victoria's Letters.

Assurance is given by the publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., that the report of King Edward's protest against the issuing of Queen Victoria's letters is a canard. The story circulated was that some of the letters contained such personal revelations that the King was afraid to have them published and that he had held up their publication for a second and more rigid editing. The publishers say that nothing of the sort has happened and that the preparation of the letters is going on as rapidly as possible for publication in both England and America. The volumes will be large and handsomely manufactured. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. count on their being received with much interest in this country, and count on a large and continuing sale for them in England, where every respectable family will have to display them on their shelves.

In the American Magazine.

By an error last week we said that George Madden Martin's new stories, entitled "Letitia: Nursery Corps, U. S. A.," are now running in McClure's Magazine. Of course they have all appeared in The American Magazine.

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BATCH OF VERSE BETWEEN THE SEASONS

Volumes of Poetry by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, John Davidson, and William Norman Guthrie.*

THE assurance given by the respectable length of the list of the Rev. Dr. Eaton's literary baggage is needed to carry conviction that "The Lotus of the Nile" is not the venture of a new writer. "O give me a place in the garden of song" is an aspiration that may not die with adolescence, but its frank avowal is apt to cease with mature years. In general the themes chosen are those of immemorial youth and are treated with youthful freshness of feeling while the metrical forms chosen are those requiring little in the way of technical achievement. The verses are chiefly pleasant transcripts of transient feeling, exhibiting neither deep emotion nor spontaneous gayety. The minute grammatical errors common to much light verse are not frequent, but the author who can in the same stanza address a disembodied spirit as "ye" and "thee" is not impeccable in this respect. "Chance Meeting" may be taken as fairly representative of what the little volume offers:

A stranger in the moving throng,
To whom I spoke a casual word,
Inspired our tardy march along
By some report we both had heard.

His answer I have wholly lost,
I only know he spoke with grace,
But I keep what I value most,
The memory of a lovely face.

And through my soul forever glide
Delightful shapes he conjured there,
Ere with a touch he turned aside
And left me in my different sphere.

We are not strangers, you and I,
Who suddenly come heart to heart,
A moment linger, then go by,
To mix no more in mill or mart;

Mysteriously our spirits meet,
And compact fellowship secure
With golden words, whose echoes sweet
Below the conscious mind endure;

And some glad future they shall know
The unfettered love theynow desire;
Then thought shall burn, and feeling glow
And friendship be a rapturous fire.

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IN the little essay "On Poetry" with which Mr. John Davidson concludes his recently published book entitled "Holiday and Other Poems," the author's poetic creed is set forth in terms of such manifest sincerity as to disarm criticism even where dissent is inevitable.

Hardly less than Kipling himself, Mr. Davidson demonstrates anew the qualities that have made England the mother of colonies and of colonists. The sturdy belief that the world primarily was made for Englishmen rings out triumphantly again and again in verse of the compelling force of a religious dogma. "Room for him, room for the Englishman!" this good Briton demands, and with sublime faith adds:

Saxon, Norman, Dansker, Celt—
Merry England, mother of mirth!
Gird the earth with an English belt,
Englishmen all to the ends of the earth!

and again

England's heart and England's brain
Throbbing and thinking in many seas,
Below'd of the opulent destinies.

But it is not alone England conquering and to conquer that appears in his verse; there is a wealth of beauty in the characterizations of the natural world, a true lover's exultant praise of minute detail, of subtle perfections not perceived by the idle newcomer. The lovely signs of Spring in town have been sung by other townsmen, but few have revealed the enchantment of London in November.

London the unknown,
Which none can ever know, none ever see,
But only wonder at and wander in!

Though Mr. Davidson avers, as before him others have done, that "rhyme is a property of decadence," he uses it deftly as he might the most highly tempered of weapons and not only admits but demonstrates that this decadence is the root of higher manifestation. Of blank verse he speaks with the certainty of enthusiasm. "I think it is not the opinion of Englishmen alone, but of all serious students of literature that English blank verse is the subtlest, most powerful, and most various organ of utterance articulate faculty has produced," and he further adds on his own behalf: "I know nothing so entertaining, so absorbing, so full of contentment, as the making of blank verse." It is impossible not to realize that this is the voice of one speaking to the fit but few; and all the world loves rhymes. The technical excellence of Mr. Davidson's use of the various forms of rhyming verse employed by him is a satisfaction only second to the haunting beauty of many of the lines. We choose for quotation "November: London, W.":

Deep delight in volume, sound, and mass,
Shadow, color, movement, multitudes,
Murmurs, cries, the traffic's rolling bass—
Subtle city of a thousand moods!

Distance, rumor, mystery, things that count,
Bravely in the memory scored and limned!
Sunset, welling like a crystal font
Underneath the Marble Arch, o'erbrimmed

All the smoky west. In Oxford Street
Lamps, like jewels fallen by the way
While the sun upon his urban beat
Bore the lofty burden of the day,

Magnified their offices and grew
Vital and a rosary of light,
Wreathing life that gathered heart anew
Hungry for the pleasure of the night.

Trees of Winter's nakedness aware
Gleamed and disappeared like things afraid,
Dryads of the terrace and the square
Shivern in the shadow and the shade.

Swarthy-purple creepers draped the high
Houses; leaves in the elm-tree tops astir
Blurred like flakes of soot the darkling sky,
Lit with faded light of lavender.

***

THE reader of to-day naturally questions why in his "Orpheus To-day" Mr. William Norman Guthrie chooses as a vehicle for his muse a form not of the present and not of the past, and hardly convincing enough to give promise that it will be that of the future. Long poems in blank verse with capital letters only at the beginning of the sentences and not at the beginning of the lines seem to hint at greater eccentricities for good or evil than are found in the attempt before us. The verse is not extraordinary, but it is essentially better than it seems in its uncouth dress, which imposes on the content an effect of greater commonplace than is justified. Many of the rhymed verses have a tripping measure and a lightness of touch pleasing to the ear when the demand of the eye is ignored, as in "The Rime of the Tarn," of which we quote the first stanza:

Darling little tarn, with the dark woods girt
high up the steep old mount,
solitary, kithless; winsome, waggish, pert;
for thy bonny tricksy air
where's the moralist would dare give account?
Since thou never dildest act altruistic
and thy nature ne'er was rackt with regrets, or passions mystic;
unworried by the woes of the world;
lying cuddled up and curl'd blyth, jocose,
without faith or fealty, quite unaware of wrong or right;—
Nay, so frivolous and gay
'tis to dance all day, yea,
and the whole night thro' too;—
For who so will may hark, and envying, hear thee mark
with lapping lightsome laughters madcap time;
Ignorant of bygones, incurious of hereafters
in wily happy innocence sublime!

*THE LOTUS OF THE NILE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton. New York: Thomas Whittaker.
HOLIDAY, AND OTHER POEMS. With a Note on Poetry. By John Davidson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
ORPHEUS TO-DAY. Saint Francis of the Trees, and Other Verse. By William Norman Guthrie. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Western Literary Press.

THE JOYS OF AUTHORSHIP.

By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

WE are very happy here just now because Papa's new book, at which he has been working two years, is finished. I am copying it out, and until that is done we shall indulge in the pleasantest day-dreams. It is our time, this interval between the finishing of a book of his and its offer to a publisher, for being riotously happy. We build the most outrageous castles in the air. Nothing is certain, and everything is possible. The pains of composition are over, and the pains of rejection are not begun. Each time we suppose they never will, and that at last ears will be found respectfully ready to absorb his views. Few and far between have the ears been till now. His books have fallen as flat as books can fall. Nobody wanted to hear all, or even half, that he could tell them about Goethe. Jena shrugged its shoulders, the larger world was blank. The books have brought us no fame, no money, some tragic hours, but much interest and amusement.

Always tragic hours have come when Papa clutched at his hair and raved rude things about the German public; and when the money didn't appear there have been uncomfortable moments. But these pass; Papa leaves his hair alone; and the balance remains on the side of nice things. We don't really want any more money, and Papa is kept busy and happy, and just to see him so eager, so full of his work, seems to warm the house with pleasant sunshine. Once, for one book, a check did come; and when we all rushed to look we found it was for 2 marks and 30 pfennigs—"being the amount due," said the accompanying stony letter, "on royalties for the first year of publication." Papa thought this much worse than no check at all, and took it round to the publisher in the molten frame of mind of one who has been insulted. The publisher put his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, leaned back in his chair, gazed with refreshing coolness at Papa, who was very hot, and said that as trade went it was quite a good check, and that he had sent one that very morning to another author—a Jena celebrity who employs his leisure writing books about the universe—for 90 pfennigs. —From "Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther" in Cornhill Magazine.

TWO GIRLS IN ONE.

MR. GELETT BURGESS, father of the Purple Cow and author of that eccentric application of chemistry to the human race which divides one's acquaintances into sulphites and bromides, now presents the public with a new offspring of his fancy called "The White Cat." (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.) The title is borrowed from the ancient fairy tale about the enchanted Princess who had been wickedly changed into a cat, and could only escape from her feline incarnation by having her head and tail cut off by a Prince who combined utter devotion with perfect faith. The black art of the fairy tale is, naturally, replaced by a more modern magic. The plot rests upon a case of dual personality strikingly like one reported not long ago from New England, and the subject at the time of a story in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Conceive the possibilities of such a case when the subject is a beautiful young woman! Suppose personality No. 1 is all that the heart of man can desire, of the most gracious, graceful, lovely, highbred in womankind, with the sweet reserves and delicacies of an advanced civilization, with a gift for the violin and a pretty taste for the poems of Mr. Robert Browning. Suppose personality No. 2 is breezy, athletic, slangy, hoydenish, crudely coquettish, and obviously cuddly. Suppose a nice civilized young man with a motor car happens in romantically inspiring circumstances to meet personality No. 1 first, and be bewitched by its delicious elusiveness and iridescence. Then suppose he encounters next day personality No. 2 in precisely the same charming veil of flesh. Suppose the idolized ideal calls him nicknames, pats him on the head, finally snuggles up to him shamelessly, like any common girl. More, suppose he finds that she behaves much the same way with another man—quite a common man!

All these possibilities Mr. Burgess has used with piquancy and effect. Precisely how he contrives the effects and concocts the piquancies it is no business of the reviewer to discover, though it may be remarked that his imagination runs wild at the last. The end comes with frightful din and a clothes tearing scene worthy of the French music hall stage.

The book is certainly entertaining, nevertheless. There is one other thing. Mr. Burgess has seen fit to combine with his skittish little love story a sort of protest against race prejudice embodied in the negro maid of the lady who is two in one. In this he is deliberate. He drags in by the heels a number of incidents and references which have no relation to the story and will serve only to offend the sensibilities of a majority of his readers. The offense is merely one against good taste—but it is only fair to warn those who hold gratuitous bad taste in particular horror and so save them the shock.

Mr. Aldrich and Robert Bonner.

The late Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Robert Bonner were great friends and promised a useful co-operation in their profession. Bonner, whose school of old-time journalism was as famous to his generation as his stable, is the only man on record who would thrust unopened telegrams in his pocket for a more convenient moment to read them. Mr. Aldrich, in the early days of his writing, sent Bonner a little humorous story, a little family joke of some kind, and therefore one he was personally interested in. There was no response from Bonner and Aldrich sent him a telegram. Still no response, and Aldrich sent several telegrams, at shorter intervals as his anger increased. He could not get over the incident and went about talking to journalists and friends against Bonner, saying he would never speak to him again. They met at a club and Aldrich cut Bonner. The Spring following Mrs. Bonner said to a friend: "I am going to give this old coat of Mr. Bonner's away, but I shall just look through the pockets first." Thereupon the complete collection of Aldrich's telegrams and letters was produced unopened. But Mr. Aldrich never had anything more to do with Bonner, and died not knowing of this episode probably and with the feud unchanged.

Spears's Short Naval History.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish March 30 "A Short History of the American Navy," by John R. Spears. The author is known literarily through his larger history of the navy. This book, to be sold at 50 cents, is published under the auspices of the Navy League of the United States.

A Great Story of the Stage.

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The making of a

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Clara E. Laughlin

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W. L. Phelps, Professor of English Literature at Yale University, said of "Felicity:"

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by

Edith Wharton

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MARCH

LABOR.

A Book by Hutchins Hapgood Embodying a Study of the Workingman.*

THE naturalistic method of studying labor for literary and economic purposes has become quite the vogue of late. The individual worker, the special condition, the environment, each one is spread out, like a beetle stuck on a pin, and studied in detail, and the results transferred to the printed page. The method is always commendable, if the truth be the object of the search. But there is always a tendency to generalize from the individual case, and, because it is more striking, the odds are that the individual case selected is abnormal. And that is about the same as if the student of natural history, finding a five-legged sheep, should by his description make it appear that to have five legs is a characteristic of all sheep. And, even if the author himself does not generalize from the one individual, nine-tenths of his readers are pretty sure to do so.

Mr. Hutchins Hapgood's biography of a Chicago workingman puts itself directly in the way of an application of these remarks. For it is the result of an effort to find among masses of laboring men a workingman who would be typical of the whole mass and express in himself the spirit of labor. Mr. Hapgood did finally find a man who, he believes, is that person, and he has put the man, his biography, his achievements, his physical, moral, and mental description, his plans and his aspirations, into this book. It is all extremely interesting, valuable as a human document, and still more valuable as a contribution to the study of laboring men and their conditions. But it will not do to call the man a type. For the picturing of one individual produces only a single photograph, while a type must be composite. The type can be found only by the inductive method, by studying a great many individuals and taking the characteristics that are common to all.

But Mr. Hapgood's little delusion is harmless if the reader takes pains to prevent himself from being led astray by it, and the book will furnish not a little of both pleasure and profit to all who are interested in its subject. It is very sane and human and wholesome in its spirit, and his account of the life, character, deeds, thoughts, and aspirations of these people, with whom he lived for months on terms of intimate friendship, is luminous with comprehension. There is plenty of humor scattered through the pages—the humor of the people about whom he is writing—and the whole story is overflowing with the keenest and warmest sort of human interest.

The typical workman whom he finally found was born in Germany, was brought over as a child, had much work and little play while growing up, took to the road and wandered about, alternately tramping and working at any job he could get, learning much by experience and observation and precious little from books, working off and on at a variety of occupations, and finally marrying and settling down as a woodworker. Then he became interested in trades unionism, and by his native intelligence and capacity as an organizer and leader he has become prominent in his order, while his active and maturing mind has made him take an interest in all manner of things and to form opinions upon them, whether or not they touch his own life.

The book is full of interest, but perhaps the most interesting and suggestive part of it is that which treats of the radical groups among the working men and women. It throws some light upon why and how the radical theories appeal to them and with what effect—an effect, in most cases, that will be surprising to those good people who consider every sort of radical theory merely an instrument of the evil one. For unless Mr. Hapgood is much mistaken, after his months of observation, more often than not the result has been educative and inspiring, broadening their minds and giving them more power of individual thought.

*THE SPIRIT OF LABOR. By Hutchins Hapgood, Author of "The Autobiography of a Thief." Pp. 416. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

DR. LAPPONI'S OCCULTISM.

FAMILIARITY through reports of its European editions of a year and more ago of the work on "Hypnotism and Spiritism," by Dr. Joseph Lapponi, late chief physician to Pope Leo XIII. and Pius X., makes it unnecessary to review all the contents of an American edition; but it is interesting to note that a translation into English has come to us through the press of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The translator is Mrs. Philip Gibbs. The work is encompassed in a small volume, characterized by a cursory style. Unquestionably it is highly interesting, but its interest is for he who wants to study the mind of a Pope's physician rather than occultism, or for an ardent disbeliever in metaphysics who may be pleased by an agreement with his thoughts. The book is an impugnable denouncement from the seat of religious and scientific orthodoxy. Whether it was meant to be so officially is not stated. The contents are equally divided between a rapid survey of the histories of hypnotism and spiritism with the author's interpretation felt in every line of statement. To the believer in these "isms" the part upon hypnotism is the most satisfying because it lends itself best to strictly scientific treatment, which is the purport of Dr. Lapponi, although he treats it here only pathologically. The "recent invention of spiritism" he identifies with the necromancy of old, and deals with it consistently as such. The book's last word on spiritism is this: "Spiritism is always dangerous, harmful, immoral, reprehensible, to be condemned and most severely prohibited without reserve, in all its grades, forms, and possible manifestations."

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

THE BIRD OF TIME. Being Conversations with Egeria. By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. Pp. 276. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20.

THAT seventeenth century stationer who described "an honest publisher" as one who "exerciseth his mystery" with respect "to the glory of God and the public advantage" ought to be made their patron saint by all the members of the bookmaking craft and his words hung in letters of gold all over their establishments. Then perhaps they would experience such a change of heart that their books would not crack and break across the back the first time they are opened, the margins would be neat and even, the letter press would not be full of errors, and the paper would not be cheap and shabby. So often do these and many other deplorable things appear in books, that by no stretch of the imagination could be described as being for either the glory of God or the public advantage, that when one does come across a well-made volume it is a pleasure to note its workmanlike quality. Such a one McClure, Phillips & Co. have made out of Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's "Bird of Time." Printed on substantial paper, with well proportioned margins, daintily housed in a tasteful cover of red and gold, the little book is a comfort to the hand and the eye.

It contains a series of essaylike conversations on the subject of the many-sided phases and attractions of the typical person who came to be generally known a dozen years ago as "the new woman." She is not as new now as she was then, and perhaps she was not as new then as both her admirers and detractors declared her to be. For Thackeray told all about her in "Pendennis" years and years ago in language that might have flowed from the pen of her most ardent advocate today. The chief protagonist in Mrs. Woodrow's series of clever conversations is Egeria, a woman painter of distinction, with a great train of friends and a select coterie of masculine admirers, who advances many theories about woman and life and art, and argues with her friends about them in language that is always clever and sprightly, and is often amusing. In the opening chapter Egeria sets forth the claim that fifty is the most desirable age for a woman, and defends it with much ingenious argument. "The Quality of Charm," "Work vs. Beauty," "Is Love Enough?" "The Supreme Interest," "The Art of Giving," are the titles of a few of the other chapters. In the final chapter Egeria, having turned the husbandward aspirations of one after another of her admirers, surrenders the citadel to the last and shyest of them all, and in the last line confesses herself to be 50 years old.

The Plastic Book Trade.

An illustration of the plastic book trade is the issuing in book form of the mere short story "He Knew Lincoln." It is an acknowledged fact among publishers that any length under that of the ordinary novel, or a minimum of 70,000 words, is generally a distinct commercial disadvantage in a work of fiction. The short manuscript submitted for book publication can scarcely receive serious consideration. However, two days after "He Knew Lincoln" appeared in the magazine three book houses applied for its book rights, although it is of but 6,000 words, and could have been bought in the less convenient magazine form for 10 cents. Yet, doubtless, it will sell. "Pigs Is Pigs," which has recently sold 80,000 copies, is of but 4,000 words. And, looking back, one is reminded of "Monsieur Beaupaire," containing 13,000 words, of which 100,000 copies were sold.

A Word from Ian Hamilton.

The second volume, recently issued, of Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book," will be found to contain an interesting foreword on the question of Japanese immigration into the United States. Regarding this, and with the interest of the recent Japanese Exclusion act in mind, Gen. Hamilton says: "In my book I strongly urge the Japanese for their own sakes to avoid going to America and imbibing ideas excellent in themselves, no doubt, but poisonous to a people in their stage of development."

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TWO NOVELISTS AND A LAWYER.

Mr. Meredith Nicholson of the Indiana Coterie of Writers—Mr. Arthur Train Declares He Is Not a Literary Man—Mr. Winston Churchill.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN

MR. MEREDITH NICHOLSON is one of the members of the delightful literary contingent of Indianapolis. Two of the other men in that little group who are his particular friends are Booth Tarkington and James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. Nicholson is a man of perhaps 40 years, big and well built, yet he has all the simplicity and charm that belong to youth. There is something very attractive about his personality, in its sincerity, manliness, and simplicity. "I am a Hoosier, you see," he said with a smile that lighted up his whole face, "and speak the dialect without accent."

Mr. Nicholson seems to be an all-round person. He is prominent in Indianapolis in every capacity, as writer, politician, years in Colorado. He then went back to his boyhood love and took up writing again, writing both poetry and fiction. He has contributed essays to The Atlantic, and is the author of a volume of essays in history and criticism. He has had poems in the best magazines, and they were collected last year into a book. There is one poem in the volume entitled "Charm," the first verse of which so admirably suits Mr. Nicholson himself that I am going to quote it:

It is a presence sweet and rare,
A something oft obtained by art,
Yet oft possessed all unaware
By folk of simple mind and heart.

And I think the third verse of that same poem expresses one of the things that Mr. Nicholson wishes, perhaps more than anything else, to feel that he has succeeded in stamping on at least some one thing he has written.

In books that man but little seeks,
Neglected or forgotten long,
This living essence dwells and speaks
In happy rhymes of deathless songs.

His novel, "The House of a Thousand Candles," has had a tremendous sale, and it was wholly unlooked for by the author. I believe it ran up to between one and two hundred thousand copies in America and is doing well in England. That book and his new one, "The Port of Missing Men," which came out recently, were written by Mr. Nicholson in a sort of spirit of adventure. "The Prisoner of Zenda" and the many imitations of that book put the idea into his head. "Why not have," he said, "an American romance? Instead of an imaginary king, why not have a romantic tale laid in Indiana and Virginia?" So Mr. Nicholson wrote "The House of a Thousand Candles," and he continues: "I let my imagination have free rein and I was always eager each morning to begin again. I could not tell what was going to happen next. It was not until after I had been at work on it a month that I decided to give the public a big surprise and have the grandfather in the story not dead, but alive and well after all. This story and 'The Port of Missing Men,'" Mr. Nicholson adds with a smile, "I wrote for my own entertainment, and not for bids for popularity." But you know that what he really wants to do is something of a nature.

He cares a great deal about the way a thing is written. The criticism of his stories that meant the most to him was one that pointed out the way—and the charming way—in which he wrote. Mr. Nicholson thinks the greatest lack in our present day fiction is imagination. "Realism," he says, "is all right, but we need more than that, we need imagination that takes flights way beyond realities, that, like the magician, throws the ball high into the air and holds it suspended there. Journalism is one thing. Literature quite another."

Needless to say Mr. Nicholson is an ardent admirer of Stevenson, and his ambition—and he has serious literary ambition—is to combine in one book realism, romanticism, and literary charm, and he goes on to say:

"We Americans, who are putting so much inventive genius into electricity and other forms of industrial achievements, and see no finite—the clouds in commerce, are bound to develop presently an imaginative literature. With greater leisure and increasing cultivation, this must come, but while we wait, it is a little depressing to think that the English writers of to-day in every department of letters far outclass us. Besides Woodberry and Moody, we have no real men of letters of the high type which was established for us by Lowell, and with a few exceptions, like Mr. Howells, Mrs. Deland, and Mrs. Wharton, our novelists are certainly not equal to those of to-day in England, such as Meredith, Hardy, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Kipling, Sir Gilbert Parker, &c."

Mr. Nicholson's new book, "The Port of Missing Men," is as thrilling as "The House of a Thousand Candles."

***

I FOUND Mr. Arthur Train in his office under the eaves of the Criminal Court Building—an office and building, by the way, which he has described more than once in some of his Criminal Court stories.

"I am not a good subject for a literary interviewer," he stated in answer to my introduction, "because I have no ambition to be known as an author or literary man. I am a lawyer pure and simple."

"Why do you write, then?" I inquired.

"Why not? The small amount of writing which I do takes no more of my leisure time than most of my friends give to bridge, golf, or other amusements. It is much more interesting to me personally to reduce to literary form some dramatic incident which has come under my own observation in the course of my own experience and practice than to spend the time on other amusements. I have always enjoyed trying to write, and at college I was an editor of one of the college papers."

"How did you come to do any writing for publication?"

"Simply because I thought that it was unfortunate to allow the wealth of literary matter which lay all about me to go unexploited. The Criminal Court Building is the greatest mill of human experience in the world. Daily one may run the whole gamut of human emotion. One day I prosecuted an ex-convict, who defended himself, on the charge of grand larceny. He was a much better trial lawyer than I was, and put up a very gallant fight, summing up his own case with a great deal of eloquence. The case ended late in the afternoon and the jury did not come in with their verdict until nearly 12 o'clock midnight. The old building was deserted save for the Judge, the court officers, the jury, and myself. In absolute silence the foreman of the jury rendered a verdict of 'guilty,' and the prisoner, standing alone under the searching questions of the Judge, admitted that in his twenty-eight years of life he had served twelve inside prison walls. The Court sentenced him to five years in State's prison and he was led away. Somehow the absolute helplessness of the man's situation and his heartrending story, which he told us just before he was sentenced, of how he had struggled to find honest work, made a deep impression upon me. Next day I wrote down what I had seen and called the story 'The Jail Bird.' From time to time after that I did the same thing with other incidents. Many of the stories I told to my friends, and the late Alfred Collins, the artist, used to like to hear these stories and advised me to put them into literary form, which I did at odd moments. Then having got my hand in, as it were, I invented some imaginary characters, with the result that Scribner's published a series of semi-detective stories involving criminal courts and known as the McAllister stories, which later appeared in a little volume entitled 'McAllister and His Double.'"

"Do you devote all your time to the practice of law?"

"Most decidedly. I have been a prosecutor for the last six years and have tried a great many cases of all kinds. I enjoy trial practice very much. I suppose that any success I have had in presenting things forcibly to a jury is due to the appreciation which I seem to have of the dramatic element in the life about me."

"As between the two professions, literature or the law, which seems to you most worth while?"

"Any creative work which lives, it seems to me, is bound to give a more lasting satisfaction, provided it is the creator's best effort, than that work which is forgotten. The lawyer may do a vast deal of good to the community in which he resides by setting a high standard of

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

and good citizen. In speaking of politics he said: "I am one of the seventeen surviving Democrats of Indiana." Though he did not discuss the subject I felt that he had a very definite and high ideal of what a man should be, of what he owed to the community at large.

He did not begin his career as a literary person, though at an early age he wrote poetry, and at the age of 21 had a volume of poems published, but this was his only literary attempt for some time. When I inquired what had become of that volume of poems, and if it were still in print, he hastened to inform me that it was not, and said: "I made arrangements to get hold of all the existing volumes, and burned them up."

We fell to discussing poets and poetry, and bemoaned the lack of good material that was furnished by this country. "It is not," he said, "because enough young people don't try to write verse, for, as Mr. Riley said, speaking of his native township, 'there were seventeen poets in Hancock County, not including me'; but the reason, perhaps, so little of real value is produced is because of our country's absorption in commerce and the continued demand for something that will interest the tired business man."

When Mr. Nicholson graduated from college he took up the study of law. After that a number of years were spent as a reporter and editor, and then he had a try at being a broker, and his last business venture was to become the treasurer of a coal mining corporation and spend three

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Two Novelists and a Lawyer.

(Continued.)

honesty and elevating the ideals of the bar at which he practices, but few lawyers are remembered after a generation. Personally I do not aspire to be a writer at all. I am glad to be able to put down some of my own experiences which may give amusement, pleasure, or even profit to my readers, but the law is my profession and I have no reason to believe that it will not always remain so.

"Frankly speaking, I think that the ease with which any person can get into print is provocative of a great deal of unhappiness. Apparently nothing is easier than to acquire a certain cheap literary reputation. Money comes easily, and the young writer gets the idea that he can achieve fame and fortune with a slight expenditure of effort. Such a reputation is valueless. Many a good plumber, cabinet-maker, salesman, or bank clerk has been ruined by getting into print. So far as actual success is concerned, I imagine that to earn one's living by writing is a deal harder and requires vastly more application and assiduity than most other professions."

"Do you believe the two professions are inconsistent?"

"As professions I certainly do. To be a success in any line of work one should devote one's whole time and enthusiasm to it. No man can succeed who is not single minded in his devotion to his ambition. But, on the other hand, I see no reason why a man who is a good lawyer, or a good doctor, or anything else, should not give others the benefit of his experiences.

"It certainly should be the pleasure if not the duty of a man who has had experience to give others the benefit of it."

"Is that what you tried to do in your book, "The Prisoner at the Bar"?" I next asked.

"Exactly," said Mr. Train. "The book is merely a practical account of the administration of criminal justice from the point of view of a prosecutor, and if it has any value, that value lies simply in the fact that it is the result of personal observation and experience. I have unfortunately become very familiar with most of the defects in our criminal procedure and I have learned to sympathize most sincerely with those defects which place a prisoner unjustly accused of crime at a disadvantage. And one of the most crying needs of the day is reform in criminal law. Most of these reforms are exceedingly simple, but Legislatures are loath to change an existing system."

"Do you expect to write any more books?"

"Why not, if I continue to enjoy writing? I think that the old idea that a country doctor was no good if he played on the bass viol has probably vanished with the progress of civilization. There was a time when lawyers used to vie with one another as to who could spend the greatest amount of time in his office. I can very well remember how old country lawyers went to their offices in the morning and stayed there all day. This did not mean that they did not take their relaxation. Only it was not as we take it now. If a lawyer chooses to get his recreation in writing, is not that a legitimate and profitable way to do so?"

Mr. Train said he had no special hours for writing, but did so in the evening and in his vacation. He intimated that most of his stories were founded on actual experiences, some of them personal. This is true of his story, "McAllister's Data of Ethics," which was a personal experience of his own in London.

***

IT was while Mr. Winston Churchill was at the Naval Academy at Annapolis that he became particularly interested in American history and American problems, and before he finished his course he made up his mind to devote himself to these, not only with the pen, but as an active participant. He carried out his intention, for as soon as he graduated he resigned from the Naval Academy and set about carrying out his purpose. He made up his mind that his abilities in writing lay in the direction of fiction, so he decided to combine history and fiction into the historical novel. As soon as he had established himself and determined where he was going to live he entered at once into the politics of that community.

In 1903 he became a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, in which he served two years. During last Summer he made a short but vigorous campaign against the Boston & Maine Railroad. In the Fall he ran for Governor of his State. He just missed being elected, but he was not satisfied to abandon the work so promisingly begun. He took up his residence in Concord, describing his home in Cornish, during the session of the Legislature, to do what he could to have enacted into the law the principles for which he and his associates fought during the campaign. In the present House of Representatives in New Hampshire there were from fifty to sixty "Churchill Republicans," a small minority, perhaps, but they succeeded in doing effective work. Mr. Churchill has worked against tremendous odds with undiminished courage. The majority of the newspapers of the State, for instance, are continually disparging his efforts, but this does not swerve him from his course.

As to his literary work, Mr. Churchill, in the beginning, made a regular business of it. He buckled down to the drudgery of authorship with good-will. At the beginning of his career he was living in St. Louis, which is his native city, and he hired a room in an office building, went down to it every morning, and worked as regularly as if he had a set of books to keep instead of a novel to write.

It was in 1899 that Mr. Churchill went to Cornish, N. H., to live. He purchased a large farm on high ground on the banks of the Connecticut, just opposite Windsor, Vt., and there he built a house modeled after one of the mansions of Colonial Maryland. Mr. Churchill had married a Miss Mabel Harlakenden Hall, so the new home was called Harlakenden House. The Village of Cornish has during the Summer months become quite a literary centre. The colony includes Mr. Normant Hapgood, Mr. Percy Mackaye, and Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn. This, then, is where Mr. Churchill does his literary work, and carries on his political campaigns.

In reply to a question as to the place of the historical novel in a nation's literature, he said: "It is the business of historical fiction to give an absolutely faithful picture of the thoughts, ideas, manners, and customs, dress, occupations, and pleasures of a given people in a given age. It is in a way a needful supplement to history, partly because you can tell so much more and partly because you can introduce a great many things which would be utterly out of place in a history.

"Beyond that the historical novel serves the purpose of interesting people in history and tempting them to read into it further for themselves. But it is not sufficient nowadays that a novel should merely give a truthful picture of life; the history as well as the life, and the manners and customs, must be a vital and essential part of the novel, and it must all be woven inextricably together. No matter how well a man does this, he is falling below the standard of the present day if his book be in any place dull."

Some of Mr. Churchill's books have had active results. For instance, after the publication of "Richard Carvel" there was an immediate revival of interest in John Paul Jones. Mr. Churchill presented the famous old sea Captain for the first time as an actual man. Everything about Paul Jones soon came to be of popular interest with the result that several biographies of him have since been published; that his burial place in France was sought and found, and that his ashes were exhumed and brought to the land whose navy he first led to victory.

Mr. Churchill's last story is "Coniston." It is a love story without, in this case, any historical background, but there is a political contest which appears at intervals through the course of the story.

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THE NEGRO SITUATION

A NOTEWORTHY series of articles by Ray Stannard Baker on the negro situation in the South will run in The American Magazine, commencing with its April issue. Mr. Baker will not attempt to treat or interpret his subject in any way. He has observed things well, and he will give a simple, old-fashioned bit of reporting about it, telling accurately of facts as they are. The chief point that can be deduced from his report is that the great negro question to the negroes is the same as it is to the unprotected white woman in the South. That is what he heard talked of everywhere by the colored people, with fear and perplexity, and he will not mince matters in writing about it.

A NEW AENEID.

THE Rev. Theodore C. Williams, for ten years or more rector of All Souls' Unitarian Church in this city, and subsequently headmaster of the Hackley School upon the Hudson, has just returned from a two years' residence in Rome with the manuscript of a metrical translation of Vergil's Aeneid. Among the several English translations of to-day there is no one perhaps that entirely satisfies the requirements. Between a good working "pony" and a rendering so free as to be almost a new work, room ought to be found for a version which is at once literal and poetical. Mr. Williams's scholarly attainments and his poetic gifts encourage the hope that he will supply the need.

ARYAN HISTORY.

AN elaborate work on "The Race Life of the Aryan People," by Joseph P. Widney, M. D., of Los Angeles, who has made a special study of this subject, will be brought out late this Spring by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls. It is a history of Aryan migrations and their contributions to the civilizations of different peoples from the earliest times down to the final peopling of the Far West in America. The treatment is very thorough, and in regard to America it deals with the aboriginal stocks as industrial civilization.

HARPERS BOOKS

Sampson Rock of Wall Street

By Edwin Lefèvre

Wall Street is rich in romance, but its stories have gone untold. This is perhaps the first true revelation in fiction of that feverish life which all the world watches but never really sees. Mr. Lefèvre, a master story-teller, who for years has spent his working hours in Wall Street, has written a great novel of love and adventure.

The Giant's Strength

By Basil King

An unusual situation lies at the base of the story—a situation which only to-day's times could produce—brought about through the building up of a great monopoly and a vast fortune by one of America's strong men. Strangely enough this power and wealth prove the obstacle in the romance of the great man's daughter. A tale of highly dramatic fervor.

Katherine

By E. Temple Thurston

In the very morning of life Katherine finds that she has only two years more to live, and reckless of all, she grasps at the romance and love which have never come to her empty life. The story hangs on the brink of tragedy.

Tiberius Smith

By Hugh Pendexter

This is a book of laughter. The fun of it all takes one by the shoulders and shakes the gloom out of one. Not over subtle, not fine spun, but healthful, delightful, inspiring fun.

By the Light of the Soul

By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

Margaret Deland, author of *The Awakening of Helena Richie*, writes Mrs. Freeman: "I read *By Light of the Soul* at one sitting. At least I began in the morning and ended in the evening, and when I closed the covers I almost called you up on the long distance telephone."

HARPER & BROTHERS

JUST PUBLISHED

Julie De Lespinasse

By MARQUIS DE SÉGUR. Translated by F. H. LEE-WARNER. With frontispiece. Price, $2.50 net; by mail, $2.68.

A biography by a French "Immortal" of a woman who will always hold the attention of students of the Eighteenth Century, and who has excited wide interest as the original of the heroine in "Lady Rose's Daughter."

HENRY HOLT & CO

BOOK PLATES. Designs furnished and book marks printed on Japan vellum. Send two-cent stamp for booklet. Clark Engraving & Printing Co., Waterbury, Conn.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE sudden and lamentable death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich is the dominating topic of the week in the world of American letters. The news last Wednesday morning caused a shock all over the country. No American writer has been better liked in his own land and era than Aldrich; none has possessed more likable qualities. Entirely free from the contentious or self-seeking spirit, always modest in his attitude toward the world, sympathetic and helpful to literary aspirants, he doubtless missed in his career many opportunities for personal aggrandizement, and doubtless was quite aware of his own deficiencies on the commercial side of authorship. Yet much of his work will last, and all of it, even his excursion into the drama, was worth while. His humor was not rich or deep, and he did not reach the heights of passionate expression, or sound the depths of human misery and woe. His writings were generally as tranquil as his life. As both poet and prose writer, Mr. Aldrich has occupied a position in this country somewhat akin to that Mr. Austin Dobson has long filled in England; but his relative importance has been larger. The exquisite facility of Mr. Aldrich, the perfect finish of his workmanship, suggest his literary relationship to Dobson, as well as his feeling for the quaint and old fashioned. But Dobson never wrote a "Story of a Bad Boy" or a "Marjorie Daw," and Aldrich greatly increased his large distinction among his contemporaries by the authorship of one of the best books about boys ever written, and a short love story which is already a little classic of our literature.

GARIBALDI has not lately figured largely in an important book, wherefore Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan's forthcoming history of Garibaldi's defense of the Roman Republic, announced by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., should be warmly welcomed by a generation which has no memories of its own of the red-shirted hero, his remarkable courage, and the tragedy of his life. Mr. Trevelyan, though he has just entered upon his fourth decade, already has two noteworthy historical works to his credit, "England in the Age of Wycliff" and "England Under the Stuarts." He has also written an excellent book on "The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith." Mr. Trevelyan is the third son of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the nephew and biographer of Lord Macaulay.

CHARLESTON has not yet recovered from its excitement about the increased popularity given to that ancient and lovely city by Mr. Owen Wister with his "Lady Baltimore." Whichever the newer novel may be that has driven Mr. Wister's charming story out of the minds of the multitude of novel readers elsewhere, Charleston still reads and talks about "Lady Baltimore," while the expensive and admirable cake which gives the book its name was never more plentifully in evidence in the now world-renowned Women's Exchange. The Charleston News and Courier expresses its doubt as to whether Mr. Wister's elegant words about Kingsport, St. Michael's Church, and the Lady Baltimores have been the most important factors in the recently increased vogue of Charleston as a tourist town. Certainly they have not; to wander in the footsteps of Lady Baltimore, so to speak, is only one of the pleasant recreations of the Northern visitor in Charleston. Wister's influence has not attracted any more visitors to Charleston, on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, than, comparatively speaking, has Dickens's attracted visitors to London on the Thames. People are visiting Charleston in the Winter in increasing numbers because Charleston is a good place to visit. That they are buying Lady Baltimores at high prices is merely an incident of the larger vogue of the town. Meanwhile, it is sad to note that some evil-minded folks are suggesting that Mr. Wister is only an expert advertiser, after all. Where's the proof? And why should anybody in Charleston object to the sort of advertising Mr. Wister's remarkably successful book has given to the town and its people?

NATURALLY, in this hour of the ascendancy of Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, one of the two biographers of Walter Pater, the tone of the London press toward the work of the other biographer, Mr. Thomas Wright, is rather hostile. For, as our London correspondent told us by cable last week, Mr. Wright himself assumes a hostile attitude toward Mr. Benson in the preface to his work. Nevertheless, one can read between the lines of the reviews that Mr. Wright's biography is just the sort of book that might have been expected from him, a book full of facts, many of them not intrinsically important, to be sure, but all combining to round out a finished portrait of his subject.

THE taxation of inheritances and of incomes is a burning question of the hour. No form of taxation, perhaps, causes more disputes and bewilderment than that imposed on inheritances. Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, announces that the library has published a pamphlet of eighty-six pages containing a descriptive catalogue of the works in the library relating to income and inheritance taxation in the United States and foreign countries. This includes, besides the titles of many books and the essential facts concerning them, a list of Congressional documents and debates relating to direct taxation, and also a list of treatises touching the taxing powers of the Federal Government under the Constitution. This catalogue is not primarily intended for specialists, but rather for "the general inquirer." It is not complete, and does not even exhaust the resources of the Library of Congress on this subject. But it will doubtless serve its purpose. It is sold for 20 cents. Prepaid orders should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THERE is undoubtedly an increased demand for books filled with speculations as to the probabilities of life after death. Mr. Herbert B. Turner has lately found it worth his while to republish a volume of expressions of opinion and feeling on this point by men of science, which was originally published four years or more ago by the compiler. The preparation of this book, called "Proofs of Life After Death," was undertaken, we believe, as a means of relief from the sorrow caused by bereavement. It is an exceedingly interesting and valuable compilation. A similar anthology, covering a much wider field, is "Intimations of Immortality: Significant Thoughts on the Future Life," compiled by Helen Philbrook Patten, which is published in a handsome, well-printed 12mo. by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston. Miss Patten borrows her title (reverently, of course) from Wordsworth, but her favorite poet, judging from the quotations from his writings throughout the book, is Walt Whitman. Miss Patten's anthology comprises excerpts from the holy books of many religions, selections from the classics, bits from the philosophers, surmises of the scientific, and, finally, utterances of the Christian Church and the poets, all tending to prove the universality of the belief in the immortality of the human soul. Naturally, the book has a remarkable literary quality. Its value is enhanced by its copious biographical and descriptive index of authorities. A new, abridged edition of the "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death," by the late Frederic W. H. Myers, edited by his son, Leopold Hamilton Myers, has been brought out by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Myers's book was originally published in two volumes, comprising about 1,400 pages, four years ago. It caused a great deal of comment, but could scarcely be called a popular book. The present edition, of 470 pages including the index, cannot be said to possess the outward indications of large popularity. Its introductions, glossary, and appendices give it a formidable look, likely to repel the ordinary reader. But the condensation of the original work has been ably and reverently done, and we know of no better or more readable book of its kind. There are chapters on "Disintegration of Personality," "Genius," "Sleep," "Hypnotism," "Phantasms of the Dead," and "Trance, Possession, and Ecstasy."

THE BENSON BROTHERS.

This picture of the three sons of Archbishop Benson was drawn from a photograph by Abbott, Lingfield, Esq., reproduced in the London Book Monthly. Edward Frederic Benson, author of "Dodo" and "The Challoners" is on the left; Arthur Christopher Benson, author of "From a College Window" and The Upton Letters" is on the right, while Father Robert Hugh Benson, also a novelist and essayist stands at the back.

JAMES WESTELL, the oldest of London's many and world-renowned second-hand booksellers, has retired from business, and the shop in New Oxford Street, which was for forty years a haunt of Gladstone, is closed. Lord Macaulay, Edward Freeman, J. R. Green, Cardinals Newman and Manning, and Dr. Pusey were among the frequenters of Westell's shop. Both Bulwer and his son were also customers of Westell, and the old collector of books has always believed that his first shop, off Tottenham Court Road, is the one described in "My Novel." Mr. Westell's son succeeds to his business and will have a new shop along with the other second-hand book dealers, in Charing Cross Road.

LORD CURZON'S election to the Chancellorship of Oxford University recalls to The Academy of London his poetic efforts while he was an undergraduate. Waifs and Strays was the title of a magazine of poetry published by Oxford men in 1879-80. To this Curzon contributed three poems, and one of them, "Clairvoyance," seems to The Academy to contain "a good idea well expressed." A girl in England is confronted by the spectre of her lover, slain in battle in Asia. Lord Curzon has not since written poetry, and probably he would not have gained renown in literature. The late Sir Clinton Dawkins, the banker, and Sir James Rennell Rodd were among the other contributors of poetry to Waifs and Strays.

MARCH

SIDNEY LOW'S INDIA.

SEVERAL most worthy books have resulted from the accompanying by some veteran correspondents of the Prince of Wales on his tour of India in 1905. We recall the poetic descriptions and highly literary pages in H. E. Prevost Battersby's "India Under Royal Eyes." But perhaps the most exceptional report of this excursion is Sidney Low's "A Vision of India," which Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out for the American market. It is not often that a book is officially recommended to such a body of readers as the English House of Commons, but this is the remarkable recommendation of the present volume. Incident to a speech before the last Parliament, John Morley said: "One of the books about India which I would respectfully recommend honorable members to read is by Mr. Sidney Low—a gentleman of proved competence in political subjects. Mr. Low is a man who knows what he is writing about." With the observation and procedure of the tried correspondent, Mr. Low has given a richly entertaining description and narration, and has reflected on the conditions of the people, their land and their Government as he saw them.

READY MARCH 26TH

A new volume in the "Geographical Library," by PERCEVAL LANDON, author of *The Opening of Tibet*:

Under the Sun.

An introduction to the most fascinating land in the world—India. It is not a guide book, but a literary attempt to give the reader the peculiar character and local color of each place. Eight color plates, 12 photogravures, 48 half-tones. ($5.14 postpaid.)

Carmichael,
by ANISON NORTH:
Uniform with *Freckles*.

A realistic picture of Canadian rural life—the story of a family feud and its outcome. Illustrated and decorated by Cora Parker, it makes a most attractive Spring book, and a sure seller for many years to come. ($1.50.)

The Large Print Library.

There are, if the oculists are correct, few books (and especially standard works) printed with type large and plain enough to be read under all the various conditions of poor eyes, poor light, traveling, etc., etc.

Readable Scotch face type, high grade paper, beautiful, serviceable library binding (suggested by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding): these are the distinguishing features of the Large Print Library.

The first volume in this unique set is *Wuthering Heights*, by Emily Bronte. ($1.00 postpaid.)

An Experiment in Perfection.
by MARION T. D. BARTON.

The story of a woman's heroic devotion to a love which was expected to lead to a perfect marriage in a world where men and women are the sport of nature's grim laws. A novel of unusual power. ($1.50.)

Farm Management,
by FRED W. CARD.

A work in the almost untouched field of agricultural literature. It fully covers such matters as the purchase of property, the comparative values of crops and stock, marketing, business forms and accounts. Uniform with "Soils," "Cotton" and "Farm Animals" in our *Farm Library*. 63 photographs. ($2.20 postpaid.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

LONDON NEWS.

The Use of Whistler's Butterfly on the Cover of A. E. Gallatin's Essays Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, March 22.—An interesting question of copyright, or trade mark right, is keeping tightly boxed up in a London publisher's office the entire English edition of the new Whistler book by Albert E. Gallatin, called "Whistler Notes and Footnotes," with illustrations from some unpublished drawings. The reason this book is fast nailed up in Elkin Matthews's office, instead of appearing on the counters of the bookshops, is that Whistler's executrix, a lady of much determination, has taken exception to something in the book. This, however, is merely the well-known Whistler butterfly, which has been reproduced once on the cover and once on the title page of the volume. Neither of these butterflies is an inch long, and they seem rather small insects to agitate an executrix and suppress an entire edition of a book. But some lawyers say that, legally, the lady is quite within her rights. According to this view Whistler, by adopting the butterfly mark, made it his own, and only his, not for his lifetime merely, but apparently throughout eternity. For since there was, I believe, no registration of the mark, there is surely no possibility of his rights expiring after a certain number of years. This is certainly a curious case, which opens up a vista of interesting possibilities.

***

CHATTO & WINDUS announce a new series of "Shakespeare Classics," made up of reprints of those romances and dramas used by Shakespeare as foundations of his plays, such as Lodge's "Rosalynde," the original of "As You Like It," and Greene's "Dorastus and Fawnia," the supposed original of certain passages in "Winter's Tale." Prof. Israel Gollancz is editing the series. The same publishers announce "Marie de Medicis and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century," translated from the French of Louis Batiffol, whose last book, on the times of Louis XVIII., was crowned by the French Academy.

***

GRANT RICHARDS announces "The Furs Folk," which is said to be a sort of "Jungle Book" of animals of northern latitudes. Bertram Atkey is the new author, who may turn out to be a second Kipling. Another of Mr. Richards's forthcoming books will be a novel of an original type by Lancelot Lawton, Tokio representative of The London Daily Telegraph. It is founded on a true episode of Japanese secret history and is said to reveal the Japanese as he really is, in contrast to the sentimental and romantic figure hitherto customary in novels about Japan.

GALBRAITH.

WHISTLER AND OTHERS.

ALMOST one-half of "A. E. G's" new book of essays is given over to Whistler. ("Whistler Notes and Footnotes and Other Memoranda," by A. E. G. Octavo. London: Elkin Mathews; New York: The Collector and Art Critic Company.) All the material has already been published in various periodicals in this country, London, and Paris. The book is printed on Italian handmade paper from a font of large primer type. The nine tinted plates in the volume comprise reproductions of the title-page of the first edition of Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies," and his water color of the Thames at dusk, "A Symphony in Gray," never before reproduced; some studies of poppies, another hitherto unpublished pastel, and studies of porcelain; grotesques drawn by Leonardo da Vinci; a hitherto unpublished bookplate designed by Otho Cushing, "Matinée Crowd—Broadway," from a pastel by Everett Shinn, and a reproduction of a painting by Childe Hassam, "Shoveling Snow in New England," which has never before been printed.

In the Whistler part of the book the author discusses the painter as a man of letters, as a realist, as a master of the lithograph, as a draughtsman, and the Whistler Memorial Exhibition held in Boston in 1904. Two or three of these papers served as reviews of books and catalogues concerning the celebrated painter. Following the Whistler "Notes and Footnotes" come discussions of grotesques by Leonardo, Paris da Chavannes as a caricaturist, Arthur Symons on Aubrey Beardsley, a bookplate by Otho Cushing, the colored etchings of Bernard Boutet de Monvel, the art of Everett Shinn, the English caricaturists, a "Note" on Childe Hassam, and "Some Notable Criticisms."

The volume is bound in drab boards, with cloth back in yellow, and a paper label. On both covers and on the title-page are printed reproductions of some Whistler "butterflies" never before reproduced.

QUILLER-COUCH'S LATEST.

IN the matter of fashioning fantastic plots and carrying them out by the help of uncommonly quaint, interesting, and lively personages of both sexes and all imaginable grades of society, Mr. Quiller-Couch has already given enough successful examples to entitle him to some sort of a special medal among his fellows. Now here he comes with "Poison Island," (Scribner,) as frank and ingenuous a specimen of preposterous adventure as if he were in the first flush of finding himself possessed of a vivid imagination and a whimsical fancy and took youthful delight in giving them full rein. It would have to be a very unusual kind of boy who would not revel in the contents of "Poison Island," and it would also have to be a grown-up person almost incredibly far from his youth who would find in its impossibilities anything but a delightful opportunity to forget tiresome realities and go back to the days when nothing in the realm of adventure was too wonderful to be true if only the telling of it were in skillful enough hands.

This time it is buried treasure, and an expedition to the Spanish Main in search of it that give to Mr. Quiller-Couch occasion for exercising his most fascinating gifts for story telling, his seemingly inexhaustible fund of incident, and his special talent for conjuring up interesting people in great variety. Things start off quietly enough in his favorite town of Falmouth, England, with a boys' school, an attractive, old-fashioned boy named Harry Brooks, two retired sea Captains of widely diverse character, and a mysterious map owned by one of them, of the Island of Mortallone, in the Bay of Honduras. There was also, and by no means least in the catalogue, Miss Plinlimmon, "who wore corkscrew curls, talked sentimentally, worshipped the manly form (in the abstract) with the manly virtues, and possessed (quite unknown to herself) the heart of a lion." Later a Miss Belcher adds her attractive eccentricities to the general fund of entertainment, and a ferocious villain, called De Beauregard, puts the finishing touch of horror that is indispensable in every bona-fide tale of adventure. De Beauregard was the owner of Mortallone, and an idea of his special proclivities in the way of villainy may be gathered from the common or garden name, as it were, by which his island goes on the title page.

In the early pages of the story a good foundation is laid for the telling of a really serious tale and much excellent characterization, but when the preliminaries are over and all the various mysterious elements are in good working order, the inevitable conceits and whimsicalities for which "Q." is famous give quite a different twist to the narrative. The murder which precipitates the hunt for the treasure by probably the most curious band of hunters ever imagined, is as gruesome as one could wish, but the infinitely worse happenings at the end are told with such gay good humor as to seem the best sort of a joke of the comic opera variety.

AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Preliminary Office of the Foundation of Internationalism at The Hague makes the interesting announcement of a two-monthly "Review for Internationalism," to be issued through the press of Messrs. Maas & Van Suchtelen, Leipsic and Amsterdam. The purport of the review will be to cover broadly the subject of international organization, for which they have secured the collaboration of many specialists in the sciences and industries. Each number will be printed in Dutch, German, English, and French.

The first number is promised for next month. The list of its contributors is as follows: Dr. Hermann Beck, Director of the Internationales Institut für Socialbibliographie, Berlin; Björnsterne Björnson, Aulestadt, member of the Nobel Committee; Frances Fox, London; Alfred H. Fried, member of the Internationales Friedensinstitut, Vienna; James S. Gibson of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Dr. jur. J. van Schevichaven, Amsterdam; J. W. Simpson, Fellow of the R. I. B. A. and member of the Comité Permanent des Congres Internationaux des Architects; William T. Stead, Nico van Suchtelen, Blaricum, and Henry M. Wolff, London.

New Novel from Tarkington.

It is announced by McClure, Phillips & Co. that Booth Tarkington has written a new novel which they will bring out late this Spring. The novel is a short one and will first run serially in an important magazine. Mr. Tarkington and his family are now living in Paris.

ROMANCE
AND
THE SEA

The Captain of the Kansas

By
LOUIS TRACY

A story of entrancing romance enveloped in old ocean's glamour.

A story red with life, throbbing with interest.

A story that even carping critics pronounce, "The acme of entertainment."

EDWARD J. CLODE,
PUBLISHER NEW YORK.

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

Gen. Hawkins's Experiment with a Blank Verse Line of Nine Syllables—Books on Poland and Polish History.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE inclosed was written to prove to a couple of Columbia professors that something in the way of fairly good form and correct expression could be accomplished with nine syllables—they having declared that in the usual blank verse ten were imperative. Have I or not proved that something can be done with nine?

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, March 19, 1907.

INCLOSURE.

THE UNANSWERABLE.

What is it—
This mystery—the journey onward
To end in a realm to us unknown?
This passage through a struggling world
Traveled over through all the ages,
By weak and helpless humanity,
Whose joys and sorrows are so entwined
That separation defies inquiry.
We know no flower whose perfume lasts,
Nor do the joys of our existence;
And all is mystery in a world
Where the pure and loving who suffer,
Bearing the pangs of a merciless
Decree of some mysterious power—
Cry out for that treasure of mercy
That would make life a field of blossoms.
And yet we are told to build upon
This sad and pain-burdened foundation,
A consoling hope for happiness
Among the unknown constellations,
Wherein the joys not known to us here,
Bloom forever in endless splendor.
And yet there is within us a strain
Which says that infliction undeserved
Is wanton cruelty.

Books on Poland.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As Poland is coming more and more into the foreground, would you allow me to supplement for the benefit of those of your readers who might wish to acquaint themselves with the history, literature, &c., of that nation, with the following list of works relating to Poland, the list with which, in your issue of March 9, you furnished D. M. Feisey?

History: "The History of Poland," by S. A. Dunham, London; "History of Poland," by James Fletcher, Harper Brothers; "Fall of Poland: Containing an Account of the Causes Which Conspired in the Ruin of That Nation and of Its History from Its Origin," by L. C. F. Saxton, New York, 1851; "Poland," Wolski, London, 1863; "The Eastern Question in the Eighteenth Century. The Partition of Poland and the Treaty of Kainardji," by A. Sorel, London, Methuen & Co., 1898; "The Poles in the United States of America, Preceded by the Earliest History of the Slavonians and the History of Poland," by C. V. Kraitsir, Philadelphia, Kinderlea & Strathmeyer, 1837.

Literature: "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations, with a Sketch of Their Popular Poetry," by Talvi, George P. Putnam; "A Handbook of Modern European Literature," by Mrs. Foster, Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1850; "Slavonic Literature," by W. R. Morfill, London, 1883; "Specimens of Polish Poetry, with a Sketch of Polish Literature," by Bowring, London; "Poets and Poetry of Poland," by Paul Sobolewski, Chicago, 1881; "Letters Literary and Political on Poland, Comprising Observations on Russia and Other Slavonic Nations and Tribes," by Lach Szyrma, Edinburgh, 1822; "Poland: Its History, Constitution, Literature, Manners, Customs," &c., by Valerian Krasinski, Chapman & Hall, London, 1855; "Higher Education in Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poland," by Prof. Hermann Schoenfeld, (in the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1894-5,) Washington, 1896.

Russian Rule in Poland: "Autocracy in Poland and Russia; or, A Description of Russian Misrule in Poland, and an Account of the Surveillance of Russian Spies at Home and Abroad, including the Experiences of an Exile," by J. Allen, New York, J. Wiley, 1854; "The Insurrection of Poland," by Count Montalembert, London, R. Bentley, 1863; "The Russian Government in Poland," by William Ansell Day, Longmans, Green & Co.

Poland Under Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Rule: "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas," by the author of "Revelations of Russia," "The White Slave," &c. R. C. Newby, London, 1846; "The Polish Captivity: An Account of the Present Position of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia," by H. S. Edwards, London, 1863; "The Cause of Poland and Its Relation to the International Peace Conference to be Held at The Hague," Zgoda, Chicago; "A Memorial of the Polish American Organizations of the United States in Reference to the Proposed Lodge Immigration Bill," Zgoda, Chicago, 1898. (The last two pamphlets may, I believe, be obtained on application to Mr. S. Napieralski, Secretary of the Polish National Alliance, at 102-104 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Magazine Articles: "The Congress and Treaty of Vienna," Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, January, 1864; "The Situation in Poland," Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, January, 1864; "The Second Partition of Poland," English Historical Review, April, 1891; "The Later Religious Martyrdom of Poland," by Reuben Parsons, American Catholic Quarterly Review, Vol. XXIII., Pp. 71-96, 1898; "The Country of Sienkiewicz," by Louis E. Van Norman, The Bookman, (New York,) February and March, 1901; "The Polish Language Question in Prussia," The Literary Digest, Nov. 12, 1901; "Sienkiewicz and His Contemporaries," The Quarterly Review, January, 1902; "The German and the Pole," Blackwood's Magazine, April, 1902; "The Polish Population of Germany," The Independent, Oct. 30, 1902; "Temperament in Polish Art," by Louis E. Van Norman, Brush and Pencil, June, 1903; "The Polish Problem in Prussia," by Wolf von Schierbrand, Forum, Vol. XXXIII., Pp. 259-269; "The Political Situation in Poland," by Filipowicz, Westminster Review, Vol. CLX., Pp. 393-403; "Russia and the Poles," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, May, 1904; "The Polish Nation," Quarterly Review, Vol. CC., Pp. 396-419; "What the People Read in Poland and Finland," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, July, 1904; "Prussia and Her Polish Subjects," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, August, 1904; "Poland To-day," North American Review, July, 1905; "The Future Republic of Poland," by Ivan C. Waterbury, The World To-day, July, 1905; "The Boycott of the Schools in Russian Poland," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, September, 1905; "The Literary and Artistic Renaissance in Poland," Current Literature, (New York,) December, 1905; "The Fate of Poland," The Literary Digest, Dec. 16, 1905; "The Poles' Fight for Autonomy in Russian Poland," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, January, 1906; "Prospect of Polish Independence," The Literary Digest, Mar. 23, 1906; "The Prussian Government and the Polish Children," The American Monthly Review of Reviews, January, 1907.

Novels: "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael," (The Polish Trilogy,) by Henry Sienkiewicz; "Sir Thaddeus," by Adam Mickiewicz, (translated by Miss M. Biggs,) London; "Konrad Wallenrod," by Adam Mickiewicz, (same translator,) London.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, March 15, 1907.

An Appreciation of Will Carleton.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

At a time when "appreciations" of all the older writers, living or dead, run riot in the pages of our periodicals, why do we not hear more of some of the youngerold who hold their permanent places in the hearts of the people?

Among these may be classed Will Carleton, one of our first humorists, who is so well known over two hemispheres. Not only as poet and humorist is he known, but as one of the brightest lecturers, one of the keenest wits, the most genial of clubmen, and the heartiest of friends.

It may not be so well known, however, that it is largely owing to his unselfish work for the sick, the sorrowing, and the wretched which has kept him from permitting himself to appear half enough in the limelight of literary publicity of recent years.

Not only this, but his busy life in the lecture field and in the editorial chair has kept him even from that needed intercourse with friends which would in some measure counteract the effect of the later tendency to live not for himself, but for others.

Few have known that in starting the periodical Every Where, which for ten or fifteen years has been a most successful magazine, he was, it is said, animated by his desire to relieve much needless suffering in the world by his pages devoted to "health talks," and that the large circulation, reaching thousands of homes, especially in the West, has accomplished untold good in that direction. Not only physical health, but mental stimuli and vigor, have been given by this unpretentious little periodical, so "clean," so sensible, and so welcomed by those who are not "faddists" or literary specialists, but just plain everyday Americans, lovers of home and home ties.

It is said that his "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" has kept many an aged person from meeting that sad fate, and that "Betsy and I Are Out" has been one of the best sermons against divorce ever written, and that both these poems have been translated into many languages.

Mr. Carleton needs no champion, and yet it is an undeniable fact that our "Great Hearts" often overlook their own right to the highest appreciation and the noblest fame by their quiet devotion to and alleviation of the sufferings and sorrows of this little world. While appreciating these gifts to the utmost in Mr. Carleton, the other, the gift of song, should not be held in abeyance. There are those who welcome him not only in his inimitably humorous vein, but also his deeper one of historical research, for has he not in his "Benedict Arnold" and other dramas and ballads given us the very poetry of history?

D.

New York, March 22, 1907.

Hugo's "Postscriptum de Ma Vie."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

All lovers of poetry, philosophy, history, science, and the arts will welcome the translation of Victor Hugo's "Postscriptum de Ma Vie," about to be published. It is one of two manuscripts left by the great poet, and is a series of notebooks containing intimate reflections upon life and religion that interest kindred minds of all times. It fairly scintillates with truth and beauty.

Are you quite correct in stating in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW that "the manuscript was lost among Hugo's papers and only recently unearthed"? My volume bears the imprint of Calmann Lévy, Paris, 1901. The other posthumous volume, entitled "Dernière Gerbe" (The Last Sheaf,) was published in February, 1902, at the time of the Hugo centenary, by the same house. I think this has not yet appeared in English.

F. H. R. POOLE.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 20, 1907.

Punch's Lincoln Cartoon and Verses.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I lately wrote you to say that Mr. G. S. Layard, who is preparing a life of Shirley Brooks, has discovered conclusive evidences that Tom Taylor was the author of Punch's famous poetical tribute to Abraham Lincoln. In connection with this matter it may interest your readers to know that the proprietors of Punch have acceded to a suggestion that they should include Tenniel's cartoon and the accompanying verses in their series of reproductions on India paper of the more important pictures for framing. No doubt many of Lincoln's admirers will be glad to have this opportunity of obtaining copies of this notable memorial of the great President. Having made inquiry of the Punch proprietors as to the possibility of Tenniel's original drawing being still available for purchase, I was referred to the aged artist himself, (whose eighty-seventh birthday occurred only the other day,) and wrote him on the subject. I was much gratified to have from him an interesting reply in which he wrote:

"Of the original sketch, and what became of it, I remember nothing. It may have been sold, or, more probably, destroyed, as in those days I invariably made the finished drawing on the woodblock itself for the engraver to translate, the rough sketch being of no value unless subsequently completed, by special desire. At any rate, I am much gratified by your kindly expressed wish to have possessed the original in the present, or rather bygone, circumstances. As to the controversy concerning the verses I can offer no opinion, but referring yesterday to the Punch volume for 1865 it seemed to me that they might (almost) be a combination between the more rugged style of Tom Taylor and the lighter touch of Shirley Brooks—(which is, of course, the merest nonsense)—and therefore if, as you tell me, Mr. Layard has in his possession positive proof that the lines are by Tom Taylor, obviously there is nothing more to be said on what had always been a difficult question.

"'Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown!'"

GEORGE DUNLOP.

Standard Office, Kilmarnock, Scotland, March 4, 1907.

SPANISH FERVORS.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS. Translated from the Spanish of Emilia Pardo Bazan by Amparo Loring. Illustrated. Pp. 191. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

DONA EMILIA PARDO BAZAN is the most widely known of living Spanish authors. She has also been called by some critics the most noteworthy woman author of all Europe since the days of George Sand. Her versatility and productiveness are both remarkable. Her work is always clever, and, considering its immense amount, it is matter for marvel that it almost always deserves other and better adjectives as well as "clever." She has written nearly a score of novels, her critical essays have been copious and brilliant, she has lectured extensively upon historical, literary, and social subjects, she has written books of travel, verse, and biography, and she has translated many volumes from French, Russian, and other languages into Spanish. For three years she published a periodical in which everything contained in each number—stories, verse, critical essays, book reviews, articles of historic and literary research, and upon social and political topics—everything was written by herself. It is inevitable that when one author does such a quantity of work its quality must suffer. The pages of "Midsummer Madness" are full of the deplorable effects of rapid production, clever, vivid, and interesting picture of Spanish life though it is. It reads as though the author had talked it off to a stenographer, just as it came to her, without prearrangement or subsequent revision. It is often verbose, almost to the limit of the reader's patience; it lacks variety of incident, and it often shows in the unrolling of the story a sort of clumsiness that seems to be the result of haste.

Nevertheless the story is a very real and very living picture of very real and very much alive men and women, who are all Spaniards in every word and action. It is a love story, a study of progressive infatuation which grows and grows until there is nothing else. It is a very forthright and ardent sort of love tale, and it is told with a frankness which leaves little to the reader's imagination. But it is not the brazen and defiant frankness of the Anglo Saxon, who deliberately violates the literary conventions of his race, nor the vicious and prurient frankness of a Frenchman who violates literary decency because it pleases him to do so. It is the native frankness of a race that sees nothing offensive in a bullfight, whose blood has been warmed by subtropic suns until it is no longer blood, but wine. One misses in the heroine those little touches of coquetry and innocent allurement that poets and painters and novelists have made us expect in the Spanish woman, but the boldness and determination of the hero are all that could be desired in the most ardent lover in the land of Don Quixote. And the book abounds in scenes and incidents full of vivid life and color described with swift, skillful, realistic strokes.

REVERSION TO TYPE.

INDIAN LOVE LETTERS. By Marah Ellis Ryan. Pp. 122, 12mo. Chicago: A. McClurg & Co.

A HOPI Indian educated in the East hears his race calling him and goes back to his mesa under the Arizona sky. Thence he writes to the white girl with the corn-silk hair who had sat with him beside the Eastern sea, had sung to her own music his Indian poems, had called him "friend," had gained his hopeless love.

To her he justifies his "reversion to type," his return to his Indian name and dress, to the customs and the faith of his ancestors. According to these letters the white man's education, the white man's religion, are alike worse than a failure, nothing less than a curse, to the Indian. Again and again are we reminded as we read of the tragic revelation given some years ago by that wonderfully gifted Indian girl, Zitkála-Sa.

In these love letters we appreciate anew the impenetrable barrier of race, even now but dimly understood, and that by the elect.

In our egotism we persistently regard all the nations of the earth as white men of inferior and varying calibre and unfortunate environment, wrapped in skins of diverse hue, but essentially the same, to be reached by the same methods, developed by the same culture. "Not so," say observers of keenest insight and closest association. "Not so," responds voice after voice from within these peoples alien and aloof. Then what is to be said of any educational system which cannot lift—or, more modestly speaking, transfer—to our own world the negro, the Indian, the Oriental, while utterly unfitting him for his own?

In these Indian love letters as well as in less imaginative human documents the zealous propagandist may find food for thought.

The author has compressed a great deal within a few pages, and has managed her original and difficult theme with much artistic skill. The ethnic is one with the romantic element of the letters.

The mystic, prehistoric swastika stamps the book and signs each letter, the chosen symbol of their writer, "a creature of visions," dominated by the past of his mysterious race.

The question arises, what would educated Indians themselves say of this portrayal of their attitude? One of themselves would be the fittest critic of this unusual little romance, each letter of which is a poignant poem.

A FANTASTIC ROMANCE

A CRYSTAL AGE. By W. H. Hudson. Pp. 313. 12mo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

IT is upon an excursion into a land wholly of his own imagining that the author invites us; a land where money has no value, where the domestic animals have developed new forms of usefulness, where the very idea of a city is unknown; and we find it a pleasant land, by no means lacking interest. "A Crystal Age" has something in common with George Macdonald's "Phantastes," but unlike that mystical volume, it is innocent of hidden meanings and of moral instruction. There is a sense of relief in finding a book of this kind so frankly unallegorical. In these pages the blending of tragedy and comedy draws the reader onward from one surprise to another with a considerable degree of literary art. So far as one can see, the pretty title bears no particular relation to the book, which might with equal propriety have been called the Agate Sphere, but that is a matter of no importance in the present instance. That Mr. Hudson has command of a pleasing style may be seen in the following passage:

"The sun went down, and, in setting, kindled the boles of the old trees here and there with pillars of red fire, while others in deeper shade looked by contrast like pillars of ebony; and wherever the foliage was thinnest, the level rays shining through imparted to the scene leaves a translucence and splendor that was like the stained glass in the windows of some darkening cathedral."

The Mazes of Henry James.

London Athenæum.

To read this latest book of Mr. Henry James is like tackling one of those exasperating puzzles called "mazes," with a little arbor in the middle, and a tangle of ways which all run up against something—unless you hit on "the only way." The things you run up against are, of course, connected with Mr. James's style and (what is largely the same thing) his way of thinking. Readers may conceive that, having mastered his novels, they can be daunted by nothing more. But in the novels the necessity of narration does sometimes oblige Mr. James to write almost like the kindly race of men.

MARCH

BOSTON NOTES.

Civil War Stories and Others—A Real Yankee Guide—Hearn Set Before Stevenson.

THREE stories, all more or less dominated by the civil war, one in which wind and wave are the masters, and one exhibiting the latest product of civilization, the criminal skilled in the use of recently discovered forces, form an incongruous little company for one week's analysis, and the strangest of them, Mr. Arthur Stringer's "Phantom Wires," comes first, being published tomorrow by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The author has set himself the impracticable task of bestowing happiness upon two criminals, Jim and Frank Durkin, the chief characters in "The Wire Tappers"; success he does give them, although at a fearful cost, and honest work, and the promise of honorably won riches to the man and the hope of motherhood to the woman, yet far off one hears the step of the avenger, sure to find them by the avenue least suspected, and to destroy the possession most cherished. No one can believe in the long-continued prosperity of the wicked; the daily newspaper tells another story. Still, the exceeding cleverness and abounding versatility of both man and woman are so great, and their foes so much more depraved than they, that one sympathises with them and secretly hopes that the day of punishment will be long of coming.

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Mr. Morley Roberts's "The Flying Cloud" has its group of criminals, pitiably mean little scoundrels, ruled and scorned by one worse than themselves, a consumptive flinging away his numbered days in such cheap debauchery as was accessible thirty years ago in the cramped second cabin and foul steerage of a Glasgow iron merchantman bound for Australia and carrying the fortunes of the hero, Jack Ellison, "Greenhorn." Like many other heroes, Jack is overshadowed a first by the villains and other subordinate characters, even by the Malay serang of the dark-skinned crew, and when he takes his proper place among the little company he, like them, is the sport of the forces which Mr. Roberts sets himself to exhibit. His method is the French device of accumulating details so many and so varied as to produce a better-rounded and more vivid concept than the faculties of most readers could construct if exercised immediately upon the phenomena in question, but there is nothing French in his way of regarding the gigantic play of the elements. Vast, huge, pitiless, unstaying, they may be, but they are to be conquered, and the real men in the story enjoy the conquest, both in expectation and in process.

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Mr. Roberts's book will be published in this country by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. In England Mr. Eveleigh Nash has just issued his "Painted Rock," a collection of Texan stories, based upon the experience of a time some years later than that Australian voyage of 1876 in which he unconsciously began to collect material for "The Flying Cloud."

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's "New Chronicles of Rebecca" is classified with civil war fiction because it is the first really sympathetic record of the influence of the contest upon those too young to take any responsible part, but not too young for hot partisanship and wild enthusiasm. Its description of Rebecca's girlhood includes three chapters not published in Scribner's Magazine, "A Tragedy in Millinery," "The Little Prophet," and "Rebecca's Reminiscences," and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are giving illustrations which, the book being printed in sepia, put on a new softness, pleasantly repeated on the title page and in the portrait on the cover.

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"Dureford," by Mr. Herbert Edward Bogue, published by the C. M. Clark Company, combines the history of a Vermont regiment's civil war achievements and a truthful description of one of those camping parties in which Green Mountain folk delighted long before the days when Murray led the way to the wilderness in the neighboring State. Further, Mr. Bogue introduces the reader to a guide who speaks the language of the Green Mountains and not Cooper corrupted, and is therefore a subject for thanksgiving. It cannot be said that he is modest in claiming virtues for his native State, but when was a New Englander unaware that his was the most important and supremely blest territory on earth? Hunter John alone would entitle Mr. Bogue to an honorable place among Vermont writers of fiction.

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In Mrs. H. B. M. Davis's "The Price of Silence" Northerners are treated to the unpleasant experience of seeing a Union officer play the rôle of a private knave, and to some other Southern reminiscences of that Better reign in Mole Department. Some old blotted to be finding their unexpected pleasure "must find what was really a "new twist," and that the villain is therefore of Southern origin, should soothe wounded Northern sensibility, and the French creoles of the late, the old Confederates, and the young hero fresh from Philippine service, are pinks of chivalry.

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It will be remembered that this book is on the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will soon publish Miss Mary Johnston's "The Goddess of Reason," bound in boards of a red much too beautiful to be properly emblematic of the Terror, and stamped with a design that would have driven the virtuous Friend of the People to frenzy by its elaboration.

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News comes from London that Miss Elizabeth Bisland has been made an honorary member of the Japan Club. Mr. Douglas Sladen's Queen review of her "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn" calls her one of the best women writers of the day, and her book, "wholly delightful, put together just as such a book should be," for which she will care little compared with his judgment placing "Hearn before Stevenson altogether." "He enriched our literature with more ideas than any writer of similar charm," says Mr. Sladen, declaring him already to be the father of a cult, and prophesying "a Lafcadian Club on the lines of the Omar Khayyam."

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Besides "Dureford," the C. M. Clark Company is to publish almost immediately "Fires of Desire," by Mr. Laurence R. Mansfield; "The Toymakers," by Mr. Charles Pidgin, and "Christy of Rathglin," by Mr. James Riley, the author of the brilliant defense of the Catholic Irish-American soldiers against certain Orange assailants, desirous, as he expressed it, of "importing patriots to help us keep out Rome."

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Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. are planning a "Pocket Book Series," and already have two books nearly ready for issue, "The Pocket Whitman" and "Early American Humorists." The "early" suggests Colonial times and a volume thin both literally and figuratively, but the authors belong to the period of John Phoenix, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Petroleum V. Nasby, "Danbury" Bailey, and their rivals, the period when more than one prosperous weekly was sustained, and many a daily paper was made prosperous by its humorous column. Naturally, much of the humor had only transient value, but permanent worth characterized enough to make two pleasant volumes.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 22, 1907.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

THE ever fascinating Capt. John Smith comes before us again, and this time in the most satisfactory way—through his own pen. Many of his rare papers have not been brought together since their original publication in 1624 and 1630, and now for the first time is presented a complete collection of all his papers. There is, of course, his "Generall Historie of Virginia," and, besides, his accounts of his various voyages, travels, and discoveries. The collection is of unusually quaint as well as serious interest, and the work is more than welcome. One paper of the collection is his "Sea Grammar," giving a treatise on the ships of his time and the manner of sailing and fighting them. The publication was this week. (Macmillan Company, 2 vols., 8vo.) The work is handsomely manufactured, and contains fac simile reproductions of rare maps and illustrations, including portraits of the Duchess of Richmond and Pocahontas.

MAETERLINCK.

THE newer essays of Maurice Maeterlinck that have appeared during recent months in our magazines are to be collected in a volume and issued (Dodd, Mead & Co.) by the middle of next month. Though they will not, perhaps, compose for the strongest of Maeterlinck books, many of the essays are already held in affection. The essay titles will be as follows: "Our Anxious Morality," "Immortality," "The Intelligence of Flowers," "In Praise of the Fist," "The Psychology of the Accident," "The Measure of the Hours," "Our Social Duty," "Perfumes," "The Forgiving of Insults," "The Gods of War," and "Home."

The Craftsman for April.

A descriptive and critical account by Dr. Berthold Laufer of the collection of three-thousand-year-old Chinese bronzes in the Natural History Museum is the opening article of the December Craftsman. It is copiously illustrated, and is written from the especial point of view of the value of the collection to bronze workers in this country. Katherine Louise Smith tells how the Doukhobors of Canada are being brought to great financial prosperity by a certain system of [illegible] and Mr. Lawrence Veiller of the [illegible] Association writes of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STATUTORY REFORMS AND BAD MORALS.

Result of the Application of New Laws to the Life Insurance and Railway Abuses—The Folly of Repeating Past Unhappy Experiences.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

BAD economics is no remedy for bad morals. The remark is offered without apology for its obviousness because of its necessity, as appears from the fact that legislators in many States, and regarding several topics of first-class importance, are repeating proved errors in a blundering chase after the good, the true, and the beautiful. And they are being allowed to do it without protest precisely because so few have both the information and the resolution to tell our legislators, plainly but firmly, how foolish they are. So strong is the resentment regarding the disclosures in the railway and insurance world that he is a bold man who dares to maintain either that the disclosures are not so damning as it suits some to depict them, or that the reforms proposed fall far short of the alluring adjectives used to describe them by their enthusiastic authors, who would have been a good deal worse off if the shocking things had not happened, so that they might be reformed by patriots running for something or other. If perchance any reader dissents from this outline of the facts let him call to mind the gentlemen who are prominent in the Federal and State Legislatures through their repeating now the crudities and absurdities in anti-railway legislation which marked the Granger era in our politics. Yet nothing is more certain than that the just grievances, so badly prescribed for, have their roots in bad morals, and are rather worsened than remedied by economic errors enacted into statutes. Some of the Granger statutes were annulled by the Supreme Court, some were repealed by their authors, and some simply fell into beneficial desuetude. Yet we are in this current year growing a fresh crop in Congress and in a score of States under the procurement of our Chief Magistrate. If it were possible to produce the desired result in this way, the enormous price we are paying would not be grudged; but to pay the price, and to have the work still to do, here is the grief.

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The case is the same regarding the insurance scandals. During this current month Mr. Cleveland has found it necessary, in his capacity as counsel for the Association of Life Insurance Superintendents, to file a brief before the Tennessee Assembly against the "Seventy Per Cent. bill." This bill provides that life insurance companies operating in Tennessee shall invest 70 per cent. of their reserves for Tennessee policies in Tennessee. The bill was drawn by the Tennessee Commissioner of Insurance, and the motive alleged was to draw the funds out of Wall Street. We refrain from suggesting that this withdrawal from Wall Street would have fewer attractions if not accompanied by the requirement for investment in Tennessee, thus creating a demand for Tennessee securities with favorable effect upon their prices. We assume that the motive is wholly pure, but that does not excuse the ignorance which alone makes it possible, and not in Tennessee alone this year. Wisconsin passed such a law as long ago as 1865, and repealed it in just one year. There had been earlier examples of laws with the same object—to keep capital at home—by requiring the investment of insurance companies' capital stock in the securities of the chartering State. In this State there was a requirement that one-half the assets should be invested in mortgages upon New York realty, which afterward was extended to a radius of fifty miles around New York City. It was during this era of stringent regulation of investments that half the existing companies failed within a decade. So futile is the attempt to make men wise by statute!

Space fails to give the details of the repeal of this legislation or the particulars regarding its enactment. Suffice it to say that Massachusetts, the State whose laws are the nearest excellence, is also the State which allows financial administrators freest discretion. Now even the States with the strictest laws do not attempt to keep the assets invested at home. "No movement in the field of insurance legislation is more striking than this one away from the narrow, unjust policy of restricting insurance investments to a certain field, not primarily for the sake of safety to the companies, but for the purpose of securing a better loan market to the citizens of that State." And the book recording the teachings of reason and experience had hardly been published before Mr. Cleveland's brief became necessary. If there is anything more scandalous than certain features of insurance maladministration it is the cause of the maladministration in vicious legislation. The insurance companies did not bribe and lobby for fun. They had to, to save their lives. Now they must rely upon an aroused and sound public opinion to protect them. This book is a useful contribution, but alas! intelligences which are motived by self-ishness are not responsive to reason.

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This problem of the accumulation and distribution of insurance assets is a broad one. Three millions of policy holders have heaped up assets of $3,000,000,000, thrice the National debt, and more. And during the process of accumulation an equal sum has been disbursed. If the possession of capital is what chiefly distinguishes civilized man from the savage it will be admitted that any institution which deals with billions is a most powerful social factor. Much of this capital would never have been saved except for the stimulus of insurance. The most of it would have had inferior capacity for usefulness if dissipated into countless small sums, each inadequate for any considerable enterprise, but made available by aggregation. Now there are only two considerable companies outside of the East, and it is no wonder that the South and West are envious of the immense visible wealth heaped up here. Dr. Zartman quotes a letter sent to THE TIMES in 1905 complaining that Southerners had paid away $50,000,000 to Northern companies—as though it were a grievance. It is this sentiment—when it is not a worse one—which animates action like Tennessee's, Missouri's, Texas's, Arkansas's—to name a few. But Dr. Zartman makes short work of it. The premium payers get an equivalent for their payments, and it is unnecessary to argue further. But it is merely the title which is held in the company's home office—the capital may be at the ends of the earth, and ought to be where it is safest and the return is largest. It is the policy holders' money, not the company's, and any legislation which prejudices the policy holder by necessitating an uneconomical investment is a wrong.

Although the accounts are kept at the home office, it does not follow that the premiums leave the locality where collected. They are primarily deposited in the local bank, through which disbursements are made, and investments as well in suitable cases. If premiums are collected where capital is scarce and interest high, there is a presumption that the company's investments are attracted thither if the security is good. To be sure, this is theoretical, and obstacles arise from maladministration, such as nothing in the book or this review defends, but it is sure that no such obstacle impedes the ideal distribution of capital in any degree comparable to bad legislation. If New York had not for years attempted to keep a large part of her companies' assets invested within her borders much of the sectional difficulties which have resulted in laws and taxes would have been avoided. The Connecticut and Massachusetts companies, not confined to one State for their investments, sent capital to those regions where it was much in demand, and in so doing relieved to a considerable extent the unfortunate situation of having the large companies nearly all in one small section of the country. In fifty years the Connecticut Mutual loaned $140,000,000 to 60,000 Western farmers. The Northwestern of Wisconsin has had $30,000,000 on mortgages in Illinois. At the moment Oklahoma is being developed by life insurance money, and it is safe to say that the rate of interest on Western farm loans was broken by the weight of the cash which has seemed to be heaped up in the East, but has really been at work upon the prairies. The effect was directly traceable in Missouri, when it placed restrictions upon foreign corporations loaning in Missouri. The life insurance companies refused to loan under the restrictions, and the interest upon farm mortgages almost doubled the previous 6 per cent.

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Dr. Zartman is no apologist for any wrong, but he is embarrassed in prescribing panaceas because he knows of those which have failed, and done more harm than good. He is distinctly of the opinion that already there has been too much legislation, and that what is wanted is more information and interest among policy holders. The activity of the lawmakers lulls them into a false security. Nothing fertilizes a farm like the foot of its owner, and nothing is so beneficial and quickening to the sense of the companies' officers as the certainty that they are under observation, which is now to be understood only in the reverse sense. Next to the alertness of the policy holder ranks as a curative factor an aroused and informed public opinion, which neither follows the false trails of the muckrakers nor condones any real betrayal of trust. It is the morals and ethics of life insurance administration which needs reform, and for breaches of this sort the most effective remedy is social. An illustration of this is seen in the misadventure regarding the reform election under the Armstrong law. Its motive was good, it was addressed to an admitted evil, and nobody criticised the law until it came to be applied, when it promptly appeared to be farcical. The verdict of the policy holders is not officially known after weeks of work, and large expense, but apparently the fools have voted to keep in the villains—that is, fools are fools if villains are villains, which is about an equal begging of the question. Making every allowance for the influence upon the election by the officials there would seem to be the basis of an inference that the policy holders are weary alike of the muckrakers and reform by statute, and are of one mind with Gov. Hughes, who on Wednesday in a public address said:

> There has been a quiet determination of the people at large that no man can overstep the limits of what is right and enjoy the people's respect. A man has got to live with himself, and the sooner he gets on good terms with the fellow he has to go to bed with the happier he will be. He will not do these things which he can conceal and yet have them called success, but he will ask himself: "Can I do this and be an honorable man?"
>
> We can't maintain goodness by mere laws, by force, or by legislation. In the last analysis we have got to depend on the souls of men. We have got to have men who in the quiet of their offices will refuse to do that which is dishonest. It should not now be a question in the management of large corporations of how can we get the best of this and that. It should be a question of whether it will be right to the people to do this and that. Give us a little of this sort of thing and we need have no fear for the future.

This is Dr. Zartman's view. The evils which have been disclosed are, in his opinion, mostly moral and ethical, of the sort which it is extremely difficult to reach by law. They had their origin in a low state of individual and social opinion, and they are best remedied by sounder individual and social morals, and experience shows that these are not the product of statutes.

*"THE INVESTMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES," By Lester W. Zartman, Ph. D. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Camp Fire Club's Award.

Mr. Thompson Seton sends us the text of the award of the Camp Fire Club, of which he is President, to Mr. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park. This is the club's first award.

Resolved, By the President and Governors of the Camp Fire Club duly assembled in New York on the 2d of February, 1907, that each year this club may give a Gold Medal of Honor for the work that, in its opinion, has during the past year been most helpful in promoting the interests to which this club is devoted, namely, outdoor life, camping, fishing, hunting, animal photography, and the preservation of forests, wild life, and landscape.

Resolved, further, That for the year 1906 this club bestows its Gold Medal of Eminent Service on William Temple Hornaday, Sc. D., for his book called "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," in the conviction that this book is not only a valuable contribution to zoology, but also has set for camping and hunting a higher standard that must be a lasting and far-reaching power for good.

CHESTERTON ON DICKENS.

NOTHING is important except the fate of the soul, and literature is only redeemed from utter triviality, surpassing that of naughts and crosses, by the fact that it describes, not the world around us or the things on the retina of the eye or the enormous irrelevancy of encyclopaedias, but some condition to which the human spirit can come." With this unhesitating approach to the heart of his subject, G. K. Chesterton begins an introduction to Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," which E. P. Dutton & Co. have added to their "Everyman Library." And he proceeds, first ramblingly and then directly upon his subject, with a commixture of expressions, classic and in the vernacular, and of analysis that are of the accepted and the non-expectant, that compose for a bit of delectable reading and a highly suggestive guide to the book. Mr. Chesterton's theme is that the writings of our great authors are, in spirit, biographic, and that the spirit of Dickens is one that abets the interested and hopeful student of life, because of his keen interest in the event that lies around the corner of the future.

Admirable Books Published This Week

The Case of Dr. Horace
By JOHN H. PRENTIS
An unknown writer tells a detective story which possesses the blessed charm of successful difference. It is original in plot, in treatment and in finish.
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MARCH

1907

"THE LONG ROAD."

John Oxenham's New Story of Injustice and Hardships in Russia.*

JOHN OXENHAM'S "The Long Road" is a story of Russia, and, in the manner of its telling, a Russian story. It is narrated with the simplicity and directness which we have learned to look for in the work of the great Russians, and it is dark with the tragedy of autocracy and Siberia.

It begins with the long road between Kazan and Irkutsk, a road taking more than a year to traverse by the weary feet of a band of exiles, many of whom marked it with their bones.

Trivial were the pretexts upon which these were driven across the steppes without even any provision for food save such as they could beg. "One was there because he had forgotten to pay his taxes. Another for cutting firewood on forbidden ground. Another for not being able to hold his tongue." And the father of the little boy whose fortunes the story follows, a dull and brawny smith, because of the gift of a packet of snuff which cleared his sluggish brain and moved him to look beyond his own small matters—a dangerous thing, and "he was better away."

The book begins with a touching picture of the child Stepan, trudging along that toilsome way beside his mother, clutching her coarse woolen gown, as he dragged his aching little feet out of the icy, sticky mud and plunged them in again. Yet this is but a faint symbol of the long road which, through a decree of malignant cruelty, he is afterward to follow to his life's end.

The author states in a note that "the extraordinary decree on which this story is founded is not an effort of the imagination, but simple, historical fact." Since this is the central incident of the book, and since it was so wanton in its cruelty, a piece of "freakish deviltry" well nigh incredible, it would have been well had Mr. Oxenham been specific as to the original of Paschkin, the fiend-Governor of the province, and his brutal decree. Not that it really makes any difference to the novel, save that if the fact were clearly defined one could not suspect the writer of painting his situation too black for possibility.

It is the core of a story of equal originality and power and of tragedy not unrelieved by gleams of light. In Irkutsk the exiled family lead a serene and even a modestly successful life, and there comes to young Stepan a romance of rare tenderness, rudely cleft by the thunderbolt of the decree declaring that henceforth he shall abide never more than ten days in one place. Even then, after an interval of storm, he contrives for a while to wrest happiness from fate. Then, when the hardship of his lot has swept from him everything, comes the lust of vengeance to fill the void. When that in its turn is forced to yield to something higher, nothing is left save the blankness of despair. Drawn from this eclipse by a single human tie, the man emerges from the savage solitude of the tundras to bestow upon all whom he meets in his wandering the love which none of his blood lives to claim. And so, for all its agony, the book ends not unhappily. At least in the things interior and vital the victim has become the conqueror.

If one can imagine Dickens choosing this theme, how surely he would have made a "character" of every man, woman, and child encountered by Stepan upon that road as long as life itself. But Mr. Oxenham does not permit any wavering of the interest focused upon his central figure. The young wife, Katia, is a beautiful outline; the children are less accentuated than is Stepan's love for them. Of the Governor there is enough to justify his hate. The old Jew, Peter Krop, is, next to Stepan, the most clearly defined character of the book, very human and very love-worthy; without any emotionalism the savior of Stepan in more than one crucial experience.

The story loses its unswerving realism as it approaches its close. We begin to doubt and question. Could anything have turned Stepan from the vengeance within his grasp? Waiving that point, could anything have held back Paschkin from delivering himself from the menace of a supposed madman. Could Stepan with dazed brain, his axe his only possession, have existed solitary for three years in "the most unutterably desolate land on the face of the earth," where in Winter the temperature falls to 70 degrees below zero? And why should the wanderer of many years amid Siberian snows be suddenly smitten with terrified amaze at the streaming glory of the aurora?

Still, even though the closing pages are less in accord with the "logic of events" than the greater part of the book, the loss upon one side of its art is a gain on the other. A close adherence to probabilities would have meant a story steeped in gloom, extinguished in tragedy. We cannot but be grateful to Mr. Oxenham for remembering mercy and for permitting his readers to close a novel of unusual sincerity and strength with minds less penetrated by the wrongs and the anguish of its hero than by his moral victory and ultimate peace.

*THE LONG ROAD. By John Oxenham. 12mo. Pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A JOURNAL INTIME.

DIMBIE AND I—and Amelia. By Mabel Barnes-Grundy. Pp. 346. 12mo. Illustrated by Otto Lang. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

THIS is the "journal intime" of a young wife whose story begins instead of ends with "So they married and lived happily ever after"—yes, "ever after," although but Marguerite must tell her own story, and it is to be hoped that their name is legion who will read with smiles and tears and a great tenderness of heart this record of a brave and beautiful life and of a love stronger than death.

Nothing can be much more difficult than to depict through the medium of autobiography the character of hero or heroine, witness Esther Summerson, who "seems to exist to give point to Matthew Arnold's dictum about the eternal distinction between 'simplesse' and 'simplicité.'"

Marguerite's is a genuine simplicity. She writes about other people, her husband, her friends, the terrible Peter and the racy Amelia. Her self-revelation seems wholly unconscious. We never catch her in the pose of "Voilà l'espèce de femme que je suis!" She charms by the qualities that charm in the most charming women we know—a heart sound and sweet at its core, a temperament sunny and sympathetic, a sense of humor, high courage, religion unobtruded but pervading. She is a winning personality, and her Dimbie, a manly fellow, who does not wear his heart on his sleeve, deserves her love, despite that overworked "crooked smile" of his.

Amelia, the "general" (i. e., maid of all work) of the small household supplies much of the gentle fund of the tale. Nanty, Jane Fairbrother, and the Doctor are delightful; but Professor Leighrall, Peter, and the neighborhood callers are caricatures. The professor's flippancy on the subject of his mother's death is one of those cruel bits of bad taste that make the reader wince. Nor are we sure that filial piety should have permitted the amusing portrayal of the tornadoes of Peter; but Peter was such an exceptional parent that his daughter may, perhaps, be excused for not keeping up a show of impossible reverence and affection—and then she confides him to her journal only.

A brave, bright story is "Dimbie and I," and one that is well worth the reading. Amelia's oft-quoted employers, the Tompkinses, are only less delightful than Mrs. Harris. The reader shall have the pleasure of finding out for himself what were the "hoary doves" and "hentries" which furnished their chief claims to distinction. Marguerite's whimseys are all dear, whether it be the chronic casting off of her slipper or the perpetual losing of the "tortis." The modest revelation of "a beautiful, blameless life" captures one's heart, and, like a personal friend, seems scarcely within the realm of criticism.

DETECTIVE STORIES.

NORROY, DIPLOMATIC AGENT. By George Bronson-Howard. Illustrated by Gordon Ross. New York: The Scalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

THIS book contains a series of seven entertaining detective stories, being the adventures of a wonderful secret diplomatic agent of our Government. Whether such a man as Norroy ever existed is a matter of little moment, and his life is none the less entertaining because it is entirely fictitious. He is always acting on behalf of our country, and we are happy to feel that if we must have secret complications their solution rests in such marvelously adroit hands.

Norroy is of course impassive and a favorite in society. He has the languid manner and the habitual fondness of such characters for cigarettes. You would never suspect him for what he really is; which makes him so much the more mysterious and interesting. He has the discernment of a Sherlock Holmes, though he does not stoop to microscopic clues. Beneath his fashionable garments and silken underwear he has the scars of many wounds. It is unnecessary to add that he is impervious to the charms of woman, and that even under the most extraordinary circumstances he never hesitates an instant in determining what to do and how to do it. He is an intimate friend of the President and the Secretary of State. He is a "dandified devil"—and proud of it.

With such a central character as this and a certain number of international complications, with male and female foreign secret agents for victims to be worsted, the author has ample material. The seven stories are good reading at any time, and particularly when the mind longs for diversion.

THE TUDORS.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY VII. TO THE DEATH OF HENRY VIII. (1485-1547). By H. A. L. Fisher M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

IN England, as in other countries of Western Europe, the fifteenth century marked the triumph of monarchy at the expense of feudalism. The latter had outlived its period of usefulness, and the welfare of peoples and nations demanded that there be substituted for it centralization, which under the conditions of the time could be accomplished only upon a monarchical basis. The people were happier, and the nation was more powerful under one master than under many. In England feudalism had never attained the political proportions that it had in France, and hence the establishment of royal power demanded in England a less prolonged, obstinate, and fierce struggle. The Wars of the Roses between Lancastrian and Yorkist destroyed and impoverished the old baronial nobility of England and made easy the foundation of the Tudor monarchy.

It has been customary among historians to refer to this dynastic period as one of despotism, and to speak of "Tudor absolutism." In the shifting balance of power between the executive and legislative departments of the Government, the former seemed decisively to have triumphed. Henry VII. and his successors summoned Parliaments less frequently than had the Lancastrian sovereigns, and the Crown exercised decided influence over the Legislature, in its deliberations and in the election of its members. Mr. Fisher, however, emphasizes as a fact of great importance "the survival of parliamentary government in England in an age which witnessed the eclipse of representative institutions throughout Western Europe." They served, at least, to keep alive the forms of political liberty, and when the time came in the seventeenth century to protest against royal tyranny the machinery of a constitutional revolt was at hand. Parliament never fell out of the governmental system of England, as the Estates General disappeared in France.

The first Parliament of Henry VII. was by no means weakly subservient. It confirmed his claim to the throne and made a life grant to the King of "tunnage and poundage," but expressly stated that the grant did not hold over for the advantage of future sovereigns. Furthermore, the Commons protested emphatically against the abuse of "purveyance," or the requisition by the royal household of food and provisions for which no proper compensation was made. As a result, the revenues of the King's household were distinguished clearly from those of the State. In spite of two or three formidable conspiracies, Henry's reign was beneficial to England at large, and he handed on to his more famous son a stable throne and a well-filled Treasury.

By its connection with the future destinies of England, the discovery of North America by John Cabot in 1497 stands out as the most conspicuous event of the reign. It gave England under later sovereigns her claim to the continent and her right to colonize it. The maritime activity of England, however, lapsed till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The reign of Henry VIII. opened under most favorable auspices. The young King was popular and evidently intended to play a striking part in European politics which considerations of sound domestic statesmanship would have probably led him to avoid. But a war with France proved more attractive than attention to domestic problems, and by joining the Holy League against France England found herself, for the first time since the Hundred Years' War, again plunged into a serious European conflict.

Of course, the most important constitutional event of the reign was the final separation of the English Church from the Papacy. This separation was effected by the Annates Act of 1534, an act forbidding the payment of Peter's pence or any revenue to Rome, and an act placing the Church under the administrative control of the Crown, and establishing the King in chancery as the highest court of ecclesiastical appeal. In 1534 an act was also passed vesting the succession to the Crown in the heirs of Anne Boleyn. The "reformation" of Henry VIII., as is well known, marked no important dissent in doctrine from the Roman Church. The Parliament which had effected the establishment of the English Church also carried out a sweeping confiscation of monastic property, adding a large annual revenue to the Crown. This was the one phase of the English reformation which survived the Catholic reaction under Queen Mary.

Mr. Fisher's estimate of Henry's character is as follows: "Gross, cruel, crafty, hypocritical, avaricious, he was nevertheless a great ruler of men. His grasp of affairs was firm and comprehensive; his devotion to public duty was, at least after Wolsey's fall, constant and sustained by a high and kingly sense of his own virtues and responsibilities. Before the judgment seat of his watchful, exacting, and imperious conscience he at least was never found wanting. * * * Called to govern a country which had been long depressed by the perplexities of civil strife, he left behind him a body of patriotic sentiment so wholesome and buoyant that, vanquishing after a brief struggle the poison of religious discord, it attained the magnificent development of the Elizabethan age."

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MARCH

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

E. A.—Please let me know if the volumes of "Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Établissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les Deux Indes," by G. T. Raynal, printed in 1820, with illustrations and portrait of author, also two supplementary volumes by M. Pinchet, have any special value to-day?

The market value is about $1.50 each.

M. C. L.—In your very interesting reply to M. Turner, March 2, you mention a book, "The Annals of England," highly indorsed by Bishop Stubbs, the historian. Will you be good enough to tell me who publishes the book or where it may be purchased, and whether it is in one volume or more, with, also, information about its probable cost? As for Magna Charta and its seal, is it not true that the original MS. charter is not now in existence, and that the official photographs were made from the best MS. copy remaining?

"The Annals of England: An Epitome of English History, from Contemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and Other Public Records," was published at Oxford and London in 1876 by James Parker & Co. It is an 8vo, 576 pages, and its original price was 12s. Parker's London office in 1876 was in the Strand. According to the 1907 London Directory Parker & Co., publishers, are at 31 Bedford Street, Strand. The book, no doubt, is for sale by dealers in this city and may be had for about $1.

J. R. Green, in his "History of the English People," says that "one copy of the great charter still remains in the British Museum, injured by age and fire, but with the royal seal still hanging from the brown shriveled parchment."

Baedeker's London says that in the triangular part of Case V. of the British Museum's Manuscript Hall is a collotype copy of the articles of Magna Charta, two original copies of which may be seen on application.

In the illustrated edition of J. R. Green's history, edited by Mrs. Green, and published in 1893, there is a fac simile of the charter from a copy in the British Museum. The original charter, sealed by John at Runnymede, still exists in the Museum, a note says, but has been so much injured as to be quite illegible.

C. D.—Can you tell me something of E. S. Dixon, an English writer on birds, poultry, &c., and of Lieut. G. Arbuthnot, a writer on Turkish military troubles?

The English writer on birds you have in mind is evidently Charles Dixon, who had devoted his whole life to the study of natural history. In pursuing this study he visited every part of the British Isles and traveled in North Africa in search of new and rare specimens of birds. He collaborated with the late Henry Seebohm in a book on British birds. Many works have been written by Mr. Dixon, all on birds and their habits, &c. Lieut. George Arbuthnot, R. N., wrote "Herzegovina, or Omar Pasha and the Christian Rebels: With a Brief Account of Servia," which was published in London in 1862.

L. A. FISHER.—Will you kindly inform me whether John Walter Cross, the husband of George Eliot, is living; if so where he lives and what is his occupation?

We presume that he is living, as his name, John Walter Cross, appears in the current Post Office Directory of London, England. His residence is given as Queen Anne's Mansions, S. W. He does not seem to be actively engaged at anything.

Mrs. LINDA BURRELL.—Will you kindly inform me if any of the inclosed list of books and papers have any literary and commercial value?

1. "Documentary History of the State of New York," with maps and engravings, printed Albany, 1849, 1850, and 1851; three volumes. Published by Weed, Parsons & Co.

2. "Practical Treatise on Painting." Illustrated by examples from Italian, Venetian, Flemish and Dutch schools, by John Burnett, London, Old Bond Street. Published 1838.

3. "Lives of the Presidents of the United States," &c., by Robert Lincoln. Watson & Co., publishers, 1837.

4. "Natural History of Waters, Fossils," &c., medicinal properties, &c., by Robert Brooks, M. D., London. Printed by Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1763.

5. "Works of Aristotle," containing family physician, &c., publisher by Law & Caster, London, England, 1530.

6. "Psalms" containing appendix, hymns by Watts. Boston, Nelland & Adams, 1765.

7. "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," by Washington Irving. Printed by J. & J. Harper, 1833.

8. "American Lessons in Reading, Writing and Speaking," Noah Webster, Jr. Boston, 1798.

9. "Washington's Farewell Address," Troy, Parker & Hiss, 1812.

10. "Address by George Washington Parke Custis," delivered at Georgetown, Sept. 1, 1812. Published at Boston by Bradford & Reed.

11. Ulster County Gazette, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1800. Printed in mourning for death of Washington.

12. A printed copy of first sermon ever preached in New England, and probably first sermon ever preached in America, in 1621, at Plymouth. Printed in England in 1622; reprinted in Boston in 1815 by T. G. Bangs, printer.

13. "Life and Actions of Napoleon Bonaparte," Norwich, 1810. John Fairchild, printer.

14. "The Banks of Wye," by Robert Bloomfield. New York, 1812. Richard Scott, printer.

(1) From $3.50 to $7 for the four, not three, volumes. (2) An 1837 edition sold for $6.75 and an 1850 edition for $7.25. There does not appear to be any record of a sale of the 1828 edition. (3) About $1.25. (4) "New and Accurate System of Natural History," by R. Brookes. Revised by O. Goldsmith," London, 1763, six volumes, 8vo, sold for £1 16s. in London a few years ago. We find no record of the "Natural History of Waters." by Robert Brooks. (5) This edition has little value. (6) "New Version of the Psalms of David," by N. Brady and N. Tate, published by J. Kneeland & S. Adams in Boston, 1758, 12mo, morocco, sold for $10 at the Menzies sale in 1878. (7) The 1829 edition of Irving's Columbus does not appear to have any special value. The first edition, published in 1828, three volumes, 8vo, is worth from $6 to $10. (8) It is not of special value. "An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Writing," by Noah Webster, was first published in 1785. (9) We find no record of this, but it seems to have special value, as a similar work, published with portrait, at Windsor, Vt., in the same year, fetched at auction from $4 to $6. (10) It is not of special value. (11) If a reprint it has no special value. (12) "The Sin and Danger of Self-Love," the first Puritan sermon preached in New England, was originally printed in London in 1622. The 1815 reprint has no special value. (13) No special value. (14) The first edition of "The Banks of Wye" was published in 1811. The New York 1812 edition seems to have no special value.

O. V. Y.—Please give a complete list of members of the French Academy up to date?

The present members of the French Academy are: Emile Ollivier, Alfred Jean François Mézières, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier, Victorien Sardou, René François Armand-Sully-Prudhomme, François Eduard Joachim Coppée, Ludovic Halévy, Othenin P. de Cleron, Comte de Haussonville, Jules Arnaud Arsene Claretie, Eugene Marie Melchior, Vicomte de Vogué, Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet, Louis Marie Julien Viaud, (Pierre Loti,) Ernest Lavisse, Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin, Paul Bourget, Henri Houssaye, Jules Lemaitre, Jacques Anatole Thibault, (Anatole France,) Marquis Marie C. A. Costa de Beauregard, Claude-Adhémar, (Andre Theuriet,) Louis Jules Albert, Comte Vaudal, Albert Comte de Mun, Gabriel Hanotaux, Eugene C. Guillaume, Henri Leon Emilie Lavedan, Paul Deschanel, Paul Hervieu, Auguste Emile Faguet, Eugene Marcellus Pierre Berthelot, Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de Vogué, Edmond Rostand, Frederick Masson, René Bazin, Etienne Lamy, Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot, Maurice Barrès, and Cardinal François Désiré Mathieu. There are now three vacancies.

HENRY D. NOYES.—One of our daily papers speaking of President Roosevelt says: "He is no Laxian, no Laodicean, but speaks and writes straight and hard." What is a Laxian?

"Laxia," is a word of Greek derivation, meaning slanting, cross-wise, oblique, indirect, or ambiguous. In pathology it means a distortion of the head to one side, or wry neck. It is also applied to a genus of fringillins birds distinguished by crooked bills. A laxian, therefore, is held to mean one who is either crooked, indirect, or ambiguous in speech or actions, and with this interpretation the application in the sentence quoted above is obvious.

R. M. ROSS.—Kindly let me know where I can secure a copy of the life of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd" of Scotland?

"James Hogg," by George Douglas, Charles Scribner's Sons, published at 75 cents, is probably what you seek. A comprehensive biography of Hogg is to be found in Volume XXVII. of the Dictionary of National Biography.

ROBERT JACKSON.—Will you give under Queries some account of W. E. Addis, both of the work which he has done and of the positions which he has occupied? He is author of the volume "Hebrew Religion" of the "Crown Theological Library," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Rev. William E. Addis was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1844, where his father was a Free Church minister. He was educated at the Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; at Glasgow College, and subsequently at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1868 he became a Roman Catholic, joined the London Oratory in 1868, and was ordained a priest in 1872, and was parish priest of Sydenham 1878-88. Then he was appointed assistant minister of the Australian Church at Melbourne, Australia, and remained there until 1892. In 1893 he became minister of the High Pavement Chapel, at Nottingham, England, and remained in charge there for five years. Then he left the ministry and, experiencing a change of heart, returned to the Church of England in 1901. In 1906 he was appointed to the Chair of Old Testament Criticism in Manchester College, Oxford, and two years later was made Master of Addis Hall. In conjunction with Thomas Arnold he prepared the Catholic Dictionary in 1884. He is the author of "Documents of Hexateuch," "Christianity and the Roman Empire," "Hebrew Religion and the Rise of Judaism under Ezra," and many other publications of a similar nature.

ALFRED LIEBAU.—Kindly tell me in your literary section who is the author of "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," and where it was published?

Charles J. Lever was the author of this popular novel, and it is on the list of many publishers. It can be found in any good book store.

Z. T. H.—If the inquirer using these initials will send his address to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a copy of the "Hollow Tree" verses he asked for will be mailed him.

ROBERT E. WEIGLET.—Replying to query of J. C. Reeve, in reference to a book entitled "Trial of Jesus Christ," I would say that T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, published in 1880, "The Trial of Jesus Christ, a Legal Monograph," by A. Taylor Innes, Advocate, 124 pages.

"The Trial and Death of Jesus Christ," by James Stalker, D. D., American Tract Society, by arrangement with A. C. Armstrong & Co., 1897.

"Legalized Wrong," a comment on the Tragedy of Jesus, by Robert Clowry Chapman of the Chicago bar, was published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

In 1887 Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn delivered an address before the Thursday Morning Club of Great Barrington, Mass., "Arrest and Trial of Jesus Viewed from a Legal Standpoint." His Honor's contention is that arrest was illegal, evidence unfairly taken, and decision given by Judges unfit to try. I do not know whether this has been printed otherwise than in the newspapers at the time.

The London Times, reviewing Mr. Innes's book when it was published, said that "there have been several monographs in French or German on the judicial aspects of the trial of Christ. One marked by no small ability was published as late as 1898 by a Spanish Jew, M. Salvador."

I have a small collection of treatises on the subject, in German, I think, and several others. I have seen only Mr. Innes's book and Justice Gaynor's address, both of which I have.

D. L. LOWSON.—In reply to J. L.'s inquiry as to the author of "The Miller's Daughter," I beg to say that, by common to be in doubt about the exact title, he may mean the word "The Miller's Song," by Robert Gilfillan, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and lived from 1798 to 1850.

FIRST VERSE.

Oh! why left I my home,
Why did I cross the deep?
Oh! why left I the land
Where my forefathers sleep?
I sigh for Scotia's shore,
And I gaze across the sea;
But I canna get a blink
O' my ain countrie!

Another correspondent suggests "The Exile of Erin," by Thomas Campbell.

F. L. BLADE.—The poem asked for by M. L. C. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is entitled "The Road to Yesterday," and was written by Caroline McCormick and published in Harper's Weekly. The poem is:

Oh, the nursery is lonely and the garden's full of rain,
And there's nobody at all who wants to play,
But I think it I should only run with all my might and main,
I could leave this dreary country of To-day.

For it can't be far to cross it, since I came myself last night
When I went to sleep they brought me all the way.
And to-morrow's very near, they say it's almost in our sight,
So I soon could come again to Yesterday.

Over there my boat is sailing all alone upon the pond—
I must hurry back before she blows astray;
And arbutus flowers are trailing in the pleasant fields beyond,
With the other little, lovely flowers of May.

And the trees are white with blossoms and the air is bright with song,
And the children all are happy there and gay;
Oh, I want to go to find them now, and you may come along,
If you'll show me, please, the road to Yesterday.

J. H. B.—Replying to T. S. T. (March 9,) I would say that the lines incorrectly quoted,

There is nothing more to say,
They have all gone away
From the house on the hill,

are from a poem entitled "The House on the Hill," by Edwin Arlington Robinson. It is included in a volume called "The Children of the Night," (Scribner, 1906.) President Roosevelt reviewed this volume in The Outlook, and quoted entire the poem mentioned.

This poem can also be found in Stedman's "An American Anthology." It was also published in a recent number of The Argonaut, San Francisco. Several of our readers have furnished information about the poem, a copy of which has been mailed to T. S. T.

M. A. B.—The poem asked for by Mrs. A. L. Conger, written on Sir John Franklin's illfated expedition to the arctic regions is known as "A Song of the North." It was written by Elizabeth (or Lizzie) Doten, who claimed to have composed it while under spiritual influence. It can be found in "The Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry," compiled by Henry T. Coates, and published by H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

We are indebted to several readers for information about this poem, a copy of which will be sent to Mrs. A. L. Conger on receiving her address at this office.

M. C. L.—As supplementary to your reply to "C. E. Keen," March 9, may I remind you of another accepted origin for the phrase inquired about, by quoting from Barham's "Brothers of Birchington" in the "Ingoldsby Legends":

"In brief, I don't stick to declare, Father Dick,
So they call him for short, is a regular brick;
A metaphor taken—I have not the page right—
From an ethical work by the Stagyrite."

"The page right" is in the "Nicomachean Ethics," Section 1, where Aristotle sums up the many excellencies of the happy man he is describing by calling him a four-cornered, perfectly rectangular man. In the translations this is often rendered "a faultless cube," but the rollicking university phrase makers preferred another rectangular solid for their own use, and made it "a perfect brick." As for Lycurgus's speech, I have never seen Plutarch in the original, but as compared with the ordinary translations the current version has added a good deal; yet, even so, the Spartan "brick," as such, was merely a patriotic defender, while both the scholastic and modern "brick" evolved therefrom stand for an all-round good fellow.

Appeals to Readers.

J. E. C.—Will you or one of your readers kindly give me the authorship of these lines:

"For genius does what it must,
And talent does what it can."

E. B. COOK.—I should like to know the author's name of a poem "Lesser Children," and where the poem may be found. Six of the lines are:

"Multitudes, multitudes, under the moon they stirred.
The weaker brothers of our earthly breed.
All came about my head and at my feet
A thousand thousand sweet,
Bewildering, driven, hiding, fluttering, mute."

A. G.—Kindly inform me from what song the following lines are taken and who the author is?

"It was an evening in December,
The last night of the year
We were seated by the fireside,
All was cheerful, all was gay."

Would also like to know where I can obtain the music or by whom it is composed.

H. G.—Can you inform me what paper or magazine has the poem by John Bunner, the second stanza of which runs as follows:

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace;
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

E. F. V.—Can any one tell me where to find two short stories published some ten or twelve years ago, one entitled "The Pity of It," and other, "The Hundred Dolls"? I do not know the author of either story.

THOMAS B. LUDE.—I am desirous of securing some information as to the origin of the following lines, commencing

Out in the cold world, out in the street,
Asking a penny of each one I meet,
Surely I wander about through the world—
&c., &c.,

I am not certain whether this is a song put to words or not.

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Comprising Publications of the Grolier Club and the Riverside Press; Extra-Illustrated Books; a set of Racinet's Costume; the works of Lady Jackson, Miss Freer, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Longfellow, Thackeray, Smollett, Fielding, Balzac, Defoe, Dumas, Byron, Shakespeare, Stevenson, Stockton, and others in Limited Issues on Japan vellum and in other special states.

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MARCH 1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

New Novel from McCutcheon Out—Winston Churchill to Write of His Campaign—News of Authors.

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON'S new novel, "The Flyers," is issued to-day by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The story is about the elopements of two couples, who meet and beget complications. It is a comedy of errors to make time for the reader pass at a pace which the publishers, in their joy, have seen fit to characterize by a pun on the title.

Sir Oliver Lodge, one of England's most progressive students in metaphysics, and whose recent Catechism of a Scientist received wide attention, has contributed an article, to appear shortly, on "The Influence of Psychical Research on Religious Belief," to The Homiletic Review.

"David Grayson's" articles on "Adventures in Contentment" have been so well liked that nearly all the leading book houses have asked for its book rights. "David Grayson" is a pen name, and The American Magazine receives many letters asking for information about the author, some correspondents taking him, a metropolitan writer, for a real farmer, and comparing notes on similar experiences that they have had.

Mitchell Kennerley announces that Edgar Saltus has written a treatise on the spiritual essence and development of religions, and Mr. Kennerley has published it under the title "The Lords of the Ghostland."

It is said in the literary chit-chat of the Neapolitan book shops that "The Call of the Wild," has been the best selling book of the Winter—which is likely enough from the viewpoint of the Sicilian hotel keepers.

Mr. Aaron M. Crane, whose book entitled "Right and Wrong Thinking and Their Results," achieved so brilliant a success—a success to which it was entitled as being perhaps the most virile piece of writing which the mental healing movement has put forth—is now busy upon another work along the same lines. It will appear in the Autumn from the press of the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

"American Philosophy: The Early School," by I. Woodbridge Riley of the Department of Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University, will be published in April by Dodd, Mead & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have taken from Edgar Mayhew Bacon a life of Henry Hudson, which they will later in the year add to their American Men of Energy Series.

Richard Harding Davis is now on the West Coast of Africa, and will shortly visit the Congo. We are assured that he is investigating neither rubber nor sociological conditions, and that the literary world is to benefit simply by a series of travel sketches of picturesque intent that will appear in Collier's Weekly.

Collier's Weekly has also in store, and for an earlier date, an article by Winston Churchill upon his fight for political control of New Hampshire and what has thus far been accomplished for better government.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish also these theological works: "The Church and the Saints: Sermons," by Wentworth Beaumont Hankey; "The Servant of Jehovah; or, The Passion-Prophecy of Scripture Analysed and Elucidated," by George Coulson Workman; "Sin," by the Rev. H. V. S. Eck; "Monotheism, Hebrew and Christian," by the Rev. Canon R. B. Girdlestone; "The Gospel According to St. Paul," by William Porcher Du Bose, and "The Power of the Resurrection," by L. H. M. Soulsby.

Messrs. Burrows Brothers are bringing out a "History of the Society of Jesus in North America," by Thomas Hughes; Vol. I., from the first colonization till 1645. This work has already been published in England.

The Scalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is issuing a new story by James A. Braden, entitled, "The Trail of the Seneca," which continues the adventures of the young heroes of his former Indian stories on the Colonial frontiers.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are incorporating in their biographic volume on "Leading American Soldiers" a series of unusually satisfactory portraits. The one of Washington is from a Stuart painting, the one of Lee from a photograph. The rest are reproductions of carefully chosen engravings, mostly old: Greene, Andrew Jackson, Taylor, Scott, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, T. J. Jackson, and Johnson.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls announce a reprinting and a new edition of interest. The reprinting is of the ten small volumes of "The World's Famous Orations," edited by William Jennings Bryan; Francis W. Halsey, associate. The history of this publication is that the first printing of 30,000 sets was covered by orders before the books were off the press, and a second printing of 20,000 sets was ordered immediately. The 500,000 volumes in all have now been sold and a third printing is being ordered. The volumes contain 300 orations of 170 orators, many of the number, especially the orations of ancient Greece and Rome, being practically unobtainable by the average reader outside of this edition. The new edition in question is of the well-known "Travelers' Handbook," by Josephine Tozier. This has been rewritten in part and almost entirely reset.

Marion Crawford's latest manuscript has been secured by Munsey's Magazine, and will be given book publication by the Macmillan Company. It will be called "The Prima Donna," the scenes laid in New York and London, and opening with a sensational scene in the Metropolitan Opera House. The story is a sequel to "Fair Margaret," which is out in book form under the title "Soprano." The book rights to "The Romance of Steel," by Herbert N. Casson, which has been running in Munsey's Magazine, has been taken by Messrs. Barnes & Co.

Luther Burbank's "The Training of the Human Plant" will be issued by The Century Company April 24.

Messrs. Revells have ready the promised novel, entitled "Ian of the Orcades," by the Canadian poet, Wilfred J. Campbell.

"The Cumulative Speller," by Charles E. Smith, a "practical speller for commercial education," has been put upon the market by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons. The book contains a special chapter on new spelling and 300 words recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board.

Myra Kelly will henceforth write exclusively for Appleton's Magazine. That magazine will specialize in its next number on Oklahoma, to celebrate the advent of that new State.

A series of articles that piques the curiosity is promised by the Bookman. "The Expatriates" will tell all, three in number, and they will deal separately with, I., The American Colony in London; II., The American Colony in Paris, and, III., The American Colony in Berlin. They will deal intimately with the characters, the ambitions, and the activities of the different Americans who seek the gayety, the arts, or the industries of the foreign capitals, and their reasons for expatriation. The authors of these articles will be: I., Francis W. Crowninshield; II., Anna Bowman Dodd; III., Grace Isabel Colbron.

Dodd, Mead & Co. issue to-day "Where the Trail Divides," by Will Lillibridge; "The Many-Sided Roosevelt: An Anecdotal Biography," by George William Douglas, and "Recollections of Men and Horses," by Hamilton Busbey. A week hence they will publish "The Penalty," by Harold Begbie; "Davenant," by Albert Kinross, and "The Whirlpool of Europe—Austria-Hungary and the Hapsburgs," by Archibald R. and E. M. Colquhoun.

Baroness Orczy, authoress of "The Scarlet Pimpernel," will issue a new novel entitled "The Gates of Kamt," through Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in April.

Messrs. Macmillan publish this week "Lady Nugent's Journal," illustrating life in Jamaica a hundred years ago, and "The Persistent Problems of Philosophy," by Miss Calkins, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Wellesley College. The latter is a very serious and extended piece of work, and probably the most pretentious published work on philosophy by a woman.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are adding to their New Library of Medicine two more volumes: "The Drink Problem—In Its Medico-Sociological Aspects," by fourteen medical authorities and edited by T. N. Kelynack, and "The Control of a Scourge; or, How Cancer is Curable," by Charles P. Childe. The latter is not a revolutionary publication, but an elaborate survey of new knowledge upon the subject. Nor is the work upon drink one of the original suggestions that jar upon the ancient and popular rites, but a thorough scientific treatment. Seven men once tried to write about soup, but without success. Doubling their number, the authors have mastered the other drinks.

"Falkland and His Times" is the subject of a volume by J. A. R. Marriott, which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue.

A new volume of essays by Thomas Nelson Page is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing "The Life and Times of Stephen Higginson," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing "Captain Dynamite," a stirring story for boys, dealing with Cuban filibustering, by Charles Edward Rich.

The Large Print Library, designed by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. for readers of defective sight, will make its début March 26 with the issue in its style of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights."

A NEW BOOK BY

Arthur Christopher Benson

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Uniform with "The Upton Letters." Crown 8vo, $1.25 net.

A record of the sentiments, the changing opinions, and the quiet course of life of a young man whom an unexpected legacy has freed from the necessity of leading an active life in the world of affairs. The book aims to win men back to the joys of peaceful work, and simplicity, and friendship, and quiet helpfulness. It is, too, a protest against the rule or tyranny of convention, the appetite for luxury, power, excitement, and strong sensation.

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With 70 illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. Net, $6.50.

This new life of Pater is only less remarkable for the great number of fictitious statements regarding the subject which it disproves, than for the unexpected wealth of new facts that it brings to light. The author has secured mass of information from three intimate and confidential friends of Pater's—, espectively of four, five, and seventeen years' standing, whom the latest and best of the books on Pater does not even mention. *Send for Descriptive Circular.*

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By LONSDALE RAGG, B. D. Oxon.

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This book is not merely a biography of the "Divino Poeta;" it is rather an attempt to depict afresh the life of Dante's Time, and to look at the mediæval world, and especially the Italian world of the Trecento, through Dante's eyes.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, March 24, 1907.

A NOTABLE PAINTING BY A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

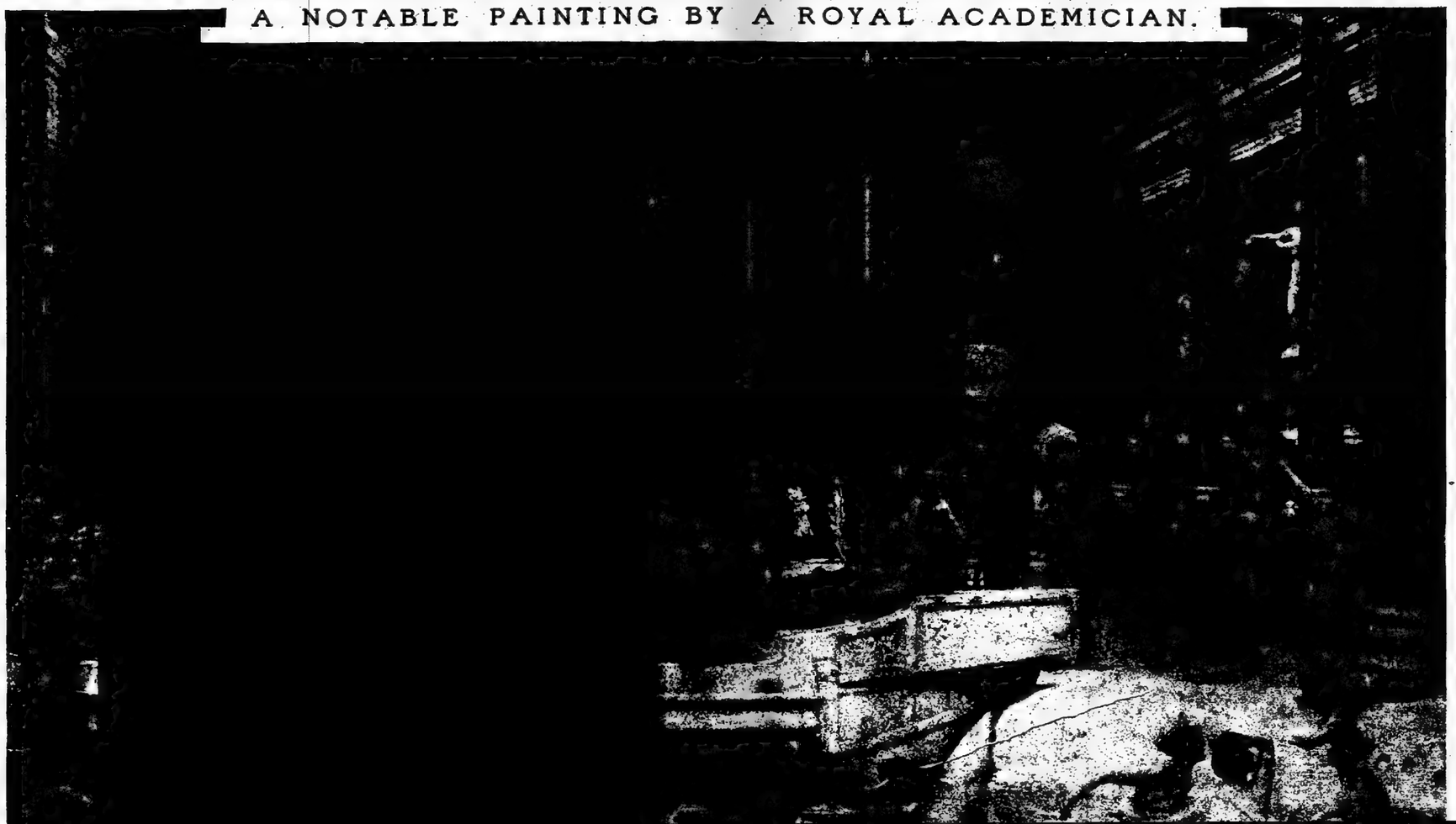

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

Reproduced from the painting by Sir Laurence Alma Tadema, R. A., recently purchased by Arthur Tooth and Son of New York City.

(Courtesy of Arthur Tooth and Son holders of the copyright.)

SOME FAVORITES OF GRAND OPERA.

Singers who have helped to make notable the season just closed at the Metropolitan.

(Art Photographs by Bangs, New York.)

MISS BESSIE ABOTT.

MISS MARION CAMPBELL.

ENRICO CARUSO

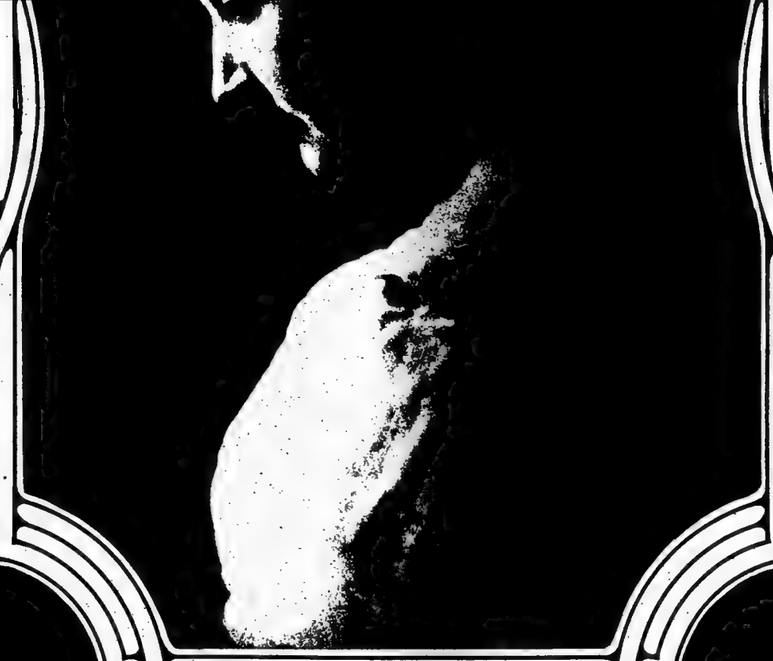

MISS LINA CAVALIERI.

MME. EMMA EAMES.

ALOIS BURGSTALLER.

RICHARDO STRAUSSMAN.

PALATIAL HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

Number six in this notable series of interior views of New York Houses--RESIDENCE OF JAMES A. BURDEN.

(SEE MAGAZINE SECTION.)

LOCKING INTO THE ANTE-ROOM FROM THE SALON.

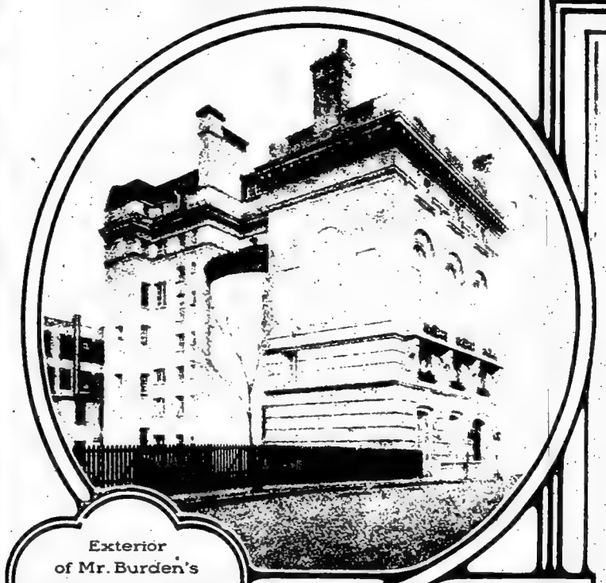

Exterior of Mr. Burden's residence at 7 East 91st Street.

Balcony at the head of the grand staircase.

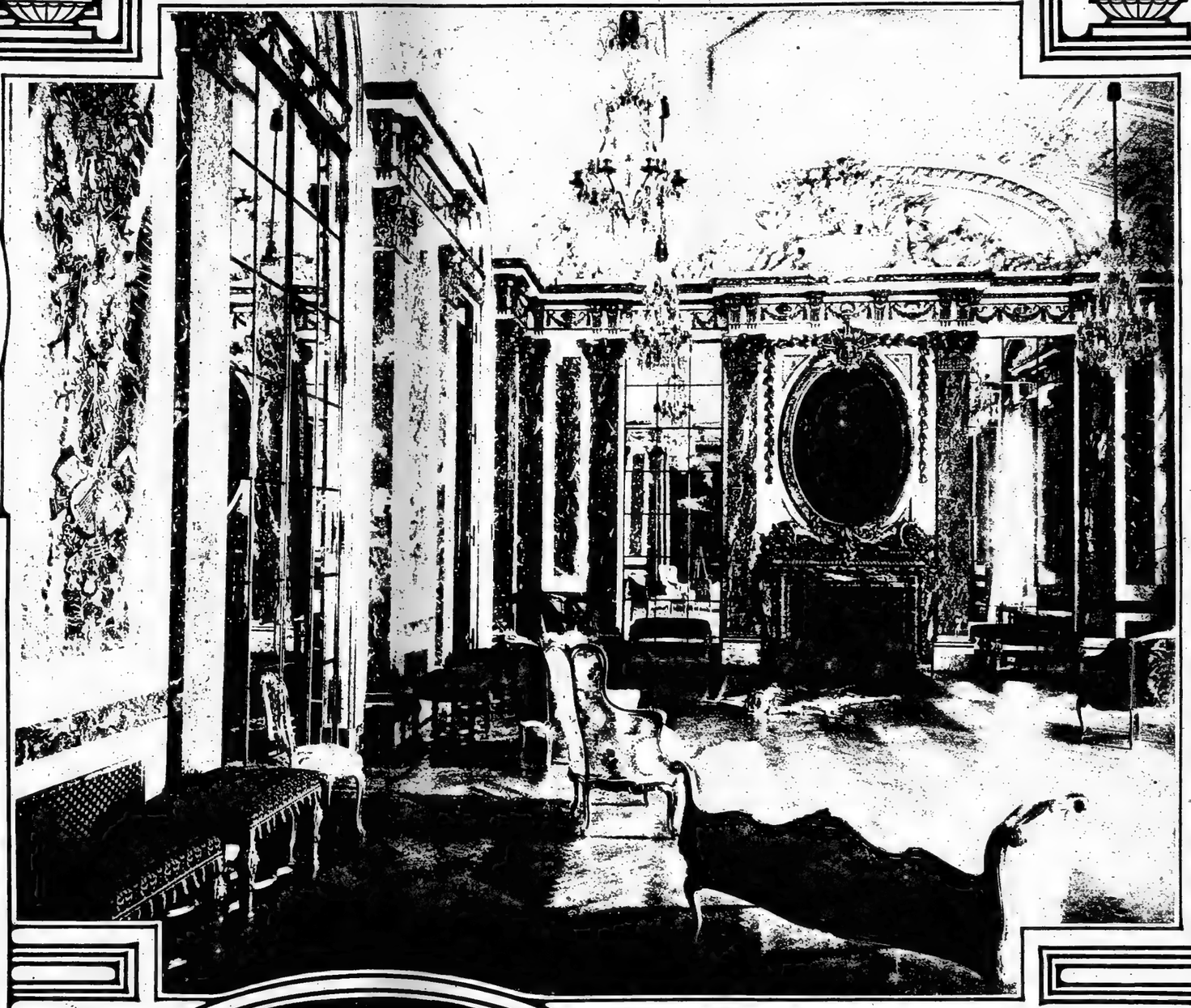

SALON AND BALLROOM.
In marble, decorated with gilt. Brocaded gilt furniture.

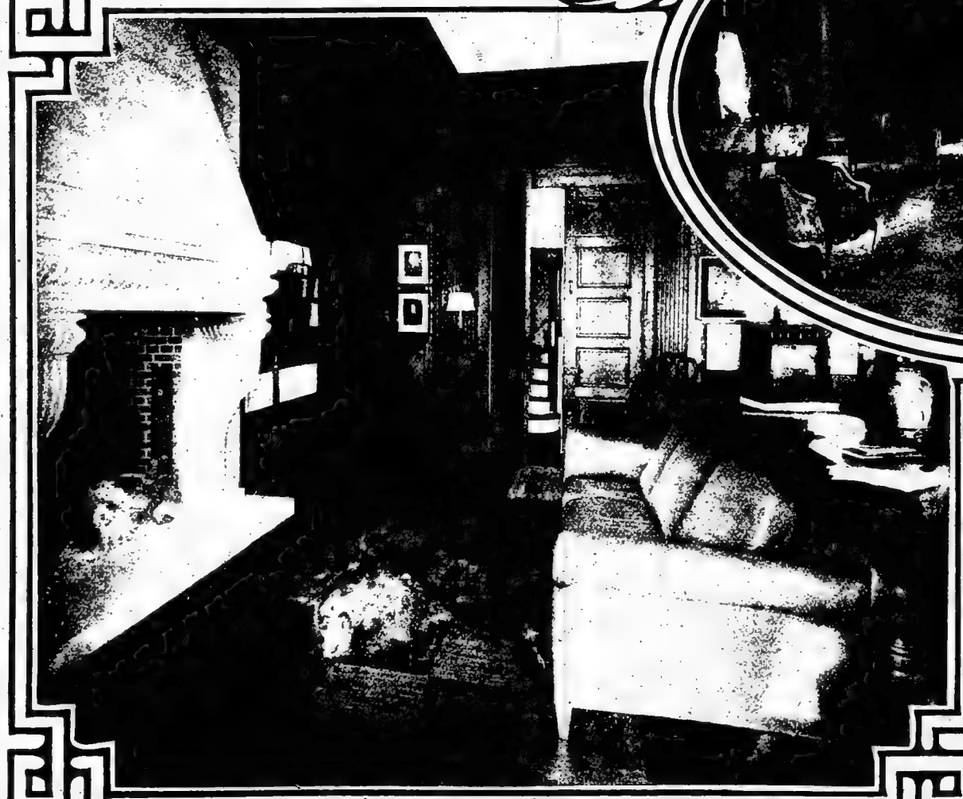

Another view of the Salon. Showing the wonderful old tapestry.

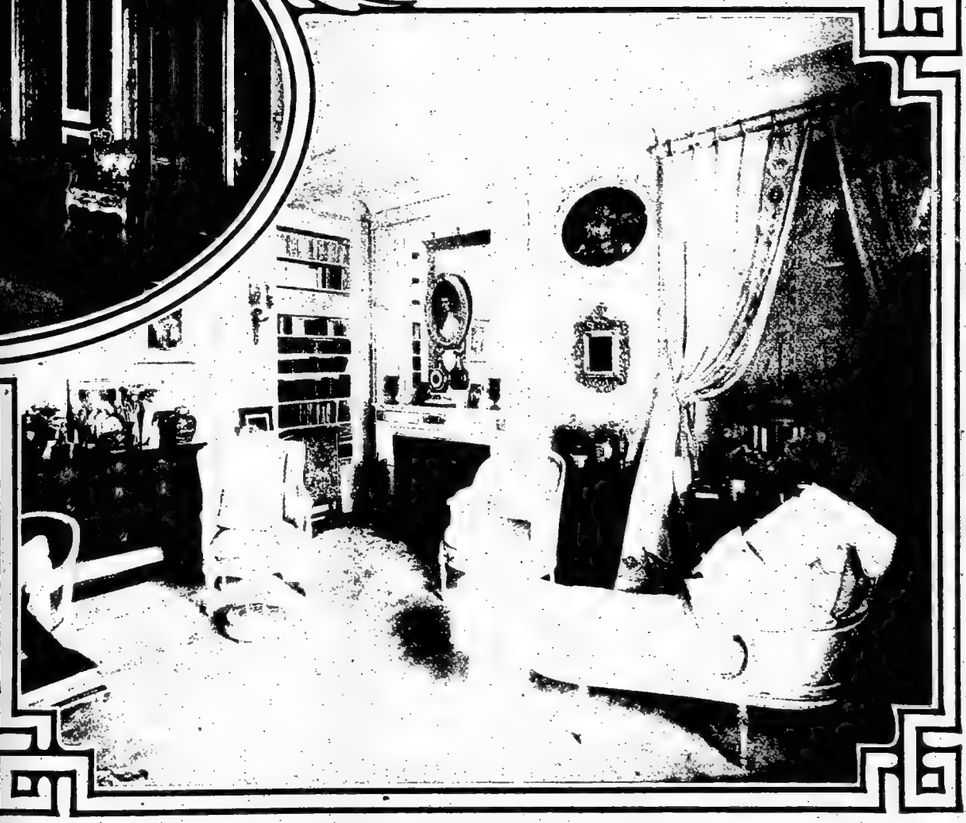

MR. BURDEN'S DEN ON THE FIRST FLOOR
Finished in old English oak, fireplace of white stone, oak furniture covered with brown leather.

A CORNER OF MRS. BURDEN'S BOUDOIR.
Done in French gray and white.
(Photos by Curtis Bell.)

TWO CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLES OF THE GERMAN ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

(Courtesy of Theodore Heinemann.)

"THE FAVORED SUITOR."
(By Emil Brach. (Died Oct., 1906, Munich.)

IN THE MONK'S STUDIO.

(By Prof. Rich. Linderum, Munich.)

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE VATICAN.

Many pictures have been published showing the interiors of the Papal Palace, some of which have afforded a glimpse of the private life of the Pope, yet few people realize what a centre of industry the Vatican household really is. Containing departments of every sort necessary for the maintenance of the Papal regime, both public and private, it is almost a city within itself. (*Photographs by Underwood & Underwood.*)

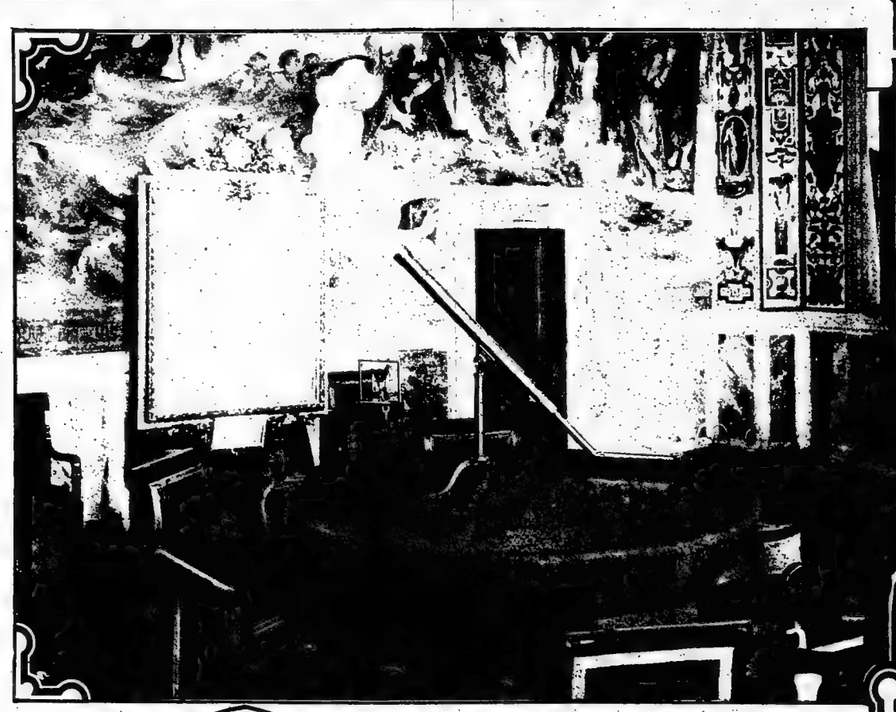

OFFICE OF THE POPE'S ASTRONOMER.—In this room the calculations were made which led to the alteration of the Gregorian Calendar.

THE POPE'S STOREROOM.—A great deal of room is needed for the furnishings which are used in the Vatican on special occasions. Acres of carpets and flags and row upon row of chairs are kept in these storerooms, which, in spite of their humble purpose, have ceilings richly decorated with paintings and mosaics.

A UNIQUE STAIRWAY.

In the Vatican there are 1,100 rooms, but not all are easily accessible. The photo shows the only means of entering some of the storerooms in which furniture and decorative material are kept. Photo taken with camera pointed upward

A Curious Stocking Press, made by the special order of the late Pope Leo XIII.

THE ROOM IN WHICH THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS MEET FOR MORE OR LESS INFORMAL BUSINESS.

The Pope occupies the throne shown in the picture and the Cardinals occupy the chairs arranged around the wall.

THE POPE'S DISPENSARY.
The Vatican is independent of the services of strange chemists and druggists. The photo shows a part of the great dispensary inside the Vatican, which is superintended by learned monks.

The gorgeous Sedan chair presented to the Pope by the people of Venice. It will be remembered that the Pope was formerly a Cardinal in Venice. The anchor, the net, and the dolphins are reminiscences of the Queen of the Adriatic.

THE POPE AS A PRACTICAL JOKER.—The photo shows a marble vessel floating on an unruffled ocean in the Vatican gardens. It is said that Piux IX. used to enjoy the following joke at the expense of the bands of pilgrims who came to visit him: After the audience he would invite his guests to the garden, and after gathering them round the fountain to admire the beautiful workmanship of the vessel, he caused a secret spring to be touched, which resulted in a broadside of water being fired from the guns of the boat. The sight of his besprinkled guests caused the Pope infinite amusement. On special occasions, it is said, he even went to the expense of having perfumes discharged from these guns.

SOCIETY FOLK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MISS DOROTHY FICKEN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards Ficken.
(Photo by Bangs.)

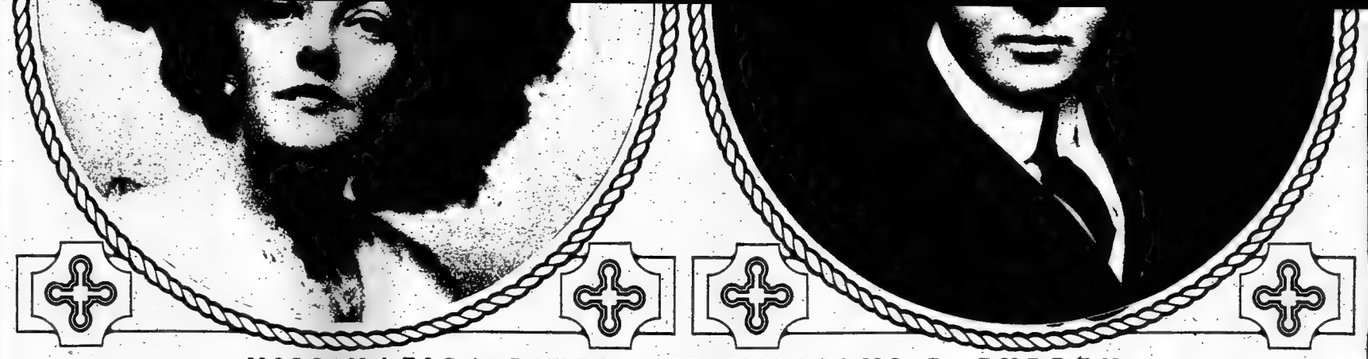

MISS NATICA RIVES AND WILLIAMS P. BURDEN.
Whose marriage will take place April 17th.
(Photo by Bradley.)

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR., AND MISS EVELYN VIOLET BROCKLEBANK,
Whose engagement has been announced.

A NOTABLE EAST SIDE HOSPITAL.

One of the most interesting of the many charitable institutions for children in New York City is the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children at 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. While adults are also admitted, there are at present about 180 children in its wards. A kindergarten and four primary grades furnish the rudiments of education to the younger children, while in the afternoons the elder ones are taught pyrography, basket weaving, and embroidery.

AUTOMOBILES.

A Club-Cocktail
IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT

THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails,—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

The following label appears on every bottle:
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Hartford New York London

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(4) Morning Assembly.

(3) The Kindergarten Class.

(2) Learning Pyrography, Basket Weaving and Crocheting.
(5) Recreation Time on the Roof

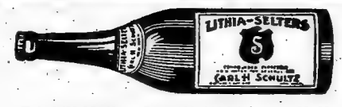

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57 East Ninth Street, N. Y.

THREE OUT OF FOUR.

From Printers' Ink.

A Subway passenger on a recent morning trip downtown saw in the four cross-seats, one of which he occupied, three persons reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. A fourth had the Press, but held a copy of THE TIMES under his arm. Further ahead in the car three out of four of the papers visible were THE TIMES, and the observing passenger had read the paper himself. Is this a mere happen-so?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FERTILE IDLE ACRES NEAR THE CITY

Human desires in this swift age of ours are no sooner recognized than ways and means are found to fulfill them.

On July 22d, 1906, The New York Times in speaking of the craving of vast numbers of New Yorkers who are longing "to cultivate the soil and live in the open," knowing that, besides health and absolute free-

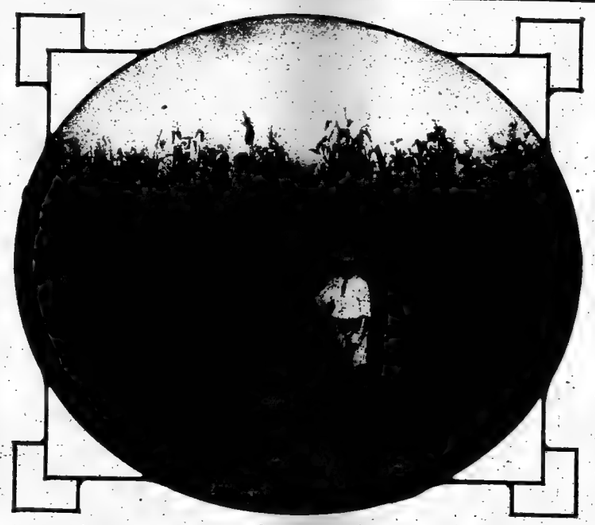

so close to our great city, in Long Island's healthy and fertile easterly half.

should publish this detailed account of a very practical demonstration of the great value of this big acreage lying at our very doors and traversed by no less than three divisions of the railroad, and, while this large area is not owned or controlled by the railroad, its development would mean increased prosperity to Long Island and its

dom, "demonstration has attested that such life is full of money-making possibilities," said that "the only one big point of supreme importance is to find more land."

The Lure of the Land, a copiously illustrated book of 160 pages, gives the complete history, in a most pleasing style, also the details of the development of a successful market garden within one year, from the extremely cheap, idle acres, lying

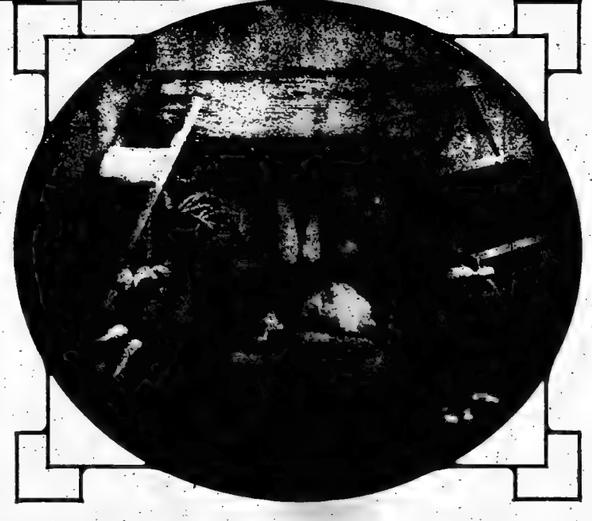

transportation company which is gratuitously distributing the book through its offices in Long Island City and at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

Details of cost and crop values as well as the many practical items too often omitted in books of gardening are very thoroughly taken up, and leave few, if any, points not covered which one desiring to go back to nature would need, hence the book is worthy of wide distribution.

Beechhurst on the Sound.

A residence park of the highest character with all city improvements, combining the advantages of convenient access to the city with ideal country and seaside environments.

BEECHHURST is situated at Whitestone Landing Station. The property occupies a commanding plateau overlooking the Sound, with a magnificent view of the opposite shore. Adjoining the property are the magnificent summer residences of well known New York families.

You can go to Beechhurst in 30 minutes from the foot of 34th Street—with 29 trains each way a day.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad gets through with its rapid transit work, BEECHHURST will be about 18 minutes from Herald Square, and on completion of the Belmont Tunnel, trolley lines will run direct into the city from this resort.

BEECHHURST has been developed like a park. Handsome boulevards with cement sidewalks have been constructed. The shore frontage has been terraced and a sea wall built along the entire front. Gas, water mains and sewer pipes traverse the property. Electric light is now supplied.

The construction of a number of high-class houses is now in progress. They'll be finished in the Spring.

A residence at Beechhurst.

THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS OF VARIOUS SIZES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $500 AND UPWARD, WHICH ARE OFFERED ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN.

The investment of our capital in the development of this park and our purpose to found a community here precludes any question as to the superior value of this property—and its future.

The completion of the Belmont Tunnel next Summer has an important bearing upon real estate values in this locality, and gives additional reasons for an early selection of lots.

On May 1st prices will be advanced.

Send for our booklet if you are interested. Free transportation on application.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.
202 East 23d St, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 52 GRAMERCY.

A glimpse of the shore at Beechhurst.

Wealth in Long Island Farm Land.

Although the experimental work of the Long Island Railroad Company in reclaiming barren wastes and developing them into fertile produce farms gives a practical demonstration of the great money-making possibilities in raising vegetables and fruit on Long Island, it is not necessary for those who wish to take up the life of farming to buy scrub oak land and do rough and hard pioneering work, as did the Long Island Railroad Company.

There are many fertile farms on Long Island—at Lake Ronkonkoma, Lake Grove, St. James, Smithtown, and other points along the North Shore—which can be bought for very little money and made productive and profitable with little work.

There are not only great money-making possibilities in marketing the products from these farms, because New York, the greatest market in the world, is practically at your door, ready to pay the highest prices for everything you can produce, but property values on Long Island are advancing from year to year, and it is only a question of time when all that section in which these farms are located will be bought up by real estate syndicates to be developed into suburban home sites for the people of New York.

Scores of Long Island farmers have made fortunes in the last five or six years by selling their farms at fabulous prices to real estate operators. Opportunities in this direction are not exhausted.

We have farms containing from 5 to 300 acres which we offer at remarkably low prices.

If you are interested, we will be pleased to give you more detailed information.

The Greater City Homes Company,
202 East 23rd Street, New York.

FLORAL PARK

A wonderful opportunity exists to-day for investors in real estate—an opportunity that will never again be duplicated.

The history of Harlem and the Bronx is being repeated in the accessible places of Long Island. Look into the proposition which we offer at Floral Park, a beautiful town, with every city convenience; stores, schools, churches, hotels, a fire department, etc.

ONLY 15 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE, ON LONG ISLAND'S MAIN HIGHWAY OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The present service of 42 trains a day will be doubled on completion of all the great transit improvements, and the property which we have developed within a few blocks of the railroad station will increase to at least three times the present price.

Two-thirds of the property which we have improved here has already been bought up by investors and home-builders. That tells the story of its desirability. You don't have to draw upon your imagination as to what the future of this place is going to be. Our property is surrounded by beautiful houses. You have all the advantages of a built up community here.

THE LAST AND CHOICEST SECTION IS NOW OFFERED

$10** Secures the pick of any Lot. The balance in monthly payments of **$5

Prices of Lots vary according to Location.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF MORE THAN TWO LOTS

Free railroad tickets at any of our offices. Call, 'phone or write for them and further information.

THE HOUSE & HOME CO.,
202 EAST 23d STREET,
New York City.

18 East 125th St., N. Y. 1415 Broadway, Brooklyn.
395 Bridge St., Brooklyn. 894 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

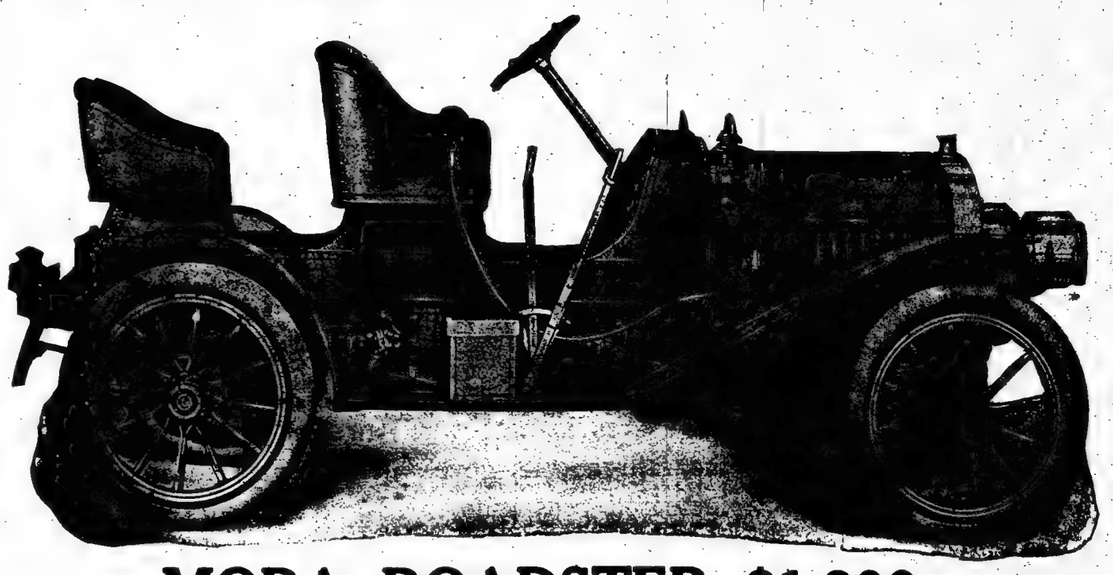

MORA ROADSTER $1,800.

The Mora Roadster materially expresses the ideal medium powered, serviceable car, whose cost is within the means of the average successful man. The owners of Mora Roadsters are not racers, the car is not designed for a terrific speed which is never used in average running.

The Mora Roadster is designed for a speed up to 50 miles an hour on the level and over moderate hills on the high, with a flexibility that allows of throttle control down from 50 to 4 miles an hour without change of gears.

When it is considered that the high-powered heavy cars that claim whirlwind speed are carrying an excess of weight at an exorbitant cost of maintenance, fuel and tires, the light-weight 24 H. P. Mora Roadster stands out brilliantly as a tempting investment for the man whose speed demands are within the bounds of reason and the law.

The Mora Roadster gives you all the speed you can use, on the level and up the hills at a saving of weight, fuel, tires, wear and tear that the higher powered heavy cars demand for something they are never called upon to deliver. This saving alone makes owning a Mora Roadster worth while.

The Mora Roadster is built on the lasting, permanent principles that the best foreign cars have used for the last three years. The materials are standard—the best obtainable.

When you buy a MORA ROADSTER you make an investment, you get a car which is built with its use five years from now ever in mind. Five years hence it will be running as well, as smoothly, as strongly; it will be as efficient, as comfortable as any American car then made and offered for sale.

If five years hence you should wish to buy another car, you could not get a better running car, but only a car with a line of furnishings and fittings in luxuries, not essentials.

The Mora Roadster has the Mora Pan support, a metal pan that extends from crank to gear case. Motor and gears set is bolted to this support, which is bolted to the frame as a single unit, unifying the entire driving mechanism and frame. There is no working loose of any part of the Mora construction, there is no lost motion to overcome, there is no vibration to rack and deteriorate the Car, but a steady, even torque that makes every fractional horse power help drive the car. This feature is embodied in all Mora Cars.

At its price, $1,800 to $2,100, with double ignition system and full equipment, the Mora Roadster will prove itself a real investment.

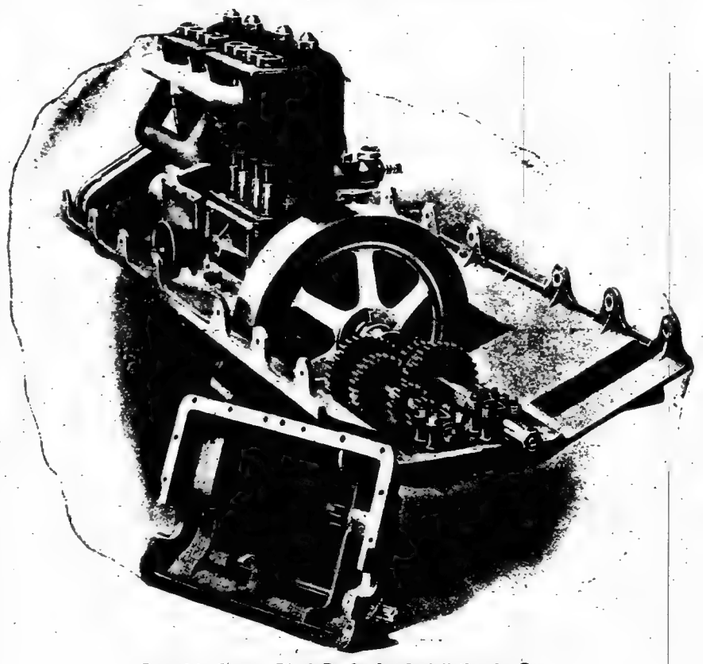

Complete Power Plant Ready for Installation in Car
Showing Motor and Gears Bolted to Pan Support.

Don't you think you want a Mora Car when you want a Motor Car?

Mora Tourer
$2,200

Mora Roadster
$1,800

Mora Racytype
$2,500 with Magneto

CIMIOTTI BROS.,
Broadway and 110th Street
GREATER NEW YORK AGENCY.

B.L.M.

THE B. L. M. is a 24-H. P. racer. By this we mean not only that its lines and its speed are those of a small racing car, but that all the principles of construction, all the perfection of detail in the finish of its parts are those which are embodied in those great racing machines on which manufacturers stake their reputations. This speed, this ability to withstand a terrific strain, this combination of strength with lightness makes for so great a cost that the manufacturer cannot possibly afford to put out a touring car or a runabout to compare with the speed marvel which represents him in events such as the Vanderbilt Cup Race. You do find these qualities in the B. L. M.

THE average runabout is only a chassis of the standard touring car with a runabout body slapped on. Its owner has the same cost of upkeep as a man owning a touring car. While weight has been reduced only 150 to 200 pounds, carrying capacity has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent., and speed and power as compared to weight increased only 5%.

THE B. L. M. is designed and constructed for one purpose only: to give you all the endurance, lasting value, perfection of construction and perfect efficiency at all times of a racing car, which it resembles in every way save in point of size. Write for our catalog number six. It is a wealth of information on the points which make for greatness in a car.

WE are offering for immediate delivery a few of the famous Westinghouse Cars. The Westinghouse is the one car in the world perfect for use in America under all conditions. It is built in France, in the great Westinghouse factory at Havre. It is built entirely of the unequalled French material, built entirely by the unequalled French workmen and imported into this country exactly as other French cars.

THE Westinghouse is designed for use on American roads. No other car in the world, foreign or American, can give you the speed, power, strength, endurance and reliability under all conditions that the Westinghouse gives you; none other can give you its beauty, splendor and luxury.

B. L. M. Motor Car Co., 29 West 42d Street, New York.

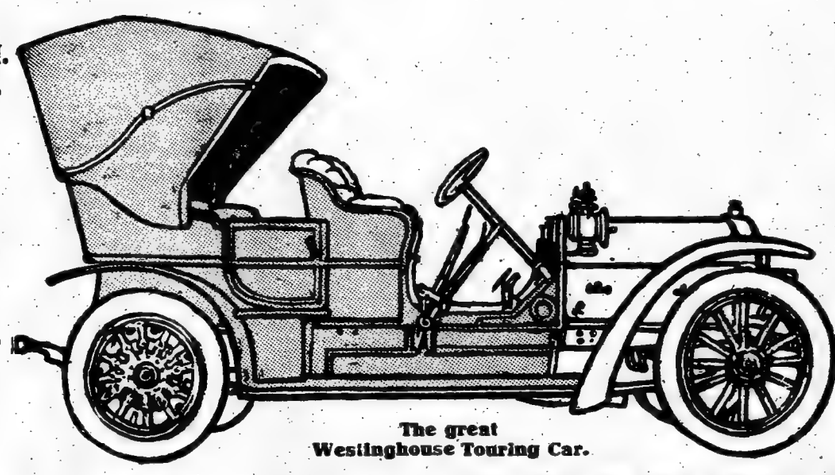

The great Westinghouse Touring Car.

A number of prominent Manhattanites are purchasing Westinghouse Cars for foreign delivery. We can deliver one to you in London, Paris or elsewhere on the Continent.

WESTINGHOUSE

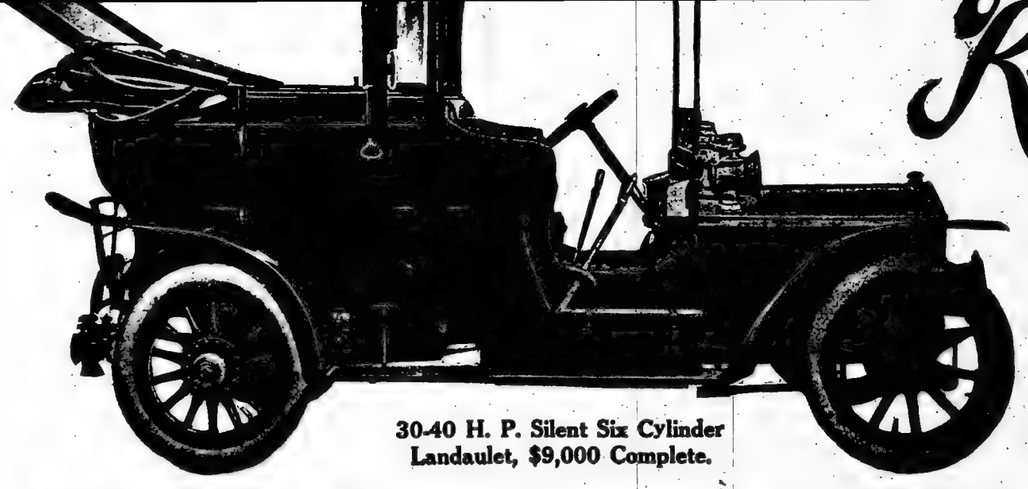

30-40 H. P. Silent Six Cylinder
Landaulet, $9,000 Complete.

Rolls-Royce

THE Rolls-Royce Silent Six is years ahead of any six-cylinder car in the world. While other manufacturers are making six-cylinder cars, none has produced one with the refinement of mechanism nor the lightness embodied in the Silent Six Rolls-Royce. The Silent Six Rolls-Royce 30-40 H. P. chassis weighs only 1920 pounds while a four-cylinder car of the same H. P. weighs 2400 pounds. This lightness of construction will save you hundreds of dollars yearly in tire cost, and enables the car to negotiate the steepest hills on direct drive. The Rolls-Royce six-cylinders are cast in sets of threes, allowing the use of a crank shaft from 6 to 12 inches shorter than is used on any other six-cylinder car. Cylinders grouped in threes give an impulse every 120 degrees, making a continuous torque on the short crank shaft; eliminating absolutely all vibration. It does away with what happens to the average high-powered car. Some day, without apparent cause, an important part gives way. The trouble is devitalization of the steel, crystallization from the terrific vibration. This can't happen with the Silent Six Rolls-Royce. It runs so smoothly and so noiselessly that one can hardly believe it is propelled by a gasoline engine. The perfect carburation of the Silent Six Rolls-Royce allows a flexibility of speed from 1 to 60 miles an hour, on direct drive, with throttle control alone. There's little changing of gears with a Silent Six Rolls-Royce.

You feel the first effects of this type of six cylinders in the ease of riding—there is no vibration, no jar, and an ease of progress that is as smooth as flying. You feel the second effect of the new type of six-cylinders in the absence of repair bills—there is no constant destruction of delicate parts coming from the vibration which makes the ordinary cars steadily deteriorate every instant that they are in motion.

You ought to have a demonstration in this marvelous car before you decide on any car.

Sole Importer Rolls-Royce Cars **WALTER C. MARTIN,** N. Y. Distributor Cadillac Cars
Broadway at 62d Street

PRICES OF CHASSIS IN NEW YORK:
30-40 H. P. 6 Cylinder, $7,000.
40-50 H. P. 6 Cylinder, $8,000.

Silent Six Cylinder Rolls-Royce Chassis will be supplied from special designs by the most celebrated coach makers.

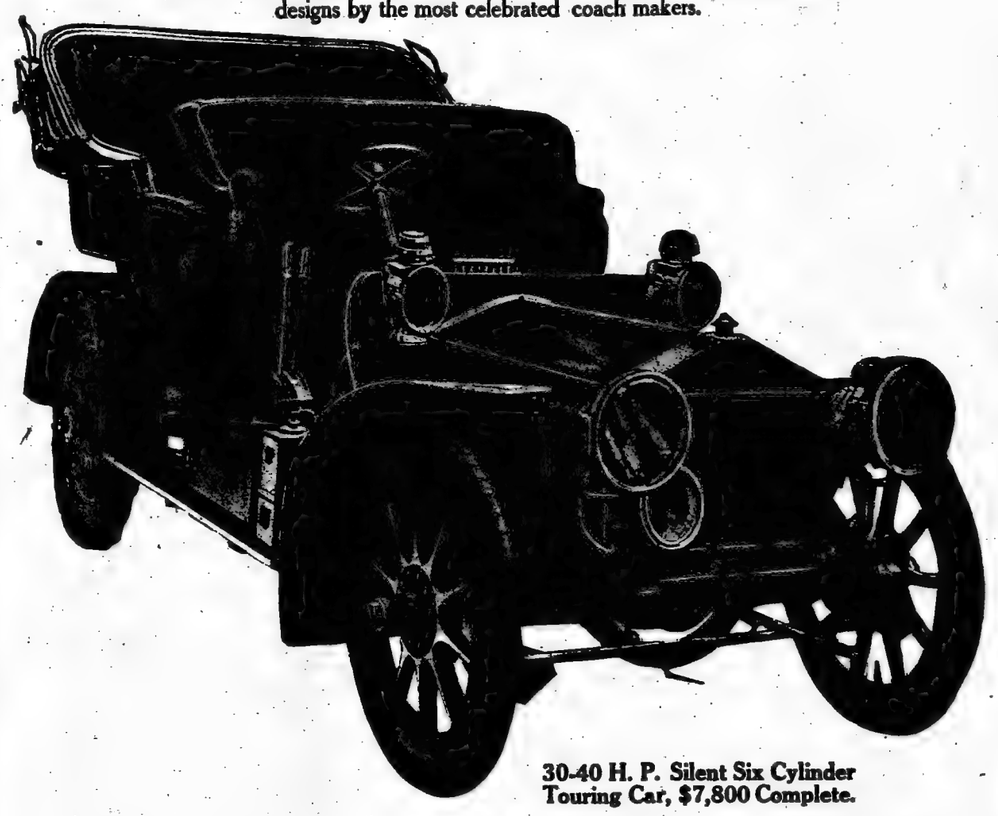

30-40 H. P. Silent Six Cylinder
Touring Car, $7,800 Complete.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler to-day; fair Monday; wind east to south to west.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,956. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907.—54 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PORTSMOUTH BOY NOT YOUNG MARVIN

Passerby Heard a Child Ask for Its Father, and Grew Suspicious.

ROOSEVELT PROMISES AID

Writes to Dr. Marvin That the Government Will Co-operate in the Search.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTSMOUTH, England, March 23.—The report sent to America yesterday that Horace Marvin, the little boy kidnapped from Delaware, had been found here, was based on a mistake. A child about the age of the Marvin boy was seen in the Portsmouth Harbor station on Tuesday in company with a man, and was heard to inquire "When are you going to take me to my father?" A man who took notice of this lad and heard his question, read the next day a cabled account of the Delaware kidnapping, and jumped to the conclusion that the boy who wanted to be taken to his father was the missing Marvin boy.

The mistaken observer at once advised Scotland Yard, the American Embassy, the Portsmouth police, and the Consular Agent at Portsmouth of his theory.

It turns out that the supposed kidnapper is well known in Portsmouth, and that the boy who was seen in his company is his nephew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President Roosevelt to-day sent the following letter to Dr. Marvin, father of the kidnapped Delaware boy:

The White House, March 23, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Marvin: I am in receipt of your telegram of the 22d inst. Anything that the Government can do to help you will, of course, be done, for save only the crime of assault upon women there is none so dreadful as that which brought heart-breaking sorrow to your household. I have at once communicated with the Post Office Department asking that all aid we have in our power to give along the lines you mention, or in any others that may prove practicable be given to you.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

H. N. Marvin, Esq., Dover, Del.

Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock, on the receipt of the President's letter, which inclosed the telegram from Dr Marvin and the President's reply, issued instructions to Chief Inspector Vickery to investigate any specific instances of violations of the law in respect to the sending of threatening letters which have arisen in the case.

Mr. Hitchcock said that the department would do all it properly could to facilitate the search for the missing child, and if possible would run down the senders of the threatening letters.

Respecting the statement of Dr. Marvin that notices concerning the case were not permitted to be posted in Post Offices, Mr. Hitchcock said that Postmasters were bound by the regulations to refuse such permission.

DOVER, Del., March 23.—After a search of nearly two weeks and the running out of clues in all parts of this country and Canada, no trace has been found of Horace Marvin, the 5-year-old boy who disappeared from his home here on March 9. Neither has any trace been found of the man who is believed to have abducted the child. Every effort is being made by the police to find the boy, and the Pinkerton Detective Agency has been employed by the father to assist in the search.

WESTERN RAILWAY STRIKE.

95 Per Cent. of the Employes of All the Roads Vote for It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The vote for a strike on all the Western railroads has been carried by a majority of nearly 95 per cent. This estimate was given today by committees which reached the city in advance of the general conference of conductors and trainmen, which will be held at the Sherman House.

About 150 of the 200 employes who will take part in the conference arrived before midnight, and the others, together with Grand Master Morrissey of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, and Grand Chief Garretson of the conductors' order, are expected to-morrow morning. These men will recanvass the vote and make an official announcement of the result probably on Monday.

There remains one chance that the impending strike will be averted. Officials representing forty railroad systems from Chicago to the Pacific Coast will confer on Monday afternoon. It is expected that they will receive a request for a conference from the employes and that it will be granted.

The situation at present means that unless the roads see fit to make the men a better offer, some radical action will be taken. The practically unanimous rejection by the men of the railroad's present proposition, which carries with it an increase in wages of about 8 per cent., is believed to have the effect of forcing their officers into a radical position.

Several members of the employes' committee seem to think that the roads will come forward with a compromise offer, which will give the men about a 10 per cent. rise in wages. In that case, the outlook for a peaceable solution of the problem would be favorable. There was general surprise regarding the result of the strike vote.

On several systems, it is said, the employes were almost unanimous in their disapproval of the roads' wage proposal. Out of 4,000 train service employes on the Northwestern Road, it is said that less than 50 voted to accept the 8 per cent. increase.

In the last event the managers are prepared to offer arbitration again. Either the Inter-State Commerce Commission or one selected by President Roosevelt, or a board to be chosen by the men and the railroads, probably would be acceptable.

NEAR FIRING ON GOULD YACHT

Coroner, Experimenting with Pistol on Pier, Stopped in Time.

Dr. A. O. Squire, Coroner of Westchester County, visited the Manhattan Morgue yesterday accompanied by Coroners Shrady and Harburger and Coroners' Physician, Dr. Lehane, for the purpose of experimenting with revolver shots on an unclaimed body to determine whether the bullet hole in the head of William Buckley of Mount Kisco, whose body was found on the New York Central's tracks ten days ago between Mount Kisco and Chippaqua was self-inflicted.

Coroner Squire wanted to fire shots at one of the unclaimed bodies, but Coroner Harburger said that such a proceeding would be inhumane and sacrilegious. "Prof. Stitch," as George Lewis, who sews up the dead bodies, is known to employes of Bellevue and the Morgue, suggested a white sheet be used instead.

A white sheet was accordingly stretched between two poles on the end of the Morgue pier. Just as Coroner Squire was about to fire at the sheet Coroner Harburger discovered the Gould yacht Niagara in a direct line with the revolver and

THE MAILS ROBBED AT GRAND CENTRAL

Two Arrests of Porters for Looting Pouches They Handled.

CITY FIRMS HEAVY LOSERS

First Evidence Against the Thieves Found in a Broken Iron Column.

Weeks of continual watching by Federal officers of a crevice in a broken iron column near the New York Central excavation resulted yesterday in the arrest of two porters of the railroad company on the charge of having systematically looted since Jan. 1 mail bags that have come into their hands, while being sorted for out-of-town destinations. The men will be taken before the Grand Jury at its next session for indictment, and if convicted will be liable to imprisonment for from one to five years.

Repeated complaints from houses doing a mail order business that merchandise sent through the mail had never reached their customers had been received by the Post Office Department. The complaints indicated that the property was lost while in transit from Philadelphia and this city to New England, and vice versa. Walter S. Mayer, Postal Inspector in charge, detailed Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer to unearth some reasonable explanation for the loss of the goods.

Clues were hard to find, and the Inspectors worked without result for some time. Then, on Feb. 4, they arrested Giuseppe Gessatara, an Italian, employed by the New York Central as a mail porter, who is now awaiting trial. His arrest did not stop the depredations, for soon a complaint was received from a large department store in West Twenty-third Street that valuable packages sent through the mail were disappearing.

Again the Inspectors went out on the case, this time being determined to clear it up. They soon discovered that unlocked mail pouches were the particular prey of the mail thieves. These pouches are not locked because the mail authorities have no time to lock them. They are usually rushed through so rapidly that there is no opportunity afforded of fastening them in the manner of the other pouches. Appreciating the chance a mail porter would have of robbing these pouches the Inspectors kept strict watch on the porters.

Investigation was fruitless until one day in their search they happened to see a crevice in a broken column near the excavation for the new terminal. In this crevice they discovered crumpled bits of soiled paper, which, when unraveled, were found to be wrappers of mail order packages. Their appearance showed that no effort had been made to mutilate them beyond crumpling them. In several cases they bore the postmark and the stamps.

The Inspectors watched the hiding place. They were never able to catch anybody in the act of tossing wrappers into the crevice. They noticed, however, that two mail porters passed the spot more than any of the others working there. They watched these men and ar-

FATAL TRIP FOR ICE CREAM.

Car Kills Child Who Was Crossing Street with Her Hands Full.

It was a warm day and when Mrs. Jacob Cohen looked at her nine children in their flat, at 2,194 Second Avenue, she decided that ice cream sandwiches would cool them off. They are made of delicate slices of candied cake with the ice cream between. Accordingly she gave Sadie, her six-year-old daughter, 9 cents and sent her across the street to a little stationery and confectionery store for nine ice cream sandwiches.

Sadie, with her hands full of ice cream sandwiches and well extended in front of her so that the melting cream would not drip on her, started back across the street. The clang of a trolley bell brought her to a standstill with fright, and then she disappeared. The car continued furiously on its way for half a block, despite the efforts of the motorman to stop it. Mrs. Cohen and her children ran from the house with cries of terror. Their cries attracted neighbors, and soon there was an immense crowd in front of the car howling at the motorman.

Policeman Taylor with his club fought his way through the crowd. He soon cleared a space in front of the motorman and held the crowd in check until the reserves of the East 104th Street Station arrived. Then Taylor got down on his hands and knees and crawled under the car. He reappeared soon and announced that he had not been able to find the child.

Then a heavy beam was produced and a dozen men forced it under the forward truck of the trolley and pried the car up. The wrecking crew soon came and they rolled the truck out from under the car. Mixed up in the truck was a child's frock and the mangled body.

The crowd was in a fury and called for the motorman. Several persons discovered a policeman leading him away and started for him. The policeman and his charge got up on their toes and ran, and the reserves stopped the pursuit, using their clubs none too gently on some of the angry ones who were urging an attack on the motorman. He said he was Alfred Axelson of 2,372 Second Avenue. He was locked up on a charge of homicide, but later paroled in the custody of an official of the trolley company.

VANDERBILT MASCOT QUITS.

Couldn't Stand Third Avenue When Presented to a Firehouse.

Oakie, the Dalmatian puppy sent by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to Engine Company 39 at Fire Headquarters, has forsaken East Sixty-seventh Street. When last seen he was running for Fifth Avenue.

"He was too swell for us. He's gone to the effete west," said the firemen yesterday.

Four little boys who spend their spare time around the engine house were told to take Oakie for a walk "out on the avenue." To them "the avenue" meant Third Avenue. Thither they went. The moment they had reached that thoroughfare Oakie circled about once, put his tail between his legs, and headed west.

"You ought to know what Third Avenue would mean to a dog of Oakie's breeding," said the firemen to the dog's late companions when they heard the news.

BANK CLERK ACCUSED.

E. W. Bowman Charged with Misapplying $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—Ernest W. Bowman, assistant cashier and clerk in

MELLEN HALTS CHANGES ON ROAD

The New Haven Will Hold Up $10,000,000 Improvements.

WAITS ON UTILITIES BILL

The Eight-Track Scheme from Port Chester to the Harlem Is Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Following the example of the Erie, the New Haven Road has ordered its $10,000,000 improvements in New York State stopped until legislative action at Albany on the Public Utilities bill becomes decided. President Mellen confirmed that fact today in the following announcement:

"The New Haven Road has discontinued all work not under contract and is proposing to exercise its right under some of its contracts to cancel and discontinue the same soon."

He refused to discuss the question.

The most important improvement work under way by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was the eight-tracking of its road from the State line south to the Harlem River, together with the electrification of its suburban system. This improvement was regarded as second in importance only to the Pennsylvania tunnel under the North River and the latter's new terminal in this city. Owing to the great suburban travel on the New Haven, that road's improvement was as important to those doing business in the city as any public improvement planned or made in the last decade.

The improvement plans contemplated eight tracks abreast from Port Chester to the Mott Haven yards, along the line of the Harlem Division of the New Haven system, which now connects with the Third Avenue elevated railroad. On these eight tracks all of the suburban traffic was to be carried, as well as the freight traffic, part of which would have been carried from the Harlem through Long Island City by the new New York Connecting Railroad, a franchise for which has recently been granted by the local authorities. This latter road would have made a direct connection with the Pennsylvania system, thus completing a through freight route from New England to the Western and Southern States.

On the strength of the propdsed improvement in the suburban service to White Plains, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Rye, Port Chester, and other places along the Sound shore, real estate prices have been advancing rapidly. It was expected that the New Haven improvement would, in some way or other, be connected with the extension of the Subway system in the city and that it would be possible for the residents of the suburban towns mentioned to obtain better train service than would be obtainable either on Long Island or in New Jersey.

The contract for the improvement, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, was held until recently by the New York Contracting Company, sometimes known as the Murphy firm, because the President of the firm is a brother of the Tammany leader. A short time since

SENATOR FRAWLEY MARRIED.

Forsook Bachelorhood Last December, but Didn't Tell Anybody.

It became known last night at the Wichita Club in Harlem that State Senator James J. Frawley, Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, was married on Dec. 20 last to Miss Lillian Gannon, daughter of Edward Gannon, a Wall Street broker.

The news was a great surprise to Senator Frawley's friends, who believed him to be a confirmed bachelor.

The bride is an all-round athlete and a noted swimmer. About three years ago she received a gold medal for rescuing a baby which had fallen from a go-cart into the lake in Central Park.

THEODORE, JR., NOT WELL.

Run Down at Harvard, He Is resting at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Executive household there is still the shadow of illness, even though the plucky little Archie has almost recovered from his severe attack of diphtheria. Theodore, Jr., the eldest of the four sons of the President, has returned from Harvard very much run down and needing rest and care. His mother is now passing most of her time between these two patients.

While confined to his room most of the time, Theodore, Jr., is not regarded as seriously ill, and, according to the present prospects, will return to college after the Easter recess without any serious loss of scholarship.

Archie is confined to his room and under the care of two nurses, and thus far has received no visitors. It is expected, however, that he will be able to rejoin the family circle for Easter.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN RESIGNS.

Quits Presidency of Federation of Contributors to Jewish Institutions.

Adolph Lewisohn has resigned the Presidency of the Federation of Contributors to the Jewish Communal Institutions of New York. His letter of resignation, which was sent to the Executive Committee, did not give any reason, according to Nathan Bijur of the committee.

At the meeting of contributors and Directors of Jewish asylums, schools, and hospitals, held at the Hotel Savoy last Sunday, it was decided to place the management of the federation, pending permanent organization, in the hands of a special committee, of which Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum was to be the head. Justice Greenbaum was instructed to name the other four members. Until he did so, Mr. Bijur said last night, the Executive Committee would be in control.

Since the temporary organization of the federation, which was planned as an administrative body for the collection and distribution of money for the many Jewish institutions in the city, there has been much opposition to it. At last week's meeting James Speyer and Louis Marshall fought against it, but the plan was indorsed, 79 to 15.

900 VETERANS POISONED.

Old Soldiers Taken Ill After Eating Hash for Breakfast.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 23.—Nine hundred members of the National Soldiers' Home here were stricken with ptomaine poisoning to-day after eating hash for breakfast. The first symptoms were noticed about noon, when almost one-quarter of the veterans became ill at the same time. They became too weak to

CLEVELAND SAYS WE HALT REFORM

In Attacking the Railroads We Are Only Hurting Ourselves.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

But It Must Be Planned in a Quiet Hour and Not in a Frenzy.

TARIFF KEY TO TRUSTS

And Democracy's Opportunity Lies in Planning Real Reform Through Reform of That.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—Ruddy of cheek, bright of eye, elastic of step, ex-President Grover Cleveland returned last evening from his shooting trip in the South. He found awaiting him many hundreds of letters and telegrams and other tokens of felicitation on his 70th birthday. They came from all parts of the country and from all sorts of people, furnishing an index, which is believed to have surprised the ex-President, of the depth of the regard in which he is held in the hearts of his countrymen and of the spontaneity with which in the last week this regard has expressed itself throughout the breadth of the land.

Talking with a TIMES reporter to-day Mr. Cleveland discussed the peculiar situation in which both the great political parties find themselves. He has a keen realization of the truth that a political party implies a political policy, and that a political organization without a policy for the advocacy of which it exists is in no proper sense a political party. Mr. Cleveland appears to be conscious of the political anarchy of the day and solicitous that some line of political recrystallization be found.

He is not, however, of the opinion that impulsive denunciation of evils, without a true perception of their cause or without a remedy grounded in broad principles, forms a policy upon which a patriotic party can ask support. Denunciation is easy—and dangerous. A political party, he holds, is bound to propose a constructive programme founded on principles.

The Cry Against the Railroads.

"There is much of the nature of delirium," said Mr. Cleveland, "in the popular outcry against railroad corporations, for instance. We shall all be ashamed of it by and by. I dare say I have some reason to know of the real iniquities of corporations, and I do know them, but there

...ent upon it. It cannot ever be denied, and it should never be forgotten, that the tariff is the father of the trusts. In it all forms of corporate injustice find their origin and their refuge. If the country is interested in securing to every man an equal chance, let it guarantee him first such rights as, for instance, the right of purchasing an American-made article as cheaply as it can be purchased by a foreigner abroad.

"They can never deny nor escape from the dire significance of that fact. American goods are cheaper abroad than at home. It is idle to talk of surplus stock and the like. The simple fact is the tariff puts into the hands of corporations a powerful weapon wherewith to do injustice to our own people.

No Principle in 2-Cent Fare Fuss.

"Doubtless the questions which the press keeps so persistently before the public attention and in which there is indeed keen public interest are urgent and important. They must be met and solved. They will be solved by common sense and justice. I am no friend of corporations. [Mr. Cleveland smiled.] I am afraid I should wipe out the possibility of the existence of the evil ones, but I see in the question as to whether railroad fares should be 3 cents or 2 cents a mile no great principle.

"And on the broader ground of our enlarged National life how ill it becomes us to persist longer in our policy of childish, selfish isolation. We pretend to be a world power. We insist upon our interest in pretty much all that goes on on the globe. With what justice, with what countenance can we thus boast ourselves a member, and a very active member, of the family of nations while we shut out the other members of that family from our markets and cut ourselves off from theirs—for so we inevitably do—playing our little, selfish part of deluded folly in our corner of the family home?

"It is time to end the farce, and the conscience and brain of the Nation, now, after its century of internal development, pulsing with a realizing sense of its call to a higher life, will respond—depend upon it—to the demand to throw off this barbarous superstition of industrial isolation and gladly, confidently take its true place in the industrial scheme of a well-ordered world.

"So confident am I, for one, of the success that would follow the forcing to the front by Democrats of the tariff-reform issue that I am disposed to predict that if we fail to do so now our friends the enemy will take it out of our hands before four more years have rolled by.

An Opportunity for Democracy.

"I am serious. The opportunities for Democratic success were never brighter, once the mind of the party is clear as to its mission in this supreme hour. The chances are far better than they were in 1896. There is gathering and will still more swiftly gather a realization on the part of the American people of the essential iniquity of the protection-by-tariff fraud—of the fact that it underlies most of our economic and political ills. It remains for Democrats to enter into the victory for which they have so long fought. It would be sad, indeed, to see our thunder stolen, our victory seized, by political opponents shrewder than we in judging of the trend of public sentiment."

As Mr. Cleveland uttered his conviction of the duty and opportunity before his party his voice grew vibrant with unwonted feeling and his eye gleamed as if it looked down the path to victory along which he alone of all living men has twice led the hosts of triumphant Democracy.

GLOISTEIN IS DEAD; WIT AND FISHERMAN

He Was Also Champion Pinochle Player and an East Side Favorite.

"MELDED OUT," SAYS CLUB

Sorrow Over the Passing of a Man Who Made Life Jolly for Scores.

There was crape on the door of Pinochle Hall last night. The little saloon in Second Avenue famous for its card games was crowded to the doors. Over the cash register hung a floral piece with this inscription in violets:

GLOISTEIN MELDED OUT.

This was the simple manner in which the friends of August J. Gloistein announced the death of the man who had created fun for them for more than a quarter of a century. The news that "Gus" Gloistein was dead spread rapidly through the lower east side, but the old timers who had known him when he first opened his "fishing saloon" near Essex Market Court couldn't believe it. They hurried uptown to Forty-second Street to verify the news, and were sad to find it true.

The standard bearer of the famous fishing club lay in a handsome coffin in the parlor of his Transfer Hotel, at 159 East Forty-second Street. It was there that Gloistein settled after leaving the east side five years ago, and there last night gathered scores of lawyers, doctors, storekeepers, and politicians, who told and retold the stories of Gloistein's practical jokes.

They recalled the days when he first opened a saloon at Grand and Essex Streets; they told again how the famous Gloistein Fishing Club had been organized in the little back room of the Grand Street saloon, how the young lawyers who practiced in Essex Market Court had formed the Essex Market Bar Association there, and how Gloistein first won fame as a pinochle player in that same room. They also told of the many challenges he had received from the Second Avenue pinochle players, and how he held the championship belt of Pinochle Hall for ten years, until Fritzy Musseldorf came over from Avenue A and captured it.

Gloistein caught cold seven weeks ago while attending his wife's funeral in the Lutheran Cemetery. He worried, too, over his wife's death and was in no condition to stand worry.

Down on the corner of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue groups of Italians gathered about Vincenzo Armanino's fruit stand to discuss the news. They said that Gloistein had as many Italian friends as he had German friends, and that he was just as popular among the Irish of the east side as he was among the Italians of Mulberry Street.

The Essex Market Bar Association, of which Gloistein became an honorary member on the technical ground that he practiced behind the bar, held a special meeting in the office of Rosey the Lawyer, in Essex Street, and on Rosey's motion passed this preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has come to pass that our honored and distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. August Gloistein, has passed to the travelers' bourne from which no memory returns, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Essex Market Bar Association, attend the funeral in a body to show our respect to our dearly beloved friend's memory.

The Gloistein Fishing Club also passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence. So did the Gus Gloistein Pinoccle Club, the Hayden Hunting Club, the New York Schuetzen Corps, Socrates Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Teutonia Club, of which organizations Gloistein had been a member.

The Avenue A Pinocle Club, of which the late "Silver Dollar" Smith was the first President, marched in a body to Pinocle Hall last night and held a memorial service. Jake Mannerschmidt, who presided, paid a glowing tribute to Gloistein's memory. He said that Gloistein was not only the best all around pinocle player in New York, and famous for his knowledge of the art of fishing, but many poor families of the east side had received food and coal during the blizzard in 1888, when they would have starved had it not been for him.

The members recalled stories of Gloistein's ready wit. They told how, when he was first taken down to Jamaica Bay on a fishing trip, he asked Silver Dollar Smith many questions, one of which was about a lobster trap.

"What's that for?" asked Gloistein.

"Lobsters," replied Smith.

"Get in," retorted Gloistein.

Gloistein was born in Amtiehe, Germany, in 1854. Hhe came to the United States in 1869, and tended bar in Otten's Brooklyn saloon. Later he went to work in a saloon in Washington Market, where he became popular with the marketmen. In 1879 he opened the saloon at Grand and Essex Street, taking an active part in politics with Martin Engel and other Republican leaders. Five years ago, when he moved from Grand Street to the Transfer Hotel in Forty-second Street, which he had purchased, his friends hired a band and had a parade from the old place to the new. He leaves a brother, John Gloistein, and three sisters. The funeral will be held this afternoon, after services in the German Masonic Temple, in Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue. The burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery beside his wife.

SHARED THE FREE MATZOTHS.

Irish Boy Among the Applicants in an East Side Distribution.

A small boy with brick red hair and a nose pointed toward the heavens, strolled into the store at 24-26 Attorney Street early last night, and calmly presented a red ticket to a bewiskered man who stood in charge of a number of large packegaes. Said the youngster:

"Sure, I've come for de matzoths. Ain't dat ticket good for ten pounds?"

Ex-Alderman Edward Rosenstein looked at the ticket. Then he glanced at the boy's face. Rosenstein is Chairman of the East Side Business Men's Protective Association and as such was in charge of the free distribution of matzoths, which the association had arranged.

"You know," he explained to the boy, "these matzoths are only provided for persons of true Hebraic faith. How about you? What's your name?"

The youngster's face flushed the color of his hair but he stood his ground as he responded sturdily:

"Me name's Micky O'Brien, but sure, me mother needs the matzoths. We's most starving, an' if it'll do any good I'll be an Irish Hebrew."

Micky got his matzoths and delightedly hurried out of the store to join the crowd which blocked the street in front of it. Its members had already got their share of matzoths. All told, more than 20,000 pounds were given out last night, and at least 10,000 pounds of matzoth flour.

Every person on the East Side who could not afford to prepare for the approaching Feast of the Passover had received a ticket good for ten pounds of matzoths and five pounds of flour. At times the line of persons waiting to receive their quota extended for 100 feet from the store entrance to Grand Street.

This is the second year that the East Side Association had managed this charity. The distribution will be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

NO FAMILY TAINT, SAYS THAW'S MOTHER

Offers One of Many Affidavits to Prove That He Is Sane Now.

HIS LETTERS ON THE CASE

Wrote Frequently to Delmas During the Trial—Experts and Lawyers Say He's Mentally Sound.

Four alienists, one physician, six lawyers, and Mrs. William Thaw made affidavits yesterday to convince Justice Fitzgerald that Harry K. Thaw is of sufficiently sound mind to instruct his counsel in his trial for the murder of Stanford White. They were offered in answer to the sworn statements of the six alienists and one reporter who support the opinion of District Attorney Jerome that the prisoner is not now sane. The affidavits of the defense were handed to the clerk of the General Sessions at noon yesterday, and were also submitted to Mr. Jerome so that he might prepare answers to any disputed parts of them.

In addition to the opinions as to Thaw's mental condition the affidavits throw a good deal of light upon the history of the case. Mrs. William Thaw, the defendant's mother, devotes all her energies to denying the rumors in the press and the imputations brought by Mr. Jerome in the course of the trial of the taint running through her family. Her affidavit goes into the family history and explains how it is that certain relatives have been at times confined in asylums.

Thaw's own story of the tragedy is told in the affidavit of Dr. Wagner, who says the defendant told him in conversation in the courtroom that he walked about the Madison Square Roof Garden during the performance of "Mam'zelle Champagne," not because he was looking for Stanford White, but because it was his regular custom to do so when the play was dull. He denied that he saw his victim until an unusual noise on the stage attracted his attention in that direction, and his eyes fell upon White.

A number of letters from Thaw to Mr. Delmas, written since the trial began, are put in to prove that he is capable of consulting about his affairs. Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Peabody, the other lawyers, hold back their correspondence with the defendant because it refers to many private matters. They express their willingness to submit the notes to Justice Fitzgerald.

Thaw asked Mr. Delmas repeatedly to call Carroll Beckwith, the artist, for whom Evelyn Nesbit posed before she went on the stage, in order to prove that she never acted as a model in the nude, and was at that time an innocent girl. He also referred in his letters to two revolvers, which Stanford White carried, and from this it is supposed that at one time the defense thought of pleading self-defense.

One of the most interesting letters of Thaw to Mr. Delmas is dated Feb. 27, and in it he formally records his wish that Mr. Delmas shall act during the trial as chief counsel, and says that all his other lawyers concur in this selection.

Feeling Between Counsel.

That there has been a good deal of bitter feeling between the counsel for Thaw in respect to the calling to the stand of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, as a result of which the question of a commission in lunacy was forced on the court by the District Attorney, appears from the affidavits of Dr. Wagner and Dr. Hammond. Both of them narrate remarks made during the trial to them by the defendant as proof of his competence. Both of them select Mr. Delmas's examination of Dr. Hamilton and Thaw's criticism of it as an absolute manifestation of his sanity.

It was explained yesterday that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Delmas thought in calling Dr. Hamilton he had planned a master stroke. The District Attorney had pledged himself to put him on the stand and had not done so. It was tehrefore the idea of the counsel from the Pacific Slope to impress the jury by calling the witness for the defense. He relied on the court's ruling that the trial was not concerned with Thaw's present sanity, and thought that it would be a strong point to show by the People's own witness that the defendant was insane on the night of the killing.

All the affidavits of the alienists were prepared by Mr. Hartridge, as were those of Mrs. William Thaw, Mr. Peabody, and himself. Some irritation was caused by the fact that the statements of Mrs. Thaw, Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Peabody, and Mr. O'Reilly were not handed to Mr. Delmas in time to be printed with the others. They had to be filed in typewritten form. Mr. Delmas said yesterday that he had not seen these additional affidavits, or even copies of them.

"I made every effort in my power," he said, "to have these additional affidavits sent to me yesterday, but was unsuccessful. I did not know that Mrs. William Thaw was to make an affidavit and I have not seen a copy of it. I endeavored to reach Mr. O'Reilly by 'phone yesterday and this forenoon, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Gleason came and brought his affidavit to my office personally."

Mr. Hartridge explained that he had sent to Mr. Delmas all the statements he could possibly prepare in the short time, but that it had been impossible to get them all finished in time for the printer.

Thaw himself took the greatest interest in the preparation of the affidavits which may save him from Matteawan, and sent a bulky document yesterday morning by special messenger to Mr. Peabody.

Mrs. Thaw's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Mrs. William Thaw is as follows:

"The move by the prosecution for an inquiry into the advisability of a lunacy commission for my son, Harry K. Thaw, affords me the long-desired opportunity of giving all the facts in relation to the alleged hereditary epilepsy and insanity, stripped of all verbiage which malicious misrepresentation and gross exaggeration have thrown around them.

"First I wish to emphatically state that in the direct line of descent for four generations, if we include that of the defendant himself, there is no trace of either epilepsy or insanity. I shall speak of the collateral cases later.

"John Thaw, the paternal grandfather of Harry K. Thaw, who, in 1803, established the first regularly organized banking house in the City of Pittsburg, with which bank he was actively connected until his retirement from business, lived to be 85 years of age. He was a man of such determined will and force of character that up to a week before his death he would have been equal to have conducted a meeting of bank Directors, save for bodily infirmities.

"William Thaw, father of the defendant, was one of eleven children. Two sons and five daughters of this large family grew to manhood and womanhood, some living to an advanced age, all inheriting a measure of the indomitable strength of character of their father. The youngest of this large family of children, at the age of 7 years, after a severe attack of scarlet fever, developed a tendency to epileptic attacks, and these attacks continued at intervals until her death at the age of 60. The children and grandchildren of Mrs. Heraik are absolutely free from any suggestion of epilepsy, thus proving her condition to have been the result of scarlet fever, acting on the susceptible brain of a young child. This is the only case of known epilepsy or insanity in this line of the prisoner's family.

"Josiah Copley, grandfather of the defendant, became part owner and editor of The Kittanning Gazette in the early part of the last century, when but 25 years of age. From that time until the end of a life of over fourscore he was an editor and writer. His editorial work was in connection with The Pittsburg Gazette during many Winters; other literary work he carried on in the country in the Summer, his frail health making the change imperative. He continued writing for The Pittsburg Gazette and other periodicals until within three months of his death at the age of 83 years.

"The grandmother of the defendant on my side and the grandmother on the paternal side were beloved and revered for their excellent, well-balanced qualities of head and heart. Each lived to fourscore and were in full possession of their faculties to the end.

"The family records on both sides for two more generations back indicate nothing different from those I describe.

Two Cases of Derangement.

"I wish now to speak of the collateral cases of insanity in my own family. There were six brothers and three sisters in my father's family. The fifth son, Josiah, Jr., possessed a most brilliant mind and was an assiduous student. His oration at the close of his junior year at Amherst, College impressed the Faculty as so profound in its erudition that they injudiciously decided not to limit him as to time, with the result that its close was immediately followed by an attack of brain fever, which shattered for a time his nervous system.

"Two years later an attack of measles, always attended with peril in adults, was suppressed by a chill. The result was three days of acute mania, and on the advice of the attending physician he was placed in an insane asylum. After seven months he was pronounced cured and discharged. Two years later, at the time of the breaking out of the civil war, he was teaching school in Illinois and joined the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, under Col. (afterward General) U. S. Grant. He served during the entire four years of the war and was the sole surviving brother of three who enlisted at the beginning of the outbreak. During fourteen months of this period he was a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, and Andersonville. He was discharged practically a living skeleton, in no way affected mentally by this terrible experience, although men were going mad every day in the Andersonville prison pen. He is still in vigorous health at the age of almost three-score and ten.

"The other case of derangement is the one brutally referred to by medical experts for the prosecution as being 'imbecile from his birth.' On the contrary, Henry W. Copley, uncle of the defendant, was until six years of age in perfect physical and mental condition.

"In the dusk of a Summer evening, two vicious boys, trespassing on our place, disguised with horrible masks, pursued him until he fell with a scream of terror in my mother's arms. I was but two years older, yet the scene is imprinted on my memory. We older children were hurried away to bed, while my parents tried to soothe the terrified boy. Ever after, as the country practitioner, Dr. Deemar, has testified, he was of feeble intellect, and incapable of engaging in business or any steady employment, yet so desirous was he of also serving his country that he enlisted near the end of the war, although under age. He lived, as Dr. Deemar has testified, to be nearly forty years of age, and now, on Memorial Day, a flag waves over his grave in the family plot with the two, in memory of the two older brothers who died on the field of battle.

"I beg to be pardoned for going thus into details in giving the exact truth regarding the two solitary cases of derangement, and pointing out the exciting cause in each.

"I do this for the reason that I have been obliged to endure for months, with what fortitude I could summon, the cruel insinuations that 'the mother of the defendant would be obliged on the stand to lay bare the secrets of taint in her own family and that of her husband's,' &c. Let me say, once for all, there is no secret to be guarded, or family skeleton to be hidden on either side of the family of the defendant.

Cousins' Insanity.

"The two cousins of William Thaw, referred to in the affidavit of Dr. MacDonald and others, inherited their tendency toward insanity directly from the maternal side; the mother having become harmlessly insane before her death. Her two children, a son and a daughter, each developed insanity in middle life, one dying in an asylum in Virginia, and the other now ending her days in an institution near Philadelphia.

"The epilepsy of John Ross, a cousin of Harry K. Thaw, which was cited by Dr. Deemer, has no bearing on this case whatever. He inherited a tendency to epilepsy from the paternal side, and it was developed after a sunstoke, when he was between 30 and 40 years of age. He is now an inmate of an asylum for the feeble minded, as stated in the affidavit of Dr MacDonald.

"I have now subscribed fully, in this my affidavit, the only two cases of mental derangement in the Copley family and their causes, and the one case of epilepsy in the Thaw family with its exciting cause.

"This unexpected opportunity enables me to make a statement in this solemn and permanent form."

Tell of Thaw's Comments in Court.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, the expert alienists, whose affidavits are given, concur in declaring "that the defendant is in a state of mind to confer with and advise his counsel relative to the various matters bearing upon his interests in the said trial." They rely upon their conversations with him in court in forming their opinion.

The alienists quote many instances of Thaw's pertinent comments. Dr. Wagner gives the following:

That during the testimony given by the witness James Clinch Smith, Mr. Thaw said to deponent: "Smith's statement as to the conversation with me on the roof that night is not true. I did not say to him that I purchased three tickets for my party and a general admission for myself. The fact is that I purchased four tickets, and when I arrived at the place where my seats were located, I met Capt. Wharton and gave him one of my seats, and that is why I looked for a seat elsewhere, and found it beside Mr. Smith."

Again he turned to deponent and remarked that it was a custom of his when at the theatre where the play was dull, to get up and walk about the theatre. At another time he said to deponent during the testimony of the aforesaid Smith, that neither Smith nor any one else could have seen him as constantly as Smith described, for the reason that, it being a first-night entertainment, the roof garden was decorated with a variety of shrubs and plants, and that he passed in and out amongst the shrubs and plants as he walked about the roof. Again he remarked that it was not true that he looked several times in the direction where Stanford White was subsequently shot; that he did not see Stanford White until he was about to leave the roof, and that then an unusual noise on the stage, where he thinks a duel scene was in progress, attracted his attention, and as he looked that way his eyes fell upon the monster, and that was the first time he saw him.

That on still another occasion, during the time that Dr. Hamilton was on the stand, and after Dr. Hamilton had been interrogated by Mr. Delmas, and had manifested his willingness to testify, but his testimony was objected to by the District Attorney, Mr. Thaw turned to deponent and said: "Now is the time for Hamilton to step aside; we have got all the testimony from him that would be of any benefit to us."

Dr. Hammond swears to the following conversations:

When Mr. Hummel was on the stand, deponent said to him, (Thaw,) "What do you think of the testimony?" He replied that he knew it was not true, that from Mr. Hummel's known reputation he did not think any one else would believe it true, and that he did not even think the District Attorney thought it true.

That said Thaw also said to deponent when Dr. Hamilton was on the stand, and after Mr. Delmas had said to the court that he wished to show by this witness that the defendant was insane at the time of the shooting—he said: "There, that is enough. If Mr. Delmas will stop there and let Mr. Jerome's objection prevail, and get Hamilton off the stand, he will have done us all the good he can do, and I hope Mr. Delmas will see the advisability of taking him right off the stand."

Dr. Shiels Examined Thaw.

Dr. George Franklin Shiels is a general practitioner of considerable experience, and he states that at the request of Mr. Delmas he visited Thaw in the Tombs and talked to him for half an hour on Friday. The result of his observations is as follows:

I observed with great care his facial expression, his countenance, his eyes, and his mouth. He was very natural, self-possessed, and calm. There was no hesitancy in expression on his part, and there was nothing I could discover which displayed any lack of mental faculty. He was thoroughly conversant with his present condition. Quite clear and lucid as to the various incidents in his trial from its inception until the present time. More than ordinarily able to discern the action of counsel, both for the prosecution and defense.

A short, but, to me, satisfactory physical examination, shows that he suffers from no organic nervous disease.

Thaw's Letters to Delmas.

All Thaw's lawyers swear that they have found the defendant in all respects able to consult with them. To the affidavit of Mr. Delmas are appended twenty-six of the communications he has received from Thaw during the trial. Of these the most interesting are:

Dear Mr. Delmas: My wife's strength is ebbing. She cannot recuperate until after the cross exam. It wd. be unfortunate if she broke down and her testimony was stricken out.

I hope, some way, you can have the will codicil & Dr. Patton begin Monday, and then Evelyn go on at once. Her condition of nervousness and sadness is grave, and her stomach has lost its functions.

Cannot Dr. Evans be kept back? Very sincerely, H. K. THAW.

Dear Mr. Delmas: Please arrange for Mr. Carroll Beckwith's testimony. Mr. Peabody has a brief there on.

We do not wish Jerome to further attack Mrs. Thaw in his rebuttal. The further facts proved by Mr. Beckwith, and the superior impression he will produce may discourage Jerome from annoying Mrs. Thaw. Very sincerely yrs., H. K. THAW.

Dear Mr. Delmas: You will oblige me by placing one further witness as to facts—concerning conversations with me—upon the stand, to wit: Mr. Carroll Beckwith.

I insist that my counsel produce Mr. Beckwith to testify regarding what he told me in the Fall of 1903, in 1904, 5, and 6, concerning Mrs. H. K. Thaw's character and goodness in the year 1901, and the change that occurred in the Fall of 1901, after the meeting with Mr. White.

Very sincerely yours, H. K. THAW.

Wants Only the Truth.

Dear Mr. Delmas: Not as principal, but as husband, I must hear your notes for my wife's testimony, as I shall permit nothing but the truth, and wish to prevent any unintentional misrepresentation.

To-day a witness—not that stage doorkeeper, whom I was pleased to hear stand straight and safe on facts, perjured himself in a very natural or studied manner. This grieves me and forces me to insist upon my right as a husband, if not upon that deference due to my wishes as principal.

Very sincerely yours, H. K. THAW.

Dear Mr. Delmas: On the 6th of this month, at the request of my then Senior Counsel, with all other Counsel concurring, and upon my own motion, I appointed you my Chief Counsel, to conduct and manage the present trial before Judge Fitzgerald, in accordance with your own views and plans; giving you full authority in the matter.

I wish to-day to reiterate and confirm everything that was then done in these premises; and to tell you that no one but you has any right or authority to make any agreement or stipulation in any manner relating to the conduct of the trial, or to take any unauthorized steps therein.

Very sincerely yours, H. K. THAW.

Dear Mr. Delmas: It is my wish that you conduct personally the examinations of all witnesses in this case.

Very sincerely yours, H. K. THAW.

Then there were a number of notes from Thaw. One said:

"I am informed that, in last twenty thousand (20,000) cases detained in the Tombs, not one has suffered from his wife being subpoenaed 'duces tecum' to produce his letters.

"To counteract effect of Jerome's libelous 'arguments' it may be well to force my letters to J. D. Lyon after June 25 into the evidence. They explain the blackmailing, &c."

Another note said:

"Jerome hopes Dr. Evans will tire the jury and Judge according to the axiom—'Give a man rope enough and he will hang himself.'"

In his affidavit Mr. Hartridge discounts the opinions of Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Charles Dana. The latter has not appeared in the case since it came to trial, but he was retained by the defense last June and has since brought action against Thaw to recover his fee. Mr. Hartridge says:

"That before deponent had charge of the preparation of Mr. Thaw's trial, some person or persons had retained certain doctors; that so far as deponent is informed and believes, Dr. Hamilton made some examination shortly after the killing of White on the 25th day of June, 1906; that deponent was and is informed, and believes, that said Hamilton had in mind rather the finding of Thaw insane and getting an agreement with the District Attorney to send him to Matteawan rather than to have a trial for his life."

Mr. Delmas has applied to Mayor George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg for the original letters which Thaw sent him last week in connection with his donation in aid of the sufferers by the floods in his home city. Mr. Guthrie has forwarded them, and they may be submitted to the court as further proof of the defendant's sanity.

Daniel O'Reilly, talking yesterday of the note handed to the newspaper men by Thaw during the trial, of which an affidavit has been made on behalf of the People by Irvin S. Cobb, said: "I don't know why so much has been made of that note, or why it should be quoted as in itself a proof of Mr. Thaw's insanity. I don't mind confessing that it was I who dictated nearly the whole of it, and it seems to me to be all right."

MAY NOT INDICT CENTRAL.

Grand Jury Wants More Evidence on the Woodlawn Wreck.

The presence yesterday before Assistant District Attorney Smyth, of several engineers of the New York Central Railroad, gave rise to the rumor, freely circulated through the Criminal Courts Building, that the present Grand Jury was unwilling, despite last Monday's charge of Judge Rosalsky either to indict the New York Central or any of its officers, as a result of the recent wreck at Woodlawn of the Brewster electric express.

It was said that the Grand Jury had gone so far as even to consider throwing out the entire matter, but that it had consented to listen to additional evidence.

It is known that Mr. Smyth, who presented the evidence to the jury, feels that he has made out a case against the road or some of its officials, and should the Grand Jury continue in its present attitude he will resubmit the case to the April jury.

The additional evidence obtained yesterday, however, will be presented to the present jury on Monday, and one last effort will be made to obtain indictments.

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AGAINST the unmistakable evidence of the Pianola's universal supremacy can be set up only the mere "say-so" of competing manufacturers or their agents. Disinterested testimony—the opinions of those who have made music a life-study and are in reality competent to speak on musical matters—all unite in confirming the Pianola's musical and mechanical superiority.

The great public, too, has spoken in no uncertain voice, for *more Pianolas have been sold than all other makes of Piano-players combined.* The patrons of the Aeolian Company include those who are accustomed to own the best of everything—the royal families of Europe, the financial magnates of Wall Street, the leaders in the world of society and the foremost educational institutions where the Pianola (*not* somebody else's Piano-player) is used in the regular musical courses.

LESCHETIZKY (the teacher of Paderewski and most famous of all piano-teachers): "Your Pianola is the only one deserving of serious consideration from the musical world."

PADEREWSKI (the magic of whose name draws great audiences all over the world): "The Pianola is perfection."

ROSENTHAL (whose tour of America is one of the most notable events of the present season): "You have through these improvements placed the Pianola in a class of its own."

GRIEG (the great Norwegian composer): "Before hearing the Metrostyle Pianola I had thought that all such instruments were only machines."

HAROLD BAUER (a pianist of international renown): "I consider the Pianola superior in every way to all other piano-forte players."

KUBELIK (the celebrated Bohemian violinist): "I have seen all the different piano attachments, but the Pianola is the only one which could be considered seriously, for it is the only one which is musical or artistic."

KREISLER (the world-renowned violinist): "I would like to own several piano-playing machines for curiosity, but I would play only the Pianola, for that is far superior to all of them from every point of view."

DE PACHMANN (the celebrated interpreter of Chopin): "The Pianola is the only one that can be considered really musical."

JOSEF HOFMANN (one of the world's great pianists): "It is my opinion that in all essentials of artistic piano-playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type."

Such a list could be extended indefinitely by the most celebrated names among living musicians, Richard Strauss, Saint-Saëns, Puccini, Joachim, Moszkowski, Chaminade, Scharwenka, Humperdinck, Caruso—composers, pianists, singers of every nationality.

Here is the best court of authority—*in fact the only one* competent to decide conclusively upon matters affecting the great art of music. And this emphatic preference given to the Pianola by the musical authorities is echoed by the purchasing public everywhere, for in any quarter of the world where there is any sale for Piano-players whatever, the Pianola is *the recognized leader, the absolute standard.*

The new Themodist Pianola which accents the melody and subdues the accompaniment is now on daily demonstration; price $300. Also the Model "K" Metrostyle Pianola; price $215.

THE AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York

Kurzman

Importer of Millinery

385 Fifth Avenue

35th-36th Streets.

Easter Millinery Importations.

Just Arrived, Special Shipments of

Paris Hats for Easter.

New ideas, designed exclusively for us and shown for the first time simultaneously with their introduction this week in Paris by Caroline Reboux, Camille Roger, Alphonzine, Lewis, Georgette.

Dress and Carriage Hats Tailored and Costume Hats

of Our Own Creation

Chic, Tout Parisien

Parasols and Veilings

Haute Nouveaute

385 Fifth Avenue,

35TH-36TH STREETS,

PARIS—32 Faubourg Poissonniere.

CHARGE LOOTING OF FITZGERALD ESTATE

Relatives of Husband of Late Mme. Connelly Will Try to Recover $80,000.

$19,000 SPENT, NO BALANCE

Lawyer C. F. Kittredge, the Executor, to be Summoned to Show What Has Become of the Fortune.

Upon the report of a referee, the contest of the next of kin for a share of the hundred-thousand-dollar estate left by the late John E. Fitzgerald, who was the husband of Mme. Connelly, once dressmaker for the fashionable women of New York, is to be reopened. Mr. Fitzgerald at one time was Fire Commissioner in Boston, and under President Cleveland was Collector of Internal Revenue in that city. He was also widely known as a political orator, after-dinner speaker, novelist and poet, and a friend of John Boyle O'Reilly. He died at his home, 828 West Seventy-second Street, in March, 1900, four months after Mme. Connelly's death.

The referee, Charles Maas, was appointed by the Surrogate after Michael J. Horan, as attorney, had objected to the accounting rendered by T. C. O'Sullivan, now a Judge of General Sessions, who acted as counsel for Charles F. Kittredge of Boston, executor of the Fitzgerald estate.

That account showed that $19,130.29 had been expended and that nothing remained.

Mr. Horan charged that the estate had been looted; that fraudulent charges had been made in the account, and that the next of kin, who were heirs because Mme. Connelly's death had antedated that of her husband, had been deprived of property which rightfully belonged to them.

Mr. Horan says that he will now summon Lawyer Kittredge and endeavor by his testimony to locate the rest of the Fitzgerald fortune and if possible lay the foundation for a suit for restitution.

Attached to the statement of the expenditures made by the executor was a written statement, purporting to be that of the heirs at law, expressing their satisfaction with the account and releasing the executor from further responsibility. This statement bore beneath it the names of those kinsfolk and the signature of Michael J. Moore, guardian for the minor relatives of the deceased, and who averred that he had power of attorney for one who had attained her majority.

"Release" of Heirs Held to be Void.

The referee holds that that release is void, because Mr. Moore, who is a Boston lawyer and appointed in Massachusetts, did not have ancillary letters of guardianship, and therefore had no right to receive payments for or sign a release for the relatives in this State. It is the charge of the attorney for the contestants that the persons whose names Moore signed to the release never received a cent from the estate and that they had no knowledge of the action taken by the Boston man.

Mr. Fitzgerald left a will, in which he made bequests to Catholic institutions amounting to $500, gave $1,000 to the Fire Commissioners of Boston for a medal to be given each year to the fireman whose services had been most meritorious, left $4,000 for a monument over his grave in the Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, and gave $1,000 to a Margaret E. McLaughlin of Boston, a friend. The residue was left to the widow. Mme. Connelly, however, had died in November, 1899, and there being no children, the next of kin became the heirs.

The will was offered for probate by T. C. O'Sullivan, acting for Executor Kittredge. At that time a petition was filed which estimated the real property of the deceased in New York County to be worth $50,000, and the personal property $10,000. It is estimated by the contestants that the value was much higher than that, and that besides there was about $35,000 worth of property in Boston.

Relatives Appealed to Horan.

In June, 1905, Attorney Horan was appealed to by relatives, who said that they were not getting a cent of Mr. Fitzgerald's estate. The lawyer's investigation prompted him to file the petition in the Surrogate's Court demanding an accounting. When that accounting was reported it showed expenditures totaling $19,130.29, and "balance on hand, $000,000."

Mr. Horan said yesterday that he was determined to find out what had become of the rest of the $60,000 which Mr. Fitzgerald left in this city and the $35,000 he is said to have left in Boston.

The objections made on behalf of the next of kin brought the matter before the referee. Those relatives are Edward Fitzgerald, a brother of the deceased, who lives in Boston; Mrs. Ellen Moriarity Keenan, and Sadie A. Durgin of Boston, nieces; and John T. Fitzgerald, John O'Shaunnessy, and Eugene P. Durgin, nephews.

When the referee went over the report of the executor he found that $2,000 had been paid to Judge O'Sullivan for probating the will of Fitzgerald and $1,000 for probating the will of his wife, Mme. Connelly. Attorney Horan said yesterday that he could not understand why the $1,000 for the probating of Mme. Connelly's will had been taken from her husband's estate. Mme. Connelly is believed to have left about $1,000,000.

House Kept Up; No Relatives In It.

Other items in the bill rendered by the executor showed that the Fitzgerald house at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive had been kept open for two years after his death. There were recorded payments to several servants for work in that time, and also for coal, groceries, wines and liquors, and other things used in the household, although the attorney for the relatives declared that none of them occupied the place.

The accounting did not show any payment to any of the heirs, although it was said by one of them yesterday that Edward Fitzgerald, the brother, had received a cast-off suit of clothes which John E. Fitzgerald once wore.

The principal feature of the referee's report was the treatment of the alleged release which the relatives were said to have given to the executor. Of this the referee points out that not only had the lawyer representing Mr. Kittredge failed to obtain the appointment of ancillary guardian for the minors in this State, but he had failed, also, to provide the bonds required by the New York statutes necessary when a guardian accepts payments for his wards.

Mme. Connelly's heirs by her will are Thomas and Richard Hodnett, her brothers, and Mrs. Edna A. Hodnett, widow of a third brother. Thomas and Richard Hodnett were sheep herders in Australia. They have come to New York to receive their shares of the estate.

NO PROTEST FROM MRS. SAGE.

Whitney Estate Also Has Not Sworn Off Any of Big Tax Assessment.

Next Saturday will be the last day for swearing off assessments on personal property, and thereafter the figures that have so far stood as tentative will be taken as correct and taxes collected accordingly.

In previous years Russell Sage invariably swore off a considerable part of his assessment on the tentative lists. This year his estate is assessed at $50,000,000, and Mrs. Sage is charged up with possessing in addition personal property worth $5,000,000. So far no one has appeared at the Tax Department to swear off any portion of either of these amounts.

The Whitney estate, which in other years has usually been reduced during the swearing-off period, remains at the original figure also. The assessment on the estate and the personal property of the heirs approximates $17,000,000.

BROTHERS IN ART AT LOGGERHEADS

Scott Dabo Resents Brother Leon's Success in Vending His Own Color Poems.

QUARREL OF TWO DROMIOS

Third Brother Foments Bad Feeling, Taking Sides with Less Popular of Two.

The hotheadedness of Louis Dabo, a publicity agent in New York, has brought before the public an unhappy condition of jealousy and suspicion between artists which has broken up an almost ideal relationship between his two elder brothers, the painters Leon and Scott Dabo, young artists whose pictures have been greatly admired of late in Paris and Berlin, as well as previously in New York, Chicago, and other American cities where they have been shown.

Leon Dabo is a decorator of long standing, eldest of three brothers, who has cared for his younger brothers in the most fraternal manner since the death of their father, a French artist who came to America about forty years ago. Some dozen years ago Leon Dabo began to strike out as an independent painter of easel pictures, after having worked for many years as a decorator. His next brother, Theodore Scott Dabo, shared his fortunes and experiments, and in time began to paint in a similar style, which is impressionistic according to the open-air school. Exhibitions by the brothers Dabo of late years have received a great deal of attention from the press. Theodore Scott Dabo then went to Paris in 1902 with letters from his elder brother to various artists, and established himself there, receiving financial aid from Leon Dabo and exhibiting his own pictures and those of his brother, while Leon stayed here and did the same.

The life of these two Dromios seemed ideal. The elder continued to write to different people in Europe, urging them to help his brother; the latter answered his elder's letters regularly, and often expressed his thanks for remittances and introductions. But this was too good to last.

It was the press that sundered these devoted brothers: the press—and jealousy. Whenever the pictures of the two were shown the press usually favored Leon Dabo the elder, finding his pictures stronger in drawing and composition and richer in color; more transparent in brushwork, more vibratory as to sunshine and moonshine; better, in fact, in all particulars. The younger men could scarcely stand this cruel place of second fiddle, but he had no grounds for a break.

That came with the preference that buyers showed for Leon's work. They bought more of Leon's pictures and paid higher prices for them. This was the straw that broke the camel's back.

Last Summer Louis Dabo, the youngest brother, went to Europe. Up to that time the eldest brother held a power of attorney from Theodore Scott Dabo in Paris which enabled him to sell the latter's pictures if a buyer presented himself. Theodore Scott Dano wrote for this power of attorney, and when Louis Dabo, the third brother, returned from Europe he brought with him a fresh power of attorney made out in his name. Armed with this he demanded and withdrew from his eldest brother's studio in New York all the paintings unsold belonging to the absent brother, and then issued cards broadcast, stating that he was the legal representative of Theodore Scott Dabo, now in Paris.

Jealousy to start with—and mischievous interference by a layman in a quarrel of artists!

Charges are made by the youngest brother against the eldest that the latter has copied the style of Theodore Scott Dabo, has undermined him with buyers and misappropriated the proceeds of sales of the latter's paintings. As to the first charge, the pictures by Leon Dabo painted during the past ten years, dispose of it. As to the second, there seems an inherent unlikelihood because it is contradicted by the letters of Leon Dabo, printed in yesterday's Evening Post, recommending his brother and begging artists, writers for the press, and officials in Paris to visit his studio there and examine his work. As to the third charge, it is still more improbable. What the letters from Theodore Scott Dabo show most plainly is the strong fraternal feeling of Leon Dabo and the frequent supplies of money he forwarded to a brother who was never much at making a living unaided and seems to have done very little in the way of selling his pictures abroad.

Mr. Leon Dabo doubts whether his youngest brother's attack on himself would be agreeable to Theodore Scott Dabo. Speaking to a representative of THE TIMES, he said:

"When such misrepresentations are made in print by one of my family, I must, greatly as I hate to air private grievances, defend my reputation. My brother Louis is not now and never was a painter. My brother Theodore is an artist of great power, with whose work I do not wish my own compared. But as we have exhibited together, I suppose it was inevitable that people did make comparisons and express them. If some were more favorable to me than to Theodore, that is not my fault. I have not tried to secure notices more favorable to myself than to him. Nor can I help it if more of my pictures are sold. Naturally, there are more of mine to choose from, and then there are some people to whom my individual style is more sympathetic.

"It's a bad business when brothers quarrel, for many people do not discriminate. They have no time to weigh evidence and read tiresome letters. They just lump the whole family together and vote them a bad lot."

N.Y. CENTRAL BREAKS RECORD

31,440 Cars Handled in One Day—Sign of Business Boom.

As an indication of the general prosperity in New York State, General Manager A. H. Smith of the New York Central said yesterday that the road had broken all previous records for the number of loaded cars handled in one day—the record being broken by 1,312 loaded cars.

A total of 31,440 cars was handled on the New York Central between New York and Buffalo—more than 23,000 being loaded. These cars would make a train 246 miles long, or long enough to reach from Grand Central Station to twenty miles west of Utica. In addition to the freight trains 1,000 passenger trains were moved, making a total passenger train seventy-five miles long.

An army of 49,700 men was required to handle these trains, exclusive of clerks, accountants, and men employed on construction work. In the 225 interlocking block towers between New York and Buffalo the operators had to care for an average of 110 trains to each mile of road.

MADE BIG BEQUESTS.

Albert Willcox Left an Estate Valued at $1,352,376.98.

The report of the appraiser appointed in the matter of the estate of Albert Willcox, who died on Aug. 13 last, shows that he left a personal estate of $3,440,150. He left real estate in which his equity is worth $27,693. After paying debts, necessary expenses, and other legal charges, the net estate left is valued at $1,352,376.98.

Among the bequests made by Mr. Willcox is one of $100,000 to the Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Animals. Another sum, estimated to be $257,458, is to be given to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at the death of a brother, David Willcox, out of a fund created to give him an annuity. There is a bequest of $10,000 to the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE.

Two Stevens Institute Students Badly Hurt in Descending Steep Hill.

A large automobile descending the Highland Park hill, Brooklyn, yesterday, skidded at a point of the steep grade known as Horseshoe Turn and plunged down an embankment, a distance of about eight feet, turning turtle. William V. Stickney, 20 years old, of 104 West Thirteenth Street, one of the occupants, was seriously hurt by being caught under the side of the machine. He was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital. His companion, Walter A. Boyd, twenty years, of 259 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was hurled nearly thirty feet, but escaped practically uninjured, with the exception of slight bruises.

The young men, who are students at the Steven Institute of Technology, had started out on a trip to Long Island, and Stickney was driving the big auto. Stickney was unconscious when released, and Boyd, who struck the soft earth partly on his head, was stunned. An examination at the hospital disclosed that Stickney's left leg was fractured and that he had sustained lacerations of the hip and probable injuries to his spine. The young man recovered consciousness after his removal to the hospital. It is believed that he will recover.

ICE MEN MUST STAND TRIAL.

Demurrers Filed by Officials of Cincinnati Companies Are Overruled.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Judge Bronwell of the Superior Court overruled today the demurrers of the Cincinnati ice men who were indicted last Summer on a charge of maintaining a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and those indicted will be compelled to stand trial under the provisions of the Valentine anti-trust law.

Five companies and eleven individuals were named in the indictments.

Lackawanna Trains to Wait for Boats.

General Passenger Agent Cullen of the Lackawanna Railroad stated yesterday that the report concerning the alleged intention of that company to operate its trains from Hoboken without respect to boat connections, was erroneous, and that no change in the present arrangement, whereby trains in all cases await the arrival of their scheduled boats from New York, is contemplated.

BACK FROM PANAMA, SAW THE DIRT FLY

Congressional Investigators Home Enthusiastic About Progress on Canal.

5 MORE YEARS OF DIGGING

Excavation Going On at Rate of 31,000 Yards a Day—Can't Understand Why Stevens Quit.

The Congressional party which sailed from New York on March 6 to inspect the Canal Zone arrived yesterday on the steamer Panama from Colon. Of the forty-six who sailed from this port thirty-eight returned here yesterday, the other eight returning via New Orleans.

The party spent five days on the Isthmus, in which time they went over the route and investigated conditions for themselves. On the way back a stop was made at Kingston. They all spoke of the delights of the trip. Their views upon the present canal situation were summed up by Congressman McCall.

"We spent four days in actually inspecting the work. The weather was fine, and we saw the 'dirt fly' under the best conditions. Sanitary conditions are better than they have ever been before, and I am of the opinion that the administration of Chief Engineer Stevens is the best that can be had for the successful building of the canal.

"We are entirely satisfied that the work is feasible, but it is likely to cost a great deal more to build the canal than has been generally supposed. The working force is a splendid one, and everywhere great regret is expressed over the resignation of Mr. Stevens."

Congressman S. C. Smith furnished some details of the work being done, showing that it will take nearly five years to complete the work of excavation alone. "At the present time," he said, "they are taking out from 30,000 to 31,000 cubic yards of dirt a day. There are now estimated to be about 52,000,000 cubic yards yet to be dug out, so you can see that it is going to take time. There are 35,000 men on the pay roll, of whom 5,000 are Americans. There are about 8,500 Jamaicans at work."

Mr. Smith told of the popularity of Mr. Stevens, and said that there was some reason behind his retirement that no one knew.

"The digging is proceeding under the theory of a lock canal," continued Mr. Smith, "and the foundations for the locks are being dug. The canal will be deeper and wider than that planned by the French.

"The only possible ground for complaint we found was that the food was not all that might be desired. This is accounted for in a great measure by the excessive heat. There were only 200 men in the hospital when we were there, and not one of them was suffering from fever or a malignant disease. The esprit de corps among the men is excellent."

That a great work had been done by the sanitary and health corps, Mr. Smith pointed out, was evidenced by the fact that he had not seen a single mosquito while he was down there, though he had been on the watch for them, having heard much of the malaria-carrying insect.

Other Congressmen expressed similar views. They were all high in praise of the work done by Chief Engineer Stevens, though those interviewed seemed to convey the impression that there was some deep and mysterious reason for his resignation.

In the party were Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; E. J. Hill and George M. Lilley, Connecticut; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; William A. Rodenburg and J. V. Graff, Illinois; H. C. Allen and R. Wayne Parker, New Jersey; W. A. Calderhead, Kansas; F. E. Brooks, Colorado; D. L. D. Granger, Rhode Island; E. L. Taylor, Ohio; J. A. Hughes, West Virginia; George W. Cromer, Kentucky.

E. C. Ellis, Missouri; E. M. Pollard, Nebraska; O. W. Gillespie, Texas; Bird S. McGuire, Oklahoma; B. G. Dawes and R. D. Cole, Ohio; C. R. Davis, Minnesota; Dr. E. W. Samuel, Pennsylvania; J. C. Chaney and J. H. Foster, Indiana; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; George A. Loud, Michigan.

Charles F. Scott, Kansas; A. S. Burleson, Texas; Dr. A. J. Barchfield, Pennsylvania; James Kennedy, Ohio; D. J. Foster, Vermont; T. F. Marshall, North Dakota; C. G. Gilhams and E. S. Holliday, Indiana; P. T. Chapman, Illinois; J. T. Robinson, Arkansas; Frederick Landis, Indiana.

R. F. Brousard, Louisiana; E. F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; J. E. Ransdell, Louisiana; S. C. Smith, California; Ben Johnson, Kentucky; William W. Rucker, Missouri, and F. J. Garrett, Tennessee.

Appeal by the Sanitarium Gabriels.

The Sanitarium Gabriels in the Adirondacks has made an appeal for means to pay off its debt of $65,000, $18,461.12 of which must be met before May 24. This institution is non-sectarian, and no distinction is made in color or nationality. The following will forward any money sent them: Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. David McClure, 22 West Forty-ninth Street; Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, 17 East Seventy-third Street, and Dr. James J. Walsh, 110 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Change in Fall River Schedule.

Beginning to-morrow the steamers of the Fall River Line will leave New York at 5:30 P. M. instead of at 5 P. M., as at present.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men.

Women's Suits, Coats & Dresses

New Spring and Summer Models

A noteworthy assortment of entirely new Spring and Summer models is now offered for your selection.

Particular attention is directed to high-class tailored Suits embodying all the style, workmanship and materials of custom-made suits—at half their cost.

Many original and exclusive styles, faithfully copied from the most recent foreign models, are represented in this collection, any of which may be fitted to you as perfectly as the best custom-tailor could fit you.

Tailored Suits at $55.00

Six new eton, pony, Francis and empire coat models of imported cloths in plain and fancy mixtures. Equal to $100 custom-made suits.

Tailored Suits at $65.00

Eleven new eton, kimono, pony and eton blouse models of plain and fancy imported voiles and novelty wool fabrics in dark and light shades, with trimmings of braid and laces. Equal to $125 custom-made suits.

Tailored Suits at $75.00

Eight new eton, pony, kimono and cape models of imported materials in light fancy stripes, checks, plain serges and taffeta silks, each a faithful copy of exclusive foreign garments. Equal to $150 custom-made suits.

Tailored Suits at $85.00

Six new pony, eton, eton blouse and kimono models of plain and fancy voiles, silk-lined—and of plain taffeta silk, some with separate satin coats and each style handsomely trimmed. Equal to $175 custom-made suits.

Tailored Suits at $95.00

Six entirely new pony, cape-coat and eton models of imported voiles with plain and striped silk linings and fancy mixed suitings in light colors, trimmed with expensive lace and embroideries. Equal to $195 custom-made suits.

We Will Place on Special Sale

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH

$40.00 Tailored Suits at $25.00.

New three-button short Prince Chap model of imported fancy wool suitings in stripes, checks and mixtures, with full side plaited skirts; all sizes, including sizes for misses and small women.

$50.00 Tailored Suits at $35.00.

New 33-inch four-button mannish cutaway model of imported fancy suitings with full side plaited skirts.

Exclusive Spring Millinery

By "exclusive" we mean to infer that they are either the original models, designed by the masters abroad, or clever adaptations of their creations.

We believe our collections of hats to be deversified enough to exhaust every innovation in form and elaboration which can be termed authoritative.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats

$3.50 to $10.75

Perhaps the most favored of the new models is the Empire. It is radically different from the styles of past seasons. So are the sailors and toques which we present, fashioned of rough, Tuscan and chip straws in nacre and plain colors.

A Sale of Dress Trunks

One-Third Under Price.

Dress Trunks bound with leather, canvas covered, coppered trimmings, securely riveted, front and end dowels, top tray swings in cover, with two extra dress trays, cloth lined throughout, in sizes 32 to 38.

Regularly $12.75. At **$8.50.**

Steamer Trunks fashioned of three ply veneer basswood with rattan cover, fibre bound, cloth lined, well adapted for foreign travel.

Regularly $25.50 to $30.00.

At **$17.00, $18.00, $19.00, $20.00**

IN ADDITION WE WILL OFFER

A number of high grade wardrobe, dress and steamer trunks, also hampers with round and flat tops—a limited quantity of each.

At One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

The New Ribbons

Are now shown in great profusion—embracing many novelties not to be had elsewhere, Plaids, Dresdens, warp prints, also plain taffetas, with Roman borders, in widths, styles and qualities suitable for millinery, sashes, bodices and fancy work.

The Following Special Sale Has Been Arranged.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

High Lustre Taffeta Ribbons in millinery shades; 5 inch. — 19c

Regularly 35c. the Yard.

Plaid Ribbons in three styles of various color combinations, 5 and 5½ inches wide.
Taffeta Ribbons, with Roman borders, 5 inches wide.
Warp Print and Dresden Ribbons in all white grounds, 5½ inches wide.
Taffeta Sash Ribbons, in pink, blue and white, 6½ inches.
Black Taffeta Ribbons, soft finished, 7½ inches wide. — 39c

Regularly 50c. to 70c. the Yard.

Dresden and Warp Print Ribbons, white grounds with colored and white edges, 6½ and 7 inches wide.
Plaid Ribbons in assorted colors, 6 and 7 inches wide. — 48c

Regularly 75c. and 90c. the Yard

Le Boutillier Brothers

Women's Easter Waists

Women's White Lawn Waists, trimmed with broad German Valenciennes lace, five insertions from neck to waist and two across, with tucks between insertions, collar and cuffs of lace—a great offering, at

$2.00

Very Good Value at $4.00

Women's White Lawn Waists, with panels of embroidery, German Valenciennes or Cluny lace—a number of attractive styles to select from, at

$2.98

Women's White Lawn Waists—embroidered yoke—trimmed with Valenciennes lace sets—collar and cuffs trimmed to match—at the special price of

$5.00

Also increased assortments of bright, new Easter goods throughout the store.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Revillon Frères

FURRIERS — 19 West 34th St. NEW YORK

SPECIAL DRY COLD STORAGE

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF FURS, BASED ON TWO CENTURIES EXPERIENCE AS THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS, ENABLES US TO PLACE AT YOUR DISPOSAL MOST COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL COLD STORAGE FACILITIES, PERFECTLY ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF FURS AND WEARING APPAREL. THE SERVICE IS UNEQUALLED, THE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PARIS — ESTABLISHED 1723. — LONDON

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Outfitters to the Young

We design, manufacture, import and retail distinctive clothing and furnishings, exclusively for misses, youths, children and infants.

Our study of exclusiveness and individuality in wearing apparel for the young, extends to the smallest details of stylish dress.

Neckwear	Hats	Hosiery
Broad stocks of fashionable neckwear in many rich and exclusive patterns in silk, satin, linen and lace. Gloves in the newest shades and the most appropriate materials for ordinary use and dress occasions.	Stylish shapes in youths' and boys' hats, misses' and girls' millinery and children's caps and bonnets. Large assortment of shoes in correct foot shapes in serviceable and stylish leathers and lasts.	A select variety of full fashioned stockings and half hose, in both plain and colored effects. Perfect fitting underwear in seasonable weights from materials that are hygienic and comfortable.
Gloves	**Shoes**	**Underwear**

60-62 West 23d Street.

FALLIERES WARMLY WELCOMES WHITE

France's President Expresses Pleasure at the Ambassador's Appointment.

FRANCE GRATEFUL TO HIM

American Envoy Escorted Through Paris Streets by Cavalry—Military Honors at Elysee Palace.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 23.—Henry White, the new Ambassador of the United States to France, inaugurated his mission this afternoon under peculiarly propitious auspices. President Fallieres in an unusual speech of welcome expressed frankly his gratification over the choice of the new American Ambassador.

The French Government feels a debt of gratitude to Mr. White for his services in the International Moroccan Conference at Algeciras last year, and the words today of the President are conclusive evidence that Mr. White is regarded as a true and tried friend.

The ceremony of the presentation of Mr. White's letters at the Elysée Palace was conducted with traditional pomp and circumstance. A squadron of Cuirassiers and a troop of cavalry escorted the lumbering state coaches, emblazoned with the arms of France, in which Mr. White and the embassy staff, including Commander John C. Fremont, the Naval Attaché, and Capt. William S. Guignard, the Military Attaché, were driven from the Ambassador's residence in the Place des Etats Unis. The Cuirassiers stretched from curb to curb as the procession swept down the broad avenues leading to the palace.

Upon arrival the new Ambassador was received with full military honors. A battalion of infantry lined the courtyard, the tricolor was dipped in salute, and a band played the American National anthem. President Fallieres, with Foreign Minister Pichon at his side, and attended by the officers of his civil and military households, greeted Mr. White and the members of his staff in the Salon des Ambassadeurs. M. Pichon introduced Mr. White, who was greeted most cordially.

Mr. White spoke of his many visits to France, dating from childhood, his love for the country, and the peculiar pleasure with which he now renewed the desire of his Government to preserve and strengthen the bonds and enduring ties between the two nations.

"France and the United States," said Mr. White, "representing, one in the old and the other in the new world, the noblest aspirations of man, and each dedicated to their realization by its own methods, would have failed in their high missions and betrayed the trusts they assumed had they not always been inspired by the same desire to assure the peace of the world, ameliorate the lot of the many, and elevate the ideal of justice which animates all men."

President Fallieres said in reply: "It is particularly gratifying to this republic to see you chosen to fill the post of Ambassador, and I receive with great pleasure your letters of credence. You have recalled in terms which touch me the associations that bind you to France, and I am convinced, now that your high functions place you in touch with our public life, that you will experience genuine satisfaction in residing here.

"The fullest co-operation of myself and my Government is assured you for the accomplishment of your mission. It will be a pleasure for us to collaborate with you constantly for the closer union of France and the United States and for the attainment of that common end which you have so happily defined. Be welcome among us."

Upon the departure of Mr. White the band again played the American National Anthem and the party was escorted back to the embassy.

The principal international questions confronting Mr. White upon assuming the post of Ambassador to France will be found in the growing complications in connection with the increase of the French tariff rates.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN FRANCE.

Mikado's Cousin Is on a Special Mission to King Edward.

MARSEILLES, March 23.—Prince Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, who visited the United States in 1904, arrived here to-day, and will go direct to Biarritz, where he will visit King Edward, to whom he has been sent on a special mission, after which he will go to Paris.

It has been announced that Prince Fushimi was instructed to return the visit to Japan of Prince Arthur of Connaught, who went to Tokio last year to invest the Japanese Emperor with the Order of the Garter and Admiral Togo and Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama with the Order of Merit.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.—The celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of Admiral de Ruyter, the famous Dutch naval commander, began to-day with a ceremony at his tomb in the New Church. Queen Wilhelmina, the Cabinet officers, the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of foreign navies were present. The foreign representatives placed wreaths on the Admiral's tomb and the Queen unveiled a memorial tablet.

TOKIO, March 23.—Prof. George T. Ladd, formerly of Yale University, who is aiding in the development of the system of education in Japan, will start for Korea from Nagasaki to-morrow at the special invitation of the Marquis Ito, the Resident General of Japan at Seoul. The visit of Prof. Ladd to Korea will, it is expected, be highly beneficial in removing the misunderstandings among the missionaries in that country.

BERLIN, March 23.—Capts. Von Thaurenay and Von Der Goltz, officers attached to the General Staff, have been detailed to go to Argentina, where they will act as instructors to the Argentine Army.

NAPLES, March 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York have decided to remain here until March 27, when they will go to Rome. Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls has made the necessary arrangements for Mr. and Mrs. Robinson to be received in audience by the Pope, and it is expected that they will also be received by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena.

ROME, March 23.—Although no decision has been reached, it is considered very probable that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will arrive in Rome about the middle of April on a strictly private visit, stopping at the British Embassy while here.

PARIS, March 23.—The Disarmament Committee of the Parliamentary group favoring international arbitration has decided to invite the peace organizations throughout the world to engage in a manifestation on May 12, the anniversary of the assembling in 1899 of the first Peace Conference at The Hague, and to send petitions to their respective Chiefs of State in favor of early universal disarmament.

BREMEN, March 23.—Mr. Watson, an Emigration Commissioner from South Carolina, has arrived here with the object of influencing suitable emigration for his State.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wife of the ex-American Ambassador to France.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY NEAR.

Will Settle All the Questions Between the Two Powers.

LONDON, March 23.—There is some slight delay in the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, owing to the failure of the Amir of Afghanistan and the Emeperor of China to reply to certain suggestions which have been referred to them with respect to Afghanistan and Tibet, respectively.

In spite of this, satisfactory progress is being made, and in the meantime a definite understanding exists. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise the signatures will shortly be attached to a document which will settle all the questions which for years have caused illfeeling between the two countries. The signing will probably take place at St. Petersburg, Ambassador Nicholson acting for Great Britain.

It is officially stated that the agreement is in no way a menace to any other power, and does not threaten the integrity of Persia. Neither does it interfere with the vested interests of other powers in that country.

The Bagdad Railway does not come within the geographical questions forming the subject of the negotiations, but it will come up later between the four powers interested, namely, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France.

To be Regent of Brunswick.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—It is practically certain that Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg will be made Regent of Brunswick on Tuesday. The Duke is willing to accept the position. He will probably be succeeded in the Presidency of the Colonial Society by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, formerly Colonial Director and now a member of the Reichstag.

Six Cardinals to be Created.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope has decided to hold a consistory on April 15 and create six Cardinals, namely, Mgr. Cavallari, the Patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Rinaldini, the Papal Nuncio to Spain; Mgr. Lorenzelli, the ex-Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Lualdi, Archbishop of Palermo; Mgr. Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, and Mgr. Maffi, Archbishop of Piso. The last named will be transferred to Rome as Cardinal of the Curia.

SEEK NEW TREATY WITH GERMANY

United States Wishes to Protect Its Citizens from Alsace and Lorraine.

CONFLICT FOR 35 YEARS

Other German States Have Recognized the Right of Subjects to Change Their Allegiance.

BERLIN, March 23.—Ambassador Tower has opened negotiations with the German Government for a supplementary treaty regarding the recognition of naturalized Americans in the Reichsland, formerly the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The treaty negotiated in 1868 by Minister Bancroft with the North German Confederation guaranteed that "citizens of the North German Confederation who become naturalized citizens of the United States and shall have resided in the United States five years uninterruptedly shall be held to be American citizens and be treated as such."

This treaty has been recognised by the imperial authorities throughout Germany except in Alsace-Lorraine. A native of Alsace or Lorraine naturalised in the United States is not recognised as an American if he returns to his former home, and is immediately held liable for military service, or is punished for evading such service.

The United States has always resisted such action, with the result that there has been a diplomatic conflict lasting thirty-five years. Hundreds of cases have been acted upon by the United States Embassy, each Government insisting on its interpretation of the treaty and each case being ultimately settled by some sort of compromise, but the main question was left just where it was.

The source of the long-standing disagreement will, apparently, shortly be removed.

MOORS SLAY FRENCH DOCTOR.

Mob Beats Him to Death—France Sends a Warship to Tangier.

TANGIER, March 23.—A courier who arrived here to-day from Morocco City reports that Dr. Mauchamp, a French citizen, has been assassinated by natives, who are extremely agitated in consequence of the operations of the geodetic mission, commanded by Prof. Genty, for which signal posts were fixed on the roof of the doctor's house. The Moorish authorities, it is added, make no attempt to maintain order, and anxiety is felt as to the fate of Prof. Genty and his wife.

The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp was particularly atrocious. He was fired upon and then beaten to death by a mob.

The report of Dr. Mauchamp's assassination was confirmed later by the French Minister, who made the announcement at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, which thereupon adjourned as a sign of mourning.

PARIS, March 23.—Immediately the news of the assassination in Morocco City of Dr. Mauchamp was received here the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc was ordered back to Tangier, where the commander of the cruiser will find orders awaiting him.

If the first reports of the character of the assault upon Dr. Mauchamp are substantiated it is certain that France will demand heavy reparation from the Moroccan Government.

A DELLA ROBBIA RECOVERED.

Thieves Said to Have Intended to Send It Here—Three Arrests.

ROME, March 23.—The Custom House officers have stopped at a frontier station a beautiful Della Robbia bas-relief, which was stolen from the villa of Count Baldi, near Florence, and which, it is asserted, was destined for America.

Three persons have been arrested in connection with the theft.

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

Announce
A Complete Showing of
Women's Easter Attire

Our price-making power is notably illustrated by the large and varied collection of New Spring Styles which we offer to-morrow, and we feel assured that the wonderful opportunities afforded by this display will be appreciated by those seeking High Class apparel at popular prices.

Suit Dept.

Tailored Eton Suits, of Chiffon Novelty Panama, a fancy model, beautifully trimmed with lace and braid—full pleated skirts—light, tan, pearl gray, brown, blue and black,

29.75, Value $42.50.

Taffeta Eton Suits, of finest black Chiffon Taffeta, with vestee of Moire and fancy braid trimming; full pleated skirt,

22.50, Value $37.50.

The "College" Suit, three-quarter fitted double-breasted coat, a new and nobby model, of English mixtures, checks and stripes, with self-shawl collar; full pleated skirt,

19.75, Value $33.00.

Costume Dept.

Taffeta Jumper Dresses, of Chiffon Taffeta, all shades of checks and stripes—Jumper trimmed with solid colored bands of Taffeta to correspond—full sun pleated skirt,

17.50, Value $25.00.

Taffeta Gowns, Exclusive Princess and two-piece models, with net guimpe, sleeves elaborately trimmed with ruffles of German Val. laces, full side pleated skirts; all shades and black,

23.75, Value $35.00.

Coat Dept.

A New Spring Box Model, strictly tailored, of Tan Coverts, self-strapped seams and velvet collars.

9.75, Value $16.50.

Imported Braid Coats, the season's novelty—a chic pony model of openwork silk braid and soutache, mounted over taffeta,

16.50, Value $25.00.

Skirt Dept.

Taffeta Skirts, of finest buckskin finished Taffeta, extra wide section pleated model, with silk velvet ribbon band at foot; regular and extra sizes,

11.50, Value $17.50.

Walking Skirts, of finest imported Black Chiffon Panama—cluster tucks and side pleats—extra wide, strictly man tailored,

10.75, Value $18.50.

Waist Dept.

Lingerie Waists, numerous models, of Lawn, Batiste and Dotted Swiss, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery,

4.90, Value $7.50.

Silk Waists, a tremendous assortment, in various styles of tailored and trimmed effects, of Taffetas and Messalines, in all shades and black,

5.00, Value $8.50.

12 West 23d St. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, through to 22d

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue.

Specialists in Women's, Misses', Girls', Boys' and Infants' Wearing Apparel—Superior Styles—Superior Fabrics—Superior Workmanship—Prices Equally as Low as those of the Department Stores.

Specials for Monday.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Strictly Tailored Models, fly front, double-breasted or cutaway coats, various model pleated skirts of imported worsteds, smooth checks and overplaids, navy blue or black English serge. Real value $45.00..... **29.50**

Dressy Voile Suits, of best quality French Voile, black and new Spring colorings; handsomely trimmed; entire suit made over Taffeta Silk. Real value $59.50..... **38.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits

Exclusive Spring Models—14, 16 and 18 years.

Dressy and Strictly Tailored Suits Two models of English cloth, Spring colorings, checks and overplaids; double-breasted coat, velvet collar, pleated skirt; hip length coat, inlaid collar with silk braids, pleated skirt. Real value $25.00..... **15.75**

Smart Coat Suits—Two and three piece models—of smooth checks, worsteds, chiffon panama, broadcloth, also navy or brown serge. Real value $39.50..... **29.50**

Misses' and Girls' Spring Coats

Smart Shepherd Checked Coats—Tailored model of imported cloth, white lining, collar of black, royal blue, cherry velvet; 4 to 14 years. Real value $12.50..... **9.75**

Custom Tailored Coats of superior English tan covert cloth, lined with novelty striped silks; 6 to 16 years. Real value $16.50..... **10.75**

Boys' Spring Suits

Norfolk or Double-Breasted Suits, with extra pair of knickerbockers of all wool Scotch tweeds, also navy blue cheviot serge; 8 to 17 years. Real value $10.00..... **6.75**

Hand-Tailored Suits—Norfolk or double-breasted, with extra pair of knickerbockers, of imported tweeds, worsteds and blue serge, 8 to 17 years. Real Value $15.00..... **10.75**

Boys' Spring Top Coats and Reefers

English Reefers—Black and white check imported worsted, white lining, black, or red silk velvet collar; 3 to 10 years. Real value $10.00..... **7.50**

Top Coats of gray English covert cloth or herringbone coating; with or without velvet collars, serge lined; 8 to 17 years. Real value $12.50..... **9.75**

Custom Tailored Top Coats of fine tan covert cloth or gray herringbone worsted; 8 to 17 years. Real value $16.50..... **12.50**

Infants' and Children's Coats.

2 to 5 Years.

Tailored Coats of gray and tan tweed mixtures; velvet collars. Real value $9.50..... **6.75**

Cheviot Coats, hand embroidered pique collar and cuffs—also black and white checked worsted, velvet collar. Real value $12.50 **9.75**

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Youths' Clothing

Unquestionably the largest stock of youths' suits and topcoats in this city.

Unmatched in its variety, unrivaled in its completeness, unequaled in its high qualities and low prices.

A vast stock made distinctively great by the original styles, ideas, pleasing fabrics and exclusive patterns.

Comparison is earnestly invited.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Opening Exhibition of French Model Gowns, Tailor Suits and Wraps,

PARIS AND LONDON PARASOLS, GLOVES IN NEW SHADES.

FINE TABLE LINENS FOR EASTER AND WEDDING GIFTS.

Paris Model Gowns

SALON DE ROBES — SECOND FLOOR

Exhibition of our Spring Importations of Model Gowns, Costumes, Tailor Suits and Wraps, creations of famous French designers, from which we are executing orders for early delivery, moderate prices.

Parasols. Exclusive novelties in fine Parasols of Duchess, Chantilly, Lingerie, Pompadour and plain taffeta glace Silks. Parasolettes in real thread Duchess, Chiffon and Novelty Silks.

Separate handles in Shell, Ivory, Crystal, Enamel, Cameo, Silver, Gun Metal and Carved Woods.

Special facilities for mounting own handles and the making of Parasols to match costumes.

French Kid and Glace Gloves. Latest Importations for Easter wear. Our Celebrated "Courvoisier" high grade Real Kid Gloves in 2 to 24 button lengths in shades to match Street and Evening Gowns. Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, including the latest novelty—Embroidered arm in self and contrasting shades.

Leather Novelties. Latest Imported and American Novelties. Carriage, Theatre, Automobile and Street Bags, Pocket Books, Card Cases, &c., in the new leathers and colors. Finely Tailored Belts in white, black and colors. Tourists Requisites.

Fine Table Linens. Special Importations for Easter and Wedding Gifts, comprising rich, plain and decorative Linens in new and exclusive designs. Extra large Banquet and Dinner Cloths for special occasions.

The embroidering of Initials, Monograms and Crests in examples of finest needlework executed at short notice.

Women's Hosiery. Particular attention is directed to selections of EASTER HOSIERY, exquisite designs in pure white Silk, with self-embroidery. Latest Parisian Novelties in Black, embroidered in self colors. Evening shades with open-work and embroidery.
Orders executed to match slippers or gowns.

Novelty Wash Fabrics. Silk and Cotton Voiles, Mulls—Crystalline with embroidered figures—Printed Irish Dimities and Linen Lawns. French, German and Irish Dimities and Linens. Scotch Ginghams, Madras and Cheviots in plaids, checks, stripes and plain colors. French Madapolam Shirtings in neat designs, also Galatias, Piques and Cotton Poplins.

Plain Colored and Novelty Dress Silks

Specially attractive showing of the latest weaves and styles for Spring Summer Costumes.
PRINTED SATIN AND SILK FOULARDS,
WASH SILKS, TUSSAH SILKS,
NOUVEAUTE EN RAJAH,
MARQUISETTES, VOILES AND GAZES,
WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS,
NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY SPECIALS.

Black Taffeta Silk (imported), fine grade, per yard .75

Colored Satin de Chine (imported), fashionable light and dark colors, also black and white, per yard 1.00

White Chiffon Dress Satin, Regularly $1.50, per yard 1.10

Colored Faille Francaise (imported), chiffon finish, leading colors for evening and street wear, per yard 1.50

Women's Suits and Dresses

TAILOR SUITS of the fashionable striped fabrics, semi and tight fitting hip length coat, plaited skirt, 33.00

DRESSES OF FIGURED TAFFETA, lingerie yoke and sleeve trimming, 32.50

HIGH GRADE TAILOR SUITS in the latest cut, materials and combinations; suitable for Luncheons and Promenade, 35.00 to 110.00

Fine Irish Linens

SCALLOPED AND EMBROIDERED

DOYLIES, per doz.,	3.75, 4.00, 5.50, 7.50
CENTREPIECES, each,	1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00
TRAY CLOTHS, each,	1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25
SCARFS FOR SIDEBOARD,	3.75, 4.25, 5.75

English Mohair Sicilian—2,000 yards—suitable for dresses, skirts and bathing suits—plain colors, tan, castor, golden brown, wood brown, green, navy, garnet, gray and sky—44 inches wide. Value $1.25, yard, .75c

Parasols. English close roll Coaching Parasols, plain color Taffetas, Magnolia Sticks, Gold Frames, 5.00

PARASOLS—Dresden Taffeta, Gold Frames, Magnolia or Hand-Painted Sticks, 5.00

Women's Silk Hose

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—white, tans and fashionable evening shades, per pair, 2.00

PURE THREAD FRENCH SILK HOSE—black, open-worked ankles; regularly $4.50 per pair, 2.25

Broadway & 19th Street

ROUMANIAN TROOPS AIDING THE REBELS

Thousands of Peasants Besiege Jassy — Mutiny of Soldiers There Feared.

MORE TOWNS DESTROYED

Raiders Continually Assault Michalleni —Report That Austria Is About to Send Troops to Border.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—A representative of the Jewish Relief Society telegraphs as follows from Czernowitz, on the Austrian-Roumanian border:

"On returning to the border I find the situation worse. The incendiary movement is extending. There are signs of a dangerous upheaval, and indications that the peasants of Bokowina are co-operating with the peasants of Roumania.

"Only through energetic military interference can further disasters be averted.

"The conduct of the Roumanian troops is outrageous. Col. Marasascu, who is stationed in Doroyoi, said publicly:

"'Bring me all the Jews, so that I can cut them to pieces and give every Christian a souvenir.'

"The Roumanian police are also neglectful of their duties, and abuse the fugitives. Jewish soldiers have been removed from their regiments.

"The condition of the fugitives in Itzkani, Austria, is pitiful. Thousands who were formerly comfortably off are ruined."

Jassy Besieged Six Days.

CZERNOWITZ, March 23.—A merchant who has arrived here from Jassy, Roumania, by the way of Dorogoi, says that the devastation wrought by the peasants is far more widespread than has been reported.

For six days Jassy has been besieged by thousands of raiders. Every morning the commander of the troops tries to negotiate for a settlement with the besiegers, but the latter will not budge until they are forced to do so by the arrival of additional troops. The residents of Jassy fear that unless outside regiments are quickly brought in the local soldiery will join the peasants.

At Panciu, District of Fokshanu, the banks have been pillaged.

Peasants Attack Women.

VIENNA, March 23.—Among the fugitives from Roumania who arrived to-day at Czernowitz is a Roumanian Deputy named Pariogenu, whose farm near Horlicent has been destroyed by peasants. The Jewish tenant of this farm was mortally wounded, while his wife and daughters were subjected to indescribable outrages. M. Pariogenu himself escaped with the greatest difficulty.

Cacona, Bosia, and Paprikani, Roumania, are reported in telegrams from Czernowitz to have been completely destroyed by a band of 2,000 peasants. Only buildings in which the inhabitants placed crucifixes between lighted candles in the windows were spared.

Verpole and Rudesti have been captured by peasants, who took the places by assault and pillaged and devastated them.

The attack on Michalleni continues, the peasants uninterruptedly assaulting the town. The troops have thus far been unable to drive back the peasants and many have been killed or wounded on both sides.

There is increasing fear at Jassy of an outbreak to-morrow. Almost all the Jews of Jassy who have sufficient means to get away have fled. Many Jews sold their property at very low prices. It is rumored at Jassy that the peasants are planning an assault upon the city and that they do not fear the military there.

A letter has reached the Israelite Alliance from Podul-Laeli, stating that every Jewish building there has been destroyed and that a great many Jews and their wives and children have been wounded. The fighting lasted for four hours. Three hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed. It is said that an Alderman, accompanied by his secretary, was in command of the insurgents.

A report was received here from Budapest this evening that the Twelfth Austrian Army Corps, which is stationed in Transylvania, has received orders to mobolize and be reday to march to the Roumanian frontier. The military authorities here, however, declare they know nothing of orders to this effect.

Baron von Aehrenthal, the Foreign Minister, is in receipt of further assurances from the Roumanian Cabinet that every effort possible will be made to suppress the disorderly movement. This movement has now assumed a political and Socialistic as well as an anti-Semitic character. The peasants not only ask for the distribution of land and laws for the protection of tenants, but they demand also the introduction of universal suffrage in Roumania.

Trouble Spreads to Russia.

KISHINEFF, March 23.—The agrarian disorders in Roumania have incited a sympathetic movement on the Bessarabian side of the Pruth.

The peasantry are in a ferment everywhere, and the villagers of Mindger have taken possession of a private estate. A detachment of Cossacks has been sent to Minger from here.

BUCHAREST, March 23.—King Charles to-day refused to receive in audience a delegation of students from Jassy University, who desired to urge him to support the peasants in the present movement. The delegates, incensed at his Majesty's refusal, got out a number of pamphlets, inciting the population to assist the revolted peasantry. These are now being widely distributed in Bucharest.

A deputation of landowners was received in audience by King Charles to-day and received assurances that no efforts would be spared to end the peasant troubles. The King held politics responsible for the whole trouble, and said the country was better governed thirty years ago than it was to-day.

Movement Now Anarchistic.

In reply to requests for a statement to-day Finance Minister Ionescu wrote the following note:

"The present regrettable movement is not only of an anti-Semitic, but also of an agrarian and Anarchistic character. The houses of Christians, both owners and tenants, have been destroyed. The Government has taken all the possible measures to cope with the movement, which must now be regarded more as an Anarchistic campaign than anything else."

According to the latest advices received here the movement is spreading southward.

According to newspaper reports, further disorders occurred to-day at Burdujeni and Panciu, in the district of Putna. Two peasants were killed and many were wounded. At Darabani, in the Dorogoi district, the estate of ex-Minister Lascar was plundered.

In the Bacau, Vasiui, and Roman districts the peasants are well organized. Most of them have served in the army, and they have formed themselves into companies and regiments under officers, and are plundering small towns and villages wherever there is an insufficiency of troops to overawe them, without distinction as to nationality.

Rayner to be Hanged April 9.

LONDON, March 23.—The High Sheriff has fixed April 9 for the execution by hanging of Horace George Rayner, who was convicted and sentenced to death in the Central Criminal Court here yesterday for the murder of William Whiteley, the drygoods merchant of Westbourne Grove, on Jan. 24.

243 BOOKS, $81,755.

Result of Van Antwerp Sale — First Folio Shakespeare Brings $18,000.

LONDON, March 23.—A firm of Philadelphia dealers obtained the pick yesterday of the early English books collected by W. C. Van Antwerp of New York, which were sold at Sotheby's.

To-day a first folio Shakespeare sold for $18,000, and a first edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler" was purchased by a London dealer for $6,450.

The whole collection, consisting of 243 lots, brought $81,755.

GERMAN MILITARY ACTIVITY.

244,844 Men Called Out for Training —Manoeuvres on a Big Scale.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Government has ordered 244,844 Army Reserve men and men enrolled in the Territorial Army to join the colors for a nightnight's service in order to receive training with the new field gun and the modified rifle with improved ammunition. The number of men summoned for duty is 85,000 more than those who were called out for training in 1906.

The military authorities are also displaying unusual activity in other directions. Military manoeuvres on the largest scale, involving fortresses as well as troops in the field, are being prepared.

It is understood that the Government is spending considerable more money on equipment than has been authorized by the Reichstag, the Appropriations Committee which includes leaders of all parties and thus controls Parliament, having given its consent.

Warship and Liner in Collision.

WEYMOUTH, England, March 23.—A collision occurred to-day off Portland between the British battleship Africa and the Peninsular and Oriental liner Ormuz, bound for Australia. Both vessels sustained slight damage.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Transfers: First Lieut. E. Gottlieb from the Seventy-seventh to the Ninety-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. W. L. Luhn to Tenth Cavalry, First Lieut. R. Warren to Fifth Cavalry.

Major C. Lynch, General Staff, to Boston to deliver a lecture April 17 to the medical officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. A. J. Greer, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting service and will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty.

Major L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Inspector General's department, to take effect April 27, vice Major G. H. G. Gale, Inspector General, who is assigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

The following-named officers designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, for duty on the commission appointed to examine and report concerning the use by the United States of the waters of the Mississippi River flowing over certain dams, are appointed members of the commission: Major W. V. Judson, Engineers, vice Lieut. Col. G. M. Derby, Engineers, relieved; Mr. J. E. Woodwell, Inspector of Electric Light Plants, Treasury Department, vice C. M. Green, revenue cutter service, relieved.

Capt. J. L. Barbour, retired recruiting officer at Parkersburg, West Va., will proceed to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for the purpose of procuring evidence for a general court-martial at Columbus Barracks.

First Lieut. W. R. Harricon, Artillery, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain by reason of disability incident to the service resulting from wounds received in action, his retirement from active service as a Captain is announced.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, commissioned.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Hughes, additional duty commanding the Potomac.

Lieut. T. A. Kearney, additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, Glesboro Manor, D. C.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone to duty in charge of recruiting station, Detroit.

Machinist W. W. Booth to navy yard, New York, for duty in the Department of Steam Engineering of that yard.

Machinist J. L. Baart to navy yard, Norfolk, for special duty in connection with the machinists under instruction at said yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Manly at Annapolis, Saturn at San Francisco.

Sailed—Pontiac from Annapolis for New York, Prairie from Cienfuegos for Santiago de Cuba.

M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF DIES IN 80TH YEAR

Relentless Persecutor of Jews Was Called the Modern Torquemada.

WAS ABSOLUTELY SINCERE

Resigned the Chief Procuratorship of the Holy Synod When the Czar Issued His Reform Rescript.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—M. Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, died at 7 o'clock this evening.

"The Modern Torquemada" is one of the appellations which have been applied to Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, who for twenty-five years was Chief Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, and, in this position, is credited with having instigated and carried out some of the most relentless measures of persecution in the history of the modern Occidental world.

For many years Pobiedonostzeff was regarded as the most powerful man in Russia. During the reign of the Czar Alexander III. he was the principal power behind the throne, and until a couple of years ago his influence aver the present Czar was almost as great. To say that Pobiedonostzeff ever "fell" in the sense of being deprived of his powers owing to a change of heart on the part of the sovereign would convey a false impression.

At the time of his death he was in his 80th year. When the Czar issued the famous "Rescript of October the Thirteenth," in 1905, Pobiedonostzeff retired into private life. He had long withstood and often successfully fought the tendency in Russia toward progress and reform, but when at last the Emperor was won over—or terrorized—into granting a form of constitutional Government the aged Chief Procurator felt that it was time for him to give up. He was too old and weak and weary to go on with the battle, and he resigned on Nov. 1, 1905, two days after the reform edict was issued.

Until he quit the field of conflict Pobiedonostzeff was undoubtedly the best-hated man in Russia. It was declared that not even the cruelest and most autocratic Chief of Police, not the most bloodthirsty Governor, had done a hundredth part as much as he to earn the detestation of great numbers of the Czar's subjects. The late Harold Frediric said of him:

"This remarkable personage fascinates the imagination. He is as unintelligible to the modern Western mind as Torquemada. Indeed, one must go back to mediaeval times for every parallel which he and his work suggest. The whole situation created by him is like nothing else in history so much as that which Spain presented under Ferdinand and Isabella, where the influence of a man we cannot now at all comprehend persuaded a gentle, wise, and kindly sovereign to stain her reign with the most hideous and stupid of crimes against humanity and to gratuitously work the destruction of her country."

Mr. Frederic referred to the persecution of the Jews which began in the eighties and which culminated in the imperial edicts of 1886 and 1887. These edicts permitted only one Jew in a thousand in many places to be educated, put terrible burdens on all the Jews in the empire, and resulted in the expulsion of 6,000,000 Jews from Russia.

Pobiedonostzeff has not only been called a "modern Torquemada." Another name for him was "Grand Inquisitor of Russia." Every opprobrious epithet imaginable has been applied to him. And yet this man, the author of so many cruelties, was absolutely sincere, deeply religious, a student and a thinker. He wrote a book which was practically an apologia, in which he explained his views, his idea that modern theories of progress were sending the world inevitably to the devil, his ideal of "Russia for the Russians."

Fasted Like an Anchorite.

Until recently Pobiedonostzeff each year at the time of the great fast retired to the Sergieff Monastery, where he mortified his flesh like some anchorite of the third century, remaining for days on his knees, fasting and beating his forehead against the stone floor of his cell. Add to this fanaticism the capacity for intrigue of a Machiavelli and the grasp of detail of a Loyola, and the result was the man who was supreme in the religious and civil councils of Russia for nearly a quarter of a century.

To one who had never seen Pobiedonostzeff, but who knew of his deeds, a visit to the "Modern Torquemada" was an amazing experience. This extraordinary man, the most powerful personality in the Russian Empire, was as unlike the picture his deeds conjured up as could well be imagined. Clad in a simple frock coat, slender, thin faced, spectacled, he looked like a meek university professor. Asceticism was writ all over him; the broad and lofty forehead told of great mental ability, while the thin, drawn lips and narrowing jaw bespoke an artistic temperament. Only the clear, cold eyes conveyed a suggestion of cruelty.

Read Emerson and Whittier.

He would tell a caller that his favorite authors in the English language were Emerson and Whittier, and that he had volumes of their works always lying on his dressing table. And he translated Thomas à Kempis's "Imitatio Christi" into Russian! And he knew not the meaning of the word toleration; the idea of religious freedom made him furious!

It was not only the Jews whom Pobiedonostzeff persecuted. He made the Lutherans suffer, and the Catholics, and the Doukhobors—the strange people who have now settled in Canada. He had Count Tolstoy excommunicated and would have had him banished or sent to Siberia had he not been afraid of the effect of such a step on foreign opinion.

It was as an expert on law that he first attained distinction. He was a member of the Council of State when he was appointed to the Chief Procuratorship of the Holy Synod.

Believed in Russia's Future.

Pobiedonostzeff implicitly believed that Russia was destined to dominate the globe, and frequently said:

"Russia is not a State; Russia is a world."

Early last month it was announced that M. Pobiedonostzeff was confined to his bed by an attack of influenza, which aroused apprehension owing to his extreme age.

Germany Favors Opium Conference.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Foreign Office here has not yet replied to the inquiry of the United States as to whether Germany is willing to take part in an international conference on the opium question, but the German Government is favorable to the proposition.

SOMMERS
WHERE FASHION REIGNS

Special Sale of
Easter Garments
Suits, Coats, Skirts, Gowns and Waists

Suit Specials
SMART TAILORED SUITS for Women and Misses, of Shepherd checks, stripes and mannish material; also plain Panama,
25.00, 35.00, 45.00

Coat Specials
TOURING AND STREET COATS..15.00, 22.50, 25.00
SHORT FANCY TOP COATS, of covert, broadcloth, and lace,
19.50, 25.00 and up to 69.50

Skirt Specials
New side and box plaited models of imported Novelty Cloths, in combination brown and white check, blue and white and a number of fancy striped materials,
9.75, 12.75, 15.00

Gown Specials
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MODELS of exclusive material in all the latest colorings,
50.00, 75.00 and up to 225.00

Waist Specials
FIVE NEW MODELS in Lingerie, attractively trimmed with fine embroideries and German Val. laces; three-quarter sleeves, value $4.50 ..... 3.00
SEVERAL OF THE SEASON'S SMARTEST MODELS in Lingerie Waists, trimmed with fine laces,
4.50, 5.50, 6.50
NEW MODEL in ecru and white net, elaborated with lace yokes and Cluny lace insertions; new three-quarter sleeve. Value $6.75 ..... 5.00

23d St., Cor. 5th Av. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

Are Now Showing
The Choicest Spring Models in
Tailored Walking Suits
Calling and Evening Gowns
Separate Coats and Skirts
And a Complete Assortment of
Lingerie, Lace and Chiffon Waists

Attention is directed to the following items which are EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Suit Department (Second Floor)

Tailored Walking Suits
For Women and Misses
This season's most effective models in Cutaway, Pony Coat, Blouse, Eton and Three-piece styles of Panamas, Worsted fabrics in checks, stripes and the newest full mixtures, Rajah, Serges, Striped Voiles and Linen with pleated skirts
25.00 35.00 45.00

Dressy Semi-Tailored Suits
of Marquisette, Chiffon Taffeta, Pongee and French Veilings in imported models and original adaptations—trimmed with rich laces and embroideries—lined throughout with silk
55.00 75.00 98.50

Costume Department (Third Floor)

Princess Lingerie Dresses
Women's and Misses' Sizes.
Of fine French Batiste—tucked and profusely trimmed with Point de Paris lace. Value $25.00. Special for Monday..... 15.00

Hand-Embroidered Princess Dresses
of Chiffon Taffeta in plain colorings and satin stripes, also of Messaline silk—hand-embroidered bodice—lace yoke and sleeves
35.00 39.50 45.00

Coat Department (Main Floor)

Pony Coats of excellent Taffeta richly embroidered—lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Value $20.00. Special..... 15.00

Lace Coats—The Latest Paris Fad
In Renaissance, Honiton, Irish and Filet laces—Pony Coat, Eton and long loose models.
16.00 28.50 35.00 to 175.00

Walking Skirts (Third Floor)

New Striped Panama Skirts—
in tan and white, and gray and white stripes—full pleated models. Value $12.50. Special.. 8.75

Chiffon Panama Skirts—
two models—very full combination side and box pleats. Colors black and blue. Value $15.50. Special..... 10.75

Waist Department (Main Floor)

Demi-Tailored Net Waists—
hand-embroidered over mousseline lining—self-colored Taffeta trimming—all the fashionable colorings to match the tailored gowns. Value $14.50. Special..... 10.00

French Net Waists
with heavy yoke of Batiste and Val. lace—tucked sleeves—mounted over mousseline—the new Maize shade. Value $10.00. Special.. 7.50

Persian Lawn Waists
with yoke of Val. lace and Swiss embroidery. Value $5.00. Special..... 3.00

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

Stern Brothers

Millinery Dep't-(Second Floor)
French Model Hats, A New Importation
Just Received, for Immediate Wear.
A Smart Collection of Street and Semi-Dress Hats in all the new styles and colorings, the productions of their own workrooms.

Children's and Misses' Hats and Bonnets
in a great variety, consisting of Lingerie and Linen Hats, London and Paris Sailors and Dress Hats.

Attention is directed to Later Importations of
Women's Wraps, Coats
AND OUTERGARMENTS
including many novelties in Chiffon Taffeta, Chiffon, Fancy Laces, Tussah and Cloth, trimmed with hand embroidery.
Also a varied assortment of
Plaid Satin Rubber, Crepe de Chine, Gloria, Pongee, Linen and Cloth Coats for Traveling and Motoring.

Women's Fancy Costumes
A choice selection in Striped Silks, Voiles, Messalines, Crepe Media, Marquisettes, Rajahs, Crepe de Chines, Nets and Laces, suitable for Afternoon, Calling and Street Wear.

TAILOR-MADE WALKING SUITS
An Entirely New Model Prepared for To-morrow's Sale
of French Voile, in black, navy blue, brown, green, amethyst and grey. Eton Blouse Coat with new kimono sleeve, handsomely trimmed with self color braids, taffeta and lace. Skirt pleated and trimmed with bands of taffeta, made over taffeta drop, $52.50
Regular Value $70.00

To-morrow, a number of
Imported & Domestic Bridal Sets
consisting of three pieces, will be closed out
At the specially low prices of $7.50, 10.50, 15.00 to 30.00
Former Prices from $11.50 to 65.00

Colored Dress Goods
Exceptional Offering of
3500 Yds. Imported Novelty Voiles
The most advanced styles in Silk and Wool and Wool in rich stripes, checks and plaid effects, for street and evening gowns, at the special price of 97c
Regular Price $1.65 to 2.25 Yard
Also
2500 Yds. Imported Black Voile, at 89c
46 and 50 inches wide, high finish,
Regular Value $1.35 yard

Easter Showing of Young Men's,
Boys' & Children's Clothing
Exclusive Styles, Attractively Priced.
Boys' Norfolk, Double-breasted Belt, Sailor and Russian Suits, of cheviots, worsteds, etc., for Street and Dress Wear, $4.95 to 12.50
Boys' and Children's Washable Sailor and Russian Suits, of Imported and Domestic Materials, at $1.75 to 6.00
Boys' Top Coats, in the newest shades, Boys' and Children's Reefers of plain and fancy materials, at $5.00 to 18.00
Youths' Suits and Overcoats, the newest models, in plain and fancy materials, at 11.75 to 28.00

Misses' & Girls' Apparel
Unusual Values for Monday.
Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of Fancy Check materials, also plain Panama Cloths, Semi-fitted Coats, satin or taffeta linings, 14 and 16 yrs., $21.50
Misses' Lingerie Princess Dresses, of White Lawn, elaborately trimmed with English eyelet embroidery and Valenciennes lace, short sleeves, 14 & 16 yrs., 16.75
Girls' Reefers, of Navy Cheviots, notch collars, satin lined throughout, excellent coats for early Spring wear, 10 to 14 yrs., 5.95
Girls' Sailor Dresses, of Navy, Red and Brown Serge, plaited skirts, neatly trimmed with Soutache braid, 4 to 14 yrs., 5.50
Girls' Washable Dresses, of White, Pink, Blue & Tan Repp, Dutch Neck Model, embroidered dots on yoke, scalloped edge, 8 to 14 yrs.. 4.95

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Irish Point Curtains, $3.50, 6.95, 14.00
Former Prices $4.25 to 18.50 Pair
Renaissance Curtains, $8.50, 10.95, 15.00
Former Prices $10.50 to 22.50 Pair
Special Values in Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets, For double and Single Beds, at $3.25 to 20.00

West Twenty-third Street

WHITMAN RAIDS ALARM THE POLICE

Force Greatly Worried Over Outcome of Discoveries in Daly's Precinct.

BINGHAM MUCH PLEASED

Said to Believe the Raids Will Help His Bill—Arrested Bartenders Held for Trial.

Nothing that has happened in years has so stirred the members of the police force of this city, from the Inspectors down, as the raids ordered by Magistrate Whitman early yesterday morning on saloons in the Twenty-second Precinct, when he discovered liquor was being openly sold after hours. The police found little to reassure them, moreover, in a statement issued by Daniel Slattery, Gen. Bingham's Secretary, later in the day, that the Commissioner will support Magistrate Whitman in his action. McGarry and McQuillan, the bartenders arrested on the Magistrate's order, were both held for Special Sessions in the West Side Court yesterday morning, and the police are anxiously wondering what the next move of the authorities will be.

Capt. Daly Refuses to Talk.

Capt. John Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, in whose precinct the raids occurred, was at his desk in the station early yesterday morning, but he refused to say a word about the raids. The West Forty-seventh Street Station is in Inspector Walsh's district. At Headquarters it was intimated that Walsh would be allowed to bring Daly up on charges "if he had the nerve to do it."

If Walsh does not show his hand soon, however, there is good reason to believe that Commissioner Bingham will take the initiative, and that both Inspector and Captain will have to explain to the Commissioner's satisfaction exactly why it was that sixteen saloons were permitted to keep open after hours in violation of the excise law.

While Gen. Bingham himself was reluctant to talk of Magistrate Whitman's raids, the impression around Headquarters was that the Commissioner was well pleased with the turn affairs had taken. The fact that such a large number of saloons were open for business after hours in a single precinct, and that precinct in Walsh's district, was considered to supply the strongest kind of evidence to support the Commissioner's contention that if the Police Department is to do the work it should the bill giving him real power over the force now before the Legislature must be made a law.

Yesterday morning Magistrate Whitman gave out this statement in regard to the raids:

"I am simply sick and tired of seeing prisoners arraigned in my court charged with violating the excise laws by officers who, when they testify, state that they saw nothing sold and had seen no persons in the saloon. I am, as I said, sick and tired of the whole business, and I am either going to smash it or else I am going out of business. Why, one man told me that the Captain was fixed, while another said that he owned the precinct. I tasted the whisky that they sold me, and I have got the goods ready for delivery.

"Friday evening I was out rather late, playing whist with a number of friends, and was slowly walking down Sixth Avenue, when my attention was attracted to a saloon at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, (McQuillan's) that was doing business wide open. I went inside of the place and saw five or six persons in there, drinking at the tables, and two or three men—two, I think—serving drinks. I was smoking at the time, and asked the barkeeper for a glass of whisky, which he served me without the least hesitation.

"Then I asked the barkeeper if he did not think that it was rather late to be doing business. He replied that it was all right, and then a man who was standing near, whom I took to be the proprietor, spoke up.

"'We own this precinct,' he said.

"'That is very interesting,' I replied, and I tasted the whisky, gave the man 25 cents and he gave me 10 cents change.

"'How do you manage to do it?' I asked, and the man behind the bar replied that the place ran all night.

Detective Wouldn't "Interfere."

"When I left the saloon I noticed a plain clothes man stationed in front of a suspected place, and, going up to him I asked him why he did not raid the saloon, whereupon he replied that he was under instructions not to do so. I told him that the place was not a hotel and that I had just bought a drink in the place, but his only reply was that he was under instructions not to interfere. I then asked the man to what precinct he belonged and walked away. All this happened about 1:35 A. M.

"I was on my way to the station house, and when I got to Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street my attention was once more attracted by a saloon that was doing business after hours. Just imagine such a condition of affairs. Going into the place, I ordered a glass of whisky, and it was served me without the slightest question. At the time a person that I took to be the proprietor of the place stood beside the bartender.

"'How do you manage to keep open?' I asked the man I supposed was the proprietor.

"'You must be a stranger in New York. We are fixed with the Captain,' was his reply.

"I then went to the station house and told the Sergeant on duty there what I had found out and demanded officers to go with me to the places. At first when the saloon people saw me they seemed reluctant to let me in, but when I told the officers to smash in the doors unless they did so they changed their minds and let us in. The persons who had been in there when I went in the first time, were still there, and had drinks in front of them, which I required the policemen with me to taste.

"That is about all there is to it, but is it not an awful thing? I am determined to stop this thing. I don't want to be sensational, nor do I care for notoriety, but I feel that something should be done, and as President of the Board of City Magistrates I feel that it is up to me to do it. I shall certainly appear against the men in court.

"In what I have done I know that I will have the support of Police Commissioner Bingham and others high in authority. Capt. Daly called me up on the telephone, but I refused to have any talk with him."

When the cases against McGarry and McQuillan were called before Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court yesterday morning Magistrate Whitman was on hand to press the complaints. Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson was also there, as was also Capt. Daly, but the latter went away before the case was adjourned. This somewhat surprised Deputy Commissioner Hanson when he asked a little later if Capt. Daly was present. Magistrate Crane held the saloon men for trial.

As soon as the cases were called Magistrate Whitman went inside the rail with Magistrate Crane and superintended the drawing up of the complaints against McGarry and McQuillan. Magistrate Whitman was the first witness called, and he went on the stand and recited the facts set forth in the statement he had previously issued to the newspapers.

Magistrate Whitman's Testimony.

"I asked the man who served me in the first saloon," (McQuillan's,) testified Magistrate Whitman, "how he managed to keep open so long after hours, and he replied, 'Oh, we own this precinct.'"

"And that's about the truth," remarked Magistrate Crane.

Lawyer Thompson appeared for the saloonkeepers, but failed to shake Magistrate Whitman's testimony, and Magistrate Crane held McQuillan for trial, the bail being furnished by John Dunston, a restaurant proprietor on Sixth Avenue.

The McGarry case was then taken up. Magistrate Whitman testified that several women and men were drinking in the saloon when he entered. When he asked the supposed proprietor how he managed to do business after hours he testified that the reply he got was that "the Captain is a damn good fellow."

"Your Honor," asked Lawyer Thompson, "are you sure that it was whisky that was served to you?"

"Yes, I am sure," replied the Magistrate with a smile.

Magistrate Crane then held McGarry for trial.

After the hearing the reporters who were in the courtroom asked Magistrate Whitman a number of questions.

"Do you think that the saloons have been assessed by the police for the purpose of defeating Gen. Bingham's bill?" he was asked.

"Don't you?" was Magistrate Whitman's significant reply.

"Is Gen. Bingham behind this?" was another question.

"Gen Bingham is in entire accord with me in this matter," the Magistrate answered.

"Does it look to you as if more money is being raised?"

"It certainly seems so," replied Magistrate Whitman.

"Will you prefer charges against Capt. Daly and Sergt. Boland?"

"I have performed my duty, and the evidence is all in," responded Magistrate Whitman.

Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson was also asked a number of questions along the same lines as those asked Magistrate Whitman, but he was averse to talking.

"I have my own private opinion," he said, "but I can't express it just at present."

At Police Headquarters Secretary Slattery said that so far as he knew Gen. Bingham and Magistrate Whitman had not been in conference yesterday.

"Will charges be brought against Capt. Daly and Sergt. Boland?"

"Inspector Walsh should be the man to bring them," replied Mr. Slattery.

"Does Gen. Bingham approve of what Magistrate Whitman has done?"

"Gen. Bingham stands ready to back the Magistrate in what he has done," answered Mr. Slattery.

Bingham in Sympathy with Whitman.

Later Gen. Bingham was asked if he had known that Magistrate Whitman was going raiding yesterday morning.

"As soon as I heard of Magistrate Whitman's action," said the Commissioner, "I instructed my legal adviser, Mr. Hanson, the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, to get in touch with Magistrate Whitman, and I suppose he did so."

Gen. Bingham was then asked if it were true that he was at the Iroquois Hotel last night.

"Nothing to say."

He was asked if it was true that he had seen Magistrate Whitman yesterday morning.

"Nothing to say," he replied.

The Commissioner's attention was called to the story that Magistrate Whitman was reported to have said at the West Forty-seventh Street Station that he had seen the Commissioner.

"You know Magistrate Whitman doesn't lie," was the General's reply.

Capt. Daly himself said that he could not make any statement about conditions in his precinct. He was at home, he said, when Magistrate Whitman got busy there.

Magistrate Whitman said yesterday afternoon:

"I shall appear as a witness in the Court of Special Sessions when the cases in which I am interested are called for trial."

Replying to a question as to the significance of his unexpected move of yesterday morning the Magistrate said:

"Politics do not in any way figure in the case. The fact that Commissioner Bingham is a Democrat, or that I am a Republican, could not influence the matter one way or the other."

Concerning the Bingham bills in the Legislature all the Magistrate would say was:

"Commissioner Bingham is right."

Capt. Daly raided a poolroom in West Forty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Twenty-seven men were found in the rooms. Five arrests were made. When Capt. Daly was asked if the raid was due in any way to the appearance of Magistrate Whitman in his station the night before, he replied:

"Most decidedly not. We were informed of the room and the raid followed."

SALOONS CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT.

A Few Sidedoors Open Under Guard, but Nobody Taking Chances.

The result of Magistrate Whitman's activity of Friday night was strikingly evident early this morning. Few saloons in Manhattan were running wide open. It was possible to get a drink if you were known, but not otherwise.

In the West Forty-seventh Street Station it was said that no extra sleuths had been sent out and that up to 1 o'clock no arrests for violation of the excise law had been reported.

It was significant that Captain Daly was at his desk in the station.

In the East Fifty-first Street and the West Forty-seventh Street Precincts most saloons closed altogether at midnight. A few persons, known to the bartender, were admitted, but the side doors were closely guarded. There were many disappointed customers.

In Brooklyn word went out from some mysterious source that no chances were to be taken. In consequence, promptly at midnight every saloon in the borough closed. The situation was so unusual that everywhere it was asked, "How long will this thing last!"

"We can't afford to take chances, and especially while the Police bill is under consideration," one policeman said:

YALE'S THEOLOGICAL PLANS.

Divinity Students to Take Courses in the Scientific School.

NEW HAVEN, March 23.—The Faculty of the Yale Theological School has sent to the Yale Corporation a plan for the reorganization of the curriculum of the school and the corporation is expected to approve it. It provides for a much more intimate relation of the school with the university.

In the Scientific School, theological students will take up courses in natural science as a direct study. There will be three sets of courses leading up to the Divinity School's degree, and in two of these Hebrew will not be required.

The school policy and practice is also to be divested of all sectarianism.

McKinley's Protector Free, a Wreck.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 23.—James Parker, the negro who tried to save President McKinley from the hands of the assassin Czolgosz, was released from jail here to-night. He was arrested Thursday night on a vagrancy charge, but Recorder Hayes refused to pass sentence. Parker is a wreck mentally and physically. He will be cared for in Philadelphia by friends.

Seminole's Steward a Suicide at Sea.

A suicide at sea was reported by the officers of the steamer Seminole, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo. When the steamer was between Porto Plata and Monte Christi on March 14, Arthur Colby, a steward, 34 years old, jumped overboard. A boat was lowered, but no trace of the man could be seen.

TAORMINA SAILS ON 3 YEARS' CRUISE

Brandreth Yacht Starts Again to Explore the World's Odd Corners.

WRECKED THE FIRST TIME

The Voyagers Will Do Some Ballooning on the Way and Make a Circuit of the Globe.

Not at all discouraged by the disastrous ending of their first attempt to explore the odd corners of the world, Ralph Brandreth and his expedition sailed yesterday on the auxiliary yacht Taormina for a three years' cruise. Her owner and the crew stood on the deck when the vessel moved from her anchorage off Staten Island and watched the receding shores while the yacht went through the Narrows, past Sandy Hook, and turned south on her long voyage.

The expedition is really a personally conducted tour by Capt. Thomas C. Lovelace, former Commodore in the Colombian Navy and soldier of fortune. Young Brandreth is a son of the late patent medicine manufacturer. He is to receive a fortune when his youngest sister, now nine years old, becomes eighteen. The young man is of an adventurous nature, and his mother fitted out the Taormina so that Ralph could see something of the world.

Capt. Lovelace is the commander, and Brandreth is signed on as third mate to learn navigation, although he is the owner of the craft. Expense was not spared in the fitting out of the yacht. She has cost to date about $52,000. Capt. Lovelace is not only an electrician and a machinist, but he is an aeronaut. He altered the motor so the motive power could be obtained from kerosene and alcohol. The motor gives her a speed of 9 knots an hour.

The cruise will be in the interest of science as well as a pleasure trip. Dr. Franz Brederman von Tuber of Staten Island is the scientist of the party. The Taormina is well provisioned, her armory is filled with guns and rifles, and in her hold are three modern motor cycles to assist in the seeing of things. Besides this, the party will take along a balloon, in which ascensions will be made in different ports, and an idea of the country obtained. Photographs of the surrounding country will be made from the balloon, and for this reason a large panorama camera forms a part of the outfit.

The expedition will go around the world. The first stop will be Kingston, where pictures will be taken of any ruins that remain by the time they get there. From Jamaica other West Indian ports may be visited, and then the yacht will run for the South American coast. Out-of-the-way places will be visited, and a trip up the Amazon is contemplated. The scientific part of this jaunt will be to make a correct map of the coast line.

Following the coast south, the Taormina will go through the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific. An exploration of the South Sea Islands will include a search for any islands yet undiscovered.

The first attempt of the Taormina to leave this port resulted in her returning with bow crushed, her long bowsprit telescoped almost through her, and her topmast and headgear carried away.

The yacht sailed on Jan. 31. Near the Hook, in a dense fog, she fell afoul of the four-masted schooner Longfellow and carried away much rigging. The crew worked all day making repairs and clearing up wreckage. That night while going down the coast she was run into by a steel barge in tow of the big ocean-going tug Fred E. Richards, bound from Philadelphia for Rockland, Me. She got back to port badly crippled.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Fifth Avenue

Storage of Furs

We offer the advantage and convenience of storage rooms for Furs on the premises in direct connection with other departments. Garments for storage will be called for on request, and when wanted will be delivered immediately, without advance notice.

Expert remodeling and repairing at special prices during the summer months.

Fifth Avenue, 35th and 36th Sts.

TELEPHONE 2044 38TH

E. A. Morrison & Son

Announce Their Easter Display of

French Millinery

Consisting of attractive Models for Women, Misses and Children.

Reproductions and Smart Models designed in their own workrooms are also shown.

A choice selection of Smart Parasols is displayed.

Imported Model Gowns

A recent importation of French Costumes and Tailor Made Walking Suits, also Street, Carriage and Motoring Garments have been received.

Copies of these will be produced at less than half the cost of the original models.

SPECIAL VALUE.

YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, man tailored, in Serge, Chevrons and Panama cloth..... 29.50 to 125.00

VOILE DRESSES, silk lined, every desirable shade..... 68.00

Handsome Silk Waists

Hand Embroidered in white and delicate colorings, distinctive and exclusive effects. Regular price $55.00. REDUCED TO..... 30.00

Feather Boas

Ostrich and Marabout Boas, also Ostrich and Marabout combined. Coque Boas with Muffs to match.

SPECIAL.

Marabout Boas, Pink, Blue, Gray and Taupe..... 7.50

RHINESTONE BARRETTES, sterling silver, gold plated..... 1.50

Horse Shoe Rhinestone Broaches..... 1.25

Glace Mousquetaire Gloves

A shipment of Real Glace Kid Gloves, first quality, sixteen button length, in black, will be offered at.. 2.25

E. A. Morrison & Son

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Lindau

IMPORTING MILLINERS,

933 Broadway, near 22d St.

Smart and Fashionable Easter Millinery.

Fashion has unmistakably set its seal upon the mushroom hat as the hat of the season, and popularity follows. The pompadour just received has already won its place in the favor of well dressed women.

We are also showing models of the most distinguished Parisian style creators, together with productions of our own workrooms, the whole forming an exhibit of rare beauty, and offered at prices conforming to the moderate standard we have so thoroughly established.

Oriental Jewelry. Vantine's *Ivories Porcelains*

The Oriental Store

"The Genuine or Nothing"

Should be the motto of every woman who starts on a shopping tour.

Chinese Pongee Silks

have been imitated and advertised as being co-equal with the imported qualities and colorings. ORIENTAL SILKS the high grade weaves such as are displayed at VANTINE'S are the genuine silks and your best judgment must tell you so.

VOILES, MARQUISETTES, LOUISINES TAFFETAS, HABUTAIS, JAPANESE WASH SILKS

2d Floor.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Streets.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR,

WOMEN'S LATEST STYLE HATS AND GOWNS, WAISTS AND OUTER GARMENTS; CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND HATS;

SILKS AND DRESS FABRICS, LACES, LACE SCARFS AND EMBROIDERED ROBES, TRIMMINGS AND GARNITURES;

GLOVES, SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN; MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

TRIMMED MILLINERY,

SHOWING STYLES FOR STREET, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION COSTUMES.

MOURNING HATS AND BONNETS. (DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR)

— ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26th,

B. Altman & Co. WILL HOLD AN UNUSUAL SALE OF

WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES

EIGHT-BUTTON LENGTH, WHITE AND BLACK GLACÉ,

90c. PER PAIR.

SUMMER SILKS.

A SELECT LINE OF SILKS FOR SUMMER GOWNS, INCLUDING THE LATEST MODES IN FOULARDS, PONGEES, PRINTED ALL-SILK VOILES, MARQUISETTE AND NOVELTY CHIFFON;

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF POPULAR-PRICED SILKS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26th,

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF PRINTED CRÊPE MARQUISE, 23 INCHES WIDE,

REGULAR PRICE $1.25 AT 80c. PER YARD.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A SHIPMENT OF MOHAIRS,

IN SHADOW CHECKS AND STRIPES, MIXTURES AND PLAIN COLORINGS,

REGULAR PRICES $1.00 & 1.45, AT 58c. PER YARD.

HOSIERY FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SPRING SELECTIONS OF HOSIERY, IN THE DESIRABLE FABRICS AND COLORINGS, INCLUDING AN ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S WHITE AND BLACK SILK HOSE, IN PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED STYLES, AT $2.75, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00, 7.50 PER PAIR, AND UPWARD.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 25th WILL BE OFFERED SILK HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN, AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S PLAIN BLACK SILK HALF-HOSE,
$1.35 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $3.75

MEN'S EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HALF-HOSE,
$2.25 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $6.25

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK HOSE, ALL SILK, OR SILK WITH COTTON SOLES,
$1.10 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $3.00

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE (GAUZE WEIGHT),
$1.35 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $3.75

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HOSE,
$1.85 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $5.00

B. Altman & Co.

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS, RUGS, MATTINGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, ETC.

THE FURNISHING OF SEA-SIDE AND COUNTRY DWELLINGS WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND PARTIAL SUGGESTIONS OR ENTIRE SCHEMES FOR THE FITTING THEREOF, AT MODERATE COST, WILL BE SUBMITTED.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS SUPPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH INTERIOR FURNISHINGS, RUGS AND MATTINGS, OR SEPARATELY.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS AND WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

ENGRAVED, CUT AND DECORATED GLASS

IN FLOWER VASES AND BASKETS, CENTERPIECES, BON-BON TRAYS, COMPORTS AND DECANTERS, DECORATIVE PIECES, IN AMERICAN PRISMATIC GLASS.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CUT GLASS,

INCLUDING WATER PITCHERS AND SMALL BON-BON RECEIVERS, FRUIT DISHES, SUGAR AND CREAM SETS,

AT PRICES RANGING FROM $1.50 TO $4.75

(Department on Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

RYAN AGAINST TICKER CONTROL

Says the Railroads Should Be Taken Out of Wall Street.

WOULD AID THE PRESIDENT

Practical Transportation Men Should Give Him Assistance in Solving Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Thomas F. Ryan to-day supplied a novelty. He came to Washington and went away without seeing the President. He was on his way to his country home at Oak Ridge, Va. Mr. Ryan saw the President twice some weeks ago, and when asked to-day if he were going to see him again, replied:

"No, I do not expect to see the President. I am on my way to my place at Oak Ridge, Va., for rest. Besides, there is nothing more that I can do affecting the problems now copfronting the President."

"You meant railroad problems?"

"Yes, I meant the railroad situation. The railroads are really owned by the people, and not by Wall Street brokers. They should be taken out of Wall Street, and the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices. The railroad officers and the practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads should be in absolute control.

"They should welcome every opportunity to confer with the President, aiding him in his efforts to reach a solution that will be fair and just to the country and to the corporations and insure strict obedience to the law.

"What is your view of the present financial situation?"

"One of the bad features of the situation is that every money centre in the world is finding use for its capital in the promotion of home industries and is using every effort to prevent its money from going into speculation; and while I think we have money enough to take care of the legitimate business of the country, I do not believe, unless we can draw very largely from European money centres, that there is enough to carry on an active stock speculation in Wall Street.

"I think it is the duty of the money lenders to frown upon any undue speculative movement in any direction. They should husband their resources and be prepared to furnish legitimate business with the necessary capital and the money necessary to move the tremendous crops that we are likely to have this year."

Mr. Ryan was asked to say something about the political situation.

"Politics? No, I haven't much to say on that subject. You know I feel confident that the South holds the power to dominate Democratic Party policies. Mr. Roosevelt will name the next Republican candidate and dictate the Republican platform of 1908. That responsibility he cannot escape, whether he desires it or not."

When asked about some recent attacks that had been made on the President, Mr. Ryan said:

"I don't care to discuss these. But I don't think the country will be benefited by anybody throwing rocks at the President."

CHANGE IN ICE CO.'S CAPITAL.

Morse's Concern Planning Conversion of Half the Stock Into Bonds.

The controlling interests in the American Ice Securities Company, dominated by Charles W. Morse, have under consideration a plan for the readjustment of the company's finances, involving the conversion of one-half the present capitalization of $20,000,000, on which 7 per cent. interest is now paid, into 5 per cent. bonds. So far the plan has not been officially considered by the company, an officer of which stated yesterday that the discussion has not yet gone beyond individual stockholders.

In addition to the $20,000,000 of stock to which the $40,000,000 capital of the ola American Ice Company was reduced upon reorganization, there are approximately some $7,000,000 of bonds of the subsidiary corporations which must be taken care of upon maturity, and which would undoubtedly require the issue of ad ditional bonds as the necessity arose, eventually bringing the bonded obligations up to $17,000,000, if the plan is carried out.

What inducements will be held out to stockholders now receiving 7 per cent. to induce the mto exchange one-half of their holdings for bonds bearing only 5 per cent. isnot plain in the absence of definite information regarding the reorganization project, but the failure of the small group now holding a preponderating majority of the stock to distribute their holdings at the high prices at which the market has been maintained, is looked upon in Wall Street as the incentive for the reorganization. It is pointed out that whatever earnings remain after the payment of fixed charges attaching to the new bonds would accrue to the stock, and at the present rate of earnings would raise the dividend rate correspondingly with the reduction of stock capital less the smaller late of interest on the bonds.

WILLCOX ANSWERS BANKERS.

Says Foreign Mail Delays Are Investigated from Washington.

Postmaster William R. Willcox gave out a statement yesterday in reply to complaints of bankers who use the foreign mails extensively, and who, as told in yesterday's TIMES, are dissatisfied with the service supplied by the New York Post Office.

The Postmaster took up in detail the allegations of the banker mentioned in the story, and told of the responsibility of the Government in the matter. Concerning the accusation that complaints had not received attention, Mr. Willcox answers that he will be glad to be informed of specific instances. At the same time, the Postmaster says that, as a matter of fact, all complaints receive attention and answers are sent to the writers of letters, although it is not always easy to make immediate answers, as investigations are frequently necessary before an intelligible roport can be made.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the treatment of foreign mail," said the Postmaster, "and it should be understood that under the postal treaties between this and other countries Postmasters are not supposed to enter into correspondence with the Post Offices of foreign nations. Any irregularity occurring in the transmission of foreign mails is at once reported to the Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department, who is the direct representative of the Postmaster General, and all investigations regarding such irregularities are made under his direction.

"When word was received from Paris that the number of registered letters received at that office did not conform to the number entered in the accompanying list, this fact was at once communicated to the Chief Inspector in accordance with the regulations, and such complaint was made immediately. It is true that the representatives of one or two houses came here and asked that this office should cable to the other side, but the mode of procedure was explained and the parties informed that we had no authority in the premises.

"So far as the general service at this port is concerned, the alleged banker ought to know that contracts for carrying the mails are not made by the Postmaster, but by the National Government. I have frequently called attention to the fact that in the Winter sometimes as many as five days elapse between the departure of foreign mail steamers, and that there is sometimes as long an interval between the arrival of steamers carrying European mails to this port. This is a condition that should not exist."

Rats' Nest in the Piano.

A piano in the parlors of Mrs. James M. Beldon, in Broad Street, Bloomfield, seemed strangely out of tune yesterday. A search revealed in one corner of the piano a nest of rats. The nest was lined with yellow and black feathers which the rats had taken from the body of the Beldon canary a few days ago. In the nest were three young rats.

President Monroe's Home Threatened.

There was a small fire last night in the building at 276 Lafayette Street, which is an extension of the house at 63 Prince Street, the old home of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. The building is now occupied by clothing firms. President Monroe lived in the house about a year.

INDICT FOR BRIBERY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Toledo Capitalist and Telephone Executive Are Accused by Grand Jury.

ONE IS FOUND IN EGYPT

A. K. Detwiler May Return Voluntarily—Louis Glass Has Been Snowbound in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Grand Jury to-day filed 22 more indictments with Presiding Judge Coffey of the Superior Court. These are the secret indictments voted by the inquisitorial body early in the week, but not reported with the 65 against Abraham Ruef and 10 against T. V. Halsey.

Thirteen of the true bills reported to-day are against A. K. Detwiler, a capitalist of Toledo, Ohio, and nine are against Louis Glass, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Francisco. The charge in each indictment is bribery.

Glass has been in Nevada for some time and is stormbound on a west-bound train between Reno and Sacramento. Glass is now a member of the Advisory Board of the Pacific States Telephone Company.

Detective Burns to-day received word from his agents that Detwiler had been found at Cairo, Egypt. Orders for his arrest have not yet been cabled. Burns believes that Detwiler will return voluntarily.

Judge Coffey fixed the bail at $10,000 surety or $5,00 cash on each charge.

By a vote of 65 to 7 resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council last night condemning the Municipal Government and those officials who have betrayed their trust, and calling for the vigorous prosecution of every corruptionist and bribe-giver as well as the bribed officials.

The Council repudiated the Union Labor Party which elected the faithless officials, reiterating its position that the Labor Council is a body in no way affiliated with politics, but is organized and conducted purely for economic purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is stated that counsel for Abraham Ruef of San Francisco will take steps in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday which will amount to seeking a withdrawal of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in that tribunal on his behalf.

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

Boston & Maine President Says It Should Be Given to Trolley Lines.

BOSTON, March 23.—The opinion that a complete surrender of suburban traffic by steam railroads to street railways will be the best solution of the problem of handling travel between Boston and its suburbs was expressed to-day by President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad in a letter to Charles S. Hoyt of Winchester. Mr. Tuttle's letter was in reply to a suggestion that the Boston & Maine equip the portion of its line between Boston and Stoneham with electricity.

President Tuttle said that the substitution of electricity for steam power in general railroad service "has not passed beyond the experimental stage." After citing the competition of electric railways, he concludes:

"It is upon the whole now becoming a question whether there is any profit at all derivable by the steam railroads from the carrying of short distance suburban travel, at the existing low rates charged therefor; and not only the Boston & Maine, but railroads carrying similar traffic everywhere, are fast coming to the belief that the surrender of this kind of travel to the street railways and interurban trolley lines will be, from every point of view, the best solution of the problem."

E. R. GILBERT MISSING.

Search for Manager of the Stamford Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 23.—E. R. Gilbert, manager of the Stamford and Port Chester Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's surface lines, has been missing from his home here since Monday morning. He was last seen in the Port Chester offices of the company on Tuesday afternoon. His wife, who left here to-day for New York to search for him, fears that he has either committed suicide or is in a hospital, unable to make known his identity.

Mr. Gilbert is 40 years old. For several years he was Assistant General Manager of the Chicago Railway Company. When he came here in September to take the management of the local lines he gave up a position of responsibility in Helena, Montana, with the J. D. White Company of New York.

Mrs. Gilbert said to-day that her husband had not been well for several months. The street railroad officials here and at New Haven decline to discuss the case, except that General Manager J. K. Hundeford of New Haven says that Mr. Gilbert has resigned. He says his accounts are in good order. Before he left Stamford Mr. Gilbert purchased a revolver.

Mr. Gilbert is a son of Charles E. Gilbert of 60 Gillet Street, Hartford, Conn. His family is prominent in Hartford. Relatives have been searching for him since Tuesday.

Missing Man Found Hanged, a Suicide

The body of Erhard Claussner, an expert shell engraver, who disappeared from his home, 1,255 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 9, was found yesterday hanging by a rope to a tree in Forest Park, near Richmond Hill. A motorman who had occasion to go to the park found the body. Mrs. Claussner, who identified the body, said that she knew of no reason why her husband should have committed suicide.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and purifies the breath.

In dainty blue enameled box with patent measuring tube, Convenient for tourists

ESTABLISHED 1866 BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue. **O'Neill-Adams Co** 20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Important Special Sales for Monday

Full Particulars of Which Appear in Other Papers

ADAMS BUILDING

A Sale of Women's 50c fast black, gauze weight Silk Lisle Stockings—look like silk and wear better—at 25c per pair. Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Sale of 700 pairs Women's Russet Welt Calf Ties (two well-known makes), regularly $3.50 and $4.00 per pair, at $2.00. Full particulars in "New York American."

A purchase of Men's Summer Underwear, regular 50c and 75c values, will be offered at 39c each. Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Five Great Values in Lawn and Jap Silk Waists for Women at $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00. Full particulars in "New York American."

O'NEILL BUILDING

Special Sale of Lace Robes, Real Laces, Dress Nets and all laces suitable for trimming Easter Gowns. Full particulars in "The World."

Important sale of Silk Petticoats, $6.50 values at $4.95 and $4.00 values at $2.95. Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Unusual Offering of Lingerie Waists, value $3.50, at $2.00, and the popular Velvet Jumpers, value $5.75, at $3.95. Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

A very important offering of Women's Semi-Tailored Dressy Suits—Rich Voiles, Dressy Silks—worth $65.00, at $39.75. Full particulars in "The World."

O'Neill Building—2d Floor.

Magnificent Showing of Easter Millinery

In Trimmed Millinery Salon

Exquisite Showing of TRIMMED HATS For Dress and Practical Wear

Presenting the Latest Ideas and Designs

In Untrimmed Section Adjoining

Magnificent Showing of Untrimmed, Semi-Trimmed and Tailor Suit Hats for Women, Misses and Children.

Women's Untrimmed Hats—the latest importations, together with the productions of the leading American manufacturers, showing the newest effects in Mushroom, Empire, Sailor and dented brim styles, in Tuscan, Milan, Chip, Italian, Real Hair and China braids. All the leading colors are represented, including burnt leather, champagne, Tuscan, old blue, navy and brown, also black.

Specials for Monday.

Women's Untrimmed Hats—in China and fancy braids..... 95c

Assorted Chip Hats—in the newest mushroom effects..... $1.25 to $2.48

Women's Smart Tailored Suit Hats—the productions of our own workroom.... $3.75 and $4.50

Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children, the very newest creations, showing many attractive styles, at $3.98, $5.00, $7.00, $15.00.

Flowers, Foliage, &c.

Imported Cherries, per bunch 15c
Imported Roses..... 15c, 25c
Imported Foliage... 15c, 25c
Imported Daisies..... 25c

Adams Building—1st Floor.

A Remarkable Sale of Underpriced

SPECIALS IN DRESS GOODS

$1.50 Imported Chiffon Eolienne— 44 inches wide, pure Silk and wool, very lustrous; in cream, black, russet brown, golden brown, onion, grays, tans, reseda, helio, old blue, navy and many other shades } 88c

52 inch $1.25 Quality Tailor Suitings— All new Spring styles—stripes, checks, invisible bars, shadow checks, overplatds, etc. Great variety in light, medium and dark grays, tans, greens and browns. You will not find suitings of this quality and width elsewhere under $1.25. } 69c

79c All Wool Silk Finish Nun's Veilings— 43 inches wide—the ideal fabric for the new Spring gown. Forty-two exquisite shades, including the new browns, tans, grays, blues, also cream and black. } 49c

54 Inch $1.00 Quality Tailor Suitings, New Spring effects in great variety; light, medium and dark grays, tans, greens and browns, in stripes, checks and mixtures. Very stylish and serviceable. Unusual bargain. } 49c

52 Inch 69c. Quality Mohair Sicilians, Made from superior lustre yarns, unusually bright and silky. Black, light and dark brown, grays, garnet, cardinal, royal blue and navy. } 39c

45 Inch 50c. Gray Tailor Suitings, 19c — Stripes and checks in light, medium and dark grays.

44 Inch 69c. All-Wool Cheviots, 39c — Sponged and shrunk; proper weights for coat suits and navy blue and black.

Adams Building—Rotunda.

PRE-EASTER SALE OF SILKS CONTINUES FOR ANOTHER WEEK

89c. **$1.25 Quality One Yard Wide Stripe Taffeta Suitings, 89c.** A handsome, lustrous quality, all pure Silk Taffeta, in neat stripes and combinations for natty Shirt Waist Suits. Eight yards is ample quantity for an entire suit, and on account of the limited quantity we cannot fill mail orders or submit samples of this special item. For Monday's selling only. 89c.

$1.50 Quality Imported Black Taffeta $1.15 — One yard wide, in a very fine quality, superior finish, for entire dress wear.

$1.50 Quality Black Crepe de Chine, 98c — Double width, 44 inches, in a very fine crépy quality, for waists and entire dresses.

59c Quality Black Liberty Satin, 39c — 24 inches wide, all pure silk and a quality serviceable for waists, linings, etc.

75c Quality All Silk Black Foulard, 49c — 27 inches wide, guaranteed not to spot with water, for waists, etc.

$1.25 Quality Black Peau de Soie, 89c — One yard wide, guaranteed all pure silk; excellent quality for waists, dresses, etc.

$1.25 Yard Wide Black Taffeta, 98c — All pure silk in a heavy, rustling quality, with fancy edges.

79c Quality All Silk Rough Shantung Pongees, 59c — 26 inches wide, guaranteed all pure silk, in a complete line of the most wanted shades.

59c Quality Polka Dot Pongees 39c — A pure silk quality, in black, navy and royal grounds, with all size white dots.

$1.00 Quality Colored Chiffon Taffetas, 69c — 24 inches wide, all pure silk, non-spotable and guaranteed to wear; all colors and plenty of browns.

$1.25 Quality Yd. Wide Natural Color Pongee, 95c — A handsome quality, all pure silk; in the light champagne color; extra heavy, for coats, wraps, etc.

75c. Quality Louisine Check Silks, 59c — A special offering in all the small, medium and large block checks; navy, brown and black and white.

89c Quality Yard Wide Silk Pongee, 69c — All pure silk, in black, navy and brown only.

ESTABLISHED 1863

H. Jaeckel & Sons

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

OUR COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT

is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the Summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay.

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

TELEPHONE 3816 STUYVESANT

L. P. Hollander Co

Announce Their

SPRING OPENING

Women's and Children's

Gowns, Dresses, Hats, Wraps

FIFTH AV. at 26th Street

Stern Brothers

direct attention to Important Reductions that have been made in

High Cost Novelty Silks

of this season's importation,

Consisting in part of

Printed Marquise, Pompadour Taffeta and Messaline, Double width Printed and Broché Radia, All Silk Voiles in Checks, Dots and stripes, $1.25, 1.65

Heretofore $1.75 to 3.75 Yard

Also

5400 Yds. { Imported Black Taffeta Silks, superior quality, 22 inches wide, Value 85c Yard } 65c

2500 Yds. { Imported Black Taffeta Dress Silks, Chiffon finish, 44 inches wide, Value $2.00 Yard } $1.35

To-morrow, in their

Lace Departments

A large collection of Lierre, Mechlin, Venise, Chantilly, Baby Irish, Crochet, Fancy Net and Filet Combination Laces, Including Insertions and Galloons, from 2 to 9 inches wide, 35c to $4.50

Former Prices 58c to $6.50 Yard

Real Point Applique, Venise, Bruges and Princess Laces, Insertions and Galloons, from 2 to 10 inches wide, 75c to $5.50

Former Prices $1.25 to 7.50 Yard

50 Persian Carpets

On Sale Monday and Tuesday

At Very Decided Reductions

Light and Medium Dark Colorings, very suitable for furnishing summer homes, a few examples as follows:

7 ft. 2 by 10 ft. 4,	at	$89.00	Formerly $120.00
8 ft. 9 " 10 ft. 2,	"	105.00	" 145.00
9 ft. " 10 ft. 9,	"	124.00	" 155.00
9 ft. 4 " 12 ft. 5,	"	139.00	" 175.00
10 ft. 6 " 13 ft. 1,	"	165.00	" 210.00
10 ft. 9 " 14 ft	"	180.00	" 235.00

West Twenty-third Street

Moschcowitz-Garnett Co.

OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

402 and 404 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

ANNOUNCE A COMPLETE DISPLAY OF

Easter Novelties IN Women's Tailored Suits.

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

Most Attractively Priced.

Distinctive selections of FANCY ENGLISH and FRENCH MIXTURES and Plain Shades, tailored in the most advanced styles.

32.50 42.00 55.00

ROYAL VEILINGS—RAJAHS—FANCY SILK SUITS, satisfying to the most critical,

48.00 58.00 75.00

These garments bear the standard of superiority in style and workmanship assured by the association of Mr. H. MOSCHCOWITZ, of MOSCHCOWITZ BROS., the well-known Fifth Avenue Ladies' Tailors.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FIFTY-FOUR PAGES,
IN FIVE PARTS,
INCLUDING PICTORIAL SECTION.

MAGISTRATE WHITMAN'S RAID.

The weapon Magistrate WHITMAN took up and so effectively wielded in the early hours of Saturday morning has two edges and a point. One edge cuts deeply into the person of the patrolman. "I am sick and tired of this business of seeing prisoners arraigned in my court," said the Magistrate, "charged with violating the excise law by officers who say they saw nothing said and saw no one in the place." Accordingly when he entered an open saloon Saturday morning he took a patrolman with him and made that officer of the law a reluctant but competent witness to its violation. He saw the liquor sold by the barkeeper after the closing hour; Magistrate WHITMAN'S investigation proved the beverage to be whisky. That patrolman must testify that he saw something sold.

The other edge of the weapon hews into the Captain of the precinct. In the second saloon to which Magistrate WHITMAN paid a visit the barkeeper said they had the Captain "fixed," an arrangement which inspired him with such a sense of security that he was inclined to defy the Magistrate and Police Commissioner BINGHAM. Now something more than a barkeeper's boast may be required to substantiate a charge of bribetaking against a Police Captain. But it cannot be denied that the wide-open condition of saloons in that precinct at that hour constitutes in itself a pretty troublesome piece of evidence, and creates a presumption of "fixing" somewhere.

Upon the point of Mr. WHITMAN'S weapon the two barkeepers are visibly impaled. For them there is no possibility of escape. For the variety and completeness of its immediate results this raid merits a high place upon the roll of sudden forays against vice in New York City.

But it has other aspects, and they are very much more important than the trapping of barkeepers and the inculpation of Police Captains. The work done by this fearless, upright, and able City Magistrate will be of inestimable value in rallying public opinion to the support of Commissioner BINGHAM'S Police bill. It furnishes proof of the charge repeatedly made by the Police Commissioner that his force as at present organized cannot be trusted or controlled by him. It shows how the law is defied and violated, and points unmistakably to the enactment of the Commissioner's bill as the natural remedy. When Commissioner BINGHAM can hold the Inspectors responsible to himself, and through them can hold the Captains accountable, law-breaking barkeepers will discover that "fixing the Captain" is an insecure reliance for the carrying on of an illicit business. The Magistrate's raid exposes to the light of day the working of the "system." The Commissioner's bill will break it up.

This unlooked-for explosion in the Forty-seventh Street precinct has evidently frightened the police protectors of vice. Its effects will be felt at Albany, also. After this new showing up of the evils at which the Bingham bill is aimed it will require more hardihood or, we should say, more shamelessness, for the Senatorial defenders of the "system" to stand up to their work.

THE BALKY RAILWAYS.

In his remarks before the South Carolina Society the other day ex-Secretary SHAW said sententiously: "The problem which confronts us now is how to induce capital to invest in additional trackage. I do not believe it can be done by legislation, by mandamus, or through receiverships." That, it will be remembered, was the method tried a generation ago, when it was thought that the railroads were a distinct section of the community and could be bled for the benefit of the rest of the people. It was demonstrated that there was no highroad for prosperity along that path, and yet we are headed in the same direction again. The railroads learned much from that experience, and, with all their remaining faults, are better servants of the people than they were before. But the people have learned nothing, and are still acting as though a club were a better inducement for a balky horse than a bucket of oats.

The past ten years have shown what a bucket of oats would do in the way of railway development. To some the club seemed good, but, however it seems, now once more we are to try the club method. It will be interesting to observe how the Erie is to be clubbed into making the improvements which it has dropped, and there are a dozen first-class railroads in Erie's position. We agree with ex-Secretary SHAW as to the methods which cannot be used successfully, and we diffidently hasard an addition. This agitation will thrive very well upon what we may call the "cross of gold" methods, but it will be settled differently. The cross of gold campaign throve prodigiously in the beginning, but in the event it was settled according to the counsels of men who knew something about the subject. After the declarations of what the railways "must" do there is going to be a whole lot of dreary talk about differentials, and the relation of rates, and the long and short haul, and similar topics which were supposed to have been thrashed out, but which is all to do over again. The railroads will do what they can, not what they "must."

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

Most defects, congenital or acquired, can be pardoned to an American Senator from Kansas more readily than the defect of the sense of humor. It is quite true that a distinguished public character, from the State of Nebraska, has run for a decade a career of which the original impulsive force seems, to the calm and philosophic mind, little else than an absence of this requirement, a preternatural solemnity clothed with voluminous verbiage. But BURTON is not BRYAN. BURTON has omitted to consider many things. But the thing BURTON has mainly omitted to consider is that "every schoolboy," even in Kansas, is charged with knowledge of the couplet which is of a proverbial currency:

> No man e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law.

It may be natural for BURTON to take the stump against the law, as soon as he is released from its clutches. He undoubtedly has an ill opinion of many things, things which have contributed to his conviction. Also, when he has for the first time his day out of jail, he is entitled to his day out of court, which it seems he has been taking. But a moderate endowment of the sense of humor which he so grossly lacks should, it seems, have prevented him from taking this occasion to object to the appointment of Federal Judges, from the decisions of one of whom he has suffered, and to "demand" that they should be chosen by popular suffrage instead of being appointed by the red-handed oppressor who did not interfere to quash the proceedings against BURTON.

Truly, nobody has a right to be so deficient in a sense of the ridiculous as all that. Let us hope that BURTON was not originally so. In President GRANT'S time, it may be remembered by some, there was a "Whisky Ring," of which some of the members underwent fine and imprisonment, at the hands of appointed Federal Judges, and no doubt felt like anticipating Senator BURTON'S "Anatomy of Melancholy." One of them owned a newspaper in St. Louis, and, on his release from durance, published in the same his ill opinion of the law. One of his esteemed contemporaries rejoined: "We will not argue with our neighbor. Much confinement in the common jail hath made him mad." That, we fear, will be the common comment of Kansas on Senator BURTON'S taking of the stump against the law.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In Everybody's Magazine Mr. CARL SNYDER adds to the American railway accident record the one thing which takes it out of the category of permissible calamities. It is only what cannot be cured which must be endured, and Mr. SNYDER shows that American railway accidents not only can be prevented, but that they actually are all but entirely prevented upon the majority of our railways. In the last fiscal year not one single passenger was killed in train accidents upon 279 roads, covering more than half the total track mileage, and carrying more than one-half the passenger mileage. On the other roads, with less trackage and less passenger mileage, 182 passengers were killed. Mr. SNYDER does not name his roads, but he does specify one company whose record surpasses even that of the Delaware & Hudson, which in ten years did have one accident, in 1903. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha has an absolutely clean death record for ten years. It is 1,700 miles long, and does an annual business of 145,000,000 passenger miles, yet in ten years it has not killed a single passenger. In the face of the facts, it is impossible to contend that all roads may not do as well as the majority, even if they cannot approach the perfection of the two exemplars named. They are comparable with the best English records, which include one year in which not a passenger was killed.

The demand that our railways shall stop killing their passengers, therefore, is not a demand for miracles. It is only one-half of our railroads which make the accident records of American roads from ten to thirty times larger than those of Europe. Mr. SNYDER did not have available for use the since published report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, analyzing causes of 448 collisions. Of these the commission attributes 317 to "neglect of trainmen and enginemen." Of all the cases examined those due to plain negligence contributed 70 per cent., with 80 per cent. of the fatalities and 70 per cent. of the money loss of $4,777,215. Of all the cases examined 331 might have been prevented by apparatus, but it is not at all a demonstration that they would have been prevented by the most perfect signals, since 94 per cent. of the collisions were due to signalmen's errors and the disregard of signals by the trainmen. It is noteworthy that the cases in which the negligence was coincident with—not necessarily caused by—prolonged hours of employment were only twenty-four, with but twenty fatalities. Congress, therefore, was wide of the mark when it enacted remedies for the railway slaughter.

The improvement of the signal system is as much a matter of interest as of duty. Mr. SNYDER draws up a balance sheet of fifteen months of operation of the same mileage with and without signals. Without the block system there were accidents costing $63,549, and a cost of operation of signals of $25,875. If the signals averted the accidents there was a saving of $37,674, against $20,554, the cost of the installation. The increase of safety was worth while, but Mr. SNYDER adds that well-worked signals add from 20 to 40 per cent. to a road's traffic capacity. Freight trains can be run closer together, and passenger trains can be run at better sustained speed. Mr. SNYDER has figures resembling those of the Inter-State Commission regarding negligence as a cause of accidents, and he makes interesting suggestions for the improvement of discipline. We would rather hear that railway discipline was to be improved than that signals were to be adopted, and it is a pleasure to note how much Mr. SNYDER has contributed to both results.

HELICON HALL.

In exposing the horrors of the Chicago packing houses Mr. UPTON SINCLAIR rendered the Nation a service. Had he solved the "servant problem" by the ambitious experiment at Helicon Hall, society would have been again benefited. The public, sympathizing as it must with the hapless plight of the young Socialist, will not therefore fail to see that the conflagration that marked the close of his experiment was a symptom, not a cause, of its failure.

The cause was an incompetent administration without a responsible head. The colony was "co-operative," and Mr. SINCLAIR had surrendered its management to the other sovereign rulers. Mrs. HAHN, the housekeeper, testified at the Coroner's inquest Thursday that the building had been overcrowded, was without fire escapes, and was otherwise unprotected, and that the project had failed because "we were running behind in money and because of the dissensions among the colonists."

Dissensions are the bane of communal existence. They have overthrown communal villages and cities bound together by the strong cohesion of religion. When folk are herded together, even voluntarily and with intelligent purpose, human nature suffers from its abandoned privacies and retirements. The individual is oppressed and menaced by the mass; he has no refuge. He must fight. In the midst of the embroilment the building burns.

SUNDAY LAWS.

One would not suppose that the question of Sunday observance could become burning in Great Britain. In Scotland in particular, but also in England, the very strictest and most "Sabbatarian" view of the obligation of the Fourth Commandment has seemed to be sustained by public opinion. Perhaps in no other country is it so disreputable not to be a church goer. But of course in the great cities of England, and particularly in London, which more and more tends to be a cosmopolis, the immigrants bring their own manners and customs with them, even as in this country. "Sunday trading" has become a grievance to the Anglicans and, naturally still more to the Evangelicals. A committee of the House of Lords was appointed which made a unanimous report in 1905, and another which made a similar report in 1906. Nothing has been done to give legal validity to these reports, and on March 11 the House of Lords devoted nearly the whole of one sitting to the subject, on Lord AVEBURY'S motion "that this House reiterates its opinion that the subject of Sunday trading requires the serious and earnest consideration of his Majesty's Government, and urges them to legislate in accordance with the unanimous reports of the committees of 1905 and 1906."

It is, in fact, Sunday trading that monopolizes the British attention to the subject. The existing laws, it is complained, are not sufficient, and such as they are, they are not enforced. There are two associations formed, on exclusively secular grounds, to promote Sunday closing, the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, and the National Society of Grocers' Assistants. It was pointed out in the debate that the rigid enforcement of the existing laws, and such amendments as might be needed to secure their objects, would probably be welcomed by the employing shopkeepers, since it was only in order to meet competition that most of them opened on Sunday. But in the debate it was pointed out, and the fact is significant of the recent change in the habits of the British people in general, that it would be a public hardship to compel the dealers in supplies for bicycles and automobiles to close their places of business on Sunday. The habits of the Jews, especially of the Jews who have so greatly increased and multiplied in the East End of London, and who observe their own Sabbath, were also quoted as presenting a difficulty in the way of a uniform observance of the Sunday, or "Christian Sabbath."

Of course the bench of Bishops was represented in the debate. It was represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Wakefield. As naturally, the right reverend prelates laid stress upon the duty of the religious observance of Sunday "in a Christian nation." The report of the committee set forth that the committee was "satisfied of the great importance of maintaining the Sunday as a day of rest, not only on religious and moral grounds, but also as necessary to the preservation of the health and strength of the community."

It is easy to see and say that the confusion of these two objects does not tend to promote either, and also that all Sunday laws which attempt to compromise between the Fourth Commandment and the actual exigencies of modern society must present ludicrous contradictions and inconsistencies. In the debate, Lord WEARDALE said that "the Sabbath was respected in France more completely than in England." This is, of course, an absurd way of putting it. Not a single French legislator of the majority party has based his vote for the "weekly rest day" on any religious sanctions, or would have ventured to do so. The law is purely secular and avowedly un-Sabbatarian. Moreover, it is universally confessed in France to be a flat failure. It was intended to secure to every workman that he should not be required to work more than six days in the week. But the law has been accepted and construed by the Socialists as a sop to "Labor," and interpreted as a charter for a general Sunday rest whereby every workman should have every Sunday off at the expense of his employer, and without the least regard to the effect on the employer's business, out of the profits of which the wages of his workmen had to be paid. It is so urgently necessary, considering the customs of France, that some should work on Sunday in order that others may rest and enjoy themselves, that the absurdity of the contention for a universal "Sunday off" has been confessed by every member of the French Government, with the sole exception of M. VIVIANI, the Socialist Minister of Labor, who has been fanatically faithful to his creed. But the Ministry has taken strong and sensible ground against the concession to "Labor" of the right of free riot, in the strike of the electricians, in the debate upon which M. CLEMENCEAU made such a sorry showing of poor M. JAURÈS. It is to be expected that the law of the "weekly rest" will be amended in accordance with the actual needs of the people of France. It is certain that if it be not amended and enforced in a spirit opposed to and incompatible with the claims of the Socialists, the Government will find solidly arrayed against it all the shopkeepers of France whose Sunday gains are the most important part of their profits.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICINES.

Prof. ROBERT KENNEDY DUNCAN describes "The Making of Medicines" in Harper's Magazine for April. The scientific firms still send out organized expeditions for the discovery of new natural drugs, who return from Brazil, from Siberia, and from "silken Samarcand" bearing both new and old medicines for the experimental and standardizing laboratories. Strophanthus, an arrow-poison coming from the heart of savage Africa, is standardized by determining that a dose of 0.00016 gram of normal power will kill a frog weighing from 15 to 17 grams, "but with 0.0015 gram it lives!"

The test for digitalis is a physiological one. The heart stimulant is applied to an anaesthetized animal, whose heart is clamped in an apparatus that registers the curve of its movement. Ergot, when actively medicinal, will blacken the combs of roosters kept at hand for the purpose, and Indian hemp, the "hasheesh" or "bhang" of the East, will normally react definitely on a dog of a certain weight, causing a lack of muscular control.

But many old natural drugs, as well as some of the new ones derived from the glands of animals, are produced from the tar barrel and otherwise by chemical synthesis. "Literally every passing day" sees the introduction of a "synthetic" remedy. For example, the new anaesthetic and styptic adrenalin, hitherto derived commercially from the suprarenal capsules of oxen, is now manufactured in the laboratory from chemicals. Synthetic medicinals like the fever specifics acetanilide and phenacetin, and piperazine and lysidin, which are powerful solvents of uric acid products, went through the most elaborate chemical tests and experimentation on animals before sample packages were sent out to physicians for secret experimentation upon human subjects, and many more are now in this process of careful trying out.

Then there are the toxins and antitoxins prepared by bacteriologists. Germicides and antiseptics are accurately tested by measuring their effect on the most resistive of microbes, the bacillus Pyocyaneus, which is the germ of festering wounds. The Coco bacillus of DANYZ is propagated commercially as a rat poison. Transmitted to oatmeal or bread the rats devour it and the disease spreads through the cannibalistic colony; men and other animals are immune to this germ. Vials of sterilized dead typhoid germs in liquid suspension are prepared for distribution among all physicians, which "clump" in the typhoid fever test with the blood of infected persons. In this department, too, is prepared from "humanized" rabbits the famous Wasserman reagent for the detection of human blood stains, which, significantly enough, is also the test for the blood of the higher apes.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF PLAYERS.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounce it to you," says Hamlet in his advice to the players. "Speak English—not Tenderloin," says Mr. FRANCIS WILSON in his Ten Commandments for actors, presumably amending in this case the Prince's dictum to fit the needs of a later day. Perhaps the live actor will avail more than the dead Prince. For the late Hamlet's advice, generally revered in theory, is often ignored in practice. Possibly on the principle of the churchgoer who sees in the sermon most excellent advice—for the other fellow.

The players will do well to heed this later Moses. They cannot argue that he is merely a Prince, not a professional, and therefore not worthy their attention. Hamlet had not even enjoyed the privilege of acting at the university like the lamented Polonius. Mr. WILSON, however, is an actor, both popular and prosperous. Had nature provided him with another pair of legs he might now be striding majestically through tragedy instead of ambling merrily along the paths of farce. As it is, he is worth listening to when he lays aside the cap and bells.

Our actors are not alone in the crime of mangling speech into something barbarous and strange. But the stage should set the pattern of good address, not fall into the common rut of error. In this as in his other Ten Commandments Mr. WILSON'S advice has broader application than he himself intended. He was speaking to young students of dramatic art, but older members of the craft could do worse than better his instruction.

"The secret of acting," said Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON on one occasion, "is to make a good entrance and a good exit. The rest will take care of itself." His example proved the wisdom of his precept. "Be valiant, be prudent, be modest, be earnest," said Mr. WILSON to the actors. It is good advice for the mimic stage. Worse might be offered for general conduct in the greater arena of life. In his own profession Mr. WILSON has proved his principles by practice. He is successful and he is respected. The professional brethren will do well to ponder his commandments.

GRAFT CHARGE STINGS,

But ex-Officer Admits It and Blames the Men Higher Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is nothing you can call a police officer that stings so much and cuts so deep as the word "grafter." I note it in your issue of March 15 in a letter from a correspondent in regard to the liquor laws and their connection with the police grafters. Being an ex-member of the force on pension I wish to say that the system in vogue is one in which the "men higher up" are guilty, and the ordinary patrolmen is simply at their mercy.

There is no doubt but that the enforcement of the liquor laws would greatly eliminate the chief source of revenue for the grafters, and I believe that if they were enforced the ultimate result would be the making of an efficient police force.

There are many laws that no one can enforce without the cry of persecution, but the one relating to liquor dealers can easily be enforced. It is the business of the police to get evidence against lawbreakers, and the evidence in these cases can be obtained with the greatest ease.

Commissioner, now President Roosevelt accomplished it without sacrificing his political life, and I believe Gov. Hughes could do the same. It would endear him not only to those opposed to liquor in general, but also to the honest policeman.

New York, March 23, 1907. J. B.

NEED WORKERS, NOT KICKERS.

Only Co-operation Can Solve Problems That Confront the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Only last week Mr. Harriman said in an interview that, since the interests of the public, the shippers, and the railways are identical, there should be a perfect harmony existing between them and not continual dissension.

This week, in the more restricted field of New York City, we find the Retail Dry Goods Association taking the initiative in promoting the good understanding which should prevail between the traction companies, the city, and the citizens. The facts presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 20 bear impressive witness to the magnitude of the problems, financial, constructive, and operative, which must be met and overcome.

The remarkable growth of the city, its curious geographical situation, and the great density of traffic call forth engineering talents of a rare order. The cooperation of all is needed, not the inane and irresponsible "kicking" which often parades under the guise of "public spirit." If conditions are to be improved at all they will be bettered by such means as were proposed by the Retail Dry Goods Association. The cause of cheap, easy, and adequate transportation facilities may only be furthered by following a reasonable policy. K. M.

New York, March 23, 1907.

APPEAL FOR WAGNER OPERAS.

Subscriber Wants to Hear "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Mr. Conried sees how eager New Yorkers are for Wagner, can he not be induced to give a few more presentations of his works during Easter week? I am a regular subscriber and, not that I have not had my money's worth this Winter, but I should be glad to pay a little more if thereby we might have a third presentation of "Parsifal" and especially a matinée performance of "Die Meistersinger" with Burgstaller as Walther and one or two of the operas in the Ring. It seems as if these could be made to pay as extra performances, and gratify a great many lovers of Wagner besides.

If I am correct, let a few thousand letters be sent Mr. Conried at once asking him if this can be done, and assuring him of patronage if he will give us a few more performances, with one matinée at least, for the benefit of those who live in the suburbs. A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 23, 1907.

1 MAN BLOCKS SALOON BILL.

Jersey Democrats to Caucus To-morrow on Bishops' Law Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 23.—The Sunday liquor question will not down in the Legislature, and the Democrats of the House are to caucus again on Monday on the question. Levi Morris of Sussex is the one man who is holding back the brewers and their friends from accomplishing a repeal of the Bishops' law, for that is what the Klenert liquor measure really is. With Morris are standing Holcombe and Firth, but it is Morris who is the front of the opposition to make the Klenert bill the Democratic caucus measure.

At Monday's caucus Morris will relieve his mind about the lobbyists, railroad Democratic bosses, and people's lobbyists, who has been crowding the chamber this session, and, with the exception of the railroad lobbyists, who do their work in the corridors, pestering members to death with demands for their votes.

Morris believes that the Democratic Party had better let the liquor question severely alone. Leader Klenert says that the salvation of the Democratic Party is bound up in relieving the saloon interests from the exacting clauses of the Bishops' law. The brewers are demanding that the screen feature, which closed saloons on Sunday, be repealed. This means only one thing, the opposition says, the side door on Sunday and the sneaking of men into saloons for drinks. Mr. Morris says this is another way of getting an open Sunday, and he dislikes to have the Democrats stand for repealing the screens section of the Bishops' law and put themselves in line of criticism for standing for a "sneak" Sunday.

Enormous pressure has been put on Morris to change his attitude, but he stands firm. The chances of Democratic success for the Klenert measure seem at this time rather slim.

Americans Not Well Informed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw to-day a card in a car picturing King Edward and Emperor William and commenting on the wonderment caused in the minds of the monarchs when confronted with the surprisingly wide knowledge of affairs shown by Americans. Though a lover of this country, after years of observation I venture to say that class for class, apart from graduates of the colleges, Americans are the least informed people on earth. I have had the handling of numbers of stenographers, graduates of business schools, many of them graduates of high schools also, and all graduates of New York public schools, yet I have found that eight out of ten could not answer the following questions, which any twelve-year-old child will answer correctly. The questions are: What is the capital of Belgium? What language is spoken in Brazil? Where is Teneriffe? Where is Lisbon? What is the capital of Portugal? What is the name of the President of France? Of the King of Italy? What are the Balkan States?

Will any employer of clerks ask his stenographers the above questions? If the result will be an improvement on the ratio of eight wrong out of ten, I shall apologize.

ARCHIBALD J. WOLFE.

Brooklyn, March 23, 1907.

Social Work of Educational Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent meeting of the Committee on Social Work of the Educational Alliance there was a discussion of the benefits to be derived from the entertainments given at that institution. In order to go to the roof of the matter a committee was appointed to investigate conditions, having the following questions in mind:

First.—How does the work influence the young people who take part in the performance?

Second.—Does the work foster a love for the stage?

Third.—What influence is exerted on those who attend the performance?

Fourth.—Is this work, as it is being done, in line with the policy of the alliance, and is this the kind of work the alliance should do? Should it be extended, restricted, or discontinued? J. M. H.

New York, March 21, 1907.

Would Suppress Noise of Parades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we are passing laws preventing noises in our city, how about suggesting to those in charge of parades the criminal wrong done to ill persons while a parade is passing their doors?

On St. Patrick's Day I, in perfect health, was distressed, while visiting Mount Sinai Hospital, by the attempt on the part of three bands, all playing different tunes, to outvie each other. The effect upon the patients can be easily imagined.

Why not have the anti-noise crusade extend its good work to include the playing of bands within specified distance of a hospital?

Mrs. LEO STERN.

New York, March 23, 1907.

No Foreign Flags on Public Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a great pity that a gentleman like your correspondent, William MacDonald, has not a little knowledge of the laws of the State of New York. No foreign flag can be displayed from any State or municipal building. The law forbidding such a display has been in operation for over twelve years. If Mr. MacDonald has recently observed any other flag than the National, State, or city emblems floating from the City Hall he is in need of the services of an oculist. IVERAGH.

New York, March 23, 1907.

Anent the Billiard Cue.

From The London Chronicle.

Concerning the billiard cue and the old-fashioned "billiard mace," or "billiard mast," as Cowper wrote the word, it may be noted that the original French term for the instrument of the game was "masse" or "billard." "Queue," according to Littre, was at first the name of the tapering "tail" or striking end of the less clumsy stick that subsequently rose into favor, and eventually came to mean that stick itself. "Queue," in the sense of the tail of a wig, used sometimes to be written "cue" in English, but we reserve the French spelling now for this and for the tail of people at a theatre door, giving the English to the billiard stick and to the actor's "cue"—if that also represents "tail," the tail of the preceding speech. But, as the actor's cue used to be written "q." or "qu.," it has been thought to represent the Latin "quando" (when.)

If Wishes Were Horses.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you believe in luck?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "it's something that the other man always has."

Progress in South Dakota.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

Fairfax, S. D., proudly announces the acquisition of a bath tub. It'll be just as snobbish over its first finger bowl.

HOW?

They said, those wondrous wise ones that I knew,
"The body dies; not so the immortal soul,
But while the unnumbered aeons roll
The spirit lives," and this they deemed was true.
I answered in my yearnings, "I, as you,
Would drink deep from brave wisdom's bowl,
Yet hath my knowledge glimpsed no honest goal;
Alas! with no sixth sense have I to do!
I see no spirit, neither can I smell
A shapeless nothing, and my willful ears
Ring on my musings but a funeral knell,
While to my taste no haunting sweet appears.
Alas! my fingers know no spirit touch—
Then how can other mortals know so much?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

CAPITOL SCANDAL CONTRACTOR HERE

Sanderson, Acoused by Experts at Harrisburg, Is Living at Sherry's.

PROFITS PUT AT MILLIONS

Probers Expected to Call Him to Explain Big Bills Charged to State.

John H. Sanderson, the favored contractor whose methods of making up his bills for work on Pennsylvania's new $13,000,000 State Capitol are now the subject of a legislative investigation, has been living at Sherry's, in this city, since last October, when the first gun was fired in the attack on the men who had a hand in the Capitol job.

Not since the charges of gigantic graft in the Pennsylvania Capitol contract were first made by State Treasurer Berry, has Mr. Sanderson been interviewed. Many of his most intimate friends were not aware where he was living. They saw him now and then in Philadelphia, sometimes at the theatre here in New York, and occasionally at the New York Yacht Club, of which he is a member, but few were invited to his richly furnished apartments at Sherry's.

Many things have happened to Mr. Sanderson since he hurriedly left Philadelphia under fire nearly six months ago. Probably the most important in his eyes was his marriage early in the Winter to a Philadelphia woman, whose home was in the suburb of Glenside. He brought his bride to Sherry's, and there they have lived ever since. Now and then members of her family visit them here. Mr. Sanderson's brother, Harry, also comes over from Philadelphia every little while to confer with the ex-Capitol contractor on some business matter. This brother, Harry, is now carrying on the affairs of Sanderson Company, on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, as John H. Sanderson resigned from the firm even before his last bills, amounting to $150,000, were paid by the State for some of the furnishings to the Capitol Building.

Profits Estimated at Millions.

The profits of the Sanderson firm on the Capital job have been conservatively estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. This was brought out in the testimony of experts at the investigations by the legislative committee at Harrisburg. Within a recent period Mr. Sanderson has purchased a yacht and expects to cruise during the Summer months under the flag of the New York Yacht Club. Just after Mr. Sanderson's marriage his Philadelphia friends said that he was to sail immediately with his bride for Europe and would not return for several years. They apparently did not know at that time that he had already engaged his apartments at Sherry's for the Winter. He will probably be called upon to appear before the commission to testify regarding his system of charging for furniture and furnishings by the "per foot" and "per pound" scheme of valuations, a method that was never before used in that State and caused astonishment among the other contractors who competed with Sanderson for the Capitol job.

When Sanderson is called to appear before the commission it will be to tell for the first time of the part he played in what has been charged as the "greatest graft game that was ever perpetrated in a city or State contract since the building of the Philadelphia City Hall many years ago." At the legislative investigation, which is still in progress at Harrisburg, it has been brought out that Sanderson was really the one contractor who was responsible for the work on the State Capitol from foundation stone to the pictures on the walls, and that all other contractors were sub-contractors under him. He was the intimate friend of Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol architect, and it has been shown that these two were in conference before the contracts were let. This much was brought out by former Attorney General Hampton L. Carson of Pennsylvania in a series of letters addressed to the Capitol contractors, Architect Huston, and others interested in the job.

Fat Bills State Had To Pay.

It was also testified that Mr. Sanderson's profits on the material furnished in equipping the Capitol were enormous. For instance, in a list of articles supplied by him the commission's experts have shown that while Sanderson paid $29,000 for a certain group of furnishings he was enabled, through the unique system of "per foot" and "per pound" measurements and weights, to charge the State $155,389.60. It was shown, too, that painting and decorating 313,283 feet of walls and ceilings cost the State $780,473.16, while it should have cost only $164,473.58.

Other exposures of the manner in which Sanderson piled up profits on the Capitol job until they reached millions of dollars were brought to light by the investigators.

One of these was the fact that rostrums for the Senate and House caucus rooms, which were supposed to have been built of mahogany, were really made of putty, painted and veneered so as to resemble mahogany. This, of course, resulted in a big profit. A sub-contractor built the rostrums and charged Sanderson $2,060, while the State's bill was $35,144, and he got the money, too.

While all these exposures in the Capitol work have been coming one upon another, Mr. Sanderson has remained mute, except for the letters in which he sought to answer the questioning of ex-Attorney General Carson, the first official to lift the lid on the Capitol scandal after State Treasurer Berry had set on foot the movement demanding an investigation. The questions were dodged, it is alleged.

There is much speculation among Mr. Sanderson's acquaintainces in this city as to whether he will consent to appear before the commission without being subpoenaed. He has not discussed the subject with his friends.

To Call Sanderson to Testify.

Now that the legislative committee is nearing the grand climax of the investigation it is probable that Mr. Sanderson will be called upon in a few days. Late in the week he left with his wife for Glenside, just outside of Philadelphia, and will remain there until Monday. It is probable that Mrs. Sanderson will remain there when her husband returns to Sherry's.

Inquiry at that hostelry yesterday developed the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson wish to avoid any semblance of extravagant living. They usually dine in the main dining room at Sherry's and sometimes have a party of friends with them. Now and then the Sandersons leave for little sojourns at Atlantic City or other points along the coast, but usually it is only for a few days. They have few friends living at Sherry's and Mr. Sanderson does not show a desire to broaden his circle of acquaintances just at this time. The Sandersons dress modestly, do not keep an automobile or carriage, and Mr. Sanderson is not looked upon as a millionaire by those in the house. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson are fond of the theatre and occasionally give box parties. Their life, on the whole, here is quiet and is the usual life of a couple of wealth who do not care for display.

MISS ISHAM BRIDE OF H. T. SHELTON

Noon Ceremony at Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter's Washington Residence.

FOR A QUIET HOLY WEEK

Capital Festivities to be Resumed After Easter—Mein-Williams Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The marriage of Miss Frances Isham, late of Chicago, and Henry T. Shelton of Bridgeport, Conn., took place at noon to-day at the home of Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, on Dupont Circle, where the bride and her sister have been guests for several days. Only a small company, including the relatives of both families, witnessed the ceremony, at which the officiating clergyman was the Rev. John Douglas Adam of Manchester, Vt., who came to Washington for the occasion.

Miss Isham wore the conventional wedding dress of white satin, which was profusely trimmed in point de venise, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Mr. Shelton was attended by Edward T. Sanford of New York. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Shelton left for New York, to sail on Tuesday for Europe.

The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Edward Swift Isham, at the time of his death a resident of Chicago, where he practiced law with Robert T. Lincoln and was a close friend of the late Mr. Leiter. His daughters have a Summer home at Manchester, Vt., where their family lived for many years prior to Edward Isham's departure for Chicago.

The Count and Countess Hatzfeld Trachenberg of Germany, who have been passing several months with the parents of the Countess, the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki, will return to Germany soon after Easter.

The Viscount de Martel, Third Secretary of the French Embassy, and Viscountess de Martel, who have been at the Shoreham, moved to-day to the residence in Connecticut Avenue formerly occupied by the Counselor of the Embassy and Mme. des Portes.

The return of Mrs. Root from New York has brought all the Cabinet hostesses again to Washington, although owing to the continued illness at the White House, the weekly meetings of this always interesting circle have not been resumed.

Mrs. Taft did not accompany the Secretary of War to Panama, but will join him on his homeward way at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The coming week will bring little entertaining in the diplomatic circle, as most of the foreign hosts are strict observers of Holy Week, which begins to-morrow. For the week following, however, there are already many invitations abroad. The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel will give a dinner on April 2 and a large evening reception on Saturday, April 6.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen will entertain at dinner on Thursday, April 4.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will open the Easter hospitalities by a large luncheon at Friendship, to which nearly 200 guests have been bidden, on Easter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth will give a cotillion on Monday evening at Rauscher's, which also will be the scene of two subscription dances during the week. The sixty couple cotillion and the dances are in aid of the Children's Country home.

Miss Frances Williams and William Wallace Mein, who are to be married on Thursday of Easter week, will be the principal guests at several dinner parties, as their marriage is to be followed by their immediate departure for South Africa, to the regret of the large circle of friends made by the handsome bride-elect in her two years' residence in Washington.

MISS WASHBURN ENGAGED.

Will Marry Sidney Beardsley Wood—Date Not Yet Decided On.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker Washburn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma Lucy Washburn, to Sidney Beardsley Wood. The formal announcement was made on Thursday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Washburn at her home, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Wood is a graduate of Williams College and has large mining interests in Mexico. He now makes his home in New York, but was formerly of Bridgeport, Conn. No date has been set for the wedding.

GRANTS ENTERTAIN MR. BRYCE.

Breakfast and Reception Held in His Honor at Sherry's.

In honor of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce a breakfast and reception were given yesterday by Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant. It took place in the small ballroom at Sherry's. The guests were seated at two large tables, decorated with Spring flowers. The reception was held at 12 o'clock. Mrs. Bryce wore a dark brown gown trimmed with white lace. The hostess was in black silk. Among those present at the breakfast were Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Count Spirodovitch, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Prince del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Col. and Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Robert Bacon, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Arthur Murry Dodge, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Benjamin, Frank Hoppin, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Hamilton Fish, Theodore Shonts, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give an informal reception for the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at her home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Monday afternoon.

WEDDING PLANS.

Miss Kennedy to Wed Frank Brinley Porter April 29.

The wedding of Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and granddaughter of Mrs. George A. Robbins, to Frank Brinley Porter, son of Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, will take place on Monday, April 29, at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Fifty-second Street. It is to be a small wedding, and relatives and intimate friends only will be asked to it.

Miss Kennedy who is only just out in society is still South, where she has been spending several weeks, and her own attendants have not yet been decided upon, but Mr. Porter has chosen his cousin, Hobart Porter as his best man, and the ushers will be Buell Hollister, Charles Lawrence, Mark White, and James F. Goodwin.

Plans have just been completed for the wedding of Miss Matilda Stewart Eddy, daughter of Ulysses E. Eddy of Mamaroneck and Howard Talbot Walden, son of the late Daniel T. Walden of Brooklyn. The ceremony will take place in Mamaroneck, in St. Thomas's Church, at 3 o'clock, Saturday, April 27, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, the Anchorage, on the Brevoort Farm.

The bridesmaids are to be Miss Elizabeth Cushman of New York and Miss Mary Stewart Towle of Mamaroneck. The two flower girls are to be the Misses Jane and Nancy Walden, nieces of the bridegroom.

Mr. Walden's best man will be Danford N. Barney of Farmington, Conn., and the ushers are to be Philip Golden Bartlett and Henry B. Eddy of New York, Sherman Evarts of Windsor, Vt., J. Benjamin Dimmick of Scranton, Penn., William M. Lovering of Taunton, Mass.; E. W. Dixon of Omaha, Neb., and Reginald P. Walden of Mamaroneck.

Mr. Walden and his bride will sail on the Cretic May 19 for Naples, for a tour through Italy, Switzerland, France, and England.

Owing to the sudden death in the immediate family of the bride, the wedding of Miss Helen Gillette Ballard and Walter Heyward Powers on April 10, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will be a small one, and the invitations are limited to relatives and intimate friends only.

SINGING CLUB'S CONCERT.

Foote's Cantata "Lygeia" Heard for the First Time.

The Wednesday Morning Singing Club gave a private concert yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom at Delmonico's, the admission being by invitation only. The club was assisted by Hans Kronold, 'cellist, and Bertram Fox, pianist. The special feature of the concert was the first public hearing of Arthur Foote's cantata "Lygeia," composed by him for the club and dedicated to it.

Mr. Kronold's numbers were a romanze and tarantelle by Pacque; Chopin's "Nocturne," op. 27, and a rondo by Bocherini.

Social Notes.

Mrs. James E. Martin, Sr., and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, are booked to sail for Europe on April 9, and will spend part of the Summer in European travel.

Mrs. Richard Croker and Miss Ethel Croker are at the Marlborough-Blenheim at Atlantic City, where they will stay until after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Cecil V. Henry, who were married at St. James's Lutheran Church on Wednesday, March 20, will sail for England on Tuesday, March 26. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will live in London.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., returned several days ago from the South, and Mr. Burden returned to town yesterday. Mrs. Julian W. Robbins is booked to sail on April 27 for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus have arrived at Monte Carlo from Cairo. They will pass the rest of the month on the Riviera.

F. R. Childs's Bachelor Dinner.

Frederick R. Childs, who is to marry Miss Constance Crimmins on April 3, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on April 1. His guests will include his best man, his brother Harris D. Child, and his ushers, Arthur Sargent of Childs, and Thomas E. Crimmins, E. D. Morgan, Rowland, and Duncan Harris of New York.

James Oliver Critically Ill.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 23.—James Oliver, plow manufacturer and wealthiest man in Indiana, is critically ill of acute Bright's disease and serious complications. Mr. Oliver is nearly 84 years old.

LINGERING AT PALM BEACH.

Late Season Visitors Reluctant to Leave the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 23.—This has been a week of adieus, but many visitors linger to remain until the close of the Hotel Royal Poinciana, and even then some will move over to the big hotel by the seaside, The Breakers. The midday concerts at this hotel and the concerts in the afternoon in the cocoanut grove have been well attended this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hutchinson of Washington, D. C., continue the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin at their Winter home, Rêve d'Eté. The "at homes" of Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill, Mrs. Frederick Robert, and Mrs. Cragin will continue through the first week of April.

During the week there were two cakewalks. At the second one, which was the last of the season, the speech was made by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and those present had several hearty laughs at the wit of the speaker.

Boating parties have been a feature of the week's pleasures, and all the launches at the Royal Poinciana basin have been in commission. Among those who entertained at the Houseboat at the Inlet this week was Mrs. Everett Huggins of New York and South Poland, who gave a surprise dinner party in honor of Mr. Huggins. Two launches left with merry guests and enjoyed the Southern style dinner served. The return trip was made in bright moonlight.

There have been a number of matches on the golf links, among the participants being A. Watson Black, J. C. Salter, Dr. William E. Bullard, Dr. W. Penn Compton, E. A. Chamberlin, C. D. Boice, and others.

The Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward of Aurora, N. Y., President of Wells College, will preach his last sermon here to-morrow, and will then leave for a brief stay at Tampa, where Mrs. Ward is visiting relatives, before returning North.

ELSIE JANIS IN VAUDEVILLE.

Announcement That She'll Appear Brings Threat of a Suit.

Percy Williams announced yesterday that Elsie Janis, after the close of her season in "The Vanderbilt Cup," will play a vaudeville engagement of three weeks under his management. She will open on April 22, according to the announcement and will appear at the Colonial, the Alhambra, and the Orpheum.

A representative of Liebler & Co. said last night that if Miss Janis actually appeared under the management of Mr. Williams such action would be a breach of contract.

"We have a contract signed both by Miss Janis and her mother," he said. "This contract still has some time to run. We can say nothing further until we have had time to go into the matter with our attorney."

"Royal" Game of Cards.

From The London Chronicle.

The reported hobby of the Dowager Queen of Spain for collecting old playing cards is a very natural one, since Spain is generally believed to have sent us our first card games, "El hombre," or "the man," corrupted by us into "ombre," was probably our earliest card game in England, and that must have come from Spain. Also, the oldest packs of cards found in England show Spanish symbols, such as cups, maces, and swords. Another popular English card game in the sixteenth century was trump, clearly a form of the Spanish game "triumfo."

Cards could be bought in 1545 for twopence a pack. These were very wretched specimens, and most inferior to those produced by the Cardmakers' Company of London, in which Charles I. created a monopoly, with the financial genius of his race, by buying them up cheap and selling them at a high price. In this he was a more open rogue, perhaps, than his father, who forbade cardplaying in Scotland and indulged in it himself at every opportunity.

Cards have always been a royal game. Queen Elizabeth played cards and lost her temper over them frequently. She was no Anne of Austria, to play "like a Queen, without passion of greed or gain." In her reign was commanded to be played "at Wyndsore a Comedie or Morral devised on a game of the cardes," which resulted in the performance, by the children of her Majesty's Chapel, of "Alexander and Campaspe," in which the pretty lines occur:

Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses. Cupid paid.

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THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Last Concert Devoted to Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

The concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York for this season were brought to an end yesterday afternoon with a programme as exclusively devoted to the classics as Thursday evening's was to the modern. A delightful programme it was, without a soloist, and Dr. Muck left his New York audience, who have become his friends and admirers, with a benison in the strong and exhilarating strains of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. He has left them also, doubtless, with the hope on their part that the reports of the extension of his leave of absence from his Emperor and his re-engagement by the management of the orchestra are true. For he has carried on the orchestra in this season, during which he has had charge of it, in the spirit in which such an organization should be carried on. He has been hospitable toward the new, yet conservative, of the classics; and for them he has displayed not only reverence, but also affection. The standard of the orchestra and of its perfection of playing has suffered little if at all under his guidance. In Dr. Muck his New York audiences have learned to know a musician of the highest aims and the fullest powers, a man whose whole thought is toward his art, and whose indifference toward personal display, toward impressing the audience, toward gaining for himself anything in the way of attention and applause that did not rightfully belong to him has been repeatedly attested at the conductor's stand.

The programme announced Bach's suite in B minor for flute and strings, but this was changed. A succession of printed slips announced first a Brandenburg concerto in C minor, and then one in G minor. There being none in either of these keys it finally turned out that the third in G major was meant. It is in two movements only, and is written for violins, violas, and violoncellos in three parts each, and basses, differing thus from its companions in having no solos or "concertino" parts, and, therefore, presenting none of the characteristics of a "concerto" at all, even in the older sense that attached to a "concerto grosso."

It is a most splendid and majestic piece, as strong and vital to-day as when the manuscript left Bach's hands. It has much that is modern about it, as so many of Bach's compositions have, especially in its harmonies and certain of the harmonic progressions. Superb sonority and close-knit muscularity in the string tone, and rhythmic firmness characterized the performance, which was magnificent. And how well the composition bears the enlargement of its scale to that of the modern orchestra from that of the score of fiddlers that Bach knew! The only result is to enhance its effect of amplitude and bigness.

Not quite so well does the symphony by Haydn—the third that has been played here in a fortnight—bear the change, and yet Dr. Muck so skilfully maintained the balance between the parts that there was a minimum of distortion and a maximum of euphony. There was, too, a keen appreciation of all the effects of rhythm and accent and dynamic nuance of which the work is capable. It might be said Dr. Muck modernized the minuet and its trio, but he at any rate secured unceasing beauty and warmth of expression from it. And in the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute" he imparted life and brilliancy—here, too, with a certain exuberance of accent and emphasis.

The concert was closed with Beethoven's eighth symphony, in which Dr. Muck took no revolutionary stand about the disputed tempo of the third movement, but conceived it in the way that seems native to the music. The symphony was played with fire and animation and with a very evident sympathy with its spirit.

"TRISTAN" FOR LAST TIME.

Small Audience Greets Excellent Performance of Wagner Masterpiece.

He would indeed be a seer who could fathom the motives of New York operagoers. Last night "Tristan und Isolde" was sung at "popular" prices at the Metropolitan Opera House to one of the smallest audiences of the season. Only a short while ago the same opera, with almost the same cast, attracted an enormous audience on a "subscription" night. On that occasion Mr. Burgstaller sang the title part. Last night Mr. Dippel was the hero. Is it because Mr. Dippel can sing so many parts well that the public stays away on nights when he sings and the charge for admission is small, or is it the larger price that fills the house?

The performance last night was an excellent one. Mme. Gadski was again Isolde, and sang just as admirably as she has sung on previous occasions. Mme. Kirkby-Lunn was Brangäne, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful voice than hers with which to interpret the wonderful duet of the second act. The Kurwenal was Mr. Goritz, who has already proved himself a most competent attendant on and servitor of the hero. Mr. Blass was King Marke, and Mr. Hertz conducted. All the elements and all the results of an enjoyable musical evening were present. Only the appreciation of the public was lacking.

HEKKING 'CELLO RECITAL.

Former Boston Symphony Player Pleases a Mendelssohn Hall Audience.

Anton Hekking, the 'cellist, who years ago played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Kneisel Quartet, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening which drew a fairly large audience. He exhibited his broad, fine style in an andante by Kauffmann. Three sinding numbers which followed were played exquisitely. The first, an "intermezzo," was done with great delicacy, and the last number of the series, a "ritornelle," with much finish.

His other numbers included D'Erlanger's "Andante Symphonique," Dvorak's "Waldesruhe," Schumann's "Traumerei," and Boccherini's "Rondo."

A soprano, Josephine Swickard, who was announced as making her New York début, appeared on the same programme, and sang David's "Mysoli" aria and several German songs.

"TROVATORE" AT MANHATTAN.

Mme. Bressler-Glanoll Sings Azucena in Place of de Cisneros.

Saturday nights of late have been full of surprises at both opera houses, and last night's performance of "Trovatore" at the Manhattan was no exception to the rule. As Mme. de Cisneros had sung Nancy in the afternoon, Mme. Bressler-Glanoll was substituted in the part of Azucena. This is the third part this mezzo-soprano has been heard in this year. Her voice is stamped with individuality as strongly as her Carmen or her Mignon.

Mme. Russ sang Leonora, and Mr. Sévelhac the Conte di Luna. Mr. Dalmorès, as Manrico, was not in his best voice.

MANSFIELD EXPLAINS

That He's Not So Ferocious as He Is Sometimes Painted.

Richard Mansfield gave his final New York performance of the season last night, appearing in "A Parisian Romance." After the curtain fell he made a speech in which he referred to the recent parting between himself and Emma Dunn, his leading woman, assuring the audience that he was not so ferocious as he has been painted; that it was his custom neither to beat nor murder the women in his company.

Mrs. F. L. Pruyn Going on the Stage.

Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn has signed a contract with the Shuberts to appear in a small rôle when Clara Bloodgood presents Clyde Fitch's drama, "The Truth," under their management next season. Mrs. Pruyn had expected to appear with Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne in "Cleo." For some years she has been intending to go on the stage. She is a daughter of the late Frank B. Thurber.

NOVELLI CHARMS IN GOLDONI'S PLAY

A Brilliant Performance of Gruff Old Geronte in "Il Burbero Benefico."

SORT OF ARTIFICIAL COMEDY

With a Central Role in Which the Italian Actor Appears to Great Advantage.

Geronte	Ermete Novelli
Dalancour	A. Betrone
Mme. Dalancour	O. Giannini
Angelica	L. Rosai
Valerio	N. Pescatori
Dorval	E. Piamonti
Picardo	G. Dal-Cortivo
Martuccia	L. Leghezza
Lackey	O. Galeotti

One does not often get so delightful an evening of comedy as was provided at the Lyric last night, when Signor Novelli appeared in Goldoni's comedy, "Il Burbero Benefico," a title that is somewhat misleading in its translation, "The Kind-Hearted Bear," intended to convey the impression of a crotchety old man whose heart is brimming over with goodness, but who has no control over his temper and who succeeds in making everybody afraid of him, though his intentions are generally of the best. "Crank" we might call him in English or "old bear," but a more amusing crank or a more lovable old bear than Signor Novelli makes him it would be hard to imagine.

The piece is a sort of artificial comedy, and as such the Italians very properly act it. At moments the scenes take turns that are very close to what we might call a finer sort of burlesque. But it has undeniable humor, and the rôle of old Geronte himself is distinctly plausible and human.

He discovers—this old bear—that his nephew Dalancour has run through a fortune, and what is worse, has dissipated the sum of money needed for a dowry by Angelica, his sister. As Dalancour has only recently married a young and charming woman, who has apparently made no effort at economy, the impression prevails that she is at the bottom of the trouble. Geronte will not give her a civil word, and Angelica openly accuses her.

It develops, too, that Dalancour has arranged to send the girl to a convent, a proposition which she resents, especially as she has already set her heart upon marrying a certain young gentleman. Geronte, too, is opposed to the convent idea and, in his bluff fashion, tries to discover whether the girl is in love. In her confusion and fear she insists that she loves no one, and then, intending to do the girl a good service, the old man decides to arrange a match to suit himself.

His old crony, Dorval, with whom he likes a game of chess, comes in, and before the game is over Geronte has everything arranged to his own satisfaction, feeling convinced in his own mind that Dorval will take the girl, without a dowry if need be, and that everything will turn out all right.

The upsetting of this plan, the subsequent discovery by Geronte of how he has misjudged his nephew's wife, and the means he takes to make everybody happy in the end provide occasion for a number of amusing turns in the final act.

Signor Novelli maintains a delightful vein of comedy throughout the old man's many humors, bringing responsive laughter again and again with his quick shows of resentment, his peppery temper, his sudden outbursts of anger, and his equally sudden efforts at self-control. One can scarcely imagine anything more amusing than the scene with his servant in the second act when, in a sudden gust of anger, he strikes the fellow, then relents when he finds that he has hurt him. Even now he cannot control himself.

He pats the fellow on the shoulder, sympathizes with him, kisses him, and almost in the same moment finds himself again about to strike him. When the servant refuses money he argues with him, then starts to strike him with the purse, then remembers why he is offering the money, and makes a most laughable exhibition at realization of his own bad temper. It is a performance of comedy in which the Italian actor positively shines.

In this play the company appears to excellent advantage. Signorina Giannani, Signor Piamonti, Signorina Sanipoli, and Signorina Leghezza are especially agreeable.

"Il Burbero Benefico" is a play with interesting historic associations. Written in French under the title of "Le Bourru Bienfaisant," it was first produced at Versailles on the occasion of the marriage of Marie Antionette and the Dauphin.

MISS ABARBANELL QUITS.

Disputes with Manager and Forces a Quick Change in Cast.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—Because Thomas W. Ryley, manager of "The White Chrysanthemum," would not permit Mme. Lina Abarbanell to sing two songs she liked at the Grand Opera House here to-night the German soubrette resigned while the orchestra was playing the overture, took off her costume, and walked out of the playhouse. Miss Caroline Blythe, who was to have played one of the lesser roles, was hurriedly drafted, and made a decided hit.

Since Mme. Abarbanell has joined the company she has been insisting upon the interpolation of two new songs, one a duet with Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and the other the Dutch character song. Mr. Ryley finally consented, but they did not take, as he expected, and he refused to let them be repeated. Mr. Ryley declares that he will bring suit against the singer, as she has already drawn $500 in advance on her salary.

ACCUSES FELIX MOTTL.

Paper Charges Him with Various Offenses—He Sues for Libel.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Bayerische Courier, which recently published the letters stolen from the Naval League, has sprung another sensation. It has accused Felix Mottl, Director of the Royal Opera at Munich, of mismanagement and various other serious offenses.

Herr Mottl has begun suit for libel against the paper.

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"MARTHA" AT THE MANHATTAN

Successful First Production of Flotow's Opera by Hammerstein.

Lady Henrietta	Mme. Donalda
Nancy	Mme. de Cisneros
Lionel	M. Bonci
Sir Tristian Mickleford	M. Gianoli-Galletti
Plunkett	M. Arimondi
Sheriff of Richmond	M. Mugnoz

Conductor—M. Fernando Tanara.

Flotow's opera, "Martha," was given for the first time at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon, although it has been heard several times in New York during the past two seasons. Mr. Hammerstein has been particularly fortunate with his lighter operas this year, both on account of the intimate relations between the stage and the auditorium at the Manhattan and also on account of the comedy talent possessed by many members of the company.

For "Martha" many of the stage settings were new, and Charles Wilson surpassed himself in his effort to give verisimilitude to the scene. "The White Hart Inn" of the third act is a copy of a real inn near Richmond, and Mr. Wilson added many details in the way of signposts and hedges which had much meaning to the English eye.

The orchestra was under the direction of Fernando Tanara, and he acquitted himself with more credit than at any previous performance. The "Martha" music fairly plays itself. At times he lost control, especially when the singers took liberties with the tempo.

The cast was in every respect an excellent one. Both Mmes. Donalda and de Cisneros sang their parts for the first time, but gave evidence of thorough rehearsal. Pauline Donalda has not appeared here before to such advantage as in this part. She made a very pretty Martha, sang the music delightfully, and acted the part with charm, which captivated the house. Mme. de Cisneros sang Nancy's music effectively.

Mr. Bonci was the Lionel, and his singing of "M'Appari" aroused an outburst of enthusiasm, as did Mme. Donalda's sing of "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Arimondi was a deep-voiced Plunkett and Mr. Gianoli-Galletti added another humorous portrait to his clever gallery in his interpretation of Sir Tristian. Mr. Hammerstein gave several of the young American chorus girls in his company a chance to sing a few lines in the fair scene.

The audience was a fairly large one.

CALVE ARRIVES.

Remarks That It's Her Thirteenth Trip and She's Tired.

Emma Calvé arrived yesterday morning on La Provence, and after a short talk on the pier with friends who met her was driven to the Hotel Astor. She will make her first operatic appearance in "Carmen" at the Manhattan Opera House next Wednesday night, but she will appear in a box there, according to present plans, on Monday night, when Mme. Melba sings in "La Bohème."

She was tired after the trip, and had little to talk about.

"This is my thirteenth trip to America," she said, "and I came in a hurry—just two days before La Provence sailed did I decide to go."

MELBA IN A PHONOGRAPH.

Will Put in a Day with Caruso Making Duet Records.

In spite of the opera war, Mme. Melba of the Manhattan Opera House and Signor Caruso of the Metropolitan will spend to-day singing duets together—into a phonograph.

The soprano has put off her departure for Europe a week in order to fulfill her contract with the talking machine company, but as Caruso is to sing in Baltimore on Monday, to-day is the only day he could sing with Mme. Melba.

CONRIED COMPANY FAREWELL

Italian Branch Gives "Tosca"—Starts Its Road Tour on Monday.

After a performance of "Tosca" yesterday afternoon which drew a capacity audience to the Metropolitan Opera House, the Italian branch of the company made ready to move on to Baltimore. Late in the afternoon truckmen were busy taking away the properties and scenery.

Mme. Eames made her last appearance this season in "Tosca," as did Messrs. Caruso and Scotti. There were flowers for the soprano and much applause for all the singers. Mr. Vigna conducted.

On Monday night the Italian branch of the company will open in Baltimore, while "Siegfried" is being sung here by the Germans. Charles W. Strine, manager of the road tour, was in town yesterday and reported a large advance sale in all the cities where the company is to sing.

Conried Re-engages Mme. Homer.

Louise Homer, it was announced last night, has been re-engaged to sing contralto rôles next season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The automobile racing scene from "The Vanderbilt Cup" is to be taken to England and presented in the London music halls.

Ernest Shipman announces that he will present "When Knighthood Was in Flower" here in the latter part of April. Grace Merritt will appear as Mary Tudor. Mr. Shipman has obtained from Julia Marlowe the American rights to the play.

Rice's New Idea Concerts will be offered at the Bijou Theatre this afternoon and evening.

The annual benefit for the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children will be held to-night in the New York Theatre, under the direction of George M. Cohan.

Henry Miller is to be the guest of honor of the Friars at their monthly dinner on April 6.

"When We Were Twenty-one" is to be the first offering of the William Morris stock company, to open at the Lincoln Square on April 1. Mr. Morris starred in this comedy for two seasons.

LA PROVENCE CHEF DEAD.

His End Came with the Voyage's—Liner Hit by a Big Wave.

The French liner La Provence, which arrived yesterday morning, had a stormy voyage. On Wednesday a large wave tore off a section of the port railing on the upped deck. Capt. Alix, after three months' leave of absence, returned to his command just before she sailed from Havre.

The Captain yesterday was mourning the loss of Alexander Geneau, the chef, who died when the vessel was nearing Sandy Hook. For years Geneau had been chef on the different vessels Capt. Alix commanded, and the skipper considered Geneau the best cook afloat. An admirer of the chef yesterday declared that he was a gastronomic symphony. He could invent dishes which not only tickled the palate, but deceived the digestion.

Geneau was 50 years old. He leaves a large family in Havre. His body will be taken to France for burial.

There was some mild excitement on La Provence when on Thursday night about 11 o'clock every light on the ship suddenly went out. Most of the passengers were in their cabins except a few who lingered in the smoking room. When smoke began to filter down companionways and into alleyways the heads of anxious voyagers began to appear at cabin doors. Capt. Alix ordered an investigation and the trouble was soon located. An electric light wire in the port corridor on the promenade deck had short circuited and the insulation was burning. It took five minutes to fix matters and start the lights burning again.

HEINRICH VON KORN DEAD.

German Newspaper Owner Leaves a Fortune of About $22,000,000.

BRESLAU, March 23.—Heinrich von Korn, proprietor of the Schlesische Zeitung, is dead. He was 78 years old, and leaves a fortune of about $22,000,000.

The paper, which is one of the oldest in Germany, has been in the family for 175 years. It is Conservative in politics and represents the views of the landed nobility.

Bury ex-Senator Coffey To-morrow.

The funeral of ex-Senator Michael J. Cofey, who died on Friday night, will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Court Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Kehoe, rector of the church, will officiate. There will be no pall bearers.

President Coler ordered the flags on the borough buildings placed at half mast as a token of respect for the ex-Senator.

EASTER GIFTS

Dainty objects of Gold and Silver fashioned expressly for Easter giving. Our collection for the Easter season is especially rich in articles ranging in price from

$5 to $25

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Diamonds Watches Sterling Silver
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New York Bottling Co.'s

(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)

Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages

Are Always Pure

Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively.
Without preservatives of any kind.
Free from Aniline Colors or Saccharin.

'The Kind that's Fit to Drink'

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Joseph F. Boyd.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., March 23.—General Joseph F. Boyd, who for thirty years was Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, died this morning of paralysis. He was born in Ohio 74 years ago, and in 1854 became General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, later accepting a similar position with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He served through the civil war, much of the time on the staff of Gen. Alexander McD. McCook. He resigned in 1866 after he had been made a Brevet Brigadier General and re-entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He became Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in 1873, holding that place until 1903, when he became the company's purchasing agent.

Charles S. Abercrombie.

Charles Steadman Abercrombie died yesterday at his home, 25 Madison Square North. He was related by marriage to the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He had been ill only a short time. Mr. Abercrombie had for many years been well known in the city's social life. His wife and a sister survive him.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. AMOS SANDERS, pastor of the Los Angeles Friends' Church and formerly of Brooklyn, died on Friday night in Los Angeles. He was 65 years old.

Miss MARY LEBKUECHER, the only daughter of ex-Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher of Newark died at her parents' home in Clinton Avenue, that city, yesterday. She had been ill for a number of years.

Col. J. T. Outterson of Watertown, N. Y., died in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Friday. He was a veteran of the civil war and for many years had been prominent in the paper making industry of Northern New York. He was 71 years old.

WILLIAM T. ROBERTS died of consumption at his home, 223 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday while seated at the breakfast table. He was 65 years old and unmarried. He was one of the founders of Waverly Congregational Church, of which for twenty years he had been treasurer.

WILLIAM M. DEUTSCH, an ex-Alderman of Elizabeth, N. J., is dead at his home, 132 Orchard Street, that city. He was 65 years old, and leaves a wife and one son. He had been for several years engaged in the manufacture of celluloid goods in this city.

HENRY ROETT, who was recently appointed Postmaster of the borough of New Providence, N. J., died on Friday night at his home there in Springfield Avenue. He was 30 years old and a bachelor. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and one of the best-known young men in New Providence.

JOHN THOMAS WELSH, for forty years connected with the wholesale jewelry firm of George D. Street & Sons, of 24 John Street, Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 298 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Miss MARY MERRIMAN ABBOTT died at Waterbury, Conn., yesterday, following an operation. She was 51 years old and was graduated from Vassar in 1878. She was President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs for six years prior to 1905. She taught school in Waterbury for many years.

WILLIAM PILKINGTON, one of the oldest Masons in New Jersey, is dead at his home, 45 Baldwin Street, Newark, aged 96 years. He was the first Mason in Newark to be raised to the dignity of Sir Knight, and was a member of the order for more than fifty years. He leaves a widow, six sons, and four daughters.

ROBERT LAMB PATERSON, for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 16. He was born in Glasgow on March 1, 1827, and came to America in 1847. He was associated with the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. for forty years and in his business had crossed the ocean 160 times. His wife, Elizabeth Stevenson Paterson, died in 1887. He leaves six daughters and one son.

State Senator JOHN S. HOLDEN of Bennington, Vt., died on Friday night in Pasadena, Cal., of apoplexy. Mr. Holden was spending the Winter in Pasadena. He was President of the Bennington County National Bank, of the Woodbury Granite Company of Hardwick, and of the Hardwick & Woodbury Railroad Company, and was head of the Holden & Leonard Company, woolen manufacturers. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1845.

JOHN P. KELLY, a former member of the Board of Education, and who figured in the John C. Sheehan anti-Tammany fight, who fell unconscious at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance on Friday morning, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Kelly was 53 years old and lived at 131 East 115th Street. For the last seventeen years Mr. Kelly had been a highly successful agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, having written millions of dollars in policies.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, 53 years old, for many years a resident of Northfield, N. J., died at his home on Friday night of pneumonia after an illness of two weeks. He was born in Northfield and for many years was engaged in business in Orange. For the past seven years he had been in the grocery business in his native town. He served on the old Township Committee for a number of years. He was a member of the First Baptist Church and of the Board of Education. He leaves six daughters and a son.

ROBERT STUART MACGREGOR, M. D., son of John and Jeannie MacArthur MacGregor, died of pneumonia last night at his home, 338 West Forty-sixth Street, at the age of 38 years. Dr. MacGregor was born in St. Andrews, Province of Quebec, in July, 1869. At an early age he moved to this State. In 1894 he was graduated with honors from Brown University, and three years later he finished the medical course at New York University. Since that time he has practiced medicine in this city with the exception of one year which he spent in a hospital at Yonkers.

THEODORE ROSENBERG, for thirty-five years an art dealer in Jersey City, died on Friday in the Mount Sinai Hospital. He was born in Germany on June 30, 1822, and was educated in that country. In 1851 he came to America and settled in Jersey City, becoming a dealer in art goods. He married in 1856. Twenty years ago he retired from active business. He leaves a son. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock from his home, The Holland Court Apartments, at 78 East Ninety-second Street. The burial will be in Bayview Cemetery, Jersey City.

MARRIED.

BEST—McCONNELL.—On Saturday, March 23, at 101

NEED THE CHINESE, SAYS MAJOR SEAMAN

Error to Bar Them from the Philippines, Where They Do Best Work.

CURSES OF COLONIZATION

Speaker Tells League for Political Education of Conditions He Found in Africa.

Surgeon Major Louis Livingston Seaman, who served during the Spanish-American war both in Cuba and the Philippines, and who recently returned from Africa, where he made a study of the mysterious "sleeping sickness" and of the colonial methods of European nations in the Dark Continent, spoke before the League for Political Education at the Hudson Theatre yesterday on "Curses of Colonization." He declared that the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines was "a diplomatic blunder comparable only with the treatment of the Orientals on our Pacific Coast at the instigation of the sand-lot orators, charlatan politicians, and yellow journalism of California." He believed that the only practical solution of the Filipino problem was to allow the natives "to follow the course of natural selection through the importation of the Chinaman."

Discussing also the colonial conditions in Africa, Major Seaman declared that while the atrocities of King Leopold's subjects and servants in the Congo were as horrible as had been related, they were no worse than those in German East Africa. He openly charged that the agitation against the maltreatment of the natives of the Congo was being propagated by agents of the British Government under the cloak of religion, not for the sake of humanity, but in order to give England an excuse for invading the territory now closed to her, building in it the missing link of her Cape-to-Cairo railroad, and thus obtaining strategic control of the entire continent.

Our Philippine Experiment.

The experience of the United States in colonization, Major Seaman said, was unlike that of any other nation in that it was absolutely altruistic, and it was being watched by foreigners with the keenest interest because they believed that its failure, which they generally expected, would establish a disastrous precedent for the attempted elevation of the blacks.

The United States, he said, could not be accused of taking the Philippines as a stepping-stone for the trade of the Orient, because, as an American merchant in China told Major Seaman, America might as well regard Bermuda and the Canary Islands as a stepping-stone for the English, French, and German trade in Europe. Instead of a help, Major Seaman said, the islands were a direct menace, requiring protection and causing international jealousies, and in case of war would be a constant source of gravest danger because of their great distance from our base. And it was not as a source of financial gain that they were acquired, he said, "for of the hundreds of millions sunk in that pest hole of treachery and savagery it is doubtful if America will ever reap the benefit of the price of the homeward passage of its army."

After explaining the instincts of the Malays, Major Seaman said that "to suppose that from a low-bred animal of the Filipino type there could be evolved in a single generation one worthy of and competent to exercise self-government is to deny the law of anthropology and natural selection and to engage in the wildest optimism."

In support of his argument for the introduction of Chinese in the Philippines Major Seaman said that when he was last in the islands there were more than 100,000 Chinese there, "who formed by far the most industrious class of the inhabitants." Many of the Mestizos (half Chinese and half Filipino) were bankers or merchants, and the banking houses employed them as clerks almost to the exclusion of all other nationalities, on account of their quick wit, sterling honesty, industry, and individual merit.

"It is time," said the speaker, "that America recognizes that in the great race of civilization and the greater race of the survival of the fittest the nation that has preserved the integrity of the Government for more than 6,000 years; that has witnessed the rise and fall of the civilizations of Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; that can claim the discovery of the compass, of gunpower, the game of chess, the printing press, and that gave birth to that great philosopher who, 500 years before the coming of Christ, propounded and exemplified the doctrine 'do not do unto others what you would not have others do unto you,' is more to be feared for its virtues than its vices."

"Official Murder" in Africa.

The United States, said Major Seaman, should take steps to protect the suffering millions in Africa, not only from the Belgians, but from the Germans. He told of witnessing in German East Africa recently "official murder, licensed plunder, and unrestrained barbarity," and declared that the continuance of the policy of invaders was rapidly creating a dread and hatred of the white man throughout the entire native population of the continent.

"The feeling is betraying itself in Egypt, the Soudan, the Congo State, and German Africa," he said, "and it may easily spread southward and northward until the entire continent is filled with hostility to Europe, resembling that which 300 years ago undermined the ascendancy of the triumphant Spanish monarchy."

England, said Major Seaman, had her eye on the African troubles. Since she lost the rubber market of the world to Antwerp, she has been watching for an opportunity to win it back. Seeing hope in the agitation against Leopold for the Congo atrocities, Major Seaman said, British agents "have stimulated efforts on the part of home missionary societies which are now flooding this country with a political propaganda against the Belgic influence, the idea being to create such a worldwide revolt against Leopold and his management that a new division of territory may result, in which England may obtain what she desires."

The development of the fabulously rich mines in the Congo State, the speaker said, would demand at least $50,000,000 worth of mining machinery in the next ten years. Under present conditions this machinery would be purchased in Belgium and the United States, and England hoped to obtain a large part of that business by changing the conditions in Africa.

PITCHED BALL KILLS GIRL.

Little Ethel Hines Is Struck Over the Heart While Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

ETHAN, S. D., March 23.—While playing baseball with the boys, Ethel, the 10-year-old daughter of George Hines, near Milltown, was struck by a pitched ball and killed. She was at the bat, struck at the ball, missed, and was in turn hit over the heart. She staggered, laughed a little, and then fell dead.

Leonard Wood, the teacher, was in the game. No blame has yet attached to any one. The parents are ill of grief. Fred French, who was the pitcher, was prostrated because of the distressing accident.

ARISTOCRACY OF INTELLECT.

That Is Dr. Butler's Foil for the Worship of Money.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 23.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University to-day addressed the students of the University of California on Socialism.

"The Roman Republic conquered every enemy but its own vices. With the warning written large across the page of history, what is the lesson of Rome for America? The United States is in sore need to-day of an aristocracy of intellect and service. Because such an aristocracy does not exist in the popular consciousness, we are bending the knee in worship to the golden calf of money. The form of monarchy and its pomp offer a valuable foil to the worship of money for its own sake. A democracy must provide itself with a foil of its own and none is better or more effective than an aristocracy of intellect and service recruited from every part of our democratic life."

WITH THE COLUMBIA CREWS.

Set of English Oars and a New Shell Arrive on the Harlem.

Columbia's crew finished its first week of practice on the water yesterday. The motor boat Bison, formerly Vanderbilt's Hard Boiled Egg, has not yet arrived on the Harlem, and Coach Rice has been compelled to do his coaching from a single.

E. C. Roy, who rowed 3 in last year's 'Varsity eight, will not be able to row on account of parental objections.

The new shell which was ordered from Ward arrived yesterday. It is about two feet shorter than the boats that were used last year, and is considerably lighter. A new set of oars made in England has also arrived.

Ryan and Armstrong of the basket ball team are the latest acquisitions to the list of candidates. Neither has had any great degree of rowing experience, but they are being specially coached, as it is desired to use their great strength if they can be rounded into shape. Von Saltza, the football tackle, is learning the stroke rapidly, and the general opinion is that he will make good. An interesting competition for stroke is going on between Cerussi, a new aspirant, and G. Mackenzie, who held the position last year. Neither seems to have any decided advantage at present, although Rice is known to have a good opinion of Cerussi's ability, and has said that he will give Mackenzie a good fight for the desired seat.

Although there have been no changes in the make-up of the 'Varsity boats, three freshmen eights have been finally arranged. Following is the seating of the 1910 men:

First boat—Stroke, Murphy; No. 7, Keator; No. 6, Saunders; No. 5, Renshaw; No. 4, Dellenbaugh; No. 3, G. Hauser; No. 2, Hamann; bow, Klepetko.

Second boat—Stroke, Williams; No. 7, Steinschneider; No. 6, Barrett; No. 5, Wood; No. 4, Weeks; No. 3, Hover; No. 2, O'Neal; bow, Batt.

Third boat—Stroke, Mahon; No. 7, Mills; No. 6, Schroeder; No. 5, Heard; No. 4, Guthorn; No. 3, Cooper; No. 2, Townsend; bow, Hinmann.

PRINCETON BEGINS ROWING.

Antiquated Four-Oared Shell Used for First Practice—Titus Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—This was an important day in the history of Princeton athletics. Constance C. Titus, the new rowing coach, arrived here this afternoon with his racing shell. The boat was soon launched in the waters of Carnegie Lake. A big crowd of students was on hand to watch the performance and four of them dragged an old four-oared shell from the canoe clubhouse. The shell was an antiquated affair and probably had not been used since the days when the last Princeton crew practiced on the canal. It leaked badly and the best that could be found in the way of sweeps were two patched-up oars and two canoe paddles.

The crew aspirants pushed out into the lake, heading in the direction of Kingston and steering an erratic course. It was not long before they were seen wading ashore wet to the skin and drawing their submerged craft behind them. Titus seemed very well pleased with the conditions of the lake for training purposes and expects to start active work in a few days.

YALE LOSES STRONGEST OAR.

Rockwell Operated Upon for Appendicitis—Six Athletes Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Still another star Yale oarsman is crippled and has left the crew. tSanley P. Rockwell, bow, was to-day operated upon at his home in Enfield, Conn., for appendicitis. He went home three days ago thinking that he was suffering from the mumps. He will be unable to row this season.

This blow, following upon the loss of Capt. Robert Noyes because of physical weakness, has crippled a doubly weak crew. Rockwell was bow oar on the 'Varsity eight till the week before the Harvard race last year, when he was moved to bow in the 'Varsity four.

Yale has lost six star athletes within a week, including two Captains, Noyes of the crew and Kinney of the baseball nine. Mengle, the best swimmer, has left the squad, and Butler and Stevens, the two sprinters, have left the track team suffering with appendicitis, making three athletes in a week victims of appendicitis.

SEASON'S ROWING DATES.

Colleges and Clubs Will Have Busy Year on the Water.

With the allotment of dates for the National regatta and the Jamestown Exposition regatta, the season's rowing schedule is completed, and colleges and clubs promise to have a busy year on the water. The National regatta holds the premier place, but if the plans of the Jamestown Exposition management materialize the event on Chesapeake Bay will be the most elaborate and important rowing regatta ever held in this country. The season's schedule follows:

April 6—Georgetown 'Varsity vs. Annapolis first crew, at Annapolis, Md.; distance, two miles.

April 27—Leland Stanford and Washington regatta, at San Francisco; eights and fours; distance, two miles.

May 4—Yale 'Varsity vs. Annapolis, at Annapolis; distance, two miles.

May 11—Harvard 'Varsity vs. Columbia 'Varsity, at Charles River, Boston; distance, two miles.

May 18—Columbia 'Varsity vs. Annapolis first, Georgetown second vs. Annapolis second, and Georgetown "Preps." vs. Annapolis third, at Annapolis; distance, two miles.

May 18—Yale interclass regatta: Yale freshmen vs. Columbia freshmen and Yale second freshmen vs. Springfield High School, at New Haven; distance, one and one-half miles.

May 18—Syracuse interclass regatta, at Syracuse, N. Y.

May 24—Potomac Regatta Association races at Washington, D. C.

May 25—American Rowing Association regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia; Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Columbia, and Syracuse junior and 'Varsity eights; distance, one and one-fifth miles.

May 30—Harlem Regatta Association, Harlem River, New York City; Syracuse vs. Wisconsin 'Varsity eights, at Madison, Wis. Cornell vs. Harvard, 'Varsity eights, on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y.; distance, two miles.

June 1—Annapolis first crew vs. Ariel Boat Club seniors of Baltimore, and Annapolis third vs. Ariel Boat Club juniors, at Annapolis; distance, two miles.

June 15—Schuylkill Navy regatta, at Philadelphia.

June 26—Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Wisconsin, and Georgetown in 'Varsity four-mile race in eights; Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, and Wisconsin in freshman eights; distance, two miles; Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, and Wisconsin in 'Varsity fours; distance, two miles.

June 27—Yale vs. Harvard on the Thames, New London, Conn.; 'Varsity four-mile race in eights, freshman eights and fours and 'Varsity fours, two-mile races in fours; graduate fours in mile-and-one-half race.

July 4—Cup and people's regatta on Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

July 4—New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta on Charles River, Boston.

Aug. 9 and 10—National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta; Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Aug. 14 to 17—Jamestown Exposition international regatta at Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 2—New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta on Charles River, Boston.

Sept. 2—Middle States Regatta Association regatta; place to be selected.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP DATES.

Big Power Boat Contest Fixed for Aug. 13, 14, and 15.

The Gold Challenge Cup races of the American Power Boat Association have been fixed for Aug. 13, 14, and 15 at Chippewa Bay under the same restrictions and over the same courses as last year, subject to the amendments adopted at the annual meeting of the association. The dates are fixed early in order to permit the competing boats to be able to reach Jamestown in time for the start of the Exposition's week of racing beginning Sept. 2.

Secretary Anson B. Cole of the Challenge Cup Committee announced yesterday that the two foreign motor boats expected to visit America this year were both to be contestants in the race, while there would also be a steam-driven boat in the contest for the first time.

SOON TO STOP WAR OF SMALL NATIONS

United States and Mexico Making Ready to Act in Central America.

HONDURAN ARMY BEATEN

Revolutionists and Nicaraguans Expect to Take the Capital To-day—More Towns Are Captured.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mexico and the United States will again make a formal offer of their good offices in the settlement of the Central American troubles, according to prominent State Department officials. In the event that the offer is not accepted, it is generally believed in diplomatic circles that joint intervention is inevitable.

The Mexican Ambassador and Secretary Root are in conference daily on the situation, and also are in constant communication with other Latin-American diplomatists.

A telegram was received at the State Department to-day from Dean R. Wood, American Consul at Ceiba, Honduras, stating that the situation was intolerable, having reference to the presence off the coast of Nicaraguan naval vessels, which threaten to attack the place. The message was brought to Mobile, Ala., by a fruit steamer, and telegraphed to Washington. It bore no date from Ceiba, but is understood to refer to a condition of things existing prior to arrival of the United States gunboat Marietta and the subsequent capture of the place by the Nicaraguan gunboats.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 23.—The Honduran forces and their allies from Salvador under President Bonilla, have been defeated by the Nicaraguans near Choluteca. The Nicaraguans captured the positions of the enemy with the aid of artillery. Further details of this engagement are lacking.

The Honduran revolutionists captured 300 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, with a plentiful supply of ammunition therefor, and 300 rifles. One estimate of the casualties places the killed at 200 and the wounded at 100.

Two hundred of the Government soldiers passed over to the revolutionists during the fight. The disaster for President Bonilla is complete, and it is now believed that Tegucigalpa undoubtedly will be captured.

Among the prisoners captured by the Honduran-Nicaraguan forces are Gen. Sotero Barahona, the Honduran Minister of War, who is severely wounded, and Gen. Christmes, the American soldier, formerly of Memphis, Tenn.

President Zelaya is successfully directing the operations of his army from Managua.

Six Nicaraguan steamers are operating successfully on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The towns of Canayagua, La Esperanza, San Pedro, and Sula have announced themselves in favor of the revolution.

CHOLETUCA, Honduras, March 23.—9:45 A. M.—General Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, who is encamped here at the head of the Honduran army, was questioned to-day by a representative of The Associated Press concerning the recent landing of American marines at two or three ports of Honduras in possession of enemies of the Honduran Government for the purpose of protecting American interests. President Bonilla replied:

"The Honduran Government considers the measures taken by the American Government to be good."

TAFT STARTS FOR PANAMA.

Engineers Who Will Inspect the Gatun Dam Site Accompany Him.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Taft and his party left Washington to-day for Charleston, S. C., where they will board the yacht Mayflower and proceed to the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and return to Washington in about a month.

In addition to Secretary Taft, the party consists of Frederick P. Stearns of Boston, Alfred Nobel of New York, and John Ripley Freeman of Providence, R. I., all civil engineers; Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, Representatives Burton of Ohio and De Armond of Missouri, Richard Reid Rogers, general counsel of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Windell W. Mischler, confidential clerk to Mr. Taft.

The engineers were invited by Mr. Taft to make a thorough inspection of the pits dug for the foundations of the proposed Gatun dam, which is conceded to be the key to the lock canal project. If they uphold the feasibility of the site, it will result in a final decision in favor of the lock type of canal.

In Cuba Secretary Taft has a vexatious problem before him. Reports that have reached Washington indicate that there is great dissatisfaction with the failure of the Americans to depart from the island, or at least announce some definite programme in regard to their future intentions. In Porto Rico the people are demanding home rule.

Hueston Still Pool Champion.

Hueston retained the world's pool championship last night in his match with Jerome Keogh, challenger, winning the three-day match by a score of 600 to 497. He secured 193 in last night's play to Keogh's 84, and ran 46 against Keogh's high run of 32.

Yale Cancels Swimming Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—The manager of the Yale swimming team has conceled the Easter trip to Chicago and St. Louis owing to the illness of the three best men on the team and the disqualification by the college Faculty of two others.

All Discounts Direct to You

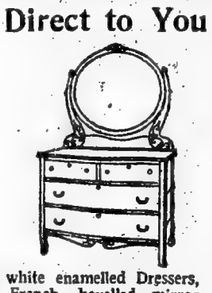

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the Country Home.

Porch Chairs	1.00
White enamelled Beds	2.50
Mission Chairs	2.75
Mission Settees	5.00
White enamelled Dressers	8.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00
Brass Beds	14.50

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,
225-233 4th Av.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.
18th St. Subway Station.

STEAD TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Wants to Learn His Views on the Disarmament Question.

LONDON, March 23.—W. T. Stead will sail on the Caronia on March 26 for New York to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg on April 11 and the National Arbitration and Peace Congress at Carnegie Hall, New York, April 16.

In the course of his stay in America Mr. Stead, who, after conferences with Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Foreign Secretary Grey, recently made a tour of the capitals of Europe in the interest of the plan to bring up the question of national disarmament at The Hague Peace Conference, expects to see President Roosevelt and other prominent men and ascertain their views regarding disarmament.

Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanied by his wife, left Liverpool to-day on the Lucania for New York to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute.

TELLS OF POSTAL REFORM.

Many Abuses Corrected, Says Madden—He Retires Unwillingly.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Edwin C. Madden, who yesterday retired from the place of Third Assistant Postmaster General, which office he had held for nearly eight years, to-night issued a statement giving a résumé of his work in instituting reforms in the service. Mr. Madden wishes all to understand that he is "not leaving the task unfinished for any reason over which I myself had control."

The statement in part is as follows:

"When I came to the department abuses of the newspaper and periodical laws was a scandal upon the service and the Government was losing much revenue from carrying at newspaper rates vast quantities of prints not lawfully entitled to that classification. The more flagrant abuses of the privilege have been corrected one by one.

"Although many abuses remain to be corrected, if the reform work be carried on, it can no longer be said, as once was said, that the failure of the department to enforce the classification laws, and the abuses which developed on account of that fact, are a scandal upon the postal establishment."

SAW NIECE'S GHOST, SHE SAID.

Mrs. Clauer Found Dead Soon After Making This Announcement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 23.—Mrs. Daniel Clauer, 40 years old, was found dead at her home here to-day. She was apparently in good health yesterday, but last night became frightened, and startled her relatives by declaring that she saw the ghost of her dead niece, Maria Grasla, who died a week ago.

Mrs. Clauer's husband, who was an engineer at the State Odd Fellows Home, died suddenly two weeks ago.

BURGLARS FIGHT WAY OUT.

Discovered at Summer Home of Henry Sidenberg, but Got Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, March 23.—Burglars made another effort about midnight last night to enter the Summer residence of Henry Sidenberg, which is known as Pinehurst and is midway between Dobbs Ferry and Hastings. The gardener, John Bradley, who lives on the estate, discovered two marauders at work, and from his own house tried to call up Police Headquarters by telephone, but the burglars had taken the precaution to cut the wires.

Bradley sent word by messenger to Hastings, which brought Policemen Cronnell and Leary, Deputy Sheriff A. W. Fuller, and Village President F. G. Zinsser to his aid. They surrounded the house, but the burglars opened fire with revolvers and got away, going in the direction of the river.

This is about the fourth time in as many years that burglars have tried to enter the Sidenberg home, each time being frightened off. The house is protected by an automatic burglar alarm, which is connected with the house of the gardener. Mr. Sidenberg's Winter home is at 14 West Fifty-first Street, New York City. Mr. Sidenberg is a lace merchant.

U. S. WEALTH IN 1904 WAS $107,104,192,410

Increase in the Four Previous Years Unparalleled Except from 1850 to 1860.

REACTION FROM LOW PRICES

Per Capita Indebtedness Several Times Greater in Great Britain, France, and Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The total estimate of the valuation of the National wealth in 1904 was $107,104,192,410, according to a special report issued to-day by the Census Bureau on wealth, debt, and taxation, which represents an increase in the four-year period from 1900 to 1904 of $18,586,885,835. This advance has no parallel in the history of the United States, except in the decade from 1850 to 1860.

In 1850, when the first estimates of the National wealth were made, the figures were only $7,135,780,228. The most potent cause for the increase from 1900 to 1904, it is stated, was the reaction from the low prices of the period of depression from 1893 to 1896. The annual increase of wealth per family from 1890 to 1904 was $182.

The various forms into which the Nation's wealth is divided, with their valuations, are as follows:

Real property and improvements taxed	$55,510,228,057
Real property and improvements exempt	6,831,244,570
Live stock	4,073,781,736
Farm implements and machinery	844,989,863
Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements	3,297,754,180
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,998,603,308
Railroads and their equipment	11,244,752,000
Street railways	2,219,966,000
Telegraph systems	227,400,000
Telephone systems	585,840,000
Pullman and private cars	128,000,000
Shipping and canals	846,480,804
Privately owned water works	275,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	562,851,105
Agricultural products	1,899,379,652
Manufactured products	7,409,291,668
Imported merchandise	495,543,685
Mining products	408,066,787
Clothing and personal adornments	2,500,000,000
Furniture, carriages, and kindred property	5,750,000,000

The total public indebtedness of Continental United States in 1902 was $2,789,990,120, and the total per capita indebtedness was $35.50. The total indebtedness of the National Government for the same year was $925,011,637, and the per capita indebtedness was $11.27. The indebtedness of the United States Government is its gross indebtedness, less cash in the treasury.

The total indebtedness of Continental United States in 1890 was $1,989,112,842; that of the National Government was $851,912,752, and the per capitas were $31.76 and $13.60 respectively. In 1902, the annual interest charge on the public debt of Continental United States is shown to have been approximately $115,206,358, or an annual payment of $1.46 for each individual.

In Great Britain, the per capita indebtedness of all classes, national and local, was 3.93 times that of the United States; in France, 4.86, and in Italy, 2.25.

The assessed valuation of property subject to ad valorem taxation has increased from 1850 to the present time, but it has not kept pace with the increase in the actual national wealth. The total assessed valuation of property in 1902 was $35,338,316,833, while in 1890 it was only $25,473,173,418. The estimated true value of all property in 1902 was $97,810,749,590; against $65,037,091,197 in 1890. The total levies of ad valorem taxes was in 1902 $724,736,539, and the tax rate per $100 of estimated true value, 74 cents.

The net indebtedness of the country was slightly less at the close than at the beginning of the year. In the case of the National Government, States, and Territories, and counties, the receipts exceeded the payments, and at the close of the year these Governments had smaller net indebtedness than at the beginning. In the case of minor civil divisions, and especially the large cities, the situation was reversed, and the payments for expenditures exceeded the revenue receipts, causing an increase in net indebtedness.

Lord & Taylor

Monday, March 25th.

Special Sale of Silk Petticoats and Lingerie Waists

A Sample Line of

Silk Petticoats

in Black, Colored and Black and White Taffeta, (best quality,) 37, 39, 42-inches long,

Also

High Class Novelties

in White and Fancy Silks, embroidered and lace trimmed, (at manufacturers' prices,) from

$5.00 to $22.50

Wash Shirt Waists

in Fine Batiste or Lawn, lace or embroidery trimmed, at

$2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $5.75, $8.75

values $4.00 to $15.75

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Silk Department.

Bordure Chiffon

Shown in fashionable styles, of which Model Gowns are made, in patterns that are confined to us, and not to be had elsewhere in New York.

Stylish Foulards

We have these popular silks in a large number of exclusive patterns at

75c., $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

Crepe de Chine

Over one hundred shades of these desirable silks in both plain and satin finish which we have priced at

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Dress Goods Department.

A most complete showing of newest weaves and colorings in sheer

Novelty Silk and Wool Dress Materials.

Many exclusive styles of our own importation.

All silk solid color voiles, large and small polka dots. Many weaves in all silk voiles, checks, stripes and plaids.

All wool veilings, green and blue tartan plaid voiles, also a complete line of foreign dress voiles in black at popular prices.

All Silk Voiles.

in Grays, Tans, Rose, Alice Blue, Brown, Helio, Ivory and Black, double width.

$1.25 yd.

Wash Goods Dept.

We will Place on Sale Monday, March 25, Large Lines of

EMBROIDERED ST. GALL SWISSES, 32 inch and 44 inch,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, VOILES,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, FRENCH SATEENS.
IRISH PRINTED DIMITIES,
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, SILK MULLS,
POPLINS, SPIDER SILKS, MADRAS CLOTH,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS AND
FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES.

At Popular Prices.

Special Sale of Washable Dress Fabrics

20,000 YARDS

fine sheer fabrics, woven in latest designs and colorings, including all of the leading shades, also Black and White,

Special at *21C* yd.

Special Offering of White Goods

10,000 yards, including
MADRAS CLOTHS, DOTTED SWISS,
DIMITIES, CHEVIOTS, PERSIAN LAWNS,
INDIA LINON, NAINSOOK, POPLIN,
MERCERIZED LINGERIE CLOTH, &C.

Special at *22C* yd.

Men's Bath Robes and Travelling Robes.

Imported Terry Cloth Robes in a large variety of patterns... *$3.50 & $5.00*

Terry Cloth Robes imported, mercerized; new designs.... *$7.50*

Travelling Robes light weight flannel..... *$5.00, $10.50*

Travelling Gowns medium weight cloth..... *$10.50, $12.50*

MENS' BATH SLIPPERS..... *$1.00* pair

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

invite inspection of their latest importations of

REYNIER
Deposé

Kid Gloves

in all the fashionable shades and lengths desirable for street and evening wear.
These gloves enjoy the approval of refined women of fashion everywhere.

Broadway and Twentieth Street;
Fifth Avenue; Nineteenth Street.

PILGRIMS WELCOME AMBASSADOR BRYCE

Warm Tributes to Him from Gov. Hughes and Joseph H. Choate.

BONDS BETWEEN NATIONS

Mr. Bryce Says They Are Based on a Common Ancestry — World Wants Peace, He Declares.

To James Bryce, most democratic of British Ambassadors to this country, the City of New York extended her greetings last night at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims' Society of the United States, and to the American Pilgrims Mr. Bryce spoke of the friendship between the two countries, assuring them that this country had no warmer friend than King Edward VII., and that the good feeling existed between people who knew nothing of diplomatic or official affairs, but who were, nevertheless, bound to this country by the closest of ties.

Although the hackneyed term was carefully avoided by all the speakers except Joseph H. Choate, who made fun of it, it was a "hands across the sea" dinner, with entwined American and British flags behind the speakers and on every table. The toasts to the President of the United States and the King of England were drunk together, and each mention of King Edward's name was loudly applauded. When the band played the National anthem, some of the diners sang "God Save the King" and the rest sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Decorations of the Hall.

The grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was lavishly decorated with American and British flags, and all of the boxes were filled with women long before the speechmaking commenced. William Butler Duncan, President of the Pilgrims' Society, presided as toastmaster, and on his right sat Mr. Bryce. Gov. Hughes sat on Mr. Duncan's left. Mr. Bryce and the Governor conversed at length.

Others at the guest table were Joseph H. Choate, Leslie M. Shaw, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Horace Porter, Seth Low, Woodrow Wilson, Chancellor MacCracken, Patrick Francis Murphy, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Jacob Gould Schurman, John C. Spooner, Judge E. Henry Lacombe, the Right Rev. George Worthington, William R. Willcox, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, and Herman A. Metz.

Mr. Duncan, as toastmaster, began the speechmaking, referring briefly to the guest of the evening and to the book he had written about this country, but leaving the introduction of Mr. Bryce to Mr. Choat, whom he introduced as the first speaker of the evening. When Mr. Choate rose to speak he was greeted with three rousing cheers and a tiger. Mr. Choate's speech was in part as follows:

Mr. Choate's Speech.

"Your President has imposed upon me the pleasant duty of opening this international love feast, for that is what all the Pilgrim dinners always are, by proposing the health of our distinguished guest, who has done us the great honor of accepting our invitation, and I hardly know how to begin.

"I shall say nothing of 'hands across the sea,' that wireless telegraphy which keeps the hearts of the two nations in constant touch, because that delightful but somewhat threadbare subject has been assigned to another speaker, who will present it in a new and refreshing aspect, and sing that favorite old song to a wholly new tune.

"So let me be a little more personal and speak of him in the concrete, and indulge in no idle abstracts.

"A close and long-abiding friendship between us—constant and sympathetic intercourse in my six years' residence in England, during which my regard and affection for him were always growing—and the fact that he was among the first to welcome me and the last to bid me farewell make it doubly grateful to me to have the honor of presenting him on the occasion of his first appearance as Ambassador before a public audience in America.

Mr. Bryce's Achievements.

"To have practiced at the bar of England for fifteen years, and to have been Regius Professor of the Civil Law at Oxford for upward of twenty, was a sure foundation for the success which has followed Mr. Bryce as statesman and author and citizen of the world. Certainly there could be no more wholesome training for that public life in which he has won such distinction, and filled so many great posts, all of which are fitly crowned by that which he holds to-day.

"Our people are under a great debt of gratude to Mr. Bryce for that splendid gift which he made us, now nearly twenty years ago. Robert Burns seemed to think that no such gift could be made—for was it not his most famous and constant prayer:

> Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursel's as others see us.

And that is exactly what Mr. Bryce gave us in his most welcome book.

Well Equipped for His Post.

"If it be the supreme fitness of an Ambassador, as Machiavelli seemed to think, to understand thoroughly and equally well the people from whom he comes and the people to whom he is sent, no man was ever more happily chosen. Born in Ireland, of Scotch descent, a lifelong resident of England, his continued representation in Parliament of an important Scottish constituency, and his thorough knowledge of English history, character, and life are only equaled by the keen insight which his careful study and frequent visits have given him into our institutions and our own aspiration and destiny.

"Let us hope that he may long remain with us and that both countries together, whose abiding friendship no man can doubt, may with his aid be found working side by side for the advancement of civilization and justice, and, above all, of the peace of the world. In the coming Summer at The Hague we have a grand opportunity for co-operation in an earnest endeavor to brunt the chances of war, to put an end to the relics of barbarism which still disgrace it, to secure the rights of neutrals, and to advance the great cause of arbitration and of peace. Let us embrace the opportunity and make the most of it—and I am sure that our distinguished guest will say: 'Amen.' Gentlemen, I give you the health of the Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington."

Long applause followed the close of Mr. Choate's speech and when Mr. Bryce began to speak there was another round of cheers and a tiger. Mr. Bryce was a considerable surprise to many of the guests in that he spoke more like an American than an Englishman.

Mr. Bryce's Address.

After returning thanks to the Pilgrims and Mr. Choate, Mr. Bryce said:

"I have been very grateful for the way in which Americans have received my book. It was a bold experiment for one who had paid only three flying visits to attempt to describe a gigantic Nation and a complicated polity. Yet the experiment was not quite so bold as it might seem, and that for two reasons. When I wrote the book it never occurred to me that it would be read by more than a few persons on this side of the ocean, so I could speak with more freedom. I wrote it for Europeans—those benighted Europeans who did not know what America was and what she would become. And the book was really written by yourselves. It was put together out of many conversations I had—not only with statesmen in the halls of Congress, but at dinner parties, on the decks of steamers, in smoking cars, with drivers of wagons on Western prairies, with ward politicians and city bosses.

"My task was to digest and arrange and put into paragraphs and chapters the facts and views thus collected. To be sure, neither the facts nor the views always agreed. I had Republican and Democrat, Southern and Northern and Western informants. I had austere Puritans from Connecticut, and those who were then called 'dudes' from New York City. I don't see the word used now, but science may have renamed it—languid, gentlemen who would not soil their fingers with a ballot paper. (The Puritans were less pessimistic than the dudes.) These discordant views I had to harmonize and to strike a balance between them, and in this there were many wise and kindly friends to help me. I believe the reason why the book was so well received was that your people recognized it as the effort of a stranger to look at the country with the eyes, not of a stranger, but, so far as he could, of a native American, with something of that faith and hope which are inherent in the American temper. And so I take your welcome here to-night and the countless signs of goodwill I have had from so many quarters to be due to your knowing that I come as a messenger of friendship from the old country to the new and to your belief that such a message is the one which I, personally, desire above all things to deliver.

British Friendship for Us.

"I trust that you will take it to be the true, deep, and real sentiment of the British people. I will not repeat once more what many of your English guests have already said, though a thing is not necessarily the less true because it has been often said before—but I desire to make clear two features of this sentiment that have not always been understood. The friendship of which I speak is not the official and diplomatic sort of friendship, although that most happily exists; I am speaking of something better still and far deeper, of something which does not rest upon formal documents and political combinations, of something which is felt, not only by the King, whose warm feeling for America you have long known—it dates from a visit he made forty years ago—and the Government, but also by millions to whom those documents and combinations are unknown. The British people have quite apart from the State or the Government an interest in and a feeling of brotherhood for the American people, which is by far their strongest feeling as a nation next to their patriotism for Britain and the British Empire.

"This feeling is not solely or partially, and even chiefly a matter of race and blood. I do not forget your people are not wholly of English, Scottish, and Irish origin. Many streams of population have flowed in, many stocks have gone to the making of your Nation. And you have gained, as we, too, have from time to time gained, by these diverse elements. To take two instances only—a famous citizen of New York who died a century ago—one of the most brilliant figures in your history—came as a boy from the West Indies. One of the most high-minded statesmen and most impressive orators of the last generation, also a citizen of New York, came as a political refugee from Germany—I mean Carl Schurz—and every one knows what the United States owes to its German and Scandinavian settlers.

Bonds Between the Nations.

"It is not race only that links you and us together; it is the language that grew up, the literature that was produced, the free institutions that were framed, in the days when your ancestors and ours lived together in the ancient island home. Nor is this all. There are in the masses of our people many whose knowledge of literature and institutions is slender, but, to whom America is the land to which their brothers and their children have gone, the land which stands to their minds as being pre-eminently the land of human equality, the land of a free career, the land which gives the ordinary man his best chance, the land which promises a future, in which the masses shall—such is their belief—fare better than they have ever done before. Strong as this sentiment is—and this is the other point I want to make clear—there is nothing exclusive in it, nothing to which any other nation can object.

"We do not want you because you are our friends to be any bit the less the friends of any other nation—we do not ask you to forget, nor do we forget, what we both owe to Italy, the home of poetry, painting, and music; to France, whose intellect has so often irradiated all Europe; to Germany, so rich in the treasures of thought and learning. International amity is not like conjugal affection, which, if it is to produce happiness, must needs imply the special devotion of each to the other. It is like the friendship of men among themselves, which can take in many at the same time. And, indeed, the more international friendship rises to a sense of human brotherhood the more it feels how much better peace is than strife and love is than hatred, the wider will it extend the range of its beneficent influence.

Peace the Universal Desire.

"I am happy to be able to say to you that the world's horizon, except perhaps in the one quarter which does not concern America—I mean the Near East—is unusually free from threatening clouds. All the great States are at peace with one another, and seem likely to continue at peace. There is not one which has anything to gain from a disturbance of peace. There is none of the great peoples that does not desire to keep the peace. You here and we in England have tremendous tasks to deal with for which we need our undivided energies. In the old days, when you and we were still one nation, we had a mission not only for ourselves, but for the world. It was not merely to proclaim freedom, but to show how freedom could be made secure, to build it up upon the rights of individuals and upon law, to work it out through representative institutions.

"When we parted into two States 130 years ago we each pursued the old mission in our several ways. We in Britain popularized our Constitution. Had it been more popular in 1775 there need not have been such a parting. We have so developed it as to make it a model for many European countries. We have founded new self-governing communities, of whose progress, as in Canada and Australia, we are justly proud. We have acquired and we administer vast territories in which we are giving order, peace, and Western knowledge to backward races. You have got rid of slavery. You have established perfect religious equality and remain more or less a religious people. You have gone further than any other nation in giving comfort, enlightenment, and opportunities for progress to the individual man in whatever station or of whatever stock.

"Yet how much there is still to do. May God avert anything which should divert either you or us from the task of making our own people prosperous, tranquil, and happy. The friendship of nations, the co-operation of nations, and above all of those nations who by the closeness of their sympathies are best fitted to help one another, should be put on the highest ground. It is the ground of the service we can both render to humanity at large, to those generations yet to come who, in a future prolonged further than imagination can reach, will gain or will suffer by what Americans and Englishmen think and do to-day, turning to full account what history may hereafter call a supreme opportunity."

At the close of Mr. Bryce's speech the cheering was long and loud. Mr. Bryce again arose and bowed his acknowledgments, and then Gov. Hughes was called upon. As the Governor began to speak he was greeted with great applause. His speech was as follows:

Gov. Hughes's Welcome.

"Our distinguished guest, by virtue of his careful study of American conditions, should come to us proof against surprise. But it must be something of a shock to him to find a Governor of a State taking part in this international function. This may well add to the 'immense complexity,' which it is said 'startles and at first bewilders the student of American institutions.' As our guest has said, 'the American State is a peculiar organism, unlike anything in modern Europe or in the ancient world.' And the welcome of the Governor of an American State to an Ambassador from the Court of St. James's must be regarded as emphasizing in a unique manner our satisfaction at his coming.

"I confess to some uneasiness in this presence, falling as I do outside the bounds of the courteous intercourse of diplomacy, but well within the limits of the keen critical observation of the student and historical analyst. In the luminous treatise written by our candid friend, whose friendship justified his candor as his candor revealed his friendship, I find these words descriptive of the State: 'The State seems great or small, according to the point of view from which one regards it. It is vast if one regards the sphere of its action, and the completeness of its control in that sphere, which includes the maintenance of law and order, nearly the whole field of civil and criminal jurisprudence, the supervision of all local Governments, and unlimited power of taxation. But if we ask, Who are the persons that manage this great machine of Government; how much interest do the citizens take in it; how much reverence do they feel for it? the ample proportions we have admired begin to dwindle, for the persons turn out to be insignificant and the interest of the people to have steadily declined."

Functions of Our Governors.

"There are no flattering lines for the Governor in the 'American Commonwealth.' The State Executive, it is said, 'has little to do' and 'comparatively small sums to handle.' 'Legislation,' it is explained, 'has in the several States pushed itself to the furthest limits, and so encroached on subjects which European Legislatures would leave to the Executive that executive discretion is extinct and the officers are the mere hands of the legislative brain, which directs them by statutes drawn with extreme minuteness, carefully specifies the purposes to which each money grant is to be applied, and supervises them by inquisitorial committees.'

"There is just one word of comfort in the hopeful conclusion. 'A State Governor, however, is not yet a nonentity.' And, while there is life there is hope of supplying material for a new edition.

"But, however lowly the state of the Governor in the impoverishment of his official powers, he may rise extra-officially, as the spokesman of the sentiment of the people of the State, to a dignity corresponding to that of his great constituency and to power commensurate with the public opinion which he interprets. It is peculiarly grateful to me to have this opportunity to express on behalf of the people of the State of New York the high esteem and the cordiality of feeling which they entertain for the keen critic of our institutions, the accepted instructor of our youth, the bearer of messages of good-will from a great and friendly nation.

A Tribute to Mr. Bryce.

"Almost a generation has passed since he won the admiration of the country for the extent and care of his research and the breadth of his scholarship. A friend of mine recently commented upon the omniscience of the British schoolboy, to whom Macaulay so constantly refers in his contemptuous appraisals of his adversaries' ignorance. 'Every schoolboy knows' was Macaulay's coup de grace. But I am safe in saying that every American college boy who knows aught of his country knows his Bryce. And through the length and breadth of the land passed a thrill of genuine pleasure when we learned that we were to have as Ambassador from the Court of St. James's one whom we regarded as in no small degree our own.

"From time immemorial lovers have looked into each other's eyes and murmured in softest accents, 'How blissful it is to be understood!' We like to be 'understood.' And it is a most happy augury that with such unfeigned delight and complete satisfaction we have the opportunity to welcome the scholar and statesman who here and abroad has attained the highest eminence as a specialist in the study and interpretation of American institutions."

Gen. Horace Porter responded to the toast "International Peace," and he was followed by Patrick Francis Murphy.

NO 400 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Thompson & Cole Settle Their Fight Over Rich Oyster Company.

The 400 per cent. dividend declared on Jan. 14 by ex-Shellfish Commissioner Edward Thompson and his wife of Northport, L. I., acting as majority Directors of a fifty-thousand-dollar oyster company, has been declared off. Mr. Thompson has sold out his interest to Capt. Dexter K. Cole.

Some years ago a partnership was formed between Thompson and Capt. Cole. Later the firm was incorporated into the Northport Oyster Company, with a capital stock of $50,000. Thompson and his wife took 250 shares and Capt. Cole the other 250 shares, but the latter subsequently sold out his holdings to the National Oyster Carrier Company. According to Thompson, Capt. Cole later prevailed upon Thompson to sell five shares of his stock to John Olmstead of Norwalk, Conn., agreeing to sell an equal amount of his own stock, and that he and Thompson should always stick together and control the management of the company. When Thompson learned that Capt. Cole had sold his entire holdings to the National Oyster Carrier Company, and had then purchased the five shares from Olmstead, he and his wife, as majority members of the Board of Directors, declared a dividend of 400 per cent. upon the capital stock of $50,000. Capt. Cole and the National Oyster Carrier Company got an injunction restraining Thompson from paying the 400 per cent. dividend. Thompson then secured an injunction restraining Capt. Cole from exercising any of the rights of his stock. He alleged that the five shares were obtained by fraud. Later the parties met privately by appointment and Thompson agreed to rescind the resolution declaring a 400 per cent. dividend and to sell out his interests to Capt. Cole. Mr. Thompson gave out a signed statement saying that he had learned that there had been no fraud perpetrated and that Capt. Cole's action had been perfectly just and proper.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Easter Millinery.

DO you wish to see a most exhaustive collection of Women's Trimmed Hats? Do you want to gain a correct idea of what the leading European milliners are showing and the smart Parisians wearing? Does the economy question play an important part in your Easter Hat proposition? Then the Koch & Co. store should be your shopping place, because it is only logical that you should do so if your answer is in the affirmative.

Tailor Suit Hats.

A large assortment of the newest models, including Mushrooms and French Sailors, in chip, fancy braid and imitation hair plateaux; trimmed with ribbon, wings and quills; a full range of colors and black; value $5.00..... 3.98

JAUNTY TOQUES, TURBANS AND SMALL MODELS; made of pyroxylin braid, and effectively trimmed with velvet and quills; value $3.75..... 2.98

Women's Easter Neckwear.

LARGE assortments of Ostrich, Marabou and Coque Feather Boas are here for Easter wear—and later. A profusion of colors as well as white and black will be found. New Chiffon and Crepe de Chine Scarfs, either white or colored—also Lace Yokes, Collars and Chemisettes, in Venice and Princess Lace. All the latest neckwear conceits in pleasing variety and prices.

WHITE LACE OR EMBROIDERED STOCK COLLARS, with or without tabs; value 25c.; each..... 15c

LAWN AND LACE BOWS OR JABOTS; worn with embroidered linen collars; value 25c.; each..... 15c

WHITE LAWN AND LACE CHEMISETTES; tucked or with embroidery; value 35c.; each..... 22c

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS of fine embroideries; showy or neat designs; value 35c.; each..... 22c

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS; same as above; finer quality; value 75c.; each..... 45c

LACE YOKES AND CHEMISETTES of white Venice lace, with stock collar attached; value 75c.; each..... 45c

Handkerchiefs.

A Sale for Monday and Tuesday.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; white embroidered; also colored; crossbar or lace trimmed; all new designs; value 19c..... 12½c

FINER QUALITY than above; value 35c..... 22c

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; white, colored, embroidered or lace; one in box; suitable for Easter gifts; value 75c..... 45c

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; all linen, hemstitched; initial or plain; value 15c.; dozen, $1.00; each..... 9c

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; all linen; hemstitched; wreath effect; 6 in box; value $1.25; box..... 75c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; all linen; initial or plain; value 19c..... 12½c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; all linen, hemstitched; initial or plain; 6 in box; value $1.75; box..... 1.39

Women's Hose---3 Specials.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED HOSE; black lisle; handsome lace ankle designs; value 45c.; pair..... 29c

WOMEN'S IMPORTED HOSE; plain black gauze lisle; high-spliced heel and double soles; value 39c.; pair..... 29c

WOMEN'S HOSE; fine gauge black gauze silk lisle; lustrous texture; full fashioned. This lot is a manufacturer's line with slight imperfections. Regularly 50c.; pair..... 25c

Black and Colored Silks.

BLACK TAFFETA; all silk; 19 inches wide; an excellent quality and bright finish; regular value, 69c.; yard..... 49c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; pure silk; one yard wide; double faced and lustrous; suitable for raglans and auto coats; regularly $1.98; yard..... 1.39

ROUGH SHANTUNG; all pure silk; 27 inches wide; in a large variety of shades; also white and black; value 98c.; yard..... 65c

WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI WASH SILK; 27 inches wide; an exceptionally good quality; regular value 89c.; yard..... 59c

15c Washable Batiste, 8c.

COLORED BATISTE; in dots, checks, rings and floral effects; 30 inches wide; cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 15c yard; no C. O. D. orders at this price; Monday only, yard..... 8c

Dress Goods at Big Savings.

NOVELTY SUITINGS; plain, checks and overplaids of contrasting colors; 45 to 52 inches wide; regular 75c.; yard..... 49c

FRENCH MELROSE SUITINGS, in all the new Spring shades; pure wool, with high lustrous finish; 46 inches wide; regularly $1.25; yard..... 89c

IMPORTED BLACK PANAMA, in chiffon and medium weight; perfect finish; all wool; 54 inches wide; regularly $1.50; yard..... 98c

BLACK FRENCH VOILE, in plain, shadow check and plaid effects; lustrous finish; all pure wool; 48 inches wide; regularly $1.75; yard..... 1.29

Vases for Easter Flowers.

BOHEMIAN EASTER VASES; in crystal, ruby and gold, green and gold; a collection of newest artistic shapes, offering splendid choice of selection; prices are unusually low and range all the way from 49c. up to..... 5.98

125th St., West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

DOCTOR

RID HIMSELF OF INSOMNIA BY

POSTUM

In place of Coffee.

"THERE'S A REASON"

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Marvelous Easter Values

Stirring News of Women's Easter Apparel.

Greater New York's Finest and Largest Tailored Wear Store presents special values for the last week before Easter.

$29.75 Mannish Coat Suit, $19.75

Made in four button long fitted hip length styles; the materials are very light, fine woven worsteds in different light toned checks and stripes in gray and pastel colored tones on grayish white background; the jacket is made with a five seam fitted back; French seam fitted front; black silk collar with tiny edging of material; coat revers; turn cuffs, self covered buttons framed in black; taffeta lined; very full side plaited skirt.

Three Button Cutaway English Check Worsted Suits, $24.75.

These exceptionally smart tailored Suits are in the new English cross bar check; the style is after the latest model English walking Suit; the fitted cutaway coat is 27 inches long and fastens with three striped oxidized buttons. Turn cuffs and coat collar with wide revers; backed by white pique vesting; beautifully hung skirt, made with center box plait.

Broad Shouldered Eton Suit, $27.50.

One of the cleverest of the new Spring Suits; made of chiffon Panama and elaborately but elegantly trimmed with wide soutache braid; the entire Eton is made with a shaped loose edged over effect, which gives very long graceful lines; skirt made with box plaited front and side group plaits.

Remarkable Offering of Separate Skirts

$7.50 to $10.00 Skirts at $4.95

Two hundred and fifty Skirts here to-morrow in an underpriced offering; they are all in the newest Spring styles, and the only way they differ from Skirts at $7.50 and $10.00 is the price; materials include black Panama, poiles, etc.; to-morrow at..... $4.95

$12.50 Taffeta Lined Voile Skirts, $9.75

In the new plaited effect; black voile over a black taffeta, silk drop. Comparison will convince you of the saving in price, to-morrow..... $9.75

$25 Taffeta Silk Dresses—Various Models—$19.75.

A special sale of Taffeta Dresses to-morrow; these include different models in checks, stripes and plain colorings; the Dresses are very full and ample and are regular $25.00 values; tomorrow at $19.75. If you intend buying a high-class silk Dress, these will please you.

The Great Easter Event in Untrimmed Hats.

A Most Important Underpricing Sale.

THE MOST REMARKABLE MILLINERY SALE of the Spring. Remarkable in pricing, as Abraham and Straus always are; remarkable in the complete assortment of the Hats most wanted just when they are wanted.

98c. to $1.35 Burnt and Natural Color Straw Hats, 89c.

Some in the rough braid effects in the mushroom and drooping brim styles, and round crown Java Flats that can be fashioned in many shapes.

$1.75 to $2.25 Java Braid Hats, $1.25.

Made of an extra fine grade of braid and fashioned in the most approved shapes. Mostly in the drooping brim effects now so much in demand. In the natural color and we know of no Hats more desirable this season than these. With the simple flower trimmings which Paris favors, they are complete.

75c. to 95c. Untrimmed Hats, 59c.

For women, misses and children. Made in the bell-crown flats, with large brims, some for women and misses in the fancy braid effects, in black and colors, side roll and drooping brim styles now so much in demand.

Sale of Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Beautiful Flower Trimmed Hats at $5.00 to $8.00.

NO TWO ALIKE—A Great Easter Offering. It has taken careful study, long experimenting, hard work and expert workmanship to achieve the result we aimed at in getting a smart, high grade Hat of the correct and wanted straws and proper shapes at $5.00 to $8.00. Mushroom and small effects, trimmed with imported flowers and finest ribbons. NO TWO ALIKE. An Easter Hat at a record price. For women and misses.

At $3.45 to $12.00, Hats for Women

Made of finest braids and in most approved Spring styles—examples of our own work and of outside experts famous for their clever productions. Main and Mezzanine Floors.

At $2.95 to $8.50, Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats.

The greatest and most varied and attractive showing ever made here or anywhere else. We have made a special study of CHILDREN'S trimmed Hats—made by designers who devote their lives to getting up something new, novel and picturesque for the little folk. Shapes are the prettiest, trimmings the best. Note the lonely Leghorns with flower and ribbon trimmings—the trim sailor and natty fancy braid effects. And think of the prices. $2.95 to $8.50.

Lingerie Hats for Children, $4.95 to $8.95.

A fairyland of Lingerie Hats, and such cute designs for the little tots, too. Made in the ruffle brim flat, very simple trimmings of delicate shaded ribbons.

Correct Easter Gloves—A Sale.

NOT ONLY INCOMPARABLY COMPLETE is this Easter stock of Gloves for women, but the values are absolutely without equal in Greater New York. We quote a few remarkable values as examples:

"NOVA," the famous value in real French Kid, at 95c.—made in Grenoble, France—sold in stores all over the country at $1.50—and never yet approached in value anywhere. White only.

Women's ELBOW LENGTH Glace Gloves, with lace arms, in black, white and champagne—have been $3.00, now $1.85

16 BUTTON LENGTH GLACE Gloves, tan, white and black—unusual values at..... $2.25

GERMAN KID, two clasp, white, tan, mode and gray 59c

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

$3.75 Easter Parasols, $2.98.

Coaching Parasols, of taffeta silk, in the following plain colors: Tan, white, navy, garnet, green, brown, black and royal, with enameled sticks to match; value $3.73, at $2.98.

$6.00 All Over Tuck Parasols, $4.98.

Made of fine grade taffeta silk, colors are navy, royal, tan, black, green and brown; imported natural wood handles, value $6.00 at..... $4.98

Also a most complete line of the most charming styles, ranging in price from..... $1.48 to $24.98

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Women's $2.50 Gibson Ties at $1.98.

Black Vici Kid Gibson Ties, with patent leather tips; also plain toes; ribbon laces, large eyelets, turn soles, military heels, new short forepart last; stylish and easy fitting.

Second floor, West Building.

Men's $20 Spring Suits, $16.50.

None on Approval

A Great Easter Hose and Underwear Sale.

The prices do not convey the wonder in this event, as it is the unusual quality of the goods, at these seemingly impossible prices, that make this the most sensational Sale of the season. Store orders only.

Women's 15c. Undervests, 8c.

Women's cotton low neck, sleeveless Undervests, a few mill imperfections make the difference in price..... 8c

Women's 20c. to 25c. Undervests, 12½c

Women's cotton Undervests, low neck, some have lace yokes, others have a fancy edging around the yoke, some have plain tops..... 12½c

Women's 75c. Combination Suits, 59c.

Women's fine cotton Combination Suits, low neck, sleeveless, knee lace trimmed drawers..... 59c

Women's 19c. Stockings, 12½c.

Fast black, cotton Stockings, fine quality, seamless, with double heels and toes..... 12½c

Women's 25c Stockings, 19c

Fast black cotton Stockings, also lisle thread with lace ankles, all have double soles, heels and toes..... 19c

Women's 50c Stockings, 24c

Plain black gauze lisle thread, fine cotton, with unbleached split soles, some lace lisle lace ankles, some silk lisle; also lisle with embroidered figures on ankles..... 24c

Children's 15c Stockings, 9c

Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double heels, toes and knees..... 9c

Men's 25c Half Hose, 12½c

Some plain black cotton, some with unbleached split soles, some fancy stripes and figures; also plain lisle thread, some silk lisle in black, tan and blue; some with embroidered fronts..... 12½c

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Read Tuesday morning's Times for most extraordinary offers for that day.

MORE BRIBE TALK ON BINGHAM BILL

Price for Votes Against the Measure Quoted as Being from $4,000 to $6,000.

WHERE McCARREN STANDS

Governor's Utilities Bill and the Kelsey Inquiry Among the Live Topics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Governor's Public Utilities bill, the Kelsey case, and the Bingham Police bill will continue foremost in the public interest next week.

Senator Page, who introduced the Bingham bill in the upper house, has announced that in all probability he will call up that measure for third reading on Tuesday. A poll of the Senate on the eve of the meeting of the Cities Committee, which reported the bill out, showed 31 votes in favor of it. This would have been sufficient to pass it, with several votes to spare, there being only 51 members in the Senate. To-day members of the opposition are intimating that they have a sufficient number of votes to beat it.

It was known a week ago that there were only twenty-three willing votes for the measure, and that the other eight were those of Senators who had been open to conviction, but had been driven over to support the bill in order to avoid the construction that almost certainly would be put on a negative vote in the Republican camp, where the air was full of boodle talk.

There was little at that time to bear out the reports that a corruption fund had been sent to Albany to beat the measure. Bitterly opposed as the Inspectors are to the bill, they realized that any underground work would have been fatal to their cause, as long as Commissioner Bingham's secret agents were keeping close watch on the lobbyists, and while there still remained the danger of disclosures before the Senate Cities Committee.

Now the tactics of the opposition have changed. There is at present a marked quotation on votes. From $4,000 to $6,000 are the figures mentioned. Should it turn out that the vote in the Senate might be a close one, the enemies of the Bingham bill are said to be ready to pay almost any amount up to $25,000 for the vote that will defeat the bill.

The enemies of the bill feel assured that every Democratic vote in the upper house, with the exception of that of Senator Fuller of Brooklyn, will be cast against the bill. That would mean eighteen votes against it, unless Senator Grady, minority leader in the upper house, should be absent next week, as he has been for the last two weeks.

Senator McCarren, in the absence of Grady, would find himself in the difficult position of leading the fight on a measure which Mayor McClellan, from whom he has received many political favors since the first of the year, wishes to see passed. Much speculation has followed the announcement that Senator Hasenflug of Brooklyn, one of McCarren's political lieutenants, would be found with the friends of the bill on the final vote.

A letter to Henry De Forest Baldwin of the Citizens' Committee on Police from Avery D. Mathews, dated yesterday and given out to-day, says in part:

> Although I am not familiar with all the terms and provisions of the bill, yet, as I understand it, the purposes are two-fold: to make the Detective Bureau a detail and not a permanent grade, and to abolish the permanent grade of Inspector and make it also a detail, so that the Commissioner may select from among the Captains men of his own choice to act as Inspectors.
>
> From an experience of several years in the department, as Commissioner of Police, I most cordially and earnestly approve of these two propositions.
>
> I would favor giving the Commissioner of Police still broader powers with respect not only to details, but also with respect to promotions and removals.

The Public Utilities bill will come up for a joint hearing before the Senate Judiciary and the Assembly Railroads Committee on Wednesday. It is reported here that an effort will be made by Senator Grady to have the bill amended so as to make the commissions elective instead of appointive.

It is becoming increasingly apparent here as the day for a line-up on the Public Utilities bill and other of the Governor's reform measures draws near, that there may be considerable vote "swapping" on these measures, unless they are pushed through promptly.

The Kelsey case is likely to be used by the machine element in the Senate as a foil to feel out the Governor's strength. Kelsey has already won some tactical advantages over the friends of the Governor on the Judiciary Committee.

While Gov. Hughes is anxious that Kelsey should have every opportunity to clear himself, he is opposed to any unnecessary delay. There is considerable talk among the Governor's friends of an extra session in case Kelsey's friends should seek to impede the progress of the case beyond the regular session of the Legislature for the purpose of rendering him secure in his job for another year.

HIGGINS, NOT HUGHES.

Correction of a Statement in Regard to the Kelsey Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Through an error in transmission it appeared in the Kelsey dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that counsel for the Insurance Superintendent contemplated the introduction of letters "to back up Kelsey's assertion that Gov. Hughes advised him to retain these two men." (Isaac Vanderpoel and Robert H. Hunter.)

As is apparent from the context the statement had reference to the assertion made by counsel for Mr. Kelsey that Gov. Higgins had urged the retention of the two officials.

SAY THEY'LL DEFEAT NORTON.

"Square Dealers" in Hot Fight at Oyster Bay Over the Supervisorship.

The "Square Deal" Party in Oyster Bay, born since the Democratic Town Convention nominated James Norton of Glen Cove, former Sheriff and former Senator, for the office of Supervisor of Oyster Bay town, will surely defeat Norton, well-informed politicians say. The Republican candidate for Supervisor, C. Chester Painter, will probably be elected, although the town is Democratic. There is just a possibility that Supervisor William H. Jones, the "Square Deal" candidate, who is also running upon the Independence League ticket, may be elected because of the opposition in the Democratic ranks to the candidacy of Norton.

Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder has written a letter indorsing the candidacy of former Senator Norton and urging others in the town of Oyster Bay to vote for him. A short time ago Justice Scudder, who was not then a Justice, made a strong fight to have Norton elected from the Nassau County Democratic Central Committee. Supervisor Jones, who feels hurt because of the Justice's indorsement of his rival, is preparing to answer the letter of indorsement.

The fight waxes hot, too, in other directions. The Oyster Bay Pilot, the leading Democratic paper of Nassau County, has bolted the Oyster Bay town ticket and is indorsing the candidacy of Supervisor Jones and fighting Norton. A new newspaper, The Examiner, has been started in Norton's home village, Glen Cove, for the purpose, it is said, of booming him for the office of Supervisor. It devotes its space to the relation of Senator Norton's unselfish devotion to the interests of his constituents, while The Pilot in black type alleges that Norton tried to burden the people of his town by the establishment of a $60,0000 park at Glen Cove Landing "that would have benefited his saloon property."

Jamestown Exposition Publicity.

A headquarters for the distribution of publications of the Jamestown Exposition for the East has been opened in Room 61 of the Drexel Building, corner Broad and Wall Streets, where any information pertaining to the publicity department may be obtained. C. Whitcomb Shumway is in charge of the department. The exposition will be opened April 25.

Bailey Sells Allen Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 23.—United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas sold at public auction to-day his Meadow Hill Farm of 190 acres, near here. The purchasers are Rear Admiral Todd, U. S. N., retired, and J. B. Pitts. The price was $200 an acre.

The farm was the former home of James Lane Allen, the novelist.

Hearn & Hyman
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Announce the Opening of Their

New Millinery Department

with a rare display of

Models

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

One of the most elaborate and comprehensive exhibits of millinery specialties ever offered in this city. Dominated by a profusion of Parisian models and completed by equally beautiful adaptations and creations of our own, it appeals to women of fashion and is also decidedly interesting in its exhibit of unexpectedly moderate prices.

We cordially invite attention to this Spring and Summer Millinery as one of the most notable offerings of the present season.

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Hearn & Hyman
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Special Showing of Easter Apparel

Every woman in New York will be interested in the notable Easter Apparel to be displayed this week. Particular attention is called to the exclusiveness of our creations and the great number of striking novelties shown both in foreign designs and copies at unusually moderate prices.

Specials for Monday,

HIGH CLASS
Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits
of Chiffon Voiles, Taffetas, White Serges, Panamas and dainty check fabrics and Rajahs.
39.50, 45.00, 49.00, 65.00

Lingerie Dresses
DAINTY IDEAS
in Batistes, Handkerchief Linens and Dotted Swisses,
16.50, 22.50, 24.75

Shirt Waist Dresses
of striped Louisine; yoke and cuffs of lace; finished with silk strappings to match stripes; latest idea in pleated skirts. Value $37.50,
29.75

Walking Skirts
of fine all wool Henrietta, Voile or Chiffon Panama; section box and sun plaits stitched to hip; Black, Blue Brown, Champagne and Cream; all sizes. Value $15.75,
10.50

22.50
Tailored Suits
Dressy Pony and Eton Coats of striped Panama, Serge and mannish materials. Value $35.00,
22.50

Top Coats
of best grade Tan Covert or Black Broadcloth, Taffeta lined, jaunty, tight, box or semi-fitted models,
12.50

Waists
New model of Lingerie Batiste; fronts, collars and cuffs of Japanese Embroidery and drawn work; open front or back; long or short sleeves. Value $7.90,
4 50

Lord & Taylor

Direct Attention
To Their Departments of
Women's, Misses' and Children's Clothes

The originality of styles,
The completeness of assortments,
The exclusiveness of models
—And—
Attractiveness of Prices
makes our display one of superior merit.

The following are exceptional offerings
For this week:—

Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits.

Cutaway Coat Suits,
in 1 or 3 button styles.

Double Breasted or Fly Front Coat Suits,
mannish mixtures.

New Eton Suits
with kimono or ¾-length sleeves.
Fabrics used are finest Imported Silver Gray and Tan Worsted and Chiffon Panamas in Russet, Brown, Navy or Black.
The tailoring, fit, finish and style of these garments is equal to custom work
At $30.00 each
value $40.00

Women's Fancy Tailored Gowns,
adaptations of Foreign Models in the new Box Etons and Pony Coats with cluster pleated skirts; materials are imported French Voiles, Chiffon Panamas and Novelty Mixtures. These suits are most representative.
At $50.00 each
values $65 to $75

Distinctive Gowns and Costumes
for
Special Occasions,
from the Simple Jumper or Shirt Waist Dress to the Elaborate Lace Gown;
Featured Prices for Gowns are
$50.00, $75.00 & $100.00
Featured Prices for Silk Dresses,
$20.00, 25.00 & $30.00

Princess Lingerie Dresses
of White, Pink, Blue and Tan French Mull, elaborately trimmed on waist and skirt with Val. laces, yoke of Baby Irish and Embroidered Batiste,
at $16.50 each, value $20.00

Important Sale of
Women's Lace Waists
consisting of
All-over Valenciennes, Cluny, Filet and Embroidered Brussels
made over Chiffon or China Silk Lining,
Waists for Dressy Occasions.
special at $15.00 each,
regular value $20.00

Girls' Clothing Dept.

New Spring Coats,
special lots at
$5.00, 7.50 & 10.00,
values $7.50 to $12.50

1,000 Girls' Wash Dresses
at $2.95, 3.95 & 5.00,
values $4.00 to $6.00

Girls' Junior Suits,
New Styles in
Fancy Mixtures, Serges and Panamas,
at $15.00, 20.00 & 25.00
sizes 14 to 16 years.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

M. & M. Koch

Successors to S. Koch & Sons

Notable Display of Spring and Summer Millinery

We are exhibiting in our showrooms an importation by the last French Steamer, showing the latest authentic Creations of beautiful and effective Millinery for the Easter Season. The foremost designers of Paris are fully represented, and equally artistic Creations of our own workrooms invite attention.

Also a superb showing of the latest European novelties in Flowers, Feathers and Millinery accessories.

Trimmed Hat Department

The M. & M. Koch Special

A distinctive feature each season in our Millinery department is a special line of Trimmed Hats, comprising smart adaptations of Parisian designs in Tuscans, Chips and Fancy Braids, of fashionable colors at the established price,

10.00

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

Every conceivable fashionable shape in an unlimited number, including the smart shapes now in vogue—Mushroom, the short front French Sailor, the new "Lydig" and many special Shapes exclusive with M. & M. Koch, and which will receive on Monday their initial showing.

SPECIAL.

Black Hair Hats — value $2.75.. **1.50**
Nacre Braid Hats — value $3.00.. **1.50**
Imported Tuscan, with novelty hemp crowns, value $5.00.. **3.50**

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT devoted to Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats is now complete, with an endless variety of Leghorn, Tuscan and Lingerie Hats at specially low prices.

IN OUR READY TO WEAR HAT DEPARTMENT we are showing, among others, Burnt Leghorn Hats handsomely trimmed with messaline ribbons, foliage and chiffon, value $12.00, **6.95**

Flower and Feather Dep't

SPECIAL.

INE FRENCH LARGE ROSES, in all new shades—Browns, Apricot, New Blue, Burnt Leather and all natural colors—value 95c..... **58c**

LARGE BUNCHES OF FINE QUALITY FRENCH ROSE foliage, value 85c..... **45c**

Handsome LARGE WINGS in Black and White and all the new colors, value $1.25..... **75c**

Complete Assortment of
OSTRICH AND WILLOW FEATHERS.

24 West 23d Street

PARIS—10 Rue Sainte Cecile.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing

Whatever spring clothes your boy needs are here.

Here in wider variety of styles, larger assortment of sizes, greater latitude in prices than in any other establishment—anywhere.

Not only in size is our spring stock of boys' clothing vastly superior to any other, but in point of originality of design, exclusiveness of styles and newness of materials it is easily foremost.

Our boys' clothing has long set the standard by which all other makes are judged.

Always the highest possible qualities at the lowest possible prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

POLICE BADGE GRAFT STOPPED BY ARRESTS

Ex-Police Auditor Bacon Found Working It for a Train Ride.

NINE OTHERS CAUGHT

Four of Them Policemen Whom Bingham Proposes to Have Punished.

Jeremiah Bacon of 172 West 145th Street, ex-Auditor at Police Headquarters, was one of six civilians arrested yesterday, charged with impersonating police officers by wearing badges purporting to be of the New York Police Department. Four policemen were also detected wearing Detective Sergeant badges without authority.

Three of the policemen were Julius Bayer of Inspector Nally's staff; George M. Lyons of Inspector McClusky's staff, and Thomas P. Trayer, on the staff of Inspector Dillon. The fourth policeman, Frank Neuberth, has for some time been in the Telegraph Bureau at Police Headquarters. The badges worn by the civilians who were caught, with the exception of Bacon's, were all spurious. These men are Patrick Campbell, 68 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn; H. V. Dougherty, 114 West 117th Street; William Murphy, who says he is in the Department of Finance; Thomas McKinley, an exempt fireman, and Charles Snyder of 43 East Eighteenth Street, who said he was a private detective.

The first of the men to be arrested was Bacon. Bacon's former job, which paid $3,000 a year, was abolished recently by Commissioner Bingham. Bacon's arrest caused a mild sensation at Headquarters, where he was well known, as well as in Controller Metz's office, where he is at present employed.

Bacon was discharged when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, before Magistrate Sweetser, much to the surprise of the Police Commissioner's office. Bacon, who at one time was credited with some influence in the Police Department, said that the badge had been given him by the late Col. Michael Murphy, when he was Police Commissioner, and that he did not think that he was doing anything wrong by using it. He was charged with impersonating a police officer.

Commissioner Bingham received information some weeks ago that certain persons were using the Detective Sergeant badges without authority, and detailed Roundsman Dobson to the job.

Dobson was at the 145th Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad yesterday morning when Bacon exhibited his gold Detective Sergeant's badge as proof of his right to ride without paying a fare. Dobson promptly arrested him and took him to Headquarters.

Bayer was brought in soon after Bacon was arrested. His badge number is 6380, and as he is a patrolman he has to pay his fare on the railroads when not in uniform. To get around this it appears that Bayer got hold of a Detective Sergeant's badge. Deputy Commissioner Bugher made charges against Bayer and ordered him to patrol duty in the Newtown Creek Station district.

As soon as he had disposed of Bayer's case the Deputy Commissioner sent a messenger to Inspector McClusky's office in the Charles Street Station to tell Lyons that he desired to see him. In about half an hour Lyons appeared in Bugher's office.

"Give me that Detective Sergeant's badge you've got," demanded Deputy Commissioner Bugher.

"Why, Commissioner," answered Lyons, "I have not got any Detective Sergeant's badge."

"Well, I guess I'll have to have you searched," said the Deputy Commissioner as he touched an electric bell button to summon a policeman.

Then Lyons broke down and fished the badge out of his pocket. Bugher, after severely reprimanding Lyons, made formal charges against him and transferred him to uniformed duty in the East Fifth Street Station.

"We have been hearing of the misuse of these badges for some time," said Daniel Slattery, Commissioner Bingham's secretary. "These men use these badges to get into theatres, to pass race track and baseball park turnstiles, ride on the railroads, and for other privileges to which they were not entitled."

FRANCE GETS 3 PROVINCES.

Treaty with Siam Concluded—Both Countries Are Satisfied.

PARIS, March 23.—The treaty between France and Siam will probably be signed at Bangkok to-day.

France will obtain three rich provinces, Battaneboug, Hangkor, and Sisophon, covering an area of about 12,500 square miles, in return for Port Krait, the recession of Sansai, and other minor concessions along the frontier. The treaty definitely settles all outstanding questions between Siam and France in a manner satisfactory and advantageous to both.

The Foreign Office here accords much credit for the happy issue of the negotiations to Prof. Edward Henry Strobel, ex-Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, the American adviser of the King of Siam.

Bricklayers Want Tunnel Work.

The bricklayers' unions of New York are preparing to make a strong effort to get the concrete work in the new tunnels. The unions passed resolutions some weeks ago that they would demand all concrete work on new buildings. It was admitted by some of their representatives yesterday that they will have a hard time to enforce the new rule.

Talk for Y. M. C. A. Motorists.

Several topics of general automobile interest will be brought up for discussion to-morrow night at the first monthly meeting of the Motor Club of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the West Fifty-seventh Street building, and President Coker F. Clarkson has provided an interesting programme. Augustus Post of the Automobile Club of America will address the members on the business of automobiling, its present status, and the power it is becoming.

The Spring session of the West Side Y. M. C. A. School opened this month, and to accommodate the increased number of students two new cars have been purchased for the garage work. One is a four-cylinder 24 horse power Locomobile, and the other a White steamer. The school now owns twelve machines, including three Whites, a Darracq, two Locomobiles, two Packards, an Autocar, and a Dragon engine.

CITY BREVITIES.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, the lawyer who was arrested on Friday night in front of the Hotel Astor for refusing to heed the traffic police, was reprimanded by Magistrate Crane in the West Side Police Court yesterday and discharged.

The 300th anniversary of the birth of Holland's greatest naval commander, Lieut. Admiral Michael Andriaanszoon de Ruyter, was commemorated by the members of the Netherland Club with a reception yesterday at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street.

The Bookbinders' Union has been asked to send delegates to a conference of bookbinders in Nuremberg, in June, to arrange for the calling of an international convention.

WILL CALL PENNYPACKER.

Senator Dewalt to Ask About the Capitol Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 23.—"Ex-Gov. Pennypacker will be called before the investigation committee if I have to summon him and examine him myself," declared Senator Arthur G. Dewalt, member of the Capitol Investigation Commission, in an interview here to-day relative to the startling revelations brought out regarding the construction and furnishing of the $13,000,000 Capitol.

"The most outrageous part of the whole affair," continued Mr. Dewalt, "is that relating to the resolution introduced by Gov. Pennypacker himself, which provided that no bid would be considered except for the entire schedule. Sanderson was the only man who knew about that resolution, and on the section of the schedule providing for the entire job he bid high.

"He knew a carpet man would not bid on the glass, and that a furniture man would not bid on things out of his line. Yet in the face of that resolution, the Governor and State Treasurer Mathues and Auditor General Snyder told all comers to bid. I believe that $4,000,000 was stolen on the job."

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Workmen were busy to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives of the $18,000,000 Capitol, gouging away the gold and blue $100-a-square-foot frescoing, and then tunneling through the wall to the outer air.

With the exception of two rough holes driven to-day there is not a crevice above the windows of the chamber to allow the escape of rising hot and impure air.

INDIANA TRACTION MERGER.

The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company Incorporated.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, with an authorized issue of $25,000,000 worth of stock and $10,000,000 worth of bonds, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. This is the holding company toward which the plans of the Philadelphia syndicate, represented in Indianapolis by Hugh J. McGowan, have been shaping for nearly two years.

The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern will acquire by purchase or lease all the Indiana syndicate lines. These include the Indianapolis & Northwestern, the Indianapolis & Western, the Indianapolis Coal Traction Company, (Plainfield Line,) the Indianapolis & Martinsville, the Indianapolis & Eastern, and the Richmond Street and Interurban Companies. The holding company will not acquire the lines of the Indianapolis Union Traction Company, the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company, nor the Evansville & South Bend properties, which have recently come under syndicate control.

It is practically assured that the new company will acquire the lines owned by the Terre Haute Traction & Light Company, including the city lines in Terre Haute and interurbans to Clinton, Brazil, and Sullivan. It is understood that a proposition will be made on Monday by the new company to the Stone and Webster syndicate for the lease for a period of ninety-nine years of the Terre Haute properties. The terms of the proposed lease have not been made known. The new company will control 363 miles of traction line in operation.

The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern, as a holding company for the syndicate lines in Indiana, corresponds to the recently incorporated Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Railway Company, which is a holding company for the lines in Ohio owned by the same interests as the syndicate lines in Indiana. The two holding companies will operate in close relation and establish through service over their roads.

NEW ARRIVALS FOR THE TABLE

Blood oranges are just in. They cost $1 a dozen. They are known as the Ruby Bloods, are the best orange of the kind in the market, and come from California, which is doing much better in this fruit than Italy, which sent the blood oranges to this country up to within the last two or three years. The first box of these oranges arrived only a short time ago, and they must be enjoyed while they last. They have only a short season, two months.

Grapefruit are in their prime now, sweet and full of juice. They can be had from 15 to 30 cents apiece, $1.65 to $3.25 a dozen, according to size. The best of them are from Indian River, Florida.

Bartlett pears, which have only recently made their appearance from Africa, are beautiful to look at, delightful as a still-life picture, and they serve that purpose frequently on the dinner table, but they are not altogether satisfactory to eat. They cost $2.50 a dozen.

The other day a man in a shop filled with delicious fruit of all kinds was eating a red banana, a single one he had just purchased. He was one of those who have a great liking for the fruit and buy it whenever they see it. If he had bought six bananas he would have bought out the entire stock of that establishment, although the best fruit in the market is to be found there, and they would have been poor looking specimens at that.

Big Italian chestnuts are delicious and can be used in many ways for the table. They cost 11 cents a pound.

Avocado pears (the alligator pear) are in prime condition, three for $1.

Asparagus is improving all the time. A good bunch of the green, which is the most economical and is preferred, when it is in large thick stocks, for flavor as well as appearance, will cost $2, while the white will range from $1 up. The between prices are $1.50 and $1.75, according to size and quality.

Florida strawberries are good and improving. The best are $1 and $1.25 a box.

Little pots of growing Shamrock are still to be found in the flower shops, the "real" Irish shamrock.

Tulips are effective, large clusters of them in blossom, in dull green pots. Yellow is a favorite color in Spring, and a beautiful tulip is yellow, orange tipped. Another effective one is white tipped with pink.

Deny Bribery Charges.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—Franklin Buderecht, a lawyer, who was arrested yesterday charged with giving a bribe to Frederick Immel, Director of the Board of Public Service, to get his vote for the use of a certain kind of cement in the sewage disposal plant, and Fred J. Immel, charged with receiving the bribe, pleaded not guilty to-day, and asked for a hearing next Wednesday.

LONG ISLAND

According to custom The Long Island Railroad Company will adopt a Spring Time Table to take effect about May 16th. Additional trains and some better trains will then be run.

About June 27th the Summer Time Table will take effect, and will be about the same as the one of last year.

It is understood that the train service on both the Spring and Summer Time Tables last year was satisfactory to the patrons of the road, but any suggestions as to desired changes will be gladly received.

COMMUTATION TICKETS are now sold at the same rate for each month, which is a considerable reduction from the rates formerly paid by those who commuted only in the Summer.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

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MANY JERSEY BOOMS FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Democrats May Name ex-Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson for the Place.

HE'S A GOOD VOTE-GETTER

Colby, Riker, and Frelinghuysen Among Possible Candidates on the Other Side.

Passaic County Democrats are preparing to put ex-Mayor John Hinchliffe of Paterson in the field as their candidate for the nomination for the Governorship of New Jersey. Passaic County, like Paterson, is a Republican stronghold, but Hinchliffe has carried both as often as he has run by handsome majorities. He was the Mayor of the city at the time it was devastated first by flood and afterward by fire, and last Fall he swept the county as its representative in the State Senate. Leader Davis of Hudson has made it known that his county will have no name to offer to the approaching State Convention, and it is the expectation that the Hudson men will be instructed to aid Hinchliffe's candidacy in the balloting.

That he is a brewer is noted as a weakness for him in the rural Democratic counties of Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex, but in view of the passage of the Bishops' bill a year ago, and the determination of the Republican Senate to "stand pat" on it this year, his brewery alliance is counted by his supporters as an element of strength for him in the greater counties of Essex, Hudson, and Passaic. Senator Hinchliffe is opposed to some of the more stringent features of the Bishops' bill, but when the Blohm bill was before the caucus recently he refused to vote for the Sunday afternoon saloon.

Some of the Essex Democrats, at a meeting in Orange last week, put "Farmer Orator" James Martine forward formally. It is doubtful if his name is as agreeable to ex-Senator James Smith, who is trying to hang on to the leadership of the party in that county, as some thought at the start it would be. Senator Smith's friends are busy feeling the public pulse as to the availability of John R. Hardin, a member of Assembly years ago, and one of the Ballantine family. There are indications that the Smith and Davis forces are to lock horns over Hardin and Hinchliffe.

At the reorganization meeting of the "New Idea" County Committee in Newark one night last week Senator Everett Colby was acclaimed as the next Republican candidate for the Governorship, but he is about to spend some months in Europe for the benefit of Mrs. Colby's health, and it is not believed that the independents will push his candidacy. It is said among those closest to him that Chandler W. Riker, who was Prosecutor of the Pleas in Essex County till Major Lentz induced Gov. Stokes to turn him down, is more likely to be the Colby party preference.

The Dryden workers in the State machine became active in behalf of Senator Frelinghuysen's nomination on Thursday, when ex-Senator Jackson of Middlesex, who was defeated for re-election last Fall because he declared himself for Dryden's re-election to the United States Senate, made an address favoring Frelinghuysen's candidacy. It is said that United States Senator Briggs, Senator Dryden's successor, will be in active charge of Frelinghuysen's canvass.

The election of Frelinghuysen to the Governorship is said to be contemplated with the view of creating a State machine that will favor Dryden's return to the United States Senate at the expiration of Senator Kean's term in 1911. In that connection the announcement that ex-Senator Dryden and his family will continue to make Washington their Winter home is regarded as significant.

HAPPY AUTO ELOPEMENT.

Youthful Sweethearts Forgiven for Springtime Runaway Marriage.

Since they first met at school in Ossining two years ago, 19-year-old Russell Knapp and pretty Alice Cadieux, the 17-year-old daughter of Victor Cadieux of 11 West Seventy-fourth Street, have been sweethearts. Young Knapp's home then was in Tarrytown, but he managed to meet Miss Cadieux often before he started on the six-mile trip from the school to his home.

And when Miss Alice was brought back to New York recently by her parents, young Knapp found many opportunities to call at the Seventy-fourth Street house. At last he obtained work with the New York Automobile Company, and yesterday drove a big touring car to Miss Cadieux's home.

The girl's parents readily gave their consent when the young man asked Miss Cadieux to ride with him, and the couple drove away. Young Knapp guided his machine toward the hills of Westchester. The balmy air of early Spring turned the young man's thoughts to love, and almost before young Knapp knew it he had proposed and Miss Cadieux had accepted him.

The car was headed for Tarrytown at full speed. At the young man's home the couple sought advice and assistance from F. A. Russell, Jr., a friend of Knapp's and Miss Danton, a chum of Miss Cadieux. The four drove to the parsonage of the Second Reformed Church. The Rev. Arthur Mahon was obliging, and a few minutes later Mr. and Mrs. Knapp drove to the telegraph office, where the bride sent a telegram to her parents.

The shock to Mrs. Cadieux was great when she read: "We are married. Wire congratulations and forgiveness." She sent the message wanted, and the couple started for a trip to Niagara Falls.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Cadieux was at home last night, but a friend, speaking for the family, said:

"Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Cadieux has the slightest objection to the match except the extreme youth of both Mr. Knapp and his bride. The young man comes of an excellent family, and is now doing well in business for himself. Alice might, of course, have been content to wait for at least a year or two, but I suppose that the day, her surroundings, and her own feelings proved too much for her. At any rate, both she and her husband have been fully forgiven."

CIRCUIT OF DOG SHOWS.

Exhibitors Planning to Start in at Pittsburg—Case for A. K. C.

Dog exhibitors who are contemplating sending their dogs on circuit can now come to some conclusion as to what course to pursue. The first stand will be at Pittsburg, particulars of which show are to the effect that the prize money will be $5 and $3 in puppy and novice classes, and $8, $5, and $3 in limit and open classes, the entry fee being $3. Detroit follows with a show on April 10 to 13, with Marsh-Byers as judge of setters and pointers; Dr. Clayton of Chicago takes St. Bernards, bulldogs, and toys; Princess de Montgiyon will place the collies and chow chows; J. J. Lynn the terriers, and C. G. Hopton all other breeds.

Unfortunately the Wisconsin club of Milwaukee, which at first announced April 24 to 28 for its show, changed to the Detroit dates in order not to conflict with Buffalo, but the first dates were far preferable, as the circuit was then made up of Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee for the West, and for the East after Pittsburg came Erie and Buffalo. Milwaukee has been quite outbid by Detroit in cash prizes, and the list of judges may also have influence. It is made up of E. Meisonheimer for St. Bernards; L. Steffens for beagles; C. A. White for toys, and James Mortimer for all other breeds.

There is another clash with Erie and Chicago in the week following Detroit, which only makes more certain that the traveling kennels will split after Pittsburg. Mr. Mortimer comes on to Erie as the all-around judge, while Chicago has Mr. Lacy of Boston. Erie has not so large a classification by some sixty classes, but has all that is necessary, and with a $2 entry fee the prize money has a better ratio.

In the following week the shows are Buffalo and St. Louis, and this arrangement accentuates all the more that Eastern dogs will not go West from Detroit, or before that, which would mean the long haul to Milwaukee and another one home from St. Louis. The Buffalo prize list has not been made public, but that is always a first-class one, both in the way of a liberal classification and prize money.

It is unfortunate that with so much time between the Boston show of February and the end of April, which would have admitted of nine shows in consecutive weeks, no better arrangement was made than to crowd seven shows into one month and provoke unnecessary competition. On the principle of good even from this ill wind it will prevent some one overbearingly good dog from getting all the first prizes.

If the New York and Philadelphia section of the country has to suffer from an absence of shows from the middle of February until the end of May it will then make up in some measure for the dearth. The Ladies' Kennel Association show, to be held at Claremont, Riverside Drive; the Long Island Kennel Club show at Brighton Beach race course; Westchester Kennel Club at Howard Willetts's Gedney Farm at White Plains, and the premier of all Summer shows, the Wissahickon Kennel Club fixture at the Philadelphia horse show grounds, follow each other with rapid succession. The Atlantic City April show has this year been given up for one at a more appropriate time, and a week in August will be selected this year. The probability is that it will be arranged so as to be close to the Asbury Park show of Aug. 20 to 22, and afford to inland owners the opportunity of two weeks at the seashore by way of a holiday.

The American Kennel Club is likely to have an important case for settlement at the next meeting. It is the alleged coloring of a show dog at the Boston show, the owner of which had a most harassing time. First came one of the most frivolous protests, that a collie had been cut or "faked." There was a sore on one ear, but not the kind the "fakir" has to make, but a mark on the middle of the ear, not more than half way across the ear. It was purely resulting from a skin sore, and had not the hard, ridgy feel of a cut through the cartilage of the ear. This was thrown out, but at once followed a complaint as to error in pedigree. The question of errors of this kind is solely within the jurisdiction of the American Kennel Club, which specially provides that in the case of a clerical error the dog is not to be disqualified, but the owner is fined $2 for carelessness.

A third equally frivolous complaint followed, and finally on the afternoon of the last day, the only afternoon of the four that the owner was not present, a protest of coloring a chow dog was recorded. Without notice of any kind to the owner, the dog was examined by the veterinarian and disqualified. The dog had been on exhibition from Tuesday morning until Friday afternoon, when the protest was made. It had passed under the scrutiny of the judge of the breed, and later by a half dozen judges in the variety classes, without attracting suspicion, but the following afternoon, when no one connected with the dog was present, it was found to have coloring matter on its coat. The question now is, Who put it there?

COLLEGE OUTDOOR SEASON.

Baseball in the South—Yale Gets Principal Indoor Honors.

The decision of the gymnastic and wrestling championships of the colleges during the past week marks the close of the indoor season of athletics, with the single exception of the fencing meet, and from this time on the attention of the collegian will centre in the track and field and water. This week marks the opening of the college baseball season in the South, and in another ten days all the institutions will be playing their regular schedules leading up to the important matches of the Summer. There remain a few indoor track meets to be decided before the sprinters take to the outdoor track and begin their preparation for the first of the big meets, the relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania. The oarsmen are already on the water at most of the big colleges and in some cases are far enough advanced to judge something of their possibilities.

The indoor championships were remarkably well distributed. Yale got the major share. The Blue was successful in the individual swimming championships and made the best showing under the new arrangement of dual swimming meets. She also won the basket ball championship, so far as the intercollegiate league was concerned, though her title was disputed by Williams, the New England winner. Finally she won the wrestling title in last week's meet at Princeton. Princeton for the first time in her history won the hockey championship and New York University got the gymnastic title again.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SOME ODD NOTIONS IN FRUIT BASKETS

They Take All Forms, from Turkeys to Automobiles and Hearts.

FRUITS FOR TRAVELERS

Rare Dainties from South Africa Now Prepared for Steamship Passengers.

The steamer basket is the most appreciated gift received by travelers at the present time. The fruit with which it is filled is acceptable as long as it lasts. The steamer basket costs from $5 to $25. The average one is made of fancy straw in green, with a little white. The cost depends upon the size.

The contents are made up of the fruits of the season, except the banana, which the successful arranger of steamer baskets says are too heavy and indigestible. He does not put them in unless they are specially ordered. On the bottom of the basket goes a box of ginger, one each of dates and of figs, and a box of salted nuts. Above this comes a layer of fruit—apples, pears, King oranges—the big tangerine oranges—and the real oranges.

Grapefruit goes in less often than in past years owing to the fact that grapefruit is now usually served on the steamer table. The tiny lady apples, cumquats, and tangerines fill the crevices, and a few chocolate croquettes and salted pistache nuts are scattered around. The fruit is carefully selected and wrapped in white tissue paper, with the exception of the upper layer, which is exposed to view and carefully arranged with regard to color scheme.

The smaller baskets are open, with handles, and those which run to larger sizes are in the form of a hamper with a cover, and are to be found in red and white, green and white, or all green and all red. The cover is raised by the contents of fruit, but held in place with a ribbon, and a big bunch of white grapes is frequently fastened to the top and held with a big bow of ribbon.

Paper napkins are used in decorating these baskets, and for the foreign traveler are in the design of the Stars and Stripes. In baskets costing over $5 there is a little silk flag added and a broad ribbon with the words "Bon Voyage" across it. A pretty little red basket that is sometimes used comes in one $5 size. The ordinary splint market basket is often used and does not vary much in price. It is the contents which make the beauty of the basket. The splint basket dressed makes a fine appearance and holds a generous quantity of fruit.

South African fruit, when it first begins to come in, makes another costly basket. One filled only with South African peaches, plums, and pears cost $65, and it was not a large basket either. Baskets in fanciful shape are seldom used for steamer baskets, and while there is a basket in the shape of a ship, there is no demand for it as a steamer gift. Baskets find their way overboard sooner or later and not too much money is put into them. Even the best sailor sees all of a ship that is desirable while on the steamer.

Thanksgiving and Christmas are the two seasons of the year when the basket of fruit plays its most important part on land. Men are kept working night and day before Christmas filling baskets and at Thanksgiving the straw turkey is a favorite form for the baskets.

The automobile is more or less popular at the present time as a shape for a fruit basket. The straw machines are as near as possible like the real thing and cost, the smallest $5, and the next size $10, for the basket alone. At an automobile dinner the other day one of these served for the centrepiece.

For St. Valentine's Day the gift basket is in the form of a heart and for legal holidays baskets are decorated with red, white, and blue, with silk flags and bunting.

The hospital basket is another which figures among the gifts. This is usually smaller, a $5 basket or even less expensive—they will range in price from $3.50 to $7.50. There will be only a few varieties of fruit in the hospital basket, hothouse grapes, a few peaches, or something delicate to tempt a capricious appetite.

Bay Side Horse Show at Flushing.

The annual exhibition of the Bay Side Horse Show Association will take place at Flushing on June 1. There is already every indication that the affair will be a record-breaker, as the attractive prizes will result in a big entry list. The officers of the association are: President, Charles M. Gould; Vice President, Clarence H. Robbins; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Russell Barrett.

Policewomen in Belgium.

Women are decidedly coming to the front. In London we have the Suffragettes, and in Paris they have a couple of women cabdrivers, but in Belgium they are going far beyond this. The ancient City of Ghent is organizing a body of policewomen, who are to be attached to the detective department. They are to be twelve in number, and either widows or spinsters, between the ages of 40 and 50. They will not wear a uniform, and it will be their duty to keep an eye on all the female criminals of Ghent. As women are natural detectives, there is every chance that the new departure will be a great success, and we may even have in a few years' time a volume of the adventures of Madame Sherlock Holmes.—London P. T. O.

POLICE AID WEARY MOTHER.

Give Money and Food to Deserted Wife Who Asked Them to Help Her.

So fatigued she could scarcely walk a well dressed young woman, leading two little girls about three and five years old, entered the West 152d Street Police Station last night. Sergeant McGrath got down from behind the desk and went to the woman's aid. She could not speak, but indicated that she wanted some water. This was given her, and then, after resting a moment, she told her story.

She told the policeman she was Mrs. George Barbour, 28 years old. Her husband had deserted her and the children in three furnished rooms at 224 West Sixteenth Street several weeks ago, she said. She endured the privation as long as she could, and then decided to ask her friends to assist her.

There was a woman, living on 153d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, who had been her friend. She decided yesterday to visit her. With her children she left her home and walked uptown to Washington Heights. Nobody in the neighborhood knew her friend. She then went to the police station.

The story touched the policemen who heard it. Soon a waiter carrying a tray, on which was a steaming meal, appeared. While Mrs. Barbour and the children were eating, coins of all denominations were dropped into a hat. When she left she carried these coins in her pocket besides several dollars which Sergt. McGrath gave her. She also carried with her a letter from McGrath to the Captain of the West Twentieth Street Station, asking him to find "the wretch of a husband."

POLICE FIGHT BURGLARS.

Knock Revolvers from Hands of Flathouse Thieves.

Three policemen had a lively fight with two alleged burglars in the hallway of an apartment house at 811 East 147th Street yesterday afternoon. The alleged burglars, who gave their names as Jacob Frey and Philip Harvey, were arrested, after the policemen had knocked revolvers from their hands with their clubs.

Policeman Walsh returned to his home at 811 East 147th Street soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to bed. He was awakened by a noise, and going to the hallway, saw two men at work in the flat adjoining his. When the men saw Walsh they started to run, but he caught one of them, and the other ran up the stairs to the roof.

Detectives Hayes and Meyers of the Alexander Avenue Station heard the fight and caught the second man. When they got him downstairs he and the first man drew revolvers. They were overpowered before they could use them.

PHONOGRAPH KILLED SLEEP.

Woman Has Music Store Man Who Worked It Summoned to Court.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Estes, a member of a well-known Brooklyn family, who has lived at 247 Washington Street, that borough, for more than fifty years, refusing to move to a more fashionable neighborhood when the houses in the street were made over into places of business, is seeking to have the proprietor of a music store nearby enjoined from keeping a phonograph going from early in the forenoon until late at night.

Mrs. Estes's home is opposite the Brooklyn Bridge termnial structure. Recently William Easpy opened a music store at 243, two doors from the home of Mrs. Estes, and installed a large phonograph. Mrs. Estes says he would start it up before noon and keep it going until 10 o'clock in the evening.

The "coon" songs and sentimental airs drove Mrs. Estes and her three servants to live in the rear rooms, but even there they could not get away from the noise. At night she tried sleeping in the attic with the windows closed, but sleep never came until the owner of the phonograph shut it off for the night.

Mrs. Estes appealed to Easpy. She was informed, she says, that the phonograph helped his business and he refused to shut off the machine. Then Mrs. Estes wrote a letter to Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe. Capt. Holahan of the Adams Street Station sent a detective to investigate. As a result, Magistrate Tighe in the Adams Street Court issued a summons yesterday for Easpy's appearance in court to-morrow.

CLOWN ROUTS AN INTRUDER.

Finds Man Locked in Room of His Flat—Has Him Arrested for Burglary.

When John Lancaster, a circus clown, now appearing in this city, got home early yesterday morning he found a man in the room usually occupied by his little daughter. Lancaster lives at 200 East Fourteenth Street. He found that the door of the little girl's room was locked from the inside, and that his daughter was sleeping with her mother.

Lancaster promptly went in search of a policeman. He was still looking for one when he heard somebody shout "Police!" from a window of the adjoining house at No. 207. Michael Simonsky, on the fifth floor, had been awakened by a man who was trying to get into his room from the window of the Lancaster house. In a few minutes Policeman Adams arrived, and the supposed burglar at sight of him pulled his revolver.

Adams displayed his own pistol and the intruder surrendered. At the police station the prisoner said he was Edward Clark of Syracuse. He said he was staying in the same house with the Lancasters and got into their apartment by mistake.

He declared that he had no idea of stealing anything, but Adams preferred a charge of burglary against him.

Hamilton Man a Rhodes Scholar.

ALBANY, March 23.—Robert Maxwell Scoon of Geneva, a senior in Hamilton College, was appointed to-day to receive a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University. The alternatives are Charles D. Heaton of Rochester and Francis A. Lyons of Colgate University.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and

GRIP

Call it Grip or what you like if you have Influenza, watery eyes and nose—pains and soreness in the head and chest—pains in the side, back or limbs—a racking Cough—sore and lumpy throat—general prostration, lassitude, disinclination, if not total incapacity for work—fever and thirst—we say, if you have any or all of these things—you will need "Seventy-seven" at once—it will break up the Condition and prevent an attack of Pneumonia.

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Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

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is built up and made pleasing and attractive in a few minutes. No pain—no cutting and no detention from daily affairs are necessary. High skill and intelligent care being used, no noticeable trace is apparent neither during nor after the treatment.

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CHICAGO. BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS.

DR. HOETZSCH TELLS OF INSURING LABOR

Says German Empire Benefits from This Protection of Its Workingmen.

CONSTITUTIONS COMPARED

Third Lecture of the Series Delivered at the Academy of Medicine Here.

Dr. Otto Hötzsch of the Royal Academy at Posen delivered the third of his series of lectures at the Academy of Medicine last night. He discussed the similarity in the Constitution of Germany and the United States. First, however, he spoke of national insurance in Germany, saying in part:

"Under the system of imperial insurance in Germany the workingman has to be insured against sickness, (since 1883,) accidents, (since 1884,) and against old age and disablement. But he is only able to pay a small portion of the premium, and often nothing at all. In consequence the employer must contribute a fixed proportion of it, while the remainder is paid by the State. In round figures, 1,000,000 marks is daily applied to this purpose in Germany, the full benefit of which is enjoyed by the working classes. Although the Social Democratic Party voted against this legislation, Bismarck carried out his purpose, and to him the poor class in Germany owes the great blessing of this insurance work. Clearly, such legislation, extending over the whole and touching the life of every one, also furthers the unity of the empire and at the same time the power of the State.

"At the first glance, it may appear idle to compare the Constitutions of America and Germany. One a Republican democracy, one a military and hereditary monarchy. There remain especially three great facts of difference: First, in America the head is chosen for a fixed period, while Germany has a hereditary ruling family at its head; secondly, the separate States of America have exactly the same power of influence, while in Germany Prussia is the paramount power; thirdly, in America the powers not expressly delegated to the Union are reserved to the States or to the people, while in Germany the prerogative of the empire is much further developed, the extension is much easier than in America, and the general opinion is that the prerogatives of the States only extend so far they are not overlapped by those of the empire.

"Political science calls these contrary points of view in public law 'strict interpretation' of the Constitution (in America) and 'extensive interpretation of the Constitution' (in Germany.) This difference, however, is the most important one between the two Constitutions, and has the greatest consequences over the whole of political life in both. With it organically is connected another difference. The sources of public law in both countries are different; in America an absolute and supreme power of the Nation; in Germany the agreement and alliance of the Princes with each other and with the people of Germany. Metaphorically, the greatest difference is explained in this way: While in Germany the empire is a building vaulting over the single States and the nation, the American Union and the State are two independent buildings in juxtaposition for different purposes. Therefore, Mr. James Bryce, to-day Englland's Ambassador in Washington, says in his famous book, 'The American Commonwealth,' that America is a Commonwealth of Commonwealths. In my opinion this word expresses very well the state of affairs which exists in the historical and political life of the American people, and nobody who has not grasped this fact can understand American political and especially party life. On this ground is also to be explained the important difference in settling the question, Who shall have the franchise? In Germany that is decided by the imperial Constitution; in America the separate State settles the right to vote in the elections to the House of Representatives and for President.

"In spite of these differences, the two Constitutions are essentially related to each other. The problem which history set up to be solved by both nations was quite the same; from single States to found upon a democratic foundation a united State, which should take from its component States no more than was necessary and was yet strong enough to outwardly represent and protect them all. Thus, then, the two Constitutions have their foundation principles in common—first, a Federal character; second, a democratic representation of the people; third, a strong executive, not responsible to the people's representatives. Therefore, one can say that a similar spirit breathes through the Constitutions of both States. And this same spirit has in both also operated even in the same direction, in that it has, with all respect for the rights of single States and with a faithful preservation of differences, yet created a united State, which is daily growing stronger.

"History teaches why the two Constitutions arose and exist so similarly in the same spirit, and why they are different. But history does not immediately teach one difference which was also of importance for constitutional history in both countries. This is taught only by a glance of our own eyes; that is the difference in space. No German historian studying the constitutional life of the United States can understand it if he does not keep before his eyes the gigantic expanse of the country and always say to himself: The district in which the American Constitution holds good is not a country, but a continent, not considerably smaller than all Europe. And everybody who considers the German Constitution from the American standpoint must in his judgments not forget that it operates in a district smaller than the 'Lone Star' State of the Union, Texas."

In conclusion the lecturer said he found in comparing the two Constitutions a reason for the psychological resemblance between the figures at the heads of the two States. In the sphere of the Constitution the President of the United States and the German Emperor find for their operation two very similar foundation principles the discussion of which has been the subject of these lectures. One who, as a historian, looks into his period and time cannot free himself from the thought that he sees before him in America and in Germany two strong, progressive nations, creating and furthering a high culture, nations who work together in the further development and advancement of the human race.

FINE WEATHER AT LAKEWOOD.

Spring Sunshine Brings Throngs of Visitors to the Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 23.—The weather at Lakewood has been so balmy and springlike that everybody has lived outdoors this week. The lobbies of the big Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel House now present a deserted appearance in the daytime.

Several small dinner parties were given in the palm room restaurant of the Lakewood Hotel this week. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Coster of New York entertained a small company on Thursday evening at the Lakewood and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Malcom were the hostesses at a similar entertainment on Tuesday evening, the tenth anniversary of their marriage.

Justice H. A. Gildersleeve, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Herman Ellis of New York came down for a few days golfing this week and registered at the Lakewood Hotel.

Lispenard Stewart of New York joined a party of friends at the Lakewood Hotel yesterday for a stay over Easter. Among other prominent New Yorkers who will spend Easter at this hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Godwin. Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard will entertain a large company at the hotel over Easter.

The Monday Bridge Club, which has been one of the pleasant features of the Winter season at the Laurel House, held its last tournament this week. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Frelinghuysen of Morristown are spending a fortnight at the Laurel House. Miss Frelinghuysen joined them over the week end. Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond have returned to Lakewood from Bermuda and are again occupying their cottage in Madison Avenue.

GAY WEEK AT PINEHURST.

The Third German of the Season a Merry Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23.—The week has been the gayest of the season, for the village is crowded with visitors upon pleasure bent.

Among the more formal of recent affairs was the third german of the season, given at the Carolina on Friday evening, attractive favors, unique figures, and surprises combining to make an evening of rare enjoyment for both participants and onlookers. The ludicrous feature of the programme was the one in which grotesque masks were exchanged on the floor, and everybody bumped into everybody else in an effort to dance while wearing them, the evening ending with a confetti and serpentine mêlé. Details of arrangements were in the hands of a committee including Mrs. H. St. John Smith of Portland, Me.; Miss Olive M. Spain of New York, Miss Ethel Barroll of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. E. Porter of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson of Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dutton of Boston entertained at The Carolina Monday evening in honor of the forty-seventh anniversary of their marriage, the party being a family one and including Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. George Dutton, Miss Mary Dutton, and Miss Alice Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Blodgett of Boston also gave a small anniversary dinner Monday evening.

Another pleasant affair was a small dinner given at The Carolina by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thayer of Boston for Mr. Thayer's mother, Mrs. E. E. Thayer, upon the anniversary of her eighty-third birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Watenberg of New York and Miss Marjorie Phelps of Boston also gave informal birthday dinners at The Carolina.

Mrs. George H. Seyms and Miss Seyms of Hartford gave a surprise birthday party of sixteen covers for A. Edward Bowers of New York at The Berkshire, and Paul Campbell of New York gave a good-bye supper of twelve covers at the same house in honor of Mrs. Maud Campbell Fuller of New York.

Prominent among the late arrivals are Mrs. John Philip Sousa and Miss Priscilla Sousa of New York, who join Mr. Sousa and Miss Helen for a long sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brewster of New York have jointed friends for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Morris of New York and Mrs. Arthur Morris will remain through March.

Mrs. H. E. Tisdale and Miss Tisdale of New York are making a six weeks' visit.

Mrs. J. Ogden Sherwood and Fred W. D. Sherwood of New York have returned here for their annual visit. Other New Yorkers here are Mrs. Frank S. Brown and Miss Brown, Mrs. W. D. Gregory and her young son, Mrs. H. S. Gay, Miss MacAdams, Mrs. M. E. Brackett, T. B. Tinkham, H. B. Scharman, C. M. Otto, Dr. L. Taylor Emery, Dr. H. M. Auger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fettich, H. Hayden Sands, W. S. Giles, Thomas S. Walker, Dr. James Wilson Cassell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Lowell M. Palmer, Miss Grace M., Miss Ethel J., and Carleton H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Seymour, Mrs. John W. Love, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hensey, Mrs. C. Doremus, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Miss Clarice E. Paterson, H. Morgenthau, Jr., and Miss Alina Morgenthau.

ASHEVILLE HORSE SHOW SOON.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 23.—Hostesses of the week have been Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Thomas Settle, Mrs. Elinor Lane, Mrs. Frank Lockwood, Mrs. Harold Rees, Mrs. Charles Frazier, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, and Mrs. Rodney Rush Swope.

There was a large dance at Battery Park Hotel on Friday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wilson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Lockwood and Miss Lockwood of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dunn McKee of Washington; Mrs. Elinor Lane, Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Joseph Gazzam of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Mebane, Mrs. E. C. Laird, Miss Annie Arden Jervey, Miss Francis Wheeler, Miss Wadsworth, Roger Lampson, Jr., of New York; Lawrence Jones and Perry Cobb.

The most important social event of the season will be the Spring Horse Show. There will be a round of gayety. The patronesses will be Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, Mrs. Rodney Rush Swope, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Thomas Cheesborough, Mrs. Connally-Coxe, Mrs. Thomas Settle, Lady Pearson, Lady Copley Hewitt, Mrs. Theodore Davidson, Mrs. Charles Minor, Mrs. Charles Waddell, Mrs. Dunn McKee, Mrs. C. C. Bartlett, Mrs. A. B. Doyle, Mrs. J. B. A. Bennett, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Arthur Rankin, Mrs. Vance Brown, Mrs. Charles Jordan, Mrs. Locke, Craig, Mrs. Harmon Miller, Mrs. Charles Frazier, Mrs. Elinor Lane, Mrs. Harry Martin, Mrs. Joseph Gazzam, Miss Waddell, the Misses Rees, Miss Williams, the Misses Penniman, Miss Martin, and Miss Grace McLaughlin of New York.

Mrs. Pembrooke Jones and Miss Sadie Jones are now at their country place near Wilmington, and are to give several big house parties after the Lenten season.

ATLANTIC CITY CROWDED.

First Straw Hat of the Season Seen on the Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 23.—It's a little early for straw headgear for men, but a youth was seen on the Boardwalk here last Sunday wearing a Panama hat. He was clad in a light suit and wore lace shoes and fancy hosiery.

The crowd here is the largest the resort has ever entertained at this period of the year, and there is every indication that the annual Boardwalk pageant on Easter Sunday will surpass anything in the past.

Baron Wilhelm von Kohler of New York has apartments at the Hotel Holmhurst, and will stay here until after Easter. Capt. Dennis W. Kilburn, who was a witness of the shooting at Brownsville by the negro troops, has been a visitor this week.

Miss Neva Counsellor of New York, who has just returned from a three years' course of vocal study on the other side of the Atlantic, is spending a few weeks here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Brown-Miller of Pittsburg. Miss Irene Walker and Miss Edith Walker of Livingston, S. I., are at the Seaside House for over Easter.

Samuel Untermyer is a visitor at the Hotel Shelburne. James McCrea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, spent the early part of the week here. He was accompanied by Mrs. McCrea, who is still a visitor at the Marlborough-Blenheim. William H. Stuart, brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife, is a visitor at the Hotel Chelsea.

NOTES OF TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, March 23.—There were a number of arrivals this week, who came to make arrangements for Spring work on their houses. Among those who will occupy their cottages early in the Spring are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock.

The Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas, who passed the Winter abroad, are expected back early in April, when they will open their cottage on Tower Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., arrived at the Gallatin cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly Prentice are stopping in the Haven cottage.

The engagement of Miss Muriel D. Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo, to Cyril Martineau of London, was announced on Thursday. Miss Robbins was introduced into society three years ago by a series of entertainments given by Mrs. Collier in Sixty-sixth Street, New York, and recently returned from a year's visit abroad, where she met Mr. Martineau, who is a well-known resident of London. No date has been set for the wedding, but it probably will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, who are now in Mexico, are having their Tuxedo house enlarged for occupation early in the Spring.

FIGHTING TO KEEP YELLOW-HAIRED HAOI

Who Isn't Half Chinese, So the Gerry Agents Say, but an American Child.

WRIT TO GET HER ASKED

And the Whole Story of Her Life and Parentage Told While She Munches Apples.

Sitting quietly in an ante-room of the Supreme Court yesterday, munching an apple and swinging dainty little feet while she gazed about in wonder at the busy clerks and the new things she saw, six-year-old Ha Oi waited while her supposed foster parents and the Gerry society's lawyers wrangled over her possession.

Little Ha Oi, who was taken from 10 Doyers Street, the home of Mock Duck, leader of the Hip Sing Tong, last week, looks like anything but a little Chinese halfbreed. She has masses of yellow hair, an oval and pink face, and big round eyes that grew bigger and bigger yesterday as each new thing presented itself to her. In all of the six years of her life she has not known much of anything but the interior of the flat in Doyers Street. If what Mock Duck says is true, she was brought from San Francisco once, but that was when she was a mite of a baby. Since then she has been kept as the Chinese little girls are, in the apartments of the woman who says she is her stepmother, and the woman's husband, Mock Duck.

When the agents of the society went after her they found her clad in the gay silk pajamas of a Chinese baby. They say that her hair was dyed an inky black, and that her feet were bound in true Oriental fashion.

Ha Oi added her protests in no uncertain fashion to those of Mock Duck and his wife, Tie Yu, against being taken away. She kicked and scratched, but she was carried off, and after the tears had been wiped away and she had been petted a bit, the dye was washed off her hair, and, clad in a civilized little gingham gown, introduced to the other boys and girls in the Gerry society rooms, and made friends with them right away.

The child joined in the games of the other youngsters readily enough, but every now and then, ardently pursuing her fun, she vented herself of an incomprehensible ejaculation, and the other children would look at her in amazement. But they went on with their play.

Yesterday Ha Oi was taken to the Supreme Court in response to a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Tie Yu and Mock Duck. They declared that she was the daughter of Ting Mung, a merchant, of San Francisco, and Annie Smith, a white woman. Two weeks after she was born her mother died, and soon afterward her father married Tie Yu. The couple moved to New York and Ting Mung went to Canton, where he died. Then Tie Yu was married to Mock Duck, who took his wife and Ha Oi to the Doyers Street home. Ha Oi, said her foster parents, was being taught both English and Chinese when the agents raided their home and took her away.

By consent of both parties the case was adjourned yesterday. To-morrow Ha Oi will again be taken before the court to have her custody settled.

SEASON AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Picnics, Launch Parties, and Outdoor Fetes the Order of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 23.—The thoughts of pleasure seekers these days are turning to picnics, launch parties, and outdoor fêtes.

There were two of these on Tuesday. One, given in the Alcazar, was a really beautiful affair, with flags and pennants flying, a small yacht anchored in the fountain basin, and there were the prettiest booths and tables imaginable for the sale of flowers, candy, and fancy articles. The function was arranged by the King's Daughters. The other party was given in the Government Park by a circle of ladies of the Methodist Church, and was a scene of gayety and pleasure for two hours or more.

There have been a number of sailing and launch parties this week, not to mention the hundreds of visitors temporarily here, who almost live on the water. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis are out every day entertaining parties in their beautiful launch that is in reality a handsomely furnished house-boat.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Miles gave a launch party Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wells of Providence, who are at the Ponce de Leon. Others going with them included J. Manton Bradley of the same city, Dana Estes of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sawyer of Newburyport, Mass. The same afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bodine, who are in their cottage here, gave a large water party for friends from their home city, Philadelphia. Among their guests were Mrs. Sanders Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. McFadden, and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Miles. On Wednesday Mrs. Boyd Kellogg and Miss Kellogg, who call St. Augustine their Winter home, gave a large sailing party.

Miss Dismules gave two very pretty luncheons this week, one on Wednesday and one on Friday, in her home on the bay. On Thursday Mrs. Alfred Jerome Weston gave a large luncheon in her home, Rosevilla, and Mrs. John Shull one at the Ponce de Leon. Mrs. George Fletcher of the Ponce de Leon gave a large luncheon on Friday. On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hilton of Albany gave a dinner at the Ponce de Leon for a number of their friends.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew came up from Palm Beach on Wednesday and are at the Ponce de Leon.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Coolidge are wintering at the Valencia.

Rear Admiral J. K. Coggswell, U. S. N., retired, with Mrs. Coggswell and Miss Armoury, are at the Alcazar, as also are Capt. and Mrs. F. Hinman of Flushing. Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wolley and Miss Wolley, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McDonald, and Miss Elizabeth Williams of New York have arrived at the Ponce de Leon.

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The flavor of a poor tea can be partly disguised in blend with a good tea. This apparent quality, the trick of inferior blending, has never been attempted in Park & Tilford teas.

Teas of the finest selection only

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250 H. P. 12x20x42 L. H. Tandem Compound Greene Corliss engine; 250 H. P. 20x42 R. H. Harris Corliss; 300 H. P. 22x48 Fitchburg Brown Engine. Pair of 15x24 Fitchburg Engines rated 350 to 500 H. P. Two 18x28x17 McIntosh & Seymour Compound Engines, 250 H. P. Simple High Speed Engines. All sizes. Wickes Brothers, 139 Liberty St.

For Sale.—Two 150 K. W. 115 V. Crooker Wheeler Generators, direct connection to McIntosh-Seymour engines; one 16x36 Fishkill-Corliss engine; one 100 H. P. Armington & Simms; all engines may be seen in operation. For further information apply to Engineering Department, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

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LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Lady's plain gold hunting-case watch, either on 9th Av., "L," West Farms car, or walking east to Forest Av., on Thursday morning. Finder will receive reward by returning to store at 249 Pearl St.

LOST—Friday night, on West 23d St., white silk opera bag, containing pearl and gold opera glasses and small purse; glasses valued for association; reward. Carswell, 9th floor, 7 West 22d St.

LOST—On Friday, a gold watch charm locket bearing inscription. Reward will be paid for its return to G. Waldo Smith, Bayside, L. I., whose name it bears.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin in shape of Greek letter Alpha; words engraved on back, "G. D. Coyle, '98." Reward for return to L. H. Hall, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On March 1st, a boy's silver Waltham watch, with leather fob; monogram "C. T. K."; reward. Mrs. C. G. Kunath, 90 Bank St., New York City.

LOST—At Bloomingdale's, silver chain bag, containing purse, with money, key, and ribbon. Liberal reward for return to 128 East 54th St.

LOST—Friday, March 22, vicinity of 8th St. and 3d Av., lady's gold watch, marked "F."; reward. 40 Bible House.

LOST—Wedding and one red stone ring, in purse, last Thursday; very liberal reward. Hulbert, 260 West 21st St.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, between 8th and Amsterdam Avs.; initials on locket; reward. Duff, 349 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Lady's black handbag, 90th St. and Amsterdam Av.; finder receive reward. 2,384 Broadway.

LOST—Small purse containing $13, key. Reward if returned to Mrs. B., 108 East 25th St.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

LOST—Lady's bar pin, opal, surrounded with diamonds, from 8 to 9 A. M., on Columbus Av. car, between 54th St. and 39th St., or on 39th St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Substantial reward. Miss Hinchman, Knabe Building, 39th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—If the person who got my old hunting-case English lever gold watch last Friday, about 5:30 P. M., in the Subway, will send it to Room M-14, 220 Broadway, New York, he can get reward; no questions asked.

LOST—On 43d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet hand collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. B. Kip, 53 West 47th St.

LOST—Between Wanamaker's and 86th St., via Subway, gray leather shopping bag, containing jewelry, railroad tickets, eyeglasses, and papers. Reward if returned to 38 Bleecker St.

LOST—Saturday morning, between 23d and 31st Sts., 4th Av. and Broadway, lady's gunmetal watch, gold chain, gold fox and seal; reward. H. O. M., 31 Madison Av.

LOST—Coming from Newark to West 44th St., on Delaware & Lackawanna Road, squirrel paw muff. Suitable reward if returned to L. H. Wolf, 201 East 71st St.

LOST—At 23d St. Ferry Penn. R. R., Friday about 3 o'clock, lady's black purse, containing money and card; reward. Address C. G., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Mink deckpiece, Friday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 76th and 86th Sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 282 West 137th St.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 78th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Small plain gold devil's head scarfpin. $25 reward will be paid on return to H. H. L., 86 Worth St., New York City.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,230, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—Liberal reward for return string gold beads lost Sunday. Pottgieser, 345 West 23d St.

$20 REWARD and no questions asked for return of leather hand grip, containing papers valuable only to owner; lost from Room 58 Astor House on Wednesday. F. Turner.

$2 REWARD for return of black silk shawl lost at Metropolitan Opera House Friday night. Benjamin, 55 East 65th St.

REWARD.—Lost, family ticket, Erie Railroad, New York to Sparkhill. Haring, 799 Park Av., city.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 677,665, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Pass Book 993,091. Return to Bowery Savings Bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Between East 148th and 142d Sts. and Alexander Av., small fox terrier, with collar and license, No. 1,576; answers to name "Nick." Suitable reward. Nicoll, 3,433 3d Av., corner 167th St.

LOST—Brindle bull, white fore feet, streak between eyes, chest, collar, short ears, tail; leather collar, gilt knobs, name plate; reward. Smith, 606 West 137th St.

LOST—Coach dog, 65th St., Broadway, or vicinity; one eye partly covered with white. Reward if returned to J. Noone, 133 West End Av.

LOST—Angora (main) cat, yellow, with chain strap collar. Reward for return to 138 East 65th St.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 112 East 66th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, vicinity 8th Av. and 48th; evenly marked face; all white body; name "Beauty"; reward. David, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—Between 122d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 1,804; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 226 East 14th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. H. L. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West.

PERSONAL.

Morrell, William H.—Information wanted leading to discovery of safe deposit box or property. Address John H. Morrell, administrator, 198 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. 907 Broad St., Newark. & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 136th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; cash or easy payments. Call and examine. Tuning and repairs. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH STREET, 25 WEST.—Superior board and room, $5 weekly; home cooking; porcelain bath.

13TH ST., 108 WEST, (6th Av.)—Suite rooms, private bath; also medium room; running water.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 418 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

57TH ST., 146 WEST.—A large, handsome front room and board; private bath; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board, bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

97TH ST., 51 WEST.—Nice room, with high-class board, for young gentleman; references.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable. Box 332 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One single room, with board; excellent table; table guests.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In a private house, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Sunny hall room; also handsome large room; excellent board; reduced rates.

80TH ST., 115 EAST.—Newly furnished large front room, dressing room adjoining; conveniences; second floor.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites and separate rooms; superior board.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

Port Washington.—An old Colonial mansion (modern plumbing), forty minutes from New York, opposite Manhassett Yacht Club; large, shady grounds; good food; references desired. Address N. D., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young man, foreigner, wishes board in refined private American family; 12th to 30th Sts. Address E. H., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Above 70th, West.—Lady desires heated room, board, $12; particular house. English, 492 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

4TH ST., 223 WEST.—Large, very handsomely furnished rooms; running water, hot and cold; all conveniences; also large front parlor to rent cheap.

8TH AV., 2,076.—Two front rooms, furnished, in a private family; suitable for gentleman; convenient to 110th St. station. Miller.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class private home; references.

39TH ST., 42 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 238 WEST.—Large furnished room; running water; one, two gentlemen; reference; terms low.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Furnished rooms, splendid location, near elevated and Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large sunny room, connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 331 WEST.—Large and small room, private house; terms moderate; references required.

76TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large and small rooms; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway; Southerners accommodated.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT. BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRD; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

112TH ST., 310 WEST, Morningside Park.—Completely furnished room, every convenience; private house; gentlemen.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; running water; at Subway station; steam; excellent board.

55TH, 138 EAST.—Large light front room; all conveniences; also a room with piano.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

PARLOR BEDROOM and bath by man and wife; southern exposure; private residence preferred; near 5th Av., south of 23d St.; best references given and required. Address M. S. H., 12 East 9th St.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished two-window room near 5th Av., between 14th and 8th; $6. G., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

FOR SALE.

RETIRING FROM LIQUOR BUSINESS MAY 1ST; MAHOGANY FIXTURES FOR SALE; SAME CAN BE SEEN ANY DAY IN PLACE OF BUSINESS; CAN BE PURCHASED NOW; POSSESSION MAY 1ST. ADDRESS REASONABLE, BOX 304 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 66 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 43 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 8439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington No. 7, $40.00; Calligraph, $5.00; Hammond or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Operators.

WANTED—Operators on Singer machines in dressmaking establishment. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—Saleslades, millinery; also saleslades for afternoons and evenings and Saturday night. Percy Phillips, 667 9th Av., near 43d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Saleswomen.

MILLINERY.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; an intelligent, well-educated young woman in well-known law office; permanent position. Address L. A. W., Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer for position in large broker's office; must be high class, rapid, and accurate. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
CORSET DEPARTMENT — An experienced saleswoman and fitter.
Also
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—Saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery and Ready-to-Wear Hat Department.
Also
LINING DEPARTMENT—Experienced saleswomen.
Also
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT—A typist competent to take charge of dictation.
Also
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—In the workroom of their Upholstery Department, experienced operators on awnings and slip covers.
Also
SHIRT WORKROOM—Operators and buttonhole makers on custom shirts. Apply to Superintendent.
Also
WRAPPING DEPARTMENT—A number of bright girls to act as parcel wrappers.
Also
YOUNG GIRLS—A number of girls for various positions throughout our stores. Apply Department of Wrapping, Basement.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 West 23d St.,
require bright, active girls as messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement to clerical positions.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 West 23d St.,
require bright, active girls, 18 years of age, as stock keepers in misses' coats, suits, and muslin underwear.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 West 23d St.,
require bright, active young women for clerical positions.

WANTED—Desirable, permanent positions as gar

MOTOR PARKWAY READY BY SEPT. 1

Cup Contest This Year Will Be Over Racing Circuit of Fifteen Miles.

WORK BEGINS NEXT MONTH

Route to be Announced After W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Return Early in April.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., it was announced yesterday by A. R. Pardington, manager of the Long Island Motor Parkway, will be home early in April, and immediately after his return a meeting of the entire Board of Directors of the parkway will be called in this city to determine definitely upon plans for construction.

While the exact route for the parkway has not been announced and will not be until after the Directors' meeting next month, engineers and surveyors have practically completed all the preliminary work even to determining the height of the bridges to be built in crossing the intersecting roads. Over sixty bridges in all will be built, and they will be about 12 feet above the local highway. The incline in each case will extend back from the bridge fully 300 feet.

"I have received many queries from American manufacturers who are preparing cars to enter the elimination trials, asking if the highway will be completed in sufficient time for a thorough trying out of their cars," said Mr. Pardington. "I am perfectly safe in saying that the greater part, if not all, of the racing section will be ready for use by Sept. 1. That will allow fully a month to five weeks for trials, and instead of being restricted to two hours a day early in the morning as in the past two years, the racing cars will have the advantage of using the road for seven days in the week and every hour of the day."

Jefferson de Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the A. A. A. stated yesterday that owing to the early arrival of Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., he would postpone the first meeting of his new board until about the second week in April.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," he added, "will have some important communications to make to the board, and if any slight change in the racing rules this year seems feasible the conditions will be determined at that time and announced at once. The date for the closing of entries will also be fixed, which will probably be about July 1. From the interest in the coming race that has been aroused in view of the Long Island Speedway possibilities, I believe the number of American cars anxious to try for the team will be nearly double the number entered a year ago."

Requests for match races between clubs and individuals have already been made in considerable numbers to Mr. Pardington. He said yesterday that he had just received a letter from Secretary Elliott of the A. A. A., who is now in Indiana, stating that he had received applications for three match races from autoists in different parts of that State.

VANADIUM STEEL FOR AUTOS.

Remarkable Mineral That Adds to Durability and Resists Shock.

Vanadium steel is the latest improvement in automobile construction. The name and even the properties of vanadium have been practically unknown to the majority of metallurgists, but owing to the easier methods of extracting the metal recently discovered it holds a position of prime importance among automobile makers and in the near future, the question, does it contain vanadium steel? will probably be a common one at the annual shows.

The mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has just issued an interesting report of the experiments that have been conducted during the past year in the Hartford laboratory with vanadium steels. "The presence of vanadium in steels," says the report, "has a tendency to add longer life, strength, and durability. Its elastic limit under all conditions is extremely high as compared with the tensile strength, especially for use in gears, frames, axles, crank shafts, and propelling shafts."

What is vanadium? It is a mineral extracted by expensive chemical processes from other metals or substances. Until recently most of it was found in the iron mines of Sweden, in the lead ores of Spain, and in sandstone deposits of Colorado. Within a few months a large deposit has been found in South America near Lima, Peru, and in such form as to be extracted by simpler processes than hitherto used, so that its cost instead of being worth its weight in gold has been reduced to about half the present price of silver. Its combination with steel must be very carefully made, but when effected in correct proportions it acts in a remarkable manner upon the other elements incorporated in steel processes, imparting dynamic properties impossible to obtain by any other method known to metallurgy.

Early Auto Shows for New York.

Positive announcement was made yesterday that the New York automobile shows next season will be held late in October or early in November. The licensed and independent shows will therefore come close together. The demand for an earlier show in Chicago has been granted by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which conduct that exhibit, and the dates of Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 have been allotted to Chicago.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, whose offices are at 1,775 Broadway, has passed the 250 mark in membership and many applications are still pending. The Entertainment Committee, consisting of H. Phelps, Fred Engelsberg, F. W. Hopper, Otto Byars, and Larry Regan, is planning several novelties for the next club smoker to be held April 24 at American Hall, West Forty-second Street.

A new automobile club has just been formed at Stamford, Conn., and it has made application for membership in the Connecticut State Association. The officers are: President—Dr. F. Schavoir; Vice Presidents—Dr. Rice and J. K. Lawrence; Secretary—Dr. Dean Foster; Treasurer—Dr. J. Howard Smith.

The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club has announced that the entries for its three-day endurance run, to begin May 30, will close on May 22. The Contest Committee is preparing the rules for the two classes, cups having been offered for touring cars and runabouts.

Ralph Owen, who will drive the Oldsmobile car in the next Vanderbilt Cup race, is in California, and recently made a long run of 600 miles from Los Angeles to San Francisco in 36 hours and 14 minutes. The roads were in poor condition and Owen was obliged to ford forty-four streams in eleven miles. His actual running time was twenty-six hours.

The experiments which the Matheson Company of New York has been making with their marine motors during the past few months have been so success ful that it intends to begin making these motors at an early date. Several hulls have been secured in which the engines will be tested. As soon as possible a plant will be erected near New York. The motor will be a replica of that used in the automobile, with only such changes as are necessary for adapting it to marine travel. The horse power will range from 35 to 70.

Alexander Winton, George H. Brown, and Charles B. Shanks of the Winton Motor Carriage Company are members of a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists who have purchased the twin-screw steamship Eastland, the fastest craft on the lakes, and will put her in daily passenger service between Cleveland, Cedar Point, and Toledo. The Eastland is 279 feet over all.

The local agents for the Stearns car, Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, are making arrangements to enter a Stearns machine in every event to be held this year under the rules and management of the American Automobile Association. Guy Vaughan, who has recently been at the factory in Cleveland, states that of forty-seven machines tested, consigned to purchasers of this city, all have qualified for every condition of road driving and hill climbing.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. has purchased a new white steam car. Mrs. Vanderbilt is in Europe, and the order for the car was sent to the White garage in this city by her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The latter explained that Mrs. Vanderbilt has been touring in England with the Duchess of Marlborough in the latter's White steamer.

Charles S. Beach has been selected to drive the Car de Luxe in most of the automobile competitions this season in the East. A 50-60 horse power runabout will be entered in all the important hill climbs, endurance runs, and other events of importance.

The increasing demand for the Stearns cars is evidenced by the demand for its agency in many cities throughout the country. The Wilson Automobile Company of Wichita, Kan., and N. E. Peterson of Seattle, Washington, have recently been added to the Stearns agencies. The wisdom of the company in working steadily from 1896 to 1906 to build a perfect chassis before offering it to the consumer in quantities has been fully demonstrated, for in the last two seasons the car has attained a high rank of excellence.

NEW AERO TROPHY FOR BALLOON RACE

Special Cup Offered to Open Series of Contests at Jamestown Exposition.

MAX FLEISCHMAN ENTERS

Milwaukee and Atlanta Men Building Airships for Flight to Norfolk.

To open the series of aeronautical competitions, which will be held this year at Norfolk under the auspices of the Jamestown Exposition, the Aero Club of America announced yesterday the offer of a cup for a long-distance balloon flight, starting from Norfolk on Tuesday, May 2. Several entries have already been received, among them being Alan R. Hawley, A. N. Chandler, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, and Max Fleischmann, who has been making ascensions in Europe during the past month with Mrs. Fleischmann. Mr. Fleischmann is one of the latest members to join the club. He has become deeply interested in ballooning, and has ordered a large one in Paris, which will probably be ready for him to use in the forthcoming race.

The committee in charge of the exposition events has arranged twenty-two contests for every type of aerial machine, including balloons, flying machines, dirigible airships, and kites, in addition to a carrier pigeon flight from Norfolk to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. These competitions will bring out the largest number of aerial machines ever seen in America, and a number of entries for several events have already been received. The list of events is:

May 4—Balloon race for Aero Club championship.
May 18—Carrier pigeon flight.
May 18—Release of small balloons carrying messages.
May 25—Dirigible balloons followed by automobiles.
June 1—Dirigible balloons for distance.
June 15—Balloon flights for distance.
July 13—Registering balloons.
Aug. 3—Balloon flight for duration.
Aug. 17—Balloons in pursuit of pilot balloons.
Aug. 24—Flying machine models with motor.
Sept. 7—Balloon flight for objective point.
Sept. 14—Flying machines heavier than air, with motor and operator.
Sept. 14—Flying machine models without motor and carrying operator.
Oct. 5—Hot-air balloons.
Oct. 12—Signaling competitions with balloons or kites.
Nov. 2—Kites for altitudes.
Nov. 9—Kites for steepest angle of flight.
Nov. 16—Kites carrying operators.
Nov. 16—Balloon flight for altitude.
*—Competition of balloons followed by automobiles.
*—Dropping harmless shells from balloon to objective point or target.
*—Competition for longest trip during Exposition.

*Dates to be arranged later.

The entries thus far received come from many parts of the country. Bert G. Courtright of Atlanta, Ga., has entered for the balloon flights for distance, duration, and objective point, and he is making preparations to fly to Norfolk from Atlanta in an airship of his own construction. A man in Milwaukee has sent word that he is building an airship to be equipped with a 240 horse power motor, with which he hopes to fly across the country from his home to the Exposition grounds.

QUICK BALLOON DESCENT.

Hawley Drops 7,000 Feet Near Atlantic City in Seven Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Favored by ideal weather conditions, Alan R. Hawley of New York and A. N. Chandler of this city made a successful balloon ascension to-day from the Point Breeze grounds. Starting at 12:25 o'clock, the voyagers sailed directly across New Jersey and landed at 3:10 o'clock in the meadows between the Atlantic City Golf Club and the bay. Just previous to the descent the balloon reached its highest altitude—7,000 feet. When the escape valve was opened the balloon dropped this distance in seven and one-half minutes.

It was stated that the Aero Club of America and the Aero Club of Philadelphia are making plans to erect a large aerodrome at Point Breeze. The plan has been under discussion for some time, and news of the final decision was confirmed by A. N. Chandler. The building will be spacious enough to permit the inflating of the largest balloons, and will have facilities for storing them when not in use.

MOTOR BOAT RECORD TRIALS.

To Avoid Mistake That Deprived Standard of Her Record Last Year.

A complete study of tidal conditions in the Hudson River will be made prior to the international motor boat trials for the world's record in the mile and kilometer events during the week of Sept. 23, in the course of the carnival of the Motor Boat Club of America, in order that tidal influences may be scientifically eliminated. In the last trials held by the club Standard only received credit for a record of 2:23 for the mile, whereas she traveled much faster, while at Lake Worth Dixie beat her figures, although traveling at a slower gait, and now holds the American record of 2:21 3-10. The tide was responsible for Standard's failure to get due credit, the officials in the trials simply averaging the times against and with the tide without allowing for its unequal influence. It is intended, too, to have six trials made at the two distances instead of only two, and to insure running over the same course in both directions by compelling the boats to pass between given marks.

The only way to eliminate the tide factor approximately with only two trials and no actual tide guage is to find the speed averages for an hour based on both trials, since the aid and handicap of tide for an hour in both directions would be equal. By reducing this again to time an approximation that is fairly accurate is obtained. Standard's speed with the tide was 27.6923 knots an hour, and against the tide 23.3766 knots, an average of 25.5344 knots, or 2:20 98-100 for a mile.

The official times for Dixie's trials at Palm Beach were given out yesterday by Chairman Wells of the Lake Worth Committee. She made seven runs, and averages figured from both series of six runs give her about 2:21. The slight difference in time in trials with and against the tide prove that there was practically no tide flowing. These figures are as follows:

FIRST SIX TRIALS.

Time.	Average.	Grand Average.
2:22 4-5	2:20 9-10	2:21 8-10
2:19		
2:22 4-5	2:21 2-5	
2:20		
2:22	2:21 3-5	
2:21 1-5		

LAST SIX TRIALS.

Time.	Average.	Grand Average.
2:19	2:20 9-10	2:21 1-30
2:22 4-5		
2:20	2:21	
2:22		
2:21 1-5	2:21 1-5	
2:21 1-5		

The slower average of 2:21 3-10 was credited as the American record, but it is markedly slower than Standard's performance on the Hudson River.

CABLE CHESS MATCH DRAWN.

Wolff of Columbia and Brackett of Harvard Win for Americans.

The seventh intercollegiate chess match by cable between picked teams from Columbia, Harvard, and Yale against Oxford and Cambridge of England, which was contested yesterday, resulted after stubborn resistance in a draw, each side winning two games, the other two games being drawn. The Americans were rather favored by luck, inasmuch as the match had taken a bad turn in the morning session, but in the afternoon matters improved for them. Brackett and Wolff won for America, while Hanning and Roughton scored wins for England. The playing took place at the Rice Chess Club, Café Boulevard, New York, and Metropolitan Chess Club, London, the two rooms being directly connected by cable. The following was the pairing:

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

J. R. Capablanca, Columbia, vs. H. J. Rose, Oxford.
Q. A. Brackett, Harvard, vs. W. R. Greenhalgh, Oxford.
L. J. Wolff, Columbia, vs. L. Illingworth, Cambridge.
J. L. Clark, Harvard, vs. N. J. Roughton, Oxford.
E. B. Burgess, Yale, vs. J. R. Hanning, Oxford.
H. Blumberg, Columbia, vs. W. Humphreys, Cambridge.

On the first board Capablanca tried a Ruy Lopez, Rosso adopting the pawn to king's bishop fourth variation, made famous by Marshall. The game ran about even for twenty-eight moves, but in the end Capablanca had to be satisfied with a draw. Forty-two moves had been recorded. Brackett relied upon a French defense against Greenhalgh, and the Britisher was completely outplayed and lost the game after forty-seven moves. Another Ruy Lopez was played on the next board between Wolff and Illingworth, the Columbia man winning after forty-eight moves.

Roughton played a Scotch gambit against Clark on the fourth board, and the latter resigned after forty-eight moves. England won again on the fifth board, where the Yale man, Burgess, lost a queen for a rook in the early part of the game, but after twenty-eight moves he resigned. At first Blumberg, who played in a four knights' game opened by Humphreys, had rather the worst position, but by degrees he got on even terms. After forty-two moves, however, they agreed to a draw.

Lasker Wins from Marshall.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker beat F. J. Marshall in the fourteenth game of the championship chess match at the Business Club in this city this evening, thus putting seven wins to the credit of the champion, while Marshall has not scored a victory, seven games being drawn. Marshall again adopted a French defense, and play was patterned after the thirteenth game. To the surprise of every one present, Marshall, on his eleventh move, committed a gross oversight which cost him a piece.

JAY GOULD RETAINS THE TENNIS TITLE

Young Champion Repeats Last Year's Victory, Defeating Crane 3 Sets to 1.

BOSTON MAN OUTCLASSED

George Gould Affectionately Greets His Son After the Match Is Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—Jay Gould of Lakewood, the National court tennis champion, to-day successfully defended his title against Joshua Crane of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, when he won the match three sets to one, by the score of 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. The victory was expected, as Gould's playing was remarkable. He was master of the situation at nearly every stage of the game, completely shutting out Crane from using his strongest game. Gould played a floor game all the way through, and what little luck entered into the match went to the young champion.

When the pair started play the fact became apparent that Gould would play the floor game. He kept the balls out of the air and maintained this style of game all the way through the four sets. Crane was unable to reach the openings, partly through the wonderful defense of them by Gould and partly through his own poor luck. Gould found the openings time and again, and got his points in good style. He had wonderful control over the ball, his strikes were well placed, and his defense impenetrable. At no stage of the game did he appear to be weak, and his playing throughout was of the championship order.

Crane appeared to be nervous at the start, but this wore off, and before the match was half over he was as steady as a rock. Gould won the service and for a while his play bothered Crane to such an extent that he ran the game out love. He won the first four games of the set before Crane settled down, the fifth game going to the home player after Gould had him 15—0, Crane winning the final point of a double fault by Gould. The sixth game was a battle from start to finish and several times went to deuce, but the Lakewood player finally got his point and the game, taking the next game after vantage.

The second set was the only one in which Crane appeared to advantage and he played the best game of the match. Gould got the first game after a struggle, after which Crane made it one all and worked it along to 4—1, Gould slowing up considerably. The Lakewood player won the sixth and seventh games, the latter after a long struggle, in which there was plenty of volleying, but Crane got a love game of the eighth, Gould winning the ninth game after Crane returned the ball into the net. The tenth game, however, was a runaway for the Boston player, which gave him the set, setting the match at one all.

In the third set Gould ran out the first games in short order, but the home player got back on his feet again in the fifth, and after Gould had him 40 love he won out in a vantage game. The next game went to Gould after the sharpest kind of playing. The seventh game was another win for Crane, but the champion got the next game and the set immediately after.

With the match two sets to one in Gould's favor, it was almost certain that he would be returned the winner, for when the fourth set started he was playing as steady as a rock and getting into the corners at will. The set ran along fairly even until the score was three games to two, after which he went out on the next three games, getting the final and winning point on a returning to the far corner of the service side to a place where Crane could not return to him.

After the match, George Gould, father of the champion, rushed out of the gallery and affectionately greeted his son, for that Jay should again win the title he now holds has been the hope of his father for a year, and the manner in which he greeted the champion after he had won gave some idea as to how greatly pleased he was over the outcome. The summary:

Jay Gould, Lakewood, defeated Joshua Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

FIRST SET.

Gould	4	4	4	5	2	7	5	6	
Crane	0	2	2	3	4	5	3	1	

SECOND SET.

Crane	4	2	4	6	4	2	4	4	2	4	6
Gould	2	4	1	4	2	4	6	0	4	1	4

THIRD SET.

Gould	4	4	4	4	6	8	1	4	6		
Crane	2	0	1	1	8	6	4	1	2		

FOURTH SET.

Gould	4	1	2	6	4	4	4	4	6		
Crane	2	4	4	4	1	0	2	2	2		

REFEREES CAUSE TROUBLE.

Bad Decision Incense Crowd at A. A. U. Wrestling Championships.

Incompetent judging of the wrestling in the finals of the metropolitan championships of the Amateur Athletic Union came near causing serious trouble last night.

With the crowd that packed the gymnasium of the Boys' Club, St. Mark's Place and Avenue A, in a threatening mood, the situation was saved by the prompt action of John P. Boyle, President of the Pastime Athletic Club. He had a place beside the ring, and officiated as time keeper. He appreciated the demonstration and its portent. Ordering wrestlers from the ring, he had others hustled on and a change of referees made. It was done quickly, and the crowd forgot its intense feeling for the moment to take heed of the work of the men struggling on the mat.

So fierce were the contests that in the semi-final of the heavyweight class Emery N. Payne, a giant hailing from the Northwestern Athletic Club, threw and twisted the right shoulder of H. G. Lott, Mohawk Athletic Club, from its socket. Lott was in a fainting condition, due to the dislocation, but he partially revived under the attention of a physician in the dressing room. He was no match for Payne, however, who came through the finals with colors flying.

Another of the champions, Benjamin J. Bradshaw, the favorite of the Boys' Club, experienced difficulty with E. Huttner, St. George Athletic Club. The latter proved strong on defensive work, and it was only by a crotch hold that Bradshaw won in 4:06. The summary:

Bantam Weight, 105-Pound Class.—Semi-final Round—George Taylor, National Turn Verein, defeated Jack Albert, Intersettlement A. C., by crotch hold. Time—1:37. Robert Curry, St. George A. C., defeated J. Staley, Grace A. C., by bar lock. Time—3:23.
Final Round.—R. Curry, St. George A. C., defeated George Taylor, National Turn Verein, by bar lock. Time—1:34.
Feather Weight, 115-Pound Class.—Semi-final Round—Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein, defeated James Douso, Gordon House, by flying fall. Time—0:34. A. Swanson, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., defeated F. Sephton, St. George A. C., by arm lock flying fall. Time—6:00. Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein, defeated John Hein, Boys' Club, by crotch hold. Time—5:14.
Final Round.—Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein, defeated A. Swanson, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., by bar lock. Time—5:21.
Special Weight, 125 Pound Class.—Semi-final Round—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, defeated Louis Ruggerio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., by crotch hold. Time—3:01. L. Schindler, Clark House, defeated H. Weingand, Boys' Club, by crotch hold. Time—1:35.
Final Round—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, defeated L. Schindler, Clark House, body hold. Time—0:11.
Light Weight, 135-Pound Class.—Semi-final Round—William Ewan, Grace A. C., defeated S. Shapiro, Intersettlement A. A., in extra bout, half Nelson. Time—6:23. B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, defeated Samuel Fleischer, Intersettlment, A. A., by half Nelson. Time—5:40. E. Huttner, St. George A C., defeated J. Bestiger, Clark House, by half Nelson. Time—0:08 2-5. E. Huttner, St. George A. C., defeated William Ewan, Grace A. C., by arm lock, extra bout. Time—7:46.
Final Round—B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, defeated E. Huttner, St. George A. C., by half Nelson. Time—4:05.
Welterweight, 145-Pound Class.—Semi-final Round—D. Worrmann, German-American A. C., defeated O. Huttner, St. George A. C., by flying fall. Time—4:39. O. Benzing, Boys' Club, defeated E. Miller, Intersettlement Athletic Association, rolling fall and arm lock. Time—2:07. Richard Jaeckel, New York A. C., defeated J. Smolick, Boys' Club, by neck hold. Time—0:51. C. Johnson, Svea Athletic and Gymnastic Club, defeated O. Benzing, Boys' Club, by arm lock and bar hold. Time—2:05. D. Worrmann, German-American A. C., defeated Richard Jaeckel, New York A. C., rolling fall. Time—5:00.
Final Round.—D. Worrmann, German-American A. C., defeated C. Johnson, Svea Athletic and Gymnastic Club, crotch hold. Time—7:05.
Middleweight, 158-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Round—H. Wolken, Boys' Club, defeated E. Gerig, German-American A. C., by half Nelson. Time—0:54. F. Lynch, St. George A. C., defeated Gus Rudolph, Boys' Club, on work. Time—6:00. H. Sheistrop, Svea Athletic and Gymnastic Club, defeated B. Hansen, German-American A. C., by half Nelson. Time—2:30. R. Wolken, Boys' Club, defeated H. Schelstrop, Svea Athletic and Gymnastic Club, rolling fall. Time—0:22 1-5.
Heavyweight Class.—Semi-Final Round—J. Gunderson, Dover Sporting Club, defeated H. Petersen, Norwegian Turn Society, crotch hold. Time—3:22. Emery N. Payne, Northwestern A. C., defeated H. G. Lott, Mohawk A. C, forfeit because of dislocated shoulder. Time—2:45.

BASKET BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

School No. 188 Wins Manhattan Borough Series—Other Games.

The senior basket ball team of Public School No. 188 wrested the once earned championship of Manhattan Borough from Public School No. 24 yesterday, defeating the latter five by the close score of 24 to 23. The game was the deciding contest in the annual tournament under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, and was played on the courts of Dr. Savage's gymnasium, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Last Saturday School No. 24 defeated No. 62 for the championship, but the Basket Ball Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League reinstated the disqualified Schools Nos. 188 and 22. The reinstated teams then played off, and No. 188 won by the score of 24 to 0, thereby qualifying to play with No. 24 for the championship. Line up:

P. S. 188, Sr., 24.	Position.	P. S. 24, Sr., 23.
Bloom	Forward	Swartz
Cohen	Forward	Kelley
Robinson	Centre	Ross
Weisman	Guard	Friedman
Wallach, Kresch	Guard	Walters, O'Hara

Goals from field—Ross (5,) Cohen (3,) Robinson (2,) Kelley, Bloom. Goals from foul—Swartz (11,) Bloom (9,) Robinson (2,) Cohen. Referee—Mr. Barnes of Y. M. C. A. Umpire—Mr. Stillman of Trinity A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Play in the basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was resumed last night at Savage's gymnasium.

130-POUND CLASS.

Boys' Club, 17.	Position.	Oxfords, 13.
Christ Faist	Forward	Ehrlich
Jacobson	Forward	Cohen
Kennedy	Centre	Kaplan
Chas. Faist	Guard	Ablowich
Weingrad	Guard	Bloom

Univ. Settle., 46.	Position.	Cath. A. C., 5.
Kanzel	Forward	Tyman
Friedman	Forward	Dugan
Reamer	Centre	Snowden
Brill	Guard	Hyland
Scheinbaum	Guard	Henchey

AT GORDON HOUSE—115-POUND CLASS.

Univ. Sett., 59.	Position.	Sigma Deltas, 12.
M. Friedman	Forward	Hesse
Sedransky	Forward	Levine
Kanzel	Centre	Scheurer
Brill	Guard	Glauber
H. Friedman	Guard	Weiss

Gordon House, 32. Position. Clark House, 23.

Tavis	Forward	Solomon
Mullen	Forward	Jairnurer
Fitzgerald	Centre	Schiffman
Uhlenbach	Guard	Gottlieb
Walsh	Guard	Geiger, Greenberg

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UNITED AUTOMOBILE CO.
THE PLACE

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Mark 45, Columbia; Mark 46, Columbia; Mark 44-2, Columbia; Model D, Pope-Hartford; Model 2, Pope-Tribune; Type 10, Pope-Toledo; Model G, Franklin; Model D, Franklin; Model K, Winton; Model C, Winton; Model R, Stevens-Duryea; Model C, Wayne; Model F, Premier; Type 10, Auto-Car; '06 Reo Tonneau, '05 Olds Runabout.

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20 H. P. Brasier, Flandreau Aluminum body, seating seven; completely overhauled and repainted; perfect touring car; cost $6,800 new; only run six months; at great bargain.
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20-25 H. P. Cleveland; cost $3,500; completely overhauled by us; good price; taken in exchange, and all the above guaranteed for one year.

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The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.
New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Readen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.
AEROCAR.
Touring car used only three months; perfect condition, full equipment, canopy top, Sprague folding glass front, Odometer, gabriel horn, Hartford suspensions, extra tire, &c.; cost $3,000; will accept any reasonable offer.
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For Sale—At great sacrifice, brand new 40 h. p. 1907 touring car; fully guaranteed; genuine bargain for quick buyer. Address Estate, Box 341 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—A $3,600 beautiful Limousine, thirty H. P., slightly used; seat six persons; price, $2,700. Cadillac Company of New York, Broadway and 62d St.

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READY FOR FOOTBALL AGAIN.

National Association League Revises Schedule—First Games To-day.

Association football games will be resumed to-day, after a rest extending over two months, due to the inclement weather. The committee appointed by the National Association Football League to revise the schedule of games and make arrangements for the playing of the postponed games, has adopted the following schedule:

March 24—True Blues vs. West Hudsons, Burns Club vs. Clark A. A., Newarks vs. Newark Hearts, Scottish-Americans vs. Paterson Rangers.
March 31—Paterson Rangers vs. Clark A. A., Newarks vs. True Blues, Kearny Athletics vs. Burns Club, Scottish-Americans vs. Newark Hearts.
April 7—West Hudsons vs. Kearny Athletics, Burns Club vs. Scottish-Americans, Newark Hearts vs. Newarks.
April 14—Kearny Athletics vs. Newarks, True Blues vs. Clark A. A., Burns Club vs. Paterson Rangers.
April 21—Newark Hearts vs. Burns Club, Kearny Athletics vs. True Blues, Newarks vs. Clark A. A.
April 28—True Blues vs. Paterson Rangers, Newarks vs. Scottish-Americans, Burns Club vs. Newark Hearts, Kearny Athletics vs. West Hudsons.
May 4—True Blues vs. Burns Club, Newarks vs. West Hudsons, Scottish-Americans vs. Kearny Athletics.
May 11—Scottish-Americans vs. West Hudsons, Newarks vs. Burns Club, Paterson Rangers vs. Kearny Athletics.
May 18—True Blues vs. Scottish-Americans, Kearny Athletics vs. Clark A. A., West Hudsons vs. Newark Hearts.
May 25—Clark A. A. vs. Scottish-Americans, Newark Hearts vs. Kearny Athletics.
June 1—Newark Hearts vs. Paterson Rangers.
All games to be played on the grounds of the first-named club.

Columbia's Lacrosse Dates.

The schedule of the Columbia lacross team was announced yesterday as follows: April 6, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; April 13, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; April 17, College of the City of New York at South Field; April 20, New York Lacrosse Club at South Field; April 24, College of the City of New York at Ontario Field; April 27, Harvard at Cambridge; May 7, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; May 11, Hobart at South Field; May 17, Cornell at South Field.

Auxiliary Race for Huguenot Y. C.

The Regatta Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle announces a race for auxiliaries, starting on Saturday, Aug. 31. The course will be from Huckleberry Island to and around Cornfield Light Vessel, a distance of 130 nautical miles. This is the first auxiliary race ever scheduled in American waters, and will undoubtedly be largely entered by yachts of that class, of which there are over 100 enrolled in the club fleets of Long Island Sound. The conditions will be issued in a few days by Chairman Myrick of the Regatta Committee.

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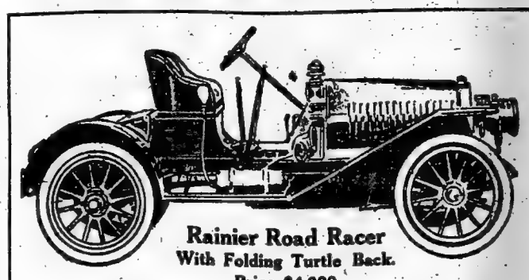

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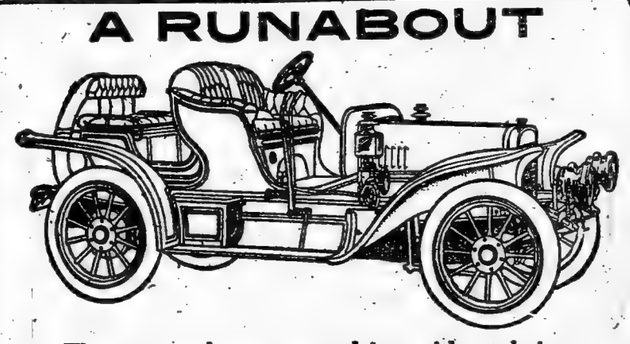

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ROOSEVELT PLOTTED TO RUIN ME---BURTON

Ex-Senator Returns Home in Triumph and Attacks the President.

PROCESSION IN HIS HONOR

Big Meeting at Theatre—He Declares Roosevelt's Ambition Was the Cause of His Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ABILENE, Kan., March 23.—After a triumphant welcome home from prison by his fellow-townsmen, ex-Senator Joseph Ralph Burton to-night made a speech, in which he bitterly arraigned President Roosevelt. He charged that he was persecuted only because he had stood against certain policies of Mr. Roosevelt while in the Senate, and because the President feared his opposition in the National Convention of 1904.

Mr. Burton left the prison at Ironton, Mo., where he had been confined for five months, this morning. He was met at Kansas City by prominent Kansas politicians and friends, who acted as escort to Abilene. When he arrived here this afternoon he was greeted with an enthusiasm that exceeded any welcome he received in his home town while United States Senator from Kansas.

Several hundred townsmen with a band met him at the station. Many wore badges inscribed "Welcome Burton." He rode from the station to his home in an open carriage, and his progress through the streets was in the nature of a triumphal procession. The sidewalks were lined with people who lifted their hats as he passed.

After an informal reception at their home, Mr. and Mrs. Burton were entertained at dinner by County Treasurer Schneider. Later they went to the theatre, where Mr. Burton delivered a speech on "Why I was Prosecuted." The theatre, which will accommodate about 900 persons, was packed. Many were unable to get in. An admission fee was charged, the proceeds going to the city library.

"For the greatest of all crimes against a people is where the executives ravish the law in the temple of justice, as they did in my case," said Mr. Burton in beginning.

He first entered into a defense of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, for representing which he was sent to prison. He denied the charge that it was a "get-rich-quick" concern. He said he had offered to show in court that while he was connected with it "it had never swindled any person in the world out of a dollar," but was not permitted to do so. It was organized under the legal direction of Judge Chester B. Krum, who has been employed since by the Government under Mr. Roosevelt's direction in the St. Louis Terminal and other litigation.

Noted Men Acted as He Did.

He pointed out that no charge of fraud or bribery was brought against him. "The charge against me, throwing aside legal verbiage," he said, "was that I had been hired in a lawsuit prohibited by the statute, because I was a Senator. It was not in the indictment that the Government had one cent of property interest in that case, where I was accused of acting as an attorney."

The law under which he had been convicted was passed after the Civil War to prevent members of Congress from representing persons who had claims against the Government. It was not intended at any time to prevent practice by such officials in any case where the Government's money or property was not involved.

"Such was the construction placed upon it by the makers of the statute," he declared. "Such was its construction by Senators and Representatives, Cabinet Ministers, Bureau officers, and, indeed, by everycne, until the Supreme Court by a decision of five to four gave it another and far different construction, in my case. After the enactment of the statute, no Senator or Representative, who knew of the law, ever openly took a fee for appearing in a case before a department where the money or property of the Government was involved. But they did appear as paid attorneys all along, in cases where the Government had no property or money interest at stake. This was done by the very best men in Congress, who helped to make the law, and others, who must have known of the law and the purposes of Congress in enacting it.

"Roscoe Conkling was one of these men. The late Congressman Heard of Ohio, and the late Casey Young of Tennessee appeared in cases, as the records of the Patent Office show, while they were members of Congress. But, of course, the Government had no property or monetary interest in such cases. Another man of international reputation and of the highest character, who tried a case for a fee, before Senator Elkins, when the Senator was Secretary of War, was ex-Senator and ex-Treasurer John G. Carlisle. This was a case like the one I was accused of trying; that is, it involved no money or property interest for the Government.

"This man, and many others of equal distinction, knew of the statute, and offended against it, as I was accused of doing. I reiterate, however, that they did not intend to violate the law.

"There had never been a prosecution under the statute when I was indicted, and the law had been forgotten.

"Case after case could be given, showing that the very ablest and best lawyers in the country have unwittingly violated this law. I shall mention only one other, vouched for to me by a brother Senator—that one of the Justices of the present Supreme Court acknowledged to having offended against this statute while he was a member of Congress. Of course, he did not know that he was violating the law.

Scorn for Supreme Court Judges.

"Then there is the opinion of the four great lawyers on the bench, Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, and Mr. Justice Peckham—a very, very large majority of that bench, if measured by ability—say that the statute does not apply to a case like that brought against me; that even if I did the act charged against me, I did no wrong. Then, if I was guilty, what was my offense, in fact?

"I had misinterpreted a statute; that and nothing more. I had construed the statute, presuming, as the law does, that I knew of its existence—as it had always been construed by every one until now. I had construed the statute as the Supreme Court in the States had invariably construed similar statutes, for a century. I had construed the statute as similar statutes had been construed in Great Britain, from the days of Magna Charta. If guilty my offense was that I did not know more law than all the Judges of all the courts of the English-speaking race, for more than 200 years. My offense was, as clearly and specifically defined, that I was no better lawyer than Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, and Mr. Justice Peckham, and not as good a lawyer as Justice McKenna, against whose confirmation the bar of San Francisco protested; not as good a lawyer as Mr. Justice Holmes, who, though appointed from Massachusetts, could not secure the indorsement of the great lawyer and statesman, Senator Hoar; not as good a lawyer as Mr. Justice Day, who I am told was the former counselor, if not partner, of the late Abner McKinley, in Government contracts; not as good a lawyer as poor old Justice Brown, whose fading mind had already entered the shadows of a rapid decline; not as good a lawyer as Mr. Justice Harlan, the father of Mr. James Harlan, appointed by President Roosevelt on the Interstate Commerce Commission, shortly after the Justice delivered the last opinion in my case.

"I submit if there was not too much legal knowledge required of a country lawyer, when the Government accused me of offending against this statute."

Roosevelt Malicious, He Says.

Mr. Burton then entered into his attack on the President.

"I have been frequently asked who it was that inspired this unjust and cruel persecution against me. I have not made any public answer to that question. I do it now. It was Theodore Roosevelt. True, he had to operate through others. Some of them acted with malice of the kind that animated Roosevelt. Others were driven to help in the great wrong through fear. It was like him to deny having anything to do with instituting the proceedings against me until after I was convicted. Then he boasted:

"'It was I who sinned [illegible]

[illegible] well known by those who were [illegible] and it was not at all [illegible]

he do it? To answer that question we must go back to the long session of Congress that convened in December, 1901, to find the first cause of the malice of Roosevelt toward me.

"Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust," he said, "had awakened to the fact that the business of that concern was threatened with ruin. Under the Dingley bill the beet-sugar industry was making great strides.

"The Dingley bill was passed late in 1897," he said. "On the first day of January, 1898, there were only six beet-sugar factories in this country. On the first day of January, 1901, there were thirty-six completed and eighty-six others that were projected, and all to be built as fast as money could construct them. The estimated price of these eighty-six beet-sugar mills was to cost about $50,000,000.

"In passing, let it be remembered that as a result of the agitation about 'Cuban reciprocity,' and later the making of the Cuban treaty, eighty of these eighty-six projects were abandoned and only six of the mills were carried to completion, and they were completed only because the work had so far progressed on each of them as to make it practically impossible for it to be abandoned.

"One other important truth should be stated just here—that from the time of the beginning of the agitation for 'Cuban reciprocity,' with the exception of these six mills to which I have referred, there was not a single beet-sugar factory erected on this continent for a period of more than two years thereafter. The business received such a shock that the building of mills wholly ceased, and since that time has progressed just as fast, and no faster, than is permitted by the Sugar Trust.

Alleged Plot of Sugar Trust.

"Returning now to the conditions that existed in 1901, it was apparent if the beet sugar factories continued to go up as rapidly in proportion for the next six or seven years, as they had in the past three, the business of the 'Sugar Trust' would be at an end; we would be making all our sugar for home consumption from the beet. At that time the 'Sugar Trust' was making at least $30,000,000 per year profit, and it can readily be imagined that the men who owned this rich gold mine would not lose it without a struggle.

"There was but one salvation for the 'Sugar Trust,' and that was through Congress. It had to appeal to the 'policitical community of interests.' First it had to reach the President, the head of this all-powerful organization. At that time its old attorney, if not its then attorney, Mr. Elihu Root, was Secretary of War. Its plans, as we shall hereafter see, were to move through the War Office."

The plan was to bring Cuban sugar into competition with the beet sugar, he said, and to this end Secretary Root, Gen. Wood, and all the agencies the Sugar Trust could command, made a campaign for Cuban reciprocity. Distress in Cuba was pictured to the American people, although "good times, such as Cuba had not known in its history, were apparent everywhere."

"Roosevelt in the meantime had become President," the speaker went on. "At all times the masterful politician, and looking ahead, he knew the very great value of attaching to him such a power as the 'Sugar Trust.' He had not been President twenty-four hours before he divined the danger to his nomination and election in the following campaign.

Bitter Words for President.

"No man nor method was too bad to be put aside by Roosevelt if it would help him to continue as President. No crime was too black to deter Roosevelt, if its commission would minister to his ambition. He knew that the Sugar Trust would get the benefit of whatever reduction of the tariff was made on sugar. He also knew that in addition to the millions of dollars that would pour into the overflowing coffers of the Sugar Trust directly, it would check and retard the growth of the beet sugar industry. Conceived in falsehood and hypocrisy, violative of the cardinal principles of the Republican Party, supported by fraud and corruption of the basest character, 'Cuban reciprocity' found in Theodore Roosevelt its natural champion."

He sketched the fight for Cuban reciprocity, and the fight made by the Western beet sugar men, with the result that the bill which passed the House not only provided for a 20 per cent. reduction of the tariff on Cuban goods, but repealed the 12½ per cent. differential on refined sugar, which was the bulwark of the Sugar Trust. The Senate committee cut out the provision about the differential and was pressing that plan when evidence was brought before the country that the Sugar Trust was behind the whole reciprocity campaign, and that Mr. Root and Gen. Wood had fostered the complaints about distress in Cuba.

"This perfidy of Root, Wood, and the Sugar Trust fully aroused and startled the country," said the speaker. "It put the Administration on the defensive. But Root's method is aggressive defense when attacked: so he induced the President to hurl an appealing message on the Senate reiterating the truth of these exposed falsehoods.

"He had the audacity again to declare that there was great distress in Cuba when every Senator in the body knew it was false, and every one knew that the President knew it was false. The Republican Senators had before this caucused on the measure. In that caucus it developed that there was radical opposition, and no loyal support for the bill.

When He Defied the President.

"When the President's message was received we had a second caucus. It was at this meeting I mortally offended Roosevelt.

"We were told that the bill must be a 20 per cent. reduction and nothing more, and that no amendments whatever were to be allowed. I then made the speech that made me temporarily notorious, if not famous. I said, in substance, that I would not support the measure in that form; that it was plainly in the interests of the 'Sugar Trust,' as every one must know; that it would at the same time, be a gift of many millions of dollars annually to that great corporation, and a crushing blow to the beet sugar industry; that the whole measure was conceived in hypocrisy; that it violated the cardinal principles of the Republican Party on the tariff; that Cuba was prosperous, and did not need it; that the Cubans would not get the benefit of the reduction if it was made, and that to support a bill of this kind was either an insult to the intelligence of Republican Senators or an indictment of their integrity, or both.

"I was emphatic and direct in my utterances and, it is said, I talked loud enough to make the window frames rattle and to be heard on the outside of the building. I was deeply in earnest, and spoke my convictions. Mine was the last speech; the caucus broke up, with the understanding that the fight was over for that session

"Roosevelt Never Forgave Me."

"Roosevelt never forgave me. He gave it out that I had promised to support the bill. That was a lie, but that is not strange; he claims to have a license to lie, except when he expresses himself in writing, over his own signature. A day or two after this last caucus meeting I called on the President, with the Kansas delegation, to invite him to visit Kansas.

He refused to shake hands with me. He was sharply criticised for this, and wrote me a letter that same evening to call again the next day.

"I called and found that his only purpose was to shake hands with me in the presence of others, in order that the criticism of his former action might cease. He pretended to get over his displeasure, but it was only a pretense. He never really forgives any one who opposes him."

Mr. Burton went into instances of differences over patronage that came up later. He discussed at length the President's criticism of his use of a letter which he got Mr. Roosevelt to write in praise of the Jerusalem exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. He admits, however, that some of his colleagues criticised him for his connection with this venture.

"There was another incident that aroused the wrath of the President against me," he said. "I could not agree with him about who was in command at the naval battle of Santiago.

"Out in my country, in the early days, I had the temerity to voice my convictions; that is an unpardonable crime with Roosevelt, unless what you say reflects his wishes. No man can be close to him and be a free man. The price you pay for his smile is slavery. He lives on adulation. He is a cross between a turkey gobbler and a bulldog."

Kansas Campaign Comes In.

These things, however, were not the real cause of the proceedings against him, in his opinion. He declared the President had gained a deep-seated malice "against him and had had his affairs investigated in an attempt to injure him; but it was not until the political situation in Kansas seemed threatening to the Roosevelt men that the indictment was sought.

"In the months of December and January, 1903-04, and up to the death of Senator Hanna, which occurred early in February," he said, "Roosevelt was in a state of frenzied excitement that was [illegible] to see.

"[illegible] acquainted with events at Washington that at the time named, Roosevelt was bringing everything to bear to get Hanna openly to declare that he was not and would not be a candidate. In this he was not successful. Hanna remained silent, and his silence drove Roosevelt well-nigh to madness."

The speaker entered into a detailed account of the situation in Kansas at that time, leading up to the candidacy of Mr. Hoch for the Governorship against Gov. Bailey. He was all the time in favor of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, he said, but Senator Long and other Kansas foes of his made the President believe he was planning to take an anti-Roosevelt delegation to St. Louis, keeping up a "devil fear" in him. Of one such occasion he said:

"Roosevelt, as was expected, went into the air. He fell all to pieces and began to rage like a maddened wild animal. He saw the frightful visage of Mark Hanna before him; he saw me at the head of the Kansas delegation, behind Senator Hanna—he had seen me before at the head of the Kansas delegation at Philadelphia in 1900."

Again on this subject the speaker remarked:

"Although Roosevelt on several occasions sputtered his malice toward me like a monkey in convulsions, it did not at all alarm me about my political future. My friends all knew that it was my judgment that he should be nominated. Conditions were such that any other nomination would endanger the success of the ticket. There was absolutely no danger from me nor from my friends to Roosevelt. But he had greatly wronged me. He knew he deserved just this kind of treatment at my hands, if I was in a position to give it to him, and, taking counsel of his fears, he acted, as I have said, in order to prevent me from doing what I had never thought of doing.

A Blow Like an Assassin's.

"Senator Long had been told by him that he intended—or I think the exact words were, 'I may indict Senator Burton.'

"The County Conventions had been nearly all called in Kansas. My friends, nine out of every ten standing for the decent element in politics in the State, were supporting Hoch for Governor. The position of my friends was pointed to as my position. I was blamed for it all when I had done my best to prevent it all. A false coloring was given to the whole movement. The President was led to believe it was a fight, under cover, on him.

"His mind full of poison against me, his hatred deep-seated, his fears of Hanna and that I was operating for him, drove him well nigh to madness. Awaiting the moment when it was thought my indictment would be a blow from which my friends could not recover, he moved against me as ruthlessly, as cowardly, and from motives as base as ever inspired the assassin to strike at his victim from safe ambush in the dark.

"I know the full import of the foregoing words. I know all the perfidy and dishonor they portray, but whatever the world may think of them, now or hereafter, there are two men who know they are true—one is J. R. Burton and the other is Theodore Roosevelt. I believe there are others, and, knowing the men as they do, many who do not know the facts in this case do know that he is capable of doing all and more than I have charged against him.

"This is why I was first struck down; why I was hounded for years for a crime I never committed; why all the vast energy of the Government was brought against me; why perjury, subornation of perjury, intimidation of some and promotion of other Government officials; immunity to criminals; why every crime that can surround a court of justice was committed to hunt me to death."

IGNORES VERMONT DIVORCE.

Supreme Court Here Again Grants a Decree to Mrs. Mary E. Hammond.

A case which in some respects is like the famous Haddock versus Haddock divorce suit, in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that a divorce obtained in another State than that in which the parties lived was binding only so long as they remained within that State, has just been decided by Supreme Court Justice Keogh, who gives to Mary E. Hammond a separation from her husband, Charles L. Hammond, a mechanical engineer. Justice Scott, in May, 1904, granted a similar decree, but the Appellate Division reversed it. The retrial has just been completed.

The Hammonds were married in Albany on Feb. 15, 1882, and a few years later moved to New York. Hammond got a divorce in Vermont on the ground of "intolerable cruelty." Mrs. Hammond, believing that the Vermont decree was not lawful, began a suit here for a separation. She got her decree on May 27, 1904. Hammond appealed, and, while the appeal was pending, on Oct. 2, 1904, he married Mary Degan, of Brooklyn.

Throughout the proceedings in this department the Vermont decree was ignored, the court evidently relying on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Haddock case.

FIRE IN MANN SCHOOL.

Teachers Put It Out Before the Firemen Arrived.

Fire, which must have smoldered for some time before it was discovered, just before 1 o'clock yesterday, burned out a part of the stage and fittings of the Horace Mann School of Teachers College on the block at 120th Street and Broadway. The damage was not great, but the fire caused a good deal of excitement in the building. Although it was not school day, there were in the building a numer of the college officials, some of the teachers, and a few boys at exercise in the gymnasium.

When the firemen got to the school they found the fire out. Prof. Allen Abbot, teacher of English in the school, won fame as a "vamp" by leading a band of volunteers, who made short work of the blaze. The cause of the fire is unknown, but began near a pole at one end of the stage, which carried several electric wires.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25–62 East Broadway; New York Cloth and Cap Company		$1,000
2:00–223 East 102d St.; Jacob Baron		Slight
7:10–1,350 Madison Av.; N. Y. City Ry. Co.		$50
8:25–180 Henry St.; Max Lowenthal		$200
9:15–151 East 78th St.; Dr. Freedman		$100
P. M.		Loss.
12:05–St. John's Park; N. Y. Central R. R.		$10
12:30–839 East 41st St.; owner unknown		None
12:35–Northeast corner Broadway and 120th St.; Horace Mann School		$1,000
2:45–511 West 54th St.; C. A. Brady		$90
5:15–Madison Av. and 56th St.; N. Y. City Ry		Trifling
4:50–91 Suffolk St.; H. Rosen		$500
4:50–122 West 71st St.; Mrs. Mason		$1,000
5:15–615 East 14th St.; owner unknown		$50
6:20–11th St. and 5th Av.; owner unknown.		Trifling
6:45–15 Madison St.; Marie Jesso		$15
6:45–127 Suffolk St.; Bessie Ostrouser		Trifling
7:15–5 Hester St.; D. Eshansky		Trifling
7:30–903 East 149th St.; Mrs. Dugan		Trifling
8:00–201 W. 43d St.; Pascalo Coraco		$15
8:15–231at St. and Barnes Av.; in vacant lot		None
8:50–173 West End Av.; Mary Newman		$250
10:10–230 Clinton St.; owner unknown		None
10:35–530 9th Av.; William Stewart		Trifling
10:35–276 Lafayette St.; Decora Taylor		$200

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Save for the passing effect of expected local showers, there is no decidedly cooler weather indicated for the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Since Friday night a disturbance has moved eastward to the upper lake region, with showers and some thunderstorms.

Cold weather, rains, and snows continue in California and Nevada.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh northeast to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MOROW.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Sunday afternoon or night; Monday, fair, fresh east to south winds, shifting to west.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair, continued warm Sunday, followed by showers and cooler in the afternoon or night; Monday, fair, fresh south to west winds.

New England—Showers Sunday afternoon or night; Monday, fair, cooler, fresh northeast to southeast winds, becoming southwest Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	23	62	4 P. M.	25	74
5 A. M.	19	63	6 P. M.	24	73
9 A. M.	19	63	9 P. M.	24	64
12 M.	22	69	12 P. M.	17	56

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 22; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 69; maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 10:20 P. M.; humidity, 45 per cent at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent at 8 P. M.

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FULL POKER HANDS AND THEIR VALUES

Argument as to Chance of Filling Flushes and Straights Puzzles Players.

ARE 2,598,960 COMBINATIONS

Why the Forty Straight Flushes Are Harder to Make Than the Thirteen Fours of a Kind.

The inexperienced poker player hesitated: with the chance to draw to a king-high straight or a queen-high flush he was undecided which card to discard. Finally he threw away the flush and drew to the straight, and the veteran looking over his shoulder turned away in disgust, that was deepened by the fact that the card to turn up in the hand was the fifth of a suit and both flush and straight were lost. The tyro tried to defend his selection by declaring the straight was the easier hand to get, to which the expert replied that the flush was the higher and therefore the better draw. A long discussion followed—a discussion typical of a thousand others that occur continually among poker players, who hold in many cases to the belief that the straight is the easier to fill, whereas the fact is that the flush is not only the higher hand, but the more likely to be made. The mathematical proposition is simple.

When one has four cards of a straight in his hand, open at both ends, the hand will be filled by the card next in sequence both above and below the ends. There are four of each of these cards in the deck which may be drawn, so that any one of eight cards will fill the hand. But where a hand contains four cards of a suit there are nine other cards of that suit in the deck, and any one of the nine will fill the hand. The relative chances of filling are therefore nine to eight in favor of the flush.

The thing that confuses the majority is the fact that the flush is the higher hand, and according to the theory of poker must necessarily be the harder to get. This is true with respect to the first four cards of either hand, but given the first four, it is untrue. So while the ratio of filling is 9 to 8 in favor of the flush, the number of straights in the deck is more than double the number of flushes, in the ratio of about 2 to 1. A number of other unique facts is developed by analysis that are unknown to the average poker player.

There are 10,240 straights in a deck of cards and 5,148 flushes. Yet there are 1,980 ace high flushes and only 1,024 ace high straights, although there are only twelve cards from which to make the flush and sixteen from which to make the straight. The difference lies in the necessity of the cards being in sequence.

In figuring out the number of ace high flushes, take the combination 1, 2, 3, 4 of a suit. It will combine with any one of the nine remaining cards of the suit to form a flush. Substitute the 5 for the 4 and there are 8 remaining cards to combine. Substitute the 6 for the 5 and there are 7, and so on, until the queen is substituted, when there remains one card to make the flush. There are thus the total of 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 combinations with 1, 2, 3, or 45 in all. Eliminating the three spot and employing the same method, there are 36 combinations of 1, 2, 4, and 28 of 1, 2, 5, and so on, until there is found to be 165 combinations containing 1, 2. So with 1, 3 there are 120 combinations, with 1, 4 there are 84, until these are exhausted, and there are found 485 combinations with each ace, or 1,980 all told.

There are 1,980 ace high, 1,320 king high, 840 queen high, 504 jack high, 280 ten high, 140 nine high, 60 eight high, 20 seven high, and 4 six high—5,148 all told.

With ace high straights, each ace will combine with the four kings, giving 16 combinations. Each of these will combine with the four queens, giving 64 combinations. Each of these will combine with the four jacks, giving 256 combinations, and each of these with the four tens, giving 1,024 combinations with ace high. There are ten grades of straights, ranging from ace high to five high, with 1,024 of each, making 10,240 straights in the deck.

The full hands, that rank above the flushes, are easily found. There are 8,744 full houses. This is calculated by finding the number of "trips" in a deck, three of a kind being necessary to the full hand. There are four combinations of every kind of "trip," two with the heart and diamond and two with the spade and club. There are, of course, thirteen different grades of "trips," making 52 sets of three of a kind in all. Any one of the pairs in the deck combined with these give a full house, and there are twelve other grades of pairs, with six of each grade possible, so that the total number of full houses is 72 times 52, or 3,744 in the deck.

The fact that there are only 13 fours in the deck confuses many in calculating the reason for the hand ranking below the straight flushes, which are more than three times as numerous. The reason is that there are 48 cards to combine with each set of fours to make different and distinct hands. Thus there are 13 times 48 of these, or 624 hands containing four of a kind.

There are 10 straight flushes, ranging from ace high to five high in each suit, or 40 in all, while there are of course 4 of these which are royal flushes. The possible hands in the deck are thus:

Royal Flushes, 4.
Straight flushes, 40, including royals.
Four of a kind, 624 hands, containing the 13 fours.
Full houses, 8,744.
Flushes, 5,148, including straight flushes.
Straights, 10,240, including straight flushes.
Three of a kind, 54,912 hands containing the 52 "trips."
Two pairs, 123,552 hands containing the 2,308 combinations of two pairs.
One pair, 1,098,240 hands containing the 78 pairs.

The last figures are surprising, particularly in view of the fact that there are 1,317,888 hands which do not contain a pair, though they may contain the straights and flushes. By adding the possible hands with and without pairs together we find that the total number is 2,416,128. Adding in the 123,552 two pairs and the 3,744 full houses and the 624 fours of a kind bring the aggregate possibilities up to 2,598,960. The chances of drawing a hand without even a pair are almost even.

These latter figures require explanation along somewhat different lines from those already explained. With threes of a kind, for instance, each set of "trips," of which it is shown there are 52, will combine with the remaining cards of different denomination in the deck without bettering. Thus each of the 52 sets will combine with the 48 remaining cards and these with each of the 44 remaining then, making 109,824 hands which are, however, exactly duplicated, so that dividing by 2, it is found that there are 54,912 hands.

The same method applies to the two pairs. When the 78 pairs are mated with the 72 remaining pairs of different denomination the result is 5,616 combinations in duplicate, or 2,308 each of which combine with the 44 remaining cards, giving 123,552 hands.

Figuring single pairs, each pair will combine with the 48, with the 44, and with the 40 cards remaining, but the result will be six times the actual number because the combinations of a given three cards combine six ways or 14,080 hands with each of the 78 pairs, making 1,088,240 hands all told.

The possible hands without pairs are figured by combining the 52 cards with the 48, with the 44, with the 40, and with the 36, producing the total number of hands duplicated 120 times and giving the result 1,317,888.

There is one other table that is interesting—the table of two pairs. This shows the ranking hands:

Aces up, 19,008; Kings up, 17,424; Queens up, 15,840; Jacks up, 14,256; Tens up, 12,672; Nines up, 11,088; Eights up, 9,504; Sevens up, 7,920; Sixes up, 6,336; Fives up, 4,752; Fours up, 3,168; Threes up, 1,584.

Of the hands without pairs the ranking hands number:

Ace high, 502,860; King high, 335,580; Queen high, 213,180; Jack high, 127,500; Ten high, 70,380; Nine high, 34,680; Eight high, 14,280; Seven high, 4,080.

MISSING HEIRESS FOUND.

Stormy Scene Results When Dr. Haas Calls on Sister—Police at Interview.

Miss Lillian Haas, the heiress, who disappeared from a hotel in Atlantic City on March 7, was found yesterday at 38 West Sixty-eighth Street by her brother, Dr. Gustav Haas of 237 West 120th Street, through private detectives. When the doctor called last night his sister became very much excited and refused to see him.

Dr. Haas was ordered out of the house by the landlady, Mrs. S. A. Ryan. Hot words followed, and the doctor attempted to force his way to his sister's room, according to the story told later by Mrs. Ryan.

Four policemen were called in from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. After their arrival Miss Haas was asked to come downstairs. Upon learning that the policemen would remain during the interview with her brother, she consented to appear.

The salutations between brother and sister were cool, owing, Miss Haas says, to a row that had divided the family into two factions.

Miss Haas said that her sudden disappearance from the Atlantic City hotel was due to the fact that two detectives had been shadowing her at the instance of some member of her family, who Miss Haas thinks wanted to have her put in a sanitarium.

This was told after the doctor's departure, when Mrs. Ryan demanded an explanation from her boarder.

The conversation between brother and sister was brief. The doctor said he did not care to discuss family affairs before strangers, and left the house after his sister had promised to call at his office this morning. Dr. Haas is a bachelor.

Several weeks ago he started a suit against his stepbrothers and stepsisters in an effort to break his father's will, a document by which they profited to a greater extent than did Dr. Haas.

When his sister disappeared Dr. Haas believed she had been spirited away by persons concerned in the suit. Miss Haas denies this.

ECHO OF HEARST'S CAMPAIGN.

Leaguers Try to Obtain Control in Cattaraugus County.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 23.—An echo of the Hearst campaign of last Fall was heard to-day in Cattaraugus County, when the Independence League followers attempted to obtain control of the county organization. The regulars called a meeting at Salamanca, while the leaguers decided to meet in Olean. Both factions held meetings, each declaring itself to be the organized and legal representatives of the party. The anti-Hearst men elected ex-State Committeeman Robert E. McConnell as Chairman at Salamanca, and declared that fully two-thirds of the committeemen were present.

The Hearst men made no claims to members beyond saying that they had a quorum.

BANKER HELD FOR MURDER.

Negro Bank President Accused of Killing His Cashier.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 23.—Joseph Pettus, President of the People's Bank, an institution owned by the negroes of this city, was arrested to-day and charged with the murder of Edward Howell, the cashier of the bank, who was waylaid and shot to death here on the night of March 19. Pettus and Howell were the only persons who knew the combination to the bank vault. After the murder the vault was opened and several notes Pettus owed the bank and $2,700 in cash were taken out.

This led to the arrest of Pettus, who is also charged with grand larceny. Pettus is a leader here among the negroes.

$1,600 PEARLS LOST IN WASH.

Count Louis de la Bord Quizzed 150 Laundry Employes in Vain.

Two pearl studs belonging to Count Louis de la Bord, the gift of his friend Louis of Orleans, valued intrinsically at $800 each, were lost a week ago yesterday, apparently when the Count sent his linen to the laundry while a guest at the Hotel Algonquin. The Count said he left the studs in a shirt.

The police closely questioned employes of both the hotel and the laundry, but found no trace of the missing gems. The Count accompanied detectives to the laundry and assisted in examining 150 men and girls. The manager of the laundry called in plumbers and had sewer traps examined, and machinists went through the washing machinery, without result.

The Count sailed for Europe on Wednesday after a two weeks' visit in New York, without his studs.

CHURCH CONCERN ROBBED.

Publishers Lose 400,000 Pounds of Paper, Valued at $12,000.

BOSTON, March 23.—In the course of an investigation to determine the reason for the unusually large amount of printing paper purchased by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company in the last four years, the Directors of the company have discovered a shortage of about $12,000. It is said that 400,000 pounds of paper have been stolen from the company. It is alleged that persons implicated are known to the Directors, and that $2,500 has been recovered.

It is understood that no criminal action will be taken, although a civil suit is said to be pending.

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Buy China and Glass right

For the Easter Table

Cut Glass

Rose Centers
$8.50 to $40.00
A large assortment of the newest bell and flat shapes, in heavy glass, richly cut, and a few especially handsome in English Rock Crystal.

Flower Vases
$1.90 to $75.00
From the dainty vase 8 inches high, of fine cut glass, costing $1.90, to the magnificent flower stand 3 feet high, which sells at $75, our collection of 200 different styles contains the most remarkable values ever offered.

Flower Baskets
$2.50 to $40.00
We show a charming little Cut Glass Basket for violets at $2.50, and a wide variety of sizes and designs ranging up to a remarkably handsome style, 21 inches high, in basket-weave cutting, at $40.00.

Ferneries—$5.25, $6.75, $8.50, $10.50, $12.00, $13.50, $18.00.
At $12.00 we are selling an exquisite new design with chrysanthemum prismatic cutting and polished bottom; sterling silver mounting and silver plated lining; diameter, 6 inches. The Ferneries under $12.00 are of fine cut glass with silver plated mountings.

Compotiers
$4.00 to $30.00
The largest variety in town. The $4.00 style is 9 inches high, 3½ inches diameter and extra heavy. It has chrysanthemum cutting on body, cut stem and star cut foot. Usual price, $6.00.

Fruit and Salad Bowls
$2.75 to $22.50
The 8-inch bowl at $5.00 is a finer piece of cutting than we have ever been able to offer at this price. It is a mass of brilliance, having no less than 28 perfectly cut chrysanthemums. The edges are deeply scalloped and notched. At $3.50 we offer a bowl of the same size with slightly less cutting.

Manufacturers' Samples

Easter Vases, Flower Holders and Flower Baskets, including iridescent glass, and gold decorated glass in green and gold, crystal and gold, ruby and gold combinations..... 75c. to $36.00

Jardinieres

Fine Royal Bonn porcelain, hand decorated with floral designs, green bands top and bottom and heavy gold edges.

10½ inch size, $5.25; 12 inch size, $6.75; 14 inch size, $10.75.

Brass and Copper Goods

Jardinieres, hand hammered, will hold pot 8½ inches diameter. Special at..... $2.90

Ferneries, a new design in highly polished brass, claw feet; separate lining.

5½ inch opening $2.00; 6 inch opening $2.50; 7½ inch opening $3.00

Lamps and Shades

Student Lamp in nickel or dull brass; central draught burner; green ribbed shade, white porcelain lined, $4.00.

With white porcelain shade, $3.75

Bent Glass Lamp Shade, 14 inch, with heavy glass bead fringe; choice of amber or green glass; regular 4 inch ring to fit average parlor lamp..... $3.25

The above shade, complete with lamp, in dull brass.... $5.00

Cottage Furnishings

Our usual comprehensive stock of furnishings for the Summer Cottage is now complete. New patterns are shown in

Dinner Sets—Toilet Sets.
Table Glass Sets—
Lamps—Fancy Shades—
Vases—Brass and Copper Goods.

West 21st and West 22d Streets
Near Sixth Avenue

PHI KAPPAS DINE SHONTS.

Interborough's President Compares Fraternity and Corporation Work.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night. Mr. Shonts became a member of the fraternity at Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1874. Last night he gave his fraternity brothers an informal talk on "Team Work."

Mr. Shonts drew a parallel between the accomplishment of results by a fraternity and the work of a large corporation. He emphasized the fact that large corporations could be successfully handled only through the application of one of the first principles of the fraternal organization, namely, the thorough co-operation of persons in authority.

Walter L. McCorkle was toastmaster. The speakers included Guy Morrison Walker, John W. Simpson, formerly President of Marietta College; George W. W. Porter of Newark; W. H. Crawford, President of Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.; A. Mitchell Palmer of Stroudsburg, Penn., and E. H. L. Gould, President of the Thirty-fourth National Bank of this city.

The dinner took the form of a love feast of the fraternity members. Many came from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and elsewhere to attend. Thirty of the forty-three active chapters sent delegations.

DON'T NEED STOLEN WILL.

Rubens Estate Can Be Settled Without It, Says Counsel.

James Barclay, of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, said yesterday that in his opinion the loss of the will of Charles Rubens, alias Voog, that was stolen from the registered mail sack sent from this port on La Savoie on Jan. 17, will have no effect on the disposition of the Rubens estate, valued at $1,250,000. In case the will is not recovered by the Paris police, said Mr. Barclay, the customary steps will be taken to prove the authenticity of the certified copy in the Surrogates' Office.

Charles Rubens had always spoken of himself as an American. While living in Paris he filed his will with the American Consul. The Consul later sent the will to New York to be probated. The will was being returned to Paris when it was stolen.

On the death of Rubens early last Summer it was found that his real name was Charles Voog, and that he was a native of Alsace when that province was under French dominion. Voog's papers showed further that he had got into trouble in Alsace in 1868 and had come to America and taken out papers of naturalization under the name of Charles Rubens. He made his fortune here as a banker and then returned to Paris.

Immediately on the publication of these facts after the man's death many claimants for the estate appeared in France. According to the French law, they asserted, naturalization papers taken out under an assumed name were void. Likewise Voog's will would be void and the estate would descend according to French law.

Mr. Barclay said that he thought there was nothing in the

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

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Magazine Section

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MR. DOOLEY ON MUSIC

Pictures by Gordon Ross

By Finley Peter Dunne

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"Y'RE over arly," said Mr. Dooley.

"Yes," said Mr. Hennessy. "There was nawthin' to do an' I thought I'd run acrost while Honorya was takin' her music lesson."

"It's a grand thing, music," said Mr. Dooley.

"It is," said Mr. Hennessy sadly.

"I'm crazy about it," said Mr. Dooley. "I don't know what there is about th' power iv music, but it has a tur-rble effect on me. An' if there's wan piece iv music that moves me more than anny other 'tis th' five finger exercise. Was that what Honorya was playin' ?"

"It was," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I thought so," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis th' composition I'm most familyar with. I don't know how manny millyon times I've heerd it, but ivry time it gives me a new thrill, a kind iv th' jumps that I don't get fr'm dhrink or tobacco. Whin I hear its sthrains pourin' fr'm th' windows next dure I am sthrangely excited. I cease to be th' sordid, money-lovin', practical man ye know. I'm lifted out iv mesilf. I long to quit me business an' go into th' wilds. I pace th' room, I tear out me hair in handfuls. I beat on th' walls with me fists. Take a good hot Summer's day whin I've been up most iv th' night befure an' th' flies ar-re plentiful an' th' five finger exercise, no matther how inacurately played, makes me think I've got th' artistic timpramint, although otherwise a man iv clane habits who shaves four times a week.

"Did ye iver notice how th' sweet music iv a pianny dhrowns all other sounds? Not even a deef man wud call this a quiet neighborhood. But th' throlley cars may be clangin' by, a man may be shinglin' th' roof, th' people upstairs dancin' a breakdown an' a couple iv Germans at th' front dure debatin' whether they will play ten pins or pinochle a week fr'm Sunday, an' all I can hear is doremifasollasido, dosilasolfaremido fr'm Miss Mary McGraw next dure, who weighs a hundherd an' five pounds an' cudden't make sound enough to be heerd if she was leadin' th' ace iv spades in a card game. It ain't a loud noise, d'ye mind. It don't shatter ye'er hearin'. It slips into what Hogan calls th' chambers iv ye'er ear, snuggles down close to th' dhrum an' goes to wurrk with an auger. I've known a man with a large fam'ly iv girls who was employed to edit a pnoomatic hammer on a skyscraper pause with a look iv anguish on his face an' curse as a lady in th' house next dure begun th' five finger exercise.

"Me neighbor gives me a concert ivry mornin'. She was just through whin ye come in. Th' music teacher arrived at ten o'clock an' at ten five Misther McGraw boorded an east bound car in th' direction iv th' lake. I had to stay. Things that will dhrive a man fr'm home won't dhrive him fr'm a saloon. Th' entertainment begun an' wint on to its usual lenth. I've got it timed exactly, f'r th' music teacher is hired be th' hour. She's infatchooated with th' playin' iv her pupil, but whin I peeped in wan day I see her lookin' at th' clock. I've got th' performance timed to th' minyit, but I can't help it, ivry day I give way to onmanly hopes that I may be wrong. I think me clock may've stopped, but it hasn't. Thin I hope th' music teacher or th' pianny will jump out iv th' window or, Gawd f'rgive me, something will happen to th' poor girl hersilf. I pray to keep fr'm thinkin' that th' innocint young thing may luckily squash a knuckle, not bad, d'ye mind, but enough so that I can get in me wurruk with Dock O'Leary an' have him tell her if she doesn't stop practicin' f'r awhile she'll niver be able to get a weddin' ring on her finger. But nawthin' iver happens. At th' end iv th' half hour she's as fr'esh as iver while I've hardly strength to kick th' dog.

"Afther these prelim'naries th' thrainer hauls out 'Th' March iv Norma' or 'Th' Filly iv th' Rig'mint.' Havin' an extensive acquaintance among th' marrid with fam'lies I know thim two gr-reat wurruks be heart. Th' music teacher sets on a small chair alongside th' pianny stool an' me neighbor sets on th' pianny stool. It isn't high enough to give her th' proper reach f'r th' back molar teeth iv th' pianny an' she gets up an' twists it. Thin she sets down again an' looks undherneath th' pianny to see if she's got her feet right on th' pedals; her face assumes an expression iv a man about to make a difficult pool shot f'r th' corner pocket; th' music teacher begins: 'One an' two an' three an' wan, two, three.' Thin I hear: 'Dum dum te'; a wait; thin, 'Dum. Dum te dum, te dum, te—'; another wait; thin, 'Dum. Dum te dum, dum te dum, dum te dum.' She wavers; she stops; not afraid to wound, as th'pote says, she's afraid to sthrike. Will she do it? I ask mesilf. Will she hit that note or will she desert her post like a cow'rd an' lave me suspinded in th' air be me achin' teeth? I can't set still waitin' f'r her decision. I pace th' room; I pluck narvously at me buttons; I look at th' clock; I thry to think iv something more pleasant—like where I'm goin' to get th' rent money; an' fin'lly as th' minnyits fly into years I rush to th' window an' call out: 'F'r hiven's sake, Mary Ann, wallop it. Who wud be free thimsilves must sthrike th' blow. Hit it, darlint, an' save me last remainin' flicker iv intilligence. This is th' way it goes, alanna: "Dum te dum te Dum."

"She doesn't hear me, but suddenly she determines to make th' plunge. Inspired be th' Gawd iv Music her hand discinds with incredible swiftness an' hits th' wrong note! Oh, Hinnissy, did music iver lure ye up th' long an' reg'lar slope iv a chune ye know well an' hate worse on'y to thrip ye just at th' exit? 'Tis like wan iv thim bad dhreams whin ye fall off th' top iv a high buildin' on'y here 'tis not in bed ye wake up, but in a dentist's chair with a man prospectin' f'r th' nerves iv a tooth that seems to have roots in th' soles iv ye'er feet.

"I on'y know afther this that th' music lesson is goin' on th' way a man that's been shot be th' Indyans knows he's bein' scalped. At iliven o'clock th' teacher goes away an' me neighbor plays: 'Waltz me around again, Willie' with wan finger, p'raps th' thumb. I take a gr-reat inthrest in that young lady. I think a lot about her future. I hope it will not be long befure she marries a rich young miner fr'm Sitka, Alaska.

"Well, whin ye come to think iv it, 'tis sthrange that not bein' contint with th' noises we can make with our own nachral faces, all mankind does be invintin' insthruments out iv wood, iron, leather, an' ivory, to scrape, to hit, to blow into, to pluck or to nudge with th' elbow an' projooce diff'rent kinds iv noise that th' Germans call music. Th' Germans tell us what is music an' what ain't. Wan kind iv noise is music an' another kind isn't. I don't know when to dhraw th' line. It ain't music to file a saw, but it is music to give a poor imitation iv filin' a saw on a fiddle. Wan man blows into a flute an' I say: 'That's a disagree'ble noise.' 'No,' says th' German, 'that's music.' Another man blows into his coffee an' I say: 'There's music.' 'No,' says th' German, 'that's a disagreeable noise.'

"Take th' pianny. In all this broad land ye won't hardly find a house that doesn't harbor a pianny. Rich an' poor alike they all have thim. Th' same notes that dhrives th' millyonaire fr'm home to oppress th' poor, sinds th' poor man willingly to be oppressed. No home is complete without this here large mahogany box filled with scrap iron. A pianny is th' wan thing that distinguishes th' very poor fr'm th' pauper. Ye'd think a man was crazy if he arned two dollars a day an' spint three hundherd on a bass dhrum, a slide trombone, a bass fiddle, an' yet anny wan iv thim makes betther sounds an' looks prettier thin a pianny. A pianny ain't half as good lookin' as a thrunk or a foldin' bed. Even a German cuddent build annything homelier. It's made out iv th' same kind iv wood as a coffin an' it ain't annything like as well formed.

"Ye see Honorya's pianny whin 'twas brought in. All th' little boys an' girls in th' neighborhood watched eight Dutchmen totin' it in on their stomachs, which, Hinnissy, is a German laborin' man's substitchoot f'r arms. Th' monster carrid away th' dure sashes, knocked th' top off th' stairpost, upset th' stove, an' kicked great holes in th' plasther. Whin it was dhropped on th' flure it shook down th' bust iv Dan'l O'Connell an' th' pitchers fr'm th' wall. Ye wint into th' parlor that night an' near jumped out iv ye'er boots whin ye see a grinnin' monsther, blind, with its horrid rows iv black an' yellow teeth exposed to ye, an' its gr-reat coarse body restin' on huge bow legs. A pianny in th' twilight looks like wan iv thim submarine monsthers ye r-read about in th' pa-apers, relics iv th' old times whin men dhressed be gettin' out iv bed an' kilt each other with stone hammers instead iv railroads. It might aisily have slime fr'm th' bottom iv th' sea on it. Look at its gapin' mouth. If its fat legs cud carry it fast enough a small mouthful it wud make iv ye, Hinnissy. In th' twinklin' iv an' eye it cud gobble ye up, grind ye with its wicked chromatic scale an' swallow ye into its fearful inteeryor.

"Forchnitely it is a slow an' timid monsther like all that come up fr'm th' bowels iv th' sea. It niver moves or attacks anny wan, but whin hurt, whin anny wan slaps its mouth, it gives forth a thin little squeal. To see th' size iv th' pianny an' to hear its weak cry whin assailed is wan iv th' most melancholy things I know iv. Ye'd think this gr-reat, huge monsther whin sthruck wud belch forth a roar that wud blow off th' roof. But no. Out iv its vast cavern, full iv iron rods, bolts, screws, wire, wood, an' varnish, comes a trickling little cry f'r help like a chicken lost in a storm. 'Tis as if an elephant clucked. Afther awhile ivrybody takes liberties with it. Honorya can't go by it without playin' a few missteps fr'm a popylar waltz, th' little boys run their dirty thumbs acrost it to make it squeal, an' fin'lly ye use it to store ye'er cuffs an' hat.

"I've often wondhered what music is annyhow, Hinnissy. I don't like pianny music, though I've heerd some iv th' best players an' all th' worst in me time. I've seen thim all fr'm a young lady that made a score iv four out iv a possible ninety-three to a fellow that got down close to th' pianny an' played it be winkin' agin th' keys. Whin he got through th' ladies in th' aujeence climbed on th' stage an' kissed him. As I looked at th' ladies Mercy sthruggled with Justice, but as I looked at th' fellow Justice triumphed, an' I says to mesilf: 'It serves ye right. It serves ye both right.'

"What's music annyhow, I'd like to know. Th' Chinyman down th' sthreet whin he's sint th' last shirt home to th' wrong man can get a lot iv fun settin' around with his frinds on Saturday night be hittin' a gong with a stick whin he thinks iv it. I can't keep me feet on th' ground whin blind Clancy is wheedlin' th' 'Rocky Road' out iv th' pipes an' nawthin' but a four-iliven fire wud take me away fr'm a brass band. Hogan, who's gr-reat f'r all kinds, wanst took me to hear what he called th' higher music. There were sixty or siventy German men playin' on diff'rent insthruments. Some were scrapin' an' some were blowin' an' some were thumpin' an' a lady with a harp plucked fr'm time to time on that conthraption. A large man standin' up in front pinted at wan section or another with a stick to tell thim whin to begin. He'd pint to th' fiddlers an' they'd fiddle, he'd glare at th' man with th' slide thrombone an' he'd shoot out his fist a yard; he'd nod to th' lady with th' harp an' she'd pluck three times at th' sthrings an' resume her nap; suddenly something made th' large man angry; he got red in th' face an' looked to be about to throw his club at a red-headed man in th' back row.

"I'd been watchin' this fellow f'r a long time, an' I see he'd been sojerin'. 'Ye're caught now, me lad,' says I. An' he was. Whin he see th' angry expression on th' boss's face he jumped up an' bate upon a dhrum which is called a kettle dhrum, fr'm th' wurruds kettle an' dhrum, ontil th' dhrum sticks bounced in th' air. At th' sound th 'other performers were aroused to madness, an' stampeded. They got away fr'm th' leader. He cudden't do annything with thim. He raged, he shook his fists at thim, he begged, he pleaded, he threatened first on wan side, thin th' other. Th' crazy Germans rayfused to ca'm down. They scraped, they pounded, they blew, no wan payin' anny attintion to annywan else. Th' sounds bumped each other like men thryin' to escape fr'm a burnin' buildin', weak sounds were thrampled undher foot be burly notes fr'm th' slide thrombone.

"Th' lady with th' harp reached over an' bit th' sthrings. I see with me own eyes th' red-headed man take a runnin' jump at his kettle dhrum. A desprit German climbed up in th' organ loft an' opened th' stop-cock. New insthruments were inthrajooced as th' old wans were desthroyed. Wan man bate a wash biler with a monkey wrench; another rang a bell; some coughed; others whistled; a cannon was fired; a charge iv dinnymite exploded an' th' concert was over. As we come out into th' almost uncanny stillness undher th' ilivated railroad Hogan says: 'He's a great composer, Richard Sthrauss.' 'Who did he iver compose?' says I.

"No, Sir, what's wan man's music is another man's noise. There's on'y wan kind that we all like, an' that's th' kind we make oursilves. Ye take me. Me frinds ar-re not unanimous in sayin' that I have a melojous voice. Whin I attimpt to sing at a chris'nen or a weddin' Father Kelly always uses his old joke an' asks me why I don't rent out some iv me flats. Yet me voice sounds agreeable to me. In th' bathroom in th' mornin' I sing in a way that charms me. Me notes ar-re full an' mellow an' I wondher why it is no wan has been along to pay me five thousand dollars a night to warble f'r thim. If I cud dacintly invite th' wurruld to me bath room to hear me sing 'tis little thought they'd have iv sindin' to It'ly f'r their talent. Such volume, such sweetness, such variety, such tendherness. Think iv it! 'A most brilliant an' fas'n'ble aujeence gathered in th' bath room to hear Signor Dooley give his cillybrated rindition iv "Home, Sweet Home." Th' dimon' horseshoe blazed with jools.

"'Among those prisint was——' But I shudden't go on. P'raps 'tis just as well that there ain't anny audjeence. I injye it all th' more. I'm like that there king I read about in th' pa-apers that used to have th' opry performed f'r himsilf alone. 'Tis a gr-reat luxury f'r me to set in me magnificint tub an' listen to th' finest tenor in th' wurruld. I ain't always tenor, though. I have a gr-reat range. Sometimes I sing bass an' sometimes barytone, but I'm always good.

"An' that's why, I suppose, ye see so manny piannies around. If nobody else injyes thim, th' people that plays thim does. On'y like me singin' in me bath room they ought to perform in private."

"I feel kind iv sorry f'r th' music teacher," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It's a hard life," said Mr. Dooley. "But she must get a good deal iv satisfaction out iv knowin' that th' windows ar-re open. Th' wan fr'm next dure always seems to cheer up whin she sees me face afther th' lesson."

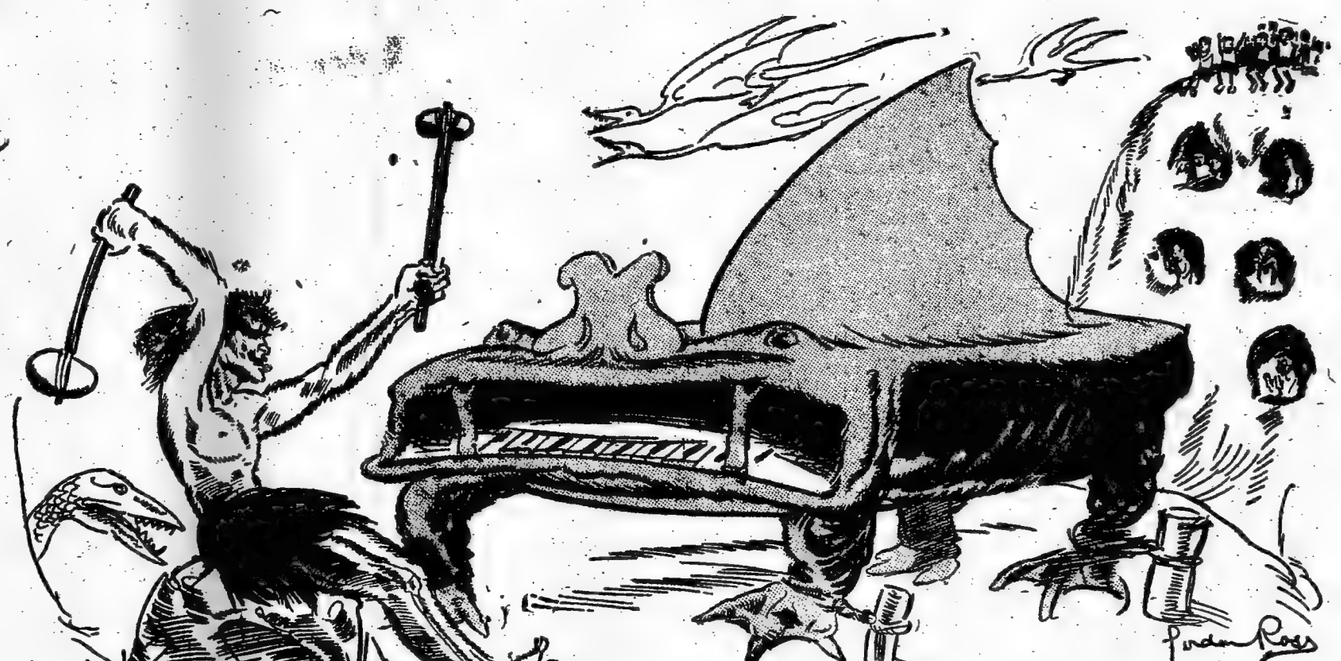

"Like wan iv thim submarine monsthres ye r-read about in the pa-apers." Copyright, 1907, By The New York Times.

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"No home is complete without this here mahogany box filled with scrap iron."

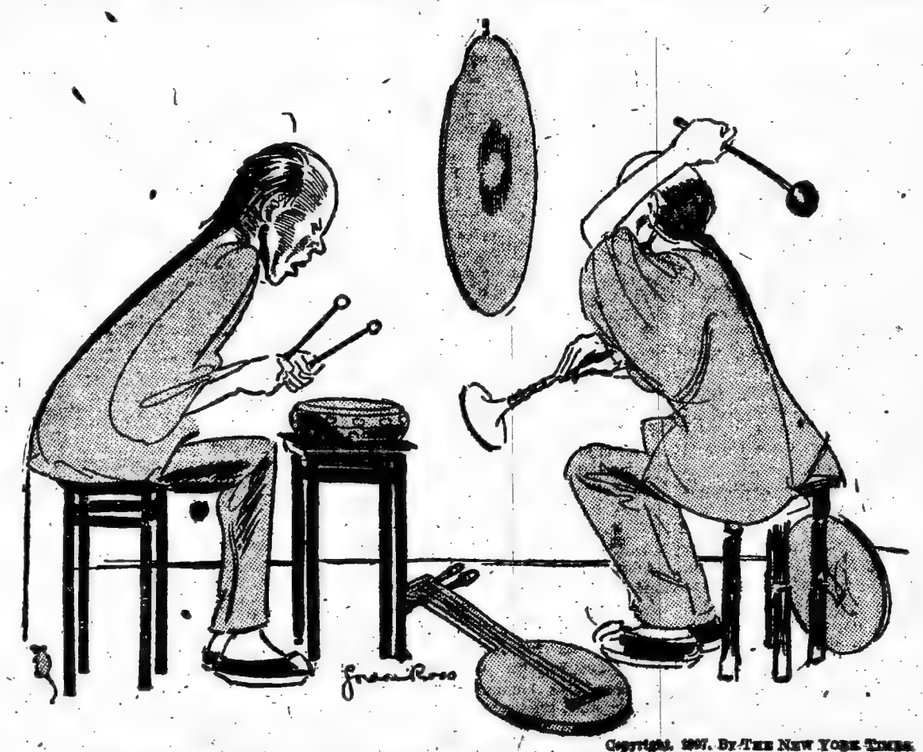

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"The wash man gets a lot iv fun settin' round and hittin' a gong whin he thinks iv it."

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"Such volume, such sweetness, such tenderness."

PENNSYLVANIA'S COLOSSAL TEMPLE OF FRAUD

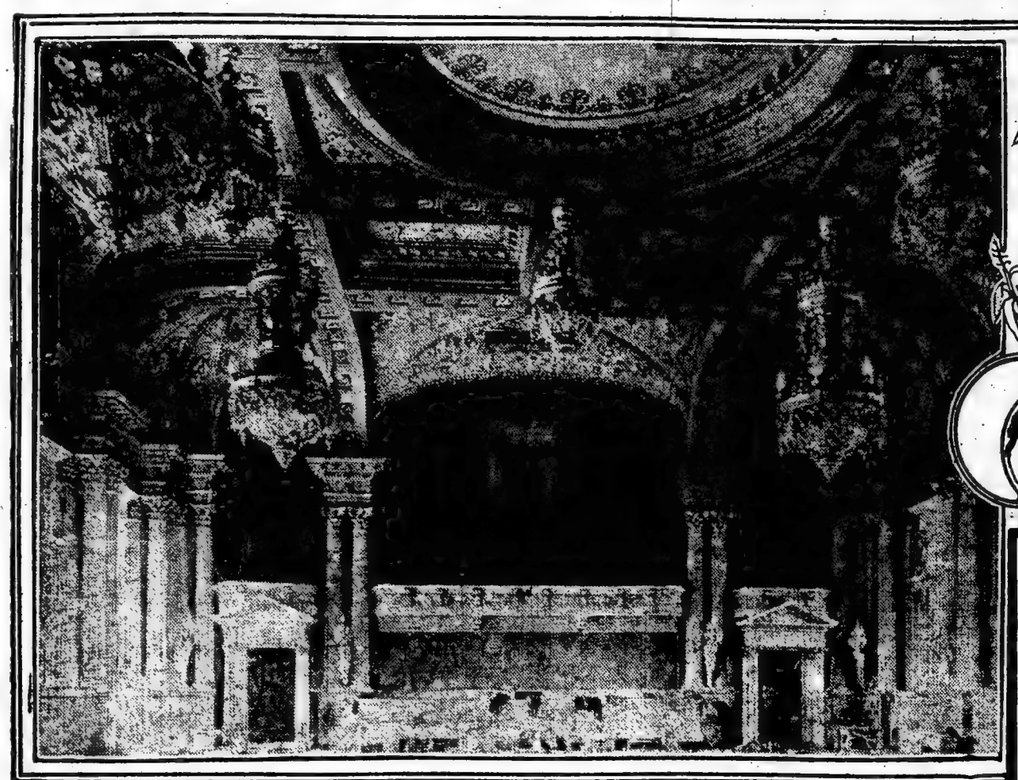

THE HOUSE CHAMBER, SHOWING THE ORNATE CEILING AND THE NOTORIOUS BRONZE CHANDELIERS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CAPITOL BUILDING, AT HARRISBURG

STANDARD IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM, PAID FOR PER YARD? COST $2,000.

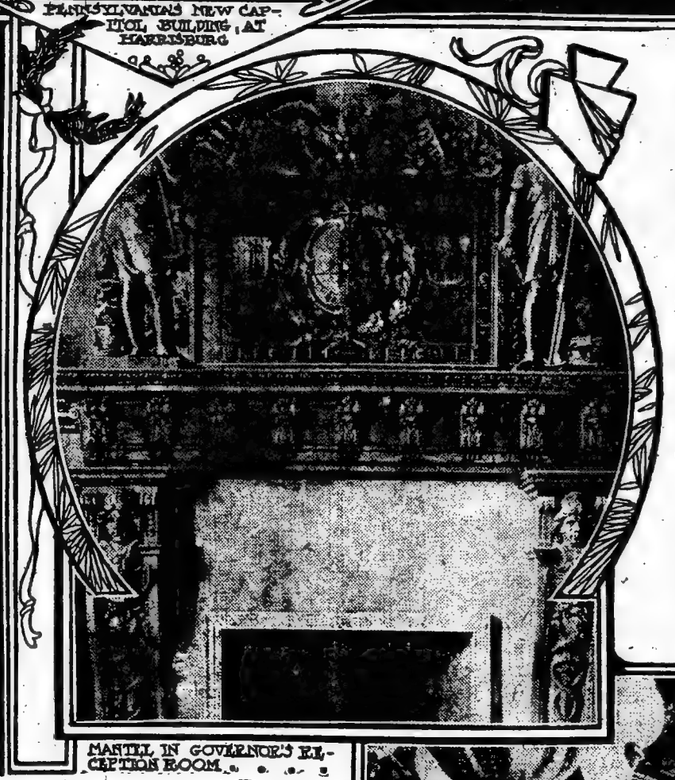

MANTEL IN GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

THE GOVERNOR'S PUBLIC RECEPTION ROOM.

An Investigation Commission Begins the Task of Tracing the Nation's Worst Political Thievery to Its Source—Details of the Looting of the Keystone State's Treasury That Have Already Come to Light.

A SPLENDID building stands on the hill past which the Susquehanna sweeps at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—a domed Capitol, lofty, grandiose, and not unimpressive in its proportions, though to good taste perhaps oppressive in the lavishness of its ornament without and the barbaric splendor of its decorations within.

To the opening and dedication of this building came last Autumn the President of the United States, who, standing amid its pillared porticos, felicitated a vast audience upon the glorious history of Pennsylvania—but spoke not a word of congratulation upon the completion of the fabric which was to house its Government.

For the new Capitol of the State of Pennsylvania is a monument to colossal fraud and theft. Its marble walls enshrine a luxury hitherto undreamed of in any public building; it is encrusted with rare marbles, floored and ceiled and wainscoted apparently with costly woods, painted with gorgeous pictures, and hung with wonderful products of the loom; gigantic lamps of bronze wrought in rococo shapes render it more splendid than day, and furnishings such as his Versailles never knew in the day of Le Roi Soleil make it a palace of delight.

Tweed and All Others Outdone.

But if in this Harrisburg Capitol luxury attained a solstice of gorgeousness, here also graft reached its meridian noon. There has never been in the whole history of corrupt politics in America anything quite equal to the work of the daring thieves who built the Pennsylvania Capitol. Remember Tweed; think of Tammany in its most evil hour; think of Albany; call to mind Quay and the plum-tree; recollect the gigantic Philadelphia filtration steal; conclude the worst respecting the looting of San Francisco by the Ruef Gang—and you will still be able to take off your hat to the unprecedented audacity of the gentlemen who rifled the Pennsylvania State Treasury through the new Capitol of the State.

What the loot amounted to exactly, and how it was divided, an investigating commission which has just begun work at Harrisburg hopes to learn. The particular work of the commission is to make clear why a building which cost three and a half millions required "furniture" for which the State paid eight and a half millions. You can really buy a lot of furniture for a million dollars.

Pennsylvania was rather proud of its Capitol, and of the economy with which it was believed to have been built, up to last Fall. The architect, Mr. J. M. Huston, announced that the building would cost the State less than the appropriation for it, $4,000,000. But a man named Berry—William S. Berry of Chester, a Prohibitionist and Methodist local preacher, whom the only reform impulse Pennsylvania has ever had, had just placed in the State Treasurer's office—looked the books over and last September told the newspaper men that in point of fact the cost of the Capitol would run up to $10,000,000. A week later he declared that it would greatly exceed that.

Mr. Berry is a responsible man, and his utterance made a sensation. The reform crusade which had swept the Filtration Gang out of power in Philadelphia and sent Berry to Harrisburg to open the Treasury books and count the money, had a candidate for Governor in the field, and the situation looked bad to the "Organization" which has ruled the State. The "Organization" met Mr. Berry's charge by means of an announcement made by the Governor, the celebrated Samuel W. Pennypacker, historian, bibliophile, humorist, farmer, of Pennypacker's Mills, Schwenksville. Gov. Pennypacker's whimsicalities only contribute to his reputation for absolute integrity. Though with the "Organization," he is not of it. The crimes of which it has been guilty he has never been charged with.

Gov. Pennypacker pointed out that the $4,000,000 appropriation was for the building only. No one could for a moment suppose that it was meant to include equipment. In expending (as he freely admitted he and the Building Commission had expended) more than $8,000,000 for "furnishings," they had been moved only by a desire for "results commensurate with the importance of the Commonwealth and creditable to its worthy people. They believe they have succeeded. The appointments are, as they ought to be, in keeping with the building."

The "Explanation."

In short, nothing was too good for Pennsylvania. That was the explanation of the $8,500,000 "furniture." It did occur to some people that appointments which cost twice as much as the house containing them were a little out of keeping with the building. But there they were, and they were certainly fine—dazzling, indeed, to the sight of the Pennsylvania farmers whom the "Organization" brought in free trains to gaze upon them, and who went home to tell their neighbors that nothing was too good for Pennsylvania—and to vote the "Organization" ticket.

It is only necessary, however, to look a few lines down the list of "furnishings" of which the Governor was so proud to notice that the word, in his mouth, had taken on a new and more splendid meaning. Trench, the philologist, observed what he thought was a law of language, the tendency of words to degenerate in significance. "Knave" once meant merely a youth, a "villain" was once merely an underling, a "miscreant" once merely an unbeliever, to "criticise" has come to mean to speak adversely. But in the mental habit of Gov. Pennypacker and his Capitol Board words grow not less, but more, worthy and comprehensive in meaning. "Furnishings" now mean fireplaces, floors, ceilings, walls, mantels, wainscoting, electric wiring, mural paintings, and the like.

It was interesting to learn that ex-Gov. Stone, Chairman of the Capitol Building Commission which had carried through the actual construction of the building, was not familiar with this new use of language. He declared that the building had been complete when his commission turned it over. Mr. Everett Harry, a writer, showed him the list of "furnishings": marble wainscoting, mantels, and bases, $278,109.47; construction of flues, fireplaces, &c., $21,237.59.

"That does not look as though the building was complete, if you will pardon me, Governor. Were these things not specified in the original contract for the building?"

"They were," replied Mr. Stone. "I don't want to criticise the Governor, but—"

The former Governor became interested.

Together we went over the remarkable list of "furnishings."

"I can't understand this," said Mr. Stone. "The original contract called for a completed building, and it was complete when we turned it over to the board to be furnished."

"Interlocking hardwood parquetry flooring, $142,412.47," I read. "Was that in the original contract?"

"Yes; certainly."

Cement flooring throughout the building was charged up as amounting to $25,117.74. Installing wires for two telephone systems throughout the building cost $17,666.78. There was a charge of $889,940 for carved panels, wainscoting, and mantels, also $59,408 for installing thermostats and valves throughout the building in connection with the heating system.

"All those things are parts of the building and were specified in the original contract," repeated the former Governor. "It is absurd to say we let the board put in flues, doors, windows, mantels, and so on. The telephone system—why, we put those in, too."

"Well, how do you account for their being charged up here if, as you say, they were put in by your commission?" I asked.

"I don't want to criticise the Governor," Mr. Stone began apologetically, "But how do I know whether they tore up the floors we laid and put down others; how do I know whether they tore out the telephone systems and put in others; how do I know whether they wainscoted over our wainscoting and desired more mantels? It looks as if that had been done."

So a commission is sitting at Harrisburg inquiring how it really came about that $13,154,422.18 had to be spent on a $4,000,000 Capitol. The commission itself will cost $100,000 more; the Legislature will this week appropriate that amount to pay it. No arrangements have yet been made for a commission to investigate the Investigation Commission. Perhaps none will be needed. Perhaps Pennsylvania has one body that will do its work thoroughly and well.

Details Coming to Light.

Here are a few among the curious and engaging facts which already throw some light on the matter:

The main contract for "furnishing" was let under the stipulation that contractors must bid on every one of the items in a schedule prepared by J. M. Huston, the architect. This stipulation was concealed from all bidders except the one in whose interest it had been devised—John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia. So Sanderson got the contract. He had been paid on it $5,200,000.

It was a most extraordinary contract in many particulars. For instance, it called for payment for the "monumental art bronze" electroliers at so much per pound, and for mahogany furniture at so much per cubic foot.

Pennsylvania's Capitol has, in consequence, an immense number of the most mammoth bronze pendent and standing electric candelabra in the world—paid for by the pound. And it has gigantic chairs, tables, desks, and rostra—paid for by the cubic foot.

This is one of the most extraordinary and daring features of the robbery. Of course the method is utterly irrational. The age may be frankly commercial, but it has not yet come generally to the point of buying art by weight. And the most elementary intelligence has expired in the mind which can for a moment contemplate the idea of fixing the value of a chair or a desk by measuring the cubic feet of air between its legs and in its empty drawers. There are in the Capitol tall clothes poles standing on wide bases which, being worth perhaps $50, measure up $400. There are tall-back chairs to which this method gives a value six times too great. There are empty telephone booths which cost the State $3,000 apiece—enough to buy a house such as thousands of Pennsylvanians would think good enough for a home.

The work was done by sub-contractors, not by John H. Sanderson. The sub-contractors were not paid by the pound or the foot. They were paid on a business basis. They made a good profit. "Profit" is not the word for what John H. Sanderson made.

Sanderson's Modest Profit.

Sanderson received for furnishing a set of rooms concerning which the commission inquired on Tuesday $155,369. For this work (for Sanderson himself toiled not, neither did he spin) Sanderson paid $29,170. Consider this, for the sake of pleasantry, as a business transaction. Sanderson's profit was 434 per cent.

Sanderson received for painting and decorating certain walls $789,473.16. What it cost him to have it done is not yet in evidence, but the fact is in that a decorating firm of the highest class had offered to do it for $164,473.58.

Sanderson was paid for many thousand feet of parquetry flooring $1.27½ a foot. Fritz & Larue, who did the work, got 60 cents a foot.

There is a "mahogany" rostrum in the Senate caucus room, another in the House caucus room. They are monstrously big—they were paid for on the "per foot" plan, and it is only natural that they should be monstrously big. Containing about 5,000 feet of "mahogany," Sanderson received for them from the State $90,748.80. He paid the firm of A. Wilt & Son $2,060 to make them and put them in place. John A. Wilt so testified on Tuesday.

Wilt further testified that on instruction from Sanderson he had understood "mahogany" to mean sheets of mahogany mounted on sycamore, with stained putty moldings. Wherever oak had been called for, birch was used. Baywood was freely substituted for mahogany in every part of the building. It costs half as much.

The gilded capitals of pilasters in the lower corridors, beautiful to the eye, are, it has been discovered, of plaster of paris. A considerable amount of "bronze" ornament is painted composition. Some of the "leather" covered chairs are really pantasote.

Two Millions for Chandeliers.

The Capitol is lighted electrically by 2,500 bronze chandeliers, brackets, and standards. For these $2,258,955.96 was paid Sanderson. Some single fixtures cost $20,000 each. They were charged and paid for by the pound. Sanderson had agreed to make them for $4.85 per pound. Since it is manifestly unfair to art to put it on so sordid and material a basis, Mr. Sanderson adjusted the wrong by loading his chandeliers, making them not only enormous in size, but solid throughout.

John Maene, one of Sanderson's designers, was on the stand at Harrisburg Wednesday.

"Did you make the model for these chandeliers?" asked Mr. Scarlet, pointing to the work that is hung in the $88,000 Senate caucus room, where the sessions of the commission are being held.

"I did," said Maene.

"What is your opinion as to their weight?"

"They are unusually and extraordinarily heavy. They are virtually solid except in the arms, where there is a small channel to allow for the electric light wire."

Mr. Maene, on further questioning, asserted that the chandeliers in every part of the building were unnecessarily heavy, and that those in the Senate caucus room were at least 150 pounds too heavy. At Sanderson's price of $4.85 "per pound," this additional weight would amount to $727.50 for each chandelier.

Q.—Do you think these chandeliers are unsafe? A.—I certainly do. They are too heavy, and may fall at any time unless they are exceptionally well hung.

Q.—Did you have any instructions as to the casting of these chandeliers? A.—None, except I was told they were to be made solid.

Q.—Is it a rule to make work of this kind heavy? A.—No, it is the rule to make them as light as possible.

Through this witness was also disclosed the fact that Sanderson had been paid extra for modeling the chandeliers—art had had its rights recognized after all. The specifications required him to furnish the models for all bronze work in consideration of the "per pound" price, but he had in fact been paid $137,600 for the models of the chandeliers—$100 a square foot, measuring across the widest lines of height, width, and depth.

It was further developed that the "mercurial gold finish" required by the contract had been omitted—a saving of 20 per cent.

The contractor was paid $138,757.69 for "Bacarat cut glass" in the chandeliers. There is not a piece of "Bacarat cut glass" in the Capitol. For the glass in the room in which the investigating commission is sitting the State paid $853.20. A witness testified that his firm had made and put in the glass and had received $260.

Major Criminals Yet Unknown.

These are a few of the facts already brought to light. They make it clear that the Capitol has been the excuse for the theft of immense sums from the State. They do not reveal the thieves; at least those who know most are not prepared to name them—yet. It will be hard for Sanderson and for Huston, the architect, to clear themselves, and George F. Payne & Co., who constructed the building, may have some explaining to do. But behind the apparent beneficiaries of the stupendous job stand the major criminals, the politicians whose mere instruments architects and contractors were; the political conspirators whose chief service to their State has been to despoil it through every means which the most corrupt imaginations in American politics to-day could suggest; the leaders who in a dozen years of "Organization" rule have made the name of Pennsylvania a byword.

Has the hour for these daring brigands come at last?

No More Tin Soldiers or Toy Muskets for Boston Boys

They Promote a Militant Spirit and are Therefore Undesirable—Hub also Has Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Rats.

THE tin soldier must go. Boston says so.

Rats and mice must be killed gently. So Boston wills it.

The wife of one of Boston's greatest anti-imperialists has written a series of articles showing that the intellectual future of the race is threatened by the continued existence of the tin soldier. Somebody else has jumped up, pale with fury, at the treatment of rats and mice in our cages. And the women's clubs of Boston are now agitated by stormy debates. Boston's clubs are more numerous and more liable to agitation than those of any other city of the world. How aptly has Boston been called the "Club of the Universe." How neatly has it been remarked that Browning was born in England and killed in Boston. How—but back to the subject!

They have given up the usual topics of debate at the Nietzsche Country Club and the Richard Strauss Tea Rooms. Instead they are reading papers on "Militarism in the Nursery" and "Tin, the Symbol of Lead." At the Thought Club, that famous organization with the motto "Browning and Brown Bread," they are shuddering at the exposures contained in "Trickery in Our Mousetraps" and "What Shall We Do With Our Rats?" Oh, it is something fearful! Nothing has taken hold of Boston so completely since the Boston Massacre and the unpleasantnesses at Lexington and Concord.

According to those who desire the death of the tin soldier, the whole trouble with the world to-day may be directly traced to our nurseries. When the infantile mind should be pondering on why Ibsen, if he meant anything, should be mean enough to do it meaninglessly, it is now arranging battalions of tin soldiers in warlike array. When the baby should be crying "Mamma, Maeterlinck," it is on the nursery floor deep in barbarism. It is far from the realms of thought. It is in the wilderness—in the Battle of the Wilderness! It must be saved.

And such a state of affairs is unfair, say the Bostonians, to the tin soldier himself.

Why should a harmless effigy of tin be made to masquerade forever in habiliments that suggest murderous thoughts? Let the musket be taken from his soldier, the cartridge box from his waist, the sword from his side; and instead of these implements of bloodshed let there be placed inkhorn and pen and paper, that so the aspirations of Boston's budding statesmen may be guided in the right direction.

The discovery by this excellent lady that the tin soldier is to blame for a great part of our woe as a nation has brought about a crisis in the ranks of Boston's Tolstoyans and anti-imperialists. Some of the enthusiasts declare that, were it not for the tin soldier, the past would not have produced such monsters as Alexander, Julius Cæsar, and Napoleon, and that to guard against the recurrence of such men in the future this dangerous plaything of childhood must be stamped out as the pestilent microbe of assassination that it really is.

On the heels of this proposed reform comes the rumor that a "Society for the Supression of Tin Soldiery and the Abolishment of Toy Muskets in Our Schools and Our Homes" has actually been started in the inner circle of Boston culture. Just what line of action this society will take has not yet been divulged. But that it will be radical and will be made to extend to the vigorous censorship of such noxious literature of childhood as Hans Andersen's "Little Tin Soldier" is the half-whispered promise of the reformers.

As for the rats and mice which infest the State of Massachusetts, the Animal Rescue League of Boston has issued a decree that they must no longer be subjected to the inhuman treatment which has been accorded them in the past. Zoologically and physiologically considered, these industrious animals are fellow beings, argues the league, and to cause them needless pain or annoyance is not only barbarous but immoral. Henceforth, that Boston housekeeper who would rid her kitchen or her attic of these sociable creatures must consult with the league as to the proper method of doing so. One thing is certain, the trap that impales, or uses strangulation as its method of launching rats and mice into eternity will no longer be tolerated. Whatever trap is used, if traps are used at all, must be made comfortable, and, in a manner, edifying to its occupant. Any form of captivity that might cause unseemly struggles or squeaks to the latter are sternly prohibited. Everything must be done to make cheerful such captivity.

Once caught in this way, the fate of the rodent must be decided only by the league. If the actions of any rat seem peculiar, lunacy commissions will be appointed and the opinions of alienists sought to determine whether the culprit, at the time he infested the pantry, was suffering from hereditary burglarism or atavistic longing for pie. If it is shown that his ancestors had the pantry habit, the league may determine to send such a rat to Ratteawan, an asylum just founded near Boston to take care of such cases. If the culprit is condemned to death, that death must be of a kind that will arouse only cheerful thoughts in the departing animal, and for this purpose the league has prepared a carefully upholstered lethal chamber, into which the rat or mouse is introduced and easily wafted into the next world by inhaling vapors that are as agreeable to the sense of smell as they are affective in loosening the bondage of earthly life.

These are the latest symptoms of an advanced culture in Boston; and when that city has succeeded in transforming its tin soldiers to men of peace and treated its rats and mice to a welcome and deserved euthanasia, there will be time to take up other and less urgent reforms.

A Sartorial Wooing

WE met upon a tossing yacht,
And, reeling on the verge
Of creamy billows, talked of art,
(I wore a dark-blue serge.)
We next encountered at a lunch,
And spoke of books, I think,
'Twas then he praised my frock—a most
Becoming shade of pink.

Together on the tally-ho
We gayly rolled away,
And quoted Browning, Keats, and Poe,
And I was dressed in gray.
Then floating in the waltz amid
The ballroom's glittering scene,
He begged a rosebud from my hair,
My gown was palest green.

He took me in his auto car,
And half a mile from town
It wouldn't go, and he proposed,
I looked my best in brown.
So now he waits me at the church,
Where lilies hide the Latin,
And I am robed in white to-day,
The snow of lace and satin.

A Matter of Food.

"If corned beef is Irish turkey, what is macaroni?"

"Ginnenhen."

BUSINESS AND PUBLIC MORALS

Is Over-Specialization Akin to Immaturity?---The Business Man of To-day Possesses Virility, Brains, Force, but Has He Real Courage, Culture or Character?---Need of a Philosopher Who Will Preach That There Is a "Nobler Hell Than That of Not Making Money."

By CHARLES ZUEBLIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

SITTING in the smoking room of the Union League Club of Philadelphia one Saturday night when the brainy men of the Quaker City were gathered there, I was fascinated by their faces. They were manifestly men of affairs, with facial lines indicating strength, determination, and care. There was written in those lines, as in a phonographic record, the story of the triumphs of the first manufacturing city in the land, but there was reflected little of the tradition of the City of Brotherly Love. The records included obstinately square jaws, firm mouths, keen eyes, broad and high foreheads, but little fineness. I could not help wondering how a hundred years hence their names and influence will measure up against the old gray poet of Camden and his message to his comrades. Perhaps there is poetic genius in that club, possibly prophetic insight, undoubtedly a measure of social service, but it seemed that night to be made up of tired overspecialized business men—and if overspecialized, perhaps overestimated. The biggest man on the horizon of the world to-day is not Harriman, or Rockefeller, or Roosevelt, or Rothschild, or the Emperor of Germany, but Tolstoy, living as a peasant in a semi-barbarous nation.

Business Man Dominant.

The sway of the business man is well-nigh complete. He is the master of industry, he controls the means of subsistence and communication, he subsidizes education and art in his own whimsical fashion, he owns the Senate, through the Speaker he manages the House, he harries the President and the Supreme Court, he shapes the moral code. The decalogue has been supplanted by the business man's trilogy: (1) "Business is business." (2) "Stand pat." (3) "I want what I want when I want it." "Business is business" is the masculine equivalent for the feminine "because." "Stand pat" is the most immoral of all economic or political watchwords, and has never been proclaimed by a politician not subservient to business. "I want what I want when I want it" is the cry of the spoiled child, overspecialization being akin to immaturity." We need a prophet like Carlyle to-day to proclaim the iniquity and futility of the philosophy, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and to announce the discovery of a "nobler hell than that of not making money."

If the business man is to be the mentor of public morals, he must learn to follow the teachings of Isaiah, Jesus, Carlyle, Ruskin, and the other great prophets that there can be no legitimate mastery without service. The business man might see this if he were to take his nose from the grindstone. As it is, he not only sees nothing except sand, but he condemns the onlooker, whose vision is clearer, because the latter is not practical—that is, not engaged in the same blinding business processes. It is as though a man rushing headlong against the wall of an observatory should, by the concussion, see stars and claim superior accomplishment to the astronomer, who is merely looking at the real heavens with the aid of a scientific instrument, and hence not sufficiently practical or strenuous.

Higher Traits of Character Necessary.

An analysis of the business man, as we observe him in the ablest representatives, may enable us to see how many of his powers are wasted by overspecialization to the detriment of public morals.

He possesses virility, but not courage; brains, but not culture; force, but not character; more exactly, all successful business men possess virility, brains, and force, but few exhibit the union of courage, culture, and character.

There is something heroic about the virility of a man like Russell Sage trudging regularly to his office after he had passed the allotted span of human life, to engage in an occupation by many considered questionable, the fruits of which he would not permit himself to enjoy. There was no courage, however, in leaving to an aged widow the fortune he had not allowed her to spend during the years of its accumulation. Her wise benefactions cannot absolve the cowardice of the miser. Examples of virility abound, but unhappily instances of courage are rare.

The Case Against the Railroads.

During the railway strike of 1894 a well-known professor of economics in a symposium at the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago declared that the railways would have a better case against the sympathetic strike if they didn't themselves maintain a blacklist. One of the pillars of the church, a prominent railway President, called the professor a liar. The trials which followed the strike produced the evidence that this particular railway kept a blacklist. This railway executive is a notable example of the virile business man. The undesirability of such information having currency at that time doubtless caused his outburst, but his cowardice was obvious. One of the Chicago packers resented the criticism of the leading Jewish rabbi that the packers ought to pay their water rents, education by gifts to the University of Chicago and the establishment of the Field Columbian Museum, through which he exercises a permanent influence on the culture of others. Nevertheless, the bulk of his fortune is entailed and so bound by the dead hand as inevitably to curse those who receive it.

Instances of brains without culture crowd upon us. President Roosevelt said that at the anthracite coal conference John Mitchell was the only gentleman in the room, the President, with the coal operators, having completely lost his temper. One of Chicago's most public-spirited clubs recently "entertained" the School Board by banqueting them and inviting a distinguished university President and some local talent to abuse them with personalities. No member of the club would have dreamed of treating guests in the same way in his own house, but culture, not conventionality, is needed to meet the amenities of public life.

Lack of Economic Knowledge Evident.

The most spectacular and amusing evidence of the absence of culture in the business world is probably the National Civic Federation's discovery of Mr. Mallock. For more than a decade the Englishman's facile pen has been a joy to the academic world, which has regarded him as a cross between a philosophic Pickwick and an economic Don Quixote. That sober Americans should import him to annihilate Socialism would have been incredible if it were not known that the business world is "easy" for the adventurer if he understands the business man's colossal vanity. Churches, philanthropies, without regard to their merits, are subsidized by a recognition of this fact. The superior common sense of the people was shown in New York's reception of Dowie, who deluded some of the people, as Mr. Mallock has many of the business men. The most trenchant criticisms of Mr. Mallock have come from opponents of Socialism, who see that he is doing damage to the cause he is subsidized to support.

The Civic Federation would have accomplished its purpose better by employing Lucy Parsons to advocate Socialism, which would have aroused the wrath of the Socialists, who are now laughing in their sleeves. In the same way, fragmentary culture for a time will give heed to the doubtful statistics of Robert Porter, the anti-governmental exaggerations of Hugo Meyer, the nauseating sycophancy of Chancellor Day, the obstinate superficiality of D. M. Parry, until a more enlightened business world prays to be delivered from its friends.

Modern Problems Require a Modernized Constitution.

A more dangerous consequence of brains unrestrained by sound culture is being manifested in the development of the National Government. William Dudley Foulke, one of the great friends of civil service reform, oblivious to the precedent he would thus establish, says that we should let the President have a free hand in Federal appointments because he is a reliable President. The custody of the canal is given to the President; the censorship of the press, it is advocated, should be added to the rôle of industrial and international peacemaker; with, incidentally, the solution of San Francisco's school problem. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, having demonstrated the possibility of regulating by methods contrary to the spirit of the Constitution business which ignores the Constitution, is having its functions enlarged, so we can still further circumvent the limitations of that sacred document. It has been proposed to regulate child labor, which, while in the factory, is beyond Federal supervision, by controlling its products when they reach the common carrier. The Federal Constitution is no longer adapted to the industrial civilization it attempts to govern. Industry employs twentieth century methods, while the Constitution is an eighteenth century product. The business man, who is trying to get into the Senate for business purposes, should join in the effort to relieve the body politic of that vermiform appendix. Then he could revise the Federal and State functions so that they would cease to conflict, he could legalize railway combinations and pools, unify divorce and marriage laws, maintain dignity in foreign relations, give the States home rule, and promote public morality.

Thirdly—The business man possesses force, but frequently not character. One of the most forceful men in the public eye at the moment is Mr. Harriman. He is doing what ought long ago to have been done, and ought by this time to be legal—consolidating the great trunk railway lines. Mr. Harriman's force is admirable, but he has just unblushingly confessed to practices which disinterested people regard as flagrantly dishonest. Force is an element of character, and nice discriminations are likely to be overlooked in the presence of forceful and useful accomplishment, but public morality may be thereby subverted.

Professor Charles Zueblin

When the Chicago stockyards revelations were confirmed in the calm report of the President's committee, following the insinuations of a perfervid novelist, the Chicago business men united in giving a clean bill of health to the packers, whose improvements have since testified to the truth of the criticisms. This certificate of character was offered by the business world to preserve "the fair name of Chicago," forgetful that elementary morals demanded that Chicago repent in sackcloth and ashes, or at least crepe and soot, if the name, already sullied, were to be redeemed.

Merchants and Street Railway Abuses.

Last Autumn the merchants of Market Street, Philadelphia, in an effort to solve the local transportation problem which afflicts that city with most others, made a proposition to the company and the city with a view to harmony. It must be borne in mind that Philadelphia has been bound hand and foot to a corporation, spoiled by years of tolerance in an abject community. These responsible merchants proposed that all the previous misdeeds of the corporation be overlooked, its watered stock guaranteed by the city, and thenceforth a partnership be established, the city to receive half of all revenues above 6 per cent. Only one merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. John Wanamaker, had ever shown any sympathy for the public as against the corporation, yet many thoughtful Philadelphians seemed ready to accept the more than dubious proposal on the strength of the signatures appended to it. Furthermore, the papers, even the yellowest, refused to print articles and interviews favorable to the public. The low standard of public morality in Philadelphia is at least coincident with what the average American city would regard as the doubtful character of its merchants.

In seeming contrast with this experience is that of Chicago, whose proposed street railway franchises have been heralded throughout the land as exceptionally favorable to the city. Here, too, one must be reminded, is a background of civic history. Chicago's municipal ownership agitation alone rendered impossible a repetition of Philadelphia's experience. The actual details of the franchises are unimportant, except that they are so many that it has been said that only the corporation lawyers and the city's special traction counsel can interpret them. It was pretty conclusively shown at the City Club recently that the last named, perhaps the leading municipal statesman in Chicago, does not understand them. Yet, in spite of repeated and unmistakable demands from the people for municipal ownership, these franchises, which are offered as a more practicable solution, were rushed through the City Council in the middle of the night. Then the business interests demanded that they be passed finally, without the referendum, which had been promised the people, claiming that the public was tired of being consulted. Greatly to their surprise, a huge petition for submission to a popular vote was secured in an incredibly short time. Now the newspapers of the city, with one exception, are demanding a favorable referendum on the ordinances. The business interests and the popular will seem to be opposed, as usual.

Business Men in Politics.

It is frequently said that business men would enter politics and give us the benefit of their executive ability and unimpeachable characters, but a political campaign may sully their reputations and the time consumed in public affairs interfere with their business. Then, to, they might not be elected! The experience of a city like Cleveland, which enjoys the services, in the Mayor's chair, of an exceptionally able business man, who seems assured of indefinite re-election, indicates that a business man who represents public opinion, is in demand.

The business district of Chicago is represented in the City Council by Aldermen Kenna and Coughlin, popularly known as "Hinky Dink" and "Bathhouse John." These statesmen, whose position seems almost hereditary, correspond to the liveried representatives of the London guilds, those mediaeval survivals which arouse such mirth in the American abroad. They will hold office, not merely as long as they can levy tribute on gamblers, prostitutes, and lodginghouse keepers, but while they are unopposed by the business interests. In truth, the character of the community is represented in its Government and written in its streets, that he who runs may read.

Directly or indirectly, the brains of the community will govern. If the business interests of the city would indorse municipal ownership, when such sentiment exists, its success would be assured, as it is generally abroad. If the business interests demanded fair franchises, such, and such alone, would be granted. The business man must demonstrate that he believes, at least, in the municipal ownership of the City Government, and its consequent freedom from boss or business rule. It is legitimate for the public to measure the character of the business man by his disinterested devotion to the city or Nation, at least in public affairs. Still, the public must learn to be tolerant of the overspecialized business man for the misdirection of his virility, brains, and force, due to the exacting system of which he is not the author. The public will be tolerant as he gains the courage, culture, and character needed to fit him for public service. "He that would be the chief among you, let him be the servant of all."

The Wireless Telephone as a Factor in Railroading

Great Possibilities for Safety in the Transmission of Orders and Signals to the Engineer of a Moving Train.

EXPERIMENTS now being made in Bavaria with wireless telegraphy, for the purpose of testing its efficiency as a means of signaling on railroads, bring to the fore again the question whether or not the safety of passengers on our railroad lines would be increased by the use of some system of wireless telegraphy in conjunction with the block signal system now in use. Experiments of this nature are not new. Not only have they been made successfully on the famous Berlin-Zossen high-speed railway line, but also in this country, along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad by Dr. Lee De Forest, the well-known wireless expert.

But thus far, satisfactory though they have been, these experiments have been merely scientific. Neither the transmission of telegraphic messages to the trains on the Zossen line, by means of a pole, ten or fifteen feet high, placed upright on the roof of one of the cars, nor Dr. De Forest's experiments, with a wire strung horizontally, paralleling the bell cord, has shown that the wireless telegraph is commercially practicable. And, presumably, the experiments in Bavaria also will be successful purely from a scientific point of view. For wireless telegraphy, as we now know it, has limitations. Some experts think its legitimate field of usefulness is the sea. Others have great faith in its future on land. Among these is Dr. De Forest himself. But, if it is to be used on railroads, he maintains, it must have a powerful ally, the wireless telephone, before it will have commercial value sufficient to justify its installation by railroad companies in conjunction with their present methods of signaling.

In advancing the opinion that the activities of those interested in the spread of wireless telegraphy should be turned to the sea, and not to the land, Mr. Cloyd Marshall of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, said:

"I am not in favor of wireless telegraphy on land at all. We are now pushing the marine end of the business, and we have all that we can possibly do at present meeting the demand in that line. On railroads that have a dense traffic there would surely be a confusion of signals if wireless telegraphy were used for transmitting them. It might be all right on railroads crossing the Western plains, but not on those handling large numbers of trains.

"Before we think of equipping railroads, we want to get this country thoroughly equipped for communications with ships at sea. We have covered the Atlantic and Gulf coasts pretty thoroughly, and now intend to do the same for the Pacific Coast and the great lakes. How necessary the wireless is to ships was shown recently in the case of the Ponce, which drifted about helplessly for days before she was picked up, being unable to communicate with whatever vessels or land might be near her. The Ponce a short time previous to her accident had had a wireless apparatus. It was discontinued for the sake of economy. This economy cost the company thousands of dollars in salvage money. Immediately after the accident we received an order to put the wireless apparatus back on the Ponce once more.

"To equip ships with the wireless is to meet a natural demand; to equip railroads is to create an artificial demand. The land is already covered with telepraph and telephone wires for the purpose of long-distance intercommunication, but the sea is not."

But Dr. De Forest's view of the matter is quite different:

"I think," he declares, "that there is more money in wireless telegraphy for railroads than there is in marine wireless telegraphy."

He qualifies his statement, however, by emphasizing his conviction that, to be really efficient and commercially valuable, wireless telegraphy on railroads must be used in conjunction with the wireless telephone. "Otherwise, wireless telegraphy, for use on railroads would have great limitations. In fact, I see only two uses for it alone.

"As a means of signaling, it could be used only to flash danger signals. This could be done by installing at the signal tower, where the operator is, a small transmitter, including a set of batteries, a spark coil, and a key. Then, in order to signal a train, the operator, as soon as the train began to approach, would press the key, sending out flashes of the spark according to a prearranged code, say, two flashes for the train to slow up, or three for it to come to a dead stop. The waves caused by these sparks would communicate by induction with the wires alongside the track, and from there they would be interned in the receiving wire on the locomotive.

"Only a simple code of signals could be used with such a system, but, even so, it would probably double the chance of avoiding accidents.

"But when it comes to considering this scheme as a commercial proposition, it is self-evident that no railroad would desire it. Think of having a wireless telegraph operator on every single engine and train! Railroads would not consider incurring such an extra expense for a moment. As a scientific proposition, it is quite satisfactory. In my experiments in 1904, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, I sent messages from Chicago to Joliet, a distance of thirty-five miles, these messages being received by an operator on the so-called Red Limited Daylight Express, running between Chicago and St. Louis. I strung the wire horizontally, paralleling the bellcord—quite a different method from that employed by the Germans on their Berlin-Zossen line. There they put an upright pole, ten or fifteen feet high, on top of a train, and every time they came to a bridge they had to lower the thing.

"The only really practical application of wireless telegraphy to railroads, which might be introduced and made to pay immediately, would be the installation of a transmitting and receiving set, in charge of an operator, on trains like the Twentieth Century Limited. Many rich men who are constantly passengers on such trains would avail themselves of the chance of sending messages while en route. I have spoken of this scheme to railroad men, some of whom, especially President Newman of the New York Central, have been much interested. Mr. Newman, in fact, was anxious to try it out, but the matter was not followed up by my business associates, so nothing came of it."

When he talks of wireless telegraphy on railroads applied in conjunction with the wireless telephone, Dr. De Forest becomes genuinely enthusiastic. While being interviewed, he was busy around a wireless telephone apparatus modestly installed in a corner of the room.

"I am now receiving messages over this instrument," he said, "from a point a quarter of a mile away."

Then he adjusted a receiver over the interviewer's head. The latter distinctly heard a number of phrases.

"The words you hear," said Dr. De Forest, "are from a graphophone record held close to the telephoning apparatus a quarter of a mile away. Do you hear a rooster crowing? That is the first rooster that ever crowed over a wireless telephone."

Which is undoubtedly true.

"Railroads will eventually have the wireless telephone in conjunction with the wireless telegraph and the block signal system," continued Dr. De Forest, abandoning the crowing rooster for the nonce. "You see, it will enable engineers to receive orders without stopping their trains. For instance, if an engineer rushes by a signal in a fog, the wireless apparatus in the locomotive cab will give him a danger signal. He will then simply adjust the receiver of his wireless telephone to his head and find out what is wrong. This will necessitate no knowledge of complicated codes. The simplest sort of code will do for the flashing of the wireless telegraph signal into the locomotive cab. After that, the engineer will do exactly as he would in using an ordinary everyday telephone.

"And here is another advantage. The flashing of the danger signal by wireless telegraph may be kept up indefinitely, until the engineer pays attention, whereas, once an engineer, for any reason whatever, runs by a semaphore signal set at danger, there is no possibility of getting at him again and averting an accident.

"This new system will never, I think, take the place of the block system. It will simply be used in conjunction with it. Too many precautions cannot be taken to insure safety on railroads. Thus, every commercially practicable means of diminishing the possibility of accidents is sure of being taken up by the railroad companies.

"Railroads, by the way, are most satisfactory for transmitting wireless messages, both telephonic and telegraphic. The reason why all the experiments conducted have proved uniformly successful so far is that the telegraph and telephone wires paralleling the track keep the waves from straying and make a zone of force around the track. The waves caused by the wireless apparatus tend to follow down the line of these wires, since it constitutes the best conducting surface for them. And the iron rails also are an aid to the transmission of wireless messages for similar reasons.

"Some years ago I was experimenting with a wireless apparatus in a field in Connecticut. I took a receiving set and strung a wire to the telephone wire parallel to a trolley line. The signals received, I noticed, were much stronger when the wire was near the rails and the telephone wires than they were anywhere else in the vicinity."

Dr. De Forest added that he expects soon to interest himself actively in bringing to the attention of the railroad companies of the United States the advisability and commercial practicability of equipping their lines with wireless telegraphy and telephony, to be used in conjunction with the block system for signaling, and independently for the convenience of passengers.

"Think of the immense number of locomotives and railroad stations to be equipped," he said. "Why, there are thousands of them where there are tens of ships. If an invention is brought to the attention of railroad officials by means of which train dispatchers and other employes can actually speak to engineers and give them important orders while their trains are whizzing by at full speed, the officials are sure to see the advantages to be derived therefrom.

"Engineers nowadays are practically compelled by the existing rules to ignore signals to slow up their trains or bring them to a stop. The rules regarding delay and arriving behind schedule time are so stringent, and the punishments, such as suspension and docking in pay, so severe, that engineers prefer to take the risk of running past danger signals to incurring these punishments. But with the wireless telephone and telegraph they would not have to slow up or stop to find out what was wanted of them. Orders and signals could be transmitted to them while they kept on their way at full speed. And foggy weather would never make them stop to decipher a signal beside the track.

"Many schemes have been tried for the transmission of special signals, but as they all depend on wires strung along the railroad tracks, they have all proved unsatisfactory. When one considers that such wires are at the mercy of marauding tramps, or that they may become short-circuited owing to snow or mud or some similar cause, it is readily seen that they do not cover the case. The wireless, however, could not be affected by such causes.

"If used in conjunction with the wireless telephone, I feel sure that the Pennsylvania and other big railroads will take up wireless telegraphy. And I expect to submit just such a proposition to them in a very few months."

Whereupon Dr. De Forest began to speak to his wireless telephone operator, who had just dropped in from the station a quarter of a mile away to see how the crowing rooster had sounded.

The Stepping Stones

HOW well do I remember
The meadow brook that flowed
Between its banks of ferny green,
Ten paces from the road.
In reminiscent fancy
I hear its gurgling tones,
When amber clear it rippled by
Among the stepping-stones.

Oh! there were baby fishes
That played among the weeds,
Where little bubbles chased each other down
Like tiny silver beads.
How cool the crystal water
Appeared to childish feet,
The mint that grew on either shore
How green and clean and sweet!

If Father Time would give me
A chance to walk once more
Some portion of the path of life
I trod in days of yore,
I'd choose the spot where sounded
The brooklet's merry tones,
And cross the sylvan stream again
Upon the stepping-stones.

HEROES WHO WON CARNEGIE MEDALS

Young Girls Conspicuous Among the 63 Recipients---Some of the Acts of Courage and Self-Abnegation Which Received Recognition in the Distribution of Medals and Cash Rewards from the Carnegie Fund.

TWO years ago Andrew Carnegie conceived the novel idea of discovering and rewarding true heroism wherever it may occur. For this purpose a Hero and Commission was appointed whose preliminary labors have now been completed. Deeds of daring, whether by land or sea, in the effort to save life, have received due recognition in this way, while the task of the commission has resulted, besides, in bringing together a series of little tales of human pluck, endurance, and self-abnegation, the reading of which is bound to give an uplifting sense of some of the noblest qualities of men and women when brought face to face with the peril that, at some supreme moment, threatens the lives of their fellow beings.

Of the sixty-three cases of heroism which the commission, after prolonged and careful investigation, has deemed worthy of public recognition, THE TIMES has selected the following on account of the novel human interest which characterizes them. They tell of the courage and humanity of men, women, and even children, in all walks of life, and in every section of the United States. Not every hero thus chronicled has succeeded in the rescue that he has planned, while numbers have lost their own lives in the effort to save the lives of others. It forms a striking record altogether unique among human annals, and may be taken as a true and lasting tribute to the self-sacrificing love of man for man.

Three years ago in August a party of young men and women were swimming at North Weymouth, one of the Massachusetts seaside resorts. As all of them were experienced swimmers they went out a good distance, and, returning, one of the party, Miss Ernestine F. Atwood, a girl of 17, climbed into a boat with a friend. A companion of hers, Harry M. Smith, who was a heavily built man, became tired from the long swim and sank in deep water. Three times he disappeared beneath the surface, and finally drifted underneath some floating timber. Miss Atwood saw Smith's peril, and, diving from the boat where she was resting, swam out and rescued him. For this act of heroism she received a silver medal for life saving and also $500 from the Hero Commission to enable her to complete her studies at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Ernestine F. Atwood.

The inscription on the Carnegie silver medals is, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." In the case of Rufus K. Combs, who has received one of these medals, together with an award of $1,500, the inscription has special significance, for the man whom Combs rescued was his bitterest enemy. Combs lives in Midway, Ky., and the story has something of the flavor of a Kentucky feud, with an ending that is too often lacking in the latter. Combs is the blacksmith of Midway, his enemy, Richard Godson, is an attorney in the same place. The two were political rivals, and, following the Kentucky custom in such matters, were not on speaking terms. A year ago Godson entered a vault to inspect a gas-making machine. A leak in the latter had permitted the gas to escape, and before he had time to regain the outer air Godson was overpowered. For half an hour the man lay in the vault before his whereabouts was discovered. Then the villagers gathered together at the entrance to the vault—a small hole cut in the roof—and looked down helplessly at the asphyxiated man. Combs, who had been ill from an accident affecting his spine, heard of the disaster and ran to the vault, which was some 600 yards from his shop. Learning that the victim was his political rival, he lowered himself into the gas-laden box without an instant's delay. Thrice he raised the body of the stricken man to the rescuers on the outside; but his strength failed him, and it was only on the third attempt that Godson was pulled out, apparently more dead than alive. Utterly exhausted by his exertions and the effect of the deadly vapor he had been forced to breathe, it was only with the greatest difficulty that Combs extricated himself from the vault. He lost consciousness as soon as his rescue was accomplished—but the old-time feud between the two men was ended.

Rufus K. Combs.

Nearly three years ago a disconsolate tailor, Augustus Rohlke, jumped off the pier of the Iron Steamboat Company at Coney Island. There was a strong ebb tide running at the time, a steamboat was just making her moorings, and Rohlke was being rapidly carried out past the end of the pier. To make matters worse for any one who might attempt a rescue, there was a considerable amount of submerged piling just in front of the pier. As the boat was unloading, some of the passengers saw Rohlke's body floating in the water and gave the alarm. John J. Riley, one of the company's ticket sellers, was standing about 300 feet away, and hearing the cry of the passengers, pulled off his coat and vest and sprang into the water, luckily missing the submerged piles in his fall. He swam to the man, who was floating face downward, and seized him by the collar. The would-be suicide made a desperate struggle to free himself, but Riley finally succeeded in subduing him, and then swam to one of the piles supporting the pier, where he held Rohlke until a boat came to the rescue of both men. The commission has sent Riley a bronze medal for his act of heroism.

John J. Riley.

A fire broke out in a crowded tenement at 110th Street and Third Avenue three years ago. So combustible was the material in the building that the whole house was in flames before the firemen could reach the scene. To passers-by there seemed to be no hope of a rescue for many of those who were imprisoned in the ill-fated place, for the entrance to the house was completely cut off by the falling of ignited timbers which filled all the hallways with débris and smoke. The outside shell of the building, however, remained intact, and on a fire escape on the fourth floor stood a mother, Mrs. Bessie Eyl, and her two children, imploring help from the people in the street below. Among the latter stood Michael P. O'Brien, a young plasterer and a near neighbor to Mrs. Eyl. Accustomed to scale buildings under precarious conditions, O'Brien quickly determined on a plan of rescue. Dashing up the stairways of an adjoining house until he reached the fourth floor, he made his way along a series of window ledges to the fire escape where Mrs. Eyl and her terrified children stood. From this perilous position he passed the latter to persons in a neighboring flat, and then handed Mrs. Eyl, who was unconscious from fright and the suffocating effects of the smoke, to a fireman who mounted a ladder to one of the fourth-story windows. O'Brien himself nearly lost his life in the flames and smoke, and was carried to the street by firemen. The commission has awarded him a silver medal for his bravery.

Michael P. O'Brien.

It was a unique deed of heroism that won for Miss Ernst of Philadelphia one of the commission's silver medals. Two years ago she was taking an outing in the country with a friend, Harry E. Schoenut, a lad of 16. The two tramped through the woods and along the side of a rocky ravine. The latter gave but a poor footing to pedestrians, and in jumping across a rift between two boulders Schoenut slipped and fell. There was an angry whirr and rattle of sound, and before he could save himself the fangs of a rattlesnake were fastened in Schoenut's arm. The reptile darted back into his hole beneath the rock, but almost instantly his victim's arm began to swell and turn black. Thoroughly terrified, Schoenut declared that he was dying, and implored his companion to save herself from possible danger. Miss Ernst, however, tore the young man's sleeve from his arm, and, applying her lips to the wound made by the rattler, tried to suck out the poison. This she did at imminent peril to herself, as she knew, because a cut on her own lip brought her into the most dangerous contact with the poison. Once during the operation the intrepid girl cut a gash in Schoenut's arm, "to make the blood come faster," as she afterward expressed it. The boy fainted at the sight of his own blood, and it was only by beating him in the face that Miss Ernst succeeded in reviving him and keeping him moving. Half dragging, half carrying him, she finally reached a clubhouse a mile away from where the accident happened. She carried the unconscious lad up the clubhouse steps, her dress from the neck down spattered with blood, and fell in a faint beside him. Medical assistance was procured and Schoenut's life was saved.

Lucy E. Ernst.

The case of Healey has been considered one of the best swimming feats that has come under the notice of the Hero Fund Commission. At the time of his heroic act Healey was connected with the United States Immigration Service at Ellis Island. The incident which has won for him one of the commission's medals occurred in front of the Ellis Island Hospital about three years ago. At that time Agnes Strobel, a German servant girl, 19 years of age, became despondent when told that she would not be allowed to land in America. Eluding the vigilance of the authorities she jumped into the water. The tide was running strong, and there seemed scarcely a possibility for her rescue. Healey, hearing the alarm that was given, sprang into the water and swam after the rapidly disappearing girl. He had on all his heavy clothing, not taking time even to throw off his coat. He grasped the drowning girl by the neck of her dress, and, holding her at arm's length, swam with her to safety. He had to go not less than 100 feet against tide and current, and was almost exhausted when he got her to safety. The commission awarded Healey a bronze medal.

John J. Healey.

A despondent German boarded a Brooklyn ferryboat two years ago, and when it was 250 feet from the dock jumped overboard. It was during the rush hours, and the panic-stricken passengers looked down helplessly at the man struggling in the wash of passing craft. Charles A. Swenson, however, a Brooklyn fireman, was on the boat, and hearing the alarm, jumped into the waters to the man's assistance. Swenson had to swim something like a hundred feet to reach the would-be suicide, and when he did get to his side the latter fought like a tiger. Swenson, after expostulating with him, struck the man a blow which rendered him unconscious, and then, towing him with one hand, swam back to the ferryboat, which had stopped to await the result of the attempted rescue. Swenson was completely exhausted from his exertions, and he and the man whose life he had saved had to be hauled up to the ferryboat's deck by ropes. The commission has awarded him a bronze medal.

Charles A. Swenson.

Bathing accidents are common enough on the East River, but it is not always that an act of true heroism intervenes to save life. Two years ago Daniel J. Curtin, a boy of 15, came to the rescue in a way that has won him marked recognition on the part of the Commission. Two girls who had gone in bathing at the foot of East Seventieth Street got beyond their depths and were being swept away by the current. Two other girls on the bank saw the danger and cried for help. Curtin, who was passing, took in the situation, threw off his jacket, and jumped into the river. Swimming ten feet under water, he came up beside one of the girls, who immediately grasped him by the throat. There was a hard struggle, and finally the boy succeeded in breaking the girl's hold, swimming back with her to safety. He then returned for the other girl, who by this time was going down for the third time. The boy held her head above water until she was somewhat revived and then instructed her to take hold of his shirt while he swam with her to shore. The Commission has sent Curtin a bronze medal and has set aside the sum of $2,000 to enable him to take a course of civil engineering at Manhattan College.

Daniel J. Curtin.

In Casco Bay, near Yarmouth, Me., in the Summer of 1904, a deed of generous heroism was performed by a girl of 16. Maude Titus, a student at the Newark (N. J.) High School, was out on a pleasure trip in a sailing yacht with some of her friends. An accident occurred in changing the course of the yacht, and the Captain, his niece, Miss Titus, and her friend, Miss Reifsnyder, were thrown into the water. The Captain rescued his niece by a lifeline which had been thrown to him from the boat, and he himself then followed her to safety, leaving Miss Titus and Miss Reifsnyder to struggle for themselves in the waves. Miss Titus was a poor swimmer, and her friend was utterly helpless in the water. Instead of striking out for the boat, however, which she could have reached with ease, Miss Titus remained with the half-drowning girl. She did not attempt to swim with her, but took hold of her, calmed her, and endeavored to hold her head above water until a boat was sent to the rescue. For this act of heroism Miss Titus has received a silver medal. The commission has also given her $1,000 to assist in completing her education. Dr. Titus, the girl's father, having recently died.

Maude Titus.

"A Dynamite Hero" is the name that has been given to Richard Hughes of Bangor, Pa., by his comrades. An explosion of giant powder blinded Richard Owens just as he lighted the fuse to set off another blast. Unable to find his way out of danger and with his clothing on fire, instant death seemed certain for the unfortunate man. Just as soon as the spark from the second fuse would reach the powder he would be blown to atoms. Hughes, who was under cover, saw the imminent peril of his comrade, and dashed out to save him. He caught him as he was about to stumble over a precipice and dragged him back past the place where the blast was to be set off. Both men were caught, however, within the danger line and both were badly hurt. Hughes's clothing caught fire from the flames which enveloped the body of Owens, whom he saved, and for a long time he was incapacitated from work. The Commission has sent him a silver medal and $250.

Richard X. Hughes.

Four young people were spilled into a mill pond at Foxborough, Mass., a couple of years ago, and their rescue by Ross won for the latter a bronze medal from the commission. Ross, who is a Foxborough hatmaker, had been ill for days at the time when the accident occurred. In spite of his weakened condition, however, he dashed to the rescue of the drowning people, pushing a boat into the water and shouting to all the unfortunates to grasp the sides and cautioning them not to clamber in. Each of the four managed to get hold of the boat. Ross assured them that he would row them to shore if they would simply hold on. All of them then tried to climb into the boat at once, and it went over. Ross succeeded in righting the clumsy craft, and again got the drowning quartet to support themselves by holding to its sides. He then recovered the oars, climbed into the boat himself, and rowed to safety, dragging the four with him. The coolness of Ross throughout this dangerous and exciting ordeal appealed to the commission strongly.

Arthur A. Ross.

A race to death in a Monongahela River flood was the end of two friends, one of whom was trying to save the other. The waters of the river had been swelled to giant proportions two years ago by one of those freshets that so often occur in that part of the country. In its course the flood had torn an unwieldy barge from its moorings. Alone on board was Howard McCarney, a youth who could not swim. His old-time friend, James W. Gilmer, who had worked with him for years on a towboat, saw the flying barge, knew that McCarney was on it, and knew, too, that the runaway vessel was heading for a great dam a short distance below on the river. It meant certain death to McCarney if some quick act was not carried out to save him. Gilmer jumped into a skiff and raced after the barge. McCarney had a long start of him, and the sound of the waters foaming over the dam reached Gilmer before he was well under way in his little craft. He hoped to get near enough to the barge for McCarney to jump into the skiff, and then together they could row to the shore. But the barge was going too swiftly, in the eddying currents the skiff was too unmanageable, and before he could reach him Gilmer saw his friend hurled over the rapids above the dam. So appalled was he at the fate of his friend that he forgot his own safety. He floated down to the danger point, jumped from the skiff into the boiling flood—and the dead bodies of the two friends went down the river side by side. A bronze medal and $200 has been awarded by the commission to Gilmer's father in commemoration of his son's daring act.

James W. Gilmer.

"I thought I had an even chance, and that's more than the poor old fellow ahead of me had." That is the way Harry E. Moore, a fireman of Alliance, Ohio, explains why he tried, two years ago, to run ahead of his own train and save the life of a drunken farmer. Moore was riding on the pilot of his coal train when he saw an old farmer sitting in a stupor on the track. Signaling to the engineer to check the speed of the train as much as possible, Moore waited until he was within seventy-five feet of the prostrate and unconscious man and then jumped. Racing as hard as he could, Moore was overtaken by his own engine and knocked to one side of the track, the wheels taking off three fingers of his left hand. The farmer was killed instantly. Moore has received a bronze medal and $500 from the Carnegie Commission.

Harry E. Moore.

The youngest of all those selected for recognition by the commission, a boy of 13, is Willie Stillwell of Bellaire, Mich. Willie had never been known as a strong swimmer, but when one of his playmates, Ruth Schoolcraft, who was more than a foot taller than he, fell into Intermediate River, Willie was quick at the rescue. He was wise enough not to get in the clutches of the girl, but, swimming by her side, held her up with one arm while he swam with the other, thus bringing her safely to shore. The commission has awarded a bronze medal to the boy and has set aside for him the sum of $2,000, with which he will pay for an electric engineer's course in college.

William C. Stillwell.

For more than a year there was a bitter feud between two young coal miners at Buena Vista, a little mining town on the Youghiogheny River, near Pittsburg. Just what the trouble was has never been made known; but whether in the mining camp or on the river or in the boarding house where they both lived together, George South and "Ed" Campbell never spoke to each other. One day, about three years ago, the alarm went out that South had fallen into the river at the end of a great coal chute. Campbell heard the alarm and rushed to the river. There was no sign of South, who, he knew, could not swim, and it was evident that the ill-fated man had been swept by a current under a large coal barge that was lashed to the pier. It was all a man's life was worth to dive into the eddy of waters that stretched before him, but tearing off his coat Campbell took the risk. After a desperate struggle with the treacherous tides, and diving repeatedly under the barge, Campbell found his man where he had expected, wedged beneath the hull of the vessel between some driftwood. It took all of Campbell's strength, working under water, to get the limp body of his enemy to the surface. He succeeded finally—only to find that the man for whose safety he had risked his own life, and whom he had once so cordially hated, was dead. The commission has sent a bronze medal to Campbell.

Edward H. Campbell.

Ralph Young, a colored boy, broke through the ice on the Great Wicomico River, Virginia, two years ago. Young had strayed away from a party of skaters further up the river, and ventured upon ice that had not been tried. It was a lonely section of the country, and when the boy fell into the water his cries for help were heard only by a white woman, Mrs. Sadie L. Crabbe, who was walking along the bank of the river. Seizing a plank which lay near by, Mrs. Crabbe endeavored to reach the struggling negro. So eager was she in this attempt to save the colored's boy's life that she ventured too far out on the ice, which broke beneath her. Young, at whose piteous appeal she had taken one step too far, evidently forgot his own plight when he saw Mrs. Crabbe fall into the water and tried to save her. Both the white woman and the colored boy, however, were drowned. A bronze medal has been sent by the commission to Mrs. Crabbe's husband in commemoration of her bravery. The sum of $2,000 also has been appropriated to be used in the education and upbringing of Mrs. Crabbe's children.

Sadie L. Crabbe.

Only 15 years of age was Arthur Simon and he had just learned to swim when he rescued two girls from drowning in a lake near Valparaiso, Ind., two years ago. One of the girls was his sister, and both of them were much older and weighed a good deal more than Arthur. At an alarm given by his mother he plunged into the lake. Neither of the girls was in sight. Diving to the bottom, he found them locked in each other's arms. Breaking them apart, he rose to the surface with them. He swam to the shore, which was about forty feet away, with one girl, and then came back for his sister, who, with her great weight, nearly dragged him to the bottom. She almost strangled the boy several times, but finally he landed her in safety. The commission has sent Arthur a bronze medal.

Arthur Simon.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Heroism on $5 a Week—No Medal.

DO SOCIETY MILLIONS REPRESENT TRUE CULTURE?

A Consideration of the Manner in Which the Great Wealth of New York City Is Expended—Is It Barbaric or Appreciative?—The Enormous Sums Bestowed Upon Art, Precious Stones, and the Old World's Choicest Treasures.

ALTHOUGH most of our individual great fortunes have been acquired within a generation, the desire and capacity to spend money which New York society displays seems to have been born with the ages. There is nothing of value which has a price in any part of the world that the American dollar does not pursue and capture. We have seen the songbirds of Europe enmeshed in golden nets to warble simultaneously in two great opera houses in New York. The art dealers of London and Paris and of Spain and Italy await the bidding of our money kings. Last year over $30,000,000 worth of precious stones were imported, (that is, those that paid duties,) and it is premised that that amount will exceed $40,000,000 during the present year. The quantities of foreign textile fabrics other than velvets, silks, laces, and embroideries which go to adorn our houses and women are beyond compute, and the yearly cost of foreign-made automobiles in which we cavort about would finance a South American republic. When our fortunes promise to become altogether unmanageable, like those of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Sage, it may become necessary to dispose of them en bloc, and for the moment the "Foundation" seems to be the most fashionable method; but for the plain ordinary multimillionaire a generous blood-letting in the interests of music, the fine arts, and jewels will prevent the moneybags from becoming unduly disgusted.

Is there, then, no real culture in our society? Do men and women love music for music's sake, or do they inhabit opera boxes and Bagby concerts simply from a love of display—to see and be seen in all their sartorial glory? Do men pay enormous prices for pictures, tapestries, marbles, cabinets, curios, and biblos only from the pride of possession or because they delight in the contemplation and companionship of the beautiful and rare? Do women collect diamonds and sapphires, rubies and pearls and turquoises, old fans and snuffboxes, laces and embroideries, china and silver, for their show value alone, or because they treasure the artistic and historic value of a Marie Antoinette necklace or the cope of some mediaeval prelate? In a word, are the society millions of to-day simply predatory or are they reverent? Do they represent barbaric splendor or true culture? The appreciation of music and the cultivation of the fine arts in New York are so recent that we can easily establish our thesis that, considering its opportunities, New York society of to-day is as intelligent and genuine in its love of the beautiful for beauty's sake as any society in the Old World.

An Early Taste for Music.

All our traditions of opera and of the great singers of the Old World had to be imported, and that, too, in the first half of the last century, when it was much easier to import tradition than the artists themselves. The writer has in his possession the diary of a passenger on the packet ship Poland that sailed from New York for Havre in the Summer of 1837. Among the thirty passengers were members of the Schermerhorn, Hewitt, Draper, Lane, Irving, De Luze, Prescott, Taylor, Metcalfe, Brugière, Griswold, Cartright, Swift, and Wheeler families. While the ladies knitted and crocheted, the men played cards and bet, not on the daily sails, (runs,) but on the length of the passage, the one best bet in fair weather being thirty-two days; in case of adverse winds, thirty-six days! The wager was usually a hat or a five-dollar gold piece. These hardy mariners were our grandsires or great-grandfathers, lured abroad not so much by the lust of travel and adventure as for a better cultivation of artistic tastes and senses than could be obtained at home. It was these and subsequent travelers who brought back the fame of Grisi, of Mario, Rubini, Ronconi, Lablache, Tamburini, Malibran, Alboni, and others of that rare constellation of singers who for forty years held Europe spellbound at their feet. In after years, and when steam had replaced the slow-moving sail, some of these great traditions appeared in New York in the old Academy of Music, but at best they were but faded imitations of their former greatness, although Grisi and Mario in 1854 remarkably retained their former vogue.

It was in the restored Academy of Music, in the latter sixties and the seventies, that New York society obtained its best instruction and real love of music. Those were the days of Campanini, of Wachtel, Tietjens, Nilsson, Cary, Maurel, Galassi, Gerster, and Nanetti. It was not long before there was a general musical revival in society. Teachers like Korbay, Rizzo, and Ronconi had more pupils than they could attend to. There were a number of musical classes held at the houses of Mesdames Rives, Edward Cooper, S. L. M. Barlow, and Maturin Livingston. Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Post were at home on Sunday evenings, "with music," but entirely amateur. Willie Graham composed charming songs, and such amateurs as Willie Douglas, Horace Barry, Frederic Neilson, and Frank and William Potter sang them, while Sebastian Schlesinger composed and sang his own songs. Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, whose little house in Sloan Place is now the mecca for all that is royal and musical in London, had left a noble heritage of song to New York women, and this was taken up first by Miss Minnie Parker, who had a superb soprano voice, and afterward by Mrs. Charles A. Post, Miss Elsie Barlow, Mrs. Luckemeyer, Miss Callender, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Leavitt, and a host of lesser lights, who were content to sing in the chorus of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas that were often given for charity. Indeed, as much time and thought were given to music as to dancing, and when Lent came there was a perfect rush to get into one or the other musical classes that occupied the forty days of repentance.

At length came the pronunciamento, "The Academy of Music must go!" It was too small for half of the music lovers in society. Now, the Academy of Music was built on a very invidious plan. There were six big proscenium boxes on each side of the stage, very gay and gorgeous in gilt and red trappings. The first gallery was divided up into small open boxes, seating four rather uncomfortably, while back of these was a row of little bandboxes which shut one in completely. In other words, the twelve proscenium boxes were grand, conspicuous, comfortable; the others, mere makeshifts. When the house was built the proscenium boxes had been pre-empted by the Belmont, Cutting, Astor, Cole, Beckwith, Van Hoffman, Barlow, Travers, Kingsland, Dinsmore, Jerome, and Duncan families, or to whomever they choose to sublet, so that the great majority of society was obliged to stow itself away in the best accommodations it could find. For a time a love of music seemed to cover all the sins of inconvenience and inferiority, but as society grew larger and new interests began to push in there was a general outcry for a larger house, where all the boxes should be precisely alike as to size, value, and trimmings, and no one could feel affronted at having to stow her gown and jewels in a 10 by 12 space while somebody no whit better luxuriated in a 15 by 18 inclosure. So with many regrets the "dear old Academy," as it was called, was surrendered to the rabble of melodrama and "Old Homesteads" and the grand pageant of grand opera for a grand society was duly installed in its present quarters in the Metropolitan.

Here, since 1882, society has fairly reveled in a succession of operatic performances given by an array of artists that has never been equaled in the world. Here every great work worth representation and every singer worth hearing have been produced for great audiences, ever growing in appreciation and enthusiasm. Critics have called these audiences cold and unsympathetic. Possibly so, from a French or Italian point of view, but not so to the Anglo-Saxon. Box owners who are constant attendants may seem listless and distraught at times, but there are always guests in every box who reflect the true enchantment of beautiful music, artistically rendered, and the quiet intensity of an audience during some of the more classical performances represents not apathy, but rather a keen desire to fully understand the composer. The alacrity, the pleasure with which invitations to the opera are accepted prove that the appreciation of good music extends far beyond the favored few who have this luxury always with them. It is noticeable, too, that since the broadening and enlightening of the operatic cult there is less ambition on the part of amateurs to perform. There are more musicales in private houses than ever, but the music is left to the great artists from the opera, with the understanding that none but the best will suit the critical tastes of the day, while the singing classes that used to struggle with the budding amateur voices in hand are now devoted to lectures on the great composers and their works.

Of course, a vast amount of frills and furbelows, of tiaras and dog-collars, and stars and sunbursts have followed in the train of a greater opera house, greater singers, and finer stage settings. But that is only female human nature. A pretty woman will tell you that it is no more trouble to put on a fine gown than a plain one, and that she can hear just as well with diamonds as with ribbons in her hair. At all events, it is the fashion nowadays to go to the opera en grande tenue, and while it adds immensely to the appearance of the house it detracts not a particle from the sincerity and intelligence of the audience. Perhaps if some of the papers did not make such a fuss over the women's toilets they would not be so noticeable. At all events, the grandchildren of the early musical explorers, the children of those who aired themselves in the proscenium boxes and cubbyholes of the old Academy, and the thousands of later worshippers at the shrine of Euterpe all go to prove that as it grows older New York society develops a keener and more intelligent love for music, with a catholic taste that is not riveted to any one particular school or method, but is anxious only to study and learn from the best. That it is willing to pay for such a privilege, and pay through the nose, too, if necessary, you have only to consult Mr. Conried or Mr. Hammerstein.

As to the Fine Arts.

As to society's taste for the fine arts—pictures and sculpture—that rests on precisely the same conditions as the love for music and is equally genuine. As we had no musical traditions on which to build our taste and imagination, so we had no great painters or sculptors to guide us in our conceptions of the beautiful. Art is long, but for none so long as for him who tries to learn it out of a book instead of studying the great, enduring examples that abound in Europe. Imagine the difference between being born in a mansion that abounded in old masters and Gainsboroughs and Romneys and being brought up in a plain, old-fashioned Colonial house with a print of Washington on the walls and spindle-legged sofas and chairs to suggest grace and elegance. Is it any wonder that Watts, the best of our earlier painters, sought his ideals in England, and lived and died there as the President of the Royal Academy? Here was another case of Mahomet going to the mountain, and we may be sure that those tiresome old packet ships in the first half of the last century carried many a student of art to the lands of plenty and brought back many a treasure when they were not so easy to buy as at present. Little by little some examples of Old World art began to drift into New York.

William H. Aspinwall was one of the earlier patrons of art, and had one of the earliest galleries in his big house at the corner of University Place and Tenth Street. Moses Grinnell had an art gallery in his residence, the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, afterward Delmonico's. August Belmont collected a notable gallery of paintings, as did Marshall O. Roberts on the opposite corner of Fifth Avenue. John David Wolfe and his cousin, John Wolfe, were true art connoisseurs, and left notable collections, while John Jacob Astor, William Astor, Paran Stevens, Shepard Gandy, William H. Vanderbilt, William B. Dinsmore, William Butler Duncan, and other rich men of the day fell under the spell of the painter's brush and became notable patrons of the art. From such beginnings the fine arts received such an impulse among the gentlemen of New York that artistic societies and institutions began to flourish, and the profession of painting in America became a fact rather than a fad, and young men of talent from all walks of life began to go to Europe to study, in many instances being encouraged and aided by the patrons named.

Of course, the recent history of art in New York is too well known to need review here. The marvelous collections of Henry Marquand and Heber Bishop, already left for the enjoyment and edification of the public, and the world-famous museum of J. Pierpont Morgan, which will undoubtedly take the ultimate form of a public benefaction, are all the legitimate outcome of the natural artistic taste of the American

If one has not inherited a gallery of historic paintings, the next best thing, and indeed a better thing, is to set to work to collect one to suit one's self. And this is precisely what our millionaires of to-day are doing. In whatever department of the fine arts his fancy leads him he finds that the appetite for accumulation comes with buying. As the taste becomes more discriminate the pleasure becomes the more keen. How obviously indecent and uncalled for is the criticism sometimes passed on a nouveau riche for paying a huge price for a famous picture. "He doesn't know a Corot from a sign post," you will hear some dilettante say. Suppose he doesn't to-day. He will to-morrow and the day after, until he is able to buy his own pictures without the intermediary of an expert. Ars longa est, but not too long nowadays, when one can be in the Louvre or the National Gallery in seven days and feast one's eyes on the masterpieces of all time and gain that knowledge and experience which comes so quickly to the keen American who has been clever enough to turn over his millions in a few years.

It seems as if there were a naissance of art going on in America at present rather than a renaissance, for art is just finding her proper place in the affections of a people who have been without the means or education to indulge in the possession of artistic treasures. Of course, there is something laughable in the way a boor will sometimes rush in where artistic angels fear to tread, but on the whole it is a great big sturdy child that has been born, and while kicking his heels around and tumbling into all kinds of awkward scrapes he is sure to grow to the full capacity of a Nation that seems to have no limit to its capacity for learning or its resources for acquisition. It is gratifying to find that the men who constitute New York society and their descendants have put art on the same sure footing as music, so that the more we get of it the more capable we are of appreciating it.

And now as to that $40,000,000 worth of gems that are to be imported this year—through the Custom House. That would indicate an enormous amount of ornamentation and display on the part of our female relatives. But let us look

into this matter without bias. We find the women of the present time suffering from a lack of heredity, just as their forebears suffered from a lack of musical standards and artistic models. Whenever we read of the marriage of an American heiress to a British aristocrat it is usually announced that the family jewels have been reset for the happy bride, &c. When our fair dames read of such munificence they seethe with envy. There are no family jewels and few heirlooms in this country. Every woman must be a jewel casket unto herself. At least, she knows that what she has is absolutely hers, and has not got to be passed on to the next bearer of her title; but at the same time if her husband is rich and generous it means a very large outlay for her personal adornment, and if she should die she leaves her jewels to whom she pleases, and if he marries again he has got to supply another complete outfit for his second venture. It may be presumed that Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, (mère,) and Mrs. James P. Kernochan among the elder generation own the finest jewels to-day, while among the younger women most richly incrusted are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and young Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John J. Hammond, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mrs. William Sloane—not to go on with a longer list. Nearly all these jewels have been acquired since marriage and are consequent of marriage, but these jewels become heirlooms in no sense of the word, and may be left to the owner's daughter or, lacking one, to an orphan asylum or her maid, as she chooses.

Under such conditions it will be seen that as each millionaire makes his pile it is his bounden duty to accede to his wife's plausible plea for jewels, and more jewels still. It may be that he buys his first silk hat at the time that he gives her her first big sparkler, but here again l'appetit vient en mangeant, and once started matching diamonds and collecting strings of pearls there is no telling to what lengths they may lead. It is not a fact that New York women wear more jewels than is necessary or in good taste. One who has never been to a Court ball or to Covent Garden, in London, cannot appreciate how an Englishwoman will crowd her head, ears, throat, and bust with heavily set family gems, for these are reset only for the American heiress, who usually pays the piper. On the contrary, a New York woman will wear an equal or greater value in gems, but so gracefully and airily set as to preclude any idea of plastering and to greatly enhance the beauty of a costume. And is there any good reason why our women with their graceful throats and shoulders and arms should not wear all the jewels they please? It is a very fearful and abnormal woman indeed who does not care for precious stones, and, provided that she follows the fashion set by New York society as to their proper use and improper abuse, there is no reason why she should not have all she wants. Hence the $40,000,000 worth that have come and are coming here, and may they bedeck as many hundred pretty women who desire to wear them!

Objects of Bigotry and Virtue.

As for those smaller objects of bigouterie et vertu in which the exquisite taste of woman excels it is difficult for mere man to seek them out and sum them up, but the boudoirs of New York, Newport, and Lenox are full of them. Old miniatures, scent bottles, fans, lorgnettes, bits of china, silver, glass laces, and embroideries, which have taken immense time and labor to find, trace, and verify—there they are stowed away in their own little cabinets and swaddling clothes, in many instances the most trifling and unimposing little articles possible, but worth more than their weight in gold, all the more precious because so difficult to find and so impossible to duplicate. Surely there is nothing ostentatious in such collections as these, but they go to show the true artistic natures that lie beneath the brave surface of many a keen woman of society, who seems bent on nothing but the conquest of the world at her feet. Such little gems scarcely ever see the light of the public day, until some woman like Mrs. Richard Irvin gets up a loan exhibition for some postulant charity, and then with many doubts and misgivings these treasures are allowed to pass for a few days from the possession of their owners. Mrs. Edith Wharton, the famous novelist, is an expert in this distinctive channel of art, as is Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., the sister-in-law of Mayor McClellan, and Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. Pinchot, while Miss Katharine Newbold is a notable connoisseur of old lace.

Enough has been said now to prove that in the most important realms of art, and in many that have not been touched upon, New York society can stand firm upon a basis of a safe and sure understanding of art for art's sake, a knowledge reached slowly but surely through the exercise of rare intelligence and a careful study of first principles.

Quod erat demonstram dum!

W. B. P.

Just to Answer Questions in Unlimited Variety

Parents May Be Relieved of Many Embarrassments by Letting Their Children Visit the Museum of Natural History, Where Mrs. Roesler Will Try to Satisfy Their Curiosity.

"PAPA, why hasn't the elephant's skeleton any trunk?"

"Mamma, why aren't the antelope's horns just like the reindeer's?"

Parents need no longer make wild guesses in attempting to answer such questions when they take their children to see the wonders of the Natural History Museum. Unless they wish to keep up at any cost their reputation for knowing everything in the animal, vegetable, mineral, and other kingdoms, all they have to do is to pilot the young inquirers to Mrs. Agnes L. Roesler, and commend them to her. For Mrs. Roesler's special province is to enlighten all the children who come to the museum as to the collections of birds and beasts and other interesting things which fill the glass cases in the great halls of the building.

Mrs. Roesler's office is in the North Wing of the museum. "Just go past those meteorites to the elevator, then straight ahead, by the North Pole maps, and through the bird room, and you'll find her," remarks the man at the door. And there she is found daily by dozens of children, who, having propounded knotty problems regarding the habits and personal character of some beast to curators and attendants, are promptly referred to Mrs. Roesler. And in spite of a thorough knowledge of the habits and character of pretty nearly everything from a sparrow to a whale, Mrs. Roesler is at times "stumped" by the extraordinary questions which suggest themselves to the juvenile mind.

Children come to the museum in droves. They are either brought by their teachers or parents, or they are attracted there alone by a vague desire, usually expressed concretely by the question, "Where are the monkeys?" For the monkeys are the children's special pets. Whatever else may arouse their interest, they must see something in the Simian line. Whether this desire is simply due to the fact that monkeys, even when stuffed, seem to skip about and endeavor to please, or whether it proves what Darwin said, is not for the unscientific to unravel.

"All kinds of children come here," said Mrs. Roesler, "from little ones in furs who drive up to the museum in carriages, to those from settlements on the lower east side. All have questions to ask. The questions of the girls are more general, and they don't tend to get at the basis and reason of things; but the boys are thorough. Facts are what they want. And at times their questions are difficult to answer.

"Children who have lived all their lives in the city sometimes have most amusing ideas regarding animals. 'Look at those furs with tails,' said one little east side boy, pointing at a beaver. Such children stand before the cases which depict the lives of all the animals living within fifty miles of New York and show vast surprise at their doings. Many know nothing of the country, or, at best, know it only through fresh air fund excursions or other charitable Summer picnics. To them it is merely a place covered with grass, somewhat larger and less overrun with policemen than the city parks.

"Yet one little girl, who had spent all her life in the Italian quarter of Elizabeth Street, astonished me by a knowledge of bees that made me look like a pupil instead of a teacher. It turned out that one of the very few books she had ever laid hands on was a description of the life and habits of bees, which she practically knew word by word, and not only knew, but understood. I could hardly get her away from the glass case containing a beehive. 'Show me a queen,' she would say, and 'show me a drone,' and 'where do they make the honey?' As she recognized each thing of which she had read so often in her tenement home her delight knew no bounds. And yet she had never seen a bee in the country, humming around a hive or getting its honey from real flowers.

"One little boy, who came here from the Bronx, was much interested in everything about insects. It turned out that he had a large collection of them in the yard at his home."

Next to the monkeys, the collection that excites most interest among the children who flock to the museum is that of wax figures. "Where are the mummies?" inquire the little ones, whereupon Mrs. Roesler, having no collection of real mummies to show off, pilots them to the glass cases where there are wax figures of various kinds of wild men. These are looked upon with minute attention by the children. There is a deeply rooted belief among them that the wax figures have real human skin, stretched over some sort of framework. Great disappointment shows in the faces of the young visitors when they grasp Mrs. Roesler's explanation that all these figures are made of wax, and nothing else.

"I thought he was alive," complained a little girl, casting a look of waning interest at a large wax aborigine. So Mrs. Roesler, to comfort her, showed her some mummified remains, the nearest approach to the Egyptian variety which the museum has. On these remains, which are swathed in queer old-time garments, an artificial head had been placed, to make the figure look complete. It is not an edifying head. But the little girl was delighted with it.

"Did the man really look like that?" she inquired, entranced. When told that the head was not real, she was disgusted, and requested to be taken away to some other more satisfactory part of the museum.

"A lady brought her two little boys here recently," continued Mrs. Roesler, "and asked me to please show them the collections of birds. She explained that she wanted their interest in birds developed. Then she went away, and I took the boys to the cases where the stuffed birds are, and began to tell all about them.

"'We don't want to see birds, we want to see the whale,' interrupted one of the little boys wearily.

"And we spent the rest of the day admiring the whale skeletons in a part of the museum remote from the birds.

"Some of the children who come here are most amusing. Once a large delegation arrived from an east side settlement. One, who was of an unmistakably Italian type, pointed out to me, with a most superior air, one of his companions. 'He's a Dutchman,' he remarked. 'He can't speak English.' This he said with a pronounced Italian accent. 'And what are you?' I inquired. 'I'm a New Yorker,' he replied proudly."

Another little boy, after spending several hours under the guidance of Mrs. Roesler, thanked her in these words: "It's awfully kind of you to take me around. My mother didn't want me to come."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Roesler.

"Because I get fits," answered the little boy sweetly.

The children gaze with awe and admiration at the skeleton of Jumbo, the famous circus elephant, although they are almost invariably puzzled by the fact that it has no trunk. When they discover that an elephant's trunk has no bones, they are much astonished.

They also look with respectful glances at the skeleton of Tip, another elephant, because, when alive, he killed two men. And the stuffed figure of Mr. Crowley, the monkey whom children from all over the country used to know in Central Park, gets its full share of respectful attention. Many of the children of to-day never saw Mr. Crowley when he was alive, but they have heard of him from parents or big brothers and sisters, so that they look at his sportive stuffed figure about to give an artificial hop, skip and jump, with all the joy that a meeting with an old friend gives.

All the amusement which Mrs. Roesler gets from her work does not come from the children visitors to the museum. Some grown-up visitors are quite as simple in their tastes and desires as the younger generation. A case in point was a woman's club, which recently trooped into the building, waylaid Mrs. Roesler, and requested to be shown the sights.

It was one of those clubs that meet at stated intervals and cast about for something improving to do. Deeply impressed by the learned and purposeful look of the members, Mrs. Roesler led them to that part of the museum where "invertebrate zoölogy," whatever that may be, is shown in captivity. But the thoughts of the club were not with zoölogy, invertebrate or otherwise. Mrs. Roesler showed them the Peruvian mummies, Indian baskets, relief maps, ancient remains. But their interest lay dormant. In despair their guide took them to the most scientific and abstruse departments of the museum. Still their interest, though respectful, wandered. Finally, one of the club members threw thoughts of self-improvement to the winds.

"Stuffed monkeys," she said.

And with a sigh of relief Mrs. Roesler piloted the club along the road that most of the children tread.

Mrs. Roesler has been at work in the museum for some time, but it is only since the beginning of this year that she has actually devoted herself to answering questions about the various collections. At present, however, that is her regular well-recognized job. So numerous and insistent and puzzling did the questions of the children become that they got beyond the powers of busy curators and more or less unlearned attendants. So Mrs. Roesler was called in to their aid, and ever since she has held with great success the pround position of Oracle to the Children.

No Danger.

She's making snowballs, no mistake;
Quite very well I know them!
And yet no speedy flight I take—
I know she cannot throw them.

WHO ARE THE THREE GREATEST AMERICANS?

The Interesting Views of Professors of History in the Leading Universities and Colleges of the Country---Washington First and Lincoln Second, with a Wide Divergence of Opinion as to Who Is Entitled to the Third Place of Honor---The Contrast Between the Northern and Southern Points of View.

WHO have been the three greatest Americans? THE TIMES recently addressed this question to a number of professors of history in the leading colleges and universities of the United States. The replies received reveal an almost unanimous judgment that Washington should be placed first in the list. In fact, only one of those expressing an opinion failed to name him. Lincoln fell three votes short of Washington, while for third place in the triumvirate Jefferson receives one more vote than Franklin or Lee. Thirteen letters are given below, and the choice as indicated by them is as follows:

Washington	12	Madison	1
Lincoln	9	Marshall	1
Franklin	8	Emerson	1
Jefferson	4	Agassiz	1
Lee	3	Longfellow	1
Hamilton	2		

FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, LINCOLN

This is the Order in Which Prof. Hart of Harvard Places His Selections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To select the greatest men in American history is like standing in a grove of the big trees of California and trying to make up your mind which appears nearest the sky; for the singular freedom of opportunity and individuality of American life have produced a great many notable men, famous during their own lifetime, whose principles and standard of life have been taken up by later generations and whose influence has spread out upon the nations. The inventor of a horse reaper or of an airtight cooking stove, the harnesser of electric power, the organizer of great railroad systems has a profound effect upon the comfort of millions, and yet may actually contribute less to the permanent thought of his land than Noah Webster with his spelling book, the founder of a metropolitan newspaper, or the publisher of a woman's journal. Those influences in turn may be far surpassed in depth and in permanence by "Paul Revere's Ride" or "The House of Seven Gables" or the Gettysburg Address.

The men who are most in people's mouths during their own lifetime sometimes are entirely out of the memory of the next generation. Who remembers now that Mr. Bingham was the richest man in the United States after the Revolution; that Robert Morris and one other man attempted to corner a good part of the land in the State of Pennsylvania; that Silas Wright did not come very far at one time from being President? The real criterion of greatness is that a man should represent the spirit of his countrymen, that he should show forth a knowledge of the human soul, that his influence should go ringing down the centuries, so that men in and out of his own land shall recognize him not only as a great American but a great character in the world's history. Such men may or may not be statesmen; no list of the three greatest Englishmen could be made up without including Shakespeare, who was never in office, except perhaps within the deer stealer's prison; and long after most American Senators and Presidents are forgotten people will read Longfellow's poems and Emerson's essays and Hawthorne's novels, and still find them appealing to what is best in them.

Within the field of American history, however, it happens that the three persons who most distinctly reflect what is best in their countrymen were not exclusively literary men, though one of them belongs in a high category of writers of English and another in the highest. Measured by the criteria of greatness during their own lives, of greatness in the estimation of the later generations, of greatness in their influence on the destinies of humanity, the three largest Americans are indubitably Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln.

The Many-Sided Franklin.

Franklin as a literary man was a kind of American Sam Johnson, but, unlike Sam Johnson, he had humor, satire, a power of neat and brief expression, which fitted in with his other gifts as a public man. Franklin's mind was a large one, which sheltered a great variety of qualities. He was the first American born to conceive on a great and generous scale the possibilities of American brotherhood, of American unity, of American federal government. He was an inventor not only of stoves and lightning rods, but of governmental devices which his great experience and power to understand his countrymen made workable. By no means a perfect character, in some ways coarse and self-indulgent, Franklin had an immense power of utilizing conditions of his country as he found them, of putting together the thirteen conflicting communities and stamping on them the seal of a Nation; and Franklin's international reputation rendered America the great service of convincing Europe that a country of which he was a son was a country to reckon with, a land which might take its place in the sisterhood of nations.

Washington was cast in a greater and more historic mold than Franklin, and is a splendid example of what may be done by employing to their fullest large opportunities. Franklin was a printer's son, substantially a self-made man; Washington was a member of an aristocratic family and intimately associated with perhaps the most refined society in America. As a youth he accepted and performed high tasks—carried a defiant message to the French; met them at Fort Necessity and at Braddock's Field; he was 44 when appointed to the command of the American Army, and constantly expanded in judgment, wisdom, and military ability throughout his seven years of field service. The world is a unit in ascribing to Washington a majesty of mind which puts him in the category of heroes like Charlemagne and Gustavus Adolphus and Bismarck. In fact, his good qualities would be oppressive did we not know that below this calm and unmoved exterior there was a volcano of temper, which on a few occasions in his life flamed forth, to show how splendid was the self-control of that man-mountain. If Washington made the most of great advantages, he also knew how to make the best of the most trying circumstances; the good temper, the resolution, the indefatigability of Washington have few parallels in human history. That at the end of a military career which made him known to the civilized world he should retire to his farm seemed to him and to his friends the most natural thing in the world, but it was a mark of his personal modesty, a genuine undervaluation of himself, which makes him different from most of the great men of any time. Then came Washington's Presidency, a period of difficulty and distress, in which he showed the same wonderful superiority to self-interest and to partisanship. The striking note in Washington's character is his lofty serenity, his absolute freedom from jealousy and petty feeling. The American admiration for Washington is an admiration of a spirit of steadiness, consistency, and strength.

Lincoln of Every Class.

Abraham Lincoln in some ways combines the characteristics of both Franklin and Washington. His was a knowledge of the common man and his ways of thought which Washington never possessed. Simple in his own habits, Washington could condescend to no soldier; Lincoln never condescended and never raised his eyes to any man, because he was the natural and fit companion of man of every class. Like Franklin, he understood, he reflected, he repeated the thoughts of his countrymen. Like Washington, he tested their purposes and desires by a noble standard of private character and of public service. In the expression of his thoughts Lincoln rose above not only Franklin and Washington, but above almost every American writer except Emerson and Lowell in their highest flights; he has enriched the phraseology as he has enriched the spirit of his countrymen. He had humor and he used it as the King of the Phaeacians used his in speaking to his daughter: "And her father smiled, for he knows everything!" If Lincoln is greater than Washington it is not because he rises above him in character, but that his foundation came from so much further down, for Lincoln's high nature grew out of most unfavorable circumstances. He was a Poor White and the son or a Poor White, brought up on a rude frontier, and he became great because he could not help it, because his mind was attuned to the highest and the loftiest notes as well as to the common circumstances of his friends and kindred. Washington made much out of much; Lincoln made much out of little. Like Franklin and Washington, Lincoln was chiefly great because he could divine what was in the minds of his countrymen, what they desired, what they could do, what they could not do; and long after the details of the civil war have almost passed into oblivion it will be remembered that, like Franklin and Washington, Lincoln looked upon his fellows as all citizens of one country, in which, whatever the divisions between parties and sections, it was his to stand for the highest things.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.
Harvard University.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LEE.

Order of Placement by Prof. McCorvey of the University of Alabama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think that it is entirely the bias of Southern ancestry, birth, and rearing that turned my thoughts at once, when asked to name the three greatest figures in American history, to Washington, the founder of the Republic; to Jefferson, the political philosopher and practical statesman, and to Robert E. Lee, the peerless soldier and faultless gentleman.

There will probably be no question as to Washington's place at the head of the American pantheon, for the immortal words of Henry Lee on the death of his great chieftain, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," are as true now as when they were uttered in December, 1799.

But there will be no such universal assent to the place which is here assigned to Jefferson. As the great leader of the popular party of his day, he bitterly antagonized the opposing aristocratic party, and the animosity of the Federalists was handed down to their later-day successors, the Whigs and the Republicans. Few, however, will attempt to deny that it was Jefferson's influence which made possible the future characterization of our Government, by another great American, as one "of the people, by the people, for the people." Aside from his influence in democratizing the government, his greatest service probably to his country and to mankind was in checking the baleful influence of priestcraft in politics. As the author of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, he struck a deathblow to the union of Church and State, for that act was the historical forerunner of the provision embodied in the first amendment to the Constitution that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." He himself recognized the importance of this work when he put it in his epitaph along with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the founding of the University of Virginia—in which institution his ideas of freedom were made vital even in academic life. But there were great services of Jefferson in the field of practical statesmanship that probably he himself did not fully appreciate. The amount of litigation and bloodshed which he averted by the system of land surveys devised for the wild lands of the West cannot be overestimated. Again, the time and labor which he saved for all future generations of his countrymen by the proposal of our decimal system of coinage is beyond computation. But to catalogue all of Jefferson's great benefactions to his country would carry this "opinion" far beyond its allotted space.

The spontaneous outburst of appreciative utterances that marked the recent centenary of Lee's birth—coming from all sections of the country, as freely almost from the North as from the South—afforded abundant proof of the high place which his memory now holds in the esteem of his countrymen of all creeds and parties, and is a prophecy of the still greater pride which all future Americans will feel in his achievements and character. As the passions of men are cooled by time, his former enemies can see, as his friends have always seen, his marvelous genius for war and the loftiness of his soul in defeat. The American people, as a whole, are beginning to recognize, what a distinguished Englishman saw more than four decades ago, that Lee was made of finer clay than any of his contemporaries. If he was great in the field when beating back, with his thin, gaunt lines, the overwhelming numbers of his foes, he was greater still in the dignity and majesty with which he bore himself when the inevitable came. No other character in American history will command stronger admiration in the ages to come, not so much for what he achieved as for what he was—for the world has ever done homage to true greatness, whether crowned with victory or palled by defeat. Lee's figure will loom grander and grander on the background of our country's past the further we get away from the fratricidal strife in which he bore the greatest but the losing part.

T. C. McCORVEY.
University of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, LEE.

Prof. McPherson, University of Georgia, Pays Tribute to Southern Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three greatest Americans? Washington, Lincoln, Lee! I am glad THE TIMES did not ask for four. The conscientious selection of the fourth were a task for the intellectual subtlety of an Aquinas, involving nice discrimination and most delicate balance of judgment. But three!—there needs no hesitation.

What student of history, what patriotic American, will deny the title to Washington, Father of His Country, in phrase trite but true, the first in war, peace, and the hearts of his grateful compatriots? The one man who never faltered or despaired in the darkest days of Revolutionary adversity; whose majestic serenity dominated the times that tried men's souls; whose personal influence secured the inestimable blessings of our Constitution; whose sagacious guidance brought our newly launched ship of state through the breakers and over the bar and set her safely on her destined course.

And Lincoln! The peculiar product of crude American democracy. Simple, strong, kindly, true, he stood steadfast amid the fierce conflict of forces that raged about him, his high heart fixed upon the preservation of the Union. The savior, in one sense the creator, of our Nation! Who would deny his title?

But Lee! The great chieftain and hero of the Lost Cause, shall he be enrolled in the immortal triumvirate? We are still too near the fray for perfect clarity of judgment. Yet as the smoke and clouds of battle roll away the sublime figure of Lee emerges, towering above like an Alpine peak in incomparable grandeur. Lee stands among the three greatest Americans, not for his generalship, though it was unrivaled; he marshaled his forces against an overwhelming preponderance of numbers and resources with a skill that is the marvel of military science; not for his services to his country, though they were inestimable; his magnanimity alone had power to impose peace upon his followers. He averted a prolonged guerrilla warfare whose consequences stagger the imagination of one who knows the temper and mettle of the Southern blood. He set the example of whole-hearted acceptance of the arbitrament of war, which took the bitterness out of defeat and proved the salvation of his people. But it is not upon his achievements or services that his title to greatness rests, so much as upon the sheer perfection of a moral character that stands unequaled among men. His strength, his dignity, his unsullied purity, his gentleness, his humility, his courage and manliness, his generosity and sympathy, his unselfishness, his high sense of duty—all mark the outlines of a character in which it is impossible to find flaw or blemish. The supreme greatness of Gen. Lee is becoming more appreciated with every day that passes. Its ennobling and inspiring influence upon the younger generations of the South, and indeed of the while country, is incalculable. For the mighty Nation that has arisen from the ashes of the great war is proud to claim him as her own.

J. H. T. McPHERSON.
University of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, FRANKLIN

Prof. Hodder of the University of Kansas Places Them in This Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your inquiry, I would say in the first place that students of history are not as a rule very strongly impressed with the utility of questions of the sort that you ask, for the reason the spheres of human activity vary so widely that there is no common basis for comparison. For example, you cannot compare the services of a General who wins a decisive battle with those of the scientist who invents the electric telegraph. In the second place, your several questions suggest different classes of men instead of one class, and cannot very well be taken together.

Addressing myself to your first question, I would say that Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln are "the three greatest figures in American history." Of these Washington stands first, because he was the most indispensable man in our history—indispensable to the success of the Revolution, indispensable to the adoption of the Constitution, and probably indispensable to the successful establishment of the Government. Other men of his own time were his superiors intellectually, but in point of influence and character Washington towered above them all.

Next in order comes Lincoln, because of his uniqueness and uprightness of character, clearness of insight, mastery of men, and command of forceful English. It cannot be said that he was absolutely indispensable, since some other man might have brought the civil war to a successful conclusion. It is as an ideal that his present-day influence is strongest.

Franklin is the American of widest and most varied attainments, the only American of his day with a European reputation. If it is safe to say, as it probably is, that the French alliance could not have been secured without his influence, then he ranks with Washington as indispensable to the success of the Revolution. In other respects, his spheres of activity were so far removed from present-day interests that we hardly appreciate the extent of his influence in his own time. Some defects of character put him upon a somewhat lower plane than Washington and Lincoln, but nevertheless leave him one of the three men whom America has contributed to world history.

F. H. HODDER.
University of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN.

Prof. Prince of Dickinson Comments on Declaration of Independence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I correctly interpret your questions as asking me to name the three men whose fame is likely for sound reasons to transcend all the others, I think I should reply Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln.

Washington, whose military skill and broad directive genius realized the dream of independence; whose personal influence more than any other single factor secured the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and whose wisdom set the general course of foreign and domestic policy within which we have steered with few serious deviations and with gratifying success. A certain glamour and halo invest the founders of a great State which neither time nor criticism can destroy.

Jefferson, the arch-exponent of democracy; because democracy is the supreme fact of modern times, and the impulse which Jefferson gave to it in America has been greater and more permanent to date than that of any other statesman of his own or of subsequent generations. There is a great deal of "flub-dub" about the Declaration of Independence; it is a campaign document abounding in loose generalizations and more or less humbug. But it is also a great state paper, and the first expression to gain general currency of those political theories upon which popular sovereignty as exemplified in this country rests. Besides that, it marks the birth of a great Nation whose achievements are the admiration of history. Jefferson's authorship of this document, his inseparable association with the Louisiana Purchase, and his invaluable services to democracy—with all the tremendous significance that attaches to that word—easily place him among the first three Americans.

Lincoln, principally because he typifies more than any man in all our history the spirit of fraternity. It is the only regenerative force in all the world—the only solution to the problems that vex the ages. LEON C. PRINCE.
Dickinson College.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN.

Prof. Trenholme Believes These Three Stand Greatest in Country's Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems little doubt that from the larger historical viewpoint George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln are the three figures that loom greatest in American history. The ordinary man in the street would pick these three did he know anything of American history and American politics. It is hard, indeed, to get away from the fact that the three men above mentioned have done more to mold the American people and the United States than any others.

The work of Washington was that of a liberator and founder of a new State. He was not as great as many of his contemporaries in statesmanship, but his fame as a courageous military leader and as a wise and cautious head of the State must entitle him to high place in the annals of America.

Thomas Jefferson, also, has left a deep impress on our form of Government, on our educational ideals, and on our social and economic ideas. He was a great thinker and reformer, and must, in my judgment, be given precedence over Franklin, Hamilton, Webster, or any other.

Third place belongs to Abraham Lincoln for the part he played at a crisis in the history of the American Nation about which it is not necessary to speak. Lincoln earned his title to greatness by unswerving honesty of purpose and desire to do what was right irrespective of consequences. He could see the other side of a question, however, and Southerners as well as Northerners hold him in high regard.

I could, of course, say far more than I have done on this question, but I have cast my vote and briefly commented on my choice. I see no group of three who could so well stand for the greatest in America's past, and I can think of no other great figures any of whom could take the place of any one of the three. Your symposium idea is an interesting one, and I should like to see it applied to the three greatest men of letters as well, and in other fields.

NORMAN MACLAREN TRENHOLME.
University of Missouri.

Third Place to Marshall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion the three greatest figures in American history are George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and John Marshall. I regard these as being most influential in molding the Union. Its evolution has been according to their views and labors.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
University of North Carolina.

Third Place to Longfellow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My estimate of the three greatest Americans is as follows:

George Washington, because he stood at the threshold of our National existence—a lofty character of complete self-sacrifice and of perfect integrity.

Abraham Lincoln, because he remained magnificently steadfast during the Nation's hour of greatest trial while his warm heart bled for every throb of human woe.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, because he embodied in permanent literary form America's best ideals of God and home and native land.

EDMOND S. MEANY.
University of Washington.

Emerson and Agassiz Named.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the field of philosophic thought Emerson seems to me to have contributed very greatly to the development of American life. In the teaching of a scientific method of research, upon which the widening of our horizon depends so greatly, a leading place must be given to Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz. Among men of action I place Abraham Lincoln first.

EDWARD M. HULME.
University of Idaho.

No Third of Proper Calibre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your recent request for my opinion as to who have been the three greatest Americans, I can only say that as to two of them my opinion coincides with what I conceive to be the judgment of the mass of the people. Washington and Lincoln will long be remembered both for their characters and their deeds. I do not know where to find a third worthy to be ranked with them or who stands, as they do, head and shoulders above all the rest.

HENRY TEMPLE.
Washington and Jefferson College.

Northern Tribute to Lee

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest possible service to an individual, a people, or mankind is the betterment of character. In my opinion the three Americans whose influence will do most to ennoble the character of the American people are George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Robert E. Lee. The claims of Washington and Lincoln are widely conceded. The grandeur of Lee's character and the greatness of his public services we of the North are only beginning to discover. ANSON D. MORSE.
Amherst College.

Third Place to Madison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to say that my answer to your first question, "Who have contributed most worthily to the Nation's good?" is Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. My answer to your second question, "Who have been our greatest benefactors?" Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. My answer to your third question, "Who will be longest remembered for their characters or their deeds?" Washington, Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee.

LYON G. TYLER.
College of William and Mary.

Third Place to Hamilton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the three men to whom we are most indebted are Franklin, Washington, and Hamilton.

W. G. SUMNER.
Yale University.

To Pacify Central America

FRONTIERS were made to cross," said a noted Nicaraguan warrior, as he flipped a coin to see whether he should invade Honduras or Salvador. He voiced the sentiment of the majority of Central Americans. In fact, the reason why there are five small Central American republics instead of one large one is that the Central Americans cannot bear the idea of having no neighbors conveniently near for purposes of invasion. Without frontiers to cross they would die of Central American homesickness—a terrible tropical malady brought on by staying over two weeks at home.

Hence any solution of the Central American question that does not include some scheme of invasion and occupation of other people's capitals, is doomed to flat failure. The promiscuous invasion of neighboring republics is the staff of the Central American's life. He argues that travel improves and educates a man; that sojourn in foreign capitals gives polish and breadth of mind. Therefore, he makes a point of spending some time each year on the territory of each of the other four republics.

Unfortunately, however, the plan, as now carried out, involves frequent bloodshed. Three days' battles, twice a week, however carefully and humanely conducted, are sure to hurt somebody.

In their place, a plan which includes invasion and precludes bloodshed would not only please the Central Americans, but would not displease the United States and the European powers, all of whom look askance at tropical warfare. Such a plan has been evolved. Here it is:

Let Guatemala occupy the capital of Honduras, Honduras that of Salvador, Salvador that of Nicaragua, Nicaragua that of Cost Rica, and Costa Rica that of Guatemala. Let them stay a week. Then shuffle the capitals. Then have each republic skip one of the others and occupy the capital of the republic just beyond. Then have them do it vice versa, then crosswise, then catercornered, then at random. In this way each republic would occupy the capital of each of the four others at least once a month.

After about three months of this sort of thing, the martial thirst for real war would probably become uncontrollable. If so, some one should be sent into each of the five republics for the purpose of casually mentioning to its President the name of some one of the other four republics. Three days' battles of the most pleasing description would be sure to ensue. Then, after each of the republics had one of these popular functions with each of the other four, the peaceful occupation of capitals might be resumed for another three months.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic

To-morrow is only yesterday two days off.

It's a wise umbrella that knows its own master.

Love is sweet because it is made up largely of taffy.

Some men are as out of date as last year's popular song.

Wasted opportunities are those that go to the wrong people.

The people who succeed are those who make use of each other.

We like our friends to be perfectly frank with us—about other people.

A man may be rich enough to do as he pleases, provided he isn't married.

Every man needs a trousers stretcher, but he has no use for a leg puller.

The minute you are nice to some people they want to borrow money from you.

Some fellows are not satisfied to kill time unless it belongs to some one else.

Theatre audiences are sometimes electrified, but more often they are shocked.

A man never realizes how little he knows about women till he marries one.

Beauty is only skin deep, but ugliness generally goes right through to the soul.

The wise man is always more stingy with his wisdom than the fool is with his folly.

The patriot refuses to bend his knee, but he is generally willing to crook his elbow.

Many a man tries to run a forty horse power automobile on a five horse power salary.

The cannibals would probably appreciate our missionaries more if we sent them canned.

Many a fellow would gladly die for a girl if he felt that she could ever replace the loss.

The chap who is always waiting for something to turn up might marry a girl with a pug nose.

The average man spends most of his time between plans for the future and regrets for the past.

A friend of mine contends that he has always been lucky at love. At any rate he has never married.

A man who can joke with his wife about her dressmaker's bills must have a keen sense of humor.

Some girls are so proper that we wonder how they can think of going on a wedding trip without a chaperon.

The under dog may be deserving of our sympathy, but don't forget that the small potatoes are always at the bottom of the heap.

The Curiosity of Scientists

THE curiosity of scientists knows no bounds. The French Academy of Sciences once had under examination and discussion the very interesting question: "Why does a cat always fall on its feet?" The old answer, "In order that it shall not break its back," did not serve in this investigation. Members of the Academy were desirous of ascertaining not only the real reason, but the precise method by which a cat, when dropped feet upward, manages to turn over instantly in the air, with no object to brace itself against in order to procure the muscular reaction that would seem to be necessary for the revolution.

To assist its study the distinguished members of the Academy had one of its scientists prepare a series of instantaneous photographs showing a cat in various stages of a fall from a considerable height. These photographs were obtained under the personal inspection of a committee, and several successful "drops," which the unfortunate cats must have been totally unable to account for, were necessary.

The photographs, it may be mentioned, failed to establish anything, except that the cat actually turned over in the air. As to how she did it they afforded no clue. And as it was already known that she did it, the camera may be said to have contributed nothing toward the solution of the problem.

The committee next set itself about settling the matter by discussion. Several members presented their theories and compared notes. The laws of mechanics and geometry were applied to the known movements of the cat, with no other effect than to prove that a cat cannot possibly turn over in the air—which, however, it is well established that she does.

One Academician maintained that the animal is able to displace its internal organs in such a way as to affect its centre of gravity while in the air, causing it to turn, by a new centre of weight, to one side, and then, by another displacement, to throw the weight so that its back comes uppermost.

This claim, however, was but an unproved theory. Another man of science insisted that, at the very instant when the cat is dropped, say, from the hands of the person who holds her, feet uppermost, she is able to make an impulsive movement, using the operator's hands to push against, as it were. At all events, the cat begins to turn instantly upon being let go.

However, it has against it the fact that the cat turns successfully when there are no hands or other objects to push against—when, for instance, she is firmly held, back downward, by threads, which are cut at the right moment, allowing her to drop suddenly.

He Couldn't.

Howell—Rowell's mother-in-law died, his wife left him, and then he committed suicide.

Powell—Some people can't stand prosperity.

Pride goeth before a fall. No nutmeg is so great that sooner or later it won't stack up against a grater.

The Lost Local

(A Gruesome Ballad of the Subway.)

It was a Subway local of a character sedate,
Meandering by stations at the dignified-est rate,
It stopped at one, it stopped at two, and then—dismay!—despair!
It plunged into a tunnel without stations anywhere!

In vain the frightened motorman applied the brakes with force,
The train went thundering along upon its phantom course,
While every light shone green and bright as madly on it sped.
It was bewitched and could not stop until some light shone red!

Ay, green and bright was every light; the passengers turned pale
As terrified they stood and eyed the ghostly stretch of rail.
It stretched ahead for miles and miles—grim, mocking, ghastly bright,
With not a glint of reddish tint from any signal light.

Still paler grow those passengers; a few stand up to speak;
A few sit down to write their wills; a crowd lie down to shriek;
They cry: "Pray tell us, motorman, what color lines the track?"
"A vivid green lights up the scene for miles," he hollers back.

At last a Frenchman, springing up, cries out: "I vill to speak!"
He starts irrelevantly with a "Vive la République!"
But then he thunders: "Mes amis! Ne pas vous inquietez!
Moi, Pierre Du Bois de Petits-Pois, moi, j'ai la grande idée!"

And from his pocket he pulls forth a bottle filled with wine
And hurls it at the next green light upon that ghastly line,
It strikes between two rays of green; it breaks with crashing thud—
Forth flows—hooray!—Pontet Canet! that light shines red as blood!

The brakes now hold with iron grip; a station, too, looms near;
The passengers begin to dance and prance and sing and cheer;
The guards unwrinkle anxious brows, they act like boys at school;
The motorman turns somersaults within his vestibule.

But Pierre Du Bois de Petits-Pois he heeds not shouts nor cheers,
Beneath his seat he curls his feet and sheds Parisian tears.
And while all thank him in a crowd, these words they hear him say:
"Pas vu! Pas bu! Et—disparu! Ce bon Pontet Canet!"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

Is the Influence of a Play Permanent?

Charles Klein
BY PERMISSION OF COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

Brander Matthews.

Rev. Edward T. Devine.
PHOTO. BY PACH BROS.

Miss Ethel Barrymore
PHOTO. BY SARONY.

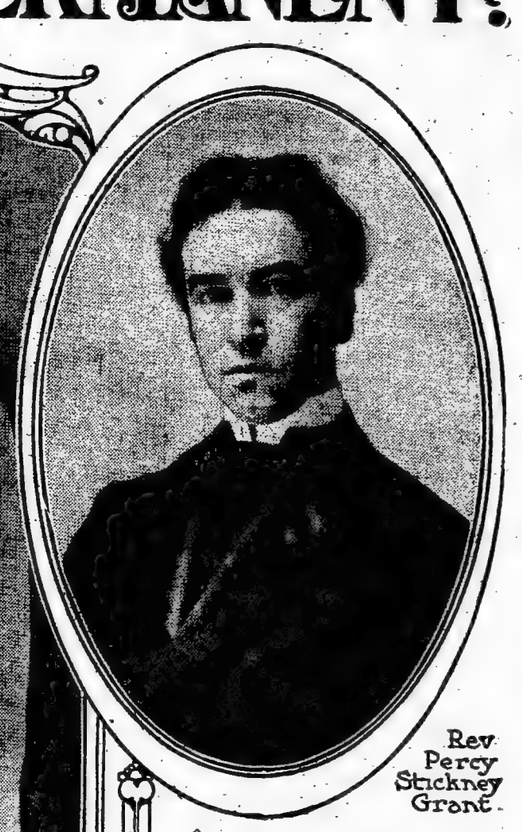

Rev Percy Stickney Grant.

What Literary Men, a Leader Among Playwrights, a Prominent Actress, and Clergymen Have to Say on This Interesting Subject—A General Belief that the Theatre's Effort Has an Abiding Effect.

DOES the impression made upon an audience by a play which aims to carry a moral or to teach a lesson disappear with the disappearance of the audience from the theatre, or does it remain, implanted in the memory to serve a purpose? Herewith are presented the views of Miss Ethel Barrymore, Charles Klein, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others on this interesting question.

I have been asked if I thought plays like "The Silver Box" are remembered by, or do any good to their audiences. I can only say that I feel quite sure that a message to the people like "The Silver Box" must have an enormous effect upon those who are interested in any economic phase of life, and upon those who think deeply on any sociological problem; I think it a big and important thing to bring before a public a state of poverty and misery which is to them unknown, and which is in their power to lighten and help.

Of course, many people will say that the theatre is for recreation and amusement, and the entire dismissal of any mental effort on the part of the audience. It is of course all of that, and there are many Temples of Thespis filled with laughter and music and song where such diversions are offered. But surely there is also a great purpose in the drama, and any big question affecting a great class of the people of the world should surely prove of great interest and value to those who take the theatre seriously.

The follies and injustices of the times are the dramatists' themes and tools. When they are skillfully handled they never miss their aim. Sheridan's "Rivals" did more to suppress the blustering, oath-cracking swaggerness of his period than a thousand tracts could have done. "The Silver Box" makes a simple, direct, and forcible appeal. Its purpose stands out like a powerful Rodin figure hewn from the rock. There is no getting away from the crying injustice of the courts, which is episodically and dramatically exposed in the play, and the terrible wrongs done in the name of the law to the poor.

I can't believe there are many, after seeing "The Silver Box," who have not been compelled to search their souls and hearts for figures like Mrs. Jones—beaten and broken figures whom they might have helped, or whom they still may help.

That is my opinion, and I can only add that I think Mr. Galsworthy through "The Silver Box" sends a very strong and appealing message to those who are fortunate enough to possess minds, hearts, and souls.

ETHEL BARRYMORE.

Charles Klein's Beliefs.

Charles Klein, the author of "The Music Master," "The Lion and the Mouse," and "The Daughters of Men," said he had found the public very responsive to the serious appeals of his plays.

"While 'The Music Master' was being played in New York," said Mr. Klein, "I received many letters from persons who had seen the play, expressing their enjoyment and gratitude for my work. Of course, the appeal of 'The Music Master' is to the sympathies. Not many people know that much of the material was drawn from real life—the life I saw in London with my brothers while they were musicians there. From what the letters said I gathered that 'The Music Master' had pleased the writers because in the serious scenes they saw sorrows greater than their own and found therein some compensation for their troubles. This attitude, of course, reflects the true spirit of tragic drama.

"I have also been very much interested in letters from persons who have seen 'The Lion and the Mouse.' Many of them were written by business men downtown and by brokers in the Wall Street district. They usually thanked me for the way I had drawn the 'Captain of Industry' in the play. The portrait of the business man was not only a good one, they said, but should help theatregoers generally to see our financial leaders as they really are and remove some of the unjust prejudice against them.

"All of these letters show that the people take a serious interest in the drama. They go to the theatre to think as well as to find amusement, for men and women do not go to the trouble of writing to authors unless they feel deeply on the subject. When all is said, however, the people visit the theatres to be amused. They will not tolerate preaching, as such. They are passive, open-minded, ready and willing to receive impressions and appeals to their emotions. Perhaps they enjoy themselves, perhaps they don't. As likely as not that's all they think about.

"In nine cases out of ten they do not know that they have been influenced by the performance in a more or less permanent way. If the show is vulgar or debased, they will find themselves doing some low thing the next day. They think the impulse has originated with themselves; they do not know that the suggestion has come from the vulgar show of the night before. If the performance has been sincere and elevating, the spectators will find themselves doing polite or generous things. The mental process is the same; only the result is different. You might say that this influence of the theatre is a subconscious one. It makes the responsibility of the manager and author all the greater."

Play Helped Labor Men.

The value of the drama as a teacher was shown a few days ago by an incident in a Pennsylvania town. Charles Klein's drama, "The Daughters of Men," was played one night in Wilkesbarre. Those who saw the piece in New York will remember that it deals with the problem of capital and labor, and that Mr. Klein tries to reconcile the two.

A man who employs a number of laborers saw the play in Wilkesbarre. He had just had a strike at his mills, and the labor troubles in the play recalled some of the incidents he had passed through. The next day he summoned his foreman and offered to send him, with several of the mill hands, to see the play in Scranton that evening. The men agreed to go.

A few days later the foreman went to his employer's office.

"You saw the play in Scranton?" asked the business man.

The foreman said he had. The play, he added, made him feel that the disputes between a boss and his men were not so serious after all and might be settled without the trouble of a strike.

Then the employer made a confession, too. He remembered several things in the play that threw a new light on the labor situation at his mills. Both the boss and the foreman may have been in the wrong, he added. If each would give and take a little there need be no more strikes.

Brander Matthew's Observations.

"One of the best ways to test the permanent effect of the theatre on the public," said Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia University, "is to note the verdicts of playgoers on the productions of a season or two. The successful play is the popular play, per se. When the people stop going to see it the performances cease. In this connection, it is interesting to know that all the great dramatists, even Shakespeare and Moliere, first wrote for the theatre as a commercial proposition—to please and amuse the public. After they obtained recognition the finer things that were in them finally and invariably came out.

"The general lesson of the theatre must therefore be sought among the theatregoers themselves. This raises the question of what may be called, for want of a better term, the morals of a crowd. The code of morality of 1,000 persons in a theatre is decidedly higher than the morals of each person in that crowd if taken separately and formed into a general average. Every crowd contains the usual number of moral men and women, immoral persons, and those who do not give any particular thought to morals. Yet the verdict of the crowd as a whole is for morality. The immoral and unmoral people do not count, or they give their verdict in favor of the moral side of the question.

"You will find this in its elemental form in the performances of melodramas at the cheaper theatres. The audiences contain the usual proportion of immoral persons. Yet the latter act in concert with the others. They hiss the villain, applaud heroism, resent a falsehood from the heroine, and sympathize with the hero when he is down, but not out. The effect of this concerted morality on an immoral person, not only in the cheaper theatres, but at more pretentious performances, has a decided permanent value.

"The temper of the American theatregoing public is clearly a moral one. They will not go to an immoral play for any length of time. You can see their condemnation in the positive failure of half a dozen plays brought from England in the last few years. Henry Arthur Jones's 'The Whitewashing of Julia' was one of them. Mr. Jones evidently wrote for a class of London people—the semi-corrupt playgoers of the stalls—that we do not recognize as a factor here. Americans would not consider 'The Whitewashing of Julia' for a moment.

"I mean by these comments that a play must be obviously immoral to be condemned by the public. We have what we call the Tenderloin show, that is very popular. These plays are lively, spectacular, vulgar, if you will. That does not mean that they are obviously immoral. Nor are the people who go to them necessarily bad. They are usually thoughtless persons who are seeking amusement. In New York this class is sufficiently large to make such performances profitable for weeks, and often for months at a time. In other cities this so-called Tenderloin class is not so large. Such plays and musical comedies that are successful in New York very frequently lose money while touring the country.

"The theatre also holds an important place in the lives of the people as a school of manners," added Mr. Matthews. "When a playgoer sees a production by John Drew and his company, or a comedy by Augustus Thomas or Clyde Fitch, he seems to enter a drawing room where politeness and good manners are the rule. For three hours he becomes one of those who live in this atmosphere. The good manners are not forced upon him. He knows that the actors and actresses do the proper thing. If this is different from what he usually does, the difference is noticed at once. Knowing that the conduct he sees is proper, he decides to follow the example of the actors."

Cannot Be Neutral, Says Howells.

"The theatre is a tremendous engine in our civilization," said William D. Howells. "The extent to which it enters into the lives of the people is shown by the crowds at the playhouses—there must be not far from 250,000 persons in the New York theatres every evening. The influence of such an institution cannot be neutral. It must be either good or bad. Whether it is one or the other depends of course upon the play and the individual. I should say that on the whole the lesson of the theatre has a permanent influence for good."

The Opinion of a Clergyman.

"To me, the permanent effect of the drama on the people seems to be tremendous," said the Rev. Percy S. Grant, pastor of the Church of the Ascension. "The results are general, and differ as much as do the people who go to plays. In many cases the effect of a play for good or evil is unconscious. The playgoer visits the theatre merely to be amused. Others think seriously of the play they see. The impression lingers with them for days. It becomes a part of their lives. It moulds their actions. A third class is affected through the emotions, and their sympathy or hate has much the same effect on their lives as do the reflections of the thinking playgoer. A good play undoubtedly causes the spectators to leave the theatre with a sense of moral and spiritual uplift.

"This influence may be traced to the fact that the drama combines all of the arts. Music, painting, sculpture, poetry on the printed page appeal to one sense only. In the theatre each sense has a part in the general impression, and the result is intensified in a corresponding degree."

Dr. Devine's Opinions.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, said yesterday that the lessons of the theatre benefited the laborer in a way that could hardly be overestimated.

"I have visited dozens of workingmen's homes," he continued, "and have talked with the men and women I found there about their expenses and cost of living. In nearly every case I found that they set aside money for visits to the theatre. Some of the allowances were liberal ones, too.

"A household budget I saw yesterday is a good example. There were five people in the family, and two of them were workers. Together they earned $1,100 a year. They had no other income. Of the $1,100, $25 was set aside for gifts and $25 more for theatres, or an average of 50 cents a week.

"I made a number of inquiries into the permanent effect of the theatres upon these workers. They went to the playhouses to be amused, of course. But that was not all. The plays, they said, took them far away from their everyday world. Perhaps the scene would be laid in Greece or Russia, in a distant past. Perhaps they would see pictures of life in Mexico, the Philippines, or the Far West. They might even be taken to Fifth Avenue for an hour or two. They seemed to live in strange places, and felt and suffered with people they met there.

"All this made better men and women of them. Their lives seemed broader and deeper. There was an uplift of both the mind and spirit. They did better work, because they were happier. Even their private burdens were not so hard to bear.

"Every now and then we distribute theatre tickets in a quiet way among the people who are likely to appreciate them. The Dramatic Department of the People's Institute in East Tenth Street also arranges that workers and students shall be given reduced rates for seats in Broadway theatres where good dramas are being acted."

Mr. Slivers on the Serious Business of Being a Clown

There Are Bruises and Hurts and Moments of Mental Anguish, But the Public Laughs at Them All, and Wants the Clown to be Funny in Private Life as Well

SLIVERS, our old friend Slivers, Laugh-Maker-in-Chief to the American people by popular acclamation, appeared in a new rôle yesterday. It was back in the clowns' dressing room at the Madison Square Garden, just after "The Greatest Show on Earth" had finished its afternoon performance, that Slivers played this new rôle before an audience of one—a TIMES reporter.

When the reporter entered the dressing room, the clown was busily engaged over a wash basin removing the comic face of Slivers and uncovering the serious face of Frank Oakley. But the lower half of him was still Slivers—wide-spreading starched trousers and huge, overlapping feet. In this half-and-half condition, part circus clown and part plain American citizen, he sat down and in an hour's talk revealed himself as a philosopher who sees the world through funny glasses, a fellow with a high percentage of human nature in his make-up, who wants to laugh and make you laugh with him if he can, but who knows—well, who knows when the occasion calls for something else than a laugh.

"It's funny," said Slivers, his eyes resting thoughtfully on his circus feet, "it's funny how people can't understand that we clowns are fellow-human animals with just about the same outfit of feelings that the rest of 'em have. I suppose it's because people have become so accustomed to seeing the clown always getting the worst end of it in the circus ring, that they've come to think that he's built to stand the same kind of a hand-out all along the line.

"Do you see that?" asked Slivers, pointing to a long white scar just below his right eyebrow.

"Now, you'd never guess how I picked that up. It's a little souvenir of my last appearance in Chicago. I was just entering the ring when a young hopeful out with his dad for an afternoon's amusement, shied an old can at me. The ragged edges of the tin caught me. As I mopped the blood out of my eye I was comforted by this conversation:

"'Say, Pa, did you see me hit that clown?'

"'Yes, son.'

"'It was a corking shot, wasn't it, Pa?'

"'It was, son.'

"I couldn't miss my cue to get busy in the ring. Otherwise that young hopeful's trousers would have needed patching.

"And that reminds me of an old clown pal I once had. He only got one real good laugh all the time he was in the business, and that was when an elephant stepped on his foot and smashed it flat. He let out a yell that made the tent flap, and the audience roared! And when we carried him out, groaning and biting his fingers, Lordy! how the crowd did laugh!

"And then there was another fellow—" Slivers hesitated, a strange look coming into his blue eyes. "No, I won't tell you that. I don't like to bring back to my mind those sad things."

But the reporter urged that he wanted to get a glimpse at all sides of the clown's life, and so Slivers finally started off again.

"There was another fellow who was handed a telegram just as he was entering the arena. While strutting along, bowing and scraping and doing his regular layout of fool stunts, he tore open his telegram and started to read it, just as though it were a part of his 'business.' This is what he read:

"'Father dying. Come at once.'

"Well, Sir, he was just like a crazy man. He seemed to forget where he was—and a circus ring is a mighty bad place to do that. There were performing elephants and trick and running horses in the arena, and that poor fellow, instead of dodging around, as we clowns have to do, got in the way of every one and everything. Elephant men would shove him from beneath the feet of their animals, horsemen would swerve off to one side just in the nick of time. He was pushed and shoved about until finally the word got around that something was wrong, and he was led out of the arena. But what a hit he made with the audience; they thought he was just one of those fool clowns who are always in the road.

"If you want to hear another story of that kind, I can tell you a sadder one still. But honest, old man, I'd rather you'd excuse me."

The reporter urged and Slivers yielded.

"It happened out in Hammond, Ind., when I was playing with McDonald's 'Original and Only World's Fair Circus.' There was a clown that belonged to the show, a little, wizened fellow that we called 'Peewee,' and he and I became great chums. The day we struck Hammond something seemed to have gone wrong with Peewee. There was a letter waiting for him at the Post Office there, and after he got it he seemed to go off his feed. That afternoon at the performance we started in with the acrobats to do the flying leaps over the horses, the show being too small to have elephants. Just ahead of me was Peewee.

"'We're off,' said he, starting on his run.

"'Let her go,' said I.

"And away Peewee went, shooting through the air in what is known as the 'neck drive.' In this stunt the acrobat apparently lands on his neck, but by a quick twist in reality lands on his shoulders and arms.

"The instant Peewee struck I saw that there was something wrong; he landed in a tumbled heap and didn't move.

"My heart got up in the back of my throat so that I could hardly breathe. But I took my run, somersaulted over the horses, and in a minute was kneeling beside Peewee.

"I knew it; his mind was on something else, he hadn't made that twist quick enough, and had landed on his neck. He was dead."

The tears welled up in Slivers's eyes—Slivers with his clown's put-on—and he pulled a handkerchief from a pocket in his huge starched pantaloons.

"And I picked him up and put him over my shoulder and ran out of the ring. It was a clown carrying out his dead chum, and the audience thought it was a new stunt of the fools and laughed themselves almost into a fit.

"And then I had to leave him lying there in the dressing room with the clown face still painted on him, while I went back and finished my act—the audience had paid its money and mustn't be disappointed."

A great tooting of discordant instruments came from without; the clowns' band was having a rehearsal to see if a few more discords could not be introduced into their medley of quarrelsome sharps and flats.

It brought Slivers back from the dressing room at Hammond, and the old expression of cheer and sunshine returned to his face.

"I'm afraid I'm a social failure." Slivers heaved a weighty sigh. "But what strikes me as the funniest part of the whole thing is the fact that when these people laugh at me cutting up didos in the ring, they're really laughing at themselves, because what I try to give them is just a picture of themselves with their comic features enlarged.

"You know, nature is the funniest thing going. The trouble is that we all take ourselves and life so seriously that we haven't time to realize it. But we all play the clown sooner or later—most of us sooner.

"But don't think that I believe that I'm only making fun of the other fellow; I know I'm it the same as he is, that I've got the same comic kinks in the top story. Just be yourself, then you're funny enough.

"People would be surprised to know how sincere I am when I'm acting. I don't try to be funny—work will kill the funniest thing going. I'm just perfectly natural. Take that ball game that I play all by myself. I don't see the audience; I just feel as though I was out on a real diamond in the middle of a hot game. It's all absolutely real to me, and that's why the audience follows me.

"How did I discover that I was funny? Why, I never did discover it; I just sort of drifted into it. My folks lived out in Chicago, and they planned me for an architect. I've put in three years altogether at architectural drafting.

"No, I wasn't 'the funny boy' at school. In fact, I was rather serious, and most of the fights I had was when I hopped on some fellow for making fun of a schoolmate.

"But I always had an idea that I could act. When I was 12 years old I ran away from school to join the Saxon Sisters, a mother and two daughters, who traveled around giving shows. School houses, carpenter shops, even the village blacksmith shop did duty for them as impromptu halls of entertainment. Admission was at the rate of 10 and 15 cents. I gave imitations of birds and animals, and did a balancing act.

"Then I went around to concert halls on my own hook. Some years of home life were sandwiched in between these various dramatic ventures. Then I met Billy Howard, and we did a combined balancing and imitation act. I used in this stunt a large cart wheel. I remember one time entering Chicago on foot, the walking being good. I was rolling the wheel along and Billy followed behind with our trunk on a wheelbarrow. We were going down the Chicago Avenue Viaduct, which has a fairly steep grade, when the wheel got away from me, rolled lickety-split down the street and smashed through the door of a bakery. The baker seized our wheel and wouldn't give it up until we paid for his door. We needed that wheel, but some things are impossible, and thenceforth the celebrated Howard-Oakley act was done without that wheel.

"I made my début in the circus business through McDonald's Original and Only World's Fair Circus, a little one-ring show. I was doing my balancing act one day when Dan Costello, one of the old-school circus men, said to me: 'Slivers, why don't you make up as a clown and do your balancing act?' And I did.

"How did I come to be called 'Slivers'? Why, when I joined this circus they nicknamed me 'Match' because I was so tall and lean. Then one day somebody said, 'that's a good name, he is only a sliver.' And 'Slivers' it became and has been ever since.

"After that I joined McMahon's 'Jesse James Show,' and stayed with it until it went broke, McMahon being afterward shot by a Kansas Sheriff. But sad to relate the fact that I got no pay had nothing to do with the shooting.

"Then I joined the Ringling Show, and so on along the circus line until I finally landed here, and on both feet, with the Barnum and Bailey."

JUST BEFORE THE DUMA OPENED

RUSSIAN PEASANT LEADERS—ANIKEEV, JILKINE AND ALABIN.

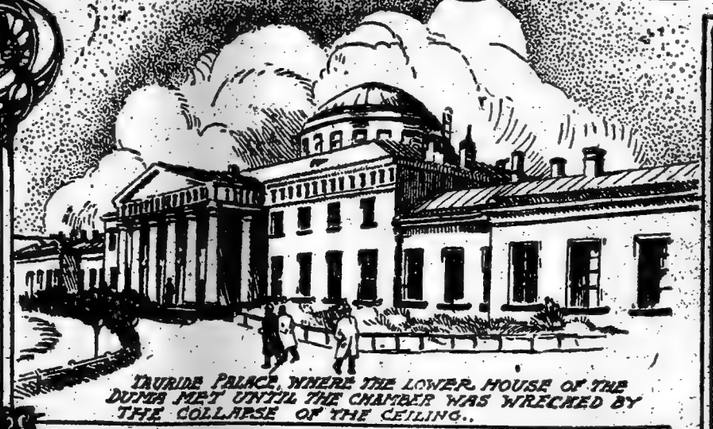

TAURIDE PALACE, WHERE THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DUMA MET UNTIL THE CHAMBER WAS WRECKED BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE CEILING.

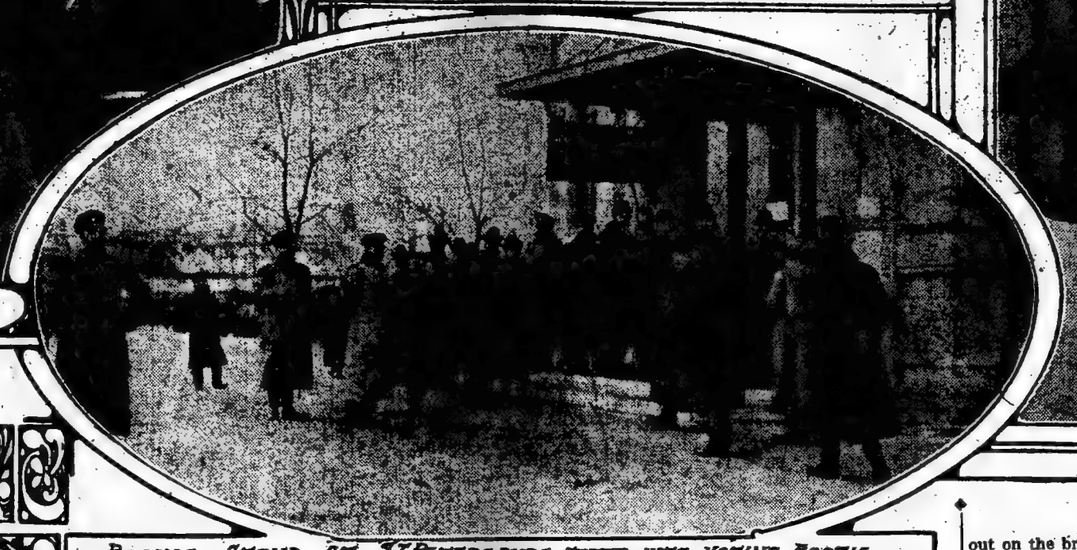

RACING STAND AT ST. PETERSBURG TURNED INTO VOTING BOOTH.

DOORKEEPERS AT ENTRANCE TO LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER.

Victory of the Constitutional Democrats Achieved in the Face of Arrests, Imprisonment, Exile, Riots, and Even the Gallows---Their Opponents Used Police, Army, Hooligans, and National Treasury in Vain---The Outcome of Tremendous Significance to Russia.

By SOPHIE WITTE.

Translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Herman Bernstein.

WHEN this letter reaches America Russia will already have a new Duma. The elections are over, and again the Opposition, with the Ca-dets (Constitutional Democrats) at the head, constitutes an overwhelming majority. The new Duma resembles the first one greatly; the only difference between them is that the new Duma has the experience which brings forth wisdom. In other words, the second Duma has precisely that quality which the first Duma lacked.

The new victory of the Ca-dets is of tremendous significance. Last year their victory was explained by a vigorous and energetic campaign among the "Left" elements, that is, all the progressive parties which formed the Oppositional "bloc."

"The Ca-dets secured their victory by means of falsehood. They deceived the poor, ignorant Russian people. They took advantage of the people's sanguineness, ignorance, and weaknesses. They lured them on with promises that can never be fulfilled, they bought them with Jewish money and they intoxicated them with vodka!" said the Reactionaries last year; but what can they say now that the vigorous and energetic campaign, conducted by the "Right" parties, yielded the same results?

Unfairness to Progressives.

This time the elections took place under peculiar and original circumstances; the agitation of the Opposition was kept carefully locked up, every crack and crevice was tightly closed, while the agitation of the "Right" parties enjoyed full freedom, all doors were wide open and the administration itself extended to it its hospitality. All possible obstacles, the gallows included, were placed in the way of the Progressives. They were arrested, imprisoned, fined, exiled, or executed; while the Reactionaries-Monarchists had at their disposal the army, the police, the administration, the administration's treasury, and full freedom. And yet the victory was on the side of the Progressives. How is this to be explained?

There is but one explanation: since two campaigns, diametrically opposed to each other both in spirit and in political character, produced the same positive results, it is clear that notwithstanding this or that campaign, the will of the entire Russian people expressed itself consciously and distinctly. The victory of the Progressives is the victory of the entire Russian Nation.

The frame of mind of Russian society at present, in a political sense, was aptly depicted in a recent cartoon. Premier Stolypin is represented as a gardener. He stands in the middle of a garden, holding two large watering cans in his hands; he waters only the right side of the garden, which is barren. The left side of the garden is full of well-grown vegetables and flowers. The inscription under the cartoon reads: "How strange! The more I water the right side, the better everything grows on the left." And, indeed, the innumerable privileges granted to the Reactionaries have helped the Progressives. The reason for this is very simple and clear. The Monarchist Party, with the "Russian Union" at the head, imagined itself all-powerful. The Monarchists became disgustingly audacious and by their horrible, nasty, and wild acts they repulsed Russian society, and filled it with aversion and indignation. On the other hand, the extreme repressions practiced upon the Progressives won for them the sympathy and the compassion of the Russian people.

The administration has done all in its power to make the second Duma an "administration" Duma. Before the elections hundreds of people were executed, thousands were exiled, tens of thousands were arrested, fined, and under various pretexts leprived of their right to vote. The powerful Constitutional Democratic Party was recognized by the Government as a revolutionary party and was doomed to death. The party was absolutely forbidden to hold meetings; the newspapers of this party were confiscated; the members of this party in the employ of the Government were dismissed. Old functionaries forfeited their pensions for merely belonging to the Constitutional Democratic Party. It would seem that under such unfavorable circumstances the party would be crippled badly, but instead it gained in strength. The fact that both capitals, Moscow and St. Petersburg, elected Ca-dets exclusively, proves this beyond the slightest doubt.

In Odessa, too, a Constitutional Democrat was elected—Pergament, a Jew by birth, a lawyer by profession, a brilliant orator, altogether a highly gifted and well-educated man. It is true, one swallow does not make Spring, but in this instance the swallow is an eloquent indicator of the political temperature of the social organism. This instance is important in that it shows that a Progressive and not a Monarchist was elected in Odessa—in Odessa, the capital of the "Russian Union," which was openly aided and protected by the highest authorities, which harassed and terrorized with impunity the peaceful population, one-third of which is composed of Jews.

Despotic Conditions in Odessa.

Everything was done that a Monarchist should be elected in Odessa. The open campaign of the Constitutional Democrats was paralyzed by the general law throughout Russia which denied the Ca-det Party its legal existence; and the secret agitation was paralyzed by the local conditions prevailing in the city under martial law, so that the personal desire or simply the whim of the Governor General was law. The following example is characteristic:

A small company of friends and acquaintances, with their wives and daughters, gathered in the house of a certain wealthy estate owner. They spoke of the coming elections in a general way—it was nothing else than a peaceful gathering of friends. Suddenly the police broke in, and amid the confusion that ensued took the names of all those that were there, and ordered the host to send the guests away at once. But that was not all. On the following day the Governor General ordered that the estate owner must pay a fine of 3,000 rubles and must leave the city immediately, and each of the guests that were present must pay a fine of a thousand rubles, or be imprisoned for one month. Those that had the money paid the fine, and those that had not were sent to prison, and they are still there.

"Hooligans" Terrorize Citizens.

In the meantime the "Russian Union," or the "Black Union of Russian Hooligans," as they are now called, conducted their campaign uninterruptedly, both openly and secretly. The Black Union organized a Druzhina of fanatical youths and fallen people, who had nothing to lose, armed them with rubber sticks and revolvers, and sent them out to terrorize the peaceful inhabitants, particularly the Jews and the students, whom they regarded as revolutionists. There were riots and attacks every day in the streets, occasionally followed by very serious consequences. Scores of persons, mostly Jews, were beaten and seriously wounded, and sometimes Christians were also attacked by mistake. One Christian student died from the blows; another is now dying in a hospital. The Jews were terrified, and they resolved at first not to go to the polls on election day, but there appeared brave and energetic people who succeeded in persuading them to go and vote, even though they knew that they were risking their lives.

"Your fate, the fate of all Russian Jews, depends upon the Duma," those people said. "If you go to vote they will harass you and beat you for a few days, but if you do not go they will harass you and beat you for years to come," and they went.

Threats of a Pogrom.

Election day passed in comparative quiet. The members of the "Black Union" tore the ballots from the hands of the voters, forcing them to take other ballots; they shouted, threatened, but did not resort to harsher violence. And yet all the efforts of the Union did not prevent the election of the Constitutional Democrat. The Union then resolved to avenge the people for this terrible and unexpected blow which was dealt to their "patriotic" egotism. Patriotic demonstrations were started. A mob of thousands of members of the Russian Union marched through the city, with flags and the portrait of the Czar, singing hymns. While the procession was passing through one of the principal streets the leaders of the Union announced loudly: "If one shot shall be fired at us the city will be in blood and fire."

It is easy to conceive into what a state of terror and alarm the Jewish population of the city was thrown. One shot, and a pogrom would be started. A revolutionist, who knows no pity either for himself or for others, and who is ready to sacrifice all for the sake of an idea which is dearer to him than his own mother, might have fired the shot. Or a provacateur might have fired the shot. The members of the Union were waiting for this shot with great impatience, but the shot was not fired. This comedy of the provocateurs, which threatened every moment to turn into a tragedy, lasted for two days. The "patriots" were walking through the city, singing hymns, but the shot was not fired. Then they grew tired of waiting in vain, so they took up their old work. Instead of the flags they took up their rubber sticks, they scattered through the city and began to attack peaceful people, mostly Jews and students.

Little by little these disturbances, unchecked and unhindered by the police, assumed a new character—they turned into the prelude to a massacre. Several Jewish shops were destroyed. Then the mob broke into private houses in the Jewish quarter, searching and attacking many Jews and killing a Christian servant. This lawlessness and riot were stopped, not by the authorities, but by society itself; or, rather, society forced the authorities to make an end to the disturbances and to check the Union of the Real Russians. In this case society employed the only means at its command—strike. The university was closed, the schools were closed, the Stock Exchange, the banks, and many other institutions were closed. Then the disorders stopped immediately, but the general strike continued. This measure proved so effective that even the bomb thrown at the Odessa Chief of Police, the protector of the "Black Union," did not cause any disturbances.

The city is at present comparatively tranquil. It seems as though the disorders of the members of the Union will not occur now that the elections for the Duma are over. In Odessa the riots in the streets were at first part of the pre-election campaign tactics of the Black Union, and then after the election they were the coarse expression of their vengeance for the victory of the Progressives.

Infernal Machine for Count Witte.

In St. Petersburg this same vengeance was expressed in the form of two infernal machines placed in Count Witte's house. The unsuccessful attempt is undoubtedly the work of the reactionaries and the Black Union, who wanted to kill Count Witte for the manifesto granting the Constitution and for the election law, which gives suffrage to all Russian subjects, regardless of station, nationality, or creed. It was a criminal and absurd revenge! A fruitless and useless revenge! It is easy to kill Count Witte, but they cannot kill his great act, which will always live in the life of Russia.

In general, the elections passed quietly throughout Russia. Now everybody is waiting for the Duma. People are waiting with fear and with joy. The new Duma will either bring Russia out on the bright road toward freedom and happiness, or it will turn it again into bloody chaos. There can be no question as to the good-will of the Duma, but good-will alone is not sufficient, it must also have ability. The tactics of the new Deputies as outlined at present are correct; going to the Duma, they have resolved to preserve the Duma at any cost.

It is a difficult task; to carry it out the Deputies will need great wisdom. Their bearing will have to be superhuman, especially when they come face to face with Stolypin, as the head of the Council of Ministers, the main cause of the dissolution of the first Duma and the creator of the fields court-martial. The meeting will be caustic and dangerous, but the Ca-dets, who constitute the Centre and the main force in the new Duma, should remember that they themselves are to blame for Stolypin, that he was created by their errors, and that they can remove him by correcting these errors, but not by repeating them. It seems that the Ca-dets remember and understand this, but they are only human, whereas the task they are to perform is superhuman. They will have to struggle against the administration and against both extreme parties—the "Right" and the "Left," who are yearning toward one and the same aim: to break up the Duma. Neither of these want the Duma.

There will be a fierce struggle in the Duma, but the victory will be on the side of the Ca-dets. They, and they alone, will have the right to say: "All Russia is with us!" All conscious Russia sends their Deputies one instruction: "Save the Duma!"

It is hard to foretell what will happen in Russia in case the Duma is dissolved again. At the very best there will be the same that was—lawlessness and the gallows.

Rivers of Russian blood were shed; they were stopped in Portsmouth. Now rivers of tears are shed in Russia; these can be stopped only in the Duma. There is hardly a home in Russia in which some one is not mourned—a father, a brother, a son, or a daughter. Wherever you go you will hear that this one was arrested, that one imprisoned, another one exiled, and still another one executed. * * *

Brothers Hanged by Mistake.

In Odessa alone not a week passes during which some one is not hanged; mostly three or four are hanged at once. Recently two brothers were hanged by mistake. Their mother is now in a lunatic asylum. Of course it is hard to prove that two entirely innocent persons were hanged by mistake, but it is an undeniable fact that people are hanged all along for crimes punishable in ordinary times with one month's imprisonment. The last victim in Odessa was a 17-year-old boy, the only son of an old widow. The boy had broken into a small store and was about to steal the 3 rubles which were in the cash box. As a result of this crime, which caused no loss to anybody, the boy was hanged. I have a letter from the poor mother of this boy, in which she implored me to save her only son. The letter is simple, but so touching that one cannot read it without tears. How many mothers like that are there in Russia to-day!

Nobody can dry the tears shed for those that are no more. The Duma, of course, cannot revive the dead, but it can preserve the life of those that are still alive. * * * But to be able to save and preserve something it must first be able to save and preserve itself.

No one can tell what the Duma will say. But all Russia should say to the Duma: "Save and preserve yourself!"

Odessa, March 5.

One Man Who Had the Courage to Say "No" to a Woman

How an M. P. Won the Respect and Gratitude of His Fellows—An Incident of the Suffragette Movement in England—Old Age Pensions—New Use for Red Pepper.

LONDON, March 13.—In the course of the House of Commons debate on woman suffrage last Friday, Mr. Cremer of Shoreditch said that when he opposed the Woman Suffrage bill of three years ago he won the gratitude of a good many members who voted for the bill. These grateful gentlemen came to him, one by one, and thanked him for what he had done. They told him they had been pestered by women who had exacted pledges from them to support their measure so that they had been forced to vote contrary to their real judgments as to what was best for the State.

"Some of these honorable gentlemen," quoth Mr. Cremer, "had faced death in every form on the battlefield, but they hadn't had the courage to say 'No' to a woman."

It is not a violent assumption to say there are several hundred gentlemen in the House of Commons who entertain toward Speaker Lowther feelings quite akin to those manifested toward Mr. Cremer by his grateful friends. The power of the Speaker of the House of Commons never was exerted to the greater satisfaction of the members than it was when Mr. Lowther declined to grant the closure on Mr. Dickenson's Suffragette bill.

It is commonly understood the House contains over 400 members pledged to support woman suffrage, and it is taken for granted that if the Dickenson bill had gone to a vote the motion for its second reading would have prevailed. But there is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the pledged members are at heart stoutly opposed to woman suffrage, and rejoice they were not compelled to vote for it last Friday.

I understand the Prime Minister himself belongs in this category, and that while he did not mind damning the Suffragette bill with faint praise, he really was much averse to voting for it. The Prime Minister regards himself as a sort of universal provider, under obligations to respond favorably to the demands his partisans make of him, but in respect to woman suffrage at least he undoubtedly hopes to keep the House from going too far. It is safe to say he gladly would put in his half-crown if somebody should pass the hat on the sly to procure funds with which to buy a large and valuable diamond pin for Speaker Lowther.

It seems to me there really is a very slight backing to the suffragette movement, either in the House of Commons or outside it. In the last sixteen years the number of signatures to petitions presented to Parliament praying it to give women the vote is only 193,618, and of course a great many persons have signed several of the petitions as they have come to them year after year. But there are over 10,000,000 women in this country—actually over 10,000,000—who never have manifested a desire to obtain the Parliamentary vote. There has been a tremendous hoorah lately about woman suffrage, but the cold, hard fact is that woman suffragists have no stronger force of public opinion behind them than they had twenty, fifty, or a hundred years ago. Probably the British public is even less favorably disposed toward the suffragettes than it was before they entered upon their propaganda of violence and disorder.

The weight of public opinion quite agrees with that of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who says that to give suffrage to women would introduce into the electorate a large addition to the ignorant and unstable vote, and that the effort would be to imperil the welfare of the State—and all for the sake of ends that may be reached abundantly in other ways.

I think, too, there also is an almost general approval of the view presented in the House of Commons debate by Mr. Bertram of Herts, Hitchin, when he said that what the bill would do would be to add to the electorate a solid block of new and indifferent voters who did not regard the suffrage as the voters' honorable members now represented regarded it, the women in question not being of the class that cared for the franchise and certainly not being of the class that asked for it.

"There are many unlovely things about men," Mr. Bertram went on to say, "and perhaps the most unlovely thing about them is their politics. One of its curious features is the fact that absolute honesty of purpose and absolute sincerity are impossible. We are all aware that the call of party loyalty and the security of one's seat very often compel a member to shirk an issue or only half state a truth which he ought to state in full. It is idle to pretend the contrary.

"And that is the arena into which honorable members are inviting women to come without their asking, and of necessity inviting them to devote less time to the fulfillment of those great duties of maternity and education which are the greatest glories of the sex."

It looks as though Great Britain is about to enter upon that scheme of old-age pensions of which so much has been said in the last ten years. Nobody seems to be opposed to the proposition that the State should make provision for the aged poor of the country; the only stumbling block is the difficulty of finding the necessary money. It is not intended immediately to put into operation a pension scheme that would fully meet the demands of the labor people; as I understand it, all that it is proposed to do just now is to make a beginning and thus establish the principle. Later on, when the country comes into a better financial condition, it is to increase its bounty, and in the meantime it will be possible through study and discussion to determine precisely to whom old-age pensions should be paid and how much should be paid to each class of pensioners.

Naturally the tariff reformers are discussing this pension scheme from their own peculiar viewpoint. While admitting it is right that the aged poor should be pensioned, they plead for legislation to improve the condition of the British workingman during his productive period. This country, they argue, easily might provide work for thousands upon thousands of skilled laborers, in addition to those now employed, if it would adopt the policy of protection.

England to-day, they point out, is furnishing employment to an enormous number of skilled foreign workmen, so that a large percentage of her own sons are unable to find well-paid work and are forced to earn their livings at unskilled labor. Thus it comes about, the argument runs on, that during their productive periods a very large—a disgracefully large—percentage of those who work for their livings earn no more than enough to keep them going, and reach old age without anything put aside.

"That's a sound argument," a tariff reform member of the House of Commons said to me yesterday. "It's an argument, too, that will take hold of the laboring people, I believe. Tariff reform is going to win in England with the help of the labor vote."

"How soon?" I asked.

"I can't answer that question just now," was the reply.

The other day, according to the correspondent of one of the provincial papers, a Nationalist M. P., new to London, was introduced to a party of ladies in the dining room of the House of Commons. As he left he presented each of the ladies his card. A friend hinted to him this was hardly in accordance with London customs. "Sure," replied the Nationalist, "it didn't matter. I had 200 of them printed. And I've changed my address, anyway, so they're no use to me."

A new use for cayenne pepper has been discovered by a London policeman. "While patrolling his beat" he heard a noise in a cellar, and drew the inference there was somebody in the cellar who had no right to be there. The policeman proceeded at once to a chemist's and invested 4d. in the purchase of cotton wool and cayenne pepper. "I'm going to try an experiment," he said to the chemist's clerk.

Returning to the cellar he sprinkled the pepper over the cotton wool, rolled the cotton wool into a ball, and set fire to it. Then he dropped the blazing thing into the cellar and waited.

Inside of ten minutes two burglars emerged from the cellar and were captured, and with them was captured a fine kit of tools made for burglarious purposes, which the police think came from America. The next day the burglars were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

A man of about 40 appeared yesterday before Police Magistrate Paul Taylor and said he wanted to be helped out of a matrimonial entanglement.

"Will you give me your opinion about my wife?" he asked. "She has been away eight years. I have had no tidings whatever of her, and I know not whether she is dead or alive, but I believe she is dead. Can I marry again?"

"If you marry again," answered the Magistrate, "you do so at your own risk. If you have done everything you possibly can do to find her, I do not suppose you will be punished if you marry again. But I am not here to give advice to shield people from the possible consequences of their own action."

"Can I get a divorce?" queried the entangled one.

"How can you get a divorce from a woman you believe to be dead?" responded the magistrate.

"What would you do?" somebody asked the magistrate after the man had gone.

"Oh, I'd marry and take my chances," the magistrate promptly replied, "but I couldn't tell that man so."

Edward H. Cooper in The Daily Mail recently remarked that "at the end we shall regret nothing probably except sins of omission." This reminds one of The Daily Mail's readers of some lines by the Austrian poet Robert Hamerling, which he translated as follows:

I hope for full forgiveness
Of sins I have committed,
But what I most repent of
Are those I have omitted.

TO HUNT FOR GOLD ON THE OCEAN'S BED

Captain Gardiner on the bridge of the treasure-seeking vessel "Alfred Nobel."

Some of the crew of the "Alfred Nobel."

General view of the "Alfred Nobel."

PHOTOS. BY PARK

Captain Kruger and his pet dog Kruger, in command of the "Alfred Nobel."

An Expedition About to Leave London for a Search in African Waters with Seven Millions of Dollars as the Stake—The Enterprise Arranged on a Stock Company Basis and a Five-Year Attempt to be Made.

AN old-fashioned, full-flavored "treasure" story of sunken bullion, pirates, and armed merchantmen sounds ridiculously out of date; and yet an expedition goes forth next week from the London docks which seems to have more chance of success than any similar venture in recent years.

It may be news to most people that prospecting for treasure at the bottom of the sea is by no means confined to pearl and coral diving—as witness the repeated efforts to get her tons of gold out of the old British frigate Lutine, wrecked in the Zuyder Zee nearly a century ago.

Company after company has been incorporated under British, French, and Dutch laws to salve this treasure ship, and already millions of dollars' worth of gold have been taken from her. At one time the poor Dutch fishermen realized fortunes in a single day by literally fishing up chests of gold with their nets. It is worth noting, in passing, that the famous bell in Lloyd's, which announces the posting of a missing ship, is a relic from the Lutine.

Another successful case of treasure diving was that of the Alphonso XII., sunk off Point Gando in Grand Canary with over $400,000 worth of Spanish gold coin on board. Nor does this complete the recent list. I may mention the steamer Skyro, sunk in over thirty fathoms off Cape Finisterre with an enormous quantity of bar silver; and the Hamilla Mitchell, lost on the Leuconna Rock near Shanghai with specie worth $700,000. The divers in this case only recovered half the treasure, for they were interrupted by piratical junks, and the salvage party had to flee for their lives.

The central figure in the latest expedition is Capt. Gardiner. Appropriately enough, his has been a most romantic career. He was a midshipman on the famous gunboat Condor when Lord Charles Beresford was earning name and fame in the bombardment of Alexandria. And Gardiner also saw much service in the recent Boer War.

Within the past few weeks this adventurer has been very busy on a little 800-ton steamer called the Alfred Nobel, which lay in the docks at Blackwall, London—a mere toy under the mighty hull of the Tintagel Castle. For some time the Alfred Nobel had been in the hands of contractors, who were fitting into her all kinds of salvage appliances—powerful pumps, triple expansion engines, great searchlights, air compressors, and winches, which latter, if is eventually hoped, will be called upon to raise masses of treasure from comparatively shallow water.

Gardiner's new command is precisely the kind of little vessel one would think is cut out for success. A queer little craft; some parts of her resemble a yacht. For example, there are elegant satinwood cabins, electric fans, and brocaded curtains. On the other hand, besides all the business-like appliances, there is a complete Marconi installation, a rocket life-saving apparatus, and even cameras of an entirely new kind for taking photographs under water.

The little steamer was once the private yacht Ormean, and after that she became a dynamite ship, belonging to the Nobel Company. Her third change was to carry the fortunes of the South African Salvage Company, Limited, with a capital of 25,000 $5 shares, 10,000 of which have been offered for subscription at par.

Gardiner and his backers declare there is at stake over $7,000,000, which is to be divided in equal shares among the subscribers after a 5 per cent. bonus has been divided among the crew, who have signed for five years. No fewer than six sunken ships have been accurately located, and will be worked upon the moment the Alfred Nobel arrives in the Indian Ocean.

First comes the troopship Merestein, lost in Saldhana Bay off Jutton Island. Gardiner has located the Merestein in 18½ fathoms of water on a rocky bottom. She carried $500,000 worth of gold ingots and $100,000 of silver bars. It is certain that the treasure has not so far been disturbed.

Next comes the famous Dorothea, lost off the Zulu Coast, two miles east of Cape Vidal, in very shallow water—between four and seven fathoms. This little steamer had on board $3,225,000 worth of gold, which the late President Kruger is said to have stolen from the mines and consigned to South America against the evil day his shrewd judgment foresaw in the near future.

And thirdly comes the Thermopylae, which lies under six or seven fathoms off Green Point Flash Light. A little work has already been done on this ship, and a great number of bars of copper, pure tin, and some tons of silver ore taken out of her. But this was before the vessel broke up, and the rest of her silver treasure, amounting to about $205,000 worth, still remains.

The fourth wreck is the Wilhelm der Secunda, ashore at Martha's Point. For two whole seasons she was sought, and ultimately discovered by the Dutch diver, Steyn. She is known to have carried over $600,000 worth of gold and diamonds, much of it captured from three pirates in the waters round about Java and the Dutch Indies generally. Diver Steyn recovered several silver bars with his own hands, but no regular work has so far been undertaken, as the necessary appliances were lacking.

The Crayenstein, also sought by the new expedition, was an armed merchantman belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, and wrecked so long ago as 1698. It was in January of last year that Capt. Gardiner located the remains of this ship in six fathoms off Oudekraal, and he took cross bearings in order the more accurately to localize her in future.

The sixth ship is also a Dutch vessel, the Middleburg, with a cargo of bullion bars, tin, lead, and silver. Gardiner has already located and examined this treasure ship, which lies in only three fathoms in Hoetjes Bay. Work was begun upon her, but the small pumps which Capt. Gardiner had with him were insufficient to keep down the sand in which the wreck lies.

The master of the little Alfred Nobel is surely the champion wrecker of our age, because he has information of fifteen other vessels; and to make the story complete—how Stevenson would have revelled in it!—he has supplied the company financing him with a complete set of charts, on which the positions of the various treasure ships are accurately marked.

Thus for the next few months all eyes will be turned to the South African coasts, for it is expected that the South African Salvage Company's shareholders are about to get a return on their money such as was never dreamed of even by the stockholders during the famous South Sea Bubble.

TWO MURDER TRIALS---THAW AND STOKES---THE DIFFERENCE

Comparison of Cases Shows that Expense Has Increased Ten Times—Thaws Will Spend $225,000.

WHAT is the cost of a great murder trial?

As the years pass, does the advance in medical science clog the machinery of the courts and make the defense of a life more difficult and expensive?

These questions are being asked as the trial of Harry K. Thaw draws to a close. The expense bills of the young Pittsburg millionaire and of the People are at hand. The reply to the question of relative cost and the difficulty in obtaining a conviction is found in a comparison of the Thaw case with that of Edward S. Stokes, who shot and killed James Fisk, Jr., in this city thirty-five years ago.

Two cases better suited for a comparison cannot be found in the story of the New York courts. Each is regarded as the most interesting prosecution for murder of its day. If anything, the financial and social prestige of Fisk and Stokes were greater than those of Thaw and Stanford White. The sinister figure of Josie Mansfield and the feud for her favor dominate the story of Stokes and Fisk. The Thaw case will pass into history with Evelyn Nesbit and the record of her "divine sacrifice" rising between Thaw and White.

Here, however, the comparison ends. Stokes was tried three times on old-fashioned lines, before alienists and 16,000-word hypothetical questions were in vogue. The three trials cost at the utmost one-tenth of the money spent in the prosecution and defense of Harry Thaw.

Men of his day say that Stokes spent not more than $15,000 to defend himself, and that the three trials did not cost the People that much. All the bills could have been paid with $30,000. The Thaw trial involves an expense of at least $40,000 for the taxpayers of New York. According to conservative estimates $225,000 will be paid by Thaw and his relatives in their effort to save the young man from Matteawan or the electric chair. The Thaw trial, lasting for two months, will therefore cost nearly $300,000.

In some ways the prosecution of "Ed" Stokes was more complicated than that of Harry Thaw. "Jim" Fisk was a power in Wall Street, and equally prominent in politics. Jay Gould was one of his associates. His enemies called him the "Prince of Erie plunderers," because of his connection with the notorious Erie Railroad deal. His grip on the City Government and State Legislature was so firm that once he playfully offered to have the name of New York changed to Fiskville or to Helena, as a compliment to Josie Mansfield.

"Ed" Stokes, a young business man, had been Fisk's partner in a number of financial deals. Stokes was a born gambler. His cold eye, impassive manner, physical beauty, and influence over women distinguished him among the beaus of the town.

Fisk drove up to the Grand Central Hotel, in lower Broadway, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, 1872. He alighted at the private, or ladies', entrance, on Amity Street, asked the doorkeeper if a Mrs. Morse or her daughter was in the hotel, and then started up the private stairway to the ladies' parlors on the second floor. Half way up there was a landing and the stairs turned at an angle. As Fisk reached the second flight he saw Stokes looking down at him. Stokes's white frieze coat made him conspicuous. In his extended hand he held a revolver. He fired at Fisk, one bullet lodging in his victim's abdomen, the other shattering the bones of his left arm. Fisk died about 10:30 o'clock the next morning. Stokes was overpowered in the barber's shop of the hotel as he was trying to make his escape to Mercer Street. He was handed over to Captain, afterward Inspector, Thomas Byrnes, and locked up.

All the circumstances made the murder a cause célèbre. The excitement was even more intense than after Stanford White was shot by Harry Thaw at Madison Square Garden on June 25 last. There were wild rumors that Fisk's allies would try to lynch Stokes. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs for greater security. The Coroner's inquest was held in the hall of that prison, because it would hold more people than the courtrooms.

John McKean, afterward District Attorney, was Stokes's attorney. He retained John Graham, the leading criminal lawyer of his day in New York, as special counsel for the defense. Graham was afterward succeeded by Lyman Tremain. District Attorney Benjamin Phelps and his assistant, Daniel Rollins, prosecuted the case. They were assisted by William M. Beach and ex-Judge Fullerton, who, it was believed at the time, represented the Erie Railroad interests, and were there to see that their clients were not drawn into the case. According to the standards of the day, $2,500 was considered a good fee for a lawyer. Messrs. McKean, Graham, Beach, and Fullerton probably did not get more, so the fees of the four would aggregate $10,000.

Even by modern standards the Stokes case presented many difficulties. Behind the murder was Josie Mansfield, a beautiful woman from California—the Delilah of Fisk, the victim of handsome "Ed" Stokes. In the relations of the three the jurors found the motive for the crime. The woman had been under Fisk's protection. He bought and maintained for her a house in Twenty-third Street. "Ed" Stokes alienated her affections from Fisk, and thus began the bitter feud that ended in the murder.

Stokes was arrested in a suit brought by Fisk over an oil business in which they had been partners. Then Josie Mansfield sued Fisk for money which she said he held as her trustee. Fisk replied by publishing affidavits of two of Josie Mansfield's servants in which they said they had overheard the woman, her cousin, and Stokes plan to blackmail Fisk. This led to a suit for libel by Mrs. Mansfield against Fisk. The trial was under way on the day of the murder. Mrs. Mansfield left the stand in tears after a cross-examination that exposed her past. Stokes gave his testimony in a wild sort of way, and then left the courtroom to kill Fisk, two hours later.

None of these facts, however, served as turning points in Stokes's favor. The lawyers for the defense declared that the bullet wounds had not killed Fisk, but that he had died of shock, induced by the encounter. Stokes's lawyers also raised the question of self-defense. Soon after the murder a servant found a pistol between the upholstered cushions of a sofa in one of the hotel parlors. Stokes contended that Fisk had carried this pistol under his military cloak as he mounted the stairs. Did Fisk seek to shoot Stokes? There was much conflicting testimony on the point. The District Attorney and lawyers for the defense agreed that it was a case of murder in the first degree, of manslaughter in the third degree, or of justifiable manslaughter. The doubts regarding the direct cause of Fisk's death and the finding of the pistol in the sofa turned the scales in Stokes's favor.

Stokes was tried three times. The first trial, before Judge Ingraham, began on June 19, 1872, and lasted for twenty-two days. The jury disagreed. The defendant was brought into court before Judge Boardman in the following December. After sessions lasting for fourteen days he was found guilty of murder in the first degree on Jan. 4, 1873, and was sentenced to death. The death warrant had already been signed when a stay was granted. This was followed by an order for a new trial. On Oct. 8, 1873, Stokes faced a jury for a third time. Twenty-one days later, on Oct. 29, 1873, a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree was returned. Stokes was sentenced to serve four years in Sing Sing.

The cost to the People for these three trials could not have been more than $10,000. In all, the three trials consumed fifty-seven days. The salary of the Judge for this period would be $2,000, that of the District Attorney $2,000, and of his assistant about $700. The jury fees would amount to $1,350, the board and expenses of the jurors to as much more. The court officers' salaries would aggregate not more than $3,000, and the fees of thirty witnesses $900. Although public interest in the trials was intense, there was no elaborate system of police guards like that at the Thaw trial. Neither were there medical experts, aside from the two surgeons who testified regarding the cause of Fisk's death. These expenses, with the $10,000 paid to the lawyers for the defense, make a total of $19,950. An official at the trial estimated last week than $10,000 would more than cover all outside expenses.

Passing to the cost of Thaw's defense, the estimates are not definite. Some of the sums already mentioned are possibly exaggerated, but the lawyers' fees and sums spent for experts amount to small fortunes. There is no doubt that some of the fees are very large. The size of others must be a matter of conjecture. The estimates made last week that about $225,000 has been spent by Harry K. Thaw and his relatives to date are considered conservative.

A favorite topic for exaggeration is the size of the fees that will be paid to Thaw's six lawyers. An attorney who is in a position to know said a few days ago that the fee of Delphin M. Delmas, leading counsel for Thaw, would probably be about $50,000. Thaw's other lawyers are A. Russell Peabody, Henry McPike, Clifford W. Hartridge, John B. Gleason, and Daniel O'Reilly. One of the less conspicuous of them is said to have refused $15,000 as his share of the fees. The payments to the five lawyers and the retainers of the attorneys engaged after the killing of Stanford White and subsequently dismissed would, according to the lawyer quoted, be covered by a check for $100,000.

Four experts for the defense have been attending the sessions constantly since Jan. 23. Four others were in the courtroom for a few days. It is said that the court expenses for these experts would not be more than $1,500. The fees, however, represent only a small part of the sums spent for expert opinions regarding Harry Thaw's mental condition. Noted physicians were consulted in Pittsburg and other cities. They were brought to New York from distant points to examine the defendant. Their statements practically covered Thaw's life since boyhood and the histories of his relatives. An allowance of $25,000 is considered ample for this branch of the case. The expenses of the preliminary investigation and preparation of the case are fixed at about $50,000.

An expense of more than $24,000 will fall upon the court. Justice Fitzgerald's salary is $17,500. He will receive $2,916 for the two months he has been presiding at the trial. The fifteen court clerks and officers receive on an average $1,500 a year. In the two months they have earned at least $3,750. The fees of the stenographers engaged in the trial will be $3,000.

The twelve jurors will receive at least $1,500. They have been in court or in seclusion eleven days in January, twenty-eight days in February, and twenty-three days this month. For the sixty-two days of service each will receive $2 a day. This estimate of $124 for each juror is conservative. It consists only of actual service, and does not include the fees of the other men on the panel called for the Thaw trial. The cost of boarding the twelve jurors will amount to another $1,500 at least, allowing $2 a day for each man. Public interest in the trial has been intense, and all sorts of excuses have been used by the unprivileged to gain admittance to the courtroom. It was therefore thought necessary to detail fifty policemen to guard the stairways and corridors. Each as paid $1,400 a year on an average. Their service for two months will therefore cost $11,650.

The expenses of the prosecution will be at least $16,000. District Attorney Jerome's salary is $12,000 a year. Allowing him merely for the time he has spent in court, he has earned $2,000 in the two months. Assistant District Attorney Frank P. Garvan has earned $1,250, his salary being $7,000 a year. The experts cost the People $15 a day. Three of them have been in court continuously since Jan. 23. Allowing them for five days in a week—the average number of sessions—each will draw $675, or $15 a day for forty-five days. The three experts will therefore cost the People $2,025. Four other experts were in court for four or five days. Their combined fees will be $80 a day, or at least $240. The single item of experts' fees therefore means an expense of at least $2,265 to the People. District Attorney Jerome summoned fully a dozen other witnesses. They will be paid 50 cents a day. An attaché of the District Attorney's office said last week that $250 would probably cover their expenses and fees. In reckoning the cost of the experts, however, there is the additional fact to be considered that such of them as are already in the State's employ are receiving their regular salaries while they are in court as well as the fees for court attendance.

In all great trials the proceedings in court represent the results of weeks of preparation by the District Attorney. This outside investigation before and during the Thaw trial meant detective work in this city, visits of attachés of the District Attorney's office to other towns, endless examinations, piles of affidavits, railroad fares, hotel bills, stenographers' fees, and the cost of cablegrams, telegrams, and similar expenses. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who had most of this work in charge, said yesterday that the cost of the prosecution outside of the court room would be about $10,000. Thus the lowest estimate of expenses for the prosecution is $15,765.

The expenses of the Thaw trial may therefore be summarized as follows:

COST OF THAW'S DEFENSE.		
Lawyers' fees	$150,000	
Payments to experts	25,000	
Outside expenses	50,000	
		$225,000
COST OF PROSECUTION.		
District Attorney's salary	$2,000	
Assistant's salary	1,250	
Fees of experts	2,265	
Cost of other witnesses	250	
Outside expenses	10,000	
		15,765
COURT EXPENSES.		
Justice Fitzgerald's salary	$2,916	
Wages of 15 court officers	5,750	
Stenographers' fees	3,000	
Services of 12 jurors	1,500	
Board of jurors, &c.	1,500	
Wages of 50 police guards	11,650	
		24,816
Cost of trial		$265,081

Some of the alienists retained in the trial are also State employes drawing salaries from the public funds. The criticism is forthcoming that while they are in court their duties as public officials must be neglected.

The expert witnesses for the People were Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, and Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, who have been in constant attendance at the trial, and Dr. William B. Pritchard, neurologist at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island; Dr. William Hirsh of the Cornell Medical School, Dr. Allen Ross Diffendorf, Superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Conn.; Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who have attended the sessions occasionally. Assistant District Attorney Garvan said yesterday that alienists considered it important to attend such trials to inform themselves regarding the advance in their profession, and that the right to serve as experts was a privilege of their offices.

TREASURES OF THE STANFORD WHITE COLLECTION

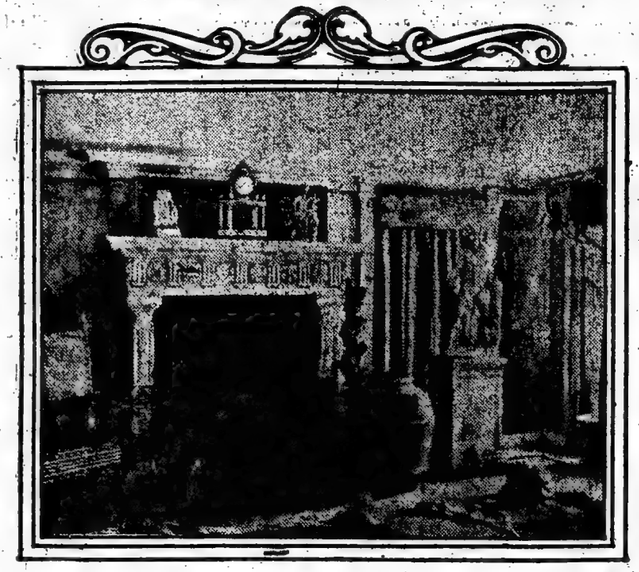

ENTRANCE HALL

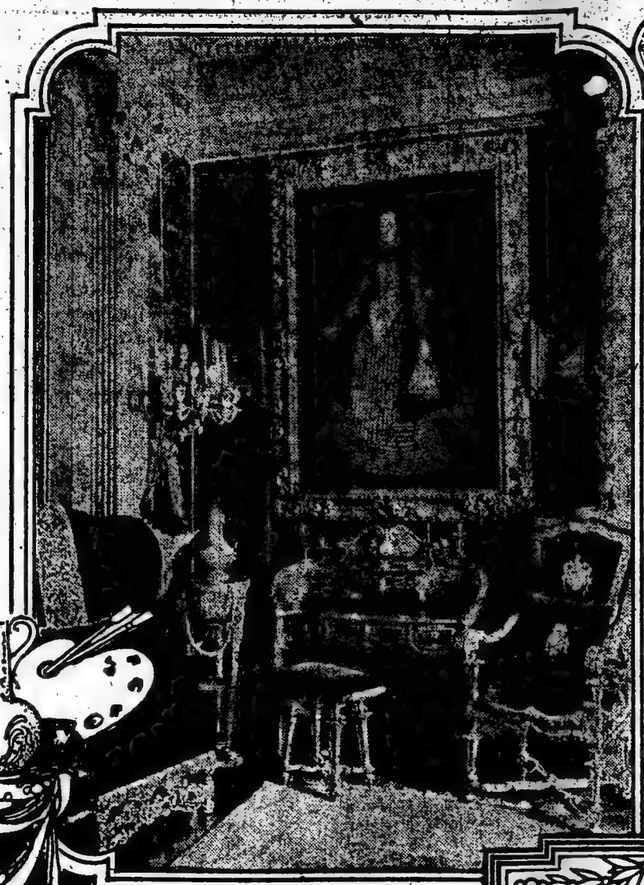

N. E. CORNER OF DRAWING ROOM.

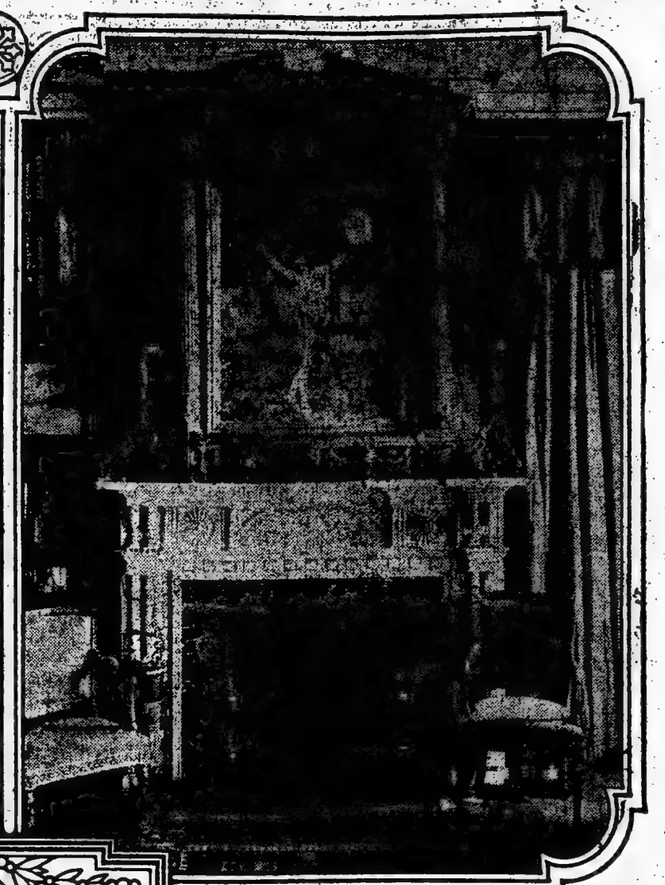

MANTEL AND OVERMANTEL IN LIBRARY.

to harmonize with others in the homes of those who bear them away as prizes from the Stanford White sale, it is extremely doubtful whether they will ever again appear to such advantage as now.

When the auctioneer has cried his "Going, going, gone" for the last time on the third day of the sale, when the last visitor has turned his back on the house in Gramercy Park, and the men sent to move away the treasures are arranging for the transportation to new homes, the Stanford White collection, with all that it implies of beauty and taste and artistic discrimination, will have reached its last hour. And it behooves everyone in New York who delights in art to become acquainted with that collection before it is scattered to the four winds.

New Anecdote of Jay Gould

HITHERTO unpublished anecdote, strongly illustrating the cool self-possession of the late Jay Gould under the most trying circumstances, was recently related by a member of the family.

An old friend had gone to Gould, telling him that he had managed to save up some $20,000, and asking his advice as to how he should invest it in such a manner as to be absolutely safe, for the benefit of his family. Gould told him to invest it in a certain stock, and assured him that the investment would be absolutely safe as to income, and, besides, its market value would shortly be greatly enhanced.

The man did as advised by Gould, and the stock promptly started to go down. Lower and lower it went, and seeing the steady depreciation in the price of the stock, and hearing stories to the effect that the dividends were to be passed, the man wrote to Gould asking if the investment was still good. Gould replied to his friend's letter, assuring him that the stories had no foundation in fact and were being circulated purely for market effect.

But still the stock declined. Each day the price went to new lower figures on the Stock Exchange, and finally the rumors became fact, and the Directors passed the dividend. The man had seen the savings of years vanish in a few months and realized that he was a ruined man.

Goaded to an almost insane frenzy, he rushed into Gould's office the afternoon

DOORWAY IN DINING ROOM.

A CORNER OF THE DRAWING ROOM.

Contents of House on Gramercy Park to Be Sold—Rare Combinations of Decoration—Objects Chosen With the Taste of a Rare Connoisseur.

STANFORD WHITE'S collections of artistic treasures, with which he filled his home at 121 East Twenty-first Street, are soon to be sold at auction. With the exception of certain mantelpieces every object of art in the house is to go. The sale will be held at the Stanford White house itself. Thus would-be purchasers or those attracted merely by curiosity may see not only the collections themselves, but the manner of their arrangement, the collections, placed and arranged by Stanford White himself, with the unerring eye of the art connoisseur for which he was so noted.

It is owing to this that the interest of the sale will be very considerably heightened, for the chance of seeing these collections, from the smallest vase or jar to schemes of decoration involving entire rooms, exactly as their artistic owner disposed them to obtain the greatest possible artistic effect, is in itself a feature of which few auction sales can boast.

Stanford White's reputation as a connoisseur in art was widespread and unquestioned. Many a time he returned from Europe laden with all sorts of treasures which his friends had commissioned him to purchase. In such purchases they allowed him full freedom of choice; that he thought the things beautiful was quite enough for them. There is many a mansion in New York filled with artistic treasures, all or a large part of which were singled out abroad by Stanford White. He was a man who traveled extensively, with his eyes ever open for paintings and vases and tapestries and all the other things that charm the artist. Holland, Italy, France, Spain, and other countries rich in relics of old times, were repeatedly visited by him in his own interest or in that of those among his friends who valued what such countries have to offer to the artist.

But in cases where he purchased for his friends, Stanford White, however free a hand he might have, was not quite as much his own master as when getting objects of art for himself. And even if his friends allowed him to roam Europe and purchase what he thought would please them or suit the style of decoration of their homes, it might, and probably often has happened, that such friends arranged White's purchases in their own houses in a manner to suit their own tastes or meet exigencies of some kind or another, thus, possibly, impairing the artistic value of the treasures. But no such thing could happen in Stanford White's own house. There he was monarch of all he surveyed. What he bought abroad he bought with an eye to a certain effect which might be obtained in his Gramercy Park home; what he arranged there he arranged with artistic instinct, untrammeled by the views or the interference of anybody. Thus everything in the house forms one harmonious whole. However varied the countless objects of art that go to make up the collections, they are so disposed about the house by their owner that they blend with all the rest, forming a scheme of artistic interior decoration such as it would be difficult to duplicate in this city or anywhere else in the United States.

Stanford White gained his position as a connoisseur by the most practical means. Educated for an architect, he showed at an early stage the most remarkable taste in designing interiors. As a side issue and from the pleasure he took in it, he composed book covers and drew designs for picture frames, the covers of The Century Magazine in its early years and of the Century Dictionary being due to his taste; while paintings sometimes appear in loan collections with the added lustre of a frame conceived by him and carried out by some carver in wood.

He was an intimate friend of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who intrusted to him the difficult and delicate problem of preparing the pedestal for his (Saint-Gaudens's) monuments. Thus the stone bench and pedestal for the Farragut in Madison Square was designed by White. Saint-Gaudens made for him the Diana which serves as weathercock on the tip top of the tower of Madison Square Garden. Among the monuments designed by White alone is the shaft with crowning eagle at West Point.

It was as an architect as well as designer that Stanford White naturally turned to beautiful things—furniture and wall decorations of many kinds, as well as paintings—but his firm was so prosperous that he found from time to time the means to pick up bric-a-brac and articles of virtu for himself. Most of the dealers in pictures, textiles, leatherwork, and furniture saw him constantly as a purchaser on his own account as well as for his clients. The latter knew that the same taste that presided over the designs for interiors of rooms in their new homes could not be better employed than in carrying out the furnishing of them with pictures and other decorative objects.

His education was therefore progressive. While buying for others, it was not necessary to eliminate himself, for he had the wherewithal; a mantelpiece or a wooden or marble coffer anciently carved, which might not fit the needs of a client for whom McKim, Mead & White had built a town or country house, might exactly suit Stanford White's home; then it would go to Gramercy Park. That was the reason that the narrow strips of grass on the Park and on Lexington Avenue were set within big marble jars and jardinieres and classic sarcophagi, to the great amazement of the passer, who did not know what tenantry that handsome house contained. They often thought it must be some kind of a historical society.

Thus in time the home became a museum of objects of the arts, ancient, medieval, Renaissance, Rococo, and Empire, but especially Renaissance, because both from his favorite style of architecture and his collections it was plain that Stanford White had been early enchanted by the masters who followed the outburst of learning in Italy, subsequent to the invention of movable types for the press. It has not, however, the effect of a museum where things are necessarily crowded together; rather is it an interior such as Directors of museums would like to have if they could dispose of space as they wish.

Three afternoons will be devoted to the sale. So great is the fear that a large crowd of curosity seekers will be attracted, and that it will overflow the more or less limited space in the house, to the serious inconvenience of people who go with intentions to buy, that one dollar will be charged for admission. In case purchases are made, the amount of the admission fee will be deducted from the price of the purchase.

Those who attend this sale may do so with the conviction that the "art objects" advertised are really art. That Stanford White bought a thing is practically a guarantee that it is artistically valuable.

The parts of the house containing the major portion of the art treasures are the entrance hall, the stairway, the dining room, the drawing room, and the music room.

Among these the dining room is particularly rich in costly decorations. In it is a piece of old tapestry after cartoons by Raphael, which is the delight of all artistic visitors to the house. And fully as beautiful is the ceiling, of carved wood, in the style of the Renaissance, adorned with panels representing Biblical subjects. Mr. White came across this prize some time ago in an old chapel at Florence. The value of such a treasure is considerably enhanced in these days, when the zeal of the Italian Government against those who would buy and take from Italy her treasures of art has reached all classes of the people.

In the music room Mr. White evinced the love of music inherited from his father by displaying a fine collection of ancient instruments such as lend themselves to decorative purposes. There a fine harpsichord which belonged to the renowned Colonna family of Rome will recall to the visitor the fact that this was the instrument on which Mozart and Handel first played those classic gems that still delight us today, when we have advanced in the construction of musical instruments but not in the production of masters of music. Another feature in this music room is a lute, very similar perhaps to those the troubadours used. And here, also, is another one of Stanford White's treasure troves, a piece of old Gobelin, of the kind that every artist delights to have.

As he enters the drawing room the roving eye of the visitor is attracted, as it is in the dining room, to the ceiling. For this ceiling, too, is a splendid piece of carved wood work, with paintings of the birth of Christ on the panels, such as the artists of old loved to depict.

A superb Florentine doorway, dating from the sixteenth century, re ilendent in gilt wood and wrought ironwork, leads to the picture gallery. There are hung paintings, ancient and modern, old masters and otherwise, examples of many styles and many schools. All these canvases have been catalogued in preparation for a separate sale at Mendelssohn Hall.

Interspersed with all the larger and more striking parts of the decoration is an immense variety of artistic "odds and ends," scattered about all over the house, all beautiful, all harmonizing owing to the manner of their arrangement with the general scheme of decoration, all picked up by Mr. White personally abroad, or, perchance, in this country, where his eye was as quick to recognize artistic merit as it was when scrutinizing the treasure houses of other lands. In support of this last assertion, it is sufficient to call attention to one item in the decoration of the library of the Stanford White home. It is a painting representing the graceful figure of a young girl playing a tambourine, and it is the work of Mr. R. V. V. Sewell, who is an American. This shows that, for Stanford White at least, a foreign birthplace was not the first requisite of an artist.

Bewildering in their variety are the artistic odds and ends that fill the White residence. Tapestries, run to earth in picturesque and secluded French chateaux and led captive to this Gramercy Park castle of art; funereal urns, such as the old Greeks used; marble fireplaces; Italian fountains; water jars of the kind used in Spain to this day; great Portuguese wedding coffers of the sixteenth century; Oriental tiles from the lands where the stories of the Arabian Nights were told; ancient pillars; delicate vases; carved columns; curious old church lamps; mantelpieces; groups of statuary; busts; all these and many more gems of which even the names are unknown to those outside the circle of the connoisseur, surprise the eye at every turn, and delight the artistic soul not alone by their intrinsic beauty but by the unerringly tasteful way in which they are grouped.

It is just this feature of the Stanford White home decorations on which it is impossible to lay too much emphasis. Those who attend the sale will see, not a confused jumble of furniture and tapestries and vases and other paraphernalia, but a carefully conceived and executed whole, a genuine reflection of that artistic instinct which was always supreme throughout Stanford White's life. While the sale is in progress not a single thing will be removed from the place allotted to it by its owner. Beyond a ticket labeled "sold," perhaps, affixed to whatever is disposed of during the three afternoons of the sale, absolutely nothing in the house will be changed. In this way it may come to pass that entire rooms, representing as they do a carefully thought-out scheme of decoration, may be bought as a unit, to be transferred to some other house, and there set up again exactly as the taste of Stanford White decreed that they should stand in his own home.

It is proposed to sell everything, to strip the house bare, to disperse this noble collection gathered through many years by a great artist. And so matter where these artistic gems may appear again or how they may be made

his threat. Gould turned to him and said: "My dear Mr. — " calling him by name, "you are laboring under a most serious misapprehension. Your money is not lost. If you will go down to my bank tomorrow morning you will find there a balance of $25,000 to your credit. I sold out your stock some time ago, but had neglected to notify you." The man looked at him in amazement and, half doubting, left the office.

As soon as he had left the office Gould sent word to his bank to place $25,000 to this man's credit. The man spent a sleepless night, torn by doubts and fears. When the bank opened for business he was the first man in line, and was nearly overcome when the cashier handed him the sum that Gould had named the previous afternoon.

Gould had evidently decided in his own mind that the man was determined to kill him, and that the only way to save his life and his name was to pay the man the sum he had lost plus a profit, in the manner he did. But as a sidelight on the absolutely cold-blooded self-possession of the man, it is interesting.

Popping the Hypothetical Question

"NOW let us suppose," said Mr. Quigley, as Miss Richly smothered a yawn and glanced covertly at the clock, "that a young man, whom we will call P. D. Q., had been for two years paying devoted attention to a charming young woman, whom we will designate as M. E. R., and though suffering great anguish of mind because malicious gossips had asserted that the fortune of the said M. E. R. was the supreme attraction in his courtship, the suppositious P. D. Q. continued to worship at the shrine of this beauteous creature, lavishing upon her entertainments to the limit of his unfortunately slender purse, and all the time dreaming of the day, or rather of the evening, when she would say 'yes,' painting mental pictures of a home with this lovely woman, whom he had come to regard as the light of his eyes; planning the brilliant future that would be his with the financial aid that his dear wife would bring him—suppose this P. D. Q., who is not a bad sort, even if some jealous creatures do say uncomplimentary things about him, should lay his heart at the feet of M. E. R., and beg that she henceforth walk through life by his side—what would you say to this adoring P. D. Q.?"

"I would say," replied Miss Richly, sleepily, as she fumbled a newspaper containing a report of the Thaw trial, "that he was insane."

The Sunflower and Quinine

AN eminent Spanish professor has made the discovery that the sunflower yields a splendid febrifuge that can be used as a substitute for quinine. More than ten years ago Moncorvo reported to the Therapeutical Society of Paris with reference to the same subject. Accordingly the sunflower should not only by its growing exert great fever-dispelling effect, but also yield a product which is used advantageously in all fevers.

The common sunflower is an American plant. Its original home is stated by eminent botanists to be Peru and Mexico.

The Russian peasantry seem to be convinced that the plant possesses properties against fever, and fever patients sleep upon a bed made of sunflower leaves and also cover themselves with them. This use has recently induced a Russian physician to experiment with a coloring matter prepared from sunflower leaves, and it is stated that he had good results with the coloring matter and with alcoholic extracts from the flower and leaves. With 100 children from one month to twelve years old he has, in the majority of cases, effected as speedy a cure as otherwise with quinine.

Is The Story of Abraham a Myth?

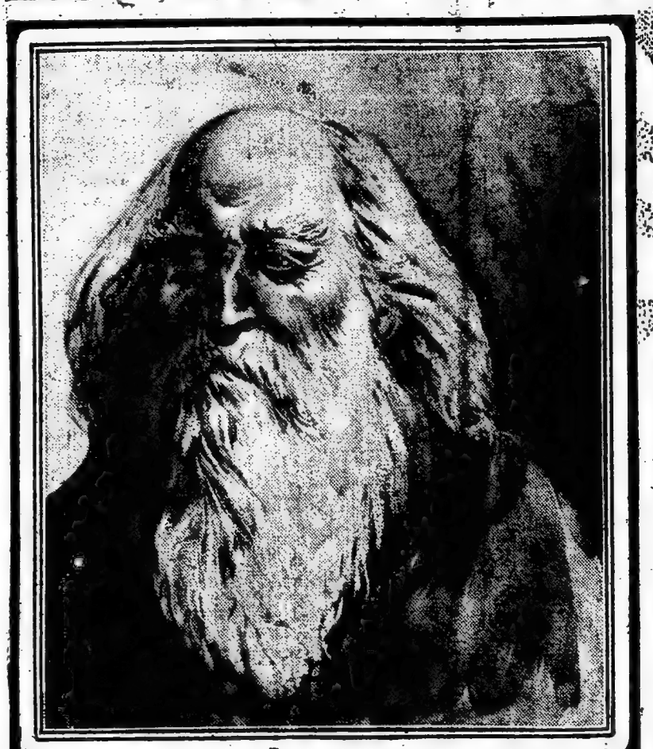

ABRAHAM.

AURORA

DIANA WITH THE STAG. IN THE LOUVRE

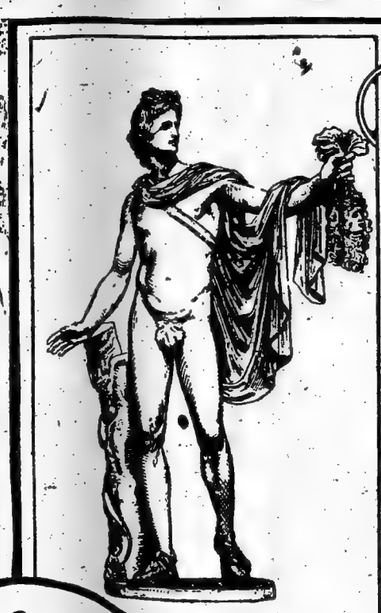

APOLLO BELVEDERE. IN THE VATICAN.

ATHENE VELLETRI LOUVRE

FARNESE HERCULES NAPLES

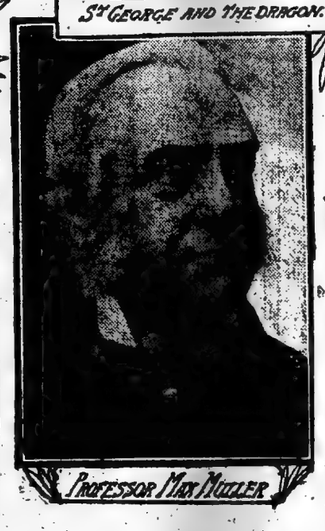

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER

Princeton Professor Doubts Whether the Patriarch Ever Existed—Solar Myth Theory Carried to Extreme Limit.

IF there is a personage whose historical existence would seem to be established by centuries of written record and the confident belief of many nations, of whole races, through countless generations, it is that of Abraham, the patriarch.

Is the story of Abraham a myth?

The Jewish people traces its origin to Abraham. The account of his life given in the sacred books of the Hebrews—books accepted and held in equal reverence by the entire Christian world and the entire Mohammedan world—is positive, clear, and definite. So clear and definite, indeed, that the critics whose scrutiny of the Bible has led them to reject as myths and legends such Biblical stories as that of the Garden of Eden, the Fall, and the Deluge, have generally felt that real history began with it; that Abraham was the first historical character of whom we know. And, indeed, any layman who reads the first chapters of Genesis must feel a change in the character of the narrative as he passes from the extraordinary events described as happening at the beginning of time into the realistic atmosphere of the day when a man named Abram set out from the city of Ur, in Chaldea, to live the life of a nomad in Egypt and Palestine, prospering and becoming the head of a tribe which was to expand into a mighty nation. The exquisite character, merely from a literary standpoint, of such details as the incident of Hagar in the desert, the purchase of the cave of Machpelah, the finding of Rebekah by the well, would persuade every ordinary reader that he was on the solid ground of historical time. When, furthermore, it is known that the story of Abraham is supported by numerous inscriptions recently found on Babylonian stones and tablets, there would seem to be no ground for suspicion as to the reality of the existence of the father of Isaac and Jacob and the Jewish race.

In point of fact, it is the connection, which is undeniable, between Babylonian literature and the Old Testament which is appealed to by those who assert that the Old Testament stories are fictitious, and who now declare that the character Abraham was no more a living man than was Osiris or Indra, Hercules or Apollo, Siegfried or Sigurd, Beowulf or King Arthur, William Tell or Jack the Giant Killer.

No Harm Done to Religion.

Prof. Robert Dick Wilson of Princeton University lectured at the University of Pennsylvania last week, and made it very clear to his auditors that in scholarly opinion it was very doubtful indeed whether there was ever a man named Abraham. Prof. Wilson pointed out many curious similarities between Hebrew and Babylonian traditions, and contended that the mythical explanation of the Abraham story did no harm to religion, since, even if the man himself never lived, all that the story stood for was still true. The siege of Troy may have been only "the daily siege of the east by the solar powers, which every evening are robbed of their highest treasures in the west," but it is more probable that it is a myth developed into a fanciful account of some historical contest or contests. By the time of Homer, who is himself a legend, the original myth had been woven with the traditional deeds of heroes and demigods, no doubt partly true.

The new view does not merely contant itself with denying the actuality of Abraham; it goes on to show how, as it thinks, the story of his life was invented. It explains Abraham as a solar myth—that is, a nature-story translated into the imaginary life of a man. Abraham (Abh-ram, High Father, precise Semitic equivalent of the Sancrit Dyaus-Pitar, the Greek Zeus, and the Latin Jupiter) is the Heaven-Father, originally the sky, but, according to common use, the sun. He comes from Ur, which means "Light." Isaac (Yis-chak, "He Who Laughs") is the smiling dawn, his own beloved child, whom the sun is about to slay as he ascends. Sarah signifies the Princess, or the Queen, and represents the moon, ancient mother of the unnumbered stars with which the children promised to Abraham and Sarah are compared. Hagar's name is derived from a root, hajara, which means "to fly," and which yields the word hijra, flight, whence the Mohammedan Hegira. She is the night, handmaid of the moon, who at first derides her mistress, but who, as the latter grows big with the promise of generations, is driven to flight into the desert by the jealous moon and the inconstant sun. Jacob's twelve sons are the twelve signs of the zodiac, who are the fathers of the whole host of heaven. And so on. The most prominent advocate of this hypothesis has been Dr. Goldziher.

The theory can probably be disputed in a way completely satisfactory to those who would continue to regard Abraham as a historical character. That a leading Semitic scholar should advocate the theory to-day is perhaps chiefly interesting as an illustration of the length to which philologists can plausibly carry the solar-myth hypothesis, fathered by Sir George Cox, Prof. de Gabernatus, and Prof. F. Max Mueller.

That the hypothesis does account for the mythology of the Egyptians, the Aryans, the Greeks, the Romans, the Scandinavians, to say nothing of the early inhabitants of America; and that it illuminates alike classical epics and sagas, folk-tales, and many of the nursery rhymes into which the last have degenerated, is admitted by all scholars. What, then, is the solar-myth theory?

Things That Impressed Primitive Man.

The most impressive fact known to primitive man was the alternation of day and night. Next to that was the change of the seasons. They regarded with a wonder, the capacity for which has passed from the world as knowledge advanced, the course of the fiery ball across the sky, his conquest of storm clouds, his sinking into the underworld, to emerge triumphantly after a brief disappearance. The soft colors of the dawn and of the evening twilight filled them with a sense of a mysterious presence, and the coming of the moon and stars into the dark vault of the sky looked like the entrance upon a divine stage of actors in a drama of the gods. The wind was a living spirit, capable of terrible fury.

So there came to be imagined and commonly told stories explaining the behavior of the heavenly bodies, and especially the tragic contest between Day and Night and Winter and Spring. These stories are by no means always consistent, but they are all true in their various ways to the phenomena of nature.

The Aryans, shepherds and cattle herders, of the Asian plains, often imagined the sun as a bull, of majesty and strength; the white clouds were cows from whose swelling udders dropped the milk of heaven—the pleasant rain. The black storm clouds were enemies of the herds, and drove them into their dark caves, but the sun-god delivered them. In one version of this myth, Sarama, the morning breeze, drives away the cattle. This version is taken over into the Greek tale of Hermes's theft of the cattle of Apollo.

The chief Greek sun-god is Heracles. The story of his life is an elaborate but pure sun-myth. In his cradle he strangles the serpents of darkness; his labors typify the hard triumphs of the sun through clouds and mists to its ruddy setting. In Roman mythology he becomes Hercules, whose cattle the monster Cacus steals, retreating with them to a cave, whence he vomits lightnings and roars like thunder.

In Greek mythology, as Apollo, the sun-hero sometimes becomes a hero who conquers a dragon, sometimes a lover who pursues the dawn. Apollo fights the storm-god, Python. Apollo chases the flying Daphne, whose Aryan name, Dahana, was almost identical with our own word Dawn. She is described under her Greek name of Athene as having sprung from the forehead of Zeus—the sky.

The moon is Diana, a swift huntress, in one series. She finds Endymion sleeping in a cave; he is the sun asleep in the cave of night. One form of this myth appears in the well-known legend of Tannhaeuser. The hero enters the Mount of Venus and is laid under enchantment. One version of the legend makes the name of the mountain Horelberg. Horel, or Hursel, was a Teutonic moon-goddess. It has been conjectured by philologists that the story of the slaying of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins—whose bones you may still see at Cologne—had its origin in a nature-myth which told of the death at sunrise of Hursel and the myriad stars that followed her.

In northern countries the nature-myths are most often founded on the contest between heat and cold, Summer and Winter. Thor, the Scandinavian Heracles, is the enemy of the frost-giants. His hammer, the thunderbolt, is stolen by the giant Thrym, who refuses to give it up unless Freyja, the Spring, be given him as a bride. His adventures, as imagined by the primitive men of the North, have come down to us in the ignoble form of Jack and the Beanstalk, just as the story of Odin reappears in the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and the swan maidens who join the flight of Odin, become Mother Goose. But Baldur the Beautiful, the Apollo of the North, is its favorite sun-hero. And its most beautiful myth is that of Freyr and Gerda—the wooing of the Earth by the Spring.

Cinderella, of course, is a pure nature-myth, one as old as human tradition goes back. In fact, all our nursery stories are as well-known on the Asian plateaus, in the huts of Iceland, in the Austrian forests, and on the plains of India as they are in our own homes. They are all derived from the tales in which primitive man attempted to interpret the meaning of natural phenomena.

The Veda contains the story of a Prince Mithra, (one of the names of the sun,) who becomes enamored of the Aurora, who in her flight leaves a slipper behind. Then you have the first known version of Cinderella—a sun-fable. The heroine of our child's tale was beautiful only in the ballroom—near the light. There is another Indian tale which carries on the story with the particulars of the advertising for the owner of the tiny slipper. The Greek version has it that while Rhodope was bathing an eagle snatched a slipper and carried it to the King of Egypt as he sat on his throne at Memphis. He fell in love with it, found Rhodope, and married her.

"Beauty and the Beast" is a sun-myth derived directly from the Greek nature tale of the love of Cupid and Psyche.

The name of William Tell does not occur in the records of any Swiss canton; there is no record of a Governor by the name of Gessler, either in the year 1307 or in any other. But the story of the apple and the arrow had by then been already told in Denmark as a fact, and had been sung in an Icelandic saga and in two Norse sagas; it had become known in the Faroe Islands, on the Rhine, in Persia, by Turks and Samoyedes. Of course the solar mythologists see in Tell the sun-hero and in his arrow the far-darting rays. And this in spite of the fact that the cross-bow of the Swiss Tell is preserved in the arsenal at Zurich, and that the spot is still shown where the boy stood in the marketplace at Altdorf.

The comparative mythologists explain that St. George and his dragon belong to the same line of personified nature-powers; that Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table furnish a variant of Perseus and Sigurd; that Guinevere is Helen of Troy—the moon.

Llewelyn and His Hound.

There is the beautiful tale of Llewelyn and his faithful hound, Gellert. On his return from hunting, the master, who had missed the usually dutiful dog, was met by the animal, his jaws dripping with blood. Rushing into the house, Llewelyn found the cradle in which his infant son had lain upset and the floor wet with blood. He turned and killed the dog, and then righting the cradle found the child beneath unharmed beside the body of a wolf, from whose maw the faithful Gellert had saved it. To-day we can stand by Gellert's grave at Beddgelart in North Wales and thrill with emotion—unless we chance to remember that the affecting story occurs in the folk-lore of nearly every Aryan people, of the Egyptians, and the Chinese, and that philologists interpret it as a nature-myth founded on the phases of the moon.

Unquestionably the sun-myth theory has been carried beyond the limits of reason. It is possible to resolve almost anything into the immaterial azure of an imaginary sky—to paraphrase a saying of Tyndal. Dupuis conjectured, not in entire seriousness, that Jesus was the sun and the apostles the twelve zodiacal signs. It might be argued with much plausibility that Napoleon Bonaparte is another Apollo, the sun; that his mother Letitia is cognate with Leto, the mother of Apollo; that his twelve Marshals were the signs of the zodiac; that the retreat from burning Moscow was a fiery setting of the sun, and that the tale of his escape from Elba to rule for twelve months, and then to be banished to St. Helena is nothing more than a fable founded on the rising of the orb of heaven out of the eastern waters to reign in the sky for twelve hours, and then to sink into the Western sea!

The sun-myth theory of Abraham will have hard work to win wide acceptance. As one man of science puts it:

"There is, of course, many a close analogy between the life of nature and the life of man. For ages poets and philosophers have dwelt in similies founded on light and darkness, Spring and Summer, winds and stars. Rash inferences which, on the strength of mere resemblances, turn history into myth, must be regarded with utter distrust, for it is possible to find symbols of sun and sky and dawn wherever the ingenious fancy cares to seek them."

Why Women Should Organize

A TALL fair young woman, with a mass of light hair topped by a fur hat, and wearing a long gray coat, stepped from a Western express train at the Grand Central Station last Thursday evening. She had what would be called a magnetic face, a vivacious manner, and the average person on hearing her speak would say that she had the voice of a cultivated Englishwoman. She herself would make a correction quickly by saying that it was Scotch.

Miss Mary Macarthur was the traveler, and there was nothing about her to distinguish her, in the eyes of the average observer, from any other attractive young woman, or to suggest that she is the most prominent woman trades union worker in Great Britain. Miss Macarthur is the Secretary of the Woman's Trades Union League of Great Britain; she is the leader of 140,000 women workers, 100,000 of whom she has organized herself in the six years since she entered the work.

Her ability has been recognized by the leading men in labor organizations in Great Britain, and the Labor Party of the House of Commons gave her a dinner when she left England to visit the Industrial Exposition, under the auspices of the Woman's Trades Union League of Illinois, in Chicago, from which she has just arrived in New York. While waiting for a steamer on her way home, she will address a meeting of the Woman's Trades Union League of New York at the Manhattan Trade School, 209 East Twenty-third Street, at 3 o'clock to-day.

Miss Macarthur believes there are great opportunities for organizing trades union among the women here, says she would like to help in the work, and does not believe that it is necessary for the women to have the right to vote to get higher wages, although she is a good woman suffragist.

"That is all a fallacy," she said, speaking to a TIMES reporter. "There are men in England who have the franchise, and whose wages are only a few dollars a week. The only way to increase wages is by trades unions. I believe in suffrage, and I belong to an Adult Suffrage League, but to no regular woman's suffrage organization.

"I have many friends among the Suffragettes and I have been asked many times to join them, but I could not if I wished. The chief objection that I have to the militant suffragists is that they refuse to affiliate with the Labor Party in Parliament. I believe in the Labor Party, which stands for equal rights for adults.

"Suffragettes only ask for a limited suffrage, with the franchise for people who pay certain taxes. And while there are working women among the suffragettes the franchise that they ask for would do very little to benefit the women in whom I am interested. I believe in adult suffrage as a right of citizenship.

"The suffragettes are earnest and serious women; they are not posing or working for effect, and I believe they have done some good in awakening the sentiment that for some time has been sleeping.

"They work with the best of motives, and they will stop at nothing. There are many of them who are ready to die for their cause, and if they are not successful before long I should not be surprised if there were more sensational news about them than there has been so far.

"As for our trades women, suffrage is not a burning question with them. Of course, they hear some suffrage lectures, but they have other things to think of and not much time."

Miss Macarthur is a well-poised young woman, and is thoroughly posted and in touch with all points of the work in which she is engaged. She has traveled all over Great Britain, bringing together the thousands of women who belong to the league, and has organized bodies of 5,000 of them at once. Her work is not always pleasant, and it is frequently dangerous. "I was nearly killed at Paisley last Fall," she says, telling some of the incidents of her work. "The Coats Thread Company is there, and it pays 25 per cent. on watered stock and pays its girl employes very little. It was rumored that we wanted to drive the work out to some foreign country, and so when I held my outdoor meeting I was attacked by a mob; had to fly to the police, and get away as best I could. But I went there a week later and organized, and we shall expect returns soon."

This is all done by a woman of 26, and she was only 20 when she came to London from Ayr, Scotland, where she had been the secretary for her father in his manufacturing establishment, and was found by Lady Charles Dilke and made Secretary of the league.

"There is no inherent sex reason why women should not organize," says Miss Macarthur. "One of the great difficulties in Great Britain is the low scale of living, the average wage being 7s. a week. It is difficult to keep such women together. The probability of marriage, making the work of women less permanent, lowers the quality, but then, the work of some men is not permanent. Women often require the stimulus of an immediate need of redress to make them see the value of organization. They are not far-seeing, but the trades union is educating. Leaders are rising from among the workers themselves, and that insures interest and permanency."

Many a fellow who is wedded to his art sighs because he didn't marry a rich widow instead.

Next Sunday's Issue
OF
The New York Times
WILL BE
A SPLENDID
EASTER NUMBER

In addition to the regular features (which on this occasion will be of even unusual brilliancy) THE TIMES will offer next Sunday a

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Special Extra Supplement

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AUTOMOBILES AID IN PITTSBURG FLOOD

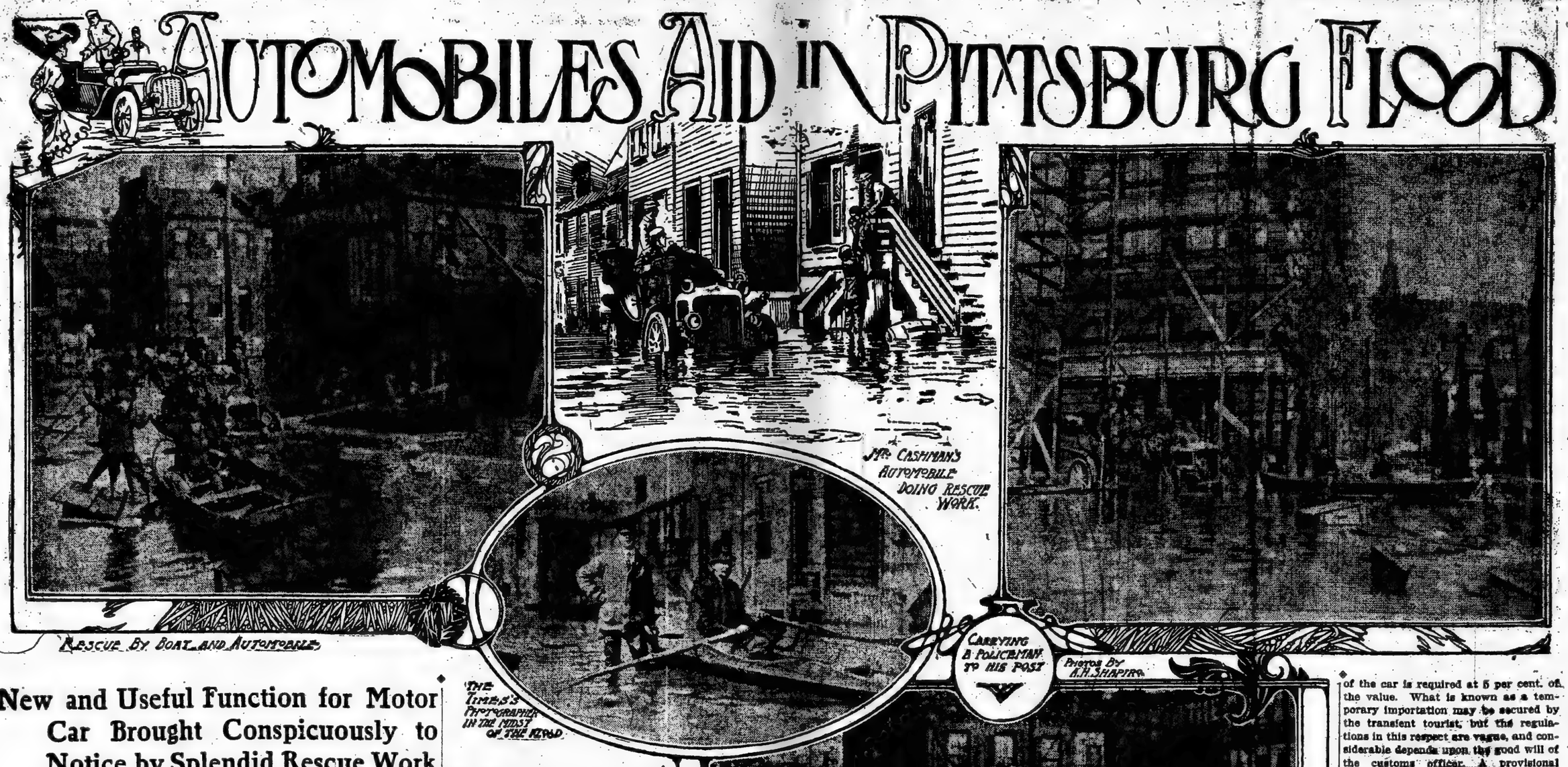

New and Useful Function for Motor Car Brought Conspicuously to Notice by Splendid Rescue Work Done in the Stricken Pennsylvania City During Its Inundation.

ONE of the penalties which Americans must pay for the reckless denudation of forests is that the rivers of the country periodically overflow their banks, causing great damage to property and frequent loss of life. While no section of the country is exempt from these catastrophes, the Spring freshets along the Ohio River and the streams which flow into it have in recent years been particularly destructive. During last week's flood, the water reached in Pittsburg the highest point ever recorded, and a considerable portion of the lower section of the city was inundated. So rapidly did the water invade the residential districts, both there and in Allegheny, that people had great difficulty in escaping. Rowboats were the principal means of transportation, and kitchen tables, refrigerators—in fact, anything and everything that would float—were pressed into service to escape the rising waters. Over twenty lives were lost in Pittsburg alone by these frail craft either upsetting or being swept out into the river.

The automobile, which so often has done good service where quick action was essential, showed its usefulness in a new field. H. L. Cashman of Pittsburg, who had driven down to the flooded districts in the city of Allegheny to observe what was happening, saw at a glance that he could use the car for service. Accordingly he drove into the streets along the water front and carried load after load of people to places of safety. The boatmen were charging $5 a passenger for this service, and many of those without the necessary funds would have had to rely on very uncertain means of escape had it not been for Mr. Cashman's activity. He kept up this work in the lower portion of the city, gradually retreating from street to street as the flood increased until the coming of night made it unsafe for him to longer engage in this hazardous work. His car suffered no harm from this amphibious service, and he gained not only the thanks of the authorities but also the gratitude of many scores of people.

Motor Car Touring Abroad

Take Your Own Car if Possible and Be Sure to Make Yourself Familiar with the Laws of the Various Countries—Some of the Annoyances to Be Avoided.

"ABOUT this time," as the old family almanacs might have said had automobiles been popular in their day, "prepare for a motor tour."

Such a horoscope made at this season of the year would have had the merit of correctness about it which is more than can be said of many of the fanciful predictions about pestilences, fearful storms, and other unusual happenings. Automobile owners everywhere are now preparing very eagerly for tours, and not only will the number of touring parties in this country be immeasurably greater than ever before, but the indications are that many more cars will be taken to Europe by their owners for pleasure trips in foreign lands.

In America, one is not required to make special preparation for his tour except in the way of creature comforts, if his itinerary includes out-of-the-way places where accommodations are few and far between. For a foreign tour, however, the conditions are different. The average motor car owner knows little of foreign automobile laws, regulations, how long he may remain under touring privileges, the taxes and duties necessary to pay, and many other minor things which, if provided for in time, will prevent a host of annoyances and thus materially contribute to the pleasure and convenience of the party.

These difficulties are by no means confined to the novice. Even so well-informed a motorist as Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, has related the trying experiences which he and two friends encountered a year ago upon arriving in Havre for an auto trip through France.

"I will not discourage motorists by detailing the aggravating experiences of that nightmare day at Havre," he says. "All our delays and troubles could have been avoided if we had been properly instructed in time."

300 Cars Sent to Europe Last Year.

About 300 motor cars were shipped to Europe last year, and their owners made tours of from 500 to 4,000 miles, in different countries, England, France and Italy being the most popular touring resorts. Switzerland, despite its harsh laws against motorists, attracts a large number in the Summer months, and Germany, which has recently made some modifications in its old regulations, has become more popular. Few, however, go beyond Berlin, and although Russia has two or three well-established automobile clubs, the nature of the roads is the chief barrier that prevents visitors from entering the Czar's domain for automobile enjoyments. Comparatively little touring is done in Belgium and Holland, owing, partially, to the limited distances to be traveled, which scarcely repay for the trouble in conforming to the Custom House regulations, but in this respect Belgium offers better facilities than Holland.

"Take your own car with you," is the advice now given to the motorist as soon as he begins to speak of a European tour. This is decidedly the most satisfactory as well as the most economical way, unless, perchance, one intends to purchase a new foreign car and makes arrangements well in advance for its delivery in Havre, Paris, or, as is quite customary with Winter travelers, in Naples. It is almost impossible to secure immediate delivery of a good car during the touring season, and the usual price in Paris for the rental of a second-hand machine is 100 francs ($20) a day, not including the services of a chauffeur. The wage of a capable driver will be about $5 a day, including everything, no extras being demanded for meals and lodging.

This growing tendency to take one's car along has naturally led to the appearance on foreign roads of a large number of high-class American machines. Built for hard usage here, they are eminently fitted for the superior roads and better touring facilities almost universal in Western Europe, while amid the mountains of Switzerland and Northern Italy and in the Pyrenees district of Southern France they are right at home.

Having decided to take his car, the owner begins to consider ways and means of getting it across the Atlantic and then into the country in which he wishes to begin his travels. If he is a member of the Automobile Club of America all of this information, down to the minutest detail, will be supplied at quick notice. A special effort has been made in the past year to obtain accurate information regarding touring conditions and laws in every foreign country, and through its affiliation with the recognized clubs in Europe, the A. C. A. is enabled to grant many exceptional conveniences to its members. The club has its own representative in Paris to whom papers are forwarded giving the information required in France about a visiting tourist and his car. They are filed with the proper authorities, and one or two weeks later when the owner disembarks from the steamer, probably at Havre, he finds an official awaiting him ready to turn over the proper touring papers upon examination of the car and the owner's or his chauffeur's ability to manage it.

For those in the large majority who are not members of the Automobile Club of America, these facilities are readily obtainable in other ways. Many agents of foreign cars in this country have established touring bureaus abroad, and upon the payment of a small fee everything necessary will be attended to, irrespective of the car the owner drives. Several express companies that have added departments to take charge of the entire shipment of automobiles, have foreign representatives who attend to all details. With a little forethought and the forwarding about two weeks in advance of the exact information demanded by the foreign customs laws, the American tourist will find red tape methods less annoying than perhaps he has been led to believe.

In shipping a car from New York it is necessary to have it crated. A proper box to be stored on the other side for use in returning will cost from $60 to $80. A derrick charge of $10 to $12 is made for putting the car on the boat, and the freight rates range from 10 to 26 cents a cubic foot, according to the steamer by which shipment is made, the cheaper rates prevailing on the slower-going freight boats. The ordinary open car crated will occupy about 650 cubic feet, while a limousine car will make about 800 cubic feet. The freight rate to Havre, Bremen, or Hamburg is 12 cents per cubic foot, making the cost of transportation from $75 to $80. When the price of the crate is added, express charges and putting the car on the boat, the total will be from $150 to $175. As the same crate may be used in returning, the freight charge will be the chief item of expense, making the total cost of taking a car across the ocean and back from $250 to $275.

If You Take an American Car.

If an American car is taken, it will be desirable to take out a shipping manifest at the Custom House, for which no charge is made. In the case of a foreign car, the machine should be submitted for inspection at the Appraiser's Stores, Laight and Washington Streets, so as to secure free entry on returning. A careful inventory will be made of the condition of the car. If, on the return, it should be discovered that more than 10 per cent. of its value has been replaced by new parts, duty will be exacted on the whole value of the car.

As France is the most popular touring country, and as the majority of cars shipped from America during the Summer season enter at the port of Havre, it may be well to begin with the regulations necessary to secure touring privileges in that country. The wise traveler will send his application at least two weeks in advance to the proper agent, probably in Paris. This application must contain the full name, date, and place of birth and residence. With it must be sent five unmounted photographs of the owner and his chauffeur, the size of the photographs to be 1¼ inches by ⅞ of an inch, showing the head and shoulders. A manufacturer's certificate should accompany this, and every detail of the car must be specified, its make, style, number, weight, value, number of cylinders, make of tires, horse power, the color of the body and chassis, the number of springs, &c. With these applications the foreign agent will secure the necessary registration and license papers, which must be made out in French on Government paper. Duplicates will be kept by the Prefect in charge of automobile fees, and one of them will be found awaiting the owner in charge of an examining official on arrival. A driver's certificate must also be obtained, and one of the photographs previously sent will be attached to this.

As soon as the car is uncrated it will be examined and the driver's proficiency in handling the car will also be tested. This is not severe, seldom taking more than a few minutes. The customs duties are based on a rate of about $10 per 220 pounds, the average duty for a touring car being $175. This amount must be paid at the time of entry, and it will be refunded without the exaction of any additional fee on leaving the country. The money will be returned at any Custom House on presentation of the certificates held by the owner.

It will be advisable for the visitor to join the Touring Club of France, which has done more for good roads and the convenience of automobilists than any similar organization in the world. The cost of membership is 6 francs, about $1.20, but the advantages are indispensable, as the tourist is thus enabled to obtain an invaluable set of maps, besides accurate touring information covering all parts of France. Lighted acetylene lamps are forbidden in cities and towns. A horn and two lamps in front are required, one white and the other green, the latter to be on the left. A light must be carried in the rear strong enough to show the number plate clearly at night, and the car must have two brakes. The customary speed regulations are twelve miles an hour in cities and towns and nineteen in the country. The latter speed limit is not strictly enforced and thirty miles or more may be driven with impunity on open stretches, but above all things the driver should be careful to occasion no accident, for even the most trivial difficulty of this kind may entail troublesome delays and annoyances with local officials. The cost of gasoline will be found the most expensive item proportionately in touring in France, the price per gallon being from 40 to 50 cents, double the cost in this country. In many parts of Italy, however, it is much dearer. Every city and town also has its local custom office. On leaving a city the amount of gasoline in the tank is measured and a card noting the amount given to the owner. On returning, if a larger quantity of gasoline is in the tank duty will be exacted for the excess.

In Italy the charges and regulations are very similar to those in France. The average customs duty, however, will be only $120, and upon presenting the receipt at the proper office on leaving the country the sum will be refunded. The speed laws are 7½ miles in built-up portions and 25 miles in the open country. The owner and his chauffeur, however, will not be required to pull out their cards with photographs attached every time an official may wish to ask the reason for the car's presence in the country. The photographic system is only employed in France.

Upon entering Germany the customs duty will be found much lower than in the other countries, averaging about $70 for a touring car, but the system of taxes calls for a larger expenditure. The duty will be returned to the tourist within six months.

The tourist must secure a foreigner's permit to run his car in Germany, and this must be visé by a German Consul before the tourist can take his car into the country. A tax is exacted of 15 marks, about $4.25, for a five days' stay, and 40 marks, about $10, for thirty days to four months. A special oval plate costing $1.50 may be secured at the Custom House, but if this is not obtained within the regular official hours the price will be $2.50. From March 1 to Sept. 30 the legal hours are from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Upon leaving the country the plate and owner's certificate noting the payment of the tax must be returned before the amount of the duty is refunded. In Berlin it is necessary to secure a special police card. The speed regulations are 9½ miles in built-up sections and a reasonable rate in conformity to safety in open localities.

In Switzerland the duty on entering is about $200, but, as in other countries, it will be returned. A circulation permit and a driver's certificate must be obtained from the police authorities. The speed regulations are very rigid, and the autoist must be constantly on his guard. Six miles an hour is the limit in cities, villages, and on mountain roads. Moreover, the tourist must always stop on mountain roads when meeting a military coach. Many roads in certain cantons are absolutely closed to automobiles. In crossing the Simplon Pass special driving permits must be secured. The car must not go faster than 4½ miles an hour, and the police at both sides are notified when a car is going through. In July and August cars may make the trip every day, except Thursday, while in June and September Monday and Saturday are also closed to motorists. The St. Gothard Pass is open every day from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning and from 7 to 9 o'clock at night. The Brunio Pass is open every day except Sundays from 9 to 4. Other Alpine passes are closed.

In Holland the absolute importation of the car is required at 5 per cent. of the value. What is known as a temporary importation may be secured by the transient tourist, but the regulations in this respect are vague, and considerable depends upon the good will of the customs officer. A provisional license, however, may be secured upon the payment of a small fee for eight days. The amount of the duty is returned on leaving the country. In Belgium the customs duties are 12 per cent. ad valorem, returned, as usual, on leaving. An exact description of the car and motor is necessary. In Brussels only three miles an hour is allowed.

Getting Across the Channel.

The cost of taking a car across the English Channel varies from $20 to $26. It is not necessary to have the car crated, but the owner is required to assume all risk. England is the only country where no duty upon importation is exacted, but its automobile tax is higher than other countries. For a car weighing over a ton, and all of the family touring cars weigh more than that, the tax is £4 4s. If a chauffeur drives the car there is a servant tax of 15s. The registration tax is 20s., the driver's certificate costs 5s., and a similar certificate must be secured for the owner costing the same. A special plate with the registration number must also be obtained. All of these requisites bring the cost up to about $85. The driver must be over 17 years of age, and two white lights must be carried in front of the car and one in the rear. Twenty miles an hour is the limit in the open country and ten miles in built-up localities. These regulations are the same throughout the United Kingdom, but in Scotland local regulations have closed some roads to motor traffic.

The difficulties of entering Germany and Switzerland may be entirely obviated and no delays occasioned at the Custom Houses by conforming to the Triptyque regulations. This advantage, however, is restricted to members of the Automobile Club of America, for by an international agreement with the national automobile clubs of those countries the customs authorities have consented to recognize such a frontier pass, when presented and bearing the proper official stamp from the club by which it is issued. Upon payment of the total amount of duties exacted by Germany and Switzerland to the Automobile Club of America the sum is deposited here, and upon the return within the stipulated time for the refunding of the duties the money will be returned to the owner. He still has to secure his regular license and registration fees, but the presentation of the Triptyque shows the authorities that he has paid his Custom House fees, and the required certificates are obtained without unnecessary delay.

French Dueling the Victim of Ridicule

IT IS said that the practice of dueling is on the decline in France, the country that has been peculiarly its home. Perhaps the sense of humor has had more to do with the decline of dueling in France than any diminution of the Gallic ideas of honor. At any rate, there has during the past hundred years been a tendency to poke fun at the whole system.

The most laughable duel ever "fought" in France was that which took place in November, 1878, at Plessis-Piquet, between Messrs. Gambetta and de Fourtou.

Some heated words had passed between the two distinguished gentlemen in the Chamber of Deputies, for which, according to their ideas of honor, nothing could atone except a duel. The men met, therefore, on the field, attended by their seconds and the surgeons.

A look over the field was enough to convince any one present that there would be no occasion for the doctors' services. A thick November fog hung over the scene—so thick, indeed, that one could hardly see his hand before his face. The arrangements for the duel required that it should be fought at thirty-five paces.

Nor was the fog the only circumstance that tended to place the combatants out of sight of each other. On the way to the field M. de Fourtou is reported to have said:

"Monsieur Gambetta has but one eye, and I am short-sighted; so the game will be about even."

It was, of course, rendered still more "even" by the fog. Neither man could see the other, and the sole danger was to the seconds and the doctors.

Almost miraculously the two bullets that were exchanged missed the persons in attendance. Everybody's honor was satisfied and the whole party went home. Gambetta said that the affair was as near to being a skirmish in the dark as anything he ever saw.

A certain notary, highly esteemed, helped, during the reign of Napoleon III., to throw some ridicule on "the code." Meeting Marshal Vaillant, a somewhat inflated soldier and functionary, in a public place, he achieved the distinction of offending that important personage in some way. On the same day he was called upon by a young man whom he did not know, who challenged him to fight a duel.

"I do not understand," observed the notary. "Are you the principal in this affair?"

"I am," replied the young man.

"But how have I offended you?"

"You have not, Sir," returned the unknown, "offended me personally. I am the aide de camp of Marshal Vaillant."

"I see," remarked the notary with a smile. "It is beneath the Marshal's dignity to fight me. It is beneath mine to fight you. I will send one of my clerks to oblige you in this little matter."

Needless to say, this delegated duel never took place.

Not more than five years ago a journalist of Paris, who had by some criticism offended a well-known politician, received from the aggrieved the following communication:

"Sir: One does not send a challenge to a bandit of your species; one simply administers a cuff on the ears. Therefore I hereby cuff your ears. Be grateful that I have not had recourse to weapons."

To which remarkable note the journalist sent this reply:

"My Dear Sir and Adversary: I thank you, according to your wish, for having sent me cuffs by mail, instead of slaughtering me with weapons. Cuffed by mail, I respond by dispatching you by mail—six bullets in the head. You are, therefore, killed by letter. Kindly consider yourself dead. With respectful salutations to your corpse, I am, &c."

The publication of this curious correspondence nearly overwhelmed the politician with ridicule.

CHICKEN OBSTINACY.

A POLICE COURT story which is said to illustrate "the indifference of the average chicken to good advice" was told recently at Kingston, England, when a carter was charged with stealing a fowl.

"I am guilty of stealing the fowl," admitted the prisoner. "It was eating the corn out of my horse's nosebag, and I said to it, 'If you don't go away I'll make you,' and struck it with the whip. When I saw it was dead I put it in the wagon. I didn't know who owned it."

"I judge it was the chicken's fault," remarked the prosecutor, "and I'll not press the charge against the man."

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

THE PERSONAL SIDE of ERMETE NOVELLI

An Actor Without Enlargement of the Ego---Some Interesting Stories of a Picturesque Career---Taking Shakespeare's Characters as Literal Historic Transcripts---Views of His Profession and His Desire to Play in English.

THE ITALIAN ACTOR'S MANUAL CODE.

THE tall artist who sat in an obscure corner in a parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria made rapid sketches of the figure before him. He did not understand a word of Italian, and yet he proved later that he knew exactly what Ermete Novelli had been saying. It was the gesture of the actor, quick, defined, eloquent, and the flight of expression over a singularly mobile face of weird contrasts that made mere words almost unnecessary.

Signor Novelli is a peculiarly modest man, and was quite unmindful of the presence of the artist; but his secretary, Franco Liberati, who sat with him, cast furtive glances toward the obscure corner. Signor Liberati has written plays and several volumes of theatrical biography, and his "Poor People" will be produced by Novelli Thursday evening. When it is said that Novelli is a modest man it does not mean that he is entirely unselfishly so. It is a trained abnegation of the ego, a pathetic, yet none the less charming and sincere disregard of self which causes him to refrain alike from talking of his triumphs on the Italian or Madrid stage, of his enthusiastic reception in Paris in 1898, as of his disastrous experience in 1900, when he attempted to establish the Casa Goldoni in Rome as an independent manager, of his shipwreck off Alexandria a year and a half ago, when he lost all his scenery and costumes, or of his unfortunate affair with an American manager last year on account of his non-fireproof scenery.

These things he leaves others to relate, and he is not particularly concerned whether the story is told to his advantage. Still, as a student of human nature he does not ignore the episode if it have artistic merits. Moreover, his eloquence for the dramatists whose works he interprets is boundless. One might imagine that he held a brief for every one. But however charmingly he may characterize them, a note of esteem, of reverence, almost of adoration, creeps into his voice when he speaks of Shakespeare.

In Shakespeare he sees not only the genius of the adapter, the pre-eminent poet and stylist of the Elizabethans, but the realist and prophetic symbolist whose work is for all time. "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "The Merchant of Venice" are already in his repertoire. "Macbeth" and "Titus Andronicus" he has in preparation. The Italian actor's views of some of these plays are interesting.

For him "Hamlet," in the hero's weakness, faltering and vacillating, and final sudden action, symbolizes the French Revolution; "The Merchant of Venice" is a grotesque satire on all countries—particularly on the Venice of the "cinquecento"—which pretend to have free laws and justice and protection for all their people.

To Signor Novelli's modesty may be added the attribute of dissatisfaction. He never reposes secure in a triumph; there is always something more to be done. "I mean," he said earnestly, "to read Shakespeare in the original. The translations that I have seen do not suffice. They have robbed Lear of his old-age majesty and have made Hamlet mad. Hamlet merely acted his insanity. I play the rôle that way. My Lear I feel is as yet incomplete. I shall know him better when I have studied him thoroughly in English, and I shall be able to speak to you in that language, too, when I come next year."

The company which plays with Signor Novelli this time has been praised by the critics. In that you have another illustration of the actor's mod-

period which would reflect great credit o nhimself. What he is willing to relate, however, illustrates his character in another way.

"I was a youth of 15 when I left my father at Viadana and, promising to send him some money if I was so fortunate as to make it, set out on foot for Reggio. I had not a penny in my pocket, but my stomach was full of a yearning void. On arriving at Reggio I, with my faithful valise, which contained a few old clothes, went to an inn.' When the piteous appeals of my stomach had been quieted the voice of my conscience vociferously asserted itself and wanted to know how I was to pay the bill. A quarrel arose between my satiated stomach and my reproving conscience. My valise offered to arbitrate. We accepted the arbitration. I took the valise to the stage office in the inn, where a cautious official willingly agreed to keep it until my return, and provided me with a ticket by the next coach to Guastella. You may think that this finished the quarrel between my stomach and my conscience. You are mistaken. The stomach was satisfied, but my conscience, alas, 'ancor m' offende.'

"After a while I returned to Viadana. As I entered the little town I saw leaning against the wall of the church on the Piazza a personage with a clean-shaven face, a well-brushed tall hat, who held between his teeth the last remnant of what had once been a cigar. I felt the voice of the blood call me. The voice of the blood never deceives. I recognized a fellow-actor. I politely approached him and asked him to direct me to the theatre. He introduced himself as Gordini, father of that talented actress Silvia Gordini Marchetti, and offered to conduct me to the company, which was then at home. We arrived at a moment when a furious quarrel was raging between the two families of Mazzoni and de Sanctis. My appearance caused them to stop a moment. I saw on the table of the room an enormous smoking dish of baked beans. It was the soup, the entrées, the meats, in fact, the everything for the two families.

"They left me alone and went into the next room, where they renewed their quarrel. I heard their furious words, but I also heard the call of my stomach, and the latter was louder—so loud, in fact, that I did not hear my conscience at all. At the end of five minutes not a bean remained on the plate. The effect was disastrous to me. I had no desire to escape, and when the two families re-entered the room they had no desire to augment my punishment. They were even so kind as to give me a dose of bicarbonate of soda.

"In those days, 1866-71, I was obliged to do other things than merely appear on the stage at the Teatro Metastasio of Rome. I took care of the wigs. One morning, with a huge box under my arm, I walked up and down in front of the theatre waiting for the arrival of the actors, and incidentally for my daily bread. This was in 1871, when the new Government feared republican conspiracies. My box was covered with a huge red handkerchief, and that, together with my lank figure, soon attracted the eyes of the guard on duty at the Ministry of Justice opposite. He at once had his suspicions. He was sure that I was one of those bomb throwers. He was fearful, yet he managed to summon up a terrible voice and demanded to know what I was hiding there. I whirled around in a threatening manner, and answered, as I hugged my box still closer, 'Qui, dentro? Del pelo!' ("What, here? Some hair!")

"The watchful policeman recognized in 'pelo' the Anarchist word for bomb, and I was hustled off to the station house as a dynamiter."

At that moment a tall brunette of

AN IMPRESSION OF NOVELLI BY GORDON ROSS.

singular charm and grace, with beautiful, well-modulated voice, and sparkling black eyes, slowly approached Signor Novelli to tell him that it was time to go to the theatre. She was his wife, who is known on the stage as Signora Olga Giannini. While Novelli stood talking with her, his secretary, Signor Liberati, commenting upon the story of the "pelo," said:

"I believe that Novelli is a tragedian at heart, although, as you see, he must have his joke when the occasion offers. His early successes in comedy were, I think, an effort to get away from the pathos of his life outside the theatre. Hence for a long time the path of comedy proved the way of least resistance. Yes, he has immeasurable respect for what is truly tragic, but all false tragedy arouses in him nothing but contempt. He positivey will not undertake a rôle which is false either to nature or art without somebody suffering for it. When he was with Luigi Bellotti-Bon's company playing in Naples some thirty-three years ago he was scheduled to perform the part of the assassin in 'The Celebrated Case.' This was particularly abhorrent to him, for 'The Celebrated Case,' as he had it was a French plagiarism stolen bodily from one of the plays of Ruggero Rindi. The assassin, it may be recalled, is the fellow who climbs in at the window and takes away the jewels of the Count de Morian after having killed the wife of Sergt. Renaud.

"Novelli positively declared that he would not play the rôle. His protestations were in vain, however, and he was assigned to it. On the opening evening he shut himself up in his dressing room and refused the door to every one, even to those who would have helped him 'make up.'

"'Ready for the curtain!' cried the stage manager. 'Novelli, are you ready?'

"'I shall be,' replied the actor, 'when I hear my cue.'

"The first act began. Novelli was the last to come upon the stage. When his time came he slipped out of his dressing room and behind the scenery, and in place of Novelli there appeared at the window a strange wild man, all covered with soot and hair, with a head like a Moor's, and a jet-black beard which came to his knees, two enormous lips and two ferocious eyes, which seemed to throw forth fire. It was something horrible—and comical. Every member of the company was stage-struck; the audience sat stupefied with a strange dread. Novelli did not pause. He drew from a pocket an enormous knife two feet long, opened it, placed it between his teeth, and began to climb in at the window. The audience groaned with horror, and then gave way to hysterical laughter. The actress who played the rôle of Magdalene Renaud turned, recognized Novelli, and joined in the laugh. Useless to say, that was the end of the play."

Signor Liberati rejoined the actor, and Mme. Novelli, who had heard the last part of the story, laughed. "At another time," she said, "he had to fight on the stage while performing with a very celebrated actor. It was a scene of combat with breastplates and helmets and two-handed swords. At the end of the second attack Novelli should have died. But he didn't, and the other actor kept on and increased his blows, and Novelli parried them as though it were a fight to the death. At length his antagonist, failing to reach him, worn out with exertion, and bathed in perspiration, inquired in a stage whisper:

"'But why the devil don't you die?'

"'No! I don't want to die! I am too young!'"

Signor Novelli had nothing to say when asked why it was that his American répertoire was principally made up of Italian translations of French plays and Italian translations and adaptations of Shakespearean dramas instead of the classics of his own language. In reverting to Shakespeare he emphasized the curious error—common among foreign actors—of confounding Shakespeare's realism in thought, motive, and expression with a presupposed historical accuracy. He heard with some misgivings that Shakespeare's Julius Caesar was purely an imaginary individual; that his Richard III. was even more so, and that both, however great their literary and dramatic values might be, were travesties on history. The lack of the Elizabethan point of view, which Signor Novelli will doubtless remedy when he comes to read Shakespeare in English, is interestingly illustrated by the care and patience with which he strives to unearth Shakespearean prototypes in real life. Novelli's Moor in "Othello" has for its original a swarthy Ethiopian of some wealth and distinction, who for years has made his home in Venice; his Shylock he found one evening in a café in Verona; his Hamlet he thinks a distinctly Danish type, but with all the Italian emotion and sentiment. He will ponder over the fact that Shakespeare did not draw his characters from a study of individuals in the environment and under the conditions which are supposed to surround them on the stage.

There is no more doubt of Signor Novelli's sincerity than there is of his unique modesty—unique, particularly among actors. As he was being helped on with his coat to go to the theatre, he further emphasized the fact that, as a tragic actor he wished to be taken seriously, whatever his ability as a comedian might be—however those who had laughed with him over the footlights might resent the intrusion of tears and pathos. Drawing himself up to his full height, he said, with an earnestness and emphasis which brooked no questioning and which are preserved here in his own words, so that those who understand Italian may fully appreciate the force of his statement:

"Mio caro Signore intendiamoci: Ciò che io desidero, ciò che io cerco è un giudizio spassionato del pubblico intelligente, dei critici severi e imparziali, non le compiacenti congratulazioni, meno che mai poi, le adulazioni. Si, è un giudizio intelligente, quello che vegilo. Tutta la mia vita, tutta la mia energia, si è concentrata nel creare interpretazioni, e nel perfezionare con tutto l'amore di artista coscienzioso; i miei caratteri, sono foggiati con studio paziente, in cui ho messo tutto l'entusiasmo mio: Sono i critici coscienziosi, come ho detto, quelli da cui ora attendo uno spassionato giudizio saranno i numerosi uditorii da cui sortirà il verdetto: 'Novelli, Lei ha torto,' oppure 'Lei ha ragione.' Ciò che è illogico è il condannare a priori; un tale giudizio, dato alla leggera, offende la logica, offende me, e in me tutta la mia arte."

Which is, as nearly as possible, in English as follows:

"My dear fellow, what I desire and seek is dispassionate judgment on the part of an intelligent public and keen, impartial critics—not amiable compliments and applause. I want an intelligent judgment. All my life and energy have been brought to bear upon the interpretation of human nature and to perfect that interpretation with all the love of artistic sincerity; I have moulded my character by patient study into which all my enthusiasm has gone. Those from whom I expect dispassionate judgment, whether critics or spectators, should say to me: 'Novelli, you are wrong,' or, 'you are right.' What is illogical is condemnation without a reason; such careless censure offends logis, offends me, and, through me, my art."

RIALTO JOTTINGS

For the first time in two seasons there will be a first-night performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, April 5, when Daniel Frohman will present a new American play in which Arnold Daly is to play the stellar role. It is entitled "The Boys of Company B," and is by Rida Johnson Young, author of "Brown of Harvard." The cast supporting Mr. Daly includes thirty-one men and four women. The play is described as a comedy of youth, military frolic, and sentimental complications, and the second act shows the military encampment near Peekskill during the manoeuvres of the company.

William Collier will celebrate the 100th performance of "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. The nature of the souvenirs has been kept secret, but they are to be farcical—in keeping with the spirit of the production.

Mr. De Mille has written a new sketch entitled "Katie and the Kid," picturing life on the east side. The piece has been obtained by Lillie Cortham, who will make her first appearance in it on Sunday afternoon at the Bijou Theatre.

The first production on any stage of George M. Cohan's new comedy with music, "Fifty Miles from Boston," will take place at the Court Square Theatre, Springfield, on March 28. Among those prominent in the cast are Emma Janvier, Fritz Williams, Grayce Scott, Donald Brian, George Parsons, James E. Bradford, James C. Marlowe, John D. O'Hara, Lores Grimm, Russell Pincus, Louise Rial, Beatrice Harris, and Hazel Lowry.

The special number of The Billboard, a theatrical weekly devoted to all classes of amusement enterprise, is an elaborate pictorial number with much interesting information of a professional nature.

Ethel Barrymore in "The Silver Box"

to their barracks, and we continued our triumphal march to the station."

Enough of his youth tasted the dregs of poverty and "hobo" life. Doubtless he might tell many stories of that dismal

on the effect produced by theatrical treatment of such a sociological subject as that of John Galsworthy's play "The Silver Box," in which Miss Barrymore is appearing at the Empire. In the play,

the poor in the operations of the law courts. Mr. Jones, who steals "The Silver Box," is "sent up" for a month at hard labor. Young Mr. Barthwick, son of a member of Parliament, who has been

show Mrs. Jones, the charwoman, (Miss Barrymore,) being arrested for the theft of the silver cigarette case upon the purloining of which the story of the play hinges. Mr. Jones, her husband, thrusts

the act of striking Mrs. Jones after she has said she will return the stolen property to the owner. The central picture shows the actress as she appears for trial in the courtroom scene.

Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House has been called for Monday noon at the Lyceum Theatre. The detail work of preparation, now all under way, will be perfected and new methods of individual effort suggested.

Of Plays and Players

Maude Lillian Berri in "The Grand Mogul" NEW AMSTERDAM

PHOTO. BY WALINGU.

Good - deeds. Everyman. Knowledge

Scene from Everyman GARDEN PHOTO. BY BYRON.

Ermete Novelli as "Hamlet" LYRIC PHOTO. BY SARONY

PHOTO. BY WHITE.

Georgia O'Ramey in "The Tourists" MAJESTIC

Mary Marble in "Wonderland" GRAND OPERA HOUSE PHOTO. BY S. L. STEIN.

Measuring a Tragedian and Discussing a Force of Habit

An Estimate of Novelli's Acting—Miss Barrymore's Departure from Curls and Caramels.

IT is to be regretted that in making his first appearances before the American public Ermete Novelli should have been forced into direct comparison with actors who from association, training, experience, and the more important matter of National sympathy and understanding have been able to give a more satisfactory account of rôles in which the Italian has appeared. But even if Mr. Novelli had come forward in a répertoire of Italian plays, it seems hardly possible that he would have justified such praise as is reserved for the greatest artists. Bad adaptations and a mistaken sense of the deeper motives of the great Shakespearean characters may serve partly to explain his failure to impress us as deeply as was promised. But there are larger reasons.

He is in many respects a remarkable actor. He has an appealing personality, a splendid physical endowment. His acting of several of the rôles in which we have seen him this week proves positively that he is a man who likes to cut out his parts along original lines. Much that he does is true, much of it is effective. But when all is said and done, there is a sense of incompleteness in it all, an absence of homogeneity. His acting is a sort of histrionic crazy-quilt full of bright bits of color, carefully pieced and stitched, but still patchwork. In only two or three of the rôles he played last week—notably Papa Lebonnard in Aicard's commonplace domestic comedy, in "Louis XI." in his corrado in "La Morte Civile" has there been any strong impression of a clean, clear-cut, intelligent effort at harmonious characterization. His Lear was wholly deficient in power and majesty of conception. At its best it was only a remarkable study in the progress of mental derangement, beginning in a mild Summer shower of eccentric humor and ending in a veritable brain hurricane, to intensify the term that we have been accustomed to lately in the daily news. As a pathological study it ought to prove interesting and instructive to alienists. In Shylock we were impressed with the actor's remarkable faculty for reproducing certain racial traits—not the most lovely, by any means—and so employing them that they heightened the effect of realism in a portrait that was real only so far as it represented the narrow actor's view of the meaning of his part.

Always, whether he was playing in the lighter mood of Aicard or in the sombre, heavier guise of Shakespearean tragedy, one gets a remarkable variety of histrionic expression. In face, in gesture, in what is technically known as the business of acting, Novelli need not go to school to any one. He is a master of pantomime, as one may assume him to be of his spoken language. But always, in spite of the realistic touches, there has been a sense that what he did was acting. He does not stir one as some other actors have done, he does not of the acting, which is an expression of thought and instinct and the uncontrollable force of mastering emotion.

Miss Ethel Barrymore and her managers deserve a great deal of credit for trying to break away from habit. That in the theatre is one of the hardest possible things to do. We are constantly crying out about the lack of versatility in our players, and dilating upon the curse of personality exploiting. Yet when a young and attractive actress decides to get out of the common rut of caramels and curls half the professional critics and most of the professional playgoers are up in indignant protest.

Miss Barrymore has succeeded in giving form and substance to so many namby-pamby parts since she became a prominent figure on the stage that it has become a habit to ascribe all of her success to the fact that she has a charming personality. But she can act—how well might be demonstrated if some of our other younger actresses could be seen in rôles she has made her own. Put the average young actress in such a part as Mme. Trenton in "Captain Jinks" and see what she would make of it. There is as much characterization in this rôle as Miss Barrymore plays it as one often gets, though it is made to appear so natural and so much a part of the woman herself that the immediate cry is of the success of personal charm.

In "The Silver Box" Miss Barrymore does not play herself. She is a weak, grimy, wretched little char-woman, with an abusive husband, several hungry children on her hands, and not a friend in the world. She is as pitiful a figure as the stage often sees, and she is all this because Miss Barrymore, taking her cue from the playwright, has developed a character with absolute fidelity.

Of Mr. Galswothy's play I wrote at considerable length the morning after its production. It may not prove popular. Chiefly because, as I have already suggested, there is a habit in these things. And the habit of seeing plays worth thinking about has not yet grown to any serious proportions on Broadway.

"The Silver Box" is a play with a purpose, with an ethical idea, and it is, moreover, an interesting play because it transfers to the stage some real people and some real incidents of life.

Mr. Galsworthy's cynicism leads him to some lengths in the pointing of his moral, but in the main he hands out facts. The "poor downtrodden" may not always be as downtrodden as they would make it appear, but even in this day of scientific charity it has not yet developed that they are being spoiled with the peaches and cream of life. There is only room now to emphasize the excellent impression made by Mr. McRae and Mr. Evans in the acting.

In Vaudeville Theatres

The Elincre Sisters will head the bill this week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, and as an added attraction Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes will present their farce, "Suppressing the Press." Others on the programme are "Lind," Fields and Wolley, Lena Thurber, and George B. Reno and company.

Tom Ryan and Mary Ritchfield in "Mag Haggerty's Reception" and Howard and North in "Those Were Happy Days" are the leading attractions at Keith's & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Nelson's Comiques, Melville and Stetson, the five Salvaggis, and Charles Serra are also on the bill.

At Keith & Proctor's Union Square Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne will be seen in a new sketch by Mr. Cressy, entitled "The Wyoming Whoop." "That Quartet" will sing new songs, and May Boley and her Poly Girls will be one of the features. Chinko, Brown and West, and Allen and Miller are also announced.

Joseph Hart's Electric Crickets are the headliners this week at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Tom Nawn and company will appear in "One Touch of Nature," and the Four Bards will introduce original acrobatic "stunts." Others to appear are Gardner and Maddern, Mayme Remington, and Macart's animals.

The Rose De Haven Sextet are leaders this week at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre. Others on the bill are O'Brien and Havel, the Crane Brothers, and Ten Brooke and Lambert.

R. A. Roberts in "Dick Turpin," his protean sketch, will be retained as the headliner for a second week at the Colonial, and Jack Lorimer will play a return engagement. The Sisters Herzog-Camaras, European acrobats, will be another feature, and Sidney Deane will present "Christmas on the Island." The Five Majors and Fields and Ward will also appear.

Alice Lloyd, the English songstress, will be the principal attraction this week at the Alhambra, introducing several new numbers, and the McNaughtons will be a second stellar feature. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truesdell, the Five Nosses, and the Four Sisters Merrel will be on the programme.

"Wine, Women and Song," with Bonita and Alexander Carr, continues indefinitely to be the attraction at the Circle.

Sam Devere's Own Company is at the Gotham.

The "Yankee Doodle Girls" are at the Dewey.

The "Gay Morning Glories" are at the Murray Hill.

H. St. George Tucker, Commissioner General of the Jamestown Exposition, and other members of the board visited the Eden Musee on Thursday last to see the new group of "Pocahontas and John Smith." These gentlemen were interested in the modeling of the Indian figures.

Next week's special feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will be a reproduction of the Britt and Nelson fight shown on the Edison projectoscope. Vaudeville, as always, is to be seen in the theatre.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Vesta Victoria will appear for the last week of her popular engagement. Bert Leslie will be seen in "Hogan's Visit," and Gus Edwards's School Boys and Girls are also on the bill. Others to appear are the Three Dumonds, the Camille Trio, Kennedy and Rooney, Mlle. Marta, Irving Jones, and La Dent.

This Week's Offerings

ERMETE NOVELLI IN REPERTOIRE,
presenting seven new plays for his second and final week at the Lyric Theatre.

FRANK MOULAN IN "THE GRAND MOGUL,"
musical comedy by Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, at the New Amsterdam Theatre to-morrow evening.

RICHARD GOLDEN IN "THE TOURISTS."
Return engagement at the Majestic Theatre, to-morrow evening.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN "THE SQUAW MAN."
Return engagement of the drama by Edwin Milton Royle, at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening.

BEN GREET PLAYERS IN "EVERYMAN,"
fifteenth century morality play, revived at the Garden Theatre to-morrow evening.

WITH an Easter week full of theatrical offerings in sight the present week is to be comparatively a quiet one in the dramatic field. Ermete Novelli is to play the second and final week of his engagement at the Lyric Theatre, offering a complete list of new plays. The only other important production will be that of "The Grand Mogul," the new Pixley and Luders musical comedy which follows Richard Mansfield at the New Amsterdam Theatre. "The Tourists" is to be revived at the Majestic, and William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" is to return to the metropolis for one week at the New York Theatre. Ben Greet and his players at the Garden are to offer a revival of "Everyman," the morality play which first made his name widely known in this day, "Hamlet," with Signorina Rossi as Ophelia; Friday, "Poor People;" Saturday matinee, "The Taming of the Shrew," and Saturday evening, "Kean."

"The Grand Mogul," by Gustav Luders and Frank Pixley, which Klaw & Erlanger will present for the first time in New York at the New Amsterdam Theatre to-morrow evening, has already received nearly two hundred performances in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston. Mr. Pixley has written a book interspersed with eighteen musical features. Frank Moulan, who first became known while in "The Sultan of Sulu," is to play the leading comedy rôle.

The story relates to the adventures of George Washington Barker, a circus fakir, who is stranded with a tent show in Honolulu. He becomes a soap peddler

John Dunsmore, George Moore, W. H. Macart, Sager Migeley, J. R. Williams, Maud Lillian Berri, Edith St. Clair, Elsa Ryan, Laura Clement, and Pauline Thorne.

"The Tourists" will this week return to the Majestic Theatre, where it had a run of six months last year.

William Faversham comes to the New York with an entirely new production of "The Squaw Man," in which he formerly had a long run at Wallack's.

Ben Greet will revive the fifteenth century morality play, "Everyman," at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, and it will continue to be the attraction for the entire week.

There will be no change of bill at the Irving Place this week. "Salome" and "Zum Einsiedler" will continue to hold the boards at every performance.

At Other Theatres

"Wonderland" is the offering for the week at the Grand Opera House.

"The Two Orphans," in all their old destitution, are to be seen at the Fourteenth Street.

"Chinatown Charlie" comes to the American.

J. L. Toole in "Rip Van Winkle" is the offering at the Third Avenue.

"The James Boys of Missouri" are at the Thalia.

Hap Ward in "Not Yet, But Soon" is the drawing card at the Yorkville.

George Sidney is at the West End in "Busy Izzy's Vacation."

"Texas" is the offering at the Metropolis.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be seen yet once more at the New Star.

The offering for the week at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House is "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

This week's attraction at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue is Channing Pollock's "The Little Gray Lady."

The "Vanity Fair" company holds the boards at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

Plays That Hold

Dramatic offerings that continue unchanged in New York are Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson, Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett, Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco, Minnie Dupree in "The Road to Yesterday" at the Herald Square, William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick, "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, Katherine Grey in "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum, Alla Nazimova in "Hedda Gabler" at the Bijou, Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" at the Princess, Carlotta Nillson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square, and "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music.

Musical Attractions

Musical attractions that hold their own on Broadway are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker, Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway, Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion, and Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino.

This is the final week of Sam Bernard in "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" at Wallack's and "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's. Weber's Theatre will be dark for ten days, until the appearance of Amelia Bingham in "The Lilac Room" on April 8.

Hippodrome

The joint spectacles of "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" remain unchanged at the Hippodrome. The circus acts continue to furnish additional novelties.

At the Circus

The Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Madison Square Garden is receiving its fair share of public attention just now. Acts and performances that attracted particular attention on the opening night have been given greater prominence, and the programme has been generally rearranged. Some of the novelties are the Novellos, acrobats and animal performers; the ski-sailing feats of Carl Howelsen, the equestrian seal, the tournament of the garlands, the leaps and flights of the Seigrist-Silbon troupe of aerialists, the Carmens on an elevated wire, and the forty clowns, headed by Slivers.

Brooklyn Amusements

James Neill and Edythe Chapman, supported by a company of nearly 100 people, come to the Shubert for a week in "The Light Eternal." The play is a romantic drama of Early Rome, and was staged under the direction of Henry Miller. The musical setting of the drama was written by William Furst and Theodore Bendix. Miriam Michelson's "In the Bishop's Carriage," dramatized by Channing Pollock, with the bill are Willard Sims and company, presenting the farce "Flinders' Flat," Rosaire and Doretto, Daisy Harcourt, Max Wessely, George H. Wood, Polk Collins, the Carman Sisters, and Cook and Sylvia.

"The Woman in the Case," with Eugenie Blair in the leading role, is the offering at the Majestic this week. The play gives Miss Blair opportunity for plenty of emotional acting.

"Old Isaacs from the Bowery," long a favorite melodrama, comes to Blaney's Theatre. The play is from the fertile pen of Mr. Blaney. The role of Old Isaacs is played by Harry First, who is well known to the patrons of this theatre.

The seventh anniversary of the organization of the Corse Payton Stock Company will be celebrated this week at Payton's Leo Avenue Theatre. At every performance of "Trilby" souvenirs will be distributed. The house will be decorated in honor of the occasion.

At the Grand Opera House the attraction will be "At Piney Ridge," of which David K. Higgins is the author. It is a romantic play of the Tennessee Hills. Van K. Kinzie, a brother of the author, has the principal role.

"The Queen of the White Slaves" is offered at the Folly. William Wagner and Lydia Powell have the most prominent roles.

John L. Sullivan will be greeted by his Brooklyn friends at the Star. He will put on the gloves with a sparring partner, and also tell a few stories of his days in the prize ring. He is a member of Hyde's "Blue Ribbon Girls" company.

The Gayety will have Behman's Show and Frank D. Bryan's "Congress of American Girls." The company is headed by Frankie Green.

The Spooner Stock Company will present "East Lynne" at the Bijou.

There will be good vaudeville offerings at the Novelty.

A strong bill will hold the boards at the Gotham.

"The Master Workman" will be seen at Philip's Lyceum.

"Human Hearts" comes to the Columbia.

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

MARCH.

24—Maurice Nitke, violin recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
26—New York Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Club, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
28—Marum Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
29—Verdi's Requiem, Manhattan Opera House.
30—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Victor Herbert's Orchestra, evening, Daly's Theatre.
31—Gadski and the New York Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

APRIL.

1—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Hudson Theatre.
2—Rosina Lhévinne, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
2—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Jessie Shay, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Father Hartman's oratorio, "St. Peter," evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—Wesley Weyman, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
5—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
6—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
7—People's Choral Union, evening, Hippodrome.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
11—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
13—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
17—Lhévinne, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Rosenthal, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Church Choral Society, afternoon.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.

Sir Edward Elgar's "The Kingdom"

THE first performance in this country of Sir Edward Elgar's new oratorio "The Kingdom," immediately following "The Apostles," is an event of interest and significance. It has brought to New York the composer himself, who is the last and by no means the least of the distinguished creative musicians who have come here this seaason in one capacity or another. Big and little—Leoncavallo, Saint-Saëns, Puccini, Coleridge-Taylor, Scriabine, and now Sir Edward Elgar—they have each contributed something in his degree deserving of the attention of the musical public. Sir Edward Elgar is at present the foremost figure in English music: although it must be said that his position in this regard is by no means universally recognized by his own countrymen. Among some of them he still seems something of a firebrand, who has come overturning many of the comfortable traditions of the English school of composers and bringing dangerous ideals into the realm of the oratorio as it has been cherished since the days of Handel.

But Elgar is the one composer produced in England in a century and a half whose title to greatness the world outside of England has thought it worth while even to discuss. He is also the one composer of the present day who has been able to put the wine of new strength into the old bottle of the oratorio form. It was through his success in doing this in "The Dream of Gerontius" that he became a marked man in English music. Since then he has produced the oratorios of "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom," as well as other works, about which there has been plenty of debate, and certain doubts as to their real inspiration and real greatness. Nevertheless, there is that in them which has kept the world talking about them and about the quality of their composer's genius. "The Kingdom," which will be given next Tuesday evening in Carnegie Hall, has perhaps occasioned more doubt, even among his professed admirers, than either of the other two that are the outcome of his maturity and the full expression of his genius.

Like "the Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles," "The Kingdom" was written for the Birmingham Festival, and was produced for the first time at the last of these festivals, on Oct. 3, 1906. It is well understood to be the continuation of "The Apostles," although there is no statement to that effect upon the score itself. In a prefatory note to "The Apostles" the composer had said:

> It has long been my wish to compose an oratorio which should embody the Calling of the Apostles, their Teaching, (schooling,) and their Mission, culminating in the establishment of the Church among the Gentiles. The present work carries out the first portion of the scheme; the second portion remains for production on some future occasion.

"The Kingdom" is this "second portion," or, more properly, the third, for the score of "The Apostles" is inscribed "Parts I. and II." Another section, we are informed by Mr. A. J. Jaeger, who occupies the position of a sort of official interpreter and commentator toward the composer's works, is contemplated by him, having for its theme the Church of the Gentiles.

Like "The Apostles," the text of "The Kingdom" is composed through its long and varied course of passages selected from the Scriptures, one line here and another there, ranged and pieced together like a mosaic, but with the effect of continuity. It is narrative, descriptive, meditative, didactic, by turns. "The Kingdom" differs in some respects from "The Apostles," but in none more than in being less descriptive, less dramatic. It is more like the conventional oratorio as regards its subject, in its dwelling upon the inner things of the spirit. It contains few of such pictorial episode as that of the daybreak in "The Apostles," with the blowing of the shofar and the orchestral delineation of the sunrise; or that of the storm upon the Sea of Galilee; or that of the jingling of Judas's thirty pieces of silver; nor has it the numerous sharply defined situations, at their culmination the momentous tragedy of the betrayal, to treat which has been the crowning ambition and opportunity of the composers of religious music. There are in "The Apostles" strong characters of men and women, as of Judas, of Mary Magdalen; there is Jesus Himself.

In "The Kingdom" Elgar has started out without these marked advantages, which "The Apostles" gave him. His concern is with states of spiritual feeling, religious utterance, devotion, meditation, and aspiration. The narrative and descriptive occupy a much subordinated place. Yet it was almost inevitable that, in a way, Elgar should envisage even the subject of "The Kingdom" with the feeling of a dramatist. Now, Sir Edward is, personally, a Roman Catholic, and his religious convictions have always found ardent expression in his music. He has become in "The Kingdom" more of a preacher than ever he has been before, on lines laid down by himself, molded and fashioned from the material he has amassed from the Scriptures.

But it was to be expected that Sir Edward Elgar could not, or would not if he could, preach in the conventional fashion of the English oratorio, and an inspection of the score confirms this assumption at once. "The Kingdom" is intensely Elgar's own; of that a performance is not needed to convince the reader. He has adopted the same general methods that went to the production of its predecessors. First will be noticed his entire devotion to the scheme of "leading motives," that which dominates the musical structure of "The Apostles." The subject being a continuation of that, it is only natural to find many leading motives with which we have become acquainted in the preceding work reappearing in this, as the motives in "Das Rheingold" reappear through the whole of the "Nibelung" trilogy. The score is compact of such motives, down almost to its minutest cells. His skill in the manipulation and combination of them is transcendent. The style that we have come to know in his earlier works prevails in general through this. He is not one who is willing to let his hearers fall asleep over the mere sweetness of his music. He seeks nobility, elevation, large utterance, and he is not afraid of harshness or of disonance when they express his purpose. Perhaps, as his commentator has remarked, the mystical quality that characterized "The Dream of Gerontius," and to a less degree "The Apostles," is less prevalent in this work; but of that the performance itself will be the test.

Mr. Jaeger, in his exhaustive analysis of "The Kingdom," quotes no fewer than seventy-eight leading motives from its musical substance, as against ninety-two found in "The Apostles."

There are four characters—the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen, St. Peter, and St. John. The chorus represents by turns the Disciples, the Holy Women, the People, and at one point there is a Mystic Chorus. There is an orchestral prelude of considerable length, sonorous, breathing invincible confidence, and in it we are at once turned back to remembrance of "The Apostles," for though the mood of the music is at an opposite pole from the beginning of "The Apostles," the first half dozen themes that appear have all been heard in that work.

The first division of the text is called "In the Upper Room," where the four are gathered at Jerusalem, and with them the Holy Women and the Messianic band swayed by the impulse of fellowship and met for the breaking of the eucharistic bread. There are choruses of praise and brotherly concord, and then comes the scene where lots are cast, that result in the choice of Matthias as the successor of Judas among the Apostles. The second division shows Mary and Mary Magdalene at the Beautiful Gate, on the morn of Pentecost; and this, says Mr. Jaeger, except for its pathetic middle section, (recounting the healing of the sick by Jesus,) might be termed an idyll. Only the two women speak in it. Follows the third section, "Pentecost," in some respects, if Mr. Jaeger speaks truth, the most remarkable section of the oratorio. The composer could here give free rein to his imagination in creating the atmosphere befitting the situation and expressing the words of the mystic chorus, in dramatically representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, and "the tongues parting asunder, like as of fire," and in giving musical expression to the Apostles' inspired utterances.

The fourth section is "The Sign of Healing," "At the Beautiful Gate," and "The Arrest" by the priests and Sadducees, in which the mood is changed from one of inward peace and happiness to the fear, surprise, and joy of the people at the healing of the lame man, to the nocturnal quiet, (a passage in which two old Hebrew hymns are employed,) of the arrest, and Mary's soliloquy, rising at the end to an outburst of passionate eloquence.

"The Upper Room" is the title of the fifth and last division, which opens with an expression of "The voice of joy in the dwelling of the righteous," and goes over into a section entitled "The Breaking of Bread." The most solemn portion of the work, the commentator says of it, and of its broad chorus on simple lines, Mr. Jaeger says "it will appeal with an inexplicable force to all who can still appreciate beauty in simplicity and refuse to confound the sensational in art with the great and beautiful." A setting of "The Lord's Prayer" follows, "unconventional," says the commentator, "in every way," and then there is a chorus upon the words "Thou, O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer, and we are Thine," pianissimo, and the work comes to a still and quiet ending.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Two events mark the seventeenth week at Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House. Mme. Melba will sing for the fifteenth and final time this season, and Mme. Emma Calvé will make her début at the Manhattan in "Carmen."

On Monday evening, at 8:15 o'clock, will occur the Melba farewell. The opera is "La Bohème," and the supporting singers are Miss Trentini and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschigilian, and Fossetta. Mr. Fernando Tanara is to conduct. After the performance of "La Bohème" Mme. Melba will be heard in the mad scene from "Lucia." M. Cleofonte Campanini will conduct.

Wednesday evening, at 8:15, will occur the first appearance of Mme. Calvé in "Carmen," which will be sung in French by Mmes. Calvé, Donalda, Trentini, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Dalmorès, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, and Reschigilian. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

Friday evening, at 8:30, instead of the usual opera there will be sung (at popular prices) Verdi's "Requiem." The soloists are Mmes. Russ and de Cisneros and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi, assisted by the entire Manhattan Opera House chorus and orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. Cleofonte Campanini.

Saturday matinée at 2:15, Mme. Calvé will be heard for the second time, singing Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Messrs. Dalmorès and Sévelhac and Miles. Severina and Giaconia accompany her. "Pagliacci" will follow. Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Sévelhac, and Venturini will sing, and both operas will be conducted by Mr. Campanini.

Saturday evening, at 8:15, the seventeenth of the series of popular-priced performances will be sung. "Fra Diavolo" is the opera, and Mr. Bonci and Mlle. Pinkert will sing. The others in the cast are Messrs. Gilibert, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Fossetta, and Venturini, and Mlle. Giaconia. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

To-morrow evening, at 7:30, the German-speaking contingent of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing "Siegfried," the second part of the "Ring des Nibelungen" trilogy, with the following cast:

Brunnhilde	Mme. Gadski
Stimme des Waldvogels	Mme. Rappold
Erda	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Siegfried	Mr. Burgstaller
Der Wanderer	Mr. Van Rooy
Alberich	Mr. Goritz
Mime	Mr. Reiss
Fafner	Mr. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

On Wednesday evening, March 27, also at 7:30, a performance of "Götterdämmerung" will complete the cycle. The cast will be as follows:

Brunnhilde	Mme. Gadski
Gutrune	Mme. Weed
Waltraute	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Flosshilde	
Woglinde	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde	Mme. Ralph
Siegfried	Mr. Burgstaller
Hagen	Mr. Blass
Gunther	Mr. Muehlmann

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The second performance of "Parsifal" this season will take place on the evening of Good Friday, March 29. The curtain will rise on the first act punctually at 5 P. M., and there will be the usual intermission between the first and second acts. All who intend to be present at the performance are earnestly requested to be in their places a few minutes before the conductor takes his seat. The cast of "Parsifal" will be as follows:

Kundry	Mme. Olive Fremstad
Amfortas	Mr. Van Rooy
Titurel	Mr. Journet
Gurnemanz	Mr. Blass
Klingsor	Mr. Goritz
Parsifal	Mr. Burgstaller
A Voice	Mme. Jacoby

The Flower Maidens—Mmes. Jacoby, Ralph, Mattfeld, Glanville, Lawrence, Call, &c.
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The first American performance of "The Kingdom" next Tuesday night at Carnegie Hall will mark the final appearance this season of the Oratorio Society; "The Kingdom" will be conducted by its composer, Sir Edward Elgar, who directed last Tuesday's presentation of "The Apostles," of which the new work is a continuation, though each is complete in itself.

There are four solo parts in "The Kingdom." The Blessed Virgin's music, given to a soprano, will be sung next Tuesday by Corinne Rider-Kelsey; Janet Spencer will sing the contralto part of Mary Magdalene. St. John's music, for tenor, and St. Peter's, for bass, will be sung, respectively, by George Hamlin and Claude Cunningham, who took the corresponding parts in "The Apostles."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

The sixth and last Young People's Symphony Concert for this season will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 30.

The programme is of an entirely different character from those of the previous concerts. It offers four old French songs sung by M. Gilibert, who will also give his interpretation of the "Legend of the Sage Bush" from "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," by Massenet. This quaint legend relates how the rose, for fear of spoiling its beauty, refused to hide the infant Jesus even at the prayer of the Virgin, but that the humble sage bush, in answer to Mary's appeal, give Him shelter denied by the rose, hiding Him in a leafy cradle safe from the soldiers of Herod.

The programme will include Goldmark's overture, "In the Springtime," and Wagner's overtures to "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Parsifal," with the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal."

Olive Fremstad
Metropolitan Opera House.

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Mme. Emma Calvé,
Manhattan Opera House.

Charles Gilbert.
Soloist at the Young People's Concert.

Claude Cunningham
Baritone, in the Kingdom Tuesday Evening

George Hamlin
Who will give a Song Recital on Monday.

LAST MARUM CONCERT.

The last concert of the series of the Marum Quartet will be held on next Thursday evening at Cooper Union, and the programme will contain two interesting novelties. One of these is a quartet by Josef Suk, the Bohemian composer, whose works are little known in this country, founded on live Bohemian folk songs. A new quartet in A minor by Arensky, the young Russian composer, is scored for violin, viola, and two 'celli, which is an unusual distribution of the instrumental parts. Between these two modern compositions Mr. Marum has put Beethoven's sonata in F major for piano and violin.

The four preceding concerts of the quartet, which consists of Ludwig Marum, Michel Bernstein, and Jacob and Modest Altschuler, have been heard by large audiences which would not otherwise have been able to enjoy high-class music performed as it has been by this organization. The success of the second season has shown that the quartet is accomplishing its purpose of presenting chamber music at such prices as to put it within the reach of those who are able to expend a limited amount on such pleasures.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

Will C. Macfarlane, the organist and choirmaster of St. Thomas's Church, will present his new cantata, "The Message from the Cross," at a free musical service at the church to-morrow evening.

Guy F. Evans, bass, will sing on Easter Sunday and also the following Sunday, at St. Ignatius's Episcopal Church.

The choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be increased for Easter. Among the additional singers will be Stazio Berini, tenor; Leo van Linghen, bass, and Frederick L. Percippe, bass.

At the Marble Collegiate Church Andrew Hamphill and William H. Stevens, tenors, and Richard Rott and D. N. Roberts, bassos, will assist the regular choir.

Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be sung tonight at 8 o'clock in the Chapel of the Incarnation, 240 East Thirty-first Street. W. R. Hedden, the organist and choirmaster, will play Haydn's introduction to "The Passion" as a postlude.

William C. Carl will give the second in the series of free organ recitals in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, next Monday evening, March 25, when he will be assisted by Louise Ormsby, soprano, and Edwin Wilson, baritone. Mr. Carl will play the Good Friday music by the Baron Ferdinand de la Tombelle.

Raphael Kellert will play at the special Easter service at the Church of the Divine Paternity. J. Warren Andrews is organist and choirmaster and the choir is composed of Estell Harris, soprano, Cornelius W. Marvin, contralto, Albert Quesnel, tenor, and Gwilym Miles, bass.

Last Tuesday evening in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, traditional synagogue music was presented by the Musical Cantors Association of America, numbering 150 voices. Charles Heinroth, organist of the Church of the Ascension and Temple Beth-El, who is soon to leave for Pittsburg, played several organ numbers.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

George Hamlin, the Chicago tenor, who has spent much of his time the last few years in Germany, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow afternoon. It is possible that later in the season this singer may give another recital devoted entirely to the songs of Richard Strauss. The programme for to-morrow includes an air of Bach's "Seht was die Liebe thut"; an air of Haendel's, "Love Sounds the Alarm"; Schubert's "Im Abendroth" and "Der Musensohn," Schumann's "Die Meerfee" and "Provencalisches Lied," Brahms's "Wir wandelten" and "Botschaft," Franz's "Die Farben Heigolands" and "Fruehling und Liebe," three songs by Sir Arthur Sullivan from "The Window" cycle, Wolf's "Der Musikant," "Auch kleine Dinge koennen uns entzuecken," "Wo find ich Trost," and "Gesellenlied"; Campbell-Tipton's "The Crying of Water," and Strauss's "Heimliche Aufforderung."

This evening in Carnegie Lyceum Maurice Nitke will given a violin recital. The programme includes Rubinstein's Sonata in D, a Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saens, Mendelssohn's Concerto, a Romance by Nachez, the Schubert-Wilhelmj "Ave Maria," and Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata."

Mr. Campanini will conduct the concert at the Manhattan Opera House to-night. The orchestra under his direction will play Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Verdi's overture to "La Forza del Destino," the Flower Maiden music from "Parsifal" and the Death March from "Götterdämmerung"; the singers who will appear are Madames Pinkert, Russ, Donalda, and Zeppilli, and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Ancona, Venturini, and Mugnos. The quintet from "Lucia" will be a feature of the concert.

The last concert of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House will be given to-night when the soloists will be Mmes. Fleischer-Edel, Rappold, and Farrar, and Messrs. Stracciari and Plancon.

Miss Corrie Scheffer, a pupil of Ysaye, commenced a series of musical lecture recitals last evening at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. She discussed and played old Dutch music, peasant songs, and contra-dances. On April 23 her programme will be devoted to the Bach family, and on April 27 she will play and lecture on old Italian and French music. Admission to these conferences will be without ticket, but no ladies will be admitted.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday—	"Siegfried," evening, Metropolitan.
	"La Bohème," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday—	"Carmen," evening, Manhattan.
	"Götterdämmerung," evening, Metropolitan.
Friday—	"Parsifal," evening, Metropolitan.
Saturday—	"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," afternoon, Manhattan.
	"Fra Diavolo," evening, Manhattan.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St. near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
To-Night at 8:30. Prices 50c. to $1.50 Admission, 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
Box Office Open all day to-day from 10 A.M.
Soloists: MMES. PINKERT, RUSS, DONALDA, ZEPPILLI; MM. BASSI, SAMMARCO, ANCONA, VENTURINI, MUGNOZ, AND THE ENTIRE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, CAMPANINI.
1. Overture—Ruy Blas.....Mendelssohn
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
2. Aria from FAUST—"Dio Possente".....Gounod
M. MARIO ANCONA.
3. Polonaise from MIGNON.....Thomas
MLLE. REGINE PINKERT.
4. Duet from DON GIOVANNI—"La ci darem la mand".....Mozart
MME. DONALDA—M. ANCONA.
5. Duet from "Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi
MME. RUSS—M. BASSI.
6. Overture—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.....Verdi
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
INTERMISSION.
7. Klingsor's Zaubergarten und "Die Blumenmadchen aus Parsifal".....R. Wagner
8. Trauermarsch, Die Gotterdammerung.....R. Wagner
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
9. Strofe, TOREADOR from CARMEN.....Bizet
M. MARIO SAMMARCO.
10. Cujus Animam from STABAT MATER.....Rossini
M. AMEDIO BASSI.
11. Duet from BARBER OF SEVILLE.....Rossini
MME. PINKERT—M. ANCONA.
12. Sextette from 2d act LUCIA.....Donizetti
MMLE. ZEPPILLI—SEVERINA.
MM. BASSI, SAMMARCO, MUGNOZ, VENTURINI.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 8:15 o'clock, 15th and Farewell Appearance of MME. MELBA
Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschigilian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara. After the last act of LA BOHEME Mme. Melba will appear in the Mad Scene from "Lucia."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschigilian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices,) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Con., Campanini. Prices 75c to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill; 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE
Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3,) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT at 8:30 o'clock at pop. prices.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
SOLOISTS:
Miss GERALDINE FARRAR,
Mme. FLEISCHER-EDEL,
Mme. MARIE RAPPOLD,
Mr. POL PLANCON,
Mr. RICCARDO STRACCIARI,
Mme. Tagliavia & Miss Castel-Bert, Harpists, Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra,
MR. S. BOVY, Conductor.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
Mon. Evg., Mch. 25, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Blass, Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices, PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss, Conductor, Hertz.
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IRVING Place Theatre, Every Evg. This Week 8:20 & Sat. Matinée
THE GREAT SUCCESS "SALOME" by Oscar Wilde. & Jacobson's 1 Act Comedy, "Zum Einsiedler"

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TWO EXTRA CONCERTS.
Fri., April 5, at 2:30. Sat., April 6, at 8:15.
CONDUCTOR
WASSILY SAFONOFF
His Farewell Appearance this Season.
SOLOIST LHEVINNE PIANO
"Pathetique" Symphony Tschaikowsky.
Seats 75 cts. to $2; boxes $12 and $15.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7 at 8:15
HAYDN'S ORATORIO. "MESSIAH"
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION 350 VOICES
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SOLOISTS: GENEVIEVE CLARK WILSON, ANNA TAYLOR JONES, FRANK ORMSBY, WILLIAM HARPER.
ORCHESTRA OF 80.
Advance Sale of Box Seats, $1.50 and $2.00; Orchestra Seats $1.00. Send orders to Mrs. A. Simmons, 8 W. 131st St. Tel. 742-J Harlem.

TO-NIGHT Carnegie Hall, at 8 P. M.
Lecture by
Hon. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE
Attorney-General of the United States on
"SOCIALISM and CHARITY"
Meeting to be presided over by
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FARLEY
Proceeds to be devoted to the special works of the St. Vincent De Paul Society—Children's Fresh Air Farm, Convalescent Home for Women, and the Home Bureau. Admission 50c

Mendelssohn Hall,
113 West 40th St.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 8:15.
Piano Recital by
Jessie SHAY
WISSNER PIANO USED.
Tickets on Sale at Wissner's, 96 5th Av., and at Box Office.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
Saturday, March 30, at 2:30
Works by GOLDMARK, MASSENET, HANDEL, and RICHARD WAGNER.
Soloists:
Mr. Charles GILBERT Mr. David MANNES
Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVG., APRIL 3, AT 8:15
First performance in N. Y. of the Oratorio
"St. Peter"
Under the personal direction of the author,
DR. P. HARTMANN
GRAND CHORUS—EMINENT SOLOISTS.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Tickets for sale at J. Fischer & Bros., 7 & 11 Bible House, Astor Place, at Box Office, and at Chandler's, 489 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
The ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
TUES EVG., March 26, at 8:15, The Kingdom
Composed by Edward Elgar.
Conducted by
SIR EDWARD ELGAR
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $18.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office

AMUSEMENTS.

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44th St., Between 5th & 6th Avs.
Dine at leisure. Curtain rises 8.45 P. M.
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OF SPLENDID TRIUMPH
KATHERINE GREY
as Christine
Robert Hunter, Manager.
In the strongest, finest, truest, —most beautiful play the New York stage has known in years.
Schnitzler's perfect drama
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Seats on sale 4 weeks ahead. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2.30 P. M.

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TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "POPS" To-night 8:15. 25c. 50c.
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To-m'w Mon. & All Week | YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS. "Fun in Camp." Vaudeville.

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TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS 25c. To-Night 8:15. 25 & 50c.
MAY YOHE & BELLE TRIO, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., THE REED FAMILY, HAWTHORNE & BURT, WILLS AND HASSEN, KATHRYN MILEY, THE KEMPS, GRIEVES AND GREEN, THE GOTHAMSCOPE,
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POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF JOHN SMITH
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WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW | 25c. Mats. Mon. and Wed. | 25c. and 50c. Mat. Sat.
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GEO. SIDNEY in the Second Section of the Fun Limited.
The Show of Ginger & Snap. BUSY IZZY'S VACATION
Prices Always 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.
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Matinee To-day 25c., 50c | Same Big Bill as TO-NIGHT | MAY BOLEY and the Polly Girls, ORPHEUS COMEDY 4, Vernon, the Great, Earl & Curtis, Others.

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WEEK STARTING Monday, March 25
Mat. Sat. Pop. Price Wed. Best Seats $1.
JESSIE BUSLEY
in the Tense Human Drama
In the Bishop's Carriage
By CHANNING POLLOCK
LIEBLER & CO., Managers.
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SHUBERT THEATRE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Evenings 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1.00.
The Light Eternal
STAGED BY HENRY MILLER.
"Better than Ben-Hur."
NEXT WEEK | "On Parole" | Charlotte Walker, Vincent Serrano

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HUMAN HEARTS
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YALE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION WALDORF-ASTORIA
IBSEN'S "THE PRETENDERS"
Tues. and Wed., April 2nd & 3rd, at 8:15 P. M.
Seats at Waldorf and Yale Club, $2.00

Carnegie Hall, Easter Sun. Aft., Mch. 31, at 3, FAREWELL CONCERT
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE New York Symphony Orchestra WITH MME. GADSKI SOLOIST
Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano). Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office & 10 East 17th St.

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assisted by Henriette Michelson, Piano; Paul Kefer, 'Cello.
Res. Seats 50c. to 15c., at 10 East 17th St.

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NOVELLI

REPERTOIRE FOR FAREWELL WEEK:

Monday ..... Othello
Tuesday ..... Alleluia By Liberati.
Wednesday..... By Marco Praga. La Morte Civile
Thursday ..... Hamlet
Friday ..... Povere Sente
Sat. Mat....Taming of the Shrew
Saturday Night..La Morte Civile

COMMENCING MON., APR. 1. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

From Lew Fields' Herald Square Theatre.

B'way & 39th St. Telephone 1846 Bryant.

CASINO

Evgs., 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

LOUIS MANN | **THE WHITE HEN**

Alan Dale—"Mann scored heavily." Mail—"An undoubted hit."

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Return of the Musical Comedy Mangler of Melancholy.

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To-day at 2:15. 25c. & 50c. Two Big Concerts.

To-night at 8:15. Best in New York. 50c. & $1.

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Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:20.

MARGARET ANGLIN | **HENRY MILLER**

In William Vaughn Moody's **THE GREAT DIVIDE**

Broadway and 30th St.

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Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:15.

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NAZIMOVA

in **HEDDA GABLER** In English.

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New Idea Sunday Vaudeville Concerts to-day. Mat. 2:15. Eve. 8:15. Goldwin Patton & Co. in Jekyll & Hyde, Edgar L. Davenport, Lily Cortlew, Erivoli, Nora Kelly, Rosaire, Jean Chelsea, the great Vardman, Hamilton Sisters, Bartlett, Gorman & Bartlett, others.

B'way and 35th Tel. 2485—38. Evs. 8:15.

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Wed. Mat. & Sat. 2:15. Mats. Wed. Best seats $1.50.

Last Week Here. Next Week Lyric Theatre.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

Cast includes MINNIE DUPREE, Helen Ware, White Whittlesey, Robt. Dempster.

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EDDIE FOY IN THE ORCHID

with Great Company, including Amelia Stone, Trixie Friganza, Jos. Herbert, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, Melville Ellis, Wm. Rock, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin.

MATINEES—MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, AT 2:20 P. M.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S Most Brilliant Comedy.

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WITH HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, Wm. F. Hawtrey, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Henry Kolker, Adelyn Wesley, Frank Davis and others.

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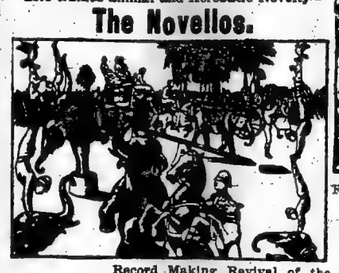

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Epoch-Making Aerial Congress; Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres, Special Children's Circus, 40 Funny Clowns, REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME, Racing Glories of All Ages, High Jumping Horses.

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Doors open one hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the Menagerie and Museums, to see the Herds of Trained Elephants, the Giant Giraffes, the scores of Cages of Wild Beasts, the odd and curious Freaks and Living Curiosities, the Tallest Man and Woman on Earth, the Smallest People Alive, and the special Vaudeville Performances in the Curio Hall. Grand preliminary Concert by Carl Clair's Grand Military Band at 1:30 and 7:30.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved Seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, Seats, $2.00 and $2.50.

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NO PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN IN BROOKLYN THIS YEAR.

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Wagenhals & Kemper, Lessees & Mgrs

LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.

THE WILL J. BLOCK AMUSEMENT CO. present

THE MILLS OF THE GODS

SPECIAL EASTER ANNOUNCEMENT

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WAGENHALS & KEMPER Present

THE AMBITIOUS MRS ALCOTT

By LEO DITRICHSTEIN and PERCIVAL POLLARD.

Cast Includes:
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Application for Seats by mail will be filled in order received.

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BEN GREET PLAYERS IN

The XV. Century Morality Play.

EVERYMAN

APRIL 1 FAREWELL WEEK	Mon.....As You Like It Tues..Much Ado About Nothing Wed. Mat.....Everyman Wed. Evg.....Julius Cæsar Thurs.....Twelfth Night Fri.....Merchant of Venice Sat. Mat.....Julius Cæsar Sat. Evg.....Masks and Faces

SPECIAL MATINEE FRI., APRIL 5, 2:30. MASKS AND FACES. Auspices Horace Mann Alumni Ass'n.

Prices, 50c. to $2. Wed. Mat. at 3 to accommodate schools; prices, 50c. to $1.50.

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EVGS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY 2.

MR. BELASCO announces that in response to popular demand MISS FRANCES STARR will appear at special MATINEES THURSDAYS Beginning April 4th.

DAVID BELASCO presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY. Cast of Distinguished Players.

Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

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CARLOTTA NILLSON

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86th St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Res'd Orch. 25c.

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In an all new musical comedy

NOT YET BUT SOON

Half a hundred people including **LUCY DALY**

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The Great American Comedy Drama **TEXAS**

One of the strongest plays of American ranch life ever written.

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Miss STAHL'S 2000TH TIME AS PATRICIA O'BRIEN APRIL 8, SILVER SOUVEN'S

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ROSE STAHL IN THE **Chorus Lady**

Management Henry B. Harris | A Comedy by James Forbes.

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KLAW & ERLANGER Present a new MUSICAL COMEDY by PIXLEY & LUDERS, authors of "Prince of Pilsen."

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WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS & COMEDIANS, including

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Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. FASHION MATINEE, SATURDAY 2:10. LITT & DINGWALL.....Managers

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ANNA HELD

AND ALL THE PRETTY GIRLS WITH THE PARISIAN MODEL.

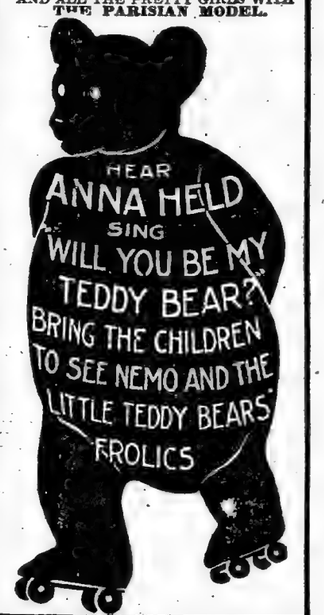

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ELEANOR ROBSON

AS

"SALOMY JANE"

By PAUL ARMSTRONG.

Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

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2,500th Performance Tues. Eve., April 2d. A handsome illustrated edition of Ben Hur.

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DON'T MISS THE NEW RACE SCENE. 400 People, 20 Horses, 5 Chariots. The largest, most thrilling and realistic stage picture ever produced.

PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50

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SEASON'S GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS,

THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR

DIRECTION THOMAS W. RYLEY

BACK TO THE OLD ROOST **CARLE**

The SPRING CHICKEN

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IN THE STIRRING AMERICAN PLAY

THE SQUAW MAN

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MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION

With MARY SHAW.

MANHATTAN THEATRE SPECIAL.

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By George Broadhurst, author of "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," Received with

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"Its many stirring scenes work the spectators up to a high pitch of excitement."—American and Journal.

Transferred to the Manhattan Theatre direct from its immensely successful run at the Astor Theatre, to remain indefinitely.

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Next Play—"His Excellency the Governor."

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Cast includes Fannie Ward, Fred'k De Belleville, Conway Tearle, Richard Storey, Julia Dean, Maud Stover, and Minnie Storey. Seat sale opens next Thursday morning.

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By GEORGE BROADHURST.

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IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Etruscan Bronzes at the Metropolitan

Rude but Interesting Hammered Reliefs Imitating Greek Myths from Middle Italy.

BRONZES found in the soil near Perugia, an Italian city whose museum contains many examples of the art of the Etruscans discovered in its vicinage, have been added as a loan to the Metropolitan's collections. They are lent by Mr. James Loeb, and consist of two triangular stands supporting round bowls, each bowl with a cover, on which are figures of sphinxes and other forms.

Like the bronze-clad biga, these large incense burners—for such they seem to be—were found crumpled up and in pieces. They have been straightened out, assembled, and put in shape. The stands are tripods, carrying an upper round member, composed of rudely hammered rings, which flares outward to receive the bronze bowl. Unlike the elegant tripod of Athenian make, the legs are united by sheets of metal, upon which figures have been hammered up. These figures are in tiers, one above the other, and are of a very rude but lively character, so far as the human forms are concerned. In action and in craftsmanship they do not compare with those on the front and sides of the chariot.

The larger tripod has but two tiers, the upper showing a woman-headed winged sphinx, a leopard-headed winged sphinx, and a wingless lion, respectively. All three have tails curled in a spiral on the same conventional pattern. The lion has a bird rudely indicated as flying in the space above its back.

On the lower tier of this tripod we see three figures, apparently all women, moving swiftly in file, one after the other. The central has a serpent issuing from her back, perhaps to indicate the Gorgon, while the other two may be her sisters. Bellerophon in the next compartment sits very small and indistinct on the back of Pegasus, rudely modeled in movement; a large hound runs under the belly of the winged horse, and an eagle flies in a heraldic "spitchcock" way behind Bellerophon's back. The third compartment contains a portion of that composite creature, the Chimaera.

The smaller piece is very similar, but on the closed three sides of the tripod stand there are three tiers of figures instead of two. On the lowest tier we see a hero shooting with his bow two fugitives, one of which is male but is headless and the other female. In the other two compartments are horsemen. A hero has seized a rider by the hair from behind and stabs him—or is this an Amazon?—with his spear. In the other, two horsemen meet and shoot their arrows.

The tier above has three running figures, two female pursuing one male, who turns his head as he flies. Another compartment on the same tier has two running figures followed by a striding one, in whom we recognize Hermes by his caduceus and hat. The other two may be Peleus pursuing his bride, the sea nymph Thetis; he has linked his left arm in her right and holds up his right as if it held a spear. Or is it Orpheus seizing Eurydike in Hades, with Hermes, the leader of souls, looking on in approval? Sphinxes facing each other, kneeling winged figures facing, a lion with Hercules kneeling beside it, and a portion of a group, of which only a seated man with a crane behind him is left, comprise the rest of these rude reliefs.

That this is Etruscan work and not Greek can scarcely be doubted, for it has the helter-skelter, hit or miss look of much Etruscan work in which all kinds of figures and decorative motifs are jumbled. It may be compared with a three-sided terra-cotta stand figured by Dennis in his standard work on Etruscan remains.

The figures on the top of bowls are even ruder, with the exception of a standing figure of a heavy armed soldier, a Hoplite, which forms the handle to one of the covers. He poises his spear. The helmet with its mighty crest, the close-fitting armor, and the brazen greaves on the legs are well indicated. It is the most craftsmanlike bit in the two pieces.

Although so inferior in every respect to the repoussé work on the bronze biga as to make the latter seem by contrast the work of a Greek master—compare, for instance, the accentuation of the leg muscles of the biga's figures and the delicate patterns inside the shields and on the borders of the garments with the helpless, shapeless limbs of the figures on the tripods and the absence of detail in their scanty robes—yet the new loans are intensely interesting as specimens of local work among the Etruscan bronze-wrights. They took freely from Greek vases and intaglios whatever myth came to hand, whatever figures filled fairly well the spaces to be decorated. Terracotta or carved stone bas-reliefs may have been imitated. This is provincial art, and by the Greeks would have been called barbaric, but they are precious examples of what some local master did at the time that Rome was a collection of huts inhabited by bandits and runaway slaves.

Theodore P. Shonts. Painting by George Borroughs Torrey.

Art Matters of Interest Here and Abroad

Some Examples of German Academic Painters—Alma-Tadema's Idea of a Roman Bath Under the Emperors—Fragonard Exhibition at Nice — Paintings by Le Sidanier.

ALMA-TADEMA is a painter who has found England a better patron than his native Belgium, as in their day Mytens and Van Dyck and Peter Lely and many other founders of the British school of portraiture. His imagined interior of the Baths of Caracalla at Rome was sold the other day in New York at auction for $20,000; no great price for a picture by this popular master. It is reproduced to-day on the first page of the Pictorial Supplement. In Greece such a combination of the sexes in one bath as Alma-Tadema shows us could never have occurred; but the Romans were far away from the Orient, whence the Greeks drew their customs as to women, and it may be that under the Emperors the fashion existed of allowing both sexes to bathe together. He has placed fine English types of girls on the bench in the foreground. It is a joyous scene of riot and innocent fun he has depicted in the middle distance, where we see the great swimming tank under the lofty dome.

Genre pictures are still great favorites in Germany, although in France and the United States they appear on the wane. In to-day's Pictorial Supplement are reproduced two characteristic examples of German work now to be seen at the Heinemann Galleries, Fifth Avenue. The late Emil Brach of Munich has harked back to the early decades of the last century, and in an Empire room shows a family seated by a table drinking the obligatory coffee, sewing, &c. They are people of refinement and wealth. The daughter of the house is saying good-bye to a youth whom she fondly supposes her parents do not suspect. The young man, with hand on the half open door, kisses her fingers with emotion, while she peeps round the corner to see that nobody is looking. The people at table, however, are fully aware of the situation, while they pretend to talk together as if nothing was going on at the door.

Prof. Richard Linderum likes the same subjects as the older Munich painter Grützner; he is the Dendy Sadler of Bavaria. Three monks study very gravely a painted panel and the follower of St. Luke, who stands before his easel, turns to look at them in order to see what they are deciding. His head comes against a window full of small panes, in which are heads placed here and there, after the fashion in stained glass which obtained in the seventeenth century. The still-life in this picture is excellent, notably the rough paint box in the foreground, the bottles on the window sill, the palette covered with colors, and the picture dimly seen in shadow on the wall to the left. The birdcage overhead is a careful bit of realism. The four faces, too, are excellently drawn, being carefully studied from at least two models.

Both these paintings are honest, straightforward, workmanlike productions.

Fragonards are being shown at Nice in a loan exhibition arranged to honor the memory of the Provençal painter. Fragonard by prudent conduct escaped the guillotine, but returned to Paris when the murdering stopped. He never made another mark, however, and died almost unknown in 1806. At Nice there are shown three variants of the famous painting, "Le Verrou," the actors in the scene playing different parts. In one it is the woman, in another a middle-aged man, in the third a youth who pushes the bolt of the chamber door. Dr. Charcot lends "Le Pascha," a domestic scene of Oriental life when a new light is opened in the harem. "L'Attente du Lavement" is a young girl with blue eyes lying nude on a rich divan. It belongs to Prince Demidoff in Nice. Baron Henri Rothschild sends five Fragonards, including "The Music Lesson." Mr. John Jaffe lends a big decoration containing a medallion portrait of La Fontaine. Baroness de Contes de Bucamps shows a portrait of Lamartine at the age of 14, painted by Fragonard in 1804. M. des Rieux has lent the well-known "Chiffre d'Amour," and the Marseilles Museum six heads of old men. Two pictures formerly unknown are "The Raquet Party," a lunette-shaped sepia drawing, and the nearly finished sketch in oils, "Le Sacrifice de la Rose," recently discovered by the art dealer Mikaël of Nice.

Henri de Sidanier, one of the really great painters in France to-day, has been to Venice and is now showing eight paintings made in that fairy city at a public gallery in London. It is strange that no New York art dealer is enterprising enough to bring over a number of his pictures. Here and there, and especially at Durand-Ruel's, one may be seen. But he is worth an effort. He is finer than Monet, more delicate than Thaulow; a true poet with his brush.

Paris now has in the Petit Palais, over against Grand Palais, where the Salons are held, another museum to contain objects of the plastic and graphic arts. The vaulted ceilings have been painted by famous artists. A fountain plays in the central court, and stairways and terraces are set with modern sculpture. The Dutuit collection, given to Paris, is displayed here. The Curator has hung the Dutuit pictures against walls of Pompeiian red, having found that the hangings, bronzes, and green plants in the jardinières make the green note so strong that some variation from that color was needed. Should the Pompeiian red be judged unfortunate for the pictures, he will substitute gray canvas wall hangings.

Easter brides may take notice of a charming fashion from Paris which has, unlike some from that quarter, sense and sentiment behind it. A firm of jewelers has bought the right to issue a wedding medal designed by E. J. Roiné of New York and Paris, which is struck in Paris at the Monnaie, and is in great demand at weddings. The daughter of a prominent publisher is the first on this side of the water to have examples of this medal at her wedding.

The obverse shows a man and woman seated side by side in chaste and graceful attitudes, the man about to place a ring on the hand of the woman as he salutes her on the brow. Underneath the only inscription is "Semper," alluding to the vow of faithfulness one to the other. The reverse has a pretty decoration of orange flowers, but most of the medal is left free for the names and date to be engraved. These medals can be had in gold, silver, or bronze. Medals are so easily transported, take up so little space, and when craftily designed are such exquisite little works of art that it is no wonder the Italians of the Renaissance doted on them, nor that of late years the love of them has been revived.

In Paris there are baptism and funeral as well as marriage medals to be had, modeled by distinguished masters. Mounted firmly on uprights rising from a heavy solid base they make attractive and useful bibelots for the writing desk. Kaldenberg, the expert in ivory, is a specialist for this artistic mounting of medals, using ivory or deerhorn for the stands, or other materials when the medal is to be treated like a bas relief and hung on a wall.

Max Klinger of Leipsic is 50 years old and the Artists' Union of his native town has sent him an address of congratulation, which shows the manysidedness of the man:

"To Mr. Professor Doctor of Medicine Honoris Causa Max Klinger, the path-breaking and leading Genius, the great Draughtsman, Etcher, Painter, and Sculptor, the Son of our Town, upon whom his fellow-citizens look with pride and admiration, whose works form incomparable treasures in our museum—to our dear colleague who gladly and jovially has united with us in our common labors, the directory of the Leipsic Artists' Union sends this greeting with moved and happy hearts as a token of admiration and gratitude, with sincere wishes for further creative work on his part during the years to come." Max Klinger got away to Italy before the birthday which has elicited this address. An exhibition of his works is arranged in the gallery of the Union.

John Ward Stimson writes from Redding Centre, Conn.: "Your remarks in the Sunday issue on the condition of chronic turmoil among the 'Academy juries' makes welcome anything that will throw light upon the situation.

"As in former busy and influential years you occasionally lent a helping hand in the dissemination of sound, broad, vital, and American principles of art education (such as I crystallized for students in 'The Gate Beautiful,') which are now practically accepted through the country, may I add that after a vital and organic national art is once awakened and made creative and self-expressional, the next important thing for the country's sound progress therein is that cliques, coteries, and commercialism should not blight and pervert such progress attained, or smother and outrage the vital expressions of our National art spirit?

"Look how contemptible and historically odious have become the juries of selfish and self-conceited cliques in France, who, pandering to their own sordid interests, petty jealousies, or backward coterie 'Court intrigues,' did such wrong to art, to France, to civilization, and ultimately to their own credit, by blighting and obstructing the lives of the very spirits (such as Millet, Rousseau, Corot, Courbet, Manet, and a host of others) whose splendid genius made the most enduring lustre of their country, and whose ultimate victory (in the very order of fate and nature of intellectual progress) made the obstructive and petty policy of their oppressors all the more publicly and permanently odious.

"Truth and justice forever win out. France steadily progressed politically, educationally, socially, artistically, and at last the cliques were overthrown for a democratic and truly representative jury at the National Salon—elected broadly, frankly, freely, by the whole profession. Why not so here?"

The Albright Gallery in Buffalo has bought from the collection of German paintings lately shown there the following pictures: "Poplars," by Karl Küstner; "Winter," by Max Clarenbach, and "Hohlweg," by Heinrich Zügel, the cattle painter. Others whose works found purchasers at the Buffalo show are Heinrich von Bartels, the water colorist; Eugen Bracht, Walter Geffcken, Theodor Hummel, Leo Putz, and Ludwig von Zumbusch. The collection just now is in Chicago. Eugen Bracht is holding a one-man exhibition at present in Dresden, where he exhibits sixty-seven canvases. Another show now open in Dresden is one of works by Fritz von Uhde, arranged by the Saxon Art Union. Uhde is a Saxon by birth.

Artists in Dresden, the capital of easy-going, jovial Saxons, are not exempt from those differences of opinion which lead to splits in regular societies. Dresden has now no less than six groups of artists, each of which keeps to itself. The Dresden Art Association, one of the oldest organizations, has lost another group of artists, who have joined smaller bodies, such as the "Elbians," who take their name from the river Elbe, and the newly founded "Zunft," a word that may be translated "guild." An opposition is a good thing, but it may be questioned whether many camps are useful.

Local Art Notes

WH. DRAKE has two paintings on exhibition in the South Galleries at the present Academy show. One is named "Autumn," and is a group of four elk in the midst of a dense forest; the other, "The Destroyers," is a painting of two tigers on the desert plains looking for prey. "The Death of the First Born," which last year won the $1,000 prize offered annually by the Osborne Company, was exhibited at the Corcoran exhibition in Washington. Another painting by Mr. Drake has just been sent West to the circuit organized by the Nebraska and Kansas Art Associations.

An exhibition of landscapes and marines was held at the Union League Club March 14 and 15. The paintings shown were by the artist members of the club, and by several other painters, who were especially invited to exhibit. The view included thirty-one canvases, and was a fine exhibition.

The opening of the eighty-second annual exhibition of the Academy of Design was the most largely attended in the history of the academy. Over 6,000 cards were issued, and no less than 4,000 persons attended.

Miss Harriet K. Fobes held an exhibition of her jewelry, leather and metal work last week at the Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms on West Fortieth Street. Among the articles in jewelry were antique belt buckles of copper and silver, with both the green and bronze finish and set with unusual stones. All styles of necklaces and stickpins made of topazes, tourmaline, amethyst, malachite, lapis lazuli, opals, corals, and pearls were shown. Most of Miss Fobes's necklaces and stickpins have original floral designs—the petals being tooled by hand instead of being cast in a mold. She also exhibited some oddly carved ivory bracelets. One other bracelet was formed of a plain silver band set with a large blue onyx. The hat pins shown were all odd in shape, set with brilliantly colored stones or richly enameled. Miss Fobes's metal work consisted of etched bronzes in the form of pen, ash, and tea trays, and tea caddies. Her brass and bronze candle shades, original in design, are known as the "Rip Van Winkle shades." Among the embossed and variously tinted leather work by Miss Fobes were table covers, mats, pillows, and opera bags. A great number of articles in each line of craftwork was exhibited. They can be seen at any time in Miss Fobes's studio in the Carnegie Building.

The Valesquez Club, a small society to encourage copies, will give an exhibition and reception at the studio of Mrs. Canfield in the Arcade Building, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, on Tuesday, March 26, from 3 to 6 P. M. A number of copies of old masters will be on view. After this exhibition the paintings will be sent to Binghamton, N. Y.

The fortieth annual of the American Water Color Society will open at the galleries of the American Fine Arts May 2, and will continue until May 26. Water colors, miniatures, etchings, and drawings in black and white, other than oil, will be exhibited. The artists on the Jury of Selection are E. Irving Couse, W. H. Drake, Henry B. Snell, Jules Guérin, Cullen Yates, Francis C. Jones, William S. Robinson, Charles Warren Eaton, R. M. Shurtleff, Charles Mente, William T. Smedley, and Walter Shirlaw. The Hanging Committee is composed of Edward H. Potthast, W. Granville Smith, and Leonard Ochtman.

William J. Baer, President of the American Society of Miniature Painters, says that an unusually large number of applicants wish to show their work at the forthcoming exhibition, which opens at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., Saturday afternoon, April 6. He will exhibit a miniature having the figure of a woman floating in the air, symbolizing Spring, and four or five recent portraits.

Miss Mary Helen Carlisle, whose views of Newport gardens were shown this Winter at Clausen's, has just returned from Palm Beach, Fla., where she went to paint the garden of Mr. H. M. Flagler. She also painted two or three views of Mrs. Charles J. Clark's garden and made several sketches of the beach. During the week just closed these pastels, together with a number of miniatures of well-known English people, were on view at the Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms. An exhibition of Miss Carlisle's paintings of Newport gardens has just closed in Washington. They are to be shown in Philadelphia from April 8th to 20th; on April 23 they will appear in Boston, and later in the Spring in Chicago and Pittsburg.

Reynolds Beal's "Newport Harbor," recently exhibited with several other of his paintings at the Clausen Galleries, has been purchased by a Brooklyn collector.

Miss Adelaide Merriman and Miss Mary Miles Blanchard of Bellefonte, Penn., last week exhibited in New York City their work in reed basketry. These two craft workers are reviving the old-fashioned basketry; they are making baskets as they were woven before machine-made basketry came into existence. The reeds used are stained with vegetable dyes, so that the colors scarcely fade; the baskets are very strongly woven, and the shapes are copies from old pottery. The equivalent of these baskets in color, durability, and design is not to be found in any of the shops.

These ladies make a specialty of baskets to harmonize in color with house-furnishings, and receive many commissions from various parts of the country for this special work. Among some of their smaller pieces are unique sewing baskets, those containing glass bowls for holding violets, and similar hanging receptacles for long-stemmed flowers. Other interesting flower holders are a combination of pottery and wickery. The base is formed of woven leaves and the pottery incased in a large meshwork of reeds. On Monday and Tuesday this exhibit was shown at the Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms, and on Friday and Saturday of last week it was on view at Yonkers at the studio of Miss Evelyn Withers.

Carlton T. Chapman exhibited at a recent show at the Union League Club his marine, "The Sailing of Drake's Fleet," which is now owned by Mr. William W. Lawrence. He has two paintings at the Academy. One is "The Road to the Old Homestead, Westchester County," which is hung in the Centre Gallery, and the other is "The Shipwreck," hung in the West Gallery. Another painting has lately been exhibited at St. Louis, Buffalo, Detroit, Erie, and Baltimore, the cities which are included in the successful rotary exhibitions organized by the Water Color Society. He has several marines under way in his studio, and is also doing some decorative panels, a combination of sea and mountains.

Miss Amy Cross's exhibition of water-color painting at the Powell Art Galleries on Sixth Avenue includes landscapes, paintings of flowers, four or five portrait heads, and several Dutch interiors. The exhibition will continue until March 30.

Frank A. Bicknell has a French landscape, "The Plain, Auvers-Sur-Oise," hung in the South Gallery at the Academy. Last week he exhibited at the Union League Club a Holland landscape. Mr. Bicknell has several canvases in his studio in the Sherwood which he has been working on this Winter. One is another Holland view, showing a bit of the end of the village of Laren. Among several American landscapes which he has been painting lately is a view near Stamford, Conn. It is a late afternoon scene, just after a Summer storm. At the right of the canvas are some tall, dense trees that cast a shadow over a meadow in the foreground. Beyond the trees is a flood of sunlight breaking through the storm-clouds and brightening a slope of grass that rises to the right of the painting.

He has two other canvases in his studio which were exhibited a few years ago at the Paris Salon, but never have been shown in New York. One is a peaceful scene of the River Loing at Moret, showing an old canalboat moored in the shadow of some trees. The other in a brilliant glow of sunlight on hill and vale after a shower.

William A Nash. Painting by George Burroughs Torrey.

Modern German Art in America

Value to New York Artists and Amateurs of a Gallery Where the Best Foreign Art Could Be Studied.

GERMAN art is in so flourishing a condition owing to the rapid growth of wealth among the manufacturing class that it is with no little difficulty a representative collection can be got together when the object is to prove to Americans the high place of that art among the nations. When the Curator of the Albright Gallery in Buffalo came back from his tour of Germany with promises from the leading painters he could not reckon with the failure of certain pictures to make good the promises of their authors.

Some of these, before they could be shipped, were sold.

Thus the home demand leaves little over for other countries.

Nevertheless the pictures recently shown in Buffalo and now in Chicago have found much favor with the critics, and have not gone abegging among the buyers. When they reach St. Louis with its half million of citizens of German birth and descent, and then swing round to Philadelphia, in each city they are likely to be decimated again, so that comparatively few will return to their makers.

This is at it should be. Germans naturalized in the United States do well to regard the Fatherland with a tender interest, and keep that love alive in their children by pictures that recall their old home. These citizens of the new continent may not find it expedient or wise or perhaps possible to return and face the vexatious and petty habits and customs of the Germans at home. But they are glad to keep all German things in a privileged corner of their hearts, and at least make themselves believe that they could enjoy life on the old soil as they did when they were young and ignorant of the world.

German art needs some determined exploitation such as Mr. Charles M. Kurtz has undertaken, for it was never less in demand in this country than at the present time. The only New York dealer of note who has confined his importations to German paintings is about to close his galleries and merely bring over pictures from time to time which he will take about the country. That is a sign that New York is apathetic.

When people think of German art at all it is ten to one they recall the pictures of the Düsseldorf School of thirty years ago. They can scarcely be expected to realise that very different painters have grown up meanwhile, artists who have followed all the shades of thought in Paris and London, who have broken with the fine, crusty old Academicals, and emulated the French in their studies of sunlight and atmosphere as well as the old Dutch in close application and surrender to their chosen vocation.

Taking them all in all, it would not be true to say that German artists surpass the American painters; while in sculpture they are distinctly behind our men. But among them are individual artists who give the impression of a fresh and interesting nature, men whose work would be valued anywhere. A painter of peasants in water colors like von Bartels, a master of half-religious sentiment and sunlight like von Uhde, a cattle and sunshine painter like Zügel, a bold and impish nature like Stuck, continuer of the Boecklin tradition and extravagant creator of centaurs, fauns and fairies, are all persons of temperament and force who rouse interest even when they do not charm. It is to say the least unfortunate that New York has no organization fitted to bring out artists of this kind and let the public see what they are doing.

We need here a Foreign Art exhibition gallery.

But since New York cannot afford adequate galleries for the exhibition of works by her own artists, we can hardly expect such accommodations for foreigners yet awhile.

Exhibition of selections from the finest works by artists of different countries would be a boon to our own artists. It would keep them in close touch with foreign art. It would be an eye-opener to those who fondly imagine that foreign art outranks American. It would be a test that only those who are blinded by such prepossessions would fail to interpret one way.

Gossip of the Studios

WAN DEARING PERRINE at his studio on the banks of the Hudson is preparing for his annual exhibition of landscapes and river scenes, which will open at the New Gallery April 1, where it will remain through the month. The forthcoming exhibition at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, may see three pictures entitled "Ice Floes," "Bleak Winter," and "Winter Blast." Pastels by Will H. Stevens will continue at the New Gallery until March 16, followed by recent paintings of Jonas Lie from March 18 to the 30th. After the Perrine exhibition in April a miscellaneous exhibition of American pictures will be placed on view.

Miss Laura Coombs Hill, a well-known miniature portrait painter of Boston, is at present represented by an exhibition of her work in the Lindsay Gallery, Philadelphia. She has been spending the week with friends in New York. Miss Hill will contribute to the annual exhibition of American Miniature Painters, which opens here in April.

The Duke de Cirella, editor of Cartons Mondains of Paris, or Cir, the caricaturist, as he is known among the artists, returned to New York from Washington last week, where he went to make sketches of some of the men prominent in public life for Collier's Weekly. Among some of the subjects who will appear in print are President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Secretary W. H. Taft, E. H. Harriman, Speaker Joe Cannon, and J. Pierpont Morgan. Sketches of a number of prominent New Yorkers will appear in Cartons Mondains. The Duke de Cirella sailed for Paris on Kaiser Wilhelm II. on March 12. He spent four months in America.

Miss E. Christine Lumsden of Montclair, N. J., is painting a portrait of John Wolf. When completed the painting will be presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Her picture, "Coeur et Fleur," has been purchased by a collector in Brooklyn, and a pastel from her brush, "Mignon," has been acquired by Frank Holder of this city. It is possible that "Coeur et Fleur" may also be presented to the Metropolitan.

An exhibition of landscapes painted in and around Moret, France, by Alfred Vance Churchill is now in progress at the Powell Gallery, on Sixth Avenue, and will continue there until March 16. Following the Churchill exhibition a collection of recent pictures in oils and water colors by Miss Amy Cross will be placed on view in the Powell Gallery.

Nine pictures were sold at the recent exhibition of paintings held by artist members of the Salmagundi Club. Among the artists whose pictures were sold are Alexander T. Van Laer, Paul Cornoyer, Albert L. Groll, William Hays, Percival de Luce, W. C. Fitler, F. K. M. Rehn, Arthur Schneider, and Guy Wiggins. The artists of the club are now preparing for the annual exhibition of pictures in black and white, which is scheduled at the Salmagundi for this month.

Under the auspices of the Carolina Art Association the Southern Traveling Circuit Exhibition will open in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, March 13, where it will continue until April 6. The exhibition has just closed at Telfair Academy, Savannah, Ga., and there a number of sales were announced, including an ideal head, "Reverie," by H. N. Hyneman.

Raimundo de Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, who arrived in New York late last Autumn to fill a number of portrait commissions, is in Washington, D. C., where he is painting a portrait of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

C. D. Williams is to illustrate Thomas Dixon's new book, "The Traitors," with six illustrations in color.

Fifteen of Mr. Williams's drawings illustrated "The Great Secret," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, which appeared lately in serial form in The Sunday Magazine. The story is soon to be published in book form by Little, Brown & Co. and eight of Mr. Williams's illustrations will be reproduced in color. He will also illustrate two new books to be published soon by The Outing Company. One is "John Kendry's Idea," by Chester B. Fernald, which is now running in Outing. Several of Mr. Williams's drawings illustrated John Luther Long's "Seffy," which came out a few months ago.

Miss Helen Watson Phelps has sent two pictures to the Western Circuit, which includes Kansas City, Lawrence, and Lincoln. One is a painting of a young girl, and the other a sketch of a girl's head. Her portrait of Henry B. Snell, the artist, was shown at the Corcoran Exhibition, just closed in Washington. She is soon to begin a portrait of a Japanese physician, and another of a well-known Providence lawyer.

W. Verplanck Birney has a large painting, 28 by 40, hung on the line in the south room at the Academy Exhibition. The picture was painted especially for the Academy, but was shown for a few days at the recent exhibition at the Lotos Club. Three men lounge before a fireplace, and a fourth stands reading from a book. Mr. Birney has expressed the spirit of the painting in the following couplet:

"The Poet 'mid congenial friends
His Genius to the hour lends."

Mr. Birney has sent to the Carnegie Institute a twilight studio scene called "The World Forgotten." He is now at work on two canvases, which are orders from collectors in Cincinnati and Detroit.

Charles Ayer Whipple is painting a portrait of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy for some of her Boston friends. Another portrait that he has recently finished is of Mr. Henry Dexter. It is a full-length one, showing Mr. Dexter standing by a table, his right hand resting on a pile of books.

J. A. Mohlte has been busy of late painting ideal heads. Together with Mr. George Howard, a Parisian artist, he is preparing sketches for extensive mural decorations for a private residence in New York. Mr. Mohlte will execute the pictorial work and Mr. Howard the ornamental and floral. The decorations are to be in eighteenth century style.

Stanley Middleton has recently been working on several small interiors as a relaxation from portrait painting. Among the late portraits which Mr. Middleton has executed are those of Mr. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin, Mr. Clifford Middleton, Miss Grace Lee Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Jr., and Mrs. Stanley Middleton. He has two figure paintings, "Lady of Quality" and "Mignon" with the Western Circuit, and one small interior is on exhibition in the South with the American Art News' Circuit.

The Summer work of the students of the Art League has recently been on view at the school. Among the canvases of merit shown were those by Edith Whitcomb Morrell, Andrew Dasburg, J. Paul Burnham, Mary Riley, Walter Dolez, Florence Lucius, and several by John Carlson.

Hobert Burns-Wilson recently sold to a Buffalo collector his water color, "The Elegy Plowman," which was exhibited last Spring at the American Water Color Society. It was shown recently in several Western cities during the roving expedition of the Water Color Society. "Kentucky Spring Woodland" was recently purchased by Samuel C. Henning. Mr. Wilson has several other lately completed water colors in his studio. One shows a large American eagle standing on a pinnacle of rock in the foreground of the picture. Below the rock stretches a large lake, and on the other side of the lake is a chain of mountains. It is an early sunrise scene, and the first gleam of light touches the mountain in the distance.

Miss Annie R. Tinker, who has recently entered into partnership with Miss M. H. Norton, is just now working on a silver necklace very unique in design. The links of the chain are formed of sea horses and several different kinds of sailor's knots, and the pendant consists of small silver beads alternating with tiny pieces of coral.

SOCIETY

HOME AND ABROAD

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Mrs. Bachofen von Echt.
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Miss F. S. Van Nostrand.

THERE will be a complete lull in matters social this week. Seldom has there been so gay a Lent, and entertaining has been general up to the very portals of the penitential season of Holy Week. But even bridge will stop for a few days now, and society will hardly give official countenance to the opera. Last week, however, saw as brilliant assemblages and as beautifully gowned women at the Metropolitan as in the beginning of the Winter. Easter, with its many weddings and its several festivities will engage the attention of those most interested, who are making final arrangements for the gayeties of the Spring.

From Thursday until Sunday many will go to the country, and there are numerous house parties for Easter at Tuxedo and on the Hudson and Long Island and at the popular clubs at Baltusrol and Ardsley. Lenox has become a Winter resort, and cottagers will go there for a few days, while those who have camps in the Adirondacks will open them for the week. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are to have a succession of parties at their North Carolina plantation, and there will be again quite a little gathering at Newport.

Properly, there will be no Easter season. For the next three weeks there will be many weddings and a few dances, but not one of the latter of any great import. The cotillion to be given by Mrs. August Heckscher will be small. Mrs. Ladew's dance will be for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Ladew, who is not yet out, and Mrs. E. H.Harriman will have a few young friends of her daughters to come and dance one evening during Easter week.

Engagements continue to be announced. The most notable one in the beginning of the week was that of Miss Ethel Rockefeller and Marcellus Hartley Dodge, grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley. Miss Rockefeller is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller. She made her début four years ago at a reception given by her parents. She is a musical and cultivated girl, but she has never cared much for society. Her future husband is one of the wealthiest young men in New York. He is a Columbia graduate, and was the donor to that university of a munificent gift on his graduation in 1903. On his father's side he is descended from the millionaire Dodge family.

The engagement of Miss Marian Fish, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, to Albert Gray, one of the sons of Judge John Clinton Gray, was announced in THE TIMES last Saturday. It was quite a surprise to many friends of the young couple. They have known each other from childhood. The wedding will be one of the events of the Newport season.

The visit of Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce was the signal for much entertaining. Besides the two semi-public dinners given in honor of the representative of his Majesty King Edward, there were several dinners and luncheons. Among those who extended hospitalities for the distinguished Englishman and his wife were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting.

Attorney General Bonaparte arrived in town at the close of the week, and is to lecture this evening for a Roman Catholic charity. His stay is to be brief.

Many of the notable foreign visitors who have been in America for the past two months have sailed for Europe. The Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald went abroad last week, and on Thursday Lord and Lady Wolverton took passage for England. Lord Wolverton at one time lived in New York and was in business on Wall Street.

Oliver H. P. Belmont, who was among the arrivals of the week, has said that the Duchess of Marlborough has no intention of coming to this country at present. Her two boys are to be with her for six months of the year, and there has been, it is rumored, a stipulation that they shall not be taken to America. The Duchess does not care for Newport in its full bloom, but is fond of visiting her mother and seeing her old friends in the Autumn, and her trips to America have generally been arranged at that time of the year. Mrs. Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. William K.Vanderbilt, Jr., are with the Duchess on the Riviera. The party, with the exception of the Duchess, may sail for America within the fortnight, but Mr. Belmont gave the impression that the plans were not yet decided upon, and that he might return to Europe.

The majority of the sewing classes will suspend their meetings this week. There will be religious exercises at the various convents for those who are to go into retreat.

A Few New Wedding Arrangements.

Wednesday, April 3, will be a day for home weddings. It is on this date that Miss Corinne Violett will marry W. Dennison Hatch, Jr., at the residence of her parents. Miss Gwendolyn Matthews and Henry Ashmore will also have a home wedding.

Miss Constance Crimmins, daughter of John D. Crimmins and a niece of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, will be married to Frederick R. Childs, a son of Harris S. Childs of Brier Knoll, Great Neck, L. I., at 3:30 P. M., at the residence of, her father, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street. There will be a large reception after the ceremony. The Misses Mercedes and Evelyn Crimmins and Miss Katherine McCann of New York and Miss Anita Harvey of San Francisco will be among the bridesmaids. The ushers include Thomas E. Crimmins, Duncan Harris, and Mr. Bowland.

The wedding of Miss Aline Virginia Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kent, and Ruthers Ives Hurry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, will take place on Tuesday, April 30, in St. James's Church. Miss Marie Kent will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids the Misses Nina Perry and Constance Fairchild of New York, Marguerite Pettit of Philadelphia, and Ethel Levering of Baltimore. Renwick C. Hurry will be best man, and the ushers Harold W. How, S. Wyman Aldrich, Louis G. Smith of New York, and Marcel Steinbrugge of New York and Paris. The reception following the ceremony will be a small one, and will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 52 East Sixty-fifth Street.

A Change in Wedding Plans.

Owing to illness in the family Miss Marguerite Loew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Loew, who is to marry Robert Cutting Lawrence, will have a quiet home wedding at the residence of her parents, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, on April 11. This new arrangement is in place of the ceremony which was to have been held at St. Thomas's Church. Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Vera Gilbert, Beatrix Hollins, Edith Lawrence, and Marion Stoddard. Joseph D. Lawrence, Jr., will be best man, and the ushers are to be E. Victor Loew, Jr., brother of the bride, and Joseph Howland Hunt, William Clark Langley, Leavitt Jarvis Hunt, Alfred Rutgers Whitney, Jr., and John N. Stearns, Jr.

Mrs. Samuel A. Clark

The wedding of Miss Mary Morris Clarke, daughter of the late Richard H. Clarke, and Karl Seale of Birmingham, Ala., will take place on the afternoon of April 3 at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Robbins. Miss Helen Clark will be maid of honor.

At the wedding of Miss Edna Woolworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn W. Woolworth, and Franklyn Laws Hutton, the bride's two sisters, Mrs. Helena W. McCann and Miss Jessie Woolworth, will be matron and maid of honor. The best man will be Edward F. Hutton, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers E. M. Lockwood, J. S. Martin, Benjamin Wood, Charles McCann, S. S. Beardsley, and Charles P. Pope. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on the afternoon of April 24.

On April 23 Tracy Hoppin will marry Miss Constance Burlinghame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livermore Burlinghame and granddaughter of the late Anson Burlinghame. Miss May Dows, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, will be maid of honor, Frederick S. Hoppin, Jr., will be best man, and the ushers Roger Burlinghame, Wirt Howe, Arthur Nash, Howard Sherwood, Francis Greene of Providence, and Archibald Tisdale of Boston. The ceremony will be at St James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Miss Anna J. Jenner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, and Sterling T. Foote, son of Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hastings, will be married on Tuesday, April 30, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst will be the officiating clergymen. Mrs. Hansen, wife of Dr. Ejnar Hansen, will be one matron of honor, and Mrs. Irwin Cornell will be the other. Among the bridesmaids will be the Misses Alice Clark, Elizabeth Stevenson of New York, and Miss Elsie Whitin of Whitinsville, Mass. Hastings Foote will be best man, and the ushers Herbert Lawrence, Charles Hastings, a cousin; Irwin Hewlett Cornell, Dr. Ejnar Hansen, Harry Reynolds, Graham Brush, and Howard Borden. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, 125 East Sixtieth Street.

April 4 is the date set for the wedding of Miss Catherine Bell, daughter of Mrs. J. McClure Bell of Milwaukee, and George Frederick Metcalf, who is the son of Mrs. George Bird of this city. The ceremony will take place at Christ Church, Milwaukee. Prescott Metcalf, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man.

The Douglas-Kountze Nuptials.

The arrangements for the wedding of Miss Annie Ward Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and J. Gordon Douglas, have been completed. As the family of the bride is in mourning, the reception will be for only a few relatives and intimate friends. However, the invitations to the church will be general. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church on the afternoon of April 4. Miss Kountze will have as maid of onor Miss Sibyl Douglas, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be Effingham Townsend Irvin, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers Cyril Hatch, Harry B. Hollins, Jr., Arthur R. Randolph, Kenneth B. Schley, De Lancey Kountze, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

The Walden-Doubleday Wedding.

Miss Mathilda Stewart Eddy, daughter of Ulysses Doubleday Eddy of this city and Mamaroneck, N. Y., will be married to Howard Talbot Walden on Saturday, April 27, at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mamaroneck. S. M. Barney will be best man and the ushers Phillip Golden Bartlett, Sherman Evarts of this city, and Mayor Dimmick of Scranton, Penn. Among the bridesmaids will be the Misses Elizabeth Cushman and Towle.

The Marriage of Miss Kennedy.

Miss Rachel L. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, will be married to Frank Brinley Porter on April 29, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, 40 East Fifty-second Street. It will be a small wedding. Mr. Porter will have his cousin Hobart Porter as best man. The ushers will be Buell Hollister, Charles Lawrence, Mark White and James F. Goodwin.

Farewell Bachelor Dinners.

Cortlandt D. Barnes will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on April 6. His marriage to Miss Katharine Barney will take place on April 10.

The bachelor dinner of Walter Heyward Powers, who is to marry Miss Helen G. Ballard on April 10, will also take place at Delmonico's on April 6.

Henry Taber Ashmore, who is to marry Miss Eulalie Matthews on April 3, will give his bachelor dinner at Martin's on Saturday evening, March 30.

Americans Abroad.

London is dead socially just now, but preparations are going on actively for the coming season. Many Americans are to have town houses, and the list swells each day.

The début of Miss Drexel will be one of the events in the London colony. Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel will also remain abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle are to be in London, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr. The two latter ladies will be presented.

Mrs. Charles Marshall will spend Easter on the Continent.

Princess Hatzfeldt has been much alarmed about the serious illness of her husband, and she may not give a large fancy dress ball which she intended to hold immediately after the Easter holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Baring are at their home, Lambay Island, near Dublin. Mrs. Baring was Miss Maude Lorillard, and her first husband was T. Suffern Tailer, from whom she was divorced. Mr. Baring is Lord Revelstoke's next brother and heir presumptive. Lambay Island is a mile and a half long and four miles in circuit, and contains an old castle, where its owners reside; a schoolhouse, a coast-guard station, and millions of rabbits.

The Drexels have taken a house at Ascot for the season, and it is there that they intend to do much of their entertaining later in the Summer. They are also to have a house on the Isle of Wight for the Cowes week.

Major and Mrs. Murrough O'Brien have taken a house in Norfolk Street, and Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby have the Minto house in Audley Square for the season.

The death of Sir Francis Plunkett will be learned with much regret by many Americans. He was a well-known diplomatist and was Secretary in Washington in 1876-7. His wife was Miss Morgan of Philadelphia, well known in New York society. He was British Ambassador at Vienna until two years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thorn King, who are at Pau, are rejoicing in the birth of a son. A son has also been born to Lord and Lady Munson, who are at their country seat in Kent. Lady Munson was Miss Stone, daughter of the late Gen. Roy Stone. She was twice married. Her first husband was the late Lawrence Turnure.

Paris has been very gay. The Americans—who do not want to be classed as the "colony"—have been entertaining a great deal, the Marquis and Marquise d'Andigne, the Count and Countess Rougenont, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, and Miss Fanny Reed being among the number. The Countess Festetics is the guest of Miss Agnes Blackinton. Mrs. Griswold Gray is expecting her sister, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who will visit her shortly after the wedding of her son, William P. Burden, to Miss Natica Rives.

Mrs. Astor has been much missed in Paris. Each Spring she was wont to give delightful dinners at her home on the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White are to occupy the Julian Story residence this week.

Ambassador and Mrs. Griscom have arrived in Rome.

At Cannes there is a large representation of Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns have been there on their wedding trip. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel. The Drexels have also had as guests various Russian notabilities, including the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir.

Mrs. Russell Hoadley has also been among the American hostesses.

The Earl and Countess of Essex (Miss Adele Grant) have been entertaining quietly. They have as their guest the Countess' mother, Mrs. Beach Grant.

At Biarritz such hostesses as Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Ronalds, and Mrs. "Pius" Moore, as well as Mrs. Baring, are among those who are to entertain King Edward, who is there on his promised visit.

The James Henry Smiths are in the Orient en route for America.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is yachting on the Riviera coast.

Frederick H. Stevens and party are at Catania.

General Gossip.

Many of the younger set will be home this week on Easter vacations, and the majority of the dances at Easter will be given for juveniles.

There will be some notable absentees at Newport this Summer. Among these will be Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have concluded not to open their villa. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will be at Newport, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, but they will not occupy their new home, and consequently will do little entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will pass a part of the Summer abroad, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. Mrs. Joseph R. Busk and Miss Busk have decided not to open their Newport villa, Indian Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will be abroad until very late in the season, and it is doubtful if Col. and Mrs. Astor will be much at Newport, as they have planned to have a London house.

Among those who sailed for Europe last week were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will pass the Summer cruising in European waters. They will also be in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen are at present in England, but had planned to come to America this Summer.

Miss Jean Reid has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Aiken. Mrs. Reid had delayed her sailing until April. Ambassador Reid is on the Continent, recovering rapidly from a severe attack of the grip.

D. O. Mills, who has been quite ill, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Katherine Elkins, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Miss Harriman have been at the Plains, Va., enjoying the cross-country riding. They returned to New York at the end of the week.

The second reception of the Colony Club took place on Thursday. It was well attended, and was in fact one of the few large gatherings of the week.

The races at Bennings begin to-morrow, and a number of the Long Island colony will go to Washington for the opening. Mrs. James . Kernochan will be the guest there of Miss Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard will be at Newport this Summer, having leased the residence of Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. James will leave New York for their country seat near Morristown on April 10.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly have returned from their Southern trip, and are at their place near Madison.

Mrs. Frederick Benedict has been passing the week with her brother, Frederic Coudert, in this city. Mrs. Benedict lives in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will spend the Easter holidays at Lakewood.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give a tea to-morrow afternoon for Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

A bazaar in aid of the blind will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday, April 11. It will be in charge of Mrs. T. C. T. Crain of 121 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Among the recent engagements announced was that of Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo, to Cyril Martineau of London, England. Miss Robbins was introduced in society three years ago. Her stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, live a part of the year at Tuxedo. They have been passing several Winters in Ireland and England at the different hunts. Cyril Martineau is a member of an old English family.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have left Palm Beach and are en route for New York, passing several days at St. Augustine.

The Count and Countess de la Gherardesca have purchased the yacht Alisa, and are to cruise in the Mediterranean.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Miss Iselin will come from Aiken this week. They will occupy their place at New Rochelle during the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens have been their guests at Aiken.

Personal and Otherwise

THE residence of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, 7 East Ninety-first Street, is one of the finest in New York. Mr. Burden is the son of the late James A. Burden, Sr., who died two or three months ago, and Mrs. Burden is one of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. The Hammond house, illustrated and described last Sunday, is next to the Burden house, and Mrs. Hammond is a sister of Mrs. Burden.

A unique feature of the Burden residence, the architects of which are Warren & Wetmore, is the placing of the ballroom above the living rooms, instead of on the first or second floor. On the same floor is a large dining room, which might properly be called a banquet hall, and between these two rooms is a reception room. The stairway is in Hauteville marble, and has a tread so low and wide that one ascends without being conscious of any effort. There is also a lift or elevator cleverly concealed, having a little hall of its own on each floor, this hallway being shut off from the balcony hallway on each floor by large doors formed of small oblong mirrors in gilt frames.

So perfectly is the French idea carried out at the Burden residence that the only way one can enter is through a courtyard, separated from the street by heavy doors. At the left of these street doors is the stone lodge for the concierge, who is ever in it or pacing up and down the covered driveway when the house is occupied by the family. Through this driveway one goes to the wide entrance of glass and iron, with tapestries hung inside. The exit follows the curving road out from under the covered part into the open courtyard on to the street. There is a small private door at the left of the large street doors, opening into the driveway, and this is the private entrance at night for Mr. and Mrs. Burden.

The hall is oval, and the turn of the wrought-iron railings follows the curve of the hall. The stairway of Hauteville marble follows the west wall, and the walls, by the way, are of Caen stone. Off this oval hallway, a balcony hallway, on the second and third floors there are recess halls some six feet deep by ten or twelve long, guarded at each end by marble pillars. At each side of these recess halls are large doors formed entirely of oblong mirrors about twelve by eight inches, set in plain gilt framework. The first of these doors as one ascends the stairway leads into an irregularly shaped hallway into which the lift and the rooms beyond open. The further door opens on the third floor into the ballroom, and on the second into the private apartments. The ceiling at the top over the stairway shows a wonderfully rich mural painting by d'Espony of Paris, depicting the arts. The colors used are orange, yellow, and red in subdued tones.

The ballroom, on the third floor, is of the period of Louis XIV. Galeries des Glaces of Versailles. The walls are in Campan vert Durance marble, paneled, with centre done in gilt trophies representing musical instruments, &c. The marble is largely in violet-gray tones streaked with other colors. The draperies are in soft, dull red and old gold and are of brocatelle.

The furniture is covered with delicate satin brocades in pastel grays and violet, the figures, of course, being different colored flowers, while the banquettes at the sides are in red and old gold velvet and brocade.

In one view of this room is seen a wonderful Louis XIV. tapestry representing an allegorical feast. Another, seen over the mantel, is a portrait of Charles I.

In the upper left-hand corner of the page in the Pictorial Section the outlook is from the ballroom across the reception room into the large dining room, giving a distant view of the painting over the mantel by Bonanno.

The walls of the large dining room are in Campan vert marble, framed with dull gilt moldings. There is a light border at the top, and portions of this are to be filled in with medallions representing fruit and flowers and game.

Over the carved marble mantel is the wonderful painting of an old Italian garden, by Bonanno, that closely resembles an old master in tone and treatment.

A detail of this mantel is a goat's head and clusters of grapes. These do not show in the picture.

The floor rug is plain dark red, the hangings are in red and gold, and the gilt furniture is covered with brocade to match. At the left of the dining room, which is used as a supper room when dances are given and as a dining room when many dinner guests are entertained, is a pantry or serving room, which is supplied, as is also that on the lower floor, with electric plate-warming ovens and all the other electrical devices. The reception room, between this dining room and the salon or ballroom, is done in French gray, with tapestry covered furniture.

A view of the outer or balcony hall on the salon floor is shown with the mirrored doors reflecting the stairway railings. The further door opens into the salon, and the nearer one into a small room used as tray closet, &c. The pillars seen are two of four partially framing the recess hall leading into the ante-room, there being no doors of any sort between this ante-room and the hall.

Mrs. Burden's boudoir, on the floor below, has its walls done in grayish white and the window hangings are in white silk, bordered with bands of hand embroideries in delicate tones. Medallion paintings are inserted near the top of the wide panels at each side of the room, and the gilt furniture is covered with palest green tinged satins embroidered in tiny pastel tinted roses and other flowers. The furniture and the cabinets are old, being largely of inlaid woods.

Adjoining this, but not pictured, is Mrs. Burden's sleeping apartment, done in pale gray and turquoise blue, with hangings of satin brocade.

The bedstead is of French walnut, of the Directoire period, and having between the two corner posts a centre pillar with a place at the top for the placing of a vase of flowers or a pot of growing plants.

On the walls hang fine steel engravings, simply framed. The hangings are in blue and the furniture is gray, the rug floor covering being also a delicate gray. From this room one steps into Mr. Burden's sleeping apartment, with its fine old mahogany furniture and green hangings.

Next this is his bathroom, all in white marble and tiling, with only a tub, but separate shower, and bath arrangements with all sorts of devices such as are used in the Turkish bath, including the needle. There is a large clothes closet here and shelves, with sliding glass doors, for the apparel of the day, as this is a dressing room as well. This suite opens into a little private hallway, through which one may descend by a narrow stair into Mr. Burden's own den, called the bearskin room.

To return, however, to Mrs. Burden's apartments. She has a square dressing room, done in light tones, and this opens into her marble bathroom.

Mr. Burden's den is in old English oak. The walls are of this paneled oak and the furniture is covered with brown leather. The wonderful antique English tables, all hand carved, are so old that they are black. On this floor are a tiger skin and several enormous brown and black skin rugs. The old English mantel, in white stone, is of the Renaissance period. On each side of this mantel are shelves laden with books.

The library is entered from the balcony hall, and is in the centre of the house.

Its curtains of gold brocade are lined with Rose du Barry pink, and the furniture is covered with rose-colored brocaded silk, the woodwork being of French walnut. The reading lights here are wrought-iron standards, having six or seven candles, done in white glass, of course electrically lighted. Around these candles is a circular framework some eight inches deep of wrought iron. This circular shade without a top keeps the light from showing at the sides and throws it on the book, and also lets it out at the top to illumine the ceiling. There are four of these standards, two at each end of the room, and at the ends of the library are also placed roomy davenports facing the fireplaces. There is also a reading lamp on the centre table matching the standards. These davenports are in red. There are fine specimens of old carved wood in this room.

The small dining room is of the period of Napoleon and the golden bees are seen on the quaint old-time furniture, with its delicately tinted wooden frames. The colors of this room are dull, rather light red, and old gold, and the walls are hung with silk tapestries in the same shade of red and gold. The sideboards are of inlaid marble.

The Chinese or Japanese room on the first floor has several cabinets let in the walls, of ebony, and also a large separate cabinet in the fine old black wood, exquisitely hand carved and inlaid. These cabinets are all filled with Japanese and Chinese curios and bric-a-brac. There are miniatures, fine carvings, ivories, jewelry, snuff bottles, &c., and the walls are hung with wonderful old Japanese tapestries. The tables, seats, and chairs are all in teakwood so old as to be black as ebony, and all are elaborately carved.

Before one enters this Chinese room there is a small reception room used, when entertainments are given, as a ladies' dressing room. This is hung in pastel colors, and the tables are decorated with Sevres and Dresden and other china figures, Chinese snuff bottles, and other objects suited to a reception room.

The hallway where one enters from the courtyard is as narrow as those above, but with more space at the corners. It contains several antique chairs and a fine old marble-topped gilt table bearing a coat of arms. On this table are growing plants. The doors opening on the courtyard are of glass behind wrought iron, and have hanging on the inside fine old tapestries in greens and blues.

The marble stairway fronts as one enters. To the right one turns through the hall into the little side hall that on this floor is not shut off, as it is on the floors above by mirrored doors, into the reception room and the Chinese room. This recess hall shows several antique inlaid wooden cabinets. To the left one goes through a similar recess hall, but here, too, one finds, as on the upper floors, a mirrored door, which opens into the little hall through which one passes into Mr. Burden's Old English den.

Miss Natica Rives, whose picture appears in the Pictorial Supplement, will be married very quietly on April 17 in Grace Church Chantry to William P. Burden. The death of Mr. Burden's father, James A. Burden, Sr., a few months ago, makes the ceremony a quiet one.

Miss Rives, who made her début several years ago, has ever been one of the pronounced beauties of the younger set and a great belle. She is a dark brunette, with large, almost black, eyes, and masses of dark brown hair, a clear, creamy skin, and fine features. Her mother, Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, is a pronounced blonde, and as Miss Sally Whiting was a beauty of her season as well. Miss Rives takes her brunette coloring from the Belmonts. She is a niece of August Belmont, Sr., and of Perry Belmont. Her father, Oliver H. P. Belmont, was divorced years ago by Mrs. Rives, who some years later married her present husband. Miss Rives was legally given the name of her stepfather, and outside of the smart New York and Newport set it is hardly known that she was not Mr. Rives's own daughter. Miss Rives is fond of tennis, but is by no means an athletic girl. She has traveled abroad quite extensively with her mother, and has spent comparatively little time at Newport for the past two seasons.

One of her chums, the former Miss Cynthia Roche, married Miss Rives's future brother-in-law, Arthur Scott Burden. Miss Rives was one of the attendants at the wedding, and she has been at many of the smartest nuptial events at Newport and in town.

William Burden is a son of the late James A. Burden, Sr., a brother of James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who married Miss Florence Adele Sloane, and of Arthur Scott Burden, and is a cousin of William A. M. Burden, who married Miss Florence Twombly; of I. T. Burden, Jr., and of the Misses Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden. He is also a nephew of Mrs. Griswold Gray, who makes her home in Paris. He is exceedingly popular in his set. He is a Harvard graduate, class of '99, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook, Turf and Field, and other clubs. He is tall, large, and rather blond, a striking contrast to his slender, dark fiancée.

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Miss Lenore Birnbohm

Mrs. Andrew J Stone.

Miss Courtney Collins

WITH the exception of a few bridge parties and charity events, the west side is rather quiet during Passion and Holy Weeks. Several luncheons and dances are planned for the post-Lenten season, among them the Junior Republican dance, to be held on Tuesday, April 2, under the patronage of Mesdames W. C. Story, C. C. Ruthrauff, Stephen R. Post, C. T. Robinson, George Gould, James Griswold Wentz, W. G. Brown, S. Dickenson Lewis, Ernest Bunzl, Emile Glogau, and James H. Hickey. The officers include Mrs. Allen Lawrence Story, Miss Fullerton, Ellsworth Ford, Miss Bunzl, Harriet Ruthrauff, William Carroll Porter, Miss Bingham, and Miss Schulte.

Mr. and Mrs. Searles Babbitt entertained with bridge on Wednesday in their home, 14 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. C. S. Maley is giving the last of her series of at homes to-day in her apartments in Ivy Courts. Last Sunday she was assisted by Miss Blake, who poured tea, and Allie Lynch, one of the season's debutantes. Some of those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Embler, Mr. and Mrs. Neidlinger, Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle, Miss Presby, Mrs. Throop, Thomas Green, and Mme. Louise Cappiani.

Miss Florence Guernsey will give a large bridge party on Saturday, April 6, in her home, 180 Central Park South.

Miss Elinor Smith receives informally on Tuesday afternoons in her studio, "In Old Chelsea Village," 310 West Twenty-second Street.

One of the novel dinners of the season was given last Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan in their home, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street. The invitations, menus, and place cards were in French, and the dining room bore a huge placard "Cafe de Paris." There were posters and examples of French art for decorations. The dinner was served at seven small tables, each one set for two, and each having in the centre a bouquet of flowers for the lady. The men progressed after each course, and in this way all had an opportunity to chat with the guest of honor, Mrs. Henry Bispham, who was seated at the centre table in a "Cabinet Particulier." The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Peixotto, Miss Agnes Donaldson, Messrs. Louis Loeb, Richard Hall, Maurice Leon Safonoff, Mrs. Hendricks, and Miss Agnes Hall. Mrs. Bispham will leave shortly for Europe, and this was a farewell dinner for her.

Mrs. John Francis Barry of the Zenobia and Mr. and Mrs. Stiger of the Boston will sail for the other side the 1st of May on the St. Paul. They will travel on the Continent about three months. Mrs. Barry has just returned from a six weeks' visit in Buffalo.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe will entertain about 100 of her friends to-morrow evening with an informal musical and tea. Raphael Kellert will play and Mme. Kirkby-Lunn and Anton Hickey will sing.

During the coming week the West End Exchange will hold its annual Easter Sale. There was an election of officers recently, which resulted in a general re-election. Mrs. Walter Geer is the President. Others interested in the exchange are Mesdames Thomas Hardenbergh, R. O. Tyson, J. T. Dunnell, J. S. Spencer, Allen, Bruce, Burr, Donald, Flagg, Gilbert, Hasbrouck, Herreshoff, Mackenzie, O'Brien, Potter, Putney, Platt, Spadone, Spencer, Strong, Shibley, Taft, Terhune, Tyson, and Williamson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Stone left their apartments in the Belleclaire last week and started for Tacoma, Wash. From there they will go on to Alaska for the Summer, returning to the city in the Fall. They will live in Bretton Hall next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Samuel Townsend have returned to their home, 640 West End Avenue, from Palm Beach, where they spent the last month.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby, formerly of 275 West Eighty-fourth Street, have gone to Virginia, where they will stay for some time. They were originally Southern people, but have been identified with the west side's social life for several seasons, and their many friends will regret their absence.

Mrs. Alfred Clephen Lordly, 129 Riverside Drive, was the hostess pot long since at a large bridge party in her home. Mrs. B. F. Brown, Mrs. Frederick Baggs, and Mrs. Leonard Hill were among the prize winners. There were about forty present.

Mrs. Thomas Faulkner, 650 West End Avenue, gave her last at home for the season on Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. William Lounsbery, Miss Florence Nugent, a recent debutante, and Mrs. Ferris Faulkner, nee Louise Nugent.

The Wednesday Bridge Club met last week in the home of Mrs. W. S. Young, 830 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Cards are out for a bridge party for Monday, April 1. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cameron Grant will entertain in their home, 236 West Seventy-fifth Street, on that evening.

On Wednesday there was a cake sale, followed by an informal reception in the apartments of Mrs. W. L. Spear of the Ansonia. It was for the Knickerbocker Relief, and the rooms were decorated with lavender and white, the club colors. The ladies on the Reception Committee wore lavender and white gowns, and the cakes and candies were done up in lavender boxes and ribbons. Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Birnbohm, Miss Root, and Miss Chase contributed to the musical programme during the afternoon. The Misses Isabelle Crear, Lorain Wright, Lenore Birnbohm, and Annette Waters poured tea.

Auxiliary 1 of the Stony Wold is busy these Lenten days. It has planned a reception and tea for to-morrow and a pivot bridge and point euchre for Monday, April 8, in the Waldorf. Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley is Chairman of this Auxiliary. Miss Calisperi, a graduate of the University of Athens, Greece, who is inspecting the public schools here, will address the women to-morrow, and Miss Miner and Miss Sawyer will sing. Those on the Entertainment Committee for the bridge are Miss Le Fevre, Chairman, 55 West Ninety-second Street, and Mesdames C. A. Jacob, J. B. Meeker, W. B. Hoag, B. Jackson, C. P. Logan, C. O. Maas, S. M. Jarvis, Jacob Litt, W. Simonson, J. Baker, John Udall, F. Hodgman, J. Williams, and Miss Emma de Groot. Miss Le Fevre has charge of the tickets.

Cards are out for a cafe chantant and entertainment in the Astor Thursday, April 11, from 3 until 6 and from 8 until 11. It will be for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home. Thirty young society women have consented to act as waitresses. Some of those on the Committee of Arrangements are Mesdames George Howes, J. F. Swinbourne, Frelinghausen Seward, Albert Schaefer, E. A. Greeley, and Charlotte Wilbour. A special programme has been arranged, including such names as George Fawcett, Rose Stahl, the Rogers brothers, La Belle Dazie, Dorothy Russell, and Amelia Bingham.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Kerley will leave their town home, 132 West Eighty-first Street, about the 1st of June and go to Sharon, Conn., where they are building a Summer home in the foothills of the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keith Taylor will entertain a number of friends on Thursday in their home, 233 West Eighty-third Street. There will be four tables of bridge. The guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Ingols, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, and Mr. and Mrs. Yawger.

Mrs. Charles O. Maas, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, is planning a trip to Atlantic City for the near future. She expects to remain in the city until after the Stony Wold bridge on Monday, April 8, being greatly interested in this charity.

Mrs. Charles Mix, who lives in the Ansonia, has sent out invitations for a luncheon and bridge which she will give on Tuesday, April 9, in the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Foster Coates returned last week from a trip to Chicago to her home, 331 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson will entertain with a bridge on Friday, April 19, in their home, 348 West Eighty-fourth Street.

There was an informal reception and tea on Wednesday, given by the National Society of Craftsmen at 119 East Nineteenth Street. Miss Myra B. Martin was the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Decker are at home informally on Tuesday evenings in their home, 13 West 104th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tannert, 250 Fifth Avenue, are at home on Sunday afternoon and evening.

There was a tea on Wednesday afternoon in the Waldorf given by the New York Women's Aid to the Junior George Republic. Bishop Potter presided. The President, Mrs. Henry Burden, was assisted by Mesdames C. S. Fairchild, L. P. Morton, L. D. Buckley, Charles Miller, C. B. Hubbell, S. M. Ballard, J. B. Calvert, John Wells, S. R. Outerbridge, H. W. Sibley, and E. Octhut, and Misses C. H. Patterson, Hawley, White, Bryce, Robbins, Van Santvoord, and Edith White, and Adrian Lambert.

The thirty-ninth birthday party of Sorosis was given yesterday in the Hotel Astor. It was a luncheon, followed by the annual installation of officers. Most of the Presidents of the women's clubs of the city were present as guests of honor, among them Mesdames D. T. S. Denison, Stoddard Hammond, Elmer Blair, Fannie M. Helmuth, D. A. Story, Belle de Rivera, Mary A. Seward, Jennie Daly Grant, Mary MacNutt, Miriam Mason Gresly, Leslie McLean, J. H. Judge, Alice Fischer Harcourt, Lillie D. Blake, W. D. Martin, Mary Holmes Bates, Anna Randall Diehl, J. H. Parker, J. F. Trow, H. Wallerstein, Dore Lyon, J. H. Parker, L. A. Palmer, J. de la M. Lozier, Clarence Burns, Miss Elizabeth Reid, the Rev. P. A. Hanaford, Miss Leavens, and Mrs. Tonjes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Naething, 267 West Seventy-second Street, will open their Lakewood house for the Easter season. The military euchre given in Mrs. Naething's home a short time ago for the Barnard Scholarship Fund was quite successful socially and financially.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. J. Amerman, Jr., have returned from their wedding trip to Richmond, Old Point, and Washington, and have taken temporary apartments at Washington Square.

The Spring conference of the New York City Federation will be held on Friday, May 3, in the Hotel Astor. Mrs. W. C. Story, 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, is the President. Other officers are Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Miss Hay, Miss Meta Maynard, Mrs. J. E. Rood, and Mrs. MacNutt.

There are two societies of South Carolina people in New York—one the South Carolina Society, the other the South Carolinians. There was a dinner given by the latter on Monday evening in the Waldorf. This was the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of John C. Calhoun, and Miss Margaret Calhoun, his only surviving granddaughter, was invited as a guest of honor. William A. Barbour, former Attorney General of South Carolina, is the President of the society.

Mrs. Esterbrook, 778 West End Avenue, and Mrs. J. F. Yawger have sent out cards for a beefsteak dinner at Healy's on Saturday, April 6.

One of the pretty receptions of the week was that given by Mrs. Frederick Nathan to the officers of the City Federation of Women's Clubs on Wednesday afternoon in her home. Mrs. Nathan received in a gown of Irish lace, and was assisted by the guests of honor, Mesdames E. C. Story, De Rivera, C. W. Fisk, J. F. Yawger, J. E. Rood, H. MacNutt, Miss M. G. Hay, and Miss Meta Maynard. The Presidents of the different clubs affiliated with the City Federation were also invited.

A large reception of the week was that given by the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences on Thursday from 4 until 7. About 600 dropped in during the afternoon, and were received by the President, Mrs. Stimson, and Mesdames Charles S. Noyes, William G. Brown, Watson Bowron, Howard F. Doan, A. R. Ohman, K. L. Clapp, Brodrick, J. L. Herman, and Henry Bowron. The guests of honor were Marion Harland, who is Mrs. Charles Terhune, and Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration. Mrs. M. L. Pray had charge of the tea table and Mrs. Barry was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Miss Holt, who sang for the guests, was accompanied by Andre Tridon.

Mrs. E. H. Charlick, 292 West Ninety-second Street, will sail on the Bluecher, June 6, for Europe. She will take her two daughters, Miss Edytha and Miss Helen, and will remain until October, traveling and visiting her married daughter in Austria.

Mrs. B. Fales Browne and Mrs. Floyd Crane, Chairmen of the Outing Committee of the Little Mothers, have arranged a bridge party for Tuesday, April 9, in the Sherman Square Hotel. They will be assisted by other members of the auxiliary, Mesdames Samuel Jarvis, Bartow Weeks, H. L. C. Gargan, F. B. Drake, C. E. Sprague, J. Julian Meyer, Lyon de Camp, R. Esterbrook, Lauron Ingols, G. W. Newton, M. J. Austin, C. D. Van Ness, W. D. May, F. M. Lane, Thomas Carmichael, T. P. Spencer, W. W. Gage, J. De Witt Warner, J. J. Allen, F. A. Bagge, E. Garcia, L. Y. Griffith, E. E. Naret, J. T. Odell, W. Bonhotel, Julian Love, L. F. Barry, J. J. Crawford, T. Connelly, C. O. Maas, Hilguest, Ulman, Smith, McMichael, Cox, Osborne, F. E. Hall, Lewis, H. C. Jones, C. L. Lembke, J. Hendrickson, G. W. Moore, B. G. Carleton, N. N. Thebault, Whittier, Andrews, and Miss Grace Claggett.

Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith has recently left town for a two months' stay in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lynch recently entertained by giving two large receptions in their new home, 338 West Seventy-eighth Street. About 200 invitations were issued for each, and from 4 until 7 o'clock the flower-decked rooms were filled with friends, who came to wish the host and hostess happiness in their new domain.

There was an informal meeting and luncheon of the Manhattan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Thursday in the Waldorf. The Chairman of the day, Mrs. James H. Hickey, read a short paper, and there was an excellent musical programme. The guests of honor were Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Helmuth, and Mrs. W. C. Marble. The Regent, Mrs. William Cumming Story; Mrs. Frank Fillmore Davis, Mrs. C. C. Ruthrauff, Mrs. S. D. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Dhu MacDonald, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Mrs. E. Bunzl, Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Mrs. Fred Bright, and Miss Louise Salter Codarse will be the representatives at Washington of this chapter at the Continental Congress Monday, April 15.

Miss Cameron, 9 West Eighty-third Street, will leave town the middle of April for Europe, where she will remain a year at least.

Miss Mary E. Dreier gave a reception on Friday evening at 6 Montague Place to meet Miss Mary R. Macarthur.

Among the winners at the Knickerbocker Relief bridge given at the Marseille a short time ago were Mesdames Ritchie, Riley, Gage, Hart, Pendergast, Thorpe, Snook, Morrison, Thomas, Elnore, Scham, Studwell, Wells, Mitchell, Howse, and Squire.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, gave a theatre party to twenty friends. Her guests were seated in four boxes at the Savoy theatre, and afterwards repaired to Sherry's for tea.

Thursday the first of the series of three bridges for the Riverside Day Nursery was given in the Palm Room of the Hotel St. Andrew. Mrs. Thomas Hardenbergh, the President, has to assist her, a committee including Mesdames Porter, (Chairman,) Battin, Belknap, C. H. Brown, Frank Conover, Alphonse Gelot, Morrison Gilmour, Charles Gregory, George Hasbrouck, Charles Hatfield, W. H. Lippincott, J. G. Noble, C. H. Patterson, M. M. Olcott, Ernest Pfarrius, W. N. Shaw, C. F. Terhune, E. O. Towne, Miss Grace Thompson, and Miss Inslee. The other dates are Thursdays, April 4 and 18.

The Professional Woman's League gave the President's progressive euchre and bridge in Duryea's on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Owen Westford is the President of the league.

L. SHAW.

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A Pot-Pourri of Fashions---Millinery and Spring Gowns

THE woman who dons a new Spring hat should consider its suitability to her costume. The great mass of women is careless about this, and to-day many a heavy Winter gown worn with furs is topped by a new hat that is not only springlike, but quite suggestive of Summer with its semi-transparent brim of crinoline. Such a hat will surely lose its freshness before the proper time to wear it, so that it not only is bad taste but bad judgment to adopt fragile hats for day wear in March, unless the Spring is far advanced and a light-looking Spring costume is also worn.

In the late Autumn, when the weather is subject to sudden and temporary drops in the temperature, a fur neckpiece and a heavy jacket may be pardoned, even if the hat is still summery in appearance, but the premature wearing of new hats in the Spring is deliberate, it is planned, for every one has hats not too damaged by wear to be presentable. Women who pretend to dress at all have hats to match their costumes, and the laying aside of the latter for the substitution of a new Spring creation while a Winter costume is still worn looks a bit queer. One should at least resurrect a lightweight and light-looking costume of the previous early Autumn, or even of the previous Spring, if one have no new gown, and have it freshened up a bit, to wear with a new chapeau. It is far better to wear a chapeau no longer fresh that matches one's gown than to wear a new hat that brings out by contrast any lack of freshness in the frock.

If, however, one's Winter hats are positively too shabby for further wear, there are hats quiet in tones and in trimming and showing some bit of color seen somewhere in the gown, whether in trimming or material, that may be worn with safety. They are hats made of materials suitable for either early or late Spring, hats that may be laid aside when hot weather comes and brought out again in the late Fall to tide over that period between the early Fall chapeaus and those for Winter wear. Fine smooth felts, velvets, and several curious and indescribable mixtures of braids, not straw, come under this category. A really handsome all-black hat in the fine French felt or thin black velvet trimmed with good ostrich tips or smart wings or other feathers is invaluable to the average woman, and all these suggestions are addressed to the average woman, for the woman of fashion and wealth has Spring gowns and hats to match before this, and seldom, if ever, makes the mistake of perching a new and airy Spring chapeau above a heavy Winter gown.

New Millinery.

The woman who can purchase few hats only will do well to avoid those with very narrow front brims and extremely wide back brims. This fashion is ephemeral, is trying to most people, and is also conspicuous.

Many of the Spring hats are quite flat, and are trimmed with wings flatly arranged. Many have flat loops of velvet filling in under the brim at the back. When the hat is light, the wings of medium shades, and the velvet loops much darker, the effect is excellent.

The passing fancy of having ribbons drooping below the back brim almost to the collar is by no means an attractive one. One's coiffure well arranged is far prettier than any back drapery, and the effect of drooping loops is a bit dowdyish unless everything about the wearer is spick and span and she carries herself erect. As a matter of fact, in Paris the hair is getting lower and lower in the back, while it is still full about the forehead and ears, and much less is left on the top of the head. This is a return to sound principles. The brushing of the hair up and at the back—no matter if it is marcelled—and its concealment by the hat by no means add to a woman's appearance. Carefully kept, well groomed, glossy hair of whatever color is attractive in itself, and is the perfect adornment of any head. This lowering of the coiffure presupposes a lowering, at the rear anyway, of the hat brim, for the French are too artistic to have a hat slant upward and outward, with no arrangement for the filling in of an otherwise awkward empty space between the coiffure and hat, which would certainly follow unless the hair were done high.

The use of veils, as mentioned some time ago, has practically passed in Paris, and the adoption of hair nets, made of the finest human hair and practically invisible, keep the coiffure in place and do away with the disease-breeding veil, that also injures the eyes. One might be pardoned for violently inveighing against the curse of veils. As a rule they are not properly adjusted, and a veil once worn in the street is full of germs, and these are brought directly over the eyes, mouth, and nose, so that if the soil be ripe for the germs they will grow and breed.

The hideous net veils with sprawling patterns that when arranged over the face suggest skin diseases, have disfigured more than a few women this Winter, and have been also too often improperly adjusted by being dragged in at the base of the neck and fastened with some sort of supposed ornamental pin. In all these cases these veils should have been drawn in and fastened at the edge of the back brim. So fastened, and with the face portion flung back of the hat or draped around its edges, as was the fashion several years ago, these veils are decorative.

The really hygienic veil, if one must wear one, is the pure white or cream-colored lace applique, which may be washed every time it is worn, or cleaned. Most of these, if of fine blonde, well made, may be laundered like a fine handkerchief and pressed between cloths, the lower one being made of several folds of soft flannel, so that the pattern of the veil, turned downward, may be raised a bit by the pressing of the not too hot iron. A good maid can cleanse them in twenty minutes and have them ready to wear, while the woman without a maid can do it herself, if she pleases. The ignorant maid or person often ruins fine veils and laces, so that the mistress often does these little things much better. The wealthy woman of fashion, however, has her skilled maid adept in the arts of cleansing and freshening.

Metallic effects are seen in the new millinery, but less of them. Gold lace over black tulle, and also over white, is effective.

Ribbons will be much used as hat trimmings, and often these are so arranged as to take the place of feathers. In some instances as many as three different shades are wound around a hat crown, each tied in a bow. The ribbons themselves are chiefly taffeta, and two-toned ribbons in this silk are smart. Many of them are shot with contrasting colors. Rich ribbons showing velvet flowers are bordered with either silver or gold gauze and other altogether new ribbons show gold or silver spots, but no metallic threads are woven in them. Silvery white or golden silks are used.

There are also pastel plaids, ribbons in light, pale tones, and stripes in the same delicate shades.

Ribbons are used in all sorts of ways. Sometimes they form sharp spikes, and these are often twisted. Then there are stiff loops standing up from the hat, or soft loops flattened against the brim or drooping dejectedly from the rear.

Streamers of black velvet ribbon, starting from a small knot of the same ribbon, fastened in flower-laden hats of the broad-brimmed variety, will be worn with dressy light organdies and other materials, and right here I may say that the Parisians are now using little knots or cluster bows of narrow black velvet ribbons on light straws and lace hats and among flowers, and often a single knot, a many-looped bow, and perhaps a piping or a twist of black velvet is the only black or dark tone in the hat, and sometimes there is nothing but the bow.

Many of the so-called Leghorn hats are of fine Tuscan straw, the former not being as popular.

In flowers there are many novelties. A number of the quaint old-time flowers seen in our grandmothers' gardens are revived, and by no means always in the colorings of her day. Pansies, geraniums, field flowers, stocks, cyclamen, and wild flowers of many sorts and with many tints in the same bunch are seen.

In fruit, including small apples and berries and cherries, may be seen those in gold and silver, sometimes dull, and also in metallic surfaces, but shaded in colors.

Cherries are to be worn, as always. One charming hat in fine black straw is trimmed with a fold of dull red velvet ribbon about the brim and clusters of shaded red cherries droop off the back. Another black hat has tulle around the crown with black wings at the side and loops of narrow black velvet ribbon and red and pink cherries are placed under the brim.

The hats shown in the windows of even the smartest shops are remarkable for their extraordinary shapes and colors and color combinations. Certainly no woman can be called a coward who ventures to wear one, and one wonders if they are really ever sold. Season after season the freak products of Europe and of this country are in evidence in shop windows, and yet I do not remember ever seeing one of them, or one closely resembling them, on the head of any woman, certainly not on the head of one with any pretensions to fashion. It is highly probable that the women one sees gathered about these windows are marveling at the ugliness before them, rather than revelling in any imagined beauty of shape or color. Now and then, of course, an attractive model is visible, but, alas! this is so seldom as to emphasize the rule of ugliness.

The early Spring models show much less use of feathers and plumes than the later ones, the present being a sort of reaction from the Winter's plumed and be-feathered chapeaus.

In straw smooth, plain weaves will be, and are, the smartest. The crinolines are practically on the back shelf, a bit to be deplored, as they are light and let in plenty of air on the coiffure and scalp. French chips, Milan, English split straw, Leghorn, and Tuscan straws will be decidedly in the lead.

There are also fancy braids of various sorts, some of lacy weaves, and these sometimes in two or more colors or shades of the same color.

Miss Chapin's Old Rose Frock.

Miss Grace Chapin wore at an opera matinée of "Madama Butterfly" a charming pale, dull pink robe, princess in the back, but having the bodice section of the front separated from the skirt and arranged to lap down over it. It was a particularly fetching frock, although Miss Chapin, who inherits a share of her mother's beauty, is prettier in deeper-toned materials.

The material was a sort of thin wool goods, and the robe was tight and plain in the back from the neck to where it trailed on the floor, so far as tucks, shirrs, or plaits went. It was, however, embroidered in large and small roses and foliage in dull pink silk floss in different shades. These came about the knees or a little below, and also in smaller sizes across the bodice portion. There was of course a lace stock and guimpe, and the small elbow length sleeves ended in points over white lace, the lace forming under cuffs. Little tucks showed in the points and above them the rose embroidery was seen.

Miss Chapin's fur neckpiece of beautiful fine mink, accompanied by a muff to match, covered the shoulders, but between the ends one saw the fronts opened over a deep V-shaped lace vest. Each front showed trailing sprays of the large pinkish roses extending from the shoulder seams down the sloping fronts, growing smaller as they went, till they ended in the tablike extensions of the fronts that went over the waistline and down each side for three or four inches below the waist. A surplice effect was given by this arrangement, although the ends did not cross, as the side fronts were a bit loose, and the fullness was laid in two or three plaits.

Topping this gown Miss Chapin wore a rather small plumed hat.

Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Miss Chapin's mother, wore a black velvet robe in princess lines, with white lace showing at the throat, and a sort of high English hat with rolled sides, trimmed with fine black feathers that followed the hat's outline and trailed over the back and sides.

Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt's Gown.

Very beautiful was one of the gowns Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt, now South, wore at the opera one evening before her departure, and which was the gown in which she appeared at the Charity Ball. The gown was embroidered in gold thread and bullion roses, and is an exact reproduction of one of the trousseau gowns presented by King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Ena, now Queen Victoria of Spain. It is the custom of the Kings of Spain to add to the trousseau of their brides a certain number of wonderfully beautiful and expensive gowns.

This reproduction is a Princess robe, having a foundation of pale shell pink satin covered with tulle de Lille in ivory tones, exquisitely embroidered in gold thread and bullion roses and jeweled with seed pearls and rhinestone brilliants.

Mrs. Irvin's Black Velvet.

At this same reception, owing to the illness of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the club's President, Mrs. Richard Irvin, one of the Vice Presidents, took her place. She wore a superb trailing gown of black velvet, with much rich white lace about the bodice top, and her black hat had trailing white ostrich plumes at the left and back, the hat being high and narrow, with a suggestion of the helmet shape about it.

In a parterre box the other evening was Miss Annie Ward Kountze in green chiffon over white, showing a rare thing in an evening gown—originality in detail. For example, the bodice was cut quite plain, low, and descended in the centre front in a V shape, like the old-time bodices our great grandmothers wore. This old-time effect was the result of the slope off the shoulders and down the centre front and the absence of all fluffiness or bertha arrangement at the top. The bodice was fitted rather closely and was plain, save for the adornment given it by the belt. This belt was a shaped section of the white foundation silk covered with the green chiffon, and was shaped to round up in the centre front as well as down; through the centre of this girdle was a vine embroidered in green. The sleeves were fluffy, drooping, cape-like affairs, and the skirt fell in full folds. The severity of line and simplicity of the gown suited Miss Kountze very well.

At the first reception at the new club exclusively for women, the Colony Club, Miss Kountze wore a rose-colored voile chiffon cloth gown, in triple-flounce effect, each flounce being edged by three rows of inch-wide ribbon or velvet in a much darker shade, the whole over pale pink or white.

The little bolero coat bodice also showed the three rows of ribbon velvet going around the body, and the elbow sleeves had the same finish. With this costume she wore a picturesque hat.

Mrs. Henry Clews in Brown.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Sr., was at a recent matinée in one of her wonderfully chic costumes. This gown had its top covered by a kimono-shaped Eton coat of cream broadcloth three-fourths covered with the finest of braid and embroidery in lines and masses of soft castor brown, apparently chiffon and soutache. This coat was a veritable short kimono, the ends in the back and front coming to about the waist line, while in the front they dipped a bit below, but rose to the sides in a sloping line. The fronts fell open, disclosing the brown chiffon over white that formed the bodice. The sleeves were elbow-length kimono sleeves, matching the body in embroideries.

The skirt swept the floor all around. It was of the fine castor-brown gauze or chiffon, having, if recollection serves rightly, fine stripes and dots in heavier threads, but of the same color. This gauze was over white, and was finished at the bottom with a ten-inch border of castor-brown panne velvet.

A large castor-brown hat, trimmed with castor-brown ostrich plumes and osprey feathers that flew out at the sides in a graceful way, topped the gown.

Miss Leary in White.

On Wednesday evening Miss Leary occupied Box 2. She wore a semi-circular headdress of pure white roses, from which in the centre top there rose several stiff loops of white satin ribbon. Her white satin robe had a sort of coat top, with wide double kimono sleeves. There were undersleeves, apparently of lace, and a sort of flowing scarf arrangement of the same lace down the front.

Mrs. Bull's Blue Gown.

Mrs. William T. Bull, in a parterre box at the opera Wednesday night, at the last performance for the season of "Madama Butterfly," wore a blue gauze or chiffon gown over white. The round neck was outlined with a two-inch band of loose blue sequins that shimmered into all sorts of blue shades. Bands of blue liberty satin ribbon—or at least they looked like it—went over the shoulders.

The sleeves were short unlined puffs of the chiffon, banded at the bottom by shimmering sequins. Half way between the top of the bodice and the girdle a fluted ruffle of blue liberty satin ribbon, some three inches wide, was set on. The girdle was of the ribbon, and down the front of the robe trailed two wide bands of the loose sequins.

MARRIAGE

Invitations and Announcements engraved by skilled workmen in the latest approved styles.

Dempsey & Carroll,

The Society Stationers,

22 West 23 Street, Near Fifth Ave. New York

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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TAFT GOES A'SAILING AGAIN.

THE SUBJECT: "I WISH I HAD SOMETHING TO EAT."

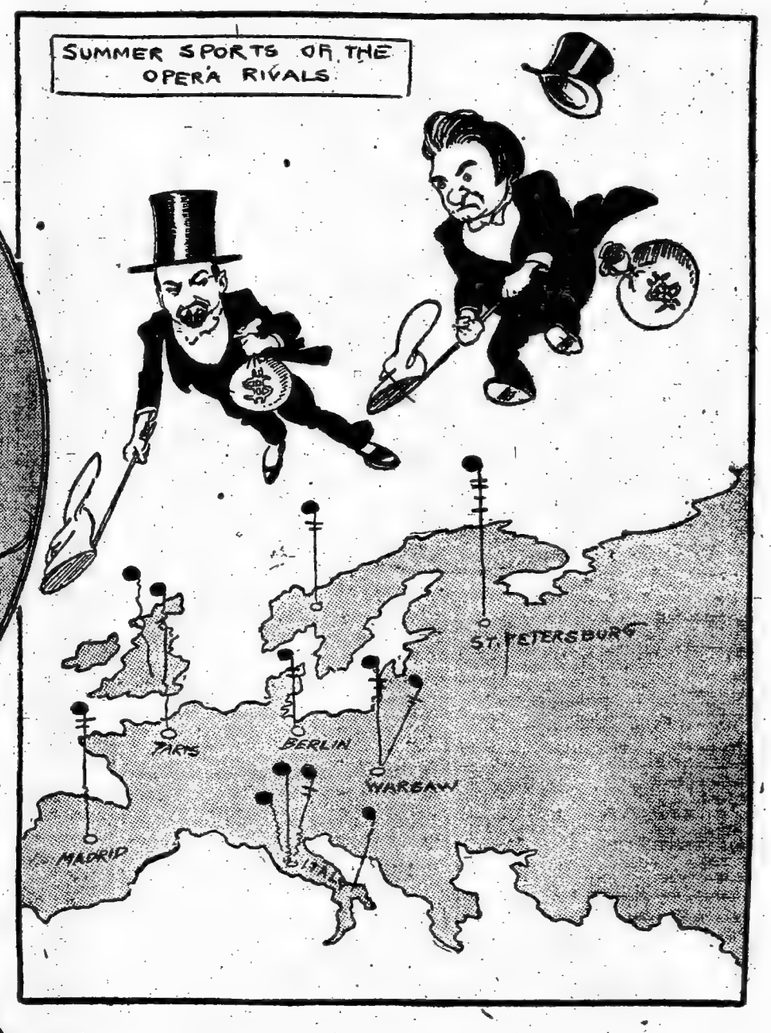

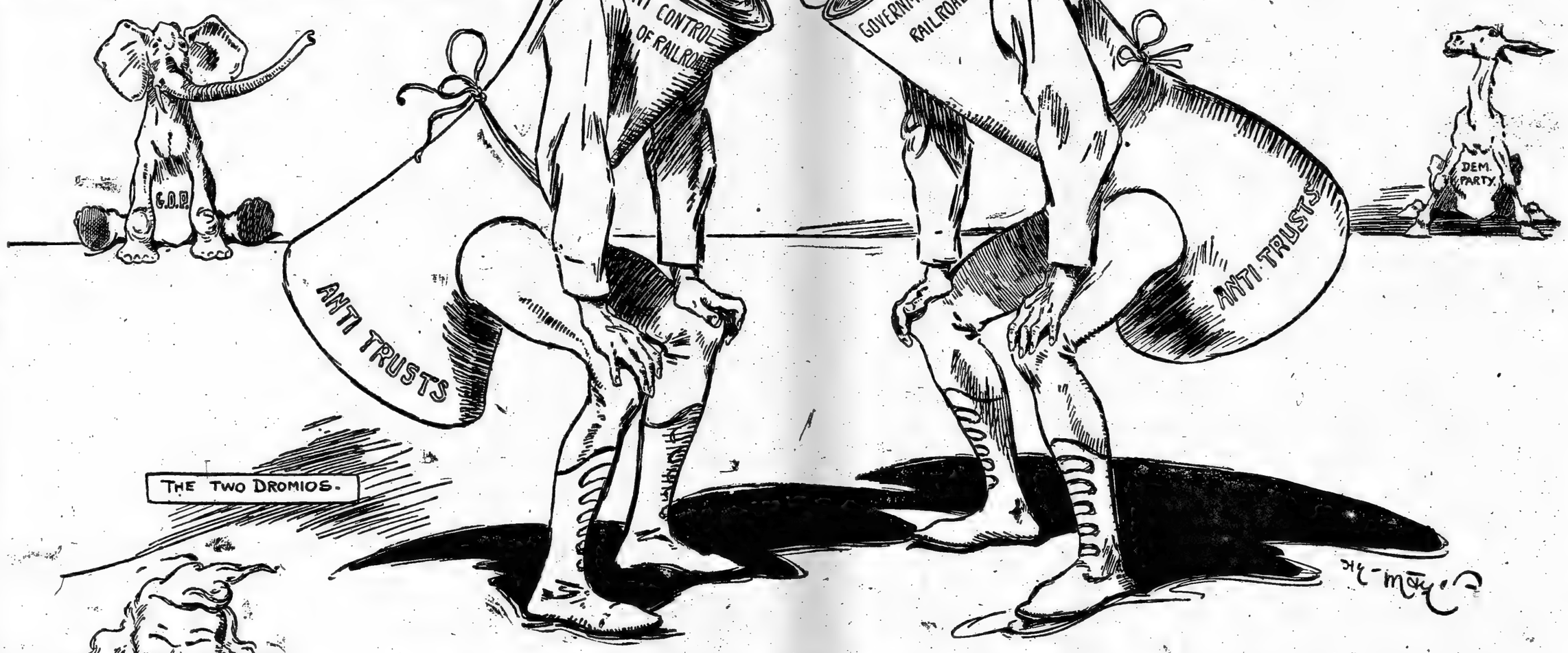

THE TWO DROMIOS.

Hy Mayer

U.S.: "STOP - OR - -!!"

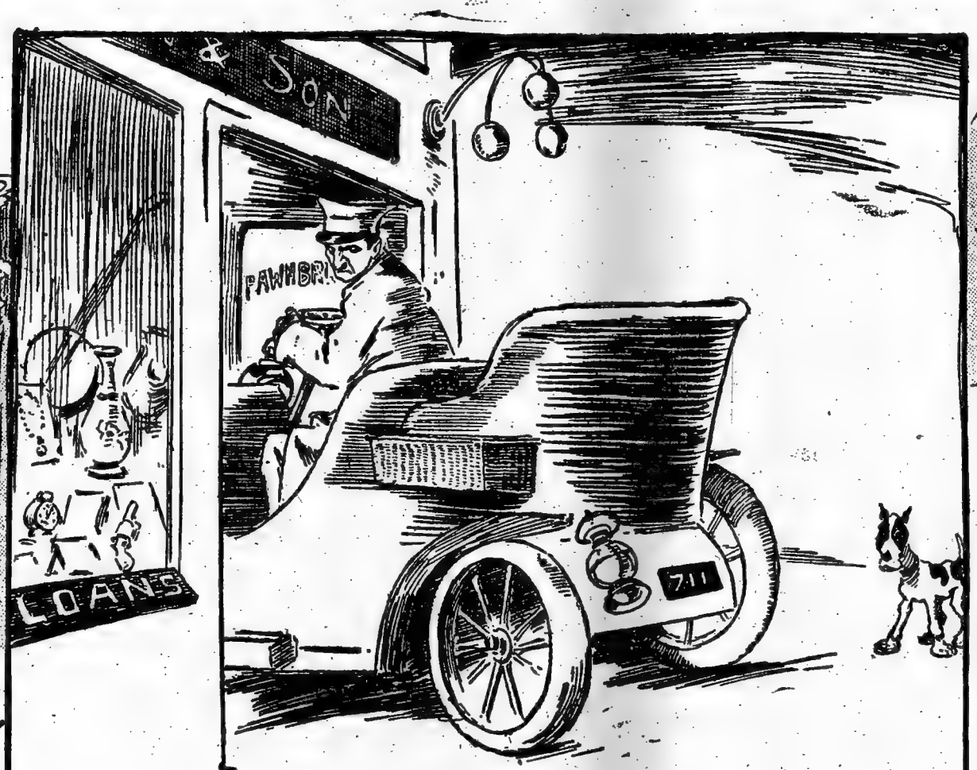

A LITTLE WALL STREET AFTERMATH.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907.

PART FIVE
SECOND NEWS SECTION

BANKERS AND GOLD STOP BERLIN PANIC

Heavy Slump in Stocks Checked at Close of a Wild Day on the Boerse.

BREAK HERE DID IT

Canadian Pacific Drops 11 Points on Tremendous Selling—Foreign Trusts in Trouble.

BERLIN, March 23.—The cable reports of Friday from New York caused one of the most panicky days to-day that the Berlin Boerse has seen in the last five years. New York's heavy fall in Canadian Pacific, which is held in large amounts in Germany, was chiefly responsible for the reaction here, these shares being the most sensitive spot in the foreign list. They lost to-day 11 points, a loss which in the experience of Berlin is regarded as sensational.

An immense volume of selling orders came from the provinces. All securities opened at reduced quotations, and the market was almost without buyers. The outside element was especially in evidence as sellers. While New York gave the impulse to the day's drop in prices, still home causes played a considerable rôle. Among other things was the attitude of the bankers in the approaching monthly settlement. Owing to the heavy fall in securities and the general weakness of the situation the bankers are refusing to carry over the holdings of many small operators by taking shares as collateral. They are unwilling to take the risk involved, but offer to lend money outright instead.

Other home causes that seriously affected the situation are the announcement that the German Steel Trust has broken off negotiations for renewal owing to the impossibility of arranging a satisfactory adjustment of allotments, and the threatened dissolution of the potash syndicate through the multiplication of independent mines.

The international money market situation also exercised a strong influence on the day's trading, especially the fears of a second advance in the Bank of France's rate discount and the withdrawal of gold from London for New York.

The money situation here is so bad that bankers who hitherto have been husbanding their resources, decided to-day that they must do something to alleviate the dangers connected with the monthly settlement. Hence they began buying bills more freely, beating down the discount rate by one-eighth. They also offered call bills at a rate lower than for several days past. Nevertheless, considerable apprehension exists regarding pay day, which comes on April 2, lest some firms be unable to meet the difference.

The downward course of prices to-day was finally checked and a moderate recovery followed upon better Paris quotations and reports that the Austro-Hungarian Bank was sending gold to Berlin. The local bankers thereupon began supporting the market.

ANOTHER DROP IN STOCKS.

Report of a Big London House in Trouble Causes a Sharp Break Here.

Prices dropped still further in the stock market yesterday. In a way that was very disappointing to those who thought that the declines already recorded had been sufficient to discount almost anything that might happen, all the active stocks yesterday showed further losses of from 1 to 5 points.

Canadian Pacific, which was one of the weakest features yesterday, at one time showed a decline of over 8 points, but it rallied enough before the close to show a net loss for the day of only 5⅛ points. Heavy selling of Canadian Pacific by London, Berlin, Montreal, and Toronto, where the stock was largely held, together with the disturbed money conditions abroad, accounted for much of the drop.

The Erie stocks showed further declines, the first preferred losing 1⅝ points. Great Northern lost 4⅞, Illinois Central 5, Northern Pacific 4⅜, Norfolk & Western 3; Union Pacific 4, Southern Pacific 2⅝, United States Steel common 1⅝, and the preferred 1, Louisville & Nashville 2⅜, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2⅝, and Baltimore & Ohio 2⅛.

One of the things worrying Wall Street yesterday was the fear that at the next forthnighly London settlement, which takes place next Wednesday, there is likely to be trouble on account of the very severe losses in prices which have occurred since the last settlement. There was a report current that a large London stock house was being helped out, and that there was danger of failures at the settlement. There was unusual heavy demand yesterday for cable remittances to London for use on Wednesday, and the urgency of these demands was thought to reflect a strained condition in the London market.

A number of international bankers agreed yesterday in the statement that none of the gold which is expected to arrive in London on Monday, will find its way to New York.

Foreign exchange rates again advanced yesterday, demand sterling selling up 20 points, to $4.8370. Cables from Paris announced disturbed conditions at that centre, which led to reports here that there was possibility of a further advance in the French Bank rate in the near future.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST

Easter Millinery---Simply Superb.

Hats that are exclusive in style, hats that exhale the very atmosphere of Parisian boulevards.
With one enthusiastic accord the women of New York vote the
Bloomingdale Exhibit of Trimmed Hats the Largest Exhibit in Greater New York—The Smartest Exhibit in Greater New York—The Lowest-Price Exhibit (quality considered) in Greater New York.
The Easter collection of Hats—from $4.98 to $65—is really marvellous in its profusion of bewildering beauty.
Bloomingdales', 2nd Floor, Lex. Ave. Section.

Richest Ribbons For Easter.

Fashion has decreed that Ribbons play an important role in Eastertide raiment preparations—and in fact for all Springtime dress. Of course Bloomingdales' is the fountain head for the seekers of the choicest and best products of American and European makers. Here is an unbounded assortment of rich

Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons;
Taffeta, Satin Taffeta, Moire, Messaline Ribbons in all colors and widths;
Warp Printed, Roman Striped, Plaid and checked effects in an elaborate array.

Very Special Pricings on
3½ inch Taffeta Ribbon, all silk, value 18c, 12½c yard
4½ inch Satin Taffeta Ribbon, all silk.....17c yard
5 inch Silk Taffeta Ribbon, all silk.....22c yard
Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Dainty Easter Neckwear

There is nothing that adds so much to the charm and beauty of the Easter gown as a dainty, tasteful piece of neckwear—or an effective feather boa.

The Bloomingdale stock is replete with exponents of the very best styles. All that is in vogue—all that is modish—is here at prices that admit of no competition. The following are especially attractive:

Women's Embroidered Linen Collars at 19c, 25c, 50c, to 98c each.
Lace and Embroidery Bows at 25c and 50c each.
Mull Ties and Windsor Ties at 25c and 50c each.
Lawn and Lace Rabats at 25c and 50c each.
Coque Feather Boas, 2 yards long, in all colors, $2.98 and $3.98 each.
Marabou Scarfs and Stoles, in black and brown, at $2.50 to $9.98 each.
Ostrich Feather Boas, all lengths and sizes, from $6.00 to $25.00.
Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Beautiful Silk and Net Waists for Easter

Very, very early in January we promised you not only the largest collection, but also the very widest variety of waists of all worthy kinds in New York to select from. We have lived up to the promise.

We cannot begin to tell you about all the styles, so we earnestly urge you to come to our waist store and see for yourself the degree of superiority it has attained. The following are especially desirable styles for Easter's dress parade:

Exquisite New Model Point d'Esprit Waists, tastefully made with yoke and cordings of taffeta and French knots; have fancy collar and cuffs of silk; chiffon lined; half sleeves; button back; here in gray, navy and black; really remarkable values, at $7.98 and..... **$9.98**

Pretty Chiffon Taffeta Waists, elaborately trimmed with lace, button back; short sleeves; at..... **$3.98**

Net Messaline Waists, handsomely trimmed with medallions and lace; short or three-quarter sleeves; special at $4.98, $5.98 and..... **$6.75**

Beautiful New Ecru, Lace and Net Waists, elaborately yet tastefully trimmed with medallions and inserting; the very best collection of waists in town; at $4.98, $6.98, $7.98 and..... **$18.98**

Bloomingdales', 2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Newest Hosiery Fad

Beautiful Golden Brown.

Men's, Women's, Children's. First in answering style calls, always—of course we are ready with complete assortments of Golden Brown Stockings—in silk, lisle and cotton.

Best of all, we are selling them

33⅓ Below Set Market Prices

because we bought largely in Europe long ago—when most stores decried the fad or at least looked on the movement with suspicion. So we are ready—completely so.

Women's Lisle and Silk ½ Hose—Very fine grades, with silk clockings and hand silk embroidery, very neat designs. A great variety of designs, tan, gray and black grounds—embroidered in contrasting shades of silk. Values up to 59c. a pair, at 3 pairs for $1.00, or, per pair..... **35c**

Women's Fine Gauze Lisle Stockings, plain or lace ankle; some have silk embroidered insteps. More than half a hundred styles to select from. Tans, white, grays and black. Values up to 59c. a pair, at 3 pairs for $1.00, or, per pair..... **35c**

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ideal Easter Footwear

For Smart Young Women

Golden Brown (color No. 21) boots, Oxfords, sailor ties and pumps.

Patent Kid foot fancies of all sorts; also the most modish effects in dull leathers, suedes and white canvas.

Correct toe shapes in all.

Women's Golden Brown Boots—Genuine Russia calf leather.... **$4.85**

Women's Sailor Ties, Oxfords and Gibson ties of vici kid, patent kid, dull leathers and white canvas..... **$1.49** to **$4.98**

Women's Tan Oxfords, Gibson ties and pumps..... **$1.98** to **$2.98**

Women's Golden Brown 1, 2 and 3 eyelet sailor ties and pumps..... **$3.48** to **$5.98**

Bloomingdales', 2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Long Gloves for Easter.

Just in time for Easter—a large shipment of fine, long glace Kid Gloves just here from our Paris house, made by the very best manufacturer that ever made gloves.

$2.25 Elbow-Length Glace Kid Gloves, Mousquetaire style, with buttons or clasps at the wrist. The kid is of fine quality; fit guaranteed; all sizes; very special at..... **$1.79**

Women's $3.50 16-Button Length Black Glace Gloves, 24 inches long—the length that reaches well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid, mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded; all sizes; no mail orders filled. Price. to-morrow..... **$2.15**

Bloomingdales', Main Floor.

Jewelry---Easter Gifts

Plain Roman Gold Crosses, one set with diamonds; special at $7.98, $6.98, $5.55 and..... **$4.39**

Solid Gold Crosses, chased and plain; special at 95c., $1.25, $1.69 to..... **$6.00**

Gold Brooches, excellent variety of pretty designs. Rich enamel colorings, scroll and flower designs, set with pearls and other stones; special, $2.95, $3.69, $4.75 and **$5.25**

Solid Gold Crosses, set with pearls, amethysts and garnets; special at $4.25, $4.95, $6.75 and **$8.25**

Solid Gold Lockets, heart or round shape, made to hold two pictures, set with cut diamond; special, $6.75, $8.25, 9.75 and..... **$11.98**

Same Locket, without diamond, special, $2.49, $4.25, $5.00, $6.00 and..... **$7.98**

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Sec.

Venetian Iron Chandelier

A smart dining room finishing touch. It is 36 inches long—and may be had for either gas or oil. Those for gas are fitted with a complete incandescent gas outfit—while those for oil are fitted with an oil well, burner, wick and chimney. Both styles have a very pretty colored art glass shade with bead fringe—any color you desire.

Either will add a very artistic touch to your city or country home. The regular price is $9.00. Our special sale price..... **$5.98**

$8.50 Dining Table Lamp

These artistic Lamps are wrought of black Venetian iron. Have fine centre draft burner and colored art glass shade, with fringe. An immense bargain at..... **$5.49**

Our collection of Art Gas and Electric Chandeliers for dining rooms is complete and superb.

Bloomingdales', 3d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Sale of Oriental Rugs.

To close several lines we have reduced prices to points materially below the cost of import.

Shirvans & Daghestan Rugs.
Sizes 4.2x3.6, 4.10x3.8 ft.
Originally $15.00 to $23.50, at $9.95 to $16.00

Daghestan & Kabistan Rugs.
Sizes 4.6x3.5, 4.11x4 ft.
Originally $28.00 to $35.00, at $18.50 to $26.00

650 Antique Mousouls & Guendjes.
Sizes 6.7x4.1, 7.9x3.11.
Originally $25.00 to $35.00, at $16.00 to $28.00

358 Extra Fine Silky Pieces Irans & Kazaks
Sizes 7.4x4.6, 9.1x3.11.
Originally $35.00 to $50.00, at $23.50 to $39.00

325 Hall Runners
Sizes 9.10x3.7, 18.11x3.6.
Originally $32.00 to $135.00, at $18.00 to $85.00

Our last week's special prices will continue on 45 extra quality

India Carpets
Sizes 12.2x9.2 to 15.3x12.1, from $95.00 to $225.00

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

12x9 ft. At the Phenomenally Under Value Price of **$11.48**

Beautiful, new Brussels Rugs from a maker so well known and whose goods are so highly thought of, that, were we to publish his name, you might naturally think there was something radically wrong with the goods. Take our word for it—there is not.

The only reason for the reduced price is that the Rugs are slightly mismatched, but that does not in any way affect the wearing qualities or the beauty of the Rugs. A marvellous bargain.

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

Hand Cut Monogram Dies

At Sharply Reduced Prices.

Another remarkable offer from our Engraving Department which will continue throughout the week commencing to-morrow, Monday, 25th.

We will cut a die of two or three Roman or Old English letters or a monogram die of entwined letters from a host of styles, and stamp 50 sheets of fabric finish paper, pure white square sheet, in any of the plain colors, and furnish 50 envelopes to match. Usually $1.75; complete for..... **85c**

Same Style and Quantity Stamped in gold or silver. Special at..... **$1.10**

The die is yours; can be taken home or left in our charge.

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, Lex. Av. Section.

All Cars Transfer to **BLOOMINGDALES',** Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Bloomingdales

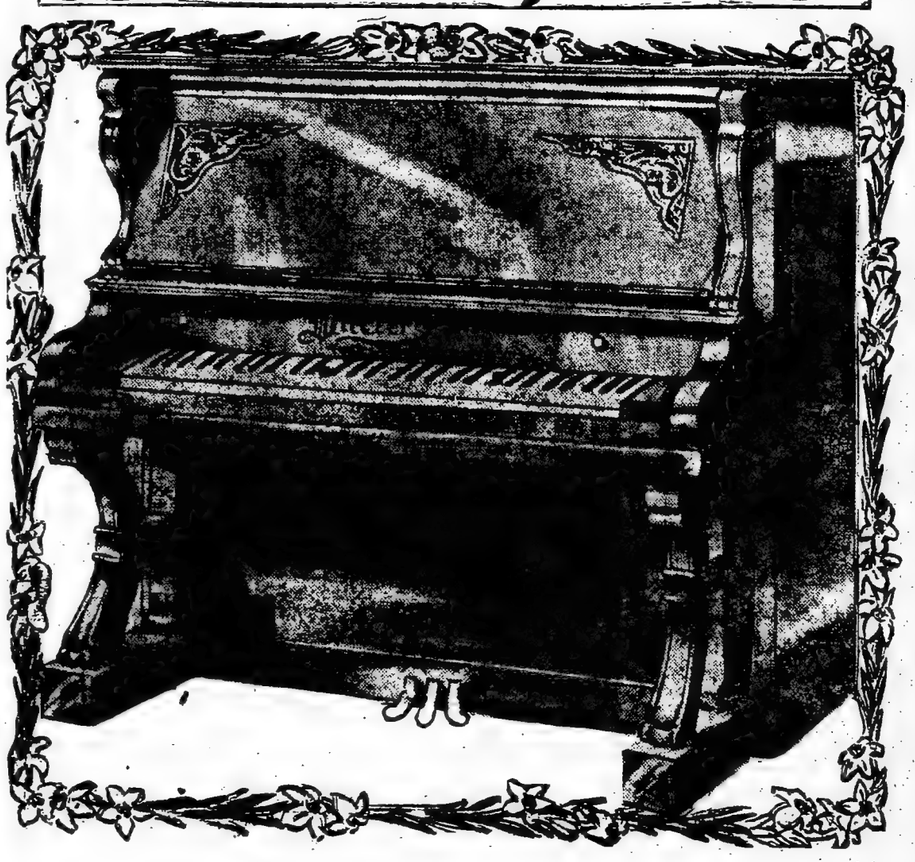

Last Week of Our Great 1907 Easter Piano Sale!

The most remarkable piano sale in the history of Bloomingdales'.

In This Mammoth Sale We Offer the

$500 Walters Dahlia Pianos, $250.

Just think of being able to secure a high grade, rich toned $500 Walters D Concert Grand Piano for $250!

$5 Down and $1 a Week.

This offer is the means of placing the highest type of pianos in the home of every family.

If you want to secure one of these world-renowned $500 newest style Walters D Concert Grand Upright, richest toned Pianos for $250, including a beautiful stool, with or without a back, to match, and new styled fleece-lined rubber cover

We Advise you to make your selection immediately. The sale has been tremendous and you will be awfully disappointed if you do not secure one.

These Pianos Cannot Be Purchased on These Terms After This Sale

As a special Easter offering we have arranged with the Walters Piano Co. to offer these $500 new 1907 model Walters D Concert Upright Pianos for $250—the greatest piano value ever offered in America.

These pianos are built on the most artistic lines and are the finest that brains and skilled labor can build.

They are Pianos that are Built to Last Forever

There is no other piano to equal them even at double this price.

STYLE — In style, quality, construction, workmanship and durability they are unexcelled.

ACTION — Improved repeating action is one of the finest that can be made and is guaranteed in every detail for 25 years.

TONAL QUALITY — In tone quality the Walters D Concert Grand Tone-Lasting Piano is pre-eminent.

CONSTRUCTION — In construction they are without a rival, and equal to any $500 piano.

Design —In artistic design and make-up there is no piano in the world anywhere near the price that can equal it. They are conceded by prominent authorities to be the finest pianos manufactured, and are constructed on the highest plan known in piano building. THE CASES are beautiful, newest, most artistic and original in design; bird's-eye maple lined, made of the finest double veneer, beautifully carved.

These pianos contain the finest repeating action, best in the world, guaranteed for 25 years; they have full copper wound strings in the bass, keys are of the finest selected ivory sharps, are patent covered, smooth as glass. They have 16-pound hammers, which are the very best manufactured. They have solid brass pedals, solid brass continuous hinges and solid brass trimmings. They have new improved sounding-board, which will last forever. The pins are bushed, of the very best workmanship, the backs are let in and strictly dustproof.

If you make your selection early you will not be disappointed and the piano will be ready for delivery to your home upon first payment of $5, and thereafter only $1 per week, which is less than 15c. per day.

We Charge No Interest for time taken in making payments; we do not charge for insurance; there are no extras whatever—$250, that's all.

If you are fortunate enough to secure one of the Walters D Pianos to-morrow at $250 you get it at a price which is HALF Value. You make a Clear $250

and make one of the safest piano investments in the world.

These Walters Pianos are fully guaranteed in every detail for a term of 15 years by the Walters Piano Company as well as by ourselves; a fac-simile of this guarantee is inserted in gilt letters in the top lid of every piano.

Pianos delivered within city limits will be kept in tune free of charge for one year.

Walters D Piano is a class all by itself and will satisfy the highest talent.

They contain many improvements not to be had in any other make of piano. They will satisfy the most critical musicians. They are creations in piano construction and

Masterpieces of Piano Making.

Special Notice. As many of our customers have been disappointed in these special sales, and this being one of the greatest opportunities to secure the best piano manufactured—at half value—we would advise all who are interested to make a selection immediately, so they will not be disappointed.

If you contemplate purchasing a piano we would advise you to call and judge for yourself if this is not the greatest piano value ever offered in America.

Warerooms, 3d Floor.

All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

KEEN CONTESTS IN SEVENTH'S GAMES

Pilgrim Lowers Armory Record for 1,000-Yard Race—Hillman Fails.

BIG CROWD DISAPPOINTED

No Match Between the Two Crack Runners Was Ever Contemplated —Events Well Contested.

The annual indoor games of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York, regarded as one of the stellar events of the indoor athletic season, because of the large social following commanded by the regiment, as well as the excellent programme annually provided, were held in the big armory last evening, and were conspicuously successful. The track laid off in the drill hall was surrounded by rows of fashionably gowned spectators, while the galleries at either end were crowded to their capacity. Among those present were many prominently identified with New York's social life. It was a conspicuous gathering, in every way typical of the popularity of the occasion.

The athletic features of the meet were the two attempts against records, of Harry L. Hillman in a 600-yard run, and Paul Pilgrim in a 1,000-yard run. Pilgrim ran first in a handicap race, with a big field of starters to overcome and to interfere with him. Yet he was able to cover the distance in 2:21 2-5, which slipped two seconds off the best figures ever made in the armory, although it failed to equal the world's indoor figures.

Hillman ran later. Paced by P. T. Waters and J. H. Teevan he tried for the indoor mark of 1:14, and failed by six seconds of the mark. It was his fourth race of the night, after having competed at the Seventy-first Regiment games, and he probably could do no better, but it was pretty rough on those who had been led to expect he would go after a record in a match race with Paul Pilgrim, especially as neither ever contemplated racing.

Aside from these trials the meet was principally confined to military events, which, while picturesque and interesting, bore more the character of novelties than regulation contests. The wall scaling was an amusing spectacle, and the rescue race evoked considerable enthusiasm.

Company E won the Halstead bronze trophy for the general point competition, while the military trophy went to Company B. The latter included the rescue race, wall scaling, both military relay races and the tent-raising contest. The scores in the two contests were:

Halstead Trophy—Company A, 15; Company B, 24; Company D, 18; Company E, 45; Company F, 24; Company G, 6; Company H, 24; Company I, 8; Company K, 16.

Military Trophy—Company A, 8; Company B, 13; Company D, 4; Company E, 4; Company H, 10; Company I, 5; Company K, 6.

The summary follows:

1,000-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by Paul Pilgrim, Co. E, (scratch;) G. W. Paulson, Co. D, (50 yards,) second; J. P. Lee, Jr., Co. B, (40 yards.) Time—2:21 2-5.

Military Event—Scaling 8-foot wall and running 150 yards.)—Won by Company K; time, 49 seconds; Company E, second, in 48 2-5 seconds; Company H, third, in 61 4-5 seconds; Company I did not finish.

75-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by W. B. Ganun, Co. E; H. K. Ames, Co. F, second; F. P. Maccarene, Co. H, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

75-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Kenneley, Co. F, (13 feet;) H. L. Post, Co. A, (18 feet,) second; H. M. Crooker, Co. B, (21 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

Half-Mile Roller Skating Race, (Novice.)—Won by W. W. Struthers, Co. K; E. A. Ware, Co. B, second; R. A. Semon, Co. D, third. Time—2:04.

440-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by G. H. Leith, Co. E; E. T. Pelham, Co. D, second; P. P. Maccarené, Co. H, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Cimlotti, Co. C, (12 yards;) F. Weonecken, Co. H, (10 yards,) second; A. E. Ward, Co. E, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:54 3-5.

Rescue Race, 50 yards and return, carrying comrade, handicap.—Won by J. S. Eakin and A. F. C. Milligan, Company I, (scratch;) H. D. King and D. F. Mann, Company A, (5 yards,) second; W. W. Struthers and K. Smith, Company K, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:19 2-5.

Three-legged Race, 176 Yards.—Won by A. G. Evesall and A. G. Bauer, Company A, (20 yards;) D. Darlington and F. G. Wernecker, Company H, (12 yards,) second; W. A. Hughes and J. Storms, Jr., Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

One-mile Roller Skating Race, Handicap.—Won by W. W. Struthers, Company K, (15 yards;) H. Jorrett, Company H, (scratch,) second; R. A. Semon, Company D, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:49 3-5.

Relay Race in Heavy Marching Order, 1,056 Yards, Novice Teams.—Won by Company H, (A. Felham, J. D. Morgan, J. E. Allen;) Company D, (M. M. Beasley, E. T. Pelham, A. Bauer,) second; Company E, (A. C. Plummer, A. G. Purgold, G. H. Robertson,) third. Time—2:48.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Kennelley, Co. F, (9 yards;) W. A. Hughes, Co. E, (scratch,) second; H. L. Post, Co. A, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. Kennelley, Co. F, (10 feet,) with 33 feet 11 inches; W. E. Klingberg, Co. B, (12 feet,) second, with 31 feet 10 inches; W. R. Larendon, Co. G, (12 feet 3 inches,) third, with 31 feet 5¼ inches.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by G. H. Leigh, Co. E; S. B. Nash, Co. A, second; A. W. Smith, Co. F, third. Time—2:19 4-5.

176-Yard Sack Race.—Won by W. A. Hughes, Co. E, (scratch;) J. S. Myrick, Co. D, (6 yards,) second; D. Darlington, Co. H, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Storms, Jr., Co. E, (4 yards;) A. L. Mauer, Co. D, (9 yards,) second; F. Wernecken, Co. H, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

352-Yard Run in Heavy Marching Order, (Handicap.)—Won by J. T. Keeler, Co. B, (17 yards;) J. P. Lee, Jr., Co. B, (13 yards,) second; C. G. Simpson, Co. H, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:50.

Tent Raising Contest.—Won by Company B; Company H second, Company D third.

Running High Jump.—Won by W. Kennelley, Company F, (2 inches,) with 5 feet 3 inches; L. H. Fitch, Company I, (3 inches,) second, with 5 feet 1 inch; E. S. Pollock, Company E, (scratch,) third, with 5 feet 2 inches.

One-mile Relay Race.—Won by Company E, (W. A. Hughes, Paul Pilgrim, M. Hayward, J. Storms, Jr., (scratch;) Company D, (T. Myrick, H. Moore, O. P. Looser, A. Mauer,) (32 yards,) second; Company H, (F. L. Wernecken, D. Darlington, G. H. Chichester, G. K. Anderson,) (36 yards,) third. Time—1:42 1-5. Breaking the record.

FAST TIME ON SHORT TRACK.

Twenty-second Regiment Wins Military Championship in Armory Games.

Remarkable time, which if made over a correctly measured track would have established new world's records in both the one and two mile relay races, was made in the indoor games last night, held in the new armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The two-mile relay for the military championship was captured after a hard fight by the Twenty-second Regiment team beating the Thirteenth Regiment by about five yards. The time was 7:53 2-5, while the present record made at Travers Island is 7:54 4-5. Melvin Sheppard won the final relay for his regiment. Harvey Cohn was in the lead for the Thirteenth Regiment team when the final half-mile was started. He had a lead of fully ten yards, but in the last lap Sheppard overhauled him easily, and won by a good margin. The defeated team protested the victory on the plea that the scorers had stopped the race one lap too soon, but the scorers showed that they had kept correct tallies, and the referee refused to run the event over.

When the mile relay was run and also won by the Twenty-second team in the fast time of 3:13 3-5, about eight seconds better than the record, it was generally admitted that the track was at fault. Harry Hillman took up the final lap for the defeated team, his opponent being Charles J. Clarke, Sheppard having been the second man to run. Clarke had a big lead when Hillman started after him, and he picked up fully ten yards, but Clarke was able to win by a margin of eight yards. All of the events were well filled, and in the short races several heats were necessary to weed out the contestants for the finals. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (13 feet;) J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., (10 feet,) second; O. G. Telschow, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (15 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Intercompany Novice Relay.—Won by Company K, (Eickhoff, H. Ranges, Cpl. Lovell;) Company G, (W. G. Wilson, C. G. Thompson, G. T. Steurwald, G. H. McGovern,) second; Company E, (J. T. Reed, W. Jude, J. H. Derring, W. G. Stretton,) third. Time—1:46.

[illegible] Relay, Military Championship.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment, (H. P. Odell, F. Rogers, J. P. Sullivan, M. S. Sheppard;) Thirteenth Regiment, (F. Riley, W. Van Thum, J. J. Farrell, H. W. Cohn,) second; Seventy-first Regiment, (C. H. Davis, J. P. Fisherman, A. P. Lilley, E. J. Sweeney,) third. Time—7:53 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap, for Members of Seventy-first Regiment.—Won by G. W. Flood, (8 yards;) R. Lawson, (11 yards,) second; W. Struttou, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Eight-Lap Relay, Intersettlement Athletic League.—Won by Hudson Guild, (T. Herdes, L. Smith, M. Meyer, F. Hayes;) Boys' Club, (J. Bernheimer, G. Bernheimer, A. Mundle, G. Flatow,) second; Gordon House, first team, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. McDonnell, Mott Haven A. C., (60 yards;) Morton Weeks, Yale University A. A., (46 yards,) second; A. G. Knight, Irish-American A. C., (44 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. B. Lizza, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards;) J. J. McEntee, New York A. C., (11 yards,) second; J. G. Harris, Young Men's Christian Association, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:34.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by the Twenty-second Regiment, (A. J. Crockett, Melvin Sheppard, Fred Koch, Charles J. Clarke;) Thirteenth Regiment, (Lawson Robertson, Peter J. Waters, James H. Teevan, Harry Hillman,) second. Time—3:13 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. A. Morris, Seventy-first Regiment; J. McCaffrey, Fordham Preparatory, second; W. N. Brockwehl, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:23 4-5.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Malone, Mohawk A. C., (120 yards;) W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C., (80 yards,) second; Thomas Hogan, Eagle Athletic Club, (160 yards,) third. Time—7:06 2-5.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLBOY GAMES

Price and Lathrop Carry Off Honors at Polytechnic Institute Meet.

A. S. Price and E. F. Lathrop did the best work at the seventeenth annual indoor game of the Polytechnic Institute held last night in the institute gymnasium, Brooklyn. Price captured first place in the 80-yard hurdle race, potato race, and the standing broad jump, and with E. A. Leslie as a partner won the three-legged race. Lathrop won the heavyweight wrestling contest and also secured first place in the fence vault. F. Saunderson was first in the running high jump with 4 feet 11 inches, and after the contest was over he cleared 5 feet 1 inch. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Cooley, '10; A. S. Price, '09, second; E. H. Ramsbotham, '09, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Fence Vault.—Won by E. F. Lathrop, '07; E. H. Ramsbotham, '09, second; A. V. Pederson, '09, third.

Potato Race.—Won by A. S. Price, '09; W. A. Freese, '09, second; A. S. Hegeman, '07, third. Time—0:41.

80-Yard Hurdle.—Won by A. S. Price, '09; H. Tuthill, '10, second; E. F. Griffin, '10, third. Time—0:04 1-5.

Heavyweight Wrestling.—Won by E. F. Lathrop, '07; A. W. Post, '08, second; C. A. Buechner, '08, third.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by E. A. Leslie, '09; E. F. Lathrop, '10, second; A. Eggers, '10, third. Time—1:29.

30-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by C. A. Buechner, '08; E. A. Leslie, '09, second; E. F. Lathrop, '07, third. Time—0:20 1-5.

Lightweight Wrestling, Below 135 Pounds.—Won by I. H. Fern, '08, by default.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by A. W. Post, '08, with 34 feet 9⅝ inches; E. F. Lathrop, '09, with 34 feet 9½ inches, second; J. G Dellert, '09, with 31 feet 9 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by A. S. Price, '10, with a jump of 9 feet 4 inches; L. J. Mulhearn, '10, with 9 feet 2⅜ inches, second; E. F. Griffin, '10, with 9 feet 2 inches, third.

Rope-Climbing Contest.—Won by E. A. Leslie, '09; E. F. Lathrop, '07, second; E. H. Naentig, '07, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Saunderson, '10, with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches; E. F. Lathrop, '07, with 4 feet 10½ inches, second; E. F. Griffin, '10, and A. S. Price, '09, with 4 feet 7½ inches, tied for third.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by A. S. Price and E. A. Leslie, '09; E. F. Lathrop and G. W. Westcott, '07, second; W. A. Frese and H. Tuthill, '09, third. Time—0:14.

Woodruff a Lemon Club Member.

The Crescent Athletic Club held at its clubhouse, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, last night, its annual athletic dinner. Over 350 members and guests gathered at the tables to do honor to the athletic teams of the Brooklyn organization. There were a number of prominent guests in attendance, including Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, President George W. Kuhlke of the New York Athletic Club, and Dr. William F. Anderson, Physival Director at Yale.

President L. H. Langhaar of the Crescent Club presided and introduced Mr. Woodruff. As the latter rose to speak, Vice-President McDermott approached him with a demand for a dollar. On receipt of the money he handed him a package containing a lemon and a certificate of membership to the Lemon Club, which he said had been delayed since last Election Day.

Mr. Woodruff spoke briefly on politics, and Judge Van Wyck followed him in the same vein. The other speakers confined themselve to paying tribute to the success of the Crescent Club's athletes during the past season.

Public School Athletes.

A bronze relief trophy has been donated to the Public Schools Athletic League by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, to be awarded on Feb. 1 of each year to the elementary school of Greater New York making the best showing in the athletic badge contest. The league will officially test the school standing highest in the competition, and the trophy will be awarded to the school that is able in this final test to make a standing higher than any other recorded standard.

To further its policy of not allowing schoolboys to monopolize competitions and keep out from the entry list the great mass of boys, the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has recently issued an official interpretation of its rule barring from eligibility boys who represent outside organizations. The committee includes in outside organizations athletic clubs, Young Men's Christian Associations, settlements, and evening recreation centres. Exception is made, however, in case of elementary schoolboys connected with church organizations and the Summer schools.

In future schoolboys will not be permitted to represent in athletics a club of one organization against a club of another organization and still be eligible to represent the school. This rule will not prevent boys from taking part in athletic competitions that are closed to their organization. The purpose of the rule is to prevent a few boys who are expert in some branch of athletics from representing several different clubs in organizations.

The P. S. A. L. baseball tournament this season promises to close with the largest number of entries yet recorded. Fifteen Brooklyn schools have entered teams. The entries of these schools are: Public School Nos. 1, 16, 28, 32, 34, 44, 45, 70, 78, 85, 88, 109, 122, 128, and 144.

The Basket Ball Committee of the P. S. A. L. has determined the dates for the finals in the elementary basket ball tournament as follows: Manhattan will play Bronx April 3, at 4 P. M., at the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Brooklyn will play Queens on the same day at Public School 117, Brooklyn. The final for the city championship will be played on April 6, at 2 P. M., probably in an armory.

The teams which will represent their boroughs in the finals for the elementary schools basket ball championship are: Senior—Bronx, No. 37; Brooklyn, No. 84. Junior—Manhattan, No. 109; Brooklyn, No. 43.

The plan of the P. S. A. L. to enter a number of high school crews in a special event at the Decoration Day regatta is meeting with great interest, not only in the schools, but among the various rowing and athletic clubs in the city. Capt. Nagle of the Harlem R. C. has volunteered to coach all the crews, provided he can follow them in a launch. The officers of the league are now in correspondence with a number of members of yacht clubs, and are hopeful of securing a boat.

The Morris High School is enthusiastic over the rowing prospects, and it is understood that the New York Athletic Club will help to boat a crew. The students of the schoolship St. Mary's have made arrangements with the Rowing Club of New Rochelle to have a boat and be trained.

Swimming races for elementary schoolboys of the entire city, which it is expected will attract more than a thousand entries, will be held by the Public Schools Athletic League on Saturday, April 6, at the Interior Baths in West Sixtieth Street, with the following events: 80-pound class, 20-yard race; 115-pound class, 60-yard race; 95-pound class, 40-yard race; unlimited weight class, 80-yard race, and 160-yard relay race, four-boy team.

Each school will be allowed three entries in each event in the swimming races next Saturday. No entry fee will be charged. The races will not be Public Schools Athletic League championships, owing to the fact that the majority of the schools have had not opportunity to prepare boys for the races.

Walthour Winning in Paris.

"Bobbie" Walthour, the cyclist of Atlanta, Ga., appears to be invincible in Paris. After his arrival in that city it took him but a short time to get into form, and according to advices from the French capital, there is not a rider in sight who is able to take the measure of the American. His first race abroad was on Sunday, March 3, at the Velodrome d'Hiver, when he met Darragon, whom Frenchmen consider to be the best pace follower in the world. He had defeated everybody in Paris up to the arrival of Walthour, and he was picked to beat the American, but the latter won in straight heats.

On March 10 Walthour, Guignard, and Floyd McFarland started in a one-hour match race, and Walthour not only won, but made new French records from 10 kilometers upward. The previous records were also his. Walthour covered within the hour 78 kilometers 701 meters; Guignard 73 kilometers, 400 meters, and McFarland 68 kilometers 40 meters.

F. W. MOFFETT LANDS CHAMPIONSHIP CUP

Crescent A. C. Gunner Carries Off Shooting Honors by the Margin of One Point

AT THE BAY RIDGE TRAPS

Fine Weather Brings Out Big Fields of Competitors at Travers Island and Larchmont.

Crescent Athletic Club gunners spent the entire day yesterday at the traps on the club grounds at Bay Ridge. Beginning shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning it was dark before the "Moonlight Squad" brought the day's work to a close.

The feature of the day was the final stage of the club championship, which was won by F. W. Moffett with a total of 265 targets, defeating F. B. Stephenson by a single target in an exciting contest. When the shooting began Moffett led by three points. Stephenson reduced the lead by two points, but missed several targets in his last section, and was unable to overcome the lead. O. C. Grinnell was the only other contestant to complete the series, the other entries withdrawing after the first day's shooting. In addition to winning the club championship Moffitt carried off the honors for the highest single day's score, with 90 out of a possible 100. Stephenson was again one point behind in this competition, scoring 89 out of 100 in the first day's competition.

The team shoot was also brought to a conclusion, and resulted in a victory for W. C. Damron and C. A. Lockwood with 7 points.

F. B. Stephenson was the most successful gun of the day, carrying off the majority of the club trophies. C. A. Lockwood, with a handicap of three targets, was leading gun for the March club. The summary:

March Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—F. W. Moffett, 0, 23, 23; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 22, 22; H. Kryn, 2, 19, 21; O. C. Grinnell, 2, 20, 22; W. C. Damron, 2, 22, 24; C. A. Lockwood, 3, 22, 25; G. G. Stephenson, 3, 19, 22; L. C. Hopkins, 5, 17, 22; F. W. Ernst, 4, 18, 22; E. M. Patterson, 4, 20; N. Hubbard, Jr., 7, 17, 24; W. W. Marshall, 5, 16, 21; R. B. Fox, 6, 14, 20; H. F. Marshall, 3, 21, 24.

Team Shoot, 25 Targets, Handicap.—W. C. Damron, 2, 21, 23, and C. A. Lockwood, 2, 21, 23. Total—46. O. C. Grinnell, 2, 23, 25, and F. B. Stephenson, 0, 20, 20. Total—45. A. E. Hendrickson, 4, 21, 25, and H. B. Vanderveer, 4, 15, 10. Total—44. F. W. Moffett, 0, 18, 18, and R. C. Hopkins, 4, 11, 15. Total—33.

Club Championship, 100 Targets, Scratch.—F. Gilbert, Jr., 19, 17, 13, 12. Total—61. F. B. Stephenson, 22, 21, 22, 24. Total—89. G. S. Jack, 18, 19, 21, 21. Total—79. O. C. Grinnell, 21, 21, 19, 20. Total—81. F. W. Moffitt, 20, 21, 21, 25. Total—87. H. M. Brigham, 25, 21, 20, 20. Total—86. F. Scott, 17, 18, 16, 15. Total—64. W. C. Damron, 21, 20, 21, 20. Total—80. H. B. Vanderveer, 46. Total—46.

CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMARY.

				Total.
F. B. Stephenson	89	85	89	264
F. W. Moffett	88	90	87	265
O. G. Stephenson	78	..	..	78
H. M. Brigham	84	..	..	84
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	83	89	81	253
A. E. Hendrickson	75	..	..	75
A. G. Southworth	83	..	..	90
H. Kryn	81	..	..	81

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Handicap.—H. M. Brigham, 0, 15, 15; F. W. Moffitt, 0, 12, 12; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 15, 15; H. Kryn, 1, 12, 13; O. C. Grinnell, 1, 14, 15; W. C. Damon, 1, 9, 10; G. G. Stephenson, 2, 13, 15; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 8, 10; L. C. Hopkins, 3, 11, 11; H. B. Vanderveer, 2, 9, 11. Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 0, 13, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 13, 13; O. C. Grinnell, 0, 15, 15; G. G. Stephenson, 2, 13, 15; G. G. Stephenson and O. C. Grinnell divided.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Handicap.—H. M. Brigham, 0, 13, 15; F. W. Moffitt, 0, 14, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 13, 13; H. Kryn, 1, 12, 13; O. C. Grinnell, 0, 15, 15; C. A. Lockwood, 1, 10, 11; G. G. Stephenson, 2, 13, 15; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 13, 15; L. C. Hopkins, 3, 12, 15. Shoot-off—O. C. Grinnell, 1, 10, 11; G. G. Stephenson, 2, 10, 12; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 10, 12; L. C. Hopkins, 3, 11, 14.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

George W. Kuchler was the principal prize winner among the New York Athletic Club gunners at Travers Island yesterday. The weather conditions were ideal, and the shooting generally excellent. Mr. Kuchler started out by capturing the leg on the March Cup, and after losing the leg on the Huggins trophy to E. F. Crowe by one target, annexed two trophy competitions. J. V. A. Cattus placed two trophy matches to his credit, and then made the high score at five pairs of targets. The scores:

March Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—G. W. Kuchler, (3,) 50; J. W. Hibbard, (2,) 45; F. A. Dugro, (3,) 48; E. F. Crowe, (4,) 43; Fred Vilmar, (3,) 42; J. V. A. Cattus, (3,) 37; G. Edey, (0,) 37; Capt. J. N. Borland, (0,) 34.

Huggins Cup, 25 Targets.—E. F. Crowe, (2,) 24; G. W. Kuchler, (3,) 23; J. V. A. Cattus, (4,) 23; Fred Vilmar, (3,) 21; G. Edey, (0,) 19; Capt. Borland, (0,) 19; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 19; J. W. Hibbard, (1,) 16.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—G. W. Kuchler, (3,) 25; J. W. Hibbard, (1,) 24; Fred Vilmar, (3,) 18; E. F. Crowe, (1,) 19; Capt. Borland, (0,) 17; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 17; J. V. A. Cattus, (4,) 17; G. Edey, (0,) 14.

Five Pairs.—J. V. A. Cattus, 5; J. W. Hibbard, 4; G. Edey, 4; G. W. Kuchler, 4; E. F. Crowe, 4; Capt. Borland, 3; F. A. Dugro, 3; Fred Vilmar, 3.

RESULTS OF LARCHMONT SHOOT.

Two interesting competitions were the result of the week-end shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club at its traps at Larchmont. Some of the best marksmen of the club were included in the fairly large turnout, but the scratch men fared poorly. For the Whitney-Lyon Cup, at fifty targets, A. B. Alley was returned the winner of the day with a score of forty-eight breaks, which included four targets as a handicap. E. L. C. Robins, with an allowance of fifteen targets, carried off first honors in the Sauer Gun contest, and he came within one target this time his handicap being reduced to ten, of equaling A. B. Alley's total for the Whitney-Lyon prize. The scores follow:

Sauer Gun, 50 Targets.—E. L. C. Robins, (15,) 45; J. B. Collins, (5,) 41; A. B. Alley, (4,) 41; E. S. Ballou, (0,) 38; F. W. Perkins, (0,) 35.

Whitney-Lyon Cup, 50 Targets.—A. B. Alley, (4,) 48; E. L. C. Robins, (10,) 47; A. J. Stone, (8,) 46; E. S. Ballou, (0,) 42; F. A. Mohr, (10,) 40; J. A. Pisani, (0,) 38; F. W. Perkins, (0,) 39; J. B. Collins, (2,) 38.

GOOD SPORT AT EDGEWATER.

The fine weather for trap shooting brought out a big attendance of the North River Gun Club members at their grounds, Edgewater, N. J., yesterday, and the shooting was of a high class. J. A. Hendrickson participated in all the events of the day, eight, and made the best record. He had five clean scores in succession, then missed two targets, and wound up the day's sport by making two more clean scores. He was beaten only once, by Charles McClave, who lost but one target in the competition for a case of shells. The scores:

	10	15	10	15	15	25	15	15
Truax	9	15	10	15	13	20	13	—
Bissing	10	10	9	14	14	21	14	—
McClave	10	14	10	13	13	24	12	—
Russell	7	10	9	8	9	16	—	—
Eickhoff	9	12	10	15	14	23	14	—
Ropes	8	14	9	15	12	21	13	—
Ropes, Jr.	8	7	9	10	—	—	—	—
Boldt	—	9	4	8	7	13	7	9
Gillerlaine	—	—	—	12	9	14	10	11
Schram	7	11	8	11	12	20	13	10
Kirby	8	13	8	13	12	22	11	12
Merrill	8	11	9	13	11	19	10	11
Hendrickson	10	15	10	15	15	22	15	15
Paterno	9	11	8	13	11	20	11	12
Allison	9	11	8	13	11	20	11	12
Schneider	10	15	10	14	14	23	14	13

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YALE'S FENCERS FIRST.

Defeat Columbia and "Boston Tech" in Triangular Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Yale won the triangular fencing meet at the Tech gymnasium this evening with a total of twelve bouts; Columbia was a close second with ten bouts to her credit, while Tech was third with five bouts. The work of C. Lage and Amend for Columbia was especially commendable. For Yale, Capt. Stoley and Haas excelled. Loring, in whom Tech has depended very largely for many of her victories, was not in his usual form.

WEST POINT'S EASY VICTORY.

Defeats Princeton in Fencing Tournament by Score of 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 23.—In their first fencing tournament here the cadet fencers to-day defeated Princeton by the score of 7 to 2. Breckenridge was the star of the Princeton team and easily defeated Sears and Holabird, but went down before the aggressive sword play of Dickinson.

With to-day's victory West Point has a clean score for the season, having defeated Columbia 7 to 2, Cornell 6 to 3, Yale 6 to 1. The army fencing team will journey to New York next Friday with the expectation of again carrying off the intercollegiate championship. The summary:

First Round—Breckenridge defeated Sears, Dickinson defeated McClintock, Holabird defeated Wallace.

Second Round—Dickinson defeated Breckenridge, Holabird defeated McClintock, Sears defeated Wallace.

Third Round—Breckenridge defeated Holabird, Sears defeated McClintock, Dickinson defeated Wallace.

TENNIS TEAM SHY OF TOP PLAYERS

Rumors of American Challenge Withdrawal Denied by Committee.

ONLY TWO MEN ARE SURE

Plans Suggested for an Open Competition to Decide Who Will Play Abroad.

Lawn tennis followers are becoming disconcerted over the rumors that possibly the international challenge may be canceled. Yet to allay these forebodings the committee in charge of the American challenge for the Dwight F. Davis Cup—Dr. James Dwight, Robert D. Wrenn, and William J. Clothier—yesterday issued a statement that positively a team would be sent from this country.

But even this has contributed little toward inspiring confidence among the game's supporters. Only Beale C. Wright, the ex-National Champion, and the young player, Karl H. Behr, Jr., are apparently available for the team. That is as the situation stands at present. The former is showing poor form on the Riviera, where his playing has come off setless against such men as Ritchie, who is not of the top class in England. Behr is as yet untried this season.

There is only one thing which sheds a ray of hope over the conditions, and that is the fact that the English Lawn Tennis Association has agreed to hold the international matches the last two weeks of July. This arrangement will afford ample time for practive by the Americans, which was not the case last year when the matches were played the first weeks of June.

The peculiar conditions at this time have been brought about by the failure of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to secure the co-operation of the leading players of the country in the formation of a team to compete for the trophy. The refusals of a number of experts who were counted upon as eligible candidates to consider a trip abroad is a severe setback.

LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNEY.

N. W. Anthony Wins Country Club Weekly Handicap Event.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 23.—The pleasant weather brought out a big field of golfers to-day. It was warm and sunny, and the links at both the Pine Forest Club and the Country Club were in splendid condition. In the Country Club's weekly handicap event, twenty returned cards, N. W. Anthony, with a 73, won the net score cup. The summary:

N. W. Anthony, 85, 12—73; F. S. Armstrong, 90, 18—77; J. G. Patterson, 89, 4—85; H. S. Bigelow, 88, 10—78; H. A. James, 94, 16—78; P. Rhinelander, 95, 16—79; W. M. Kernan, 96, 14—80; R. H. Robertson, 90, 9—81; S. E. De Forest, 90, 8—82; A. C. Bether, 100, 18—82; F. S. Deyman, 100, 18—82; C. W. Hinkley, 94, 12—82; A. J. McClure, 96, 12—84; H. H. Brown, 97, 10—87; R. W. Houghton, 105, 14—91; F. A. Potts, 110, 18—92; E. L. De Forest, 101, 7—94; Mrs. F. A. Potts, 120, 24—96; G. C. Smith, 111, 14—97; George A. Saportas, 115, 18—97.

DYKER MEADOW GOLFERS OUT.

Regular Greens Used for First Time—Morehouse Wins Handicap.

Mild weather aroused the golfing fever yesterday among the enthusiasts of the Dyker Meadow Club and the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, presented a busy scene in the afternoon. So many players turned up at the club that it was suggested to hold a selected nine-hole contest and nearly twenty members took part. The nine-hole course was played over twice, as usual, and the contestants picked out the lowest score made for each hole and half of the regular club handicap was allowed.

David Morehouse won the prize with a net result of 35 from 9 handicap. Morris Whitlatch, one of the leading Montclair players and a recent member of the Dyker Meadow fraternity, was the only scratch player, and his score of 41 tied with C. J. Crookall for the lowest of the day. The regular greens were used for the first time this season. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
David Morehouse	48	9	35
F. F. Storm, Jr.	43	4½	38½
F. T. Pulsifer	48	9	39
C. J. Crookall	41	½	40½
Daniel Chauncey	44	3½	40½
M. Whitlatch	41	0	41
H. A. Duval	51	9	42

"Tin Whistles'" Golf Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23.—The final round of the "Tin Whistles" Club golf championship tournament is booked for Monday, T. S. Lippy of Seattle and David Fleming, Jr., of Philadelphia meeting in the contest for the principal trophy. In the consolation, T. R. Newbold of Chevy Chase and C. West Taintor of Fox Hills remain, and in the second eight, F. G. Dodd of Zanesville meets W. L. Hurd of Pittsburg.

A medal play, "Tin Whistle" handicap, was a feature of the week, J. C. Head of Latrobe, Penn., whose allowance was 10 strokes, winning, with a card of 75. J. R. Shoaff of New York, (12,) and H. C. Fownes of Pittsburg, (0,) tied for second at 75, Fownes defaulting to Shoaff and winning third.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Champion Victor.

W. L. Tilt, the pool champion of the New York Athletic Club, was in splendid form last night in a game with Bradish Carroll. As an inducement to bring out the best qualities of the players a handsome loving cup was offered to the winner. Mr. Tilt outchased his opponent and won by 150 to 103. Mr. Battershall was referee.

John Philip Sousa Was High Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23.—The annual Gold Medal Club championship trap shooting tournament drew a big field, Lowell Palmer, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Bandmaster John Philip Sousa of New York carrying off the trophies. Mr. Palmer shot from scratch, leading the field with 127 out of a possible 150. In the handicap event Mr. Sousa, with an allowance of 25, was high gun with a net score of 135.

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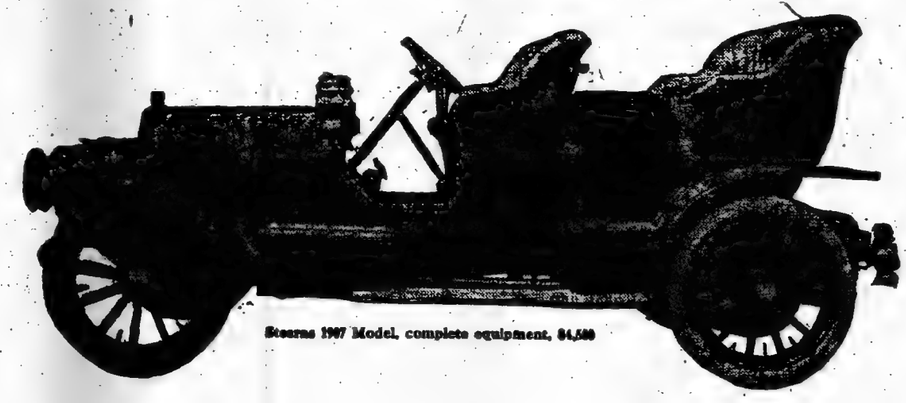

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¶ For the past three months we have explained in our advertising the points of excellence which make the STEARNS the BEST AMERICAN CAR.

¶ We now want to urge you to satisfy yourself that our statements contain no exaggeration. We want to show you the car itself, and the unique features embodied in the 1907 model—the direct results of the co-operative work accomplished by our own engineers and those of the STEARNS factory.

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BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET

AMERICANS LOST AGAIN TO MACON

Barger Batted Freely in the Seventh Inning and Southerners Take Lead.

2 ERRORS FOR MORIARTY

Absence of Elberfeld and Williams Keenly Felt by Greater New York Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—Manager Griffith's experimental team of the Greater New Yorks did no better to-day than yesterday against the Macons, and the Southern League contingent again won; this time by a score of 4 to 3. The absence of Elberfeld and Williams is a severe handicap to the New Yorkers, and the errors of Moriarty to-day weakened the infield still more.

The batting of both teams was hard and safe, Chandler, the right fielder of Macan, gauging the delivery of both Hughes and Barger with equal effect. Hoffman and Kleinow carried off the honors for the New Yorks. Griffith's men set the pace by scoring in the first and second innings and did their best to keep it up. The ability of the visitors to hit the ball was met by the same prowess on the part of the Macon team and both clubs fought it out nip and tuck in the fielding game. As seen from the grand stand, the game could not have developed more exciting moments, nor could two teams have fought harder in a world's championship series.

Ross Helm pitched the entire game for Macon, and although he was batted for fourteen hits, he fared equally as well as did Hughes and Barger. In the fourth inning Macon equaled the score of the New Yorks, and in the seventh inning made two more runs. This inning opened with two strike outs and then the fun began. Helm reached first on a safe hit and advanced to third on a drive by Chandler. Both men scored on Lipe's double to the left field fence. At this juncture the big crowd went wild with joy.

New York scored one more run in the ninth. In this half of the closing inning it began to look bad for Macon, as Moriarty and Kleinow started off with safe hits. Laporte went out on a fly to Lipe, but Clarkson's hit resulted in a play in which Kleinow was caught. Thomas went out from short to first. The score:

MACON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ch'dler, rf.	2	4	1	0	0		
Lipe, 3b.	0	3	4	2	0		
Murdock, cf.	0	1	4	1	1		
Rhoton, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0		
Harris, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
W'lehen, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0		
Pepe, ss.	0	1	2	8	1		
Harnish, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Helm, p.	1	2	0	4	0		
Total.	4	14	27	18	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	2	4	3	0		
Mor'ty, 1b.	1	1	5	2	2		
Kl'now, 2b.	0	3	1	3	0		
Laporte, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Cl'kson, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Thomas, c.	0	1	10	5	0		
Hughes, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Barger, p.	0	1	1	0	0		
Total.	3	14	27	14	3		

Macon	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Rhofon, Lipe, Hughes, Conroy, Kleinow. Three-base hits—Harris, Hoffman. Left on bases—Macon, 10; New York, 12. Bases on balls—Off Helm, 2; off Barger, 2. Struck out—By Helm, 1; by Hughes, 7; by Barger, 2. Umpire—Mr. Davis. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

ST. LOUIS BEATS GIANTS.

Browns Bat Mathewson, McGinnity, and Taylor Equally Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTÓIO, Texas, March 23.—The St. Louis Browns trounced McGraw's Giants here this afternoon by a score of 7 to 2. New York was unable to get a man across the plate until the eighth inning, and the second run came in the ninth.

The American Leaguers from St. Louis began their run getting in the third, and put the game out of danger by a batting rally that netted four runs. McGraw tried three of his stars in McGinnity, "Dummy" Taylor, and Christy Mathewson, but the Browns' batters took their measure easily and rapped out singles and doubles with frequency.

Compton, one of the new recruits picked up by the Browns this year, pitched through the nine innings and was easily the star of the game, holding the Giants down to six hits. The game was fast and snappy, and the only error was charged to Bresnahan, who made a wild throw to second. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0		
Picker'g, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
H'phill, rf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Frisk, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	1	2	3	6	0		
Deleh'ty, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0		
Criss, 1b.	0	3	7	1	0		
Buelow, c.	1	2	2	1	0		
Compton, p.	1	2	0	1	0		
Total.	7	13	27	13	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Browne, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Seymour, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Bow'man, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Bres'han, c.	0	0	0	0	-		
McGann, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
C'coran, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
McG'nity, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Math'son, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total.	2	6	27	10	1		

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Hits—Off McGinnity, 3; off Taylor, 4; off Matthewson, 6. Home run—Criss. Three-base hit—Buelow. Two-base hits—Wallace, (2.) Hemphill, Buelow, Corcoran, Seymour, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Niles, McGann.

Brooklyns Beat Jacksonville.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Manager Donovan's team beat the locals this afternoon rather handily. The game was probably the most uninteresting of the season, though, from a local standpoint. Mullance, manager and first baseman, out of four times up connected with the ball for three singles. Bell and Rucker, both big boys, performed most satisfactorily for Manager Donovan in the box, and Butler, who has been playing in the Winter League in this State, joined the club to-day and caught the afternoon game. He looks great and declares that he is in first-class condition. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Jacksonville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	1
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	—	7	11	3

Batteries—Lee, Summers, Stultz, and Fuller; Bell, Rucker, and Butler. Umpire—Mr. Ritter.

Scores of Other Games.

At Washington.

										R.	H.	E.
Cornell	3	2	4	3	0	1	—	13	—	8	—	2
George Washington	1	3	0	0	0	0	—	4	—	4	—	8

Batteries—De Shore and Hastings; Lovejoy and Graves; Carr and Orrison. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower. Game called at the end of sixth inning on account of darkness.

At Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 5; St. John's College, 2.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Brooklyn, (National,) 7; Jacksonville, (South Atlantic,) 2.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Cleveland, (American,) 18; Atlanta, (Southern,) 5.

At Danville, Va.—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 17; Danville, (Virginia League,) 3.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 12; Miller Preparatory School, 7.

At Richmond, Va.—Medical College of Virginia, 14; University College of Medicine, 8.

At Blacksburg, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 9; Roanoke College, 2.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charles. (South Atlantic,) 6; Detroit, (American,) 1.

At Columbia, S. C.—Detroit, (American,) Regulars, 9; Columbia, (South Atlantic,) 5.

At Durham, N. C.—Lafayette, 4; Trinity, 3.

At Wake Forest, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 5; Wake Forest College, 3.

At Savannah—Savannah, (South Atlantic,) 0; Philadelphia, (National League,) 8.

Columbia's Baseball Squad Outdoors.

Outdoor baseball practice at Columbia was begun yesterday, when Coach Gilbert and Capt. Collins put the candidates through some lively fielding and batting on South Field.

The team starts on its Southern trip Wednesday. Games will be played with Georgetown, Washington and Lee, the University of Virginia, and Annapolis.

Notable among the new men is T. M. Hendricks, tennis champion at the university, who is giving Miltenberger a hard fight for the position of first base.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Season's Schedule Will Begin May 25 and Close Sept. 7.

The Amateur Baseball League, which is composed of the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and the Englewood Field Club, has adopted its schedule for the coming season. All of the teams, as in past seasons, will be made up of amateurs strictly, and will include many former intercollegiate players. Last season the Englewood Field Club won the championship after a keen struggle with the Crescent Athletic Club.

The opening game will be played on Saturday, May 25, the Englewood team meeting the Crescents at Englewood. One of the most important games on the schedule will be played on July 4, when the New York Athletic Club will play the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The schedule follows:

May 25—Crescent A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
May 30—Staten Island C. and F. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.
June 1—Englewood F. C. vs. Staten Island T. and C. C., at Staten Island; New York Athletic Club vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair.
June 8—Staten Island T. and C. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York; Montclair A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.
June 15—Crescent A. C. vs. Staten Island T. and C. C., at Staten Island; Englewood F. C. vs. New York A. C., at Englewood.
June 22—Staten Island T. and C. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair; Crescent A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
June 29—Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York; Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
July 4—New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.
July 6—Englewood F. C. vs. Staten Island T. and C. C., at Staten Island; New York A. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair.
July 13—Staten Island C. and T. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York; Montclair A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.
July 20—Crescent A. C. vs. Staten Island C. and F. C., at Staten Island; New York A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
July 27—Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York; Staten Island C. and T. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair.
Aug. 3—Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
Aug. 10—Montclair A. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York; Staten Island C. and T. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood.
Aug. 17—New York A. C. vs. Staten Island C. and T. C., at Staten Island; Crescent A. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair.
Aug. 24—Englewood F. C. vs. New York A. C., at New York.
Aug. 31—Montclair A. C. vs. Staten Island C. and T. C., at Staten Island; Englewood F. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.
Sept. 7—Englewood F. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Montclair.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM MARCH 24 TO 31.

N. London.		Will. Point.		S. Hook.		Gov. Island.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5:18	6:07	1:05	1:40	3:15	3:57	3:46	4:32
0:12	0:47	1:55	2:25	4:10	4:50	4:42	5:20
0:58	1:27	2:40	3:00	5:03	5:35	5:28	5:58
1:40	2:05	3:20	3:40	5:50	6:18	0:18	0:43
2:22	2:42	3:58	4:16	0:25	0:48	0:59	1:19
3:03	3:19	4:38	4:54	1:08	1:28	1:37	1:55
3:46	3:57	5:20	5:34	1:52	2:10	2:17	2:30

The Social Fishing Club has chartered the motor boat Georgie M. for June 23, July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18, and Sept. 1. The officers of the club are: J. Dunn, President; H. Stagg, Vice President; C. Ziegel, Secretary, and William Lunn, Captain and Treasurer.

Wading River, L. I., proved a fruitful fishing ground during the Winter months. During the most severe weather many fishermen broke the ice, and with hook and line landed many good hauls of pickerel. With the opening of Spring the prospects are very good, and good catches are already reported.

The hunting grounds of New Brunswick are within easy reach of the railroad. The Nepisiquit on the north shore is one of the finest angling salmon streams in the world. Trout fishing is good in the Restigouche, Miramichi, and the Bonny Rivers.

C. E. Brooke, Fish Commissioner for Western Maryland, has notified Gov. Warfield of Maryland that he has 800,000 brook trout ready for distribution and recommended they be placed in the streams of Western Maryland.

The Fishing Guide for 1907, published by Knowlson & Muller of Brooklyn, is out. This interesting booklet contains a fund of valuable information for anglers, including fish and game laws, fresh and salt water and open sea fishing places, and high water at the various fishing centres along the Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey coasts.

Flounders are running in Jamaica Bay, where a large number were taken at the Holland Dock, Rockaway Beach, last week.

Anglers were out in force the latter part of last week and codfish, blackfish, ling, and flounders were caught in numbers. Many club members were out to make arrangements for the Summer season.

The South Brooklyn Fishing Club enters its thirteenth season with these officers: Commodore—J. B. Thomas; Vice Commodore—C. H. Ward; Secretary—Robert B. Williamson; Treasurer—W. W. Washburn, and Steward—W. Wheeldon. The club has chartered the auxiliary sloop Three Sisters for fourteen trips from Stillwell's Pier, Gravesend Beach. The dates are: May 5 and 9; June 2, 16, and 30; July 4 and 28; Aug. 11 and 20; Sept. 8 and 22; Oct. 13 and 27, and Nov. 10. Meetings of the club will be held on the first Sunday in each month during the season and on Friday preceding trips.

Flounder fishing started last week at Raunt, when all the boats returned with fair size catches.

In many of the brooks in New Jersey the brook trout are large, with excellent prospects for good fishing this summer. The season opens on April 1 and continues until July 15.

Capt. Charles Brannigan of the Newark Fishing Club has arranged the following season trips from Pier No. 1, Jersey City: May 5 and 19, June 2 and 16, July 14 and 28, Aug. 11 and 25, Sept. 2 and 22, Oct 6 and 20, and Nov. 10 and 25.

George Hemming and Oscar Freyling made good catches of codfish off the Seabright fishing banks last Wednesday. Freyling returned with one weighing twenty-seven pounds and Hemming with one of twenty-five pounds.

The Pastime Fishing Club of Newark has arranged the following schedule of fishing trips: May 1, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20, and Nov. 17.

The New Jersey streams are very much swollen and in a number of the small waterways it is next to impossible to catch fish. With fine weather the streams will be reduced to their normal beds, when fishing is expected to be good again.

John Kaiser, Henry Hoyt, and Joseph Wagner caught a number of big flounders off Rockaway last week. Hoyt landed a sea bass weighing more than half a pound. The season is early for sea bass.

The trout season opens on Long Island March 30, black bass on the same day, and lake trout on April 1. The season for trout and lake trout opens in the other parts of New York State April 16.

The Middle Island Game Protective Association of Brooklyn is devoting much attention to fishing and will aid the fishermen in protecting their interests.

The official report of the Chief Game Commissioner of Canada shows that the receipts from licenses for fishing and hunting in New Brunswick have risen from $1,993 in 1897, to $27,630 in 1906. Over $7,000 of this increase was in 1906 over the year previous.

MONTGOMERY'S BIG NEW ORLEANS RACE

Chinn & Forsythe's Colt Wins $10,000 Crescent City Derby by a Length.

FAVORITE IN BETTING

Winner Is Cut Off at Turn, but Recovers Lost Ground—Two New Track Records.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 23.—Chinn & Forsythe's Montgomery, the favorite, won the $10,000 Crescent City Derby today with a length to spare. Temaceo, winner of the California Derby, was second, while Gargantus, at 75 to 1, came third, with a neck lead over Yankee Girl, winner of last week's City Park Derby and second choice in to-day's betting.

The winning of Montgomery was a splendid exhibition of speed. The nine starters in the race rounded the far turn into the stretch so closely bunched that it looked like anybody's race. Up to that point Montgomery had been as bad as fourth, after being cut off at the first turn by Sir Toddington and Morales. Montgomery got through at the turn and came into the stretch in the lead, with Sir Toddington and Yankee Girl sticking at his heels. From that point until the finish Montgomery, running steadily, worked his length out. Temaceo moved up from fifth and Gargantua from sixth place in an effort to challenge the leader. Yankee Girl looked dangerous for a moment, but her race was ended in a pocket at the eighth pole. The value of the race to the winner was $8,000.

In the other events two new track records were made, Mollie Montrose lowering the four furlong record by a fifth of a second and Gamester cutting the two-mile record fractionally. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Donna Elvira, 92 pounds, (A. Martin,) 13 to 5, won; Boserrian, 95, (Lowe,) 8 to 1, second; Posing, 107, (J. Lee,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Bitter Hand, Monochord, Baleshed, Fancy Dress, Baneful, Good Player, Glamor, Belle of the Bay, J. W. O'Neill, and Dry Dollar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Mollie Montrose, 119 pounds, (Hogg,) 1 to 7, won; Monthert, 100, (Lowe,) 7 to 1, second; Bitter Sir, 98, (A. Martin,) 50 to 1, third. Time—0:47 3-5. Jimmy H., Pat Ornus, Cora Dusant, Prescati, and Briteson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Colloquy, 105 pounds, (Garner,) 3 to 5, won; Southern Cross, 106, (Martin,) 9 to 5, second; Charlie Eastman, 112, (Lloyd,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Lida Jones, War Eagle, Lidwina, Joe Fallert, and Margaret M. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two miles; selling. Gamester, 102 pounds, (Garner,) 18 to 5, won; Doctor Young, 94, (A. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Sanction, 104, (Gaugel,) 17 to 5, third. Time—3:30 3-5. Talbert, Potheen, Glencare, Horse Radish, and Etta M. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Crescent City Derby, $10,000; mile and an eighth. Montgomery, 117 pounds (Shilling,) 5 to 2, won; Temaceo, 122, (Lloyd,) 6 to 1, second; Gargantua, 110, (Foy,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Hal Bard, Sir Toddington, Morales, Pink Star, Yankee Girl, and Tileing also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; two miles. Amberjack, 104 pounds, (Rowe,) 7 to 1, won; Layson, 106, (Mountain,) 9 to 5, second; Mae Lynch, 92, (Jellahy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—3:32 1-5. Sonata, Ranger, Discernment, Long Bright, Happy Chap, Glisten, and Twenty Shot also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Agra, 90 pounds, (Smith,) 20 to 1, won; Bye Bye II., 90, (Gaugel,) 3 to 1, second; Delmore, 107, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Bonar, Foreigner, Abdell, Dromio, Doubt, Kemp Ridgley also ran.

READY TO GO AT BENNING.

Washington Jockey Club Meeting Promises Auspicious Opening.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Racing in the East for the season of 1907 will begin at the Benning track next Monday afternoon, under the auspices of the Washington Jockey Club.

No season in many years has given more auspicious promise for the club's opening than this. Not in the history of the Benning track have so many applications been made for stable room as have been received this Spring. For two weeks it has been impossible for the Washington Jockey Club to provide applicants with stable accommodations, and every stable for miles around the track long since has been pre-empted. Scores of horses which are to be raced at the approaching meeting are being stabled here in the city. Quite 800 horses will be available for the meeting, and the racing promises to be of a higher class than ever before in the life of the Washington Jockey Club. Already horsemen from all parts of the country have arrived, and many of them have been at the track for ten days or two weeks.

The card offered for the opening day is attractive and well filled. It consists of six races, five on the flat and a steeplechase of two miles. The features of the day will be the Arlington Purse, at a half mile, over the old course, and the renewal of the Benning Spring Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, over the Columbia course. There are twenty-two entries for the handicap, and some of the best horses at the track are carded to start.

Atlantic League May Get Vailsburg.

A. Philetus Konkle, the leader in the Newark Atlantic League Baseball Club, has practically decided to take a lease on the old shooting park grounds, known as the old Vailsburg bicycle grounds, and the negotiations have been going on for several weeks. The bicycle track is owned by Gottfried Krueger, and was leased for a term of years by Charles Bloemecke. The deal will likely be put through to-morrow. The location is one of the most favorable in Newark for baseball grounds.

DUNCAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Long Island Yacht Racing Association Names Him for Position.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., will be elected President of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association at the meeting to be held on Friday evening at the Hotel Astor. Oliver E. Cromwell, who has held the office for some years, has refused to accept the renomination tendered to him on account of poor health, and Mr. Duncan has been named to replace him. Mr. Cromwell was before his recent illness Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. His successor is generally regarded as the most influential single member of the foremost American yacht club and probably is one of the best known racing men in America. He has several times been hte director of defenders in America's Cup races and has always had a most influential voice in determining questions of policy both within the club and in general. He will serve as President nominally as the representative of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, but it is to his New York connection that deference is really paid.

The recommendations of the present Executive Committee with respect to the amendment of the racing rules will be considered by the meeting as well. Many of these are unimportant and merely intended to clarify the present code; others are material. It is proposed to add to Rule II. a provision that "An error in measurement discovered at any time prior to the close of the yachting season, shall be corrected, and the results of that season's races made to conform to the correct measurements."

The classification of yachts is to be changed by eliminating the 100-foot class of sloops and the 40-foot class of schooners, making all sloops over 80 foot Class G boats, and all schooners under 47 feet Class F, thus eliminating the double letters. Separate classes for mainsail yachts will also be eliminated.

90-Footer for F. M. Smith.

The talk of Frank M. Smith building a 90-foot schooner to defend the King's Cup, which he won last year off Newport on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, is likely to materialize in spite of repeated denials. The plans for the new boat are drawn and await final orders for completion after the developments of the present racing season, but it is practically assured that there will be a schooner-rigged Effort to meet Queen and Elmina in 1908. It is practically certain that the New York Yacht Club cruise will start eastward on Aug. 1 over the same general ground as usual.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

WHY EXPERIMENT?

READ WHAT

Royal Tourist

Owners Say About Their Machines

"Until I drove the Royal, I never knew what it was to go out on a run, whether ten miles or a hundred, and return without ever having a moment's trouble."

"If there is anything better in the automobile line than the Royal Tourist I would like to know."

"With the exception of the expense of making a few adjustments and having the carbon scraped om the cylinders, I have practically not spent a cent for repairs."

"For comfort, economy, and general satisfaction it is far ahead of any car."

"The Royal can certainly be called an honest car, for I know the motor is made of honest material, which is the cause of its standing up qualities and its never tiring smooth motion."

"I could not ask a motor to do more, as it never has refused to do its work perfectly."

"I cannot say too much in praise of the Royal Tourist, for its steadiness and comfort."

"It is simple, easy and inexpensive to operate, and has the power to take no one's 'dust.'"

"The most expensive foreign car could not possibly have done better or given greater satisfaction."

"The way she climbed the hills and got over the road with her big load is something to be proud of. Wherever we stopped we heard nothing but praise of the beautiful lines and graceful appearance of the car."

"Registered 8,000 miles without removing a spark plug."

"The best car made."

"The most economical car to run I have owned."

"I never was any more satisfied with anything in my life."

"I would not be willing to part with the machine for $10,000 unless I knew I could purchase another Royal Tourist."

"Better satisfaction than any car I have ever had. Have owned 23 cars of high class foreign and American make."

"The car is powerful, durable and silent."

"When this car is worn out I will replace it with another Royal."

"My car is a marvel."

The above extracts are from recent communications from **Royal** owners, which we will gladly show you.

Being Facts

of what **Royal Tourist** Cars are doing every day in **actual service,**

They Speak for Themselves

and bear testimony to our claim that the **Royal Tourist is the Crowning Achievement of the American Automobile Industry.**

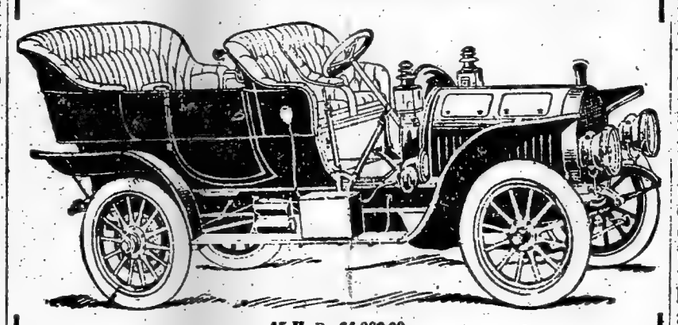

45 H. P., $4,000.00.

We Can Guarantee Exceptionally Good Deliveries.

We have established in conjunction with our sales agency an up-to-date Rental department. The cars in this service are modern high grade gasoline machines, the equal of any in private use. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. DUERR & CO., Inc.,

2182-6 Broadway, New York City.

Columbia

MARK XLVIII., 24-28 H. P., $3000.

STILL UNMATCHED

IN THE MEDIUM-POWERED TOURING CLASS.

THAT IS OUR CLAIM, and we know it to be an absolute fact. But until you ask us to "show you," our claim means no more than any of the other claims that are being made.

ACTUAL PERFORMANCE IS THE TRUE TEST.

Let us demonstrate TO YOU its speed, its responsiveness in the crowded thoroughfare, its hill-climbing ability—in short, demand any test—then tell us whether it is the car you want or not.

We know you cannot duplicate the mechanical specifications for anything like the price.

APPOINT THE DAY and the Columbia will be at your disposal.

MARK XLVIII.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONN.

New York Branch, 134-136-138 West 39th St.

BROOKLYN DEALERS:

Ormond Automobile Co., Jefferson Ave. and Ormond Place.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER

40 H. P. RUNABOUT $5,000

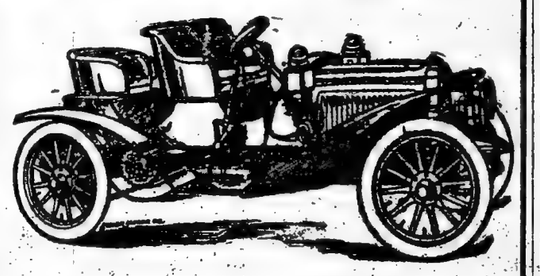

All the desirable features of the regular touring car chassis, but with lighter body, smaller tires and minor changes of this nature, desirable in a car of this type. A handsome—speedy—high-class—gentleman's runabout.

Two rumble seats may be quickly attached, or a comfortable two-passenger rear seat substitutes this, converting the car into a comfortable tourabout. ¶ 40 H. P. Touring Cars, $5,000. Make an appointment for demonstrations.

MARINE MOTORS From 3 to 55 H. P. **MOTOR BOATS** 20, 21, & 28 Feet.

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

55th St. and Broadway. (Member A. L. A. M.)

Agent, Newark, N. J., Linkroum-Smelser Automobile Company, 17 Bank St.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

THE "WELCH" IS AFTER ALLEGED RECORD BREAKERS!

$5000.00 Cash and One Hour Advantage offered to stimulate another endurance Run to Boston

The following letter was sent by L. H. PERLMAN, President of the Welch Motor Car Co., to C. A. Singer, President of the Matheson Co.

Mr. C. A. Singer,
New York.

Dear Sir:

I was more than surprised to read that a Matheson car had recently come out of its shell, and had "gone it alone" in a little run to Boston. When one reads of the performance of Mr. Kelsey, "all by his lonely," it seems a pity we did not have his genial company, and that of his car, while we were toiling through the snow drifts on the 12th inst. I am sure he would have helped to cheer us—and possibly to shovel the snow out of the ruts. It was most annoying, too, that business should have claimed him during the real endurance race, while the tough weather lasted, and only have released him when the road conditions were so much more pleasant.

But my surprise at Mr. Kelsey's performance is eclipsed by that occasioned by the Matheson Company taking any cognizance of it, for I remember when your Newark agent made his gallant pretence of accepting my challenge you besought him to forbear, on the ground that the Matheson cars did not need exploiting, and that the Matheson Company, anyhow, was averse to racing on the public highways, and certainly would not lend itself to fracturing the speed laws. I had gathered from your language and your manner that you deprecated all attempts at racing. And, if I mistake not, you were also under an apprehension that were any Matheson car to become identified with public speeding, such action might result in the cancellation of orders from some of those then having Matheson cars built.

I do not know whether to congratulate you or sympathize with you on your sudden change of heart, but it is certainly my duty to disabuse the mind of your Mr. Kelsey as to his "breaking a Winter record" or anything like it. Without taking into consideration the three intervening days of thaw, and consequent bettering of the roads, which Mr. Kelsey very innocently ignores, I find that he puts forth as his record-breaking actual running time 12 hours and 45 minutes, as against NINE HOURS OF MINE. For, when the lost time of Mr. Kelsey is deducted from mine—including many tire troubles and that serious collision with a trolley car—we find a difference of over 6 hours. All the time he admits losing—105 minutes—would not offset the two full hours' delay occasioned by our trolley mishap just beyond Worcester, to say nothing of the hours lost in repairing and cleaning tires, and digging out a pathway for his car to avail itself of three days later.

My actual running time in sections was as follows:—From New York to New Haven, distance 79 miles, 2 hours 45 minutes; New Haven to Worcester, distance 120 miles, 4 hours 30 minutes; Worcester to Boston, distance 44 miles, 1 hour 45 minutes—total, 243 miles—total 9 hours. From Mr. Kelsey's record we find he left New Haven at 9 A. M. and arrived at Worcester at 5.45 P. M. With his claimed loss of 45 minutes trying to find the right road, this means 8 hours on the road against my 4½ hours. He says the roads were good on this stretch. Then "What detained him?"

And then has Mr. Kelsey forgotten that he was not driving a heavy touring car with 4 people, but a runabout that was quite light enough for racing purposes, carrying only three people? Does he realize that he was driving a 40-45 h. p. engine having 5 x 6 cylinders, while the 50 h. p. Welch has cylinders measuring only 4⅝ x 5 inches? Does he understand that the Welch engine develops greater efficiency and more power in smaller chamber space than any other style of engine?

However, on the hypothesis that what Mr. Kelsey has done once with a 40-45 h. p. Matheson car he can do again, and that he ought to excel his last performance under better road conditions; and believing that he will be able to extricate himself from his business some day in the near future, I hereby send, through you, a challenge to run him from here to Boston, both to use touring cars of the same horse power as before (I specify the horse power for fear that the Matheson Vanderbilt Cup racer might be pitted against the Welch Touring Car—that's what your Newark agent so sportfully insisted on doing), each to carry four people; and each to put up any sum from $1,000 to $5,000 one week before the race, the winner to take all. And to further stimulate him I will agree to cover the distance from here to Boston in one hour less than his best time—no matter what record he may make. He will surely be able to lower his own record, having a Welch car to stimulate him to speed.

Very respectfully yours,

L. H. PERLMAN.

IT SETS THE PACE

The fastest thing on wheels in the automobile world to-day is the famous

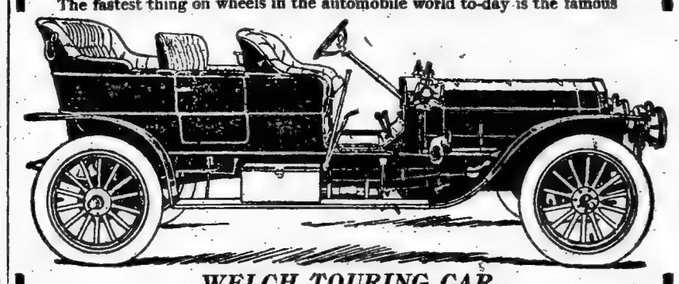

WELCH TOURING CAR

which leaves all other machines in the rear. You won't mind the speed, because the car is so strong, safe and steady. Simple to operate, too. Seats seven persons.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Touring Car,	50 H. P.,	4 Cylinder	$4,200
Limousine,	50 H. P.,	4 "	5,500
Landaulet,	50 H. P.,	4 "	5,500
Touring Car,	75 H. P.,	6 "	6,000
Limousine,	75 H. P.,	6 "	7,000

The Welch Motor Car Co.

1871-1873 Broadway *New York City*

The Greatest Stride of 1907

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE MOTOR CAR — LICENSE BERLIET

¶ Direct drive on third and fourth speeds, insuring absolute noiselessness. For both town and country use.

Found only in the

BERLIET

American Locomotive Automobile Co.

1886 Broadway, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall Still Lower — European Markets Also Unsettled.

FEAR TROUBLE IN LONDON

Banks' Gain in Cash Far Under Forecasts, but Surplus Is Enlarged by $1,676,000.

Before the opening of the Stock Exchange here press advices and private cables from London and Berlin brought stories of the disorder which characterized the trading in both those markets, reporting particularly the heavy selling and losses in American shares. In the first hour of business stocks were pressed for sale for foreign account in large volume, some estimates placing the liquidation from this source at not less than 100,000 shares, although this is probably an exaggeration. In any event the pressure was so serious and the advices so unsettling that they provided ammunition for a vigorous raid upon the market by bearish operators, whose attacks centred upon those stocks commonly traded in both at London and at Berlin. Canadian Pacific, which was a favorite speculation in Berlin as well as in London, and in which, according to general belief, there is a large pool, was forced down 8 points to 155, a new low level for the year. Pressure of a similar nature was directed against the other so-called international issues, including Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, the Hill shares, and the Steel stocks, and losses running from 1 to 5 points were to be found in this group. The publication of the bank statement did nothing to stay the declines owing to the fact that where an increase in cash of not less than $6,000,000 had been foreshadowed by preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week, the actual gain was only $1,218,000. A large decrease in loans had also been looked for, but the actual figures here were $3,587,000. It was again obvious that the powerful financial interests which in the past have stood ready to support the shares in which they are directly interested under conditions like those prevailing at the moment, are standing aloof, and it is this more than any one other single factor in the situation which explains the success of the speculative operations of bearish operators. The market closed weak and unsettled.

The source of trouble in Berlin seems to lie in the extended speculation which has been under way there in coal and iron shares and in the securities of steamship lines, coupled with the increasing dearness in money and the plain intimation contained in the action of the French Bank that the French loans which have been used to support speculation and to ameliorate money market conditions there must be recalled or at least curtailed. In London the declines in prices have been so serious as to lead to expectations of failures of more or less importance at the fortnightly settlement which begins on Wednesday of this week. The possibility of heavy American demands for gold has also disturbed that market. The unsettled condition of affairs in London has resulted in heavy remittances of money to that point by local bankers, this explaining in part at least both the firmness in foreign exchange rates and the poor showing in the matter of cash gains made by the banks in yesterday's statement. Local institutions, however, added $1,676,000 to surplus, which now stands at $4,709,000 and compares not altogether unfavorably with the same item in many other years at this time.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 23, 1907.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan 19,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
2,000 ..... 99½
2d series 61,000 ..... 99½
4½s steri loan 1,000 ..... 88⅝
7,000 ..... 88½

Alb & Susq 3½s 2,000 95
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 3,000 98
Am Tobacco 4s 60,000 73
Am Thread 4s 18,000 ..... 92½
At, T & S F gen 4s 500 100
5,000 ..... 99¾
3,000 ..... 99½
1,000 99
conv 4s 5,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97¼
15,000 97
3,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96½
45,000 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
3,000 96
5,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 95
1,000 95
adjustment 4s 2,000s20f 92
stamped 28,000 92
Balt & O gold 4s 1,000 ..... 100¼
500 ..... 100⅜
23,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 100
So Wn div 3½s 12,000 90
prior lien 3½s 61,000 92
P, L E & W V 4s 4,000 93
Canada So 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Centl Leather 5s 3,000 ..... 97½
Cen of N J gen 5s 4,000 124
Ches & O gen 4½s 8,000 ..... 100¼
Chi & Alton 3½s 8,000 69
7,000 ..... 69⅜
1,000 ..... 69½
Chi, B & Q jt 4s 6,000 90
5,000 ..... 89⅞
5,000 ..... 89⅝
6,000 ..... 89⅞
1,000 90
Ill div 4s 12,000 ..... 100½
Chi, R I & P Ry refundg 4s 1,000 90
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s 1,000 85
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 70¼
1,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¾
9,000 70
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000 116
Col Industrial 5s 10,000 ..... 62⅜
10,000 ..... 62½
5,000 62
10,000 ..... 61½
15,000 62
Col Mid 1st 4s 2,000 67
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 90
Del & Hud cnv 4s 41,000 97
2,000 ..... 97¾
Dist Sec Corpor 5s 2,000 ..... 86½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 116¾
Erie conv 4s, Ser A 12,000 80
6,000 ..... 79½
Ft Wth & D C 1st 4,000 ..... 106¼
Ga Pacific 6s 5,000 ..... 117⅝
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctf B 1,000 10
Inter-Metro 4½s 4,000 ..... 78¾
2,000 78
12,000 ..... 78¼
8,000 ..... 78½
4,000 ..... 78½

Inter-Metro 4½s 1,000 ..... 78⅜
2,000 ..... 78¼
8,000 78
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000 80
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd 4,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 84¾
Lackaw Steel 5s 3,000 97
Lo & Nash unif 4s 5,000 97
Manhattan con 4s 3,000 ..... 90½
Met Elev 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 102⅜
Mex Cent 1st inc 30,000 21
Mo, K & T s f 4½s 3,000 83
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 95⅞
2,000 96
1,000 ..... 95½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 2,000 81
3,000 ..... 81½
Mo, Kans & Tex 1st & refg 4s 5,000 81
Mut Un Tel 6s 1,000 104
N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s 5,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 90⅜
deb 4s, 1934 2,000 95
Norf & Wn, Poca C & C 4s 5,000 86
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000 98
Northn Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 1,000 89
Penn conv 3½s 5,000 ..... 93⅞
1915 50,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅝
10,000 ..... 89⅝
Reading gen 4s 23,000 ..... 95⅝
5,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 10,000 ..... 110¼
St L & San F R R refundg 4s 2,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78¼
1,000 78
St L Sthwest 1st 4s 5,000 83
cons 6s 4,000 74
Southn Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 86½
So Pac 1st ref 4s 1,000 ..... 92½
5,000 92
5,000 ..... 91½
South Ry 1st 5s 5,000 110
Tenn C, Iron & R, Blrm div 6s 2,000 ..... 105½
3,000 105
Third Av con 4s 1,000 ..... 86½
1,000 ..... 86¼
Tol, St L & W 4s 2,000 81
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s 1,000 80
Union Pac 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 100¼
Un Rys of St L 4s 1,000 ..... 83½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s 18,000 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 95⅛
15,000 95
28,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95¼
15,000 ..... 95⅛
10,000 ..... 95⅝
1,000e 95
91,000 95
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 111
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 101
Wab deb B ctfs of deposit 15,000 ..... 57½
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 2,000 22
Westn Maryl 4s 7,000 ..... 76¾
West Shore 4s 9,000 102
Wis Cent gen 4s 7,000 86
1,000 ..... 86¾

Total sales March 23, 1907..... $1,168,000
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 126,017,500
Corresponding date last year..... 205,807,500

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books or a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific (extra)	⅛	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 16
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
New York Central (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Mar. 29	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 9	April 3
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. special gtd. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 25	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 28
St. L. & San F'cisco 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Amer. Cities Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (quar.)	1½	April 6	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Bangor Ry. & Electric (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Cincinnati Street Railway	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Dallas Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$3.50	April 8	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Detroit United (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 15	April 2
Forest City Railway	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Halifax Elec. Tramway (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton County Street pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Interborough-Metropol. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Jamestown (Penn.) Passenger	¾	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Louisville Traction com. (quar.)	1	April 1	.....	.....
Louisville Traction pf.	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 27
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Met. West Side El., Chi., pf. (quar.)	¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 15
Phila. Traction (semi-annual)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Philadelphia Co. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 1	May 2
Portland (Ore.) Ry., Lt., & Power (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Ridge Avenue Passenger (quar.)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Rochester Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Sao Paulo Tram., Light, & Power (quarter)	2	April 2	.....	.....
St. Joseph. Ry., Lt., & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Savannah Electric Co. pf.	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
South Side El. (Chi.) (quar.)	1	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Tri-City Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 23	April 2
Trinidad Electric (quarter)	1¼	April 10	.....	.....
Twin City Rap. Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
Union Traction Co. of Indiana pf.	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quar.)	¾	April 10	Mar. 27	April 11
United Trac. & Elec. (Providence)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
Wash'ton Water Power (Spokane) (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
West End Street com.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2

BANK STOCKS.

Coal & Iron National (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	April 1	Mar. 30	April 1
First National (quarter)	8	April 1	Mar. 30	April 1
First National, (B'klyn,) (quar.)	4	April 1	.....	.....
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	April 1
Manufacturers' National, B'klyn, (quarter)	3½	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Market & Fulton Nat. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 19	April 1
Mechanics' National (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Metropolitan (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Nassau Nat., B'klyn, (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Nat. Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (extra)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
National Park (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 23	April 2
New Amsterdam Nat. (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 27	April 2
Nineteenth Ward (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	April 1
Oriental (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers' (quarter)	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Bowling Green (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 28	April 2
Brooklyn (quarter)	5	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Central (quarter)	10	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
Equitable (quarter)	8	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	April 1
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Franklin, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	3½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Guaranty (quarter)	5	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Lincoln (quarter)	3	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Long Island Loan & Trust (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Mercantile (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Metropolitan (quarter)	6	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Morton (quarter)	5	Mar. 30	Mar. 22	April 1
New York (quarter)	8	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	April 1
Title Guarantee & Trust	4	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 22
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Trust Co. of America (extra)	2	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Van Norden (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1
Washington (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aeolian-Weber Piano & Pianola Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1
Amer. Agricultural Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
American Can pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry com. (quar.)	½	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	.....	.....
American Express (quarter)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Amer. Ice Securities (quarter)	1½	April 5	April 2	April 6
American Linen Co. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 25	.....	.....
Amer. Locomotive com. (quar.)	1¼	May 27	May 10	May 27
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 22	Mar. 31	April 22
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
American Radiator (extra)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
American Sewer Pipe (quarter)	75c	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
American Screw Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Amer. Smelting & Ref. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 6	April 10
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
American Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. & pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 2	April 3
American Surety (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 16	April 1
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 16
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Am. Type Founders com. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Am. Type Founders pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
American Writing Paper pf.	1	April 1	.....	.....
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Barnard Mfg. Co., (Fall River,) (quarter)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Bell Telephone, Canada, (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Boston Consol. Gas (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Boston Towboat (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Buffalo Mines (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$20	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 25
Canoria Iron (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Canadian Gen. Elect. com. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Canadian Westinghouse (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Chelsea Gas Light Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 27	April 1
Century Realty (semi-annual)	5	April 27	April 25	April 29
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Cincinnati Realty Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Suburban Bell Tel.	2	April 1	.....	.....
Citizens' Union Realty & Mtg. Co.	1¼	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Columbus Gas & Fuel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Consol. Cotton Duck pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 3
Copper Range Consol. (quarter)	$1.50	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Copper Range Consol. (extra)	50c	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Corn Products Ref. pf. (quar.)	1	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Corn Products Ref. pf., on acc't accrued dividends	3	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Crucible Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	April 1
Daly-Judge Mining (quarter)	$7½0	April 12	April 10	April 13
De Long Hook & Eye (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Distil. Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 4	April 16
Duluth Edison Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
East Boston Gas (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Eastman Kodak Co. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Electric Boat Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 26	April 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 26	April 1
Finance Co. of Pa. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Fleischmann pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 5
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power (extra)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	April 1
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Greene Consolidated Copper	40c	Mar. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	4	Mar. 28	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Hall Signal pf. (annual)	6	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Hall Signal pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20	Mar. 26
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Mar. 30	Mar. 19	April 1
Hudson Realty (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
International Nickel pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	April 10	May 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 6	April 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. com. (quarter)	¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
J. G. White & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Lanston Monotype (semi-annual)	2	April 15	April 1	April 16
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Mackay Cos. com. & pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Massachusetts Gas Cos. com.	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Merchants' Manufact. Co. (quar.)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	April 1
Mexican Telep. & Teleg. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	May 1	Holders of record	April 16

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Mines Co. of America (month)	2	April 24	Holders of record	Mar. 18
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	April 1
National Sugar Ref. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 2	May 19	April 3
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (quar.)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (extra)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 22	April 5	April 22
New York Dock pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
North Star Mines	2	Mar. 28	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Ohio Fuel Oil Supply Co. (quar.)	2½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Osborn Mills (quarter)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Pittsburg Plate Glass (quarter)	1¾	April 1	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Providence Telephone (quarter)	$1	April 1	.....	.....
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quartette Mining (bi-monthly)	1½	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Railway Steel Springs com. (semi-annual)	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co. (Fall River) (quarter)	5	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 30	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
St. Mary's Mineral Land	$1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Sears, Roebuck pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Shannon Mining	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 30
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Standard Consol. Mining (quarter)	10c	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Mar. 27
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 8
Tefft-Weller Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quar.)	1	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 10	May 8
Texas & Pacific Coal pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	April 1
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (extra)	½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Tonopah Belmont Develop. (quar.)	10	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Trethewey Mine (quarter)	4	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
Union Ferry (quarter)	⅛	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Union Switch & Signal com. & pf. (quarter)	3	April 10	Mar. 30	April 10
Union Typewriter com. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf. (semi-annual)	4	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
United Bank Note Corp. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
U. S. Printing Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
U. S. Realty & Imp't (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 24	May 2
U. S. Reduction & Ref pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	⅞	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Apr. 16
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Waterbury Co. of W. Va. (quar.)	...	April 1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street was flooded with cable dispatches before the opening of the market yesterday, telling of the disturbances in the London and Berlin markets. Banking houses receiving private advices imparted the news to brokerage houses, and by the time the Stock Exchange opened the bears were exaggerating the reports into tales of panics and failures in both the European cities. The arbitrage firms which have places at the long desk on the floor of the Stock Exchange standing just in front of the pneumatic tubes to the cable company's offices, were besieged for information, and this came quickly in the shape of selling orders for London account. It was impossible to estimate the number of shares actually sold for London, statements placing the volume of orders of this kind all the way from 75,000 to 100,000 shares. The sales were large enough at any rate to invite attacks upon the American stocks which are favorites abroad on the theory that in both London and Berlin these stocks would be thrown over early in order to protect holdings of home securities.

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While the Hill shares and other high-priced stocks paying about the same dividends as Canadian Pacific have been falling throughout the last four months Canadian Pacific itself has displayed exceptional firmness. It was a common saying on the floor of the Stock Echange that Canadian Pacific was selling "ex-United States," the meaning being, of course, that the road was not subject to the unsettling legislation, State and National, which was presumably helping along the declines in the shares of the railroads of this country. However independent of these matters Canadian Pacific was, however, it seems to have been as sensitive to money market conditions and to the presence of a pool as any stock on the board.

***

Chicago & Northwestern fell to a new low point when it sold at 140½ yesterday. Its total decline for the week has been 11 points, and, inasmuch as the stock for the last four years has returned to its holders in the shape of regular dividends and stock dividends something like 20 per cent. each year, Wall Street has been curious to know the reason. It has finally settled upon the explanation that some of the younger members of the families which are among the heavy holders of the shares have been throwing over their stock to protect themselves elsewhere. This is, at least, a plausible theory.

***

Some new low prices were also made in the bond market during the short session. United States Steel 5s sold down to 95, a loss of 3¼ points on the week. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, fell to 89¾, a new low price for the year, and the Erie convertible 4 per cents, Series A, dropped to 79½, a loss of 5 points in the week. The decline here is very natural, owing to the sharp break in Erie common, into which these bonds are finally convertible.

***

Dispatches from Montreal yesterday said that some of the brokerage houses of this city having branches in Montreal were discussing the advisability of closing these branches on May 1. The reasons for such action lie in the fact that a special tax of $2.000 a year has been imposed upon business of this kind by the Quebec Legislature, while owing to the slump in the stock market the outlook is for a contraction in trading.

***

The New York Central reported yesterday that on Friday it established a new record in the handling of freight traffic. On that day it handled 31,440 cars, of which 22,021 were loaded with freight. This is said to be 1,312 more loaded cars than were ever before handled in one day by the Central.

***

Reports of the impending failure of New York houses have been circulated abroad almost as widely as they have been here. Yesterday one of the leading international banking houses received a cable dispatch from a correspondent abroad referring to a rumor that an international house was in trouble and asking what house it was. The New York banker sent back word that such rumors were plentiful here, but that, so far as they knew, they were all unfounded.

***

The bank statement yesterday showed a gain of only $1,218,900 in cash. Friday's estimates had put the increase in cash as high as $6,700,000. Accustomed as the Street is to wide discrepancies between the actual showing in the bank statement and the estimates based on the known movements of currency, yesterday's figures were so far apart that it was asked in many quarters where all the money had gone to. The Street regarded the explanation vouchsafed in one quarter—that the money was being locked up in safe-deposit vaults—as too fantastic to be worth considering, but there was, nevertheless, no little wonderment over the showing made by the banks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	303
2 week March	$68,910	$72,815	$59,164
July 1-March 14.	2,847,330	2,643,858	2,293,598
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week March	143,885	167,686	130,573
July 1-March 14.	5,904,816	5,788,923	5,117,742
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON (ANN ARBOR SYSTEM)—			
2d week March	79,651	84,177	.....
July 1-March 14.	3,007,597	2,079,888	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week March	105,412	92,318	79,782
From Jan. 1	1,082,363	966,292	830,056
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for February—			
Gross	1,887,745	1,876,508	1,615,893
Expenses	1,111,671	1,044,197	927,636
Net	776,074	832,881	688,257
Ren., add. and improvements	70,940	151,479	100,863
Balance	705,134	680,902	578,394
Chgs. and taxes	642,480	540,040	499,639
Surplus	62,654	139,062	78,755
Gross, 8 months	17,373,636	16,713,277	14,662,076
Expenses	9,186,008	8,527,012	7,650,725
Net, 8 months	8,187,628	8,186,265	7,011351
Ren., add. and improvements	783,372	1,235,737	1,073,046
Balance	7,404,256	6,950,528	5,938,305
Chgs. and taxes	4,124,245	3,708,157	3,067,689
Surp. 8 months	3,280,011	3,242,371	2,270,616

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Gross earnings	24,526,098	21,712,831	2,813,267
Oper. expenses	11,555,161	8,678,793	2,876,368
Net earnings	12,970,937	13,034,038	*63,101
Divid'ds (7¾%)	10,195,233	9,866,535	328,878
Balance	2,775,704	3,167,683	*391,979
Reserve fund	1,773,787	1,743,295	30,442
Surplus	1,001,967	1,424,388	*422,421

*Decrease. ††7½%.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Local operations were puzzled over the situation and held off, leaving the market in the hands of the professional element, who, however, confined their dealings largely to the arbitrage stocks. Total sales, 37,265 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Car & Fdy.	35	35	35
50	Am. Railways	49½	49¾	49½
100	Bell Telephone	50¾	50½	50½
20	Brooklyn R. T.	50½	50½	50½
1,788	Cambria Steel	36¼	35¾	35¾
325	Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9 1-16	9 1-16
28	Electric Storage	55	55	55
300	Erie	23¾	23¼	23½
300	Lehigh Nav.	81½	81	81
1,892	Lehigh Valley	61	60¼	60¾
6	Minehill	62	62	62
2,481	Pennsylvania R. R.	60¼	59¾	60
20	Penna. Salt Mfg.	104½	104½	104½
4	Penna. Steel pf.	99	99	99
835	Phila. Electric	7¾	7¾	7 11-16
558	Phila. Rap. Transit	16½	16¼	16¼
43	Philadelphia Traction	92	92	92
18	Rochester R. & L. pf.	91	91	91
12,821	Reading	50	49½	49½
200	Rock Island	20	20	20
496	Toropah Mining	16	15¾	15¾
100	Union Traction	54	54	54
4,205	United Gas Impt.	85	84¼	84¼
90	United Rys. pf.	50	50	50
7,490	U. S. Steel	35	33¾	34
107	U. S. Steel pf.	98	97½	97½

ENGLISH BANK RATE IS LIKELY TO GO UP

London Financiers Convinced That There Will Be No Cheap Money This Year.

STOCK MARKETS GLOOMY

Extreme Dullness This Week Expected—Cheerfulness Early Last Week Soon Disappeared.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 23.—There was an inclination toward cheerfulness on the Stock Exchange at the beginning of this week. There was not much for it to go on other than a sort of artificial abundance of funds for short-time loans, due to offerings from lenders who had borrowed heavily from the Bank of England. It being a rather unsubstantial thing, this good feeling yielded readily to the unfavorable influence exerted on the markets by the advance in the official rates of the Bank of France, so that dealers who on Wednesday talked hopefully of easier money and brisker movements in stocks, relapsed into a state of depression when they heard what had happened in Paris.

Nobody has talked of cheap money since Thursday. On the contrary, almost everybody is pretty well convinced that there will be no cheap money this year. The week closes with apprehension widely prevailing that the Bank of England will raise its rate before many days. This apprehension is based to some extent on expectation that the rates in Berlin and other Continental centres will be advanced, and that the Bank of England will be forced to follow suit. There is also back of it a rather pronounced belief that New York will not be able to refrain much longer from drawing on London's gold stock. It seems as though the most that is hoped of New York is that she will confine her interference with the British gold supply to the bullion market and leave the Bank alone.

With these views as to the money outlook quite general, it is not strange that the London stock market should be in the dumps. The chances are that the coming week will be an extremely dull one, and a good many brokers, anticipating dullness, have already begun their Easter holidays.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 23.—Money was plentiful and cheap in the market to-day. Discounts were firm.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was unsettled and a nervous feeling prevailed, with a declining tendency in almost every section, due to yesterday's break in Americans, fears of the outcome of the settlement, and the advices from Paris and Berlin. Both of those centres sent lower quotations this morning, accompanied by selling orders, and the brokers here accordingly marked down quotations. Not much stock changed hands, however. Fears of an early rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount assisted the downward course of Consols.

Americans were the weakest section at the outset, being nominally quoted at below parity. Then the Continent sold, and prices fell further, closing slightly above the worst quotations of the day, but with 2 to 5 points net loss. Canadian Pacific closed 10 points lower than yesterday.

The Indian Secretary obtained £50,000 in gold, due here April 13.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Bullion amounting to £32,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 9.00; Lisbon, 3.00.

Bar silver steady, 30 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5@5 1-16 per cent.

PARIS, March 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady. Russian imperial 4s were not quoted, and the bonds of 1904 closed at 488.00.

Three per cent. rentes 94 francs 80 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 30 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, March 23.—Exchange on London 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills 5 per cent.; three months' bills 5½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	84 13-16	..	..	—7-16
Consols, account	84 13-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	12⅝	61⅝	62⅜	— 1
Amalgamated	93	90	91⅛	— 1⅜
Atchison	91	88	88¼	— ⅝
Atchison pf.	97	94	94	— 1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	98½	95½	96⅝	— 1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	91	88	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	39½	38½	39⅜	— ⅛
Chi. Gt. West	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	161½	161¼	162⅜	— ⅝
Denver	31½	30¼	30¾	— ⅜
Denver pf.	75	72½	73	— 2½
Erie	24	23	25⅛	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	62	60	59⅝	— ⅜
Erie 2d pf.	38½	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	147½	143	140	+ 3
Kan. & Texas	38	34⅝	35	— ⅜
Kan. & Texas pf.	96	93¾	94⅜	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	119	115	115	— ⅝
Mexican Central	20	19¼	19⅞	— ⅜
N. R. R. of M. pf.	51½	50	50⅜	— ⅛
Norf. & Western	78	75½	76	— ½
Nor. & West. pf.	82½	80	..	..
Northern Pacific	127	123	123¼	— ½
N. Y. Central	121	117	116⅞	+ ⅛
Ont. & Western	38	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	62	120	120⅝	— ⅛
Reading	50⅝	98¼	101½	— 2½
Reading 1st pf.	44½	86	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	44	85	..	..
Rock Island	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
South. Railway	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
South. Ry. pf.	72½	70	70⅞	— ⅛
South. Pacific	78½ ex	78½	80	— 1½
St. Paul	137	132½	129¾ ex	— 3
Union Pacific	135½	131⅞	133½	— 1½
Union Pac. pf.	90	87	87½	— ¼
U. S. Steel	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	— 1⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— 1⅝
Wabash	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	26	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Wab. deb. B ctfs.	60	58	58	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	9	Esperanza	3	8	0
Tomboy	1	16	3	Dolores	1	13	9
El Oro	1	6	3	Stratton's Indep.	0	8	6

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck 5s and United Railways 4s were in demand to-day. Fidelity and Deposit Company stock declined 1½ and Houston Oil ½. Shares, 400; bonds, $84,000.

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard 4s	76	76
22,000	United Rys. 4s	86½	86
2,000	United Rys. inc.	52	52
5,000	Detroit United 4½s	86	86
29,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78¾	77¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	52	52

STOCKS.

60	Northern Central	89	88½
140	United Rys.	11	11
25	C. & F. Bank, B. C.	127	127
25	C. & F. Bank, W. C.	119	119
15	Farm. & Mech. Bank	50	50
35	Fidelity & Deposit	125	125
100	Houston Oil	7	7

THE COTTON MARKET.

Unsettled and Weak, Closes at Net Loss of 12 to 16 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—Fair Sunday and Monday, continued warm; fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The cotton market was weak and unsettled, with the close barely steady, at a net decline of 12@16 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bales. The opening was easy at a decline of 10@14 points, in response to lower cables. There was an active business during the early session, but local professionals noted that the volume of business was diminishing without the development of any decided rally, and the list broke again in the late session, the close being at practically the lowest point of the day. Liverpool was 8½@9½ points lower, when due to come 2@5½ points lower. Other bearish influences included bearish weekend figures, continued good weather in the South, and reports of good progress with new crop preparations.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
March	9.32	9.30	9.20@ 9.31	9.45
April	9.34	9.33	9.31@ 9.33	9.47
May	9.48	9.44	9.44@ 9.45	9.60
June	..	..	9.47@ 9.49	9.60
July	9.52	9.47	9.49@ 9.50	9.61
August	9.55	9.51	9.52@ 9.54	9.64
September	9.60	9.58	9.58@ 9.58	9.70
October	9.81	9.77	9.77@ 9.78	9.91
November	..	..	9.80@ 9.82	9.94
December	9.90	9.86	9.85@ 9.86	9.98
January	10.07	10.03	10.03@10.04	10.18

FALL RIVER STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23.—The following were the week's quotations in cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Company	..	96	96
Arkwright Mills	..	96½	95
Barnard Mfg. Co.	100	102½	..
Bourne Mills	..	90	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	136½	135
Chace Mills	100	105	105
Davol Mills	..	97½	..
Flint Mills	107	109	..
Granite Mills	..	150	..
Hargreaves Mills	..	90	..
King Philip Mills	..	140	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	110	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	121	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	96	..
Narragansett Mills	120	125	..
Osborn Mills	101	102½	100
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	115	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	150	155	..
Shove Mills	..	98	..
Stafford Mills	98	100	98
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	104	100
Tecumseh Mills	125	126½	125
Troy C. & W. Manufy.	..	1,650	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	175	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	91	90
Weetamoe Mills	87	92½	89

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Following are this week's transactions in manufacturing stocks:

Sales.		Price.
12	Arlington Mills	143
9	Hill Manufacturing Co.	50¼
10	Waltham Watch Co.	68

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Uncertainty regarding weather and crop conditions in the West was an important factor in the steadiness of wheat yesterday. Australian shipments were twice as large as the previous week, and probably accounted for the ¾d decline at Liverpool in face of our firm close on Friday. Bug news from Southwest sections created bullish sentiment, especially as regards Oklahoma. Seaboard clearances amounted to 405,000 bushels wheat and flour. At the opening prices showed quite a sharp decline, but after a further moderate loss were steadied up by a better class of buying and did not return to the low figures during the day. No 2 red wheat in New York was quoted 82c, elevator, and 84c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¾c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 86¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Owing to a prospect for somewhat larger receipts and a decline of ⅛ to ¼d at Liverpool, corn was not so well supported as wheat. A late rally in prices was due to clearances of 740,000 bushels. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 57c in elevator and 58¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 52½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	84½	84¼	84⅝	84½
July	84¾	84¼	84½	84¾
September	84½	84¼	84½	84¾
Corn—				
May	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	54¼
July	..	..	53¼	53½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¼	75¼	75¾	76¼
July	77¾	77	77¼	77⅝
September	78⅝	77⅜	78	78⅝
Corn—				
May	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	46
July	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45⅝
September	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	46⅛
Oats—				
May	41⅝	41⅜	41¼	41⅝
July	37	36⅝	37	36⅞
September	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32½
Lard—				
May	8.90	8.72	8.77	8.72
July	8.87	8.77	8.87	8.80
Ribs—				
May	8.67	8.60	8.60	8.60
July	8.77	8.70	8.72	8.72
Pork—				
May	15.70	15.60	15.62	15.65
July	15.85	15.75	15.75	15.75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—Trading was not very active. Complete transactions are as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Amer. Bell Tel. 4s	97	97	97
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	93	93	93

RAILROADS.

125	Atchison	88	87¾	87¾
3	*Boston & Albany	231	231	231
10	*Boston & Maine	155	155	155
10	*Ch. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	115	115	115
120	Mass. Electric	15	15	15
33	Mass. Electric pf.	57	57	57
20	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178
14	Old Colony	196	196	196
180	*Union Pacific	131½	129¾	129¾
50	West End pf.	106½	106	106

TELEPHONES.

207	*American	119¼	119	119
25	Mexican	3	3	3
10	New England	115	113	113

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	87	87
425	Amer. Pneu. Service	7½	7	7
656	*Amer. Sugar	121¼	120	120
80	*Amer. Sugar pf.	123	122	122
10	Amer. Woolen	28½	28½	28½
269	Amer. Woolen pf.	96½	96	96½
32	†Edison	213	213	213
15	*General Electric	143	144	144
170	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	113	112	112
340	*Mass. Gas	58	57	57
32	Mass. Gas pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼
214	Pullman	161	160	160
210	Reece	10½	10	10
90	*Swift & Co.	105¼	104¾	104¾
172	United Fruit	108	108	108
50	United Shoe Mac. pf.	27½	27½	27½
3,725	*U. S. Steel	37	33¾	34¼
815	U. S. Steel pf.	99	97½	97½

MINING.

195	Adventure	4	4	4
40	Alloues	56	56	56
12,156	Amalgamated	90¼	88	88¼
110	Anaconda	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝
165	Arcadian	7¾	7¼	7½
450	Atlantic	15½	15	15
695	Bingham	20¼	19½	19½
580	Boston Cons.	26	25	25
1,115	Butte Coalition	29½	28½	28¼
270	Calumet & Arizona	160	160	160
16	Calumet & Hecla	885	880	880
50	Centennial	36	36	36
300	Cons. Mercur	..	..	43c.
4,850	*Copper Range	80¾	79¼	79¾
15	Daly-West	16½	16	16
50	Elm River	2	2	2
480	Franklin	19¾	19	19
15	*Granby	135	135	135
530	*Greene Cons.	24	23	23
561	Isle Royale	21	20	21
700	La Salle	18	17½	17½
320	Mass.	6	5¾	6
225	Mexico Cons.	12½	12¼	12¼
275	Michigan	16	15	15
242	Mohawk	84	80½	80½
417	*North Butte	89½	87½	88½
760	Old Dominion	49	48½	49
75	Osceola	140	135	135
10	Parrot	23	23	23
202	Quincy	119	117	117
245	Rhode Island	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	Santa Fe	3¾	3½	3¾
795	*Shannon	19	18	18
1,287	Trinity	22½	20	20
580	United Copper	63¾	62¼	62¼
850	U. S. Coal & Oil	10	10	10
265	*U. S. Smelting	56	54	55
100	*U. S. Smelting pf.	44	44	44
795	*Utah	60	59	59
500	Victoria	8½	8	8
155	†Winona	9½	9	9½
35	*Wolverine	162	160	162

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Further Reduction in Loans—Banks Gain $1,200,000 Cash and Increase Surplus by $1,600,000.

Another increase in the surplus reserve was reported in yesterday's bank statement. This was brought about by an increase of $1,218,900 in cash and a decrease of $3,587,000 in loans, with a reduction of $1,829,800 in deposits. Reserve requirements were smaller by $457,450, which, added to the actual increase in cash, brought the increase in surplus reserve up to $1,676,350. The banks now hold $4,709,450 above requirements, compared with a surplus of $6,863,775 at this time a year ago.

***

The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of March 24, 1906:

LIABILITIES.

	1907.	Decrease.	1906.
Capital	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	144,961,000	.....	184,328,700
Deposits	1,002,144,600	$1,829,800	1,018,071,300
Circula'n.	50,920,300	642,000	51,359,700
Total	$1,314,498,600	$2,471,800	$1,314,727,400

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,049,989,600	$3,587,000	$1,029,383,600
Specie	184,974,400	*1,520,000	182,424,500
Leg. tend.	70,271,200	301,100	77,207,100
Total	$1,305,235,200	$2,368,100	$1,288,965,200
Res. held	$255,245,600	*$1,218,900	$259,631,600
Leg. res.	250,536,150	457,450	253,267,825
Surp's.	$4,709,450	$1,676,350	$6,863,775

*Increase.

WALSH COAL MINES SOLD.

$4,000,000 Said to Have Been Paid for Large Illinois Concern.

One of the large Illinois coal properties in which John R. Walsh of Chicago was heavily interested at the time of his failure is said to have been disposed of for $4,000,000. The property is the Kelley Coal Company of Danville, Ill., in which Mr. Walsh and the Illinois Traction System interests were joint owners.

There are five working shafts on its many thousand acres, and the output has averaged 2,000,000 tons annually. The purchase price is understood to include the $3,000,000 of bonds outstanding. R. R. Hammond, J. K. Dering, and others identified with the Dering Coal Company are the purchasers named.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money quoted at 6½ per cent. on thirty to sixty days, 6@6¼ per cent. for ninety days, four and five months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6¼ per cent for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $313,739,895; balances, $10,298,116; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $284,901.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84⅛ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8370@4.8375, sixty days at $4.7910@4.7915, and cables at $4.8445@$4.8450. Commercial bills were $4.77⅝@$4.79¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.26¼ less 1-32 for long and 5.23⅝ less 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¼ and 94¼ plus 1-32; guilders, 39⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51⅜c.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—National bank-notes received for redemption to-day, $678,635; Government receipts from internal revenue, $953,224; customs, $911,404; miscellaneous, $151,709; expenditures, $1,540,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$646,227,889
Silver dollars	471,391,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,318,000
Total	$1,123,936,889
General fund	211,463,716
Deposits in National banks	153,307,393
In Philippine Treasury	4,397,087
Awaiting reimbursement	534,921
Current liabilities	111,963,746

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following concerns incorporated to-day:

Victor Typewriter Company, New York; capital, $350,000. Directors—S. H. Perry, B. F. Freeman, New York; N. S. Emery, Newark, N. J.

Beseler Oxygen Company, New York, (chemical;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Watkins, Jr., H. L. Barnetz, T. M. Forbes, New York.

Ollah Exploration Company, New York, (mining;) capital, $10,000. Directors—O. W. Marshall, C. O. O. Rosell, F. P. Adams, New York.

Shaughnessy Ice Company, Troy; capital, $100,000. Directors—Lawrence Shaughnessy, M. W. Shaughnessy, L. S. Shaughnessy, Troy.

Zbaranzer Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Marcus Neusaedter, Aaron Bülow, A. D. Lindemann, New York.

Throop Realty and Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Shorwitz, Louis Besdine, Bertha Shorwitz, Brooklyn.

Bayamo Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Erwin Marx, O. P. B. Winsor, Camaguey, Cuba; F. W. Skinner, New York.

C. F. Crawford Aerial Railway Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. F. Crawford, Pansy E. Crawford, O. E. Lanman, Rockaway Beach.

F. William Schwiers & Sons, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. Schwiers, L. H. Schwiers, F. W. Schwiers, Jr., New York.

H. Howard Company, Brooklyn, (jewelry;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Morris Keplan, Ida M. Myers, Brooklyn; C. A. Marsh, Newark, N. J.

Schneider & Herter Building and Construction Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—E. E. W. Schneider, Henry Herter, Charles Verse, New York.

Standard Soluble Sulphur Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. L. Phillips, W. P. Alexander, R. H. Ruth, New York.

Bedford Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. B. Fogson, G. W. Hinckley, E. J. Steiner, New York.

Financial Calendar Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. A. Mulligan, Jr., G. D. Stodert, New York; Sanders Shanks, Brooklyn.

McKibben Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—George McKibben, John McKibben, Mary McKibben, New York.

Bonar-Phelps Company, New York, (headgear;) capital, $50,000. Directors—R. E. Bonar, F. C. Phelps, J. R. Casey, New York.

Wilson & Heath Glove Company, Northville; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. B. Wilson, A. W. Heath, H. N. Heath, Northville.

Dominion Amusement Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. J. Statts, Alfred Baruch, S. Gorge, New York.

Commercial Publicity Corporation, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. J. Martin, T. P. Carpenter, F. A. MacDonald, Buffalo.

Aichele Brothers Company, New York, (vehicles;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William Aichele, Wilhelmina Aichele, Conrad Aichele, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Bushkill-Delaware Bridge Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. B. R. Smith, E.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The market has yielded within the last few days less business of general interest than in any recent week. Brokers and operators are divided in their opinions as to whether this is only a temporary lull or a real indication of what will prove to be, in comparison with normal years, a rather narrow and lifeless Spring market. The majority, however, hold the former view and look for an early resumption of active trading in properties of the better class. In accounting for the week's indifferent showing, Wall Street is asked to take the blame, for while there has been no repetition of the violent upset of ten days ago, it is felt that the effects of that occurrence are still making themselves felt, and may be responsible for a disposition to defer large operations, at least temporarily.

The buying of dwellings is the only branch of current trading which has not suffered a setback—on the contrary, it has shown a marked increase during the week, and has pervaded all of the prominent residential districts. On the west side builders disposed of a $90,000 house on Eighty-sixth Street, one of a row erected on the block formerly owned by the Clark estate, while buyers were also found for a dozen other dwellings between Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets. The older Fifth Avenue section, south of Fifty-ninth Street, and the region east of the Park were only slightly less productive of buying of this class.

With the opening of navigation on the Hudson, the period of building activity is again at hand, although those who have watched huge structures rise on lower Broadway and Wall Street during the Winter months, had begun to doubt that the elements or the brick supply longer had anything to do with regulating New York's building seasons. New construction in the immediate future will be confined largely to two fields. In the mercantile districts between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets there has been much buying by builders during the last three or four months, and many large operations will be pushed rapidly in order to have the new structures ready for occupancy next February. There is also in prospect considerable building of apartment houses of the middle and better grades along the line of Broadway on Washington Heights, but the erection of the cheaper kinds of flats and tenements is not likely to be of even fair volume, except on the lower east side, where the replacing of old structures with those of the new-law type goes on steadily.

Of the week's deals in business property none was of more than passing importance, with the possible exception of those involving 146 Fifth Avenue and 6 and 8 West Twentieth Street. Upon the latter site a new store and loft building will be erected. New apartment houses are still commanding a fair measure of attention from investors, perhaps the most interesting transaction of this character reported being the sale of the seven-story elevator structure at Prospect and Longwood Avenues, which has been regarded as the most pretentious bit of apartment construction yet undertaken north of the Harlem.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Christian G. Marshall, a client of J. E. Briggs, the Centennial Building, at the northeast corner of Cedar and West Streets, a five-story structure, on lot 47 by 60, opposite the new West Street Building.

Parsons & Holzman have bought, through R. Wilmarth Appleton, from Edward Knierlem, 128 Water Street, a seven-story office building, on lot 24 by 65, with an "L" to 81 Pine Street, 29.10 by 40. The property surrounds the southwest corner of those thoroughfares.

Church Site Bought in Harlem.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the south side of 151st Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue. This property will be improved by the erection of a Catholic church, rectory, and school, to be known as the Church of the Resurrection, Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, who has been for many years an assistant in the Cathedral parish, will be the rector of the new church.

Harry L. Rosen has sold the five-story flat 64 West 118th Street.

Houses Sold in Fifth Avenue Section.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Dr. William Stevens 70 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

The same brokers have also sold for Dr. Nathan Sanders 165 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling with extension, on lot 16.8 by 102.2; also, for Charles S. Faulkner, 177 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 19.6 by 102.2. Several other houses in this block have been sold, two of which are to be converted into a large American basement dwelling.

Richard Collins has sold for Henry G. Trevor the three-story dwelling 159 East Seventieth Street, 19 by 100.5, to Herbert Frazier, who will remodel the house.

The same broker has also sold for Bertha Kronenthal 136 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Ogden Codman is the buyer of the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. He will erect a dwelling on the site.

Long Ownerships Ended.

De Selding Brothers have sold to a client of M. Lindheim & Co. 124, 126, and 128 Canal Street, southwest corner of Chrystie Street, a five-story store and loft building, on plot 70 by 50, being part of the plot to be taken by the city for the Manhattan Bridge plaza. This property has been in possession of the De Selding family since 1784, when Canal Street was known as Pump Street, and later as Walker Street, and when Chrystie Street was designated as First Street.

De Selding Brothers and M. Lindheim & Co. have also sold to a client 249, 251, and 253 Grand Street, southwest corner of Chrystie Street, a seven-story tenement, with stores, having frontage of 50.6 feet on Grand Street and 75 feet on Chrystie Street.

Dwelling on 103d Street Resold.

Edward C. H. Vogler has resold for George F. Hinrichs to Andrew Cone, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 302 West 103d Street, 20 by 100.

The Picken Realty Company has sold 467 West 141st Street, another one of its row of new American basement dwellings.

Benjamin Englander has sold for M. A. Hampton to B. Harris, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 324 West 101st Street, 20 by 100.11.

New Mercantile Building Leased.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for Michael Coleman to John J. Mitchell the new eleven-story building 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 98, for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of about $450,000. The store has been rented to the Needham Piano Company and five of the lofts will be occupied by the John J. Mitchell Publishing Company. This is the first business building erected in the Twenty-fifth Street block, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and as both the tenants have moved from Fifth Avenue the leases may be taken as an additional index of the future of this section.

S. B. Goodale & Son have leased for George G. Guion to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., 37 and 39 West Twenty-fourth Street, 42 by 98.9, for a term of twenty-one years. Mr. Kerwin has leased this property to protect the light of his new 100-foot building on the adjoining plot. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sales of the following properties: No. 60 Thomas Street, 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, 143 West Twenty-first Street, 403 West Forty-first Street, and 351 and 353 West Forty-first Street.

Lee Griffin & Co. have leased for Morris Herman the store and basement at the northwest corner of Grand and Wooster Streets, for a term of ten years; also, for the Butler estate, the entire building 198 Bowery, for a term of years, and for Benjamin Bloom the store and basement at the southeast corner of Houston and Wooster Streets.

Deal for Eighth Avenue Property.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Ida C. Bracher the property 304 Eighth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 24.8 by 100, adjoining Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. negotiated the recent sale of 8 West Eighteenth Street for Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee. The buyer is Samuel G. Hess, President of the Standard Operating Company.

Josephine A. Potter has sold 10 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on plot 19.5 by 98.9, to Augustus Field, who owns No. 8, adjoining.

Buyer of West 42d Street Parcel.

William L. Miller is the buyer of 250 West Forty-second Street, sold recently by the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company.

Charles E. Duross has sold the five-story brick house 345 West Forty-third Street for Peter McGuirk. The same broker has leased 80 Seventh Avenue to Lizzie Rothman and 182 West Houston Street to H. J. Weber.

William Rehling has sold to the Nemo Realty Company 625 and 627 West Fifty-first Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Plans for New Studio Building.

Plans have been filed for a new fourteen-story studio and apartment house, to be built on Seventy-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for the Russell Bond and Realty Company, of which Walter Russell is President. Each story above the second will be arranged for two suites of apartments, with a front studio and library. The building will cost $750,000, according to the estimate of Architects Harde & Short.

Henry T. Bulman has secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a building loan of $150,000 on the property at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street, 113 by 123.7 and irregular.

Manhattan Avenue Flats Sold.

The John V. Signell Company has sold to Mrs. C. Jaffe 445 Manhattan Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of 119th Street, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100.

Company Buys Second Avenue Corner

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought from the estate of Jacob Meyer the southwest corner of 116th Street and Second Avenue, five five-story double flats, with stores, on plot 100.11 by 87.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Frank Weiss the five-story double flat, with stores, 230 East Eighty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Samuel S. Friedman has moved his offices to 1,498 Second Avenue, corner of Seventy-eighth Street, and has opened a branch office at 1,696 Washington Avenue, between 173d and 174th Streets.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

H. Kronovet and D. Geisler have sold for Charles Martin to Stoloff & Kronovet 406 and 408 East Tenth Street, a six-story tenement, 40 by 92.

Crist & Herrick sold for Adolph Jacobs the tenement 600 Washington Street, on lot 18 by 63, to John H. Goetschius.

Bronx Dwelling Finds Buyer.

Richard Dickson has sold for Joseph Schmid 5 Cottage Place, between 170th Street and Crotona Park South, a two-family house on lot 23 by 100; also for Celia Maunter the lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Pratt Avenue, 300 feet south of Kingsbridge Road.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company and A. Mantinband have sold to William L. Phelan 2,040 River Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on plot 25 by 163.

Good Demand Near Woodlawn.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Thornton Brothers, for improvement, twenty-seven lots on 237th and 238th Streets, Woodlawn; also, for Mandelbaum & Lewine, the southwest corner of 207th Street and Hull Avenue, a plot 50 by 100; also, for Henry Knopf, 2 lots on Rochambeau Avenue in the Varian estate property; also, for E. Brinkerhoff, a plot on the south side of 236th Street, Woodlawn; also, for T. E. Clare, twenty acres on Jerome Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Otto P. Schroeder has sold to Augustus L. Hayes the plot 120 by 100, on the south side of 240th Street, 125 feet west of Katonah Avenue.

John A. Stelmckx has sold for Frederick Delfelsch, to Barnay Curran, lot 25 by 100, with two-family house, known as lot 431 in the Mapes estate; also, for George Morgan, a plot 50 by 100, with two-family house, known as lots 164 and 165 in the Neill estate.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Not more than once or twice in the course of a year is there presented for the attention of auction buyers such a schedule as that provided for this week.

Offerings of very valuable or very prominent properties may have attracted wider public notice, but it is seldom that there has been a sale of greater interest to the majority of real estate owners and buyers than that of the Patrick Doherty estate holdings, to be conducted by Auctioneer Day on Tuesday. The aggregate value of these properties, representing the accumulation of "cheap" lots nearly seventy years ago by a thrifty contractor, is estimated at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Among the properties, moreover, are many which seem likely to prove attractive to the most numerous class of real estate investors to-day—those who are looking for income-producing parcels in growing neighborhoods. There are corners almost in profusion along the busiest part of Eighth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. Some competition may also be expected for a small triangular bit of ground on the west side of Times Square, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, while the list also includes a dozen smaller tenements in the middle west side section, two old buildings on Third Avenue, near Forty-third Street, and twenty-eight lots on Ogden and Summit Avenues, at 162d Street.

Not upon the Doherty offering alone, however, is next week's schedule dependent for its distinguished features. On Wednesday Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the four-story brick buildings, 113 and 115 Broad Street, southeast corner of Front Street, on plot 62.7 by 76.11.

On the same day voluntary sales arranged by Joseph P. Day will cover 111 and 113 West Thirtieth Street, 223 and 225 East Seventy-second Street, and several other tenement properties in the upper and lower east side tenement districts.

As the result of partition proceedings involving the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist, the property 548 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, will be sold on Wednesday.

Executors' and partition sales, down for Thursday at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., will bring into the market the southeast corner of Broome and Ludlow Streets, 141 and 143 Allen Street, 19 Bleecker Street, and 229 East Thirty-ninth Street. Another lower east side property, 273 and 275 Grand Street, near Forsyth Street, will also be put up on Thursday by E. H. Ludlow & Co.

An important offering is listed by Joseph P. Day for Wednesday, April 10. The property is that owned by the Kuhlke estate at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, known as 411 Sixth Avenue, and 101 West Twenty-first Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 450 mortgages for $8,337,454, of which 176, for $1,322,604, were at 6 per cent.; nine, for $97,206, at 5½ per cent.; 140, for $2,977,150, at 5 per cent.; twenty-two, for $1,185,506, at 4½ per cent., and two, for $198,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 553 mortgages for $10,063,076, of which 277, for $2,841,880, were at 6 per cent.; 115, for $1,172,005, at 5½ per cent.; 76, for $4,154,370, at 5 per cent., and 13, for $679,200, at 4½ per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

77th St, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, for a fourteen-story brick apartment house, 100x82.3; Walter Russell Bond and Realty Co. of 437 5th Av, owner; Harde & Short, architects; cost, $750,000.

Bennett Av, n w corner of 190th St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 30x26; M. Conklin of Broadway and 185th St, owner; G. Conklin, architect; cost, $900.

East Houston St, 388 to 392, and 2d St, 279 to 283, for a three-story brick library, 60x75; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 159th St, for a six-story brick apartment house, 99.11x118; Fiuri Construction Co. of 1,806 Amsterdam Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

31st St, 12 West, for a twelve-story brick office building, 28x88.10; Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. of 29 West 34th St, owners; C. E. Birge, architect; cost, $125,000.

Mulliner Av, e s, 150 ft s of Brady Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.2x48.4; Fidelity Development Co., owner; Palmer & Hornbostel, architects; cost, $5,000.

226th St, s s, 106 ft e of Barnes Av, for two three-story frame tenements, 21x53; S. Mirabella of 2,074 2d Av, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $18,000.

Creston Av, e s, 218 ft s of 183d St, for a two-story and frame-dwelling, 22x26; Mats & Simpkins, Creston Av, near 183d St, owner; J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $7,000.

Longfellow Av, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Wahlig & Sonain Co. of 1,853 Boston Road, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

35th St, 5 East, to four-story brick offices and store; E. T. Martin, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $17,000.

53d St, 55 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. R. Dunlap, premises, owner; P. J. Jasser, architect; cost, $7,000.

1st Av, 1,067, to five-story brick tenement; V. Spielman, premises, owner; D. J. Comyns, architect; cost, $20,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.
By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St, 17 to 27, n s, 71.9 ft w of Pearl St, running through to 45 to 51 Rose St, 176x183x irregular, eight and nine story buildings, with three-story buildings adjoining; foreclosure sale, Joseph Wilkenfeld, referee; due on judgment, $10,482; subject to other mortgages for $467,500.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.
By Joseph P. Day.
Executors' Sale.

10th Av, 463, w s, 123.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x100, vacant.

37th St, 514 West, s s, 265 ft w of 10th St, 25x98.9, one-story frame building.

9th Av, 607 and 609, n w corner of 43d St, 50.2x100, two five-story brick flats, with stores.

56th St, 341 West, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story single plot.

Broadway, (Times Square,) 1,563, w s, 64.2 ft n of 47th St, triangular lot, 23.2x71.7x79.1.

3d Av, 686 and 688, s s, 23.1 ft n of 43d St, 50.3x100, one-story building.

8th Av, 675 and 677, s w corner of 43d St, 50.5x100, two five-story brick and brownstone flats.

8th Av, 673, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 25x100, five-story brick flat.

8th Av, 671, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 25x100, five-story brownstone-front flat.

9th Av, 714, e s, 147.6 ft n of 48th St, 26.3x98, five-story brick tenement.

8th Av, 613, 615, and 617, s w corner of 40th St, 59.8x100, four-story brick tenements.

8th Av, 609 and 611, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 39.6x100, two four-story brick tenements.

42d St, 410 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x93.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

8th Av, 617 and 621, n w corner of 40th St, 40x100, four-story brick tenement, with store.

8th Av, 623 to 627, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 58.9x100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores.

40th St, 305 and 307 West, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 50x98.9, one-story frame buildings.

50th St, 410 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick and brownstone tenement.

8th Av, 696, s e corner of 44th St, 25.1x100, five-story brick flat, with stores.

8th Av, 694, e s, adjoining the foregoing, 25.1x100, five-story brick flat, with store.

8th Av, 612, 614, and 616, e s, 24.9 ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75, three three-story brick buildings, with stores.

8th Av, 779, w s, 75 ft n of 47th St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement, with store.

Summit Av, s e corner of 162d St, four lots, each 25x95.

Ogden Av, s w corner of 162d St, abutting upon the foregoing, four lots, each 25x92.

Summit Av, n e corner of 162d St, seven lots, each 25x95.

Summit Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing, 75x95, frame stables and vacant.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 162d St, seven lots, each 25x95.

Ogden Av, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 75x95, two-story dwelling and vacant.

132d St, 52 to 60, s s, 510 ft w of 8th Av, 87.6x99.11, five three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, Francis S. Root, referee; due on judgment, $5,455; subject to another mortgage for $31,000.

Vandewater St, 17 to 27, n s, 71.9 ft w of Pearl St, running through to 45 to 51 Rose St, 183.1x183 and irregular, eight and nine story buildings; foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee; due on judgment, $441,178.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

86th St, 57 West, n s, 54 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broad St, 113 and 115, s e corner of Front St, 62.7x76.11 and irregular, four-story brick buildings; public auction sale.

122d St, 351 West, n s, 177 ft e of Morningside Park East, 16x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.
Public Auction Sale.

Pearl St, 186, e s, near Hanover Square, running through to 102 Water St, 19.6x101.11x19.8x101.7, four-story brick and stone building; estate sale.

72d St, 223 East, n s, 250.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling.

72d St, 225 East, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 16.8x102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling.

29th St, 235 East, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 26x98.7x40 and irregular, three-story tenement, with store.

30th St, 111 and 113, n s, 144.6 ft w of 6th Av, 44x99 and irregular, three and four story front and rear buildings.

99th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, four plots, each 24.11x100.

3d St, 160 East, n s, 117 ft e of 1st Av, 21.4x96.2, five-story tenement, with store.

1st St, 9, s s, 139.1 ft e of the Bowery, 24.6x80.5 and irregular, five-story tenement, with store.

Avenue A, 1,016, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x79.8, five-story tenement, with store.

Avenue A, 1,020, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x80, five-story tenement.

97th St, 225 East, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 24.0x100.11, five-story tenement, with store.

Avenue B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 20x98, five-story tenement, with store.

8th Av, 648, w s, 25.2 ft n of 48th St, 25x100, four-story brick tenement, with store.

Sale at 2:30 P. M., vacant foreclosure sale, Arthur Hurst, referee; due on judgment, $5,682; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

135th St, 502 to 524 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11, six six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee; due on judgment, $27,597; subject to other mortgages for $161,750.

136th St, 180 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Paris S. Russell, referee; due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

13th Av, or 227th St, s w corner of 4th St, Washington, 25.6x75; partition sale, Philip J. Sinnott, referee.

173d St, n s, 46.11 ft e of the Grand Concourse, 100x93.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, Thomas W. McKnight, referee; due on judgment, $6,000.

Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 185th St, 79.11x50, frame dwelling and, vacant; foreclosure sale, Isidor Weis, referee; due on judgment, $19,-216.

Interior lot, 125 ft e of Park Av, and about 91 ft s of 92d St, 9.2x25x21.10x28; partition sale, George M. Curtis, referee.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Broome St, 241, s e corner of Ludlow St, 27.4x50, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

Allen St, 141 and 143, w s, 20 ft s of Rivington St, each 20x70; two two-story brick dwellings; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

Bleecker St, 19, n s, 180.2 ft w of Bowery, 20x64, three-story building; executors' sale.

39th St, 229 East, n s, between 2d and 3d Avs, 19.2x98.9, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

By Parish, Fisher & Co.

116th St, 370 West, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11, and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Hudson River Railroad tracks, at about 230th St, if extended, plot of 6¼ acres, together with land under water; sale by order of William F. Scott, assignee in bankruptcy.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 128 to 134 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, five three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, Max Silverstein, referee; due on judgment, $39,498.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Grand St, 273 and 275, s s, 20 ft e of Forsythe St, 40x75 and irregular, three-story brick building; partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 23.

LOTS 62 and 63, map 1,122 of Duchess Land Co., Throggs Neck; D. Roy Shafer to Steven B. Ayres, $1.

LOTS, 11, 62, and 63, Map 1,122 of Duchess Land Co., Throggs Neck; Charles H. Von Dehsen to Steven B. Ayres, $1.

LOTS, 11, 62, and 63, Map 1,122 of Duchess Land Co., Throggs Neck; Edward Baer to Steven B. Ayres, $1.

LOTS, 11, 62, and 63, Map 1,122 of Duchess Land Co., Throggs Neck; Morris H. Hayman to Steven B. Ayres, $1.

13TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Avenue E, 75x100, Unionport; Headley M. Greene to Albert Buttner and another, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

87TH AV, n e corner of 120th St, 123.8 x irregular; Leopold Jonas to 8th Av Triangle Co., (mtg $50,000,) $100.

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 239.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; Michael J. Mulvihill to Mary L. Mulvihill, $1,000.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 217.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 125 x irregular; Joaquin R. Marsons to William C. Bergen, $100.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, s s, 140.3 ft w of Perry Av, 113.8 x irregular; William C. Bergen to William Berriman and others, $1.

MOSHAIAN AV, e s, 225 ft e of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Co. A of Edenwald to Benjamin Jaffe, $1.

212TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6 x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Max Kaufman, (mtg $18,300,) $100.

60TH ST, n e s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.5; Moses Taylor to Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, $32,500.

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 135x irregular; Eugene Ring to Daniel G. Griffen, $1.

16TH ST, 27 and 29 West; Apostleship of Prays, Corporation, to Henry J. Hemmens, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 166.10 ft s of Mosholu Parkway South, 131.6x irregular; William Berriman and others to William C. Bergen, $1.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 166.10 ft s of Mosholu Parkway South, 131.6x irregular; William C. Bergen to John Carlson, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

11TH ST, 53 West, 25.1x103.3; Minnie Flagg and others to Robert W. Tailer, $1.

VINEYARD PLACE, e s, 90 ft s of 176th St, 25x75; J. C. Julius Langbein to George Andrews, $100.

231ST ST, (17th Av,) n s, 205 ft e of 2d St, 100x114, Wakefield; David C. Frank to Gertrude S. Earl, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

PLOT, begins 195 ft e of White Plains Road, 650 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x96; Frank Carew to Frederick G. Durr, (mtg $1,270,) $100.

48TH ST, 529 and 531 West, 50x100.5; Pasquale Clements to Francesco Gricco, ½ part, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

ROGERS PLACE, 967 and 969, 71x irregular; Louis Leibsohn to Josephine Wennik, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

105TH ST, 327 and 331 East; Morris Haber and others to Max Kaufman, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, new line, at w s of Independence Av, old line, 40x irregular; Lewis H. Lapham to Emma M. Radley, $1.

LOT 16, Map 1,101A of Clason's Point; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Mary Marcon, $1.

LOT 16, Map 1,099 of Clason's Point; Mary Marcon to Hudson P. Rose Co., $1.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Adelaide L. Birdsall to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, $100.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Libbie Van V. Purdy to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, omitted.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Arline D. Dunning to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, $100.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Luta E. Dunning to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, $100.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Emma C. Birdsall to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, omitted.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Ella W. Eddowes to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, $50.

PLOT, bounded e by e s Bloomingdale Road, closed, w by w s of said road x—; Malcolm McGowan to Chelsea Realty Co., all title, $20.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

HEMMENS, Henry J., to Apostleship of Prayer Corporation; 16th St, 27 and 29 West, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 4½%.....$15,000

ANDREWS, George, to E. Julius Langbein; Vineyard Place, e s, 90 ft s of 176th St, 25x75, 3 years, 6%.....$700

ATWATER, Edward S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 30th St, 7 West, bond..$40,000

MANHEIMER, Simon, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Park Av, 1,644, due July 18, 1909.....$19,000

EARL, Gertrude S., to David S. Frank; 17th Av, n s, 205 ft e of 2d St, 100x114, 5 years, ...$3,500

ROSENTHAL, Harry, to State Bank; Avenue A, 1,846, prior mtg $58,500, due Jan. 1, 1909, 5%.....$3,500

GLANZER, Abraham, and another to Isaac Selig; 11th St, 644 East, 5 years, 5½%..$21,000

DUNNE, Ellenora, to Patrick Dunn; 26th St, 363 West, bond.....$800

BUTTNER, Albert, and another to Headley M. Greene; 13th St, n s, 280 ft e of Avenue E, 75x100, Unionport, prior mtg $1,000, 2 years, 6%.....$500

EASTERBROOK, H. Cameron, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Opdyke Av, n s, 225 ft w of 4th St, 205x148.3, bond.....$7,000

JAFFE, Benjamin, to Land Co. A of Edenwald; Monaghan Av, e s, 225 ft n of Jefferson Av, 3 years, 5½%.....$475

REITMAN, Henry, to Max Katz and another; 155th St, n s, 325 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, secures bail bond.....$5,000

CONSTANTAIN, Florence M., to Ida Mulgannon; Bathgate Av, 2,283, demand, 6%.....$500

CONSTANTAIN, Florence M., to E. Collard, Jr.; Bathgate Av, 2,283, demand, 6%.....$500

DEMPSEY, Margaret, to Bridget Clare; Lexington Av, n w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

MARX, Magdalena, to Thomas F. Hawley; Hoffman St, e s, 110.11 ft n of 198th St, 16.8x117, demand, 6%.....$500

MULLINS, Annie, to Mary Todd; 198th St, s s, 75 ft e of Decatur Av, 25x100, 2 years, 6%.....$2,500

LA SALA, Stefano, to Richard O'Connor; La Fontaine Av, w s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100, prior mtg $25,000, due Sept. 22, 1907, 6%.....$6,800

THORNTON BROTHERS CO. to William Georgi; 169th St, 353 East, 3 years.....$4,000

THORNTON BROTHERS CO. to William Georgi; 169th St, 361 East, 3 years.....$4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; John Liddle Cut Stone Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $2,700.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; Ellender & Fichtenbaum against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $1,212.

20TH ST, s s, between 5th and 6th Avs, 25x100; McMann & Taylor against J. G. Wallace, owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $73.

2D AV, n w corner of 120th St, 125x125; Ferdinand Steiger, Jr., against Harry Merykah and Abraham Schmall, owners and contractors, $130.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 72x100; Builders' Heating Co. against De Waltoff & Marcuson Realty Co., owner and contractor, $363.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x100; Builders' Heating Co. against Robert Arnstein, owner and contractor; Abraham Ruth, contractor, $105.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 600 ft s of 127th St, 75x100; Builders' Heating Co. against Rutland Realty Co., owner and contractor, $159.

204TH ST, n s, 52.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 26.1x128.11; Cornell J. Mitchell against Thomas Bascl, owner and contractor, $500.

95TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100; Jacob Rubin against David G. Ludins, owner and contractor, $320.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100x133; Builders' Heating Co. against Robert Arnstein, owner and contractor; Abraham Ruth, contractor, $3,500.

69TH ST, 315 to 323 West; Samuel I. Rockmore against A. Avitable, owner; F. C. Lamonte, contractor, $975.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $5,400.

21ST ST, 20 West; McMann & Taylor against J. G. Wallace, owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $73.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 159th St, 66x120; Hogan & Di Geano against Robert Arnstein and Abraham Ruth, owners and contractors, $596.

ALLEN ST, 100; Israel Kessler against Joseph Schupper, Amalia Stern, and Leon Setzer, owners and contractors, $107.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; O. La Cagmina & Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $2,800.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ORCHARD ST, 22; Oscar Kolodny against Alexander Baum and others, March 15, 1907, $200.

ORCHARD ST, 22; B. Ganzer against Alexander Baum and others, March 15, 1907, $600.

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Abraham Rosenberg and others, March 12, 1907, $1,354.

Lis Pendens.

78TH ST, 319 East; Prescott Realty Co. against Vincent Realty and Construction Co., (action to impress lien;) attorney, S. H. Herman.

5TH AV, 425 and 427; Vacuum Cleaner Co. against Henry A. Stebrecht, (action to compel extension of lease;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

WEST END AV, 658; Stuart Hirschman against Agnes E. Daly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

CLAY AV, n e corner of 174th St, 67.6x98.2x irregular; Monroe Av, n e corner of 174th St, 97x75; Monroe Av, e s, 370 ft n of 174th St, 100x95; Central Av, s e corner of St. Mary's Av, 100x25; Julia E. Hardetal against Melvin T. Hard, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, T. H. Friend.

147TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Klingenbeck & Co. against Davis Karp and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of 12th St, 20.1x62.4x irregular; Empire City Woodworking Co. against Louis Baron and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

TO PREVENT WATER WASTE.

Company Will Provide Meter Inspection and Compute Bills.

A company in which Nathan Hirsch and L. Napoleon Levy are largely interested has been organized for the purpose of providing adequate inspection of the water supply of buildings and thus doing away with many of the annoyances due to inefficient service and excessive water rates.

The company will make monthly inspections of properties registered and send a correct reading of a meter once every month, besides making immediate reports when water is being wasted through faulty plumbing. It is expected that real estate brokers and owners will avail themselves of this service by reason of the fact that the company will present a water bill at any date desired and guarantee its accuracy. Sometimes the closing of titles is delayed by uncertainty in regard to water bills.

EAST 59TH STREET AGAIN TO THE FORE

Buying Stimulated by Advancing Work on Blackwell's Island Bridge.

WILL 57TH ST. COMPETE?

Possibility That It May Eventually Become a Great Cross-Town Thoroughfare.

With the tearing down of buildings to make way for the Blackwell's Island Bridge approach and with the granite cantilever structure itself already reaching out across the East River, there has been a marked revival of interest in property in the Fifty-ninth Street neighborhood, east of Fifth Avenue.

Much of this property, between Third and Fifth Avenues, is so closely held as to preclude any speculative movement of large proportions, but there has been sufficient buying within the last two or three weeks to indicate that the future possibilities of the territory are not being overlooked, and to indicate also a decided advance in values over those prevailing two or three years ago.

The property at 110 and 112 East Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, formerly occupied by the Fidelio Club, was sold last week to Nathan Kauffmann of Paris for about $120,000. This means that "inside" property in this neighborhood has risen to the prices until recently commanded by corners, because three years ago the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 45 by 100, was sold for $118,500. In 1902 "Big Bill" Devery bought 116 East Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, for $38,000, and in the same year No. 124, of the same size, was transferred for $39,500. Of course, the buildings involved in these various transactions doubtless affected the prices to some

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

Executor's Sale of the

DOHERTY ESTATE

By order of CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor,

ABSOLUTE SALE

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., at 12 o'Clock Noon

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story and basement brick buildings, stores, with three 1-story extensions.
Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

N.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores.
Size 99.2 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Adjoining N. W. cor. 8th Ave. and 40th St. on Street. Frame building thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extension.
Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 100.5x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
694 and 696 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses, with stores.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. Five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building. 23.2x71.7½x irreg.

N.W. cor. 43d St. & 9th Ave.,
607 and 609 Ninth Avenue.
Two 5-story brick flats, with store.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat.
Size, 25x100.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.5 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores.
Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement.
Size, 25x100.5.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. cor. West 49th Street. 5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 26.3½x98.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick structures, with stores.
Size, 50.3x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.
70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co. FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street
} Attorneys

For maps, booklets, photographs or any other information apply at office of above attorneys or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

The Following Properties:

136 Pearl Street and 102 Water Street.
4 and 5 story Brick Building. Size, 19.6 on Pearl x 19.8 on Water x 101.11 on westerly side x101.7 on easterly side.

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
EMIL GOLDMARK, Esq., Referee.

548 Fifth Avenue
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension.
Size, 25x100.
John K. Berry, Esq., Attorney, 15 William St.

(PENNSYLVANIA SECTION.)

111 & 113 West 30th St.
Two 4-story with stores, front, and 3 and 4 story rear brick buildings.
Size, 50x99x irregular.

287 Avenue B
5-story tenement, with store.
Size of lot, 20x68, more or less.

East 99th St., North Side
100 feet west of 1st Ave.
Size of entire plot, 200x100.11.
Sold in four plots of 74x100.11.

109 East 3d Street
5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 21.4x96.

Dissolution Sale.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ., 35 Nassau St., attorney in fact for owners.

223-225 East 72d Street
Two 3-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwellings. To be sold separately.
Size of each lot, 16.8x102.2, more or less.

225 East 97th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot, 24.6x100.11, more or less.

1016 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x79.8, more or less.

1020 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement.
Size of lot, 25x80, more or less.

9 East First Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size, 24.6x80.6x irregular.

235 East 29th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 25x93.9x40 in rear x irreg.

Maps and booklets can be obtained at offices of JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY APRIL 17, 1907.

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

REAL ESTATE at auction must have PROPER ADVERTISING to bring GOOD RESULTS. My system of the following has been most successful:

CONCENTRATION in

Newspaper Advertising,
Booklet Advertising,
Large Size Posters,
Medium Size Posters,
Special Cards,
Special Signs and
Large Fence Posters,
Size 9x12 Feet.
Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car System and the O. J. Gude large display signs.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES: 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r.

Offices 7 Pine Street, New York City.

Auction sales to be held at 12 o'clock noon each day at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Wednesday, March 27, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

113 and 115 Broad St., 25 and 27 Front St.,

Southeast Corner.

With the four-story brick buildings thereon; size of plot as per diagram.

Magnificent location for offices, storage or any business, being near Custom House and all exchanges.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

Will Sell at Auction

Wednesday, April 10, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Estate of William A. Hall, Dec'd,

129-131-133 West 20th St.,

Near Sixth Avenue.

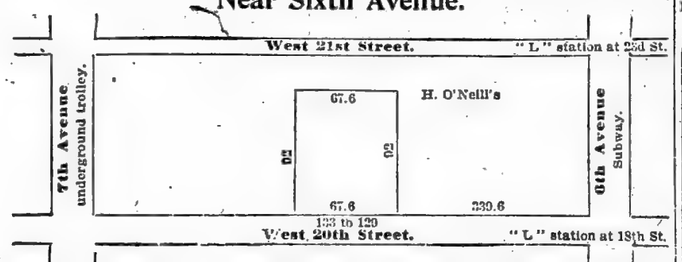

The six story and basement brick and stone loft Building. Size of plot as per diagram.

GEORGE A. MINASIAN, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 132 NASSAU ST.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale
Estate of Wm. L. Trenholm, Dec'd,

312 W. 73d St.
Opposite Schwab Mansion.

The magnificent five-story and basement pressed brick and stone dwelling; electric passenger elevator; six baths; three dressing rooms; trimmed in hard woods; beautifully decorated by Hayden & Co., 5th Av., and windows by Tiffany. House built to order by Harvey Murdock and designed by Charles P. H. Gilbert. Size of plot 30x102.2. Perpetual side light on the west.

Brush & Crawford, Att'ys,
30 BROAD ST.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
To close estate of Jonas Sonneborn, deceased.
57 West 86 St. 22x100.8½, on lot.
A magnificent four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling, with extension. Immediate possession.
The above valuable property will be sold at Real Estate Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, AT NOON.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION
IN THE CITY OF MT. VERNON.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, CLOSING THE ESTATE OF BABETTE HORNTHAL.
SALE TO BE HELD ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 2 P. M.
SEVERAL IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PARCELS.
A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.,
CITY HALL BUILDING, NO. 11,
NEXT TO ENTRANCE; TEL. 358 W.

ANOTHER SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE.
GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer,
IN THE CITY OF MT. VERNON.
ESTATE OF ALFRED B. DARLING.
CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON;
THE MOST DESIRABLE RESTRICTED SECTION.
SALE HELD ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4TH, 1907, 2 O'CLOCK.
Many desirable plots, in restricted section.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY.
WRITE OR TELEPHONE TO THE
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.
CITY HALL BLDG., NO. 11, MT. VERNON,
NEXT TO ENTRANCE. TEL. 358 W.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,

Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale
Estate of
Georgia E. Cayvan, Dec'd,
by order DANIEL FROHMAN, Executor.

351 West 122d St.,
Near Morningside Park, East.

The handsome and well-built three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in good order; hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c.; size of lot 16x100.11.

Messrs. Straley & Hasbrouck,
Attorneys, 256-7 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 2, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale,
ESTATE OF LOUIS FESSLER, DEC'D,
By order of
Christian Hafer, Esq., Sole Executor,

145 to 149 W. 96th St.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.,
the three 5-story brownstone flats, size of plots, 60x100x irreg., to be sold in one parcel.
CHOICE BRONX PLOT,

East Side Concord Ave.,
ADJOINING CRANE (E. 146TH ST.)
size of plot, 50x100,
CHOICE PLOT,

South Side Charlotte Ave.
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
Woodside, New York City,
Queens Borough.
size of plot, 50x100,

DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF,
attorneys, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

HERBERT R. SNYDER
APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%. for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

MOONEY & LAWRENCE,
LUIS W. MOONEY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

FRIDAY, April 5th, 1907,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Under the direction of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee, of the
Choice and Valuable Property
46 West 35th Street.
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES.
Three-story and basement building.
Size of lot 20x88.9.
Maps and further particulars at the office of MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, or from the auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

4% Money

only Gilt-Edged Manhattan Property Considered.

QUICK ACTION.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
42 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 6100 BROAD.
BRANCHES { 489 5TH AVE., 414 COLUMBUS AVE., 242 EAST HOUSTON ST.

R. W. BECK
Second Mortgages Bought and Sold

For Sale
Second Mortgages. Principal and Interest Guaranteed
SPECIAL SUMS TO LOAN FROM $2,000 TO $50,000 MANHATTAN ONLY.
11 WALL ST.

Liberal Mortgage Loans
4%—4½%—5%
Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.
JAMES BOYD & CO.,
5422 BEEKMAN. 132 NASSAU STREET.

SEVEN-STORY
Store and Loft Building
half block of elevated station; asking $70,000; fully leased to responsible tenants; rents $6,900; expenses $4,900, netting 15%.
PIZA & JOHNS
East 154th St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3803 Melrose

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Don't you want your house painted or decorated? Yes, so kindly let me know by mail or telephone; I will call on you and send you estimates of same; work promptly attended to without any delay. A. Pinkovitz, 2,184 2d Av. Telephone call, 2374 Harlem.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

Unlimited Funds
For First and Second Mortgages.
ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ
52 Broadway Phone 1411 Broad

1st Mortgage Money 2nd
Manhattan Property
QUICK ACTION ON GOOD APPLICATIONS.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

2D MORTGAGES 2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances on purchase money mortgages.
M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

$26,000
Three special funds, $26,000 each, to loan on first mortgages, Manhattan property; owners, apply immediately. John A. Osborne, 62 Cedar Street.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

MONEY TO LOAN, 4 TO 6 PER CENT. FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE. HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 COURT ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

There are a Few Corners
that can be bought right. Every real estate investor and speculator appreciates what it means to buy a desirably located corner at a figure that insures much more than the ordinary profit. We have a few such properties to offer immediate purchasers. For details call or address
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,293 B'way.

Washington Heights.

S.W. Cor. 162d & Broadway
Contract for making street will be let within a few days. In heart of active building section. Terms to suit. Building loan.
HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY,
20 Nassau Street.

A Bargain.—Washington Heights; 200 ft. frontage on West 190th St., between St. Nicholas and Wadsworth Avs.; low price, quick sale. Corporation Liquidating Company, 708 Park Row Building, New York City.

Three-story and basement private, 20x112.6, opposite Jumel Mansion, 437 West 162d St. Inquire of C. F. Heitman, 167 West 145th St.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Elegant 3-story and basement private; possession; $20,000. Terms, Miller Company, 893 5th Av.

East Side.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 125TH.
Vacant plot, 50x110, for sale very cheap; superior light; easiest terms; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Bargain.—Must sell quick, two 4-story and basement triple flats; 4 rooms and bath; cold water; rent over $4,500; mtge., $24,000; second mtge. to suit; E. 144th St.; houses in best condition. Apartment 14, 893 E. 138th St.

Cor. 2d Av. and 65th St., consisting of 4 5-story flats, with 6 stores; excellent investment; rent guaranteed, $7,500; terms to suit; price $74,000; take small parcel as part payment. Schoenstein, 68 West 117th St.

3% Solid Investment.—Madison Av. corner apartment house; high-class location; entirely leased, with waiting list; one of the finest structures on Manhattan. Edward F. Fitzgerald, 1,138 3d Av.

A corner on Third Av., near 125th St., 50x100; six-story building, all leased; shows very attractive income on the whole price; very easy terms. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Upper Park Av.; 6 stories, new law, with stores; mtge., $38,000; rents, $6,800; must be sold; want offer, or take small parcel and cash. Schoenstein, 68 West 117th St.

$19,000—Four-story double flat, near Madison Av.; hot water; open plumbing; fine condition. Address "Owner," Adv. Office, 2,110 Third Av.

Handsome 4-story and base. single flat, near Lex. Av., Yorkville; 7 rooms and bath each floor; sacrifice at $19,500; easy terms. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Will sell or lease for long term a 5-story business building, 38th St., near 5th Av.; will make alterations to suit tenant. N. Lemlein, 1,511 3d Av. Tel. 3937—79th.

Chance!!!—One of the finest brownstone dwellings in the 90's, near Lexington Av., offered at $14,500; possession. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Two three-story-and-basement private houses for sale; suitable for furnished rooms; price $25,000 for both. Schacht, 126 East 86th St.

Store Property.—Four-story below 100th, adjacent 3d Av.; $12,500. Meyering, 134 West 31st.

$3,000 cash buys Second Avenue store property in the 70s; no brokers. Tisch & Co., 957 3d Av.

For Lease—East side avenue tenement property, 90s, with stores; bargain. Schwab, 200 B'way.

Avenue B.—5-story flat, 12 rooms to floor, $20,750. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Below 14th Street.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY.

It is Conceded

That a good paying proposition in well located New York Real Estate—and especially on Manhattan Island—is one of the safest forms of investment offered.

I have made it my business to study carefully every proposition received, and when I find one that can be recommended I don't hesitate to ask my clients to buy it.

There are at times opportunities to buy property which must be sold, for need of ready money and at such times the owners are willing to sell for a price under what could be obtained, if time were given to offer it to a number of people—

As an Illustration

I have the particulars of a proposition located in the Forties, between 6th and 7th Avenues—now under lease for a term of 21 years at a rental of $28,000 per year with fixed charges. On an equity of about $125,000 it will show a net income of at least 8% per year. Its location assures a steady increase in value.

Details will be given to principals only on application to my office—will consider propositions from 2 or more individuals to form a syndicate for the purchase of the above.

206 BROADWAY.

May We Talk With You
About the Following Investments?

56th St., nr. Eighth Av., seven story fireproof elevator Building, 50x100; exceptionally fine construction; 14 apartments; rent $14,400; savings bank mortgage of $80,000 at 4½%. Will take good lots or can use country residence,

Above 72d St., near Central Park West, a seven story, up-to-date Apartment House, 42 apartments, always fully rented; economically managed, because of one janitor, one elevator, one steam plant; pays handsome net returns, total rent, about $29,000; savings bank mortgage $160,000 at 4½%.

Near Lenox Av. & 125th St., subway station, seven story elevator Building, 75x100; 28 large apartments; total rents, $17,000; institution mortgage $90,000, at 5%. Will consider exchange in part payment.

Four Story Stable, 25x150; well located; mortgage $20,000. Price $40,000. Leased at a net rental. Will add cash in exchange for small Apartment House.

In the Eighties, near Riverside Drive, six story elevator Apartment House, 42x100; mortgage $65,000, at 4½%. Can be bought for less than $110,000.

Lexington Av., Corner, in the Eighties, Stores and Apartments fully rented, paying 10% net; savings bank mortgage $65,000, 4½%. Will exchange for small investment properties in Manhattan, with or without cash.

C. F. Bedell Co.,
Tel., 6,000—Columbus. Broadway and 71st St.

West Side.

Pays Over 20 %
On Investment of $10,000
Above a 1st Mtge of $25,000
At 5% for Five Years.
5 Story Tenement,
with store, vicinity near West End Ave. and 70th St., principals only.
EMANUEL KAPELSOHN,
306 WEST 68TH ST. TEL. 1669 COL.

EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT.
Prominent West Side Corner; 12-story apartment house, containing 36 apartments; net return of eleven per cent. on $630,000; other desirable property might be considered as part payment.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
In the Up-town Dry Goods District
New loft building, 75x92, all leased,
PAYING ABOUT 7% NET
without mortgage. Terms to Suit.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 W. 22d St.
Or your own Broker.

BROADWAY BARGAIN
(Below 110th St. and near Subway Station.)
52x100.
Well-built seven-story elevator apartment, in first-class condition, with all modern improvements; apartments and stores fully rented; WILL BE SOLD AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURE. For full particulars, apply at the office of
HILLENBRAND & NASSOIT,
Broadway, cor. 109th St.

Price $39,750; Rents $4,368.
Cash required, $8,250.
15% INVESTMENT
5-story double flat near Broadway.
The cheapest house of this description on the west side; quick action necessary.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

$30,000.
18-foot 4-story-and-basement brownstone residence, near Broadway, below 75th St.; bath extension, 2 baths, open plumbing; hardwood trim and parquet floors; easy terms.
FRANK L. TOLLER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

35 WEST 93D STREET.
4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 19-FOOT BRICK AND STONE PRIVATE RESIDENCE; 15 ROOMS; PRESENT RENTAL, $1,400; PRICE, $18,500, ALL CASH, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HULL & HORTON, ATTORNEYS, 3 BROAD ST.

WEST SIDE BARGAIN.
Private residence, W. 95th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., 4-story and basement, 19,6 front; price, $22,000; brokers protected.
FRANK C. KIP & CO., 20 Broad St., N. Y.

?!! GREATEST BARGAIN ON BROADWAY!!!
Elegant modern six-story apartment house with stores, 40x100; close to Subway station; actual rental, $8,800; price, $78,000; very suitable terms; principals only. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

CHOICE CORNER.
Wadsworth Av., near Subway station; 61x95; excavated; with or without building loan; might exchange. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau St.

Columbus Avenue, 5-story double, large store, near 104th St.; price $26,000, $3,000 cash required. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

A Bargain.—Near 9th Av., below 59th St.—14-room tenement; mortgage, $23,000; rents, $3,500; price, $31,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 698 9th Av.

A.—On upper West End Av.; private dwelling, in excellent condition; price moderate; no agents. J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

Plot 50x100, 153th St., near Lenox Av.; bargain; terms to suit. Owner, Geo. Schwepenhauser, 2,750 8th Av.

102 St.—New law, 6-story; 46x100; price, $82,500; rents, $8,100. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av. (104th St.)

Columbus Avenue corner, 5-story double and stores; price, $110,000. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

Two 6-story rights, near office; price, $63,000; mortgage, $46,000; rent, $6,700; good condition. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Tenth Av.; Near 34th.—4-story front and rear tenements; price, $30,000; mortgage $20,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

75x100, 11th, near 42d, $45,000; suitable terms; plottage cheaper than single lots. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

87th St.—Three-story extension, near Drive; owner going abroad; bargain. Owner, Box 339 Times, Times Square.

$37,500.—Amsterdam Av. double; rental, $3,700; near 150th St. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

At Subway entrance, Lenox Av. flat, stores; $7,500 cash. Lewis B. Crane, 167 Broadway.

West Side.

A CHOICE CORNER
Amsterdam Avenue, near 125th Street!
Modern 15-room triple, three stores; all modern improvements; require only $17,500 cash. Great Speculative Investment!!!
HERMAN ARNS CO.,
380 WEST 42D STREET.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 488 St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. 4½ per cent. first mortgage, balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 5½ per cent., payable in installments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

A 32-FOOT HOUSE, $32,000.
Fine rear light; near 86th St. Subway station; good depth, 18 rooms, 2 baths; possession. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

A PERFECT HOME, $25,000
American basement, 4¼-story, complete order, extension to top, splendid woodwork; location finest below 145th St.; must be sold, no fault of property. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE, $21,000,
below 96th St., Central Park block, three-story, bargain, occupancy or investment. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, for sale at bargain; rents over $29,000, $40,000 cash, balance long mortgage; shows net income of 15% on investment; thorough investigation invited; brokers protected. Principal, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

A.—6 West 63d St.; beautiful dwelling; electric light, 2 baths; newly decorated; absolutely lowest price for one week only $21,750.

248 West 35th St.; 25 ft. tenement, $35,000. Conway & Cordtke, 80 William; afternoons.

Exceptionally well located single flat near Subway and "L" stations; building in perfect order; fully rented; price, $25,000; easy terms, or would consider trade for larger proposition. R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., cor. 129th St.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 43 Wall St., New York.

Bargain.—West side Harlem corner, 50x100, 6-story, new law, 5 families, 5 stores. Never any vacancies. Price, $125,000. Guaranteed rents, $13,840. Would consider part exchange. Worth, 23 Park Row.

Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x102; 26 apartments; 5 stores; finest corner on the avenue; price, $375,000; rents about $38,500; one block of Subway. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

A private house, west side, 70 West 89th St., 20x100, 4-story and basement, 14 rooms, 2 baths; 1st mortgage $25,000, 2d mortgage $4,000; price $35,000. William H. Winters, 1,845 Madison Av.

Three Story Dwelling
West 122d St.; 18 feet wide; price low; possession. A. F. KOELBLE, 71 Nassau St.

Well-built 6-story store and loft building, leased, $6,300; equity, $18,000; will consider other property in trade; send complete particulars. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

Bargain.—Four-story double flat on a full lot, in perfect order, for $14,250; not much more than price of lot; a good-paying proposition. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., cor. 129th.

Substantial Investment.—6 stories, 50-feet front, 5 families on a floor; good renting house; in fine location; can be bought right. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

For Sale—7th Av. apartment, 5-story, with stores, 38x100; all rented; at a bargain to quick buyer. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

105th St., Near Columbus.—5-story double; cold water; suitable for store alterations; $6,000 cash required. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

Amsterdam Av., corner, 30x100, on avenue; 6 stories; 7 stores; price, $112,500; near Sherman Square. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

Builders, Speculators.—Widow will sacrifice plot, (dwellings,) 37.6x98.9, West 28th St., opposite new park, $32,000. Cahen, Agent, 200 Broadway.

Wanted—100 investors with $1,000 cash to form realty company to operate in real estate. No money was ever lost in Manhattan real estate. Mutual, Box 17 Times.

Bargain.—162 West 133d; 17x100; 3-story and basement dwelling; all improvements; price, $13,000; mtge. $8,000 at 4½. Beck, 211 W. 102d.

Exceptional Bargain!—Dwelling near 137th and 8th Av.; $12,500. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

8 lots below grade, suitable for factory, warehouse, tenement purposes; Academy St., adjoining P. R. R.; price, $10,000, free and clear; consider exchange for seashore cottage of same value. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., New York.

Good opportunity to purchase row of five-story triple flats; equity $200,000; trade considered.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY.

Wanted—A private house on west side, in exchange for good avenue apartment house. Apply Hillenbrand & Nassoit, B'way and 109th St.

$50,000 cash and equity in private house to trade for well-built elevator house in good section. A. Appel, 302 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS
Only a short ride from Grand Central Station on the Harlem Railroad.
LOTS, PLOTS AND HOUSES
For sale on easy terms. Prices will double in a few months, just as soon as the public realize what the Harlem Electric Trains (now running) signify to property at Pleasantville Heights. We help you build a home. You can make your selection now, and take possession of the house this Spring. Pleasantville Heights enjoys every advantage and convenience for all-year-round residential purposes; has all city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, Public High School, fire-department, water, electric lights, etc.; 11c. fare; 30 trains day and night; title guaranteed free of charge. Send for maps and views.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.
140 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Branch, 32 E. 125th St. Open evenings

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 133 acres of land, of which 30 acres are woods, with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.
LONSBERY & THARP,
7 E. 42D ST., N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
JACOBS, 33 East 125th St.

Along the Hudson and Westchester Co
For Sale—Suburban residences, villa sites, plots, acreage, and farms; no misrepresentation; we are proud of our reputation for honest dealing. Thomson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall, dining room finished in green, other trim natural, varnished; electric lights, A1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 62½x150; trees; residential location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

For Rent—At Scarsdale, large, fine house; all modern improvements; rent $900; also smaller house and one furnished for the season.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

GEM OF THE HUDSON.
Magnificently timbered property, 50 acres; comfortable residence; quarter mile river frontage; asking $100,000; offer wanted. A. Charlton Oliver, 503 5th Av.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Furnished cottages at Rye, N. Y., and along the Sound. Apply to Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

Mount Vernon.

AT MT. VERNON.
Handsome 10-room dwelling, (4 rooms on first floor,) complete with every modern improvement, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, beautiful decorations, fine corner plot 100x100 feet with stable or garage; high ground; restricted; accessible; $14,000. Will also sell with lot 200x100 feet including two corners. C. S. McClellan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Bargain—Ten-room house, all improvements; four rooms on first floor; asking $5,750; high ground. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, perfect order; high ground; lot 50x120; $9,500; terms to suit. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New single cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,800. H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

Sale, rental; New Rochelle, Pelham; owner. Hayes, 417 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

A.—New 9-room cottage, restricted park; $5,500. H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38 (Depot Sq., W. P.)

COMPLETE INFORMATION
regarding rental and sale properties in
WHITE PLAINS
PLEASANTVILLE, SCARSDALE
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 418

For Sale—A choice lot overlooking town of White Plains, N. Y.; all improvements; three minutes from railroad station; Lot No. 105, Fisher Map, on Chestnut Hill Av., 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; price, $2,750; subject to change without notice. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Desirable residences for sale at Yonkers, the most convenient and desirable place of residence near New York, $7,500 up. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

A large house, No. 424 Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant. Caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown, 63 West 33d St., New York.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

Valuable tract land, comprising 21 acres; old-fashioned residence, 12 rooms; fortune in living on property and yearly selling lots about house; near centre town and depot; value house, 5 acres, $7,500; 21 acres, $21,000. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

For Sale on Staten Island, Tompkinsville Heights.—Comfortable residence; 11 rooms; modern improvements; fine bay, ocean view; shady garden; one block from trolley; 30 minutes from Battery. Address B. R., Box 136 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE.

Almost Every Poor Man Can Say

"I wish *my* Father had put his money into New York City property instead of into 'Cabbage-patch' lots." Don't make this mistake. Don't leave these "Cabbage-patch" deeds to your children. Buy a piece of REAL *valuable*, tangible, New York City property, in the LAST *desirable*, ACCESSIBLE, New York City Sub-Division, and buy NOW *before* the SIX new lines building to it are opened.

In the Spring it is so easy to be tempted by free rides on "green grass" *specials* and to be pleasantly induced to exchange your hard-earned money for "fresh air" lots at some "Cabbage-patch," where you are SURE to sink money.

Every man eager to make money—actuated by the desire to create an inheritance for his family—should **STOP** and **THINK** before parting with his capital.

STUDY THE MAP OF NEW YORK CITY

Here you are living in a *sturdy* CURRENT of GROWTH which is sweeping NORTHWARD at the rate of 350,000 to 400,000 NEW inhabitants a year, and if you trace the lines for *yourself* on the map of the SIX NEW transit lines building and projected, you will see why the Astors went FURTHER out than Morris Park and bought all the *desirable* property surrounding it.

NEW YORK CITY HAS A NECK

a narrow piece of land between Bronx Park and the New Haven Railroad tracks, and through this *narrow* neck *every* SUBWAY, *every* TRANSPORTATION LINE built, building or to be built, MUST PASS to get out into the open, and ALL must cross and serve the famous old Morris Park property. And it is *this section* that all transportation heads concede MUST house the next *incoming* MILLION of population. So sure is the Rapid Transit Commission of this vast increase in population that one Subway is to run DIRECT from *Pelham Bay Park* to *Coney Island*.

You could not be buying Morris Park property at this time *for* FOUR *times* the present prices were it not that it has been FENCED in and held out of the market for 10 years for *racing purposes*.

MORRIS PARK

is NOW within forty minutes of the shopping district at ANY HOUR of the day or night, and will soon be within TWENTY-FIVE minutes of the shopping district at ANY HOUR of the day or *night*, and it is the kind of property on which CONSERVATIVE TRUST companies and banks are *willingly* loaning money on SINGLE LOTS, which means that any buyer CAN SELL it again if he wishes to.

Remember, you buy lots at Morris Park with the cost of water, gas, curbing, flagging and road-making already paid. It is not like buying FOOLISH SUBURBAN lots with all these assessments yet to come.

Get to-day's *low prices!*

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
ADDRESS DEPARTMENT C
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station).
Office on the Property Open Every Day.

THE A-RE-CO
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3 story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms Express.

Bedford Park.

The finest residential section of the Bronx. Transit facilities unsurpassed.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
A choice selection at prices ranging from $6,500 to $30,000.
TWO AND THREE FAMILY HOUSES.
A complete list of modern houses at attractive prices, $8,500 to $15,000.

E. J. Kehoe,
2,784 Webster Av., first Bronx Park L Station.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

Two-Family Houses
R
In Great Demand.

Very desirable and moderate priced lots on Faile, Bryant, and Longfellow Streets, near Garrison Av., few minutes from Simpson St. station of Subway; suitable for two-family houses, for sale by
HUNTS POINT REALTY COMPANY,
20 Nassau Street.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

3-STORY HOUSE WITH STORE

within one block Subway station; Westchester Av. and Simpson St.; three families, four rooms, bath each; lowest price $7,650; mortgage $3,000; rents $720. Apply 1,166 East 166th, near Simpson St. F. R. Houghton, owner, 156 Broadway.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE., Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.
6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.
Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry H. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st. St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

Choice plot at southwest corner of **156th St.** and Brook Av. Extra deep lots; 100 feet from 3d Av. and "L" station; easy terms.
HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY,
20 Nassau Street.

BOSTON AVENUE CORNER LOTS.

Corner 164th St., near junction 3d Av., plot nearly 6 lots, commanding superior light; has not changed hands in many years; price very reasonable. F. R. Houghton, 156 B'way.

Beautiful 3-family house; good neighborhood, Bronx; near "L"; rent of 2 floors pays all expenses and leaves surplus; owner going abroad and must sell; about $3,000 cash required; no brokers. Owner, Box 150 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 3-family house; good neighborhood, Bronx; near "L"; rent of 2 floors pays all expenses and leaves surplus; owner going abroad and must sell; about $3,000 cash required; no brokers. Owner, 150 Times Downtown.

Bargain to quick buyer in best section of Bronx, 2-family, 11-room dwelling, three minutes to Subway station; all improvements; assessments all paid; price $7,000; $1,000 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

For an Investor.—One of the best-built corners in the Bronx, two blocks from Subway station; always fully rented; can be bought right; $15,000 necessary; price, $70,000. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

THIRD, NEAR TREMONT AVENUE.

70-foot plot; below grade; cheapest lots in Bronx; full commission. Houghton, 156 B'way.

Crotona Av.—Private dwelling; seven rooms, bath, furnace; fine yard; price, $6,000; terms easy. Also Washington Av.; private dwelling; large lot; price, $8,000. Owner, 748 East 175th.

UNIONPORT.

Purdy St., adjoining Westchester Av. and Subway extension, 100x108, with house; price $6,000; cash $2,000. L. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Three-story American basement brick dwelling, 11 large rooms; superior hardwood trim; 352 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.; $10,000; mtg. $8,000. Stonebridge, 300 Fordham Road.

Cheapest corner in Williamsbridge, 106x100, actually sacrificed to quick purchaser; letters positively ignored. See Williams, of Williamsbridge, Williamsbridge Station, Bronx.

Rare opportunity.—A well-built, excellent paying apartment, fully occupied; guaranteed rent $7,300; price $66,500. Builder G. E., Box 1[illegible] Times Downtown.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY

Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; **MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.**
Mt. Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 Blocks East Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily; Caretakers on Premises.

$20.00 to $30.00.

4-5-6 rooms, new-law house, all improvements, electric light, telephone service, 1,314-1,316 Stebbins Av., one block from Freeman St. station; Lenox Av. Subway express goes direct to Freeman St. Station without change.

One-family houses from $3,500 up. Two-family houses from $7,000 up. Sonneborn & Co., Webster Av., Bedford Park.

Modern private dwelling, one block to "L" station. Full lot, assessment paid. Price, $8,750. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Money to Loan—$1,000, $2,000, $4,000, 1st or second mortgages. Losere, 571 Brook Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Come to Ridgewood and see our ten new beautiful homes, built by us, with every modern conveniences, $4,500 up, or will sell you a building plot from $500 up, and will build after your own ideas; our properties are in finest sections of town; or buy a plot and build in

WASTENA PARK

and have your meals and servants furnished from Wastena Lodge, which is to be built in centre of park. Send for illustrated booklet, Ridgewood Development and Construction Co., Hutton Building, opposite depot.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
For sale, one of the best-paying
Long Established Hotels
On Virginia Avenue. Contains
100 GUEST ROOMS
fully furnished; every convenience; elevator, steam heat, private baths, sun parlors.
NOW OPEN IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Address Owner, Box U 17, Daily Press office, Atlantic City, N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—For rent, lot 100x200, 11 rooms and bath, $1,080; 11-room house, floors for rugs, steam heat, sale $9,500; rent $900; two new, 9 rooms, bath, steam, gas and electric light, sale $7,250, rent $750; 9-room house, floors for rugs, $800; lot 108x240, residence, 12 rooms, 2 bath rooms and shower room, gas, electric light, stable 3 stalls, box stalls, harness and man's room, cement floor, $1,800; residences in Bloomfield, $300, $480, $600, $720, and $1,000; come by Lackawanna; office each place. Nathan Russell.

Gentlemen's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

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164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
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East Orange.—For sale, desirable 12-room house, all improvements, lot 50x217, within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station; value $11,000; to a quick buyer for $9,500. Bargain—Fine building lot on Carnegie Avenue, 50x150, for $2,500; also fine choice building lots on Parkway, 108 feet by over 200, at $35 per foot. Other bargains. Large list furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Ira M. Taylor, opposite Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

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FOR RENT—THE SEABRIGHT INN, a small family hotel, fully furnished; excellent location, overlooking ocean and Shrewsbury River; near BOAT LANDING and RAILROAD STATION.
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REAL ESTATE,
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A fine, 12-room house, in perfect order; all improvements; large grounds, fine shade trees; 45 minutes from city; to let. Owner, 157 Times Downtown.

East Orange, N. J.—Attractive house; 11 rooms; all improvements; large lot; near station; price moderate. Apply to owner, 62 North Maple Av.

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Two 10-room houses, all improvements, large lots $3,500 each; bargains. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

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Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

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Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, via Sandy Hook boats and Central R. R. of N. J.; 5 minutes from Stone Church Station; for sale or to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; open plumbing, hot and cold water; furnace, gas, stable; 3½ acres lawn, touching river; high and healthful location. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Development Acreage.—Two choice pieces, one 30 acres, one 10 acres, main street, 54 minutes from station, Lackawanna Railroad; 57 minutes out, near Summit; at Chatham, New Jersey; light, city water, sidewalks; lots 25x100; costs only $47 and $67; unusual opportunity to make large profit and quick sales. Act promptly. Brokaw, 60 Wall St.

New houses, seven rooms, bath, and all improvements; hardwood trim and hardwood floors; large plot, $4,500; $500 cash, balance as rent. Others $3,200 and up. Send for photos; half hour out; two railroads; commutation 7 cents. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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A beautiful home, hills of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers Street; high ground, dry air; all improvements; mission trim, beamed ceiling, built-in bookcases; especially well built; ample grounds; very low price and easy terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

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REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
EUGENE A. KELLY,
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At Upper Montclair, N. J., for rent, furnished, June, July, August, desirable Park St. residence; 14 rooms, all improvements and convenience. Barn, vegetable garden, fruit, lawn, &c. Convenient railroad and churches. Address H. L. Moxley & Co., 320 Broadway, New York.

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Hackensack, N. J.—Several new houses, 9 rooms and bath, for sale or rent; desirable location, near trolley and two railroads. Apply, evening, owner, E. A. Smith, 236 West 129th St.

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Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for the season. Address E. L. Wolston, Real Estate Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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A fine, 12-room house, in perfect order; all improvements; large grounds, fine shade trees; 45 minutes from city; to let. Chance, 200 Times Downtown.

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Evening Telegram, March 22d.

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Queens office open Sundays.

Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

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A PLACE OF 20 ACRES,

commanding unexceled view of Long Island Sound; dwelling containing all modern improvements, electric lighted, &c.; stable, ice house, and outbuildings; vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.

SALE, $40,000.
RENT FURNISHED, $3,000.
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Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $130 an acre; inspection invited.
No. 2—112 acres, fine view Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station; 32 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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Attractive, fully furnished house, with stable, situated on the water; grand view of the Sound. Ample grounds, with fine shade trees.
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80 acres; 100 barrels Baldwins in season from good orchard; big wood lot; keep 10 cows; seven-room house, barn 40x40, and outbuildings; to get quick sale, four cows, 100 hens, wagons, farm machinery, &c., included for only $1,450, with $600 down; details and traveling instructions Page 6, Farm No. 10,361, Strout's List 18. Another splendid bargain in this big book of great bargains is 44,034, on Page 34. It is a Delaware peach farm of 105 acres, new house and barn, 1,200 peach trees, keep 8 cows, good poultry house, main road, only 1¼ miles to depot village from which more fruit is shipped than any other town in Delaware. On account of other business, owner's price cut to $4,200. "List 18" mailed FREE.
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$20,000.—Elegant country residence for sale, containing drawing room, parlor, dining room, den, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, 16 bedrooms, 3 toilets, open fireplaces, heater in cellar, water, gas, stationary tubs; fine stable, with coachman's rooms; about 9 acres lawn, tennis court; view Great South Bay and ocean for 20 miles; house well furnished; easy terms. John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

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On a shady ridge of oaks overlooking the Sound, in the country, yet near the city, is the place for your family this Summer; where the land is high, and the air is pure and cool. Located on the North Shore of Long Island, it has a clean white beach for bathing, artesian water, and sea foods, fresh country vegetables, eggs, fruit, and poultry are easily obtainable. Tennis courts are available, and there is excellent boating and fishing.

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The Newest Idea in a stone house. Read this description and see if it does not fill the bill:

Bay window dining room on parlor floor; servants' bedroom; bath and laundry in basement; 9 spacious rooms; beam ceilings; hardwood trim; near Prospect Park and Brighton Beach R. R. station; in highly restricted neighborhood; price $7,750; easy terms.

HOLT & FOSTER,
881 Flatbush Av.,
(At Church Av.)

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A Drop of Ink Makes Millions Think.
THINK OF THIS.
A new brick house, 7 rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, weathered oak dining room, enamel parlor and bedrooms.
Price $5,300; $700 cash, balance monthly payments.

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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

Ideal home; beautiful Kings Oaks; new house, nine rooms, alcove, reception hall, pantry, tiled bath and vestibule; hardwood trim; steam heat; coal and gas ranges; shades and screens throughout; every modern improvement; select location; magnificent shade; lot 40 by 100; only $7,600; mortgage $4,500. No. 1,572 East 19th St., King's Highway express station, Brighton Beach Elevated.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.

48th St., near 5th Av., 80x100, 4-story double, all improvements; 11 rooms on floor; price $19,500; lowest price of adjoining house $22,500; it is positively the best bargain in Brooklyn. Aaron Kosofsky, owner, 715 6th Av., New York. Am leaving for the Klondike, April 15, and must sell at once.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Two-family near Broadway; owner needs money; two-story frame flat; asphalt street; fine section; has 11 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; separate dining rooms; good order; price, $5,700; reasonable terms; rare opportunity. W. H. Agricola, 1,466 Broadway.

Extraordinary Values, Look!—New investment properties, fine terms; Park Place private house block; price $38,000; rents $4,100. St. Mark's Av., cold water; fine renters; price $63,000; rents $3,400. Sterling Place, near "L" station; rents $5,700; price $80,000. Many others at bargain prices.
Donnell & Killan, Park Place and Franklin Av.

Excellent three-story and basement; brick; fancy front; on Hancock St., between Stuyvesant and Lewis Avs.; 12 rooms and bath; furnace; fine condition throughout; price, $8,000; reasonable terms given if desired; lease to May 1 at $660 per annum; genuine bargain. W. H. Agricola, 1,466 Broadway.

Flatbush—Eleven-room villa; fine condition; expensively decorated; sewered street; with verandas; 40x103; flowers, shrubbery; $5,900. Riley, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

Decatur St., elegant location, 20x100; stone dwelling, 12 rooms, store room, bath, hardwood furnace; bargain, $9,000. Filante, 720 Halsey St.

Don't be a tenant; buy this home in the Stuyvesant Heights Section on easy terms; two-story and basement brick; brownstone stoop; open plumbing; fine condition throughout; price, $6,400; possession at once. W. H. Agricola, 1,466 Broadway.

Borough Park.—Beautiful modern two-family house, $6,750; easy terms. 'Phone 150J Melrose.

Forty lot in Gravesend Av.; fine investment. Barnes G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY LOTS

In the Bronx or country while beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre, transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, small monthly payments if desired, for home or investment, unparalleled. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brownstone flat, $7,000; three-story single, near Fulton St., one block from elevated station; six rooms and bathroom each apartment; best condition; owner leaving city, is compelled to sell; fine renter; big bargain. W. H. Agricola, 1,466 Broadway.

Flatbush—Grand corner villa; 10 large rooms; expensively decorated; oak wainscoting; parquet floors; wide verandas; screens, awnings, shades; 40x108; abundance shrubbery, flowers; finished street; fine section; $7,900; any terms; quick. Hammond, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

$4550 2-family, 2-story, basement, house; 10 rooms, bath; bargain; closed Sundays; open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$5000 House, 9 rooms, bath; lot 40x100; $1,000 cash; closed Sundays; open evenings. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

For Sale—St. Mark's Av., 577, Near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, three-story and basement brownstone residence; lot 20x123; good house; fine location; price $16,000, half cash. Inquire on premises, mornings.

A seventeen-room house in West 15th St., Coney Island, for $6,500; make easy terms. Finberg, Friedland & Co., 16 Court St.

Have choice parcel, Sea Gate, Coney Island; will sell same on very easy terms. Finberg, Friedland & Co., 16 Court St.

Two-story basement cottage; seven rooms; bath, furnace, all modern improvements. 240 Kosciusko St.

Bargain—Lot 25x100, Hendrix St., near Glenmore, $1,500, half cash. Owner, Freeport, L. I.

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INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Have it fixed and without worry by leasing your apartment houses and tenements to reliable, successful man.

F. S. JUSTICE, 140 West 42d.

DWELLINGS, WEST SIDE.
Do not send particulars unless as follows: Four-story, high stoop; dining room extension; three rooms deep on second floor, exclusive of bathroom.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 939 Eighth Av.

Will advance money for building loans, building repairs, and second mortgages, on Manhattan only, or if you will assign your rents and return the loan in monthly installments. New York & Seattle Realty Co., 140 West 42d St., city.

What have you to offer for sale, rent, or exchange? Send particulars; no charge unless contract is made through this office; established twenty-five years. Murray's Agency, Lexington Avenue, corner 111th St.

Bids wanted on contract work for cutting and grading streets in Westchester County; 35 minutes out. Grade and specification ready, work to start at once. The Halley Land and Improvement Company, 104-106 East 125th St., New York City.

Wanted—Applications for loans on first mortgage, Manhattan real estate, in any amount at 4½% and 5%. Full particulars must be given. Brokers fully protected. Attorney, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Flats and apartments to lease for term of years. Will give cash security and good references. Will positively pay you more than you are now getting out of your properties. Worth, 23 Park Row.

3 or 3½ story dwelling, 18 to 20 feet, butler's pantry extension, west of Broadway, 70th to 105th Sts., $25,000 to $35,000. Owners communicate immediately with Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

Wanted—A light loft for a term of years for the storage of office records south of Fulton St. and between Broadway and Water St. Address Lawyer, Box 143 Times Downtown.

Wanted immediately, private house, upper west side; possession May 1; about $14,000; will pay all cash if necessary. No agents. Kal Real Estate Co., Room 503, 35 Nassau St.

A.—A.—Want a first mortgage loan of $23,000 on a 5-story 4-family 14-room west side tenement which we have just sold for $35,000. Pocher & Company, 126 West 34th St.

Renting, collections, and insurance a specialty; established 20 years; highest references. See Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., at 104th St.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 62 William St.

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Virginia Ideal Climate of the World.
Many New Yorkers seeking beautiful old homesteads, and there are but a few left; 500 acres, 44 miles from Danville, Southern R. R.; one mile from station; splendid location; telephone, free delivery; large house, beautiful trees; property enhancing in value; would sell for $14,000, including stock, &c., take back mortgage for $9,000. Address Owner, Box 504 Times, Times Square.

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80 miles New York, mile to station; 2 acres lawn; 400 feet elevation; driveways, hedges, abundance of shade; numerous plants, shrubs; MODERN COUNTRY SEAT, with all improvements; 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, magnificent decorations, open fireplaces, etc.; sale $22,500; rental $1,800 per year. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

ACREAGE—ACREAGE.
25; 33 miles, Hudson Road....$8,500 State
51; 48 miles, Hudson Road.... 6,000 Roads.
122; 37 miles, Hudson Road.... 12,000 Short
112; 40 miles, Putnam R. R.... 20,000 drive
150; 42 miles, Hudson Road.... 25,000 Stations.
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One hour out on Hudson, 9 minutes' walk station; acre of land; 11-room house, bath, all improvements; barn; large shade and fruit; beautiful lawn; grand Hudson view; $5,500. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

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40 acres tillable land, $4,000; about hour out on Hudson; high land; excellent views; house, barns, outbuildings; good condition; orchards, all kinds fruit, woodland, lawn, shade. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

Virginia farms for sale; old Colonial homes on James River. Apply to J. D. Mosby, Rock Castle, Va.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Seven large, light rooms and bath, ground floor corner apartment, southern exposure, fully furnished; Subway express station on corner; owner going to Europe for Summer; nominal rent. Apply 109 West 111th St. or Edward C. H. Vogler, Amsterdam Av., cor. 31st St.

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To let from April to October, with privilege of further lease, exceptionally fine suite at Ansonia, 4 very large rooms, with bath, maid service and furnishings; corner apartment; cool in Summer; splendid view of river, harbor, and country. Apply 1,618.

From April 15th or May 1st, bright, beautiful apartment, four rooms, telephone, piano, silver, linen, china; block from Central Park, Subway, elevated; second floor, front. Lopez, 17 West 103d St.

8th St., 17 West.—2d floor, Washington Square district; eight large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; all improvements; sublet for $70 month.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $2 daily; including meals, one, $3 daily; two, $5.50 daily. Alabama, 15 West 11th St.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Hanover Model Apartments,
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3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.
Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.
Apartments have all modern conveniences.
Rents, $17 to $28.
Representative on premises.
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6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
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Riverside Drive and Broadway,
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A few 6, 7 and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90.00 per month.
Rapid Transit Station
At the corner of 137th Street.

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OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
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SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
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113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 to $47.

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THE FULTON
Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,393 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.

40-54 West 139th St.—Come and look us over; seven houses to choose from, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; light rooms and attractive decorations; investigate; it may save you money. Renting office on premises.

60 WEST 140th ST.
Apartments of four and five large light rooms, all improvements; $17 to $25.

Riverside apartment to sublet; 8 rooms and bath; choicest location on the drive; fine views of river and yacht anchorage; rent moderate. Apply to E. F. Cole, Times, Times Sq.

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Very desirable, all light, top floor, elevator apartment; six rooms; eastern and southern exposure. MacGonigle, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

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Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

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$35.00 TO $37.50
Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

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Glenmore, 55th St. and Seventh Av., unfurnished, seven rooms, two baths; refrigeration included. Superintendent.

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Sublet, May 1st, unfurnished, eight rooms and bath, corner apartment; large, light, cool. 230 west 97th, corner Broadway.

Parlor, bedroom, bath, new furnishings; elegantly kept. $40-$60 monthly. 22 West 60th.

Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, all improvements; reasonable rent. 226 West 108th St.

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PARK MADISON,
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Apartments of seven rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bathrooms, electric lights, telephone; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 1690—79th.

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Northeast Cor. Broadway and 66th St.
Up-to-date fireproof building; two very desirable apartments of 9 rooms and 2 baths, refrigeration, steam heat, day and night elevator service; rent $2,500 to $2,600. Superintendent on premises.

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Corner apartment to sublet from April 1st to Oct. 1st, with privilege of renewal; seven all light rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone, electric lights, &c.; rent $88 per month. 75 East 81st St., corner of Park Av. Parker.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
to secure a 6-room, $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,486 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See janitor.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, six-and seven-large, light rooms, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; new open plumbing; rents $30 to $40.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

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to sublet at liberal reduction; seven large, light rooms and bath. Apply Light, 1,270 Madison Av., corner 91st St.

Mulcaster,
256 East 68th St., 2d Av.
An apartment 6 large rooms, all improvements; hot water supply; rent $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Apartments.—6 East 37th St.; two rooms; bath, latest improvements; $1,200. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

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Six rooms in 3-family house, opposite park; all improvements. 1,066 Valentine Av.

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HALF BLOCK FROM SIMPSON ST. SUBWAY STATION.
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LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; CONCESSIONS.
PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
RENT $22 TO $50.
Every modern convenience, electric light, steam heat, hot water, double floors. Superintendent on premises.

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Just completed new 3 and 4 room apartments.
5 & 6 large, elegantly finished rooms, with latest up-to-date improvements, including Dutch plaque rails, china cabinet and buffet, extra large wardrobes, hardwood finish throughout, and improved gas broiler.
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Wanted—Large, well-established manufacturing company, making staple line of goods widely known, wants satisfactory man, with $5,000 cash, to establish and carry on branch business, $250 per month salary, and all expenses, with share of profits extra; unusually safe investment, permanent engagement, and high class business; good for $6,000 per year, or better, with big future increase. For particulars, furnish references, and address J. Barton, Trude Building, Chicago.

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Washington..March 25..3 days..$13.00
Atlantic City..March 28..4 days.. 15.00
Old Point Comfort and Washington..March 28..4 days.. 26.00
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.
Cook's Travellers' Checks Payable Everywhere.

EASTER! EXCURSIONS!
Special low rates. All expenses paid.
ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days.....$10.25
BOSTON and PLYMOUTH, 4 days..... 17.50
OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days..... 28.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days..... 50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days..... 37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days..... 47.50
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Free Descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $3
Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 19 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings week-days, 5 P. M. from Franklin St.

AMERICAN LINE
Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 14 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
PHILADELPHIA..Mar.20, Apr.27, May25, June22
CELTIC...20,904 tons...April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18

RED STAR LINE
From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND..Mar.30, 6:30 A.M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15

WHITE STAR LINE
From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC...Apr. 19, 10 A.M.; May 17, 8:30 A.M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronpr'z.Mar. 26, 1 PM | K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM
Kaiser....Apr. 2, 10 AM | Kronpr'z.June 18,10 AM
K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser....July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT AT 10 A. M.
Main.....Mar. 29|*P. Alice.....May 23
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4|*Bremen.....May 28
Rhein.....Apr. 11|Frankfurt.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 16|*Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2|*Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9|*Friedr

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Mitchell Building

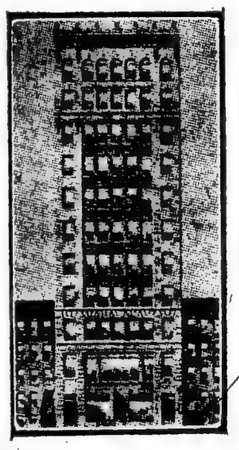

41 & 43 West 25th St.

Just off Broadway

Gas and electric lighting; steam heat; light on all sides; large passenger and freight elevators: toilets and lavatories on each floor; each floor connected for power feeders with Edison service.

ADAPTED TO LOFTS OR OFFICES.

The Jno. J. Mitchell Co., the well known publishers, will occupy the greater part of this building, and a prominent piano firm has leased the store.

Several exceptionally desirable and unusually well lighted floors suitable for publishers or any high class business for rent.

For particulars apply on premises or to

H. H FULLER RRALTY CO.

Fuller Bldg. B'way & 23d St.

TELEPHONE 2818 GRAMERCY.

In the Heart of the City

43, 45 and 47 West 33d Street.

Stores, Lofts, Offices To Rent

Divided to suit tenants.

Offices ready for occupancy.

Situated as it is, this street is destined to develop into the greatest business thoroughfare in the city.

Those who enter now will develop with it.

Inquire on premises, or of your own broker.

STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS.

NEW BUILDING,

32 and 34 WEST 20TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF; EXCELLENT LIGHT; TWO ELECTRIC ELEVATORS; READY FOR OCCUPANCY; REASONABLE RENTS. APPLY TO

FREDERICK C. ZOBEL,
114 East 28th Street,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

At 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl; 2d loft, 25 x50; rent $420.

At 93 John St., 2d and 3d lofts, 25x85 each; low rent.

At 118 Nassau St., three lofts, 25x100 each; possession at once; will alter to suit tenants.

At 22 Beekman St., near Nassau, 2d loft; possession May 1st.

At 39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts; size 25x35 each; possession May 1st.

Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices to Lease.

Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE. Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.

E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St. Open Sunday.

Finest Loft Below City Hall.

Nassau, corner Fulton St.; first Loft, 50x75 feet; 24 windows; steam heat; elevator; immediate possession; term of years; suitable for salesroom or light manufacturing; will divide. Apply to A. RAYMOND & CO., Nassau, corner Fulton.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basements, steam heat, &c. Two adjoining stores, together or separately. Also a corner; possession May 1st.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agent, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c. Two adjoining stores, together or separately. Also a corner; possession May 1st.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

Southwest Corner

CEDAR AND PEARL STS. OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

NASSAU ST. STORE.

Choice corner—long lease.

G. GOODMANN, 346 Broadway.

RESTAURANT.

West 34th St., opposite the Manhattan Opera House, large store, suitable for first-class restaurant; with or without the upper part of the house; 25 light rooms; on a long lease at moderate rent. J. Appel, 271 West 23d St.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

On account of moving to larger quarters fine suite of offices will become vacant on May 1st next, consisting of about 3,500 square feet; will rent all or part in this very choice financial section; splendid light, all conveniences, and low rental. Apply Room 422, 56 Wall St.

NEW STORES.

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH STREET. Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A RARE CHANCE

to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

A NEW CORNER STORE.

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV. Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

NEW STORES

168th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Front office at 36 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; elevator, mail chute, and all conveniences; also studio. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

215 GRAND STREET.

ELEGANT LIGHT, FIRST LOFT.

4,000 square feet, steam heat, elevator, two entrances. E. R. Poerschke, 107 Bible House.

Elegant store, parquet flooring, including heat, suitable for hairdressing and manicuring parlor, or any other refined business; rent, $1,900 first year. 10 West 46th St.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 58 West 42d St., New York.

Lofts to rent in fireproof building; Burr Printing House; steam heat and power; fine light; from May 1. Joseph Faulkner, 18 Jacob St.

Doctor's Office.—Parlor floor and extension, finely furnished; electricity; all conveniences; long lease given. 59 West 68th St.

Loft 97x40, light all around, elevator 18x7, steam power and heat; woodworkers preferred. 514-16 West 46th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stall stable on Charles Lane, rear 162 Perry St.; 4 stalls and loft. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 243 West 34th St.

Attractive stores, 6 and 8 East 37th St.; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stable, three stories, 42x80, above 23d, near 7th. Dimick, 140 5th Av.

Lexington Av., corner 96th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $50.

FOR RENT

NEW UPTOWN RETAIL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Splendid corner store and basement on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, (southeast corner), New York City, in new, up-to-date building, to be completed May 1st 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the Avenue. Especially suitable for Bank, Trust Company, Safe Deposit Vaults, Jeweler, Haberdasher, Hatter, Clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store, or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter, or preferably in person, to

T. P. HEFFLEY,
5 Union Square, N. Y. City,
or to your own Broker.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;

WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A large, high ceiling store with elegant light basement and four six-room flats; reasonable rent. Janitor, 209 East 120th St. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Will erect buildings suit tenants, long leases, reasonable terms; East 125th St., 25 ft.; 1,038 3d Av., near 62d St., 20 ft. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive parlor floor, near 5th Av.; every convenience; low rental. 17 West 42d St.

Bronx.

THE-ARE-CO PROPERTIES
Location unsurpassed.
STORE TO LET
FOR BUTCHER

At Simpson St. Subway Station, elegant patent fronts, wired for electricity, &c., catering to the best class of people; rents moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted by two bachelors a comfortably and completely furnished housekeeping apartment, central location—8 or 10 rooms and 2 baths. Would lease until October 1908 at least. Address: Responsible, P. O Box 555 New York City.

Wanted—A young married couple would like a furnished apartment of 5 or 6 rooms for Spring and Summer; very best references; west side, below 80th St., preferred. P. O. Box 1901.

SALESMEN WANTED.

MEDICAL BOOK SALESMEN.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA, ON MOST PROGRESSIVE AND THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE SERIES FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS; ATTRACTIVE PERMANENT CONTRACT; ONLY MEN WITH FIRST-CLASS RECORDS WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. CONFIDENTIAL, BOX ONE, STATION O, NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.

BRIGHT, LIVE, CAPABLE SALESMAN, WHO MUST BE AN ACTIVE F. & A. M., FOR SPECIAL WORK, UNDER AN ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT, WITH POSSIBILITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENCY; STATE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, LODGE, REFERENCES. SHIBBO, 67 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WANTED—More salesmen for Spring campaign at Laurelton, Long Island's best-selling subdivision; has already paid over $50,000 in commissions; experience not necessary; any live man of good address can make big money. Call 11 to 1. Laurelton Land Co., 293 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Salesman to sell unlisted stock; company owns excellent mineral lands, with mines operating on same paying royalties; the income from royalties now pays 1 per cent. a month; good opportunity to right man. For further information write S. R. Snook, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Lyman-Lay Company, Kewanee, Ill.; W. H. Lyman, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Little Brothers & Cohen, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Little, shirts; Hotel Victoria.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Kellenny, domestics; J. D. Burnett, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Navarre.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Masterson, domestics; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Brestell.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.
Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, general dry goods; Gilsey House.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.
Epstein & Kowarsky, 314-316 Broadway.

APRONS.
Kurzheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 23 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 533-537 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 160 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard. Ent. 551 Ch'rch

BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS.
Bamboo—Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray St.
Traveling.
Katz Bros. Leather Goods Co., 38 Vesey St.
Trunks.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer.

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., 495 B'way. Emb'd.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'kl's & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 727 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Selde, 225 Canal St. Rompers.
Pajamas and Night Robes.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., nr. B'y.

BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 43-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 29th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 13th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 380 M'ds'de

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.
Infants' and Children's Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 506 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Marks, S. H., & Co., 14 Waverley Place.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Fagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 37-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 30th St.
Goldstone, J. & F., & Co., 36-44 W. 24th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 125 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 37-39 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Gettinger, M., & Co., 15 E. 17th St. Juniors.
Neugass Bros., 576 B'way; also Headwear.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 741-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Lederer & Klein, 33 East 9th St.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.

COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 472 Broadway.

CROCKERY & Porcelains. (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, M. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tynberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Lesmann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuhurger & Co., 539 Broadway.

ENAMELED WARE.
Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. B., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Sauering & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
Strauss, Ignas, & Co., 624 Broadway.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

FEATHERS—Ostrich.
Hochheimer, A. 710 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery.
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 345 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, Macmahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosser Bros., 534 Broadway.
Lehman, I. Co., The, 385 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 23-25 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 690-692 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import

IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Autumn, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 5 Carlisle St., Silk & Crepe.
Mouakad, E., 112-116 W. 15 St. Largest Mfrs.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 378 Canal St.

KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 106-110 Franklin St.
Somed, J. H., & Co., 493 B'way. Also Hosiery.

LACES AND ROBES.
Blanck & Co., 33 Union Square.

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 239 E. 42d St. All kinds.

LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rheuma-Net.

LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 23-30 Waverley Place.

MILLINERY AND PROXLYLIN HATS
Boas Plaiting Co., 20 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies'.
Jones, E. K., 529 B'way. Also Flannelette.

NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 506 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, R., & Co., 447 Broadway.
Hyman, H. J., 10 Greene. "Always on Top."
Klein Mfg. Co., 560 Broadway.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 541 B'way.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 541 B'way, cor. 13th.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 787 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Necktie Co., Washable Four-in-Hands Exclusively. 39 Union Sq. East.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.

OIL PAINTINGS.
Horowitz, Chas. S., 24-28 Fulton St., City.
Hyman, Robert, 42 Union Square.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.

PICTURES AND FRAMED PICTURES
Gastrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 24-28 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

POST CARDS.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 624 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.

PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.

RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 16th St.
Feist, Max, 656 Broadway. Velvet Ribbons.

SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fl'n 7/8 W'k Shirts

SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—2764 Price $1.12½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 13. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
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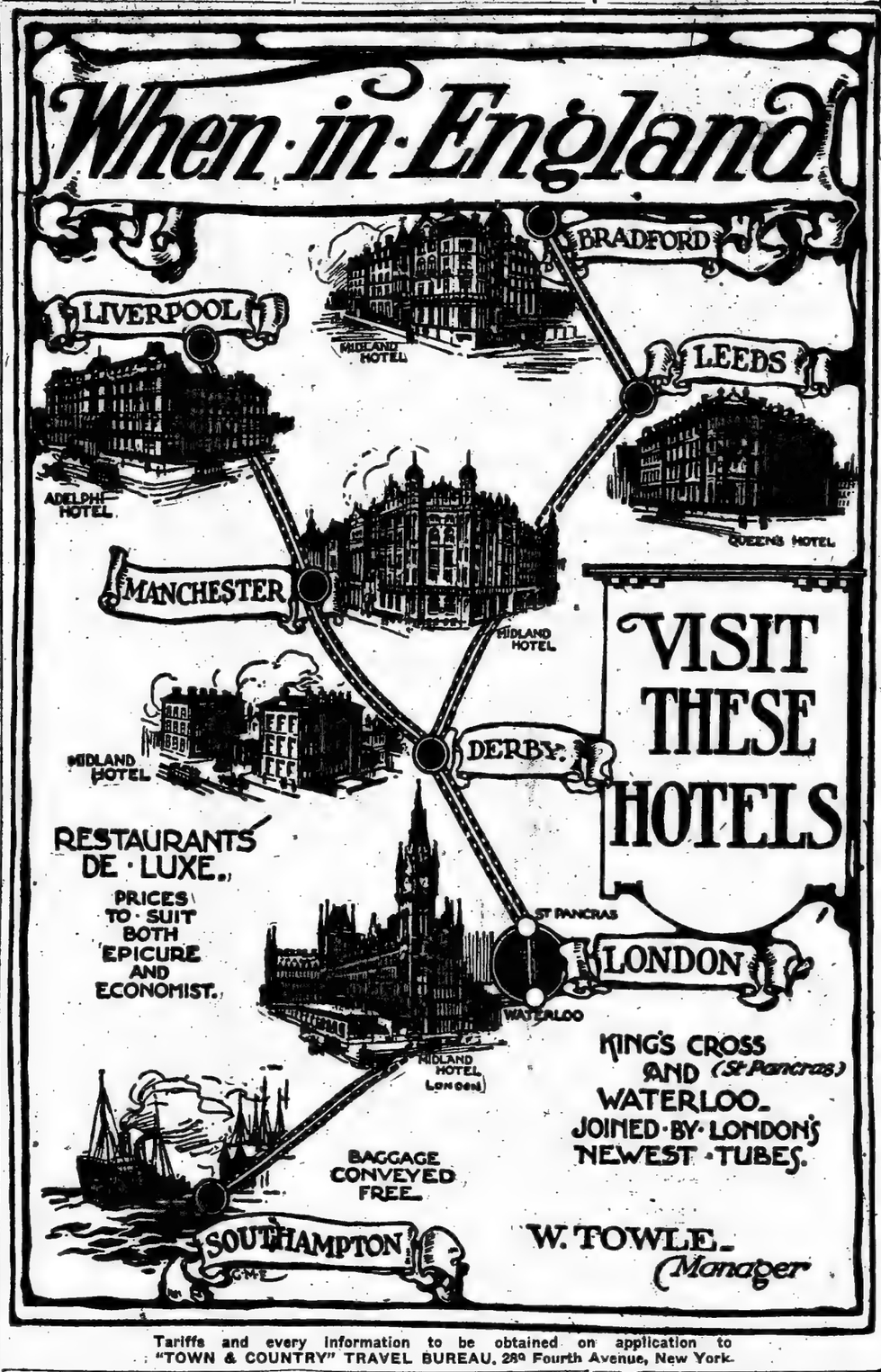

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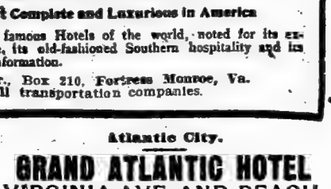

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk north to northeast winds, to-day; fair and warmer, Tuesday.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,957. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TWO BIG ROADS WILL NOT CURTAIL

The Pennsylvania and the Central to Continue Improvements Here.

RUMOR OF A CUT DENIED

Officials of the Pennsylvania Deny That a $25,000,000 Retrenchment Is Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A report was widely circulated in this city to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to make a cut of $25,000,000 in the improvement account, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained to-night. On the contrary, officers of the corporation who were seen said that they knew nothing of it.

An official of the Pennsylvania Road said to-night that several weeks ago it was determined by the railroad to take up no new work unless it was of an absolutely necessary character. At the same time all improvements that have been planned and are under way, will be carried through to completion. This policy has been carried out so far, and there has been no warning of any kind that would lead to the belief that any cut was in contemplation.

An officer of the company stamped the report as a rumor designed to affect the stock of the company.

"Why, it's absurd on its face," said another official. "The Pennsylvania Railroad does not appropriate any lump sums toward general improvements. The purpose for which moneys are to be used is always specified. The improvements which have been planned for the main line are now so nearly completed that talk of stopping them is clearly idle. The only improvements to which the rumor could allude are those in New York. The Pennsylvania has gone too far there to think of diverting such a sum as $25,000,000 from improvements. There is absolutely no reason in the story, and I cannot understand how it started."

It is understood that the rumor had its origin in the recent annual report of President McCrea, who recommended generally that the road restrict expenditures.

A story was in circulation yesterday that the New York Central Railroad had decided to curtail its proposed improvements until the Public Utilities bill was disposed of and its possible effect determined.

That, however, was denied by an official of the road, who declared that while the bill was being studied by its legal department, no decision had been reached affecting any expenditures. Whatever might be done, he said, the Grand Central Station improvements would not be interfered with, $50,000,000 for that work having been provided already.

MELLEN EXPLAINS WHY.

New Haven Road Curtailments Due to Financial Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 24.—President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, commenting on the road's decision to curtail every improvement planned for which a contract had not already been executed, said to-night that it was the financial depression which caused the road to take this step. He refused to go into details as to the checking of the improvements.

Improvements amounting to $10,000,000 will be stopped, it was estimated to-night by a railroad man in this city. A large share of the work is in New York City. This is supposed to include much of the detail of the terminal plans and the connecting link between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania Roads, which is not under contract.

The cross-country route between Greenwich and Danbury is the principal work in Connecticut which, according to report, will be checked. The route has been surveyed, but contracts for the construction of the line have not been given. The double track of the Highland Division, from Hartford to Waterbury, and possibly to Poughkeepsie, will also be stopped. Improvements relative to the new transfer trolley and steam system in this city and the Union Station planned for this city also will go upon the waiting list.

It was said last night that the stopping of the New York improvements was due largely to the uncertainty in that State over the Public Utilities bill, but in Connecticut no such fear of hostile legislation is felt.

President Mellen told a committee of prominent business men from Hartford, Middletown, and the intervening towns who called upon him yesterday that he appreciated the friendly attitude of the present Connecticut Legislature, and to show his sentiments he would agree to the request of the committee and put a new trolley line from Hartford to Middletown, paralleling the New Haven Road's steam line between those two cities, even if the trolley line didn't pay.

Only scarcity of money could lead President Mellen to decide to stop improvements in Connecticut under these conditions. The road floated its last issue of short-term notes in France about six weeks ago.

President Mellen, when asked about the future plans of his road, said:

"It is planned to build a link from Southbridge to Palmer for the sake of connections at Palmer with the New London Northern Railroad."

He was asked whether the proposed line would be electrically equipped or would be a steam road, and he answered: "The road is not yet built—not even surveyed."

By some President Mellen's reference to connections at Palmer with the New London Northern or Vermont Central Line is thought to mean close relations between the New Haven and the Vermont Central routes.

It is stated authoritatively that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will soon take steps for the merger with the controlling corporation of the Consolidated Railway and New England Navigation Company. This is part of the general policy of the New Haven Company of merging with itself all of its subsidiary corporations as fast as the law allows it to do so. Another step on the part of the New Haven Company will be extinction of the various holding companies of the complicated Rhode Island Street Railway system and their merger under the centralized control.

SPEAKER CANNON HELD UP.

His Party Kept on Shipboard by Colon Quarantine Rule.

COLON, March 24.—The steamer Bluecher, with Speaker Cannon and a party of members of the United States Congress on board, arrived here to-day.

The party was not permitted to land, because the Bluecher had been out from Venezuela only five days. Six days are required by the quarantine regulations, and the health authorities were unwilling to establish a precedent.

The steamer will probably lie in the harbor here until the quarantine period has expired. All on board the Bluecher are well.

Col. L. White Busby wrote a protest against the quarantine. He said, in part:

"Speaker Cannon and a half dozen Congressmen are quarantined in Colon Harbor. Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Stevens has paid no attention to the legislators.

"Major Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer, declined to allow the passengers to land, but on being introduced to Mr. Cannon he offered to make an exception, and allow him and his party to land. Mr. Cannon declined, saying he was only a passenger and a private citizen, and therefore could not place himself above the law laid down by others.

"Representative Tawney landed with Major Gorgas and saw Mr. Stevens, but no arrangement was made to lift the quarantine of six days against Venezuela. Dr. Pierce called in the afternoon and offered to allow the passengers to land, but they replied they would have been glad to do so this morning and claimed they had expected the same courtesies as were extended the passengers of the Bluecher on the last trip.

"The belief is expressed that the Administration is likely to hear about the treatment of the Congressional party by Major Gorgas."

COURT DOUBTS POLICEMAN.

Magistrate Cornell to Learn If There Are Auto Timing Stakes in Park.

Magistrate Cornell of Yorkville Court announced his determination yesterday to investigate the statement of a policeman to the effect that he had timed Louis E. Nagle of 121 West 104th Street, a chauffeur, "between stakes" in Central Park before arresting him for violating the speed law. Alfred Lauterbach, son of Edward Lauterbach, and the employer of Nagle, caused the Magistrate's determination.

Mounted Policeman Barry charged that Nagle was driving at a rate exceeding twenty miles an hour. Mr. Lauterbach appeared as Nagle's counsel.

"Don't you remember arresting me for alleged overspeeding at Far Rockaway last Summer?" Mr. Lauterbach demanded of Policeman Barry after the latter had told his story. Barry didn't remember at first, but finally admitted that he might have done so.

"And don't you remember that Magistrate Connorton dismissed the case because you swore that you had timed me with a watch that had just been repaired and put in order, when in fact it had not been put in order for three months?"

Barry could not remember this at all, and Magistrate Cornell announced that he would hold Nagle in $100 for trial at Special Sessions.

"Before you decide to do that, Judge," interposed Mr. Lauterbach, "I want to tell you that last Summer I was arrested by a Park policeman, who testified before Magistrate Breen that he had timed me between stakes, when it was clearly shown that there were no stakes at all. I was discharged."

Magistrate Cornell thereupon adjourned the case until March 27 pending an examination. The Magistrate announced his intention to find out for himself whether there were really any "timing stakes" in this case.

"If there were no stakes," he declared, "this policeman should not be permitted to remain on the force."

ALLISON MAY QUIT SENATE.

And Gen. G. M. Dodge, Now of New York, May Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, March 24.—Coincident with the announcement that Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of New York, formerly a native of Iowa, would return to Council Bluffs to make his permanent home, came also the report from Dubuque that Senator Allison would not be a candidate for re-election in 1909.

Gen. Dodge has returned to Iowa to be a candidate for United States Senator as successor to Senator Allison, whose close friends have said he will not again return to Washington.

Although Senator Allison was apparently in good health at the close of the last session, his friends say that he really felt the strain very much, and had he not believed that his presence was vital he would not have returned to Congress last January.

The return of Gen. Dodge to this State is believed to be a part in a campaign by Allison's and Dolliver's friends to make him the next United States Senator from Iowa.

STOLE FOR STARVING WIFE.

Woman Whose Purse Disly Grabbed Relents, but He Is Held.

Andrew Dialy, 22 years old, of 242 East Forty-sixth Street, was held for trial on the charge of highway robbery in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

The complainant was Mrs. Sarah Jones of 4 East Twelfth Street, who, while walking along Fifth Avenue near Thirty-fifth Street, had her purse containing $13.18 snatched from her hand. She accused Dialy, who ran, but was caught by Patrolman McLaughlin of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

When locked up the prisoner admitted his guilt and said his wife was starving; he had no money and was driven to desperation and stole to buy food for his wife.

He said he had followed Mrs. Jones for several blocks before making up his mind to steal her purse.

Mrs. Jones admitted that that was not her real name. After the man had been held, she said she was sorry for him and did not wish to prosecute him. She said that if he had asked her for money she would have given it to him.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Huron, Jacksonville, March 21; steamship Wilhelmina, Georgetown.

Steamship City of Atlanta, Savannah, March 22; steamship Winyah, Philadelphia, March 24.

ACTRESS ABLAZE STIRS BROADWAY

Miss Maud Rodney Meets with an Accident at a Hair Dresser's.

FIRE ENGINES CALLED OUT

Despite Her Predicament She Clings to Her Bulldog—Hair Dresser Burned.

A woman with her unconfined hair ablaze and her shirtwaist puffing smoke broke into the Sunday quiet of Broadway, near Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon with the shrillest of screams. She had rushed out of the hairdressing establishment at 124 West Fortieth Street, which has the one word "Compani" on the window.

A group of actors switching slender canes stood near the curb in front of the Empire Theatre. They ran to the corner and beheld the suffering woman who, in spite of her predicament and pain, was hanging to a leather strap, at the end of which was a bull pup. The hairdresser, Brutus Compani, was following her, waving his hands frantically above his head. It was not until the excitement had pretty well died down that it was learned that his gesticulations were not the result of mere concern for the woman—his own hands were badly burned.

In a moment the actors and others who arrived had lifted the woman's skirt over her head and had extinguished the fire. While they were leading her and her dog back into the hairdressing establishment the clanging of fire engines, which were coming in response to an alarm, added to the excitement and helped to swell the crowd.

The first firemen to arrive bolted into the hairdresser's establishment, saw the woman rocking and swaying on a chair, and went out again and motioned to the drivers to go back to their quarters.

The policemen who arrived demanded facts.

"I am Miss Maud Rodney," said the woman. "Yes, I am an actress. I live at 131 West Forty-ninth Street. I had an appointment with this man to have my hair treated by a new method—the antiseptic method, I think he calls it.

"I had my hair down and was sitting against this glass here. That lamp which you see there was burning, as you see it now.

"Suddenly my hair blazed up. Oh, it was an awful thing! Some of the stuff went down my back. It's badly burned. Yes, I'm glad I was able to keep it from my face."

Some one had promised the suffering woman to send for a cab, but it was slow in arriving. Meanwhile Compani was trying to explain.

"It was dees way," he stammered. "Dees lady was sitting here—here against the glass. My lady—my lady assistant—she close up last night. She left dees light—lamp you call it—burning. I did not know it. In my antiseptic method I use something like benzine. It caught fire. Then the lady's hair caught fire. Pouff! like this.

"In Paris there was a case like dees. I read it in the Paris paper. It said that you must throw something over the lady's head. I did it. I burned my hand, too—see!"

The injuries to Miss Rodney were burns on her forehead, neck, shoulders, back, and hands. Her hair was spoiled. Compani seemed anxious to get Miss Rodney out of his place, and occasionally said something about sending her to a hospital if the cab didn't come.

"Keep still," flared up Miss Rodney. "Be glad you're not arrested."

An ambulance from the New York Hospital arrived first. Miss Rodney declared she wouldn't go to a hospital. Dr. Treadwell pleaded with her to go to the hospital, and finally she inquired:

"Well, will you let Togs, my dog, go with me?"

When informed that she might bring the dog along she consented to go.

ELEVEN RACE HORSES BURNED

Fire Destroys Thoroughbreds and Stables of Thomas L. Watt.

Eleven highly bred race horses and one carriage horse belonging to Thomas L. Watt were destroyed by fire together with the stable in which they were locked near the Sheepshead Bay race track early yesterday morning. Among the horses burned was Fine Cloth by Melton, the sire of Sysonby, out of Flora, which was valued by Mr. Watt at $100,000. The fire, which was of an unknown origin, is believed by Trainer Woods to be the work of an incendiary.

Before the fire department arrived from Sheepshead Bay there seemed every indication that the stables containing Senator P. H. McCarren's and M. L. Hayman's horses would become enveloped in the blaze. The heat was terrific and every horse was blanketed and hooded in preparation to being removed at the shortest notice. Similar precautions were taken with the horses in David Gideon's stable, which was near by.

A stable boy named Aste gave the alarm, by which time the heat was so great that many of the jockeys and stable boys ran out in their night clothes and did not return until the fire was nearly out.

After the fire only a lot of smoldering hay and straw and the charred remains of the horses were to be seen. Fine Cloth's head was entirely burned from his body, and with most of the other horses the legs were burned off.

It is practically an impossibility to place an estimate upon the amount of the loss. There was no insurance on the horses, and the amount carried on the stable was trifling. Trainer Woods said the value of the horses was somewhat sentimental, as nearly all of those burned were two-year-olds and might have developed into valuable racers. Mr. Watt's chief concern was over Fine Cloth, a four-year-old, which won the Twin City Handicap last Summer.

Among the most promising of the 2-year-olds which met death in the fire was Star of the Ocean, an imported colt by Orion—Columbian, brought to this country last Fall. The other horses in the barn were Sir William Johnson, a bay colt by Clifford—La Tosca II., purchased by Mr. Watt from the Sanfords; Gitchie Manitou, a 3-year-old gray colt, by Belmar—Maid of Harlem; Lady Prudence, a 6-year-old bay mare, by Ben Strome—Prudence; Ma-Ma, a 2-year-old filly by Belmar—Miss Jessie; Miss Ornies, a 3-year-old filly by Ornus—Lady McCann; Pink and Blue, a 2-year-old filly by Kingston—Cap and Bells; Lady Warrenton, a 3-year-old filly by Warrenton—Prudence; Grace Ucas, a 2-year-old filly by Warrenton—Prudence; Rose of Ben Strome, a 2-year-old filly by Ben Strome—Daisy Rose.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TROLLEY CAR'S PLUNGE.

Leaves Track in Brooklyn and Falls Ten Feet—Four Slightly Hurt.

A car of the Fifth Avenue line ran away down the hill in Adams Street, between York and Front Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. After jumping the rails, it shot across the sidewalk and plunged into an excavation ten feet deep. Here its flight was stopped by a square concrete column, one of the supports of a building to be erected on the site for the Robert Gair Paper Company.

Besides Motorman Michael Hughes of 506 Fifty-seventh Street, and Conductor William Greaves of 155 Bay Forty-third Street, there were only two persons on car. They were Mrs. Ida Stead of 74 North Elliott Place, and Charles Silver of 64 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. The accident was the result of the slippery condition of the rails.

Hughes stuck to his brake, even after the car had left the track. When it smashed into the column he was thrown through a window on to a heap of sand fifteen feet away. Mrs. Stead and Silver were thrown to the floor, while Greaves was hurled against the rear door.

Ambulance Surgeon Lasker of the Brooklyn Hospital found that Mrs. Stead had suffered a sprain, while Silver's nose was broken. All were able to go home.

TRADE ACTIVITY SLACKENS.

Increase in Number of Unemployed in the State.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the quarterly bulletin of Commissioner P. Tecumseh Sherman of the State Department of Labor for the last three months of 1906, made public to-night, considerable comment is made on the lessened activity of trade and the unprecedented influx of aliens.

The number of alien arrivals at the Port of New York was 297,268, being 50,000 greater than the corresponding period of 1905. In the calendar year the number of immigrants admitted at the Port of New York was 963,669. About 40 per cent. of the aliens remain in this State.

Toward the end of 1906 the unprecedented demand for labor fell off slightly in certain branches of industry. In the last three months of the year the state of employment was not quite so favorable as in the corresponding period of 1905, although it surpassed any other year of the decade. Among 93,000 wageworkers in about eighty-five different trades and occupations, 14,852 were idle at the end of December, as compared with 10,223 a year earlier.

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration recorded forty-three new trade disputes, as against twenty-six in the corresponding period of 1905 and eleven in 1904.

The total number of accidents in factories, mines, and quarries was 4,616. The number of inspections of factories, bakeshops, tenement buildings, &c., was 11,606.

ARRESTED FOR SNORING.

It Was in Another Man's Vestibule, but the Noise Got Inside.

Magistrate Cornell was on the bench in the Yorkville Court yesterday, when Policemen O'Grady and Clary of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station hauled Jim Keller up on the bridge.

"What's the charge against this man?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Well," said one of the policemen, "we arrested him for intoxication."

"And snoring," chimed in the other policeman.

"Snoring!" repeated the Magistrate.

"Yes," said the policeman. "We found him asleep in the vestibule of T. M. Robinson's house at 117 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Robinson and all the members of his family were awakened at midnight by what they believed was escaping steam. They thought a boiler was about to burst, but finally traced the noise to the vestibule, where they found this man asleep and snoring like a steam engine. We woke him up and arrested him."

"How about it?" asked the Magistrate, turning to the prisoner.

"True," said Keller. "I was tired out, but having no home, I camped in the first quiet place I found. If I snored, I didn't know it. I was asleep."

"Good explanation," declared the Magistrate. "Discharged."

NO FRENCH INCOME TAX?

Bill Being So Much Amended That It Is Believed It Will Not Pass.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cablegram.

PARIS, March 24.—The Income Tax bill as presented by the Government is being amended so much in the lower house that it is believed it will not pass.

For this reason the pressure for the sale of French rentes practically ceased last week, but these securities lost about half a point in the general decline.

LYONS, March 24.—Minister of Finance Caillaux made a great speech here to-day, defining the Government's economic policy as directed toward the gradual diminution of indirect taxation and the substitution of a direct tax proportionate to the means of the taxpayer.

The income tax, he said, was the first great step in this direction. He was willing to modify the measure, for he did not pretend it could not be improved, but he insisted that the principle must remain intact.

60 YEARS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Miss Miller Has Taught in Paterson, N. J., Since 1847.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—Miss Margaret Miller of 28 Passaic Street, this city, has the distinction of having taught in one Sunday school for sixty years. A reception was tendered to Miss Miller, who is 75 years old, at the Auburn Street Congregational Sunday school to-day, when she completed her sixtieth year of service. Several hundred parishioners were present, and Miss Miller, who is still active and full of enthusiasm for Sunday school work, was overcome by the warmth of their greeting.

Miss Miller received a set of engrossed resolutions. She has been absent from very few sessions of the school in sixty years.

Spanish Monarchs' Pilgrimage.

MADRID, March 24.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria have commenced the traditional pilgrimage to the shrines of the Virgin to offer prayers for the Queen in her approaching accouchement, and for her speedy restoration to health. It is understood that in addition to Pope Pius, the royal infant will have King Edward and Emperor William as sponsors.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Refined surroundings for ladies' luncheon or dinner. Music.—Adv.

HONDURAS BEATEN; BONILLA HAS FLED

Choluteca Captured—Nicaraguan Steamers Will Pursue the President.

THE WAR MAY BE ENDED

Capture of Tegucigalpa To-day Expected—Choluteca the Most Strongly Fortified Honduran Town.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 24.—Gen. Santos Ramirez, Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones, to-day made the following statement:

"The Nicaraguan forces have captured Choluteca, Honduras, which was held by the Honduran and Salvadoran troops, and President Bonilla has fled by boat.

"Steamers will pursue the fugitive President.

"I believe the war is ended."

The Government is without further advices concerning the capture of Choluteca, but details are expected shortly.

Choluteca is the most strongly fortified town of Honduras. It is on the Choluteca River, about three miles from the Gulf of Fonseca. It was there, some years ago, that ex-President Vasquez was defeated by allied revolutionists and Nicaraguans.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Bonilla has fled from the battlefield and the Central American war has practically ended, according to cable dispatches received in Washington to-day by the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Corea. The fall of the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, tomorrow is predicted by the Nicaraguan Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Gamez.

The cablegram from Secretary Gamez follows:

"Choluteca taken. Salvadoran and Honduran combined armies defeated. President Bonilla hidden in San Lorenso with 200 men. Sent steamers to capture them. Tegucigalpa will be taken to-morrow."

Gen. Romirez, Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones, sent this message:

"It is my opinion that the war is terminated. Bonilla has fled from Choluteca to sail."

Minister Corea to-night expressed the opinion that the fugitive President would go to Salvador and recruit another army for a second attack on Nicaragua unless the United States and Mexico exercised their good offices to the extent of insisting that Salvador and Guatemala maintain neutrality. If this were done, Señor Corea said, the war would be ended. Otherwise he was firmly convinced that it would only be a question of a short time until hostilities were resumed.

The Nicaraguan Minister to-morrow will ask Secretary Root and the Mexican Ambassador to take some steps to force Salvador and Guatemala to keep their neutrality pledges.

JAPAN'S STEEL EXPERTS HERE

May Place a $10,000,000 Contract for Machinery—To Visit Europe.

Four Japanese structural steel experts and engineers sent by the Japanese Government to make a hasty study of conditions in the United States, England, and Germany with the view of placing a ten-million-dollar order for machinery and steel plant equipment, arrived in this city yesterday and are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will sail Wednesday for Europe, and will return later to visit the steel plants in this country. They are due in Japan again two months hence. The four experts are Shikaji Takaya, Y. Yoshikawa, Secretary of the Imperial Steel Works; Dr. Kin-ichiro Katayama, an electrical engineer, and K. Yano, Chief Engineer of the mechanical department of the Imperial Steel Works.

Mr. Takaya says that the plant established at Yawata, Japan, six years ago, was built more as an experiment than anything else, and as such had proved a success. He says that a bill calling for the appropriation of $10,000,000 to be expended in additional equipment is now before the Japanese Diet, and is expected to pass in a few days.

"The material we want will be purchased wherever we find it can be obtained most reasonably," said Mr. Takaya.

INSANE, KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Niece of Couple Stumbles Over Bodies in Dark on Return Home.

August Lindblad, a Swede, who was released two weeks ago from the Hudson County insane asylum, where he had been an inmate for six months, shot and killed his wife and then ended his own life last night at their home, 11 Tyson Lane, Jersey City.

The bodies were found fully dressed in the dining room by Ellen S. Karman, 18 years old, a niece of the husband, who lived with the couple. Returning from a visit to Brooklyn friends, she was surprised to find no lights in the house. While looking for a match she stumbled over one of the bodies.

After her discovery she went to a neighbor's house, and found Elma Lindblad, a daughter, who knew nothing of the fatality. They hurried to the Communipaw Avenue Police Station and notified Acting Capt. Coughlin.

From a brother of Lindblad it was learned that the dead man had continually followed his wife about since he came from the insane asylum, declaring that she was infatuated with another man. The bodies were sent to the city morgue.

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES.

Non-vintage champagnes are blends of various vintages of no special merit. Vintage Champagne is produced entirely from grapes grown in an exceptionally good year, which year is invariably indicated on the label. The Vintage of 1898 was one of the best in recent years; hence MONOPOLE 1898 and DRY MONOPOLE 1898 are sold at a premium in all other markets of the world. In the United States this excellent vintage: MONOPOLE RED TOP 1898, "moderately dry," DRY MONOPOLE BRUT 1898, "very dry," is now sold at non-vintage prices for the purpose of making this brand of wine a favorite.—Adv.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crows Scotches, standard whiskies, bottled abroad.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT TALKS OF 1908.

Has Conference with Woodruff and Cortelyou—Names Not Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Chairman Woodruff of the Republican State Committee of New York came to Washington this evening for a conference with the President. He was at the White House for an hour and a half, talking over the political situation in New York State and some tentative plans for the National campaign next year. Secretary Cortelyou, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was also present.

When he left the White House Mr. Woodruff said that the conference had not touched on the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination next year, nor had any man been mentioned for that place.

The conference to-night had been arranged to take place before Mr. Woodruff's visit to Europe, from which he returned on Wednesday, but he was unable then to come to Washington, and so it had been postponed.

Accompanied by Representative Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the New York County Republican Executive Committee, Mr. Woodruff left here for New York on a late train to-night. He said that he would go to Albany this week for a conference with Gov. Hughes and to look after some important legislative matters.

STUDENTS IN TRAIN WRECK.

Six Persons Killed and 17 Injured at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 24.—A special train on the Santa Fe Railroad, carrying scores of students home from an intercollegiate field meet at Claremont, collided head on with the outbound limited train while both trains were moving at a rapid rate within the city limits last night.

Four persons were killed and seventeen injured, several of them probably fatally. The dead are C. G. Franklin, student at University of Southern California, and A. H. Edwards, Major C. Gall, and Fred Hodgson, students at Occidental College.

Both locomotives, one of the baggage cars on the limited, and the smoking car on the special train were demolished.

Several of the injured are in a critical condition and it is feared that two may die.

Railroad officers imply that the accident was due to disobedience of orders on the part of the engineer, Kelly, of the Limited train.

SCARLET FEVER AT YALE.

Ray P. McNulty of the Track Team Is Quarantined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Yale lost her best quarter-miler, Ray P. McNulty of Brooklyn, to-night when he was declared under quarantine in his dormitory quarters with scarlet fever. He will be unable to join the track team again this year. There are several cases of scarlet fever at Yale, and Stroke Oar Wallis of the freshman crew is quarantined because his room mate has the disease.

During the past week Yale has lost through illness or injury Capt. Noyes of the crew, Capt. Kinney of the nine, Stevens and Butler, Yale's two best sprinters; Rockwell, bow oar in the 'Varsity eight, and McNulty and Wallis.

ART AND LITERATURE ASTRAY.

Statues for Carnegie Institute Lost in Transit from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The Trustees of the Carnegie Institute are much worried concerning the whereabouts of two bronze statues, each twenty-five feet high, representing respectively Art and Literature, and destined to ornament the roof of the institute building in company with Music and Science.

The last heard of the goddesses was a message from New York announcing that they had been placed in a couple of freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad and started for Pittsburg. The railroad company has put a dozen car tracers to work in an effort to find out what has become of the statues and to get them here in time for the dedication of the institute on April 11.

MAY AVOID BIG STRIKE.

Brotherhoods Decide to Modify Demands on Western Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The prospect of a railroad strike became less threatening to-day, when the Brotherhoods of Trainmen and Conductors decided to present modified demands at the conference Tuesday with the General Managers of forty-two railroad systems. It is understood the original demands for a wage increase of 15 per cent. and an eight-hour day will be waived and that the men will ask for a 12 per cent. advance and a working day of nine hours.

Railroad officials refuse to say what attitude they will assume toward these overtures for peace, but it is believed that the proposal of the men will be the first step toward a satisfactory settlement which will avert the walkout of 50,000 employes. The feeling is that the roads will respond with an offer slightly lower, and that this will be acceptable to the unions.

Cool Weather for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Weather Bureau to-night announces that the hot wave has been broken in the East and throughout the Ohio Valley, though the summerlike weather will continue in the South and Southwest for several days. According to official advices received at the Weather Bureau it is snowing to-day in Albany, N. Y., and in many parts of New England. Prof. Frankenfield predicts that there will now be several weeks of cool weather.

A THREE-DAY TOUR TO WASHINGTON under personal escort, via Pennsylvania Railroad, March 28. Rate $12 or $14.50 from New York; covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected. Special [illegible] Tickets, B. F. P. A. [illegible]

DEMOCRATS AGREE WITH CLEVELAND

Ex-Justice O'Brien Says Tariff Reform View Struck Keynote for 1908.

SECOND CLEVELAND NEEDED

Justice Gaynor Says, Though, That Railroad "Robbery" Can't Be Obscured by Tariff—Other Views.

Few utterances of men no longer in public office have attracted such wide attention as did the declarations of ex-President Cleveland in an interview with a TIMES reporter on Saturday that the opportunity for the Democratic Party to achieve a victory in National politics is at hand, and that the fight can be won on a tariff reform issue. Not everybody agreed with Mr. Cleveland, but most of the prominent Democrats interviewed seconded substantially the principles he enunciated.

The general opinion seemed to be that Mr. Cleveland had struck the keynote of the platform on which the fight must be waged in 1908. The difficulty of finding a candidate of sufficient influence and energy to carry the platform to success was a question which appeared to perplex some students of politics. It was suggested by Morgan J. O'Brien, former presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, that "a second Mr. Cleveland" is needed. It was also apparent from the comments on Mr. Cleveland's declaration that the Democratic Party intends to look to him for advice in this crisis.

Justice Gaynor Dissents.

Not all the important Democrats who commented on the interview, however, were of a mind. A strong dissenter from Mr. Cleveland's views was Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn. Asked for an opinion on Mr. Cleveland's views, he said:

"Except that the interview is vouched for, I should not be able to believe that Mr. Cleveland considers the efforts of President Roosevelt and others to put an end to the crime of favoritism in rates on the railroads as an attack on the railroads. It is not an attack on the railroads, but only on the few in control of the railroads who are wronging the railroads and their stockholders and the whole community by allowing favored persons lower rates than their rivals have to pay, thereby enabling them to undersell and ruin their rivals and get a monopoly of business.

"Mr. Cleveland says the stock of the railroads is owned by widows and orphans, whose savings are invested in such stocks. Does not Mr. Cleveland think that if the $25,000,000 a year of favoritism in freight rates, which the beef monopoly has been and is now receiving from the railroads in various ways, and the similar amounts which other monopolies are recovering in the same way, including the $500,000,000 which one monopoly alone has received in about ten years in rebates and rate favors, were received by the railroads and declared out in dividends on railroad stocks that the stockholders, including his widows and orphans, would be better off? To call an attack on such a great evil in railroad control and manipulation an attack on the railroads is lamentable. There is not a trust or monopoly in the country which was not built up and which is not fostered and sustained chiefly by favoritism in freight rates. It is the mother of trusts—or of the monopolies, as we should say, for it is the better and the correct word.

"The notion that the tariff is the mother of monopolies is true in a limited sense, if at all. Every one has to pay exactly the same tariff, so that it favors no business man over his rivals in the same business. But by paying, say, only half or 75 or 90 per cent. of the railroad tariffs or rates which your rivals in business pay, you can ruin them and drive them out of business by underselling them that much in the markets, and be left with a mononoly in your hands.

Only Gamblers Lose in Stocks.

"There seems to be a great anxiety abroad that one of our great political parties should ignore this gigantic wrong and buck its brains up against our National tariff again. As for your stock flurries in Wall Street, they cannot destroy a railroad tie or rail or car, nor a bushel of wheat or corn or any property whatever. The next morning after such a flurry there is just as much property in the country as there was the day before. Those who gamble in stocks do not produce any property nor help to, nor are they capable of destroying any. We fret too much about them."

Edward M. Shepard said: "Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly like himself in this interview. That is to say, he is courageous and high-minded; and he scorns by any reckless demagogy to earn a cheap and superficial applause. And well he may, for his veto, as Governor, of the Ten Cent Fare bill, seemingly so popular, when it was passed, and his declaration against free silver are as much at the foundation of his deep and powerful hold on the American people as is his rugged hostility to tariff and corporate abuses and all the grist of special privileges, from the fruits of which we now suffer.

"I am glad that he does not deny—I believe he favors—the propriety and wisdom of better formulating at this time the terms of public control of railroads, common carriers, and other public utilities, and of prescribing and guarding the administrative and judicial methods of such control. Sound legislation of that kind, providing proper appeals to the courts to prevent wrongs of political officers, is certainly due to public sentiment and very certainly is no less in the interest of competently and honestly managed corporations. And I am sure Mr. Cleveland is so good a Democrat as to oppose the centralization of all those powers at Washington."

"A Second Cleveland Needed."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien agreed with ex-President Cleveland in the opinion that the opportunity of the Democratic Party is at hand. He declared that victory would be assured at the next Presidential election if a "second Mr. Cleveland could be found."

"I believe that the opportunity of the Democratic Party has come," Mr. O'Brien declared. "If a man of equal virile

energy and understanding as Mr. Cleveland could be found the party would achieve success. The only difficulty is to find a second Mr. Cleveland. At this crisis the party should look to Mr. Cleveland for instruction and guidance.

"I believe with Mr. Cleveland that a tariff reform platform can be made the vehicle of our success. The claim of the Democratic Party that tariff reform is the real rerorm needed has been demonstrated. Our opponents have been forced to admit that the tariff system is oppressive and unjust. I believe with Mr. Cleveland that if the Democratic Party does not take up the tariff reform issue the Republican Party will do so four years hence. The public has come to appreciate that the tariff system is the basis of greed of corporations.

"While I believe in tariff reform, I do not favor free trade. I believe that there are certain industries that we should give sufficient protection to to permit them to live and prosper. Such protection is not obnoxious to the interests of other corporations."

Tariff Reform Won't Do—Warner.

John De Witt Warner, who was in Congress in the last administration of ex-President Cleveland, declared that a "Democratic" party had an opportunity. He asserted that tariff reform along a "free trade" plan is necessary, but of itself would hardly be able to cope with the present situation. He added that the Democratic Party should not base its hopes for victory on the "tariff reform" platform alone.

"With Mr. Cleveland, I think, the Democratic Party has a great opportunity," Mr. Warner said, "but from experiences, he will recall, I don't care to see it succeed unless it deserves to do so—as it certainly will not do if it does not see that there are other live issues than that on which we were given power and which was betrayed nearly fifteen years ago.

"Tarriff reform may mean little or much. I am in favor of free trade. But we have now to deal with conditions that even free trade would not cure, and I should be sorry to see even the free trade issue—much more so mere tariff reform—drawn as a red herring across the scent of railroad monopoly on which our States are already hot.

"That ought to be stamped out by prompt Federal rivalry along post roads, where it would be most profitable from the start. I would welcome such extension of the Government system as shall educate us in handling such problems and give our private railroads the choice between such good behavior as shall leave this to be done deliberately and such ruin to them as would come if they force the Government to supplant them too rapidly."

A. Augustus Healy, one of the best-known independent Democrats in Brooklyn, said:

"I unqualifiedly indorse the views expressed by Mr. Cleveland. His ideas should set the public to thinking, and I believe that the great bulk of the people will come to view these things in the same calm light as he views them."

John D. Crimmins said he thought that while the cry against the railroads, to which Mr. Cleveland referred, was the most discussed thing at the present, it was not as serious as the general unrest in every condition of business and the falling off of confidence.

"If the Democratic Party," said Mr. Crimmins, "would promise to fight for a more pacific condition of affairs in the business world than it could expect wider support than it can muster now. When the business conditions become more stable it would be possible to go after the tariff, and make the many much-needed changes."

"I agree with Mr. Cleveland's view of the matter most thoroughly," said John G. Milburn. "I particularly agree with him that really the fundamental question is the tariff."

Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall said:

"The next Presidential campaign is still at a distance, and it is rather early to talk about issues. As to the railroads—well, the railroads are probably able to take care of themselves."

LOOK NEAR MARVIN HOME.

Detectives Follow Clues in the Neighborhood Where Boy Disappeared.

DOVER, Del., March 24.—More Philadelphia detectives to-day joined the squad working here on the Marvin kidnapping case.

The rumor that some local men were implicated in the conspiracy attracted a crowd to the Marvin farm to-day. The detectives are going to renew the local investigation in the morning. The feeling runs so high that a lynching might result from the first arrest.

The postal order issued by President Roosevelt to the 20,000 Postmasters has had the effect of decreasing the Marvin mail from almost a pouchful to a dozen letters daily, these principally from business friends of the doctor.

MME. EAMES SUES TO DIVORCE STORY

Surprises Her Friends by Bringing Her Action in New York.

THEY KNEW OF TROUBLES

Mr. Story Was a Struggling Artist in Paris When They Were Married.

Mme. Emma Eames, the opera singer, confirmed yesterday reports that she had applied for a decree of absolute divorce from her artist husband, Julian Story, in the Supreme Court of this department. She made the application some time ago, and the suit, it is said, will be ready for hearing in the first week in April.

Few among the singer's many friends were surprised by her action. Mme. Eames has not been living with her husband for some time, and it is known that they have not considered themselves temperamentally compatible. It was merely a question of time when the definite legal break would come, and Mme. Eames decided on her return from Europe last Fall that delay was no longer necessary.

Her friends were surprised, however, that the suit should be filed in New York, as it was believed she would go to some State where laws were more lenient and so avoid unpleasant revelations. The complaint does not, it is said, give the names of the corespondents.

Emma Eames was married to Julian Story in London in 1891, two years after her début at the Grand Opera in Paris in "Romeo et Juliette." It is said that Julian Story was a poor artist struggling to make his living in Paris.

The singer's success in America followed, and it is said that the young artist accompanied his wife on all her engagements. He designed many of her costumes, which are always artistic.

Some years ago the first trouble occurred, and for some time Mme. Eames has traveled with a companion.

The Storys had two homes. One is in Paris, 7 Place des Etats-Unis. The other is called Torre di Campiglioni, on the plan of a mediaeval castle, two hours' drive from Florence. Mr. Story is at present in Philadelphia, and Mme. Eames is at the Hotel Astor in New York. She will probably leave to-day for Baltimore, where she is to sing in "Tosca" on Wednesday night. She made her final appearance at the Metropolitan for the season here in "Tosca" on Saturday afternoon.

Mme. Eames yesterday saw only a few of her friends. Her mother, Mrs. Emma H. Eames, who lives on Sixty-second Street, refused to talk of the matter.

Mme. Eames was born in 1867, in Shanghai, China, where her father was a lawyer. She was brought to America when a child and educated in Boston. Later she went to Paris to study music and made her début in 1889 at the Paris Grand Opera in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette."

Her success was immediate. She made her début in New York in December, 1891, in the same opera with Jean and Edouard de Reszke. Since then she has added to her répertoire and created many parts.

Her répertoire in complete, includes rôles in the following operas, many of which she no longer sings: "Romeo et Juliette," "Faust," "Ascanio," "Zaire," "Otello," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Carmen," (Micaela,) "Nozze di Figaro," "The Light of Asia," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger," "Falstaff," "Don Giovanni," (Donna Elvira,) "Ghiselle," "Lady of Longford," "Mireille," "Werther," "Walkuere," (Sieglinde;) "Aida," "Hero of Leander," and "Tosca."

Mr. Story is a son of the sculptor W. W. Story. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and lived in Paris from 1882 until his marriage. One of his best known pictures is a portrait of his wife.

STORY MAKES NO COMMENT.

Philadelphians Had Long Known of the Couple's Disagreement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Julian Story was at the residence of his cousin and physician, Dr. George McClellan, at 1116 Spruce Street, when a reporter asked him to-night about Mme. Emma Eames Story's suit for divorce. Thomas Leaming, counsel for Mr. Story, was summoned, and prepared this statement:

"Thomas Leaming, who with John M. Bowers of New York represents Mr. Story, when shown the dispatch last night, said that it had been evident for some time that Mrs. Story desired her liberty, and that it is time an action had been begun. He added that Mr. Story as a gentleman had nothing to say regarding his wife's course."

Mr. Story declined to be interviewed.

Mr. Leaming was asked:

"Will Mr. Story contest the suit!"

"We cannot answer that question to-night," was the reply.

Announcement of divorce proceedings against the artist will not come altogether as a surprise to his large acquaintance in club life and among artists in this city. For the last two or three yearse rumors have been persistent that the relations between Mr. Story and his wife were anything but cordial.

Friends of both could not fail to notice and comment upon the infrequency of the visits of Mr. Story to his wife in the last two or three years, as well as the long lapses between her visits to her husband in this city. It was also known to close friends that the singer had been in this city without seeing her husband, and that he had gone to New York while Madame Eames was at the Metropolitan Opera House without calling upon her.

When Mr. Story a year ago gave a masked ball at the Bellevue-Stratford Mme. Eames came from New York to assist in receiving the guests, and it is recalled that a studied effort was made at the time to point to this act as setting at rest reports of a disagreemen.

Julian Story came here, with a view to making this city his home, about seven years ago. He was then a victim of a nervous breakdown, and desired to obtain the attention of his cousin, Dr. George McClellan, a specialist. He took apartments at the Albemarle Hotel, Thirteenth and Walnut Streets. He rapidly recovered from the nervous trouble, but two years later, upon his return from Europe, had a long and severe attack of muscular rheumatism. Again he was under the care of Dr. McClellan, who effected a cure.

Since that time Mr. Story has spent each Winter in this city, looking upon it as his home, and has made annual visits to Europe for purposes of rest or artistic diversion. In society and club life he has been received with open arms, his ability as an artist, with an interesting personality, making him a much-desired guest everywhere. In his studio in the Bailey Building he painted the lift-size portrait of Miss Anne Thompson which was on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts in the Winter just passed. Since his residence here he has completed portraits of Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Miss Bertha Lippincott, and many other well-known society people.

To Build $2,000,000 Wire Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—A wire mill to cost about $2,000,000 will be erected on 100 acres of land recently purchased by the American Steel and Wire Company off Harvard Avenue. The company expects to have the plant in operation within a year, and will employ 1,000 men, making 7,000 men employed in all of its Cleveland plants.

Schoolboy Commits Suicide.

ALBANY, March 24.—Howard Shutter, aged 9, and one of the brightest children in the school at Selkirk, about ten miles from this city, committed suicide to-day. The little fellow was found hanging from a rafter in the barn of Charles Niver, the discovery being made by the boy's father, who is employed on the Niver farm. Members of his family are at a loss to account for the boy's act.

THAW SOON TO KNOW HIS CHANCE FOR LIFE

Both Sides Will Submit Briefs on Insanity Commission This Morning.

DECISION BY WEDNESDAY

Hartridge Is Strongly Confident That the Jury Trial Will Go On.

When Justice Fitzgerald reopens court this morning he will find District Attorney Jerome and counsel for Harry K. Thaw, on trial for the murder of Stanford White, ready to let the question of appointing an insanity commission remain in his [illegible] of further affidavits.

"I feel confident," said Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel of record for the defense, last night, "that Justice Fitzgerald will not grant a commission and that on Thursday and Friday of this week we will sum up and the jury will have the case on its merits."

Mr. Hartridge has more confidence than others of the lawyers for the defense.

Mr. Hartridge spent the better part of yesterday afternoon with his associate, Dan O'Reilly, at the Bar Association. Mr. O'Reilly shares with his colleague the belief that the commission will not be appointed, while the other lawyers for the defense believe that there is little chance of avoiding it.

Mr. Jerome spent a part of the afternoon in the Criminal Court Building with his assistant, Mr. Garvan, and dictated a long statement, which will be submitted to Justice Fitzgerald this morning. The defense also prepared a statement. The two will be presented to Justice Fitzgerald this morning in the form of briefs, summing up the pro and con of the question whether Thaw should be examined as to his present mental condition. Justice Fitzgerald will ask this morning if either side has additional affidavits to present and if both sides appear satisfied will adjourn court till such time as he can have studied the documents presented to him.

Whether the commission will be appointed will be known to-morrow afternoon or Wednesday morning. The jury will report to-morrow morning, and in the event of the appointment of a commission it will be released, for a week at least. If the commission is not appointed, the jury will be held in court, and the trial resumed.

There is nothing for either side to put in evidence now. All that remains, should the commission be refused or should Thaw be found sane by a commission, is the summing up. Mr. Jerome will take the latter of two days, Mr. Delmas taking the first day for the presentation of his case.

There is, of course, the probability of an application for a writ of prohibition by Mr. Jerome should the commission be refused. But the District Attorney has sifted the case to the end, and has put it up to the court to decide whether Thaw should face a jury or not.

It is an interesting fact that in the affidavits offered by Thaw's counsel against the appointment of a commission, Thaw's alienists have not sworn that the prisoner is now sane. They have sworn that in their belief he is capable of consulting with counsel, but they have not sworn that he is a sane man at this time. Mr. Delmas, in his affidavit as one of counsel, presents a number of notes written to him by Thaw, declaring that many other notes he has received he has destroyed.

Dr. Evans, for the defense, swears that in conversations with and during observations of Thaw made at the trial he found nothing that would suggest that the release of Thaw would menace society. He does not connect those observations made during the trial with those made before it or with the facts stated in the hypothetical questions. Nor does he swear at all to the present condition of Thaw.

Drs. White, Gregory, and Pilgrim, three of the alienists for the defense, do not make affidavits in the presentation of the case for the defense in the fight against the appointment of a commission. Dr. Jelliffe, one of the alienists for the defense who proved himself most capable of withstanding the cross-examinations of Mr. Jerome in the trial, does not swear that Thaw is now sane.

In his brief to the court this morning Mr. Jerome will point out that Dr. Evans related facts about pre-natal influences and a hereditary taint suffered by the defendant. He will also point out that Mr. Delmas, in his original hypothetical question, brought out the fact that a maternal aunt suffered from insanity, and that his own alienist has sworn that he believes Thaw crazy and incapable of advising with counsel.

In the Tombs yesterday Thaw attended the Episcopal service held for the prisoners. As soon as he could get to his cell he busied himself with answering his correspondence. He takes the delight of a child in watching the trend of the interest shown in his case by the crank letter writers. All of these communications he files away in yellow-backed pasteboard portmanteaux. Many of them he answers. In his correspondence yesterday was a letter from Dan O'Reilly informing him that his counsel would be busy in consultation all day and would not visit him. He also received notes from members of his family. His wife went to see him in the afternoon.

Dr. Pritchard Examines Bell.

Dr. William B. Pritchard, one of the alienists who has made an affidavit in the Thaw case, visited the Richmond County Jail yesterday and spent two hours examining John Bell, the trolley car conductor held there on suspicion of having killed Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend in New Brighton in January. It is expected that an application for a commission to pass on Bell's mental condition will be made.

WOMAN TRIES TO DROWN.

Suffering from Heart Disease, She Jumps from Ferryboat.

Mrs. Annie Schmitt, who said that she was suffering from heart disease and "had to die, and might just as well die now," jumped from a Long Island ferryboat at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, early yesterday morning. She was rescued by a deckhand. Mrs. Schmitt said she was 36 years old and lived at 43 East Eighteenth Street.

The ferryboat Sag Harbor was standing in her slip at 4:45 o'clock and the crew were preparing for the trip across the river, when Mrs. Schmitt screamed and jumped from the front end of the boat. Joseph Heitman climbed down a ladder and caught her as the tide swept her past.

Policeman Patrick Halligan of the East Twenty-second Street Station and two other men helped Heitman and his burden to the deck. Dr. Cuddeback came from Bellevue Hospital and took the woman there a prisoner. Mrs. Schmitt told the policeman who had helped pull her from the river that she had suffered from heart trouble for a long time, and that she had made up her mind to die.

At the hospital she was searched, and bankbooks showing deposits of $3,050 were found. One of these, in the name of Christophine Nehr, showed that there was on deposit in the Williamsburg Bank, at Broadway and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, $3,000.

There is a saloon at the address given by Mrs. Schmitt, of which George Schmitt is the proprietor.

UTILITIES BILL BAD IN PARTS---JACKSON

Attorney General Sees Danger in Having the Commissions Appointive.

PREFERS A SINGLE BOARD

Rights of Cities and of the Attorney General's Office Usurped, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Attorney General Jackson, in a letter to Assemblyman Henry R. Glynn, a Democrat of Monroe, made public to-day his views on the Public Utilities bill, Gov. Hughes's chief measure. He declares that most of the good features of the measure are copied almost literally from the Inter-State Commerce act. Other features he believes to be "bad in principle and unconstitutional."

Mr. Jackson would have the Commissioners elected. He believes the bill would be "a violation of the principle of home rule for municipalities," that the powers of his office would be usurped, that an unfair tax would be placed on New York City, and that the work could be done as well with one commission as with two. The principal points in his letter follow:

"The proposed bill makes provision for the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It gives the Governor the absolute power of removal over all these Commissioners and the appointment of their successors during a recess of the Senate; also the sole power of appointing the Chairman of each commission.

May Be Used by Corporations.

"The experience of the people in having their representatives chosen by indirection has not been a happy one. They have grown restive because of their inability to directly elect their representatives to the United States Senate. The abolition of existing State commissions, appointed in precisely the same manner as is proposed for the new commissions, has been plainly demanded.

"The existing condition of affairs in the State departments may become at any time an important issue. If the chiefs of those departments are elective their conduct can be passed upon directly by the people. If they are appointive, their shortcomings are hidden behind the respectable front of the elective candidates, whose election may be taken as an indorsement of departmental inefficiency and corruption. The remedy is to give the people more direct control.

"Experience is complete justification for the fear that if this bill in its present form becomes law, the appointive commissions which it creates and endows with unprecedented powers may some day become an asset of a political organization, and all the vast machinery which it sets up may fall into the hands of the very corporations now sought to be controlled.

"It subjects municipalities to the same control, visitorial and inquisitorial action of the commissions as it does corporations and individuals, and fixes penalties on municipalities for failure to comply with the commission's orders. It prohibits any city, town, or village of the State from establishing and operating a plant for the production and distribution of gas or electricity for the benefit of its inhabitants without the consent of the State commissions. It denies the right of municipalities to prevent monopoly by admitting competing plants or operating their own plants.

Usurpation of City Powers.

"This is usurpation by the State of the proper powers of a municipality and an indefensible interference by the central government with the right of the people to govern themselves. Every citizen of a city or village might vote for a municipal gas plant and this proposed commission could arbitrarily render ineffective the unanimous will of that community.

"This bill provides that the expenses of the commission in the First District shall be borne exclusively by the City of New York; that the expenses of the commission in the Second District shall be paid by the State of New York upon the audit of its Controller. This puts an unusual burden upon the City of New York, as after paying the entire expenses of the commission in the First District it bears its proportion of the expenses of the commission in other parts of the State.

"The provision in the bill authorizing each commission to create a legal department which shall represent and appear for the people of the State of New York and the commission in all actions and proceedings involving any question under this act is unconstitutional. It seeks to divest the office of the Attorney General of duties and powers conferred by the Constitution, and is but another advance of the extravagant and illegal policy out of which the special counsel scandals have sprung.

"The Attorney General is the constitutional law officer of the State, and his office cannot be abolished piecemeal by the Legislature. The most important activities of the Attorney General are those which grow out of conflicts between the State and the public utilities corporations, and I believe that the suggestion to subordinate the Attorney General to counsel selected by an appointive commission will not be seriously considered by the Legislature.

Wants a Single Commission.

"The Governor recommended a single commission to take the place of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Commission of Gas and Electricity, for the reason that there are now corporations which are subject to the jurisdiction of both commissions and in some cases the same questions are presented for the decision of both.

"The bill creates two commissions, each acting separately within the jurisdiction for which it is appointed. Each will be required to deal with similar questions, and it is difficult to see how any harmony of administration can be obtained by two separate and distinct boards acting upon precisely similar questions in different parts of the State, whose decisions upon those questions may be and probably would be in direct conflict. To obviate this difficulty and provide uniformity and harmony of administration there should be but one commission of general jurisdiction over all public service corporations.

"In the interests of economy, harmony, and efficiency I believe a smaller elective commission of not more than five members, who would give all their time to their official duties and engage in no other occupation, should be created, with jurisdiction over the whole State. By making the term of a Commissioner four years and electing two Commissioners one year and three Commissioners two years later, the commission would be compelled to go back to the people every other year for instructions, and it would be possible for the citizens of the State by direct vote to make a substantial change in the control of the commission at intervals of two years."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

JAMESTOWN—THE BEGINNING OF A NATION.

On April 26, 1607, three small frigates sailed into Chesapeake Bay between the Virginia Capes. Sixteen days later one hundred and five men, under Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, founded a stockaded place of refuge on a peninsula jutting into Powhatan's River, which they named James Fort, in honor of their King.

On April 26, 1907, the Jamestown Exposition will open its doors on the shores overlooking the beautiful waters of Hampton Roads, in celebration of the ter-centennial of the founding of Jamestown and the American Nation.

James Fort, an island for two centuries, and deserted for a longer period, is a memory; the Exposition is a palpable fact, illustrating the progress of three hundred years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Norfolk, April 19 to November 30, at very low rates from New York.

Season tickets, limited to December 15, and Thirty-Day tickets, with liberal stop-over privileges, will be sold via Philadelphia and the Cape Charles Route; via Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Steamboat Lines, or via Washington and the Potomac River Steamboat Lines; the Season rate being $11.25 on day trains and boats, $12.75 on night trains and boats; the Thirty-Day rate $10.00 on day trains and boats, $11.50 on night trains and boats. Via the route through Washington and Richmond, the Season rate will be $17.00 and the Thirty-Day rate $14.50.

MARTIRE—BARBER

I have been twenty years on Broadway and am now completing, at an expense of $30,000, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, the finest, most complete and sanitary Barber Shop in the world. I will open on

MARCH 28th, 1907

I will employ twenty barbers and twelve manicurists. You will not be compelled to wait for service.

I will charge 20c. for complete service, including shave, shine and brushing, different boys for boot cleaning and brushing.

You will not be held up for tips by barber or brush boy.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

The Ablest Individuals are mostly the hardest pressed for time. Your estate demands time and care. It is our business to furnish time and care.

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"The Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

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5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK. 524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

The Pease Petite Grand Piano

To those who play well there can be no piano as satisfactory as the Grand. From its position alone (a horizontal one), if nothing more, it has a great advantage over the upright. The action is the most natural and is capable of the greatest possible repetition.

In the Pease Petite Grand we have done away with the shifting keyboard, and the piano is a veritable little giant in tone. Price $550.

Monthly payments if desired for just the simple interest on deferred payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. Write for catalog.

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Brooklyn Branch: 657 Fulton St. | Newark Branch: 10 New St.

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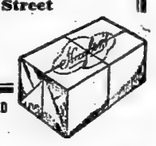

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EASTER GIFT NOVELTIES

Pretty and inexpensive little trinkets which are doubly desirable because of their utility.

Veil Pins, 14-kt. gold, plain bar 3 inches long, $4. Also set with pearls and diamonds from $6 to $25.

Barrette, 14-kt. gold in graceful shapes, $3.75 up. Many designs are also shown with pearl and diamond settings.

Sterling Silver Change Purses, $8 up. Entirely new patterns.

A large variety of Bracelets at moderate prices.

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Wallach's Hats Style Quality $1.90

The WEBER

Is the Piano of the Opera

MISS GERALDINE FARRAR, the gifted and beautiful American prima donna, whose appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House have so deeply impressed New York music-lovers, and whose triumphs at the Royal Opera at Berlin are matters of common knowledge, has always given preference to the Weber *over any other piano.* She used it from the earliest period in her musical education and has never been able to find any other piano that satisfies her artistic ideals so completely.

In fact, Miss Farrar's preference for the Weber Piano is so emphatic that in concerts where other pianos had been previously arranged for, she caused them to be removed from the stage and replaced by the Weber, so that she might have the very best kind of support in her piano accompaniments.

The following autograph letter, recently received, expresses the sincere conviction of this distinguished and brilliant artist:

THE WEBER PIANO CO.

Gentlemen: I am most happy to confirm in writing what I told you personally, that my decided preference is and always has been for the Weber Piano. Since the earliest period of my musical career I found it a Piano apart from all others. It cannot be surpassed for richness and beauty of tone, and responds delightfully to every emotion of the artist.

Wishing you all possible success, I am,

Very cordially,

GERALDINE FARRAR.

WHEN Miss Farrar joined the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company this season she was naturally gratified to find that her personal opinion of the Weber Piano was shared by this great organization. For this is the eighth consecutive season that the Weber has been the official and exclusive piano of the Metropolitan Opera House, *over sixty* Weber Uprights and Grands being required to supply the requirements of the Conried Company and of the individual singers in their New York apartments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York

DEPEND ON BURTON TO SMASH FORAKER

Fighting Representative Being Groomed for a Seat in the Senate.

LEADING TAFT'S CANVASS

Strong Forces Rallying to Overturn the Old Hanna Machine, Including Roosevelt's Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Although Representative Burton will not admit it, at least publicly, he is being groomed for Joseph B. Foraker's place in the United States Senate. He will be the candidate of the Taft supporters, the Administration men, and the reform element, which is trying to overthrow the Foraker-Dick machine, Ohio, as well as of whatever element in Ohio Republicanism is opposed to corporations in politics, and there is not the least doubt that if Foraker wins he will know he has been in a fight.

Ohio is the battleground of the fight for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1908. Two things have combined to make it so. First, the fact that the boss of the Ohio machine is the chief of the Republican opposition to Roosevelt in the Nation; second, the fact that the Presidential candidate whom the President favors comes from Ohio.

It is an axiom of politics that a Presidential candidate must have his State behind him if he is to be nominated. It is the outgrowth of an ancient political superstition. There is really no reason for its application in the present case. The theory back of the superstition is that unless the candidate can command his own State in the convention he cannot be sure of it at the polls. In the present case that does not hold, for no sane man doubts that Taft could carry Ohio in November, whether or not he had the delegation in June. Nevertheless, superstitions are stubborn things, and it is assumed that Taft cannot be nominated unless he gets the Ohio delegation.

Burton a Hard Fighter.

So there is the lustiest sort of a movement in Ohio to down Foraker and get control of the organization. The rank and file of the party in Ohio, unless every report coming into Washington is false, is heartily for the President. But the old Hanna machine, the best-oiled in the country, was transferred to Foraker by Dick. Consequently the Roosevelt men, the reformers, and the anti-Foraker men generally have gone out after Foraker's seat in the Senate, and Burton is their man.

Theodore E. Burton is by very many competent observers considered the ablest man in the House of Representatives. There may be specialists or one-sided men who are abler than he in certain lines, but they have not his breadth of intellect. Even those who do not admit him to be the superior of all others admit that while he has equals, he has no superior.

He is that great rarity in the House of Representatives, an absolutely independent man. Most men who start out to be independents get the reputation of being kickers. That word has never been applied to Burton, and the reason is that he is too big for it. What would be called kicking in others is in him called independence, even by his enemies.

He is a masterful man and a fighter. He is charged with "the big head," like most men of his stripe. He is a man of culture and polish. In his domain of rivers and harbors he has ruled the House, despite any quantity of would-be revolts, and ruled it simply by force of intellect. He has never hesitated to defy the Speaker, the House machine, and even the President. Though revolts against him always fail, every revolt he has organized has been successful, except where he has opposed the President's naval programme.

He is a supporter in general of the President's policies, relieved by the size of his character from having to knuckle to the President on everything, an absolute necessity to smaller sized supporters of the President. He is outspokenly a Taft man.

Made a Hard Fight Last Year.

Last year Burton organized a revolt against the Foraker-Dick machine. It was a tremendously up-hill job, for the machine was unchallenged in Ohio. He made the machine work. By deals and dickers and by putting forth the exertions of their lives the bosses finally defeated him in the convention by a vote of two to one. The general verdict was that it was a Pyrrhic victory—one more such conquest and the machine would be out of business.

At the time of making that fight Burton had nothing behind him but the reform element and a few politicians who did not like Foraker and Dick. Things have changed since then. All that Foraker had done against the Administration at that time was to oppose the Railroad Rate bill. Since then he has made his Brownsville fight, got into a personal altercation with the President, and definitely aligned himself as the anti-Roosevelt leader in the Republican Party in the Nation. This is fast adding to the anti-Foraker party all those Republicans in Ohio who, whether or not opposed to the machine, are for Roosevelt.

The feeling against corporations in politics has spread in Ohio as elsewhere. Foraker is the embodied representative of corporation methods in politics. He goes about it openly, as he does about everything. He is always busy in behalf of the corporations. There are people in Ohio who do not like Foraker's personal and business relations with street railway companies, who do not like to see him getting extensions of railroad franchises or engineering street railroad mergers or defending corporations in their courts or hammering Legislatures into granting corporation privileges. These men are being added, as the anti-corporation spirit grows, to the Burton crowd.

Ohio's State Pride Aids Taft.

There is another reason for the additions to Burton's strength, a reason perhaps more potent in Ohio than it would be in any other State. It is the fact that Foraker stands in the way of the nomination for President of an Ohio man.

All the years that the Republican Party has lived Ohio has considered herself entitled to the Presidency. She has never been without a candidate except in such years as 1904, when the renomination of the then President was a foregone conclusion. It used to be a stock joke that Ohio hogged all the offices, and there was a good deal of foundation for it.

State pride does not cut so much of a figure in other States as it does in Ohio on Presidential questions. There it is a mighty important matter that the leading candidate for the Presidency comes from Ohio and that Ohio herself is the chief stumbling block in his way. It makes the most ardent machine man pause and consider. Taft is certainly the only Ohio man who has any chance for the nomination; the polls taken in the Western State Legislatures indicate that he has every chance of the nomination with Roosevelt out of the way; and yet Ohio is supposed to be lined up against 'im.

So all these elements are combining to aid Burton. At the present time he is planning for a new organization in Ohio. The Taft boom is relied on to create it. The fight is already beginning, and it is evidently to be a fight to a finish.

Two Little Straws from Ohio.

Among the reports which have recently come into Washington as showing the state of feeling in Ohio, two may be chosen for illustration. The Fourteenth District is an agricultural community in the northern part of the State. Representative-elect Lanning was the toastmaster at a dinner there, and in his opening speech he undertook to put the requisite life into the dinner by getting some enthusiasm and applause.

The venerable and well-sanctioned rule for toastmasters is to mention the names of the party heroes. Accordingly he led up in the most impressive manner to the name of Hero No. 1, and brought it out in an ascending shout. It was the name of that sterling citizen, that eminent statesman, that brilliant orator, Joseph Benson Foraker, with a rising inflection and an exclamation point. Then he waited for the applause. There was not a handclap.

The toastmaster was staggered; such a thing had never happened before. He stared open-mouthed at the diners for an awkward sixty seconds, and then, recovering himself, passed on to that great statesman, that eminent executive officer, that able jurist, William Howard Taft. Then the audience shouted and handclapped and stamped its feet. Finally he mentioned the name of Theodore Roosevelt, and at that the crowd went wild and cheered itself hoarse and banged its fists on the table.

The day after this report was brought to Washington by some of those who participated in the dinner, there arrived some more visitors from Tiffin, in the northwestern part of the State, who declared that not merely was their section with Roosevelt and against Foraker, but that the proportion was not less than 100 to 1.

If there were no machine in Ohio and both sides fought with bare hands, there is not much doubt that the President and Taft would win overwhelmingly. But there is a machine of the finest sort, and the odds are against Burton.

WON'T ATTACK SUGAR TRUST.

Government Sees No Ground for Action on Receiver Earl's Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It becomes increasingly apparent that the Government is not going to proceed against the Sugar Trust on the evidence furnished in part by President George H. Earl of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Earl has laid before the Department of Justice all the evidence he obtained during his service as receiver of the bankrupt concern which he reorganized, and has explained it at length. He has expressed his opinion as a lawyer that it is as complete a case against the Sugar Trust as could be made. But the Department of Justice, for some unexplained reason, prefers to regard the whole matter as a personal incident with which the Government cannot concern itself. The Administration is too busy hunting the bad railroads just at present to bother itself with the alleged misdeeds of that hoary old sinner the Sugar Trust.

It is explained that there is not the slightest connection between this attitude of the Government and the interest in the Sugar Trust of the father of a strenuous young New York politician who recently was described as "a trump." The Government, it is explained, cannot take up a merely personal case.

This explanation is made since Mr. Earl began his suits on behalf of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company against the Sugar Trust. But long before Mr. Earl commenced that suit he had laid all his evidence before the Department of Justice and had been rebuffed. He began to try to interest the Government when Justice Moody of the Supreme Court was still Attorney General. He endeavored to lay his case before the President, but was unable to arrange an appointment.

TAFT SAILS FOR COLON.

Charleston Citizens Entertain Him—He Laughs About the Presidency.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Secretary Taft and party, en route to Panama, Cuba, and Porto Rico, arrived in Charleston early to-day and were met by Mayor Rhett and a delegation of citizens. The visitors were entertained at breakfast and were then taken in automobiles to see the Magnolia Gardens, a private estate on the Ashley River. The party had luncheon aboard the Mayflower. That vessel raised anchor at 4 o'clock and sailed for Colon.

Mr. Taft only laughed when suggestions of his possible candidacy for the Presidency were made.

SILVER SERVICE FOR WARSHIP

Georgia Cities to Join in a Gift to Battleship Named for That State.

A handsome silver service is to be presented to the new battleship Georgia of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet by the State for which she is named. The service will not be strictly a State affair, but will be the joint presentation of the various cities and larger towns of the State. The candelabra, compotes, and centrepieces will be presented by the principal cities, while the smaller towns will each present a cup with its name engraved upon it.

Atlanta and Savannah will give candelabra valued at $1,000 each, Columbus will present the centrepiece, while Macon, Augusta, Athens, and Americus will give the compotes. Forty-eight of the smaller cities and towns will give cups, among them being Albany, Waycross, Rome, Brunswick, Dawson, Toccoa, and Marietta.

The service will be presented to the battleship at the Jamestown Exposition on Georgia Day, which will be early in June.

Congressmen Back from Panama.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—A party of Congressmen who have been inspecting the Panama Canal arrived in the Mississippi River to-day on the steamship Ellis, from Colon. The Ellis is expected to dock in this city either to-night or early in the morning.

Snow Slide Kills Four Miners.

BELLINGHAM, Washington, March 24.—Eight miners were buried alive in an avalanche of snow at the Britannia mine on Howe Sound, forty miles north of Vancouver, yesterday [illegible] but dead and [illegible]

If You Suffered

loss in the recent slump in stocks perhaps the experience leads you to consider an investment which is unaffected by the fickle Wall Street atmosphere. Such an investment may be secured through this office, which handles Manhattan Real Estate exclusively.

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Every Hour on the Hour

7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Stations in New York
Foot of Liberty and West Twenty-third Streets
(Leave W. 23d Street 10 minutes before the hour.)
Dining Cars—Vestibuled Coaches—Parlor Cars
For additional trains see time table.

SAW 29 CRIMINALS BEHEADED IN CHINA

Crew of the Bark Eclipse, In from the Far East, Tell of a Gruesome Ceremony.

NUMBER OF PIRATES KILLED

"Paste," a Mozambique Grass Monkey Destined for the Bronx, Died Aboard the Ship Lawhill.

Fretfully rubbing her stanch sides against the pier at the Morse Iron Works in Brooklyn is the four-masted bark Eclipse, just in from Chinese ports. Capt. James McBryde was ashore yesterday, but the mates and crew were aboard and busy entertaining friends with tales of wonderful sights they had seen on the last voyage to the Far East.

The Eclipse carried case oil to Canton. This oil was unloaded on lighters at the Island of Whampoa, twelve miles from the city, and taken there by the tug Comet. While there, twenty members of the crew saw the interesting but gruesome ceremony of "skidow," spelled to please the narrator, and which became "skidoo" after reaching his hearers. This ceremony was the decapitation of twenty-nine criminal coolies.

These unfortunates, according to First Mate J. E. Jeffrey are known as "squeezed pigeons," which means that their relatives and friends were unable to raise 50 yen to stay the sentence. They had been convicted of various crimes.

The natives unloading the cargo asked for a holiday to attend the event, and so most of the crew thought it would be a good idea to go along. Mate Jeffrey had to view the executions from the top of the pilot house with the aid of a marine glass, as he was obliged to remain aboard. He saw the proceedings, however.

The first to arrive were a number of mandarins in gayly decorated barges—the official witnesses that the executioner's work was well done. As a last honor those of the condemned who wished were carried to the death scene in baskets borne by soldiers. When they were all assembled the executioner dispatched them with a short and very sharp sword.

"He grabbed a pigtail," said Mate Jeffrey, "pulled the head forward, and in a second it was all over, and done with such neatness and swiftness that the unfortunate would have had to sneeze before he could know that his head was off."

There is a reason for the executioner's deftness. It seems that he has only three chances to deal a death stroke. If he fails, his own head must be the next to fall into the basket. So, the mate pointed out, "there was no fooling about the job."

"I watched the whole thing through my glass," said the mate. "There were about 200 natives present, and it was all like a picture. The scene was a quarter of a mile away, and so while I could see the heads fall I could not hear the mob shout. It did not seem real to me."

There was a difference of opinion among the crew as to whether it had been an interesting spectacle. Some of the men executed were convicted of being pirates. It seems that the natives have an interesting habit of boarding and looting small vessels in the rivers. For this reason the tug Comet, which tows the barges to Canton, had her pilot house sheathed with iron, provided with loopholes for effective firing.

The British ship Lawhill swung to anchor off Staten Island yesterday after a voyage from Delagoa Bay. On Feb. 10 Michael Campbell died of malarial fever and was buried at sea.

A Mozambique grass monkey, called by the sailormen Paste, because he stuck to the ship, died to the great regret of all. His right name was entered on the manifest as Paddy Murphy. He was sent by the United States Consul to Curator Hornaday of the Bronx Park Zoo. On Friday night about 10 o'clock, March 22, an apprentice named Macgregor was heaving the lead. He was so vigorous that the lead swung around and struck him in the head, knocking him overboard. The Lawhill manoeuvred about and the man was picked up.

Capt. Vance of the bark Drumeltan, from Cape Town, Feb. 19, is rejoicing over the good trip his vessel made getting here. He was anxious to reach port before the Johanna, which sailed from Port Natal on the same day, and the ship Lawhill, which got away from Delagoa Bay soon after he sailed. The Drumeltan arrived on March 13 and the Johanna on March 17. The Lawhill got in yesterday.

The Drumeltan brought 200 casks of sperm whale oil, part of the catch of the clipper Sullivan, three years out from New Bedford.

LINER IN THE BIG SEAS.

Philadelphia Has an Eventful Crossing—Passenger Goes Insane.

The American liner Philadelphia, in yesterday from Southampton, encountered much rough weather and heavy seas in her crossing. On Wednesday the vessel had to run at reduced speed for ten hours and on Friday she again had to slow down to quarter speed for about seven hours.

Among the passengers were Maurice F. Blandford, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard A. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Harrow, Major E. E. Hutton, Mrs. Violet Tewksbury, wife of Lewis G. Tewksbury, proprietor of the Gilsey House; Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Thayer, Dr. Fred E. Woodruff, Oscar Lewisohn, and A. H. Royle.

Mr. Lewisohn confirmed the report of his engagement to Edna May, the actress, who is now appearing in London in the musical comedy, "Nellie Neill." "Yes," he said. "It is quite right. The announcement was made just before I sailed."

The smoking room of the Philadelphia became for the time being a sort of small Stock Exchange. Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Royle, the latter a member of the London Stock Exchange, and others received the quotations by wireless almost every day, and they sent and received messages to and from their brokers.

On March 21, when the vessel was laboring through a high head sea, Denis Flynn of London, a steerage passenger who was going to Chicago, was walking along the main deck when he was struck by a wave and thrown up against the after hatch covering. He was picked up with a broken thigh. Yesterday, when the Philadelphia arrived, the injured man was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Dorothy Conyers, an eight-months-old child of the steerage, died of meningitis on Friday and was buried at sea.

Alfred Barker, an American, 45 years old, and said to have two daughters residing in this city, caused excitement in the steerage on the voyage. The man developed religious melancholia and took to praying and exhorting at unexpected times. About 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he knocked on the door of Dr. W. R. Henderson's room and declared that he wanted his breakfast and wanted it quick. The man became so violent that he was placed in a strait-jacket.

The Philadelphia brought back the body of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, the portrait painter who committed suicide in Paris on March 7. Mrs. Latham was the daughter of William Lockwood, the portrait painter of Bostop and a sister of Mrs. George Leventritt of this city.

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Fitted Coat Suits, Suits of Plain Materials, Suits of Panamas, | Hair-line Stripes, Prince Chap Suits, Suits in Small Checks, | Suits of Gray Mixtures and New Mixtures.

Some of the Suits are made with twenty-four inch Fitted Coats, notched Collars. Lined throughout with taffeta. Others are made in Prince Chap style of chiffon Panama with collar of taffeta and Braid, full pleated skirts. The greatest sale of Women's New Spring Tailored Suits we've announced in years, at..... $19.75

Special Feature—Tailored Suits at $32.50.

All the new smart models in a range of materials and colorings that will compare very favorably with much higher priced garments. Chiffon Panama, Mannish Mixtures and Scotch Novelties, and a line of fancy weaves in stripes and checks in all the new colorings.

Attractive Suits at $24.75. Six of the most attractive models ever shown in our Suit Section. The Pony Coat, smart Tight or semi-fitted Hip Coat, the Tuxedo and the new Eton Suit have the much desired Gibson effect. Skirts full box or cluster pleated. Special, $24.75.

The Handsomest Assemblage of Suits ever gathered together at $39.75 and $45.

Possessing all the exclusiveness and ideal style that distinguish all Simpson Crawford Garments. These Suits are correct adaptations from French designs in the three piece Tyrolean Suits, the tight-fitting Suits and the smart Eton Suits. Many dressy Calling Suits in French Voile. All the imported worsteds in checks, stripes and plain Panamas, beautifully trimmed. Strictly tailored. Skirts, all the newest models—excellent models at $39.75 and $45.

Special Sale of Women's Spring Coats.

$13.75 Pony Coats—new models, worth $19.75—Three attractive Pony Coats; made of chiffon taffeta and rich black broadcloth; collarless neck; cuffs and seams trimmed with Hercules and soutache braid; beautifully lined with white, gray and black satin. Easily worth $19.75, at $13.75.

$9.75 Coats of Tan Covert and Chiffon Broadcloth—Collarless effect, neatly outlined at neck with self-colored taffeta and soutache braid; seams finished with tailored bands of self material; new three-quarter sleeves; lined with excellent quality taffeta.

A Very Extensive Collection of Voile Skirts at $19.75.

Made of fine imported hard twisted Black Voiles over well fitted chiffon taffeta drop. Some in the double box and side pleated effects, with graceful fold at foot. Others effectively and elaborately trimmed with taffeta in exclusive designs.

BASEMENT ➔ New Blazer Cutaway Suits of rich striped mixtures—shawl collar and cuffs of satin—worth $22.48, at $14.97

VIGILANTES WARN ANARCHIST EDITOR

Say They'll Clear Him and His Kind Out of Paterson, N. J., Unless He Subsides.

HE DEFIES THEM IN REPLY

Glorifies Revolution, but Appeals for Free Speech—Police Not Much Disturbed.

PATERSON, March 24.—Ludovico Caminita, editor of La Questione Sociale, the Anarchist organ, has been served with notice by a "Vigilance Committee of the Law and Order" of this city that they intend to make the city too hot for him and other Anarchists who propagate teachings that tend to create the spirit of unrest and revolution among the workingmen of the city.

Caminita in reply to the Vigilance Committee, while proclaiming defiance of law and government, private property, and the so-called capitalist class, cites the constitutional right of free speech and defies the Vigilantes.

The Vigilance Committee is keeping its identity secret, and only slight evidences of its existence can be learned. It is known to be the outgrowth of the increasing sentiment against Anarchists, Black Hand, Mafia, and other societies which has been growing up in the city for several years, and which sentiment crystallised considerably after the death of Justice of the Peace Robert Cortese, who was killed by a bomb two months ago.

The pending trial of Luigi Galleani, the Anarchist and one time editor of the Anarchist organ La Questione Sociale, has given the Anarchists an excuse for circulating notices calling secret meetings and otherwise attempting to awaken the interest in Anarchy which was once strong among the illiterate Italian workmen of the silk mills.

The letter of the Vigilance Committee is as follows:

Vigilance Committee of Law and Order,
Paterson, N. J., March 19, 1907.

Mr. Ludovico Caminita, 174 Twelfth Avenue, City:

Sir: You being the editor of La Questione Sociale, the Vigilance Committee of Law and Order of this city takes this method of informing you that we will not stand for the publication of a paper that tends to incite to riot and dissatisfaction among the working element. You hurl defiance at the police of this city, but the Vigilance Committee of Law and Order will take you in their hands and teach you that the American citizens will not allow any foreigners to band together to take life and destroy property.

This you have done as a horrible example which shocked every law-abiding citizen of this country was exemplified in your cowardly and dastardly act, the assassination of Justice Robert Cortese.

We are sending this letter to you as a fair warning. Do not think for a moment that we do not intend to carry out our purpose of making this city too hot for any of you or your kin to live in. Yours truly,

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF LAW AND ORDER.

Caminita's reply, printed in to-day's issue of La Questione Sociale, says:

The above letter is an open proof that the Mafia is not in barbarous Sicily only, but it is here in Paterson as well.

In spite of the above committee, we reaffirm our principles. We are Socialists, Anarchists, revolutionists. The first amendment of the Constitution says:

"Congress shall make no law prohibiting the freedom of speech or of the press." Then, vigilance committee or no committee, police or no police, expulsion or no expulsion, prison or no prison, we will continue to use our right of free speech and free press.

LUDOVICO CAMINITA.

The police know nothing of the vigilance committee, and are inclined to believe that Caminita has been made the victim of a practical joke. The police say that no so-called law and order committee with any following could expect to keep their actions or intentions under cover for any length of time.

It is, undoubtedly true, however, that some organization like the vigilantes has been talked of in quarters where young Americans are wont to congregate. Anarchists have held their meetings, and the police under the law were powerless to stop them. The publication of La Questione Sociale goes on, and the Federal Government, despite the knowledge that it is spreading doctrines hurtful to the country, cannot stop it because its teachings are allowed under the Constitution.

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

William Roache, 22 years old, of 336 East Fifty-third Street, had a bad fall last night in his effort to win the girl he loves, whose father had ordered him not to see her.

"Love will find a way," was Roache's remark as he left his home and started to the home of Miss Kate Redmond, 18 years old, who lives at 819 East Fifty-sixth Street. John Redmond, the father, returned home unexpectedly and William jumped into the dumbwaiter shaft to escape being seen by the father. While sliding down the rope it broke and he fell two stories, and received numerous cuts and bruises.

Roache was able to get up, and made a hurried exit through the basement and ran to the Flower Hospital.

Meanwhile Redmond ran to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and asked that Roache be arrested for trespassing, but the Sergeant refused to act. Redmond said he would get a warrant for him to-day.

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In the range of garments from $15.00 to $43.00 will be found the expression of our idea of what is meant by "distinctive clothes," in the broadest sense. We believe that every man of taste will be able to discover here just that which he has been seeking without finding.

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ROUMANIAN JEWS TO SEE PRESIDENT

Will Ask Him to Take Action to Relieve the Situation in Moldavia.

TWO MASS MEETINGS HERE

Judge Rosalsky Writes That He Hopes the United States Will Be the First Country to Intercede.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Roumanian Central Relief Committee was followed yesterday by two mass meetings in synagogues of the east side at which it was decided to request President Roosevelt to take action to relieve the situation in Moldavia. A committee will probably go to see the President in a few days.

Another result of the meetings was the contribution of about $3,000, which will be cabled immediately to trusted persons in Roumania, or just across the frontier in Austria.

Plans were made for the organization of branch societies throughout the United States for the purpose of obtaining from the Roumanians of this country pecuniary aid for their suffering brethren.

The following cablegram was sent yesterday by the General Committee to Israel Weitzner at Tirgul Frumos, Roumania: "Go to Austrian frontier and wire us all particulars."

Hardly had this been dispatched when reports began to come by cable from the scene of the outbreak. One was from Vaslui. It read: "All Jewish districts have been robbed. Send immediate relief by wire." Another cablegram was from Roman, Roumania. It said: "We are in danger because no military protection."

Dr. Siegelstein was the principal speaker at both mass meetings. He read a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff saying: "The American Jewish Committee is endeavoring, through the State Department and by direct communication with Roumania, to get a correct report on the unfortunate situation and will bring this before the meeting of the Russian Massacre General Committee which has been called for next Thursday. At this meeting it is proposed to utilize the funds still on hand to relieve the Roumanian situation."

There was great applause when the following letter was read from Judge Otto Rosalsky:

"Let us hope the United States, champion of the oppressed everywhere, will be the first to intercede for our stricken people. We should do something to relieve the situation there. I suggest that a committee of ten be appointed to bring about relief of the suffering there and a discontinuance of the outrages."

ROUMANIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Reservists Wreck a Synagogue and Shops—Cabinet Resigns.

BUCHAREST, March 24.—As a train conveying peasant Reservists from the district of Teleorman, on the Danube, was proceeding to Moldavia it was stopped at the town of Alexandria by a large number of Reservists belonging there. They stoned the train and persuaded their fellow-reservists to join them in demolishing a synagogue and in completely ruining Jewish and Greek shops.

The rioters were charged by cavalry and took refuge in a neighboring wood.

The authorities have warned all Jews in the small towns and villages to leave immediately for the sake of safety, and large numbers are constantly arriving here.

In view of the serious state of affairs, a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies intend to propose the proclamation of a state of siee in the disturbed districts.

The Conservative Cabinet has resigned and a Liberal Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of M. Sturdza, who was Premier in a former Cabinet.

SOFIA, March 24.—News received here from Sistoff and Nikopoli, Bulgaria, is to the effect that many Jewish refugees and large Christian landed proprietors have arrived there in boats, fleeing from the excesses and persecutions of the insurgent Roumanian peasants.

ODESSA, March 24.—The Odesski Novosti asserts that it is in possession of information connecting the anti-Semitic excesses in Roumania and the provocative agitation in Bessarabia with the machinations of the Union of True Russian People.

The paper says that in consequence of this Premier Stolypin has telegraphed to the Governor of Bessarabia, urging immediate energetic measures to prevent the spread of disorders in that province.

VIENNA, March 24.—Despite the fears of serious disturbances in Roumania, especially at Jassy, to-day passed with comparative quiet, so far as the news received here indicates. It seems that the energetic precautions taken by the Government proved effective.

While the news from Jassy is satisfactory, reports from Bukowina, on the frontier, are less favorable. In the mountains of Borujeni various bands of farmers wait for fugitives, whom they pillage and maltreat. They then disappear in the mountains, thus carrying on a kind of guerrilla war. It is said that the Roumanian gendarmes participate in these outrages.

In the District of Dorogoi excesses are still going on, while it is reported that in the Allessandria Province of Wallachia many Jews have been wounded and their buildings destroyed.

DENOUNCE POBIEDONOSTZEFF.

Russian Revolutionists Here Say They Are Glad He Is Dead.

Russian Revolutionists in this city expressed no sorrow upon learning yesterday of the death of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod. Instead, they said they were very glad that such a man was no more. The hatred of the Revolutionists for Pobiedonostzeff did not cool even after he resigned a year and a half ago.

Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, Secretary of the Russian Social Revolutionist Party in America, was bitter in his denunciation of Pobiedonostzeff. "He was responsible for more murders and deaths in Russia than any other one man in that country," said Dr. Kaplan. "No other man was so thoroughly hated. The name Pobiedonostseff means in Russian 'Carrying Victory,' but the Russian peasants spoke of him as Biedonostzeff, which means 'Carrying Misfortune.'" And truly he carried misfortune to the Russian peasants. He it was who was responsible for the murders and massacres of Poles and members of all sects not in sympathy with the Greek Orthodox Church. Five years ago a church was burned while its members, 500 in number, were inside, praying. This was one of the acts of that man.

"Pobiedonostzeff was looked upon as the Power of Darkness in Russia. His policy was not to educate the peasants, because he was afraid to let them learn too much about himself and the Church. He was the man who blessed the arms of the Black Hundreds, whose orders were to go and massacre the Jews, the revolutionists, and the intellectuals. He had many of the public schools closed and compelled the children to attend the church schools. He was an uncompromising opponent of the jury system.

"Four or five years ago he attacked Prince Kropotkin in an article in The Nineteenth Century, the English magazine. He said that the whole political and economical system of Western Europe was bad, and that the only country in the world which was absolutely clean and pure politically was Russia.

"Two attempts were made to assassinate Pobiedonostzeff. Several men were assigned to kill him in 1903, but when they saw his white locks they lost heart and went away. Later there was another plot to kill him, but the man who was to throw the bomb failed to recognize him in the crowd on the day set for the assassination, so again he escaped. Had he remained at the head of the Synod, however, he would undoubtedly have been assassinated."

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SPITHEAD.

Many Festivities Planned for the Officers and Crews.

SPITHEAD, March 24.—A Russian squadron consisting of the battleships Tsarevitch and Slav and the protected cruiser Rogatyr arrived off Spithead today.

This is the first visit of Russian warships to English waters since before the Russo-Japanese war. Many festivities have been planned for the officers and crews in the course of the brief stay of the squadron.

NEW STATUE OF HAMILTON.

Franklin Simmons Completes a Successful Work for Paterson.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 10.—Franklin Simmons, the distinguished American sculptor, in Rome, whose many important commissions in his own country have made his name widely known, has recently completed a bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton for the City of Paterson, N. J.

The figure is somewhat larger than life being over eight feet in height, standing, while over the left arm falls a cloak in grouped folds that redeems the form from stiffness. The work exhibits much force and mastery of portrayal. The modeling of the head is most successful.

It is the typical Hamilton who is embodied in this bronze figure, suggesting the statesman's courage, lofty ability, and noble patriotism.

LONDON CABMEN PROTEST.

Meet and Denounce the Introduction of Taxameter Motor Cabs.

LONDON, March 24.—Another modern improvement has called forth a protest from those who must inevitably suffer from its introduction. Several thousand London cabmen assembled to-day on the Thames Embankment and marched to Hyde Park, followed by some five thousand sympathizers. At a meeting in the Park they protested vigorously against the action of the Home Secretary in permitting the introduction, at cheap and strictly regulated fares, of taxameter motor-cabs.

While these cabs are considered the beginning of the greatest revolution in street conveyance here since the hansom was evolved in 1834, nevertheless it means suffering to the cabmen and their families.

It was determined by the cabmen to make matters warm for Home Secretary Gladstone for favoring what they called "motor cab syndicates."

WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND

Miss Macarthur Tells the C. F. U. About Trade Conditions There.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, Miss Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the English Women's Trade Union League, spoke on the organization of women workers. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Barnum, President of the Women's Trade Union League of New York.

"For some time," said Miss Macarthur, "there was a strong sentiment among the trades unions in Great Britain against organizing the women workers. This has nearly died out. The Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain now has a membership of over 100,000. There are about 140,000 women connected with the textile trades in Great Britain, and the last advance in wages brought about by the unions amounted to 4300,000."

Addresses also were made by Miss Macarthur at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 200 East Twenty-third Street, and other places.

MAYOR SAVED BROWNSVILLE.

Major Penrose Says Dr. Combe's Pluck Prevented Its Destruction.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24.—"Mayor Frederick Combe," said Major C. W. Penrose, who was yesterday acquitted by a court-martial of the charge of neglect of duty in connection with the Brownsville raid by negroes of the Twenty-fifth Infantry last August, "was the only man in Brownsville who could have handled the situation. In my opinion he was solely responsible for the prevention of disaster, and he did this work through his personal force and will.

"Dr. Combe said to me that when he met that band of 300 armed men that night he told them to return; that if they were contemplating marching to the post they did not appreciate what they were really doing in going against three of the best military companies in the world, and that they would be wiped off the face of the earth. From the night of the shooting until the battalion left Brownsville I don't think Major Combe slept at all."

Children's Cloakmakers Strike.

The Children's Cloak and Reefer Makers' Union went on its first general strike yesterday in forty-five shops all over the east side. The strike was against a declaration of the open shop and for a renewal of last year's agreement.

MOORS ATTACK MORE EUROPEANS

Besiege Those in Morocco City—British Consular Agent Kills Two Natives.

FRENCH PEOPLE EXCITED

Two Cruisers Leave Toulon for Tangier—Special Meeting of the Cabinet to be Held To-day.

TANGIER, March 24.—Dispatches received from Morocco City to-day say that the assassination there of Dr. Mauchamp, who was connected with the French Geodetic Mission, was followed by a general attack upon the Europeans, who were besieged in their houses.

The British Consular Agent was forced to fire, killing two persons.

The Basha finally sent troops, who drove off the mob. The troops are still guarding the houses, although comparative calm has been restored.

PARIS, March 24.—Premier Clemenceau, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon, and Minister of War Picquart conferred today concerning the Morocco situation, and it was decided to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet for to-morrow afternoon.

Public opinion is greatly exercised over the assassination at Morocco City of Dr. Mauchamp. It is declared that it should be the signal for a total change in the French policy in North Africa.

The Temps urges the abandonment of the "flabby policy" in Morocco. The paper rehearses a long list of outrages on Frenchmen, reparation for which, it says, was never exacted.

The article traces the gradual decline in French prestige in Morocco, which, it says, has now almost reached the point of non-existence. The near-sighted German policy, the Temps adds, is encouraging the Maghzen and the population in their anti-foreign attitude, but it believes the German Government will be the first to regret these outbursts.

Other journals speak of the situation in a similar tone.

TOULON, March 24.—The armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the third-class cruiser Lalande sailed to-day for Tangier.

TANGIER, March 24.—The Anjera tribesmen who were recently defeated by Valiente, chief of the Anjera brigands, were under the leadership of Abd es Adeck, who was appointed by the Maghzen to govern them.

The tribesmen have now assassinated Abd es Adeck and joined Valiente.

CHEER FRENCH CATHOLICS.

Night Workers, at Church Meeting, Pass Resolutions of Sympathy.

About 800 night workers filled St. Andrew's Catholic Church, at Duane Street and City Hall Place, at the early morning service yesterday, at which Father Roberts preached a sermon on the French war on the Catholics in France.

The congregation cheered resolutions, read by the pastor, the Rev. Father L. J. Evers, sympathizing with French Catholics in their hour of trial.

The worshippers held a meeting of protest in the street and were addressed from the doorstep of the church. James J. Murphy, President of Typographical Union No. 6, presided at this meeting.

BURTON STATEMENT DENIED.

Ex-Senator Avers President Roosevelt Offered to Pardon Him.

ABILENE, Kan., March 24.—In his speech here last night ex-United States Senator Burton did not confine himself strictly to the speech he had prepared in advance, and among his spontaneous utterances was this statement:

"Five days after I was in jail the President offered me a pardon. It came to me personally at Ironton. The communication was over the signature of the Pardon Clerk. I never answered it—I never answered it—I would not answer it. I would not accept a pardon from him under any conditions. He, gentlemen, he is the one that should have the pardon."

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Peyton Gordon, United States attorney in charge of pardons, to-night denied the statement of ex-United States Senator Burton that a pardon had been offered to Mr. Burton a few days after he was placed in jail.

Mr. Gordon declares that a few days after Mr. Burton's imprisonment a number of letters were received at the Department of Justice asking for a pardon for the former Senator, and as there was nothing to indicate that these letters had been written with Mr. Burton's knowledge, Mr. Gordon wrote to Mr. Burton and called attention to the letters and suggested that if he so desired the communications would be forwarded to the President. No answer, however, was received.

RUEF TRIAL TO-DAY, PERHAPS.

San Francisco Supervisors to Have a Chance to be Good.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—It is expected that a decision will be rendered to-morrow by the United States Supreme Court on the petition of Abraham Ruef for a writ of error. If Ruef's petition is refused the prosecution will proceed in Judge Dunne's court with the empanelment of a jury to try Ruef on the charge of extorting money from French restaurants.

To-morrow the Grand Jury will resume its probing into the alleged bribery of the Board of Supervisors by public service corporations. Assistant District Attorney Heney to-day said:

"All we intend to do with the Supervisors at present is to see that they behave themselves officially. We do not intend to try to legislate through them for any purpose. We shall simply force them to be good and to discharge the functions of their office to the best interests of the people. Personally, I believe it is right to give men a chance to rehabilitate themselves if possible, and I think the Supervisors wish to become better men. As they have expressed a desire to be, they should have a chance."

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24.—The Oregonian to-day says that $50,000 is being raised as an investigation fund to bring Francis J. Heney and Special Agent Burns to Portland to probe into alleged municipal graft. The nature of the transaction which the investigators wish to have probed is not specified.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

SOFIA, March 24.—Some of the newspapers here which are usually considered to be well informed assert that the police have discovered evidence of a plot against Prince Ferdinand. Slight credence however, is given to the story.

BANGKOK, March 24.—The Franco-Siamese Treaty was signed to-day.

ROME, March 24.—After Mgr. Rinaldini, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, is elevated to the Cardinalate, Mgr. Della Chiesa, the present Substitute Papal Secretary of State, will, it is regarded as almost certain, replace him as Nuncio.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
Used by all the Royalties of Europe.
At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ldt., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

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By the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
Administered by
YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN
MODERATE COST.
OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
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Cut this out and send for free literature and full information. (7)

GENERAL UPRISING IN CHINA FEARED

State Department Learns That the Empire's Rulers Are Seriously Alarmed.

WHITE PEOPLE IN DANGER

Wider Movement for Relief of the Famine Sufferers Planned—International Action Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—From Shanghai advices received at the State Department it appears that the rulers of China are seriously alarmed over the spread of famine through the country, and the opportunity it offers to seditionary societies to enlist converts. The suffering of the people is used as capital. The Government's inability to relieve suffering, it is said, has been magnified, and the hardships of the people attributed to lack of sympathy by the Government for the poor classes.

The information received here indicates that a propaganda has been organized to further the circulation of stories of the character outlined, and State Department officials fear that a spread of hysteria may cause a general uprising. The Government might not be able to control the situation, and American and other foreign interests then would be jeopardized. So great is the concern that diplomatic and Consular officials in China have been instructed to keep Washington advised on every turn taken.

An extra effort will be made in the United States to broaden the scope of the movement to find relief for the Chinese. A general movement throughout the civilized world, it is believed, will enable the Chinese Government to strengthen its hands and possibly suppress uprising and riots. For the protection of foreigners in China the United States and European countries are prompted by self, as well as humanitarian, interest to come promptly to the assistance of the Celestial Empire.

That any movement which threatens the overthrow of the present dynasty in China gives alarm to the United States and every European nation which has interests and people in China is not denied. The life of every white person in China is believed by officials of the State Department to depend upon the continuance of the Chinese Government as it stands, the Boxer uprising, being cited as an instance of what might result if the present Government should be weakened.

HYDE QUITS ANOTHER BOARD.

Resigns from Directorate of Long Island Road—F. B. Lord Succeeds Him.

James Hazen Hyde has cut another of the few remaining cords binding him to New York financial affairs by his resignation, announced on Saturday from the directorate of the Long Island Railroad. Franklin B. Lord, of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, has been elected to his place.

Mr. Hyde has withdrawn from the boards of both the Missouri Pacific and the Texas & Pacific Railroads within the last fortnight, and has now cut down his long list of directorships to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, of which he is Vice President, and the boards of three of the subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Park & Tilford
FOUNDED 1840
"Java and Mocha"
not an empty name.
"Park & Tilford's Java and Mocha" Coffee
A Known Quantity
"A Delicious Blend"
containing ⅔ Old Government Java, ⅓ Selected Arabian Mocha. Absolutely genuine every bean.
29c per lb.

Brill Clothes
"It takes nine tailors to make a man."
—It takes ten tailoring concerns to make Brill clothes—six foremost American tailoring institutions and four Brill-directed tailoring organizations.
Brill models are from ten leading designers.
Brill fabrics are designed and selected by ten ablest woollen experts.
Brill tailoring embodies results accomplished by ten master manufacturers directing highly developed organizations of trained workmen.
Brill clothes, $10 to $40, specializing at $20, $25 and $30.
Specials at $15.
SUITS of pure worsted, cassimere, silk mixture velour cassimere and smart cheviot in 12 new models, including radical designs for younger men.

TOP COATS in new models and shades of tan and COVER COATS in gray weaves.
SPRING COATS, black and Oxford, semi-fitted models and gray fitted and semi-fitted coats in many weaves and shades, cloth or velvet collars.
CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS of Smart Oxford stripe effect worsted.
All Brill garments at $15 are journeyman tailored. Usually garments embodying similar workmanship, similar high-grade fabrics and trimmings and correct style are considerably higher in price.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
Four Stores.
UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY
SPRING DESIGNS
MAPLE and OAK
Maple and Oak bedroom furniture is esteemed for the Spring furnishing of the country home on account of its cool and clean appearance, it being equally appropriate for large or small rooms.
These woods, skillfully worked, acquire a pleasing lustre and withstand an unusual amount of wear.
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

"Anniped"
(Registered)
The Perfect Shoe
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
For which we have the exclusive sale.
Prices $2.50 and $3.50
De Pinna
394 Fifth Ave. at 36th St.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. 34th Street.
SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.
"McCreery Silk"
for Easter and Summer dress.
The latest colors in exclusive designs.
Novelties in plain and fancy Silk showing the identical colors selected for model gowns by the fashionable couturieres of Paris.
The new Spring weaves include Paisley Imprime Mousseline, Marquisette Bordure, Eyelet Samouri, Pekin Shantung, Rajah Cadrille, Oriental and Pompadour Taffetas, Printed Cameo dot Foulards and Liberty Satin.
A complete assortment of plain and novelty Rajah, Burlingham, Shantung, Radia, Satin Messaline.
All the fashionable shades of Taffetas and Peau de Cygne suitable for lining sheer materials.
On Monday, March the 25th
New weaves in Black Dress Silk including 18,000 yards Standard black Dress Taffetas. Excellent quality. 21 inches wide. 75c per yard
value 1.00
Heavy Brilliant Black Taffetas. 36 inches wide. 1.15 per yard
value 1.75
23rd Street. 34th Street.

James McCreery & Co.
RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.
Rugs and Carpets for Spring.
On Monday, March the 25th.
200 rolls plain Axminster and Wilton Carpets. New shades.
1.50 and 1.75 per yard
Imported Linoleum representing Inlaid Tile and Hard Wood flooring.
1.30 per yard
former price 1.75
Japanese Matting. Plain and inlaid. Fine quality. 8.00, 12.00, 15.00 and 20.00 per roll 40 yards
Plain tone, extra Smyrna and Axminster Rugs. Size 9 x 12 ft.
20.00, 35.00 and 40.00 each
Wilton Rugs. New Oriental designs.
Size 9 x 12 ft. 30.00 and 35.00 each
former prices 40.00 and 50.00
One piece Velvet and Tapestry Rugs.
Size 9 x 12 ft. 15.00 and 18.00 each
23rd Street. 34th Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Gowns and Wraps
For Spring and Summer
will be exhibited
On Monday and Tuesday,
March the 25th and 26th,
Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
23rd Street. 34th Street.

B. Altman & Co.
FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,
DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Does Conscience Count?
Ask Horace, the victim.
Ask Hunter, the detective.
Ask Wallace, the criminal.
See "THE CASE OF DOCTOR HORACE." $1.25.
THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers . NEW YORK

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLERGYMEN will find this department replete with every requisite of dress for Spring and Summer wear.

We are particularly attentive to details that affect fit and comfort. The cloths are the best manufactured and may be implicitly relied upon for fast color and durability.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Quick Despatch

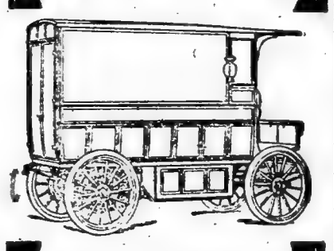

Easy and quick delivery plus economy are features of this wagon.

Every requirement for speed, safety, ease of operation and least cost of maintenance is met in the

Studebaker

Electric Delivery Wagon

Does the work of three horse-drawn delivery wagons—and requires but one man to run it. Always ready. No delay in "backing up."

Three sizes. Capacities, 500, 1,000 and 2,500 pounds. Any speed up to 10 miles an hour. Embodies all those points of excellence for which Studebaker productions have been famous for over half a century.

In the choice of any vehicle—commercial or pleasure—the name Studebaker makes you an expert.

We also carry a full line of Pleasure Electric Cars, and promise speedy delivery.

STUDEBAKER

Broadway and 7th Ave. at 48th St., NEW YORK.

When a foxy man sheds his Winter coat he has a Spring weight handy.

Early and late he'll need it for the next two months, and this Spring—with Oxfords, light gray cheviots, herringbones and gray worsteds, with velvet collars and without—there's an unusually festive air about the stock.

$16 to $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

The Time Is Short

Order to-day or to-morrow and we will make your Easter Suit in time and guarantee it to be perfect in every detail—Ask to see the new

Salt Water Grays AND Wellington Blues

They are the season's newest offerings and very smart.

Suits to Order $15.00 up

Best for the price.

"Samples for the Asking."

I. HAAS & CO.

TAILORS,

105-107 NASSAU STREET, One Door North of Ann.

74-76 CHAMBERS ST., One Door West of B'way.

URIC ACID

The only thing to do, Get

MAN-A-CEA WATER

POLICE BADGES SOLD TO CROOKS FOR $20

Bingham's Men Learn Some One Has Been Turning Them Out by Wholesale.

GRAFT OF WIDE EXTENT

All Police Badges Likely to Be Called In and Changed—Five Prisoners Held.

There are so many spurious detective badges in the hands of unauthorized persons in this city at present that Commissioner Bingham is likely to devise a new style of badge for the Central Office men. In fact, many of these fake badges are said to be in the possession of crooks and to have been used for criminal purposes.

The men who are working on the spurious badge cases learned yesterday that there is some one who owns a die for making the badges, and retails them at $20 apiece. Diligent search is being made for this person.

Not only are spurious badges being used, but there are patrolmen who have in their possession genuine Detective Sergeant badges to which they have no right. Exactly how these patrolmen got the badges is one of the questions now occupying Gen. Bingham's attention.

In addition to the crooks, there are other persons in New York, it is said, who are using the spurious badges for purposes that are illegal. These persons flash fake badges on doorkeepers at theatres, ticket sellers and choppers at railroad stations, on street car conductors, at race tracks and baseball parks, and various other places which honor Detective Sergeant badges for admission. At least one private detective agency, it is said, has in its possession a number of bona fide Detective Sergeant badges, which are constantly used by its men.

One of the men arrested on Saturday was connected with a private agency, and he is one of those said to be in possession of a regular Police Department badge. The police are now trying to locate the other private detectives similarly provided, and as soon as the necessary evidence is forthcoming they will be arrested on the charge of impersonating police officers.

That many crooks have provided themselves with perfect imitations of the Central Office badge, which they use in their operations, was admitted by a high police official yesterday. Only a few days ago, this official said, information was received to the effect that a man purporting to be a Central Office man had called at the home of an elderly woman up town and insisted on searching her apartment. When he showed his badge the woman, believing him to be what he represented himself to be, allowed him to ransack her home. He is said to have obtained considerable loot in the operation.

Headquarters men say the twenty-dollar imitation badges are almost perfect in execution, and the civilian who has never seen the genuine badge would have the greatest trouble detecting the fraud.

The upshot of the whole matter is that all of the badges at present in use in this city will probably soon be recalled and an entirely new style of badge issued. This new badge, it is said, will be numbered, and the name of the police official who is rightfully entitled to display it will probably be engraved on the back.

Five of the six civilians arrested on Saturday for displaying badges purporting to be police badges, in order to ride on the Subway, surface, and elevated railroads, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. Deputy Police Commissioners Hanson and Bugher were in court, and after the cases were disposed of held a long conference with Magistrate Barlow, the nature of which was not disclosed.

When the cases were called the court room was crowded with policemen. Several times during the hearing Magistrate Barlow retired to his chambers with the Deputy Commissioners for consultation. Magistrate Barlow refused to have the charge against the men made petty larceny, and held them for examination to-morrow.

William Murphy, one of the men arrested on Saturday, had a badge inscribed, "Finance Department, Inspector No. 25." He said that he had been in the Finance Department of the city for seven years, and that it was the current belief in the department that badges such as he had entitled the holder to ride free on all the elevated, surface, and Subway roads in the city.

Thomas McKinley, another of the prisoners, had a little nickel badge inscribed, "Gravesend Exempt Volunteer Fire Association of Greater New York," while Patrick Campbell had a badge such as is worn by watchmen employed by a private police agency in this city. Charles Schneider had a badge that resembled the Central Office badges. The reporters did not get a glimpse of the badge that got H. F. Dougherty, the other prisoner, into trouble.

After court adjourned Magistrate Barlow was in conference for over an hour with the Deputy Commissioners. The nature of the talk was not disclosed.

McADOO PRAISES WHITMAN.

But Thinks Graft Can Only Be Killed by Change in Police System.

"I certainly do not wish to criticise Magistrate Whitman in any way," said William McAdoo, former Police Commissioner, yesterday. "He is a good friend of mine, and he was absolutely within his rights as an officer sworn to administer the law in making the raids upon the houses violating the excise law.

"But to my mind, whenever you discuss the New York police situation, you come back to one thing. The detective force should be absolutely separated from the uniformed constabulary branch, and their work should be completely differentiated. I would not permit the ordinary police to bother with a saloon, disorderly house, or a poolroom which was violating the law. Of course, if a policeman sees a flagrant breach of the law he must stop it, but it is absurd to send a uniformed man to hunt down these disorderly resorts.

"By this method the graft of the ordinary policeman would be done away with at once. The uniformed man would only be the personification of law upon the streets, and would have no opportunities to make money on the side."

"What about graft among the detectives?" Mr. McAdoo was asked.

"If there were several grades among them, and they knew that promotion was to be earned entirely by good work, it would be a great inducement to them to stay honest. Then the Chief of the Detective Bureau would always be selected from the Bureau itself, and every man would know that he had the chance of one day rising to the top. This is the system of London and Paris."

Mr. McAdoo addressed the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon upon "Government by the People."

"You are responsible for misgovernment," he said. "You get the government you deserve. The stream does not rise higher than its source, but if a tide of moral indignation swept over New York against a bad law, how long do you suppose it would be before it was repealed?

"The greatest puzzle of an honest official or the practical politician is to find out what the people want. They are ready to change their policies as quickly as women do their fashions. It is the indifference of the upper middle class, who class an Alderman as a low, vulgar animal hidden in the jungles of the east or west side, which is the difficulty. They take an interest in the brain-storms of Wall Street, and even show languid curiosity in the length of the hypothetical questions asked in a criminal trial, but they care nothing for government, and are a serious menace to the Republic.

"I have never seen an administration which really enforced the excise law, even though I condemn myself by saying so. We have had only one genuine attempt, and that was by our President. Then we got him appointed to a post in Washington, and we all went to the ferry to see him off and said, 'Now, please stay in Washington; you're too good for us.'

"One of the most discouraging things about New York is the number of blasé young men, who 'know it all,' and never go to church except in the hope their employers may recognize them or to join a millionaire's Bible class. It is appalling, the number of young men who do nothing in New York and hang around saloons all day—of course, there's no more poolrooms now. They have deliberately taken as their ideal the reputation of a good tough."

Yet with it all Mr. McAdoo confessed himself an optimist. The people were more alive now to their needs than ever before, and public opinion was stronger and purer, but with it all, he said, if the laws are to be enforced and improved, the citizens must bestir themselves.

CAPT. DALY'S RAID ABORTIVE.

Court Releases Alleged Poolroom Men Taken in Without Evidence.

Detectives Phillips, Kensler, and Horrigan of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station arraigned five prisoners in the West Side Court yesterday. They were taken Saturday afternoon in a raid on an alleged poolroom on Forty-fifth Street. Joseph Kiernan, or a man giving that name, and the address 285 Grove Street, Jersey City, as his residence, was charged with being the proprietor.

The detectives told Magistrate Crane that they found thirty-two men in the place, and arrested five.

"Will you swear the place you raided was a poolroom?" asked the court.

"No. The Captain told us to raid the place. He received a complaint."

"What Captain?"

"Capt. Daly."

"Discharged. No evidence."

SALOONS NOT ALL CLOSED.

But Their Keepers Were Cautious, Fearing Another Whitman Raid.

While outwardly all was quiet in the Twenty-second Police Precinct yesterday, those persons who were known to the "man at the door" had no trouble in obtaining all they wanted to drink. One saloon keeper said that a quiet tip had gone the rounds on Saturday night that all the saloons, if they were to do business after hours and during Sunday, were to be exceedingly cautious, since nobody knew when Magistrate Whitman would make another raid.

Police Inspector Walsh, in whose district Magistrate Whitman did his raiding Saturday morning, ordered all of his men to keep a sharp lookout for infractions of the law. About 6 o'clock last night a citizen walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and told the Inspector that a saloon was open, in violation of law, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street. With two of his men, the Inspector went to the place, which is at 475 Columbus Avenue, and ordered drinks, which were served. Timothy McMenney, the bartender, was arrested.

Two hours later, after McMenney had been bailed out, Inspector Walsh told Sergt. Hauptmann to send men to the saloon to find out if it had reopened. They went to the place. It was open, and they had no trouble getting in and buying drinks. McMenney was again arrested and taken to the station house, where for a second time he furnished bail for his appearance in the West Side Court this morning.

In the Twenty-second Precinct, which has headquarters in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, there was one arrest made during the day for violating the excise law. In the Tenderloin, which lies just south of the Twenty-second Precinct, there was a single excise arrest. Otherwise, conditions were just as quiet apparently as in Capt. Daly's territory. There it was said the saloon keepers had also been tipped off to run along cautious lines and so far as looks went the saloon men heeded the advice.

Altogether twenty-one arrests for alleged infractions of the liquor laws were made during the day in other parts of the city. There were no arrests in Brooklyn, Queens, or Richmond.

KILLS WIFE; LEAPS OFF ROOF.

Brooklyn Shooting Follows a Quarrel —The Husband Will Die.

Anders Andersen shot his wife, Amelia, in their flat on the third floor of 134 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, early this morning, following a quarrel. When his wife fell bleeding from a wound in her head Andersen fled to the roof of the house. He drew a razor across his throat and then jumped four stories to the rear yard of the house.

Neighbors attracted by the shooting found Andersen in the yard and called Policeman Tucker, of the Hamilton Avenue Station. Tucker had Andersen taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The surgeons there found he was suffering from a fracture of the skull, besides an ugly gash across his throat. They said he would die. The wife was dead when the ambulance arrived.

BOY'S FINGERS BLOWN OFF.

Young Link Refused, However, to Take an Anaesthetic.

As a result of striking a percussion cap with a hammer Charles Link, 14 years old, of 2,310 Second Avenue had all the fingers of his right hand blown off last night. The boy, after receiving the injury, ran six blocks to Bellevue Hospital, where his hand was dressed.

Dr. Hooker hurried the injured boy into the emergency ward and told him that an amputation was necessary.

"All right, but hurry up. I have got to go home," answered young Link.

As the surgeons were preparing to give him an anaesthetic, he said:

"No, I don't want to take anything. I can stand the pain all right."

He did not cry once during the operation, and when the surgeon had finished, he asked:

"Can I go home now? I know that I will get the dickens from my mother."

He was allowed to go.

ARE FROG SKINS "LEATHER"?

Uncle Sam Thinks So, but Japanese Importers Say They're "Fish Skins."

The failure of the framers of the Dingley tariff law to incorporate a specific provision in the act for frog skins has resulted in a clash between the Government and importers regarding the rate of duty to be levied on them.

Mogi, Momonoi & Co., Japanese importers of this city, recently entered a consignment of the skins, which were intended for conversion into purses and similar articles. Collector Stranahan consulted the Appraiser of the Port, and the importers were informed that frog skins were "leather," and therefore dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty was paid and a protest lodged with the Board of General Appraisers, which is now trying to determine what classification the skins should come under.

The Japanese firm insists that the articles are properly free of duty under the provision in the exemption list of the tariff for "fish skins." The importers point out that frogs' legs are always set down on hotel menus under the head of fish.

DEAD OF POISONED HASH.

One Old Soldier Succumbs and Condition of 75 Others Is Still Serious.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 24.—One death resulted to-day among the 900 old soldiers at the National Soldiers' Home here who were poisoned yesterday by eating tainted hash. The victim was William J. Cook, aged 64 years, a member of the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. He leaves a widow at Mexico, Mo. About seventy-five of the veterans are still in a serious condition, but it is not thought any of these will die. The majority of the others made ill have recovered.

A report that some of those affected were missing was emphatically denied at the home to-day. The Government physician stated that only those who were already suffering of disabilities and were in a weakened condition were seriously affected.

The Chesterfield, the Overcoat for Spring 1907.

A summary illustrating the great strength of Vogel Brothers' vast showing.

MODELS—Seven distinctive forms, each one embodying some specific feature.

PRICES—$15, $18, $20, $25, $30 and $35—representing the fullest measure of value in each instance.

FABRICS—Plain black in various finishes, and all the new overplaids, diagonals, double diagonals and herringbones. Gray predominates.

SIZES—In each individual line sizes for men of out-of-the-ordinary build as well as for those of normal proportions.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Collars of velvet or the self material—cuffs stitched, welted, loose pinched or plain—length, from the knee to 3 inches below the knee—lapels, conservative or extremely broad and long—pockets, welted or flap, straight or semi-slanting.

Vogel Brothers

42nd St. At 8th Ave

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

ALVIN

MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS

Vases; all sizes, for Easter Lilies, Violets, Roses and decorative plants, $5.00 upward.

5th Avenue at 35th Street

DOUBT WOMAN'S TALE OF RICHES

Hotel Man, Skeptical About Big Fortune, to Prosecute Mrs. Taylor.

WOMAN NOW OUT ON BAIL

Her Friends Say $50,000,000 Will Be Available Soon, but No Cash Is Put Up.

The case of Mrs. Frances Taylor, who asserted that she has estates in England, Switzerland, and America valued at many millions of dollars, but who was arrested and locked up on Friday night on a charge of failing to pay her hotel bill of $45 at the Lincoln Hotel, will be tried in the West Side Court this afternoon. She was released on $500 bail on Saturday night. The bond was signed by Elmer E. Almy, proprietor of the Hotel Normandie, who is said to have known her previously when she was a guest at his hotel.

Meanwhile J. Hugo Hanf, proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel, persists in his charges, and declares that the woman has accomplices.

According to Hanf's story the first week of Mrs. Taylor's stay in the Lincoln ended on March 6. On that day, said Hanf, a man named Hamilton called on Mrs. Taylor, saying that he was her lawyer. After a short visit Hamilton left, and in a few minutes Mrs. Taylor came down and told the clerk that she had a check which she would cash downtown and then return and pay her bill for the week. She left the hotel and did not return. Late in the afternoon, said Mr. Hanf, he overhauled her room and found that her baggage, consisting of a suit case and two handbags, was gone.

"That was Hamilton's part in it," he said.

The next morning, before the police had been notified, or any disturbance made, Charles S. Berry of the Berry Detective and Commercial Agency called him up on the telephone and asked if a guest had not skipped her bill. He then offered to collect the bill for 15 per cent. of it. This offer was accepted at first, but later recalled.

Hanf then got out a warrant for Mrs. Taylor. He met her on Broadway with Hamilton on Friday, and threatened her with arrest. Hamilton persuaded him to go to the Lexington Hotel, where Mrs. Taylor was then living. At the Lexington was also Everett Pettingill, her business associate and manager. There Pettingill confirmed Mrs. Taylor's stories of her wealth. He offered to guarantee the bill, but said that a temporary embarrassment prevented him from paying for several days. Hanf asserts that this offer was rejected.

"I even offered to take only $25 in cash, and trust them for the rest," said Hanf, "but the three of them could not raise the money between them."

Meanwhile Mrs. Taylor engaged James H. O'Neil, a lawyer living in the Lexington, as her attorney.

"I agreed to let matters stand till the next day," said Hanf, "on O'Neil's word of honor that Mrs. Taylor would not leave the Lexington that night. I then went away, leaving a negro boy from the Lexington on watch. He saw her leaving the Lexington later, and, acting on my instructions, had her arrested by a policeman. I tried then to get her friends to pay up for her, but finally had her locked up."

Mr. Pettingill was at the Lexington yesterday. He said that Mrs. Taylor was frequently having bad checks passed on her, and in consequence she was often put in false positions by having them returned.

"Her estates in England, Switzerland, and this country are nearer $50,000,000 than $5,000,000," he said. "They have been accumulating for years while the inheritance was undecided. As soon as this little matter is settled Mrs. Taylor will be taken out of New York State and protected from further unpleasantness. Hamilton is my secretary. Papers are now ready in Washington waiting Mrs. Taylor's signature to make me her associate and manager, with a 50 per cent. interest. Hamilton will be trustee of the estate and will get 15 per cent. of the income. That means $75,000 a year for the rest of his life.

"What Hanf says is false. Mrs. Taylor did not have any baggage, to begin with, at least only a little laundry. The story of Hamilton helping her smuggle the baggage out is absurd. In the trial to-morrow the whole case will fall flat. We will prove that Hanf had accepted my guarantee, and that, besides, her arrest was made without a warrant. When that is over she will go to Washington, sign the papers, and within two weeks sail for Europe to arrange for the management of her estates there."

Mr. O'Neil last night said that he had not known Mrs. Taylor before Friday evening, though he had heard her spoken of in the hotel. His promise with Hanf, he said, was that Mrs. Taylor would be there in the Lexington the next morning. Nothing was said about her not leaving the hotel that night. When she was arrested on the street she was going to a neighboring restaurant for supper, as the dining room of the Lexington was closed for the night.

FOUND DYING IN HOTEL ROOM.

McCaffrey Expires at Metropole Before Doctor's Arrival.

Charles E. McCaffrey, evidently from papers found in his pockets an inventor living at Winsted, Conn., died in his room at the Hotel Metropole about noon yesterday. He registered at the house on Saturday morning. Room Clerk Smith was notified yesterday morning that there seemed to be an odor of gas coming from the room. Smith knocked at the door and McCaffrey answered the summons.

He told Smith that he was not feeling well and then threw himself on the bed. The gas was not turned on.

A little later Smith went to the room to see how McCaffrey was getting along and found him lying on the floor. Before a near-by physician could arrive McCaffrey was dead.

Coroner Shrady was inclined to think that the man had died of a natural cause, possibly heart failure, but decided to have an autopsy performed.

In McCaffrey's pockets were found several diagrams of what appeared to be automobile wheels. He also had two bank books showing that he had $400 deposited in two banks in Winsted. He was about 55 years old.

BURGLARS POISON THE DOGS.

Now Flatbush Folk Load Their Revolvers and Sleep with One Eye Open.

Flatbush folk are busy cleaning and loading their revolvers and sleeping with one eye open while keeping a bright lookout for burglars.

The police of the Parkville Station were asked yesterday to investigate a dog-poisoning story in Flatbush, where an attempt had been made on Saturday night to poison watch dogs in that section of Brooklyn. About two weeks ago, after a number of Flatbush dogs had been poisoned, burglars robbed nine dwellings of several thousand dollars' worth of loot. In view of these facts the Flatbush folk concluded yesterday that another visit from the thieves was contemplated last night.

Frank Miller, who lives at 686 Rugby Road, went to the Parkville Station and reported that his valuable bull terrier, Bootjack, had been poisoned early yesterday morning. Mr. Miller found his dog dead in front of his house, and upon investigation learned that the dog had eaten a sausage on which arsenic had been sprinkled.

He called the attention of his neighbors to the matter, and they went from house to house warning other dog owners. After a search, poisoned sausages and meat balls were found on a dozen lawns. They were found only on the premises of citizens who owned watchdogs.

A "BURGLAR TRUST" MAYBE.

Court Puts Bail High to Prevent Trust Releasing Prisoners.

Jacob Frey, who gave his address as 216 Second Avenue, and Philip Harvey, who said he lived at 226 East Twenty-eighth Street, were held by Magistrate House in Morrisania Court yesterday in $10,000 bail each for trial on burglary charges and Frey on an additional charge of attempted felonious assault in an extra $10,000. The men were locked up.

Frey and Harvey were arrested late Saturday afternoon in the hallway of 811 East 147th Street, the Bronx, after a struggle in which Frey, it is charged, attempted to shoot Patrolman Walsh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, who lives in the house and who was awakened by the burglars and attempted to seize them. The men were finally subdued by the aid of Detectives Hays and Meyers, who were summoned by occupants of the house.

Before the prisoners were arraigned a man approached Patrolman Crogan and said he would give $5,000 bail for each of the men. Magistrate House, on learning this, put the bail at $10,000 each, and the man left hurriedly. The Magistrate said he believed there was a "burglar trust," as it almost always happened that when apparently experienced burglars were arrested some one appeared in court ready to furnish bonds. Good legal talent was also nearly always at their disposal. The Magistrate said he would very much like to get at the fountain head of this bail and lawyer supplying business.

HARPER'S

FOR APRIL

He Found the North Magnetic Pole

Captain Roald Amundsen's Own Story. How He Sailed His Seventy-foot Sloop Through the Northwest Passage and Located the Pole.

Harper's Magazine has always been famous for its exploration articles, written by the great explorers themselves. Captain Amundsen's own narrative is a peculiarly notable one. His ship was the first ever to sail through the Northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and he first located the magnetic pole. His pictures are interesting.

8 Short Stories

Interestingness and variety are the keynotes to the eight short stories of Harper's. "SPRINGTIME," by Harrison Rhodes, is a tenderly beautiful story of young love; "THE GREAT SQUAB SYNDICATE," by Marie Manning, is a deliciously funny story of how a group of original children tried to finance a visit to the circus; "A PORTRAIT BY COLLYER," by Clare Benedict, is a love story of married life—a story of a curious psychological interest.

Muriel Campbell Dvar, a writer whose name has come to be associated with stories for most unusual quality and realness, contributes "THE LAST VISIT TO A SCHOLAR," a striking piece of character study, now humorous and now pathetic. Lawrence Mott tells one of his most dramatic and vigorous tales of heroism among the Labrador fishermen. Lily Young's story "MISS SALLIE'S TITLE" is a delightful study of an old maid who even after her marriage remained Miss Sallie, and how she came to her real title at last.

A romantic two part story of the days of the Georges, by James Branch Cabell, with gorgeous pictures in color by Howard Pyle, begins in the April number. It is the best thing of the sort since "Monsieur Beaucaire." A short humorous contribution is "LIGHT FARMING"—an amusing tale by George T. Weston of two people who tried to return to the simple life.

Important Articles

Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan contributes to the April magazine one of the most striking of recent scientific articles on "THE MAKING OF MEDICINES." He tells where medicines come from, how they are discovered and of how human life may often depend on the quality of the medicine given. A practical article of interest to everyone.

Madame de Bunsen, the widow of a distinguished German diplomat, gives a vivid picture of her first days in diplomatic society, and the great personages she met and great functions she attended. Henry Oldys writes of "THE MUSIC OF MAN AND BIRDS." C. H. White, the etcher, presents a delightful group of his etchings of Richmond, Virginia, with amusing and original comment.

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THE RAILROAD POGROM.

A casual phrase used by Mr. CLEVELAND in his sound and vigorous talk about the reform of the tariff and the massacre of the railroads, published in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, vividly presents to the minds of his countrymen several existing conditions, and one antecedent theory. The increasing production of the country will increasingly embarrass the railroads, says the ex-President. "But I have faith to believe that whenever a thing must be done Yankee wit and pluck will find a way to do it—especially if there is profit in it."

If there is profit in it! There is the fount and origin of much. Profit energizes the will to do most things that get done in the world of business and of politics. It is the moving force of innumerable activities, the mainspring of policy and of deed. But it is, too, the big, beetling mountain of obstruction in the path of the moderate reforms Mr. CLEVELAND advocates. He would have the tariff schedules revised to the end that giant, extortionate Trusts may be brought to their knees, our industries freed from hampering taxes, and burden lifted from the shoulders of the consumer. But there is profit in the tariff, billions of profit. Hands greedy of profit wrote it into the Federal statutes and the insatiable lust of profit keeps it there.

Mr. CLEVELAND is convinced that there must be Governmental supervision of railroads and corporations, "but it should be planned in a quiet hour, not in one of angry excitement." In the life of Mr. ROOSEVELT there are no quiet hours, they are all crowded and tumultuous. Besides, the quiet, orderly, methodical, businesslike planning of Government supervision of the railroads would not raise a shout or make a vote. There is profit, political profit, in doing the thing with a rush and a roar. If we except WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, who were men matured and, as it were, divinely appointed for great works, no President of all the twenty-five ever profited so prodigiously by a National or personal policy as THEODORE ROOSEVELT by his policy of unremitting assaults upon the corporations of the country. It has made him far and away the most popular man of the time. It has made the Republican Party his submissive body servant. It makes certain his renomination and reelection to the Presidency if he will consent.

He might have set up the catapult of his vast energy before the tariff and battered it down. No, there was no political profit in that. There was certain loss, as Mr. CLEVELAND once discovered. It was not time to assail the tariff. The currents of popular passion and prejudice were not running that way. They were running in the broad channel on which Mr. ROOSEVELT embarked his argosy. Upon those waters, greatly swollen by Bryan torrents of agitation, the President sweeps on imposingly, leaving Mr. BRYAN quite hull down astern. There is profit, immense profit, in the now organized and country-wide pogrom against the railroads. In every State Legislature there are demagogues and every demagogue of them is a close student of Mr. ROOSEVELT's ways. To be the author and introducer of a bill to establish 2-cent fares or of a bill to put the railroads under more effective State control is the surest title to popular favor and votes.

Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN proposes a railroad reform of some merit. The railroads, he says, are really owned by the people, not by Wall Street. "They should be taken out of Wall Street, and the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices. The railroad officers and the practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads should be in absolute control," and strict obedience to law should be enforced. The trouble with getting the railroads out of Wall Street is that keeping them there is the most profitable business of all. It is a veritable Golconda. It puts untold millions into the pockets of powerful operators, who with the conscience of the hyena and the nice moral sensitiveness of the rhinoceros play the Wall Street game with all limits "off." The foolish lamb they shear continually, but it has lately been observed that they are not above setting their grip upon opulent Newport chickens and butchering them brutally. Such men will not easily be persuaded that the railroads ought to be got out of Wall Street.

Finally come the people, who are the lowest and last of all to see where their profit lies. They are enthusiastic about the pogrom. They applaud it with the glee of a Russian reactionary looking on upon a similar demonstration in his own country. A thousand glib tongues have persuaded them that they will find their profit in curbing and crushing the railroads. That is not true, it is most lamentably untrue, and there have been signs of its untruth of late that ought to open the people's eyes, just as there have been countless demonstrations that loss, not profit, is their portion of the Dingley tariff policy. When the loss really makes itself sorely felt, when the inevitable consequences of legislating "in angry excitement" upon the greatest business undertakings of the country have become manifest, the people will get their eyes open. Then they will realize that these enormous profits have accrued to others, not to them. They will tardily perceive that the leaders in the pogrom for whom they have enthusiastically thrown up their hats have profited at their expense.

ONE SOCIALISTIC TRIUMPH.

In discussing the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of France, one of our most judicious journals remarks that "French investors who have been inclined to go abroad with their money in order to secure higher returns will now be influenced to keep their money at home. This does not augur well for the sale of American securities in Europe."

This is true to the extent of the facts. But the fact is that other than merely financial considerations underlie the loss of $75,000,000 gold within a year by the French Bank.

The Eclair declares that the income tax is both driving abroad French capital and repelling rich aliens who are subjected to it, and the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon an interpellation regarding the decline in rentes, almost as sensational as in consols, disclosed an important body of French opinion that the Socialist agitation was so repressive of French enterprise that French capital had to go abroad or remain idle.

These factors are hardly to be controlled by fractions of a per cent. in the discount rate. And in France as here those responsible for the reaction are not deterred by it. Loss by the capitalistic class is regarded as a tribute to their activities, and a measure of the progress of their reforms.

BUTCHERS OF BACTERIA.

The saving of the life of Mrs. CURTIS GUILD, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, by "opsonic" treatment after typhoid and other toxic complications had followed an operation for appendicitis, emphasizes the value of a very recent discovery of medical science. The French doctors, headed by METCHNIKOFF of the Pasteur Institute, had taught that the defense of the blood against invading armies of microbes is the white corpuscles, which are seen to attack and devour the bacteria. Sir ALMROTH E. WRIGHT and Capt. DOUGLAS of St. Mary's Hospital, London, and later the Germans NEUFELD and RIMPAU, have demonstrated that the white blood corpuscles are merely scavengers, not slayers, the germs they swallow being killed by components of the blood serum called "opsonins," roughly translated "butchers."

When the microbe-butchering constituents of the serum lack potency nothing can resist the onslaught of an infectious disease. But if the germs are vanquished the opsonic power is heightened, the patient is immune, and the disease seldom if ever recurs. Can this resistive power be strengthened before the disease makes headway? Anti-toxins derived from the immunized serum of animals already cure diphtheria and tetanus. Lately carefully graduated doses of sterilized bacilli such as produce typhoid, consumption, and pneumonia have been injected directly into human veins, thus increasing the "resistance" of the subject. This treatment is for persons with "weak constitutions," samples of their blood being infected beforehand with living germs to ascertain its precise opsonic weakness.

Mrs. GUILD, according to The Herald's Boston dispatch yesterday, was treated with a typhoid toxin prepared by Prof. Ross of Toronto. The report of this case was made by Dr. TIMOTHY LEARY, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in Tufts Medical School, together with reports of complete cures by the "opsonic method" of four cases of fairly developed pulmonary tuberculosis.

ARE MARRIED MEN BRAVER THAN BACHELORS?

Romantic fiction dealing with warriors' deeds must be rewritten if it is to conform to the practical, unpoetic truth as recently brought out in the British House of Commons during a debate on the Liberal "ideal" army scheme—that benedicks and fathers of family make braver soldiers than lovers and bachelors. The Liberal scheme calls for a "better and cheaper army," and the Secretary of War in expounding it pictured in glowing colors the fighting youth of history and of to-day whose sense of patriotism would offset the deducted shillings of salary and whose sudden demise inflicted no annoying Governmental burden in the shape of a pension. But the Secretary of War had not reckoned on Major SEELY and his statistics.

The Major cited the records of the Boer and Japanese wars to prove that the best soldiers, the bravest and most intelligent soldiers, were married men, while bachelors, except in rare individual cases, proved to be irresponsible, grumbling, and shiftless under the colors. Aside from the pensions, Major SEELY declared that the War Office wanted to get rid of the married man on account of the inconvenience and expense of being obliged to shelter and feed the wife.

The Major has raised a very important question. Until now the bachelor has been at a premium in all armies as he has in historical romances of all languages. Having no mistress but his country, he has served her in a single-minded, disinterested manner. For her he has even flirted with the enemy; occasionally he has married the enemy. Husbands with whom he has come in contact do not shine by comparison. He has bound up their wounds, nursed them back to life, recorded their dying words; occasionally he has married their widows. But neither the marriage with the foeman's daughter nor with the comrade's widow has cast a slur upon his valor.

It is no wonder that the honorable Secretary of War found himself at a loss for words to reply. It was the wiser course. Doubtless he realized what a Frankenstein monster the Major had conjured up, and was content to await the inevitable in silence. What show have Major SEELY and his statistics against the long line of valiant bachelors of tradition, romance, and history and their millions of youthful admirers the moment the latter shall begin to write "Letters to the Editor"? Will the benedicks come to his rescue? Hardly. Many of them have sons and daughters, and their very post-bellum condition and functions will rob them of all inspiration. The unromantic Major and his statistics must stand and fall alone.

WHO DID IT?

Mr. FISH says that Mr. ROOSEVELT is no more responsible than St. Paul's steeple for what is happening on the Stock Exchange. There are others who think that the railways are responsible, and some prefer to place the blame upon the individuals who have abused fiduciary positions. This is more or less like an ante-mortem wake, for it is doubtful that prosperity is dead, or even that it has received a mortal blow. However that may be, it is well to recognize betimes that the question who killed prosperity is about as interesting as who killed Cock Robin. It makes no difference whether or not Mr. ROOSEVELT did it, or whether or not it was worth doing at the price, he has the responsibility which Mr. BRYAN so grudges him simply because he is President.

The only thing worth rescuing out of the difference of opinion regarding the responsibility is the inference regarding the public opinion upon the principles involved. When the responsibility is sought to be shuffled off, there is more or less indication of perception that public opinion is altering under stress of circumstances. Mr. BRYAN put the point plainly the other day, thus:

> The farmers have had good crops, and because of the increased quantity of money they have had better prices. The workingmen seem to be busy, and how could a panic come with the protective tariff still in force, if the Republican arguments are to be credited? We are told that panics come only under Democratic administration. Either the predictions of panic are wrong or Republican arguments have been faulty.

Nothing of course could alter the Republican position upon the tariff, but if we were really to have a panic, what would be the effect upon the railway crusade? Is it possible that anybody would say that, with all their faults, they preferred the railways' methods to the reformers'?

A NOTABLE "BEAT."

The death of HEINRICH VON KORN, for over half a century the proprietor of the Schlessische Zeitung, announced in a cable dispatch from Breslau yesterday, recalls a feat of German journalism which if intelligently emulated might have changed the whole course of Teutonic newspaperdom. As it was it made history.

In the first quarter of the last century the Schlessische Privilegirte Zeitung, as the paper was called then, was owned and operated by the grandfather of the late Herr KORN and was in close touch with the Ministry of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III. On the morning of March 17, 1813, the paper announced: "The King has entered into a defensive and offensive alliance with his Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER, Czar of All the Russias." This was followed by the famous "Call to Arms" ("An Mein Volk") of the King.

The simple editorial announcement, although itself unsupported by official signature, imparted the whole secret of the "Call to Arms" and caused the latter to meet with a response almost unapproached in history. It is doubtful if such a momentous piece of editorial dictum was ever elsewhere expressed in so few words—certainly not in the German press.

In its article the other day criticising the McCarren bill, introduced at the instance of the Interborough Association of Woman Teachers, for its "coincident wholesale elevation of all salaries above what are already the best-paid city teaching positions for males in the United States," THE TIMES overlooked a clause limiting the increase to "high schools and training schools for teachers." We regret this error, and gladly correct it. But the women's slogan has been "equal pay for equal work." We still fail to see its relevancy as applied to a bill establishing higher salaries and shorter years of service for graded increases than male incumbents now enjoy, in the cases of female branch Principals of elementary and high schools, female Principals, Vice Principals, first assistants, directors of special branches, head teachers, regular teachers, junior and substitute teachers, and laboratory and library assistants and clerks in the high school and training school systems.

Senator CULLOM thinks that Mr. HARRIMAN ought to go to jail, and Mr. HARRIMAN thinks Senator CULLOM ought to go to a hydropathic institution. This is edifying, but Gov. DENEEN and Attorney General STEAD threw more real light upon the subject in their interview with President ROOSEVELT. They said that there was no law of Illinois under which Mr. HARRIMAN could even be prosecuted. He skinned the Alton, to be sure, but then the Alton was his at the time of the operation. He avoided skinning himself at the same time that he skinned the Alton by taking his profits in the market, and not out of the Alton treasury, nor yet out of the public, for whom the Alton is carrying more traffic than before the operation, and at lower rates. The operation was so very skillful that it is entirely accordant with law, but it does not follow that it is to escape punishment. It may be doubted whether any court would have assessed a fine equal to that which Mr. HARRIMAN's corporations have paid in the market, the same place in which he took his profits—some $24,000,000 when it was last estimated, and still rising—and the idea is gaining ground that Mr. HARRIMAN is paying a further penalty, which cannot be stated in connection with the dollar sign.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Nightmare Made of Bronze.

"A. Hoosier," who wrote to us about that dreadful "Washington at Prayer" which has added new and needless gloom to the Wall Street region, has our entire sympathy in his search after a legal method to get rid of it, and if we could help him he would not be long in need of assistance. The thing is certainly a horror, mitigated only by its wild absurdity as a work of art—an absurdity which renders it a little amusing when one happens to be in just the right mood.

Having the reverse of ill-will for the Young Men's Christian Association, we would not conspire with "A. Hoosier" to make them take it back. No, that idea, we think, will have to be abandoned, for, while it is a fact that the amiable youth in that beneficent organization did have something to do with bringing—or sending—the "bronze nightmare" down into the one part of the city where the presumably good intentions of its manufacturer would receive the least of consideration, doubtless they were so glad to get rid of it that they didn't stop to think of where it was going—any more, we are afraid, than we would, or even "A. Hoosier."

Instead of appealing to us, however, and taking the risk that in our haste we might suggest resort for relief to some measure of dubious legality, our correspondent had better go straight to the President, who, in a moment of most uncharacteristic weakness, permitted the Sub-Treasury to be defaced and made ridiculous by this travesty of art, of prayer, and of WASHINGTON. The President, we take it, didn't know the quality of this pious atrocity; its name may have struck the part of his mind in which he is a cautious politician as something to be treated gently, but we feel sure that if the facts in the case were brought to his attention, seriously and properly, he would see the necessity of doing something about it, quickly and effectively.

The "Washington at Prayer" is really too bad. Horses shy at it, automobiles explode their tires as they pass it, and there isn't the slightest hope that "the public" will return to Wall Street while it remains there. Its presence has had a most depressing effect on stocks, and the prosperity of the whole country is endangered by its presence. Still, we earnestly hope that "A. Hoosier" will not do anything lawless. For a fortnight now we are to have moonlight nights, and he would be sure to get into trouble.

Were Good Dogs Anyhow.

What seems to be a well accredited story comes from New Jersey of two hunters who sank in a marsh and certainly would have met their deaths there had not their dogs run some distance away to where a party of Italians were working, and, by their excited barkings, first attracted the attention of these men and then led them back to the place where the hunters were making their last desperate struggle with the quicksand.

That is a pretty story, and we suppose it is true, for many like it have been told in the past, but belief in its entire accuracy requires a rather stalwart faith, and we half, or one-third, suspect that there is an element of exaggeration in some of its details.

Quite certain is it that these good dogs did not do what they are said to have done—what, perhaps, they seemed to do. That is, they did not go through any conscious line of argument to the effect that their masters were in danger, that direct canine help was useless and that the one thing to do was to summon human assistance as soon as possible. This, followed by action in harmony with it, is, according to the best authorities and general experience, beyond the possibilities of a dog's intelligence.

In such circumstances, however, dogs would realize that something was wrong and would feel the need of doing something. In most cases the thing done would be useless, but chance would make the unreasoning activity exactly the right thing in the exceptional case, and then we would get a tale about "a marvelous display of intelligence by a dog."

Of course these remarks will elicit a dozen or more letters, recounting instances in which dogs have shown exactly the mental efficiency claimed for these Jersey dogs, but none will come about the innumerable instances in which dogs might have done things like this and didn't, for those cases are neither remembered nor recorded. Yet the one proves as much as the others.

A Murder Trial in London.

For those—if there be any—who approve of the American manner of conducting criminal trials, the rapidity with which the murderer of one of London's best-known merchants was brought to conviction must be shocking, or even alarming. It was a case that here would, or might, have provided ingenious counsel with numberless excuses for dragging out the trial. To begin with, panel after panel would have been examined before the jury box was filled, and then would have come the weary confrontation of medical expert with medical expert, endlessly discussing the delicate shades of mania and the degree of responsibility each left in a man who had been able to live among his fellows without seeming to be anything more than queer and vicious.

But there was none at all of this under the English code. The jury was secured, the evidence of both sides presented, the opposing lawyers summed up, the Judge delivered his charge, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentence was pronounced—all within a working day of less than five hours. It is, indeed, a contrast, but there is some little reason for suspecting that the British have gone, if not as far one way as we have the other, at least further than is compatible with the attainment of justice. The result in the Whiteley case commends itself to common sense, but there have been other cases in England in recent years that ended thus promptly, not in the punishment of the guilty, but in the infliction of cruel wrong on men perfectly innocent, and whose perfect innocence would certainly have been revealed under our more—too—deliberate system of procedure.

And it must be remembered that the man RAINER had no money of his own or at his command. Had he been killed by WHITELEY, instead of WHITELEY by him, the chances are that even British law would have been a little more deliberate, while, on the other hand, a penniless and friendless murderer here often finds his journey to the chair or the gallows a brief one.

Even those who are most impatient with American delays in criminal trials must have been startled to read that the English Judge, in his charge, told the jury that they must dismiss the question of sanity or insanity from their minds, and must find the prisoner guilty if they decided that he drew his pistol with the intention of killing. As a raving maniac can retain full knowledge of the uses of pistols this is certainly reducing the insanity plea to nothing and is no better than mediaeval barbarism. One can only hope that the dispatches were inaccurate at this point.

A PLEA FOR MORE TREES.

Tree Planting Association Will Furnish Information Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tree Planting Association renews its recommendation that the planting of trees in our city streets be undertaken wherever the conditions are favorable, as they are in many residential sections of the city north of Washington Square. The planting season is practically at hand, for deciduous vegetation is already awakening to that mysterious impulse of nature in response to which plants are coming to visible life and development. The planting season is likely to be an orderly and active one and none too long for the work to be done. In many nurseries trees, &c., are now being prepared for shipment, and to get a choice of stock early orders are most likely to have the best chance.

It is a great advantage for property owners in special localities to club together and plant, so as to get the benefit of uniformity in tree and effect and in the progressive growth of the tree. It would seem hardly necessary to assert, what can be fully demonstrated as the result of successful street planting here, that these trees add to the attractiveness of the street and neighborhood, and favorably influence values of property. They are indeed a valuable improvement, while in a sanitary way the shade of trees is an important consideration. The planting of trees in the more open territory of our outlying boroughs is entitled to more consideration from our officials and property owners than it seems to have received. Here there are many opportunities for securing in a few years well-grown trees under the most favorable conditions, and roads wisely improved in this way will become the most attractive in a given neighborhood by reason of the trees.

Many of the old roads and lanes in those parts of the larger city, often containing many choice and finely grown trees, are being reconstructed on new or materially modified lines, the trees being in most cases destroyed. It is a pity not to save some of them, but there should be some rule by which the new roads should be planted as a legitimate part of the work of reconstruction. In New York we are far behind in the recognition of the value as well as in the appreciative sense of beauty of these most essential features of our public work.

In the list of trees there is by no means lack of ample variety for the uses above indicated. In the first place, most of the trees indigenous to this locality will grow if properly conditioned. There must be some judgment used as to selection and adaptation, some of the trees growing more freely and to greater size, with characteristics of habit to be considered. Obviously, these should not be planted in the more confined areas. Of varieties to choose from we have the elms, the maples, the oaks, poplars, tulip, locust, horse chestnut, sweet gum, plane, (sycamore,) Western catalpa, beech, linden, and, under some stress, even the ailanthus and the willow.

In any event, trees should be carefully selected. Primarily, it should be a nursery-grown tree, the trunk from two to three inches in diameter for ordinary planting, with a top or head symmetrically and naturally developed; such cutting in as may be necessary can be done later on, and as a sine qua non, the tree being otherwise sound and well formed, the roots must be full and compact, as here the vigor of life and promise of growth lie.

All persons seeking information as to nurserymen, how to plant, and as to necessary permits, &c., will be supplied free of charge on application to the Tree Planting Association, 374 Broadway, or to the undersigned.

J. Y. CULYER.

New York, March 20, 1907.

AUDITS FOR CORPORATIONS.

Reports by Chartered Accountants Might Solve Business Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of corporation control I am surprised that no one has suggested a law that would compel all corporations to have their annual reports audited by independent chartered accountants. Indeed, I am not sure that we should not go further and require them to issue a quarterly or even monthly statements, as do many of the railroads, and that these statements should also be audited.

The accountants I would have chartered, and thus under State or Federal control, but selected in all cases by the stockholders rather than the management. Would we not in this one act do away with much of the jugglery which underlies most of our troubles with the corporations? Might the plan not throw such light on railroad earnings and what constitutes a fair return on the capital invested?

If Mr. Harriman is sincere in wanting to take the Government and the public into greater confidence, could it be done in a better way?

C. D. P.

Asbury Park, March 15, 1907.

The Old Reliable.

From The Houston Post.

It is said that some Northern negroes are touring the South in the interest of Senator Foraker for President, and are using the Brownsville incident in the hope of controlling the Southern delegates. If they had any sense they would drop the Brownsville incident and rely on the old-fashioned two-dollar bill.

TEN AMERICAN PAINTERS.

An Average Exhibition by Some Clever Academicians and Others.

Once more with the revolving year the Ten Americans court the admiration of picture-loving folk and offer at the Montross Gallery an average of three canvases apiece. They have seen the hated Society of American Artists, from which they split off some years ago, dissolve into Academicians and Associate Academicians. Grimly—for with few exceptions they themselves belong to the Academy. Benson, Chase, Dewing, Hassam, Reid, Tarbell, and J. A. Weir—seven are Academicians. Joseph de Camp, Metcalf, and Simmons are still Outside. But three only of those that are Academicians—namely, Chase, Hassam, and Weir—are represented by pictures in the current annual show in the Fine Arts Building.

This does not argue a very warm and patriotic feeling toward that Ancient Home of Art in the majority of the Ten. But what can you expect? Scratch an Academician and your find a Society man.

The exhibition of the Ten this year is not exciting. If the members have been doing things out of the humdrum work of the day they have found the Philadelphia, or the Washington, or the Pittsburg show more alluring. And small blame to them.

Yet here are two premiated pictures, the "May Night," by Mr. Metcalf, which took the gold medal at the Corcoran in Washington and was bought for that gallery's permanent collection, and "Against the Sky," by Mr. Benson, a lady in a big hat profile against a brilliant light, which captured the silver medal at the same show. The "May Night," a view in the village of Old Lyme, Conn., has tender qualities and a subdued charm. Mr. Benson's silver medal is an exercise in certain technical jugglery with the brush, very able, but calculated for the edification of his fellow-craftsmen rather than the entertainment of the public.

Mr. Hassam's "Bowl of Nasturtiums" has beside the flowers a young woman, seated profile against a thin white curtain, which curtain scarcely withdraws itself sufficiently behind the figure. Face and dress are too similar in texture to that curtain. There is, however, a fine radiant expression of light and bright colors. "The Alders" has a nude nymph slinking off, and "Dawn" is personified by a seated nude on a larger scale. "The Music Room," with its figures, is another decoration rather than a picture—its heavy impasto demanding a generous distance between it and the eye before it falls into harmony.

Mr. Edward Simmons, persistently an absentee, has come to town at last with a "Marine," fine in its broad, bold sweeps of the brush and a "Study," an interior with a curiously wooden and doll-faced girl. Mr. Alden Weir in "Head of a Young Girl" shows grace and power and charm of color in a narrow gamut. Mr. Edmund C. Tarbell offers one of his delightful interiors with two girl figures seated at domestic work, the cool background having been left a little unfinished in the sense that it has not been made to recede from the figures. Another unfinished but thoroughly pleasing bit is "The Mirror," by Mr. T. W. Dewing. One cannot say that of the finished cabinet picture "The Statuette," with its lean, lanky female devising schemes to poison all really good-looking women, symbolized by the Winged Victory standing on the table. "Le Jaseur," named from the gabbling green parrot on a table between three huge wracks of overlong bone—ladies who wear low-necked dresses like the elderly ladies at the Court of Queen Victoria "in memory of better days"—is a curious little picture owing to the variety of perspective it contains. The empty chair to the left is on one perspective; the chair on which one elongated spinster encamps has another; while the table where the parrot struts is so very singular in its lines that it seems to belong to an entirely different picture. Yet this little canvas is peculiarly attractive, peculiarly precious in coloring, so that one might love it despite the weird perspective that troubles the furniture.

As Homer Martin used to say, with his infectious gurgle: "After all, what's the difference?"

A young girl named Sally, robust and rosy cheeked, firmly and ably painted, and a semi-nude "Woman Braiding Her Hair," are Mr. De Camp's contributions. The latter is ugly about the lower torso—a matter of adjusting the drapery. A fine still-life, including a codfish and a particularly good landscape called "Flying Clouds," are among Mr. Chase's quota; he is much less happy in a seated portrait of the painter Cadwalader Washburn. Mr. Reid has pleasing notes of blue and mauve in a half-length figure of a lady seated, called "Violets," from the flowers that give the key; his other two sendings are not up to this mark.

While far from equal to some previous exhibitions, there is plenty to admire and enjoy in this small show. It remains till April 6.

GLYNN DEMANDS $500,000.

Wants Money Transferred from the City to the State Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—There is $500,000 in the Treasury of the City of New York which Controller Glynn says is the property of the State. He has asked Attorney General Jackson to effect a transfer of these funds to the State Treasury.

The Controller in a statement to-day explains that these moneys constitute the unclaimed court and trust funds which have been in the keeping of the Chamberlain of New York City and the Treasurers of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, now wholly included within that city, for a period of more than twenty years. Although the question of custodianship had been adjudicated when Controller Glynn took office and a decision of the Court of Appeals had directed a transfer of the moneys to the State Treasury, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1892, the funds still remain in the keeping of the City Chamberlain.

Mr. Glynn caused an investigation to be made through the Bureau of Court and Trust Funds of the Controller's department, and upon its findings is based the request to the Attorney General to set in motion the legal machinery necessary to effect the transfer.

Supply and Demand in Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tight-fit conditions obtaining on Subway rush hour trains are wonderfully illuminative of the incompetence of the managers of the system.

What is it that political economys say about supply and demand; about the amount of supply being regulated by the demand? Has this fundamental economic law been repealed, or is it simply being not enforced?

Can it be possible that the country is so poor in the materials for building cars that there is danger of a car famine: that the supply is practically limited?

Whatever explanation may be the proper one, the fact remains that the job is most wretchedly done.

W. D.

Grantwood, N. J., March 13, 1907.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

It was the Ancient Mariner,
Along the road did plod.
Says he, "Be sure the Editor's
The sauciest work of God!

"A bias twist hath his base mind;
He scorns both prose and song;
His motto, 'Whate'er writers write
Is writ, not right but wrong!'

"The Psalmist great, in burning words,
Referred, no doubt, to him;
Who likeneth servile men to Worms;
Sits on the cherubim!

"With avarice good stuff he'll hoard
Against a timely day;
And then, from force of habit, throw
Half that good stuff away.

"Lo! When some wight has fortune won,
By force of grit and vim,
He'll wave his pen, and blandly state,
'Yes! I discovered him!'

"Alas, alack! Long years I wrote,
None would 'discover' me!
And so, in desperation, mate,
I ran away to sea!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

REV. DR. SAVAGE'S SUCCESSOR IN PLACE

Philadelphia Clergyman Delivers Charge to the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

TASKS FOR THE NEW PASTOR

Large Audience Witnesses the Installation at the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes was installed as a minister of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, before a large congregation last night. In delivering the charge to Mr. Holmes the Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob of Philadelphia said:

"When a Wall Street man, who has been acting like a whirling dervish all week, comes up this aisle with ponderous and measured steps, his whole body radio-active with self-esteem, you tell that man to lay his little life down on the scales of God, and it will not measure either the breadth or weight of the little palm of a child's hand. Tell him to lay before God the millions that are his; they may be swept away by the breath of a Summer wind.

"And, too, there may be a woman sweep up the aisle like a ship under full sail. About her person she will carry enough of value to endow a professor's chair. You may tell her that her vanity is like that of the little children who go to the garret and deck themselves in the long robes and finery of mothers long gone, and that her vanity is just as small as theirs.

"And let us hope that we will see the coachman in the one aisle, the laundress and seamstress in the same or other aisles, evened up before God with the others who have."

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, who preached the sermon, declared that those who would be of service to the whole people did not seek the ministry now so much as formerly, but declared that now the churches in the larger cities had come to be spiritual clearing houses more than formerly, and that there was larger religious thought and a greater tolerance.

"The preacher's concern," he said, "is not so much with money as with morals. His ability is not to be judged by the sums of money he collects, nor by the number of departments he controls."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who extended the right hand of fellowship, said to Mr. Holmes:

"There is not a mean man among us. We are anxious to work with a man who is honest, plain, simple, and direct. If you were a faddist, we would neglect you.

"There is nothing like this city in the world, except Chicago, and that is worse. Men come here, not to live, but to work. But this city has been delivered from one thing—the sectarian rancor which controls many cities. Here we are received, and the ministers of other denominations seem to believe that we are good for the city."

The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus of the church, offered the prayer of installation, and the charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright. Others who took part in the services were the Rev. George H. Badger, the Rev. John B. Forbes, and the Rev. William A. Brundage.

PALM SUNDAY OBSERVED.

Special Musical and Ritualistic Services Held—Mass for Nightworkers.

Special Palm Sunday services were held in most of the city churches yesterday. Being the last Sunday in Lent the custom of blessing the branches of the palm tree was observed in many of the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and high Episcopal churches. In other churches where this custom was omitted there were special musical programmes.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant officiated at the morning service, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock there was a musical programme which included the singing of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" by the choir.

The services for nightworkers in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning included the blessing of the palm at the celebration of the high mass, which was attended by more than a thousand men employed in the various printing and newspaper plants.

In the French Catholic churches the old-time custom of distributing the palm to the congregation, followed by a processional march, was observed. The congregation assembled outside and marched into the church bearing palm branches and singing "Gloria, laus et honor." At the singing of the passion music in the solemn mass the members of the congregation held the palm branches in their hands, and at the conclusion of mass carried the palm branches to their homes to be preserved for a year.

The burning of palms used in the services yesterday will provide the ashes used in the Ash Wednesday services next year, when Lent begins.

At the Marble Collegiate Church the Rev. Albert E. Myers preached in the morning on "The Palms and Hosannas." A Palm Sunday praise service was held last night at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West End Avenue.

WHAT THE GOOD MAN DOES.

Pastor of East Orange, N. J., Formulates a Code for Suburbanites.

The Rev. Charles B. Bullard, pastor of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., has published in the monthly church paper of his parish the following set of maxims to be observed by the men of his congregation:

"He cleaneth the snow from off his front walk seasonably.

"He scattereth sand, sawdust, or ashes over the slippery places, lest he that thinketh he standeth should sit down suddenly—and hard.

"He carrieth in his empty ash can and garbage pail betimes.

"He putteth up his street number where it can be seen.

"And if he be a very, very good man, he burneth Jimson weed and saltpetre in his cellar about now and later for the suffocation of the hibernating mosquito.

"Nay; if he be a perfect saint, he waiteth patiently for the plumber to look after the bursted water pipe and sweareth not to his own hurt."

STREET CLEANED AT LAST.

Craven's Men Held Back All Winter After Complaint Was Made.

That part of West 149th Street lying on Washington Heights was cleaned yesterday, and, according to M. P. B. Voullaire of 549 West 149th Street, the event was one which caused great rejoicing among the residents along that thoroughfare. Mr. Voullaire charged that the street had not been cleaned since early Winter. He tried to complain to Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven, and when he could get no satisfaction he threatened publicity, and on March 14 came this letter from Mr. Craven.

Any threat made against the department by a citizen will result in his street being served last.

The Commissioner kept his word, according to the indignant resident.

MONTCLAIR SOLVES SERVANT PROBLEM

Mr. Robinson Discusses His Plan to Get Along Nicely Without Hired Help.

NO WAITING FOR MEALS

They'll Be Served Hot from a Central Plant by Automobile—Mass Meeting Soon.

If the plans of certain citizens of Montclair, N. J., for the most part now in exile in Manhattan, work out as their makers hope and believe that they will, the servant-girl problem is solved—and solved not only for Montclair but for the world. And the solution of the problem is due—not to a woman, but to a man.

His way is not, like most housewives, to seek more servant girls, but simply to do without them. Boxed steaks, coffee in urns, automobile lunch wagons, and co-operative hens are some of the features of what its sponsors are already calling "the Montclair idea."

Upon this one subject of the servant girl the women of Montclair are sensitive. So, too, for that matter, are three-quarters of the women of all suburban communities. But in Montclair the matter has reached an acute stage. The women have always agreed, even in the most advanced of Montclair's numerous women's clubs, that you can live without poetry and you can live without books, though it goes against the grain, but you cannot and won't live without cooks. In some twenty-odd households, where for lack of domestic servants, which couldn't be obtained at any price, the women of the family did all the work, they began to realize what it was to live without poetry, books, and cooks in a lump.

Flee from Servantless Homes.

Not all of the residents of Montclair, however, were content to remain in the town in which they owned homes servantless. A goodly number at the beginning of Winter closed their residences and fled to Manhattan, where in the hotels they led a frictionless if costly existence. But with the return of Spring came the thought of the joys of suburban life in pleasant weather. Among New York business men who had become accustomed to leaving Montclair in the servantless Winter was Samuel M. Robinson. As thoughts of running sap and twittering birds awoke in Mr. Robinson, he mentioned a return to Montclair to his wife.

Mrs. Robinson's reply was speedy.

"Back there?" she exclaimed. "Why, I know thirty women who have been doing their own work. Oh, no."

Mr. Robinson's country aspirations, however, would not down. He had occasion to visit friends in Montclair, and the servant girl problem was broached.

"The trouble is," said one man, "that you women have had sole charge of that problem for some generations. In fact, it has been your principal business in life, and you have mismanaged it to a fearful extent. In other words, you women have been failures in your business."

"I'd like to see what you men could do with it," snapped a woman.

"Doubtless you would. And the time is soon coming when the men will have to come to the front, and, with the same application of sane masculine business methods which they use every day in their offices, solve the question."

The suggestion seemingly fell in fertile soil. Mr. Robinson gave the matter thought. Then he had an idea.

The Co-operative Idea.

"Why, it's simple," he told his friends. "All we have to do is to co-operate. We'll have one big central establishment where all the cooking will be done, and we'll serve the people from automobiles. We'll add a laundry, gardening, and all the functions of an ideal housewife."

The people of Montclair to whom he talked became enthusiastic.

"I tell you," said the men, "it just shows you what we men can do when we put our minds to it."

"It was very clever of you," said the women to Mrs. Robinson, "to suggest that idea to your husband. When do you think that you can start?"

"Oh, not for some time," Mrs. Robinson told them.

"Well," in the meantime," went on the women, "couldn't you manage to get me a girl?"

So it went.

In a train one day Mr. Robinson met a resident of Plainfield.

"Say, old man," said the Plainfield man. "That was a great idea of yours. Couldn't you try it in Plainfield, after you get through with Montclair? My wife can't get a girl by advertising or through the employment agencies."

The project grew in the minds of Mr. Robinson and his friends, who have taken it up in earnest. At present they are engaged in a preliminary working up of public sentiment in Montclair to the proper pitch, when they will call for a mass meeting of the citizens and their wives in Unity Hall, when subscriptions to the stock of a "domestic service corporation," in which all of the profits shall go to the stockholders, are to be asked.

"When do you start? When do you start?" has been the query all over Montclair.

To Call a Mass Meeting Soon.

To such questions Mr. Robinson has answered that he and those interested with him hope to hold their meeting early in April. Then, if sufficient stock is subscribed and the election of officers and Directors proceeds harmoniously, work upon the central "housewife," or plant, will be begun, and full operation commenced in the Fall, the season when domestics are wont to vanish from suburban communities.

Yesterday Mr. Robinson sketched to a TIMES reporter the main features of the plan which he and his friends are perfecting. Mrs. Robinson gave emphasis to the proceedings by words of affirmation whenever any of the sufferings to which the existenceless domestic had exposed her sex were mentioned.

"The great point in which our plan differs from others proposed from time to time is this," said he. "Other plans have tried to reduce the cost of living, with the result that, coming in contact with that factor in human nature which makes one tolerate a thing in his own household that he wouldn't anywhere else, they failed. They did not give a good service, since the sole object was cheapness. Now, we do not contemplate at the start that we will reduce the cost of living. We aim to extend to the home the best hotel service that we can arrange. But by means of an economy of mechanical forces, such as the use of the boilers to run a laundry in connection with the hotel service, and the manufacture of ice, the providing of all sorts of cold storage, and the management of farms, all combined under the direction of a company which shall be composed of the subscribers to the service, to which the profits will go, we believe that ultimately we shall reduce the cost of living.

Details of the New Plan.

"But to begin at the beginning: All of the cooking will be done at the headquarters, the plant. At breakfast the subscribers will have a complete hotel bill of fare for the next day's breakfast, and they will be asked to order their next morning meal from that. So with dinner and luncheon. In this way we shall know twenty-four hours in advance just what we have to provide, and the closest economy in the preparation of supplies will be possible.

"Each individual meal as it is cooked will be put in a sheet-iron box with two walls and a space between. This space will be filled with hot water. Outside the box is a covering of hair felt, to help retain the heat. The cover of the box closes down on a rubber sheet. In this way a meal can be kept at a proper temperature until it is served. Some experiments were made from Stamford, Conn. A meal was cooked there, put in one of these boxes, and then shipped to New York, where it was eaten. Those who partook of it said that they had never had a finer meal.

"My idea of this box is that it should consist of three sections—one, as I have described, for hot dishes; a second section containing the dishes needed in the service of the meal, and a third, designed like the first, but for cold things. Ice or cold water would take the place of the hot water in the interwall space.

"After a certain number of the meals had been prepared and boxed in this way they would be taken to an automobile especially designed for this work. It would have a covered body fitted with shelves for the reception of the boxes. Some twenty deliveries could be made by one automobile before it returned for more. Each automobile could make about three or four trips of some twenty deliveries each, the routes being arranged to suit the varying meal hours.

Meals Served Like Newspapers.

"Coffee and tea would be served in urns, under each of which an alcohol lamp could be lighted by the housewife. The breakfast and the other meals of the day would come to each household much as its daily newspapers do, and in our receptacles there would be no harm done if the family weren't entirely ready when the automobile called. Another trip of the automobiles would receive the orders for the following day and take away the dishes.

"I believe that the whole enterprise should be under the direction of a board which should employ one of the best hotel managers that could be afforded. A high-class chef should have general charge of the cooking. The manager would have nothing to do with the collection of the money from subscribers, which matter would be handled by the Treasurer of the board. Of course, it may be that some of the progressive New York business men who live in Montclair may suggest some better way of handling the business end at the meeting. If they do of course their aid will be appreciated.

"We should employ a great quantity of ice. We will manufacture this ourselves, and at the same time manufacture such additional quantities as we can dispose of in the market. Our laundry will do the family wash. We shall provide cold storage both for ourselves and others.

"We could easily add to our equipment a number of vacuum cleaning wagons, which would make the rounds of our subscribers' houses a given number of times during a given interval. This would do away with the parlor maids and some of the duties of the chambermaids. For other household services we could have employes make rounds.

See a Profit in Poultry.

"Another direction in which we could make ourselves a handsome profit would be in the raising of poultry. Preparing our members' food at one central plant, we would have considerable quantities of scraps, which could be sent out to our poultry farm and there be converted into poultry. Also, we could employ experienced farm managers and raise our own vegetables and furnish our own butter and milk."

"Wouldn't a steak suffer if after it had been broiled it were to be kept in a box for a time?" Mr. Robinson was asked.

"I don't think so," he replied. "If after cooking a steak you are obliged to have it put in the oven because of some tardy member of the family, it dries out. But in a box such as I have described the temperature is the proper temperature and remains so for some time. All of the juices and vapors are kept in. I do not believe that the steak would suffer."

"Wouldn't Jones complain because he wasn't getting something furnished to Smith?"

"Of course, when you are dealing with human beings you are bound to suffer from a certain amount of friction in any undertaking. But in this case Smith and Jones don't come together, and they don't know what the other is having. In some other plans they ate together, and friction ensued. But in this case, each family eats in its own house. Complaints would not lie between individuals, but between the subscriber and the central management, which would have to satisfy the subscriber by remedying the abuse complained of as best it could.

"I believe that our plan offers a solution, and that the only enemies that we would have would be the trades people of Montclair, who would suffer, since we would buy at wholesale."

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

Enthusiastic Audiences at Both Opera Houses Encore Stars.

The last Sunday night concert of the season drew a good-sized house to the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and the "no encore" rule was broken many times. Geraldine Farrar sang two extra numbers, one of them, "Coming Through the Rye;" to her own accompaniment. Pol Plançon, after singing "The Palms," added "The Two Grenadiers."

Madame Tagliavia and Miss Elsa Castel-Bert, daughter of the Technical Director of the opera house, played an adagio for two harps. The other artists who appeared were Madames Fleischer-Edel and Rappold, and Riccardo Stracciari. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Bovy.

The third of the series of special Sunday night concerts, as arranged and conducted by M. Campanini at the Manhattan Opera House, brought out a crowded house. The audience was enthusiastic. The singers were Mlle. Regina Pinkert, Mme. Giannina Russ, Mme. Pauline Donalda, Mlle. Gina Severina, M. Amedeo Bassi, M. Mario Sammarco, M. Mario Ancona, M. Jean Altchevsky, M. Luigi Mugnoz, and M. Francesco Daddi.

M. Campanini directed the orchestra in person for the overture from "Ruy Blass," the overture from "La Forza Del Destino," and selections from "Parsifal" and "Goetterdaemmerung." M. Tanara conducted the other numbers. There were three duets and one sextet, besides four solos.

The selections for the concert were taken from Mendelssohn, Gounod, Rossini, Mozart, Verdi, Wagner, Thomas, Bizet, and Donizetti.

PAUR ASKS $15,000 A YEAR.

Would Also Have the Pittsburg Orchestra Enlarged—No Small Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Emil Paur, conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has notified the Music Committee of the Art Society that he will not sign a new contract unless it provides for $15,000 a year salary, an enlarged orchestra, and no engagements in small cities.

Mr. Paur's three years' contract expires with the close of the present season. Announcement of his demands has created much surprise among music lovers. He has received an annual salary of $10,000 in the past three years, which is more than was paid to Victor Herbert, the most popular conductor that the Pittsburg Orchestra ever had.

Mr. Warren to Head Two Choirs.

Richard Henry Warren, who for many years has been organist and choirmaster of St. Bartholomew's and Director of the Church Choral Society, has been appointed Choirmaster of both the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. He will play the organ in the Madison Avenue Church in the morning and in the Church of the Ascension in the evening.

TANGLE IN PREPARING PLAY.

Translator to Each of Three Acts for Piece Miss Nazimova Will Play.

A curious state of affairs has arisen in connection with the production of the new play in which Alla Nazimova will be seen at the Bijou Theatre on April 11. The piece is a comedy by an Italian author, Roberto Bracco, and is to be presented under the title of "The Comtesse Coquette."

Each of three translators asserted his to be the only authorized version. The other day the stage manager said he would use the translation by Charles Henry Meltzer and J. I. C. Clarke, the version originally prepared for Julia Arthur. In the afternoon he concluded that the second act as translated from the German by Grace Colbrun was better than the Meltzer second act. And now it seems likely that the third act will be taken from the translation by Dircé St. Cyr.

The result is a combination of all three. Meanwhile the various translators are keeping telephone operators and the postmen busy.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 620 B'way.

MISS SHONTS MAY WED FRENCH DUKE

Her Father Might Consent to Arrange the Customary Settlement.

A QUESTION OF HAPPINESS

Miss Shonts and Her Mother Show Favor to Titled Suitor—Duchess May Visit Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Duc de Chaulnes et de Picquigny is to prolong his visit at the home of Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts on New Hampshire Avenue for at least another week. If in that time Mr. Shonts concludes that the happiness of his daughter, Miss Theodora, really depends upon her marriage with her titled suitor, he may consent to arrange the settlement without which a title, even a French title, cannot be acquired—at least by the daughter of a wealthy American.

In that case the visit of the Duc de Chaulnes will be further prolonged, his engagement to Miss Theodora will be announced again, and this time not contradicted, and the wedding will take place in the early Summer. Meantime the report is revived—and contradicted—that the Duchess D'Uzes, sister of the Duke is about to sail for New York, to help along her brother's romance. The fact appears to be that the Duchess is being kept thoroughly informed of the progress of the negotiations here and stands ready to come over if by so doing she can ensure a favorable conclusion.

Despite the appearance of indifference with which announcement of the arrival of the Duc de Chaulnes in New York was received at 1526 New Hampshire Avenue, it is well known to the friends of the young people directly concerned that they are entirely satisfied with each other. That Mrs. Shonts looks with favor on the Duke is also apparent.

The attitude of the head of the family has been known only negatively. Mr. Shonts has so far displayed no eagerness on the subject of a "settlement." He does not seem to be attracted by even so old and distinguished a title as that of the Duc de Chaulnes. In that attitude he places himself in the same class with the late Senator Brice, who refused to make a settlement on a member of the British Embassy who was at one time attentive to Miss Brice.

The courtship of the Count and Countess Gizycki, the latter the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, was attended by much the same tribulation which was finally overcome by the generosity of Mrs. Patterson. When the Earl of Yarmouth came to Washington to court Miss Alice Thaw, Mrs. Thaw strenuously opposed the match, but finally yielded when her daughter's happiness seemed to depend upon her admission to the ranks of the British aristocracy.

Should the former Chairman of the Canal Commission decide to favor Miss Theodora's suitor it is understood the engagement would be of short duration and the wedding take place in this city. Mrs. Shonts has given up all idea of leaving Washington for New York and expects to keep her house open until June.

AN AMERICAN CASTELLANE.

Brother of Count Boni May Desert France for This Country.

Count Stanislaus, youngest brother of Count Boni de Castellane, divorced husband of Anna Gould, says he is thinking of becoming an American citizen and severing his association with his native land, but not just yet. First he will try to be re-elected to the House of Deputies, and will sail for France in a few days with that purpose in view.

The Count and his wife, who is a daughter of Francis Terry, the Cuban sugar planter, are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He told a TIMES reporter there last night that the Goulds had not called on him since his arrival here from Cuba five days ago. But he was not surprised at that.

"There is really no occasion for them to call on me," he said. "They called when I was here before, in December, and were very nice. Since the divorce of my brother Boni, our relations with the Gould family are naturally not so close as before.

"My brother Boni is now in Paris, I believe, and the three children alternate between him and their mother. As for me, I think America is, what you call it—great. I intend to become an American citizen soon, in one or two years. I will become naturalized and go through all the necessary requirements. My father-in-law is an American. He was naturalized about twelve years ago. We, my wife and I, expect to make our home in Cuba, but we will often come to New York.

Count Stanislaus is 31 years old and resembles his elder brother, Boni, in many ways. There is another de Castellane brother, Jean, who is now in Paris.

100,000 IN ATLANTIC CITY.

New Yorkers in the Palm Sunday Promenade on the Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 24.—Forty thousand New Yorkers and 60,000 visitors from other cities rubbed elbows in the Palm Sunday parade on the Boardwalk to-day. Smiling skies and balmy winds favored the multitude.

Gov. Edwin C. Stokes of New Jersey was in the throng, and one of the incidents of the day was the presentation of the Governor to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, by a mutual friend, who found the Governor and the Tammany leader seated side by side on the Steel Pier, each unaware of the other's identity.

Senator Everett Colby of Newark greeted many New York friends in the throng. Senator-elect Heinze of Montana was pointed out as a New Yorker because he registered from Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Ford strolled along with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Case and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lamon of Englewood. State Senators M. Butler and R. F. Pettigrew met many friends near the Steel Pier. United States Senator Proctor of Vermont and his daughter were the centre of a group of New York and Boston friends. There were other well-known New Yorkers by scores.

3,000 at Once to Play Euchre.

The Catholic Summer school of America will hold a euchre party in the ballroom of the Waldorf on April 19. Three thousand players will be seated in the Astor Gallery, the Palm Garden, the corridors, and elsewhere, and play euchre under the crowned bust of the great American poet.

Examine the Trade Mark when you buy spoons, forks, knives, etc. It is "1847 ROGERS BROS." you are sure of your money's worth in artistic patterns, style, finish and quality. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS Pitchers, urns, dishes, trays, etc., of extraordinary beauty and wearing quality are made by MERIDEN BRITA CO.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., President of the Summer School, suggested the Longfellow idea at a meeting of the Executive Board in a speech which sharply arraigned public officials for their indifference to the Cambridge poet's centenary.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Congressman Loudenslager Abandons Trip and Returns on Maraval.

Among those who arrived on the Cunarder Etruria from Liverpool yesterday were:

W. H. Avery, Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford, A. B. Chapman, J. H. Patry, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hull, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Horace G. Plimpton, Capt. D. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John H. J. Stewart, H. M. Washbourne, and Mrs. Amelie M. Valerio.

Congressman H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, who was one of the guests of Congressman H. B. McKinley of Illinois on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, returned yesterday on the steamer Maraval. The Congressman had to abandon the trip at Trinidad owing to the death of his son.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The unprecedented weather and the fact that few engagements were made for Palm Sunday impelled society to gather in force at the Chevcy Chase Club this afternoon. Every table of the large dining room was filled for luncheon, and the porches and lawns were thronged throughout the tea hour. The opening of the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club to-morrow is looked forward to with considerable interest, although fewer visitors are in town than usual, the recent disquiet in Wall Street being blamed for the non-appearance of some of the regular visitors and the disinclination to entertain on the part of the resident hosts.

Miss Katherine Elkins, the only Washingtonian enjoying the distinction of membership in the exclusive hunt club of The Plaines, Va., returned to town yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. James L. Kernochan, to remain through the racing season. Mrs. Kernochan, who has several horses entered at Benning, will be Miss Elkins's guest for the week, as also will Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt and Miss Cornelia Harriman are other visitors expected at the Elkins home during the Spring meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, who are at their country place, Friendship, for the Spring and early Summer, entertained a large company at luncheon to-day.

SUNDAY CIRCUS MISHAPS.

A Mix-Up of Animals Which Met Without Their Make-Ups.

Everything was going splendidly in Madison Square Garden yesterday until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Down in the basement the beasts were enjoying their well-earned Sunday rest. Elephants quietly munched their hay. Even the monkeys were resting, after three days of peanut dissipation. The restless bear huddled in a corner, like a hairy ball. The hyenas, most restless of all animals, seemed to be in a trance.

Then little Floyd Putnam, who performs the pony and riding baboon, asked permission to practice his charges. It was strictly against the rules, but Manager Harvey Watkins strained a point. Then Barney Cotter wanted to run his racing whippets, and George Brown said his leaping wolfhounds needed exercise. Then Dan Marvel asked that Balaam, his mule, which appears as a bull in the burlesque bullfight of the clowns in the circus, might be allowed to walk about a bit. The whippet dogs, the wolfhounds, and the baboon had never seen Balaam without his bull make-up. Trouble followed.

Two whippet dogs which nipped at Balaam's heels will not be in the circus races this afternoon. George Brown is minus one leaping dog. Balaam is disfigured, but not crestfallen. Marvel, who was bruised in his peacemaking efforts, says he will know better next time.

REHEARSALS OF "CLEO."

Nance O'Neil Back from San Francisco to Take the Title Role.

Nance O'Neil, who has been engaged by Charles Dillingham for the title rôle in "Cleo," succeeding Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, where she had played a fortnight's engagement.

Miss O'Neil will begin rehearsals of "Cleo" this morning on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre. The piece will be given its first production at Atlantic City on Thursday, April 18. The company engaged to support Miss O'Neil includes W. L. Abingdon, W. L. Courtleigh, Claude Gillingwater, W. J. Ferguson, McKee Rankin Neil Moran, William Hazeltine, Frank De Kum, Ida Waterman, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Ann Archer, Mabel Morrison, and Helen Graham.

PLAYGOERS' CHOICE.

Members Name Their Favorite American Performers.

The American Playgoers discussed "Who is your favorite American actor or actress, and why?" at the Hotel Astor last night.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith said that, in his opinion, the greatest American players were William Thompson, J. E. Dodson, and Mme. Modjeska. Mr. Lesser favored Bertha Galland in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." Mrs. MacDonald declared that Mrs. Leslie Carter was entitled to first honors. Dr. Bayles said that he thought the honors should be awarded to Edward Harrigan and Jennie Yeamans. He must have meant Annie Yeamans, as her daughter died some months ago.

One man from the floor declared in favor of James O'Neil.

Benefit Show Nets $5,000 for Charity.

The benefit for the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children at the New York Theatre last night netted approximately $5,000. All seats were taken and people were standing five deep in the rear of the orchestra. The performance was under the general direction of George M. Cohan and many favorites took part. The home was founded less than four years ago by Mrs. Abraham L. Erlanger. It has no endowment and is dependent on the generosity of its friends.

Mrs. Jack Haverly to be a Manager.

Mrs. Jack Haverly, widow of the noted manager, will make her début as a theatrical manager next Sunday afternoon and evening at the Bijou Theatre, in connection with the Rice concerts. The first production under her direction will be "Aunt Jane," a sketch written for her by Alice Ives.

"Neptune's Daughter" 200 Times.

The two hundredth performance of "Neptune's Daughter" and "Pioneer Days" will be celebrated this afternoon at the Hippodrome.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Bert Tueman, William A. Brady's chief of construction, sailed for London on Saturday to stage Donald MacLaren's Indian play, "The Redskin," for H. Reeves-Smith.

William Collier will present "Caught in the Rain" for the one hundredth time to-night at the Garrick Theatre. Souvenirs will be distributed.

Announcement was made yesterday in Newark that Klaw & Erlanger would establish a vaudeville theatre in that city.

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THEATREGOERS' CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

Two Hundred Witness Performance in the New Organization's Theatre.

TO PRODUCE A PLAY SOON

The Club's Object Is to Give Playwrights and Composers a Chance to Show Their Merits.

The Theatregoers' Club of America gave its first entertainment last night in its theatre, at 200 West Seventy-second Street. It owns no connection with the American Playgoers, the Century Theatre Club, or any other similar organization. The club was organized on Washington's Birthday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The entertainment last evening was preceded by an address by the President, Edward Owings Towne. Among those who contributed songs and recitations were Bonnie Maude, Gertrude W. Hassler, George F. Curtis, in negro dialect selections, May Nevins Smith, the Amos Trio, E. J. Edmundson, and Bernard Landino. J. Woodman Babbitt gave Shakespearean recitations, and Viola Palmer played a solo on the piano. Some 200 persons were present, and the auditorium was attractively decorated for the occasion.

This new club publishes a magazine called The Theatregoers' Magazine, which contains a copy of the constitution. The purpose of the society, in brief, is to "furnish playwrights, composers, and dramatic authors with opportunities and facilities to obtain speedy and impartial public verdicts upon their productions." Plays are to be produced whenever a suitable manuscript is discovered, with the members of the society acting as a jury and voting upon the merits of each piece. The members will be furnished with ballots marked "success," "doubtful," or "failure." Any play which receives a majority of "success" ballots will be recommended for further trial by the branches of the society outside of New York, and, if still successful, will be indorsed formally by the society and properly brought to the attention of professional managers. The club does not aim to compete with regular productions.

"Our society is not like the American Playgoers," said Mr. Towne last night. "The Playgoers discuss pieces after they have been regularly produced: we aim to make the productions ourselves and then discuss them. Our first play, written by a member of the society, will be presented in this theatre threre weeks from to-night. In order to avoid all prejudice, the name of the author will not be revealed until after the voting."

Walter Pulitzer is First Vice President of the club. Among the other officers are George F. Curtis, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Alfred S. Watson, Charles E. Schuyler, Leo Braun, Brett Page, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, Miss Jeannette Brown, Mrs. Leroy Stoddard, and Mrs. Jessie B. Crommette.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Earl of Liverpool.

LONDON, March 24.—Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Earl of Liverpool, is dead.

Lord Liverpool was a descendant of the half brother of the second Earl, who was Prime Minister from 1812 to 1827. The Liverpool title was revived for the late Peer, after another title which his family had previously held, the Barony of Hawkesbury, had been revived for him. Lord Liverpool was born in 1848 and served in the navy for ten years. Afterward he entered the House of Commons as a Liberal, and in 1893 Mr. Gladstone made him a member of the upper House. He was married twice, the first time to a connection of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and afterward to a cousin of the same Duke. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Arthur W. de B. S. Foljambe.

Mrs. Alice McAllister.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Mrs. Alice McAllister, daughter of the late Thomas Bailey, who built the famous Baltimore clipper ships between 1830 and 1855 and who saw Fred Douglass, the negro slave boy, learning his letters in the shipyard, died at Pocahontas, Va., to-day. Mrs. McAllister had recently resided in New York. She was 77 years old. Near her old Baltimore house, on Fells Point, lived Mrs. Thomas Auld, the owner of Fred Douglass as a slave. Mr. Bailey, attracted by the boy's intelligence, used to take him to the shipyard, and his young son, Joseph Bailey, taught the little negro the alphabet by tracing letters in the sands of the yard for him. Douglass never forgot this service, and throughout his life was a warm friend of Mrs. McAllister.

Nehemiah O. Gorham.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.—Nehemiah O. Gorham, for a quarter of a century the business manager of The New York Sun, but who retired from business eighteen years ago, died at his home in Stratford last evening in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Gorham's grandfather, Capt. Nehemiah Gorham, who fought in the Revolutionary War, was prominent in the group of soldiers who formed the Society of the Cincinnati, and the original charter of the society, drawn up July 4, 1780, and signed by George Washington, its first President, had been in Mr. Gorham's possession since the death of the Captain.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL H. TURNER, Superintendent of the Meter Division of the Boston Water Department, died yesterday at Medford, Mass., aged 68 years. He was prominent in Grand Army circles, and had served as an aide upon the staffs of National Commanders in Chief Alger and Veazey.

HENRY MILLS, a member of the East Orange Board of Excise, and one of the only two Democrats who ever held office in East Orange, died Saturday night of pneumonia at his home there, 13 Glenwood Avenue. Mr. Mills was the first Chief of the East Orange Fire Department and was one of the most prominent exempt firemen in the State. He caught cold last week while attending the funeral of an old friend, Quintin McGall, of West Orange. The flags over the fire stations and municipal buildings were hung at half-mast out of respect to his memory. He leaves a widow and eight children.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Entered into rest on March 24, 1907, Clarissa Morehouse Abbott, in her 82d year. Services will be held at her late residence, 352 Belleville Av., Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving West 23d St. Ferry, D. L. & W., 1:45 P. M. Interment at the family's convenience.

ABERCROMBIE.—On Saturday, March 23, Charles Steadman Abercrombie.
Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Madison Square North, on Tuesday morning, March 26th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

EGDINE.—Suddenly, at Whitestone, L. I., on Friday, March 22, Edmund Bodine, aged 84.
Funeral services on Monday morning, March 25, at 10:30, at Reformed Church, Port Richmond, S. I. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery.

CHILDS.—At her home in Englewood, N. J., Sunday morning, March 24, in the 85th year of her age, Sarah E. Childs, wife of the late Noadiah M. Childs of Syracuse, N. Y.
Notice of funeral later.

COIT.—Suddenly, on March 23, 1907, Thomas Gurdon Coit, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 38 Union Square, on Monday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

CRANE.—On Friday, March 22, 1907, at East Orange, N. J., Ethel Waldron Crane, daughter of Thomas S. Crane.
Funeral services at 3 University Place, East Orange, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

DURELL.—On Sunday, March 24, 1907, Henry Verren Durell.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1,106 East 170th St., on Tuesday, March 26, 1907, at 8 P. M.

ELLIOTT.—On March 23, W. T. Elliott.
Funeral service at his late residence, Tottenville, S. I., on Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30 P. M.
Walton and Delhi papers please copy.

FOSTER.—Walter L. Foster, at Philadelphia, March 21.
Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., from residence, 2,115 Maple Av., Norwood, Hamilton County, Ohio.

GORHAM.—At Stratford, Conn., on March 22, Nehemiah Oliver Gorham, in his 74th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Church St., Stratford, March 26, at 3 o'clock.

HALSTED.—At Rye, N. Y., March 23, 1907, Caroline M., widow of William B. Halsted.
Funeral service at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, March 27, at 2 P. M.

HOBART.—On March 24, 1907, William E., husband of Mary E. Hobart, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 440 Summer Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DIED.

HAVEN.—On Saturday, March 23, 1907, E. Sanderson Haven, daughter of the late Carlos and Julia Eliza Sanderson.
Funeral private.

HOXIE.—Suddenly, on March 23, at his residence, 860 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Nathaniel B. Hoxie, Jr.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOXIE.—The members of the Flushing Institute Association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late President, Nathaniel B. Hoxie, Jr., at 860 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 25, at 8 P. M.
HENRY E. COBB, V.-Pres't.
EDWARD M. FRANKLIN, Sec't'y.

HUBER.—At Chestertown, N. Y., on March 24, Herbert B., son of Amelia B. and the late Frederick T. Huber.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLY.—On March 22, at her residence, No. 203 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Anna Cecilia Bradley, beloved wife of John T. Kelly.
Funeral services Monday, March 25, at Church of St. Augustine, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
Pittsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

LOTT.—Friday evening, March 22, 1907, after a short illness, James V. Lott, Jr., second son of James V. and the late Effie Whitmore Lott.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, 145 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Monday, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

LOWN.—At his home, Hastings-on-Hudson, George Lown, in his 68th year.
Funeral Monday, March 25, 1907, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence. Train leaves Grand Central Station 1:10 P. M.

MacGREGOR.—On March 23, 1907, Robert Stuart MacGregor, M. D., of pneumonia.
Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., near 6th Av., on Monday, 25th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Interment at St. Andrews, Province Quebec, Canada.

MERRALL.—On Sunday, March 24, at his late residence, 120 West 72d St., William John Merrall, in his 76th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—On Sunday, March 24, at the Hotel Manhattan, Frances Griswold Boalt, wife of Jay Osborne Moss.
Funeral at Sandusky, Ohio.

MUNRO.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 24, 1907, Hector Gordon Munro, rector St. James Episcopal Church, Farmington, Conn.

NATHAN.—On Saturday, March 23, Ernest Cholwell Nathan, eldest son of Ernest A. and Leah Nathan, aged 20 years and 6 months, of pneumonia.
Services at his late residence, 240 Albany Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

ROSENBERG.—On Friday, March 22, Theodore Rosenberg, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his son, 73 East 92d St., on Monday, March 25, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SHAURMAN.—On March 23, 1907, Emily L. Smith, daughter of the late Isaac Shaurman, in her 73d year.
Funeral services at Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

SIMMONS.—On March 24, 1907, of pneumonia, William C. Simmons, aged 65 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

STOUPENBURGH.—At Kensico, N. Y., on 7th day morning, after a short illness, Samuel K. Stoupenburgh, aged 91 years 1 month 20 days.
Funeral 3d day, (Tuesday,) 3d month, 26th inst., at Chappaqua, meeting house at 1 o'clock. Harlem Railroad train leaves 42d St. and Lexington Av. at 11:30.

TOWNSEND.—At Staten Island, March 23, 1907, George F. Townsend, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services from St. James's Church, Elmhurst, L. I., on Tuesday, March 26, on arrival of 3:30 train from New York.

VIDAL.—Esther Ross, daughter of the late Paul Vidal, on Saturday, March 23, at Orange, N. J., in the 70th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Duncan Av., Jersey City, at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

WILLCOX.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 23, Daniel G. Willcox, son of William G. Willcox and Mary Otis Willcox of Williamsbridge, Staten Island, in the 11th year of his age.
Funeral at their residence, Davis Av., Livingston Station, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MAKE AUTO TOUR A PLEASURE RUN

Sentiment Growing in Favor of Less Exacting Glidden Cup Conditions.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK

A. A. A. Executive Board of Chief Importance—New Home for Motor Club.

Several automobile meetings of importance will be held in this city during the week, and announcements of general interest are looked for in every case. The second monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association will occupy the chief attention among motorists, as it is expected that the detailed route for the coming Glidden Cup tour will be determined, and some idea will undoubtedly be vouchsafed by Chairman Hower of the Touring Board regarding the conditions that will be imposed upon the competing cars. He has already received a number of entries, and as it is the intention to emphasize the pleasure side of the tour more than was done last year, a larger proportion of owners will enter for the trip.

The Legislative Committee of the A. A. A. will hold its first meeting Wednesday morning at the Hotel Manhattan, and Charles T. Terry will present his draft of a model State automobile bill for consideration. If the bill meets with general favor efforts will be made to secure its introduction as early as possible into the Legislatures of a number of States.

The Directors of the New York Motor Club have been making arrangements for over two months to secure new and larger quarters. Two or three favorable sites have been proposed, and it is expected that a definite locality will be selected this week. The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America will meet to determine upon the competition to be held this year. An endurance run of two or three days has been suggested, but owing to the difficulty in formulating satisfactory rules for the proposed alcohol engine test it is believed that this event will be postponed until later in the year.

E. R. Lozier, John Kane Mills, and N. H. Van Sicklen of Chicago are among the early entrants for the A. A. A. tour. Mr. Lozier was a contestant last year, and he will drive one of the new 1907 Lozier cars. Mr. Mills has entered four Dragon cars, and has asked that they be numbered 5, 10, 15, and 20, respectively. Many other autoists have stated that they will enter cars as soon as the rules and exact route are announced. By April 15, at the latest, the complete rules will be issued, and Mr. Hower has intimated that they will probably be ready by April 1.

E. H. Parkhurst, Vice President of the Peerless Motor Car concern, has voiced the increasing sentiment among motorists in favor of devoting more attention to the pleasure side of the tour.

"The contest which will generally appeal to the manufacturers," he said, "will be one in which the conditions are comparatively easy, with a large percentage of entertainment and interest for those taking part in the tour.

CRICKET LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

One Hundred and Twelve Matches for Metropolitan District.

Local cricketers are preparing for a busy season this year. A meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was held Saturday night at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where a schedule of 112 matches was arranged. The championship competition will comprise two sections, eight teams playing in each. Section A includes Brooklyn, Columbia Oval, Kings County, Manhattan, Montclair, Staten Island, Thistles, and Yonkers, while Section B includes the following: Brooklyn Team B, two teams from Columbia Oval, Kings County Team B, Manhattan II., Prospect Park, Thistles Team B, and Yonkers Team B.

Camerons Win Again at "Soccer."

The Cameron Association football eleven yesterday defeated Columbia Oval at Macomb's Dam Park in an interesting contest by 3 goals to 1. Both teams showed a lack of condition owing to an enforced idleness during the past two months. In the first half Cameron and Hastings each negotiated a goal for the Camerons, and S. Maskell was successful for Columbia Oval. Both teams played better in the second half, when the scoring was confined to 1 goal for the Camerons, shot by Cameron. Line-up:

Cameron, 3.	Position.	Columbia O., 1.
Ensor	Goal	Timmons
Guthrie	Right back	Harper
Pierson	Left back	Martin
Shaw	Right half back	Anderson
Slater	Centre half back	H. Maskell
Ewen	Left half back	Brunton
Isaac	Outside right	Crowe
Hastings	Centre	Winpenny
Cameron	Inside left	S. Maskell
Lane, Lin	Inside right	Grant

Goals—Cameron (2,) Hastings, S. Maskell. Referee—A. H. Dale, Cameron Football Club. Linesmen—Mr. McBride and Mr. Allen. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

AUCTION SALES.

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also a general assortment of
Modern Furniture,
Oil Paintings, Engravings,
Sohmer and Needham Upright Case Pianos.
To be sold on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, March 27, 28 and 29, at half-past one o'clock each day.
Please note the hour.

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"Not only the best for the price, but the best at any price."
The 1907
Pullman
AUTOMOBILES
The Most Reliable American Cars.
20 to 40 Horse Power, $1,850, $3,000 and $3,500
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GIANTS WON HANDILY.

St. Louis Americans Could Not Bat and Were Beaten, 12 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24.—The New York Giants got their revenge on the St. Louis Americans on the local grounds to-day and beat them handily. At the end of a game that was not of the highest class the score stood 12 to 2 in favor of New York. Jacobson was in the box for St. Louis at the start, but he went to pieces and was taken out after three innings. Farris succeeded him, and was a slight improvement.

McGraw tried out three more of his staff of pitchers, Wiltse, Ames, and Ferguson, and they gave in the aggregate six hits to the American Leaguers.

The largest crowd that ever witnessed a baseball game in San Antonio was in attendance, and its enthusiasm spurred the players to flashes of brilliant work. The pleasure of the afternoon was marred by Jacobson's wild pitching in the first three innings, but the quality of play put up after that somewhat compensated the "fans." The fielding was fast, each side getting about an even break of chances and making the most of them. The Giants played an errorless game. They are now on their way to New York and will play other games en route. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shan'on, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Niles, 2b.	0	0	3	7	0
Browne, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	Pick'ng, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	2	1	2	2	0	Hemp'll, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Seym'r, cf.	0	3	0	0	0	Frisk, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Bresn'n, c.	0	1	8	2	0	Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
M'Gann, 1b.	2	0	13	1	0	Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	Criss, c, 1b.	0	0	12	0	2
Wiltse, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Jacob'n, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Ames, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Farris, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Ferg'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total.	12	12	27	14	0	Total.	2	6	27	15	3

New York	2	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	—12
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Off Wiltse, 4 in four innings; off Ames, 2 in three innings; off Jacobson, 3 in three innings; off Farris, 9 in six innings. Two-base hits—Corcoran, (2,) Wiltse, Delahanty, (2.) Stolen bases—Shannon, Devlin, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Jacobson, 7; off Farris, 2; off Wiltse, 2; off Ferguson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Jacobson, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 5. Double plays—Corcoran and McGann; Ferguson, Dahlen, and McGann; Niles and Buelow. Wild pitches—Ames, 2; Jacobson, 1. Passed balls—Criss, 1; Bresnahan, 1. Struck out—By Farris, 1; by Wiltse, 5; by Ames, 3; by Ferguson, 2. Umpire—Mr. Shay of New York. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

"AMERICANS" IN ATLANTA.

New Yorks Will Have Only Morning Practice Until Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The New York Americans are back in their training camp again, having returned from Macon Saturday night, and for four days the squad will do nothing other than have work-outs at Piedmont Park, in the forenoons, as the Atlanta team has four games with other teams. By that time Manager Griffith expects to get them all back in shape, with the exception of Kid Elberfeld, whose injured back will prevent him from working for a week or two.

"Griff" says that the Macon team worked hard for their two victories, and that it did them good to get the better of the big leaguers. The South Atlantic players hit in great luck, finding the ball when hits meant runs, and this fact, coupled with New York's errors, put them to the good.

A. A. U. NOT AFTER TENNIS.

Some Players Favor Union Control, but President Sullivan Says No.

Since the injection into the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association of the declaration that the Amateur Athletic Union was to assume control of the game the question has been the burning one among the players. It came up again last week in more vigorous form at the meeting of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League. The fact that the membership of this organization is principally composed of clubs that are strongly affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union gave credence to the rumor. This was considerably heightened by the fact that many of the foremost players declared that, with its perfectly developed system of government and management, the Amateur Athletic Union could do much to benefit the sport.

The position of the National governing body in athletics in regard to lawn tennis was not left in any position of doubt when President James E. Sullivan was asked to define the plans of the Amateur Athletic Union. He came out with a strong and emphatic statement that the union had no thought of taking any part in the management or government of lawn tennis affairs.

New York A. C. Wrestling To-night.

Wrestling aspirants for the club championships at the New York Athletic Club will meet to-night on the mat in the annual competition of the organization. The bouts will be held in the big gymnasium of the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. This tournament promises to be chiefly remarkable for the number of heavy men whom Instructor Hugh Leonard has been successful in bringing out. Strangely enough the lightweight classes have not filled as well as usual, a complete change over former years.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Mayor Weaver's plea to have the automobile speed limit in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, increased from seven miles to fifteen has aroused wide interest among the Quaker City motorists. The Fairmount Park Commission, however, has not yet acted favorably on the suggestion. "The law is broken every day," said Mr. Weaver in urging the increased speed rate. "As it stands, the law is not evaded fairly, for a few are arrested, but the majority who drive over seven miles are not."

Automobile shows are still retaining their popularity in different parts of the country. The Waterford show closed last week, and the New Haven show will be in progress during the present week. The St. Louis automobile show will open in April, and an immense floral motor parade is to be held in the city on that day. Pittsburg's first show will open on April 8, and the second Canadian show will open at Montreal on April 6 for one week.

Important matters on good roads and a uniform system of signboards in Ohio will be discussed at the meeting in Cleveland next Saturday of the Ohio State Automobile Association. Four clubs—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Akron—comprise the association, but this week the number will be increased by the addition of the Springfield Club.

Autoists in several cities are making preparations for the annual Orphans' Day outings. The New York Motor Club will hold one, and arrangements are now being made to secure a large number of cars. The Philadelphia, Quaker City, and Germantown Clubs have joined forces, and efforts are being made to secure 200 cars for a big outing next month.

A fairly comprehensive census of commercial motor vehicles in use was recently made by a firm of consulting engineers. One of this firm's clients desired to buy a second-hand truck between one and two ton capacity, and notices were sent to 200 users of commercial cars regarding the purchase of a second-hand machine. Out of this number 160 replies were received, and only 17 offered to sell their cars. The owners of most of the good cars for sale wanted at least 75 per cent. of the original cost. Of the large number of concerns that have adopted commercial motor wagons Mr. Martin estimates that not more than one in ten would return to the horse-drawn wagon.

The Simplex motor boat, which has been on exhibition in the salesrooms of Smith & Mabley, Inc., has just been bought by Charles C. Zug of Pittsburg. The boat is 32 feet over all and is equipped with a 30 horse power motor, and has a speed capacity of 18 miles an hour.

One of the simplest and most effective brake equalizers is in use upon the Aerocar. It consists of but three pieces, and is so small that it would hardly be discovered on the car except by an expert. With this equalizer installed it is impossible for the pressure of one brake to be greater than that of the other, thereby causing the car to skid.

A. J. M. Edwards, the new manager of the New York branch of the Electric Vehicle Company, reports a number of sales of Columbia victoria-phaetons. Among the recent purchasers were Walther Luttgen, R. L. Mathews of England, C. K. Smith of New London, Conn.; S. M. Nicholas of Philadelphia, C. B. Hillhouse of New York, and ex-Mayor Bruen of East Orange. Although the Electric Vehicle Company has planned to turn out a large number of these small electric carriages, it seems almost impossible to keep up with the demand, particularly in New York City, where they have proved very popular during the past few years.

It will be approximately three months before the Thomas cars now in preparation for the Vanderbilt Cup race will be ready for road trials. A good portion of the road testing will be done on one of the tracks in the vicinity of Buffalo, but it is realized that this method is not all it should be, and road tests will not be neglected. Last year, owing to the speed limits, it was necessary to petition the farmers along a stretch of a dozen miles of macadam road to allow the cars to be tested for a few hours every morning. They good-naturedly consented, and several have already said that they would co-operate with the company this year when the cars are ready for road work.

RACING OUTLOOK BRIGHT AT BENNING

Washington Filled with Turfmen for Opening of the Eastern Season To-day.

NEW YORKERS IN EVIDENCE

Graziallo, with Miller in the Saddle, Favorite for the Spring Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Pennsylvania Avenue to-night looks like a small section of Broadway. Habitués of that great thoroughfare can be seen on every block from Sixth Street to the Treasury, and there is nothing talked of but the opening of the racing season at Benning to-morrow. The Cavanaugh Special to-night brought hundreds of New York turfmen who were added to the large crowd already here, and there is hardly a hotel in town where accommodations can be had.

The course at Benning looked as if it might be the middle of the racing season at Sheepshead Bay. Nearly every prominent turfman of the East, and many from the West and Canada are on hand for the opening, and unless the weather should undergo a decided change the first day of the Washington Jockey Club's Spring meeting for 1907 will be one of the most auspicious it has ever had. All the prominent riders will be on hand before the race is called to-morrow, and all of them want to ride the winner of the first race in order to capture the silver trophy which goes to the winning jockey.

The feature of the card, which, by the way, is one of the best ever offered on an opening day of the Spring meeting here, is the Benning Spring Handicap, in which twenty-two horses are carded. It is probable that scratches will reduce this number somewhat, but to-night it looks as if the field would number more than a dozen starters.

At the track to-day the popular favorite was Graziallo, and with Walter Miller to pilot him the Rapaello horse will undoubtedly be the choice when the bugle calls them to the post at 3 o'clock. Okenite is not so well thought of as he was, although Whalen, who brought the Belmont horses here from South Carolina, still insists that the winner of last year's Dinner Stakes will be the victor in the handicap.

The indications are that more than fifty layers of odds will do business in the ring, and there seems to be little likelihood of any interference by the authorities. It is understood, however, that representatives from the District Attorney's office will be present through the meeting to see that the technicalities of the law are not violated.

Entries for the first day's races follow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile. Columbia course. Gold Sifter, 129 pounds; Brookdale, 120; Quadrille, 117; Warning, 115; Lackey, 112; East End, 111; Campaigner, 109; Beldemo, Lord Boanerges, and Merrill, 98 each; Anna May, 90.

SECOND RACE.—The Arlington; half a mile, old course. Magazine and Lawless, 119 pounds each; Martha Jane, 116; Work-a-Day, 115; Glaucus, Dead Gone, Superstition, and Bayardo, 112 each; Nanno, Creedon, Blember, Billie Hibbs, and Ben Cole, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens, three years old and upward; seven-eighths of a mile. Columbia course. Lady Sarah, 105 pounds; The Galloper, Grattler, Edward Everett, Dimes, Yellowback, Turbulent, and Stoney Lee, 99 each; Grumbling Soph, Old Colony, and Dairy Maid, 97; L'Ianthony Boy, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—The Benning Handicap; three-quarters of a mile, Columbia course. Gold Sifter, 113 pounds; Okenite, 111; Graziallo, 110; Euripides, 106; Toscan, 106; Monocodor, 104; Toddles and Arimo, 103 each; Stickaway, The Clown, and Sailor Boy, 104; Lord Boanerges, Gunston, and Weirdsome, 100 each; Lackey, 98; Maccas, 94; Tickle, 93; Campaigner, 102; Rose of Dawn and Revenue, 90 each; Warning, 93; Umbrella, 88. (Coupled—Toscan and Monocodor; Sailor Boy, Warning, and Umbrella.)

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles. Bound Brook, 168 pounds; Pioneer, 156; Locked Out and Souvigny, 142; Judge White, Rocket, and Dulcian, 135 each; Toots, 133.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Columbia course. Cobmosa, Euripides, and Reidmore, 106 pounds each; Elizabeth F., 101; Ivanhoe, 107; Delphie and Jack McKeon, 105; Tavannes, 103; Society Bud, 96.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bitter Miss, 92 pounds; Paragon, 93; Chamblee, 95; Margaret M., 96; Conjuress and Ever Near, 100 each; Babe P., 101; Sylvian, Belle, Clique, and Optional, 103 each; Vic Zeigler, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Dethorp, Mammy Dink, Lula B., and Star of Woodstock, 102 pounds each; Jimmy H., Bitter Man, Antone, and Briteson, 105 each; Lady Carolina II. and Geneva S., 107 each; Prince Bowling, 110; Rebel Queen, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bertmont, 93 pounds; No Quarter, 96; Grace Larsen, 98; Western, 99; Fancy Dress, 100; Coltness, 101; Bert Osra, 103; Dappiegold and Husted, 104; Cutter, 108; Telescope, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Fantastic and Royal Breeze, 88 pounds each; Oberon, 94; Lady Esther, Grenade, and Columbia Girl, 100 each; Peter Sterling, 106; Charlie Eastman, 109; Pasadena and Emergency, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Duchess of Montebello and Spider Web, 100 pounds each; Toy Boy, Gold Circle, and Sir Mincemeat, 102 each; Monere, Captain Taylor, Sally Preston, Baleshed, Minot, and Prince Ahme, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Belstrome, Royal River, Agra, and Lucy Marie, 93 pounds each; Frank Flesher, 95; Golden Wave, 98; Piaud, 100; Solly M., 103; Ash Wednesday, 107; Flavigny, 112.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Ferroniere, 99 pounds; Delmore, La Cache, and Burke Cochran, 103 each; Lemon Girl, 104; Gladiator, Adbell, and Sincerity Belle, 108 each; Henry O., Canyon, and James Reddick, 110 each; Arabo, Atlas, and Tancred, 111 each; Gamara, 112.

Track Games for Naval Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 24.—The following schedule for the navy field and track team for the season of 1907 has been arranged by Manager L. H. Austen:

April 27—Interclass meet.
May 4—Naval Academy vs. Johns Hopkins.
May 11—Naval Academy vs. Carlisle Indians.
May 18—Naval Academy vs. Swarthmore.

The Naval Academy has made steady progress in athletics during the past two seasons under Coach T. P. Finnegar, who will return to Annapolis about April 1.

TO CHANGE POOL RULES.

World's Champion, Hueston, and Keogh Favor Shorter Games.

Thomas Hueston, before the end of his match with Jerome J. Keogh in the early hours of yesterday morning, declared that he favored a change in the rules of championship pool matches. His contention was that the present rule, which makes it necessary for the limit of 600 balls to be played in blocks of 200 for three consecutive nights, is too long, at least the nightly string required. As Hueston pointed out, it required practically five-hour sessions at the table each night to count the prescribed block of 200 balls. Without considering the spectators, the majority of whom become wearied before half of the allotted balls have dropped into the pockets, the young champion said that it was too great a physical tax upon the players.

Said Hueston: "It is my belief that four nights' play of say 125 balls each night would afford a better and more interesting contest. True, it would shorten the total to 500 balls, but the contest would be better sustained. Even four nights of 150 balls would be far better than the present arrangement.

"It is my plan to have the rule amended at the earliest possible moment. In this Keogh joins me. It will be necessary for all of the holders of the championship to concur in this, but I believe that they are with me and that a new rule will be made."

Keogh said that he not only favored shortening the nightly block of points, but also that the present method of inserting stiff leather pockets in the table be done away with. He pointed to the fact that a number of promising sessions at the table were terminated for him because of the ball rebounding from the leather, as from rubber, and rolling out on the table after it had been squarely pocketed.

President Roosevelt has displayed considerable interest in the work of this young champion. When in Washington recently Hueston played some short exhibition games at the White House on a specially set up table for the President. The Chief Executive was impressed with the daring qualities of the young player's game and the manner in which his position play made it possible for him to bring about insurmountably safe leaves.

WYKAGYL MEN SHOOT WELL.

F. W. Howard and W. N. Bavier Lead at New Rochelle Traps.

The Wykagyl Gun Club members had a good day's outing at their traps at New Rochelle on the occasion of the regular weekly competitions. The fields were of good size and the shooting keen and effective. F. W. Howard and W. N. Bavier carried off the lion's share of the honors, Mr. Howard especially showing excellent form. He tied with George F. Pelham in the club championship event and won a leg on the March Cup. Mr. Bavier annexed the Members and Guests' Trophy after a triple shoot-off; won a leg on the Remington Gun, and was Mr. Howard's opponent in the shoot-off for the March Cup. H. P. Talcott captured the honors for the Buskie Trophy. J. D. Calhoun won the Miss and Out Cup, and W. T. Brennan led in the first event of the day for the Sauer Gun. The scores:

Club Championship, 50 Targets.—F. W. Howard, 21, 20—41; George F. Pelham, 22, 19—41; J. D. Calhoun, 19, 16—35.

March Cup, 25 Targets.—F. W. Howard, (2,) 24; W. N. Bavier, (5,) 24; W. J. Brennan, (3,) 23; J. D. Calhoun, (1,) 22; W. B. Ogden, Jr., (4,) 21; I. J. Hendricks, (0,) 21; T. D. Scoble, (3,) 20; G. F. Pelham, (0,) 15; N. J. Patterson, (0,) 14. Shoot-off—Howard, 22; Bavier, 20.

Robins High Gun at Larchmont.

E. L. C. Robins, with a greatly reduced handicap, won both of the important competitions at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps at the regular weekly shoot of the members of that club. Eight gunners faced the traps, and notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions, the scores were quite creditable. J. A. Pisani was second to Mr. Robins in both events. The scores:

Sauer Gun, 50 Targets, Handicap.—E. L. C. Robins, (8,) 44; J. A. Pisani, (0,) 42; A. B. Alley, (2,) 40; F. J. Unitt, (6,) 40; F. W. Perkins, (0,) 37; A. O. Fleischmann, (0,) 34; J. R. Collins, (2,) 32.

Whitney-Lyon Cup, 50 Targets, Handicap.—E. L. C. Robins, (8,) 50; J. A. Pisani, (0,) 46; A. T. Stone, (8,) 41; A. B. Alley, (2,) 40; A. O. Fleischmann, (0,) 38; J. R. Collins, (2,) 35; F. W. Perkins, (0,) 34.

Busy Night on Seventh's Ranges.

Next to the last regularly scheduled competitions of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club were decided at the armory ranges on Saturday night, and the liveliest interest was taken in the results. Sergt. Leask of Company D made a very creditable exhibition in both the Class Cup and Cash Prize matches, making high score in the former and tieing with Private Hutchinson in the latter.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. 9546—Jenny Rensey. 8943—Clara E. Page. 9523—Marks Myzel. 9011—Maurice Bault. 9338—Chas Muller. 9354—Henry F Clark. 9473—Felix Blatt. 9538—Ignatz Schnitzler. 8898—Simon Traub. 7783—Morris Heine. 8440—Chas C Lapham. 6262—Harris & Sons. 9344—Henry Strober. 9537—Israel M. Gitelson. 9834—Mary A Barton. 9527—Dan'l J Enykendall. 9502—Michael Meyer. 8577—Cohen & Co. Cases under objection. 9521—Leo. Weiss. 9376—Jacob B Wolff. 9449—Max Phillip. 8819—Edwin C Heathcote. 9237—Philip Chait. 9463—C Wolfsohn, Adjourned cases. 7103—Schoefeld & Gordon, 8581—Seifert & Rosner. 9444—Mitchel & Co, Involuntary cases. 9613—Petition of The Welch-Davis Glass Co. 9375—Petition of Central Park Auto Storage Co. 9596—Petition of J Rowland & Co. Motions at 2 P. M. In re Peter Banner. In re Warren G Abbott. In re Iroquois Hotel & Apt Co. In re Dan'l Hurley. In re Taylor W Matheas. In re Robt S Pollet. In re Berger & Weiss. In re Sexsmith & Brauser. In re Barney O'Toole. In re Brushauer & Jacoby. In re J & E Gerson. In re Antonio Altieri. In re Crane-Giles Co. In re Adolph Hilderbrant. In re J Solotar & Co. In re Nathan Schlessel. In re Adolph Drillman. In re Simon Adelson. In re W W Farmer. In re Pietro Chirieo. In re Liberty Silk Co. In re Wright-Skinner. In re Same-Skinner Mfg Co. In re Abraham H Fleischer. In re Nathan Wilson. In re Lesser-Keller & Side. In re Leon Proskin. In re Rutland Realty Co. In re Geo J Meaynie. In re John H Willett. In re A Fressman & Son. In re A A Watson. In re Marks Friedman. In re Natl Discayphone Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 27—Atlantic, &c, Co-Donald S S Co. 101—Cornell, &c, Co-S S Bt Priscilla. 102—Same-S S Bt Puritan. 103—Same-S Bt City of Lowell.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Lytton-Hayes. 2—De Costa-N Y Elec, &c, Union. 3—Roerecke-Roerecke. 4—Owens-Owens. 5—Knickerbocker Invest Co-Voorhis. 6—Miskind-Feinberg Realty Co. 7—Goodman. 7—Fish-Ford. 8—Richmond-Lee. 9—Kaplan-Himberg. 10—Title Ins Co-Morgenroth. 11—Herbert-Heilbut. 12—Greene-baum-Bates. 13—Newton-Hunt. 14—Gurewitz-Caplan. 15—Cooke-Packard. 16—Andrews-Fitzgerald. 17—Clute-Clute. 18—Levy-Lively. 19—Same-same. 20—Nevada-Utah, &c-Lewis. 21—Chisolm-Straus. 22—Wood-Nicoll. 23—Galland-Loeb & Schoenfeld Co. 24—Hanson-Mexican Central R R. 25—Donahue-Ledwith. 26—Levy-Murray. 27—N Y Cont Co-City of N Y. 28—Fox-Higgins. 29—Matter of Monterey Realty and Const Co. 30—Matter of Sanderson. 31—Foster-Kemp. 32—W. J. Lemp Brew Co-Lehigh Valley R R. 33—Matter of Juster. 34—Matter of Bach. 35—Ederheimer-Alamo Elec, &c, Co. 36—City of N Y-Amidon. 37—Cronin-City of N Y. 38—Same-same. 39—Cullinan-De Nicola. 40—Mulvey-N Y City Ry. 41—Fox-Higgins. 42—Matter of Rechten. (Ford St.) 43—Strauss-Dig. 44—Hanson-Mexican Central. 45—Matter of Indegent Bros, &c. 46—Matter of Heller. 47—Levy-Cent Consumers', &c, Co. 48—Frank-Strauss. 49—Fuchs-Harris. 50—Mason-Mason. 51—Matter of Empire Life Ins Co. 52—Gove-Murton Trust Co. 53—Matter of Beltie. 54—Vette-Kramer. 55—Knickerbocker Invest Co-Voorhees. 56—Matter of Davies, S & A, &c. 57—Stone-New Amsterdam Realty Co. 58—Kasnowitz-same. 59—Rubin-Con Gas Co. 60—Schlachter-same. 61—Rubenstein-same. 62—Flamm-same. 63—Goldstein-same. 64—Sulzer-same. 65—Wetmar, Pollack & Co.-same. 66—Goss-same. 67—Screiba-same. 68—Sternsame. 69—Lyland-same. 70—Mark-same. 71—Nally-same. 72—Cohen-same. 73—Continental, &c, Co-same. 74—Unwin-Cent Union Gas Co. 75—Matter of White Pl Rd. 76—Matter of same. 77—Riker-Moadinger. 78—Madter-Indian Rock Oil Co. 79—Corr-K Egan Co. 80—Reeve-Reeve. 81—Solomon-Palmer. 82—Matter of Larson. 83—Tully-Villaume. 84—Matter of 15th-18th Sts. 85—Atlantic Realty Co-Wiodar. 86—Matter of Tobenkins. 87—1st Nat Bank, &c-Healey. 88—Doebler-Walker. 89—Matter of College Av. 90—Bauduin-Higginson. 91—Same-same. 92—Same-same. 93—Same-same. 94—Bishop-New England, &c, Co. 95—House-House. 96—Yetts-Kramer. 97—Nelson Chesman Co-Ratchford. 98—Westerfeld-Rogers. 99—Edwards-Fidelity and Casualty. 100—Rosenberg-Silverman. 101—Rappaport-Rappaport. 102—Starobin-Gross. 103—Cavagnara-Bushe. 104—Moneyweight Scale Co-Lowerstein. 105—White-White. 106—Aitken-Hayes. 107—Wood-Nicoll. 108—Matter of Suffolk, &c, Sts. 109—Matter of Briggs Av. 110—Nussman-Mt Morris, &c, Co. 111—Joseph-Uhren. 112—Matter of Waldron. 113—Owens-Owens. 114—Searing-Pollack.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers. 1426—Roxbury-Roxbury. 1430 — Fuhrmann-Pustan. 1424—People ex rel Nealis-O'Donnell. 1448—Shepherd-Shepherd. Preferred causes. 6548 — Sturges-Sturges. General calendar. 5180 — Townsend-Moser. 4230—Brous-Williams. 5369 —Grisby-Cent Trust Co. 5426—Horbach-Dell. 5482—Woods-Shay. 5338—Stone-U S Trust Co. 5260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c, Co. 5268—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5273—Martin-same. 2719—Kirkham-Taby. 5276—Smith-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5277 — Dudley-same. 5319 — Saladino-Cagliostro. 5327—Lazarowitz-Vaughn. 5332—Davis-Scanlan. 5419 — Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5160—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 2102—Doyle-Anderson. 5505—Fay-Lambourne. 5468—Roebling Con Co-Carlin. 5185—Jackson-Braddon Realty Co. 4020—Olwell-Olwell. 3709 —Maas-Rosenthal. 4500 — Metzner-Speyer. 4655—42d St, &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 3990—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 3802—Housman-Hausman. 4949 — Solomon-Palmer. 4060—Lese-Metzinger. 4867 — Quackenbush-Mapes. 4893—Same-same. 361—Rikker-Gwynne. 473—Spydorg-Linck. 4537—Chase-Nat Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 3091—Am Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4689 — Same-same. 5645—Hallanan-Hill. 5653 — Depue-Depue. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5655 — Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5601—Bogart-Hookey. 5605 — Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Carter-Standard Hotel Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenhaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Inquest. 2699—Menemer-Menemer. 2696—Scheckler-Uhlfelder. 2886—Murphy-Hart. 2822—Rush-Krauss. 2134—Wilbur-Mogi. 3060—Frank L Fisher Co-Smith. 2677 — Kohl-Jetter. 2911—Kinney-Libbey. 2912 — Same-same. 3455 — Jacobs-Jacobs. 3417—Brennan-Bankers' Realty, &c, Co. 3473—Green-Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 630—Weiss-same. 516 —Bernstein-same. 2217—Adams-same. 147—Wimmer-Mer St Ry. —Weiss-N Y City Ry. 449—Bernstein-City of N Y. 450 — Steibbins-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 452 — Gross-N Y City Ry. 253—Calenga-same. 1983 —Bertsche-same. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447 —Farrell-N Y City Ry. 636—Paticolo-Erie R R. 639—Roes-N Y City Ry. 638—Capabiancaname. 637 — Same-same. 967 — McCarthy-N Y City Ry. 603—Langstaff-same. 703 — Remington-same. 396—Diamond-same. 706—Lyons-same. 725—Griffith-same. 728—Harris-Inter R T Co. 729—Fisher-Union Ry. 735—Hallahan-Inter R T Co. 738—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 740—Brandes-Union Ry. 801—Wabrick-Dry Dock, &c, Co. 601 — Marini-N Y City Ry. 786—Jacques-same. 656—Holberg-Bkln, Q Co, &c, Ry. 645—Lipon-N Y City Ry.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 643—Keigel-N Y City Ry. 673—Clark-Met St Ry. 684—Cohen-Union Ry. 686 —Beaird-same. 689—Sherwood-N Y City Ry. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 637—Segal-N Y City Ry. 691—Grevy-same. 706—MacDonald-N Y City Ry. 709—Goldieri-same. 721—Nelson-42d St, &c, R R. 730—Jones-Union Ry. 733—Lucey-N Y City Ry. 737—Sapienzi-O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co. 2722—Axelrod-Isl-N Y City Ry. 513 —

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CHAUFFEUR.—Young American (23) desires position with private party; A1 refcrence as to character and ability. H. Van Vorst, 309 West 41st, garage New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Greek; mechanic; careful driver; graduate from two auto schools; desires position starting with small salary; go anywhere. Mercury, 949 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard or Pierce Arrow preferred; first-class references. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—ROSE KAUFMAN, plaintiff, against LOUIS KAUFMAN, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Louis Kaufman, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1907.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH STREET, 25 WEST.—Superior board and room, $5 weekly; home cooking; porcelain bath.

18TH ST., 106 AND 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; table guests; separate tables; transients accommodated; telephone.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 413 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

45TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

52D ST., 208 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board, bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable. Box 382 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One single room, with board; excellent table; table guests.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Sunny hall room; also handsome large room; excellent board; reduced rates.

80TH ST., 115 EAST.—Newly furnished large front room, dressing room adjoining; conveniences; second floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

47TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, very handsomely furnished rooms; running water, hot and cold; all conveniences; also large front parlor to rent cheap.

13TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; reasonable; short block to elevated.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class private home; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished rooms, splendid location, near elevated and Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large sunny room, connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Large and small room, private house; terms moderate; references required.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 395 Broadway.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; running water; at Subway station; steam; excellent board.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In a private house, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all improvements; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Operators.

WANTED—Operators on Singer machines in dressmaking establishment. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced hands, also learners on circular knitting machines; will pay while learning. Henry Gernshym & Bro., 40 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Learners on button-sewing machine and eyelet machine. Apply to Henry Gernshym & Bro., 40 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Operator on parasols and umbrellas; steady work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Umbrella tippers, on parasols and umbrellas; steady work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Waist finishers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt drapers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt finishers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Waist trimmers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 908 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, pleatering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Young man, age about 18, by a large private banking house, to make himself generally useful; must be intelligent and neat in appearance. Address, stating age, nationality, education, experience, and references, W. F., 156 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright boy, about 15 years old, in the office of a well-known manufacturing concern; must have good education and come well recommended; salary to start, $5 per week. Madison, P. O. Box 645 New York City.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A capable, tidy girl, with personal city references as waitress and assistant chambermaid; lady can be seen only from 10 to 12 at 58 West 52d St.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 380 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Advertising agent, with view to interest in paper; with some capital preferred. Address F. R., 188 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at 220 West 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young lady as lady's companion or secretary; adaptable, well educated, musical; would accept secretaryship to physician; references exchanged. 14 May St., Worcester, Mass.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker, misses', ladies' suits; references; reasonable; home or out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young German couple with child, boy, five years old, as working housekeeper in good private family; country preferred. Mrs. D. Stranz, 160 West 14th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 214 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4766 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse to one or two children from 1 to 6 years. M. Zilz, 1,558 Avenue A.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; willing to assist in any way; no cards. O'Sullivan, 1,675 3d Av.

NURSE.—Educated Protestant, for children; has superior references from her present employer. Miss Curry's Bureau, 25 West 42d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Ambitious, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure position; excellent references; $12. Attentive, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school education; references; $15. Miss A. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; can read notes; good on typewriter; neat appearance; no agents; excellent speller; accurate; $6. Miss Stone, Box 196 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—23; experienced; law or mercantile; thoroughly competent; businesslike; earnest, rapid worker; $15. Miss Josefa, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST.—4 years' experience; neat, accurate; salary, $12. Delevante, 841 East 187th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First class; wages $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and secretary doctor's office; afternoon hours; excellent references. E Box 318 Times, Times Square.

TEACHERS, governesses, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced Wall St. man; undertakes auditing, systematizing, or arrears; New York Stock Exchange references. Discreet, Times, 80 Broad St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—On private place; single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 36 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Advertising writer, who is thoroughly familiar with all forms of publicity, who can produce first-class copy, design and execute catalogues, booklets, &c., is open for a short time or permanent engagement. Adman, Box 825 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—By young man of 30, expert stenographer, with eleven years' experience various lines, as private secretary; exceptionally well qualified; A1 references. Expert, 108 Times Downtown.

TWO YOUNG colored men, having city references, expect to arrive in Manhattan, March 28, and would like steady situations; now employed in Chicago. W. H. J., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Situation by gardener, single man, twelve years' experience; fully competent with greenhouse, vegetables, and flowers; prize winner at Conn. Horticultural Society; high-class references. Gardener, P. O. Box 867, Hartford, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE PLYMOUTH,
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$900,
Including Electric Light and Cold Storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

ALVIC HALL
113th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS
Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37.to $47.

40-64 West 139th St.—Come and look us over; seven houses to choose from, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; light rooms and attractive decorations; investigate; it may save you money. Renting office on premises.

To Sublet—Handsome 7-room apartment, unfurnished, two baths, from May 1st to October; very low figure; later lease from owner; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 241 West 113th; janitor.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.
BROADWAY, CORNER 171ST ST.
SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
Elevators, private telephones, &c.
5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80
BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.
Near 110th St. and "L" station.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55
WINTON.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Elevator, telephones, &c.
3 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

WASHINGTON,
818 TO 828 WEST 51ST.
Beautiful apartments, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

SUBLET.
Glenmore, 55th St. and Seventh Av., unfurnished, seven rooms, two baths; refrigeration included. Superintendent.

Amsterdam Av., corner 111th, opposite Cathedral, handsome elevator apartments, all improvements, telephone service, $35 to $60.

56 West 65th St.—Five-four rooms; good order; hot water; bath; $25-$22; reference.

8 West 65th, (Central Park.—First flat, $32; six rooms, bath, steam, hot water.

EAST SIDE.

The Manhattan
244 East 86th Street
Apartments of 5 large rooms for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service. "L" station. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
OR ON THE PREMISES.

FLATS TO LET
NOS. 157-9 EAST 89TH STREET
Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot water supply. Rents, $29 to $31.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
for 244 EAST 86TH ST.

10-12 East 130th St.
AN UP-TO-DATE 9-ROOM apartment; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply and hall service.
Superintendent on premises.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
to secure a 6-room, $40 apartment at $35; all light rooms; also a handsome store at $25. 1,488 Lexington Av., corner 96th St. See Janitor.

Flats of seven extra large light rooms and bath, in the well-kept apartment houses 720-732 3d Av., near 45th St.; rents reasonable; possession May 1. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

200 East 68th St., Corner 3d Av.
Apartments of four large rooms; every improvement; rents, $25 and $26.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1181 3d Av.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Apartments.—6 East 37th St.; two rooms; bath, latest improvements; $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 395 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

Low Rates
TO
CALIFORNIA
and Pacific Coast Points
During March and April
**SOUTHER

Redmond & Co.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BANKERS

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS

507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
33 Pine St. New York

Statistical Tables

1907 Edition
(Pocket size)

We shall be glad to mail copies of this booklet, upon application, in accordance with our custom for the last 25 years.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
William & Pine Sts., New York.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
1 Nassau St., cor. Wall, New York.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC BANKERS.
Bills of Exchange,
Cable Transfers.
Collections made on all European Points.

Investment Securities.

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Domestic and Foreign Bankers

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

A. O. BROWN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
20 Broad Street, Waldorf-Astoria, Flatiron Building, 11 W. 25th St. 2 East 44th St. New York.
Buffalo, N. Y. Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Chicago, Ill. Syracuse, N. Y.
Cincinnati, O. Scranton, Pa.
Cleveland, O. St. Louis, Mo.
Detroit, Mich. Schenectady, N. Y.
Dayton, O. Troy, N. Y.
Erie, Pa. Utica, N. Y.
Williamsport, Pa. Montreal, Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Members:
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Cleveland Stock Exchange
Erie Securities dealt in.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.
ACT AS FISCAL AGENTS FOR PAYMENT OF COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

HENRY CLEWS & CO
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad Street
BANKERS,
Travelers' letters of credit available the world over. Bills of exchange in sterling and francs in sums to suit.
Deposit accounts received. Investment securities
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
24 BROAD STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Foreign and Domestic Bankers
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES
List Sent on Request
GEO. A. FERNALD & CO.
25 Wall St. New York. BANKERS 67 Milk St. Boston.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Significance of French Bank's Action —Railroad Retrenchment.

The early tendency of the stock market toward equilibrium, which was checked later by a resumpton of liquidation and bearish operations based upon the disordered markets of London and Berlin; the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of France for the purpose of protecting its gold holdings, and the extension of the policy of railroad retrenchment, as exemplified by the Erie's official announcement in this regard, were the developments upon which the attention of financial markets centred last week. The stock market movement adhered closely to traditional lines. It was obvious, for instance, that a great many operators, both of large and small calibre, who had been seriously crippled by the sensational fall in prices of the previous week were liquidating from time to time lines of stock which they had been enabled to carry over the crisis through assistance extended upon the condition that their load should be lightened at the earliest possible moment. This sort of selling was much in evidence and the weakness of the stocks involved led to the spread of reports of embarrassments upon a larger scale than at any time in the past. As it turned out, however, the necessary liquidation was carried out in such a fashion as to maintain at least the public standing of the individuals and houses concerned, and at the week's close it seems quite possible that unless unforeseen events of such a highly unfavorable nature intervened to upset securities once more the entire episode would be written down in financial history as "the failureless panic." The support which the market found during the week came in part from investment purchases, from buying by those short of stocks, a protective feature of all declining markets, and in some measure through the supporting orders of interests identified with the various enterprises whose securities are listed upon the Stock Exchange. As to the future of the market, this is bound up with so many conditions at present obscure that it cannot be forecasted with even a reasonable degree of accuracy. From the purely speculative point of view, which has to do with immediate movements rather than the wider swing of prices, the answer to this question of the probable course of the market seems to depend in large measure upon the extent and vulnerability of the short interest which undoubtedly exists. If this is large and is compelled to cover, there might well be a violent upward movement followed by a long period of stagnation. This in turn might be brought to a close by the harvesting of exceptional crops, by an ease in money not due to business shrinkage, or by a decided change in public sentiment as it affects the present railroad situation. These things all call for proper appraisal in the attempt to forecast the future from the standpoint of the investor, but with him the task is rendered far easier by the fact that in the stock market to-day numerous securities which have already been tested by unfavorable general business conditions and have come through successfully are selling at prices which discount a recurrence of such unsettled times.

It was in May, 1900, that the Bank of France put in force the 8 per cent. rate, which has persisted through good times and bad times alike, including the Russo-Japanese war period, where the French stake was so large, owing to investments in Russian securities; the Morocco dispute, and the months of money stringency during which the Bank of England had in effect a 6 per cent. rate and the Bank of Germany a rate of 7 per cent. In this last-named period, the French Bank even found it possible to extend a helping hand in the matter of the release of gold to its neighbor across the Channel. All this, of course, makes last week's action on the part of the Directors a matter of unusual significance. The discount rate at Paris has been far below that in force at London or at Berlin for many months and for some little time past as a result of this situation French capital has been flowing into both the cities named. The Bank of England has been securing small amounts of gold from Paris and the foreign exchange market has been so favorable to importations by American bankers from London, and indirectly, of course, from Paris, where the drain must have been finally felt, that those in charge of the Bank of France apparently determined to protect their holdings even at the cost of an advance in the long-maintained interest rate. It is doubtful, however, if this step will prove effective. American railroad notes have been bought in such quantities in Paris and other European centres and the balance of trade has run so strongly in our favor that the credits thus established may prove superior to all artificial barriers. Whether this is so or not, it is well to bear in mind that our own money market should show continued improvement, providing there is no resumption of stock market speculation, and if there occurs, as now seems probable, a relaxation in the demands of trade. Under normal conditions the months of April and May witness the building up of money reserves in this city upon an extensive scale.

Official announcement of the Erie's intention to abandon practically all its improvement programme in New York State, coming on top of somewhat similar steps by other great railroads, points directly to a lightening of the demand upon the manufacturing concerns supplying railroad materials, as well as to a diminution in the demand for labor employed in this kind of work. Thus far the steel companies report no cancellation of orders of importance for steel rails or bridge material, but the books of the equipment companies are beginning to display a falling off in the volume of orders as compared with those finding place upon them a year ago. It takes considerable time for a movement of this kind to complete the circle, and it may, therefore, be a matter of eight months before the full effect begins to make itself felt. In the meantime, the country's crops will have come to maturity, people generally will have had opportunity for reflection upon the various legislative propagandas now so eagerly pursued, money markets will have had similar breathing space in which to appraise the future, and conservatism in every direction will have found full scope for the exercise of its beneficent influence. It is in all this that there lies a promise for the future.

BERLIN STILL VERY NERVOUS.

Approach of the Monthly Settlement Viewed with Misgiving.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 24.—An extremely heavy fall took place on the Boerse last week, and for a time something like a panic prevailed. All classes of industrial stocks, bank and railway shares, and Government securities were affected.

For two or three days the market seemed on the point of a serious collapse. The general public suddenly yielded to an apparently irresistible impulse to realize its holdings at almost any cost. Professional speculators were drawn into the general vortex and wholesale realizations at enormous losses took place.

There were several contributing causes. The warning in regard to the uncertainty of the industrial situation given by the Deutsche Bank, at first almost ignored, seemed suddenly to have alarmed the public. That was one cause of the realizations. Another was the Wall Street débacle, which was interpreted by many as a symptom of industrial decline in the United States. But the most important influence was due to the international financial situation, which was viewed here with much anxiety. It was greatly feared that this situation would develop in such a way that the Imperial Bank would be compelled to advance its rate of discount.

Tranquillity was restored to some extent in the last days of the week, but the market was by no means completely reassured and at the close of the week was in a highly nervous state.

The approach of the monthly settlement is viewed with serious misgivings. Money for settlement purposes commands 7 per cent., the private discount rate has risen to 5¾, and the large discounting agencies manifest considerable reserve in view of the heavy declines in the stock markets.

A CHAIN OF ABSURDITIES.

London Times's View of the International Monetary Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—In sketching the course of the money market last week The Times will say in its financial supplement to-morrow:

"The first striking development in a week that began very well was the rumor that Berlin was hungry for gold and meant to have some from London. Such an operation, with German exchange at the point at which reichsmarks ought to have been coming here, would have been from an economic point of view preposterous almost to the point of indecency, but economic decency has long been relegated to Saturn and the whole international situation is now a complicated chain of absurdities, with all the Continental exchanges making shipments to London profitable, while none come except feeble driblets, and New York exchange making shipments from London possible, while none goes.

"Also the notion went abroad that the Reichsbank would have to return to the 7 per cent. rate and would so impose another turn of the screw in other centres. However, this necessity was avoided by the interyention of Vienna, which provided a good round sum for Berlin and is also sending a respectable little amount to London. Once more the sky looked a little clearer, though acute stringency in Berlin was known to be inevitable until the end of the month, owing to preparations for the big cash payments habitual in Germany on April 1.

"In the meantime short money became more abundant, New York seemed to be settling down, consols kept up, and South America moderated its demands for sovereigns. Suddenly up went the French bank rate. Nobody quite knew why this particular moment should have been chosen. Through all the period of stringency the Bank of France had maintained a serene appearance of dignified calm, and now, when there were some slight symptoms of improvement in the international position, the rise in its bank rate informed the world that in the opinion of its distinguished managers further measures for protection were necessary.

"It is a commonplace that the Bank of France only moves when it has made up its mind to stay. Its 3 per cent. rate lasted seven years, and the analogy of Pharaoh's dream of the seven fat kine and what followed is unpleasantly pertinent."

DECLINES ON PARIS BOURSE.

Realizations in Most Departments—Bank Rate May Go to 4 Per Cent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 24.—The unfavorable impression created abroad by the advance in the official rate of the Bank of France was reflected on the Paris Bourse in the closing days of last week. It was whispered that the Bank would soon raise its rate to 4 per cent. and charge 4½ per cent. for loans on securities.

Fear of money stringency caused realizations in almost every department. Rio Tintos declined sharply. Foreign Government stocks, with the exception of Rusians, were generally heavy. Spanish rails were lower. Dullness prevailed in the South African department, De Beers alone showing activity.

MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES.

Low Prices of These Securities Causes Failure of New Offerings.

Following the failure of New York City last month to place all of its offering of twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds and any of its ten-year issue, Philadelphia and St. Louis within a week have had similar experiences. Philadelphia's offering was $5,000,000 thirty-year bonds, bearing only 3½ per cent. With New York's example before him, it is surprising that Mayor Weaver should have been taken aback at the indifference of bankers to his 3½ per cent. issue resulting in the receipt of bids for only $125,000 of the offering. It is true that Philadelphia's bonds command a slightly higher price in the market as a rule than New York's obligations, the 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds of that city selling at about 105½, while the New York paper of the same class commands only par and a fraction, but with 4 per cent. twenty-year paper selling to yield about 3.60 it could hardly be expected that a market could be found for paper yielding 3½ or less, with commissions off, even though it had an additional ten years to run.

St. Louis's twenty-year bonds, of which $3,000,000 were offered without finding takers, bear 3.65 interest, which is the rate of yield on that city's 4 per cents at present prices. Bond dealers report that business during the past few months has been brisk in municipal issues at the prevailing low prices, but the demand is of a character which will not withstand any upward movement in quotations. A great deal of the business comes from small investors who are willing to take a smaller rate of interest than the present 4 per cent. rate paid by the majority of savings banks, realizing that with an inevitable recession in the money market savings bank interest will go back to 3½ or 3 per cent., while their bonds will correspondingly increase in market value.

While sales of municipal bonds are reported large in number bond houses are lucky to get commissions above one-eighth of 1 per cent., and with the market values of the securities held in stock declining with more or less consistency, during the past seven years profits have been lean indeed. It is therefore not surprising that houses which have dealt almost exclusively in municipal issues for years should be now paying more attention to railroad and industrial paper commanding higher interest rates.

In the last ten years the highest prices commanded by the bonds of New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis were reached in 1900, and since then market values have declined steadily. The cheapness of these issues at present prices is readily seen in the following table of the prices and yields of 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds of the cities named in 1900 and at present:

	1900. Price.	1900. Yield.	1907. Price.	1907. Yield.
New York	115.02	2.90	100.00	4.00
Philadelphia	116.60	2.90	105.50	3.60
St. Louis	113.99	3.00	104.21	3.70

ERIE'S RETRENCHMENT.

Failure to Provide Funds in Advance for Improvement Work Has Proved Embarrassing.

Despite the insistence laid by the Erie Railroad management upon the apprehension engendered by the terms of the Public Utilities bill, as a reason for the temporary abandonment of most of the improvement work which the road had under way in New York State, it has been generally accepted as a fact that the second reason—namely, the inability to finance the new work advantageously—was really the main factor in the decision of the Erie Directors to put off indefinitely the completion of work upon which about $4,000,000 has already been spent and which calls for the expenditure of about $10,000,000 more.

On more than one occasion since this work was begun it has been announced semi-officially in behalf of the Erie that it had undertaken no work for which funds had not been provided in advance, and that there was no chance that the road would be embarrassed by the heavy improvement work which it had under way. But last week's action of the road's Executive Committee makes clear the fact that the work which has been done on the two cut-offs, which were to have provided means of handling freight economically, have brought more or less embarrassment to the road. That its credit has been affected by the postponement of important improvement plans is made clear, it would appear, by the heavy declines which have occurred in the stock and bonds of the road since the action of the Directors became known.

In its efforts to raise capital for the improvements, which the management of the road regarded as essential to the economic handling of its traffic, the Erie Railroad has been seriously handicapped by the enormous capitalization of the property. The Erie has a total capitalization of $185,378 per mile, of which $103,391 is represented by bonds and $81,987 by stock. The net earnings of the road last year were $15,402,273, and of this fixed charges absorbed $10,867,980, leaving surplus earnings of $5,016,643. The dividend on the first preferred stock called for $1,015,696, and that on the second preferred $840,000, and $1,926,973 was expended for additions and improvements, leaving a balance of $533,974.

While the gross earnings of the Erie Railroad are showing increases this year, its net earnings are practically at a standstill, if indeed they are not falling behind. For the month of January the net amounted to $921,763 as compared with $1,052,747 for January, 1906, a decrease of over $100,000, but for the seven months ended January the showing is more favorable. For these seven months the gross earnings increased about $1,100,000, to $31,151,205, while the net earnings amounted to $8,020,531, compared with $8,011,436 last year. It is clear, however, that no very large amount of money can be expended for improvements out of earnings without curtailing the dividend on the road's preferred stocks.

JERSEY CORPORATION FIGHT.

Democrats Likely to Force the Issue at Trenton This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 24.—Railroad curbing bills, the Kleinert liquor measure repealing the vital parts of the Bishops' law, and the proposition to keep open the session until the Governor has signed all of the bills or vetoed them, are the three propositions before the Legislature this, the critical week of the session. Any one at all in touch with the situation knows that there is a mine beneath the present smooth situation. Both Republicans and Democrats are anxious over the situation, as it is conceded that this week will determine the political issues on which the next Fall Gubernatorial campaign will be fought out.

It is certain that the House Democrats intend to make opposition to railroads one issue. They have succeeded in getting a caucus majority for the railroad bills pending in the House, and these bills will be rushed through early this week. The principal railroad curbing bill, is the Wright measure creating a State Commission to be elected by the people, whose function will be to regulate rates, abuses of all descriptions, and to do as much as run the railroads when the officers do not do as the commission orders. The bills are so radical that the Senate will likely take advantage of the Minturn resolution calling for a commission to study the railroad situation and to report at the next session. But the House members believe that the passage of these railroad bills will give them a political issue of the first magnitude before the people next Fall.

VALUE OF RAILROADS.

Estimates by Engineers of Northern Pacific and Rock Island Submitted to Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Officials of several of the Western railroads submitted last week to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Chicago figures showing the estimated cost of reproducing the roads as they stand to-day. This line of inquiry by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is of special interest now because of the proposal to determine the actual value of all the railroads in the country as a basis for a decision whether or not the rates charged for transportation are reasonable.

The Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are among the roads into the value of which the commission inquired last week. According to the accounts of the investigation which have reached this city, Chief Engineer Darling of the Northern Pacific, testifying before the commission, gave $288,695,-095 as the present value of the Northern Pacific line, being the amount that it would take to rebuild the road, less the depreciation during the four years that it is assumed it would take to build the line. This is exclusive of real estate to the value of $158,492,918 used in the operation of the road. The two items make a total of $449,188,008.

It is interesting to compare this figure with the company's assets as stated in the Northern Pacific's balance sheet. On June 30 last the total assets of the company were given as $480,782,115. If from this amount there be deducted the $21,-978,648 of cash held by the Northern Pacific on June 30 last, and the $12,980,878 of securities owned, making together a total of approximately $35,000,000, there is left a balance of approximately $454,000,000, which corresponds closely to the cost of reproducing the property as estimated by Chief Engineer Darling.

Against these assets the Northern Pacific had outstanding on June 30 last $155,-000,000 of stock and $280,551,100 of bonds, a total of $435,551,100, or about $14,000,000 less than Mr. Darling's estimate of the cost of reproducing the property.

The reported estimate by Chief Engineer Berry of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific of $345,562,897 as the value of that road, without allowances for depreciation, is an amount much in excess of the total of the company's assets, as stated in the balance sheet. The Rock Island's assets are there stated to amount to $295,579,847, of which $221,788,368 represents the value of the property and franchises and the balance various other assets, including holdings of securities of other lines, cash in the treasury, &c.

Western dispatches received this week credited President Ripley of the Atchison with the statement that he would be willing to have the Government purchase the Atchison if the Government paid a fair price for it. He was quoted as adding that he regarded the Atchison as worth $50,000 a mile, and that he thought the Government might have it at that price. Apparently President Ripley was misquoted, for the Atchison has outstanding $58,-298 of securities per mile, and only recently the common stock was selling considerably above par. It seems improbable that President Ripley would place a smaller value on the Atchison property than had already been placed upon it by the prices established for the company's securities in the open market.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are Saturday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	96⅜	97⅛
German consols 3s	85⅛	85¾
Bavarian Government 4s	100½	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95⅝
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	85⅝
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85⅛
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95⅜	95⅝
City of Vienna 4s	97⅛	98⅛
Mexican Government gold 6s	100⅜	101⅛
Russian Government 4s	74⅜	75⅛
French rente 3s	95⅜	96⅛
British consols 2½s	85	86

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

JOHN W. GATES'S name has been freely mentioned among those who were said to have been caught on the wrong side of the market. Knowing how extensively Mr. Gates has at times operated in the stock market, those who accepted this report were led to the conclusion that Mr. Gates had lost heavily during the past two weeks. Among his friends Mr. Gates has freely talked about these rumors concerning his position in the market, and has appeared more amused than disturbed by them. The friends who have heard him discuss the matter have come to the conclusion that Mr. Gates himself, however much others may be worrying about his losses, is pretty well satisfied with his recent position in the market.

JAMES J. HILL for the past two weeks has spent much of his time in St. Paul enlightening a committee of the Minnesota State Legislature regarding the inside workings of a railroad. The committee nominally has been investigating the relations of railroad rates to railroad capitalization, but the examination of the witness brought before the committee, according to the accounts which have reached this city, had extended over a much broader field than that of railroad rates and capitalization. The relation of increased trainloads to net earnings and similar questions in railroad economics are of great interest to Mr. Hill, but his friends suspect that he would find more pleasure in working them out in practice than in talking about them to legislative committees.

JOHN E. GARDIN of the National City Bank, whose operations as the head of that institution's foreign exchange department brought it the lion's share of the gold which came into this country during the import movement of last Fall, is something of an authority on the history of finance. He is a regular contributor to "No. 8," the little monthly published by the National City Bank Club. In the current issue, discussing "Checks In All Ages," he credits the Roman citizen, pressed by the necessities of commercial intercourse with the extremes of the empire, with being the first to hit upon the expedient of leaving actual cost with the money lenders, to be disposed of by verbal or written order. While admitting that banking in its crudest form was known among the Babylonians as far back as 600 B. C., he says that written orders for the payment of moneys were first heard of in Rome about 350 B. C.

PRUSSIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Return 8¼ Per Cent. for Year—Heavy Traffic Increase.

According to the report of the Minister of Public Works, the year 1905-6 was an unusually profitable one for the Prussian State railways, the return on capital being 8.25%. The following table shows the percentage of income required for operation and the returns on capital set forth for five years, as follows:

	1905-6 %	1904-5 %	1903-4 %	1902-3 %	1901-2 %
Oper'g expenses	60.62	60.45	59.75	61.654	61.75
Ret'n on capital	8.25	7.17	7.12	6.54	6.41

The relative importance of the five different classes of passengers is shown by the following table of traffic:

Passengers.	1905-6.	1904-5.
First class	2,030,000	2,490,000
Second class	77,580,000	71,060,000
Third class	341,470,000	315,950,000
Fourth class	356,320,030	322,830,000
Soldier tickets	9,200	8,000

It is apparent that in the third class there was a gain of 8.7%, in the second 8.3%, and in the first 7.5%. Receipts from passenger traffic increased in these two years 7.9%.

RECENT NOTE ISSUES.

Short-Time Securities of Nine Representative Railroads All Show Losses.

The wisdom of the policies of retrenchment inaugurated since the first of the year upon a number of the large railroad systems finds vindication in the downward course in the market of the note issues carrying high interest rates, which the roads have been forced to put out to supply immediate demands for funds.

Taking nine issues of three-year notes, representing $150,000,000, all bearing 5 per cent. interest, put out by representative railroads whose surplus earnings over fixed charges during 1906 ranged from 219 per cent. to 25 per cent., all show a loss in the present market from the prices at which they were disposed of. The declines since issue amount in five cases to more than 1 point, and in the instance of the Michigan Central to 2 points, though of course the losses to banking houses by which the notes were taken at first hand are diminished by the commissions allowed, which amounted to as much as a half of 1 per cent. for large lots.

The Louisville & Nashville $6,500,000 issue shows a nominal loss of ⅛ of a point as the market was quoted Saturday, but it is doubtful if any sales were consummated at this figure which, as it stands, allows a small profit to the original purchasers. The Louisville & Nashville reported on June 30, 1906, a surplus over fixed charges of $6,348,374, a percentage of 87. The Michigan Central, on the other hand, whose notes have suffered the largest decline (2 points,) showed surplus earnings on Dec. 31, 1906, of approximately $987,000, only 25 per cent.

Bond houses have found these short-time issues in large demand in comparison with long-term bonds bearing lower interest rates, but the complaint is made that the lack of public confidence makes it impossible to find a market without the material concessions which have carried the prices steadily downward.

At the present low levels bond men report an active market for small lots. Most of this demand comes from out of town banks, presumably making purchases for customers rather than for their own vaults. Another source of buying is from mercantile and industrial concerns, which in normal times put their idle capital into commercial paper.

The following table shows the amount of the 5 per cent. 3-year notes chosen as examples, with the issue price, the present market, and the declines since issue:

Security.	Date of Issue.	Issue Price.*	Present Mkt.	Decline.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., $3,500,000 (3-year)	Jan. 9	100⅝	99½-100½	⅝
Southern Ry., $15,000,000 (3-year)	Feb. 1	97	96-97	½
Lake Shore Ry., $15,000,000 (3-yr.)	Feb. 1	100	98½-98⅞	1⅛
Mich. Cent. R. R. $10,000,000 (3-yr.)	Feb. 1	100	97⅝-98¼	2
N. Y. C. & H. R. R., $25,000,000 (5-year)	Feb. 1	100	98⅝-98⅞	1⅛
P. R. R., $60,000,000 (3-year)	Mar. 15	99½	97⅜-98	1⅝
Interborough R. T. Co., $10,000,000 (3-year)	Mar. 1	97¼	95⅝-96½	1½
Louisville & Nashville R. R., $6,500,000 (3-year)	Mar. 1	97	96¾-97	¼
A. Coast L. R. R., $5,000,000 (3-year)	Mar. 1	97	96-96⅝	1

*These prices do not take into account commissions of from ¼ to ½ per cent. allowed the original purchasers.

COTTON CROP FIGURES.

Estimate of the Census Bureau Usually Close to the Actual Crop.

The Government's final report on the cotton crop of 1906-7, issued last week on the basis of the ginners' figures, of 13,-290,677 bales, is 644,000 in excess of the December estimate of the Agricultural Bureau. The past season has been one of increasing estimates, the original trade prognostication of early in the Fall being for a crop of 12,500,000 bales, and the trade is now guessing whether latest figures will not require to be jacked up once more when the crop is all brought into sight. The March guess of the Government, based on the ginning returns, is usually very close to the actual crop, as will be seen from the following table covering five years:

COMMERCIAL BALES, ROUND COUNTED AS HALF.

	Ginned.	Commercial Crop.
1902-03	10,784,000	10,728,000
1903-04	10,015,000	10,011,000
1904-05	13,697,000	13,568,000
1905-06	10,726,000	11,343,000

Last year the March "ginners' estimate" was 620,000 bales below the actual crop, and the season of 1905-6, with its crop of 11,345,000 bales, was a light year in comparison with the bumper crop of 13,654,000 bales in 1904-5, when the Government estimate in March fell 131,000 bales below the actuality. Last year's discrepancy, as seen from the table, is by far the largest during the years taken into account.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Our March circular, containing a list of Investment Securities yielding from 3.95 to 6 per cent., will be gladly furnished upon request.
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STOCKS AND BONDS
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Union Pacific Railroad Co.
TRANSFER OFFICE
Notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of Preferred and Common Stock (which have been closed for the purpose of the dividends payable April 1, 1907) are
NOW OPEN
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 21, 1907.

FIRST MORTGAGE
American Steel Casting Company.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above-named Company dated the first day of November, 1897, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offering not to exceed the amount of $26,250. Offerings will be opened at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 29, 1907.
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, Vice President.
New York, March 16, 1907.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Notes

Yielding 5 3/4%

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BALAKLALA COPPER COMPANY.

The Books of the Balaklala Copper Company will be closed from March 20, 1907, to March 30, 1907, inclusive, for the purpose of the issuance of 100,000 shares additional stock at par, $10.00 per share, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1907. Privilege is given to subscribe for one new share for each four held March 20, 1907. T. M. T. RABORG, Treas.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Ocala, located at Ocala, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. T. T. MUNROE, President.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting and Annual Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the year 1907, and the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company for such election, and the transaction of such other business as shall come before them will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 9th day of April, 1907, and the polls shall open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Every policy holder in this Company, whose policy shall have been in force for the full term of one year before, and shall be in force at the time of the annual meeting for the election of Directors, has the right to vote in person or by proxy at such election, in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Law.

JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 20, 1907.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

Temporary Office, 115 Chambers Street, New York, March 22d, 1907.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Irving Trust Company will be held on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock M., at the temporary office of said Company, on the second floor of 115 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $750,000, to consist of 7,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

If you do not expect to be present, please sign, have witnessed, and return the inclosed proxy. SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Albany, N. Y., March 25th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day of APRIL) next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Office of the
NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
New York, March 12th, 1907.

The annual election for Directors of the Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 96 William Street, on Monday, 25th day of March, inst.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until after the election. By order
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Person Consolidated Copper and Gold Mines Company will be held at Grand Union Hotel, (Parlor A.) New York, on the 8th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 27th to April 24th.

EDWARD M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 46 Cedar Street, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1907. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

New York, March 14, 1907.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of STEINWAY & SONS will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

N. STETSON, Secretary.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 1st, and will be reopened Thursday, May 2d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened Friday, May 3d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 1st, and will be reopened Thursday, May 2d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

G. T. Lawrence & Gregory Co.

The annual meeting of Directors of above company will be held at the office, 306 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, April [illegible] at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Transfer books will be closed from March 27th to April 1st, inclusive.

[illegible] Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 23, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 5,600,477 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Mar. 23. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Mar. 23. First.	High.	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 23, '07.
27⅞	16	18⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	11⅝	12⅛	— ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	18,820,000				11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	21⅛	2,050
97	40	43½	Jan. 3.	25	Mar. 14.	28	30	— 1⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅝	Q	29½	30¾	27⅞	27⅞	58	1,250
118¼	92⅜	121¼	Jan. 5.	80	Mar. 14.	89¼	89½	— 7⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	62	Q	95	96	88	89¼	105⅞	630,646
34⅞	20	25⅜	Jan. 8.	20	Mar. 13.	20	22½	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100				21	21	20	20½	27¾	2,467
35	20¼	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	14½	15½	— 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				16	16½	15	15	28½	1,900
89½	82⅞	80	Jan. 21.	75	Mar. 5.	..	75	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	75	75	75	75	85¼	100
....	....	7¼	Feb. 28.	5¼	Mar. 14.	5¼	6	+ ¼	American Can Co.	100	41,283,300				5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	..	715
....	....	55	Feb. 28.	49	Mar. 14.	50	51	— 1	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,283,300	Jan. 2, '07.	1¼	QJOJO	50¾	52	50½	51	..	1,500
47⅛	32⅜	45¼	Jan. 14.	32½	Mar. 14.	33½	34	— 4⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1½	QJOJO	37¾	38¼	33½	33⅝	41¾	13,365
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	97	Mar. 23.	98	98	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	98	98	97	97	101¾	1,000
44⅛	28	38⅝	Feb. 16.	28	Mar. 14.	28	29	— 2¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	QJOJO	30	30½	28	28	34	2,100
272	215	247	Jan. 5.	215¾	Mar. 8.	200	210	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	3	QJOJO	220	220	210	210	222½	130
11¾	7¼	8¼	Jan. 4.	5½	Mar. 13.	5¼	6	— ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	6½	6½	5½	5½	9½	1,550
10¾	5¼	6¼	Jan. 10.	4¼	Mar. 5.	4½	5	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				5	5	4¼	5	8	400
43	24	30½	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 13.	21	22	— 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	23	23	21	21¾	35¼	400
84⅞	35½	88	Jan. 2.	76	Mar. 21.	77¼	77¾	— 1	American Ice Securities Co.	100	10,629,300	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	80	81	76	77¾	47⅞	3,810
20½	16⅝	19¼	Jan. 10.	12½	Mar. 14.	12½	14	— ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				13¾	14	13⅜	14	20¾	375
78⅝	58⅜	75⅜	Feb. 15.	58½	Mar. 14.	60	61	— 6½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1½	QJOJO	65	67	59¾	60	68⅞	8,220
120¾	108½	111⅞	Jan. 16.	103½	Mar. 15.	105	106	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	105½	106½	105½	105¾	116⅞	500
....	....	40	Feb. 21.	20½	Mar. 15.	30	33	..	American Malting Corporation pf.	100	6,270,800				29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	..	62
174	138½	135	Jan. 7.	110	Mar. 14.	117½	117¾	—12	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	128	128⅝	115	117⅛	156⅝	304,435
130	112	117¾	Jan. 7.	103	Mar. 23.	103	103¾	— 7	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	109	109½	103	108	121⅞	8,150
15½	9⅜	10¾	Jan. 5.	7½	Mar. 14.	7½	8	— ½	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,810,000				7⅞	8	7½	8	12⅝	450
53¾	40	47½	Jan. 7.	34	Mar. 14.	36½	37¼	— 1⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000				39	39	37	37	45⅝	1,000
157	127¼	137½	Feb. 13.	114⅝	Mar. 14.	119⅝	120¾	— 4	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	122⅞	123¼	119⅝	119⅝	138	18,400
140	128½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	120	127	— 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	125⅞	125⅞	124¼	124¼	..	200
93¼	86	88	Feb. 13.	75	Mar. 21.	75	83	—11¾	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	..	75	75	75	75	..	300
144⅝	130	133	Jan. 4.	119	Mar. 20.	117	120	— 7¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	138,661,800	Jan. 15, '07.	2	QJOJO	119	119	119	119	..	100
109	96	98¼	Jan. 28.	90	Mar. 14.	89½	90¼	— 3	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	QJOJO	92½	92½	90	90	103½	6,672
48	28	36½	Jan. 7.	24¼	Mar. 15.	27½	27⅝	— 2½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				29½	29½	27½	27½	42	8,925
110⅝	101	102⅝	Jan. 5.	93	Mar. 14.	96	97	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	QJOJO	96¾	96¾	96	96	107	740
75	53⅞	75⅝	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	60½	60⅞	— 5⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan.17, '07.	$1.75	QJOJO	63	65	59⅞	60⅞	63½	119,995
110½	85⅝	106¼	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Mar. 14.	87⅝	87½	— 6½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	91⅜	93	86½	87⅝	92⅞	211,725
106	98	101⅞	Jan. 12.	93	Mar. 14.	93½	94	— 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	95⅞	96⅜	93¾	93⅝	103⅝	1,410
167⅜	131⅛	133⅜	Jan. 5.	99	Mar. 14.	99¼	102	— 6¼	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	106	106	99⅝	99⅝	154½	10,775
125½	105⅝	122	Jan. 5.	94½	Mar. 23.	94⅝	94⅞	— 7½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,900	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	101	101⅝	94½	94½	110⅝	67,580
90½	91	94½	Jan. 10.	87⅝	Mar. 15.	87½	90	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	88½	88½	88	88	97	500
26½	17⅛	20½	Jan. 10.	10¼	Mar. 15.	11	12	+ 1¼	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,982,000				11½	12	11	11½	..	810
88½	62	65	Jan. 9.	45	Mar. 23.	49	50	— 5	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,998,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	Q	45	45	45	45	..	100
94⅛	71	83⅝	Jan. 7.	45½	Mar. 14.	49⅝	50	— 5⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				54½	56¼	49⅝	49⅞	83⅛	49,170
178	105½	121½	Feb. 14.	108	Mar. 19.	108	115	— 5	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	..	108	108	108	108	131	100
153	124	115	Jan. 26.	95	Mar. 14.	95	128	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '07.	3	SA	100	101	100	100	..	300
70⅞	63½	65½	Jan. 14.	60	Mar. 14.	62	62½	— 1½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	SA	60⅛	62¾	60⅛	61⅝	67⅝	800
201½	153⅜	193½	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	157⅜	158	—16	Canadian Pacific.	100	120,030,500	Oct. 1, '06.	3	SA	171¼	173¼	153	158	172	113,275
49⅞	33¾	40	Feb. 15.	26	Mar. 14.	28⅛	28¼	— 4¾	Central Leather Co.	100	38,378,900				32¾	32½	28¼	28¾	45¼	12,320
107½	98¾	102	Feb. 8.	90	Mar. 14.	92	94½	— 2	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,660,900	Jan. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	96½	96½	94	94	104¾	2,100
239⅞	204	220	Jan. 29.	170	Mar. 23.	165	170	—15	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	180	180⅛	170	170	217	555
65⅝	51½	56	Jan. 2.	37⅞	Mar. 14.	38½	39	— 5¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	42¼	43	38¼	38⅝	58⅝	20,450
35⅞	25⅛	27½	Jan. 5.	14⅜	Mar. 7.	16	17	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton.	100	18,430,000				17⅛	17⅛	16¼	16¼	..	332
77¼	70	69	Jan. 5.	59	Mar. 19.	59	60	— 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,448,800	Jan. 2, '07.	2	SA	59	59	59	59	..	200
128½	123	120	Mar. 14.	115	Mar. 19.	100	130	— 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	8,388,700	Jan. 2, '07.	1½	Q	115	115	115	115	..	100
23⅝	16	18	Jan. 2.	13	Mar. 15.	13	13½	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100				14	14⅜	13½	13½	20⅝	5,550
90	70	71¾	Feb. 14.	61⅝	Mar. 15.	63⅜	64	+ 1⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	31,372,400	Oct. 1, '06.	2½	SA	64	64	62½	63½	77⅛	400
30⅝	24⅞	26¼	Jan. 5.	17⅛	Mar. 14.	17½	18	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,070,700				18	19⅝	18	18	37½	800
86½	79½	79	Feb. 25.	76⅝	Mar. 18.	76⅝	77	— 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,127,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	76⅝	77	76⅜	77	84½	300
199⅜	146½	157½	Jan. 14.	125	Mar. 14.	128¼	128½	— 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. '06.	3½	SA	136½	137¼	127	128½	174½	106,337
218	160	163½	Jan. 5.	149	Mar. 14.	145	148	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	154½	154½	150	150	182½	310
....	....	141	Jan. 24.	117	Mar. 15.	113	117	..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	....	....	....	....	....	118	118	117½	118	..	425
....	....	140	Jan. 15.	130	Mar. 23.	131	132	— 5¼	Chi, M. & St. P. pf. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	....	....	....	....	....	132¾	134	130	131¾	..	1,075
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	140¼	Mar. 23.	142	142½	—11¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	60,478,400	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	150¼	152½	140¼	142	232	20,362
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	139⅞	Mar. 18.	130	140	— 6	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	139¾	140	139¾	140	184	300
18½	9¾	9¾	Feb. 1.	6	Mar. 6.	5	10	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				7	7	7	7	12	100
42⅝	25	25	Jan. 11.	13¼	Mar. 23.	13	30	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				15	15	13½	13¾	..	200
13⅝	3⅞	5¾	Jan. 2.	4	Mar. 14.	4½	..	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				5½	5½	5	5	6	700
47½	11⅞	19⅝	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 14.	13	14	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	14	14½	13	13	10½	800
109⅞	89	92⅞	Jan. 7.	70	Mar. 15.	69½	70¼	— 5	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,706,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	75⅜	75¾	70	70	98⅝	800
83⅝	40½	57⅞	Jan. 8.	29	Mar. 14.	32	32¾	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,225,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	34⅞	37¾	31¼	32½	62⅝	49,160
112½	80	85¼	Jan. 19.	65	Mar. 22.	73	75	—13	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	1,709,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	73	73	65	65	..	300
41	20¼	28⅝	Jan. 9.	25½	Mar. 23.	23	26	— 4⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000				20¼	20¼	25¼	25⅜	35⅞	6,835
73⅛	66½	69½	Jan. 7.	61	Mar. 16.	59	62	— ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '06.	2	SA	61	61¾	61	61½	70¼	438
59	43	58½	Jan. 4.	47	Mar. 14.	45	50	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				49	51	47½	49¾	51⅝	3,915
30¼	17	28	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 5.	23	24	— 1⅜	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	25	25	22	23	19	1,370
181¾	130⅜	140	Feb. 14.	110	Mar. 15.	116⅛	118	— 8¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	124⅜	124⅜	116	116¼	145½	7,663
28	18¼	24⅜	Jan. 15.	18	Mar. 23.	18	19	— 1⅜	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,168,400				20⅝	21	18	18½	..	7,025
85⅜	74½	83	Jan. 28.	78	Mar. 14.	80	81½	— 2	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,293,200	Jan. 10, '07.	1	Q	84¼	84¼	81½	81½	..	6,225
234¾	189	227½	Jan. 2.	167½	Mar. 14.	171	172	—16	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,388,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	Q	186	186	170	170	206⅞	29,620
500	437⅝	510	Jan. 24.	460	Mar. 14.	458	465	—15	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,900	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	Q	475	475	460	460	450	800
51⅞	36⅝	42⅞	Jan. 7.	28½	Mar. 14.	27⅝	28½	— 3½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				31¼	31½	28½	28½	44⅞	6,530
91½	83	83	Jan. 2.	70	Mar. 9.	70	71	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,100	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	73¼	74	71	71	86½	1,810
102	79⅞	80⅛	Jan. 17.	65¼	Mar. 15.	68½	72	+ 1	Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	71	71	71	71	088⅞	450
74⅝	51	78	Feb. 13.	63	Mar. 14.	67⅞	68	— 4	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	Q	71½	72½	67½	67½	59½	28,970
73	60	75	Jan. 22.	72	Mar. 23.	..	..	— 1	Distilling of America pf.	100	1,757,100	Jan. 15, '07.	1¼	Q	72	72	72	72	..	100
22⅞	16	19½	Jan. 5.	9⅜	Mar. 14.	13	13⅜	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				14	14	13⅜	13⅜	21⅜	870
45	32	39	Jan. 4.	20	Mar. 11.	20	21	— 4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				24	24	20	20	42¼	1,400
50⅞	38⅛	44½	Jan. 5.	23⅜	Mar. 23.	24¼	24⅝	— 6½	**Erie.**	100	112,378,000				29⅞	30	23¾	24¼	42⅝	115,880
57⅛	43⅜	48⅜	Jan. 5.	36	Mar. 23.	36	36½	— 8	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	65	65⅜	58	58	77⅝	12,145
97⅜	84	92¼	Jan. 4.	71	Mar. 14.	73	73½	— 6	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	2	SA	47⅞	48¼	36	37	67⅜	11,960
90	90	90½	Jan. 10.	90	Mar. 14.	75	85	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 15, '07.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	90½	100
107	87½	89¾	Jan. 4.	69¼	Mar. 14.	73½	74	+ 2	North American.	100	29,779,100	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	72	74½	72	74	99¾	9,500
222½	170¼	189½	Jan. 7.	115	Mar. 14.	118⅝	119	—11¼	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	SA	126½	130	118	118⅝	217	84,870
....	....	134	Feb. 13.	116	Mar. 23.	116	118	—10	Northern Pac. receipts, 5 p. c. paid.	100					124⅝	125½	116	116	..	10,190
5½	2	8⅝	Feb. 18.	4¾	Jan. 3.	5	6	— 1¼	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	6¼	6¼	5	5	1,200
142	103⅜	124½	Jan. 7.	90	Mar. 15.	92	98	— 5	**Pacific Coast.**	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	97	97	92	92	116	310
135	105½	124½	Jan. 2.	95	Mar. 20.	92	98	— 4	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	100	100	93	93	..	220
51½	28⅜	41½	Jan. 5.	24	Mar. 15.	24	24⅝	— 2⅜	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '90.	1	..	26⅞	26⅞	24¼	24½	44½	1,820
147⅛	122⅞	141⅝	Jan. 8.	114	Mar. 14.	118½	119	— 5⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	311,767,900	Nov. 30, '06.	3½	SA	123½	123⅝	118½	118⅝	137¾	323,272
103	88	98⅝	Jan. 4.	85	Mar. 14.	85¾	87	— 3	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,969,100	Feb. 25, '07.	1½	Q	90	90	89¾	89¾	11,550	
40½	33	30	Jan. 29.	18	Mar. 15.	19	22	— 1½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				20⅞	20¾	20	20	38	200
87	75⅛	78	Jan. 18.	68	Mar. 14.	69	70½	— 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,800	Feb. 15, '07.	2	SA	70¾	70¾	69⅜	69⅜	78⅞	770
109	100	103½	Jan. 5.	93½	Mar. 18.	93	100	+ ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	21,457,500	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	93¾	93¾	93¼	93½	105	580
18⅛	13¼	16⅞	Jan. 15.	13	Mar. 12.	12	14	+ ⅛	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	28,853,400				13	13¼	13	13¼	..	200
62⅝	50	60⅜	Jan. 4.	49	Mar. 15.	50	53	+ 2	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	28,030,800	Apr. 23, '05.	1¼	..	51	51½	50⅜	51	54½	750
64⅝	43	57	Jan. 10.	31½	Mar. 14.	32½	33	— 5½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	37⅞	37⅞	32¼

Investment Value of Railroad Equipment Bonds

We have prepared a circular under this title which will be mailed upon application.

The considerations advanced seem to justify the conclusion that railroad equipment bonds possess security equal or superior to that of first mortgage bonds, combined with a net return considerably higher, thus affording a most desirable class of railroad obligations for investment.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR NO. 17.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

TELEPHONE 4140 John — 28 NASSAU ST. New York

FRENCH BANK RATE.

Significance of Advance to 3½ Per Cent.—The Bank's Policy Toward the Money Markets.

The significance of the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of France from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. last Thursday is brought into clear relief when it is recalled that the rate had stood at 3 per cent. for nearly seven years. During this period the Paris market had several times passed through periods of stock market stress which on one or two occasions during the Russo-Japanese war threatened a crisis, yet the rate was not disturbed. Paris had also during this period seen the exchanges move against her and rates at other centres advance to double or more the rate to which the Bank of France adhered. That the bank, after passing through these conditions without an increase in its rate, should now deem it necessary to put up its rate leads almost inevitably to the conclusion that the bank's management regards the present situation as more serious in some respects than anything through which the European markets have passed during the last seven years.

Between October, 1898, and May, 1900, six changes occurred in the French bank rate in what for the Bank of France was rapid succession. This was the period of the Boer war, which disturbed all the money markets of Europe and forced the Bank of France successively to advance its rate from 2 per cent., at which figure it stood from March, 1895, to October, 1896, to 4½ per cent., as high a rate as has been fixed by the bank within twenty-five years. From 2 per cent. the rate was advanced to 3 per cent. in October, 1898, to 3½ per cent. in December, 1899, and in the same month to 4½ per cent. The rate was twice reduced in January, 1900, first to 4 per cent. and then to 3½ per cent., and in the following May the rate was fixed at 3 per cent., where it stood until last Thursday.

One of the potent factors in bringing about the advance in the French bank rate was the continuance of exchange in Paris on London at the gold export point. The Paris check rate on London has ruled around 25f. 32c. for some time past, and in the aggregate a large amount of gold has gone from Paris to London. This fact in itself, however, would hardly have been potent enough to overcome the reluctance of the Bank of France to advance its rate of discount. The view that is generally taken of the bank's action is that its managers felt convinced that the markets of the world will for some time to come be confronted with relatively high interest rates, and that the advance in its own rate was merely a recognition of this fact by the Bank of France.

On Jan. 31 last the Bank of France shareholders held their annual meeting. On that occasion M. Pallain, President of the bank, reviewed the course of the bank during the previous year. His statement to the shareholders indicates clearly the importance which the bank attached to the maintenance of its discount rate at the relatively low level of 3 per cent. He said:

"The European markets were affected by the exceptional demands from all parts of the world, and in particular from the United States. The rate of discount in London rose to 6 per cent. without that rise preventing the drain of gold, and there were reasons to fear that if not attenuated the reverberation might be felt in France and constrain the bank to raise its rate of discount. In that situation the bank had a double duty to perform—to insure to the markets at home and abroad the necessary resources to prevent a rise in the exchanges, the effects of which would have been inevitably felt in France, and to avoid favoring the speculation that would not have failed to result in a great inflation of business and if not averted in time would have ended in a crisis. The banks fulfilled their double task in the measure incumbent on them. Adopting a monetary policy that has been justified by events, the bank by discounting the English bills assisted the London market with the funds necessary to enable it to traverse that difficult conjecture. The bank did not part with its gold heedlessly and without the certainty that it was being sent where its action would be the most efficacious and where it was to the interest of French trade to prevent a possible crisis.

"In the exercise of the liberty conferred on the bank by its statutes to discount foreign bills, it took in that paper for a sum equivalent to the amount of the gold sent to places where temporary assistance was needed for legitimate requirements and with the certitude that it would return. At the same time the paper offered to us for discount with the visible view of obtaining the means of facilitating an exaggerated speculation abroad was refused.

"The constitution of a large cash reserve has been objected to sometimes as immobilizing capital unproductively. If people would only reflect that the bank's reserve by its presence in its vaults procured to several thousand millions of commercial paper circulating in France a rate of discount 3, and sometimes 4, per cent. lower than in neighboring countries, they would be led to the conclusion that an appreciable material profit has accrued to merchants and manufacturers."

Such being the attitude of the management of the Bank of France, its decision last week to advance its discount rate may rightfully be regarded as one of the most important recent events in the international money markets.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Forecast of the Federal Bureau for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Weather Bureau's forecast for the Cotton States for Monday and Tuesday is as follows:

North Carolina—Fair, cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer in the interior, fresh to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina—Fair, slightly cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, light to fresh west to southwest winds.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

CHARITY TRUST POSTPONED.

Mr. Lewisohn's Resignation Taken to Mean its Failure at This Time.

The resignation of Adolph Lewisohn from the Presidency of the Federation of Contributors to Jewish Communal Institutions in New York, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, was taken by many prominent Jewish philanthropists and charity workers to mean that the federation idea would be abandoned, for the present at least. Several contributors interviewed yesterday said they believed President Lewisohn's retirement meant the failure of what they called "an effort to handle the charities by trust methods—to make philanthropy a business of the hand and head instead of the heart."

Friends of the federation plan, however, declared that it would not be dropped. Nathan Bijur, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said last night: "There has been no dissension."

Mr. Lewisohn last night explained his resignation, saying:

"At the meeting of the Directors of the different institutions, held at the Hotel Savoy last Sunday, it was evident that there were a number of institutions that did not favor the federation. This feeling had manifested itself in other ways, and I did not desire to remain as President of an organization that was not heartily supported by all interests concerned.

"My resignation, however, should not be taken to mean that I do not favor the idea of a federation of contributors to Jewish institutions. I think the plan may be adopted in New York some time and with success. But there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have watched the development of the plan here that the present is not the right time. It may be several years before we are ready for it."

BOND ISSUE TURNED DOWN.

Mr. Schiff Defeats Proposal for New Hebrew Orphanage Financing.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday morning in the assembly room of the Orphan Asylum, 140th Street and Broadway. The meeting, which was well attended, was enlivened by an attack on ethical culture by Dr. D. C. Potter, head of the finance department of the charitable institutions of the city, and by strenuous opposition of Jacob H. Schiff to a proposed scheme for financing the institution which the society proposes to erect near Pleasantville, N. Y.

President Adolph Lewisohn presided. On the platform were the other officials, Directors, and Controller Herman A. Metz, Dr. Potter, and Louis Marshall.

President Lewisohn in his annual address said that considerable progress had been made toward establishing the institution in the country on the cottage plan, where the children would receive a good school education and a good Jewish religious training. After paying for the land purchased, costing about $30,000, there was in the treasury about $300,000 for the building fund, but at least $100,000 more was needed before it would be safe to proceed.

Controller Metz and Louis Marshall spoke briefly, and then Dr. Potter arose and said:

"Your system of philanthropy has one weakness. You pay great attention and devote considerable sums of money to ethical culture and the higher education, and you neglect the little things. By the little things I mean the care of the infants. I've often felt as if I'd like to say 'Damn ethical culture.'"

Dr. Potter's remarks were vigorously applauded, but on the same platform with him sat zealous followers of Dr. Felix Adler and his teachings.

A long resolution was read providing for the raising of funds to build and equip the new institution by an issue of bonds for $500,000 for a period not exceeding twenty-five years.

Jacob H. Schiff, as soon as the resolution was read, jumped to his feet and said:

"Mr. President, in my opinion it is rather late in the day for this institution to start to mortgage its future. The method of raising funds by issuing bonds is a most obnoxious one. If this institution cannot get its funds by ordinary contributions it had better go out of business right now. I move to lay this resolution on the table."

Mr. Schiff's motion was unanimously adopted.

The following were elected Directors to serve for a term of three years: Samuel D. Levy, Frederick Lewisohn, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Henry Solomon, Leonard Shafer, Randolph Guggenheimer, Edward R. Gerstle, and Maurice Bamberger.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY — 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. — JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

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Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

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Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,100,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.

Edmund L. Judson, Secretary & Treasurer. Rob't L. Smith, Asst. Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

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Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INEEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 106TH ST.

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Mar. 23. Bid.	Closing Mar. 23. Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1907. Highest.	Range in 1907. Lowest.	Last Sale.
250	300	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 2	*225 Feb. 14	*280 Mar. 14	*280 Mar. 14, 1907
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907 4½	..	..	*236 Dec. 10, 1906
130	..	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907 3	..	..	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
125	170	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907 5	..	..	170 Dec. 20, 1906
80	88	American Cotton Oil pf	10,188,600	Dec. 1, 1906 3	90 Jan. 21	88 Mar. 13	88 Mar. 12, 1907
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906 1	..	..	37 Mar. 16, 1906
27	33	American Linseed pf	15,750,000	Sep., 1900 1½	36 Jan. 7	27½ Mar. 9	30 Mar. 13, 1907
75	92	American Smelters Sec. pf., B	30,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1¼	93½ Jan. 7	91¾ Feb. 27	91¾ Feb. 27, 1907
200	240	American Snuff	11,091,700	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	205 Jan. 18	197½ Jan. 11	205 Mar. 1, 1907
80	100	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	99 Mar. 12	99 Mar. 12	99 Mar. 12, 1907
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*30 Mar. 15, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	79 June 26, 1905
100	106	Associated Merchants 1st pf	6,083,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	105 Feb. 4	105 Feb. 4	105 Feb. 4, 1907
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	*104 June 25, 1902
110	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct. 1, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	*110 Aug. 10, 1906
11	12	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.. ..	14½ Jan. 4	11 Mar. 15	12¾ Mar. 16, 1907
110	139½	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 3	135 Jan. 4	133 Jan. 4	135 Jan. 4, 1907
..	85	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1	85¾ Feb. 8	83 Feb. 16	83 Feb. 16, 1907
42½	49	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1	49½ Jan. 3	41 Mar. 8	42½ Mar. 15, 1907
..	70	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	71½ Mar. 10, 1900
125	140	Central & South Am. Telegraph	7,917,600	Jan. 9, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	140 May 24, 1906
190	..	Chi., Burlington & Quincy	110,338,100	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	200 Feb. 15	200 Feb. 15	200 Feb. 15, 1907
90	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906 2	*70 Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5, 1907
190	201	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Jan. 2, 1907 2	234 Jan. 4	207 Mar. 11	212 Mar. 16, 1907
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,847,600	Jan. 2, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Oct. 3, 1906
160	170	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907 3½	165 Jan. 17	160 Jan. 18	160 Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
101	109	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 27, 1907 1¼	108½ Jan. 7	106 Feb. 21	106 Feb. 21, 1907
70	101	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.. ..	95 Mar. 15	85 Mar. 15	95 Mar. 15, 1907
103	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	105 Nov. 16, 1906
160	170	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1907 1¾	*175 Feb. 26	*175 Feb. 26	*175 Feb. 26, 1907
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,279,600	Mar. 1, 1907 1	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Jan. 10, 1904
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907 3½	90½ Jan. 14	93½ Feb. 19	93½ Feb. 19, 1907
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Jan. 20, 1907 1½	73 Jan. 15	69 Jan. 4	73 Jan. 15, 1907
15	20	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.. ..	18 Jan. 7	15 Jan. 2	16 Jan. 8, 1907
..	..	Detroit & Mackinac pf	950,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	*90 Feb. 15	*90 Feb. 15	*90 Feb. 15, 1907
4	9	Detroit Southern t. r.	9,506,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 Nov. 13, 1906
20	40	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,459,300	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 June 27, 1906
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 15, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*142¾ Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	10,254,700	Jan. 2, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	177 Mar. 21, 1906
..	80	Electric Storage Battery	16,000,200	Jan. 2, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	84¾ Jan. 29, 1906
63	70	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906 4	.. ..	.. ..	69 Dec. 4, 1906
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1900 2½	.. ..	.. ..	89 Oct. 2, 1906
45	55	**Federal Sugar Refining**	6,077,200	.. ..	60 Feb. 13	42 Feb. 5	59 Feb. 18, 1907
110	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*110 Aug. 8, 1906
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907 5	.. ..	.. ..	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	*97 Sep. 10, 1906
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*101 May 18, 1903
..	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907 1½	115 Jan. 19	115 Jan. 19	115 Jan. 19, 1907
95	100	Hocking Valley trust rects.	3,214,800	.. ..	114 Mar. 6	100 Mar. 14	100 Mar. 14, 1907
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25, 1907 50c	85 Feb. 25	85 Feb. 25	85 Feb. 25, 1907
..	102	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	*99½ Jan. 31	*98¼ Feb. 18	*98¼ Feb. 18, 1907
172	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
..	..	**Kanawha & Mich.** rects.	.. ..	.. ..	63 Jan. 29	63 Jan. 29	63 Jan. 29, 1907
6	10	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.. ..	11 Jan. 14	10 Feb. 27	10 Feb. 27, 1907
35	40	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904 1½	*37½ Mar. 14	*37½ Mar. 14	*37½ Mar. 14, 1907
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,200,000	Mar. 1, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
41	73	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Nov. 15, 1906 4	69½ Jan. 4	40 Jan. 23	48 Feb. 9, 1907
81	76	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 3	75 Mar. 12	63½ Jan. 19	75 Mar. 12, 1907
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	99¼ Mar. 14, 1903
90	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	95 Sep. 7, 1906
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1907 6	.. ..	.. ..	335 Dec. 17, 1906
..	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,512,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60 Sep. 7, 1906
125	190	**Michigan Central**	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1907 3	*125 Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6, 1907
90	..	Maryland Coal	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1906 4	.. ..	.. ..	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	6,699,000	Feb. 8, 1903 1½	.. ..	.. ..	67 Dec. 19, 1904
..	..	Michigan State Telephone	3,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 Aug. 15, 1906
..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf	2,285,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	92 July 6, 1906
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Jan. 31, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P.	17,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	92¾ Sep. 15, 1905
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 3½	.. ..	.. ..	182 Oct. 15, 1906
20¼	23	**Nat. of Mexico** 2d pf	21,989,000	.. ..	27 Feb. 14	23 Mar. 13	23¼ Mar. 16, 1907
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	42 Feb. 1, 1907
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light	20,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26¾ Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf	10,000,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	81 Oct. 24, 1906
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 1½	110 Jan. 16	110 Jan. 16	110 Jan. 16, 1907
69	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	Nov. 1, 1907 4	91¾ Jan. 7	79¾ Mar. 6	79¾ Mar. 6, 1907
36	38	New York Dock	7,000,000	.. ..	42 Jan. 3	32 Mar. 16	32 Mar. 16, 1907
70	80	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	83 Dec. 4, 1906
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1907 5	365 Mar. 7	365 Mar. 7	385 Mar. 7, 1907
120	130	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	127¾ Nov. 13, 1906
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	40 Sep. 5, 1905
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,100	Jan. 15, 1907 4	.. ..	.. ..	209¼ Sep. 6, 1900
90	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,526,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	103 Jan. 20, 1906
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,300	July 3, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	80 Oct. 11, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	July 3, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*55 Feb. 20, 1906
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,053,000	Feb. 1, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	83¼ June 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia St. T. ($50)	30,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*177½ Aug. 1, 1906
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	*122 Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	Jan. 8, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*174 Nov. 2, 1906
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1907 3	.. ..	.. ..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
¾	1¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	1 Jan. 10	¾ Mar. 11	¾ Mar. 11, 1907
2¾	4	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1902 ½	.. ..	4 Nov. 5, 1906	4 Nov. 5, 1906
80	92	**Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. cfs.**	8,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 2	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Nov. 2, 1906
80	85¼	Reading 2d pf. ($50)	42,000,000	Nov. 10, 1906 2	94 Jan. 7	83 Mar. 16	83 Mar. 16, 1907
106	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 4	.. ..	.. ..	*206 Oct. 17, 1906
126½	134	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907 1¼	*125 Feb. 19	*125 Feb. 19	*125 Feb. 19, 1907
105	106	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	10,351,400	Dec. 15, 1906 1½	100 Feb. 11	100 Feb. 11	100 Feb. 11, 1907
40	49	Rutland pf	9,057,860	Jan. 15, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	48 Dec. 18, 1906
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 Nov. 21, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15, 1902 2½	.. ..	.. ..	61 Dec. 26, 1906
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31 Nov. 20, 1906
160	175	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1907 5	.. ..	.. ..	180 Jan. 3, 1906
90	70	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L cfs. ($1,000)	10,416,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	71 Feb. 26, 1907
100	125	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L pf. cfs.	6,211,700	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	.. ..	.. ..	133 Jan. 10, 1906
..	..	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	103 Feb. 6	100 Mar. 5	100 Mar. 5, 1907
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907 ½	.. ..	.. ..	40 Apr. 20, 1903
50	..	**Texas Central**	3,649,400	July 16, 1906 5	.. ..	.. ..	55 Nov. 3, 1905
20	..	Texas Central pf	324,500	Jan. 15, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	90 Nov. 14, 1905
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,800	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*17¼ Feb. 11, 1907
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*17¼ Feb. 11, 1907
5¾	7	**Union Bag & Paper**	16,000,000	.. ..	8½ Jan. 15	5¾ Mar. 14	*150 Oct. 3, 1906
105	..	United Fruit	15,782,000	Jan. 15, 1907 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	6 Mar. 16, 1907
..	..	United Rys. of St. L. pf	12,983,200	Jan. 10, 1907 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	114½ Feb. 20, 1906
6	12	United States Leather	62,282,700	.. ..	12 Jan. 16	12 Jan. 16	85 Dec. 20, 1906
101½	112	United States Leather pf	62,282,300	Jan. 2, 1907 1½	112 Jan. 10	100 Jan. 18	12 Jan. 16, 1907
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Dec. 30, 1906 3½	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jan. 18, 1907
..	87	**Vandalia**	14,049,500	Feb. 15, 1907 2½	93 Jan. 15	87½ Mar. 4	175 Oct. 15, 1905
..	8¼	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903 1	0¾ Feb. 14	8 Jan. 2	87½ Mar. 4, 1907
..	57	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Jan. 19, 1907 1¼	57 Feb. 9	50 Feb. 25	8¼ Feb. 9, 1907
225	300	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1907 5	288 Jan. 18	279 Mar. 5	50 Feb. 25, 1907
160	165	West. El. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Jan. 10, 1907 2½	.. ..	.. ..	270 Mar. 5, 1907
							162 Nov. 16, 1906

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 23, 1907. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 23, 1907. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 06	235	245
Astor National	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	330	330
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Chase National	5,000,000	5	S	Dec 12, 06	290	335
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 07	390	410
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	145	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	250	255
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	240	250
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	700	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 07	175	180
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	165
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	300	307
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Jan. 1, 07	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Jan. 1, 07	650	..
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	195	205
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 06	350	370
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	145	155
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 07	435	..
Germania	200,000	40	S	Nov 1, 06	900	..
Greenwich	200,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	250	265
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	230	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	560	575
Interboro	100,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	125	150
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	..	..	.....	127	..
Irv. Nat. Exch. ($50)	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	170	200
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000

Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

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ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer
F. L. GRIFFEN, Mgr. Brooklyn Banking Dept.

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WALL ST., COR. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits
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26 NASSAU STREET — COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY — NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

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INDEPENDENT OF THE CONTROL OF ANY SINGLE INTEREST

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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JOHN A. HILTON.....3d V. Pres. & Treas.
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Edwin Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
Frank J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
George J. Gould,	E. F. C. Young.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.
MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.
WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attorney for Executors,
No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

STERN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. STERN, late of the Town of West Orange, of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, and having had a place for the regular transaction of business in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. Guiterman, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 2d day of April, 1907.—Dated New York City, September 17th, 1906. WILMA P. STERN, Executrix; ALBERT STERN and FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. M. S. GUITERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

McGUIRE, SAMUEL K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL K. McGUIRE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1906. MARY JANE McGUIRE, Administratrix. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix.

STOIBER, GUSTAVUS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS H. STOIBER, late of Silverton, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1907.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1906. LAURA M. STOIBER, LOUIS L. HAINES, Ancillary Executors. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Executors, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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The New York Times.
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THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Pittsburg Reports Flood Losses to Iron makers Have Been Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The week has been one of great interest in the iron and steel business. That the big Steel Corporation and the makers of independent pig iron have agreed to bury the hatchet is now conceded by all, since the mysterious visit of President Corey to Pittsburg and his rumored conference with some of the leading independent producers of iron after a long session with his own people here. Purchases of pig iron since the visit of Corey warrant this belief. The corporation itself took on 9,000 tons of iron, although it had announced some time ago that there would be no more iron needed and that it would not buy from the independents.

More than anything else did the purchase of 36,000 tons of pig iron ostensibly from the Cherry Valley Iron Company, but really from the Snyder independent interests here, tell the tale of the buried hatchet. This sale was made last Wednesday, and the price was $22, it being second quarter iron. The Cambria Steel Company was really the first to start the boycott against pig iron held up by the producers. While others, including the big corporation, talked the Cambria people acted, and declined to exercise an option which it had on 50,000 tons of iron because the price at which it would have had to take the iron on was to the mind of the Cambria people prohibitive, so the producers were notified that there would be no sale in case of that stock of 50,000 tons, which had already been put down as a sale by producers.

Then followed the corporation with its declaration, and the producers went into the air. Then came Corey to Pittsburg to pour oil on the troubled waters. He did well. The producers, independent and otherwise, were told that there would be no boycott of their goods; that the corporation would take all the pig iron it could get—but the prices must be within reason. On this basis matters were settled. The Cambria came in for 36,000 tons at a figure lower than that which they would have had to pay before, and they have 14,000 tons yet to buy. The Steel Corporation took on 9,000 tons and has inquired for more, something like 25,000 tons being wanted at some future date.

The story has been widely printed that the Steel Corporation was in dire straits over damages by the flood, one story being that 25,000 tons of iron was lost daily through the flooding of the furnaces. The fact is that the Steel Corporation did not lose more than 10,000 tons production all told by the flood. In order to lose 25,000 tons per day it would be necessary to have not less than fifty blast furnaces out of commission at once.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	C. Gt. Wn. pf. A	1⅞
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Det. United	1
Beth. Steel	1¼	Gen. Chemical pf.	1½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	5	Hock. Valley pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump	1	St. L. Sthwest.	1¾
Int. Steam Pump pf.	3	Third Avenue	2⅜
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	1½
North American	2	U. S. Pipe pf.	1¼
Pitts. Coal pf.	2	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E. 2d	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1¾	Kan. & Mich.	13
Amal. Copper	7¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2
Am. Beet Sugar	1	Kan. City So.	1½
Am. Can pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	7⅛
Am. Car & Fdy.	4½	Long Island	2
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Mackay Cos.	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Manhattan	2
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Mex. Central	2
Am. Locomotive	6½	M., St. P., S. S. M.	11
Am. Smelting	12	Mo., K. & Texas	5¼
Am. Smelting pf.	7	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	1⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Sugar	1	Nat. Biscuit	4
Am. Sugar pf.	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3½
Am. Tel. & Cable	11⅝	Nat. Enam. pf.	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	7½	Nat. Lead	5
Am. Tob. pf.	3	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1⅜
Am. Woolen	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Anaconda Copper	5⅝	N. Y. Central	3½
At., T. & S. F.	2⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	3½
Atl. Coast Line	8½	Norf. & Westn.	6
Balt. & Ohio	7½	North. Pacific	11¼
Beth. Steel pf.	5	Nor. P. rcts. 6% pd.	10
Brook. Rap. Tr.	5⅝	Ont. Mining	1¾
Brook. Union Gas	2	Pacific Coast	5
Can. Southern	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4
Can. Pacific	3	Pacific Mail	2⅜
Cent. Leather	4¼	Pennsylvania	5⅝
Cent. Leather pf.	2	Peop. Gas, Chi.	3
Cent. of N. J.	15	Peo. & Eastern	1
Ches. & Ohio	5¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	3¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	5½
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	5	Pullman Co	1
Chi. Gt. Westn.	1⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	4
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	3⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1	Reading	11
C., M. & St. Paul	5⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	2¼
C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs. 10% pd.	5¼	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	7
Chi. & Northwest.	11¼	Rock Island	1⅞
C. St. P., M. & O.	6	Rock Island pf.	3
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	5	Sears-Roebuck pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	7
Col. F. & Iron pf.	18	Southern Pacific	6⅜
Col. Southern	4⅝	Southern Ry.	3
Col. & Hock. Coal	1⅝	South. Ry. pf.	3¾
Consol. Gas	3½	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	7
Corn Prod. Ref.	1⅛	Tenn. C. & Iron	2
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	2	Tenn. Copper	3½
Del. & Hudson	16	Texas Pacific	2⅞
Del., L. & W.	15	Tol. Rys. & L.	1
Den. & Rio Gde.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2⅝
Den. & Rio Gde. pf.	2	T., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Dist. Securities	1 4	Twin City R. T.	5½
D. Co. of Am. pf.	1	Union Pacific	12½
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	6	United Cigar pf.	5
Erie	5½	Us. Rys. Invest.	7½
Erie 1st pf.	8	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	7½
Erie 2d pf.	10¾	U. S. Pipe	2⅜
Fed. Min. & Sm.	4	U. S. Realty	2⅜
Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	4½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	8½
Gen. Chemical	2⅜	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Gen. Electric	3¾	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	4½
Granby C.	7	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	3¾
Gt. Northern pf.	13⅜	U. S. Steel	4⅞
Gt. Nor. ore ctfs.	6½	U. S. Steel pf.	3½
Havana Electric	4½	Utah Copper	3
Havana Elec. pf.	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
H. B. Claflin	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2¾
Ill. Central	11	Va. Iron, C. & C.	8
Inger.-Rand	2⅜	Wabash pf.	3½
Inger.-Rand pf.	1½	West. Maryland	6
Inter.-Metro.	2	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅛
Inter.-Metro. pf.	4½	Wis. Central	1
Int. Paper pf.	1½		
Iowa Cent. pf.	6¾		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Leather 5s	1	Erie genl. 4s	2
Cent. Pacific 1st	1	Mex. Centl. con.	1
Cent. Pacific 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
C., M. & St. P., M. Pt. 5s	2¼	Seab. Air Line 4½s	2⅜
		Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1½	At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	2	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	Brook. R. Tr. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1½		
At., T. & S. F. con.	5½		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 25.

American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
Aurora, Elgin & Eastern Railway.—Dividend payable April 6 to holders of record this date.
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.—Books close.
Citizens' Union Realty & Mortgage Co.—Books close.
Dallas Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Equitable Trust Co.—Books close.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
International Salt Co.—Annual meeting.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.—Books close.
National Licorice Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Oriental Bank Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.—Special meeting.
Washington Trust Co.—Books close.

Tuesday, March 26.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Celluloid Co.—Annual meeting.
Corn Products Co.—Annual meeting.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
E. W. Bliss Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Greene Gold-Silver Co.—Annual meeting. Dividend payable on preferred.
Hall Signal Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Mohawk Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
New Idea Quicksilver Mining Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Co.—Special meeting.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 27.

Allen-Ditchett Co.—Annual meeting.
Associated Merchants.—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Canadian Westinghouse Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Books close.
New Amsterdam National Bank—Books close.
National Lead Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
United Railways of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western Stone Co.—Books close.

Thursday, March 28.

American Ice Securities Co.—Annual meeting.
J. G. White Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
North Star Mines.—Dividend payable.
Pere Marquette—Postponed annual meeting.
Union Copper, Land & Mineral Co.—Annual meeting.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 29.

Corn Products Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable March 30 to holders of record this date.
Havana Electric Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Saturday, March 30.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.—Dividend payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
American Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chelsea Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Crucible Steel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Daly-Judge Mining Co.—Books close.
East Boston Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Co. of America.—Books close for annual meeting.
Equitable Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
First National Bank—Books close.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Johnstown (Penn.) Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Lincoln Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Morton Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway, Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Railway & Light Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Ohio Fuel & Supply Co.—Books close.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable April 16 to holders of record this date.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Quartette Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Shannon Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railway, Chicago.—Dividend payable.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Tretheway Mines—Dividend payable.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Switch & Signal Co.—Books close.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable April 14 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
United States Steel Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Van Norden Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western Stone Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on all classes of stock.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.

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CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d V.-President — WALTER MEACHAM, Asst Sec.

Interest is allowed on daily balances.
Letters of Credit issued by any International Banking House are sold without extra charge.
Household, Ladies' and Business accounts are solicited.
Entire charge taken of personal and real property

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended March 23, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended Mar. 23, $11,132,500

Week Ended March 23, 1907.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	95⅛	99	98⅞	99	10½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	97½	97⅝	95	95	38
American Hide & Leather 6s	87	88	86⅞	86⅞	6
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98	98	98	98	3
American Tobacco 6s	108½	108⅝	107½	108	618
American Tobacco 4s	73	73¼	72½	73	834½
American Tobacco 4s reg.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	1
American Thread 4s	93	93	92½	92½	19
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¼	100⅝	98½	99	338½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	92	92	92	92	11½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92	92	92	92	136
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	99⅞	100	94½	95	806
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	95	93¾	93¾	20
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92	109
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅛	100½	99¾	100	131½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90	90⅜	89⅝	90	63
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	94½	94½	93	93	15
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	83⅞	83⅝	82	83	229
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102	102½	102½	102½	20
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	58
Canada Southern 2d 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Carbondale & Shawneetown 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Central Branch Railway 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	18
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	9
Central Leather 5s	96⅝	97⅝	96	97½	54
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	123⅝	123	123½	124	24
Central Pacific 1st 4s	96	97	96	97	97
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114	114⅞	113½	113½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	69
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10
Ches. & Ohio 6s, Series A	104	104	104	104	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	69	70	69	69½	64
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	91½	92½	89¾	90	837
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100½	100½	26
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yards 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, SeriesA	101	101	101	101	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul term. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. Pac. & W. 5s	111	111	110½	110½	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s	103	103	102½	102½	10
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91	91	90	90	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	86½	86½	85	85	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	90½	90½	90	90	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	70	71½	69½	70	146
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116	7
Chicago, Rock. Isl. & Pac. col. 4s, Ser. P.	90	90	90	90	1
Chi., St. Louis & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	8
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	98½	97¼	97¼	20
Colorado Industrial 5s	64	64	61½	62	223
Colorado Southern 4s	90	90⅜	89⅝	90	28
Colorado Midland 4s	67	68	67	67	41
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	121	121	121	121	22
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½	1
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	99⅝	99⅞	97	97⅝	297
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	96	96	95	95	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	12
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	87	87	85½	86½	21
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾	28
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	99	99	99	99	2
Erie gen. lien 4s	81	83	81	83	53
Erie convertible Series A	84⅞	84⅞	79½	79½	154
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	84	84	84	84	8
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	35
Erie 1st consol. 7s	127	127	127	127	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	109½	109⅝	108	108¼	28
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	85	85	85	85	6
Georgia Pacific 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
Georgia & Alabama con. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Green Bay deb. B	11	11½	10	10	104
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	18
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	77⅝	79	77½	78	619
International Paper conv. 5s	90	90	89½	89½	13
International Paper 6s	105	105	104	104	4
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	114½	114½	113½	114½	4
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	95	95	95	95	2
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	80	81	79¾	80	21
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	69	69	12
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped gtd.	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	11
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102⅛	8
Lackawanna Steel 5s	97	97⅝	97	97	20
Lake Shore deb. 4s	93⅞	94	92	92⅜	37
Lake Shore 3½s	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	8
Lake Shore 3½s reg.	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	114	114	113¾	113¾	26
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	100	100	99	99	28
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99½	99¼	97	97	21
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	95½	95⅝	17
Long Island unified 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Long Island gen. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Manhattan consol. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82	82	21
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	83½	83	83	63
Mexican Central 1st inc.	22	22	21	21½	161
Mexican Central 2d inc.	16	16	16	16	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	96½	95½	95½	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83	81	81½	85
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st & ref. 4s	83½	84	81	81	61
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	112	112	110¼	110¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	25
Missouri Pacific 4s	86⅛	86½	86	86¼	10
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Missouri Pacific trust

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Executor's Sale of the

DOHERTY ESTATE

By order of CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor,

ABSOLUTE SALE

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story and basement brick buildings, stores, with three 1-story extensions.
Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

N.W.cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores.
Size 99.2 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Adjoining N. W. cor. 8th Ave. and 40th St. on Street. Frame building thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extension.
Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 100.6x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
694 and 696 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses, with stores.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. Five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores.
Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building, 28.2x71.7½x irreg.

N.W. cor. 43d St. & 9th Ave.,
607 and 609 Ninth Avenue.
Two 5-story brick flats, with store.
Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat.
Size, 25x100.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.5 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores.
Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement.
Size, 25x100.5.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. cor. West 49th Street. 5-story brick tenement, with store.
Size, 26.8½x98.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick structures, with stores.
Size, 50.3x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.

70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street } Attorneys

For maps, booklets, photographs or any other information apply at office of above attorneys or

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer OFFICES 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale
Estate of
Georgia E. Cayvan, Dec'd,
by order DANIEL FROHMAN, Executor,
351 West 122d St.,
Near Morningside Park, East.

The handsome and well-built three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in good order; hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c.; size of lot 16x100.11.

Messrs. Straley & Hasbrouck,
Attorneys, 256-7 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. H. HENNEBERRY

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

I have the particulars of a proposition located in the Forties, between 6th and 7th Avenues—now under lease for a term of 21 years at a rental of $28,000 per year with fixed charges. On an equity of about $125,000 it will show a net income at least 8% per year. Its location assures a steady increase in value.

Details will be given to principals only on application to my office—will consider propositions from 2 or more individuals to form a syndicate for the purchase of the above.

206 BROADWAY

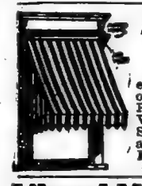

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.

Liberal Mortgage Loans
4%—4½%—5%
Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.

JAMES BOYD & CO.,
5422 BEEKMAN. 132 NASSAU STREET.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Don't you want your house painted or decorated? Yes, so kindly let me know by mail or telephone; I will call on you and send you estimates of same; work promptly attended to without any delay. A. Pinkovitz, 2,194 2d Av. Telephone call, 2374 Harlem.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

Unlimited Funds
For First and Second Mortgages.
ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ
32 Broadway Phone 1411 Broad

1st Morigage Money 2nd Manhattan Property
QUICK ACTION ON GOOD APPLICATIONS.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

2D MORTGAGES 2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances on purchase money mortgages.
M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

$26,000
Three special funds, $26,000 each, to loan on first mortgages, Manhattan property; owners, apply immediately. John A. Osborne, 62 Cedar Street.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

MONEY TO LOAN
3 Special Sums of Money:
$8,000—$12,000—$60,000 at 5%.
Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

FOUR BROADWAY STORES
Including a business corner, with apartments, all rented, near Subway station; great future. H. Edsall, 154 Nassau St.

HERBERT R. SNYDER
APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

$300,000 @ 4½%
Choice loans only. Amounts to suit.
FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5% for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WILLIAMS MOORE & CO., 49 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6462-6463 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

A former

owner of Real Estate, who had not insured his Title in this Company, after disposing of his property and investing the proceeds, might be sued on his Warranty Deed for some defect in the Title. If he held our Policy the expense and loss would be ours and not his.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street. (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)
MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
(Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.)

FOR SALE

EXTRA LARGE PLOT, at a low price, for improvement. 31ST ST., near 5TH AVE.
ALSO
32D ST., ADJ. 5TH AVE., 66x197.6, having two fronts. Suitable for high-class building.
ALSO
36TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AVE., 5,000 sq. ft., at a reasonable price.
ALSO
41ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE., 22 ft. front.
ALSO
MADISON AVE., NEAR 28TH ST., full size lot for business improvement.

For particulars of the above and other properties Apply to or address

GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (11236) 3 East 35th St.

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

A CORNER PLOT OF 10,000 SQ. FT., IN ACTIVE DOWNTOWN SECTION, FOR $350,000; VERY EASY TERMS; RENTS CARRY THE PROPERTY; YEARLY LEASES; SOLD TO CLOSE ESTATE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

West Side.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 488 St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. 4½ per cent. first mortgage, balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 5½ per cent., payable in installments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

!!! GREATEST BARGAIN ON BROADWAY!!! Elegant modern six-story apartment house with stores, 40x100; close to Subway station; actual rental, $8,800; price, $78,000; very suitable terms; principals only. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

East Side.

Bargain.—Must sell quick, two 4-story and basement triple flats; 4 rooms and bath; cold water; rent over $4,309; mtge., $24,000; second mtge. to suit; E. 144th St.; houses in best condition. Apartment 14, 893 E. 138th St.

A corner on Third Av., near 125th St., 50x100; six-story building, all leased; shows very attractive income on the whole price; very easy terms. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

$19,000—Four-story double flat, near Madison Av.; hot water; open plumbing; fine condition. Address "Owner," Adv. Office, 2,110 Third Av.

Handsome 4-story and base, single flat, near Lex. Av., Yorkville; 7 rooms and bath each floor; sacrifice at $19,500; easy terms. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Will sell or lease for long term a 5-story business building, 58th St., near 5th Av.; will make alterations to suit tenant. N. Lamlein, 1,511 3d Av. Tel. 3037—79th.

Chance!!!—One of the finest brownstone dwellings in the 90's, near Lexington Av., offered at $14,500; possession. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Store Property.—Four-story below 106th, adjacent 3d Av.; $12,500. Meyering, 134 West 31st.

Only $38,000.—5-story triple, corner, stores, 1,340 Park Av.; 15 to 20% on investment; cash, $5,000. 247 East 117th St.

Doctor's Opportunity.—Second Av. corner dwelling, 4 story and basement, only $27,000; bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th.

East Thirties, Near 2d Av.—5-story improved tenement; no violations; price, $25,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$5,000 cash buys Second Avenue store property in the 70s; no brokers. Tisch & Co., 957 3d Av.

For Lease—East side avenue tenement property, 90s, with stores; bargain. Schwab, 200 B'way.

Avenue B.—3-story flat, 12 rooms to floor, $20,750. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

SURER THAN STOCKS
BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
An Investment in Lots in the Nearest High Class Development to Herald Square

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

NEW YORK CITY

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels, Bridges, and improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE. NO ASSESSMENTS.
RESTRICTED SUFFICIENTLY TO INSURE AN IDEAL HOMESITE OR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Send Postal To-day for Beautiful Map and Views.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 487 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $60.

QUEENSBORO HILL.

PRICES
TRANSPORTATION
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IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS
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PRICES WILL ADVANCE THIS SPRING.

Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38.

QUEENS MANOR
HOME SITES
SEND FOR MAPS AND VIEWS
READ REALTY CO.,
44 Court St., Brooklyn.
39 E. 42d St., New York.
Queens office open Sundays.

Party will sell two lots, fully improved, including sewers, in Flushing, near station, convenient to schools and churches; low figure; part payment if necessary. Address A. T., Box 139 Times Downtown.

Block front, 10 lots, on Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica; three blocks from new depot; $12,600; all improvements; title policy free. J. A. Anderson, 642 East 156th St., Bronx.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT.
Prominent West Side Corner; 12-story apartment house, containing 36 apartments; net return of eleven per cent. on $600,000; other desirable property might be considered as part payment.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO,
206 BROADWAY.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
In the Up-town Dry Goods District
New loft building, 75x92, all leased,
PAYING ABOUT 7% NET
without mortgage. Terms to Suit.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 W. 22d St.
Or your own Broker.

5th Av., quadruple, $36,500; rent $3,600; 5-story double, improvements, $25,000; rent $2,920; Bradhurst Av. corner, $5,000 cash; pays 11%; Morningside Av., 5-story double; price $23,750; 8th Av., 40x100, six-story, $7,000 cash; Bradhurst Av., five-story double, $22,000; 8th Av., 40x100, six-story, $7,000 cash; 7th Av., six-story, 40x100; price $67,500; West 123d, near Broadway, triple, 33x100, $47,000; 2d Av., four-story double, $3,000 cash.
2,774 8th Av. BARRY & CO. 2,525 7th Av.

Price $39,750; Rents $4,368.
Cash required, $8,250.
15% INVESTMENT
5-story double flat near Broadway.
The cheapest house of this description on the west side; quick action necessary.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

A CHOICE CORNER
Amsterdam Avenue, near 125th Street!
Modern 15-room triple, three stores; all modern improvements; require only $17,500 cash. Great Speculative Investment!!!
HERMAN ARNS CO.,
330 WEST 42D STREET.

$30,000.
18-foot 4-story-and-basement brownstone residence, near Broadway, below 75th St.; bath extension, 2 baths, open plumbing; hardwood trim and parquet floors; easy terms.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

CHOICE CORNER.
Wadsworth Av., near Subway station; 61x95; excavated; with or without building loan; might exchange. A. F. Koelble, 71 Nassau St.

A.—6 West 83d St.; beautiful dwelling; electric light, 2 baths; newly decorated; absolutely lowest price for one week only $21,750.
248 West 30th St.; 25 ft. tenement, $35,000. Conway & Corduke, 90 William; afternoons.

Exceptionally well located single flat near Subway and "L" stations; building in perfect order; fully rented; price, $25,000; easy terms, or would consider trade for larger proposition. R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., cor. 129th St.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

A private house, west side, 70 West 89th St., 20x100, 4-story and basement, 14 rooms, 2 baths; 1st mortgage $25,000, 2d mortgage $4,000; price $35,000. William H. Winters, 1,845 Madison Av.

Three Story Dwelling
West 122d St.; 18 feet wide; price low; possession. A. F. KOELBLE, 71 Nassau St.

Well-built 6-story store and loft building, leased, $6,800; equity, $18,000; will consider other property in trade; send complete particulars. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

Bargain.—Four-story double flat on a full lot, in perfect order, for $14,250; not much more than price of lot; a good-paying proposition. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., cor. 129th.

Substantial Investment.—5 stories, 50-feet front, 5 families on a floor; good renting house; in fine location; can be bought right. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

For Sale—7th Av. apartment, 5-story, with stores, 38x100; all rented; at a bargain to quick buyer. Swartwout & Co., 1,582 Park Av., corner 125th St.

Builders, Speculators.—Widow will sacrifice plot, (dwellings,) 87.6x98.9, West 28th St., opposite new park, $32,000. Cahen, Agent, 200 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Near 9th Av., below 59th St.—14-room tenement; mortgage, $23,000; rents, $3,500; price, $31,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

$4,500.—Cash price $19,500; will buy five-story double tenement, fully improved; no violations; in West 30's; rented in floors. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—On upper West End Av.; private dwelling, in excellent condition; price moderate; no agents. J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

Plot 50x100, 138th St., near Lenox Av.; bargain; terms to suit. Owner, Geo. Schwappenhauser, 2,536 8th Av.

Two 6-story triples, near office; price, $65,000; mortgage, $46,000; rent, $6,700; good condition. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Tenth Av., Near 54th.—4-story front and rear tenements; price, $30,000; mortgage, $20,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

75x100, 11th, near 42d, $45,000; suitable terms; plottage cheaper than single lots. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

87th St.—Three-story extension, near Drive; owner going abroad; bargain. Owner, Box 839 Times, Times Square.

Bargain.—162 West 133d; 17x100; 3-story and basement dwelling; all improvements; price $13,000; mtge. $8,000 at 4½. Beck, 211 W. 103d.

Washington Heights.

Three-story and basement private, 20x112.6, opposite Jumel Mansion, 457 West 162d St. Inquire of C. F. Haitman, 167 West 145th St.

Attractive, large, modern, double house, 5 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 325 Broadway.

Elegant 3-story and basement private; possession; $30,000. Terms. Miller Company, 393 8th Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

EVER KNOW ANY ONE WHO DID NOT MAKE MONEY WHO BOUGHT NEAR A PARK?

Kissena Park North.

FRONTING KISSENA LAKE PARK,
THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT FLUSHING

Fully improved, near railroad station; convenient to schools and churches; two trolley lines; paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, including SEWERS. THE BEST proposition in all New York City.

The Belmont Tunnel will open Aug. 1st, and prices will double and treble. NOW is the time to buy, before the advance.

LOTS AND PLOTS. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.

Call or write for our new Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1,123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A Mile of Shore Front
is only one of the many attractions of Douglas Manor.

WESTMORELAND

practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved and will be ready for the market May 1st.

Send for maps and booklets.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica.
One block from third-rail depot.

T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Have it fixed and without worry by leasing your apartment houses and tenements to reliable, successful man.
F. S. JUSTICE, 140 West 42d.

DWELLINGS, WEST SIDE.
Do not send particulars unless as follows:
Four-story, high stoop; dining room extension; three rooms deep on second floor, exclusive of bathroom.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 989 Eighth Av.

Bids wanted on contract work for cutting and grading streets in Westchester County; 35 minutes out. Grade and specification ready, work to start at once. The Hailey Land and Improvement Company, 104-106 East 125th St., New York City.

Flats and tenements that can be bought with $5,000 to $20,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$275,000 to loan in small amounts 5% Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 68 William St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $180 an acre; inspection invited.
No. 2—112 acres, fine view Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station; 32 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

COMFORT FOR THE SUMMER.
30 miles New York, mile to station; 2 acres lawn; 400 feet elevation; driveways, hedges, abundance of shade; numerous plants, shrubs; MODERN COUNTRY SEAT, with all improvements; 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, magnificent decorations, open fireplaces, etc.; sale $22,500; rental $1,800 per year. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

ACREAGE—ACREAGE.

25;	33 miles, Hudson Road....	$8,500	State
51;	43 miles, Hudson Road....	6,000	Roads.
122;	44 miles, Hudson Road....	12,000	Short
112;	40 miles, Putnam R. R...	20,000	drive
150;	42 miles, Hudson Road	25,000	Stations.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BUSINESS IN THIS.
40 acres tillable land, $4,000; about hour out on Hudson; high land; excellent views; house, barns, outbuildings; good condition; orchards, all kinds fruit, woodland, lawn, shade.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Furnished house to let; fourteen rooms, situated on Shawangunk Mountains, for season. A. D. Wood, 471 9th Av., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Virginia Ideal Climate of the World.
Many New Yorkers seeking beautiful old homesteads, and there are but a few left; 506 acres, 44 miles from Danville, Southern R. R.; one mile from station; splendid location; telephone, free delivery; large house, beautiful trees; property enhancing in value; would sell for $14,000, including stock, &c., take back mortgage for $9,000. Address Owner, Box 804 Times Square.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Factory a Factor

Anticipating the wants of the small manufacturer who requires plenty of light, air and unobstructed floor space, we are erecting right in the heart of Long Island City a series of four story, modern labor saving factory buildings, equipped with all safety appliances, assuring a very low rate of insurance.

These factories are for sale on convenient terms or to rent in floors or as an entirety.

Write for our book of plans and schedule, "A Study in How to Own a Factory Instead of Paying Rent." It tells the story.

15 minutes from downtown or uptown New York by Subway.

LONG ISLAND CITY FACTORY CO.
New York Offices, 140 Nassau St.

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3 BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND.
25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.
Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.
Central Park, 100 acres, at $400.00 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

A magnificent, modern residence, 45 minutes out, at Sea Cliff, Long Island; stable, garage, &c.; six acres of ground; for sale or exchange for city property. Exchange, Box 136 Times Downtown.

---

89 acres, $1,600 an acre; exceptional location; bargain; between Lynbrook and Rockville Centre. Box 152 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Fine furnished cottages to rent for season. Patchogue, near bay. R. H. Metcalf, Patchogue, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 123 acres of land, of which 80 acres are woods, with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.

LONSBERY & THARP,
7 E. 42D ST., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
Situated in the rolling country near Grantatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $55,000, 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
JACOBS, 33 East 125th St.

Pleasantville—The finest plot for subdivision in village; fronts two main streets; small expense, subdivide; good house, outbuildings; about thirty acres; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. County home, acreage. Cooley & West, Main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Mount Vernon.

Bargain—Ten-room house, all improvements; four rooms on first floor; asking $5,750; high ground. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, perfect order; high ground; lot 50x120; $9,500; terms to suit. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

New single cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,800. H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

Sale, rental; New Rochelle, Pelham; owner, Hayes, 417 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

A.—New 9-room cottage, restricted park; $5,500. H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5822—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

COMPLETE INFORMATION
regarding rental and sale properties in
WHITE PLAINS
PLEASANTVILLE, SCARSDALE.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 418

For Sale—A choice lot overlooking town of White Plains, N. Y.; all improvements; three minutes from railroad station; Lot No. 103, Fisher Map, on Chestnut Hill Av.; 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; price, $2,750; subject to change without notice. Owner, 245 West 138th St., N. Y.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant. Caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown, 63 West 33d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance
(INCORPORATED,)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

Near Hackensack, Susquehanna Railroad.—Attractive eight-room, nearly new house; all modern improvements; stable, poultry house, shade trees, and fruit vines; plot, 100x200; near neighbors, school, and station; convenient boating, bathing, fishing; bottom price, $4,100; $2,100 cash; inspection mornings only by appointment. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

$4,000.—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards; house, barns. 234 West 104th St.

At Morristown.—Complete residence for sale by owner. Send for picture. Egerton Brown, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Arlington.—10-room house, lot 85x180, $10,000; terms easy. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

One-half double house, 6 rooms, furnished. Box 495, Suffern, N. Y.

Jersey City.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES TO LET
6 AND 8 TROY STREET
Thoroughly modern All improvements
Handsomely decorated
Lower floor, 5 rooms and bath, rent $26
Upper floor, 6 rooms and bath, rent $29
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
PRICES REASONABLE
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS
SEND FOR LIST
CHARLES H. NICOLL
781 SUMMIT AVENUE JERSEY CITY

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realise the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

Valuable tract land, comprising 21 acres; old-fashioned residence, 12 rooms; fortune in living on property and yearly selling lots about house; near centre town and depot; value house, 5 acres, $7,500; 21 acres, $21,000. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

$3,000 buys 8-room house, 1¼ acres, near bay and depot; $7,500 buys 12-room residence, all improvements, 5 acres, stable, &c., overlooking bay, near depot, Pleasant Plains; 1-3 cash. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

MONEY TALKS

$500

is a LOT OF MONEY to *waste* in speculating with "almost near" New York suburbs; but a *very small* sum to use for making cash payment on a lot in

MORRIS PARK

which is in the

"Heart of the Bronx."

Your investment is SAFE, your profits are SURE and IMMEDIATE.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars.

Address Dept. C,
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Bedford Park.
The finest residential section of the Bronx. Transit facilities unsurpassed.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
A choice selection at prices ranging from $6,500 to $30,000.
TWO AND THREE FAMILY HOUSES.
A complete list of modern houses at attractive prices, $5,500 to $15,000.
E. J. Kehoe,
2,734 Webster Av., foot Bronx Park L Station.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 46TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements;
MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mt. Hope, Tremont's Residential Section. Situated 2 Blocks East Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily; Caretakers on Premises.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES
1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE.,
Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.
6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.
Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or
Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

$1,500 cash buys elegant one-family semi-detached dwelling, eight rooms and laundry, perfect condition; finest location; near Crotona Park; convenient to Subway or elevated; price, $7,500. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

For an Investor.—One of the best-built corners in the Bronx, two blocks from Subway station; always fully rented; can be bought right; $15,000 necessary; price, $70,000. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

Cheapest corner in Williamsbridge, 106x100, actually sacrificed to quick purchaser; letters positively ignored. See Williams, of Williamsbridge, near Williamsbridge Station, Bronx.

Rare opportunity.—A well-built, excellent paying apartment, fully occupied; guaranteed rent $7,300; price $66,500. Builder G. E., Box 141 Times, Downtown.

10-room house, with plot 50x160; all improvements; price, $7,500.00; cash, $2,500.00; easily alter for two-family. Bensel, corner Webster and McLean Avs.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bedford Park! Decatur Av., (205th,) plot 50x100; also corner, 47x100; choice location. Address "Owner," Adv. Office, 2,110 Third Av.

One-family houses from $3,500 up. Two-family houses from $7,000 up. Sqneborn & Co., Webster Av., Bedford Park.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. Q. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Money to Loan—$1,000, $2,000, $4,000, 1st or second mortgages. Losers, 871 Brook Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.
OTTO SINGER, Builder
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY LOTS
In the Bronx or country while beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre, transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, small monthly payments if desired, for home or investment unparalleled. Albert Edwards, owner, 216 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Decatur St., elegant location, 20x100; stone dwelling, 12 rooms, store room, bath, hardwood furnace; bargain, $9,000. Filante, 729 Halsey St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent, in Washington, Conn.—A furnished residence, modern improvements; 7 bedrooms; 8 acres of land. Address Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Gibson.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Good opportunity to purchase row of five-story triple flats; equity $300,000; trade considered.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

A RARE CHANCE
to get a fine store with 4 large, light rooms and bath. 159 East 97th St. Rent $35. See janitor.

A NEW CORNER STORE.
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.
NEW BUILDING.
7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

NEW STORES
168th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;
WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

---

215 GRAND STREET.
ELEGANT LIGHT, FIRST LOFT.
4,000 square feet, steam heat, elevator, two entrances. E. R. Foerschke, 107 Bible House.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,189.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Wasthenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 29, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County; together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver heretofore appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 29 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 49 to 59, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 30, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet in width of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 355 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 325 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 6, thence north along said west line 120 feet, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, thence south along said west line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows: Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,868.81 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 844.3 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence west, parallel with the said right of way line, 1,053.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east of a line 385 feet east of and parallel with the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, as the same runs through the said south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 633 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same extends through and south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel to and 600 feet west of said west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, acquired by the defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the railroad between the above mentioned points constructed under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 40 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 10.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 60 acres of the north 80 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, lying west of a line 600 feet distant west of and parallel with the west right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and south of the south line of Harry H. Honore, Jr.'s, subdivision of part of said northeast quarter of said Section 12.

Also the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, thence running west to a stake 280 feet and 6 inches, thence running south 924 feet 8½ inches; thence running east 280 feet 6 inches, thence running north 924 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres of land, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also Lot 10 in Block 76, and Lot 25 in Block 186, all in Chicago Heights, a subdivision in Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all the railway lines, premises, and real and personal property formerly belonging to the Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company, and latterly to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which property includes lands, docks, water rights, railways and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed, dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 3,135, beginning at Page 80, except such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

Also all of Blocks 68, 87, 86, 85, 77 and 76, in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago.

Also Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16 in Block 2, in the Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, being a subdivision of the west fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all those lands and premises lying in the northeast quarter of said Section 21, south of Twelfth Street, west of the Chicago River, east of the centre line of Dodge Street and north of the south line of Fourteenth Street projected, except Lots 9 and 10, and except that part of Lot 8 lying southeasterly of a line parallel to and 17 feet southerly from the northwesterly line of said Lot 8, and except that part of Lot 11 lying northwesterly of a line parallel with and 34 feet northerly from the southeasterly line of said Lot 11 in Block 4, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, and also except that part of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 13, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, lying easterly of a line drawn from a point on the south line of said Lot 8, 214 feet west of the southeast corner of said Lot 8 to a point on the north line of Lot 5, 134 feet west of the northeast corner of said Lot 5.

Also that part of Block 14 in said Canal Addition extending from the last above described premises southwesterly to Stewart Avenue, bounded on the north and west by the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and on the southeast by the property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

Also the south 300 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as "the Sturges tract," and any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the railroad company now has in or to the same.

Also a tract of land purchased by the said Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Nicholas Morits, containing 209.98 acres, being that part of the southwest quarter of Section 12, lying east of the right of way of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the southeast quarter of said Section 12, except the north 40 acres thereof, all in Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to $5,000,000.00, or substantially $5,000,000.00, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and $6,000,000.00 of the first mortgage bonds of said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, deposited with the complainant, the United States Trust Company of New York, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage of June 11, 1897.

Also 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Hammond and Lake Michigan Railway Company, and 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Calumet River Railway Company.

Also all other lots, pieces, or parcels of land acquired by the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, situated in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, or said County of Lake, in the State of Indiana, not specifically described herein; excepting therefrom, and from all of the foregoing, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, or any of them, described in and conveyed by a certain deed of conveyance dated as of the 26th day of October, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1905, in Book 8068 of Records, on Page 273, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is the grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is the grantee; and excepting also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land described in and conveyed by those two certain deeds from the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, one dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, April 25, 1901, in Book 7385 of Records, at Page 263, as document No. 3092077, and the other dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in said Recorder's office April 23, 1901, in Book 7384 of Records, at Page 298, as document No. 3090617; excepting also all property heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Said railroads, franchises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000.00) shall be paid in cash to the said Special Master, by an approved bidder at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase price thereof upon the confirmation by the court of such sale, either in cash or in a certified check upon or a certificate of deposit of a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master, or in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company issued under the mortgage dated June 11, 1897, to the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees, and the coupons appertaining thereto, including interest upon the unpaid coupons from the respective dates of maturity thereof; the said bonds and coupons if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid for such railroads, franchises and property shall be accepted for a sum less than $15,140,000.00, nor will any bid be considered unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of $400,000.00 in cash or in a certified check upon a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master. Such sale shall be subject to the several contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges described in said decree entered in the above-entitled cause February 20, 1907, and the purchaser of purchasers of the property sold shall take the property and accept a deed therefor subject to all such contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges and to all agreements and contracts made under authority of said courts by the receiver now in possession of said premises.

For a more particular description of the property and premises to be sold as aforesaid and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decrees now on file in said causes respectively.

Dated March 18, 1907.
HENRY W. WALES, Special Master.
STEWART & SHEARER, 45 Wall Street, New York.
WILSON, MOORE & McILVAINE,
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
Complainants' Solicitors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX MARX, plaintiff, against TELLY LUBITZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, being the northerly one-half of Lot No. 240 and all of Lot No. 239 on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," dated West Farms, September 1st, 1866, made by William G. Livingston, C. E. and Surveyor, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue, with the northerly side of 179th Street; running thence northerly along said easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to Lot No. 238 on said map; thence easterly along the division line between Lots 238 and 239 on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the rear of Lot 239; thence southerly along the rear of Lots 239 and 240 on said map ninety-nine (99) feet to the northerly side of 179th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 179th Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much of said premises as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening or widening of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.
LEWIS S. MARX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

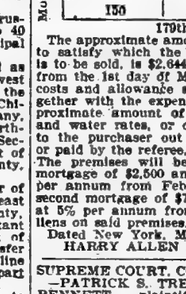

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,644.17, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $224.93, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,336.18 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $2,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from February 1, 1907, and to a second mortgage of $7,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from January 25, 1907, now liens on said premises.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1907.
HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

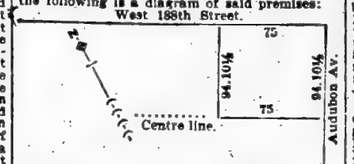

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $398.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,443.70 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $4,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $8,300, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 10th, 1906, and one for $5,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

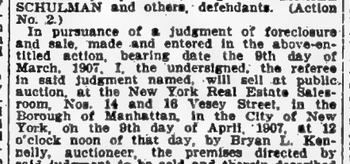

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,819.32 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $6,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,700, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $6,500, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, 7th day of February, 1907.

GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX GOEBEL, plaintiff, against FRANK J. FERRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) known and distinguished on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as lot No. 60, bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street; of New York on said map as No. 59; northerly by lot distinguished on said map by No. 42, and westerly by Lot 61. The said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be the same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.

The premises are sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $16,000 and interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

MAX S. LEVINE, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

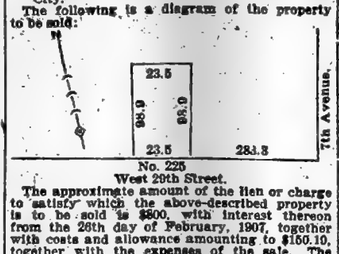

No. 225
West 29th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,819.32 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $6,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,700, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $6,500, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.

ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry R. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tesanet Romaids, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Buscher, Henry R. Wood, Charlotte Wood, Isabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank Wood, Charles W. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1906. CETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES A. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907. WM. FREDERIC LAYTON, Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 92 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1907.

JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

EASTER TRIPS
All Expenses Included.
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Atlantic City..March 28..4 days.. 15.00
Old Point Comfort and Washington..March 28..4 days.. 26.00
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50 OTHER TOURS
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THOS. COOK & SON,

BLACK HAND BLAMED FOR ITALIAN MURDER

Saloon Keeper's Wife Surprises Four Men Stabbing Her Husband to Death.

THOUGHT HIM INFORMER

He Had Been Seen Talking to Police About a Shooting—The Murderers Escape.

Another murder which the police attribute to the Black Hand was committed in the East New York section of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, when Michael Arena, a well-to-do saloon keeper of 2,127 Bergen Street was stabbed to death by four unknown men. Arena, who lived above the saloon, was supposed to be downstairs counting the cash taken in during the day, when his wife Catharine heard sounds of a scuffle in the small room that adjoins the bar.

Mrs. Arena ran downstairs, and opening the door leading into the ante-room saw four men bending over the prostrate form of her husband. The woman screamed and the men fled, going out of the door leading into Bergen Street. Sergeant Reiffert of the Liberty Avenue Station, who with thirty patrolmen had been out forthe purpose of raiding a prizefight that did not take place, and was returning to the station house, heard Mrs. Arena's screams and ran into the saloon.

Arena was dead when the Sergeant and his men got to the room, and Mrs. Arena was in hysterics. Reiffert ordered one of his men to telephone for an ambulance and then sent the rest out with instructions to search the neighborhood for men who couldn't give a good account of themselves. The police arrested Giuseppi Lencura and Scundo Jerolamon, two young men. Both had loaded revolvers. They declared that they knew nothing of the murder. They were locked up charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Capt. Reynolds of the Liberty Avenue Station thinks that Arena may have been murdered by men who were afraid that he was about to give information that would clear up the shooting of one Michael Ferero on Stagg Street, near Arena's place of business, on Saturday afternoon. Ferero was shot in the back of the head and is in a serious condition in St. Mary's Hospital.

Capt. Reynolds went to Arena for information and requested him to call at the station house yesterday morning for a talk. There were several Italians in the saloon when Capt. Reynolds and Arena were talking, and Capt. Reynolds thinks some of these men got the impression that Arena was giving some valuable information concerning the Ferero shooting.

Arena was one of the best-known Italians in East New York. He had befriended many of his countrymen, and so far as is known had no enemies.

BLACK HAND CHIEFS CAUGHT.

Victims Identify Them as Men Who Extorted Money at Pistol's Point.

Two Italians who the police say are leaders of the Black Hand band that has been operating for two years in South Brooklyn were arrested yesterday and identified by several persons as men who had blackmailed them. The prisoners were Datesta Quatrochi and George Franko, who said he lived on Forsyth Street, Manhattan. Quatrochi was arrested at his home in Brooklyn by Detective Sergts. Simonetti and Crawley, while Franko was taken in Manhattan by Detective Sergts. Petrosino and Carraro. The men were held on the complaint of Alfio Pressanisi, a longshoreman living at 456 Sixth Street. He said they had sent him Black Hand letters, and then, coming to his home, pointed a pistol at his head and compelled him by threats to hand over his savings. About four months ago, he said, he gave them $25, all the money he possessed. A week later they called again, and told him that the Black Hand band was not satisfied, as they had levied an assessment of $50 on him. Pressanisi explained that he had no more money, whereupon one of the men placed a pistol to his head and said: "In that case we must kill you to show we mean business." He pleaded for mercy, promising to borrow the money the following day. He did borrow it from friends, and paid it over to the Black Handers, but again they came after him, so he notified the police.

When Quatrochi was taken to Police Headquarters he was identified by several other Italians, who charged him with blackmailing them. Turning to the crowd, according to the detectives, he said in Italian:

"I will probably go to Sing Sing, but all of you people have got to die and the band will see that you are killed."

The police were elated over the capture of the men, declaring that they were leaders of the biggest Black Hand band in town, adding that they were the men who had put into operation the new Black Hand method of hold-up, instead of using the old letter method of obtaining money. The detectives said that Quatrochi had accumulated quite a fortune by extortion methods, going into little shops owned by Italians and demanding money while pointing a pistol at the head of the shop owner.

MAYOR SEEKS A SHOWDOWN.

$20 a Plate Dinner to be Given for John O'Brien to See Who'll Duck.

That the war on Charles F. Murphy's leadership is to be waged with vigor by Mayor McClellan from now on was asserted loudly by the Mayor's friends yesterday when they announced the plans for a dinner to Water Commissioner John H. O'Brien at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Mayor's adherents assert that the presence of the Tammany leaders at the O'Brien dinner will be in the nature of a "showdown," O'Brien having been regarded as the personal representative of the Mayor in the fight.

Several hundred invitations have been issued for this dinner. The price will be $20 a plate. No limit has been set on the number of acceptances.

It is now being declared by the McClellan men that Charles F. Murphy has shown a disposition to compromise with the Mayor. They point, as an evidence of this, to the fact that there will be no meeting of the Tammany General Committee from now until Fall. The Recount bill, they say, will surely be defeated in the Senate at Albany, and this assures three years more of McClellan in the Mayor's office. Mr. Murphy is described by these persons as "quiescent."

Mr. Murphy himself refuses to discuss the situation, but his friends do not accept the view expressed by the Mayor's champions. They say that Gov. Hughes had made it plain that the passage of the Recount bill was a part of his programme and that if the Senate killed it in the regular session an extraordinary session would, in all likelihood, be called during the Summer.

At this time the local politicians seem to be somewhat mixed. It is known that many of the Murphy leaders have been approached and have been asked to join forces with Mayor McClellan. Some have promised, but these same leaders have been in conference with Mr. Murphy and his friends the next day. Recently Maurice Featherson, who is aiding the Mayor, compelled two of these leaders to announce their allegiance to Mayor McClellan. That is all they have done, however, and nothing definite is known by the Mayor yet.

GLOISTEIN'S CLUB DISBANDS.

Vote to Hold No More Meetings After Attending His Funeral.

After services in the German Masonic Temple, in Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue, the body of August J. Gloistein was laid at rest yesterday afternoon in the Lutheran Cemetery. About 100 old friends of Gloistein from the Essex Market Court district attended the funeral. They had planned to have a military funeral, as one of them expressed it, for Gloistein, aside from being a funmaker, was a member of that staid old German military organization known as the New York Schuetzen Corps. The plan was to have several bands at the funeral, but in deference to the wishes of the dead man's brother, John Gloistein, they buried Gloistein with simple ceremony.

There were a dozen carriages in line, and they carried delegations from the various social organizations of which Gloistein was a member. Many saloon keepers who were associated with Gloistein in business were also there. The bartenders from Gloistein's Forty-second Street Transfer Hotel sent a beautiful floral piece, as did his old bartenders in the saloon he once owned at Grand and Essex Streets. The Gus Gloistein Fishing Club attended in a body, as did the Gloistein Pinochle Club, the Teutonia Club, and the members of Socrates Lodge, F. and A. M.

While it was customary for all these to have a good time on all occasions, yesterday was one occasion when they forsook drinking till Gloistein had been laid at rest in the cemetery. The body of Gloistein's wife, who died seven weeks ago, was put in the grave with her husband. Her body had been in a receiving vault in the cemetery.

After the funeral the members of the Gloistein Fishing Club held a special meeting in Pinochle Hall, in Second Street, and passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Gloistein Fishing Club dies with its beloved standard bearer and that we hold no more meetings forever."

TWO KILLED BY GAS.

Police Believe Mrs. Greenberg's Cat Disconnected a Tube.

Mrs. Dora Greenberg, 60 years old, and her nephew, Harry W. Greenberg, 25 years old, who lived in apartments on the second floor of the tenement house at 202 Varet Street, Williamsburg, were found dead yesterday, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. Near the laundry tubs was found the body of the cat. A rubber pipe which connected a gas fixture to a small gas stove was found disconnected.

As the cat had been in the habit of jumping on the tubs to reach a water-tap [illegible] that the cat [illegible]

SOCIALISM SLAVERY, SAYS BONAPARTE

Negroes Lived in Socialistic State Before the War, He Declares.

KILLS SPIRIT OF CHARITY

Attorney General Lectures Here In Aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte lectured last night on "Socialism and Charity" in Carnegie Hall in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Archbishop Farley presided and introduced Mr. Bonaparte.

Mr. Bonaparte began by arguing that the proposal made in Baltimore that to relieve the unemployed in Winter the city should provide work upon needed public works at less than the current rate of wages to all willing to take it was directly contrary to the spirit of charity. It had been contended that it was the duty of the city to provide for all an apportunity to earn a living without loss of self-respect. But he believed there was much dangerous confusion of thought in this view.

"A gift must be cheerful," he said. "It must be voluntary in the highest sense. An educated Hindu is said to have declared about the British Government, 'We know the English are just to us, but they are not kind to us.' There was a good deal of human nature in that. Men ask sympathy. They will forgive a failure in duty toward themselves; they will never overlook a lack of sympathy."

Then Mr. Bonaparte passed on to consider Socialism and brought out that under the Socialistic régime, as there would be no private property, there could be no charity. Theoretically, Socialism made all men equal, he said, and in the American version of this doctrine it is coupled with liberty. But as soon as liberty is granted to men their natural inequalities come out.

"Equality," the speaker declared, "can be secured only among slaves. A Southern plantation before the war constituted, so far as the negroes were concerned, a very Socialistic community. A Socialist merely substitutes for an omnipotent omniscient master an omnipotent omniscient corporation made up of the slaves themselves, called the State. In fact, only a people in chains, working under the lash of taskmasters, would be able to remain so nearly and helplessly equal as to leave no room for any of them to grow richer or happier than his fellows."

The lecturer referred to the objection to the whipping post as a punishment for wife beaters, founded on the idea that it would destroy a man's self-respect. He declared that he had no patience with such arguments. If it helped to show the man not what his neighbors thought of him, but what he really was, if it tended to reveal to him the baseness of his own character, it was an unmitigatedly good thing. There was then some hope that he would realize his condition and try to redeem it.

"The daughter of a washerwoman," he went on, "was telling of a dispute between her mother and another washerwoman. 'She tried to work the dignerty racket,' she said, 'but my ma's jest up on dignerty and it wouldn't go down.'"

After all, he pointed out, if the reception of a gift destroyed a man's self-respect the giver shared in the crime. We ought not, then, to think the worse of a man who accepted charity. In fact, it is the duty of the man who is down to take the aid of those who can help him when he cannot help himself. It is his duty to fit himself as quickly as he can for the battle of life, and he has no right to decline assistance on the ground of losing his self-respect.

Before the lecture a concert was given by the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. Among those present on the platform were Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Lavelle, President of the Board of Aldermen McGowan, Seth Low, John J. Delany, Charles V. Fornes, Edward Lauterbach, Justice Leventritt, Justice Giegerich, Justice Hendrick, and Dr. Lee K. Frenel, President of the United Hebrew Charities.

JURY ACQUITS SANDERSON.

His Shooting of Dr. S. D. Meredith Held to be Justified.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 24.—Arthur Sanderson to-night was acquitted of the murder of Dr. Solomon D. Meredith in Carthage on Jan. 2 last.

Mrs. Sanderson testified that Dr. Meredith, the family physician, had made love to her when she went to his office to consult him. She had detailed her experiences with the doctor to Sanderson, who immediately left the house and soon returned with Dr. Meredith. Before Mrs. Sanderson, the husband accused the doctor of ruining his home. Then he shot him. In a dying statement the doctor denied the charge against him.

In the arguments of counsel for the defense a parallel with the Thaw case was drawn. Attorney Shannon said there was evidence of an exaggerated ego, and that the defendant thought himself "providentially called on to avenge his wife."

Tonsilitis Through the Hospital.

Four of the eight woman nurses employed in the Washington Heights Hospital are ill of tonsilitis. There are twenty-four cases of this disease in the hospital. Miss Martin, the Superintendent, is in charge of the sick nurses.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:45—1,818 Brook Av.; Charles Jackson	$100
4:55—14th St. and 8th Av.; owner unknown	$10
6:40—788 Westchester Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
11:10—65 E. 102d St.; Abraham Kaplan	Slight
11:10—68 James St.; owner unknown	$50
P. M.	
2:00—666 Robbins Av.; Otto Mattens	Trifling
2:20—124 W. 40th St.; Brutus Compan	$10
3:15—25 New Bowery; owner unknown	Slight
3:15—37 Allen St.; Michael Robinowits	$700
3:30—51 Henry St.; Sam Miller	$500
3:45—432 W. 126th St.; Frank Seylea	$300
4:10—192 Delancey St.; Joseph Weiss	Trifling
4:10—Cheever Place and Harlem River, Barge Daly	$20
6:10—312 W. 42d St.; Charles Bowers	$10
6:20—501 W. 132d St.; J. Garvis	Trifling
7:30—814-816 E. 10th St.; Ebstein & Balliveller	$500
8:00—142 9th Av.; J. Bragg	Slight
8:15—283 E. 85th St.; J. Krauss	$500
8:30—217 E. 108th St.; Jacob Anstricher	Trifling
9:00—248 W. 66th St.; Mrs. Maggie Hanigan	$1

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A rapid rise in the pressure over the northeastern portion of the country has been accompanied by a sudden termination of the warm wave in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

To-morrow the weather will be clear in New England. It will be cooler in the South Atlantic and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Eastern New York—Fair Monday; brisk north to northeast winds. Tuesday, fair, warmer. New England—Clearing Monday; high northeast winds, diminishing by night. Tuesday fair; warmer in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	17	48	4 P. M.	31	39
6 A. M.	16	45	8 P. M.	30	40
9 A. M.	22	46	9 P. M.	29	38
12 M.	26	42	12 P. M.	29	37

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 25; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was [illegible] compared with figures [illegible] A. M.

John Daniell, Sons & Sons. MEN'S GLOVES For Easter.

Displaying the Correct, Dressy Styles.

1-clasp French Pique Suede Gloves, new gray, 2.00

SPECIAL 1-clasp Prix Seam real Cape Gloves, spear point..... 1.10

1-button Washable Chamois Gloves, natural colors..... 1.50

1-clasp and 1-button, including Pique Prix Seam, Cape dogskin, Suede and mocha, new tans, gray and black..... 1.50

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

BROADWAY, 8 AND 9 STREETS.

INDIVIDUALITY

"Arnheim" clothes have individuality. They are distinctive. An "Arnheim" Suit or Overcoat is built to measure from $20 up. Every garment is built to suit your individual taste.

You can have samples and fashion booklet mailed free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

CONEY ISLAND UNDAUNTED.

Disappointed by a Promise of Fair Weather, but Awaits the Real Call.

The hibernating saloon, hotel, dance hall, and frankfurter men of Coney Island, who came out into the warm Spring sunlight on Saturday and saw the shadow of a Sunday rush of business, were convinced last night, after a day of dreary waiting, that "Old Sol" had handed to them what is known on Surf Avenue as a "lemon." There was but one answer to the question as to what the wild waves had been saying all day, and that was "stung."

The balmy breezes and Junelike mildness of Saturday had caused many of the resort keepers, whose ears yearned to hear once more the merry clinking of beer glasses, the rushing about of waiters, and the steady tinkling of cash register bells, to believe that Spring had "really came."

"To-morrow," they agreed, in talking over the prospect, "will be a Sunday like unto one 'in the good old Summer time.' There will be a big rush hitherward of those who have tired of the monotony of Winter amusements in town, and they will desire to eat, drink, and be merry. Without using a field glass we can see much early Spring mazuma coming our way."

And so it was that these alert and enterprising Coney Islanders worked with feverish energy on Saturday night, laying in stocks of beer and of that which goes for a meal there, as well as summoning ragtime pianists and other "talent" to entertain the expected throngs. But alas! when the morning came, gray and wet, with a leaden sea breaking drearily on the beach, the hearts of the expectant islanders dropped down into their boots and stayed there stubbornly all the long, dull day. The merry clinking of beer glasses was not heard, the sizzling of frankfurters on the coals greeted not the ear, and dumb was the bell of the cash register.

It was a disappointing day to Coney, but Coney has been disapointed before at this time of year, and has learned to take such things philosophically. Nothing daunted, it will from now on be ready to open each Sunday until it wins out, as it always does.

A Fable

The Fox found the Crane a hard customer because he couldn't drink from a dish—

A Moral

Pleasing hard customers is our forte. It's because we make such a thorough study of the kind of clothes men, young men and boys should wear that we are able to put the sort of styling into the clothes that they want.

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CALLS UNIONS INTOLERANT.

Delegate to Central Organization Attacks the Building Trades.

Timothy J. Daly, delegate of the Metal Polishers' Union, denounced in strong terms at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union some of the methods of the building unions, and warned them that they were doing the entire labor movement harm by their intolerance.

Before he spoke a recommendation had been made that the delegates of the Central Federated Union who are in the Bronx Labor Council be instructed to vote for the expulsion of the Empire Association of Marble Workers, which is in the council from that body.

"There is something wrong in a number of the building unions," said Daly. "If there are crooks in the unions they should be shown up. The unions in the building trades for years refused to admit competent men, and struck against them because they did not belong to the union. These men naturally persisted in earning enough money to live on. They were finally driven into a dual organization.

"There are laborers' unions whose members can earn $2 to $3.50 a day. Some of these unions have raised the initiation fee to $100, thus driving people to become non-union men."

A discussion ensued, but the recommendation was finally adopted.

FORGED A BILL IN JAIL.

Two Prisoners Rearrested on the Charge of Counterfeiting.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 24.—Cicero Williams, colored, and Patrick Clifford, one of them in jail on a charge of stealing junk and the other for counterfeiting, were rearrested last night on a charge of making counterfeit bills. They made them in the poorly lighted cell they occupied in common, and succeeded in passing them.

It happened that Williams had a bill of a small denomination in his possession and Clifford conceived the idea of making it worth ten times as much. He procured a pen and some ink from one of the keepers and went to work. An old man across the street who conducts a grocery store accepted the bill for a small purchase and gave good currency in making the change. It was when the grocer attempted to pass the bill that there was trouble.

He was visited by a Secret Service agent with the result that the bill was traced to the prisoners. Williams at once confessed.

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Worth $40.00 to $150.00.

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APPROVES TORRENS SYSTEM.

Register Boulton for Passage of Land Title Bill—Hearing Next Week.

Register Boulton of Kings County announced in Brooklyn last night that there would be a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees on Wednesday of next week on the bill providing for the introduction in this State of the Torrens system of registering land titles. The measure has been strongly approved by lawyers and real estate men in Brooklyn, and Mr. Boulton hopes for its passage.

A Brooklyn man who is making a study of the workings of the system in various parts of the country has just returned from a visit to Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, where the operation of the law was explained to him by officials in charge of the work. Register Davis of Chicago, where the Torrens system has been in operation for eight years, said that in Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, and where 2,000 pieces of property, having a value of about $10,000,000, have been registered, it is increasing in favor.

Under the Torrens system an indemnity fund is provided by the assessment of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the value of the property, to reimburse any persons suffering damage through any error in the issuance of the certificate of title. Any claimant to the title must make his application to the court within two years of the date of the issue of the certificate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Wednes'y Mats. Best Seats $1.50. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 FIRST TIME HERE KLAW & ERLANGER Present PIXLEY & LUDERS' (Authors of "Prince of Pilsen.") THE GRAND MOGUL NEW MUSICAL COMEDY WITH FRANK MOULAN AND BIG CAST of 100 SINGERS and COMEDIANS

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. 18TH CAPACITY WEEK THE SEASON'S SENSATION ANNA HELD in the Parisian Model. A Performance that Satisfies All.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN

ELEANOR ROBSON as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Tuesday April 2nd. Klaw & Erlanger's great new BEN-HUR AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Last 6 Nights. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The BELLE of MAYFAIR NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S Seats now on sale. ORCHESTRA.

CARLE NEXT MONDAY. Seats Thurs. IN THE SPRING CHICKEN.

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN For One W'k Only. Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT, APR. 1, THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Thursday.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 15th and Farewell appearance of MME. MELBA in Puccini's LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Trentini; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Gilibert, Glaholi-Galletti, Tecchi, Reschiglian, Fossetta. Conductor, Tanara. After the last act of LA BOHEME Mme. Melba will appear in the Mad Scene from "Lucia." WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnos, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices,) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Ruse, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Con., Campanini. Prices 75c to $3. SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE in Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $2.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Seats for all above now selling. NOTE. SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST THREE PERFORMANCES. This Evening at 7:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Rappold; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Blass, Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Evs., Mch. 27, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Raiph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices, PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. 8:20 & Sat. Matinee. Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

CARNEGIE HALL. The ORATORIO SOCIETY. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor. TUES. EVG., March 26, at 8:15, THE KINGDOM Composed by Edward Elgar. Conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR. Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF GEORGE HAMLIN. THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TENOR. Popular Prices $1.00 & 75 cts. at Box Office. Direction HAENSEL & JONES

LENTEN RECITALS On The ORCHESTRELLE Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St. EVERY DAY From 4 to 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. MR. R. A. ROBERTS' Pullman Porter Maids, Jack Lorimer, Sisters Herzog Camara, others

ALHAMBRA Mat Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. ALICE LLOYD, The McNaughtons. Mr. & Mrs. Truesdell. The 5 Nosses, others.

NEW IRWIN'S B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY M. M. THIESE Presents 5th Month. 200th performance. Apr. 4 souvenirs WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

MANHATTAN Thea., B'y & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK Mrs. Warren's Profession With MARY SHAW. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. THE MILLS OF THE GODS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. VANITY FAIRS. Extra—The Unwritten Law

Yorkville Mat. To-m'w, 25c. Hap Ward "NOT YET" "BUT SOON"

METROPOLIS Mat. To-day. 10c. & 25c. TEXAS

HUDSON The.. TUES. morn., (Mch. 26,) at 11. W. H. MALLOCK Lecture "Christian SOCIALISM." Seats at 23 W. 44th. —OF LONDON— Phone 3230 Bryant.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Vesta Victoria, Bert Leslie, School Boys & Girls, 3 Dumonds, Tamille Trio, Kennedy & Rooney, others.

Grand—WONDERLAND

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Scores Success."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Next play—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TOOTH TIME TO-NIGHT, SOUVENIRS Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER In his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER. NEXT MON. KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason Seats Thurs

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Except this week, when only Mat. Sat. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs. LAST 2 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES. TO-DAY, (MON.,) AND MATINEE at 3. JAPAN CITIES and COUNTRY.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. ALL ABOARD FOR THE SENSATIONAL YACHT SCENE! 4TH MONTH FREDERIC THOMPSON presents EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills and ABOUNDING IN JOYOUS LAUGHS. NEXT MONDAY at 3:30 KITTY CHEATHAM MAT. OF SONGS FOR CHILDREN. and "GROWN UPS."

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. FRANK McKEE.....Manager. "SUCH A PLAY CANNOT FAIL TO HAVE A GOOD INFLUENCE." —REV. E. H. VAN WINKLE. Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's production. MAN OF THE HOUR

THURS. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. 300TH TIME THIS AFTERNOON. "The show that makes all other shows look like side shows." 24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals. Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet. PIONEER DAYS With 160 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. ERMETE NOVELLI Final week: To-night, Othello; Tues. Eve., Alleluia; Wed. Eve., La Morte Civile; Thurs., Hamlet; Fri., Povere Gente; Sat. Mat., Taming of the Shrew; Sat. Eve., La Morte Civile. Next Week—The Road to Yesterday.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 TO-NIGHT Return of the Musical Comedy Mangler of Melancholy. THE TOURISTS.

Big Company, including Richard Golden NEXT MONDAY, Seat Sale Thursday, The Social Whirl Co. includes CHAS. J. ROSS

PRINCESS. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thurs. & Saturday, 2.20 MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide. HENRY MILLER

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15 LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs Tel. 2495—38. 8:15 Last Week. Mts. Wed., Sat. The Road to Yesterday Next Week at The Lyric Theatre. NEXT MONDAY, Seat Sale Thursday, EDDIE FOY as Artie Choke in "THE ORCHID." MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (English) Thurs., Mch. 28—Only Doll's House Mat.

NOW OPEN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal. NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No performances in Brooklyn this year.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2. SPECIAL LENTEN MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY, MARCH 28. David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y, 188-195 times. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week This Theatre. THE MILLS OF THE GODS NEXT MON. With Leo Ditrichstein, Chas. Cherry, Dorothy Dorr, William Hawtrey APRIL 1. and others.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. at 3 and Sat. at 2:15. BEN GREET PLAYERS in EVERYMAN.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th n. Bet. 5th & 6th Avs. Evs. 8:45. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS "Fun in Camp." Vaudeville.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Sam Devere's Own Co. 2 Burlettas, Andy Lewis & Co.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, Mch. 25, 27, 30 Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin. 4th St. & 2d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Mch. Matinees Wed. Children's Carnival

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; clouding to-morrow; southwesterly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,958. * * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GET TOGETHER SAYS SCHIFF

Let Railroads and Commerce Commission Agree on Legislative Programme.

CONGRESS TO EXECUTE IT

Thus Conflict of State Laws May Be Avoided and Anxiety May Be Allayed.

THE OUTLOOK AS HE SEES IT

Money Market Situation Righting Itself and No Houses in Trouble.

MELLEN'S ROAD CAUTIOUS

New Haven's President Says, However, Improvements Will Go On Here.

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., returned to Wall Street yesterday after a short vacation spent in the South, and following the close of the disordered stock market of the day gave to THE TIMES this expression of his opinion of the situation:

"I do not see how the present troubled position of affairs in financial markets can be completely ended until effective steps are taken to allay the anxiety which exists among all classes of investors and business interests over the agitation against railroads.

"I believe this fear that something exceptionally distressing is to happen in the way of legislation to railroads, curtailing their earnings and therefore their ability to make returns to stockholders, is more accountable for the present state of affairs than is the money market. The money market, I believe, will right itself in large measure after the middle of April, for the Treasury authorities are displaying an intelligent interest in its course and apparently stand ready to do all they can within proper limits.

Easy Money Conditions Near.

"From the middle of the month on funds should flow toward New York. I find no sign of great trouble among houses of standing either here or in Europe, and it is surprising how well margins are maintained in this city.

"The real problem, therefore, seems to me to lie in this railroad situation. I have thought it over carefully, trying to keep in mind the point of view both of the railroads and of the Government, and it appears to me that a possible solution is to be found in the adoption of a plan the main features of which should be these: First, the appointment by the railroads themselves of a certain number of representative railroad men conversant with that side of the matter, who should go into convention or conference with the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that body, of course, representing the Government.

"In this conference there could be a fair and frank discussion of all the proposals for railroad legislation of every kind, and it ought to be possible for such a body of men to agree upon a plan for legislation fair to all parties, which could receive the sanction of the President, of the people generally, and of stockholders in railroads. This could be made the basis of legislation by Congress and it should be of such a thorough nature as to make it unnecessary for individual States to do more than follow the lines laid down here.

Things Sound at Bottom.

"I think personally that this is entirely feasible and that if it were possible to bring it about there would be removed from the minds of people generally the apprehension which now exists and which is finding expression everywhere.

"I have felt and said that the year 1907 was to be one of liquidation, and if this is properly conducted not only in the stock market, but in business at large, it will in the end prove beneficial. At bottom things are sound, and a decline of not more than 5 per cent. in the volume of trade in this great country of ours would bring harm to no one and would provide relaxation to a marked degree in the money markets. I think such a decline in trade is within sight, although it may not come immediately."

WORK GOES ON, SAYS MELLEN.

New Haven's President Says Utilities Bill Won't Stop It Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Neither the so-called Public Utilities bill now before the New York State Legislature nor any other State or Federal legislation is responsible for the sudden and unexpected stoppage of improvement work on portions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. From statements made to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by President Charles S. Mellen to-day it appears that the company is in fear of a slump in the prosperity of the country, and the officials seemingly hold the opinion that this is not the time to spend money that may be needed later on.

President Mellen declares that the six-tracking of the Harlem Division between New Rochelle and the Harlem River, by which the New Haven hopes to greatly improve its New York suburban system and make it entirely independent of the New York Central system, will continue and will be completed at the earliest possible date.

The stir occasioned by the report that the company was to abandon, temporarily at least, improvements costing approximately $10,000,000, on account of the Public Utilities bill, was so pronounced that when the situation was explained to President Mellen he rescinded his order that no details regarding the retrenchments should be given out, and made a full statement as to what the company proposed to do. In reply to a direct question he said:

"The action of this company in curtailing the amount of improvement work now under way was not influenced, even in the slightest degree, by the proposed Public Utilities bill in Albany, nor was it influenced in any way by any other State or National legislation now under discussion. The action was taken after due deliberation, simply as a business precaution, inasmuch as the present does not seem to be a propitious time for making large expenditures of any character."

"How much of the improvement work does the company intend to curtail, and what portions of the lines will be affected?" was asked.

"It is the intention of the company," replied Mr. Mellen, "to curtail its improvement work wherever possible, and to postpone beginning work on proposed improvements which have not yet been placed under contract. Careful investigation will be made of improvements now under way, and where it is found that the economies resulting from the completed work will offset the additional expense of continuing the work at this time, such improvements will be completed as rapidly as possible. Where work can be discontinued to advantage, however, and where the terms of the existing contracts permit, such work will be suspended for the present."

Mr. Mellen was asked, particularly, how the proposed improvements in New York State, and especially those near New York City, which have been looked forward to with a considerable degree of impatience, would be effected.

"Within the State of New York," he replied, "the company will complete the following large improvements, all of which are now in progress:

"First, the electrification of the New York Division from Woodlawn, N. Y., to Stamford, Conn.

"Second, the six-tracking of the Harlem Division and Port Chester Railroad Company.

"Third, the strengthening and improvement of the Poughkeepsie Bridge over the Hudson River."

The first of these is probably the most important and the furthest advanced. The road from Woodlawn, four tracks abreast, is being equipped with an overhead trolley system. Practically all of the steel poles are in place, and the wires have already been strung as far as Greenwich. A number of locomotives for the new service have already been received from the shops.

The second improvement mentioned is of great importance to those who use the New Haven's suburban service. The intention is to have six tracks abreast along the line of the Harlem Division, which now connects with the Third Avenue Elevated at 129th Street. This, it is expected, will take a large amount of the suburban traffic off the main line. The freight business of the New Haven will also be brought into New York this way, connecting at Port Morris with the New York Connecting Railway, and thus with the Pennsylvania system.

In connection with the Harlem Division movement the company has an application for a franchise before the Rapid Transit Commissioners in New York, asking for a right to build a spur from Woodlawn to West Farms, as the suburban trains over that division do not touch Mount Vernon.

"The construction of the loop connecting Woodlawn and West Farms," continued Mr. Mellen, "will not be undertaken at present, nor will the proposed branch line between Greenwich and Danbury, known as the Danbury cut-off. Until the investigation of the state of the work in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, as well as in New York, has been completed, it is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the amount of work that will be suspended."

NO DANGER—ROTHSCHILD.

London Will Have No Panic—Concern About Our Railroads.

LONDON, March 25.—"There is absolutely no danger," was the reply of Lord Rothschild when questioned to-day regarding the fears that the settlement would result in trouble.

"There may be a few small failures," Lord Rothschild continued, "but the reports that a big financial house is in difficulties or that serious troubles are anticipated are mere inventions. The London holders of American securities have been induced to sell through fear that President Roosevelt contemplates taking steps toward nationalizing the railways, or at least enacting legislation that may curtail the roads' earning capacities. For the same reason some German holders of American securities have been selling in London. Then, of course, there are great demands for money from all points, but I have every confidence in the ability of the market to bridge the difficulties. One thing is certain—there is no panic and there is no danger of a panic in London."

1:16 P. M. SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY ON ACCOUNT OF EASTER, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York every day, March 25 to 30, inclusive. Regular trains leave at 9:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M. weekdays, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Special train returning leaves Atlantic City 7:40 A. M., March 25 to 30, and on Easter Monday, April 1. —Adv.

TO INVESTORS—"FURESTA." Until April 5th remaining shares preferred cumulative 15% stock at par. Prospectus address Manitou Spring Water Co., 11 W. 25th St. —Adv.

COULDN'T IDENTIFY "CORRUPTION FUND"

Jerome and Bingham Find $80,000 Held by Police Is for "Benevolence."

TO INVESTIGATE FURTHER

Commissioner Admits Money Appears to be for Police Mortuary Fund—Suspicious Note Found.

District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Bingham followed a blind trail yesterday in their joint investigation into the charges of an alleged police corruption fund, designed to be used to defeat Commissioner Bingham's Police bill, which comes before the Legislature to-night, which at its conclusion left them even more at sea than they had been when they took up the scent.

A fund of nearly $80,000, kept in a safety deposit vault in the Lincoln Trust Company and in the home of Patrolman Thomas McLaughlin, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, was unearthed yesterday, but at the conclusion of an investigation, which extended late into the night, both the District Attorney and Commissioner Bingham were compelled to confess that they had discovered nothing to show that the fund was other than it purported to be—a mortuary fund for the benefit of the widows and children of the members of the benevolent association.

In the course of their investigation both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Bingham examined carefully the books of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and questioned at length President McLaughlin and Patrolman Peter McIntyre, the Secretary. At the conclusion of the inquisition Gen. Bingham announced, addressing McLaughlin and McIntyre:

"I am glad to say that my investigation to-day into the books, papers, and even funds of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association seems to indicate, so far as I can see, that everything connected with the association is all right. I shall be very glad if any further investigation which may be made may have a similar result."

Enough to Arouse Suspicion.

The Commissioner pointed out, however, the fact that the keeping of a sum of money aggregating nearly $80,000 in a safe deposit vault, where it drew no interest, could not but arouse suspicion as to its purpose, and he strongly urged the officers of the Patrolmen's Association to place their funds out at interest as rapidly as possible.

Gen. Bingham commenced his work of investigation early yesterday, when he called at the office of Assistant District Attorney Ely in the morning. From then until 9 o'clock last night they remained together except during several intervals, when the Commissioner visited Police Headquarters or went out for dinner. In the course of the day both McLaughlin and McIntyre were summoned to the Criminal Court Building and earnestly questioned.

It was after their statements had been taken that the trip was made to the Lincoln Trust Company. There in a vault which was taken out in his name McLaughlin produced three packages of money containing approximately $34,000, $33,000, and $6,000. In his home McLaughlin confessed to having two other similar bundles, and these also, amounting in all to about $8,000, were gathered in and sealed.

Although both McLaughlin and McIntyre declared that the money was a portion of the mortuary fund which is now being raised by the association by an assessment of $20 per member, District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Bingham determined to examine the books of the association. For this purpose they drove in the Commissioner's automobile to Manhattan Hall, at 295 East Fifty-sixth Street, where the Patrolmen's Association holds its meetings, reaching there shortly after 9 o'clock. McLaughlin and McIntyre, in the company of Assistant District Attorney Tinker, were already awaiting them, and the investigation of the books was commenced at once.

Interesting Note About Willett.

Neither McLaughlin nor McIntyre could recall the combination of the safe in which many of the more important papers are stored, and in the company of County Detective Rooney, McLaughlin was dispatched to his home in the Commissioner's automobile to find it. In the meantime Mr. Jerome went over the books at hand.

Attached to a statement of the mortuary fund the District Attorney discovered a note signed by Martin Cahill, the delegate of the association in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Although unaddressed it bore the date March 13, 1907, and read:

"This man, George Willett, who refuses, I am told, has failed to make good for the salary bill, the defeat of the reorganization bill, or any of the assessments that have been collected from time to time to enable your committee to secure better conditions. In spite of this he is always well taken care of by the superior officers of this precinct. He pleads poverty, but I am told he has in the bank between $8,000 and $10,000."

Neither McIntyre nor McLaughlin upon his return could explain the meaning of this note, nor did they know the bills or assessments to which it referred. When careful questioning failed to elicit any information on the subject Mr. Jerome summoned Cahill and Willett to the hall. Willett, upon his arrival, declared that he had never been asked to meet an assessment except in the matter of the mortuary fund, and this he had not been in a position to pay.

Instead of having money in the bank, Willett declared that he had a hard time making both ends meet on his salary. When Cahill failed to reach the hall by 11 o'clock the District Attorney abandoned this line of investigation.

Inquiry to be Continued.

From the minutes of the meetings, however, it was brought out that the present mortuary fund had been established by a resolution passed on Nov. 23, 1906. Previous to this meeting the benefit paid to the widow or orphans of a member of the association amounted only to $225, and this it was decided to increase to $1,000. To do this a resolution was passed assessing each member of the association $20, to be paid before July 1, 1907, and dividing the association into two classes, those who met the assessment and those who failed to do so.

The beneficiaries of the latter class were to receive only the original fund of $225.

Although both District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Bingham announced themselves as satisfied with the innocent purpose of the patrolmen's fund the investigation will be continued along different lines.

Texans Don't Accept Unwritten Law.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAHAM, Texas, March 25.—The jury in the case of Pixley Stewart, charged with murdering Clinton Rutherford, today brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with five years in the penitentiary as the punishment.

Stewart killed Rutherford for an alleged insult to his wife, and pleaded the "unwritten law" in justification. The jurymen, when being accepted, swore to disregard the "unwritten law" defense.

MUCK-RAKERS TREMBLE.

Rockefeller's Pastor Says It's as They Meet a Rich Man He Knows.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—"This country is full of men who will voluntarily prostrate themselves upon the ground and lick the blacking from a rich man's shoes, simply because he is rich," declared Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of Rockefeller's church to-day in his first midday Passion Week sermon at the Star Theatre.

His topic was "The Rich Man and the Church," but he fired hot shot at the sycophants, the hypocrites—and with them he numbered the muck-rakers—as well as the men of millions.

"Christ meant just what he said," continued Dr. Eaton, "when he declared that it is easier for the camel to pass through the needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

"But what of those who bend to wealth rather than to their God? There are thousands of men, and I was going to say millions of women, who would almost sell their souls to enter the portals wherein the rich live and move and have their being—society, to wit.

"I have seen men who in the public press have waded through oceans of ink and the figurative gore of the 'plutocrat' stand with their tongues cleaving to the roofs of their mouths with awe and trembling when they entered the presence of a rich man I know."

The obvious reference to Mr. Rockefeller caught the entire crowd in the theatre. Many chorus girls listened to the sermon from the stage wings.

$6,000 JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Mrs. G. Fleischmann a Victim of Thieves in Hotel Hargrave.

That two diamond festoons valued at $6,000 were stolen from the apartments of Mrs. G. Fleischmann, whose husband is President of the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, at the Hotel Hargrave, at 112 West Seventy-second Street, became known late last night when the theft was reported to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Central Office men made an investigation and questioned the servants, but no clue was obtained.

In reporting the theft to the police Mrs. Fleischmann said that she placed the two diamond festoons in a box in her dresser. She did not go to the dresser until early yesterday, when she discovered that the lock had been tampered with, and, opening the drawer, she saw the diamonds were missing.

She called up Police Headquarters and detectives were sent to the hotel. Late in the evening she went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detectives Levins and Cook were detailed on the case.

W. A. GARRETT'S ESCAPE.

Seaboard President and Family Shaken Up in Derailed Car.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFOLK, Va., March 25.—President W. A. Garrett of the Seaboard Air Line and members of his party had an almost miraculous escape this afternoon when the President's private car was derailed a short distance west of Suffolk and finally was thrown against an embankment which kept it from turning entirely over.

The train was a special, composed of an engine and a private car. It was passing through a cut, and, according to President Garrett, was going only about twenty-five miles an hour when the accident was caused by a piece of mechanism dropping from the engine or the car. With the President were Mrs. Garrett, their two daughters, C. R. Miller, J. A. Wills, a stenographer, and two others. None of the party was seriously hurt, though all suffered from shock.

The track was torn up for 100 yards, necessitating the transfer of trains at Kilby to tracks of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

President Garrett was just returning from a twelve days' inspection trip over the Seaboard, and was joined by his family in Camden, S. C., where they have been for two months. A special train tonight conveyed the party to Portsmouth.

HOLD-UP ON CROWDED CAR.

Jeweler Robbed of $645 in Money and Diamonds in Brooklyn.

Kiva Seldman, a jeweler, of 10 Willett Street, Manhattan, got on a Graham Avenue car at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night with $245 and a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $400, in his pocket. He was to deliver the earrings to a customer in Brooklyn.

There was the usual crush, and Seldman was compelled to stand on the rear platform. When the car reached McKibbin Street one man seized Seldman's arms and held them, while two confederates went through his pockets, obtaining the money and jewelry.

Detective George Behlan of the Vernon Avenue Station was in the centre of the car and pushed his way to the platform. The passengers thought that he was a confederate of the robbers, and he had to draw his pistol before they would release him.

He finally arrested William Smith, who refused to give his occupation or address, and Hyman Ruben, a clerk, of 144 Mauier Street. Smith was held on a charge of grand larceny and Ruben was charged with interfering with an officer. None of the valuables was found.

WANT SOME CANAL TRADE.

Southern Conference on Panama Appeals to Roosevelt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—Delegates from the South, assembled at the Southern States and Gulf Coast Panama Conference, to-day adopted resolutions saying that while the natural economical route for a large part of the United States for passengers and materials intended for Panama is via the ports on the Gulf of Mexico, the Isthmian Canal Commission has been operating what is practically a Government-owned steamship service from New York to Panama, placing the industries of the South at a prohibitive disadvantage.

The conference represents to President Roosevelt that at least two of the Government's steamships should be operated out of a Gulf port, and protests "against the discriminations of the purchasing department of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, whereby the large majority of orders are confined to the Eastern States."

Canal Commissioner Blackburn said that if the Government did not maintain its own line of steamers as at present the United States would be at the mercy of two foreign-owned lines in transporting supplies to the Isthmus.

Pure food laws are good. Bulwinkle's Pabulum is pure food. Take no substitute.—Adv.

HONDURAN CAPITAL TAKEN BY ZELAYA

Bonilla Had Rallied His Army and Prepared for Stubborn Resistance.

ACTIVE PEACE EFFORTS

Belief in Washington That Arbitration Soon Will Be Arranged—Creel and Corea See Root.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, to-night received a dispatch from President Zelaya of Nicaragua announcing the capture and occupation of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Advices received at the State Department this afternoon from Philip R. Brown, Secretary of the American Mission to Honduras and Guatemala, who was at Tegucigalpa, announced that President Bonilla, who when previously heard of was in flight, had reorganized his army and intended to make a prolonged resistance to the Nicaraguan forces.

The capture of Tegucigalpa, coupled with the recent defeat of the forces of Honduras and Salvador at Choluteca, will, it is believed, put an end to the latest Central American war. It is considered probable that Nicaragua will install another President at Tegucigalpa in lieu of President Bonilla, and then withdraw her troops to her own territory.

Setting aside the mule that the Nicaraguans are alleged to have stolen in the frontier town of Las Manos one night, the cause of the conflict apparently is found in the ambitions of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, to see as Chief Executive of Honduras a man who would favorably consider the claims of Nicaragua in the matter of delimiting the boundary between the two countries.

An underlying motive possibly is President Zelaya's far-reaching ambition. He is credited with a strong desire to bring about a federation of the States of Central America, and Honduras stood in his way. On the other hand, it is asserted in some quarters that President Bonilla brought about the trouble for the sole purpose of averting disaster at the hands of the Revolutionary Party daily growing stronger in Honduras.

Meanwhile negotiations for peace are being carried on with great earnestness here. Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, and Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, called at the State Department to-day to discuss the war with Mr. Root, and although Mexico and the United States have not as yet found a way to restore harmony it is believed that arbitration will be effected in a short time.

Nicaragua is unwilling to make overtures for peace. Such a step, it appears, would be regarded by President Zelaya as an indication that he stands in fear of Salvador, the avowed ally of Honduras, and Guatemala, which country is supposed to be ready to assist Honduras.

If the United States and Mexico were to jointly advise Salvador and Guatemala that they must remain neutral it is held by friends of President Zelaya that the war would come to an end, as Honduras has been defeated, and its capital, even, is expected to fall into the hands of the Nicaraguans in a few days. It is known, however, that Mexico and the United States do not care to advise Salvador and Guatemala to remain neutral, and in fact do not wish to take any active part in peace negotiations, unless Nicaragua indicates in some manner that it desires peace.

Mexico and the United States are unwilling to force peace which might be distasteful to any of the three countries involved, but it is believed that some plan will be evolved which will make possible an arbitration that will in no way humiliate any of the belligerents.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 25.—A few details of the capture of the Honduran-Salvadorean position at Choluteca by the Nicaraguan forces have been received. The Nicaraguans captured 1,500 rifles, a large amount of ammunition, and quantities of field equipment of all kinds.

The Hondurans and Salvadoreans had 200 men killed and about an equal number wounded.

Some of the Nicaraguan wounded who were captured by the enemy before President Bonilla fled are reported to have been hanged and their bodies barbarously mutilated.

President Zelaya has issued orders to the Nicaraguan forces that all wounded prisoners are to be treated with proper care.

SAVED BY AMERICAN GUNNERS.

Honduran Gunboat Fought Off Two Nicaraguan War Vessels.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Mail advices from Puerto Cortes give details of the engagement at sea between the Honduran gunboat Tatumbla and the Nicaraguan gunboat Ometepe near Trujillo, on March 14. The steamer Olympia, with Honduran troops on board, joined the Tatumbla at Celba, Honduras, March 12. A large Hotchkiss gun was transferred from the Olympia to the Tatumbla, making her armament one Hotchkiss gun forward, under Gunner W. P. Kennedy, who served with the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; one Hotchkiss gun aft, under Gunner R. Greenwood, and the larger Hotchkiss gun amidships, under Gunner J. Adams Muench, formerly on the United States cruiser Brooklyn.

The expedition proceeded at midnight March 12, with the Olympia and barges convoyed by the Tatumbla to a point on the coast known as Stevens River, where part of the force was landed. The main force was landed seven miles west of Trujillo, where they were joined by the force landed at Stevens River. These forces marched along the beach toward Trujillo on March 14 and the Tatumbla headed in the same direction at sea.

Near Trujillo no enemy was seen and no vessels could be distinguished in the harbor, but suddenly from around a point the Ometepe was discovered steaming directly out to sea, while a small gunboat, the San Jacinto, was headed westward toward the Tatumbla close to shore. The Ometepe soon changed her course to the westward and the plan to get the Tatum-

Continued on Page 2.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts a la Cabaret & Mus.; music evgs.—Adv.

WHITMAN RAIDS AGAIN.

He Causes Early Morning Saloon Arrest and Goes After More.

City Magistrate Charles S. Whitman early this morning repeated his actions of last Saturday morning in the precinct of the West Forty-seventh Street Station by causing the arrest of a bartender whom he charged with violating the excise law.

About 2:15 o'clock Magistrate Whitman accosted Patrolman Morrow of the West Forty-seventh Street Station in front of the saloon at the south east corner of Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The sign over the door of the place is "Winifred Hunt." He told Morrow that he had seen four men drinking at the bar, and demanded that Morrow do his duty.

Morrow arrested Bernard Connelly, a bartender, on the charge of violating the excise law, and took him to the station. The Magistrate told Morrow he would be at the station, in a short time to make a complaint, but before going, evidently went looking after more alleged violators.

STERNBURG THEIR TEACHER.

Ambassador Showing Roosevelt Boys How to Jump Their Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Despite his ill-health, Baron Speck von Sternburg has been interesting himself in the outdoor exercises of some of the Roosevelt children.

One or two of the boys having expressed a desire to learn how to jump their horses, the German Ambassador has been giving them instructions in the art. He has been an officer in the German Army and is well known as an excellent horseman.

TOOK POISON IN SCHOOL.

Teacher's Presence of Mind Saved Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Pupil.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Prompt action on the part of Miss Mitchell, a teacher of the eighth grade in the Jackson Public School, when she saw Anna Draganetta's eyes strangely drowsy, saved the girl from death. The teacher called in a doctor, who hurried the girl to St. Agnes's Hospital, where she was revived.

Anna Draganetta, who is 15 years old, had swallowed a large quantity of antrophine, a poisonous eye wash, while the class was at lessons. It appears that she had been grieving over a rebuke of the night before from her father.

TRENTON EDITOR ATTACKED.

Water Board President Knocks Him Down in the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Charles A. May, President of the Trenton Water Board, assaulted Harry B. Reilly, editor of The Trenton True American, to-day. Reilly has been criticising May in his paper for some time, and this morning printed another story referring to him. When the editor went out for luncheon May was awaiting him. After a few words May struck Reilly and knocked him down. Reilly arose and retreated to The True American Building, May following him. The latter was induced to leave the building, and later Reilly applied for a warrant for May's arrest, but failed to obtain it.

The affair caused a sensation here, owing to the prominence of Mr. May, who is a wealthy pottery manufacturer.

WOMEN SHOT IN THEIR HOME.

Vengeful Moonshiners Kill One and Mortally Wound Another.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—In Patrick County, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, last night a party of eight or ten men went to the home of the Misses Jane and Annie Hall, spinsters, who lived in the northern part of the county, and riddled the house with bullets. Miss Annie Hall was almost instantly killed, while Miss Jane Hall was mortally wounded and will hardly live over night.

A nephew lived in the house and it is said he was accused of reporting to United States Revenue officers the whereabouts of several "moonshine" distilleries that agents of the Government recently destroyed in the neighborhood.

THEATRE PANIC; MANY HURT.

Explosion of Gas Wrecks a Building in Greenfield, Ind.

GREENFIELD, Ind., March 25.—Twenty-four persons were injured, some seriously, and a two-story building, occupied by a five-cent theatre with moving pictures, was wrecked to-night by an explosion of natural gas used to heat the building.

About 200 persons were in the theatre at the time of the explosion, and in the panic that followed men, women, and children rushed for the doors, trampling on one another.

FIFTY DWELLINGS BURNED.

Fire Sweeps 25 Acres in Spartanburg Cotton Mill District.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 25.—Fanned by a fierce gale, fire to-day destroyed half a hundred houses in Spartan Mills, a cotton mill district in a remote part of the city. The fire spread over twenty-five acres. The Spartan Mills were saved by the wind carrying the flames in another direction.

Besides the houses of mill operatives several small stores were burned. The mill tenants' houses were insured.

INDIAN NURSE ON TRIAL.

Counsel Say She Was Insane When She Poisoned Her Little Charge.

CARMEL, N. Y., March 25.—The trial of Jennie Burch, the young Indian nurse, who is charged with the murder of Wilbur Winship, the child she was employed to care for, was opened here to-day before Supreme Court Justice Mills. It is alleged that the girl administered poison to the child in a peach and then tried to kill herself. The girl's mother and several other relatives were in court to-day.

Counsel for the girl said they would prove that she was insane.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MORGAN IS READY TO HELP MARKET

Cables He Will Join in Effort to Restore Confidence in Stocks.

WALL STREET SHAKEN

False Bear Yarns Help Unsettle Confidence—Shares Fall 2 to 10 Points.

Another day of declining prices, during which many stocks reached a lower level than in the Thursday collapse ten days ago, increased yesterday the distrust that has been felt in the financial district and left the Street wondering at the end of the day how much further the decline could go without forcing some houses to the wall. Most of the active stocks broke yesterday from 2 points to 10 points, and the recovery from the low point of the day amounted to only a point or two in a few issues, while many others ended the day practically at the lowest.

Much of yesterday's disquiet was directly attributable to the industrious circulation by the bears of rumors of the impending failure of some of the most prominent firms in the Street. The names of leading Stock Exchange houses were attacked by direct statements and by innuendo and the prediction freely made that they were on the very point of announcing their failure.

These rumors were circulated with such persistency and with such evident purpose of unsettling confidence to a still greater degree that they could not have been unpremeditated. These tactics, so brazenly employed by the bears, were denounced on all hands as calculated to completely undermine the little confidence that was still being shown in the market.

Morgan Ready to Help.

While until yesterday no steps appear to have been taken to give the market concerted support, it became known yesterday that such steps were being considered. It was learned on high authority that J. P. Morgan, who is now in Europe, was reached by cable yesterday and asked to join in a movement to sustain the market.

Mr. Morgan is understood to have replied that he was willing to join in any reasonable plan that had for its object the restoration of confidence in the financial situation.

The tangible reason for the extreme weakness of the market remained as much a matter of uncertainty yesterday as during all the earlier stages of the present decline. In many quarters the lack of efficient support to the market was attributed in large measure to the doubt that existed in most people's minds regarding the real cause of the never-ending liquidation which has taken all heart out of the market and brought about declines of from 20 to 170 points in the active stocks from the high prices of last year.

The extent to which the market has fallen under the wave of liquidation that has been in progress since early in the year is made clear by this comparison of prices at the close of trading yesterday with the high prices of last year:

Prices in 1906 and Now.

	High 1906.	Closing Yester-day.	De-cline.
Amalgamated Copper	118¼	83½	34¾
Amer. Smelters	174	109	65
American Sugar	157	117	40
Anaconda	73	56¼	16¾
Atchison	110½	83	26½
Baltimore & Ohio	123⅞	90⅛	34⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	94⅛	47	47⅛
Canadian Pacific	201½	159	42½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	196¾	122¼	76¾
Erie	50¾	33⅞	17
Great Northern pf	348	127	221
Great North. ore ctfs	85	51¼	33¾
Baltimore & Ohio	100⅜	63	37⅜
New York Central	156⅛	113	43⅛
Northern Pacific	232½	115	117½
Pennsylvania	147½	119¼	28¼
Reading	164	93⅛	70¾
Southern Pacific	97½	74¾	22¾
Union Pacific	195⅝	122⅝	73
United States Steel	50⅞	32⅛	18
United States Steel pf	113¼	93⅝	19⅝

The advices which reached Wall Street at the close of last week regarding the situation abroad led many to fear that yesterday might bring serious trouble at some of the foreign centres. Our own market, however, was the weakest of all yesterday, and while there was one small failure in London, the cables yesterday reported improvement in the outlook abroad.

The market here, however, showed no disposition to respond to these more favorable advices nor to the news of the engagement of gold in London for import to this city. For a short time after the opening the market appeared to be gaining firmness, but the selling, some of it seemingly conducted most urgently, soon changed the aspect of the trading. Before the close of the first hour the whole list was declining at a rapid rate. With one or two feeble rallies, the downward movement continued to the end of the day.

All Stocks Suffer Alike.

No one group of stocks stood out conspicuously in yesterday's decline. The Hill stocks, the Morgan stocks, the Harriman stocks all suffered about alike, and Amalgamated Copper, one of the most conspicuous of the so-called Standard Oil stocks, went the way of all the rest of the list. A drop of £5 a ton in the price of copper in London was associated with the 9-point break in Amalgamated, which sold down to 80⅛, but the Street could point to no similar event in explanation of the 7-point decline in Great Northern, the 10-point drop in the ore certificates, the fall of 7¼ points in Reading, 7¼ in Union Pacific, 6⅝ in United States Steel preferred, 13 in American Smelting, and numerous other declines in the active stocks ranging from 2 to 5 points.

Money was firmer again yesterday, the call rate advancing to 12 per cent., but only after most of the day's renewals had been arranged at 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. This, however, was offset so far as the money market itself was concerned by the engagement of gold abroad. Lazard Frères took $1,500,000 in London, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. engaged $125,000 in the same city. Foreign exchange, moreover, instead of advancing on the news of gold engagements, dropped 40 points further to 4.88 for demand sterling, promising a still further movement of gold to New York. Thus the monetary developments of the day were about evenly offset and in themselves afforded no explanation for the renewal of liquidation on a large scale.

The transactions yesterday were not as heavy as they were on some other recent

days, yet they reached a fairly large total. The sales amounted to 1,670,235 shares. The stocks most heavily dealt in were United States Steel common, 210,000 shares; Amalgamated Copper, 192,000 shares; Union Pacific, 153,000 shares; Reading, 152,000 shares; Steel preferred, 80,000 shares, and American Smelting, 79,000 shares.

Talk of Failure of Ore Deal.

One of the disturbing rumors circulated yesterday was that the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation was in danger of being abandoned because of a failure of the Hill interest and the United States Steel Corporation to agree upon the final form of the lease. The report proved to be without foundation. Attention, however, was drawn to the fact, which was set forth in the recently issued annual report of the Steel Corporation, that the lease, instead of being in perpetuity, as had been generally supposed, was made subject to cancellation on and after Jan. 1, 1915, on two years' notice at the option of the Steel Corporation. This clause, it appears, was inserted as an additional safeguard for the interests of the Steel Corporation. The cancellation of the lease, however, is not considered even as a remote probability either by the Steel Corporation or by the Hill interests.

James J. Hill himself, who returned from the West yesterday, made it clear for his part that the cancellation of the lease, were the Steel Corporation to decide on such a step in 1915, was the last thing that would cause him any anxiety. It is estimated by the friends of the Great Northern that within the next eight years the Steel Corporation will spend between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 in opening up mines on the Great Northern's lands, and all this work would revert to the Trustees of the ore lands in the event of the breaking of the lease. Moreover, it is figured that at the present price of $4 a ton for iron ore delivered at the Lake Erie ports there is a profit of $1.75 a ton on the iron, while the Steel Corporation, under the terms of the lease, is required to pay only 85 cents a ton. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, said yesterday that he received a telegram during the day stating that the last of the details of the ore lease had been agreed upon between the Hill interests and the representatives of the Steel Corporation. These, however, referred only to subordinate matters, as the lease itself was fully agreed on months ago.

Red Danger Lights Set—J. J. Hill.

Mr. Hill said that the course of business in the manufacturing sections was turning out about as he predicted some weeks ago when he expressed the belief that a reaction was in sight. In the Northwest, however, there are no signs of a reaction, Mr. Hill said. Of the country at large Mr. Hill said:

"The red lights are set and caution is necessary. I believe there will be a reaction in business, but this is far from saying that the times are bad. All will work out well if we are all patient and prudent."

Mr. Hill was not inclined to discuss the outlook in the stock market. He said:

"I do not like to predict what the end of this is going to be. Not understanding the causes of it, I cannot say how far the movement is going to run. But values are not what count in the market these days."

WE BUY GOLD IN LONDON.

One Failure There—Going Through the Settlement Nicely.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 25.—New York, as anticipated, appeared in the bullion market to-day as a purchaser of gold. Its representatives had the market practically to themselves, for until they had satisfied their wants the Bank of England made no effort to outbid them, preferring to allow the gold to go where it was most urgently needed.

Considerable surprise was manifested by financiers when it became known that out of £600,000 of bullion available New York had taken only £400,000. The unusual course was adopted of making public the names of the buyers and the amounts purchased. Lazard Frères bought £300,000 worth, the Messrs. Kleinmont £50,000, and the Messrs. Montague £50,000. The movement toward publicity gave general satisfaction.

The Times in its financial article to-morrow will say:

"The ease with which New York was satisfied is a good augury in regard to future operations. As long as New York confines itself to the bullion market and does not act too precipitately it ought to be able to strengthen itself materially without causing inconvenient consequences elsewhere."

LONDON, March 25.—The break in prices in Wall Street produced weakness in the Street prices of Americans here to-day. Otherwise the Stock Exchange went through the first day of the dreaded settlement with much greater ease than was expected. Money was plentiful, and the carry-over was easily arranged. The speculative accounts open proved smaller than was feared, and only one unimportant failure was registered.

The influx of the general investing public at the ruling low prices helped greatly to sustain the market.

It had been supposed that the difficult situation might induce the committee of the Stock Exchange to depart from its usual custom of closing on the Saturday before Easter, and its decision to adhere to the closing is taken as a hopeful augury, showing that the committee takes practically the same view of the situation as does Lord Rothschild—that "there is absolutely no danger" of further trouble. The Exchange will be closed on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

It is apparent that the account open in Americans here is not large, and therefore the break in Wall Street did not have the expected great influence in London. While the possibility of further small failures before the end of the settlement is reached is not excluded, the general belief is that the worst is over.

There was considerable talk to-day of dealers being helped by financial houses, but the bankers denied that any serious demands had been made in this direction.

The fall in Canadian Pacific has been the most serious feature for British speculators and investors, many of the latter having been compelled to dispose of their holdings at the lower prices in order to meet other obligations, while in the case of the former Canadian Pacific had been a favorite since Englishmen commenced to avoid Americans on account of the disclosures made in the course of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation into the management of American railroads and the threats of legislation and reprisals by the roads.

BERLIN BANKS IN TROUBLE.

One Small Concern Suspends—Several Brokers Insolvent.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Tageblatt says that in consequence of Saturday's declines one large bank here had to be assisted by other banks.

One small banking company has suspended payment and several speculating brokers are insolvent.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank's shipment of gold to Berlin, amounting to $4,500,000, was only an arbitrage transaction of one of the Berlin banks for the purpose of easing the Berlin money market.

TREASURY'S OFFER TO BANKS.

Will Accept City and Other Bonds in Lieu of U. S. 4 Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Cortelyou of the Treasury Department announced to-day that he would accept in substitution for United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, now held to secure public deposits, any other Government bonds, Philippine bonds and certificates, City of Manila bonds, Porto Rican bonds, District of Columbia bonds at par, and Hawaiian bonds at 90 per cent.; also State, municipal, and high-grade railroad bonds such as are legal investments for savings banks in the States of New York and Massachusetts, on the basis of 90 per cent. of their market value.

It is understood that any of such bonds thus withdrawn must be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," under the provisions of the department circular of March 14, 1907.

Officials of National banks in this city expressed the opinion yesterday that the decision of Secretary Cortelyou to permit the substitution of municipal and other bonds for United States bonds now deposited as security for United States deposits, provided the Government bonds so released be surrendered for redemption, was likely to materially stimulate the surrender of the 4 per cent. bonds maturing next July.

It was pointed out, however, that in the case of the National City Bank and of some other banks, which are large holders of the short 4s, the bonds are deposited as security for circulation. These bonds, of course, could not be redeemed without retiring an equal amount of circulation, so that no advantage could be gained by surrendering the bonds to the Government.

STANDARD OIL RETRENCHING?

Denial of Report in Bayonne That Workmen Are Being Laid Off.

A report circulated yesterday among the foreign-born employes of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook, Bayonne, that the company had ordered a retrenchment all along the line and that 8,000 to 10,000 men were to be laid off at the company's several plants throughout the country met with a prompt denial by an official of the finance department of the company yesterday.

The report first appeared in a Hungarian paper which circulates among the hundreds of Huns employed by the company in Bayonne. The newspaper stated that men were being discharged from the Tidewater Oil Company, which is owned by the Standard, the Eagle Oil Company in Jersey City, also owned by the Standard, and the paraffine works of the Standard at Constable Hook. The article also stated that several hundred men at the works at Whiting, Ind., and other oil plants in the West owned by the Standard, had been laid off and that further dismissals were in prospect. Altogether, it was stated, 8,000 to 10,000 men would be affected.

The Hungarian newspaper, discussing the matter editorially, warned Hungarians against the continuation of the practice of sending money home to relatives and friends in Hungary to bring them to America, since the belief that there was unlimited employment to be had here was illusory, and that the constant influx of immigrants would inevitably result in cutting down the wages of those already here. John D. Rockefeller's reported warning that he feared the country is on the eve of an industrial recession was quoted.

There are many hundreds of Huns employed at unskilled labor at the Constable Hook works of the Standard. They receive $1.65 a day. The official who made denial of the story of a retrenchment by the Standard said emphatically that, so far as he knew, no orders of any kind had been given to cut down the force of employes at any of the plants. There was enough work ahead, he said, to last well into the Summer. He was sure, he said, the story was untrue.

It seems that the story of dismissals first came from street car conductors who noted a falling off in the number of their workmen passengers to and from the Standard's plants. Some of the conductors who were seen yesterday stated that they had been told by the men that they had been laid off, but they did not know of any reason for their discharge.

About a month ago there was an abnormal demand for oil from abroad which taxed the resources of the big company to meet it. About a dozen oil ships had to wait several days down the harbor before they could be loaded. Since then the foreign demand has lessened, but the domestic market is said to be very active and strong.

Big Assessment on the Pennsylvania.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Justice Reed in the Supreme Court made an order to-day adjudging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company indebted to the State in the sum of $1,034,748 for taxes under last year's Perkins main stem law. This order does not involve the constitutionality of the law, which is now before the Supreme Court in other proceedings. The railroad company wants an allowance of nearly $300,000 from the sum involved in Justice Reed's order.

RAYNER BLAMES THE FINANCIERS

Agitation Over Railroads Not Due to Frenzy, Says Senator.

ISSUE WITH MR. CLEVELAND

Says the ex-President Would Have Formed Different Ideas in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The News prints a two-column article to-night on the interview with ex-President Cleveland in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It says:

"Democrats of conspicuous position in Baltimore are much interested in the views expressed by former President Grover Cleveland in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, and reprinted to-day in The News, regarding the present agitation over the railroads and the Democratic Party's attitude toward the tariff. Mostly they agree with the wise man of Princeton, but here and there a dissenting opinion was expressed to-day. Gov. Warfield, former Gov. Brown, Roger W. Cull, John E. Semmes, and others are among those who, in whole or in part, subscribe to Mr. Cleveland's sentiments. Mr. Semmes agreed with him in his views on the tariff, but not on the causes of the present agitation on the railroads. Senator Rayner entirely disagreed with Mr. Cleveland on the railroad situation, and did not discuss the tariff point of view."

The rest of the article consists of interviews with eminent Maryland Democrats. First comes Gov. Warfield, who is quoted as saying:

"I agree fully with what Mr. Cleveland says on the tariff question, and I think as he does, that there is a good deal of delirium and excitement on the part of the public against the railroads of the country. As usual Mr. Cleveland has expressed sound views. He explains the subject thoroughly, and there is nothing that I could add to what he has said."

Senator Rayner said: "I regret extremely to say that I do not agree with ex-President Cleveland in his views on this question, because I have generally agreed with him on propositions of this sort. I do not think there is any delirium nor insane denunciation nor the psychology of a craze, as the ex-President expressed it. What little interests I have and represent are with the railroads, and I am proportionately affected as much as others from the decline and liquidation that is going on, which is worse than a panic, because securities recover from a panic, but it takes a long time to recuperate from a daily decline of this sort.

"But I tell you now—and what I say to you I have said to some of the leading railroad Presidents and officers in the country within the last few months—that they are to blame for all this trouble; that they are agitators, and that they are the men who are responsible for the present condition of affairs. Neither the President of the United States nor Congress deserves the slightest degree of censure.

"The leading officers of these railroads have made hundreds of millions of dollars by tricks of financial jugglery with the railroads they represent, treating them as their own property to aggrandize their fabulous wealth, and they are responsible to their bondholders and their stockholders for the disasters that are now upon us.

"If ex-President Cleveland would have closely observed what we have seen in Washington for the last two years, he would not call it a frenzy and clamor of a thoughtless people. It is a frenzy of the frenzied financiers that has caused the trouble.

"I stand upon the most conservative ground in connection with the railroads, and I have persistently declined in the Senate to enter upon any crusade against them; but I tell you right here and now, and I am expressing, I believe, the sentiment of thoughtful people all over the country, that these railroad manipulators must be brought to bay, and when they are made to realize that they are the servants and not the masters of the people and that they are the trustees of their bondholders and stockholders, then, and not until then, will the investment of the widow and the orphan that the ex-President speaks about be safe and popular agitation cease."

ATTEMPTS TO DIE IN CELL.

Mrs. Schneider, Who Shot Dr. Bierhoff, Feared Insane Asylum.

Because she feared that she was to be sent to an asylum for the insane, Ottilie Schneider, 28 years old, of 2,186 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, a prisoner in the Tombs charged with felonious assault, attempted suicide yesterday by hanging herself to the door of her cell with a leather belt. On Nov. 22 she fired five shots at Dr. Frederick Bierhoff, consulting physician at the German Dispensary, whom she met at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The doctor was seriously wounded, as were Otto H. Droege, 61 Park Row, and Paul Scheehan, a Columbia student, who happened to be nearby.

The case attracted considerable attention, for at the time of the shooting the woman wore the uniform of the Salvation Army. She asserted that the physician had injured her health by an operation.

Dr. Maguire of the Tombs reported that the prisoner was suffering from paranoia, and Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions, appointed a commission to examine her.

When found the woman was black in the face from strangulation. She was cut down and sent to Bellevue, where it was said last night that she would probably recover.

LOST OFF STEAMER COMUS.

Eben C. Webster, a Maine Capitalist, Probably Fell Overboard While Ill.

Eben C. Webster of Orono, Me., a first cabin passenger on the Morgan Line steamship Comus, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, disappeared on Saturday when the vessel was 200 miles south of the Georgia coast. Mr. Webster was returning from Hot Springs and the South and it is believed that he must have fallen overboard during an attack of heart disease, to which he was subject. He was last seen at noon by William J. McNulty of Bangor, a friend with whom he had taken passage.

Mr. McNulty left Mr. Webster sitting in a deck chair reading a book. He did not miss his friend until about 6 o'clock and then failing to locate him on the Comus he notified the ship's officers.

On deck was found the book and the steamer chair in the same position as when McNulty left. No word was found among Mr. Webster's effects to account for his disappearance, and the idea of suicide is scouted.

Mr. Webster was well known in Maine, where his father, Col. Eben Webster, had accumulated a fortune in the lumber business. Several weeks ago he went South for his health. He was Treasurer of the Kekonagan Paper Company of Orono and was connected with other large commercial enterprises.

HARBURGER AGAIN PROTESTS.

Coroner Points to Another Hospital Transfer with a Fatal Ending.

Coroner Julius Harburger was indignant last night over what he termed the shameful transfer of a dying patient from St. Vincent's Hospital to Bellevue. He declared that, in his opinion, the man's death had resulted from the "outrageous practice of reducing the death rate of hospitals by removing hopeless cases through the street so that they can die in Bellevue."

The case was that of Frank Walker of 183 West Houston Street, who was taken unconscious to St. Vincent's Hospital on the night of March 18. The man was taken to Bellevue at 9:37 o'clock the same night, and died the next day.

"I maintain that this sort of thing is a shame," said the Coroner. "If possible, I shall go to Albany, where my bill to prevent such practices is now under consideration, and set forth the facts of this case."

GOWNS FOR MAGISTRATES?

Board Appoints a Committee to Consider the Matter.

The City Magistrates have taken up the matter of wearing gowns. Frederick B. House, recently made a Magistrate, broached the subject at a meeting of the board yesterday. He said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the police court is the place where most of the poor people go for their rights. I take it that it is the belief of all here, for most of you are more experienced as Magistrates than I, that it is in the police court that the average foreigner gets his first—in most cases, let us hope, his only—impression of the administration of the law in this country.

"Since I was appointed, the subject has often been mentioned to me and urged—the suggestion that the Magistrates should wear gowns. Nearly all the Judges wear them now—the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the General Sessions, the Special Sessions Justices, the Justices of the Appellate Division—"

"And of the United States Court," another Magistrate interrupted.

"The only Judges who do not wear them are the Magistrates and the Judges of the Municipal Courts," continued Mr. House. "Now, I take it that all of the reasons which have been urged in favor of the Judges mentioned to wear gowns hold good in the case of the Magistrates. But, in my opinion, there are additional reasons why they should wear them.

"You may say what you please, but justice should be administered with dignity. The average offender should be inspired with a respect for the office if he does not entertain it for the man. To some it may seem undemocratic, but I think that it ought to be made easy for the average person entering a police court to tell which is the Judge and which is the clerk."

Magistrate House then made a motion that the Chair appoint a committee of five to consider the advisability of wearing gowns.

"My mind is open on the subject," said Magistrate Baker, "but I have wondered whether we might not be a little too impressive with the gowns."

"I should like to ask if, as is intended, we are to have night courts, whether the Magistrates sitting in them will be required to wear nightgowns?" said Magistrate Walsh.

"If the gentleman hasn't mentality enough to understand," Magistrate House said; "if he cannot see—"

Magistrate Wahle interrupted him.

"I, too, have been spoken to about the matter," he said seriously, "by former Judge O'Brien, Justice Davis, and other Judges. They all seemed to think that Magistrates should wear gowns."

Magistrate Walsh rubbed his head and remarked that he didn't know whether it was lack of mentality or not, but that he had never been very much impressed by gowns.

"I suppose Judges wear them for the same reason that soldiers wear uniforms—to impress and awe," he said.

"I'm opposed to it, too," said Magistrate Steinert, "on the ground that it is undemocratic and opposed to the spirit of our American institutions."

In spite of the opposition, the House resolution was passed. President Whitman appointed Magistrates House, Crane, Wahle, Barlow, and Steinert to consider the matter.

The board also passed a resolution unanimously vesting in President Whitman the authority to exercise his own judgment in all matters which hitherto the board as a whole has dealt with, and agreed to put the stamp of approval on any action President Whitman may take in discharging his duties as President of the board.

JERSEY'S EQUAL TAX FIGHT.

Democrats to Push Bill to Tax Railroad Main Stems.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 25.—The Democrats this evening got together in caucus and after a long session adjourned until to-morrow, when Senator Minturn will submit to the joint caucus an amendment to the Equal Tax bill introduced by Hendrickson of Hudson. The Hendrickson bill assesses the main stem of railroads by local assessors at local rates for local purposes.

Morris of Sussex and Holcombe of Hunterdon objected to the tax going to the municipalities, and their voices were so strong and their votes so much needed to pass the measure in the House, that Senator Minturn offered to submit an amendment sending a portion of the money to the school fund. The balance will go to the municipality to reduce the local tax rate.

This is the old Jersey City Tax bill in another form, and the Senate Republicans will not let it go through the Senate. But the Democrats are looking for issues in Essex and Hudson next Fall. They say the measure is popular there because of the great amount of railroad property in those counties. Hendrickson got his tax bill to second reading to-night.

A measure that will be pressed to the caucus to-morrow morning is another Essex County liquor regulating bill. The Klenert bill is supposed to be dead. The provisions of the new bill were not disclosed.

McREYNOLDS SENT TO JAIL.

Former Chicago Broker Caused a Loss of $700,000 to Banks.

CHICAGO, March 25.—George S. McReynolds, formerly a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was to-day sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary on the charge of removing from his elevators grain on which warehouse receipts had previously been issued. The sentence may run anywhere from one to ten years.

McReynolds failed Jan. 18, 1906, and was convicted Sept. 18. The specific charge was that, after borrowing money from the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, he removed and sold the grain pledged as security without obtaining the consent of the holders of the receipts. The removal of the grain is said to have caused banks in Chicago, New York, and Boston an aggregate loss of $700,000.

McReynolds was taken to the county jail, but it was announced that the case will be carried to higher courts.

Not Laying Off Its Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The latest report that large Western business houses had been compelled to lay off many employes was denied to-day by the management of the Western Electric Company, which was reported to have discharged 2,000 men last Saturday. Only 400 extra hands have been laid off. "Business simply is resuming its normal state, and we are reducing our force accordingly," said an officer.

RUEF ENDS EFFORT TO STOP HIS TRIAL

Proceedings Before the Supreme Court Withdrawn — He Appears to Plead.

LOUIS GLASS SURRENDERS

Alleged Briber Gives $90,000 Bail—Schmitz's Social Ambitions Wrecked, Says Cerf.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—On motion of the attorney for the regular counsel of Abraham Ruef of San Francisco, the habeas corpus proceeding in Ruef's behalf was to-day dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The attorney made no explanation of the motion. The court ordered that the mandate in the case issue at once.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—With the withdrawal of proceedings before the Supreme Court in Washington, the attorneys of Abraham Ruef have ceased their efforts to prevent his trial.

Frank Murphy, one of the counsel for Ruef, thus explained the action in Washington:

"The decision was reached on account of the opinion of the State Supreme Court to the effect that the participation of an incompetent juror does not affect the validity of an indictment. We will proceed without further delay with the trial of Abraham Ruef."

Ruef and Chief of Police Dinan were in court to-day to plead to the indictments charging conspiracy and extortion, but Assistant District Attorney Heney was so busy on the Grand Jury work that the case was postponed for one week.

Louis Glass, Vice President of the Pacific States Telephone Company, returned to-night from his Nevada trip. Mr. Glass gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff, and in Judge Lawler's department of the Superior Court gave bonds in the sum of $90,000 to cover the nine indictments of bribery returned against him by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, after examining two minor witnesses in the Home Telephone scandal, adjourned until to-morrow. The inability of Los Angeles officials of the Home Telephone Company to arrive prevented the taking of important testimony. They are A. B. Cass, President of the Los Angeles branch of the company; William Mead, Vice President of the Central Bank of Los Angeles, and W. C. Patterson, President of the Los Angeles National Bank and one of the company's Los Angeles Directors.

Mr. Patterson is expected to tell a great deal concerning the $250,000 that was sent to San Francisco shortly after the fire, when the Home Company was making a fight to get the franchise. Part of this, $25,000, went for the open purchase of the franchise and was recorded. Part of it is supposed to have been used for the bribery of Ruef and the Supervisors.

The attorneys for Ruef are at odds over the fees. It is said the boss does not care to live up to his original agreement, and both Messrs. Ach and Shortridge are dissatisfied. Daily conferences are held at the St. Francis over this important matter.

With the disgrace of Ruef, his political machine has fallen to pieces. The lieutenants who for years awaited his command are seeking a place in the next organization that will do politics on a patronage basis.

The confessions of the sixteen Supervisors have played havoc with the social ambitions of Mayor Schmitz. Myrtile Cerf, the confidant of Ruef and Schmitz, said to-day:

"You see the Mayor doesn't fear these indictments. He knows they can't convict him. But he had everything fixed up nicely. He was going to be put up for membership in the Pacific Union Club and several other of the better class clubs, and now come these indictments. They've ruined the Mayor's social position; they've spoiled everything."

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 25.—Mrs. A. K. Detwiler, wife of one of the men indicted for bribery in San Francisco, has disappeared. It is said she left her home this morning dressed in a traveling suit and carrying a grip. Indications are that she has gone to join her husband.

It was learned to-day that a son of Agent Burns of the Secret Service, who is assisting Mr. Heney, was in this city several days last week, endeavoring to locate Detwiler. While he was here he picked up some postal cards written in Egypt and signed A. K. Detwiler.

KILLS FATHER INNOCENTLY.

Paralytic Gets Child to Put Gas Tube in His Mouth So He May Die.

With the innocent aid of his little 6-year-old daughter, Theodore Schmidt, a partially paralyzed painter, whose home was at 881 East 188th Street, killed himself by illuminating gas yesterday. The man's wife, who was absent from home, found the body when she returned.

Mrs. Schmidt went out about 9 o'clock to spend the day with her sister. Soon after, Schmidt, whose entire left side was paralyzed and who lay helpless on a couch, called Violet, his 6-year-old daughter and the only other occupant of their apartment, to him and told her to go into the kitchen and get a gas tube that was there.

When the little girl returned with the tube he bade her attach one end of it to a gas jet. She did so and under his instructions she wound it around his neck and put the other end in his mouth. Then he made her turn on the gas.

The child in all innocence obeyed, and then her father told her to go out and play, and to shut the door after her. She obeyed, and as the door had a spring lock Schmidt was locked in and the little girl out.

About 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Schmidt returned home and found the apartment filled with gas. Her husband was lying on the couch with the rubber tube still in his mouth, and the gas turned full on. Dr. Volk of Lincoln Hospital said the man had been dead several hours. It was not until the daughter came home a little later that the mother learned how the father had arranged for his suicide.

Heaviest Man in New England Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—Peter Keaton of Mechanicsville, Conn., probably the heaviest man in New England, died suddenly in a Turkish bath here to-night. Keaton weighed 450 pounds. He was 43 years old and a weaver. He was employed at his trade up to six months ago, but became so fat that he could not work at a loom and had to give up his job. Since his loss of employment he had been dieting and frequently taking Turkish baths in the hope of reducing his weight, but without any appreciable success.

"Made a little better than seems necessary" appears to be the way that discriminating business and professional men want their letterheads.

Write your letters on

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

Every printer in New York knows about it and will supply your needs.

Ask to see his Book of Specimens.

HONDURAN CAPITAL TAKEN BY ZELAYA

Continued from Page 1.

bia between the two Nicaraguan gunboats became apparent.

The Tatumbla then changed her course and headed toward Hog Island, and both Nicaraguan vessels headed directly for her. The Ometepe gained rapidly on the Tatumbla, and when within 2,000 yards, opened fire. Nine shots were fired by the Ometepe, but none of them struck the Tatumbla, although some fell within fifty yards of her. The Tatumbla returned the fire from the stern gun.

Gunner Muench took charge of this gun after four shots had been fired, and fired nine shots at the Ometepe. The second and seventh shots struck the Ometepe in the bow. Although gaining rapidly on the Tatumbla, the Ometepe sent up signals, and with the San Jacinto turned and headed for Trujillo. The Tatumbla did not follow.

Officers of the United States gunboat Marietta, which arrived at Puerto Cortes on March 18 from Trujillo, confirmed, it is said, the report that the Ometepe was damaged, and added that they had heard several men had been killed or wounded.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 25.—The United States gunboat Marietta and the Nicaraguan gunboats Ometepe and San Jacinto were at Trujillo, Honduras, on Saturday night. The Honduran gunboat Tatumbla has arrived here from Ceiba.

The Marietta is expected here to-morrow.

There have been no encounters between the belligerent gunboats off this coast.

Tegucigalpa, captured yesterday by the Nicaraguans, was made the capital of Honduras in 1880, and since then its population has grown from 18,000 to 82,000. It is seventy-eight miles up the Choluteca River from Amalpa, its port. It is the centre of a large agricultural community, and there are also very rich gold and silver mines in the vicinity.

10,000 MEN IN BATTLE.

Fight at Namasique Called Greatest in Central American History.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 21.—The battle of Los Portillos de Namasique, which ended in disaster to the allied Honduran and Salvadorean Armies, was reported by officials at the capital of Honduras as probably the greatest battle in the history of Central America. On the second day of the battle, it is said, 10,000 men were engaged. The allies, after forcing the Nicaraguan outposts, had trained sixty cannon upon the enemy's main intrenchments, which were on a hill, and the mortality on both sides was heavy. The only news of the final day of the battle came from Nicaraguan sources. This announced that the allies had been defeated with 1,000 killed and wounded.

Dispatches about the time of this battle said that Lee Christmas, the American, of Memphis, Tenn., (since reported captured by the Nicaraguans,) was giving a good account of his fighting ability. He withstood for three days a column of Nicaraguans which had skirted the main body of Honduran troops and was marching upon the capital. Gen. Christmas stopped the advance of this column. It was reported that this flank movement was made by only a small portion of the Nicaraguan troops and that its purpose was to divert attention from the operations of the main Nicaraguan Army.

A column of Honduran soldiers under Gen. Chomorro has slipped past the Nicaraguan lines and is marching into the interior of Nicaragua, raising a revolt against Zelaya. An official report reaches here that on March 11 this column captured Totomalpa, Nicaragua, after thirteen hours' fighting and wounded or killed 100 Nicaraguans, besides capturing considerable ammunition.

Gen. Carcamo of the Honduran Army, who was reported in Nicaraguan dispatches to have been killed at San Marcos on Feb. 20, was concealed at San Marcos for several days after his defeat, and finally gained the Honduras lines uninjured. He gave an account of outrages which he said had been perpetrated on women and defenseless citizens when the town was looted and sacked by the soldiers of Nicaragua.

The revolt reported here occurred at Camaygua, Honduras, where yesterday (March 20) 150 men armed and captured the plaza. A force of six hundred men was sent from San Pedro to suppress this revolt, and orders were given for a body of Indian allies to join the 600 on the way to Camaygua.

The principal losses to Americans through the war have occurred in the banana industry. The reports of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad, which transports the greater part of Honduras's banana output from the interior to the seaboard, say that shipments of bananas have fallen off to about one-quarter the usual volume.

RAILROAD TO BRANCH OUT.

Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Plans Extensions North and South.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 25.—Bird M. Robinson, President of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railway, while in this city to-day, said that his road, in conjunction with the new interests which recently took a share in the management of the road, have under consideration a plan for the extension of the line northward to connect with the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and southward toward New Orleans. It is not proposed to put these plans into immediate effect, but they have been decided upon tentatively, with the idea of carrying them out as soon as money market and others conditions favor such an undertaking.

The extension of the line to the north and the construction of a line about ninety miles long to connect with one of the roads already entering New Orleans would make the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City a sort line from the Gulf to the Lake ports.

The Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City for a few days at the close of last year was in the hands of a receiver as a result of a disagreement among the large holders of the road's securities. Six weeks ago the management of the property was turned over to a committee consisting of B. F. Yoakum of the San Francisco & Rock Island lines, President Borne of the Colonial Trust Company of New York, and Alexander McDonald.

RAILROAD LAWS HELD UP.

Federal Court Enjoins Enforcement of Three Alabama Statutes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 25.—Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States Court this afternoon issued a temporary injunction against the members of the State Railroad Commission and Attorney A. M. Garber on petition of the trunk railroads of the State to prevent the enforcement of three laws passed by the recent Legislature.

They are: The commodity rate law, which fixes the freight rates on 110 commodities of common production and use; the maximum rate law, and the two-and-a-half-cent passenger rate law.

POLICEMAN ONLY 3 WEEKS.

Ireland's Better Than This, Says Michael Lavelle, and He Quits.

Because, as he said, he would rather be a farmer in Ireland than a policeman in New York, Michael Lavelle of the West 125th Street Station turned in his badge yesterday. Lavelle had only been on the force three weeks.

Jones Maheny of 778 East 156th Street, a friend of Lavelle's, brought the officer's badge to the station house. He said that Michael was tired of his job and had made up his mind to return to Ireland.

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ORCHESTRELLE

Safonoff, the famous conductor of the Philharmonic, recently heard the Orchestrelle in the home of Henry T. Finck, musical critic of the New York *Evening Post* and author of a number of authoritative books on music. Among other selections, Mr. Finck played Grieg's "Huldigungsmarsch." Safonoff *had never heard the composition before*, and was so pleased with it that he at once procured the full orchestral score, and it will appear in his London programs.

The repertory of the Orchestrelle, which consists of thousands of selections of all classes, not only furnished this experienced conductor a musical surprise, but the instrument itself showed him *how it would sound when his orchestra played it.*

The value of the Orchestrelle to the musician is thus illustrated. To the unskilled lover of music, with less opportunity to hear good music, its services are invaluable.

Lenten Recitals every afternoon from 4 to 5. No admission tickets required.

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The principle of lacing in front we believe is the correct construction from the view points of health, comfort, graceful lines, and perfect fitting.

These Corsets are carefully made on this principle; the materials are of the very best, and in every way they are high grade.

Models may be had adapted for slender, medium and stout figures.

Prices $5.00—8.00—12.00—16.50 and 19.50 each.

Thoroughly competent fitters will be in attendance to explain the merits of these corsets and fit the model selected.

We cordially invite inspection.

James McCutcheon & Co. 14 W. 23d St.

HANSON LEADS RAID NEAR WALL STREET

Alleged Credit System Poolroom Found Back of an Office at 47 Broadway.

CAPT. GALLAGHER CALLED

Checks of Prominent Persons Found—Man and Two Girls Locked Up.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson led a poolroom raid late yesterday afternoon in the Wall Street district. It was a small raid, and had no spectacular features, but gives promise of interesting developments.

The alleged poolroom occupied two small rooms on the top floor of the old five-story building at 47 Broadway. Over the entrance door of the outer office was a small sign, announcing the business office of a mineral spring.

Stacked up inside were many cases of bottled water. It is admitted by the police that the bottles contained genuine mineral spring water, and that a legitimate business was done in it. But, according to the police, this water business was in reality only a blind for the business carried on in the inside office, where there was a telephone switchboard with five portable instruments. No poolroom customers ever went to the little top floor office, all business being done down over the telephone. In this way all suspicion was averted.

Roundsman Ayres and Policeman England of the Commissioner's personal staff made the raid at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They entered the office without any difficulty, and arrested Thomas R. Keator, whom they charged with being the proprietor of the place; Erna Santrock, 25 years old, who looked after the establishment's books, and Clara Robinson, 18 years old, who was in charge of the telephone switchboard. The two young women were charged with aiding and abetting in the running of a poolroom.

Ayres called up Capt. Gallagher of the Church Street Station and asked that the patrol wagon be sent around. That was the first news that the Captain had of the raid. When the Captain and a couple of precinct policemen arrived with the patrol wagon they found Deputy Commissioner Hanson there.

The prisoners were taken to the Church Street Station. In giving his pedigree to the Sergeant Keator gave his address as Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Bensonhurst. He said he was a broker. The confiscated switchboard was in the telephone book under Keator's name, and his occupation also was given there as broker.

Keator was locked up, but the two young women were taken to Police Headquarters, where they had a long talk with Deputy Commissioner Hanson. They were then taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where there is a matron, and locked up for the night.

It is said that the business done at the poolroom was what is known as a "credit game." Bets were laid and odds given over the telephone, and at the end of the week checks were sent to the customers who were winners, and a bill to the losers. A large number of these checks, indorsed and put through the banks by customers, are said to have been seized by the raiders. Mr. Hanson admitted that the checks were all for large sums, but he refused to tell who the indorsers were. He did not tell where he got his "tip," which led to the raid.

None of the other tenants at 47 Broadway knew, apparently, that any other than a mineral spring water business was being carried on in the two little rooms on the top floor.

Capt. Gallagher said that he had no idea that the place existed until he found Mr. Hanson raiding it.

It is only by means of a "leak" that the police can discover these places, he said, and since they only do business with trusted customers, the chances of information coming through a "leak" are reduced to a minimum.

Persons in the Tenderloin who are in touch with the gambling fraternity say that poolrooms doing a credit business over the telephone are becoming very numerous. They are said to have located in office buildings, and even in apartment houses, without arousing the suspicions of landlords, agents, or tenants. Women who are afraid to go to a poolroom, because of the danger of being caught in a raid, are said to be among the best customers of these telephone poolrooms.

POLICE GRAFT CHARGES FAIL.

Jury Acquits Three Brooklyn Patrolmen Who Got $200 from Saloon Men.

William B. Hotter, John J. Murphy, and Charles F. Matthews, three of the five Brooklyn policemen under indictment on charges of extortion, were acquitted yesterday morning in the County Court, Brooklyn, after Judge Fawcett had instructed the jury that the prosecution had not shown any criminal act on the part of the accused.

The three policemen were charged with accepting $200 collected as a "Christmas present" by the saloon keepers of Brownsville. Two witnesses testified that they collected the money and that it was paid to the police in the rear of a saloon.

Counsel for the accused moved that they be discharged on the ground that there was nothing to show that the money was taken or promised for the failure of the policemen to perform their duties.

Judge Fawcett then ordered the verdict of acquittal.

MORE BOGUS BADGE ARRESTS.

Two Men Caught at City Hall Subway —Other Cases Up To-day.

Two men were arrested at the City Hall Subway station yesterday afternoon charged with wearing badges which resemble the police badge. They gave their names and addresses as George Milles of 317 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and John Lanyon of 1,474 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Magistrate Barlow fined Milles $5, the complaint against him being changed to disorderly conduct. Lanyon was held in $500 bail for a further hearing to-day. The cases against six other civilians and policemen who were charged with using bogus badges, will be disposed of by Magistrate Barlow to-day.

CRANE FAVORS POLICE BILL.

Magistrate Says It Would Give Gen. Bingham a Chance—Bartenders Held.

Timothy McInerney of 240 West Twenty-second Street, bartender for John B. Fitzgerald at 475 Columbus Avenue, who was arrested by Inspector Walsh on Sunday afternoon for alleged violation of the excise law, and who was rearrested later in the day on a similar charge, was held in $500 bail for trial on each complaint when arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Crane yesterday.

The hearing gave Magistrate Crane the opportunity to say that he hoped the Bingham Police bill would become a law, and he added:

"Then Commissioner Bingham will be able to do some ing. A hundred thousand people ought to go to Albany, if necessary to impress on those Senators that we need that law."

James Lyons of 801 Ninth Avenue, arraigned by Detective Hughes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station; Maurice Gloster, bartender at 734 Tenth Avenue, arraigned by Detective Avary of the same station, and Max Loeb, a saloon keeper at 200 Amsterdam Avenue, arraigned by Detective Nuppenan of Inspector Walsh's staff, were each held in $500 bail.

While Police Commissioner Bingham declined yesterday to discuss or admit that he had any previous knowledge of the action taken a few nights ago by Magistrate Whitman in closing saloons on the west side which were doing business after hours, he said that he had Deputy Commissioner Hanson's report on the raids, but would not make it public.

Asked if there was any reason why the policemen caught attempting to get free rides on the cars by showing Detective Sergeants' shields should not have been arrested as well as the civilians caught with fake badges, Commissioner Bingham replied: "None whatever. I am very sorry that they were not put in jail. Like the others, they ought to have been put in jail."

POLICE BILL DELAYED.

A Slight Error in the Printing a Cause of Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—It seems certain to-night that the Bingham Police bill will not be reached in the Senate this week. The bill came in Committee of the Whole among general orders to-night, but Senator Grady prevented it from being advanced to third reading.

There has just been discovered what would appear to be a typographical error in the title of the bill as now printed, and on account of it the measure will have to be recommitted to the Committee on Cities and reprinted. In its amended form it must lie on the members' desks three days before it can be advanced to third reading.

EMPLOYERS' ACT UPHELD.

Judge Speer Declares in Favor of Employers' Liability Law.

MACON, Ga., March 25.—United States Judge Emory Speer to-day, in a decision in the case of Lucy Snead, administratrix, against the Central of Georgia Railway Company, upheld the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability act, passed by the last Congress. This decision is opposed to those of United States Judge Evans at Louisville and Judge McCall at Memphis.

Judge Speer declared that to command, to prohibit, and to protect men engaged in the handling of commerce, whether inter-State or foreign, is within the domain of National legislative regulation. Congress having the right to control commerce on the high seas, as established by the courts repeatedly, it follows that it has the right to control transportation by land of the same commerce.

The decision points out that no injury can result to corporations or to any useful or valuable power of the State by this National legislation.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Assemblyman Greene to Offer a Bill to Make Them Mandatory.

A bill making direct nominations mandatory in cities of the first class in this State will be introduced in the Legislature this week by Assemblyman Greene of Brooklyn. This was decided upon at a conference yesterday afternoon between State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff and the members of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County. The Legislature already has in hand a bill presented by Senator Travis of Brooklyn allowing direct nominations.

The Brooklyn leaders discussed yesterday a mandatory measure drawn by Congressman Calder and decided that this bill should be introduced and pushed at Albany. If the up-State leaders object to the measure as framed it will be so amended as to apply only to counties having each a population of 1,000,000 or more. It would thus affect only New York and Kings Counties.

Mr. Woodruff said after the meeting that he had been trying for several years to obtain direct nominations.

TWO BITTEN BY RABID DOG.

Man and Little Girl Sent from Greenwich for Treatment.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 25.—Another case of rabies was reported in town to-day, and the victims, William M. Fowler and Gertrude Darr, 11 years old, have been taken to the Pasteur Institute in New York City. The afflicted dog was a collie owned by Mr. Newman, a resident of Banksville.

Mr. Fowler was entering his gate last Wednesday, when the dog rushed out and bit him twice. It then rushed across the street and attacked the little girl. Mr. Fowler secured the brute after a hard fight, and it was shot by a neighbor.

The animal's brain was sent to the Pasteur Institute and word was received to-day that evidences of hydrophobia had been found.

EPIDEMIC ON THE GEORGIA.

More Than Fifty Men with Measles Landed from the Battleship.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 25.—The outbreak of measles on board the battleship Georgia, which will delay the departure of that vessel for Guantanamo schedu'ed for to-morrow, has developed into an epidemic.

More than fifty men have been taken from the ship to the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

Child Labor Restriction Bill Urged.

TRENTON, March 25.—Representatives of various charitable organizations urged the Senate Committee on Law Revision to-day to favorably report Assembly bill 90, which prohibits the employment of children under 16 years in factories at night. Owen Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, and Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, were the principal speakers. Mr. Fox showed that wages of the children in glass factories varied from $3 to $7 a week, and said that the average wage was but $8.50 a week.

Runaway Breaks Broadway Windows.

A horse attached to a light express wagon, owned by James Slevin of 26 Spring Street, took fright at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street last night and ran two blocks. At Forty-seventh Street the horse took to the sidewalk, scattering pedestrians, and crashing into two large plate-glass windows of the piano store of M. L. Mathushek. The right foreleg of the horse was cut, and the windows, worth $200, were smashed.

BRYCE GETS CHEERS AT UNION LEAGUE

Army and Navy Men Applaud His Speech on a Reunited Country.

800 GREET AMBASSADOR

Says He Is Confident We Will Solve Any Problems of the Future.

In acknowledging his appreciation of the reception given him at the Union League Club last night James Bryce, the newly appointed English Ambassador to the United States, took occasion to congratulate the Republic on the strength of its union, on the healing of the wounds that came with civil strife, and on the rebuilding of the foundation of the Union.

Ambassador Bryce was the centre of a group of men in the gold lace and broadcloth of the service of the Army and Navy. Gov. Hughes and his staff were present to greet him as the representatives of the Commonwealth of New York. Senator Depew was present as a representative of the State in the Federal Congress. The uniforms of the representatives of the Army and the Navy and those of the National Guard shone brilliantly against the black of the conventional evening garb of the members of the club and of the non-military guests.

President George R. Sheldon introduced Mr. Bryce simply, quoting the line: "Let him be so entertained amongst you as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality."

Greetings from King Edward.

"Although it was the pleasure of your President to refer to me personally," said Mr. Bryce, "and I thank you from my heart for the honor you do me, the honor done me is in my capacity as a representative of the sovereign whom I serve and who has the warmest feelings for this country."

The Ambassador then told this story:

"Two Scotchmen sitting over two tumblers for a talk reached a point where one of them retained a measure of his Scotch prudence. He arose to leave at ten o'clock, and the other objected.

"'Why, mon, Sandy, it's bare ten o'clock,' said one. 'Why are ye goin' awa'?'

"'Because,' said Sandy, 'I hae changed my lodgings lately, and I am na vera weel acquent wi' the staircase.'"

In this wise the Ambassador gave warning that he would not speak for long and with the story he received an outburst of applause that put him at his ease immediately and he returned to the thought uppermost in his mind—the reunited States of America.

"I was an undergraduate in Oxford," he said, "when England was disturbed by the thought of a war between the States. In Oxford and Cambridge the cause of the Union was no more warmly espoused in England. I recall a debate in Oxford which was watched with interest, and it turned about the union of States in America. The unionists won the debate.

All Our Problems Solvable.

"I find on my return here that even the clouds of the storm of that time have passed away, that peace has been long since made among the people here, and that they stand together. I will say that I believe the Republic will continue, as far as the human eye can see. I congratulate you on the way your Republic has emerged from those difficulties. Remember how many difficulties have, in the past, seemed insurmountable and have been surmounted. The difficulties of the future that may seem insurmountable will be surmounted."

After the brief speech of the Ambassador the members and guests passed before him and bowed and greeted him. Mr. Bryce met at least 800 during the reception.

The club was decorated with the colors of the two countries intertwined. In the main hall two lines of footmen were stretched to the curb. As the guests arrived they were announced, and the members gathered close to the line marking the passage way and applauded the distinguished men as they entered. Mr. Bryce arrived with Mr. Choate, and the two were cheered.

Among the guests from the British Embassy, aside from the Ambassador, were:

Capt. Ryan, R. N., Lieut. Col. James, Military Attache.

From the Army—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Capt. William T. Johnston, Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Col. John E. Greer.

From the Navy—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, Lieut. R. W. Henderson, Capt. G. A. Merriam, Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, Capt. E. D. Taussig, Medical Inspector E. H. Green, Pay Director Lawrence Boggs.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. M. G.; Chauncey M. Depew, John C. Spooner, Sir Percy Sanderson, Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Justices Edward Patterson, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, Francis M. Scott of the Appellate Division.

Chief Justice John Clinton Gray and Justice Edward T. Bartlett of the Court of Appeals.

Judges William J. Wallace and William K. Townsend of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

There were also present:

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired; Gen. Charles F. Roe, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Seth Low, and others.

Yacht Bottom Up; Three Men Missing.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 25.—The sailboat Star, which left Anglesea, N. J., on Sunday for this place, was found floating in Dead Man's Shoals, in Maurice River Cove, to-day, bottom up, and it is believed that the three men who left Anglesea in the yacht have been drowned. The sails were reefed when the yacht was picked up. Near the boat was found a hat. The men who were in the yacht were John Cheesman, George Garrison, and Rufus Garton.

KILL SPECULATORS' BILL.

State Senators Refuse to Forbid Traffic in Theatre Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Senator Saxe's bill forbidding municipal authorities from issuing licenses to speculators in theatre tickets was defeated in the Senate to-night after a lively debate by a vote of 27 to 15.

Senator Grady, who was in his seat for the first time in a week, led the attack on the bill, seconded by Dominick Mullaney, "Big Tim" Sullivan's Senator. Sullivan had registered his objection to the bill with the Tammany legislators and they lined up on the side of the ticket speculators to a man. Among the Republicans who voted against the bill was Senator Agnew of New York.

Senator Grady said he objected to Senator Saxe's bill chiefly because they would not do away with the sale of theatrical tickets at an advance over the box office price. He offered to vote for any bill that would forbid the sale of a theatrical ticket at a rate above that charged in the box office.

Senator Foelker of Brooklyn begged to be excused from voting on the ground that the bill, if passed, would deprive the veterans among his constituents of their only means of livelihood. Senator Owens declared he knew ten veterans who would be put out of business if the bill passed. The argument involving the veterans seemed to have great weight with the legislators.

APPROPRIATION BILL CUT.

Senate Finance Committee Takes $273,018 from the Measure.

ALBANY, March 25.—The annual Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee to-night, was advanced without debate to the third reading, and was discussed on the order of final passage probably later in the week. The total appropriations provided by the bill as it comes to the Senate is $20,026,233.54. The committee has reduced the Assembly bill by $273,018.32.

Among the important changes made are these: The Excise Department appropriation is increased $137,850, that of the Lunacy Commission $101,050, and that of the State Architect $20,025. The largest decrease is $170,297.52, in the appropriation for the Department of Education; the Forest, Fish, and Game Department is decreased $58,800, the Public Buildings Department $80,630, the National Guard $63,000, and the Judiciary $40,570. The total increase is $323,770; the total decrease $596,797.52.

McCABE SMILES ON CONNERS.

And the Effort to Oust the Democratic Chairman Is Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—William J. Conners, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, stopped off at the capital to-day on his way to Buffalo, where he lives. After he had departed, it was learned that the effort to oust him as head of the committee had been abandoned for the present.

Mr. Conners was greeted at the Hotel Ten Eyck by Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic Committeeman from this Senatorial district and one of the leaders in the McCabe-McCarren-McClellan combination formed to defeat the Conners-Murphy combination. The smiles on the faces of McCabe and Conners at the meeting rivaled each other in breadth and geniality.

JACKSON'S UTILITIES BILL.

Measure Providing for an Elective Commission Is Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—A public utilities bill embodying the ideas of Attorney General Jackson, which were set forth in a statement given out by him on Sunday night, was introduced in the Legislature to-night by Senator Cohalan (Tammany) and Assemblyman Glynn (Dem.) of Monroe.

The bill makes the Attorney General the counsel of the Commissioners who shall have charge of public utilities. There shall be five of them, to be elected by the people. A specific provision that municipalities may construct their own plants if the voters so decide is in the measure.

The hand of William R. Hearst is seen not only in the municipal-ownership provision, but in the choice of Mr. Glynn, an up-State Independence League Democrat, to introduce it in the Assembly.

BALK PRAISE OF CLEVELAND.

Assembly Leaders Stop a Resolution of Congratulation to Him.

ALBANY, March 25.—Leaders Moreland and Oliver in the Assembly to-night objected to a resolution congratulating Grover Cleveland on his seventieth birthday. It was offered by Cuvillier, a McClellan Democrat of New York, and under the rules was returned to him.

One whereas in the resolution said: "Trusting in divine Providence to spare him many more useful years to come and that his health may continue to be of the best so that he may be able to continue to be the first and greatest living American citizen of his day."

To Get Out the Local Option Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Assemblyman Winters of Tioga will move to discharge the Assembly Excise Committee from further consideration of the Local Option bill on Thursday. The hotel interests of New York City are fighting the bill with all the power they can command. The committee is disposed to keep the bill in.

For an 87th Street Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—A bill to establish an elevated station at Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue was introduced to-night in the Assembly by Mr. Young of New York.

THAW BELIEVES TRIAL WILL GO ON

Question of Naming Insanity Commission Will Be Decided To-morrow.

LAWYERS HAVE LONG WAIT

Expected Court Session Yesterday, but Justice Fitzgerald Did Not Appear Till Afternoon.

District Attorney Jerome, the lawyers for Harry K. Thaw, and relatives of the prisoner were in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and waited, with an hour's intermission, until 3 P. M. for the appearance of Justice Fitzgerald. They had understood that there was to be a session of court for further consideration of the appointment of an insanity commission.

When Justice Fitzgerald arrived late in the afternoon he declared another adjournment until Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At that time, it is expected, he will announce his decision as to whether the trial shall go on or be interrupted until a commission has decided on the present mental condition of the defendant.

Mr. Delmas before leaving court yesterday denied the report in an afternoon newspaper that he had a stormy interview with Thaw in the morning.

"It was as pleasant an interview as I have ever had with a client," he said.

Thaw was visited yesterday by his mother, his wife, and his sisters and brothers. He was cheerful and said that he believed the trial would be resumed without a commission being appointed to inquire into his present mental condition.

This statement by Thaw was given out through Mr. Hartridge yesterday:

I wish to deny the rumor that there is dissension among my counsel.

Owing to the limited time, affidavits were prepared simultaneously at the office of Mr. Delmas and of Messrs. Hartridge and Peabody. Four that were completed March 22 at the latter office were transmitted to the former and all of that date were printed together under Mr. Delmas's supervision.

Those made March 23 were brought to me, as I was nearest the court.

I examined the last four from Messrs. Hartridge and Peabody and one new one from Mr. Delmas's office and found them eminently satisfactory.

This method was sanctioned by Mr. Delmas. Had I considered that anything in these last affidavits might be considered inappropriate for this occasion, they would have been withdrawn for the time and corrected under Mr. Delmas's direction.

My mother sent her exceedingly clear affidavit Friday morning to be copied at the office of Messrs. Hartridge and Peabody, and proceeded there later to affix her signature under oath.

It was written by her at her hotel with no suggestions from any one whomsoever, and is filed exactly as she prepared it.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Gleason of Thaw's counsel had prepared still another affidavit for Justice Fitzgerald's consideration, but had withdrawn it after a conference with his associates.

The right kind of office equipment is good advertising. Come and see my stock.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

The Broadest and most diversified collections of Women's Coats and Dress Skirts in America are here.

WE say it without reserve—we know it as a fact. Our women's Coats and Dress Skirts form a most dignified part of our women's Outergarment business. We specialize as thoroughly along these lines as we do in collecting our stocks of exclusive foreign Wraps and Costumes.

We hold as our exclusive right, models direct from the first style creators of Paris and Vienna. We use these as motifs for designs by our own experts and for adaptations, which are the direct outgrowth of our style-study which ever bears an aspect international.

Particularly are we in a position to serve the woman who, though willing to adhere to the generalities of Parisian fashion, must perforce exhibit a certain independence in the garments she selects—she will revel in the Simpson Crawford styles that are exclusive with us.

Of price importance is the following, particularly as it deals with women's Coats and Dress Skirts, exemplifying that smart style so conspicuous in the Simpson Crawford women's outergarments.

5,000 Women's New Dress Skirts at the Special Price of $4.95.

Made of fine chiffon; ten different styles in the box, side, cluster and variegated pleated models; fashioned of materials in all solid colors, as well as gray invisible checks and plaids, rich novelty mixtures.

$8.50 Dress Skirts of Chiffon Broadcloth

In navy blue, brown and black; full box pleated model; prettily finished with three folds at foot; smartly tailored model.

$12.50 Dress Skirts of New Suitings

Handsome original models of imported Panama in most exquisite Spring colorings, such as pearl gray, russet brown, navy blue and black; dainty pin stripe in the graduated pleated model; two wide folds. Other variegated pleats trimmed with buttons.

$19.75 Dress Skirts of French Voile

Finest material and workmanship; numerous models in full side, box and cluster effects; some self-trimmed; others artistically finished with narrow taffeta bands, over well fitted silk drop.

$9.75 Dress Skirts of Shepherd Checks

Of imported worsteds; black and brown, also attractive plaids; dainty pin stripes and solid colors; fashioned in many full pleated styles.

$22.50 Dress Skirts of Broadcloth

Rich lustrous black; copies of fine importations of various pretty styles; beautifully embroidered in most exquisite designs.

$10.75 White Dress Skirts of Chiffon and Serge

Two distinct models; one all box pleated with nine rows of Bayadere tucks; the other full knife pleated effect; perfect hanging skirts.

New Four Button Cutaway Coats at $12.75

22 inches long; beautifully tailored; notch collar with sufficient contrast added by white pique piping; new sleeve; deep cuff; lined with heavy taffeta.

$17.50 Clever New Pony Coats of Chiffon Taffeta

Collarless effect model; artistically embroidered; dainty vestee of Persian coloring; pretty three-quarter sleeve; deep cuff trimmed to correspond; lined with peau de cygne.

$24.75 Coats of Black Taffeta and Natural Pongee

In three-quarter length of high-grade materials. Reproductions of fine imported models. Richly trimmed with self or contrasting color; fancy braids; effectively applied—others prettily embroidered and ornamented with self color pendants, Braid and Medallions. Still others more plainly trimmed with a touch of lace; trimmed to match; serviceable but dressy and becoming styles.

$13.75 Smart Pony Coats of Fine Broadcloth

Rich black finish; seams beautifully trimmed with Hercules braid; collarless neck of taffeta; prettily finished with soutache braid; richly lined with taffeta in black and white.

$10.75 to $24.75 New Covert Coats

In latest model; full box effects; nobby cutaways; smart pony and stylish tight-fitting models.

BASEMENT In the basement will be found smart walking skirts of broadcloth, panama, and cheviot, in newest pleated effects, worth from $8 to $12, special to-day at..... **$4.47**

Serviceable Travelling Requisites

"Living in a trunk" isn't half bad—if it be a Saks trunk. We have an entire floor devoted to high grade travelling requisites—things to relieve the tiresomeness of your journey.

Everything from capacious, well-ordered, well-appointed wardrobe trunks to handy and handsome bags of all sizes and leathers. Half the merit of these things lies in their cunningly contrived conveniences—the other half in their sturdy quality.

You will find it to your pleasure—and your profit—to journey here before travelling further. By way of practical reasons:

Wardrobe Trunks	$37.50 to $75.00	Fitted Bags	$12.00 to $195.00
Skirt Trunks	$13.00 to $195.00	Fitted Suit Cases	$15.75 to $145.00
Dress Trunks	$5.00 to $100.00	Steamer Rugs	$9.50 to $39.75
Steamer Trunks	$4.00 to $75.00	Leather Hat Boxes	$5.00 to $38.00

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

FRANCE TO SEIZE A TOWN IN MOROCCO

Will Hold It Until Full Satisfaction for the Murder of Dr. Mauchamp Is Given.

FEELING AGAINST GERMANY

Subjects of Kaiser Said to Have Inspired Assassination—French Ministry Accused of Weakness.

PARIS, March 25.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to send French troops to occupy Oudja, a frontier town in Morocco, until the Moorish Government gives full satisfaction to France for the assassination of Dr. Mauchamp. The French demands for reparation will be forwarded to Fez immediately.

The decision of the Government means that troops will immediately cross the Algerian frontier from Tlemsen, where considerable forces of all arms are stationed.

The decision of the Cabinet to send troops to occupy Oudja was unanimous. The occupation of this point will be continued until full satisfaction has been accorded. The French demands include the punishment of the murderer of Dr. Mauchamp, indemnity for the family of the victim, and the appropriation of a large sum for the foundation of a charitable institution in Morocco in memory of Dr. Mauchamp.

Satisfaction will also be demanded by France for the repression of disorder and reparation for abuses of power, crimes, and assaults affecting French citizens resident in Morocco. The Moroccan Government has persistently refused to execute the agreements concluded with France in 1901 and 1902 and has absolutely ignored the French Government's representations on the subject.

Full telegraphic instructions were sent this evening to Algeria, notifying the military authorities to prepare a column of troops for the occupation of Oudja. Gen. Lliautey, the commander of the troops in South Oran, will probably lead the column of occupation.

The armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the cruiser Lalande, which sailed from Toulon yesterday for Tangier, carried field equipment for marines.

The Foriegn Office has dispatched a note to the powers explaining the situation.

The Moroccan question, which had been forced into the background for a year past by acute international problems, has been brought to the front by the assassination of Dr. Mauchamp, and a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow is anticipated.

Members of the Chamber from the Department of Saône-et-Loire, where Dr. Mauchamp lived, will interpellate the Government. One of them, Fernand Dubief, Radical Socialist, is in possession of a number of letters from the doctor in which he complained bitterly of his abandonment by the French authorities, giving instances of their slackness and inactivity. It is expected that extracts from these letters will be read. Furthermore, the Socialists are likely to seize this opportunity to attack the Government in retaliation for their recent defeat in connection with the strike of the electricians of Paris.

The Ministry is fully alive to the importance of the situation and is ready to offer a full explanation to the Chamber.

The press is clamoring for energetic action in Morocco. A Germanophobe sentiment has been aroused by intimations that Germans inspired the attack which resulted in the assassination of Dr. Mauchamp, and this has been fanned by War Minister Picquart's transfer of Gen. Bailloud from the command of the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the East on account of a speech which the General delivered on the occasion of the retirement of a Colonel, in which he referred to the "inevitable coming war with Germany," when France would "have an opportunity to win back Alsace and Lorraine."

The Chauvinistic papers accuse the War Minister and Premier Clemenceau of cowardice in disgracing a gallant officer because his words might displease Emperor William.

Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots, who was defeated at the last elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies, in an open letter published to-day, says that unless the Ministers resign France henceforth will be the vassal of Germany.

Oudja is a small Moroccan town not far from the Algerian border, and about twenty-five miles southwest of Tlemsen, a town in the northwestern part of Algeria.

Oudja is eight days' journey from Fez and three days' traveling from Melilla, the Spanish possession on the northeast coast of Morocco. The place was founded in 995, and was occupied by the French in 1844 and again in 1859. It is the residence of a Moorish Governor, who, supported by a small garrison, represents the Sultan. The town is surrounded by olive gardens and is fortified in the usual Moorish manner, with walls of no great strength, pierced by four gates.

In the southeastern part of Oudja is the Grand Mosque, dedicated to Sîdi Okba-ben-Nafa, the conqueror of North Africa. Not far from it are the citadel, the barracks, the prison, and the baths. The population consists of about 1,500 Mussulman families and about 30 Jewish families.

SWISS RIOTERS FIRED ON.

Strikers Sack a Condensed Milk Factory and Stone Gendarmes.

VEVEY, Switzerland, March 25.—The general strike which was proclaimed here recently in sympathy with the strikers in a chocolate factory culminated to-day in serious disorders. The cantonal authorities were compelled to call out the militia.

The mob attempted to sack a condensed milk factory and stoned the gendarmes sent against them. The gendarmes were forced to use their arms for self-protection and several persons were wounded.

Artillery Brings Down Balloons.

NEUFAHRWASSER, West Prussia, March 25.—Artillery practice against balloons began here to-day. Two free balloons, released at sea, were fired on as they floated landward. One of them was torn by three shrapnel shells and came down. The other floated inland uninjured. A captive balloon, towed within range of a tug, was also brought down.

For Chinese and Russian Relief.

THE TIMES has received and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Chinese Relief Fund these amounts:

G. E. V.	$1
T. M. E.	5
J. E. G.	3
Albert B. Ovitt	1

For the Russian Relief Fund:

Albert B. Ovitt	1

The three virtues of Strength, Quality and Cleanliness combined in

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Protected by the Package.

FOR COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Minister Says Two-thirds of the People of Australia Favor It.

LONDON, March 25.—Sir William John Lyne, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs, who is at present visiting in London, was interviewed to-day on the subject of preferential trade.

He said there had been a striking increase in the importation of American machinery, particularly agricultural implements, to Australia, and that the German trade with Australia was also increasing.

Australia could not, without starving its own people, go in for free trade with Great Britain, the Minister said, but a 15 per cent. preference duty, as proposed, would place the British manufacturers in a favorable position to compete with foreigners.

Sir William said he thought he was safe in declaring that two-thirds of the population of Australia favored this preference with Great Britain.

CHANNEL BOATS IN COLLISION

Steamer Lord Warden Badly Damaged by the Princess Henriette.

DOVER, England, March 25.—There was an exciting collision this morning outside the harbor between the Calais and Ostend mail steamers, both inward bound.

The Princess Henriette, from Ostend, crashed into the Lord Warden, from Calais, making a hole below her water line, smashing her cabins and deckwork, and carrying away her boats. The Princess Henriette's bows were badly damaged.

The sixty passengers of the Lord Warden were landed, none of them being injured.

TOWER COMING HOME.

Several Distinguished Germans Will Also Sail from Bremen To-day.

BERLIN, March 25.—Ambassador Tower left Berlin to-day for Bremen, where he will sail to-morrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Among the other passengers will be Germany's representatives at the opening of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. They are Lieut. Gen. Alfred F. J. L. von Löwenfeld, General Adjutant of the Emperor; Theodor von Möller, Minister of State; Dr. Reinhold Koser, Chief Director of Prussian State Archives; Prof. Fritz Schaper, sculptor; Ernest E. von Ihne, architect, and Lieut. Col. Gustaf Dickhut.

The last named was added to the delegates at the Emperor's request. He is the military instructor of his Majesty's sons and probably the greatest authority in Germany on the history of Frederick the Great's campaigns.

NO TRACE OF EDDIE KRIEGER.

All the German Ports Being Watched —A Reward Offered.

HAMBURG, March 25.—The local police have been unable to find any trace of Eddie Krieger, the abducted son of Dr. Krieger of Chicago, who was, it is asserted, secretly taken away from here last week in an automobile by two masked persons.

His mother, who was divorced from Dr. Krieger and has since married Dr. MacDonald, came to Germany in order to obtain possession of the boy, with the result that the Superior Court of Hanover gave the lad to her. She brought him from Hanover, where he had been staying in a boarding house, to this city, after which he disappeared.

Mrs. MacDonald has offered a reward for information tending to establish the lad's whereabouts. All the German ports are being watched in the hope of arresting the abductors and recovering the boy.

LAST HONORS TO BERTHELOT.

Famous Chemist and His Wife Entombed in State in the Pantheon.

PARIS, March 25.—The bodies of Senator Berthelot and his wife, who died on March 18, were entombed in state in the Panthéon to-day in the presence of a most brilliant assemblage, including President Fallières, the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the French Academy, Judges, Deputies, Senators, and deputations from the learned societies.

The ceremony was most imposing. Minister of Education Briand made a speech, in the course of which he recalled M. Berthelot's remarkable achievements in chemistry and other sciences.

At the conclusion of the orations all the troops composing the garrison of Paris defiled before the catafalque. Every school in France was closed to-day as a sign of mourning.

PROF. WALDSTEIN OFFENDED.

Says Italy Has Broken the Most Elementary Rules of Politeness.

MILAN, March 25.—The Corriere della Sera publishes an interview with Prof. Charles Waldstein of New York and Cambridge, England, who is quoted as saying that he is most pleased with the splendid archaeological and artistic programme of the Italian Government, especially its decision to begin excavations at Herculaneum.

The professor added that after what had happened he could not say if, now or in the future, he would again take up his plan for excavations, especially as the committees appointed to collect funds had become disorganized as a result of recent happenings. He expressed astonishment that the Italian Government had not communicated to him personally its decisions regarding Herculaneum, "not even answering my letters, contrary to the most elementary rules of politeness."

Signor Rava, Minister of Education, who has charge of the excavations to be made at Herculaneum, said to-day he had not received any letters from Prof. Waldstein. The Minister added that immediately after deciding not to accept Prof. Waldstein's plan for excavating at Herculaneum he had so informed the British Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Office, requesting them to communicate the decision of the Italian Government to Prof. Waldstein.

Prof. Waldstein's accusation that the Italian Government was impolite has caused resentment, and an official communication on the subject has been given out. This communication is accompanied by statements from persons who were directly concerned in the correspondence with Prof. Waldstein which tend to prove his charge to be unfounded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Prof. Tracy Peck of the Latin Department of Yale University, who some years ago was head of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, and who has studied carefully the situation at Herculaneum, to-day expressed doubt as to whether the task of excavation would be undertaken for some time.

"Herculaneum," he said, "was a city of considerable size and richer than Pompeii, but, unlike Pompeii, which was buried under ashes and scoriae from Vesuvius and easily excavated, Herculaneum was covered by a deposit of volcanic mud from 50 to 70 feet deep, which has since changed into stone harder than some of the stone buildings that it covers. There is a modern city upon the site of Herculaneum, and the excavation of the latter, even under favorable and active conditions, would probably occupy a full generation.

FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

Scene of the Outbreak Believed to be Near the Colombian Border.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Cablegrams received at the State Department to-day report that fighting has been going on at a place called Ponombia, in Venezuela.

This town cannot be located as yet, but is believed to be near the Colombian border, where Gen. Penalosa was last week reported to have started an insurrectionary movement against Castro's Government.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25cts.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS SIDE WITH REBELS

In Some Places Use Blank Cartridges—Revolt at Present Beyond Control.

RESERVES IN OPEN MUTINY

Devastation by Peasants Continues—tridges—Revolt Spreads Far South.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, By THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 25.—A representative of the Jewish Relief Society sent to Moldavia telegraphs from Burdujeni that the fact that all the houses of Christians were marked with crosses shows that the uprising was carefully planned.

The reservists refused to act against the peasants and the regular troops in some places only pretended to attack them. The raiders at these places had been informed beforehand that the soldiers would fire only blank shots, and in consequence when the troops appeared they were received with laughter and hurrahs.

The Relief Society's representative says the wealthiest of the landed proprietors have fled and a serious economic crisis threatens Roumania.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 26.—In a dispatch from Sofia a correspondent of The Morning Post says he has been informed from a reliable source at Rustchuk that ten Roumanian villages near there are burning and that the flames are visible from Rustchuk.

If this report is correct, the disorders have broken out in an entirely new section of Roumania, for up to now they had been confined to Moldavia, the northern province, and adjacent sections of Wallachia. Rustchuk is in the southern part of Wallachia.

BUCHAREST, March 25.—That the revolted peasants of Roumania are at least temporarily beyond the control of the inadequate Government forces in the field is amply evidenced by the stories of pillaging and incendiarism coming in from all parts of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The plundering continues on a large scale in the districts of Roman, Putna, Jassy, and Botosahni. The peasants are setting fire to everything within reach, but they flee on the appearance of the soldiery.

The foreign Consuls at Jassy have asked the authorities to take measures to protect the resident foreigners, and the Prefect of Jassy has given assurances that the necessary precautions will be adopted.

The Minister of War has ordered the mobilization of four additional regiments at Jassy, where 12,000 troops have already been concentrated. The artillery are encamped on the principal street of Jassy. All the shops in the town are closed. It is reported that a very large number of peasants, estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, are ready to advance and attack the place. Manifestoes were distributed in Jassy yesterday, accusing the Government of responsibility for the recent disorders and advising the people to take the law into their own hands. The author of this manifesto, the Procurator of Vaslui, has been dismissed from office.

A condition of anarchy prevails at Nanolossa, and the reports from that village are alarming.

At Bacess, in the district of Vaslui, 2,000 peasants armed with rifles and revolvers attacked a company of soldiers. The troops fired several volleys, killing forty peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they were finally obliged to beat a retreat.

At the village of Teleorman, in the Alexandria district, Wallachia, peasants sacked the synagogue and burned forty houses. The rioters also demolished and completely pillaged Zimnicea, another village in the Alexandria district.

The army reserve men are fraternising with the marauders, and participating in the work of plunder.

Thousands of peasants surround the little town of Rosiori de Vede, in the Alexandria district, with the intention of looting it if a favorable opportunity arises. The troops at Rosiori de Vede are not numerous enough to hold out indefinitely.

The total number of troops now in Moldavia is 32,610, but large reinforcements are still required.

The new Conservative Cabinet, which succeeds the Liberal Ministry, headed by Prince George Cahtacuzene, which resigned yesterday, took the oath of office this afternoon. It is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. STURDZA.
Minister of the Interior—M. BRATIANU.
Minister of Finance—M. COSTINESCU.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. HARET.
Minister of Public Lands—M. KARP.
Minister of War—Gen. AVERESOU.
Minister of Justice—M. STELIAN.
Minister of Public Works—M. MORTZUN.

It is stated that King Charles's health has suffered as a result of the peasant disorders.

STUDENTS ANGRY; A FEW BOMBS

School of Sciences the Scene of Explosions—Nobody Badly Hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The High School of Sciences, situated on Vassili Island, was the scene to-day of a series of explosions which were engineered by members of the senior and junior classes, whom the Faculty were about to expel in a body for offenses against discipline.

The first deafening detonation occurred in the lecture hall in the course of a lecture. Several cupboards containing apparatus for chemical research were blown to splinters and the instruments were hurled out over the heads of the class.

In the rioting that followed some of the students hurled bombs filled with ill-smelling materials at unpopular members of the Faculty, and at the same time smaller bombs were exploded in other parts of the school and in the street in front of the buildings. Nobody was seriously hurt.

The school was closed, and the police searched the dormitories.

NO NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL.

The Pope, It Is Said, Will Disregard Appeals from This Country.

ROME, March 25.—In addition to the consistory to be held on April 15, at which six Cardinals will be created, the Pope will hold another consistory at the end of the year for the purpose of appointing foreign Cardinals.

England, having been without a representative in the Sacred College since the death of Cardinal Vaughan, will have one Cardinal, the candidates being Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, Bishop Hedley of Newport, and the Right Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, Abbot President of the English Benedictines.

Strong claims are being made on behalf of the United States for two more Cardinals, one in the East and the other in the West. It is reported that in all probability the Pope will create a seventh Cardinal, but it is said that he will not be an American or an Englishman.

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The Best Champagne
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DEMAND ABOLITION OF COURTS-MARTIAL

Members of Duma Likely to Pass Motion by Overwhelming Majority.

KRUSHEVAN IS DENOUNCED

Constitutional Democrat Accuses Him of Inciting Massacres—Monarchist Attacks Radicals.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The question of drumhead courts-martial, the institution of which forms the bitterest grievance of the Liberals against the Stolypin Ministry, was raised in the lower house of Parliament to-day on a motion of the Constitutional Democrats for the appointment of a committee to draft and submit immediately a bill providing for the abolition of this summary procedure.

It was feared that the introduction of this subject in the House would stir the Radicals to such a pitch of passion as to threaten the continued existence of the Duma, but the debate was opened with surprising decorum and self-restraint. The Cabinet Ministers were present.

The feature of the discussion to-day was a brilliant speech by M. Maklakoff, Constitutional Democrat of Moscow, leader of his party in the House, on the constitutional aspect of martial law, which stamped him as the coming leading orator in Parliament. He ably traced the inconsistency of the establishment, under the Constitution, of martial law, its development, and its continued existence in various forms in the greater part of the empire. He concluded by stating that the "terrorism from below is simply evoked by the terrorism from above."

The conservative orators did not attempt to defend the summary procedure in the abstract, but declared that desperate conditions demanded equally desperate remedies and maintained that the passage of the resolution would involve a full surrender to anarchy.

M. Krushevan, anti-Semite, referring to the disorders in Roumania, said that flames had been kindled in Russia and other lands by the same cause, namely, the economic exploitation of the peasantry by the Jews, who held 12,300,000 acres in Bessarabia, through intermediaries, and ground extortionate profits out of the miserable peasantry.

M. Purishkevich, a landowner and Monarchist of Bessarabia, said the Radicals' favorite epithet for the Ministers and Conservatives was "murderers," but the real murderers, sat in the Left part of the House. To prove this he read a resolution adopted by the Congress of the Social Revolutionists, placing Terrorism under the control of the same committee which directed the tactics of the party representatives in Parliament.

There was a dramatic incident in the course of the speech of M. Teslinko, Constitutional Democrat, who accused the Government of using drumhead courts-martial arbitrarily against Revolutionists and Terrorists, "but never against the reactionary criminals." Continuing, M. Teslinko said:

"Sasonoff, Mlle. Spiridonova, and other fighters for liberty who escaped death are spending tortured existences in Far Siberia, but where are the inciters of Jewish massacres? What court has punished them?"

As M. Teslinko asked these questions he looked squarely at M. Krushevan, who sprang to his feet and declared his readiness to answer for his acts before any court.

In the afternoon the Octobrists, as well as the Socialists and Social Revolutionists, signified their adherence to the resolution of the Constitutional Democrats, which, it is expected, will be adopted by an enormous majority. The resolution is not strongly opposed by the Government, as the temporary law providing for trials by drumhead courts-martial will lapse naturally on May 2, by expiration of its two months' limit.

The House adjourned at 6:30 P. M. with nearly fifty would-be orators unheard. The debate promises to continue the whole of to-morrow.

To-day's session of the lower house was held in the Tauride Palace, the fallen ceiling of the meeting hall having been temporarily replaced by wood, supported by a scaffolding.

PRINCE BUELOW IN ITALY.

Germany Said to be Seeking Aid at The Hague Conference.

ROME, March 25.—Prince Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, arrived at Rapallo, near Genoa, to-day.

According to official statements the meeting between Prince Bülow and Foreign Minister Tittoni, which will take place at the end of this week, has no political significance, but in other quarters the purpose of the meeting is said to be the strengthening of the Triple Alliance and the elimination of all friction between Italy and Austria for the purpose of preventing the isolation of Germany at The Hague Peace Conference.

This condition would arise, it is declared, if Italy should join Great Britain and the United States in their attitude on the question of the limitation of armaments. With the exception of Germany and Austria the powers are practically at one on this question, and consequently Germany runs the danger of being placed at The Hague in the same position as she was during the Moroccan Conference at Algeciras.

Paul Morton's Salt Block Burned.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 25.—The Morton salt block, the largest in the world, owned chiefly by Joy Morton and Paul Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss included a new $250,000 addition to the plant and a vast quantity of refined salt, and may reach $1,000,000.

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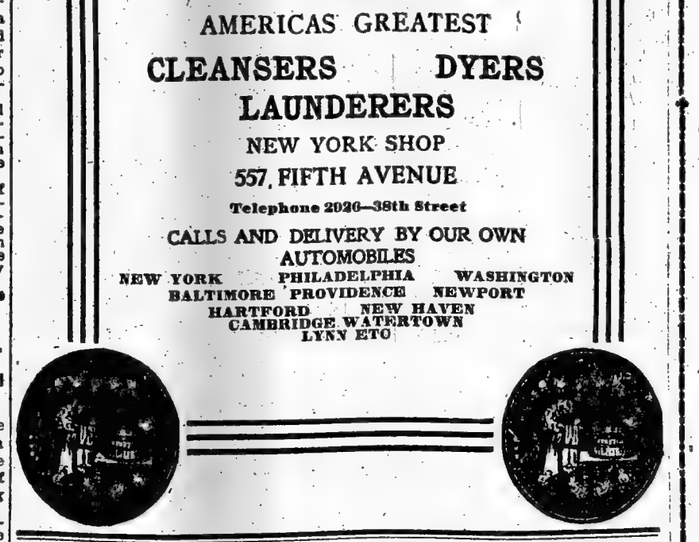

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 26th, OF
WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES
EIGHT-BUTTON LENGTH, WHITE AND BLACK GLACÉ,
90c. PER PAIR.

SALE OF SUMMER SILKS,
CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF
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REGULAR PRICE $1.25, . . . AT 80c. PER YARD.

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INFANTS' AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S APPAREL AND FURNISHINGS
INCLUDING RECENTLY IMPORTED GARMENTS FOR HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR WEAR, AND COMPLETE SELECTIONS OF FINE REQUISITES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 26th,
FRENCH DRESSES FOR CHILDREN BROM 6 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS, MADE OF WHITE NAINSOOK, HAND-EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED,
REGULAR PRICES $2.75 AND 3.00, AT $1.65 & 1.90
CHILDREN'S HAND-EMBROIDERED DRESSES; SIZES 2 AND 3 YEARS, MADE OF WHITE PIQUÉ,
REGULAR PRICE $3.75, ... AT $2.50
AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF IMPORTED HATS FOR LITTLE GIRLS, FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS, AT A SPECIAL PRICE.

FANCY ARTICLES
FOR USE IN COTTAGES OR COUNTRY HOUSES, INCLUDING CRETONNE DRESSER SETS; LOUNGING PILLOWS, SHIRT WAIST BOXES, TABLE SQUARES AND HAT BOXES, SEWING AND SCRAP BASKETS IN ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 26th, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES IN SWISS MUSLIN:

DRESSER SCARFS	45c., 65c., 75c. AND $1.00
PIN CUSHIONS	85c. AND 1.15
PILLOW SLIPS	25c., 35c., 55c., 85c. AND 1.00

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At Very Reasonable Prices.
A New Importation of
Lingerie Gowns and Waists
has also been received and is now being displayed.

Cold Storage of
Furs, Fur Lined Garments,
Oriental Rugs, Draperies and Hangings
WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.
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West Twenty-third Street

Does Conscience Count?
THE CASE OF DOCTOR HORACE—by John J. Prentis—first propounds and then answers this enigma. It is a new kind of detective story hinged on an extraordinary plot which compels interest.
Frontispiece by Rollin Crampton. $1.25.
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HORSE-SENSE HORSE RANG DOCTOR'S BELL

Threw His Master Out of Carriage and Hastened for Assistance.

CHOSE A SPECIALIST, TOO

And the Washington Paper That Tells the Tale Says It Is Stranger Than Fiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Washington Times, which has always borne a high reputation for the most scrupulous veracity, this afternoon prints the following:

"Stranger than fiction is the story of a big bay horse that threw J. H. Wurdeman, Jr., of 1115 Thirteenth Street Northwest, to the asphalt in front of Dr. H. Wells Woodward's office, 1318 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, and afterward rang the physician's doorbell, summoning the latter to the aid of the injured driver, about 6:30 o'clock last evening. Mr. Wurdeman received a severe laceration of the scalp over the right eye. Strangely enough, Dr. Woodward is an eye, ear, and throat specialist. After receiving the necessary medical attention, Mr. Wurdeman went to his home, a block and a half from the physician's office.

"Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wurdeman had business on Fourteenth Street and used the horse and buggy. While returning to his home the horse became unmanageable near Fourteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Rearing on its haunches, the animal lunged forward and dashed east along the avenue at breakneck speed.

"When it reached the alley half way between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, the frightened horse galloped up on the sidewalk. Swirling around on the wheels on the right side, the buggy crashed into an iron fence surrounding Dr. Woodward's lawn. Mr. Wurdeman was unseated and hurled a distance of twenty feet, striking his head on the fence. He fell to the sidewalk in a dazed condition, bleeding profusely from the ugly gash over his right eye.

"The suddenness with which the vehicle came to a standstill and the plunging of the horse caused the shafts to become disconnected from the body of the buggy. Unrestricted and untrammeled, the horse stood for a moment by the prostrate driver and then, as if possessed of human instincts, marched up the concrete walk leading to the porch on the east side of the physician's residence and mounted the platform.

"At the door of the physician's office there is an electric bell with a small push button. Over this was fastened a highly polished nickel-plated sign reading: 'Patients enter without ringing.'

"This evidently attracted the attention of the horse. Suffice to say, the vigorous and continued ringing of the bell attracted a member of the family to the door. Words could scarcely express the surprise of the woman when she opened the glass door and saw a horse that looked as big as all out of doors standing at the entrance of the office, rubbing his nose up and down on the nickel-plated sign. When the woman uttered a scream the horse took his nose from the sign, thrust his head into the vestibule and eyed her quizzically.

"The physician went to the porch to back the animal to the street, when he saw a crowd around a fallen man whose face and clothing were covered with blood. Mr. Wurdeman was taken into the physician's office, where his wound was washed and dressed by Dr. Woodward. Later he telephoned for his father, who took him to his home and had the horse sent to the stable. The buggy was practically demolished.

"Dr. Woodward said: 'It was one of the strangest things I have ever heard of. I was attending a patient in my office, when I heard a thundering noise on the porch, and I remarked: "That sounds like a horse." An instant later the bell began to ring continuously, as if the person outside was in a big hurry. One of the servants in the house answered the ring. Her astonishment knew no bounds when she found the horse at the door. The animal poked his head almost into the office before I reached the door.'"

This story is illustrated with a picture of the horse ringing the bell.

It is about 165 years since George Washington cut down the cherry tree.

RUNAWAY HORSE IN SALOON.

Plunges Through a Plate Glass Window, but Is Only Hurt Slightly.

A horse attached to an exercising cart dashed through a plate-glass window in the saloon of Herman Roshen, at 304 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The animal, which was being driven by Edward Backes of 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, had become frightened at a passing elevated train and ran away.

Backes had taken the horse, which was a green one, out for exercise. He was driving south on Third Avenue, when at Twenty-fifth Street the animal bolted. Backes was unable to check its speed, and it ran down to Roshen's saloon, which is two doors above Twenty-third Street. The frightened animal swerved on to the pavement and galloped straight for the window of the saloon.

The horse plunged through the glass and climbed through the window. There is a small office at the street end of the bar, and it was this which the animal entered. It tried to get in further and poked its head through the office doors into the barroom.

Two of the bartenders, Policeman Sheehan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and several other men managed to hold the animal. They took the harness off, pulled the cart away, and drove the horse back through the window which it had broken. The animal was only slightly cut by the glass.

The best way to prevent grippe is to keep up your general health. Strengthen your system and avoid grippe by taking *Scott's Emulsion.* It increases your resistive force and keeps you well. *After* grippe, *Scott's Emulsion* restores health and prevents pneumonia.

All druggists: 50c. and $1.00.

HELPED SELL ARMY STORES.

Soldier Tells of Traffic at Brownsville—Court Blamed Negroes.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—That soldiers were able to get extra cartridges and sometimes had extra rifles as well was asserted to-day by William Ryan, Corporal in Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, in the Brownsville investigation before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Ryan was at Brownsville prior to the coming of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was serving as the artificer under the Quartermaster Sergeant, at whose orders, he said, he sold 1,000 rounds of Government ammunition to a junk dealer in Brownsville. Under the same man's orders he said he defaced the numbers on six Krag-Jorgensen rifles, which had been obtained in the Philippines, with fourteen others, as surplus guns. The defacing was done and the guns held out at the time the order was issued for the surrender of all of the Krag type of rifles.

He asserted that he did not know what had become of these guns. He declared that he did not consider that he had done wrong in aiding in the sale of Government property, as he was under orders of his superior.

When the session adjourned for the day Thomas Taylor, a former member of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was on the stand. The expert examination of shells picked up in Brownsville is declared to show that his gun was used in firing eleven of these shells. Taylor denied that his gun had been fired since his company left Fort Niobrara a month prior to the shooting. It passed inspection next morning.

The committee to-day received from the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas, concerning the Major Penrose court-martial. It reads:

"Major Penrose was exonerated by the court-martial, but the court found that the shooting in Brownsville was done by the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Finding approved by me."

MUGWUMPS SEE ROOSEVELT.

"Bat" Masterson, "Ben" Daniels, and "Bull" Andrews Call—He Drops Work

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There walked into the Executive offices to-day during the President's busiest hour three men, at sight of whom he left his work hanging in the air. They were "Bat" Masterson, Marshal of Dodge City in its bad days; "Ben" Daniels, ex-Rough Rider and ex-bad man, now Marshal of Arizona, and "Bull" Andrews, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico.

"Let me shake hands with these three Mugwumps," cried the President as soon as he saw them.

He dropped everything and sat down for a chat with them, after which he took them out to the tennis grounds and presented them to Theodore, Jr., who was playing tennis.

MERCY FOR CAPT. COCHRAN.

Mr. Roosevelt Decides Not to Dismiss Him from the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has approved the recommendation of Secretary Taft that clemency be shown in the case of Capt. W. B. Cochran, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was sentenced to dismissal in the Philippines for drunkenness on duty. He has mitigated the sentence to the loss of fifty files.

The result is to reduce the Captain's number from 275 to 325 in the list of Captains, making it improbable that, in the ordinary course of events, he can ever rise above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

FARMER FAIRBANKS'S WOE.

Vice President's Corn Crop Tied Up by Car Congestion.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Vice President Fairbanks called on the President to-day to pay his respects. He stated in reply to a question as he left that the railroad situation continued bad, so far as the congestion of traffic was concerned.

He stated that he had been unable to get corn from his farm to market, and that his brother, who has a farm in Central Illinois, is making the same complaint.

CANNON SEES CANAL WORK.

His Party Permitted to Land—Appeal to Washington Vain.

PANAMA, March 25.—Speaker Cannon and the members of his Congressional party, who arrived in Colon yesterday on board the steamer Bluecher and were placed in quarantine because the steamer had not been out from Venezuela six days, were released from quarantine this morning.

Accompanied by Chief Engineer Stevens and Lieut. Col. Goethals, who is to succeed Mr. Stevens, and other chiefs of divisions, the Congressional party journeyed across the Isthmus, inspecting the canal work on their way, and arrived here at noon. The party returned to Colon this afternoon, and the Bluecher left that port to-night.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It was said to-day that Speaker Cannon or some member of his party on board the steamer Bluecher had appealed to Washington, when they were held up at Colon on the arrival of the steamer there yesterday because of the quarantine regulations. The officials here replied that it was impossible to waive the quarantine regulations, as such action was not only dangerous, but would establish a bad precedent.

According to the statement made here to-day, Speaker Cannon's party was warned a week or more ago, at Kingston, Jamaica, that the quarantine for yellow fever had been established against La Guayra, Venezuela.

MME. EAMES WON'T RELENT.

No Reconciliation with Her Husband Possible, Say Her Friends.

Emma Eames, who is suing her husband for divorce, leaves New York early to-day for Baltimore, where she will sing to-morrow night the title rôle in "Tosca." She refused to see any one yesterday, and remained in her room most of the day. The rumor that an attempt is being made to effect a reconciliation between her and her artist husband, Julian Story, is denied by friends of the soprano, who say that she will never see him again.

Mr. Story made no attempt to see his wife yesterday, and it is not probable that he will do so. Whether he will fight the divorce or not is another matter. His lawyer is Thomas Leoning of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Julian Story, while unwilling to discuss at length the divorce suit brought by his wife, Emma Eames, was anxious to contradict emphatically to-day the rumor that a prominent Philadelphia society girl would be named as corespondent in the proceedings.

"Such a rumor," said Mr. Story, "could do me little harm, but a great and irreparable injustice is done the lady. I cannot deny in too strong terms such a report. The tale is a gross and baseless fabrication."

This denial was occasioned by a rumor that Mme. Eames accidentally learned of her husband's devotion to a débutante at a masked ball which Mr. Story gave at the Bellevue Stratford a year ago. Mme. Eames arrived late, the story was, and no one recognized her. When two masked women began to discuss her husband she listened with attention.

Among other things, the two women were wondering what costume the débutante was wearing and discussing the attention Mr. Story was said to be paying the young woman. Mr. Story pronounces the story false from beginning to end.

Asked whether he would contest the suit, Mr. Story declined to answer.

BURGLARS VISIT JUDGE ROSALSKY

Rob Him While He Sleeps, Probably in Revenge for His Severity.

RIFLED ONLY HIS ROOM

Get Valuable Jewelry and Some Cash —He Tells Grand Jury More Stringent Law Is Needed.

When Judge Otto Rosalsky went on the bench in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday he announced that burglars had visited him while he slept earlier in the morning. When he was aroused by noise in his room they did not wait to greet him, but went away, taking some of his jewelry with them.

Since he has been on the bench Judge Rosalsky has been the terror of burglars. He has made a new record in imposing severe sentences on those convicted. So the police suggested that the burglary at his home was in the nature of revenge. Judge Rosalsky put no faith in a suggestion that the marauders meant to do him bodily harm.

The Judge reached his home about midnight on Sunday. He went at once to his room in the rear on the second floor of the house at 64 Rivington Street, where he has resided for a quarter of a century.

He was aroused shortly after 3 o'clock by hearing a noise at the window. Getting out of bed he turned on the electric light and made an investigation. He found his window open and his clothing scattered about the room. All of his jewelry was missing. His gold watch and chain had been taken from a table in the room, together with his diamond cuff buttons, his diamond tie pin, and other articles, including a watch fob that had been presented to him by the jury panel of the May term of 1906. Some cash was taken. The burglars had reached his room by means of the fire-escape.

Judge Rosalsky's parents and brothers also live in the house, but had not been disturbed by the burglars. It was evident that the burglary had been planned beforehand, as the men went directly into the Judge's library, going up two stories to reach it, while it would have been easier for them to get away with valuable silverware in the dining room in the basement.

For more than two months Judge Rosalsky has been calling attention to the unusually large number of burglaries reported from various parts of the city. From the bench he has declared that he will show no mercy to any person convicted of burglary in his court. He has declared that he has information that hundreds of crooks from Chicago and other cities are now at work in New York, and that the town is overrun with criminals.

In charging the Grand Jury yesterday he said:

"I notice that each day you sit you are returning indictments in which the defendants are charged with burglary in the first degree. I want to say to you that this crime is too common in this town. I am told that many criminals from out of town are committing burglary here. My own home was invaded this morning.

"It seems to me that the present law for burglary in the second degree is absolutely inadequate. I think it would be proper for you gentlemen to draw a presentment on or make some investigation of this question.

"I can ascribe the entering of my own home as due to the fact that recently I have been imposing substantial punishment—in every case the maximum punishment—for burglary, and in three instances the defendants resided about 300 feet from where I reside."

The records of the District Attorney's office show that District Attorney Jerome and his assistants have succeeded in landing 443 burglars in prison during the last year. There were 178 others indicted by the Grand Jury, but 72 of these escaped punishment, owing to a lack of evidence against them, and 106 were acquitted after trial by petit juries.

Twelve burglary cases are now on the calendar of Judge Rosalsky's court. Seven are down for trial before Judge Crain in Part II. of the General Sessions, and one is on the calendar of Judge O'Sullivan's court. All these Judges have agreed to impose severe sentences in case of conviction.

THE VESTAL'S KEEL LAID.

Biggest Collier in the World Started in the New York Navy Yard.

The keel of the naval collier Vestal, which is to be the biggest and swiftest craft of her class in the world, was laid in the New York Navy Yard yesterday. Rear Admiral Coghlan nailed a horseshoe to a beam set for it, and as he drove the first nail the Navy Yard Band struck up "Yankee Doodle." Miss Margaret Baxter, the little daughter of Naval Constructor Baxter, and "Bobbie" Robert, the young son of Naval Constructor Robert, each drove a nail through the shoe. Assistant Naval Constructor Ferguson drove the last nail.

The Vestal is to have a displacement of 12,500 tons and a speed in excess of sixteen knots an hour. She is to cost $1,500,000, and will have a coal-carrying capacity of 6,000 tons, exclusive of her own fuel. A sister ship of the Vestal, to be called the Prometheus, is to be built in San Francisco.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following officers will report to the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. E. M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, and H. Erickson, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieuts. C. C. Herman, Jr., Third Infantry; J. C. Waterman, Fourth Infantry; A. M. Pardee, Twentieth Infantry; A. G. Hutchinson, Third Infantry; A. J. Lindsay, Twenty-first Infantry; A. F. Dannemiller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and J. W. Everington, Third Infantry.

First Lieut. W. L. Reed, recruiting officer, to Kyania, Ind., to procure evidence for the trial of an enlisted man at Fort Thomas.

Major J. Anderson, (retired,) recruiting officer, to Shelton, Conn., to procure evidence for the trial of an enlisted man now before a court-martial at Fort Slocum.

First Lieut. E. L. Raine, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Providence, R. I., relieving Major C. Ewen.

First Lieut. O. Latrobe, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, to Fort Bayard, N. M., for observation and treatment.

The following engineer officers will report to the Examining Board at New York for examination and promotion: First Lieuts. P. S. Bond and W. P. Stokey, Second Lieut. C. S. Ridley.

Major D. Sturgiss, artillery, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster H. Dial, appointed from March 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Triton, at Washington; Connecticut, at Hampton Roads; Galveston, at Kobe; Pontiac, at New York; Practice, at Santiago de Cuba; Chicago, at Acapulco.

Sailed—Dolphin, from Kingston for St. Thomas; Louisiana, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Virginia, from New York for Guantanamo; West Virginia, from Woosung for Kobé; Pennsylvania, from Woosung for Olongapo; Saturn, from San Francisco for Magalda Bay; May, from Charleston for Colon.

Convenience is secondary in safe deposit Security is all important

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

120 Broadway

Safes $5 to $800 a year

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation.

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

The good effects of Apenta Water are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

PEIRCE EXPLAINS HIS FEE.

Thinks Diplomats Should Earn Money on the Side, If Possible.

BOSTON, March 25.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, United States Minister to Norway, arrived in Boston to-day on the White Star steamship Cymric, from Liverpool, to spend a vacation with his family in Cambridge. Mr. Peirce talked of charges which were the subject of a recent hearing before a Congressional committee growing out of his receiving pay during arbitration proceedings at The Hague in the matter of the suit brought by four American sealing vessels to recover damages from the Russian Government for alleged illegal seizure and detention. The committee held that Mr. Peirce acted perfectly within his rights and dismissed the charges.

Mr. Peirce explained that while he was Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, he was asked to act as counsel for the sealers.

"I immediately wrote to Washington asking for permission to act as counsel for the American shipowners for a stipulated renumeration which the ship owners and I had agreed upon," he said. "The State Department at once wired me its permission for me to act as counsel for pay. The Russian Government, however, refused to submit the matter to arbitration unless it could treat with an official United States Government representative, and about this phase I also wrote the State Department at Washington. Again the Department gave me permission to act in an official capacity."

Mr. Peirce said that it seemed hardly just that any objection should be made to a United States representative abroad taking an offered opportunity with the sanction of the State Department to earn "a little money on the side," especially when he personally was spending four times the salary he received to keep up the standing of the American foreign department in the diplomatic circles.

Bishop for Greek Ruthenians Here.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Falconio, has received information from Rome that the Rev. Stephan Sater Ortynskyi of the Order of St. Basil the Great has been appointed Bishop for the Catholics of the Greek Ruthenian Rite in the United States.

Spring Overcoats at $25

If such an intangible thing as personality may be incorporated in an overcoat, then our series of overcoats at twenty-five dollars are expressive of this quality. They are distinctive in their grace of line and air of dignity.

Involved are numerous new models, fashioned of a high order of fabrics, the best of the foreign and home looms.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

BROOCH PINS

We confine ourselves to the sale of jewelry. The advantages of this policy are evident in the distinctive designs shown here and not to be found elsewhere. This is particularly noticeable in the stock of Brooch Pins, which, for originality and variety of designs, is the most attractive we have ever shown. Attention is invited to the stock of low-price Brooch Pins, $1.65 to $40.

A Few Special Values:

Oval Barette,	$2.50	Feather Sapphire,	$3.00
Ivy Leaf, Enameled, Two Pearls,	3.00	Lapis Lazuli, Antique,	5.50
Horsehead, Diamond Eye,	9.50	Topaz, Engraved Border,	10.00
Jade, Filigree,	11.00	Crown, Pearls,	12.75
Amazonite, Antique Pierced Frame,	12.50	Amethyst, Full Pearls,	15.00
Peridot, Pearl Border,	35.00	Barette, Four Diamonds, Six Pearls,	40.00

Richer Brooches, $40 to $1,500

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

Jewellers

521 FIFTH AVENUE at Thirty-Second St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

Hand Wrought Rattan

Hand wrought Rattan is unequalled in its appropriateness for both the porch and interior furnishing of the summer home.

Our designs are carefully prepared, that each article may have the correct constructive strength as well as beauty of proportion.

This season introduces numerous new models, which can be finished in any color selected. Our cretonnes, linen taffetas and other fabrics are suitable for the seat and back cushions of this furniture.

GEO C FLINT CO

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

TRIMMED MILLINERY. *In Both Stores.*

New models from the Parisian Milliners showing the contemporary fashions in shapes and trimming.

All the latest tones and the new shades of blue are shown in these late designs.

Attractively trimmed in accordance with the latest gowns.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Dress Trimmings.

All the fashionable Spring shades in Applique, Cord and Braid designs.

35c, 45c, 60c, 85c,
1.00 and 1.35 per yard

Soutache Braid designs in a wide range of colors. 90c to 3.75 per yard

Black Applique, Cord and Soutache Trimmings. 50c to 2.75 per yard

LACE DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.

Coat Sets made of hand-embroidered linen, Irish Crochet and novelty laces with embroidery.

Boleros, Jackets and short Coats made of Filet, and combination Princess and Irish Laces.

Ruffs and Capes made of fancy Net, Lace and Chiffon. Black, white and all the fashionable shades.

Scarfs suitable for street or evening wear and automobiling in the latest designs and colors.

Veils and Veilings in new designs and patterns. All the desirable shades.

Novelty Handkerchiefs including the new glove size in white and colors.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

20th Century Limited

This is the train of the century—the saver of a day. Leaves New York 3:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago 8:30 next morning.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A CLUB OR HOTEL.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Buffet Smoking and Library Car, Observation Car, Stenographer, Telephone, Barber, Fresh or Salt Baths, Valet, Ladies' Maid and Manicure, Electric Lighted Throughout, Individual Reading Lamps in each Drawing Room, State Room and Section.

THIS IS THE GREAT 18-HOUR TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO BY THE

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"

For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

"America's Winter Resorts" mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

Spring Fashions for Men

A most noteworthy showing of men's shoes and oxfords of the better class in an extensive variety of shapes and leathers.

FOR THE YOUNGER SET, new and exclusive shapes that fulfil the exacting demands of the smartest dressers.

FOR THOSE OF QUIETER TASTES, unquestionably the most refined array of conservative designs to be found in New York shops.

If a man desire to be well dressed, in the truest sense, he should do his Spring shoe shopping at one of our stores.

(*Prices, $5.00 and upwards.*)

French, Shriner & Urner

MEN'S SHOES

163 BROADWAY, near Liberty
365 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

EYESTRAIN CAUSES HEADACHE

Consult our Registered Physicians. Glasses if needed—One Dollar upward.

223 Sixth Ave., 18th St.
250 Sixth Ave., 23d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 32d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.

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OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

Ugly Skin.

No matter what the cause, no matter what your station in life, it is a simple matter for Woodbury to give you Clear, Healthy, Beautiful Skin—make your Face Bright and Attractive.

It does not cost anything to call or write and find out just what can be done for your particular skin. Thirty thousand successfully treated last year.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,
Dept. 28 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
Its century of success is the logical result of best materials and conscientious supervision of the minutest detail.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Steam Yacht Machigonne
For Sale

Steel Hull, 119 feet over all, 16½ feet beam—built in 1904; in just as good condition as when new—no expense necessary for repairs, renewals or additions—double awnings, steam hoist for anchors—bunkers for 17 tons coal—splendid sea boat, no vibration—has made 14 knots for 15 consecutive hours—everything complete in furnishing—mahogany woodwork—wide brass beds—large bathroom—porcelain-lined tub—the finest of china and glassware—deck and cabin furniture complete—electric light—accommodations for eleven men forward—separate state-rooms for captain and engineer. Wouldn't sell her at any price, but for a larger boat now building. Can be seen at Morris Heights, New York City, where she was built.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
425 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EASTER OFFERINGS OF All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN BOXES-BASKETS AND Fancy Articles filled with
Huyler's
Pure Delicious CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS AS WELL AS CHOCOLATE, Huyler's PARISIAN and NOUGAT EASTER EGGS
SOLD AT ALL OF Huyler's
18 GREATER NEW YORK STORES
SALES AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Costs less than Pencils and Note-Books

DO you realize that the operating expenses of an Edison Business Phonograph amount to no

SAY GIRLS REFUSE ALL KITCHEN WORK

Woman's Conference Disagrees with Mr. Sprague's View of Domestic Service.

NO PUPILS FOR CLASSES

Women Eager to Teach, but the Girls Don't Come—A Talk on Small Families.

Leslie Willis Sprague gave an interesting talk upon "Woman's Place in Social Life" before the Woman's Conference for the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday afternoon, and the members gave him their closest attention until he finished with an allusion to the servant problem, when they as promptly disagreed, and as one woman.

Mr. Sprague thought that a good work for the conference would be to train girls for domestic service.

"Take the $2.50 wage-earning factory girls and lift them up into domestic service," said Mr. Sprague.

"That is something that we would be only too glad to do," said Mrs. Ollesheimer, the President. "We are entirely ready to start schools, we will start as many as are needed, and we can get a splendid plant, but we cannot get the girls; they will not come."

"We must meet the girls on the plane where they feel a want," said Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer. "We have done that in the Manhattan Trade School and the girls trained there are ready to take positions where they can immediately get good wages; we cannot give them something that we may feel they ought to wish, but which they do not. It is a fact that the girls of 14 and 15, when they leave school, rush immediately into some wage-earning pursuit.

"When we start classes for instruction on domestic lines to teach the girls something that they can do in their own homes they will flock to them, but when we try to prepare them for domestic service they do not want it and they will not come. As for people who need servants, such of us as know how to do for ourselves, will have to do it and hitch along as best we can until some solution of the domestic service problem is found."

"We shall have to exhaust the Chinese, the Japanese, and perhaps some other foreign people and then possibly we may get down to business and solve the question," said Mrs. Ollesheimer, "but I am not prepared to say how it will be done."

As an illustration of the change in the condition of women of the past and present, Mr. Sprague told of his grandmother, who, at the age of 17, married a man with nine children, had seven of her own, lived in the West in a log cabin with greased paper windows, did the work of the family, cooked over a back log, and educated the children as well.

"Then came machinery and relieved women of the work of the home," continued Mr. Sprague—"the weaving, shoemaking, and the canning. No women would now compete with a professional teacher in instructing her children. Families are no longer as large as they used to be, and that it is a good thing.

"Quality is better than quantity, and it is better to send two or three children out into the world well equipped than a regiment to join the army of child laborers. Woman has been relieved from her economic work in the home, from her educational work, and soon she will be freed from overproduction."

He placed the women of to-day in three classes—the idle woman; the woman in economic life, (the woman working outside her home,) and the educated woman.

"It is not a question," he continued, "of the sphere of women being in or out of the home. The woman belongs in the home; that is where her life centres, as does that of the man; the question is the expanse of the circle of her interests around it, and these may be as broad as she has talents and desires to make it—to take in the world if she has life and force and love enough."

SCHIFF VALET INDICTED.

Foulke Held for Robbery and Assault —Pleads Not Guilty.

The Grand Jury returned two indictments yesterday against Lawrence De Foulke, the former valet of Mortimer H. Schiff, the banker, one for robbery and the other for assault. Foulke, who has been in the Tombs since his arrest, was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty to both charges. He was remanded for trial.

Foulke forced an entrance into his former employer's residence two weeks ago, for the purpose of robbery, it is charged, and when discovered by Mr. Schiff attacked the latter with a ten pin.

Acker Process Company Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Cullen has received two attachments from Erie County against the Acker Process Company, manufacturer of caustic soda bleaching, at Niagara Falls, one for $23,002, in favor of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, for electrical power and rent, and the other for $910, in favor of the Contact Process Company. The Sheriff served the attachments on seven insurance companies here. The plant of the company at Niagara Falls was destroyed by fire on Feb. 25 last, and was insured for $260,000. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on April 1, 1899, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. Marcus Stine of 111 Broadway is President. The attachments were granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation.

MRS. FRANCES TAYLOR FREED

Hotel Bill Paid, She Says She Will Look After $50,000,000 Estate.

Mrs. Frances Taylor, who repeatedly declared that she had property in America and Europe worth $50,000,000, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon, accused of having failed to pay $45 which she owed to the Lincoln Hotel for lodgings, food, and drinks. Her lawyer told Magistrate Crane that the plaintiff had consented to withdraw the complaint, having been assured that the bill, which he had trimmed down to $42.85, would be paid.

The Magistrate discharged Mrs. Taylor and added an apology for causing her so much bother.

Outside the court, after she had paid the bill and got a receipt, Mrs. Taylor explained to reporters that she would wind up some business affairs here and then go abroad to look after her great interests there. She told a long story about being pursued by a promoter and his wife, who had threatened to "put her in her grave with a wooden overcoat on" unless she gave the promoter certain contracts. She said she was being guarded day and night by detectives.

While Mrs. Taylor was telling this story, a young woman rushed up to her and demanded if she didn't remember her. Mrs. Taylor said she didn't. The young woman said she was Miss Moyer of 146 West 104th Street, a nurse; that she had attended Mrs. Taylor for four days in the Hotel Wellington about two years ago, and that she had never been paid. Mrs. Taylor made a note of the nurse's name and promised her that if any money was due to her it would be paid.

RUSE CAUGHT HOTEL BEAT.

Col. Chase Found That "Gaffney of Boston" Was the Man He Swindled.

Col. Walter H. Chase, who says he is only 55 years of age, but that he served on Sherman's staff in the civil war, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to beating his board bill.

Col. Chase, who says he is a promoter, was accused by T. A. Gaffney, manager of the Hotel Woodward, of beating him out of one month's board and lodging. Representatives of the Herald Square Hotel, Broadway Central, Bartholdi, Murray Hill, Empire, Grand, Marlborough, and the Hollenden of Cleveland, were interested spectators.

The prisoner was arrested on Feb. 24 by means of a trap laid by Gaffney after the Colonel had disappeared from the Woodward. Gaffney rummaged through a lot of papers left behind and found that the Colonel was in correspondence with Boston financiers regarding a loan for $24,000. He also learned that he was then living at the Barthold. Then he began a series of telephone negotiations with Col. Chase for a loan of $24,000, in which he figured as "Gaffney of Boston." He finally got the Colonel to visit the Woodward on business connected with the loan.

When Col. Chase went to the Woodward he was at once asked to pay his delinquent bill. He asked for a few days' grace, saying he expected to get a loan of $24,000 from Gaffney of Boston.

"Oh, fudge," said the hotel manager. "I'm Gaffney of Boston."

Col. Chase quietly submitted to arrest. Justice Deuel remanded him to the Tombs. He will be sentenced on Friday.

SCHWAB SWEARS OFF TAXES.

Personal Property Assessed at $1,000,000—He Says It Is Less.

Charles M. Schwab, one of the three men who headed the non-resident tax list this year under the new Saxe law, which makes personal property belonging to non-residents taxable, has sworn off a goodly portion of his assessment on the tentative books. He appeared at the office of the Tax Commissioner yesterday and presented an affidavit to the effect that his personal property in this city was worth $429,000.

Originally Mr. Schwab, Senator William A. Clark of Montana, and Reginald Vanderbilt of Newport were assessed as owning personal property worth $1,000,000 each. Neither Mr. Vanderbilt nor Senator Clark has appeared to swear off yet, and the books will close on Saturday.

HOLD OUT FOR HIGH PRICES.

Owners of Sunnyside Property Unwilling to Sell to the Pennsylvania.

More than $500,000 worth of real estate is involved in the fight between owners of land in the old Sunnyside section of Long Island City, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is seeking to acquire title to the entire section for its railroad yard, and yesterday Henry B. Ketcham, William Berri, and William C. Redfield, the commission appointed by Justice Jaycox to take testimony in condemnation proceedings on behalf of the railroad company, held their first meeting in the Fourth Street Police Station, Long Island City. No decisive action was taken.

At the close of the session, the commissioners, followed by the lawyers and their clients, made a trip to Sunnyside to look over the disputed territory. While extraordinary prices have been offered by the railroad company for the property, the present owners declare that in view of the near completion of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, the approach of which runs within a few blocks of the Sunnyside property, they would rather not sell at all.

BELLEVUE DENIES BRUTALITY.

Authorities Declare That Catherine Lyons's Accusations Are Untrue.

The authorities of Bellevue Hospital, in reply to a statement made by Catherine Lyons of 411 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, that she had been beaten by a male nurse in the psychopathic ward of the hospital, said that a thorough investigation had shown that Miss Lyons was an epileptic and addicted to the use of alcohol; that when she was taken to the ward, on March 20, she fell, despite the efforts of a nurse to hold her, and hurt her face on the edge of a bath tub; that there were no male nurses in the women's section of the ward, and that the woman's accusations were untrue.

The report of the failing of the patient, submitted immediately after the accident, and the statements of the physician and nurses who were in the ward at the time, corroborated the explanation.

LIFE SAVINGS LOST IN REAL ESTATE

Freeport Builder Says He Was Defrauded in a Long Island Deal.

COMPANY'S HEAD PUT IN JAIL

Jones Was Made to Believe That He Was Vice President of the Nassau Suburban Home Company.

For twenty years John L. Jones of Freeport, L. I., worked as a builder, and saved $2,000. Then he decided that he wasn't getting rich fast enough. He made up his mind that real estate offered the best chances. To-day Jones is bankrupt. The $2,000, and $500 more which he borrowed from his two sisters, has vanished.

Jones, however, has been a real estate dealer. He has been a stockholder in the Nassau Suburban Home Company and has been told that he was Vice President of that company. To prove it, a card was given to him with "John L. Jones, Vice President," stamped on it in red ink. Yesterday Jones had Philip Van Nostrand, President of the Nassau Suburban Home Company, arrested on a charge of having defrauded him. Van Nostrand was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000 bail. Jones is also looking for a man named George Ollivier, who, he says, helped Van Nostrand to swindle him. This is Jones's story:

About Sept. 1, 1906, Van Nostrand, whom he had known for years, induced him to invest in the Nassau Suburban Home Company. Van Nostrand asserted that with George Ollivier and William J. Oakford as partners, he was organizing this company. He said he would like to take Jones into the company. He declared that he and Ollivier and Oakford had agreed to pay $1,500 in cash and to give a note for $1,000 more. Jones slept on the proposition that night. It seemed good to him the next morning, and he clinched the deal by paying $1,500 to Van Nostrand.

Van Nostrand told Jones soon after that he would have to pay the note for $1,000, as it was necessary for the company to raise money to buy out the interests of Oakford, who was going to resign. Van Nostrand said some money had been paid to Oakford, but that it would be necessary to pay him $750 more. Jones didn't have the money. He went to his sisters, however, and they gave him $700 which he gave to Van Nostrand. Jones asked for his note, but was told that it was in the possession of Oakford and could not be surrendered to him. Jones was perplexed at this, but waived the point.

Oakford told Jones on Feb. 15 that Van Nostrand had told him (Oakford) that he had bought 350 lots and had paid $1,000 for them. Oakland accused Van Nostrand of paying $550 for the lots and "putting the balance of the money into his pocket." Oakford declared further that he had made Van Nostrand give him back $400 of his money. When he discovered this, he resigned from the company. Jones listened to the narrative and then consulted I. V. Schayrien, a lawyer. That night Jones, his wife, and three children went to bed in tears.

Oakford made a confession to Jones's lawyer, which is attached to the papers. He said that the Nassau Suburban Home Company was organized by Van Nostrand, Ollivier, and himself. Each man took fifty-one shares, for which he paid $500 and gave notes for $2,050. Oakford declared that Van Nostrand told him not to tell Jones that they had not paid in $1,500 and given notes for $1,000, as Van Nostrand had told Jones.

Oakford declares further that from Sept. 7, when he was elected Vice President, until Feb. 19, when he resigned, no meeting was held for the election of a Vice President.

WOODRUFF BACK HOME

Says There Was No Discussion of Presidential Timber at White House.

Timothy L. Woodruff returned yesterday from his trip to Washington, and will go to Albany early to-day to confer with Gov. Hughes. While in Washington Mr. Woodruff had a talk with President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou, but he denied last night that the subject of Presidential candidates formed the main topic of discussion, or, in fact, had any part in it.

"I didn't go to Washington to talk about Presidential candidates," said Mr. Woodruff. "I was invited to call at the White House more than two months ago, but I was about to start for Europe at the time, and postponed the visit until I returned.

"The report that Mr. Cortelyou was 'summoned' for a conference with me is entirely incorrect. Mr. Cortelyou happened to be at the White House when I paid my visit. The President, Mr. Cortelyou, and I talked informally about New York politics generally.

"One matter discussed was a proposal to have the Republican National Committee rent a part of our State Committee headquarters and establish there a National News Bureau. We talked about that plan for some time, but nothing was decided upon."

O'BRIEN DINNER CALLED OFF.

A McClellan-Murphy Line-Up Wasn't Intended, Commissioner Says.

There isn't going to be any "showdown" dinner to Water Commissioner John F. O'Brien, after all. The news was published yesterday that on April 3 Mr. O'Brien was to be the chief guest at a dinner at which, the price being $20 a plate, Tammany leaders and other local politicians could demonstrate whether their hearts were with Murphy or with

IN THE APRIL READER
NOW ON THE NEWS STANDS

BECAUSE of the prominence of the debaters, and because of the part the discussion will play in shaping the issues for the next presidential campaign, the Bryan and Beveridge Debate in the READER MAGAZINE is of direct and vital importance to the whole country.—*Washington Herald.*

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

DABO FAMILY ROW ON BROTHERS' ART

The Three Sisters Take Sides Against Leon, Charged with Plagiarism.

SHOW THEODORE'S LETTERS

Dissatisfied with Sale of His Pictures Here While Leon Acted as His Agent.

The charges of artistic plagiarism made against Leon Dabo, the painter, by his brother Louis in behalf of Theodore Scott Dabo, who is now in Paris, were repeated by members of the family yesterday. The three sisters of the artist have written to THE TIMES repudiating the assertions attributed to Leon that he had given much financial aid to Theodore before the latter's work gained recognition. They take strong sides against Leon in the dispute.

Louis Dabo showed to a TIMES reporter a file of letters he has received from Theodore, in Paris, which he declared made it clear that Leon was wrong in believing that Theodore did not sympathize with the attack upon him.

"Theodore twenty years ago determined that if he were to paint at all, it must be in a distinctive style, and as though he had a message to deliver," said Louis yesterday. "Leon did not sympathize with him, and was at that time contented to work simply as a decorator. He laughed at Theodore. He called him a lunatic and held him up to the derision of his wife and family as of weak intellect.

"But Theodore was resolved to succeed. He set to work to study the reasons of colors and to investigate why it is we see the grass as green and the sky as blue. He went into the physics of the matter, and studied the laws of color from a scientific standpoint. All the while he was earning his living at any kind of work he could get. He would not go into the decorative business, but got along as best he could, studying at his artistic ideas in all his spare time. He got no encouragement from Leon and

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EHRICH BROS.
Mail Orders Promptly & Carefully Filled. 6th Ave. & 23d St., New York

MAGNIFICENT EASTER MILLINERY SHOWING

We have never shown a more complete line of foreign and domestic millinery than we are displaying now, and, no matter where you have been buying your hats, we want you to see the creations we have collected.

It will be an education in what is correct in up-to-date headwear. You will find hats of every description, shape, color and combination; in fact, everything that is new and becoming. Prices range from $5.00 to $45.00.

Flowers, Feathers, Hat Trimmings
A most complete assortment of all kinds of Flowers, Feathers and Hat Trimmings at prices that will astonish you.

Imported Rose Bouquet, 25c
Beautiful Imported Rose Bouquet, in pink, tea, light blue and maize. The bouquets consist of one large rose and foliage.

69c Straw Braid, 33c
Straw braid in the newest shadings. This is the real 69c. braid, special, a

THIS week it is mainly "Easter Outfits." Most men are choosing the graceful Frock Coat in black or deep gray goods of soft surface, while to others we are supplying the Cutaway in black and gray Cheviots and unfinished Worsteds. In each style our models are true to the best traditions, and will appeal to men of refined tastes in dress.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Cutaway Coat & Vest $19 to $45.
Frock Coat & Vest $22 to $47.
Trousers $5.50 to $12.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Well-Dressed Women

who want a beautiful, soft, clinging, "drapy" fabric for a fashionable Spring gown, should purchase

SHELMA CLOTH

It is a medium-weight pure worsted fabric of very fine texture, doesn't wrinkle, and peculiarly adapted to the reigning fashion in women's gowns, suits and skirts.

$1.50 a yard, over 50 inches wide, in black and all fashionable shades, at the leading stores. Ask for it and look for the name "Shelma" on the selvedge.

HEARN'S, STERN BROS.
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., B'klyn.

Vantines

The Oriental Store.

Crystallized Sweets for EASTER GIFTS.

IMPORTED CANDIES, TURKISH DELIGHT, DAINTY WAFERS,

packed in odd boxes.

A new line of imported Novelties from Japan.

(Main Floor.)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

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Every minute counts with a busy man. You can't afford to take chances with a stenographer whose speed is limited. Get a *Commercial Graphophone* and dictate your letters, briefs, memoranda as they come up. It's the best office assistant.

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Brentano's Easter Display

Easter Cards, Booklets, Books Suitable for Easter Gifts

Brentano's

Union Square New York.

In the Home or Business Circle

Underberg Bitters

Is Invaluable.

At All Dealers'

Crocker

MISS BROCKLEBANK TO SAIL FOR HOME

Marriage to Mr. Westinghouse Not to Take Place Until Next Year, It Is Said.

MET BEFORE CORONATION

Young Pittsburger, Who Was Stricken with Typhoid, Now Recovered—Fiancee Was His Mother's Guest.

Miss Evelyn Violet Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank of England, whose engagement has been announced to George Westinghouse, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, will sail to-morrow on the Oceanic for Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce Ismay, who will chaperone her.

It is learned on good authority that the marriage of Miss Brocklebank to Mr. Westinghouse will not take place until some time next year.

Miss Brocklebank has been in this city for several days after spending two months at Erskine Park. She has been accompanied by Mrs. George Westinghouse, who arrived here recently from Erskine Park, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse at Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Westinghouse is here to bid Miss Brocklebank bon voyage.

Much has been published about the romance of the young Pittsburger and Miss Brocklebank, and of the romantic meeting of the couple abroad. The fact is that Mr. Westinghouse and Miss Brocklebank have been practically engaged since the coronation of King Edward, and Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse have known Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank for years.

The young couple met a year before the coronation, and the first meeting took place in Irton Hall, at Cumberland, the country estate of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank, in the lake district of England. Shortly after the engagement Miss Brocklebank accompanied Mrs. Westinghouse on a trip to this country.

Her present visit is due to the recent illness of Mr. Westinghouse, Jr., who was stricken with typhoid fever late in November, when Mrs. Westinghouse dispatched a cable message to Miss Brocklebank informing her of the serious illness of her fiancé. Miss Brocklebank came to America by the first steamer. When Mr. Westinghouse was convalescent the entire family went to Lenox, Miss Brocklebank accompanying them. Mr. Westinghouse is now recovered.

The young Englishwoman sails to return to the home of her parents, The Hollies, at Woolton, near Liverpool.

PLANS FOR COMING WEDDINGS.

Chauncey-Fargo Marriage on April 25—The Evans-Rumsey Nuptials.

Miss Grace L. Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, who is to marry Daniel Chauncey, Jr., of Brooklyn on April 25, will have her sister, Miss Clara Fargo, as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice; Miss Madeleine Chauncey, a sister of the prospective bridegroom; Miss Olive Schley, daughter of --r. and Mrs. William T. Schley, and Miss Helen Judson. Mr. Chauncey has not yet decided on his ushers, but his best man is to be René La Montagne, Jr. The ceremony will take place in St. Thomas's Church at 4:30 o'clock and will be followed by a reception at the Fargo residence, 120 East Thirty-seventh Street.

The marriage of Jocelyn Herle Evans of England and Miss Blanche Ramsey, daughter of Mrs. William Rumsey and of the late Judge Rumsey, will take place on Wednesday, April 10, at noon at Grace Church Chantry. Miss Rumsey will be unattended. Mr. Evans will have his brother, Evelyn Evans, as his best man, and there will be no ushers. The wedding breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's mother, 200 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The wedding of Miss Kate de Forest Prentice and Reeve Schley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Schley, will take place next September at the Prentice country place at Monmouth Beach. None of the details yet been settled.

PHILIPSBORN—DINKELSPIEL.

Miss Amy Dinkelspiel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Dinkelspiel of 33 West Ninety-sixth Street, was married to Martin Philipsborn of Chicago at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of this city. The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was given in marriage by her father, David Dinkelspiel. Miss Mildred Dinkelspiel, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Maud Herrman, Sophie Hecht, Amy Isaac, and Julian Blum. The best man was Herbert Philipsborn, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Franklin Wise, George Rubenstein, Bertram Mack, Ernest Gattman, Herman Husch, and Benjamin Nordlinger of Washington. A reception and supper followed the ceremony at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Philipsborn will leave to-day on a three months' trip to Europe, and upon their return will live in Chicago.

RECEPTION TO THE BRYCES.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander Entertains British Ambassador and His Wife.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave an informal reception yesterday afternoon for the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. It was a small affair, about seventy-five in all being asked. Mrs. Alexander was assisted in receiving by her niece, Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco. The guests included.

Sir Percy Sanderson, Gen. Horace Porter, Lord Charles Beresford, Major General the Count de Spiredovitch, Brig Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. John McCook, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Choate.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Forter, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Charles Robinson, F. H. Baldwin, John Bigelow, Clive Bayley, Miss Beresford, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,

Mrs. Stryvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Henry Warren, and others.

TO GIVE "GRAND OPERA PARTY."

Amusing Affair to be Managed by Folk of Old Club of One Hundred.

An interesting event which will take place in April is the "Grand Opera Party," to be given on the evening of April 12 in the chamber music room of Carnegie Hall at 9 o'clock. The affair will be in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club.

The entertainment has been arranged

A real haven of refuge for tender feet!

The Crossett Store—1270 Broadway

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

$4.00 FOR MEN; FOR WOMEN, $5.00

See them in the window—then try them on.

THE CROSSETT STORE

1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

NEW YORK RELICS FOR JAMESTOWN

Collection of Antiquities at the Metropolitan by Colonial Dames.

PICTURES AND SILVER

Loans of Gems, Deeds, Diplomas, Books, and Silver Used in Old New York.

One of the galleries overlooking the hall of sculptpres at the Metropolitan Museum displays in cases a collection of objects representing family life in the State of New York during Colonial days. They will remain on view for a fortnight and then go to Jamestown, Va., for exhibition during the coming season. The Colonial Dames of New York undertake the assembling and care of these precious relics of a by-gone epoch. Mrs. Chauncey and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Secretary of the Loan Committee, have been specially active in securing a somewhat representative exhibit.

Among the portraits in oils are likenesses of Nicholas Bayard and his wife, who was a sister of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, attributed to Van Dyck, which they brought with them from Holland; one of Gen. Philip Schuyler by Gilbert Stuart, a pastel of Chancellor Robert Livingston and heads by Copley and other colonial artists. Among the miniatures is a very choice portrait of a lady with gray hair by Malbone of Rhode Island, one of the very few geniuses in that kind of art. There are old profiles cut out of black paper, and a number of curious "smoke" profiles. Two of the sketchbooks of Col. Jonathan Trumbull, painter and aide de camp to Gen. Washington, are here, and a pewter campset, which once belonged to Washington, has been lent by Mrs. Abram Hewitt.

Old silver pieces form the largest, or at least the most noticeable, feature of this loan collection. Here is an altar dish of silver belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church of Amsterdam, in the New Netherlands, having the date 1680 and showing round its outer edge a long inscription in Dutch of an argumentative, doctrinal, and edifying nature. There are 125 pieces of silver—bowls of honor, tankards, tea sets, coffee sets, caudle and pap bowls, and spoons which were distributed to the select guests at funerals, to be kept as souvenirs of the deceased. Some of these spoons are fine in design, though always extremely simple. Coffee pots of exquisite classical shape may be seen; cake baskets in openwork trellis design; an entire teaset by Sayre, including tray and the usual pieces—teapot, sugar bowl, and cream jug. Silver pieces by Hutton, John Dixwell, and Dubois have been lent by members of the de Peyster, van Rensselaer, Schuyler, Livingston, Rutherfurd, Floyd-Jones, and other families prominent during the "good old Colony times." It is said that no less than fifty silversmiths found their livelihood in the seaboard Colonies prior to the Revolution.

An interesting special exhibit by Mr. George Plympton, the publisher, consists of books relating to education printed in the colonies or in use here though printed in Europe. One of the Van Rensselaer family contributes an alphabet in large letters, for small children, in its original case, with a horn covering—a "horn book," as this economical and almost indestructible adjunct of the dames' school was called.

Another collection consists of photographs of houses throughout the State, which date back of the Revolution, but only a few of these can be shown here. There are old maps and copper prints and woodcuts of Manhattan and other parts of the State, caricatures directed against or in favor of the popular side, such as the grotesque procession called "The Repeal, or Funeral Procession of Miss Americ-Stamp," and the coarse burlesque on the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Here are two Order Books of the Revolutionary War. One begins April 19, the day after the skirmish at Lexington, containing the orders and countersigns issued by the Officer of the Day, and continued through the Summer. The other belongs to the Ticonderoga campaign, and runs from September to November, 1776. There is a collection of letters and autographs of signers of the Declaration.

A compass is that used during and after the "Old French" war, (1758-63,) by Walter Rutherfurd, Major in an American regiment, to survey the line between New Jersey and New York, that line which caused violent protests on the part of some New York Colonists of Orange County, who found their lands located more or less across the border in New Jersey and declined the honor of being made Jerseymen over night. This same compass was used to survey and lay out Manhattan above Fourteenth Street after the Revolution.

Ancient jewelry, laces, tapestry, embroideries, and samplers will please the women. There are over 500 exhibits, and, while the collection is far from exhaustive, it is quite large enough for easy inspection, and gives some idea of the comforts and luxuries that existed in well-to-do families of this Colony a century and a half ago.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Francis Pruyn, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton.

A meeting to discuss arrangements for the various dances was held at Mrs. Herbert Satterlee's yesterday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Kean and Miss Kean have issued invitations to a dinner party of young people on April 1, in honor of their nieces, the Misses Christine and Margaret Roosevelt, who will pass the Easter season in Washington.

Miss McMillan, daughter of the late Senator from Michigan, will sail Saturday for Europe to make a short visit to Baroness Von Kettler, in Berlin. The latter, who was Miss Maude Ledyard of Detroit, is the widow of Baron Kettler, the late German Minister to China, who lost his life in the Boxer insurrection. Miss McMillan will return in June accompanied by her niece, Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, and go to their Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Miss Jarvis made her début in Berlin last Winter under the chaperonage of the Baroness Von Kettler.

Mrs. Leiter entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. James L. Kernochan of New York. Mrs. Kernochan will pass several weeks in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May entertained at dinner this evening complimentary to the Duc de Chaulnes.

Senator and Mrs. Murray Crane are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son born at their Rhode Island Avenue home. Although she is reported as doing well, serious fears are entertained concerning Mrs. Crane.

Mrs. Shonts entertained at a theatre party at the National this evening, when Miss Ellen Terry opened her engagement of a week. The party was given in compliment to Baroness de Graffenried, who returns to New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howard also entertained at a box party to see Miss Terry this evening.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will sail for Europe April 9, to remain abroad several months.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Erman J. Ridgeway of Upper Montclair, who are in California, will return in two weeks.

The Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Française will give a performance on the afternoon of April 5 at the Hudson Theatre for the benefit of the Friendly Aid Settlement, in East Thirty-fourth Street. The Cercle will present "Chateau Historique," a comedy by Alexandre Bisson and Birr de Turique.

Among the dances not heretofore announced is a cotillion to be given by George T. Brokaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, at Sherry's, Friday evening, April 5, and a dance at the St. Regis on Saturday, April 13, by Mrs. Henry Curtis Emmet of 13 East Seventy-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Woodbury of South Orange have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith White Woodbury, to Philip Edward Coyle of Boston, a Harvard graduate, class of '01. Miss Woodbury's mother was Miss Cornelia Delafield, and Miss Woodbury is connected with the Delafields, Floyds and Tallmadges. It is understood that the wedding will take place in June.

To-day's Ocean Travelers.

Booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen are:

F. H. Aronson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bushnell, Mrs. Nelson Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Block, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. Andreas Dippel, Baron Paul von Eltz, Baron Kuno von Eltz, A. G. Fontes, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Prof. H. Hilprecht, Mrs. H. V. Hilprecht, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hayes, Mme. Helen Hosmer, Mrs. A. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, H. Maitland Kersey, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. E. G. Stolber, Archbishop Tikhon, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Westlund, and Bicknell Young.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Caracas from Venezuela and San Juan was Regis Post, Governor-elect of Porto Rico.

TO STOP BRIBING OF BUYERS.

Department Stores Will Test "Anti-Tipping Statute."

The department stores have begun a crusade to prevent wholesale dealers from bribing their buyers to give them orders for merchandise. The stores intend to obtain, if possible, a decision from the courts under the "Anti-Tipping Statute," which will justify them in accepting the goods from the wholesale dealer and then refusing to pay the purchase price for them. If such a decision is rendered, the wholesale dealer will be liable to punishment under both criminal and civil actions.

An opportunity to accomplish this purpose has come to them in the case of Samuel Sirkin against the Fourteenth Street Store, which will be tried in the City Court before Judge Hascall, to-day or to-morrow. Sirkin sold the department store merchandise valued at $1,500. According to the papers in the case, Sirkin, as an inducement for obtaining the order, paid the buyer a commission equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the order.

When the department store learned this it refused to pay Sirkin the purchase price of the merchandise, despite the fact that it had already accepted the goods. Sirkin immediately brought a civil action to recover the amount of the bill.

If the store wins the suit, an important principle of law will be established, the wholesale dealer will be open to the possibility of losing his goods, and liable to criminal prosecution.

FOUR FAST TRAINS TO THE NORTHWEST

from Chicago. If you travel via *The North-Western Line* from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis you'll find the train service excellent from every standpoint.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Record Tuesday Sales.

$1.75 Untrimmed Straw Hats at $1.25.

These have been the favored Hats, and we have sold many dozens of them at the regular prices. They are in the five favorite mushroom designs, and manufacturers are unable to fill one-half of their orders for these, owing to the scarcity of the burnt straws. We have a goodly quantity of the burnt color, as well as some black, white, and also light blue. None sent C. O. D.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's $6.00 Walking Skirts at $3.95

A special offering of new model Skirts, in light weight, stylish mixtures, including very stylish colorings; value $6.00, at $3.95.

Second Floor, Central Building.

Silk Warp Costume Eolienne, 19c. a Yard.

Thousands of yards of these lustrous Silk and Cotton Dress Eoliennes have sold rapidly here at the usual price of 29c. a yard, when the price elsewhere was 39c. The same quality cannot be bought to-day for less than 39c. a yard. They are shown in the favored street and house shades and black. At the lowest known price for one day's selling, 19c. a yard.

Imported Colored Bourette Linen & Cotton Suiting, 9c. Yard.

An importer's surplus stock of linen and cotton Suiting, worth 25c. to 39c. a yard; very attractive weave and the correct material for your Summer outing suit.....9c. a yard

Main Floor, West Building.

$3 Linen Mesh Underwear for Men, 98c.

Second Week of Extraordinary Values.

An immense stock and a fair assortment of sizes, especially small and medium sizes. Garments that are recommended by the leading physicians of the world; many men wear them the year round, but they are particularly comfortable and healthful for Spring and Summer. About 40 dozen Knee Drawers in the lot, with fair assortment of medium sizes. We have sold hundreds of dozens. Wearers of Linen Mesh garments never suffer from quick temperature changes.

Men's 4-Ply Collars, 6 for 46c.

Men's four-ply Collars, fine quality; made in ten of the best shapes for Spring and Summer. They are made by one of the leading Collar manufacturers of Troy, and are finished in the finest manner. Extra well sewn, and have Singer bar buttonhole.

The ten styles are as follows:

Four styles of high turn downs, with round corners and in the best heights; 3 styles of turn overs, 2 with square corners and 1 with round corner; 1 straight standing, medium height; 2 styles of wings, newest points.

They are packed 6 of a style in a neat box, and are sold only in that manner; 6 for.....46c

A Timekeeping Watch, 59c.

Something the boy or young man will appreciate with his Easter Suit.

A REMARKABLE PIECE OF MECHANISM—not a toy, but a timepiece made by a firm that makes only good watches. In fact, behind each one of these Watches at 59c. is the guarantee of the maker and our own. Nickel case, open face, STEM WINDER AND SETTER. As good as any dollar watch made, and very much neater.

White Linen Suiting, 35c. a Yard.

Medium weight, yard wide, pure Irish Dress Linen; very desirable for shirtwaists or entire suits. Splendid value, at 35c. a yard.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

$3.75 Easter Parasols, $2.98.

Coaching Parasols, of taffeta silk, in the following plain colors: Tan, white, navy, garnet, green, brown, black and royal, with enameled sticks to match; value $3.75, at $2.98.

$6.00 All Over Tuck Parasols, $4.98.

Made of fine grade taffeta silk, colors are navy, royal, tan, black, green and brown; imported natural wood handles, value $6.00 at.....$4.98

Also a most complete line of the most charming styles, ranging in price from.....$1.48 to $24.98

$4 Japanese Four Fold Screens, $1.95 Each.

Black and gold decorations, and a value that has never been surpassed anywhere.

$1.00 Colored Cross Stripe Curtains, 59c. a pair.

The mere announcement is enough—they'll go in four to a dozen pair lots.

Third Floor, Central Building.

Sale of Easter China and Glass Ware.

Some very remarkable values to usher in the Easter season.

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, floral decorations, open stock, $33.00, worth $42.50; $46.00, worth $57.00.

Handsomely decorated Haviland Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $21.50, worth $27.50.

Large assortment of Austrian China Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations; open stock patterns.

$18.70, worth $22.50; $19.98, worth $23.75; $22.10, worth $27.50; $25.98, worth $32.00; $38.20, worth $47.50; $28.20, worth $35.00; $41.26, worth $50.00.

Handsomely decorated Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, open stock patterns; $13.98, worth $16.75; $14.49, worth $18.00; $15.98, worth $20.00.

White and gold decorated porcelain Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $5.75, worth $8.50.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, neat floral decorations, $6.98, worth $10.50.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, handsome rose bud decorations, $8.98, worth $12.75.

Handsome porcelain Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, neatly decorated in new thistle patterns, $10.98, worth $15.00.

Porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pieces, in a variety of floral decorations, $3.98, worth $5.75; $4.49, worth $6.50.

Handsome China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, variety of decorations, $5.98, worth $7.50.

Carlsbad China Fish Sets, 13 pieces, $4.49, worth $6.50.

Carlsbad China Ice Cream Sets, $1.75 to $6.00, worth $2.50 to $8.50 a set.

Carlsbad China Game Sets, 13 pieces, $3.98, worth $6.00; $6.00, worth $9.00.

China Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $1.60, worth $2.25.

Asparagus Dishes, with sauce boat, $2.49 and $2.98, worth $3.25 and $4.00.

Neat China Berry Sets, 13 pieces, $1.68 to $5.09, worth $2.50 to $7.00.

Handsomely decorated China Plates, assorted sizes and designs, 10c. to 15c. each, worth 15c. to 30c.

Large assortment of Jardinieres, 29c., worth 40c.; 69c., worth $1.00; 97c., worth $1.50; $1.37, worth $1.75.

Large assortment of Umbrella Jars, $1.98 and $2.98, worth $3.00 and $4.00.

750 handsomely decorated Cups and Saucers, 9c. per pair, worth 15c. per pair.

Great Grocery Bargains.

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled Until Tuesday. Deliveries During the Week.

A Special Sale of Smoked Meats. Our Priscilla brand has for many years been standard of perfection. Hams, 14c. a lb.; Bacon, 15½c. lb. Armour's Smoked Beef Tongues, not the ordinary cow Tongues; all large, perfect, closely trimmed Ox Tongues, for the Sale.....14c. a pound

Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, all put up in handsome full weight ½ lb. packages, at the following prices:

Opera Wafers, regularly 60c. a pound, for this sale 19c. a package, or, a dozen.....$2.20

Vanilla Sugar Wafers, regularly 70c. a pound, for this sale 19c. a package, or, a dozen.....$2.20

Waverly Biscuits, regularly 40c. a pound, for this sale, 12c. a package, or, a dozen.....$1.35

Marie Biscuits, regularly 40c. a pound, for this sale, 12c. a package, or, a dozen.....$1.35

Mediterranean Biscuits, regularly 30c. a pound, for this sale, 7c. a package, or, a dozen.....80c.

Coffees and Teas---Brooklyn Headquarters.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

A MATTER FOR CONFERENCE.

The grounds upon which Attorney General JACKSON objects to the Public Service Commissions bill are, some of them, among the soundest reasons why it should be passed. Mr. JACKSON would have but one Commission, and its members should be elected, not appointed. From the calamities that would accrue under the ministrations of an elected Commission with these great powers the State may well hope to be delivered. The Attorney General fears that the Commissions may come to be an asset of a political organization. That is precisely what they would become if the members were elected, and dreadful imaginings of the devastating work of such a Commission as a political attachment, let us say, to the party of which Mr. CONNERS is the present titular chief would deter even the most reckless Legislature from amending the bill in that sense.

Mr. JACKSON is disturbed because the bill violates the principle of home rule. We are afraid it does violate that principle, but in ways which practice has made familiar to us without inspiring us with fear of them. Mr. JACKSON'S real trouble with the bill, we suspect, is that in operation it would prick many a municipal ownership bubble. It requires municipalities engaging in the manufacture of gas or electricity or in the transportation of passengers to make accurate and systematic reports of the business. Municipal ownership cannot stand that, for systematic accounting would be certain to disclose losses generally hidden from the taxpayer by tricks and devices. He of course feels the slight put upon his office by the provision authorizing the Commissions to employ their own lawyers. That is manifestly a usurpation of prerogatives dear to him, but the usurpers have doubtless acted in the public interest. We are sure the Commissions will get better legal advice by hiring their own lawyers than by taking their chances of the run of Attorneys General.

Whether Attorney General JACKSON approves or opposes the bill, however, is a matter of very small consequence compared with the question of its enactment and operation. Railroad corporations are already making known their fear that it will prove oppressive, and, as the Monroe Doctrine has it, will "control their destiny." Undoubtedly the bill if enacted will in many and grave ways affect the interests of service corporations. For that reason we feel that we ought to renew and emphasize our advice to the men in control of such corporations not to waste their breath in protest and criticism, but to insist upon and freely exercise their right to be heard at Albany. It is their privilege and they ought to feel that it is their duty to assist the Legislature in perfecting this important code of corporation law. Their experience has qualified them to give counsel, to give warning if need be, and in innumerable ways to aid the legislator in doing what he feels to be his duty.

So far as the bill restates existing law the only change effected is that under a Commission the law would be much more likely to be enforced. But the inclusion in this bill of a large number of the provisions of the Hepburn Rate-making act and of the Inter-State Commerce act ought to make it to the interest of the public corporations of the State to point out dangers and defects if they exist. To be sure, the State already has pretty full control over the corporations it has created, but if re-enactment under conditions which promise also enforcement is felt to threaten the interests of the corporations they ought to say so. If the sections of the act giving the Commissions power to regulate rates and schedules, repairs and improvements, the qualifications of employés, and, in particular, the ownership of the stock of other corporations and the capitalization of franchises are likely to be found oppressive and harmful to the public interest; the committee in charge of the bill would, we presume, listen to a demonstration of the fact.

The great railroad systems of the country made the mistake of supposing that they could defeat President ROOSEVELT'S policy of Federal control by the dead weight of combined resistance. They gave him no help, only obstruction. The consequence is that an unworkable act has gone into the statute book. There are some signs that the railroad chiefs will in future be found more willing to offer advice if they discover that their aid will be welcomed. Pertinent suggestions to this effect are made in the interview with Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF of which we print a report this morning. If the service corporations of New York wish to profit by a lesson so recent as that which has been taught the railroads by their experience with Federal legislation, the way is open. Legislation is a public function, laws are the expression of public opinion. The men of the corporations have a right to express their opinions. They are of the highest expertness in the matters to which the service Commissions bill relates. If they withhold their advice, if they disdain to confer with the responsible authors of the bill and with the committee having it in charge, will it not be their own fault if they suffer from its enactment?

IDLE GOLD.

Our esteemed London namesake remarked yesterday that the international financial situation was "now a complicated chain of absurdities, with all the Continental exchanges making shipments to London profitable, while none come except feebie driblets, and New York exchange making shipments from London possible, while none goes."

To this may be added something still more absurd—that there is piled in our Treasury a useless mountain of gold largely taken from those foreign markets. If the gold were taken from those markets alone we might endure it, but it is taken from this market as well. And yesterday our Stock Exchange, the weakest in the world in security prices and strongest in gold, was taking still more gold from those who gave us this addition to what the Treasury holds in idleness. It is an edifying lesson in Republican finance, but the lesson is pretty well learned.

Secretary CORTELYOU has reconsidered one of his reforms. He is now willing to accept savings bank bonds as collateral against deposits, as his predecessor did, but he has not yet seen his way to do what he was practically instructed to do—distribute "equitably" customs receipts paid in gold or its equivalent. The very least he can do is to announce that this useless squeeze of the world's money markets—including our own—shall cease, and that the gold taken from importers in the course of trade shall be left at the use of trade. Another most obvious thing to do would be to deposit in the banks immediately the money he has ear-marked for the purchase of $25,000,000 4 per cents. He would find that the sellers of the bonds would take certified checks upon Government depositaries, and he would not be going a single step ahead of his own announced programme. Everybody respects the Secretary's disinclination to come to the rescue of speculators, but he should be equally on his guard against helping the wreckers of values.

THE GREATEST THREE.

The symposium of Professors of History which THE TIMES had the good fortune to assemble last Sunday with the question, "Who Are the Three Greatest Americans?" had curious results. No wonder President MACCRACKEN got into difficulties when he undertook to pick a hundred for his Hall of Fame, when you cannot get a dozen Professors of History to anything like an agreement on three.

Putting the choice to Professors of History, of course, might be expected to narrow the field. One expects a Professor of History to name statesmen, men who, in his judgment, have done the most to make this country "institutionally" what it is. One would say, then, that the author of the Declaration must be entitled to a place, that the First President must be entitled to another, much more if he was the soldier who made the Declaration good; that the author of the Constitution must be entitled to a third. That view would be very simplifying. It would require the professor to name WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and either HAMILTON or MADISON. But while WASHINGTON secured all votes, JEFFERSON received only four, HAMILTON two, and MADISON one. True, it is open to anybody to say that the man who made the Constitution workable and laid down the theories upon which it has been judicially construed would be entitled to a place with the framers of it. That would let in Chief Justice MARSHALL, who has but one vote. And then again, one might say that the man who made a popular exposition of the Constitution which was accepted by the people, and who did most to enkindle the sentiment of nationality which was to prevail when the question of nationality on the one side and State sovereignty on the other came to be settled by war, was entitled to be placed. To describe such a man is, of course, equivalent to naming DANIEL WEBSTER. And WEBSTER did not get a single vote.

All this is from the point of view of political institutions and in answer to the implied question what three men have contributed most to make this country what it is. Of course, when you go outside of that, individual predilections cannot be prevented from coming in, and you "find no end, in wandering mazes lost." Thus we find three votes for FRANKLIN, who cannot be said to have been a political necessity at all, one each for EMERSON, AGASSIZ, and LONGFELLOW, who, politically, "had nothing to do with the case"; three for LEE, who was the admirable champion of a lost cause, and simply withstood instead of promoting the evolution of the United States. The nine votes for LINCOLN are on a different footing. It is arguable that LINCOLN was the one indispensable man of his generation, and that without him the Union would not have been restored on the terms on which it was restored and on which it has gone on prospering and to prosper beyond the wildest dreams of its founders. Of course, when a Professor of History leaves his own specialty and gives the rein to his own personal admirations he no longer speaks as an expert. A wild variety of opinions may be expected, just such a variety as might be expected from the man in the street who "professes" no particular point of view.

ON THE JUST AND THE UNJUST.

It is only the few and foolish—as yet—who are dismayed by the tumbling prices in Wall Street. The many and the wise are rejoicing at the reductions of the swollen fortunes inflicted by aid and advice from Washington, and they hope the good work will go on indefinitely. It is only a few who doubt the positive certainty that the effects can be confined to Wall Street, and they are cast down by the reflection that as many fortunes are being made as lost on the Stock Exchange. It is disheartening to reflect that somehow or other those wise in the ways of the market protect themselves, whereas the same methods are not available to those who would suffer if the reaction were to extend beyond Wall Street.

For example, the New York State Commissioner of Labor in his report just published remarks upon the lessened activity of trade, and the unprecedented influx of aliens, and continues:

> Toward the end of 1906 the unprecedented demand for labor fell off slightly in certain branches of industry. In the last three months of the year the state of employment was not quite so favorable as in the corresponding period of 1905, although it surpassed any other year of the decade. Among 93,000 wageworkers in about eighty-five different trades and occupations 14,352 were idle at the end of December, as compared with 10,223 a year earlier.

No reformer will see any significance in this, and few of the workers who have not been discharged will know anything about it. We look for it in vain in the journals which most rejoice at the punishment which is befalling the rich in Wall Street.

NEW COMPETITION FOR NEGROES.

Attorney General BONAPARTE, by request of the President, and at the earnest solicitation of representatives of the Southern and Western States, has reversed his famous "obiter" in the matter of labor immigration "assisted" from Europe by South Carolina. While passing upon this new phase of the labor question under the terms of the old law Mr. BONAPARTE had justified it, but had stated that in no circumstances would this be legal under the most recent act of Feb. 20, 1907. He now interprets the new law according to its plain intent, as revealed in the Senate debate when the bill was introduced. The statute excludes aliens whose passage is paid directly or indirectly by corporations, societies, and municipalities, but it allows a State to advertise its labor attractions abroad, to pay passage money, and to distribute immigrants within its confines at the discretion of its Commissioner of Immigration; moreover, it may accept contributions devoted to this purpose from public-spirited individuals acting in good faith without combination or concert of action.

It is right that the States whose progress is stayed by labor famine, as is the case throughout the South and in parts of the West, should have this privilege of diverting at its European source the stream of immigration from the customary New York and Boston routes. The Southern States are planning to establish permanent steamship lines from the North European ports and from the Mediterranean direct to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. They have the co-operation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it is thought that under the administration of Secretary STRAUS the steamship companies will supply large areas whose industrial condition will be changed by the foreign influx as this has already changed conditions in the North Atlantic and New England States. It should mark an epoch in the history of the Nation.

Once started, the new streams of immigrants will flow to the South without State solicitation or pecuniary inducements. The congested districts of the North show that new arrivals follow their relatives, friends, and neighbors, settling near them even at economic disadvantage.

This movement has a direct bearing on the negro problem. Unquestionably it will introduce a wholesome, educative competition. The mass of negroes are incapable of sustained effort as skilled laborers. When they realize that employment in mills and fields is conditioned upon a regular, industrious life, that employers prefer Italian cotton pickers and Belgian operatives to negro shiftlessness, even BOOKER WASHINGTON may be astonished at the rapid progress of his race.

POBIEDONOSTZEFF.

The death of POBIEDONOSTZEFF, formerly Procurator of the Holy Synod, removes probably the stiffest-necked Reactionary left in Russia. The chief wonder about a procurator who was so ruthless a persecutor is that he should have died in bed. The explanation probably is that he did not die in office. When the Czar manifested a disposition to comply with the new-fangled notions of the Russian people, to the extent of assuring them what, in every civilized country, are regarded as the primary and essential rights of humanity, POBIEDONOSTZEFF signalized his disgust by resigning. He seized the opportunity to show himself more Royalist than the King, more Catholic than the Pope, more Orthodox than the Czar.

In truth, the old fanatic must have felt lonesome since the death by violence of his friend and colleague PLEHVE. They were two of a kind, two Procrustean and relentless "Russifiers." They had in mind a model and pattern of a submissive Russian, and they undertook, according to their lights and opportunities, to trim every actual Russian according to that pattern. And not only every Russian. They were equally determined to "Russify" every inhabitant of the Russian Empire until he should be indistinguishable from the Russian of his class of the times before the Grand Duke of Muscovy had yet assumed the Czardom. Jews and Finns and Poles were all to be conformed to standard. Although a secular politician, PLEHVE was very possibly as sincere in his fanaticism as the "Russian Torquemada," as profoundly convinced of the patriotic necessity of "Russifying." To neither of them, apparently, did it ever occur that there was anything blasphemous in their efforts. To them the sacrilegious anomaly was the Russian who grew and developed as nature dictated, not the Russian who remained in a state of mediaeval benightedness.

Of the two, PLEHVE was probably the luckier. He was killed before Russia had visibly to himself outgrown and passed beyond his notions and his methods. But POBIEDONOSTZEFF had the grief of living on in a world which must frequently have reminded him in these latter days that he was as extinct as the pleiosaurus.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Can Write When He Tries.

Our recent kind remarks in this column on the editorial methods of The La Crosse Chronicle and how it "sets the journalistic pace" in its own part of Wisconsin, evidently went with promptness to the one place—The Chronicle's office—where, if anywhere, they would do some real good. For already we have received from its editor a note which, while it leaves much to be desired either as an explanation or as a justification of his larcenious course, yet is so neatly phrased and so good-tempered that we much regret he marked it "personal," and so prevented us from reproducing it here, where the criticism of him was made.

With the note, however, comes a copy of The Chronicle, and from it we can plainly see that its editor is well able to write articles of his own when he chooses or has the time. We gather from it that a Mayoralty campaign is starting in La Crosse and that the recent "exposure" of The Chronicle's sins in the columns of a hated rival was at least in part due to The Chronicle's antagonism to the candidate said hated rival favors. This conclusion of ours is based on the fact that The Chronicle, after a truly eloquent laudation of one GEORGE W. BUNGE, its own candidate, refers genially to the other fellow as "the perfect antithesis, the diametric opposite, the infinite superior of an oppugnant rival whose proudest public achievement put a hundred mortgages on the homes of the poor." And it adds: "The Chronicle would like to see a man chosen for Mayor of La Crosse who is far above the sort of political chicanery that would gerrymander a State to defeat the will of the people and the personal meanness that would own a bulldog to set loose upon a little boy for walking on the grass."

And here, we suspect, is a hint of the explanation, if not of the justification, lacking in the "personal" note: "The Chronicle would like to see a man chosen for Mayor of La Crosse who is so busy building up for himself and for a fine young family that he has no time for pulling down anybody else or for the merely mischievous gratification of personal grudges."

Elsewhere in his paper the editor of The Chronicle confesses that "in some thirty years' experience at newspaper-making we've never found anything in a printing office more comfortably useful than the combination of a good pair of shears and a capacious paste pot," but just the same, all things considered, if we were that aspiring—and exposing—candidate for the Mayoralty, we should shiver a little when we read in The Chronicle that "there will be plenty of 'editorial comment' during the approaching municipal campaign for which even the good old doctor won't deem it necessary to hunt in the New York or Philadelphia newspapers."

A prettier quarrel, as it stands, we have not often seen, but when all's said, ability to write is not a defense for passing off on a trusting constituency as one's own editorial articles written by another man. A mere "as THE NEW YORK TIMES (or Philadelphia Ledger) well says" would have made all right those eighteen "liftings" in two weeks.

Montclair's "Idea" Unpromising.

Our deep interest in the savagely urgent problem of domestic service has caused us to study with some care the plan which, with the adroit help of its originator, SAMUEL M. ROBINSON, has already come to be rather widely known as "the Montclair idea." Our study has not revealed to us, however, that "the Montclair idea" is a bit more hopeful than is—or was, perhaps we should say—"the Englewood idea" recently tried by UPTON SINCLAIR.

Indeed, we regard it as distinctly less hopeful than that, for, while Mr. SINCLAIR did not have behind him a new religion of his own invention, the only thing which as yet has ever made such a scheme as his even temporarily successful, his motives were higher, more idealistic, and less obviously selfish, than those upon which Mr. ROBINSON avows. The latter avoids the pitfall of promising to save money for his proposed community or co-operators, but he does promise to give them more for their money than they are now getting, and we don't see for the life of us how he is going to do it.

For his proposition, as we understand it, is to do much what is done by not a few Summer hotels that distribute their guests among a number of contiguous cottages, each the property, for the time being, of a single family or group. The fact that his patrons will own or rent from others than himself the houses they occupy does not materially change the conditions of the service to be rendered, while the fact that he will have to send out all the meals he serves, instead of having the people come to get them at a conveniently central and specialized inn, will add greatly to his expenses—which means that it will add so greatly or more to the prices he will have to charge.

And he thinks he will know a day in advance what his patrons want! But he will be dealing for the most part with women, and in so many cases they will not know themselves and in so many they will change their minds overnight! He will find many a warning on this point in the recent writings, not of a disdainfully superior man, but of that shrewd lady, Mrs. JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON.

Here Is Good Advice.

Why will people who have something to say or to send to a business firm or to a newspaper, insist on saying or sending it to some person whom they know as connected with or employed by that firm or newspaper. We grievously suspect that, in the case of the newspaper, at least, they do it because they think that thus they will bring to bear a personal influence and so assist the chances that whatever they wish to see in print arrives at that happy immortality—with incidental compensation at usual or unusual rates.

And it's such a pity that they think so, because they waste a lot of their own time and a lot of the time of their friend, who, nine cases out of ten, has nothing whatever to do with the matter they have on their minds. In sending contributions or communications to a newspaper the thing to do is to address them simply—and as reverentially as circumstances will permit—to "The Editor," who knows everything and does everything and enjoys nothing so much as making himself universally useful. Moreover, a letter so addressed gets instantly into the proper hands, while if it is addressed to an individual it often waits a week till he gets back from the annual convention of the Sunday School Union.

In dealings with the ordinary business firm much the same considerations apply in all of its business matters, and forgetfulness of them almost invariably causes irritation high up and it may make trouble low down. The thing to remember is that "the house" or "the paper" is never out or sick or on a vacation, while the occupant of any position often is.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

If Railroads Be Supervised Why Not Other Inter-State Corporations?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be untimely, even at this late date, to inquire if we as a people are pursuing the best policy toward the railroads, and whether, if we have entered upon that policy which will be most beneficial to the people, it ought not to be extended to others than the railroads?

If under the Constitution, as it is, the Government has authority to regulate railroad rates affecting inter-State commerce, does not this same authority extend to those manufacturers and dealers whose operations enter into inter-State commerce; and in what way may this authority be exorcised toward these?

A vast majority of the people are neither manufacturers nor dealers, but are simply consumers.

It is fair to assume that the general legislation of Congress is intended to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number"—the consumers.

It is probable that such action as has already been taken by Congress has benefited and will benefit the manufacturers and dealers, but is it certain—can it be shown—that the consumers have been or will be benefited?

If a shipment from a manufacturer in New York to a dealer in New Orleans cost the dealer less under present than under former conditions, for a similar shipment, is it certain that the consumers have shared in this saving in view of the well-known facts that rates are now lower than they have ever been and prices of commodities are not, (to put it mildly,) the writer cannot see that "the dear people" have been benefited. This condition, it seems, should be carefully inquired into, and if possible remedied.

Assuming that Congress, and only Congress, can take the necessary action, suppose we try to ascertain what this action should be, and against whom it should be directed.

The cost of an article to a purchasing consumer is whatever price the merchant and consumer may agree upon—so the retail merchant and the consumer are eliminated from the problem, and this leaves the manufacturer and the wholesale dealer to be considered.

The cost of an article to the dealer, shipped by a New York concern to a dealer in New Orleans, is made up of—first, New York invoice price; second, incidentals, (packing, drayage, &c.;) third, rate charged for transportation. These several items enter into inter-State commerce, are essential to it, and if Congress regulate or prescribe any one item in the cost can it not and should it not regulate and prescribe the others?

I am aware that it is claimed that the railroads hold a different relation to the commerce from the other parties concerned, in that they operate under a public franchise, but, as these railroads enjoy such franchise from individual States, and not from the National Government, does not this fact remove from the discussion or annul that claim?

If the assumed facts or intimations that the consumers or the majority of the people have not been benefited; that only the manufacturers and dealers have been benefited; that all parties engaged in inter-State commerce stand in the same relation thereto; that all are equally essential to it; if these things be true, then is it not a corollary that the Government has fallen far short in performing its duty, and that "the dear people" have been trifled with and deceived? And the time has come when their eyes should be opened to this fact!

When several railroads, chartered and operated in several States, have been consolidated into one system, and this system is permitted by each of the several States to operate within its limits under a charter granted by one of them, and this is and has been for years a common custom, it is probable that a wrong has been committed by the Legislatures of the several States against the people of such States, for by such action the Legislatures have deprived such States, in part at least, of the control which they had over the railroads they had chartered. But one Legislature may repeal any act of its predecessors.

It may be desirable, if any State find that its people are discriminated against and treated unjustly by such consolidated railroad, to revoke "the enabling" act, and require that a charter be taken from its Legislature—thus regaining that control which should never have been alienated, even partially. In this way it may be possible for each State to protect its own people against injustice.

As to other than railroad operations, the writer is of opinion that it is clearly within the right of every State to require all so-called foreign corporations operating within its limits to acquire a State charter and to require all individuals, residents of other States, to procure its licenses.

If the suggestions herein made be favorably acted upon by all the States, may not this entire subject be abandoned by Congress, and left to the several States, where perhaps it might be more safely left, for the perpetuating of the Republic?

H. W.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 23, 1907.

RETIRED BUSINESS MEN.

Why They Should Abandon Routine and Detail to Take Up Larger Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d you were good enough to comment editorially on the part of my address before the National Association of Clothiers in Boston in which I urged merchants to retire from the detail work of business as soon as they had secured a competence. Although your attitude was, on the whole, favorable, the following sentence is rather ambiguous. You say: "That is not, or at least it never has been, American doctrine." This leaves the impression that you believe that retirement from the detail work of business is un-American. And so it would be if the following remark of yours conveys the idea of retirement you have in mind. You say: "If one has no taste or capacity for idleness, or even for leisure, neither is pleasant nor elevating."

Now, Mr. Editor, the retirement that I am advocating is far from idleness. Let me quote a few lines from my address: "While there is great opportunity to do good in a business career, there are plenty of men ready to take our places and continue our good enterprises, whereas in what I may term the higher life—public work, the unselfish endeavor of charity, philanthropy, education, and politics—there is a crying need of men with leisure time. Because practical, honest men have not been sufficiently alive to their duty in this direction our grand government of the people, by the people, and for the people is in danger of degenerating into a government of the people by the 'boss' and for the 'boss.'

"Each man should do his share to bring about clean, healthy conditions, physically and morally, in our cities and in our country." This is not American practice, but I contend that it ever has been and ever should be American doctrine. I hope that you will lend your influence to impress the business community with the thought that we are doing business to live, but not living only to do business.

MARCUS M. MARKS.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Remember the Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure that the hearts of many parents were touched by the eloquent "Plea for Children of the West Side" made by "M. B. S." in your paper of the 18th inst., also by the supplement to same by M. C. Dixon—the former appealing for sand piles for the children on Riverside Drive and the latter suggesting to the city fathers "that the present bicycle path, so called, extending from 103d Street to near Grant's Tomb, be transferred and made over to the children and babies, as it is no longer used for its original intended purpose," and I wish to add my earnest petition to theirs for these comforts for the children of the west side, and am convinced that the granting of them will enhance the beauty and usefulness of the Drive, evidence of which will be found in the faces of happy children and grateful mothers.

Through the influence of your valued paper I trust this matter may be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

A PARENT.

New York, March 23, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Plea for Children of the West Side" in a recent issue appeals to every one who understands the situation. It is pitiful to see the disappointment of the little children who can find no spot where they are permitted to gratify the innate longing to dig in mother earth. A few sand piles might surely be placed where they would not detract from the beauty of the Park and would make it a delight to those who have no other place of recreation. M. S. H.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Punishment and Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conviction and sentencing of a burglar to nine years and six months for robbing a house comes coincidentally with the conviction of a man up State for wrecking a train. In the latter case the man conspired to wreck a Pullman train for the purpose of robbing the dead bodies of the people he hoped would be killed, and with the money thus secured induce another man's wife to run away with him. This gentle youth received six years and six months for as fiendish a crime as has ever been committed.

Now compare the two cases. A poor wretch robs the home of a Democratic club President, and because he lied about his past life he gets nearly ten years. The human fiend incarnate who attempted wholesale murder is let off with less than seven. Where is the justice (sic) of this? Something is wrong when such a creature as a train wrecker gets off more cheaply than a burglar, and I should like you to start an investigation as to why Matteawan for life, and not Auburn for less than seven years, should be the destination of that criminal brute.

New York, March 25, 1907. H. P. M.

Flatwheel Worst of Street Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amused to read of the order about to be given by Commissioner Bingham to the police to enforce the orders prohibiting street cries, newsboys' "extras," &c., especially in the vicinity of hospitals. Now, I have just spent two weeks in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. (En passant a word of praise for my treatment there.) As you know the hospital is at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, and a good spot to gather street noises, but I must say that the newsboys' "wuxtry," the urchin with the tin can, and the junk bells jangled are to the suffering patients there as sweet melody and sounds as soft, as cooing doves to the horrible clang, rattle, and bump of the unlawful flat wheel of the Amsterdam Avenue trolley car, as it fiendishly rushes down the hill at 131st Street. If a policeman does his duty and arrests the small boy as a nuisance, whose duty is it to arrest the representatives of the corporations who are guilty of allowing the flat car wheel to continue in use? S. W.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Judge Dickinson of Chicago for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While all are looking around for Presidential timber, in both parties, why should not the Democrats think of Judge Dickinson of Chicago?

He is certainly a brainy, well-balanced man, who is recognized over the entire civilized world as a lawyer of great ability.

If he were selected as the standard-bearer no one could deny that he was safe and sane.

SABATINO.

Nashville, Tenn., March 21, 1907.

The Case of George Edalji.

From London Truth.

Every one familiar with the history of the Edalji case, especially the last chapter of it, will have read with amazement the communication from the Home Office issued to the press on Saturday last. It had been understood, as the result of communications between Sir Conan Doyle and the Home Office, that Mr. Gladstone had promised a full inquiry into all the circumstances attendant on Mr. Edalji's conviction, on the lines of the inquiry held into the Beck case. The only points which were not quite clear were whether the inquiry was to be held in public, and whether it was to extend to the procedure of the Home Office in dealing with the petitions and applications addressed to that department on Mr. Edalji's behalf subsequently to his conviction.

What good purpose such a proceeding is expected to serve I am at a loss to imagine. It seems to come to this, that Mr. Edalji is to be tried again in camera on a secret official dossier, on the strength of which successive Home Secretaries have three times over refused to pardon him. The injustice of this to the gentleman himself must be obvious to everybody. It must be assumed a priori that his papers in the possession of the Home Office, whatever they may be, are wholly unfavorable to Mr. Edalji.

WIRELESS ON RAILROADS.

Nikola Tesla Says It Is Perfectly Practical and Will Soon Be in Use.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No argument is needed to show that the railroads offer opportunities for advantageous use of a practical wireless system. Without question, its widest field of application is the conveyance to the trains of such general information as is indispensable for keeping the traveler in touch with the world. In the near future a telegraphic printer of news, a stock ticker, a telephone, and other kindred appliances will form parts of the regular wireless equipment of a railroad train. Success in this sphere is all the more certain, as the new is not antagonistic but, on the contrary, very helpful to the old. The technical difficulties are minimized by the employment of a transmitter the effectiveness of which is unimpaired by distance.

In view of the great losses of life and property improved safety devices on the cars are urgently needed. But upon careful investigation it will be found that the outlook in this direction is not very promising for the wireless art. In the first place the railroads are rapidly changing to electric motive power, and in all such cases the lines become available for the operation of all sorts of signaling apparatus, of which the telephone is by far the most important. This valuable improvement is due to Prof. J. Puley, who introduced it in Germany eight years ago. By enabling the engineer or conductor of any train to call up any other train or station along the track and obtain full and unmistakable information, the liability of collisions and other accidents will be greatly reduced. Public opinion should compel the immediate adoption of this invention.

Those roads which do not contemplate this transformation might avail themselves of wireless transmission for similar purposes, but inasmuch as every train will require in addition to a complete outfit an expert operator, many roads may prefer to use a wire, unless a wireless telephone can be offered to them.

NIKOLA TESLA.

New York, March 25, 1907.

The Sunday Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a churchgoing person worshipping usually twice on the Sabbath in one of our village churches. I hold that the time thus spent affords an uplift that can be secured in no other or better way.

A mild but pronounced indisposition justified me in delegating my professional calls upon the sick into other hands and in absenting myself from church.

THE SUNDAY TIMES found its way to my library table.

The question was at once raised as between inclination and possible duty. It may have been weakness on my part after disposing myself in the most comfortable position possible to decide to read at least the main and leading sheet. Passing over considerable matter having no special interest to me my reading (and I am a rapid reader) occupied two solid hours.

At the end of that time I felt that an amount of interesting, valuable, and clean newspaper matter had been placed before your readers that deserved high praise.

The editorial articles were as usual conservative and able.

The art edition, at which I glanced casually, is evidently up to the highest standard.

The impressions being as above indicated it seems only natural and right to express an appreciation of your paper, feeling sure that it will be cheerfully indorsed by the many thousand readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. J. HARING, M. D.

Tenafly, N. J., March 24, 1907.

Need for Police Reorganization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If some of our lawmakers at Albany were plain citizens and woke up some morning to find their homes ransacked by "protected" burglars, the personal application of the "system" may give them a realizing sense of the necessity for honest police. Or if their homes were invaded by some other form of vice well shielded from the law by our minions of the law, there would probably be less hesitancy, but greater anxiety, to pass the Bingham bill.

Every citizen should personally appeal to his Senator to favor this bill. The police department is nothing short of an instrument of the Constitution. Complacency and lack of interest by the people are criminal. J. G. V.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Appraisers' Warehouse Tablet Missing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A member of the City History Club writes to ask what has become of the bronze tablet that used to be on the wall of the United States Warehouse at the corner of West and Laight Streets. This tablet marked the landing of Gen. Washington on his way to Long Island. About a year ago Butler, the Broadway merchant, bought the building and the tablet was removed. Could you help this young C. H. C. member to find out where it is? J. F. B.

New York, March 25, 1907.

THE BOOMS.

Boom, boom, boom!
Listen to the bumping of the boom—
Fairbanks Boom.
How it slips along the way,
Like an iceberg cold and gray
From a crisp antarctic day
In its bloom.
Hear the boomlet smooth and true
Of good Mister Cortelyou—
Lovely boom!
How it cortels in its joy,
Like a blithesome, happy boy
With a brand-new painted toy,
Blue and red,
As it speeds into the gloom
Straight ahead!

Boom, boom, boom!
Like a splendid new-made broom,
Sweeps the boom of Mister Knox.
How it shakes its gory locks!
How it cultivates its vox,
High and clear!
How it hustles through the sky,
And goes honking, honking high
Through the flume,
To the looming, rheuming, booming
Atmosphere!

See the ever-pluming plume
Of the ever-booming boom,
Fore and aft,
That belongs, as we assume,
Unto Taft!
With what majesty it glides!
How it slides!
How it grinds with awful sound
On its lofty errand bound,
Pulling roots up by the pound!
How it strides
O'er the ground
On its booming, fuming play,
In its unassuming way
Night and day!

And above the spray and spume,
With its wheels well oiled with coom,
Flies a boom—
A one boom—
Of an overwhelming size—
'Tis no mollycoddle's prize—
Of a candidate to whom,
We presume,
There will come a chance to say,
First, "I won't," and then "I may."
"Call around some other day."
Then, "Oh, well, if it must be,
I don't want it, but—you see,
If there's no one else to whom
You can delegate this boom,
Why, of course—it's willy-nill—
YES! I WILL!
Boom—Boom!

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

ITALIAN ACTOR'S CLOUDY OTHELLO

Signor Novelli's Moor Is Indefinite in Color and in Character.

IT LACKS GREAT POWER

Signor Ferrati Gives Rather an Interesting Performance of Iago.

Othello	Ermete Novelli
Desdemona	O. Giannini
Iago	L. Ferrati
Emilia	E. Rosi
Michael Cassio	A. Bertone
Brabantio	R. Pianotti
Roderigo	O. Galeotti
Doge of Venice	G. Dal-Cortivo
Gratiano	E. Servolini
Ludovico	F. Bernini
Montano	A. Arista
First Official	V. Servolini
Second Official	G. Fossa
A Summoner of the Council	R. Dehli
Tavern Keeper	V. Bartolotti

Signor Novelli was suffering from the effects of a severe cold last night—a particularly hard handicap in Othello—but it was apparent, nevertheless, that the rôle of the Moor is not one which is ever likely to show him at his best.

In visage he makes him a muddy, reddish brown, with the curly, short, black, cropped hair and the wiry beard and mustache of the African, and his acting is inarticulate of any clear and defining conception of the rôle. Was this Othello merely the full-blooded animal moved to his desire and to his vengeance by the promptings of uncontrollable impulse and emotion, or was he a creature of more certain moods, able to control his own fate and those of others, prompted to his wooing and wedding by tender sympathy and affection?

The question is a difficult one to answer, but that was an Othello who could laugh cynically even in the moment of his wildest passion, almost within the moment of his act of sacrificial justice. He pauses to kiss a crucifix before he wreaks his vengeance upon Desdemona, and he bellows in fearful, tearful agony as soon as the deed is done.

It is a cloudy, muddy sort of Othello the Italian gives, lacking of all things that Othello should most have, the force of tremendous power and strength. In the scene in which the Moor interrupts the fight between Montano and Cassio—a scene where the Moor's mere presence should be enough to carry terror to the brawlers, this actor rushes into the fray, brandishing his weapon and shouting in wild rage. As it was acted last night, Othello narrowly escaped a stab in the back.

In the scenes with Desdemona and before the Senate the pride of possession is admirably expressed in a face that lights up with joyful tenderness. The working of Iago's poison is conveyed in much illuminative facial play, and many expressive shades of voice and subtle movement.

In fact, the scene in which the villain first plays upon the Moor's credulity represents Signor Novelli's best achievement in the part. Here he has able co-operation in Signor Ferrati's Iago, which while lacking the insidiousness with which an actor like Mr. Booth invested it, is, on the whole, a highly creditable achievement in a frank, bold, Italian style of villainy.

For the first two acts, indeed, Signor Novelli's Othello is entirely lacking in qualities calculated to create a sustained and sympathetic interest. Of romance, of poetry, of the glamour of great deeds, and the power of great individual prowess it suggests practically nothing. The address to the Senate seems a bald recital of commonplace events. The noble Moor's anger, instead of a panther-like ferocity, is the snarl of a wolf. In this rôle, as in other Shakespearean ones he has played, Signor Novelli again conveys the fact that, whatever powers he posesses, that of suggesting great personal dignity is not his. His pathetic tones are seldom searching, his tears are almost always those of weakness rather than the tears of a strong being suffering torture that reaches to the very soul.

In Signor Novelli's version Othello is cut to the very bone. Even the scene in which the Moor demands the handkerchief is gone.

Signora Gianinni, who appears as Desdemona, is wholly unsuited to the part. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe having departed for London, their stock scenery is largely drawn upon for the stage settings, with a resulting mix-up is wonderful to behold.

EXTRA NOVELLI WEEK.

He Will Present Seven Plays in Farewell Engagement Ending April 6.

The Shuberts have decided to extend Ermete Novelli's engagement at the Lyric Theatre for a third week, with the farewell night now set for Saturday evening, April 6. In this final week he will present seven plays, two of which, "Papa Lebonnard" and "Louis XI.," will be repetitions.

The répertoire for the third week will be: Monday, "Kean," by the elder Dumas, known in English under the title of "The Royal Box;" Tuesday, "Mia Moglie Non Ha Chic," ("My Wife Is Not Stylish,") a comedy by Bernard; Wednesday, "Papa Lebonnard;" Thursday, "Un Curioso Accidente," by Goldoni, to be followed by a monologue entitled "The Strike of the Ironworkers;" Friday, "Il Ratto dell Sabines," ("The Rape of the Sabines,") a comedy by Moser and Shonton; Saturday afternoon, "Our Boys," by Byron, and Saturday night, "Louis XI."

ARNOLD DALY PLAYS AGAIN.

"The Boys of Company B" Is Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—"The Boys of Company B," a comedy, with Arnold Daly in the leading role, was produced to-night at the South Broad Street Theatre.

The play, which was written by Rida Johnson Young, proved a wide departure from anything in which Mr. Daly has been seen, and met with favor from a large audience. It was written with National Guard life as a background, and there is much of the college atmosphere through the three acts.

Florence Nash, Frances Ring, Gretchen Dale, and Verner Clarges are also in the cast.

Mary Meyers, Veteran Actress, Dead.

Mary Meyers, a veteran actress, died on Sunday at the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island. She was highly esteemed in the profession, and had been a guest of the fund for some months. She had played with Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Jefferson, and many other famous stars of twenty-five years ago.

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MOULAN'S "GRAND MOGUL."

Audience Encores Catchy Songs of the New Musical Comedy.

"What's the use of being a Mogul unless you mo?" demanded Frank Moulan last night at the New Amsterdam Theatre, while "The Grand Mogul," of which he is the particular star, was in the very midst of its first New York presentation. Thereupon Mr. Moulan proceeded to "mo," much to the satisfaction of the audience.

"The Grand Mogul," by Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, appealed to the audience last night not as particularly novel, but as a specimen of good entertainment and good costuming, so to speak, checked with genuine funny spots. Most of these funny spots were located on the physiognomy of Frank Moulan. The musical comedy is written in three acts, is well staged, elaborately costumed, and, according to the verdict of the audience, at least acceptably performed. Several of the songs made hits, and the music was generally conceded to be rather superior to the book.

The story is all about a person by the name of G. Washington Barker, formerly a circus side show man, who goes to Hawaii and there meets a pal of the old days, one Lofty Baldwin, aeronaut. Barker becomes publicity man for the balloonist and the balloon ascends from the stage with various people and Barker clinging to the anchor. It lands in the Island of Inde, and Barker, falling through the roof of the temple, is hailed as the heaven-sent successor to the Mogul, who is terrified by the American conquest of the Philippines and has unceremoniously hied him to the distant forests.

The Grand Mogul—alias Barker, alias Frank Moulan—proceeds to take vengeance on his companions for the way they have treated him. He also does his best to get rid of the inherited Mrs. Mogul in order to pass a few delightful centuries with his dozen slave girls. The genuine Mogul returns; but Barker has him dethroned a second time even before the usual complement of American sailors come to the rescue.

One song in the second act, entitled "Nestle by My Side," and sung by Mr. Moulan and Maud Lillian Berri, was encored many times.

Besides Frank Moulan, important rôles were played by John Dunmure, W. H. Macart, Sager Midgley, Miss Berri, Edith St. Clair, and Elsa Ryan.

MANSFIELD DID NOT PLAY.

Announced in Scranton at a Late Hour That He Was Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 25.—Richard Mansfield, who was to have played here to-night in "Peer Gynt," disappointed his audience by not appearing.

Mr. Mansfield and his company and all the scenery arrived, but at the last moment Mr. Mansfield announced that he was ill and refused to leave his private car. There was a very light advance sale and the money was refunded.

Boston Theatre for Vaudeville.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Boston Theatre, the largest and one of the oldest theatres in Boston, for years the home of grand opera, will be devoted to vaudeville next season. The B. F. Keith interests are said to be behind the move, and the Boston Theatre and Keith's present playhouse will be run to offset the Klaw & Erlanger houses recently acquired in this city.

Plans for Actors' Fund Fair.

A meeting of women interested in the Actors' Fund Fair was held at noon yesterday in the Lyceum Theatre. The charity annually expends about $10,000 in excess of its income. Some of the novelties to be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House in the week of May 6 include souvenirs, a tavern by the Lambs, an old-fashioned sideshow by the Greenroom Club, the art gallery of The Players, a Japanese tea garden, with Marshall P. Wilder and little maids in costume; a racing wheel, moving pictures, and all kinds of shops.

"Squaw Man" Returns.

William Faversham returned to the New York Theatre last night in "The Squaw Man," the drama in which he had a long run last season at Wallack's. The cast has been very materially changed. Opp appeared as Diana and Rosabel Morrison, sister of the actress who originated the rôle last year, appeared as Nat-U-Ritch.

Ben Greet Revives "Everyman."

Ben Greet and his company of English players gave an interesting revival of "Everyman," the morality play, at the Garden Theatre, last night. The piece, which has been seen many times in New York under the direction of Mr. Greet, was reserved until this week as an especially fitting Lenten production. Next week, the last of the engagement of this company at the Garden, will be devoted to a series of revivals, mainly Shakespearean.

James to Play Both Dromio Roles.

Louis James arrived in New York yesterday and announced that next season, in addition to his revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," he would make a production of "The Comedy of Errors." He will himself play both of the Dromios for the first time in the history of the play. Frederick Paulding, who will stage the productions, will appear as Antipholus of Syracuse.

Norris to Support Miss Barrymore.

William Norris, last seen here as the star of "Sir Anthony" at the Savoy, has been engaged to support Ethel Barrymore at the Empire Theatre in her forthcoming revival of "His Excellency, the Governor." The production is scheduled for a week from next Monday. Mr. Norris will appear in the rôle of Baverstock, the character which he originated while a member of the Empire Stock Company.

"Ben-Hur" to be Played at Jamestown

Contracts were signed yesterday by Klaw & Erlanger for the presentation of "Ben-Hur," now running at the Academy of Music, as the leading amusement offering at the coming Jamestown Exposition, which opens next month. "Ben-Hur" was thus presented at the St. Louis Exposition and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon.

"The Tourists" Back at the Majestic.

"The Tourists," the musical comedy which had a long run at the Majestic Theatre earlier in the season, returned to that playhouse last night. Richard Golden still plays the principal rôle, Georgia O'Ramey appeared in the rôle of the newspaper woman, formerly taken by Grace La Rue.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The two-hundredth performance of "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" was offered yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome.

"Wonderland" began a return New York engagement of one week last night at the Grand Opera House. The leading female role is now played by Mary Marble, whose performance pleased the audience.

Wagenhals & Kemper last night announced the full cast of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," the new play of diplomatic life to be first presented at the Astor Theatre on next Monday evening. The cast includes Leo Ditrichstein, one of the authors; Charles Cherry, Dorothy Dorr, William Hawtrey, Kenyon Bishop, Nell Moran, Fred R. Kurke, Ruth Chester, Julia Taylor, and John Arthur.

The leading performers in "The Land of Nod," to be presented at the New York Theatre next Monday will be Mabel Barrison, Helen Bertram, William Sellery, Carrie De Mar, Gus C. Weinburg, and Knox Wilson.

Charles Stevenson, who was to have been Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne's leading man for her forthcoming tour in "Zaza" and "Du Barry," has resigned from the company. Mr. Stevenson has been with Mrs. Carter all the season, and rehearsed for the production of "Cleo" before the break with Manager Dillingham.

Among the volunteers for the third annual benefit for the Actors' Society of America, to be held at the Hudson Theatre on April 9, are Louise Gunning, Maud Raymond, Louis Mann, Henry Miller, Margaret Anglin, Lotta Faust, William Collier, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Elsie Janis, Ruth Holt, and Mary Ryan.

A glance at a copy of last Sunday's edition of The New York Times will show how different it is from other Sunday newspapers—how much higher in purpose and in accomplishment, to what a superior clientele it appeals, and what an excellent medium it affords for reaching the people who have the discriminating ability to know the best and the means with which to buy the best.—Adv.

MELBA'S FAREWELL AT THE MANHATTAN

Brilliant Audience Applauds Her and Bestows Many Flowers on Her.

SUPPER SERVED ON STAGE

Oscar Hammerstein Entertains the Prima Donna—Characteristic Dishes on the Menu.

Mme. Melba made her farewell appearance for this season at the Manhattan Opera House last evening in "La Bohème" and the mad scene from "Lucia," after which a supper was served on the stage. The theatre was packed with perhaps the largest and most brilliant audience it has held since the opening night, and Mme. Melba has seldom sung better. The soprano received much applause and many flowers.

Emma Trentini arose from a sick bed to participate in this gala performance, and the rest of the cast was the same as at the other productions here of this opera. Mr. Tanara conducted the Puccini opera and Mr. Campanini the mad scene.

When the opera was over the stage was reset, and tables placed on it for the supper which Mr. Hammerstein gave in honor of Mme. Melba. An orchestra of thirty-five men played appropriate music, including "Echoes from the Manhattan Opera House," by Oscar Hammerstein. The menu was an elaborate one, and included "Supreme de Volaille, Hammerstein" and "Peaches, Melba."

Among those invited were Mmes. Melba, Campanini, Calvé, Schumann-Heink, Bonci, B. L. Guiness, Bassi, Pinkert, Russ, Sammarco, Donalda, Bressler-Gianoli, de Cisneros, Trentini, Arta, Zeppilli, Arimondi, Severina, Giaconia, Dazie, Charles Wilson, Arthur Hammerstein, Zaccaria, Bull, and Pollock.

Messrs. Campanini, Bonci, B. L. Guiness, Bassi, Ancona, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Dalmorès, de Cisneros, Tanara, Arimondi, Galletti-Gianoli, Bendix, Fossetta, Damato, Daddi, Reschiglian, Altchevsky, Merola, Muzzio, Wilson, Brignole, Arthur Hammerstein, Harry Hammerstein, Rice, and Bull.

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE CYCLE.

"The Ring of the Nibelung" Continued Before a Large Audience at the Metropolitan.

That the public interest in the Wagnerian drama in New York has by no means so far ebbed as some have seemed to imagine has been shown, if in no other way, by the large attendance upon the special performance of the "Nibelungen" cycle, with which the season at the Metropolitan is closing. The cycle was continued with the third drama last evening, when "Siegfried" was given. There was an audience which, considering that it represented no part of the subscription, was of unusual numbers in all parts of the house; an audience of intelligence and understanding.

It heard a performance of an excellence that caused the lovers of Wagner's great trilogy to rejoice. "Siegfried" has been several times repeated this season at the Metropolitan, but it has hardly been so well given before as it was last evening. Dramatic life blood coursed through the performance, and there was the poetical and youthful spirit that gives its essential quality to this above all others of Wagner's music dramas. Mr. Hertz is highly to be commended for the admirable reading of the score he gave throughout—the freshness and the superb exuberance that mounted to the climax of the first act, the breadth and passion of the last; there was an abundance of detail and of finish in the orchestral part.

Mr. Burgstaller's Siegfried is well known, and is one of his excellent impersonations. He had quite recovered from his recent indisposition and sang with full and resonant voice. Mme. Gadski, for the first time since her return to the Metropolitan company this season, was heard as the Brunhilde of "Siegfried." Her performance is a strikingly beautiful one, especially as regards its musical side. Her singing had great power and fervor, and her impersonation of the difficult scene of her awakening and her great scene with Siegfried is a creditable achievement. It cannot truly be ranked with the great representations of it, for Mme. Gadski's dramatic elucidation of the scene is not yet worked out with all detail or all the force and significance of the emotional crisis. Mme. Schumann-Heink also appeared as Erda for the first time since her return to the company, and was highly effective in her scene with Wotan.

Mr. Van Rooy, Mr. Reiss, and Mr. Goritz were in their accustomed parts as the Wanderer, Mime, and Alberich. Would that Mr. Goritz did not feel the need of representing the implacable black Alberich with such unmusical shoutings and growlings! Mme. Rappold sang the music of the Forest Bird better than she has done before. The management of the lights and of all the stage details was of unusual excellence.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA WAR.

Mr. Hammerstein Said to be Looking for a Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Rumor is still busy with the question of the Hammerstein opera season. The latest semi-official reports are that the impresario will not take his company to the Academy of Music, but will alter one of the theatres for his operas. It is known that he visited several theatres on his last visit for the purpose of testing their acoustic properties.

There seems no doubt in musical circles that there will be a Hammerstein season, but details are not known. The guarantors of the Metropolitan Company are reticent on the subject, but acknowledge that the Manhattan Company will probably play here.

With regard to the guarantors, those in a position to know say a circle has been formed, but no word of it will be published until the entire notice for next season is ready.

To Produce "La Navarraise."

It is Mr. Hammerstein's intention to produce Massenet's "La Navarraise" at the Manhattan Opera House the latter part of next week. The scenery, costumes, and properties have been ordered. Besides Mme. Calvé the cast will include Mr. Arimondi.

"Salome" a Success in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—Richard Strauss's "Salome" was produced at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie here to-night, and was a great success, the singers being recalled at the close of the performance.

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GEORGE HAMLIN'S RECITAL.

An Interesting Programme of Songs in Mendelssohn Hall.

George Hamlin, who has been called to New York to sing the tenor parts in Sir Edward Elgar's oratorios, "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom," gave a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, and afforded great pleasure to the lovers of the art of Lieder singing. He has been known here for years as one of the most musically gifted and one of the most intelligent of our native singers, and his recital afforded new proof of the gain he has made in the excellent qualities of his art. His voice is not one of the most sensuously beautiful of its kind, nor is it of great range, but he uses head tones skillfully to help his higher notes. There are certain tendencies in his style that are sometimes disturbing, such as singing a succession of phrases on a diminuendo from a somewhat violent beginning. But there is little to injure the beauty of his singing, which is put with a complete understanding at the service of a fine and sensitive musical feeling, of a true insight into the significance of what he undertakes. He is a real interpreter of songs, and he not only sang with finished art with what related to vocal delivery, phrasing, enunciation, the coloring of the voice, but also possessed himself of the spirit and purport of the music he sang. There was much beauty in his delivery of an air by Bach from the church cantata, "Ich bin ein guter Hirt," exacting in its demands upon the singer. The air "Love Sounds an Alarm," from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," he gave with a fine smoothness, robustness, and sonority. There were unfamiliar and less known songs by the German song writers. Schubert's "Im Abendroth," delicate in structure and tender in sentiment, he sang with charm. Schumann's "Die Meerbee" is an entrancing song, one of those later works of his that are neglected by most musicians on the assumption that they must be feeble. This is from his Op. 125, and dates only three years before the final collapse of his reason.

In Franz's "Die Farben Helgoland" Mr. Hamlin showed a fine and sustained cantabile. There were three numbers from Sullivan's setting of Tennyson's cycle, "The Window," of which the first, "At the Window," has distinction, and four by Hugo Wolf, the widely diverse feeling of which Mr. Hamlin admirably represented—the poetical charm of "Auch Kleine Dinge," the rich humor of the "Geselentbied." A song by Campbell Tipton, "The Crying of Water," recently heard here, he had to repeat, although there were others that better deserved repetition, and he closed with an eloquent performance of Strauss's "Heimliche Aufforderung."

WILLIAM PERZEL DEAD.

Ex-Manager of the French Line Was Well Known Here.

William Perzel, well known at Delmonico's, and formerly resident manager of the French Line, died yesterday after three years of illness. Mr. Perzel prided himself on his dinners, and boasted also of his regularity at first nights. For several years he lived at Delmonico's, and was one of a coterie which met for the most part at the Fifth Avenue restaurant. Among his friends at that time were John Hoey, President of the Adams Express Company; Col. M. J. O'Brien, President of the Southern Express Company, and Joseph Mora of the Mora claims case, who died last year.

Mr. Perzel was born in Austria in 1844. When a boy he came to New York, and was educated at the Charlier Institute. He early became connected with the French Line, and was finally made Resident Manager in this city. He resigned nearly twelve years ago, and for a short time was in the brokerage business. His health failed, however, and for the past six years he had lived in comparative retirement.

His friends tell many stories of his generosity in the old days. His hospitality did not stop with a dinner or a box on the opening night. Such of his friends as were still in New York held frequent little gatherings in his rooms during his final illness.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from the French Church, in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue.

WILLIAM C. EGLESTON DIES.

Lawyer and Railroad Director Expires in This City.

William C. Egleston, lawyer, clubman, and Director of railroads, died yesterday morning at his home, 19 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was the son of the late Thomas Egleston, and was well known not only in this city but in London and Paris. Mr. Egleston was born in this city June 30, 1841. He entered Yale University and was graduated with the class of '61. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in this State. At the time of his death he had offices at 31 Nassau Street.

He was a well known figure in the financial world, and was a Director in the Cleveland & Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Massillon & Cleveland Railroads.

He was a member of the Metropolitan, University, and Union Clubs, the Yale Alumni, National Academy of Design, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and St. Luke's Hospital.

The funeral will be held from his late home on Thursday at 9:15 A. M.

1,500 AT COFFEY FUNERAL.

Many Politicians and Public Men Attend Church Services for Late Senator.

Many politicians and public men of Brooklyn and elsewhere attended the funeral services of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey in the Church of St Mary Star of the Sea, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. About 1,500 people were present at the services, which, in respect to the wishes expressed by Mr. Coffey in his last illness, were simple in character. There were no pall bearers and there was no eulogy by the priest.

About all of Red Hook that could get away from its work or business was in and around the church to show its respect for the memory of the man who had been for so many years the leader of the district.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Malley, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Malloy and Rassaerts. Hamma's requiem mass was sung by a quartet and "Calvary" by Mrs. Agnes Costello. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. Among those at the funeral were Senator P. H. McCarren, Col. Michael J. Dady, James Shevlin, Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, ex-Senator Clarence Lexow, Senators James Thompson and T. M. Cullen, and Surrogate James C. Church.

Funeral of N. B. Hoxie, Jr.

The funeral of N. B. Hoxie, Jr., who died on Saturday, was held last evening from his home, 860 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Hoxie, who for many years had been connected with Hallgarten & Co., was the son of N. B. Hoxie, a prominent lawyer. Mr. Hoxie was graduated from Cornell in 1879. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Mayflower Society, and President of the Flushing Institute Alumni Association and of the Chi Psi New York Club. He leaves a widow and daughter.

G. T. Laird Dies at Sea.

George Thomas Laird of 115 West 122d Street, who was one of the large property owners of Harlem and the Bronx, died on board the Savannah liner City of Atlanta Sunday morning. Mr. Laird, who died of apoplexy, was found dead in his berth by one of the steamship stewards. Mr. Laird was 68 years old and had lived in Harlem for many years. The funeral services will be held at his late home tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock.

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VON BERGMANN DEAD AFTER OPERATION

The Celebrated German Surgeon Had Been Suffering from Appendicitis.

SERVED IN THREE WARS

Vindicated in Controversy with Specialists as to Nature of Late Emperor Frederick's Throat Trouble.

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 25.—Prof. von Bergmann, the famous surgeon, died here this morning. He was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis.

Prof. Ernst von Bergmann, whose death occurred yesterday, was considered the highest authority on diseases of the throat, and was the first surgeon to use antiseptics in the treatment of wounds. He was born at Roven, Livonia, Dec. 16, 1836, and received his earlier education at the Universities of Dorpat, Vienna, and Berlin. His surgical services extended through three wars—the Austro-Prussian, when he was head of the military hospital at Koeniginhof, Bohemia; the Franco-Prussian, when he directed the hospitals at Mannheim and Carlsruhe, and the Turco-Russian, when he was attached to the Army of the Danube as consulting surgeon. After the last war he became surgeon in chief to the hospital at Wurzburg, and in 1882 he was called to the Chair of Surgery at the University of Berlin to succeed Prof. von Langenback. He was one of the attendant physicians during the last illness of Frederick III. of Germany. The case which did more probably than any other to bring him before the public was the operation performed on Frederick when he was Crown Prince, in May, 1887, by Sir Morell Mackenzie, the English surgeon, for the removal of a growth from the vocal chord. Prof. Virchow, the eminent German physician, subjected the growth to a microscopical examination and on the strength of his report it was pronounced to be innocuous. Prof. Bergmann held, on the contrary, that the growth was cancerous in origin. The medical fraternity later were forced to accept Prof. Bergmann's diagnosis as correct. Besides treating the German royal family, Prof. Bergmann was frequently called upon by many other of the Continental rulers. He was summoned by the Sultan of Turkey last August, and had treated the Sultan's daughter and the late Shah of Persia.

On Dec. 16 last, when he celebrated his seventieth birthday, the event was made an occasion of national rejoicing. Forty delegations called to pay their respects, and it took over five hours for them to file past him. In recognition of his wartime services the War Minister and the Minister of Education were represented by high officials.

CHICAGO'S FIRST BORN DEAD.

Alexander Beaubien's Father Was an Agent of John Jacob Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Alexander Beaubien, declared to have been the first white child born in Chicago, died to-day at his home, 98 Whipple Street, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Beaubien was born Jan. 28, 1822. Chicago was then a settlement known as Fort Dearborn. His father was Jean Baptiste Beaubien, and his mother was Josette La Framboise, a half-breed Indian. The elder Beaubien, as the agent of John Jacob Astor, bought furs from the Indians.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Bulkley.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Bulkley, a well-known retired clergyman, died yesterday at his home, 479 West 152d Street. Dr. Bulkley was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1826, and was a descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, who was one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and the first minister of the first church of Concord.

Dr. Bulkley was graduated from Yale in the class of 1844, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1847. Upon his graduation from the seminary he married Catherine F. Oakley, daughter of Daniel Oakley, a merchant, and a leader in religious circles. After some time spent in the service of a church in Geneva, N. Y., Dr. Bulkley became pastor of the Congregational Church of Groton, Mass. In all he spent fifty years in the ministry, which was divided between the Groton church and the First Presbyterian Churches of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Rutherford, N. J.

After his retirement from the active ministry Dr. Bulkley was made Pastor Emeritus of the Rutherford Church. For the last ten years he had resided in his New York home, on Washington Heights. In his lifetime he received many tokens of recognition from the denomination at large and its various organizations.

Dr. Bulkley leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of H. Emerson Dean. A son, Edwin M. Bulkley, is a member of the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co.

William John Merrall.

William John Merrall, Vice President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, died on Sunday at his home, 129 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Merrall was born in England seventy-six years ago, and came to this country when a child. He went to work for the grocery firm of T. & A. S. Hoppe, at Thames Street and West Broadway, when but 12 years old. It was here that he met David H. Acker and John Condit, with whom he formed a partnership in 1856. The original store was located at Chambers Street and College Place, but the business expanded so that branches were opened in various parts of the city.

Mr. Merrall married Mary Elizabeth Deard of New York. He leaves five sons and three daughters. The sons are Walter H. Merrall, Treasurer of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company; William B., Albert E., Frank A., and Charles F. Merrall, Directors of the concern.

Mr. Merrall was a Director of the New York National Exchange Bank and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Historical Society.

Col. Henry Gillum.

Col. Henry Gillum died at the Hotel San Remo on Sunday of heart failure, aged 74 years. He was born in Pascagoula, La., in 1832. In early years he was a Civil Engineer, and erected several of the lighthouses in the mouth of the Mississippi River. Later on he became a resident and well-known merchant and cotton factor in New Orleans.

He joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the war at an early age, raising and equipping a company at his own expense, and later organized several regiments. He was in command on many scouting expeditions, and saw hazardous service between the lines, preying upon the Northern supplies and communications.

He retired from active business some years ago, and had been making his home alternately at Hot Springs and Asheville, N. C., and in New York City. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Hotel San Remo.

Prof. William C. Simmons.

Prof. William C. Simmons, son of the Rev. Charles and Eliza (Perigo) Simmons, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Sunday, was born at Wareham, Mass., in 1841. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1868, and remained as a proctor the following year.

He was sub-master of the Boston Latin School, Professor of Greek in Vermont University, Master in Berkeley School, New York City, 1880-99, and Associate Headmaster of Syms School from 1899 to the time of his death.

Prof. Simmons had been prominent in scholastic circles in this city for more than a quarter of a century. He had been associated with the Harvard Club, the Greek Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa Association.

Gen. Wint Buried.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—With full military honors, the body of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., formerly commander of the Cuban Army of Pacification, who died in Philadelphia on Thursday last, was buried in Arlington to-day. The funeral train arrived in this city from Philadelphia at 3:30 o'clock, and was met at the Pennsylvania Station by the honorary pall bearers and a military detachment, consisting of four troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry and the Fourth Battery of Field Artillery from Fort Myer, commanded by Major D. J. Rumbough, Artillery Corps. At the grave committment services were conducted by Chaplain H. A. Brown, Artillery Corps.

Moses Tyler Stevens.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., March 25.—Ex-Congressman Moses T. Stevens, one of the eldest manufacturers of woolens in the country, died at his home here to-night. Moses Tyler Stevens was born in North Andover Oct. 10, 1825. In 1850 he became a member of the firm of Nathaniel Stevens & Son, and in 1886 founded the house of M. T. Stevens & Son, which operates mills in North Andover, Andover, and Haverhill, Mass., and Franklin, N. H. He was President of the Stevens Linen Works of Webster. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District as a Democrat.

Edwin Bradbury Haskell.

BOSTON, March 25.—Edwin Bradbury Haskell, one of the proprietors of The Boston Herald and formerly editor in chief of the paper, died at his home, in Auburndale, early to-day. He is survived by his wife and four children, Col. W. E. Haskell, publisher and editor of The Boston Herald; Henry H. Haskell, Margaret Haskell, and Clarence G. Haskell.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Dr. Pemberton Dudley, for many years Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, died to-night at his home, 140 North Sixteenth Street. He was thrown from a trolley car on Dec. 18 last, and his injuries, while seemingly slight, proved too much for his advanced age. He was 70 years old.

Prince von Arenberg.

KREFELD, March 25.—Prince von Arenberg, one of the Centrist leaders in the Reichstag, died here to-day.

Obituary Notes.

SILAS C. FORCE, 63 years old, died yesterday at 345 West Eighty-sixth Street. He was an oil dealer, with offices at 108 Water Street and 146 Front Street. His home was in Como, N. J. The funeral will be private.

Col. SIMEON J. FOX of New Haven, Conn., died in that city yesterday, aged 64 years. He was born at Feeding Hill, Mass., and was prominent in business and Grand Army circles. For many years he was Adjutant General of Connecticut.

Mrs. LOUIS BELANGER, (née Sophie La Badie,) the only daughter of the Hon. J. E. C. La Badie of Montreal, Canada, died last Wednesday at Ottawa at the residence of her father-in-law, the Hon. Justice Belanger. She was 46 years old.

Dr. OTTO ALBERT WEIGAND died at his home, 1,151 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday of consumption. He was 38 years old, and was graduated from Columbia University fourteen years ago. He was noted for his charity work. He leaves a widow.

WILLIAM R. HOBART, for several years Secretary of the South Side Gun Club of Newark, and well known as a wing shot, is dead at his home, 440 Summer Avenue, that city, aged 61 years. He was a native of this city and leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

FRANCIS XAVIER SNYDER, a lawyer, who, while a student in Columbia University rowed on the 'Varsity crew, died at his home, 1,272 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was 28 years old. Mr. Snyder was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and of the Crescent Athletic Club.

ELIJAH MIERS, who died on Saturday at his home, 104 West Eighty-fifth Street, was for many years a well-known broker in Wall Street, and, prior to his retirement, executed many important commissions for the late Russell Sage. He was also at one time prominently identified with the petroleum industry.

WILLIAM C. ORMSBEE, a retired business man, and Past Commander of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., died on Friday at his home, 789 Quincey Street, Brooklyn. He was born in South Wilton, Conn., in 1840, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE JORDON O'ROURKE, wife of John O'Rourke, a prominent Orange business man, died of pleuro-pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 112 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., while prayers for her recovery were being offered at St John's Church. She was 69 years old and had been ill for four months. She had been a member of St. John's Church for more than half a century. She leaves a widower, two sons, and three daughters.

ALFRED LINTOTT, Sr., 82 years old, father of Judge Thomas J. Lintott of the Second District Court of Newark, died at his home in Franklin Street, Belleville, N. J., on Sunday night. He was born in Arundel, England, and was a member of St. Aidan's Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion of Newark, and for many years a trustee of St. Peter's Church, but later became a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bloomfield. He leaves three sons and five daughters.

Miss MARGARET P. MINGEY, an accomplished young teacher in the public schools, died on Sunday at St. Vincent's Hospital of an affection of the heart. She was the youngest daughter of the late Patrick and Mary A. Mingey. She spoke fluently in French, German, and English, and was well known as an artist, many of her landscape paintings having been publicly exhibited. Miss Mingey was born in this city on Feb. 14, 1878. Her funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Fifty-first Street.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Entered into rest on March 24, 1907, Clarissa Morehouse Abbott, in her 82d year.
Services will be held at her late residence, 332 Belleville Av., Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving West 23d St. Ferry, D., L. & W., 1:45 P. M. Interment at the family's convenience.

ABERCROMBIE.—On Saturday, March 23, Charles Steadman Abercrombie.
Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Madison Square North, on Tuesday morning, March 26th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BULKLEY.—Entered into life eternal on Monday, March 25, from his residence, 479 West 152d St., Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.
The funeral service will be held on Wednesday, March 27, at 4 P. M., from the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., near the Boulevard, (Subway to 157th St.) Interment at Groton, Mass. Kindly omit flowers.

BURNET.—On Monday evening, March 25, 1907, at her residence, 205 West 57th St., New York, Myra Louise Sears, widow of William H. Burnet, in the 57th year of her age.
Funeral services at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.
Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

CHILDS.—At Englewood, N. J., Sunday morning, March 24, in the 35th year of her age, Sarah E. Childs, wife of the late Noadiah M. Childs of Syracuse, N. Y.
Services at her late

TO HURRY THE BIDS ON SUBWAY ROUTES

Transit Board Will Try to Let Contracts Before Utilities Bill Passes.

APPROVE 7TH AV. CONTRACT

Chancellor MacCracken in Vain Urges Officials to Provide Extension in Jerome Avenue.

Bids for the construction of both the Seventh and Eighth and the Lexington Avenue routes may be advertised for by the Rapid Transit Board before the end of this week. The city officials are endeavoring to rush through these contracts so that they may be let before the Public Utilities bill, now pending at Albany, and which will end the life of the board, becomes a law.

To this end a special meeting of the Board of Estimate may be called on Thursday, no regular meeting on Friday being arranged for on account of that day being Good Friday.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, after a brief hearing yesterday on the form of contract for the Seventh and Eighth Avenue route, approved the form already printed and sent it on to the Board of Estimate and the Corporation Counsel. The law requires that after it has been passed on by the latter it must be advertised for three weeks before the bids are opened.

Should the advertising of the route commence this week, the whole thing would be closed up before the Utilities bill became effective.

The contract for the Lexington Avenue route has been approved and is all ready to be advertised, but is withheld pending the approval of the Seventh Avenue contract.

At the hearing yesterday Chancellor H. C. MacCracken of the New York University appeared and urged the board so to frame the contract as to make it compulsory for the contractor to build an extension along Jerome Avenue, in the Bronx, a section which at present forms part of an alternative plan and may not be bid for at all. Dr. MacCracken said that he not only appeared for the Jerome Avenue Taxpayers' Association, of which he is the President, but also as a representative of the university.

Sixteen years ago, he said, Mr. Steinway, then President of the Rapid Transit Commission, assured him that any plan for subways in the Bronx would include a line along Jerome Avenue. Since that time, he declared, and in view of that statement, the university had invested $2,000,000 in the neighborhood. The Chancellor was very earnest in his remarks, and speeches of like purport were made by Joseph A. Goulder and John J. Hynes.

The board, after hearing all the speeches, approved of the contract as it stood without discussion. In brief, it provides for bidding for construction alone, or for construction, equipment, and operation together. The work is to be done within four years and the line, if all of it is built, will run from the Battery to the Bronx, following the general lines of Greenwich or Hudson Street and Seventh or Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, thence under Central Park West and Eighth Avenue. The expectation is, however, that the Interborough will be the successful bidder, and that it will build only that part of the route south of Forty-second Street, connecting it there with the present Subway.

The board was informed that the form of contract for the second section of the bridge loop subway, extending from Canal to Broome Street, was ready for advertising, and April 11 was set as a date for a public hearing, as required by law. While this matter was under discussion, Mayor McClellan looked at his engagement book and said:

"In the midst of life we are in death."

As the Typographical Union had just handed in a petition asking the board not to act on the Seventh Avenue matter because the Public Utilities bill would soon put the board itself out of business, the significance of the remark was understood by every one.

"What a pleased expression we are all wearing," said the Controller, noting the downcast looks of his fellow members.

MAYOR UPHOLDS CRAVEN.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Says He Wrote as Voullaire Charges.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Macdonough Craven admitted yesterday that he had written to M. P. B. Voullaire, after receiving a complaint, to the effect that "Any threats made against this department by a citizen will result in his street being cleaned last."

Mr. Craven had a talk with Mayor McClellan in the forenoon, at which the matter was discussed. Later, the Mayor refused to make any statement, but let it be understood that he heartily supported Mr. Craven. The latter said that Mr. Voullaire had written a letter to him dercanding that the street in front of his house be cleaned at once, and that if the work was not done he would prefer charges against the Commissioner and see that the newspapers took the matter up.

"I don't remember exactly what the man wrote," said Mr. Craven, "but I believe he declared his street had not been cleaned, and that if it wasn't all cleared up and put in order in five minutes, or something like that, he'd spread his letters all over the town and publish them everywhere. So I wrote him the letter."

Mr. Voullaire declared on Sunday, while making public the letter he had received, that he would prefer charges against the Commissioner. The Mayor said last night that so far nothing in the shape of charges had been filed.

Stokes's Message on Vetoing Bills.

TRENTON, March 25.—Gov. Stokes sent a special message to the House to-night on the question of signing bills. He said that if the Legislature remained in session to pass bills over his veto he would consider as many bills as possible within the five days, and then send back all other bills disapproved. It is believed the House will weaken on the plan to force the Governor to sign or veto all bills before final adjournment.

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MURPHY FIGHTS BACK.

Tammany Chief Tries to Have Dock Commissioner Punished for Contempt.

Dock Commissioner John A. Bensel was taken before Supreme Court Justice MacLean yesterday on an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, obtained by the attorney for the New York Contracting Company, of which Charles F. Murphy and his relatives are the principal owners.

It was alleged by the Murphy concern that the Dock Commissioner had been guilty of contempt of an injunction signed by Justice Fitzgerald restraining McDougall Hawkes, his predecessor, from interfering with the lease to the pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, held by the contracting company.

The pier in question is one of the most valuable the Murphy concern has, and since the Mayor began his bitter political warfare on the leader of Tamamny Hall attempts have been made to take the docks held by his company away one by one.

The Seventy-ninth Street pier was leased for ten years by the contracting company on Aug. 1, 1901. The contempt of court alleged against Commissioner Bensel consisted of a notice by him, served at the offices of the New York Contracting Company on March 15, to the effect that the lease would be terminated on that date. When, in 1903, Commissioner Hawkes sought to terminate the contract for the lease of this pier a suit was brought by the contracting company to prevent him from doing so. An injunction, pending the determination of the case, was served on him, and this has not yet been dissolved.

The lawyer for the Murphy company told Justice MacLean yesterday that since this injunction was made there had been no interference with the contracting company until a few days ago, when Commissioner Bensel's notice was served. This notice, he declared, was in contempt of the original injunction.

"It may be said on behalf of the Dock Commissioner," he added, "that since Justice Fitzgerald issued his injunction matters have changed so as to give Mr. Bensel the right to issue this notice, but I declare that there is no change in the position of affairs now from 1903, and that, in any case, any movement by the Commissioner should have been in the form of a motion for a modification of the injunction or for leave to serve a supplemental answer.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel, who appeared for the Dock Commissioner, said that an act had been passed by the Legislature in 1868 giving the Commissioners of Central Park the power to lay out pier and bulkhead lines on the North River. The general act authorizing the Dock Board to take charge of such plans was passed in 1873. Another act was passed in 1901, but this was declared illegal, and in 1904 another act was passed giving to the Commissioner the right to lay out a plan for new bulkhead lines.

The injunction of Justice Fitzgerald permitted the termination of the plaintiff's lease if a new plan was about to be put in operation, and Commissioner Bensel desired to, proceed with a new plan. For this reason the motion should be denied. If any contempt was committed it was unintentional.

Justice MacLean reserved decision.

WOMAN JUMPS FROM BOAT.

Would Have Drowned If Another Woman Had Not Restrained Her.

In the presence of the passengers on the Thirty-fourth Street ferryboat Flushing, bound from Manhattan to Long Island City, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, two women engaged in a struggle which ended when Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers slipped out of her coat, leaving it in the hands of Mrs. Mary Hornacher, and tumbled over the stern into the East River. Mrs. Chambers is 43 years old, and lives with her husband, Arthur Chambers, a stair builder, at 111 Corona Avenue, Corona, L. I.

Just why Mrs. Chambers wished to take her life has not been learned, but she made three trips across the East River on the Flushing, and on the 10 o'clock trip to Long Island City, just as the boat reached midstream she hurled to the stern, and, slipping the gate catch, started to walk off into the river.

Mrs. Hornacher, who lives at 207 Twelfth Avenue, Long Island City, noticed Mrs. Chambers's action, ran forward, and caught her by the back of the coat. For nearly a minute the two women struggled on the edge of the boat's stern. Finally Mrs. Chambers suddenly slipped out of her coat, and the next instant she was in the river.

John Ferrin, a deckhand, of 62 East Avenue, Long Island City, swung a grappling ladder over the rail and rescued the woman with a boathook.

JAMESTOWN RACE CONDITIONS

Yachts to Contest Three Days for President's, Kaiser's, and King's Cups.

The Regatta Committee of the Jamestown Exposition, in charge of yacht races to be held there in the second and third weeks of September, announced yesterday the conditions to govern the races in general and the contests for the special cups particularly. There will be three days' racing for each of the special trophies, the cups to be awarded on the point system. The cup given by Emperor William will be offered for schooner competition, all classes to race in one class on time allowance according to the Atlantic Coast Conference tables. The cup given by Sir Thomas Lipton will be raced for by sloops from 57 to 82 feet measurement racing in one class, with full time allowance. The cup given by President Roosevelt will be contested for by sloops in the 27-foot class, the popular class in which the New York "thirties" rated, while the cup given by King Edward for international competition will be open to the 22-foot class.

The point competition will be determined according to the highest number of competitors in any one of the series of races. The first boat to finish will secure a total of points equal to the total number of competitors. The boats finishing consecutively in order thereafter will score proportionately less. The highest total for the three days will win the cup, and in case of a tie it will be sailed off, with the tieing boats alone contesting.

The other special cups offered, besides the exposition cups for all classes, will be the Hampton Roads free for all for any type of boat under 40 feet over all, to be sailed without time allowance; the Chesapeake Bay Canoe Cup, for canoes of under 40 feet water line, handicapped on water line length, and the Chesapeake Bay Bug-Eye Cup, for bug-eyes of 45 feet or over on the water line, handicapped according to that measurement.

All races will be governed by the uniform code of racing rules adopted by the Atlantic Coast Conference, with the exception of the regulations respecting Corinthians and entries. It is provided that no yacht may enter under more than one rig, nor unless owned or chartered by a member of a bona fide yacht club, the charter to be for at least thirty days.

FLYING MACHINES TO RACE.

Prof. Bell, Peter C. Hewitt, and the Wright Brothers in Prize Contest.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Peter Cooper Hewitt, A. M. Herring, Israel Ludlow, and the Wright brothers will probably be competitors, it was stated last night at the meeting of the Aero Club of America, at 12 East Forty-second Street, in a competition that has just been arranged for Sept. 14 at the Jamestown Exposition grounds at Norfolk, Va. The Wright brothers will use their improved flying machine and the others are all building new machines of the heavier air type. It is stipulated that the successful machine must fly at least 1,000 feet and start under its own power.

Prof. Bell, who has been experimenting with tetrahedral kites for several years, is building a flying machine to be composed of tetrahedral sections and equipped with a motor. Mr. Cooper's machine is being built on pontoons for flights over the water. Mr. Ludlow is making use of steel tubing, while Mr. Herring has practically completed a very light motor which will weigh barely 1½ pounds per horse power.

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BENNING HANDICAP GOES TO MALACCA

Outsider Wins First Big Race of Year in the East by a Neck from Graziallo.

HEADS APART AT THE FINISH

Racing Season Opens at Washington with Record Crowd—Bookmakers Not Molested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Never in the history of the Washington Jockey Club has a larger crowd attended the opening of the Eastern racing season at Benning than was present to-day. There had been a decided change in the weather over night, and from Summer clothes the people had to change to heavy overcoats. This did not keep many away, however, and the stand and clubhouse enclosure were thronged. There was the largest crowd of New Yorkers at the course that has been at a local race track in many years.

A rumor was in circulation early in the day that betting would be stopped by the authorities, but when the time came to post odds on the first race there were fifty or more layers on hand, and they were soon surrounded by crowds of eager men intent upon placing wagers on the horses. There was no attempt to interfere with betting, as the same system as last Fall, which is claimed as not a violation of the law, was used—that of moving about.

Interest centred in the Benning Spring Handicap, for which Graziallo was the choice, which, with Miller in the saddle, had a big following. But he had to be content with second honors, the winner turning up in the three-year-old Malacca, which was quoted at 20 to 1 to 30 to 1 in the betting. He won in the last stride, with Graziallo and Slickaway second and third, heads apart. It was a pretty race, but as few backed Malacca there was not much enthusiasm. Malacca earned his victory, for after getting a poor start he closed well, and, standing a long stretch drive, outgamed the others at the end. Slickaway, who finished third, was probably the best horse in the race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Columbia course. Anna May, 98 pounds, (Miller,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Lord Boanerges, 98, (McDaniel,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Quadrille, 117, (Notter,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:17. Warning, Lackey, East End, and Merrill also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Arlington, for two-year-olds; half mile, old course. Billie Hibbs, 109, (Miller,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Ben Cole, 109, (Radtke,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lawless, 119, (Englander,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:51 2-5. Magazine, Work-a-Day, Glaucus, Nanna, Superstition, Bayardo, and Oreodon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Lally, 102, (Mountain,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Turbulence, 99 (J. Johnson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Old Colony, 97, (McIntyre,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:31 1-5. L'anthony Boy, The Galloper, Grafton, Edward Everett, Dimes, Yellowback, Stoney Lee, Grumbling Soph, and Dairy Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Eighth running of the First Benning Spring Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; six furlongs, Columbia course. Malacca, 96 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Graziallo, 110, (Miller,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Slickaway, 104, (Radtke,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Gold Sifter, Okenite, Arimo, The Clown, Gunston, Tickle, Rose of Dawn, Revenue, Workmaid, and Platoon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Open steeplechase; about two miles. Dulcian, 135 pounds, (Huppe,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Pioneer, 165, (McInerney,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Locked Out, 142, (Ray,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—4:16. Souvigny and Rocket also ran. Judge White and Toots fell. Bound Brook threw his rider.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Reidmoore, 106 pounds, (Noone,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Euripides, 106, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Delphis, 105, (Powers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Ivanhoe, Cobmoss, Tavannes, Jack McKeon, and Society Bud also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Fillies and mares; six furlongs, Columbia course. Elizabeth E. and Oak Leaf, each, 111 pounds; Lady Vera, 101; Kankakee and Black Flag, each, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four furlongs, old course. Blifil, Sweet Taire, Gotfather, Charlie Doherty, Gold Foil, Marston, and Silberschwanz, each, 107 pounds; Giles, Otwell, Trey of Spades, and Queen's Souvenir, each, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Workman and Brookdale, each 114 pounds; Thomond and Azelina, each, 111; *Wabash Queen, 85; Water Dog, 109; *Jupiter, 104; *Betsy Binford, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Campaigner, 106 pounds; Merrill, 103; Black Mate, 101; Faust, 98; Sally K., 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, Columbia course. Akbar, 108 pounds; Winchester and Jerry C., each, 107; Brookdale and Parkville, each, 110; Listless and *Princess Royal, each, 103; Hoot Mon and El Tovar, each, 101; Town Topics, 98; Beldemo, 96; Nellie Racine, 86; *Venus, 98; *Sandy Creeker, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Ormonde's Right, 120 pounds; Holscher, 118; Arimo, 110; Sonoma Belle, 106; Saylor, 102; Black Mate, 100. *Apprentice allowance.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Emergency, the well-backed favorite in the feature race at the Fair Grounds to-day, managed to win only by a desperate finish. Columbia Girl began cutting down the favorite's lead in the stretch and worked up steadily, being only a head behind at the finish. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Paragon, 93 pounds, (Lowe,) 6 to 1, won; Bitter Miss, 94, (Pickett,) 12 to 5, second; Sylvan Belle, 105, (I. Smith,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Optional, Evernear, Chamblet, Babe B., Vic Zeigler, Margaret M., Clique, and Conjuress also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Rebel Queen, 112 pounds, (A. Martin,) 11 to 5, won; Lady Caroline II., 107, (Foy,) 7 to 1, second; Geneve S., 107, (Garner,) 16 to 5, third. Time—0:48 1-5. Bitter Man, Lethorpe, Antoine, Prince Bowling, Mammy Dink, Lula B., and Briteson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Cutter, 108 pounds, (J. Lee,) 9 to 5, won; Coltness, 101, (Garner,) 8 to 1, second; Dapple Gold, 104, (Lloyd,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Western, No Quarter, Husted, Bert Osra, Telescope, and Bertmont also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Emergency, 112 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 10, won; Columbia Girl, 100, (Hogg,) 6 to 1, second; Fantastic, 88, (Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Peter Sterling, Oberon, Lady Esther, and Grenada also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sally Preston, 105 pounds, (A. Marton,) 4 to 1, won; Toy Boy, 102, (Bilac,) 2 to 1, second; Sir Mincemeat, 102, (Walker,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Monere, Capt. Taylor, Spider Web, and Minot also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Sally M., 103 pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 5, won; Flavigny, 112, (J. Martin,) 16 to 1, second; Lucy Marie, 93, (A. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Ash Wednesday, Agra, Delestrome, Frank Flesher, Golden Wave, Plaud, and Royal River also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Ferroniere, 99 pounds, (Gaugel,) 7 to 2, won; Lemon Girl, 104, (Lloyd,) 2 to 1, second; Sincerity Belle, 106, (Pickens,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Adbell, Henry O., Gamara, Arabo, Delmore, Atlas, Canyon, and Tancred also ran.

RUNS FAST HALF MILE.

Sheppard Covers the Distance in 1:58 at 22d Regiment Games.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the distance runner, created an armory record at the athletic games of the Twenty-second Regiment last night. He led a field of thirty in the half-mile handicap to the tape in the fast time of 1:58. The performance was a remarkable one. From the scratch mark he was compelled to take the outside track for the five laps. His stride was long and worked so smoothly that he seemed to skim past his competitors. At the finish he made a thrilling spurt, and got to the line two yards in advance of F. J. Healy, who was practically on even terms with H. P. Odell, who was placed third. The best previous armory record for the Twenty-second Regiment was 2:02, while in this vicinity the time made by Harvey Cohn, in the Thirteenth Regiment games, 1905, of 2 minutes flat, had been the best previous time for the distance.

Less than half an hour previous to the half-mile run Sheppard had made a procession of the quarter-mile. This was the race for the regimental championship. Only two of his company, A. J. Crockett and C. J. Clarke, ran against Sheppard in this race. The latter had fifteen yards to the good before the first turn was reached. At the finish Sheppard was twenty-five yards ahead of Crockett. The latter led Clarke by a yard. Sheppard's time was 0:52 1-5, which is 1-5 second better than the previous armory time.

The much-talked-of 600 yards invitation run proved something of a fizzle. Harry Hillman, Jr., failed to appear. Charles Bacon was able to win the race over a field of twenty in the time of 1:12 1-5. The summary:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Crockett, Co. A, (4 feet;) Harry J. Edwards, Co. I, (9 feet,) second; W. Walters, Co. F, (16 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

440-Yard Regimental Championship Run.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, Co. A; A. J. Crockett, Co. A, second; C. J. Clarke, Co. A, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Knight, Co. I, (80 yards;) William G. Frank, Co. A, (50 yards,) second; M. A. Clayton, Co. B, (125 yards,) third. Time—4:27 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Invitation.—Won by Charles Bacon, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards;) P. J. Murray, Xavier A. A., (25 yards,) second; J. J. McEntee, New York A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—1:12 1-5.

352-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Lewis, Co. F, (14 yards;) H. McGuigan, Co. F, (17 yards,) second; Daniel Frank, Co. A, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:41.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Cameron, Company F, (scratch;) W. Van Den Dries, Company A, (50 yards,) second; T. J. Hanks, Company A, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:01.

Half-mile Novice Run.—Won by M. J. Organ, Company H; Edward Lohse, Company B, second; W. M. Carroll, Company F, third. Time—2:15 3-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Cameron, Company F, (scratch;) F. Sulzer, Company A, (50 yards,) second; W. Van Den Dries, Jr., Company A, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:30 4-5.

One-lap Sack Race, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Foley, Company H, (20 yards;) W. X. Flood, Company F, (5 yards,) second; C. Schaeffer, Company F, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Charles Gmeinder, Company A, (8 yards;) J. J. McLaughlin, Company F, (4 yards,) second; R. G. Schaeffer, Company F, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:29.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, Co. A, (scratch;) F. J. Healy, Co. A, (60 yards,) second; H. P. Odell, Co. F, (22 yards,) third. Time—1:58.

Three-Legged Race, Distance 70 Yards, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Conway and C. B. King, Co. D, (10 feet;) R. G. Schaeffer and J. J. McLaughlin, Co. F, (6 feet,) second; E. C. Griffeth and W. P. Dunne, Co. D, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by M. A. Mulshine, Co. A; W. L. Wilks, Co. F, second; Alec Neuling, Co. C, third. Time—0:26.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association, (60 yards;) Harvey Cohn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; William G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment, (100 yards,) third. Time—15:03.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by H. S. Enger, Company H, (10 feet,) put 37 feet 11 inches; J. J. McLaughlin, Company F, (9 feet,) put 38 feet 8 inches, second; H. P. Odell, Company F, (5 feet,) put 41 feet 6¼ inches, third.

Allison Hasn't Told His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 25.—When Senator Allison was asked about a Des Moines news dispatch to-day, saying that he would retire after his present term, and that Gen. Dodge's return to Iowa meant he was being groomed for the position, he denounced the report with indignation. He declared he had announced no plans for the future. He refused to make a direct statement as to his intentions.

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Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially
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Brill clothes to fit, $10 to $40.

Extra Values at $18.

New model Brill Manchester and Derby I. and Derby II. suits with exclusive soft roll lapel so expertly tailored that coat can be worn either as two or three button sack.

Gray cover coats and tan Topcoats in the new models.

SILK LINED-TO-EDGE SPRING COATS of black and Oxford and semi-fitted models in new grays.

"Priestley Cravenetted" worsted Raincoats in plain and fancy gray effects.

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Brill Formal Clothes are tailored by institutions maintaining costliest and most expert organizations devoted entirely to tailoring Dress Clothes.

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Prices for coat and waistcoat, $20 to $35.

SPECIAL AT $20. Vicuna finished, silk-faced Prince Albert coat and vest tailored by one of the foremost formal clothes tailors in America.

Same silk lined throughout, $25.

Important.—Select your Easter clothes **to-day.** That will give time for alterations, if necessary, proper pressing, &c., and you can pay for the garments on delivery.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

Marquis Gets Trotter by Force.

Owing to some difficulty with his trainer, Jack Curry, Marquis de la Montanya was compelled to get a writ of replevin from the courts in Westchester County and furnish a bond of $20,000 before he could get possession of his seven-year-old trotting mare Tuna, which is quartered at Empire City track, near Yonkers. According to Henry Fluegelman, counsel for Marquis de la Montanya, Curry intended to take the mare to Cleveland without the owner's consent, but the Marquis forestalled this by appearing at the track and demanding his mare. He failed to get her, but the next day a Sheriff and four deputies, armed with a writ of replevin and a $20,000 bond, forcibly took possession of Tuna and turned her over to the veteran trainer, Jerome Whelpley, who has a number of horses at Empire City course.

Public School Athletes.

The Roosevelt District League of Manhattan announces a big meet on the evening of May 11, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. This makes the fourth set of games in the elementary schools announced for the next two months. The others are: No. 24, Manhattan, Eighth Regiment Armory, April 13; No. 77, at the same place, on April 20, and No. 6, at the same place on April 27.

Work on the programme of the Roosevelt League has begun, and there is every indication that the meet will be a financial as well as an athletic success. The officers of the league who are arranging this meet are, in addition to Dr. Stitt: Dr. Anthony Bassler, Vice President; John L. Fruaut, Secretary; J. R. T. Demarest, Treasurer, and Frederick B. Graham, Chairman of Games.

High school rowing at the Decoration Day regatta is practically assured, although the league has not obtained the use of the launch for the coach. Training will begin at the Harlem Rowing Club next Monday under Capt. Nagle, who has arranged to have rowing machines, and to take the boys out in a barge until the league can get a launch. Capt. Nagle recently visited a number of the schools, including Commerce and Townsend Harris Hall, at both of which the rowing proposition met with great favor. Other schools which will take part are the De Witt Clinton and the Stuyvesant, while Morris and the Nautical School will probably train elsewhere than on the Harlem.

Lee F. Hanmer announced yesterday that no schoolboy will be allowed to row in a boat unless he is able to swim, and no squad will be trained unless a teacher appears with the boys at the club. The rowing will be confined to the larger boys of the high schools.

District League No. 1, which covers the Thirty-second and Thirty-sixth School Districts of Brooklyn, has begun an active athletic campaign with the co-operation of District Superintendent Seth T. Stewart. The league has just adopted an extensive programme. Saratoga Field, Saratoga Avenue and Halsey Street, has been rented for two afternoons a week, and the league has employed men to act as instructors and to train boys for the various events. The money for the league's activities has been raised by a series of concerts, entertainments, and lectures. The officers of this association are: Frank L. Brown, President; Samuel Cragg, Vice President; Edward E. Pabst, Secretary; R. H. Pforr, Treasurer; Alexander Smith, Chairman of Games, and H. G. Campbell, Delegate.

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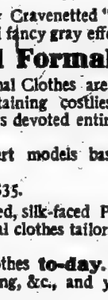

ERE IS THE PLACE TO TRY THE EXPERIMENT, IF YOU HAVE NEVER BEFORE BOUGHT A SUIT OF CLOTHES READY-TO-WEAR.

AND NOW IS THE TIME.

TO THE INCREASING NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY LEARNED THEIR LESSON, IT IS NECESSARY ONLY TO SAY THAT THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS THAT WE HAVE MADE FOR THIS SPRING MARK, AS THEY SHOULD DO, AN ADVANCE OVER ANY FORMER SEASON'S OUTPUT.

SUITS $15 TO $40.

Browning, King & Company
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Spring!!
Suits and overcoats for men and boys.
Hats and shoes for boys and men.
Furnishings—men's—boys'.
Livery for town and country, carriage and motor.
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AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $305; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

SIGHT SEEING AND TOURING CARS
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Phone 1933 Bryant. 1,459 Broadway.
MANHATTAN AUTO-CAR CO.

For Sale—Packard, 1907, early April delivery, $600 premium. Address S. A. G., Box 146 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line: 2t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard or Pierce Arrow preferred; first-class references. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER

40 H. P. RUNABOUT $5,000

All the desirable features of the regular touring car chassis, but with lighter body, smaller tires and minor changes of this nature, desirable in a car of this type. A handsome—speedy—high class—gentleman's runabout.

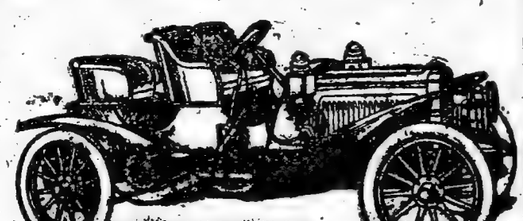

Two rumble seats may be quickly attached, or a comfortable two-passenger rear seat substitutes this, converting the car into a comfortable tourabout. 40 H. P. Touring Cars, $5,000. Make an appointment for demonstrations.

MARINE MOTORS From 8 to 85 H. P. MOTOR BOATS 20, 21, & 26 Feet.

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Y. M. C. A. MOTORISTS HEAR GOOD ADVICE

Careful Driving in Rural Communities Will Tend to Remove Hostile Sentiment.

MORE SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

Auto Industry Leading to Popularity of Commercial Vehicle and Light Motors for Aerial Use.

Over fifty members of the recently organized Motor Club of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association met last night for their first regular meeting in the West Fifty-seventh Street Y. M. C. A. Building. The members represented a number of owners of cars, chauffeurs, and workers in various city garages, thus exemplifying the real purpose of the club, which is to bring together for good fellowship and future discussion of automobile questions all classes of persons interested in the industry either for enjoyment or business. Coker F. Clarkson, President of the club, and who is the head of the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Autumobile Manufacturers, said he believed the club had made a right start toward giving a better impression among owners of cars regarding the duties of chauffeurs. A decided change for the better is coming, he predicted, and the status of the chauffeur is gradually being elevated to a higher level of excellence and proficiency.

Augustus Post, a member of the Touring Board of the Automobile Club of America, gave an interesting talk about good road conditions throughout the country and noted the effect that automobiles were exerting in many States in the direction of securing highway improvements.

"It was always true," he said, "during the early days of automobiling and is still the case to a considerable extent, that the further away you get from the large cities, a more unfavorable sentiment is manifested for the motor car. This is gradually dying out, but drivers of cars can allay this feeling in a great measure by taking pains to be particularly careful in these distant rural sections.

"While I believe the automobile will always be largely used for pleasure and touring, its development is going to lead within a short time to two important results—the wide popularity of the commercial vehicle and the construction of light, serviceable motors for use in dirigible balloons and flying machines. The relation between the automobile and practical flying machines is very close, and it is an interesting fact that several motor manufacturers are now devoting particular attention to the turning out of light motors of fairly high horse power for aerial use."

Clarence B. Brokaw, Principal of the Y. M. C. A. school, spoke of the benefits that such a club of owners and drivers was destined to accomplish. The demand for practical technical instruction, he said, was constantly growing, and he cited the fact that he was now giving lectures about once a week to groups of Y. M. C. A. automobile owners in Newark, Plainfield, New Brunswick, and other suburban places. These informal schools have been organized by the owners themselves, and a regular course of instruction in the mechanical construction of the car is followed, supplemented by practical work in making immediate repairs.

Dragon Cars for Vanderbilt Cup Race.

John Kane Mills, President of the Dragon Automobile Company, announced yesterday that two high-powered Dragon cars are being built for the forthcoming Vanderbilt Cup race. He has applied to the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association for entry blanks, and immediately after the meeting of the board, which will be held soon after the return of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., next month, the cars will be formally entered for the race. The cars will be of four cylinders and of 110 horse power. They are about two-thirds completed, and by August Mr. Mills expects they will be ready for road trials. The cars will be made as light as possible, but the cylinders will be of large bore and stroke, and the ignition will be of the high tension magneto type.

Auto Activity in Eastern States.

Secretary Frederick H. Elliott of the American Automobile Association returned to the city yesterday after a week's absence in the West, where he attended eight automobile conferences and visited nearly a score of clubs. He was instrumental in arousing interest in several States in favor of State automobile associations. Minnesota has just formed such an organization, consisting of five clubs with about 100 members, and it will probably be elected to membership in the A. A. A. at the meeting to-morrow. The clubs in Wisconsin have decided to do the same, and the organization will be completed within a few days, while conferences have been called in Michigan and Indiana for next month.

Auto Directors Coming for Meetings.

More than half of the fifty-two Directors of the American Automobile Association will be in the city this week to attend the meeting of Directors to be held to-morrow at the Automobile Club of America. This will be the last Directors' meeting until September. Many of the Directors are members of the other two committees, which will meet on the same day—the Legislative Committee at the Hotel Manhattan, and the Good Roads' Committee in the offices of the Long Island Motor Parkway, 527 Fifth Avenue. Ira M. Cobe, President of the Chicago Automobile Club, and Sidney S. Gorham will arrive in the city to-night from Chicago. President Hotchkiss and Frank Hower, Chairman of the Touring Board, will be here from Buffalo, and Vice President Lewis R. Speare of Boston with several other New Englanders will also be present.

Early Date for Garden Auto Show.

E. H. Cutler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, announced yesterday that definite arrangements had been completed to hold next season's automobile show in Madison Square Garden from Oct. 31 to Nov. 7. It is possible that the show may be extended to ten days, and the admission for at least half of the time will probably be $1 a day. No dates have yet been fixed for the exhibit of the independent manufacturers, but it will probably be held in Grand Central Palace immediately after the close of the Madison Square Garden show.

Power Boat Paragraphs.

The gasoline yacht for Peter Shields to compete in the race for the Bennett Cup for motor boats from New York to Bermuda is about completed at Marblehead, and will be ready for her trial trip within a week.

Alfred L. Lincoln's new boat, to race from New Rochelle to Marblehead in the long distance power boat race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, is being finished at Marblehead. She is a combination of the Unome and Serape, which Mr. Lincoln had before, and will be 50 feet 7 inches over all, 45 feet on the water line, 10 feet extreme beam and 3 feet draught.

Fred Lawley has designed an 80-foot launch for Dr. J. C. Ayer of New York, a 79-foot cruiser for Marshall Spader of New York, and a 53-foot boat for Miss E. Stewart, and has an order for a 50-foot boat for W. C. Atwater.

M. L. Kilsy has sold his 50-foot cabin launch Don to C. L. Monroe of New York.

New Gymnasium for Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., March 25.—It is understood that Dartmouth College will soon have a new gymnasium as a result of $300,000 bequest to the college by Thomas P. Salter of New York, made public last week. The rapid growth of sports at Dartmouth has made the present gymnasium entirely inadequate.

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berths in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hitchingham, Manager Tourist Department, C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, 213 Clark St., Chicago.

AMERICANS SIMPLY PRACTICE.

All Except Elberfeld and McGuire Are Now in Pretty Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25.—Manager Griffith gave the Greater New Yorks easy work to-day, with a single workout at Piedmont Park in the forenoon. As the grounds were occupied in the afternoon by the Atlanta and Augusta clubs the team laid off, and the same order of things will be continued for three days more. Friday afternoon the first of four games scheduled with the local team takes place, and until then the New Yorkers will have nothing stronger than about three hours of work in the mornings.

Notwithstanding this restricted practice Manager Griffith is confident that he will have the players in condition, and that they will show to good advantage in the next games. Elberfeld and McGuire are the only ones who will be unable to play, but the former hopes to have his back in such shape within a week that he will be in fit condition to resume play. The injured thumb of Williams is almost well, and he is again at work. McGuire's hand will keep him quiet for some time, but he also hopes to be well enough to get in the game at an early date.

Brooklyn Wins in One Inning.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—For five innings to-day the local team played equally as good as "Patsy" Donovan's Brooklyns, and this is saying a great deal, for the visitors have been playing high-class ball for this season of the year. In the sixth inning, however, the Brooklyns indulged in some hard and clean batting and for a moment the Jacksonvilles were a little unsteady in the field. The result was the National Leaguers collected four runs, which were the only ones scored during the game. The Brooklyns played a perfect fielding game. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Jacksonville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	2	
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 ..—4	6	0	

Batteries—Evans and Fuller; Eason and Hurley. Umpire—Catcher Ritter of Brooklyn Club.

Scores of Other Games.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25.—Cornell University was easily defeated by Agricultural and Mechanical College here this afternoon by a score of 7 to 1. The feature was a home run in the second inning by Pitcher Temple of the Agricultural and Mechanical College nine, with the bases full. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	3	
A. and M.....2 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—7	9	4	

Batteries—Gable, Lovejoy and Graves; Temple and Thompson.

At Jacksonville—Brooklyn, 4; Jacksonville, 0.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Augusta, 4; Atlanta, 1.

At Charleston, S. C.—Philadelphia Nationals, 8; Charleston, 1.

At Macon, Ga.—Detroit, 6; Macon, 0.

At Danville, Va.—Trenton, 10; Danville, 6.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 14; Fishburne-Military Academy, 2.

Yale's Team for Easter Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Yale's baseball nine for the Easter trip were picked as follows to-night by Capt. Kinney: Catchers, Tad Jones and Sweeney; pitchers, Parsons, Meyer, and Cushing; first base, Howard Jones and Jefferson; second base, Camp; short stop, Kinney; third base, Church and Williams; outfield, Madden, Clifford, and Schlafley. The changes include the selection of the entire freshman outfield of last season, the picking of Cushing, a novice, for pitcher; the shifting of Pitcher Howard Jones to first base, and the transfer of Capt. Kinney from third base to short stop. Cushing is a creation of Coach "Billy" Lush, who picked him out of the junior class and will give him a thorough 'Varsity trying out. The nine starts Wednesday noon for the South.

Columbia Freshman Baseball Dates.

Columbia's freshman baseball schedule was announced yesterday. There are twelve games in all, most important of which are those with freshman teams from the University of Pennsylvania and from New York University. Following are the dates: April 4, Stevens, 1910, at South Field; April 13, Yonkers High School, at Yonkers; April 17, De Witt Clinton, at South Field; April 19, Morris High School, at the Morris High School; April 24, St. Paul's School, at Garden City; April 27, Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair; May 1, Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown; May 4, New York University, 1910, at University Heights; May 8, University of Pennsylvania, 1910, at South Field; May 11, Morris Academy, at Morristown; May 15, Horace Mann School, at South Field; May 18, Adelphi Academy, at Brooklyn.

Capt. Kinney Regains Good Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Capt. Gilmore Kinney of the Yale baseball team was to-night declared eligible to play by the faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School. A month ago he was disqualified for both the basket ball and baseball teams, but he has since raised his scholarship standing. He will take charge of the Yale nine again on its Southern trip, starting Wednesday.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

The Greater New Yorks spend two more weeks at Atlanta and then go direct to Baltimore for two games with "Jack" Dunn's Eastern League team on April 9 and 10. The following day they open the championship season at Washington. On next Friday and Saturday Griffith's men face the Atlantas and on the following Friday and Saturday play the Southern League team again.

Beginning to-day the Giants meet the Philadelphia Athletics in a series of games at New Orleans. Then they go to Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Va., returning home to play Yale at the Polo Grounds April 6.

President Joseph Gordon is enthusiastic over the appearance of American League Park after the severe storms of the Winter. "Why," said Mr. Gordon, "I have never in my life seen baseball grounds in such perfect condition so close to the advent of Spring. If the weather should continue favorable, say for a week, the park could be got in shape to use at any moment."

What was thought might result in a serious difference between the Philadelphia National and American League clubs has been amicably settled, and the officials and players of the two clubs are as friendly as ever. Some time ago it was agreed that the two clubs should play a series of games beginning on March 28. Since the Athletics went South they arranged to play two games with the New York Nationals, one of them scheduled for March 28. The Philadelphia Nationals objected to this arrangement, but they finally agreed to a change of dates for the series at home, and the first game will be played on April 3.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—Manager Donovan to-day made an offer for "Tommy" McMillian, the Jacksonville shortstop, which was refused. Donovan says the lad is a coming ball player.

Wefers to Coach Williams Track Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 25.—Bernard J. Wefers, formerly of Georgetown University, will coach the Williams College track team this season. This is the first time in the history of the college that an outside coach has been engaged for track purposes. Wefers holds a number of American amateur records. He has run 78 yards in 7 4-5 seconds, 109 yards in 11 seconds, and 300 yards in 20 3-5 seconds. He has also covered 440 yards in 49 2-5 seconds and 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds. Wefers is now at the Army and Navy School in Washington, D. C.

Barker Retains Checker Championship

BOSTON, March 25.—Charles F. Barker of Boston successfully defended his title as National checker champion to-night in the final game with August J. Heffner, also of this city. Barker receives the first prize, $150. The other money winners in the tournament were Heffner, $100; L. S. Head of Bronxville, N. Y., $80; H. V. Reynolds of Syracuse, N. Y. $60; H. Zink of Boston, $50; Willis A. Hill of Lowell, $40, and George Andrews of Boston, $20. From the players who participated in this year's tournament a team of five men, probably the four in the major section and Zink, will be selected to go to Great Britain next year and play English and Scottish teams for the international championship.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Championship.

In the handicap pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club last night Dr. W. G. Douglas played in splendid form and had no trouble in defeating J. N. Heatherton, ex-champion of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, by 100 to 73. E. F. Crowe and W. L. Richard were the principals in the second game, Mr. Crowe making a runaway race of it, the score being 100 to 54. In to-night's contests Champion W. A. Tilt and Robert Weld will be opponents at 8 o'clock, and E. A. Gamble and W. L. Richard at 10 o'clock.

Leonard Beats Smith at Billiards.

W. Leonard and L. D. Smith were the contestants in the 14.2 tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Leonard, who was handicapped at 245, defeated Smith, who had 225 to make, by a score of 245 to 118. The winner averaged 8 32-87, and his best runs were 48 and 32. Smith's average was 3 6-86, with high runs of 15 and 12.

WRESTLERS MEET FOR N. Y. A. C. TITLE

Club Members Contest for the Championship in Series of Lively Bouts.

JAECKEL TAKES THE CUP

Old Time Champion Contends for Stevens Trophy Against the Present Holder—Dr. Ely Wins Bout.

The New York Athletic Club's wrestlers competed last night for the club championship in the annual tournament held in the club gymnasium, and the titles went to Dr. L. W. Ely, heavyweight; C. R. Woods, middleweight; L. P. Bessave, Jr., welterweight, and H. Flammer, lightweight.

There were no challengers for the Stevens Cup, emblematic of the club championship, which Richard Jaeckel has held for the last two years, and W. H. Page, Jr., who held the trophy and the championship more than ten years ago volunteered to wrestle Jaeckel. The age of the veteran was greatly against him, but in spite of that he made a remarkable defensive struggle against the greater agility of the young champion, and it was not until he had striven nearly eight minutes fruitlessly that Jaeckel finally secured a half Nelson and crotch hold and threw the former champion. Summaries:

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

Preliminary Round—E. M. Jurgeson threw George M. Stagler in 3 minutes 12 seconds with a hammer lock and quarter nelson; J. G. Luggeto, E. C. Newton, and Dr. L. W. Ely drew byes. Semi-final Round—Dr. L. W. Ely awarded the decision over E. C. Newton after 10 minutes' wrestling without a fall; E. M. Jurgeson awarded the decision over J. G. Luggeto after 4 minutes' wrestling, J. G. Luggeto dislocating his shoulder.

Final Round—Dr. L. W. Ely awarded the decision over E. M. Jurgeson after 10 minutes' wrestling without a fall.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.

Preliminary Round—C. R. Woods threw H. M. Sicard in 9 minutes 45 seconds with an arm bar and crotch hold; O. Jimenis, W. L. Beaver, Jr., and J. E. Missing, Jr., drew byes. Semi-final Round—W. L. Beaver, Jr., threw J. E. Missing, Jr., with arm bar in 2 minutes; C. R. Woods awarded the decision over O. Jimenis after 10 minutes' wrestling without a fall.

Final Round—C. R. Woods received the decision over W. L. Beaver, Jr., after 10 minutes' wrestling with no fall.

WELTERWEIGHT CLASS.

Semi-Final Round—L. P. Bassave, Jr., threw R. N. Harned in 3 minutes 15 seconds with arm and leg hold; William Zellweger threw F. S. Leisering in 8 minutes 30 seconds.

Final Round—L. P. Bassave, Jr., threw William Zellweger in 6 minutes 20 seconds with an arm bar and crotch hold.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS.

Semi-Final Round—H. Flammer threw W. W. Swan with a half nelson and leg hold in 7 minutes 14 seconds; L. W. May won from George E. Dodge by default.

Final Round—H. Flammer threw L. W. May in 1 minute 20 seconds.

SPECIAL MATCH FOR STEVENS CUP.

Richard Jaeckell threw W. H. Page, with a half nelson and crotch hold in 7 minutes 42 seconds.

CONSOLATIONS.

Heavyweight—E. M. Jurgeson awarded decision over E. C. Newton after 16 minutes' wrestling without a fall.

Middleweight—H. M. Sicard threw W. L. Beaver, Jr., in 6 minutes 32 seconds.

AMATEURS ON THE MAT.

Wrestlers Coming from Pacific Coast to Compete for Championships.

For the first time in the history of the sport, wrestlers are crossing the continent to take part in the Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships to be held under the auspices of the National Turn Verein of Newark N. J., on Thursday and Saturday nights of this week. Edgar Frank, the Pacific Coast champion at 125 pounds, has already arrived, as has H. W. Kerrigan, his clubmate, of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Oregon.

With Frank Lance of the Seattle Athletic Club, they are at the New York Athletic Club putting on the finishing touches for the contest.

CUPS FOR AIKEN GOLFERS.

Stevenson Makes Lowest Score In Palmetto Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 25.—The Palmetto Golf Club tournament began to-day with the qualifying round for the Southern Cross Cup, the second sixteen to continue for the Aiken Cup. The first match round was finished this afternoon, the losers in the Southern Cross Cup set being drawn at match play to-morrow for the C. Oliver Iselin Cup, while the losers in the second set will meet for the C. M. Hinkle Cup. The survivors for the Southern Cross Cup are T. G. Stevenson, Alexander Morton, A. E. Whitney, R. C. Watson, C. L. Trappon, H. A. Sands, A. W. Hoyt, and H. M. Harriman.

Those who won their rounds for the Aiken Cup are Morris Cassard, John Sanford, Samuel Russell, Godfrey Wheeler, E. W. Jewett, Lewis Cabot, F. Seiden Brown, and R. Cable. The Iselin Cup section includes O. F. Wadsworth, J. C. Tappen, F. C. Jennings, Harold Clappin, T. B. Tailor, Charles Bohlen, and W. H. Sands. For the Hinkle Cup the survivors are Lester Holme, H. C. Brown, R. A. Schweigert, C. A. Havemeyer, and Girard Foster.

The best gross score in the qualifying round to-day was 82 strokes, made by T. G. Stevenson.

MILITARY POLO GAMES.

West Point and Squadron A Teams to Meet in Competition.

Inter-military polo competitions will be resumed this season between Squadron A and the West Point cadets. The first match has just been arranged to be played on the West Point parade ground on Saturday, May 25. Later in the season the return game will be played at Van Cortlandt Park, which will continue to be the polo headquarters for the Squadron team.

J. Osgood Nichols has been chosen Captain of the Squadron forces this year, and he said yesterday that the increasing interest among the troopers for polo has led to a strong desire to enter a good team in as many local tournaments as possible.

A carload of over twenty ponies has just been received from Texas, and for the next three weeks they will be thoroughly tried out in polo practice at Van Cortlandt Park, so that when the active season opens it is expected that most of them will be in good trim for the game.

A. A. U. "GYM" CHAMPIONSHIP.

Annual Tournament Will Be Held in Brooklyn on March 30.

The National Gymnastic Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the gymnasium of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. on Saturday afternoon and evening, March 30. Gymnasts from the leading athletic clubs, turn verelns, colleges, and Y. M. C. A's are entering. Schnall of New York University has entered, and a number of his college mates will strive to help him win the point trophy which has been offered to the club scoring the largest number of points.

Princeton Defeats Columbia in Tank.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—Princeton concluded her swimming season to-night by defeating Columbia 37 points to 16. This gives Princeton six successive victories. In a water polo game Columbia won by 6 goals to 5.

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ON BASKET BALL COURTS.

Clark House Five Rolls Up Big Score Against Cardinal A. C.

The eighth round in the 115-pound class for the basket ball championship of the Metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was played last night on the courts of Gordon House, 333 West Seventeenth Street. Calvary Athletic Club defeated the Sigma Deltas by 17 to 11. John Jay Club won by forfeit from the Diamond Nuggets, the latter being overweight, and Clark House defeated the Cardinal Athletic Club by 40 to 10. The line up:

Calvary A. C., 17. Position. Sigma Deltas, 11.
Clegert ..... Forward..... Hess
McGoldrick..... Forward..... Scheuer
McCann..... Centre..... Kornfeld
Spain..... Guard..... Glauber
Herflip..... Guard..... Weiss
Goals from field—McCann, 5; Hess, 2; Scheuer, 2; Spain, Clegert. Goals from foul—Scheuer, 3; Herflip, 2; McGoldrick. Referee—Mr. Thompson of St. Peter's A. C. Umpire—Mr. Poggi of Xavier A. C. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Clark House, 40. Position. Cardinal A. C., 10.
Solomon..... Forward..... Rosen
Greenberg..... Forward..... .....
Gottlieb..... Centre..... Gollubler
Schiffman..... Guard..... Ruben
Jurawner, Dick..... Guard..... Presberg
Goals from field—Schiffman, 7; Gottlieb, 6; Solomon, 4; Jurawner, 2; Ruben, 2; Greenberg, Gollubler, Presberg. Goals from foul—Ruben, Presberg. Referee—Mr. Poggi. Umpire—Mr. Thompson. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Crescents' Lacrosse Schedule.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse team has arranged a schedule of fifteen games, all but one of which will be played at Bay Ridge. A novelty will be the visit of a team of Tuscarora Indians from Winnipeg in addition to four Canadian teams. Toronto University will play two games at Bay Ridge in May, and the Toronto A. A., the Shamrocks of Montreal, and the Bradford lacrosse team each one. The single out-of-town game is to be played in Baltimore with the Mount Washington team. The games arranged include:

April 6, Columbia; 13, New York Lacrosse Club; 20, Harvard; 27, Swarthmore; May 4, New York Lacrosse Club; 9, Stevens; 11, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club; 18, Mount Washington at Baltimore; 25, Toronto University; 30, Toronto University; June 1, Bradford; 8, Mount Washington; 15, Tuscarora Indians; 22, Toronto A. A.; 29, Shamrocks of Montreal.

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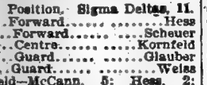

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MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18

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BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20

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60 WALL ST., N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin. Fractional lots.
TELEPHONE 4201—4202 JOHN.

Fulton Trust Co. of New York
30 NASSAU ST.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY O. SWORDS, Pres't.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres't.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
WM. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
JAS. K. BARTNETT.....Vice President
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Plunge Down Again—Call Money Rates, 14@ 6 Per Cent.

GOLD ENGAGED FOR IMPORT

Liquidation Breaks Out Anew in Many Stocks—European Markets Untroubled.

All of Wall Street went home on Saturday in the belief that Monday would prove a trying day in London and perhaps in Berlin. The cables indicated the possibility of disturbances in these markets, particularly in London, where the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of France had caused much uneasiness and where the regular fortnightly settlement was about to begin with wide differences in prices from those obtaining at the close of the preceding settlement. As a matter of fact, London sent over to this market before its opening a range of quotations well above that of Saturday, and all the trouble of the day was confined to our own Stock Exchange. It was in abundant supply here, for prices in perhaps a majority of instances fell before the close of the day to levels well under those reached in the disordered trading of the culminating day of the long decline, March 21. A mere rehearsal of the day's losses in important issues tells the story of the market. Union Pacific, Great Northern, and Reading in the railroad list each lost 7 points, while in the industrial section of the market Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting common led the way for all other shares with extreme declines of 9 and 13 points respectively. Other points of weakness were found in United States Steel shares, particularly in the preferred stock, which, like the issues previously named, seemed to find less support at each succeeding stage of the downward sweep. A rise in call money rates to 14 per cent., renewed liquidation of speculative and investment accounts, skillfully directed attacks by powerful bearish operators, and the usual unsettling stories of trouble among brokerage houses were in varying proportions responsible for the demoralization of the market, but the impressive feature of this disorderly movement was once more the complete absence of support from those interests in the financial community whose power to stay such demonstrations is still undoubted. The feeble rallies at the very end of the day seemed due entirely to the covering of short contracts. So long as the market is unprotected in this fashion at a moment when public confidence in railroad enterprises, at least, has been shaken, it is impossible to foresee the end of conditions now prevailing.

In the money market proper the developments of interest were the engagement at last of gold in the London market, the advance in call money rates to 14 per cent. and the break of 50 points in demand sterling after the foreign exchange market had rallied sharply in the morning. The $1,750,000 gold taken by local banking houses came from the London open market, where it had been laid down from South Africa. This was not the total of the gold reaching the market yesterday, as the Bank of England also secured a substantial amount, but it was considered of favorable significance, since it demonstrated more concretely than do rates in the foreign exchange markets our control in case of necessity over this supply of gold. Announcement was made by the Treasury that State, Municipal, and other savings bank bonds would be accepted against the $11,000,000 now deposited in National banks and secured by the Government 4 per cent. bonds maturing in July. The purpose of this move is, of course, to induce the banks to substitute this miscellaneous collateral for the Government bonds and to turn the latter into the Treasury under Secretary Cortelyou's offer, a proceeding which would presumably release considerable money. The rise in call money was explained by the approach of the heavy April disbursements, the situation here being somewhat similar to that at this time a year ago, when equally heavy quarterly payments left the surplus of the banks impaired at the close of the first week in April.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Electric Storage Battery Co.
E. W. Bliss Co.
Hall Signal Co.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Greene Gold-Silver Co. on preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Celluloid Co.
Corn Products Co.
Greene Gold-Silver Co.
Mohawk Mining Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United States Leather Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Some sharp declines in prices were recorded, notably in United Gas Improvement, Cambria Steel, Electric Storage Battery, Lehigh Valley, and the Lehigh Navigation issues. Inactive issues also suffered, Philadelphia Traction, a guaranteed 4 per cent. stock, breaking a point on sale of odd lots. Commission houses reported they were without orders, not because customers did not want to buy, but because it was almost impossible to secure loans from the banks; and yet their condition showed marked improvement over last week. Total sales, 63,288 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,060	American Can pf	51	50	50
700	American Shipbuilding	35	34¼	34¼
100	Chicago Edison	130	130	130
487	Chicago P. Tool	42	41	41
1,170	Chicago Subway	16½	15	15
25	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
70	Chicago Title & Trust	104	104	104
50	Chi. Union Traction	5	5	5
185	Diamond Match	123	122	122
150	Illinois Brick	48	47½	47½
550	Kansas City Light	52½	49	50
215	Kansas City Light pf	83¼	83	83¼
25	Milwaukee Brewing pf	27	27	27
888	National Biscuit pf	118½	112	118
215	Quaker Oats pf	99½	99	99
100	Street's Stable Car	28	28	28
1,174	Swift & Co.	104¼	103	108
280	United Box Board pf	8½	8½	8½

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Mch. 23, averaged 7.23 cents per pound. —Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, March 25, 1907.

Total sales March 25, 1907..... 1,670,355
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 67,544,306
Corresponding date last year..... 76,056,404

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
10½	11½	900	Allis-Chalmers Co	11⅞	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−1⅞
25¼	26	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	28½	28½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
83¼	83⅝	192,350	*Amal. Copper Co	89½	89⅞	80½	83⅛	−5⅝
19	20	750	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	19	19	−1⅛
14½	15	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	15½	15½	15	15	...
47⅞	50	1,010	Am. Can pf	51	51	49¾	49¾	−1¼
31½	32	4,700	Am. Car & F. Co	34	34	31	31½	−2⅞
92½	95	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	96⅞	96⅞	92½	92⅞	−4½
27¼	27½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	28⅞	28½	27	27¼	− ⅝
190	205	300	American Express	201	201	200	200	−13
5½	8	85	*Am. Grass Twine	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	...
20	21	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	20	20	20	20	−1⅜
76⅝	77	300	Am. Ice Securities Co	78½	78½	77	77	− ⅜
12	15	100	*Am. Linseed Co	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−1⅝
25	27	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	27	27	27	27	−8
57½	58½	7,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	59⅝	59⅝	55⅝	57⅜	−2¼
101	108	800	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	105	105	101	101	−4½
108½	109	82,350	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	117⅜	118¼	104½	109	−8½
100	100½	2,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	103½	103½	100	100	−3
85	90	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	86	86	86	86	−5⅝
7	8	100	Am. Steel Founds	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
34	35	800	Am. Steel Founds. pf	37	37	35	35	−2
116⅞	117	13,050	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	119	116¼	117¼	−2½
117	120	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	118½	118½	118½	118⅞	− ½
87	89	3,933	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	90	90	86½	87½	−2½
25	27	1,900	*Am. Woolen Co	28	28	25	25¼	−2⅝
89	95	240	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96	98	95	95	−1
58¼	58½	35,900	*Anaconn. Cop. M. Co	61	61	57¾	58¼	−2⅝
85	85½	67,650	Atch., Top. & S. F	87½	87½	82¾	85	−2½
91	93	1,025	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93⅜	93⅜	92	92	−1¼
94⅞	95	3,245	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	94⅞	94⅞	−4⅞
90½	90¾	19,550	Baltimore & Ohio	95¼	95¼	90⅛	90½	−4
85	90	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	87	87½	87	87½	− ½
11	12	800	Bethlehem Steel	11¼	11¼	11½	11⅜	− ⅝
48¾	47½	16,220	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50½	50⅝	46⅞	47	−2⅞
158⅝	159	47,758	Canadian Pacific	160	160	155¼	159	+1
25⅞	26	5,000	Central Leather Co	28½	28½	25½	26	−2¼
89⅝	92	200	Central Leath. Co. pf	93	93	88	93	−1
165	175	100	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	−5
37⅜	39	4,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	39½	38⅝	38	− ⅝
15½	16	700	Chicago & Alton	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅛	− ⅝
12⅜	13	3,600	Chicago Great West	13⅝	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅞
17	17½	1,270	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	− ⅞
123¼	123⅜	20,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	128½	128½	122½	123½	−5
144	147	1,385	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148	148	145	145	−5
112	115	450	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	116	116	114	114	−4
128	131*	100	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	131	131	131	131	− ⅝
139¾	140	10,850	Chicago & Northw	142⅝	142⅝	137½	140	−2
115	125	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	130	130	120	120	−20
10	20	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	12	12	12	12	−1½
4½	5	100	Chicago Union Trac	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ½
12¼	13½	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
60	64⅞	1,420	C., C., C. & St. L	60⅝	60⅝	64⅞	64⅞	−5½
160	170	134	Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	160	160	160	−12
30	30½	12,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	33	29	30	−2½
22¼	23	3,600	Colorado & Southern	25⅛	25½	22½	23	−2½
43	45	1,000	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	46	44	44	−5¾
22¾	23	910	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	− ¼
115½	118	1,200	Consolidated Gas	117	117	116	116	− ¼
17½	18	975	Corn Products Ref	18	18	17½	17⅝	−1
77	81	600	Corn Products Ref. pf	80	80¾	79	79	−2½
166	167½	2,943	Delaware & Hudson	169	169	167	167½	−2½
450	475	300	Del., Lack. & West	450	450	450	450	−10
27¾	28¾	730	Denver & Rio Grande	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
67	71	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	−1⅞
...	...	50	Detroit & Mack. pf	90	90	90	90	...
65½	70	100	Detroit United Ry	67	67	67	67	−4
64	65	7,620	*Distillers Securities	67½	68½	63	64	−3½
13	13½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
19½	25	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20	20	20	20	...
23⅞	24	36,500	Erie	26¼	23½	23½	23⅞	− ⅜
57½	58½	2,770	Erie 1st pf	58½	58½	57	57½	− ½
35⅝	36¼	3,700	Erie 2d pf	36	36¼	34⅝	36	−1
80	81	775	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	88⅜	83⅞	80	80	−3⅜
96½	97½	300	General Chemical pf	98½	98½	97½	97½	−4½
137	140	5,000	General Electric	142⅞	143⅜	138	138	−6
120	130	250	Granby Consol	125	125	125	125	−5
127	128	21,855	Great Northern pf	134	134	126	127	−6¾
51½	52	23,450	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	57	57	50	51⅛	−8
85	90	400	*Hocking Valley rects.	93	96	90	90	−10
...	85	100	Hocking Valley pf	85	85	85	85	+1
134	138	1,200	Illinois Central	135¼	135¼	134	134	−1
22½	23⅜	3,000	Interborough-Met	24	24	22½	22¼	−1⅝
51¾	52	3,000	Interborough-Met. pf	55½	55½	52	52	−4
13½	14	1,500	Internat. Paper Co	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	− ½
76	76½	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf	76¾	76½	76¼	76½	...
43	43½	500	*Inter. Power Co	43	43	43	43	...
25	26	100	Int. Steam Pump	25	25	25	25	−5
18	20	235	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	−1
32	34	1,700	Iowa Central pf	30½	34	30½	34	−1
19⅝	21	2,500	Kansas City South	21⅝	21⅝	19¾	19¾	−1½
47	49	2,000	Kansas City Sou. pf	50¾	50¾	45	47	−3½
108½	110	4,380	Louisville & Nash	111⅞	112	108	109	−8½
64	66	700	Mackay Cos	66¼	66¼	64½	65	−1¾
65	67	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	67	65½	67	...
128	130	1,396	Manhattan Elevated	132	132	129	129	−4½
18½	19	4,300	Mexican Central	19¾	19¼	18¾	18⅛	− ½
...	100½	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	99	99	99	99	−1
123	126	1,700	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	128	128	123	125	−5
31⅜	32	7,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33¾	33¾	31½	32	−1½
58	61	3,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63	63	60	60	−3¼
69	69½	8,400	Missouri Pacific	70½	70⅝	65¼	69	−2¼
75⅞	78	1,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co	77	77	75½	76¼	+ ⅛
111	111½	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	113	113	111¾	111¾	− ⅛
10	11	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
80	85	250	Nat. Enam. & Sta. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	− ⅛
51	54	5,400	*National Lead Co	55	55	49	51½	−3½
96	99	200	*National Lead Co. pf	99	99	98¼	98½	−1⅝
48⅝	49	1,200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	49¼	49¼	49	49	+ ⅛
102	105	2,100	*New York Air Brake	115	115	100	102	−15
112⅞	113	18,800	New York Central	116¼	116¼	112¾	113	−3¼
35⅞	38	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37⅝	37⅝	36	36	−1½
110	120	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	109	109	109	109	−1
173	174	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	176	176	174	174	−2¼
108	111	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	110	110	110	110	−2½
34½	35½	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	36½	36½	34½	35	−1
73	73½	1,240	Norfolk & Western	78¼	73¾	72	72	−1
70¾	71	2,525	North American	74	74	71	71	−3
114⅞	115	25,350	Northern Pacific	118	119	114¼	115	−3⅝
112	112⅜	4,080	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid	115¼	116⅜	111	112¼	−3⅝
5¼	6½	350	Ontario Mining	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
22	22½	2,450	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	22	22	−2⅞
119¼	119½	147,337	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	119¾	116½	119¾	+ ⅝
85⅜	85½	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago	87	87	85	85¾	−1⅝
17	22	200	Peoria & Eastern	18	18	18	18	−2
67	70	150	P., C. C. & St. L	68	68	68	68	−1½
12	14	100	Pittsburg Coal	12½	12¼	12½	12½	−1½
49	50	400	Pittsburg Coal pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	−1
30¼	31	3,300	Pressed Steel Car	32	32¾	30¼	30¼	−2¼
89	90	550	Pressed Steel Car pf	89	89	88	89	−3
155	156	210	Pullman Company	155½	155½	155½	155½	−3⅞
40¾	41½	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	42⅝	42⅝	40	41	−2
93⅜	94	158,000	Reading	99¾	96⅝	91⅜	93⅜	−5½
23⅛	23½	6,225	*Rep. Iron & Steel	24¾	24¾	22⅞	23⅞	−1⅞
70	70¾	3,476	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	82	82	78	79	−8
49	49½	7,750	Rock Island Co	20¾	20¾	18	19	−1¾
43	45	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	45½	45½	41	42	−8
55	62	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	−1⅝
30	30½	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34½	34½	20	20	−6½
10½	19⅝	100	St. Louis Southw	10½	10½	10½	10½	−2½
48	49	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf	48	49	45¾	47	−1⅝
49	49½	2,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	51	51	46	49	−1
74	74¼	43,900	Southern Pacific	78	78¼	72⅜	74⅛	−3
112	113	1,000	Southern Pacific pf	113⅜	113⅜	113	113	−1⅜
20	20½	10,000	Southern Ry. ext	20¾	20¾	19⅝	20⅛	− ⅞
70¼	72	700	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	72	72	70	70	−2
...	...	100	So. Ry., M. & O. st.c.	85	85	85	85	...
134	138	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	135	135	134	134	−3
36½	37	650	*Tenn. Copper	39	39	37	37	−2
25	25½	3,900	Texas & Pacific	26	26	24¾	25⅛	−1
65	70	400	Texas Pac. Land Tr	71	71	70	70	−2
101	102	1,160	Third Avenue	106	106	101	101	−6
24½	26	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅝
22	27	500	Tol., St. L. & West	28	28½	28	28½	+1½
40	40½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	−1½
89	89⅞	1,604	Twin City R. T.	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	−1⅞
...	...	200	*Union R. & P. Co. pf	52¾	52⅞	50¼	50¼	−3⅞
123½	128¾	160,100	Union Pacific	130	130¾	121⅝	122⅝	−5⅜
...	...	400	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87	87	− ¼
25	27	300	United Rys. Invest	30¼	30⅜	27	27	−6
45	45½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45¼	−2⅝
31	33	1,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	34	34	30¼	31	−8¼
74	75	110	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	75	75	75	75	−5
90	105	44	U. S. Express	100	105	100	105	...
72	...	600	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	75	75	72	72½	−3½
13	16	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref	15	15	13½	13½	−2
43	45	250	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	44	44	44	44	−1
38½	40	2,710	U. S. Rubber	43½	43½	38	38	−5½
99½	100	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100	99½	99½	−1
68	70	850	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	71	71	68	68	−3½
32¼	32⅝	199,300	U. S. Steel	34½	34⅝	31½	32¼	−2½
93½	93⅝	84,660	U. S. Steel pf	96¼	96⅞	91½	93⅝	−4¼
26½	28	3,000	*Utah Copper	28⅝	28⅝	24	26¼	−2¼
...	87	50	Vandalia. R. R	85	85	85	85	...
25	26	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	27	27	27	25½	−2½
101	102¾	400	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102⅝	102⅝	101	101	−1½
55	56	1,500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	59¼	59¼	55	55	−5
12⅜	13	1,000	Wabash	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅝
22	22½	2,600	Wabash pf	23½	23½	21½	22	−1½
80	80½	100	Western Union Tel	80	80	80	80	−1
148	149½	650	Westinghouse E. & M.	147	147	147	147	−3
14	16	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	−2½
17	17½	100	Wisconsin Central	17	17	17	17	...
36	39	250	Wisconsin Central pf	39	39	37	37	−2

Total....1,670,235

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.50	4.87½	20	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...
2.50	2.60	100	Standard	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	−0.40
Total....		120						

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $888,697; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,600,880; customs, $343,218; miscellaneous, $169,296; expenditures, $2,100,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$646,784,869
Silver dollars	471,363,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,315,000
Total	$1,124,412,869
General fund	212,887,912
Deposits in National banks	158,345,566
In Philippine treasury	4,397,687
Awaiting reimbursement	82,072
Current liabilities	112,225,383

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	568	568	568
3d week March.	$151,983	$161,789	$147,420
From July 1	5,968,127	6,422,093	5,788,324

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

Mileage	2,554	2,100	1,585
3d week March.	109,400	101,600	62,700
July 1-March 21.	4,940,400	5,633,800	2,750,900

GULF & SHIP ISLAND—

2d week March.	48,480	46,677	.....
From July 1	1,712,134	1,466,679	.....

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	3,072	3,043	3,042
3d week March.	427,966	333,899	361,978
From July 1	13,936,382	15,719,047	14,797,983

WABASH—

Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,517
3d week March.	474,064	449,745	420,825
From July 1	19,735,916	18,066,557	18,608,446

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Swift & Co. shares were the weak features of the local stock market to-day and sold off to 108, after opening at 104¼. Subway was also a weak stock to-day and sold down a point on the early trading. Diamond Match sold off a point. Kansas City Light sold down 3½ points and then recovered a part of the loss.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,060	American Can pf	51	50	50
700	American Shipbuilding	35	34¼	34¼
100	Chicago Edison	130	130	130
487	Chicago P. Tool	42	41	41
1,170	Chicago Subway	16½	15	15
25	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
70	Chicago Title & Trust	104	104	104
50	Chi. Union Traction	5	5	5
185	Diamond Match	123	122	122
150	Illinois Brick	48	47½	47½
550	Kansas City Light	52½	49	50
215	Kansas City Light pf	83¼	83	83¼
25	Milwaukee Brewing pf	27	27	27
888	National Biscuit pf	118½	112	118
215	Quaker Oats pf	99½	99	99
100	Street's Stable Car	28	28	28
1,174	Swift & Co.	104¼	103	108
280	United Box Board pf	8½	8½	8½

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

United States Advertising Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Max Greenbaum, John Stickel, and Isadore Greenbaum.

General Engineering Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—A. H., G. A., and I. S. Mathesius.

Steward Sanitary Can Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles O. Geyer, Frank C. Ferguson, and Augustus W. Condit.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	5,072,125	4,627,329	4,000,939
Expenses	3,500,071	2,928,220	2,700,227
Net	1,572,054	1,699,109	1,300,712
Int. on deben. stk. and all prior charges	1,032,553	1,027,066	1,030,275
Surplus	519,499	672,044	270,437

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for February—

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	116,858	106,472	10,386
Expenses	72,710	68,930	3,780
Net	44,148	37,542	6,606
Charges	41,400	39,949	1,451
Surplus	2,748	2,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One of the most unsettling spectacles of the day's stock market was the remarkable weakness in United States Steel preferred. This stock seemed to find no support at all until it dropped to 91¼—7½ points under Saturday's closing price. All this, too, was in spite of a rather reassuring interview from the Chairman of the Steel Corporation and the discovery that the surplus of the corporation had at last reached the $100,000,000 mark, which the conservative members of the board had wanted attained before the declarations of any dividends upon the common shares. Wall Street's belief in an increase in the common dividend next month has now completely vanished.

***

Old-time traders in Wall Street said after the close of the market that never before had they seen such a condition of affairs in the bond market. In the official quotations were printed the names of dozens of the highest class of bonds, unaccompanied by bids. No one apparently remembered a time when a bid of some kind was not forthcoming for a good bond, but such seemed to be the case yesterday, and it became a matter of general wonder what the loan clerks in banks and banking houses would do when they came to check up bond prices to see how margins were holding out.

***

Another feature of the bond market of exceptional interest was the appearance of bonds which have not been traded in for years. One of the interesting sales was that of a Mutual Union Telegraph 6 per cent. bond. One of these was also sold on Saturday, and that was the first transaction in these bonds in over a year. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company was the concern organized by Jay Gould as a persuader in his successful campaign to obtain control of the Western Union company.

***

Some of the large Wall Street banks which have been preaching conservatism to the mercantile world for some little time have begun to put into effect practical methods to enforce such conservatism. Merchants who go to these banks for loans these days find it necessary to tell in some detail the nature of the business for which they desire funds. Few projects which are based upon a volume of business as large in 1908 as that at the present receive the assent of the bankers. The general feeling among the banks which are approached by trade interests is that there has been much the same unjustifiable speculation in certain products, notably in certain cotton goods and in silks, the prices of which were advanced some 10 per cent. recently, as there was in stocks last Fall. There is no disposition to advance banking funds to maintain speculation of this nature.

***

It was again a matter of comment yesterday among the banks which put their money out in loans in Wall Street that margins were kept up in remarkable shape. A careful canvass of a number of these institutions yesterday brought out the fact that brokerage houses have in many cases reduced their loans to figures well below those normally standing against them, and in some cases where time loans have been contracted these are being canceled with concessions for the unexpired time.

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Out-of-town bankers are again here in some numbers, watching the course of the market in its bearings upon loans made for them by their agents here, and their reports are fully as favorable as that of the local banks regarding the astounding soundness of the brokerage position.

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According to Saturday's bank statement, there were twenty-six banks reporting less than the 25 per cent. reserve required, fifteen of these being National and eleven State. This is three more than were below the limit in the previous week.

***

It was figured out yesterday that the bank statement on Saturday was affected largely by the removal of the Astor Bank figures from the general statement, that institution having been amalgamated with a trust company under the name of the Astor Trust Company. It was worked out that as the Astor Bank reported $1,183,000 cash reserve and $5,768,000 loans in the statement of the 16th, its elimination on Saturday would mean that the remaining fifty-four banks, instead of decreasing loans $3,587,000, really increased them $1,181,000.

***

One of the largest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the world, which employs skillful mechanics in large numbers, has for several months been suffering from defections in its force, owing to the flattering offers which its well-trained men received from time to time from automobile manufacturers and makers of automobile accessories. For several weeks past, however, the tide has been turning, and this great concern has been receiving applications by the score from its former employes, who want to come back and take their old positions. It is also receiving applications from many new men, and for this situation Wall Street is held responsible.

***

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Irving Place Trust Company has been called for noon April 9 at 115 Chambers Street for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $750,000.

***

The long-delayed brewery merger which, after hanging fire for nearly a year, was said a few weeks ago to be taking shape in a slightly modified form, has been finally abandoned by the Cleveland promoters. The Central Consumers' Brewing Company of New York was organized to consolidate six large breweries here, and subscriptions were obtained for the securities of the new company, which are now being returned by the promoters, who give the adverse condition of the money market as the reason for the abandonment of the project.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 6@14 per cent., with the last loan at 12 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 9 per cent.

Time money quoted at 6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. bid for all other dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $174,369,955; balances, $7,690,291; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $121,792.

The local banks have lost $124,000 since Friday as against a gain of $1,758,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was irregular, closing weak. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8320@$4.8325, sixty days at $4.79@$4.7905, and cables at $4.8405@$4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.78¾@$4.79½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.22½ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¼ and 94 5-16; guilders, 39 13-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Heavy Slump in Coppers Follows the Demoralization on Stock Exchange.

UNITED COPPER HARD HIT

Heinze and Cole-Ryan Stocks Chief Losers in General Smash of Copper Stocks.

The demoralization on the Stock Exchange had its natural effect in putting the curb stocks to a lower level yesterday and in keeping the outside market down to a minimum of activity except for liquidating sales and the operations of market bears who jumped into the trading where stocks looked weak and took profits out of the declines. The Heinze stocks were the heaviest sufferers, and received practically no support. United Copper, either because of the lack of support which is usually found in this issue or because of liquidation influenced by a fear of an unfavorable outcome of the litigation recently begun in New Jersey to show where the dividends have been coming from, wilted away before offerings for a loss of nearly 9 points from the opening. Although the total transactions amounted to less than 10,000 shares, the prices went down from an opening at 62 to 53⅜, recovering at the close to 53¾. Davis-Daly lost 1⅛ on transactions of only 3,300. The Cole-Ryan stocks were as heavy losers as the Heinze issues. Butte Coalition, which has been consistently going down in recent markets, dropped from 23 to 19½, but after transactions of 7,500 recovered to 20. Greene-Cananea and Greene Copper lost 1⅝ and 3½ points respectively from the opening prices, and, in fact, losses more or less heavy were made in practically the entire list.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Tobacco	320	320	310	310
280	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	⅜	5-16
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	12	12	12	12
100	Havana Tob.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Hav. Tob. pf.	17	17	14¾	14¾
1,200	Int. Mer. Mar.	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼
100	Int. M. M. pf.	22	22	22	22
1,000	Manh. Transit	3¼	3¼	3	3
47	Standard Oil	508	508	504	504
10,800	Waterbury Co.	50⅞	53¾	50¾	51½
85	Waterbury pf.	102¼	103¼	102½	102½
1,600	West. Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅞
RAILROADS.					
8,800	Chi. Subway	16¼	16¾	15	15
5,520	Gt. Nor. rights	13¼	13⅝	12½	13
MINING STOCKS.					
825	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Batopilas Min.	7	7½	7	7
275	Bingham Cent.	1⅜	•1½	1¼	1½
750	Bonanza Belt	5	•5½	5	5
1,500	Boston Copper	24	24	21	21¾
8,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	7½	7¾	6½	6½
7,500	Butte Coalit'n	28	28	19½	20
17,000	†Cobalt Cent.	36	37	30	36½
510	Colonial Silver	2⅞	2⅞	•2½	2⅝
100	Colusa Leonard Ext.	2¼	2½	2½	2½
2,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	9⅞	9⅞	9	9
8,300	Devas-Daly Es.	13⅞	13⅞	12¾	12⅝
300	Dolores Ltd.	7½	7½	7⅛	7½
1,700	Dom. Copper	•5½	5½	5	5½
390	Douglas Cop.	10	11	10	11
900	Ely Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
600	El Rayo Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
800	Foster Cobalt	1 15-16	1 15-16	1¾	1¾
7,900	Furnace C. C.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Giroux Mining	8½	8¾	8	8
1,000	Gold Hill	2	2	2	2
9,200	Greene-Canan.	15½	15¼	14	14⅜
10,000	Greene C. Cop.	23½	23½	20¾	21
1,000	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Greene G.-Sp.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
100	Green-Meehan	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	King Edward	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅝
†1,200	M. A. M. & M.	80	80	78	78
1,000	McKinley-Dar.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½
8,000	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
600	Min. Co. of A.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
470	Mitchell Min.	4	•4¼	4	4¼
2,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	13½	13½	12½	13
2,200	Nev. Smelting	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
4,200	N. U. M. & S.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅝
4,050	Newh'se Min.	20¼	20½	18½	19
6,000	Nip. Mines Co.	11¾	12	11	11¾
1,400	Old Hund. M.	3	3½	3	3
500	Portland Cop.	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
2,000	Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
5,800	Stewart Min.	2¾	2⅞	2½	2⅝
800	Tintic Mining	5	5	5	5
100	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
6,000	Trampa Cons.	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.27
435	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
750	Trinity Copper	20½	20½	17¾	18
100	Union Cop. Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Union Explor.	7	7	7	7
9,700	United Copper	62	62	53¼	53¾
26	Utah Apex	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
BONDS.					
$21,000	Int. M. M. 5s	69	69	68	68
10,000	Western Ice 5s	69	69	69	69

•Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	March 25. Bid.	Asked.	March 22. Bid.	Asked.
		¾		½
Argentite Cobalt	..	..	..	..
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy.	93	95	94½	95
American Tobacco	300	330	300	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	82½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	21	18	21
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1½
Bay State Gas	5-16	7-16	..	..
Balaska	..	..	9¾	10
Barnes-King Devel.	4¼	4⅝	4½	5
Batopilas Mining	6	6½	6½	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5½	5	5½
Boston Copper	20½	21½	26	26½
British Col. Copper	6½	6⅝	7½	7⅝
Butte Coalition	19½	20	29½	30
Butte & London	..	..	2	2¼
Butte & New York	..	5½	5½	6
Buffalo Mine	2¼	2½	2	2¼
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	11	13
Chicago Subway	15	15¼	15⅜	16¼
Cobalt Central	30	37	39	40
Cobalt Coalition	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
Colonial Silver	2½	2⅜	3	3⅜
Cum.-Ely Mining	9	9¼	9¼	10
Con. Arizona Smelting	..	..	4½	5¼
Consol. Refrigerator	3	4¼	3½	4½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12½	12⅝	14¼	14½
Dolores Ltd.	7	8	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
Douglas Copper	10	13	10	14
Electric Boat	28	32	30	33
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	80	83
Empire Steel	8¼	9½	8½	9½
Empire Steel pf.	78	82	48	61
Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
El Rayo	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	5¼
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1 15-16	1¾	1 15-16
Furnace Creek	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1½
Gillies Silver	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
Giroux	8	8½	8½	9
Gold Hill	1⅞	2⅛	2¼	2½
Greene Con. Copper	20¾	21½	23⅝	23⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	7½	8¾	8½	8⅝
Greene-Cananea, new	14	14¼	15⅝	16
Great Northern rights	12¼	13	14½	15
Green-Meehan	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Havana Tobacco	10½	13	11	12½
Havana Tobacco pf.	15	16	18	23
Inter. Mer. Marine	6½	7½	7½	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19	21	22¾	23½
International Salt	14	16	14	16
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	40	55
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	3⅜	3½
Marie Antoinette	78	80	81	83
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nevada Con. Copper	13	13¾	14½	14¾
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	..	25	10	25
Nevada Smelting	3	3¼	3½	4
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3⅞	4
North. Sec. stubs	112½	137½	125	150
Newhouse Mining	18⅝	19	21	21¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	11	11¼	12	12¼
Old Hundred	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Otis Elevator	40	47	45	48
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	88	93
Portland Copper	..	1¼	1	1⅛
Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	..
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
Standard Oil	503	506	507	508
Standard Milling pf.	29	32	28	30
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	125	130	110	115
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
Tonopah Extension	⅜	⅝	3⅛	3⅜
Trinity Copper	18	20	22	23½
Union Typewriter	85	90	87	92
Union Typ. 1st pf.	116	122	117	122
Union Typ. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	7½	7⅝	6½	6⅝
United Copper	58¾	53½	64½	65¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	..	..	2½	2⅞
Western Ice	26¾	27	26¾	26⅞
Western Ice pf.	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	51¼	51¼	50½	50⅝
Waterbury Co. pf.	102½	103½	101⅝	102½

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 9	Esperanza	2 2 6
Tomboy	1 16 8	Dolores	1 15 0
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 9 9

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 25.—Money was fairly plentiful and in quiet demand in the market to-day. Discounts were firm. There was no disposition to anticipate any ease in the market rates after the turn of the month.

On the Stock Exchange a more cheerful feeling prevailed. There was no realization of the fears regarding the settlement, which thus far has passed off quietly, with the exception of one small failure. Nevertheless, a good deal of nervousness was still felt and business was almost entirely restricted to the adjustment of the account. Consols reflected the better feeling, making an advance on the day, though they closed slightly below the best quotations. Other British securities showed a hardening tendency.

Foreigns were dull. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 103¼.

Americans opened generally above parity and later further increased their advance, but they fell away on the receipt of the New York opening quotations and closed flat.

The United States secured £400,000 of the £600,000 in gold offered in the market to-day, paying an advance of ⅛d. The Bank of England got the balance, £200,000.

The Indian Secretary bought £100,000 in gold due here March 27, and obtained an option on £250,000, due here shortly.

Bullion amounting to £25,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.25; Lisbon, 2.50.

Gold bars, 77s 10½d; American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Bar silver steady, 30 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent; for three months' bills 5@5 1-16 per cent.

PARIS, March 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy, owing to the advices from New York and the Moroccan situation.

Russian imperial fours closed at 72.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

BERLIN, March 25.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was calm in comparison with the excitement of Saturday. Bank, iron, and industrial shares recovered part of the heavy losses they had sustained. Prices, however, were still far from strong, and anxiety continued to prevail regarding the result of the month-end settlement. Seven per cent. was charged for loans to cover the settlement.

Canadian Pacific closed 3½ points higher, and Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 62¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96⅜	97½
German Consols 3s	85⅜	85¾
Bavarian Government 4s	100½	101⅜
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95¾
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	85½
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85¼
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95⅜	95¾
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98⅜
Mexican Government 4s	101	102
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French Rents 3s	95⅜	96¼
British Consols 2½s	85⅛	85⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account	85	..	..	—5-16
Anaconda	12¼	59	60⅝	— 1⅜
Can. Pacific	166¾	160⅜	158	— 2⅜
St. Paul	137	132½	125¼ ex	— 2¾
Erie	26½	25¾	24¼	— 1½
Erie 1st pf.	..	48	46	— 1½
Illinois Central	140	136½	135	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	118	114	112¼	— 1½
N. Y. Central	121½	117¼	116¼	— 1
Pennsylvania	61	118	118⅝	— ⅝
Reading	50¼	97¾	96¼	— 1½
So. Pacific	77 ex	77	77¼	— ⅜
Union Pacific	132⅞	129¼	128½	— ¾
U. S. steel	84½	83½	84⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	97¼	97⅞	— ⅜

BONDS.

$9,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Efforts to bull the market yesterday met with little success, owing largely to conditions in Wall Street, although green bug news at times proved effective in alarming shorts. Export business was fair to loads. Receipts were liberal again at the interior, but Minneapolis reported a good cash demand, to some extent counteracting the effect of the large Northwest arrivals. Cash wheat at New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c elevator and 83c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 85¾c free on board afloat.

CORN.—Although receipts were practically 1,000,000 bushels at the interior, cables ¾@1d lower, and world's shipments 1,500,000 bushels more than last week, corn acted firm most of the day. There was very little selling pressure at any time. Exporters took 2 loads, and cash corn in New York was quoted at 56½c elevator for No. 2 and 56¾c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 52½c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	84 9-16	84	84½	84⅝
July	84⅝	84¼	84½	84⅝
September	..	..	84¼	84¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	53⅞	53⅝
July	..	..	53¾	53½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¾	75⅝	75¾	75⅞
July	77⅝	77	77¼	77¼
September	78½	77⅞	78	78
Corn—				
May	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝
July	45⅝	45¼	45½	45⅜
September	46⅛	45⅝	46	45⅞
Oats—				
May	42	41 7-16	41¼	41¼
July	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	37
September	32⅞	32½	32⅝	32⅝
Lard—				
May	$8.75	$8.60	$8.60	$8.77
July	8.85	8.70	8.70	8.87
Ribs—				
May	8.55	8.37	8.37	8.50
July	8.65	8.50	8.50	8.72
Pork—				
May	15.62	15.45	15.45	15.62
July	15.75	15.55	15.55	15.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.06	.04	Ken. Con.	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.20	.18	Mexican	.75	.70
Belcher	.48	.47	Occid. Con.	.48	.48
Best & B.	1.25	1.35	Ophir	2.30	2.35
Bullion	.36	.36	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.36	.39	Potosi	.11	.12
Chal. Con.	.21	.22	Savage	.77	.78
Choller	.09	.09	S. Belcher	.07	.05
Confidence	.95	.95	S. Nevada	.67	.67
C. C. & Va.	.99	.99	Standard	8.00	8.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.06	.06
Cr. Point	.30	.30	Union Con.	.59	.61
G. & Curry	.26	.20	Utah Con.	.06	.05
Hale & N.	.05	.05	Y. Jacket	.75	.80
Julia	.11	.10	Silver bars	.65⅝	.66⅛
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars—Monday, .51¼@.52⅛; Saturday, .52@.53.

Cable, sight—Monday, .01@.02⅛; Saturday, .02⅛. Telegraph—Monday, .06@.07⅛; Saturday, .07⅛.

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
TONOPAH			GOLDFIELD.		
Belmont	4.45	4.50	Gold'd Min.	1.50	1.30
Cashboy	.09	.09	Jumbo	3.80	.32
Golden Anch.	.81	.81	Kendall	.35	..
Home	.10	.10	Laguna	1.50	..
Jim Butler	1.20	1.17	Lone Star	.27	..
McNamara	.48	.48	May Queen	.28	.28
Midway	1.77	1.75	Mohawk	17.00	17.08
Montana	3.00	3.40	Red Top	8.50	3.75
North Star	.52	.55	Sandstorm	.52	.55
Ohio	.05	.05	St. Ives	1.40	1.67
Tonopah Ext.	3.75	4.00	Silver Pick	1.15	1.30
West End	1.42	1.85	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELDS.			Bull'g Min.	.27	.27
Adams	.20	.20	Bull'g N. B.	.44	.25
Atlanta	.69	.77	Gold Bar	1.12	1.20
Diamondfield	.47	.41	Ohio	.16	.16
Dixie	.13	.13	Tramp	1.27	1.06

Puts and Calls

good for 10 and 30 days on any of the listed stocks issued in 100 share lots and upwards.

APPLY TO

THE MARKET PLACE,

INCORPORATED

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 1168 RECTOR.

Price lists and particulars sent on request.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Unsettled, but Closes Steady at a Net Decline of 5 to 9 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for the Cotton States:

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Tuesday; warmer in the interior. Wednesday, partly cloudy; warmer in eastern portion; fresh east to south winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; warmer on the coast; fresh east to south winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh to brisk northeast to east winds.

Western Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh to brisk northeast to east winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Tuesday; showers and cooler at night or Wednesday in northern portion, fair in southern; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday; showers and cooler at night or Wednesday in northern portion, fair in southern; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Tuesday; showers and cooler at night or Wednesday in northeast portion, fair in southern and western portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Rain and colder Tuesday afternoon or night. Wednesday, probably fair.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Partly cloudy Tuesday; showers and colder at night or Wednesday.

The cotton market was unsettled and somewhat irregular. The close was steady but at a net decline of 5@9 points. Sales for the day were estimated at about 175,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 4@11 points in response to lower cables, promoted by the small English spot sales and talk of continued large receipts. The initial decline carried the active months a little under the low level of last week but little long cotton came out.

Liverpool spot sales were only 5,000 bales at a decline of 8 points, but the main bearish influence was the unsettled state of affairs in Wall Street.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	9.26	9.18	9.20@9.21	9.29
April	9.27	9.20	9.22@9.23	9.31
May	9.43	9.34	9.36@9.37	9.44
June	..	..	9.39@9.41	9.47
July	9.49	9.40	9.43@9.44	9.49
August	9.51	9.45	9.46@9.48	9.52
September	9.56	9.51	9.50@9.52	9.56
October	9.78	9.69	9.72@9.73	9.77
November	..	..	9.75@9.77	9.80
December	9.86	9.79	9.80@9.81	9.85
January	10.03	9.96	9.98@9.99	10.03

The local market for spot cotton was quiet with prices 10 points lower at 10.90 for middling upland and 11.15 for middling Gulf. Sales, 600 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 1-16c lower at 10 11-16c; sales, 3,300 bales. Augusta, quiet, unchanged at 11¼c; sales, 204 bales. Memphis, steady, ⅛c lower at 10½c; sales, 750 bales. Houston, easy, unchanged at 10 13-16c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah, quiet, ⅛c lower at 10⅝c; sales, 280 bales. Norfolk, dull, ⅛c lower at 11c; sales, 122 bales.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	6	Isabella	24	24½
C. K. & N.	6¾	7	Mollie Gib.	6	7½
Dr. Jackpot	6¼	7	Pharmacist	6	6¾
Elkton	56	57	Portland	115	118
El Paso	42	43	Un. Gold	8	8½
Findlay	65	68	Vindicator	89	90
Gold Dollar	6¾	7¼	Work	16¼	16½
Sovereign	6⅜	6½			

On April 22, 1907, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (2½%,) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

CHARLES P. MORAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,225	Crucible Steel	9	8¼	8¾	
1,130	Crucible Steel pf.	70	68¾	68¾	
50	Fireproofing pf.	23¼	22½	22½	
140	Ind. Brewing	16¾	16¾	16¾	
85	Ind. Brewing pf.	42½	42	42	
822	Mfrs' Light & Heat	11¼	11	11	
10	Ohio Fuel	36¼	36¼	36¼	
800	Pittsburg Brewing	30	29¾	30	
15	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50½	50½	50½	
335	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50¾	50	50¾	
50	River Coal pf.

BREAK IN COPPER METAL.

Drop Comes Here and in London After Eight Months' Steady Advance.

The official quotation of copper metal on the New York Metal Exchange fell yesterday for the first time since last July, when the price went from 18¼ cents to 18½ cents before it began the steady rise, which continued ever since until yesterday. Yesterday all grades of copper were reduced from ¼ to ⅝ cents per pound, bringing the quotations of Lake copper, the standard grade, down from 25.87½@25.75 to 25.00@25.50.

At the same time the London market made the heaviest recessions in more than two years. Spot copper in that market at the close sold at £101 10s, a decline of £6 10s from the last prices of Friday, and futures closed at £102, 17s 6d, a drop of £6 2s 6d. At yesterday's prices, copper in the London market is off some £10 per ton from the record high prices reached earlier in the year.

Copper men in New York were not inclined yesterday to attach any importance to the break in copper on the New York Metal Exchange. The prices on the Exchange do not represent the rates at which the metal is sold to consumers. In the face of the decline the announcement was made yesterday that a large block of copper had been sold by the Calumet & Hecla Company, the largest marketer of copper outside of the United Metals Selling Company, at 26½ cents per pound for April delivery and at 26 cents for May and June delivery. The London copper market prices are highly speculative, and well-informed authorities yesterday attributed the decline there more to money market conditions forcing holders of copper warrants to liquidate rather than to any lessening of the demand for the metal.

Tin was also weak yesterday, declining 1 cent per pound in the New York market and £4 for spot and £3 15s for futures per ton in the London market.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	25.00	25.50	25.37½	25.75
Electrolytic	24.75	25.25	25.12½	25.37½
Castings	24.25	24.50	24.62½	24.87½
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	39.50	40.00	40.50	40.60

DIAMOND MATCH PROFITS.

President Says They Exceed Any Year Since 1901—Land Holding.

The annual report of the Diamond Match Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last shows profits from operation of $1,989,770, an increase of $221,491 over the previous year. President Barber points out that these earnings are greater than for any year since 1901, and were made in the face of very heavy advances in raw materials and labor and without any increase in the selling price of matches. The first three months of 1901, he says, promise to show larger earnings than those of any previous quarter.

One of the increased sources of profit has been the operation of the company's lumber properties in California, which up to April, 1906, showed a loss incident to the establishment of the new business. Several months ago the company obtained options on 93,000 acres of timber land adjacent to its present California holdings. The price for the lands, mills, and manufactured lumber is $1,500,000.

The company, together with Bryant & Way, have already spent between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 on the California mills, and President Barker gives it as his opinion that the purchase of these new lands would be of the greatest ultimate advantage to the company. He says the Directors feel that they would prefer to incur no indebtedness if the purchase under the option is made; and a plan for financing the proposition will be submitted on May 1. No money, he believes, will be needed to finance the operation.

One of the plans suggested for consideration is the segregation of the lumber business from the manufacturing and selling matches.

OUR STEEL PLANTS BEST.

So Considered, Japanese Experts Say, and They'll Look at Them Last.

The four Japanese steel experts who are in New York for a few days en route to England and Germany, where they will make a brief tour of the big steel plants, made their headquarters yesterday at the offices of the Japanese importing firm of Okura & Co., at 11 Broadway.

Mr. Takaya, who acted as spokesman for the commissioners, said that nothing of importance would be done in this country until after the party had made a tour of the English and German steel centres. He said that the American steel plants were looked upon as the most progressive, and that as an investigation of our methods would prove the most profitable it had been determined to leave examination of the United States Steel Corporation plants and other steel mills of this country until after the European tour had been completed.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

National Camera Phone Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. A. Whitman, A. F. Wainwright, Francis Fitch, New York.

William Fox Amusement Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Fox, Eva Fox, Michael Fox, New York.

Greater New York Film Rental Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Fox, Eva Fox, Michael Fox, New York.

Vechten Waring Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Vechten Waring, F. R. Seymour, Willis McDonald, New York.

Current Realty Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Simon Braunstein, Moses Silverman, Max Kleinman, New York.

Geissinger Regulator Company, New York, (temperature regulators;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. G. Kahely, H. G. Geissinger, J. R. Wemlinger, Brooklyn.

John J. Creem Company, Brooklyn, (contracting;) capital, $2,000. Directors—J. J. Creem, Mary Creem, D. J. Creem, Brooklyn.

Boehm, Edwards & Lords Building Association, 108 East 125th Street, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Louis Boehm, Ludwig Forstner, Max Wymer New York.

Comrades' Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Leon Ackerman, F. M. Braunstein, Moses Plitt, New York.

Bronx Security and Brokerage Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Isidore Levinson, Dora Frank Goodman, New York.

Woodycrest Farm, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—William Thompson, H. E. Ott, Edward Polley, New York.

H. Hagemeister Company, New York, (manufacture souvenir postal cards;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Hans Hagemeister, New York; Paul Fischer, Montclair, N. J.; H. O. Richardson, Brooklyn.

Tremont Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Harry Klein, May Stoddard, M. A. Lewis, New York.

Charles F. Hayes Company, New York, (restaurant;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. J. Coleman, C. F. Hayes, W. C. Relyea, New York.

Iconic Realty and Construction Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—K. R. Finestone, Jacob Finestone, New York; Saffe Albert, Mount Vernon.

Palmetto Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. C. Lott, Albert Bunker, New York; F. G. Blanchard, Brooklyn.

Saratoga Realty Company, Saratoga Springs; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. L. Rich, Bernard Brunner, J. W. Lester, Saratoga Springs.

Eugene L. Lessingsky Company, New York, (ladies' wear;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. L. Lessinsky, Lillian G. Lazinsky, Emil Goodkind, New York.

Bowler Holmes and Hecker Company, New York, (vessels, boats, and motors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Bowler, Jr., J. McK. Hecker, R. A. Bowler, New York.

Westley B. Stark, Incorporated, New York, (printing;) capital, $2,500. Directors—W. B. Star, R. L. Weithas, Elizabeth Star, Brooklyn.

Charles S. Freund Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. S. Freund, Fannie Freund, Jacob Holzman, Brooklyn.

Warwick Knife Company, Warwick; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. F. Vall, J. Banger, W. G. Minturn, Warwick.

Rich, Wall & Co., New York, (manufacture hardware;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. R. Rich, C. G. Rose, New York; S. W. Walter, Newark, N. J.

George W. Frote & Co., New York, (paints and putty;) capital, $35,000. Directors—G. W. Grote, Emma A. Grote, T. W. Dougherty, New York.

Constructing Engineers' Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—P. L. Ide, Springfield, Ill.; G. B. Ferrier, Jr., F. B. Slocum, New York.

Gotham Theatre Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. G. Williams, New York; J. J. Maloney, W. A. D. Esterre, Brooklyn.

Brighton Importing Company, New York, (whiskies, alcohol;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Conrad Ingold, Alexander Wolf, New York; C. E. Peterson, Brooklyn.

International Stevedoring Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. L. Hurley, L. D. Howell, J. G. Dunn, Brooklyn.

Inter-City Ice Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Cairns, W. R. Moore, Brooklyn; E. A. Montfort, New York.

SALT TRUST'S REPORT.

Annual Report Says Dividends Were Suspended to Build Up Business.

The annual report of the International Salt Company, read at the stockholders' meeting in Jersey City yesterday, shows that the cost of installing the patented processes and improvements in salt manufacture, to purchase which dividends were discontinued last Fall, is well under way at several of the company's plants. One plant will have the new processes in operation within six months, and at two others the work will be completed within a year. Since the last report there has been expended $729,119 for dividends, $322,495 for bond interest, $108,000 for sinking fund for redemption of bonds, and $696,752 for accounts properly chargeable to capital. On March 1, 1907, the available net quick assets were $1,258,251.

The Treasurer, in his statement, makes this comment on the dividend suspension:

"The entire net earnings of the company are now, of necessity, being diverted to capital account, and it is the opinion of the Directors that this temporary suspension of dividends is being reflected in a more than proportionate increase in intrinsic value of securities, and that the distribution of profits to shareholders, when again resumed, will be upon an enduring and satisfactory basis."

NIPISSING MINES FIGHT.

Lawyer for Small Holders Thinks Management Plans a Freeze-Out.

The present Directors of the Nipissing Mines Company will face a double minority opposition at the annual meeting on April 1. Morton & Co. of Toronto, who have been soliciting proxies for the last month, have now been reinforced by Charles Pope Caldwell, a lawyer of 42 Broadway, who sent out an appeal for proxies yesterday, to be used for much the same purpose as that actuating Morton & Co.

Mr. Caldwell says he has found that there are over 6,000 Nipissing stockholders. The great majority, he says, bought their stock at the high prices of last Fall, and since only five of these hold more than 3,000 out of the 1,200,000 shares and less than 100 hold blocks of 1,000 shares or more, the chances are very good for getting proxies enough to take the control of the company away from the present officers if necessary, or at least to obtain adequate representation for the small stockholders.

Morton & Co. have contended that the controlling powers in the company have been purposely neglecting to keep up the production of the mine, an accusation to which the officers of the company have replied informally that for the present they are sacrificing everything to development work. They also accuse the management of failing to ship ore already taken out of the ground, all of which has a depressing effect on the stock.

Mr. Caldwell said yesterday that while he was not working with the Toronto firm they had a common object, and they might come together at the meeting. He said he was not anxious to upset the present management of the company, but simply wanted to get knowledge as a stockholder of the exact conditions at the mine. To the small stockholder, he says, it looks like a freeze-out.

The Directors declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., without the 2 per cent. extra which has been paid since the stock moved upward in the curb market last Summer.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH STREET, 25 WEST.—Superior board and room, $5 weekly; home cooking; porcelain bath.

13TH ST., 106 AND 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; table guests; separate tables; transients accommodated; telephone.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 418 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board, bath; table boarders accommodated.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second-floor sunny room for two table guests; telephone; references.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with board; single or en suite; telephone.

95D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable, Box 332 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

77TH ST., 116 EAST.—One single room, with board; excellent table; table guests.

80TH ST., 115 EAST.—Newly furnished large front room, dressing room adjoining; conveniences; second floor.

72D ST., 150 EAST.—Handsome rooms, every convenience; excellent board; with refined family; reduced rates.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

47TH ST., 223 WEST.—Large, very handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience.

134TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; reasonable; short block to elevated.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class private home; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

43D ST., 121 WEST.—Single room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; for gentlemen; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished rooms, splendid location, near elevated and Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large sunny room, connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Large and small room, private house; terms moderate; references required.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room; running water, bath, heat; $3.50; gentlemen. Mullen.

118TH, 419 WEST, opposite Columbia.—Rooms, single, en suite; overlooking river, park; excellent restaurant.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny front rooms; fine neighborhood; telephone; elevator. Superintendent.

East Side.

17TH ST., 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In a private house, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all improvements; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Operators.

WANTED—Operators on Singer machines in dressmaking establishment. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; must be neat, accurate, and ambitious. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, X. Y. Z., Box 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In law office young lady stenographer; must be quick and accurate; state salary desired and qualifications. Lawyers, Box 211 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced hands, also learners on circular knitting machines; will pay while learning. Henry Gernsheym & Bro., 40 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Learners on button-sewing machine and eyelet machine. Apply to Henry Gernsheym & Bro., 40 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

SPRING RESORTS. Lakewood.

SPRING RESORTS. Lakewood.

Spend Easter at Lakewood

Get some of God's pure air into your lungs

DOWN in New Jersey, about ten miles from the Atlantic, where the ocean breeze filters through the Pines, there is a quiet, modest little place called LAKEWOOD. There is seemingly nothing out of the ordinary to attract attention to it, but its fame has spread the whole world over. It is one of Nature's fairest places, a beautiful little town built up in the forest. The forest is still there. "Industrial necessity" has not yet practiced its vandalism on Lakewood, and the pine forests, stretching for miles about, are still in their primitive glory, with only well-kept paths and roads for walking or driving. Its temperature is always from ten to fifteen degrees warmer than the nearby coast line, and the gentle breezes are laden with the balsamic, healing odor of the pines, combining to render Lakewood a health resort designed by Nature to afford a mild and lovely retreat during the Winter months. The marvelous health-giving qualities of the pine forest air, the first few whiffs of which seem to bring youth, strength, and bounding spirits, and the things it HAS DONE are astonishing to the unfamiliar.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

The principal, the largest and most favored hotel of Lakewood is the Lakewood Hotel. It is probably the best Winter Resort hotel in the country. A writer of note in the N. Y. Herald recently said: "At the risk of giving a free advertisement, I must say that The Lakewood Hotel is the best equipped and best managed hotel I ever visited, and I have lived in nearly all the first-class hotels in the world."

The Curative Value of Water.

"A distrust against even the most powerful and indispensable drugs is becoming more pronounced in large circles. Water is the chief agent which has won for itself a constantly growing confidence as a remedy, because, unlike any other, it may be applied by reason of varied temperature and methods to the most varied curative purposes."—Professor Kussmaul, University of Strasburg.

"In many chronic diseases it has proven so successful after failure of medicinal agents, that no case should be yielded up as hopeless until Hydrotherapy in some form has been tried."—Dr. Simon Baruch, New York.

"It is too well known that the mere administration of drugs, very valuable as many of them may be, and the employment of electricity are rarely sufficient, especially in nervous diseases, to effect a cure. The 'water treatment' certainly has many features which appeal strongly to a sense of rational treatment. I learned from observation and experiment in the Hudson River State Hospital how much could be accomplished in the treatment of insomnia, congestive conditions, restlessness, and the like by such measures."—Dr. Frederick Peterson, Chief of Nervous Department, Vanderbilt Clinic of New York.

"Its results in chronic nerve troubles are extraordinarily favorable. We have few remedies which exert a similar powerful influence upon the nervous system."—Professor Wilhelm Erb, University of Heidelberg.

"In persons whose nutrition has been enfeebled by chronic diseases, and in neurasthenia, hysteria, and hypochondriasis, its good effects are very striking. It seems to be more effective than any treatment by medicine."—Professor W. H. Draper, Columbia University, New York.

"Its best results require the appointments of a well-ordered establishment, where all the various methods of applying water can be wisely and skilfully directed."—Professor W. H. Draper, Columbia University.

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SPECIAL SPRING RATES BEGIN MONDAY, MARCH 25TH.

Splendid Room, Including Board, $30 Per Week and Up.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Operator on parasols and umbrellas; steady work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Umbrella tippers, on parasols and umbrellas; steady work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Waist finishers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt drapers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt finishers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Waist trimmers; experienced; steady work. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $250-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Salesmen.

SIEGEL COOPER REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR HARNESS DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10:00 A. M.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young man in cashier's office of an insurance company as general assistant; must be graduate of high school, very plain writer, absolutely reliable with figures, polite, obliging, of neat personal appearance, and willing to work hard; salary, $7 per week. Address, in own handwriting, U. C., Box 133 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Young man, age about 18, by a large private banking house, to make himself generally useful; must be intelligent and neat in appearance. Address, stating age, nationality, education, experience, and references, W. P., 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Agents, stenographers, typewriters, and bookkeepers, both sexes; can make good, steady income selling our ink eraser; no liquid; sells on sight, very cheap. Call or write quick. Wm. G. Kinney, General Agent, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Office boy, by large manufacturing company; state age, nationality, experience if any, salary expected, and references. Address L. J. J., P. O. Box 237 New York City.

WANTED—Boy for general office work and to go errands; about 17 years old; references required; salary to start, $5 a week. Address A. B., Box 114 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy to keep records and file drawings; present letter of application in person Wednesday morning after 9 o'clock. American Bridge Co., 42 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An American boy for advertising office; good opportunity for bright boy, with ambition. Address Publisher, Box 108 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In law office, young man, 18 or over; state age, qualifications and salary desired. Opportunity, Box 211 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Advertising agent, with view to interest in paper; with some capital preferred. Address F. R., 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED—American boy in large law office. Address A. B. & B., Box 164 Times Downtown.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone, 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge books during noon hour. A. L., Room 31, 25 W. B'way.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young lady as lady's companion or secretary; adaptable, well educated, musical; would accept secretaryship to physician; references exchanged. 14 May St., Worcester, Mass.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion, governess, housekeeper, or any position of trust by educated, refined lady; German, English, French, piano, cooking; references. E., 1,318 2d Av.

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COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of references. 321 East 32d St.

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced, reliable, and thoroughly competent to take care of delicate child; willing to travel; good sailor; highest references; wages $40 to $50. Nurse C. L., 604 Lexington Av. Tel. 1062—Plaza.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Ambitious, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure position; excellent references; $12. Attentive, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school education; references; $15. Miss A. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; can read notes; good on typewriter; neat appearance; no agents; excellent speller; accurate; $6. Miss Stone, Box 196 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—22; experienced; law or mercantile; thoroughly competent; businesslike; earnest, rapid worker; $15. Miss Josefa. Box 196 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, neat, accurate, desires permanent position; A1 references; salary $12. C. M., 283 West 125th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and secretary doctor's office; afternoon hours; excellent references. E Box 318 Times, Times Square.

TEACHERS, governesses, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced Wall St. man; undertakes auditing, systematising, or arrears; New York Stock Exchange references. Discreet, Times, 30 Broad St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—On private place; single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 36 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

TWO YOUNG colored men, having city references, expect to arrive in Manhattan, March 28, and would like steady situations; now employed in Chicago. W. H. J., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

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The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.

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SPACIOUS FRENCH GRILL. WHITE SERVICE. COMMODIOUS ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH BATHS, add to the charm of the extensive improvements, making this celebrated place doubly attractive and comfortable to its patrons. JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

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Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

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Hot and cold sea-water in all baths.

Phones in bedrooms, Dutch Cafe and Grill Room.

Orchestra. Automobile at station.

New ownership management.

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HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

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Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117. A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

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WAVERLY, Ohio Av.—Cuisine a special feature; $1.25 up daily, $7 up weekly. JAMES NIXON.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIZA L. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Henry Mactier, and Olivia Mactier, his wife; Anna L. Mactier, Isabella G. Mactier, Anna Green Mactier, Allen Smith and Julia S. Smith, his wife; Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Fanny M. Oliver, Marshall F. Oliver, and Edie A. Oliver, his wife; Leslie A. Oliver and Lucie L. Oliver, his wife; Miriam K. Oliver, Henrietta L. Campbell and Charles M. Campbell, her husband; Richard D. Jewett and Elise S. Jewett, his wife; Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, the Trust Company of North America and Henry G. Brengle, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of William L. Mactier, deceased; the People of the State of New York and George Dittrich, tenant of the premises hereby sought to be partitioned, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Trial desired in New York County. Second supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 17, 1906.

WALTER H. MERRIAM, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, and each of them:

The foregoing second supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of March, 1907, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in said county in the City of New York.

Dated New York City, March 12th, 1907.

WALTER H. MERRIAM, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 41 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT NEW YORK COUNTY.—SUSIE REEVES HOOD, plaintiff, against JAMES HENRY HOOD, defendant.—Summons.—Action for divorce.—To

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—156—Rochester Railway Company vs. City of Rochester.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

206—Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company vs. Kennedy J. Hanley.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

209—Albert K. Hiscock, trustee, &c., vs. Jacob M. Mertens.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

240—Davidson Steamship Company vs. The United States.—Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded.

236—Edward H. Love vs. Annie Flavive et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

217—Thomas Tindle et al. vs. C. T. Birkett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Original—Ex parte in the matters of James Pollitz, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable April 8.

642—William S. Paugh, Jr., vs. H. L. Fitts, Sheriff, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument April 22.

644—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company vs. E. R. Mottley et al.—Motion to advance denied, without prejudice.

664—Eastern Dredging Company; 567—William H. Ellis; 665—Eastern Dredging Company; 567—State Dredging Company, all vs. The United States.—Motions to advance submitted.

394—John Newton Williamson vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

616—William F. D. Taylor vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

661—Abraham Ruef vs. Thomas F. O'Neill, Sheriff.—Dismissed, with costs. Mandate granted.

652—Timothy F. Paddell vs. City of New York.—Motion to advance submitted.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Preferred cause. 268—Westinghouse Elec Co-Montgomery Co. General calendar. 185—Lyman-Hilliard. 216—Bernet-Furnessia. 218—Michael-SS Cuzco. 248—Rall-N Y & Texas SS Co. 224—Eddy-Rail-Ry Violetta. 200—Fielding-Crouse & Hinds Co. 266—McCaffrey-Barge Anna M. Fahy. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 269—Nat Cash Reg Co-Grobet. 271—Matter of Latzko.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals. 4132—George Leerburger-U S. 4250—G M S. Thurnauer & Bro-U S. 4164—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne-U S. 4457—Gartner & Sons-U S. 3916—Brown & Roese-U S. 3917—J. Loewenthal & Co-U S. 3915—Naday & Fleischer-U S. 3910—Estate of C B Rouse-U S. 3920—A Steinhardt & Bro-U S. 3921—Sunilhemer Bros-U S. 4039—Hilbert-U S. 3514—Perkins-U S. 4394—Samstag & Hilder Bros-U S. 4067—J Loewenthal & Co-U S. 4155—Leon Rhejms Co-U S. 4252—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne-U S. 4243—U S. Liquid Carbonic Co. 3575—Vantine & Co-U S. 4048—George Legg & Co-U S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 101—Cornell Steamboat Co-St Boat Priscilla. 102—Same-St Boat Puritan. 103—Same-City of Lowell. 66—Same-Tug Transfer No 17.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Franklin-Mut Life Ins Co. 2—In the matter of Townsend Av, &c. 3—Lincoln Trust Co-Osketal. 4—In the matter of Prospect Av, (Emil Ginsburgher.) 5—In the matter of Prospect Av, (Jennie Ginsburger.) 6—Droege-Carter. 62—Donahue-Ledwith. 7—In the matter of Am Surety Co of N Y. 8—In the matter of Riggs, (Webster Av widening.) 9—Van Norden Trust Co-Murphy. 10—Chelsea Auto Storage Co-Manhattan Auto Car Co. 11—Doebler-Doebler. 12—O'Brien-N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. 13—Bowden-Long Acre Co. 14—Same-same. 15—Reich-Cochran. 16—Collins-Perlitch. 17—In the matter of Samek. 18—In the matter of Deutch. 19—Earl-Sofranski. 20—Boudet-Long Acre Sq Bldg Co. 21—Same-same. 22—Chrystie-Cromwell. 23—Same-same. 24—Sievert-Squibb & Sons. 25—Sticker-Sticker. 26—Ritter-Grand Lodge of A O of U Workmen. 27—Fitch-Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky. 28—Cleland-Helliwell. 29—Crmy-Bellack. 30—Zumstein-Schlesinger. 31—Du Bois-Northington. 32—Hess-Rogers. 33—Diensdorf-Silleck. 34—Colon-Wittner. 35—City of N Y-Cottenet. 36—Grant-Cananea Con Cop Co. 37—In the matter of Geney. 38—Friedlander-Cohen. 39—Riess-Rothschilds. 40—Buccollo-N Y Life Ins Co. 41—Knickerbocker Insurance Company-Voorhees. 42—Sticker-Sticker. 43—Fuchs-Harris. 44—Aetna Life Ins Co-Stone. 45—Levy-Lively. 46—In the matter of Heller. 47—Bacob-Fessenden. 48—Chamberlain-Childs Co. 49—Mendelson-Bronner. 50—Chamberlain-Childs. 51—Dale-Dale. 52—Knickerbocker Inv. Co-Voorhees. 53—In the matter of Des Rues, Stone & A. 54—Fox-Higgins. 55—Knufman-Rosenberg. 56—Wolfel-Vandewater. 57—Nussbaum-Mt Morris Const Co. 58—Keenan-The J Goldman Realty & Const Co. 59—Bankers' Trust Co-Dietz. 60—In the matter of Johnson. 61—Humphifner-Humphifner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurer. 1216—Banner-Kayser. Preferred causes. 3531—McNeil-Hayes Mach Co. 6604—Eisenstein-Shields. General calendar. 5359—Grisby-Cent Trust Co. 5426—Horbach-Call. 5182—Woods-Shay. 5338—Stone-U S Trust Co. 3260—Mielck-Schwartz, &c. Co. 3288—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 5274—Butler-Afro-Am Realty Co. 5275—Martin-same. 5276—Smith-same. 5277—Dudley-same. 5319—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5337—Davis-Scanlan. 5419 — Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 5305—Fay-Lambourne. 5463—Roebling Con Co-Carlin. 4920—Olwell-Olwell. 4055—42d St, &c, Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 1849—Friedman-Newman. 2454—Miller-Barlow. 3990 — Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 4907—Quackenbush-Mapes. 4909—Same-same. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 4737—Helene-Corn Ex Bank. 4754—Hooker-Toch. 5091—Lum Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stiefel-Ross. 4087—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4693 — Same-same. 5045—Hallanan-Hill. 5053 — Depue-Depue. 5054—Watt-Watt. 5055 — Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5065 — Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Cartier-Standard Hotel Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2890—Scheckler-Uhfelder. 2134—Wilbur-Mogl. 3060—Frank L. Fisher Co-Smith. 3411 — Kinney-Libbey. 3417 — Brennan-Bankers' Realty, &c, Co. 3473—Green-Smith. 3264 Fritsch-Cort

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 686—Pollitzer-N Y City Ry. 625—Curtin-same. 630 — Weiss-same. 516 — Bernstein-same. 449 Bernstein—City of N. Y. 462—Gross-same. 1983—Bertschie-N Y City Ry. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 447—Farrell-N Y City Ry. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 639—Hoes-N Y City Ry. 688—Capobianco-same. 687—McCarthy-same. 693—Langstaff-same. 708—Remington-same. 396 — Diamond-same. 700 — Katz-same. 701—Same-same. 708 — Lyons-same. 711 — Probstsame. 712—Same-same. 725—Griffith-same. 728—Harris-Int R T Co. 729—Fisher Union Ry. 735—Hallahan-Inter R T Co. 738—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 746—Brandes-Union Ry. 201—Wabrick-Dry Dock, &c, Co. 691 — Marini-N Y City Ry. 736—Jacques-same. 645—Lipon-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1053—McLaughlin - Childs, &c., Co. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1237—Kerr-Sheffield Farms, &c, Company. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1176—Saphio-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beetz-City of N Y. 1307—Romer-Standard Plunger, &c, Co. 1320—Brodsky-City of N Y. 1291—Peterson-same. 1292—Same-same. 1309 — Owens-same. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1221—Martin-Hillier. 1290—Manni-Foundation Const Co. 1252—Egan-Chabot. 1324—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1320—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1331—Hass-Palmer. 1344—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1276—Murtaugh-Campbell. 439—Frank-Goerlitz. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1218—Nugent-Boss. 1219—Same-same. 1244—Taylor-N Y Trans Co. 1306—Fusilli-F. F. Smith Con Co. 1250—Byrnes-Piercy. 1318—Siragusa-City of N Y. 454—Fox-McAvoy. 784—Amory-Nason. 1034—Berger-Barker. 1207—Chedzoy-Terry & Tench. 111—Haney-City of N Y. 715—Walker-same. 512—Regan - same. 506—Schwarz - Holbrook. 689—Banks-City of New York. 795—Crawford-same. 1157—Tobias-same. 1158—Same-same. 208—Buccolo-N Y Life Ins Co. 3363—Alvino-N Y Const Co. 239—Berry-Lambert. 240—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1502.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 526—Fuller-Highland. 1231—Niag Wool-Pacific Bk. 1621—Morris-Mendham. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 2165—Booth-Milliken. 596—Bremeshoitz-Sheidinger. 1229—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1625—Oswald-Nicholsburg. 1593—Hunter-Hudson Cone. 1579—Kessler-Green. 1612—Abramowitz-Feldman. 1621—Nat Park Bank-Feldman. 1653—Doremus-Bowling Gr Trust. 410—London & River, &c, Bank-Carr. 3454—Mech & Trad Bk-Stetthelmer. 1665—Smith-Swart. 5077—Greason-Jones. 3237—Conte-City of New York. 1697—Onward Construction Co-Hill. 1718—Robert Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 1734—Davidson-Moore. 1798—Kern-Mundel. 1596—Memphis Trotting Association-Smathers. 1639—Dunborn-Walters. 1649—Gordon-Macnielage. 3243—Mange-Schile. 1670—Werner-South Pac Co. 1403—Westinghouse, &c, Co-Eckert. 2994—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 615—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Dep. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1496—Dessauer-Halleran. 1407—Terrill Gas Machine Lighting Co-Jones. 1570—Martinetti-Beckel. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. 1636—McGrath-ney-Danzig. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1708.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—William Barry. 2—Charles A Hussey. 3—Heinrich Stadelman, or Morris. 4—Lillian S Young. 5—John Wunderlich. 6—Lena K Trupino. 7—Frederick Emanuel. 8—Robert Engelman. 9—Nicola Clarculli. 10—Nicholas Blum. 11—Leonidas M Preston. 12—Philip M Herzig. 13—Mary Lavin. 14—Henry Cockle. 15—Rosalie T Hastings. 16—Philippina Wagner. 17—Charlotte Miller. 18—Emma B Hoffman, or Molle. 19—Theodore Kaufmann. 20—Michael Fitzpatrick. 21—Thomas Hallahan. 22—Elizabeth Reynolds. 23—Albert Reuter. 24—Lizzie Starrs. 25—Frederick Schulke. 26—Agnes Collins. 27—Margaret Krischewski. 28—Frederick W Lamport. 29—Claudia Guernsey. 30—William Brennan. 31—Ricot J. Dovale. 32—Maria E. Tallman. 33—Charles G Spencer. 34—Esther B Marks. 35—James V N Pettit. 36—Alfred Hodder. 37—Louis Perceval. 38—Sarah Masters. 39—Mary A. King. 40—Bridget Quigley. 41—Mary E Stafford. 42—Theresa Zimmerman. 43—William Wirth. 44—Sarah Bernath. 45—Harris Elias. 46—David M. Hughes. 47—Frances Jirunek. 48—Henry Cockle. 49—Charles Schaikenstein. 50—Ellen E Moore. 51—Metz Eckhoiz. 52—William S Blake. 53—Williams-Hall of Condon. 54—Alfred J Barry. 55—Letitia W Stewart. 56—William Reubel. 57—Charles Bauman. 58—Paul Nocquet. 59—Isidore Stern. 60—Susanna Whitney. 61—Ernest P Scheibl. 62—Johann Michaels. 63—Frederick Collard. 64—August F Runge. 65—Clara Bird. 66—Jane Winnik. 67—Franz Benda. 68—Sarah Waters. 69—Bridget McDonald. 70—Rebecca Ladew. 71—Matilda Myers. 72—Jeannetto Gunther. 73—Orlando H Peck. 74—Emmeline W Fitch. 75—Ethel Le Roy de Koven. 76—Freeman. 77—Augustin Daly. 78—Lizzie Brooks. 79—Christian Kiefer. 80—Charles Tisch. 81—Samuel Broneman. 82—Peter McDermott. 83—Thomas Finegan. 84—Joseph Corbit. 85—Joseph Walworth. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Honora Harty, Mary Kemer, Mary F Gunison, Morris K Wallach, Bertha Strauss, James Byron, Magdalana Frees, John M Smith, Thomas O'Rorke, Mary J Westerfield, James W Hodnett, Fannie Jarvis. At 2:30 P. M. Herman H Laudeuehr, Chas F Langenbacher, Guenther Schmidt, Gustav Frank, Georgs Baron.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Buildings, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 101—Krell-Interurban St Railway. 72741/2—Ljungqvist-Hartbetz. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-same. 72901/2—Lennon-Charig. 907—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley. 72341/2—Segaloff-Int St Ry. 73341/2—Hallanan-Kenehan. 631—Goggins-Int St Ry. 1326—Appel-Sampson. 1866—Weiss-Jacobowitz. 2018—Paturzo-N Y City Ry. 2021—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2022—Burns-Union Ry. 6892—Panker-Klein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2270—Sullivan-Wells, Fargo & Co. 1500—Alsave-New York City Ry Co. 1740—Cohen-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2277—Steinberger-N Y City Ry. 2278—Finnsame. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-Third Av R R. 2281—Rothenberg-same. 2073—Dames-Int St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Waite. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. 2236—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Helden-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 2246—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2005—Tighe-Muller. 2211 — Sherman-Miller. 2213—Levy Stationery & Paper Co-Union Ry. 2214—Schindler-U S Fidelity & Guar Co. 2244—Post-Nieberg. 2206—Reeves-Halanan. 2274—Kolberg-N Y City Ry. 2276—Jaltak-same. 1286—Nicholson-Int St Ry. 72974—Kadar-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 539—Sarnel-Guggenheimer. 6507—Sarno-Calvert Con. Co. 2106—Norwood-Preferred Accident Ins Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 6515—The Lobel-Andrews Co-P J Carlin Con Co. 6982—Furman-Wallenstein. 6867—Mooney-Kleinfeld. 7040—Hall-Hayes. 4202—Sheriden-Barke. 5833—Colborn-Abracum. 7160—Sirkin-The Fourteenth St Store. 6861—Ginsberg-Douthitt. 6573—Weiss-Sonkin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2204—Badenes-Feder. 2099—Jeter-Poole. 2291—Barthel-Union Ry Co. 1665—Fowler-Rogers. 2326—Gallagher-Wood. 2327—Nillinsky - Wabash R R Co. 2328—Millstein-Dearborn Con Co. 2329—Schumacher-Met St Ry. 2330—Lubitti-Todd. 2331—Weber-Central Crosstown R R. 2332—Fuchs-Met St Ry. 2333—Marmon-Reid. 2334—Hershhorn-Interurban St Ry. 2335—Reilly-Ziffert. 2336—Berrent-N Y City Ry. Highest number on regular call, 2325.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, McGuire, and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—William J. Hayden. 2—Howard Johnson. Trial calendar. 1—Joseph L. Swartz, Codwell J. Eaton, Orville B. Eaton, Allan Ryan, Robert Ransche, William J. Murphy, Otis S. Latham, George W. Dietz, Clarence Barry, Arthur Hinde, Harry Abramson, John Silverman. 2—John Ruffin. 3—William McClosky. 4—Arthur Chester Noxon, Charles Crawford, Grover Chandler. 5—Louis Devito. 6—Herbert Cohen. 7—Julius Fuchs. 8—Leo Anderson. 9—Vincenzo Cirilli. 10—William Langley. 11—John Miller. 12—Pierce Hogan. 13—Charles M. Dunn. 14—Lens Hoffman. 15—Jacob Arnowitz. 16—John Bowick. Pleadings. 1—Paul Smollan, alias Benjamin Straus. 2—Henry Goodman. 3—Max Kessler. 4—Alexander Scales, William J. Lee. 5—John Carey, Edward Flynn, William J. Mead, Matthew J. Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Murphy for the People. 1—Edward Jacobs. 2—Henry Williams. 3—Alois Lavodsky. 4—Walter Baugh. 5—William Hallanan. 6—Augustus Van Pelt, Joseph Crowley, John Connolly, Thomas J Reynolds, Thomas McMahon. 7—Thomas Kelly. 8—Mary Koenigstein. 9—John Tully. 10—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 11—Michael Fraizey. 12—Philip Murray. 13—Isidor Strumpf. 14—James J Masterson. (3.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar. 1—Geo E Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—William Hook. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Jung Ki Chu. 2—Henry F Geigerich. 3—Sebastino Madaperi. 4—Jacob Konleten. 5—Patrick Guary. 6—Frank Crescenzo. 7—Salvatore Maurotto. 8—Henry Stahl. 9—William Muhlker. 10—Francesca Pia. 11—Samuel Marcantonio.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Max Gasman vs. Max Lasberg—Emanuel F. Silberstein.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Candee-Smith Company vs. Stertz—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — MacLean, J.—Abrams-Philadelphia Casualty Company—Joseph F. Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—In re McCartee—Henry G. Gray. Dime Savings Bank vs. Nixon—Abraham Stern.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Abbott, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J. 4516—Ryan-Bachman. 4213—McAllish-42d St & Manhattan R R. 5017—Melecka-Chelsea Jute Mills. 3188—Gordon-Evening Journal. 4730—Senior-Nassau R R. 4737—Pollitt-B H R R. 4934—Finnegan-same. 5040—Lynch-same. 5051—Holz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5063—Taylor-same. 5062—Isgacs-Kwiatowski et al. 5069—Dixon-Bermuda Asphalt Co. 5072—Morrison-N Y City R R. 5089—Becker-Ward. 5104—Devins-B H R R. 5107—Curren-Continental Iron Works. 5124, 5125—Trienens & Fitzpatrick-B H R R. 5129—Gorevin-Turner Construction Co. 5139—Crean-B H R R. 5140—Sarkison-N Y City R R. 3693—Koehler-City of N Y. 1991—Pietsak-same. 4712—Goldstein-N Y City R R. 4801—Miller-B H R R et al. 4985—Thorins-Strohoefer. 5142—Goldberg-B H R R. 5143—Lindenthal-Anderson. 5146—Oshinsky-B H R R. 5143—Brunjes-same. 5150—Romeiscimeca. 5161—Osberg-B H R R. 5171—Lawson-same. 5172—Reid-same. 5174—Seibert-N Y City R R. 5178—Collins-Huber Brewery. 5180—Lewis-Cranford. 5182—Terhune-Nassau R R. 5185, 5186—Gaebler-Engelbrocks. 5187—Holle-B H R R. 5188—Gray-same. 5189—Steffy-Trow Directory. 5192, 5193—Egan-Treacy.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 1896—Meyrowitz-B H R R. 5198—Serton-same. 5204—Paulson-City of N Y et al. 11223—Janney Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 4251—Lynged-Nassau R R. 5221—Breen-B H R R. 5225—Osborn-Wills. 5226—Reilly-O'Hara. 5230—Falkenberg. 2165—Booth-Milliken. 596—Bremeshoitz-Sheidinger. 1229—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1625—Oswald-Nicholsburg. 1593—Hunter-Hudson Cone. 1579—Kessler-Green. 1612—Abramowitz-Feldman. 1621—Nat Park Bank-Feldman. 1653—Doremus-Bowling Gr Trust. 410—London & River, &c, Bank-Carr. 3454—Mech & Trad Bk-Stetthelmer. 1665—Smith-Swart. 5077—Greason-Jones. 3237—Conte-City of New York. 1697—Onward Construction Co-Hill. 1718—Robert Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 1734—Davidson-Moore. 1798—Kern-Mundel. 1596—Memphis Trotting Association-Smathers. 1639—Dunborn-Walters. 1649—Gordon-Macnielage. 3243—Mange-Schile. 1670—Werner-South Pac Co. 1403—Westinghouse, &c, Co-Eckert. 2994—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 615—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Dep. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1496—Dessauer-Halleran. 1407—Terrill Gas Machine Lighting Co-Jones. 1570—Martinetti-Beckel. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. 1636—McGrath-ney-Danzig. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1708.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—William Barry. 2—Charles A Hussey. 3—Heinrich Stadelman, or Morris. 4—Lillian S Young. 5—John Wunderlich. 6—Lena K Trupino. 7—Frederick Emanuel. 8—Robert Engelman. 9—Nicola Clarculli. 10—Nicholas Blum. 11—Leonidas M Preston. 12—Philip M Herzig. 13—Mary Lavin. 14—Henry Cockle. 15—Rosalie T Hastings. 16—Philippina Wagner. 17—Charlotte Miller. 18—Emma B Hoffman, or Molle. 19—Theodore Kaufmann. 20—Michael Fitzpatrick. 21—Thomas Hallahan. 22—Elizabeth Reynolds. 23—Albert Reuter. 24—Lizzie Starrs. 25—Frederick Schulke. 26—Agnes Collins. 27—Margaret Krischewski. 28—Frederick W Lamport. 29—Claudia Guernsey. 30—William Brennan. 31—Ricot J. Dovale. 32—Maria E. Tallman. 33—Charles G Spencer. 34—Esther B Marks. 35—James V N Pettit. 36—Alfred Hodder. 37—Louis Perceval. 38—Sarah Masters. 39—Mary A. King. 40—Bridget Quigley. 41—Mary E Stafford. 42—Theresa Zimmerman. 43—William Wirth. 44—Sarah Bernath. 45—Harris Elias. 46—David M. Hughes. 47—Frances Jirunek. 48—Henry Cockle. 49—Charles Schaikenstein. 50—Ellen E Moore. 51—Metz Eckhoiz. 52—William S Blake. 53—Williams-Hall of Condon. 54—Alfred J Barry. 55—Letitia W Stewart. 56—William Reubel. 57—Charles Bauman. 58—Paul Nocquet. 59—Isidore Stern. 60—Susanna Whitney. 61—Ernest P Scheibl. 62—Johann Michaels. 63—Frederick Collard. 64—August F Runge. 65—Clara Bird. 66—Jane Winnik. 67—Franz Benda. 68—Sarah Waters. 69—Bridget McDonald. 70—Rebecca Ladew. 71—Matilda Myers. 72—Jeannetto Gunther. 73—Orlando H Peck. 74—Emmeline W Fitch. 75—Ethel Le Roy de Koven. 76—Freeman. 77—Augustin Daly. 78—Lizzie Brooks. 79—Christian Kiefer. 80—Charles Tisch. 81—Samuel Broneman. 82—Peter McDermott. 83—Thomas Finegan. 84—Joseph Corbit. 85—Joseph Walworth. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Honora Harty, Mary Kemer, Mary F Gunison, Morris K Wallach, Bertha Strauss, James Byron, Magdalana Frees, John M Smith, Thomas O'Rorke, Mary J Westerfield, James W Hodnett, Fannie Jarvis. At 2:30 P. M. Herman H Laudeuehr, Chas F Langenbacher, Guenther Schmidt, Gustav Frank, Georgs Baron.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP
HOWARD M. FROST,
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BUSINESS TROUBLES

SAMUEL COOPER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Cooper, furrier, of 1,007 Broadway, show liabilities $6,427 and no assets.

MYER H. ROTHSCHILD.—Myer H. Rothschild, clerk, residing at 208 West Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,395 and nominal assets.

OTTO L. LEDERER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Otto L. Lederer, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 21 East Seventeenth Street, show liabilities $8,385 and assets $8,484.

ABRAHAM H. FLEISCHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham H. Fleischer, skirt manufacturer, 59 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities $29,894 and assets $2,001 cash, proceeds of sale of the business by the receiver. There are 140 creditors.

CONCRETE BUILDERS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Concrete Builders Company of 18 East Twenty-third Street. The company was incorporated on April 16, 1905, with a capital stock of $10,000. Judge Hough appointed Fred E. Mygatt receiver; bond, $1,000.

ABRAHAM SILVERSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Silverstein, clothing, 95 Stanton Street. He was formerly a clothing contractor and began this business on Dec. 1, 1906. Louis Lichtenberg, attorney for the petitioning creditor, said that the liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MARY A. BARTON, formerly hotel keeper at Amenia, N. Y.; liabilities, $6,903.

HENRY F. CLARKE, painter, 345 Columbus Avenue; liabilities, $5,004.

DANIEL J. CUYKENDALL, 248 East 123d Street, formerly liquors, Rochester, N. Y.; liabilities, $11,532.

ISRAEL M. GITELSON, 218 West Sixteenth Street, formerly of Gitelson Brothers, tailors; liabilities, $3,598.

M. H. HARRIS & SONS, clothing manufacturers, 25 East Fourth Street; liabilities, $12,-161.

MICHAEL MEYER, formerly restaurant, 71 Nassau Street; liabilities, $9,580.

MAX PHILLIPS, 5 West 114th Street, formerly clothing manufacturer; liabilities, $16,-652; second time.

JENNIE B. RUMSEY, Peekskill; liabilities, $1,840.

IGNATZ SCHNITZLER, formerly restaurant, 19 West Houston Street; liabilities, $15,383.

SIMON TRAUB, 316 East Eighth Street, formerly pants contractor; liabilities, $575.

Out of Town.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—P. T. Foye, conducting a retail dry goods and department store, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day, with liabilities of $111,723 and assets of $118,361.49, the Citizens' and Southern Bank of Savannah being named as a preferred creditor to the amount of $30,401. George W. Owens was named temporary receiver.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Antonsanti, M.—L. A. Weber et al., $39.

Ames, Mrs.—C. Moeller et al., $161.

Bollendonk, W.—N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co., costs, $32.

Bovers, W.—Amelia Jantzen, $44

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for West Eighty-third Street Properties—Operators Buy on Twenty-fifth Street—Purchase by Builders on Central Park West.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for D. Chapman 150 to 162 West Eighty-third Street, seven two-story dwellings on plot 125 by 121.8 by 125 by 111.8; also, 161, 163, and 165 West Eighty-third Street, three three-story dwellings on plot 50 by 100.

West 25th Street Purchase.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Raymond M. Moulton and others to the Gem Realty Company 130 and 132 West Twenty-fifth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 81.8.

To Build on Central Park West.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for James Galway to the Regent Realty Company the plot, 50 by 100, on Central Park West, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets. The property is to be improved with a twelve-story building, with stores on the ground floor, and studios and bachelor apartments above. This is the only unimproved parcel on Central Park West between Seventy-second and Ninety-first Streets. It is part of the old Martin Zborowski farm, and has not changed hands since 1808. There will be a station on the proposed Eighth Avenue Subway route between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

Broadway and 22d Street Lease.

There was recorded yesterday a twenty-one years' lease covering the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, 122.2 by irregular, made by Levi P. Morton and others, as Trustees, to Francis G. Lloyd and others of the Brooks Brothers Corporation. The annual rental is $57,000.

Matt J. Ward & Co. have leased the buildings 1,158 Broadway and 17 West Twenty-seventh Street, being the northeast corner, to G. Hector Clemes and John H. O'Brien, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $200,000. The same brokers have also sold to Messrs. Clemes and O'Brien the business for many years conducted on the premises by H. B. Kirk & Co.

Benjamin R. Lummis has leased the parlor floor at 39 West Thirty-third Street for a term of years.

Sale of Lexington Avenue House.

Varick D. Martin has sold, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 682 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 88, 33 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street; also, to the same buyer, 133 East Fifty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 50; 80 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

The two four-story dwellings, 155 and 157 East Seventy-first Street, each 20 by 102.2, have been sold by Alanson T. Enos and William H. Hamilton, respectively.

Dwellings Sold on Edgecombe Avenue

Hulbert Peck & Sons have sold for the estate of Lydia W. Randell the three-story brick dwelling 50 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 52 by 68.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George L. Slawson the four-story American basement dwelling 614 West 114th Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

J. W. Donovan & Co. have sold for the Connolly estate to P. McManus 122 West 123d Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Marlborough Hotel Alterations.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for converting the five-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, formerly part of the Marlborough Hotel, into an office building with stores. The improvements are to be made for Daniel Bradley and Mary B. Averill as new owners and will cost $10,000, according to the estimate of Architect S. B. Eisendrath.

Tenants for Downtown Structures.

Edward McVickar has leased 294 Pearl Street to the Standard Paint Company and 72 Murray Street to the Maine-McCormick Company.

John P. Kirwan negotiated the ten years' lease to the Post Office Department of the building to be erected by A. Frankfield at 217 to 225 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 85 by 100. The building, plans for which were filed on Friday, will be two stories in height and will be specially constructed with a view to its use as a Post Office sub-station.

Second Avenue Corner Resold.

Aaron Goodman has resold the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 60 by 78, with three four-story buildings. The buyer is Samuel Gelb.

Estate Sells on Ninth Avenue.

The Herman Arns Company has sold for the estate of J. R. France the property 612 Ninth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, a three-story brick building, on lot 20 by 100.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for the estate of M. Moloughney the four-story flat 421 West Nineteenth Street, 19 by 80.

F. G. Kneer has sold to Joseph F. Prendergast the four-story dwelling 144 Waverley Place, on lot 22.8 by 97.

Margaret E. Weill is the buyer of 402 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Deal for Fourth Street Building.

David S. Gerstenfeld and Charles G. Fox have sold 77 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100, to Paul Brothers.

New Owners for Bronx Dwellings.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Samuel Cowen the two three-story frame houses 967 and 969 Rogers Place, each 17.6 by 75.

Frederick M. Weiss & Co. have sold for Longin Perle to a Mr. Mallett two new two-family houses, each on lot 25 by 100, on Halperin Street, Westchester Village.

Huberth & Gabel have leased to Virginia Bolton the three-story dwelling 1,011 Crotona Park North.

Good Demand for Wakefield Lots.

John H. Behrmann has sold for Edgar D. Smith three lots on Bartholdi Street, near White Plains Avenue, and two lots on Magenta Place, near 208th Street; also, for John A. De Leyer, a house and two lots on 218th Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues; also, for Frank Gass, four lots on the west side of Carpenter Avenue, opposite 227th Street; also, in conjunction with M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., for Howard Cohen and others two lots on the south side of 226th Street, between Barnes and Bronxwood Avenues, to Edgar D. Smith; also Lots 111, 112, and 113 on the map of Bryn Mawr Park, to a Mr. Huber.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and 211th Street, 100 by 100; also a lot, 25 by 109, on the north side of 210th Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

The same firm sold a plot, 50 by 94, on the north side of Magenta Street, 500 feet east of White Plains Avenue; also, to Mrs. Carmelina Gagliano, a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Maple Avenue, 35 feet north of 211th Street; also a plot, 50 by 94 by 88, on the east side of Cedar Avenue, north of Elm Street, and to Nicola Vento the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and 211th Street, 35 by 100.

Hugo Wabst has sold a plot, 100 by 98, at Gunther Avenue and 238th Street, for Mary Weisheimer; also a plot, 34 by 114, on the south side of 221st Street, 305 feet east of Second Avenue, for Clara B. Owen; also a plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 231st Street, for Anna A. and C. B. Owen; also, for C. B. Owen, a plot on the north side of 230th Street, 100 by 114, to A. M. Baier.

Buying in Long Island Suburbs.

The B. N. Dawley Real Estate Company has sold to various buyers thirty-one lots at Richmond Hill South on Metropolis, Hamilton, Briggs, Walnut, and Cedar Avenues.

The Queens Borough Corporation reports the sale of eight plots, 40 by 100, at Kissena Park North, to various buyers.

At Terminal Heights, Section No. 2 of the company's holdings has all been sold, the greater part of it to out-of-town builders for improvement.

Reiter & Newman have sold a tract of twenty-five acres at Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Benjamin R. Lummis has leased to a client, for the Summer season, the Brown cottage at Bay Crest, Huntington, L. I.

No Business in the Salesroom.

The foreclosure sale scheduled yesterday, affecting 17 to 31 Vanderwater Street, was adjourned to Thursday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broome St, s e corner of Sullivan St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 72x50; Roschill Realty Corporation of 25 Nassau St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $60,000.

168th St, s e corner of Woodycrest Av, for a two-story brick public library, 45x80; New York Public Library, 45 Lafayette Place, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $29,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,367, to five-story brick offices and store; D. J. Bradley and M. B. Averill of 74 Broadway, owners; Eisendrath & Horwitz, architects; cost, $10,000.

Warren St, 76 to 80, to three five-story brick stores and lofts; W. Mannheim, premises, owner; C. H. Richter, architect; cost, $13,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 282 ft s of 165th St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 39x63; Frederick McCarthy, White Plains Road, owner; Charles Kreymborg, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 25.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of 189th St, 80.6x irregular; Annie P. Hurlburt to Michael Jordan, $1.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 219 ft n e of 198th St, 129.3x irregular; James C. Bennett to Catherine Baumeister, $100.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 104.1 ft n of 194th St, 71.3x irregular; Louisa Ochner to Abram H. Gareiss, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

CONCORD AV, w s, 201 ft s of Kossuth Av, 49x100, South Mount Vernon; James T. Penfield to John F. Fetzer, (mtg $2,300,) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 61.8 ft e of White Plains Road, 16.8x100, all title; Columbus Av, n s, 78.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 16.8 x100, one-half part; Max Scolnik to Max Weinbaum, (mtg $3,800,) $100.

DEANE PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, Westchester; William A. Mallett to Thomas B. Watson, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

FAILE ST, 1,042, 20x100; American Real Estate Co. to Harvey B. La Mon and another, $100.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 121.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 83.10x irregular; Isaac Kupler to Fanny Kupler, (mtg $4,000,) $1,800.

GRAND AV, e s, 107.3 ft s of Highbridge Road, 106.4x—; Frank K. Stoddard to Thomas B. Watson, $1.

HUGHES AV, s w corner of 180th St, 50x87.6; Annie P. Hurlburt to William Fischer, $1.

LOTS 397, 398, and 399, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 75x87.6; Annie P. Hurlburt to Pasquale Gargullo, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 215 and 217, 50.9x95; Eugenie J. Smith and another to Warren H. Stone, $1.

LOT 328, map of Section B, Vyse estate; 169th St, n s, 73 ft e of Intervale Av, 32.7x irregular; Home St, s s, 277.11 e of Stebbins Av, 25x irregular; Home St, 1066, 90.9x irregular; Intervale Av, n w s, 308.5 ft n e of 169th St, 25x184.10; 167th St, n s, 90 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x76; Mary L. Gray to William H. Gray, $1.

LOTS 193 and 194, map of 870 lots, McGraw estate; Henry Herrmann to Frank Herrmann, $1.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 78.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; Edward J. Welling to Mark Miller, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

MONROE ST, 234 and 236, 95.3x irregular; 158th St, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.11; Harris Levy to Louis Levy and others, gift.

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 25.2 ft e of White Plains Av, 100x—; John Ringen to Louisa H. John, $100.

MADISON AV, 112 and 114, 49.4x95; Ella M. Schmitt to Century Investing Co., (mtg $125,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 112, 24.8x95; Elizabeth C. Ross to Ella M. Schmitt, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 114, 24.8x95; Caroline V. Whitlock to Ella M. Schmitt, $100.

MAIN ST, n s, at line between Lots 1 and 2, map of estate of William Cooper, Westchester, 100 x irregular; Gustave A. Diem to Alfred B. Dunn, correction deed, $1.

PALISADE AV, n w corner of 231st St, containing 14 322-1000 city lots; Along the Hudson Co. to Harry M. Marriman, (mtg $13,500,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 181st St, 66x irregular; Arthur G. Larkin to Bernard Simpson, $1.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 138th St, 231x irregular; Alex H. Pincus to Joshua Rosenthal, $100.

UNION AV, w s, 201.2 ft s of 152d St, 22.1x 100; Charles Dulfer to Katharine Dulfer, $600.

VALENTINE AV, n s, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x125; Carrie Fisher to William C. Fagen, $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2,228, 68x irregular; Samuel Berger to Sadie Berger, (mtg $7,750,) $1.

WEBSTER AV, 1,468 and 1,470, 95.7x irregular; Laura Opper to Paul O. Kistel, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 210 ft n of 168th St, 26x 100; Henry Huckriede to Jacob Geissler, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,187, 30x150; Margaret E. Cone to Lawyers' Site Purchasing Co., (mtg $5,700,) $100.

1ST AV, 93, 24.8x100; Augustus Fischer, individually and as executor, and another to Kalman Silverman and another, $1.

1ST AV, n e corner of 57th St, 57.3x17.9; Leonard Weill to Charles J. Kroehle and another, one-third part, $100.

2D AV, n e corner 99th St, 40.11x106; Hauben Realty Company to Jacob J. Schwartz and another, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

2D AV, n e corner 99th St, 40.11x106; The Malock Company to Jacob J. Schwartz and another, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

2D AV, s w corner of 68th St, 25.8x80; Henry Herrmann to Frank Herrmann, (mtg $23,000,) $1.

8D AV, n w s, 62.8 ft s w of 144th St, 24.6x100; Charles Khuen to Andrew Quinn, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 115x irregular; John Oehler to Sarah Greenebaum, ½ part, $100.

11TH AV, n e corner of 46th St, 20x80; 11th Av, e s, 20 ft n of 46th St, 80x irregular; 11th Av, e s, 50.4 ft s of 47th St, 25x80; 11th Av, e s, 25.4 ft s of 47th St, 25x80; 47th St, n s, 180 ft e of 11th Av, 20x100.5; 46th St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 23x100.4; 30th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; David Auerbach to A. Leopold Auerbach and another, ½ part, all title, $100.

9TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue E, 100x103, Unionport; Moses I. Falk to William Kirchner and another, (mtg $1,800,) $100.

221D ST, 50 West, 23x98.9; Ralph J. Jacobs and others, trustees, to Henry Stein, $74,000.

37TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Charles J. Leslie to James A. O'Gorman, (mtg $50,000,) $1.

45TH ST, 549 West, 25x100.5; Samuel J. Weil to Alois L. Ernst, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

45TH ST, 551 West, 25x100.5; Alois L. Ernst to Samuel J. Weil, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

48TH ST, 605 to 609 West, 75x100.5; Hattie C. Chace to James T. Stanley, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 228 East, 20.4x102.2; Ray E. Schenkman to Samuel Silverman, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

79TH ST, 431 East, n s, 484 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.2; The People of the State of New York to Stephen R. Volanthe and another, all title, letters patent.

96TH ST, 323 to 327 West, 75x100.11; the Forum Realty Co. to Anabel Lyons, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

90TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Francis K. Pendleton to Lelia H. Codman, $100.

110TH ST, 359 West, 19x100.11; Isidor Wels to Inez K. Cushman, $100.

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Jacob E. Price to Abraham Reitman and others, (mtg $19,000,) $1.

123D ST, 122 West, 19.10x100.11; Isidore H. Sampers and another, executors, to John H. Bodine, (mtg $18,000,) $24,400.

123D ST, 122 West, 19.10x100.11; John H. Bodine to Patrick McMorrow, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

130TH ST, 52 East, 25x99.11; Mary Gavigan and others to Rosalie Hughes, gift and $3,000.

138TH ST, s s, 583.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; David Wolf to Everett M. Raynor, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

146TH ST, 453 West, 19x99.11; T. Harrison Bopp to Lillian S. Bopp, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

146TH ST, 453 West, 19x99.11; T. Harrison Bopp to Lillian S. Bopp, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

204TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft e of Valentine Av, strip 36.8x irregular; Herman C. Kudlich to Ernst C. Weyman, $1.

236TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x 100; George W. Lockwood to Amanda E. Nelson, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

261ST ST, s e corner of Spencer Av, 37.4x irregular; Joseph Degan to Frederick E. Cloud, (mtg $1,440,) $100.

261ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Tyndall Av, 50x111.11; Joseph Degen to Catherine Degen, (mtg $1,440,) $100.

261ST ST, s s, 90 ft e of Tyndall Av, 111.11x irregular; Joseph Degen to Frank E. Cloud, (mtg $1,320,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, James A., to Phebe W. McConihe; 27th St, 518 West, bond.....$10,000

APPELBAUM, Harris, and another to Isabella G. Francis; College Av, w s, 166 ft n of 165th St, 224x92.6, 3 years.....$9,000

APPELBAUM, Harris, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; College Av, w s, 92 ft n of 165th St, 22x irregular, 3 years....$3,500

BEIRGEN, William C., to Carrie Fisher; Valentine Av, n s, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x125, 1 year, 6%.....$4,500

BERKOWITZ, Joel, to William B. Roth; 7th St, 61 East, due Jan. 1, 1909.....$3,000

BERNHAM, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 85th St, 324 East, bond.....$14,500

BOGEN, William, and another to Francis J. Berman; Bleecker St, n s, 85.9 ft e of Thompson St, 28.6x100, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

CARMAN, Charles, to Philip Rothacker and another; 4th St, 19.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; 127th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 99.6x irregular, prior mtg $15,500, demand, 6%...$4,089

DWORKOWITZ, Samuel, to Gustav J. Haase; Hughes Av, 2,150, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

DEUTSCH, Lotty, to Lucien Baer; 2d Av, 953, prior mtg $12,000, due Nov. 1, 1908, 6%.$2,500

ELKIN, Sarah, and another to Max A. Singer; Amsterdam Av, 1,722 to 1,726, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

FRIEDMAN, Amelia, to Edward Friedman; 122d St, 230 West, prior mtg $39,000, due Oct. 31, 1907, 6%.....$5,000

E. V. C. PESCIA & CO. to Rebecca Isear and another; 107th St, 213 East, due Feb. 21, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

GOLDMAN, Barney, to American Mortgage Co.; West St, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x101.10, 3 years.....$18,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Isaac Rosenstein; Allen St, 169, 5 years.....$27,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to George C. Helmerdinger; Allen St, 171, 5 years.....$27,000

GRUNNEBAUM, Sarah, to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50.8x121.5, 3 years.....$8,000

GEISSLER, Jacob, to Henry Huckriede; Webster Av, w s, 210 ft n of 168th St, 20x100, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,700

HOAG, William E., to Sarah H. Emerson; 43d St, 8 East, 1 year, 6%.....$7,000

HEIN, Frances, to Union Trust Co.; 3d Av, s w corner of 118th St, 20x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$34,000

IGNATZ-FLORIO Co-operative Association, &c.; 138th St, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6%.....$7,000

JOERGES, Herman, to Florence L. Ostrander; 136th St, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$8,000

KIRCHNER, William, and another to Moses I. Falk; 9th Av, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue E, 100x103, Unionport, 2 years, 6%.....$1,800

LA VELLE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Charles V. Culyer; Fulton Av, s w corner of 175th St, 133.6x100, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year, 6%.....$800

MERRIMAN, Harry M., to Along the Hudson Co.; Palisade Av, n w corner of 231st St, 150.4x irregular, 5 years.....$13,500

MULLER, Wilhelmina, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 71st St, n s, 590 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, 3 years, 4½%.....$6,000

MILLER, Marks, to Edw. J. Welling; Manhattan Av, w s, 78.5 ft s of 121st St, 16x80, prior mtg $7,500, due Oct. 11, 1909.....$3,500

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Peter Ussher et al., trustees; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 17.6x92.6, 3 years.....$6,500

O'REILLY, Hugh E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 19th St, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 92, 3 years.....$15,000

ORMISTON, Annie, and another to Harry Knapp; 214th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 75x irregular, demand, 6%.....$5,000

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Peter Ussher et al., trustees; Morris Av, e s, 92.6 ft n of 165th St, 17.6x92.6, 3 years.....$6,500

PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY CO. to Empire City Woodworking Co.; Prospect Av, 618 and 620, prior mtg $33,000, due June 10, 1908, 6%.....$6,000

QUINN, Andrew, to Charles Khuen and another; 3d Av, n w s, 62.8 ft s w of 144th St, 24.6x100, due May 1, 1912.....$17,000

REITMAN, Abraham, and others to Joseph S. Marcus; 119th St, 68 East, prior mtg $19,000, due July 5, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

REITMAN, Abraham, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 119th St, 68 East, 5 years.....$16,000

RAYNOR, Everett M., to David Wolf; 138th St, s s, 583.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, bond.....$4,000

STEIN, Henry, to Bertha Sattler; 22d St, 50 West, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years.....$4,000

STERN, Hannah, to Emily Agne; 106th St, 18 East, 5 years.....$20,000

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Broadway, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8x90, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

STEIN, Henry, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 22d St, 50 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$45,000

STEINHAUSER, Frida, to Rose Sachs; 156th St, s s, 95 ft e of Union Av, 20x100, prior mtg $6,000, bond.....$4,000

SCHWARZ, Jacob J., and another to Malock Co.; 2d Av, n e corner of 99th St, 40.11x106, prior mtg $46,000, 7 years, 6%.....$31,000

SCHALL, Jacob, to Morris Katz; Suffolk St, 14, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6%.....$6,000

SCHMITT, Ella M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Madison Av, 112 and 114, bond.....$125,000

STANLEY, James T., to Hattie C. Chace; 48th St, 609 to 611 West, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

THORNTON BROTHERS Co. to Elizabeth Gifford; 189th St, 357 East, 5 years.....$4,000

THORNTON BROTHERS CO. to Edith H. Oddie, guardian; Findlay Av, n e corner of 169th St, 90x19.10, 5 years.....$6,000

WENNIK, Josephine, to Louis Leibsohn; Rogers Place, 967 and 969, 2 years, 6%.....$1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

156TH ST, s s, whole front between Fox St and Southern Boulevard, 200x100; Abraham Lerman against Bahahn Realty Company, owner and contractor, $1,425.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 100x124.10; Bernard Greenthal against 177th Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $175.

156TH ST, s s, whole front between Fox St and Southern Boulevard, 200x100; E. H. Smith & Son against Bahahn Realty Co., owner and contractor, $8,240.

4TH AV, 293; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against National Bridge Works, owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor, $107.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Michele Luggiere against Francis Carlson, owner; Michael Fortunato, contractor, $14.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Biasco Molinaro against same, $7.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Angelo Meandra against same, $7.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Cesidio Cafarelli against same, $18.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Francesco Cappoli against same, $8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Angelo Di Iorio against same, $18.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Francesco Gallo against same, $9.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Giuseppe Foti against same, $18.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Giuseppe Tulliani against same, $10.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Francesco Arbitan against same, $7.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Raffaele Di Loveto against same, $6.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Leonardo Salvatori against same, $7.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Giuseppe Battiste against same, $6.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Pasquale Dascania against same, $18.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Giovanni Cinbelli against same, $8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Raffaele La Percia against same, $33.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 150x125; Fordham Cornice Works against Aaron Miller Realty Co., owner and contractor, $250.

86TH ST, 321 and 326 East; Charles M. Straub against Samuel Pomeranz, owner and contractor, $150.

PRINCE ST, 203; Max Zimmerman and others against Nicola Lanza, owner and contractor, $400.

LENOX AV, 343 and 345; John Rendall against Harry Bierhoff and Bernhard Greiff, owners and contractors, $900.

DIVISION ST, 223; Solomon Zinick against Aaron Hurwitz, Louis Levin, and Morris H. Feder, owners; Aaron Hurwitz, contractor, $280.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 111th and 112th Sts, —x123.5; M. Eberhart & Son Co. against Wittner-Jaffer Co., owner and contractor, $1,773.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Vincent Valentine & Co. against Anna Cirrito and others, Dec. 14, 1906; $283.

FORSYTH ST, 23; Louis Garlich and others against Wolf Peritz and others, March 14, 1907, $60.

BRONXWOOD AV, s w corner of 218th St; C. Cippola & Co. against Taylor's Textile Works and others, Dec. 3, 1906, $100.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of 150th St; E. Bagge Iron Works against Martin J. Carley, Jr., March 16, 1907, (by bond,) $675.

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON ST, 109; George B. Saloom against Lawrence O'Connor, (specific performance;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

34TH ST, 318 West; Cora M. King against H. Juliet McAdam, (action to declare deed void;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

4TH ST, 210 West; Max Frank and others against David M. Hess, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,

will sell at auction

Wednesd'y, March 27, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

113 & 115 Broad St.

25 & 27 Front St.,

Southeast Corner.

This choice plot, with the four-story brick buildings thereon; size of plot 76.11x76.4x irreg.; magnificent location for offices, storage or any business, being near the Custom House and all exchanges.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale to Close Estate

Rachel Barnard, dec'd.

L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctrs.,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, March 28,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street.

19 Bleecker St.,

3-story business building, lot 20x about 64.

ALSO

229 East 39th St.,

3-story brick dwelling, lot 19.3½x98.9. Maps, &c., of Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Executor's Sale of the

DOHERTY ESTATE

By order of CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor,

ABSOLUTE SALE

S.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
609, 611, 613, 615 and 617 8th Avenue. Five 4-story and basement brick buildings, stores, with three 1-story extensions. Size, 98.9 on avenue x 100 on street.

N.W. cor. 8th Ave. & 40th St.
619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 8th Avenue. Two 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, and three 3-story brick buildings, with stores. Size 99.2 on avenue x 100 on street.

305 & 307 West 40th Street
Adjoining N. W. cor. 8th Ave. and 40th St. on Street. Frame building thereon. Size, 50x98.9.

612, 614 & 616 Eighth Ave.
Adjoining S. E. cor. 8th Avenue and 40th Street. Three 3-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, with frame extension. Size, 48.11x75.

S.W. cor. 43d St. & 8th Ave.
671, 673, 675 and 677 8th Avenue. Four 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores. Size, 100.5x100.

S. E. cor. 8th Ave. & 44th St.
694 and 696 8th Avenue. Two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses, with stores. Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

779 Eighth Avenue
Near 47th Street. Five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores. Size, 25x100.

No. 1563 Broadway
Two-story brick building. 23.2x71.7½x irreg.

N.W. cor. 43d St. & 9th Ave.,
607 and 609 Ninth Avenue. Two 5-story brick flats, with store. Size, 50.2½ on avenue x 100 on street.

341 West 56th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat. Size, 25x100.5.

463 Tenth Avenue
49.5 feet south of 36th Street. Size, 24.8x100.

514 West 37th Street
One-story frame structure. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 42d Street
Five-story brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 25x98.9.

410 West 50th Street
Five-story and basement brick and brownstone tenement. Size, 25x100.5.

714 Ninth Avenue
Adjoining S. E. cor. West 49th Street, 5-story brick tenement, with store. Size, 26.3½x98.

686 & 688 Third Avenue
Adjoining N. W. Corner 43d Street. Two 1-story brick structures, with stores. Size, 50.3x100.

28 LOTS—Ogden & Summit Aves., East 162d St.

70% can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. FREE of Charge to Purchasers.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., ESQ., 256 Broadway
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, ESQ., 71 Nassau Street
} Attorneys

For maps, booklets, photographs or any other information apply at office of the above attorneys or Joseph P. Day, Auct'r, 31 Nassau St.

TO-MORROW

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Is the Sale of the Following Properties:

136 Pearl Street and 102 Water Street.

4- and 5-story Brick Building. Size, 19.6 on Pearl x 19.8 on Water x 101.11 on westerly side x101.7 on easterly side.

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
EMIL GOLDMARK, Esq., Referee.

548 Fifth Avenue
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension. Size, 25x100.
John K. Berry, Esq., Attorney, 15 William St.

(PENNSYLVANIA SECTION.)

111 & 113 West 30th St.
Two 4-story with stores, front, and 3 and 4 story rear brick buildings. Size, 50x99x irregular.

287 Avenue B
5-story tenement, with store. Size of lot, 20x68, more or less.

East 99th St., North Side
100 feet west of 1st Ave. Size of entire plot, 296x100.11. Sold in four plots of 74x100.11.

109 East 3d Street
5-story brick tenement, with store. Size, 21.4x93.

Dissolution Sale.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ., 35 Nassau St., attorney in fact for owners.

223-225 East 72d Street
Two 3-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwellings. To be sold separately. Size of each lot, 16.8x102.2, more or less.

225 East 97th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot, 24.6x140.11, more or less.

1016 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement. Size of lot, 25x79.8, more or less.

1020 Avenue A
5-story brick tenement. Size of lot, 25x80, more or less.

9 East First Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size, 24.6x80.5x irregular.

235 East 29th Street
5-story and basement brick tenement, with 2 stores. Size, 25x98.9x40 in rear x irreg.

EXECUTORS' SALE

To close the estate of Edith Kane, Deceased.
By order of GRENVILLE KANE, Esq., sole surviving executor.

NO. 136 PEARL ST. & 102 WATER ST., Wednesday, March 27, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 20 Broad St., New York City.

Maps and booklets can be obtained at office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer OFFICES 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

I have the particulars of a proposition located in the Forties, between 6th and 7th Avenues—now under lease for a term of 21 years at a rental of $28,000 per year with fixed charges. On an equity of about $125,000 it will show a net income at least 8% per year. Its location assures a steady increase in value.

Details will be given to principals only on application to my office—will consider propositions from 2 or more individuals to form a syndicate for the purchase of the above.

206 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

When You Buy Real Estate With a Policy of Title Insurance of

... THE ...

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

135 BROADWAY

You Are Not Only Secured From Possible Loss, But Render Yourself Immune From the Worries and Expenses of Litigation.

We Assume the Risks and Defend Your Title at Our Own Expense.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

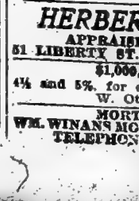

Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.

Liberal Mortgage Loans 4%—4½%—5%

Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.

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5422 BEEKMAN. 182 NASSAU STREET.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

Unlimited Funds
For First and Second Mortgages.
ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ
52 Broadway Phone 1411 Broad

$26,000
Three special funds, $26,000 each, to loan on first mortgages, Manhattan property; owners, apply immediately. John A. Osborne, 62 Cedar

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MONEY TALKS

$500

Buy "almost near" New York suburban lots with it, and some day your great-grandchildren MAY be able to sell them and get your money back.

YOU will never see it.

Use it to make a cash payment on a lot TO-DAY in the centre of the famous Morris Park section of the Bronx, and *to-morrow* it will start to *increase in value*. Remember

MORRIS PARK

is in the

"Heart of the Bronx."

Take *no Risks* with your savings.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars.

Address Department C,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Bedford Park.

The finest residential section of the Bronx. Transit facilities unsurpassed.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

A choice selection at prices ranging from $6,500 to $30,000.

TWO AND THREE FAMILY HOUSES.

A complete list of modern houses at attractive prices, $8,500 to $15,000.

E. J. Kehoe,

2,784 Webster Av., foot Bronx Park L Station.

NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.

H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.

Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

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East Bronx, with frontage on East River; price

$2,300 PER ACRE

suitable for subdivision or large manufacturing plant.

J. Clarence Davies,

149th St. and 3d Av.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY

Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.

Mt. Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 Blocks East Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" subway; send for booklet.

Open Daily; Caretakers on Premises.

Own a Beautiful Home

ON EASY TERMS.

East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 rooms.

Cannot Be Equalled.

Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE., Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.

6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.

Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

$4000 Buys Business Property

on Prospect Av.; price $26,500; rent $3,000.

REITER & CO., Cor. Westchester & Jackson Avs.

$1,500 cash buys elegant one-family semi-detached dwelling, eight rooms and laundry, perfect condition; finest location; near Crotona Park; convenient to Subway or elevated; price, $7,500. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

Bargain to quick buyer in best section of Bronx, 2-family, 11-room dwelling, three minutes to Subway station; all improvements; assessments all paid; price $7,000; $1,000 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

10-room house, with plot 50x160; all improvements; price, $7,500.00; cash, $2,500.00; easily alter for two-family. Bensel, corner Webster and McLean Avs.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Corner Property.—Four-story and basement triple flat, with stores, good location, Bronx; full particulars to buyers or brokers on request. Century Silk Co., 86 Greene St.

Bedford Park! Decatur Av., (205th,) plot 50x100; also corner, 47x100; choice location. Address "Owner," Adv. Office, 2,110 Third Av.

For sale, or what have you to offer in exchange for a 6-story 20-family 4-room apartment on avenue. Owner, 1,419 Clinton Av.

One-family houses from $3,500 up. Two-family houses from $7,000 up. Sonneborn & Co., Webster Av., Bedford Park.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 166th St., Ogden Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Money to Loan—$1,000, $2,000, $4,000, 1st or second mortgages. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Three-family frame corner on Prospect Av. at bargain. Hann, 800 East 72d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3 BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND,

25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.

Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.

Central Park, 100 acres, at $400.00 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES,
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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

To Rent on Huntington Bay, Long Island.—A large furnished house and barn, with five acres of land; water in the house; bathroom and closet; a sail boat, launch, and rowboat can be hired with the place. Inquire of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., 18 Wall St., New York.

$9 acres, $1,600 an acre; exceptional location; bargain; between Lynbrook and Rockville Centre. Box 152 Rockville Centre, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings; $130 an acre; inspection invited.

No. 2—112 acres, fine view Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station; 32 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

COMFORT FOR THE SUMMER.

30 miles New York, mile to station; 2 acres lawn; 400 feet elevation; driveways, hedges, abundance of shade; numerous plants, shrubs; MODERN COUNTRY SEAT,

with all improvements; 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, magnificent decorations, open fireplaces, etc.; sale $22,500; rental $1,800 per year. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

ACREAGE—ACREAGE.

26; 33 miles, Hudson Road....$3,500 Stats
51; 43 miles, Hudson Road.... 6,000 Roads.
122; 44 miles, Hudson Road....12,000 Short
112; 40 miles, Putnam R. R....20,000 drive
150; 42 miles, Hudson Road ...25,000 Stations.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.; White Plains, N. Y.

BUSINESS IN THIS.

40 acres tillable land, $4,000; about hour out on Hudson; high land; excellent views; house, barns, outbuildings; good condition; orchards, all kinds fruit, woodland, lawn, shade.

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UNFURNISHED.

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Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

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RESTRICTED SUFFICIENTLY TO INSURE AN IDEAL HOMESITE OR SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Kissena Park North.

FRONTING KISSENA LAKE PARK, THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT FLUSHING

Fully improved, near railroad station; convenient to schools and churches; two trolley lines; paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, including SEWERS. THE BEST proposition in all New York City.

The Belmont Tunnel will open Aug. 1st, and prices will double and treble. NOW is the time to buy, before the advance.

LOTS AND PLOTS. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.

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A Mile of Shore Front

is only one of the many attractions of Douglas Manor.

WESTMORELAND

practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved and will be ready for the market May 1st.

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Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Party will sell two lots, fully improved, including sewers, in Flushing, near station, convenient to schools and churches; low figure; part payment if necessary. Address A. T., Box 139 Times Downtown.

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Gentlemen's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

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Near Jamaica.

One block from third-rail depot.

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44 Court St., Brooklyn.
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A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 133 acres of land, of which 30 acres are woods, with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.

LONSBERY & THARP,
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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

Situated in the rolling country near Gramatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $65,000, 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.

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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.

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Pleasantville.—I have 8 new, modern houses, containing from 6 to 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, well located; plots 50x150, some larger; from $4,000 to $6,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

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New single cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted, neighborhood, $7,800. H. B. Downey, 282 Huguenot St.

Sale, rental; New Rochelle, Pelham; owner, Hayes, 417 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 6322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

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COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
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BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES in carefully restricted section of White Plains; macadam roads, sewer, water; every plot has fine view; convenient to station; $900 to $2,000 each. Catalogue on request.

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Yonkers.—Two minutes from Caryl Station; near Van Cortlandt Park; highest ground; 7-room house, ground 50x125; price, $6,000; terms easy. E. A. Fairbanks, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant. Caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown, 58 West 33d St., New York.

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Every office on the outside and facing a 100 foot wide street. No high buildings to obstruct light.

Convenient to all transportation lines. Subway station in basement.

All night elevator service.

A few choice offices to let, singly and en suite, $500 per year and up.

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New Uptown Retail
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Splendid corner store and basement on 5th Av. and 32d St., (southeast corner,) New York City, in new, up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

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To Rent

AT 889 FIFTH AVE., northeast corner 36TH ST., second and third floors and offices; suitable for stock brokers, architects, &c.

NO. 1 EAST 35TH ST., opp. Messrs. B. Altman & Co., stores and floors in new building, now nearing completion.

192 TO 198 MADISON AVE., s. w. cor. 35TH ST., floors to lease for business purposes.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (11233) 8 East 35th St.

At 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl; 2d loft, 25x50; rent $420.

At 93 John St., 2d and 3d lofts, 25x95 each; low rent.

At 113 Nassau St., three lofts, 25x100 each; possession at once; will alter to suit tenants.

At 22 Beekman St., near Nassau, 2d loft; possession May 1st.

At 39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts; size 25x35 each; possession May 1st.

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Offices to Lease.

Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for

LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.

Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.

E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St. Open Sunday.

FOR RENT,

Corner Store and Basement

Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St., absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 8,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.

W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 WILLIAM ST.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basements, steam heat, &c.

Two adjoining stores, together or separately.

Also a corner; possession May 1st.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agent, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

BROADWAY STORES

in the block 51st to 52d St.; roomy stores, with basement, steam heat, &c.

Two adjoining stores, together or separately.

Also a corner; possession May 1st.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

Southwest Corner

CEDAR AND PEARL STS.
OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

NASSAU ST. STORE.

Choice corner—long lease.

G. GOODMANN, 346 Broadway.

DUN BUILDING,

290 Broadway, Northeast Cor. Reade St.

A choice large, handsome suite to let, with all modern conveniences; location central; rent reasonable; possession May 1st.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

RESTAURANT.

West 84th St., opposite the Manhattan Opera House, large store, suitable for first-class restaurant; with or without the upper part of the house; 25 light rooms; on a long lease at moderate rent. J. Appel, 271 West 23d St.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

NEW STORES.

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 183TH STREET.

Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 13-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
52 UNION SQUARE.

OFFICES

52 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

TO RENT.

Floor, prominent 3d Av. corner, suitable dentist, $60. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 833 Broadway.

Lexington Av., corner 95th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $30.

A NEW CORNER STORE.

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.

Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

STORES

ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS. APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NEW STORES

166th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;

WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT

CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 58 West 33d St., New York.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

CORNER STORE TO RENT, $1,500.

L. M. SMITH,
NO. 674 COLUMBUS AV.

To Let—Large store and basement with light loft above; suitable lease to reliable tenant. Henry Wacker, 862 W. 45th St. Tel. 446 Bryant.

Loft 97x40, light all around, elevator 18x7, steam power and heat; woodworkers preferred. 514-16 West 46th St.

Factories, lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 885 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 833 Broadway.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

One-half double house, 6 rooms, furnished. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Sublet—Furnished house in West 76th St.; suitable for roomers; party leaving city. Address Reliable, 350 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A NEW CORNER STORE.

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.

Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

DWELLINGS.

THE HAGUE

547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

COMBINE MOST MODERN appointments with all accessories of a strictly high-class apartment house.

The entrance leads through a large court to an elegant and spacious reception hall richly ornamented with massive pillars and pilasters and finished with rich marbles, mosaics, &c.

Each suite has unsurpassed views of the Hudson and Palisades.

Riverside Drive's most convenient point of Subway and surface lines. Prices, $900 to $3,600.

Phone 3477 River.

Superintendent on Premises.

Our specialty is the leasing of

BUILDINGS.
LOFTS—STORES

Send for our up-to-date printed list.

H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.,

Fuller Bldg., B'way and 23d.
Tel. 2818 Gramercy.

THE PLYMOUTH,

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;

ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.

7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960, including Electric Light and Cold Storage.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.

open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

ALVIC HALL

118th St., 315 West, adjoining Morningside Park.

FIVE LARGE LIGHT SUNNY ROOMS

Electric lights, telephone, elevator, all modern improvements. RENT $37 to $47.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Glady's Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near 7th Av. Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap paneled. Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

40-64 West 139th St.—Come and look us over; seven houses to choose from, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; light rooms and attractive decorations; investigate; it may save you money. Renting office on premises.

Florence, N. E. Corner Lenox Av. and 116th St. —High-class apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator; excellent location; rents $55 and $65.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

143d St., 257 West.—Six large, light rooms; desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 71ST ST.

SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.

Overlooking Union Square.

Elevators; private telephones, &c.

5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80

BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.

Near 110th St. "L" station.

Private telephones, elevator, &c.

4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55

WINTON.....28 West 128th St.

Near Lenox Av. and Subway.

Elevator, telephones, &c.

8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON,

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST.

Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av., corner 111th, opposite Cathedral, handsome elevator apartments, all improvements, telephone service, $35 to $60.

A small apartment in private house with owner; excellent neighborhood. 429 West 22d St.

56 West 65th St.—Five-four rooms; good order; hot water, bath; $25-$22; reference.

EAST SIDE.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 Madison Av., Northwest Cor. 87th St.

Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric lights, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

200 East 68th St., Corner 3d Av.

Apartments of four large rooms; every improvement; rents, $25 and $26.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1181 3d Av.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Choice corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms and bath; liberal reduction. Light, 1,270 Madison Av.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,

half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath;

PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.

137TH ST., 3D & LINCOLN AVS.

THE FULTON

Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,393 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

To let, (3) single flats, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water supply and heat. Owner on premises, 2,873 Briggs Avenue, between 198th and 199th Streets. Rent $32 to $35.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square.—Select apartments five sunny rooms, bath, modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; $24.

Cut Rents; Summer Rents.—985 Forest; 4, 5, 6 rooms, all improvements; telephone, porter, electric light, &c. Call and convince yourself.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J.—Before renewing your lease inspect the new apartments 1,180-1,182 Broad St., near South St., P. R. R. Station; 20 minutes from New York; 6 and 8 rooms; every improvement; with service; decorated to suit; rent $36 up. Have a number of houses for sale on monthly payments. Boyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Meyer, Felix Meyer, Hugo Meyer, Abraham Meyer, Georg Meyer, Sophie Boas, Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Theodore Meyer, Julius Meyer, Christina Goebel, Adele Smutny, Franz Boas, Hedwig Lehmann, Toni Wohlauer, Johanna Cleffmann, Herman Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Richard, otherwise known as Julia Richard; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, Anna Urbach, Helene Boas, Gertrude Boas, Franzeska Boas, Frieda Urbach, Hedwig Urbach, Adele Cleffmann, Ida Cleffmann, Margarete Cleffmann, Fraulein Meyer, (daughter of Georg Meyer,) Marie Boas, Ernst Philip Boas, Henry H. D. Boas, Theodore Smutny, Edgar Smutny, Rudolph Smutny, Walter Urbach, Franz Urbach, Rudolph Urbach, Otto Cleffmann, Otto Meyer, Rudolph Lehmann, Anna Meyer, Margarete Meyer, Ludwig Wohlauer, S. Cleffmann, (husband of Johanna Cleffmann,) Abraham Jacobi, and George McAneny, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB MEYER, deceased, and as trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of Jacob Meyer, deceased; Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital and Dispensary, Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, Civil Service Reform Association, National Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Meyer, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George McAneny, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Temporary Administrator, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA LOUISA IVES, Elizabeth Harriman Ives, Charles Winthrop Carman, William B. Valentine, Edwin Leo, Harry Thompson, Harry Davis Ives, Greenwood Cemetery, Children's Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bergen R. Carman and Frederick Mervin Ives, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

LEE, ANNA DELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen Cushing, Juliet M. Coleman, Cornelia M. Palmer, Mary Frances De Forest, Catherine L. Steward, De Witt M. Lockman, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Lockman, deceased; Phoebe Simonson and Mark A. Bradley, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of ANNA DELIA LEE, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George G. De Witt and John T. Lockman, as surviving Trustees for Anna Delia Lee under the last will and testament of Henry Dolan, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

FLEITMANN, EWALD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ewald Fleitmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jay & Candler, No. 48 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907.

KATHARINA JOHANNA FLEITMANN, Executrix.

HERMANN CAESAR FLEITMANN, LOUIS WATJEN, Executors.

JAY & CANDLER, Attorneys for Executrix and Executors, 48 Wall Street, New York.

GRAF, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance

J. E. PARSONS ANGRY; ACCUSES POLICEMAN

Scuffle In His Home When Chauffeur Is Arrested for Speeding.

TO COMPLAIN TO BINGHAM

Magistrate Praises Man Who Made the Capture and Holds Prisoner for Trial.

Joseph Cretion, the French chauffeur of Mrs. John E. Parsons, wife of the ex-President of the New York Bar Association, was followed into the Parsons home at 80 East Thirty-sixth Street on Sunday afternoon by Policeman Frank Lemmon of the Traffic Squad, who had previously arrested him for violating the speed law. Lemmon says the chauffeur tried to escape and he had no alternative but to follow him.

Mr. Parsons, however, is indignant over the affair, and says the policeman threatened to club the unresisting auto driver. He said last night he would bring the incident to the attention of Police Commissioner Bingham, making a complaint against Lemmon, and that the Police Department would have to determine whether citizens' homes can be entered as his was on Sunday.

Police Inspector Schmittberger and Magistrate Sweetser both spoke in the highest praise of Lemmon yesterday. Magistrate Sweetser said that this policeman could always be trusted to tell the truth, and Schmittberger declared that "a better policeman never stood in two shoes."

It was about 1 P. M. on Sunday when Lemmon saw the Parsons car going south on Madison Avenue. He timed it between Fortieth and Thirty-eighth Streets and says it was going eighteen miles an hour. When the machine stopped in front of Mr. Parsons's house he rode up and put Cretion under arrest. In the car were a young woman and Mrs. Parsons's son, David Wolfe Bishop.

"What's the trouble, officer?" Mr. Bishop asked.

"I am very sorry," Lemmon says he answered courteously, "but your man was going at a rate of eighteen miles, and I must arrest him for violating the speed law."

"Well, I have a dinner engagement that I am anxious to keep," said Mr. Bishop, "and I would like to know what can be done in the matter."

"Give the chauffeur $100 cash bail and I will take him to the station house, and you need not be inconvenienced," said Lemmon.

"All right," replied Mr. Bishop, "but I wish you would wait a second while I run into the house and see my mother."

Lemmon agreed, and Mr. Bishop had just entered the house when Cretion made a dash to follow him.

"Hold on there, old fellow, you are my prisoner," shouted Lemmon, as he ran up the steps after him.

There was a scuffle in the vestibule which brought Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, and Mr. Bishop into the hall.

"You have no right in this house, Sir. What do you mean?" Lemmon declares Mr. Parsons said to him.

"The man was my prisoner on the street, and I have a right to follow him into the house when he tries to get away," replied the policeman.

After explanations, Lemmon took Cretion, accompanied by Mr. Bishop, to the Third Sub-Precinct, on East Twenty-seventh Street, where Mr. Bishop gave $100 cash bail for Cretion's appearance in the Jefferson Market Court.

"When the elderly man turned on me and ordered me out of the house," Lemmon testified in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, "I informed him that I had gone in only when the prisoner tried to escape. The chauffeur was still resisting me in the vestibule when the elderly man appeared and ordered him, in French, to desist."

"I shall make the bail in this case larger than usual," said Magistrate Sweetser, fixing bail at $300. "I know Lemmon, and I know that I can depend on what he says."

"It will be for the Police Department," said Mr. Parsons last night, "to determine whether there can take place what occurred in my home yesterday. The chauffeur came up the steps of my house to speak to Mrs. Parsons, who was standing in the hall at the time. The chauffeur does not speak English, and Mrs. Parsons wanted to explain to him that he was under arrest, and what he was to do.

"The policeman followed the chauffeur into the hall, where he took hold of him by the collar. At the time Mrs. Parsons, her son David Wolfe Bishop, and a servant stood near by. I then came down the stairs and asked the policeman what he meant by his actions. With that he drew his club and threatened to use it, whether on the unresisting chauffeur or one of us on the idea that we were trying to help the chauffeur to make his escape I do not know.

"I asked the officer for his number. He hesitated and then gave it to me. I told him that I should make a complaint to the department."

Mr. Parsons is the father of Congressman Herbert E. Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

REWARD for return of white fox terrier, with marking on head and spurs on all legs; answers to name Bubi; lost on 3d Av. and 17th St. 113 East 17th St.

LOST—Monday morning, a lady's silver open-faced watch, with gold medal on leather strap; initials "M. C. G." Reward if returned to 825 West 90th St.

LOST—Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design lion, with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars reward, no questions asked, for return D. Jacobs, 112 West 69th St.

LOST—Monday, about 12 o'clock, neighborhood of 70th St., Central Park West, diamond and pearl bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to Lappin, 927 6th Av.

LOST—Set initialed drawing instruments, Saturday, between 16th and 40th Sts. Return Irving C. Moller, Room 1,606, 31 Union Square; reward.

LOST—Small purse, with rosary beads, between West 23d St. Ferry and 13th St.; finder please return beads; reward. 314 West 18th St.

LOST—In or near Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday afternoon, small diamond crescent pin; suitable reward on return to owner. 74 East 54th St.

LOST—Gentleman's silk umbrella, marked "W. T. D." on silver band; suitable reward. W. T. Dewart, Flatiron Building.

LOST—In Simpson & Crawford's, coral cross, with pearl, Monday afternoon; reward. J., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Broadway, 51st to 20th St, pair eyeglasses and case. Return to Joyce, 703 9th Av.

LOST—Saturday, large blue turquoise pin; good reward. Please return 53 West 57th St.

LOST—An antique fob, leather attachment. Reward by C. H. Luengene, 93 Nassau St.

LOST—Gold watch, "alt" diamond in back. Return to Hoag, 473 West 145th St.

LOST—On 43d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—Lady's plain gold hunting-case watch, either on 9th Av. "L," West Farms car, or walking east to Forest Av., on Thursday morning. Finder will receive reward by returning to store at 269 Pearl St.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet band collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. B. Kip, 53 West 47th St.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin in shape of Greek letter Alpha; words engraved on back, "G. D. Coyle, '98." Reward for return to L. H. Hall, 170 Broadway.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing money, ticket to Buffalo, and memorandum book. Reward for return to Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

LOST—Black plush robe, neighborhood 78th St. and Columbus Av. Return to Mrs. J. M. Curtis, 142 West 86th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Friday night, between 44th and 27th Sts., on Broadway, lady's mink scarf; return to office Earlington Hotel; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Manhattan Opera House or cars, night March 23; reward. W. F. Evans, 11 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,280, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 155,453, Harlem Savings Bank. Return to Mrs. Nota, 346 East 116th St.

LOST—Bank Book 154,053, Harlem Savings Bank. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 953,105, Bowery Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 61,648, Irving Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Skye terrier, name Tiny; lost near 140th St. and 7th Av.; no collar on. Reward if returned to 2,412 7th Av.

FOUND—Friday, near Grand Central Station, gold watch, monogramed. Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Reward; Irish terrier, male, Saturday noon, Madison Av., 42d St. Address I., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 112 East 66th St.

LOST—Between 122d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 1,804; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 226 East 14th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. H. L. Powers, 54 Mount Morris Park West.

STRAYED—From 160 East 27th, Boston terrier puppy; address on collar; reward if returned.

FOXHALL KEENE ARRESTED.

Charged with Speeding His Auto on Fourth Avenue.

Foxhall P. Keene was giving his 140 horse power racing automobile an airing yesterday afternoon, when, according to Bicycle Policeman Lemmon of the Traffic Squad, he forgot himself and started south on Fourth Avenue at a speed of about twenty miles an hour Mr Keene, Lemmon says, began his spurt at Eighteenth Street, and did not slow up until he neared Fourteenth Street. At that point Lemmon put him under arrest.

At the Third Sub-Precinct, in East Twenty-seventh Street, Mr. Keene put up cash bail for his appearance in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

"This machine is a 140 horse power affair," Mr. Keene told the Sergeant, "and maybe she was clipping off the miles a little too rapidly. At any rate, I am sorry, for I did not intentionally violate the law."

"It's a real pleasure to do business with such people as Mr. Keene," said the Sergeant.

The car was the one Mr. Keene drove in the Vanderbilt Cup race last year.

TWO GIRLS GOOD SAMARITANS.

Pick Up Student Injured by Auto, Revive Him, and Summon Ambulance.

After seeing a young man run over by an automobile in Broadway, near Sixty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, Helena and Lucy Walsh of Edgewater, N. J., hurried to his aid. They picked him up, bleeding and unconscious, and carried him to the sidewalk. While Miss Helena held his head in her lap Miss Lucy bathed it with water she obtained from a nearby hotel. The young man was soon revived.

Then Miss Lucy telephoned to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance and Dr. Sammis responded. As the young man was lifted into the ambulance he thanked the young women, who hurried quickly away.

The injured young man was Edwin Burke, a member of the freshman class of Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass. Burke, who has been ill at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Edith Johnson, at 325 West Ninety-third Street, for the last three months, went out for the first time yesterday. He had stepped from a Broadway car when the automobile struck him.

His hip was hurt, his right shoulder dislocated, and two toes on his left foot had to be amputated. The chauffeur, George S. Taylor of 306 West Sixty-fifth Street, was not arrested.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Along the Atlantic Coast temperatures are about seasonal, but throughout the interior as far West as the Rocky Mountains abnormally high temperatures prevail, excepting in the Dakotas and Montana, where high pressure is accompanied by temperatures from 6 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average. Snow has fallen in this section. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; fresh south to southwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer; fresh southeast to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	27	34	4 P. M.	37	43
6 A. M.	24	33	6 P. M.	37	40
9 A. M.	28	36	9 P. M.	33	37
12 M.	34	41	12 P. M.	32	37

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Amount.
1:20—Foot East 104th St.; James Grady	$1,000
9:20—49 West 99th St.; Mrs. Thomas	Trifling
9:45—455 East 4th St.; Herman Natuschaffsky	$500
11:40—230 East 81st St.; Dora Frankfield	$100
11:40—31 East 27th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
P. M.	
12:40—466 Pearl St; M. Hines Association	$500
3:03—234 West 61st St.; T. Rafferty	Trifling
4:15—1,234 3d Av.; Nicola Seraphino	$250
4:50—228 West 61st St.; J. Reith	$10
5:55—63 East 101st St.; M. Meehan	$10
6:35—40 Macdougal St.; Tony Garino	Trifling
9:07—525 Greenwich St.; Mrs. Sheridan	$50
9:25—141 East 18th St.; John Davis	Trifling

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HIDDEN MARKS SHOW PARK AUTO SPEEDERS

Police with Stop Watches and Concealed Stakes Hold Whip Hand.

A TEST CASE IN COURT

Capt. Heffron Says the System Is About as Perfect as Is Possible to Devise.

The drives in Central Park which are frequented by automobilists are marked off in block lengths by which the Park policemen time the speed of motor vehicles. The marks are known only to the Park policemen, and are indicated sometimes by stakes, sometimes by lamp posts, or by trees, or bushes, or rocks, but the block lengths are well defined to the police, although unknown to the average chauffeur.

The statement was made by Lawyer Alfred Lauterbach, in the Yorkville Court on Sunday, that the "stake system" was not reliable. It was this statement of the lawyer which influenced Magistrate Cornell to hold over the case of Louis E. Nagle, arrested for violation of the speed regulations, until to-morrow. Meanwhile the Magistrate will investigate the "stake system," he said.

The first effort to stake off the Park drives thoroughly was made last Summer, when the mounted and bicycle squads were instructed to measure off their beats and place marks every 284 feet, the equivalent of a city block in length. The measurements were made with steel tape, such as surveyors use. Only occasionally was it necessary to place a stake to mark the distance, because trees and bushes abound along the edges of the drives and are more permanent than stakes. But where stakes are necessary the gardeners and ground tenders are notified by the police to permit them to remain undisturbed.

Each member of the bicycle and mounted squad is furnished with a little card on which is tabulated the seconds required by an automobile to cover one or more of these block lengths within the limit prescribed by law. The computations by fractions of a mile are on the cards, so the policeman only has to consult his stop watch and look at his card to know whether an automobile is exceeding the limit. Twenty of these block lengths make a mile, but the average distance used by a policeman to catch the speed of a machine is three block lengths, or 702 feet.

Acting Captain Heffron of the Central Park Police, said yesterday that the "stake system" is as near perfect as it can well be. "The way we do the thing now is the only way possible, unless, of course, the city should decide to pay for the planting of permanent stakes or fractional mile posts along the drives," he said. "The mounted men and the bicycle squad have the thing down fine now The marks are known to them, and when an arrest is made I can assure you that the policeman who makes the arrest is doing it because the law has been violated. The stop watches carried by my men are tested every little while. The testers give the police certificates guaranteeing the accuracy of the tests, and these the police show to the Magistrates when offenders are brought up. We get about 200 cases of speed-law violations during a year and about four-fifths of them are fined."

Policeman Cramer, who has arrested scores of reckless chauffeurs in the Park, said yesterday that the most of the marks on his beat were trees and lamp posts. "The lamp posts are the best markers, because they can be seen at night," he said. Most of the speed-law violations are committed near Webster's statue and the Statue of Commerce, on the West Drive, and between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets on the East Drive, with occasional ones at the lower end of the East Drive, around Seventy-second Street. There are many stakes along these sections of the drives.

ACQUIT MORRIS OF SPEEDING.

Justices of Special Sessions Invited to Luncheon After Jocular Trial.

Dave Hennen Morris, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America and prime mover in organizing the force of special policemen appointed recently by Commissioner Bingham to catch violators of the speed law, was acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, of a charge of scorching in his automobile. Mr. Morris was arrested on March 2 in Jerome Avenue by Patrolman Hopp, who alleged that he was speeding his automobile. Justices Deuel and Olmsted voted for the acquittal. Justice McKean refrained from voting.

Mr. Morris had pleaded not guilty, and his counsel, ex-Magistrate Ommen, who usually appears for members of the Automobile Club, had him on the witness stand in his own behalf.

"I was driving slowly along Jerome Avenue," he testified. "It was my first day out, and I had just received my new silver badge. I noticed an automobile in Webster Avenue that looked to me to be going pretty fast. It was about a quarter of a mile away, and I speeded up my car to intercept it and warn the occupant. I was stopped by a policeman before I reached the automobile. I showed the officer my shield, but he said I would have to show it to the Sergeant at the station house.

"Officer Morris, have you your shield with you now?" asked Assistant District Attorney Pinchot, a great friend of Mr. Morris as well as a member of his club.

"I have," was the reply. "I always wear it." Then he unbuttoned his coat and proudly displayed a huge five-pointed star with the number 4,323 on it. The badge was fully four inches in diameter and shone brightly enough to mitigate the gloom of the courtroom.

"Officer Morris, will you pin your shield on the outside of your coat," requested Mr. Pinchot.

"That isn't necessary," interposed Justice Olmsted. "We can almost hear it now."

"Were you going faster than the law allows?" asked Justice McKean.

"That is not the point, your Honor," exclaimed ex-Judge Ommen. "He is a special officer."

"I was going faster than I otherwise would," admitted Mr. Morris, "because I was engaged in the performance of my sworn duty."

"Have you ever been convicted of this crime before?" asked Mr. Pinchot.

"I do not think that I have committed any crime," replied Mr. Morris, with emphasis.

"Have you ever been in jail?" persisted Mr. Pinchot.

"No," was the solemn answer, "but I was once in the Catholic Protectory."

"Ever been in the Juvenile Asylum?" asked Justice Olmsted.

Mr. Morris, who was then acquitted, sent an invitation through his counsel to the bench to join him at luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, offering to place his big automobile at their disposal. The Justices had too long a calendar, though, to accept the unusual invitation.

Smashing Harlem Runaway.

Two horses attached to a furniture van became frightened on West 125th Street yesterday afternoon and ran east on the northern sidewalk. They knocked down two lamp posts and one hydrant, and ran into one carriage before they were stopped by Mounted Policeman Dolan and a street cleaner named Sullivan. John Boland, the driver, was locked up, charged with criminal negligence. He had left the horses untied while delivering a load of furniture, and the whistle of a subway train on the Manhattan viaduct frightened them.

Men of Wisdom

may heed—should heed; for in our offerings there is neither trace nor suspicion of misplaced confidence, but a simple statement beyond refutation, that our fabrics are sold at prices hitherto unknown outside of exclusive shops.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

March 26th.

Easter close at hand; Young's Hat stores close at hand. Close connection between the two facts presented for the distinguished consideration of fashion's devotees.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

MARVELLOUS RESULTS

Have rewarded our inauguration of the new "Gladiator" Suits and Overcoats. They have caught on. The full square shoulders and perfect fitting coat fronts give you that smart, well-built look. Built to your measure $25.

Samples and Fashion booklet given or forwarded to any address.

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BESTO VOTES This is absolutely the pleasantest and most relishing Breakfast Food known to us. It is nourishing, too. Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N. Y. Attractive flavor is important, a flavor remaining as a delightful memory and begging repetition like delicious. 509 West 145th St., New York. **BESTO VOTES**

FREED BY HUGHES, FLAHERTY RETURNS

Spent 25 Years in Prison After Being Convicted of Killing His Wife.

OWES ALL TO MRS. BOOTH

Manhattan's Skyscrapers a Source of Wonder to the Old Man—New Life at Hope Hall.

Through two legislative administrations Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, founder and head of the Prison League, Volunteers of America, sought to obtain the pardon of James Flaherty, once of Brooklyn, who, some twenty-five years ago, received a life sentence for the alleged murder of his wife. On Friday last Mrs. Booth received an envelope from the executive mansion in Albany, informing her that Flaherty had been pardoned by Gov. Hughes.

When Flaherty began to serve his term in Sing Sing he was told by the late Foster L. Backus, who convicted him, that at the end of five years the Assistant District Attorney would endeavor to secure his release. When Mr. Backus wrote to ask about Flaherty, the prisoner he had in mind had been transferred to Auburn, and as another prisoner of the same name had just died, the Warden wrote back that the man in whom Mr. Backus was interested was dead Flaherty, in Auburn, was forgotten for ten years, until Mrs. Booth came across him.

Yesterday afternoon Flaherty, carrying a bird cage in which were two canaries he had bred in prison, arrived at the Grand Central Station, where he was greeted by Mrs. Booth. At the same time there arrived by express two dogs, also bred in Auburn by Flaherty, who as a "trusty" had earned many privileges.

Even before he arrived at Forty-second Street Mrs. Booth's organization welcomed him. At 125th Street Bernard Sullivan, one of her secretaries, boarded the train. At the Grand Central Station Mrs. Booth had a carriage waiting for Flaherty. He drove with Mrs. Booth, Mr. Sullivan, and Miss Vera Marshall of the Prison League toward the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where he was to take a train for Hope Hall, Mrs. Booth's institution in Rockland County.

As the open carriage passed westward through Forty-second Street, Flaherty, a small, quiet-mannered man of 65, did not appear to be able or to wish to refashion the old-time Manhattan. His eyes never left Mrs. Booth's face. She pointed out the skyscrapers.

"It's very wonderful," he said. "Before I went away they had only five and six stories to their buildings. I don't see what holds these buildings up. The whole city looks to me as though it would fall to ruins some day."

Even on the way across the river Flaherty did not trouble to look out of the window.

"Is this the North River?" he asked. "I have come into port on this river many times when I was a fireman on liners."

On the Jersey side he asked to have a minute alone with Mrs. Booth.

"I realize all that you have done for me," he told her, "and for the future I am determined that I will never do anything that will cause you pain."

Accompanied by Mr. Sullivan he took a train for Hope Hall, where he will have charge of a cottage in which the wives and children of prisoners will be quartered for country visits in the Summer.

At his trial Flaherty admitted that he and his wife had been drinking on the day his wife was found dead. It was contended on his behalf that his wife had fallen while helpless into such a position that her breath had been shut off, and that she had died of strangulation. This Assistant District Attorney Backus was half inclined to believe.

STRICKEN AT DINNER PARTY.

Wife of Col. Hine Suffers Paralytic Seizure on Wedding Anniversary.

Mrs. Edwin W. Hine, wife of Col. Edwin W. Hine of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., who is assistant to President Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, is seriously ill at the Hotel Wolcott. She sustained a stroke of paralysis at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night while at dinner with her husband, celebrating the thirty-third anniversary of their wedding.

For many years the couple have observed their wedding anniversary with a dinner and theatre party. They had as their guests on Saturday their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Hine. In the course of the dinner Mrs. Hine complained of a feeling of numbness in her right arm. A physician who was summoned found she had sustained a stroke of paralysis.

Wallach's News 3d Av., cor. 122d St.

MAYBE the lateness of Spring has kept you wearing heavy clothes till now. Don't wait longer, for every day waited is a day lost. The HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, (Well-Known Well-Made) Spring Suits have a "difference" about them this Spring that's extraordinary. Don't feel shabby when all the world feels fresh. Pick out a Varsity Suit To-Day (Sunday will be Easter) Prices range from $40.00 down to $18

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

6.00 Oxfords for 3.49.

Newest Flat Lasts, Newest Dipped Toe

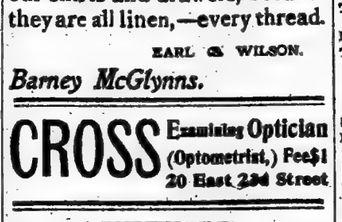

Military Heels

In Patent Leather, French Calfskin and Russet.

Easter Opening in the Bargain Annex.

4.00 and 5.00 Oxfords, 2.50.

Manufactures' Samples in all Leathers and up-to-date Lasts.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

Troy's best Product

(cooler than cotton)

There is comfort for you in our shirts and drawers, because they are all linen,—every thread.

EARL & WILSON.

Barney McGlynns.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Lecture by Edward Howard GRIGGS. Subject: The Tempest This Afternoon at 4.

West End GEO. SIDNEY, "Bunny" Lang's Vaudeville | Matinee Wed. Sat.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-MOROW. GOOD SEATS $1.00.

"COME AND NESTLE CLOSELY BY MY SIDE" and Hear the Most Tuneful of All Musical Comedies,

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Production of PIXLEY & LUDERS' Gem of Laughing Melody,

THE GRAND MOGUL

WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS

SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. **ANNA HELD** in the Parisian Model. COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN. **ELEANOR ROBSON** in "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Last 5 Nights. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR. NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S. Seats now on sale. ORCHESTRA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Tuesday April 2nd. Klaw & Erlanger's great new **BEN-HUR** AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in **THE SQUAW MAN** For One W'k Only. Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT, APR. 1, THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Thursday.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Scores Success."—Herald. ETHEL BARRYMORE IN THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Next play—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Showers of Fun. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. **WILLIAM COLLIER** in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 5 NIGHTS. SAM BERNARD IN THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER. NEXT MON. KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason Seats Thurs

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in **BREWSTER'S MILLIONS** Next Mon. Kitty Cheatham. Mat. at 3:30. Songs for Children & "Grown Ups."

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Except this week, when only Mat. Sat. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. April 2d, 600th Time. Silver Souvenirs. LAST 2 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A play about something."—Tribune. MAN OF THE HOUR By George Broadhurst.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Last Theatrical Attraction In This Historic Playhouse. RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF **CARLE** IN THE SPRING CHICKEN. Beginning Monday, April 1, for 24 Performances Only. Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week This Theatre, THE MILLS OF THE GODS. NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, Wagenhals & Kemper present THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT, Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard's new play of Washington Life. Notable Cast. Mail Orders Now. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow at 3. BEN GREET PLAYERS. EVERYMAN

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 8:15 o'c. First appearance of MME. CALVE. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices,) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini. Also HAYDN'S SYMPHONY NO. 5, commemoration of 175th anniversary of birth of Haydn. Prices 75c. to $3. SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE in Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Seats for all above now selling. NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL. The ORATORIO SOCIETY. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, THE KINGDOM Composed by Edward Elgar. Conducted by SIR EDWARD ELGAR. Tickets 50c. to $2. Boxes $13.50, at Musical Art Society, 4 W. 34th St., and at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. Wed. Eve., Mch. 27, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices—PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Schumann-Heink; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. 8:20 & Sat Matinee. Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

Carnegie Hall, Easter Sun. Aft., Mch. 31, at 3. FAREWELL CONCERT—MR. WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE New York Symphony Orchestra WITH MME. GADSKI SOLOIST. Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano). Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office & 10 East 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. PIANO RECITAL TUESDAY, AT 3, APRIL 2. MME. ROSINA LHEVINNE. Seats $1.50 and $1, Now on Sale at Box Office. Management.....Steinway & Sons

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St NOW OPEN until April 20, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 8 to 10 P. M. 82D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. ADMISSION.....50c.

American 25, 50 & 75c. | Chinatown Charlie The Opium Fiend.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. "The show that makes all other shows look like side shows." 24 Bedouin Arabs **CIRCUS** Capt. Webb's Seals. Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet. PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians. NEXT SUNDAY EASTER CONCERT by Manuel Klein's Orchestra.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. ***Owing to extraordinary success, Ernesto Novelli's engagement has been extended one week. Last night, April 6. ERMETE NOVELLI. To-night, Alleluia; Wed. Eve., La Morte Civile; Thurs., Hamlet; Fri., Povere Gente; Sat. Mat., Taming of the Shrew; Sat. Eve., La Morte Civile.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE TOURISTS. Big Company, including Richard Golden. NEXT MONDAY, Seat Sale Thursday, The Social Whirl Co. includes CHAS. J. ROSS.

PRINCESS. Tel. 2843 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. B'way & 29th. Thurs. & Saturday, 2.20. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide. HENRY MILLER

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (in English) Thurs., Mch. 28—Only Doll's House Mat.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2488—38. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks Mts. Wed., Sat. The Road to Yesterday. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

LINCOLN SQ. THEATRE, B'way, 66th St. Prices 25-50-75c. Wed. Mats., 25c. & 50c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Beginning NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1. WILLIAM MORRIS STOCK CO. OPENING BILL, WHEN WE WERE 21. Sun. (Mat. & Ev.) Testimonial, Al Minehan

NOW OPEN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. **BARNUM & BAILEY** GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow, showers, colder by night.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,959. * * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THAW MUST FACE INSANITY BOARD

Court Orders Inquiry That May Send Prisoner to Matteawan Asylum.

HE DECLARES: "I AM SANE"

Morgan J. O'Brien Heads the Commission—The Hearings May Be Held Publicly.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday appointed a commission consisting of Morgan J. O'Brien, Peter B. Olney, and Dr. Leopold Putzel to inquire into the present sanity or insanity of Harry K. Thaw, who has been on trial over two months for the murder of Stanford White.

The commission will appear before Justice Fitzgerald this morning, when the Thaw jury is brought before him in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to be excused until the new phase of the case is settled. The commission will then take the oath, organize, and begin its work immediately. There is the strongest probability that the commission will work with speed. Not many days, it is thought, stand between Thaw and the decision whether or not the madhouse is his fate.

"It couldn't be worse," said Lawyer Peabody of Thaw's counsel, when he left Justice Fitzgerald's chambers yesterday, after he had been notified of the appointment of the commission. This statement by the lawyer who has been closer to Thaw than any other of his counsel, and whose task in the defense has been to stick close to the prisoner in court and chat with him, was taken by all who heard it to mean that at least one of Thaw's lawyers expects him to fail under the examination and go to Matteawan.

Wife Weeps; Thaw Calm.

The effect of the news on Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was very marked. She broke down and wept bitterly. When she left the witness room adjoining the chambers of Justice Fitzgerald she was crying, and her face was wet with the tears that could be plainly seen through the white veil she wore. She hurried from the Criminal Court Building, with a number of her husband's lawyers, crossed Franklin Street, and ran up the front steps of the Tombs. She wanted to be the first to tell her husband of the appointment of the commission. Edward and Josiah Thaw, who had waited with her for the news, hurried out of the building when she did, but they did not go to the Tombs.

As bitterly disappointed as he must have been in his heart, Thaw showed no feeling when his wife and his lawyers greeted him in the hospital ward of the prison. The counsel room was in use, and this ward had been assigned them for the meeting.

Thaw had already received word that a commission had been appointed. The news had trickled across the Bridge of Sighs into the prison and had finally reached the ears of a guard, who gave it to the prisoner.

When the prisoner appeared before the little group in the hospital ward he said that he had heard the news. His wife, still greatly disturbed, was trying to smile. She said something about being so sorry, and her husband embraced her and said:

"Never mind, dear; that's all right. I'm not afraid of a commission. I am a sane man now, just as sane as the Judge himself, and I am sure that any fair-minded commission will declare me sane."

The lawyers left man and wife together in the room. The two sat in chairs close together and talked for several minutes.

Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel of record for Thaw, said afterward that he was surprised at the fortitude of his client. He added that he and his associates were sure of Thaw being declared sane.

Delphin M. Delmas left the group after a conference and took Evelyn Nesbit Thaw with him. There was a swarm of curious people around the gateway of the prison to watch their departure in a brougham.

Jerome Pleased at the Result.

Despite the assurances of Mr. Hartridge that he and his associates were satisfied that their client would be declared sane, the defense's lawyers showed the greatest degree of excitement and perturbation. On the other hand, Mr. Jerome showed his pleasure at the result. He has never ceased to believe that Thaw was insane when he came to the bar for trial, and his information was that he was suffering from a form of insanity from which he could not recover. As long as his counsel insisted on contending that he was sane enough to advise with them he could have gone ahead with the trial, and, perhaps, have sent Thaw to the electric chair. He has said to personal friends that while he would have followed the letter of the law by taking such a course he would not have touched the humanity of the law.

The prosecution said yesterday that the commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald was a strong and capable one, and one from which Thaw and the prosecution might expect absolutely fair dealing.

The Court's Decision.

Justice Fitzgerald took plenty of time to study the affidavits offered by Mr. Jerome and the defense, and to select the three men who make up the commission. It looked as if he would appoint the commission on Monday afternoon, and when he failed to do so it was thought that he would let the matter go until this morning, when the jury is to report.

Yesterday he came to the Criminal Court Building at noon and went to his chambers. By 1 o'clock it was reported in that mysterious way fact and rumor are mingled in large criminal cases that Justice Fitzgerald had made up his mind and would announce his decision in the matter of the appointment of a commission. A little later the counsel for the defense appeared and went to the chambers of the Justice. After a short conference there Justice Fitzgerald handed to Clerk Penny this order, to be written into the record of the Thaw case:

Upon suggestion upon the record made by the District Attorney orally, and by the presentation of the affidavits of Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, verified the 20th day of March, 1907, and the affidavits of Austin Flint, M. D.; William Mabon, M. D.; Carlos F. Macdonald, M. D.; William B. Pritchard, M. D.; Albert Warren Ferris, M. D., and Allen Ross Difendorf, M. D., each verified on the 21st day of March, 1907, and the exhibits thereto attached, in sup-

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BURGLAR IN LEGATION.

Thief in House of Minister from the Netherlands—A Fight with Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The flight of a burglar through the Netherlands Legation and the hold-up of four police officers by a society woman with two pistols in her hands, formed incidents in a thief hunt in the early hours of Sunday morning, which the police kept secret until to-night.

Policeman Donovan shortly before 3 o'clock discovered a man on top of the Grafton Hotel, at Connecticut Avenue and De Salle Street. He summoned Policemen Conners and Dyer, who were near by. The burglar heard the call, and started on a run along the roofs, leaping from one to another with a nimbleness that astonished the pursuers. Policeman Lugenbeel had been summoned by a burglar alarm, and joined in the chase.

Leaping a wide areaway, the burglar disappeared behind a chimney on the roof of a house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, formerly Minister to Spain, and is prominent in society. The policemen approached her house and were about to try to get in when they heard some one call.

"Halt! Don't move a step! I have you covered with two revolvers and I know how to use them!".

They looked up and saw Mrs. Andrews standing in the bay window of her home in her night robe, leveling the revolvers. There was a long argument, but finally Lugenbeel convinced her by flashing his electric pocket lamp on the police badges of the four. Then Mrs. Andrews let them in.

While policemen were searching the Andrews house Minister van Swinderen, the Envoy from the Netherlands, who lives next door, was awakened by a crash on his roof and a rush through the halls and then the sound of a man tumbling down a flight of stairs.

The noise and the succeeding noises made by the awakened household of the Minister reached the policemen. They rushed into the legation and found the Minister and his force of attendants running around badly alarmed and hunting for the burglar.

The burglar was gone, however. He had climbed out a rear window and escaped.

VOTE FOR RAILWAY CONTROL.

Jersey House Passes Bill Giving Commission Dictatorial Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 26.—By a vote of 36 to 24 the House to-day passed the Wright Railroad Commission bill for the regulating of railroads in the State. It is the most radical measure of its kind that has ever passed this branch of the Legislature. All of the Democrats voted for the bill, as well as Messrs. Drake, Devine, Fake, Crothers, and Manson, Republicans.

The act creates a railroad commission to be elected by the people. The Commissioners, under the powers granted in the bill, can enter any railroad yard or office, compel the production of any book of record, regulate and fix rates, charges for demurrage, and do almost the whole work of the railroad Directors.

Three of the co-ordinate bills also went through the house by Democratic votes. One of them makes it a penalty of $1,000 for a railroad to charge more than the rate fixed for freight by the commission and a second offense allows the commission to seek the annulment of a railroad's charter.

Another bill is House 314, which makes mandatory the placing of switches and sidings near properties of applicants, a penalty of $1,000 being provided for non-compliance with this provision. This is an attack on the system of alleged favoritism to heavy shippers who have kept out competitors by arrangements with the railroads by which sidings are refused to would-be competitors.

A third bill provides for the appointing of a receiver for a railroad by the Chancellor upon complaint of the railroad commission that its orders have been set at defiance.

WARD SUES YERKES ESTATE.

Miss Grigsby Demands Stock Certificate from the Trustee.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Emilie Grigsby, the ward of Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago capitalist, who died a year ago, for the possession of a certificate of stock in the London Underground Railroad, of which Mr. Yerkes was the promoter. The defendant in the suit is the Central Trust Company, named in the will as trustee of Mr. Yerkes's property.

Adrian H. Joline, counsel for the trust company, would not discuss the case yesterday. He said that there was a great deal of litigation over the settlement of Mr. Yerkes's estate, and that the Central Trust Company, caring for the part of the estate in this State, was the defendant in many actions.

Miss Grigsby is said to have lived in affluence while Mr. Yerkes was alive, and it was also said that he had provided amply for her maintainance after his death. It was also said that if Miss Grigsby's suit was pressed to trial, it would be shown that the millions left by Mr. Yerkes had shrunk to almost nothing. This statement was denied by Mr. Joline yesterday.

BOLT STRIKES POWDER MILL.

Country Shaken for Twenty Miles—Two Men Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—Two men were killed and several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed to-day when lightning struck the glaze mill of the Austin Powder Company at Fall Junction, twenty miles from here, wrecking the mill. The plant covers eight acres of ground, and when the explosion occurred windows were shattered for miles around. The surrounding country was so severely shaken that the residents of Chagrin Falls, Kent, and other towns within a radius of twenty miles believed an earthquake had occurred.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Havana, Havana, March 23.

Arrived: Ss. Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, March 16.

Gold & Black Label Sherries, bottled in Spain. Feldmann Importing Co., New York. —Adv.

LET THE PEOPLE CHOOSE---FORAKER

Demands a Primary Vote in Ohio on the Senatorship and the Presidency.

LAUNCHES A BOOMERANG

Champions Gov. Harris for Renomination and Harris Is the Taft Men's Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Foraker began an open fight on the Taft men in Ohio to-night. His first move was a challenge that surprised the Taft men. He offered to go before the Republican primaries in Ohio with a proposal that delegates to a State Convention whom they should name should express the choice of the people for the United States Senatorship and the Presidency. This move undoubtedly is intended to force into the open not only Secretary Taft, but Representative Burton, who is being groomed for Foraker's seat.

Another move made by Mr. Foraker has been to demand the renomination of Gov. Harris. Taft men are saying that this action will prove a boomerang, as Harris has aligned himself with them and is their candidate.

Challenge by Foraker.

Mr. Foraker says in his statement:

"I have been so busily occupied that I have had neither time nor disposition to even think about politics, either State or National, especially politics that belong to next year.

"It seems to me premature to be now discussing what is so far ahead. However, in view of the interviews and announcements of one kind and another that are appearing in the newspapers, I feel that I may with propriety say that I do not want any political honors from the Republicans of Ohio without their hearty approval.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to their preferences I shall at the proper time request the Republican State Central Committee to issue a call for a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the Republicans of the State at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for at our next State election, but also to determine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and for President.

Asks for Open Discussion.

"If this suggestion should meet with favor, it should be provided that the primary elections shall be held at a convenient time long enough after the call therefor has been issued to enable all who are interested in the work of the convention, so to be chosen, to appear before the people and discuss the public questions about which we are all concerned, so that the people who are interested my act intelligently in the selection of their delegates, thus bringing this selection as nearly to a direct popular vote as is possible under the laws now in force.

"I have no opinions to conceal from my constituents, and there is no point in my public record as to which I am not ready to render them a full account."

Mr. Foraker does not say that he will be a candidate to succeed President Roosevelt, but it is generally understood among his friends in Washington that at a later date he will formally announce his candidacy, and will enter the fight to get the indorsement of his own State.

How Foraker Went Wrong.

The announcement of State Supt. of Insurance Arthur I. Vorys that he would support Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination led Senator Foraker, it is believed, to issue the statement outlining his position. Vorys is to manage the Taft campaign.

Foraker seems to become excited and alarmed by the action of Vorys. He seems to have jumped to the conclusion that Gov. Harris was to be put aside, and he telephoned to his newspapers in Cincinnati this message:

"The attack upon Gov. Harris is cowardly, and it will arouse to the support of the noble old Governor every man who believes in fair play. He is in all probability the last old soldier we will have as Governor of Ohio, and we must elect him by an overwhelming majority. There must be no backing, no halting. We must line up solidly for Gov. Harris, and we will."

About this telephone message of Foraker's there is no doubt. Exactly where he got the idea on which he based it no one knows, for according to reports from Ohio Gov. Harris, while not active in the movement, is a Taft man heart and soul, a fact of which Foraker was not aware. It further appears that Harris is the candidate of the Taft men for Governor.

A dispatch from Cincinnati this afternoon says that Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's brother, has published this over his signature:

"We believe that the overwhelming sentiment in Ohio is favorable to Secretary Taft for the Presidency and our efforts are to give this sentiment concrete form, so that it shall be expressed emphatically at the proper time. It is, furthermore, obvious that Gov. Harris is his own logical successor as Governor of Ohio and should have the unanimous support of the party."

This amounts to a formal launching of the Taft boom, and a declaration for Harris as the Taft candidate. Foraker, it thus appears, made a false start in his fight. It seems assured that the State Administration will line up with Taft.

Every eye here is on Ohio. One of the leading Republicans in the Senate said to-day that in his opinion the fight there would develop into the ugliest and meanest one in recent political history. Foraker's action in appealing to a primary is a desperate play, but so daring that it is likely to have a serious effect. It is difficult for Ohio men here to see how the Taft men can afford to refuse his proposition.

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES.

Non-vintage champagnes are blends of various vintages of no special merit. **Vintage Champagne** is produced entirely from grapes grown in an exceptionally good year, which year is invariably indicated on the label. **The Vintage of 1898** was one of the best in recent years; hence **MONOPOLE 1898** and **DRY MONOPOLE 1898** are sold at a premium in all other markets of the world. In the United States this excellent vintage: **MONOPOLE RED TOP 1898**, "moderately dry," **DRY MONOPOLE BRUT 1898**, "very dry," is now sold at non-vintage prices for the purpose of making this brand of wine a favorite.—Adv.

"SOCIAL POOL" LOSES AGAIN.

80,000 Shares Held by Young Millionaires Sold in Monday's Slump.

The so-called "social pool," made up of eight or ten young New York and Newport millionaires, took their last losses in the stock market on Monday, when 80,000 shares, the last of the long line of stock they held, were dumped overboard for what they would bring.

The "social pool" couldn't or wouldn't respond to any further calls for margins, and their holdings were sold out by their brokers without further ceremony.

These young plungers, who are among the best known of New York society men, went into the market heavily last Summer when they bought 200,000 to 250,000 shares of the Harriman Pacific stocks on a "tip" from the insiders that Union Pacific, then selling around 155, was to have its dividend increased to 10 per cent. and would go to 200, and that Southern Pacific, then worth 65, would go to 100.

The dividend tip proved to be correct, and when stocks began to boom the members of the "social pool" held a celebration in Newport over the enormous profits they had on paper. Union Pacific went to 195, receded somewhat, but again touched 195 and a fraction. The 200 goal seemed nearly reached, and not a share did the "social pool" unload. The 200 tip, they were told, still held good. Southern Pacific got to around 97, and was so strong that all in the pool were convinced that it would make good.

Somebody evidently wanted Christmas money in December, and stocks began to fall, but the "social pool" held on. Things looked very equally around Jan. 1, and thereafter the market refused to go up, and has been dropping ever since. The "social pool's" paper profits all faded away weeks ago, and since then they have had nothing but losses.

MANSFIELD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Arrives Here Prostrated and Tour May Be Abandoned.

Richard Mansfield, who was too ill to appear as Peer Gynt at Scranton, Penn., on Monday night, arrived in New York last evening and was taken immediately in his private carriage from the station to his home at 316 Riverside Drive. He made the trip from Scranton to New York in a private car, and reached his house at about 9:30 in the evening. He could not be seen.

Dr. F. M. Crandall, Mr. Mansfield's physician, said the actor, though seriously ill, was in no present danger. "Mr. Mansfield is much prostrated by his journey," said Dr. Crandall, who had just returned from seeing his patient. "I cannot now determine whether or no he will be able to continue playing after a short rest. He has had an attack of grip and is suffering from stomach and intestinal trouble, with which he has been troubled greatly during the present season. He also shows the effect of severe strain. He has overworked and is exhausted."

The only report to be obtained from the house was that Mr. Mansfield was seriously ill. Mr. Mansfield's season was to have been shorter than usual and to have ended early in May. He plans to spend the Summer in England. Though no official announcement has been made it seems likely that his tour will be abandoned.

FOLLOWED WHITMAN'S LEAD.

Veterinary Has Saloon Raided in Forty-third Street.

Following the example of City Magistrate Whitman Dr. Robert E. Jones, a veterinary surgeon of 300 West Forty-third Street, early this morning caused a raid upon a saloon at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and the arrest of a bartender there.

He called up Police Headquarters and told the Sergeant on duty in the telegraph bureau that a violation of the excise law was being committed in the saloon. Headquarters notified the West Forty-seventh Street Station and a policeman made the arrest. The prisoner was Edward Sheehan, 28 years old, of 308 West Forty-second Street, bartender for Michael McGovern, who is the proprietor of the saloon.

When telephone inquiry was made at Dr. Jones's house, Mrs. Josephine Jones, his wife, who answered the call, said that her husband was so fatigued after his work in connection with the raid that he had gone to bed.

ROCKEFELLER RAISES WAGES.

Needs More Men to Improve His Lakewood Golf House Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 26.—Laborers employed at Golf House, John D. Rockefeller's country estate here, have had their wages increased 15 cents a day. They now receive $1.65 for ten hours' work instead of $1.50.

Mr. Rockefeller is having difficulty in obtaining laborers to carry on the extensive improvements he has planned. He intends to plant about 1,000 evergreen saplings around his golf links and build two or three miles of new roads through his 600-acre estate. His Superintendent, William Forrester, has scoured the countryside about Lakewood for laborers during the last month, but he has not been able to get enough men.

The usual wage paid to laborers by George J. Gould and other wealthy cottagers of Lakewood has been $1.50 a day. Now that Mr. Rockefeller has given his employes an increase of 10 per cent., it is expected that other employers will be compelled to do likewise. Only native Jerseymen are employed at the Rockefeller place, and every applicant must be vouched for by somebody known to Mr. Rockefeller's Superintendent.

HUNT FOR MARVIN BOY.

Posse Scouring Woods for Men Who May Have Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 26.—A hundred men are scouring the woods near Kitt's Hammock to-night hunting for men who are supposed to have little Horace Marvin.

While Miss Killen, a school teacher at Logans, was going through the woods about two miles from the Marvin farm this afternoon she heard the voices of men close by the path discussing the kidnapping.

Just then one of the men caught sight of the school teacher and stepping into the path menaced her with a revolver. He questioned Miss Killen closely, and advised her to keep her counsel as to what she had seen or heard.

As soon as she reached home Miss Killen notified D. K. Moore, her landlord, of the occurrence, and he organized the searching party. It was resolved to keep up the hunt all night.

Dr. Marvin came to Dover this afternoon and said that to-morrow he would deposit $1,000 in the Farmers' Bank of Dover with instructions to the cashier to pay it to any one who will return his child to him, and no questions asked. He will also deposit $1,000, to be paid for any clue that will lead to the recovery of his child.

J. M. VARNUM KILLED IN HIS AUTOMOBILE

Chauffeur Had Tried to Cross in Front of a Street Car, Which Struck Machine.

WIFE AND FRIENDS WITH HIM

Ex-Surrogate's Skull Fractured by Fall Against Seat—Motorman and Auto Driver Arrested.

James M. Varnum, one of the best-known members of the Bar Association of this city, died last night of injuries received in an automobile accident within five minutes after he had been carried to Roosevelt Hospital in a second automobile. His death was caused by a fractured skull.

Accompanied by his wife, Miss May Frick of Baltimore, and a second guest, a man, Mr. Varnum started last night from his home, at 36 East Fifty-second Street, in his limousine car for the New Amsterdam Theatre. The car glided swiftly along the pavements until at Seventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street the chauffeur, Alfred Quarle, saw a chance to cut in front of a south-bound Seventh Avenue car.

Quarle swung his machine across the tracks, but he had miscalculated his clearance, and the buffer of the trolley car smashed into the side of the automobile. The shock of the collision smashed the glass in the windows and door of the limousine body, and hurled the occupants of the automobile from their seats.

Mr. Varnum had been seated on a drop seat which had been lowered into place in front of his wife. As the car struck the machine he was flung forward, his head striking against the back of the chauffeur's seat in front of him. A second shock jerked him back into an upright position.

When Mrs. Varnum and her guests glanced at him blood was pouring from his mouth and from several gashes in his forehead. The cries of the women, both of whom were also cut by the broken glass of the windows and doors, attracted a crowd and Policeman Knittel of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

He lifted Mr. Varnum, who was unconscious, from the automobile and summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Before its arrival, however, an empty machine drew up near the wrecked one, and the chauffeur, J. Hudson, offered his services:

"I have just left my employer at the theatre," he told the policeman, "and if my car is of any assistance to you, why use it."

Mr. Varnum was lifted into the tonneau of Hudson's car, where Mrs. Varnum and Miss Frick supported him. Then, with Knittel on the front seat beside him, Hudson started at full speed for the hospital. The wild honking of the horn and the terrific speed of the car were noticed by Bicycle Policeman Gelderman, and he started in pursuit.

Gelderman failed to overtake the automobile until it came to a stop before the hospital door. When he learned the reason for the race, Gelderman started back and found Mr. Varnum's chauffeur and the motorman of the trolley car, both of whom he arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

At the hospital Mr. Varnum was carried into a private room and everything possible was done for him. His skull had been fractured, however, by his fall against the seat and he died at 8:35 o'clock.

Mr. Varnum was born in this city in 1848, and since 1879 had been prominently interested in the Republican politics of the State, serving in the Assembly in 1879 and 1880. In the latter year he also served as senior aide de camp, with the rank of Colonel, to Gov. Cornell.

Later he became Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State in 1889, and a year later was the anti-Tammany candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was defeated, however, in both elections. Mr. Varnum was interested in National Guard affairs, and in 1895 served as Paymaster General and Brigadier General of the National Guard of this State. Mr. Varnum's last public office was that of Surrogate of New York County, to which position he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt in 1899.

Mr. Varnum was graduated from Yale in 1868, and took his law degree at Columbia Law School three years later. He held a prominent place in societies and clubs, being Vice President of the Order of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island, a Governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars in this State, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in France.

In addition he was a member of the Century, Union, University, Down Town, and Tuxedo Clubs of this city and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Mr. Varnum was married in 1899 to Mary Witherspoon Dickey.

NO STRIKE DECISION.

Managers of Over Forty Roads Confer with Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The question of a great railroad strike in Chicago and the West was left in the balance to-night, following the first day's conference between the General Managers and representatives of 50,000 employes. The strike issue, which represents $6,000,000 in wage advances, probably will be met squarely by the roads to-morrow.

One significant feature of the opening session of the conference, which was largely diplomatic in nature, was the intimation given to the men by the railroad officials that further wage increases are impossible. The roads did not say in so many words that they have reached the limit of their generosity, but this was the general impression.

The attitude of the roads was conveyed to Chief Morrissey of the trainmen and Chief Garrettson of the conductors in an incidental remark by one of the General Managers. He referred pointedly to the proffer of the railroads a month ago to leave the dispute to a board of arbitration. It is said that the companies have decided to fall back upon this proposal as their last word to the employes.

The railroads were represented by ten General Managers, composing a sub-committee of the officials of more than forty Western lines.

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane, N. Y. —Adv.

CLIENT KISSES SENATOR.

Whyte Wins His Eightieth Murder Case for a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Senator William Pinkney Whyte was kissed in court this afternoon by Mrs. Josie Kelly, after her acquittal on the charge of murder. It was the eightieth murder case defended by the aged Senator.

Mr. Whyte has the remarkable record of never having lost a murder case, and he also has filled every important office in the gift of the people of his State. Although 82 years old, he defended the girl wife, who shot and killed her sister, Ida Gaaf, in self-defense, with as much vigor as a lawyer half his years. When the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and the Senator stepped over to his client to congratulate her, the impulsive little woman jumped up, threw her arms about his neck, and kissed him on the cheek. The Senator smiled, and subsequently remarked that a man was never "too old to be kissed."

Mrs. Kelly testified that her sister was always running after her husband, and that on the night of the shooting she came home and found her sister there. She ordered her sister to leave. She refused, and picking up a stick of wood, threatened her. Mrs. Kelly said she then picked up her husband's pistol and fired. She only intended, she said, to frighten her sister, but the shot proved mortal.

A $2,000,000 DIVIDEND.

Atlanta Public Service Corporation Increases Stock of Holders.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The Georgia Railway & Electric Company, which controls the street car system of Atlanta as well as the electric lighting, to-day increased its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $8,500,000.

Two millions of this was in the form of a 33 1-3 per cent. dividend to stockholders, and $500,000 dollars will be added as treasury stock to be sold for extraordinary expenditures and improvements.

SANDSTORM SWEEPS CITY.

Plate Glass Windows Broken by Colorado Springs Gale.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 26.—A terrific sandstorm raged in Colorado Springs and vicinity to-day. Many telephone poles were blown down and plate-glass windows were broken.

The wind blew with a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour.

HOMESTAKE MINE AFIRE.

Two Hundred Men Are Carried Out Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 26.—For twenty-four hours the Homestake Mining Company has been fighting fire near the 500-foot level, with so far no appreciable gain, and in a few hours 200 men were carried out of the mine unconscious, overcome by the deadly gas and smoke.

It is impossible to determine the extent of the fire, as at no time have the men got near enough even to tell its exact location. It is feared that it may get into the bulkhead on the 500-foot level where there is an immense amount of timber, which would carry the flames to other levels.

RICHLY DRESSED WOMAN HELD

Charged with Taking Doilies from Fifth Avenue Store.

Although dressed in expensive clothing, and wearing many jewels, a woman who gave the name of Mrs. Mary Wade, forty years old, of 217 Lewis Street, was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday on a charge of shoplifting preferred by a man who gave the name of W. S. Kinsey, proprietor of a linen store in Fifth Avenue. The woman was arrested by Traffic Policeman Costin, who said he made the arrest at the request of Mr. Kinsey.

Mr. Kinsey said he had watched the woman in his store for some time. He said he saw her take a package of linen doilies valued at $20 and leave the counter with the property. He then detained her in the store, he said, until the arrival of the policeman for whom he sent.

The woman will be arraigned in Jefferson Market to-day.

DEMOCRATS TO AID HUGHES.

Delegation to Go to Albany to Urge Passage of Utilities Bill.

The Hughes Public Utility League held a meeting last night at the Barthold Hotel and perfected a permanent organization.

The league came into existence ten days ago as the result of a meeting of Democrats who had supported Gov. Hughes at the last election and who decided to uphold his hands in all future legislation in which he is interested.

At last night's meeting a committee was named to go to Albany to-day to urge upon the legislators the necessity of passing the Public Utilities bill. F. K. Porter was named as Chairman of the committee.

It is the intention of the league to call a mass meeting in the interest of the bill within a few days and to invite Gov. Hughes to attend. A prominent Republican will preside.

DISAGREE ON SLOW TRAINS.

Railroad Traffic Men Not Likely to Take Radical Measures.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Passenger officials of Western railroads are not making rapid progress with their general scheme to run trains more slowly. At their meeting yesterday it was apparent that they can never reach an agreement to lengthen by eighteen hours the schedule of the fastest trains between here and the Pacific Coast, as was originally proposed. The plan has raised a storm of protest from all the important places between here and the California terminals.

From present indications the schedules west of Kansas City and Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles will be lengthened by from seven to nine hours, but practically no reduction will be made east of the Missouri River.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—At a conference of the heads of the passenger departments of the railroads entering Indiana and Ohio it was decided to-day not only to continue Sunday excursions this Summer, but to make the rates lower than last year's schedules.

A proposition to discontinue all Sunday excursions on account of two-cent-fare legislation was defeated.

Peace Delegates to See Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The delegation from the National Arbitration and Peace Congress arrived here from New York to-night and they will call on the President to-morrow to urge him to address the Congress at the Carnegie Hall meeting on April 17. Andrew Carnegie, who arrived here to-day from Florida, will join the delegation when they see the President to-morrow.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous—Adv.

MORGAN CABLES TO ROOSEVELT

Reported to Have Urged Consideration of Mr. Schiff's Plan to Solve Railroad Problem.

ROTHSCHILD ADVISES PEACE

Says Socialism Threatens, and Our Railway Magnates Should Stop Fighting One Another.

DIFFER ON SCHIFF'S PLAN

Heads of Railroads Not All Prepared to Accept His Remedy.

ROOSEVELT IS RECEPTIVE

And the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Think Good Might Come of It.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 26.—I am told that J. Pierpont Morgan is favorably impressed with the general features of the plan outlined by Jacob H. Schiff in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, for a conference of representatives of the railroads and the Inter-State Commerce Commission to devise a scheme of Congressional legislation for the Federal regulation of the railroads of the United States. I am also told that Mr. Morgan sent a cable message to President Roosevelt this morning urging him to give the proposal careful consideration.

Every financier who discussed Mr. Schiff's proposal to-day, and I saw a number of the most prominent men in the City, said it was a move in the right direction. It was far better, they agreed, that the railroads should be responsible to one legislative body than harassed by the Legislatures of the several States. "Don't quote me," said one of the most influential bankers in the city, "but my opinion is that if Mr. Schiff's plan is agreed on it will help the situation tremendously."

Baron Rothschild's Views.

Everybody else who expressed an opinion said practically the same thing. Baron Rothschild, when asked what he thought of the matter, said he preferred not to talk for publication of a proposal of which he knew so little, but in what he subsequently said of the railroad situation in America he clearly recognized the necessity of some such arrangement as Mr. Schiff proposes.

"The great trouble," said Baron Rothschild, "from which American railways suffer is the menace of Socialistic legislation. Socialistic antagonism to railroads is a thing you ought to get rid of. It is due largely to misapprehension of the facts. People see a railroad stock selling at 200 and think it is overvalued and the stockholders are getting dividends on excessive valuations through the management's maintaining unjustifiably heavy tariffs. It isn't so. If I were a railway magnate like Mr. Schiff, I'd take any railroad I was interested in and show just what it cost, how much money was actually put into it. Some of your people don't take into consideration what the reorganization of an American railroad means. They don't go back to the beginning and take account of the capital wiped out in the reorganization. They ignore the very important item of cost. If I were an American railway magnate, I'd put the figures of the actual expenditure in building and equipping my road before the public.

Magnates Ought to Stop Fighting.

"Another thing I'd try to do would be to come to terms with the other magnates. American railroad owners ought to stop fighting and work for the common good. But there you have Harriman, Speyer, Schiff, Gould, Morgan, Hill, and the others all fighting among themselves. They'd better agree to agree."

"Do you think, Baron Rothschild, that the American railway situation is a disturbing factor in the international money market?" I asked.

"It is the very greatest," he answered. "It is practically the only one."

HEADS OF RAILROADS DIFFER.

Not All Agreed That Conferences Would Improve the Situation.

Specials to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Melville E. Ingalls, former President of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads, now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the former, declined to discuss Mr. Schiff's plan to-day.

"I have nothing to say on the subject now," said Mr. Ingalls, "for the reason that it would be unwise to talk on the railroad question at all at the present time. There has been far too much talk already. Some of the boys have talked too damn much."

Mr. Ingalls will deliver a speech in Pittsburg early in April, which will, it is understood, deal entirely, exhaustively,

and, it is believed, rather sensationally, with the railroad question.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Oscar G. Murray, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, speaking to-day of Mr. Schiff's proposal, said:

"The plan is most practical and I am quite in favor of it. Mr. Schiff is fully conversant with conditions, and what he says is logical and to the point. The railroads should select from among their representatives the bast managers of financial affairs, men who fully understand how traffic is originated and handled, and those who know all the intricacies of the successful operation of a railroad.

"It is my impression that men of this character, with the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, would form a strong committee of conferrees. They could fully and freely discuss the railroad situation in its varied phases, and ought to be easily able to agree upon a course of legislative procedure that would be fair and equable to all interests.

"If this country is to continue its proud claim of having the cheapest railroad transportation in the world and develop the best system of railroads, there must be co-operation between all interests and capital must be encouraged with the confidence of reasonable safety and fair returns on investment. This country has been enjoying great prosperity and everybody would like to see it continue. There is no better way to strengthen the promise of this and promote the welfare of the country than by harmonious and co-operative relationship between the railroads and the public whom they serve."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven Road said this afternoon, when asked if he would discuss Jacob H. Schiff's proposed remedy for the railroad situation:

"No, the New Haven is obeying the laws as they now stand, and expects and intends to obey all others that may be passed, and it will probably suffer no more than others who are now so anxious. Everybody should be restricted and regulated except themselves."

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A. J. Davidson, President of the San Francisco Railway system, was asked his opinion to-day of Jacob H. Schiff's proposal for solving the railroad problem. His view is that the essential thing is a more thorough co-operation with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This could be accomplished more effectively by having some representative of the commission in charge of certain districts than by appointing a committee of railroad men to confer with the commission.

It is Mr. Davidson's experience in the Southwest that it requires the undivided time of all the official staff in keeping in close touch with the public, and if this policy is followed consistently it will relieve materially a great deal of complaint against railroads. He ventured the assertion that if there were more frequent conferences with the public than with the commission it might have a tendency to ameliorate the feeling against the railroads.

In most of the States which the San Francisco's lines traverse there has been considerable anti-railroad legislation the past Winter, in the way of reducing passenger and freight revenues. The application of these rates means a shrinkage in revenue, not only in intra-State, but in inter-State traffic as well, Mr. Davidson says, and he is firmly of the opinion that the general effect of the application of a rate should be considered as a whole, and not as to its effect in the State in which legislative action is taken. This would bring it around to the point of handling all such matters through one channel, and that would be the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as that body would consider the general rather than the local effect.

There are certain State regulations that should be maintained inviolate, he thinks, but all matters affecting the revenues of railroads could be handled with more fairness to the public, as well as to the railroads, through the agency of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. There is no question that by publicity in all their transactions and following the spirit of the law the railroads can clear the atmosphere to a large extent.

CHICAGO, March 26.—President B. L. Winchell of the Rock Island Railroad said to-day that until he had studied Mr. Schiff's plan in detail he was not prepared to indorse it fully.

"However," he said, "I can say I am heartily in favor of any method of co-operation between the roads and the Commerce Commission that will bring results fair to the roads and to the public. As a matter of fact, the officials of the roads have conferred with the commission in the past on a number of occasions."

J. Kruttschnitt, Director of Maintenance and Operation of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, said:

"I am in favor of co-operation in every feasible way between the roads and the commission. As an operating officer, I know that we can be of great assistance to the commission in the consideration of such matters as car shortage, demurrage, accidents, &c. The relations between all the railroad officials and members of the commission are cordial and beneficial to both, and Mr. Schiff's plan may be the solution of present difficulties. I would prefer to reserve my opinion, however, until I had given it close consideration."

Few railroad Presidents in New York were inclined to discuss yesterday Jacob H. Schiff's proposal of a conference between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and representatives of the railroads. The heads of several of the most important systems in the country expressed the belief that little good would come of a discussion of the matter just at this time, and that a little patience would prove more fruitful than any amount of talking.

The President of one of the large Western systems thus expressed his views, which agreed in general with those held by several others:

"What this situation calls for is not hysterical efforts to mend things, but a little patience and prudence. After a while all of those who have been much excited will calm down and ponder it the hysteria which is now being displayed in many quarters over the relations of the Government to the railroads. The more cooks there are to stew this broth, the worse the broth will be, and I do not intend to be among the cooks."

One or two of the Presidents whose opinion was sought agreed that the plans suggested by Mr. Schiff were along the lines which promised the greatest success. Such conferences, they said, would be a step toward co-operation between the railroads and the Government, which some railroad executives have come to believe to be the only remedy that can effectively be applied to the present situation. They suggested that the best way to cure the distrust of the public toward the railroads was by frank discussion of the position of both sides, and this could be done to best advantage by means of such general conferences as those suggested by Mr. Schiff.

Some expressed the opinion that the present situation would cure itself, and that the less the Presidents of railroads discussed the matter the better it would be in the end.

PRESIDENT IS RECEPTIVE.

He Talks with Railroad Men—Interested in Mr. Schiff's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Jacob H. Schiff's plan for remedying the railroad situation attracted a good deal of attention to-day. The President was one of those who read it with interest, but he was not disposed to talk about it.

It is known that the President is determined to call no conferences of railroad men. A weak point in Mr. Schiff's proposition, from the standpoint of those who have talked with the President recently, is that if he could get his railroad men here they would not agree among themselves. Half a dozen railroad men have called on the President recently, and all have urged upon him vehemently the necessity of doing certain things, but not one of them has agreed with any of the others as to what those things should be.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed various features of the railroad situation at a conference with a number of his official advisers at the White House. These included Secretaries Root, Cortelyou, and Garfield and Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Lane and Clark.

Edward R. Bacon of New York, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and Edward J. Berwind of New York, President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company and Director in a number of banks and railroads, came to Washington to-night in Bacon's private car and were in conference with President Roosevelt for more than two hours.

While neither would discuss their interview with the President, it is believed that the conference related to the railroad and financial situation. Mr. Berwind figured prominent in the Pennsylvania Railroad investigation which was conducted last Fall by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Messrs. Bacon and Berwind left the White House shortly after 11 o'clock and took a midnight train for New York.

It is believed here that the reason the conference between Messrs. Mellen, Hughitt, McCrea, and Newman broke up in New York was that when the four got together they found four different opinions as to what the President should be asked to do. Certainly Mr. Mellen's plan is not the same as any of the others that have been suggested.

Will Not Invite Conferees.

For that reason it is feared that if Mr. Schiff's plan were followed out it would be difficult to get unanimity. Aside from that, however, the President has steadfastly refrained from summoning or inviting any financial or railroad conferees to the White House. He has invariably expressed himself as being willing to see and talk with all who choose to come. That is still his attitude. He expects to see a good many more before his railroad studies are completed. From many of them he gets valuable information which assists him in formulating his plans. Such information, however, is always about specific cases, and so far as known no railroad President has been able to give the President any information which has swerved his general policy.

But while always glad to see and discuss matters with railroad men and while fully expecting to confer with more of them, there is no hope of getting the President to call a conference or to ask representatives of the railroads to come here in a body. Of course he would do nothing to prevent their conferring with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a right possessed by all citizens. It is plain, however, that whatever is done must be done by the railroad men themselves, without solicitation from the President.

Mr. Yoakum's Plan.

One of the plans submitted to the President by railroad men was that presented by B. F. Yoakum for the appointment of a Western Inter-State traffic manager, to be stationed at Chicago or St. Louis and to represent the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The President has given careful attention and consideration to the plan, although his opinion of it, as of other plans submitted to him, has not been given.

It is learned that a plan practically the same as Mr. Yoakum's was proposed some six years ago by a railroad man who subsequently became a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and may have suggested to him before he heard it from Mr. Yoakum. This was Paul Morton, who was then Second Vice President of the Atchison Road.

Mr. Morton proposed to the Western roads that they "employ an attorney to be stationed at Chicago as the resident representative of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that all complaints of discriminations and preferential rates (rebates) be made to this officer, who shall have full authority to investigate charges and institute proceedings against offending roads and their officials."

The appointment of this officer was, of course, to be made by the commission, and he was to be subordinate only to it; it was proposed that the railroads jointly pay his salary, and, if necessary, the expenses of his office, because he would save them a lot of money that was being paid out in rebates and end other bad practices, and for the further reason that the commission was not then as liberally provided with funds as it now is. It was Mr. Morton's idea, in the working out of this plan, that when one road suspected another was giving rebates in any form, or indulging in other bad practices and violations of the law, it would quietly file a complaint with this special officer, whatever his title might be, and he would make his own investigation, and, if the facts warranted, begin civil or criminal proceedings, or both. The offending road would not know who filed the complaint.

Mr. Morton repeatedly urged this suggestion, but the other roads refused to agree to it; in fact, he stood practically alone. He told Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the commission, of his suggestion, and he agreed with him that it would be a good thing for both the roads and the public.

Commerce Commission Interested.

Mr. Schiff's proposition met with a somewhat varied reception at the offices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Chairman Knapp called it "very attractive," Commissioner Harlan said it was "very interesting," and Commissioner Lane, who has charge of the prosecution end of the commission's work, doubted if the railroad men could develop sufficient harmony among themselves to agree on any project for submission to the commission.

"The idea Mr. Schiff has in mind is very attractive," said Chairman Knapp, "and one which might be developed to considerable advantage. Of course I should not like to be understood as saying that I regard it as a means of complete solution of all problems, but I think it a step in the right direction, and one which ought to produce good results. We are all heartily in favor of anything which will tend to harmonize all the interests concerned, and would be glad to co-operate with the railroad men in such an effort."

"It is an interesting suggestion, very," was the comment of Commissioner Harlan. "It might lead to something tangible and practical, but it should be remembered that the commission is not a legislating body. Any proposition resulting from such a discussion would have to go to Congress and follow the regular course of legislation."

"Speaking not as the representative of the whole commission, but for myself," said Commissioner Lane, "the commission is always ready to hear suggestions from any proper source, and is just as willing to meet railroad men as shippers. Mr. Schiff is right in saying the commission represents the Government, and as the Government is that of the whole people it follows that the commission represents the railroad men also, and is prepared to receive suggestions or complaints from them just as readily as against them. The trouble is that there is no unanimity among the railroad men themselves. They do not seem to be able to get together, as Mr. Schiff says, on any proposition. If they could agree on some proposition that would provide stability of rates, and insure to the railroads a continuity of earning power, while at the same time providing protection for the shippers, it might be of decided advantage. But any proposition which could be enacted into law would not be a railroad proposition only. It must care for the interests of the shippers, just as any proposition coming from the shippers must do justice to the railroads."

Would Welcome a Meeting.

In general the attitude of the commission toward Mr. Schiff's proposal, and toward the railroad men individually or as a body, is one of receptivity. There is no doubt that the commission would be glad to have a general conference with a representative body of railroad men, at which all the matters in any way the subject of controversy might be fully discussed. If as a result of such a controversy a law could be drafted which in the judgment of the commission would be fair to both sides it would undoubtedly have a good prospect for enactment. Of course, no project could receive the approval of the commission which had not been sanctioned by the President, and therefore the problem before the railroad men is simply that of getting together on a scheme which will pass muster at the White House. But the President is constantly conferring and advising with members of the commission, and relies to a considerable extent particularly on the judgment of certain of the Commissioners. Any project which appealed to these Commissioners would be to that extent more likely to find favor at the White House.

The spasmodic market flurries of the last few days have not disturbed the serenity of the Commissioners. They regard some of the State legislation of the Winter as unnecessary and severe, but two features of the new rate law are looked upon by the Commissioners as likely to counteract much of the feeling in the States which has manifested itself in hostile legislation. The first of these is the provision giving the commission authority to regulate the publication of tariffs. There has been tremendous complaint from shippers of their inability to determine rates from the published tariff rates. In fact, several railroad Presidents have confessed to the commission that they could not themselves find out from their tariff sheets what the rate would be on personal shipments.

The commission is now about to put into effect a simplified method of tariff publication, which shall be common to all roads, and which it is expected will remove this source of complaint. The second is in the application of the authority to require a uniform method of accounting. That system is to go into effect on July 1, and from it the commission expects to derive much valuable assistance in the determination of rates, and in acting on complaints of shippers on that score.

LEGISLATURES PUSH BILLS.

2-Cent Fare Voted in Pennsylvania—Tax Bill in Nebraska.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 26.—The Senate to-day passed finally the House Two-Cent Railroad Fare bill. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, one of which provides for a fine of $1,000 for each and every offense committed by a railroad company against the provisions of the act.

LANSING, Mich., March 26.—Gov. F. M. Warner this afternoon sent to the Legislature a special message urging that both houses take early action on the two-cent railroad fare bill which is before the Legislature. He says that there have been ample hearings on the bill and that nothing can be gained.

ST. PAUL, March 26.—The railroad managers of Minnesota and a committee of the Legislature to-day reported an agreement on passenger rates. The agreement reads:

"To put on sale 10,000-mile interchangeable mileage books at a rate of 2 cents a mile, the purchaser to always have the privilege of returning unused portions and receiving money back.

"To place on sale 500-mile family mileage books good on the road of issue and good until used up, to be used by any member of family at 2 cents a mile.

"Round trip tickets anywhere within the State at 2 cents a mile, good at any time and returnable at any time for money due."

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—The passage by the Nebraska Legislature to-day of the bill for the taxation of railroad property in cities and villages for local purposes on the same basis on which other property is taxed, marks the end of a fight that began in the Legislature in 1901. It was inaugurated by the late Edward Rosewater.

The bill will increase the annual assessment of railroads in Nebraska upward of $500,000, about $100,000 of which will go into the City Treasury at Omaha. It provides that the franchise value of roads shall be included in the property subject to this tax, except that the valuation shall be distributed through the State instead of taxed in bulk in each community, as is done with tangible property. The bill went to the Governor to-day.

BEARS PUT TO ROUT BY BIG BULL POOL

$25,000,000 Fund Subscribed by Leading Interests to Support Stocks.

CORTELYOU ALSO HELPS

Losses of Previous Day Largely Regained and Sentiment More Hopeful.

Prices in the stock market yesterday rebounded from the depression of the previous day in response to the first concerted support from the large financial interests that the market has enjoyed since the recent violent decline in prices began two weeks ago to-day. As a result of conferences held here after the close of the market on Monday a supporting pool controlling $25,000,000 gave support to the market yesterday. It was largely the buying by this pool that turned prices upward. The individual interests included in this supporting movement could not be learned definitely, although the existence of the pool was vouched for on the highest authority. It included a number of the most important financial interests, each of which, it is understood, undertook to support the particular issues in which it is interested.

Although the make-up of the pool was left much a matter of guesswork, it was quite generally understood that it included, besides the Morgan and Hill interests, the Frick element and representatives of the Standard Oil party.

The support derived from this source was not, however, the only favorable factor influencing yesterday's turn in the market. It became known early in the day that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou had decided to afford further relief to the money market and that customs receipts were to be deposited in New York to the extent of $15,000,000.

Treasury's Aid Immediate.

The Secretary's intention at first was to deposit this amount of customs money in the New York depository banks as it might be received, but in its final form the Secretary's order provided for the immediate deposit of this amount of money to be taken from the funds already in the hands of the Government. It was learned that this change in the plan for depositing this money resulted directly from advice received by Secretary Cortelyou from important banking interests in this city. It was represented to him that the needs of the money market were sufficiently pressing to warrant the immediate deposit of the whole $15,000,000 instead of awaiting the receipt of this amount through the customs. So expeditiously did the Treasury Department act in the matter that the entire $15,000,000 had been allotted before the close of the day, and $1,000,000 of the money was actually paid over to the banks yesterday.

According to the information received by well-informed banking interests here, the Secretary is disposed further to increase the deposit of customs receipts as these are turned over to the Government. His purpose in this, it is said, is to avoid any possibility of stringency in the money market as a result of the Government's absorbing cash from the banks.

Prices Rise Sharply.

Although for a short time after the opening of the market yesterday prices again sold off, it was not long before extensive buying made its appearance in most of the active stocks, with the result that prices rose from 2 to 7 or 8 points. In most cases there were some recessions before the close from the best prices of the day, but the net gains on the average were about as large as the declines of the previous day. The extent of the recovery is indicated by this list of net gains:

Amalgamated Copper, 1¼; American Smelting, 5¼; Baltimore & Ohio, 4; Atchison, 3¼; Canadian Pacific, 5½; St. Paul, 4½; Northwestern, 4½; Erie, 1⅜; Great Northern preferred, 6⅜; Ore Certificates, 2⅝; Louisville & Nashville, 4⅝; New York Central, 3½; Northern Pacific, 6⅞; Pennsylvania, 2¼; Reading, 4⅝; Southern Pacific, 3⅜; Union Pacific, 6¾; United States Steel, 2, and United States Steel preferred, 2⅝. There were some declines, but for the most part these were confined to very inactive stocks which have a narrow market. Among the declines of this kind were drops of 5 points in Associated Merchants' first preferred, in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and in Hocking Valley. New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred, another stock of the same class, declined 9¾ points.

The trading yesterday amounted to 1,257,331 shares, compared with 1,670,235 the day before. The lessened activity accompanying the advance in prices was taken as an indication that for the time being at least the wave of liquidation had run its course.

Wall Street More Hopeful.

The attitude of the Street yesterday was decidedly more hopeful than it had been on any recent day. The progress of the settlements abroad and the fact that foreigners were purchasers of our stocks at the opening instead of being sellers, as had been feared they would be, contributed to the establishment of greater confidence. Coupled with these favorable developments was the news that J. P. Morgan's aid in supporting the market had been sought, and that he had consented to share in any reasonable movement to restore confidence in the financial situation. This was the forerunner of the later news that the large interests had combined to sustain the market, and so market sentiment was prepared to make the most of the fresh support which appeared during the day.

One of the noteworthy features of yesterday's discussion of the market was the absence of the disquieting reports of impending failures. It had been made very clear on Monday that these reports, or most of them, were due to the activity of the bears in circulating them, and when the Street became convinced of this fact it began to pay less attention to the rumors and to talk about them less. The opinion gained ground yesterday that, despite the very severe strain through which brokerage houses have passed, they would all be able to weather the storm.

Another Break in Copper Metal.

One of the weakest stocks at the opening yesterday was Amalgamated Copper, which broke to 78½, or 1½ points below the lowest price reached two weeks ago. The recovery which took place in Amalgamated, along with the rest of the market, brought the price up to 86¾, or nearly 8 points above the lowest. The close, at 84¾, showed a net gain of 1¾ points. A further decline of £4 10s. in the price of copper in London, making a loss of £9 in two days, was partly responsible for the early extreme weakness of the copper stocks. On the New York Metal Exchange there was a further drop of a quarter of a cent in the pound in the price of copper, which, with a similar loss recorded on Monday, is the first decline in the price of the metal since last July.

The money market responded quickly to the announcement of further aid from the Treasury Department. Call loans, which were made as high as 10 per cent. at the opening, declined steadily from that rate, and before the end of the day had reached 4 per cent., which was the closing rate. Foreign exchange rates declined again, demand sterling selling down to $4.82⅞. Later the rate rallied to above $4.83.

TO SWELL BANK DEPOSITS.

Cortelyou Orders $15,000,000 to be Put in Public Depositaries Here.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Under instructions recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Collectors of Customs throughout the country were directed to deposit their customs receipts in the regular depositaries. This, however, did not embrace the so-called Sub-Treasury cities.

These instructions have been enlarged to-day by the Secretary, so that the public deposits with National bank depositaries in New York will be increased at once about $15,000,000 from customs receipts, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907.

This action is taken with the view of facilitating the redemption of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, and also to render available additional funds for the usual disbursements on April 1.

The Secretary also has instructed the Treasurer of the United States to mail to the owners the checks for interest due on April 1, 1907, on registered bonds of the 2 per cent. consols of 1930, and the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907. The Sub-Treasury officers have been instructed to cash the checks on presentation, and to cash on presentation any April coupons belonging to the bonds of these loans.

Secretary Cortelyou's action will result in relieving the money market to the extent of about $16,900,000. Of this amount $15,000,000 will be deposited to-day in the depositary banks in New York, for which Government, State, municipal, approved railroad, Hawaiian, Philippine, and Porto Rican bonds will be accepted as security.

About $1,000,000 will be paid in interest to April 1 on regestered and couponed bonds.

AMERICANS WEAK IN LONDON.

But Rally at the Close on Support from New York.

LONDON, March 26.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day opened with prices in a sensitive condition. The renewed weakness was largely attributed to yesterday's decline in New York. There was no buying power here, and consequently very little actual business was transacted, and the quotations were largely nominal. The failure of a small broker was announced this morning, but it had no effect on the market.

Americans opened at above parity, but soon became very weak on offers to sell. Union Pacific opened at 130¼, but by noon had fallen to 127½, sellers' price. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé opened at 88½ offered, and declined to 86½. United States Steel after reaching 33½ dropped to 32. Amalgamated Copper went down from 86 to 83¼. Later Americans became firmer, and by 1:30 P. M. were generally about 1 point above the lowest quotations of the day.

In the course of the afternoon the general tone of the market hardened, though considerable liquidation of accounts caused much irregularity. The quotations of Americans further declined, but again improved under New York support, closed at the best quotations of the day. Canadian Pacific was affected sympathetically.

Copper shares were weak and fluctuated violently. Rio Tinto fell to 83.

A ROOSEVELT SCARE—CLARK.

Ex-Senator's View of the Cause of the Stock Market Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Ex-Senator W. A. Clark came to Boston to-day, and viewed the art gallery of Quincy A. Shaw, an official of the Calumet & Hecla Copper Company, so he said at his departure for New York at midnight.

He had had the visit under contemplation for a year, he said.

Mr. Clark declared that there was not much muck racking, but that Roosevelt was too radical and had frightened small holders as well as large ones into throwing over their stocks.

VOTE FOR HOLIDAY FRIDAY.

Stock Exchange Members Favor a Rest, but May Not Get It.

Wall Street workers are interested now in the prospect of a holiday on Good Friday. The London Stock Exchange closes regularly on this day and the New York Stock Exchange has generally followed suit in the past, but in the present unsettled state of the market there is some doubt in the minds of the office workers whether they can fairly expect such good luck this year.

Yesterday the members of the Exchange voted by a heavy majority in favor of closing and the Governing Committee will act on the matter to-day or at their regular meeting.

The Produce Exchange has voted to close.

NEW HAVEN ROAD BENEFITS.

Obtains Larger Control Through Merchants and Miners' Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—In connection with the acquisition of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, it is explained here that the steamship line just acquired is linked commercially with the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad systems, each of which has a differential through rate from the West and South to Providence and Boston, which rate is less than the standard through rate.

By the acquisition the New York, New Haven & Hartford obtains a larger control over the through rate than it would have in the standard rate to the New England terminals of the steamship company, and those terminals retain the differential rate benefit.

$10,000 Verdict for Miss Lawrence.

Miss Sarah C. Lawrence of Boston got a verdict of $10,000 against the Union Railway Company in the White Plains Court yesterday. Miss Lawrence testified that she was on one of the company's cars when a fuse blew out near 156th Street. She jumped off and sustained serious injury.

MARTIRE—BARBER

I have been twenty years on Broadway and am now completing, at an expense of $30,000, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, the finest, most complete and sanitary Barber Shop in the world. I will open on

MARCH 28th, 1907

I will employ twenty barbers and twelve manicurists. You will not be compelled to wait for service.

I will charge 20c. for complete service, including shave, shine and brushing, different boys for boot cleaning and brushing.

You will not be held up for tips by barber or brush boy.

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THAW MUST FACE INSANITY BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

port of such suggestion that the defendant, Harry K. Thaw, is now in such a state of lunacy or insanity as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings against him, or making his defense, and the affidavits of Delphin M. Delmas, John B. Gleason, Henry Clay McPike, Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D.; Graeme M. Hammond, M. D.; Franklin Shiels, M. D., each verified on the 22d day of March, 1907; the affidavits of Britton D. Evans, M. D.; Charles G. Wagner, M. D., each verified the 21st day of March, 1907; the affidavits of Mary Copley Thaw, A. Russell Peabody, Clifford W. Hartridge, Daniel O'Reilly, each verified the 23d day of March, 1907, and the exhibits attached thereto in opposition thereto.

I do therefore, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby appoint the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, the Hon. Peter B. Olney, Leopold Putzel, M. D., three disinterested persons, a commission forthwith to examine into the mental condition of said Harry K. Thaw, and to report to the court with all convenient speed the facts and their opinions as to whether at the time of such examination the said Harry K. Thaw was in a state of idiocy, imbecility, lunacy, or insanity, so as to be incapable of rightly understanding his own condition, the nature of the charges against him, and of conducting his defense in a rational manner.

The Commissioners.

Morgan J. O'Brien, the first of the commission named, is one of the distinguished lawyers and ex-Justices of New York. He is now a member of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley. He was Corporation Counsel, a Trustee of the public schools, Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice of the Appellate Division, and in 1905 he was chosen as one of the Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He has been a Trustee of various libraries of the city, and has been interested in the public welfare of the community continually since his active career began. He is a member of many clubs, and is a Catholic, as is Justice Fitzgerald. As a Supreme Court Justice he tried many cases that will stand him in good stead in his work as one of the commission in the Thaw case. He is familiar with methods of procedure in a lunacy inquiry, and it is believed that he will be the member of the commission to insist on speed in the settling of the inquisition.

Peter B. Olney, the second member of the commission, is a brother of the ex-Secretary of State of the same name. He was once District Attorney of New York and is a lawyer of ability. He has been appointed referee in many cases by various judges, and as an insanity commission bears a close resemblance to a reference it is believed that he will act as a guide to the others in the formal conduct of the sittings. Mr. Olney was born in 1843, but he is still active in the affairs of life, eager for outdoor sports, and quick of mind in his profession, at the same time having the experience of his years of life.

Dr. Leopold Putzel is not known among the alienists that have figured in the famous murder trials of New York, but he is an expert in mental diseases and is a practitioner of note. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital in 1875, and stands high in his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine.

Inquiry May Be Public.

It will rest among these three men whether the inquisition shall be private or public. If they so desire they may pursue their investigation under the rules of law and evidence and refer to Justice Fitzgerald for his rulings. If they prefer to investigate Thaw's state of mind without regard to the rules of law and evidence they will be at liberty to go about their work in that way. The probability is that they will immediately proceed to study Thaw himself, regardless of forms of court procedure, and make up their report, based on their own opinions and the opinion of Dr. Putzel, their associate. They can demand Thaw's presence before them at any time.

The only chance of a reversal of their decision rests in the discretion of Justice Fitzgerald. It is within his power to quash their finding and order the trial to proceed. Should there be a minority report, he has it in his power to accept the minority report and cast aside the report of the majority.

Should the commission decide that Thaw is now insane he will be sent to Matteawan, and there will be no freedom for him under the law except that he leaves the madhouse to face a new trial. The commission will not consider in any way his condition of mind at the time he killed White. As a sane man he can only plead temporary insanity before a jury—not before a commission.

Juror's Denial.

Juror Wilbur F. Steele, who was reported in one of the newspapers as having said, during a pinochle game in a Harlem political club, that he believed Thaw was sane and that all of the other jurors believed him sane, denied emphatically yesterday that he had made any such statement. He was there in the pinochle game, he said, but had said nothing as to the mental condition of Thaw.

The story was rated yesterday as of the same grade of veracity as the published report that Mr. Jerome would have Evelyn Nesbit Thaw arrested for perjury as the result of the story she told on the witness stand about the confession in Paris.

Girl Made Insane by Thaw Trial.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 26.—Constant reading of the details of the Thaw murder trial so preyed on the mind of Emma E. Rudolph, 16 years old, of North Wales, that she has become violently insane and on the recommendation of a Commission in Lunacy was removed to-day to the Norristown Hospital for the Insane.

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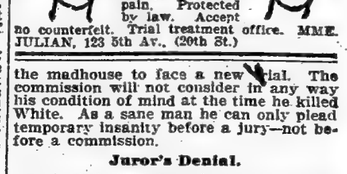

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Bulletin.

EASTERTIDE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City at Easter is the Mecca of social pilgrimage, and every pilgrim finds conditions to his liking. There's gaiety for those who seek it; there's calm for those who crave it; there's the middle ground which those may tread who dilute their relaxation with just a fling of freedom.

The comprehensive hotel system meets the requirements of every class. The rich, the well-to-do, the poor—all find entertainment to square with their purses, and they enjoy it each in his sphere. Out of doors the free gift of the great boardwalk, with its wealth of salt air and waterscape, is common spoil.

Atlantic City is the people's playground.

It is one of the functions of the Pennsylvania Railroad to promote this carnival of spring-time pleasure by providing service of trains adapted to the best conveniences of all and every class of visitors.

New York people have through trains leaving at 9.55 A. M., 2.55 P. M. week days, and 7.55 A. M. on Sundays. From March 25 to 30, inclusive, a special train will leave 1.25 P. M. daily. See time-table.

CORRUPTION FUND HUNT JUST STARTED

Jerome and Bingham Getting More Evidence of How Police Raise Money.

USE FOR THAT $82,000

Suggestion That It Was to Put a Three-Platoon Rider on Bingham Bill —Mack Makes Charges.

Following the discovery by District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Bingham of the eighty-two-thousand-dollar fund in possession of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, there is likely to be a general and thorough investigation of the methods adopted by the police in raising funds to further legislation in their behalf or to block legislation they consider hostile.

Mr. Jerome's investigation thus far has brought him to the root of that mysterious tree known as "the system," and within a day or two startling facts may be made public. One of the many offshoots which the District Attorney's pruning knife is expected to lay bare is the method by which, it is reported, the police are enabled to collect a $500 fund from the saloon keepers in each precinct. Mr. Jerome is anxious to know to whom this money goes, and for just what purpose it is collected.

In his present inquiry Mr. Jerome is said to be pitting policemen against each other in an effort to get them to tell the secrets of the department. It is said that he hopes to array the rank and file of the department against the Captains and Inspectors.

Yesterday he succeeded in collecting much material which, although not of a character to be used as legal evidence, has laid the foundation for action that might result in a legislative inquiry similar to the Lexow investigation.

In examining the documents found in the possession of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association at its headquarters, in Maennerchor Hall, Mr. Jerome came across a semi-annual report, dated June 30, 1906. This showed that there were others besides patrolmen holding membership in the association.

One of them is an ex-Inspector, five are Captains, and twenty are Sergeants, while there are 400 Roundsmen on the list. The report showed a total membership of 7,749 in last June, of which 6,664 were patrolmen.

Another thing the District Attorney learned was that few members of the organization had refused to contribute to the so-called "mortuary" fund until the last $20 assessment, when only a small number of Brooklyn precincts forwarded the money, the others sending word that they would contribute in case the men of Manhattan succeeded in raising the share of the fund allotted to them.

It was also discovered that the leaders of the organization have easy details. The President, Thomas McLaughlin, is assigned to the West Side Court; the Secretary, Peter McIntyre, is on duty at the Commissioner's own office, and six other members of the association are assigned to duty in the office of the Corporation Counsel.

Rider to the Bingham Bill?

Police Commissioner Bingham started his investigation to discover the much-talked-of corruption fund, which was to be directed against his bill now before the Legislature. In so doing he uncovered a mass of evidence which has astounded him. The $82,000, which it was first thought formed part of a fund to be used for the defeat of the reorganization bill, is now believed instead to be part of a fund raised among the patrolmen for the purpose of re-establishing the three-platoon system on a permanent basis by legislative statute, taking it out of the Commissioner's power to make a change.

The plan rumored was to saddle the reorganization bill with a rider in the form of an amendment. This plan, a close friend of the Commissioner said yesterday, would be defeated. By questioning certain patrolmen on whom he could depend the Commissioner dug out many facts that will be turned over to District Attorney Jerome to-day.

Ex-Deputy Mack Aroused.

Another development of the day that promised disclosures was a statement by ex-Deputy Commissioner James F. Mack that James L. Mock, the executive clerk who was dismissed by Commissioner Bingham for borrowing money from Inspectors and Captains, borrowed much more than the $3,000 referred to by the Commissioner. Mr. Mack's statement was inspired by a story in an evening newspaper to the effect that all the work done by ex-Deputies Mack, Waldo, and Mathot was to be overhauled because Mock had been close to them while they were in office. Mr. Mack said that, so far as he knew, Mock never did any work in his office.

Commissioner Bingham, Mr. Mack added, must have known that Mock was borrowing, for all the others in the department knew it. Mr. Mack said Commissioner Bingham could not help knowing it. Mr. Mack went back to the time that Commissioner Bingham had refused to appoint Capts. O'Conor, Hodgins, and Hogan Inspectors about seven months ago, although they stood at the head of the civil service list.

"I dare him [Bingham] to deny that his reason for refusing to make these men Inspectors was because he knew they had loaned money to Clerk Mock," continued Mr. Mack. "You talk about certain Captains loaning Mock $1,000; you can be pretty certain it was much more than that. I'm convinced that Mock got $100,000 if he got a cent."

Deputy Mack said that the first thing Commissioner Bingham did after he got Mock in the department was to send him down to Washington on a private commission. Mock, he continued, was closer to Bingham than anybody else, and that nobody about Police Headquarters really knew what Mock's duties were, although Mock seemed to assume authority over everything in sight.

Mr. Mack said that after Mock came to Headquarters he began to miss papers from his office, and learning that Mock had taken them taxed him about it. Then Mock said it was by Bingham's orders.

"I told him never to enter my office in my absence," said Mr. Mack, "and never take any papers without giving a receipt for them to my secretary. You know Mock was known about Headquarters as Citizen Fixit."

When the story told by Mr. Mack was repeated last night to Commissioner Bingham he declared that it was a fabrication from beginning to end.

"I dismissed Mock," added Commissioner Bingham, "because he was utterly untrustworthy, and because he was mentally unfit to do the work for which he was employed."

When the men arrested for impersonating officers were arraigned yesterday morning in the Tombs Court Detective Sergeant Baker said the police had discovered that there were 3,000 bogus detectives going about town with police badges that had been turned out in Harlem.

The molds for these badges, made by a Nassau Street firm, Becker said, had been found in a jeweler's shop in West 116th Street. It was on information furnished by Charles Schneider, a private detective, that Detectives Becker and Wasserman were able to trace the molds.

Schneider, who was arrested on Saturday, with Harry Doherty, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Barlow. Patrick Campbell, a Holmes detective, was also held. Thomas McKinley, who tried to pass a ticket chopper with a badge labeled "Gravesend Volunteer Firemen," and two other men were also held.

The two bartenders who were arrested early yesterday morning in Magistrate Whitman's second raid on the west side were held for trial yesterday.

Magistrate Whitman explained this second raid by saying that some one called him up on the telephone and said that Police Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was in one of the saloons which Magistrate Whitman had raided, on Saturday last, and that the Captain was drinking to the health of the Magistrate.

Whitman at once summoned a cab and drove to the saloon, but could not get in. Then he made the other raids.

BINGHAM BILL GOES OVER.

Tammany Opposition Gets Day's Delay Because of Disclosures Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The revelations made in New York by Commissioner Bingham and District Attorney Jerome in connection with the patrolmen's "mortuary" fund were reflected in the Senate to-day when the Bingham Police bill was reached. Senator Page asked that the bill be advanced to third reading, but Senator Grady asked that consideration of its advancement be allowed to go over.

"I am not making this request for the purpose of gaining any undue delay," said the minority leader. "I am not desirous of impeding the progress of this bill by any unfair methods. But a newspaper sensation has been sprung in New York which may affect the calm discussion of this matter. As the character of this revelation, sprung while this most important measure is up for consideration, seems to demand a little bit of inquiry, I ask that a proper opportunity for investigating it be accorded. Let this bill go over until to-morrow, when we can take it up as a special order."

Senator Page agreed. When the measure comes up to-morrow there is no doubt that the floodgates of Tammany oratory will be opened wide in opposition to the bill.

The size of the "mortuary" fund and the fact that it is permitted to remain in a safe deposit vault instead of being out at interest is the topic of discussion in the Capitol corridors to-day, and is looked upon as a verification of the reports of a large lobby to affect police legislation here. As a result the negative vote of every legislator beyond the ranks of the regular Tammany opposition is likely to be questioned as to the motive behind it.

There has been little prospect of pushing through any bill providing for a return to the three-platoon system and the "mortuary" fund disclosure has still further lessened the chances of such legislation at the present session. The friends of the Bingham bill will fight against burdening that measure with any rider with that object in view.

MAY SHIFT KELSEY HEARING.

Report That Counsel Will Ask for Change to Another Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—It was reported here to-night that when the Kelsey case comes up again before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Kelsey's attorneys may ask for a change to some other Senate committee on the ground that several of the members of the present one, among them Senator Davis, who is Chairman of the committee, and Senator Armstrong, have personal reasons for prejudice against their client.

Mr. Kelsey's attorneys took occasion to antagonize Senator Armstrong openly at the last hearing by bringing out the fact that he had drawn special counsel fees from the Insurance department during the Kelsey regime, and it now appears that Senator Davis was turned down by Mr. Kelsey when he tried to make arrangements for a special conference between him and officials of the Protective Life Insurance Company of Buffalo.

Senator Davis to-day made a statement in which he declared that he had not received an attorney's fee for his efforts on behalf of the company, and that he had not asked the department to do anything that was not perfectly proper.

COMPROMISE ON PURE FOOD.

New Bill May Be Drawn for an Assembly Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Differences between the Wainwright and the Reece Pure Food bills were aired to-day before the Assembly Committee on Public Health.

As a result it is probable that a bill will be drawn which will embody the desirable features of both. They are in conflict over the issue of supervision. The Reece bill vests power with the State Agricultural Department, and the Wainwright bill with the State Health Department.

It has been proposed to Assemblyman Wainwright to draw a new bill, providing that the food work be done by the Agricultural Department and the drug work by the Health Department.

JERSEY CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Senate Enacts Colby's Bill, with Only Three Votes Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 26.—Senator Colby's Civil Service bill passed the Senate to-day, only three Senator's opposing when the measure was passed. Those who voted against it were Frelinghuysen, Hand, and Shinn.

Senator Avis offered an amendment, which was adopted, exempting physicians in State institutions from the act. The bill applies to employes in first-class cities and counties in the State service. It provides for a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor with terms of six years. Senator Colby spoke for the bill and said it had been drafted by the New Jersey Civil Service League.

The bill does not include officers elected, personal appointments, school teachers, or laborers.

BLOW AT HUGHES BY "OLD GUARD"

Senate Finance Committee Kills the Plan for National Guard Inquiry.

RAINES JOINS WITH GRADY

Republican and Democratic Leaders in Union Once Again—This Time Against the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Choosing the Finance Committee as its instrument, the "Old Guard" in the Senate to-day delivered its first open and telling blow at the refrom programme of Gov. Hughes, when the Wainwright bill for a legislative investigation of the National Guard was killed by a vote of 8 to 8. Senator Raines, leader of the Republican majority in the upper house, and Senator Grady, the minority leader, joined hands in engineering the move. The bill had passed the Assembly by a strictly party vote. Members of the Republican machine faction in the Senate were jubilant when they heard of the action of the Finance Committee. "I guess we have got Hughes on the run," was the way one of the Senators put it this evening in discussing the matter with a friend.

"It was about time we showed him that we have woke up," broke in another Senator, who was a member of the same group.

Gov. Hughes received the first news of what had happened through Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the committee. Mr. Armstrong had a long conference with the Governor this afternoon. When asked for some comment on the Finance Committee's action the Governor declined to talk.

The vote on the Wainwright bill in the committee stood as follows:

For reporting the bill out: Armstrong, (Republican, Monroe;) Saxe, (Republican, New York;) Fuller, (Democrat, Kings.)

Against: Allds, (Republican,) Tully, (Republican,) Cassidy, (Republican,) Cordts, (Republican,) O'Neill, (Republican,) Raines, (Republican,) Ramsperger, (Democrat.) and Grady, (Democrat.) The absentees were: Hill, (Republican,) and Mullaney, (Democrat.)

Raines and Grady, who seldom can agree on any measure that comes before the Senate, showed a unanimity in their opinion regarding the Wainwright bill, which almost took the friends of that measure off their feet with astonishment. Both declared that the Governor and the Adjutant General had the power to appoint a committee to investigate the Guard without coming to the Legislature.

Senator Tully spoke in the same vein. His action on the bill came as a surprise to his friends, inasmuch as he has been looked upon as friendly to the Hughes reform programme. It was taken as an indication in many quarters that being the close friend of Insurance Supt. Kelsey, he had broken with the Hughes following over the effort by the Governor to have Kelsey removed from office.

"The old Raines-Grady combination has come back to life again, and that is an evil omen for reform legislation, if the experience of the past may serve as a guide," said one of the Governor's friends to-night. "We will have Raines Democrats and Grady Republicans now to act as gravediggers when important reform measures come up, if all the old signs don't fail."

WOODRUFF IS SILENT.

Declines to Make Known His Attitude on Reform Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Republican State Chairman, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Chairman Parsons of the New York County Republican Committee, both came to the capital to-day and had a talk with Gov. Hughes and the party leaders in both houses of the Legislature. It is understood that the Kelsey case, the Public Utilities bill and other pending reform legislation, was under discussion.

On the eve of what they mark the parting of the ways between Gov. Hughes and the machine element in the Legislature, Chairman Woodruff this evening was entirely unwilling to commit himself as to his own attitude toward the Governor's reform programme. The silence of the Republican State Chairman was a matter of general comment here to-night.

Chairman Woodruff came to the capital fresh from his visit to the White House, and it is believed that he is a bearer of a message from President Roosevelt. Mr. Parsons also has been in recent communication with President Roosevelt, who it is learned is looking with some degree of alarm on the situation in the Legislature as a result of the hostility on the part of the Republican "old guard" to the Governor.

Mr. Woodruff was asked to-night whether he had any statement to make regarding his visits to the President and his talk with Gov. Hughes.

"I guess I had better not say anything regarding that," said the State Chairman. "It would hardly be proper for me to discuss it."

"Would you care to state what your attitude is on the Kelsey case, and the Public Utilities bill?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"I have nothing to say regarding that," he replied. "The situation here has reached quite a serious stage, and I have just arrived from abroad and know little of what had occurred here in my absence. These are important matters, and I do not care to discuss them off-hand."

Mr. Parsons said that he was heartily in favor of the Public Utilities bill, and that he voiced the attitude of the New York County organization.

MUNICIPAL COURTS BILL.

Delegations to Speak in Favor of the Wells Measure To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The plans for the reorganization of the Municipal Courts of New York City, as embodied in the Wells bill, will be thrashed out to-morrow before the Codes Committee of the Assembly. The bill is a Citizens' Union measure. It has the indorsement of the Bar Association, the City Club, and other organizations.

Alton B. Parker and John L. Cadwalader are expected to be present on behalf of the Bar Association; Julius Henry Cohen will represent the Citizens' Union, while Judges Lauer, Seamon and Williams of the Municipal Court also are scheduled to appear in favor of the bill. By its provisions the Justices in New York County are increased from fourteen to twenty-two, but the districts are reduced from fourteen to nine.

This discrepancy is to be met by having the court sit in several places in each district.

CONTESTS GAS FRANCHISE.

Mr. Ellison Says Flatbush Company Has No Right to Use of Streets.

That the Flatbush Gas Company, which supplies gas and electricity to the residents of Flatbush, Vanderveer Park, and a large section of Brooklyn south of Prospect Park, has no franchise is the contention of Corporation Counsel Ellison, who, through Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, is trying to prevent the company from tearing up Ocean Parkway at Avenue I.

The matter came up yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Crane, when William N. Dykman, counsel for the company, applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city to permit the opening of the street.

In answer to the Corporation Counsel's statement that the gas company had no right to the use of the streets, Mr. Dykman said the company obtained the right when the control of the Ocean Parkway was vested in the Park Commissioner of the old City of Brooklyn.

He asserted that the agreement between the company and the Park Commissioner, whereby the mains were laid under the Parkway, constituted the franchise. Justice Crane asked both sides to submit papers.

FEMALE LABOR SCARCE.

Overtime Not Forced on Women Employes, Inspector Declares.

ALBANY, March 26.—In a special report to Commissioner P. Tecumseh Sherman of the State Department of Labor by Deputy Factory Inspector Flanagan, just made public, interesting information is given on the subject of the hours of labor of women in factories, especially in New York City. The supply of females available for factory work for some time past has been far short of the demand, Mr. Flanagan says.

"Although the impression prevails that employers force their female employes to work overtime in order to avoid the necessity of procuring additional hands, the facts do not justify any such impression," says the report. "I know that many employers are willing to pay bonuses for procuring extra female hands.

"Save under certain exceptional conditions, and especially in the higher grades of work, an employer operates to his own disadvantage if he does not conform to the prevailing hours and wages. The practice of continuing the regular work day and bunching the overtime in a few days is preferred by employes, and in my judgment is preferable to lengthening the regular day. It is, however, unlawful. But in conformity with your orders I have temporarily ignored this point in order to concentrate my efforts upon enforcing the sixty-hour-a-week rule.

"I am satisfied from many indications that in the class of factories which prevail in my district, overtime, either legal or illegal, is resorted to much less frequently than is generally supposed and than was formerly the custom, although industrial pressure for long hours is stronger than ever."

The Assembly adopted an amendment to-day to the Page eight-hour bill, limiting the hours of children working in factories from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. The original bill permitted work for eight hours at any time between 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. This restores the bill to the form in which it passed the Senate.

Overtime Bill Passed.

BOSTON, March 26.—The so-called overtime bill, a measure prohibiting the employment of women and minors in factories between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., was passed by the House of Representatives to-day and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

To Indict the New York Central.

Although the Grand Jury which has been investigating the wreck of the New York Central's electric train at Woodlawn on Feb. 18, in which twenty-four persons were killed, announced no decision yesterday, it was the belief in the Criminal Court Building that an indictment would be handed down to-day, charging the company as a corporation with manslaughter in the second degree, and that at least two officials would be indicted. The highest penalty which can be inflicted on the corporation under the statutes is a fine of $5,000.

ASSEMBLYMEN VOTE FOR MACHINE RULE

Pass Bill to Prevent Duplication of Names on Tickets.

IT WOULD BLOCK FUSION

Gov. Hughes Likely to Veto the Measure If It Is Passed by the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Fusion would receive its deathblow, the Republican machine would get a strangle hold on the State and Tammany Hall on New York City if a bill which was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 118 to 18 should become law.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Jesse Phillips, Chairman of the Codes Committee, and an important cog in the House machine. It provides that the name of a candidate must not appear in more than one column on any ticket. The Judiciary Committee reported it favorably after hearings at which civic organizations from New York City had registered strong objections.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the New York City Democrats and the Brooklyn Republicans, under special orders from State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff and the up-State Republicans who are dominated by the House machine, voted for the bill to a man. The Manhattan Republicans, the few up-State Democrats, and some Republican members from Buffalo fought and voted against it.

A sentence in Gov. Hughes's message against the promiscuous appearance of the names of candidates on a ticket, as illustrated by the condition in New York at the last election, brought on by the Hearst-Murphy judiciary deal, was seized upon by Phillips and the House leaders for the purpose of making it appear that the Governor was in favor of the bill.

Assemblyman Phillips said the measure had been drafted to meet the Governor's recommendation, which he said undoubtedly had been prompted by the traffic in nominations and indorsements carried on by the Independence League district leaders in the last campaign. Mr. Phillips said also that the bill if enacted would tend to solidify party organizations, and that this was highly desirable.

Assemblyman Foley of Niagara said:

"This bill was drafted for only one purpose, and it can have only one effect—to give New York City over irrevocably into the hands of Tammany Hall and the up-State districts to the Republican machine. It would be a calamity if this bill were passed."

While the bill is likely to pass the Senate, Gov. Hughes in all probability will not sign it.

The Assembly to-day passed the Phillips bill which would permit the use of three carriages or other vehicles to an election district in a city and six carriages in any other election district. It would amend the Corrupt Practices act, which at present frowns on the hauling of voters to the polls on primary and election days.

GRADY FOR A 2-CENT FARE.

But the Senator Merely Wishes to Kill Ferry Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Grady to-day practically contrived to kill the Voss bill providing for three-cent fares on the ferry to South Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, which has just been taken over by New York City. Five cents is charged at present.

When the bill came up on the general orders calendar Senator Grady said the city was operating the ferry at a loss now, and that to adopt a bill providing for a cheaper fare would be ruinous. Dominick Mullaney, "Big Tim" Sullivan's Senator, read a letter from Corporation Counsel Ellison opposing the bill.

Senator Foelker charged that the city authorities, to give a black eye to the municipal ownership idea, had three times as large crews on these boats as were needed to operate them, and that this was responsible for the deficit.

After a motion by Senator Mullaney to strike out the enacting clause had been defeated by a vote of 18 to 15, Senator Grady moved that the fare be made 2 cents. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 7, and the bill advanced to third reading. The general opinion is that this action will enable Mayor McClellan to veto the bill if it should pass.

More Punishment for Burglars.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Following the robbery of his residence, Judge Otto Rosalsky was quoted here to-day as saying that the penalty for burglary was not severe enough. Assemblyman Keller (Dem.) of the Seventh New York took him up promptly and introduced a bill which changes the penalty for burglary, first degree, to fifteen years instead of ten, and from five to seven years for a less degree.

NEW MEMBERS RESTIVE.

Find Haughty Seniors in Senate and House Ignore Their Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Senate bosses Raines, Armstrong, and Davis, some of the new Senators have revolted. They assembled last night at the apartments of Senator Emerson of Warren and discussed means whereby they might obtain better treatment from the "Old Guard" of the Senate, which, though shorn of Brackett and Malby, is still haughty and imperious.

The new men, like Emerson and Heacock of Herkimer, and a few others, have had hard sledding from the very first. Their local bills have been accorded scant courtesy. Some Assemblymen, too, are indignant at the way their legislation is accumulating dust in committee. Hence the talk of retaliation.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

ALVIN

MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS

Beauty and exclusiveness of design and exquisite workmanship characterize our sterling offerings for Easter.

5th Avenue at 35th Street

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Departments as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street.
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 9000 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
160 Market St., Newark
or any local office.

Distinctive Spring Suits and Top Coats At $25.00.

Forget the price and you will be better able to judge the value.

Their merit lies not altogether in the fabric, nor the finish, nor the style—but in the way all these essentials are combined.

They are divorced from the rest of their kind since the best efforts of the same skillful craftsmen who make our forty-five dollar garments have been spent in their production.

You will find the earmarks of the very finest tailoring evident in every detail.

SUITS: Sixteen models from which to select, including all the leading fabrics in approved patterns. At $25.00

TOP COATS: Ten new models that have more than enough merit and distinctiveness to justify the price—$25.00

Herald Square. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

An Elaborate Showing and Special Sale of Women's Waists

Second Floor.

No one thing has been more commented upon than the extent of the Simpson Crawford style showings for this Spring.

It has been a source of great concern with us to show every new fashion idea, as soon as it was evolved—before any other store in New York, if possible.

In no other instance has our endeavor borne greater results than in our collections of Women's Waists.

We ask your particular attention on the following specially priced waists:

Lace Dress Waists of fine embroidered nets, plain nets and cluny lace; elaborately trimmed in ecru and white. Priced from and $5.98 to $16.75

Filet Lace Waists in white, beautifully trimmed with lace and cluny medallions, fancy sleeves—very special at. ... $7.50

Batiste Waists trimmed with German Val. and Embroidery, trimmed front and back. Regular price $3.25, special at.... $2

Batiste Waists trimmed with lace and embroidery. Value $7; special at..... $5.50

BASEMENT Women's $1.35 Linon Lawn Waists, finest quality, trimmed with embroidery, 95c

A Most Timely Sale of Silk Petticoats and Undermuslins

Second Floor.

Through special purchases we can offer to-day a stock of some five hundred Silk Petticoats of exceptional quality at savings of a full third on the prices actually in force everywhere yesterday. With the price of silk soaring almost every week, this is really a remarkable event.

500 Handsome Silk Petticoats, worth $7.50, at $5

These are of heavy quality taffeta; several excellent models in all new Spring colorings; pretty striped effects and black. Made with full circular and sectional flounces—some trimmed with ruches—others have rows of shirrings and tucks.

200 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, worth $8.50, special at $6.95

Very best quality taffeta silk in black and all the popular Spring shades; very handsome model; made with full flare flounces; finished with three rows of shirring and two full ruches.

$1.25 for $2 Petticoats of Peau de Soie

In light and dark shades and lsrge plaid effects; two styles made with circular flounce with rows of shirrings; the other full sectional flounce with strappings.

$1.98 for Heatherbloom Petticoats.

Also Near Silk in black and white plaids. Made with circular flounces, shirrings and strappings.

Clearing Sale—An accumulated stock of slightly soiled French Undermuslins at decided reductions.

89c for $1.50 French handmade Chemise.

Of soft sheer material; handsomely embroidered across front; scalloped edge around neck and armholes.

$1.98 for $2 to $2.50 French Undermuslins.

This lot includes Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemise and Gowns. All handsomely designed with embroidered embellishments; hand-made tucks and scalloped edges.

Special Pricing in Infants' Wear.

Anticipating your desire to clothe the little tot from head to foot in new things for Easter, we call your attention to our most complete stock of garments for the baby. Second floor.

Special from:—

French Caps, 98c. Pique Reefers, $3.95.

Infants' $1.50 Dresses. 98c.

Made of fine lawn and madras cloth; several pretty styles; made in Russian and French effects; trimmed with large collars, embroidery and plaits; sizes 1 to 4 years.

BASEMENT Infants' French lawn bonnets, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace ruche.... 19c

Gloves for Easter

Main Floor.

Search where you may—you will find no more exhaustive showing of styles, colors and lengths in Gloves for Easter wear than comprises this immense Simpson Crawford stock of the long gloves that are so popular for present wear.

All new arrivals from abroad. The finest qualities from Grenoble, France, made by the peer of French makers of real kid—the best National skins—Mousquetaire styles, Contracted for last season at the prevailing low prices.

12 Button, Black or Tan, Pair, $2.95.
16 Button, Black or Tan, Pair, $3.50.

Women's Perrin Gloves—
Three-clasp Glace Paris point black—white and champagne shades, the regular $3 "Perrin" Gloves; special, per pair..... $1

Men's Gloves—
Perrin's gray Glace Pique sewn street gloves.
Fisk gray castor Prix seam sewn. $1.50 gloves; special at..... $1

BASEMENT Women's Elbow length Isle Gloves; black and white; special, pair, 59c

RIOTERS MARCHING ON BUCHAREST

Army Guarding Roumanian Capital Ordered to Use Artillery If Necessary.

BATTLE AT ALEXANDRIA

Sixty Killed and Hundreds Wounded—Savage Fighting with Peasantry in Other Cities.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 26.—Four thousand peasants from the districts of Teleorman and Vlashica have joined forces and are now marching on Bucharest. A minor state of siege has been proclaimed here and the military authorities have taken measures to prevent the revolted peasants from invading the city.

An additional 1,000 troops under command of Gen. Corniceanc have been concentrated in the vicinity of the capital, and the royal palace has been surrounded with artillery. Soldiers and large bodies of police have been stationed in the Jewish quarters of Bucharest for the protection of the inhabitants. Should the peasants refuse to retire, orders have been issued to the troops to use shrapnel in order to compel them to retreat.

Severe encounters, accompanied by much bloodshed, are reported from various places. The plundering usually appears to start at the synagogues, winding up with attacks on Christian property.

There was a regular battle between peasants and troops in the streets of Alexandria, Wallachia, about fifty miles from Bucharest. Sixty men were killed and 300 were wounded before the rioters were repulsed. Alexandria has been placed under martial law.

The District of Vlashica is overrun by marauders, who have cut the telegraph and telephone wires. A band of 2,000 peasants yesterday made a furious attack with hatchets and cudgels on a detachment of cavalry in that district. The troops only dispersed the rioters after killing or wounding many of them.

At Galatza, Moldavia, a mob of peasants invaded the town, demanding land and wrecking houses. They were fired upon by troops, who killed fifteen of the rioters.

A panic prevails at Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, forty miles from Bucharest, whence urgent demands for reinforcements of troops have reached this city.

During the sitting this afternoon of the Chamber Premier Sturdza appealed to Parliament to assist the Government in the difficult task of passing the urgent measures presented for the purpose of quelling promptly the peasant disorders. Ex-Minister of Finance Ionesco, on behalf of the Conservatives, then made a moving speech in which, in view of the alarming state of the country, he urged the House to unanimity on ....s pressing matter.

At the close of M. Ionesco's remarks the Chamber witnessed a dramatic incident. M. Sturdza and M. Ionesco, who for many years have been bitter political opponents, shook hanks effusively amid thunders of applause. The sitting to-day was one of the most important ever held by the Roumanian Parliament, and its close with the reconciliation of MM. Sturdza and Ionesco is considered befitting the solemnity of the occasion.

VIENNA, March 26.—A dispatch received here from the frontier of Roumania says the advance of the riotous peasants on Bucharest continues. Up to the present time it has been found impossible to divert them. There is great alarm in the Roumanian capital. The garrisons in eighteen of the forts forming the defense of the city have been increased, and the royal palace is strongly protected by soldiers.

The rising of the peasants is assuming the proportions of civil war. The movement is directed not only against the Jews, but also against the Christian landowners. The trouble now extends from one end of Roumania to the other, and each day shows the disorders to be more deep-seated and far-reaching and the situation more serious.

There was sanguinary fighting in the streets of Petrescu to-day, when 2,000 peasants, led by three students, entered the city and sacked and destroyed many buildings, including the palace of Prince Stirbey.

In the districts of Teleoman and Vlashica twenty-three land proprietors have been killed and forty-three villages burned.

The movement has extended throughout the entire province of Wallachia, and almost every hour brings a report of a more or less disastrous encounter between the soldiery and the peasants in some fresh locality. In the district of Zimminca a number of farms, most of them belonging to Roumanians, have been plundered, and it is reported that the towns of Zimminca and Zarat have been devastated, the town of Ivohik, in Moldavia, also has been pillaged.

ODESSA, March 26.—The Governors of Odessa and the Province of Bessarabia have issued proclamations intimating that any more members of the Union of True Russian People who join the rioters in Moldavia, Roumania, will be banished for a term of three years.

It is reported here that there are to-day some 3,000 members of the Russian Black Hundreds in Moldavia.

HUNDREDS OF JEWS DESTITUTE

Officials Looked On While the City of Bucowina Was Sacked.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—A representative of the Jewish Relief Society wires from Burdujeni that the border city of Bucowina was given up to plundering for two days, the officials doing nothing to prevent it. Most of the Jews, who numbered 400 families, escaped, but only with their bare lives.

It is feared that excesses also will be committed at Gabatz and Jassy.

At present there are no Jews in Burdujeni, all having fled to Suczawa, where 400 families are destitute.

Two cablegrams were received yesterday at the headquarters of the Roumanian Central Relief Committee, 97 Forsyth Street. One read:

Tirgul, Frumos, Roumania, March 26, 1907.
J. Weitzner, 97 Forsyth Street, New York:
Immediate relief Tirgul necessary. Complete information follows. WEITZNER.

The cable was in response to one sent to Tirgul Sunday night. The second cable comes from a merchant of Bucece named Sloime Zaraf. From the date line the Roumanian Jews in this city believe he traveled to Botushani, eight miles distant, to send the cable without arousing suspicion. It reads:

Botushani, March 26, 1907.
Roumanian Central Relief Committee, New York:
Telegraph help Bucece, people dying of hunger. Address SLOIME ZARAF.

The Relief Committee will send $5,000 to Roumania for the relief of the Jews to-day.

OPPOSES DRUMHEAD TRIALS.

Duma Adopts Resolution, but Stolypin Needs Weapon Against Terrorists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—At the close of two days' debate the lower house of Parliament this afternoon, by almost unanimous vote, adopted the preliminary Constitutional-Democratic resolution providing for the abolition of drumhead courts-martial and instructing the committee to draw up and present a bill to this effect with as little delay as possible.

Premier Stolypin, who had just had an hour and a half's conference with Emperor Nicholas, then announced the Government's position, stating that so long as "the bloody miasma of Terrorism overshadowed the land" it did not feel justified in withdrawing entirely such unfortunate repressive measures, but orders had been given that drumhead courts-martial be hereafter employed only in cases of extreme vital necessity. Continuing, the Premier said:

"We are arraigned as bloody-handed executioners, but Russia is able to distinguish between blood on the hands of a hangman and on those of an experienced surgeon. History will say that we were surgeons inspired with an honest desire to cure the country."

The Rech, in an editorial article, says that Premier Stolypin missed to-day a golden opportunity to "speak that healing word of peace that the country craves," and that instead he confessed the Government was still hesitating between the Duma and drumhead courts-martial. "The people are reminded of the wall that stands between them and the Government," the paper continues, and in conclusion it asks: "Will the Duma or the drumhead courts-martial survive May 3?"

MOSCOW, March 26.—The workingman named Michalin, who murdered the revolutionist Nicholas Baumann during the Moscow riots of 1905 and pleaded that he had acted out of loyalty to the Emperor, has been sentenced to 18 months' ordinary imprisonment. This is the second time such a sentence has been imposed upon him, the first, passed in June of last year, having been quashed by the Senate.

The delay in the justice meted out to Michalin and its inadequacy have been widely commented upon, and contrasts are being made with the summary manner in which drumhead courts-martial deal with accused men who belong to the anti-Government camp.

Bomb Misses Bialystok's Governor.

BIALYSTOK, Russia, March 26.—A bomb was thrown to-day at Governor General Bogalevski while he was out driving. The Governor General was uninjured, though the force of the explosion broke all the windows in the street and his coachman was slightly wounded. The man who threw the bomb escaped. Bogalevski succeeded Gen. Bader, who was accused of having failed to restore order after the massacre of the Jews there in June last.

FRANCE ANGRY WITH US.

Resents Seeming Favoritism for Germany in Treaty Negotiations.

PARIS, March 26.—While the campaign in favor of higher tariff duties on French imports with maximum and minimum rates is primarily to secure preferential concessions from all foreign countries in harmony with the system of double rates generally being adopted by Continental countries, it is impossible to deny that a special campaign is being projected against America. French commercial interests are convinced that America has more to lose than France in refusing to make a reciprocity treaty.

There is considerable resentment at the seeming willingness of the United States to make a reciprocity treaty, or commercial arrangement, with Germany, while the claims of France are ignored.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Although from the necessities of the case the German decree extending minimum tariff rates to American products imported into Germany being soon to expire, the State Department has by no means overlooked the complaint of the French Government at the American failure to enter into a reciprocity treaty. The department has been very unpleasantly reminded of this grievance by the application in France of certain rules and regulations which bear very hard upon the American exporter.

It is probable that to offset the complaint that undue favoritism is being exhibited toward Germany, the State Department would be willing to extend to France concessions similar to those which it is able to offer to Germany. This, however, will exhaust the powers of the executive branch of the Government until Congress shall see fit to enlarge them, either through the adoption of the maximum and minimum tariff system or by approval of some of the pending reciprocity treaties.

GERMANS STONE BRITISH.

Strike Breakers at Hamburg Meet with a Hot Reception.

HAMBURG, March 26.—Two thousand six hundred English longshoremen are now in the places of the locked-out local men.

Feeling is running higher, and numerous cases of stonings, beatings, and interference with work by violence or threats of violence, have occurred. Several of the imported men were taken to the hospital to-day.

On account of the strike 252 steamers and 58 sailing vessels are waiting here to load or unload.

GOLDFIELDS FOR THE PUBLIC.

To be Opened in Madibi by the Cape Government.

CAPE TOWN, March 26.—It was announced to-day that a proclamation would be issued about the end of April opening the Madibi goldfields to public digging.

Official assays show an average of over one ounce of pure gold to a ton.

This step is considered of great public importance.

Starving Chinese Turn Cannibals.

SHANGHAI, March ..—The famine-stricken Chinese have been practicing cannibalism in localities where the distress is most acute. Authenticated cases have thus far been few, but it is feared that cannibalism will spread unless relief can be more speedily and more widely distributed. The spread of fever continues, and the heavy rains are increasing the general misery. Spasmodic rioting has occurred, but the outbreaks have not been serious.

Notes of Foreign News.

PARIS, March 26.—Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, sails Saturday for the United States, where he will be the guests of ex-Ambassador McCormick and attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 26.—Emilio Dubois, known as the Chilean "Jack the Ripper" and who was convicted of the murder of five persons Dec. 20 last, was executed by shooting to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The funeral of M. Pobiedonosteff, former Procurator General of the Holy Synod, who died March 23, occurred to-day. The body was interred temporarily in the crypt of the Church of Our Lady of Vladimir. The services, which were conducted by the Metropolitans of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief, assisted by the higher clergy, were attended by the Grand Duke Michael, representing Emperor Nicholas, and several Cabinet Ministers, but the attendance of the general public was scanty.

NAPLES, March 26.—The American cruiser Baltimore arrived here to-day from Port Said.

Sixty Years of Spoon-Making

has resulted in the artistically finished patterns in spoons, knives, forks, etc., stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This name was known to your grandparents as the standard of silver quality.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

When you buy silver dishes be sure they are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

FRENCH TROOPS MAY BE IN MORROCCO

Report That Gen. Liautey's Column Already Has Occupied Oudja.

GERMANY WON'T OBJECT

Recognizes France's Right to Act—Long Score Must Be Settled by the Sultan.

PARIS, March 26.—Replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to interpellations on the subject of Morocco, Foreign Minister Pichon said the situation had become intolerable. The Moors were more and more insolent, and efficacious measures were necessary to compel the Sultan to restore order and respect French rights.

Besides the occupation of Oudja, France would demand indemnities, reparation, and the introduction of measures providing for the security of foreigners. The policy of France was not one of conquest.

The Chamber unanimously adopted a resolution of confidence in the Government.

The Government learns with satisfaction that Germany recognizes France's right to act in the matter and that it is generally agreed that no power is justified in interfering. The official view of the situation is as follows:

"The question is entirely between France and Morocco. There is not the slightest reason for outside complications. France is not actuated by ulterior motives. The occupation of Oudja is for the purpose of demonstrating to Morocco that she cannot flout France with impunity. Heretofore France has been extremely lenient. When an outrage occurred she has contented herself with presenting her claims through diplomatic channels. These have been disregarded so long that France has been compelled to teach the Sultan a lesson.

"The commander of the armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, when that vessel arrives at Tangier, will hand a list of the French demands to Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan. Besides satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp and the organization of a Moorish police force on the Algerian frontier, Morocco will be required to put an end to the anarchistic conditions under which the lives of foreigners of all nations in Moroccan territory are constantly endangered. France believes that the Sultan will yield without any trouble."

The newspapers, without exception, support the Cabinet's determination to restore French prestige in North Africa by the occupation of Oudja.

The Figaro says: "Frenchmen expect the Government to carry out its decision coolly but firmly."

M. Dubief, who was Minister of Commerce and later Minister of the Interior in the Bouvier Cabinet, in an interview to-day was quoted as declaring that the Sultan's responsibility was undeniable. He added:

"It is necessary to act energetically. Pacific penetration is a very good thing, but France must not suffer thereby. The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp ought to be the last outrage permitted."

Private dispatches received here say that Gen. Liautey has occupied Oudja, but they are not confirmed. However, the occupation of the place to-day was expected, as it is only a day's march from Lalla Marnia. The column of occupation is composed of detachments of the Second Regiment of Spahis, the Second and Sixth African Rifles, and contingents from the Zouaves and Foreign Legion, a large body of which has been camped at Lalla Marnia since last year. Entire discretion is given to Gen. Liautey.

In seizing Oudja France places her finger on the nerve centre of Moroccan commerce. It is a walled town, where caravans arrive and depart from and to all points in the interior, and where the Sultan collects taxes upon goods from both the interior and the exterior.

ORAN, Algeria, March 26.—Oudja is not expected to resist the forces of Gen. Liautey. On the contrary, it is the belief here that the inhabitants will open the gates upon the approach of the French troops.

TANGIER, Morocco, March 26.—The excitement among the population in the interior against Europeans is increasing, according to letters received from various parts of the country. The agitation at Casablanca and Rabat is particularly dangerous, both towns continuing to be threatened by bands of pillagers.

The Moroccan troops around Tangier are absolutely inactive. Many of the men have deserted owing to the fact that the authorities have no funds with which to pay the soldiers.

OPPOSES IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Rosebery Says Great Britain Will Never Tolerate One.

LONDON, March 26.—Presiding at a meeting of the Council of the Liberal League held here this afternoon, Lord Rosebery said Great Britain would never tolerate a separate Irish Parliament. Such a proposal went far beyond anything the late Mr. Gladstone intended.

"A system suitable for Canada and Australia," Lord Rosebery added, "would be very different in a contiguous island which in its public declarations prided itself on its disloyalty."

While he owed no allegiance to the present Government, he said, he congratulated it on its success thus far. He feared, however, it was promising too much. If it made any general attack on property, as was threatened, its existence would be speedily ended.

PERSIANS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Two Killed, Several Wounded—Czar's Troops Start for Sebzewar.

TEHERAN, Persia, March 26.—Serious disorders have broken out at Sebzewar, necessitating the intervention of Russian troops.

The lawless natives of the vicinity have risen and are attempting to force an entrance into the city. Two Russians have been killed and a number wounded. The lives of all the Russians are in great danger. Reinforcements of Russian troops are reported to have started for Sebzewar.

Sebzewar, or Sabzawar, is in the Province of Khorassan, 110 miles west of Meshed. It is the centre of the wool trade of the province and in its vicinity are a number of copper mines. Its population is about 18,000.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BAN OFF CHICAGO MEAT.

British War Office Gets Satisfactory Reports from Inspecting Officer.

LONDON, March 26.—The ban from Chicago canned meat as a food for the British army has been removed by the War Office.

This information is contained in a reply sent to an unofficial inquiry from Washington. This reply is signed by R. H. Brade, Assistant Secretary of the War Office, and says:

"Referring to the reports of the officer recently sent on inspection duty to Chicago, I am commanded by the army to acquaint you that, although such reports are of a confidential nature and cannot therefore be communicated to the public, they have been satisfactory. I am to add that no bias exists on the part of the War Department against Chicago meat so long as its manufacture is properly supervised."

WIFE SUES JOHN W. WILSON.

She Asks a Separation from Brother of Equitable's Vice President.

An action for a separation has been begun in the Supreme Court by Alice Wilson against John W. Wilson, brother of Vice President George L. Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and yesterday application was made to Supreme Court Justice MacLean for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the suit. Mrs. Wilson bases her suit on grounds of abandonment and non-support.

Lewis C. Grover, attorney for the defendant, filed an affidavit in which he said that his client did not abandon his wife, but that she abandoned him while he was ill. Attached to the affidavit is one made by Dr. Frank Ross, his physician, in which the physician says that Wilson is suffering from nervous collapse, and is unable to earn his own living. Dr. Ross adds:

"While deponent will not state it as a professional opinion that Wilson is insane, he does state that his mental condition is not such that would enable him to attend to any details of business whatever, and that this condition is probably permanent."

Decision was reserved.

CAPT. SWIFT ON TRIAL.

Must Answer for the Grounding of the Battleship Connecticut.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 26.—Capt. William Swift, who commanded the new battleship Connecticut when she struck a rock off the coast of the Island of Culebra, was placed on trial to-day on board the Connecticut in Hampton Roads before a special court-martial. Lieut. E. H. Yarnell, who was officer of the deck at the time of the accident, will be tried by the same court on similar charges.

Rear Admiral Snow is President of the court, and the other members are Rear Admirals Stockton, Walker, Sperry, Berry, Hemphill, and Ackley, and Capt. Merrill and Lieut. See. Capt. Knapp is Judge Advocate and Commander Knight Recorder. It is expected the trial will last for several days.

BOY'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS.

Death in Elevator May Have Been Due to Criminal Carelessness.

The police are investigating the death of Victor Shelley, 14 years old, who was caught between the door of the elevator car and the first floor of 8 West Thirty-third Street on Monday night. Shelley ran the elevator. There is a possibility that the boy was entering the car on the ground floor when some one above tampered with the rope, thus starting the cage.

Shelley was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. He was the son of John Shelley, who recently lost his place as a steward in a hotel, and the boy came to New York from Long Island to help him make a living.

Brill Clothes

Express your individuality through Brill clothes. You may select the garments that best become you from over a hundred models designed by ten of the foremost designers in America, and from many exclusive Brill models based on the consensus of correct style ideas of the highest fashion authorities.

Sack suits, 60 models, $10 to $40.
Spring coats, 24 models, $10 to $35.
Outside coats, 4 models, $20 to $35.
Cravenette raincoats, 8 models, $10 to $35.
Brill frock coats and vests, 3 models, $20 to $35.
Oxford Vicuna Prince Albert coat and vest, very smart and correct, $20.

Smartest Spring Coats, Unusual Value Under $18 $12.50

Newest model semi-fitted and fitted back Spring coats, made from high-grade cheviots and cassimeres, in Oyster Gray, Silver Gray, Quaker Gray, and Oxford Gray shades.

Models have semi-peaked and long-roll lapels, plain and cuff finished sleeves, cloth and velvet collars, high-grade serge linings and satin sleeve linings.

The tailoring is high-class hand work, insuring shape-retention and correct fit. Smartest garments anywhere under $18.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

Easter Shoes

"A Word to the Wise"

Buy your Easter Shoes here before Saturday and avoid the crowd.

"Another Word"

Tans and Browns, Boots and Ties are scarce elsewhere; all sizes here.

Alexander

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street

SALVADOR, BEATEN, ASKS INTERVENTION

Appeals to Mexico to Step in and Stop the War with Nicaragua.

GETS OUT OF HONDURAS

Message Sent to Washington—Bonilla's Defeat Places Other Central American Governments in Peril.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—Mexico has been asked to intervene in the present troubles in Central America by the Republic of Salvador. Dr. Baltazar Estupinian, until to-day the Minister to Mexico from that country, had a long conference with President Diaz this afternoon, and at its conclusion sent a dispatch to Ambassador Creel at Washington.

The contents of the message were not made public, but it was thought that the Ambassador was instructed to say to the United States that Mexico was ready to join the Northern Republic in demanding that hostilities cease.

Señor Estupinian had received a telegram from his Government saying that Salvador was withdrawing her troops from Honduras and was eager for peace and asking him to use his best efforts to cause Mexico to take a firm stand for peace. Dr. Estupinian was to-day succeeded as Minister to Mexico from Salvador by Manuel Delgado. The retiring official will leave for Central America Saturday.

Those here who are well informed on Central American affairs believe that this move is the beginning of the end. Salvador has been active ally of Honduras, and in requesting Mexico to step in and end the war it is thought that the former republic has wished to let the world know that hereafter Honduras is to be left to its fate.

According to an American who has important interests in Central America, unless the war is brought to a close by intervention on the part of the United States and Mexico, a federation of Central American States, with President Zelaya of Nicaragua at the head, will result. For years it has been the aim of Zelaya to organize such a federation, and the present move against Honduras is held to be but a step in that direction.

President Zelaya was sure of his ground before making the attempt, and has been aided by the hesitancy of President Cabrera of Guatemala to champion openly the cause of Honduras, thus precluding the possibility of three armies, those of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, acting in unison against Zelaya's forces.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 26.—It is stated on the highest authority here that President Bonilla of Honduras, after his retreat to Amapala, following the defeat of the Honduran-Salvadorean forces at Choluteca by the Nicaraguan Army, ordered from Amapala the surrender of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, to the victorious troops.

The city is now in the possession of the Honduran-Nicaraguan Government Junta.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—No information regarding Salvador's request for Mexican intervention in the Central American troubles was obtainable here to-night. Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, had a conference on the situation to-day with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon.

The State Department has received a copy of the decree of amnesty issued by President Cabrera of Guatemala on Feb. 16. It recites the fact that peace has been re-established in Guatemala, and that owing to the late war many Guatemalans find themselves out of the country. Considering it necessary to congregate under the national flag all his countrymen, President Cabrera declares that amnesty is extended to all Guatemalans guilty of political crimes and of minor offenses, excluding Generals of Brigade and Major Generals who had taken up arms against the republic.

VENEZUELAN REBEL DEFEAT.

Government Troops Pursuing Gen. Pablo Penaloza.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, March 26.—A letter received here to-day from Caracas by the Venezuelan Consul says that Gen. Juan Pablo Penaloza, who was reported early in the month to have started a serious rebellion in the State of Tachira, Venezuela, has been defeated.

He is being pursued by the Government troops, and his capture is shortly expected.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires to-night received a cablegram from the Secretary of State at Caracas, dated yesterday, announcing that the invading forces of Gen. Penaloza, in the Province of Tachira, on the Venezuelan-Colombian frontier, had been dispersed, and that "perfect peace" now exists. No further details are given.

Hudson Navigation Opens To-morrow.

The Hudson River steamers of the People's Line to Albany will begin their daily trips to-morrow, and the Citizens' Line will resume its daily trips to Troy on next Monday. The steamers C. W. Morse and Adirondack will leave at 6 P. M. each day at the foot of Canal Street, and after May 15 will touch at 129th Street. The City of Troy and the Dean Richmond will leave from Pier 46, North River, at 6 P. M. each day, except Saturdays. All of the steamers have been thoroughly renovated and new features added.

Ahearn Stirs Up Asphalt Companies.

Work on the street surfaces that have come in for so much comment lately has been begun by the asphalt companies having maintenance contracts with the city, and it was ascertained yesterday that over thirty gangs of men have been set at work repairing the streets in different parts of the city. The activity is due, it is said, to a forthcoming report on street conditions by Borough President Ahearn.

EASTER GIFTS

The pretty custom of gift-giving at Eastertide is becoming more in favor each year. We have prepared a fine collection of objects in Gold, Silver, Copper, Leather and Glass, fashioned expressly for this season at prices varying from

$5 to $25

REED & BARTON CO.

Diamonds Watches Sterling Silver Fifth Ave. & 32nd St. Silversmiths and Jewelers Cut Glass Leather Goods Art Stationery

B. Altman & Co.

FOR WEDDING AND EASTER GIFTS.

BRONZE AND POTTERY JARDINIERES, ELECTRIC LAMPS, CLOCKS AND CLOCK SETS; CANDELABRA AND CANDLESTICKS; MINIATURE VASES OF MODERN JAPANESE BRONZE. EUROPEAN BRONZE BUSTS AND FIGURES; JEWEL BOXES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES; PEDESTAL PIECES IN BRONZE, MARBLE AND PORCELAIN.

LEATHER GOODS, INCLUDING PURSES AND CARD CASES, SHOPPING AND AUTOMOBILE BAGS, BOUDOIR AND TRAVELING CLOCKS IN DELICATE COLORINGS; IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS AND FANS, CARVED SHELL AND AMBER COMBS, CORAL JEWELRY; GOLD AND SILVER MESH PURSES.

SILVER ARTICLES FOR DESK OR TEA TABLE, AND SELECTIONS OF SILVER DEPOSIT WARE.

B. Altman & Co.

PARASOLS AND FANS.

IMPORTED PARASOLS, IN COLORINGS TO HARMONIZE WITH THIS SEASON'S GOWNS, INCLUDING STYLES ADAPTED FOR COACHING AND PROMENADE.

PARASOLETTES FOR AUTOMOBILE USE, IN LACE, PRINTED CHIFFON AND FLORAL SILKS. EMBROIDERED SILK AND LINEN PARASOLS.

HAND-MADE LACE FANS WITH PEARL MOUNTINGS; SANDAL-WOOD AND VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET FANS; HAND-PAINTED AND SPANGLED EFFECTS.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 27th,

SPANGLED FANS, WITH SANDAL-WOOD MOUNTINGS, IN VARIOUS COLORINGS . . . . . AT $2.50

B. Altman & Co.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

MISSES' AND BOYS' SHOES FOR SERVICEABLE AND DRESS WEAR, IN BLACK AND RUSSET LEATHERS. LITTLE CHILDREN'S SHOES AND ANKLE TIES, IN THE MOST APPROVED MODELS.

HOSIERY IN THE DESIRABLE MATERIALS AND COLORINGS, INCLUDING INFANTS' SOCKS, IN STRIPED, OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED STYLES.

A COMPLETE SPRING STOCK OF CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, IN SUÈDE AND GLACÉ STYLES, SILK AND LISLE FABRICS.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND THURSDAY, MARCH 27th & 28th,

BOYS' AND GIRLS' GLOVES,

TAN GLACÉ 85c. PER PAIR. GREY SUÈDE $1.00 PER PAIR.

B. Altman & Co.

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS
FOR SUMMER HOMES

INEXPENSIVE MATERIALS AND DRAPERIES, PORTIÈRES, COUCH COVERS, FOLDING SCREENS AND OTHER FURNISHINGS; RUGS, MATTINGS AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

WINDOW SHADES AND FURNITURE SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

SUGGESTIONS, DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR SEA-SIDE AND COUNTRY COTTAGES, OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCES, CLUBS AND YACHTS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

BRYCE TELLS US PROSPERITY'S SAFE

British Ambassador Arouses the Enthusiasm of the Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS GROWTH CERTAIN

Stock Flurries Must Be Met with Serenity, He Says—Ex-Mayor Low Welcomes Visitor.

James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday at a noon reception, and in a speech to the members he expressed the belief that this country's prosperity would not only continue, but would increase. The stock flurries, according to Mr. Bryce, were not to be regarded as any more alarming than changes in the temperature. As the country progressed, he added, the bonds of friendship between Great Britain and the United States would become stronger.

The reception brought out many members of the Chamber who are seldom seen in the building on Liberty Street. When Mr. Bryce entered the large meeting room it was crowded. The room was decorated with American and British flags.

John S. Kennedy presided, owing to the illness of Morris K. Jesup. Mr. Kennedy welcomed Mr. Bryce, and then ex-Mayor Seth Low greeted the Ambassador on behalf of the Chamber. Much of Mr. Low's speech was devoted to the spread of English commerce and the comparatively recent activity of this country as a colonizer. While there were many differences between "mother and daughter," Mr. Low said, there was the same love of liberty in both, and other ties of literature, language, and jurisprudence bound the two together. To Mr. Bryce, by way of welcome, he said:

We welcome you to-day first of all in your representative capacity as Ambassador of the great country which we of the Chamber of Commerce, at least, will not hesitate to speak of as the mother country, because the charter of this Chamber was granted in Colonial days when New York was a province of Great Britain; but we welcome you not less warmly as an old and valued friend. We recognize in you one who long ago saw behind the crudity which Dickens made fun of in "Martin Chuzzlewit," the earnestness which gave a Lincoln to the world in time of stress. We welcome you as one who, having seen this vision yourself, has tried to make it clear to others.

Bryce on New York's Growth.

Mr. Bryce, after expressing his appreciation of the greeting he had received, said, in part:

"No one can visit New York without being struck by the amazing progress which has been made. There is not in the whole world any gate through which so much commerce passes in and out. There is no place from which the products of a whole continent go forth from one port into what Homer called the 'Wide Wayed Sea,' from which they are scattered to the farthest lands, as the Port of New York. There is no port through which so many articles enter from every part of the earth. Indeed, it is becoming the greatest of civilized marts.

"In fact, there is no limit that can be set to the growth of your city. All things, some one has said, come to an end; even sensational trials, I suppose, will have to end some day; but there are two things to which there seems to be no end. One is the growth of the size of the great Atlantic liners, and the other is the growth of the City of New York. That is a satisfactory thing, not only because it witnesses to the immense prosperity of the country behind New York, through which the commerce comes which you handle, but also because this increasing commerce is one of the most important of all the ties that bind each country to another.

"I look forward to the continual growth of commerce as being a means of securing the sense of peace and that sense of security by which alone commerce can prosper. No wise man wants to quarrel to get commerce. Two countries which take from one another what each needs are obliged to feel an interest in one another's welfare; they are obliged to desire to maintain peace with one another. Trade needs peace and trade needs security; and I look upon the unprecedented growth of trade between you and Great Britain, a trade which I believe has reached now a higher point than ever before—I look upon it with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure as being a guarantee—a substantial, material guarantee—that the relations of peace and good-will rest upon a material as well as a sentimental basis. [Great applause.]

"The more trade countries have with one another the better. It is in the order of nature that every country should produce that which it can produce best and can produce most cheaply, and should send it to every other country. It is in the order of nature that international trade should exist, and it is also in the order of civilization. It is also in the interest of peace. It is in the interest of confidence. The more each takes and the more each gives, the better it is for both and the better it is for the confidence of the world.

"You do business here, gentlemen, in a very bold and dashing way. You have now become one of the two greatest financial centres of the world. But that suggests another reflection.

Our Prosperity Assured.

"Trade must, under modern conditions, go on as it goes on in such a country as this. Oscillations in trade, oscillations in stock securities—they are as inevitable as changes in the temperature and changes in the barometer in our atmosphere. All that we can do is to meet them with serenity. All that we can do is to know—and happily you can know that—that they do not necessarily represent any decline in the conditions which make for real prosperity. I venture to believe, although I speak it with great diffidence to an audience who know far more about these things than I could possibly claim to know—I do believe that those oscillations which occasionally occur here, and I might say the same in a less degree about the similar oscillations which occur in England, do not affect the permanent prosperity and the stability of great undertakings or of commerce at home. [Applause.]

"They do not, I believe, reveal anything that is unsound in the material condition of the country. So far as I can venture to form an opinion, the industries and the commerce of the whole continent, of the United States and of Canada also, which is advancing with rapid strides, are in a state of stable and assured prosperity. No contingency can arise which your trade in general is not fit to grapple with, and with your practically inexhaustible natural resources and with the energy and capacity of your people it could not be otherwise.

"This is ground for satisfaction, gentlemen, to all of us in England as I think it will be to all of you here in America; and I rejoice, not less as an Englishman than as a friend and lover of America—[great applause]—a friend and a lover of America, whose admiration for your country has been strengthened and deepened by every year since I first touched your shores—I rejoice that I can look forward with confidence to a long future of prosperity for you, of constantly expanding commerce accompanied by the constantly increasing welfare and happiness of the masses of your people." [Applause.]

After Mr. Bryce had spoken the members present formed a long line and were presented to him by Mr. Kennedy.

Postal Clerks' Organizer Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Hugh C. Shaugh, organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, was dismissed from the Railway Mail Service yesterday afternoon. He was employed in the Los Angeles Division, and was suspended two weeks ago, and ordered to file a written statement giving reasons why he should not be removed for encouraging insubordination among the clerks and for having collected a fund to influence Congress to raise the wages of clerks.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANT RULES.

Secretary Straus Orders Courtesy in Their Enforcement.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in accordance with the Executive order of March 14 last, bearing on the subject of the immigration of aliens into the United States, to-day issued a number of regulations relating to the coming of Japanese and Korean laborers to the continental territory of the United States. These include the following provisions:

If a Japanese or Korean alien applies for admission and presents a passport entitling him to enter the United States or one which is not limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he shall be admitted if it appears that he does not belong to any of the classes of aliens excluded by the general immigration laws.

When a Japanese or Korean alien is rejected as being a skilled or unskilled laborer holding a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he shall be allowed the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under the same conditions as attach to aliens rejected under the general immigration laws.

If a Japanese or Korean skilled or unskilled laborer is found in the continental territory of the United States without having been duly admitted upon inspection the procedure employed under the general immigration laws for the arrest and hearing of aliens who have entered the United States surreptitiously shall be observed to the end that the right of such alien to be and remain in the United States may be determined.

The Secretary directs that "scrupulous care shall be taken to see that the courtesy and consideration which the department requires in the case of all foreigners of whatever nationality be shown to those affected by these regulations."

ROOSEVELT WANTS SWORDS.

Professors Who Suggest Plowshares Get a Warlike Hint.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Beveridge to-day introduced to President Roosevelt Dr. Sol C. Dickey, President of the Technical Institute, and Dr. R. H. Russell of Westminster College of Indianapolis, who asked the President if he would not make a speech before the trade convention to meet in the Technical Institute May 29, 30, and 31. The President is to speak at the Lawton monument unveiling on May 30, and will consider the question of making a second speech.

One of the callers told the President that the Technical Institute was "where they turn swords into plowshares."

"Yes, but if the time ever comes they will want to know how to turn the plowshares into swords," was the response of the President.

GRAY LATHAM STRICKEN.

Brother-in-Law of Paris Suicide Found Unconscious on Broadway.

Gray Latham, brother-in-law of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, the New York artist who committed suicide in Paris on March 7 last, and former husband of "Oneil" Latham, the illustrator, who is now living in Paris, was found unconscious at Broadway and Tenth Street on Monday evening. He is believed to have fallen from a Broadway car.

The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He had no greater external injury than a scalp wound, but continued in the state of coma, and later it was discovered that he had sustained a lesion of the brain. His condition was said at the hospital last night to be critical. Latham is in the real estate business. He is about 42 years old. His father, who lives in Washington, was sent for.

New Armory Site Chosen.

The Armory Board met yesterday and approved the site at Fort Washington Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets, for the new armory of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers. The regiment armory is now at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The city will probably sell this site.

Gen. A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., Resigns.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—It was announced here to-day that Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Woodhull, U. S. A., retired, who has been the Princeton University lecturer on personal hygiene, had resigned. Gen. Woodhull is a graduate of Princeton, class of '56.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Capt. J. H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the Archibald Wheel Company, Lawrence, Mass., on official business pertaining to the construction of ordnance material.

First Lieut. G. R. Burnett, retired upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo.

Major W. B. Rochester, Jr., Paymaster, from the Philippines to Washington, for duty in the office of the Postmaster.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of Engineer officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major C. H. McKinsley, Engineers; Major W. H. Harts, Engineers; Major J. M. Kennedy, Surgeon; Capt. A. A. Fries, Engineers; Capt. H. H. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon.

Changes in the stations and duties of signal officers: First Lieuts. P. W. Beck and J. E. Abbott, from Cuba to Benicia Barracks for duty.

First Lieut. C. L. Willard, from Benicia Barracks to this city, and report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty.

Capt. S. C. Vestal, Artillery, is detailed as a member of the General Staff and will report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty.

The Navy.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee, detached the Independence, to the Annapolis.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Day, retired, detached navy-yard, New York, to home, and granted permission to leave the United States for four months.

Paymaster Clerk E. S. Adriance, appointed Fleet Paymaster's clerk of Asiatic fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Paymaster Clerk R. R. Bolles, appointed for duty on board the West Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal and Sterling, at Guantanamo; West Virginia, at Kobe; Dolphin, at St. Thomas.

Sailed—Potomac, from League Island for Portsmouth, N. H.; Caesar, from Guantanamo for Key West; St. Louis, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay; Maryland, from Woosung for Olongapo; Wilmington, from Woosung for Ningpo.

The Annapolis was placed in commission yesterday at the navy yard, Mare Island, California.

PLAGUE SPOT FOUND IN SWEAT SHOP RAID

Enough Germs in Place, Dr. Jaeger Says, to Depopulate Several States.

BAN PUT ON ALL CLOTHING

State Inspectors Attach Tags Marked "Unclean" and Warn Twenty-one Contractors.

The Inspectors of the State Department of Labor raided a nest of east side sweatshops massed together in one place yesterday, where they found enough disease germs, as Dr. Jaeger, a specialist who was with the raiders, said, to depopulate several States. To all the clothing found was attached tags marked "Unclean." The removal of a tag is made a serious offense by law.

At intervals during a period extending over a year the sub-office of the State Department of Labor at 114 East Twenty-eighth Street, where First Deputy Commissioner John Williams and Second Deputy Commissioner Thomas Keith have their headquarters, has called the attention of the lessees of the six-story building 49 and 51 Chrystie Street, near Canal, to the fact that the law forbids the manufacture of clothing in a building whose floor is covered with animal and vegetable refuse and whose plumbing was out of order. Each time the answer was made that immediate improvements were under way.

Didn't Heed Law's Warning.

Finally on March 4 the lessees, Kanzer & Silber, were told that they would have until March 25 to cleanse the place. At the same time word was sent by Deputy Commissioner Keith to the tailors who were buying the goods turned out there, describing under what conditions the suits they had cut were being put together. They were advised to send no more clothing to the contractors in the building until the place had been made sanitary.

"The Building Department is holding up some plans of ours," said the lessees, "and when we get them through we'll fix up the place."

"It isn't plans you want," said Factory Inspector Flanagan, who had conveyed the ultimatum. "But some soap—any kind will do—and a few scrubwomen They'll save you loss of time and money."

Yesterday Inspector Flanagan, accompanied by Inspectors Ireland, Bienner, and Sirota, with Dr. J. Jaeger, a specialist in tuberculosis, went to the Chrystie Street building. None of the conditions had been complied with. Neither soap nor scrubwomen appeared to have been within a hundred miles of the place. The first two floors are given over to a stable. The rear courtyard looked like the barnyard of a particularly shiftless farmer in the back country. The four upper floors housed some 300 sweat shop workers, men and women, employed by twenty-one different contractors.

The hallways were littered with decaying matter, and all of the plumbing was out of order. To add to these conditions the water had been shut off that the workers might be forced to buy mineral water or beer from the thrifty janitor, who ran a nightmare imitation of a restaurant on the third floor.

Enough Germs to Start a Plague.

Dr. Jaeger pointed to the flooring.

"There are enough germs there," he said, "on natural breeding ground to depopulate several cities."

The appearance of the Inspectors in the twenty-one sweatshops made varying impressions upon the pale workers. A number in one shop had worked for an east side clothing contractor, who had collected his money from the tailors in advance and then made off without troubling to pay wages. Upon that occasion the shop, with its unfinished goods, had been seized and held for half a day by the workers. In the sudden entrance of the Inspectors the workers saw another hazard in their difficult course of wage earning.

"Pile that stuff in a heap," ordered an Inspector.

"We get our money first," said a pale-faced man, ingratiatingly.

"We'll get our money first," said a woman, with decision.

Then the situation was explained to the workers and the contractors. The lessees would be held responsible for the condition of the building, it was asserted. Red tickets with "Unclean" printed on them were affixed to each garment.

In other shops in the place workers quit their tasks joyfully, thinking at first that a strike had been ordered. But when they learned the real state of affairs their joy was altered.

"We've got to lose time?" demanded a girl.

She was told that such was the case.

"And there isn't any trust to fight," she lamented.

Promises Came Too Late.

The lessees followed the Inspectors about the building almost tearfully, showing copies of plans for improvement.

"See, here is where we put in a new sink," said Henry Kanzer, indicating a spot on a plan, "and here is where the new plumbing will go. Please—please—please give us a few more days."

"Soap and elbow grease," said Inspector Flanagan, briefly.

"Please—please—a little, just a little, more time."

"You can buy soap," the Inspector replied, as with his men he began to walk away. "Probably in that grocery store"—he peered in at the store's door, and then he retreated hurriedly—"though I doubt it."

LOVING CUP FOR CLEVELAND.

Princeton Students Give It to the ex-President at His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—One thousand Princeton undergraduates marched this afternoon to the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland and presented a silver loving cup as their birthday gift. Mr. Cleveland's seventieth birthday occurred on March 18, but the presentation was deferred, as he had been absent from Princeton. Prof. John Grier Hibben spoke on behalf of the students, and Mr. Cleveland responded.

"I hope it is not necessary for me to say to you that I am deeply touched and profoundly gratified by this manifestation of your affectionate regard," he said. "I suppose as a general proposition that when a man has in the travel of life passed the seventieth mile post he looks for some charitably comforting compensation for his waning years, but I have not yet reached a time when in the decrepitude of age I seek sympathetic consolation. On the contrary, my heart is full of gratitude, and I welcome with satisfied composure the close of my seventieth year, because the generous affection of those I love and the kindly remembrance of steadfast friends have kept me from sombre contemplations of the declining day of life.

"I feel young at seventy because I have breathed the atmosphere of vigorous youth and of hopeful and aspiring young manhood. You have created this atmosphere and through the providence of God it has been given to me to breathe in these latter days this healing, stimulating influence. My thanks, though limitless, can merely pay the price of the freshness and vigor of the air I breathe at seventy. Nor can I ever feel myself acquitted of the delightful debt this day incurred. I can only promise that during all the time awaiting me I shall make partial payments by increasing love for you and all undergraduates of Princeton and by an increasing devotion to the badge of Princeton wherever I find it."

JERSEY DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

Unable to Agree on Liquor Question and No Caucus Called.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 26.—The Democratic caucus did not materialize to-day, as expected. It is said that they were unable to agree on the liquor question as well as on the proposition to change the taxing of the railroad main stem to local assessors at local rates for local purposes.

The Spring Election act passed the House. This is the measure that is expected to divorce State from local issues.

State Assessor Theodore Strong announced his retirement as "boss" of Middlesex to-day, after which Gov. Stokes reappointed him State Assessor and the Senate promptly confirmed the appointment. The Governor exacted a promise that Strong quit active politics before he would consent to rename him.

The Colby Direct Primary bill was defeated after a spirited debate in the Senate. Colby stated that under his bill bossism in New Jersey would cease, and Senator Hillery declared that bossism in its worst form existed in Wisconsin, where the Colby Direct Primary act was law.

TAXAMETER CABS HERE THIS SUMMER

Company to Put 200 in Service Within the Next Six Months.

NO MORE OVERCHARGES

Cost to be Less, but Company Expects to Make Their Use More Popular.

Taxameter cabs, which automatically register the distance traversed and the time consumed, as well as indicating the legal charge to be made, are to run this Summer on the streets of New York. The New York Transportation Company will put out about two hundred of them within the next six months. According to President Richard W. Meade the company will also gradually put on a series of gasoline cabs which are more comfortable than those now used for city travel. The gasoline cabs will also be supplied with the taxameters.

"We are going to adopt the taxameter because we think that not only can we give our customers better satisfaction, but that we can make more money ourselves," said Mr. Meade. "Its success has been demonstrated in several European cities. Some of the cab drivers don't like the idea of having the new machine, but abroad it has been found that the very men who exhibit the greatest dislike to it at first are the ones who afterward like it the best. It is a genuine help to the driver or chauffeur, as it insures that passengers will only be charged what they are legally supposed to pay, and thus will give the public confidence in public cabs.

"While our profits with taxameter cabs on the separate runs will not be as great as now, we shall more than make up the difference in the increased use of cabs. To be sure we shall have to charge a passenger who summons a cab from the garage at Fiftieth Street to, say, Eightieth Street, for the time consumed in traveling to his house, but if he's lucky enough to get a cab from the immediate neighborhood of his residence, then he will be able to reach almost any theatre or restaurant for a dollar or less. With the taxameter he will be charged at the legal rate of a dollar an hour for the time beginning when the machine leaves the garage for his house, and 50 cents for the first mile or fraction, and 10 cents for each fifth of a mile thereafter, after he actually uses the cab."

The taxameter looks very much like the cash register in street cars. It is surmounted by a piece of metal that looks like a flag, bearing in black letters the word "Vacant." When this flag is elevated it means that the cab is for hire. As soon as the cabman gets a fare he turns down the flag. When the wheels begin to turn at a speed greater than four miles an hour the clock stops working, but the revolutions of the wheels starts another part of the machine, and the distance and the resultant fare are registered on a second dial. A third dial shows whether the first tariff, that is, the tariff for two persons, or the second tariff, which is twice as much and is for three or four persons, is in use.

When Mr. Meade was asked if he thought women "cabbies" would ever come into vogue here, as in Paris, he laughed and said:

"No, we will never come to that."

Tailor craft reaches its highest development with the production of garments such as these Prince Alberts. Infinite grace and style are expressed in the lines and balance of the coats. In one of ours you may sally forth with the knowledge that you are well dressed and the ease born of it.

Silk faced Prince Albert Coat and Vest, $28.
Silk lined Prince Albert Coat and Vest, $30 & $35.

Every other thing to wear: silk hats, fancy waistcoats, gloves, scarfs, etc.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

LADIES' GLOVES. *In Both Stores.*

Mousquetaire, glace kid Gloves. 16 button length. Pique sewn. Black and white Paris point embroideries. Very fine quality. 3.00 per pair
value 4.00

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A complete stock of Spring Hats in all the new models.

Ready-to-wear Hats for every occasion:—automobiling, golf, tennis and tailor-made dress. 3.75 to 15.00

Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and fancy Trimmings. All the new colors.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A large assortment of Cravats, Gloves, Waistcoats and Shirts.

Cravats,—plain colors and novelty designs in Imported hand-loomed cravat silk.

Gloves,—Fownes', Dent's and McCreery's Gloves. Made of tan kid, grey suede and mocha.

Waistcoats,—made of French Flannel and washable fabrics, stripes, checks and figures.

Shirts,—plaited and plain bosoms. Exclusive designs in Madras, Linen, Satin Broche, Silk and Linen.

On Wednesday, March the 27th.
200 dozen French Four-in-hands.
Made of plain or figured silk. 50c.
value 1.00

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Distinctive Easter Millinery

Distinctiveness is a strong characteristic of our medium priced millinery, and our collection is so varied that practically every style is represented. The utmost care is taken, and we sell the most artistic creations at

$10, $12.50 and $15.00.

Misses' $3.50 Trimmed Hats, Like Picture, $1.98

Misses' trimmed Hats (like illustration,) made on a new frame of horse hair braid. Crown and upper brim faced with shirred and tucked chiffon and trimmed with a large bow of silk. Colors are black, navy, brown, champagne, leather, light blue, red and pink.

50c. Bunch of June Roses, 19c.

As a special for Wednesday in our flower department we offer this 50c. bunch of June roses at 19c. They are in white, pink, American Beauty and maize.

Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats

We have an extensive assortment of untrimmed and ready-to-wear hats embracing all the leading shapes, styles and colors. We offer special price inducements in our ready-to-wear hat section Wednesday.

Flowers of Every Kind

Flowers of every kind and color are offered at specially low prices. We import our own flowers and materials, and therefore undersell other stores.

Ehrich Brothers

Sixth Avenue—22nd Street to 23d Street.

The only form of food made from wheat that is all nutriment, is the soda cracker, and yet—the only soda cracker of which this is really true is

Uneeda Biscuit

The only soda cracker scientifically baked.
The only soda cracker effectually protected.
The only soda cracker ever fresh, crisp and clean.
The only soda cracker good at all times.

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

$33 Pacific Coast

One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

Tickets good on fast trains through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily without change.

Full particulars from
R. M. Johnson, General Agent,
C. & N.-W. Ry. 461 Broadway.

Where do You Have Your Prescriptions Compounded?

Our prescription department in the drug store in the Times Building represents an expenditure of money unprecedented by any pharmacy in the United States.

It is stocked with the largest assortment of pure drugs and chemicals to be found anywhere.

A large force of registered pharmacists are constantly employed. It is our object to serve you accurately and promptly. When you leave your prescriptions with us you avoid unneccessary delays and you get just what the doctor orders put together the way he wants it.

If you cannot call in person, send your prescriptions by mail or messenger. They will receive the same prompt attention and will be delivered to you without extra charge.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4323 Bryant

PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SMART enough for afternoon occasions, but at the same time eminently suitable for business wear, the Cutaway Coat is built with an eye to convenience. It successfully holds the middle ground between the formal Frock and the practical Sack.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Critical men will approve our Spring Models from every standpoint.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

CARAMELS OF *Acknowledged Superiority*

"Just north of Wanamaker's"

Huyler's

Have opened their Seventeenth Greater New York Store AT 793 BROADWAY Near 11th Street

Huyler's is owned, controlled, operated and managed by the same interests to-day as during the past 30 years

PURITY, QUALITY and FLAVOR watched more carefully than ever

A FULL LINE OF Huyler's DELICIOUS CANDIES

Always on hand in absolutely Fresh Condition

ICE CREAM SODA

And other Fountain Drinks Served to Perfection

When shopping visit our attractive Pergola, where all Fountain Drinks are served at small tables

Phone connections at all Stores

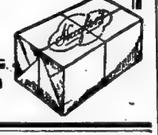

TRY OUR CHOCOLATE DIPPED TRISCUIT

LEWIS & CONGER

The Largest and Best-Equipped Housefurnishing Warerooms

BEST QUALITY ONLY

Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable; Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, China and Glass, Housecleaning Articles, Garden Tools, Hammocks, &c.

Our Refrigerators are the perfection of cleanliness, efficiency and economy.

The "Eddy" our standard for a quarter of a century.

The "Premier" Glass Lined.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

Paulines' *The Oriental Store.*

Oriental Delicacies.

GENUINE TURKISH DELIGHT

SALTED NUTS, STUFFED DATES, IMPORTED WAFERS.

Hosts of dainty and attractively prepared sweets for Easter giving. (*Main Floor.*)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Headquarters for New York at 328 Madison Ave., near 42d St.

$117 A SQUARE FOOT FOR TIMES SQ. PLOT

Shanley Bros. Pay $96,200 for 1,563 Broadway After Spirited Bidding.

NEARLY A RECORD PRICE

Sale Establishes the Fact That Times Square Realty Values Are Steadily Rising.

That the course of Times Square realty values is steadily upward was shown again yesterday at the auction sale of the Doherty estate properties, when Shanley Brothers paid $96,200 for the small triangular sliver of land officially designated as 1,563 Broadway.

Although this parcel enjoys sole use of one whole street number, it is in reality only about one-third of a lot in size, having a frontage of 23 feet 2 inches on the west side of the square, 64 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, and running to a point 71.7 feet back from the street line. On it there now stands a dilapidated two-story blacksmith's shop.

Shanley Brothers have owned for some time considerable property adjoining this small lot on the south, their holdings extending around into both Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets. Everybody had expected that they would be bidders at yesterday's sale, and expectations were not amiss. When Auctioneer Joseph P. Day called for bids on 1,563 Broadway "Tom" Shanley made a few signs which were interpreted as $30,000. Several speculators took a hand in the proceedings, and the price went to $55,000 at a lively clip, at which figure the Shanleys shook their heads and looked out the window—but they had a friend way off in a far corner of the room who kept the speculators company up to $80,000, which was the friend's limit. Then the Shanleys stepped in again and fought it out by hundreds and five hundreds up to $96,200.

The chief contenders in the bidding were Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, and a man, who it was said, was acting for Justice P. Henry Dugro.

The knockdown price was at the rate of about $117 a square foot for each of the 820 square feet in the small parcel. This does not quite establish a new record for Times Square property, having been exceeded slightly by the price paid by Charles E. Rector a few months ago for his restaurant property. Considering, however, the relative value of the two locations and the difference in the value of the improvements, many real estate men would probably regard yesterday's auction price as relatively the higher of the two.

The late Patrick Doherty bought a frontage of 73 feet on the west side of Times Square at this point, in 1842, for $450. Twelve years later, five years after his death, his executors sold the northerly 50 feet of the plot for $4,500, leaving the little "gore."

It is only about ten years ago that 1,563 Broadway, 23 by 85, in this same block, was sold for $42,500, and when it was resold four or five years later for $125,000, the price furnished material for real estate gossip for a week. To-day less than half as much ground sells for nearly $100,000.

FAITHFUL SHEA ON THE JOB.

He Goes Out in the Rain to Detect a Deer Killer.

Special to The New York Times.

WARE, Mass., March 26.—The telephone in the house of Deputy Game Commissioner Shea rang about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the sleepy official got to the instrument a voice said:

"Want to ketch a deer killer?"

"Sure," averred the Commissioner, opening both eyes.

"Well," continued the voice, "some one killed a deer on Brimstone Hill, and it's there yet. He'll try to sneak it away this morning before sun-up."

Before Shea could inquire as to his informant's identity the connection was broken.

Hurriedly the Game Commissioner dressed, and hustled through rain and mud to Brimstone Hill. He feared that a light would betray his presence to the lawless hunter, so he carried no lantern, and had to feel his way over most of the acre and a half indicated before his hand rested on the smooth-coated hide which convinced him that his quest had not been in vain.

Cautiously the Commissioner drew back into the deeper shadow, buttoned the tab across the front of the collar of his raincoat, and sat on a stump to await developments. His hat became a watershed, and from the peaked front of its rim curved a little cascade, which played over his feet. No cheerful night bugs were around to chirp away the loneliness, and Mr. Shea's only relief was in thinking what would happen to the deer killer if he caught him.

Hour after hour passed, but the Commissioner remained at his post. The blackness of the sky began to give way to a melancholy gray, but no deer killer had appeared. The watcher had begun to give up hope, when he heard a crashing in the underbrush. Across the little patch of clearing he saw a bulky form, and, leaping from his hiding place, he called out:

"Surrender!"

"Moo-oo-oo," lowed the bulky figure, and it moved over to the carcass. Shea followed, and in the dawn viewed the "kill." It was a calf, which with its mother had strayed and met an untimely fate on the hilltop from cold.

"What did you say when you found it all out?" Shea was asked.

"It's called Brimstone Hill, isn't it?"—answering one question by asking another, which is a Yankee trick.

Action Against Ship Lines Dismissed.

An order was signed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon dismissing the action brought by Thompson & Co. under the Sherman anti-trust law against Funch, Edye & Co. and a number of other steamship lines trading between South Africa and New York. The complaint alleged a conspiracy to control rates. Judge Hough held that "if any actual illegal and improper contracts had been made by the defendants, the proof showed that they had been entered into in London and not in the United States." The complainants will appeal.

Police Raid Illegal Whisky Still.

On a charge of having manufactured spirituous liquors in violation of the excise law, Louis Applebaum, 41 years old, of 55 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, was locked up last night in the Stagg Street Police Station after his place had been raided. The detectives seized 100 half-gallon demijohns and 500 flasks filled with whisky.

Whitney Chauffeur Arrested.

Leon Pouget, a chauffeur, living at 112 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and said to be chauffeur for Harry Payne Whitney, was arrested yesterday for speeding his machine along the Hoffman Boulevard at Union Turnpike, L. I. The police say Pouget was going twenty-five miles an hour. Pouget will be arraigned before Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway to-day.

TO SHOW CAPITOL FRAUD.

Pennsylvania Commission Gets Evidence—Sanderson's Profit $1,581,271.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 26.—Testimony so far elicited by the Capitol Investigation Commission, it appears, is merely preliminary to the launching of a greate sensation. The commission expects to prove fraud in such fashion as to give a basis for prosecution. It is known that a letter is in existence showing criminal collusion between two persons interested directly in the Capitol work, and a third person, an outsider, whose influence was necessary to prevent competition in bidding.

Sub-contractors who were examined to-day gave important testimony, intended to show efforts of state officers and architects to dicourage outside bidders. This condition was shown by practically every man who came on the stand. No effort was neglected to find out definitely how John H. Sanderson was able to hold all the contracts and parcel them out, even defying such leading politicians as Quay and Penrose.

Based upon estimates furnished by bronze bidders and painters, it was determined to-day for the first time accurately that Sanderson's profit on the entire building was $1,581,271.73. This is 261 per cent. approximately. The figures are given in this table:

Cost of bronze to the State	$2,049,522.00
Cost of models	137,600.00
Total cost to the State	$2,187,122.00
What it cost Sanderson	605,851.17
Sanderson's profit	$1,581,271.73

It was also shown to-day that two of the would-be sub-contractors actually came to blows with officials. George W. Shaw, an old personal friend of Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol architect, was attacked by the latter in the office. When T. Larry Eyre, then Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, was charged with violating the act of 1895, another prize-fighting scene was enacted between the official and John P. Gohl of Harrisburg.

NATIONAL HYMN IN DANGER?

G. A. R. Discovers Plot to Omit Anti-British Verse in Schools.

An insidious plot to undermine the patriotism of Young America has been discovered by certain members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They have learned that it is a common thing in the public schools of the metropolis to omit one of the verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and assert that this is done in a spirit of base truckling to the British lion.

The verse in question refers to the most glorious memories of the Revolution and speaks in terms of condemnation of King George's troops. It runs:

And where is that band which so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

They ascribe the abandonment of the verse to the visit to this country of Col. Sir Howard Vincent of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Under the guise of trying to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Great Britain and America he suggested the mutilation of the Congress-ordained National Anthem, the G. A. R. men say.

He asserted that inn England in deference to the less robust spirit of the age the second verse of "God Save the King," with its pious allusion to the "knavish tricks" of Britain's enemies, is now universally omitted, and he proposed that it would be as well not to tear open the scars of 1776 every time Americans wished to arouse their natural love for their own country.

The omission of the verse was taken to heart in particular by William C. Allen, the patriotic instructor of the G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and he is endeavoring to form an association for the protection of the National anthem.

It was rumored yesterday that before long the Aldermen will be asked to pass a strong resolution upon the subject, and that the matter will be brought before the Board of Education.

Supt. Maxwell denied last night that there was an order of the Board of Education upon the subject. He said the children only sing the first and last verse of the hymn to save time. It was optional with the teachers to omit any verse.

FOR PHILIPPINE CONGRESS.

If Islands Are Peaceful, General Election Will Be Held in July.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Philippine Commission has been instructed by cable to inform President Roosevelt by to-morrow whether a condition of general and complete peace, with recognition of the authority of the United States, has continued in all that part of the archipelago not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes for the last two years. If the answer is in the affirmative, the President immediately will direct the commission to call a general election on July 30 next for the choice of delegates to the first popular Assembly of the people of the Philippine Islands. The Assembly, consisting of two houses, the upper, composed of the Philippine Commission, and the lower of the delegates to be elected in July, will take over all the legislative power now exercised by the Philippine Commission alone.

Under an act of Congress none of the members of the non-Christian tribes can participate in the elections.

TO TEST NEW FUEL PATENT.

Pittsburg Cobbler Says He Can Make Coal Ashes Burn Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 26.—It is announced here to-night that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburg has taken great interest in the new fuel patented by John Ellmore, the Altoona cobbler, and to-morrow will allow him the use of their Pittsburg furnaces for a series of tests. Ellmore will leave for Pittsburg in the morning.

The cobbler has discovered a solution which he says will revivify the dead ashes of coal and make them burn better and longer than the original coal.

"The Jones & Laughlin people have agreed to let me show them what I can do with their big furnaces," said Ellmore to-night. "I know it is one of the hardest tests that my invention could be put to, but I am also satisfied that it will make good."

Gift to St. John's Cathedral.

Bishop Potter announced to the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday that the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin, for years rector of the Episcopal Church in Rome, had bequeathed nine cases of pictures of cathedral architecture to the Trustees. The pictures have not yet arrived.

"BLUE BLOOD" not aristocratic, but impure.

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

Makes RED Blood.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

TAKEN AFTER FIGHT, ADMITS FORGERIES

Howard L. Miller, Clever Check Swindler, Is Caught in Hartford.

HAS FAMILY IN NEW YORK

Declares Wife and Child Did Not Know of His Operations—Wanted in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—Howard L. Miller of New York, one of the cleverest check raisers and forgers in the country, was arrested in this city to-day after a pistol battle. Detective Sergeant Butler had to beat him also into insensibility before putting him under arrest.

Miller is wanted in almost every large city east of the Mississippi River. He is a gentleman in appearance. His wife and child, both of refined appearance, from photographs of them discovered in his suitcase, are living in an apartment house at 613 West 137th Street, New York. Miller told Chief Gunn that this was his permanent home.

Miller came to this city yesterday, and within a few hours had swindled two local firms out of more than $100. The clerk at the New Dom Hotel desk, however, became suspicious when a check was offered to him, and telephoned Detective Butler. Butler accosted the man in the hotel lobby, and said he must go to Police Headquarters. As soon as he mentioned arrest Miller drew a pistol and fired two shots at Butler. Both went wild. The detective was expecting something of the kind, and whipped out his pistol and fired four times at Miller, who turned and ran for the elevator. Butler caught his man and subdued him.

Miller broke down to-night and confessed to operations in New York. Among the men he has swindled there within the last three weeks are Mr. Wright, Superintendent of a clothing company at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, and Mr. Smith, manager of the cigar department, York Hotel, Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. In both of these places Miller drew bad checks on the Knickerbocker Trust Company. He admitted other larger New York operations, but refused to give the names of his victims.

Miller is also wanted in Concord, N. H. Inspector Rand of that place said over the telephone to-day that there are three clear charges involving large amounts against him. Miller admits he operated within a few weeks in Norfolk, Va., and got a large sum.

He is wanted in St. Louis, where he used blank checks on the Lincoln Trust Company and the Broadway Savings Bank. Wherever he used these checks he signed the name of the National Paint and Varnish Company of Cleveland, Ohio, a firm for which his father, George C. Miller of Melrose Highlands, Mass., traveled.

Miller displayed much emotion to-night when shown the picture of his daughter, which was found in his suitcase.

"I did it all for the wife and the kid," he declared, "and they never knew but that I was straight enough."

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT.

They Rob a Girl of Her Purse, but Run Into Arms of Detectives.

At dusk last night Stephen Russo, 10 years old, of 305 East 106th Street, and Michael Stossito, 9 years, of 303 East 106th Street, went out on Third Avenue to hold somebody up. They followed two girls about their own age to a grocery store at 101st Street. Through the window they saw one of the girls receive some change. When the girls came out they followed them.

At 100th Street Stossito threw one of the girls against a store window, tore her pocketbook from her hands, and then tripped her. Some persons on the street tried to grab him. In the excitement he tossed the pocketbook to Russo. Then the pals ran in opposite directions.

Stossito ran north on Third Avenue, but at the elevated station a detective caught him. At the 104th Street station Stossito broke down and told the name of his pal.

After catching the pocketbook Russo ran home, scaling the back fence to get in at the rear. He dropped into the arms of a detective waiting for him. No money was found on him, and he refused to tell what he had done with it. Both boys were locked up.

The girl who was robbed was Alice McKeever, of 165 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Hoars' Libraries Sold.

BOSTON, March 26.—Many lawyers and law students attended to-day the auction of the law libraries of the late United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar and of his son, the late Congressman Rockwood Hoar. A copy of the Rhode Island laws of 1730 brought $150, the purchasers representing a leading law library. Other volumes brought fairly good prices.

Grace Buys Half of Sunken Meadow.

A half interest in Sunken Meadow, covering seven and a half acres, the upper end of Ward's Island, was transferred yesterday by John F. Fowler to William R. Grace for an expressed consideration of $3,000.

BEST & Co LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale of Misses' Spring Suits

In new Imported Fancy mixtures.

Coat, lined with satin, semi-fitted in back, front single breasted, buttoned through, silk collar to contrast with mixtures; sizes 14 and 16 years only;

value $20.00,

Special Price $14.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

LEBANON, KY., GOES DRY.

Several Prominent Men Arrested on Bribery Charges.

LEBANON, Ky., March 25.—A local option election was held here to-day, and the city went "dry" by 68 votes. A procession of 2,000 women and children paraded the principal streets, shouting and cheering for the abolishment of saloons.

Warrants were sworn out for S. N. Wathen, President of the Kentucky Distillers Association, and Col. Wallace Cardwell of the Governor's staff, and about twelve other citizens, charging them with bribery.

All gave bonds except Wathen and Cardwell, who insisted on going to jail, but were allowed to go free. Ex-Chief of Police Yowell was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Lebanon is in one of the largest distilling counties in the State.

WHIRLED IN BIG FLYWHEEL.

Oiler, After Hitting Ceiling Several Times, Rescued—He May Live.

The quick action of the men in the engine room of the Waring Hat Company, in Vark Street, Yonkers, probably saved one of their companions from being whirled to death yesterday afternoon. Peter Cashinair was oiling the big fly wheel while it was in motion. His foot slipped and he was caught in the wheel and whirled around, his head striking the ceiling several times before the power could be shut off by the men who observed his plight.

He was dragged from the wheel unconscious and removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. So far it appears that the only wound he has received is a scalp wound.

Dr. Johnston thinks it likely, however, that the man may be injured internally.

Policeman Stops a Prizefight.

Policeman Landers, a probation patrolman of the East Twenty-second Street Station, last night, singly handed, raided a prizefight and arrested two men, who were locked up. They said they were William Teeman of 307 Avenue C and James McCue of 651 East Sixteenth Street. The fight was under the auspices of the Ixion Pleasure Club, at 654 East Sixteenth Street.

Landers got in my paying 50cents. When the fight had gone three rounds he interfered and arrested the men.

To Open Temporary Harlem Bridge To-day.

At ebb tide to-day the draw of the wooden bridge, which now spans the Harlem River at Madison Avenue and 138th Street, will be floated down to 136th Street. The new opproaches there will be opened and practically a new bridge will be made to be used until the steel structure on the site of the old bridge is completed.

Boy Dies After Street Fight.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 26.—As the result of a fist fight with another boy Edgar Carr, 13 years old, is dead at the home of his parents on Water Street. Young Carr was beaten by a boy named Sisco, and suffered concussion of the brain.

Shimmon Leads Columbia's Wrestlers.

Columbia's wrestling team yesterday elected A. S. Shimmon, 1908, captain for the coming season. Shimmon is a Persian student who has been in the university two years. He secured second place in the 135-pound class in the intercollegiate championship meet.

Season's Power Boat Cruises.

The American Power Boat Association has fixed on Thursday, Aug. 22, for its annual cruise. The cruise will go to Jamestown, probably over the inside course, though it is suggested that for the larger motor boats a contest over the outside course be arranged on account of the difficulty of the larger draught boats passing the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The race will, of course, be considered in the all-season contest for the two valuable cups offered by the Brooklyn Yacht Club for the boats which make the best time over the inside and outside courses between New York and Jamestown.

The itinerary of the cruise has not yet been fixed upon, but stops will doubtless be arranged at the various yacht clubs along the route, such as the Riverton and Baltimore Clubs. Announcement is also made of the opening races of the Columbia Yacht Club, which will be held on June 1, including contests for all classes of motor boats. The races will probably be the opening races of the American Power Boat Association's schedule, as in view of the contemplated elaborate programme of the Motor Boat Club of America's opening day events on Memorial Day, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will probably forego its usual opening on Decoration Day and hold club races for sail craft over the inside courses of the club.

The courses for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Cups all-season race to Jamestown have also been announced. The outside course is, of course, straight away, but provision is made for stops at Little Egg Harbor Inlet, at Absecon Inlet, at the Delaware Breakwater, and Assateague Anchorage, all of which afford suitable refuge in case of necessity for the ordinary craft. These four anchorages can be made by the ordinary cruiser in one-day stages. The Absecon Inlet at Atlantic City can only be passed in safety by boats drawing 7 feet at high tide.

The inside course leads to Perth Amboy, either by the Kills or Raritan Bay, and then through the Raritan River to New Brunswick. A special chart is required for the Raritan River transit because of the presence of hidden piles in the River. At New Brunswick the boats enter the Raritan Canal. The bridge at New Brunswick prevents boats of over 50 feet height of rig passing under the arch and the greatest draught that can pass through the canal is 6 feet. The canal runs to Bordentown, to the Delaware River. The Upper Delaware is beset by shoals, particularly at Bordentown and Florence. Below the river is easy to navigate to Delaware City, Del., the entrance to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water can use this canal and any height will go. Leaving the canal at Chesapeake City the course passes through Back Creek, Elk River, and into the Chesapeake Bay.

The following harbors in the bay form good protection in case of need: The Bohemia River, Still Pond, Magathy River, Chester River, Annapolis, Choptank River, Patuxent River, Wicomico River, and Plankatank River.

SENTENCED TO CELL ON EVE OF SUCCESS

Inventor Who Forged a Check While on a Spree May Become Wealthy.

HE GETS A VALUABLE PATENT

An Hour After Sentence Learns That Man Whose Name He Signed Will Market Device.

Archibald Hart, an inventor of Glen Head, Long Island, was sentenced yesterday to Sing Sing for forgery in the second degree. An hour after he heard his severe sentence and was sitting stunned in his cell, a letter from a Washington patent lawyer was placed in his hands, telling him that his patent had been accepted and that letters will be issued.

He was also informed that the man whose name he had forged to a check for $28 had agreed to take half interest in the patented device and furnish money for marketing it. He may be a rich man when he emerges from the gates of Sing Sing prison.

Hart is a blacksmith, 38 years of age. While on a spree he wrote William Fox's name on the check, but has no recollection of it, he says. The first time he saw the check to know what it was, was when District Attorney Coles of Nassau County showed it to him. He was then in jail in Mineola.

The evidence was incontrovertible, and Hart admitted his guilt. After remaining in jail for several weeks he was sentenced yesterday by Judge Jackson to two years and nine months in Sing Sing. The sentence, much heavier than he had expected, was a severe blow to him. He will be sent to the prison in a few days.

His device that may enrich him while he is serving the State is a novel kind of nut for any sort of vehicle. It is released by the mere raising of a pin and without the aid of a wrench. It is very simple, and Hart says the model works perfectly. While awaiting sentence he invented a cork horseshoe that will, he hopes, be even more valuable than the nut, but which he declined to describe because he had not yet applied for a patent. He has several other plans revolving in his mind for inventions which he hopes to work out while in prison.

Hart will endeavor to obtain a pardon. He says his sentence was very severe, and he lays all his troubles to drink.

"I am done forever with liquor," he said last night. "I can be a rich man and a useful one by keeping sober, and I shall do it when I am free again."

WILL YOU HELP Celebrate Easter This Way?

Flowers and delicacies for the sick....$1

Hats, shoes, frocks, suits for boys and girls who have lost a father's care, $2 to $5

A good dress for mother or sister to break the spell of constant, self-denying drudgery.....$5 to $10

To meet promptly the inexorable demands for food and rent where through sickness, death, or misfortune means have failed.....$25, $50, $100

Give quickly to whatever appeals to you most, and we will gladly report if desired just how your gift is used. R. S. MINTURN, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 East 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1843 1907

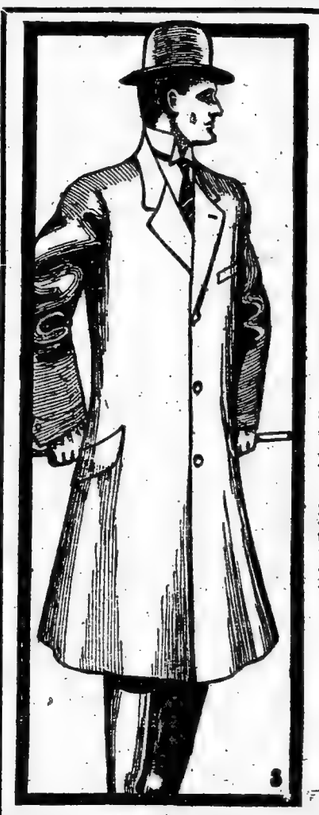

VOGEL BROTHERS

The New Smart Button Through Overcoats Priced at $20.

COME here with your $25 and $30 overcoat ideas—you'll be more than pleased with the elegance, style and value found in these button through Chesterfields specially priced at $20.

A decidedly new form of overcoat, following the lines of the figure closely to the waist and flaring out over the hips. This model is shown in gray overplaids, diagonals and herringbones, with deep center vents or side plaits.

Vogel Brothers 42nd St. At 8th Ave

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO DOWAGER

THERE IS NO STOUT WOMAN WHOSE FORM CANNOT BE SHAPED INTO FASHIONABLE LINES WITH THIS CORSET.

Adjusted "*in the twinkling of an eye.*" Every part of ADJUSTO DOWAGER is reinforced—thorough test has proven that it is *tomfortable*, *durable* and does *fit*.

Style 610, Average Length
Style 614, Long Length

Price, $3.00

SOLD EVERYWHERE

OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Makers of Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets.

Forsythe

Special Sale Pure Irish Linen Hand-Embroidered Shirt Waists At About ½ Price

The lot comprises some 500 in a variety of neat styles, and were made to sell at $10.50.

For this sale Only $5.85

Seldom have we advertised greater value—made from fine sheer Imported Irish linen that launders beautifully.

All Are Hand Embroidered in Many Beautiful Designs.

A very desirable and the most durable waist made; some open in front, others in back, and all have the Forsythe individuality.

Broadway, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts

Oppenheimer Institute,
159 West 34th Street.

ALCOHOLISM,
Drug Addiction, Neurasthenia.

Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.

Inquiries Treated Confidentially.

Cut this out and send for free literature and full information.

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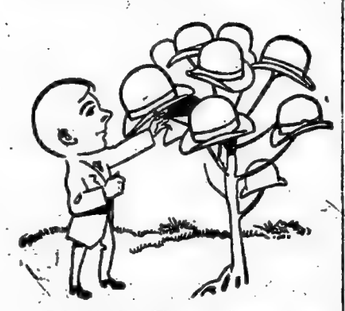

Of all the Easter hats, none will blossom out better than our Knapp-Felt Derbies.

Crofut & Knapp, the makers, were among the first felt hat manufacturers in this country. Starting ahead in the race, they have never yet been headed.

Our own very large Derby business has grown up through selling Crofut & Knapp hats almost exclusively, and as the years go by, they simply strengthen the original verdict of our hat experts—no better Derbies than the Knapp-Felt are made anywhere.

Our Crofut & Knapp at $3 is better than any $3 hat we know, while our $4 Knapp-Felt is in every way up to usual $5 standards.

As for the Knapp-Felt De Luxe at $6—we know no hat so luxurious.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Is Absolutely Pure and is Guaranteed under The National Pure Food Law.

This confirms its reputation, and its great popularity demonstrates that it is the preferred whiskey of those who

KNOW THE BEST
LIKE THE BEST
BUY THE BEST

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

Park & Tilford
FOUNDED 1840

Maracaibo Coffee

at **18c** per lb.

Pure—of excellent flavor and aroma—economical.
A satisfactory coffee for the family table where the economical best rules.

CATARRH of the STOMACH
The only thing to do. Get
MAN-A-CEA WATER

MOTHER SAYS GIRL POISONED HER BABY

Evidence Given in the Case Against Jennie Burch at Carmel.

DEFENSE TO BE INSANITY

Defendant Wrote from Jail That She Had Had a Great Roaring In Her Head.

CARMEL, N. Y., March 26.—After a day and a half spent in the examination of talesmen a jury was completed to-day to try Jennie Ruth Burch, the 15-year-old girl charged with administering poison with fatal effect to Wilbur, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Winship of Patterson. Many talesmen had feelings of sympathy for the girl, and declared they would not render a verdict carrying with it the death penalty. All such were excused. The prosecution of the girl will be a formal one, with the hope of having her committed to Matteawan.

The most important witness examined to-day was Mrs. Christina Winship, mother of the dead child. Two days after the poisoning, she testified, Jennie told her as they stood beside the coffin of the child that she had set fire to the barn, and, terrified by the suspicion that the family knew of her guilt, decided to commit suicide. Because of her love for the baby she decided to kill it.

Mrs. Winship said that the girl had given Wilbur a peach, a portion of which he ate, and that then Jennie had eaten some of it. Just before giving it to the child Jennie was greatly excited.

"She had a white ring around her mouth and very, very red cheeks," the witness said.

After eating the peach the baby was seized with convulsions, and died within an hour. Jennie also became ill. Before the funeral she asked to see the baby, and was admitted to the room where it lay. Being questioned, Mrs. Winship testified:

"Jennie said she had put iodine on cotton and rubbed it on the peach."

Mrs. Sarah E. Carey, her stepmother, the witness said, had picked up under a peach tree in the orchard a bottle of strychnine which Mrs. Winship had kept in the house for three years. Jennie knew where the poison was kept, and had seen Mrs. Winship use it to poison a dog.

On cross-examination, Mr. Dempsey asked Mrs. Winship:

"Did you tell Jennie the mystery of her birth?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Winship, "because I thought the neighbors might throw it up to the girl."

"Did you mention that Stanton Field was supposed to be her father?"

"I may have done so," the witness answered; "I don't remember."

Stanton Field is the son of Isaac Field, a wealthy farmer. Jennie's mother is said to have worked in the Field home before she was born.

In a letter written from jail by the girl to Roscoe Winship, 16 years old, she says:

"I have had an awful roaring in my head, and have it yet."

Throughout the testimony the girl sat sullen and morose, as if she had no apprehension of her position.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony, a neighbor, testified that when the house was afire Jennie had said to her, "If that building burns down it will kill Mrs. Winship."

The defense plans to go to the jury with its evidence to-morrow morning. Mr. Dempsey will attempt to show that the girl was insane when she killed the child. Dr. Granger, an alienist, will testify that she was undoubtedly insane at the time, but is sane to-day.

BLAMES HURTS ON NO. 13.

"Black Maria" Upset Just After Driver Had Dropped 13 Prisoners.

Joseph Evans, the veteran driver of the Raymond Street Jail "Black Maria," was severely injured yesterday morning in a collision between the van and a trolley car at Johnson and Jay Streets, Brooklyn. He was driving across Jay Street when a car of the Smith Street line ran into the van, upsetting it.

Evans, who is about 70 years old, was thrown to the pavement. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital suffering from severe bruises, and, as is believed, internal injuries. There were no prisoners in the van at the time. Evans feels that the collision was due to the fact that he had just taken thirteen prisoners to the Adams Street Court. It was the first time that he had ever had this supposedly unlucky number in the van.

TORE OUT HORSE'S TONGUE.

Cruel Italian Escapes with a Fine of $100 Unless Grand Jury Acts.

Because his horse was unequal to the task of pulling a wagon filled with junk out of a mudhole in the Silver Lake district of Belleville, N. J., yesterday, Joseph Giordana of 28 Lake Street, Belleville, beat and kicked the animal, and then seizing its tongue tore it out by the roots. Then he led the suffering horse to its stable.

William J. Curtin, an agent for the S. P. C. A., heard of the case. He had the horse shot, and then arrested Giordana. Justice of the Peace Hopwood of Bloomfield fined the Italian $100 and costs. This was paid by Giordana's son. The attention of the Grand Jury will be called to the case.

No Strike In Lewis Bindery.

Eugene C. Lewis, a bookbinder of 218 William Street, whose workmen were reported last Saturday as having gone on strike, denied yesterday that there was any strike in his bindery. He employed only non-union men, he declared, and any statement by the officers of the union or others that his men were on strike was untrue.

Ex-Senator Clark 'Swears Off' $725,000

An agent of ex-Senator William A. Clark called on the President of the Tax Department yesterday and swore to the possession by the Senator of $275,000 in personal property in this city. Ex-Senator Clark, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Charles M. Schwab were each on the non-resident tax list for $1,000,000 in personal property.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 20 Doubleseas Street, New York

FRIENDS REUNITED BY DEATH.

Uncle and Nephew, Dying Apart, Found Side by Side in Morgue.

Close companions in many a bitter trial in adversity, James Daly and Edward Bolan, his nephew, were firm friends. There was the union between them which misfortune alone can produce. When Daly was ill it was Bolan's hand that gave him medicine. When Bolan was told by a builder for whom he carried the hod that he was discharged, it was Daly's honest palm that rested encouragingly on his shoulder, and Daly's voice that said cheerily, "Brace up, Eddie. There are other jobs."

One night, about a week ago, as they sat in their furnished room in Mrs. Murphy's boarding house, at 247 East Twenty-fifth Street, Daly took a dirty bankbook out of the dilapidated dresser and handed it to Bolan.

"Eddie," he said, "although we're about the same age, I feel that I am bound to die first. If I do see that I get a decent burial."

Bolan protested against such a thought. But Daly, who was particularly melancholy, insisted, and Bolan put the book among his possessions.

Several days later Daly left the house and didn't return at his usual hour in the evening. Bolan searched for him everywhere, but could not find him. Grief and a heavy cold, which he had caught months before, stretched him out on his bed a very sick man. On Monday Mrs. Murphy closed his eyes, and, crossing herself, left his room. Being too poor to bury him herself, she notified the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station of his death. They took his body to the morgue. The police searched among his effects, and found the bankbook Daly had given to him.

"James Daly?" remarked Sergeant Dempsey on the desk thoughtfully as he read the name on the bankbook. "James Daly? Wasn't it a man of that name who was brought in here on Saturday night with a fractured skull?"

Turning over the blotter the sergeant found that a man supposed to be James Daly, 50 years old, of 323 East Twenty-third Street, had fallen on the sidewalk in Twenty-fourth Street, near First Avenue, and had fractured his skull. He had been removed to Bellevue, and had died there the following morning. The police went to the address given, but could not find anybody who knew the man. The body was sent to the morgue to remain the customary time before removal to potter's field.

"This is the Daly we're looking for, all right," said Dempsey. He sent a policeman to Mrs. Murphy's boarding house to investigate. Mrs. Murphy confirmed the sergeant's speculation.

At the morgue, by a coincidence, the bodies had been placed in adjoining compartments. The friends, who had been so long together, were united in death, unknown to both of them. Daly's savings will rescue them both from an obscure grave in the potter's field. The bankbook, which is of the Bank of Savings of New York City, 280 Fourth Avenue, shows a deposit of $150. The police believe that this will be enough to give Daly and his nephew a decent grave.

SECRECY IN EAMES DIVORCE.

Referee Frank Buck Appointed to Hear Testimony, Which Will Be Sealed.

The Eames-Story divorce suit will be heard by a referee. The man appointed by Justice Tompkins of Nyack is Frank M. Buck of Mount Vernon.

When the papers had been served upon Julian Story's lawyer, Thomas Leoning, he as well as Mme. Eames's counsel, Messrs. Appel & Taylor, held a conference in this city. That was on Saturday last. The lawyers for both the principals in the suit then went to Nyack and placed the papers in the suit before Justice Tompkins and asked him to appoint a referee. After the Justice had looked over the affidavits and complaints he appointed Mr. Buck.

Mr. Buck said yesterday that the testimony would probably be taken in his office in Mount Vernon. He said the testimony would never be made public and would probably be sealed.

Albert J. Appel of the firm of Appel & Taylor, representing Mme. Eames, said yesterday that no names were mentioned in the complaint. He was asked about the rumor that Mme. Eames wished to be separated from her husband so that she might marry a musician well known to the public. Mr. Appel replied:

"That is absolutely false, Mme. Story has taken this action after having been greatly humiliated. I assure on my honor that Mme. Eames simply could not avoid it and not suffer. There will be no further developments in the case within two or three months."

Mme. Eames left yesterday for Baltimore, where she will sing in "Tosca" to-night. She is registered at the Hotel Belvidere.

KEENE A SPEED EXPERT.

Magistrate Takes His Word Against That of Policeman Who Arrested Him.

Foxhall P. Keene qualified as a speed expert in Jefferson Market court yesterday, when he was accused by Policeman Frank Lemmon of the traffic squad with running his big racing car of 120 horse power over two city blocks in 18 seconds. Mr. Keene was taking his car from the Waldorf to his country home on Long Island when arrested.

"I do not think I was going over eight miles an hour," said Mr. Keene. "My experience has given me good judgment, and I can estimate within one second or a second and one-half of the actual rate of speed I'm traveling."

Magistrate Sweetser accepted his word as an expert and discharged him.

GAVE HARRIMAN'S NAME.

Chauffeur Under Arrest Said He Was Railroad Man's Employe.

A man who described himself as Alfonso de Bouwer of 3 East Fifty-fifth Street, and said he was E. H. Harriman's chauffeur, was arrested early yesterday morning by Bicycle Policeman Whitman for exceeding the speed limit in Fifth Avenue near Seventieth Street, and for not exhibiting a State license on his automobile. In the car with De Bouwer were three women and another man, also said to be a chauffeur.

The address given by De Bouwer is that of Mr. Harriman's stable and garage. It was said there last night that there was a chauffeur there named De Boger, but that he had not been arrested.

Magistrate Cornell examined De Bouwer in the Yorkville Court and he was locked up in default of $300 bail on each of the two charges.

THIEF OVERLOOKED $15,000 NECKLACE

Whoever Took Mrs. Fleischmann's $6,000 Jewels Was in a Big Hurry.

SERVANT GIRL ARRESTED

Detectives Convinced the Job Was Work of Some One in Hotel Hargrave.

The discovery that her two diamond festoons, worth $6,000, had been stolen was made by Mrs. Gustav J. Fleischmann just thirteen hours after a dinner party had broken up in the Fleischmann apartments at the Hotel Hargrave, in Seventy-second Street, near Columbus Avenue. This fact became known yesterday when detectives continued their investigations and questioned the servants about those who had entered the Fleischmann apartments.

There were twelve in the party who sat down to dinner around the Fleischmann dinner table on Sunday evening—Mr. Fleischmann, his wife, Mrs. Leon Fleischmann, and nine invited guests, according to the story told by employes at the Hargrave. All are supposed to have been well known to Mrs. Fleischmann and her husband.

The dinner party was held in a room adjoining that from which the jewels were stolen. Two doors enter this room, one from the dining room and another from the hallway a few feet from the dining room, which also opens into the hall. The jewels were in a blue velvet box in the top drawer of Mrs. Fleischmann's dressing table Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. They were gone Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Mrs. Fleischmann opened the drawer. The dinner party broke up early Monday morning.

Mrs. Fleischmann became indignant yesterday when detectives questioned her about the dinner party.

"Please do not refer to that," she hastily said, "They were all friends, just a little party of friends, and they enter in no way into this affair. So say no more about them."

$15,000 Necklace Overlooked.

Whoever took the jewels was in a great hurry. There is every indication of that, for the thief left the most valuable of Mrs. Fleischmann's jewels behind. There were $20,000 worth of diamonds, pearls, and other gems in the same drawer from which the two festoons were taken. The other jewels were in velvet boxes similar to the one in which the festoons lay. Some of the jewelry that was left behind belonged to Mrs. Leon Fleischmann. The most valuable of all was a diamond necklace worth at least $15,000. This was in the dressing table drawer only a few inches from the festoons.

An experienced thief would hardly have overlooked it, the detectives say. They are confident, after a thorough investigation, that the robbery was what is known as an "inside job," which means that no crook from the outside entered the apartment, but that some one inside, a servant perhaps, is responsible for the robbery.

Five servants were in the Fleischmann apartments at various times between Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Monday at 2. Two of these were men who cleaned the rooms, but the Fleischmanns were in the room while they were there. Then there are two maids in the employ of Mrs. Fleischmann. Both of these have access to the rooms at all times, but both have been in the Fleischmann employ for several years and are trusted.

A Housemaid Arrested.

The fifth who entered the apartments was Annie Cronin, a housemaid, in the employ of the hotel. She was arrested yesterday at her home, 416 East Sixty-fifth Street, and later in the day was arraigned at the West Side Court and held in $2,000 bail for a further hearing to-day. This action was to allow the detectives to investigate further. Annie Cronin is 25 years old. She has been in the employ of the Hargrave since last October. One of the Fleischmann maids told Detective Price of the Central Office yesterday that she saw the Cronin woman standing near Mrs. Fleischmann's dressing table Sunday morning. This is the only evidence so far against Annie.

The Fleischmanns are living at the Hargrave while their home at 18 West Eighty-sixth Street is being repaired. Mr. Fleischmann is a wealthy builder.

Other jewel robberies have occurred in the Hargrave.

Yesterday while the detectives were at the hostelry Mrs. J. Floyd Jones of Bayside, L. I., arrived and told them of having been robbed of a pearl necklace valued at $500 while she was a guest of the hotel a year and a half ago. She said that upon learning that an arrest had been made in the Fleischmann jewel robbery she had hurried to New York in the hope that her pearls might have been recovered.

The pawnshops were searched yesterday by Detectives Cook and Levins of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

BURGLAR BEAT THE CLOCK.

Cuckoo's Cry Awoke Mr. Zucker After the Rings Had Been Stolen.

When the cuckoo clock in the home of Emanuel Zucker, at 736 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, gave its signal at 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Zucker awoke just in time to hear a burglar leaving the house. The robber had taken a pocketbook containing three diamond rings, worth $50, from under Mr. Zucker's pillow, and the cuckoo clock was a minute late in giving the alarm.

As the burglar fled from the house Mr. Zucker fired three shots from a revolver after him, but none took effect.

HANGED HER DAUGHTER.

Akron Woman Then Tried to Commit Suicide.

AKRON, Ohio, March 26.—In the absence of other members of her family today, Mrs. James R. Hemphill strangled her daughter, Helen, aged 9 years, by hanging her. She then secreted the body in a box.

When Mr. Hemphill returned from work this afternoon he found the house locked, and after getting inside he found Mrs. Hemphill in the act of hanging herself to a bedpost. After he cut her down she declared that she had sent the little girl to heaven, where she thought she also ought to go. The woman had shown no signs of insanity previously. She has been a prominent church worker.

BLACKMAILER DIDN'T APPEAR.

Bartender Accused of Trying to Frighten Women Into Giving Up $300.

John Hartman of 285 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, was locked up last night in the Alexander Avenue Police Station charged with attempted blackmail.

Late last week Mrs. Julia Strauss of 524 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, whose husband died recently, received what purported to be a Black Hand letter demanding that Mrs. Strauss, with $300 in her pocket, walk up Morris Avenue on Sunday night until she met a man who would accost her and take the money. The letter stated that the sender knew well that the woman had the money from her husband's life insurance policy. The letter said that if she did not follow the directions she would be shot on Monday.

Mrs. Strauss notified the police, and on Sunday took the walk, followed by plain-clothes men. No one accosted Mrs. Strauss, who said she thought the letter was in the handwriting of Hartman. He was a friend of her husband, and knew about the insurance money and had advised her to pay the $300.

Hartman is a bartender.

SEES HER BOY KILLED BY CAR.

Mother Made Unconscious by Street Tragedy—Mob Threatens Motorman.

In sight of his mother, who was watching him romping about the street, Louis Barrafsky, 4 years old, whose parents live at 151 McKibbin Street, Williamsburg, was run over and instantly killed by a car of the Wyckoff Avenue line yesterday afternoon. The car, which was bound for the ferries at the foot of Broadway, was in charge of Motorman Michael Duffy of 397 Leonard Street.

The boy had been playing on the sidewalk with other children, and his mother was watching him romp about. Suddenly the boy turned to cross the street. A wagon was just passing, and as the boy ran behind it, his mother saw the car approaching and screamed to the child to be careful. The lad looked up at his mother inquiringly, and stopping a moment, was struck by the car fender and knocked down. Two wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly.

The mother, who had witnessed the tragic death of her child, gave a scream and fell from the window unconscious to the floor. A large crowd had gathered around the car an dthreatened the motorman. A dozen policemen protected Duffy from violence. He was locked up on a charge of homicide.

MRS. FLEISCH THE VICTOR.

Justice Newburger Denies Peace Injunction Sought by Dentist Schnaier.

The squabbles of Dr. Jacques Schnaier, a dentist, and Mrs. Angelina Fleisch, owner of the house in which he lives and practices, at 664 Lexington Avenue, were aired yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Newburger, when the dentist sought an injunction restraining Mrs. Fleisch from interfering with his peaceful occupancy of his apartments. The Justice, after hearing the case, denied the motion.

That the house had earned the name by which it is known in the neighborhood, "The House of Trouble," was made fully evident in the course of the court proceedings.

Dr. Schnaier declared in his affidavit that he had rented a part of the house from Mrs. Alvina Haagen in 1905, and that he had gotten along comfortably until recently, when Mrs. Fleisch became the owner of the house. Then, he says, his light and heat were cut off, his patients insulted, and loud noises were kept up on all days of the week. He had received pointed intimations that the trouble would continue until he left.

Mrs. Fleisch asserted that she had complied with all of the conditions of the dentist's lease and that she had supplied him with light and heat. She asseverated that the trouble began when Milton Schnaier, brother of the plaintiff, poured a quantity of ammoniate of valerian into the gas pipe, "with intent to create a foul odor in the house, the choking fumes compelling all the tenants to open their windows wide and causing deponent extreme suffering."

She further alleged that the fumes of ammoniate of valerian had since clung to the garments of the tenants and that because of the "practical joke" they had threatened to leave the house.

On one occasion, according to Mrs. Fleisch, Milton Schnaier, a brother of the plaintiff, entered the house with thirty or more companions, and after obtaining a keg of beer, sandwiches, and cigars, proceeded to pass an exhilarated night, "made hideous," she said, "with songs of all sorts." She said that on this night the men smashed furniture and assaulted the tenants.

HE HAD A "BOOZE STORM."

It Lands Him in a Cell, Where He Fights Doorman to a Finish.

The reserves of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, had the novel experience yesterday morning of seeing a fight to a finish between the doorman and a sailor in a locked cell, which they were unable to open. The tar lost in four rounds, in which the Marquis of Queensberry rules didn't figure.

The sailor, James Gerrity, is, despite his name, a cockney, and hails from "dear ol' Lunnon, blime me." He came into port on a tramp ship with a thirst as broad and deep as the seven seas. Late on Monday night Gerrity tacked into a Swedish saloon on Hamilton Aveuue and began loading a heavy cargo of the compound of shellac and creosote which goes as fine old Kentucky whisky in Red Hook.

In time Gerrity suffered a booze storm and impartially offered to "lick" all the "bloomin' Swedes in the joint" one at a time or together. Patrolman Rooney used his club on the fighting cockney ad took him to the station. Yesterday morning he asked Doorman Patrick Reilly for a glass of water. Reilly entered the cell to give him the water, and Gerrity sprang to the door, closed it, and the springs shot the bolts into place. Gerrity then attacked Reilly.

The doorman was at one time the champion middleweight boxer of Red Hook, and the cockney tar was soon down and out, though it was so hot a fight that the reserves had to come to Reilly's rescue and let him out. In the Butler Street Court Magistrate Tighe held Gerrity for examination.

GIRL BORROWS MOTHER'S FINE

Had Caused Parent's Arrest Because She Did Not Go to School.

Mrs. Anna Smith of 1,273 East 180th Street spent three unpleasant hours in the jail attached to the Morrisania Court House yesterday, while her thirteen-year-old daughter, Florence, hurried about among neighbors and relatives, trying to borrow $5, the amount of the fine which Magistrate House had imposed upon her mother. When the child returned with the money, mother and daughter left the Court House together.

The daughter had been the innocent cause of the mother's appearance in court. According to the story told to Magistrate House by Truant Officer Springmeyer, the woman had refused to send her daughter to school, despite frequent warnings. Mrs. Smith explained that Florence had been ill with a cold.

Magistrate House, who had fined eight other parents during the past week, then announced the fine on Mrs. Smith.

CALUMET & HECLA HEARING.

Denies Intent to Merge with the Osceola Mining Company.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 26.—Arguments were begun before United States Circuit Court Judge Knappen for an injunction against the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company voting its holdings of stock in the Osceola Mining Company. The application was made by A. S. Bigelow of Boston.

Attorney Rees made the opening argument for Calumet and Hecla. The answer admitted that Columet and Hecla officials have purchased considerable floating Osceola stock, but denied that there was any thought of a merger.

ANOTHER DELAY FOR RUEF.

Trial on Graft Charges Adjourned on Prosecutor's Motion.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The extortion cases against Abraham Ruef were called for trial to-day before Judge Dunne, in the Superior Court, and, upon the motion of Assistant District Attorney Heney, were adjourned for a week.

Ruef's attorneys asked for an order directing Elisor Biggy to permit Ruef to be seen by any person bearing an order from them, and also directing the elisor to take Ruef to any place in the city where he has any business. The motion was denied.

The Board of Supervisors held its first session yesterday since the developments of last week in the graft investigation. A bid for a cross-street overhead trolley franchise by the United Railroads was referred back to the Public Utilities Committee.

Gov. Post of Porto Rico Here.

Regis H. Post, Governor of Porto Rico, arrived in New York on the steamship Ponce yesterday. Gov. Post went to Washington, where he will confer with the President respecting the appointment of a Secretary of the Porto Rican Government and general insular affairs.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

Silk Lined Black Overcoats, $21

Luxurious elegance is evidenced in these silk lined overcoats to a marked degree. The grace of line, the soft, rich fabrics and the lining of silk, all pronounce this the aristocrat of overcoats.

Our model is of black vicuna thibet, silk lined to the edge of the lapel. Another is of black undressed worsted, silk lined. These overcoats are specially priced at $21—regularly worth $27.50.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway, Houston St.

JACK LONDON'S *"wonderful feat"*

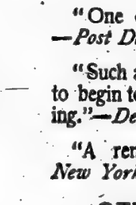

Before Adam

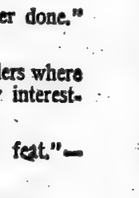

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THE IMPROVING SITUATION.

It has happened once more as often before—just as those who drift with the security market, or fight it in vain, were making up their minds that the worst was yet to come, the men who make markets were preparing to give a new direction to events. Secretary CORTELYOU cannot be classed with the men who make markets in any obnoxious sense, but his acts nevertheless as published to-day powerfully reinforce the words of Lord ROTHSCHILD and Mr. SCHIFF in our issue of yesterday. Just as Lord ROTHSCHILD's declaration that there is "absolutely no danger" reassured this market regarding London's condition, so we think Mr. SCHIFF's words ought to reassure London regarding New York. It certainly reassures New York regarding itself and regarding the United States.

Until Mr. SCHIFF spoke there had been no recent utterance from those who are not parties to the contention between our State Governments and the railways. The financial interests are neither plaintiffs nor defendants in that controversy, but are in a state of detachment, ready and willing, as they must be, to adjust themselves to whatever legal conditions are imposed upon them. This perhaps is the explanation of the calm which marks Mr. SCHIFF's words, and gives them all the more a convincing quality. He is not of those who think that affairs have drifted into an impasse from which there was no exit except through destructive conflict. Mr. SCHIFF, as a practical man of affairs, sees no reason why there should not be an understanding between the railways and the Federal officials charged with their oversight, which should so safeguard the public interests that all provocation or excuse for extravagant State action might be checked. That view of the matter has been often enough expressed in these columns. The Congressional debates were not animated by this temper, and nothing was heard of this particular device. Mr. HARRIMAN expressed the general idea in his notable declaration in THE TIMES, but he failed to give it the precision and practical quality of Mr. SCHIFF's outline. And yet the idea is not novel. Years ago there was an unsuccessful suggestion of the sort, but the railways failed to see their interest in it at that time. Now the Inter-State Commission has greater power, and the railways have the greater inducement to co-operate. As an avenue of escape from the vindictive or ignorant enactment of laws with iron teeth the proposal should have its attractions.

Mr. SCHIFF's utterance is further remarkable in that he placed the railway agitation in the first place as a cause of financial unrest. The American financial public will read with deep interest Baron ROTHSCHILD's opinion corroborating this view which THE TIMES prints to-day, as well as the report of Mr. MORGAN's cable message to the President approving the general features of Mr. SCHIFF's remedial plan.

Anything which actually had been done might be endured, it is true, but, as Mr. SCHIFF phrased it, "the fear that something exceptionally distressing" was to happen to the railroads was the factor which upset all calculation. The close working of the money market Mr. SCHIFF relegates to secondary importance, and he even puts a definite estimate of its probable check to trade. "At bottom things are sound," he said—Lord ROTHSCHILD's own view—"and a decline of not more than 5 per cent. in the volume of trade in this great country of ours would bring harm to no one." Of the hundred dividend increases of last year it would endanger perhaps not one. A reaction of these minor proportions would signify hardly more than a continuance of present conditions, abating only the growth which stifles us, much as bacterial organisms by their own activity commit felo de se.

Mr. HILL, speaking in ignorance of Mr. SCHIFF's words, put the idea picturesquely:

> The frosts of recession will nip some of its luxuries, some of the flowers, like automobiles and diamonds, but lumber and wheat and coal and iron ores are not flowers. They are the last things that the frosts of recession can touch.
>
> You must remember that a recession is one thing and bad times quite another. There is nothing at this time to be apprehensive about. Let men keep their tempers, their patience, and a world of good will be done.

There is only encouragement in that. Very few of us will lament that other people have to forego such unnecessaries in order that the rest of us may have easier conditions in the struggle for bread and butter instead of cakes and ale. Such a recession as that would signify nothing worse than easier money for the man of business, and profitable conditions of working for the railways. The Northern Pacific is now passing 4,000,000 tons annually over a single-track road, while the New York Central thinks itself overworked with 2,200,000 tons. There is less profit from traffic under such stress than from a smaller volume moved under more normal conditions. If the readers of Mr. SCHIFF's words will only emulate his moderation and restraint we shall do very well, unless, perhaps, we shall be visited with another $7,000,000,000 crop yield. But we could hope to win out against even that, for worries rather than ruin follow such causes.

THE THAW COMMISSION.

Judge FITZGERALD has made wise use of the judicial discretion in halting the trial of H. K. THAW until the question of his sanity may be determined by the commission which his Honor appointed yesterday.

The Penal Code forbids the trying of a person who is in a state of insanity "so as to be incapable of understanding the proceeding or of making his defense." The Code of Criminal Procedure prescribes that "if a defendant in confinement, under indictment, appears to be, at any time before or after conviction, insane," the court in which the indictment is pending may appoint a commission of three disinterested persons to examine him and report to the court "as to his sanity at the time of the examination." The question of the sanity of a prisoner on trial when raised, as it has been raised in this case by the prosecuting officer, can be conclusively determined only by the commission which the court calls to its assistance in such cases.

The course taken in the Thaw trial is a somewhat conspicuous example of a principle and practice under our criminal system that is, we think, distinctly sounder than the English procedure, the superiority of which in other respects has so frequently been pointed out.

MR. CORTELYOU'S ACTION.

Situations are stronger than Secretaries, and Secretary CORTELYOU has acted as any other Secretary of the Treasury would and should. If it were possible to imagine him or any successor withholding what the money market needed, and what the Treasury did not need, although it had taken it away from legitimate uses, it is safe to say that it could be done only by incurring an ill distinction which no man would envy him. Better late than never.

With customs receipts running nearly five million dollars weekly, and collections made from bank reserves at a time of vanishing surplus, he hardly needed to hesitate about action regardless of whom he helped or hurt. Whether the market were falling or rising, he would be acting contrary to the interests of one set of speculators or another, when he was under no obligation to consider either. The banks, not the Secretary, are charged with the duty of preserving the credit situation, and they have facilities adapted to their functions. The Secretary necessarily has only second-hand information, and he is not likely to get the most disinterested sort. He is having an experience well adapted to inspire vigorous thought and suggestions in his first report, and action along the lines often indicated here is the logic of a situation which could not be resisted.

The very large April disbursements may now be made comfortably, and the comparison of the banking situation with other years becomes favorable instead of unfavorable, and is likely to gain impetus rather than lose it through April.

THE TWO TERRORS.

M. MAKLAKOFF, a Constitutional Democrat of Moscow, is to be credited with having given epigrammatic expression in the Russian Duma to a truth as old as human history. "Terrorism from below is simply evoked by terrorism from above."

It is so. It always has been so. There is one apparent exception which may occur to some minds to the otherwise universal rule. Modern Anarchism, under free and popular government, is that exception. Where every man has an equal chance and an equal choice in political matters, it is strange and monstrous that the "terror from below" from the failures of society should be directed at the successes of society, even the modest successes. The Anarchist of the "party of action," it is true, is entitled, on the face of his performances, to no more consideration than a rabid dog. But it is well to bear in mind that in the countries where Anarchism is really indigenous, really a product of the soil, there either is now or has been within memory or tradition the systematic oppression and artificial misery which naturally beget Anarchism. Cruelty and oppression may be punished beyond the generation of the actual oppressors. When one reads of the horrors of the original "Reign of Terror" it is necessary to consider the condition not only of the French Revolutionists, but of their fathers and their grandfathers.

In Russia the oppressors are of the actual generation. The Grand Dukes, bloated with money stolen from a wretched people, the Viceroys, plundering and organizing or conniving at massacre, these are not things of the past in Russia, they are things of the present, or of a past so near as practically to be present to the "terrorists from below." Yet it is stated, and it seems substantially to be true, that terrorism from below was in effect suspended while the first Duma was in session. It rests apparently with the Russian Government to see to it that it does not provoke a revival of it during the present Duma, by continuing the "terrorism from above."

"Administrative punishment" is the name by which this terrorism from above goes in Russia. It is contrary to the very first guarantee of personal liberty, to the guarantee which, in our American phrasing of it, is a guarantee that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. What due process of law means in Russia is another matter. Whatever it means, it cannot include drumhead courts-martial. The Russian Left in the Duma is perfectly justified in protesting against such tribunals, except in communities in which the actual "state of siege" prevails. The October manifesto surely implied if it did not express a waiver of this tyrannical jurisdiction. The deepest ground of quarrel of the Russian Liberals with M. STOLYPIN is that he has not practically abolished this jurisdiction, in the case of any crimes or accusations whatever.

M. STOLYPIN has shown real statesmanship in many ways. But he has never shown greater statesmanship than would be shown if he should come down to the Duma and, as a supplement to his official programme, should promise that the "administrative punishments" should cease and the pretense of "administrative" substitutions for judicial investigations should be done away. He would find his political pathway more smoothed by such a declaration than by any other action or declaration that he could take or make. For the bitterness of the opposition to him personally, in the minds of that "Left" which so clearly constitutes a majority of the Russian people, is exactly that he has not put a stop to the confusion of administrative and judicial functions in the same person or the same institution, that he has not fulfilled the promise of the Czar in putting an end to all punishment of dwellers in peaceable communities by "drumhead courts-martial."

NOT YET A GOOD BILL.

The loose and dangerous phrase "perishable, seasonal products" in the manufacture of which sixty-six hours' labor a week were permitted for women and girls above the age of 18 for six weeks annually, has been expunged from the Prentice Labor bill. That was a retrogression in the face of a growing sentiment for strengthening the labor law where it deals with the hours of women and children. The amended bill also allows boys between 16 and 18 years to work only twenty hours at a stretch instead of twenty-four, and prohibits the employment in factories of children under 16 before 7 o'clock in the morning instead of before 6 o'clock. These are slight betterments.

But the bill strikes out its former amendment curtailing the sixty hours' maximum labor per week to fifty-eight in the case of women under 21 years, and it permits the work of 16-year-old girls to be crowded into five twelve-hour days where girls under 18 were restricted in the old bill to a ten-hour day.

Sentiment for additional protection of women and children in factories is as strong in New York as in Massachusetts, where the law limiting their labor to ten hours a day is enforceable and enforced. The time is propitious for the enactment of such legislation here. The Prentice bill falls far short of the Massachusetts standard.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

The full reports by mail of the debate in the House of Commons on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England in England and Wales do not make the impression that the motion to that effect was very serious. Very serious, that is to say, as to England. As to Wales the case is very different. The Church of England is no more the Church of the people in Wales than it was the Church of the people in Ireland. There is an intense religious life in Wales, but it is by no means Anglican. It is entirely Wesleyan. And the opposition to the Establishment is such that every one of the thirty-four Welsh members of the House of Commons is pledged to Welsh disestablishment.

As to the English members, they seem to be a kind of Gallios. Mr. BIRRELL, in a very witty and amusing speech, which showed that although, as he explained, he was a Nonconformist and the son of a Nonconformist, he did not take the question seriously, remarked that the "secular atmosphere of both houses of Parliament was noticeable" and that a man might spend his lifetime in the House of Commons "without coming into contact with the Christian religion." Which, of course, to those who know that remark, recalls the remark of WILLIAM H. SEWARD about the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, that he approved of it "because it never meddled with politics or religion."

The vote of the House of Commons, of 198 in favor of disestablishment and disendowment, against 90 opposed, undoubtedly looked formidable and threatening when the cable transmitted it. But when one comes to construe the vote in the light of the debate, he must be impressed with the fact that it was mainly "Platonic." There seems to be a certain number of "Evangelical" members of the Church of England in the House of Commons who disapprove the "Romanising" tendencies of that Church. There is undoubtedly, on the part of that great majority of the House of Commons which voted for the Education Bill and which was outvoted by the House of Lords, a desire to "throw a scare" into the bench of Bishops, which determined the action of the Lords. And there is also undoubtedly a very serious determination, on the part of the voters of Wales, to disestablish and disendow the Church in that principality. But all these things together do not betoken a very serious movement in England itself to disentangle from the State an institution which is so inextricably interwoven with the whole political and social fabric of the island. Such a separation as has been made in France is really inconceivable in England, except by a general revolution far more radical and sweeping than that which was required to effect the change in the relations of Church and State in France.

MARTIN CAHILL'S NOTE.

The discovery by Mr. JEROME and Commissioner BINGHAM of $82,000 police cash lying idle, having drawn no interest for months, in the vaults of a trust company and at the house of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, who administered the fund ostensibly for the widows of deceased patrolmen, was not only remarkable in its revelation of lax business habits. By some curious mischance a bit of paper had become attached to the statement accompanying the Sixth Precinct bundle of assessment vouchers for the fund, signed by Collector MARTIN CAHILL and reading as follows:

March 13, 1907. This man, GEORGE WILLETT, who refuses, I am told, has failed to make good for the Salary Bill, the defeat of the Reorganization Bill, or any of the extra assessments that have been collected from time to time to enable your Committee to secure better conditions. In spite of this he is always well taken care of by the superior officers of this precinct. He pleads poverty, but I am told he has between $8,000 and $10,000 in Bank.

MARTIN CAHILL, 6th Precinct.

Surely this note had got into the mortuary accounts by some accident. It must, of course, be admitted that Mr. WILLETT, to whom it specifically referred, was the one policeman of CAHILL's platoon listed in his statement as having failed to pay the twenty-dollar mortuary assessment. Doubtless that was a coincidence. To infer from the unfortunate contents of the note that the $82,000, in whole or in part, might have been intended for legislative work at Albany would be cruel.

Certain overshrewd observers have thought they discerned in the raising of this fund a plot to tack an obstructive amendment to the Bingham Reorganization bill, now in the Senate committee, in terms restoring to the police the three-platoon system; if it should delay the measure long enough to permit a "deal" to be consummated with the anti-Hughes Senators, thus compassing its defeat, well and good; but if the bill should finally pass, it would also carry to enactment a provision for leisure hours that the force above all things covets. To give credence to this theory, however, would be to suspect the pure motives and spotless integrity of the whole body of police and of the "system." We fear, therefore, that the incident of Collector CAHILL's note must remain a baffling enigma.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gowns for City Magistrates.

That momentous problem, to be gowned or not to be gowned, has now reached the very base of the judicial pyramid, and the City Magistrates are struggling with it in the familiar way toward the inevitable solution. They divide, as has every other board of Judges, from the Supreme Court down, into two classes—those who would emphasize the dignity of office by outward symbols of solemn power, and those who scorn such emblems as incompatible with the ideals of democratic simplicity.

There is a good deal to be said on each side of the question, and most of us at first thought incline to the view that there is something ridiculous, and ought to be something needless, in any such method of attempting to increase the impressiveness of a Judge, but, on the other hand, facts are facts, and experience teaches that even here impressiveness can be so increased—that gowns do have a good effect, both upon their wearers and upon those who frequent the courts. This may be due to human weakness, but to ignore a weakness that exists is not wisdom.

So we hope the City Magistrates will get and don the gowns for which in their hearts they're all yearning, and that they will do it soon as may be. They will look and feel "foolish" in them for a day or two, but that sensation will soon wear off, and then they will find themselves happier and more efficient than before. The talk about "democratic simplicity" is, as usual, mere—well, guff, to use the only word that really characterizes it.

Retirement From Business.

When we said, the other day, in commenting on Mr. MARCUS M. MARKS's Boston speech, that retirement from business as soon as a modest competence had been acquired was not "American doctrine," we probably meant about what he did in the letter of gentle protest which we printed yesterday, when he said of such retirement that it was not "American practice." Certainly we had no intention of condemning his advice as bad. On the contrary, he has our best wishes in his endeavor to convince the business men of America that they owe other and higher duties to the State and to themselves than the lifelong devotion of all their energies of mind and body to the increasing of fortunes already far beyond any possible needs of themselves or their families.

Mr. MARKS's idea is that the successful business man should retire betimes, at least from everything except a general supervision of his private money interests, so that he may bring to the service of public causes and reforms a matured, but not a declining, strength of mind and body. And this is an extremely fine idea—provided Mr. MARKS is correct in what seems to be his assumption that the successful business man is sure to be qualified to advance public interests as well as he did his own.

Occasionally, perhaps often, this would be true, but it is a slightly ominous fact that the world's constructive statesmen, its inspired lawmakers, its solvers of difficult social and political problems, have rarely, if ever, been men of business training, and it is at least permissible to ask what sort of unpaid public service is to be expected from a class so many most eminent representatives of which have recently been dragged out of their dignified seclusion into the harsh light shed by legislative investigating committees. We have learned a good deal of late years about what successful business men do at State capitals, how they affect Aldermanic Boards, the sort of arguments they present when tariff bills are under revision, the methods by which, in short, business success, when on a large scale, is or has been only too apt to be attained.

But business, properly conducted, is itself a public service, and it might be a little hard to explain why the business man should retire early from the work in which he is trained any more than should the Judge or the poet or the soldier. And it is not true that only men of wealth have time to give to public causes. As a matter of fact, it is the poor man, if he only knew it, who can least afford to neglect such causes and can best afford to pay a lot of attention to them. But, of course, Mr. MARKS knows all this as well as anybody else does, and we really have no quarrel with him or he with us. We do wish, however, that business men would realize a little more clearly that what most needs reforming in this and all other countries is business itself, and that, until the business man reforms business, he should be a little modest about offering to reform other things.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A City in Which It Pays, and Why It Would Not Pay in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago Mr. George Gould in a long interview in THE TIMES made the sweeping assertion that the "towns and cities of England were being ruined by the craze for municipal ownership." He did not name one town or city being "ruined." I wrote to the editor of The Manchester (England) City News asking him to give me the results of the undertakings run by the Corporation.

The clipping from that paper containing his answer to my inquiry I inclose. I quote it in full, simply changing the English currency to American:

"The Waterworks Committee is legally restrained from making a profit on its undertaking, and the other departments of the Manchester Corporation that you mention showed the following profit in the year ended March, 1906: Tramways, (that is, street cars,) $800,000, of which $230,000 went in relief of rates; gas, $450,000, of which $250,000 was applied to the rates, and electricity 'surplus,' $600,000, which was divided among the sinking fund, renewals account, and reserve fund. It was officially stated at a local Government inquiry last May that the 'city electricity undertaking had not involved any charge whatever against the rates and would not in the future.'"

In addition therefore to the profit of $1,600,000 made on the street car, gas and electricity undertakings of the Corporation we find that the lighting of the streets by electricity did not cost the ratepayers a cent, and they got their water at the actual cost. Supplementing the editor's statement of the profit on the tramways I would say that the wages are 20 per cent. higher than under private ownership, the fares have been reduced from 6 and 4 cents to 4 and 3, the motormen and conductors have a handsome new uniform every year, and no advertisements are permitted on any part of the car, and the conductor can carry in his car no more than the car will seat.

As the patronage of the street cars increases new cars are added. The Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation do not receive a cent for their services.

They consider it a privilege to serve their city, and devote their time and money to the betterment of its conditions. Can you by the widest stretch of a charitable imagination picture a New York City Alderman doing this?

Municipal ownership is profitable for the ratepayers when honest men undertake it. When the "grafter" ceases from troubling and the "boodler" is at rest, then is the time for municipal ownership in an American city, but the man who votes the municipal ownership ticket in New York is to be pitied for his colossal credulity. JOHN A. HANDFORTH.

Brooklyn, March 26, 1907.

NEED OF MORE SUBWAYS.

Quick Action, Not Talk of Ownership, Necessary for Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago I read an article in your paper about a report made by the Association of Retail Merchants, in which they say that the city has not the money to build the new subway extensions, and that we are so near the debt limit that we could not raise the money necessary for this needed improvement.

If this is so why has it not become more generally known?

If the city can do this work, why, all right, but if the city can't, what is the use of wasting time talking about it?

If the work must be done by private capital the sooner the public at large realizes that fact the better, for in that event so far as I can see the time spent in talking about municipal construction is all wasted. The need for new subways is too pressing to lose any time in talking about things that are impossible.

The present Subways have caused a shift in the population that must have added millions to the tax values in the Bronx, and to that extent the city is benefited, but the result is that so many more people are riding that travel by all lines is more uncomfortable now than it was before the Subway was built.

I think this question of the ability of the city to build the new subways itself should be gone into, and if it can't the people ought to know it to stop this clamor in favor of municipal ownership.

Let us make the best deal we can, but more important than all, let us get more subways. HARLEMITE.

New York, March 26, 1907.

NO ENGLISH IN POLAND.

National Tongue Suits Them Very Well and They'll Try to Keep It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article entitled "Poles and Their Language," which appeared in your issue of March 16, there was a recommendation that the Poles abandon the struggle for their native tongue in the schools of their land and compromise with the Government by agreeing that both use the English language. It is a good joke, and no doubt your readers appreciate that sort of reading. But whether the Poles or the Germans will take it under their consideration is another question, which can be answered without asking the parties concerned.

English might be better or worse than Polish or German, from any point of view, but that has absolutely nothing to do with the value of languages in question. The Polish language is the property of the Poles, which the Government is trying to take from them. As a consequence there is a struggle which will last as long as the German Government endeavors to treat Poland as its property and continues to throw obstacles in the way of the development of Polish culture.

As to the argument that the Polish language "has not held its own in the world competition" it may be said that it has answered all the purposes of the national life of the Poles for the centuries in which the Poles played an important part in the affairs of the world. Therefore it will answer for the years to come. At any rate, the Poles are satisfied with the value of their mother tongue. JOSEPH J. HERTMANOWICZ.

Chicago, March 21, 1907.

AT KRAUSHAAR'S GALLERY.

Mrs. Adele Herter Exhibits Portraits of Men, Women, and Babes.

Mrs. Herter, wife of Mr. Albert Herter, the painter, has a dozen portraits or more in the Kraushaar Galleries on Fifth Avenue, which may be seen on weekdays up to 6 o'clock P. M. until April 6.

The impression made by this roomful of canvases is one of singular refinement and elegance, especially in the likenesses of women and children. A half-length of Mrs. W. P. Douglas in light blue and long necklace, the hair slightly touched with gray, is animated and alive in expression, though it lacks the final touches. A full-length seated portrait of Miss Gretchen Hoyt, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Hoyt, shows a very beautiful person treated in a distinguished fashion. The left hand hanging over the back of the sofa on which she sits is exquisitely modeled. The young lady is clad in a very pale-pink gown, and holds a dull-gold paper fan in her right hand; the color-scheme brings out her dark-brown hair. Beside this picture hangs the standing portrait of her small brother, Master Henry Hoyt, who is scarcely less beautiful in his way—brown, thoughtful eyes, a lovely complexion, the kind of boy of whom people say: "He's good enough to eat!"

Mrs. Herter can also paint men very well, as for instance the seated likeness of Dr. Edward K. Dunham, leaning forward with a book grasped in his right hand and the left propped, nails downward, on the table by which he sits. In the background shines dimly a Chinese yellow jar. The painter uses Oriental objects very cleverly for backgrounds, obtaining low but rich color effects. In the full-length standing portrait of her husband, an excellent likeness, Mr. Herter is clad in a simple gray kimono with long-sleeved black silk Chinese jacket. He looks upward and to his left. But on the whole the pictures of young women and children are the finer, since this artist not only sees but has the skill to interpret the splendid freshness of their complexions and the crystal clearness of their eyes.

Miss Ethel Dunham, with small mouth slightly pursed up and eyes of charming liquidity, offers an example of this. Miss Westcott, daughter of the lamented author of "David Harum," is painted like an impersonation of late Summer, with russet tones in hair and skin, and a basket of fruit on her lap. Miss Bosworth, daughter of Dr. Francke Bosworth puts her head on one side, and toys thoughtfully with an Egyptian necklace. Miss Florence Wyman, who is herself a young portraitist of great promise, is clad as the "old-fashioned girl" in voluminous robe and collar of the early Victorian era; her straw hat hangs beside her on the back of the garden bench.

Mrs. Simon Flexner is painted in half-length with sunshine striking her brown-gold hair, and round her shoulders a wrap of Oriental design that echoes the strong color above. Miss Abby Rockefeller is a granddaughter of the elderly gentleman from Cleveland, Ohio, who has to reckon with reporters so often. She is a rosy golden baby. Miss Mary Minott is only another toddler, but here, against a beautifully painted background, she stands magnificent as an Infanta of Spain in a wide-spreading gown that more than reaches the floor dignified, and expecting the adulation which doubtless is her due. A third infant appears in a head of little Master Hendrick.

Most of these portraits, with the exception of those of Miss Bosworth, Miss Wyman, and Mr. Herter, which have been exhibited before, are recent works. Another also was shown formerly, namely at the Pan-American in Buffalo, where it took an honorable mention; this is the seated likeness of Mrs. V. Everit Macy.

WOMEN ENJOY COOKING.

A Pleasure, Not a Drudgery, Once the Art Is Acquired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me space in THE TIMES to take up the discussion of the subject reported in to-day's TIMES before the Woman's Conference for the Society of Ethical Culture, in which Leslie Willis Sprague advocated the training of women for domestic service? Especially as there is being discussed in THE TIMES a plan for co-operative housekeeping in New Jersey, I think what I have to say may be of interest.

I am a strong advocate of schools to teach cooking, and in my professional life I advise every woman who comes to me for advice as to her future to learn to do the things which make for proper housekeeping and home-making. As long as the race exists, men will have to eat, and some one will have to do the cooking. Women should study the art of cooking and should do cooking rather than any other one thing that they are doing in any line whatever. I believe that if women could learn to cook well at proper schools so that they know how and why they do the various things in preparing a meal, the doing of it would be a pleasure and not a drudgery.

One of my father's pet stories is how one day he came into our home for lunch, and found me sitting in the kitchen with a cookbook on my lap, crying great tears into the pages while I tried to find out what to get him for lunch. He thinks it is a good story, but I know the trouble was that I was attempting to do a thing I did not understand, and was declaring that I never could and never would cook. After we finished that meal of bread and milk, I went at it with a will and learned to cook properly, and stuck at it under Mrs. Rorer and my mother until I could cook everything in the usual family menu, and as soon as I learned how I loved to do it. And I never have since then heard a woman decry cooking who was herself a good cook. Watch that point, and see if it is not so.

Anything a woman can do well, she enjoys doing. And it is because I believe that firmly that I advocate teaching young girls to cook well. If she goes into a kitchen mistress of her work, she will love it and take her pleasure in life in producing good things to eat. If she enters upon household duties not understanding her work, fearing failures, spoiling good raw material, fretful, uninterested, she will find it a great hardship, and will flee from it into some shop, tell every other girl not to do housework, and help to spread the panic.

Housework done intelligently is not drudgery. Cooking done well is as great a pleasure as painting a picture. Serving a good meal cooked by yourself is as great an achievement as arguing a case well in court. And the woman who can do so, and lets her servants have the benefit of her knowledge, has no trouble with her servants.

So I suggest that every woman who does not herself know all about this great art of cookery should learn it, make it fashionable to know how, and soon you will find some one quite inadvertently, you know, forget to take off her apron when you make an afternoon call.

GABRIELLE STEWART MULLINER.

New York, March 26, 1907.

LIKE ALL THE REST.

"My only mistake," said Darius Green,
"Lay right in constructing my flying machine.
In the place of old rope, wooden framing, and things
Just covered with cotton and fastened with strings,
I'll build one of steel in her frame, with the wings
Overlaid with sheet copper, and furnished with springs.
Non-breakable, stanch, scientific clear through,
My airship of metal will now reach the blue."
To test his machine, bright with polish and gilding,
He went to the top of a very tall building.
How did he come out? Well, how did you feel
After taking your flier in copper and steel?

FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD GIVES $625,000 MORE

Conditional Gifts Made to Yale, Princeton, and Other Institutions.

MUST RAISE LARGE FUND

About 400 Applications Received—Colored Schools Helped—More Gifts Soon.

At a meeting of the General Education Board held yesterday afternoon at its offices, 54 William Street, $625,000 was subscribed conditionally to five educational institutions from funds contributed to the board by John D. Rockefeller.

This distribution of $625,000, which includes $300,000 for Yale University and $200,000 for Princeton University, is the first that has been made since Mr. Rockefeller on Feb. 7 pledged $82,000,000 of income-bearing securities to the General Education Board, the income of which is to be used for educational purposes. The gift was the largest sum ever given to social or philanthropic purposes, and made a total of $43,000,000 given to the General Education Board by Mr. Rockefeller in the cause of education.

The other three educational institutions to which subscriptions were made yesterday are Bowdoin College of Brunswick, Me., which received $50,000 toward a fund of $250,000, which is to be raised by that institution; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., $50,000 toward a fund of $500,000, and Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., $25,000 toward a fund of $100,000 which is to be raised by that institution.

The sum of $625,000, which was given to these five institutions, was appropriated with the understanding that they shall raise a total sum amounting to $4,850,000. Yale, for instance, which is to get $300,000, must raise a sum of $2,000,000, and Princeton University receives $200,000 toward a sum of $2,000,000, which the institution must raise before the gift becomes effective.

With yesterday's subscriptions, the total sum of $1,702,500 has been given to educational institutions by the General Education Board from the John D. Rockefeller Foundation for Higher Education. The sum of $9,215,000 is to be raised by the various institutions receiving the gifts.

At the meeting of the General Education Board yesterday all the members were present except John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Robert C. Ogden, and Hugh H. Hanna. Those present included Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, and Harry Pratt Johnson.

At the conclusion of the meeting a statement was given out giving this list of new subscriptions:

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., $50,000 toward $250,000.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., $50,000 toward $500,000.
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., $25,000 toward $100,000.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn., $300,000 toward $2,000,000.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., $200,000 toward $2,000,000.

Since its organization the board has contributed to schools for the colored people over $280,000. At the meeting held yesterday, gifts made to colored schools aggregated $42,500. The names of these schools were not made public.

Important and highly encouraging reports were received from the agricultural work of the board, and it was voted to extend this agricultural work to all the States of the cotton belt, including Virginia, and the necessary appropriations were made for the purpose.

A letter was received from Mr. Rockefeller giving a list of securities in which he proposes to pay his pledge of $32,000,000. The list consisted of twenty-eight different securities, averaging more than $1,000,000 each, and with an average income of about 5 per cent. The list was accepted as payment of the pledge.

The list of the twenty-eight different securities was not made public, although it was made clear that on a basis of an average income of 5 per cent. this recent endowment would aggregate an income of $1,600,000 annually, to be distributed among worthy educational institutions requiring funds.

It was stated that the subscriptions to the five institutions which were announced yesterday were made after considering the applications of about 400 institutions. Other distributions from the Rockefeller funds in charge of the General Education Board will be made in the near future.

TO DROP FINE ARTS EXHIBIT.

Jamestown Exposition Criticised for Substituting King Edward's Loan.

The management of the coming Jamestown Exposition has decided to abandon the original plan of a fine arts exhibit, because of the offer of King Edward to loan an antiquarian and historic art exhibit. The fine arts exhibition had already been planned, and the management had voted $10,000 for this purpose, and also obtained the services of Richard Brooke of Washington, D. C., as Director and Miss Lelia Mechlin of the same city as Assistant Director of the Fine Arts Department.

The American Art News in its current issue, commenting upon the abandonment of the scheme, says:

"The proposition is absurd. Without in any way depreciating the gracious offer of King Edward, it would seem that the management might have found a way to accept his offer and at the same time have a worthy American art exhibit. It looks like a case of snobbishness.

"It seems almost unbelievable that the management, or mismanagement as it had better be called, of the Jamestown Exhibition should calmly abandon a planned exhibition there of modern and early American art."

HOWELL NEW CHANCELLOR.

Well-Known Newark Lawyer to Succeed Retiring Jersey Jurist.

Chancellor Magie yesterday announced the appointment of James E. Howell of the law firm of Coult, Howell & Smith of Newark, to succeed Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, whose retirement takes effect on April 9. Mr. Howell has been practicing in Newark since 1874, and has been associated with Joseph Coult, former City Counsel, for over thirty years.

Mr. Howell was born in Essex County in 1848. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He is one of the Trustees of the Free Library of Newark, and has a large and valuable private library at his home, on Riverside Avenue, that city. He has been a member of the City Sinking Fund Commission for a number of years, and belongs to civic bodies and clubs.

The Bunker Hill Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The steamship Bunker Hill, the second of three steel vessels under construction at Cramps' Shipyard for the New England Navigation Company, was launched today in the presence of several guests from New England and New York, headed by Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, whose daughter, Miss Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald, christened the vessel. When completed the three vessels will be operated between New York and Boston, and will carry passengers and freight. The Massachusetts was launched on Jan. 19, and the Old Colony will be launched next month.

MISS ROPER TO WED AT BOLTON PRIORY

Her Marriage to Walter Cook, Jr., to be Celebrated in the Old Private Chapel.

THE REESE-BLISS NUPTIALS

Ceremony to be Performed on April 16 in Grace Church Chantry—Other Coming Marriages.

Miss Margaret Carmichael Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roper, and Walter Cook, Jr., have completed the plans for their wedding on Tuesday, April 23. The ceremony will take place in Christ Church, at Pelham Manor, the church having been formerly the private chapel of Bolton Priory. Because of the smallness of the chapel the invitations have been limited to relatives and intimate friends. The reception to follow at Bolton Priory will be a small affair.

Miss Roper will have Miss Jessie Stevens of Brooklyn as maid of honor, and her other attendants are to be Mrs. Witherbee Black of Pelham Manor, Miss Ethel Wood of Boston, Miss Marie Haydock of Germantown, Penn., and Miss Stevens.

Mr. Cook, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook of 135 East Thirty-seventh Street, will have as his best man his brother, Dr. Edward Cook, and the ushers are to be William Sayre, Herbert L. Coffin, Arthur H. Gotthold, and Langdon Roper.

The Reese-Bliss Wedding.

Miss Augusta Bliss, a daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss of 387 Fifth Avenue, and whose marriage to William Willis Reese is set for April 16, will have her little niece, a daughter of Walter Phelps Bliss, as her only attendant.

Mr. Reese will have Allison Wright Post, who married Miss Katharine Hippin, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Charles R. Swords, who married Miss Florence Jacquelin, and Richard Stevens of Castle Point.

The wedding is set for 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Grace Church Chantry, and relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked. A small reception at the home of the bride's mother will follow.

MISS RAY NOT TO WED.

Her Engagement to Lieut. Gov. Draper's Son is Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Boston society was amazed to-day when it learned that the engagement of B. H. Bristow Draper, son of Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Draper of Hopedale, to Miss Alice Margery Ray, daughter of Mrs. William Ray of Franklin, had been broken off.

They were to have been married on June 1.

The house in which they were to have lived is nearly completed.

AYER—BOYD.

Dr. James C. Ayer of West Thirty-sixth Street, a well-known physician and yachtsman, and Mrs. May Hancock Boyd are to be married at the Hotel Buckingham at 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday, April 2, by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of St. Agnes's Church and assistant rector of Trinity.

Mrs. Boyd will have no attendants and Dr. Ayer will have neither best man nor ushers. Relatives and intimate friends only have been asked to the ceremony, and there will be no reception. Dr. Ayer and his bride will sail on April 6 on the Celtic to spend two months in travel on the Continent.

MYERS—UNTERMYER.

The date for the marriage of Miss Irene Untermyer and Louis Putnam Myers has been changed from April 20 to April 27. It will take place at Greystone, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer and formerly the residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden. A special train will take the guests from New York.

WERDENSCHLAG—COHEN.

Miss Blanche Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohen of 500 West 122d Street, was married to Sylvain Werdenschlag of 140 West Forty-eighth Street at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gabriel Hirsch of this city. Miss Cohen's maid of honor was Miss Hortense Werdenschlag, a sister of the bridegroom. Arthur Werdenschlag, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception and wedding supper followed in the ballroom. Mr. and Mrs. Werdenschlag will sail to-day on La Provence for a three months' trip to Europe.

Miss Baker Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker of New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Caroline Frances Baker, to Louis A. Phillips of the same place. Miss Baker is a distant relative of the Bonapartes of Baltimore, descendants of the beautiful Caroline Patterson, who married Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

To-day's Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic to-day are:

Hugh Adair, Norman E. Bollen, Mrs. S. E. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Henri De Vries, Miss Stella Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garvan, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Graeme Harrison, R. F. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fielding Jones, George J. Lawyer, Mrs. Frank Millet, Baroness de Noirfontaine, H. W. Poor, Miss Constance Poor, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tennant, and Mrs. Garner Watts.

The Rev. Dr. S. C. Partridge, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Japan, arrived here yesterday on the Cretic from Naples. Dr. Partridge was recently transferred to the Bishopric of Japan.

Social Notes.

Benjamin F. Evans, who has been in town all Winter, has left for his country place at Morristown, N. J.

Major General Count Tcherep-Spiridovitch of Russia, who is at the Hotel St. Regis, will give a large luncheon to-day. A number of prominent society people have been invited.

Mrs. William Storrs Wells, who has been staying at the St. Regis, has left town for Newport. She is planning to sail for Europe on April 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorens Cecil Henry, who were married at St. James's Lutheran Church last Wednesday, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will reside in Mayfair, London.

Mrs. Henry Poor of Gramercy Park will sail to-day on the Oceanic with her youngest daughter, Miss Pamela Poor, to visit her elder daughter, Mrs. Cochrane, wife of Capt. James K. Cochrane. Capt. Cochrane, who after his marriage to Miss Poor was stationed in South Africa, is now stationed at Camberley, Surrey. Mrs. Poor was practically an invalid all Winter, and it is hoped that the voyage will restore her to health.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 26.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe have gone to their farm at East Greenwich for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who have been in Europe since early in January, will sail on April 12 for New York, coming immediately to Newport to occupy the King cottage on Red Cross Avenue. They have a five years' lease of the place.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas, who have been spending the Winter in New York, will come to Newport on April 9 to open their cottage for the Summer.

The bazaar of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, which will be held on the invitation of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, will take the form of an outdoor fête, and will be held on the lawn in front of the house. It was proposed at first to have the bazaar in the inclosed training ring on the farm. The affair will take place early in July.

Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins, who has been occupying the Bruen Villa on Bellevue Avenue since last July, will continue her Newport residence this Summer, but will occupy the Malcolm cottage on Kay Street, and will be a neighbor of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. William G. Roelker.

W. W. Lukens of Philadelphia has rented the Hopkins cottage on Bayview Drive at Jamestown for the Summer.

TICKET SPECULATION FIGHT.

Aldermen Defeat Action by Close Vote—Ordinances Likely to Pass.

At their regular meeting yesterday the Aldermen came within two votes of passing the ordinances prohibiting sidewalk ticket speculation and practically doing away with the hotel agencies by restricting the sale of theatre tickets to the price printed on the face of the ticket. For lack of the two votes the matter went over until next Tuesday.

Long speeches were made. Alderman Peters had a personal grievance, because he had been a "subscriber to the Metropolitan Opera House for years," and had found the speculators "the biggest bunch of grafters I ever came in contact with." Alderman Dowling, on the other hand, gave it as his opinion that the speculators were all veterans whose only means of livelihood the board was about to take away.

Finally the vote stood 38 in favor to 15 against. As forty votes were required, the motion failed, and Alderman Brown, the original sponsor of the ordinance, moved to reconsider at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

In view of the fact that the M. O. L. contingent sided with the Republicans yesterday, it is quite possible that the ordinances will pass, in which case ticket speculation will cease as soon as the Mayor signs the ordinance. That the matter will then be fought out in court is practically certain.

ARREST THEATRE MANAGERS.

Chicago Officials Start a Crusade Against Speculation in Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—City officials began a determined fight on the ticket-scalping evil this evening, when eight theatre managers, including Harry J. Powers, manager of Powers's Theatre, and Will J. Davis, manager of the Illinois Theatre, and three ticket speculators were arrested on warrants charging a violation of the anti-speculating ordinance. The men were released on bonds of $200. Twenty-seven warrants have been issued and other arrests will follow.

The managers were charged with violating two sections of the ordinance. One provides that managers shall provide diagrams of their houses, showing the number and location of every seat in the theatre, and that the diagrams shall be checked off as fast as the tickets are sold. The other makes it incumbent upon theatre managers to print a notice on every ticket, to the effect that it is a "revocable license," and not acceptable if the holder has bought it from speculators.

Senate Again Upholds Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—After the defeat last night of Senator Saxe's bill prohibiting municipal authorities from issuing licenses to speculators in theatre tickets, a companion bill forbidding the sale of tickets on the sidewalk at a rate in advance of that charged in the box office was taken up in the Senate to-day and recommitted to the Codes Committee, where it is likely to die. Senator Grady again led the fight.

SOME EASTER ODDITIES.

An Easter bonnet, the real thing, will cost only 18 or 20 cents. It is made or crêpe paper, trimmed, with crêpe paper flowers, and is in a bonbon box of not too large size.

It is not necessary to waste money—if it is wasted—on flowers that fade after a few days, for there are the most charming things in porcelain in the china shops. They are the size of a not very large plant, the flower pot, the plant, and the blossoms all of porcelain. There are different plants with different colored blossoms.

The roc's egg is in the toy shops. It is very large, two feet or more long and with a circumference in proportion. It is gayly colored on the outside, and inside is a panorama with a real electric light to see it by.

The best bonbon box is a tall, gray bunny with an armful of carrots. The color scheme is good and the box will hold a generous supply of sweets.

There are any number of other bonbon boxes—chickens in little carts driving rabbits, rabbits driving rabbits, and poultry and eggs of all kinds and descriptions.

A jewel box of porcelain, egg-shaped, with a pretty colored decoration set in a metal frame, is a substantial Easter egg.

The prettiest of Easter eggs are in the form of pearls, three of them in a tiny gold nest just showing beneath a tiny gold hen, the whole a charm for a bangle or necklace.

An Easter card and gift combined is a rabbit, a furry fellow, pasted to the card, on which is tied a combined silver paper cutter and bookmark with a bunny head.

A rabbit's foot on a card forms a holder for a pencil in a silver case.

Another rabbit on a card holds a silver bookmarker in the shape of an egg with a chicken peeping out. All three range in price from $1 to $1.25.

Irene Bentley Has Neuralgia.

Irene Bentley was absent from the cast of "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's last night, and her place was taken by Annabelle Whitford. Thomas W. Ryley said Miss Bentley would resume her place today and that she was suffering from neuralgia. He also announced that Coralie Blythe had been engaged to replace Lina Abarbanell in "The White Chrysanthemum." Miss Abarbanell had a disagreement with her manager and has left the company.

Dinner to Ambassador Tower.

The Staats-Zeitung will give a dinner in honor of Charlemagne Tower, American Ambassador to Berlin, at the Manhattan Club on Monday evening, April 8. Herman Ridder will preside. The speakers will be Mr. Tower, S. F. D. North, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, and Melville E. Stone. There will be about 200 guests.

NOVELLI REALISM AGAIN ASTONISHES

An Apoplectic Stroke Graphically Illustrated by Italian Actor.

THE PICTURE TERRIFYING

Splendid Ensemble in Marco Praga's Powerful Domestic Tragedy "Alleluia."

Alessandro Fara	Ermete Novelli
Elisa	O. Giannini
Eva	E. Rossi
Giovanni Conti	A. Betrone
Cav. Flaviano Conti	F. Bernini
Pertusani	L. Ferradi
Marsotti	N. Pescatori
Germignani	V. Servolini
Rono	E. Piamonti
Filippo	G. Fossi

Signor Novelli, who may be regarded as having more lives than the proverbial cat, suffered another sudden death at the Lyric Theatre last night, this time in Marco Praga's powerful domestic tragedy, "Alleluia." In this instance the end came after an apoplectic stroke, resulting in partial paralysis, and followed by a complete physical collapse. It is doubtful if any more terrifying picture has ever been seen on any stage than Signor Novelli presents during the last few moments of this play.

He appears as Allessandro Fara, an eminently respectable and highly beloved member of a provincial Lombardy family, and a man who has endeared himself to the entire community by his generosity, his good-heartedness, and his simple, democratic ways. They call him "'Alleluia" because of his seeming joyousness. When the play opens various neighbors and friends are about to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary. Apparently all is happiness, but it develops that Fara has for years been nursing a secret sorrow. His wife had been unfaithful on one occasion, and he had never been able to overcome the sorrow and the shame of the discovery. Now, however, she comes to him on her knees begging for forgiveness. Her pleadings move him to pity, and he is about to take her in his arms when an old servant bursts into the room with news that Fara's daughter Eva has been discovered by her husband in a similar intrigue.

There is a powerful scene, in which the mother pleads for her daughter, asserting the girl's innocence, in which she firmly believes. When Eva arrives the father upbraids her, but in face of her positive denial of any wrongdoing is ready to forgive. This scene is exquisitely played. It is the sort of passage in which Signor Novelli is incomparable. The stern, icy parental resolve, melting beneath the warmth of parental tenderness, is conveyed in a manner which is indescribably affecting.

The second and third acts are largely devoted to Fara's efforts to satisfy himself and his son-in-law of the truth of Eva's assertions of her innocence. The husband, urged on by his brother, who is an emphatic champion of the Continental code of honor, insists that nothing but a duel will satisfy him. The father protests, finally revealing the secret of his own unhappy life. He urges that until there is positive proof there must be no public scandal, as there is a child to be considered.

When the curtain again rises Fara enters, worn, dejected, his face pale and drawn with suffering. He has seen letters which have convinced him that his daughter has lied. She comes into the room, trying to create sympathy by the presence of the child. He turns on her in passionate frenzy, taunting her with her sin.

The shock is too much for him. A few moments later the son-in-law enters. He gathers from Fara's emotion that the worst has happened, and is about to rush from the room to confront his wife. There is a cry from the old man, and with a shudder he sinks to the floor. When he rises, one side of his body and face are absolutely rigid, and the other twitching convulsively. He staggers to the door, trying to call out for his wife and daughter. His voice is thick. The father leads his child away. Then Fara suffers a second stroke, falls, and dies. It is a ghastly exhibition. As a histrionic "stunt" it is remarkable. As a matter of art it is certainly open to question.

Signor Praga's play is undeniably dramatic, though the action is at times retarded by long preachments that make the rôle of Fara seem almost a monologue. But it provides many opportunities for emotional acting, varied by lighter touches in character, of which Signor Novelli avails himself to the utmost. The supporting company, too, appears to admirable advantage, the ensemble being perfect.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson and his wife, known professionally as Gertrude Elliott, saw the performance from a stage box.

WILL BOYCOTT DAMROSCH.

Richmond Newspapers Resent His Rivalry with a Fashionable Club.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—The Richmond newspapers have practically boycotted Walter Damrosch and his New York orchestra. It is booked to appear here on the night before the date for the annual musical festival of the Wednesday Club, a powerful musical and social organization. The newspapers have decided not to permit the name of Mr. Damrosch or any reference to him or his orchestra to appear in their columns either as news or as advertising until after the Wednesday Club festival.

This action is based on the assumption that the appearance of the orchestra here at all is a matter of spite against the Wednesday Club because it refused to engage the orchestra at a high figure. This is the first time that Richmond newspapers have taken such action.

PAUR TO BE DIRECTOR.

Pittsburg Conductor Wins Out—Has Three Years' Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Emil Paur, conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, will remain in Pittsburg for another three years. His salary will be increased, and he will have increased authority. Practically all of his demands have been granted.

Mr. Paur demanded $15,000 a year, but compromised on $12,000. It was the only thing that he recoded in. He will have an enlarged orchestra, it being understood that fifteen men are to be added, making an orchestra of eighty. All small cities will be eliminated from the road tours.

Mr. Paur also will be invested with the title of Director and will have full power in selecting his musicians. In fact, he will have complete charge of the orchestra, with the exception of the business arrangements. There are many rumors of changes in the management, one of them being to the effect that George H. Wilson, the present manager, would resign. Mr. Wilson has heretofore had full charge of the orchestra, and much of his authority will be transferred to Mr. Paur.

Mr. Wilson denied this afternoon that he contemplated resigning, and declares that the orchestra will be managed the same as formerly.

New York Roof Garden for Vaudeville.

The New York Roof Garden is to open as a vaudeville theatre under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger on June 3. This will be the first example of the "advanced vaudeville" to be originated by Abraham L. Erlanger and Frederic Thompson. Vaudeville has been offered at the New York Theatre Roof Garden in former seasons, but never under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

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ELGAR'S ORATORIO OF "THE KINGDOM"

First Performance in America of His Latest Work.

THE COMPOSER CONDUCTS

An Oratorio in Continuation of "The Apostles" and Written in the Same Style.

Sir Edward Elgar's latest oratorio, "The Kingdom," was given for the first time in this country by the Oratorio Society last evening in Carnegie Hall. The work, as was described in last Sunday's TIMES, is a continuation of his previous oratorio, "The Apostles," and it was in accordance with the plan of the management of the society that the new work should follow immediately after the other, which was given last week. As on that occasion, the composer conducted his work in person. There was a large audience present, which listened with close attention to the music.

"The Kingdom" is naturally of a piece with "The Apostles," showing the same style, the same methods, the same ideals. It is partly constructed of the same musical materials; for, as Elgar is entirely committed to a system of representative themes, he employs many of those which appeared in the first part of his work in this continuation of it. There are also many more new ones; and from them all he has built up his musical fabric in even its minutest details. As to the subject of "The Kingdom," it need only be said now that it traces the continuation of the sacred story begun in "The Apostles"—"the calling of the Apostles, their teaching, and their mission." The text is derived from the Scriptures, from Old Testament as well as New.

The details of the subject offer less salient opportunities for the application of Sir Edward's realistic and dramatic methods, but he misses none of what there are. The story of the Pentecost has given him the greatest opportunity for these dramatic expositions, but there are many touches of vivid tonal painting through the score. The chief interest in it, however, lies in the higher things of the spirit, in the embodiment of the religious aspirations toward which the subject turns, and the loftier significance of the material facts.

"The Kingdom," like "The Apostles," avoids the set forms of the conventional oratorio, and there is an attempt to fuse the various elements, the chorus, the orchestra, and the solo voices into a more unified medium of expression, each of which is raised to a higher power by the use of all the means which the modern musician has at his command. Sir Edward Elgar has brought not only remarkable technical powers, but a strong intellectual grasp to bear upon the task. But it is hard to see in the new work much more of truly musical inspiration than in the older one. It shows on the whole a higher level and a more sustained interest than "The Apostles."

The composer seems to be less hampered by his apparatus of leading motives and to work more freely within its limitations. But it is still a composition of extremely unequal interest. There are stretches of dullness and of weariness. There are, with all the richness and power of the orchestration, passages that are ill-matched with the elevation of the theme. Not only are the sweep and flow of the composer's inspiration limited by his strict adhesion to his thematic scheme, but the themes themselves, however plastic they are under his treatment, often lack true musical value, a strong and unmistakable physiognomy. There result long passages that are without definite outline and expressive substance. With all the intellectual interest of the undertaking, the musical interest too often flags.

The most impressive portions of the work are in the choruses. "O ye Priests!" is a splendidly built passage, in which the phrase upon those words is reiterated with forcible effect by one part after another. The "mystic chorus," "The Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon them," in the section "Pentecost," is the finest passage of the oratorio, the one in which the composer has most fully succeeded in reaching his intended effects. It is written in ten parts, including the solo voices, which are employed, as they are at times in "The Apostles," with wonderfully subtle feeling for color. There are moving harmonic effects in it, and it has the envelopment of a celestial atmosphere.

The choral passage "Pour upon us the Spirit of Grace" is likewise powerfully wrought. To Mary is given a long solo, "The Sun Goeth Down," contemplative and full of changing moods and a final uplifting sweep, that is the finest justification of Sir Edward Elgar's method of writing for a single voice. It would be easy to go through the score and find many phrases of poignant expressiveness that seize the listener's heart with a sudden wrench. They are characteristic of the tessellated structure of the work.

The performance was somewhat better than that of "The Apostles" last week, and went with something of a broader flow, perhaps in part, as a result of the greater familiarity of the chorus with Sir Edward's beat. The solo singers were admirable and fully equal to their exacting and difficult task. They were Mrs. Corinne Rider Kelsey, who sang the solos attributed to the Virgin Mary with great beauty of style; Miss Janet Spencer, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. Claude Cunningham. The last named, whose fervor and dignity in the interpretation of the music of St. Peter, has made important progress in his art. After the solo "The Sun Goeth Down" Mrs. Kelsey was enthusiastically applauded, and she made Sir Edward Elgar turn and share it with her.

Stock Company to Tour Long Island.

A new company has been formed to tour the regions of Long Island this Spring and Summer. The organization, to be known as the Trahern Stock Company, is to make a weekly tour of six of the leading towns. Jessie Mae Hall is the star, and the first performance will be offered on April 22.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Princess Theatre, which was closed last night owing to the illness of Henry Miller, who is suffering with a severe cold, will not be reopened until Saturday afternoon, when the doctors think he will be able to resume his place in the cast. Many persons came to the theatre last night, as the fact of Mr. Miller's illness had not been widely published. Tickets may be redeemed or exchanged for future dates.

"The Girl in White" will be produced at Rochester next Monday, with Pauline Frederick in the leading role and under the management of James K. Hackett. The cast will include Orrin Johnson, Henry Hyde, Frank James, Amy Ricard, Eleanor Moretti, Ethel Winthrop, and Therese Deagle.

Montgomery and Stone and the entire "Red Mill" company will be the guests of William Collier this afternoon at the Garrick.

The two hundredth performance of "The Three of Us" will take place at the Madison Square Theatre on Thursday, April 4. This is the longest run on record at the house since it came under the management of Walter N. Lawrence.

A special performance of "The Reckoning," for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Friday afternoon, April 5.

William Morris has engaged Blanche Stoddard as leading woman for his stock company, which opens next Monday at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

William J. Kelly has signed a contract with Percy Williams to appear in vaudeville at the Alhambra for one week, beginning April 8.

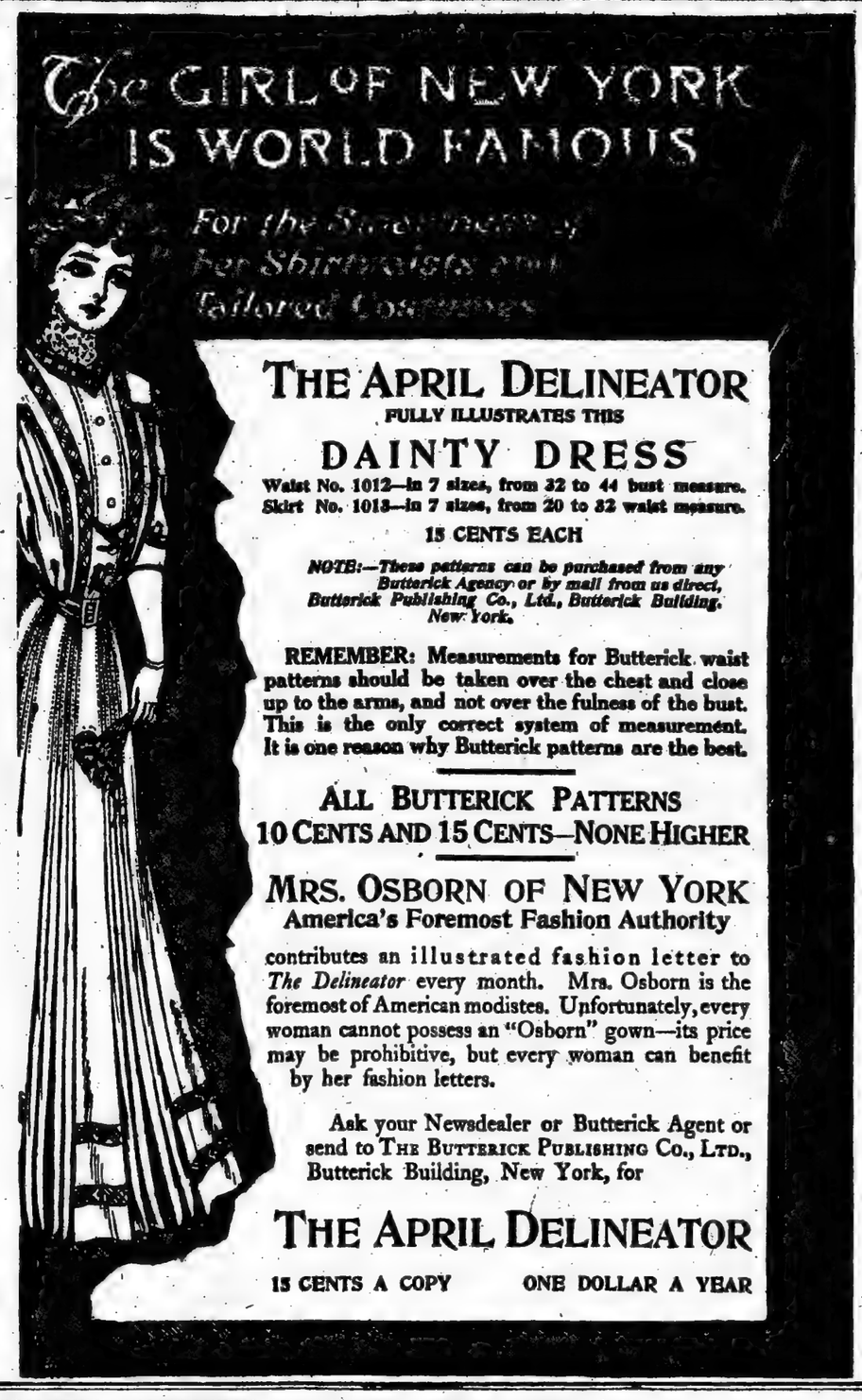

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STRICKEN AT HIS BROKER'S.

Southern Cotton Manufacturer Dies Suddenly Here.

John W. Chaffee, a cotton manufacturer of Augusta, Ga., was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning in the office of J. H. Lane & Co., cotton brokers, at 110 Worth Street, and died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Mr. Chaffee had gone to the office early in the morning and was talking to a member of the firm when he was stricken. His wife, three daughters, and two sons were notified by wire and are on their way from Augusta.

J. H. Lane & Co. have been acting as selling agents for the Sibley Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Chaffee was President. He came to this city on Sunday and registered at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Chaffee was 60 years old.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Mendoza.

Gen. Mendoza of Venezuela died at Arima, Trinidad, yesterday. He was 76 years old.

Gen. Mendoza for nearly fifty years had been one of the leading political and military figures in the republic, and was one of the founders of the Liberal Party. To him belonged the credit of administering to Gen. Paez, President of Venezuela, his first defeat, in 1859. He held many high public offices, including the Presidency of the State of Aragua. His last military campaign was against President Castro five years ago. Castro remained in power, and Gen. Mendoza went into exile, and remained away from his country until his death.

The late President Guzman Blanco said of Gen. Mendoza: "He never seeks the highest place, and is never satisfied with the second."

Russell Johnson.

Russell Johnson, one of the best-known lumber dealers in the East, died Monday in his eightieth year at his home, 153 Rodney Street, Williamsburg. He was the son of an up-the-State lumberman, and was born in Otsego County on April 4, 1827.

His early life was spent in his father's sawmill, where he became an expert in handling lumber. At the ago of 20 he came to New York, and in 1861 he embarked in business for himself in Cherry Street. A few years later he formed a copartnership with his two brothers. For many years they carried on a well-known business under the name of Johnson Brothers.

He leaves a wife and daughter. He was a member of the Manufacturers' and New York Lumber Trade Associations, Hanover Club, and Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M.

William Spickers.

William Spickers, a notable maker of violins, died yesterday at Paterson, N. J., after a brief illness, aged 83 years. He was born in Cologne, Germany, and he learned the art of violin making from German and Italian masters.

For a number of years he was first violin in the great Cathedral at Cologne and later he joined the Twenty-eighth Prussian Regiment Band, which played for Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort while on their trip through Germany. Mr. Spickers came to this country in 1857, and up to the time of his death was engaged in the business of making musical instruments.

A few years ago he made a violin from wood found in California, and this instrument, he declared, would some day be worth thousands of dollars.

William K. Van Bokkelen.

William K. Van Bokkelen, one of the last surviving officers of the Mexican war, died on Monday at his home, 294 St. James's Place, Brooklyn. He was born eighty-five years ago in Brooklyn, and when a child went South with his parents. Entering the West Point Military Academy, he was graduated from there in the class of which Gen. U. S. Grant was a member.

Mr. Van Bokkelen served in the war with Mexico as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of regular infantry. After the war he saw service at several army posts in the West. Forty-five years ago he returned to Brooklyn, and engaged in the commission business in Manhattan. He leaves a son and a daughter.

Jacob Reese.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26. — Jacob Reese, for many years a resident of Pittsburg, and one of the pioneer inventors in the steel industry in this country, died at his home in Sharon Hill, to-day. He was 82 years old. Mr. Reese was the inventor of more than 200 patents connected with the manufacture of steel, and with his father is said to have made the first "bloom" by the boiling process in this country. He built the Fort Pitt Steel Works, the South Side Rolling and Tube Works in Pittsburg, and many other iron and steel plants in the State.

Col. Daniel M. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Col. Daniel M. Taylor, U. S. A., died to-day, at Augusta, Ga. Col. Taylor was a brother of the late Rear Admiral Taylor, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and brother-in-law of Admiral Evans, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Obituary Notes.

Judge ADOLPHUS H. SEARING of Cayuga County died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 51 years old.

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JOHN A. VILL died at his home, 550 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was 54 years old, and for forty years had operated a harness-making establishment in Newark Avenue. He leaves a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

L. S. BAKER, an old railroad man, died at St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday of dropsy. He was born on Feb. 11, 1825. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869, and continued in its employ in various capacities until 1900 when he was retired on a pension. He leaves a son, whose home is in Boston.

JOHN BUNCE, who was one of the oldest hardware dealers in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 714 De Kalb Avenue, that borough. He was born in Manhattan ninety-one years ago, and when a young man became a clerk in a hardware store at Fulton and Henry Streets, Brooklyn. Later he became its proprietor, and was in business there for sixty-five years. A widow and three sons survive him.

Mrs. KATE A. WATERBURY, the wife of James M. Waterbury and whose death was announced yesterday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., was well known in metropolitan society. As Miss Furman she was a popular girl. Her home, Spencer House, in Westchester County, was the scene of many large social entertainments. She leaves four sons, John C. of Harvard, 1903; James M. Waterbury, Jr., of this city, and Grenville F. and Reginald K., both of Groton.

ISAAC E. HAVILAND, a prominent resident of Millbrook, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of Alexander M. White, at 2 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He was born forty-nine years ago near Millbrook, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. For a number of years he was a representative of the Wabash Railroad Company in Toledo, Ohio. Later he became Superintendent of the Toledo and Wabash Elevator Company. His wife, who was Miss Frances Shober of Salisbury, N. C., died two years ago.

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DIED.

BROWN.—On March 26, 1907, Caroline Roberts Brown, in the 86th year of her age. Services at the residence of her son, William J. Roberts, 38 South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., March 27, at 8 P. M.

BULKLEY.—Entered into life eternal on Monday, March 25, from his residence, 479 West 152d St., Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral service will be held on Wednesday, March 27, at 4 P. M., from the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., near the Boulevard, (Subway to 157th St.) Interment at Groton, Mass. Kindly omit flowers.

BURNET.—On Monday evening, March 25, 1907, at her residence, 205 West 57th St., New York, Myra Louise Sears, widow of William H. Burnet, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.

Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

BUTLER-BURKE.—Ella Butler-Burke, March 15, at Paris.

Funeral Thursday, March 28, 11 A. M., at the Little Church Around the Corner, 29th St., East.

Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

EGLESTON.—Monday morning, March 25, 1907, William C. Egleston, son of the late Thomas Egleston, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 19 West 56th St., Thursday morning, March 28, at 9:15. Please omit flowers.

London Times and Paris Herald please copy.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 26, after a short illness, Isaac E. Haviland of Millbrook, N. Y.

Funeral services at 2 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, at 2 o'clock.

Notice of interment hereafter.

HAWKES.—Tarrytown, N. Y., March 25, Quayle Welstead Hawkes, in his 60th year.

Funeral services Wednesday, March 27, from his late residence, 391 South Broadway, on the arrival of the 11:10 A. M. train from Grand Central. Interment at Woodlawn.

HAWKES.—On Monday, March 25, Quayle Welsted Hawkes, in his 60th year, third son of the late Quayle Welsted Hawkes, Surmount, County Cork, Ireland.

Funeral services at his late residence, 391 South Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 27, at 3 P. M.

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DIED.

JAMES.—On Monday, March 25, 1907, W. H. James, son of the late Nathaniel E. James, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 61st year. Funeral private.

JARETZKI.—On Tuesday, March 26, at her home in this city, after a long illness, Gustie Jaretzki. Funeral private.

KANZLER.—On Monday, March 25, 1907, Maria Anna Kanzler, beloved mother of Hugo, Henry J., Emilie Storz, and Pauline Sturm, and widow of Anton Kanzler, in her 82d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 905 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KELLEY.—Monday, March 25, 1907, at the Rutland, Broadway and 57th St., Charles Kelley, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral private.

KLINGENBECK.—On March 25, 1907, Victor Klingenbeck, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 200th St., corner Bainbridge Av., Bedford Park, Bronx, on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

LEAIRD.—Suddenly, on March 24, on the ocean steamer City of Atlanta, George T. Leaird, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 115 West 122d St.,

AUTO CONVENTION IN SESSION TO-DAY

Two New State Associations Will Be Admitted to National Organization.

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

Touring Board Starts Active Campaign for Uniform Signboards Throughout the Country.

Over twenty of the fifty-two Directors of the American Automobile Association will be in the city to-day to attend the three important meetings that will be in session both morning and afternoon. Seldom—unless some unusual occasion has called for it, as the big shows and the Vanderbilt Cup race—has so large a number of the National officials been present in New York at one time. President Ira A. Cobe of the Automobile Club of Chicago and Sidney S. Gorham arrived last night from Chicago, Paul H. Deming, Chairman of last year's Touring Board, came in from Detroit, and a big New England delegation will reach the city early this morning.

President William H. Hotchkiss left Buffalo last night with Frank B. Hower, Chairman of the Touring Board. The others who will be present from out of town are Lewis R. Speare and Elliott C. Lee of Boston; Windsor T. White, Cleveland; N. M. Pierce, Binghamton; J. H. Edwards, Hudson County; J. H. Morse, Hartford; John P. Coghlin, Worcester; Alvin E. Bliss, Walden, Mass.; W. E. Edge, Atlantic City; William Penn Mather, Providence; Robert P. Hooper, and George H. Smith, Philadelphia. The local Directors will be Jefferson Demont Thompson, A. R. Pardington, A. G. Batchelder, George E. Farrington of the New Jersey club, and Secretary F. H. Elliott.

The meetings of to-day, in the wide variety of subjects to be considered, will be somewhat in the nature of a motor convention. The Legislative Board, which will meet in the Hotel Manhattan this morning, will adopt the first definite policy toward securing a uniform State law ever put into effect by the A. A. A. Robert P. Hooper of Philadelphia will meet his Good Roads' Committee this morning at the offices of the Long Island Motor Parkway, 527 Fifth Avenue, and reports on the good roads situation in various States will be presented.

Secretary Elliott will have an encouraging report to lay before the Directors when they meet in the afternoon at the Automobile Club of America. Partially through his efforts in the West last week and the conferences held by President Hotchkiss and other members of the Executive Board with representative autoists in other States two applications have been received for membership from Minnesota and Connecticut Plans are progressing favorably to form State associations in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Indiana. By the 1st of June Mr. Elliott predicts that eight or ten new State associations will be added to the A. A. A., and this will make the National Automobile Association more worthy of its name.

Besides the converted work that has been started through the Good Roads Committee for highway improvements throughout the country, Mr. Hower of the Touring Board has started an active campaign for the erection of a uniform series of signboards on all popular touring roads in States having their own associations. Outside of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the only clubs that have paid much attention to this matter are Chicago, Cleveland, and a few of the clubs in the Mohawk Valley of New York State. The A. A. A. adopted last year a standard signboard, having large blue letters on a white background. Mr. Hower last week sent suggestions to a number of clubs in the West asking them to report to him how many miles of road had been marked by signboards and urging them in case no work had been done to appropriate a sum of money to be used immediately.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

President Hotchkiss of the American Automobile Association has been invited by the Ohio motorists to attend their annual State association meeting next Saturday in Cleveland. Mr. Hotchkiss will address the members on the necessity of concerted club work for good roads. Early in April Mr. Hotchkiss will be the guest of the Detroit Automobile Club at its annual dinner, and later in the month he will go to Chicago to be present at the opening of the new home of the Chicago Automobile Club.

The New York Motor Club has decided to issue bonds for $3,000, the money to be devoted toward securing permanent club headquarters. Over $600 worth have already been subscribed for, and the committee on the new site is now looking for a favorable locality in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway. A general meeting of all the club members has been called for April 25 to act definitely upon the proposition, and several changes will be made in the by-laws.

The New York Automobile Trade Association appointed a committee at its meeting last week to consider plans toward enlarging the scope of the organization. The question of holding an automobile sales week or giving an open air show with minor contests at Empire City track in May is also being considered.

The Directors of the Long Island Automobile Club will meet this week in their Brooklyn clubhouse, and it is expected that favorable action will be taken to return to membership in the American Automobile Association. The club has over 800 members, and a number of runs and endurance tests are being arranged for the season.

R. Lincoln Lippitt of the Rhode Island Automobile Club has resigned as a Director of the American Automobile Association, but he still remains a member of the Racing Board.

Show Horse Killed by Trolley Cars.

Publicity, a show horse, owned by Kingsley Swan of Washington Park, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday in that borough by being caught between two trolley cars at Fulton and Pierrepont Streets. Mr. Swan, who was in a Hempstead cart with his coachman, was crossing in front of a Gates Avenue car, which was at a standstill, when the rig was struck by a Court Street car traveling in the opposite direction. The horse was jammed between the cars, and the cart wrecked. Both Mr. Swan and the coachman were thrown heavily, but both escaped with slight bruises. Publicity, which was valued at $1,200, had been entered in the Brooklyn Horse Show, which will take place next month.

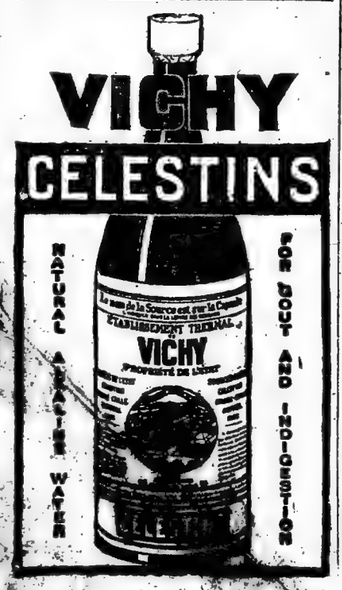

COLUMBIA'S CAPTAIN OUT.

Athletic Committee Disqualifies Two of the Baseball Team.

The University Committee on Athletics at Columbia dropped a bomb into the Morningside baseball camp yesterday when it declared both Capt. Collins, the star shortstop and the best ball player Columbia ever had, and T. M. Hendricks, who was regarded as the most promising new man in the squad, ineligible to play on the team to represent the Blue and White. The action in Collins's case was taken on the ground of professionalism, and in Hendricks's case on account of the one year's residence rule. No announcement was made of either ruling until the nine went on the field yesterday afternoon to play its opening game against the College of the City of New York, when both men were informed they could not play.

It is charged that Collins played during July and August last year on a team composed in part of college men and in part of professionals at Plattsburg, N. Y., under the management of Billy Lush. After this, it is said, Collins went with Lush to Rockville, Conn., and played on the team there. Both teams played for a gate and were considered professional, although Collins denies that he received a cent of money, and that he even paid his own expenses. Collins vigorously protests against the ruling of the committee.

Hendricks, it appears, played on the University of California nine, and, of course, cannot represent Columbia until after he has been in residence for a year. As a result of the two disqualifications, Hayes will play at shortstop against Annapolis to-day, while a substitute will also take the place of Kimbel in centre field, the latter having sprained his knee yesterday. It is said Collins will accompany the team, even though not allowed to play.

The team had no difficulty in disposing of the College of the City of New York's nine yesterday afternoon, though only five innings were played. Columbia scored 7 and shut the City College boys out. South Field, on which the game was played, was in bad shape, and both teams were handicapped. Bradtke and O'Connell pitched for Columbia. The score by innings was:

								R	H	E
Columbia	2	1	1	3	0	—	7	4	3
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	2

An Easy Day for N. Y. Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The New York American team went through the set programme to-day, having a work-out in the morning and a blank afternoon, so far as baseball was concerned. Several of the players witnessed the Augusta-Atlanta performance in the afternoon.

The visitors will have an opportunity of seeing one of their American rivals in action to-morrow, as the Detroits, who are in training at Augusta, come for two games with the Atlanta team. Jennings has promised a pitcher to the Atlanta club, and it appears to be a bid for the local grounds next Spring. However, Atlanta can well take care of two aggregations, as the new park here will be completed this Summer. Manager Smith of the local club has been dickering with Manager Griffith, but Griff seems to be in the same "slab" predicament as the local manager, and it is not thought that he can help the Atlanta club with a pitcher. The "Highlanders" play Atlanta on Friday and Saturday.

"Chick" Stahl Retires as Manager.

Manager "Chick" Stahl is no longer leader of the Boston American League team, according to word received from the club's headquarters in Boston yesterday. Stahl will remain as a member of the team, while President John I. Taylor, the owner of the club, will officiate as manager. Stahl, as the successor of "Jimmy" Collins, had bright hopes of placing his team well up in the championship race this year, and he is still confident of success, but he contends that duties of a manager, added to that of a player, were too exacting, and at his solicitation Mr. Taylor took the place of manager.

Another Victory for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The Brooklyns won the last of the exhibition games to-day, 4 to 1. McIntyre worked the entire nine innings and, barring the first inning, pitched splendid ball. In the opening inning he was batted for a double and triple. After that he was invincible. McCarthy played a brilliant fielding game. The squad leaves for Savannah Monday morning, where they are scheduled to play four games with the South Atlantic League club of that city. Score by innings:

									R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0—4		
Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1		

Donlin Joins the Giants.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 26.—Mike Donlin reported to Manager McGraw for duty to-day and there was much joy in the camp of the Giants. Donlin said he never would play with the New Yorks again unless he got an advance of $700 in salary, and he got it. Manager McGraw agreed to do this without consulting either President Brush or Secretary Knowles.

President Pulliam's Father Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—John Heydler, Secretary of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, received a telegram to-day from Louisville, Ky., announcing the death of the father of Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League.

Cornell Wins in Twelve Innings.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—Cornell and Trinity played a twelve-inning game at Durham to-day. Neither side scored until the twelfth, when, with two out, Cornell made the winning run. Score by innings:

													R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Lovejoy and Hastings; Webb and Wrenn.

Scores of Other Games.

At Norfolk, Va.—Princeton's nine to-day easily defeated William and Mary College 16 to 1. The lone run by William and Mary was on a wild throw by Dillon. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
William and Mary	1	4	9
Princeton	16	13	1

Batteries—Joynes, Meade and Longnecker; Drewes, Clark and Cooney. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

At Charleston, S. C.—Philadelphia, (National,) 12; Charleston, (South Atlantic,) 1.

At Atlanta.—Atlanta, (Southern,) 1; Augusta, (South Atlantic,) 4.

At Macon, Ga.—Detroit, (American,) 5; Macon, (South Atlantic,) 1.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

The report that "Tommy" McMillan, the clever little short stop of the Jacksonville team, had been secured by the Brooklyns was rather premature. Manager Donovan offered a cash consideration for him, but the Jacksonville officials, with McMillan's consent, refused to sell. However, the Brooklyn manager received assurance that he would have first call on McMillan's services next Fall.

According to the plans of the new management of the Ridgewood, L. I., grounds more and a better class of baseball will be played there during the coming season than ever before. The first attraction has been scheduled for next Sunday, when the Philadelphia Giants, one of the strongest teams of colored players in the country, will meet the representatives of the new Ridgewood Association. The latter will comprise some of the best players of the Hoboken team of last year.

Manager Chance has announced his ultimatum in the case of Catcher Kling, who has refused to accept the terms offered by the Chicago National League Club officials. "If I do not hear from him within a week," said Chance, "he will be traded. Kling is a good catcher, but he is not too good to dispense with."

The Cincinnati team will probably carry eighteen men through the season. Five pitchers, three catchers, four regular infielders and a substitute, and five outfielders will make up the combination.

Some of the members of the Buffalo team, champions of the Eastern League, have arrived at their training quarters in Charlottesville, the home of the University of Virginia. All the team are expected to report by Easter Monday, when real work will begin.

"It is unreasonable to suppose," said Umpire Tim Hurst yesterday, "that so intelligent and honorable a player as Hal Chase would blight his brilliant career by playing with an outlaw club. The young man has been badly advised. He has evidently been told that between playing with the San Jose team and managing a cigar store he would make a fortune in a year. That he has been considering such a proposition there is no doubt, but when he sizes up the whole thing he will have nothing to do with such schemes, and will come East and join his old comrades."

With Seymour, Donlin, George Browne, and Shannon to choose from Manager McGraw believes he will have the best outfield the Giants have had since he became their leader.

Worcester Oarsmen Want Money Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 26.—Sheriff James Hunt made a formal demand to-day upon former President Thomas J. Harrahy of the Wachusett Boat Club for the return of $900 taken from the club treasury to reimburse President Harrahy for money expended in entertaining visiting oarsmen during the National regatta here. Sheriff Hunt acted in behalf of the present Directorate of the club. Harrahy laughed at the demand and the matter will go to the courts. Harrahy's expenditures included automobiling at $120 a day and wine at $35 a round.

BELMONT'S FILLY FIRST AT 30 TO 1

Imported Queen's Souvenir Beats Field at Benning with Little Effort.

SONOMA BELLE WINS

Defeats Ormonde's Right in Best Race of the Day—Miller Twice in Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Although three favorites and three outsiders divided the card this afternoon, the bookmakers had all the best of it in the exchange of money at Benning. The only close event of the day was the fifth race, in which Akbar, Parkville, and Jerry C. finished heads apart. The last named was catching his horse fast at the finish, and would undoubtedly have won in another stride of two.

The feature of the afternoon was the last race, a handicap at one mile and forty yards. Ormonde's Right was the favorite, but Sonoma Belle by a fine spurt in the last quarter of a mile finished in front by two lengths.

Although the crowd was not so large as yesterday, the attendance was unusually good, and thus far the meeting has been a pronounced success.

There was another rumor to-day that the District authorities intended to make a move against the bookmaking, but there was no interference. Representatives of the District Attorney's office are at the track each day watching the system of laying bets. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs; Columbia course. Lady Vera, 101 pounds, (Miller,) 1 to 4 and out, won; Kankakee, 94, (Englander,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Oak Leaf, 111, (Mountain,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Elizabeth F. and Black Flag also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; half mile; old course. Queen's Souvenir, 104 pounds, (McDaniel,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Trey of Spades, 104, (Miller,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Giles, 104, (Radtke,) 6 to 5, third. Time—0:50 4-5. Bilfil, Godfather, Charlie Doherty, Sweet Taire, Gold Foil, Marston, Silberschanz, and Otwell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs; Columbia course. Workman, 114 pounds, (Miller,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Axelina, 111, (McIntyre,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Wabash Queen, 85, (A. Lee,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Thomond, Water Dog, Jupiter, and Betsy Binford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; seven furlongs; Columbia course. Black Mate, 101 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Campaigner, 104, (Mountain,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 5, second; Sally K., 96, (Miller,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Merrill also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; Columbia course. Akbar, 108 pounds, (Mountain,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Parkville, 110, (O'Brien,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Jerry C., 107, (Radtke,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Brookdale, Winchester, Lateas, Hcot Mon, El Tovar, Belldemo, Nellie Racine, Princess Royal, Venus, and Sandy Creeker also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course. Sonoma Belle, 106 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Ormonde's Right, 120, (McDaniel,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Saylor, 102, (Englander,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Holscher and Arima also ran.

STATE RACING REPORT.

Eight Tracks Paid $201,053 In Taxes Last Year.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The horse-racing season for 1906 was the greatest in the history of the sport for the American track, according to the report of the State Racing Commission, which was presented to the Legislature to-day. The report tells in detail of the success of the "bureau of breedings" as established, with the approval and support of the commission, by the jockey clubs. "The primary, as it is in fact the exclusive, purpose of this bureau," says the report, "was the selection and distribution throughout the State of high-class thoroughbred horses for general public service at a nominal fee."

Under the law, a tax of 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts is levied upon all racing associations holding a license from the commission to conduct running race and steeplechase meetings in this State. This State tax is assessed by the State Controller, and is apportioned, according to law, for the benefit of the several agricultural societies.

The largest tax since this law went into effect was paid last year, amounting to $201,053.71. It was made up as follows:

Westchester Racing Association	$29,962.77
Coney Island Jockey Club	45,330.40
Brooklyn Jockey Club	34,362.02
Brighton Beach Racing Association	32,773.51
Saratoga Association	29,282.03
Queens County Jockey Club	15,742.12
Metropolitan Jockey Club	16,455.83
Buffalo Racing Association	5,613.88
Total	$201,053.71

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—There was little attraction in the card offered at the Fair Grounds to-day. Glorifier equaled the track record when he won the fifth race at six furlongs in 1:12 2-5. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs; selling. Finesse, 102 pounds, (Bilac,) 9 to 1, won; Hazel M., 95, (Gaugel,) 7 to 1, second; Sabado, 107, (A. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Slap Bang, Dick Rose, Convenient, Epitome, Orlando, Bitter Sir, Catherine F., Lady Eula, Edna Motter, and Caucus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Belshed, 106 pounds, (Pickens,) 18 to 5, won; Deckla, 98, (Gaugel,) 5 to 1, second; Sagapanak, 104, (Foy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Mingila, Kohinoor, The Thrall, Fieldwick, Gold Circle, Mildrene, Little George, War Eagle, Brittanby, and Sponge Cake also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Warner Griswell, 90 pounds, (Garner,) 4 to 5, won; Granada, 118, (J. Lee,) 14 to 1, second; Fox Meade, 106, (Gaugel,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Grace Larsen, Lady Ethel, Golden Mineral, Bitter Hand, Thank Haven, and Pentagon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a half; selling. Oberon, 85 pounds, (Delaby,) 3 to 1, won; Gamester, 99, (Garner,) 9 to 2, second; James Reddick, 94, (Lowe,) 3 to 2, third. Time—2:34 3-5. Cashier, Lacy Crawford, and Doctor Young also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Glorifier, 119 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 20, won; Frontenac, 114, (Lloyd,) 18 to 1, second; Rusk, 116, (J. Lee,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Belle Strome, Cablegram, and Master Prim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and a half miles; selling. Flauvigny, 80 pounds, (Bilac,) even, won; Orline, 89, (Garner,) 7 to 1, second; Arthur Cummer, 100, (J. Lee,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:25. Long Bright, Etta M., Footlight's Favorite, Gladiator, Joe Levy, and Rather Royal also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Vestment, 104 pounds, (Gaugel,) 3 to 1, won; Quagga, 97, (A. Martin,) 14 to 5, second; Fire Alarm, 102, (Garner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Boscrain, Paxton, Malta, and Limited also ran.

Entries for Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Columbia course. Stickaway, 119 pounds; Goldsitter, 116; Quadrille, 109; Lord Boanerges, 107; Toddles, 102; Umbrella, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens, two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Suserain, Dead Gone, Bob Callahan, Glucks, and Superstition, each, 110 pounds; Gun Cotton, Inspector Bird, Patrician, and Blember, each, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile, Columbia course. Jack McKeen, 108 pounds; Greville, 106; Town Topics, 98; Tudor, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, steeplechase; about two miles. Frank Somers and Harry Baylor, each, 153 pounds; Garter Knot, 151; Northville, 146; Toots, 137; Amanda H., 130; *Gus Straus, 148; *Dulcian, 130.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile, Columbia course. East End, 111 pounds; Miss Morrow, 106; Sheridan, 94; Leesburg, Millstone, and Chaplain, 91; Old Colony, Nettie Carita, Flare, Cur Ethel, Mammymoo, and Accumulate, each, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Bulwark, 107 pounds; Reidmoore, 106; Cobmosa, 106; *Paul Clifford, 102; *Warning, 101.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Racing to Stop at Oaklawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—That the constant raids on the Oaklawn race track must have been instrumental in causing an abbreviation of the announced sixty-day meeting at Hot Springs was indicated here to-day when Louis A. Cella informed local turfmen by wire that future shipments of horses to Hot Springs would not pay the shipper. Further information was given that practically insures the closing of the Hot Springs track Saturday.

Billings's Pony Establishment Sold.

C. K. G. Billings disposed of his pony establishment yesterday at the auction sale of Van Tassel & Kearney, 126 East Thirteenth Street. Since taking up automobiling Mr. Billings had gradually reduced his big stable of horses and ponies. Nip and Tuck, a pair of Shetland ponies, 8 and 9 years old, respectively, were sold for $320. In addition a quantity of silver and brass mounted harness and pony carts fetched good prices.

Columbia Fencing Team Chosen.

In the annual contest for the gold medal offered to Columbia's fencers by Dr. Lawrence of the New York Athletic Club the result was a tie for first place between Capt. F. Lage and C. G. Amend. F. Byrne and C. E. Dwyer tied for second place. Dwyer won the fence-off. The three men will constitute Columbia's entries for the intercollegiate tournament to be decided at the New York Athletic Club on Friday and Saturday.

Chicago to Play Penn.

The University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania have arranged the much-talked-of football game for which negotiations have been pending for two months awaiting the settlement of the Western athletic tangle. The game will be played on Franklin Field at Philadelphia on Nov. 9. It is probable that there will be a return game in the West next year, although no definite arrangements have been completed for it as yet. In addition Pennsylvania will play the return game at Ann Arbor, Mich., with the University of Michigan eleven.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKET BALL.

Two Games of A. A. U. Series—Boys' Club Failed to Score.

The leading teams in the 130-pound class basket ball tournament, for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, contested last night on the courts of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Clark House defeated Gordon House by the score of 27 to 13, Christ Church won from Boys' Club by 22 to 12, and University Settlement won on forfeit from Union Settlement, the latter not appearing on the court. The line-ups:

Clark House, 27.	Position.	Gordon House, 13.
Bernstein	Forward	Paris
N. Cohen, Gottlieb	Forward	Robinson
Billig	Centre	Shaughnessy
Deitchman	Guard	Fitzgerald
Henry	Guard	Seedorf

Goals from field—Bernstein, (5,) Henry, (2,) Deitchman, (2,) Shaughnessy, (2,) Billig, N. Cohen, Fitzgerald, Seedorf. Goals from foul—Bernstein, (3,) Shaughnessy, (6.) Referee—Mr. Schoening. Umpire—Mr. Pheiffer. Scorer—Harry Cohn of Y. M. H. A. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Christ Church, 22.	Position.	Boys' Club, 12.
P. Haasis	Forward	Kennedy
L. Haasis	Forward	Christ, Faist
Rein'hdt, Behringer	Centre	Jacobson
Murray	Guard	Charles Faist
Henry Cohen	Guard	Weingrod

Goals from field—P. Haasis, (4,) L. Haasis, (4,) Christ. Faist, (2,) Kennedy, Charles Faist, Behringer. Goals from foul—P. Haasis, (4.) Christ Faist, (4.) Referee—Mr. Schoening. Umpire—Mr. Harris. Scorer—Harry Cohen of Y. M. H. A. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

115-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	5	0	John Jay Club	2	4
Bethany A. C.	4	1	Calvary A. C.	1	2
Gordon House	3	1	Cardinal A. C.	1	3
Clark House	2	2	Diamond Midgets	1	4
Sigma Deltas	2	4	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	3

130-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	6	0	Anchor A. C.	2	3
Clark House	5	0	National T. V.	1	5
Christ Church	6	1	Union Settlement	1	6
Boys' Club	5	3	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	3
Oxfords	4	3	Cathedral A. C.	0	4
Gordon House	2	2			

Evening Recreation Centre No. 20 defeated the Boys' Club last night at basket ball on the court of Public School No. 20, Forsyth and Rivington Streets, by the score of 24 to 0. The Hamilton Athletic Club represented the Recreation Centre, while the Olympic Club played for the Boys' Club. The line-up follows:

E. R. C. 20, 24.	Position.	Boys' Club.
Rosen	Forward	Baer
Tishler	Forward	Glick
S. Cohen	Centre	Sbarlop
Jarmulowsky, Zuckman	Guard	Braunstein
J. Cohen	Guard	Rosenberg

Goals from field—S. Cohen, (6,) Rosen, (4,) Tishler, (2,) Jarmulowsky, (2.) Referee—Mr. Wolfsohn, Columbia University. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

AWARD "C" TO NARGANES.

Columbia Athletic Council Grants Special Honor to Wrestler.

Columbia's Athletic Council yesterday announced awards to various athletes who competed in the Winter intercollegiate contests. Among the number to receive awards was F. Narganes, the wrestler, who won the intercollegiate middleweight championship this year and three contests in the meet with Yale. He received the 'Varsity "C."

The following members of the basket ball team received the regular award, "C. B. B.": C. W. Cuthell, 1907L, (Captain;) M. L. Hurley, 1908S; J. J. Ryan, 1909S; D. Armstrong, 1907L; C. T. Smith, 1908; S. Melitzer, 1909; M. L. White, 1908, and P. Cerussi.

The numerals were awarded the freshmen basket ball players, who won the intercollegiate champion. Kiendl, (Captain,) F. Blumenthal, F. H. Saunders, C. F. Schnepp, and E. S. Osterhout constituted the team.

The wrestling monogram was awarded to: W. W. Wise, 1907S, (Captain;) W. S. Winslow, 1909S; A. S. Shimmon, 1908; A. Lindo, P. and S.; S. B. Axtell, 1909L; J. J. Ryan, 1909S; F. Narganes, 1910, and A. Aigeltinger, 1907S.

House of Commons Beaten at Chess.

LONDON, March 26.—A chess match under the management of John Henniker Heaton was played to-night in the committee rooms of the House of Commons between prominent members of the House of Commons and a team representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The contest was won by the university team, the score being 4½ to 1½ games.

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Women Skaters Race at Lenox Rink.

Novel skating races entertained a big crowd at the Lenox Rink last night. The best women skaters from various rinks contested a mile handicap, which Miss Julia Alexander won handily in good time. A race was also skated by partners, which S. Troper and Miss Flora Copeweigh won after an exciting contest from P. Letster and Miss Freda Kirschkamp. The summary of the events follows:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by William Lewis, J. Donaghy second. Time—3:10.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by F. Burgess, (scratch;) Lee Walders, (scratch,) second; Joseph White, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:32.

One-Mile Handicap for Women.—Won by Miss Julia Alexander, Harlem, (scratch;) Miss G. Zomburgh, Lenox Lyceum, (10 yards,) second; Miss F. Liepzig, Manhattan Casino, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:27 3-5.

EASTER STYLES

In Women's Regals

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*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Ave.

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PATERSON, N. J.
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529 Broadway, cor. Spring St.
769 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1241 Broadway, opp. Herald building.
*807 6th Ave., bet. 53d and 54th Sts.
*150 E. 14th St., cor. 2d Ave.
336 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*160 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN
327 Fulton St., opp. Montague (City Hall Branch.)
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
*466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
*66 Newark Ave.

PATERSON, N. J.
225-233 Main St.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS

Next Sunday's Issue of the TIMES

WILL BE A

SUPERB EASTER NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1—"He Is Risen."
2—The Manger, Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
3—The Cave where Christ is believed to have been born.
4—Nave of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
5—Interior of the Church of the Nativity.
6—Tower of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, also facade.
7—Turkish soldiers on guard during Holy Week, Church of Holy Sepulchre.
8—The lateral facade of the Holy Sepulchre.
9—Interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
10—Pilgrims from all nations in procession from Church of Holy Sepulchre.
11—Native women at the dancing festival during Easter season, Palestine.
12—The Greek Patriarch in Easter procession at Jerusalem.
13—The feet-washing ceremony held on Maundy Thursday at Church of Holy Sepulchre.
14—Spot on which Jesus was condemned to death.
15—Spot on which Jesus took up the Cross.
16—Where the Saviour fell under the Cross.
17—Where Jesus met His sorrowing mother.
18—At this point Simon, the Cyrenian, helped Jesus carry the Cross.
19—Where St. Veronica presented the Saviour her veil, &c.
20—Where the Lord fell a second time beneath His Cross.
21—At this point devoted women of Jerusalem wept over the suffering Jesus.
22—Where Jesus the third time fell beneath the Cross.
23—On this spot Jesus was stripped of His garments and nailed to the Cross.
24—Where the body of Jesus was laid in the sepulchre.
25—Where the Saviour was raised upon the Cross, &c.
26—The shepherds' field, Bethlehem.
27—General view of Bethlehem.
28—General view of Nazareth.
29—The Synagogue in which Christ taught, Nazareth.
30—The Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.
31—Ruins at the place where Jesus foretold ruin of Jerusalem.
32—Ruins at Capernaum.
33—Interior of the Cave of the Agony.
34—General view of the Mount of Olives.
35—Pilgrims bathing in the River Jordan, &c.
36—Cana of Galilee, the city in which Jesus performed His first miracle.
37—Joseph's workshop, Nazareth.
38—The Fountain of Siloam.
39—The Mount of the Temptation, to the summit of which Jesus was carried.
40—The Tomb of Lazarus, Bethany.
41—Ruins of the house of Martha, Bethany.
42—The Well of Jacob.
43—General view of Bethany.
44—The Woman at St. Mary's Well, Nazareth.
45—The House of Pilate.
46—Street leading to Herod's Palace, Jerusalem.
47—A graphic illustration of the parable of the Good Samaritan, &c.
48—The Cave said to be the place where Judas hanged himself.
49—Pool of Hezekiah.
50—The Site of Bethphage.
51—The Field of Blood, or the Valley of Hinnom.
52—General view of the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

Easter's Story Told In Pictures

In addition to its regular Pictorial and Magazine sections, departments and Special Features, The Times will offer to its readers on Sunday a superb special section giving a hitherto unapproached series of photographs from the Holy Land.

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MONEY FOR OARSMEN TO HOLD REGATTA

Board of Aldermen Appropriates $2,500 to Cover Expenses for Decoration Day Event.

KIMMELBERG'S GOOD WORK

Aided by Aldermen Davies and Goodman Carries Through the Rowing Project.

The appropriation of $2,500 to defray the expenses of the Decoration Day regatta on the Harlem River was passed unanimously yesterday by the Board of Aldermen. The resolution, which required 64 votes to make it operative, had been brought up at several previous meetings of the board, but lacked the necessary quorum. Yesterday there were 65 Aldermen present, or one more than necessary, and as the resolution was the first on the list it was passed before any of the Aldermen left the chamber.

The securing of the appropriation was mainly due to the efforts of E. W. Kimmelberg, President of the Wyanoke Boat Club, and former Vice President of the Harlem Regatta Association, who enlisted the assistance of Aldermen John R. Davies and Elias Goodman, through whose instrumentality the resolution was passed. The resolution will now go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for final action. It will be necessary for the unanimous vote of that body to make the appropriation available. This board is composed of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents. It is generally known that all the members of the board favor the measure.

Lack of funds has heretofore handicapped the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association, but with $2,500 in the treasury prizes of exceptional value will now be offered, and the best rowing talent in the United States and Canada secured.

Alderman Davies in his appeal to the Board of Aldermen yesterday presented a strong case for the oarsmen, and asked for the united support of the Aldermen for the resolution, and in his report said:

"That the committee held an advertised public hearing at which a large representation of boating men and citizens appeared and urged that the city in the interests of public health and good citizenship make an appropriation for the encouragement of rowing.

"The Harlem Regatta Association is an association composed of eighteen rowing clubs, scattered over all of the boroughs of the city, and with an active membership of over six thousand men. These men are all hard working young men of our city who are in love with the sport. It holds and has held for many years a regatta on the Harlem River along the Speedway wall on Memorial Day of each year. These regattas are a regularly recognized event and are viewed by from 25,000 to 50,000 people, mostly standing along the Speedway. In order to carry on the regattas it is necessary to offer prizes in the form of medals and banners, and it is generally necessary, in order to obtain good rowing talent, to pay the traveling expenses of some prominent out-of-town crews. These generally entail an expense of over $5,000 and it all comes out of the pockets of the individual rowing men. The city, in the interests of public health and good citizenship, has spent, and spends, hundreds of thousands of dollars for baseball, tennis, golf, skating, polo, speeding, and all other sports for its citizens, and it would seem that it would be entirely proper and just that at least a small sum should be spent for the encouragement of such a manly and honest sport as rowing, especially as in addition so many people of the city, without expense, enjoy the pleasure of watching the regattas. Other large cities, especially Philadelphia and Boston, have made such an appropriation for years.

"Your committee feels that this sport should be encouraged by a reasonable and legal appropriation, which will be handled by one of the city's Commissioners, and authorizing its use for the erection of a grand stand, hiring a band of music, and with any balance pay toward the expense of medals and other prizes, &c., and for such purposes, after consulting with the Controller's office, your committee recommends that the resolution be adopted."

POLO GAMES AT CAMDEN.

Three Southern Teams Entered for Club Cups—Northerners May Play.

The only big polo tournament of the year to be held in the South under the auspices of the Polo Association will be the annual competition at the Camden Country Club, South Carolina. The prize list has just been issued, and entries close on Saturday with T. Edmund Krumholtz at Camden. The tournament will be held from April 8 to 13, and the games will be arranged according to the number of teams entered for the three events. One of these will be for teams of three, with individual cups for the victors. The other contests will be for the Camden City Cups and the Camden Country Club Cups, for regular teams of four under the present handicap ratings, the Country Club Cups being limited to teams not exceeding an aggregate of sixteen goals.

Three teams have already entered, representing the Orlando, (Fla.,) New Orleans, and Camden Clubs. It is probable, however, that a number of Northern poloists will be at Camden during the tournament, and a special club team will probably be picked for the two leading events. The Aiken Polo Club will hold no open tournament this year, so the next contest in the association series will be in the metropolitan territory, probably at Westchester or Meadow Brook.

CLOSE GOLF AT AIKEN.

Watson and H. A. Sands Will Meet for Southern Cross Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 26.—The second day's play in the Palmetto Golf Club's tournament to-day resulted in several exciting contests. In the second round for the Southern Cross Cup this morning Stevenson beat Morton by 6 up and 4 to play, Watson beat Whitney by 3 up and 1 to play, C. L. Tappin beat Hinckle by default, and H. A. Sands beat Hoyt by 2 up. For the Aiken Cup, Cassard beat Sanford 1 up, Russell beat Brown 1 up, Wheeler beat Cable 6 up and 5 to play, and Jewett beat Cabot 7 up and 5 to play, play.

In the first round for the Iselin Cup, J. C. Tappin beat Wadsworth 1 up in a nineteen-hole game, Harold Tappin beat Jennings by default, J. B. Taller drew a bye, and Bohlen beat W. H. Sands by 8 up and 7 to play. For the Hinckle Cup, Swigert, Havemeyer, and Foster drew byes and Bioun beat Holmes by 3 up and 2 to play. The semi-finals for the four cups were played this afternoon. For the chief trophy Watson beat Stevenson by 4 up and 3 to play and H. A. Sands beat C. L. Tappin by 5 up and 3 to play. For the Aiken Cup, Cassard beat Russell by default and Wheeler beat Jewett 1 up. The final rounds for these two trophies to-morrow will be thirty-six holes.

Bohlen and Havemeyer will meet for the Iselin Cup, and Swigert will play J. C. Tappin for the Hinkle Trophy. The tournament will close on Thursday with the Palmetto Handicap, for which two cups are offered.

Orphans' Day for Motor Club.

Active preparations for a big Orphans' Day outing are being made by the New York Motor Club. Efforts will be made to get from 100 to 200 cars, and from 500 to 1,000 orphans from the various city institutions will be taken for a long ride, with an interesting entertainment to conclude the day's fun. A committee consisting of John Kane Mills, Chairman; William J. Morgan, and R. G. Howell has been appointed to make all arrangements, and the outing will be held during the last week in May or the first week of June. The Philadelphia automobile clubs have recently combined to hold a big Orphans' Day in that city late in May, and it is expected that 200 cars will be obtained.

Leonard Defeats Baxter at Billiards.

W. Leonard defeated George Baxter at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in the 14.2 balk-line handicap billiard tournament, open to players of Greater New York, last evening by a score of 245 to 130. Leonard played 245 to Baxter's 220, and was never bothered at any stage of the game. He ran 36 and 19 in his best innings, and averaged 4 32-53. Baxter averaged 2 23-62, and scored 15 and 10 in his best runs.

CHAMPION JAY GOULD SAILS.

Amateur Court Tennis Player to Compete in British Championships.

Jay Gould, the young National amateur court tennis champion, who successfully defended his title at Boston last Saturday, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm to try for the British championship. Young Gould has been the comet of court tennis during the past two years, and is unquestionably the finest exponent of the game in the United States.

Upon his arrival in Europe young Gould will go directly to Ferdinand Garcin's Court, in France, where he will prepare for the English championships. He will leave France about ten days before the opening of the tournament, and probably put on the finishing touches of his training under Peter Latham at Princes Club or Newmarket. Both of these famous professionals have played against Gould at his father's tennis court at Lakewood.

In the British championship Gould will be called upon to meet all opponents drawn against him in the preliminary round. Should he survive the final he must play against Eustace H. Miles, the present champion, for the title. Should he succeed in winning he will become the virtual champion of the world, as the English tournament is open to all comers, and will include the best players in Europe.

When Jay Gould competed in the British championship last year he first met Joshua Crane, Jr., and won by 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. He next beat V. W. Yorke three sets to love. Gould's game in the semi-final round was against Major Cooper-Key, who had earlier beaten de Luye, the French amateur champion, 3 sets to 0. The Major was very strong in the first set, and established a lead of 5 games to 2. At 5 games all Gould served two nicks in the most critical moment of the eleventh game and won the set by 6—5. The American champion then won out, 6—1, 6—4. In the final he beat H. J. Hill, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, one of the most experienced amateurs of England, who began playing the game soon after Gould was born.

As the winner of the preliminaries Gould exercised the right to challenge V. Pennell, holder of the second prize, and victor in the championship over Miles in 1904. Gould won 3 sets to 1, or 18 games to 8, and he had then to oppose E. H. Miles, the title holder. The assemblage of spectators uncomfortably crowded the dedans and galleries, the gathering being the greatest the Queen's Club has seen in many years. Gould won the first set, 6—4, but Miles's greater experience told, and the English champion captured the next three sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

ITALIAN AERONAUT HERE.

Signor Usuelli Back from Mexico—May Try for Lahm Cup.

Signor Celistine Usuelli, one of the best-known aeronauts in Europe, and who won the Queen Margherita cup last December for being the first balloonist to make a successful flight over the Alps, returned to New York yesterday after a month's absence in Mexico. Signor Usuelli is one of the prospective members of the Italian team for the international race next October in St. Louis, and he visited that city on his trip from Mexico to inspect the arrangements for the contest.

Signor Usuelli did not know until he visited the rooms of the Aero Club of America last night that the Italian entries could not be admitted owing to the failure to send them within the proper time. He immediately sought President Cortlandt Field Bishop, and was somewhat mollified by learning that all hope was not yet abandoned.

Signor Usuelli intends to sail for Europe to-morrow, but an effort will be made to-day to have him postpone his departure for a week and make an effort to win the Lahm cup, which has been offered by the Aero Club of America to the first balloonist who exceeds the distance of 402 miles made by Lieut. Lahm last year when he won the Gordon-Bennett trophy.

BOWLING AT ATLANTIC CITY.

F. Pump, Jr., of New York, Rolls the High Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26.—While the National Bowling Tournament officially opened last night, it was not until to-day that bowlers got down to business.

The official schedule started with the two-men contests. Sterns and Bentz, the Baldwinsville (N. Y.) pair, and Silvey and Belsterling, the crack team of the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, contested the first match. This proved to be one of the prettiest contests of the afternoon, the New York representatives winnig by a single point. The victor's score proved to be the highest of the tourney.

It was in the fourth squad of the individual event that F. Pump, Jr., of New York started a sensational rally on his second frame. His first frame had only reached 161, an average performance when he suddenly struck his form, and when he had rolled the last ball of his second frame his score was 204. Encouraged by his splendid exhibition, he entered upon his third frame with a determination to still better his score. He began with a strike, and from his first ball to the last showed by far the best work of any man who has used an alley in the tourney. He was vociferously cheered as he continued his fine work, his score on his third frame being 245, with a total of 610.

TRUST COMPANIES GROW.

Resources Increased $24,641,194 from Jan. 1 to Feb. 26.

ALBANY, March 26.—An increase of $24,641,194 in the aggregate resources of the trust companies of the State, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 26 last, is reported in a statement given out to-night by Supt. Charles H. Keep of the State Banking Department. The total resources of these institutions at the close of business on Feb. 20 last was $1,389,886,624, eighty-seven trust companies reporting to the department. Mr. Keep's statement includes the following figures:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$83,477,902
Stock and bond investments	309,083,242
Loaned on collaterals	691,069,894
Other loans	90,381,902
Overdrafts	151,577
Real estate	17,408,716
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	24,276,113
Due from approved reserve agents	94,204,885
Specie	49,456,781
Legal tenders and banknotes	9,826,757
Cash items	1,222,112
Investments held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, banks	7,028,484
Other assets	12,354,439
Total	$1,389,886,624

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$66,350,000
Surplus on book value	178,362,128
Deposits subject to check	850,893,579
Certificates of deposit	99,987,316
Due trust companies	43,898,132
Due banks and bankers	36,153,364
Due savings banks	38,701,447
Due savings and loan associations	652,282
Due as executor, administrator, receiver	37,228,976
Deposits preferred because of pledge of a part of trust company assets	1,466,000
Deposits otherwise preferred	417,156
Preferred liability on account of investments held	7,028,404
Other liabilities	28,247,840
Total	$1,389,886,624

Total resources of the 86 trust companies reporting as of Jan. 1 were $1,365,245,430.

Supplementary—Surplus or market value, $178,469,892.

Amount of deposits on which interest was paid, $1,063,601,370.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

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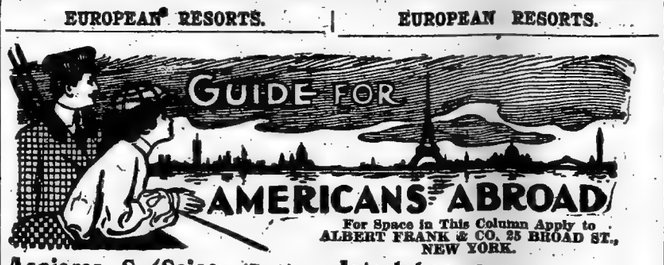

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21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 418 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

30TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

92D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second-floor sunny room for two table guests; telephone; references.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with board; single or en suite; telephone.

93D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Select house; handsomely furnished second floor room; excellent table; references; telephone.

141ST ST., 615 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small, with or without board; convenient to "L" station.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable. Box 332 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

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72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms, every convenience; excellent board; with refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front room; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

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WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Presbyterian Church; $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 156 5th Av.

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ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13

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MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND...Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
OCEANIC...Mar. 27, 4 P. M.; Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 10, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC....May 22, June 19, July 17
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FROM NEW YORK:
GRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Make Sharp Recoveries —Call Money Rates, 10 @4 Per Cent.

CUSTOMS MONEY FOR BANKS

Government's Decision to Deposit Collections Here in Banks Helps Money Market.

After a sharp dip downward at the opening of the stock market yesterday prices rallied vigorously, and before the noon hour advances running from 2 to 7 points had been scored by all the active issues of importance. From this time on to the close of the day there was evidence of distribution of stocks on the part of weak holders who had been tided over the disorderly market of Monday, but the selling of this character was at no time of such proportions as to carry stocks back to the old levels, and the early gains were practically intact when trading for the day came to an end. The abrupt declines of the first few minutes were occasioned by a concentration of bearish activities upon a limited number of shares, including Amalgamated Copper, the movement against which was helped by a fall in the price of copper metal in London and a revival of reports regarding the troubles of the company with its labor in Butte, although this matter is expected to come to a satisfactory conclusion by the close of the week. Nevertheless, Amalgamated and Atchison were the two conspicuous stocks failing to participate proportionately in the day's recovery. The reason in the case of Atchison is found, apparently, in the publication of the February earnings statement of the road, showing a loss of $287,000 in net earnings. This, the first net loss by the property in many months, was explained as being due to the severity of the weather, frequent floods and washouts, and the higher cost of labor and material, all of which worked together to swell operating expenses. Elsewhere throughout the list recoveries were general and substantial, and the buying which accomplished this was due no less to the covering of outstanding short contracts than to an obvious understanding among the larger interests of the financial community, having for its purpose the sustaining of the market. The fact that after the extreme declines of March 14 the market rallied only to fall again into the chaotic condition of Monday, has naturally influenced doubts as to the permanency of yesterday's recovery in prices, but there have been a number of developments since the break of week before last, which make the outlook somewhat clearer than it was at that time. In the first place, the Berlin settlement yesterday, which was expected to bring to light numerous weak places, passed off smoothly, and a similar outcome is looked for in the pending fortnightly settlement at London, where the news is now reassuring. Again, our bankers have been able to make importations of gold, and exchange still rules at rates permissive of engagements, and the Treasury Department has at last taken vigorous and effective steps toward relieving the money markets of this country.

Call money rates yesterday failed to touch the maximum figure of the previous day, the highest quotation being 10 per cent. Time money was again firm, but evidence accumulates that the strain upon the local money market is relaxing. Signs of this will probably be found in the bank statement at the close of the week, when correction of the last week's underestimate of the cash gain by the banks should add substantially to surplus. In addition to this, Secretary Cortelyou has now authorized deposits of customs collections with local banks, and funds received from this source, together with those from the sale of 4 per cent. bonds under the Government's offer, which as now amplified is very advantageous, will likewise swell the cash holdings of the banks.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants first and second preferred.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Canadian Westinghouse Co.
Chicago Telephone Co.
New Amsterdam National Bank.
National Lead Co.
United Railways of St. Louis preferred.
Western Stone Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, March 26, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
34,900	Amal. Copper	83½	85¾	79¼	85¼
510	Am. Car & F.	81½	84	81½	83¾
100	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½
170	Am. Locomot.	57½	61	57½	60½
4,080	Am. Smelting	106¼	114⅞	105¾	114
50	Am. Sugar	118½	120½	118½	120½
50	Allis-chalmers	11	11	11	11
2,080	A., T. & S. F.	84¾	88¼	84¾	87⅝
2,890	Balt. & Ohio	91⅞	94⅞	90⅞	94⅜
2,870	Brooklyn R. T.	47¼	50¾	47¼	49⅞
940	Can. Pacific	158	165½	157⅞	165
180	Ches. & Ohio	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
280	Chi. Gt. West.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
2,900	C., M. & St. P.	124⅞	129½	124⅝	128⅝
1,890	Col. F. & I.	29⅝	32⅝	29⅝	32⅝
20	Col. Southern.	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	Dist. Secur.	66⅜	66¾	62½	62½
1,850	Erie	24	25⅝	23⅞	25½
20	Gt. North. pf.	128	131	128	131
20	Louis. & Nash.	113	113¾	113	113¾
630	Mex. N. & T.	31¼	34¼	31	34
430	Mo. Pacific	70	72⅜	70	72
110	Nat. Lead	51½	53⅜	51½	53¼
470	N. Y. Central	113¼	117	113½	116½
60	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	35¼	34½	35½
5,680	Pennsylvania	118	121⅝	117⅞	121¼
90	People's Gas	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
200	Pressed S. Car	31	32½	31	32½
23,040	Reading	98⅜	99¼	98	98⅝
180	Rep. Steel	23½	24	23½	23½
400	Rock Island	18¼	19½	18	19½
2,900	Southern Pac.	72⅜	78½	72⅜	77⅞
560	Southern Ry.	20	21½	20	21½
40	Texas Pacific	25	26½	25	26⅝
41,580	Union Pacific	124½	130⅞	123½	130¼
10	U. S. Rubber	38½	38½	38¼	38½
29,820	U. S. Steel	31⅝	34⅝	31⅝	34½
2,140	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	97¼	94	96⅞
100	Va.-Car. C. pf.	102	102	102	102
10	Wabash pf.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾
163,790					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alice	4.75	5.00	4.75	5.00
500	Atlanta	.70	.70	.70	.70
500	Bullfrog N. B.	.45	.45	.45	.45
1,200	Comstock	.29	.31	.29	.31
500	El Paso	.40	.40	.40	.40
1,200	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Jim Butler	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
300	Leadville	.07	.07	.07	.07
800	Little Chief	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Lone Star	.29	.29	.29	.29
200	Ontario	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
200	Ophir	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.35
300	Savage	.79	.79	.79	.79
200	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
800	Yellow Jacket	.75	.75	.73	.73
7,400					

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Trading was fairly active to-day, but some of the selling was under pressure. Atlantic Coast Line advanced 1 point, Alabama Coal and Iron preferred declined 2, Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing shares 1½, and Baltimore City 3½s were off ¼. The Brewing 4s were ½ stronger; Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s advanced ⅝, and United Railways incomes were up ⅛. Shares, 1,072; bonds, $48,200.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,200	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	94	93¾	93¾
10,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	106	106	106
2,000	Seaboard 4s	76	76	76
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97½	97½	97½
2,000	City & Sub., (Wash.)	101½	101¼	101¼
10,000	United Railway 4s	86	85⅞	86
9,000	United Railways inc.	51¾	51½	51¾
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	109½	109½	109½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	77¾	77¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	52½	52½	52½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	Atlantic C. L.	90	90	90
500	United Railways ctfs.	11	11	11
14	Mechanics Bank	27	27	27
13	Mercantile Trust	120	120	120
95	Alabama C. & Iron pf.	88	88	88
100	G. B. S. Brewing	5	5	5
855	Houston Oil	7	6¾	7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 26, 1907.

Total sales March 26, 1907 1,237,971
From Jan. 1, 1907 68,802,277
Corresponding date last year 76,031,072

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅞	12	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Co	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅝	+1
27	29	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	26½	26½	20½	26½	— ¾
84⅞	85	161,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	81	86¼	78½	84¾	+1¼
19	20	360	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	19	19	19	19	...
15	15½	1,000	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15	15⅝	15	15	...
5½	5⅝	200	American Can	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
50½	51½	235	American Can pf.	48¾	49	48¾	49	¾
33⅝	34¼	8,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	31½	34	31⅛	33⅝	+2⅛
96	98½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	94	96¼	94	96¼	+3⅝
28	28½	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	28¼	27	28¼	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	300	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
76½	77	800	Am. Ice Securities	76⅞	77	76½	76½	— ½
12	13	100	*Am. Linseed Co	13	13	13	13	+ ¾
25	27½	50	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
60	60½	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	58	61	57½	61	+3½
102	104	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102	102⅛	+1½
114	114½	63,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	106½	115	105	114¼	+5½
102¼	102⅜	5,900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101⅛	103	100	102½	+2½
85	91	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	90	90	90	90	+4
7½	8	600	Am. Steel Founds.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	...
34⅜	35	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	35	35	34	35	...
120¼	121	6,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	120⅝	116½	120⅛	+2⅞
75	83	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+5¼
86½	87	3,720	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	87	89	87	87	— ½
26	27	8,700	*Am. Woolen Co	25	25½	24	25½	+ ⅞
93	95½	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
58	58⅜	24,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	55	59¼	53	58½	+ ¼
100	106	200	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	— 5
87	87¼	84,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	88	83¾	87¼	+2⅛
92¾	93¼	870	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	92⅛	93	92	93	+1
97½	98	3,200	Atlantic Coast Line	95	98¼	94	97⅞	+3
94⅜	94½	12,597	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅝	95	91½	94½	+4
11⅛	12	800	Bethlehem Steel	11	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅝
49½	49¾	11,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	47½	50	47⅛	49½	+2½
11	12	100	Brunswick City	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¾
164½	164⅜	25,250	Canadian Pacific	159	165	157½	163½	+5½
27	27½	6,700	Central Leather Co.	25⅞	27⅞	25	27⅞	+1⅞
90	92	700	Central Leath. Co. pf.	90	91	89	91	— 3
172	173	210	Central R. R. of N. J.	170	173	170	173	+8
39¼	40	7,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅜	39¾	36¾	38¾	+1¾
12⅝	13	1,800	Chicago Great West.	12½	13	12½	13	+ ¼
61	64	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	61½	61½	61½	61½	— 2
18	19	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	17	18½	17	18½	+1⅜
127¾	128¼	18,390	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125	130	125	128	+1½
146	147	615	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	147½	145½	147½	+2½
116	117	755	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	112	116⅜	112	116⅜	+2⅜
131	132	600	C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	129	132	129	131	...
144½	144¾	3,840	Chicago & Northw.	141	145	141	144½	+4½
127	130	747	C., St. P., M. & Om.	120½	127½	120½	127½	+7½
4⅝	4⅞	100	Chi. Union Trac.	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
68	70	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	64	67	63	67	+2⅛
32¼	32⅝	6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28⅜	32⅜	28⅜	32½	+2½
23⅝	24½	3,800	Colorado & Southern	22⅜	24½	22⅜	24½	+1½
58	60	170	Col. & South. 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58¾	-3
47	50	800	Col. & South. 2d pf.	45	48	45	48	+4
24½	25	4,022	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22⅜	25	22	24⅞	+3½
119	120	511	Consolidated Gas	116	119½	116	119½	+3½
19	19½	3,077	Corn Products Ref.	17⅜	19¼	17⅜	19¼	+1¾
19	19½	3,067	Corn Products Ref. pf.	78¾	81	77	80½	+1½
171	176⅜	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	168	174	168	174	+6½
440	475	100	Del., Lack. & West.	445	445	445	445	-5
28½	29½	900	Denver & Rio Grande	28½	29¾	28½	29	+ ¼
70½	71	300	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
65¾	66¼	7,450	*Distillers Securities.	62	66¾	62	65¾	+1¾
12½	13¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	12½	13	12½	13	...
25¼	25⅜	23,215	Erie	24	26	23¾	25¼	+1¼
58¾	59	2,600	Erie 1st pf	57⅜	59¼	57¼	58¾	+1½
37½	38	500	Erie 2d pf	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	+1½
97	100	200	General Chemical pf.	99	99	99	99	+1½
141	143	1,900	General Electric	138½	142	138½	141¾	+3¾
124	130	100	Granby Consol	125	125	125	125	...
133	133½	15,450	Great Northern pf.	128½	134⅝	127½	133⅜	+6⅜
54½	54¾	10,100	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	50	56¼	50	54¼	+2¾
87	95	400	*Hocking Valley	85	85	85	85	-1
80	87	100	Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	84	84	-1
138	140	1,200	Illinois Central	134	141	134	140	+6
23¾	24	2,200	Interborough-Met.	22½	24	22½	24	+1¾
54	55	1,800	Interborough-Met. pf.	52½	55	52½	55	+3
13¾	14½	2,100	Internat. Paper Co.	13	14⅜	13	14½	+1
75½	76	1,450	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	76	76	75	76	— ½
	45½	100	*Int. Power Co.	43	43	43	43	...
27	28	1,500	Int. Steam Pump	25	27½	25	27½	+2½
74	75	200	Int. Steam Pump pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+4½
18½	19½	400	Iowa Central	18	19	18	19	+1
33	35	925	Iowa Central pf.	31	34	31	34	...
22	22¼	300	Kansas City South.	20½	22¼	20½	22¼	+2½
48⅞	49	750	Kansas City South. pf.	46⅞	49½	46⅞	48⅞	+1⅞
113½	113⅝	5,100	Louisville & Nash.	100	114½	109	113⅝	+4⅝
65¾	66¼	1,300	Mackay Cos	65¾	66	64½	66	+1
65	66	500	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	67	65½	65½	—1½
129¼	130	2,775	Manhattan Elevated	129	130½	129	130	+1
19⅞	20¼	5,700	Mexican Central	18½	20⅜	18¼	20⅛	+1⅝
45	46	200	Minn. & St. Louis	40½	46	40½	46	-3
80	80	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	80	80½	80	80½	-½
100	100½	2,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	97¼	100	97	100	+1
125	127	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	125	125	125	125	...
33½	33¾	6,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31¼	34	30½	33⅝	+1⅝
61¾	62¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60	62	59	62	+2
72	72¾	4,700	Missouri Pacific	70	72⅝	70	71½	+2½
78	78½	700	*National Biscuit Co.	75½	78	75½	78	+1¾
112	113	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	— ¼
10⅜	11	800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	10¼	11	10¼	11	— ⅛
53⅜	54½	6,525	*National Lead Co.	51	55	50	53⅞	+2⅜
97	98¾	200	*National Lead Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98	98	— ⅛
20¼	21¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+¾
105	110	2,350	*New York Air Brake.	103	110	102½	105	+3
116	116¼	15,575	New York Central	113½	117	113½	116⅛	+3¼
37½	40	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
70	80	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	70	70	70	—2½
173	174½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	174½	174	174½	+ ½
108	110	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	108	108	108	108	-2
37	37½	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	37	34½	36½	+1½
73	73½	1,310	Norfolk & Western.	73	73½	72	73½	+1½
72¾	73	2,000	North American	70	74¼	70	72⅞	+1⅝
121½	122	31,610	Northern Pacific	115	122½	115	121⅞	+6⅞
114	115½	3,800	Northern Pac. rects., 5 per cent. paid.	110½	116	110	114½	+2¾
24¼	24½	1,700	Pacific Mail	21½	24¼	21½	24¼	+2¼
121⅜	121⅝	68,720	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	121⅝	117⅜	121½	+2¼
87¼	87½	2,635	People's Gas, Chicago	86	87⅜	85⅜	87⅝	+2⅜
18½	20	200	Peoria & Eastern	18	18	18	18	...
67	70	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	67	67	67	67	—1
95	100	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1½
12½	14	200	Pittsburg Coal	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+½
32¼	32½	1,010	Pressed Steel Car.	30	32½	30	32½	+2¼
88	90	1,430	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	89	86	89	...
41½	42½	3,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	40⅜	41⅝	39	41⅜	+¾
98½	98⅝	143,300	Reading	93½	99⅜	92¾	98½	+4¾
83	85½	100	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	84	-1
24	24¼	4,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅜	24½	22½	24	+⅞
24	24⅜	4,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	79	81	78⅜	81	...
19½	19⅝	11,050	Rock Island Co	18	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+⅝
42	45	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	40¾	43	40¾	43	...
31½	32¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30	31	30	31	...
60	60	10,000	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs.	65	65	65	65	—6
20	20½	800	St. Louis Southw.	19½	20½	19½	20	+1
50	51	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	49	50½	49	50	+1
52½	52¾	2,900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	50	52⅞	50	52⅞	+3¾
77⅞	78½	42,600	Southern Pacific	72½	78¼	72¼	78	+5⅜
112½	114½	500	Southern Pacific pf.	113	113	112	113	...
21¼	21½	2,800	Southern Ry. ext.	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21¼	+¾
72½	73⅜	700	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	72⅜	72⅝	72	72⅜	+¾
90	92	100	So. Ry., M. & O. stock	90	90	90	90	-5
137	140	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	130	137½	130	137½	+3½
38¾	40	1,300	*Tenn. Copper	36	39	34⅞	39	+3
26	26⅜	1,825	Texas & Pacific	25	26⅜	24⅜	26⅜	+1¼
65	72	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	68	68	68	68	-2
24⅝	25	200	Toledo Rys. & Light.	24½	25	24½	25	-2
26½	27	2,625	Tol., St. L. & West.	23⅜	27	23⅜	27	—1
49	50	905	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	-¼
91¾	92	600	Twin City R. T.	89	92	89	92	+2
61	62	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+1⅜
130¼	130⅝	125,500	Union Pacific	124½	131	123¾	130⅝	+6¾
86	87	200	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	86½	86½	-½
30½	31	500	United Rys. Invest.	30	31	30	31	+¼
46	49	400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	44¾	46	44¾	46	+¾
32½	32¾	1,900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	30¾	33	30¾	32¼	+1¼
75½	77¼	400	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	74	75½	74	75	...
100½	112	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
74½	75½	600	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	72⅞	76	72⅞	76	+1⅞
15	19	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	15	15	15	15	+1½
40	41	1,720	U. S. Rubber	37	41	36⅞	41	+3
100	102	1,110	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	90½	101	90½	101	+11½
70	74	500	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	68	71¼	68	71¼	+3¼
34½	34¼	145,590	U. S. Steel	31½	34⅝	31½	34¼	+2
96¼	96⅜	45,802	U. S. Steel pf.	94½	97¼	93⅝	96¼	+2½
25⅝	26¼	4,000	*Utah Copper	25½	25¾	24	25½	-1
27½	29½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	27	27½	27	27	+1½
101	102½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	+⅞
60	65	400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	53	61	55	61	+6
13½	13½	600	Wabash	13	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
24	24½	1,100	Wabash pf.	22	23¾	22	23¾	+1¾
80	81	550	Western Union Tel.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	+¼
148	149	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	146	146	140	146	-1
16¾	17½	610	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16⅞	17	...
37½	40	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	36	37	36	37	...

Total.... 1,237,371

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

2.40	..	600	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.40	—0.09

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Local copper shares all showed some improvement. After a somewhat better opening the undertone became noticeably stronger and good advances were recorded. Amalgamated gained 5 points, Utah 4, Quincy and Shannon 3 each, while gains of a point or more were common throughout the list. There appeared to be considerable liquidation by the larger commission houses, but their offerings were easily absorbed and the market closed steady at the advance. Complete list of transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83	83	83
24,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	89	88¼	89
5,000	C.J.R. & S.Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101
5,000	U. S. Steel 2d 4s	94	94	94

RAILROADS.

240	Atchison	87¼	85¼	86⅞
10	Atchison pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞
11	Boston Elevated	144	144	144
8	*Boston & Albany	230½	230¾	230¼
20	*Boston & Maine	153	152	153
10	Canadian Pac

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The tape was running so far behind the actual transactions on the floor of the Stock Exchange ten minutes after the opening of the market yesterday morning that those who were trying to make trades in brokerage houses had to put their orders in "at the market" to stand any chance of buying or selling the shares they had in mind. It was very much like trading knives on the school-day scheme of "without sight, without seeing," but the cables from European markets were so optimistic, as was the news in general, that every one seemed willing to take his chances on obtaining a profit at whatever price it was necessary to pay for the stock. On the floor itself, very naturally, the confusion was extreme. In the crowd which surrounded the posts where active stocks like Smelters or Amalgamated Copper were posted, prices in different places were a point or more apart at the same moment.

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One of the most important influences making for higher prices was the announcement early in the day that Secretary Cortelyou had determined to make deposits of customs receipts in this city with the National banks. This decision following so closely upon the Secretary's reversal of his previous determination to accept no more miscellaneous bonds as security for Government deposits has convinced Wall Street, at least, that Mr. Cortelyou is beginning to see what it conceives to be the light, and that hereafter the money market will be properly looked after so far as such guardianship lies within the province of the Treasury Department. Customs collections at this port are the heaviest, of course, in the country, running from $8,000,000 to $5,000,000 each week.

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Amalgamated Copper was one of the weakest stocks in the few minutes devoted to declining prices yesterday morning. Some of the selling here seemed to be due to an effort on the part of the bears to break down Amalgamated on the strength of the further decline in the price of copper metal in London for the purpose of covering short stocks in other parts of the market. The rebound was so sharp, however, that it is doubtful if these tactics were wholly successful. The meeting of employes in the various smelters handling the Amalgamated's copper production is to be held on Friday, and if at that time the new proposals in the way of wages and hours are ratified one of the strongest props will have been removed from the bear campaign in Amalgamated. It has been very plainly intimated by Amalgamated interests that much of the trouble in the Butte district has been due directly to the efforts of Wall Street speculators to further their stock market operations.

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Curiosity is expressed, but has as yet gone unsatisfied, over the extent to which shareholders of the different roads which recently authorized large amounts of new stock for subscription by old holders have abandoned their subscription rights as a result of the declines in the market prices of the securities concerned. There is little doubt that in many instances stockholders took up these new shares in the belief that they could easily borrow the money necessary to meet the payments which fell due from time to time. Banks, however, have not been very anxious for some weeks to increase their loans, and as in the meantime the stocks upon which rights were secured have been falling point after point the incentive to throw over the whole thing must be strong with many subscribers. There is no evidence, however, that it has actually worked out this way. It will be recalled that stockholders of the Northern Pacific subscribed to all but a small fraction of the $45,000,000 of new stock. The fraction was less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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In connection with the reports of a falling off in the orders of manufacturers, it was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the business of the General Electric Company for the first six weeks of the new fiscal year, beginning Feb. 1, displayed an increase of between 30 and 35 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1906. Orders received during this period were at the rate of $78,000,000 for the year, this comparing with a total gross business of $58,000,000 for the year just ended. At least nine months of the present year are expected to yield large volumes of orders.

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At a meeting of the Produce Exchange General Committee on Stock Listings Henry Raphael was appointed Vice Chairman and L. I. Van Alstyne Secretary. The General Committee appointed the following Committee on Listings: J. P. Truesdale, Chairman; F. G. Corning, D. S. Jones, Alfred Fitz-Roy, E. C. Rice, L. I. Van Alstyne, and Harrison Gladwin. The following Committee on Regularity was appointed: A. E. Barclay, Chairman; E. E. Houghman, S. H. Wakeman, Otto Neustad, and E. R. Carhart.

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Arrangements which were made yesterday by the Treasury Department for the reception and redemption of the 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907 at the local Sub-Treasury, under the recent offer of the Government to purchase, will probably lead to even heavier offerings of the bonds than have been heretofore made. Until this order was put into effect yesterday the bonds had to be sent to Washington for redemption, and holders of them who went through this routine lost as a result of it a number of days' interest. With payment made upon the deposit of the bonds here this would be saved. Holders, however, will still be required to pay express charges for sending the bonds to the Treasury Department at Washington.

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A block of $140,000 Erie convertible 4 per cent. bonds, series A, sold at 76 yesterday, a new low point for the year. The closing quotation Monday was 78¼, and the high 80. The high point of the year is 103¾, made in January.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@10 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 10 per cent.

Time money quoted at 6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. bid for all other dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $410,887,618; balances, $12,219,484; Sub-Treasury debit balance $327,339.

The local banks have gained $73,000 since Friday as against a gain of $1,500,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was irregular, closing weak. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8320@$4.8325, sixty days at $4.7900@$4.7875, and cables at $4.8520@$4.8525. Commercial bills were $4.77¾@$4.78¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.28¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.23¾ less 5-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 3-16 and 94 3-16; guilders, 39¾ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¾.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Recover When Reversal of Sentiment on 'Change Is Manifested.

CHICAGO SUBWAY LEADS

Chicago Stock at Head of Recovery—Substantial Gains in Copper List.

Curb stocks made substantial recoveries yesterday, practically throughout the list, as soon as the turn of sentiment on the larger Exchange became manifest; but the upward movement was neither so extensive nor so buoyant as that on the Stock Exchange, trading falling off rapidly in volume as prices hardened.

As on the decline copper shares were the heaviest losers, so in the change of feeling yesterday it was these same issues which were most affected by the rebound. Practically the only long established issue which did not profit by the recovery was United Copper, which closed a quarter below the opening, at 52¾. At one time it sold as high as 54½, and the low price of the day was 52¼.

Outside of the mining list the sharpest upward turn was in Chicago Subway, which ran up from 15 to 18½, closing at 16 after sales of 13,900.

Some of the coppers in which substantial gains were made at the close were Butte-Coalition, from 21 to 23¾; Greene Consolidated, from 21 to 22; Nevada Consolidated, from 12⅞ to 13½, and Trinity, from 15 to 17. Nipissing opened ⅝ down on a reaction attributed to the failure of the Directors to include the customary 2 per cent. extra in the dividend declared after the close of Monday's market. After selling as low as 10⅝ and as high as 11⅜, the close was at 11¼.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Tobacco	330	330	330	330
150	Am. W. P. pf.	20	20	19½	20
400	Havana Tob. pf	17½	20	17½	20
200	Int. M. M. pf.	21	21	20	20
1,200	Manhat. Trans.	3⅛	*3⅛	*3	3⅛
100	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	26	26	26	26
100	Stand. Milk pf.	33	33	33	33
238	Standard Oil	504	504	500½	500½
85	Stand. Screw	83½	83½	83½	83½
4,800	Waterbury Co.	51½	54	51	53¾
2,200	West. Ice Co.	26¾	20¼	20½	26¾

RAILROADS.

13,900	Chicago Sub.	15	18½	14½	18
6,000	Gt. Nor. rights	12	15	*11	14⅞

MINING STOCKS.

525	Alaska Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Balakala	9	9	9	9
100	Bam. Delamar	2	2	2	2
200	Batopilas Min.	6¾	7	6¾	7
200	Bonanza Belt	5	5	5	5
4,500	Boston Copper	21	22	20¾	21¾
3,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜
4,600	Butte Coalition	21	23¾	21⅞	23⅝
400	Butte & N. Y.	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5¼
55,000	†Cobalt Central	36	39	36	39
720	Colonial Silver	2¾	*3	2¾	2⅞
300	Col. Gold Dr.	8	8	0	0
400	Consolidon Ex.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	8¾	9
2,000	Davis-Daly Es.	12¼	12½	12	12½
200	Dolores, Ltd.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,500	Dom. Copper	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	Douglas Cop.	10¼	10½	10½	10½
600	Ely Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
100	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
600	Ely Central	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
800	Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Giroux Mining	8	8	8	8¼
1,500	Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2⅛
13,000	Greene-Can.	14	15¼	13⅞	14⅞
9,000	Greene Con. Cop.	21	22¼	20½	22
1,000	Greene G.-Sliv.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Greene G.-S.pf.	8	8¾	8	8¾
800	Guanajuato C.	4	4	4	4
700	King Edward	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
1,200	†M. A. M. & M.	80	81	70	81
6,000	McK.-Darragh	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
1,100	Micmac G. M.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
500	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Mitchell Min'g.	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
300	Montg.-Sh.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
6,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	12⅞	13¼	12	13⅛
1,200	Nev. Smelting	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
6,600	Nev. Con. Cop.	12⅞	13¼	12	13⅛
1,200	Nev. Smelting	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
200	Nipissing	11	11¼	11	11¼
100	Old Hundred	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
100	Otis Elevator	40	47	40	47
100	Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	85	92
100	Portland Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
100	Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
1,000	Silver Queen	1⅞	1 15-16	1 15-16	2⅛
500	Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
200	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500	Standard Oil	501	505	503	506
100	Standard Milling pf.	30	33	29	32
100	Standard Screw	88	88½		
100	Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
100	Tramps Con.	120	122	125	130
100	Tri-Bullion	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Tonopah Extension	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	15	16		
100	Trinity Copper	17	19	18	20
100	Union Typewriter	85	90	85	90
100	Union Type 1st pf.	116	122	116	122
100	Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
100	Union Explor. Co.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	United Copper	52¾	52¾	53¼	53¼
100	Western Ice	27	27	26¾	27
100	Western Ice pf.			68	70
100	Western Ice 5s.	68	70		
100	Waterbury Co.	53¼	54	51¼	51¼
100	Waterbury Co. pf.	102	102¼	102¼	103¼

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. S. F. 6s	94	94	94	94
20,000	Western Ice 5s	68	65¼	68	68¼

*Odd lots. †Bells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	March 26. Bid.	Asked.	March 25. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	94	94½	93	95
American Tobacco	310	330	300	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	20½	19	21
Alaska Mines	1¼	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Bay State Gas			5-16	7-16
Balakala	5⅝	9¼	..	..
Bamberger-Delamar	1½	2	..	..
Barnes-King Devel.	5¼	5½	4¼	4⅝
Batopilas Mining	6	6⅜	6	6½
Bonanza Belt	4⅞	5	5	5½
Boston Copper	21½	22	20¼	21½
British Col. Copper	6⅜	6¾	6⅛	6⅜
Butte Coalition	19¼	20	19½	20
Butte & New York	5	5½	5	5½
Buffalo Mines	..	..	2¼	2½
Central Foundry	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	17⅝	18	15	15¼
Cobalt Central	38	39	36	37
Cobalt Coalition	..	..	1⅝	1⅝
Colonial Silver	2⅜	3	2½	2¾
Cum.-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	9	9⅛
Consol. Refrigerator	3	4½	3	4½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Dolores Ltd.	7	8¼	7	8
Dom. Copper, new	5	5¼	5	5⅛
Douglas Copper	10	12	10	13
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8¼	9½	8¼	9½
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	78	82
Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Ely Con.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
El Rayo	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	½	⅝
Giroux	8	8¼	8	8¼
Gold Hill	2	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Greene Con. Copper	21⅞	22⅛	20½	21½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8¾	7½	8⅜
Greene-Cananea, new	14½	15⅜	14	14¼
Great Northern rights	12¼	14½	12¼	13
Green-Meehan	..	..	¾	⅞
Guanajuato Cons.	3¾	4	..	..
Havana Tobacco	11	13	10¼	13
Havana Tobacco pf.	17	23	15	18
Houston Oil	6	7	..	..
Houston Oil receipts	3	4½	..	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	8	8¾	6¼	7½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19½	20	19	21
International Salt	14	16	14	16
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1½	1¾
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅜	3	3½
Marie Antoinette	80	81	78	80
Montgery-Shoshone	9	11	..	..
McKinley-Darragh	1⅛	1	1⅛	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4½	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Nevada Con. Copper	13½	13¾	13	13¼
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	23	28	..	25
Nevada Smelting	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3¾	4	3½	3⅝
North. Sec. stubs	112½	137½	112½	137½
Newhouse Mining	18⅝	19	18⅜	19
Nipissing Mines Co.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
Old Hundred	2¾	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Otis Elevator	40	47	40	47
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅞	1 15-16	1 15-16	2⅛
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Standard Oil	501	505	503	506
Standard Milling pf.	30	33	29	32
Standard Screw	88	88½	..	..
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	120	122	125	130
Tri-Bullion	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Tonopah Extension	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	15	16	..	..
Trinity Copper	17	19	18	20
Union Typewriter	85	90	85	90
Union Type 1st pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
United Copper	52¾	52¾	53¼	53¼
Western Ice	27	27	26¾	27
Western Ice pf.			68	70
Western Ice 5s.	68	70	..	..
Waterbury Co.	53¼	54	51¼	51¼
Waterbury Co. pf.	102	102¼	102¼	103¼

GREAT NORTHERN ORE LEASE.

Steel Corporation Did Not Announce That It Was Perpetual.

Some comment was heard in Wall Street yesterday over what was erroneously said in some quarters to have been a misleading announcement put out last Fall by the Steel Corporation at the time of the announcement of the deal by which the Steel Corporation took over the ore lands of the Great Northern Railway on lease.

The publication of the Steel Corporation's report last week brought out the fact that the lease of the ore lands can be broken in January, 1915, upon the option of the lessee. In the recollection of the Street this clause of the agreement was entirely new, though as a matter of fact it was made known subsequent to the first announcement, and in searching their memories to find whence the impression had come that the lease was in perpetuity Wall Street men remembered that this statement had found publication at the time the announcement of the deal first came from the offices of the Steel Corporation.

That nothing was said about the perpetuity of the lease in the official announcement is proved by a reference to the files of THE TIMES, which printed the statement verbatim last October. It read:

"After long negotiations a contract has been signed for the acquisition on a royalty basis of the Hill ore properties (so called) by companies controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. The quantity of ore has not been accurately determined, but it is a large body. The price to be paid is $1.65 per ton, delivered at the upper lake docks, with an increase of 3.4 cents per ton each succeeding year. The minimum agreed to be mined is 750,000 tons for the year 1907 and increases of 750,000 tons per year until it reaches 8,250,000 tons, and thereafter continues on that basis.

"It is believed the consummation of this agreement will result in great benefit to both parties."

NIPISSING MINES CONTROL.

Management Said to Have Enough Proxies to Retain Possession.

Referring to the minority stockholders' movement, in which two sets of proxies are in the field, a Director of the Nipissing Mines Company stated yesterday that the management has already obtained by proxy or through ownership more than the 600,000 shares necessary to carry the annual meeting on April 1.

It will be proposed at the meeting to enlarge the board so as to permit the election of Samuel Newhouse, W. B. Thompson, and Mr. Kendall, who have been elected to the Directorate of the Nipissing Mining Company, the operating company. The 3 per cent. quarterly dividend declared Monday is payable April 20 to stockholders of record April 2.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Quiet, Strong, and Steady; Closes at 14 to 17 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Washington, March 26.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder Thursday in northern portion; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday; colder in the Panhandle Thursday fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers and colder Wednesday; Thursday colder and fair.

Arkansas—Showers and cooler Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably showers in western portion; Thursday showers and cooler.

The cotton market was quiet, but ruled a good deal steadier, and closed very steady at a net advance of 14@17 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales. The opening was steady at an advance of 7@10 points in response to higher cables and improved sentiment in Wall Street circles. Receipts continued liberal. Cables from Liverpool reported buying by recent sellers in spot sales of 7,000 bales at an advance of 4 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
March	9.38	9.30	9.37@9.38	9.20
April	9.38	9.32	9.38@9.38	9.22
May	9.52	9.43	9.51@9.52	9.36
June	9.48	9.48	9.53@9.55	9.39
July	9.60	9.50	9.60@9.60	9.43
August	9.60	9.53	9.62@9.63	9.46
September	9.65	9.60	9.66@9.67	9.50
October	9.87	9.80	9.87@9.88	9.72
November			9.91@9.93	9.75
December	9.95	9.88	9.95@9.96	9.80
January	10.14	10.06	10.13@10.14	9.98

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 5 points higher, at 10.95c for middling upland and 11.20c for middling Gulf.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 11¾c; sales 858 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 100 bales; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 11c, sales 60 bales; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 10⅝c, sales 450 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 2,500 bales; Houston steady, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 619 bales; Galveston steady, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 121 bales; New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 10 11-16c, sales 3,500 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Crop reports from both the Southwest and Continental Europe were bullish, advancing prices anywhere from ½c to ¾c above the close of Monday. The September option was especially strong on reports that Spring seeding was likely to be delayed. There was snow and sleet in parts of the Northwest, and prospects for lower temperatures, following recent warm weather. In Winter wheat States temperatures were very high, giving rise to further complaints of damage. Great bug stories from Oklahoma also had a place. European damage news was mainly from Hungary and Germany, and effected an advance of ¾@1d at Liverpool, a partial 10-point rise at Paris, and ½@¾ mark advance at Berlin. It was also said that Argentine arrivals were grading poorly. Clearances were light, and the interior movement moderate. No. 2 red wheat in New York closed at 81⅜c, elevator, and 83½c, free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91½c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 86c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—On the strength of cables, Liverpool closing ¼@¾d higher, the market was stronger, although not so well sustained near the close, when liberal interior receipts, light clearances, and export trade of only 3 loads furnished bears an opportunity. Cash corn in New York was quoted at 56½c for No. 2 in elevator, and 52½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 52¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	84⅝	84¼	84¼	84¼
July	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	84⅝
September	85⅛	84¾	85⅛	84⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	54	53⅞
July	..	..	53¾	53⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¼	75⅛	75¾	75⅝
July	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	77⅛
September	78¼	78¼	78¼	78
Corn—				
May	46⅝	46	46⅛	45⅞
July	46	45⅝	45⅝	45½
September	46½	46⅛	46¼	46
Oats—				
May	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	41¼
July	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛
September	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜
Lard—				
May	$8.70	$8.60	$8.70	$8.60
July	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.70
Ribs—				
May	8.52	8.40	8.50	8.37
July	8.67	8.55	8.65	8.50
Pork—				
May	15.72	15.60	15.65	15.45
July	15.82	15.57	15.75	15.55

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Crucible Steel	8¾	8¼	8⅜
814	Crucible Steel pf.	69	68¼	68⅝
75	Fireproofing	5⅝	5	5⅜
110	Fireproofing pf.	22½	22¼	22½
100	Harb-Walker Ref.	10	10	10
22	Ind. Brewing	16½	16½	16½
110	Ind. Brewing pf.	42½	42½	42¼
2,000	Interior Mining	40c.	40c.	40c.
540	Mfrs. L. & H.	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	Ohio Fuel	36	36	36
110	Pitts. Brewing pf.	50½	50¼	50¼
352	Pittsburg Coals pf.	50½	50	50
10	Pitts. Plate Glass	114	114	114
80	Pitts. Oil & Gas	30	30	30
15	River Coal pf.	22½	22½	22½
1,110	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
50	Shoshone	10¼	10	10
440	Tonopah Extension	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
105	Union Switch	81½	81½	81½
160	U. S. Steel	34	33¾	34
2	U. S. Steel pf.	94	94	94
29	Westinghouse A. B.	146	146	146

BONDS.

$3,000	Lafay. & Logans. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s.	118¾	118¾	118¾
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾

BOND SALE QUESTIONED.

Telephone Stockholder's Objection to Morgan & Co.'s Purchase Fails.

The wisdom of the recent financing of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was called into question yesterday by J. S. Fay, Jr., the fifth largest stockholder, who protested through his attorney against the recent reduction of the option price to J. P. Morgan & Co. on the remaining $50,000,000 of convertible bonds to a figure well below that at which they were offered to the public. He also questioned, through his attorney, the wisdom of putting out the recent issue of $25,000,000 three-year notes to the same brokers at so large a discount as was allowed.

President Fish, in reply, stated that the Directors had used their best judgment to conserve the interests of the stockholders. No action was taken on Mr. Fay's protest.

At the meeting Sylvanus O. Schoonmaker of the Mackay Companies, was elected to the Directorate, to succeed Charles B. Bowditch. Clarence H. Mackay stated later in the day that Mr. Schoonmaker's election to the Telephone Board was not as a representative of the Mackay Companies.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	6,055	6,776	6,568
3d week March.	$1,889,000	$1,129,000	$955,000
From July 1	49,888,000	43,392,666	36,185,524

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	818	818	818
3d week March.	171,561	165,037	152,914
From July 1	6,931,320	6,402,668	5,523,142

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for February—

February gross	973,086	943,828	761,006
8 mos. gross	9,547,394	8,935,871	8,190,733

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	102	102	102
3d week March.	29,942	32,005	26,020
From July 1	1,031,929	1,115,104	1,095,637

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,552	2,470	2,400
3d week March.	367,900	310,900	289,200
From July 1	14,809,000	13,831,100	12,063,400

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

Mileage	4,528	4,528	4,528
3d week March.	783,370	706,254	681,006
From July 1	30,911,975	28,401,526	25,997,875

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
3d week March.	140,000	108,000	112,800
From July 1	6,344,553	5,038,177	1,199,921

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY—

Mileage	558	558	558
3d week March.	63,214	39,543	54,036
From July 1	2,308,673	2,167,532	1,968,070

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	4,298	4,117	3,986
3d week March.	927,300	794,805	783,315
From July 1	34,604,109	30,714,574	28,271,014

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—

Mileage	799	799	799
3d week March.	71,932	65,861	61,492
From July 1	2,740,400	2,714,242	2,175,406

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,951	5,848	5,794
3d week March.	853,000	780,000	746,000
From July 1	32,438,714	30,805,578	30,478,275

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,553	7,501	7,201
3d week March.	1,164,200	1,069,691	1,032,808
From July 1	40,672,561	38,897,050	35,123,672

TEXAS CENTRAL—

Mileage	269	227	227
2d week March.	24,616	15,775	.....
From July 1	573,161	699,472	.....

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
3d week March.	806,090	259,149	236,029
From Jan. 1	3,947,728	3,163,093	2,702,351

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

Mileage	88

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 26.—Money was dearer and in increased demand in the market to-day, in connection with the requirements of the month-end and Easter holidays. Discounts were firmer. The opinion prevailed that there would be no increase in the Bank of England's rate of discount this week, as large amounts of gold are expected from the Continent.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened with an uneasy tone, under the influence of yesterday's declines in New York. The selling, however, was not large, and toward noon a quieter feeling prevailed and a firmer tendency was manifested. The market closed cheerful, with operators hopeful regarding the settlement. The failure of one small jobber was announced.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 108¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.25; Lisbon, 2,50.

Bar silver quiet at 30 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3⅝ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 5 1-16@5⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £273,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

PARIS, March 26.—Continued weakness prevailed on the Bourse here to-day, owing to the New York advices and the Moroccan situation, but there was a slight recovery in prices toward the close. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 89.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 70c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 30c for checks.

BERLIN, March 26.—On the Boerse today the general tendency was quiet. Domestic shares improved. Americans declined on the New York advices, but recovered later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	12,940,000
Treasury notes increased	1,300,000
Other securities increased	62,000,000
Notes in circulation increased	41,400,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	96⅜	97⅛
German consols 3s	85⅛	85⅞
Bavarian Government 4s	100½	101⅛
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95⅝
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	85¾
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95⅜	95⅝
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98⅜
Mexican Government gold 5s	100¾	101⅞
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French rents 3s	95⅜	96¼
British consols 2½s	85	86

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Change.
Consols, money	83 3-16	...	...	+ 3-16
Consols, account	83 3-16	...	...	+ 3-16
Anaconda	11¾	56⅞	58¼	— 1½
Atchison	89⅝	86⅛	85	+ 1⅜
Can. Pacific	168⅛	162¾	159	+ 3¾
St. Paul	134	129½	123½	+ 2½
Erie	25¼	24⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	61	58¼	57	+ 1¼
Ill. Central	144	139¼	134	+ 5
Louis. & Nash	114	110	109	+ 1
N. Y. Central	119	115	113	+ 2
Pennsylvania	62	120	119½	+ ¾
Reading	48½	93⅝	93¾	—
So. Pacific	75¾	75½	74¾	— 1¼
Union Pacific	132	127¾	123⅝	+ 4⅛
U. S. Steel	34⅞	33	32¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	98	94⅞	93⅜	+ 1½

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 2 6
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 15 0
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 4 0

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Subway, which last night was down 15, sold up 19, but later eased off again. Illinois Brick showed a gain on the strength of the advance of the product from $5 to $6 a thousand. Diamond Match was fairly steady.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 American Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200 American Can pf	49½	49	49¼
500 Amer. Shipbuilding	95½	94	95⅛
1,997 Chicago Subway	19	15¼	18⅝
190 Chic. Title & Trust	103½	102¼	102¼
170 Diamond Match	122¾	122	122
120 Illinois Brick	48	48	48
160 Kan. City Ry. & Lt	51	50	50
160 Kan. City Ry. & Lt. pf	51	99	51
150 National Biscuit	77¼	77¼	77¼
105 National Biscuit pf	113	112	112¼
20 National Carbon pf	110	110	110
122 Quaker Oats	140	138	138
200 Quaker Oats rcts	135	135	135
34 Quaker Oats pf	99½	98¾	99¼
30 Sears-Roebuck pf	92½	92⅜	92½
10 South Side Elevated	81	81	81
10 Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
303 Swift & Co	105	103	104⅞
390 United Boxboard	1½	1⅛	1½
1,860 United Boxboard pf	9¾	8½	9⅛

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,690,296, compared with $13,837,522 in the preceding week, and $11,645,328 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $149,415,263, against $149,875,899 in the corresponding period last year.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 5,783.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,

at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,296,419.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,948.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		12,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,170.20
Bonds, securities, &c.		297,777.23
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		689,000.00
Other real estate owned		106,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		205,015.20
Due from State banks and bankers		67,391.25
Checks and other cash items		34,473.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		235,940.44
Notes of other National banks		25,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$643,434.18	
Legal-tender notes	303,607.00	
		947,041.18
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		7,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		61,300.00
Total		$7,321,887.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		84,751.86
National banknotes outstanding		150,000.00
Due to other National banks	$426,856.37	
Due to State banks and bankers	220,154.89	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	356,910.28	
Dividends unpaid		120.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,251,646.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,171.50	
Time certificates of deposit	50,000.00	
Certified checks	98,773.66	
Cashier's checks outstanding	36,334.53	
		5,462,348.54
United States deposits		212,000.00
Bonds borrowed		200,000.00
Notes and bills rediscounted		10,000.00
Reserved for taxes		2,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated		686.66
Total		$7,321,887.06

State of New York, County of Tioga, ss.:

I, E. O. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. CHAS. EDGAR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. W. KINSMAN, JR.,
WARREN J. HEALEY,
E. V. LEWIS,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 6,425.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,112,361.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,414.75
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		85,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		215,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		26,956.25
Bonds, securities, &c.		150,600.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		752,070.23
Due from State banks and bankers		647,529.72
Checks and other cash items		9,428.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		375,908.80
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		201.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$751,266.65	
Legal-tender notes	155,101.00	
		906,367.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		44,500.00
Total		$9,229,836.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		123,384.17
National banknotes outstanding		886,697.50
Due to other National banks	$1,783,611.19	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,149,436.97	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	414,202.25	
Dividends unpaid	135.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,737,521.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,850.00	
Time certificates of deposit	100,000.00	
Certified checks	280,768.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding	160,728.85	
United States deposits	270,000.00	
		5,899,754.38
Bonds borrowed		315,000.00
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
Total		$9,229,836.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, THOMAS J. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. J. LEWIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, 1907.

[Seal of Notary.] LLEWELYN WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM O. ALLISON,
O. F. THOMAS,
MORTIMER H. WAGAR,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[NO. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

in New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$100,796,206.08
Overdrafts		270.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		12,881,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,325,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		450,450.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		884,862.14
Bonds, securities, &c.		14,128,309.07
Banking house and lot		3,320,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		7,230,499.67
Due from State banks and bankers		579,284.63
Checks and other cash items		1,549,423.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		32,325,766.05
Notes of other National banks		250,340.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		979.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$18,162,185.50	
Legal-tender notes	6,072,487.00	
		24,234,672.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		644,050.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		148,467.06
Total		$200,955,670.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,945,014.35
National banknotes outstanding		12,700,200.00
Due to other National banks	$33,618,703.06	
Due to State banks and bankers	42,292,333.35	
Dividends unpaid	6,409.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	48,363,423.48	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,612.77	
Accepted checks	19,377,870.23	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,334,142.55	
United States deposits	1,365,376.19	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	406,780.38	
		147,776,606.51
Bonds borrowed		450,450.00
Reserved for taxes		83,400.00
Total		$200,955,670.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907.

A. J. OXENHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
PAUL MORTON,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$61,648,877.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,422.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,007,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,530,745.36
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,567,627.05
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,510,303.73
Due from State banks and bankers		1,454,175.30
Checks and other cash items		503,877.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,450,768.89
Notes of other National banks		90,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$17,878,226.78	
Legal-tender notes	4,158,321.00	
		22,036,547.78
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		128,000.00
Total		$106,089,344.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,415,842.14
National banknotes outstanding		2,983,000.00
Due to other National banks	$28,962,749.06	
Due to State banks and bankers	12,206,282.65	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,177,847.77	
Dividends unpaid	120,700.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	37,122,093.80	
Demand certificates of deposit	193,991.71	
Certified checks	1,221,142.41	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,423,193.32	
		90,428,002.81
United States deposits		925,000.00
Bonds borrowed		280,000.00
Reserved for taxes		58,000.00
Total		$106,089,344.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, M. H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, 1907. WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
} Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$10,941,398.00	
Due from banks	2,445,834.37	
Cash & reserve	3,106,891.95	$16,494,124.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	828,347.57	
Circulation	50,000.00	
Deposits	14,424,276.75	
Bond account	591,500.00	$16,494,124.32

OFFICERS.

F. W. AYER, President.
WILLIAM A. LAW, Vice President.
THOMAS W. ANDREW, Cashier.
WILLARD P. BARROWS, Asst. Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

F. W. Ayer	Charles Emory Smith,
Frederick McOwen,	Cyrus H. K. Curtis,
Wm. H. Arrott,	David C. Nimlet,
John C. Dawson,	William A. Law,
Thomas H. Wilson,	Nelson Z. Graves,
Sylvester S. Marvin,	Richard S. Pomeroy.
E. C. Irvin,	

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$130,885,243.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		28.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		9,873,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		395,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		3,651,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		172,850.00
U. S. bond account		2,440,500.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		7,077.39
Bonds, securities, &c.		20,775,631.62
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		4,473,751.99
Due from State banks and bankers		2,839,975.73
Checks and other cash items		876,950.88
Exchanges for Clearing House		31,031,070.33
Notes of other National banks		172,110.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,562.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$37,504,435.00	
Legal-tender notes	5,508,000.00	
		43,012,435.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		468,675.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		383,044.98
Total		$248,663,000.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less expenses and taxes paid		2,552,808.90
National banknotes outstanding		9,373,497.50
Due to other National banks	$38,929,351.04	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,453,222.65	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	22,836,632.44	
Provident reserve fund	30,000.00	
Dividends unpaid	480.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	92,968,261.69	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,955.58	
Certified checks	12,414,137.28	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,991,509.21	
U. S. deposits	3,395,000.00	
		185,028,550.14
Bonds borrowed		6,708,150.00
Total		$248,663,000.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. KAVANAGH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907.

GEORGE H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
JOHN W. STERLING,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
} Directors.

[No. 7,450.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,890,377.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,000.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		3,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		22,572.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$102,881.01	
Due from State banks and bankers	202,970.13	
Checks and other cash items	41,239.45	
Exchanges for Clearing House	108,452.53	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	436.57	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	288,077.75	
Legal-tender notes	56,620.00	
		780,737.44
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$2,809,688.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		174,200.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		29,463.49
National banknotes outstanding		98,100.00
Due to other National banks	$219,946.05	
Due to State banks and bankers	19,650.85	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	42,204.70	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,540,090.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,875.00	
Certified checks	61,647.60	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,991.81	
		2,207,424.52
Reserved for taxes		500.00
Total		$2,809,688.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. WARD W. SMITH, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. GAMBLE,
CHARLES HENRY MATTLAGE,
HENRY DUNKAK,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 22d, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,955,670.74
Overdrafts		2,529.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house		200,000.00
Due from National banks		1,296,646.05
Due from State banks		153,834.23
Checks and cash items		124,195.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,371,664.74
Notes of other National banks		92.00
Nickels and cents		1,450.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,471,800	
Legal-tender notes	1,305,321	
		5,777,121.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer—5% of circulation		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		29,000.00
Total		$33,000,403.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits—less expenses and taxes paid		1,120,688.36
National banknotes outstanding		48,400.00
State banknotes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks	$9,255,805.26	
Due to State banks	2,817,653.72	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,457,378.27	
Dividends unpaid	7,431.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	10,231,196.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	664,142.68	
Certified checks	266,501.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding	101,561.39	
		24,801,172.12
Reserved for taxes		14,461.10
Total		$33,000,403.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, cashier of the above National bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public.

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD C. RICE,
JOHN ARBUCKLE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,144,448.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,352.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		28,975.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		150,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		115,512.27
Due from State banks and bankers		3,573.86
Checks and other cash items		29,334.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		34,543.05
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		710.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$304,878.00	
Legal-tender notes	95,000.00	
		399,878.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$2,010,827.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		74,394.77
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks		46,910.00
Dividends unpaid		829.75
Individual deposits subject to check		1,526,248.83
Demand certificates of deposit		4,859.26
Certified checks		7,585.20
Total		$2,010,827.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. S. A. SWART, Notary Public, Westchester Co.

[Seal of Notary.] Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS,
FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN,
WILLARD S. TUTTLE,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,870.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,744,631.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		29.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		541,781.50
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		34,718.75
Bonds, securities, &c.		732,249.67
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		935,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,337,068.06
Due from State banks and bankers		347,017.46
Checks and other cash items		33,120.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,297,780.19
Notes of other National banks		51,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		2,320.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,256,777.40	
Legal tender notes	1,070,000.00	
		3,326,777.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		151,806.00
Total		$22,504,008.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		557,595.50
National bank notes outstanding		550,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,222,639.62	
Due to State banks and bankers	888,520.86	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,071,957.15	
Dividends unpaid	91.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,041,682.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	52,158.81	
Certified checks	490,337.70	
Cashier's checks outstanding	770,024.51	
United States deposits	700,000.00	
		18,237,413.22
Bonds borrowed		150,000.00
Reserved for taxes		9,000.00
Total		$22,504,008.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. S. FREEMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907.

A. W. McKAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
J. W. HARRIMAN,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$47,530,857.50
Overdrafts		7,886.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,490,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,493,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		905,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		429,550.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,431,101.22
Banking house		5,343,000.00
Due from other National banks		2,168,731.25
Due from State banks and bankers		1,095,849.48
Checks and other cash items		84,108.22
Exchanges for Clearing House		20,167,940.15
Notes of other National banks		27,100.00
Nickels and pennies		786.29
Specie		10,494,590.00
Legal-tender notes		6,011,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		121,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		28,000.00
Total		$101,469,681.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		889,797.43
National banknotes outstanding		2,304,790.50
Dividends unpaid		2,364.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,791,865.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	20,774.71	
Certified checks	15,017,980.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,124,800.28	
		32,954,920.94
Due to other National banks	$28,871,055.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	14,122,100.80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,796,308.15	
		49,791,464.59
United States deposits		2,608,837.57
Bonds borrowed		2,297,500.00
Total		$101,469,681.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-sixth day of March, 1907.

JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
WILLIAM DE F. HAYNES,
} Directors.

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,167,823.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		965.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		55,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		230,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		20,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		3,863,551.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		390,810.17
Due from State banks and bankers		27,299.12
Checks and other cash items		21,749.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		431,522.28
Notes of other National banks		20,662.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,423.60
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,454,498.90	
Legal-tender notes	1,625,030.00	
		3,079,528.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		31,000.00
Total		$16,877,836.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		500,387.07
National banknotes outstanding		497,800.00
Due to other National banks		591,197.10
Due to State banks and bankers		235,188.37
Due to trust companies and savings banks		486,104.73
Dividends unpaid		224.00
Individual deposits subject to check		11,985,552.78
Demand certificates of deposit		78,728.53
Certified checks		35,132.39
Cashier's checks outstanding		7,421.25
United States deposits		255,000.00
Bonds borrowed		720,000.00
Reserved for taxes		5,100.00
Total		$16,877,836.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
C. C. CLARKE,
THOS. JAMES,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. GEORGE GASTLIN, Notary Public, New York County.

[Seal of Notary.]

THE MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK OF N. Y.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,256,796.60
Due from banks and bankers	843,030.00
Clearing House exchanges	546,268.94
Banking house	600,000.00
Cash and reserve	2,160,923.35
	$11,406,988.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,543,930.65
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	8,813,058.24
	$11,406,988.89

OFFICERS

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Preferred cause. 268—Westinghouse Elec Co-Montgomery Co. General calendar. 248—Raili-N Y & Texas SS Co. 224—Eddy-tug Violetta. 260—Fielding-Crouse & Hinds Co. 266—McCaffrey-Barge. Anna M Fahy. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 269—Nat. Cash Reg Co-Grobot. 271—Matter of Latzko. 16—Del & Hud Canal Co-Wilkins. 32—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co-Moffatt. 120—Aeolian Co-Juelg Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals. 3916—Brown & Roese-U S. 3917—J. Loewenthal & Co-U S. 3918—Nadav & Fleischer-U S. 3919—Estate of C B Rouse-U S. 3920—A Steinhardt & Bro-U S. 3921—Sundheim & Bros-U S. 4039—Hilbert-U S. 4648—George Légg & Co-U S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 66—Cornell St Boat Co-Tug Transfer 17.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—In the matter of Buckley Const Co. 2—Clark-Addicks. 3—Murtagh-Kingsland Brick Co. 4—La Grane-Goslin. 5—Conway-P & R R R. 6—West Hudson Co Trust Co-Waldron. 7—In the matter of Barbie. 8—De Parraga-Equitable L Ins So of U S. 9—In the matter of Snyder. 10—Pressed Radiator Co-Keating & Power Co. 11—Hochstein-Chickering Club. 12—Reilly-Vaupel. 13—Mayer Brew Co-Birn. 14—La Grane-Goslin. 15—Kingsbury-Turner. 16—Chleolm-Straus. 17—People State of N Y—N Y Bldg Loan Banking Co. 18—Barr-Sopanski. 19—Frey-Blanchard Co. 20—Domenicus Francesco A Baudain-Bitgginson. 21—Same-same. 22—Same-same. 23—Same-same. 24—Schwiger-Stone. 25—Conlin-Ward. 26—Reeve-Reeve. 27—Mechanics & Traders' Realty Co—Miller. 28—Van Beuren & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 29—In re matter of Export Lumber Co. 30—Same-same. 31—James-Woods. 32—Morette-Bostwick. 33—Partser-Ginsburg. 34—Arbuckle-Duncan. 35—Etnis-Epstein. 36—Funkelstein-Massy. 37 — Edelstein-Spachner. 38—Hawkins-Gigler. 39 — Gomprecht-Schoolherr. 40—Solomon-Palmer. 41—Oakes-Star Co. 42—The Bankers' Money Order Assn-Nachod. 43—Goetz-Ries. 44—Lauer-Excelsior Auto Co. 45—Eiterman-Hyman. 46—Howell-The N Y Herald Co. 47—Same-same. 48—German-Germman. 49—Mitchell-Piper. 50—Colon-Wittner. 51—Robinson-Thomas. 52—In the matter of Goldman. 53—Lane-Stonehaur. 54—Schaeffer-Smith. 55—Appleton-Appleton. 56—Fusilli-F V Smith Cons Co. 57—Rosenberg-Silverman. 58—Pritzkow-Youngman. 59—Tracht-Tracht. 60—White-The Prudential Ins Co of Am. 61—Galdieri-N Y City Ry Co. 62—Fox-Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes: 6324—City of N Y-U S Trust Co. 6619—People's Bank & Tr Co-Barkin. General calendar. 6369—Grieby-Cent Trust Co. 5288—Henderson-Florence Hotel Co. 6319—Saladino-Cagliostro. 5387—Davis-Scanlan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5478—Hillis-Hillis. 5168—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5166—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 5505—Fay-Lambourne. 4920—Olwell-Olwell. 4035—42d St &c. Ry-Cantor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 1849—Friedman-Newman. 3900—Bruns-Baike-Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 4949—Solomon-Palmer. 4967—Quackenbush-Mapes. 4869—Same-same. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 4737—Helene-Corn Ex Bank. 4734—Hooker-Toch. 5001—Am Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross. 4697—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4080 — Same-same. 5045—Dehaiman-Hill. 5053—Depue-Depue. 5634—Watt-Watt. 5655 — Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5665 — Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Cartier-Standard Hotel Co. 4978—Kessler-Jacobs. 5065—Kruse-Isaacs. 5675—Albert-Albert. 5677—Rankin-Trumbull. 5678—Ballenberg-Wahn. 5684—Goodman-Kun. 5687—Rosenthal-Levine. 5690—Cohn-Cohn. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

Undefended divorces: 5021—Leighton-Leighton. 5548—Roche-Roche. 5551—Stern-Stern. 5565—Laurans-Laurans. 5574—Hunter-Hunter. 5578—Boyle-Boyle. 5579—Forrester-Forrester. 4043—Moses-Moses. 5602—Rochette-La Rochette. 5628—Hawkins-Hawkins. 5663—Harris-Harris. 5558—Cooperman-Cooperman. 5571 — Walsh-Walsh. 5544—Antman-Antman. 5568—Venuto-Venuto. 3205—O'Connell-O'Connell. 3206—Ossman-Ossman. 3212—Gennardi-Gennardi. 3213—Nichols-Nichols. 1053—Devlin-Devlin. 1538—Passaro-Aquillo. 2365—Mousley-Mousley. 4763—Treacy-Treacy. 2555—Stawnsky-Stawnsky. 1067—Clukies-Clukies. 1781—Krug-Krug. 607—Ornstein-Ornstein. 3580—Van Pelt-Van Pelt. 3562—Morris-Morris. 3584—Bernstein-Bernstein. 3591—Heller-Heller. 3592—Brown-Brown. 4787—Pearl-Pearl. 3204—Southard-Southard. 3218—Coughlin-Coughlin. 4204—Cosmides-Cosmides. 3602—Williams-Williams. 4995—Sheldon-Sheldon. 5047—Benner-Benner. 5342—Tarbes-Tarbes. 3646—Tinney-Tinney. 3650—De Baun-De Baun. 3599—Minnetz-Minnett. 3839—Hochbaus-Hochbaus. 1869—Alexander-Alexander. 1975—Kirschner-Kirschner. 725—Hegarty-Hegarty. 3210—Bessler-Bessler. 1668—Lasher-Lasher. 1553—Schweitzer-Schweitzer. 3844—Ostergren-Ostergren. 4099—Pellerin-Peller. 4027—Fox-Fox. 6473—Grande-Grande. 5213—Savage-Savage. 5215—Russell-Russell. 5216—Goldman-Goldman. 5221—Cavanagh-Cavanagh. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case unfinished. 3060—Frank L. Fisher Co-Smith. 3417—Brennan-Bankers' Realty, &c, Co. 3473—Green-Smith. 3387—Muller Ury-L I R R Co. 2822—Rush-Kraus. 3383—Sloane-Rafalsky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 686—Pollinger-N Y City Ry. 510—Bernstein-same. 639—Hoes-N Y City Ry. 658—Capablanca-same. 687—McCarthy-same. 693—Langstaff-same. 708—Remington-same. 396—Diamond-same. 700—Katz-same. 701—Same-same. 708—Lyons-same. 711—Probst-same. 712—Same-same. 728—Harris-Int R R Co. 729—Fisher-Un Ry. 735—Hallshan-Int R T Co. 736—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 740—Brandes-Un Ry. 201—Wabrick-Dry Dock, &c, Co. 691 — Martini-N Y City Ry. 736—Jacques-same. 645—Lipp-same. 682—Griffin-N Y & Q Co Ry. 726—Clarents-N Y City Ry. 643—Keigel-same. 684—Cohen-Un Ry. 685—Beaird-Un Ry. 689—Sherwood-N Y City Ry. 654—Hall, Jr-Met St Ry Co. 706—MacDonald-N Y City Ry. 730—Jones-Un Ry. 733—Lucey-N Y City Ry. 737—Capienza-O'Rourke Eng Const Co. 277—Axelrod-N Y City Ry. 513—Travers-same. 572—Gerdan-same. 762—Boland-Met St Ry. 778—Regan-Int R T Co. 784—Colombo-N Y City Ry. 578—Martin same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, M.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. Inquest. 1316—Tierno-Valias. 434—Fox-Mc-Avoy. 295—Cripps-Cooper-Hewitt Elec. Co. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1055—McLaughlin - Childs, &c., Co. 1230—Trentacoste-Cronin. 1168—Schield-Pugh. 1098—Ieets-City of N Y. 1320—Brodsky-same. 2291—Peterson-same. 1292—Same-same. 1300—Owens-same. 1367—Mulistay-Valin. 1347—Herman-J Newton Van Ness Co. 1167—Beacon-City of N Y. 1290—Mariani-Foundation Const Co. 1252—Egan-Chabot. 1324—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1226—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1331—Hass-Falmer. 1344—Chase-Levey. 1343—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 439—Frank-Goetlitz. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1245—Taylor-N Y Trans Co. 1306—Fusilli-F F Smith Con Co. 1250 — Byrnes-Piercy. 1316 — Siragusa-City of N Y. 784—Amory-Nason. 1034—Berger-Barker. 1207—Chedzoy-Terry & Tench. 111—Haney-City of N Y. 715—Walker-same. 512—Regan - same. 306—Schwarz - Holbrook. 649—Banks-City of N Y. 795—Crawford-same. 208—Bucceri-N Y Life Ins Co. 5383—Alvino-N Y Const Co. 239—Berry-Lambert. 240—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1502.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bryce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1022—Gumder-Int Paper Co. 1417—Berkowitz-same. 903—Malloy-Int St Ry. 7187—Stern-Moseley. 7294½—Sebaloff-Int St Ry. 681 — Goggins-same. 1366 — Weiss-Jacobwitz. 2015—Paturzo-N Y City Ry. 2021—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c, Co. R. D. 2022—Burns-Union Ry. 6802—Panker-Klein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1500—Alsave-N Y City Ry Co. 1740—Cohen-same. 2377—Steinberger-same. 2278—Finn-same. 2279—Same-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7169—Sirkin-The Fourteenth St Store. 6861—Ginsberg-Douthitt. 5372—Weiss-Bonkin. 6931—Simon-Berliner. 6980—Seininger-Rorm. 6778—Constantine-Eden Const Co. 6517 — Spricterhoff-Kessler. 6814 — Frank L Fisher Co-Fisher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. 6715½—Goldstein-Met St Ry. 1700—Resnick-Magg-Gold-7374½—Schonfeld-Hochman. 2307—Winkelman-Dry Dock I B. 2308—McGoldrick-N Y City Ry. 2309—Silberfeld-same. 7444½—Abrahams-Finkelstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, McGuire and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Nicola Marra. 2—William Lang. 3—Benjamin G. Oppenheim. Trial calendar. 1—Louis Wendel. 2—Marie Walton, Frederick Smith. 3—Henry High. 4—Joseph Steard. 5—John McGlellon, John F. Gillis. 6—William L. Fitch, Cortland S. Lord, James Whuman. 7—Robert Hasgard. 8—William Dineen, Peter Reilly. 9—Lawrence De Foulke. 10—Frederick Schwegler. 11—Louis Rosen. 12—William M. Smith. 13—John Miller. 14—Lena Hoffman. 15—Jacob Saron. 16—Codwell J. Eaton. Pleadings. 1—Arthur Peters. 2—Luigi Deluca. 3—Edward Cannon. 4—Luigi Bode, Minot Conderl. 5—Edward King. 6—William McDermott. 7—Abraham Levy. 8—James Seeley. 9—Patrick Louden. 10—Gabriel Antosea. 11—George Smith. 12—Joseph Cataldo. 13—George Bally. 14—Thomas Duffy. 15—William Benson. 16—Peter Schalk, Herbert Troiel. 17—Nathan Tarshes. 18—Anton Holub, Anton Girak, Charles Novy. 19—Gaetano Gieco. 20—Benjamin Wilson, Abraham Livingston. 21—Mattie Clark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Murphy for the People. 1—Annie Elliott. 2—Patrick J Hughes. 3—Jacob Nestor, John J Mahoney. 4—Herman Bookain. 5—Patrick Moriarty. —Charles E Blakeney. 7—Herman F Roesch. 8—Edward Jacobs. 9—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 10—Thomas Kelly. 11—James J Masterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar. 1—Geo E Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M; Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Vincenzo Damico. 2—William P Drew. 3—Edward J Sweeney. 4—William Barry. 5—Giovanni Libaratori. 6—Harold L Neville. 7—James Quigley. 8—John McGuire. 9—Robert R Reynolds. 10—Martin Lewis. 11—Patrick Guary.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Niagara Woolen Co-Pacific Bank—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Jahnpole-Morris, (two cases)—Jacob A. Cantor. Rosenthal-Hannes—Nathan Burkan. Matter of Haven, (West 180th St.)—Herbert H. Maas.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Ellison, (in re. De Veau)—H. H. Sherman.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newberger, J.—American Savings Bank-Terreso Fried—Michael H. Wolfe.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. — Samuel J. Abrams-Charles E. Ackron—Arthur M. Levy.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 652—O'Brien-Samuolly. 343—Hollister-Katz. 673—Schmidt-Jewett. 731—Le Blanton-Zeh Baron. 722—Clarke-Dady. 671—People's Trust Co-Johnson. 663—McCann-Kronengold.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 4737—Pollitt-B H R R. 5035-5036—Zoller-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5062—Isaacs-Kwiatowski. 5077—Morrison-N Y City R R. 5104—Devlus-B H R R. 5139—Crank-same. 4965—Thorius-Strohoefer. 5142—Goldberg-B H R R. 5143—Lindenthal-Anderson. 5146—Oshinsky-B H R R. 5149—Brunzer-same. 5150—Romel-Scimeca. 5161—Coberg-B H R R. 5171—Lawson-same. 5174—Seibert-N Y City R R. 5180—Lewis-Cranford. 5182—Terhune-Nassau R R. 5187—Holle-B H R R. 5188—Gray-same. 5189—Stelrly-Trow Directory. 5191-5192—Eagan-Treacy. 5196—Meyrowitz-B H R R. 5198—Sexton-same. 5200—Paulson-City of N Y et al. 11223—Janney Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 4251—Lyngoed-Nassau R R. 5221—Breen-B H R R. 5225—Osborn-Wills. 5226—Reilly-O'Hara. 5233—Sofela-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5236—Spencer-N Y C & H R R R. 5237—Grossman-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5238—Curry-Nassau R R. 5242—O'Malley-same. 5249—Mulvey-Yorkville Ice Co. 5260—Addulsio-B H R R. 5261—Spero-Nassau R R. 5264—Brown-City of N Y et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call: 4484—Silver-Towhin. 12885 — Elperin-Maryland Casualty Co. 4443—Johnson-Moxie Nerve Food. 11255—Fossume-Magilligan. 3722—Swallow-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4498—Somma-B H R R. 12054—Factor-Cohen. 4532, 4533—Lam-N Y City R R. 12462—Hyman-N Y Mtge & Security Co. 4507—Green-Litchfield. 4371—Fickinger-Ives. 4757—Doherty-City of N Y. 12357—Cohen-Van Buren. 12940—Lannigan-City of N Y & B H R R. 5074—Jonassen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5055—Butler-Brooklyn Citizen. 4593—Murphy-Borden's Milk Co. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5207, 5263—Rehm-same. 5270—McDonough-B H R R. 5272—Weisman-same. 5274—Chatterton-same. 4431 — Regnier-Compagne Genl Transatlantique. 4917, 4918, 5219—Morton-Knipe. 5024—Krees-B H R R. 5202—Carroll. Kantor. 5793—Germaine-Norwegian Hospital. 5276 — Higgins-Wilson & Baillie Co. 5279—Grossman-Berger. 5280—Pollack-B H R R. 5282—Kavela-same. 5289 — Senholzi-Interborough Rapid Transit. 5292, 5293—Black-Rouss. 5295—Honingman-Levy. 5318—Hanson-B H R R. 5315—Candee-Nassau R R. 5317—Allen-Hills Bros. 5320—Nelson-Bachman. 5321—Monoghan-Adams Co. 5323—Martin-Stearns. 5336—Dragonetti-B H R R. 5338 — Scullin-Wagner. 5342—Twyman-City of N Y. 5244—Spike-Long Island R R. 5352—Weissburger-B H R R. 9856—Daniell-Daniell, Jr. 3596—Murphy-B H R R. 3597—Farrell-same. 3570, 3571—O'Donnell-City of N Y; 4933—Lenox-City of N Y et al. 4198—Wechsler-Empire State Surety Co. 5355, 5356—Carney-City of N Y. 5351—Smith-B H R R. 5301—Feeley-City of N Y. 5362—Chaikin-Kiesel & Son. 5304—Hall-Foster, Jr, et al. 5305—Kane-same. 5366—Haasis-De Karski. 5367—Guyon-Chapman & Co. 5369—Wumdet-B H R R. 5376—Culkin-Dartt. 5371 — Alberti-Cahill. 5372—Taylor-B H R R. 5373 — Bookman-Mfrs' Granite Co. 5374—McElvaney-Stevens. 5377—Dawkins-Met Street R R. 5378—Raffaele-B H R R. 5379—Inwis-Nassau R R. 5380—Pauley-B H R R. 5381—Creech-N Y City R R. 5382—McAllister-Bush Co. 5383—Smith-N Y & Q Co R R. 5384—O'Loughlin-B H R R. 5385—Walsh-same. 5386—Ellis-N Y City R R et al. 5389—Carter-Coney I & Bklyn R R. 5392—Woodman-B H R R. 5396—Dowd-Constable. 5397—Fastips-Goldberg. 5398—Spencer-B H

same. 5401—Burke-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call, 5401.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.; Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 870—Leggett-B H R R. 877—Hotchkiss-same. 872—Jacobs, admx-Asch, ano. 874—Hanson-Kellogg et al. 539—Asiel-Roberts. 880-90—Markey-Soeldner. 891—Sturgis-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 897—Higgins-Bank of Long Island. 741-2—Randolph-Stokes.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 904—Morrison-Brown et al. 906—Rintala-L I R R Co. 908—Petite-Dubroff. 909—Dauscher, admx-Brohey. 916—Dafter-Brennan. 911 — Glcevicz-Nichols Copper Co. 914—Strasburger-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 916-16—White, Jr, an infant-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 917—Davy-S Pearson & Son. 918—Lang-Wheaton. 919—Copp-Bader. 920—Segall-Dubroff. 921—Ast-Scharmann & Sons. 922—Massl-Tarnowski and ano. 923—Phelps-Sneal. 924—Phelps-Heghinian. 925—Wagner-Mordich. 927—McGee-City of N Y. 928—Peace et al-Browne. 929-30—Di Liollo-Degaon Cont Co. 931—Marino-Astoria Lt, Heat & Power Co. 932—Conselyea-Van Dorn. 934-5—Conner, an infant-B H R R Co. 936—McKeon-Kaplan. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 936.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT — Day Calendar — Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1406—Brill-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1404—Norman-Loomis-Manning Filter Co. 1394—Connell-Havey. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry Co. 1462—Klein-Yonkers R R Co. 1467—Wallace-N Y City Ry Co. 1490 — Noto-same. 1469 — Spiegelman-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1470—Reilly-Interurban St R. Co. 1437—Scanlon-Nat Conduit & Cable Co. 1442—Waydell-Belchow. 1364—Lucartorte-Westch Elec Ry Co. 1468—Corey-Wetherbee. 1400—Longo-Westch Elec R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1373—Moran-N Y City Ry Co. 1423—Gillespie-Yonkers R R Co. 1450—Rudolph, Sr-N Y City Ry Co. 1479—Dakin-same. 1379—Corporation Liquidation Co-Love. 701—Carney-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1458—Costello-N Y City Ry. Co. 1459—Boschelner-Westch Elec R R Co. 1406—Burrell-Henry. 1456—Kennedy-Standard Life & Accid Ins Co. 1457—Booth-N Y C & H R R R Co.

COUNTY COURT—Day calendar. Platt, J.—893—Heltz-Yonkers R R Co. 917—Kich-same. ...—People-White.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

GIOVANNI CICCONE.—Giovanni Ciccone, a grocer, of 133 Mott Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,454, and assets of $765 in outstanding accounts.

ABRAHAM SILBERSTEIN.—Judge Hough has appointed James B. Davenport receiver in bankruptcy for Abraham Silberstein, clothing dealer, of 95 Stanton Street, with a bond of $1,500.

COLLINS & CRAFT.—Frank M. Collins and Edwin H. Craft, who compose the firm of Collins & Craft, plumbers, at Walden, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $1,565 and nominal assets of $541, of which $300 worth are covered by a chattel mortgage.

HERMAN AHLERS.—Herman Ahlers, barkeeper at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $516 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Murdock & Ahlers, liquor dealers, New York City, who dissolved in January, 1906.

HAUPT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry and Samuel Haupt, who composed the firm of Haupt Brothers, manufacturers of infants' wear at 100 Wooster Street, by these creditors: A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, $75; Denzer & Nathan, $500, and Klauber, Horn & Co., $200. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have made a bill of sale of all their property to Samuel Schechter, and also made preferential payments. It was stated that Haupt Brothers are the successors of Haupt Brothers & Malawista, and that on March 18 Mr. Malawista sent out a notice that he had withdrawn from the firm. The goods were sold by the petitioning creditors, part to Haupt Brothers and part to Haupt Brothers & Malawista, but the petition is not filed against Mr. Malawista for the reason that the transfer to Mr. Schechter was made by Haupt Brothers. Mr. Malawista was a partner for about a month. Haupt Brothers began business on July 1, 1906. Liabilities are reported to be about $6,000.

KARATSONYI & KMETZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nicolaus Karatsonyi and Adolph G. Kmetz, who compose the firm of Karatsonyi & Kmetz, wholesale and retail liquor dealers at 54 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Frank Von Garzel, $1,000; Italian-Swiss Colony, $100, and Alfred D. Israel, $100. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred various parcels of real estate in this city and Queens County, and made preferential payments. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Lindsay Russell receiver of the assets, with a bond of $10,000. They have been in business twenty-five years and were large importers of Hungarian wines. Liabilities are reported to be $150,000, and assets $50,000. In addition to the business in Second Avenue they had operated for the last nine years a Summer hotel near Glen Head, Nassau County, L. I. They formerly owned their store property at 54 Second Avenue, but Mr. Karatsonyi transferred his half interest on Feb. 9 to Anthony Karatsonyi, and Mr. Kmetz transferred his half part in September last. They have a large amount in outstanding accounts with about 200 retail wine dealers.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Berger & Weiss, liquor dealers and bakers, at Yonkers, whose liabilities were $8,645.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, March 26.—The Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company of Minneapolis posted a notice to-day that it was in the hands of the State Public Examiner for liquidation. Its capital was $250,000 and the principal business was the insurance of titles and safety deposit vaults. It also had a savings department, and the last statement showed deposits amounting to $458,000. J. U. Barnes is the President of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

Brown, C. H.—H. L. Fox and others, $117. Same—Same, $117.
Blair, E. F.—W. De W. Power and another, $138.
Brown, R. T.—William C. Todd, $316.
Brown, Wm.—J. Kalunman and another, $232.
Bouck, J. B., Commissioner—A. G. Hyde & Sons, costs, $69.
Beardmore, T. J.—Elizabeth M. Barry, costs, $75.
Carrigan, C. A.—G. M. Knight, $34.
Cottingham, T. F.—J. F. McBride, $104.
Cunningham, S. F.—P. Leser, $145.
Cleone, G.—Associated Merchants of New York, $137.
Carroll, Charlotte R.—H. P. Ward, $84.
Cohen, Harry J.—Barney H. Hultz, $55.
Cherkaskey, I.—M. Abramovics, $70.
Commeight, J.—Norwich Pharmacal Co., $93.
De Lacey, T. R.—S. S. Myers, $283.
Dorr, J. F.—J. W. Lambert and others, $1,173.
Doyle, E. N.—Danielson-Littlefield Co., $142.
De Girome, N.—The People, &c., $1,000.
Eldredge, May A.—M. S. Soramerich and another, $202.
Epstein, S.—Clara Schoenhout and others, $80.
Elfperin, A.—Isaac L. Cohen and another, $67.
Ensley, C. L.—A. Beckert, $337.
Fanning, T. J.—Nat. B'ld'g Supply Co., $2,973.
Feeney, J. J.—N. Y. J. R. R. Co., costs, $69.
Feeney, Jennie L.—Same, costs, $69.
Floyd, G. W.—Breslin Hotel Co., $95.
Fanning, J.—E. E. Hinkle and another, $9,063.
Flannery, John—Howard S. Jones, $179.
Fischer, J., (not summoned)—Same, $179.
Fromm, Adolph—B. Bischoff, $2,205.
Faulhaber, C.—G. F. Ewald, $1,093.
Ferrari, E.—Sebastine Campanella, $92.
Gaetjens, A.—A. E. Hoermann, $211.
Gotesky, S.—The People, &c., $199.
Gluck, I.—Tenement House Department, $59.
Gardner, J. E.—J. Stewart, $182.
Gallanner, E.—M. Toch, $94.
Goodman, A.—N. Peck and another, $586.
Same—Same, $586.
Same—Same, $2,100.
Hermann, Wilhelmina—H. Berkowits and another, $192.
Hamill, F. J.—Gicler Co., $94.
Haff, T. A.—Margaret A. Shayne, $491.
Harvey, Annie L.—J. J. Carle, $68.
Haworth, L. B.—Engineer Co., $105.
Hartjens, H. G.—United Wine and Trading Co., $68.
Kamper, E.—P. Steinman and another, $298.
Keller, P.—Noble Fulvio, $462.
Kollstede, A. G.—A. Anderson, $239.
Kaufman, D.—A. Blau, $182.
Kropp, C.—N. Scheid, $75.
Levinson, P.—L. Herman and another, $312.
Luxemburg, A.—S. Hirstein, $127.
Levoce, G.—N. Felvio, $462.
Levy, Henrietta—Tenement House Dept., $59.
Lemberg, S.—Giveen Mfg. Co., $96.
Lowenthal, A. L.—L. Peck, costs, $9.
Maize, W. H. H.—E. Elmer, $1,095.
Miller, J. D.—H. C. Fox and another, $117.
Same—Same, $117.
Metcalf, W. R.—Enos Co., $38.
Muller, N., Commissioner—A. G. Hyde & Sons, costs, $69.
Mitchell, Eliza J.—Mary Jamieson, $5.
Morell, Lola—Florence D. Spring, $57.
Molinasi, N.—The People, &c., $1,000.
Marzano, Angelina—K. Selzman, $1,166.
Marzano, A.—Same, $1,166.
Mueller, J.—J. Furman, $1,175.
Minder, C. H.—G. F. Ewald, $1,093.
McLean, J.—A. Blau, $68.
McManus, T. F.—A. J. Brown, $74.
Nimphins, H.—Mathilda Nimphins, $119.
Nash, P. B.—Columbia Lubricants Co. of N. Y., $26.
O'Donnel, F. A., Commissioner—A. G. Hyde & Sons, $69.
Preston, C. M., receiver—J. Brunton, $70.
Pannill, R. H.—Emma V. Bryan, $15.
Phelps, J. F.—N. W. Green, $105.
Pepe, T. M.—Levy-Stiefel Co., $144.
Pomerans, S.—J. Furman, $1,175.
Quimby, F. J.—G. G. Benjamin, $45.
Raymond, F., Commissioner—A. G. Hyde & Sons, costs, $69.
Reilly, J., (not summoned)—E. E. Hinkle et al., $9,063.
Reilly, Frances—S. Zeffen, $73.
Rosen, S.—S. Gold, $25.
Romm, H. and I. W.—M. Rose et al., $364.
Same—Same, $364.
Schiff, Julia—I. I. Pottlitzer, $104.
Strauss, E. H.—A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., $130.
Searles, H.—Pease Piano Co., $407.
Secor, C. A.—Scoville Mfg. Co., $517.
Schuberth, J. F.—H. A. Heydt, $108.
Souhrada, F.—M. Wortmann, $116.
Samuels, M.—M. Schnur, $49.
Strauss, S.—H. Berkovitz et al., $242.
Sandler, B.—F. Egler, $71.
Scarborough, G. M.—S. S. Lipschitz, $122.
Strausbourger, S., Comm'r—A. G. Hyde & Sons, costs, $69.
Salmon, W.—S. Shillak, $1,885.
Smith, Elisur Y.—E. G. Welch and another, $402.
Todd, E., Comm'r—A. G. Hyde & Sons, $69.
Wells, H. W.—J. F. Steeves et al., $486.
Wolff, E. and J.—14th St. Bank of N. Y., $267.
Wuenglng, D. G.—J. Pilkington, $110.
Zipkin, F.—L. Herman et al., $312.
Haverstraw Trap Rock Co.—H. L. Fox and another, $117.
Same—Same, $117.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—W. W. Weir, costs, $92.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Sarah M. Brown, $954.
Same—Same, $484.
I. C. Asaldo Italiano Pub. Co.—J. Brunton, costs, $24.
Inter. Rapid Transit Co.—Michele Di Pardo, adm'r, $636.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—J. Nolan, $300.
Same—Erma Gasper, costs, $81.
The City of N. Y.—A. M. Purcell, $1,651.
Faulhaber Stable

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Doherty Estate Properties Bring Nearly $2,000,000 at Auction—Buyer for Dey Street Building—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The heirs of Patrick Doherty, who was a thrifty and prosperous contractor in this city from 1840 to 1850, sold at auction yesterday the properties which he accumulated. Most of these properties are in the middle west side section, many of them on Eighth Avenue. Mr. Doherty bought them when Eighth Avenue lots could be had for a few hundred dollars each. Appraisers employed in connection with yesterday's offering, to arrive at a rough estimate of what the estate's holdings ought to bring, placed the figure at $1,575,000, but when Auctioneer Joseph P. Day stepped down from his stand after the last parcel had been sold it was found that $1,913,600 had been realized.

These are the bare facts concerning what was one of the most remarkable real estate auction sales of recent years. When Auctioneer Day made his opening announcement standing room in the Vesey Street Salesroom was at a premium. A glance over the crowd revealed the faces of scores of operators and brokers of varying degrees of prominence and affluence, but there were scores of others who plainly were not real estate professionals, and the list of buyers showed later that the professionals succeeded in getting only a very moderate share of the properties. The comment heard on every hand was that if Wall Street's present difficulties are having any effect upon the real estate market there was nothing in yesterday's events in the salesroom to indicate it.

Prices for some of the less-desirable properties put up early in the day were high, and those for some of the more valuable parcels rose far above the advance estimates of many keen judges. Peter White, who has his blacksmith shop in the little one-story frame shanty at 514 West Thirty-seventh Street, was on hand to buy that property. His eagerness caused him to bid against himself once or twice, in spite of the auctioneer's efforts, until finally, amid cries of "Let him have it" from the crowd, he secured the parcel at $12,200.

The most remarkable incident of the afternoon's business came with the offering of the gore lot at 1,363 Broadway, (Times Square,) just south of Forty-seventh Street, 23 feet front, and running to a point 71 feet back from the street line. Shanley Brothers needed this to "square out" their large holdings at that point, and started the bidding at $30,000, but not until $98,200 had been reached did they finally come out of the competition victorious.

Eighth Avenue corners went at prices which not so many years ago would not have sounded out of the way in connection with Broadway lots. Two four-story tenements, with stores, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street, were sold for $226,000. Three buildings on the corresponding corner at Eighth Avenue and Fortieth Street, on plot 59.3 by 100, were bought by operators for $184,200. For the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, the successful bid was $106,500.

One circumstance which no doubt contributed to some extent to the demand for these Eighth Avenue corners was that Mr. Doherty would never rent any of his properties to saloon keepers. His ideas on this point have been carried out by his heirs, so that one result of yesterday's sale is likely to be a sudden and substantial increase in the number of saloons on the great west side thoroughfare.

When Mr. Doherty bought these properties sixty years ago it was not with the idea of creating a fortune for his descendants. It is related on trustworthy authority that his purchases were made chiefly to provide cheap and convenient dumping places for material excavated further downtown. Of Mr. Doherty's children only one, Mrs. Ellen T. Gavin of Boston, is living. Detailed results of the sale will be found below.

Purchase on Dey Street.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with the Fernando W. Benner Company, have sold for the Blake estate the four-story building 20 Dey Street, 25 by 77. The buyer is the owner of the similar adjoining property, 22 Dey Street. To the east of these properties, all of the north side of Dey Street, including the Broadway corner, is owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, while 24 Dey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, is held by the Astor estate.

It is reported that E. C. Fielder has sold 42 Cortlandt Street, a five-story building, on lot 24.2 by 54.6.

To Favor Torrens System.

The Board of Governors of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to call a meeting of real estate men in support of the bill now pending at Albany providing for the introduction of the Torrens system of title registration in this State. The meeting will be held next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, probably in the Vesey Street Salesroom, if the use of the room can be had at that time. The Board of Brokers will also send a delegation to Albany a week from to-day to attend the hearing on Assemblyman Prentice's bill, which embodies the essential features of the Torrens system.

Laight Street Building Sold.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Abraham I. Spira and others the seven-story business building at the northeast corner of Varick and Laight Streets, on lot 25 by 100. The building is under lease to Anton Bock & Co.

Buyer for St. Nicholas Avenue House.

Sawson & Hobbs, in conjunction with Harry W. Hopton, have sold for Mary C. Higgins to a client, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 800 St. Nicholas Avenue, running through to St. Nicholas Place, 23 by 64 and irregular.

Daniel F. McElkenney has sold for Mrs. Kate Smith to J. J. Collins a Queen Anne cottage on Jansen Avenue, Marble Hill, on plot 63 by 78.0.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company is the buyer of the seven dwellings, 155 to 162 West Eighty-third Street, and the three dwellings, 161 to 163 West Eighty-third Street.

Dwelling Sold on 91st Street.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Maurice Megner 127 East Ninety-first Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.5 by 100.8, to Dr. Nathan Sanders, for whom the same brokers recently sold 165 East Seventy-first Street.

The Whitehall Realty Company announces that the four-story dwelling, 29 East Sixty-third Street, which it recently purchased, will be altered for business purposes.

Louisa Fitch has sold 181 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.10 by 102.2. Charles Lurch has sold No. 183, adjoining, a similar house, on lot 16.4 by 102.2. Six houses have been reported sold in this block within a week.

Post & Reese were the brokers in the sale of 155 and 157 East Seventy-first Street, reported yesterday.

Mercantile Structures Planned.

The Van Schaick Realty Company filed plans yesterday, through Architects Buchman & Fox, for the sixteen-story store, office, and loft building to be erected at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The structure will cost $450,000.

Plans have also been filed for the twelve-story commercial building to be erected at 29 and 31 East Twenty-second Street by the Brunswick Realty Company, of which Robert P. Zobel is President. The structure will cost $250,000, according to the estimate of Architect F. C. Zobel.

The alterations to the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, formerly part of the Marlborough Hotel, will be made by Matthew Bernheim, the new lessee of the property.

Harlem Flats in New Hands.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Rose Weil the five-story flat 261 West 114th Street, on lot 25 by 100, to Mrs. Christina Barth.

Harry L. Rosen has bought 246 West 112th Street, a five-story triple flat, 33.4 by 100.

A. M. Baumann negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of Broadway and 204th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 100 by 100, for John W. Wicht to Simon Sichel.

Deal for 21st Street Property.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Harry M. Austin 139 West Twenty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 98.9.

James C. Cady has sold 440 to 446 West Seventeenth Street, four three-story buildings, with stable at rear, on plot 102.10 by 92.

Downtown Buildings Leased.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building 73 Maiden Lane for G. W. Quackenbos to the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; also, the building 1 Cedar Street, for L. J. Carpenter & Co. to Kleinschmidt & Co., and the building 20 Warren Street for Clark W. Dunlop to Bernard Kreiser.

William H. Falconer has leased, in 54 Warren Street, the store to R. Christensen, the first loft to the Lovell Manufacturing Company, the second loft and basement to Knorr & Paul, the third loft to R. D. Young & Co., and the fourth loft to F. Angelo.

Harvey N. Bloomer has leased for Wendolin J. Nauss to The New York Herald Company the double store at 205 West 125th Street for a term of years; also, the five-story building 180 West 125th Street to Samuel Isaacs, who will remodel the structure and use it for his own business.

The same broker has also leased for the Lindeman Piano Company the store and basement at 158 West 125th Street, to the Baltimore Lunch Company, and the store at 2,003 Seventh Avenue, to Itose M. Finley.

East 110th Street Purchase.

I. Kashare sold for Adolph Mandel to A. & J. Loewe 284 East 110th Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 110.

G. Brettell & Son have sold, in conjunction with Solomon Cohen, 180 East 123d Street, a three-story brick flat, with store, on lot 16.6 by 100.

Emanuel Simon negotiated the sale of the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 60 by 75, for Aaron Goodman to Samuel Gelb.

Lower East Side Buying.

Bohland & Alkier have bought, through Fleck & Brown, from Mandelbaum & Lewine, the southwest corner of Rivington and Forsyth Streets, 100 by 75.

Schindler & Liebler and J. W. Schultz have sold for Henry Kroger 104 and 106 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 37.6 by 96; also, 81 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Polizzi & Company have sold for Nathan Cohn the five-story tenement 512 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

New Owner for Bronx Flats.

A. Reichmann has bought the two five-story flats 802 and 804 East 148th Street, each 25 by 100.

Buyers in Long Island Suburbs.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, to John T. Toogood the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Twentieth Street, 236 feet south of Mitchell Avenue; to Louis Freund the plot, 76 by 100, at the southeast corner of Mitchell Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and to Edward L. Cooke the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 520 feet north of State Street. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to William F. Williams the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Arleigh and Douglas Roads, together with the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Manor Road, 190 feet west of Douglas Road.

The Lewis H. May Company has rented for Mrs. Theresa M. Avery to Mrs. Mack Latz for a long term of years, The Inn at Arverne, L. I. Mrs. Latz will make extensive alterations.

Pease & Elliman have rented the country seat of William B. Boulton on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Stephen H. Brown; also the Samuel P. Hinckley house, known as Sunset Hall, at Lawrence, L. I., to J. Henry Staats.

Sales at White Plains.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold for William and Hannah Moore their residence on Fisher Avenue, White Plains, a plot 75 by 112, to Charles A. Mapes, who will occupy it until his new residence at Ridgeview and Midland Avenues is completed.

The same broker has also sold for Mrs. E. K. Gilman her plot, 84 by 144, on Fisher Avenue, near Midland Avenue, in the Scarsdale estates tract, White Plains.

Adirondack Hotel Leased.

The Hotel Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, has been leased for the Summer season to W. K. Hill, for many years manager of the Wentworth at Newcastle, N. H.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.
Executors' Sale.

10th Av, 463, w s, 123.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x100, vacant; to John Rodenburg, $15,700.
37th St, 514 West, s s, 255 ft w of 10th St, 25x98.9, one-story frame building; to Peter White, $12,200.
9th Av, 607 and 609, n w corner of 43d St, 50.2x100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; to Mandelbaum & Lewine, $100,000.
56th St, 341 West, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story single plot; to Thomas F. Fox, $35,100.
Broadway, (Times Square,) 1,563, w s, 64.2 ft s of 47th St, triangular lot, 28.2x71.7x79.1; to Stanley Brothers, $96,200.
8d Av, 686 and 688, e s, 25.1 ft n of 43d St, 50.3x100, one-story building; to Isaac Cohen, $55,800.
8th Av, 675 and 677, s w corner of 43d St, 50.8x100, two five-story brick and brownstone flats; to McPartland & O'Flaherty, $226,000.
8th Av, 673, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 25x100, five-story brick flat, together with 8th Av, 671, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 25x100, five-story brownstone-front flat; to McPartland & O'Flaherty, $156,550.
9th Av, 714, e s, 147.6 ft n of 48th St, 26.3x98, five-story brick tenement; tl Magnus Welman, $47,300.
8th Av, 613, 615, and 617, s w corner of 40th St, 59.8x100, four-story brick tenement; to Jackson & Stern, $184,200.
8th Av, 609 and 611, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 39.6x100, two four-story brick tenements; to I. Blyn & Sons, $107,500.
424 St, 410 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; to Marie Roche, $45,050.
8th Av, 617 and 621, n w corner of 40th St, 40x100, four-story brick tenement, with store; to Samuel Matshak, $171,500.
8th Av, 623 to 627, w s, adjoining the foregoing, 58.9x100, three three-story brick tenements, with stores; to George Nicholas, $155,500.
40th St, 305 and 307 West, n s, adjoining the foregoing, 50x98.9, one-story frame buildings; to George Nicholas, $48,500.
50th St, 410 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick and brownstone tenement; to Peter Duffy, $39,000.
8th Av, 606, s e corner of 44th St, 25.1x100, five-story brick flat, with stores; to Marie Roche, $106,500.
8th Av, 694, e s, adjoining the foregoing, 25.1x100, five-story brick flat, with store; to Marie Roche, $84,000.
8th Av, 612, 614, and 616, e s, 24.9 ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75, three three-story brick buildings, with stores; to Gem Realty Company, $75,500.
8th Av, 779, w s, 75 ft n of 47th St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement, with store; to Benjamin B. Johnston, $64,500.
Summit Av, s e corner of 162d St, four lots, each 25x95; corner lot and one adjoining, to James G. Cabe, $6,700.
Two adjoining lots, to John P. Levins, $6,400.
Ogden Av, s w corner of 162d St, abutting upon the foregoing, four lots, each 25x92; corner lot and one adjoining, to J. F. Kaiser, $11,000.
Two adjoining lots, to Mary Fitzpatrick, $7,000.
Summit Av, n e corner of 162d St, seven lots, each 25x95; corner lot and two adjoining, to J. P. Levins, $10,550.
Two adjoining lots, to Thomas H. Reynolds, $6,400.
Two adjoining lots, to F. Zenka, $5,700.
Ogden Av, n w corner of 162d St, seven lots, each 25x95; corner lot and one adjoining, to Marie Roche, $12,000.
Three adjoining lots, to William Callahan, $12,000.
Two adjoining lots, to Marie Roche, $8,200.
Summit Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing, 75x95, frame stables and vacant, together with Ogden Av, w s, abutting upon the foregoing, 75x95, two-story dwelling and vacant; to Wallace W. Thorn, $21,250.
132d St, 52 to 60, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 87.6x99.11, five three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Oak & Edelstein, $46,200.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

86th St, 57 West, n s, 56 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to R. H. Veysey, $47,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Fulton St, 148, for a six-story brick store and loft building, 24.10x80.4; E. S. Andrews.

31 Liberty St, owner; J. R. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $40,000.
8th Av, 30, and 14th St, 2 West, for a sixteen-story brick store, offices, and loft building, 78.8x107; Van Schaick Realty Company of 100 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $450,000.
22d St, 29 and 31 West, for a twelve-story brick factory, 52x84; Brunswick Realty Company of 114 East 28th St, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $250,000.
84th St, 46 to 50 East, for a five-story brick schoolhouse, 77.10x88.1; Church of St. Ignatius Loyala, 980 Park Av, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $150,000.
Henry St, 155 to 159, for a five-story brick flathouse, 65.4x63; P. Lehman of 7 West 54th St, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $75,000.
17th St, 19 West, for an eleven-story brick loft building, 53x87; R. M. Silverman Realty and Construction Company of 20 West 17th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $250,000.
Broadway, n w corner of 74th St, for a four-story brick store, office, and studio, 21.1x142.8; T. & D. Browning of 15 West 54th St, owners; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $170,000.
Cedar Av, s w corner of 177th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 89x84; Edward F. Beanning of 280 Montgomery Av, owner; John Bryans, architect; cost, $20,000.
Hancock St, w s, 450 ft s of Manhattan Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Patrick J. Jordan, Baker Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $4,500.
Holland Av, w s, 945 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Morrissey & Keogh, premises, owners; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $5,000.
184th St, s s, 47 ft w of Tiebout Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 40x28; Lochinvar Realty Company, Tiebout Av and 184th St, owner; H. H. Duckworth, architect; cost, $8,000.
184th St, s w corner of Tiebout Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 23x40; same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.
184th St, s s, 47 ft w of Tiebout Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 26x40; same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.
Ferry Av, e s, 94 ft n of 205th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 24x58; H. B. Roach of 1,005 Tinten Av, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 emitted.
East Broadway, 48, to a five-story brick loft building; L. Rubenstein of 349 Broadway, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $10,000.
17th St, 328 to 332 East, to three five-story brick tenements; J. J. Radley, 19th St and East River, owner; D. J. Comyns, architect; cost, $22,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 26.

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.5x irregular; Joseph Phillipp and another to Joseph Phillipp and another, $1.
LAUDER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x 95; Sampson H. Walshandler, referee, to William Rankin, $47,000.
AVENUE D, 49 and 51, 44x80; Abraham Berstein to Samuel Bravo, (mtg $42,000,) $100.
BEACH AV, w s, 192.7 ft s of 156th St, 82.6x irregular; D. F. Realty Co. to Samuel Shapiro, (mtg $14,500,) $100.
BROOME ST, 22, 25x100; Joseph Saldin to Hyman Shapiro, (mtg $22,675,) $1.
BROADWAY, s e corner of Bond St, 58x180; Courtlandt H. Smith to Ehrick K. Rossiter, all title, $1.
COLUMBUS AV, 283, 25x75; Honnst Lorge to Bertha Levy, $100.
COLUMBUS AV, 863, 25x75; Anna M. Randall to John H. Bodine, $100.
COLUMBUS AV, 863, 25x75; John H. Bodine to Adolph Fischer, (mtg $26,000,) $100.
HAVEN AV, e s, produced, 129.1 ft s of 170th St, 127.9 x irregular; Michael Donohue to John H. Springer, $10,700.
HOUSTON ST, n s, 142.9 ft w of 1st Av, 80x irregular; Margantha Altman to Isider Ritter and another, confirmation deed, $1.
HOFFMAN ST, e s, 110.1 ft n of 187th St, 16.8x117; Magdalena Marx to George Hagemeyer, (mtg $7,500,) $1.
HOFFMAN ST, e s, 110.1 ft n of 187th St, 16.8x117; George Hagemeyer to Harry S. Dewey, receiver, $1.
HOFFMAN ST, e s, 94.8 ft n of 187th St, 16.8x 117; Magdalena Marx to George Hagemeyer, (mtg $7,500,) $1.
HOFFMAN ST, e s, 94.8 ft n of 187th St, 16.8x 117; George Hagemeyer to Harry S. Dewey, receiver, $1.
ISLAND or sunken marsh lying at mouth of Little Hell Gate, about 7½ acres; John F. Fowler to William R. Grace, ½ part, all title, $3,000.
LINCOLN AV, 168; Annie Gallance to —— Gallance, $100.
LOT 482, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Glackman to Jacob Munstermann and another, (mtg $3,700,) $100.
LOTS 235 and 236, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 50x100; Samuel Shapiro to the D. F. Realty Co., (mtg $8,000,) $1.
LUDLOW ST, 138 and 140, 48x89; Joseph Hoffman to Louis Hoffman, (mtg $80,000,) undivided interest, $1.
LUDLOW ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 0.6x89; Joseph Polstein to Louis Hoffman and another, all title, $1.
MONTICELLO AV, e s, 200 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Francis Leonard to Mary Gallagher, $1.
OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, at line between land of Spofford & Baretto, 541x irregular; Nellie L. Watson to George F. Johnson, $44.04.
OLD HUNTS POINT ROAD, w s, at line between land of Spofford & Baretto, 541x irregular; Mary E. Bostwick to George F. Johnson, $10.42.
PERRY AV, w s, 276 ft s of Scott Av, 75x100; Peter Seery to William C. Bergen, $100.
PIER AV, n w corner of Lee St, 25x100, Throgg's Neck; Henry Parfitt to Emil Doelger, $100.
PLOT begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 570 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Joseph Gordon and others to William G. Weiss, (mtg $2,000,) $100.
TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 91.11 ft n of Broadway, 10x200; Daniel E. Seybel to City of New York, $1.
WATER ST, 161 and 163, 50.7x irregular; Thomas S. Gladding to N. Z. Graves Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 176d St, 29.11x irregular; Moses Mendelsohn and others to Magdalena Kolbeck, $100.
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 235.2 ft w of Wales Av, 131 x irregular; Mercury Realty Co. to Samuel Brent, $100.
4TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 42.10x96; Louis Hoffman to Joseph Hoffman, undivided interest, (mtg $61,000,) $1.
5TH AV, 1,367, 25x100; Rae G. Holzwasser to Joseph Burger, (mtg $29,200,) $100.
5TH ST, s s, Lot 96, map of Unionport, 100x 216; William J. Hyland to the Colorado Realty Co., $100.
8TH AV, 2,717, 26x100; William L. Ratz to Sigmund Elkin, (mtg $14,000,) $100.
9TH AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 20.1x100; Madeline G. France and another, executors, to Max Granitz, $20,500.
10TH ST, n s, 191.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92; Robert S. Minturn to Carsten Steffens, (mtg $140,000,) $100.
12TH AV, n s, Lot 520, map of Wakefield, 100x 114; John J. Cotter to Thomas J. McCabe, (mtg $2,800,) $1.
25TH ST, 32 West, 25x98.9; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Minnie V. Telfair, $10,500.
28TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x irregular; Richard J. Donovan to Benjamin Sire, (mtg $17,500,) $100.
30TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of 2d Av, 18x irregular; Michael F. Sharkey to Indiana Giberson, (mtg $6,000,) $100.
37TH ST, 339 West, 25.4x98.9; Catherine Smith to Philip Liberman and another, (mtg $8,000,) $100.
55TH ST, 136 East, 20x75.11; Rose W. Sachs to Elizabeth A. Barry, (mtg $14,000,) $100.
67TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x 100.5; Joseph Levin to Leah Levine, all title, (mtg $60,484,) $100.
67TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; John M. Roddy to Albert B. Hardy, (mtg $14,000,) $1.
88TH ST, 178 East, 17x100.8; Rosa Friedman to Jacob Loetfler, (mtg $7,000,) $100.
101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Anna Ciretto to Ashbrooke Building Corporation, (mtg $49,000,) $100.
118TH ST, 165 East, 20x100.10; William McKenna to Annie McKenna, (mtg $8,000,) $1.
125TH ST, 344 East, 18.9x100.11; Katherine B. Peck to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $8,000,) $100.
120TH ST, 107, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Daniel Loewenthal to May L. Wilkinson, (mtg $8,000,) $100.
120TH ST, 24 West, 22x99.11; Walter H. Mead, executor, to Max Lurie, $15,700.
138TH ST, 709 East, 37.6x100; Herman Krow to Hyman Realty Co., (mtg $30,000,) $100.
156TH ST, s s, 52.6 ft s of Eagle Av, 37.6x 100; Max Cohen and others to Mary E. Doran, (mtg $5,000,) $100.
156TH ST, 1,016 East, 20.10x100; Rose Sacks to Frida Stahlhauser; (mtg $6,000,) $100.
162D ST, n s, 85 ft e of Morris Av, 75x115; The Classis of New York of the Reformed Church in America to the Church of the Comforter of the Reformed Church in America, $19,500.
175TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11; Arthur W. Saunders to Theodore C. Wood and another, (mtg $58,550,) $100.
175TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x irregular; Bernhard Klingenstein to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $137,300,) $100.
175TH ST, n s, 226.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x irregular; Arthur W. Saunders to Theo. C. Wood and another, (mtg $58,550,) $100.
231ST ST, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; David H. Sarfaty to William Doll, (mtg $3,300,) $100.
233D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 25x94, Wakefield; Frank P. Di Nola to Gottfried Buhler, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.
ALTERMAN, Joseph, and others to New York Savings Bank; 16 and 18 Charles St, bond.. $20,000
ALLEGIANCE REALTY CO. to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 83d St, s s, 355.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2, 5 years.....$20,000
ALLEGIANCE REALTY CO. to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 234 83d St, 5 years.....$20,000
ARCADE REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, 745, prior mtg $16,000, bond.....$8,000
ASHBROOKE BUILDING CORPORATION to New York Mortgage and Security Co.; 101st St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6%.....$50,000
BAILEY, Rachel, to Henry Meyer; Lot 8, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, prior mtg $3,870, bond.....$850
BAILEY, Rachel, to George McCausian; Lot 8, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, prior mtg $5,000, instalments, 6%.....$850
BAILEY, Rachel, to William C. Arnold; Lot 8, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 5 years, 6%.....$3,500
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Corporation, to Irving Savings Institution; 83d St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; 684 St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.4, 1 year.....$30,000
BERARDINI, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Mulberry St, 30 East, 5 years, 4½%.....$35,000
BERGEN, William C., to Peter Seery; Ferry Av, w s, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 75x100, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000
BRAVO, Samuel, to Abraham Berstein; Avenue D, 49 and 51, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6%.....$20,500
BRAVO, Samuel, to Abraham Berstein; Avenue D, 49 and 51, prior mtg $20,500, 1 year, 6%.....$6,000
BODINE, John H., to Anna M. Randall; 863 Columbus Av, 5 years.....$26,000
BURGER, Joseph, to Rae G. Holzwasser and another; 5th Av, 1,363, prior mtg $29,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,400
CLAUSNITZER, John, to Bowery Savings Bank; 808 25th St, 5 years, 4½%.....$6,800
CHURCH OF THE COMFORTER, OF THE Reformed Church to the Classis of New York of the Reformed Church in America, Corporation; 162d St, n s, 85 ft e of Morris Av, 75x115, bond.....$24,500
CLARK, Henry S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Woodycrest Av, w s, 75.7 ft n of Coleman Place, 25.2x112.5, 3 years...$7,500
CLARK, Henry S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Woodycrest Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of Coleman Place, 25.2x112.5, 3 years...$7,500
D. F. REALTY COMPANY to Samuel Shapiro; Vyse Av, e s, 250 ft n of Freeman St, 25x 100, 6 years, 6%.....$3,000
D. F. REALTY COMPANY to Samuel Shapiro; Vyse Av, e s, 275 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, prior mtg $1,500, 6 years, 6%...$1,000
DIXON, Walter B., to Matilda Barnes, executrix; Newell Av, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 100x29, 3 years, 6%.....$1,800
ELKIN, Sigmund, to William L. Ratz; 2,717 8th Av, prior mtg $14,000, bond.....$15,500
FERRIS, William, to Irene W. Bennet; Chamber St, 143, 1 year, 6%.....$13,000
GLICK, Hyman, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 153d St, n s, 232.6 ft w of Elton Av, 87.6x100, 3 years.....$30,000
GLICK, Hyman, and another to Enoch C. Bell; 153d St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 75x 100, demand, 6%.....$1,750
GOLDSTEIN, Morits, and another to Emil Hoff Moir; 148th St, 309 West, 3 years.....$16,000
GRANITZ, Max, to Madeline G. France and another, executors; 9th Av, e s, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 20.1x100, 3 years.....$14,000
HALDEMAN, Isaac M., to Bond, Mortgage and Securities Co.; West End Av, w s, 85.4 ft n of 78th St, 16.10x88.2, 3 years....$15,000
HALDEMAN, Isaac M., to Louise D. Simpson; West End Av, w s, 85.4 ft n of 78th St, 16.10x88.2, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years...$2,500
HAWTHORNE BUILDING CO. to E. H. Ogden Lumber Co.; 112th St, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11, demand, 6%.....$2,500
JACKSON, Nellie B., to New York Life Insurance Co.; 58th St, n s, 391 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, 1 year.....$14,500
KELLY, Mary F., to American Mortgage Co.; 149th St, s s, 340 ft e of 8th Av, 2 lots, each 40x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $37,000, 5 years 5½%.....$74,000
KETCHAM, Tredwell, to John R. Suydam, trustee; part of Lot 20, map of Morrisania, 5 years.....$20,000
KETCHAM, Tredwell, to Almira J. Brown; part of Lot 20, map of Morrisania, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, 6%.....$3,000
KOLBECK, Magdalena, to Moses Mendelsohn and another; Webster Av, n e corner of 173d St, 94.6x irregular, 3 years.....$8,000
KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Chrystie St, 138, 140, and part of 142, prior mtg $140,000, due April 21, 1907, 6%.....$5,000
KILLENBERG, Gustav, to George Strecker; Lot 181, map of portion of Gleason property, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,500
KREWDER, Marie, to Reinhard Siedenburg; 126th St, 367 West, 3 years.....$15,000
LEVY, Bertha, to Mary E. Hopkins; Columbus Av, 983, 5 years.....$22,500
LEVY, Herman, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 24 St, s s, 239.4 ft w of Avenue B, 25x irregular, 3 years, $28,000
LIBERMAN, Philip, and another to Title Insurance Co.; 37th St, 339 West, 5 years... $14,500
LIBERMAN, Philip, and another to Catharine Smith; 37th St, 339 West, prior mtg $14,500, bond.....$5,500
LOEFFLER, Jacob, and others to Rosa Friedman; 88th St, 173 East, prior mtg $7,000, 5 years, 5½%.....$5,500
LUCKMAN, Adolph, to Esther Rieser; 95th St, 106 West, 3 years.....$20,000
LURIE, Max, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 123d St, 24 West, 5 years...$11,500
MAY, Adam, to Joseph Swan; Brook Av, e s, 75 ft s of 148th St, 24.1x98, bond.....$18,000
REITER, Rachel, to Alphonse A. Jakobi, trustee; Cauldwell Av, 780, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000
SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Title Insurance Co.; 175th St, n s, 182.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11, 3 years.....$35,000
SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Bernhard Klingenstein; 175th St, n s, 182.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x99.11, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6%.....$23,350
SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Title Insurance Co.; 175th St, n s, 226.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x irregular, 3 years.....$85,000
SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Henry Arnstein; 175th St, n s, 226.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x irregular; prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6%.....$23,350
SCHMID, Jacob, to William H. Neilson, trustee; Manhattan Av, 117, 5 years....$8,000
SPRINGER, John H., to Michael Donohue; Haven Av, e s, 129.1 ft s of 170th St, 51.8x 114.9, 3 years.....$8,000
STEFFENS, Carsten, to Robert S. Minturn; 10th St, 9 and 11 East, prior mtg $140,000, due Dec. 1, 1909.....$23,750
SMITH, Gertrude R., to Selmar Hess; 605 and 607 West 115th St, 3 years.....$70,000
SMITH, Gertrude R., to Lucius H. Beers; 605 and 607 West 115th St, prior mtg $70,000, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000
TELFAIR, Minnie V., to Helen Earle; 25th St, s w s, 375 ft s e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $51,000, bond.....$2,000
WEISLING, Harris, to Jacob R. Schiff; 74 East 7th St, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000
WEISS, William G., to Joseph Gordon and another; Lot 193, Bronx View Park, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6%.....$1,500
YARNALL, Margaret, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 86th St, 315 East, 3 years.....$12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 210; Baker, Smith & Co. against Immaculate Virgin Mission, owner; Vondrasco & Co., contractor, $1,175.
WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; Sprickerhoff & Scharnberger against the 177th Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $775.
WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; Cork & Zichs against the 177th Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $880.
107TH ST, 211 East; Brand & Silverstein against M. Weissler, owner; B. Kraus and J. Feinstein, contractors, $60.
156TH ST, s s, whole front between Southern Boulevard and Fox St; Edwards Mfg. Co. against Bauhahn Realty Co., owner and contractor, $235.
108TH ST, 327 to 337 East; Union Stove Works against B. Kurzrok, owner and contractor, $1,221.
89TH ST, 315 to 328 West; D. D'Angelo against William T. Hookey, owner; Andrea Avitabile, contractor, $800.
161ST ST, 882 and 884 East; D. D'Angelo and others against Andrea Avitabile and F. E. Lamonte, owners and contractors, $200.
97TH ST, 53 and 55 East; Joseph Newmark against Alexander Lurie, owner and contractor, $400.
ELDRIDGE ST, 218 and 220; Max L. Rohman against Abraham Halprin and others, owners; Solomon D. Multz, contractor, $760.
ESSEX ST, 136; Max L. Rohman against Abraham Halprin and others, owners; Solomon D. Multz, contractor, $760.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CRUGER ST, e s, 145 ft n of 205th St, Bronx; Nicholas Lisanti against Frank Tundis and others, Oct. 25, 1906, $30.
CRUGER ST, e s, 145 ft n of 205th St, Bronx; L. d'Ursie against Frank Tundis and others, Jan. 2, 1907, $182.
CRUGER ST, e s, 145 ft n of 205th St, Bronx; Thomas B. Bowne & Son against Frank Tundis and others, Dec.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Sold another one of the row of new 4-story American basement dwellings on north side 141st Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., restricted section; complete in every detail; decorations and chandeliers to suit; must be seen to be appreciated.

Open for inspection week days and Sundays.

Picken Realty Co. Owners and Builders, on premises, or 360 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Av.

Three-story and basement private, 20x112.6, opposite Jumel Mansion, 437 West 162d St. Inquire of C. F. Heitman, 167 West 145th St.

Below 14th Street.

COR. CEDAR AND WEST STS.

5-story building, 47x55.

FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE.

Opposite 24-story West St. building.

Buyers or Brokers apply

S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 W. 24TH ST.

Nearly new; 3-story building on Spring St., near Broadway; bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Stanton St. corner; 5-story; mortgage $33,000; price $50,000; bargain. Kraft, 313 East 9th.

Barrow St.—Three-story dwelling, full lot, $12,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Near 6th Av.—Three-story stable, 46 stalls, $25,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

9th St., near 2d Av.; 6-story 12-room; $47,000. Kraft, 313 East 9th St.

1st Av., near 1st St.; 4-story; $17,000; estate. Kraft, 313 East 9th.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office, 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.

LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

A Bargain for $11,000.—Three-story-and-basement brownstone house, north side McDonough St.; fine residence section; churches, schools, three trolley lines to New York; three rooms on parlor floor, desirable for dentist or physician. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, Manhattan.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY LOTS

In the Bronx or country while beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre, transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, small monthly payments if desired, for home or investment, unparalleled. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Decatur St., elegant location, 20x100; stone dwelling, 12 rooms, store room, bath, hardwood furnace; bargain, $9,000. Filante, 729 Halsey St.

MONEY TO LOAN, 4 TO 6 PER CENT. FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE. HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 COURT ST.

10 lots, Avenue N and East 17th St., one block Brighton Beach "L". Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

12-room house, with 2 lots, near L station, Flatbush. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

50 lots, Avenue C, suitable for two-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Avenue K, near Flatbush Av., $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

7 lots on Avenue D; good building proposition. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

Valuable tract land comprising 21 acres, old-fashioned residence, 12 rooms; fortune in living on property and yearly selling lots about house; near centre town and depot; valuable house, 5 acres, $9,000; 21 acres, $21,000. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

$3,000 buys 8-room house, 1¾ acres, near bay and depot; $9,000 buys 11-room residence, all improvements, 5 acres, stable, &c., overlooking bay, near depot; Pleasant Plains; one-third cash. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Greatest Bargain in Staten Island.—Beautifully situated lots fronting west side of Richmond Road on Dongan Hills Terrace, 25 x230 feet, at $400 each. Owner, Room 708, No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 133 acres of land, of which 30 acres are woods, with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.

LONSBERY & THARP,

7 E. 42D ST., N. Y. C.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

Quick Service Charges Reasonable

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $525,000.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

Situated in the rolling country near Gramatan Inn, between Bronxville and Mount Vernon; Colonial style, large rooms, open fireplaces, with every modern improvement, three bathrooms, fine stable, garage, several acres of lawn and garden. Price $65,000; 75% to 90% mortgage if desired.

ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.

JACOBS, 33 East 125th St.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall, dining room finished in green, other trim natural, varnished; electric lights, A1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 62½x150; trees; residential location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

120-ACRE FARM.

1 mile from station, this side Mt. Kisco; beautiful ridge land; farm buildings.

Owner must have cash; if sold in one week, $150 per acre. Address T., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

Pleasantville.—Large 10-room house and two acres of land; near station; beautifully situated; must sell to close estate; no brokers. Francis B. Wood, Attorney for heirs, 71 Nassau St.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SEASON?

Yes, several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Mount Vernon.

High ground, 100x105, 10 rooms and bath; a home for Summer and Winter; well worth investigating. Call, or address owner, 115 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322-38.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Sale, rental; New Rochelle, Pelham; owner, Hayes, 417 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

COMPLETE INFORMATION regarding rental and sale properties in

WHITE PLAINS

PLEASANTVILLE, SCARSDALE. COOLEY & WEST, INC., Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity. FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.

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BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES in carefully restricted section of White Plains; macadam roads, sewer, water; every plot has fine view; convenient to station; $900 to $2,000 each. Catalogue on request.

THE WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE, 346 B. 42d St., N. Y.; 2 Depot Sq., White Plains

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MONEY TALKS

Money invested in Morris Park commences to increase in value from the *day of purchase.* It continues to do so EVERY DAY and is far different from the "when so and so is completed" suburbs around New York.

MORRIS PARK

is in the

"Heart of the Bronx"

and values are increasing NOW and YOU can benefit by it if you act quickly.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars.

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FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Bedford Park.

The finest residential section of the Bronx. Transit facilities unsurpassed.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

A choice selection at prices ranging from $6,500 to $30,000.

TWO AND THREE FAMILY HOUSES.

A complete list of modern houses at attractive prices, $8,500 to $15,000.

E. J. Kehoe,

2,784 Webster Av., foot Bronx Park L Station.

NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.

H. F. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.

Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

ACREAGE BARGAIN

East Bronx, with frontage on East River; price

$2,300 PER ACRE

suitable for subdivision or large manufacturing plant.

J. Clarence Davies,

149th St. and 3d Av.

Own a Beautiful Home

ON EASY TERMS.

East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 rooms.

Cannot Be Equalled.

Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE., Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.

6 and 7 rooms; all improvements. Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

$4000 Buys Business Property

on Prospect Av.; price $26,500; rent $3,000.

REITER & CO., Cor. Westchester & Jackson Avs.

Two-family house, one block from Subway extension, $6,000 up, easy terms; 100x114, few feet from White Plains Road, $5,000. Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., near 218th St.

Corner Property.—Four-story and basement triple flat, with stores, good location, Bronx; full particulars to buyers or brokers on request. Century Silk Co., 80 Greene St.

McLEAN HEIGHTS, above Woodlawn.—Six-room cottage, two lots, $3,700; 10 rooms, 3 lots, $7,000; liberal terms. Heine, 27 East 21st.

Bedford Park! Decatur Av., (205th.) plot 50x100; also corner, 47x100; choice location. Address "Owner." Adv. Office, 2,110 Third Av.

For sale, or what have you to offer in exchange for a 5-story 20-family 4-room apartment on avenue. Owner, 1,419 Clinton Av.

One-family houses from $3,500 up. Two-family houses from $7,000 up. Sonneborn & Co., Webster Av., Bedford Park.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Large corner plot, Williamsbridge section, for sale; terms easy. Owner, Box 132 Times Downtown.

Money to Loan—$1,000, $2,000, $4,000, 1st or second mortgages. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

Have it fixed and without worry by leasing your apartment houses and tenements to reliable, successful man.

F. S. JUSTICE, 140 West 42d.

DWELLINGS, WEST SIDE.

Do not send particulars unless as follows: Four-story, high stoop; dining room extension; three rooms deep on second floor, exclusive of bathroom.

Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 939 Eighth Av.

Bids wanted on contract work for cutting and grading streets in Westchester County; 35 minutes out. Grade and specification ready, work to start at once. The Halley Land and Improvement Company, 104-106 East 125th St., New York City.

Have a client who wishes to purchase a single flat between 72d and 120th Sts., west of Columbus Av. Mail full particulars to J. B. Theiss, 314 Madison Av.

Wanted to buy gentleman's country house; convenient to New York and near station; send full description. Charles Faruolo, 45 E. Houston St.

To manage apartment houses or tenements; long, successful experience. 'Phone 3161 John, James King, 46 Wall St.

Acreage wanted for subdivision, immediate suburb. Address Clanov, 132 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Flats and tenements that can be bought with $5,000 to $20,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Tenements, apartments wanted on lease, or will purchase. Berlin Renting System, 141 E. 17th.

Want flathouse property for client; $9,000 or less cash. Agent, 326 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Good opportunity to purchase row of five-story triple flats; equity $200,000; trade considered.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.

206 BROADWAY.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3 BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND,

25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.

Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.

Central Park, 100 acres at $400.00 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES, 150 Broadway, New York City.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

FOR SEASON OF 1907,

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,

7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

To Rent on Huntington Bay, Long Island.—A large furnished house and barn, with five acres of land; water in the house; bathroom and closet; a sail boat, launch, and rowboat can be hired with the place. Inquire of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., 18 Wall St., New York.

Building site; about seven acres, with ownership, on Manhasset Bay; bathing, boating, &c.; $8,000; new 8-room cottage; all improvements; $5,500. Geo. H. Gregory, Great Neck, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD ACREAGE FOR SALE.

Ten acres, adjoining built-up section; three minutes from station; $1,600 an acre, half cash. Room 1,517, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

Freeport developed acreage; near depot and ferry; $175,000; will resell for $500,000; buyer's terms; small cash payment. Owner, 105 Times Downtown.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and business for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

SURER THAN STOCKS BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

An Investment in Lots in the Nearest High Class Development to Herald Square

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

NEW YORK CITY

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the six hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels, Bridges, and improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE. NO ASSESSMENTS.

RESTRICTED SUFFICIENTLY TO INSURE AN IDEAL HOMESITE OR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Send Postal To-day for Beautiful Map and Views.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EVER KNOW ANY ONE WHO DID NOT MAKE MONEY WHO BOUGHT NEAR A PARK?

Kissena Park North.

FRONTING KISSENA LAKE PARK, THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT FLUSHING

Fully improved, near railroad station; convenient to schools and churches; two trolley lines; paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, including SEWERS. THE BEST proposition in all New York City.

The Belmont Tunnel will open Aug. 1st, and prices will double and treble. NOW is the time to buy, before the advance.

LOTS AND PLOTS. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.

Call or write for our new Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,

1,123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A Mile of Shore Front

is only one of the many attractions of Douglas Manor.

WESTMORELAND

practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved and will be ready for the market May 1st.

Send for maps and booklets.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,

1 West 34th St.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development.

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica, One block from third-rail depot.

T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.

150 Nassau Street, New York.

QUEENS MANOR HOME SITES

SEND FOR MAPS AND VIEWS

READ REALTY CO.,

44 Court St., Brooklyn. 39 E. 42d St., New York. Queens office open Sundays.

Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Large Funds For Mortgages.

Brokers Protected.

LEVINE & PETERS.

147 East 125th. Tel. 4679.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Among the Hills.—No. 1—High-class country estate, short distance of Peekskill, (Hudson Division,) 105 acres, all high land, choice two railroads; large house, practically new, fine outbuildings, $130 an acre; inspection invited.

No. 2—112 acres, fine view Hudson and mountains, large house, good barns; 1 mile station; 32 miles city; good for speculation; price now $20,000. Advance in price sure. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent, in Washington, Conn.—A furnished residence, modern improvements; 7 bedrooms; 8 acres of land. Address Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Gibson.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

IT'S DAYTIME ALL DAY

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TIMES BUILDING

No dark rooms, no inside rooms. Every office faces a 100 foot wide street.

All night elevator service. Latest devices of ventilation and sanitation.

Most accessible office building in the city. Subway station in basement.

Offices to let, singly and en suite, $500 and up.

Rental Agent, Room 806, Telephone 1000 Bryant

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QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Party will sell two lots, fully improved, including sewers, in Flushing, near station, convenient to schools and churches; low figure; part payment if necessary. Address A. T., Box 130 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentlemen's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance

(INCORPORATED.)

164 Market Street, Newark, N. J. The best in Real Estate.

A SQUARE DEAL

If you buy one of our 10 new houses

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Prices $4,500 to $10,000, easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. RIDGEWOOD DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CO., Hutton Building, opposite depot.

Near Hackensack, Susquehanna Railroad.—Attractive eight-room, nearly new house; all modern improvements; stable, poultry house, shade trees, and fruit vines; plot, 100x200; near neighbors, school, and station; convenient boating, bathing, fishing; bottom price, $4,100; $2,100 cash; inspection mornings only by appointment. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

Development Acreage.—Two choice pieces, one 30 acres, one 10 acres, main street, 6 minutes from station, Lackawanna Railroad, 57 minutes out, near Summit, at Chatham, New Jersey; light, city water, sidewalks; lots 25x100; costs only $47 and $67; unusual opportunity to make large profit and quick sales. Act promptly. Brokaw, 60 Wall St.

Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for the season. Address E. N. Woolston, Real Estate Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Arlington, N. J.—Attractive new house, seven rooms, bath, steam heat; fine view; street fully improved; price $5,750. I. V. Dorland, Elm St., near depot.

To Let.—16-room furnished house at Avon, N. J., facing the ocean. Apply 371 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J.

At Morristown.—Complete residence for sale by owner. Send for picture. Egerton Brown, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Arlington.—10-room house, lot 85x180, $10,000; terms easy. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

Jersey City.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES TO LET

6 AND 8 TROY STREET

Thoroughly modern. All improvements

Handsomely decorated

Lower floor, 5 rooms and bath, rent $25

Upper floor, 6 rooms and bath, rent $29

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

PRICES REASONABLE

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

SEND FOR LIST

CHARLES H. NICOLL

781 SUMMIT AVENUE JERSEY CITY

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

Virginia Ideal Climate of the World.

Many New Yorkers seeking beautiful old homesteads, and there are but a few left; 506 acres, 44 miles from Danville, Southern R. R.; one mile from station; splendid location; telephone, free delivery; large house, beautiful trees; property exceeding in value; would sell for $14,000, including stock, &c.; take back mortgage for $9,000. Address Owner, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

$7,500 INVESTMENT.

We can show you where it can earn 18%; safe as bond and mortgage. Write Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

A three-story and parlor floor extension dwelling to let, No. 102 West 41st St.; 11 rooms and bath; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Sublet—Furnished house in West 76th St.; suitable for roomers; party leaving city. Address Reliable, 350 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Tarrytown—House 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

One-half double house, 6 rooms, furnished. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 8-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

An unusual duplex apartment to sublet from May 1st to October 15th; 9 rooms, (artistically furnished.) Apply to Mrs. Mack Latz, 745 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Tel. No. 5,472 Morningside.

Apartment completely furnished; seven rooms and bath, elevator, electric light, telephone; to small family only; $125. Apartment 42, 128 West 11th.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SELIGMAN, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Ottensooser, Herman Ottensooser, the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Seligman, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lewis M. Hornthal and Simon R. Riem of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Seligman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL B. DOWNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

New Uptown Retail Commercial District

Splendid corner store and basement on 5th Av. and 32d St., (southeast corner,) New York City, in new, up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

T. P. HEFFLEY,

5 Union Square, New York City, or to your own broker.

Our specialty is the leasing of

BUILDINGS LOFTS—STORES

Send for our up-to-date printed list.

H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.,

Fuller Bldg., B'way and 23d. Tel. 2818 Gramercy.

At 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl; 2d loft, 25 x50; rent $420.

At 93 John St., 2d and 3d lofts, 25x85 each; low rent.

At 113 Nassau St., three lofts, 25x100 each; possession at once; will alter to suit tenants.

At 22 Beekman St., near Nassau, 2d loft; possession May 1st.

At 39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts; size 25x35 each; possession May 1st.

Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices to Lease.

Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for

LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.

Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.

E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St. Open Sunday.

MORTON BUILDING

116 NASSAU STREET.

Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites.

RENT $250 TO $1,800.

Also space of 4,100 square feet.

F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

Lincoln Square Arcade,

1947 Broadway, 65th & 66th.

Offices, Studios, Clubrooms, Floors, Elevators; steam heat; electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

141, 143 Fifth Ave.,

NEAR 21ST ST.

Large store and basement to let; unusually attractive show windows; also First Loft.

OGDEN & CLARKSON, 11 West 27th St.

Southwest Corner

CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

FOR RENT,

A lot in Broadway, suitable for GARAGE, RESTAURANT, ETC. 5,250 square feet; L shape; will build to suit tenant; reasonable terms.

F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

AT 724 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

NEW STORES.

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH STREET.

Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE.

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.

Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

To lease, 3-story and basement brick stable; will accommodate 60 horses; wagon sheds, &c., and 15-room house; all improvements; one block west of Jerome Av. Apply Jos. Russhon, 170th St. and Jerome Av.

5th Av., Southwest Corner 28th St.—Entire 4th floor, connecting with building No. 2 West 28th St.; elevator and steam heat; also small offices; rent moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORES ENTIRE BLOCK; 180 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS. APPLY 137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NEW STORES

166th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;

WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Hall to let; one stairs up; elevators, steam heat, electric light; well ventilated; most accessible location in city; can sublet with profit; rent $1,500. Martin, 1,947 B'way, 66th.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

To Let—Large store and basement with light loft above; suitable lease to reliable tenant. Henry Wacker, 362 W. 45th St. Tel. 446 Bryant.

Loft 97x40, light all around, elevator 18x7, steam power and heat; woodworkers preferred. 514-16 West 46th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av., corner 26th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $50.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 27th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's furnishings, such as underwear, collars, mufflers, hose, vests, cuffs, suspenders, neckwear, hats, handkerchiefs, gloves, bath robes, shirts, umbrellas fixtures, etc.

JOHN B. GOODHART Receiver.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN LEVIN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 27th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at 92 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished skirts, dress goods, binding, empty boxes, machines, pressing boards, desks, safe, fixtures, etc.

JOHN GRUENBERG, Receiver.

ISAAC STEINHAUS, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 71ST ST.

SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
Elevators, private telephones, &c.
5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80

BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.
Near 110th St. "L" station.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55

WINTON.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Elevator, telephones, &c.
3 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION; SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65; SEVEN ROOMS, $75. TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON,

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST.

Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, all improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Doctor's apartment, $60; seven rooms and bath; separate entrance to office. 131 West 103d St.

Amsterdam Av., corner 111th, opposite Cathedral, handsome elevator apartments, all improvements, telephone service, $35 to $60.

Very desirable; all light top floor; elevator apartment; six rooms; eastern and southern exposure. Macgonigle, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

91st St., 201 West.—Five-room, light, corner apartment, southerly view, at Subway station.

WEST SIDE.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

EAST SIDE.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Choice corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms and bath; liberal reduction. Light, 1,270 Madison Av.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,

half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.

137TH ST., 3D & LINCOLN AVS.

THE FULTON

Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,383 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

A.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; prettiest in city; at Subway station; rents very low. Hanover Model Apartments, 127-135 Sherman Av. Take Kingsbridge express to Dyckman St. Booklets mailed on application.

To let, (3) single flats, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water supply and heat. Owner on premises, 2,873 Briggs Avenue, between 198th and 199th Streets. Rent $32 to $35.

Cut Rents; Summer Rents.—985 Forest; 4, 5, 6 rooms, all improvements; telephone, porter, electric light, &c. Call and convince yourself.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J.—Before renewing your lease inspect the new apartments 1,180-1,182 Broad St., near South St., P. R. R. Station; 30 minutes from New York; 6 and 8 rooms; every improvement; with service; decorated to suit; rent $36 up. Have a number of houses for sale on monthly payments. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HINRICHS, bankr

DEFEAT FOR JOE CASSIDY.

Justice Dickey Decides Queens Club Election Was Clearly Fraudulent.

In the second round of the fight for possession of the new $40,000 Democratic Clubhouse in Court House Square, Long Island City, ex-Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens received a temporary knock-out when Justice Dickey yesterday declared that wholesale fraud was perpetrated at the club's election in January last, when the Cassidy ticket won out by a vote of almost three to one against the opposing Democratic faction in Queens.

Cassidy headed his own ticket for President, while the opposition, which represents the Hicks Democratic faction, was headed by Thomas F. Conroy for President. At the election the tellers, one of whom happened to be John F. Cassidy, a brother of Joe Cassidy, announced that the Cassidy faction had carried the day by a vote of 150 to 74 of the unprotested ballots.

The Conroy followers carried the election before Justice Dickey on fraud charges. The latter examined 113 witnesses yesterday, all of whom swore they voted the straight Conroy ticket, and the Justice brought the proceedings to an abrupt termination by declaring the election a clear case of fraud.

"I set the election aside and we will have a new election and an honest one if it is possible," he said. It is said Cassidy will appeal.

$10,000 Left to Williamsburg Church.

According to the terms of the will of Miss Margaret Blennerhassett, who died last month at her home, 186 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, the United Congregational Church, at Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Luther R. Dyott is pastor, will receive $10,000.

The Careful Housewife uses no other.

Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

FOUND—Friday, near Grand Central Station, gold watch, monogramed. Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—March 26, probably at Brooklyn Bridge station of Subway, a lady's gold Waltham watch. Will finder please communicate with H. B. Brown, 66 Broadway, N. Y.?

LOST—Four rings, on Pennsylvania train arriving in Jersey City 11:10 Friday morning, March 22. To finder's interest to write Mrs. Barnes, 1909 Vine St., Philadelphia.

LOST—Gold scarfpin, containing pearl and olivine, between 150th and Amsterdam Av. and 89th and Riverside Drive; reward. A. Cort, 408 West 150th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, 3d Av. "L," about 129th St., lady's pocketbook; contents, gold watch and chain, purse, key, &c.; reward. Leavitt, 235 Broadway.

LOST—Monday evening, in front of 216 Stockton St., silver locket, marked "G. H. B." kindly return to Miss Burk, Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn.

LOST—Downtown, New York, wallet, containing money and commutation ticket; suitable reward. A. N. Fairchild, 32 Burling Slip, New York.

LOST—A black snake skin lady's bag, on Hoboken Ferry, containing lady's watch and chain. Liberal rew ard if returned to 322 West 72d St.

LOST—Saturday, March 16, lady's diamond crescent pin, fourteen stones; liberal reward for return. Theodore B. Starr, 206 5th Av.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 33d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, on 6th Av. or 12th St., black lynx fur; $5 reward if returned 37 West 12th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, small mink neckpiece, at 59th St.; reward. Miss Kline, 8,190 Madison.

LOST—Gold watch, marked "A. L. P." diamond in back; reward. Hoag, 473 West 145th St.

LOST—Ermine boa, from Egger's to Lord & Taylor's; reward. Return 8 West 75th St.

LOST—On 43d St., between Woman's Exchange and 5th Av., a green pocketbook, containing sum of money and a gold watch. A generous reward will be paid for its return to the owner, 1 West 46th St.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—March 15, vicinity Metropolis Bank to Waldorf-Astoria, narrow black velvet band collarette, silver bars, studded with diamonds; liberal reward return. Mrs. G. H. Kip, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design lion, with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars reward, no questions asked, for return D. Jacobs, 112 West 69th St.

LOST—Set initialed drawing instruments, Saturday, between 16th and 40th Sts. Return Irving C. Moller, Room 1,606, 31 Union Square; reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing money, ticket to Buffalo, and memorandum book. Reward for return to Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

LOST—Friday night, between 44th and 27th Sts., on Broadway, lady's mink scarf; return to office Earlington Hotel; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Manhattan Opera House or cars, night March 23; reward. W. F. Evans, 11 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gentleman's silk umbrella, marked "W. T. D." on silver band; suitable reward. W. T. Dewart, Flatiron Building.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,230, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—A antique fob, leather attachment. Reward by C. H. Luengene, 93 Nassau St.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank book for Bowery Savings Bank, No. 1,008,034. Finder will please return to A. Miller, 72 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bank Book No. 126,615, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 972,898. Please return to Bowery Bank, corner Grand St. and Bowery.

LOST—Bankbook 912,172, Bowery Savings Bank; kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Female black-and-tan dog, white spot back of neck, tip of tail; answers name of Wiggles; reward. 120 West 82d St.

LOST—Cat, Angora, yellow, (Main,) chain strap collar. Good reward for return to 138 East 65th St.

LOST—Angora (male) cat, yellow, with chain strap collar. Reward for return to 138 East 68th St.

LOST—Skye terrier, name Tiny; lost near 140th St. and 7th Av.; no collar on. Reward if returned to 2,412 7th Av.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 112 East 66th St.

LOST—Between 122d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 2,404; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 226 East 14th St.

LOST—Liver color and white pointer dog. H. L. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West.

LIBERAL REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, white breast, white stripe in face; name Nelson. 971 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

STRAYED—From 160 East 37th, Boston terrier puppy; address on collar; reward if returned.

FIREMEN CRUSHED AS CAR HITS TRUCK

Two Badly Hurt in Seventh Avenue Collision on Way to a Fire.

MOTORMAN UNDER ARREST

Injured Men Pinned Between Car Platform and Running Board—Will Recover.

Two firemen were badly injured yesterday morning when a south-bound Seventh Avenue car smashed into Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4 at the corner of Forty-ninth Street. James McGuire, 30 years old, of 2,230 Cascade Avenue, the Bronx, was badly cut below the knee, gashed over the right eye, and his left eye was almost gouged out. Frank Neebuhr, 31 years old, of 66 Charlton Street, sustained a fractured arm and contusions of the head. The men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

An alarm turned in for a blazing chimney in John Tinner's house at 126 West Fiftieth Street called Truck No. 4 from its house at Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street a little before noon. John F. Mooney was driving and Stephen Kilgannon was at the tiller. Foreman James Brennan was in command and McGuire and Neebuhr were on the left running board.

The truck was making good time when the car was seen bearing rapidly down on it. Richard Jacobson, a fireman, ran in front of the truck and waved a warning to the motorman, but there was no time for the brakes to stop the car.

Driver Mooney pulled hard to the right, trying to turn the truck into Forty-ninth Street, while Kilgannon jerked at the tiller. The unwieldly vehicle was just over the track when the car struck it broadside. Brennan jumped in time to save himself, but McGuire and Neebuhr were caught between the platform of the car and the side of the truck. The truck was dragged 40 feet before the car was stopped. Mooney managed to keep his horses clear of the car and they were not thrown from their feet.

It was feared at first that McGuire's skull was fractured, but late in the afternoon it was said at the hospital that he was doing well. Neebuhr's injuries were treated at the hospital and he was removed to his home.

Motorman McManany was arrested and taken to the West Side Court. He was paroled in the custody of the counsel for the New York City Railway Company for examination to-day.

ERIE TRAIN HITS TROLLEY.

Engine and Car Derailed, but Passengers Escape Injury.

An extra freight train on the Erie Railroad struck a trolley car of the Public Service Corporation at the crossing at Homestead, N. J., yesterday morning. Only the motorman of the trolley car was injured, and he not seriously.

The engine of the freight train and the trolley were both derailed. The fact that both were traveling slowly accounts for the escape of the passengers in the car.

The accident obstructed traffic for over an hour, and trains on the Northern Railroad were sent around by way of the Susquehanna tracks.

THIRD RAIL SHORT-CIRCUITED.

Subway Trains at Standstill for an Hour South of the Bridge.

The short circuiting of the third rail with a bracket on a switch box a short distance north of the South Ferry Subway station brought all cars below Brooklyn Bridge to a standstill for an hour early yesterday morning, and for half that time stopped express trains south of Fourteenth Street. Three trains were blocked near the South Ferry station and nearly 900 passengers on board were alarmed by the dense clouds of smoke that soon filled the tunnel for four blocks.

The smoke, said General Manager Hedley, was caused by oil on some cross ties that had been ignited by the short circuit. Power was turned off and the insulation repaired in time for the downtown rush at 8 o'clock. A large crowd of commuters from Staten Island and Brooklyn were delayed at the ferry station.

HOLDS UP WATER CONTRACT.

Metz Stops Catskill Aqueduct Work—No Advertisement for Bids.

Controller Metz announced yesterday that he had held up, pending investigation, a contract made by the new Water Supply Board for preliminary work in connection with the building of the Catskill water supply aqueduct. The contract, made with the Cranford Company, entailed an expenditure of $450,000 and was not advertised.

The board entered into the contract in question, in February, without public letting. The contractor was to carry on certain work at Little Stony Point, which consists of making borings to ascertain the nature of the sub-strata, sinking shafts, and building temporary trestles. Under the contract the company was to receive a bonus of $400 a day for each day saved on the contract time, and was to be penalized $100 a day if the work was delayed.

Controller Metz asserts that the contract should have been advertised and bids requested. Because this was not done he has held up the matter and asked Corporation Counsel Ellison for an opinion as to the board's right to make contracts without public letting.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 30 E. 42d, cor. 5th Av.

SOLDIERS' SHAFT DAMAGED.

Veterans Ask for Funds to Repair Army and Navy Memorial.

According to statements that greatly surprised Mayor McClellan yesterday, the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Riverside Drive, near Eighty-ninth Street, is in such bad repair that there is danger of some of the marble slabs falling from their places and being broken on the floor below. Three slabs have already been broken.

The Mayor was holding a hearing on a bill introduced by Senator Saxe at Albany to appropriate $20,000 for repairing the monument. A committee of veterans was present to urge the Mayor to sign the bill. One of them, Dennis Farrell, explained the trouble. The interior of the monument, he said, had "sweated," causing a disintegration of the cement between the marble slabs. The cement was continually falling from the walls and ceiling, and as this had been going on ever since the monument was completed there was almost immediate danger of some of the marble being displaced.

Owing to the constant dripping of water inside the monument, Mr. Farrell explained, the marble itself was in bad shape. The water formed in pools on the floor and remained there until swept away. The exterior of the monument was also in need of repair, the stone being chipped in many places. Some of the cement had also fallen away on the outside, and altogether the structure was going to ruin because of inattention.

Mayor McClellen expressed both surprise and sympathy, but explained that in looking over the bill he had found that the appropriation was to be made for this year. As the budget was closed several months ago the bill in its present form was impossible.

The veterans were of the opinion that something should be done immediately by the city, at all hazards, to save the monument before it was too late. The Mayor promised to investigate thoroughly and ascertain whether something could be done. It is not improbable that an application will be made to the Board of Estimate for funds to carry on the necessary repair work.

Blaze in Crescent Club Summer Home

Fire damaged part of the Summer home of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, at Eighty-fifth Street and Shore Road, Bay Ridge, last night. A small blaze was discovered in the cellar. The employes formed a bucket brigade, and after some hard work managed to extinguish the blaze. The nearest fire engine was two miles away. When it arrived the fire was out. The damage was about $200.

A Paralytic Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Campbell A. P. Snodgrass, helpless from paralysis, was burned to death in his bed this morning. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and it is believed that he set fire to the bed by accident. When the fire was discovered the room was enveloped in flames, making it impossible to rescue him. He was 56 years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10–86	Fulton St.; Boyden, Wiegand & Rust	$1,000
3:48–453	Hudson St.; I. Goldgrabber	$50
0:30–334	East 70th St.; S. Davidson	$50
9:45–1,604	1st Av.; Michael Kress	$15
9:45–213	West 17th St.; Margie Brown	$5
10:15–1,562	Broadway; Mrs. Meyers	Slight
11:05–126	West 50th St.; Eugene Brady	Trifling
11:20–700	East 9th St.; Mr. Singer	$50
11:30–20	Rutgers Place; Louis Lester	$20
12:00–155	Water St.; S. Anshauser	$10
P. M.		
1:40–245	East 85th St.; McNaughton	Trifling
2:10–1,904	1st Av.; Mr. Dietz	Trifling
2:45–409	West 27th St.; unknown	Trifling
2:45–218	East 85th St.; unknown	Trifling
3:40–89	East 22d St.; S. Dovuith	Trifling
4:20–189	East 18th St.; Mrs. A. Toppe	$20
4:30–48	Hamilton St.; J. M. Devine	Trifling
5:10–556	Broome St.; Mrs. Dull	$500
5:35–3,000	3d Av.; unknown	$15
6:30–1,670	1st Av.; unknown	Slight
9:15–133	East 97th St.; unknown	$50
10:45–47	Ann St.; Gerard Printing Co.	$5,000

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Temperatures continue very high for the season from the lake region to the Southwest and Gulf, while in the Northwest and beyond the Rocky Mountains the thermometer ranges from 10 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average.

The weather has been generally unsettled, with showers, rain, or snow all over the country except in the South and Southwest, where it has been fair.

It will be warmer Wednesday through the Atlantic States and to the lake region, and colder in Western districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh, variable winds, mostly southwest, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Occasional showers Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Wednesday, colder Thursday night; fresh, variable winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, probably occasional showers, warmer Wednesday, colder Thursday night; fresh southwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and warmer in west portion. Thursday, showers; fresh, variable winds.

Western New York—Showers and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, rain or snow and colder; fresh to brisk southeast to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; fresh to brisk south to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	32	32	4 P. M.	44	51
6 A. M.	34	32	6 P. M.	45	54
9 A. M.	37	35	9 P. M.	45	51
12 M.	40	47	12 P. M.	46	50

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Wallach's News 3d Ave., cor. 122d St.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX
Never made a better looking snappier garment than the special line of Gray, Checked Worsted Spring Suits we are showing to-day.
Fine firm splendid cloths that hold every ounce of the style that was cut and tailored and needled into them in the making
A HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Spring Suit that was made to sell at $25,— and worth every cent of it.
We are making a special "in season" price $20

Nicoll
5th Avenue at 42d Street
SUIT AND EXTRA TROUSERS,
(To Order Only)
From the Newest Fabrics in the Season's most correct colorings.
A Fancy Waistcoat may be substituted for the Extra Trousers.
Especially Priced at
$35.00

CIRCASSIAN BROWN
Is the latest novelty for Men's wear. We have them in twenty different styles. Suit or Overcoat to measure $30.
Call, 'phone or write for samples and illustrated booklet.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

NEW CITY PARTY URGED BY CANTOR

Ex-Borough President Would Form a Municipal Betterment Organization.

CROWINSHIELD FOR MAYOR

Mr. Cantor Named Him at City Improvement Commission Meeting Last Night.

Following a discussion of the work accomplished by the City Improvement Commission last night before the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in the Engineering Building, a resolution was adopted favoring the commission's suggestion that the city be empowered to take over property adjoining proposed city improvements for the purpose of resale at an enhanced price, thus recouping the cost of improvement.

It was also suggested at the meeting that a Municipal Art Commission be formed as a paid body, and that power be given it to initiate as well as veto plans for civic improvement. This suggestion was made by Jacob A. Cantor, ex-President of Manhattan Borough. He also advocated the formation of a Municipal Betterment Party, the effects of which, he said, would ultimately be felt at the polls. Such a party, said Mr. Cantor, would be one of the most effective means of insuring public improvements.

The discussion of civic betterment was started by F. K. Pendleton, Chairman of the City Improvement Commission. He outlined the past work of the commission and referred frequently to the recent report of that body to the Mayor and Aldermen. He said that three methods have been brought forward for providing for the expense of improvements, as follows:

To allow the city to take only the property actually to be used, and all the cost and expense to be provided by general taxation.

To take only the property actually to be used, and assess adjoining owners for betterment.

To allow the city to take adjoining property for the purpose of resale at the enhanced price, and thus recoup the cost of the improvement.

He eliminated the first and second plans as not feasible, but said that the third could, with necessary legislation, be brought upon a successful working basis. Mr. Pendleton is drafting a bill embodying this proposition, which will be placed before the Legislature.

Walter Cook presided at the meeting. He emphasized the pressing need of arousing public sentiment to the necessity of pushing through some feasible plan of public improvement before the difficulties become too great.

Frederick Crowninshield, President of the Fine Arts Federation, said that one way to insure the needed improvements was the manifestation of public sentiment at the polls.

"We seem to think that some mystical Croesus will come along and do these things for us," he said, "but we have waited and no such Croesus has appeared. Did it ever occur to you how much a President of the United States could do for us? God give us a President in favor of the fine arts."

Mr. Crowninshield was forthwith nominated for President by the Chairman, but Mr. Cantor objected on the ground that Mr. Crowninshield should be Mayor of New York instead of President of the Nation, so the Chairman changed the nomination from President to Mayor.

In speaking of the feasibility of the proposed property condemnation bill, Mr. Cantor attacked sign painters, and said that no man has the right to offend the public taste, and ought to be called down for it.

"It is important to see that the men chosen for office in New York are men who are in sympathy with the plans for city improvement," said Mr. Cantor. "You will get more agitation through a municipal betterment party than any other way."

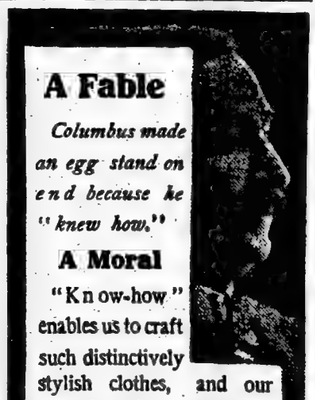

A Fable

Columbus made an egg stand on end because he "knew how."

A Moral

"Know-how" enables us to craft such distinctively stylish clothes, and our manufacturing advantages enable us to sell them at prices *"one-third lower than the lowest."*

THREE STORES.
119-125 Walker St. 1457 Broadway
New York New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Moe Levy & Co

DOMESTIC
RUGS
New Spring Designs
Three lots are offered
AT REMARKABLE PRICES.

ROYAL WILTONS
Best makes; Size 9x12 ft. Regular $40.00, at $33.50

BODY BRUSSELS
Most durable; Size 9x12 ft. Regular $30.00, at $26.50

VELVET RUGS
Oriental effects; Size 9x12 ft. Good value at $19.75

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

"SAVE MY BREAD," SHE CRIED.

Then Brave Housewife Entered Gas-Filled Room to Rescue Weekly Baking.

A rescue of which neither man, woman, child, nor pet animal was the object of the heroism displayed occurred in the apartment house at 237 West 109th Street night before last.

The janitor had just retired when he was called from his slumbers by a woman on the top floor. She gasped and coughed as she spoke through the house 'phone.

"Quick!" she commanded; "send for an emergency wagon—plumbers, gasfitters! The gas pipe in my kitchen has fallen from its socket and gas is filling the place."

The janitor telephoned for help and then dashed to the top floor. The apartment was thick with the poisonous fumes. The family bull terrier was wailing dismally.

"Will I go in, Ma'am, and get the dog?" asked the janitor.

"Dog!" contemptuously sniffed the mistress of the flat. "Never mind the dog. It's my bread that I have just baked that I'm thinking of. There are four beautiful, soft brown loaves in that kitchen."

The janitor drew back. He would not risk his life for bread, knowing that it was not by bread alone that man liveth.

"Coward!" the woman cried. "Watch me! I'll get that bread or die."

She got it and took it to a place of safety where no poisonous fumes might harm its sweetness.

When the gaspipe had been plugged up and the apartment clean of atmosphere once more, the woman took her bread back to the bread box in her kitchen and stowed it away so that when the one she calls "my old man" came home he might find in its accustomed place whereof to eat, and in eating call down blessings upon her head.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY. GOOD SEATS $1.00.
NOT A MUSICAL NUMBER MISSED FIRE—World.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Production of PIXLEY & LUDEE'S GEM OF LAUGHING MELODY
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A MUSICAL COMEDY FULL OF PRETTY MUSIC YOU WILL FIND IT IN "THE GRAND MOGUL." —Herald.
THE GRAND MOGUL WITH FRANK MOULAN and 100 Singers
SO "COME AND NESTLE CLOSELY BY MY SIDE."

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
ANNA HELD
in the Parisian Model.
COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2:15.
Mat. To-day, MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON in "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Last 4 Nights. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAY FAIR
NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA.
Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS Tuesday April 2nd.
Klaw & Erlanger's great new BEN-HUR AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

CARLE In THE SPRING CHICKEN NEXT MONDAY. Seats ready.

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN
For One W'k Only.
Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT, APR. 1, THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Thursday.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50.
Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet
PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
NEXT SUNDAY EASTER CONCERT by Manuel Klein's Orchestra.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1046 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Engagement Extended to April 6.
ERMETE NOVELLI
To-night, La Morte Civile; Thurs., Hamlet; Fri., Povere Gente; Sat. Mat., Taming of the Shrew; Sat. Eve., La Morte Civile.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat.
THE TOURISTS Big Co., including RICHARD GOLDEN
Next W'k—The Social Whirl, with Chas. J. Ross

PRINCESS CLOSED UNTIL SAT. MAT. MARCH 30TH ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS OF MR. HENRY MILLER. Miss Anglin and Mr. Miller will then present "The Great Divide" the remainder of the season. Seats selling to May 1st.

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (In English)
Thurs., Mch. 28—Only Doll's House Mat.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15
The Road to Yesterday
Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50
Matinees To-morrow and Friday at 2:20.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Widowers' Houses
Brilliant Comedy.

LINCOLN SQ. THEATRE, B'way, 66th St. Prices 25-50-75c.
Wed. Mats., 25c. & 50c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Beginning NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1.
WILLIAM MORRIS STOCK CO.
OPENING BILL, WHEN WE WERE 21
Sun. (Mat. & Ev.) Testimonial, Al Minehan

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 1st appearance of MME. CALVE
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30, (at Popular Prices,) Verdi's REQUIEM. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini. Also HAYDN'S SYMPHONY NO. 3, commemoration of 175th anniversary of birth of Haydn. Prices 75c. to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE in Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti, Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
SOLOISTS: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sammarco, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Daddi, Gianoli, Galletti.
MON., APR. 1st, at 8:15, 3d Appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sammarco, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2. Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3,) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SEAT SALE FOR WEEK APRIL 1ST OPENS TO-MORROW (Thurs.) at 9 A. M.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
This Evening, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG—Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Weed, Alten, Ralph; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Herts.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices—PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Herts.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. 8:20 & Sat. Matinee. Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2:30.
"Scores Success."—Herald.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy.
Next play—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
Showers of Fun
"One of the Best."—Herald.
"One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
SAM BERNARD THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.
NEXT MON. KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason. Seats To-m'w

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Next Mon. Kitty Cheatham. Mat. at 3:30. Songs for Children & "Grown Ups."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN.
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Except this week, when only Mat. Sat.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE
SUNDAY 8:20 MONDAY 8:00 BURTON HOLMES PORT ARTHUR

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
"A play about something."—Tribune.
MAN OF THE HOUR By George Broadhurst.

NOW OPEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.)- Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performances in Brooklyn this year.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2:15.
Last Week This Theatre, THE MILLS OF THE GODS
NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, Wagenhals & Kemper present
THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT.
Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard's new play of Washington Life.
Notable Cast. Mail Orders Now.
SEATS TO-MORROW.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 3, 50c. to $1.50.
EVERY MAN BEN GREET PLAYERS.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
SPECIAL LENTEN MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y. 188-195 times. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-d. & Sat. 2:15.
CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c.
MR. B. A. ROBERTS' Pullman Porter Maids. Jack Lorimer, Sisters Hersog Camara, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St.
ALICE LLOYD, The McNaughtons, Mr. & Mrs. Truesdell, The 5 Nosses, others.

ICE SKATING SEASON CLOSING
St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. & Columbus Av. Only 4 more days. CLOSES FOR SEASON SATURDAY EVENING 11 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Skates Free. PERFECT ICE.

MANHATTAN Thea., B'y & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-d. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK
Mrs. Warren's Profession With MARY SHAW.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS

NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Matinee To-day.
W

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; wind light, southeast.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,960. *** NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THAW'S FATE NOW IS IN NEW HANDS

Ex-Justice O'Brien Resigns from Commission to Judge His Sanity.

DAVID McCLURE IS NAMED

Reporters to be Admitted to the Hearing — Thaw's Wife Breaking Down Under the Strain.

After being sworn as one of the Commissioners to decide whether Harry K. Thaw, on trial for the murder of Stanford White, is now sane, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien decided yesterday afternoon that he could not undertake the work.

Justice Fitzgerald then named David McClure, a lawyer, to fill the vacancy. Mr. McClure appeared in Albany a few days ago as counsel for the Police Inspectors against the Bingham bill. He has practiced law in New York over twenty years.

In explanation of his action, ex-Justice O'Brien said last night:

"Some time ago I gave up active service and determined to retire entirely from business and get much-needed rest. While I am strong physically, I felt that I was not exactly in good shape and that unless I gave up the cares of office I would suffer from the strain of work which, as I have said, was already beginning to have a bad effect upon me. My first plan was to take a long trip abroad and seek rest and strength at the health resorts of Europe. I found, however, after retiring that the complete rest from work was exactly what I needed, and so I gave up the intended trip abroad.

"Yesterday morning Justice Fitzgerald sent for me and asked me to serve on the Thaw commission. He pointed out that with my great experience on the bench and my dealings with cases where insanity of some sort figured I was needed on the commission. At first I refused. I told him of my condition and need for rest. Then in a moment of weakness—or what some might call a wish to get out into the lime light again and not be forgotten—I gave my consent to serve.

"That night I went home and thought the whole matter over again. I could not sleep, and my mind began to dwell on the case. I found that all the old nervousness was returning again, and that I might have a breakdown under the strain of attending to the duties of a member of the commission, so I resigned. One thing which led me to take the step is the uncertainty as to how long the case may go on. Many things have to be taken into consideration.

"The reason that I gave in my letter for resigning is the only reason I had for doing so."

When the three Commissioners who were first named entered the courtroom yesterday morning they glanced at Thaw, who sat in his accustomed place. The prisoner had been well groomed for the occasion; his hair was trimmed, his face clean shaven, and a new bat-wing tie showed beneath his rather broad chin. He seemed to have prepared for the first day's ordeal of facing the commission. But the pallor of his face was more pronounced than usual.

Justice Fitzgerald dismissed the jury until next Monday morning, and then he and the Commissioners left the courtroom together. It was announced that the Commissioners would meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The District Attorney went about other business affairs of his office.

At the hour named for the meeting of the commission Mr. Jerome did not know that Mr. O'Brien had resigned. Justice Fitzgerald waited until 4 o'clock to announce the change. Clerk Penny read the letter of resignation sent by the ex-Justice and the order by Justice Fitzgerald appointing David McClure a Commissioner to fill the vacancy. The letter and the subsequent order were as follows:

March 27, 1907.

Hon. James Fitzgerald, New York City:

My Dear Justice Fiesgerald: When you honored me by asking me to consent to become a member of the commission in re Thaw and suggested that by so doing I would be rendering a public service, I acceded to your request notwithstanding my disinclination to again assume public duties. Upon reflection, however, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in view of the present condition of my health and of professional engagements previously accepted, and involving obligations to others which I cannot evade, I must decline the service, much as I regret this decision. In arriving at this determination I assure you that I have not undervalued the importance to the public of the service which you have so kindly requested me to undertake, and my conclusion has been reached only after careful consideration of the present condition of my health and other obligations previously assumed by me.

With sentiments of esteem and appreciation of your expression of confidence, I remain

Gratefully yours,

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

The order of Justice Fitzgerald was as follows:

It appearing that the Hon. M. J. O'Brien, heretofore appointed a member of a commission to inquire into the mental condition of the defendant above named declines to serve, for reasons shown in letter hereto annexed, the order herein made and entered on the 26th day of March, 1907, is hereby amended by substituting the name of the Hon. David McClure, who is hereby appointed in the place and instead of said the Hon. M. J. O'Brien. Otherwise said order to remain in full force and effect.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
Justice Supreme Court.

The Commissioners, it was announced, would meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to organize and decide on the procedure to be followed. The commission will sit in Justice Fitzgerald's courtroom. Only newspaper representatives will be admitted to the room. In the event of physical examinations of Thaw being desired by the Commissioners, these will be made in the Tombs, and the reporters will, of course, be excluded. The commission has engaged the court stenographer to make a stenographic report of its proceedings.

As soon as the Justice's appointment was announced Thaw's lawyers rushed to the Tombs to acquaint their client with this latest turn in his affairs. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who had appeared at the court in the morning with the mother of the prisoner and his brothers and sisters, showed that she was giving way under the strain. Her brow, usually smooth and soft, was wrinkled. Her cheeks were sunken.

Mrs. William Thaw was nervous, but she has color at all times in her face. Mother and wife went to the cell of Thaw. The wife is said to have collapsed, and the mother to have stood firm and almost unmoved. Thaw, with the prospect of further delay, was very near the point of violence in his actions.

Delphin M. Delmas, the California lawyer who has conducted the Thaw case in court, has taken no part in these latest developments. He did not go near the Criminal Court Building yesterday. Mr. Gleason made a visit of a few minutes and disappeared. Pending the decision of the commission Mr. Delmas has relinquished all command of the Thaw forces so far as the record of the case goes. But he has been a busy man in his office, and yesterday he gave much of his time to an interview with Mrs. William Thaw. Mr. Hartridge now represents the defendant before the court and the commission, and will continue to do so during the inquisition of the Commissioners.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Olney was the District Attorney of this county during the Rhinelander case, which went to an insanity commission. This commission sat for more than two months. It did not have, however, the affidavits and record of the trial that the present commission has. An examination of Thaw himself this afternoon may result in a report to Justice Fitzgerald that he is an insane man, thus ending the case. On the other hand, the commission may proceed to take evidence, allow cross-examinations, and prolong the settling of the prisoner's fate through an almost indefinite period.

HEARST SUES FOR $2,500,000.

Chicago Tribune Published Mr. Root's Utica Speech with Comments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Five libel suits aggregating $2,500,000 were to-day instituted against the Tribune Company by William Randolph Hearst, through his attorneys, Darrow, Masters & Wilson.

According to Edgar L. Masters, the suits are based upon five articles published in The Tribune yesterday. Each is a quotation from a speech delivered by Secretary of State Elihu Root at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1906, and comments of an uncomplimentary nature on Mr. Hearst are contained in the headlines.

In an editorial to-morrow morning The Tribune will say:

"The Tribune welcomes libel suits from William Randolph Hearst, and will give proper attention to them after the election. The best time to consider lawsuits sensibly will be after the election—when they do not smack of despairing politics."

DOUGLAS ROBINSONS IN ROME.

Met by Ambassador Griscom—King to Receive Mr. Robinson To-day.

ROME, March 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and their daughter arrived here this afternoon from Naples. They were received at the railroad station by Ambassador Griscom, Secretary of Embassy Hitt, Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, Marquis Martin Maloney of Philadelphia, and Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, who presented a large bunch of flowers to Mrs. Robinson.

When King Victor Emmanuel learned of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson he at once arranged to receive Mr. Robinson at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Robinson cannot see his Majesty, because it is contrary to court etiquette for the King to receive ladies. The fixing by his Majesty of such an early date to receive Mr. Robinson is evidence of the interest of the King in the American visitors.

Ambassador and Mrs. Griscom will give a dinner next Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, who will also be entertained by Mr. Maloney as an American belonging to the Papal Court. When the Pope received Mr. Maloney to-day he expressed his pleasure at the arrival of President Roosevelt's sister and her husband.

GEESE SAVED BY CACKLING.

Boys' Raid on Prospect Park Fowl Frustrated by Noise They Made.

As geese, cackling, once saved ancient Rome from Northern invaders, so did such bipeds frustrate yesterday morning a carefully planned raid on New York City's game preserve in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It was in the early morning, when policemen dozed in convenient shelter houses, that a rowboat shot out from the shadows of the trees on the shore of the Park lake and headed for Duck Island. In the craft were five boys. Softly rowing in the darkness they reached the island, where are quartered flocks or Park ducks and geese.

The raiders soon had bound and piled together in the boat about a dozen fowl. Then they rowed back to the shore. Each with a goose or a duck under his arm, they made for the park fence at Tenth Street and Prospect Park West. As the lads were climbing the fence one of the geese began to cackle, and the others, taking the cue, followed suit. A motorman on a passing car stopped his car, and with another man, ran after the boys. The lads dropped the cackling geese and squawking ducks, and sprinted down Tenth Street and got away. The geese and ducks, however, were caught, and turned over to two park policemen.

SAY SCHMITZ GREW RICH.

San Francisco Papers Give Figures of Alleged Boodle Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Mayor Schmitz to-day made a statement denying charges published here to the effect that the prosecution has abundant evidence that Schmitz profited to the extent of over $550,000 from participation in the "boodling" operations now under investigation by the Grand Jury.

From the United Railroads Schmitz is said to have received $182,000; from the Home Telephone Company, $75,000; from the "Fight Trust," $5,000; from the building "graft," at least $75,000; from the saloons, $50,000; from the gambling dens and disorderly houses, $100,000, and from the theatres, $75,000.

It is declared that bribery money which was paid by the corporations to Ruef was divided with Schmitz and that the evidence on this point is positive.

Schmitz spent $60,000 on a house on Vallejo Street, overlooking the bay, and he put $30,000 into its furnishings. He paid $3,000 for Turkish rugs just after the fire. Before he was first elected Mayor he lived in a $35 a month flat and his furniture was not worth over $1,000.

Schmitz in his statement to-day declared himself anxious for a speedy trial, but said it was unfair that he should be brought to trial before any Judge in San Francisco, all of whom, he alleged, were biased. The Mayor said this was no time for libel suits, but when he had been tried and judged by a jury he would give no quarter. He said that his annual income was $9,600; that he was not a high liver; that he had not neglected opportunities for investments, and that he would show in court where he had got every penny since he had been Mayor and what he had done with it.

TRAIN KILLS A SCHOOLBOY.

His Sister Tries to Pull Him Back and Just Misses Death.

William Gottschalk, 10 years old, of 3,496 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Long Island Railroad motor train at the Milford Street grade crossing in East New York, as he was going home from St. Michael's Parochial School with his eight-year-old sister, Anna.

The children found the road blocked by a freight train. As soon as the way was clear they started across without hearing the motor train coming rapidly down from the elevated track below the crossing. Motorman Howard Pender saw the children, but could not stop the train.

Several passers-by shouted to them, and Anna tried, too late, to pull her brother back. The boy was thrown twenty feet and killed instantly. The first car grazed Anna, knocking her down.

Policeman Schuck of the Liberty Avenue Station was on the train. He decided that the motorman was not responsible and made no arrests.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 34 Av. & 19th St., vocal concerts a la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

JAMES HENRY SMITH IS DEAD IN JAPAN

On a World Tour with His Bride, Who Was Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart.

"SILENT" SMITH'S CAREER

Obscure in Early Life, He Inherited a Great Fortune from His Uncle, a Western Pioneer.

Word of the death of James Henry Smith, better known in New York as "Silent" Smith, in Kioto, Japan, was received yesterday by his representative, Herman S. Le Roy, at 10 Wall Street. A cable dispatch from the Duke of Manchester, who accompanied Mr. Smith on his bridal tour of the world, said Mr. Smith had died at the Kioto Hotel of a kidney disorder after an illness of two days. Mr. Le Roy added that he thought this had been complicated by heart disease.

After his marriage last September to the divorced wife of William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. Smith went abroad. In Naples he and his wife were joined by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Miss Anita Stewart, Mrs. Smith's daughter. Here they boarded Anthony J. Drexel's yacht, the Margarita, and began a cruise which ended in the Orient.

In Rangoon, Burma, on Feb. 15, Mr. Smith went ashore and was interviewed. He expressed his regret that he was unable to go to Mandalay. At that time the party had expected to return to America in May by the Pacific route. Mr. Smith's body will be sent here, leaving by way of Yokohama on April 10. At San Francisco it will be met by Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, who will leave Cincinnati for this purpose.

Mr. Smith's Early Career.

Mr. Smith appeared in New York in 1874. It was understood that he had been born in this country, but had been educated in King's College, London. He entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878. Almost immediately he became a member of the Union Club, and soon the brokerage firm of Geddes & Smith was organized at 10 Wall Street.

From this time until 1890 Mr. Smith lived a quiet and uneventful life. His apartment in West Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was of the simplest description. He was fond of rare editions and literature in general. Except for a portrait of his uncle, his wall space was occupied by bookcases, whose contents gradually overflowed upon chairs and the floor. He had a few friends at the Union Club. To everyone else, he was already "Silent" Smith.

The beginning of the great change came in 1890 when George Smith died in London and willed the bulk of his fortune to John Henry Smith, who received some $58,000,000. The inheritance tax on the estate was the largest ever collected in England, amounting to $4,500,000.

At that time Smith was caught by a reporter at an elevator.

"I am not a public man," he said. "I decline to become a public man. I wish to deny my identity. The seclusion of poverty is a blessing."

Origin of the Great Fortune.

The fortune which Mr. Smith had inherited had been made by George Smith, who appeared in the West from Scotland, in 1834. He had speculated in Milwaukee and Chicago real estate, had engaged in banking, and had been identified with the promotion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He retired permanently to London in 1861, and spent not more than $2,500 a year.

From the time he received his fortune Mr. Smith altered his mode of life. He was still "Silent" Smith, but no imagination would have added "Shrinking" Smith. He already was a member of many exclusive clubs, and had an assured social position. When it became known that he had social aspirations the matrons of society under the leadership of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish flocked to his assistance. He moved to 6 West Fifty-second Street, which he rented from his friends, the Benedicts, and began a notable series of entertainments.

Frank Underhill taught him to drive four-in-hands, and the matrons of society taught him to plan and build a magnificent place at Tuxedo Park.

Society Leaders His Sponsor.

He gave his much talked of cotillion in Sherry's in 1902. Mrs. Fish, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay assisted him.

While the social education of Mr. Smith was progressing he was devoting considerable attention to affairs downtown. He had succeeded to his uncle's influence in St. Paul affairs and had got himself elected a Director in many companies, from the Hanover Bank to the Metropolitan Opera House Company.

At about this time it was reported to him that the Street thought him very conservative. He broke his silence to some of his friends.

"I am not agressive!" said he. "Well, we'll see."

Within a few days he advised his friends to buy Tennessee Coal and Iron, which was then selling at 38¾. Under his leadership a pool was formed, the stock took an upward turn, and soon was selling at 126.

It became a custom with Mr. Smith to spend his Summers in Scotland at his place, Dunachton, when he had not commissioned Anthony J. Drexel's yacht, the Margarita. It was on this yacht, which carried him on his wedding tour, that he sailed with Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart on many a long cruise.

Mr. Smith bought of the late William C. Whitney's house, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, with its contents in 1904, for something like $2,000,000. Society wondered what he would do with it.

His first entertainment, a concert, was given—without the aid of his former guides—on an opera night, and most of the guests arrived late and left before the 2 A. M. supper was served. He was chagrined, but nevertheless he gave other entertainments at which Caruso and other operatic stars sang, and which were uniformly successful.

Marries Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Stewart, who had purchased a house in Sioux Falls, began an action for divorce against her husband on the ground of desertion in June, 1906. She got her decree on Aug. 24, 1906, and went at once to Great Britain, where Mr. Smith was at that time.

The bans were published last September in the parish church of Alvie, Invernessshire, Scotland, for the marriage of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Stewart, and on Sept. 13 last the ceremony was performed. The tenants of the estate which Mr. Smith rented lighted fires on the tops of hills and played bagpipes.

Then the Smiths began their wedding journey around the world, being joined at various times by friends. In February, with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, they were presented to the Amir of Afghanistan at Calcutta, where the Viceroy of India was then entertaining him.

Mrs. Smith, before her marriage to Mr. Stewart, was Annie M. Armstrong, a daughter of Gen. John A. Armstrong of Baltimore. Her sister married Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia.

During the height of Mr. Smith's social popularity in New York he developed a fondness for fine paintings. He paid $50,000 for Murillo's "Holy Family," and gave it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ROCKEFELLER HAS A PICNIC.

Takes Lakewood Church Choir Into the Country for an Outing.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 27.—John D. Rockefeller opened the picnic season to-day. He took the choir of the Baptist Church over to the seashore this afternoon and then entertained the party at supper at Golf House this evening.

Mr. Rockefeller planned this outing for the choir a week ago, but did not fix the day. It was pleasant and sunny this morning, as he strolled out on his golf links. A butterfly flitted past him and two bluebirds set up a noisy chatter in a tree near by. These signs of Spring led him to choose to-day for his choir picnic.

There were two automobile loads of the choir singers. The village drug store was the first stop at Point Pleasant and there Mr. Rockefeller treated the party to ice cream soda. Mr. Rockefeller took the same.

The picnic party was ready for anything after the ice cream soda treat, and nothing would do but they must go down to the seashore and pick up shells for souvenirs. They didn't linger there very long, for a biting raw wind from the east made it a bit shivery for picnicking, and besides, it was supper time. So Mr. Rockefeller and his guests piled into the automobiles and went whizzing back to the Rockefeller home. Mrs. Rockefeller had supper waiting, and there were no formalities about this part of the entertainment. Mrs. Rockefeller is noted for her hospitality. After supper the choir sang some of Mr. Rockefeller's favorite songs.

ALPHA'S POSTMASTER GONE.

New Jersey Town Mystified by R. A. Applegate's Disappearance.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 27.—Richard A. Applegate, Postmaster of Alpha, three miles from here, has disappeared, and his wife and two little daughters are also absent. The Post Office did not open to-day.

Applegate handled large sums of money. He was steamship agent, real estate broker, commissioner of deeds, fire insurance agent, besides Postmaster, and had a large general merchandise store. Alpha has one industry, cement making. It is populated by foreigners, who have intrusted their savings with Applegate or placed money in his care to be forwarded to relatives abroad. They are greatly excited.

J. I. Blair Reiley, County Prosecutor, has gone to Alpha, and is trying to learn where Applegate has gone. He telegraphed to the Post Office Department at Washington, and an Inspector is expected to come and open the Post Office and inspect the accounts. All papers are in the safe marked "U. S. Post Office," so no one dares open it.

Detectives have traced Applegate to Phillipsburg, and thence to Washington, N. J. Mrs. Applegate and her two little daughters accompanied the Postmaster on that part of the trip last night. It is thought he may have sailed for Europe to-day.

RAILROAD PASS INQUIRY.

Chicago Grand Jury Investigating Workings of New Rate Law.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day commenced an investigation into the workings of the new rate law, and its relations to the issuing of railroad passes and express company franks.

Several of the superintendents and other general officers of the various express companies have been summoned to appear before the jury on Friday, and have been requested to bring with them all records showing the names of persons to whom franks have been issued since the passage of the rate law.

NEGRO CHLOROFORMS WOMAN

Clerk for Insurance Company Robbed of $176 in Office—Left Unconscious.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 27.—Mrs. Percy B. Wilcox, typewriter and clerk for Assistant Superintendent S. W. Hayes of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was alone in the office of the company in the Post Office building about noon to-day, making up the account for deposit in the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, when the door opened.

"Is the boss in?" asked a gruff voice.

Mrs. Wilcox looked up from her desk into the hideous face of a negro. He was tall and heavy and shabbily dressed. Mrs. Wilcox slipped the bankbook and the money quickly under the desk, but not before the visitor had seen it. Mrs. Wilcox determined to make a brave front of it.

"No, he is out," she said in a voice that had the slightest tremor in it. "But there are Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith and Mr. Clarke and several others. Will they do?" Mrs. Wilcox's ready wit created all these characters. The negro took the hint and left.

Ten minutes later she started for the bank. She heard footsteps behind her, and two strong hands seized her from behind. She struggled with her assailant, and in the office mirror saw he was the negro. She tried to cry, but a towel with a peculiar odor choked her utterance, and she fell in a faint to the floor.

She was found lying there by Edward Wilson, an agent, an hour later. As he entered the office Wilson tripped over her body at the threshold. He summoned aid and Mrs. Wilcox was soon revived. The physician said she had been chloroformed. She was in a highly nervous condition, and two of her front teeth were also broken.

Investigation showed that the thief had stolen $151 from the bank book and $25 from a drawer in the desk of Supt. Hayes.

The police and enraged employes of the insurance company started on a hunt for the negro, but found no trace of him.

TO MAKE CHINESE PAY.

Relatives of San Francisco Debtors to be Imprisoned in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The local Six Chinese Companies have issued a notice for a meeting at which the claims of American and Chinese firms against Chinese firms which repudiated their indebtedness after the fire in April last, are to be presented. These claims are to be put in the hands of the Six Companies at the instance of the Chinese Government.

Where insurance has been collected by debtors who have refused payment of the claims against them, the relatives of the debtors are to be captured in China, it is said, and thrown into prison, to be held until the debtors meet their obligations.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER, Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. For ladies downtown. Luncheon & dinner. Music.—Adv.

RAILROAD STRIKE APPEARS PROBABLE

Representatives of Managers and Employes Fail to Reach Agreement.

50,000 MEN WOULD QUIT

And Their Action Would Involve 500,000 Others and Tie Up 95,000 Miles of Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Fifty thousand railroad employes are ready on an hour's notice to abandon their trains and switch-yards and bring stagnation to all rail traffic in the West. It is now practically certain—allowing for unforeseen contingencies—that a strike order will be issued. Probably it will go out before the end of the week. The strike may start Friday.

The walkout promises to be of a general character, affecting every railroad of importance west of Chicago, and even extending into Canada. About 95,000 miles of tracks thus may be rendered idle and indirectly more than 500,000 men may suffer loss of employment.

The crisis in the negotiations between the trainmen and conductors on one side and the general managers of the roads on the other came suddenly to-day. It amounted to a breach in relations. This breach is understood to be final.

Immediately the representatives of the National Railroad Brotherhoods held a conference at the Sherman House, discussed the situation, and decided that a strike was inevitable. They said they had exhausted every effort within their power to avert it. Bound by a strike vote of overwhelming majority, the union officials declared that their hands practically were tied, so far as any further peace negotiations were concerned.

The railroad managers confessed their inability to stop the strike. They said they had gone to the limit of their generosity. Arbitration of the dispute was their final suggestion. When that was rejected by the men the managers lapsed into silence and sat down to await developments.

P. H. Morrissey, Chief of the Trainmen's organization, to-night said:

"We have been instructed by the men we represent to call a strike unless the offer of the roads was satisfactory to us. The vote by which this attitude was reached carried the strike proposition by a tremendous majority. We are not satisfied, and the men are not satisfied. We are not going to ask for any more conferences with the General Managers. It is up to them to prevent the men quitting work, and the only way they can do this is to accede to our demands."

Secretary Slason Thompson of the General Managers' Association said:

"We have not given up hope as yet of a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. We have conceded a great deal to the men already, and it would seem to be but a matter of a short time until the union officials will see their way clear to accept the General Managers' proposal. I am of the opinion that the conference which ended in nothing to-day will be resumed again within the next two days, and that some sort of an agreement will be reached."

WHO'S LOST A CANARY?

It Flies Into Von Briesen Home and Owner Is Advertised For.

While walking through the hall of her home, at 1 East Forty-seventh Street, on Saturday, the daughter of Arthur Von Briesen, the lawyer, heard the chirping of a bird. She entered the parlor and found a canary perched near an open window.

The bird was an unusually beautiful specimen of the canary. It ceased its chirping momentarily.

"Here, pretty bird," the girl said, extending her hand.

To her surprise the canary flew to the outstretched hand. Apparently it was used to friendly treatment. The intimacy between the girl and the bird grew. In a few hours the bird was fluttering around her room and singing joyously.

But the girl is going to lose her pet. This advertisement is printed in the Lost and Found column of to-day's TIMES:

FOUND—Tame canary. 1 East 47th St. Please write.

Miss Von Briesen hopes to find the owner, though she will be sorry to lose her pet.

LITTLE GIRL KIDNAPPED.

A Housekeeper's Child—Believed to Have Been Stolen by a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

SELINS GROVE, Penn., March 27.—Christine Meslin, 2 years old, daughter of Mrs. Charles Meslin, housekeeper for a resident of Northumberland, has been missing since Saturday, and the police are looking for Mrs. Robert Beckley, who is suspected of kidnapping the child.

Mrs. Beckley is said by the mother to have shown fondness for the little girl. It is alleged that she asked leave to take Christine to a candy shop, and then disappeared with her.

Mrs. Meslin came to Selins Grove to-day to ask the police to aid in the search for her child. She said she was a poor woman, had no enemies, and did not know why any person should steal her daughter.

TRAMPS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Beat the Engineer and Are Captured by New Jersey Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 27.—Five tramps were arrested by Sheriff Judson A. Gunn of Sussex County to-day for holding up a train on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad near Huntsville and seriously injuring the engineer, Edward A. Shaeffer of Phillipsburg.

As the train neared Huntsville the five men jumped into the cab and ordered Schaeffer to stop the engine. When he refused to do so the tramps pulled him from the cab and beat him. It is believed he will die. Attracted by his cries for help, the train crew climbed into the cab, and the tramps fled to the woods. They were next heard of in Andover, where they robbed a jewelry store of $35 and a grocery store of $50.

The men were caught in a barn on the Cranberry Lake Road.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

AVENUE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Residents of Sixteenth Street in Washington So Style That Thoroughfare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Many of the householders along fashionable Sixteenth Street have lately taken to styling it "The Avenue of the President," and the fad has gone so far that they are putting it on their note papers. They refer to it by that name in their private conversation, and strangers are likely to be somewhat bewildered.

A while ago many of the householders tried to get the name of the street changed to "The Avenue of the President." The District Commissioners considered the subject, and finally vetoed the proposition. There is no appeal from their decision, and so all the innovators can do is to call it by that name among themselves.

The beginning of Sixteenth Street directly faces the White House, and if there were not a small park or "square" in the way it would begin directly in front of it. Standing on Scott Circle, at the head of the hill, one can look directly down Sixteenth Street to the holy of holies.

One sad thing about the situation which somewhat jars the fashionables on "The Avenue of the President" is that the President never uses it. When he goes out he goes along either Pennsylvania Avenue or the far less fashionable Seventeenth Street.

FIRE AT TUXEDO PARK.

R. Fulton Cutting's Large Villa Is Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 27.—The large Cutting villa at Tuxedo Park, owned by R. Fulton Cutting of New York, who spends the greater part of the year here, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars to-day by fire. The flames were quickly extinguished, but not until the house had been flooded with water. The fire started in the attic and gained considerable headway before it was discovered.

The greater part of the roof was burned off, but all the contents were saved by the firemen, with little damage to the costly tapestries, rugs, and oil paintings, which were carried out on the lawn.

Mr. Cutting and his family have been spending the week ends at the cottage throughout the Winter, and the house was in charge of a caretaker and was undergoing some repairs.

NEW HOME FOR G. J. GOULD.

Plans Completed for His Proposed Residence at 857 Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Horace Trumbauer, an architect of this city, has completed plans for the erection of a new home in New York for George J. Gould. The house will be of stone, five stories high, and will occupy a plot 50 by 125 feet at 857 Fifth Avenue. Plans for the house have been sent to contractors for estimates, which will be opened in New York on April 3. Those making estimates are D. C. Weeks, Mark Eidlitz, and the A. J. Robinson Company.

Mr. Trumbauer has also recently completed plans for a house in Washington for Perry Belmont of New York, and one in the same city for Congressman Huff of Pennsylvania. He designed the residences of P. A. B. Widener and of the late William L. Elkins.

SCHUMANN-HEINK INJURED.

Nail Pierces Her Foot on the Metropolitan Stage.

While singing at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening in "Götterdämmerung," Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the famous German contralto, stepped on a nail, which pierced through her shoe and severely injured her foot.

Dr. Weiss, who was sitting in Mr. Conried's box, was called to the stage and hurriedly applied remedies, and it is said that the wound will not be dangerous unless blood poisoning sets in.

The contralto was singing the part of Flosshilde, one of the Rhine daughters, and had left the stage through a trap when the accident occurred.

MRS. TOWER WILL RECOVER.

Wife of ex-Ambassador Reported as Making Good Progress.

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Germany, was reported last night at the Hotel Manhattan to be making an excellent recovery from an operation which she recently underwent here.

She has been at the Manhattan for about a week and was operated on two days ago. No serious consequences are expected from her illness.

DIES OF MUMPS AT 95.

Holyoke's Oldest Woman Had Escaped the Ailment in Childhood.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27.—At the age of 95 Mrs. Cynthia P. Houghtaling of this city died to-day of mumps. Mrs. Houghtaling was the oldest woman in the city. It was not believed possible at first that at such an age she could be suffering from a disease which she had escaped in her childhood, but her physician declared that it was plainly a case of mumps.

She was very ill from the first and died in a few days.

AQUEDUCT CONTRACT LET.

"Big Tim" Sullivan Said to be Interested in the Bid.

The contract for constructing the first part of the $161,000,000 aqueduct work to bring water from the Catskills to this city was awarded yesterday to the Thomas McNally Company of Pittsburg, whose bid, $4,126,000, was lower by nearly $250,000 than the next lowest bid. Eight firms bid in all.

It is reported that ex-Congressman Timothy Sullivan is connected with the McNally firm, but the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply say they do not know whether the report is true or not. They have sent a representative to Pittsburg to find out the standing of the firm there.

Pure Food and Burnett's Vanilla are the same. Get Burnett's and take no risks.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT CONFERS ON RAILWAY SPEECH

Important White House Meeting at Night—Finance Not Considered.

CARNEGIE AT A LUNCHEON

Declares Roosevelt the Railroads' Best Friend—Marvin Hughitt Arrives in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The railroad situation was thoroughly discussed to-night at a White House conference lasting two hours and a half. Besides the President there were present Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Garfield, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, all the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission except Messrs. Prouty and Cockrell, who are out of the city, and F. B. Kellogg of the Commission's counsel.

The general financial situation was not touched upon; the conference dealt entirely with the railroads. There is reason to believe that it was a sequel to the discussion at the President's table at noon, at which Andrew Carnegie and others were guests.

It is stated that nothing was said at this night conference about either the Alton deal and Mr. Harriman's connection with it, or the proposition of Jacob H. Schiff.

The President is known to be planning a speech which he will deliver at the earliest possible moment, in which he will state his views on the railroad question and will also, in all probability, outline to a certain extent his programme. The fruits of his study of the railroad question in the last few months may then be made manifest. It is surmised that the discussion to-night may have centered around this speech, a portion of which he is believed to be drafting.

The complexion of the conference would have indicated even without the admissions of some of those present that railroads were the subject of discussion. Mr. Garfield is now Secretary of the Interior, but was long Commissioner of Corporations, having been appointed under Mr. Cortelyou. Mr. Bacon was J. Pierpont Morgan's partner. The relation of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners and Mr. Kellogg to the railroad question is obvious.

Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, arrived in Washington to-night, and will call at the White House to-morrow to discuss the railroad situation with President Roosevelt.

Andrew Carnegie was the President's guest at luncheon to-day, together with Vice President Fairbanks, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, and Robert S. McCormick. The railroad and financial situation, as usual, was under discussion. Mr. Carnegie left town directly after the luncheon. Before leaving he had this to say:

"The President is the best friend the railroads have. Why they have not realized it, I cannot understand; they certainly ought to. They seem inclined now to stand with him, and they had better. I mean by that that the President's railroad measures are moderate, and that if the railroads do not accept them they may be confronted by some other President very much more radical, and who will approach the subject from an entirely different standpoint—one very much less pleasing to them.

"I indorse the President's position on the railroad question without reservation. His influence on that subject I regard as entirely wholesome and conservative."

A committee representing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association called on the President to-day by appointment and extended to him an urgent invitation to address at Springfield, Ill., at the earliest possible date, a convention of representatives of the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Illinois and the Middle West. After the conference the committee gave out a statement, of which the following is a part:

"The committee submitted to the President that the present disturbed railroad financial condition was creating a feeling of timidity and apprehension to such an extent that it threatened an immediate curtailment of banking and business credit.

"It was urged upon the President that very great good would come to all interests alike if he would signify his willingness to express in a public address, as soon as possible, the keynote of his creative and constructive policy.

"At the close of the conference the President thanked the committee for its frank statement of the existing conditions as they appeared to the committee, and promised that within a few days he would determine whether his present engagements would permit him to accept the committee's invitation, which he expressed himself as anxious to do if he possibly could."

It was learned to-day that last night's conference between President Roosevelt, Edward R. Bacon of New York, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and Edward J. Berwind of New York, President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, had to do with existing financial conditions.

E. H. HARRIMAN'S REMEDY.

Would Amend the Sherman Act—Mr. Roosevelt Talks Encouragingly.

E. H. Harriman said yesterday, when asked for his opinion of Jacob H. Schiff's plan for a conference between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and a committee of railroad Presidents, that the best way to clear up the railroad situation was not to arrange conferences, but for Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

"I have thought for years and I still think," Mr. Harriman said, "that the best thing to do to improve the railroad situation would be to amend the Sherman act so that railroads could make agreements among themselves. Then we railroad men could look each other in the face and do business as other people do. Give the railroads a chance to make contracts between themselves regarding the handling and distribution of traffic, and the railroad situation would pretty soon right itself."

A prominent New York railroad man who called on the President within the last few days was much encouraged by his talk with Mr. Roosevelt. While he did not wish to be quoted directly, this railroad man said that the President fully realized the gravity of the situation and wished to do all he could consistently to relieve it.

UTILITIES BILL CALLED DANGEROUS

Opponents at Hearing Say in Present Form It Virtually Means Confiscation.

MAYOR ENTERS PROTEST

Declares It Would Deprive the City of Home Rule—Measure's General Principle Lauded.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—That the enactment of the Governor's Public Utilities bill in its present shape would practically mean confiscation, in that it would take the details of the management of railroads and transit lines in the State from the hands of experienced railroad men and place a dangerous power in the hands of men whose judgment might be warped by political considerations, and that it would impede railroad improvements now under contemplation for an indefinite period as a result of the stringency of the provisions for financial supervision contained in the bill, were the principal contentions made by representatives for the railroad and traction interests who appeared to oppose it at the joint hearing to-day before the Assembly Railroads and Senate Judiciary Committees.

All the lawyers who appeared in opposition to the unamended bill took care to make it plain that they were not opposed to the general principle involved that there should be supervision stringent enough to amply safeguard the interests of the public.

Their objection as stated was on the whole with details of the bill which they wanted changed so as to give the large property interests involved a "square deal." Friends of the Page-Merritt bill, however, declared that, while voicing this general approval of the principle of more strict supervision, the suggestions for amendment if followed out would practically result in "pulling all the teeth" of the Public Utilities bill, and leave the law governing public service corporations in this State in its present condition.

Chief Amendments Asked For.

The principal amendments asked for are:

A judicial review of all actions of the proposed public service commissions, both as to facts which may be in dispute and as to the law involved.

The appointment of high-class men at a larger salary than that proposed in the measure.

The independence of the commissions of the political powers to be insured by taking from the Governor the power of absolute dismissal.

Omission of the clause in the present bill that would prohibit traction companies from acquiring the stock of other traction corporations to the extent that would render a merger possible.

Omission of that portion of Section 36 which would give the proposed commissions absolute control in the matter of capitalization and stock issues by public service corporations.

A general toning down of those portions of the proposed law dealing with the financial supervision of the traction companies, as well as with the supervision of their operating methods, schedules, and rates.

There were general and sweeping objections based upon the ground that the proposed public service law was far more stringent than the Inter-State Commerce act, but the representatives of the traction and steam railroad interests also registered their objections against sections of the bill that had been copied from that act, on the ground that there was no reason for a re-enactment.

Mayor McClellan sent a message in opposition to the bill, which was read by Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts of New York.

The lighting corporations did not get an opportunity to voice their objections to the bill. They will have their innings at the next hearing, which will be held on Wednesday of next week.

The speakers at the hearing to-day were Edward M. Shepard, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad; Paul D. Cravath and De Lancey Nicoll, representing the Interborough-Metropolitan Company; Albert H. Harris, representing the New York Central Railroad; Walker D. Hines, representing the Adams Express Company and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and William S. Jenney, representing the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

John T. McDonough appeared for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in asking for amendments. These representatives of civic organizations from New York City were on hand to advocate the passage of the bill: James S. Lehmaier, representing the Transit Reform Commission of One Hundred; John A. Dutton, John F. Durant, and Charles W. Leffler, representing the Republican Club; O. T. Semple, Greenwich Citizens' Club; Julius Henry Cohen, Citizens' Union; Charles S. Stover and Louis Lande, East Side Civic Club; Henry Wright, City Club; ex-Congressman Edward M. Bassett, Central Citizens' Committee. Also the following delegates representing a league of forty-five Brooklyn organizations: Dr. G. W. Brush, E. C. Blum, J. B. Creighton, A. S. Drescher, H. F. Gunnison, Walter Hammitt, N. B. Willmer, W. B. Brown, and Robert K. Prentice, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Republican County Committee.

Mayor Out for Home Rule.

The Mayor, in his message, while he indorsed the general policy involved, condemned the provision for the Metropolitan Commission on the ground that it was destructive of the home rule principle, the power being entirely in the hands of the Governor, who would be empowered to appoint the commission, while the city would be compelled to bear the entire expenses. The Mayor expressed the opinion that the power of appointment should be with the Mayor, and in a general way suggested that the work of planning for and supervising public service enterprises in New York City might safely be left with the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate.

In regard to the provisions of the bill for the appointment of commissioners and the manner in which their salaries and expenses are to be paid he wrote:

"The city is thus taxed whatever amount those commissioners and certain Judges of the Supreme Court may see fit to impose, thereby violating the fundamental principle that taxation should be determined not by executive or judicial officers, but by the people themselves through their representatives elected for that purpose.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment itself is composed of elective officers. It is that board which has the main control of the expenditure of the city's money, yet it is proposed to take that control from such board and to vest it in five persons who are to be appointed by the Governor, and upon whom the only check is the opinion of judicial officers, men elected as Judges and not for the purpose of controlling the financial policy of the city.

"Furthermore, although the City of New York is thus forced to pay all the expenses of the commission for the First District out of its own funds, it is also compelled to contribute heavily toward the expenses of the commission for the Second District, which are made payable by the State at large. A more vicious example of double taxation can hardly be imagined."

Then, after recalling the passage of the Elsberg bill, which gave the Mayor power to fill vacancies in the Rapid Transit Commission, he continued:

"The experience of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, under whom a successful system of rapid transit has been built and is now running, is to go for naught, and they are to be supplanted by officials over whom the city has no control; and it is these five men who are to have the expenditure and management of the tens of millions of dollars that are to be expended for new rapid transit construction."

Arguments of Others.

Edward M. Shepard in his argument said:

"Very clearly the Commissioners ought not to be removable at the pleasure of the Governor. That provision of the present bill is absolutely inconsistent with its general scope and purpose. It would inevitably make the Commissioners members of the Governor's civil staff, and, in the long run, therefore, political officers representing the temporary policy of the executive administration of the State. Sooner or later, and to a certainty, this would be injurious and even corrupting to the politics of the State, and, conversely, the politics of the State would thus injuriously affect the efficient energy and integrity of railroad administration."

Paul D. Cravath said that the Metropolitan-Interborough interests, which he represented, welcomed the wider powers and greater responsibilities thus involved on the authorities, and realized that public sentiment demanded closer co-operation between the public authorities and the public service corporations.

"It would be useless," he said, "to close one's eyes to the fact that the traffic conditions in Greater New York are unsatisfactory to all concerned. They are unsatisfactory to the public and to the city authorities, and they are unsatisfactory to the corporations who handle the traffic.

"It is not the fault of the corporations that the development of new transit facilities has not kept pace with our remarkable growth in population. It will, accordingly, be a great relief if you will confer upon wise and fair public officers the necessary power to study existing conditions and to furnish the needed relief, and in doing so to deal justly, not only with the public but with the corporations.

"A great deal has been said about the increasing congestion of traffic upon certain of the surface lines, but it is not generally recognized that one of the most important causes for that congestion is the universal and practically unrestricted system of free transfers between connecting lines which has been forced upon the companies by legislation and by the decisions of the courts. We do not ask to be relieved from this obligation to furnish free transfers, but we ask you to give your commission the power, which no authorities have under existing laws, to regulate the administration of this system of free transfers, not for our benefit, but for the benefit of the public, so that effective measures may be taken to relieve the congested lines and divert traffic to the less crowded lines."

Albert H. Harris, attorney in chief of the New York Central, made the point that unless strong men, with large salaries and independence of the political powers that be, were selected for the proposed commissions there would be great danger to the railroads, inasmuch as the Commissioners would virtually have the powers of the corporations' own Directors without any of their financial responsibility.

De Lancey Nicoll said that it was not generally known, but his information was that the City of New York had no money to provide for any improvements of these facilities. With the exception of about three million there was nothing left except enough to supply the necessities of our municipal life.

"About twelve millions," corrected Senator Page.

"I did not suppose it was as bad as that," said Mr. Nicoll. "If that is the situation in the City of New York it seems to me that the last thing that this Legislature ought to do is to pass a law which would make it absolutely impossible to get any private capital to invest in any railroad in the City of New York."

Lewis E. Carr found fault with the provision which makes it a misdemeanor to disobey the mandates of the commission. "Sections 37 to 42 of the bill," he continued, "seem to turn over the entire administration of railroads to the commission. I can hardly see a future that is left in the control of those who have built up these roads and added vastly to the property of the State. Here you have not only an established Government control, but practically Government ownership."

Walker D. Hines said that the bill involved the most radical legislation imaginable, and that if the conservative State of New York should enact it most of the other States would tumble over each other to do the same thing, with disastrous result to the transportation interests and the general prosperity of the Nation.

After W. S. Jenney had spoken briefly on behalf of the Lackawanna Railroad, Joseph Fitch representing the Pullman Palace Car Company, got the floor. He said his company was merely providing hotel accommodations on wheels for travelers, and was giving full returns to the railroad companies.

Ex-Secretary of State J. T. McDonough, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, objected to certain features which prohibit the interchange of passes between officials of the different railroads, and also asked that certain provisions giving the proposed commissions the right to fix the standard of efficiency of railroad employes be stricken from the bill.

Senator Page, in discussing the hearing, said to-night:

"For a bill of this importance, the opposition was very weak and ineffective. The lawyers representing the railroads declared with great unanimity that they were in favor of the bill. They all showed themselves most accomplished dentists, however, and wanted to pull all its teeth out."

Joseph H. Choate is to appear at the hearing next Wednesday and make the principal speech on behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

PLEADS FOR MORE JUSTICES.

Ex-Judge Parker Says the Poor Cannot Afford to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—At the hearing before the Codes Committee of both houses to-day on the Wells bill reorganizing the muicpal courts of New York City, ex-Judge Parker, Austen G. Fox, and Lewis L. Delafield appeared on behalf of the measure, which reduces the number of districts in Manhattan and the Bronx from fourteen to nine, but increases the number of Justices from fourteen to twenty-two.

Ex-Judge Parker, as head of a committee of the Bar Association which investigated municipal court conditions, stated that the courts were thousands of cases behind in their work. "And the poor man cannot afford to wait for justice," he added.

Ex-Justice Williams of Brooklyn asked that the bill provide for the election of four new Justices in Brooklyn.

LOCAL OPTION BILL DELAYED.

Amendment Postpones Action on It for Another Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The opponents of the Local Option bill, the provisions of which might deprive many hotels in the metropolis of bars, found another reason to-day for delay, and as a result the Anti-Saloon League representatives here are furious.

The Excise Committee of the Assembly voted to amend the bill so as to exempt steamboats and Pullman cars from the operations of the measure. If a boat passes through a local option district which has gone dry or a Pullman is run through it, the law would not apply.

To-day's action postpones action on the bill for another week at least.

SPEND EASTER
AT
ASBURY PARK
Convenient Trains
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Leave New York 8:55 A. M., 12:25; 3:25 and 4:55 P. M., week days; 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. Sundays. Sunday trains stop at North Asbury Station.
Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

SENATE ADVANCES THE POLICE BILL

The Measure to Come Up for a Final Vote on Tuesday Morning.

BINGHAM HOTLY ASSAILED

McCarren and Grady Denounce Him as Inefficient, and Say the City Swarms with Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—With Senators Grady and McCarren leading in a debate of great bitterness, teeming with personal abuse, the fight on the Bingham Police bill in the Senate was begun to-day, when that measure came up under a special order and was advanced to a third reading on Tuesday.

The friends of the Bingham bill now admit that it contains a feature by which it will be possible for the Commissioner to place a civilian at the head of the Detective Bureau. This is denounced by the opposition as a joker.

Although the real fight will come when the bill is brought up again for final passage, Grady and McCarren spent almost an hour and a half to-day in an attack on the proposed reform.

In the course of the debate Senator Frawley asked Senator Page whether he was not aware that the Commissioner already had the power to reduce Inspectors in rank by a provision that enabled him to make a single city block an inspection district and assign a patrolman in charge of it.

"That's news to me," said Senator Page. "But now I feel sure that the Senator will vote for the bill, since it will not make any particular difference to the Inspectors."

"No, I will not," protested Frawley. "It makes it certain that there must be some hidden reason for this bill. Here at the hearings we have had people filling our ears with twaddle to make us believe that the Police Department of New York is all bad. The other day a clergyman came here and told us a story of a certain Detective Sergeant being in league with thieves. The records of the District Attorney's office show that story to have been a lie."

Senator McCarren flatly charged Commissioner Bingham with being inefficient, and declared that crime was more rampant in New York at present than during any time in his memory because the police were too busy running in gamblers and poolroom men.

"The fact is that the Police Commissioner can remove any Inspector in the department now. I in twenty-four hours would have the head of every Inspector in the department if I wanted it. If an Inspector can compel his subordinates to do their duty there is no reason why the Commissioner should not be able to compel the same obedience from the Inspectors.

"I am astounded at the admission of the Senator from the Nineteenth that there is involved in the bill a proposition to place a civilian at the head of the detective force. Why was not this admitted before? This seems to be legislation purely for the present Commissioner, and it will not remedy any evils, but instill new ones.

"Never in the history of the city have police conditions been as deplorable as they are to-day. The city is infested by highwaymen of the most dangerous type, pickpockets, and sneak thieves. Hundreds and hundreds of cases of robbery and crime are never reported. They are suppressed; I do not know for what reason. And all this time, as the Commissioner admitted at the committee hearing, fully 50 per cent. of the members of the force are employed chasing gamblers."

Senator Grady had the last word on the bill.

"No more cruel and unjustified measure has ever come before this Legislature, and never in my experience have more unworthy and contemptible methods been used to obtain the passage of a bill," he said. "Give the Police Department a rest. Don't let us help make it the football for every political juggler.

"This bill has progressed so far on the presumption that we had in New York as Police Commissioner a paragon of perfection. There is nothing in his past or in his present to bear out the supposition that he is a good policeman. The only experience he had in this line before he came to New York was in chasing little children from the White House lawns.

"About the first statement made after he came to New York set many New Yorkers like myself guessing. It was to this effect: 'By the nine gods of war, he would not appoint as Inspectors the men whose names were first on the eligible list.' We would have considered that oath sacred if it had been by the one god of war, let alone by all nine. And then by the nine gods of war he did appoint these same men, and thus earned the unqualified and everlasting contempt of the meanest man in New York."

BINGHAM AFTER THE P. B. A.

Convinced That Its Leaders Are Working Against His Bill.

Commissioner Bingham, having become convinced that the leaders in the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association were lined up against his bill, began yesterday to weaken their position by taking away special details. Patrolman Martin Cahill, who is an important factor in the P. B. A., yesterday lost his sinecure job in the Corporation Counsel's office and was demanded to patrol duty.

Cahill is the man whose name was attached to a memorandum found by Commissioner Bingham and District Attorney Jerome in the archives of the P. B. A. in Maennerchor Hall. The memorandum stated that a policeman named Willett of the Elizabeth Street Station had time and again refused to contribute to the P. B. A. fund when an assessment was levied for legislative purposes. Many other men now holding special details will be remanded to precincts to do patrol duty.

Commissioner Bingham and District Attorney Jerome are still investigating the affairs of the various organizations of which policemen are members, but refused yesterday to make any statement as to what additional evidence they had collected.

The Commissioner was informed yesterday that the members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association had been bunkoed by some one who intended to use a portion of the mortuary fund to aid the Inspectors to keep their jobs. One of the men who had aided in the investigation said that a certain sum of money was to have been sent to Albany ostensibly for the purpose of "boosting the cops' game," but the cops were to be bunkoed into boosting the Inspectors' game.

One of the members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association explained yesterday that they were assessed $20 each, with the understanding that a part of the money was to be used in increasing the mortuary fund of the association, and a part for the purpose of lobbying at Albany in favor of the bill that would make a three-platoon system a permanent institution.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who for the past few days have been panic-stricken over the midnight raids on saloons made by Magistrate Whitman, got another scare early yesterday morning, when a Forty-third Street horse doctor called them up and demanded that they close Michael McGovern's saloon on Eighth Avenue.

The horse doctor explained that while he was not a reformer he thought the liquor tax law should be enforced to the letter, so as to make it objectionable and bring about new legislation that would aid a horse doctor or any one else to get a drink at any old time, night or day.

As a result of the telephone message, the police got busy and arrested Edward Sheehan, McGovern's bartender. He was later arraigned in the West Side Court and held in $500 bail.

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ANOTHER BADGE ARREST.

Insurance Broker Reprimanded for Showing One to Ticket Chopper.

A man who described himself as Lemuel A. Wyman, whose home address was given as 135 East Seventy-eighth Street, and who was said to be an insurance broker, with offices at 56 Pine Street, was taken to the City Hall Police Station yesterday morning because he showed a badge of "Assistant Inspector of Combustibles" to the ticket chopper and passed on to the City Hall platform of the Third Avenue elevated.

His story that he had found the badge and had accidentally pulled it from his pocket when he took out a ticket was believed and he was discharged. When at the suggestion of the police Mr. Wyman went to Fire Headquarters, Commissioner Lantry sent an Inspector with him to the Yorkville Court. There Magistrate Cornell reprimanded him.

William Church, arrested yesterday for trying to pass the elevated ticket chopper at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue by showing a badge, was held for trial on a charge of impersonating an officer. He said he was a special policeman employed by the Erie Railroad and thought that his shield conferred on him all the privileges of a regular policeman.

DETECTIVE ON A RAMPAGE.

Fires at Hackman in Crowded Newark Street and Is Arrested.

Francis J. Gregory, a private detective of 195 Dickerson Street, Newark, created a panic at Market and Broad Streets early yesterday morning by firing two shots from his revolver at George Heins, a hackman, who was trying to induce Gregory to accompany him home. When Gregory reached into his hip pocket for his revolver, Heins struck him a blow on the nose with his fist. He then ran and the detective, who had been visiting several saloons, fired two shots at him. Heins was not hit. The bullets did not hit any one, though there were many people on the street, and they ran to cover.

Gregory was arrested and fined $5. He is manager of the New Jersey State Detective Agency, of which his father is chief.

INDICT TROLLEY OFFICIALS.

Newark Grand Jury Charges Public Service Cars Are Unsanitary.

The Essex County Grand Jury has, it was reported yesterday, indicted the executive officers and Directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Public Service Corporation, which will be handed up to Chief Justice Gummere to-morrow.

The officials will be called to answer charges of maintaining a public nuisance and another for operating unsanitary trolley cars. The officers of the North Jersey Company are Thomas N. McCarter, President; A. B. Carlton, Vice President; Frederick Evans, Secretary; James P. Dusenberry, Treasurer, and R. D. Miller, Assistant Treasurer.

The Directors are Thomas C. Barr, John J. Burleigh, Walter Clark, A. B. Carlton, Martin T. Cox, James P. Dusenberry, Frederick Evans, Frank Bergen, George R. Gray, Anthony R. Kuser, Lewis Lillie, Randal Morgan, Thomas N. McCarter, Uzal H. McCarter, and Charles A. Sterling.

The indictments are the result of an inquiry into trolley conditions in Essex County that was made the basis of an investigation by the Grand Jury recently. One important feature of the questioning was the effect of existing conditions upon the health of the traveling public, and an effort was made on the part of the jurors to find out if the sanitary conditions of many of the cars cannot be greatly improved.

Church Singer Sentenced for Bigamy.

MOUNT VERNON, March 27.—John F. Clark, formerly a soloist in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, New York City, was sentenced by Judge Platt in the Westchester County Court to-day to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for bigamy. Clark borrowed $50 from his first wife and came to Mount Vernon, where he was married to Miss Bessie Hoctor. He pleaded guilty.

Easter Mass for Night Workers.

A mass for night workers will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place, at 2:30 o'clock on Easter morning. To those who attend a special blessing has been sent by the Pope. The Rev. Father Luke Evers will be the celebrant. Admission will be by ticket only.

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MME. EAMES WON'T TALK.

Rumor of Reconciliation with Her Husband Not Admitted.

Friends of Mme. Eames and of her husband, Julian Story, were inclined yesterday to discredit the story sent from Philadelphia that an agreement had been reached between the husband and wife and that the divorce proceedings begun by Mme. Eames had been stopped.

Albert R. Keen, proprietor of the Bellevue Hotel, and one of the most intimate friends of Julian Story, said last night that he did not believe the report. Mr. Story is stopping at the Bellclaire.

Albert J. Appel, counsel for Mme. Eames, said last night that no public announcement would be made about the case until the return of the singer to New York in May. He would not discuss the report of a settlement.

Mme. Eames is now in Baltimore with the Conried Opera Company. Before returning here she will go as far West as Chicago.

John M. Bowers, counsel for Julian Story, who lives at 7 West Twenty-first Street, declined to discuss the case last night.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Mme. Eames would see no reporters to-night, and sent word from her hotel apartments that she had nothing to say about the divorce suit she has brought against her husband.

Mme. Eames never sang better or got a warmer reception than she did in "Tosca" to-night. She sang her love songs with an emotion that touched the house and brought forth round after round of applause. She received four recalls after the first act and six encores after the second act.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Discussing the rumor that a settlement had been reached between Julian Story, the artist, and his wife, Mme. Emma Eames, whereby the divorce suit would be dropped, Dr. George McClellan said to-day:

"You can quote me as saying that there is nothing in the report. Had there been, I'm sure I would have known of it. I saw Mr. Story this afternoon late, and I am positive that had there been a settlement or even a suggestion of one, he would have apprised me of the fact. Speaking for myself, I am very sorry indeed that the rumor is not true, since I am very fond of both Mr. and Mrs. Story, and regret very much that the latter took the action she did."

SHONTS TO RIP UP OLD RAILS.

Interborough's President Promises to Remove Tracks in Amsterdam Av.

Theodore P. Shonts, the new President of the Interborough-Metropolitan, has promised to tear up the old disused horse car tracks along Amsterdam Avenue from Seventy-second Street to Manhattan Street. There has been constant agitation in favor of the removal of the tracks for a number of years.

Mr. Shonts had a conference on Tuesday with a number of representatives of various civic societies of the west side which have been more or less interested in the track-removal question. Among those present were the Rev. John P. Peters and Charles De Hart Brower, the lawyer, while Mr. Shonts was accompanied by Harry Macdona and Paul D. Cravath of counsel for the company.

"I have had this thing in mind for some time," said Mr. Shonts yesterday, "because when I first came here I found that we were running little horse car lines in different parts of the city without any apparent reason for it. Two men called on me and mentioned the tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. I investigated and found out that we had unused tracks there, and that some suits had been brought to have them removed.

"The tracks were of no use to us, but the franchise rights which they represented had been made the basis of an issue of securities to stockholders. It will be readily understood that we could not afford to destroy those rights. We were perfectly willing to rip up the tracks, which were undoubtedly a danger and a nuisance, providing our rights and the rights of our stockholders were protected.

"When I went to Mr. Ellison's office I met several gentlemen there who had been interested in the removal of the tracks. They had presented a bill to be introduced at Albany. Our lawyers went over the bill and made a few alterations which were entirely satisfactory to the other side. The bill provides that we do not lose any rights by removing the tracks.

"As soon as the bill has been passed the company will at once begin the work of removing the old rails in Amsterdam Avenue. I am not informed yet respecting the disused tracks in other portions of the city."

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has about twenty-four miles of unused horse car tracks in the city.

EAST SIDERS SEE SHONTS.

He Tells Them He Will Improve Their Transit Facilities.

A committee from the East Side Civic Club called on President Shonts of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company yesterday and protested against conditions on crosstown horse car lines. They declared that the cars were dirty and dilapidated. They also said that the service was so irregular and slow that persons who wanted to go across town were compelled to use the Grand Street electric line, causing that to be overcrowded.

The committee demanded that an electric line be installed on Canal Street, which would connect with the Williamsburg Bridge. They also asked that another electric line be established in Spring Street. President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company, who was present, declared that Spring Street was too narrow for the purpose. Then the committee suggested that one track be run through Spring Street and the other through Prince.

President Shonts assured the committee that the matter would be looked into. He said in particular that the dirty cars would be cleaned and put into decent shape.

Gambling Barred in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—The Legislature to-day passed finally a stringent anti-gambling bill. It makes it a felony for any person to rent or lease to another a building or room for use as a gambling establishment or for any person to run a gambling game. Another bill is pending which makes it a felony for any person to lay a wager on any game of chance. Its passage is assured.

Dies of Eating Canned Salmon.

Martin Stutz, aged 48, employed as a mixer in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery in Williamsburg, died in agony early yesterday morning at his home, 63 South Second Street, of ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating canned salmon.

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CATALOGUES

An illustrated catalogue, the edition of which will be limited, may be had, when issued, of the Managers, price $1.00, or will be mailed, postpaid, for $1.25.

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ROOSEVELT MAY ATTEND.

Shows Interest in Ceremonies to Begin Work on Fulton Memorial.

Isaac Guggenheim and Col. H. O. S. Heistand, who in behalf of the Robert Fulton Monument Association called on President Roosevelt on Saturday to explain the plans of the association and to extend to him an invitation to attend the ceremonies of the breaking of ground for the water gate and memorial to Fulton on Nov. 14, declared yesterday that their mission had been most satisfactory.

The President declared that he would have to hold the matter of accepting the invitation in abeyance until he had learned whether his engagements would permit him to attend.

Mr. Guggenheim announced yesterday the receipt of a letter from the University of Illinois, in which the electrical engineering students sent a draft for $286.14 for the Fulton Monument. The money was raised by the students through an exhibition they gave.

PROTEST BY OPTICIANS.

Society Asks Lawmakers to Defeat Medical Bill Aimed at Them.

Members of the Optometrical Society of the City of New York are busy getting signatures to petitions in which the Legislature is asked to amend the Unity Medical bill, so that it will not apply to refracting opticians. The officers of the society say that if the bill is passed in its present form it will prohibit any person who is not a physician from prescribing eyeglasses.

The opticians say it would be unjust and unconsitutional for the Legislature to pass a law putting them out of business. They also say that to them rather than to the doctors is due the modern progress in fitting spectacles and eyeglasses. Besides asking for an amendment to the medical bill, the opticians have started a movement which contemplates the establishment in New York of an opticians' college.

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FIREWORKS FLARE KILLS 1, HURTS MANY

Girls Flee from Shower of Fire at the Graniteville Factory.

TWO BUILDINGS BLOWN UP

Blow of Boy Workman on Nail Emits Spark That Sets Whole Workroom Ablaze.

Exploding fireworks killed one man and seriously burned a boy and several girls at Graniteville, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon. Two of the girls will probably die, and so may the boy, who caused the explosion.

The explosion occurred in House No. 95 of the Consolidated Fireworks Company of 11 Park Place. The factory is on Richmond Avenue, Graniteville. The plant covers twenty acres, and consists of 120 buildings, or did until yesterday afternoon. It is now temporarily short two buildings.

No. 95 was the finishing room, where the last work is done upon set pieces. In the room at the time of the explosion, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were a man, two boys, and eight girls. Henry Paul, 16 years old, was nailing the wooden bottom on to a piece called a "geyser."

One of the girls in the room had fainted and had been laid out on the floor, while several of her friends bent over her, rubbing her with water and alcohol. Paul went on with his work. As he struck one of the nails he was driving there flew out a spark and that set fire to things in general. At once the room was a mass of shooting stars and then was rent by an explosion.

The unconscious girl had been laid with her face close to the door, and when the first outburst took place those about her dragged her partly through it. They were thus engaged when the doorway vomited blazing colored magnesia balls upon them, but their bodies in a measure protected the unconscious girl. Those who failed to reach the door were Paul Arnold Ruff, 30 years old, the only man in the place; Helen and Hazel Becker, twins, 17 years old, and Margaret Koski, 19 years old.

When the big explosion took place Ruff was blown to pieces. His head was torn from his body. Paul was badly burned. Helen Decker and Miss Koski had their legs, arms, and faces burned and their hair burned off. Hazel Decker escaped with slighter burns, but they are serious.

When the explosion took place there was a general rush from all the other houses of the plant and twenty employes had hardly left Building No. 96 when that also blew up, but hurt no one.

Two ambulances from St. Vincent's Hospital at Livingston were on their way to the hospital after leaving patients at their homes, and were near the scene of the explosion. The drivers knew exactly what had happened on hearing the detonation, which could be heard for miles. There was not a doctor with either ambulance, so the drivers took the Paul boy, Helen Decker, and Miss Koski to the hospital. On the way down Richmond Avenue they met Dr. Edmund Wisely and Dr. Hillyer driving to the scene. The doctors boarded the ambulances and went with the injured to the hospital. Other doctors reached the scene of the explosion and cared for the less seriously hurt.

The Fire Department on the north shore heard the explosion, and hurried to Graniteville. The firemen kept the blaze from spreading beyond the two buildings.

The fireworks plant employs about 300 persons at this time of the year, which is the beginning of the busy season. Most of the employes are boys and girls. They live all over the upper part of the borough, and the noise of the explosion drew their relatives to the scene by the thousand. When the second detonation was heard men in factories miles away dropped their tools and hurried to the scene, fearing relatives had been hurt. Practically the whole population of Graniteville, Bull's Head, Mariner's Harbor, Elm Park, and Tower Hill reached the scene within fifteen minutes after the explosion.

The damage by the explosion is about $2,000. Ruff, who was killed, was 30 years of age. He lived at Bull's Head. The Decker twins lived at Bull's Head also. Miss Koski lives in Sherman Street, Port Richmond. Hazel Decker was taken home and treated there. Those slightly hurt were treated at the factory office and sent home.

GIRL INSANE, SAYS DOCTOR.

Declares Jennie Burch Was Not Responsible When She Killed Child.

CARMEL, N. Y., March 27.—The prosecution will ask the jury to send Jennie Burch to the electric chair for the murder of baby Wilbur Winship, while Lawyer Dempsey will ask the jury to set the girl free. There will be no move on either side to send her to an insane asylum.

That the 15-year-old girl was insane when she fed the poisoned peach to the child was the opinion expressed on the witness stand by Dr. W. D. Granger, an alienist.

Jennie's mother took the stand and told of the child's birth and early life, and half a dozen witnesses told of her confessions. Throughout the day Jennie sat alone behind her lawyer, seldom looking at the witnesses.

"The tragedy of Jennie Burch's parentage is directly responsible for her crime," said Lawyer Dempsey to-day. "It was a realization of the shame that is back of her birth that caused the child to attempt to take her life, and it was her love for the baby who was in her care that prompted her to give him a part of the poisoned peach that she might not be separated from him even in death. She planned her crime carefully, saturating a piece of cotton with iodine and then sprinkling strychnine over it. With this she poisoned the peach which killed the baby, and from the effects of which only prompt medical aid saved her life."

Mrs. Eliza Daken, Jennie's great-aunt, testified for the defense as to insanity in the family for three generations, and Philo Burch, Jennie's grandfather, told of her parentage. Stanton Field, Burch testified, is Jennie's father.

Mrs. Annie Porwitcky, Jennie's mother, was the next witness. She testified to having received a severe fall shortly before Jennie was born. Jennie's father, she said, was Isaac Stanton Field, in whose father's house she worked as a young girl.

The trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

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REWARD OF $5,500 FOR TRAIN WRECKERS

Pennsylvania's Keystone Express Narrowly Escapes a 40-Foot Plunge.

LIKE WRECK OF LAST WEEK

Fish Plates Removed from Rails by Experts in Signal Matters—No One Hurt.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The Pennsylvania officials in Pittsburg made an appeal this afternoon to the county authorities for assistance in running down the band of train wreckers who derailed the Keystone Express this morning. Rewards aggregating $5,500 have been offered by the company for the arrest of the wreckers. The place where the wreck occurred is within the confines of Allegheny County, and County Detective George Waggoner at once put four men on the case.

At the same time an appeal was made to the Police Department of Pittsburg asking that detectives be put at work in the city, where, it is believed, the wreckers are now in hiding.

The railroad officials believe the wreck to-day and that of the Chicago Limited last Friday were the work of employes discharged some time ago, and who were known to have made threats against the company.

Train No. 20 of the Pennsylvania, known as the Keystone Express, eastbound, was derailed near Wilmerding, Penn., fourteen miles east of this city, early to-day. The engine, two mail cars, and a combination baggage and smoker left the tracks, but no one was hurt.

The train was derailed by wreckers, and it is believed that the same persons who wrecked the Chicago Limited at Stewart last Friday are responsible for this morning's work.

The Pennsylvania officials announced this afternoon that the company will pay a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons guilty of wrecking the Keystone Express, and $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the derailment of the Chicago Limited. In addition, the company offers $500 for information leading to the arrest of the guilty person or persons.

The same plan was carried out this morning as last Friday, and only the slow speed of the train, thirty miles an hour, saved it from turning over and diving over a steep bank. The work of the wreckers was thorough, for on both the eastbound and westbound tracks one rail joint was displaced. The displacements were only a few rods apart.

Following the derailment the passengers rushed out in their night clothes. When they discovered that there was no immediate danger they returned to the cars. The officials were notified, and a special train was run out to the scene of the accident. The passengers were transferred to this train and sent east after a delay of less than two hours.

Railroad detectives promptly started an investigation.

As in the case of the Chicago Limited, the spikes, bolts, and fish plates from a length of rail had been removed, and the rail turned inward on tracks Nos. 3 and 4, the main tracks eastward and westward. Nearby were a track wrench and a pair of gloves, while in the creek below a clawbar, nuts, bolts, and fish plates were found.

It is supposed that the tools were obtained by breaking open a chest belonging to the company. A yardman who passed the point where the train was wrecked a few minutes before the accident reported to the officials that he saw two men walking along the track. He gave the detectives a description of the men and every effort is being made to find them.

In trying to locate the missing fish plates the railroad officials discovered that one of these had been fixed tightly between the two rails that had been disjointed. The purpose of this was to prevent the interruption of the electric current caused by the breaking of the binding wires, which would have set the signals to danger before the engineer could have reached the wrecking point.

The westbound rails had been similarly treated. The wreckers had found an easy method of circumventing the block signal and the discovery caused the officials much worry, as it meant that they were fighting with a man or men who had expert knowledge of signal matters.

Engineer Poorbaugh and Fireman Johnson remained at their posts, and when the train stopped they were none the worse for the accident. Several mail clerks had narrow escapes, all being thrown from their feet by the sudden application of the airbrake and the terrific jolting over the ties. As the sleepers all remained on the tracks the passengers were not even jolted.

The scene of the wreck is at a sharp curve near Turtle Creek, and as if by a miracle the outside rail held against the grinding of the heavy train and prevented it from plunging over a forty-foot embankment into the river. It is stated authoritatively that had a train on the westbound track come along it would certainly have crashed over the embankment.

This probably would have happened had not the Chicago Limited train, running on track No. 4, westward, been late.

EDITOR ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Nicoll Townsend Accused by Politician He Is Attacking.

Col. Robert Townsend's brother, Edward Nicoll Townsend of Hempstead, L. I., has been arrested for criminal libel upon a charge preferred by Lawyer George Wallace of Freeport, whom Townsend, as editor of The Republican of Hempstead, is attacking. Wallace wants $15,000 as balm to his wounded feelings besides the incarceration of the editor.

Wallace was an Assemblyman when Nassau County was erected out of the eastern end of Queens, and introduced the bills at Albany, whither he was sent by the Republicans. He has been a candidate for many offices, notably for County Judge of Nassau, for which office he was defeated in a Republican county by Robert Seabury, a Democrat. Last Fall he joined the Independence League, and now is fighting against Smith Cox, the Republican nominee for Supervisor.

Editor Townsend devoted most of the front page of his last issue to an attack upon Lawyer Wallace, charging him with appearing on both sides of a franchise case and publishing a photograph of a check for $150 which, he alleges, was paid to Wallace in 1899 as a retainer by John N. Williamson, the applicant for a franchise, while Wallace was acting as counsel for the town.

For chronic catarrh take

Scott's Emulsion.

Its pure cod liver oil restores to health the affected membranes and enriches the blood. Its hypophosphites give the nerves new tone and strength.

Then the invigorated system throws off the catarrh.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Easter Cards & Favors.

If you are in search of "something different," you should not fail to see the Simpson Crawford specially imported assortments of Favors and Easter Cards. A more extensive stock than ever before, and more significantly exclusive.

Favors—Sixth Floor. Cards—Third Floor.

A store so brimful of the new that no idea of the immensity of the stock can possibly be given by description, offers you its help in the matter of

Easter Preparation.

Throughout every section of this great store new things in profusion greet you—the best from the style centres of Europe—the very newest than Paris and Vienna have evolved—many exquisite creations, especially in millinery, having just landed—the after thoughts, as it were, of the famous French fashion artists are here to help you in planning your Spring wardrobe.

Of particular importance is this exceptionally extensive sale of Women's Tailored Suits, in which we offer

200 Women's Tailored Suits After a New French Model at $24.75.

Exact Copies of a Model Costing Us $39.75.

We secured this model along with several others and gave the order for making to the best maker of women's outergarments in the country.

These Suits, fashioned in a new Eton style, are of new imported Worsteds, in stripes and checks, as well as novelty mixtures. The Coats are box-pleated and trimmed with pipings of contrasting silks—sleeves three-quarter length.

These skirts are made very full, in the latest pleated style.

There are just two hundred of these tailored suits in this sale and no order for duplicates can be taken, so an early selection is advisable at..... **$24.75**

Fifty 2-Piece Tailored Suits at $39.75

Many beautiful regular $50 models to select from—the new Tyrolean, in Chiffon Panama—Paquin brown, blue, silver, gray, tan and black; the attractive Eton and the fan tail cutaway models in stripes and checks—all lined with an excellent quality striped taffeta.

A New Tailored Suit at $29.75.

This is the new Prince Chap Suit, made of Chiffon Panama, hard finished in navy, brown and black; lined with a beautiful striped taffeta; has the much desired mannish cuffs and collar. Skirt is full cluster pleated.

Elaborate Tailored Suits at $32.50.

Fifteen distinct exclusive models in all the most fashionable fabrics and colors—in checks, stripes and plain materials, having braid and strappings of self material; in French Voiles, handsomely trimmed with silk and laces.

Lingerie Gowns We are now showing a superb collection of high-class Lingerie Gowns—also an exceptionally extensive assortment of Tub Suits. Prices range from..... **$12.75 to $250.**

Women's New Dress Skirts.

In smartly tailored styles—the newest ideas in side and box pleated, also gored models; in checks, stripes and plaids—Panamas, mohair voiles and taffetas.

Panama Skirts of all wool, in navy blue, black, dark brown, russet brown, gray and pearl gray; various pleated models; priced this sale from..... **$5 to $18.75**

Panama Skirts, all wool, well tailored; triple box and cluster effects, in all the new colorings; excellent value at..... **$5**

Exclusive Voile Skirts; 15 distinct styles in onion brown, dark brown, black and white; best quality silk drop..... **$12.75 to $29.75**

Mohair Skirts in the newest effects and all colors; priced for this sale from..... **$5 to $12.75**

Imported Worsted Skirts, in checks, dainty pin stripes and plaids; fashionable colorings in box and graduated pleated model; trimmed with self material; at from..... **$7.50 to $18.75**

Taffeta Pleated Skirts, trimmed with velvet, broadcloth bands, and some with folds of self material; at from..... **$9.95 to $29.75**

Buttelle Skirts; something original and very attractive; extremely chic model of lustrous blue and black, also russet brown mohair; full pleated with two folds; especially great value at..... **$8.50**

BASEMENT In the Basement to-day we offer Women's

Walking Skirts

of pretty invisible striped cheviot in blue, brown and black—cluster pleated style, trimmed with straps.

Regular Price $2.75

For this Sale

$1.49

Coats for All Occasions.

In the newest and most exclusive styles—a complete and varied assortment of those so much in vogue for early Spring wear.

Recent imported models in various kinds of black and white lace, elaborately and artistically trimmed, at **$37.50 to $200**

Dressy Black Taffetas and Pongees in the various fashionable lengths; priced at..... **$14.75 to $49.75**

Chic Pony Coat—Entire garment self strapped; collarless neck of taffeta; prettily trimmed with soutache braid—a splendidly tailored coat and a bargain, at..... **$9.75**

Beautifully Trimmed New Pony Model Coat of black chiffon taffeta; entire garment strapped with Hercules braid—collarless neck and vestee of French blue—finished with soutache braid; ¾ sleeves, deep cuff to correspond. Very great value at..... **$14.75**

Short Tailored Covert Coats, in the smart cutaway, stylish, half-fitted model, also pony, tight fitting and nobby Box Coats. Special values at **$9.75 to $25**

WELLMAN'S NEW BALLOON.

Has a Lifting Power of 19,500 Pounds —Wellman Coming Here.

PARIS, March 27.—The members of the Wellman north pole expedition are completing the preparation of the balloon America, and will leave here shortly for Tromsö, Norway, whence they will depart for Spitzbergen June 1. The balloon, or airship, has been entirely reconstructed, has new motors, and possesses a lifting power of 19,500 pounds.

Walter Wellman, leader of the expedition, will in the meantime pay a visit to the United States. He is on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed from Cherbourg to-day. Replying to criticism to the effect that his airship had not been tried, Mr. Wellman declared that the America was built for arctic conditions, and would undergo thorough trials at Spitzbergen. In the event of these being satisfactory the expedition would start for the pole at the end of July or the beginning of August.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Major H. B. Hersey, Inspector of the Weather Bureau, will sail for Paris on April 3 to assist in the arrangements for the Wellman polar expedition.

Major Hersey received a letter from Walter Wellman to-day in which Mr. Wellman stated that he was about to come to America. After attending to some business matters, Mr. Wellman expects to leave for Paris on April 11.

JOINS THE BRITISH CABINET.

Lewis Harcourt Promoted — Married Miss Burns of New York.

LONDON, March 27.—Lewis Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, who has not hitherto been a member of the Cabinet, has been promoted to Cabinet rank.

Mr. Harcourt, whose promotion to Cabinet rank gives him the title of "Right Honorable," is the eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Harcourt.

In 1890 Mr. Harcourt married Miss Mary Ethel Burns, eldest daughter of the late Walter H. Burns of New York and North Mymms Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

OIL FIGHT IN EUROPE ENDS.

The Standard Company and the Petroleum Reach an Agreement.

LONDON, March 27.—The Standard Oil Company and the European Petroleum Union have, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, reached a mutually satisfactory agreement which will end the struggle hitherto waged for the European markets.

Under the arrangement, which will become effective on April 1, the Standard Oil Company obtains control of many additional important oil tank installations in such centres of distribution as Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam.

Hunyadi János

The Original Natural Laxative Water

Will relieve biliousness, indigestion, torpid liver and sluggish bowels. Half a glass

FOR CONSTIPATION

PERUVIAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

Government at Lima Reaches Agreement with Peruvian Corporation.

LIMA, Peru, March 27.—It was announced to-day that, thanks to the advice of influential financiers and others, an agreement had been concluded between Finance Minister Leguia and William Eyre, the representative of the Peruvian Corporation of London, settling the differences between the Government of Peru and the corporation.

The Peruvian Corporation was formed to undertake railroad building, &c., in Peru, but disputes regarding payments interfered with the progress of the work for the last seven or eight years. The questions in dispute were eventually submitted to the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, which authorized the Government to settle them.

In 1902 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,146 miles, of which 844 miles were worked by the Peruvian Corporation.

SALVADOR'S ARMY UNBEATEN.

Is on the Frontier—Has Not Been Acting with the Honduran Forces.

SAN SALVADOR, March 27.—The army of Salvador is concentrated on the frontier, in complete order, with all the necessary war munitions. It is stated here that, in spite of reports to the contrary, the troops of Salvador have been victorious in all their encounters with the Nicaraguans.

The censorship here is severe. Even the local newspapers are not allowed to publish news of the victories of President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

It is asserted that the armies of Salvador and Honduras have not been acting together, probably on account of jealousies between the Generals, while the Nicaraguan Army is said to be well disciplined.

The general opinion here is that President Figueroa of Salvador must make a supreme effort if he is to save himself from the attacks of Zelaya and also from his numerous internal enemies, and that unless Guatemala comes openly to the assistance of Salvador the chances favor the Nicaraguans.

GILSEY HOUSE IN NEW HANDS.

Hotel Albert Proprietor Leases Famous Old Hostelry.

The old Gilsey House, at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, which in its palmy days was one of the most famous of New York's hostelries, has changed management once more. The estate of Peter Gilsey leased the premises yesterday, through the John H. Fife Company, to Louis Frenkel, proprietor of the Hotel Albert, at a gross rental of $43,000 per year for a term of four years and one month.

In the old days before the Waldorf, and when Twenty-ninth Street was still considered uptown, the Gilsey was the headquarters of a Western coterie of railroad men, mine owners, and legislators. Army and navy men also made it a common meeting place.

The loyalty of the old patrons to the place was famous on Broadway, and when, two years ago, the old proprietor decided to close up shop the habitues known as the "old guard" refused absolutely to be dispossessed.

They stuck to their accustomed places in the corridors, the writing rooms, and the café, burning candles when the electric current gave out, and after one night without management the Gilsey estate started the place going again with the former chief clerk in charge. Since then there has been several changes of management.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Automobile Requisites for Spring

SIXTH FLOOR

Not to progress is to recede. Were our Garments and Requisites for the the Automobilist as good as last season, and not better—still would we consider it defeat.

We have not only the disposition, but also the power and the resources to set a higher standard. The best work of our own master tailors is reinforced by the genius of Europe's four leading specialists:

O. STROM ET FILS—LA BELLE JARDINIERES.
THE BEST OF FRENCH MAKERS.

OSCAR HENRIQUES & CO., THE BEST OF DANISH MAKERS.
ALFRED DUNHILL, OF LONDON, THE BEST OF ENGLISH MAKERS.

All the creations of these notable designers reach us but a few days after they appear abroad. If it please you, we would show you through a stock of 200 distinctive models.

Send for our new Spring Book devoted to "Everything for the Autoist but the Auto."

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SWISS STRIKERS RIOTOUS.

Workmen's Movement Extending—Those in Geneva Decide to Join It.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 27.—The general strike in the Canton de Vaud, in sympathy with the strikers in a chocolate factory at Vevey, is extending. All trades are joining in the movement, and numerous exciting incidents have occurred, including the dispersal of processions by cavalry and infantry.

Sebastian Fauré, the French Socialist, has been expelled for inciting disorder.

The strikers at Montreux attempted to cut the electric wires and marched in procession through the town, carrying red flags. They were dispersed by troops.

GENEVA, March 27.—A general strike was voted here to-day in sympathy with the Vevey and Lausanne strikers.

The local authorities are taking all precautions for the preservation of order.

BROOKLYN LIQUOR DROUGHT.

Capt. Holahan Enforcing Excise Law in the Adams Street Precinct.

Brooklyn's Tenderloin, as the Adams Street Precinct is called, is threatened with liquor drought in the early morning hours and on Sundays as a result of the activity of Police Capt. Holahan in enforcing the excise law. The Captain has sent forth an edict to the effect that there is to be no more selling of liquor in the prohibited hours. There are places in the precinct the keys of which were either lost or thrown away years ago, and they are never closed, day or night.

Captains have come and Captains have gone, but these saloons have done business without interruption. Several Captains have admitted that they tried to put these saloons out of business, but failed. Capt. Holahan says that he will do the trick. He has started in with determination on the work, and the saloon men are anxious.

Only those thirsty ones who know the high signs can obtain drinks in the precinct now out of hours.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Unusual Easter Gifts.

A WIDE assortment of the well-known Tiffany Studios productions is offered at very inviting prices. The character of these objects is artistic in the highest sense, and beyond accurate imitation. The Tiffany stamp on each piece proclaims its genuineness.

VASES, CANDLESTICKS and CANDLE SHADES of FAVRILE GLASS
(unmatched in iridescent beauty)

BRONZE LAMPS and CANDLESTICKS
ETCHED METAL DESK FURNISHINGS

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

FURTHER MEASURES AGAINST MOROCCO

Occupation of Oudja Only the First of a Series of Punitive Acts by France.

NATIVES MORE MENACING

A Report That the Headquarters of the French Military Mission at Fez Have Been Pillaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1907.

PARIS, March 27.—The occupation of Oudja is only the first of a series of punitive measures which France will undertake against Morocco, until full satisfaction has been obtained not only for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, but for similar outrages which preceded it.

The French Government has sounded all the powers which took part in the Algeciras Conference, not excluding Germany, and without exception they have approved of what is being done.

In spite of pessimistic articles published in the Nationalist press here this evening, which are evidently inspired from Berlin, the official view of the situation with regard to Morocco is perfectly calm, and even cheerful.

ORAN, Algeria, March 27.—Gen. Lliautey has been occupied all day with preparations for the dispatch of the French column that is to occupy Oudja. He has appointed Gen. Vigy, Commandant of the Second Brigade of Algerian Infatry, to the command of the column, giving him minute instructions to avoid all possibility of a collision, and to be most careful not to let his operations assume the character of an invasion.

Gen. Liautey will go to-morrow night to Lalla Marnia, on the Moroccan frontier, to superintend the actual carrying out of the movement of occupation.

LALLA MARNIA, Algeria, March 27.—The French military mission has returned here from Oudja. With it have come all the European residents of Oudja, who report that the town is calm and the people do not expect the forthcoming occupation.

The Moroccan garrison in Oudja consists only of a small escort for the Governor, and there is very little probability of any resistance to the French.

TANGIER, March 27.—The French cruisers Jeanne d'Arc and Lalande have arrived here from Toulon. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc will hand a list of the French claims to Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan.

The situation at Morocco City is becoming more serious, according to the reports received here. Hostile crowds are parading the streets, and Europeans do not dare to go out of their houses without an escort.

Prominent Moors here express satisfaction at the fact that France has decided to occupy Oudja. They declare that the Sultan requires a lesson.

The French Consuls in the interior have been instructed to notify the Moorish authorities that they will be held responsible in the event of outrages upon French citizens.

PARIS, March 27.—A news agency today reported that the headquarters of the French Military Mission at Fez had been pillaged. No confirmation of the report has been received in official circles here.

A dispatch from Gen. Liautey to-day announced that a squadron of Spahis had been ordered to make a forced march from Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria, to Oudja. The Spahis cannot reach Oudja before March 30.

In official quarters here it is recognized that the Moroccan situation is serious, but, the consensus of European opinion being favorable to France's action, a solution of the difficulties is regarded as being very simple, and as not likely to produce complications.

BERLIN, March 27.—The French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Lecomte, called at the Foreign Office yesterday and handed to Foreign Secretary Tschirsky a communication from the French Government respecting the expedition to Oudja. It is announced that Herr Tschirsky replied that the matter, for the present, concerned France and Morocco alone, that France must judge the case from the standpoint of her own interests, and that it was, of course, in the general interest that excesses against foreigners in the future be prevented.

It is assumed here officially that France will observe her agreements entered into at Algeciras both in letter and spirit. The German attitude is one of alert observation. Any modification of that attitude will depend on the development of the French plans. It is considered impossible that Germany could accept without objection any action against the Moroccan Government or territory not strictly in accord with the decisions reached at Algeciras.

Already the newspapers here are filled with statements showing suspicion of the French intentions, so that the public mind is certainly prepared to treat French acts unsympathetically.

GENOA, March 27.—Prince Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, who is at Rapallo, spoke reassuringly to friends today concerning the Moroccan situation.

Germany, the Chancellor said, did not look with disfavor upon the occupation of Oudja, if this occupatiop were temporary, nor would any other country be opposed to such a step. France was acting for the protection of the interests of other countries in Morocco, and, the Chancellor concluded, Germany's interests were identical with those of France.

CHAMBER UPHOLDS PICQUART.

Transfer of a General for Talking of War with Germany Indorsed.

PARIS, March 27.—Interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, criticising the disciplinary measures adopted against Gen. Bailloud, who was transferred from the command of the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the East for referring in a speech to the "inevitable coming war with Germany," when France would "have an opportunity to win back Alsace and Lorraine," aroused a heated debate.

In replying to the interpellations Minister of War Picquart declared that real patriotism did not consist in noisy demonstrations. He considered that the transfer of Gen. Bailloud was fully justified, and said that criticism would not deter him from maintaining discipline in the army.

Premier Clemenceau supported the War Minister, saying it was not the General's duty to predict a war with a friendly nation.

Eventually the Chamber, by 360 to 207 votes, adopted a motion of confidence in the Government.

MAY GET MORE CARDINALS.

English and American Prelates Appeal to the Holy See.

ROME, March 27.—Prominent American and British prelates now here have presented to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, a memorandum setting forth the importance of the Anglo-Saxon Catholic world, compared with the remainder of the Catholic world. It is stated in the memorandum that the Catholics in the United States, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain, and the British Colonies number in all about 45,0000,000, and it is pointed out that no Catholics so vigorously took up the cause of the Church in its conflict with the French Government as the Americans, Irish, and English, who are also classed as the wealthiest Catholics and as those from whom the Holy See can expect the greatest amount of support.

The memorandum concludes with asking for better representation of the Anglo-Saxons in the Sacred College. It is believed that the appeal has had considerable effect, and it is even hoped that the Pope will reconsider the list of Cardinals to be appointed at the Consistory of April 15.

RUSSIAN EDITOR MURDERED.

Dr. Jollos of the Russki Viedomosti Shot—A Reactionary Crime.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—A private telegram from Moscow announces that Dr. Jollos, editor of the Russki Viedomosti, was assassinated in the street to-day by an unknown youth. Dr. Jollos was leaving his house when the young man fired at him with a revolver. The assassin escaped.

Dr. Jollos was a Liberal in politics, and there seems no doubt that the murder was committed by a member of the reactionary League of the Russian People. The murderer was seen to come out of the house of a man named Toropoff, the leader of the league in Moscow.

At one time Dr. Jollos represented his paper in Berlin. After the imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, he returned to Russia, and was elected a member of the first Duma. He was a friend of Prof. Hertzenstein, who was killed by members of the League of the Russian People in Finland.

The Russki Viedomosti is the most influential Liberal newspaper in Russia.

German B'nai B'rith Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The German branch of the B'nai B'rith to-day celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in the Zoological Garden here. Four thousand persons were present, including guests from Austria, Switzerland, and Roumania. The German lodges have raised a fund of 387,000 marks ($96,750) in connection with the celebration.

Play About Mad King Ludwig Barred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The many protests against the production in Berlin of the play written by Ferdinand Bonn dealing with the insane King Ludwig of Bavaria have been effective. The Censor has prohibited the representation of the work.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BANGKOK, March 27.—The King of Siam started to-day on his European trip. The Crown Prince will act as Regent during the King's absence.

THE HAGUE, March 27.—The Trustees of the Carnegie fund for the construction of a Palace of Peace have definitely appointed M. Cordonnier of Lille, France, to superintend the construction of the palace on a plan somewhat modified since M. Cordonnier's design was originally accepted. The work will be under the general supervision of a committee of five, of whom three will be Trustees of the Carnegie fund.

LONDON, March 27.—The First Cruiser Squadron, which will represent the British Navy at the naval review to be held in Hampton Roads in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition, will leave England April 3 for Bermuda, whence the squadron will sail April 23 for Hampton Roads. The warships will remain there from April 25 to May 5. Later the squadron will visit Halifax and Quebec.

BERLIN, March 27.—The rumors of an impending meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph are semi-officially denied.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 27.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and the Senators accompanying him sailed last night for Nassau, New Providence, on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. Their time here was occupied in visiting points of interest.

BERLIN, March 27.—The foundation stone of the new German hospital on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, which is to be called the Empress Augusta Victoria Foundation, will be laid on Easter Sunday in the presence of Dr. Dryander, the Court Chaplain of Berlin, representing Emperor William; Baron von Mirbach, representing the Empress; the Governor of Jerusalem, and representatives of various charitable institutions. The hospital will cost over $600,000, half of which has already been subscribed, will serve as a home for the German pilgrims who go to Jerusalem and as the headquarters for German Protestants in Palestine.

300 KILLED IN FIGHT IN ROUMANIA

Two Other Sanguinary Battles—Rebel Peasants Committing Atrocities.

ARTILLERY IS EMPLOYED

Troops Concentrated to Protect the Capital—Chamber Passes Bills to Relieve the Peasantry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 27.—The situation is exceedingly grave—graver than seems to be realized by the outer world.

In the extreme north of Moldavia, where the peasant revolt began, there is apparently some abatement of the violence and devastation, but the series of pogroms in Wallachia in the last two days far surpassed anything that had taken place in the northern province.

The character of the movement has also changed. In the first instance it was purely agrarian, the peasants demanding land at low prices and seeking to liberate themselves from the grinding tyranny of the farmers or middlemen, but since its extension to the southern province the agitation has assumed a different aspect.

There are indications of a widespread organization, with destruction pure and simple, rather than plunder or personal revenge, the leading motive. Whole villages, country houses, and farms have been burned in the most indiscriminate manner. It is stated that in one town the peasants destroyed a large number of banknotes found in a local institution of credit.

It has been observed that the bands which are dealing destruction in all directions are composed to some extent of strangers to the townsmen, and even foreigners, and there is reason to believe that Anarchist societies over the Russian frontier have been extending their organizations into this country.

Situation in Wallachia Worse.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 28.—According to the Czernowitz correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, the situation in Wallachia grew worse yesterday.

The number of persons killed daily is growing enormously. Three hundred persons have been killed in an encounter between peasants and military at Stareskie, and there have been two bloody battles at Mastanestirt, in one of which Lieut. Jonliescu lost his life. The peasants tore the body of the Lieutenant to pieces and danced around the remnants to wild music.

Similar atrocities are reported from the districts of Dimbrevitza and Doij, where numerous villages and farms have been burned down.

The situation in Galatz is most threatening. The longshoremen there are fraternizing with the peasants. The Prefect has ordered that all the shops be closed for three days. The people are in a state of wild panic.

BUCHAREST, March 27.—It is reported that some two hundred peasants were killed or wounded to-day in conflicts with troops in various districts of Moldavia.

A stubborn encounter occurred yesterday at a point on the Guirgevo Road about sixty miles from Bucharest, where 4,000 insurgents came in contact with a strong detachment of troops. The peasants were attacked by cavalry as well as infantry, but the military commander was obliged to use artillery before he was able to force the peasants to retreat.

Forty peasants were killed on Monday in a hard fight with troops in the Mozazi District. The insurgents in that section cut to pieces and burned some of their victims.

From many districts come the now familiar stories of incendiarism, pillage, and excesses of all kinds. The censorship is strict, with the result that details of the occurrences are lacking.

Petroleum Districts Excited.

The workmen in the petroleum districts are in a state of excitement, but the authorities believe that the measures taken will prevent any disorder among them.

Plenty of troops have been concentrated here to protect the capital, and reinforcements are being distributed in the disturbed sections of the country as speedily as possible.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously adopted bills providing for the abolition of several taxes and other measures which will be helpful to the rural population. The measures proposed by the Goverment to meet the demands of the peasantry and end the civil war were announced in to-day's Official Gazette in the shape of a proclamation issued in the name of King Charles.

The proclamation announces that the sovereign has agreed to the immediate suppression of some of the heavy taxes, while hereafter the farm lands will be cultivated by the State or leased direct to the peasants. Not one of the larger syndicates hitherto engaged in farming vast tracts of land will be allowed to hold more than 3,000 acres.

The document also gives notice of the introduction of bills to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry, facilitating the raising of money to pay rents, reforming the taxation of small holdings, and revising the terms of the agricultural agreements, which at present practically enslave the peasantry.

King's Estates Attacked.

VIENNA, March 27.—Dispatches from Czernowitz say that grave disorders are reported to have broken out on the estates of King Charles at Poiana, and troops have been sent to the royal domains.

It is rumored that large numbers of peasant rioters have been killed in conflicts near Braila and Papulescha, and it appears that a large number of rioters, on trying to enter the town of Galatz, were repulsed by soldiers, with a loss of twenty men killed.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28.—A dispatch from Sofia says that according to some of the Roumanian refugees who have arrived on the Bulgarian side of the Danube the insurgent peasantry have been guilty of the same ruthless cruelties which usually mark the feuds in the Balkans.

Many landlords have been burned to death, after their bodies and limbs had been enrolled in thick twists of hay or straw.

Even children, the refugees add, have been hacked to death by the peasants.

TERRORISTS MEET BURGLARS.

Each Band Takes the Other for Police, with Disastrous Results.

WARSAW, March 27.—A Terrorist plot yesterday to murder from ambush Col. Uthoff of the gendarmerie had a curious sequel.

While several Terrorists, armed with a bomb, were hiding near the front door of a Jewish school, waiting for the Colonel, a band of burglars entered the building by the back door with the object of rifling the safe of the school. The two bands of criminals simultaneously detected each other's presence, and each believed the other to be secret police, with the result that the two parties opened fire.

Several of the Terrorists were shot, and the bomb intended for the Colonel exploded among the burglars, killing one of them and wounding six.

BURNS ATTACKS KEIR HARDIE.

Thinks His Schemes Morally Mischievous and Economically Unsound.

LONDON, March 27.—In a discussion of the problem of the unemployed in the House of Commons to-day John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, declared that five years hence nine-tenths of the schemes that James Keir Hardie (Socialist) was now pressing upon the too credulous workmen would prove not only costly, but morally mischievous and economically unsound.

Mr. Burns refused positively to adopt the suggestion, advanced in some Labor quarters, for a large scheme of relief works involving an annual expenditure of $5,000,000.

At the conclusion of this discussion the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

"American Bank Note Co." There's a certain dignity about that imprint on your issue of securities that adds strength to the character of the investment offered.

It stands for more than a century of integrity in the proper preparation of instruments requiring security.

American Bank Note Company,

86 Trinity Place, New York.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN LONDON.

Laraway, Accused of Larceny and Forgery, Jumped Bail in Albany.

LONDON, March 27.—F. L. Laraway, alias E. L. Lee, has been arrested here at the request of the Albany, N. Y., police on a charge of grand larceny.

He was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded for one week.

ALBANY, March 27.—Frederick L. Laraway is wanted on two charges—grand larceny, second degree, and forgery, third degree. He was employed as a clerk in the City Treasurer's office and is charged with having failed to turn into the City Treasury money intrusted to him to be paid as taxes and with making false entries on the city books. He was released on bail and failed to appear in court Feb. 21, the time set for his examination. He was traced to Montreal, thence to Liverpool, and finally to London, where it was reported that he was staying with relatives.

Officers will be sent to London to bring Laraway back.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

Mail Contract Ratified by the Commons After Sharp Criticism.

LONDON, March 27.—The House of Commons, by a large majority, to-day ratified the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the conveyance of mails between Liverpool and Hongkong.

Harold Cox, Liberal, and other members severely criticised the contract as a great waste of public money, each voyage costing $17,305. They declared that the result of the contract would simply be to provide the American rivals of British merchants with easier access to the Far Eastern markets. It was suggested in the course of the debate that there were some underlying strategical reasons justifying the payment of a heavy subsidy to the Canadian Pacific.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, while admitting that it was not profitable, defended the contract as being a temporary arrangement pending the discussion of the matter by the Colonial Conference, after which, he said, a new contract would be made.

Buys the Distilleries in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—A syndicate having very large capital has bought out all the distilleries in Sweden except one, which will probably soon be brought under its control.

Explosion on French Torpedo Boat.

CHERBOURG, March 27.—An explosion occurred to-day on torpedo boat No. 147. Two men were severely scalded.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

New Coats and Skirts For Women : An Impressive Show

ALONG WITH THE BROAD DISPLAY of new Suits for Easter and Spring wear comes a no less comprehensive and distinguished showing of new Wraps and separate Skirts. It seems certain that

Covert Coats Will Again Be Favorities.

Certainly nothing is neater and, when properly tailored, nothing is handsomer than a fine Covert Coat. The stock here is exceptional in variety and decidedly unusual in the quality of the tailor work for the moderate prices. Pay anywhere between $4.98 and $35. These are extra good chances:

Tan Covert Coats at $9.98.
Hip length coat with double strappings front and back and finished with covered buttons; tight fitting back, single-breasted fly front, notched collar; coat sleeve, finished with bands and buttons; lined with satin.

Tan Covert Coats at $13.98.
27 inches long. New one piece center back; tight fitting, three button in front, single breasted, notched collar and small revers, hip pockets with outside flap; full coat sleeves; lined throughout with taffeta silk.

Tan Covert Coats at $14.98.
Hip length, cutaway, single breasted, buttons through, velvet collar, hip pockets; coat sleeves with fancy cuffs and buttons to elbow; lined throughout with taffeta silk.

Separate Skirts With Individuality.

Separate Skirts, $4.98.—Made of voiles, panamas, cheviots, in the new plaited effects; some are trimmed; others are plain.

Separate Skirts, $6.98.—Made of tan and gray novelty checks, box plaited panel, trimmed bands of materials, neatly stitched and seams are all bound; double inverted plait back.

Separate Skirts, $9.98.—Made of blue and green checked panama, double box plaited skirt, trimmed around bottom with bias tucks of material, neatly stitched.

Second Floor, Front.

German Kid Gloves, 59c.
MATCH THEM UP with the best dollar values you know, if you would appreciate their worth. They are of excellent leather, fastened with two clasps and come in tans, modes, brown and white. Very unusual value at... 59c. a pair

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Men's Silk Hosiery, $1 a pair—Value $1.75.
THE FINEST SILK HOSIERY ever offered for one dollar a pair. Black pure thread silk of the gauziest gauze weight with spliced heels and toes, Very serviceable and very low priced, at $1 a pair.

Men's 50c. Lisle Hosiery, 35c.
A wide variety of very pretty embroidered lisle thread Socks in black and colored grounds.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance

Easter Clothes for Men, Both Day and Evening Dress.

HOW ABSOLUTELY UNESSENTIAL it is for a man to pay a high price to have a frock or evening dress suit made to his measure we have demonstrated to hundreds of Brooklyn's most particular men.

We will demonstrate it to you if you will come in to-day.

Dress Clothes do need the best work of experienced tailors. The Clothes you will find here have had that work. What is more, the designing is of a class that few tailors could afford to pay for—the work of men who earn thousands of dollars a year for nothing else.

Loeser Day and evening Dress Clothes for men make one of the special features of our service of which we are most proud.

The prices are low—you will not fairly judge the Clothes by the prices until you see the Clothes themselves.

Evening Dress Suits of imported dress cloth, silk lined throughout; coat is faced with gros grain silk.....$30
Other Dress Suits up to.....$40

Tuxedo Suits of fine dress cloth, with the new pointed lapels and slightly shaped backs; silk lined throughout; lapels are faced with gros grain silk.....$25
Other Tuxedo Suits up to.....$38

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Vests, made of soft finished Thibet cloth, finished with a fine satin finished Venetian cloth and silk faced.....$20

Other Frock Coats and Vests up to $32

Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of the same fabric as the Frock Coats and Vests, finished with the same Venetian body lining.....$15
Other Cutaway Coats and Vests up to.....$32

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

The New "Copenhagen Blues," In Spring Dress Fabrics.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY TO-DAY in the Dress Goods Store of various new and desirable fabrics in the "Copenhagen Blue" shades which are coming into such great favor for Spring.

We believe the display is the most important of the kind that has yet been made in this vicinage. You will note also that the fabrics are moderately priced.

Copenhagen blue shades in imported shadow check Taffeta.....98c
Copenhagen blue shades in 50 inch Panama.....98c
Copenhagen blue shades in Imperial Serge.....98c
Copenhagen blue shades in 50 inch English Sicilian.....69c
Copenhagen blue shades in English Mohairs.....59c., 75c. and $1.25
Copenhagen blue shades in satin finished Broadcloth....$1.50 and $2
Copenhagen blue shades in French Voiles.....98c., $1.25 and $1.50
Copenhagen blue shades in 46 inch imported wool Taffeta.....$1.25
Copenhagen blue shades in 44 inch imported wool Taffeta.....98c
Copenhagen blue shades in 40 inch all wool Taffeta.....69c

Second Floor.

Girls' Confirmation Dresses.

GIRLS AND MISSES will find this branch of the Girls' Store particularly well equipped with fresh and charming Frocks for confirmation wear. The stock is at its best this Holiday week.

White Lawn Frocks at $3.98.
One-piece Dresses with yoke of cluster tucks and lace insertion, wide lace edge bertha, elbow sleeves; full gathered skirt, finished with tucks and headed with lace insertion; drop skirt of white lawn; sizes 6 to 14 years.

White Net Frocks at $7.50.
One-piece Dresses of white net with round yoke, fancy bertha; full skirt with tucked ruffle and finished with two bands of insertion ribbon belt and sash ends; drop skirt of net and white lawn; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' White Lawn Dresses $8.98.
Two-piece Dresses of white lawn. Waist has pointed bertha and yoke, trimmed with pin tucks, insertion and lace; elbow sleeves finished with ruffle and insertion. Full skirt, plaited into band; finished with rows of insertion and white lawn drop skirt: sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second Floor, Front.

Women's Tan and Brown Hosiery, The Favorite : : Full Stock Here.

HUNT THROUGH ALL THE GREATER CITY and you would have hard work to find another stock of the wanted tan and brown Hosiery even to approach this showing in variety and excellence and value-for-price.

Indeed, in many places there is no adequate showing at all. Here is a hint at the stock, and the tans are so various that we are pretty sure of our ability to match shades in dress materials.

Tan cotton.....25c. to 50c
Tan gauze lisle.....35c. to $1
Tan lace lisle.....35c. to $1
Tan embroidered lisle.....35c. to $1
Tan spun silk.....$1
Tan plaited silk.....$1
Tan thread silk.....$1.69 to $2.50
Tan embroidered thread silk.....$3.50

Main Floor.

Flower Vases : : Half Priced. Pretty Easter Gift Suggestions.

Beautiful iridescent glass Vases, Rose Bowls and Sweet Pea Vases.
50c., reg. $1 | $1.25, reg. $2.50
75c., reg. $1.50 | $1.50, reg. $3
$1.98, regularly $4.

Easter Flower Vases in a refined mat decoration on crystal glass.
49c., reg. 98c | 99c., reg. $1.98
63c., reg. $1.25 | $1.13, reg. $2.25
75c., reg. $1.50 | $1.25, reg. $2.50
$1.49, regularly $2.98.

Flower Vases, white and green enamel on crystal.
50c., reg. 98c | 75c., reg. $1.50
98c., regularly $2.

Crystal Vases for long stem flowers, 13 to 16 inches high.... 25c. each

Cut Glass Vases.

In all the purity and brilliancy of cutting you have learned to expect from Loeser's.

$2.50, reg. $4 | $8.98, reg. $15
$2.98, reg. $5 | $10, reg. $18
$3.98, reg. $8 | $15, reg. $25
$4.98, reg. $9 | $22.50, reg. $35
$5.50, reg. $10 | $29, reg. $45
$5.98, reg. $12 | $35, reg. $50
$7.50, reg. $13.50 | $45, reg. $76

Basement.

Broadway at 31st Street
NEW YORK

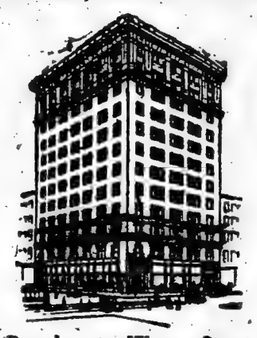

Broadway at Warren Street
NEW YORK

Smith, Gray & Company

INVITE YOU

On Thursday, March the Twenty-eighth

From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., to

The Formal Opening

Of Their New

Warren Street and Broadway Shop

Devoted to

Clothing and Dress Requisites for Men

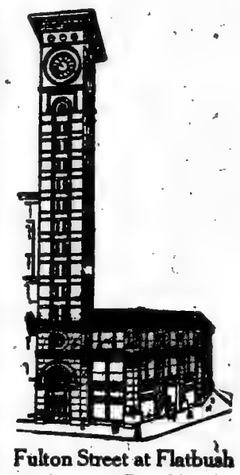

Fulton Street at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn

They would count it an honor to have you express an interest in the new shop by a personal visit on the Opening Day....

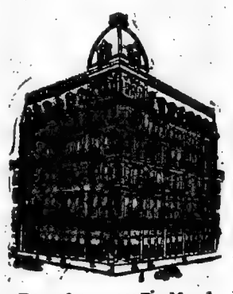

Broadway at Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

TWO MEMORIAL ART EXHIBITIONS

Appleton Clark and Wadsworth, Promising Men, Cut Off in Their Prime.

A LOSS TO AMERICAN ART

Remarkable Showing of an Artist with Barely Ten Years for His Career.

American art has suffered the loss of two young artists, one of whom was a painter of great promise, while the other was an illustrator who had arrived as a master of black and white and was just beginning to work in oils. The former is Frank Russell Wadsworth; the latter Walter Appleton Clark. Wadsworth's paintings and oil sketches can be seen until March 30 at the Clausen Galleries, and Appleton Clark's until Friday next, inclusive, at the Knoedlers'.

Walter Appleton Clark has been so much before the public as an illustrator that many of the drawings, cartoons, and designs for covers of books and magazines appear like familiar friends. Thus the powerful compositions to illustrate gruesome legends of Mexico are not soon forgot, powerful not only because of the Poe-like imagination shown by the artist in his designs, but because of the vivid contrasts of light and shade employed to add to the effect. Illustrations to Crawford's story, "For the Blood Is the Life," follow another vein, a more realistic one; but these compositions are almost equally vivid.

"The Derelict" afforded him a chance to draw pirates and buccaneers, and "Slave Trade in America" opened still another line of startling illustrations. "Capt. Macklin" gave an opportunity for lively scenes in a Central American republic not without a touch of burlesque. Clark's versatility is further shown in political cartoons, such as the series, "What's the Matter with America?"

Serious romance of modern times is handled in the striking and beautiful illustrations of "Helena Ritchie." An excellent likeness of Mr. Middelkoop, the dealer in Dutch antiquities, appears in "The Antique Shop," while a cartoon full of gloom is "Black Care and the Horseman."

In oils we have a scene of a farmer and three women in a field of maize. "Choosing the Pumpkin," and a life-saving scene in black and white called "Breeches Buoy." It is evident that he was feeling his way in color, but had not mastered it.

As a preparation for oils, in 1903 he began a series of paintings to illustrate the pilgrimage to Canterbury as Chaucer has described it, which he intended as a decorative frieze. The designs were used meantime to illustrate the "Tales from Chaucer," by Percy Mackaye. In water-colors he has done extremely able work. But he will be remembered best through the illustrations he made for Harper's, The Century, Scribner's, and Collier's Weekly. The 250 pen drawings, charcoals, and other pictures that one sees closely covering the walls of two galleries at Knoedler's give one great respect for the industry, as well as the versatility and original stamp of a man who when he died last year had not passed 30. Ten years has been enough to accomplish a work which shows a steady advance in craftsmanship.

The Wadsworth paintings at the Clausen Galleries prove that this young Chicago man had the right stuff in him for a master. He was a pupil of William M. Chase, and so we have landscapes taken from Shinnecock Hills, where Mr. Chase has a Summer home—"Shinnecock Hills, Autumn," and "Road to Shinnecock Hills," with soft pale pinkish clouds; also various views of the flower garden, pergolas, and columned porches of the James L. Breese house in Southampton, near by—"Garden Flowers," "Red House," "White Columns," "Breese's Garden," &c. But we have also pictures taken in England, especially about Bristol, and in Holland—"A Bridge," "Spaarne," "Street in Haarlem," "Dry Docked," "Row House," &c. Spain did not fail to impress him, as we see from "Ruins in Old Madrid," "Vista on the River," "Busy Spot on the River," "Washing Place," "Old Wine Shop," "Cool Retreat," "Foot Bridge," and "Old Madrid."

All these are painted wnth a brio and lack of subtlety in tones and values which tell of the student, but they are virile and alive, seeming in most cases half-way stops between sketches and completed pictures. The color schemes sometimes recall Fritz Thaulow more than they do William M. Chase, and when he painted still life we see him falling far short of Chase's masterly magic with the brush.

Figure pieces are taken from women, among whom a sister appears oftenest—a thoroughly American type, with regular features, and intelligent self-contained look. "The Blue Dress" shows this young lady using candle and sealing wax at a writing table. "Girl in Morris Chair" (two examples in different attitudes,) "Embroidery" and "Woman Sewing," are further exercises.

In "Head of Girl" he has blocked in the face hastily, but with decided vigor and lifelike certainty of touch. These beginnings, for they can scarcely be considered more than beginnings, have a refreshing directness and boldness of attack. They warrant one in the belief that Frank Russell Wadsworth might have reached a high place among painters had he been spared. It is plain that he loved painting, and although he was not required to make his living by his brush, it is hardly possible that he would have failed to set his mark on his period in due course of time.

American art is the poorer for the loss of these two talented young painters.

ADOPTS MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

Connecticut Assembly Makes It the State's Official Flower.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Both branches of the General Assembly have passed a bill making the mountain laurel, which grows in great abundance in this State, the official flower of Connecticut, the measure having been supported by more than 3,000 women.

The bill was sent to the Governor for signature to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Major C. P. George, retired, recruiting officer, Des Moines, will proceed to Newton, Iowa, to procure evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Screven.

Capt. C. Stewart, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, vice Capt. H. S. Hawkins, Commissary, who is relieved from detail in that department and assigned to the Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. S. Hof, Ordnance, will make not to exceed four visits per month during April, May, and June to the works of the E. I. Du Pont-De Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of powder.

A board of officers, to consist of Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery; Col. J. M. K. Davis, Artillery; Lieut. Col. F. V. Abbott, Engineers; Major E. Burr, Engineers, and Capt. J. Hagood, Artillery, is appointed to meet at Boston for the purpose of selecting definite sites for batteries and fire control stations proposed to be located on Deer Island.

First Lieut. C. Power, Artillery and recruiting officer, to Fisher's Station, Ind., to procure the evidence to complete the trial of an enlisted man.

The Navy.

Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., to the Iowa.

Paymaster R. Spear detached from the Iowa to home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster Clerk S. F. Rose's appointment revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, at Naples; Pennsylvania, at Olongapo.

Sailed—Dolphin, from San Juan for Nassau; Georgia, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay; Chicago, from Acapulco for Acajutla.

36,000 PUPILS NEED EYEGLASSES

School Board Halts at Plan to Give Them at City's Expense.

CALLED A BAD PRECEDENT

Why Not Furnish Clothing Also? Ask Brooklyn Members Who Oppose Committee Report.

Learning that 36,000 pupils or about 6 per cent. of the total school population in the greater city are afflicted with defective sight, the Committee on Elementary Schools recommended to the Board of Education yesterday that it should furnish these children with eyeglasses, and at the same time submitted an elaborate scheme for coping with this problem.

After reviewing at length the necessity for furnishing spectacles for pupils with defective vision, the committee submitted four resolutions. The first of these suggested that the Board of Estimate be requested to appropriate $30,000 for the purpose of fitting up centres for the examination of children whose sight is defective and to provide eyeglasses made to prescription.

The second resolution provided that the Department of Health be requested to furnish thirty expert oculists to examine the eyes of all the pupils of the public schools, who are referred to them by the medical examiners in the schools. The third authorized the Committee on Elementary Schools to invite five prominent oculists to advise the committee as to the equipment of the examination centres. The fourth authorized the Committee on Supplies to secure bids for the equipment of the examination centres and for the supply of eyeglasses, in the event of the Board of Estimate granting the appropriation asked.

The necessity of providing eyeglasses for these children was first called to the attention of the board by City Supt. Maxwell in his annual report. The Committee on Elementary Schools, whose duty is to study the recommendations of the City Superintendent, reported four weeks ago that it would be inadvisable to follow out the recommendation of Dr. Maxwell because it made discrimination against the poor child possible. The committee argued that if the board, in accordance with Dr. Maxwell's recommendation, undertook to furnish only those children with eyeglasses whose parents were too poor to buy them, the children of the wealthier parents might say scornfully to the poor child, "You're an object of charity." For this reason it decided that all the children should be placed upon an equal footing. The matter was referred back to the committee for further investigation, and the report yesterday was the result. This says in part:

It is estimated that there are at present 36,000 children in the public schools who are suffering from defective vision to such an extent as seriously to retard both physical and intellectual development. It seems reasonable that the Board of Education should provide eyeglasses for these children in all cases where the parents do not provide the necessary appliances. The argument in favor of providing eyeglasses for these pupils, at least for those whose parents do not provide them, seems to be conclusive, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The Board of Education is providing instruction, books, and other school appliances for these children at enormous expense; this expense is largely wasted because the children have not the full use of their eyes; a comparatively small amount of money will provide eyeglasses which will enable children whose sight is defective to reap all the benefits of the instruction when school appliances are provided.

As soon as the report was read Chairman Barrett of the Supplies Committee declared that it was no more incumbent upon the Board of Education to furnish spectacles to children with defective vision than it was to give sick pupils medicine or needy pupils clothing. Commissioner Everret answered that the assertion was unjust, because spectacles were really a part of the educational equipment of a pupil, while clothing was not.

Then the Brooklynite entered the field, asserting that parents might as well say: "You compel our children to go to school. Well, then, you can clothe them."

"We are sailing close to the wind in our financial matters," Mr. Green said. "Of $500,000 which was set aside on Jan. 1 to cover the appointment of new teachers, $45,000 has already been spent. It will take about $240,000 to take care of the new teachers appointed. This will leave about $215,000. Last year we spent $310,000 paying substitutes. We may be able to get along on $215,000 this year. I would warn you that we are very close to a safe margin."

Men's Suits at $20

Governed by a natural law, all things advance or fall back. Our suits at $20 illustrate the forward step in every phase of their make-up. They have advanced far beyond the usual.

A varied series of single-breasted sack models in conventional and radical styles, in exclusive fabrics of the highest order.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

PARASOLS. *In Both Stores.*

Exhibition of the latest Imported and Domestic Parasols. Covered with Duchesse, Marquise, Spanish and Princesse Laces and hand-embroidered linen. Chiffon trimmed Parasols.

Taffetas silk covered with Dresden and floral designs suitable for carriage or street dress.

All the new shades in coaching Parasols.

Parasols made to order of customer's own material.

LADIES' HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Sheer "Cobweb," black lisle thread Stockings. With garter spliced top, double heels, soles and toes. 35c per pair
3 pairs for 1.00
usual price 50c

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

James McCreery & Co.

Furs

Stored and Insured

It is requested that customers will leave Fur Garments to be altered or repaired, as early as possible during the Summer months, to facilitate their prompt delivery in the Fall.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

James McCreery & Co.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silk."

New weaves and colors for Summer dress. A complete assortment of Rajah, Burlingham, Pongee, Chiffon Taffetas, Crepe de Chine, Foulards, etc.

On Thursday, March the 28th.

An extensive variety of short lengths (one to ten yards) including Crepe de Chine, Satin Meteor, Mousseline, Chiffon Cloth and novelty Silk. Suitable for Blouses, Trimmings and Scarfs.

Less than one-half former prices.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Men's Cravats & Gloves

We are showing a large collection of
Fine Cravats
in new spring colorings and textures,
at $1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Men's Gloves
for Dress, Street Wear, Riding or Driving;
Reynier—Fownes'—Dent's

Specials
Men's Gloves
in new spring shades, $1.10

English Knitted Silk Four-in-Hands,
coaching stripes and plain colors, $1.50

French Model Four-in-Hands
in plain and fancy weaves, spring colorings, $1.00

Lord & Taylor
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Thursday, March 28th.

Special Sale of Silk Petticoats
in Black and Colored Taffeta,
(Best Quality,)
in a large assortment of all the new spring shades in walking lengths; 37, 39, 42 inches,
at
$5.95, $6.95 & $8.75

Extra Size Petticoats,
black only,
$7.75 & $9.45

Lord & Taylor
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor
announce their
Special Display of
Easter Millinery
for Misses and Children,
Thursday, March 28th
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Brill Clothes

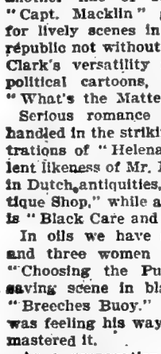

To-day is Thursday! Select your Easter Clothes to-day. Brill Stores will alter them if alterations are needed, lay them aside and deliver them to you freshly pressed Saturday. You pay when you receive them.

Brill fabrics, because selected and designed by ten foremost woollen experts, offer a tenfold range of weave, pattern and coloring. Many Brill fabrics are exclusively woven for Brill Stores. Every Brill fabric must stand severest test known—wearer's satisfaction.

Brill Suits for Spring, many fabrics and colorings, $10 to $40. Brill Spring Coats, Top Coats and Raincoats, $10 to $35. Brill Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $35.

Special Spring Coats at $20

Presenting an assortment of models, fabrics and tailoring from ten of the world's foremost wholesale tailors. Probably in all America there is not one assortment half so great.

Exclusive Brill English bottle-back outside coats in worsted and vicuna, cheviot; smart silk mixture effects.

Button through models, with English pocket effects, in velour, blue-gray twills in various weaves and Cambridge gray light-weight melton.

Semi and fitted back models in various corn, tan, brown and gray shades, in every weave; some silk-lined.

Silk-lined-to-edge Oxford and black Vicuna spring coats.

Tan topcoats and gray covert cover coats in new models.

In this assortment the fabrics and workmanship are extremely high standard, and the values unequalled.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, near Greenwich
279 BROADWAY, near Chambers. 125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

AMETHYSTS

Visitors will find here the largest and most interesting stock of Amethyst jewelry in America. Attention is directed to the exceptional purity of color of the stones and the distinctive character of the mountings.

Special Values in Amethyst Jewelry.

Hoop Ring,	$3.50	Handy Pin Set,	$8.75
Colonial Seal Ring,	21.00	Collar Pins, Pair,	3.50
Solitaire Scarf Pin,	1.35	Bangle,	10.50
Brooch, Rococo Border,	10.00	Hat Pin,	3.50
Cross,	25.00	Heavy Belt Pin,	6.00
Shirt Studs,	4.50	Double Chain Bracelet,	17.50
Pendant Necklace,	10.75	Barette,	6.00
Dress Buttons,	5.50	Guard,	20.00
Fob,	27.50	Sleeve Buttons,	5.50
Rosary,	50.00	Complete Waistcoat Set,	61.50

Amethyst Violet Brooch, Diamond Border, $425.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
321 FIFTH AVENUE at Thirty-Second St.

Lord & Taylor
Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.
Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.
21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "
Samples Mailed Upon Request
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Bloomingdale's
SELECTIONS TRANSFERRED TO LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th Sts.

Easter Raiment

There's a worldful of the most desirable kinds at the Bloomingdale store for man, woman, boy and girl—all are correct in style and absolutely right in the important matter of price.

Women's Tailored and Silk Suits. As diversified an assortment of high class, strictly fashionable gowns as you can find. In materials, workmanship, finish and fit the garments are equal to those at a third again as much anywhere else. Especially attractive are those between

$21.75 and $45.00

Lace, Silk and Lingerie Waists. Without any doubt whatever the very largest and most comprehensive collection of correct waists in the city is displayed in the Bloomingdale Waist Store. Especial attention is directed to the beauties at

$9.98 to $18.98

In the Matter of Millinery for Easter the Bloomingdale Millinery Salon, on the second floor, is richly ready to meet the requirements of the most exacting. The models Paris smiles on most kindly are here—so are modifications thereof. In addition here are dozens of conceits from our own experts' hands that simply compel admiration. Prices range from

$4.98 to $65.00

Golden Brown Shoes.—Color No. 21—for women here in abundance—they are scarce almost everywhere else. We have every size and every width in Boots, Oxfords, Sailor and Gibson Ties and Pumps.

Moderate Prices.

Hosiery to match the Golden Brown Shoes, all sizes.
Long Gloves—in Kid, Silk and Lisle; all sizes, all colors.
French Lingerie, the broadest variety of the daintiest hand made undergarments.
Face Veils—an assortment that leaves absolutely no want go begging

Men's Suits and Top Coats. Go where you will—examine all the lines offered anywhere at $25.00. Then come to Bloomingdale's; we will show you Clothing as good and better in material, style, workmanship and fit for..... **$18.95**

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware, Stationery or Waist Departments you will be handed a very dainty little
Sachet Souvenir.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

A FAIR PRICE

GOOD CLOTHING MUST ALWAYS COMMAND A GOOD PRICE AND CHEAPNESS ALONE IS NO RECOMMENDATION.

IT IS THE STYLE THAT DISTINGUISHES OUR SUITS AND OVERCOATS—THAT AND THE QUALITY—QUALITY BOTH OF MATERIALS AND TAILORING.

OUR NEW SPRING OVERCOAT IN FANCY GRAYS WITH ITS BOX EFFECT IS THE SEASON'S BEST ACHIEVEMENT.

$25.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE
Consult our Registered Physicians. Glasses if needed—One Dollar upward.
233 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

EASTER FURNISHINGS FOR MEN.

NECKWEAR in delicate shades and newest patterns, 50c to $2.50

Gloves, light Oak Tan Chamois and Gray Suede, $1.50 to $2.50

Negligee Shirts for Summer, plain and plaited, in new patterns and colorings, $1.50 to $3.50

Custom Shirts made in the finest possible manner from Imported and Domestic Fabrics.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Parrot like repetitions never make business grow.

It's because we've always new styles in our Knapp-Felt Derbies that we're always selling more.

Easter styles now.

Everything for men and boys' formal and informal Easter wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

Oriental Perfumes

Geisha Flowers

A Japanese Nosegay

The sentiment of Vantine's Perfumes is Eastern, fragrances as delicate as the flowers—subtle—lingering.

ARTISTIC JAPANESE BOXES

2 oz. bottle.....1.00

4 oz. bottle.....1.75

(Main Floor.)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

The Lion Brewery

of New York City

In successful operation for half a century.

109th Street and Columbus Avenue,

Bock Beer

Both Pilsener and Dark

On Draught at all of our 900 customers in this city.

An Easter Present for a Lady

"Better than a bunch of violets."

The Bird of Time

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

It says the things that every woman thinks but no woman dares to say.

"The most brilliant book that has broken into New York in twenty years."

Postpaid, $1.10; net, $1.00

McClure, Phillips & Co.,

44 East 23d Street, New York.

Franz Josef

the only palatable Natural Aperient Water

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West.

MANY NEW FLOWERS FOR EASTER DISPLAY

Novel and Beautiful Arrangements and Designs Are Provided This Year.

SOME RIVALS FOR THE LILY

Gifts May Be Long Preserved If They Are Properly Cared For, Says a Dealer.

Flowers for Easter fill the flower shops, and they never have been more beautiful than this year. The potted plants predominate, but the cost of cut flowers that will be sent out as gifts would pay a King's ransom in another country.

Among the most attractive novelties of the year are little baskets of growing violets. The baskets are round, rather tall, with a rounded handle, and made of the pussy willow bush, the fuzzy little buds appearing all over the basket. Filled with the green leaves and fragrant double blossom violets, the effect is delightful.

A new hybrid rhododendron is one of the beauties of the season. The plants have large green leaves, and on each is one large cluster of blossoms of exquisite pink shade. In some the shade is so delicate that it is almost white. The crimson rambler rose is an old friend, and some of them stand six feet high. A new rose is the Dorothy Perkins, a climbing rambler, the blossoms of which are of a beautiful pink shade. Tall trees of English hawthorn with their pink blossoms are charming, and the azalia, when trained to a pointed tree instead of having the broad, flat top, makes quite a different appearance. A number of small azalias in a row in a long window box are beautiful.

A beautiful and rare plant is the imantophillum, which has long lily leaves and a big cluster blossom of an unusual salmon shade. There are also white camelias with glossy green leaves, and tall lilac trees of white or lilac blossoms.

Baskets predominate for holding plants. There are large pussie willow baskets, square and with square handles, which hold rambler roses, and wicker baskets of all kinds, some of plain basket work and others in fancy straws, and in many colors. Dark green is a favorite, but others are blue, pink, gold, or of natural straw color. Tulips and hyacinths are beautiful in baskets, the style for these being low and round, with or without handles. Larger plants are in handled baskets.

A wholesale florist says there was never more demand for the Easter lily than this year, but it would seem that it had many rivals. The lilies sell at from 20 to 25 cents a blossom. The azalia, white, red, and pink, makes a great show for the money. Handsome plants cost from $1 to $100 for the extra large sizes. The great amount of waste in flowers keeps the prices up.

Marguerites are $1 and run up to $5. Tulips and hyacinths are from 20 to 25 cents for a single plant up to $2 and $2.50 for a "pan"—one of the low, round flower pots which will hold a dozen blossoming plants. A pan of the lily of the valley will cost $5.

American Beauty roses, with maids and brides, as the florist calls them, will be the Easter cut roses, with the Killarney, a small, sweet pink rose. White roses do not sell in plants or blossoms for Easter. Pansies are an out-door plant and not satisfactory for indoor use. Carnations are 75 cents to $3 a dozen, and lilies of the valley $1 and $1.50 a bunch. Orchids are scarce and high.

"Tell the women who receive Easter plants to be sure and give them a drink the first thing," says the florist, "and let them drink as much as they will. It might be overdone with palms and ferns, but not with flowering plants. Women get a plant, don't water it, and then come back and ask what is the matter with it.

"A man brought me back a hydrangea once and said it was no good; it was dead. 'No, it isn't,' I said, 'come back and see it this evening.' I put it in a big tub of water, and when he came back he would hardly believe it was the same plant. But it would not do much after that. When a plant has once been allowed to dry up it is likely to drop its leaves and will not do well.

"Easter plants do not amount to much more than cut flowers. If they are put out in the ground it will take them a year or two to recover from the effects of forcing, but if they are cared for they will last in good condition in the house some weeks, though some women will not keep them two days."

FISH FOR LENT AND EASTER.

The first Long Island brook trout of the season will be in on Saturday, and will cost $1 a pound.

Salmon for Easter, special Columbia River, brought in by fast express in fine condition, is 50 cents a pound.

Eastern halibut sent up to Boston and specially packed, is 30 cents a pound. This is the choice halibut. Western halibut is 22 to 25 cents.

Spanish mackerel is in from Baltimore, and costs 45 cents a pound.

James River shad from Virginia is $1.75 cents for the roe shad and from 90 cents to $1 for the male.

The green blue fish is in, and costs 35 cents a pound.

Small live cod of from 3 to 5 pounds for broilers cost 20 cents a pound.

The Pompano come from Georgia, weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, and cost from 50 to 60 cents a pound.

Striped bass is 45 cents a pound.

The season for terrapin is almost over. They are not to be had when the weather begins to get warm. They are hard to find in the market now, and if they are to be had cost from $6 to $8 each.

White bait, very good for luncheon, is from 40 to 50 cents, and oyster crabs are $3 a quart.

With the breaking up of the ice many lobster traps are destroyed, and lobsters are scarce and high—55 cents a pound.

There is a new shipment of prawns and they will cost from 75 to 90 cents a quart for the large ones.

Cape Cod oysters are staples, and the price unchanged, 30 cents a dozen. Little Neck clams are 24 cents.

Crab meat out of the shell is 90 cents a pound, and whole crabs 75 cents a dozen for large ones.

Scallops from Nantucket are $1 a quart. Smelt are still in the market at 40 cents a pound.

Fined for Letting Prisoner Escape.

Police Commissioner Bingham has fined Doorman Henry Burden five days' pay for allowing two prisoners to escape from Headquarters. One of the prisoners, named Allen, was caught later, but no trace of Miller, his companion, could be found.

IN THE APRIL READER

NOW ON THE NEWS STANDS

BRYAN & BEVERIDGE DEBATE

BECAUSE of the prominence of the debaters, and because of the part the discussion will play in shaping the issues for the next presidential campaign, the Bryan and Beveridge Debate in the READER MAGAZINE is of direct and vital importance to the whole country.—*Washington Herald.*

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

MRS. SAGE'S GIFT TO Y. M. C. A., $350,000

She Promises to Build and Equip International Committee's Building.

ADDED $100,000 YESTERDAY

The Building to be Finished in a Year —$300,000 Endowment Fund Will Be Raised.

Mrs. Russell Sage has added $100,000 to her former gift of $250,000 for the proposed eight-story building for the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. She will defray the entire expense of erecting the building and equipping it. Announcement of these facts was made yesterday at a meeting of the committee at 21 Liberty Street.

Cleveland H. Dodge, one of the members, said that he was authorized to tell that the donor of the gift of $250,000 for the headquarters building reported a few weeks ago was Mrs. Sage, and that she also had decided to increase the amount of the gift so as to cover the entire cost of the building. A check from Mrs. Sage for the $350,000 will be placed in the hands of the International Committee in a few days.

The new building will be between Fourth and Lexington Avenues, and will extend from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street. The property was given to the Young Men's Christian Association recently by Mrs. William E. Dodge. It cost $135,000.

Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Dodge have suggested that the building should provide ample space for the offices of the new National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which Miss Grace H. Dodge is Chairman. Their wishes will be followed. There will be a separate entrance on the Twenty-seventh Street side for the Young Women's Association, and separate elevators.

The Twenty-eighth Street side will be devoted to the International Committee. Publication rooms on the ground floor, foreign department offices on the fourth, and a repository for the historical library on the eighth will serve both organizations. There will be reception rooms for visiting association members, galleries for the display of the best designs and plans for association buildings, an exhibition room for scientific apparatus for physical training, a depot for supplies for 100 traveling libraries, and editorial rooms for the five periodicals of the committee and its books for Bible study, religious work, and character building. Provision for the comfort and convenience of 200 women clerks and stenographers will be made. Rest parlors, dining rooms, and a kitchen will be part of the general scheme.

The building, which will be fireproof, probably will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1908. An endowment fund of $300,000 will be raised to maintain it. Plans for the raising of this fund were made yesterday at the committee meeting. Those who attended were F. B. Schenck, Cleveland H. Dodge, Col. John J. McCook, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, James G. Cannon, Dr. John P. Munn, William Sloane, William D. Murray, S. S. Terry, and Alfred E. Marling.

BIG CUT IN SAGE TAXES.

Personal Assessment Reduced from $50,000,000 to $2,258,000.

A lawyer representing Mrs. Russell Sage called at the Tax Department yesterday and had the assessment against the estate for personal property reduced from $50,000,000 to $2,258,000. The cut is the largest that has been made this year and is about equal to the reductions made during the last years of Mr. Sage's life. It is understood that much of the personal property belonging to the estate consists of bonds and other securities which are non-assessible.

One of Mrs. Sage's lawyers presented an affidavit to the effect that the amount of personalty of a taxable character belonging to the estate was only $2,258,000. The tax books for the year will close on March 31.

SECOND EDITION

JOHN OXENHAM'S *Striking Novel*

The Long Road

SOME OF ITS QUALITIES, for which reviewers say, "It is a story that every man or woman will be the better for reading":

"Sympathetic interest, convincing sincerity, and indefinable charm of romance."—*North American*, Phila.

"Its skillful mingling of idyllic beauty and of tragedy plays curious tricks with one's emotions."—*Record-Herald*, Chicago.

"It is not depressing; . . . . a good book, enthralling and touching."—*New York Tribune.*

"It's a story of equal originality and power."—*New York Times Sat. Review.*

The Long Road

By JOHN OXENHAM. *Cloth, 12mo, $1.50*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 5th Ave., N. Y.

Beatrix needed forty thousand dollars

SHE needed it to pay off her husband's debts. He was an English captain. She was an American girl. Each thought the other had money, so they married. When each found the other out they fell in love, so the Englishman's pay was sufficient. But there were the debts, forty thousand dollars' worth, to be cleaned off for honor's sake. How Randolph Mason, Corrector of Destinies, secured the money for her, is the thread of a fascinating tale called

The Burgoyne-Hayes Dinner

told in Melville Davisson Post's best style in Pearson's Magazine for April. James Creelman's "The Mastery of a Billion Dollars" is another big feature. You will enjoy every page of the April

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

15 cents a copy All news-stands $1.50 a Year

PEARSON PUBLISHING CO., Astor Place, New York

Carlin Co. Gets Bridge Contract.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson has awarded the contract for the changes in the entrance to the Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge to the F. W. Carlin Construction Company, which was the lowest of three bidders. The sum of $404,865 will be paid for the work. The Snare & Triest Company bid $418,400 and the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company $549,000. An entrance to the loop subway is to be constructed by the company, a steel viaduct, and a masonry approach.

Hurt Stopping Runaway; Gets $300.

Policeman Daniel Sullivan of the Traffic Squad recovered a verdict of $300 from the Wells-Fargo Express Company in the City Court yesterday, for injuries received while stopping a runaway horse belonging to the company. The accident happened on May 16, 1904.

ARKHURST AN ARROW COLLAR

CLIPPED SHRUNK QUARTER SIZE

10 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR 25 CENTS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF CLUETT SHIRTS

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Departments

Attention is directed to an assortment of the LATEST IMPORTED MODELS from which they are prepared to make copies At Very Reasonable Prices.

Lingerie Gownsand Waists

in the newest models are now being displayed.

(On the Third Floor)

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Workrooms

Comprising Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats and Corset Covers in the newest materials, laces and embroideries.

Bridal Sets a Special Feature.

Complete Trousseaux in Stock or Made to Order.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered.

West Twenty-third Street

Men's Easter Footwear

Smart Refined Elegant

New Spring styles especially suited to the demands of the fashionable Easter season. "Saratoga"

FOR YOUNGER MEN—Ultra shapes, smart and individual, yet having the charm of not being conspicuous.

FOR CONSERVATIVE MEN—Genteel shapes, possessing that rare refinement which has made "F. S. & U." shoes famous everywhere.

To be well dressed, wear "F. S. & U." shoes.

French, Shriner & Urner

MEN'S SHOES

183 BROADWAY, near Liberty
365 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER THE LATEST MODELS OF THE "FASSO CORSET," REPRESENTING THE RECENT CHANGES OF FASHION IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

ALSO NEW MODELS OF THE "ESNAH CORSET."

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Electric-Lighted OVERLAND LIMITED

leaves Chicago 8.02 p.m. daily for San Francisco and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the

Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line

Pullman sleeping cars with standard sections, private compartments and drawing-room, composite observation cars with buffet-smoking room, library and handsome observation parlor, and splendid dining car service.

Another through daily train to the Pacific Coast is the China and Japan Fast Mail to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago at 11.00 p.m.

R. M. Johnson, General Agent, C. & N.-W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

If you are seeking the best and most
Exclusive Designs
and the
Highest Quality
in
Brass Bedsteads or Bedding
that is made to suit the fastidious purchaser you can get it at
THE BRASS BED STORE
25 & 27 West 32nd St.
One minute from Broadway

We Won't Brag

But we will claim that our large collection of Spring Fabrics excel in every particular—Two in question the
Salt Water Gray
AND THE
Wellington Blue
we strongly recommend—as to tailoring—our tailors "are" tailors.
Suits to Order **$15.00**
Best for the price.
"Samples for the Asking."
I. HAAS & CO.,
TAILORS,
105-107 NASSAU STREET, One Door North of Ann.
74-76 CHAMBERS ST., One Door West of B'way.

Another New Selection of
FOREIGN WALL PAPERS
(regular Rates from 25c. to $1.00)
AT TEN CENTS A PIECE.
English Chintz and Dimity Effects; French Stripes, Oriental Patterns; a Variety of bright Spring Colorings and pleasing Designs, GOOD FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.
House Decorators, Architects and Home Builders should purchase PROMPTLY and FREELY.
(Do not write for Samples: note the quantities needed, and see the East Window for Lots of These attractive Papers.)
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
9 West 42d St. Op. New Library
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop."

Hair on the Face.

For the permanent removal of Superfluous Hair from the face, our special electric treatment is earnestly recommended. This treatment destroys the hair roots, thus making a return of the trouble impossible.
No other method can be guaranteed in spite of any claims to the contrary. Call or write for information and advice free.
John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute
Dept. 22 W. 23rd St., N. Y. City.

Underberg
Bitters
The Famous Tonic and Cordial.
On Sale everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
General Agents, New York.

HARDMAN PIANO
5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

If you lost your umbrella yesterday, advertise for it in the Lost and Found column of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone 1000 Bryant
The New York Times Finds Lost Articles.

ERIES A WEAK SPOT IN VARYING MARKET

Early Strength, Followed by Weakness, Necessitates Further Support.

ERIE NOTES WILL BE PAID

Money Conditions More Favorable, but Treasury Aid Slow in Coming.

After a further substantial rally in the morning the stock market broke sharply yesterday afternoon under the lead of the Erie stocks, but nevertheless some advances were shown on the day's trading. It was generally believed that some of the stocks which were purchased on Tuesday for the purpose of sustaining the market were disposed of yesterday, although supporting orders again became necessary in the afternoon, when prices began to sell off sharply.

The cross currents in the day's market produced much irregularity in the final showing. Reading, among the active stocks, showed the largest advance, gaining 1⅞ points, but in many of the other active issues the gains were fractional, if, indeed, net losses were not shown. Pennsylvania lost 2 points, Amalgamated 1, American Smelting 1¼, while the Erie stocks, which led the afternoon decline, lost 2¾ points in the common, 1¼ in the first preferred, and ⅝ in the second preferred.

The declines in the Erie stocks yesterday were attributed to the fact that no announcement had been made by the road regarding the provision to be made for the notes which mature early next month, and some fear was expressed that the road might have some difficulty in providing for these obligations. These reports were said to be baseless by officials of the Erie Railroad, who made the statement that the road's finances were in satisfactory condition.

The regular meeting of the Erie Directors was held yesterday, but it was announced after adjournment that only routine matters had been discussed. No further action was taken yesterday, it was said, regarding the retrenchment plans which were decided upon at the previous week's meeting of the Executive Committee.

Monetary conditions were more favorable yesterday than on Tuesday. The highest rate for call loans yesterday was 6 per cent., and most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent. The Sub-Treasury here paid out to the banks $1,000,000 against Government bonds presented in Washington for redemption, but up to the close of banking hours no further payments were made to the banks on account of the $15,000,000 of deposits provided for in the order issued by Secretary Cortelyou on Tuesday. The approval of bonds deposited as security for these special deposits instead of being left in the hands of the New York Sub-Treasury, as was done on previous occasions, was left, under Secretary Cortelyou's ruling, with the department officials in Washington. This arrangement caused some delay yesterday in paying out the money at this end.

TWO SMALL LONDON FAILURES.

Dismal Forecasts of What Would Happen Yesterday Not Justified.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28.—The possibility of a further rise in the rate of the Bank of France to-day was much talked of in the City yesterday, but no well defined opinion about it prevailed. The Times thinks the rise in the Paris cheque tends to increase the probability of a higher bank rate.

Americans who had not had private advices from London in the last few days must wonder at the tranquillity manifested on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, which, according to the prognostications of certain financial writers, was certain to be a day of wrath for a good many stock brokers. The Times, referring to the alarmist reports circulated here and in America, says:

"Two small failures were the actual tale of disaster this payday, the approach of which had been talked about and written about in terms well calculated to curdle the blood of the most intrepid. Two small failures were announced, one or two firms were assisted, and the mountain of ugly and reckless gossip dissolved in laughter.

"Much might be said of the harm done by the recently prevalent looseness of tongue, but sufficient to the day are the facts given above and the consequent rally in all markets, which left prices substantially higher all round."

CAUSE OF STOCK COLLAPSE.

London Financial Writer Says Forced Sale of Union Pacific Did It.

LONDON, March 28.—The financial writer of The Daily Mail has written a story of the recent financial crisis which he says is accepted in reliable quarters. "One of our big banks," the writer says, "had lent a huge sum to one of the American magnates, the security being mainly Union Pacific. The bank decided this loan should be repaid, but on meeting with refusal it resolved to liquidate the security by selling the Union Pacific shares in its possession. An attempt to get rid of them in large blocks on the other side of the Atlantic by private negotiation failed, and consequently a very large quantity was put upon the market. Those knowing these circumstances formed the natural conclusion that trouble would ensue and sold other securities.

"The resultant fall in prices and the all-around collapse caused many difficulties among Stock Exchange firms, including one of the highest standing. In this case, however, the account was taken over by a big Anglo-American house with the assistance of all that is most powerful in finance."

THE SCARE IN GERMANY.

Bank Director Koch Says It Is Foolish to Sacrifice Stocks.

BERLIN, March 27.—Herr Koch, one of the Managing Directors of the Deutsche Bank, at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day, said the international money market gave cause for anxiety. All the banks undoubtedly had been obliged to meet enormous requirements, and a reaction had naturally followed.

The present panicky feeling was exaggerated, he said. It was foolish to sell good securities at any price. The issue of new securities would develop slowly, owing to the unfavorable money market, but the banks' losses arising from this feature of the situation would be compensated for by high rates of interest, which, however, did not mean that the Deutsche Bank favored a high interest rate.

TEACHERS AT THE EXCHANGE.

Visiting Buffalo Schoolma'ams Get a Cheer from the Curb Brokers.

When the Stock Exchange opened yesterday morning the traders, crowded with overnight orders to buy or sell, found themselves the focus of 234 pairs of female eyes in the visitors' gallery. The eyes belonged to a delegation of school teachers from Buffalo, all single, who had been waiting an impatient 10 minutes for the trading to begin.

The school ma'ams from up-State were on their eleventh annual Easter outing under the tutelage of H. C. De Groat, Principal of School 31, Buffalo. The stock brokers were too busy with the market to pay any attention to the visitors. Out on the Broad Street pavement, where the curb market holds forth, things were different. When the outside market understood what the delegation meant, a loud cheer went up, followed by an almost unanimous raising of hands.

"Please, teacher, punish Freddie Schwede," piped Billy Gallagher, in a schoolboy treble, "he put a pin on my seat." This was followed by a chorus of schoolroom pleas and excuses.

The Buffalo school ma'ams didn't seem to mind in the least.

After visiting the Sub-Treasury, the Custom House, Trinity Church, and St. Paul's Chapel, the party divided, some going to Ellis Island for luncheon and the rest returning to the Hotel Victoria, their headquarters during their stay here.

NO POLE NEAR HER HOUSE.

Woman Jumps Into Hole Dug by Telephone Workmen and Defies Them.

For an hour yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Langmann, daughter of Edward Montes, of 13 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, stood in a hole which workmen of a telephone company had started to dig in front of her father's home, and defied them to continue the work. When the noon hour whistle blew she climbed out of the excavation. She was prepared to go on guard again at 1 o'clock, but the arrival of a lawyer with a Supreme Court order restraining the company from erecting a pole in front of the house made it unnecessary for her to do so.

When Mrs. Langmann went on guard in the hole a long argument began, in which the telephone workmen were worsted. Then the foreman called up Police Headquarters and asked that the reserves of the Hamilton Avenue Station be turned out to quell the woman. Mrs. Montesi telephoned to Lawyer James C. Cropsey, who got the injunction. According to Mr. Cropsey the telephone company was served with a similar order on a previous occasion when it tried to erect a pole in front of Mr. Montesi's property.

Pennsylvania Road Scholarships.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day the offer of Anne Thomson, Frank Graham Thomson, and Clark Thomson of a fund of $120,000 to establish what are to be known as the "Frank Thomson Scholarships" was accepted and approved. The fund has been deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company as Trustee. The grantors of the trust desire to afford to "sons of living or deceased employes of all the lines of the railroad an opportunity for a technical education."

WALL COLLAPSES, BURYING WORKMEN

One Killed and Six Injured at a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Power Station.

STEEL GIRDER FELL FIRST

Police Say Wall Was Not Well Set, and Charge Contractor and Foreman with Criminal Negligence.

One workman was killed and six injured, two perhaps fatally, when the weight of a heavy steel girder which had just been placed in position at the second story of the new sub-power station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in Grand Avenue, near Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, forced the front wall of the structure to bulge outward and then collapse.

Four of the men who were injured were carried down with the falling wall and buried in the wreckage. At first it was believed they had been killed, but all were found alive when other workmen dug them out. George Harrison, 23 years old, of 60 Kosciusko Street, died soon after reaching Cumberland Street Hospital.

Those who were the most seriously hurt and who, the physicians said last night, might die are John Whittaker, 34 years old, of 1,214 Greene Avenue, and Dennis Mooney, 25 years old, of Dean Street and Rochester Avenue.

Whittaker and Harrison both received fractures of the skull, had several bones broken, and suffered internal injuries. They were taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. Mooney had both arms broken, and was severely injured internally. He is in the Brooklyn Hospital.

The others hurt were William Laimbeer, 40 years old, of 1,299 St. Mark's Avenue, scalp wound and internal injuries; Barney Russo, 32 years old, of 204 Johnson Avenue, left arm and right leg broken; Henry Crowley, 28 years old, of 297 Pearl Street, contusions and lacerations; Peter Monica, 42 years old, of 150 Hamburg Avenue, shock.

The accident, the police believe, was caused by the girder being hoisted into position before the mortar between the bricks had time to set firmly. Thomas G. Carlin of 297 Garfield Place, a well-known builder, has the contract for the construction of the power station. George E. Wilson, Jr., 28 years old, of 279 Chauncey Street, was the foreman in charge of the work.

A scaffolding on which the men who were hurt were standing ran along the front wall of the building directly beneath the girder. The wall crumbled and went down under the weight of the girder before the men had a chance to jump.

Rounsdman Hertz of the Greenpoint Avenue Station was passing the building when the wall fell. He saw the men buried in the wreckage and, believing they must have been killed, ran to a telephone. He summoned the reserves of the Classon Avenue Station and the ambulances of the Brooklyn, Cumberland Street, and Swedish Hospitals.

Then Hertz ran back and took charge of the workmen who were digging at the heap of brick and steel to liberate their companions.

The police arrested Carlin, the contractor, and Wilson, his foreman. They were charged with criminal negligence.

Havana Doctors Protest.

HAVANA, March 27.—The doctors of Havana held a meeting this afternoon and entered a protest against the recent action of Gov. Magoon in licensing two American doctors to practice in Havana without first passing an examination in the University of Havana, as is required by law.

Every trend of fashion is honored in our showing of Sack Suits, not only the radical types but the conservative as well. Fabric, pattern, weave, color, all are a matter of choice—the latitude is wide here. The tailoring of these suits is expressive and you may count upon something far removed from the common place——$15 to $40.
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Easter's Story Told in Pictures

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will on **Sunday Next, March 31** Publish

As a complement to its customary News, Pictorial and Magazine Sections, an additional section devoted entirely to a reproduction of half a hundred photographs of rare interest, which depict the scenes of Holy Week in the Holy Land.

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Eight Pages Will Be Used Exclusively in The Reproduction of The Following Pictures:

1—"He Is Risen."
2—The Manger, Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
3—The Cave where Christ is believed to have been born.
4—Nave of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
5—Interior of the Church of the Nativity.
6—Tower of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, also facade.
7—Turkish soldiers on guard during Holy Week, Church of Holy Sepulchre.
8—The lateral facade of the Holy Sepulchre.
9—Interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
10—Pilgrims from all nations in procession from Church of Holy Sepulchre.
11—Native women at the dancing festival during Easter season, Palestine.
12—The Greek Patriarch in Easter procession at Jerusalem.
13—The feet-washing ceremony held on Maundy Thursday at Church of Holy Sepulchre.
14—Spot on which Jesus was condemned to death.
15—Spot on which Jesus took up the Cross.
16—Where the Saviour fell under the Cross.
17—Where Jesus met His sorrowing mother.
18—At this point Simon, the Cyrenian, helped Jesus carry the Cross.
19—Where St. Veronica presented the Saviour her veil, &c.
20—Where the Lord fell a second time beneath His Cross.
21—At this point devoted women of Jerusalem wept over the suffering Jesus.
22—Where Jesus the third time fell, beneath the Cross.
23—On this spot Jesus was stripped of His garments and nailed to the Cross.
24—Where the body of Jesus was laid in the sepulchre.
25—Where the Saviour was raised upon the Cross, &c.
26—The shepherds' field, Bethlehem.
27—General view of Bethlehem.
28—General view of Nazareth.
29—The Synagogue in which Christ taught, Nazareth.
30—The Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.
31—Ruins at the place where Jesus foretold ruin of Jerusalem.
32—Ruins at Capernaum.
33—Interior of the Cave of the Agony.
34—General view of the Mount of Olives.
35—Pilgrims bathing in the River Jordan, &c.
36—Cana of Galilee, the city in which Jesus performed His first miracle.
37—Joseph's workshop, Nazareth.
38—The Fountain of Siloam.
39—The Mount of the Temptation, to the summit of which Jesus was carried.
40—The Tomb of Lazarus, Bethany.
41—Ruins of the house of Martha, Bethany.
42—The Well of Jacob.
43—General view of Bethany.
44—The Woman at St. Mary's Well, Nazareth.
45—The House of Pilate.
46—Street leading to Herod's Palace, Jerusalem.
47—A graphic illustration of the parable of the Good Samaritan, &c.
48—The Cave said to be the place where Judas hanged himself.
49—Pool of Hezekiah.
50—The Site of Bethphage.
51—The Field of Blood, or the Valley of Hinnom.
52—General view of the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

With Accompanying Text These Photographs Form a Series of Value and the Section will be One Worthy of Preservation.

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TWENTY PAGES

NEW YORK'S PRIMACY.

Compliments to Mr. BRYCE upon his recent remarks addressed to his friends on this side the water are superfluous. It is fact not flattery that he has measured up to his standard, and no man's is higher. He has not said one word which places him in any false position toward his own country, and he has said nothing for the sake of ingratiating himself. He has said nothing for the sake of empty talk, and he has said nothing which has not had both thought and feeling behind it. Such is the position he has made for himself already that if there should come less smooth days—which none foresee—he would have the ear of Americans to state his country's view. England has had loyal representatives here before, who have deserved and received our esteem, but England now has a spokesman to Americans as well as an Ambassador to the Government.

There are several fine passages in his address to the Chamber of Commerce, and we select one regarding New York:

> No one can visit New York without being struck by the amazing progress which has been made. There is not in the whole world any gate through which so much commerce passes in and out. There is no place from which the products of a whole continent go forth from one port into what HOMER called the "Wide Wayed Sea," from which they are scattered to the furthest lands, as the Port of New York. There is no port through which so many articles enter from every part of the earth. Indeed, it is becoming the greatest of civilized marts.

No one can miss the significance of those remarks. It is the same regarding New York now as it was when the same thing was true regarding London, and is true of London as well as New York to-day in everything except mere magnitude. London gained its primacy when and because there was no port in the world where a man could not buy and sell exchange upon London. There was always a seller because always everywhere there were sellers of goods to England. And there was always a buyer of exchange, because England was selling everywhere. It was commerce and not money-lending that made London the centre of the world's finance, but it could not have become the centre had there been the slightest doubt regarding the meaning of pounds sterling. Even commerce and the gold standard together could not have made a world's clearing house at a capital where either goods or money were dear. It was free trade and accumulations of capital that created for England the position every nation envied, and which some Americans have prematurely grasped at.

Mr. BRYCE has outlined to us our strongest qualification for a place beside London, for we could not displace her if we would. We are now the world's next best customer, and would be the best did we not enact statutes forbidding foreign goods to enter except after paying tribute and penalty for coming here. We are the world's one best seller, and would be incomparably better did we not enact laws making the goods we sell unnecessarily dear to buyers. We still lack cheap money, but we have made great strides toward that goal since we have made dollars and pounds exchangeable by simple mathematical calculations of weight alone, value being inseparable from weight of dollars as well as pounds. We still lack the worldwide ramifications of banking correspondents which centuries have given England.

However, our disqualifications are not final, and have their compensations. Dear money is no longer a sign of poverty, but of greater profits available in other pursuits than in foreign commerce. It will be in the days of our adversity, rather than our prosperity, that we shall make final conquest of the world's commerce. When goods are seeking for customers, rather than customers for goods, when profits dwindle at home and must be sought for in other lands, in short, when days return like those of the dreadful nineties, when we first startled "abroad" with our commercial invasion—then we shall come to our own and export less fibre and more cloth, less of natural product capital and more of the products of our industry. In those days we shall not lack for the banking facilities that England now enjoys. Banking follows trade even more certainly than trade follows the flag—which it does not do unless there be a profit in sight.

Here we touch both our greatest strength and greatest weakness. Surely no nation ever so weakened itself as we by our currency legislation. We are entitled—like every other nation—to just as much currency as we want and can profitably use. But we forbid our banks to issue notes upon gold, and allow them only to issue hand to hand money upon bonds, whose amount is constantly declining, although this use for them is constantly growing. Yet New York is now the only capital in the world where any one can get gold across a counter, instantly, and without bargaining. It is a high bid for the primacy which Mr. BRYCE holds before our admiring eyes, but we need to add cheap money. It will come with accumulations of capital in years not remote, and perhaps it may come even sooner through decrease of demand for the capital we already possess. We thank Mr. BRYCE for his remarks, and if perchance he feels any regret for what we have ventured to read between the lines, we call to his attention that England's loss is America's gain, and a strong America is a better bulwark for England than any Dreadnought or a bond with any signatures.

MR. CLEVELAND VS. ISSUE.

It would puzzle a great many people to say offhand what was the issue in the last National election, which was for the Congress whose first session is due next December, but almost everybody will remember that the Republican majority was cut in two. Even this does not fully disclose how narrowly the Republicans hold their places, for there were thirty Republican Representatives elected by majorities below 250. It was even reckoned that a change of 4,000 votes in the right places would have given the Democrats control.

The bearing of this upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S revival of the tariff issue is the exceptionally bad showing made by the standpatters, even when they were elected. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. DALZELL, from rock-ribbed Pennsylvania; McCLEARY, BABCOCK, and LACEY, from Iowa, who was so contemptuous of the Iowa idea that he declared himself the original standpatter from Standpattville, all had disclosed to them differences of opinion between themselves and their constituents of the most decided character. Others, like GROSVENOR, were not even able to get their names upon the ballot. If there is any other issue which has an equally strong demonstrated position before the people it would be well for somebody to name it.

THE TAFT-FORAKER TOURNAMENT.

In the old days the American people, particularly the people of the South, dearly loved a square stand-up political fight in the open, such as Senator FORAKER with great suavity proposes to the supporters of Secretary TAFT in Ohio. There was a contest of that nature in Tennessee last Summer, when Senator CARMACK and "BOB" TAYLOR canvassed the State as a preliminary to a vote of the people indicating their choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. CARMACK. TAYLOR proved to be the more persuasive of the two, and will sit in CARMACK'S seat.

The Ohio contest will be waged over the larger question of the Presidential candidacy. Secretary TAFT'S friends have begun an active canvass in his behalf, with intent to secure the Ohio delegation. It is everywhere understood that the President favors the candidacy of his Secretary of War. But the Republican organization in Ohio is in the control of Senator FORAKER and Senator DICK. The "organization" usually has a good deal to say about the make-up of the convention and the naming of delegates. Mr. FORAKER is not on good terms with the President—that is, not on the best of terms. The President's friends and Mr. TAFT'S friends have begun their canvass with the avowed intention of breaking the Senator's grip upon the party in Ohio. Mr. FORAKER regards this as a somewhat cool proceeding, but it will get warmer, we think, as the months roll by. His retort is, at any rate, characteristic and bears the stamp of that manly courage that Americans admire. "Let the people choose" is what he proposes.

At the proper time he will request the State Committee to issue the call for a convention, and at the primaries the Republican voters will not only name delegates with a view to the nomination of State officers, but by their votes will "determine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and for President." Then the Senator suggests that all persons interested in the work of the convention who shall choose to do so may appear before the people and discuss "the public questions about which we are all concerned." For himself he has no opinions to conceal from his constituents, and is ready to render a full account of his public acts.

The people of the country have great confidence in Secretary TAFT, they respect him for his remarkable efficiency and industry. But it is a question whether in an open canvass before the people of Ohio he would not suffer under a strange disadvantage. The portents as thus far observed indicate that the people want Mr. ROOSEVELT to succeed himself. If the Ohio Republicans share this feeling it is quite possible that their lack of interest in the Taft candidacy would materially help Senator FORAKER'S campaign for control of the State.

Persons familiar with Ohio conditions are of the opinion that it will be difficult to dislodge Mr. FORAKER. But if his challenge is accepted they are confident that before it has been many days in progress the public discussion will take on a character and interest that will command for it large newspaper space even in remote States of the Union. It will not be easy for Senator FORAKER and his friends to discuss the policies of Mr. ROOSEVELT in a ladylike and commonplace way. They will say things to attract the attention of the country, and Mr. FORAKER himself will furnish to the other side a topic of discussion that will be equally enlivening. Somebody is going to be disappointed in Ohio.

J. HENRY SMITH.

The announcement from Japan of the death of J. HENRY SMITH denotes the end of what may be called a cometary social career. It has been a kind of career more frequently known in Europe than in this country. In fact it is a career almost unique in this country.

Quite true, this country above other countries "shines in the sudden making of splendid names." But the social career of Mr. J. HENRY SMITH does not come into any of the recognized categories. The old saying of "three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves" was a most consolatory reflection against the social and political consequences to be apprehended from the inheritors of great fortunes. There was a general assumption that SATAN would find so much mischief for their idle hands to do that they would dissipate their inherited wealth without doing much damage except to themselves. But times have changed. American fortunes have become so big that they cannot be dissipated by any calculable extravagance of living in a generation, or in two generations. Short of persistently unlucky gambling, which is the most obvious of the devices by which the proverbial fool and his proverbial money are parted, it is extremely difficult for the heir to squander one of the great modern American fortunes.

Ten years ago it is unlikely that anybody in New York, outside of a very limited commercial circle, knew that there was a certain GEORGE SMITH who was a multimillionaire. It is certain that nobody in New York society was aware of the existence either of GEORGE or of J. HENRY, his inheritor. It was only three years ago that the heir gave conspicuous public notice, by his purchase of the house of the late WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the most sumptuous mansion in the market, both that he had "arrived" and that he had the intention to avail himself of his arrival to "break into society."

In this undertaking he was eminently successful. Nobody declined his invitations. And this means that he had other than the financial requisite for the career upon which he meteorically launched himself. It implies much consideration and much tact. The wonder is that a man who possessed these qualities, to the necessary extent, should have chosen to devote them to this end. For the "Four Hundred" of New York, meaning the people in New York who have no other business than pleasure, are, by the force of the term, not the most interesting people in New York. It might seem that about the least profitable investment of a very large income would be in enabling its possessor, he being a pilgrim from another sphere, to associate with them. More especially if, like the inheritor of the fifty millions of the late GEORGE SMITH, he happened to be a bachelor.

But it is to be said for the multimillionaire of this singular taste that "his wishes were the presentiments of his capabilities." He did successfully break into New York society. If his taste had led him that way, he might equally have broken into London society, or into what is left of the noblesse of the Faubourg St. Germain. "Society" everywhere and equally insists upon being entertained. He succeeded in entertaining it, and did his entertainment with a certain tact and discretion, as one to the manner born. It seems a very odd career for an American to lay out for himself. But it is not to be denied that it is a career which J. HENRY SMITH successfully ran.

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

Poor King CAROL of Roumania! It is only a few months ago that his "jubilee" was celebated, the forty-fifth year of the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, the fortieth of his "Lordship" of these united provinces, and the twenty-fifth of his Kingship of the independent State of Roumania. He has seemed to be exempted from the tribulations of his neighboring rulers of the Balkan States, to have made a signal success in the peace and progress of his people, while he has attracted a particular attention from the "reading public" of Europe and America as the husband of "Carmen Sylva."

And just when he was entitled to expect for himself a quiet old age, with "that which should accompany old age," breaks out of the blue this agrarian discontent. Roumania, if any country in the southeast of Europe, seemed to be entitled to the benediction of MONTESQUIEU upon the people whose annals were tiresome. It is quite true that King CAROL, in his jubilee speech from the throne, had laid it down that "the universities which give the direction of our national culture are in need of numerous improvements, in order to correspond to the actual necessities of society," and that the Government "would submit a project having for its object to complete and modify the law organizing higher education." True, also, that the actual bill introduced had had the effect of inducing a strike of professors and teachers. But such a strike has never menaced the stability of a State. In more than one sense such a strike is "academic." The discontent of the cultivators of the soil, which has gone the length of revolt, was certainly not foreseen by any faction of the Roumanian politicians.

And yet the revolt, especially in "Upper Roumania," which is geographically Moldavia, is evidently serious. It is so serious that the peasants, having as a preliminary killed all the helpless Jews they could find in their own neighborhoods, have started for the capital. Bucharest has had to be prepared and fortified against the attack of the "embattled farmers" who believe themselves to be aggrieved, and who, for political purposes, are therefore in fact aggrieved. But there does not seem to be a single politician in Roumania who has foreseen or foretold their grievance.

Of course the agrarians will not succeed. Bucharest is secure against a regular attack, much more against the mere revolt of peasants. But it is singular that the grievance of the peasants, whatever it may be, and to whatever it may amount, has not been so far foreseen as to make a political issue in Roumania, until it took the form of open and armed revolt. However incomprehensible to the Roumanian politicians the peasants' rising may be, it is satisfactory to note that these politicians, of whatever shade, have loyally united when the question had become one of public order.

STANDARDIZING TRYPSIN.

The trypsin and amylopsin remedies for cancer ought at once to be standardized and made to conform with the provisions of the National Pure Food and Drugs law. The pages of the medical journals have borne ample testimony to the value of this new treatment, not yet as a sure specific for cancer, but as a healing agent whose powers have been partially revealed even before a system of dosage has been perfected and before the medicine itself has been standardized. C. W. SALEEBY, M. D., F. R. S., whose "lay articles" in Harper's Weekly—some of them, it may be, fairly subject to professional criticism—first brought the new treatment to the attention of American physicians, makes no mistake in his latest article urging that preparations of trypsin and amylopsin be not merely of stated proportions but of a uniform strength for a definite period of time, just as diphtheria antitoxin or strychnine, nux vomica, and all drugs named in the Pharmacopoeia are standardized under legal penalties for violation.

Tests of the new medicinal agents, which are the digestive juices of the pancreas gland, have been found to differ in their commercial forms "in ratios actually so high as that of one to five hundred." It is using the patient inhumanly and misleading the physician to supply for experimental treatment substances of such varying power. The late Sir WILLIAM ROGERS established an accurate test for this class of ferments called the "metacasein test," in combination with the chief proteid of milk of a uniform quality. This test, says Dr. SALEEBY, is now in use by the best chemists.

Standardization will accomplish two things. Through the operation of the Drugs law it will drive out all worthless preparations that would otherwise flood the country when firms, an and sundry, enter into competition in the market. And it will enable the doctors to attack intelligently the question of dosage, which is at present impossible of solution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gifts That Must Be Earned.

There will be much careful study, of course, by college Presidents and others interested in educational finances of the first allotments made by the board which is to control and distribute the income from the great fund established by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. Their effort will be to deduce from the institutions now favored, and from the conditions on which the money has been given, what the policy of the board is to be, and what their own chances are for getting the assistance of which every seat of learning considers itself in more or less desperate need.

The problems presented by the selections made are a little puzzling, but the indications are that the views of the board's members are widely comprehensive and that most if not all colleges can hope sooner or later to profit from the fund. For already two great universities and three small colleges have been chosen, which hints that there will be no predetermined discrimination between these two classes—in other words, that the board holds both worthy of aid. To discover why these five have been chosen from 400 applicants for the first gifts would be impossible from the rather scanty information now made public, and one can only guess why, though Yale receives $300,000, Princeton gets only $200,000, while each must make up the same sum—$2,000,000 from other sources. Is this a hint that in the board's opinion Princeton will and can, under special stress, collect more money from its friends than Yale would or could?

Bowdoin, now, to get $50,000 from the Rockefeller fund, must raise only $200,000 more, while Colorado College must earn its offered $50,000 by capturing $450,000 elsewhere, and Millsaps College—a Mississippi institution of which not many of us had ever heard before—is confronted by the comparatively easy task of raising $75,000 to get $25,000 from the fund. Special circumstances no doubt determine the ratio in each case.

It is pretty evident, however, that there will be few or no outright and unconditional gifts made by the board from the Rockefeller money, and, as the annual income from it is estimated at $1,600,000, the people to whom college Presidents naturally turn for help in such emergencies would be justified in expecting to be the objects of even more urgent and persistent solicitation in the future than in the past. Possibly the expectation will be a little tinged with apprehension. Well it may be, for the college President hath a persuasive way about him, in his modern phase, and the refusal of his adroitly presented requests is not always easy.

A Prophecy of "The Bungle."

A somewhat malicious ingenious person who writes for The Boston Transcript has invented the theory that revengeful meat packers had what the French call "provoking agents" domiciled in Helicon, or, as he insists on naming it, Pelican, Hall, long before the fire, and that these emissaries had earned their wicked wage by stirring up the dissensions there which had occasionally flamed into public view.

"In time," says the Transcriptor, "if things had gone on, there would have been a crop of squabbles among the colonists very refreshing and ennobling to behold—indeed they had already begun to sprout. This was doubtless the work of the beef packers, who inserted spies and mischief-makers into the home of harmony. If so, Mr. J. OGDEN ARMOUR, who wields a facile quill, may be relied upon to give literary form to the reports of his detectives and psychological dynamiters. You readily foresee what he will call the book: 'The Bungle—Being the History of a Slipshod Packinghouse, Where Sixty-two People Were Packed Alive, and Not Roasted Till Afterwards.'"

As that is distinctly unkind, we sincerely regret that it is also as distinctly funny, for we feel sure that it will cause more of laughter than of indignation, and to laugh at unkind things is most demoralizing. Helicon Hall seems to have been intensely displeasing to a lot of people—why, we cannot even imagine, for its inhabitants were attending very strictly to what without any question at all was their own business, and we have yet to hear of anybody with whom they were interfering or whom they were forcing to join in or imitate the experiment. That it was on the verge of failure before the fire ended it proves exactly as much as, and no more than, does the failure of any other experiment—that of getting married, for instance, or of starting in the grocery business. The experiment may have been hopeless from the beginning, but the fact that the experimenters "ran behind" in their accounts is only evidence, as far as it goes, that they lacked business ability—which shows little about the merits or demerits of co-operative housekeeping.

Offered in All Sincerity.

Why did the Pole whose letter we printed yesterday assume that we were making a joke when we advised his own people and the Germans to compromise their linguistic quarrel by both abandoning their own languages and agreeing to speak and write only English? Of course, it would have been a joke—or a strong indication of insanity—if we had expected either to adopt the suggestion, but it was made with an entirely serious belief in its excellence. Hence are we much hurt—as much, indeed, as we have been on other too well remembered occasions when we really have tried to make a jest and it has been taken in deadly earnest.

Our correspondent—rather haughtily, we thought—refused to discuss the question whether English is or is not a better language than German or Polish, but he rested his case on the assertion that the Germans were trying to take from the Poles property which belonged to them—to wit, their language. It doesn't seem to us that a language is exactly property. And why should we have been crushed, as we were evidently expected to be, when we were told that, whether Polish has held its own or not in the general language competition, it "has answered all the purposes of the national life of the Poles for the centuries in which the Poles played an important part in the affairs of the world"? The rejoinder is so obvious that we will refrain from making it.

BEAUTY FOR CITY GATEWAYS.

Opportunity for Good Architectural Effects at Ferry Landings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly call attention to the importance of having immediate attention paid to the condition of some of the principal gateways to the city. A recent observation convinces me that the Twenty-third Street Ferry entrance needs it more than any. Here is where thousands of our visitors and daily guests get their first glimpse of New York's streets as they arrive from the many railroads terminating at the Hudson. What do they see? With their backs to the fairly appropriate and ornamental ferryhouses, they emerge upon a scene of confusion, dirt, huge fences covered with signs, saloons, and ramshackle buildings, the ugliest of car barns, a one-time artistic lamppost on a raised island platform, with broken globes, and surrounded by rubbish receptacles and street vendors' stands.

Here is a chance for a fine plaza, a little greenery, a car barn with an architecturally pleasing front, such as the English know how to design and build, and if we must have the saloons, (they should be banished from the vicinity of all our gateways,) let them be housed in better-looking buildings, with some attention to attractiveness inside as well as out. Let this important shopping street be spruced up. The business community caring to attract the residents of Jersey cities could afford to buy up adjacent property and improve it. Let it be artistically lighter. Perhaps the Metropolitan will then paint its cars, for they certainly need paint if anything ever did.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1907. K. Y. Z.

The First Armor-Clad Vessel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question having been frequently asked as to when and where the first armored vessels were built, I think that it will be a surprise to many to learn that frigates covered with iron and thus rendered cannon-proof were launched in 1612 on the Lake of Geneva, and two years later small boats armed with rams. In passing I might also add that the Swiss Admiral is by no means a mythical personage, for in 1616 Noble Gallatin was appointed Admiral and Superintendent of Galleys.

Here is a description taken from a document of 1672 of the Genevese vessels:

"The principal vessel called Soleil was a frigate of nine benches, or eighteen oars, and furnished with good sails. She carried ten cannon, namely, two 'Signs,' so-called because ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac; the republic had twelve of them made in 1541, and firing three-pound balls; four 'Gallatins,' firing four pounds, and four 'Sundays,' firing one-pound. Ammunition for 200 shots, provisions for three days, a large number of grenades, pots, circles, and fire lances. Muskets and pikes for the crew," which was composed of about 90 men.

FRANCIS D. GALLATIN.

New York, March 26, 1907.

"Newspaper Day" in England.

From The London Chronicle.

March 11 ought to be named "Newspaper Day," for on it, in the year 1702, was published the first "daily paper." It was produced by E. Mallet, "against the ditch at Fleet Bridge," i. e., on, or near, the site of the present Printing House Square. Of a single page, two columns, The Daily Courant professed to give foreign news only, without editorial comments, the chief of staff "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves!" This original sheet soon passed into the hands of Samuel Buckley, "at the sign of the Dolphin in Little Britain," the worthy printer of The Spectator and one "well affected" to the house of Hanover. The Courant was in 1735 absorbed in The Daily Gazette.

IBSEN'S "THE VIKINGS."

Performance by Dramatic Students with That of "Peer Gynt."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had the privilege yesterday of attending the performance of Ibsen's "The Vikings," presented by the students of the Sargent Dramatic School. A privilege indeed! For until yesterday this most actable of Ibsen's poetic dramas had escaped the attention of managers and actor managers in New York. It was left to the enterprise and high purpose of students to give here the first opportunity of seeing this drama on the stage. How one of our "leading" critics was impressed by the opportunity may be judged from the fact that he disappeared after the second act. Even the notice of the performance in this morning's TIMES is confined to a résumé of the story of the play and to a brief statement that the rendering of the parts of Ornulf, Hiordis, and Dagny, respectively, by Mr. Spiro, Miss Pollock, and Miss Avril seemed to give most satisfaction to the audience.

Yet recently long judgments, some of them very properly severe, have been delivered upon Mr. Mansfield's production of "Peer Gynt." But to what end? Apparently for the sole purpose of either applauding or belittling Mr. Mansfield, and not on the higher plane of criticism of his rendering of poetic drama as such. Else why have the critics disregarded this opportunity of measuring their judgment on the rendering of "Peer Gynt" alongside of the impressions to be derived from that of "The Vikings"? It would seem as if their reasoning must be: Mansfield, like him or not, is a person to be reckoned with; these young students are negligible quantities; as for the poetic drama, per se, it is not the stuff for a story. There is no copy in it.

Since, therefore, the oracles are mute, let me have audience for a word or two. In "The Vikings" the students exhibited just those qualities which were lacking in the production of "Peer Gynt"—sincerity and reverence. Instead of exploiting themselves through the medium of the play, a bit of flagrant insolence, to which as yet they are not in a position to be tempted, these students sought to attune themselves to the spirit and atmosphere of the play and to comprehend its psychic and dramatic import. Consequently, in this presentation, notwithstanding individual deficiencies, the ensemble, both to the eye and to the imagination, was many degrees nearer to Ibsen's conception than the opera-comique flavoring of poetic dramas that characterized the production of "Peer Gynt."

CHARLES H. CAFFIN.

Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 23, 1907.

CONKLING'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

The Correspondent of The Times Bears Witness to the Doggerel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the National Republican Convention of 1880 Col. Thomas B. Keogh, Secretary of the National Committee, turned over to his personal friend the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and to Melville E. Stone, representing the Chicago newspapers, the difficult task of arranging the press seats in the convention hall. The correspondent of THE TIMES naturally reserved for himself and his associates the most conspicuous and commanding position to be had, which was at the front of a long, broad, and fixed table just below the seat of the presiding officer and in full view of all the delegates and the audience.

During the call of States for nominations Senator Roscoe Conkling rose in his place at the head of the New York delegation, and was at once greeted with shouts of "Platform! Platform! Platform!" and "What State? What State?" the latter being intended as a sarcastic reference to the fact that Gen. Grant, the candidate of Conkling and the Stalwarts, while generally credited to Illinois, was in reality a resident and citizen of New York. For a moment Senator Conkling, always a consummate actor, stood pretending to be undecided, and then, walking slowly down the main aisle to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S table, said to its correspondent, whom he well knew:

"May I speak from your platform, Sir?"

"Certainly, Senator," was the reply. "You could not speak from a better."

"The question you raise, Sir, I will not now discuss. The courtesy I accept," was the labored answer of the great actor, as, taking the nearby chair of a newspaper representative, probably that of Mr. James H. Kennedy of The Cleveland Herald, who has so claimed, he mounted to THE TIMES'S table. Then, as he stood for a moment or two facing the vast audience, there were again shouts of "What State? What State?" Conkling, always thoroughly self-contained and never at a loss in such a situation, waited patiently for silence, and then, drawing himself up to his full and commanding height, he said with magnificent emphasis and force:

> And when asked what State he hails from
> Our sole reply shall be,
> He hails from Appomattox
> And its famous apple tree.

Instantly there was a loud outburst of applause and cheers, which lasted many minutes. After this Senator Conkling recited with grand effect the speech renominating Grant which he had carefully prepared and committed to memory, as was his invariable custom.

HOWARD CARROLL.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 19, 1907.

POGROM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please tell me what you mean by the word "pogrom" as printed on Page 6 of your issue of March 25. The word appears as a headline and also in the body of an article on the railroad question.

I can't find the word in any dictionary and will be pleased to have you give me the meaning of the word and from what it is derived. W. F. K.

New York, March 25, 1907.

The word "pogrom" has been used in dispatches from Russia to describe the massacres, organized riots, and loots of shops which have taken place in various parts of the empire. In particular, the demonstrations of this nature supposed to have been organized or encouraged by officers of the local or central Government. In the Russian language the verb "pogromlyat" means to devastate, plunder, pillage. The substantive "pogrom"—accent on the last syllable—means devastation, destruction.—Editor TIMES.

A Positive If Not Expert Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, not a proper electrician but only a student of applied mathematics, cannot refrain from setting the public right apropos of Mr. Tesla's letter in this morning's TIMES concerning wireless telegraphing on moving trains. If the reader will try a wireless receiver while he is shaking it violently, though moderately in the distances involved, he will understand a little of the simplicity of Mr. Tesla's suggestion. And if he will, moreover, have his room filled with fine, minute dust, of which many of the particles are magnetic and all are particularly handsomely minute, he will appreciate the delicacy of this precious discovery of Marconi, capable of all things perhaps, but certainly not within the compass of a fanning mill such as a moving train resembles.

M. W. HARRINGTON.

New York, March 26, 1907.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

A Student Explains Why They Are Ineffective and Unprofitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The members of the Board of Education have often asked why it is that the evening schools of New York City are not a success, while Cooper Union, which has only half the number of courses of study, has not room enough to accommodate all who apply for admission.

I believe I have discovered the reason why. Cooper Union does in reality teach the subjects, while the evening High Schools only make a bluff at it. Last October I enrolled in the De Witt Clinton Evening High School. The first week or two the classes were crowded to suffocation, but after that the pupils, seeing they were not learning anything, became disgusted and dropped out one by one until at present the number of pupils in the two classes I am in can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

It takes an extremely bright young man to learn anything in the evening schools in the haphazard way they are conducted at present. The teachers evidently take no interest in their teaching, and they apparently try to put in the two hours each evening in the easiest way possible, merely caring for the money that is in the job. No examinations are held, and the pupils are allowed to drift along as best they may.

The way to remedy the above outlined conditions is to run the night schools in every detail exactly as the day schools are run. Hold the teachers responsible for the progress of the pupils in their charge. Do not permit day school teachers (who are tired out after their day's work) to teach in the night time. Have examinations held frequently, say, once every two weeks, so the pupils will know how they are progressing, and in every detail the night schools should be conducted like the day schools.

Millions of dollars are spent annually to maintain evening schools so that young men who have to work during the day can educated themselves at night, but at the present time, due to the farcical way they are conducted, the money is simply wasted. M. J. HANDLEY.

New York, March 27, 1907.

Woman Suffrage in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An anonymous correspondent of THE TIMES, writing from London, says: "The woman suffragists have no stronger force of public opinion behind them than they had twenty, fifty, or a hundred years ago." They certainly have a much larger record of actual achievement behind them.

Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of England in 1869. It proved so satisfactory that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland, and in 1898, practically without opposition, to the women of Ireland. Parish, county, and district suffrage have from time to time been added, until to-day in Great Britain women already vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

And a hundred years ago, or even fifty, it was not necessary to spin out debate until too late for a vote to be taken in order to prevent a bill to give women Parliamentary suffrage from passing.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., March 26, 1907.

Another Plea for Children of West Side

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see in your paper not long ago a plea for sandpiles on Riverside Drive for the use of children of the middle class, who must stay in the city through the Summer months, and often have not as many opportunities for recreation as are furnished by the benevolent for the very poor, for whom recreation piers, sandpiles, and playgrounds are provided In our zeal to better the condition of the extreme poor we should not forget the great middle class, which is constantly bearing its burden and making sacrifices which neither the rich nor the destitute can appreciate. A. W.

New York, March 26, 1907.

General Information in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of Mr. Archibald Wolfe's opinion Americans are well informed on all matters of importance. Of course they are not walking encyclopedias. Because a few stenographers and college graduates have forgotten where Teneriffe is, or what the Balkan States are, something they could have answered when children 12 years old, A. W. thinks we are not well informed. Not one of his questions is of any importance except perhaps to an export house. I wonder if he remembers everything he was ever taught at school.

AN UNINFORMED.

Brooklyn, March 24, 1907.

Breathing While Motoring.

From The London Standard.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A school just founded at the gates of Paris is surely a curiosity in modern education. It is a school where pupils of all ages are taught "the art of breathing while driving in a motor car at all speeds, a sure means of resting the lungs." The school has begun in a modest way in a small back garden, but this is no reason for scorn. Think of the Peripateticians, a school which only walked, while the pupils of this school both walk (on twenty square yards of a garden) and drive in a motor car. As to the programme of the new school—how different is it from many we have seen! Even Aristotle would not have undertaken to demonstrate to us that "in the black months the art in breathing well is greater than at other times of the year." That is one of the trifling theorems which the new professor will prove. By "black months" we are to understand "those that begin when leaves fall and end when they shoot."

THE MAKING OF A MAN.

Rough Sports Make Brave Men.—The Roosevelt Doctrine.

> Come, Mother, get the baby out
> And take him to the Gym,
> Where I may have a little bout
> At fisticuffs with him.
> I'll stand him on his pinky toes,
> And start him with a whack
> Upon his stubby little nose,
> And turn his blue eyes black—
> For I've resolved that he shall be
> As nervy as a Celt,
> And so shall try the recipe
> Of Mister Roosevelt.
>
> When at the Gym I've got him tanned
> We'll give our baby boy
> To Tommy and his Robber Band
> To play with as a toy.
> A game or two of snap-the-whip,
> With baby as the snap,
> Should start him better on life's trip
> Than sitting on your lap.
> And I will rear no molly-cod
> With spine as limp as felt!
> I vow I shall not spare the rod
> And spoil a Roosevelt!
>
> When Tommy and his Pirate Crew
> Have trained him for a bit,
> I have a scheme, 'twixt me and you,
> I think will make a hit.
> I'll make the children play San Juan,
> With Spaniards for to kill,
> And when they start their quest upon
> Let baby be the hill!
> When they've run up him once or twice
> And mimic warfare smelt,
> I think he'll prove a hero nice
> Enough for Roosevelt.
>
> Meanwhile, when he doth cry at night,
> Don't pet him as of yore,
> But with your stern, maternal right
> Project him to the floor;
> And should he wish a fairy tale,
> Which foolishness doth teach,
> Just seat him on some cold fence rail
> And read him Teddy's speech.
> If through all this the baby grows,
> And saves his mortal pelt,
> He'll be as great as—well, who knows?
> As Mister Roosevelt.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

COUNT SPIRIDOVITCH GIVES A LUNCHEON

Russian General Entertains at St. Regis, Eulogizing Czar in a Speech.

LAUDS THE UNITED STATES

Nobleman Expresses His Country's Appreciation of American Sympathy—Distinguished Guests.

Count A. de Jcherep-Spiridovitch, a Major General in the Russian Army, and President of the Slavonic Society of Russia and also of the Latino-Slavic League of Paris and Rome, gave a luncheon yesterday at the St. Regis to a number of guests, among whom were Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Grant Wilson, Russian Consul Baron Schilling and Baroness Schilling.

After Mr. Clemens had paid some compliments to Count Jcherep-Spiridovitch, the latter said:

"I thank you for your sympathetic interest, which I attribute to my having come from Russia, that old and sincerest friend of the United States.

"While I, as a soldier, would willingly die for the Czar, the liberal-minded and brave Emperor prefers that every one of his people should live for the progress of not only Russia, but the whole human race. He has already immortalized himself in history first by declaring against wars in the world outside and bringing about the creation of The Hague conference, and in the second place by granting to his people a Constitution regardless of dangers and obstacles.

"The Constitution has been definitely introduced, but necessarily half a thousand politically trained men to work in the Parliament cannot be produced in a day. We must wait a generation. Andrew Carnegie, one of your best men, has already materialized the idea of the Czar by building a Temple of Peace in The Hague.

"The Russian people remember that the American Nation is formed from the cream of the best European peoples, and Russia is infinitely more proud of every expression of American sympathy than of all other expressions."

The luncheon was given in the main restaurant of the St. Regis on the ground floor. The decorations were red carnations. The other guests were Mrs. James Roosevelt, Miss Virginia Roosevelt, John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge, Baron de Fersen, Gen. Clous, Hayne Davis, Prince Henri de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Williamson Roberts, Miss Alice Hassell, Miss Purrington, W. H. Brown, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. James E. Martin, Mrs. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Jordan Smyth, Miss Tucker, Jennie Pomerene, Mrs. Marcus Daly, Mrs. James W. Gerard, W. H. Bliss, Prof. Michael Pupin, William Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

DINNER TO WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Friends to Entertain the Editor on His Arrival from London.

William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, who will arrive from London next week to speak at the Peace Conference with Secretary Root, Chief Justice Brown, and others, will be entertained at dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, by some of his American friends.

As originally planned, it was to be merely a private affair, an expression of personal regard and appreciation, but the list of those who wanted to attend grew rapidly, and an informal Committee of Arrangements, including Mr. Mead of Boston, Mr. Richardson of Chicago, Mr. Milholland, Col. Sackett, Dr. Parkhurst, Prof. Ely, and Gen. Tremain, was formed, and plans laid for a larger affair than was at first contemplated. The Secretary of the committee is Alfred C. Bossom.

Mr. Stead is due here on next Wednesday. He will attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, visit various other cities, and return in time to be orator of Founders' Day at Vassar College, May 3. He will also speak at the Young Men's Christian Association mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on April 28.

FUTURE WEDDING PLANS.

Metcalf-Bell Nuptials in Milwaukee —Miss Scoville's Marriage.

Details have been completed for the wedding in Milwaukee on April 4 of Miss Catherine Bell, daughter of Mrs. J. McClure Bell of that city, to G. Frederic Metcalf of New York, a son of Mrs. George Bird by her first husband, the late George Frederic Metcalf, and a grandson of the late Prescott Metcalf of Erie, Penn. The ceremony will be at Christ Church, and the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Carter.

Prescott Metcalf of New York will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are nearly all New York men. Mr. Metcalf and his bride will come to New York after the ceremony, sailing a few days later for Europe, where they will spend the early Summer. Later they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Bird at Deal House, the Bird Summer estate at Dark Harbor, Islesboro, Me.

The date for the wedding of Miss Helen Chase Scoville, daughter of Mrs. Helen Gardner Scoville of this city, to Earle Talbot of San Francisco has been set for April 3. The ceremony will be at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Talbot is a son of Mrs. Amy N. Talbot Earle of Burlingame, Cal., and a member of the Burlingame and University Clubs of San Francisco.

FOOD

BAD COOKERY

Produces Results and Bad Ones.

"While teaching school, and 'boarding round,'" writes a Penn. matron, "I was given all kinds of food—chiefly half-done pancakes soaked in grease, half-cooked oatmeal, greasy food, and potatoes.

"The inevitable result came in time.

"My stomach became disordered, and I was the prey of terrible sick headaches, so violent that I could not perform my duties satisfactorily—sometimes not at all—until finally I was compelled to give up the work altogether. For years I was a helpless sufferer from stomach and nerve troubles.

"After I married, my husband had to get his own breakfast, and finally to save time he bought Grape-Nuts, which required no cooking. He persuaded me to try the food also.

"It was lucky I did so. To my surprise I found that it would stay on my stomach and agreed with me as nothing else did. I grew better and stronger rapidly, and am now a healthy, hearty woman, who does not know what it is to have a headache or an attack of 'nerves.' This is what Grape-Nuts food has done for me, and now we stick to the food that we know we can rely on.

"When my little daughter was weaned we thought she would die—no food we could give her (even the prepared infant's food) seemed to nourish her. Then we tried Grape-Nuts food. She took to it at once, and grew well and fat. My husband, who used to suffer from disordered stomach, has not lost a day from his business on account of sickness for three years, since we have adopted Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ECLECTIC CLUB'S LUNCHEON.

Members Discuss "Ways in Which to Avoid Nervous Prostration."

The Eclectic Club held a lively meeting at Delmonico's yesterday, followed by a luncheon. The question of the day was "The Way to Avoid Nervous Prostration," which was presented by Mrs. Herbert Dean Lounsbery. The subject was afterward discussed by Dr. Rendall of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward Goldschmidt, Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker, Mrs. Frank Burke, and Mrs. E. C. Page.

Miss Eva Smith chose the topics "The Decadence of High Ideals Among the Youth of America," and "The Increase of the Gambling Habit Among Women," which subjects were also discussed by Mrs. John Francis Yauger and Miss Florence Guernsey.

The guests of honor were Mrs. Clarence Burns and Mrs. William Grant Brown. They addressed the club on the "City Federation Hotel for Working Girls." A large number of shares were subscribed for this project.

The musical programme included songs by Mrs. Edyth Chapman Goold, soprano, and also several vocal selections by Frank Ormsby, tenor. Other guests present were Mrs. Howard Earle, Mrs. F. J. Doe, Mrs. W. Austin, Dr. Coleman, Mrs. P. L. Anderson, Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Mrs. A. Keys, Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. H. B. Fisher, Mrs. H. R. Reed, Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. E. Eagan, Mrs. E. Ferguson, Mrs. Myles B. Preston, Mrs. Claire Preston, and Mrs. Allen Knox McIntyre.

Mrs. Gelshenen to Wed H. J. Braker.

Mrs. William H. Gelshenen of 1,006 Fifth Avenue has told her intimate friends that she is to marry Henry J. Braker, an importer, of this city. This authoritative statement, made by Mrs. Gelschenen herself, puts an end to unfounded cable reports of her engagement to an Englishman. Mrs. Gelschenen, who is well known and well liked in society, is the widow of W. H. Gelshenen of the Garfield Bank. Her son, W. H. Gelschenen, was married a year or two ago to Miss Florence Carpenter, and she has three unmarried children living with her, two young daughters just out, and a schoolboy son. Mrs. Gelschenen was, before her marriage, Miss Katharine Dunne. Mr. Braker is a bachelor, and his city residence is 232 West Seventy-first Street. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

Engagement Announcements.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Juliet Wylie Leech of this city and Herman Lee Meader of the Harvard Club, New York. Mrs. Leech is the widow of David Charles Leech, Jr., who died in the South about a year ago, and a daughter of Dr. W. Gill Wylie. Dr. Meader is the author of several books. No date has been fixed for the wedding, but it will probably take place next Autumn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara May Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Edwin Cox of Baltimore, to Lee Roy Brownlee Vanderbilt of Paterson, N. J.

Social Notes.

Considerable wondering comment has been caused by the omission in the invitations issued for the various public entertainments in honor of Ambassador Bryce of the name of Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, who is stationed at Governor's Island, while Brigadier Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, who is subordinate to Gen. Wade, has, with the members of his staff, been asked to those entertainments. An instance of this disregard of military etiquette was the reception given on Monday evening by the Union League Club for Ambassador Bryce, to which Brigadier Gen. Grant and his staff were invited and Major Gen. Wade and his staff were not.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who is here from Washington for a few days of the Easter school holidays, dined last night with some of her old school friends who are with Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton at the private school at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, a daughter, Gloria Anna, was christened at the Gould town house in Fifth Avenue on Monday. The christening ceremony was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Matthews of Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have seven children, the others being Kingdon, Jay, Marjorie Gwynne, Helen Vivian, George Jay, and Edith Kingdon.

John Larkin Lincoln, a well-known dog fancier and yachtsman of Chicago, will make his future home with his brother, Arthur Lincoln, at 570 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lanier Washington left yesterday for Atlantic City, where they will spend Easter. Mr. and Mrs. Washington will be at Newport for a part of the Summer.

Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan's dinner April 12 is to be for her son, Leonard Sullivan, a Yale student.

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street (Miss Grace Atkins Dobson) is to give a small and informal tea on the afternoon of April 8 from 5 to 7 o'clock in honor of the Duke of Newcastle. Mrs. Dunn will send out invitations this week to about seventy-five of her friends. The Duke will close his annual visit to New York a few days later. The Duke, his niece, Miss Lister Kay, and Miss Isabel May recently made a trip to Niagara Falls, not Nicaragua, as somewhat amusingly misprinted.

Mrs. Young Heyworth of Chicago, who has been abroad for some time, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and is at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Robert W. Taft of Providence registered at the St. Regis yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, who have been at Atlantic City for several weeks, returned to town yesterday.

Miss Evelyn Violet Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank of England and fiancée of George Westinghouse, Jr., sailed on the Oceanic yesterday, bound for The Hollies, near Liverpool.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Count and Countess de Castellane Sailing on La Provence.

Sailing to-day on La Provence of the French Line are:

Count and Countess Stanislas de Castellane, Horace G. Knowles, United States Minister to Roumania and Servia; Mrs. Knowlton; Judge Lanctot, Marquise Palaz de Mayerat, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred May, Charles Renoz, Belgian Minister to Cuba; Mrs. Renoz, Mr. and Mrs. Alejandro J. del Rio, Count and Countess Y. de Saint-Bon, Count Henri de Sellhac, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Baroness Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Block, Mrs. D. L. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown, Charles Perrin, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Vandemarcq, Count de la Valette, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Reisfeld, and Mrs. Lea Vie.

On the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for the West Indies will sail:

Mrs. Walter C. W. Aufermann, H. S. Van Duzer, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton V. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Fost, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jordan, R. P. Lounsbery, H. Snowden Marshall, George A. Oakes, Dr. L. Romine, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Searing, Dr. Alfred Stern, William N. Ward, and George P. White.

Booked on the Cunarder Carpathia for Naples:

Prof. and Mrs. William Hyde Appleton, Mrs. Nathalie E. Baylies, Mrs. Charlotte Berutech, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Upson Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus V. Heely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Thurton, and Mrs. E. T. Warburton.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were:

Edward Clifton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Walter von Cleff, O. O. Gribben, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lisman, Miss Elizabeth Marvin-Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rauber, James M. Townsend, and E. B. Young.

Arrivals yesterday by the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg were:

Mrs. I. G. Austen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Breed, Dr. N. S. Hires, Charles Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fox, H. W. Fairfax, Mrs. Edward Pollack, Charles D. Pearce, E. D. Parsons, and Mrs. Cornelia G. Stewart.

The North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfuerst from Bremen brought:

Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Alboth, Adolf Bauer, Lieut. Walter von Eichel, Dr. C. G. Fisk, Paul Hellenbeck, Capt. Jacob Holsh, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peters, Carl Sanner, and Rudolf Wolf.

Sailing yesterday on the Statendam for Rotterdam were Mrs. F. Cantacuzene, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hildebrandt, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Linde, Mrs. James McCord, Mrs. George Osius, J. R. Repen, and Mrs. B. P. Thiebaud.

MME. CALVE HEARD AGAIN AS CARMEN

Her First Appearance in Her Engagement at the Manhattan Opera House.

A HEARTY WELCOME HERS

Her Voice Less Beautiful Than Before, but Her Acting Less Capricious Than in Recent Years.

Mme. Melba having departed from the Manhattan Opera House after her fifteen performances, Mr. Hammerstein secured in Mme. Calvé another favorite of the New York public upon whom to centre the public interest in the remainder of his opera season, as it had been centred upon Mme. Melba. And if the appearances of last evening, when she first came before the public at the Manhattan Opera House, were not deceptive, her name and the impression that she left here in seasons gone by are still potent influences to many of the operagoing public of New York.

The house was filled in all its parts with an expectant audience, ready and willing to be again fascinated, delighted, or amused as the case might be, with her representation of the character with which her fame is chiefly identified in the minds of most people—that of Carmen.

Mme. Calvé returned after three years' absence from the New York operatic stage, though she has sung a few times here in concert since her departure from the Metropolitan Opera House. She comes a little more portly in figure, but she is otherwise much the same Calvé that presented her Carmen in the later years of her operatic career here.

The voice is not what the frequenters of the Metropolitan remember a dozen years ago; some of the lusciousness and some of the color have gone, but it is still a voice of charm and power, and she uses it with many of her skillful dramatic effects. Her Carmen is capricious, wily, and demonstratively sensuous as ever. She makes it a sumptuous figure, and dresses the part somewhat too conspicuously, especially in the first two acts. Her costume was more appropriately sober in the third.

It is an inevitable result of such a personality as Mme. Calvé's that she should make the character she is enacting emerge from the picture, that she should constantly seek to be the centre of interest under no matter what circumstances. For she has no such artistic restraint and sense of the fitness of things as Mme. Bressier-Gianoli, whose Carmen has been seen and admired so frequently this season. This was the case last evening, though not to such an extent as it has sometimes been.

Mme. Calvé was less capricious in her singing and less unruly in her acting than she was in some of her performances here of comparatively recent memory. There was sometimes a touch of petulancy in her expression that was more personal to the actress than appropriate to the character. She has a tendency to drag certain phrases in her singing and to distort the rhythms so that the task of the conductor in accompanying is apt to be an unenviable one, but Mr. Campanini was fully able to cope with the situation.

Her singing was at its least good in the tavern scene of the second act, and at its best in the song with the cards in the third, where much of her old-time dramatic power was displayed, and there was a wonderfully telling quality of voice in her lower tones, a convincing denotement of the ominous foreboding that seizes her.

The rest of the cast was the same as has so often taken part in the opera throughout the season. Mr. Dalmorès was superb as Don José in dramatic power, but he seems to have over-developed the tragical intensity of his final scene with Carmen. Mme. Lejeune was announced to appear in the part of Fraschita, but Mme. Trentini returned to it, to its advantage.

Mme. Calvé, it is needless to say, was most enthusiastically greeted, and was time and again recalled after each act, and loaded down with flowers. She could have had no question as to the warmth of her welcome.

"DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG."

Final Part of Wagner's Great Tetralogy Sung Before Large Audience.

Brunnhilde	Mme. Gadski
Gutrune	Mme. Weed
Waltraute	Schumann-Heink
Woglinde	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde	Mme. Ralph
Flosshilde	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Siegfried	M. Burgstaller
Hagen	M. Blass
Gunther	M. Muhlmann

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The Nibelungen Cycle, which Mr. Conried so tardily provided through a series of extra performances, was brought to an end at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with an excellent production of "Die Götterdämmerung." There was a very large audience present, which was as enthusiastic as it was large, and every bit of the enthusiasm was justified, for though it was a performance prepared and presented for but a single time, there were few serious flaws and many highly commendable features in evidence.

In the first place the opera was consistently sung and not shouted, and the lyric beauties of Wagner's music were more obvious than has always been the case in the past. In the second place, Mr. Hertz read the score with eloquence and discretion, making the orchestra an integral and sustaining element of the music-drama, and seldom losing control of it, to the detriment of the singing. In the third place, the leading parts were in the hands of those who had sung them in the previous operas of the series, so the audience was not called upon to reconcile a new Siegfried and a new Brünnhilde with their own ideas of the proper continuity of the story. In the fourth place, the audience was there to listen and enjoy, and it did both.

Altogether the manner in which the "Ring" has been received might well make the managerial mind consider whether it was "good business" not to have started extra performances of Wagner's music dramas much earlier in the season.

Mme. Gadski sang the part of Brünnhilde in the final chapter of the tetrology for the first time in America. Lacking the stately presence of many Brünnhildes with whom New York is familiar, she failed as she has in "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried" to create completely the illusion of a heroic semi-goddess, but she sang, on the whole, beautifully and always with intelligence and dramatic feeling. The regret of the audience must have been that they could not again have the opportunity of hearing her when she should feel more familiar and sure in the part.

The Siegfried was Mr. Burgstaller, who was in good voice and gave a most satisfactory dramatic impersonation of the hero. Excellent work was also done by Mr. Blass as Hagen, while it is almost superfluous to say that Mme. Schumann-Heink sang the music of Waltraute with splendid effect. Miss Weed and Mr. Mühlmann were competent as Gutrune and Gunther.

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BONCI'S REPLY TO SUIT.

He Declares Hammerstein Is an Italian, According to Their Contract.

Alessandro Bonci, the Italian tenor, who is involved in legal difficulties, filed his answer through his attorneys, A. J. Dittenhoefer and Theodore Sutro to Oscar Hammerstein's suit in the Circuit Court yesterday. Therein he makes the statement that by the terms of the contract Oscar Hammerstein is a citizen of Florence, Italy.

All that Mr. Hammerstein would say last night was this:

"I don't remember the event of my birth myself, but my parents always told me that it happened in Germany. Perhaps we were all wrong. Perhaps I am an Italian and can't speak my own language."

Bonci's answer is principally based on Clause "S" in the contract, which Mr. Hammerstein claims was waived by the defendant. This clause asserts that all disputes in the contract should be settled in the Italian courts.

The answer says that Bonci, being ignorant of the language and laws in the United States, informed Hammerstein that he was unwilling to enter into any contract to sing here unless it should be agreed and provided that any suit in relation to any contract would have to be brought in the city of Florence, Italy.

Bonci goes on to say that, as Oscar Hammerstein has signed the contract, he is, according to the contract, a citizen of Florence, and any New York court should dismiss his suit.

Mr. Hammerstein in his bill claimed that, as he had released $5,000 in the Bank of Milan and also given the tenor an extra $5,000, the tenor had agreed to waive Clause "S" in the contract.

Signor Bonci says that he received $10,000 in advance according to the contract, but made no demand for any further sum. The money paid to him, he says, was not paid in consideration of the elimination of Clause "S" in the contract.

Mr. Bonci also says that after forty days Mr. Hammerstein informed him that he would not renew his contract for next season, and that therefore he (Bonci) had signed a contract with the Metropolitan Opera House. He states that Mr. Hammerstein did offer to prolong the agreement, but for a shorter period and upon different terms from those stated in the contract.

Bonci and Caruso to Sing Together.

The rival tenors of the two opera houses, Signors Bonci and Caruso, will sing together at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, April 4, when the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary will give a concert to raise money to establish a course of instruction in lacemaking, carpet weaving, and embroidery work for the Italian children of this city. Others who will appear are Ernete Novelli, the Italian actor, and Ada Sassoli, harpist.

HIGH PAY FOR MME. FREMSTAD

Soprano Signs with Conried for Four Years—To Sing in "Salome"

Olive Fremstad has been engaged to sing dramatic soprano rôles in German, Italian, and French for four more seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House, at what is said to be the highest salary ever paid to a woman "star" at that Opera House. Before the regular season commences Miss Fremstad will be heard in several special performances of "Salome," beginning Oct. 15.

The Strauss music drama will be given with the same cast it had at its first presentation and an orchestra of 100 musicians. Probably ten performances will be given in New York and several on the road.

Later Miss Fremstad will appear as Isolde for the first time. Mr. Conried has been trying to get her to sing this rôle for some time, but the soprano would not sing it until she had studied it thoroughly. She will be heard as Isolde many times in the course of the season. "Tosca" is another opera in which she will probably appear. Miss Fremstad accompanies the opera on tour, and will sail for Europe on La Lorraine on May 2.

QUEENA SANFORD MARRIED?

Dancer Said to Have Wed Gen. Draper's Son a Week Ago.

Queena Sanford, who resigned suddenly from the Sam Bernard company at Wallack's Theatre last Saturday, was last night reported to have been married a week ago to Brewster Draper. Mr. Draper is said to be the son of Gen. Draper of Massachusetts. Miss Sanford, who was a dancer, had been in the employ of the Frohmans for the last five years. She appeared with Edna May last season. The report could not be confirmed.

If the report of this marriage is true, it may account for the news from Boston that the engagement of Bristow Draper to Miss Alice Margery Ray, daughter of Mrs. William Ray of Franklin, Mass., has been broken off. Mr. Draper and Miss Ray were to have been married on June 1, and the house in which they were to have lived is nearly completed.

Clearing Out Theatre Lobbies.

Dr. Bensel of the Board of Health has been carrying out his threat of forcing all theatre managers to remove obstructions of all descriptions from the lobbies of their playhouses. His men entered the lobby of the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon, and removed everything movable, including the chairs and settees. The fence about the elevator to the Roof Garden Skating Rink was also removed, and the management had difficulty in keeping out people who had not paid for entering.

Circus Monkey's Ill.

Salome is ill at the Madison Square Garden. Salome is the baby Chacma baboon and has been ailing for some time. In fact, the atmosphere of the Garden seems to disagree with the arboreal horde, for no less than four of the monkeys have died since the Barnum & Bailey menagerie was brought into the building. Mr. Conklin, who has charge of the animals, is feeding Salome on a diet of eggs and milk. The milk is not the ordinary kind—it is thoroughly pasteurized.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Italian Embassy will be situated during the Summer on the north shore of Massachusetts, very probably under Mr. Montagna as chargé d'affaires, as the Ambassador purposes passing the Summer in Europe.

The Mexican Ambassador will be one of the last envoys to leave the capital, as he intends to keep his embassy open through the early Summer and later establish himself at some place on the Atlantic coast, between Washington and New York. Mme. Creel, who acompanied her husband to Washington, will return to Mexico for a part of the Summer.

Baron F. Haymerle of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who has been filling the post of chargé d'affaires in Mexico, has returned to his post in this city.

The Hon. Roland Lindsay and William Seeds, both of the British Embassy, have returned from a visit to the South Carolina estate of ex-Senator and Mrs. Cameron. Mrs. Cameron and Miss Cameron will return to their Lafayette Square home for the Easter season.

The Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, E. L. Chermont, and Mme. Chermont, will go to Atlantic City to-morrow to remain through the Easter season.

Gen. and Mrs. George C. Gillespie, who plan to make Washington their permanent home, will pass the Summer in Europe.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley for a visit of several weeks.

The marriage of Miss Mary Morris Clarke, daughter of the late Representative R. H. Clarke of Alabama, to Mr. Carl Searls of Birmingham, Ala., will take place in Englewood, N. J., on April 8.

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MANSFIELD MUST TAKE A LONG REST

Physical and Nervous Exhaustion Compels Him to Quit for the Season.

HOPES TO GO TO ENGLAND

But His Physicians Are Not Sure That He Will Be Able to Make the Trip.

Richard Mansfield, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, will play no more this season. Though his illness is not considered critical, he is no longer fit or able to appear before the public, least of all in such an arduous rôle as that of "Peer Gynt." Just how far the continued strain of playing this gymnastic and ultra-emotional rôle has been responsible for his collapse it is impossible to say, but his nervous exhaustion, apart from his physical illness, is obviously not without cause.

Ben Stevens, manager for Richard Mansfield, issued a statement last night explaining that the rest of the tour would be abandoned. The tour was to have ended on May 1, and on May 4 Mr. Mansfield was to have sailed for England, where he intended to spend the Summer. Mr. Stevens said that he had seen Mr. Mansfield, that the actor was abed, and that even he had been shocked at his appearance of serious illness.

"Last Saturday night, when Mr. Mansfield was taken sick, I did my best to persuade him not to play," said Mr. Stevens. "It was 6 o'clock Monday afternoon before he would consent to omit even the performance for that night. When he left for New York he was still courageous, and insisted that he would rest only for one week. Now it is evidently impossible for him to continue at present.

"When I asked Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, Mr. Mansfield's personal physician, to-day what would be the result if the 'Chief' should undertake to continue playing, he replied that, in the first place, he couldn't play, and that, in the second place, if he did play the effect might even be fatal. Mr. Mansfield, as has already been explained, is suffering from acute indigestion combined with an attack of the grip. He is also in a condition of absolute nervous exhaustion."

Mr. Stevens gave out this statement, signed by Dr. Crandall and Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, the two physicians in attendance:

Mr. Mansfield is suffering from a very severe attack of nervous exhaustion and we consider it absolutely imperative that he stop all work, and that he take a prolonged and complete rest. It is only by pursuing this course that Mr. Mansfield can expect an ultimate recovery.

When Dr. Crandall was seen last night he said that the condition of his patient was essentially unchanged, but that he was better rather than worse, having recovered somewhat from the ill effects of his hurried journey home. The physician said he hoped and expected that Mr. Mansfield would be able to spend the Summer in England as he had planned.

FROM SCULLERY TO STAGE.

Brooklyn "Hired Girl" to Have Debut—Housewives in a Panic.

There was consternation and despair among the housewives of Brooklyn last night when they heard of the fell thing that was about to be done in a local playhouse. It was the last straw in connection with the ever-present "servant-girl problem," and the hearts of the meek and oppressed mistresses of haughty and tyrannical scullery mechanics were bowed down. It was a day of gloom and dread in Brooklyn households, and conferences at local mothers' clubs or over back-yard fences were productive of but little toward saving the situation.

Several of the Brooklyn vaudeville houses have "amateur nights" each week, at which non-professional performers are encouraged to show the talent they possess—or lack. One theatre manager has announced that he had discovered much latent talent among the local servant girls. One girl, he says, is an embryo Marlowe or Duse.

"This promising tragedienne," he declared last night, is to make her first appearance as an amateur at my theatre tomorrow night. She's the goods, all right, and Broadway can look for her soon."

The manager would not say what the kitchen-Modjeska's "act" was to be. He believes that the success of Norah in her wooing of Thespis will encourage other Brooklyn servant girls to abandon the kitchen atmosphere.

Last night a number of Park Slope housewives got together and decided upon a desperate measure to thwart the plan which threatens to cause chaos in countless Brooklyn kitchens. They will attend the performances of "Bridget Bernhardt" to-night and throw lemons at her from the orchestra chairs.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Arrangements were completed yesterday whereby "The Red Mill," with Montgomery and Stone as the stars, will remain at the Knickerbocker Theatre throughout the Summer. Charles Dillingham was to have sent the piece to the Grand Opera House, Chicago, on May 1, but owing to the success in New York he has changed his plans and will produce another musical attraction to fill the Chicago time.

Manager Ziegfeld has added the skating Teddy Bears as an extra feature to the skating scene in the last act of "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway Theatre.

Powers's elephants will give their one thousandth performance at the Hippodrome this afternoon. The elephants have been a feature of the Hippodrome since it first opened and have been giving two performances a day for over forty weeks each year.

"The Reckoning," with Katherine Grey, will continue at the Berkeley Lyceum until midsummer, and a series of special matinees will soon be inaugurated. The production will be resumed in the Autumn.

The report that Trixie Friganza has left the company presenting "The Orchid" in Philadelphia is erroneous. She will appear with the company at the Herald Square Theatre on April 8.

Valerie Bergere is to produce a new play, "The Morning After," in Denver on May 6. She will bring the new piece to this city in September.

When William Morris takes possession of the Lincoln Square Theatre next Monday night the leading members of his stock company will be Blanche Stoddard, Mary Lawton, May Cleveland, Irene Moore, Anna Wheaton, Alice Butler, Charles Bradshaw, Carl Anthony, Harry Driscoll, Jack Storey, Claude Brooke, Clinton Lloyd, Hugo V. Wallace, and Raphael Newman.

Next Tuesday evening will mark the 2,500th performance of "Ben Hur," now playing at the Academy of Music. Each woman in the audience will receive a copy of a special edition of Gen. Wallace's story, illustrated with scenes from the play. After the performance a supper will be served on the stage for the company and invited guests, including Henry L. Wallace, son of the author, and William Young, who made the dramatization.

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NEW DALY'S THEATRE?

Reported Plan to Build One as a Check to the Shuberts.

There may be two Daly's Theatres in New York by the end of next season. The announcement yesterday that Klaw & Erlanger, in conjunction with the Daly estate, would erect a new theatre somewhere in the vicinity of Forty-second Street came as a surprise. This new theatre, according to the published article, is to be the home of all the famous decorations that are to be removed from the present Daly's Theatre when the Shuberts take possession on May 1.

At the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday it was said that the story had been given out by J. C. Duff, who is a brother of Mrs. Daly. The plan is looked on as another move to prevent the Shuberts from continuing the name of the old playhouse when it comes under their direction. The Daly estate has insisted that the name should be changed, and the Shuberts have repeatedly declared that they cannot be prevented from using the famous old name.

James Allison, Secretary of the Shubert Company, said last night: "We don't believe there is to be any new Daly's Theatre."

Lee Shubert said: "We know of no new Daly's Theatre. We have no intention of changing the name when we take charge."

One prominent manager, more closely identified with the syndicate than the opposition interests, did not hesitate to say that he considered the announcement of a new Daly's Theatre as a ruse to thwart the plans of the Shuberts, whether or not the theatre should ever actually be built.

NEW NIXON THEATRE.

To Be Built at Atlantic City for Klaw & Erlanger Circuit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Work on a $250,000 vaudeville theatre at the Boardwalk and Maryland Avenue, Atlantic City, will be begun next Monday by Samuel F. Nixon of Nixon & Zimmerman, Felix Isman, real estate dealer, and Klaw & Erlanger, head of the theatrical syndicate.

The new playhouse will be one of a chain of theatres, old and new, wherein will be presented attractions controlled by the recently formed Klaw & Erlanger vaudeville syndicate, an organization designed to compete with the Keith-Proctor-Williams-Hammerstein combination.

The new theatre is expected to be ready in August, when, according to present arrangement, the initial presentation will be Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste."

Concrete and steel will form the principal part of the construction. Marshall & Fox of Chicago, the architects, will model the new playhouse after the Nixon, in Pittsburg. The seating capacity will exceed 2,000 persons.

The theatre, which will probably be known as The Nixon, will stand on a lot that cost Mr. Nixon some time ago $200,000. With Mr. Isman he recently erected a block of stores on the ground, several of which will have to be razed to make way for the new playhouse.

STEEL INVENTOR DIES POOR.

Brislin Was Once a Friend of Carnegie, but Sued His Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—After receiving a letter believed to have been written by Andrew Carnegie, and which apparently contained good news, John Brislin, 72 years old, inventor of the modern rolling mill machinery which made possible the great Carnegie fortune, died to-night.

With Anton Vinnac, a Frenchman, Brislin invented and patented the tables now used for rolling large beams. They accused the Carnegie Steel Company of stealing their patent and entered suit. In 1897 a decision in their favor was handed down by Judge Buffington in the United States District Court, but an appeal by the steel company resulted in a reversal.

Vinnac died of grief and within a few months Brislin became blind. The old man was a boyhood friend of Andrew Carnegie, and he maintained that if he could see the ironmaster personally he would receive justice. A short time ago members of his family believe he had a letter written to Mr. Carnegie.

Brislin at one time refused $100,000 from the steel company as a compromise.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Louisa L. Arosemena.

Mrs. Louisa Livingston Arosemena, one of the last surviving members of the family of the late Peter Van Brugh Livingston, died on Tuesday in New Rochelle, N. Y. She was married in 1859 to a South American statesman, Señor Don Justo Arosemena, at one time Governor of the State of Panama and afterward Ambassador from Colombia to the United States, the Court of St. James's, and to the French Republic.

Mrs. Arosemena leaves a son, José J. Arosemena, and a sister, Mrs. George Williamson, widow of Gen. Williamson of Baltimore, Md.

The funeral services will be held today in the private chapel of The Holy Family, adjoining The Castle, New Rochelle, where Mrs. Arosemena had lived of late years. The burial will be in the family vault at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. F. WINKLE, a dentist, died on Sunday ev

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OFFER BY FORAKER REJECTED BY TAFT

Ohio Senator Tried to Make an Alliance with the Secretary.

TAFT WILL STUMP OHIO

Will Be the President's Mouthpiece—Foraker Plans Tour of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It was learned to-day that Senator Foraker issued his sensational challenge to the Taft forces in Ohio to take their differences before the primaries only after overtures which he had made for an agreement had been unconditionally rejected by Secretary Taft.

These overtures were made last Saturday, a short time before the Secretary started on his trip to Panama and Cuba. Friends of Senator Foraker saw him that afternoon and assured him that he could have a unanimous Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention of next year if he were willing to let Foraker remain in control of Ohio State politics, and would not oppose his re-election to the Senate.

Mr. Taft replied that he would make no such bargain. He said he had never interfered in State politics; that he had nothing to do with State patronage, and was not concerned either in the choice of Postmasters or in the nomination of Judge Sater, which so bitterly angered Senator Foraker. He further said he had taken no hand in any fight for the election of Representative Burton as Senator to succeed Mr. Foraker.

This rejection of the Foraker overtures was the culminating event which led to the issuance of the challenge for a primary fight.

It develops that Secretary Taft had already made engagements for a series of speeches in Ohio in the coming Summer, and that in these speeches he will present the President's ideas and forecast the President's programme for next Winter.

In other words, he will be the President's mouthpiece in Ohio, where Mr. Roosevelt will not deliver any speeches. In this way the Ohio people will be informed how completely the President is behind the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

There was a good deal of suspicion expressed by shrewd politicians to-day that some sly game lurked behind Senator Foraker's challenge. At the White House there was a disposition to view the business in this light. But Foraker makes no secret of the details of his plan, and Dick has an alternative proposition that looks fairer still.

Foraker now advocates a popular choice to be made in each county under the Baber law on the date of next Fall's municipal elections, which comes in November, between a Taft and a Foraker list of State convention delegates. The State Convention would then make its Presidential and Senatorial indorsements according as the majority felt.

Dick's proposition is to have each Republican voter offered his choice next Fall between two ballots, one reading: "Choice for President, Joseph Benson Foraker; choice for Senator, Joseph Benson Foraker," and the other bearing the names of Taft and Burton, the candidates receiving a majority of the popular vote of the whole party to get the indorsement of the State convention. He would not have the State convention delegates themselves chosen so far in advance of the convention as next November.

Both believe that a stump tour of "Fighting Foraker" through every county in Ohio will beat down enough of the opposition to the Senators. Foraker looks and acts beautifully fit for it. While he is saying no more for publication he stamped about his library to-night talking informally, his white hair bristling, his eyes bright, swinging his arms, laughing, pleased as a boy.

It has always been a pet Foraker saying that "the next best thing to a good fight is harmony." He has a sort of superstition that his health is never so good as when he is on the stump.

ACCEPT FORAKER'S PLAN.

Taft Men Want to Get the People's Verdict, Says Vorys.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—State Insurance Commissioner Vorys, who is at the head of the Taft forces in Ohio, came to Cincinnati to-day to see Charles P. Taft. After conferences with Mr. Taft and others he issued this statement:

"I came here to-day to see Charles P. Taft. He has a lot of letters and information from people who want Secretary Taft nominated, and I wanted to look them over.

"Senator Foraker's statement raises no issue, for there is nothing the Taft people would welcome so heartily as a fair, square chance for the Republicans of Ohio to express their choice for the President. Indeed, that is now their chief aim, and the evidences are overwhelming that there would be substantial unanimity in the choice of Taft."

When seen to-night in regard to the statement Mr. Taft refused to say that the "fair, square chance" means a primary.

ORDERED TO TRAP BENSON.

Land Office Clerk Says He Acted "Under Great Protest."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—When William D. Valk, a clerk in the General Land Office, was cross-examined in the Hermann trial to-day he admitted that he had been in the employ of John A. Benson, now one of the defendants in the Hyde-Benson-Dimond land fraud cases, from 1897 to 1903. During this time Valk received approximately $2,500 from Benson, and remarked that he had not received all that was due him. The agreement was that Valk should expedite the land cases in which Benson was interested, for which he was to receive 10 cents an acre.

Mr. Harlan, chief of the division in which Valk was then special examiner, was taken into the combination at the outset, but a misunderstanding soon arose between Valk and Harlan regarding the compensation they were receiving from Benson, and Valk said that he continued in the employ of Benson, but did not know whether Harlan did.

He said he made the arrangement with Benson under direction of United States Attorney Byrnes in order to trap Benson, and carried out his part "under great protest."

Woodford Harlan corroborated the testimony of Valk regarding receiving compensation from Benson for special services while they were in the Land Office. Harlan said that after his disagreement with Valk regarding the compensation they were to receive he continued in the employ of Benson, the duties being to furnish Benson with special information regarding the creation of forest reserves.

COMPANY B'S GUNS NOT USED.

Lawrason Says No Ammunition Was Missing After Brownsville Raid.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Lieut. George Carson Lawrason, who was in command of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, on the night of the raid in Brownsville, Texas, was on the stand nearly all day before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. On practically all material points his testimony corroborated that given by commanding officers and the men of Companies C and D.

He examined bullets taken from the walls of houses in Brownsville, but could not say whether they had been fired from the Springfield rifles, with which the Twenty-fifth Infantry was equipped, or from Krag-Jorgenson cartridges by Krag rifles or carbines.

Senator Foraker asked the witness if the men could have cleaned their guns while stationed along the wall. Lawrason thought this would have been impossible, as they had no equipment except that in the butts of their guns, which he considered inadequate for the cleaning of guns for inspection if the guns had been fired.

All of the guns, the witness said, were inspected the following morning when drill call was sounded, and the ammunition was inspected as well. Lieut. Lawrason told the committee that he satisfied himself that no guns of his company had been used the night before, and that the men had all of their ammunition.

WON'T RAISE COAL RATES.

Railroads Change Their Minds at Commerce Commission's Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Prompt action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission has averted, at least for the present, what might have developed into a serious clash between the coal shippers and the railroads of Indiana and Illinois.

On the 15th instant, Judge Wood of the Indiana Railroad Commission; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and representative coal operators of both Indiana and Illinois complained to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the carriers had given notice of an advance of 10 cents a ton on coal from Indiana and Illinois points to Chicago. Such an advance, it was pointed out, would affect seriously both operators and miners.

The commission communicated with the Presidents of the railroads interested and, in the words of Chairman Knapp, made "certain suggestions" to the railroads. It was announced by the commission to-day that the determination to make the proposed advance in the coal rates had been reconsidered and abandoned.

BOY SHOT IN "INDIAN" FIGHT.

Member of Band Used a Real Instead of a Blank Cartridge.

Elmer Vollaire, 10 years old, accidentally shot Charles Thompson, 9 years old, in a make-believe Indian fight in the Graylock Manor section of Belleville, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The bullet entered Charles's left breast. A rib deflected the bullet from his heart. The wound is not dangerous.

Seven of the Belleville boys have a tent on the outskirts of Hillside Park. Yesterday they procured firearms and began an Indian fight with volleys of blank cartridges. Suddenly young Thompson threw up his hands and fell forward. His comrades, thinking it part of the game, rushed up to scalp him. They found him unconscious with a wound over his heart. They carried him home and Dr. Edward O. Cythers was summoned. The deflection of the bullet alone saved the boy's life, he said.

Elmer Vollaire later in the afternoon confessed to Charlie's mother that he had had a loaded cartridge in with his blanks, and that he had fired it by mistake. Chief of Police Flynn questioned Elmer and his companions, and was convinced that his statement was correct. No arrest was made.

WANT NO MORE NEGROES.

Recruiting Station at Houston Gets Orders Not to Enlist Them.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 27.—It was announced to-day at the local recruiting station, that orders have been received from the War Department in Washington to the effect that no more negroes will be accepted for service in the army, and that all negro troops in the United States will be sent forthwith to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It was said at the War Department to-day that the reason the order was issued discontinuing further recruitment of negroes was because the existing military organization authorized by Congress had now been filled to its maximum strength, including the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the members of which were dismissed as a result of the Brownsville affair.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

Increase of Traffic Necessitates Operating Changes.

Owing to the enormous increase in the traffic handled over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to vacancies in important positions by reason of illness or death of former incumbents, the company announces the creation of the "Western Pennsylvania Division," to be composed of all the Pennsylvania Railroad divisions west of Altoona, with the exception of the Cambria and Clearfield Division.

The new grand division will include the Pittsburg, West Penn, and Monongahela Divisions and that part of the Allegheny Valley between Pittsburg and Kiski Junction. S. C. Long, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, has been appointed General Superintendent.

With unprecedented increases in tonnage there has been urgent need of relieving the General Superintendent and staff officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division of some of the labor and responsibilities in connection with the operation of their division, and in the new division has been included practically all of the coke region and a majority of the coal region, and all of the Pittsburg mill district tributary to the Eastern lines.

TO SUE WILLIAM G. HUEY.

Walton Clark of the United Gas Company Denies Bribery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Criminal proceedings will be begun on Friday against William G. Huey, Chairman of Mayor Weaver's Gas Commission, by Walton Clark, Third Vice President of the United Gas Improvement Company. This action will be based on the charge made by Mr. Huey in a letter to Thomas Dolan, President of the gas company, that Mr. Clark attempted to bribe Thomas M. Eynon, the engineer member of the Gas Commission. Mr. Huey is a banker and an ex-member of the Select Council.

Mr. Clark, who is one of the foremost engineers in this country, and also President of the Franklin Institute, accompanied Mr. Eynon, while Paul Thomson, his assistant, accompanied Mr. Hnuey, on an inspection of the Point Breeze Gas Works on March 5. Later, reports were circulated that an official of the United Gas Company had attempted to bribe one of the Mayor's Commisioners.

Over the telephone from New York Mr. Clark emphatically denied any conversation with Mr. Eynon that could be interpreted even as an intimation of bribery, and urged that criminal proceedings be begun against the author of the charge.

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Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

Watch the numbers on **Broadway**—look for **1270**—and you'll see the place where

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 All the style that you demand—all the comfort your poor feet crave—all the wear your money expects. *Try one pair.* **$5.00**

THE CROSSETT STORE
1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

18,000 VOYAGERS ARRIVE.

Incoming Steamships Thronged—The Immigration Bureau Taxed.

Such a flood of arriving passengers has poured into the Port of New York in the last twenty-four hours that not only have the immigration officials been taxed to keep up with the work on hand, but the rather limited supply of Customs Inspectors has had all it could do to inspect the property brought in by passengers. The arrivals numbered 1,896 cabin and 16,053 steerage passengers.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Grosser Kurfuerst of the North German Lloyd Line; the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg and the Holland-American steamer Noodram arrived at almost the same time at their piers in Hoboken. The big Kaiser brought 427 cabin and 700 steerage; the Zeeland, from Antwerp, landed 229 cabin and 1,343 steerage; Roma, from Marseilles, 9 cabin and 1,400 steerage; Italia, Naples, 2 cabin and 1,689 steerage; Livonia, Russian ports, 4 cabin and 540 steerage; Indiana, Italian ports, 13 cabin, 1,501 steerage; Cretic, Naples, 260 cabin and 2,112 steerage; Mesaba, London, 34 cabin; Campania, Naples, 44 cabin, 2,032 steerage; Noordam, Rotterdam, 210 cabin, 1,810 steerage; Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, 285 cabin, 1,850 steerage; Hamburg, Naples, 130 cabin and 1,067 steerage.

It will be at least two days before the last of these arriving will have passed through the immigration station on Ellis Island, where they can handle 5,000 a day. In the meantime the steerage passengers must remain on the steamers and await their turn. Not only is there a shortage of customs inspectors to do the work on the steamship piers, but Deputy Collector J. Castree Williams declared that instead of twelve Appraisers for the work there should be at least twenty.

Collector Williams has also increased the number of his deputies who go down the bay to take passenger declarations. A record was made in the number of arrivals from Cuba in one day. The Havana of the Ward Line brought 260 cabin passengers, the largest number arriving on a single ship from that island.

TRIED BLACK HAND GAME.

Hartman's Intended Victim Gives Police Clue That Lands Him in Jail.

John C. Hartman of 285 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate House, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday, on the charge of attempting to extort money from Mrs. Julia Strauss of 324 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. A few days ago she received a letter in red ink, copiously adorned with rough drawings of the "Black Hand," ordering her to hand over to the writer $300 of the insurance money paid to her on the death of her husband. It was signed T. A. F. and threatened "In the name of the Madonna, our Holy Virgin Mary" to blow up her house or to take her life if she did not obey.

Mrs. Strauss took the letter to the Alexander Avenue Police Station and was told to go to the appointed meeting place last Saturday. Detectives Meyer and Creevey were assigned to shadow her. However, no "black hander" appeared.

On Monday a second letter came, the writing of which seemed to her to be like that of the father of her god-daughter, Julia Hartman. He was arrested at the factory of Louis Bossert & Son, wood workers, Grand Street, Newtown, and admitted having written the letters. He was held for trial in $3,000 bail.

VOGEL BROTHERS

The New Spring Silk Lined Overcoats Special at $20.

REFINED elegance is evident in every line of these silk lined to the edge overcoats. They will appeal to the taste of the conservative dresser, possessing the utmost style without one form of exaggeration.

Two models are shown, both of black thibet. One is in the Chesterfield form, with deep angular lapels, shaped waist and centre vent. The other is the new loose box style, full in the back, but giving no evidence of ungainliness, due to the superb tailoring. A luxurious silk is used throughout for the lining. All sizes for men of ordinary or out-of-the-ordinary build. $25 would be a fair price.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

THE HOMES OF OLD VIRGINIA

always suggested a certain charm for refined atmosphere and open welcome. The Hall with its tall clock and dignified highboy—the Dining Room with its Sheraton Furniture and old silver—the Bedroom with its four posted Beds, were all expressive of simple ideals and homely comfort. We have reproduced a great many of these fine old pieces, where the original models have been adhered to in absolute faithfulness.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 25c.50c. Vesta Victoria, Bert Leslie, School Boys & Girls, 3 Dumonds, Tamille Trio, Kennedy & Rooney, others.

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

YORKVILLE. Mat. To-day, 25c. HAP WARD Nxt W'k—Eugenie Blair, The Woman in the Case.

METROPOLIS. Mat. Sat., 25c. TEXAS. Next Week—IN NEW YORK TOWN.

TELHARMONIC HALL, 39th St. and B'way. Free view all day of Machinery Hall. Concerts 3 and 8:30 P. M. Daily. Seats, 50c. & $1. "Magical Music."

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42 St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
NOT A MUSICAL NUMBER MISSED FIRE—World.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A MUSICAL COMEDY FULL OF PRETTY MUSIC YOU WILL FIND IT IN "THE GRAND MOGUL." —Herald.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Production of PIXLEY & LUDERS' GEM OF LAUGHING MELODY
THE **GRAND MOGUL** WITH
FRANK MOULAN and 100 Singers
SO "COME AND NESTLE CLOSELY BY MY SIDE."

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. **ANNA HELD** in the Parisian Model. COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., Merely Mary Ann. **ELEANOR ROBSON** in "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Last 3 Nights. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. **The BELLE of MAY FAIR** NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Tuesday April 2nd. Klaw & Erlanger's great new **BEN-HUR** AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in **THE SQUAW MAN** Last 3 Nights. Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT, APR. 1, THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Selling.

DALY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL—BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY
FOR 24 PERFORMANCES ONLY
CARLE IN THE **SPRING CHICKEN**
LAST THEATRICAL ATTRACTION IN THIS HISTORIC PLAYHOUSE
SEATS ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director
FRIDAY, MCH. 29, 8:30. (at popular prices.) Verdi's **REQUIEM.** Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini. Also **HAYDN'S SYMPHONY NO. 3**, commemoration of 175th anniversary of birth of Haydn. Prices 75c. to $3.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of **MME. CALVE** in **Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.** Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, and Leoncavallo's **I PAGLIACCI.** Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's **FRA DIAVOLO.** Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
SOLOISTS: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sammarco, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Daddi, Gianoli, Galletti, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
MON., APR. 1st, at 8:15, 3d Appearance of **MME. CALVE** in Bizet's **CARMEN.** Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Lejeune; Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15. Flotow's **MARTA.** Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, 4th Appearance of **MME. CALVE** in Bizet's **CARMEN.** Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sammarco, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's **AIDA.** Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's **RIGOLETTO.** Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Seve Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschigilan, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **ETHEL BARRYMORE** in THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Next play—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Showers of Fun Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. **WILLIAM COLLIER** in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS. **SAM BERNARD** in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER. NEXT MON. KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason. Seats To-day

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in **BREWSTER'S MILLIONS** Next Mon. Kitty Cheatham. Mat. at 3:15. Songs for Children & "Grown Ups."

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. **FRANK DANIELS** in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **MONTGOMERY & STONE** In THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS **THE LION AND THE MOUSE** SUNDAY 8:30 MONDAY 3:00 **BURTON HOLMES** PORT ARTHUR

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.50 **MAN OF THE HOUR**

MENDELSSOHN HALL. PIANO RECITAL
TUESDAY, AT 3, APRIL 2. MME. ROSINA **LHEVINNE**
Seats $1.50 and $1, Now on Sale at Box Office.
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Last Concert Tuesday Evg., April 2, at 8:15. **KNEISEL QUARTET** Assisting Artists Mme. Helen Hopekirk. Mr. Max Zach. Mr. J. Keller.

Carnegie Hall, Easter Sun. Aft., Mch. 31, at 3. FAREWELL CONCERT— MR. WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE New York Symphony Orchestra WITH MME. GADSKI SOLOIST
Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano). Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office & 10 East 17th St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST PERFORMANCE.
Fri. Evg., Mch. 29, GOOD FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices—PARSIFAL —Fremstad, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorlitz, Muhlmann; Reiss, Cond., Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. 8:20 & Sat Matinee, Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

COOPER UNION. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. LAST CONCERT **Marum Quartet** assisted by Henrietta Michelson, Piano; Paul Kefer, 'Cello. Res. Seats 50c. to 15c., at Box Office.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Sam Devere's Own Co. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44t... Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. **KATHERINE GREY** in **THE RECKONING**

GRAND—WONDERLAND Next Week—ELSIE JANIS, The Vanderbilt Cup

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
26 Bedouin Arabs **CIRCUS** Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
NEXT SUNDAY | EASTER CONCERT by Manuel Klein's Orchestra.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Engagement Extended to April 6. **ERMETE NOVELLI** To-night, Hamlet; Fri., Povere Gente; Sat. Mat., Taming of the Shrew; Sat. Eve., La Morte Civile.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. **THE TOURISTS** Big Co., including RICHARD GOLDEN Next Week, **THE SOCIAL WHIRL** with Chas. J. Ross.

PRINCESS CLOSED UNTIL SAT. MAT. MARCH 30TH ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS OF MR. HENRY MILLER. Miss Anglin and Mr. Miller will then present "The Great Divide" the remainder of the season. Seats selling to May 1

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **MME. NAZIMOVA** in Hedda Gabler (English) Only Doll's House, Matinee TO-DAY. Mch. 31—Rice's Sun. Concerts. Mat. & Ev.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. **LOUIS MANN** in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. **The Road to Yesterday** Mts. Wed. & Sat. Matinees To-day & To-morrow at 2:20. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, **Widowers' Houses**

LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. Next Week 25, 50 & 75c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **WM. MORRIS STOCK** in WHEN WE WERE 21. Sun. Mat. & Ev. Testim'l Benefit, Al Minehan

NOW OPEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performances in Brooklyn this year.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week This Theatre. **THE MILLS OF THE GODS** NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, Wagenhals & Kemper present **THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT.** By Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard. SEATS TO-DAY.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. at 3, Sat. at 2:15. BEN GREET PLAYERS. **EVERYMAN** Apr. 1, (Farewell Week) Mon. Evg., "As You Like It"; Tues., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "Everyman"; Wed. Evg., "Julius Caesar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Mat. at 2:30, "Masks and Faces"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Evg., "Masks and Faces."

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St., & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. **MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15** David Belasco presents **THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO**

MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 188-195 times. **CARLOTTA NILLSON** in THE 3 OF US.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. MR. R. A. ROBERTS' Pullman Porter Maids, Jack Lorimer, Sisters Herzog Camara, others

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. ALICE LLOYD, The McNaughtons, Mr. & Mrs. Truesdell, The 5 Nosses, others.

ICE SKATING SEASON CLOSING ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. & Columbus Av. ONLY THREE MORE DAYS. CLOSES FOR SEASON Saturday Evening, 11 P. M. Admission 50c. Skates Free. PERFECT ICE.

MANHATTAN Thea., B'y & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 days. Last Mat. Sat. **Mrs. Warren's Profession** With MARY SHAW. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. **THE MILLS OF THE GODS**

NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. THIESE Presents 5th Month. 100th performance Apr. 4. Souvenirs. **WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.** Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Next Week—Joe Welch in The Shoemaker.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. CHINATOWN CHARLIE. Next Week—A Desperate Chance. Ted Marks' Easter Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night

West End GEO. SIDNEY, "Busy Izzy's Vacation." Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Next Week—Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.

POLICE CAN'T FIND FACTORY ROBBERS

No Trace of Men Who Got Away with Goods Worth More Than $11,000.

BOOTY WOULD FILL A VAN

Silks, Cloaks, and Suits Taken from a Fifteenth Street Building, Yet Nobody Saw the Burglars.

Silks, suits, and cloaks worth more than $11,000 were stolen from the eight-story factory building at 29 West Fifteenth Street between midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning by burglars, who entered the premises by cutting out glass panes from doors of the various floors.

The goods must have been of sufficient bulk to fill a large van, but the burglars got away with them so cleverly that the police have failed to find a trace of them.

Capt. Thompson of the West Thirtieth Street Station, with many of his men, began the search for the robbers. Baffled at the start, they called for help, and Inspector Hussey with several Detective Sergeants from Headquarters joined in the hunt. Late last night they had not made any arrests nor found any of the stolen goods.

According to employes of H. Wald & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, who occupy the second floor, some of their employes were at work as late as 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and others were at the place at 6 yesterday morning. The front door of the building was not locked because many persons work there at night. There was no night watchman.

The burglars evidently knew this, according to the police, and watched until the last employe left the building. Then they entered through the front door, proceeded to the second floor, removed a large pane of glass, and opened the door from the inside.

It appears that the burglars made a careful selection of the stock, taking only the most expensive goods. Among them were 200 finished jackets of the finest silk, several bales of silk, several ready-made suits, and a dozen boxes, each containing suits which had been packed for delivery to customers. Wald & Co. estimate their loss at $8,000.

The burglars, it seems, went next to the top floor, which is occupied by the Weiner Cloak and Suit Company, and took about $3,100 worth of goods, consisting mostly of bales of silk, suits, and jackets. The seventh floor, occupied by M. Toff & Co., manufacturers of trimmings, was entered similarly.

The burglars, so appearances yesterday morning indicated, assorted a lot of trimmings and did them up in a bundle. That bundle was found on the floor, and near it was a "jimmy" and a hammer, showing that the thieves fled hurriedly. The police haven't found anyone who saw a wagon, or noticed anything unusual, which is remarkable, as the street is well lighted.

BRIDGE DIDN'T MOVE.

Red Tape Prevented Harlem River Spectacle Which Crowd Awaited.

Official red tape was responsible for the postponement of floating the big Madison Avenue drawbridge down the Harlem River to 136th Street yesterday, and incidentally disappointed a crowd of 5,000 or more persons who had gathered on the river banks to witness the remarkable engineering feat. Lawler Brothers, contractors, had announced that the 600-ton bridge would be placed upon pontoons and started from 138th Street at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. And when that hour arrived everything was ready to start the bridge upon its voyage, everything except the permit from the Department of Bridges. Without this permit the contractors' hands were tied.

When the contractors communicated with the department the official red tape began to manifest itself. It seems that the Board of Estimate has drawn up an agreement for the Union Railway Company to change its tracks so that the cars will run over the temporary bridge as soon as it is in position at the foot of 136th Street. But the trolley company has not yet signed this agreement. Commissioner of Bridges Stevenson decided that it would be unwise to issue a permit for moving the bridge before the traction company was ready with its new tracks.

The contractors also discovered yesterday that they must obtain Government permission to shut off navigation in the Harlem River while the bridge is being pontooned down stream. Several days will probably elapse before the bridge is moved.

But the crowd which gathered on the river banks knew nothing of the red tape. They waited and asked questions and waited some more.

"There wil be no moving to-day," they were told by Casey, the policeman on that beat, but the crowd did not believe it. At sunset there were still several hundred men and boys hanging around, wondering when the bridge would start downstream. The pontoons, consisting of four big dirt scows, upon which crossties have been laid, are ready to be floated beneath the bridge at low water as soon as the permit arrives. The distance the bridge will be moved is about 500 feet.

The Madison Avenue Bridge was built in 1884. It wil be supplanted by a steel structure.

LOTTERY TICKET CONSPIRACY.

Secret Service Agents Arrest Publisher Kay After 8 Months' Search.

Eight months of investigation by Government Secret Service agents ended yesterday in the arrest of Joseph W. Kay, one of the managers of the Joseph W. Kay Publishing Company at 66 Centre Street on a charge of conspiring to transport lottery tickets for the Honduras National Lottery Company from New York to Philadelphia. Kay was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and released on $2,500 bail.

Capt. William J. Flynn of the Secret Service made the arrest. He refused to discuss the final evidence that led to Kay's arrest, but said that the Secret Service had been working on the case ever since last August, when an affidavit testifying to Kay's part in the scheme was filed before Commissioner Richard Jones in Mobile, Ala. Mobile has long been the headquarters in this country for the Honduras Lottery Company. From that city tickets are distributed, but contracts for printing the tickets are constantly changed to avoid detection.

In many cases Capt. Flynn said, forged tickets led to a blind trail. Three printing houses were found turning out spurious tickets. These houses have been left unmolested so far, but if Kay is proved to be the printer of the bona fide tickets the Secret Service will continue the search for evidence against the printers of the forged tickets.

Neither Kay nor his counsel, Julian G. Roberts of 63 Wall Street, would make any statement further than to make an absolute denial of the charge. G. W. Fairman, who is associated with Kay in the management, said late yesterday afternoon that the Kay Publishing Company did no jobbing work whatever.

"We have no machinery for that kind of work," he said.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

SIGHT SEEING AND TOURING CARS For Hire by Hour. Phone 1933 Bryant. 1,459 Broadway. MANHATTAN AUTO-CAR CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

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CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard or Pierce Arrow preferred; first-class references. Johnson, 146 Thorne St., Jersey City.

GROWTH OF TIMES SQUARE.

Subway Travel at That Point Has Doubled Since Subway Opened.

Returns on Subway travel for the month of February show that the Times Square Subway Station now stands third among all the stations in the number of passengers handled each day. It is surpassed only by the Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central Stations, the two most important express stations on the line.

The growth of Times Square is strikingly illustrated by these figures. When the Subway was opened an unofficial count averaging the number of tickets sold for several days after the first rush of the curious was over showed approximately the sale of 15,000 a day. That was in the Fall of 1904. The February returns of this year brought out an average sale of 29,429 tickets a day, demonstrating that the traffic at Times Square had practically doubled in about two years and a half. As a matter of fact, however, the total number of passengers using the Times Square Subway Station is something like twice the number of tickets sold, since it is fair to assume that a passenger gets off a train at any centrally located station for each one who boards a train.

There is another interesting comparison of the earliest and latest figures of Subway travel. It appeared in the first weeks of the Subway's operation that the traffic at Times Square was heavier than at any of the other local stations. Soon the stations at Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets were left behind, so that only the Fourteenth Street, Grand Central, and Brooklyn Bridge Stations stood ahead of Times Square. The February figures now place Fourteenth Street in the rear.

TEST OF ANTI-TIPPING LAW.

Store That Refused to Pay Bill Because Seller Tipped Its Agent Is Sued.

Business men throughout the city, especially the large retail stores, are interested in a suit tried before Justice Hascal in the City Court yesterday as a test of the anti-tipping statute enacted last year.

The section of the statute referred to provides that whoever gives, offers, or promises to an agent, employe, or servant any gift or gratuity whatever, without the knowledge and consent of the employer of such agent, with intent to influence his action in relation to the employer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The test suit was brought by Samuel Sirkin against a department store. The plaintiff is a manufacturer and sues to recover a payment of a bill of $1,555.81, with interest of $21.11, for goods delivered last December. Payment was refused on the ground that the plaintiff had paid to the buyer for the store a commission amounting to $75.

When the trial came on Mr. Putzel of Rose & Putzel, attorneys for the defendants, set up the anti-tipping statute, and argued that in violation of this section the manufacturer could not recover. Feltenstein & Rosenstein, for the plaintiff, declared that the point might hold good if the store had not sold the goods.

Counsel for the defendant said that it was illegal to offer the bribe or gratuity to the buyer.

A jury was drawn and excused while the lawyers argued. The jury will return to-day, and if Justice Hascal decides against the contentions of the counsel for the store, the case will be given to the jury on a question of facts.

THREATENED INSPECTORS.

Manufacturer Accused of Getting Water Through an Unmetered Pipe.

Col. Michael Padden, the Water Register, is on the trail of George Kern, a sausage and candy manufacturer at 352 West Thirty-eighth Street, who, according to information given by some of Col. Padden's Inspectors, has been using water conveyed to the factory by an unmetered pipe. Two of the Water Register's men assert that when they attempted to enter the place to obtain photographs they were threatened with a revolver.

Some time ago Col. Padden got a letter from the Bologna Makers' Association informing him that Kern had an unmetered pipe running into his premises. Inspectors sent to investigate reported that, in addition to the regular inch-and-a-half pipe, there was another of the same size ten feet away, which ran under cement and wood and under the boiler, and was so hidden as to not be easily discernible. This pipe, it was estimated, would yield about $40 worth of water a day.

According to the Inspectors, the pipe was supplied with a cock, so that the water in the unmetered pipe could be turned off at any time, and the supply would then come through the metered pipe, causing the meter to register. This, it was said, was done whenever Inspectors appeared on the premises, and occasionally at other times, so that the meter would show the use of some water. The factory water bill from Aug. 10 to Feb. 13 last was $137, a remarkably small amount to be used by such a concern, the Register said.

Some days ago, before the investigation was made, Col. Padden had Mr. Kern before him, but the latter said he knew nothing of the unmetered pipe. He was to have appeared again yesterday to be confronted with the proof, but did not do so. In the meantime a street meter has been placed on all pipes leading to the establishment, and the newly discovered pipe has been ordered cut.

Mayors Invited to Peace Congress.

Mayor McClellan, as Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities of the coming National Arbitration and Peace Congress, issued invitations yesterday to the Mayors of all cities of 5,000 inhabitants or over to attend the meetings, which will be held at Carnegie Hall beginning April 14. Each Mayor is urged to appoint five representative citizens of his community as delegates to come with him.

To Carry Relief Flour Free.

Through an appeal by The Christian Herald to E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a consignment of 1,000 tons of flour purchased in Minneapolis for the Chinese famine sufferers will be transported to San Francisco without charge to the relief fund.

MADDEN'S HORSES TWICE IN FRONT

Kentuckian Wins with Dead Gone and East End at the Benning Track.

LORD BOANERGES SURPRISE

Runs Away from Quadrille, the Favorite, in Opening Race—Bettors' Poor Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Although three favorites won at Benning this afternoon, the public had all the worst of it on the day's speculation, for the trio of first choices were at prohibitive odds. The talent went wrong on the opening race by playing Quadrille. Lord Boanerges was hardly considered dangerous, as the Shield horse had an advantage of seventeen pounds, but Lord Boanerges shattered all ideas of form by running away with the event at a long price

In the second race the public stood by and saw a 20-to-1 shot beat out the favorite by less than a head. The winner was John E. Madden's Dead Gone. It was Madden's first victory of the year. Glaucus, with Miller in the saddle, was the favorite, and, getting off in the lead, he secured a good advantage, which was maintained until the last sixteenth post. Here Dead Gone closed like a flash and just managed to win in the last stride. Madden placed another victory to his credit, and, incidentally, Radtke won his first race in the East, in the fifth event, when East End, the favorite, beat a rather indifferent field of maidens.

The result of the day's sport, as a rule, was unsatisfactory to the patrons, for there were very few who left the track with a balance on the right side at the end of the sixth race. The crowds continue, and there is no interference with the "keep moving" system of bookmaking.

Another mediocre card is promised to-morrow, and the indications point to a fast track. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs; Columbia course. Lord Boanerges, 107 pounds, (Mountain,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Gold Seeker, 116, (Radtke,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Toddles, 102, (Miller,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Quadrille and Umbrella also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs; old course. Dead Gone, 110 pounds, (Englander,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Glaucus, 110, (Miller,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Blember, 107, (Notter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Suzerain, Bob Callahan, Jr., Superstition, Gun Cotton, Inspector Bird, and Patrician also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; Columbia course. Tudor, 95 pounds, (Englander,) 1 to 2 and out, won; Jack McKeon, 108, (Mountain,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Town Topics, 96, (Miller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Grevilla also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Open steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Garter Knot, 131 pounds, (Raffel,) 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Northville, 146, (Slaughter,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Gus Straus, 147, (Hupper,) even, third. Time—4:11. Frank Somers, Harry Baylor, and Amanda H. also ran. Toots fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Columbia course. East End, 111 pounds, (Radtke,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Nettie Carita, 89, (Englander,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Accumulate, 89, (Alex.) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Miss Morrow, Sheridan, Leesburg, Chaplain, Our Ethel, and Mammyinoo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Columbia course. Reidmore, 106 pounds, (Noone,) 1 to 2 and out, won; Cobmosa, 106, (Miller,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Paul Clifford, 102, (Goldstein,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Bulwark and Warning also ran.

Benning Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Columbia course. Pater, 122 pounds; Vendor, 117; Slickaway, 108; Saylor, 100; Tickle, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Lackfoot, 110 pounds; Speculator, 109; Bayardo and Workaday, 102 each; Kitty Smith, Lady Powell, and Giles, 99 each; Marston, 97; Black Mask and Serville, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Three-years-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Columbia course. Orphan Lad, 113 pounds; Campaigner, 109; Reidemo, 101; Betsy Binford, Sally K., and Puritan Girl, 96 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial steeplechase, about two miles; Liverpool jump barred. Guardian, Wahlo, and Angle, 150 pounds each; Navajo and Essex, 149 each; Lysistrata, 147.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Old Guard, 110 pounds; Lone Hand, Bowling Bridge, Pioneer, Lindale, and Panique, 107 each; Venus, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Adeline B. and Noblesse Oblige, 110 pounds each; Flake, 106; Knockerby, Turbulence, and Yellowback, 89 each; Old Colony and Will Do, 87 each.

How They Ran at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Mazonia, backed down from 50 to 1 to 30 to 1, won the third race at the Fair Grounds to-day. Rebel Queen equaled the track record in the second race at four and a half furlongs for two-year-olds. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lidwina, 104 pounds, (Lloyd,) 18 to 5, won; Brilliant, 111, (Johannesen,) 40 to 1, second; Grey Plume, 111, (W. R. Walker,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Joe Davis, Noel, Joe Fallert, Montellmar, Amador, King Brush, Stella Eichburg, and Nutwood also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Rebel Queen, 98 pounds, (Farrow,) 10 to 1, won; Ziephen, 112, (J. Martin,) 3 to 2, second; Dew of Dawn, 100, (W. R. Walker,) 9 to 2, third. Time—0:54 3-5. Bitter Gold, Blue Lee, Coincident, Geneva S., Moore Johnson, Embay, and Ben Walmsby also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Mazonia, 100 pounds, (S. Booker,) 30 to 1, won; Hocus Focus, 106, (Garner,) 14 to 5, second; Alanie, 89, (Delaby,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Rockingham, Babe B., Zick Abrams, Grandita, Limerick, Conjuress, J. J., Jr., Ellsmere, and Sylvan Belle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. *Robin Hood, 105 pounds, (J. Lee,) 16 to 5, won; Frontenac, 100, (Garner,) 13 to 5, second; Rusk, 100, (Bliac,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00. Ace High, Sir Mincemeat, Our Anna, Fancy Dress, Baby P., and *John Smulski also ran. *Ocupied.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Cutter, 105 pounds, (J. Lee,) 3 to 5, won; Lancastrian, 100, (Lloyd,) 2 to 1, second; Foreigner, 108, (Pickens,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lady Fonso and Light Note also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Morales, 110 pounds, (Hogg,) 1 to 4, won; Royal Breeze, 110, (Lowe,) 4 to 1, second; Bitter Miss, 105, (J. Lee,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, selling. Dapple Gold, 116 pounds, (J. Lee,) 11 to 5, won; Bye Bye II., 98, (Bliac,) 11 to 5, second; Abjure, 104, (Pickens,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Orient, Delestrome, Horse Radish, Heart of Hyacinth, Gordon Rusk, and Baneful also ran.

Nicol to Ride Here Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—Jockey David Nicol, who has had things rather much his own way in the West for three seasons as the premier jockey, will re-enter Eastern competition this year on opening day at Aqueduct. He has been engaged to ride Burlew & O'Neil's Juggler in the Carter Handicap. Nicol has been absent from New York since the 1905 turf season, when he was intrusted with the mounts on James R. Keene's great Sysonby. Nicol was never defeated on Sysonby.

Oaklawn Meeting Called Off.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 27.—Dan A. Stuart, executive officer of the Oaklawn Jockey Club, announced to-day that the present meeting would come to an end next Saturday. He said that existing conditions warranted such action, and that all the horsemen felt that the club had kept faith with them. To-day's card was without incident.

One-Sided Basket Ball Matches.

The ninth round in the 115-pound class basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was contested last night on the courts of Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street. Gordon House defeated the Sigma Deltas by the score of 43 to 16, Bethany Athletic Club defeated the Cardinal Athletic Club by 24 to 7, and the Clark House quintet won by forfeiture from the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The latter did not appear on the court. The line-ups:

Gordon House, 43.	Position.	Sigma Deltas, 16.
Pavis, Clark	Forward	Scheurer
Mullen	Forward	Hess
Fitzgerald	Centre	Kornfeld, Loeb
Walsh	Guard	Weiss
Uhlenbach	Guard	Levine

Goals from field—Fitzgerald, (7,) Pavis, (5,) Walsh, (3,) Uhlenbach, (3,) Mullen, (2,) Scheurer, (2,) Kornfeld, Levine, Loeb. Goals from foul—Hess, (6,) Pavis, (3.) Referee—Mr. Pheiffer. Umpire—Mr. Poggi. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Bethany A. C., 24.	Position.	Cardinal A. C., 7.
Hartman	Forward	Kresberg
Palmer	Forward	Rosen
Beyer	Centre	Rodnick
Perpet	Guard	Reubin
Flickender	Guard	Calibier

Goals from field—Hartman, (4,) Palmer, (4,) Beyer, (3,) Kresberg, Rodnick, Calibier. Goals from foul—Palmer, (2,) Kresberg. Referee—Mr. Poggi of Xavier Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Pheiffer of Boys' Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Yale Oarsmen at Training Table.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—A squad of twenty-four oarsmen went to the Yale 'Varsity training table to-day, and this afternoon had places in the boats, from which the first and second crews will be selected later. These men will row on the harbor during the Easter recess while most of the other candidates will take a few days' rest.

When the Yale baseball squad left this afternoon for its Easter trip South Capt. Gilmore Kinney was not with it, as he had not fulfilled scholarship requirements, although he expects to join the squad later in the week.

100 to 1 Shots First and Second.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Lassen and Doctor Rowell, quoted at 100 to 1, finished first and second in the opening race at Oakland to-day. The winner was overlooked in the betting, as was Dr. Rowell. The St. Phillips Handicap resulted in an easy victory for Edwin Gum. Fine weather prevailed, but the track was slow.

Urges Columbia Oarsmen to be Good.

The graduate Advisory Committee of the Columbia Rowing Club has sent to each candidate for the crews a letter of admonition, urging each man to special diligence in studies to avoid possible disqualifications at the last minute that has affected other teams at Columbia seriously. The appeal also urges the candidates to declare at once any impediment to their eligibility that may exist unsuspected to avoid the same contingency.

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BALLOON CONTESTS PLANNED.

Aero Club Will Make Ascensions from Pittsfield—Bishop Going Abroad.

Plans are being made by the Aero Club of America to hold a number of ascensions during the next month, and before the middle of April it is probable that one and possibly two attempts will be made for the Lahm Cup. Alan R. Hawley has already paid his entry fee as a cup contestant, and is simply awaiting a favorable time to go to St. Louis and make a trial to beat Lieut. Lahm's 402 mile record, made last year, when he won the international balloon race, starting from Paris and landing on the northeast shore of England. J. C. McCoy has also announced his intention of making an early trial for the trophy, and when he returns from the South he will complete his preparations for the flight.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, will sail for Europe about the middle of next month. He will be away all Summer, and will witness some of the big cup competitions for balloons and aeroplanes in France and England. Mr. Hawley intends to go over in May to order a new balloon, and he will make a number of ascensions with some of the leading foreign aeronauts. Mr. Hawley is anxious to make a flight across the English Channel, and he will start on this trip from the headquarters of the Aero Club of Great Britain near London, landing near Paris, if possible.

Mr. Bishop said yesterday that several ascensions would be made at Pittsfield in the near future. Improvements have been made at the gas works, and big balloons can now be inflated in a very short time. Pittsfield will continue to be one of the headquarters of the Aero Club of America for balloon ascensions, as its situation offers better opportunities for long flights in any direction than any other site in the East from which ascensions have been attempted.

NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNEY.

New York Pair's High Score in Two-Men Team Contest.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27.—Koster and Schuttz of the Fidelias of New York, with 1,180, were high score among the two-men teams at to-day's events in the National Bowling Association tournament. Ehrlich and Williams of Newark were second, with 1,173, and Johnson and Sutherland of Toronto, Canada, third, with 1,140. Other scores were:

Michener and Lindsay, Philadelphia, 950; Deacon and Price, Philadelphia, 924; Good and Capps, Toronto, 1,034; Steinguest and Freund, New York, 1,046; Warker and Siegel, Philadelphia, 1,051; Seigfriend and Koops, Newark, 1,015; Grossman and Bicking, Philadelphia, 1,097; Kelchner and King, Philadelphia, 1,016; Dennebaum and Schott, Newark, 1,116; Lewis and Leick, Newark, 936; Dumas and Amann, New York, 1,088; Manning and Flood, Philadelphia, 946; Redhead and Taggart, Philadelphia, 1,096.

Following are the afternoon scores in the individual events:

First Squad—J. Koster, New York, 557; C. Seigel, Philadelphia, 522; C. Dumas, New York, 572; G. M. Taggart, Philadelphia, 501; S. H. Good, Toronto, 567; A. L. Johnson, Toronto, 458; F. Schott, Newark, 528; G. St. John, New York, 574.

Second Squad—H. Sutherland, Toronto, 519; J. H. Deacon, Philadelphia, 507; C. C. Michener, Philadelphia, 510; C. Flood, Philadelphia, 510; W. Freund, New York, 540; C. W. Walton, New York, 452; A. I. Schultz, Newark, 496; G. W. Lewis, Newark, 491.

Third Squad—O. Steinguest, New York, 579; P. K. Manning, Philadelphia, 603; E. R. Grossman, Philadelphia, 569; J. Lindsay, Philadelphia, 512; G. Dannebaum, Newark, 577; G. Capps, Toronto, 473; C. Leick, Jr., Newark, 532; H. Williams, Newark, 576.

Fourth Squad—F. S. Bickin, Philadelphia, 546; H. M. Warker, Philadelphia, 456; C. H. Price, Philadelphia, 425; P. Schultz, New York, 521; A. J. Hamilton, Philadelphia, 520; W. R. Amann, New York, 539; E. F. Redhead, Philadelphia, 504; L. F. King, Philadelphia, 490.

Jennings Wins in Billiard Tourney.

The 14.2 balkline billiard tournament game at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy last evening, H. E. Jennings, playing 245 to 220, defeated L. H. Starkey by a score of 245 to 142. Jennings averaged 4 17-57, and played some excellent billiards, running 42, 25, 22, and 19 in his best innings. Starkey ran 12 and 10, and averaged 2 28-57.

Another Columbia Football Petition.

The class of 1906 at its first anniversary dinner last night adopted yet another set of resolutions for presentation to President Butler urging the restoration of football at Columbia. The fledgling alumni are especially emphatic in their declaration for the game.

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This famous car has more points of superiority than any other car made. See it and be convinced.

CHICKEN HAD TWO HEADS.

Feathered Monstrosity Attracts Much Attention in Orange.

Alfred Outtrup of 78 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., has a two-headed chicken preserved in a bottle of alcohol, and it is attracting much attention there. The chicken was one of a brood of normal chicks hatched out a day or two ago by a Plymouth Rock hen belonging to Mr. Outtrup.

The heads and necks are connected by a thin septum and the heads have three eyes, one in the middle and one on either side. There are two beaks. Otherwise the chicken is normal.

It was alive when the shell broke and flopped about feebly for a few moments.

Sands Wins Palmetto Golf Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 27.—The final rounds in the Palmetto Golf Club tournament for the Southern Cross, Aiken, Iselin, and Hinkle Cups were finished to-day. Harold Sands won the chief trophy, the Southern Cross Cup, beating Robert C. Watson by 4 up and 3 to play in a 36-hole match; Morris Cassard beat Godfred Wheeler by 1 hole for the Aiken Cup. For the Iselin Cup Charles Bohlen beat J. C. Tappin by 4 up and 3 to play, and J. A. Havemeyer beat R. A. Swigert 5 up and 4 to play for the Hinkle Cup. Harold Sands again proved himself the champion golfer of the Palmetto Club, this being the fifth successive Southern Cross Cup he has won. James Mackrell, the Palmetto professional, played three exhibition rounds recently, scoring 74, 72, and 71 strokes, respectively.

REBUFF FOR GOV. WOODRUFF.

Connecticut General Assembly Rejects Bills Drawn for Him.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Three measures favored by Gov. Woodruff in his inaugural message, and upon which at his request bills were introduced, were rejected by the General Assembly to-day.

They gave the Chief Executive the power to appoint inferior court Judges, taking this power from the General Assembly; made the tenure of office of all the legislative clerks during good behavior instead of electing them at each session, and created the office of a State Purchasing Agent for State institutions.

Gov. Woodruff in many addresses given in the State since his inauguration has made a vigorous plea for support for each of these measures, and for several others now under consideration, on the ground that it was time that the judiciary should be taken out of politics and that business methods should be used in conducting State departments.

Stole from Pulitzer Home.

Charged with stealing jewelry while they were delivering articles in the home of James McLean, at 5 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday, Lawrence McCarthy of 1,443 Second Avenue and William Flynn of 243 East Seventy-seventh Street were arrested by detectives from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. According to the police, the boys also confessed to taking an overcoat from the home of Joseph Pulitzer, at 9 East Seventy-third Street, several days ago.

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD. **$3.50 SHOES** FOR MEN

Do you wear W.L.Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it will pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
I take great pleasure in recommending the Douglas Shoe as the best $3.50 shoe for comfort and wear. I have tried a number of others, and found nothing to equal them.
B. SIMPSON, Importer, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

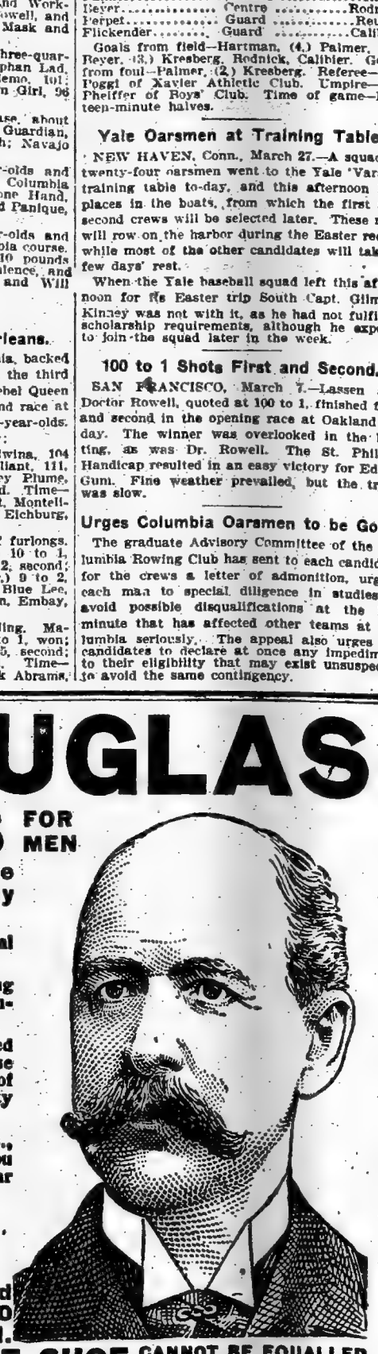

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00, JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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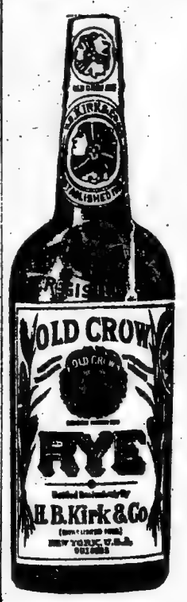

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BIG AUTO CONTEST FOR TOURING CARS

Will Be Held on Long Island Immediately After Vanderbilt Cup Race.

A. A. A. OFFERS NEW TROPHY

Engineers to Draw Up Rules on Cylinder Capacity Basis — National Orphans' Day.

A race for American stock touring cars to be run over the Vanderbilt Cup course on the Long Island Motor Parkway and to last either two or three days will be held this year immediately after the big cup contest. The Directors of the American Automobile Association, acting on the suggestion from several American motor car manufacturers, sanctioned the event yesterday at their meeting in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, and in order to show their willingness to make the competition a thorough success the association will offer a cup to be won outright by the victor.

This was by far the most important action at the meeting, which was noteworthy not only for the large number of Directors in attendance, but for the amount of business discussed and the results accomplished. Seventeen officers and Directors, representing eight States, were present and, in addition, the Chairman of the Good Roads, Legislative, and Touring Boards were present, and all presented interesting reports.

While the details of the touring car contest are left to the Racing Board and to a meeting of automobile engineers, to be held in Indianapolis on April 13, the general plan of the race as outlined by President W. H. Hotchkiss and Secretary Elliott after the meeting indicates that the American automobilists who have been anxious for a long time to see some practical contest arranged which might be productive of beneficial results in the future development of the stock touring car have devoted careful attention to the subject, and know very clearly just what they want.

It is stipulated that only stock touring cars will be eligible. They may be equipped with racing bodies, however. In the conditions the horse power will not be considered, the rules to be formed on the basis of the cubic contents of the cylinders, that is, making cylinder displacement the feature in determining the excellence of the machine. This is practically the method adopted this year for the German Emperor's cup race and for the Italian Florio cup competition next month. For the last two years many manufacturers have insisted that the cylinder displacement basis was the only true method to determine the real worth of touring cars.

The race will be held as soon as possible after the running of the Vanderbilt Cup race. For the first day a run of from 150 to 200 miles is suggested as an elimination contest. The cars that come up to a required standard will then continue probably for two additional days, running at least 200 miles a day. The entry fee was fixed yesterday at $1,000 a car, and only two cars can be entered by one maker. Three firms, makers of the Premier, Franklin, and Apperson cars, it was announced, have already made application to enter two cars each as soon as the rules are ratified. The association, therefore, has $6,000 in view with which to purchase the trophy and begin preliminary work, and it is predicted that from thirty to forty cars will ultimately be entered.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board, will attend the meeting of engineers in Indianapolis next month. These engineers will discuss the technical problems of the case and suggest to the Racing Board a set of rules for the race. A committee of engineers will be appointed to pass upon the proper chassis and other mechanical requirements to establish the eligibility of the competing cars. This year's contest will be limited to American cars, and the suggestion was made that only American drivers be permitted to handle the machines.

Two new State associations were admitted to membership in the National body, Minnesota and Connecticut, both having been organized within the last month, Minnesota having four clubs, with 400 members, and Connecticut three clubs, with about 500 members. Sixteen individual members were also elected, among them being Mrs. L. Z. Leiter of Washington, D. C.

Chairman Hower of the Touring Board made a long report on the coming Glidden Cup tour, giving a detailed account of the route, and the rules that have been favored by the different manufacturing associations. Mr. Hower said he expected to announce the rules within the next week.

The association, acting upon the suggestion from a number of clubs that official recognition be taken of the Orphans' Day automobile outings that have become a popular feature in many cities, decided to make it a National fixture, and appointed the second Wednesday of June to be observed hereafter by the automobile clubs throughout the country as Orphans' Day. It will come this year on June 12.

President Hotchkiss advocated the addition of two new boards to the executive force of the association, a Technical and a Publishing Board. The former will take entire charge of all technical tests, such as alcohol tests, methods to alleviate the dust nuisance, and kindred events of a technical and practical nature. This action will not prevent individual or club tests along such lines, but whatever tests the American Automobile Association is asked to supervise will be conducted under carefully drawn up regulations, and certificates of the results will be issued.

Those present at the meeting besides President Hotchkiss and Secretary Elliott were Lewis R. Speare, Boston; Robert P. Hooper and George H. Smith, Philadelphia; Frank R. Hower, Buffalo; Windsor T. White, Cleveland; Sidney S. Gorham, Chicago; Osborne I. Yellott, Baltimore; W. H. Chase, Gardner, Mass.; J. H. Edwards, Hudson, N. Y.; J. H. Morse, Hartford; George A. Post, Newark; John P. Coghlin, Worcester; W. E. Edge, Atlantic City; A. R. Pardington, Brooklyn, and A. G. Batcheider and Charles T. Terry of this city.

AUTO CLUB ADMITS WOMEN.

Long Island Club Grants Privileges to Fair Motorists.

A decided victory for automobile club recognition was won last night by the women motorists of Brooklyn, when the Directors of the Long Island Automobile Club voted almost unanimously to admit women who own cars to membership. Several applications by women have been presented within the past year, but only one managed to pass the Membership Committee. The joke of it was, however, that no one knew the applicant was a woman until after her election. The name appeared on the application blank as F. Curtis, and after the election it was discovered that the new member was Miss Fannabelle Curtis. Special membership privileges for women were adopted last night, and one application is pending, to be acted upon next month, that of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman of this city, who is President of a manufacturing company with offices in Brooklyn. Very few automobile clubs in the country admit women members, and the Long Island Club is the only one granting such privileges in this locality.

No action was taken on the proposal to join the American Automobile Association. The club resigned last year, but a strong sentiment has recently been expressed for returning to membership. The Board of Governors has been asked to report on the question, and the subject will probably meet with favorable action at the April meeting of the Directors.

UNIFORM AUTO LAWS.

A. A. A. Adopts Bill for Introduction Into State Legislatures.

A uniform State automobile bill was presented before the Legislative Committee of the American Automobile Association at its meeting yesterday, held at the Hotel Manhattan. The bill was drawn by Charles Thaddeus Terry of this city, Chairman of the committee. It provides in a simple but definite manner for a uniform method of registering and identifying motor cars with an equal system of penalties and speed regulations. The bill, Mr. Terry stated, has already been so favorably regarded by the legislators in several Western States that plans are now under way to introduce it into their respective Legislatures within the next week or two.

The Federal automobile act was also discussed and plans were made whereby the Directors of the A. A. A. in the various States will begin active work toward securing its immediate passage at the next session of Congress.

TO AMEND YACHTING RULES.

New York Yacht Club to Consider New Racing Provisions To-night.

At the meeting of the New York Yacht Club to be held this evening the proposed changes in the racing rules will be taken up and passed. There will be another meeting to-morrow at which the same changes will be considered—the meeting of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association. It is unlikely that any opposition will develop in either body to the proposals and certain that uniformity will be maintained by the two organizations.

The principal changes to be considered will be the addition of a provision to Rule 2, governing measurement:

An error discovered at any time prior to the close of the yachting season shall be corrected, and the results of the season's races made to conform with the correct measurement.

To clarify the restrictions on cruising trim so that a boat shall have:

Cruising deck, cabin, galley, and forecastle fittings and fixtures suitable to the size of the yacht, (davits and companion ladder excepted,) shall be kept in place.

And, to avoid the technical controversy that arose last year over the question of sea room at the start that:

A mark is any vessel, boat, buoy, or other object used to indicate the course.

And eliminating the provision that

A mark is not a mark until the starting signal has been made, and does not involve any question of sea room.

The Long Island Sound Association will make additional changes with respect to Corinthian helmsmen so that all classes under 40 feet must be steered and manned by Corinthians except that a forty-footer may carry eight professionals; a thirty-three-footer may carry three professionals, a twenty-seven-footer two, and a twenty-two-footer one. Yachts of over 48 feet must carry a member of a recognized yacht club in its crew.

No report will be tendered by the committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to consider the advisability and practicability of a scantling rule, as it is still collecting data.

MILES WON'T DEFEND TITLE.

English Court Tennis Champion Will Not Enter Championship.

LONDON, March 27.—Eustace H. Miles has announced that he will not defend his title to the International Court Tennis championship in the tournament which is to begin here on April 24.

The retirement of Miles from the international championships leaves the field open for Jay Gould, who sailed from this city Tuesday to compete for the title for which he entered last year. When young Gould went abroad last year he played brilliant tennis and went through the preliminary tournament with flying colors, defeating in its course Joshua Crane, Jr., the American; V. W. Yorke, Major Cooper-Key, and H. J. Hill, and then defeated the winner of the second prize, V. Pennell. The calibre of his game was such that English exponents of the game professed to fear for the safety of the title which Miles would have to defend against him. But Miles proved the stronger in the end, though Gould made a good fight for the honor.

Gould is undoubtedly the best player in America, and his game now is stronger than last year. It was believed by such experts as Ferdinand Garcin that he had an even chance of beating Miles now. He will prepare at Garcin's court in France, and later at either Peter Latham's or Newmarket after his arrival on the other side.

COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC MEET.

Fifty Schools Invited to Compete on South Field May 11.

Columbia's track management has decided to hold an interscholastic track meet on South Field on May 11, the first event of the kind ever held under Columbia's auspices. Invitations to compete have been sent to more than fifty of the leading preparatory schools in the vicinity. The university authorities have granted permission to lodge the visiting schoolboys in Hartley and Livingston Halls. The overflow will be housed by the various fraternities. The usual events will be included in the programme, and a point trophy be awarded, besides three individual medals in each event.

Among the schools invited are Andover, Exeter, Mercersburg, St. Paul's, (Garden City,) Hill, Lawrenceville, Mackenzie, Cutler, Trinity, De Witt Clinton, De La Salle, Irving, Collegiate, Morris High, Horace Mann, Boys' High, Poly. Prep., Montclair High, Montclair Military Academy, High School of Commerce, and New York Military Academy.

Among the College Athletes.

A meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association will be held at the New York Athletic Club to-morrow afternoon, prior to the commencement of the annual tournament for the championship, to decide on the method of conducting the bouts in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion of the contests without unduly prolonging the tournament, as has been the case in the last two years. A new system has been devised by a committee appointed to consider the question, and will be presented for adoption to the meeting.

Bernard J. Wefers, who has been appointed track coach at Williams, will take up his new duties on April 6 and remain at Williamstown until May 25, since his retirement from active competition. Wefers has been instructing at the Army and Navy School in Washington.

Capt. Elder of the Williams football team is the first of the gridiron leaders to call out candidates for Spring practice. All the larger universities contemplate Spring practice of a more or less elaborate character. West Point will introduce a genuine novelty, holding a football field day at which various contests will be introduced. There will be kicking contests for placing and distance, both in drop kicking and punting; passing contests on similar lines, catching contests, sprints, and relay contests in which forward passes of a given frequency will be executed by two men running 100 yards against time. All the contests are devised with the idea of developing correct handling of the ball, in view of the increased value of this feature of the game in the modified conditions now obtaining in the game.

Charles Elliott Ide, who has been elected Captain of the Yale crew to succeed Capt. Noyes, resigned, rowed No. 7 in the Yale boat last year.

N. Z. Cartmell, who badly cut his foot in the indoor games of the New York Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden in the relay race with Yale and Cornell, has recovered sufficiently to resume practice with the Pennsylvania track candidates. It was at first feared that Cartmell's injury might keep him off the track the remainder of the year.

It is said that Capt. Collins, the disqualified Columbia baseball Captain, had his registration card revoked by the Amateur Athletic Union before action was taken by the University Committee on Athletics at Columbia ruling him out.

Cornell has some rattling good freshman track athletes at work, and is encouraging their development by frequent competitions. The best of them is Cook, the Chicago schoolboy, who as an interscholastic athlete was able to hold his own in the West against seasoned athletes in the high jump and pole vault.

The efforts being made to secure the entry of Princeton and Annapolis for some of the various events of the American Rowing Association's regatta in Philadelphia are unlikely to be successful as far as Princeton is concerned. Those who are planning the introduction of rowing at Princeton are looking for none but contests of the highest calibre, and will not enter crews in novice events. Their plan is to delay actual racing for three or four years at least, devoting themselves in the meantime to the development of a school of rowing. To this end numerous inter-class contests will be held, while an effort will be made to develop rowing, both in Princeton Preparatory School and at Lawrenceville, so that the schoolboys on entering Princeton will have some knowledge of rowing, before beginning practice at the university. The opportunity is offered to Princeton to become a really strong factor in rowing with the new facilities. It is possible to get a straightaway course on still water of four miles on Carnegie Lake.

GIANTS' BATTING BEATS ATHLETICS

Donlin's Three-Base Hit and Shannon's Single Give New York 4 Runs.

QUAKERS' TOTAL IS THREE

Corcoran at Second Base and Strang in Place of Seymour—Four More Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27.—"Mike" Donlin and "Spike" Shannon were responsible for the Giants' victory over the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League to-day by a score of 4 to 3. In the fourth inning, batting for McGinnity, Donlin sent the ball to centrefield for three bases, on which McGann and Dahlen scored. Then in the ninth inning, with two men out and two on bases, Shannon drove a fast ground ball past Coombs, clearing the bases and winning for New York.

It was the first meeting of the two teams since their memorable encounter for the world's championship in the Fall of 1905, when New York won four out of five games and the title, and at least 2,000 persons were at the park to witness the contest.

The playing of the Giants was of championship calibre, not an error being recorded against them. They started in with McGinnity, the "Iorn Man," in the box, and Bresnahan catcher. Corcoran was in "Billy" Gilbert's place at second base, and in the absence of Seymour, Strang played in centrefield. This arrangement was not decided on until after considerable deliberation by Manager McGraw, as Donlin almost begged his chief to be allowed to play. McGraw, however, was of the opinion that, as "Mike" had only reported for duty on the previous day, he would be unequal to the task of playing the full game, and it was not until the "Iron Man" had retired from the box that Donlin's services were called into play.

It was not until the fourth inning that the run-getting began. Davis began with a two-base hit, and Seybold's sacrifice placed "Sicks" on third. Murphy followed with a single, and Davis crossed the plate. The Giants went one better. After Bresnahan had been retired, McGann hit sharply to Cross, and Dahlen singled to centrefield. Corcoran put up one for Seybold, and then Donlin came to the rescue of his team-mates by smashing the ball to the outfield for three bases.

The Athletics assumed the lead again in the eighth, the result of a base on balls by Ames, and scoring another run in the ninth, were two to the good when the Giants took the last turn at the bat. The outlook was not bright for the ex-world's champions. Still they got two men on bases, but two were out, Shannon had not made a hit, but this time he put a hot one to centre and the game was over. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Oldring, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	2	1	11	0	1
Seybold, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	3	1	4	0
Knight, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Cross, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Powers, c	0	0	7	3	0
Coombs, p	1	1	0	5	0
Total	3	9	26	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shan'n, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Browne, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McLean, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
M'C'thy, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Hum'll, 2b	0	2	0	5	0
Alper'n, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Hurley, c	0	0	6	2	0
Rucker, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	3	27	12	2

*Batted for Deaver in fifth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Hits—Off McGinnity, 3 in four innings; off Ames, 6 in six innings. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Ames, 1; off Coombs, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Three-base hit—Donlin. Two-base hits—Murphy, (2,) Davis. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Cross, Seybold. Stolen base—Shannon. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Ames, 7; by Coombs, 6. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpire—Charles Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Attendance—2,000.

Brooklyn's Big Fifth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—In the first of a series of three baseball games here to-day the Brooklyn Nationals defeated the Savannah team of the South Atlantic League by the score of 6 to 3. The game was witnessed by a large number of local fans who, while mostly interested in the work of the local team as an indication of what may be expected of them in the pennant race this season, had many words of praise for the work of the Brooklyns. The score:

SAVANNAH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
King, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Huber, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Logan, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Murray, rf	1	1	1	2	1
Staff'd, 1b	0	0	12	2	0
Lewis, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
O'Mal'y, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Fitzg'd, c	1	2	0	0	0
Deaver, p	0	0	2	2	1
Ford, p	0	0	0	1	1
*Hoff	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	13	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Malon'y, cf	1	0	5	0	2
Casey, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
McLean, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
M'C'thy, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Hum'll, 2b	0	2	0	5	0
Alper'n, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Hurley, c	0	0	6	2	0
Rucker, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	3	27	12	2

*Batted for Deaver in fifth inning.

Savannah	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Murray, Lewis, Fitzgerald. Sacrifice hits—Murray, Stafford, O'Malley, Hummell. Base on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Deaver, 2; off Ford, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Fitzgerald, McLean. Struck out—By Rucker, 6. Stolen base—Fitzgerald. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Ritter.

Columbia and Annapolis Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27.—Columbia opened its baseball season by playing a draw game with the Midshipmen here this afternoon, the score being 4 to 4. The game was played, considering the earliness of the season and the scant practice of both teams.

Hayes played an excellent game at short for the visitors, and two of his running catches were sensational. Tonking made a fine throw to the plate in the first inning and had a perfect batting score, making two hits, getting a base on balls, and being hit in his four times at the bat. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shafer, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Hayes, ss	0	0	4	0	0
Young, c	1	1	9	0	0
Mil'b'g'r, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Zimber, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Smith, 2b	1	0	1	2	0
Schmidt, cf	1	0	0	0	0
T'king, rf	0	2	1	1	0
W.O'C'n'l, p	0	0	2	4	0
Total	4	4	27	8	1

NAVY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Battle, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Bacon, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Purnell, ss	1	1	0	1	2
Ducey, rf	2	0	2	1	0
Lange, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Lomb'd, 3b	0	2	1	1	2
H'bsch, c	0	1	11	2	0
Hickey, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
L'phler, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	4	6	27	9	3

Columbia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
Navy	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Lange, Lombard. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Bacon, Hickey. Stolen bases—Hayes, Young, (2,) Smith, Schmidt, Tonking, (2,) Lamphier. First base on balls—Off Lamphier, 4; off O'Connell, 3. Struck out—By Lamphier, 7; by O'Connell, 5. Left on bases—Columbia, 9; Navy, 7. Passed balls—Hambsch, 2. Batsmen hit by pitched ball—By Lamphier, 3; by O'Connell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower.

Manual Training Beat Commerce.

The local high school baseball season started yesterday afternoon on Utica Field, Brooklyn, where Manual Training High School defeated the High School of Commerce by the score of 9 to 4. Only seven innings were played, and notwithstanding the lack of practice, both teams put up a good variety of baseball. The score:

MANUAL TRAINING.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Isaacson, lb	0	2	9	0	1
Roth'b'g, 2b	0	1	2	2	1
Brenan, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Fassb'd'r, e	2	1	6	0	1
Noonan, 3b	2	0	1	2	2
K'k'son, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Castle, ss	1	1	0	0	0
Harbison, p	1	1	1	2	0
Traver, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	8	21	7	5

COMMERCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCabe, rf	1	0	0	0	1
Ulios, cf	1	0	1	1	0
Carson, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Moran, ss	1	0	2	1	0
Flynn, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Clancy, p	0	0	0	2	1
Zb,	0	0	2	1	1
Fox, 1b	0	1	8	1	1
Mellen, p	0	1	1	1	1
Lommel, c	0	0	2	0	0
Total	4	2	18	7	4

Commerce	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manual Training	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	9

Two-base hits—Harbison, (2,) Fassbender. Sacrifice hits—Ulios, Carlile. First base on balls—Off Harbison, 4; off Mellen, 1; off Clancy, 3. First base on errors—Moran. Struck out—By Harbison, 5; by Mellen, 1; by Clancy, 1. Stolen bases—Harbison, (2,) Fassbender, Traver. Left on bases—Manual Training, 6; Commerce, 3. Wild pitches—Harbison, (2,) Clancy. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—J. Blith, Connecticut State League.

PUTS IT UP TO "GRIFF."

Atlanta Wants a Pitcher and New Yorks Want a Training Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—Manager Griffith and Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit team, which is in Atlanta playing the local aggregation, got together to-night over the training grounds question. Both teams want to make this city their training camp next year, and it seems that the "farming" out of a pitcher to Atlanta is the sole thing on which the matter hinges.

That has been the way in which the grounds have been obtained in the past, Griffith getting them with Tom Hughes this season. "Griff" stated to Manager Smith that he could not give him a man until two weeks after the season opened, if at all, while Jennings is now in communication with his club's owner in regard to turning over a pitcher to Atlanta. However, if Griffith can definitely promise a man the grounds will in all probability go to him.

The New Yorks had one work out to-day, as usual, and will have another easy day to-morrow. On Friday and Saturday they play the local team, and the visitors bid fair to make a much better showing, as the players are about in shape.

Scores of Other Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The University of Pennsylvania opened the baseball season to-day with the College of the City of New York. The visitors were beaten by a score of 10 to 1. The visitors made their only score in the sixth inning. A base on balls, a hit, which sent the runner to third, and then Folwell, in his eagerness to catch the runner at third, threw the ball too high for Thomas, and the run resulted. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
C. C. of N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	3
Univ. of Penn.	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	—10	10	1

Batteries—Pennsylvania, Twitmare, Simpson, Collier, Brown, and Carter; College of the City of New York, Lowenthal and Wagner. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

DURHAM, N. C., March 27.—Trinity won a hard-fought game from Cornell in the sixth inning to-day when Webb batted a hit over third base, scoring two runs. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Trinity	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3	8	2
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Lane and Wrenn; Deahon, Gable, Graves, and Hastings.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, (Southern,) 10; Detroit, (American,) 13.

At Macon, Ga.—Cleveland, (American,) 1; Macon, (South Atlantic,) 2, ten innings.

At Danville, Va.—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 4; Danville, (Virginia,) 3.

At Columbia, S. C.—Philadelphia, (National,) 14; Columbia, (South Atlantic,) 4.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Buffalo, (Eastern League,) 4; University of Virginia, 2.

At Ohio Field—St. Francis College, (Brooklyn,) 11; New York University, 4.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Lafayette, 6; Agricultural and Mechanical, 0.

At Norfolk, Va.—Princeton, 6; Hampden-Sydney, 1.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

The Brooklyn team went at a pretty fast pace at Jacksonville, and the "fans" across the Bridge are predicting all sorts of accomplishments for Donovan's men. For the balance of the week they will meet the Savannah team. On April 1 and 2 they will play at Macon, 3 and 4 at Atlanta, 5 and 6 at Lynchburg, 7 at Paterson, N. J., and on April 8 will open the season at Washington Park with the Yale University team. The following day they go to Holyoke, Mass., and two days later will meet Boston in the first championship game on the Boston grounds.

The first serious accident of the year occurred in a game at Wapello, Ill., in attempting to catch a fly ball, the outfielder Homer Beatty collided with another player, and was removed unconscious from the field. His condition is critical.

The Memphis team has the appearance of being strong, with several veteran players of the big leagues in its ranks. Carey, former first baseman of the Baltimore team, and Charley Babb, who used to be on the pay roll of the Brooklyn Club, still show evidences of some of their old-time versatility.

Hughey Duffy's appeal to the Boston American League Club for players to strengthen the Providence team of the Eastern League has not been in vain. Announcement has been made by President Taylor, who has also assumed the management of the ex-champions, that Catcher Peterson has been sold outright to Providence.

Parent is still outside of the Boston breastworks. He refuses to sign a contract, and the club officials refuse to offer him more salary.

When President Ebbets joined the Brooklyns at Jacksonville on Tuesday he immediately sought out Pitcher Stricklett and secured his signature to a contract.

Sunday games are the big payers in Texas, but if the bill which has just been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting playing on the Sabbath is passed, the receipts of clubs and salaries of players will suffer.

Blankenship, the new catcher of the Washington team, has not only shown himself to be a fit successor to Wakefield, but is also quite an effective base runner. Manager Cantillon thinks so much of the newcomer that he may place him at first base in the event of Hickman failing to make good.

In Chicago the "rooters" are worrying considerably over the absence of George Davis from the world's champions. The veteran shortstop is holding out for an increased salary, which President Comiskey says he will not get. In the event of Davis not playing Tannehill will take his place and little Rohe will cover third base.

Somebody asked "Jake" Beckley, first baseman of the St. Louis National League team, if he was going to quit the game. "I don't ever remember saying I would," was "Old Eagle Eye's" reply.

At the meeting of the Hudson River Baseball League held last night it was decided to play five games a week. The schedule will be arranged at the next meeting of the league. The date has not been definitely decided upon.

President Hedges of the Browns has announced a new departure in the St. Louis baseball world regarding season tickets. Said Hedges:

"The present price of admission to the grandstand is 75 cents. Seventy-seven games are to be played. I expect to get out a season ticket book containing a coupon for each game, and selling for about $50. This reduces the price of admission to 50 or 55 cents a game."

MISS ADAMS LEADS GOLFERS.

Eight Women Qualify In Championship Play at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—The sixth annual united North and South amateur championship golf tournament began to-day on the Pinehurst Club links with the women's competition. The qualifying round was 18 holes, and the eight leaders will meet at match play. Miss Molly B. Adams of Boston led the field with a card of 90, Miss Julia R. Mix of New York finishing second in 97 and Miss Frances M. McNeely of Philadelphia third in 99. The eight who qualified for the cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss M. B. Adams, Boston	43	47	90
Miss Julia R. Mix, New York	47	50	97
Miss Frances M. McNeely, Phila.	46	53	99
Mrs. H. A. Beidler, Lake Geneva, Wis.	50	52	102
Miss Mary Dutton, Boston	51	51	102
Mrs. M. D. Paterson, New York	46	57	103
Miss Gertrude Gilbert, Phila.	52	53	105
Miss Ethel Check, East Orange	48	59	107

David Fleming, Jr., of Philadelphia won the Tin Whistles annual championship golf tournament, defeating T. S. Lippy of Seattle by 5 up and 3 to play. C. West Taintor of the Fox Hills Club, New York, took the consolation cup, defeating T. R. Newbold of Washington by 1 up.

The second division was won by F. G. Dodd of Zanesville, who defeated W. L. Hurd of Pittsburg, and T. B. Cotter of Winchester, Mass., who defeated Philip Lightbourn of Bermuda by 1 up.

Why Delehanty Refuses to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27.—Frank Delehanty of this city, a member of the New York American League Club, has not signed with that club for this season and will not until Manager Clark Griffith gives him the salary promised last Fall.

"The New York management promised me a certain sum," said Delehanty to-day, "but when a contract was tendered to me the amount was cut $300. I have a letter from Clark Griffith, in which the larger sum is named as the figure I was to receive this year. I have told them that I would play for what they offered me, and not for less. At the time the offer was made by New York it looked good to me, and I assured Griffith that I was willing to play for that amount. All I have asked of Griffith is that he keep his promise."

Distillers' Dividend Increased.

The predicted increase in the dividend of the Distillers' Securities Company was verified yesterday by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. over the January disbursement, which places the stock on a 6 per cent. basis. The dividend is payable April 27 to stockholders of record April 6.

RECEIVERS GIVE UP 2 SOUTHERN ROADS

Management Recovers Control of the Mobile and the Gulf & Chicago.

ALL IS HARMONY NOW

Bondholders Get Voice In Affairs of Two Lines—Yoakum Committee In Charge.

The suits for a receivership for the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad and the Gulf & Chicago, a subsidiary line, begun last December at the instance of a committee representing holders of Gulf & Chicago Railway bonds, are to be withdrawn according to a formal statement issued yesterday by Godkin & Chadbourne and Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the Bondholders' Committee.

The three members of this committee, Ambrose Monell, Thomas Morrison, and John McLeod, have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railway, and will be in a position to take an active part in the control of the property upon the completion of the plans which are now being worked out for its further development.

The receivers appointed at the instance of this committee were in control of the property for only a few days, as the management, headed by President Bird M. Robinson, appealed from the receivership proceedings, and upon filing a bond was again placed in control of the property by the courts. It was one of the complaints of the bondholders' committee that the road had not been properly managed and that its physical condition had been allowed to deteriorate. This was denied by the management, but soon after the property was restored to the Robinson management the affairs of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City were placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of B. F. Yoakum of the Rock Island and Frisco lines; President Borne of the Colonial Trust Company, and Alexander McDonald, one of the Directors of the road, who had stood behind the financing of the property.

A representative of the bondholders' committee, which has now obtained a voice in the management, said yesterday that the settlement between themselves and the railroad, as a result of which the receivership proceedings are to be withdrawn, had been made possible largely on account of the confidence which the committee felt in the efficiency of the committee headed by B. F. Yoakum, which is now in charge of the property.

The news of the receivership proceedings against the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City attracted much attention last December, largely because of the fact that a considerable percentage of the bonds of the road had been placed among French and English investors, who when the receivership proceedings were begun sided with the management and joined the officers of the road in the petition to have the receivership proceedings set aside.

CORDAGE CO. MONEY READY.

Bondholders Needed Pay to Get Fund They Can Have for the Asking.

Interests identified with the Standard Cordage Company, which was incorporated last year as a reorganization of the Standard Rope and Twine Company have taken umbrage at an offer issued in circular form by a Wall Street banking house offering to collect whatever is due on the old first and second mortgage bonds of the Standard Rope and Twine Company for a commission of 1 per cent on the par value.

The Standard Cordage interests point out that any one can collect without delay and without charge $319.05 on each of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Rope and Twine Company from the Manhattan Trust Company, which has the necessary funds on deposit. In addition to this fund there is on deposit with the same trust company a small amount on both the first mortgage and the income bonds deposited by order of the Chancery Court, which may be collected without charge.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son auctioneers:

$5,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. gold bonds, 68½.

10 shares Ramapo Water Company, $100 each, $5.

20 shares Dominion Copper Company, $10 each, 3½ per share.

$5,000 Italian Republic 7 per cent. bonds, issue of 1899, $1,000 each, 33½.

$4,000 note of H. Leeds, Jr., dated April 25, 1905, with 10,000 shares the San Bartois Gold Mining Company, $5 each, and 100 shares the Briquetting Company, $100 each, as collateral; $3,000 note of Byron Traver, dated April 18, 1902, with 40 shares United States Fireproofing Company preferred, $100 each, as collateral; $4,000 note of Byron Traver, dated Dec. 15, 1903, with 50 shares United States Fireproofing Company preferred and 20 shares United States Fireproofing Company common, as coll

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

13TH ST., 106 AND 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; table guests; separate tables; transients accommodated; telephone.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

28D ST., 413 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

38TH ST., 37 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable second-floor sunny room for two table guests; telephone; references.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with board; single or en suite; telephone.

93D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Select house; handsomely furnished second floor room; excellent table; references; telephone.

141ST ST., 615 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small, with or without board; convenient to "L" station.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable, Box 332 Times, Times Square.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large sunny room; first-class steam heated house; one block Subway, L and Gramercy Park; parlor dining room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One small room, neatly furnished, with board; excellent table; table guests.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms, every convenience; excellent board; with refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front room; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites; also separate rooms; superior board.

Long Island.

At Douglaston, Long Island, twelve miles from New York and in the city limits, is a magnificent private estate of two hundred acres; the old homestead or manor house is now the Douglas Manor Inn; it retains its homelike grandeur and is luxurious in its appointments; the management caters to refined and appreciative people, and references are required; one can only realize by personal inspection the opportunity here offered to spend the Winter at moderate expense in a home that has no equal in this vicinity; the train service is good.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Board wanted with Jewish family in locality of Times Square for the Passover week. Address D Box 325 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; gentlemen; business women; references.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class private home; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Doctor's office; fine large parlor, reception room; parquet floors; hot and cold running water, telephone.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished rooms, splendid location, near elevated and Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor and two rooms and private bath; table board if wanted. E. Bradley.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large sunny room, connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE; ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

106TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large rooms; elevator; meals optional. Appelin. Telephone 6240-River.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In a private house, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished with brass beds; scrupulously clean; reference.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

Situations and Help Wanted
Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement as practical housekeeper in a private family; must not be more than 35, in good health, and with experience. Address, giving full particulars, S. E. D., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—Saleslady for millinery established. Only those that have experience in handling 5th Av. trade may apply to Maison Bernard, 7 West 31st St.

Singers.

WANTED—Experienced soprano for Episcopal Easter service, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced forewoman for chocolate department; give name of former employer, experience, also salary expected. Address P. O. Box 77, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Excellent opening for American girl thoroughly experienced in vertical filing system; salary, $7-$8. Call this morning, G. S. Chase, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses. Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many students from other schools? Because ours is the most practical school in city. We have 30 automobiles, different makes, to be repaired by our students; $25 a course, easy terms. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—In the office of large manufacturing concern, a young man about 22 years old as entry clerk; must have good education, be good penman, and come well recommended; salary to start $10 per week; good chances for advancement. Address Bergen, P. O. Box No. 645, New York City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright boy about 15 for general office work; chance for advancement; references required. Address A. B., Box 169 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy about 16 years of age in office of wholesale woolen firm; good opportunity for advancement. Address Bright, Box 143 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy to learn printing business; must give good references; $5 to start. Address A. B., Box 113 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy in large law office. Apply Friday, Room 37, 120 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young lady as lady's companion or secretary; adaptable, well educated, musical; would accept secretaryship to physician; references exchanged. 14 May St., Worcester, Mass.

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GOVERNESS.—A refined North German, with diploma, piano, French, Latin, and violin for beginners, as governess. Address B. A., 160 East 60th St.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; neat and reliable; good cook; city reference; place in small family. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St., (near Circle.) Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, painstaking, reliable, intelligent; references; $7. Ambitious, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a stenographer and typewriter; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; High School education; references; $15. G. W., Box 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; anxious to secure position; excellent references; $12. Attentive, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school education; references; $15. Miss A. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—22; experienced; law or mercantile; thoroughly competent; businesslike; earnest, rapid worker; $15. Miss Josefa, Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid beginner; Remington operator; good speller; no agency; $6; ambitious; needy. Miss K., Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; first-class reference; seeks high-class position. Steno, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER, &c.—Young lady as cashier and bookkeeper; 6 years' experience; best of reference. Cashier, Advertising Office, 2,110 3d Av.

SECRETARY.—College woman, understanding stenography, desires permanent salaried position; references exchanged; $10-$12. Box 3, Route 10, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

WANTED by a respectable middle-aged woman to take charge of bachelor apartment; sleep home. H. P., 200 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced Wall St. man; undertakes auditing, systematizing, or arrears; New York Stock Exchange references. Discreet, Times, 39 Broad St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge books during noon hour. A. L., Room 31, 25 W. Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man disengaged April 1, single; age 28; thoroughly competent; at present with prominent city family; can give good references, personal if required; no objection to city or country. P. Lisbon, 152 East 36th St. Tel. 4085-Mad. Court 9.

COACHMAN.—First class, family man; 10 years last place; very best reference from last employer. Call or address John, 2 East 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN or CHAUFFEUR with best of city references; seven years in last place. Address Fearon, 446 West 31st St., New York.

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EXPERIENCED bass baritone, fine voice; soprano, excellent reader, desire church positions. Address H., Box 320 Times, Times Sq.

Miscellaneous.

BANKING and FINANCIAL MAN, age 35, at present connected with financial institution, desires to make a change; references Al. Banking, Box 172 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, 40 years old, educated, experienced in New York and Chicago, best judicial references, wants legal connection; reasonable. A. B., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

PORTER.—German, (25,) little English, seeks position in wholesale house. Rulin, 818 10th Av.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE.—Geo. F. Earle, translator, correspondent; business houses represented in all Spanish-American countries. 144 West 36d St., New York.

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The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
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Chetwoode Pacific and Ill. Avs. Capacity 250. Steam heat; $10 weekly; $2 daily; $3.50 Sat. to Monday. E. M. DEMPSEY.

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Nos. 1 & 458 Broadway and 281 Fifth Av., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Nauheim, Sarah Arnstein, Mary P. Kuhn, Louis Assenheim, (also known as Louis Phillips;) Harriet Williams, Mary Williams, Sadie Phillips, Sophia Assenheim, David Phillips, if living, and if said David Phillips be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of David Phillips; Minnie Manheimer, Philip Goldstone, Moses Felleman, (sometimes known as William M. Felleman,) Levy Felleman, Charles Felleman, Mary Mack, Leah Wilcox Merher, Sarah Golde, Elizabeth Diamond, Ellis L. Felleman, Israel F. Felleman, Gustavus Felleman, Jacques L. Felleman, if living, and if said Jacques L. Felleman be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of Jacques L. Felleman; Philip Wineman, Meyer J. Wineman, "Mary" Levy "Moses," (a niece of decedent, and having been a daughter of decedent's deceased sister, Leah Levy Wineman, her real name being unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by him, the said name "Mary" Levy "Moses" being fictitious,) if living, and if said "Mary" Levy "Moses" be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of said "Mary" Levy "Moses," and Louis Peiser, Henry Peiser, Blanche P. Rosenzweig, Flora P. Klein, Jeanette Oppenheimer, Marion Oppenheimer, Philip Lester Oppenheimer, Selina Groedel, Adelade Levy, Grace Helstein, Julian G. Barnard, Mary Nauheim, Henry Barnard, Rachel Liebenstein, Maurice Barnard, Sophia Isaacs, (also known as Sophye Barnard;) Eleazer Isaacs, Kate Isaacs, and also all other persons (other than those above named or described who are heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, or executors or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of deceased heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, being the persons named in the will of Henry Barnard, deceased, as executors, the heirs at law and next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, and the executors, administrators, legatees, and devisees of deceased heirs at law and next of kin of HENRY BARNARD, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Philip Barnard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1906, and signed at the end thereof by said Henry Barnard, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Barnard, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PACKARD, ELIZABETH CLARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARY PACKARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Charles N. Morgan & Son, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1907. EDWARD W. PACKARD, Executor. CHARLES N. MORGAN & SON, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

DUNDY, ELMER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELMER S. DUNDY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wingate & Cullen, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1907. MARY H. DUNDY, Executrix. WINGATE & CULLEN, Attorneys for Executrix, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
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Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
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THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during Easter and Spring seasons of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL BOSCOBEL
Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

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Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
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WAVERLY, Ohio Av.—Cuisine a special feature; $1.25 up daily, $7 up weekly. JAMES NIXON.

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These Baths and Sea Pool Are the Most Complete and Luxurious in America

of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort, revive all the delightful pleasures of the old Roman baths, with the addition of countless comforts the Romans never enjoyed.

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The Medicinal Baths are complete, and include every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. Write for special book on Baths and Bathing, sent free.

The Hotel Chamberlin is one of the famous Hotels of the world, noted for its excellent cuisine, its old-fashioned Southern hospitality and its interesting, historical environment. Write for full information.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SCHICKERLING BROTHERS & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:
Take notice that the property, assets, and affects of the above-named bankrupts are in possession of the Trustee, consisting of gold pins, fobs, Elk buttons, brooches, festoons, scarfpins, ring mountings, card cases, loose stones, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The above-named property may be inspected at the office of Charles Shongood, 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 20th and 27th days of March, 1907, between the hours of four and five P. M.
ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDRESS S. FLOYD and FRANK B. CRAWFORD, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of Floyd, Crawford & Company, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:
Take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of accounts receivable, certificates of stock, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, on the 28th day of March 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Such property, as far as it is possible to exhibit the same, may be inspected at the office of Mr. Shongood, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1907, between the hours of four and five P. M.
ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
GUTHRIE & PLANTE, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MONTANA ZINC COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:
Take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt now in the possession of the Trustee, consisting of office furniture, rugs, fixtures, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Such property may be inspected at the office of Mr. Shongood, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1907, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.
ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
LIEBMANN, NAUMBURG & TANZER, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Broadway, New York City.

Hudson River Night Service
NAVIGATION RESUMED.

PEOPLES LINE
COMMENCING THURSDAY, MCH. 28.
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Unsurpassed steamers.
C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Leave pier 32 N. R. week days only 6 P. M.
See the Hudson River beauty spots.
The everlasting hills.
The Highlands and the Lowlands never so interesting as at this season and the splendid steamboats never more comfortable.
Berths free. Staterooms at wharf offices, cor. Reade St., and at principal ticket offices in Greater New York.

CITIZENS LINE
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 1.
NEW YORK—TROY.
Splendid Steamers.
CITY OF TROY AND ONTEORA.
Leave pier 46 N. R. week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P. M.
Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Cozy staterooms—beautiful scenery—lowest rates—excellent service. Dining rooms on main deck.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 290 Broadway,

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.
For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M.
" " Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

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By Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships
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Nine to Fifteen Days.
INCLUSIVE RATES $56 TO $80
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Special low rates. All expenses paid.
ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days.....$10.25
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OLD POINT COMFORT, 4 days..... 23.50
RICHMOND, LURAY, etc., 7 days..... 50.00
SAVANNAH, GA., 8 days..... 37.50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., 9 days..... 47.50
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North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc.
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SPRING RESORTS. Virginia.

Long Island.

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"THE INN," formerly "AVERY'S," will be opened May 1st under new management, non-sectarian; cuisine under German chef. For terms and rooms apply to Mrs. Mack Lutz, 145 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y. City. Tel. 5472 Morningside. Will be at the "Inn" Easter Sunday.

New York City.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLIAM A. BARTLE, Owner of one-half the capital stock of National Powder Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, for the dissolution of said company.
To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled proceeding, Receiver of the property of the National Powder Company, and that I have duly qualified as such Receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 30th day of September, 1907, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 30th day of September, 1907; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said Court, made herein and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1907, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 30th day of September, 1907, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my place of business aforesaid, on or before said 30th day of September, 1907.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, March 19th, 1907.
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Receiver of National Powder Company.

AMERICAN LINE
Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
PHILADELPHIA..Mar.30, Apr.27, May25, June22
CELTIC...20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MESABA.....March 30, 9 A. M.; Apr. 27
MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18

RED STAR LINE
From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND..Mar. 30, 6:30 A. M.; Apr. 27, May 25
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A. M.; May 18, June 15

WHITE STAR LINE
From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A. M.; May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....March 30, noon; May 9; June 20
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 AM | Kronp'z..June 18, 10 AM
K. Wm.II...Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Apr. 23, noon | K. Wm.II...July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K Wm.II..May 14, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May 21, 10 AM | K. W. II...Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z..Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K. Wm.II..June 11, 6 AM | Cecelie(new) Aug 20, 1 PM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4 | *Bremen.....May 28
Breslau.....Apr. 16 | Frankfort.....June 6
Breslin.....Apr. 16 | *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 16 | Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
K. Albert.....Apr. 6 | *Neckar.....June 8
Friedrich.....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
D. Irene.....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar.....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa.....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene'.....June 1 | P. Irene..Aug. 17, 11 AM
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
N. G. LLOYD EXPRESS SERVICE.
Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.
GERMAN-MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT LINE
Marseilles—Genoa via Naples to the Levant.
ROYAL ROUMANIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
Constanza—Constantinople—Smyrna
Alexandria

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LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

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7 WALL STREET. NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK.

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E. B. WILSON & CO.
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Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
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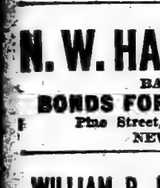

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Irregularity—Call Money Rates, 6@3 Per Cent.

TREASURY HELP EFFECTIVE

Banks Are Building Up Resources Rapidly—Erie and Pennsylvania Weak.

Stocks rose abruptly at the opening of yesterday's stock market under extensive and hurried short covering, prompted by the advance of the previous day, and the higher range of quotations from London, together with the reassuring news from that city and other European points. The advances scored at this time were held or slightly added to in the trading of the morning session, but thereafter prices receded continuously, although with much irregularity, to the close of the day, when the majority of active issues had reached quotations somewhat under those of Tuesday night. The day's movement, as a whole made several things very plain. It was obvious in the first place that if the recovery of Tuesday was due to concerted action on the part of the larger interests in the financial community, the ultimate purpose of such an understanding was not the inauguration of a continued rise in prices, being restricted wholly to supporting the market. Again, it was made clear that the assistance required by speculators of high and low degree had been greater than was apparent on the face of things, and that stocks from these sources might be expected to come upon the market whenever it was able to absorb them, even at receding quotations. It was also evident that operations for the fall in prices continued to be pushed determinedly by bearish speculators, and that the success of these operations in laying bare weak spots is still marked. Such points of weakness were found yesterday in the Erie issues, where there were such extreme losses scored as above 4 points in the common stock and 2½ points in both the first and second preferred shares. Accompanying the movements against the Erie issues were reports that the road was meeting with some difficulty in caring for the $3,000,000 of notes which will shortly fall due, but these reports were at once denied. Pennsylvania was also singled out for attack, and its decline of 2 points, along with the weakness in Erie, gave the tone to the final trading, which was unsettled. One or two small failures were reported from London in the course of the settlement there, and more are looked for to-day, but it is believed no house of importance will be found in this list.

The stock market paid no attention whatever to the betterment in the money market, which has resulted from the timely action of the Treasury Department. Perhaps one-third of the $15,000,000 which Secretary Cortelyou has ordered deposited in the local banks from customs receipts has already been placed with these institutions, and the greater part of the balance will probably be turned over before the close of the week. Bonds are also being deposited with the Sub Treasury under the Secretary's offer of purchase, and the money paid for them released, so that in connection with the correction of last week's underestimate of cash received the banks should be able to present a fairly good statement on Saturday, in spite of the preparations which must be made for the financing of the unusually heavy April disbursements. Money rates were easier and foreign exchange was a trifle firmer, but rates in that market still rest at figures permissive of gold imports.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore.
J. G. White Co. preferred stock.
National Biscuit Co. common.
New York Central Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

North Star Mines.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Ice Securities Co.
Union Copper, Land and Mineral Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105½	106½
3s, r., 1918	103½	104
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1018, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131
4s, c., 1925	130¼	131
Pan. 2s	104¾	105¾
Philip'ne 4s	109½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	180	..
Allis-C., pf.	28	29
A. A. C. pf.	80	95
A. B. S. pf.	..	75
Am. Coal	125	175
A. C. O. pf.	89	98
Am. Tel.	35	40
Am. L. Co.	12¼	13
A. L. Co. pf.	25	27
Am. Loc. pf.	102¼	104
Am. M. Co.	6	9
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
A. T. & C.	75	83
A. T. & T.	119	121
Am. W. Co. pf.	94	96
Ann Arbor.	20	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
Asso. M. 1st pf., ex d.	100	106
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
B. & O. pf.	87	90
Beth. S. pf.	..	50
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	106	115
Bruns. City.	11	12½
B., R. & P.	95	128
B., R. & P. pf.	110	139½
B. & S. pf.	..	85
Butt'ck Co.	42½	49
Canada So.	61	62
C. C. & C.	..	70
C. & A. Tel.	125	140
C. & A. pf.	50	59
C., I. & L. pf.	60	90
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	140	180
C. T. & T.	5	8
C. & S. & C. pf.	125	..
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	109
C., L. & W.	70	101
C., L. & W. pf.	103	125
Cleve. & P.	160	170
C. F. & I. pf.	..	75
C. S. 2d pf.	47	49
Crip. C.	..	75
D. & R. G. pf.	70¾	73
D., M. & Ft. D.	18	20
Det. & M.	45	..
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	68	70
D., S. S. & A. pf.	21½	23
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	63	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	137	170
Fed. Sugar.	40	55
Fed. S. pf.	78	85
Gen. C. Co.	70	75
Gen. C. Co. pf.	98	100
G. & S. T.	110	..
G. B. & W.	..	85
H. B. Claflin	102½	110
Hav. E. R.	29	37½
H. E. R. pf.	..	73¾
Hock. Val.	75	90
Hock. V. pf.	80	87
Ill. C. L.	..	102
Ing.-Rand.	49	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
I. S. P. pf.	73	76
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	73	78
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	30	40
Kn. L., Chi.	41	73
K. L. C., pf.	61	75
Laclede Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	18	23
L. E. & W. pf.	50	60
Long Island.	50	55
Man. Beach.	4	5
Md. C. pf.	75	100
Met. St. R.	90	93
Mich. Cent.	125	190
M. & St. L. pf.	89	95
N. C. & St. L.	115	123
Nat. En. pf.	80	85
N. R. R. of M. pf.	49	51½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¾	..
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	120
N. Y. D. Co.	30	39
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W.	120	130
N. & W. pf.	76	85
Ont. Min.	5¼	6¼
P. C. 1st pf.	90	100
P. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pitts. Coal.	12	13
P., C. C. & St. L.	67	70
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	..
Quicksilver.	⅝	1¼
Quicksilver. pf.	1½	4
R. R. Sec. 1st Central stk. ctfs.	80	87
Rdg. 1st pf.	..	84
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	84
Rens. & Sar.	116	..
R., W. & O.	126¼	134
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	103
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	66
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	175
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	100	125
Sears-R. pf.	..	92
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	82	90
T. C. & I.	135	137
Tex. Central	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	105	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P. pf.	51	54
Un. Fruit.	105	..
U. S. Exp.	100	110
U. S. Leath.	6	12
U. S. L. pf.	100½	112
Vand. R. H.	..	87
Va. I. & C.	60	61
Vulcan Det.	..	85½
Vul. D. pf.	..	97
W.-F. Exp.	225	300
West. Md.	15	30
Westinghouse 1st pf.	148	165
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	26	29

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 27, 1907.

Total sales March 27, 1907 1,276,579
From Jan. 1, 1907 70,075,536
Corresponding date last year 77,780,309

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅞	12	800	Allis-Chalmers Co	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
83¾	84	115,825	*Amal. Copper Co	80½	87⅝	83¾	83¾	−1
19½	20	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	20	20	+1
14	15	300	*Am. Beet Sugar	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	− ½
5½	6	925	American Can	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
50¼	51¾	210	American Can pf	51	51¾	51	51¾	+2¾
33½	33⅝	2,110	Am. Car & F. Co	35½	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	...
96	97	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	96½	97	96½	96¾	+ ¼
28	28⅝	400	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
200	210	200	Am. Express	210	211	210	211	+11
6	6¼	150	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1
4⅝	4¾	200	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
21	22	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1½
76⅞	80	100	Am. Ice Securities Co	77	77	77	77	+ ½
59	59½	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co	61	61	59½	59½	−1½
30	33	100	Am. Malt. Corp. pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
112⅞	113	44,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	119	119	111¾	113	−1⅛
101¾	102¾	8,925	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	103	103	102	102	− ½
89	91	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	90½	90¾	90½	90½	+ ½
7½	8	100	Am. Steel Founds.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35	36	800	Am. Steel Founds. pf	35	35½	35	35½	+ ½
119½	119⅝	2,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	121½	121⅞	119⅝	119⅝	− ½
123	130	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	124	125	124	125	+ ¾
89	89½	910	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	89½	90	89½	89½	+2¼
25½	26½	1,170	*Am. Woolen Co	27	27	25	26	+ ⅞
58½	58⅝	21,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	60¼	61⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ¼
87⅞	87¼	46,005	Atch., Top. & S. F	88½	89⅝	87	87¼	...
93¼	94	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93	93⅝	93	93½	+ ⅛
98⅝	99	1,600	Atlantic Coast Line	99¼	100	97½	97½	− ⅞
94¾	95¼	9,070	Baltimore & Ohio	97	98	95	95	+ ¾
12	14	200	Bethlehem Steel	11½	12	11½	12	+ ¼
49⅝	49⅝	11,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	51	51⅝	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
166¼	166½	35,350	Canadian Pacific	168	168½	165	166¼	+1¾
27¼	27⅝	8,550	Central Leather Co	27½	28¾	27¼	27½	− ⅜
...	...	746	Central Leath. Co. pf	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	− ¾
175	180	500	Central R. R. of N. J	173	175	173	175	+2
38⅞	39¼	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅜	40⅝	38½	38⅝	−1
15½	17	100	Chicago & Alton	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
13	13¼	1,900	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13⅝	13	13	...
17½	18¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18	18	18	18	− ½
128½	128⅝	15,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	130½	131½	128½	128¾	+ ⅜
146½	147½	460	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148	148¼	147	147	− ½
116½	117	600	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid					
131	132	600	*C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	116½	116½	116½	116¾	+ ⅛
144	145	2,725	Chicago & Northw	132	132	131	131	...
128	132	900	C., St. P., M. & Om	143¼	147	144	144	− ¼
10	15	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	130	132	130	130	+2½
...	5	300	Chicago Union Trac	10	11	9	10	−2
13	14	700	Chi. Union Trac. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
68	70	1,000	C. C., C. & St. L	13	14	13	14	+1
32	32½	6,625	Colorado Fuel & Iron	70	70	66	67	...
23¾	24¼	900	Colorado & Southern	34	34½	32	32	− ½
58½	59½	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	24½	24½	24⅛	24½	...
54½	55	1,035	Col. & H. C. & Iron	59¼	59¾	59	59	+ ⅛
119	120	1,400	Consolidated Gas	25¼	25¾	25	25	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	1,600	Corn Products Ref	120	121¼	119½	119½	...
81	81¾	1,099	Corn Products Ref. pf	19½	19⅝	19	19	− ½
177	178	2,100	Delaware & Hudson	81	81	80¾	81	+ ½
455	475	100	Del., Lack. & West	178	178	177	177	+3
28	29½	700	Denver & Rio Grande	455	455	455	455	+10
67⅞	68	6,010	*Distillers Securities	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
12¼	13	500	*Dul., S. S. & At	68	69¼	68¾	67⅞	+2½
22¾	22½	75,600	Erie	13¾	13⅞	13	13	...
57½	58	3,200	Erie 1st pf	26½	26¾	21¾	22½	−2⅝
36	36½	2,800	Erie 2d pf	59½	60	57½	57¾	− ⅞
85	86	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	38⅝	39	36½	36⅞	− ⅝
115	125	100	Granby Consol	84	85½	84	85½	+5½
140	142	1,400	General Electric	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	− ⅛
134	134½	18,295	Great Northern pf	146	146	142	142	+ ¾
54½	55	12,600	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	136	139	134¼	134¼	+ ⅝
80	83	800	*Hocking Valley tr. r.	56	58¼	54½	54½	+ ¼
141	141¾	1,400	Illinois Central	90	90	80	80	−5
23⅝	24	1,000	Interborough-Met	140	143	140	142	+2
56	57	2,000	Interborough-Met. pf	24¼	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
13½	14	20	Internat. Paper Co	56	58¾	56	56½	+1¼
74½	76	300	Internat. Paper Co. pf	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	...
43	45½	200	*Internat. Power Co	75	75	74½	74½	−1½
26¾	27½	100	Inter. Steam Pump	43½	43¾	43	43	...
18	19	640	Iowa Central	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ¼
33½	34½	1,000	Iowa Central pf	10	19	18	18⅝	− ¼
22½	22¾	300	Kansas City South	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ½
49¾	50	1,400	Kansas City Sou. pf	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
114⅝	115¼	5,200	Louisville & Nash	52	52⅝	50	50	+ ⅛
66	68½	200	Mackay Cos	116½	117	114	115	+1⅜
64	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	67	66½	67	+1
130½	131½	1,050	Manhattan Elevated	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66¼	+ ⅝
20½	20¾	2,300	Mexican Central	130½	131⅝	130½	131	+1
48	50	200	Minn. & St. Louis	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
102	104	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M	49	49¼	49	49⅛	− ¼
130	132	700	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	103	104½	102	102	+2
33¼	33½	10,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	128	131	128	131	+6
62	63	1,310	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35	35¼	33½	33½	− ¼
72½	73	5,700	Missouri Pacific	63¼	63⅝	62	62	...
78⅛	79¼	1,420	*National Biscuit Co	72¾	73	72	72¾	+1
110	112¾	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	78½	81	78¼	78⅛	+ ⅛
111	12	400	*Nat. Enam. & Stamp	112	112	111½	111½	+ ⅛
54	55	1,125	*National Lead Co	11	11	11	11¼	+ ¼
97¼	99	350	*National Lead Co. pf	57	57	53¾	53¾	− ⅝
105	110	1,325	*New York Air Brake	98	100¾	98	98¾	+ ⅛
116¼	116¾	13,910	New York Central	108	109¾	107½	108¾	+3½
37½	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	117	118¾	116¼	116½	+ ⅝
72½	80	140	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	+ ½
173	174½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	72½	72½	72½	72½	+2½
110	111	60	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	174½	174½	173¾	173¾	−1¼
36¼	36⅞	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	108½	108¾	108½	108½	...
75½	76	585	Norfolk & Western	38	38	36	36¼	...
72⅝	73	1,100	North American	77½	77⅝	75¼	75¼	+1⅜
121	121½	27,840	Northern Pacific	73	73	71	72¾	...
115	115⅞	2,786	*North. Pacific ctfs., 5 per cent. paid	124	124⅜	120⅜	121¼	− ⅝
84	85	800	Pacific Coast	116	116½	115	115	+ ½
23	23¼	1,300	Pacific Mail	90¼	91	90½	91	+2
119¼	119½	87,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	24½	25	23½	23½	− ¾
87⅞	88¼	1,800	People's Gas, Chicago	122	122½	119½	119½	−2
19	20	100	Peoria & Eastern	88¼	88½	87½	88	+ ¼
50	52	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	19	19	19	19	+1
82¼	32¾	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
89	90	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	35	35	32½	32½	...
159	160	200	Pullman Company	89¾	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ⅜
41¼	42	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	160	160	159	159	+3⅞
90	93	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	42½	43¼	42	42	+ ¼
100¾	100½	231,200	Reading	93	93	93	93	+3
24	24½	5,375	*Rep. Iron & Steel	90¾	102	98¾	100¾	+17⅝
81	81¾	2,160	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	24⅞	25¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
19	19¾	7,100	Rock Island Co	82	84	81¾	81¾	+ ⅜
42	45	500	Rock Island Co. pf	20	20½	19	19¾	− ⅜
...	...	200	St. Jo. & G. I	45	45	44	44	+1
31	32½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	19	19	19	19	...
55	70	10,000	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1½
...	...	...	St. Louis Southwest	63	63	63	63	−2
19¾	20	100	St. L. & S. W. pf	20	20	20	20	...
51	52	1,600	St. Louis-Sn. F. & T. Co	53	53½	51¼	51½	− ⅝
...	100	100	St. Louis-S. F. & T. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
77¾	78	32,810	Southern Pacific	79	80¾	77¾	77¾	− ¼
...	112	300	Southern Pacific pf	114	114	112	112	−1
20¾	20¾	8,500	Southern Ry., ext	21½	21⅞	20	20¾	− ⅞
72	73	400	Southern Ry. pf., ext	73¾	74¼	73¾	74½	+1½
37	39½	700	*Tenn. Copper	39	40	37	37	−2
25½	26	1,000	Texas & Pacific	26¼	26¾	25¾	25¾	− ⅝
67⅞	72	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	70	70	70	70	+2
24¾	26	800	Toledo Rys. & Light	25	25	25	25	...
26½	27½	500	Tol., St. L. & West	27	28	27	28	+1
50¾	51	1,620	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50½	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅞
93	93½	500	Twin City R. T	93¼	93½	93	93	+1
5⅞	6	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
130¼	130¾	154,100	Union Pacific	134	134	129¾	130¼	− ⅛
89	92	10	United Cigar Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	...
30½	31	100	United Rys. Invest	31½	31¼	31½	31½	+ ⅛
45	46	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	48	46¾	44	45⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	1,600	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	33	34½	33	33½	−1⅛
70	77	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	76	76	76	76	+1
74	75	1,300	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	75	76¾	74¾	75	−1
15⅝	19	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+1¼
43	44	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
40½	41	1,150	U. S. Rubber	42¼	42¼	40	40	−1
100	101	613	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	101	101	100	100	−1
70	73	110	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72	72	72	72	+ ⅝
33¾	33¾	120,750	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	83½	83⅝	− ⅛
96¼	96½	28,650	U. S. Steel pf	97¾	98½	95¾	96½	+ ½
27¼	28	1,200	*Utah Copper	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27½	+1⅜
28	28¼	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	28¼	28¼	+1¼
103	103½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅝
13⅜	13½	100	Wabash	13¾	13½	13¾	13½	+ ¼
23	23½	800	Wabash pf	24½	24½	23¾	23½	+ ¼
79½	81	400	Western Union Tel	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
148	149	140	Westinghouse E. & M	148½	148½	148½	148½	+2½
11½	12	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	11	12	11	12	+ ¼
16	17	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	15⅝	16¾	15¾	16¾	+2⅝
17	17½	205	Wisconsin Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅞
36⅜	40	110	Wisconsin Central pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½

Total.... 1,275,979

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.50	4.87½	100	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...
..	..	500	Comstock	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.30	...
Total....		600						

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Cessation of Railroad Work Makes Buyers Cautious—China Iron Offered Here.

Commenting on the iron and steel situation, The Iron Age says:

So far as the current movement in crude and finished iron products is concerned the situation is practically unaffected by the recent events in Wall Street and the numerous announcements of a proposed cessation of railroad work. It is idle to deny, however, that unless there is resumption of work during the next few months consumption of iron and steel must be affected and values must be influenced. It has already had the effect of making buyers of crude iron and steel more cautious as to commitments for the last half of the year.

Relatively speaking, when comparing it with the tonnage booked, the quantities of material for which delays in deliveries have been asked are insignificant, and the quantity of orders canceled is extremely small. It will take months to judge whether the tremendous impulse under which we are now working will be affected only to the point of causing us to return to normal conditions. In the meantime the all-absorbing desire is to catch up with back orders.

On the whole, the buying of pig iron has been rather light, and in at least one case an important inquiry for foundry iron was withdrawn. A very curious incident is the offering, for shipment from Shanghai, of a lot of 5,000 tons of basic pig iron made in China. The price is at a figure which may prove attractive.

In the Central West the scarcity of steel continues. One large steel interest in the Pittsburg district is now in the market for important quantities to cover a shortage in supplies, for April and May delivery. Quite a large tonnage of structural material is in sight.

In tube, sheet, and bar trades the volume of business is beyond precedent and the wire trade is heavy.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

For the third time this week the New York Metal Exchange again cut copper prices yesterday. The quotation for lake copper was reduced ⅛c in the asking price, and for electrolytic and castings ⅛c in both the bid and asking price, making lake 24⅜@25⅛c, electrolytic 24½@25c, and castings 23⅞@24¼c.

In London, on the contrary, there were substantial recoveries from the recent heavy recessions. Spot closed at £98 15s, an advance of £1 15s from the closing prices of Monday; futures closed at £101, a gain of £2. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of nearly £3 in spot and £2 10s for futures

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Municipal Railroad Corporation 4% TO 6% **BONDS**
Selected for Conservative Investors.
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FLATIRON BLDG., 5TH AV. & 22D ST.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
Stocks—Bonds
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Orders executed on both the New York and London Stock Exchanges.
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TELEPHONE 4201—4202 JOHN.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Fifteen Nassau Street
Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

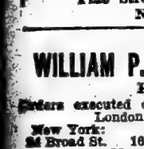
Fulton Trust Co. of New York
30 NASSAU ST.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY O. SWORDS, Prest. H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Prest. H. W. REIGHLEY, Secy.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 83 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Irregularity—Call Money Rates, 6@3 Per Cent.

TREASURY HELP EFFECTIVE

Banks Are Building Up Resources Rapidly—Erie and Pennsylvania Weak.

Stocks rose abruptly at the opening of yesterday's stock market under extensive and hurried short covering, prompted by the advance of the previous day, and the higher range of quotations from London, together with the reassuring news from that city and other European points. The advances scored at this time were held or slightly added to in the trading of the morning session, but thereafter prices receded continuously, although with much irregularity, to the close of the day, when the majority of active issues had reached quotations somewhat under those of Tuesday night. The day's movement as a whole made several things very plain. It was obvious in the first place that if the recovery of Tuesday was due to concerted action on the part of the larger interests in the financial community, the ultimate purpose of such an understanding was not the inauguration of a continued rise in prices, being restricted wholly to supporting the market. Again, it was made clear that the assistance required by speculators of high and low degree had been greater than was apparent on the face of things, and that stocks from these sources might be expected to come upon the market whenever it was able to absorb them, even at receding quotations. It was also evident that operations for the fall in prices continued to be pushed determinedly by bearish speculators, and that the success of these operations in laying bare weak spots is still marked. Such points of weakness were found yesterday in the Erie issues, where there were such extreme losses scored as above 4 points in the common stock and 2½ points in both the first and second preferred shares. Accompanying the movements against the Erie issues were reports that the road was meeting with some difficulty in caring for the $3,000,000 of notes which will shortly fall due, but these reports were at once denied. Pennsylvania was also singled out for attack, and its decline of 2 points, along with the weakness in Erie, gave the tone to the final trading, which was unsettled. One or two small failures were reported from London in the course of the settlement there, and more are looked for to-day, but it is believed no house of importance will be found in this list.

The stock market paid no attention whatever to the betterment in the money market, which has resulted from the timely action of the Treasury Department. Perhaps one-third of the $15,000,000 which Secretary Cortelyou has ordered deposited in the local banks from customs receipts has already been placed with these institutions, and the greater part of the balance will probably be turned over before the close of the week. Bonds are also being deposited with the Sub Treasury under the Secretary's offer of purchase, and the money paid for them released, so that in connection with the correction of last week's underestimate of cash received the banks should be able to present a fairly good statement on Saturday, in spite of the preparations which must be made for the financing of the unusually heavy April disbursements. Money rates were easier and foreign exchange was a trifle firmer, but rates in that market still rest at figures permissive of gold imports.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore.
J. G. White Co. preferred stock.
National Biscuit Co. common.
New York Central Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
North Star Mines.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
American Ice Securities Co.
Union Copper, Land and Mineral Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105½	106½
3s, r., 1918	103¼	104
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104
3s, 1018, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	100¾	101
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131
Pan. 2s	104¾	105¾
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..

Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	130	..
Allis-C. pf.	28	29
A. A. C. pf.	80	95
A. B. S. pf.	..	75
Am. Coal	125	175
A. C. O. pf.	80	88
Am. D. Tel.	25	40
Am. L. Co.	12¾	13
A. L. Co. pf.	25	27
Am. Loc. pf.	102¾	104
Am. M. Co.	6	9
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
A. T. & C.	75	83
A. T. & T.	119	121
Atp. W. Co. pf.	94	99
Ann Arbor.	20	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
Asso. M. 1st pf. ex d.	100	106
A. M. 2d pf.	98	99
B. & O. pf.	87	90
Beth. S. pf.	..	50
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	106	115
Bruns. City.	11	12½
B., R. & P.	95	128
B., R. & P. pf.	110	139½
B. & S. pf.	..	85
Butt'ck Co.	42½	49
Canada So.	61	62
C. C. & C.	..	70
C. & S. A. Tel.	125	140
C. & A. pf.	50	59
C., B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. I. pf.	100	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	61	63
C. G. W. d.	76¼	76½
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	160	180
C. T. & T.	5	8
C. S. & C. pf.	125	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	109
C. L. & W.	70	101
C., L. & W. pf.	103	125
Cleve. & P.	160	170
C. F. & I. pf.	..	75
C. S. 2d pf.	47	49
Crip. C. C.	..	75
D. & R. G. pf.	70¼	73
D., M. & N.	..	..
Det. & M.	45	..
Det. So.	4	9
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	68	70
D., S. S. & A. pf.	21½	23
Elec. S.	..	50
Ev. & T. H.	63	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	137	170
Fed. Sugar.	40	55
Fed. S. pf.	78	85
Gen. C. Co.	70	75
Gen. C. Co. pf.	98	100
G. & S. T.	110	..
G. B. & W.	..	85
H. B. Claflin	102¾	110
Hav. E. R.	29	37½
H. E. R. pf.	..	73¾
Hock. Val.	75	90
Hock. V. pf.	80	87
Ill. C. I.	..	102
Ing.-Rand	49	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
I. S. P. pf.	73	76
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	73	78
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	30	40
Kn. I., Chi.	41	73
K. I. C., pf.	61	75
Laclede Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	18	23
L. E. & W. pf.	50	60
Long Island.	50	55
Man. Beach.	4	5
Md. C. pf.	75	100
Met. St. R.	90	93
Mich. Cent.	125	150
M. & St. L. pf.	80	85
N. C. & St. L.	115	123
Nat. Enp. pf.	80	85
N. R. R. of M. pf.	49	51½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	26¾	..
N. Cent. C.	85	40
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	120
N. Y. D. Co.	30	39
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W.	120	130
N. & W. pf.	76	85
Ont. Min.	5¼	6¼
P. C. 1st pf.	90	100
P. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pitts. Coal.	12	13
P., C., C. & St. L.	67	70
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver.	⅞	1⅛
Quicksilver pf.	1½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill Central stk. ctfs.	80	87
Rdg. 1st pf.	..	84
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	84
Rens. & Sar.	166	..
R., W. & O.	126½	134
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	105
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	66
St. L. & S. F. d.	..	..
E. I. ctfs.	160	175
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	125
St. L. S. W. pf.	50	51
Sears-R. pf.	..	92
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	82	90
T. C. & I.	135	137
Tex. Central	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	105	..
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
U. B. & P. pf.	51	54
Un. Fruit.	106	..
U. S. Exp.	100	110
U. S. Leath.	6	12
U. S. L. pf.	100¾	112
Vand. R. R.	..	87
Va. L. & C.	60	61
Vulcan Det.	..	3¼
Vul. D. pf.	..	57
W.-F. Exp.	225	300
West. Md.	15	30
Westinghouse 1st pf.	148	165
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	26	29

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 27, 1907.

Total sales March 27, 1907 1,276,579
From Jan. 1, 1907 70,078,536
Corresponding date last year 77,780,309

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
	11¾	12	800	Allis-Chalmers Co	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
	83¾	84	115,825	*Amal. Copper Co	86½	87⅝	83¾	83¾	−1
	19½	20	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	20	20	+1
	14	15	300	*Am. Beet Sugar	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	− ½
	5½	6	925	American Can	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
	50¼	51⅝	210	American Can pf	51	51⅜	51	51⅛	+2⅛
	33½	33⅝	2,110	Am. Car & F. Co	33½	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	...
	96	97	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	96½	97	96¼	96½	+ ¼
	28	28⅝	400	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
	200	210	200	Am. Express	210	211	210	211	+11
	6	6½	150	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6¼	6½	+1
	4⅝	4⅞	200	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	21	22	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1½
	76⅞	80	100	Am. Ice Securities Co	77	77	77	77	+ ½
	59	59½	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co	61	61	59½	59½	−1½
	30	33	100	Am. Malt. Corp. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ¼
	112⅞	113	44,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	119	119	111¾	113	−1¼
	101⅝	102⅝	8,925	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	103	103	102	102	− ½
	89	91	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
	7½	8	100	Am. Steel Founds	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	35	36	800	Am. Steel Founds. pf	35	35½	35	35½	+ ½
	119½	119⅝	2,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	121½	121½	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅛
	123	130	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	124	125	124	125	+ ⅝
	89	89½	910	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	89½	90	89½	89½	+2½
	25½	26½	1,170	*Am. Woolen Co	27	27	25	26	+ ½
	58½	58¾	21,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	60¼	61⅜	58¼	58⅝	+ ¼
	87⅞	87¾	46,905	Atch., Top. & S. F	88½	89⅝	87	87¼	...
	93¼	94	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93	93⅝	93	93½	+ ½
	98¾	99	1,600	Atlantic Coast Line	99½	100	97½	97½	− ¾
	94¾	95¼	9,070	Baltimore & Ohio	97	98	95	95	+ ½
	12	14	200	Bethlehem Steel	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
	49⅜	49⅝	11,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	51	51⅜	49¼	49⅜	− ⅛
	166¼	166⅞	35,350	Canadian Pacific	168	168½	165	166¼	+1¾
	27¼	27⅝	3,550	Central Leather Co	27½	28⅝	27¼	27½	− ⅛
	...	...	746	Central Leath. Co. pf	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	− ¼
	175	180	500	Central R. R. of N. J	173	175	173	175	+2
	38⅞	39¼	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅜	40⅝	38⅛	38⅝	−1
	15½	17	100	Chicago & Alton	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
	13	13¼	1,900	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13⅝	13	13	...
	17½	18¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18	18	18	18	− ½
	128¼	128¾	15,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P	130½	131½	128½	128⅝	+ ⅝
	146½	147½	460	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148	148½	147	147	− ½
	116½	117	600	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅜
	131	132	600	*C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	132	132	131	131	...
	144	145	2,725	Chicago & Northw	145¼	147	144	144	− ½
	128	132	900	C., St. P., M. & Om	130	132	130	130	+2½
	10	15	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	10	11	9	10	−2
	4¾	5	300	Chicago Union Trac	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
	13	14	700	Chi. Union Trac. pf	13	14	13	14	+1
	455	475	100	Del., Lack. & West	455	455	455	455	+10
	28	29½	700	Denver & Rio Grande	29⅛	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
	67⅞	68	6,010	*Distillers Securities	68	69½	66¾	67⅞	+2⅞
	12½	13	500	*Dul., S. S. & At	13¼	13⅜	13	13	...
	22⅜	22½	75,600	Erie	26	26⅞	21¾	22¼	−2¾
	57½	58	3,200	Erie 1st pf	59½	60	57½	57⅝	− ⅝
	36	36½	2,800	Erie 2d pf	38⅝	39	36½	36⅞	− ⅝
	85	86	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	84	85½	84	85½	+5½
	115	125	100	Granby Consol	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	− ⅛
	140	142	1,400	General Electric	146	146	142	142	+ ½
	134	134½	18,295	Great Northern pf	138	139	134¼	134½	+ ¾
	54½	55	12,600	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	56	56⅛	54½	54½	+ ¼
	80	83	800	*Hocking Valley tr. r.	90	90	80	80	−5
	141	141⅝	1,400	Illinois Central	140	143	140	142	+2
	23⅝	24	1,000	Interborough-Met	24¼	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	− ¼
	56	57	2,000	Interborough-Met. pf	56	58⅛	56	56¾	+1¼
	13½	14	20	Internat. Paper Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
	74½	76	300	Internat. Paper Co. pf	75	75	74½	74½	−1½
	43	45½	200	*Internat. Power Co	43½	43	43	43	...
	26⅜	27½	100	Inter. Steam Pump	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	− ¼
	18	19	940	Iowa Central	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	− ¼
	33½	34½	1,000	Iowa Central pf	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
	22½	22⅞	300	Kansas City South	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
	49⅞	50	1,400	Kansas City Sou. pf	52	52⅝	50	50	+1½
	114⅜	115¼	5,200	Louisville & Nash	116¾	117	114	115	+1⅜
	66	66¼	200	Mackay Cos	66½	67	66½	67	+1
	64	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66¾	+ ⅝
	130½	131½	1,050	Manhattan Elevated	130⅜	131⅝	130½	131	+1
	20⅛	20¼	2,300	Mexican Central	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
	48	50	200	Minn. & St. Louis	49	49¾	49	49¾	− ¼
	102	104	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	103	104½	102	102	+2
	130	132	700	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	128	131	128	131	+6
	33¼	33½	10,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35	35¼	33¼	33¼	− ¼
	62	63	1,310	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63¼	63⅝	62	62	...
	72½	73	5,700	Missouri Pacific	72¼	73	72	72½	+1
	78⅛	79½	1,420	*National Biscuit Co	78⅛	81	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
	110	112¾	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	112	112	111½	111½	+ ½
	11	12	400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
	54	55	1,125	*National Lead Co	57	57	53¼	53¼	− ⅝
	97¼	98	350	*National Lead Co. pf	98	98⅛	98	98¼	+ ⅛
	105	110	1,225	*New York Air Brake	108	109⅝	107½	108½	+3½
	113¾	113⅞	13,910	New York Central	117	118⅝	116¾	118½	+ ⅝
	37½	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	38	38	38	38	− ½
	72½	80	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼	+ ¼
	173	174½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	174½	174½	173¾	173¾	−1¼
	110	111	60	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	...
	36¾	36⅞	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	38	38	36	36½	+ ⅛
	75½	76	585	Norfolk & Western	77½	77¾	75¼	75½	+1¾
	72⅝	73	1,100	North American	73	73	71	72⅞	...
	121	121¼	27,840	Northern Pacific	124	124⅝	120⅝	121¼	− ⅝
	115	115⅞	2,786	*North. Pacific ctfs., 5 per cent. paid	116	116½	115	115	+ ½
	94	95	300	Pacific Coast	90¼	94	90½	94	+2
	23	23¼	1,300	Pacific Mail	24½	25	23½	23½	− ¾
	119¼	119½	87,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	122	122¼	119½	119½	−2
	87¾	88¼	1,800	People's Gas, Chicago	88¼	88⅝	87½	88	+ ¼
	19	20	100	Peoria & Eastern	19	19	19	19	+1
	50	52	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
	32¼	32⅝	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	32½	32½	...
	89	90	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	89⅜	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ⅜
	159	160	200	Pullman Company	160	160	159	159	+3⅞
	41½	42	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	42½	43⅛	42	42	+ ¼
	90	93	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	93	93	93	93	−3
	100⅜	100½	231,200	Reading	99⅜	102	98¾	100⅝	+1⅞
	24	24½	5,375	*Rep. Iron & Steel	24⅞	25¼	24	24½	+ ½
	81	81⅜	2,160	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	82	84	81¾	81⅜	+ ⅜
	19	19⅜	7,100	Rock Island Co	20	20⅛	19	19⅜	− ⅛
	42	45	500	Rock Island Co. pf	45	45	44	44	+1
	...	...	200	St. Jo. & G. I	19	19	19	19	...
	31	32½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32½	32¾	32½	32½	+1½
	55	70	10,000	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs.	63	63	63	63	−2
	...	...	...	St. Louis Southwest	20	20	20	20	...
	51	52	1,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	53	53½	51¼	51½	− ⅝
	...	...	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
	77¾	78	32,800	Southern Pacific	79	80⅝	77⅝	77⅝	−1
	...	112	300	Southern Pacific pf	114	114	112	112	−1
	20⅜	20⅝	8,500	Southern Ry., ext	21½	21⅞	20	20⅜	− ⅞
	72	73	400	Southern Ry. pf., ext	73⅝	74⅛	73¾	74¼	+1½
	37	39½	700	*Tenn. Copper	39	40	37	37	−2
	25½	26	1,000	Texas & Pacific	26½	26⅝	25¾	25⅝	− ⅝
	67⅞	72	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	70	70	70	70	+2
	24¾	26	600	Toledo Rys. & Light	25	25	25	25	...
	26½	27½	500	Tol., St. L. & West	27	28	27	28	+1
	50⅝	51	1,620	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50½	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅞
	93	93½	500	Twin City R. T	93½	93¾	93	93	+1
	5⅞	6	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
	130⅛	130¼	154,100	Union Pacific	134	134	129⅜	130¼	− ⅞
	89	92	10	United Cigar Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	...
	30¾	31	100	United Rys. Invest	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
	45	46	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	46	46¾	44	45⅞	− ⅛
	33½	34	1,600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	33	34⅛	33	33½	+1¼
	70	77	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	76	76	76	76	+1
	74	75	1,300	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	75	78⅝	74⅝	75	−1
	15⅝	19	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	+1¼
	43	44	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	44	44¼	44	44½	+ ½
	40½	41	1,150	U. S. Rubber	42½	42¾	40	40	−1
	100	101	613	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	101	101	100	100	−1
	70	78	110	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72	72	72	72	+ ⅜
	33⅝	33⅞	120,750	U. S. Steel	35	35¼	33½	33⅝	− ⅜
	96½	96½	28,650	U. S. Steel pf	97⅞	98¼	95½	96½	+ ¼
	27¼	28	1,200	*Utah Copper	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+1⅜
	28	28¼	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	28¼	28¼	+1¼
	108	103½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅝
	13⅜	13½	100	Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
	23	23½	800	Wabash pf	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
	79½	81	400	Western Union Tel	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½	+ ¼
	148	140	140	Westinghouse E. & M	148½	148½	148½	148½	+2½
	11	12	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	11	12	11	12	+ ¼
	16	17	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16¾	+2⅝
	17	17½	265	Wisconsin Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	36¾	40	110	Wisconsin Central pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Total			1,275,979						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.50	4.87½	100	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...
..	..	500	Comstock	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.30	...
Total		600						

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Cessation of Railroad Work Makes Buyers Cautious—China Iron Offered Here.

Commenting on the iron and steel situation, The Iron Age says:

So far as the current movement in crude and finished iron products is concerned the situation is practically unaffected by the recent events in Wall Street and the numerous announcements of a proposed cessation of railroad work. It is idle to deny, however, that unless there is a resumption of that work during the next few months consumption of iron and steel must be affected and values must be influenced. It has already had the effect of making buyers of crude iron and steel more cautious as to commitments for the last half of the year.

Relatively speaking, when comparing it with the tonnage booked, the quantities of material for which delays in deliveries have been asked are insignificant, and the quantity of orders cancelled is extremely small. It will take months to judge whether the tremendous impulse under which we are now working will be affected only to the point of causing us to return to normal conditions. In the meantime the all-absorbing desire is to catch up with back orders.

On the whole, the buying of pig iron has been rather light, and in at least one case an important inquiry for foundry iron was withdrawn. A very curious incident is the offering, for shipment from Shanghai, of a lot of 5,000 tons of basic pig iron made in China. The price is at a figure which may prove attractive.

In the Central West the scarcity of steel continues. One large steel interest in the Pittsburg district is now in the market for important quantities to cover a shortage in supplies, for April and May delivery. Quite a large tonnage of structural material is in sight.

In the tube, sheet, and bar trades the volume of business is beyond precedent and the wire trade is heavy.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

For the third time this week the New York Metal Exchange again cut copper prices yesterday. The quotation for lake copper was reduced ⅛c in the asking price, and for electrolytic and castings ⅛c in both the bid and asking price, making lake 24¾@25¼c, electrolytic 24½@25c, and castings 23¾@24¼c.

In London, on the contrary, there were substantial recoveries from the recent heavy recessions. Spot closed at £98 15s, an advance of £1 15s from the closing prices of Monday; futures closed at £101, a gain of £2. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of nearly £3 in spot and £2 10s for futures over yesterday's final, at £184 10s and £182 respectively. Lead was slightly firmer at £19 7s 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £25 15s. Iron warrants were strong at 52s 6d for standard foundry and 53s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday comp

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Although failures were looked for in London yesterday in connection with the regular fortnightly settlement, and there was in the mind of Wall Street the fear that such developments would affect the market here, the unimportant embarrassments that occurred had no influence whatever either in London or in this market. London was a buyer of stocks here, it being estimated that there were purchased for that account some 30,000 shares on balance. The impending four-day holiday in London has naturally restricted business there.

***

In connection with the recent lowering of quotations for copper metal in London and upon the local metal Exchange, Henry H. Rogers made this short statement yesterday: "I consider the copper situation to be as sound as it can possibly be. It would be unwise to attach importance to the decline in copper prices in London or on the local Exchange, where quotations are largely meaningless. Conditions in the copper trade were never better."

***

Vigorous assault was made upon United States Steel preferred during the course of the trading yesterday, but the stock resisted better than on Monday, when a similar attack was made. Proxies are being sent out by the corporation for the annual meeting, which is to be held in Hoboken on April 15, these being solicited in the name of J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, E. H. Gary, Norman B. Ream, and Nathaniel Thayer. The notice states that the business before the meeting will include consideration of and voting upon the ratification of all acts of the Directors or Finance Committee since the preceding meeting, and particularly the authorization of the guarantee by the United States Steel Corporation of the agreements made by the Great Western Mining Company with the Trustees of the Hill ore lands. The Great Western Mining Company is the corporation formed by the steel company to handle the ore concessions obtained by the lease.

***

It was understood that there has been a very heavy increase in the number of holders of New York Central stock, and that when the books of the company, which are now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, to be held on April 17, are opened, it will be found that there are approximately 10,000 holders of the stock. With this number of stockholders the average holding would be about 180 shares. Lake Shore stockholders are said to number between 700 and 800, and those of the Michigan Central from 500 to 600.

***

The American Tobacco Company has purchased out of its surplus an additional $500,000 of its own 4 per cent. bonds and delivered them to the trustee, the Morton Trust Company, for cancellation. The trust company, as trustee, has expended $500,000 in the purchase of the tobacco company's 6 per cent. bonds and has canceled these bonds. There is a belief in Wall Street that sooner or later some of these issues will be replaced by a new security of another character.

***

A contribution to the symposium of optimistic comments on the outlook came yesterday from H. C. Frick, who was quoted as saying: "Conditions look very healthy, particularly the steel industry. The steel business is better than it was a year ago. There is nothing in the business situation to cause alarm. I hear of no steel cancellations."

***

E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation spoke in the same vein. "We have not had any cancellations of orders for rails or other products," he said. "Business for all forms of our products is much larger in volume than in the corresponding period last year. So far this month we have entered in new business 10,000 tons a day of finished products in excess of the tonnage sold in twenty-five days of March last year."

***

President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific is another optimist who spoke for publication yesterday. He is of the opinion that the business offered throughout the balance of the year will be up to the limit of his road's facilities. Late this year, however, and during 1908 he would not be surprised to see a general slackening of business. This curtailment of prosperity, he thinks, would be of ultimate benefit to all, more especially the railroads, which would then, with cheaper money, be enabled to carry out the plans now in mind, but in some cases temporarily abandoned.

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The National City Bank yesterday received deposits of $1,000,000 of customs receipts on the new order of Secretary Cortelyou, and it was expected late yesterday afternoon that other banks would receive an additional three or four millions from the same source. Banks submitting bonds as security to the Sub-Treasury yesterday found that their character had to be passed upon at Washington before deposits could be obtained.

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A story from Austin, Texas, that B. F. Yoakum and his associates had acquired the Velasco, Brazos & Northern Railroad, running from the Port of Velasco to Anchor, was authoritatively denied. The rumor was accompanied by a story that the line would be connected with the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	Ky. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.14	.15	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.19	.18	Mexican	.65	.63
Belcher	.47	.46	Occid Con.	.48	.48
Best & Bel.	1.40	1.30	Ophir	2.25	2.25
Bullion	.36	.36	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.35	.36	Potosi	.12	.10
Chal. Con.	.20	.20	Savage	.78	.78
Challar	.09	.08	Sag Belch.	.04	.05
Confidence	.83	.80	Sierra Nev.	.65	.67
C. C. & V.	.97	.96	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.28	.28	Union Con.	.57	.57
Gould & C.	.23	.24	Utah Con.	.04	.05
Hale & N.	.70	.70	Yel. Jack	.75	.75
Julia	.10	.11	Silver bars	.63⅜	65¼
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, .51½@.52½; Tuesday, .51@.52.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01@.02½.

Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	3.65	3.60
Belmont	4.75	4.75	Kendall	.36	.35
Cash Boy	.08	.08	Laguna	1.55	1.60
Gold. Anchor	.30	.30	Lone Star	.27	.28
Home	.10	.10	Map Queen	.22	.22
Jim Butler	1.15	1.18	Mohawk	16.50	17.00
McNamara	.45	.48	Red Top	3.50	4.00
Midway	1.75	1.77	Sandstorm	.51	.60
Montana	3.50	3.60	St. Ives	1.45	1.50
North Star	.34	.34	Silver Pick	1.17	1.22
Ohio	.05	.06	MANHATTAN.		
Tonop. Ext	8.35	8.75	Jump. Jack	.14	.14
West End	1.32	1.30	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min.	.27	.27
Adams	.18	.16	Bullf. N. B.	.42	.42
Atlanta	.67	.70	Gold Bar	1.07	1.05
Diamondf'd	.36	.37	Orig. Bullf.	.17	.18
Dixie	.12	.12	Stelnway	.10	.10
Goldf. Min	1.50	1.50	Tramp. Cons.	1.20	1.15

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
155	Crucible Steel	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
125	Crucible Steel pf	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞
1	Fireproofing pf	28	23	23
3,000	Interior Mining	40c.	40c.	40c.
986	Mfrs. L. & H	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
215	Marsden	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Ohio Fuel	36	36	36
350	Pitts. Brewing	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
30	Pitts. Brewing pf	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
10	Pitts. Coal pf	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
4,500	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	52c.	49c.	49c.
460	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
350	Shoshone	10⅜	10	10
165	Tonopah Ext	3⅝	3½	3½
270	Union Switch	71½	70⅞	70⅞
250	U. S. Steel	35⅜	34½	34½
60	U. S. Steel pf	97½	97½	97½
115	Westinghouse A. B	147	145½	145½
20	Westing. Electric 2ds.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
	BANKS.			
5	Iron City Trust	110	110	110
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104	104	104

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Opening Not Maintained to the Close Except in Scattered Issues.

UNITED COPPER STRONG

Heinze Stock One of the Few to Close High—Chicago Subway's Erratic Movement.

Soon after the opening yesterday curb stocks became active in an upward movement, which was to a large extent the reflection of the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange. Later, however, came a reaction, which in some cases, notably in Chicago Subway and some of the active coppers, carried the prices at the close below the opening figures.

Chicago Subway opened ¼ up at 18½ and went to 20½. It was rumored in the market while the upturn was on that there was a large short interest in the shares which was due for a squeeze, but the price sagged off once more, closing at 17½. The Cole-Ryan stocks, though sharing in the early buoyancy, all closed below the opening prices, Butte Coalition going from 26 to 27 and closing after transactions of 3,100 shares at 25. Greene Consolidated and Greene-Cananea made fractional movements up and down, the former closing at 22½, ¼ below the opening, and the latter at 15⅛, ⅜ down. United Copper in the course of the day made a gain of 3⅜ from the opening at 55, closing at 56⅜, a gain for the day of 1½ points and 3⅜ above Tuesday's close.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
200	Havana Tob.	12½	12½	12	12
500	Hav. Tob. pf.	23	23	19¾	19¾
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
810	I. M. M. pf.	20	21	20	21
1,000	Manhat. Transit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
337	Standard Oil	501	504	498	498
20	Standard Screw	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,400	Waterbury Co.	52½	52⅝	51½	52
90	Waterbury pf.	102¼	102½	102½	102½
2,000	West. Ice Co.	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅜
	RAILROADS.				
8,200	Chicago Subway	18¼	20½	17½	17½
850	Gt. Nor. rts.	14⅜	14⅞	13⅜	13⅜
	MINING STOCKS.				
850	Alaska Mines	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
50	Balakala	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Batopilas Min.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
600	Bonanza Belt	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,500	Boston Copper	23½	23⅝	23	23
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
100	Buffalo Mines	2½	2½	2½	2½
8,100	Butte Coalition	26	27	25	25
100	Butte & N. Y.	4	4	4	4
23,000	Cobalt Central	38½	39	37	38½
310	Colonial Silver	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝
100	Colusa L. Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,500	Cumb.-Ely M.	9½	9½	9	9
800	Davis-Daly Est.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
100	Dolores Ltd.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dom. Cop.	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5¼
300	Douglas Cop.	10½	10½	10½	10½
420	Ely Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	Ely Central	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
1,000	Foster Cobalt	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,010	Furnace Cr. C.	1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅛
600	Gillies Sil. Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Giroux Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Gold Hill	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
5,000	Greene-Cananea	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛
1,500	Greene Con. C.	22⅜	23⅛	22⅛	22⅜
500	Greene Gold-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Greene G.-S. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Guanajuato Cn.	4	4	4	4
200	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	Minrie A. M. & M.	81	83	81	83
2,000	McKinley-Dar.	1½	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½
1,200	Miemac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Mitchell Min.	4	4½	4	4⅛
400	Mont.-Shoshone	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
7,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	13½	14	13¼	13¾
1,500	Nev. Smelting	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
7,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
825	Newhouse Min.	19½	20	19⅝	19⅝
3,500	Nipissing M.Co.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
600	Old Hund. Min.	3	3	3	3
1,200	Portland Cop.	1¼	1¼	¾	¾
1,500	Silver Queen	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
2,200	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	Tintic Mining	5	5	5	5
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2,400	Tramps Con.	$1.20	$1.22	$1.18	$1.20
900	Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
520	Trinity Copper	19	*20	17½	17½
150	Union Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Union Explor.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7¼
3,900	United Copper	55⅛	56⅜	55⅛	56⅜
200	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
	BONDS.				
$4,000	Am. W. P. 5s	81½	82	81½	82
17,000	Int. M. M. 4s	70	70	70	70
20,000	Western Ice 5s	68⅛	68⅞	68½	68⅞

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	March 27. Bid.	Asked.	March 26. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	94	94½	94	94½
American Tobacco	310	330	310	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	21	19	20½
Alaska Mines	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Balakala	9	9½	8⅝	9¼
Bamberger-Delamar		3	2	2½
Barnes-King Devel.			5¼	5½
Batopilas Mining	6	7⅛	6	6⅝
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅛	4⅞	5
Boston Copper	22	23½	22½	23
British Col. Copper	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
Buffalo Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
Butte Coalition	26	27	25	25
Butte & N. Y.	4	4	4	4
Buffalo Mines	2½	2⅝		
Central Foundry			2⅜	2⅝
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	17½	17⅝	18	18
Cobalt Central	38	39	38	38
Colonial Silver	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Cum.-Ely Mining	8⅜	9	8⅝	9
Consol. Refrigerator			3	4½
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12⅝	13	12½	12⅝
Dolores Ltd.	7½	8½	7	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5	5¼	5	5¼
Douglas Copper	10	11	10	12
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	80½	90	80½	90
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅝
Ely Con.	13½	14	14	15
El Rayo	4⅜	5⅛	4⅜	5
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅞	1 15-16	1 15-16
Furnace Creek	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜
Gillies Silver	⅛	¾	⅛	⅝
Giroux	8¼	8½	8	8¼
Gold Hill	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22½	21⅝	22⅛
Greene Gold-Silver	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8	8½	8	8¼
Greene-Cananea new	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
Great Northern rights	13½	14⅜	12½	14½
Guanajuato Cons.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Havana Tobacco	12	14	11	13
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	20	17	23
Houston Oil	6	7	6	7
Houston Oil receipts			3	4½
Inter. Mer. Marine	8	8½	7	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	20¾	22	19½	20½
International Salt	14	15¾	14	16
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Marie Antoinette	81	83	80	81
Montgomery-Shoshone	10	10½	9	11
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4½	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	4	4½	4	4⅜
Nevada Con. Copper	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	25	28	25	28
Nevada Smelting	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
North. Sec. stubs	100	125	112½	137½
Newhouse Mining	19½	19⅝	18⅝	19
Nipissing Mines Co.	11½	11⅝	11	11¼
Old Hundred	2⅞	3	3	3⅛
Otis Elevator	40	47	40	47
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	⅞	1	1	1¼
Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅞	2	1⅞	1 15-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Standard Oil	497	500	501	502
Standard Milling pf.	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Standard Screw	88	88½	88	88½
Tramps Con.	121	122	120	122
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2¼	2¾
Tonopah Extension	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Tonopah Mining of Nev.			15	16
Trinity Copper	17	17½	17	19
Union Typewriter	85	90	85	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	110	122	116	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor Co.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Union Copper	½	⅝		
United Copper	55	56½	52¾	57⅞
Western Ice	26½	26¾	26⅝	27
Western Ice 5s	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	51½	52	53¼	54
Waterbury Co. pf.	102¼	103	102	102½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The dividend on the stock of the Standard Milling Company has been raised from 2 to 3 per cent. to 3 per cent. annually by the declaration yesterday of a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent.

Mackay & Co. have issued a pamphlet giving a statistical analysis of the operations of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for the ten years ending June 30, 1906.

Alexander Robertson of Baltimore, General Manager of the Western Maryland Railway Company, was elected Vice President of that company at a meeting of the Directors in this city yesterday.

The New York agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has been advised that at the approaching meeting of the shareholders, the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, a bonus of 10 per cent. to office establishment, £25,000 to be written off the bank premises account, £100,000 to be carried to the reserve fund, (making it up to £1,075,000,) and carrying forward as undivided profit, £93,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Featureless, Light Trading, Closing at 5 to 7 Points Net Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Thursday and Friday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Thursday and Friday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The cotton market was very quiet during to-day's trading, and prices were a little easier under scattering liquidation or realizing by some of the early week buyers in the absence of support. The close was steady at a net decline of 5@7 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 75,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points, but the short interest had been considerably reduced by the covering of Tuesday, and the market failed to improve, owing to scattering profit taking in the absence of ready buyers.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
March	9.36	9.30	9.30@ 9.31	9.37
April	9.33	9.30	9.30@ 9.31	9.36
May	9.49	9.44	9.45@ 9.46	9.51
June	9.50	9.50	9.47@ 9.49	9.50
July	9.57	9.52	9.52@ 9.53	9.59
August	9.59	9.56	9.53@ 9.56	9.62
September	9.64	9.61	9.60@ 9.62	9.66
October	9.85	9.81	9.82@ 9.83	9.87
November			9.80@ 9.88	9.91
December	9.92	9.90	9.90@ 9.91	9.95
January	10.11	10.08	10.08@10.09	10.13

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 10.95 for middling upland and 11.20 for middling Gulf.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet, unchanged at 10 13-16c; sales, 20 bales. New Orleans quiet, unchanged at 10 11-16c; sales, 2,550 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged at 10½c; sales, 850 bales. Houston quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10 11-16c; sales, 1,271 bales. Savannah dull, unchanged at 10⅜c; sales, 102 bales. Charleston quiet and steady, unchanged at 10⅜c. Augusta quiet, unchanged at 11¼c; sales, 292 bales.

EXCHANGE OPEN TO-MORROW.

Stock Exchange Governors Decide to Close Only on Saturday.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange surprised the Wall Street workers yesterday by ignoring the majority vote of the members in favor of closing on Good Friday and voting to close on Saturday.

It is generally understood that the decision to close on Saturday instead of on Friday was a concession to the present unsettled money market.

There is no money market on the Exchange on Saturday; loans carrying over until Monday, and the closing of the market for the half day makes no material difference.

Business was conducted as usual on Good Friday last year, but the custom of closing on this day had not been broken previously since 1898, when the Spanish-American war was just beginning.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 27.—Trading in the local copper share market was somewhat irregular to-day. Tamarack gained 13 points, Calumet & Hecla and Osceola 5 points each, Quincy 6, Utah and Trinity 2 each, while fractional gains were recorded almost without exception by the balance of the list.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	89	88¾	88¾
1,000	Ft. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	114	114	114
500	Western Tel & Tel. 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
110	Atchison	89	88¾	89
32	Atchison pf.	94	93⅝	93⅝
67	Boston Elevated	144	140	143
100	*Boston Suburban pf.	55	55	55
35	Boston & Lowell	230	230	230
50	Boston & Maine	156	155	155
200	Boston & Worcester	23½	23½	23½
5	*Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
200	Mass. Electric pf.	57	56½	57
274	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	175½	175	175
1	*Old Colony	195	195	195
650	*Union Pacific	133⅜	130½	130½
85	*West End	90	90	90
15	West End pf.	106	106	106
	TELEPHONES.			
410	*American	120	117	119
10	*Cumberland	107	107	107
12	New England	116	114	114
15	Western	5	5	5
40	Western pf.	70	70	70
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
45	*Am. Agr. pf.	85	84	84
600	Am. Pneu. Service	6¾	6½	6⅝
1,245	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	17	16	17
337	*Am. Sugar Ref.	122½	120	120½
3	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	125	125	125
200	Americal Wool	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
188	Am. Wool pf.	96	95	95
150	East Boston Land	7	7	7
15	Edison	210	210	210
50	*General Electric	144¾	144¾	144¾
1,215	*Mass. Gas	58½	57	58½
100	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	81¾	82
12	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	88	88	88
80	Pullman	161	160	160
50	Reece	10	10	10
12	Swift & Co.	105	104½	105
455	United Fruit	108	106	106
274	United Shoe Mach.	61	59	59
10	United S. Mach. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2,451	U. S. Steel	35¼	33¼	33⅝
351	U. S. Steel pf.	99	97	97
	MINING.			
100	*Adventure	4	4	4
13,388	Amalgamated	87⅜	84	84½
125	Alloucz	62	59	59
565	American Zinc	40	38	39½
270	Anaconda	61	60	61
575	Arcadian	7	6½	6½
300	Arnold	1	1	1
545	Atlantic	14⅜	14	14
1,175	Bingham	18½	17½	18
1,225	Boston Con.	23½	22	22
5,349	Butte Coalition	27	25	25
253	Calumet & Arizona	163	158	158
47	Calumet & Hecla	845	825	842½
225	Centennial	32	31½	31½
100	Con. Mercur	39c	39c	39c
2,254	*Copper Range	79	77	77
282	Daly-West	17	16	16
50	Elm River	2	2	2
1,005	Franklin	18½	17½	17½
1	*Granby	120	120	120
234	Greene Con.	23	22½	22½
1,252	Isle Royale	19½	18	18
631	La Salle	17½	16	16⅞
260	Mass.	6	5¾	5¾
400	Mexico	12	11¼	11¼
425	Michigan	15	14	14
463	Mohawk	79	78	78
1,220	Nevada	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
6,015	North Butte	88	84	85
2,620	Old Dominion	49¼	46¾	46½
967	Osceola	130	123	125
230	Parrot	22	20½	21
660	Quincy	117½	111	113
220	*Rhode Island	7	6½	7
215	Santa Fe	3¼	3	3
2,281	*Shannon	18¼	17	17½
341	Tamarack	113	100	105
4,750	Trinity	20	17⅞	18½
225	U. S. Oil	10	9⅜	9⅝
830	*U. S. Smelting	54	52½	52½
590	*U. S. Smelting pf.	43⅞	43	43¼
535	United Copper	57¼	55⅝	56⅜
2,227	*Utah	59	58	58½
630	Victoria	8⅛	7½	8
800	†Winona	9	7⅞	8½
112	*Wolverine	160	159	160
470	Wyandotte	1½	1¼	1¼

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

ADMITTED TO LISTING.

The following securities have been admitted to listing on the Stock Exchange:

City of New York, $8,000,000 4 per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York, due Nov. 1, 1958, to be admitted March 28.

City of New York, $1,500,000 4 per cent. registered assessment bonds of the City of New York, due Nov. 1, 1916, to be admitted March 28.

Pacific Bank, $77,300 additional capital stock, making the total listed to date $500,000.

New Amsterdam National Bank, $500,000 additional capital stock, making the total listed to date $1,000,000.

Irving Exchange National Bank, $2,000,000 capital stock, to be added to the list from time to time upon notification of issuance in exchange for the certificates of stock of the New York National Exchange and the Irving National Bank.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, $2,408,000 additional first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1951, making the total listed to date $8,029,000.

Portland Railway Company, $245,000 additional first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund coupon bonds, due 1930, making the total listed to date $6,227,000.

Grand Rapids Railway Company, $465,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1916, and another lot of $285,000 of these bonds to be added to the list from time to time, but prior to Oct. 1, 1907, on notice that they have passed beyond the control of the company, making the amount authorized to be listed $3,442,000.

United Railways Company of St. Louis, $4,000,000 additional 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock to be added from time to time on official notice that it has been released by the Trustee and issued by the company on a parity with the preferred stock listed and outstanding, making the total authorized to be listed $16,083,200.

Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, $1,000 additional stock, making the total listed to date $2,000,000.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY — 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. — JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
JOHN E. BORNE	SETH M. MILLIKEN	WM. F. SHEEHAN
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	RANDAL MORGAN	GEO. R. SHELDON
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ASHBEL P. FITCH	LOWELL M. PALMER	OAKLEIGH THORNE
ANSON R. FLOWER	HORMER B. PARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN

TERMINAL MINORITY READY TO FIGHT

Protective Committee Named to Act at Coming Sale in Chicago.

THEY FEAR A TOTAL LOSS

No Assurances from Morgan & Co. That Minority Will Share in Reorganization.

At a meeting of the minority stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Malcom & Coombe at 6 Wall Street, it was decided to appoint a committee to represent the minority stockholders in view of the forthcoming sale of the property under the foreclosure proceedings instituted some time ago by the Morgan interests, who hold a majority of the bonds of the company and also, it is understood, a majority of the common and preferred stocks. The names of the members of the committee were not decided upon yesterday, their appointment being left in the hands of George I. Malcom, who was Chairman of yesterday's meeting.

The decision of the minority stockholders to name a protective committee is the outgrowth of efforts which have been made in recent weeks to obtain from the Morgan interests assurances that the minority stockholders would be recognized in any reorganization plan that might be formulated by Morgan & Co. These minority inquiries were met by the Morgan interests by the statement that at this time no assurances of any kind in regard to the terms of the reorganization could be given, and that the foreclosure proceedings would have to take their course. This did not satisfy the minority holders, and yesterday's meeting was called to consider the situation and to take steps to protect the minority's interests.

Minority May Lose All.

May 3 has been set as the date for the sale of the Chicago Terminal property, and $15,000,000 has been named by the courts as the upset price. If sold for anything near this figure the proceeds of the sale will do nothing more than satisfy the claims of the bondholders, as the funded debt of the company amounts to $16,239,000, exclusive of the $1,212,140 of interest which had matured on the company's first mortgage bonds up to June 30 last.

Were the price realized only enough to meet these obligations and the floating debt now existing nothing would be left for the stockholders. It is pointed out that the majority stockholders, who are also the holders of a majority of the road's bonds, would be in a position to recoup themselves no matter at what price the road might be sold at foreclosure, while the minority interests will have their stock wiped out unless the price realized for the property represented something more than the bonded debt.

Control of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad is understood to have been acquired by J. P. Morgan & Co. in the open market two or three years ago. In purchasing the property it is generally understood that they were acting in harmony with the Hill interests, but James J. Hill himself has always denied that he was in any way interested in Chicago Terminal Transfer affairs. J. P. Morgan & Co. also acquired a majority of the bonds.

It was the understanding at the time these purchases were made that the intention of the Morgan interests was to reorganize the property without foreclosure.

Inadequate Rentals Paid.

It has been contended in some quarters that the difficulties confronting the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, which has been in the hands of a receiver for the last two years, were due largely to inadequate rentals paid to the company by the several railroads which lease its terminal facilities. It has been reported that efforts have been made to induce these roads to consent to an increase in these rentals, which would have placed the company on its feet, but that they refused to do so. The foreclosure proceedings which would wipe out the contracts with the other railroads was then decided upon as the only means of rehabilitating the company.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad has outstanding $13,000,000 of common stock and $17,000,000 of preferred, representing a total of 300,000 shares. It is understood that 200,000 shares are held by the Morgan interests, leaving 100,000 shares in the hands of minority holders. Of this minority stock 40,000 shares was represented at yesterday's meeting.

UNITED COPPER DIVIDEND.

Now on Regular 7 Per Cent. Basis—Company Not Sold to Frenchmen.

The Directors of the United Copper Company put the common stock on a regular 7 per cent. basis yesterday by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable April 29 to stockholders of record April 16. At the last dividend declaration in January the form of the dividend on the common stock was changed from 1¼ regular and ½ per cent. extra to 1½ regular and ¼ extra. The extra dividend is now eliminated and the entire disbursement of 7 per cent. annually made regular.

The present quarterly dividend will call for the payment of $3,150,000 per annum to the common stockholders.

In reply to a story circulated in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that a deal had fallen through by which a syndicate of French bankers was to take over the control of the United Copper Company, A. P. Heinse said:

"There never have been any negotiations between the United Copper Company and a French syndicate for turning the control of our company over to Frenchmen. Our application to list the stock on the Paris Stock Exchange has been passed upon favorably."

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—There was more activity in the local market to-day than for a week past. Atlantic Coast Line shares advanced 1 point. Northern Central, however, was a point weaker. Stocks, 1,112 shares; bonds, $119,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Atlantic C. Line 4s	93	92½	92½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	92	92	92
6,000	Florida Southern 4s	90	90	90
5,000	Ga., Caro. & N. 5s	107	107	107
3,000	Norfolk & Car. 2d 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97½	97½	97½
5,000	West. Maryland 4s	76	75½	75½
1,000	Wilmington & W. 5s	112	112	112
2,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Augusta Ry. & E. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	107	107	107
14,000	United Railways 4s	86¼	86	86
17,000	United Railways inc.	52¼	51¾	51¾
6,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1938	90	90	90
25,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	77¾	78
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	90	90	90

STOCKS.

10	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99
425	Northern Central	88	87	87
260	United Railways	11	11	11
17	Citizens' Bank	30	30	30
10	Com. & F. B., W. C.	120	120	120
50	Consol. Cot Duck pd.	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Houston Oil	¾	¾	¾

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHANGE.

Railroad Creates a New Division to Facilitate Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held to-day, it was announced that the company had created a new division to be known as the Western Pennsylvania Division. It will include the Pittsburg, West Penn, and Monongahela Divisions, and that part of the Allegheny Valley Division between Pittsburg and Kiski Junction.

An "unprecedented increase in tonnage" and the "urgent need of relieving the General Superintendent and staff officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division of some of the labor and responsibilities in connection with the operation of that division," are the reasons given for the creation of the new division.

S. C. Long, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, has been appointed General Superintendent of the new division.

The addition of the new division will make five instead of four grand divisions, the names of the latter being changed to Eastern Pennsylvania Division, New Jersey Division, Erie Division, and Buffalo and Allegheny Division. In order to avoid confusion with the middle division of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division the middle division of the Erie Division has been changed to the Western Division.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Howland Metallic Cap Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—F. D. P. Howland, O. M. Knight, East Orange, and Lee McCollum, Brooklyn.

J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, (advertising;) capital, $500,000. Directors—J. W. Thompson, W. A. Redding, and C. A. Hope, New York.

Alexander Cancer Institute Company, New York; capital, $1,250,000. Directors—J. B. Kilburn, J. A. Daly, and Robert Russell, New York.

Post Mortgage and Land Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—H. N. Corwith, A. S. Post, and W. H. Post, New York.

Petrarmo Company, Mineola, (real estate;) capital, $250,000. Directors—W. H. Cummings, J. J. Roberts, and H. C. Green, Buffalo.

American Art Sign Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. P. Savage, E. F. Thieler, Brooklyn, and W. H. Eagleson, New York.

Falls Realty Company, Mineola; capital, $150,000. Directors—G. O. Rodwell, B. N. Johnson, Lynn, and E. H. Baker, New York.

Unicorn Realty Company, Harrison; capital, $80,000. Directors—L. Pool, Sophie L. Duer, and E. F. Poole, Harrison.

Garner Water Company, Luzerne; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. M. Garner, A. T. Garner, and Grace J. Garner, Luzerne.

Benwit, Teller & Co., New York, (merchandise;) capital, $60,000. Directors—P. J. Benwit, E. D. Teller, and Lena Teller, New York.

Great Northern Realty Company, 308 West 119th Street, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. T. Thomas, W. W. Chisum, and M. J. Chisum, New York.

Daniel Frohman & Co., New York, (leather goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Daniel Frohman, Francis Frohman, New York, and Adolph Aaron, Easton, Penn.

Ampere Manufacturing Company, New York, (electrical appliances;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Leopold Pollock, Nathan Freedman, and Theresa Freedman, New York.

Narwhal Company, Brooklyn, (ivory natural buttons;) capital, $7,500. Directors—Robert Gerbracht, Jr., Howard Van Sinderen, New York, and W. H. Kelsey, Brooklyn.

Harry Snoden Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Harry Snoden, J. A. McDonald, and J. T. Dooling, New York.

Wampaquam Realty Corporation, Mamaroneck; capital, $3,000. Directors—Lester E. Ortis, White Plains; George Burger and L. M. White, Mamaroneck.

Finney & Mathews, New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—R. S. Finney, R. F. Mathews, New York, and S. B. Mathews, Rye.

Traver Blowout Patch Company, (devices for protection of pneumatic tires;) capital, $10,000. Directors—M. P. McNamara, L. T. Walter, Jr., and J. T. Pringle, Far Rockaway.

Gates Contracting Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. C. Sealy, New York; H. O. Rabau, White Plains, and F. L. Hurlbut, Jamaica.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Montclair Garage and Machine Company, Montclair; capital $25,000. Incorporators—William C. Higgins, William C. Higgins, Jr., Cornelius D. Freeland.

Huff Art Studio, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Ferdinand Newburger, Walter W. Giveans, Albert C. Pedrick.

H. Esten Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Max Schachter, Morris Elsen, Harry Esten, Louis J. Fischbein.

Pier Construction Company, (to build docks, wharves, &c.,) Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Charles O. Geyer, Frank C. Ferguson, Augustus W. Condit.

Burrows Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Charles N. Hart, August Kuhnia, Henry C. Eckenroth.

E. M. Kelly Realty Company, Perth Amboy; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Edward M. Kelly, James E. McAlinden, Julia L. Kelly, John McAlinden.

Kingsland-Union Realty Company, Rutherford; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Addison Ely, Jr., William T. Muchling, Peter T. Davids.

Phillipsburg Printing and Publishing Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. I. Blair Reffey, George W. Smith, Edward R. Beckwith.

North Hudson Hospital Amusement Association, Town of Union; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Louis A. Menegaux, Eugene A. Lauz, George H. Duck.

National Anchor Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Philip Ruckrich, Jersey City; Fred B. Langston, Max Frick.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Box Board preferred was the most active of the securities listed on the local Exchange. The price rose from 9½ to 10½ in the early session, while it continued active well up to the close. The common stock also was more active than in months. Swift & Co. shares advanced, and Subway sold up to 20¼ before noon and then reacted a little. This was a gain of 1½ points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6	6	6
125	Am. Can pf	51	51	51
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	41	41	41
183	Chicago Subway	20¼	18	18½
10	Chicago Telephone	116½	116½	116½
36	Diamond Match	123	122⅝	122⅝
200	Illinois Brick	49	49	49
295	K. C. Ry. & Light	53½	52½	53½
125	K. C. R. & L. pf	83½	83	83½
426	Nat. Biscuit	78½	78	78
165	Nat. Biscuit pf	112	112	112
25	Quaker Oats	140	140	140
35	Quaker Oats pf	99	99	99
20	Sears-Roebuck pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
100	Street's Stable Car	28½	28½	28½
240	Swift & Co.	105	104¼	104¼
770	United Box Board	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,063	United Box Board pf	10½	9¼	10¼
10	West Chicago	28	28	28

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,641,425.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		419.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		100,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,770,571.66
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		579,393.04
Due from State banks and bankers		67,872.20
Checks and other cash items	$36,239.45	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,994,884.57	
Notes of other National banks	6,700.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,688.91	
Specie	2,168,816.00	
Legal-tender notes	600,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	50,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer account customs	10,000.00	
		5,869,328.92
Total		$18,219,011.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	791,078.47
National banknotes outstanding	904,400.00
Due to other National banks	$2,779,875.59
Due to State banks and bankers	828,420.56
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,855,328.07
Individual deposits subject to check	6,384,212.91
Demand certificates of deposit	50,654.85
Certified checks	2,191,293.40
Cashier's checks outstanding	36,497.16
United States deposits	200,000.00
	13,824,282.54
Reserve for taxes	3,750.00
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00
Anticipated interest on U. S. bonds	5,500.00
Total	$18,219,011.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. LOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907. WOOLSEY A. SHEPARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. C. CONVERSE,
J. R. MAXWELL,
FREDK. B. SCHENCK,
} Directors.

[No. 2,870.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$34,917,411.07
Overdrafts, secured		7,453.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		400,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		11,061,884.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,174,297.68	
Due from State banks and bankers	1,604,804.36	
Checks and other cash items	25,340.08	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,612,954.21	
Notes of other National banks	49,250.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,156.30	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	9,433,235.95	
Legal-tender notes	932,621.00	
		20,035,159.58
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		23,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		78,000.00
Total		$67,596,111.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	595,219.02
National banknotes outstanding	460,000.00
Due to other National banks	$24,438,671.54
Due to State banks and bankers	8,071,203.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks	15,214,430.21
Individual deposits subject to check	5,663,165.63
Demand certificates of deposit	198,347.48
Certified checks	1,043,569.71
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,201,563.73
	56,730,891.43
United States deposits	810,000.00
Total	$67,596,111.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907.

GORDON F. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
G. B. SCHLEY,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,744,681.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		29.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		541,781.50
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		34,718.75
Bonds, securities, &c.		732,249.97
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,337,993.06
Due from State banks and bankers		347,017.40
Checks and other cash items		33,130.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,297,780.19
Notes of other National banks		31,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		2,820.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,256,777.40	
Legal-tender notes	1,070,000.00	
		3,326,777.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		151,806.00
Total		$22,504,008.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	857,243.88
National banknotes outstanding	489,400.00
Due to other National banks	$12,200,416.13
Due to State banks and bankers	2,063,876.68
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,218,779.21
Individual deposits subject to check	5,531,463.34
Demand certificates of deposit	684,391.70
Deposits held for acceptances	3,749,409.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	992,453.62
United States deposits	150,000.00
	27,680,790.50
Reserved for taxes	7,887.50
Total	$30,534,771.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. CHAS. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH SEEP,
JOHN F. ARCHBOLD,
FRANKLIN QUIMBY,
} Directors.

National Bank Statements

March 22, 1907

will be republished in

THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW

Monday, April 8th

The New York Times publishes more statements of banks and trust companies than any other newspaper in the United States

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,395,802.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,454.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,038,092.49
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		1,540,000.00
Due from other National banks (not reserve agents)		1,507,397.13
Due from State banks and bankers		349,906.91
Checks and other cash items		234,437.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,250,980.93
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		559.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,332,625.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,770,000.00	
		5,102,625.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$37,078,458.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	679,867.50
National banknotes outstanding	543,900.00
Due to other National banks	$6,124,852.32
Due to State banks and bankers	1,582,122.41
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,814,666.47
Dividends unpaid	3,800.25
Individual deposits subject to check	12,206,501.04
Demand certificates of deposit	165,800.60
Certified checks	6,008,189.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	424,297.13
	29,835,190.56
Reserved for taxes	15,000.00
Total	$37,078,458.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANK O. ROE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907.

(Signed.) C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,
PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER,
HENRY HENTZ,
} Directors.

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,888,269.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		225,446.29
Bonds, securities, &c.		528,528.66
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		888,167.87
Due from State banks and bankers		116,533.42
Checks and other cash items		38,709.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		333,073.03
Notes of other National banks		25,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,534.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$735,679.00	
Legal-tender notes	40,000.00	
		775,679.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		10,000.00
Total		$6,019,802.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	83,818.28
National banknotes outstanding	200,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,053,012.23
Due to State banks and bankers	88,532.03
Due to trust companies and savings banks	873,161.34
Dividends unpaid	54.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,307,712.34
Demand certificates of deposit	1,000.00
Certified checks	26,816.86
Cashier's checks outstanding	23,526.69
	4,533,815.19
United States deposits	200,000.00
Reserved for taxes	2,109.44
Total	$6,019,802.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907.

[Seal of Notary.] HOWARD E. RIDER, Notary Public, Orange Co.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
W. G. BESLER,
DANIEL F. CONNOR,
WM. B. RANDALL,
} Directors.

[No. 2,668.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,748,090.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,625.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		979,204.60
Furniture and fixtures		113,346.47
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		6,048.50
Due from State banks and bankers		115.16
Checks and other cash items		87,290.86
Exchanges for Clearing House		441,900.06
Notes of other National Banks		87,205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,087.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$732,844.90	
Legal-tender notes	537,934.00	
		1,290,778.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		14,000.00
Total		$17,916,069.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	411,292.28
National banknotes outstanding	989,197.50
Due to other National banks	869,730.31
Due to State banks and bankers	338,065.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	376,990.94
Dividends unpaid	114.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,457,855.86
Demand certificates of deposit	2,632.50
Accepted drafts	7,161,960.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	309,841.07
Total	$17,916,069.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,410,167.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,063.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		116,341.70
Bonds, securities, &c.		888,489.35
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,892,506.93
Due from State banks and bankers		169,017.89
Checks and other cash items		47,840.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,237,195.14
Notes of other National banks		42,790.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,001.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,779,885.20	
Legal-tender notes	809,325.00	
		5,589,210.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		60,148.73
Total		$30,534,771.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	857,243.88
National banknotes outstanding	489,400.00
Due to other National banks	$12,200,416.13
Due to State banks and bankers	2,063,876.68
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,218,779.21
Individual deposits subject to check	5,531,463.34
Demand certificates of deposit	684,391.70
Deposits held for acceptances	3,749,409.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	992,453.62
United States deposits	150,000.00
	27,680,790.50
Reserved for taxes	7,887.50
Total	$30,534,771.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907. CHAS. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH SEEP,
JOHN F. ARCHBOLD,
FRANKLIN QUIMBY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,324.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,366,378.42
Overdrafts, unsecured		23.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,084,083.44
Banking house		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		229,611.21
Due from State banks and bankers		2,744.08
Checks and other cash items		33,433.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,344,874.29
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		141.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$762,844.90	
Legal-tender notes	537,934.00	
		1,290,778.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		14,000.00
Total		$17,916,069.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	411,292.28
National banknotes outstanding	989,197.50
Due to other National banks	869,730.31
Due to State banks and bankers	338,065.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	376,990.94
Dividends unpaid	114.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,457,855.86
Demand certificates of deposit	2,632.50
Accepted drafts	7,161,960.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	309,841.07
Total	$17,916,069.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

At the Close of Business March 22nd, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Time Loans and Discounts		$15,505,603.53
United States Bonds		1,979,750.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.		783,668.24
Due from Banks	$1,966,071.60	
Demand Loans	425,409.31	
Cash and Exchanges	6,505,712.81	8,897,193.72
Total		$27,166,215.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,550,000.00
Surplus	510,000.00
Undivided Profits	456,023.49
Circulation	1,764,597.50
Bonds Borrowed	196,000.00
Deposits	21,689,594.53
Total	$27,166,215.52

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

[No. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

in New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$100,796,296.08
Overdrafts		270.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		12,881,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,325,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		450,450.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		834,802.14
Bonds, securities, &c.		14,128,309.07
Banking house and lot		3,520,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		7,230,499.67
Due from State banks and bankers		579,284.63
Checks and other cash items		1,549,423.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		82,325,766.05
Notes of other National banks		256,340.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		979.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$18,102,155.50	
Legal-tender notes	6,072,487.00	
		24,234,672.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		644,050.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		148,467.08
Total		$200,955,670.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,045,014.35
National banknotes outstanding	12,700,200.00
Due to other National banks	$33,618,703.06
Due to State banks and bankers	42,292,313.35
Dividends unpaid	9,409.50
Individual deposits subject to check	48,363,423.48
Demand certificates of deposit	11,612.77
Accepted checks	19,377,870.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,334,142.55
United States deposits	1,365,370.19
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	406,730.38
	147,776,608.51
Bonds borrowed	450,450.00
Reserved for taxes	83,400.00
Total	$200,955,670.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March, 1907.

A. J. OXENHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LAN

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, March 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Preferred cause. 288—Westinghouse Elec Co-Montgomery Co. General calendar. 266—McCaffrey-Barge Anna M. Faby. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 269—Nat Cash Reg Co-Grobot. 271—Matter of Latzko. 16—Del & Hud Canal Co-Wilkins. 82—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co-Moffatt. 131—Matter of Harper. 178—Paul-Brewer. 190—Segrera-SS Fri. 222—Martin-Wilson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals. 4648—George Legg & Co-U S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 60, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 66—Cornell St Boat Co-Tug Transfer 17. 115—Fairbanks-Trotter.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Abraham N. Bresel vs. Edward W. Browning.—Motion denied on condition that appellant have his case ready for May term. Order filed.

William Miller vs. Thomas A. Nevins.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Charles O'Burns, impleaded.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People vs. Lena Brecht; People vs. John Bryan and another; People vs. Peter Markowitz; People vs. Jacob Goldberg; People vs. Ernest P. Sattekau.—Motion denied in each case on condition that appellant have case ready for argument at the May term. Orders filed.

Rutherford Realty Company vs. Willet T. Cook.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. George B. McClellan.—Motion granted, question certified. Order filed.

John G. Carlisle vs. National Surety Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wilson R. Hunter vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

John Townsend vs. Joseph P. Keenan, impleaded.—Motion denied. Order filed.

James D. Smith, individually, &c., vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company.—Motion granted, questions certified. Order filed.

Samuel Melker vs. City of New York.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Edward R. Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Company.—Motion granted, questions certified. Order filed.

James McLean vs. George Griot and another.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Sigmund Werner vs. Corporation Liquidating Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Sigmund Werner vs. Corporation Liquidating Company.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Max Kliger vs. Daniel Rosenfeld.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Caroline Daecht vs. Louis Hevesy.—Motion for restitution denied, without costs. Settle order on notice.

Caroline Daecht vs. Louis Hevesy.—Motion for restitution granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

Calendars for Thursday, March 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Gauss-Boldt. 2—Emanuel Congregation-35th St and 5th Av Realty Co. 3—Ward-Bitson & Co. 4—Bernheimer & Schwarz Pilsner Brew Co-The City of N. Y. 5—Perl-Perl. 6—In the matter of the Lawyers' Surety Co of N Y. 7—Heuehs-Cutler. 8—Met Surety Co-Church Con Co. 9—In the matter of Estabrook. 10—People, &c-Ahearn. 11—O'Rourke Eng & Con Co-Goodwin Car Co. 12—Same-same. 13—Gould-Loftus. 14—Crowder-Afro-Am Realty Co. 15—Oakes-Star Co. 16—Goupy-Read. 17—Knepper Realty Co-Dauber. 18—Hawkins-Gigler. 19—In the matter of Nat Surety Co. 20—Lehman-Pohleme. 21—Globes-Levy. 22—Rapp-Weiderman. 23—Davis-Frazier. 24—Frank-Strauss. 25—Wahlheimer-N Y Staats Zeitung. 26—Barth-Levy. 27—Whelan-N Y Continental Jewell Filt Co. 28—Loewenstein-Loewenstein. 29—Robinson Clay Product Co-Auburn Stone Co. 30—Murtagh-Kingsland Brick. 31—Cohen-Cohen. 32—Oakes-Star Co. 33—Murphy-Raabe. 34—Hudson Mfg Co-Friedman. 35—In the matter of Wight Eastern Townsend Co. 36—Lytton-Hayes. 37—In the matter of Briggs Av. 38—Betts-Parker. 39—In the matter of Notman. 40—O'Brien-N Y Butch Dressed Meat Co. 41—Humphfner-Humphfner. 42—Curry-Curry. 43—Fuchs - Harris. 44 — Vernon - Reichard & Scheuber Mfg Co. 45—Same-same. 46—Dure-N Y. Westchester & Boston Ry. 47—Mechan & Trad Realty Co-Miller. 48—Boskowitz-Sutzbacher. 49—Sonn-Kennedy. 50—In the matter of Spurr. 51—In the matter of Goldman. 52—Sonn-Kennedy. 53—In the matter of Wheeler. 54—Swartz-N Y City Ry. 55—Stroock-Vigoritto. 56—Bouden-Long Acre. 57—Same-same. 58—Horton-Andrus. 59—Robinson-Comerford. 60—McLoughlin-Belmont. 61—Hirsch-Seitz. 62 — Gronan-Schaub. 63—In the matter of White Plains. 64—In the matter of former White Plains. 65—In the matter of Bankers' Mtg Guar Co. 66—In the matter of Transit Realty Co. 67—Danby-N Y City Ry. 68—Lerevoitz-Feldman Realty Co. 69—Elterman-Hyman. 70—Van Norden Trust Co-Murphy. 71—Lewis-Ryan. 72—Marum-Downing. 73—Marx-Dubin. 74—Westinghouse-Eckert. 75—Mayer-Mayer. 76—Humphfner-Humphfner. 77—Owens-Owens. 78—Schaeffer-Smith. 79—Tracht-Tracht. 80—Crane Co-Kessler. 81—Adlers-Lowenstein. 82—Mason-Mason. 83—Fox-Higgins. 84—Memphis Trot Asso-Smathers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Preference causes: 0259—Smith-Floyd. 6092—Matter of Rupp-King, Jr. General calendar: 4006—Weiffenbach-Steinmuller. 5369—Grisby-Cent Trust Co. 5337—Davis-Scanlan. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood. 5473—Hillis-Hillis. 5163—Maine Products Co-Alexander. 5186—Same-Nat Gum & Mica Co. 5363—Paquet-Lambourne. 4230—Same-same. 4035—42d St &c. R R Contor. 3752—Steinmetz-City of N Y. 1843—Friedman-Newman. 3990—Bruns-Balke-Collender Co-Sheepshead Bay Club. 4040—Solomon-Palmer. 4867—Quackenbush-Manes. 4869—Same-same. 361—Riker-Gwynne. 473—Sporborg-Linck. 4737—Helene-Corn Ex Bank. 4734—Hooker-Tooch. 4964—Imperial Radiator Co-City of N Y. 5442—Stoloff-Ross. 4687—O'Rourke-Raabe. 4689—Same-same. 5645—Hallanan-Hill. 5653—Depue-Depue. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5655—Grumbacher-Grumbacher. 5661—Bogart-Hookey. 5663—Owens-Owens. 5670—Gerst-Buffalo, &c, Ins Co. 5671—Same-same. 2124—Carter-Seaman Hotel Co. 5965—Kruse-Isaacs. 3715—Hard-Sickels. 5675—Albert-Albert. 5677—Rankin-Trumbull. 5684—Goodman-Kun. 5690—Cohn-Cohn. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 5787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—(January Term adjourned to April 1.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(March Term.)—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case unfinished. 3473—Green-Smith. 2591—The Berkley Press-Schwickert. 2429—Taylor vs. Morrison. 2707—Beyer-The Henry Huber Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 635—Patricolo-Erie R R. 693—Langstaff-N Y City R R. 708—Remington-same. 896—Diamond-same. 700—Katz-same. 701—Same-same. 708—Lyons-same. 711—Probst-same. 722—Same-same. 201—Wabrick-Dry Dock, &c, Co. 643—Keigel-same. 730—Jones-Un Ry. 706—MacDonald-N Y City Ry. 737—Lucey-same. 752—Boland-Met St Ry. 778—Regan-Int R T Co. 784—Colombo-N Y City Ry. 578—Martin-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. Inquest. 1261—Buttman-Heiderman. 454—Fox-McAvoy. 295—Cripps-Cooper Hewett Elec Co. 902—Johnson-Terry & Tench. 1201—Peterson-N Y City Ry Co. 1202—Same-same. 1309—Owens-same. 1167—Beacon-same. 1296—Mariani-Foundation Const Co. 1324—Schalk-Comm'l Twine Co. 1320—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1344—Chase-Levey. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 439—Frank-Goerlitz. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1306—Fusilli-F F Smith Con Co. 1250—Byrnes-Piercy. 1318—Siragusa-City of N Y. 784—Amory-Nason. 1034—Berger-Barker. 111—Haney City of New York. 715—Walker-same. 512—Regan-same. 306—Schwars-Holbrook. 639—Banks-City of N Y. 795—Crawford-same. 203—Buccolo-N Y Life Ins Co. 3363—Alvino-N Y Const Co. 236—Berry-Lambert. 240—Same-same. 178—Schnoering-Hamburg-Am. Packet Co. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 1284—Coundorri-Robinsin. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1502.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 506—Bremesholtz-Sheldiner. 1625—Oswald-Nicholsburg. 1503—Hunter-Hudson Cons. 1570—Kessler-Green. 1663—Doremus-Bowling Green Trust. 3454—Moch & Trad Bk-Stetthelmer. 1695—Smith-Swart. 3007—Greason-Jones. 3237—Conte-City of New York. 1097—Onward Construction Co-Hill. 1718—Robert Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 1734—Davidson-Moore. 1798—Kern-Mundel. 1639—Dunborn-Walters. 3243—Mange-Schile. 1670—Wener-Southern Pacific Company. 1403—Westinghouse, &c, Co.-Eckert. 2004—People, &c.-Conron Bros Co. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 615—Moeller Safe Co-Maiden Lane Dep. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1496—Dessauer-Halleran. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. 1036—McGratney-Danzig. 815—Carey-Manning. 1674—London & Southwestern Bk-White. 1712—Kramer-Haeger Storage Warehouse Co. 1716—Levy-Central Consmers Wine & Liquor Co. 1722—Scheffler Press-Perlman. 1786—Conn-Chambers. 3050—Smith-Hohrs. 1689—Schlesinger-Hungarian Restaurant Co. 1582—Phelan-Travis. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 962—Herrick-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Gustav Hellrung, James Hall, Wm M Russell, Isaac Natelsohn, Elben F Reed, Mary Garland, John H Brunjes, Martha Weyg, Mary E Clark, Louis Lau. At 2:30 P. M.: Charlotte Webster, August F Perbe, Henry Meyer, Simon Hoffman, Carolina Klebisch, Margaret Canillion, Moses K Wallach, Bertha Strauss, Chas Jones.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1417—Berkowitz-Int Paper Co. 7187—Stern-Moseley. 7294½—Sebaloff-Int St Ry. 681—Gorgins-same. 1598—Weiss-Jacobwitz. 2015—Paterson-N Y City Ry. 2005—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2022—Burns-Union Ry. 6892—Panker-Klein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2167—Orrell-Ackerman. 2114—Nussbaum-Aldin & Co. 1847—Fahey-Int R T. 869—The Amer Brass Cooper Co-Greenstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2287—Steinberger-N Y City Ry Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short causes. Case on. 6361—Ginsberg-Douthitt. 6818—Frank L Fisher Co-Fisher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, McGuire, and Marshall for the People. Motion calendar. 1—James F. Breen. Trial calendar. 1—Charles M. Dunn. 2—John McGlennon, John F. Gillis. 3—Henry High. 4—Louis Rosen. 5—Codwell J. Linton. Pleadings. 1—Jacob Bassing. 2—Frank Peaches. 3—Max Geschwindt. 4—Harry Ginsburg. 5—William Lohman. 6—Harry Murray, James Leddy. 7—Benjamin Siegfried. 8—Joseph Wazelbaum. 9—Louis Goldstein. 10—George Monroe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Murphy for the People. 1—Augustus Van Pelt, John Connolly, Thomas J. Reynolds, Thomas McMahon. 2—Edward O'Toole. 3—Herman F. Roesch. —Alois Lavodsky. 5—Walter Baugh. 6—Henry Williams. 7—Frank T. Delaney. 8—Patrick J. Hughes. 9—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 10—Annie Elliott. 11—Edward Jacobs. 12—James J. Masterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. No day calendar. 1—George E. Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—March Term—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Solomon Steckel, (2.) 2—Francesco Pia. 3—Sebastino Maddapperi. 4—Jacob Kapleten. 5—Edward Blume. 6—Henry Stahl. 7—William Muhleer. 8—Mark Taylor. 9—John McGuire. 10—Martin Lewis. 11—Giovanni Liboratori.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Guaranty Trust Company-William P. Cole Company—Oscar P. Willman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Lincoln Trust Company-Brundage—Mortimer C. Addons, Cammann-Cammann—Fred J. Middlebrook.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Hagemeyer-Hagemeyer—John F. Coffin.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I, Marean, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.—Day calendar. 5072—Morrison-N Y City R R. 4712—Goldstein-same. 5140—Brunjes-B H R R. 5161—Osberg-same. 5171—Lawson-same. 5180—Lewis-Cranford. 5182—Terhune-Nassau R R. 5199—Stanton-B H R R. 11223—Jamney-Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 5221—Reen-B H R R. 5237—Grossman-B, Q Co & Spb R R. 5260—Addimisio-B H R R. 4484—Silver-Towhin. 12885—Elperia-Maryland Casualty Co. 4443—Johnson-Moxie Nerve Food. 11255—Fossume-Magilligan. 3722—Swallow-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4398—Somma-B H R R. 12054—Pacific Mail S S Co-Nielsen. 5332-S—Lam-N Y City R R. 12462—Hyman-N Y Mtg and Security Co. 4507—Green-Litchfield. 4757—Doherty-City of N Y. 12957—Cohen-Van Buren. 12940—Lannigan-City of N Y and B H R R. 5074—Jonassen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5055—Butler-Bklyn Citizen. 4503—Murphy-Borden's Milk Co. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call, 5401.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Carr, J.—Day calendar. 671—People's Trust Co-Johnson. 1173—McLaughlin-Irwin.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Thomas, J.; Part II., Clark, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M., 574—Hanson-Kellogg et al. 889-890—Markey-Soeldner. 897—Higgins-Bank of Long Island. 910—Dafter-Brennan. 919—Copp-Bader. 925—Wagner-Mordich.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 915-916—White, Jr, an infant-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 921—Ast-Scharmann & Sons. 924—Phelps-Snoal. 928—Peace et al-Browns. 934-935—Conner, an infant-B H R R Co. 937—Wilhoit-Helfrich. 938—Nelson-Cohen. 939—Tuttle-B H R R Co. 940—Bell-S Pearson & Son. 941—Curran-N Y City Ry Co. 942—McInerny-Anderson. 943—Fleischer-Brining, Jr. 944—Guarantee Const Co-Queens Bor Gas & Electric Co. 947—Cronin-O'Rourke Engineering & Const Co. 948—Wells-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 949—Clapp-Taylor & Taylor et al. 950—Shiriaw-B H R R Co. 951—Same-same. 952—Pepchesky, an infant-L I R R Co. 953—Stachrer-B H R R Co. 954—Tynko-City of N Y. 956—Rose-Magee. 957—Harran, admx-City of N Y and L I R R Co. 958—Phobbs, admr-N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 959—Hawkins-Smith et al. 960—Connors-N Y City Ry Co. 961—Rosenfeld-Central Vermont Ry Co. 976—Phelps-Husted, admr. 1,028—O'Brien, an infant-Custodis Chimney Const Co. 962—Finn-Scottish Union Nat Ins Co. 963—Normoyle, admr-Riter Conley Mfg Co. 964—McCarthy-Weir, as Pres of Adams Express Co. 965—Schmidt-Bragaw. 966—Palmiotto-O'Rourke Engineering Const Co. 967—Zuloes, admx-B H R R Co. 968—Wood et al-O'Rourke. 969—Engel, admr-Doctor. 970—Thomas-Weeks & Sons. 971—Otis-L I Hygeia Ice Co. 972—Sexauer-N Y City Ry Co. 973—Talbot-B H R R Co. 974—Eurich-Bubino. 975—McGee-City of N Y. 977—Hourtal-same. 978—Leibman-Magliola et al. The highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 978.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day calendar. Platt, J.—People-Antonio Mangrello. People-Steve Lanchans. People-Henry Harris. People-Wm Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 2047—Cary-N Y C & H R R R Co. 2050—Walker-same. 2100—Brennan-Molloy. 1467—Wallace-N Y City Ry Co. 1490—Noto-N Y City Ry Co. 1469—Spiegelman-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1470—Reilly-Interurban St Ry Co. The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP
HOWARD M. FROST,
32 William St. Tel. 1503 John.
UNDERTAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Must Pay the 40 Per Cent. Duty on Cotton Goods.

Justices Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, made a ruling yesterday adverse to the claims of Hunter & Whitcombe, importers of this city, who objected to the action of Collector Stranahan in reliquidating the entries of cotton goods made by the firm at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. It was contended that the Collector should have reliquidated the entries at a lower rate, but the court holds that the Collector did not have sufficient data to permit of assessing the merchandise at the lower rate.

Justice Coxe handed down a decision sustaining the contention of G. Gulbenkian & Co. for lower duty on 1,000 bales of white and colored Karadi wool. The court decides that the wool is worth less than 12 cents a pound and is therefore liable to assessment at 4 cents a pound, and not at 7 cents as claimed by the Government. The court decided that Edward Bennecha & Brother must pay the highest duty on imported hand-made India transfer paper. Decisions were handed down in the cases of Dudley & Co., A. Zanmati & Co., and Choy Chong & Co., New York.

AFTER CANAL TERMINAL.

Jersey Senate Seeks for State Jersey City Basin Used by Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 27.—Despite strong railroad opposition, the Elvins bill, giving the Attorney General power to bring suit in Chancery to determine the rights of the State in what is known as the "Tidewater" basin in Jersey City, passed the Senate to-day. The Lehigh Valley Railroad now uses the property as a terminal, and their attorneys say that this measure is an attack on vested rights.

The measure is the continuation of last year's fight against the abandonment of the Morris Canal. This basin is supposed to be the property of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and is leased to the Lehigh Valley Company. The contention is that the basin is the property of the State. To test this question an act was needed and the Senate passed it.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

SIDNEY SALINGER.—Sidney Salinger, a clerk, of 270 West 84th Street, formerly a manufacturer of women's neckwear at 24 East Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,496 and assets of $642. The business was established many years ago by his father, who turned it over to the son last year on account of ill-health.

BAZONOPA MINING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bazonopa Mining Company, formerly of 26 Liberty Street, show liabilities of $7,681 and assets consisting of cash, $119; safe, $30; mining claims, water rights, &c., at San Juan Nepomeceno, Mexico, value unknown. There are only six creditors, among whom are Mary A. Goodenough, $3,850; Benjamin Stern, $2,200, and E. R. Kennedy, $1,100.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abraham, David—Israel Block, costs, $106.
Ahern, Leo—Wm. E. Fitz Gerald, $120.
Alvarado, Alvarez—Anna E. Leaycraft, $60.
Broderick, John A.—William Dalton, $53.
Boynton, John H.—Geo. S. Walsh, $30.
Bruder, Abe—Samuel Gross et al., $1,338.
Barnnewall, M. R.—C. H. Chetwood, $78.
Baxter, Samuel—Harman Hurwitz, $115.
Briglia, Giuseppe—Vincenzo Guglietti, $228.
Burke, Thos. F.—Wm. H. McCarthy, costs, $97.
Cornell, David W. and Chas. W.—Clayton E. Sweet et al., $167.
Same—Wm. A. Leggett et al., $144.
Same—Wm. H. Henneberger et al., $207.
Ciukow, Jos.—Sonn Bros. Co., $301.
Curtis, Charles—Wm. Fitz Gerald, $126.
Cardella, Luigi—Abraham M. Bechrach, $93.
D'Angelo, Concetto—Giuseppe Cioffi, $139.
Dickerman, H. W.—Henry J. Barby et al., $399.
Davidson, Abe—Jos. Rosenberg et al., $447.
Engelhart, Wm.—Benj. J. Kline, $40.
Edelson, M. H.—Assoc. Merch. of N. Y., $39.
Engel, Gustave—Chas. J. Geiser, $275.
Farley, Elizabeth, or Lizzie—Albert Krumenacker, $422.
Field, Francis P.—Albert Plant et al., $405.
Forth, Arthur W.—Press Pub. Co., $27.
Fogarty, Joseph (not summoned) and John A.—Jacob F. Hildebrant, $61.
Foster, Florence S.—C. Spielman et al., $31.
Falk, Harry—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co., $4,112.
Flam, Herman L.—Same, $4,112.
Galaida, Joseph—De Witt C. Flanagan et al., $2,608.
Gutbier, L. W.—Carl Gluckemann, $399.
Greenfield, Annie—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $70.
Goodman, A.—H. Delinsky, $620.
Grosch, W.—Moses D. Moss, $4.
Guttenberg, Jacob and Annie—R. Fisher, $21.
Goldberg, Nathan—Israel Leibman, $49.
Hall, James S. K.—A. Plant et al., $405.
Hahn, Frank—Samuel Gross et al., $1,338.
Hughes, Emma L.—G. W. Seymour, $286.
Hohoff, Ernst A.—David A. Nelson, $175.
Heilmann, S. and M. C.—W. Israel, $293.
Herman, Jerome—Moses Stern, $112.
Isear, Meyer—D. Appleton & Co., $59.
Jackson, Jas.—New Netherlands Pub. Co., $94.
Kessler, S.—G. W. Heiland, $91.
Kleinfeld, I.—Fowler Plumbing and Heating Co., $635.
Kell, C. J.—J. Pfeiffer, $89.
Krotengold, P.—Press Pub. Co., $82.
Kaskel, P.—S. Gross et al., $1,338.
Levinkind, M.—Wannemacher & Weiss Co., $519.
Locicero, F.—H. Kochler & Co., $154.
Libbey, O. B.—F. S. Kinney, $4,038.
Same—Same, $13,573.
Lonzberg, R.—M. H. Levy et al., costs, $133.
Levine, Annie—City of N. Y., costs, $134.
Murray, J. R.—L. Schlisinger, $96.
Mendel, S.—P. Reddy, $41.
Meyers, A.—J. M. Gans et al., $226.
Martin, G. W.—R. A. Caulfield, $187.
Meagher, M. C.—J. H. Kelly, $47.
Mason, W.—City of N. Y., costs, $124.
Maybin, H.—A. Schwerer & Sons, $1,348.
McMahon, Annie—City of N. Y., costs, $100.
McMahon, Margaret—Same, costs, $117.
Poehlman, F. J.—T. E. Greacen, costs, $104.
Perry, R.—B. C. Bell, $93.
Paul, W. C.—C. Spielman et al., $31.
Pomeranz, S.—G. Furmann, $562.
Robinson, Margaret R.—L. Schlesinger, $96.
Rowe, Wm. H., Jr.—Margaret Bender, $2,069.
Russell, Wm. A.—Wm. L. Stolwell, $215.
Rothfeld, I.—Fowler Plumbing & Heating Co., $635.
Rossbach, C.—A. Platky, $270.
Riesenberger, A.—E. Newman et al., $34.
Sanders, A.—E. E. Cady, $67.
Silverman, J. J.—P. Kaskel et al., costs, $71.
Segall, Beckie—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $70.
Siegelwaks, S.—Same, $38.
Schonberg, S.—O. Schlegal Mfg. Co., $128.
Sparry, C. H.—D. Nicoll et al., $76.
Seif, J.—D. Siskin, $389.
Schattenkerk, S.—A. Engel, $44.
Tonnele, W. J.—F. Taylor et al., $86.
Vanderveer, W.—C. W. Rice, $210.
Wood, D. E.—Lena Einhorn et al., $344.
Weinman, C.—J. T. Reinhardt, $271.
Whitney, L. G.—E. J. Moloney, $272.
Walker, J. F., gdn. City of N. Y., costs, $120.
Yuszas, A.—M. Blum et al., $162.
Zerni, H.—P. Tausmann, $307.
Zimmer, Mary—City of N. Y., costs, $106.
Zareck, S.—A. G. Larkin, $349.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.—People, &c., $73.
Whitehall Cafe Co.—Beadleston & Woerz, $67.
The Lakewood Realty Co.—A. Schwoerer & Sons, $1,848.
Weyburn Machine Co.—C. A. Gould, $126.
Interurban Street Ry. Co.—A. Kroll, $165.
The National Publicity System—Globe Lithographing Co., $200.
Mannheim Ins. Co.—Bethlehem Steel Co., costs, $67.
The City of New York—N. Darcy, $3,641.
The Lobel Andrews Co.—P. J. Carlin Construction Co., costs, $74.
Netherlands Construction Co.—J. B. McCoy & Son, $106.
Shandak, Incorporated—Toledo Computing Scale Co., $149.
De Waltoff Marcuson Realty Co.—M. Simmons et al., $524.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Mary E. Boyce, $33,257.
Same—Francesco Calenga, $1,392.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Alexander, James J.—O. M. Reid, June 26, 1902, (canceled,) $84.
Same—T. F. Gray, Dec. 13, 1897, (canceled,) $24.
Same—W. H. S. Wood, March 2, 1896, (canceled,) $10.
Di Margerie, H. Bourdariat—G. F. Reinhard, March 22, 1907, $369.
Findlay, Donald—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Jan. 9, 1907, $84.
Lesser, E.—T. F. Mooney, Jan. 7, 1907, $17.
Mason, John—O. Murray, May 8, 1905, $142.
Same—Same, May 8, 1905, $25.
Manheimer, Sol—M. Berliner, Nov. 5, 1906, $30.
Hauben Realty Co., Morris Kalt, and Louis Spieler—A. Fisher, Dec. 11, 1906, $324.
Minsky Realty and Construction Co.—L. Steckell, Feb. 20, 1907, (vacated,) $1,829.
F. C. Linde Co.—A. M. Powell, Nov. 14, 1899, (reversed,) $1,153.
Same—Same, Nov. 14, 1899, (reversed,) $3,207.

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TRUESDALE MISQUOTED.

Trenton Lawmakers Have Fun Over Insulting Remark He Never Made.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 27.—In debating a railroad bill in the House to-day, Assemblyman Wright of Essex said the people were tired of the arrogance of railroad Presidents. He declared that President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road, on being importuned by some commuters for a train shed to keep them from the cold, said:

"If you want to get warm, take an express train to hell."

After the debate had grown warm, Dr. Crowther of Middlesex caught the Speaker's eye, and said: "I am glad that the gentleman from Essex has given us so much information. He has certainly brought out the interesting fact that hell is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad." The House was convulsed.

President Truesdale, when asked last night about the remark attributed to him by Assemblyman Wright, said:

"I never made such a remark. I never replied in any such way to a deputation. I never used any language which could by any possibility have been construed in that way. I am not in the habit of using words of that sort, especially to gentlemen who call upon me to present requests."

"Has any question of a train shed been brought before you lately?" he was asked.

"Yes, the train shed at Harrison. A number of gentlemen came and saw me about it. I listened to all they had to say and treated them most respectfully. I promised to take the matter under my consideration. It is most outrageous that such stories should be spread about me."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Dreyfus, B., & Son Company, Natchez, Miss.; B. Dreyfus, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; 47 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Lewis, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. O'Brien, umbrellas; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Churchill.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. A. Given, dry goods; 48 Leonard

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Fifty-seventh Street Properties Near Lotos Club's Recent Purchase—New Building for Columbia Grammar School—Auction Sales.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for Roy A. Rainey 126 and 128 West Fifty-seventh Street; for Brent Good, 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, and for Elverton R. Chapman, 132 West Fifty-seventh Street, four three-story dwellings, on plot 80 by 100. The buyer is Miss Grace L. Capes. Brooke & Georger represented the sellers. The property is 80 feet west of that recently acquired by the Lotos Club, and will be improved in the near future.

New Residence for 86th Street.

Sonn Brothers have sold the lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, to S. Harris, who will erect thereon an American basement dwelling for his own occupancy.

Benjamin Englander has sold for Leo Strauss to B. Greenberg the five-story American basement dwelling 314 West 101st Street, on lot 17 by 100.11.

Harlem Dwellings Find Buyers.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Mrs. James Cunningham 231 Lenox Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20.11 by 80.

Porter & Co. have sold for A. C. Bechstein the three-story brownstone dwelling 219 West 127th Street, 15 by 100; also, for Solomon Littenberg, the three-story brownstone dwelling 77 West 119th Street, 18 by 100.

Columbia Grammar School to Build.

Benjamin H. Campbell and Francis F. Wilson, proprietors of the Columbia Grammar School, have bought from Louis M. Jones the plot, 75 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 173 feet west of Central Park West. This is part of a much larger plot which Mr. Jones recently bought from Edgar Van Winkle, and which included the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-third Street. Messrs. Campbell and Wilson will erect a three-story structure on their plot, which will contain classrooms, an assembly hall, and a gymnasium. The school has occupied leased quarters at 34 and 36 East Fifty-first Street for several years.

Fifth Avenue Auction Offering.

Only a few of yesterday's auction offerings attracted any general attention, with the result that withdrawals were more than usually numerous. The dwelling at 548 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, owned by the Evans estate and sold under partition decree at the stand of Auctioneer Day, was bought by Frederick Klingman for $340,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold the four-story brick buildings at the southeast corner of Broad and Front Streets, 62.7 by 76.11 and irregular, to a client of Charles F. Noyes for $125,000.

Detailed results of the day's sales will be found below.

Deal for Harlem Apartments.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have bought, through Joseph Halahan, from Louis Greenblatt 249, 251, 253, and 255 West 111th Street, four six-story elevator apartment houses, each on plot 36 by 100.11. The property adjoins the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue.

Henry Broder has bought the five-story flat 66 West 116th Street, 25 by 100, from the Bernstein-Feinberg Realty Company. Weinstein & Harris were the brokers in the deal.

Jacob Weinstein has sold the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 141th Street, a plot 150.11 by 100, to Simon Wolk, who will erect three six-story flats.

Dwelling Sold on 63d Street.

George J. Humphrys has bought from the Miner estate, through John A. Osborne, 40 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 14.7 by 100.5.

Operator Buys on 47th Street.

Moses Kinzler has bought 525 and 527 West Forty-seventh Street, three and four-story brick and frame buildings on plot 50 by 100.

Daniel H. Elder is the buyer of 440 to 446 West Seventeenth Street, sold by James C. Cady.

P. P. Cappell & Co. have leased the dwelling 476 West Twenty-fourth Street to Mrs. Agnes Clowd.

Lease of 34th Street Store.

Alvan W. Perry has leased for the Bankers' Investing Company the easterly half of the store at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street for twenty-one years to the Mirror candy concern.

Sale Near Bridge Approach.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Abraham J. Dworsky to Mary A. Dempsey the four-story dwelling 239 East Sixtieth Street, 21.8 by 100, opposite the proposed entrance to Blackwell's Island Bridge. After extensive alternations the buyer will occupy the house.

James J. Connor sold for E. P. Korkus 430 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.

R. A. Blumenthal has bought 403 East Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story building on lot 22 by 100.8.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for B. Zichermann the five-story tenement, with stores, 220 East Sixty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Buyers for 108th Street Tenements.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Ostricher Brothers 223 to 235 East 108th Street, seven four-story tenements, each 25 by 100; also, for Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn 326 to 332 West Fifty-seventh Street, four six-story tenements, each 25 by 100; also, for Charles Wynne a lot on the north side of 131st Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

O'Reilly & Dahn, in conjunction with Arthur G. Muhlker, have sold for Charles Hess the five-story double flat 325 East Ninety-second Street, 25 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Transactions.

J. Fennig and O. Grad have sold 10 Pitt Street, a five-story tenement, for H. W. Barusch to H. Henig; also the six-story tenement 43 Forsyth Street, for Leschnik & Abrams.

Moses Kinzler has bought from M. Takulsky 646 and 648 East Thirteenth Street, old buildings on plot 38 by 180 and irregular.

Lewis Wolff & Sons have sold for Dr. Bernard Gordon the seven-story tenement 116 Second Street, on plot 24.8 by 122.

George N. Bruno & Co. have leased for Adam Wiener the six-story tenement, with stores, 107 and 109 Christopher Street for a term of years.

Aqueduct Avenue Plot Sold.

H. U. Singht has sold the plot, 65 by 230, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, about 272 feet south of Kingsbridge Road.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for Alfred E. Erickson a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Heath Avenue, south of Kingsbridge Road.

Thomas B. Watson has sold the plot, 105 by 75 and irregular, on the west side of Davidson Avenue, about 100 feet south of Fordham Road.

The Woodstock Exchange has sold the three-family house 1,034 Forest Avenue for Gustav Falz to Carl Khuen.

Casey & Irwin have sold for H. Feller 890 East 183d Street, a two-story brick dwelling; also, for Susannah Bennett, to M. E. Van Brunt, a two-family house on the south side of 198th Street, 75 feet west of Creston Avenue.

New Staten Island Ferry Terminal.

A. E. Hadlock, A. S. Lyman, and T. A. Braniff, Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal in the matter of the Port Richmond terminal of the new Municipal Ferry, have completed their report and made their awards, which will be confirmed on April 16. The city takes the water front from Richmond Avenue to Ferry Street and the upland with sixteen feet of the north end of the Steamboat Hotel property, as well as all of the two-story Carroll Building. It is also proposed to take the rest of the block as the approach to the ferry.

Forty-nine acres near Rossville have been sold by the Realty Business Corporation to Gerson Coblintz, and sixteen acres near New Springville by Axel Weinert Blatfield to the Port Richmond Land Company.

Alfred C. Simonson has taken title to 27 acres of upland and salt meadow in the Fifth Ward, Borough of Richmond, including the old Benedict farm of 121 acres. The land will be developed.

Through D. T. Cornell, Louis Kendall has purchased the plot of seventeen acres at Prohibition Park, on which formerly stood the car barns of the Midland Railroad Company.

The Daniel Low property, adjoining the Standard Varnish Works, Elm Park, has been leased by a syndicate, which will establish there a large lumber yard.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broad St., 113 and 115, s e corner of Front St. 62.7x76.11 and irregular, four-story brick buildings; public auction sale, to a client of the Charles F. Noyes Company, $125,000.

122d St, 351 West, n s, 177 ft e of Morningside Park East, 16x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Frank Battesby, $17,750.

By Joseph P. Day.
Public auction sale.

29th St, 235 East, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9 and irregular, five-story tenement; to B. Manschel, $40,000.

30th St, 111 and 113, n s, 144.6 ft w of 6th Av, 44x99 and irregular, three and four-story front and rear buildings; to Margaret Noonan, $87,250.

1st St, 9, s s, 180.1 ft e of the Bowery, 24.6x80.5 and irregular, five-story tenement, with store; to J. Well, $88,500.

5th Av, 648, w s, 25.2 ft n of 45th St, 25x100, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Frederick Klingman, $840,000.

135th St, 502 to 524 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11, six six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the State Bank, $196,750.

138th St, 130 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Sampson H. Schwartz, $13,000.

18th Av, or 227th St, s w corner of 4th St, Wakefield, 52.6x75; partition sale, to Hugo Wabst, $3,100.

173d St, n s, 46.11 ft e of the Grand Concourse, 100x93.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to D. S. Bingham and David Rosenblum, $8,700.

Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 188th St, 79.11x50, frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. B. Howell, $19,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Interior lot, 123 ft e of Park Av, and about 91 ft s of 92d St, 9.2x25x31.10x28; partition sale, to the plaintiffs, I. I. Kempner and others, $50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

43d St, 352 West, for a one-story brick loft building, 25x100.5; L. F. Darmstadt of 154 South St, owner; E. Flagg, architect; cost, $4,000.

43d St, 28 West, for two-story brick offices and store, 21.6x24; W. J. Solomon of 500 5th Av, owner; Hallman & Schoen, architect; cost, $4,000.

Brook Av, n e corner of 165th St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 52x28; Leo Levinson of 1,070 Brook Av, owner; William Kurtzer, architect; cost, $6,000.

Brook Av, e s, 61 ft n of 165th St, for two three-story brick stores and dwellings, 22x 81 and 24x40; same owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Jefferson St, w s, 105 ft n of Barnett Place, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; George Devermann, Van Nest Avenue, owner; Charles Devermann, architect; cost, $15,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 125 ft n of 198th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x80; J. Edward Bentz, Butler Place and Greene Av., owner; Christopher F. Lesee, architect; cost, $6,000.

Tenth St, n s, 200 ft w of Havemeyer Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x55; same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Maple Av, 41, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x25; Raphael Bilotto, premises, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Road, w s, 140 ft s of 178th St, for a two-story brick store and office building, 62x61; David L. Phillips, Columbus Av and 72d St, owner; A. Arctander Co., architect; cost, $12,000.

171st St, n s, 150 ft e of Third Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 20x25; T. Rizzutiello, premises, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

166th St, n w corner of Third Av, for two three-story frame stores and dwellings, 24x 41; Charles S. Levy of 2,714 3d Av, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 27.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 122d St, 108x105, Unionport; William J. Hyland to Colorado Realty Co., (mtg $8,500,) $100.

AVENUE A, 196, 23.1x51.10; Albert W. J. Petrie to Elizabeth Schneider, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 7th St, 45.4x75; Julius Stoloff and others to Herman Goldstein and another, (mtg $64,695,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Herman Raabe and others to Birch Realty Co., (mtg $10,000,) $100.

BRACKEN AV, w r, 272.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Samuel Itchkowitz, $1.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x225; Henry R. Hoyt to Cathleen Turney, $1.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151th St, 101.11x108.8; Herman Raabe and others to Birch Realty Co., (mtg $34,000,) $100.

CROTONA AV, 1,934, 16.8x70; Timothy J. Raftery to M. Groh's Sons, $3,000.

CFERRY ST, 47 and 49, 32.8x32.4; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, all title, $100.

HAGUE ST, 4 and 6, 33.10x24.11; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

INTERIOR LOT, 80 ft n of 90th St and 429 ft w of Central Park West, 21.10x22; Rose Schulte and others, executors, to Frank Woytisek, $2,000.

LOT 2-20, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Lizzie Eld to Charles Weber, Jr., (mtg $800,) $1,500.

LOT 123, map of Tremont Heights; The Lamport Realty Co. to Isaac Berman, $100.

LOT 86, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; H. P. Rose Co. to Alfonso Iafrancesco, $1.

LOTS 215 to 217 and 295 to 297, map of 339 lots at Riverdale; Thomas Moulds to Frederick P. Forster, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOT 86, map of Neill estate; Abe Schefer to Herman Birnbaum, (mtg $4,700,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,553, 25x95; Herbert L. Greenbaum to Rosalie Greenbaum, (mtg $18,500,) $1.

LOTS 24 and 25, map of 181 lots of Varian estate; Henry R. Knopf to Philip M. Fisher, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOT 8, map of William Birrell, 25x100; David C. Ludins to Wolf Richman, $100.

MONAGHAN AV, w s, 123 ft n of Jefferson Av, 80x102; Land Company A of Edenwald to Morris Steinberg, $1.

NELSON AV, 119, 25x105.6; Joseph H. Jones to Francis Walsh, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

NELSON AV, 1,264, 24.8x81.4; Thomas V. McGrane to Jessie Lebzeltem, (mtg $2,100,) $100.

OAKES AV, e s, 425 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Flora Steinberg, $1.

OLINVILLE AV, 147, 25x99.10; Guy P. Dean to Martha A. Smith, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

PEARL ST, 435 and 435½; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

PEARL ST, 350, w s, 20x85.6; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

SOUTH 5TH AV, w s, 80.2 ft s of Broome St, 45.3x irregular; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, all title, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 3, n s, —x—; Nall A. Flannery to Eliza Eagleton, $100.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 101.1x irregular; Mary J. E. Collins to Marie J. C. Carey, $1.

VYSE AV, e s, 200 ft n of Freeman St, 25x 100; William R. Rose to Frederick Rieper, $100.

WEST ½ of Lot 1,001, map of Wakefield, 50x 114; Margaret A. McKay to Morris Rothschild, $1.

WEST ST, 805, 20.1x101.8; Joseph E. Goldberg and others to Emma A. Baer, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

WALES AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 147th St, 25x 100; John F. Steeves, executor, to Daniel R. Collins, $6,750.

1ST ST, n e corner of Avenue B, 105x106, Unionport; Frank M. Clendenin to Jacob Nicklas, $100.

3D AV, 490, 24.8x100; Wilhelmina C. Ronner to George W. Jarchow, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

12TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.8; 12th St, n s, 402 ft e of 6th Av; 12th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x49.8; 12th St, s s, 454.7 ft w of 5th Av, 41.5x103.3; Charles H. Dow to George F. Crane, 1-3 part, $100.

14TH ST, 113 East, 20.4x181.4; Arthur D. Truax, trustee, to August Luchow, (mtg $40,000,) $81,000.

17TH ST, 130 to 134 West, 50x72; Morris Krone to Jennie Krone, (mtg $110,000,) $100.

33D ST, 104 West, 16.8x30.10; Felix Isman and other to Hudson Cos., omitted.

39TH ST, 335 East, 25x98.9; Matthias Goetz to Dorothea Goetz, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

43D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Matthias Goetz to Dorothea Goetz, ½ part, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

47TH ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x100.5; John Holl to Max Friedman, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

47TH ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x100.5; Max Friedman to Moses Kinzler an danother, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

49TH ST, 124 West, 25x100; lot in rear of 61 Downing St, 20x20.2; Charles A. Senior to Ella E. Senior, all title, $100.

67TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Katharine E. Masterson to Moss Realty Co. $1.

67TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Moss Realty Co. to Katharine E. Masterson, (mtg $48,250,) $100.

71ST ST, 244 West, 20x100.5; Charles Giffen to Irene P. Currier, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 30 East, 17x84; Esther Reinheimer to Louise C. Mohlman, $100.

82D ST, 35 West, 20x102.2; John H. Scudder to Nellie Meyer, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

84TH ST, 267 West, 16x102.2; Augustus S. Houghton, executor, to Mary Casson, (mtg $18,000,) $17,250.

84TH ST, 267 West, 16x102.2; John F. Shorey to Mary Casson, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

87TH ST, 126 West, 18x100.8; Daniel F. Mahony to Michael J. Mahony, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 62.6x 100.10; Alexander Lurie to Harry Marlin, $1.

110TH ST, 107 and 109 East, 42.6x100.11; Susie W. Rosenberg to Jacob J. Gallmayer, (mtg $61,750,) $100.

115TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 120x100.11; Jacob Rosenbloom and others to Lazar Marsalies and another, (mtg $162,000,) $100.

116TH ST, 38 and 40 West, 54x100.11; Jessie S. Epstein to Louis Epstein, $100.

123D ST, 180 East, 16.6x101; Charles Stiglits to Jacob Marks, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 50x100; John Bozzuffi to Giovanni Deluchi and others, 6-20 part, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 50x100; John Bozzuffi to Ferdinandi Devoti, 6-20 part, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 50x100; John Bozzuffi to Eugenio Devoti, 8-20 part, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

142D ST, 516 West, 16x99.11; Frederick A. Goetze to Lottie Acker, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

142D ST, s s, 416.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; Mary McCafferty and another to Caroline McCafferty, gift.

144TH ST, n s, 304.5 ft e of 8d Av, 25x100; Sarah Piser to Isaac Piser, $100.

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Herman Raabe to Henry Foehrenbach, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

152D ST, 524 West, 40x99.11; Herman Raabe and others to Birch Realty Co., (mtg $45,000,) $100.

152D ST, 522 West, 45x99.11; Herman Raabe and others to Alfred Raabe, (mtg $49,000,) $100.

159TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x 100; William H. McWhirter to Annie Lomax, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Benjamin, to William Lefkowitz; 2d Av, 2,093, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years..$4,000

BERKOWITZ, Joseph, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Essex St, 64, 5 years.....$25,000

BERMAN, Isaac, to Lamport Realty Co.; Lot 123, map of Tremont Heights, 2 years...$300

BOSCH, John, to Margarita Marquart; Columbus Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x 100, 5 years, 4½%.....$14,000

BYRNE, Thomas J., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 4th Av, 377, bond $2,000

BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Co.; Broadway, n w corner of 56th St, 151.1x92.2, 1 year $175,000

CULVER, Emily D. C., to Charles A. Furthman; Summit Av, w s, 136.1 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6, prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 6%.....$550

COLLINS, Daniel H., to John H. Steeves, executor; Tiffon Av, s e s, 150 ft n e of 147th St, 25x100, 3 years $4,450

CASSON, Mary, to John F. Shorley; 84th St, 267 West, prior mtg $13,000, bond.....$2,000

CUNNINGHAM, Mary B., to Nelson H. Hersog; 96th St, 206, prior mtg $24,800, 1 year, 6% $7,200

CASEY, Rudolph J., to Henry Kreuder, trustee; 1st Av, 56, due July 1, 1909.....$2,000

D'ANRIA, Pasquale, to Rose E. McChesney; Hughes Av, e s, 91.1 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x 81.6, 3 years $10,000

DURYEA, Louis T., to Moses Mendelsohn and another; 180th St, 617 to 621 West, 2 years, 6½% $18,000

FIELDMAN, Max, to John Holl; 47th St, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6% $5,000

GABRILOWITZ, Harris, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Elizabeth St, 88, 3 years $28,000

GOLDSTEIN, Herman, and another to Julius Stoloff and another; Avenue D, s e corner of 17th St, 46.4x75, prior mtg $51,000, 6 years, 6% $7,000

GUNDLACH, Ella, to Elizabeth Dwyer; Topping St, 1,748, 3 years.....$12,000

GODSPEED REALTY CO, to Mary Frank; Madison Av, 1,133 and 1,135, prior mtg $48,000, bond.....$9,500

HERZ, Augusta, to Daniel E. Lorenz; 26th St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 45x98.9, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6% $5,000

HAPPEL, Charles, to Emma W. Wingate; Avenue D, e s, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 51x98, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year $700

HOUSE, Barnet, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 40th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 48x irregular, due May 1, 1912, 5½% $150,000

HARRIS, Annie, to Elizabeth H. Stanton, executrix; Vermilyea Av, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x100, due April 17, 1908.....$12,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Julie G. Wolff; 14th St, 334 East, 5 years.....$20,000

ITCHKOWITZ, Samuel, to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Bracken Av, w s, 272.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$235

JAFFE, Chone, to Elizabeth Wagner; 4th St, 305 East, bond.....$14,000

JAFFE, Chone, to Elizabeth Wagner; 4th St, 305 East, prior mtg $14,000, bond.....$1,000

JARCHOW, George W., to Wilhelmina C. Ronner; 2d Av, 490, prior mtg $13,000, bond, $7,800

JCFRACESCO, Alfonso, to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lot 56, map of 108 lots of Coster estate, due April 1, 1912, 5½% $550

KHAYAT, Azeez, to William Wilkining; Rector St, 19, prior mtg $5,000, bond.....$7,500

LOMAX, Annie, to William H. McWhirter; 159th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, due Oct. 1, 1908, 6% $10,000

LUSTGARTEN, David, to Marie L. Colle and another; Eldridge St, 158, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6% $10,000

LURIE, Alexander, to David Kidansky and another; 97th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 62.6x100.10, due Nov. 1, 1907, 6% $10,000

LUCKNOW, August, to Arthur D. Traux, trustee; 14th St, 113 East, 3 years ...$40,000

MARKS, Jacob, to Julie B. Brettell and another; 123d St, 180 East, prior mtg $8,000, bond, $3,000.

MURRAY, Edw. J., to Joanna Donnelly; Webster Av, w s, 401.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 100x90, 3 years $5,000

MOHLMAN, Louise C., to Esther Reinheimer; 75th St, s s, 18 ft w of Park Av, 17x84, 4½% $30,000

MOSS REALTY CO. to Mamie Cowen; 97th St, s s, 220 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5, prior intg $48,250, due July 27, 1908, 6% $1,250

NICHOLS, Josephine E., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 31st St, n s, 162.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.1x93.9, 3 years, 4½% $15,000

ROTHSCHILD, Morris, to Yetta Rothschild; w ½ of Lot 1,001, map of Wakefield, 50x114, 3 years $3,500

ROUND, Ellen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 84th St, 208 West, bond.....$20,000

RUPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Vyse Av, e s, 200 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100.8 years $5,000

STEINBERG, Flora, to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Oakes Av, e s, 425 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½% $475

STEINBERG, Morris, to Land Co. A of Edenwald; Monaghan Av, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½% $500

SASS, Samuel, to Sarah M. Bernheimer; Washington Av, 1,744 and 1,748, 1 year, 6%...$6,000

SEELY, Frank, to New York Savings Bank; 15th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 175x156.6, bond $8,800

SEIFERD, Charles, to Frederick Schick; 1st Av, 1,742, due July 1, 1910.....$18,000

SCHNEIDER, Elizabeth, to Albert Weis-Petrie; Avenue A, e s, 28.8 ft n of 12th St, 23.1x51.10, 3 years.....$1,500

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Henry R. Hoyt; Broadway, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x125, bond $100,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Henry R. Hoyt; Broadway, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100, bond 50,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Henry R. Hoyt; 145th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, bond $25,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Henry R. Hoyt; 145th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, bond $25,000

WEBER, Charles, Jr., to Lizzie Eld; Lot 289, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate, due Sept. 19, 1907 .....$8,000

VAN ROSSEM, Margaretha, to Henry Hitt; Pitt Av, e s, 25 ft n of Ozark St, 33.4x100, 5 years $4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DAWSON ST, 1,214 to 1,240; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against John Yule, owner; John McGovern, owner and contractor, $1,125.

78TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 87.6x102.2; Charles Berg against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $6,447.

20TH ST, 24 West; Herbert S. Ackerman against Alois Habisreit and Maria M. Bohling, owners; Wright & Roe, contractors, $226.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; M. Eberhart & Son Co. against the 177th Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $922.

156TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 275x 99.11; Edward Palmer against Louis Meryash, owner and contractor, $2,000.

27TH ST, 356 West; William Hoehn against John Williams, owner; Manhattan Heating and Ventilating Co., contractor, $55.

70TH ST, 506 to 512 East; Angelo Gagliano against Jacob Bolton, owner and contractor, $2,072.

6TH ST, 425 East; Jacob Marcelston against Charles A. Friedenberg, owner; Jacob Schwartz, contractor, $666.

78TH ST, 318 to 326 East; Giuseppe Genovese against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $350.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

11TH ST, 63 East; Jacob Kaplan against Rubin Isaacs and others, Feb. 28, 1907, $1,161.

124TH ST, 233 to 239 East; Herman Slate Co. against Simon Jacobs and others, Oct. 20, 1906, $490.

CHRYSTIE ST, 138 and 140; Brooklyn Fire Proof Sash and Door Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, Feb. 6, 1907, $226.

PROPERTY of Erie Railroad Co.; Bath Portland Cement Co. against Erie Railroad Co. and others, March 4, 1907, $3,508.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,649 to 1,653; Syracuse Co. of New York against Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. and others, Feb. 21, 1907, by deposit, $166.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Charles A. Dunbar against John E. Olson and others, March 21, 1907, by deposit, $98.

118TH ST, 232 East; Morris Goldberg against Alide M. Lynch and others, Feb. 25, 1907, by deposit, $75.

118TH ST, 232 East; Feinberg & Feinberg against Alide M. Lynch and others, March 7, 1907, by deposit, $350.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 600 ft s of 127th St; Builders' Heating Co. against Rutland Realty Co. and others, March 23, 1907, $150.

156D ST, 628 East; Frederick Wohn against Frances E. Kitchell, Jan. 11, 1907, $298.

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130; Bernard Schmall against Max Ryshpan, Dec. 12, 1906.

Lis Pendens.

138TH ST, 893 East; Knepper Realty Co. against Samuel Greenwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

101ST ST, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100; Lambert S. Quackenbush and others against Sigmund Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Adams.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 106.8 ft s of 166th St, runs n 75.10x w 144.5x 74.7x s 144.5 to beginning; Joseph Mandelkern against Isaac L. Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

50TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100.11; Thomas Darsy and others against Harry F. Coleman and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 68th St, 75.5x100; 524 St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph W. Moore against Mary J. Moore and others, (partition;) attorneys, Greene & Hurd.

MOTT ST, 74; Louis Siscovits against Morris Feinsot and others, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, I. I. Kremer.

PARK AV, n e corner of 100th St, 75x26; Charles Griffen and others against Morris Mandelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

166TH ST, s s, 62.1 ft e of Forest Av, 50x125; George Rubenstein against John Yule, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Bernstein.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 40.1 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 81.4x100, two actions; J. C. Julius Langbein against Elias A. Cohen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the matter of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland and Joseph Holland, bankrupts, made and entered the 24th day of November, 1906, the assignee of said bankrupts will sell by public auction

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM,
At Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Steeet,
IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON

Thursday, March 28, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon,

By PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

all his right, title, and interest as such assignee in and to the real estate mentioned and described in the said order, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land under the waters of the Hudson River, between high and low water mark, in front of and adjacent to the upland formerly belonging to said Peter O. Strang, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly shore of Hudson River at original high-water mark and in the boundary line dividing the land now or formerly of said Peter O. Strang from land now or formerly of James M. Morrison; running thence along the original high-water line and by the uplands formerly of said Peter O. Strang, the following courses and distances, viz.: South seventeen degrees twenty-eight minutes west, ninety-nine feet; south twenty degrees forty-seven minutes west, two hundred and seventeen feet; south twenty-four degrees forty-four minutes west, eighty-four feet to land now or formerly of Albert E. Putnam; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west, seven hundred and forty-four feet; thence north twenty-eight degrees and thirty-six minutes east, three hundred and ninety-seven feet one inch; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty-seven minutes east, six hundred and ninety feet nine inches to the point of beginning, containing six acres and two hundred and six thousandths of an acre, be the same more or less, and excepting therefrom the lands and rights of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Being the premises conveyed to said Peter O. Strang by the People of the State of New York by Letters Patent dated July 23, 1872.

Said land to be sold as a whole or in such parcels as the said assignee may be advised, and to be made subject to the approval of the Court.

Further information may be had of the auctioneer or the undersigned.

WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York City.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale to Close Estate

Rachel Barnard, dec'd.

L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctrs.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, March 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 Vesey Street.

19 Bleecker St.,
3-story business building, lot 20x about 64.
ALSO
229 East 39th St.,
3-story brick dwelling, lot 19.2½x98.9. Maps, &c., of Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

MOONEY & LAWRENCE,
LUIS W. MOONEY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

FRIDAY, April 5th, 1907,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Under the direction of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee, of the
Choice and Valuable Property
46 West 35th Street.
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES.
Three-story and basement building.
Size of lot 20x98.9.

Maps and further particulars at the office of MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, or from the auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

When You Wish to Obtain a Mortgage on Your Real Estate You Will Find Both
Satisfaction and Economy
In Dealing with
THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
135 BROADWAY
Prompt Appraisals
Liberal Terms
Reasonable Charges
Courteous Treatment

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

1st Morigage Money 2nd Manhattan Property
QUICK ACTION ON GOOD APPLICATIONS.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.
185 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.
Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

R. W. BECK,
2d Mtgs. for sale; principal, interest guaranteed.
11 WALL ST.

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1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. HORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

A SHORT TIME INVESTMENT

Which Will Pay Large Dividends

During the past year and a half we have organized a number of Realty Syndicates or companies to take advantage of some favorable opportunities to make large profits in the development of or the marketing of a piece of property.

The aggregate capital of these companies amounts to over one million dollars. The market value to-day of the properties owned by these companies exceeds three and one-half million dollars and the properties are increasing in value day by day.

The profits accruing to the investors in these undertakings are very large, and when considered on the per cent. basis of profits or invested capital are uncommon.

Our purchases and contracts were made prior to the recent great advances in Brooklyn and Long Island property and all financially co-operating with us have received the benefits of our advance buying; in other words the prices paid by our syndicates or companies are the prices of a year or eighteen months ago.

We know of no investment which will tie up one's money for so short a period and return such large profits.

You can secure a participating interest in this undertaking if you wish by subscribing for some of the stock. Shares are $100 each, payable 25 per cent. monthly.

We are now accepting subscriptions for a new development and what we are doing and have done guarantees investors a profit of 100 per cent. within three years.

Testimonials and references furnished. Full information may be obtained at our office in person or by mail.

STOKES & KNOWLES
REALTY INVESTMENTS
200 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

A Bargain for $11,000.—Three-story-and-basement brownstone house, north side McDonough St.; fine residence section; churches, schools, three trolley lines to New York; three rooms on parlor floor, desirable for dentist or physician. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, Manhattan.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY LOTS
In the Bronx or country while beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre, transportation perfect, quarter the distance, quarter the price, small monthly payments if desired, for home or investment unparalleled. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—171 Westminster Road, Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, 12-room house with automobile garage; all latest improvements, finest decorations; very reasonable. Inquire A. Adelberg, on premises, or 34 West Houston St.

Decatur St., elegant location, 20x100; stone dwelling, 12 rooms, store room, bath, hardwood furnace; bargain, $8,000. Filante, 729 Halsey St.

---

10 lots, Avenue N and East 17th St., one block Brighton Beach "L." Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

12-room house, with 3 lots, near L station, Flatbush. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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60 lots, Avenue C, suitable for two-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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10 lots on Avenue K, near Flatbush Av., $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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7 lots on Avenue D; good building proposition. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
JACOBS, 33 East 125th St.

120-ACRE FARM.
1 mile from station, this side Mt. Kisco; beautiful ridge land; farm buildings.
Owner must have cash; if sold in one week, $150 per acre. Address T., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

Pleasantville—The finest plot for subdivision in village; fronts two main streets; small expense, subdivide; good house, outbuildings; about thirty acres; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Pleasantville.—Large 10-room house and two acres of land; near station; beautifully situated; must sell to close estate; no brokers. Francis B. Wood, Attorney for heirs, 71 Nassau St.

A FURNISHED HOUSE
FOR THE SEASON?
Yes, several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

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Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

$7,500 INVESTMENT.
We can show you where it can earn 18%; safe as bond and mortgage. Write Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

Bargain, $4,800—Ten-room house, bath, furnace, all improvements; lot 50x90; near station; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Sale—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 6322-38.

New Chester Hill house, ten rooms, two tiled baths, steam heat; lot 50x100; price $10,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—10 rooms, large plot, at house value, $5,000; cash, $1,500; other bargains from $3,400 upward. Heine, 27 East 21st St.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Sale, rental; New Rochelle, Pelham; owner, Hayes, 417 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 6322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 6322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES in carefully restricted section of White Plains; macadam roads, sewer, water; every plot has fine view; convenient to station; $900 to $2,000 each. Catalogue on request.
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NOS. 319 & 321 WEST 57TH ST.
Four-story and basement dwellings, each 25x100.5; together or separately; well adapted for a club; wide street; best transit facilities uptown.
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A four-story high-stoop dwelling on 73d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av. at reasonable rent. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

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Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

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Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Tarrytown—House 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

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One-half double house, 6 rooms, furnished. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

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to get Brooklyn Lots on installment plan. For particulars write Chisholm, 41 Park Row.

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Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park
RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100; PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000; SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.
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Phone 3154 Beekman.
B'klyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open Evenings.)
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A FRUIT FARM
or Residence at Cedarcroft. Plots of 5 acres and upwards; splendid water views. North Shore. Express service, 1 hour from New York; 5 to 10 minutes from station. A living off this good soil under scientific treatment. We bought several years ago and can undersell any of the newer developments. Send for booklet.
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25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.
Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.
Central Park, 100 acres, at $400.00 per acre.
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Beautiful Bayport-on-the-Bay.—Home for a retired gentleman; suitable for a florist; raising poultry investment; or subdivision; large residence, 11 rooms, stable, poultry yards, fruit, shade, &c.; three acres, bounded by three streets, near depot, school, &c.; $4,750, $1,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Building site; about seven acres, with ownership, on Manhasset Bay; bathing, boating, &c.; $8,000; new 8-room cottage; all improvements; $5,500. Geo. H. Gregory, Great Neck, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD ACREAGE FOR SALE.
Ten acres, adjoining built-up section; three minutes from station; $1,600 an acre, half cash. Room 1,517, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

I have an excellent renting proposition to offer at Cedarhurst, L. I., only 35 minutes from New York. Write now for particulars. Milford Simis, 40 West 33d St.

Freeport developed acreage; near depot and trolley; $175,000; will resell for $500,000; buyer's terms; small cash payment. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

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50 acres at East Norwich, at $500 per acre; good view of Sound. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

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20 acres at Hicksville, $1,000 per acre; near station. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

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53 acres at Farmingdale, $225 per acre. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

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Gentlemen's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.
Vance
(INCORPORATED.)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

Near Hackensack, Susquehanna Railroad.—Attractive eight-room, nearly new house; all modern improvements; stable, poultry house, shade trees, and fruit vines; plot, 100x200; near neighbors, school, and station; convenient boating, bathing, fishing; bottom price, $4,100; $2,100 cash; inspection mornings only by appointment. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

New house, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, one mile from station; rent $55. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

To Let.—16-room furnished house at Avon, N. J., facing the ocean. Apply 371 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J.

At Morristown.—Complete residence for sale by owner. Send for picture. Egerton Brown, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

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TWO-FAMILY HOUSES TO LET
6 AND 8 TROY STREET
Thoroughly modern All improvements
Handsomely decorated
Lower floor, 5 rooms and bath, rent $26
Upper floor, 6 rooms and bath, rent $29
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
PRICES REASONABLE
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS
SEND FOR LIST
CHARLES H. NICOLL
781 SUMMIT AVENUE JERSEY CITY

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FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

An unusual duplex apartment to sublet from May 1st to October 15th; 9 rooms (artistically furnished.) Apply to Mrs. Mack Latz, 745 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Tel. No. 5,472 Morningside.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

To Sublet—Furnished or unfurnished, a corner apartment of 8 rooms, all light, on 6th floor, at 425 West End Av. Apply to tenant.

107th St., West.—Part or whole of nicely furnished apartment near cars and Central Park. Telephone 7361 Riverside.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY
WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park. Elegant colonial mansions, ready for occupancy, on easy terms.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.
QUEENSBORO HILL.
PRICES
TRANSPORTATION
ELEVATION
IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS
RIGHT
PRICES WILL ADVANCE THIS SPRING.
Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38.

EVER KNOW ANY ONE WHO DID NOT MAKE MONEY WHO BOUGHT NEAR A PARK?
Kissena Park North.
FRONTING KISSENA LAKE PARK,
THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT FLUSHING
Fully improved, near railroad station; convenient to schools and churches; two trolley lines; paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, including SEWERS. THE BEST proposition in all New York City.
The Belmont Tunnel will open Aug. 1st, and prices will double and treble. NOW is the time to buy, before the advance.
LOTS AND PLOTS. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
Call or write for our new Booklet and Maps. Dept. B.
QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1,123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A Mile of Shore Front
is only one of the many attractions of Douglas Manor.
WESTMORELAND
practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved and will be ready for the market May 1st.
Send for maps and booklets.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,
SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.
T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
M. S. KISTLER, Treas.
150 Nassau Street, New York.

QUEENS MANOR
HOME SITES
SEND FOR MAPS AND VIEWS
READ REALTY CO.,
44 Court St., Brooklyn.
39 E. 42d St., New York.
Queens office open Sundays.

If you are Interested in REAL ESTATE,
WRITE TO-DAY for our booklet "THE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES ACROSS THE EAST RIVER." Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7247.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of bonds of the Southern Textile Company, bankrupt, and all other persons having or claiming to have liens or preferred claims against the estate of said bankrupt, and against the proceeds of the sale of certain real and personal property of the said bankrupt, made on the 25th day of July, 1905, and on the 21st day of February, 1906, pursuant to an order duly entered on the 29th day of June, 1905, are required to file with me, at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, sworn proofs of their said liens or claims, together with the bonds held by them, or other instruments under which said preference is claimed, on or before the 30th day of March, 1907, or be forever barred from asserting their said lien or preferred claim against the estate of the said bankrupt or against the proceeds of said sale.
Dated New York, February 25th, 1907.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Trustee, 128 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE ISAACS, Bankrupt.—No. 9,652.
To the creditors of George Isaacs of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said George Isaacs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 27, 1907.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING
90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

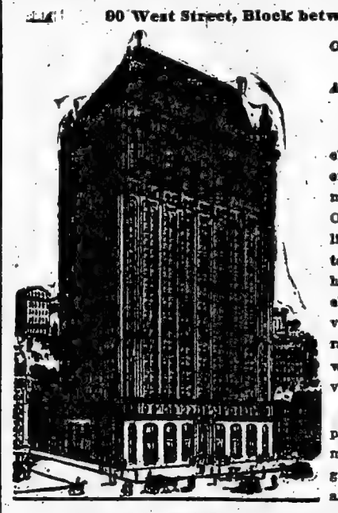

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.
Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.
The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST
For plans and particulars apply to
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FOR RENT
New Uptown Retail Commercial District
Splendid corner store and basement on 5th Av. and 32d St., (southeast corner) New York City, in new, up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.
Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to
T. P. HEFFLEY,
5 Union Square, New York City, or to your own broker.

IT'S DAYTIME ALL DAY
for Offices in the
TIMES BUILDING
No dark rooms, no inside rooms. Every office faces a 100 foot wide street.
All night elevator service. Latest devices of ventilation and sanitation.
Most accessible office building in the city. Subway station in basement.
Offices to let, singly and en suite, $500 and up.
Rental Agent, Room 806,
Telephone 1000 Bryant
TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.
BROADWAY, CORNER 71ST ST.
SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
Elevators, private telephones, &c.
5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80
BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.
Near 110th St. "L" station.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55
WINTON.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Elevator, telephones, &c.
3 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Amsterdam Av., corner 111th, opposite Cathedral, handsome elevator apartments, all improvements, telephone service, $35 to $60.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

A desirable apartment in private house; excellent neighborhood; immediate possession. 429 West 22d St.

91st St., 201 West.—Five-room, light, corner apartment, southerly view, at Subway station.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms, bath, parlor, 14x18, $47.50. 131 West 103d.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

A.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; prettiest in city; at Subway station; rents very low. Hanover Model Apartments, 127-135 Sherman Av. Take Kingsbridge express to Dyckman St. Booklets mailed on application.

Reasonable four-room apartments, all improvements, private neighborhood, new house, at 135 West 132d St.

EAST SIDE.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Choice corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms and bath; liberal reduction. Light, 1,270 Madison Av.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. corner 75th and Lexington.

26th St., 158 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

Sublet—8 rooms, all sunlight, Kanawah, 5th Av., and 129th St.; rent reasonable.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
932-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

$18 UP FIVE NEW EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
BATHS; GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH.
137TH ST., 3D & LINCOLN AVS.

THE FULTON
Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,398 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $20 TO $34.

To let, (3) single flats, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water supply and heat. Owner on premises, 2,873 Briggs Avenue, between 198th and 199th Streets. Rent $32 to $35.

Claremont Heights.—Two elegant flats, eight light rooms and bath, in new two-family houses; owner on premises, No. 1,325 Teller Av., 169th and 170th Sts.

Cut Rents; Summer Rents.—935 Forest; 4, 5, 6 rooms, all improvements; telephone, porter, electric light, &c. Call and convince yourself.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J.—Before renewing your lease inspect the new apartments 1,180-1,182 Broad St., near South St., P. R. R. Station; 30 minutes from New York; 6 and 8 rooms; every improvement; with service; decorated to suit; rent $36 up. Have a number of houses for sale on monthly payments. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. PATTEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 28, 1907, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 111 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of watches, chains, lockets, pins, silverware, bric-a-brac, jewelry, optical goods, cut glass, oil paintings, large street clock, also fixtures and furniture, desks, tables, chairs, showcases, safe, &c. CHARLES P. GOLDSMITH, Trustee. ABRAHAM G. MEYER, Attorney for Trustee, 132 Nassau St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Our specialty is the leasing of
BUILDINGS
LOFTS—STORES
Send for our up-to-date printed list.
H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.,
Fuller Bldg., B'way and 23d.
Tel. 2818 Gramercy.

At 40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl; 2d loft, 25 x50; rent $420.

At 93 John St., 2d and 3d lofts, 25x85 each; low rent.

At 113 Nassau St., three lofts, 25x100 each; possession at once; will alter to suit tenants.

At 22 Beekman St., near Nassau, 2d loft; possession May 1st.

At 39 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts; size 25x35 each; possession May 1st.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Business Building,
5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.
E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Offices to Lease.
Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for
LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.
Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.
E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St. Open Sunday.

Lincoln Square Arcade,
1947 Broadway, 65th & 66th.
Offices, Studios, Clubrooms, Floors, Elevators; steam heat; electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

LOFTS TO RENT
AT 39 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

NEW STORES.
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH STREET.
Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

A NEW CORNER STORE.
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.
NEW BUILDING.
7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

To lease, 3-story and basement brick stable; will accommodate 60 horses; wagon sheds, &c., and 15-room house; all improvements; one block west of Jerome Av. Apply Jos. Russhon, 170th St. and Jerome Av.

STORES ENTIRE BLOCK; 150 FAMILIES; ANY BUSINESS; BIG INDUCEMENTS.
137TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NEW STORES
166th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;
WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Hall to let; one stairs up; elevators, steam heat, electric light; well ventilated; most accessible location in city; can sublet with profit; rent $1,500. Martin, 1,947 B'way, 66th.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 139th St.; rent $125. Janitor or proprietors, 142 East 80th St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.
To Let—Large store and basement with light loft above; suitable lease to reliable tenant. Henry Wacker, 582 W. 45th St. Tel. 446 Bryant.

CORNER STORE TO RENT, $1,500.
L. M. SMITH,
NO. 674 COLUMBUS AV.

Loft 97x40, light all around, elevator 18x7, steam power and heat; woodworkers preferred. 514-16 West 46th St.

Factories, lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbia Building
No. 29 Broadway,
N. W. Corner Morris St.
A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO LET, BAY AND RIVER OUTLOOK.
MODERATE RENTALS.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY

TOWNSEND BUILDING
1,123 Broadway, northwest corner 25th St., a few choice suites and single offices to let; all outside rooms; elevators, steam heat, electric lights; rents low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORE OR OFFICE
WITH SHOW WINDOWS,
178 Fifth Av., near 23d St.; reasonable rent. E. H. LUDLOW, 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

LOFTS TO LEASE
with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 William St.

---

13 West 30th St.—Large front office on second floor; size about 23x20; steam heat; rent $800; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

---

13 East 30th St.—Entire fifth loft to let; size 21x85; rent $900; steam heat and elevator; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A bachelor's independent small office to let, and bedroom; 1,083 Lexington Av., near 76th St. Owner, 157 East 115th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Convenient light lofts, lower section Bronx; power, heat; reasonable rentals. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av., corner 95th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $50.

Attractive stores, 6 and 8 East 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JESSIE A. HALL, plaintiff, against ANNIE A. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that tract or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City, County and State of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street; and thence westerly, and along said southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 326 East Sixty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, March 14, 1907.
LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.
WARREN McCONIHE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

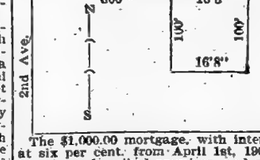

The $1,000.00 mortgage, with interest thereon at six per cent. from April 1st, 1906, covering the above described premises, and now held by Warren McConihe, together with the costs of foreclosure now pending thereon, and all taxes, assessments and water rates, which may be liens against said premises on the date of sale, will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.
Dated New York, March 14, 1907.
LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.
WARREN McCONIHE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHICKERLING BROS. & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 28, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of gold pins, fobs, Elk buttons, brooches, scarfpins, festoons, ring mountings, card cases, loose stones, &c. ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee. THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MONTANA ZINC CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 28, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine office furniture, rugs, fixtures, safe, &c. ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee. LIEBMAN, NAUMBURG & TANZER, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris B. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying,

McCLELLAN SCORES A POINT.

Appeal Granted on Question of Legality of Hearst Ouster Suit.

Mayor McClellan scored a point yesterday when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted an appeal from its recent decision affirming an order denying the motion to set aside the service of a summons in Attorney General Jackson's action to oust Mr. McClellan from the Mayoralty.

The court certifies that in its opinion a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, to wit:

"Was the determination of former Attorney General Mayer, denying the application of William Randolph Hearst for leave to bring an action in the nature of quo warranto to try the title to the office of Mayor of the City of New York, a bar to his successor in acting under the authority vested in him by law in bringing this action?"

DENIED PIE, HE RAN AWAY.

Little Jonas Frankel's Flight Ends in the Children's Court.

His inability to get enough to eat was the explanation that Jonas Frankel gave to Justice Mayo in the Children's Court yesterday afternoon when he was arraigned on a charge of running away form the home of his aunt in New Milford, N. J.

Jonas, who is 12 years old, went to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on Tuesday, saying that he was hungry and had no home. When the agents of the society arraigned him before the Justice yesterday he said that his parents, who live in Kansas City, had sent him to visit his aunt. He ran away, he said, because she would not let him have another piece of pie.

"You must have been trying to eat your aunt out of house and home," remarked the Justice, as he remanded the boy for several days until the agents of the society might communicate with the authorities in Kansas City.

Catskill Steamers Start To-day.

River navigation between New York and Catskill will be resumed to-day. The commodious steamers of the Catskill Evening Line have been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. They leave their North River dock, Pier 43, every week day at 6 P. M.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

FOUND—Friday, near Grand Central Station, gold watch, monogramed. Box 325 Times, Times Square.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Tame canary. 1 East 47th St.; please write.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—Sunday evening, Convent Av., Subway, Broadway Tabernacle, a gold breast pin, buttercup and leaves on bar. The finder will be rewarded upon returning it to John C. Shaw, 108 Fulton St., city.

LOST—March 24, near Bedford and Hancock, Brooklyn, watch fob, gold buckle, and locket containing photograph, engraved "C. C. W." C. C. Waldorf, 95 Hancock St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with gold mounting, between 55th St. and 6th Av. and 59th and 8th Av. Return to 605 St. Regis Hotel, 55th St. and 5th Av.; reward.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, monogram "H. C. T."; liberal reward. Return to 224 West 60th St., or Herbert C. Taylor, 52 Broadway.

LOST—On 72d, between Broadway and Riverside, Monday, a black striped silver belt. Suitable reward for return to 210 West 72d.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin; lost vicinity Astor Place Subway station; $10 reward. Leo Leipziger, 721 Broadway, Room 12.

LOST—Monogramed watch, "A. C. M." between 7th Av. and Broadway, on 21st St. Mrs. Moss, 240 West 21st St; reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $37, on Lexington Av., between 34th and 39th Sts. Miss McFarland, 512 3d Av., city.

LOST—Package receipt book; no value to finder. Reward for immediate return to A Shapiro, 109 Attorney St.

LOST—Umbrella, 6th Av., "L"; wooden handle, with initials "R. M. B."; reward. Bromberg, 346 Broadway.

LOST—Sum of money, Madison Av., 92d-93d; reward. 813 Park Av. C. P.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, between 161 Madison Av., Wallack's Theatre, and Holland House. If finder will return to Apartment 111, 161 Madison Av., will be generously rewarded.

LOST—Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design lion, with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars reward, no questions asked, for return D. Jacobs, 112 West 69th St.

LOST—Gold scarfpin, containing pearl and olivine, between 150th and Amsterdam Av. and 89th and Riverside Drive; reward. A. Cort, 7408 West 150th St.

LOST—Monday evening, in front of 216 Stockton St., silver locket, marked "G. H. B.;" kindly return to Miss Burk, Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn.

LOST—Set initialed drawing instruments, Saturday, between 16th and 40th Sts. Return Irving C. Moller, Room 1,606, 31 Union Square; reward.

LOST—Downtown New York, wallet, containing money and commutation ticket; suitable reward. A. N. Fairchild, 32 Burling Slip, New York.

LOST—Saturday, March 16, lady's diamond crescent pin, fourteen stones; liberal reward for return. Theodore B. Starr, 206 5th Av.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, on 6th Av. or 12th St., black lynx fur; $5 reward if returned 17 West 12th St.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,230, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—An antique fob, leather attachment. Reward by C. H. Luengene, 93 Nassau St.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 134,240, on East River Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—French bull dog, large brown brindle, spot in right eye; name Wrinkles. Return to 27 West 46th St.; reward.

LOST—Dog, collie, answering to name Scott. Reward for return to Paul R. Reynolds, Scarsdale, N. Y.

LOST—Female black-and-tan dog, white spot back of neck, tip of tail; answers name of Wiggles; reward. 130 West 82d St.

LOST—Skye terrier, name Tiny; lost near 140th St. and 7th Av.; no collar on. Reward if returned to 2,412 7th Av.

LOST—Between 122d St. and Manhattan Av., white fox terrier, tan head, female; License 1,804; reward. Starr, 2,151 7th Av.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, round collar; reward. 11 West 35th St. Telephone, 5828—38.

LOST—Fox terrier, between 1st and 2d Avs.; reward. Miss White, 236 East 14th St.

LIBERAL REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, white breast, white stripe in face; name Nelson. 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

STRAYED—From 160 East 27th, Boston terrier puppy; address on collar; reward if returned.

CENTRAL INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Grand Jury Holds Company and Two Officials for the Woodlawn Wreck.

ACCIDENT LAID TO SPEED

Presentment by Jurors Asks Railroad Commission to Make Rules to Prevent Recurrence of Tragedy.

Three indictments charging manslaughter in the second degree were handed down by the Grand Jury yesterday against the New York Central Railroad Company, as a corporation, and two of its officers. The indictments, predicted in yesterday's TIMES, were the outcome of the investigation of the wreck of the Brewster express at Woodlawn on Feb. 16, in which twenty-four persons were killed.

The officials named in the indictments are Vice President and General Manager A. H. Smith and Ira A. McCormack, General Superintendent of the road. The indictments bear the signature of District Attorney Jerome.

Both of these officers, if they shall be found guilty as charged in the indictment, will be liable to fifteen years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000, or to both, the latter being the maximum penalty for manslaughter in the second degree. As a corporation, however, the railroad cannot be held feloniously, and upon conviction will be liable only to a fine of $5,000.

The indictments were laid before Judge Rosalsky when the Grand Jury reported to him in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions at 1 o'clock. With them was also filed a presentment which reviewed the evidence which has been presented to the Grand Jury, and in which it was pointed out that the accident had been primarily due to the abnormal and excessive speed at which the train was running, resulting from the inability of the engineer, because of unfamiliarity with the new electric motors, to estimate the rate of speed at which he was traveling.

Suggests Regulation of Railroads.

The presentment suggested also that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners be called upon to make such regulations as shall prevent a recurrence upon other roads of the conditions which made the Brewster wreck possible.

Mr. Smith and Mr. McCormack were both in court when the indictments were filed. They were represented by John D. Lindsay of the firm of Anabell, Nichol & Lindsay, and C. E. Paulding, a member of the legal department of the Central, both of whom also appeared for the railroad corporation. Immediately upon the filing of the indictments Judge Rosalsky requested that the defendants step forward and plead to the charges contained therein.

Both Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Paulding offered objections to this procedure, explaining that they desired an opportunity to examine the indictments and to consult with their clients. Judge Rosalsky insisted, however, that the pleading take place immediately. It was arranged that the attorneys for the defendants should be given until to-day at 4 o'clock to file notice of any motions which they may desire to make in the future, and then Mr. Lindsay entered a plea of "not guilty" for his clients.

Officials Held in $10,000 Bail Each.

Judge Rosalsky fixed bail at $10,000 each, and paroled Messrs. Smith and McCormack in the custody of their counsel, pending their arrangement of bail with the District Attorney. John N. Golding, a real estate broker, of 251 West Seventieth Street, was in court, however, with Messrs. Smith and McCormack, and with him lawyers and defendants hastened to the bail department, where the necessary papers were quickly made out. Mr. Golding offered as security property on Ninth Avenue valued at $100,000.

Following the mention of the finding of the indictments the presentment states:

We do not feel that our duty in this matter is completed without calling to the attention of the proper State authorities certain facts discovered in our inquiry.

The wrecked train left the track at the middle of a curve under the Woodlawn Bridge, the immediate cause being the spreading of a rail on the outer edge of the curve, following the shearing of the spikes on the outside of said rail.

In the morning of the 16th of February the engineer of an electric locomotive train passing around the said curve at a speed of about sixty miles an hour noticed a roughness of track at the point where the rail subsequently spread, sufficient to cause him to report it. An ordinary inspection by track walkers later in the day failed to locate the defect. Subsequent trains passed over the said point of track at normal speeds and no roughness was observed. No subsequent train seems to have exceeded a speed of fifty miles an hour at that point until the Brewster express arrived.

Accident Due to High Speed.

The fatal train was traveling at a speed which calculations by the experts from the company which made the locomotives, based on the distance required to bring the locomotive to a standstill, show to have been at least sixty miles an hour, and which has been estimated by competent observers as high as seventy miles.

After more than a month of careful investigation by experts from the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and other companies, no defect in roadbed or rolling stock has been discovered which could have caused a wreck at normal speed. The evidence leaves no doubt that the disaster was directly due to some combination of circumstances developed and made disastrous by excessive and abnormal speed.

The curve in question was constructed and safe for a normal speed of about forty-six miles an hour. The company had made no calculation to ascertain, and had no definite knowledge of, how much higher speed could be attained without passing the limits of safety. There were no rules in existence to limit trains to the speed known to be normal and safe. Instead, reliance was placed on the judgment of engineers not to exceed safe speeds.

This, it is claimed, has been the best railroading practice for years. With steam locomotives an experienced engineer could easily estimate his speed, and readily feel when he was going around a curve faster than the normal or so-called equilibrium speed.

Electric Engines Deceiving.

The safety of this practice depends manifestly upon having trained and experienced engineers. The new electric locomotives have a much lower centre of gravity and run with greater smoothness than the steam locomotives. On this account men not experienced with them tend almost invariably to underestimate their speed, and their action at excessive speed on curves is much less noticeable. They are capable of drawing trains at a speed highly dangerous on the said curve.

If the question of safety in speed was to be left as before to the engineers, it was essential that such engineers should have experience with their engines sufficient to train them to form a competent judgment.

Prior to the installation of a fast passenger electric locomotive service between New York and Wakefield, but one experimental or dummy train was run over the route on schedule. With the exception of the engineer of that train, it seems that none of the engineers who were to operate the new locomotives had been over the route on schedule time in an electric locomotive before being put in charge of a train required to run on schedule time and carrying passengers.

The course of instruction for such engineers had required only four days' practice on a trial track about two and a half miles in length.

Drivers Were Inexperienced.

Many of the engineers had apparently never ridden on an electric locomotive at a speed even approximating that required by the schedule. While all of them had probably had experience with steam locomotives, they were put in charge of fast trains carrying passengers drawn by electric locomotives at a time when they knew nothing, by experience, of the speed capacity of such locomotives.

The engineer of the wrecked train had not received sufficient instruction to enable him to form a judgment of any value as to the speed at which he was running his train. The disaster was a natural result of such carelessness. This matter should not have been left entirely to the discretion of the company.

The presentment then concludes that State regulations should have been in force, making such gross carlessness impossible.

"The safety of human life should not be allowed to be intrusted to the judgment of untrained men," it says.

"The Grand Jury calls attention to these facts in the hope that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners will make such regulations as will present a recurrence of such conditions on any railroad within this State."

SEVEN YOUTHS HIDE IN STEAMER'S HOLD

Dream of Italian Lads to Reach Free America Shattered by Immigration Bureau.

STOWED AWAY ON HAMBURG

Officers Find Boys Provided with Water and Biscuit and Varying Menu with Raw Spaghetti.

Seven uninvited passengers were discovered in the course of the trip of the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, from Naples, which ended at New York yesterday. For the first few days after the vessel sailed from Naples on the 14th, it looked as though every time the officers searched out-of-the-way places another name had to be added to the manifest. The vessel brought 1,067 steerage passengers.

The first day out a German cripple, who gave his name as Paul Vent of Coblentz, Germany, was found safely stowed away behind several large boxes in the forward hold. He gave his age as 20 and said he was the oldest of a number of adventurous spirits who were trying to get to the Land of Promise.

In his narrow quarters he had concealed a bottle of water and three hard tack biscuits. He was forced to make his presence known because a big packing box had shifted, making his quarters dangerous.

The second day's search brought to light Pasquale de Genuaro, a nineteen-year-old Italian youth, who had hidden himself in the hold near a ventilator. On the rest of the voyage he trimmed coal. Pasquale told the officers that he had found it hard to get along in Naples, and so determined to leave the country. He declared he had been a sailor, and so he naturally "went to sea" as the solution of his difficulties.

The next youth to be dragged from his hiding place on the second day out was a sixteen-year-old lad, who said he was Vincenzo Mones. Vincenzo was rather glad to be found and he looked it. He declared that he had never been to sea before, and added that he was never going again.

He had been a farm laborer in Southern Italy. When not working in the fields he had been a servingman at a little inn. One day, he declared, "a milord from America" had arrived in an automobile and stopped for a rest at the inn. The boy had listened to stories told by servants, and credited to the American. From these the lad concluded that America was a great place. He became dissatisfied with Italian country life and started for here. He went aboard the liner in the confusion of departure and stowed away.

It was the fourth day out that the officers began to wonder just how many hidden passengers they were carrying. On the afternoon of that day they found snugly hidden away behind a great pile of spaghetti boxes four more stowaways. They were prepared for a long voyage. Besides some bottled water they had some biscuits, and to vary their bill of fare they nibbled raw spaghetti, of which there was aplenty.

These youths all said they were sailors and gave their names as Eduardo Chiwrazzi, 17 years; Chiro Tourand, 19 years; Luigi Coccase, 15 years, and Luigi Fusco, 16 years old. They all declared that they wanted to come to this country where work was plentiful and money flowed so free that in a few years they could return with money enough to buy land or go into business in a small way. They, too, were sent into the coal bunkers to work.

The stowaways were turned over to the Immigration Inspectors, who will be under the necessity of deporting the boys to Italy when the vessel sails again.

WIRELESS IN LIFE SAVING.

Board of Trade Suggests Improvement in the Coast Service.

The Board of Trade and Transportation decided yesterday to send five delegates to the next National Peace Conference. The board decided to hold a convention on April 17 to discuss measures to prevent a repetition of disasters like the wreck of the Larchmont on the Sound.

A committee report suggested that the Government should be required to station along the coast small craft that could stand all weather and could supplement the work of the life saving stations. The report said these boats should have wireless telegraphic equipment to aid them in their work.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There have been showers from the Mississippi Valley eastward and local snows in North Dakota and Montana. Local rains also continued in the North Pacific States. The weather cleared in California after eleven days of rain.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh east to southeast winds with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Showers Thursday; Friday partly cloudy; light to fresh southeast to east winds.

New England—Showers Thursday; Friday partly cloudy; fresh east to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	47	42	4 P. M.	54	54
6 A. M.	47	43	6 P. M.	54	50
9 A. M.	52	47	9 P. M.	51	48
12 M	53	54	12 P. M.	48	48

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 2:05 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 27.—A fire which started here at a late hour last night has resulted in an estimated loss of between $400,000 and $450,000. It was thought that the fire, which originated in the large brick building occupied by the Olive Grocery on the west side of Poindexter Street, and which was completely destroyed, was under control, but it started again at an early hour today with renewed vigor and spread rapidly.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The three-story factory of the H. Schulz Company, manufacturers of pianos, was almost totally destroyed by fire to-day. An explosion of oils stored on the first floor of the building is thought to have started the fire. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The Hattman Mill, at Howard and Berks Streets, occupied by a number of textile concerns, was damaged to the extent of $100,000 to-day by three fires which occurred within a period of twelve hours. The origin of the fire in each instance is unknown. Among the textile manufacturers occupying the building were J. Wesley Johnson, Howard Kenworthy, and Edward Clegg & Sons. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
5:05—Broadway and Mosholu Av.; Patrick Higgins	$100
10:30—947 3d Av.; Louis Sharon	$50
10:45—429 West 18th St.; M. Storm	$50
P. M.	
2:00—340 Cherry St.; David Brien	Trifling
2:30—2,242 5th Av.; M. Casey	Trifling
2:55—23d St. and Madison Av.; Hutchinson Electric Horn Co.	$500
6:30—353 West 40th St.; C. Macken	Trifling
7:40—9-11 Hester St.; Jewish Synagogue	$50
9:00—67 Christopher St.; Max Kimle	$50
10:25—180 Centre St.; E. O. Grabo	$300

Wallach's Hats

603 Broadway,
240 Broadway,
238, 242 Bowery,
647 Eighth Ave.,
Third Av., cor. 122d,
240 West 125th St.

EASTER Sunday is NEXT Sunday. Don't wait till the day before Easter. Come in TO-DAY and try on a Derby in the new London BROWN. Prices that fit as well as the hats—$2.90, $2.40, $1.90

DISTINCTIVENESS

is a characteristic of the new "Gladiator" Suits and Overcoats. The style combines novelty with utility. "Gladiator" coats have well proportioned shoulders, graceful lapels and perfect fitting fronts. Built to your measure from choicest materials $25.

Samples and fashion illustrations mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

GLUTEN FLOUR — THE FIRST MADE IN AMERICA (1875) THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE — Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., N.Y.

Some unprincipled bakers attached the word to their harmful stuff and we re-christened our superior flour. 509 West 145th St., New York. GLUTO-SAC

Kennedy 12 COMPLAINT ST

Young Men's Silk Hats.

Top Notch in Style
high lustre, light in weight.
3.90
4.80
5.80
Opera Hats at 3.90
Ribbed Silk (worth $6.00)

Smart, Stylish Derbies, $2.75.

Hand made, silk trimmed, made of clear nutria—the best fur used in Hat making.

Nobby Derbies at $1.90.

New Blocks for Easter in Browns and Tans.

TRADE E.M. MARK

Troy's best Product
(cooler than cotton)

Linen every thread of them. Sleeveless Shirts. Knee Drawers.

EARL & WILSON,

Barney McGlynns.

Amusement Advertisements on Page 10.

THE HALL MARK OF HAT FASHION.

Young's Hats — NONE BETTER MADE

The Derby—

Some Wear Derbies all the time, all wear Derbies some of the time; and it's a pleasure to own a Derby that's right at any time and good for a long time. Wear Young's and the pleasure is yours.

$3.00—$4.00.

Young's Hats — NONE BETTER MADE

The Silk Hat—

Lends dignity to the wearer, besides meeting fashion's requirements. Young's Silk Hat is constructed on lines that insure quality and longevity. Its shapes will suit any head.

$5.00—$6.00.

Young's Hats — NONE BETTER MADE

The Soft Hat—

A Soft Hat for a head-rest; for variety; for a break in stiff hat monotony. A Young Soft Hat for the nice points of shape and color, for top of fashion in semi-dress or ngeligee.

$3.00—$4.00

NINE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

6 Broadway.....near Beaver Street
99 Nassau Street.....near Fulton Street
199 Broadway.....near Dey Street
605-7-9 Broadway.....Cor. Houston Street
849 Broadway.....near 14th Street
1197 Broadway.....near 28th Street
1359 Broadway.....near 36th Street
500 Fifth Avenue.....near 42d Street
Only Brooklyn Store—371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; winds mostly southwest.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,961. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THAW IS EXAMINED BY INSANITY BOARD

Makes a Good Impression in His First Appearance on Witness Stand.

JEROME MEETS A CHECK

Many Predictions That the Commission Will Declare Thaw Sane and the Trial Will Go On.

Harry K. Thaw appeared yesterday before the insanity commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald and answered the questions put to him in such manner that when he left the witness chair his lawyers expressed themselves as much pelased with his demeanor and his replies. The hearing was held in private.

Thaw was questioned for an hour and three-quarters. David McClure, as Chairman of the commission, did most of the questioning. Dr. Leopold Putzel, the alienist member of the commission, asked very few questions. He sat back in his chair and studied the prisoner.

Thaw opened the inquisition by making a statement to the commission, in which he asked that the members let him know just what they wanted to learn from him. He had been nervous before the courtroom was cleared of reporters, at the direction of Mr. McClure, but, it is said, he was singularly cool when he took his seat in the witness chair and put himself mentally and physically in the hands of the board of inquisition.

Thaw was questioned closely as to the meaning of various vague sentences in the letters and notes he wrote to his counsel during the progress of his trial. He explained them. As to his manner of explanation and his actions while in the chair only this was learned by the reporters who sat outside of the courtroom waiting for news: The defense appeared satisfied with the answers and the prosecution felt assured that Thaw did not comport himself as a sane man, despite the fact that his answers were coherent.

Thaw, when he first faced the commission, started from the rear of the courtroom to his accustomed seat. Mr. McClure, in the chair of Justice Fitzgerald, with Mr. Olney on his right and Dr. Putzel on his left, beckoned to the Sheriff to bring the prisoner inside of the railing and just below and in front of the bench.

Thaw turned on his heels, skirted the tables of the reporters, and pushed his way to the place designated by the head of the commission. He sat there alone for several minutes, and then Mr. McClure told the lawyers for the defense that they might come within the railing. Delmas, Hartridge, Gleason, Peabody, and O'Reilly moved within the railing and McPike remained outside.

To the right of the old seats of the prisoner and his lawyers sat Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Josiah and Edward Thaw sat with her. She was very pale, and her eyes seemed to question those of every onlooker who caught her glance.

Rules Against Jerome.

Mr. McClure went at the inquisition in a manner that showed he intended to lose no time. His sentences were short and to the point. He asked that the record of the inquisition into Thaw's sanity be put straight as to counsel for and against the prisoner. Mr. Hartridge rose and said that he was counsel of record, and that his associates were Messrs. Delmas, Gleason, Peabody, and O'Reilly. He said nothing about the partner of Mr. Delmas, Henry Clay McPike. Mr. McPike, on the other side of the railing, did not seem disturbed at this. Mr. Jerome let it be inferred that the District Attorney represented the People.

Thaw watched this opening of the proceedings closely. At times he smiled, his heavy upper lip twitching. His eyes were uneasy.

The counsel having been put in the record, Mr. McClure lost no time in notifying both sides that the commission would perform its duty in a summary manner, and that it would begin with the examination of Thaw. He asked if there were any suggestions as to the method of procedure, and Mr. Hartridge replied that his client was ready to undergo any examination without loss of time, and that his counsel desired that he be not examined by the alienists employed by the prosecution.

Mr. Jerome saw trouble ahead. He fairly bounced to his feet and asked that the affidavits put in by both sides in the matter of the advisability of a commission be placed in evidence before the inquisitorial body. Mr. McClure decided with abruptness that these affidavits were not necessary and not desired.

Mr. Jerome wanted the record of the trial put in the hands of the commission. He was told that it might be accepted for the purpose of clearing the way of the commission for a speedy conclusion but not as a matter of fact. Mr. Jerome wanted the alienists present. He was told that the alienists were not wanted, not in so many words but to that effect. As fast as he made a demand the demand was promptly turned down.

Mr. Hartridge smiled. He was having his innings. Mr. Jerome then said, coldly and emphatically, that he would have nothing to do with the proceedings under such conditions. He argued briefly that the commission was sitting as a trial body and not as an examining body when such a course was laid out.

"Do you decline to attend the commission?" asked Mr. Olney. "The statute says that you must attend."

Mr. Jerome said that he did not decline to attend the proceedings as long as it was an inquisitorial and not a trial body. The District Attorney was plainly nettled. He could not leave his task and he did not want to proceed with it along the lines suggested by the commission. He sat down and put his chin in his right hand and lowered his eyelids. He seemed waiting for a solution of the problem or a suggestion for a solution. He got neither.

Mr. McClure informed the District Attorney that the proceeding was to be a summary one and that the commission did not intend to accept the form of court procedure. He said that he desired to limit the scope of the inquiry to the question of the prisoner's present condition of mind.

"We do not consider it right to consider the affidavits offered the court un-

Continued on Page 2.

RECOUNT BILL PASSED.

Assembly Acts Favorably on Measure Affecting City Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly today, by a vote of 118 to 21, passed the Prentice Recount bill, affecting the contention of W. R. Hearst that he, and not George B. McClellan, was chosen Mayor of New York at the last election. Several members who voted one way last year switched to the other to-day. Some explained it as dictated by their organization. The 21 who voted in the negative were:

Republicans—Yale, Cunningham, Hammond, Wood, Fowler, and Schoeneck.

Democrats—Eagleton, McCue, Schwegler, Cuvillier, and Keller, all of Manhattan; Farrell, Fay, Jacobs, Feth, Mooney, Baumann, Donnelly, Geoghegan, and Gluck, all of Kings; Croak of Richmond.

Democrats voting for the bill were:

Bohan, Buckley, Burns, Cavanagh, Dobbs, J. A. Foley, Ganley, Goldberg, Hackett, Harawitz, Hoey, Huth, Loos, Oliver, Prince, Schmidt, Schulz, Sheridan, A. E. Smith, Stern, and Wagner, all of New York; Burzynski, Jackson, and Walters of Erie; Flanagan, Garbe, and Todd of Queens; C. F. Foley of Niagara, Glynn of Monroe, Harper of Seneca, Holmes of Schoharie, Northrup of Dutchess, and Stratton of Chenango.

Practically the entire debate was carried on by Assemblymen Cuvillier and Dobbs (both Democrats) in favor of their proposed amendments, all of which were defeated. Mr. Cuvillier opposed a recount, but said that if one was to be had it should include all the officers voted for in New York City in 1905.

W. A. PROCTER A SUICIDE.

Head of Great Soap Concern Suffered from Melancholia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—William A. Procter, head of the great soap-making establishment of Procter & Gamble and one of the best-known men in Hamilton County, committed suicide this afternoon at his home in Glendale. While in the bathroom he shot himself in the mouth. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. Procter suffered from melancholia. He had continually brooded over the death of his wife four years ago. Of late a nurse had been in constant attendance upon him.

Mr. Procter was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati and at Kenyon College, Ohio. He entered his father's firm in 1851, and when in 1890 the concern was incorporated he became President of the company.

Mr. Procter was known as the "minister's friend" in Episcopal Church circles, and helped many young men to gain an education to fit them for the ministry. Several years ago charitable institutions in and about Cincinnati received many large checks signed "Sunshine." Many tried to find out the name of the donor, but were unsuccessful until a bank clerk told a friend it was Mr. Procter. The story was published and the checks were discontinued.

Mr. Procter's father founded the soap factory, which later developed into the gigantic establishment in Ivorydale. Mr. Procter was a Director of the Citizens' National Bank. He is believed to have left $10,000,000. A son and three daughters survive him.

NO ICE FAMINE THIS YEAR.

Supply Ample and the Price Will Be Kept at 30 Cents a Hundred.

There will be no ice famine the coming Summer, nor will the American Ice Company, commonly known as the Ice Trust, raise the price in Manhattan above the present quotation, 30 cents a hundred pounds.

This promise to the public was made yesterday by Vice President Johnson of the company. Mr. Johnson said that the present price will prevail during the warm months. Last Summer the trust charged its patrons 40 cents a hundred, in spite of protests from the public.

"There is no reason this year to advance the price," said Mr. Johnson yesterday. "Last year it was different. Ice was scarce. A big supply of ice was cut this Winter. There are now 4,000,000 tons in icehouses along the Hudson River to be drawn upon as needed. The output of artificial ice plants is 5,000 tons a day in New York."

Mr. Johnson would not say whether the thirty-cents-a-hundred price would hold in districts outside of New York. The added expense of cartage to patrons living outside the city proper may lead the company to charge more.

The grade of ice cut this Winter on the Hudson is said to be good; most of it is said to be comparatively clear. The supply in the river icehouses will not be drawn upon before the warm weather begins.

ACCUSE RECTOR OF THEFT.

Vestrymen in Philadelphia Say He Took Last Easter's $1,200 Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Rev. Edwin Knight, rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, was before Magistrate Kochersperger to-day to answer charges of the larceny of the Easter collection last year, amounting to $1,200, and the embezzlement of a portion of the weekly collections since then.

On the rector's promise that he would not interfere with the accounting Warden next Sunday, or attempt to dominate the election of vestrymen the following day, he was allowed to go on his own recognizance, to appear at a hearing next Tuesday. Bail had previously been fixed at $1,500.

The rector asserts that the policy he adopted for the creation of a "rector's fund" was his only chance to obtain his salary. This is denied by the Accounting Warden.

FRED MACE WON $11,000.

New York Actor's Luck at Roulette in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 28.—Fred Mace, the New York actor, who is leading man in "The Umpire," is said to have won $11,000 at roulette and faro last night.

When Mr. Mace started in at the Navarre last night he lost $25, which was all the money he had with him. He borrowed $10 from John Murray, agent of the Lillian Russell company, and on that is said to have won $11,000.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS New York, Rotterdam, March 14; SS Yumuri, Inagua, March 22.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

CARNEGIE ATTACKS WALL ST. 'GAMBLERS'

It's Time for Business Men to Decline to Recognize Them, He Says.

CALLS THEM PARASITES

Tells War-Time Telegraphers Stock Eruption Was Healthy—The "Unhappy Rich."

Fresh from his visit to the President, Andrew Carnegie turned himself loose in a speech last night upon "The Stock Gamblers of Wall Street," and told them what he thought about them.

It was at the reception given by the civil war veterans of the United States Military Telegraph Corps at the Hotel Manhattan, to Mr. Carnegie, as the man who suggested the formation of a military telegraph service; Gen. Thomas Thompson Eckert, dean of the corps; Col. Robert Charles Clowry, the first man to use the telegraph on an actual battlefield, and William R. Plum, the historian of the organization.

"We have our little troubles, our parties, and our excitements, but faugh! what do they amount to?" said Mr. Carnegie. "They are but ripples on the surface and we know that thousands of fathoms below, the deep blue lies unbroken.

"A few gamblers in Wall Street are the trouble. If a man has gambled and sold short and the stock goes down he is delighted, but the fellow who has sold and finds the price is going up when he has not got the stock is the man who thinks that really the President is going too far. It'll be a good day for this country or any other when the gamblers come to grief. I wish I could invent a plan whereby both parties would come to grief.

"I speak as a business man, and I say that I have never made a dollar by gambling in stocks. I would as soon do it as I would gamble at cards or bridge, and I don't see much difference.

The Time to Boycott Wall Street.

"Let me speak as a plain business man. Wall Street is not America, and even in New York there are other places than Wall Street. Gambling is not business; it is a parasite feeding on values and creating none. It is time for us business men to rise and decline to recognize the men who make money and render no value for it by manufacturing something or giving something in exchange.

"We have had five years of such prosperity as the world has never seen. Why, I sold the Carnegie Steel Company for $460,000,000 then. I would sell it for $640,000,000 now. Kites that go up must come down again; Wall Street is in a healthy condition. An eruption in Wall Street is healthy, for it comes out and does not go in. Let us rejoice and hope that it will be lively to-morrow. Let us hope that prices will come down in a jolting kind of way with a rest between.

"Let's hope they will come down, down, down, till they reach a level. Then they will go up, up, up. It's an economic law, like the waves of the sea."

Chairman David Homer Bates, one of the four operators dispatched to the front at the first call in the civil war, was in the chair, and read, as he introduced Mr. Carnegie, the historic telegram he sent proposing the corps. Mr. Carnegie was warmly cheered as he rose. After his fling at Wall Street the retired ironmaster gave some reminiscences of his civil war experiences as a telegraph operator. He was a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Road when the war broke out and there was a call for telegraph volunteers.

"Col. Scott gave me the Pittsburg division," said Mr. Carnegie, "and at the moment of my highest exaltation brought me to earth by asking: 'What do you think you ought to get?' 'Salary,' I cried. 'I don't care about salary. Give me the position!' I never cared so much for salary as for position. I remember when I was a boy, one Saturday, when we went for our pay, all the other boys got theirs, and I was passed over. I was nearly heart-broken. I thought I was discharged. Then I was told: 'You're worth more than the other boys. You're to get $13.50 instead of $11.25.' Talk of your millions!

"I ran all the way home. 'I told my brother, and no one else. I gave my mother the $1,125, and then on Sunday I said, 'Mother, I have got something more.'

Glad He Was Born to Poverty.

"I am glad I was born to poverty. I would not exchange it to be the son of the richest millionaire on earth. What does he know of his father and mother? How is he off beside the boy who has in his mother his nurse, his teacher, his cook, his seamstress, his angel, his saint? There are no servants between them. His father is his guide, philosopher, and friend.

"I speak honestly. I have lived both lives. People say that the life of poverty is dreadful and the life of riches corrupting. What do they know about it? They only know one side of the shield. I have lived both lives. I know how little there is in riches to increase happiness. I think it decreases it. As I have said before, billionaires who laugh are rare."

Then Mr. Carnegie laid his hand on Col. Clowry's shoulder and asked, "Isn't that your experience?" He passed on to tell how he had told the President of might bring him a pension. He described his own war experiences because it how in the early days of the war, as he set to work to adjust a telegraph wire, it sprang up and cut him across the face. He told, too, of the disorganization at Washington when an army of 100,000 men had to be raised by a country devoted to peace.

The rest of the evening was spent in the exchange of reminiscences of the war. Of the 1,500 army telegraphers who were in the field and the 200 who still survive, 50 were present, white-haired men. Their sons and grandsons were also represented, and it is proposed to form from their descendants an organization similar to that of the Society of the Cincinnati. A song composed for the occasion by Comrade Marion H. Kerner, "'Twas the Boy That Swung the Key," was sung by the Metropolitan Quartet and illustrated with stereopticon views. The likenesses of a number of famous telegraphers were also shown upon the sheet.

The menu was happily adapted to the occasion. Its cover bore a picture of laying a telegraph wire under fire; the list of dishes was couched in true reformed spelling. "Oyster Koktales" was the first thing served, and "Kukumbers" and "Rost Squab Stuft" came in their appointed places. Even the French terms had been Skiboed, and "Filly of Beef" and "Petty Fours" bore witness to the triumph of the new style.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain. —Adv.

26 DEAD IN WRECK.

Southern Pacific Train Runs into Open Switch at Forty Miles an Hour.

COLTON, Cal., March 28.—Twenty-six persons are known to have been killed in a wreck on the Southern Pacific one and a half miles east of here late this afternoon, when Train No. 9, from New Orleans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten of the fourteen coaches were derailed. The final list of dead probably will total much higher. The injured number about 100, and many of these may die.

The wrecked coaches were thrown in every direction and four were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans on their way to San Francisco. They occupied the smoker and day coach. Only two Americans are known to have been killed.

The injured were brought to this city in vehicles of all sorts and the Colton Hospital was quickly filled. Many were then taken to the Presbyterian Church and to private residences.

Out of about eighty Pullman passengers only two sustained serious injuries. The three Pullman coaches and the dining car, which were on the rear of the train, did not leave the track, and their occupants were practically unhurt.

The Florence Roberts Theatrical Company occupied one coach, which was hurled from the tracks and both ends of it were crushed. Two of the twenty-two members of the company were injured. Miss Roberts escaped unhurt.

Hundreds hurried to the scene of the wreck, and physicians and nurses went there from San Bernardino and Colton.

Florence Roberts and her company were en route to San Francisco, where they were to open on Monday at the Novelty Theatre and play an engagement of four weeks. Several members of the company have relatives in New York. Mr. Weil, speaking for John Cort, who manages Miss Roberts, reported last night that, according to his latest advices, not one of the twenty people in the company had been injured.

However, all the scenery for the productions was destroyed, and the members of the company have lost absolutely all their personal effects. Florence Roberts, well known in the West, made her first appearance as a New York star here last season when "The Strength of the Weak" was produced at the Liberty Theatre.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE ILL.

Is Overcome While Making an Address in Boone, Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONE, Iowa, March 28.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin is seriously ill at a hotel here, having been stricken in the midst of a public address this forenoon. Physicians think there is no immediate danger, but friends who note the similarity between the attack and the one which the Senator suffered a short time ago at Washington fear that it indicates a near breakdown.

Senator La Follette lectured to an immense audience last evening, and as his train was not to leave here until noon to-day was prevailed upon to make another address this afternoon. He had not spoken ten minutes when he staggered and was helped to a seat and then taken at once to his room. All public engagements have been canceled for the present.

KAISER'S SON TO HARVARD?

Report That Prince Oscar Will Enter the College in the Autumn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Transcript prints the following:

"A former resident of Cambridge, who is closely identified with college affairs, is authority for the statement that Prince Oscar, Emperor William's fifth son and next to the youngest, will probably enter Harvard University as a student this Fall.

"The information comes from a relative of the Cambridge man. A letter received by him from Germany to-day says: 'At table I am sitting opposite the playwright Fulda. He tells me that the German Emperor takes a keen interest in Harvard University, and that in a recent interview Emperor William said that he expected to send his son, Oscar, to Harvard for a course of study. I am not sure, but I am under the impression that he said the Prince would go to Cambridge this coming Fall.'

"At the college office this report could not be confirmed. Secretary Green said that, although the office had heard rumors to the effect that one of the German Emperor's sons was coming to Cambridge as a student, it had received no official advice in the matter.

"With a President's son and an Emperor's son at Harvard at the same time, Harvard will assume a truly international aspect."

BEIRLEIN CAN TALK AGAIN.

Operation on His Skull Removes Cause That Made Him Dumb.

After suffering from a strange affliction for three months which prevented him from speaking, Frank Beirlein, 37 years old, of 160 East Eighty-third Street, left Bellevue Hospital last night completely cured.

Last Winter Beirlein was struck on the head with a blackjack by a negro, who tried to rob him. The man was treated by a hospital physician, who thought he was suffering from nothing worse than a scalp wound. A few days later Beirlein began to lose the power of speech.

At Bellevue Hospital the X ray showed that Beirlein's skull had been fractured, causing a portion of it to press upon the part of the brain which controlled the vocal organs. An operation was performed and a small piece of the skull removed. When Beirlein recovered from the effects of the anaesthetic it was found that he could speak.

CONGRESSMEN IN DANGER.

Boat Carrying Rivers and Harbors Committee in Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—While the Congressional party of Rivers and Harbors Committeemen, who are inspecting Louisiana waterways, were aboard the steamer Sewanee on the Atchafalaya River to-day the steamer Oxbow collided with the Sewanee, causing it to careen so far that there was danger of capsizing.

The Sewanee righted safely, although three barrels of her stores slid into the river.

THE TAILORS' OUTLET CO.
Buyers and sellers of Merchant Tailors' swell garments. East 42d St., near 5th Av.—Adv.

WHITE'S TREASURES FOR HIS CREDITORS

Architect's Widow to Give All They Bring Her to Repay Debt to His Firm.

OWED PARTNERS $600,000

He Also Lost $300,000 in Stock Speculation, but Friends Saw Him Through.

It was learned yesterday that at the direction of Mrs. Stanford White, the proceeds of the sale of the former home of the Whites, at 121 East Twenty-first Street, and the great quantity of art treasures it contains, are to go to McKim, Mead & White to pay at least in part the debt which Mr. White owed the firm when he was murdered by Harry K. Thaw on June 25, 1906. Also, it transpired that Mrs. White had given instructions that the amount received from the insurance on her husband's life should be applied to the same account.

A short time after the murder it was said that Mr. White had overdrawn his account with the firm, but the amount was not stated. One report was that it was $500,000. The lawyer for the White family declined to discuss the subject, saying that announcement would be made at the proper time. No such announcement has ever been made. It was ascertained yesterday, however, that the amount overdrawn was about $600,000.

The sale, which will begin on the afternoon of April 4 and continue until everything in the house has been sold, will be in charge of an auctioneer, who will knock down to the highest bidders the wonderful works of art gathered by Mr. White, a widely recognized connoisseur.

The members of the firm with which Mr. White was connected have been very reticent regarding their financial relations with him. An effort made yesterday to get a statement from them about the prospective settlement of the account met with no more success than previous efforts. An intimate friend of Stanford White's, speaking soon after the murder, declared his belief that "there never was a time when Mr. White was unable to pay off his entire indebtedness if it had been necessary for him to do so," but he added: "It is true that he was a heavy spender and that he anticipated his income, but never did more than anticipate receipts of which he was absolutely certain."

Asked if it was not true that Mr. White was in debt to the firm at the time of his death, the friend said: "Not to any unusual extent. He was always more or less overdrawn."

In addition to Mr. White's indebtedness to his firm, it is understood that he lost a large amount of money in Wall Street speculations, but this is not now an indebtedness against his estate. According to the story told by an intimate friend, Mr. White lost about $300,000 in stock speculations about a year ago.

He appealed to his friends for assistance. They held a meeting and after an examination of his broker's accounts they agreed to take up the account and carry it until his losses were wiped out, providing that he would sign a promise never again to speculate. Mr. White agreed to this, and his losses were taken over by a syndicate, which subsequently recovered almost all that had been advanced by a rising market.

Mrs. Stanford White is understood to have been well provided for by her relatives, who are wealthy. She was Miss Bessie Smith, daughter of Judge J. Lawrence Smith of New York and a descendant of Col. Richard Smith, the original patentee of Smithtown, L. I. The family had been prominent and wealthy for many generations.

When the matter of the proposed settlement of Mr. White's account with the firm of McKim, Mead & White by the sale of the house and contents was mentioned to De Lancey Nicoll, who was Mr. White's personal counsel, Mr. Nicoll said he knew nothing about it.

John L. Cadwalader refused to talk with a reporter on the subject. When a note was sent to him about it he sent this message: "I have no knowledge on the subject and will not speak to anybody concerning it."

WE NUMBER 83,941,510.

Census Bureau Estimate Shows an Increase of 8,000,000 Since 1900.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There are now nearly 8,000,000 more people in the Continental United States than there were six years ago, according to an estimate based upon the figures compiled by the Census Bureau in a special report issued to-day. According to its estimates the population of the Continental United States in 1906 was 83,941,510, an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935.

The population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in the Continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of the Continental United States in 1906 was 28 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are as follows:

New York	4,113,043
Chicago	2,049,185
Philadelphia	1,441,735
St. Louis	649,320
Boston	602,273

The report presents the population returns for 1905 of the fourteen States making an interdecennial enumeration, together with the estimated population of these States for 1904 and 1906 and of the remaining States and Territories for 1904, 1905, and 1906.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, is 28,406,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent., while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities showed an increase of 4,480,008, or only 8.8 per cent.

Good Friday a Holiday in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The House to-day passed Senate Bill No. 291, making Good Friday a legal holiday in this State. Mr. Alexander of Hudson moved that a committee of three rush the bill to the Governor for signature, but as the hour of passage was near 2 o'clock, it was pointed out that the financial institutions of the State could not regulate their business by a statute they would not hear of until the morning papers were out, and nothing could be gained by rushing the bill to signature at once. The motion was withdrawn.

ARMED MEN GUARD TRACKS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fears New Move by Train Wreckers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg are to-night being patrolled by armed guards, the officials fearing that the train wreckers who were responsible for the derailing of two of the fastest passenger trains of the system within the last week will make another attempt.

The train crews on the fast passenger runs east of Pittsburg are terrorized, and many of the men have asked for new runs. Because of the recent wrecks general orders have been issued by the railroad officials to reduce speed east. This has disorganized schedules, but the officials fear to send a train through the danger zone at high speed.

A large force of detectives was brought in here to-night and put to work secretly in an effort to arrest the wreckers.

Representative George J. Schad of Allegheny declared to-day that he would introduce a bill to make train wrecking a capital offense in this State.

TO GET ANOTHER CARDINAL.

Nomination of an American at the End of the Year Almost Certain.

ROME, March 28.—A most reliable authority asserted positively to-day that there was no possibility of the creation of an Anglo-Saxon Cardinal at the consistory to be held on April 15, even "in pectore"—that is to say, the creation of a Cardinal without the present publication of his name.

He added, however, that the nomination of an American and an English Cardinal at the consistory to be hel dat the end of the year was almost certain.

MAINE TO REMAIN DRY.

Bill to Repeal the Prohibitory Measure Vetoed by Gov. Cobb.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 28.—Gov. William T. Cobb vetoed the bill this afternoon repealing the Sturgis law for the strict enforcement of the liquor prohibitory law, on the ground that to repeal the Sturgis law without substituting any similar or equally effective measure would take from the Executive all power to enforce the prohibitory law, and would protect and encourage the nullification of all laws.

The repeal bill was killed later in the House, when it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote to carry it over the Governor's veto.

YERKES ESTATE STILL BIG.

It Will Net from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said to-day that the report that the Charles T. Yerkes estate had almost reached the vanishing point, is untrue.

"It is a valuable estate. There must be from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 of it. I mean that there will be that much left after debts to Speyer & Co. and other obligations are paid."

Speyer & Co. were associated with Mr. Yerkes in his underground railroad projects in London.

OUR HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Responsible for a Cut Down in the Penny Provident Savings Fund.

The eighteenth annual report of the Penny Provident Fund for the year ending Jan. 31 shows a slight falling off in deposits and a decrease in depositors from 87,163 to 61,114, a defection attributed by the trustees to the increasing cost of living and higher rentals.

During the year $111,010 was withdrawn, against $106,678 deposited, leaving the deposits on Feb. 1 at $47,132 against $51,464 on the same date last year. Twenty new stations were opened during the year but this was offset by the closing of thirty-two. Commenting on the situation, the Treasurer, Otto T. Bannard, says:

"The good the 'Penny Provident Fund' is doing in teaching the present generation the habits of thrift and economy is not to be measured in dollars and cents, and will have untold influence for good in the future. Two of the many instances might be given as an illustration; one, of a little girl who saved $30 in small amounts to erect a tombstone over her dead mother; and another, of a man who saved enough in a year to buy a home in the country for his family."

SPOTTED FEVER AT HARVARD.

Edward Rawson, Jr., a Sophomore, Dies of Spinal Meningitis.

BOSTON, March 28.—Edward Rawson, Jr., a sophomore at Harvard and a son of a Cincinnati manufacturer, died at the Stillman infirmary, the college hospital, last night of spinal meningitis.

Rawson was taken ill on Monday. He was prominent socially, as well as in athletics, and was regarded as a brilliant student.

STILL AFTER ALTON DEAL.

Roosevelt Confers with Kellogg, Counsel of the Commerce Board.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—F. B. Kellogg, special counsel of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, spent some time to-night in conference with President Roosevelt.

No information was imparted concerning the subject discussed, but in view of Mr. Kellogg's connection with the investigation of the Chicago & Alton deal, regarding which E. H. Harriman was interrogated by the commission, it is believed it had to do with that matter.

KUROKI COMING TO AMERICA.

Will Represent the Japanese Army at the Jamestown Celebration.

TOKIO, March 28.—It is announced today that Gen. Kuroki will represent the Japanese Army at the Jamestown celebration this year.

Although he took a leading part under Field Marshal Oyama in the great battles in Manchuria, Gen. Kuroki is best remembered as the commander of the Japanese forces in the first important land battle of the war.

This battle was fought on April 29, 1904, and the two following days. After advancing through Korea, the first Japanese Army, under Kuroki, forced a crossing of the Ya-Lu River near Wi-Ju, defeated the Russians under Gen. Sassulitch with great slaughter, and captured twenty-eight guns. The town of Kiulien-Cheng was captured by the Japanese and the foundation was laid for the advance through Manchuria.

After all, CHIVAS'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

STRIKE HALTED BY ROOSEVELT

Preparations for a Walkout Cease Pending Efforts Toward Arbitration.

ERDMAN LAW INVOKED

Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill Go to Chicago.

APPEAL CAME FROM ROADS

Labor Leaders Show a Disposition to Meet the Commissioners Half Way in Their Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Agencies of the Federal Government, set in motion by President Roosevelt, following an appeal from the railroads for arbitration, were successful to-day in halting, temporarily at least, a great strike of 50,000 men on the Western systems.

The Strike Board of the trainmen and conductors met in the afternoon and considered the arbitration proposal favorably. The members of the board, while not agreeing to enter into this plan of settling their differences with the roads, decided to accept the "good offices" of the United States representatives.

Preparations for a strike were dropped, pending developments in this direction. Grand Master Morrissey of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, in an official statement to-night, said that strike action would not be "unreasonably" delayed, but at the same time he expressed his regard for the rights of the public in the controversy.

It is understood that fear of adverse public sentiment had much to do with the changed attitude of the union leaders. While the strike board was meeting it was known to the members that President Roosevelt in Washington had called in President Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill in reference to the situation. The President was said to have expressed his great desire to avert a tie-up of the Western lines, particularly at a time of unusual congestion, and to have intimated his readiness to take any step to prevent a strike.

These facts are said to have been conveyed to Grand Master Morrissey and Grand Chief Garretson of the conductor's order with appreciable effect.

Another Arbitration Suggestion.

On top of the Governmental influences came a telegram from Seth Low of New York in behalf of the National Civic Federation strongly urging arbitration upon the union officials. The fact that Mr. Morrissey is a member of the Conciliation Board of the federation of which Mr. Low is the chairman, had a great deal of weight with the former. Mr. Garretson also is connected with the civic body in an executive capacity.

On receipt of this telegram Garretson and Morrissey sent a reply in which they were careful not to reject the arbitration suggestion. They left the subject open. In substance the answer of the union leaders was as follows:

"We have failed to reach an agreement with the railroads. Negotiations are broken off."

It is expected now that nothing will be done until Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill arrive from Washington. They will leave for Chicago at noon to-morrow. Undoubtedly they will be received in a friendly spirit by both the railroads and the employes.

As a preliminary effort to effect a peaceable adjustment it is believed these Federal representatives, who are empowered under the Erdman act to intervene, will suggest by telegraph another meeting between the two sides. Advices from Washington to-night stated that dispatches conveying this suggestion were being prepared. One will be sent to the railroad managers and another to the men.

Many Railroads Involved.

The railroads involved in the present negotiations with employes seeking higher wages and a reduction in working hours are: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, including Pecos Valley; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, coast lines; Canadian Pacific, Central, Western, and Pacific Divisions; Canadian Northern, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Colorado & Denver City, Frisco System, Frisco in Texas, Great Northern; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé; Houston & Texas Central, Houston, East & West Texas; Illinois Central, International & Great Northern, Kansas City Southern, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Oregon Short Line, Rock Island lines, St. Louis & Southwestern, San Antonio & Aransas Pass, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake; Southern Pacific, Atlantic System, Southern Pacific, Pacific System, Texas & Pacific, Union Pacific, Wisconsin Central, and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen numbers 35,000 and the Order of Railway Conductors 15,000. The total number of railway employes affected is 514,000. The employes ask 12 per cent. wage advance and a nine-hour day. The roads offer 10½ per cent. wage advance and a ten-hour day.

ERDMAN LAW NOT NEW.

Has Been on the Statute Books Nine Years, but Seldom Invoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Federal aid was invoked to-day to prevent the impending strike of railway trainmen and conductors which threatens to tie up the entire traffic system west of Chicago.

The appeal came from Chairman Ira G. Rawn of the Committee of Ten Railway Managers, representing all the common carriers of the West, in the form of a formal request asking Chairman M. A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, to go

their efforts to conciliate the differences between the railroads and their employes.

After a conference, Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill decided to leave to-morrow for Chicago. They will arrive there Saturday, and will immediately put themselves in touch with both sides of the controversy, for the purpose of ascertaining just what the differences involve, and will endeavor to conciliate the interests of labor and capital, under authority of the so-called Erdman act of June 1, 1898.

Failing in their efforts at mediation, Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill will endeavor to bring about an arbitration in accordance with the Erdman act's provisions.

The Federal Government will strain every nerve in an effort to solve the difficulty. The strike is the largest that has ever threatened the railroad world of this country. If the railroad trainmen and conductors refuse the overtures toward conciliation, or, as a last resource, arbitration, now made by the railroad managers through the medium of Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill, there will be a tie-up of 95,000 miles of railway lines, stagnating the transportation facilities of the entire West, and involving indirectly 500,000 men.

Provisions of Erdman Act.

Under the law, when one party to such a controversy makes such an appeal it becomes the duty of the two Commissioners to act. Seldom has the Erdman law been invoked, although it has been on the statute books nearly a decade. This is the third time it has been used, and it was not until last December that it was first invoked, when the appeal came from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on account of a strike in Texas.

The Erdman law was again invoked only a few weeks ago by the Southern Pacific Railway, which was confronted with demands from its telegraphers which threatened to tie up its entire system. The arbitrators are now in session in San Francisco, trying to settle the dispute. All three appeals that have been made within the last four months have come from the railroad side of the controversy.

The Erdman act provides that "whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to this act and the employes of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party to the controversy, with all practicable expedition, put themselves in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use their best efforts by mediation and conciliation to amicably settle the same; and, if such efforts be unsuccessful, shall at once endeavor to bring about an arbitration of said controversy in accordance with the provisions of this act."

Arbitration Award Is Binding.

If Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill find that they cannot settle the controversy by mediation they will ask that the dispute be submitted to an arbitration board of three, one each to be named by the carriers and the employes and the two thus chosen to select a third.

In the event of their failure to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, he must be named by Messrs. Knapp and Neill. Under the law a majority of the arbitrators is competent to make a binding award. The submission must be in writing, signed by both parties, and must stipulate the questions to be decided.

The award has the force and effect of a bill of exceptions, when filed in the United States Circuit Court in the district where the controversy arose, and is conclusive upon both sides unless set aside for error of law apparent in the record.

Both sides must faithfully execute the award, and employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the service of their employer by reason of dissatisfaction before three months after the award has been made without giving thirty days' notice of their intention to quit, and the employer must not dismiss employes on account of dissatisfaction with the award before the expiration of three months without giving thirty days' notification.

TERMS OF LITHOGRAPHERS.

New Five-Year Agreement to be Submitted to Employers.

The first serious attempt which has been made to end the general strike of the lithographers throughout the country, which began last August, has been started, and it is believed that it will lead to conferences resulting in a settlement. The initiative has been taken by the New York local of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association, which has voted to submit a proposed new five years' agreement to all the members of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, containing a modification of the eight-hour workday demand, the refusal of which caused the strike.

This agreement provides among other things that the fifty-one hour working week go into effect on Jan. 1, 1908, the forty-eight hour working week July 1, 1908; that the men to be employed be taken from the International Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association except when it cannot supply enough men, and that the representatives of the union must have the permission of the employers before they can go through their plants. By a vote of 431 to 81 the New York local of the union has voted in favor of submitting this agreement to the employers, and it was stated yesterday that the branches of the union throughout the country are taking a referendum vote on it, the vote to be recorded on Monday.

MINERS ACCEPT WAGE SCALE.

Butte Smelter Men to Vote on a Similar Proposition.

BUTTE, Mon., March 28.—By a large majority the Butte Miners' Union accepts the agreement made between its Executive Committee and the operating companies of Butte. The vote was taken yesterday, but the count was not completed until to-day. The new sliding scale provides for $4 a day when electrolytic copper is above 18 cents a pound, and $3.50 a day when it is below that figure. Shift men will receive $4.50 or $4 a day, according to grade. The agreement is for five years.

The smelter men of Butte will vote today on a similar sliding scale proposition, and the smelter men of Great Falls will vote to-morrow.

VILLAGE POOH BAH GONE WITH FUNDS

Short in His Accounts as Postmaster, and Alpha, N. J., Mourns.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST HIM

Applegate Said to Have Made Three-Cent Rate for Two-Cent Stamps for Ignorant Foreigners.

ALPHA, N. J., March 28.—Richard A. Applegate, Postmaster, commissioner of deeds, banker, steamship agent, real estate operator, merchant, and politician, has disappeared. With him went the greater part of the town's cash. Unlike the average fleeing banker, Applegate did not forsake his family to go to parts unknown when detection seemed certain. He not only took with him his wife and child, but also the daughter of his wife by a former husband.

When on Tuesday evening he approached the Lehigh Valley station here carrying one child in his arms and leading another by the hand, his wife was seen tagging on behind with a very heavy valise. This she set down on the station platform.

"My! But that's heavy," she said to the station agent.

When he asked her what was in it her husband frowned.

"Oh," she said, "that's some soap I am taking to my mother in Phillipsburg, where we are going."

The station agent knew that she had organized clubs of women to whom she had sold soap, as she said, at wholesale rates, so he thought nothing more of the incident. But the three Democrats—there are only three in Alpha—who went on the Republican Applegate's bond as Postmaster for the sum of $7,000 apiece are more than positive that the valise contained the surplus money of the foreign population who had intrusted him with several thousand dollars to remit to their relatives abroad.

The Post Office Inspectors who came on from Washington told the bondsmen that the Postmaster-Commissioner, &c., was short in his accounts with the Government probably $1,000. As the 3,000 Huns, Slavs, and Italians who work in the cement works here were paid the first of the week, it is thought that they contributed several thousands to him. It is known that on the day he left the Postmaster received nearly $2,000 from the cement workers in small sums.

In his steamship business Applegate employed a simple-minded Hungarian, one Dolrik Kalman, whom he compelled to put up a cash security of $500. This Kalman was to receive back, according to the curious contract drawn by Applegate, "if his services were satisfactory." After the local Pooh-Bah's retirement it was learned that his account in the Phillipsburg Bank had been withdrawn and that all of his real estate holdings were mortgaged very nearly to their full value.

Applegate first appeared in this town three years ago in the rôle of suitor for the hand of Ethel Bryant of Phillipsburg, whose husband had just been killed in the electric power plant there. As an indemnity for the loss of Albert, her first husband, Mrs. Bryant had received $500. The wooing of Applegate was short and successful. Within a little time he had captured the widow and her $500.

"Al Bryant was a good man," said Mrs. Applegate's mother to-day. "He gave Dick Applegate his start in life. If they sell Applegate's things for the money he owes I am going to have Al's picture."

With the widow's mite Applegate established himself in Alpha as a general merchant. Interesting himself in politics he got to be Postmaster. It was his boast that he could carry the town's foreign vote in his pocket. Stories of his curious conduct as Postmaster were told yesterday. For ignorant foreigners he made a special rate of 3 cents on two-cent stamps.

In the foreign population Applegate found his principal source of income. Abroad they had become accustomed to look upon their government postoffice as only a little less stable than the mountains and often it had a banking feature. This deep-rooted respect that they had brought from across the ocean they transferred to Applegate, who was quick to take advantage of it. A foreign letter could not be delivered to its owner without a payment of 10 cents, a postal five. One day a woman called for a letter that had lain in the office five days. After she had paid Applegate's special fee of 10 cents she expected to receive the letter.

"There's 10 cents more," said Applegate, "for storage. Two cents a day for letters."

Another time a special delivery letter addressed to an Italian arrived. It was delivered by Applegate in person—the distance was short.

"Thirty-five cents," said he. "It's a Government fee."

To send parcels which at ordinary rate would have cost 10 cents sometimes cost as much as $1.90. As Commissioner of Deeds Applegate took the Acknowledgment to a deed for the sale of a shanty worth $100. For this service he charged $10. People found it cheaper to go to H. A. Siefert, the Justice of the Peace, across the street, who asked only 50 cents for the same service.

Complaints were made that money orders were not being paid at the points for which they read. Applegate would give the sender a receipt and take his money, but fail to send money to the other end of the routes.

Up to the time of Applegate's arrival, a Hungarian, John Rizsak, had dealt in steamship tickets and remitted money abroad for his clients.

"I'll drive him to the wall," said Applegate.

He communicated with the State Banking Department. His rival, he said, was receiving money on deposit which was contrary to the banking laws. Bank Examiner Conkling visited Alpha. When he saw Applegate's glaring signs which showed that he was selling steamship tickets and remitting money abroad at the same time that he was Postmaster he reported to the postal authorities. An agent visited Alpha to find there one Szalai Ferencz, who couldn't understand why when he paid 83 cents to send a parcel by mail his receipt showed but 33 cents. He made affidavit to the fact.

Applegate learned what was going on. His flight followed. He was traced to Phillipsburg, thence to Washington, N. J., where he was believed to have taken a Lackawanna train for Hoboken that he might catch one of the German liners, as he had said that he would do some day.

Yesterday Huns, Slavs, and Italians thronged the general store, whose stock had been attached, but where the Post Office was conducted under the direction of the three Democratic bondsmen and a postal clerk from Phillipsburg. For the most part they seemed to believe that the Government would stand behind their losses, but Fratini Angela, who on the day of the Postmaster's disappearance had given him $97, saw no hope.

"My girl," said he, "she say she marry me if I senda her mon to come. I no senda da mon she marry Antonio. She stay there—an' I stay here."

"Nevair—nevair I see my son again," said Mike Rangel, who had given Applegate $9 for a steamship ticket to be sent abroad.

"We'll change the name of this town from Alpha to Omega," added Frank Frace, who, as one of the three Democratic bondsmen on the Republican Postmaster's bond, stood to lose.

"Sure, it only shows you what gomps we all can be under a protective tariff," said Mike Kinney, another of the bondsmen.

MATTEAWAN FOR BURCH GIRL.

Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of Murdering the Winship Baby.

CARMEL, N. Y., March 28.—Jennie Burch goes to Matteawan. The trial of the young girl for poisoning baby Wilbur Winship was concluded to-day, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of insanity." Justice Miller at once ordered her committed to the asylum for the criminal insane.

The verdict came as the fifteen-year-old girl sat alone in the court room, and she broke down and wept bitterly. Later Mrs. Herbert Winship, the mother of the baby to whom Jennie gave the poisoned peach, went into the Sheriff's rooms to say good-bye to the girl she had befriended. She clasped the girl in her arms and kissed her, and told her that she freely forgave her. Herbert Winship, the father of the poisoned baby, also told Jennie that he had forgiven her, and promised that Roscoe, the older child, should visit her at Matteawan.

Both sides of the case are satisfied with the verdict. For the present there is little prospect that any effort will be made to have Jennie released from the asylum, but when her mental condition warrants it efforts will doubtless be made to have her released.

At the opening of court to-day Dr. W. D. Granger, the alienist appointed by the court, insisted that Jennie Burch was suffering from a mental malady which completely dulled her moral understanding at the time she killed the baby. He did not believe Jennie should be set at liberty, but that she should be confined in some institution where there would be a chance for her to recover.

When Dr. Granger's cross-examination was completed both the defense and the prosecution rested their cases.

Dempsey, for the defense, asked the jury for an outright acquittal of the child. The District Attorney followed in an address in which he demanded the death penalty. While he spoke the girl went, her shoulders shaking with her sobs, her head bent low and her handkerchief concealing her pale face.

ROBBED ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Belated Traveler Thinks Thieves Chloroformed Him.

Rudolph Nickel, 25 years old, a clerk, living at 432 East Eighty-ninth Street, reported to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station that he had been chloroformed and robbed of a gold watch and chain and $7 in money on a northbound Third Avenue elevated train last night.

Nickel said he got on the train at Twenty-third Street. At Twenty-eighth Street, he said, three men came into his car. He said he took a seat in a little compartment, used by the motorman, and that the three men stood in front of him.

One of the men, Nickel said, took a handkerchief from his pocket and flourished it about. The man held the handkerchief in his hand, and Nickel said that despite his efforts to stay awake he fell sound asleep. He was aroused by somebody tugging at his finger, where he wore a diamond ring. The tugging brought him to his senses, and he woke in time to see the three men dash off the train at Fifty-ninth Street and run down the stairs.

When Nickel was advised by other passengers on the train to examine his pockets, he found he had lost his watch and chain and a $5 bill and two $1 bills. Nickel reported the matter to the police, he said, to warn the passengers rather than to recover his property. He was not able to give a good description of the trio. Nickel said he felt sure that chloroform had been used.

ARRESTED AS TOUTS.

Six Race Track Followers Are Held by a Washington Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—With the opening of the Benning season Washington has taken the short way with the race track touts. Six men charged with being touts were arraigned before Judge Kimball in the police court to-day on a technical charge of vagrancy.

"Men who 'follow' the races," said Judge Kimball, "are the scourges of the community. They are a disgrace to the neighborhood which they infest, and when even the race track prohibits such men to enter its grounds there is little more to say regarding their character.

"Touts must be kept out of this city, and it is the purpose of this court to show such men that their presence here is not wanted."

Three of the men, John Mann, John Sloan, and Joseph Gilly, gave personal bonds of $500. The Judge handed them over to Detectives Hartigan and Evans, who were instructed to take the men to the railroad station and see that they got out of town. The others were ordered to give $500 real estate bonds to keep the peace.

DEAD WITH $1,000.

Ex-Soldier Maybe Strangled Himself in Mills Hotel No. 1.

With a towel knotted around his neck and more than $1,000 in his clothes, R. Scholgen, 65 years old, formerly a Sergeant in the Commissary Department of the United States Army, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room in Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street.

The man appeared to have choken to death, but whether he committed suicide, or put a wet towel around his neck to relieve a sore throat, and, in his sleep caused the knot to be drawn so tight as to suffocate him, is uncertain. The hotel management say his death was accidental. The Mercer Street police think he killed himself.

In a wallet found in his vest was $1,000 in twenty-dollar bills. There was $18.83 in bills and change in another pocket. He also had a valuable gold watch and chain.

Mary Williams, a chambermaid, found Scholgen dead. She notified Manager Thomas, who told the police. Dr. Lawlor of St. Vincent's Hospital could offer no positive solution of his death.

Among the dead man's effects was found, a letter written by Mrs. Isabel J. Hoffman of Ellenville, N. Y., dated Dec. 19, 1903, inviting Scholgen to spend Christmas at her home. The man had lived at the hotel for five years past.

CORBIN BANKING CO. FORCED TO CLOSE

Assignee Promises That All Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

OWNS MANHATTAN BEACH

Much Other Long Island Property, Too —Company Founded by the Late Austin Corbin in 1870.

The Corbin Banking Company of 192 Broadway, a private banking copartnership, founded by the late Austin Corbin, and at present composed of his son, Austin Corbin, and his son-in-law, George S. Edgell, filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday morning to the firm's attorney, George C. Austin.

The assignee said yesterday afternoon that the liabilities of $1,781,000 were more than covered by the assets; that, in fact, the assets left more than $1,000,000 to spare, and that creditors would all be paid in full.

After the assignment was recorded a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm in the United States District Court by Charles B. Hill and Frank S. Crocker of De Fere, Crocker & Wickes, as attorneys for these depositors: Alexander J. Shomberg of New York, Isabel H. Knott of Denver, and Alice H. Hill of Los Angeles. The petitioners assert that the banking firm owes them $81, $7,908, and $450, respectively.

Assignee Austin said yesterday afternoon that the assignment had been brought about by inability to meet current obligations because of the unsettled state of public confidence. The firm was largely interested in real estate on Long Island and in the South and West.

In all there are about 250 depositors, and the banking accounts will hardly exceed $250,000. The chief interests of the Corbin Banking Company in the East were in the property at Manhattan Beach, comprising about 400 acres of land with two and one-half miles of water front, on which stand the Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels. This property was sold under foreclosure procedings last Fall after being in the hands of a receiver for over six months, and was bid in by the Corbins for $1,100,000. In addition to this property the firm have an equity of about $900,000 in Rockaway Park.

The Manhattan Beach property is mortgaged for $1,000,000, on which $800,000 has been paid to supply funds for improvement work now going on which is to convert the greater part of the tract into a residence park. The Corbin Banking Company's equity in this property is placed at $1,400,000, which with $900,000 in the Rockaway property, $200,000 in cash in banks, $200,000 in lands in the South and West, and $400,000 in miscellaneous assets, brings the total assets up to $3,100,000. The fact that so large a part of the assets consist of real estate which could not be made to bring full value at forced sale has been one of the contributory causes of the firm's difficulties.

The banking business was founded by the late Austin Corbin in 1851, at Davenport, Iowa, and at first was devoted almost entirely to placing loans at high interest on Western and Southern farm lands for clients in the East and in Europe. Austin Corbin came to New York in 1869, and the next year formed the firm of Austin Corbin & Co., which in 1874 changed its name to the Corbin Banking Company. It was about this period that the elder Corbin became heavily interested in Long Island property, and the Long Island Railroad, which was part of his scheme of establishing a great Atlantic port at Montauk Point, which he believed would become the great starting point for transatlantic travel from New York. Mr. Edgell became a partner in 1890, and in 1896, after Austin Corbin's death, the son succeeded to his father's interest.

Although some stock holdings are included in the miscellaneous assets, the firm had no Wall Street connections, and the recent slump in stocks had no direct bearing on the failure.

SWINDLES ANXIOUS MOTHERS.

Eyeglasses Sold by Man Posing as a Health Board Inspector.

The police are trying to find the young man who, posing as an Inspector of the Board of Health in the last two weeks, has swindled residents of Long Island out of over a thousand dollars. More than a hundred mothers of children going to Public School 157 have been swindled out of from $2 to $5 each.

The swindler after examining the children's eyes offered glasses, which, he said, would remedy the faults he described. The mothers, fearing that the children would be kept from school, gladly paid the price demanded for the glasses.

FIREBUG IN BIG TENEMENT.

Fires Oil-Soaked Rags Under Gas Meters—Tenants Flee in Panic.

An attempt was made by incendiaries early this morning to burn the five-story brick tenement 158 East 112th Street, and but for the fact that Jacob Swartz, a plumber, who lives a few doors down the street, took his dog for an airing, the building might have been destroyed.

Swartz saw smoke coming from the cellar and notified Policeman McKenna of the East 104th Street Station. He sent in an alarm and aroused the tenants. There was great excitement among the tenants, who fled pell mell, but the fireman found the fire was confined to the cellar and made short work of it. On investigation they found that oil-soaked rags and waste had been piled under the gas meters and fired, evidently with the intention of causing a gas explosion.

Fire Marshal de Malignon will investigate.

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DISORDERLY RESORT "TRUST" REVEALED

Dummy Defendant Breaks Down Under Special Sessions Sentence.

NOT THE PROPRIETRESS

Appeared as Defendant in Two Cases —Said Lawyer Told Her "It Would Be All Right."

The existence of a virtual trust, organized for the purpose of maintaining and protecting disorderly resorts, was brought to light in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, when eleven women were arraigned for trial, charged with maintaining illegal places. The revelations resulted from a slip of the mechanism of what Justice Olmsted termed "the trust."

Ten of the women had already pleaded guilty and had paid their fines, when the name of "Helen Winslow" was called by Clerk Fuller. A respectable-looking woman, more like a cook or a laundress than a prisoner on such a charge, stepped to the bar in response to the summons. A lawyer, Leon Levy, entered a plea of guilty, and the woman smilingly left the stand as the customary fine of $50 was imposed.

To the amazement of the persons in the courtroom, and even of the Justices themselves, the same woman almost immediately afterward stepped again to the stand when the name of "Minnie Johnson" was called. The same lawyer stepped forward and once more entered a plea of guilty. The woman was questioned at length, Levy, however, answering for her each time. The Justices went into consultation, and quickly decided to impose a prison sentence instead of a fine in this case. Presiding Justice Deuel then announced to the woman:

"You are sentenced to ten days in the City Prison."

As she realized the full import of Justice Deuel's words the woman stumbled backward, exclaiming:

"Heavens, I am innocent of this awful charge. I am a respectable married woman, working to support myself and my children."

The woman would have fallen had not a policeman caught her. Justice Deuel ordered her again brought to the bar. He explained to her that, as she had pleaded guilty to the charge, the court was compelled to accept that plea.

"You should at least have known the character of the house in which you were working," the Justice added, "even if you are not guilty of the charge. So the sentence stands. You are committed for ten days."

"But I didn't plead guilty," the woman cried. "The lawyer told me that it would be all right."

The woman's last statement evidently impressed Justice Olmsted, for he declared:

"I believe that this woman is not the proprietress of the place, but is simply a scapegoat for 'the trust.' It was expected that she would get off with a fine, and I am sure that the fine would have been paid out of the contingent fund of 'the trust,' a fund which, it is said, is maintained for just such purposes."

Justice Deuel held the same view, but declared that he and his associates were powerless to take any action. He added that he believed that the policemen who had made the arrests had been aware that the woman was not the proprietress of the place. The woman went to jail.

Policemen W. A. Murphy and James E. Murphy, both of the Tenderloin Station, arrested the Winslow woman on a "Jane Doe" warrant on March 9. Minnie Johnson was arrested on a similar warrant by Detectives Herzing and Schmake of Inspector Hussey's staff on Feb. 5. In each case the policemen identified the prisoners as the women wanted under the warrants. They were not required in court yesterday to identify the woman who presented herself because she pleaded guilty

TO BLOCK HILL ORE DEAL.

C. H. Venner Seeks to Invalidate Great Northern Trust Agreement.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The Great Northern Railway Company has been served with notice of a suit brought by C. H. Venner of New York, in which he seeks to have the trust agreement between the Great Northern and the Lake Superior Company, Limited, the holding company of the Hill Iron Ore interests, declared invalid and a receiver appointed to take charge of the assets of the Lake Superior Company, and return them to the Great Northern or dispose of them as directed by the courts. He also asks that an accounting be given of all previous transactions of the holding company, and that a perpetual injunction be issued restraining the railroad company from hereafter owning or acquiring any property or other securities of the character of those now claimed to be illegally held by the Lake Superior Company or engaging in any other business not specifically provided for in its charter.

He also asks that the assets of the Lake Superior Company be disposed of for cash, and that the sum received therefor, after deducting the necessary expenses of the receivership and a reasonable attorneys' fee for the plaintiff in the suit, be distributed among stockholders of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Charles H. Venner is well known through his propensity for bringing suit against large corporations. He appeared before the Minnesota State Legislative Committee on Feb. 13 and 14 of this year, when he wanted to know why, in the statement of the Great Northern issue about the time that the road acquired the ore lands and logging railroads, $1,800,000 was charged to profit and loss.

Mr. Hill explained that this item represented investments on the Buffalo Elevator Local of $500,000, the Wanitche coal lands, and other investments made for the welfare of the Great Northern.

CROWD SEES TWO KILLED.

Conductor Loses Life Trying to Save Man in Front of Train.

Gadovitch Piljo, 29 years old, a Montenegrin immigrant bound for the West, was instantly killed in the New Jersey Central Railroad station at Communipaw last night, and Thomas McCabe, a conductor, who had both his legs cut off below the knees in attempting to rescue Piljo, died on the way to St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City.

Piljo, with other immigrants, was going through the station to board a Western train. He walked out on the tracks as a train was coming in. McCabe saw his danger and ran to his assistance. The engine was closer than McCabe thought, and struck both men. Piljo was mangled under the wheels.

McCabe was tossed forward, and dropped in front of the engine, which passed over his legs. A large crowd saw the accident.

McCabe was 38 years old and lived at 32 Orchard Street, Elizabeth. He was widely known to Summer travelers to New Jersey coast resorts.

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THAW IS EXAMINED BY INSANITY BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

less this is done by consent of both sides," said the Chairman of the commission.

"Object," hoarsely whispered O'Reilly to the counsel of record for Thaw.

"And, for the defendant," said Mr. Hartridge to the commission, "we decline to consent."

"If after examining our client you think it necessary to make a physical examination," continued Mr. Hartridge, "he is ready to submit to that examination. He stands ready to meet this commission and give it all the opportunity he can afford for its reaching a just decision."

"I am informed," he added after Mr. McClure had asked Mr. Jerome if he had a list of witnesses who had been in contact with the accused during the trial, "that Mr. Jerome has a list of such witnesses, including the attendants on the prisoner in the Tombs. They might serve to enlighten the commission."

"Is there any testimony the District Attorney wishes to put in?" asked the Chairman of the commission.

"As I understand it," replied Mr. Jerome, "I am not allowed to put in any." Mr. Jerome then began a last fight to carry his contentions as to the method the commission should employ in the inquisition. He related the facts of the commission's inquiry in the Rhinelander case in 1884, and was promptly met by Mr. Olney with the remark that that commission was appointed before evidence had been taken in the trial. Mr. Jerome was telling the commission of the evidence of his experts in the trial that Thaw was a typical paranoiac when Mr. McClure interrupted.

"We have been sitting here forty minutes," said the Chairman of the commission, "and in that time we have made no progress."

Mr. Jerome asked that the cross-examination of Thaw be not ordered until he had consulted with his alienists.

"Why not let us decide that when we come to it?" said Mr. Olney.

Then the court room was cleared, the decision having been announced that during the examination of Thaw no one be allowed, not even alienists, to remain in the court room. Mrs. Thaw, Mr. McPike, Dr. Evans and the reporters left the room and Thaw took the stand.

Toward 5 o'clock it was announced that the commission had adjourned until 10.15 Saturday morning and that the examination of Thaw had not been completed.

The day was a red letter day for the defense and there were many prophecies that the commission would end its work with the examination of the prisoner, the attendants on him in the Tombs and his lawyers and would declare Thaw to be sane enough to advise with his counsel.

But these prophecies came out of the enthusiasm of the defense in having defeated Mr. Jerome in the matter of the method of precedure. They did not consider the prisoner himself and the possibility of the questions that Dr. Putzel would ask on Saturday or the report he would make as to his study of the prisoner during the examination. Dr. Putzel asked very few questions of Thaw yesterday when he was on the stand. He spent all of his time in studying him. He will prove a most important factor in arriving at a decision when the physical examination is made.

The questions that were asked Thaw by Messrs. McClure and Olney were aimed to find out from him how well equipped he was to confer with counsel during his trial. He was asked as to his part in the selection of the jury and how far he had advised with his lawyers in selecting or rejecting talesmen. He replied that he had suggested to his lawyers at various times that one or another talesman was satisfactory and that sometimes his suggestions were ignored and sometimes accepted. When they were ignored, he said, he submitted to the decision of his lawyers.

Counsel for the defense believed last night that the commission would end its work with the examination of Thaw; that it would find him able to advise with counsel, and would report to Justice Fitzgerald to that effect. The jury will report for duty Monday morning. If a decision declaring Thaw capable of continuing on trial should be reached before then the trial will be continued. Both sides are practically in, and there will remain only the summing up. The trial has dragged along for nine weeks, and Justice Fitzgerald will not lose a minute of time in bringing it to a close.

In the event of Thaw being declared sane, the first part of next week will witness the pitting of Jerome against Delmas before the jury. Both have prepared their speeches. Mr. Delmas will be heard first, and Mr. Jerome will follow the next day, each taking a day.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the alienists for the defense, examined Thaw in the Tombs yesterday and declared that he was in splendid shape, and said that he believed he would pass through the examination by the commission all right and face the jury for a verdict. Whether Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton will be permitted to testify for Mr. Jerome is still an open question. It is a question whether any alienists will be called to testify. The experts for both sides have been so diametrically opposed to each other in their opinions that practically no result has been obtained. One side has said Thaw was sane when he did the murder, and the other side has said that he was insane. Neither side has sworn positively that he is now sane. It is not improbable that the commission will proceed to wipe out all expert testimony save what it will receive from Dr. Putzel, and, with a careful examination of the prisoner, mental and physical, it will be satisfied.

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The WEBER IS THE PIANO OF The OPERA

"I have subjected Weber Pianos to the most rigorous tests, using them continuously, and it is now my earnest conviction that in tone, touch and durability, they are unsurpassed. Their tone is captivating and is the *richest pianoforte tone* I have ever heard."

ALFRED HERTZ.

OVER sixty Weber Pianos have been used this season at the Metropolitan Opera House and in the homes of the various artists of the Conried Company. The Weber is to-day given preference *over any other piano* by the greatest singers, conductors and pianists in the world.

THE AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., Near 34th St., New York.

U. S. SAILORS SEIZE A NORFOLK BOAT

Bluejackets from the Battleship Connecticut Capture the Ocean View.

PASSENGERS IN TERROR

Overpowering the Crew, the Tars Ran the Vessel as They Chose and Did Much Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—A hundred seamen from the battleship Connecticut, returning from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort on the steamer Ocean View this moring, overpowered the officers, crew, deck hands, engineers, and firemen and took complete charge of the vessel.

Boisterous from the beginning, they later became riotous and did great damage to property aboard, breaking dishes and even dumping live coals from the kitchen stoves on the decks, threatening the ship with the danger of fire. For a time those on board, except the bluejackets, were in terror.

The seamen had been in Norfolk all night, most of them "doing the town." Early this morning they went by trolley to Willoughby Spit and there boarded the Ocean View, which is owned by the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company. The vessel scarcely had left the pier when the seamen, most of whom were "rookies," began their depredations.

Mate W. E. Davenport was in charge of the vessel, J. A. Griffin was in charge of the engine room. J. C. Cox was the purser. The crew was composed of negroes.

First the seamen, picking up odd things found on the deck, broke several windows. Then one of them smashed the glass and frame that held the ship's license. The mate and purser remonstrated, but the seamen charged them and drove them back.

Some of the bluejackets went below and, driving the cooks from the galleys, took what food and drink they wanted and then broke up the furniture. From the stoves they took live coals and threw them on the decks and danced around the smoking embers. From the lamp room they took several lamps and lanterns.

A few young men in blue, driving the engine men away, ran the vessel as their whims directed. The passengers feared each moment that disaster would come in the next.

When the steamer neared Old Point the seamen quieted down and let the crew make the dock. Then they scurried ashore.

Capt. Swift of the Connecticut is trying to get the names of the offenders, and will summon all members of the steamer's crew to identify them. It looks now as though he will have a hard time fixing the blame.

The Connecticut's Captain thinks he is having more than his share of troubles. The vessel has been in commission but a short time, but already has been ashore twice—once near York Spit and again near Porto Rico—and Capt. Swift is now before a court-martial.

HELD FOR KIDNAP THREAT.

Italians Who Menaced Russo's Adopted Son Arrested.

Annoyed for weeks by men who demanded money for information which they said they had concerning his adopted son and heir, Antonio Russo, a rich Italian living at 413 East 117th Street, turned upon them yesterday and, trapping them with the aid of the police, had both arrested, one on a charge of extortion, the other on a charge of impersonating a policeman.

Russo got his boy from the New York Foundling Asylum thirteen years ago. When the child had grown out of dresses letters began to come to the foster father telling him that the boy was the son of a woman, now wealthy, who would give $500 to find him. Unless Russo gave that sum, the letters said, the boy would be taken from him or would be killed.

The police told Russo to send a package to the men, as directed, and when a messenger delivered it the police arrested Tony Barberina, who said he lived at 637 Clinton Avenue, and Joseph Tramarco of 1,217 First Avenue. Magistrate Barlow, in the Tombs Court, held them both for the Grand Jury. Both denied knowledge of the alleged plot.

STOLE A CHILD IN BATTERY.

Sailor Arrested for Taking a Little Girl from in Front of Her Home.

The police of the Church Street Station had an exciting chase last evening after a man who had picked up a three-year-old girl in the street and who, with her in his arms, was caught in Battery Park. He gave his name as James Smith, 36 years old, said he was a sailor, and refused to state where he lived. He was locked up charged with kidnapping.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening Jennie Ropicki, 3½ years old, was playing on the sidewalk in front of her mother Johanna's home, at 109 Greenwich Street. According to the police, Smith came along and, picking up the child in his arms, walked rapidly south. Her mother alarmed the police.

DIPHTHERIA AMONG DOGS.

Epizootic Discovered in Chester, Penn. —Several Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., March 28.—It has been discovered that many dogs here are suffering with diphtheria, and in order to prevent the spread of the disease all dogs are being chloroformed as fast as they are caught. Six dogs were killed yesterday. Attention was directed to these animals by their owners because of their evident suffering.

Notice was sent out to-day requiring all owners of dogs to keep strict watch upon family pets and to report any evidence of sickness.

SAVED BY "UNWRITTEN LAW."

Indian Kills the Man Who Insulted His Wife and Is Acquitted.

UTICA, March 28.—Nicholas Honyost, an Oneida Indian, has been on trial at Moreysville since March 18 on the charge of murdering Elias Jacobs last May. Jacobs went to the home of Honyost and insulted Mrs. Honyost, who was ill in bed. Honyost protested and was assaulted by Jacobs. Then Honyost followed Jacobs into the yard and killed him.

This morning the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. There has been a belief since the trial started that the "unwritten law" would bring about an acquittal.

$125 BOOTBLACK STAND FOR $1,619

An Example of Sanderson's Profits at the Pennsylvania Capitol.

SUB-CONTRACTORS TESTIFY

They Tell of a Gain of 100 Per Cent. in Putting in Some State Building Fixtures.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 28.—The first witness to-day before the Legislative Commission which is investigating the charges of extravagance in connection with the decorating and furnishing of the State Capitol was Nathan Y. Landis of Philadelphia, a sub-contractor for John K. Sanderson & Co., also of Philadelphia. The Sanderson Company had the contract for decorating and furnishing almost the entire building. Mr. Landis said he furnished the bootblack stand in the Senate lavatory to Sanderson for $50. He estimated the total cost of the stand, including two chairs and other furnishings, at $125. The auditor for the commission showed that Sanderson had received $1,619 from the State for the stand.

Mr. Landis said that the desks in the Senate Chamber were worth $65 each, while those in the House were worth from $70 to $75 each. The Auditor testified that the State paid Sanderson $264.60 each for the Senate desks and $265.73 each for the House desks.

John A. Dubbs of Philadelphia, also a sub-contractor, testified that Sanderson paid him $10 each for certain mahogany clothes trees, less the hooks, which were worth $2 per pole, and $14 each for umbrella stands. He also furnished a solid mahogany desk for the Lieutenant Governor's office and received $130 for it. The auditor testified that Sanderson received $73.00 each for some of the clothes trees and $27.60 for others. Some of the umbrella stands cost $36.80 each and others $73 each. Sanderson received $340.00 for the desk in the Lieutenant Governor's room.

William Russell of Philadelphia, subcontractor under Payne & Co., which did certain work for Sanderson, testified that he furnished the Senate desks for $65 each and the House desks for $78 each. He also supplied other pieces of furniture for which he received a total of $3,500.

D. Leighton Kramer of Philadelphia, sub-contractor for Payne & Co., testified that he was paid $6,145 for the wainscoting and other woodwork in the building.

The auditor for the commission produced the official records, which show that the State paid $82,486.40 for the work for which Kramer was paid $6,145. The State also paid $3,256.80 for a mahogany case in the Senate barber shop, which was supplied by Russell for $325.

This concluded the testimony for the day, and the commission adjourned until Monday.

Asbury Park's First License Held Up.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 28.—Acting for the anti-liquor forces, David Harvey, Jr., obtained to-day a temporary injunction against H. J. & S. A. Bly, owners of the Plaza Hotel, restraining them from selling liquor under the license granted recently by the local Excise Commission. The injunction is to operate until a rule to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted is argued in Trenton on April 9.

MAYOR FAGAN SUED.

Col. Dickinson Presses His Libel Charge—Mayor Hasn't Answered.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The suit of Secretary of State Samuel D. Dickinson for $100,000 for libel against Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City was filed in the Supreme Court in this county this morning.

Col. Dickinson said to-day he would press the suit. Fagan has not rushed to Gov. Stokes the proofs he said he had of the Colonel's alleged misconduct, both of a political and personal nature. It is believed here that the Mayor overshot himself in his zeal to get Col. Dickinson out of local as well as State politics by spreading the report of misconduct at the eleventh hour, when the reappointment of Col. Dickinson was pending.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

New Sack Suits for Men

$20.00 to $40.00

To-day our concern is in behalf of the men who affect to believe they cannot be suited in clothing ready-for-service.

We show 16 separate, distinctive, new models in sack suits for Spring, including

4 Two-Button Sack Models
10 Three-Button Sack Models
2 Four-Button Sack Models

each being vitally different from every other.

Sizes for every one—regular, stout, short regular, long, long stout and short stout. By actual count there are 112 different fabrics shown in this collection of suits from $20 to $40.

You haven't half the chance of escaping a perfect fit from among this assortment that you have from the to-order tailor who is compelled to fit you at the first attempt.

Stetson Derbies for Spring

$3.50, $5.00, $6.00 & $8.00

Stetson, perhaps, has a more complete grasp of the hat situation than has any other manufacturer—and he proves it by his product.

In Stetson's Spring Derbies you will find exemplified that remarkable lightness and flexibility so much desired at this season.

None will question the excellent quality and superior construction of Stetson Hats. We mention only that they are here in all shapes and styles.

Just received, Stetson's new exclusive shade, "Cedar Brown," in latest Spring blocks.

Underwear for Men

Men of taste and discernment will find here exclusive novelties in underwear—a wide range of selection, and modest prices.

Shirts and Drawers of mercerized lisle in salmon, sky and white; silk finish. The garment, $1.00

Frox (Athletic) Shirts and Knee Drawers of white lisle thread; imported. The garment, $1.00

Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers of silk and lisle in white, blue and pink. The garment, $2.00

Shirts with long and short sleeves, regular and stout Drawers, of pure silk. The garment, $3.75

Half Hose for Men

Fashioned of finest pure black thread silk with insteps neatly and richly embroidered and elaborately silk clocked at sides. } $2.50

French Lisle Thread Half Hose

Medium weight in plain black with insteps richly embroidered. } $1.50

Saks-Banister Shoes and Oxfords for Men

At $6.00 and $7.00

We grant you that in return for a fair price you are entitled to full measure of style.

But—it is not enough that a shoe look well—it must wear and prove, and satisfy. Should you chance to be a shoe expert, then you can readily satisfy yourself that the Saks-Banister is a perfect shoe. If not—allowus to stand sponsor for it.

Special for Friday and Saturday

Negligee Shirts for Men

Regularly $1.50 & $1.75 at $1.00

Open front, plaited bosoms, cuffs attached, light and medium effects, stripes & figures, all sizes.

New Easter Neckwear at $1.00

Two inch French seam Four-in-Hands, in the new Imperial shape. Colors—rose, Alice blue, gray, reseda, etc. The silks are of the finest imported and the patterns exclusive.

High Grade Gloves for Men

Gloves for every occasion—and in a variety unsurpassed anywhere. In selecting gloves from this stock you are assured of glove quality of the highest degree.

Colonial Gloves at $1.50

of capeskin in shades of tan, pique seam, one clasp.
of capeskin in oak, red and Havana, Prix seam, one clasp.
of mocha in shades of gray, half pique seam, one clasp.
of suede in shades of gray, overseam sewn, one clasp.
of chamois in biscuit color, pique sewn, one clasp.
of kid in white and black, overseam sewn, one pearl button.

Puritan Gloves at $2.00

of kid in shades of tan, pique sewn, one clasp.
of English capeskin in shades of tan, hand sewn.
of suede in shades of gray, overseam sewn, one clasp.
of mocha in biscuit color, pique sewn, one clasp.

Together with

Fownes' Gloves at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.
Dent's Gloves at $2.00 and $2.50.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. New York Established 1842

The Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States

Bock Beer

On Draught at all Customers'

Bottled at the Brewery and Delivered Direct to Families

National Pure Food Law General Guarantee No. 3034.

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO DOWAGER

THERE IS NO STOUT WOMAN WHOSE FORM CANNOT BE SHAPED INTO FASHIONABLE LINES WITH THIS CORSET.

Adjusted "*in the twinkling of an eye.*" Every part of ADJUSTO DOWAGER is reinforced—thorough test has proven that it is *comfortable, durable* and does *fit.*

Style 610, Average Length
Style 614, Long Length

Price, $3.00

SOLD EVERYWHERE

OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Makers of Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Clever Ideas in Women's New Tailored Suits.

☞ Third Floor.

A REPUTATION justly earned, we believe, is the reputation the Simpson Crawford Women's Tailored Suit Store enjoys for "clever" styles.

Consider all that the word implies—smartness, individuality, uncommonness, originality, novelty—and you will agree, when you view our collections of Women's Tailored Suits and Demi Costumes for Spring, that the point is won.

Together with this, pricing bears a decided economic relation to the Simpson Crawford quality.

Note these specials for to-day, for instance:

100 Tailored Suits at $16.50.

The materials are chiffon panama and invisible stripe worsteds—Prince Chap and Cutaway styles, in leather brown, blue and black; also stripe mixtures. Jackets beautifully trimmed on collar and cuffs with silk and braid; guaranteed taffeta lining to match. Skirts are the new full pleated model.

New Walking Suits at $24.75.

Materials comprise carefully selected high-class mixtures. Made in the popular Eton style, with Gibson effect; the tight or semi-fitted Suit, with the much desired mannish cuffs and collar; several other excellent models to select from. Lined with taffeta; full pleated skirts. $34.75 value at $24.75.

Special Grouping of Suits at $32.50.

A most complete assortment of exclusive styles; in all the fashionable fabrics and colors, in stripes, checks and overplaids. French Voiles and Chiffon Panamas. The one or two button Cutaways, the natty Eton, Prince Chap or the tight-fitting Corset Coat. Some handsomely trimmed with lace and braid; others strictly tailored. All the new model skirts. Special at $32.50.

200 Spring Coats, $16.50 Values, at $9.75

New Tourist Coats for travelling, automobiling and steamer wear. Made of popular Imported Spring fabrics in stylish mixtures, nobby plaids and herringbone stripes; forty-eight inches long, full, loose backs smartly tailored, with wide stitched band of self material. Notch collar, new sleeves.

Jaunty Top Coats—(two models), $13.75.

Smart, becoming styles. One, full boxy model, mannish notch collar and revers with tailored strappings. The other, Pony effect, beautifully braided; collarless neck; richly lined with taffeta. Made of fine English covert and black broadcloth.

100 Black Taffeta Coats at $22.50.

Several exclusive models—Empire, circular and full pleated effects; collarless models, with deep round or V shape yoke—some draped from shoulders, artistically trimmed. Others with contrasting colors—many in tailored effects. Graceful new three-quarter length model, with three-quarter sleeve; trimmed to correspond.

BASEMENT $10 Silk Jumper Suits and Shirt Waist Suits—pretty styles and colors. Special in the Basement on Friday at $5.49.

Queen Quality, the Society Shoes!

☞ Second Floor.

AS a matter of fact elegance in dress doesn't mean extravagance. Taste plays an all-important part and always leaves a deciding imprint in the final summing up.

There is a reason why "Queen Quality" Shoes are preferred above all others by women of discrimination.

To ordinary shoes they are as a Worth gown is to an ordinary dress. Only a shoemaking genius can impart the "chic" and style and marvellous fit. Such shoes could be produced in small quantities only at an extravagant price. "Queen Quality" methods bring them to you at prices no higher than you pay for ordinary shoes.

In all leathers; made to fit as as if they were made for you—

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

BASEMENT 3,000 pairs of Women's $2 White Canvas Ties, 98c.
1,900 pairs Women's $3 Tan Kid and Calf Ties, $1.79.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Distinctive Ideas in Boys' Clothing

You will find them in the fabrics, the tailoring, the styles and fit of our Boys' Spring Suits and Overcoats.

The assortment is immeasurably larger and more complete than shown by any other establishment.

So extensive is our stock of Boys' Clothing, that it presents an almost unlimited range of choice, in models, patterns, fabrics, sizes and price.

60-62 West 23d Street.

To Pacific Coast

Why Not Go TOURIST—While the Rates Are Low?

$50 To $53

These unusually low rates will be in effect from New York daily until April 29.

A through tourist sleeper every day from Chicago to Pacific Coast via a variety of the famous scenic routes. $7 buys a berth.

Personally Conducted Excursions Daily Except Saturday and Sunday

A postal card will bring full particulars and illustrated literature.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. Ry., 379 Broadway, New York. Phone, 6224 Franklin.

Burlington Route

A STATE OF SIEGE ALL OVER ROUMANIA

Revolt Continues to Spread—Hundreds of Peasants Reported Killed.

SLAUGHTER BY ARTILLERY

Villages Bombarded After Rebels Had Charged Troops Six Times—Train Stopped and Looted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 28.—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Roumania.

The revolt is still raging in the districts of Teleorman, Vlashka, and Dolj, and is spreading northward toward Pitesti and the districts of Argesh and Dimbovitz. The movement is also extending westward beyond Craidova. It is characterized by arson, pillage, and wholesale destruction.

In the Vlashka district organized bands of plunderers were driven by the troops into three villages, which were bombarded by artillery until they were destroyed. The loss of life is not known.

Several large estates, including Prince Brancovan's, have been devastated in the Oltenic district.

In an engagement between troops and peasants in the Dolj district twenty-five peasants are officially stated to have been killed or wounded. According to other accounts the number was much greater.

At another point a flying column found a large crowd of peasants advancing and opened a sharp fusillade. The peasants maintained their ground until artillery was brought into action, when they were dispersed, carrying away their dead and wounded. The same column encountered a large caravan of carts laden with booty. The peasants driving them refused to surrender, and all were shot.

Peasants Becoming Bolder.

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The efforts of the Government to suppress the revolt of the peasants have met with only partial success. The troops are now acting with increased energy. A large number of rioters have been killed in the numerous conflicts with the soldiery, but as yet there is no sign of permanent amelioration of the situation. On the contrary, the rioters appear to be becoming more bold and determined, and to-day the situation is undoubtedly aggravated.

Nervous apprehension exists even in the capital. The new Prefect of Bucharest, as a measure of precaution, ordered that all the shops in the city be closed. This order created the impression that the rioters were approaching Bucharest, and there was wild panic until it was learned that these fears were groundless.

At Tirgovistea, in the Argesh district, a band of peasants attempted yesterday to raid an arsenal and procure a supply of rifles and ammunition. Upon being repulsed by the troops the rioters set fire to many houses in the town.

At Vlashka a band of peasants was summoned to disperse, refused to do so, and opened fire on the troops, whereupon the latter fired three shots at them from a field gun, killing, according to one report, seventy men and wounding many more. According to another version of the encounter 200 of the peasants were killed.

A squadron of Hussars sent to Brabova came into conflict with a band of peasants, and it is reported that fifty of the latter were killed.

A train running between Bucharest and Komona was stopped by rioters and thoroughly looted.

Shops at Jassy Closed.

There is a slight improvement in the situation at Jassy. The streets of the city are empty and the shops are still shut. The peasants there are apparently overawed by the concentration of troops.

A serious encounter is reported to have taken place at the village of Papanhabestic, where many peasants were killed or wounded.

The bombardment of three villages in the Vlashka district in which rioters had taken refuge undoubtedly resulted in very heavy casualties, but the exact numbers cannot be learned. It is known, however, that several hundred peasants were arrested there.

There have been sanguinary encounters in the district of Dolj, but details are lacking. The peasants there are very riotous and rumor places the number killed and wounded in encounters with the troops at several hundred.

The peasants committed terrible atrocities in the Buzeo district, and the troops sent thither had orders to suppress the disturbances at any price.

It is still impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the numbers killed or wounded since the beginning of the disorders, but there is apparently good reason to believe that the reports have not been exaggerated, and that when the totals are learned they will be greater than is now supposed.

Not less than eleven army officers have been killed or wounded.

It is reported that in Northern Moldavia, where the rioting was temporarily suspended, the peasants intend to recommence their pillaging at the time of the Jewish Passover if the promises made to them by the Government are not fulfilled.

The authorities are doing all they possibly can do to restore order, and some of the measures being adopted are most severe. Premier Sturdza to-day obtained from both houses of Parliament the unanimous adoption of a bill authorizing the Government, in view of the grave circumstances throughout the country, to declare a state of siege.

VIENNA, March 28.—The dispatches received here from Czernowitz continue to tell of sanguinary encounters between the troops ar the peasantry.

Reports o the bombardment of the three villages n the Vlashka district say the peasants reatly outnumbered the soldiers and arged the military six times.

Finally the troops had to employ artillery, and the havoc in the ranks of the peasants was terrible.

$135,000 FOR THE VICTIMS.

Balance of American Fund Raised for Relief of Russian Jews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—Dr. Nathan, Secretary of the German Jewish Relief Society, has arrived at Bucharest to organize relief work for the victims of the Roumanian disorders.

The Committee on Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres decided at a meeting yesterday in the Temple Emanu-El to aid the Jews who have suffered in the Roumanian massacres. It was unanimously voted to use for this purpose the balance of the fund of $1,300,000 which was raised by the committee by contributions from Jews throughout the United States. The balance amounts to $135,000.

Isaac N. Seligman raised the question whether the money originally contributed for Russian Jews could be used for Roumanian Jews. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the Chairman, referred the question to Louis Marshall, counsel of the committee. Mr. Marshall replied that legally, so far as he knew, there could be no objection, because the money was raised for suffering Jews, the fact that they were Russians or Roumanians being really immaterial.

Another question raised was whether the money ought to be voted without the knowledge of the contributors to the fund. It was decided that in this exigency the step could be taken.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

BIG EFFORT TO SAVE RAYNER.

1,000,000 Signatures to a Petition for His Reprieve Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, March 28.—The solicitor who defended Horace George Rayner in his trial for the murder of William Whiteley to-day received nearly 5,000 letters containing applications for copies of the petition he has drawn up for the reprieve of his client, now under sentence of death.

There is enormous interest throughout the country in the effort to save Rayner's life. Persons of every rank of society are earnestly working in the condemned man's behalf, and it is expected that the petition will contain over 1,000,000 names.

The British people are much wrought up over the matter. Thousands believe that Rayner became insane in brooding over the problem of his parentage and the cruel injustice of his ignominious birth. Some hold that the bitterness of his life has been such that he is entitled to mercy, whether sane or insane. But perhaps the thing that stirs the people most is the fact that but for the great skill of the surgeons Rayner would have died from the injuries he inflicted upon himself the instant after the murder.

The surgeons coaxed him back to life, gave him a glass eye in place of the one he shot out with the revolver, and turned him over to the court for trial. It shocks a large section of the British public to think that Rayner's life was saved simply that he might be put to death by the hangman.

LIBERAL MAJORITY HALVED.

By-Election in Northumberland Fought with Great Bitterness.

LONDON, March 28.—R. D. Holt, Liberal, was elected yesterday to represent the Hexham Division of Northumberland in Parliament by a majority of 1,157 over Col. Bates, the Unionist candidate. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Beaumont, Liberal, to the Peerage in succession to his father, the late Lord Allendale.

The campaign was fought with great vigor and was marked by wild scenes of disorder. Many meetings were broken up by the Unionists, who hoped to reverse the vote at the general election. The miners of the district, however, voted solidly for Mr. Holt, with the result that the Liberals retain the seat, though their majority was nearly cut in two.

The Woman Suffragists were extremely active in opposition to the Liberal candidate, while the Tariff Reformers displayed great activity on behalf of the Unionist candidate.

HAMBURG STRIKE ENDING.

Longshoremen, Fearing Victory of Employers, Decide to Give Way.

HAMBURG, March 28.—The locked-out longshoremen to-day decided to reconsider their refusal to do night work, which caused the shipping companies to lock them out, and to reopen negotiations with the Shipping Association for their reinstatement.

The prevailing opinion among the longshoremen is that, as the shipowners are winning, it is better to make terms now, when the owners are in the mood to take back their old men, as they are having much trouble with the imported English longshoremen, of whom there are nearly three thousand here.

The shipowners have adopted a resolution not to require any man to work longer than twelve hours and also to organize a special corps of two thousand men, under yearly contracts, giving the monthly payments with extra allowances, so that each man shall receive at least $475 yearly.

The contest between the shipowners and the longshoremen has apparently produced mutual respect for their fighting powers, so that a settlement is almost certain. The whole commercial community here is pleased at the fact that a compromise is likely to be arranged.

RECEIVES DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

Italian King Shows Thorough Knowledge of Conditions in America.

ROME, March 28.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received Douglas Robinson of New York in private audience and greeted him most cordially. The conversation mainly referred to President Roosevelt and the United States.

The King conversed with Mr. Robinson for half an hour, displaying a thorough knowledge of the situation in the United States. He was most interested in the condition of the Italian emigrants.

Mr. Robinson took the opportunity to thank the King for the decoration which his Majesty conferred on William Church Osborn, President of the Children's Aid Society of New York, for helping thousands of Italian boys. The King knew about the society and recalled the fact that President Roosevelt's father was one of its founders. Mr. Robinson is a trustee of the society.

BRYCE AT OTTAWA.

Good Results Expected from His Visit, Following That of Mr. Root.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, attended a luncheon this afternoon in his honor at Government House, at which Premier Laurier and others of the Ministers of the Crown were present.

Although the Premier has said that no official negotiations are going on at present between Canada and the United States, the visit of Mr. Bryce, following that of Mr. Root, is expected to aid greatly in solving some of the troublesome questions existing for years between the two countries.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

HANOVER, March 28.—According to the local police, Eddie Krieger, the son of Dr. George E. Krieger, formerly of Chicago, is still in the hands here of those who kidnapped him. The authorities expect to find the boy and arrest the kidnappers in a day or two.

PARIS, March 28.—A clerical agency announced to-day that the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature here after the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini number 1,360, most of which are merely instructional, and are signed by Papal Secretary of State Merry del Val. It is added that there are a few private letters from French politicians to Mgr. Montagnini.

BOMB FOR ADMIRAL FAILS TO EXPLODE

Falls Within Two Feet of the Commandant of the Port of St. Petersburg.

VIOLENT DEBATE IN DUMA

Reactionaries Accused of Murder of Jollos — Government Supports Constitutional Democrats.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—While Rear Admiral Greve, Commandant of the Port, was this morning inspecting the slip in which the cruiser Bayan is being constructed a bomb weighing five pounds was hurled at him. The missile fell in the snow within two feet of the Admiral, but did not explode. The would-be assassin escaped.

The indignation aroused by the assassination at Moscow yesterday of Dr. Jollos, editor of the Russki Viedomosti, is so great that not one of the Reactionaries in the lower house of the Duma ventured to protest when a discussion of the crime was started to-day. Even M. Purishkevich, the Reactionary leader in the lower house, who is Vice President of the League of the Russian People, was silent.

M. Roditcheff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, called on the members to rise as a mark of respect for Dr. Jollos, who was a member of the lower house of the first Parliament. The whole House rose, including the Ministers who were present, and stood in silence for two minutes.

The debate which followed was marked by some lively passages. M. Dzhaparidze, leader of the Social Democrats, charged the Government and the League of the Russian People with causing all the sorrows of the country. M. Purishkevich heatedly intervened, saying:

"As Vice President of that League I will not permit such calumnies!"

M. Dzhaparidze thereupon retorted:

"You have killed Dr. Jollos!"

The President of the House called M. Dzhaparidze to order. M. Dzhaparidze, continuing his speech, declared that the salvation of Russia lay in the spread of the revolution and, on being again admonished by the President, M. Dzhaparidze left the tribune, exclaiming to the House:

"I call upon you to seize the executive power!"

The President a third time called M. Dzhaparidze to order, and said the House should always confine itself to legislative work and never become an executive institution.

In the debate on the question of the relief of the unemployed in the cities, which the Socialists insisted on taking up in connection with the discussion of the relief of the famine-stricken portion of the rural population, Minister of Commerce Filossofoff pledged the Government to support the resolution of the Constitutional Democrats providing for the appointment of a commission to consider relief measures. M. Filossofoff was the first minister, with the exception of Premier Stolypin, to speak in the House. He announced that the Socialists' proposition to send a sub-commission to investigate the famine conditions in the interior was not acceptable to the Government.

The assassination of Dr. Jollos is the principal subject discussed in the newspapers of St. Petersburg. No doubt is expressed that the crime was committed by the same reactionary organization which it has already been proved, organized the murder of Prof. Hertzenstein. All the papers, even the Conservative organs, express the utmost abhorence of such deeds and the official Rossia seized the opportunity to express its disapprobation of all Terrorism, whether reactionary or revolutionary.

BERGMANN PRAISED JEWS.

Said They Spread Western Culture in the Czar's Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Jewish Relief Society publishes a letter which the late Prof. von Bergmann wrote last year on the subject of the Russian Jews. In the course of the letter he said:

"One who, like myself, was born in Russia knows what services the Jewish population of that country have rendered in spreading Western culture in the Czar's empire. This makes it all the more painful to read of the cruelties practiced against your co-religionists both by the Revolutionists and the Russian Government."

ALLE. LEONTIEFF SENTENCED.

Killed a Frenchman in Mistake for ex-Minister Durnovo.

THUN, Switzerland, March 28.—Mlle. Tatiana Leontieff, the Russian woman who murdered a Frenchman named Muller at Interlaken last September, mistaking him for M. Durnovo, ex-Minister of the Interior of Russia, was to-day sentenced to four years' solitary confinement and to twenty years' expulsion from the country.

The prisoner complained that she had been subjected to the utmost brutality by the examining Magistrate and the prison wardens, who, when called to the witness stand, were unable to deny the charges.

Mlle. Leontieff is a daughter of Gen. Leontieff and a niece of the late Gen. Trepoff. She took part in a plot to kill her uncle in 1905, but owing to the prominence of her family she was not made to suffer severely, but was confined in an asylum for the insane and then released upon promising to leave Russia and never return.

She went to Switzerland, where she immediately joined the Russian revolutionary group which operates from that country. M. Durnovo had been sentenced to death by the Terrorists at home, and when he went to Switzerland for a holiday Mlle. Leontieff volunteered to execute the sentence.

Durnovo was expected at the Hotel Jungfrau at Interlaken and Mlle. Leontieff registered there under an assumed name. While several hundred persons were at dinner last Sept. 10 she arose from her table and shot and killed Charles Muller, a Frenchman, who had not the remotest connection with Russian politics. She had mistaken him for M. Durnovo.

GERMAN LINE TO AFRICA.

Hamburg-American Company Buys Some of the Woermann Vessels.

HAMBURG, March 28.—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company has taken over some of the Woermann Line's steamships, paying $1,250,000 for them, in shares of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company at 130. The vessels will be used to establish an African service.

Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, in announcing the purchase of the steamers at a general meeting of the stockholders to-day, said that the Directors recommended raising the company's capital to $31,250,000.

Action on the proposition was deferred until April 15, when a special general meeting of the stockholders will be held.

REPORT HONDURAN VICTORY.

This Country and Mexico Will Not Intervene to Stop the War Yet.

SAN SALVADOR, March 28.—The Honduran forces have abandoned Tegucigalpa, the capital, and have concentrated in the northern and western provinces, which remain faithful to President Bonilla.

Gen. Guerrero, at the head of 1,500 Honduran troops is reported here to have recaptured Comayagua.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The moment has not arrived when the United States and Mexico can intervene to stop the war in Central America. This was the decision arrived at as the result of a conference between Secretary Root and the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Creel, at the State Department to-day.

It is said that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to play the part of policeman toward these republics, but it would welcome any proper opportunity to restore peace.

The State Department received a dispatch to-day from Minister Merry at San José, Costa Rica, which announced that it was reported there that Amapala, Honduras, was being bombarded. Amapala is the chief Honduran port on the Pacific side, and President Bonilla of Honduras is reported to have fled there.

PORTO RICAN RAILWAYS BAD.

Expert Says Methods Are Antiquated —Preferential Rates Given.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 28.—James Peabody of Chicago, the railroad expert detailed to advise and assist the Governor of Porto Rico in adjusting railroad rates and revising the freight classification now in use, after completing his investigation of the railroad transportation conditions of Porto Rico and submitting a lengthy report on the subject to Gov. Post, sailed for New York on Tuesday on the steamer Coamo.

Mr. Peabody stated in his report that the American Railroad Company was in absolute control of all the lines; that the rolling stock was old and inadequate to the needs of the increasing shipping interests; that the business methods were antiquated; that preferential rates were given; that poor discipline prevailed, and that the roads were operated under a franchise of the Spanish Government which precluded the Executive Council from interfering with the present conditions.

Mr. Peabody recommended the adoption of a system by which the roads might be operated profitably, based on their former earnings and probable increases during the next five years, and the formulation of a set of rules governing the passenger traffic.

TO BUY FOOD FOR CHINESE.

Commissary Officers Will Purchase the Cargo for the Buford.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The full resources of the Commissary Department of the United States Army are to be employed in obtaining supplies of food for the starving Chinese. At the request of Louis Klopsch, editor of The Christian Herald, through which paper $150,000 for famine relief has already been contributed, Commissary General Sharpe has undertaken to purchase through the commissary officers as much flour and other food as may be needed to make up the cargo for the army transport Buford when she sails next month from San Francisco for Kin-Chow.

To-day Gen. Sharpe had a conference with the Chinese Minister, Sir Chen-Tung Liang-Cheng, and received much information from him as to the kinds of food supplies best suited to the needs of the famine sufferers.

The State Department received a dispatch to-day from Mr. Klopsch quoting cable advices which say that rioting is not serious in China, and that the American contributions aggregate two-thirds of the total relief donations received.

IENA DISASTER A MYSTERY.

French Authorities Do Not Now Attribute It to the "B" Powder.

PARIS, March 28.—Admiral Bienaimé interpellated the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the explosions on March 12 on board the battleship Iéna that resulted in the loss of about 120 lives. The Admiral attacked the administration of the navy, saying he thought too much power was given into the hands of civilians.

In reply Minister of Marine Thomson said that navy men had a full voice in all questions of administration. As to the Iéna disaster, every effort was being made to discover the cause of the explosion, but as yet this remained as much a mystery as ever. It apparently could not be attributed to the "B" powder, and foul play was out of the question.

The Chamber decided upon the nomination of a technical committee to inquire into the disaster. It then voted confidence in the Government, and adjourned for the Easter vacation.

GLAD TO EDUCATE JAPANESE.

Governor of Hawaii Finds Nothing to Deplore in Their Numbers.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior Gov. Carter of Hawaii calls attention to a marked falling off in the attendance of Hawaiian and American children at the public schools and a corresponding increase in the attendance of Japanese children, but he does not hold the latter circumstance responsible for the former. Speaking of the Japanese, he says:

"There is nothing to deplore in the increase of Japanese children. The Japanese are here, probably in large proportion to remain.

"Apart from that consideration, it must be considered that it is the inalienable privilege of every child under protection of the flag to enjoy the benefits of that public school system which is one of the chief glories of the American Commonwealth, and which, moreover, Hawaii took as an ideal long before her admission and continues, as part of the Union, with best endeavors to maintain."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

WANTS AGREEMENT ABOUT MOROCCO

Germany Desirous of Coming to a Complete Understanding with France.

OUDJA TO BE SURPRISED

French Trying to Prevent News of the Approaching Occupation from Reaching the Governor.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—It is learned on good authority that Germany is willing to come to an understanding with France which will eliminate all chances of friction over Morocco. Since the Algeciras Conference many points of difference have been removed, and it is desired to make the understanding complete.

It is said that Germany is willing that France shall increase her strength and authority on the Eastern frontier of Morocco in return for economic and commercial concessions.

PARIS, March 28.—Negotiations are in progress between France and Spain with a view to arranging a joint naval demonstration in Moroccan waters in the event of such a step becoming necessary.

There is considerable comment on the announcement that Premier Clemenceau and War Minister Picquart are going to Spain on March 31, and will remain there ten days. It is supposed that their visit is in connection with Moroccan affairs.

The Ministers, at the Cabinet Council held to-day, forwarded further instructions to Gen. Lliautey relative to the movement on Oudja.

The Cabinet decided that M. Regnault, the French Minister to Morocco, should represent the Government at the funeral of Dr. Mauchamp, which will take place at Tangier. The body will probably be taken to the latter city from Mazagan on a French warship.

TANGIER, March 28.—M. Regnault, the French Minister, accompanied by the commander of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, to-day presented to Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan, France's demands for reparation for the murder of De Mauchamp.

Mohammed el Torres was warned that he would be held fully responsible for the carrying out of the French demands and for any anti-European movement which might result therefrom. He offered no objection.

LALLA MARNIA, Algeria, March 28.—The French column which is to occupy Oudja is now concentrated here, and will leave to-morrow.

The Chief of Staff, Col. Reidel, has posted sentries along the frontier to prevent natives from getting through with the news of the intended occupation to the Governor of Oudja. The Governor will be informed of the intentions of the French force only when the troops are within sight of the town. He will be assured that there is no cause for alarm, and that the townspeople will not be interfered with in any way.

VOTED, THOUGH NOT A CITIZEN

Also Held Office in Jersey—Thought First Papers Were Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 28.—After living and voting in Morristown for nearly forty years and serving as a member of the Board of Aldermen, Joseph York, a retired business man, has learned that he is not a citizen of the United States. York has applied to the Morris County Court for his naturalization papers. He came to this country from England when 19 years old and was told by friends that coming here before he was of age made it unnecessary to take out naturalization papers. When 21 he voted, and has voted ever since. In 1872 Mr. York was told by friends that he should take out his naturalization papers, so he applied to the authorities and received his first papers.

No one told him about second papers, so he did nothing, and kept right on voting. In 1880 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and served for four years, and he has also held other public positions. He learned of the true situation regarding his relations as a citizen a few days ago, when returning from a visit to England. He was held up by a surgeon of the steamship and questioned regarding his eyes.

Mr. York asserted he was an American citizen and had crossed the Atlantic many times, but the surgeon insisted on seeing his papers.

Mr. York could not show them.

SUIT OVER STOCK DEAL.

P. B. Bradley Wants $132,342 for Federal Smelting Securities.

Peter B. Bradley has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Charles Sweeny to recover $132,342.50 which he says is due him on transactions in the stock of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, in which both he and the defendant were stockholders. This sum represents the difference between $75,357.50, at which Sweeny is alleged to have declared he sold Bradley's stock, and $207,700, which Bradley avers he received for it.

The stock in suit was sold, it is alleged, to the American Smelting and Refining Company at $200 a share for common and $95 a share for preferred stock.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Contains its *Pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas* which GREATLY IMPROVES DIGESTION by acting as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic.

GEORGE E. WARD FOUND.

Backer of Gaynor and Greene Had Lived in Poverty for Years.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., March 28.—The Savannah Harbor swindle by John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene was recalled on Monday by the discovery here of George E. Ward, one of their financial backers. Innocent of any part in the theft, Ward escaped connection with it at a great sacrifice. His fortune was swept away and he fled under an assumed name.

His deserted wife, now living in Philadelphia, found him here, helpless and in poverty, through his having made application for a pension.

Under the name of George Warn, he wandered all over the country. He finally came to York and earned a living as a laborer in a stone quarry.

SEEKING E. C. WEBSTER.

Reward Offered for News of Man Who Fell from Morgan Liner.

Almon C. Judd, manager of the Hotel Elton of Waterbury, Conn., came to town last night seeking information concerning his brother-in-law, Eben C. Webster, who on Monday disappeared from the Morgan Line steamer Comus off the mouth of the Savannah River. His coat was found on a chair in which he had been sitting, but no trace of the man was found. It was thought that he fell overboard in a fit of vertigo.

Mr. Judd registered at the Astor House. He said he would give a reward of $2,000 for information concerning his brother-in-law.

Mr. Webster was very wealthy, having inherited a large fortune.

VOGEL BROTHERS

The New Spring Overcoats, Special at $15.

COMPLETENESS marks this showing from every viewpoint. In numbers it far outclasses anything ever attempted before. In character it represents the very finest grade of tailoring. In style it represents the correct Spring ideas as shown by the most exclusive tailors.

Many distinctive models are shown, perfect fitting garments, the embodiment of grace. Every approved shade of gray is represented in all weaves, as well as black, in several finishes. Every size is here for every man, no matter what his build.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

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Which Will Pay Large Dividends

During the past year and a half we have organized a number of Realty Syndicates or companies to take advantage of some favorable opportunities to make large profits in the development of or the marketing of a piece of property.

The aggregate capital of these companies amounts to over one million dollars. The market value to-day of the properties owned by these companies exceeds three and one-half million dollars and the properties are increasing in value day by day.

The profits accruing to the investors in these undertakings are very large, and when considered on the per cent. basis of profits or invested capital are uncommon.

Our purchases and contracts were made prior to the recent great advances in Brooklyn and Long Island property and all financially co-operating with us have received the benefits of our advance buying; in other words the prices paid by our syndicates or companies are the prices of a year or eighteen months ago.

We know of no investment which will tie up one's money for so short a period and return such large profits.

You can secure a participating interest in this undertaking if you wish by subscribing for some of the stock. Shares are $100 each, payable 25 per cent. monthly.

We are now accepting subscriptions for a new development and what we are doing and have done guarantees investors a profit of 100 per cent. within three years.

Testimonials and references furnished. Full information may be obtained at our office in person or by mail.

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200 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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STEINWAY

Music is one of the fine arts; to express it, your piano must be a Work of Art.

Why attempt musical expression with a mechanical device that looks like a piano, but is really something else?

Steinway Pianos are Works of Art, conceived in an art-atmosphere, wrought by artist-workmen, owned and loved by the musicians of the world.

While other pianos have been commercialized, it is the peculiar merit of the Steinway Piano that its art tradition has always been nurtured and maintained as a possession beyond price. *Your* Steinway is more than a piano; it is an Art Work of the first excellence.

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take

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CONSTIPATION

Haemorrhoids, Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

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Sold by all chemists.

One enjoys both the method and the results when

SYRUP OF FIGS
—AND—
ELIXIR OF SENNA

is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

OTTO KELSEY TELLS HOW BUSY HE WAS

Got Up New Policy Forms and Selected Styles of Type for Them.

SHOWS LETTERS HE WROTE

Hired Detectives to Watch His $35-a-Day Election Inspectors and Got Daily Reports from Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey went before the Senate Judiciary Committee again to-day and continued his testimony to show that the accusation that he lacks force and initiative, made by Gov. Hughes when he sent a recommendation to the Senate for Mr. Kelsey's removal, was unfounded. There was as little in to-day's testimony, as there has been in that given earlier by Mr. Kelsey, to show that he had initiated any of the reforms in his department which Gov. Hughes and his friends believed conditions there demanded.

An interesting feature of Mr. Kelsey's testimony was an announcement that the counting of the vote in the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Company elections probably would not be finished before April 20. It also developed that the administration of the New York Life Insurance Company would challenge the entire list of votes cast under the auspices of the International Policy Holders' Committee, which had been seeking to oust the present administration. This challenge, Mr. Kelsey said, would probably not be promulgated until after the entire vote had been counted and tabulated.

Another interesting piece of testimony was the statement by the Insurance Superintendent that he had hired private detectives in New York to investigate the past records, character, and affiliation of the thirty-five-dollar-a-day Election Inspectors, and an announcement by his counsel that he had had them shadowed to see with whom they connected. Mr. Kelsey said he had been in receipt of daily reports on their movements from the detective agency.

It was shown by Mr. Kelsey's testimony that he had written many letters, and that this had occupied much of his time. Some of them were placed in evidence.

"Did Mr. Kelsey write all these letters himself, or were they written by a clerk and signed by him?" asked Senator Hinman.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Ainsworth, one of the attorneys appearing for Kelsey, with a rather injured air. "It appeared on the record here last week that all the letters placed in evidence were written at Mr. Kelsey's own desk."

While the work of getting up the new standard forms of policy was under consideration ex-Judge Hatch brought out the fact that they were in eighteen languages and displayed the various versions. Mr. Kelsey said he had attended to all the work connected with them, even to the size of the type and the details of the typographical display generally.

NO LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

Hearing on Winters's Measure Deferred Until Monday.

ALBANY, March 28.—Consideration of the Winters Local Option bill was deferred until Monday night in the Assembly to-day, on motion of Mr. Schoeneck of Syracuse, by a vote of 68 to 59.

Mr. Winters declared his belief that the committee never intended to report the bill, save in some way involving more delay. He moved to disagree.

"Speaking as Chairman," said F. G. Whitney, "I believe that this proposition is one of the most important before the Legislature at this time, and I believe that the public agitation should be stopped. If this bill is to be discharged, it should be done without delay."

"The committee," said Mr. Brooks, has not taken a vote on the original bill yet, and the report of the committee should be adopted."

Mr. Schoeneck then moved to postpone the whole matter until Monday night.

ANTI-COCAINE BILL PASSED.

Assembly Unanimously Strikes a Blow at the Drug Habit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The A. E. Smith Anti-Cocaine bill was passed by the Assembly to-day by a unanimous vote. Questions were fired at the introducer as to the intent of the bill.

"It simply provides," said he, "that cocaine shall not be sold in this State without a physician's prescription."

The reply was satisfactory, and everybody voted "Yea."

The Rev. Father Curry, whose work lies in the Cherry Hill district, has been the chief advocate of the Smith legislation. Patent medicine houses and wholesale drug houses both fought the bill.

STATE TO SAVE $1,500,000.

Change in Barge Canal Route Approved by State Board.

ALBANY, March 28.—An important change in the route of the Barge Canal was approved to-day by the State Canal Board. The new plan will carry the canal some eight or ten miles south of the village of Savannah, between Clyde and Lyons, and will mean a saving to the State of $1,500,000, according to the estimate of State Engineer Skene.

As there is some question as to the powers of the board to order the change it was decided to obtain legislative authority for the new route.

INVITES CANAL BOND BIDS.

Controller Will Accept Offers of $1,000 and Over.

ALBANY, March 28.—Controller Glynn gave out a statement to-night inviting a popular subscription for the $50,000,000 canal bond sale, which is to take place in the Controller's office on April 5.

In the last few days the Controller's office has received many inquiries asking if bids ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 would receive consideration.

To this the Controller has replied that bids for small amounts would be as acceptable as those for large amounts, with the sole restriction that no bid be less than $1,000.

The bonds to be sold on April 5 pay 3 per cent. interest, run for fifty years, and are exempt from taxation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Major C. P. Stivers, Purchasing Commissary, Kansas City to Chicago to attend the National Packers' Exposition.

Major J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance, will make not to exceed two visits per month during April, May, and June to the Richmond Iron Works on official business.

Major J. W. Joyes, Ordnance, will make not to exceed one visit to Forts Dade and De Soto and Taylor on business pertaining to the inspection of armament.

Capt. R. E. Callen, Artillery, will make not to exceed four visits per month during April, May, and June to New York City on business pertaining to the purchase and inspection of material for submarine mines and torpedo experiments.

Capt. W. E. Ellis, Artillery, to Forts Knox and Popham to inspect submarine mine material.

Capt. E. M. Shinkle to Benicia Arsenal for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. C. M. Allen to Watervliet Arsenal for assignment to duty.

Major W. H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, recruiting officer at Philadelphia, to Green Lane, Penn., to procure evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Jay.

The Navy.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farwell to the Lancaster.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Schwerin to the Worden.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wilmington, at Ningpo; Saturn, at Magdalena Bay; Potomac, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Louisiana and St. Louis, at Guantanamo Bay.

Sailed—Nero, from Port Limon for Guantanamo Bay.

BACK UP THE MAYOR.

Democrats of the Old Ninth District Break from Murphy.

A number of Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District met last night in the residence of Dr. W. J. Stewart, at 362 West Twenty-third Street, and indorsed Mayor McClellan in his fight with Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. A committee of three was appointed to confer with representatives of other Democratic organizations in the district about supporting the Mayor.

The meeting is believed to presage the putting forward of Dr. Stewart as the McClellan leader in the district, which at present is represented in Tammany Hall by Frank Goodwin. The district is the old "Nint'," Devery's district, and the former Chief of Police is said to be with the Mayor in his fight.

WITHDREW NOT GUILTY PLEA.

New York Central Officials Now Want to See Grand Jury Minutes.

John D. Lindsay, of counsel for the New York Central and its officers, Vice-President A. H. Smith and General Supt. Ira McCormick, indicted for manslaughter in the second degree on Wednesday, appeared before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday and asked permission to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" to which all the defendants had subscribed. When this had been granted, Mr. Lindsay moved to be permitted to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury containing the testimony upon which the indictments had been found.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who has conducted the entire investigation and who presented the evidence to the Grand Jury, objected to the motion and Judge Rosalsky set April 15 as the date for argument on it. Mr. Lindsay had until April 10 to file affidavits, briefs or papers in the case.

INDICT LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Manslaughter Charge for Accident in Which Two Women Were Killed.

The Queens County Grand Jury brought in an indictment for manslaughter yesterday against the Long Island Railroad Company. On Lincoln's Birthday two women were killed at the Blissville crossing while returning in a carriage from a funeral. The gates were up and the driver started to cross the tracks. A train struck the rear part of the carriage and demolished it. Two men who were riding with the women were badly injured.

It was brought out at the Coroner's inquest that the gateman, a sixteen-year-old boy, had gone home to luncheon. The gates meanwhile were supposed to be in the care of a towerman.

CITY BREVITIES.

Giuseppe Tessitore, the New York Central porter arrested two weeks ago for stealing packages from the mails, was convicted by a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and sentenced to a year in prison.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Spalding Literary Union will be held at Palm Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street, on Monday evening. A feature of the evening will be a lecture by the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., on "The French Crisis."

An action for an absolute divorce instituted by Mrs. Anna Grande against Ralph A. Grande was tried before Supreme Court Justice Truax yesterday. The defendant is known on the vaudeville stage as Harry A. Ellis, and manages a troupe of singers. Justice Truax reserved decision.

Harold Palmer, who said he was a son of ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, was held by Magistrate House in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for trial for running his automobile at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He said he had been in a hurry to get to the Summer home of his parents in Larchmont.

At the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, there will be special Easter services, beginning with holy communion at 8 o'clock in the morning and closing with a children's festival in the evening. At the 11 o'clock service a male choir of thirty-five voices will sing under the direction of Sam Dyer Chapin.

Bernard Flynn, a cab driver, was seriously injured last night in a collision at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue between the cab he was driving and an east-bound Fifty-ninth Street car. The cab was demolished.

The new steel seagoing tub Irvington is being fitted for service by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This and the Wyoming, received about a month ago, are the largest tugs in the service of the company, and will augment the seagoing fleet in service between Perth Amboy and the East.

SENATE INSURGENTS DEFEAT OLD GUARD

Break Party Lines and Down the Raines-Grady Combination.

BREAK ON HIGHWAY BILL

Members Were Aggrieved Because Local Measures Were Kept in the Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Choosing an obscure bill in which none save a few rural members of the upper house had any earthly interest for a test of strength, Democratic newcomers in the Senate to-day joined hands with Republican first-year men in an open revolt against the treatment they had received at the hands of the imperious older members, and won a signal victory.

For the last two or three weeks active trouble has been brewing among the new members, who declare that the older members have been purposely keeping their local bills in committee. This week the new-comers, after several meetings in the room of Senator Emerson of Warren, at the Ten Eyck, decided upon the plan they carried to success to-day.

The bill, which had been introduced originally in the Assembly, would amend the highway law by providing that the State shall pay to the towns "dollar for dollar" for highway improvement instead of half that proportion as now. The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs reported it favorably. It was on the general orders calendar to-day, and Senator Gates of Madison moved that it be advanced to third reading when it was reached.

Senator Armstrong offered an amendment. At once he was attacked from all sides by the insurgents, who insisted that the bill be advanced in the form it came from the Assembly.

The opponents of the measure were taken entirely by surprise, which changed into bewilderment when they found Senators Cohalan, Fuller, Gilchrist, Harte, and half a dozen of the New York members on the floor fighting for a bill in which they ordinarily would not have taken the slightest interest.

The Armstrong amendment was literally howled down, and on the final vote the insurgents won by a vote of 25 to 10, while the old-timers looked sheepish.

GREETING TO BRYAN.

Independence League Faction Hails Him as Leader.

That part of the Independence League headed by "Jim" Driscoll met last night at the headquarters of the Fifth Assembly District organization at 129 Eighth Avenue and passed resolutions highly commending William Jennings Bryan, whom the organization will entertain at dinner at the rooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club on Jefferson Day. Twenty-seven of thirty-five leaders were present at the meeting of the County Committee, and the resolution passed was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the New York County Committee of the Independence League, extend him greeting and best wishes, and express our confidence that he will continue his advocacy of fair play and progressive Democracy until special privilege shall be abolished and equal rights secured to all.

On the night of the dinner at the Brooklyn Club house there will be another Democratic dinner at the Waldorf, at which Alton B. Parker will be the guest of honor, and a third at the Savoy, where Mr. Hearst will speak.

Easter-tide betokens the coming of spring. A **Knox Hat** is the first spring requisite for the man who knows.

For every season—**Knox Hats.**

DOVER DECLARES HE IS A NEUTRAL

Secretary of Republican National Committee Dodges Taft-Foraker Fight.

SAVAGE BATTLE EXPECTED

One of the Warmest Contests of Many Years to Mark the Ohio Canvass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The early forcing of the Republican Presidential fight by Foraker has uncovered preliminary efforts by both sides to control the party's National Committee. This explains the eagerness on both sides to capture Elmer Dover, the Secretary.

Dover was here to-day and came out with a strict neutrality proclamation. His importance arises from the number of prospective contests over State delegations, particularly from the South, that will be decided by them before the meeting of the next Republican National Convention.

The battle over delegation contests is expected to be the most savage of any in recent years. But Dover declares he will keep out of it. He saw Dick this morning and he will see Foraker before he returns to New York. But he will not take up the cudgels for them in Ohio. He has refused the offer from Charles P. Taft to manage the campaign for Taft delegates outside of Ohio.

There was a hint to-day of the lines on which Foraker will attack Taft in their contest, for Foraker and Dick are in no mood to be satisfied with the defensive. They have hit upon Taft's Philippine Tariff bill as possibly unpopular with Ohio beet-sugar interests. They will dig up Taft's unpopular labor decisions as a Federal Judge and his record of having jailed union men for contempt. They will charge Taft with the defeat of ex-Gov. Herrick and claim he is a cloak for a Roosevelt third-term boom. If the President does sincerely support his War Secretary they will cry out against this as an attempt by Roosevelt to dictate his successor.

HIGH POWER RIFLES USED.

Lieut. Lawrason Gives Technical Testimony on Brownsville Raid.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Foraker continued to-day his examination before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of Second Lieut. Lawrason, who was in command of Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, on the night of the Brownsville raid.

Referring to the testimony of Capt. Macklin before the Penrose court-martial, the Senator called attention to the statements that ten of the cartridges and six cartridge clips found in Brownsville were picked up in a circular space about ten inches in diameter. The witness was asked if the finding of cartridges and clips in that manner would be natural. He replied that "if fired from one gun not changing position, the clips would fall at the man's feet, but that there should be five empty shells for each clip. The shells would be ejected to the right of the man six or eight feet, and if found in the circular space indicated I would think they had been placed there by some one."

On cross-examination Lieut. Lawrason said that the firing he first heard on the night of Aug. 13 sounded like that from high power rifles; that there was no firing after he reached his company, and that the company was in great confusion. The shooting, he thought, came from half a dozen or ten rifles.

RAILROAD MUST DO PAVING.

Denial of Exemption by the Supreme Court May Apply to B. R. T.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Rochester Railway Company versus the City of Rochester, which is believed to be applicable to the controversy between New York City and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company over the paving and keeping in repair of certain streets, said to involve several million dollars, held that the Rochester Railway was liable to the city for the expense of paving and keeping in repair the portion of the street within its tracks and two feet outside of them.

The Rochester Railroad, which was incorporated in 1890, took over under the lease the estate, property, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Brighton Railroad, which had been incorporated in 1868 under the general laws of New York of 1850. That law contained no provision respecting repairs of streets.

NOBEL PEACE COMMITTEE.

Organized to Handle Prize Awarded to Mr. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Five of the seven trustees to administer the $40,000 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to President Roosevelt, and which forms the nucleus of a fund the income of which is to be used in bringing together in Washington representatives of capital and labor with a view to arriving at a better understanding between employers and employes, met here to-day and organized. Chief Justice Fuller was elected President, Seth Low, treasurer, and John Mitchell, secretary.

The meeting was suspended that the trustees might take luncheon with President Roosevelt. The President thanked them for their co-operation, and said that he took a deep interest in the work of the foundation. He agreed with the trustees that it had a great future, if judiciously handled, and that great care had been taken in selecting the different officers, who have had experience in this kind of work.

MAY REAPPOINT CARTER.

Governor of Hawaii to Confer with President Before Accepting.

HONOLULU, March 28.—It is said here that President Roosevelt has offered to appoint Gov. Carter for a second term.

The Governor is considering the matter, and probably will confer personally with the President before reaching a decision.

Our Easter dyes were of more colors this year than usual.

Beside gray suits of every shade, this Spring sees a sprinkling of browns, of olive, and of fancy blue serges which lend the stock unusual snap and a special fitness for Easter wear.

And because every Spring suit shown was made for this Spring, the cut is as smart as the cloth.

Spring suits, $18 to $40.

Silk hats, Spring scarfs, walking sticks, patent leather shoes—all the Easter accessories.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TRADE PATTERSON TOBACCO CO. MARK

LUCKY STRIKE

RICH'D VA.

Fragrant and Delicious — Does not Bite the Tongue

Few tobaccos suit all tastes. The one that can, most justly, lay claim to that distinction—being an exquisite blend of choice flavors, is the famous

LUCKY STRIKE
Sliced Plug Pipe Tobacco

Cured by a secret process—it does not bite the tongue. Burns well, gives a long, cool, sweet smoke, without waste.

Pocket size, tin box, 10c.

You Will Find it Everywhere — Buy a Box Today

Vantines
The Oriental Store.

You Do Love Easter Novelties

Crystallized Fruits
Stuffed Dates
Turkish Delight

and many other delicacies and condiments prepared only at VANTINE'S.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

(Main Floor.)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts

LEWIS & CONGER

The Largest and Best-Equipped

Housefurnishing Warerooms

BEST QUALITY ONLY

Our Refrigerators

Are the Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy:

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter of a century.

The "Premier" glass lined

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

SPECIAL SALE

Neckwear and Gloves For Easter

$2.00 and $2.25 English made Gloves	1.50
$1.00 Neckwear	.50
$1.50 and $2.00 Neckwear	1.00

Charles Hauptner & Co.
1272 Broadway
Between 32nd and 33d Streets.

The Advent of Our New Warren Street and Broadway Shop

The advent of this new shop means *more* than merely adding a link to a chain—*much* more. It is an *event* which marks the evolution and development of the Smith-Gray business—to the highest degree.

Two years have we spent toward this end. Nor have we been blinded by false pride in driving toward the objective. Tradition and the old order of things we leave behind us—*all* of it.

Now and ever will we exhaust main and might to satisfy this definite purpose:—to provide

Head-and-Hand Tailored Clothing for Men

Garments which in style, in fabric and, above all things, in tailoring, *justify* our prices—if not more.

Not only at Warren Street, but in every one of our shops, we devote ourselves to a specialty. It is this:—

Suits and Top Coats at $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00

On every count and in every phase, we are inclined to believe this series of garments will satisfy even the man who keeps his hands in his pockets and demands "show me."

An Exhaustive Series of New Models of Spring Coats and Suits at $15.00 to $50.00

Smith, Gray & Company

Broadway and Warren Street - - - - - *New York* - - - - Broadway and 31st Street
Broadway and Bedford Avenue - - - - *Brooklyn* - - - - Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue

FROCK COATS FOR EASTER

THE man who brings his most critical perceptions to bear on Brokaw Frock Coats will admit their refinements of finish and design.

We carry an immense stock, embracing sizes for all figures up to 50 inches chest. The fabrics are the best you can possibly procure at the prices.

Coat & Vest, $22 to $47
Fancy Vest, $4.50 to $9
Trousers, $5 to $11

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

This is the second book by the author of that remarkable story, "The Fugitive Blacksmith," so highly praised by critics and readers alike. "Partners of Providence" is a story of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, full of life and racy humor,—and humor which is not mere fun-making but is humor incidental to human sympathy. Read the steamboat-race and let it stir your blood, and laugh over the flat-boat circus,—"Professor Lagorio's Consolidated Aggregation and Floating Musee."

A big book of more than 500 pages, with one hundred and forty-six pictures by Chas. J. Taylor.

EASTER OFFERINGS OF All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN BOXES-BASKETS AND Fancy Articles filled with Huyler's Pure Delicious CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS AS WELL AS Huyler's CHOCOLATE. Huyler's PARISIAN and NOUGAT EASTER EGGS SOLD AT ALL OF Huyler's

18 GREATER NEW YORK STORES
SALES AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

We address these remarks to the man who appreciates QUALITY at a fair price. Lambert clothes, custom-made throughout, are the highest existing type of ready-to-wear garments.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS
$15.00 to $45.00

39-41 CORTLANDT ST.
183 BROADWAY.

LAMBERT

Also at New Haven, Conn.

POLICE SHAKEDOWN OF SALOONKEEPERS

Jerome Hears How Men on the Beats Raised the $20 Assessment.

CAHILL PUT ON THE RACK

Member of the Patrolmen's Association Asked to Explain Note He Wrote About Assessments.

Information that many proprietors of saloons and Raines law hotels in this borough and in Brooklyn and the Bronx have been "shaken down" for the $20 assessment which went to make up the so-called mortuary fund of $82,000, unearthed last Monday by District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Bingham in the vaults of the Lincoln Trust Company, where it had been safely stowed away by Thomas McLaughlin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, reached the District Attorney yesterday. This information, it is understood, was detailed, and the reports of the methods by which individual members of the police force met the assessment levied upon them has stimulated interest in the investigation into police affairs which is being conducted by the District Attorney's office under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Ely.

The publication in the newspapers of Tuesday morning of the discovery of the mortuary fund, it is said, startled several proprietors of saloons and cafés into talking among themselves. They compared notes, and much of the information thus brought to light has drifted, it is believed, to the District Attorney's office by the underground route. It is understood that besides knowing of several saloon keepers and sporting men who gave $20 each to the police the District Attorney's office now knows of several specific instances where such men were "shaken," not for $20, but even for $100 and $120.

Tribute of this size was demanded in some cases, it is said, in order that every patrolman covering the beat upon which the unfortunate saloon keeper had his place might get his share of the graft. Under the platoon system now in vogue five patrolmen cover each post at various times of the day or night, and thus $100 would just make up the total assessment of all.

Assistant District Attorney Ely made an attempt yesterday to throw more light upon the strange note attached to the mortuary fund report from the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and signed by the delegate of the association, Martin Cahill. The note was found by Mr. Jerome in his search through the papers and books of the association on last Monday night. This note referred to Patrolman George Willett of the Elizabeth Street Station, and stated that, although he had failed to make good for the Salary bill, the defeat of the Reorganization bill, or any of the assessments which were to assist the committee of the association in "securing better conditions," nevertheless he had been "well taken care of by his superior officers."

Cahill, who is now attached to the Corporation Counsel's office, was summoned to the Criminal Court Building early yesterday. He was taken to Mr. Ely's private office, and there closeted with the Assistant District Attorney for more than two hours, during which time he was kept almost constantly on the grill. His statement was taken down, but the ex-delegate seemed strangely unable to explain many of the statements contained in his note.

He declared, however, that the fact that a policeman might fail to meet any of the assessments levied at the order of the Patrolmen's Association would in no way affect his standing either with his fellowmen or with his superior officers in the department. He also stated that he had never known of a policeman being coerced for failure to meet these assessments, and he was totally unable to explain why he had called particular attention in his note to the fact that Willett was still in the good graces of his superior officers. He reiterated the statements of McLaughlin and of Peter McIntyre, the Secretary of the association, made on Monday night to Mr. Jerome, that the $82,000 was solely for a mortuary fund and that there was nothing improper in it.

Cahill's mention of other assessments was of interest in view of the statements of McIntyre, who declared and stoutly maintained, despite the leading questions of Mr. Jerome, that he had never known of another assessment and that he had never been asked to meet such an assessment during the ten years and a half that he had been a member of the association.

Although he appeared unable to explain satisfactorily his own note, Cahill's statement threw additional light on the subject of the tremendous power wielded by the association, which so startled Commissioner Bingham on Wednesday when he learned something of it through the semi-annual report of the association which had come into his hands.

Cahill's record as a policeman, which Mr. Ely had taken the trouble to look up, shows that he was appointed to the force in November, 1901. It also shows that beginning in July of the following year Cahill had more than fifty charges, covering absence from post without leave, assaults upon citizens, drunkenness, lateness at roll call, filed against him during the months until April, 1905. The charges against him suddenly ceased at that time, and, although Mr. Ely did not go into the matter, it is generally understood that it was in April, 1905, that Cahill first became a factor in the councils of the association.

Mr. Ely also brought out the fact that before being detailed to the office of the Corporation Counsel, Cahill had been a member of Sergt. Eggers's vice squad, which flourished under Commissioner McAdoo, and whose acts finally compelled the Commissioner to disband it.

Mr. Ely did not complete his investigation yesterday. It is expected that more members of the force will be called before him to-day. Particular attention will be paid to the report of the "shaking down" of saloon keepers and sporting men.

CAUGHT IN POLICE TRAP.

Kronenthal, Who Has Caused Many Arrests, Now Accused.

Harry Kronenthal, a young bookbinder, who says he lives at 554 Grand Street, and who is well known in Special Sessions because of the frequency of his appearance there in the last six months as a witness against drivers accused of cruelty to their horses, was himself arrested yesterday, and held by Magistrate Barlow, in the Tombs Court, in $1,000, on the charge of compounding a felony.

Shortly before noon on Wednesday Kronenthal caused the arrest of John Darrell, a driver for John J. Mauching, an expressman, of 226 Bowery. The arrest was made by Patrolman Pierce of the Mulberry Street Police Station.

When Darrell was arraigned in the Tombs Court Magistrate Barlow's suspicions were aroused. The case was adjourned, and Patrolman Pierce was sent to see Mauching, the prisoner's employer.

According to the story afterward told by Patrolman Pierce, Mauching said that he had had "dealings" with Kronenthal before, and had been seen by the latter about Darrell's arrest. The policeman said that he induced Mauching to hand Kronenthal a marked two-dollar bill. Kronenthal was then arrested. At the Mulberry Street Station, so the policeman said, the marked money was found on the prisoner.

Kronenthal told Magistrate Barlow that the finding of the marked two-dollar bill on him was the result of a put-up job.

Police Captain Fined a Day's Pay.

Capt. John Russell, in charge of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was fined one day's pay after a trial by Third Deputy Commissioner Hanson yesterday for allowing an aperture in the ceiling of the cell room of the station to go unnoticed. Two months ago a prisoner escaped, and it is believed he got through the aperture.

MRS. HETTY GREEN CITED.

Must Testify Here in an Action Over Her Father's Estate.

Mrs. Hetty Green has been cited under an order signed yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court to appear on April 7 before Catherine A. Cunningham, appointed a special examiner, as a witness. The order calls on Mrs. Green to tell what she knows concerning a suit brought in the Federal Courts of Ohio, Western District, wherein Isaac T. Merrill, Frederick H. Dodge, and Merwin H. Jackson are plaintiffs, and Mrs. Green, Newton B. Phelps, and Mrs. Green's son, Edward H. Robinson Green, are defendants. Miss Cunningham, before whom Mrs. Green is cited with Mr. Phelps to appear, is a stenographer in the office of Hunt & Elkins, lawyers at 34 Pine Street.

The order was obtained by George W. Elkins, the New York attorney for Doyle, Lewis & Schonfeldberger of Toledo, Ohio, counsel of the plaintiffs in the action. Mr. Elkins in an affidavit states that Mrs. Green and her son were the trustees of a trust created under the will of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, Mrs. Green's father.

The pending action, according to the affidavit of Lawyer Elkins, is to enforce the specific performance of a contract to sell real estate in Ohio. This contract it is asserted, was made by Newton B. Phelps in the interest of Edward H. Robinson Green, as trustee, who is also the holder of the title to the realty involved in the action. The defendants are contesting the claim that Phelps was authorized to make the contract.

NEW SUBWAYS ORDERED.

Board of Estimate Approves Plans for Seventh and Eighth Av. Routes.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved the Seventh and Eighth Avenue Subway routes. Borough President Coler of Brooklyn declined to vote in favor of the plans, because he thought Brooklyn should have a subway first. On this account the proceedings had to be held up until President Cromwell of Richmond entered the meeting room. Then the resolution was put through with a rush.

The action practically ends the formalities to be gone through. Both the Lexington Avenue and the Seventh and Eighth Avenue routes will be advertised for the first time next Tuesday. Bids for the construction and operation, or for the construction alone, of all sections or any of either or both routes must be in by April 25. It is probable, therefore, that the present Rapid Transit Board will sign one or more contracts for the construction of new subways before the end of April.

So far as is known, the Interborough is the only concern in the field, and it is regarded as highly probable that this company will obtain a contract to build the lower part of the west side route and the upper part of the east side route, each connecting with the present Subway at Forty-second Street.

METZ HOLDS UP A CONTRACT.

No Payments on Queens Court House Award Pending Inquiry.

Pending the result of the Grand Jury's investigation of the contract for rebuilding the Queens County Court House, Controller Metz has held up the contract, and no payments will be made on it until the questions which have arisen have been settled. The contract went to F. C. Willi for $257,000.

There has been some dispute as to what the contract covered. The Controller assumed that the contract was for all the work, whereas it appears to be only for the stone work. Borough President Bermel of Queens has been one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday without bringing in a presentment. It was reported that the matter, so far as the Grand Jury is concerned, has been dropped.

Borough President Bermel said last night: "The report that only one bid was received is untrue. There were two or three other bids. The original appropriation of $250,000 was found to be too small; so, rather than delay the work of reconstruction by waiting for a further appropriation, I used the discretion vested in me as Borough President and let out such contracts as the appropriation would permit. It will need an additional appropriation of about $175,000 to complete the work."

WANTS A FORT GEORGE PARK.

Mr. Metz Believes the City Should Buy the Property, but Not Yet.

Controller Metz, in a letter to Palmer H. Langdon, has put himself on record as favoring the acquisition of the present site of the Summer resort called Fort George for park purposes. The Controller points out to Mr. Langdon, however, that there is too great a lack of city funds at present to permit of the purchase.

The Controller says that to get rid of the nuisances in connection with the resort it would be necessary for the city to acquire the property south of Fort George Avenue and the cost would be enormous. It will be necessary to expend this year, Mr. Metz estimates, $50,000,000 for parks, bridge approaches and land for public buildings, and this money must be raised by bond issues.

The state of the market, the Controller says, makes the raising of the money extremely difficult.

BEGAN AS OFFICE BOY.

Now at 38, H. B. Walker Is Made President of the Old Dominion Line.

From office Boy to President of the Old Dominion Line of steamships in twenty-four years is the record of Herbert B. Walker, who was elected President of that company yesterday.

Mr. Walker, who is 38 years old, entered the employ of the company as office boy in the general offices when he was 14 years old. He rose from the ranks to be Vice President and General Manager until yesterday when he was chosen to fill the position of the late President, W. L. Guillaudeu.

President Walker is a son of the late Capt. Walker, who was former Commodore of the line.

The Directors yesterday promoted W. L. Woodrow, the General Freight Agent, to the position of Traffic Manager.

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Departments as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street.
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 9000 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
160 Market St., Newark
or any local office.

LAST HEARING ON PASTEURIZATION

Aldermanic Committee Will Report on Proposed Statute Next Tuesday.

MORE ARGUMENTS FOR IT

Dr. Darlington Partly in Favor of the Law—Indorsed by Academy of Medicine.

Health Commissioner Darlington failed to attend the last of a series of hearings held by the Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the advisability of reporting favorably an ordinance making its compulsory to pasteurize milk used in this city. When the committee met in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall a letter from Dr. Darlington was read in which he said he had sent all the information he possessed on the subject to the committee already. At the previous hearing two statements from Commissioner Darlington were read, which, while not directly contradictory, indicated that the Health Commissioner was in favor of pasteurization, but not by the means proposed.

The hearing yesterday lasted over two hours, and several long speeches were made on both sides. The speakers were for the most part those who had appeared at previous hearings, and the arguments were about the same as before. Dr. Emerson, on behalf of the public health section of the Academy of Medicine, presented a set of resolutions indorsing the stand of the pro-pasteurization forces and recommending the pasteurization of all milk that could not be proved absolutely pure and the output of a clean dairy.

In addition to the pasteurization of such milk the resolutions favored the thorough inspection of farms, dairies, and creameries, and suggested the co-operation of the Federal and State authorities with the milk producers.

Clement Driscoll argued in favor of Pasteurization, citing a case in Massachusetts in which a number of infants had contracted disease through the infection of the milk due to the illness of one of the dairy employes. His argument was that no amount of inspection could prevent the spread of disease in such cases.

Among those who spoke against the ordinance was Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon, who said that it was nonsense to suppose that pasteurization would free milk from tuberculosis taint, or the taint of any other disease. The milk from a sick cow, he said, no matter how thoroughly Pasteurized, would not be good for an infant or for a full-grown person either. He also declared that the reports of the prevalence of tuberculosis among milk cattle were greatly exaggerated, and that inspectors had a habit of terming every sign of disease they came across tuberculosis.

Another of the speakers against the plan, Dr. Piffard, reiterated statements made at the last meeting that feeding an infant Pasteurized milk often resulted in its contracting scurvy and rickets. W. W. Mills, the last speaker of the day, took exception to this remark, giving it as his belief that in such cases the milk had only been "commercially" Pasteurized. Mr. Mills also said that the city could Pasteurize and bottle milk at a cost of one-sixth of a cent a quart, and that dealers who bottled their milk anyway could Pasteurize it at an additional cost of one-forty-fourth of a cent a quart.

No action was taken by the committee yesterday. It will hold an executive session next Thursday and will go through the data that has been submitted by the Board of Health. It will probably report on the ordinance at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on the Tuesday following.

Spring Overcoats and Suits for Men at $20

IF good taste is to govern the selection of your suit and overcoat, then we can promise a series of $20 garments from which to choose that discriminating men will recognize as very foreign from the commonplace ready-for-wear clothes.

By every token that a garment of character is known you will know these suits and overcoats. They reveal a complete mastery of the most intricate phases of fine tailoring. The modelling is expressive of the latest trend of fashion, and the fabrics are of a class that are far beyond the usual, both in texture and design.

The suits at $20 take form in a series of single-breasted models, fashioned of plain and fancy cheviots, cassimeres in exclusive designs, and blue and black thibets.

The overcoats at $20 involve a series of models in all the new tans, grays and blacks in a diversity of weaves.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway Houston Street

Go tourist to California

Only the Santa Fe offers you

Santa Fe
All the Way

Fastest train—except Limited—to Los Angeles.
Middle route Scenic Old Santa Fe Trail.
One management All the way.
Fred Harvey meal service, and
Grand Canyon Stop-overs.

Economy and comfort

You save in railroad and Pullman fares. You can join personally-conducted parties. You are carried in newest Pullman tourist sleepers, on any one of three daily trains. Block signals, too.

Very Low Rates in March and April.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York City.

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Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin

Edited by ROLLO OGDEN, Editor of the New York Evening Post.

The late Mr. GODKIN stands as one of the leaders in the group of great journalists so prominent in the last half of the nineteenth century.

In his journalistic experience Mr. GODKIN represented the London *Daily News* in the Crimea; he was the first editor of the *Nation*; and for nearly twenty years was editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

Mr. GODKIN'S knowledge was thorough; his relations with public men were close; and by reason of his great gifts and remarkable personality, his influence in many directions was powerful. The editor has wisely allowed him to tell his own story, from memoranda and other writings, and from a mass of interesting correspondence which includes some remarkable letters never before published.

Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin

Edited by ROLLO OGDEN. In two crown 8vo volumes, $4.00 net (carriage extra)

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Direct attention to their facilities for the

Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored

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Storage of Furs.

Do not neglect your valuable furs during the Spring and Summer months, but have them properly stored and cared for.

We have two entire floors in our new building devoted to the care and storage of furs in the most approved manner.

We assume all responsibility for furs stored with us, insuring against loss or damage by fire, moths or burglary.

All furs are thoroughly cleaned as soon as received, and they are redressed by expert furriers before they are returned in the Fall.

Goods may be inspected at any time for the purpose of repairing or remodeling, which can be done to the best advantage during the Spring and Summer months.

Upon request, furs will be called for. Parties living out of town can send their furs to us by express.

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NO BRANCH STORES

REMARKABLE GROWTH of advertising in

The Sunday Times.

Sunday, March	3	63 columns
" "	10	85 "
" "	17	94 "
" "	24	118 "

The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES since last Autumn has shown a greater increase in circulation and advertising than any other New York Sunday newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"BEEF AND" MEEHAN HAS A BIRTHDAY

Politicians Join Famous Park Row Beanery Man in Celebrating.

$1,000 GIFT FROM CARRIERS

Day of Rejoicing Ends in Dinner at the Knickerbocker—"Sinkers" Makes a Speech.

Johnny Meehan, nephew of the Dolan firm which for half a century has maintained the famous beanery in Park Row, was dined and lauded in prose and poetry yesterday, that being the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. It was a day of performances, which began with a parade along Park Row in Mr. Meehan's honor in the morning and ended with a dinner in the evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Knickerbocker, at which scores of public men testified to Meehan's good deeds and wished him fifty more birthdays. President Roosevelt telegraphed congratulations.

Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick made a speech in which he predicted a great political future for Mr. Meehan, whereupon a voice in the rear of the ballroom nominated the guest of honor as the next candidate for Mayor of New York. This brought forth rounds of cheers, and after that almost all of the speakers referred to Meehan as the candidate who would win on any ticket.

Controller Metz declared that he had known Meehan from boyhood, and had eaten beans in the Park Row restaurant ever since he could remember. In fact, added Mr. Metz, his father had eaten "beef-and" there before him, and he himself still ate the same fare in the Park Row restaurant daily, so he could testify to the many acts of charity which Meehan performed there.

Aqueduct Commissioner Cowan said that Meehan had been the best friend he ever had, and in fact had been every man's friend. Justice Olmsted of Special Sessions praised Meehan's gifts to the poor and the help he gave to every one who applied to him. Mr. Cowan called Meehan the silent man who directed as many political appointments as the leader of Tammany Hall, and whose influence was sought by every one everywhere. Park Commissioner Moses Herman said he owed almost everything in life to the fact that Johnny Meehan had been his lifelong friend.

Deputy Water Commissioner William C. Cozier of Brooklyn said that he would not have been surprised if King Edward had turned up at the dinner, for the King had heard of eMehan through the famous American jockey, Danny Maher, who had twice ridden the winner of the English Derby, after having learned how to ride on eMehan's race horse, Dolando, named after Meehan's uncle, the late Patrick Dolan.

"I was the judge at the Aqueduct race track on the day Meehan's horse Dolando won his famous race," said the Deputy Water Commissioner. "Danny Maher, the jockey, who is now riding for King Edward, rode Dolando on that eventful day. About a year ago, when I met Maher, he said to me: 'Judge, I've made a record here in England by winning on the Kings' horses, but I'd rather ride for Johnny Meehan any day than for King Edward.'"

Early in the morning Park Row began preparing for the celebration of Mr. Meehan's birthday. The business men along the Row decorated their places with flags and bunting, and after rigging themselves out in their holiday attire paid their respects to Meehan, who was found carving beef behind the counter in the little restaurant. A thousand times or more Meehan had to lay aside the beef knife or the bean sponn to shake the hand of a well wisher. Mayor McClellan, who was unable to call, sent Police Sergt. Kennell with a note of congratulation.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, sent a letter wishing Mr. Meehan many more birthdays, adding that he wished New York had a few more men who had done as much as Meehan for his fellow-man. Almost all of the members of the Board of Education and the Board of Aldermen turned up at the restaurant to wish Meehan good luck and good health. Typographical Union No. 6 held a special meeting, at which a memorial was adopted praising Meehan for the aid he had rendered to printers.

The Veteran Firemen's Association of New York, the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the New York Letter Carriers' Association marched to the Park Row restaurant, where the Letter Carriers' Band of forty pieces serenaded the "Beef and Bean King." This part of the programme ended with the presentation to Meehan of a dinner set of solid silver, valued at $1,000, the gift of the Letter Carriers' Association for the aid rendered by Meehan in having the salaries of the carriers increased.

Mr. Meehan knew nothing about the dinner that was to be given in his honor at the Knickerbocker Hotel until he was led to a throne in the grand ballroom. He found gathered there men in all walks of life. Supreme Court Justices touched elbows with Mike, the knife dealer of sidewalk cutlery fame; Joe, the Italian bootblack, and Herman, the barber. Congressmen and State Senators mingled with letter carriers and policemen and race track jockeys. They were all friends of Johnny Meehan, and every time Meehan's name was mentioned they cheered.

Brede, the sinker man from the Park Row beanery, who managed to get a seat beside Barney Dooling, secretary to Borough President Ahearn, made more noise at the mention of Meehan's name than a hundred German singing societies could have made. It finally became necessary to appoint a committee of three policemen to keep "Sinkers" from yelling his head off.

When the anti-noise committee finally escorted him to the speakers' platform Sinkers shouted:

"Chon Meehans! He is it der only gentleman in der room. (The dinner guests glanced at each other in sprprise.) I mean he is not der only gentleman in der room. But vhat he conducts for 335 poor families on support which no one ever hears about I know from der back door of der restaurant because I send out 1,100 loaves of bread for der poor every day which shows how much meat und eggs und coffee und others things go mit it because something a much vhat vould go out on a loaf of bread to a family comes mit every loaf of bread vhat Chon gives avay every day. He is self-supporting 110 widows und orphan children vhat never had no mudders to cheer dem up on kindness only Mr. Meehan is a mudder to everybody.

"He visits every hospital in New York every day und gives out oranges on der sick und he vill bury vhoever asks him after dot man vhat asks is dead. He paid for 541 funerals of poor peoples since I've been acquainted mit him on Park Row, vhere I made der sinkers for thirty-three years, und ve vill election him on der President of der United States as der man whose birthday ve celebrationed today. Und I bet in two more years ve vill have Meehan's birthday come on the Fourth of July yust like ve now got for a holiday Vashington's Birthday, und St. Patrick's Day for der 17th of March, und—"

Sinkers was still talking at last reports.

WOMAN FIGHTS A BURGLAR.

Finds Him at Work in Her Home While Young Daughter Looks On.

Mrs. Mathilda Oestreicher, wife of Rudolf Oestreicher, a wine dealer of 2577 Eighth Avenue, heard the door of her kitchen creak early yesterday morning. Supposing that one of her children was uneasy she got out of bed and went into their room. There she saw in the dim light a man going through the chiffonier drawers, while Thelma, her three-year-old girl, sat up in bed watching the intruder with wide-mouthed surprise.

As Mrs. Oestreicher paused for a moment at the door, the child saw the burglar pick up a locket with a diamond setting.

"Put that down," she cried. "It's mine. You can't have that!"

Then Mrs. Oestreicher spoke. She was quite calm and only wanted to get the man away.

"Go away," she called. "Take the things, but get away quick."

Instead of doing so the man rushed at Mrs. Oestreicher and knocked her down after she had bravely grappled with him. Her husband, aroused by the noise of the struggle, got into the fight, and was also badly beaten. When the burglar broke away and landed in the street he was arrested by Policeman Flood.

An examination of the store showed that the burglar had ransacked that before he had gone upstairs. He had been through the till, gathered up some loose silver, and made free with a bottle of whisky. The liquor had made him well content with himself, and he had written a note in a jocular vein. It read:

Dear Mr. Oestreicher: I thought I would call this evening. Sort of surprise, don't you know. Will do better next time.

It was signed with a rough scrawl of hands clasped in fellowship, and had a postscript, "You will hear from me in four days."

At the station the prisoner at first refused to give his name, but at length confessed that it was James Pierce, and that he was an electrician, living at 116 East 108th Street.

There have been a good many burglaries of late in the same district. Last Sunday night, Oestreicher's neighbor's house was broken into, and the police hope that they have made an excellent capture.

Pierce was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oestreicher were able to appear against him, although black-and-blue bruises on Mrs. Oestreicher's arm told of the fight, and several cuts adorned her husband's forehead.

The prisoner refused to make any statement and was held in $10,000 bail for trial on the charge of burglary.

WHISKY FOR THE ELEPHANT.

It Took a Gallon to Relieve "Big Jule's" Indigestion.

Four quarts of whisky were required to relieve "Big Jule," the ferocious elephant of the Central Park menagerie, from the pangs of a severe attack of indigestion. For the last week Big Jule had not been feeling well and Bill Snyder, her keeper, and his assistant were sorely puzzled to account for her indisposition. She moaned and strained at her big chains and was evidently suffering much pain.

"If one of my kids had them symptoms the missus would give him a little whisky," said Snyder to his helper.

The more the keeper thought it over the more the idea appealed to him. Yesterday when the elephant was still writhing in her chains Snyder resolved to try the popular remedy.

It was a master job to get Jule to drink the whisky. She refused flatly to allow the stuff to be poured down her throat, and finally had to be thrown and tied with ropes to the anchorages in the stall.

Then, with Snyder handling the demijohn and two keepers from the lion house holding Big Jule's trunk, the whole four quarts of "forty rod" were administered to the suffering pachyderm. When her bonds were loosed the elephant scrambled to her feet and began eating hay. The pain had gone.

WILL LEND AUTOS TO THE ILL.

W. E. D. Stokes Adopts Magistrate Crane's Suggestion.

When W. E. D. Stokes went to the West Side Court yesterday to bail out his chauffeur, Frederick Beard, who was arrested, charged with speeding and failing to have his license displayed, Magistrate Crane asked Mr. Stokes if he would send his auto to the hospitals occasionally, that the invalids there might have an outing.

The suggestion appealed to Mr. Stokes, and he said he would send his automobile to any institution the Magistrate would name. Magistrate Crane gave Mr. Stokes the name of the Superintendent of the General Memorial Hospital. The auto owner said he would put his machine at the hospital's disposal to-day. Later the Magistrate received a note from Mr. Stokes in which he said he had spoken to several members of the Automobile Club of America, and that they had agreed to send their machines once a week to the different hospitals in the city. In view of Mr. Stokes's ready compliance with his suggestion, Magistrate Crane dismissed the complaint of driving without a license against the chauffeur and held him only on the charge of speeding.

VALET MAY GET LIFE TERM.

Court Hears That Mortimer Schiff's Assailant Was an ex-Convict.

That he might investigate a report that Foulke Engle Brandt, the former valet who attacked Mortimer L. Schiff in his home, has already served time for burglary, in Sweden, Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, announced yesterday that he would wait until April 4 before sentencing the ex-valet. Brandt has pleaded guilty to breaking into Mr. Schiff's home, at 932 Fifth Avenue, and assaulting Mr. Schiff.

Should the Judge's investigation establish the truth of the report, Brandt, who is better known as Lawrence de Foulke, may serve a long term of imprisonment. The maximum penalty for burglary in the first degree, to which he pleaded, is life imprisonment.

De Foulke yesterday reiterated his statement as to why he got into the Schiff house. He has been examined by Drs. Mabon and McDonald, two of Mr. Jerome's alienists, who have pronounced him sane. Judge Rosalsky said, however, that he was not satisfied with this verdict and might have a commission appointed to examine de Foulke further.

Plan for Better Transit Facilities.

The Reail Dry Goods Association, which last week adopted a report of a special committee emphasizing the necessity of improvement in the rapid transit facilities of the city and urged the co-operation of the authorities and the interests with capital to invest, has invited a number of civic organizations to a conference at which the situation will be considered, and special attention paid to the need of immediate action on the part of the city authorities.

WOMEN STUDENTS GET LAW DEGREES

Twenty-six Pupils of New York University Graduated in Mendelssohn Hall.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Chancellor Congratulates the Class on Holding Exercises Away from the Din of the Circus.

The woman's law class of New York University held the closing exercises of its seventeenth year in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. Twenty-six students were graduated. These young women, who appeared in academic black gowns and mortar-boards, worn over white frocks, proved conclusively that they were not vain and received a compliment from the Chancellor.

Pictures of the women members of all previous law classes adorn the walls of the classroom at the university, but the class this year has created a precedent and will not be photographed. The class voted upon the matter and decided that it would leave behind it a record of good work, but not a picture.

The compliment of the Chancellor came in his reference to the change of quarters of the class for its graduation exercises. Heretofore these have been held in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, and coming in the Spring they have had an outside accompaniment of roaring lions, trumpeting elephants, and the faint echo of the facetious clown in the circus ring. The change to the quiet of Mendelssohn Hall was appreciated.

"And I am sure," said the Chancellor, with a wave of the hand toward the mural decorations on the walls, "that the young women on the wall on the right side of the hall are intended to represent the members of the women's law class and the figures on the other side the members of the Faculty."

The mural decorations of Mendelssohn are very beautiful, but as one of the young woman members of the law class pointed out, the students were never so frivolous as the fair damsels in gauze gowns who frolic on the one wall, nor did the members of the Faculty ever relax from the dignity of their office to the extent of wearing the classic gowns or leopard skins which formed the costumes of the male figures on the other wall.

The Woman's Law Class graduates are not ready to be admitted to the bar; they have only taken up preliminary studies, and know enough about law, as Willis Fletcher Johnson, who made the class address, told them, to keep well out of it. There were two scholarships, one for the morning and one for the evening class, presented by the university, of $200 each, in the form of two years' tuition in the University Law School. These were won by Miss Goldie Stockman and Miss Martha S. Codding, respectively. A New Century Essay Prize of $50 was won by Miss Katherine K. Grant. Her subject was "The Personal Tax of the State of New York and Proposed Substitutes." Miss Sophia Lord Burnham received honorable mention.

Mr. Johnson, in his address, told the class that the reputation of women for extreme loquacity was a base libel upon their sex, as was shown by their sitting quiet and letting a mere man do all the talking. "It is all the more remarkable," he continued, "because you have been studying law, and lawyers are noted for their extravagant use of words."

"Lawyers have to give their clients their money's worth," said Dean Ashley of the university, who made the next address, "and I remember distinctly how this was brought home to me when I first began to practice. A friend had obtained some legal work from a corporation for me and I had my brief drawn up, and there were exactly six lines in it. I showed it to him, but he looked dissatisfied.

"'Isn't it right?' I asked.

"'Yes, it's all right legally,' he answered, 'but you wouldn't expect a client to pay you for that, would you? Let me show you how it is done.'

"Then he began 'Whereas,' and a little further down another 'Whereas,' and then still another 'Whereas'—he ran in my six lines, added a few more words, and handed it over to me.

"'Now,' he said, 'have that engrossed with plenty of red ink, and the corporation is going to pay your bill.'"

Dean Ashley made special reference to the good work of Mrs. John P. Munn, the ex-President of the class, and said that it was hoped that she might yet be induced to again take the office which was still vacant. Engrossed resolutions were presented to the Dean thanking him for his kindness and courtesy to the class in his office as lecturer.

Following are the names of the graduates:

Gillian W. Barr,	Edith Muncie,
Sophia Lord Burnham,	A. Elise Nelson,
Martha S. Codding,	Henrietta Oettinger,
Elizabeth Fay,	M. Emma Raynor,
Katherine S. Forwood,	Bertha A. Rosenfeld,
Margaret B. Fowler,	M. D.,
Katherine K. Grant,	Louise L. Rocher,
Nellie H. Griesel,	Blanche A. Sawyer,
Kate L. Hodges, M. A.,	Rebecca Spielberg,
Lucy M. Huggins,	Goldie Stockman,
Lillian P. Ivins,	Gladys Tucker,
Minnie Kauffman,	Mary Anna Vanderhoef,
Mary Kelly,	Laura A. Ward.
Elizabeth W. Muller,	

The graduates were presented by Miss Jessie Ashley.

New Postal Tubes to Wall Street.

The new pneumatic tubes to the Wall Street Postal Sub-station were formally opened yesterday, with First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock as an interested spectator. Postmaster Willcox returned from Detroit in time to see the first batch of mail sent through the new tubes.

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

APENTA

The Safest and Most Reliable

HOUSEHOLD APERIENT WATER.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

Budd

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The largest and most comprehensive collection of CRAVATS and CRAVATINGS in the world, embracing the newest textures and colorings. Being the work of the firm's designers, their duplication is impossible.

Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 up to $6.50.

ALVIN

MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS

An unusually large and exclusive assortment of sterling silver novelties which will be helpful to our patrons in the selection of Easter gifts.

5th Avenue at 35th Street

CABDRIVER SAVED HER FROM THIEVES

Stranger Had Given Her Knock Out Drops in His Hack.

GANG FOUGHT RESCUERS

Mrs. Flynn of Kingston Found Unconscious When Cabman Stopped to Demand His Fare.

The mere fact that a cab driver refused to go any nearer the East River saved Mrs. Cora E. Flynn of Kingston, N. Y., from being robbed last night, according to Sergt. Fitzpatrick of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. The woman was in a cab with a man, and the Sergeant says she was under the influence of "knockout drops" and in the hands of a dangerous east side gang.

A prisoner who described himself as Robert Doran, 23 years old, of 523 East Sixteenth Street, was locked up at the East Twenty-second Street Station, charged with grand larceny and assault. Sergt. Fitzpatrick decided to detain the woman so that she would be on hand to-day as a witness against Doran, and sent her to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where there is a matron to care for her.

According to Sergt. Fitzpatrick, the woman came to the city yesterday to do some Easter shopping. She had with her $300 in cash, a postal money order for $30, and jewelry worth $1,000. After shopping, Mrs. Flynn last night reached Forty-second Street and Park Avenue with a heavy suitcase and a satchel filled with purchases.

Mrs. Flynn was looking for a cab, when according to the Sergeant she saw Doran and asked him to call one for her. Doran, the Sergeant says, took her to Forty-second Street and Broadway, and put her into a cab driven by William Kane of 301 West Twenty-second Street. According to Sergt. Fitzpatrick, Doran offered the driver $20 to drive to a place on Fourteenth Street, near the East River.

Kane thought little of the matter and started for the place designated by Doran. At Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, however, Kane stopped his cab and told Doran that he must have the pay at once or he would go no further. Sergt. Fitzpatrick says the driver had climbed from his seat and saw the woman evidently partly unconscious. Then the Sergeant says a number of men, members of an east side gang, appeared on the scene very suddenly and surrounded the cab. The men, the Sergeant says, threatened to shoot the driver unless he went on toward the East River.

While this was going on, Policeman Flynn heard the trouble and came up. The policeman, the Sergeant says, recognized the men as members of a gang and rapped for help. Policemen Keenan and Luckman ran to his aid.

Officer Keenan climbed into the carriage to protect the semi-conscious woman, and the other officers arrested Doran, but the other men escaped.

Dr. Lewis of Bellevue Hospital was called, and he said that he believed the woman was suffering from the effects of chloral. He treated her and she was removed to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

According to Sergt. Fitzpatrick, two glasses were found in the cab after the arrest of Doran.

GIRL WITNESS SHOT.

Police Believe She Was Murdered—Suspect Under Arrest.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 28.—Developments to-day lead to the belief among police officials that Lillie Davis, who was shot while in East Hill Cemetery, in a suburb of this city last night, dying an hour later, was murdered. Johnson City officers assert that the girl was to be a witness against a younger brother of Ack Hale, who had been with her all day, in a trial for manslaughter to be called at Johnson City next week. Policemen who arrested Ack Hale hold to the theory of foul play.

The inquest was adjourned to-day pending a second post mortem examination. Hale is still in the Bristol, Va., Jail, and owing to the intense feeling prevailing no attempt to transfer him to the Tennessee side will be made at present. The spot where the shooting occurred is six feet south of the Virginia-Tennessee line.

Lillie Davis's body is to be buried in the wedding gown in which the girl was to be married early in April to a well-known Virginia coal mine man.

Even if the eleventh hour finds you in need of a frock coat or waistcoat for service on Easter day, we are here to provide it — ready with garments of dignity and grace that reflect infinite care in designing and tailoring.

Silk faced Prince Albert Coat and Vest $28.
Silk lined Prince Albert Coat and Vest $30 and $35.
Silk hats, shirts, scarfs, gloves and every other thing that goes with frock coat and vest.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores

At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

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Cold Storage Department

for Furs, Wearing Apparel and Rugs

We desire to call your attention to our new cold storage plant recently installed in our fireproof building.

This plant is modern in every detail and affords complete protection against moths and dust. The cold, dry air is maintained at a uniform temperature, considerably below the freezing point, keeping furs and woolen garments in perfect condition.

All goods placed in our care are insured against moth, fire and theft at moderate rates.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.

BRITISHER CRIES PLOT.

Adjudged Insane, He Appeals to His Consul to Keep Him Free.

Malcolm Burns, a carpet designer, who was adjudged insane last week and ordered sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, has appealed to the British Consul General for protection. Meantime he is held in the Yonkers Police Station.

Burns is a carpet designer who had been employed by the Smith Carpet Company for years. He never took out citizenship papers. Last Saturday he was arrested on complaint of his wife, who said he was laboring under the delusion that she was attempting to kill him. He was pronounced insane by two doctors and committed to the State asylum.

Discovering that Burns was a British subject, Commissioner Fox refused to sign the commitment. Burns says he is perfectly sane, and that there is a plot to railroad him to the asylum.

$30,000 IN STOCKS MISSING.

Disappear on the Way from Switzerland to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—It is reported that $30,000 securities have been lost or stolen on the way from Switzerland to Baltimore. They consist of $10,000 in Virginia Electric Railway stocks and $20,000 worth of stock of the Baltimore Brick Company, sent to the Townsend Scott Company, bankers and brokers, by a banking house in Switzerland. The Baltimore firm will not reveal the name of its Swiss customers, and say they do not know how the securities were sent. They received a letter and subsequently a cablegram giving the numbers of the securities, which were dispatched about three weeks ago.

FOOD.

POLICE

Red Blood Corpuscles Made by Good Food Are the Police of the Body.

When a man keeps good red blood in his veins he has a sort of police squad and is practically immune from disease.

Pure blood made from the right food will resist the attacks of disease germs and drive them out or kill them. The first thing that should be looked to, therefore, is the blood, and prompt action to build up the red corpuscles by food. A lawyer in a Western town tells how he drove Bright's disease out of his system by supplying good red blood by food:

"For several years I had been afflicted with kidney trouble," he says, "which sometimes incapacitated me for business. My condition became such as to cause great fears that Bright's Disease was about to fasten itself upon me.

"I had always been very fond of coffee. When, however, the kidney symptoms became so alarming, I quit the coffee, and began to use Postum Food Coffee. I soon became as fond of the new beverage as I had been of the old coffee, and, what is more important, my health improved rapidly and steadily until in a short time the kidney troubles had almost entirely disappeared. I am convinced that my former sufferings and the symptoms of Bright's disease were caused by the use of coffee, and that the credit for my cure belongs to the Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts make good red blood. They contain food that Nature uses in the process, so prepared as to be quickly assimilated. "There's a Reason."

Square Whiskey

Square Lable

Square Bottle

No Change in Label Under the Pure Food Law

Bottled at the Distillery

Cook & Bernheimer Co., New York

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

UTILITIES BILL AMENDMENTS.

It would be well for all parties to the legislative hearing on the Public Service Commissions bill to rid their minds of cant. When the friends and supporters of this measure declare that it would be destroyed by the insertion of a provision for court review of the orders of the Commissions, they talk nonsense in its purest form. If the legislators of the State are so distrustful of the courts that they fear to submit to judicial review legislative acts dealing with property and property rights, then we must conclude that these gentlemen have mistaken their vocation and should at the end of their present terms give way to persons of more enlightened minds. On the other hand the supporters of the proposed amendments drop into absurdity when they insist that the passage of the bill in its present form would effect the destruction of corporate property. As the bill has been drawn it might affect the value of corporate property, it might very seriously and in many harmful ways affect the interest and the convenience of the people. But property is not going to be destroyed any more than the act would be destroyed by a court review provision.

Without the court review clause it is certain that an order of the Commission establishing a maximum reasonable freight rate or passenger charge would be reviewable by the courts only on Constitutional or jurisdictional grounds. The court would not take upon itself to inquire whether the rate was reasonable or unreasonable, but only whether it was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. The amendment submitted by the representatives of the corporations on Thursday provides that "every order of the Commission shall be subject to judicial review as to its lawfulness, reasonableness, and justice." Even under this amendment it is exceedingly doubtful whether the courts would consent to review a rate save on the Constitutional ground. A railroad commission is a body "created to perform legislative functions of a quasi-administrative character." While under the common law a court upon the complaint of a shipper would pass upon the reasonableness of charges and substitute what it considered a just and proper charge for the rate complained of, the case is very different when the rate has been established by a Commission. That rate is then the lawful rate, precisely as if the Legislature had declared it. The courts will not change it unless it is unconstitutional. And to say to the courts in the act that they may change it on grounds of unreasonableness appears to be putting legislative and administrative functions upon the judicial branch of the Government. The Supreme Court has declared that the courts "do not engage in any mere administrative work."

But it is to be remembered that the fixing of rates is to be only one of the functions of the Commissions. They are empowered to issue orders regulating and controlling the service corporations in pretty much everything they do. To say that the corporations shall not have their day in court to show cause why orders of the Commission should not be set aside on the ground of unreasonableness and injustice is to declare that corporation property shall be deprived of its safeguards of the law, of which other forms of property enjoy the full protection. The fight over the court review provision of the Hepburn act was waged long in the Senate, and was fully settled by inserting the review clause. The principles that triumphed in that great controversy are equally applicable to the Albany contest.

The committee should listen with an open mind to the representations of counsel that the restrictions imposed by the bill upon capital stock issue and the merging of corporations would tend to prevent the investment of money in public service undertakings. The result of such legislation would be distinctly adverse to the interests of the people. It is to be noted that the corporations do not object to the structural provisions of the bill. They accept control and regulation by the proposed Commissions. It will be wise for the Legislature on its part to give due heed to criticism of sections of the bill that may prove to be harsh and oppressive. It is a pretty comprehensive measure, and there is abundant evidence that it has been rather hastily drawn up by hands not the most expert.

There is some validity in the point Mayor McCLELLAN makes against the bill, that it saddles New York City with the large cost of a Commission over the composition and acts of which it has no control, while at the same time it calls upon the city to contribute to the cost of another Commission having jurisdiction outside this city. It must not be forgotten, however, that New York City will be directly benefited by the wise regulation of the steam railroad systems of the State. Mr. SHEPARD is justified in urging that the salaries of the Commissioners be increased from $10,000 to $15,000. The work they will have to do demands ability of an order as high as that demanded for the bench or for the Government. There is peril, too, as he points out, in permitting the Governor to remove Commissioners at will. In the years to come we shall have Governors who make these Commissionerships the reward of personal and party service. We have no doubt at all that the public would be better served by Commissions named in the bill with power to fill vacancies as they occur, possibly with the added requirement that the Governor, or, in the case of the City Commission, the Mayor, should approve the selection. In these days, however, that sort of thing is considered undemocratic. But a measure of control over the make-up of the City Commission might be secured by providing for appointment by the Governor from lists submitted by the Mayor. We do not believe the Mayor should appoint the Commissioners for the reason that we shall be very much more likely to have Mayors who would appoint Sullivans, Carrolls, and Murphys than we shall be to have Governors who would appoint Aldridges and Payns.

We hope the people of the State understand that this measure is the most important work that the Legislature has undertaken in a generation. It will vitally affect their interest and their convenience. If it goes too far in the direction of hampering the service corporations, the people will suffer more than they ever have suffered from stock-watering or mergers. The just and proper purposes of the bill are the convenience and the protection of the public. That is perfectly compatible with fair treatment of the owners of corporate property. A law with teeth in it is not called for, for by such a statute the people themselves would be bitten. A diligent examination and scrutiny of the bill jointly by legislative committee and representatives of the corporations affected is the best guarantee of its ultimate soundness and wisdom if only candor and fairness are shown upon both sides.

MOROCCO.

It is a curious illustration, not only of the chronic unrest of Europe, but of the acute phase it has lately exhibited, that the outrages in Morocco have been said, in the organs of all but German opinion, to be due to the machinations of Germany. Spite at the German defeat at Algeciras has been assumed to be an efficient cause for the outrages.

This is all wrong and all unjust. The German Emperor probably did, in the effusion of a luncheon with the German merchants at Tangier, say more than he was prepared to make good about the stimulation the German Government was prepared to administer to German commerce in those parts. And at the Algeciras meeting he naturally endeavored to make it good. Being not only defeated but isolated there, Germany, we have no reason to dispute, loyally accepted her defeat and, in the American idiom, charged the whole business off to the account of profit and loss. We have, moreover, positive evidence of the loyalty and good faith of Germany in her omission to make any factious opposition to the French attempt to punish outrages on foreigners in Morocco. The foreigners were French and English.

At any rate, the French are wholly within their rights, both as the mandatary of the powers and on their own National account, even in the absence of a mandate, in making the Moroccans behave themselves. And that, evidently, is the view taken by Germany.

THE CENTRAL INDICTMENT.

A leading railway of the country is fairly upon its defense in the criminal courts against a charge of manslaughter, and it must be said that it is thus upon its defense not for the first time, although upon at least one previous occasion it was fortunate to secure an acquittal. Before public opinion this leading railway has been upon a similar defense repeatedly, so often that it can not plead benefit of the first offender's act. These facts are recited only with the greatest regret, alike for the serious situation of the company and of the many thousands who have no alternative against riding over a road whose management is impugned up to the highest source of authority. The other day an humble switchman who threw an elevated train to the street received a sentence which much cheered riders upon the elevated routes, and which is equally well adapted to make thoughtful the persons named in the Central indictment.

Without assuming a conviction or prejudging the defendants, it must be said that the presentment is as encouraging in one aspect as it is alarming in another. It is expressly declared that the loss of life was due to excessive speed. No defects of material or design or construction are alleged. The track held until the rails were torn asunder by excessive speed, and the superior officials left the judgment of speed to a subordinate who was inexperienced in the use of electric engines, whose construction is such that their operation is deceiving upon points regarding which the runner was not instructed. Only by contradicting these facts can the company acquit either itself or its superior staff, who have held enviable positions before the community. Surely these are conditions as alarming to riders as to those charged with the care of their lives.

There is no suggestion that the company spared any expense or intended to spare any trouble to protect the lives of its passengers. There is disclosed no skimping of wages, no overworking of the staff, no provision of cheap plant, no lack of everything which the highest state of the art dictates. Yet all was brought to naught by "gross carelessness." It is not for an instant to be supposed that this was intentional. No one in the chain of authority, high or low, meant to be grossly careless. Undoubtedly their motive was to please the public.

PURE WATER MUST BE HAD.

Since the first news of the outbreak of typhoid at Katonah, situated in the Croton Watershed, which supplies Manhattan and the Bronx, several new cases and two deaths have been reported, while the health authorities have been unable to determine the source of the infection. Dr. DARLINGTON thinks there is not the slightest occasion for immediate alarm, but urges filtration of the Croton water supply.

"Typhoid is a filth disease. The only normal amount of it a civilized community needs to have is none at all," was the dictum of Dr. J. M. WAINWRIGHT of Scranton when the doctors of the New York Academy of Medicine gathered this month to discuss the recent epidemic in the Pennsylvania city. Commissioner DARLINGTON'S report to the Mayor urging filtration for New York has been on file nearly two years. We trust an actual typhoid epidemic in this dense population will not be needed to stir the authorities to action, or at least to diligent inquiry. Two unanswerable reasons were advanced by Dr. DARLINGTON why the city's Inspectors are incapable of policing its water sources, as follows:

1. The watersheds of the city extend over a number of miles; those which supply Manhattan and the Bronx over 860 square miles. Within such an area, where there are many inhabitants, the task of giving absolute protection from pollution is impossible.

2. A part of the water supply of Manhattan and the Bronx comes from the State of Connecticut. Which is quite out of the jurisdiction of New York City and State.

Well-made sand filters, such as are in use at Lawrence, Mass., at Ithaca, in this State, and at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Washington, to say nothing of the European filter systems long in operation, demonstrate their utility in removing 99½ per cent. of bacteria from the water supply, besides clearing it of organic and inorganic matter held in suspension. Chief Engineer DE VARONA declared last week that 70 per cent. of the Brooklyn supply is now subject to effective artificial and natural filtration. He recommends that a plant be installed at the Jerome Park Reservoir, where the supply debouches directly into the city's pipes. Its total estimated cost is $7,600,000, and it can be completed "at the latest in 1908."

Opposed to filtration is a plan to sewer the watershed from Brewsters to Croton Landing. It is nonsensical to suppose that such a system would prevent contamination over a district of 360 square miles, part of which lies outside the State. It would not insure the city against infection, and it would not deliver its people—the not inconsiderable portion that can afford it—from a heavy private taxation by producers of bottled spring, artificial, and imported drinking waters.

TEACHERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS.

In a letter from Mr. M. J. HANDLEY, printed by THE TIMES yesterday, a serious indictment is brought against the evening high schools of this city as at present conducted. From the classes which he attends at the De Witt Clinton Evening High School, originally crowded, pupils drop out in disgust, he says, because the teaching is inefficient; they have dwindled to a mere handful, who complain that they are "not learning anything." At Cooper Union, on the other hand, where only half the number of courses is taught, there is not room enough to accommodate those who apply for admission. He recommends that the night schools be run "exactly as the day schools are run." "Do not permit day school teachers (who are tired out after their day's work) to teach in the night time."

Mr. HANDLEY is right. There is collateral evidence to support his position in a proposal submitted to the Board of Education last September by the Committee on Promotion of Teachers, representing the High School Teachers' Association, in which occurs this statement:

Because of the difficulty of living on the present salaries an increasingly large number of teachers are seeking positions in the evening schools. This can but impair their value to the high schools, as no teacher can work so many hours and be efficient.

This petition was not for a direct increase of salary, but to restore the grade of promotion from assistants to first assistants, which had practically been suppressed, enabling high school teachers duly qualified by scholarly and teaching ability to advance regularly from a salary of $2,400 to $3,000. The example of Boston was cited:

The City of Boston, after long experience, finds it pays to start its regular teachers in the high schools at $1,476, give them an annual increment of $144, and allow all teachers with college degrees whose work is meritorious to pass on to the maximum of $3,060. Should not New York City, where expenses of living are higher than in Boston, allow its fit and meritorious teachers to go on to the limit, at present $3,000, for high school teachers?

That proposal, it seems to us, is very fairly made. The day high schools are crippled because of resignations of capable teachers. The evening schools are crippled because fagged-out day teachers, shut off from promotion, resort to them to eke out their salaries.

THE LIVINGSTON STREET ASSESSMENT.

The Mayor having vetoed the bill placing upon the entire city the expense of widening Livingston Street, Brooklyn, the claimants took their case before the Governor, who gave a hearing upon the subject on Wednesday. The fact that Manhattan is asked to bear the larger share of an improvement so local in its character moves us to ask why the entire city should be asked to bear the expense of a work that concerns only Brooklyn? And we ask this the more particularly because it is understood that large profits have accrued from the operation to the benefit of the larger number of those now praying for relief. In a veracious real estate report we read:

Livingston Street values have increased enormously. Short lots, with a depth of only 70 feet, sell for more than full-sized lots formerly brought. Almost every broker in Brooklyn has had a commission to buy anything he could get in either Livingston or Schermerhorn Street. Top-notch prices are now asking. Rentals have advanced. Floors and lofts in Livingston Street, which formerly rented for $900 a year, and were vacant for most of the time, now find a ready market for from $1,500 to $2,000 a year.

Before the Governor signs the bill for relief of those thus aggrieved we hope it will be explained why Manhattan or Richmond or Queens should make any grant in aid. If by any chance it is the speculators who wish to be relieved, instead of the original proprietors and payers of assessments, the case is even stronger. And in the background is the fact that the Governor is asked to override the Mayor's veto.

We are amazed to read in The Sun that the Panama Canal Commission has filed at Kingston a claim for $19,000 for tents and food supplied to the earthquake sufferers. Surely no American who rejoiced to read that this help had been ordered imagined that pay would be asked. Surely every American would feel injured at the collection of his divisible share of the account. The rendering of this bill to the impoverished Jamaicans is a "Swettenhamism." It is right that United States property should be accounted for, but not in this way. Only the department officials can say who should give the order to cut the red tape.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Eyesight in the Schools.

Evidently the members of the Board of Education are but little impressed by the news that 30,000 of the pupils under them, some 6 per cent. of the whole number, have defective eyesight, for to the suggestion from the Committee on Elementary Schools that measures be taken to supply these children with proper glasses one member after another began to talk of the cost involved in carrying out the plan. Well, of course, cost is always to be considered by those intrusted with the expenditure of public money, but cost is of several kinds, and nothing could easily be imagined more recklessly extravagant than leaving 6 per cent. of all our public school children the victims of a remediable defect which prevents them from utilizing the educational system that has been established at such enormous expense. The trouble with these would-be economists doubtless is that they know little or nothing about eye strain and its effects. They do not realize that difficulty or imperfection of vision is a much more serious handicap in infancy and youth than in old age, and, remembering that, when they were young themselves, few or no children wore glasses, they cling to the exploded or ought-to-have-been exploded theory that spectacles are for the aged alone.

As a matter of fact, thousands and thousands of people, young and old, who can see perfectly well, for all those people know, are in desperate need of the assistance glasses can give, since those people do their perfect seeing only by the constant though unconscious use of their "muscles of accommodation," with an incidental drain of nervous energy that ought to be used in other parts of the body. Hence, often, the wearying of attention that passes for stupidity or viciousness, and hence also headaches, indigestion, and half a hundred other bodily ills that prove utterly intractable to "medical" treatment.

Whether glasses should or should not be supplied free to the school children who need them is a rather large problem, with a good deal to be said on both sides, but beyond any question at all the children who need the glasses ought to have them, and if the parents are unable or unwilling to pay the oculist and the optician, the city certainly is not unable, and should not be unwilling, to do it.

And in the settlement of this problem, by the way, care should be taken that the remedy does not prove worse than the evil—a thing that not infrequently happens in the selection and adjustment of glasses. It is not at all easy to find competent oculists who are willing to work for any price the Board of Education is likely to pay, and, while it would be the easiest thing in the world to find competent opticians who would pretend to do oculists' work for any price that was offered, the results of employing even the best of them would be lamentable, first to the children, and second in the unjust discredit it would bring upon a most beneficent branch of medical science.

Mr. Rockefeller and His Picnic.

That the man who is generally supposed to be the richest man in the country should have devoted the whole of one of his days to taking the choir of the Lakewood Baptist Church on an automobile ride, with ice cream cones and a free straw ride from the railroad station, is a fact which, mild picnic features as incidentals, is a phenomenon full of suggestiveness for philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, economists, politicians, and mere undifferentiated observers of the world and its endlessly interesting inhabitants.

In the first place, this little episode proves again what has long been known, that Mr. ROCKEFELLER, in his personal relations with his friends and neighbors, is of a kindly nature, and that his tastes are of the simplest and most innocent. Looking a little deeper, however, one cannot but wonder why, if Mr. ROCKEFELLER can thoroughly enjoy himself while doing things like this, he should have taken so much trouble and worked so hard to accumulate a colossal fortune, and with it a baleful eminence as the very culminating type of those who make the acquirement of millions their justification for the employment of wicked and injurious business methods.

We are not raising now the question whether or not Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S business methods were wicked and injurious, but merely noting the indubitable fact that they have been and are commonly held such by a very large majority of his own fellow-citizens, and by almost innumerable thousands in other countries. The dislike of him is, indeed, chiefly a matter of talk and theory, but it is none the less real for that, and despite what may be called his domestic virtues, probably very few people indeed regard him as a model American, to be held up for the emulation of American youth. Whether or not this troubles Mr. ROCKEFELLER we do not pretend to know, but we should imagine that it might.

Of course, he has done more with his money than take the choirs of Baptist churches to ride in his automobile; he has given it away by millions to what are held by others, as well as by himself, to be "worthy objects," and out of this, no doubt, he gets some measure of personal pleasure; but it is a somewhat dry and academic joy, for in these broader activities he takes little direct part, and it must hurt him to see and hear that there are those who hint that the distribution of his money has done more and more lasting harm than its acquisition.

Overdoing Things in Texas.

We simply can't get over our astonishment at the virtue of Texas. It is, or at least is coming to be, so marvelously rigid, so more than Puritanic! To be frank, Texas will soon be ranked with the things that are "too good to be true."

Its wild youth has apparently been quite forgotten—by Texas. Not by the rest of us. We remember that youth of war and wickedness, of pistols and cards, and all redolent of alcohol, only too well. We say "only too well" because the memory is not as distasteful as it ought to be to respectable Easterners, and because we have a shamefaced fear that we do not really like the new, unarmed, prohibition Texas as much as we did its picturesque and romantic predecessor.

And now the Texas Legislature, not content with passing a particularly savage law against public gambling, a law that holds the owner of property responsible for what gambler tenants do, and is, therefore, dangerously likely to be effective, meditates the passing of a law that will make it a felony for any person to make any wager on any game of chance! "Its passage is assured," we read. Ordinary human nature couldn't "stand for that," so Texan human nature must be something different. And it is said that Texas has gone the length of inventing a system of municipal government that eliminates grafters and incompetents—a government by commissions that actually works.

Texas had better be careful. It is becoming almost as tiresome as ARISTIDES was, and the East is well supplied with oyster shells.

To Help Solve Railroad Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the various comments published in THE TIMES on the suggestion of Mr. Schiff that the representatives of the leading railroads should assemble in conference with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in order to devise plans that would be just to the railroad corporations and to the public, the substantial point of agreement seems to be in the nature of the objection that the railroad magnates cannot agree among themselves as to the policy to be outlined.

If this actually be the case, there ought to be another method of accomplishing the purpose; permit me to suggest that the Inter-State Commerce Commission might invite many of the prominent railroad Presidents to appear before them individually, and state their views, taking what they—the Commissioners—may find satisfactory from each presentation of the case, and welding the good points thus submitted into one symmetrical and feasible plan for recommendation to the next Congress to act upon, thus securing the necessary legislation and restoring confidence to all concerned, at home and abroad. L. J. WATERMAN.

New York, March 28, 1907.

Still Worried About Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot refuse sympathy to "A. Hoosier" in his affliction over the "bronze nightmare" of Washington at prayer on the Sub-Treasury because a subject of the most serious and tender significance has been treated with such conspicuous absence of every artistic feeling. A subject which, if handled at all, should have received the most reverential and sympathetic treatment, has been handled in a crude, realistic way that borders upon the grotesque.

Manifestly your suggestion that the matter should be laid before the President is the best advice, but who is to "bell the cat"?

I suggest that a respectful, temperate protest by the Municipal Art Society, addressed to the President, would carry more weight than the representations of a private person, and it would be indeed surprising if after due consideration the President did not order the removal of the tablet. A. M. ERICAN.

New York, March 28, 1907.

MR. SCHIFF'S PLAN.

Described as the Most Sensible Yet Proposed.

From The Boston Herald.

The suggestion of Mr. Schiff is that selected representatives of the great railway systems should meet in convention or conference with members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. After frank and fair discussion, in the open, of disputed questions, a plan of legislation mutually acceptable should be drawn up. This would form the basis for the President's recommendations to Congress and in all probability tend to do away with conflicting legislation in the States.

This seems the wisest and most sensible suggestion yet made. What is needed most is restored confidence between the public and the railroads. Until this prevails nothing but loss to both can result. The way to better understanding lies in the direction Mr. Schiff points out.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Banker Schiff's plan for bringing order and agreement out of the tangle in railroad affairs is shrewd, and would be feasible if Congress were more tractable. He would have the railroad Presidents and the Inter-State Commerce Commission get together and talk matters over in a little congress of their own. Some such arrangement was inevitable from the moment the power of definitive action was lodged in the Commission. The captains of industry cannot go on without amicable understanding with the ra'emakers. The chiefest danger to be apprehended is that the intrepid captains will capture the servants of the people and bend them to their purposes. The man who plays for a stake has always a deeper interest in the game than the indifferent.

PROF. VERNON GOES TO YALE.

Will Succeed Prof. Barstow in the Chair of Homiletics.

NEW HAVEN, March 28.—Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, M.A., Professor of Biblical Literature at Dartmouth College, and pastor of the Congregational church in Hanover, N. H., has accepted the call of the Yale authorities to succeed Prof. Barstow as Professor of Homiletics in the Yale Divinity School.

Mr. Vernon will also assume the duties of acting pastor of the college church. He is a graduate of Princeton and of the Union Theological Seminary.

GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Plan in Which Oculist and Optician Might Join to Effect Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning you called attention to the study given by the Board of Health to defective eyesight in school children, and the best means of overcoming it in those who are unable financially to provide themselves with glasses. The interest of the Board of Health is certainly commendable, and should receive every encouragement by way of suggestion from those who, in their practice, both private and hospital, are daily reminded of such a condition. A great deal has been done and the ball set a-rolling by the institutions of this city, devoting their charitable work to the treatment of the eye through their constant teaching. Mothers and fathers and older children who sit by while others are being cared for carry with them to their homes and friends the lessons learned on the necessity of such remedial agencies as are employed, and each case helped becomes an object lesson to his or her associates. This has been supplemented materially in the past few years by the medical inspection system inaugurated by the Board of Health. Such action carries with it a weight of authority which adds greatly to the efforts of the oculists.

I have had occasion to notice this in many instances where children have come to me as a direct result of such official action when the condition had been present since birth. I mention things showing a saving of time in placing a child on an equal footing with its fellow pupils, when the means employed have the sanction and direction of such a civic body as the Board of Health. In casting about for the best measures, one has to take into consideration many things. Defective eyesight, amenable to improvement by correctly adjusted glasses, is almost always a congenital defect, and is subject to the law of heredity. So until such time as the refinements of the developmental process shall have made impossible physical aberrations the 36,000 pupils of to-day enlisting the good offices of the Board of Health, or an approximation of that number, will be duplicated in the succeeding years. Hence we must build for all time and not for the present only. In addition to the work now being done by the hospitals devoted to this specialty, arrangements might be made with oculists throughout the city to receive pupils sent to them from schools in their vicinity during hours set apart for the purpose, for which a moderate fee would be charged. Further arrangements would be made with opticians to furnish glasses at a reduced rate.

From my acquaintance with opticians I feel warranted in saying they would be quite ready to lend their kind offices in this direction. This would do away with the necessity of maintaining centres for examination with their equipment, entailing necessarily quite an expense, and in addition could be conducted in such a way as to conserve the pride of those availing themselves of such a privilege. The teacher could very readily ascertain if the pupils were able to pay this moderate fee for examination, and the additional one for glasses, and direct them accordingly. In the event of inability to meet even this small outlay, they could then be referred to the hospitals, where the fee for examination is eliminated, and the only cost would be a moderate one for the glasses. Where even this could not be met the Board of Health could assume the cost, the cases being properly certified to prevent imposition. The Department of Health may devise some more effective means, but a trial of this would seem worth the experiment, as promising relief and lightening the expense. I think the department can safely rely upon the co-operation of both oculist and optician.

F. J. BOWLES, M. D.

New York, March 28, 1907.

Business Men and Public Affairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there were more patriotism and less sordidness in the ambitions of the business man of to-day, the curse of our large American cities, the boss, would become a thing of the past. If there is one thing more than another that our large cities, and consequently our country, need it is just such men as Marcus M. Marks spoke of in his address before the Clothiers' Association, and just such men as Marcus M. Marks himself. For it is the man who practices that which he preaches who becomes the real factor, the all-powerful factor for the benefit of our social and political conditions.

It is the selfish, unpatriotic, and unscrupulous attitude of the boss, and that which goes with him, the machine, that is the great curse to City Government and that makes honest and decent municipal Government so difficult of attainment.

The lofty sentiments expressed by Mr. Marks in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 28, in which he expressed the hope that "you will lend your influence to impress the business community with the thought that we do business to live, but not live to do business," is the proper keynote to sound. It is just such men who follow this rule that are woefully lacking in the larger cities of this country, particularly New York. This condition and state of facts should therefore galvanize into action the few men who are prompted to concentrate their endeavors and resolves in this direction—in a determined and tireless effort for better municipal Government conditions, and the awakening and fostering of civic pride and virtue in the people. It is this class of business men that the present and future greatness of this country is depending upon. It is the business man whose ambition to make money is a means to a higher end, who is and always will be the backbone of the nation.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.

New York, March 27, 1907.

Harlem Evening High School for Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent, the young gentleman who included in rather a complete list of inaccuracies concerning "Evening High Schools" the statement that we only "make a bluff at teaching the subjects," will look in here some night I shall have pleasure in showing him, or any other citizen who may be interested, a school of nearly 1,000 young men, who would not tolerate for a moment such an utter profligacy of bounteous municipal spirit or official solicitude as his letter charges.

JOHN T. NICHOLSON.

New York, March 28, 1907.

ABSENT TREATMENT.

Old Mother Tabby, sick and sly,
Pretended she was going to die,
And sent for Doctor Mouse, near by.
He came, but thought her glaring eye
A longing for fresh meat meant.
And since there seemed no reason why
Himself that want should satisfy,
He stayed not ev'n her pulse to try!
But from afar she heard him cry:
"I'll give you absent treatment!"

CAMILLA J. KNIGHT.

PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO THE RAILROADS

President Finley of the Southern Railway Discusses the Present Agitation.

HURTS OTHER BUSINESS

Says the People Should Make Sure That Proposals for Their Benefit Do Not Work Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President W. W. Finley of the Southern Railway discussed the railroad situation to-day. He said:

"Not only do I believe that it is to the interest of both the railways and the people that a spirit of harmony and co-operation and of fair and just dealing should be fostered, but I believe that in the present state of affairs it is the patriotic duty of every man to contribute his utmost toward bringing about these better relations.

"The future prosperity of the country depends in a large measure upon the correct solution of transportation problems. The railways should treat every purchaser of transportation with justice and fairness, and the people should be equally just and fair to the roads.

"When differences arise they should be discussed freely and frankly, and every endeavor should be made to settle them in accordance with fair business principles. Under such conditions there would be little need of statute laws for the regulation of the purchase and sale of transportation, and few occasions would arise for appeals to State and Federal commissions.

"There is a present day tendency," he continued "to subject railways to Government control to a degree that everybody would condemn as being unfair and unjust if applied to any other kind of business, and to impose restraint upon them that would certainly make impossible the improvement of their facilities, and that might make impossible even the maintenance of those they now have.

"At such a time the people of the South should see to it that there is developed an economic statesmanship high and broad enough to provide protection for railroad property, and to encourage the development of the railroad systems of that section to the highest possible state of efficiency.

Railway Investments in Disfavor.

"Every man with business affairs knows that to-day investments in railway securities are not looked upon with favor, and that new capital for railroads cannot be obtained on the same terms as for other business enterprises.

"This is largely due to the effect upon investors of the apprehension of adverse legislation. Responsibility for such conditions rests largely with those who regard railways as a proper prey to be despoiled with impunity instead of regarding them as what they are—great business institutions that are necessary to the success of all other kinds of business, and that can survive and perform their important functions only if the attitude of the people toward them is based upon sound business principles.

"A business man cannot be too careful to look at every proposition for legislation affecting transportation from all sides and to make sure that proposals purporting to be for his benefit will not, in practice, work to his injury.

"The development of the industries and commerce of the South is progressing at a rate never before equaled, and is making constantly increasing demand upon transportation lines already taxed to their utmost capacity by the traffic they are now called upon to carry. It is to the interest of that section that railway facilities be extended as rapidly as possible. But there cannot be a rapid extension in the face of the threat of adverse legislation, for such a threat discourages investment and impedes constructive progress. There is danger that legislation intended to regulate railways may prove to be an obstacle to their extension and development, and tend to exaggerate instead of diminish the conditions sought to be remedied.

Every Business Interest Affected.

"A railway is a merchant with transportation for sale, and even more. It is the partner of every farmer, every miner, every manufacturer, and of every business man along its line. Therefore, to legislate unfavorably against the railroads is to strike every possible business interest.

"The transportation problem cannot be solved in prejudice or passion or in any misunderstanding of the conditions enveloping it. Its just solution calls for moderation and justice on the part of the people and a full understanding and co-operation between our State and National Governments and the railroads.

"In such an effort to successfully work out the problem," concluded Mr. Finley, "which is the greatest business and governmental problem of the times and which can be solved only on principles of construction, and not of destruction, and in full recognition of the high and just purposes of both sides, I think the railroads should have the good-will of the entire country. During the agitation which preceded the enactment of the Hepburn railroad rate law there was a great deal said about freight rates, but in the debates in Congress and in the long hearings before the Senate and House committee only a few specific rates were alleged to be unreasonably high. As a matter of fact, freight rates in the United States are the lowest in the world. They have been said to be 'at once the wonder and the despair of European railway managers.'"

Hughitt's Errand in Washington.

President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is one of the Nobel Prize Trustees, and he said to-day that his visit to Washington was for the purpose of attending the trustees' meeting. At any rate he attended it, as did Secretary Straus, Secretary Wilson, Seth Low of New York, and Thomas G. Bush of Birmingham, Ala. The other trustees, Chief Justice Fuller and John Mitchell, were absent because of illness. The meeting lasted practically all day.

Mr. Hughitt did find time, however, to take luncheon with the President, the other guests being Secretaries Wilson and Straus, Mr. Bush, Labor Commissioner Neill, and James B. Reynolds. Mr. Hughitt declared afterward that the railroad question was not talked about at the luncheon.

"Four weeks ago," said Mr. Hughitt, "I came to Washington, lunched with the President, and talked over matters, and nobody paid any attention to my visit."

The "matters" talked over at that visit four weeks ago included the financial situation and Mr. Hughitt's desire that the President should make a statement.

SEVEN YEARS FOR CANAL.

Congressman Scott Says Workers There Set That Time Limit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Congressman Charles F. Scott of Iola, Kan., who has just returned from a trip to the Isthmus, delivered a speech this evening before the Young Men's Republican Club in Kansas City "On the Situation in Panama," in the course of which he said:

"So far as the excavations are concerned, the bulk of the canal work should be done in six or seven years. The construction of the great dam at Gatun and the building of the stupendous locks will probably protract the period of completion. The men on the works, however, really seem to believe that if everything goes right the canal should be finished within seven years."

GROTESQUE HAMLET BY ITALIAN ARTIST

Personal Appearance Defeats Novelli's Efforts as the Prince.

IT INVITES RESPECT

But Except in Occasional Passages Does Not Justify Admiration.

Hamlet ..... Ermete Novelli
Claudius ..... L. Ferrati
Gertrude ..... O. Giannini
Polonius ..... E. Piamonti
Ophelia ..... E. Rossi
Laertes ..... A. Betrone
Horatio ..... A. Aristia
Marcellus ..... O. Galeotti
Guildenstern ..... V. Bartolotti
Osric ..... E. Carini
Ghost of Hamlet's father ..... F. Bernini
First Player ..... G. Dal-Cortivo
Second Player ..... G. Fossi
Player Queen ..... E. Sanipoli
First Gravedigger ..... V. Servolini
Second Gravedigger ..... N. Pescatori

The record of Ermete Novelli's Hamlet is one of conscientious and, in some respects, intelligent effort, but the result is failure. It is a grotesque Hamlet. And it is so not so much because of what the actor does as because of what he is. In fashioning him nature was lavish, too lavish when it comes to Hamlet, in which, as first essential, the actor must look the part.

One may forgive an Othello, who looks like an animated cozy corner, and, under the spell of great emotional power, one may even be led to sympathize with him. One cannot forgive a Hamlet who looks like Punchinello, and whose most passionate outburst brings back memories of dear, delightful Judy and the Baby.

In many of the parts he has played Signor Novelli's extra allowance of nose, his large, expressive mouth, his gleaming, glittering eye, have stood him in good service. When the face is almost hidden in hair, as in Lear, for instance, there is an advantage in features that force themselves to the front. But when the actor comes to Hamlet, those very things defeat his every best intention.

If he tries to show Hamlet with a gentle show of humor his smile becomes a grin. If he tries to show Hamlet in the toils of torturing woe he is a mouthing Hamlet—nothing more. He is never the Hamlet of a brooding melancholy.

It is not entirely creditable to the actor that he fails to recognize the physical deficiencies which make his Hamlet an impossibility, but, on the other hand, it is to his credit that with all the disadvantages he still invites respect, although one could quibble with him on many points.

Signor Novelli makes him a fair-haired Dane; he is also "fat and scant of breath." He is best in the earlier scene with the King and Gertrude, and in the scene in which Horatio tells of the visitation of the ghost, with incredulity giving way to excited curiosity and awe.

In the interview with the Ghost—whose impressiveness was somewhat marred last night by a Tinker Bell effect of light that danced anywhere and everywhere except on the face it was intended to illumine—the actor trusts more to voice and pantomime than to facial play. The scene was played almost entirely with his back to the audience, and the suggestion of supernatural awe was hardly realized. Nor was there much effect of ecstacy upon the departure of the vision.

But this Hamlet tiptoed that he might peer over the parapet to see what had become of his ghostly visitant. And he repeatedly kissed the ground, from beneath which came the sepulchral voice of the spirit. His answer to Polonius's inquiry as to what he read was a leaf torn from his book, then another, and a third, tossed in the air. And the "wretched, rash, intruding fool" speech was spoken behind closed curtains.

The soliloquies, especially the "to be or not to be," he made more or less declamatory, addressing his inmost feelings to his audience. The scene with his mother was mostly noise and tears, but the speech to the players was given with excellent effect and business.

Meeting them at the edge of the platform upon which they are to play, he impresses his ideas upon them much as a careful stage manager might do. And in the scene of the play scene the growing intensity of emotion was excellently conveyed.

In the scene of the sword play before the King this Hamlet, after being touched by Laertes, opens his shirt and makes a minute examination to see if the point has penetrated. He is a long time dying, the interval before the end being filled with an exposition of the effects of the poison and a horrible, sardonic laugh just before he dies. After that one is more than ordinarily glad that "the rest is silence."

Signorina Rossi deserves a word of commendation for her Ophelia, which was admirable in its simplicity. The King of Ferrati, the Polonious of Piamonti, and the Gertrude of Signora Giannini were adequate.

FEW AT CHINESE BENEFIT.

And Many of Those Celestials Who Didn't Know Yiddish—No Profits.

The Jewish colony on the East Side gave a benefit in a Bowery theatre last night for the starving coolies in the Land of the Poppy. It was intended as a sort of return for the sympathy of the Chinese who, when the newspapers not so very long ago, recounted the outrages practised on the Jews in Russia, pledged thousands of dollars to the relief of the victims.

But an hour after the time when the benefit performance was scheduled to begin in the Kaliah Theatre there were but a handful of Jews and Chinese in the house. The performance had not even met expenses.

It was explained as one reason for the non-appearance of a crowd that to-day is the feast of the Passover, and the preparations for the feast kept good Jewish families at home. Another reason why the Jews didn't appear was said to be that recently they have been called upon so often to give to funds for the relief of the sufferers in massacres that they have little to spare for the Chinese.

The Chinamen who attended were somewhat bewieldered by the performance. It was in Yiddish, and not especially arranged for Celestial understanding.

IT PAYS

to avoid alcoholic beverages, drugs and medicines, and to keep as a beverage in the house for use at all times a case of

MOXIE

Its drinkers are always in a condition to attend to business or pleasure. Steady nerves and a clear brain enable them to make the most of their chosen line of work, and that, too, with the least possible wear and friction upon their nervous system.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and dealers in temperance beverages. $2.50 a case; 25c. per bottle; 5c. a glass at all fountains.

THE DEBUT OF MARY ANN

Mocked at by Housewives and Turned to Laughter in Brooklyn.

The scheme of Manager Frank Keeney of Keeney's Theatre, Brooklyn, to put a new kink in the "servant girl problem" by encouraging the girls to try for histrionic honors was boldly thwarted by determined and desperate Brooklyn housewives last night.

It was "amateur night" at Keeney's, and the star of the non-professional performers had been heralded as a dramatic "find" from the scullery of a house in Grand Avenue. It was declared that she showed symptoms of becoming a second Bernhardt. Housewives and servant girls fought for seats in the house, the former to put a quietus on Mary Ann's ambition and the latter to lend her encouragement.

When Mary Ann came on, the banded and desperate mistresses hissed and shrieked derisively, while the scullery mechanics on the back orchestra chairs an din the balcony applauded wildly. Mr. Keeney, in introducing her, merely mentioned that she was a "dramatic recitationist" and would attempt to show how the character of Ophelia had been spoiled by other tragediennes. She could also sing, he said.

Mary Ann was stunningly arrayed in elbow gloves, a picture hat, and a black and white costume. She had not voiced more than three lines before even the gallery was convinced that if Ophelia had talked like that it was well she had died so young. The conspiring housewives began to hiss, the servant girls clapped and cried approvingly. The gallery rang cowbells and howled riotously for the "hook." Mary Ann made what one gallery god described as another "stagger at the game," and then suddenly deciding, apparently, that Ophelia was not "making goood," burst into song.

It was "Love Me and the World Is Mine" that she sang. The orchestra, taken unawares, started madly in pursuit. But she had a good start, and was not to be overhauled. She sang one verse, and was plunging wildly into the chorus, when a lemon, seemingly from the hands of one of the housewives, performed a graceful parabola in the air and landed at her feet. The gallery shrieked in frenzy, and Manager Keeney, his scheme to elevate the servant girl from the kitchen to the stage gone to pieces, sadly gave a signal to the expectant electrician, and the lights went out.

It was all over with Mary Ann, but the servant girl situation had been saved.

KNOWS A RAT TRAP.

Mr. Hammerstein Explains Why He Won't Enjoin Bonci, as Desired.

Although Signor Bonci's contract troubles are on the verge of a hearing in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Hammerstein has not yet applied for an injunction to restrain the tenor from singing in the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I can't understand why he has not done this," said ex-Judge Dittenhoefer yesterday. Mr. Dittenhoefer is one of the attorneys for Bonci. "We are waiting for him to get out this injunction. The steps that have been taken are only preliminary to this.

"As for the foreign citizenship, it is certain that by the terms of the contract Mr. Hammerstein is a Florentine and should be called Oscarino Hammersteini."

When Mr. Hammerstein heard of Mr. Dittenhoeffer's remark about the injunction he said:

"Being an inventor, I know the mechanism of a rat trap, and I am inclined to avoid it. Besides, why should I try to get an injunction. I don't want unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of Mr. Bonci."

FIGHT OVER "THE WISE GUY."

Emily Lytton Seeks to Enjoin ex-Partner's Interference.

Supreme Court Justice McLean yesterday reserved decision on the application of Emily Lytton, now appearing in "Brewster's Millions," for a temporary injunction restraining Edward Hayes, leading man in "The Wise Guy" Company, from interfering with the production of the last-named play by Adele Palmer, under the direction of Miss Lytton.

Some years ago Miss Lytton and Hayes were associated in the production of "The Wise Guy." After they separated, according to the plaintiff, they both had the right to produce the piece. Hayes continued to produce the piece with Miss Palmer as his leading woman, and when they disagreed Miss Lytton gave Miss Palmer the right to produce the piece with her own company. Counsel for the defendant argued that his client was the only person having a right to produce the play.

Brooklyn to Have a New Theatre.

Theatre folk in Brooklyn were interested yesterday in a report that a new vaudeville and burlesque house was to be built by the Empire Circuit Company at Ralph Avenue and Quincy Street, just off Broadway. The company is expected to erect there a concrete building to cost $250,000. The house is to be ready for the opening of the season next Fall.

Opera Manager Had No License.

Ciro Applignani, manager of the Italian Opera House, at 184 Sullivan Street, was held in $100 bail in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for giving a performance on Wednesday without a license. Application for a renewal of the license, which had expired, was refused, Detectives Fitzgerald and Shea said, because there were too many electric lights in the place, which were considered dangerous.

Selling Fake Theatre Passes.

Some twenty false theatre passes have been offered at the ticket office of the Knickerbocker Theatre within the last two days. They are not forgeries, but most apparent fakes, and have been sold to unsuspecting persons for 50 cents apiece. They have been made simply by tearing off the front of the envelopes used at the theatre to inclose tickets. The name signed to them is fictitious, as is also the indorsement on the back.

Ethel Barrymore to Change Plays.

Beginning next Thursday, Ethel Barrymore will appear at the Empire Theatre in Capt. Marshall's comedy, "His Excellency the Governor." She will continue to appear in "The Silver Box" up to that time. Next week will be the seventh of Miss Barrymore's annual engagement in New York, and "His Excellency the Governor" will be the third play in which she has appeared this season.

New Play for Miss Wycherly.

Margaret Wycherly is to make her first appearance in a new play by Bayard Veiller, entitled "The Primrose Path," at New Haven on April 8. She will go on tour for eight weeks, and will be seen in New York in this play early next Autumn. The play is a four-act comedy of modern life.

"Fifty Miles from Boston" Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—A large audience gathered in the Court Square Theatre this evening to witness George Cohan's latest musical play, "Fifty Miles from Boston." The scenes are laid in North Brookfield, Mass., where Cohan spent some of his boyhood days. The musical hit was "The Small Town Gal."

MISS DIXON TO WED W. M. WRIGHT, JR.

Rumors of Their Engagement Have Been in Circulation for a Year.

WELL KNOWN IN SOCIETY

Miss Dixon Made Her Debut the Season Before Last—A Day's Social Notes.

The engagement of Miss Sally Dunton Dixon to William M. Wright, Jr., has been announced. Reports of the engagement were afloat last year, but were denied at that time.

Miss Dixon is the daughter of Dr. George A. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, (Miss Sarah P. Dunton,) and made her début a year ago. She was one of the handsomest and most attractive of that season's débutantes.

Mr. Wright is a son of William M. Wright and Mrs. Caroline M. Wright, who was Miss Caroline May. He is a grandson of the late Isaac Merritt Wright and a descendant of the Wrights who founded a famous line of packet ships in the first half of the last century. His grandmother was a Miss Bedford.

He is a nephew of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, whose first husband was Capt. Arthur Randolph, and of Mrs. Beaver Webb. On his father's side he is a nephew of Mrs. Henry Pennington Taller and of the Misses Florence and Constance Wright. Both Mr. Wright and his fiancée are well known in society.

Social Notes.

Miss Florence Arthur of 126 West Seventy-fourth Street will give a bridge and hearts party on the afternoon of April 4.

Mrs. Ethel Wilson has invitations out for a card party on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 2, at her home, 19 East Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. Jonathan Ogden gave a dinner last evening at her home in West Eighty-fifth Street. The guests included J. Hampden Robb, Miss Rebecca Ogden Pendleton, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott, Miss Wynant, Richard Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen.

Jefferson M. Levy gave a dinner last night at his home, 59 East Thirty-fourth Street, for Senator Spooner and Mrs. Spooner. Mr. Levy's sister, Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, received the guests. Among those present were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, who are now living in New York; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, Col. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, and Col. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Gracie. After dinner Mrs. Gracie sang.

Miss Harriette Cady will give a piano recital at 3:15 P. M. on April 18 at the home of Mrs. John J. Mason, 199 Madison Avenue. The patronesses include Mrs. Gustave Amsinck, Mrs. Frank A. Otis, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. Frank H. Potter, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mrs. John J. Mason, and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper.

The series of drawing room lectures on "Paradise Lost," held in the homes of Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. Charles A. Belden, Mrs. H. H. Havemeyer, and Mrs. George G. Moore, was completed yesterday morning at the home of the latter, 833 Madison Avenue.

Bridge parties will be given in Easter week by Miss Margaret Remsen on Wednesday, April 3, at her home, and by Mrs. Charles Henderson on Tuesday, April 2.

Mrs. Kearney Warren will give a luncheon and theatre party on Saturday, April 6, for her niece, Miss Susan Gould, one of the débutantes of this Winter.

Mrs. H. A. Murray will give a bridge party on April 9 at 8 o'clock at her home.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The wedding of Miss Marjorie Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Green, and the Rev. Edwin McCord Muloch will take place on Thursday, April 25, at noon, in the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. A small breakfast will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride at Rosemont.

Miss Margaretta Latta will entertain at luncheon on Tuesday, at her home at Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. J. Norman Jackson of 1,009 Pine Street will sail for Europe on April 23.

George L. Harrison of 1,704 Locust Street gave a dinner on Wednesday.

The Misses Milligan of 1,500 Pine Street will give an informal tea on Saturday, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Julian Carter of Baltimore, who are visiting Mrs. Carter's mother, Mrs. Murray Rush, of 1,230 Spruce Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell and Miss Mary Bell are spending several weeks at Hot Springs.

Mrs. Joseph Widener will spend Easter with her mother, Mrs. Albert Pancoast, at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott will give a box party at "The Mask and Wig" performance on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet of New York will arrive on Saturday to visit Mrs. Goelet's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen, at their home, 1,709 Locust Street.

Legal Aid Society Wants City Aid.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society yesterday afternoon it was announced that the society is to apply to the Legislature to have the city charter amended so as to include a provision for paying the society annually a sum not to exceed $25,000. The city now pays varying sums to a large number of charitable institutions, and it is the belief of the society that it should have a share in this disbursement. Its only clients are those who have right and justice on their side and who are too poor to engage an attorney.

Richard Mansfield Improving.

At the home of Richard Mansfield, 316 Riverside Drive, it was said last night that Mr. Mansfield's condition had continued to improve. His physicians had left him for the night, and the outlook was hopeful for his sailing for Europe, as arranged, on May 4.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Better.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who injured her foot by stepping on a nail in the performance of "Götterdämmerung" on Wednesday evening, spent yesterday at her home at Singas, N. J., and is said to be much better.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Adele Ritchie will be the leading vaudeville artist at the third annuel benefit of the Actors' Society of America at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday, April 9.

Several changes were made last night in the cast of "The Tattooed Man," in which Frank Daniels is appearing as the star at the Criterion Theatre. William Pruette played Abdallah for the first time and Edna Fassett appeared in the prima donna role. John Lund, who has been with the Frital Scheff opera company, replaced Arthur Weld as musical director.

Charles A. Stevenson, the leading man who recently resigned from the support of Mrs. Leslie Carter, has signed a contract with Olga Nethersole to play in leading roles. Mr. Stevenson left New York yesterday to join Miss Nethersole in Dayton, Ohio, where her tour will begin on Monday.

Alice Lloyd, the English singing comedienne, will appear at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the week of April 8. This will be her debut on the Keith & Proctor circuit.

Mary Manering, having recovered from the illness which compelled her to close her tour in Springfield, Mass., will start to-morrow for Elgin, Ill., where she will resume her part in "Glorious Betsy" on Monday.

FRANCIS T. PATTON DEAD.

Spent 40 Years in Journalism, 26 of Them as a News Editor of The Sun.

Francis Theodore Patton, who joined the staff of The Sun thirty-five years ago, and had been for the last twenty-six years a news editor, died last evening at his home, 89 East Tenth Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

He was born in Troy, and was graduated from Union College at the age of 20. As he put it, he then went into a law office "apparently for the purpose of writing poetry." The law did not appeal to him, and he entered the newspaper profession. After considerable success as a writer in verse and prose for the Troy newspapers he became a professor in the Academy of Knox, Albany County, which place he held until the end of the war, when he went to Louisiana and raised a crop of cotton on a 2,400-acre plantation near Shreveport. Returning North he became manager and part owner of The Troy Saturday Bulletin, which place he left to become city editor of The Troy Whig.

He came to New York in 1872 and became a reporter on The Sun. When the Daily Graphic, the first illustrated daily newspaper, was started he joined it and won distinction as a writer of humorous paragraphs and verse. When the Graphic began to decline he returned to The Sun. This was in 1877. After three years of reporting he took charge of the suburban news department, a post he retained until his death. Until last Saturday, Mr. Patton was apparently in perfect health. The violent change of weather gave him a heavy cold which was followed by uraemia. He became unconscious on Wednesday afternoon and remained so until he died, at 9 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Patton was affectionately known in all branches of New York newspaper life. He was never too busy to lay aside his task for the purpose of lending a helpful hand to an ambitious youngster and New York newspaper offices are full of men who gladly acknowledge the debt they owe to his patient kindliness and wisdom. He was a devoted student of mathematics and the classics, and his desk was never without a copy of a Latin author.

Mr. Patton was a member of the last class over which Eliphalet Nott presided. The present President of Union College, Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, was one of Mr. Patton's pupils. He leaves a widow, a brother, Alexander, who occupies the old Patton homestead in Rensselaer County, near Troy, and three sisters, Mrs. Mary D. Crary of Brooklyn, Miss Anna J. Patton, and Miss Sara Patton, both of Troy.

CHURCH GETS ESTATE.

Will Cutting Off Any One Who Should Contest It Upheld.

Not long before the death of Edward E. Suffern, a wealthy land owner, of Suffern, Rockland County, he made a will, in which he incorporated a clause specifically directed against any one who should attempt to contest the will. This clause was as follows:

I wish it distinctly understood that in the event of any one attempting to contest the will that I herein state my wishes and desires after mature deliberation, that I know them, and my intentions being better than any other person's, Judge, jury, or court, or all combined, and that they cannot honestly construe or interpret them otherwise than I herein direct and order, that no contestant, should one or any appear, under any circumstances have anything whatever from my estate, either real or personal.

That which Mr. Suffern anticipated came to pass. The will was contested by his sister, Miss Janette Suffern. There ensued a bitter battle in the court, in which Christ Church, the principal beneficiary, was arrayed against the maiden sister of the wealthy land owner. The use of $150,000 was at stake, that amount having been bequeathed to the church by Suffern, the sister having been cut off without a cent.

The fight is now ended, and the result is in accordance with the uniquely expressed wish of the testator.

Supreme Court Justice Burr, in a decision handed down yesterday, decreed that the will should stand as made.

There was another bequest in the will of Mr. Suffern, that of a house at 70 West Eleventh Street and $10,000 to Mrs. Catherine Thompson. This part of the will was not disputed by the sister.

Long ago there was a family quarrel, and Miss Suffern and her brother, although they lived near each other, did not speak for twenty years, according to the attorneys in the case. Suffern was interested in church work, so there was no surprise when, after his death on July 18 last, the will was read and it was found that he had left the bulk of his estate to the church.

JEWISH CHARITY BEQUESTS.

Adolphus Price Left Money to Many Institutions.

The will of Adolphus Price, filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, makes a number of bequests to charitable institutions.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the United Hebrew Charities Association, the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Children's Aid Society are each to receive $500.

The rest of the estate is left to Richard Price of 124 West 120th Street. In making him beneficiary, the testator says: "I adopted him as a son in the Republic of Colombia, South America, in the year 1875, when he was a child of three years. He has always been an affectionate and dutiful child in whom I have centred all my love and affection."

CANADIANS INVADE NEW YORK

Their Easter Pilgrimage Now Under Way.

The annual pilgrimage from Canada to New York started last night. The sleeping cars were packed to the suffocation point, and it is estimated that 2,500 people took advantage of the reduced rates which the railroads give at this time of year. Most of the Canadians will be going back on Sunday or Monday night, but a good proportion will put in a fortnight amid the delights of Broadway.

Easter is far more of a break in Canadian than American life. The dregs of the Winter still hang about the Dominion, and for five months the same sports, the same social functions have been carried on amid the same snows. A change is badly needed, and as Good Friday is a holiday in the Dominion and business is as completely suspended as it is here at Christmas to hundreds of Canadians their Easter visit to New York is as much part of their annual programme as their stay at the St. Lawrence resorts in the Summer.

Incidentally New York makes a fairly good thing out of it. The visitors come to spend money. They want the latest fashions, they flock to the theatres, and they make the most of every moment of their time.

Baptized at Grandmother's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 28.—Before the funeral of Mrs. Marion Ferris of Newtown yesterday four of her grandchildren were baptized in sight of her coffin in the room in which she died. Mrs. Ferris had planned to attend the baptism of her grandchildren, but the ceremony had been postponed in the hope that she would recover. Just before she died she requested that the baptismal and funeral services be held together.

Quarantine Off Archie Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—All danger of infection having passed, the quarantine placed upon the room in the White House occupied by Archie Roosevelt during his illness from diphtheria was raised to-day. Archie has so far progressed that he was taken out for a drive this afternoon.

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are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings at [illegible] TECLA & CO. [illegible]

A HAPPY EASTER.

Help Us Make It So.

Flowers and delicacies for the sick....$1
Hats, shoes, frocks, suits for boys and girls who have lost a father's care, $2 to $5
A good dress for mother or sister to break the spell of constant, self-denying drudgery .....$5 to $10
To meet promptly the inexorable demands for food and rest where through sickness, death, or misfortune means have failed.....$25, $50, $100
Give quickly to whatever appeals to you most, and we will gladly report if desired just how your gift is used. R. S. MINTURN, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 East 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1907
1848

DRAPER HAS WED QUEENIE SANFORD

Marriage of Gen. Draper's Son to Sam Bernard Dancer Confirmed.

TOOK PLACE IN THIS CITY

Ceremony Followed the Breaking of Young Draper's Engagement to Miss Ray of Boston.

The marriage of B. H. Bristow Draper, son of Lieut. Gov. Eben Draper of Massachusetts, to Queenie Sanford of the Sam Bernard company, first reported on Wednesday evening, was confirmed yesterday. The fact that Mr. Draper's engagement to Miss Alice Marjory Ray had been broken came as a great surprise to their friends in Boston, for work had been begun on the home they were to occupy, adjoining the mansion of Gen. Draper, in Hopedale.

The marriage ceremony that united Mr. Draper and the actress was performed a week ago Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Houghton in the Little Church Around the Corner. Lola Merrill, also of the Sam Bernard company, now presenting "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer," at Wallacks, accompanied the bride, and Ralph Camp, an old friend of Mr. Draper's, was also a member of the party.

Mr. Draper is said to have known Miss Sanford for several years, having first met her when a student at St. Mark's. His father then had him join the family in Europe. He returned to this country, and the next year was graduated from Exeter.

After leaving Exeter the young man went to Harvard, where he spent one term, when he left to enter one of his father's factories. Recently he has spent much of his time in New York.

Though he was generally known to be attentive to Miss Sanford, the marriage is said to have been a surprise to the other members of the company. When Miss Sanford, who appeared as the messenger boy, left the company last Saturday, she is said to have declared that she was going into vaudeville.

It was reported from Boston yesterday that Gen. Draper refused to discuss his son's marriage and was still seeking for a positive confirmation of the stories printed in the New York papers. Another story has it that young Draper returned to Boston last Thursday and announced his marriage to his parents at their Beacon Street home. According to this version of the story, a stormy scene ensued, and the Lieutenant Governor told his son to leave the house.

Bristow Draper is about 23 years old. He is said to have considerable property in his own right, apart from what he would naturally inherit from his parents.

A. H. HIGGINSON TO WED.

His Fiancee Is Miss Jeanne Calducci, Formerly an Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—It became public to-day that A. Henry Higginson, son of Major Henry L. Higginson, and Miss Jeanne Calducci, a former actress, are engaged to marry, and will be united either in New York or Boston within a few weeks.

Mr. Higginson is the divorced husband of the late Mrs. W. Starling Burgess, who was Rosamond Tudor. He lives in South Lincoln, and is noted as a yachtsman, an owner of steeplechasers, and a breeder of hunting dogs.

J. HENRY SMITH'S DEATH.

Illness Began with Toothache While Crossing Indian Ocean.

KIOTO, March 28.—James Henry Smith of New York, who died here yesterday while on a wedding tour around the world, began to complain of toothache while crossing the Indian Ocean. On reaching Shanghai he consulted a doctor and the pain was somewhat relieved.

When Mr. Smith reached Nagasaki the pain increased, but after medical treament he succeeded in reaching Kobe, where another doctor was consulted. Mr. Smith then proceeded to Kioto by train, but he was so weak when he reached this city that he had to be carried to his hotel.

He underwent a surgical operation on the affected gum on the afternoon of March 25 and was progressing fairly well, but grave symptoms suddenly developed yesterday, and he expired at 9 o'clock in the evening.

AUGUSTUS H. PECK DEAD.

Went to California with the Forty-niners—Walked Across Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 28.—Augustus H. Peck, a retired business man, died here last evening of hicoughs. He was 83 years old. He began his business life in the store of the late Gov. John S. Barry, at Constantine, Mich., and went to California with a party of eighty in 1849.

After two years of mining he sailed for the west coast of South America, but landed at Panama and walked across the Isthmus to Colon. He came to Port Jervis in 1851 from Havana.

He assisted in the organization of the Port Jervis Water Works Company, of which he was a Director.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank A. Ehret.

Frank A. Ehret, eldest son of George Ehret, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Ehret was 47 years of age. Until two years ago, when his health failed, he was in the brewery business with his father. At the time of his retirement from active business life he was President of the New York State Brewers' Association. He was a member of the Democratic Club, the Arion and Liederkranz Societies, as well as many German benevolent organizations. The funeral will be held Monday from St. Joseph's Church, in East Eighty-ninth Street.

Evander H. Schley.

Evander H. Schley, a business man who lived at Bernardsville, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Schley was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 11, 1837. He came to this city early in life and was with the American Express Company twenty-seven years and was for nineteen years secretary of the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company. He was also President of the Keystone Typewriter Company, and at the time of his death he was secretary and Director of the Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Company. Mr. Schley was a member of the Union League, Hardware, and New York Athletic Clubs and the Albany Society of New York.

Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman.

Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman, broker and clubman, died of meningitis yesterday at his home, 37 West Fiftieth Street. He was the head of the Stock Exchange firm of F. P. Freeman & Co., 25 Broad Street, and a member of the Larchmont Yacht, New York Athletic, Transportation, Lunch and New York Yacht Clubs. The funeral will be held on Saturday.

Mr. Freeman's father, the late Francis P. Freeman, was one of the founders of Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Freeman had a home there.

The Rev. Robert Blight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Rev. Robert Blight, well known as a writer, died in the County Hospital here to-day as a result of injuries received yesterday, when a lamp exploded in his home at Norristown. He was 60 years old. Mr. Blight was born in England and was educated in the University of London. He preached in England, but in this country devoted himself entirely to magazine and newspaper work.

Hamlin F. Lee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 28.—Hamlin F. Lee, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died here yesterday of heart disease. He was 67 years old. Although a Virginian by birth, Mr. Lee fought with the Union Army. In the late seventies Mr. Lee went to Leadville, and was the discoverer of the famous Robert E. Lee mine.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES R. MOSCOW, a native of Saxony, died yesterday in Newburg. He was 72 years old. He was for eleven years a bandsman in the West Point Military Academy, and was prominent in Masonry and the G. A. R.

WILLIAM B. CLAPP, for many years senior member of the firm of Clapp Brothers, wholesale jewelers of Chicago, and also identified with the Wilson Packing Company, died at the old Clapp homestead, Montgomery, Vt., on Wednesday. He was 78 years old, and leaves a wife and a daughter.

Dr. GEORGE WARREN BARTOW, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Three Bridges, N. J. He was 63 years old and had practiced medicine at Three Bridges for thirty-four years. He was a member of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Petersburg. At the close of the war he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated. A widow and one son survive him.

CHARLES B. WESTON, one of the founders of the Oxford Wire Nail Company of Oxford Furnace, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Worms, in Newark, from injuries received three weeks ago by a fall on an icy sidewalk. Mr. Weston, who was 72 years old, had been spending the Winter at the home of his daughter. He retired from business in 1893, but for twenty-seven years prior to that he had been general manager of the nail company which he founded. Three sons and four daughters survive him.

AUGUSTUS WORTH, son of the late Jacob Worth, at one time Republican leader of Kings County, died Wednesday at the Williamsburg Hospital. His home was at 94 Lee Avenue. Mr. Worth was 26 years old. He leaves a widow, mother, and one brother, ex-Judge Louis Worth.

JOSEPH MAHON, a retired business man and veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday at his home, 608 Warren Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Manchester, England, seventy-six years ago, and came to this country when twenty-one years old. After the close of the civil war he served for several years in the United States Engineer Corps. Mr. Mahon leaves three sisters.

JOHANNA ELFERS, mother of Dr. Theodore F. Elfers, a Brooklyn physician, died at her home, 369 Myrtle Avenue, that borough, on Wednesday. She was born in Stade, Germany, July 4, 1845, and had been a resident of the Fort Greene district of Brooklyn for forty years. Mrs. Elfers leaves three sons and two daughters.

JOHN BATES, for twenty-five years sexton of the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died Wednesday at his home, 179 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. He was born in Sheffield, England, in 1843.

NELSON MEREDITH SHEFFIELD, President of the N. M. Sheffield Special Agency, died Thursday afternoon at his home, The Sevilla, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Sheffield was one of the pioneers of the special advertising agents. He was born in Shagreen Falls, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1848. When he was fourteen years of age he began work with The Transcript of Peoria, Ill., ultimately becoming its business manager. Toward the close of the civil war he entered the general advertising business, locating first in St. Louis and later in New York. A son and daughter survive him.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. BOYD, a prominent minister in the Baltimore Methodist Conference for more than thirty years, died in Roanoke, Va., yesterday. At the time of his death he was pastor of St. James's Church in Roanoke. He was for several years editor of The Baltimore Methodist. He was 57 years old.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

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Modern equipment—sunny rooms—everything that will tend to brighten up and help the little one recuperate after its trying life in the tenements.

Money especially needed, and should be sent to the Treasurer of the hospital.

Mrs. John B. Calvert, Treas.,
135 East 55th St., New York.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On March 28, Adelina Carpenter Ashley, in the 72d year of her life, beloved mother of Dr. Dexter D. Ashley of this city, Mrs. C. E. Williams of Fort Collins, Col., and Mrs. J. F. Almquist of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Funeral service at 346 Lexington Av. Friday at 3 o'clock. Interment service at Springfield, Mass., March 30.

BEELER.—In Providence, on the 27th inst., Albert L. Beeler, 288 Dudley St., aged 78 years.

COHEN.—March 28, 1907, Solomon L. Cohen, son of the late Lewis I. and Sophia Cohen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FABER.—After a short illness, on Tuesday, March 26, 1907, our beloved mother, Marie Anna Faber, nee Waller, widow of the late John Faber, in her 79th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at her late residence, 79A Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 29, at 8 P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, March 28, of meningitis, Frank Morgan, son of the late Francis P. and Louisa Dustan Freeman.

Funeral services on Saturday, March 30, from his late residence, 37 West 50th St., at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HILDEBRANT.—After prolonged illness, Mamie J. Hildebrant, aged 50 years, dearly beloved wife of J. T. Hildebrant.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHLEY.—At the City of New York, on Thursday evening, March 28, Evander H. Schley

NEW RACING RULES FOR AUTO CONTESTS

Touring Car Competition the Opening Wedge for Future Radical Changes.

CYLINDER BASIS FAVORED

Vanderbilt Cup Race This Year May Be Last in Which Weight Limit May Be Required.

An opening wedge has been made in the establishing of the new race over the Long Island Motor Parkway for American touring cars, for a complete change of road racing rules for all important contests in America in the near future. This view of the case was very generally accepted yesterday by automobilists who are giving serious attention to this touring car competition, in which the basis of eligibility will be a certain restriction in the cylinder capacity of the competing cars, while this view called for scant attention at first, in view of the greater interest over the fact that something new had been established for American cars, the possibilities that the touring car cylinder capacity event is likely to exert upon the big Vanderbilt Cup race were more widely recognized yesterday.

The fact that the demand for this competition comes directly from the manufacturers shows the growing tendency to break away from the old regulations that have governed the Vanderbilt Cup race, and, up to this season, the big contests in France. What changes may be made in the Vanderbilt Cup conditions will be known next week after the return from Europe of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It is not expected that anything radical will be done, as this would be unjust to the intending competitors at this late date. The weight limit will stand, undoubtedly, as the basis of eligibility. The Vanderbilt Cup race and the historic Ardennes circuit in Belgium will, therefore, be the only big road contests of the year adhering strictly to the old weight regulations.

No one doubted for an instant yesterday that the touring car race will have an effect upon the number of entries for the greater event. Many manufacturers will, on the other hand, enter both races, using, of course, different cars for the touring car competition. The question is, What will be the effect of the race upon next year's big event? Will the cylinder capacity basis, which is claimed by many manufacturers to be the only true method of furnishing valuable lessons for the future development of the all-around reliable car, become the basis of eligibility for the Vanderbilt Cup race? Something of this sort would not occasion great surprise, for in Europe the German Emperor's Cup race and the Italian Florio Cup race next month have both established a cylinder capacity limit. It is a curious fact that both of these events have attracted the largest number of entries of the big foreign races thus far arranged. For the Florio Cup forty-three cars are entered, and the unusual number of ninety-four cars have been entered for the Kaiser's Cup. The Grand Prix in France has thirty-four entries.

With a limit fixed for cylinder capacity, it is claimed that each maker has an equal chance, that is, the contest resolves itself into a test of how much power can be derived through careful workmanship, good design and good material. Without limiting the cylinder capacity there is no way to limit the power except by limiting the total weight of the car itself. The touring car race, therefore, puts a premium upon capable workmanship. The much-abused question of horse power will be totally eliminated and the public will be able to see just what a number of cars can do with cylinders of practically the same size. A twenty horse power car, therefore, may do as well and perhaps better than one of a fictitious forty horse power rating. The secret of the car's efficiency will be seen to lie in the superior mechanical construction of its motor.

H. O. Smith of Indianapolis and the head of the Premier car factory, was in the city yesterday and discussed the plans for the race with several of the racing officials of the American Automobile Association. Mr. Smith was one of the originators of this new touring car race, and he will be one of the engineers at the general meeting in Indianapolis on April 13. It was stated that the suggestions of this meeting on rules will probably be referred to the Technical Board of the A. A. A.'s racing committee for final action, and by the end of April the detailed conditions for the event will undoubtedly be ready for announcement and entry blanks will then be issued.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

E. H. Cutler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, stated yesterday that under his management of the association no radical changes will be made in any of the departments. The prosecution of the case in upholding the basic rights of the Selden patent will be continued as energetically as ever, and the taking of testimony is still going on. Mr. Cutler believes that the earlier show next season in Madison Square Garden will prove a great success, as opportunities will be afforded to manufacturers to exhibit their new models early enough to make arrangements for quick deliveries in the Spring.

The first Britannia automobile to be imported into this country recently arrived on the steamer Minnehaha. It is an 18-24 horse power four-cylinder touring car, and has a number of features worthy of special notice. Among these are a silent rotary pump of novel design, new automatic carburetor, water piping of extra large size, powerful internal expansion foot and hand brakes, and circular honeycombed radiator, with improved fan. The gear box is of a sliding pattern, with three speeds and solid bearings. The car is made by the Britannia Engineering Company, Limited, of Colchester, England. Frederick Glassup is the company's sole representative in America.

Albert R. Shattuck, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America, sailed for Europe yesterday on the French steamer La Provence. He will make an extended motor tour through Europe.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association will be held to-day to discuss plans for the show next season. The early date fixed by the Licensed Association will occasion a much earlier exhibition date for the independents' exhibit, and there is a bare possibility that it may be held before Oct. 31.

MUST TRY GOLD CUP CASE.

Will Come Before the Supreme Court Within a Few Days.

The famous Gold Cup trotting scandal involving the alleged drugging of Lou Dillon in the race against Major Delmar at Memphis in 1904, and the valuable trophy which the Memphis Trotting Association sought to recover from Elmer E. Smathers was again in the New York courts yesterday when ex-Congressman J. J. Adams made application to the Supreme Court to have the case against Mr. Smathers dismissed on the ground that the decision of the matter by the National Trotting Association at its investigation last year had disposed of the charges, and that no case existed any longer.

The application was opposed by the attorneys for Murray, Howe, and the Memphis Association on the ground that the Memphis Association was not a member of the National Trotting Association and that any action by that body could not affect its claims. The contention was upheld and the application denied and the case will come to trial within a few days before the Supreme Court.

Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Association, is now in this city with some fourteen different witnesses who, it is said, include many well-known men in the trotting world and some of the leading turf writers, prepared, he declares, to support his original charges of fraud. The identity of these witnesses is being carefully concealed and they are scattered about in the various hotels of the city to prevent their discovery by the defendant's counsel. It is said some surprises will be sprung when the case is finally heard. All these men were summoned to come East by the Memphis attorneys last week in anticipation of the calling of the case last Saturday and have remained here since.

PRIZES FOR RIFLEMEN.

Programme for National Association Tourney at Sea Girt.

A programme of unusual merit has been decided upon for the seventeenth annual rifle-shooting tournament of the National Association at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 2, and continuing one week. One of the principal features of the event will be the competition for the famous Dryden Trophy, which has been won by a team of the United States infantry, Ohio teams, and is now held by New Jersey Guardsmen. The match for the time-honored Columbia Trophy, given by the District of Columbia to the National Guard of New Jersey for competition, has also been placed on the programme.

Other contests will be a company team match, company team match, (tyro,) carbine team match, veteran organization team match, individual rapid-fire match, Hayes match, Meany match, Spencer match, New Jersey Trophy match, members' match, consolation match, off-hand match, Hale match, press match, and the usual revolver competitions.

A number of new events have been listed, including the Governor's match, open to all; a prize for regimental teams, consisting wholly of rapid fire and skirmish; a match for a prize given by Col. Anthony R. Kusers, and a slow-fire shoot for a trophy offered by ex-Gov. John W. Griggs. The National Rifle Association match for Inspectors of Rifle Practice will also be revived.

The committee in charge of the tournament consists of Major Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Brig. Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Lieut. Col. Nelson Y. Dungan, Major Arthur Rowland, Major W. S. Price, Capt. W. A. Tewes, and Capt. John Nolan.

SURPRISE IN WOMEN'S GOLF.

Mrs. Paterson Beaten at Pinehurst—Miss Adams Wins Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28.—Excellent golf was played to-day by the women in the first match play round of the sixth annual united North and South amateur championship tournament, and Miss Molly B. Adams of the Oakley Club, Boston; Miss Julia R. Mix of the Englewood, N. J., Club; Miss Ethel Check of East Orange, and Miss Gertrude Gilbert of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, won their matches and will meet to-morrow in the semi-finals. Miss Adams will play Miss Mix and Miss Gilbert will meet Miss Check.

The feature to-day was a twenty-hole match between Miss Adams and Miss Mary C. Dutton of the Oakley Club, Boston. Miss Dutton was 6 down on the ninth green, but she succeeded in tieing the game on the home green, but then lost the match at the twentieth hole. One of the surprises was the defeat of Mrs. Myra D. Paterson of Englewood, who won the trophy last year, by Miss Ethel Check. Miss Gilbert defeated Mrs. H. A. Beidler of Lake Geneva, Wis., by 6 up and 5 to play, and Miss Mix beat Miss Frances McNeely of the Merion Club, Philadelphia, by 3 up and 2 to play.

HANDICAP GOLF AT AIKEN.

Jewett Leads Field, but Sands Makes Best Gross Score.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 28.—The Palmetto Golf Club tournament closed to-day with the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. Nearly forty competitors were entered and nineteen turned in cards. The play was close and Harold Sands, who won the Southern Cross Cup yesterday, made the best gross score, 75 strokes, which gave him the remaining Whitney Cup. E. W. Jewett won the handicap trophy with a net score of 72 strokes from 12 handicap. The leaders were:

E. W. Jewett, 84, 12, 72; H. A. Sands, 75, plus 2, 77; J. C. Tappin, 92, 15, 77; A. W. Hoyt, 86, 9, 77; C. L. Tappin, 85, 7, 78; Harold Tappin, 93, 15, 78; H. C. Broun, 103, 24, 79; R. C. Watson, 82, 0, 82; John Sanford, 102, 20, 82; J. B. Tailor, 93, 10, 83; Godfrey Wheeler, 96, 12, 84; O. F. Wadsworth, 100, 15, 85; Lewis Cabot, 110, 24, 86; Girard Foster, 116, 30, 86; Leicester Holmes, 112, 24, 88; Dr. F. F. Brown, 103, 14, 89; T. G. Stevenson, 89, 0, 89; Morris Casard, 102, 12, 90; R. R. Cable, 127, 20, 107.

A. A. U. Basket Ball at Y. M. H. A.

Play in the 180-pound class basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was resumed last night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Gordon House won from the Boys' Club by the score of 28 to 18; Anchor A. C. defeated Cathedral A. C. by 27 to 26, an extra period being required; Oxfords won by forfeiture from the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., and the Clark House quintet won from the National Turn Verein, 30 to 21. Line-ups:

Gordon House, 28.	Position.	Boys' Club, 18.
Pavis	Forward	Kennedy
Robinson	Forward	Christ. Faist
Fitzgelad	Centre	Chas. Faist
Shaunessy	Guard	Vocker
Seederf	Guard	Seidenspinner
Anchor A. C., 27.	**Position.**	**Cath. A. C., 26.**
Havens	Forward	Hyland
Steuber	Forward	Connolly
Al Meyer	Centre	Snowden
Beltramm	Guard	Mariotti
Pohle	Guard	Dugan
Clark House, 30.	**Position.**	**Nat. T. V., 21.**
Bernstein, Simberg.	Forward	Charrier
N. Cohen	Forward	Byrne
Gottlieb	Centre	Vincent
Deitchman, Melitzer.	Guard	Bitting
Kenry	Guard	Donovan

Association Football Game a Tie.

The Brooklyn Association Football Club played the team of the steamship Philadelphia at the Marquette grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The result was a tie at one goal for each side. Line-up:

Brooklyn, (1.)	Position.	SS. Phila., (1.)
Gray	Goal	Keene
De Crouchy	Right back	Russell
Kinnard	Left back	Pyke
Smith	Right half back	Speer
Burrows	Centre half back	Tyler
Wright	Left half back	Smith
Reynolds	Outside right	Annett
Stiles	Inside right	Fagan
Watts	Centre forward	Richards
Sutherland	Inside left	Pullinger
Brammah	Outside left	German

Referee—H. Atkins. Linesmen—E. Miller, steamship Philadelphia; W. Westbury, Brooklyn. Goals—Sutherland, Brooklyn; Fagan, Philadelphia. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

J. P. Morgan's Collies for Jamestown.

Many prominent New York kennels will be represented at the dog show to be held at the Jamestown Exposition Nov. 19 and 20. J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel Untermyer, and the Windholme Kennels will show in the collie classes. William G. Rockefeller will exhibit beagles; and the Valley Farms Kennels will have a big entry in the Russian wolf hound class. Several other well-known exhibitors are expected to be represented at the show. Dr. J. E. De Mund of Brooklyn has been selected as a member of the Bench Committee and James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., will be the Superintendent of the show.

MASTER FOLLOWED HUNT IN AN AUTO

Samuel Willets Unable to Ride in First Spring Meet of Meadow Brook Hounds.

GOOD TURNOUT FOR RUN

Riders Gallop Over Heavy Country Without Mishap—Women Finish in the Van.

Samuel Willets, who succeeded P. F. Collier as M. F. H. of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, had his initial run with the club in his official capacity yesterday afternoon. Mr. Willets followed the hunt in an automobile, being unable to mount owing to a fall he had last week. The run, which was entirely within the boundaries of Nassau County, was the first of a series of four planned for this week and next, and was entirely successful. While the heavy condition of the soil prevented rapid progress and winded some of the hunters so that they were forced from the hunt, yet from the sportsman's standpoint the run was almost faultless, being without a mishap.

Ten hunters and a number of spectators gathered at the Meadow Brook clubhouse yesterday afternoon. As they started off across the Hempstead plains they were followed by friends in automobiles and carriages. A run of a mile or so brought them to the J. W. Barnum estate at Meadow Brook, where the pack took up the anis scent. They were soon in full cry and leading the hunters up to half a dozen five-foot fences which were cleared without a hitch, a rather remarkable performance in view of the heavy condition of the fields. Crossing the Barnum estate the hunters followed the hounds in a southwesterly direction over the Duryea property, after which they circled about in the direction of Merrick. When near the Whaleneck turnpike the first check was called. After the hounds were again thrown in they were very well packed and held through to the scent without wavering. The chase led eastward, circling near Plain Edge, thence toward Hicksville, and south to the Hempstead Farm recently acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan, where the hunt ended.

Three women participated in the hunt and all were in the van at the finish—Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Gladys Mills of Rhinebeck, and Miss Cornelia Bryce, daughter of Gen. Lloyd Bryce. The other hunters were W. Scott Cameron, J. P. Grace, Harold Phipps, E. W. Roby, William C. Hayes, Harry S. Page, E. C. Potter, Warner Baltazzi, I. P. Dryer, Malcolm Stevenson, and Samuel Willets, M. F. H.

The huntsman was William Davy and William Hayden was the whip. Mr. Willets was much pleased with the action of the dogs and was highly complimented upon the success of the season's opening hunt. There will be a meet to-morrow starting at 3:30 P. M. from the Jericho Tollgate.

$5,000 for Pacer Reproachless.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28.—Gen. Henry Chisholm of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased of Clem Beacy of this city, the fast green pacing mare Reproachless, by Direct Hal, 2:04¼, dam by Prince Regent. The price paid was $5,000. Reproachless is eligible to the Chamber of Commerce Stakes, and will be shipped next week to Memphis.

Italian Aeronaut Sails.

Signor Celistino Usuelli, the Italian aeronaut, sailed for Europe yesterday on the French line steamer La Provence. He has been named by the Aero Club of Italy as one of its three competitors for the international balloon race in St. Louis next October, but owing to the fact that the entries were not officially made until after the required time there has been some difficulty in getting the International Federation to admit them. Usuelli has made over fifty-four balloon ascensions during the past two years, one of the most notable being a flight over the Alps last December, when he won the Queen Margherita Cup.

Boyd Defeats Leonard at Billiards.

Frank Boyd defeated Walter Leonard last night in the amateur 14.2 balk-line handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 249 to 186. Both players were handicapped at 240, and for the first half of the game kept on even terms. Boyd drew away from his opponent in the latter part of the game and won by consistent playing, although Leonard made the best runs of the game. Boyd ran out his points in 44 innings, with an average of 5 20-44 and high runs of 20 and 16. Leonard's average was 4 14-43 and his best single contributions 29 and 23.

Texas Gamblers Raided.

WACO, Texas, March 28.—Five wagon loads of gambling paraphernalia were seized by Constable McNamara last night, and McNamara, who was elected on an anti-gambling ticket, says gambling is at an end. The recent tragedy at Fort Worth, when the District Attorney made an attempt to enforce the anti-gambling law and was killed, is largely responsible for the present activity.

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INVITES YACHTS TO OSTEND.

Royal Belgium Y. C. Asks N. Y. Y. C. to Enter Big Regatta.

The New York Yacht Club, at its meeting last evening, received from the Royal Belgium Yacht Club an invitation to send a representation to compete in the big international regatta of the club to be held at Ostend, following the German-American International Sonderklasse races at Kiel. It is intended to make the sonderklasse races the especial feature of the Belgian regatta, and especially valuable prizes are offered for the class with the promise of entries from Germany, Spain, and Belgium. No formal representation will be sent abroad by the New York Yacht Club, but if any of its members should succeed in winning places on the American team of boats that will race at Kiel they will in all probability also compete at Ostend.

The meeting was called specifically to elect a successor to Charles Lane Poor, who recently resigned as measurer of the club, and to take action upon the suggested amendment of the racing rules. Prof. William Halleck of Columbia University, recently elected to membership in the club, was named to succeed Mr. Poor. The proposed amendment to the racing rules passed with slight alterations.

The club also decided on the racing dates for the season as follows:

June 13—Spring Regatta and races for the Benhett Cups; June 20—Annual Regatta; July 6—Summer Regatta; Sept. 5—Fall Regatta. All to be held over the Glen Cove courses. The cruise will be fixed in early August by Commodore Vanderbilt, probably covering the same ground as last year.

No action was taken on the recently developed question of the classification of yawls. When racing in mixed classes yawls rate at 93 per cent. of their regular rating, and the question has arisen as to whether they should be classified at their regular or percentage ratings. It is expected, however, that some action on the subject will be taken at the meeting of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, which is to be held at the Hotel Astor to-night.

The Sound Association will also elect officers.

FOR HIGH CLASS POLO.

Special Event Planned to Bring Out the "Top Notchers."

A plan will probably be presented before the annual meeting of the Polo Association next month to establish a special tournament to be restricted exclusively to the players of high handicaps. Joshua Crane, the delegate of the Dedham Club, has sent a letter outlining the scheme to a number of prominent players asking if they will co-operate in the formation of high-class polo teams. The necessity for a contest of this sort has been recognized for over a year by the active players whose ratings are five goals and over. Very few clubs contain enough of these men to enter club teams of these ratings, and if the event can be arranged the teams will probably be made up of picked players, giving them the much-desired opportunity for fast practice and a brilliant exhibition of polo.

The demand for such a tournament in the East has assumed great importance, in view of the suggestion that the National championship tournament should go to the West this year. The Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago Clubs are anxious to have the big event in their locality this season, and an application may be presented from the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, for the championship. Some changes may be made in the method of conducting the junior event, and unless this secondary championship gives assurances of being better supported than has been the case during the past two years, the event may be abandoned.

No plans have been made for early playing on the Lakewood polo fields this year, and the invitation matches usually held there will probably be held at Rumsen. Meadow Brook and on the new field recently laid out by H. C. Phipps on his Westbury property. Several local players have already been practicing there, and by the middle of April the field will be in good condition for informal competitions. The Great Neck field is being put in shape for early playing, and, besides the customary tournament there in the Fall, a number of special contests will be arranged.

Easter's Story Told in Pictures

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE

OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

will include a section of eight pages devoted to the superb reproduction of fifty-two photographs of great interest and value which illustrate the scenes of Holy Week in the Holy Land.

Plockhorst's Great Painting

"HE IS RISEN."

Altogether a collection of pictures commemorative of Eastertide which has never been equaled.

This Special Section is in addition to the regular Magazine and Pictorial Sections, both of which in the forthcoming Number will Contain Notable Features, among others a series of Most Interesting Photographs of the Interior of Mrs. Astor's Residence and Photographic Reproductions of the Plans for the Beautifying of the City of Washington.

Owing to the increasing interest in the Sunday edition of The Times on the part of the public, early orders should be placed with news dealers to make certain the delivery of

THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

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Misses' and Juniors' Suits in all-wool mixtures, checks and stripes, made in the Pony and Prince Chap styles. Fly front, handkerchief pocket, collar and cuffs of taffeta and finished with two-toned braids. Skirts in various plaited models with high hips—sizes 14 to 18 years.

School and Confirmation Dresses For Children

Children's $1.50 School Dresses, 98c

Children's school dresses made of chambray, in all colors, in various styles; some Russian blouse, others with Dutch necks, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edge; pearl buttons. Full plaited skirt with deep hem.

Children's $3.50 Gingham Dresses $2.50

Children's gingham dresses in pink, blue and white checks—made with Dutch necks; waist with three box plaits and each plait trimmed with embroidery. Belt of embroidered beading, with velvet running through. Elbow sleeves trimmed to match. Full side plaited skirt with deep hem.

Children's $5 Confirmation Dresses, made of Lawn, $2.98

Children's Persian lawn dresses, made in four distinct styles—yoke of fine tucks with deep bertha or embroidery; another with the entire yoke of lace and insertion with white ribbon running through large bertha of Val. lace insertion and edge; others with Dutch necks, long and elbow sleeves. Skirts with deep and fine cluster of tucks.

Children's $7.00 Confirmation Dresses, made of Lawn, $4.98

Children's Persian lawn dresses for confirmation. Made with the entire yoke of fine tucks and embroidery insertion; large bertha; entire yoke of lace and insertion to match; ribbon sash with double bow. Full skirt with embroidery insertion, fine tucks and deep hem.

Children's Party and Confirmation Dresses

A large assortment of children's party and confirmation dresses in sample models. $7.98 Some made of Brussels net with accordion plaiting; others of fine embroidery and organdies. They are all elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroideries. $20 Sizes from 6 to 14 years; prices range from $7.98 to $20.00.

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M'GRAW TAKES MEN FROM THE FIELD

Uses Bad Language to Umpire Zimmer When Adverse Ruling Is Made.

ATLHETICS GET THE GAME

Bresnahan Escorted from Ground by Police—May Be No More Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—After a sensational prelude, the curtain was rung down on the second game of the New York-Philadelphia series this afternoon before the first half of the first inning was completed. The victory was awarded to the Philadelphia American League team by forfeiture, the score being 9 to 0.

Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Nationals is charged with using abusive language to Umpire Zimmer, and he admits that he called the indicator holder a liar. Incidentally, Catcher Roger Bresnahan comes in for his share of denunciation, and he was escorted from the field by the police. This is the way it happened:

Shannon was first at the bat for the Giants, and struck out. Browne went out on a grounder to Davis; Plank, who was in the box for the Athletics, covering first and receiving the throw. Devlin singled to right centre and Seymour followed with a line hit to left centre, placing Devlin on third, while Seymour stretched his drive into two bases by Oldring's blunder in throwing to third instead of cutting Seymour off at second.

Bowerman was next up, but before Plank had pitched the ball the New York players yelled "Balk!" Umpire Zimmer declined to allow that Plank had made a balk, and the trouble began. Catcher Bresnahan and "Mike" Donlin, who were in uniform but not in the game, were the first to run to Zimmer, protesting in language that, it is said, was not at all nice. McGraw then started after Zimmer, following him about the field and abusing him for his decision. Meanwhile the umpire ordered McGraw and Bresnahan to leave the field. This the two New Yorkers refused to do, and policemen were called to enforce the umpire's ruling. Bresnahan allowed himself to be led from the inclosure, but McGraw refused to budge. Finally McGraw ordered his players from the field.

Zimmer proclaimed that he would give the New York manager five minutes to put his team into the game again, but the time elapsed without a sign from the Giants and the game was declared forfeited. Zimmer says Plank was not on the rubber when the alleged balk was made.

The forfeiture promises to be far reaching in its consequences. McGraw declares that he will not play the remaining three games of the series with Zimmer as the umpire, while, on the other hand, before the opening of the series, Manager Mack of the Athletics and McGraw of the New Yorks agreed upon Zimmer as umpire for the five games. Manager Mack says he has no fault to find with Zimmer.

If a series is not completed, Manager Frank of the New Orleans Southern League team may have something to say regarding gate receipts. It is stated that a conference will be held to-morrow morning to determine what shall be done in regard to the remaining three games.

Two thousand enthusiastic "fans" occupied the park stands this afternoon, over one-third being women, and the order to present rain checks caused no little murmuring.

Brooklyn Plays in Good Form.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 28.—The Brooklyns played their second game with the Savannah team of the South Atlantic League this afternoon and won by 10 to 3. The Brooklyns gave evidence of the good the work is doing them in the South. Lumley scored two of the ten runs and got two hits. Jordan was at his accustomed place at first base, but he played a little rickety. He does not seem able to get himself into the best of form. Butler, the new catcher, was tried by Brooklyn and did well, especially with the bat, making two hits and getting one run. Whiting, the new pitcher, was in pretty fair form.

The visitors were held down until the change of pitchers occurred. Oehm was taken out and Hoff substituted in the sixth inning. In the seventh and eighth innings the Brooklyns made seven runs, getting a lead that the locals could not overcome. The score:

SAVANNAH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
King, cf	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Huhn, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Logan, 2b	0	1	1	4	4	0	0
Murray, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Staff'd, 1b	0	1	1	6	0	0	0
Lewis, 3b	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Creasy, ss	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Kahlkoff, c	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Oehm, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoff, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	6	24	10	1	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	2	1	3	0	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lumley, rf	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	2	2	13	0	0	0	0
M'C'thy, lf	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	2	3	2	2	0	0
J. Alp'n, 2b	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Butler, c	1	2	3	1	0	0	0
St'klett, p	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
Whiting, p	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	10	14	27	16	0		

Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	..	—10

Two-base hits—Hoff, Maloney, Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Creasy. Bases on balls—Off Oehm, 3; off Hoff, 1; off Whiting, 4. Struck out—By Oehm, 2; by Stricklett, 1; by Whiting, 2. Stolen bases—Logan, (2,) Alperman, King, (2.) Double plays—Huhn and Logan; King and Stafford. Left on bases—Savannah, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Hit by pitcher—Maloney. Umpire—Mr. Ritter. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Columbia Wins in the Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Columbia University defeated the strong Georgetown University team to-day by 6 to 4. Lee pitched a masterly game for Clumbia and was well supported. W. O'Connell was the star of the game, four of Columbia's runs being traceable directly to his batting. Smith at second made a sensational catch in the seventh inning.

Montgomery of Georgetown was retired at the end of the fifth after three runs had been secured. With the score a tie at the beginning of the ninth Columbia won the game by scoring two runs. Shafer hit safely, Young was hit by pitched ball, Mittenberger reached first on fielder's choice, and O'Connell singled, scoring Shafer and Young. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shafer, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Hayes, ss	0	0	1	0	0		
Young, c	1	1	4	2	0		
T'king, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
M't'b'g'r, 1b	2	0	10	1	1		
O'C'nell, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Zimber, 3b	1	0	2	2	0		
Smith, 2b	0	1	6	0	1		
Lee, p	0	1	0	6	1		
Total	6	7	27	11	3		

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Devlin, 2b	1	0	2	6	1		
Sch'ler, ss	1	0	1	0	0		
Smith, 3b	0	1	0	2	1		
Simon, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
Burns, 1b	0	1	10	4	0		
C'tney, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Galvin, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Mudd, c	0	1	11	1	0		
M'tg'm'y, p	0	0	1	0	0		
C'twell, p	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	4	6	27	14	3		

Columbia	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—6
Georgetown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Left on bases—Columbia, 11; Georgetown, 6. First base on balls—Off Montgomery, 2; off Cantwell, 2; off Lee, 1. Innings pitched—By Montgomery, 5; by Cantwell, 4; by Lee, 9. Hits—Off Montgomery, 5; off Cantwell, 2; off Lee, 6. Struck out—By Montgomery, 4; by Cantwell, 5; by Lee, 3. Two-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Shafer. Stolen bases—Mittenberger, (2,) Zimber. Hit by pitcher—By Montgomery, 1; by Cantwell, 1; by Lee, 1. Wild pitch—Lee. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Yale Won Her First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—Yale opened its baseball season this afternoon by defeating the Midshipmen by a score of 4 to 1 in six innings. During the first half of the seventh inning the Navy infielders began to throw the ball around the lot and Yale scored three more runs, but as the time arrived at which the game was to stop by agreement, these runs did not count. The score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
John, c	1	1	10	1	0		
Clifford, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
Kinney, ss	0	0	1	2	1		
Sw'ney, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Camp, 2b	1	0	3	1	0		
Madden, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Jef'son, 1b	0	0	2	0	0		
Church, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Parsons, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Meyer, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	4	18	5	1		

NAVY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Battle, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Bacon, 2b	0	0	2	2	2		
Purnell, ss	0	0	1	1	0		
Ducey, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Lange, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
Lomb'd, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Stiles, c	0	0	4	0	1		
Hickey, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		
Meade, p	0	0	1	0	2		
Total	1	3	18	5	5		

Yale	3	0	0	1	0	0	—			4
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	0	—			1

Innings pitched—By Meade, 6; by Parsons, 5; by Meyer, 1. First base on balls—Off Parsons, 1; off Meade, 3. Struck out—By Parsons, 8; Meyer, 2; Meade, 3. Passed ball—Stile. Double play—Bacon and Hickey. Stolen bases—Camp, Ducey, Hinckley, Lange. (3.) Left on bases—Yale, 3; Navy, 2. Umpires—Mr. McKay of Yale and Mr. Cosgrove of Princeton.

"CHICK" STAHL A SUICIDE.

Late Boston Manager Takes Carbolic Acid at West Baden.

WEST BADEN, Ind., March 28.—Charles Sylvester Stahl, known to baseball "rooters" throughout the country as "Chick" Stahl, the centrefielder, and until two days ago the manager of the Boston American League team, committed suicide to-day in his room at the West Baden Springs Hotel by swallowing carbolic acid. He was dead when found. President Taylor of the club, who succeeded Stahl in the management of the team, immediately ordered the practice of the men stopped.

When Stahl arose to-day he was in his usual good spirits. He shared the room with his closest friend, ex-manager "Jimmy" Collins, and when the time came for going to practice Stahl was not on hand. After waiting some time Collins went to the room, and Stahl told him he had just drank some carbolic acid. In a few minutes he was in terrible agony, and to some of the members of the team whom Collins called to the room Stahl said:

"Boys, I couldn't help it; it drove me to it."

The players did not know what their comrade meant, but they did know he was worried about something, as they had taken away a bottle of carbolic acid from him only a few days ago while the team was at Louisville, Ky.

"I've Done What 'Chick' Stahl Did."

LYNN, Mass., March 28.—Stanley Kennison, a shoemaker, committed suicide late to-day by drinking carbolic acid in the rooms of the Ward 6 Democratic Club. Kennison, who had been talking with friends, excused himself for a moment and went to another room, returning soon with the announcement: "I've done what 'Chick' Stahl did." He was hurried to a hospital, but died soon after his arrival. The cause of the act is unknown.

NEW YORK'S NEW PLAYER.

"Home Run" Johnson Loaned by Detroit, but May Stay Permanently.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—Manager Jennings of the Detroit team, which finished a series with the Atlanta Club today and departed to-night on a tour through Mississippi and elsewhere, left with Manager Griffith "Home Run" Johnson, the heavy-hitting outfielder, who belongs to Montreal. "Griff" will play Johnson in left field to-morrow instead of Clarkson. Johnson has only been loaned to New York to fill in the gap caused by the absence of Delehanty and the injury to Elberfeld, which necessitated the working of Conroy at short and Clarkson at left field.

In case Johnson makes good it is highly probable that he will be retained by Griffith, as the Montreal Club practically is under New York control, it being understood here that Willie Keeler, Griffith, and Frank Farrell own the majority of the stock. Johnson came South with Jennings in order to get the benefit of the Spring training.

The first of New York's two games scheduled with the local team this week will be played to-day and another to-morrow.

AMATEURS ON THE MAT.

Western Wrestlers Defeated in the A. A. U. Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—The preliminary bouts of the National Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships, held to-night at the National Turn Verein Hall, furnished a number of exciting and hard-fought contests. The entry list was the most representative ever received. Among the contestants were members of the Seattle Athletic Club of Seattle, Washington; Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., and Yale University.

George S. Dole of Yale defeated Edgar E. Frank of the Multnomah Athletic Club in the 125-pound class on points after six minutes' work on the mat. Frank Vance of the Seattle Athletic Club, the other representative from the Far West, was defeated by Fred Cook of Newark in 47 seconds.

In the 105-pound class Robert Curry of the St. George Athletic Club, New York, won from Thomas Tauer of the Boys' Club, New York, in two minutes and thirty-one seconds. Gustavus Bauer of the National Turn Verein, Newark, received the decision over G. F. Sephton of the St. George Athletic Club in the 115-pound class. B. J. Bradshaw of the Boys' Club threw H. Spanjer of Newark in five minutes and fifteen seconds, and E. Huttener and John Schmidt of the Boys' Club wrestled for nine minutes before Huttener secured the decision over his clubmate on points.

C. F. Narganes of the New York Athletic Club, the inter-coHegiate champion, defeated G. W. Herbst of the Mott Haven A. C. in the 158-pound class in 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

The best bout of the evening was between James Meagher, a deaf-mute from the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, and J. Mellinger of the Boys' Club, New York City, in which Meagher won after an extra period was ordered. Meagher was badly used up, and Mellinger was hardly able to walk out of the hall. The summaries:

103-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—George Taylor, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., defeated R. Schwartz, Boys' Club of New York. Time—2:41. Robert Curry, St. George Athletic Club, defeated Theodore Lauer, Boys' Club of New York. Time—2:31. George Bergman, Mott Haven Athletic Club, a bye.

115-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—James Meagher, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, defeated J. Mellinger, Boys' Club of New York. Time—3:25. Gustave Bauers, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated G. F. Sephton, St. George Athletic Club, New York, on points. Time—9:00. F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven Athletic Club, a bye.

125-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated George R. Strohm, Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Conn. Time—0:32. George S. Dole, Yale, defeated Edgar E. Frank, Multonomah Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon. Time—6:00. Fred Cooke, unattached, defeated Fred Vance, Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle, Wash. Time—0:47. E. Huttener, St. George Athletic Club, defeated John Schmidt, St. George Athletic Club. Time—9:00. Harry Spanjer, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated by B. J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club. Time—5:15. Charles Sahrbacher, Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Conn., a bye.

145-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—C. F. Narganes, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. W. Herbst, Mott Haven A. C. Time—2:15. F. Jaeckel, Newark A. C., defeated G. Wortmann, German-American A. C. Time—6:00.

158-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—J. H. Fsaola, N. W. A. C., defeated Julius Jonassen, Dovre Sporting Club. Time—6:00. Frank Lynch, St. George A. C., defeated George Rudolph, Boys' Club. Time—0:25.

Heavyweight Class.—Preliminary Round—J. Gundersen, Dovre Sporting Club, defeated Sante Zaenti, Boys' Club. Time—4:25. Fred H. Reiss, St. George A. C., defeated by A. C. Mather, Medford B. C. Time—2:24.

Scores of Other Games.

At Chapel Hill, N. C., Lovejoy, Cornell's pitcher, was responsible for the victory of University of North Carolina. He gave two men their bases, two hits following, netting two runs. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
North Carolina	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

At Richmond, Va.—The Princeton baseball team had an easy victory over Randolph Macon. It was a game full of errors. Score by innings: R. H. E.

Princeton	0	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	—10	15	6
Rand. Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	—5	3	10

Batteries—Clark, Heidlerick, Heinegar, and Cooney; Graveley, Persons, Gaver, Martin, and Stewart. Umpire—Mr. Hinton.

Batteries—Lovejoy and Hastings; Thompson and Rogers. Umpire—Dr. Lawson.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Lafayette University, 0; Agricultural and Mechanical College, 4.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, (Southern,) 5; Detroit, (American,) 8.

At Danville, Va.—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 7; Danville, (Virginia,) 3.

At Blacksburg, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 10; Delaware College, 2.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, (Southern,) 5; Detroit, (American,) 8.

At Danville, Va.—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 7; Danville, (Virginia,) 3.

FIVE FAVORITES WON AT BENNING

Orphan Lad, Sure Thing, Beaten a Nose by Beldemo, a 30-to-1 Chance.

MR. TAYLOR'S GOOD RACE

Another Bad Day for Miller—Horner to Ride Black Domino in Dinner Stakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Five favorites won at Benning this afternoon, and in the other race occurred the biggest upset of the meeting. This was the third event, at six furlongs, in which Orphan Lad was making his first appearance of the year. He was opposed by only an ordinary lot of horses, and the short odds of 1 to 3 were offered against him, so strongly was he fancied. "Billy" Garth thought he was a sure winner, and so did the other trainers who had horses in the race.

But the uncertainties of horse racing were demonstrated when Orphan Lad was beaten a nose on the post by the 30 to 1 shot, Beldemo, trained by "Billy" Shields. The finish was so close that none but the judges could separate the two horses. It looked from the stand as if Orphan Lad had won by a head. His defeat was due to Radtke's poor ride. He lay far out of the race until the stretch was reached, and when he did get the gelding going it was too late.

The Trial Steeplechase for hunters was the programme feature of the afternoon, and in it Robert Taylor, the gentleman rider, of Baltimore, made his first appearance since a license was refused him some time ago. He signalized the event by piloting Essex home after a good race through the field. He allowed Essex to lay behind Lysistrata to the last fence, when he came on and won, eased up.

The first race went to Slickaway handily, with Pater just as easily second. The latter was reported to be a roarer, and this accounted for the good price offered against him. He may be a roarer, but he ran a good race.

Miller, the crack jockey, again was in bad luck, only one of his mounts, Panique, in the fifth race, landing first under the wire. McDaniel was the leading jockey of the day, with two winners.

Jockey Horner has been sent for to ride Perry Belmont's Black Domino in the Dinner Stakes on Saturday. Horner is at Sheepshead Bay and is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Slickaway, 108 pounds, (McDaniel,) even and 1 to 2, won; Pater, 122, (Miller,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Tickle, 98, (Notter,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Vendor and Saylor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Giles, 99 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; Work-a-Day, 102, (Englander,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Marston, 97 (Simmons,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Lackfoot, Speculator, Bayard, Kitty Smith, Lady Powell, Black Mask, and Servilla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds; six furlongs, Columbia course. Beldemo, 101 pounds, (Hennessy,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Orphan Lad, 113, (Radtke,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Puritan Girl, 96, (Notter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Betsy Binford and Sally K. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial steeplechase for hunters qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, for five-year-olds and upward; about two miles; Liverpool jump barred. Essex, 149 pounds, (Mr. Taylor,) even and out, won; Lysistrata, 147, (McInerney,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Angle, 156, (Mr. O'Brien,) 12 to 1, third. Time—4:09. Guardian also ran. Wahb fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Panique, 107 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Bowling Bridge, 107, (Noone,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Lone Hand, 107, (McDaniel,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Old Guard, Lindale, and Vendas also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Turbulence, 89 pounds, (Notter,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Will Do, 87, (Englander,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Yellow Back, 89, (Hennessy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Noblesse Oblige, Adaline B., Flare, and Knockerby also ran.

Benning Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Workman, 107 pounds; Gentian, 106; Niblick, Ran After, 104 each; Anna Smith, 101; *Scarfell, 102; Berkeley, 98; Hoot Mon, Percentage, 94 each; Black Flag, 93; *Princess Royal, 98; *Tyrolean, 97; *Ossenika, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden fillies, two years old; four furlongs, old course. Inspector Byrd, Beckon, Kate Carney, Toney Lass, Wedding, Vistula, Glorious Betsy, Blember, Arkobee, Otwell, Nanne, Laughing Eyes, Lady Isbel, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs, Columbia course. Lady Vera, 99 pounds; Umbrella, 94; Workmaid, 92; Old Colony, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Maidens, three years old; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Niblick, 114 pounds; *Monacodor, 108; D'Arcle, Water Dog, 108 each; *Azelina, 99; *Lally, 95; *Sandy Creeker, 94; *Wabash Queen, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Ormonde's Right, 130 pounds; Sonoma Belle, 110; The Clown, 108; Arimo, 102; Sailor Boy, 100; Sally K., 95; Old Colony, 92; The Cricket, 90. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

Neck and Neck Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—An ordinary card at the Fair Grounds to-day brought out no striking features. In the second race the Duchess of Montebello and Sagapanak had a neck and neck sprint at the finish, the former winning. Weather clear; track fast.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importations of Wool Assessed at Higher Values—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday claims made by Philadelphia importers of wool from Stucken & Co. of Tiflis. The importers sought to have the wool admitted to entery in this country on the basis of the invoice values, but, after a consideration of the circumstances attending the importation, a finding adverse to the importers is returned.

A decision was handed down by General Appraiser Fischer overruling a claim by Bosquet & Co. of Paris for a lower duty on automobile lamps. Protests filed in behalf of F. Stocker and Knusly Kappeler & Co., of Zurich, involving the invoice values of Swiss silks, were overruled, the board holding that the appraising officers were correct in raising values.

Navy Fencers for College Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—The fencers who will represent the Naval Academy in the tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencers' Association, which will be held in New York to-morrow and next day, with substitutes and others, left for New York at noon to-day. The party included: G. C. Dichman, (Captain;) E. S. R. Brandt and H. Def Burdick, with C. C. Ross and H. E. Knause substitutes. Others in the party were Lieut. Commander H. J. Hiegmier, Swordmaster A. J. Corbesier, Assistant George Heints, Jr., and Manager L. H. Austin.

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New two-cylinder runabout, $85; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 136 Degraw st., near Court St., Brooklyn.

To Try Racing Without Betting.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—John W. Schorr, prominent in the past in the ownership of thoroughbred horses, has volunteered his services as starter at the matinee racing to be held here on April 6 by horsemen who will experiment in holding horse races with the betting feature eliminated. The barrier will be used for two-year-olds. The old-fashioned system of a standing start, with recall flag, will be used with the older horses.

Veterano's Win Hit Bookmakers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A big winning was made to-day at Oakland on the old campaigner Veterano. A few books laid 40 to 1 against him at the opening of the betting, but he went to the post at 10 to 1. The horse won easily from Bonar.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

18TH ST., 106 AND 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; table guests; separate tables; transients accommodated; telephone.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

38D ST., 418 WEST.—Brownstone mansion, opposite London Terrace; remodeled, newly decorated; large rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

59TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

62D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals optional; gentleman. Witte.

98D, 163 WEST.—Cheerful front sunny room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

120TH ST., 153 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Select house; handsomely furnished second floor room; excellent table; references; telephone.

Chronic invalid or infirm person, good home, best care. Reasonable. Box 332 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming view; delightful Summer location; breakfast; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Apartment 2; choice location, large, well-furnished room; excellent board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One small room, neatly furnished, with board; excellent table; table guests.

21ST ST., 139 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; overlooking park.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms, every convenience; excellent board; with refined family; reduced rates.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large sunny room; first-class steam heated house; one block Subway, L and Gramercy Park; parlor dining room.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front room; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites; also separate rooms; superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Board wanted with Jewish family in locality of Times Square for the Passover week. Address D Box 325 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms; also front parlor, large room adjoining; moderate.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class private home; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfasts; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Doctor's office; fine large parlor, reception room; parquet floors; hot and cold running water, telephone.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished rooms, splendid location, near elevated and Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor and two rooms and private bath; table board if wanted. E. Bradley.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family; elegant-ly furnished large sunny room, connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

107TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large rooms; elevator; meals optional. Appelin. Telephone 6240-River.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished; unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In a private house, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished with brass beds; scrupulously clean; reference.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

141ST ST., 615 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small, with or without board; convenient to "L" station.

Situations and Help Wanted
Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement as practical housekeeper in a private family; must not be more than 35, in good health, and with experience. Address, giving full particulars, S. E. D., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

WANTED—Experienced soprano for Episcopal Easter service, $10. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,

require experienced pressers on white work.

WANTED—Experienced forewoman for chocolate department; give name of former employer, experience, also salary expected. Address P. O. Box 77, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

WANTED—Cost accountant, thoroughly familiar with bookkeeping and accounting work; able to audit. Write, stating experience, Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bases for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2562 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 107 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Professor of civil engineering of Western Agricultural College wants instructor to take charge of practical civil engineering work, including charge of experimental station work; married man preferred; salary $1,200-$1,800. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—In the office of large manufacturing concern, a young man about 22 years old as entry clerk; must have good education, be good penman, and come well recommended; salary to start $10 per week; good chances for advancement. Address Bergen, P. O. Box No. 645, New York City.

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WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy for general office work

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Notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of Preferred and Common Stock (which have been closed for the purpose of the dividends payable April 1, 1907) are
NOW OPEN
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 21, 1907.

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Treats of Ignorance, Over-Speculation, Manipulation, Accidents, Business Methods in Speculation, Technicalities, Tips, Charts, Scale and Stop Loss Orders, Short Selling, etc., and makes suggestions as to intelligent methods.
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BALAKLALA COPPER COMPANY.

The Books of the Balaklala Copper Company will be closed from March 20, 1907, to March 30, 1907, inclusive, for the purpose of the issuance of 100,000 shares additional stock at par, $10.00 per share, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1907. Privilege is given to subscribe for one new share for each four held March 20, 1907. T. M. T. RABORG, Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.
Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.
CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HUGO FISCHER begs to announce that he has been conducting business under the firm name of SPITZ & FISCHER at 45 East 8th Street city, since the 1st day of March, 1906, and will continue to do so in the future.
Dated N. Y., March 28, 1907.
HUGO FISCHER.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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SOME ATTACKS BY BEARS

Prices More Irregular, but in General Show Resistance to Pressure —Money Markets Better.

Beyond the fact that they testified to a momentary lull, at least, in the feverish speculation of preceding days, price movements in yesterday's stock market possessed little significance. Trading fell some 400,000 shares under the volume of the previous day. There occurred one or two half-hearted attacks upon the market by bearish operators who took advantage of the failure of an unimportant banking concern and the announcement of the failure of railroad managers and men to agree upon wages at their Chicago meeting for this purpose, but prices yielded grudgingly to pressure of this kind, and recovered the losses and held their additional gains at the close of the day. Outside of the two developments briefly mentioned, one of which, that concerning the deadlock between the railways and their employes, promises, possibly, some further influence upon the course of the market, the budget of news included the announcement of the decision favorable to the Great Northern in its plan to issue $60,000,000 of additional stock, and the rapid deposit of customs collections with the banks of this city. The Great Northern suit was an action brought by the Attorney General of Minnesota to prevent the road from issuing additional stock upon the ground that it had not obtained the consent of the State's Railroad Commission to the plan, and the decision of the court, which is apparently final, practically determines that such consent was unnecessary. There was a disposition in Wall Street to construe this action of the court as an indication of its probable attitude toward other litigation or legislation obnoxious to the railroads, but this seems far-fetched. Great Northern stock moved up rather sharply upon the announcement, influencing the general market in the same direction, but knowledge of the fact that unless they are modified the terms of the issue call for the payment of some four installments, amounting in all to $24,000,000, upon this new stock on April 9, together with an abrupt decline in quotations of the rights to subscribe on the curb market, abated the earlier enthusiasm.

There was disbursed by the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday $3,600,000, the entire amount going to local banks. The greater part of this sum represented direct deposits of customs receipts, of which $15,000,000 in all is to be placed here, while the balance was made up of payments on bonds presented for redemption. As the banks had already gained $3,391,000 from the Sub-Treasury up to yesterday morning, it is plain that they have been put in good shape to withstand the strain imposed by the financing of the $135,000,000 or so of April interest and dividend disbursements. Additional deposits of customs money will be made to-day, and upon the whole the position of the money market has undergone decided improvement. Money rates reflected this situation yesterday in easier quotations, and in the foreign exchange market a sharp advance in rates was in the nature of a response to these conditions. Demand sterling lost this gain near the close of the day, and ruled again at the gold import point. The weekly return of the Bank of England disclosed a loss of $11,685,000 in reserves, leaving a percentage of 40.05, against 44 per cent. last week, but London has been preparing for the quarterly disbursements and regarded this showing of the Bank as a more or less temporary condition.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Corn Products Refining Co. preferred.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Havana Electric Railway preferred.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.
National Biscuit Co. common.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—United Railways 4s and Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s led the market list, with the latter 1 point higher. United Railways incomes were ¾ stronger. Northern Central Railway shares were up 1 point. Atlantic Coast Line 4s advanced slightly in stock; the market continued rather weak. Atlantic Coast Line was ¾ lower and Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred ½ lower. The Directors of the Merchants' and Miners' Company have called a special meeting of the stockholders for April 29 at noon, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 and authorizing an issue of $3,250,000 of 4 per cent. 25-year debenture bonds. The local Exchange will be closed to-morrow and Saturday. Shares, 635; bonds, $88,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,300	Balto. City 3½s, 1928	99	99	99
1,700	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	93	93
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	90	90	90
2,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107	107	107
14,000	Seaboard 4s	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s	102	102	102
23,000	United Railways 4s	86¼	86	86⅛
9,000	United Rys. Inc.	52	51¾	52
1,500	United Rys. Fdg. 5s	80	80	80
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
18,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79	78	79

SHARES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Atlantic Coast Line	98½	98¼	98½
85	Northern Central	88	87¾	88
100	United Rys.	11	11	11
10	Bank of Commerce	27	27	27
35	Mercantile Trust	121	121	121
20	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	88½	88½	88½
100	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	30	30	30
200	Houston Oil	7	7	7

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	36	36	36
105	Crucible Steel	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
460	Crucible Steel pf.	71	70	70¾
215	Fireproofing pf.	23	22⅞	22⅞
80	Independent Brewing	17	16⅞	17
185	Mfrs. L. & H.	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
100	Marsden	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Ohio Fuel	36½	36½	36½
815	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50½	50¼	50¼
250	Pittsburg Consol.	14	14	14
1,200	Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	50	46	50
100	Ross Mining	40	40	40
135	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
900	Tonopah Extension	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	West. Penn. Ry. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70

BONDS.

$2,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—There was a far better tone to the Chicago stock market to-day than has appeared for some time. Match showed a fractional gain, Chicago Edison showed an advance of 5 points on a 200-share lot, and Kansas City Light went to 53½. Subway was a weak feature, selling down to 17½ from 18, but on light trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Can	0	5¾	5¾
5	Am. Can. pf.	51½	51½	51½
113	Am. Radiator pf.	122½	122½	122½
24	Am. Shipbuilding	70	70	70
5	Am. Strawboard	40	40	40
202	Chicago Edison	135	135	135
120	Chicago Subway	18	17½	17½
475	Chicago Union Traction	4⅞	4⅝	4¼
50	Diamond Match	123½	122¾	123½
30	Illinois Brick	50	50	50
50	K. C. R. & L.	53½	53½	53½
70	National Biscuit pf.	112¾	112¼	112¾
11	Sears-Roebuck pf.	91½	91	91½
25	South Side Elevated	82	82	82
130	Street's Stable Car	28¼	28	28¼
100	Union Box Board	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
210	Union Box Board pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
20	West Chicago	26	26	26
0.26 | 0.30		1,000	Comstock	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	−0.03
2.40 | ..		200	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	+0.10
Total		1,200						
Total		824,709						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.26	0.30	1,000	Comstock	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	−0.03
2.40	..	200	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	+0.10
Total		1,200						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—Tamarack advanced to 105, closing at the highest point of the day. Calumet & Arizona gained 3 points, to 160, Amalgamated and Copper Range 2 points each, while Calumet & Hecla moved up to 830, an advance of 10 points on limited transactions. Complete list follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	84	84	84
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	89½	89	89½
1,000	C.J. R. & S.Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

10	*Atchison	87½	87½	87½
55	Boston Elevated	144	143	144
14	*Boston & Maine	155	155	155
17	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
8	Conn. River	200	200	200
15	*Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
100	Great Northern pf.	136	136	136
100	Mass. Electric	10½	10	10½
96	Mass. Electric pf.	55½	55½	55½
154	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	174	174
15	*Old Colony	195	195	195
400	*Union Pacific	132¼	131	131½
25	*West End	90	90	90
25	West End pf.	106	106	106

TELEPHONES.

698	*American	110½	118½	110
17	New England	114½	114	114½
5	Western pf.	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag.	20	20	20
60	*Am. Ag. pf.	85	85	85
480	Am. Pneu. Service	7	6½	6½
650	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	17½	16¾	17
150	*Am. Sugar	121½	120¾	120¾
47	*Am. Sugar pf.	125	124½	125
80	Am. Woolen	26½	25½	26½
91	Am. Woolen pf.	96	96	96
05	Boston Land	3	3	3
45	Edison	212	212	212
15	*General Electric	144¾	144	144¾
280	*Mass. Gas	58¾	58	58½
303	Mass. Gas pf.	82	81¾	82
140	Pullman	160	159¾	160
518	Reece	10	10	10
7	*Swift & Co.	105	104¾	104¾
262	United Fruit	109	108	109
115	*United Shoe Mach.	60	59	60
121	*United Shoe M. pf.	27	26½	26½
2,883	*U. S. Steel	35	33¾	34¾
502	U. S. Steel pf.	97¼	96¾	96¾

MINING.

380	†Adventure	4	4	4
7,843	†Amalgamated	86¼	83¾	86¼
317	Allouez	54	50	54
75	Am. Zinc	41	40	41
50	Anaconda	60	60	60
360	Arcadian	7½	7	7
445	Atlantic	14½	14	14½
175	Bingham	18½	18	18
250	Boston Con.	23½	23	23
2,285	Butte Coalition	26¼	25	25⅞
214	Calumet & Arizona	160	157	160
22	Calumet & Hecla	830	820	830
660	Centennial	32	30	32
450	Con. Mercur	40c	39c	40c
988	*Copper Range	78	76½	77¾
450	Crescent	10c	10c	10c
100	Daly-West	16	16	16
200	Franklin	18	17½	18
855	Greene Con.	22¾	22¼	22¾
805	Isle Royale	19½	18	18¼
570	La Salle	17	16¾	16¾
10	Mass.	6	6	6
60	Mexico Con.	11¼	11¼	11¼
265	Michigan	14½	13¾	14
512	Mohawk	78	76½	76½
50	Montana C. & C. rcts.	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Nevada	14	14	14
4,480	North Butte	86	84½	85¾
805	Old Dominion	47¼	46	47
220	Osceola	120¾	125	129¼
40	Parrot	21¼	21¼	21¼
137	Quincy	115¼	113¾	113¾
26	†Rhode Island	7½	6½	7½
10	Santa Fe	3	3	3
945	*Shannon	17¾	17	17¾
343	Tamarack	105	100	105
11,628	Trinity	19¼	18	19¼
365	U. S. Oil	10	9¼	9¾
790	*U. S. Smelting	53¼	52½	53¼
1,886	*U. S. Smelting pf.	44¼	43	44¼
700	United Copper	57¾	57¼	57¾
475	*Utah	60	58	58½
304	Victoria	8¼	7¾	7¾
70	†Winona	9	8¼	8¼
20	*Wolverine	160	154	154
75	Wyandotte	1¾	1½	1¾

*Ex-dividend. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Tonopah Mining was stronger, moving up to 17. United Gas Improvement advanced sharply, more than recovering its dividend. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was well supported, as were Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation trust certificates. Total sales, 39,195 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amal. Copper	85	85	85
100	Atchison	86½	86½	86½
220	Bell Telephone	50½	50½	50½
7,515	Belmont Tonopah	4½	4¾	4½
28	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	49¼	49¼	49¼
4	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,950	Cambria Steel	36½	36	36½
890	Elec. Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¾
130	Elec. Storage Bat.	53	52	52
2,000	Erie	23½	23	23½
9	Lake Superior Corp.	10	9¾	9¾
404	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¼	61	61¼
202	Leh. Nav. trust cfts.	81	81¼	81¼
1	Northern Central	88	88	88
937	Penn. R. R.	60½	59¾	60¾
25	Penn. Steel pf.	99¼	99½	99½
3,092	Phila. Co.	43¼	43¼	43¼
2,040	Phila. Elec.	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Phila. Rap. Transit	15¾	15¼	15¾
11,060	Phila. Traction	91	91	91
5	Reading	52	50¾	51 5-16
200	Reading 2d pf.	42	42	42
200	Southern R. R.	20¾	20¾	20¾
520	Tonopah Mining	17	16¾	17
210	Union Traction	54	54	54
1,589	Un. Gas Imp.	54¾	54½	54½
31	Un. Gas Imp. ex div.	54¾	54½	54
6,525	U. S. Steel	34¾	33¾	34
100	U. S. Steel pf.	97	97	97
20	Western Union	89	89	..

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, March 28, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,940	Amal. Copper	83½	86¼	83⅝	85⅛
320	Am. Car & F.	33⅝	34¾	33⅝	34
120	Am. Cot. Oil	28	28	28	28
170	Am. Locomo'e	59	60	59	60
2,960	Am. Smelting	111⅞	116¼	111⅞	116
20	Am. Sugar	120¾	120¾	120	120
1,770	A., T. & S. F.	86½	86½	86¼	87⅛
1,000	Balt. & Ohio	95¼	96¼	95	95
1,810	Brook. R. T.	49⅞	50¼	48⅝	49¼
580	Can. Pacific	166¼	167½	166	166½
80	Ches. & Ohio	39½	40¼	39½	40¼
10	Chi. Gt. West.	13½	13½	13¼	13½
4,080	C., M. & St. P.	128¾	129¾	127½	129
950	Col. Fuel & I.	31⅝	33¾	31⅝	33⅜
30	Dist. Sec	68	68¾	68	68¾
6,850	Erie	23	24	23	24
10	Gt. North. pf.	135	135	135	135
20	Inter.-Met	24	24	24	24
290	M., K & T.	33½	34⅛	33¼	33⅜
150	Mo. Pacific	72¾	72¾	72⅛	72⅜
200	Nat. Lead	54½	55	54¼	54¾
170	N. Y. Central	114½	116	114½	116
30	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24
4,720	Pennsylvania	130	121¼	116¾	120⅞
51,400	Reading	100	104¼	100	102½
100	Rep. (Steel	24½	24¾	24¼	24¾
130	Rock Island	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20¼
1,720	Southern Pac.	77½	79¼	77¼	78⅛
140	Southern Ry.	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼
30	Texas Pac	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾
47,050	Union Pacific	130	133	130	131½
30,840	U. S. Steel	33½	34¾	33¾	34¼
1,010	U. S. Steel pf.	96¼	97¼	96¼	96¾
30	Wabash	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
30	Wabash pf	24	24	24	24

183,000

MINING STOCKS.

50	Alice	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
700	Comstock	.28	.28	.28	.28
600	Confidence	.85	.85	.84	.84
2,000	Diamondfield	.36	.37	.36	.37
500	Elkton	.55	.56	.55	.55
300	Mexican	.70	.70	.70	.70
200	Mohawk	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
150	Ontario	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
500	Orig. Bullfrog	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Overman	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Sandstorm	.53	.58	.53	.58
100	Silver Hill	.50	.50	.50	.50
200	Silver Pick	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
200	Tramps Con	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18

6,400

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, March 28, 1907.

U S 4s, reg, 1925		K C, Ft S & M 4s	
15,000	130¾	2,000	80
Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan		1,000	81
2,000	98⅝	Kan City So 3s	
22,000	99¾	3,000	69
2d series		Kentucky Cent 4s	
5,000	99⅝	1,000	96
2,500-3	99⅝	Lacka Steel 5s	
14,000	99¾	1,000	97
3,000	99½	L S & M S deb 4s	
1,000	99¾	9,000	93
4½s, steri loan		1,000	93½
3,000	88¼	Lo & Nash unif 4s	
10,500-3	88⅜	1,000	97
3,000	88½	8,000	97½
500	89	5,000	97½
500	89	4,000	97
25,000	88½	Met Elev 1st 6s	
1,000	88⅝	2,000	102½
3,000	88¼	Mex Cent con 4s	
1,000	88⅜	10,000	82
8,000	88¼	Mex Cent 1st inc	
2d series		10,000	22½
3,000	87⅝	Mo. K & Tex 1st 4s	
2,000	87⅝	13,000	96
15,000	87¾	Mo. K & T 2d 4s	
Rep of Cuba 6s		20,000	81
29,000	99	N Y C & Hud Riv gen 3½s	
Alb & Susq 3½s		5,000	90½
2,000	93½	N Y Gas, El L & P. pur money 4s	
Am Tobacco 4s		1,000	80¾
3,000	73	1,000	80¾
1,000	73¼	N Y G. E. L. H & P	
1,000	73¼	1st cy 5s	
1,000	73	3,000	99½
Am Tobacco 6s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
134,000	107	4,000	95
At, T & S F gen 4s		Y, Susq & Wn 1st refundg 5s	
6,000	98¾	10,000	108
5,000	98¾	Norf & Wn con 4s	
55,000	99	50,000	98
20,000	98¾	500	98
20,000	99	20,000	97¾
conv 4s		Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
7,000	97	8,000	85
46,000	97¼	Nor Pac gen 3s	
12,000	97½	1,000	70
Atl Coast Line 4s		North Pac 4s	
11,000	93	5,000	100¾
Balt & O gold 4s		6,000	100¾
8,000	100¾	16,000	100¾
5,000	100¾	12,000 10f	100¾
5,000	100	Ore Sh L rtd ref 4s	
prior lien 3½s		3,000	88¾
2,000	91	Penn conv 3½s	
4,000	91½	10,000	92¾
So Wn div 3½s		17,000	92¾
3,000	89¼	18,000	92¾
B R Tr ref conv 4s		2,000	80½
2,000	80½	9,000	81
Canada So 1st 5s		1,000	93
2,000	100¾	1915	
Centl Leather 5s		64,000	90
17,000	95	Rdg, Jer Cen col 4s	
Cen Branch Ry 4s		1,000	94¾
1,000	93	Reading gen 4s	
Cent Pac gld 4s		23,000	95¼
1,000	95	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	92½
5,000	100	St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s	
2,000	100¾	1,000	78
Chi, R & Q joint 4s		1,000	78¼
2,000	90¾	3,000	78
10,000	90¾	St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
Ill div 3½s		3,000	93
2,000	90	San An & Ar P 4s	
Ill div 4s		2,000	82
1,000	100¼	South Pac 1st ref 4s	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		21,000	91
10,000	115½	Southn Ry 5s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		45,000	109
1,000	88¾	T C I & R gen 5s	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry. refundg 4s		2,000	96
19,000	90	Tex & P 1st 5s	
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		2,000	114
1,000	88	Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000s10f	88	3,000	81
1,000	89	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s		1,000	100¾
1,000	82¼	20,000	100¾
1,000	82	5,000	100¾
Col Industrial 5s		17,000	100¾
2,000	60¼	5,000	100¾
18,000	60	registered	
Col & So 1st 4s		2,000	99¾
5,000	89¾	24,000	100
6,000	89¾	U S Leather 6s	
1,000	89¾	4,000	104
Del & Hud conv 4s		U S Steel Corp sk'g fund 5s	
1,000	97	91,000	95⅝
4,000	97½	17,000	95
20,000	97	2,000	95¼
Dist Sec Corp 5s		8,000	95¼
12,000	85	5,000	95¼
5,000	84¾	7,000	95¼
13,000	84¾	20,000	95¼
2,000	84½	30,000	95¼
Erie 1st gen 4s		169,000	95
12,000	80½	55,000	95¼
5,000	81	1,000	95
Erie conv 4s, Ser A		8,000	95¼
65,000	77½	1,000	95¼
1,000	78	4,000	95¼
49,000	78	2,000	95¼
4,000	77½	8,000	95¼
20,000	77¾	1,000	95¼
25,000	77	registered	
83,000	76¾	1,000	95¼
Galv, H & H 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	100	4,000	110
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		1,000	110½
8,000	10½	Wab Pitts Ter 1st	
Inter-Metro 4½s		8,000	70
2,000	77¾	Wab Pitts Ter 2d	
1,000	77¾	1,000	22
17,000	77¾	Wab, inter ctfs for ref and ext 4s	
8,000	77¾	10,000	54½
5,000	77¾	Wab. Det & C 5s	
18,000	77	1,000	107
Int & Gt Nor 2d 6s		Wn Maryl cnv 4s	
2,000	95	5,000	56

Total sales March 28, 1907 ..... $1,867,500
From Jan. 1, 1907 137,265,000
Corresponding date last year 215,319,500

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal in the London market again receded yesterday, spot closing at £97 5s, a decline of £1 10s from the last prices of Wednesday, and futures closed at £99 5s, a drop of £1 15s. The Exchange in London will not open again until Tuesday. Pig iron closed firm at £184 15s for spot and £182 10s for futures. Lead was slightly easier at £19 6s 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £25 15s. Iron warrants were easier at 52s 3d for standard foundry and 53s 1½d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lake	24.75	25.25	24.75	25.25
Electrolytic	24.25	25.00	24.25	25.00
Castings	23.75	24.25	23.75	24.25
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	40.00	40.50	40.20	40.50

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Reginald S. Willis has been elected to membership in the Stock Exchange.

R. Livingston Beekman was elected to the directorate of the International Silver Company yesterday, increasing the board from fifteen to sixteen. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

The New York Cotton Exchange voted yesterday against the proposal to amend the by-laws so as to eliminate the grades of good ordinary and low middling tinged. The proposal to amend the by-laws so as to elimin

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

American stocks in the London market yesterday were irregular, and there was selling on balance for the London account in this market, the disposition of London operators, apparently, to reduce their commitments over the four-day holiday, which the Stock Exchange there is now taking. To-day and Monday are statutory holidays in England, Monday being the so-called Easter Monday and one of the holidays established for the working classes, while Saturday is a holiday determined upon by the London Stock Exchange Committee.

***

It appears that the small investors in London have been busy in this market along with their American cousins. It is reported that one of the arbitrage houses here has shipped 6,000 shares of Canadian Pacific to London in small lots, 1,000 of these being in certificates of from one to four shares.

***

Some interesting information is coming out in Wall Street regarding the nature of stockholdings in various corporations. One such bit of news yesterday concerned the Rock Island Company, whose books, it is said, show that there are about 5,070 shareholders in the company. The $48,956,880 of preferred stock now outstanding is distributed among 2,230 shareholders, 1,650 of these holding less than 100 shares. There is $89,448,803 outstanding common stock, and this is held by some 2,821 persons, 1,714 holding less than 100 shares. The most widely distributed of all railroad stocks is Pennsylvania, and New York Central is understood to be a close second.

***

Some 2,200 shares of Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred were dealt in on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday. Yesterday there was not a share of this stock traded in, although 100 shares of the common stock changed hands at a loss of 2 points. The formation of a committee to attempt to obtain favorable terms for stockholders in the pending reorganization of the company has excited much interest in Wall Street, where the probability of the minority stockholders being rather neglected in such a readjustment is widely discussed. It is understood, however, that the banking house of Morgan & Co. is in control of the property, and this being so there is little probability of an inequitable reorganization.

***

The pace at which the market has been going down hill is well illustrated by the sale yesterday of 100 shares of Hocking Valley, old stock, at 80, a loss of 35 points from the last previous sale of Jan. 19 last.

***

Great interest was manifested in the news from Philadelphia that the Stock Exchange of that city had been informed by both the Pennsylvania and Reading Companies that on and after April 1 the practice of making out stock certificates to the order of brokers will be discontinued by these companies. According to this announcement the certificates will be made out after that date in accordance with the assignment, whereas at present they are made out to the order of brokers who later supply the names in which they wish them to be issued. It is considered likely that the two roads will adopt similar measures with regard to the local Exchange.

***

There has been much comment in Wall Street over the action of the Governors in closing the Stock Exchange on Saturday and not on Friday, but it is understood that the banks were very unwilling to see the market closed on both days, since this would have meant that loans made on Thursday must carry over until Monday, a three-day period, in which much might happen. It has been expected that money markets would be rather unfavorably influenced by the April 1 disbursement and that high rates would be demanded for accommodation over the holiday. As it is, the heavy deposits of customs receipts and payments for bonds turned in promise to help out the money market.

***

The Cunard Steamship Company, it was announced in cable dispatches yesterday, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., and after writing off for depreciation the usual amount, has carried $600,000 to the insurance fund and $250,000 to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of $270,000 credited to profit and loss account.

***

Payments to the banks by the Sub-Treasury on account of the $15,000,000 of special deposits authorized by Secretary Cortelyou on Tuesday, reached a large amount yesterday. Outside of the $1,600,000 paid out on Tuesday, no payments on this account were made until yesterday morning owing to the delays incident to the acceptance by the authorities in Washington of the bonds offered by the banks as security. Yesterday the Sub-Treasury paid out $7,000,000, making a total of $8,000,000 so far paid out on account of the special deposits of $15,000,000 authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition, the Sub-Treasury paid out yesterday $1,600,000 on account of the short 4s presented for redemption.

***

Representatives of the minority interests in the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad held further informal conferences yesterday and began the formulation of plans to be submitted to the minority interests at another meeting to be held next Monday. At that time it is probable that a permanent committee will be named to represent the interests of the minority in the proposed reorganization of the property.

TO DEAL IN MANY STOCKS.

Produce Exchange to Begin Trading in 190 Issues April 15.

The much talked of stock department of the Produce Exchange is scheduled to begin business on the floor of the big Produce Exchange building on April 15, and it is expected that the list of securities which are to appear in that market will be made public within a few days.

It was stated yesterday that from present indications the number of industrial stocks and securities which will be dealt in will aggregate about seventy-five. The number of mining stocks will amount to between 115 and 120.

BONDHOLDERS DISAPPOINTED.

Money They Expected Still Tied Up in Cordage Company Receivership.

Officers of the Manhattan Trust Company had many inquiries yesterday from first mortgage and income bondholders of the old Standard Rope and Twine Company who were seeking their share of the moneys coming out of the receivership of the defunct concern. It had been inadvertently stated in connection with an announcement that the trust company had on deposit the sum of $319.05 on each of the outstanding first mortgage bonds, which holders of the paper might obtain without charge if coupons were attached, that the same trust company had on deposit the funds growing out of the receivership.

As a matter of fact, the moneys collected by the receiver are held by the Chancery Court in New Jersey. The funds at the Manhattan Trust Company are what are left of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of the company's property, which was bid in by its successor, the Standard Cordage Company.

Cunard Line 5 Per Cent. Dividend.

LONDON, March 28.—The Cunard Steamship Company to-day declared a 5 per cent. dividend for 1906, against 4 per cent. in 1905.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Break in Great Northern Rights Follows Announcement of Court Decision.

SELL OFF 4 1-4 POINTS

Slump Due to Unwillingness of Holders to Take Up New Stock—Standard Oil Down and Up.

The curb market was as dull yesterday as during the period of midsummer lethargy, which is not due for several months to come. Prices were for the most part held firm, with the conspicuous exceptions of Great Northern rights and Standard Oil. The break in Great Northern rights followed the announcement that the Supreme Court of Minnesota had decided that the railroad was within its rights in issuing the $60,000,000 of new stock, which the paper traded in on the curb represents. The rights have been selling above the arbitrage price on the prospect that it would be some time in the future before the subscriptions could be exercised, and yesterday's selling, on which the price declined apparently, represented the unwillingness of the holders to find the cash necessary to exercise the subscription privilege. When the rights first came out on the curb last Fall they sold as high as 35. Yesterday the low price was 9¼. The close, after sales of 10,000, was at 9⅝. Standard Oil was unwontedly active yesterday selling 345 shares at declining prices until near the close, when a recovery was made of all the decline and one-half point to spare. The low price was 494.

The mining shares moved sluggishly and closed generally higher.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Manhat. Tran...	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3½
300	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.....	26	26	26	26
2	Otis Elevator pf	92	92	92	92
345	Standard Oil ...490	490½	494	494	490½
75	Standard Screw.	85½	86½	86½	85½
2,600	Waterbury Co...	52	52⅞	51½	52⅝
70	Waterbury pf...103	103⅝	103	103	103
2,000	Western Ice Co.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅞

RAILROADS.

4,700	Chicago Subway	17½	18¼	16⅜	17½
10,000	Gt. North. rts...	13½	13½	9¼	9⅝
6	No. Sec. stubs..100	100	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

650	Alaska Mines ..	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Bonanza Belt ..	5	5	5	5
275	Boston Copper...	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛
800	Brit. Col. Cop..	*7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
200	Buffalo Mines...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,050	Butte Coalition.	*25⅜	26¼	25	25⅜
500	Butte & N. Y....	5	5	4	4
38,000	†Cobalt Central.	38	38½	38	38½
300	Colonial Silver..	3	3	3	3
800	Col. Leon. Extn	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
400	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9	9	9	9
600	Davis-Daly est..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
100	Dolores Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,150	Dom. Cop.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
200	Douglas Cop....	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Elm Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Ely Central.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Feeder Cobalt...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
265	Fur. Creek Cop.	1½	1½	*1⅜	1½
500	Gillies Sil. M...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Giroux Min. ...	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3,000	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,000	Green-Cananea.	13⅝	15	13⅝	15⅛
1,200	Greene Con. C..	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
500	Greene Gold-S..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
275	Greene G.-S. pf.	8	*8¼	8	8¼
100	Green-Meehan ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	Guanajuato Cn.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	King Edward....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	†M. A. M. & M.	83	83	81	81
1,500	McKinley-Dar...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1 9-16
5,200	Micmac G. M...	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
500	Mines Co. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	Mitchell Mining.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Mont.-Shoshone.	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅝
1,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	13¼	13⅝	12½	13⅝
300	Nev. Smelting...	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
4,000	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅜	*3½	3⅜	3⅝
2,000	Newhouse Min.	10	10¼	10	10¼
4,000	Nipissing M. C.	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝
1,100	Old Hund. Min.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
300	Portland Cop....	1	1	1	1
1,500	Sil. Queen....	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
8,000	Stewart Mining.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
400	Tonopah Ext...	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1,800	Tramps Con....	$1.20	$1.20	$1.18	$1.18
930	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2½
30	Trinity Copper..	19	20	19	20
200	Union Explor...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,300	United Copper..	58	59	57⅝	57⅝
100	W. K. Cop. pf..	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$10,000	West. Ice 5s...	69	69	69	69

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	March 28. Bid.	Asked.	March 27. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	94	94½	94	94½
American Tobacco	310	320	310	320
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	20	19	21
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Balakala	..	..	9	9½
Batopilas Mining	6	6½	6	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Boston Copper	22½	23⅛	22	23⅛
British Col. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
Buffalo Coalition	25¼	25½	24⅝	25½
Butte & New York	4	5	3½	4
Buffalo Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Central Foundry	2	3	2	3
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	17	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Cobalt Central	38	38½	38	39
Colonial Silver	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Cum.-Ely Mining	8¾	9	8⅝	9
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	13½	13⅝	12⅞	13
Dolores Ltd.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
Dom. Copper, new	5	5¼	5	5¼
Douglas Copper	9	10	9	11
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8½	9½	8½	9½
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Ely Con	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
El Rayo	4¾	5½	4¾	4⅝
Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Furnace Creek	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Gillies Silver	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Giroux	8	8½	8¼	8½
Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2	2½
Greene Con. Copper	22⅜	22½	22¼	22½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8	8½	8	8½
Greene-Cananea, new	16	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
Great Northern rights	10	12½	9½	14⅜
Guanajuato Con	3¾	4	3¾	4
Havana Tobacco	12	14	12	14
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	22	18	20
Houston Oil	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¼	8¼	8	8¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	20½	23	20¾	22
International Salt	14	15⅜	14	15⅜
King Edward	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3½
Marie Antoinette	80	81	81	83
Montgomery-Shoshone	9½	10½	10	10½
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4½	4¼	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4	4½	4	4½
Nevada Con. Copper	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13⅝
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	25	27	25	28
Nevada Smelting	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4
North. Sec. stubs	75	100	100	125
Newhouse Mining	10	10¼	10¼	10½
Nipissing Mines Co.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞
Old Hundred	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Otis Elevator	40	47	40	47
Otis Elevator pf.	87	92	85	92
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
Standard Oil	495	500	497	500
Standard Milling pf.	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Standard Screw	88	88½	88	88½
Tramps Con.	118	118	121	122
Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
Tonopah Extension	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	4½	5	4½	..
Trinity Copper	18	19½	17	17½
Union Typewriter	85	90	85	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	122	116	122
Union Explor. Co.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Union Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	51	51½	55	56½
Western Ice	26¼	26½	26¼	26½
Western Ice 6s	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	52⅜	52¾	51¼	52
Waterbury Co. pf.	102½	103½	102¼	103

Telephone Dividend 7 Per Cent.

The stock of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has been put on a 7 per cent. basis by the declaration of a quarterly dividend yesterday of 1¾ per cent. While the company has been paying 7 per cent. heretofore, the dividends have taken the form of a 1½ per cent. quarterly and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. at the close of the year. The dividend just declared is payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 10.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 28.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts were easier in anticipation of more plentiful supplies of money after the turn of the month.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange the tone was slightly nervous, in expectation of the announcement of further failures, but when the fears were not realized prices grew firmer. Some checks were returned, but it is believed that the difficulties will be arranged. Trading was limited, operators being unwilling to make fresh commitments before the holidays. Consols were steadily supported and hardened.

Foreigns were dull, owing to the uncertainty regarding the French Bank rate. Rio Tinto and Japanese hardened. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 103⅜.

Americans started steady, but declined under realization. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were particularly affected and remained so until the receipt of the New York opening prices, when, under the influence of American support and the fact that no further failures had been announced, they reacted and closed firm.

The Indian Secretary purchased £250,000 in gold due here April 9, and £100,000 due May 20. The Secretary also obtained an option on £50,000 in gold due here shortly.

Bullion amounting to £123,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.25; Lisbon, 3.

Bar silver quiet, 30⅜d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5@5⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills 5@5 1-16 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,337,000
Circulation increased	1,200,000
Bullion decreased	1,137,614
Other securities increased	1,206,000
Other deposits decreased	630,000
Public deposits decreased	594,000
Notes reserve decreased	2,395,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 40.95 per cent., compared with 44 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

PARIS, March 28.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened dull and inactive, but at the close prices were firmer. Russian imperial fours were unquoted and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 87. The private rate of discount was 3 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	7,350,000
Treasury deposits increased	8,100,000
General deposits increased	114,060,000
Gold in hand decreased	6,250,000
Silver in hand decreased	975,000
Bills discounted increased	110,250,000
Advances decreased	5,275,000

BERLIN, March 28.—Trading on the Boerse to-day opened dull on the New York advices, but later the tone improved.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52⅜ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 8 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96½	97½
German Consols 3s	85¼	86
Bavarian Government 4s	100½	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	93	93½
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	86¼
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85½
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95⅜	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98⅜
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101⅞
Russian Government 4s	75¼	76¼
French Rente 3s	94⅝	95⅜
British Consols 2½s	85⅞	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	85 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols account	85 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	12½	89¾	88¾	+ 1¼
Atchison	91½	88⅜	87½	+ 1¼
Canadian Pacific	174¾	168⅜	166¾	+ 2½
St. Paul	134	129¼	128⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	23¾	22¾	22½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	62	60	57⅝	+ 2¼
Illinois Central	145	140¼	142	— 1½
Louis. & Nash.	119	115	115	+ ..
N. Y. Central	121	117	116½	+ ½
Pennsylvania	82½	121	119½	+ 1½
Reading	53	102½	103⅜	+ 2¼
Southern Pacific	78½ ex	78½	77⅜	+ ½
Union Pacific	137½	132⅝	130½	+ 2⅝
U. S. Steel	35⅞	34⅝	33⅞	+ 1
U. S. Steel pf.	100	96¾	96¼	+ ¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	3 1 3
Tomboy	1 17 0	Dolores	1 11 3
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 4 0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for thirty, sixty, ninety days and four and five months and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $351,597,070; balances, $16,061,332; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $869,397.

The local banks have gained $3,391,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $2,865,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8335@$4.8340, sixty days at $4.7880@$4.7885, and cables at $4.8405@$4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.77⅞@$4.78½.

Continental exchange was quoted. Francs, 5.26⅞ for long and 5.23⅛ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 3-16 and 94 3-16; guilders, 39⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $663,861; Government receipts from internal revenue, $870,822; customs, $1,083,818; miscellaneous, $214,552; expenditures, $750,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$646,064,869
Silver dollars	471,329,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,290,000
Total	$1,123,683,869
General fund	213,189,473
Deposits in National banks	153,585,021
In Philippine Treasury	4,134,038
Awaiting reimbursement	48,604
Current liabilities	117,914,036

STOCK BOARDS OPEN TO-DAY.

All Other Exchanges Here and Elsewhere Closed To-day Until Monday.

The Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, which have decided to remain open on Good Friday, but close to-morrow, are the only Exchanges in New York, except the Metal Exchange and the Maritime Exchange, which will do business to-day. The Chicago Board of Trade and most of the Western grain markets close to-day, and here in New York, the Cotton, Produce, and Coffee Exchanges will be closed both to-day and to-morrow. In London there will be no business transacted in the markets from last night until Tuesday morning.

GREAT NORTHERN WINS STOCK SUIT

Minnesota Supreme Court Upholds Its Right to Issue $60,000,000.

BOARD'S WINGS CLIPPED

Statute Giving the State Railroad Commission Discretion Is Held to be Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The State Supreme Court to-day upheld the Great Northern Railroad Company in its contention that it had the right to issue the $60,000,000 of stock authorized by the Board of Directors some months ago.

An injunction was obtained by Attorney General Young, who contended that the company should first go before the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission and submit to an examination to show the necessity and the purpose of the issue. The Supreme Court to-day reversed that decision unanimously. It holds that the terms and conditions upon which corporations may be created, the powers and capital stock they may have, the purposes for which they may increase their capital stock, and the conditions and limitations of these are exclusively matters for legislative action which cannot be delegated to the commission. The Legislature may enact a statute providing generally for what purposes and upon what terms, conditions, and limitations an increase of capital stock may be made, and confer upon a commission the duty of supervising any proposed increase. It may also delegate to the commission the duty of finding the facts in each particular case, and authorize and require it, if it finds the existence of facts that bring the case within the statute, to allow the proposed increase; otherwise to refuse it. Any statute, however, which attempts to authorize the commission, in its judgment, to allow an increase of capital stock for such purposes and on such terms as it may deem advisable, or in its discretion to refuse it, would be unconstitutional, as an attempt to delegate legislative power.

The statute under which the proceeding was brought is held in violation of the State Constitution.

Attorney General Young said to-day that the decision was an unfortunate one for the State. He said that in effect it deprived the State of the power to supervise railroad capitalization and permitted railway companies to issue stocks and bonds at will. Similar laws had been upheld by the courts of Massachusetts and New York.

Stock Advances on the Decision.

The announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in favor of the Great Northern was received in Wall Street about the time the stock market opened and was reflected by an advance in Great Northern as well as by a sympathetic upward movement in other parts of the list. Great Northern preferred which closed on Wednesday at 134½, rose to 139¼, but retained only part of this gain, closing at 139⅜, with a net advance of 2¼ points.

Discussion of the decision yesterday turned very largely on the question of the payments to be made on account of the new stock early in April. Since the injunction was obtained in January three payments of 10 per cent. each have fallen due under the terms of the original offer to the stockholders, and early in April another 10 per cent. payment will mature. Under the last extension of time for the closing of the books of the company in connection with the proposed $60,000,000 stock issue, April 9 was fixed as the day for the payment of the first four installments, amounting all told to 40 per cent., or a total payment of $24,000,000, on the $60,000,000 of new stock.

In order to obviate the payment of such a large amount on the one day, it was thought likely that a change in the date of payment might be announced by the Great Northern. No such action, however, was taken yesterday.

Stockholders to be Accommodated.

In response to an inquiry whether any change in the date of payment was to be made, James J. Hill said:

"All that we can say on that point now is that the Great Northern will be disposed, in the matter of this first payment, to accommodate itself to the wishes of its stockholders. As a matter of fact, however, a large amount has already been tendered to the company in payment of the new stock, and some holders are even desirous of paying the full amount of their subscription at once, instead of paying it in the installments provided for under the plan announced in December."

Mr. Hill was not inclined to discuss the decision of the court. It is known, however, that the decision was no surprise to him, as he was firmly convinced from the beginning that the Supreme Court of Minnesota would uphold the Great Northern's contentions.

This extract from a dispatch received in this city yesterday from interests in St. Paul friendly to the Great Northern is believed to correctly reflect the view which the Great Northern interests take of the decision handed down yesterday.

"The interest of this decision for the country lies in the affirmation that it carries of a temperate, moderate, and just attitude of the courts in the controversies that have arisen. The decision takes no power from the Legislature of Minnesota, but confirms its wise regulative acts in the past and authorizes a further exercise of its prerogative within Constitutional limits.

"It is in harmony with the policy and ideas of the Administration and of Congress as expressed in recent legislation, but it sets up an impassable barrier to the theory that the railroads may be managed, not regulated, in every detail by commissioners, whether appointed by executive officers or elected by the people. It is not reactionary, but the announcement of that policy of reasonableness toward both sides which seems likely to be the tendency of the future."

Favors Rate Compromise.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The State Senate to-day voted 48 to 12 to adopt the resolutions now before both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature looking toward a compromise with the railroads of Minnesota on the Two-cent Passenger Fare bill. The compromise will be a 2½-cent maximum rate, with a 2-cent rate for 500 and 1,000-mile family tickets.

RUBBER GOODS LIQUIDATION.

Action Also Likely Next Week on the Expected Dividend.

It was said after the executive committees of the United States Rubber Company and the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company had met yesterday that only routine business had been considered.

Wall Street has been expecting at each meeting since January to hear from the special committee appointed for that purpose, some report on a plan for the liquidation of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the taking over of its assets by the United States Rubber Company. A meeting of the directors of the United States Rubber Company will be held next Thursday for the purpose of acting on dividends, and it is expected that the question of liquidation will then be further discussed. It was hinted yesterday that at next week's meeting some action might be taken on the matter of dividends on the company's $25,000,000 common stock. In this connection it was said that the earnings for the present quarter are almost double those for the same period last year.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,

Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Administrator Guardian

THE COTTON MARKET.

Dull, with Small Sales—Closes Unchanged to 4 Points Higher.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; cooler in northwest portion. Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday in extreme western portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair in western, clearing and cooler in central and eastern portions Friday. Saturday, fair.

Arkansas—Showers and cooler Friday. Saturday, fair.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Friday; probably showers and cooler in western portion. Saturday, fair, cooler.

The cotton market was very quiet, as if accounts had been well evened up for the Easter holidays, and there was nothing in the news to attract fresh operations in view of the three-day adjournment, and the possibility of unfavorable climatic conditions while the market was closed. Sales for the day were estimated at only 50,000 bales, and the market closed steady, net unchanged to 4 points higher. Reports that the Watson bill had passed the Texas Legislature, which prohibits bucket-shops but does not interfere with the business of the legitimate Exchanges, were received with great satisfaction. The proposition to eliminate three additional grades from the New York contract was voted upon during the day, and resulted in the elimination of the grade known as Strictly Low Middling Stained, to take effect April 1, 1908.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
March	9.27	9.20	@	9.30
April	9.34	9.24	9.34@ 9.35	9.30
May	9.50	9.40	9.49@ 9.50	9.45
June	..	..	9.51@ 9.53	9.47
July	9.55	9.48	9.54@ 9.55	9.52
August	9.57	9.57	9.57@ 9.59	9.55
September	9.63	9.55	9.63@ 9.64	9.60
October	9.85	9.78	9.84@ 9.85	9.82
November	..	..	9.87@ 9.89	9.86
December	9.89	9.88	9.92@ 9.93	9.90
January	10.08	10.04	10.08@10.10	10.08
February	10.11	10.10	10.12@10.14	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 10.95c for middling upland and 11.20c for middling Gulf; sales, 2,700 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Charleston quiet and steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 100 bales; Savannah dull, unchanged, at 10⅜c, sales 182 bales

$23,946,866 LOSS ON HARRIMAN SHOPPING

Vast Shrinkage Shown in Values of Stocks Bought for Union Pacific.

ONLY ONE SMALL PROFIT

A Loss of $10,000,000 in Harriman-Rogers-Stillman Holdings Sold to Road.

Exhibits filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Union Pacific Railroad, which have become public since the close of the hearings here, make it appear that the Fall shopping of Edward H. Harriman in the stocks of the Illinois Central, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Atchison, the St. Paul, and several other railroads, has cost the Union Pacific just a little less than $24,000,000 in loss of market value as between the dates of purchase and March 23. The Union Pacific paid for all stocks bought between June 30 last and the opening of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation last January, $128,641,018.46. The holdings acquired during that period had a market value of $104,694,151.73 on March 23, so that the exact depreciation was $23,946,866.73.

Examination of the exhibits as compiled into the table printed herewith shows some interesting details of these stock operations, particularly in the case of the Illinois Central stock. The Union Pacific received its Illinois Central stock last Summer in two ways; that is, direct and through the preliminary acquisition of the stock of the Railroad Securities Company. The table shows that the Illinois Central stock coming through the Railroad Securities Company cost the Union Pacific $8,823,144.84, that being the cost of the common and preferred stocks of the Railroad Securities Company bought by the Union Pacific.

A Heavy Shrinkage Shown.

On the basis of the price of Illinois Central on March 23, it is reckoned that the average price for a like amount of Railroad Securities stock on that date would be 97.86, as against a price of 166.04 indicated by the price that the Union Pacific paid for its Railroad Securities shares last Summer. That price, of course, was based upon a price of $175 a share for the underlying Illinois Central stock. On the quotations of March 23, the Railroad Securities stock was worth in the market $5,200,408.72, whereas the Illinois Central stock which the Union Pacific had bought direct at $175 a share for $32,618,883.53 had dropped to $135 a share, or a market value of $25,141,185. A loss of approximately $10,000,000 is indicated in this Illinois Central operation alone.

Of the whole amount of Illinois Central stock acquired, according to the testimony given in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation, 90,000 shares was a block purchased from Edward H. Harriman, H. H. Rogers, and James Stillman, and 105,000 shares came through the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., some of this latter stock being a part of the Illinois Central stock underlying the Railroad Securities holdings.

A Personal Matter, Said Harriman.

In the Inter-State Commerce Commission's proceeding Mr. Harriman and Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. declined to answer questions intended to show what profits were realized by the vendors of the Illinois Central, Mr. Harriman taking the position that it was a personal matter and Mr. Kahn that to give the information would involve disclosing the affairs of a client.

Among the other large losses in market values suffered by the Union Pacific in the declines have been the following, according to the chart: Baltimore & Ohio, $5,245,221; New York Central, $2,695,840; Chicago & Northwestern, $1,677,153; St. Paul common, $926,100, and Atchison, $905,000. Gains were shown aggregating $146,900 on St. Paul common and preferred and Northern Pacific stock that came to the Union Pacific at par on rights to subscribe between June 30 last and the beginning of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation.

THE UNION PACIFIC'S LOSSES ON RECENT PURCHASES OF SECURITIES, AS SHOWN BY THE TESTIMONY OF E. H. HARRIMAN AND OTHERS BEFORE THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HERE FEB. 25 TO 28, AND THE MARKET PRICES OF THOSE SECURITIES ON MARCH 23.

Securities Purchased.	Par Value.	Cost.	Av. Price Paid Per Share.	Market Price, March 23, 1907, Per Share.	Market Value, March 23, 1907.
Railroad Sec. Co., com. stock	$3,415,400	$6,905,150.42	$202.18	*$96.68	$3,302,008.72
Railroad Sec. Co., pf. stock	1,898,400	1,917,088.42	101.03	100.00	1,898,400.00
	$5,313,800	$8,823,144.84	$166.04	$97.86	$5,200,408.72
Illinois Central R. R. Co. stock	18,623,100	32,618,883.53	175.16	135.00	25,141,185.00
St. Jo. & G. I. R. R. Co. 1st pf. stock	932,200	.....	.....	†61.00	.....
St. Jo. & G. I. R. R. Co. 2d pf. stock	1,250,000	.....	.....	†31.00	.....
St. Jo. & G. I. R. R. Co. com. stock	2,000,000	.....	.....	†19.00	.....
	$5,082,200	2,022,340.00	39.80	29.66	1,507,142.00
Fresno City Ry. Co. stock	495,650	101,410.98	21.46	.....	106,410.98
Pacific Fruit Express Co. stock	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	100.00	.....	1,200,000.00
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. stock	34,000,000	10,393,800.00	103.93	94.00	9,400,000.00
B. & O. R. R. Co. com. stock	32,334,200	35,801,040.00	110.72	94.50	30,555,819.00
B. & O. R. R. Co. pf. stock	7,206,400	6,660,920.00	92.51	87.63	6,314,608.00
Chi., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. com. stock	3,690,000	5,667,750.25	153.60	128.50	4,741,650.00
Chi., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. com. stock	92,250	92,250.00	$100.00	128.50	118,541.25
Chi., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. pf. stock	184,500	184,500.00	$100.00	150.00	276,750.00
Chi. & Northw'n R. R. com. stock	2,372,000	5,303,673.94	200.21	141.00	3,626,520.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. stock	14,283,745	10,634,324.93	137.44	114.50	16,357,178.03
Northern Pac. R. R. Co. stock	124,580	124,580.00	$100.00	118.73	147,938.73
	$101,204,425	$128,641,018.46	$127.11	$103.45	$104,694,151.73

*Based on depreciation of $40 per share (175-135) on 95,000 shares Illinois Central stock, less net dividend collected March 1, 1907, in respect to total issue $3,486,420 Railroad Securities Company common stock, ($105.50 per share,) of which the Union Pacific Company bought 24,154 shares. †Last quotation. ‡Subscription.

Total cost, $128,641,018.40; market value March 23, 1907, $104,694,151.73; depreciation, $23,946,866.73.

RAILROADS HIRE A KICKER.

New Official Is to Point Out Bad Conditions.

CHICAGO, March 28.—To promote better passenger service and to get closer to the people and their transportation wants several of the railroads in the West, including the Burlington, have created a new position. The incumbent has no title, and the various Vice Presidents call him what they please. One Western Vice President calls his new official "the general public."

It is the sole duty of "the general public" to travel over his own road and the roads of his competitors and take observations relative to the service. He is not a "spotter," but he is the man who tells the management how the public is handled on his particular road and on other roads, and who draws comparisons regarding the service furnished by the different lines.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.05	Ken. Con.	.10	.10
Alph Con.	.14	.14	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.21	.19	Mexican	.64	.65
Belcher	.48	.47	Occid. Con.	.48	.43
Best & B.	1.45	1.40	Ophir	2.25	2.25
Bullion	.35	.36	Overman	.15	.17
Caledonia	.35	.35	Potosi	.12	.12
Chal. Con.	.20	.20	Savage	.76	.78
Challar	.11	.09	S. Belcher	.04	.04
Confidence	.92	.83	S. Nevada	.66	.65
C. C. & Va.	.96	.97	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.28	.28	Union Con.	.56	.57
G. & Curry	.24	.22	Utah Con.	.05	.04
Hale & N.	.66	.70	Y. Jacket	.75	.75
Julia	.10	.10	Silver bars	.66	.66⅝
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .51½@.52½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01@.02½.
Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	3.60	3.65
Belmont	4.25	4.75	Kendall	.37	.30
Cash Boy	.06	.08	Laguna	1.00	1.35
Gold. Anchor.	.27	.30	Lone Star	.22	.27
Home	.10	.10	May Queen	.22	.22
Jim Butler	1.10	1.15	Mohawk	18.00	16.50
McNamara	.43	.45	Red Top	4.00	3.50
Midway	1.12	1.75	Sand Storm	.50	.51
Montana	2.65	3.50	St. Ives	1.42	1.45
North Star	.24	.34	Silver Pick	1.15	1.17
Ohio	.05	.05	MANHATTAN.		
Ton. Extens.	3.50	3.35	Jump Jack	.18	.14
West End	1.30	1.32	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min.	.28	.27
Adams	.18	.18	Bullf. N. B.	.40	.42
Atlanta	.68	.67	Gold Bar	1.05	1.07
Diamondf'd.	.37	.36	Orig. Bullf'g.	.18	.17
Dixie	.13	.12	Steinway	.16	.16
Goldf. Min.	1.50	1.50	Tramp Cons.	1.17	1.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 28.—The following were the prices on the local exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¼	10⅜	Sovereign	6⅝	6⅞
C. K. & N.	7¼	7½	Isabella	24½	24⅝
C. C. Cons.	5¼	5½	Mollie Gib.	4	5
Dr. Jackpot.	6	6¼	Pharmacist	6⅝	6⅝
Elkton	56¼	57	Portland	115	120
El Paso	42½	43	Un. Gold	8	9
Findley	86½	88	Vindicator	85	90
Gold Dollar	7	7¼	Work	16¾	17¼

Old Colony Trust Co.

Main Office, Ames Building. Branch Office, 52 Temple Place.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
*MARCH 22, 1907**

RESOURCES

Time Loans		$13,175,075.95
Investment, Stocks and Bonds		10,668,061.79
Banking Offices		1,498,455.11
Cash and Demand Loans,		
Demand Loans	$4,487,809.32	
Deposits in Banks	5,524,319.44	
Cash in office	1,497,378.17	
		11,509,506.93
		$36,851,099.78

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock, Surplus Fund and Undivided Earnings		$7,627,788.95
Deposits		29,223,310.83
		$36,851,099.78

*The date of the current statement of National Banks to the Comptroller of the Currency and of Massachusetts Trust Companies to the Bank Commissioner.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(Charter No. 1,499.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,614,493.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		495.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		334,000.00
Bonds and stocks		1,155,480.67
Banking house		810,761.88
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,299,787.14
Due from State banks and bankers		385,809.85
Checks and other cash items		153,038.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,150,888.44
Notes of other National banks		89,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,290.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,613,605.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,785,285.00	
		6,398,890.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r other than 5% redemption fund		169,292.17
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$38,568,761.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	364,710.59
State banknotes outstanding	10,847.00
Due to other National banks	$5,559,203.45
Due to State banks and bankers	1,815,651.12
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,026,770.99
Dividends unpaid	2,706.00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,603,647.17
Demand certificates of deposit	53,701.95
Certified checks	470,429.31
Cashier's checks outstanding	341,025.38
	29,873,194.37
United States deposits	800,000.00
Reserved for taxes	15,000.00
Total	$38,568,751.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1907. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Directors.

(No. 7,447.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$702,496.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,429.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		4,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		85,081.84
Due from State banks and bankers		14,035.24
Checks and other cash items		1,185.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		57,923.37
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		843.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$117,394.75	
Legal-tender notes	35,710.00	
		153,104.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$1,120,099.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,549.28
National banknotes outstanding	48,797.50
Due to other National banks	$18,827.92
Due to State banks and bankers	28,922.05
Individual deposits subject to check	646,864.07
Demand certificates of deposit	27,404.01
Certified checks	21,215.37
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,319.57
	749,252.99
Reserved for taxes	500.00
Total	$1,120,099.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1907.
CHAS. FRIEDENBERG, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. DE LIMA,
RICHARD C. CORNER,
HAROLD G. CORTIS,
Directors.

(No. 4,581.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,252,394.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,051.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,152.78
Bonds, securities, &c.		924,970.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,092,000.00
Other real estate owned		3,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,580,123.83
Due from State banks and bankers		373,671.30
Checks and other cash items		38,278.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,692,667.91
Notes of other National banks		5,395.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,457.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,069,595.86	
Legal-tender notes	721,490.00	
		4,791,085.86
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		52,800.00
Total		$28,386,949.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	225,280.89
National banknotes outstanding	250,000.00
Due to other National banks	6,176,822.93
Due to State banks and bankers	2,377,633.96
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,705,966.58
Dividends unpaid	704.00
Individual deposits subject to check	8,431,359.12
Demand certificates of deposit	61,606.91
Certified checks	3,197,155.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	384,781.75
United States deposits	300,000.00
Bonds borrowed	200,000.00
Reserved for taxes	6,666.67
Total	$28,386,949.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD B. WIRE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. B. WIRE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1907. A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. FLAGLER,
J. W. GATES,
M. D. THATCHER,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$4,016,833.85
From other banks		73,011.06
Cash and reserve	1,030,791.41	$6,626,636.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000
Surplus and profits	690,220.00
Circulation	297,800.00
Deposits	5,329,616.92
	$6,626,636.92

J. G. Jenkins, Pres.; I. Hamburger, Cash.; Geo. W. Field, Asst. Cash.

NEW ROCHELLE BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest'ts.	$1,840,516.66	
From other banks.	185,765.16	
Cash and reserve	87,127.70	$2,122,409.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	90,009.06
Circulation	99,100.00
Deposits	1,833,300.49
	$2,122,409.55

Henry M. Lester, Pres. Joseph T. Brown, V. Pres. George F. Flandreaux, Cashier.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$31,568,001.94
Overdrafts		6,228.01
Cash and due from banks	12,780,903.40	$44,355,188.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	2,175,906.83
Circulation	850,000.00
Deposits	39,329,281.52
	$44,355,188.35

Jas. H. Eckels, Pres. Nathaniel R. Loesh, Cash.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$24,378,459.57
Due from banks	4,320,809.22
Exchange for Clearing House	1,084,032.10
Cash and reserve	4,776,703.20
	$35,160,004.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,503,874.10
Circulation	1,496,600.00
Deposits	28,159,529.99
	$35,160,004.09

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

The FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Condition at the close of business March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$30,921,640.26
Due from banks	6,799,697.81
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,125,633.97
Cash and reserve	8,603,105.49
	$48,450,077.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	5,597,319.99
Circulation	2,088,100.00
Bond account	365,000.00
Deposits	36,799,657.54
	$48,450,077.53

R. J. CLARK, Cashier.

Franklin National Bank

Broad and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$17,798,591.80
Due from Banks	3,946,012.76
Cash and Reserve	4,926,667.04
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,846,917.23
	$28,018,188.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	2,173,904.29
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	24,792,284.54
	$28,018,188.83

E. P. PASSMORE, Cashier.

MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK, NO. 1107 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

March 22d, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,449,972.15
Due from banks	646,274.05
Exchanges for Clearing House	393,867.09
Cash and reserve	1,730,417.18
	$10,220,531.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits, (net)	932,476.67
Circulation	993,000.00
Deposits	7,295,054.50
	$10,220,531.07

W. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

GEO. H. EARLE, Jr., Pres't.
JAMES F. SULLIVAN, 1st V. Pres't.
GEO. D. McCREARY, 2d V. Pres't
WM. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,667,080.73
United States bonds	516,834.36
Banking house and real estate	245,495.88
Due from banks	402,231.82
Due from U. S. Treasurer	25,000.00
Cash	442,920.51
	$4,299,563.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	500,000.000
Surplus	532,045.78
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	2,767,517.52
	$4,299,563.30

CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President. GEO. S. MACRUM, Cashier.
H. C. BURCHINAL, Ass't Cashier.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$31,706,228.02
Overdrafts	29.97
Due from banks and bankers	1,623,563.52
Clearing House exchanges	665,010.05
Cash and reserve	5,848,103.37
	$39,842,934.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,845,252.34
Circulation	2,650,000.00
Deposits	31,347,682.59
	$39,842,934.93

OFFICERS.
A. W. MELLON, President.
R. B. MELLON, Vice President.
A. C. KNOX, Vice President.
W. S. MITCHELL, Cashier.
B. W. LEWIS, Asst. Cashier.
A. W. McELDOWNEY, Asst. Cashier.
H. S. ZIMMERMAN, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA, ALTOONA, PA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans & discounts	$778,504.67
U. S. and other bonds	656,503.63
From banks and bankers	140,549.01
Banking house and fixtures	79,904.71
Cash and reserve	570,004.54
	$2,225,556.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus and net profits	829,732.06
Circulation	112,000.00
Deposits	1,033,824.48
	$2,225,556.56

John Lloyd, President; J. M. Skyles, Cashier; R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cashier.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, HONESDALE, PA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,703,732.77
From other banks	142,844.04
Cash and reserve	91,340.41
	$1,937,917.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	214,732.70
Circulation	55,400.00
Deposits	1,517,724.52
	$1,937,917.22

Henry Z. Russell, Pres. Andrew Thompson, Vice Pres. Edwin F. Torrey, Cash. Albert C. Lindsay, Asst. Cash.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

March 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest'ts.	$4,957,470.03
Cash resources	1,813,100.73
	$6,770,580.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000.00
Surplus and profits	620,950.57
Circulation	590,965.00
Deposits	4,949,656.09
	$6,770,580.66

Saml. J. Keith, Pres. J. H. Fall, Vice Pres. W. C. Dibrell, Vice Pres. J. T. Howell, Cashier. G. W. Pyle, A. Cash. J. S. McHenry, A. Cash.

INDIANA BANKS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'm'ts.	$6,732,156.31
From other banks.	1,284,038.14
Cash and reserve	776,818.35
	$8,795,012.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & profits	753,723.21
Circulation	902,600.00
Deposits	6,138,689.49
	$8,795,012.80

O. N. Frenzel, Pres. J. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres. O. F. Frenzel, Cash. J. P. Frenzel, Jr., As. Cash.

ALBANY BANKS.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills		$1,707,586.63
Demand loans on collateral		3,359,733.25
Time loans on collateral		402,074.08
		$5,627,208.96
Banking house		125,000.00
Bonds		2,239,097.78
Due from approved reserve agents		1,430,851.08
Due from other banks		3,288,930.71
Cash and exchanges		920,442.45
		$13,631,020.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	104,847.57
	$1,104,847.57
National banknotes outstanding	230,497.50
Deposits	12,296,284.91
	$13,631,020.98

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.
L. H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING CO., NEWARK, N. J.

Statement close of business March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$2,433,974.18	
Loans and discounts	4,610,320.62	
		$7,044,294.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c., par value		419,600.00
Reserve agents	$1,091,714.09	
Due from other banks	541,927.09	
Cash and cash items	542,588.49	
Redemption fund, Treasurer, U. S.	2,500.00	
		2,178,729.67
Banking house		90,000.00
Total		$9,802,624.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	
Undivided profits	597,219.04
	1,597,219.04
Circulation outstanding	50,000.00
Dividends unpaid	40.14
Deposits, individual	$6,069,164.93
Deposits, banks	1,086,191.36
	7,155,356.29
Total	$9,802,624.47

OHIO BANKS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, CINCINNATI, O.,

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$6,676,391.74
Bds. & securities		2,264,449.79
Cash, &c., due f'm banks & U. S. Treasury	2,508,264.01	$11,539,105.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital, surplus, and profits	$1,727,477.51
Circulation	961,200.00
Deposits	8,850,428.03
	$11,539,105.54

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS.

October 6, 1896	$646,323.72
September 5, 1900	2,757,185.96
September 6, 1904	5,079,865.85
March 22, 1907	8,491,428.03

C. A. Hinsch, Pres. Edward Seiter, Cash.

CONNECTICUT BANKS.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK, HARTFORD, CONN.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$4,578,968.32
From other banks		78,138.19
Cash and reserve		488,245.17
		$5,145,354.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$525,000.00
Surplus and profits	813,923.34
Circulation	521,400.00
Deposits	3,285,031.34
	$5,145,354.68

A. Spencer, Jr., Pres.; A. R. Hillyer, Vice Pres.; W. D. Morgan, Cash.; H. T. Holt, Asst. Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 27 to April 9, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d Ward, Section 9, West 166th Street—Sewer, between Jerome Avenue and Woodycrest Avenue. 24th Ward, Section 11, Wendover Avenue—Sewer, between Boston Road and Crotona Park East; and Crotona Park East—Sewer, between Crotona Park South and the summit north of Charlotte Street. 24th Ward, Section 12, Briggs Avenue—Sewer, between Kingsbridge Road and East 194th Street.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 26, 1907.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907.

No. 1. Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue.

No. 2. Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue.

No. 3. Regulating, curbing, grading, and flagging Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, from Tenth Avenue to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River.

No. 4. Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, from Tenth Avenue to the Harlem River.

No. 5. Regulating, grading, and paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, from Lenox Avenue to the westerly line of exterior street along the Harlem River.

No. 7. For constructing sidewalks, together with work incidental thereto, on various streets in the Borough of Manhattan.

No. 8. For constructing sidewalks and fencing vacant lots in front of the premises Nos. 312 to 328 West Thirty-eighth Street.

No. 9. Fencing vacant lots on various streets and avenues in the Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, March 27, 1907.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals Department of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907,

for all the labor and materials required for the excavation, mason, steel, carpenter, electric, heating and ventilating, and other work for the pathological department and male dormitory of the New Bellevue Hospital, situated on First Avenue, and bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Streets, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN, President of the Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated March 23, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate 507, Int. No. 236, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIM OF JOHN M. PHILLIPS FOR WORK AND MATERIAL FURNISHED THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, Mar. 28, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the third heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 961, Int. No. 665, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF HORSES USED IN THE FIRE, POLICE, AND STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENTS.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, March 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. 16—Delaware & Hudson Co-Wilkins. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 269—Nat Cash Reg Co-Grobot. 271—Matter of Latzko. 268—McCaffery-Barge Anna M. Faby. 62—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co-Moffatt. 131—Matter of Harper. 199—Segrera-SS Fri. 230—Booth-United States. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 97—Am Mfg Co-SS Wildenfeld. 120—R & H Trans Co-SS Bay State.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned causes. 2—The Omo Mfg Co-The Kora Co. 8—Oehring-Gardam & Sons. 4—Underwood Typewriter Co-Elliot & Fisher Co. 5—Samesterns Sons. 6—Leonard-Cutler Hammer Mfg Co. 7—Elec Vehicle Co-Duer & Co. 8—Same-C. J. Gude Co. 9—Same-J. Wanamaker. 10—Bowker-Haigh & Freese Co. 11—Marquis-Hamersly. 12—Herreshoff-Davis. 13—Underwood Typewriter Co-Smith Bros. Noticed causes. 14—Venner-Great Northern Ry Co. 15—Leonard-Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co. 17—United States-Langer. 18—American Graphophone Co-International Record Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars fo Friday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—All motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until Monday, April 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Preferred causes. 6548—Sturges-Sturges. General calendar. 5419—Lockwood-Lockwood.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—(Chambers)—Fitzgerald S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Bridget Matthews. 2—Arlon M Warner. 3—John Burt. 4—Henry Belden. 5—Felice Brisignano. 6—James L Gordon. 7—Norman S Towner. 8—Frederick A Boyden. 9—William Cohen. 10—Victor V Sokolnik. 11—Bezallel Hertz. 12—Charlotte E Wells. 13—John Smith. 14—Horatio Schermerhorn. 15—Wm Campbell. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Julia Lehman, Basthasa Arros, Frank Graham.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Greenbaum vs. Bates—James Richards, Gordon vs. Lang—Isidor Scharer, Title Insurance Company vs. Margenroth—Henry M. Whitehead, Keenan vs. Goldman Realty and Construction Company—Emanual Klein, Hamerschlag vs. The Four Realty Company—Fulton McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Plesser vs. Helfer—Alexander T. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Seymour Realty Company vs. Steiman Realty Company—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Hurwitz vs. Cohen—Henry J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Seymour Realty Company vs. Stumpf—Max Moses, Dreyfus vs. Klingo—Samson H. Weinhandler.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

THE WILLIAM R. COLE COMPANY.—Oscar P. Willman has been appointed permanent receiver for The William R. Cole Company, wholesale dealer in staves at 143 Liberty Street, by Judge Newburger in sequestration proceedings, on the application of the Guaranty Trust Company on a judgment obtained in November last for $1,874, on which only $50 was collected. Other judgments aggregating $12,000 have been obtained against the company by various creditors.

SAMUEL HAGLER.—Samuel Hagler, a barber of 127 Rivington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,131 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in 1906 as a partner in the firm of S. & J. Hagler, also known as Hagler Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Philip—Max Schwartz et al., $235.
Aronson, Joseph—Hyman D. Baker, $59.
Altman, Abraham—Same, $59.
Abrams, Louis—Erving V. Dwyer et al., $78.
Ackerman, Caroline S.—E. P. Irrell, $283.
Alexander, W. T. and John H., (not summoned)—Abraham P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Beck, Max—Abraham Berler, $17.
Bowers, Leroy—D. Appleton & Co., $93.
Cady, J. C. and J. C., Jr.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $51.
Cohen, Louis—Hyman D. Baker et al., $31.
Colletti, Donato—Corn Exchange Bank, $27.
Decker, Joseph—Alexander Davidson, $841.
Dayss, Philip—George F. Herrick, $234.
Douthitt, John F.—Frank Fitzer, $102.
Driscoll, A. C.—Marine Mfg. Supply Co., $796.
Duncan, Robert A., (not summoned)—Abraham P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Ersfeld, F. W.—P. J. Exner et al., $159.
Same—Charles Ast et al., $159.
Emory, Joseph H., (not summoned)—Abraham P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Farrell, T.—City of N. Y., costs, $161.
Fitzgerald, M.—H. Russell et al., $179.
Floyd, G. W.—J. McMahon, $206.
Fowler, C., (not summoned)—A. P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Guglielmelli, C.—W. Ehrlich, $104.
Goetjens, G.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $28.
Greece, I.—L. Seiler, $372.
Goldstein, Benjamin (not summoned) and Israel—A. D. Hadel, $10.
Godsie, C.—W. Reinhart, costs, $28.
Gilm, Phebe, administratrix—Miller, Daybill & Co., costs, $23.
Gregory, F. L.—J. Castilberg et al., $164.
Goodhart, L. G.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $100.
Harcourt, G. P.—H. R. Forbes, $174.
Howley, P. J.—J. F. Patterson, $206.
Haas, G.—L. L. Loeb et al., $107.
Herold, M.—Grolier Society, $278.
Heim, Matilda C.—New Netherlands Pub. Co., $169.
Haire, W. J.—S. Floersheim, $90.
Hood, J. G.—A. P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Johnson, S. S.—J. T. Spearing, $330.
Jaslow, J.—A. Silberberg, $823.
Kurzrok, R.—H. Huber Co., $1,742.
Same—same, $1,271.96.
Kirk, W. B.—Marine Mfg. and Supply Co., $796.
Light, B.—M. Resnick, $922.
Ljungquist, Caroline—Ida Hartmetz, $97.
Lawrence, Ida M.—A. J. Cammeyer, $114.
Loeffler, Sophia—G. F. Cockland, $155.
Liberatore, G.—People, &c., $1,500.
McKinstry, C. H.—A. H. Landeker, $84.
Mueller, C. F., ex'r—P. Goerlitz, costs, $107.
Moor, P.—H. Specht, $304.
Maloof, J. N.—Con. Nat. Bank of N. Y., $326.
Mackay, J. R.—Ellen M. Nichols, $170.
Millstein, J.—E. V. Dwyer et al., $104.
Michaelson, N.—L. Peipert, $1,633.
Matz, H.—H. N. Holde, $34.
Miller, G.—Benno Erickson, $114.
Mulrooney, J. S.—Half-Tone Press, $427.
Muiller, H. L.—C. A. Weber, $585.
Morton, May T.—R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., $125.
McGowan, Elizabeth—F. Simon et al., $34.
Oakes, Estilie S.—J. W. Travell, $124.
O'Keefe, Ann—C. Hofferberth, costs, $24.
Oglesby, W. H. (not summoned) and Montague, (not summoned)—A. P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Powers, J.—H. B. Christensen & Co., $92.
Quinn, T. C.—J. R. Voorhis et al., costs, $157.
Ross, W. W.—John N. Buck, $192.
Rudolph, J.—J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co., $34.
Rinn, A.—Nathan Hutkoff, $254.
Rondinone, A.—F. J. Giorgio, $44.
Rosenberg, J.—Crown Pen Co., $116.
Rothschild, M.—G. W. Blunt, $1,098.
Reigeluth, E. L.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., possession of property and $45, or $280.
Schmidt, Elias—Leo Schlesinger, $74.
Sandy, Dominick—Western Distillery Co., $69.
Selder, Jacob—George Valro et al., $60.
Stolar, Isaac—Same, $60.
Schiff, S.—S. C. Boehm et al., $105.
Safford, Lewis L.—Christopher J. Colles, $207.
Schweikert, Conrad—Berkeley Press, $898.
Seeley, John A.—Marine Mfg. and Supply Co., $796.
Seraphine, Michael—People, &c., $1,500.
Sontag, Sarah— Morris Elsgrau et al., $105.
Teeter, Elt—Voorhis R. Hubbard, $162.
Teeter, Matthew F., (not summoned)—Abraham P. Miller et al., $2,472.
Weinberg, Meyer—Meyer Resnick, $922.
Wells, Frederick L.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. costs, $118.
Wells, Manley D.—Same, costs, $118.
Waldman, Henry—D. Appleton & Co., $82.
Wolfinger, Palla, (not summoned — Benno Erichson, $114.
Weintraut, M.—N. Ulman, costs, $120.
Weinstein, Louis—W. T. Hookey, $2,126.
Wardell, Norwal H.—Otto C. Cammann, $52.
Zuckerman, Abraham—W. F. Clemmons, $331.
Zimmerman, Sarah—Same, $331.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Wm. B. Davis, $789.
Cathedral Parkway Realty Co.—Audley Clark Co., $789.
Allegro & Spallone Construction Co.—Empire City Woodworking Co., $1,524.
De Waltoff-Marcuson Realty Co.—I. Fried, $136.
The Seifert Skirt Co.—W. F. Clemmons, $140.
Acadian Marble Co.—W. F. Powers Co., $120.
Wayne Automobile Co. of N. Y.—Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of N. Y., $389.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Thomas D. Merrigan, $933.
Manhattan Refrigerating Co.—J. Roehrs, $5,406.
Siegel-Cooper Co.—Mary A. Gray, $27,697.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Elka Dubnow, $3,093.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Burmeister, S.—P. Pfotenhauer, Nov. 26, 1895, $258.
Conklin, W. E.—J. Reid, April 4, 1899, $26,825.
Carrigan, C. A.—G. M. Knight, March 26, 1907, $34.
De Carlo, James, and S. L. Asperches—T. Goodman, March 14, 1907, $207.
Evers, F., and F. W. Putzcher—B. M. Presby, Jan. 14, 1907, $4,693.
Gaillker, Adelle—Royal Furniture Co., March 12, 1907, $32.
Golfen, B.—Tenement House Dept., Dec. 1, 1905, (vacated,) $59.
Hope, V. L.—Rohe & Bro., Feb. 15, 1907, $105.
Hoshkowitz, D.—J. L. Roper Lumber Co., Jan. 22, 1907, $182.
Kleinfeld, L., and I. Rothfeld—Fowler Plumbing and Heating Co., March 27, 1907, (vacated,) $635.
Mulholland, J.—L. B. Prince at al., Oct. 17, 1903, (canceled,) $479.
Matera, V., and V. Rinaldi—David Mayer Brewing Co., Oct. 27, 1903, $179.
Miller, S. M.—Raisler Heating Co., March 18, 1907, $329.
Neufeld, M., S. Perlmutter, and C. Neufeld—A. J. Brady et al., Oct. 13, 1906, $318.
Same—Same, Oct. 9, 1906, $599.
Same—Same, Nov. 14, 1906, $313.
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1906, $313.
Perlman, D., A. Bernikow, and M. L. Rohman—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co., Jan. 21, 1907, $639.
Pierce, L.—A. H. Edelman, March 7, 1907, $69.
Sternberger, A. L.—W. E. Gebhard, Dec. 15, 1897, $224.
Sipp, G. A.—C. B. Smith et al., June 8, 1903, $179.
Schneider, G.—Mussgiller Mangels Co., March 8, 1907, $181.
Smith, F. J., and J. C. Brethauer—Burton & Davis Co., Feb. 19, 1907, $69.
Tracy, C. W.—R. Begg, Oct. 23, 1905, $318.
Wolfson, A.—Met. St. Ry. Co., Aug. 6, 1906, $157.
Warren, W. I.—J. F. Webber, Sept. 29, 1906, $46.
Auto Mart—T. J. Tynan, March 7, 1907, $65.
L'Araldo Pub. Co.—J. Brunton, March 26, 1907, $124.
Blue Ridge Mining Co.—E. A. Faulks et al., Jan. 11, 1904, (canceled,) $39.
Same—Same, Jan. 11, 1904, (canceled,) $39.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Root, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Brextell.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Breslin.

"Filene's," Boston, Mass.; M. A. Jantzen, ready-to-wear garments; Hotel Breslin.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Walcott.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Prince George Hotel.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; H. F. Williamson, rugs and upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Feckinger, hosiery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, M.; H. E. Olvey, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; F. J. Duffey, upholstery goods; Prince George Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Talman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Snopper, carpets and pictures; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. C. Freeman, notions; 53 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; E. J. Donnelly, linens, domestics, and draperies; 621 Broadway.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, suits and waists; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Hoynie, underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.
Epstein & Kowarsky, 314-316 Broadway.
APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.
ART FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 52 W. 18th St.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. R., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co. 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 60 Leonard. Ent. 251 Ch'rch
BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS
Bamboo—Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 53 Murray St.
Dress Suit Cases.
Katz Bros. Leo. Goods Co., 38 Vesey St.
Trunks.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer.
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 586-2 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 485 B'way. Emb'd.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. Fr'ks & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.
Pajamas and Night Robes.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., nr. B'y.
BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 485 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sitre Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.
BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 871 Broadway.
BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 108 Grand St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 244 Canal St.
CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
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Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 506 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.
CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 432-434 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 503 Mercer St.
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I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 37-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 6 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Lovett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 133 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 37-39 5th Av.
Vorel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.
Cravenette & Rubberized Silk.
American Raincoat Co., 46 W. 15th. Ladies
COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 473 Broadway.
CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 485 Broadway.
DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, W. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.
ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tynberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Nenburger & Co., 539 Broadway.
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Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.
FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.
FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
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FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.
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Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 637 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
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Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 571 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.
Lehman, I. Co., The, 395 Broadway.
HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 390-392 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import.
IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Antonins, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 6 Carlisle St., Silk & Crepe.
Mounkad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mf'rs.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 273 Canal St.
KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r.
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 43d St. All kinds.
LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rhenma-Not.
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Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.
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Royal Plaiting Co., 80 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies'.
Jones, E. K., 529 B'way. Also Flannellette.
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Griffiths, D'n'l, 503 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
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McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.
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Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 841 B'way, cor. 13th.
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Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.
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ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.
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N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
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Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.
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Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 14th St.
Feist, Max, 656 Broadway. Velvet Ribbons.
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Abrams & Marcus, 42 Walker. Fl'n'l & W'k Shirts
SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—2744 Price $1.13½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
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Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Ratenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
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Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
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Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
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Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.
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Platt & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 5.
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Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.
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Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
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Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
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WANTED—Salesmen, grocery $1,200; flour, $1,500; gas fixtures, $1,600; heavy hardware, $2,000; real estate, $1,200; novelties, $1,000; machinery, $2,500. Call for April list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Salesmen of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line, convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Energetic salesman to sell on commission automobile accessory. Room 229, 147 Fourth Av.

WANTED—Salesman on watches on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, CHARLOTTE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1906. GEORGE J. GREEN, FIELD, Executor.

SPRING RESORTS.

Choice of Routes TO CALIFORNIA and Pacific Coast Points AT REMARKABLY LOW RATES During March and April. Southern Pacific INQUIRE 349 OR 1 BROADWAY.

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On the Beach front at Virginia Av.
Renovated and refurnished.
Rooms can now be engaged for Easter. $3.00 per day, up.
New ownership management.
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Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

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Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for March and April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117. A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

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South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE HOLMHURST
Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed. HENRY DARNELL.

WAVERLY, Ohio Av.—Cuisine a special feature; $1.25 up daily, $7 up weekly. JAMES NIXON.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

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GARDEN CITY - - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

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"THE INN," formerly "AVERY'S," will be opened May 1st under new management, non-sectarian; cuisine under German chef. For terms and rooms apply to Mrs. Mack Latz, 745 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y. City. Tel. 5472 Morningside. Will be at the "Inn" Easter Sunday.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to John Smith and the heirs at law of George H. Jeffries, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, on the tenth day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James P. Niemann, as sole executor of the last will and testament of FREDERICK AKERS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLAHTO, MATILDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Michael, if living, and to the widow, heirs at law, and next of kin of said George Michael, if deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner; Matilda Jacobs, Michael Jacobs, Edward Jacobs, Manuel S. Michael, James Michael, Edward J. Michael, Frank Michael, Edward Michael, Arthur Michael, Augusta Michael, Jeanette M. Carlin, Isidor Michael, David Michael; Matilda, otherwise Minnie Michael, Rebecca, otherwise Rosie Michael, and Isabella Michael, the heirs and next of kin of Matilda Plahto, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Jacobs of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument, in writing, dated April 9th, 1899, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Matilda Plahto, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Large Plot at Broadway and 112th Street—Deal for West Eighty-Sixth Street Lots—Leases on and Near Fifth Avenue.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has bought the plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and 112th Street, 125 by 125 and irregular, and will erect thereon a twelve-story apartment hotel. William P. Mangam was the broker in the deal.

Sale of West 86th Street Lots.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold the plot, 60 by 102.2, on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 362 feet west of Central Park West. This is the third sale of property on this block within a few days, the Messrs. Hall having sold one of their new houses at 24 West Eighty-sixth Street, while on Wednesday there was reported the sale of the lot on the south side of the street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, to S. Harris, for improvement with a dwelling. The buyer of the two lots sold yesterday will erect private houses on the property.

Le Roy Coventry has sold to a client 21 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

The same broker has also sold 567 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Mrs. F. A. W. Manners 303 West Eighty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

To Build on Hamilton Place.

Peter Axelrod & Co. have sold for Abraham Miller to Schwartz & Co. the block front on the east side of Hamilton Place, between 139th and 140th Streets, with frontages of 217, 94, and 59 feet. The buyers will build two six-story apartment houses.

James J. Etchingham was the broker in the recent sale of the dwelling 473 West 141st Street for the Picken Realty Company to John H. O'Brien.

New Business Building on Heights.

A. M. Baumann has sold for Max Marx and A. M. Bendheim the plot of four lots on the north side of 145th Street, 125 feet east of Broadway, to John W. Kight, who will erect a two-story store and office building. The same broker has sold the building, from the plans, for Mr. Kight to an investor.

Quick Turn on Amsterdam Avenue.

Harry Goodstein and John Palmer have bought from Maria R. Franklin, through J. C. Hough, the five-story double flat, known as the Scarborough, at 176 West Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, and have resold the property, through Joseph Tea, to Jeannette Goldsoles of Cleveland, Ohio.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Thomas Reilly the five-story flat, at 28 Manhattan Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, to a Mr. Sasse.

E. A. Turner has leased for a term of years the two apartment houses 18 and 20 West 100th Street, for Louis Cashman to a client for a term of years at an aggregate rental of nearly $30,000.

Fifth Avenue Store Leased.

Romaine C. Nichols & Co. have leased for Paul J. Byck to Eduard Dreyfous the store and basement in the new building 582 Fifth Avenue for a long term of years at a gross rental of $300,000.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

The Elko Realty Company has sold to an investor the five-story triple flat 2,577 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

J. Oscar Marshall has sold 224 and 226 West 122d Street, two five-story double flats, for Harry Rosenthal to an investor.

Sale of 30th Street Apartments.

Clarkson P. Ryttenberg has sold for Henry W. Kreykenbohm 147 East Thirtieth Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 26.8 by 98.9.

James A. Renwick has sold 28 to 32 West Seventeenth Street, three three-story dwellings, on plot 71.6 by 92.

Resale of 63d Street Dwelling.

George J. Humphrys has resold to Louis G. Friess 40 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 14.7 by 100.5.

Operator Sells on 40th Street.

Aaron Coleman has sold 265 and 267 West Fortieth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 98.9.

William Richtberg has leased for Frederick Liefeld for a term of years the store and basement at 136 Ninth Avenue to James Butler.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have leased for a term of years to A. M. Wells, a client of Charles E. Duross, the three-story stable 525 West Twenty-ninth Street.

De Selding Brothers have leased a floor in the new addition to the Singer Building to the Nathan Manufacturing Company; also, part of the building 20 West Thirtieth Street to the Universal Hemstitch Company.

Upper East Side Buying.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for John and Louise Hailend 502 East Seventy-first Street, and for Margaret and Patrick Shine 504 East Seventy-first Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100.

S. Bloom has sold for Edward Cinberg to Hirshfield & Liebhoff 517 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Dwelling Sold on 13th Street.

Bohnenkamp & Schneider have sold for Dr. William Baiser to Louis Buchler 218 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 15.6 by 105.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for M. Garrone and J. Sweney the five and one-half-story tenement with stores 111 Christopher Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $9,500.

Buyer for Tremont Avenue Lots.

Steven B. Ayres and Henry T. Dawson have sold to George S. Hulbert two lots, 45 by 100, on Tremont Avenue, near the Westchester Avenue extension.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased to George H. Tyrrell, from the plans, the garage now being erected on Webster Avenue near 195th Street, for a long term of years.

Good Demand for Jamaica Lots.

The Lincoln Realty Company has sold for the Briarwood Land Company ten lots on Alsop Street, near Hillside Boulevard, Jamaica, to Mrs. Jennie McCue; also, for the same company, ten lots on Briarwood Road, corner of Lake Street, to Daniel J. Hartnett, also, to Louis Brown, two lots on Hoffmann Boulevard, also twenty-one lots to Joseph Stretch, a builder, who will erect detached houses on the property. The Lincoln Realty Company has also sold to Abraham L. Beckhardt ten lots on Liberty Avenue, Morris Park.

Ironwood Park, consisting of 600 lots running from Sheridan Boulevard to Jamaica Avenue, Far Rockaway, has been purchased from the Far Rockaway Land and Improvement Company by Edward T. Wilson of Brooklyn. A prominent builder has already bought 100 lots and commenced the erection of twenty houses.

Brooklyn Parcel in New Hands.

Burrill Brothers have sold the four-story apartment house 24 Fiske Place, near Carroll Street, Brooklyn, for Catherine O'Reilly.

Hotel in Dutchess County Sold.

E. Raymond Perinne has bought the Mount Tobias Hotel, containing 250 rooms, at Amenia, Dutchess County.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co:

Broome St, 241, s e corner of Ludlow St, 27.4x50, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to the plaintiff, A. M. Haley, $40,100.

Allen St, 141 and 143, w s, 20 ft s of Rivington St, each 20x70, two two-story brick dwellings; partition sale, to the plaintiff, A. M. Haley, $36,200.

Bowery, No. 33, e s, 120.2 ft w of Bowery, 20x irregular, three-story building; executors' sale, to Samuel Chodorov, $16,000.

[illegible] St, 209 East, s s, between 2d and 3d Avs, 19.2x98.9, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Patrick McCauley, $11,825.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Hudson River Railroad tracks, at about 230th St, if extended, plot of 6¼ acres, together with land under water; sale by order of William F. Scott, assignee in bankruptcy, to Henry C. Huntington, $4,600.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Grand St, 278 and 275, s s, 20 ft e of Forsyth St, 40x75 and irregular, three-story brick building; partition sale, to Norman E. Rose, $85,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Bennett Av, w s, 2,631.8 ft n of 181st St, for a three-story brick hotel, 25x63; L. Schoener of 198th St and Broadway, owner; G. Trede, architect; cost, $12,000.

26th St, 100 to 115 West, for an eleven-story brick loft and store building, 50x90.0; J. J. Geraty of 429 6th Av, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $175,000.

2d Av, 2,404 to 2,408, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 30x85.6; M. Leonard of 59 East 105th St, owner; F. W. Herter, architect; cost, $56,000.

2d Av, n w corner of 18th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 84.8x89.2; S. Wallenstein of 1,990 7th Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Kingsbridge Av, w s, 218 ft n of 203d St, for a brick church, 59x150; Church of St. John, owner; Davis, McGrath & Shepard, architects; cost, $50,000.

171st St, n w corner of Bronx St, for a one-story frame store, 72x53; William Bloodgood of 879 Jefferson Place, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $10,000.

Haviland Av, n s, 158 ft e of Pugsley Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x49; Christina Hartmayer of Avenue C and 5th St, owner; Henry Lane, architect; cost, $4,500.

Katonah Av, w s, 25 ft n of 237th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x56; Hilbert Simonds of 19 Highland Place, Yonkers, owner; William S. Irving, architect; cost, $12,000.

Lafayette Av, s s, from Barrett to Manida St, for a two-story frame hospital, 30x43; Sevilla Home for Children of 22 William St, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $12,000.

Kinsella Av, n s, 174 ft w of Bronxdale Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; Sarah F. Cahill of Morris Park Av, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Liberty St, 85 to 89, to a thirteen-story brick office building; Singer Manufacturing Company, owner; E. Figg, architect; cost, $40,000.

23d St, 38 East, to a four-story brick building; J. L. Breese of Southampton, L. I., owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $15,000.

144th St, 234 and 236 West, to two five-story brick tenements; F. Reilly of 533 Lexington Av, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, 833, to a five-story brick store and loft building; Goelet estate of 1,960 7th Av, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $14,000.

Broadway, 1,487 and 1,489, to two four-story brick buildings; Codington Company, premises, lessee; S. B. Colt, architect; cost, $5,000.

126th St, 160 West, to a four-story brick building; F. Hollinder, owner; Kafka & Lindenmeyer, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 28.

ALEXANDER AV, 178, 18x86.6; Isaac Boehm and others to Anna Jensen, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 114th St, 150.11x100; Jacob Weinstein to Simon Wolk, (mtg $129,500,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 78.10 ft s of 173d St, 100.6x irregular; William H. Stonebridge to Stephen G. Still, (mtg $8,250,) $100.

BLEECKER ST, 95, 146.9x irregular; James Fabian, individually and as trustee, to Albert I. Van Den Bergh and another, 5,045.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Morton St, 50x irregular; William A. Gillen to Francis W. Norris, Jr., (mtg $96,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 145th St, 90.11x125, (mtg $100,000;) Broadway, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100, (mtg $50,000;) 145th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, (mtg $50,000;) Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Co., $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x125; Sound Realty Co. to John W. Kight, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 164th St, 82x—; Ludwig Kuenstler to David Mayer Brewing Co., $100.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 20x118; Harry Towbin to Fredericka Biele, (mtg $9,800,) $100.

FAILE ST, e s, 269.4 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100; American Real Estate Co. to Jacob Broschart, $100.

FINDLAY AV, e s, 514.8 ft n of land of Morris, 101.10x irregular; Sophia Zanderer to Annie Ginsberg, ¼ part, $1.

FRONT ST, 374, 16.8x70; Morris Liberman to John Weldon, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

GREENE ST, 28 and 30, 50x100; James Fabian, individually and as trustee, and another to Albert I. Van Den Bergh and another, $8,677.

JAMES ST, 11 and 13, 134.11x irregular; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 166, 19.9x80; George Rosenfeld to Frank Fetzer, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

LOTS 107, 108, 109, and 121 to 132, Map No. 1,122, of land of Duchess Land Company on Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 473 to 510 and 533 to 546, and 569 to 576, Map No. 530, same property; Rose Baer to Frank S. Beavis, $100.

LOTS 107, 108, 109, and 121 to 132, map No. 1,122, of land of Duchess Land Company on Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 473 to 510 and 533 to 546, and 569 to 576, Map No. 530, same property; Frank S. Beavis to Bronxdale Realty Co., (mtg $13,500,) $100.

MADISON AV, 1,570 to 1,576, 76x100; Joseph Fox to Louis P. Holzwasser and another, ½ part, (mtg $72,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 1,570 to 1,576, 76x100; Bertha Hoffman and others to Louis P. Holzwasser and another, ½ part, (mtg $72,000,) $100.

MARY ST, n s, 128.3 ft e of Morris Av, 38x100; Sigmund Feust and others to Leewenthal Realty Building Co., $1.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 156th St, 52x irregular; Ethelinda M. Shera to Richard Jorgensen, (mtg $65,000,) $1.

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 332.8 ft n of Jennings St, 25.6x100; Stephen G. Still to William H. Stonebridge, (mtg $34,000,) $1.

MORRIS AV, 2,894, 37.6x120; Moritz L. Ernst to Bernard Lynch, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

PARK AV, n e corner of 130th St, 99.11x122.6; Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co. to Isidor C. Greenblatt, $1.

PARK AV, 895, x17.8x irregular; W. Phelps Stokes to Mary M. Weir, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

PARK ROW, s w corner of 178th St, 41.6x79.10; Abraham Simon to Moses Arndstein, (mtg $5,400,) $100.

PEARL ST, 442, 109.3x irregular; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ¼ part, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

PEARL ST, 854, 23.4x irregular; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

1ST AV, s w corner of 47th St, 22x60; Anna C. M. Brinkman, executrix and trustee, and another to Peter Doelger, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) $18,750.

1ST AV, s w corner of 47th St, 22x60; Anna C. M. Brinkman, executrix and trustee, and another to Peter Doelger, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) $18,750.

1ST AV, s w corner of 47th St, 22x60; 2d Av, n e corner of 90th St, 25.8x75, and other property; Anna C. M. Brinkman, executrix and trustee, to Peter Doelger, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) $18,750.

1ST AV, s w corner of 47th St, 22x60; 2d Av, n e corner of 90th St, 25.8x75, and other property; Anna C. M. Brinkman, executrix and trustee, and another to John Heisters, $1.

1ST ST, 71 East, 38.2x irregular; Conrad Kaltenbach to Katharina Kaltenbach, $1.

3D ST, s s, Lot 391, map of Laconia Park, 25x109.5; Babette Fritz Kuhnle to Hannah T. Lyons, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

6TH ST, 650 East, 20x97; Szmaer Beer to William Vogel, ½ part, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

11TH ST, 511 East, 25x103.3; Bertha Mayer to Joseph Weinstein, $100.

17TH ST, 440 to 446 West, 100.10x92; James C. Cady to Donald H. Elder and another, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

33D ST, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x98.9; Marie M. Denison to Andrew P. Darrell, $1.

39TH ST, 311 East, 25x98.9; Joseph Streifer to Barney Spatz, ⅓ part, $100.

41ST ST, 329 West, 25x98.9; Katharina Kaltenbach to Conrad Kaltenbach, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

52D ST, 326 to 332 West, 100x100.5; Paul Kaskel and others to Oscar Oestricher, (mtg $115,750,) $100.

61ST ST, 209 East, 20x100.5; Flora Levy to Louis Walther and another, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

71ST ST, 19 West, 25x102.2; Kate Delacy to Peter Delacy, $100.

73D ST, 107 West; Adele G. Cranford to Frederick W. Friede, Jr., (mtg $35,000,) $100.

73D ST, 107 West, 21x102.2; Frederick W. Fiede, Jr., to West Seventy-second Street Corporation, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

78TH ST, 318 West, 18x102.2; Sarah R. Beldin to George Schaettler, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

80TH ST, 159 West, 35x102.2; James S. Cattanach to Joseph Sarno, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 160 West, 25x100.2; Joseph Sarno to Flora S. Kayser, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

86TH ST, 176 West, 30x102.2; John W. Butler to Mary A. Franklin, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

86TH ST, 176 West, 30x102.2; Mary A. Franklin to Jeanette Goldsoll, (mtg $85,000,) $110,000.

97TH ST, 27 West, 25x100.11; Rafal Kurzrok to Alexander Rothschild, ⅓ part, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Alfred L. M. Bullowa to Angelo M. Milano, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

106TH ST, 223 to 235 East, 175x100.11; Oscar Oestricher to Paul Karkel and others, (mtg $91,000,) $100.

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Annie Cohen to Pauline Seigler, ½ part, (mtg $45,500,) $500.

112TH ST, 53 and 55 East, 39.9x100.11; Bertha Nicholas and others to Sarah Rothman, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

126TH ST, 205 East, 30x99.11; Jacob Norwalk to Albert Deutsch and another, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

130TH ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of Park Av, 183.6x99.11; Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co. to 130th St. Corporation, $1.

133D ST, 985 East, 16.8x166.6; Andrew Wachter to Lizzie Modal, (correction,) $100.

139D ST, 67, 69 and 71 West, 25x99.11; Joseph Peter to Louis W. [illegible], (mtg $30,000,) $100.

136TH ST, 236 West, 17.6x99.11; Margaret C. Smith to Davis Rosenkrantz, (mtg $10,250,) $100.

137TH ST, 859 East, 20.6x100; Robert A. Stumpf to Bertha Stumpf, $100.

137TH ST, 861 East, 27.6x100; Robert A. Stumpf to Bertha Stumpf, $100.

138TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Northwestern Realty Co. to Charles H. Ehrenstrom, $1.

138TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Northwestern Realty Co. to Charles H. Ehrenstrom, $1.

138TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Northwestern Realty Co. to John Wynne, $1.

138TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Samual Gotthelf to John Wynne, $1.

138TH ST, 802 and 804 East, 50x100; Northwestern Realty Co. to Jeanette Jacob, (mtg $48,420,) $100.

139TH ST, s s, 252.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.6x100; Moser Arndtstein to Annie Simon, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

149TH ST, 524 West, 15x99.11; The American Miss. Asso. to Emma A. King, $18,500.

152D ST, n s, 483.4 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) $1.

152D ST, n s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) $1.

152D ST, 535 West, 16.8x99.11; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) $1.

152D ST, 464 West, 50x99.11; Michael J. Mahoney to Daniel F. Mahoney, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

181ST ST, n s, 105.9 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 268.10x irregular; Alfred C. Bachman to Apostleship of Prayer, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, William P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 589 Convent Av, bond.....$7,000

BALDWIN, Clarence D., to Leroy B. Crane; 137th St, s s, 367.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 62.8x100, 3 years.....$12,000

BALLARD, Anna M., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 83d St, 61 West, bond.....$11,000

BEAVIS, Frank S., to Rose Baer; Lots 107 and 109 and 121 to 132, map of lands of Duchess Land Co.; also Lots 473 to 510, 533 to 546, 569 to 576, Map No. 530, westerly part Bronson estate, 2 years.....$18,500

BLOOM, Hyman, to American Mortgage Co.; 3d Av, e s, 50.6 ft n of 100th St; 25.8x100, 5 years, 6%.....$18,000

BROSCHART, Jacob, to American Real Estate Company; Faile St, e s, 269.4 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100, 5 years.....$8,000

BROSCHART, Jacob, to American Real Estate Company; Faile St, e s, 269.4 ft s of Bancroft St, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6%.....$3,500

DANELL, Andrew P., to Gertrude Romer; 33d St, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x98.9, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years.....$5,000

DANELL, Andrew P., to Marie M. Denison; 33d St, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x98.9, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years.....$5,000

DEVERMAN, George A., to George A. Hauser; plot, 490 ft e of White Plains Road and 645 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,000

DURRA, David L., to Max Schneider; Lexington Av, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

DURRA, David L., to Joseph F. Cullman and another, executors; 1,012 Lexington Av, 5 years.....$14,000

DURYEA, William, to William Brennan; Nassau St, 122, bond.....$50,000

ELKO REALTY CO. to Carrie Frankenthaler; 106th St, n s, 200.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.6x100.11, 3 years, 6%.....$6,500

FIEDER, Frederick W., Jr., to Adele G. Crawford; 72d St, 107 West, bond.....$10,000

FRANKLIN, Mary A., to John W. Butler; 86th St, 176 West, 2 years, 6%.....$25,000

GELLAITLY, Edith R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Madison Av, 173, bond.....$53,000

GOODMAN, Henry D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 79th St, 64 East, bond.....$16,000

HALLEY, Charles V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Crotona Park North, n e corner of Clinton Av, 26x100, 5 years.....$22,000

HOLZWASSER, Louis P., and another to Bertha Hoffman and others, executors; Madison Av, 1,570 to 1,576, 4 years, 6%.....$13,000

IGNATZ-FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE, &c., to Charles Wynne; 138th St, 906 East, prior mtg $28,000, bond.....$8,000

JORGENSEN, Richard, to Ethelinda M. Shera; Melrose Av, n w corner of 156th St, 4—, bond.....$9,000

KAUFMAN, Mandel, to Josephine E. Carpenter, trustee; St. Ann's Av, 443 and 445, 3 years.....$35,000

KEYES, Mary, to Emanuel Levy; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 72.6 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x63.9, 8 years, 6%.....$2,100

KIGHT, John W., to Sound Realty Co.; Broadway, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x125, prior mtg $100,000, 3 years, 6%.....$75,000

KING, Emma A., to American Missionary Association; 149th St, 524 West, 3 years.....$8,500

LAGUISA, Nicola, to Barnet Miller and another; 150th St, 339.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x99.11, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

LAUTEN, George J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Forest Av, 1,085, bond.....$6,000

LEVINE, Hyman, and others to Austin M. Poole and another, trustees; 178 Madison Av, bond.....$22,500

LEVINE, Hyman, and others to Marie Schuman; 178 Madison Av, prior mtg $22,500, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000

LIPPMAN, Mitchell, and another to Charlotte Hastorf; Clinton St, 18, 5 years.....$30,000

LOEWENTHAL REALTY AND BUILDING Co to American Mortgage Co.; 155th St, n s, 128.3 ft e of Morris Av, 88x100, 5 years.$25,000

LYONS, Hannah T., to Babette Kuhnle; Lot 391, map of Laconia Park, 25x109.5, 3 years, 5½%.....$250

MANDEL, Max, to Benjamin Spiegel; Grand Av, 286, 2 years.....$4,785

McMANUS, Elida, to Anna L. Daly; 3d Av, 1,933, 1 year, 4½%.....$9,000

MILANO, Angelo M., to Alfred L. M. Bullowa; 311 East 106th St, due Dec. 21, 1909, 6%.....$4,000

MILANO, Angelo M., to Alfred M. Bullowa; 103d St, 311 and 313 East, due Dec. 1, 1909, 6%.....$8,000

MOSS REALTY CO. to Henry Hein; 117th St, 11 and 13 West, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year,.....$250

N. & Z. REALTY CO. to Diedrich Lindhoff; 8th Av, 2,752, 3 years.....$18,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY CO. to Jeanette Jacobs; 138th St, s s, 265 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, 1 year, 6%.....$8,546

NORTHWESTERN REALTY CO. to Frank A. Barnaby; 8th Av, e s, 40 ft s of 145th St, 20x150.10, demand.....$75,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY CO. to Frank A. Barnaby; Tinton Av, w s, 75 ft n of 158th St, 50x irregular; Tinton Av, n w corner of 158th St, demand.....$50,000

PERCEVAL, Charles, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 10th St, 2 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$2,400

PORRO, Frank, to Felice Rubano; 2d Av, e s, 25 ft n of 108th St, 25x100, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,200

PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to Marie Robert; Madison St, 214, 5 years.....$27,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Margaret C. Smith; 186th St, 236 West, (sub mtg $10,250,) 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to Gottfried Walbaum; 1st Av, 222, 5 years.....$22,000

SATZMAN, Abraham, to Phoebe A. D. Boyle and another, executors; 122d St, n s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, 46.10x irregular, 4 years.$43,000

SATZMAN, Abraham, to Jacob Sheenki; 122d St, n s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $43,000, 6 years.....$17,000

SARNO, Joseph, to James S. Cattanach; 80th St, 159 West, 1½ years, 6%.....$10,000

SCHOONMAKER, Edward T., to John Neuscher and others, executors; Kingsbridge Road, e s, 391.4 ft n of curve in e s of said road, bond.....$3,500

SCHUSTER, William, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x120, 5 years.$200,000

SCHWADRON, Isaac, to Frederick Hoch; 1st Av, 2,321, 5 years.....$17,000

SCHWADRON, Isaac, to Frederick Hoch; 1st Av, 2,821, prior mtg $17,000, due Oct. 1, 1913, 6%.....$5,000

SEIGLER, Frederick, to Adolph Marcus; Grand St, 849, prior mtg $21,000, due Sept. 1, 1909, 6%.....$5,000

SEPLOW COMPANY to Polstein Realty and Construction Company; 112th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $80,000, 1 year, 6%.....$18,000

SEPLOW CO. to National Association of Audubon Societies, &c.; 112th St, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, 3 years.....$60,000

SILVERBERG, Isidore, to William H. Macy, Jr.; 151st St, n s, 238.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 83.4x99.11, 5 years.....$28,000

SIMON, Annie, and Moses Arndtstein; 139th St, s s, 252.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.6x100, 3 years, 6%.....$7,500

SOLEY, Mary H., to Henry D. Winans; 86th St, s s, 77 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6%.....$10,000

STEARNS, John N., Jr., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Park Av, s e corner of 85th St, 100.5x25, 5 years, 4½%.....$80,000

STERN, Joseph W., and another to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 21st St, 34 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$10,000

STOKES, I. N. P., to Henry H. Pease; 893 Park Av, 3 years.....$50,000

STONEBRIDGE, William H., to Stephen G. Still; Minford Place, e s, 362.6 ft s of Jennings St, 87.6x100, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6%.....$5,000

THOESEN, Josephine, to Katharine Fuchs; 214 East 85th St, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years 6%.....$1,000

TUCKER, Margaret, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 132d St, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, 3 years.....$9,500

VECCHIO, Nicola, to Eversley Childs and another, executors; 1st Av, s w corner of 113th St, 25.11x100, 3 years.....$28,500

VON BREMEN, Johanna T., to Henry Kroger; 7th St, s s, 255x90.10, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

WALE, Simon, to Jacob Weinstein; Amsterdam Av, e w corner of 114th St, 150.11x100, prior mtg $129,500, 1 year, 6%.....$70,500

WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Bertha Mayer; 11th St, n s, 145.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, 10 years.....$28,500

WEYMANN, Ernst C., to Herman C. Kudlich; 204th St, s s, 112.4 ft e of Valentine Av, 28x88.6, 3 years.....$5,300

WYNNE, John, to Katharine J. Fleitmann; 138th St, s s, 165 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, 3 years.....$30,000

ZURNIEDEN, Fannie, to Daisey E. Boone; Bainbridge Av, w s, 200.4 ft n of 200th St, 25x111.5, bond.....$7,000

85 EAST 72D STREET CO. to New York Trust Co.; 72d St, s s, 498 ft e of Avenue A, 50.6x irregular, 3 years.....$33,000

Mechanics' Liens.

40TH ST, 18 to 22 West; M. B. Toch Tile Co. against the New York Club, owner; Wells Brothers Co., contractor, $972.

54TH ST, 48 and 50 West; Charles H. Darmstadt against George Dickson, owner and contractor, $834.

70TH ST, 506 to 512 East; M. Eberhart & Son against Jacob Bolton, owner and contractor, $363.

DECATUR AV, 2,538; Harry Hurwits against Amelia Pirk, owner; Alexander Kobolkin, contractor, $163.

78TH ST, 318 to 326 East; Giuseppe Lo Monta against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $2,375.

78TH ST, 318 to 326 East; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Co. against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $813.

153TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100; H. Herrmann Lumber Co. against New York Foundry Co., owner and contractor, $123.

25TH ST, 41 and 43 West; John Kennedy & Co. against John E. Olsen and D. H. Butts, owners and contractors, $3,900.

DAWSON ST, e s, 456 ft n of Longwood Av, 825x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Park Construction Co., owner and contractor; John McGovern, contractor, $11,694.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x100; Frederick W. Cohn against Edward Osserman, owner and contractor, $96.

78TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 87.6x102.2; Levine & Posner against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $26.

97TH ST, 27 West; Benjamin Silverman against Raphael Kurzrok, owner; Charles Spiegel, contractor, $121.

78TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 87.6x102.2; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $4,413.

70TH ST, 506 to 512 East; Angelo Gagliano against Jacob Bolton, owner and contractor, $2,072.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ST. ANN'S AV, 443 and 445; Edward Palmer against Mendel Kaufman, Oct. 16, 1906, $400.

ST. ANN'S AV, 443 and 445; Union Stove Works against Mendel Kaufman, Oct. 16, 1906, $345.

72D ST, 536 and 538 East; George J. Hicks against Standard Bread Co. and others, Dec. 24, 1906, $403.

70TH ST, 152 West; Frank Richter & Bro. against Samuel L. Hyman, Feb. 24, 1906, $119.

124TH ST, 233 to 239 East; Nechamkus Bros. against Simon Jacobs and others, Nov. 16, 1906, (by bond,) $2,500.

124TH ST, 233 to 239 East; Barnet Rivlin against Simon Jacobs and others, Nov. 14, 1906, (canceled,) $1,700.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 143d St; Terrence P. Kane against Morris Feldberg and others, March 12, 1907, $408.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 145d St; Mueller Bros. against Morris Feldberg and others, March 8, 1907, $1,500.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 146d St; Henry Nicholasburg and others against Morris Feldberg and others, March 13, 1907, $1,034.

ORCHARD ST, 56; Samuel Kohn and others against Frank Solomon and others, Nov. 12, 1906, $200.

54TH ST, 247 to 250 West; William H. Holdsworth & Son against Automobile Club of America and others, Jan. 7, 1907, $469.

PARK AV, 23; Henry L. Cleveland and others against Cornelia T. Robb and others, Sept. 11, 1906, $1,460.

112TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Broadway; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against B. Cohen and others, Oct. 30, 1906, $200.

112TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Broadway; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against Seplow & Son and others, Oct. 30, 1906, $200.

112TH ST, 522 and 524 West; Standard Proofing and Roofing Co. against Herman Seplow and others, Nov. 10, 1906, $100.

CRUGER ST, e s, 141.6 ft n of 205th St; A. W. De Long & Co. against Frank Tundis and others, Jan. 3, 1907, $200.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 155 ft n of Fox St, or Prospect Av, s e corner of 151st St; Tony Altieri against Hercules Realty Co., Feb. 9, 1906, (by bond,) $450.

Lis Pendens.

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11x e 48.5 to Convent Av x n e 108.11x w 86.10 to beginning; James A. Dearing against Isaac M. Berinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dearing.

50TH ST, 416 West; Mary Klinker against George Munsterman, (specific performance;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

78TH ST, s s, 341 ft e of 5th Av, 17x102.2; Governors of Dalhousie College at Halifax, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman & Mynderse.

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Fox Av, 75x100; Joseph May against Edward J. May and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Mooney.

104TH ST, 111 to 117 West; Henry Borges against Joseph Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

88TH ST, 68 West; 63 East 133d St, and 30 Lexington Av; Eleanor F. Palmer against Georgianna Smith and others, (partition;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 116.3 ft n of 168th St, 76.6x168.7x irregular; Frieda Wagner against Cornelius Daniels and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rosenthal, Steckler & Levi.

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; Emil Wagner against Moss Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Gordon.

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 40.11x75; Samuel Roseff against Realty Transfer Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Krakower & Peiera.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, e s, 175 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x72.11x ir

QUEENS—FOR SALE. QUEENS—FOR SALE.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

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½ hour from Herald Sq. now. Soon 15 minutes. "SEE THAT HILL." Flushing, N. Y. Lots $250 to $600.

QUEENSBORO HILL.

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IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORS

RIGHT

PRICES WILL ADVANCE THIS SPRING.

Send to-day for art souvenir, maps, and full particulars.

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Kissena Park North.

FRONTING KISSENA LAKE PARK, THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT FLUSHING

Fully improved, near railroad station; convenient to schools and churches; two trolley lines; paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, including SEWERS. THE BEST proposition in all New York City.

The Belmont Tunnel will open Aug. 1st, and prices will double and treble. NOW is the time to buy, before the advance.

LOTS AND PLOTS. Easy payments. Liberal discount for cash.

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1,123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A Mile of Shore Front

is only one of the many attractions of Douglas Manor.

WESTMORELAND

practically an addition to Douglas Manor, is now being fully improved and will be ready for the market May 1st.

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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., 1 West 34th St.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of our New Development,

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near Jamaica.
One block from third-rail depot.

T. I. McNEECE, Pres.
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150 Nassau Street, New York.

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READ REALTY CO.,

44 Court St., Brooklyn.
39 E. 42d St., New York.
Queens office open Sundays.

If you are interested in REAL ESTATE,

WRITE TO-DAY for our booklet "THE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES ACROSS THE EAST RIVER." Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees now in; cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

Valuable tract land comprising 21 acres, old-fashioned residence, 12 rooms; fortune in living on property and yearly selling lots about house; near centre town and depot; valuable house, 5 acres, $9,000; 21 acres, $21,000. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Greatest Bargain in Staten Island.—Beautifully situated lots fronting west side of Richmond Road on Dongan Hills Terrace, 23 x230 feet, at $400 each. Owner Room 708, No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 8-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 8843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

An unusual duplex apartment to sublet from May 1st to October 15th; 9 rooms, (artistically furnished.) Apply to Mrs. Mack Latz, 745 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Tel. No. 5,472 Morningside.

Elegant furnished four rooms and porcelain bath; all modern improvements; private hall independent; nine, ten dollars weekly; gas. 305 West 120th St. Aikins.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

To Sublet—Furnished or unfurnished, a corner apartment of 8 rooms, all light, on 6th floor, at 425 West End Av. Apply to tenant.

107th St., West.—Part or whole of nicely furnished apartment near cars and Central Park. Telephone 7861 Riverside.

Party will sell two lots, fully improved, including sewers, in Flushing, near station, convenient to schools and churches; low figure; part payment if necessary. Address A. T., Box 189 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
JACOBS, 32 East 125th St.

120-ACRE FARM.

1 mile from station, this side Mt. Kisco; beautiful ridge land; farm buildings. Owner must have cash; if sold in one week, $150 per acre. Address T., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

Pleasantville.—I have 8 new, modern houses, containing from 8 to 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, well located; plots 50x150, some larger; from $4,000 to $6,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SEASON?

Yes, several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

$7,500 INVESTMENT.

We can show you where it can earn 18%; safe as bond and mortgage. Write Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

Bargain, $4,800—Ten-room house, bath, furnace, all improvements; lot 50x90; near station; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Sale—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322-38.

New Chester Hill house, ten rooms, two tiled baths, steam heat; lot 50x100; price $10,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains Bargain.—House, 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity; hardwood trim; barn, 2 stalls, carriage room, etc.; man's room; lot 50x125; the best bargain in White Plains; price $7,500; terms to suit; also furnished houses to rent for the Summer. Warren & Griffen, opposite depot, White Plains, N. Y.

White Plains, Scarsdale and Vicinity.

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.

By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 5322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.

Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," Burlington, Vt.—For sale or lease, the residence of the late Col. Cannon; large house, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Champlain; 3 bathrooms; 9 open fireplaces; the estate has 60 acres, (half of it wooded;) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, and stables and barns; room for 20 horses. For photographs and details apply to S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

Virginia Ideal Climate of the World.

Many New Yorkers seeking beautiful old homesteads, and there are but a few left; 500 acres, 44 miles from Danville, Southern R. R.; one mile from station; splendid location; telephone, free delivery; large house, beautiful trees; property enhancing in value; would sell for $14,000, including stock, &c., take back mortgage for $9,000. Address Owner, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

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(INCORPORATED,)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

A SQUARE DEAL

If you buy one of our 10 new houses

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Prices $4,500 to $10,000, easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. RIDGEWOOD DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CO., Hutton Building, opposite depot.

Near Hackensack, Susquehanna Railroad.—Attractive eight-room, nearly new house; all modern improvements; stable, poultry house, shade trees, and fruit vines; plot, 100x200; near neighbors, school, and station; convenient boating, bathing, fishing; bottom price, $4,100; $2,100 cash; inspection mornings only by appointment. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 30th St.

To Let—16-room furnished house at Avon, N. J., facing the ocean. Apply 371 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J.

At Morristown.—Complete residence for sale by owner. Send for picture. Egerton Brown, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Arlington.—10-room house, lot 85x180, $10,000; terms easy. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

Jersey City.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES TO LET
6 AND 8 TROY STREET
Thoroughly modern — All improvements
Handsomely decorated
Lower floor, 5 rooms and bath, rent $26
Upper floor, 6 rooms and bath, rent $29
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
PRICES REASONABLE
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS
SEND FOR LIST
CHARLES H. NICOLL
781 SUMMIT AVENUE JERSEY CITY

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY NOW AT Port Washington Park, LONG ISLAND.

First. Port Washington Division of the L. I. R. R. to be equipped with electricity next. NOW a thriving town. ALL city conveniences.

Second. The location is ideal, 175 feet above sea level, View of Sound THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD STATION ON NEW TROLLEY ROAD.

Third. The price is absolutely right, $250 to $800

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, SECURES A LOT

Write to-day for description circular-map. FREE TRANSPORTATION. Meet our agents at 34th St. Ferry, N. Y., Sunday at 1.32 P. M. for our train.

STOCKWELL-PURSER REALTY CO., Inc., 613 Flatiron Bldg. 'Phone—4221 Gramercy

Branch Office, 3 Standard Place, Jamaica. Tel. 354 Jamaica.

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100; PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000; SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.

Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
Phone 3154 Beekman.
B'klyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open Evenings.)
Branch Offices—22 Van Sicklen Av.; 193 Himrod St.

A FRUIT FARM

or Residence at Cedarcroft. Plots of 5 acres and upwards; splendid water views. North Shore Express service, 1 hour from New York; 5 to 10 minutes from station. A living off this good soil under scientific treatment. We bought several years ago and can undersell any of the newer developments. Send for booklet.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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45 ACRES

with three beautiful building sites nearly 300 feet above the water. Most commanding and picturesque views of Sound—close to harbor. 10 minutes from station. 37 miles out.

Price, $480 Per Acre.

Terms easy. Positively the greatest bargain on the north shore.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

Beautiful Bayport-on-the-Bay.—Home for a retired gentleman; suitable for a florist; raising poultry investment; or subdivision; large residence, 11 rooms, stable, poultry yards, fruit, shade, &c.; three acres, bounded by three streets, near depot, school, &c.; $4,750, $1,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Freeport developed acreage; near depot and trolley; $175,000; will resell for $500,000; buyer's terms; small cash payment. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A four-story high-stoop dwelling on 73d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av. at reasonable rent. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

103 West 133d Street,
3-story, high stoop. Possession.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

165 East 63d St.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size, 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling house, No. 476 West 150th St., near Amsterdam Av.; good order; rent $45. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD O'TOOLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, and also J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co. and Mary Quinlan:

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of John Gruenberg, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at the premises on the southwest corner of 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. The property can be inspected on any day from now until the date of the sale, and consists of tables, chairs, bar fixtures, cash registers, mirrors, linens, silverware, wines, liquors, cooking utensils, crockery, glassware, &c., also a lease of the premises now occupied by the Alhambra Cafe, restaurant and saloon, southwest corner of 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, lease expiring under renewals 1920.

You will further take notice that under and pursuant to an order of the Referee made herein on the 26th day of March, 1907, the said sale will forever foreclose and bar any interest of any kind, nature, or description of any person in and to said property.

New York, March 27th, 1907.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Messrs. EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attorneys for the Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 29th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 32 Howard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, standing desks, roll-top desks, typewriter desks, letter presses, letter files, sectional book cases, cabinets, partitions, etc.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
EDGERTON & ALLEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 416 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of NATHAN FIELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 29, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,523 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, ladies' furnishings, dry goods, safe, fixtures, &c.

J. B. G. RINEHART, Receiver,
49 Cedar St., New York.

FRANK HENDRICK, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

---

3 BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND.

25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.

Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.

Central Park, 100 acres, at $400.00 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York City.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 71ST ST.

SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
Elevators, private telephones, &c.
5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80

BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.
Near 110th St. "L" station.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55

WINTON.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Elevator, telephones, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 96TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 163 and 165 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

Amsterdam Av., corner 111th, opposite Cathedral, handsome elevator apartments, all improvements, telephone service, $35 to $60.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Mesamore, 342 West 71st St.

Single Apartment—Seven large rooms, bath; parlor 14x18; all improvements; $47.50. 131 West 103d St.

Cor. Apt.—Seven large rooms, electric light free. Address Apt. 32, 57 West 75th St.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

West 144th St., 140-142. (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) near Lenox Subway, elevated stations; new four, five room apartments; $20-$28; Dutch dining rooms; red burlap paneled. Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

A.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; prettiest in city; at Subway station; rents very low. Hanover Model Apartments, 127-135 Sherman Av. Take Kingsbridge express to Dyckman St. Booklets mailed on application.

Choice 3, 4, and 5 room apartments in select neighborhood, close to Subway station; rents, from $18 to $33. 656-670 West 179th St., (near Broadway;) apply on premises.

Very desirable; all light top floor; elevator apartment; six rooms; eastern and southern exposure. Macgonigle, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

EAST SIDE.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Choice corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms and bath; liberal reduction. Light, 1,270 Madison Av.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. corner 78th and Lexington.

Apartments.—6 East 37th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert L. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

26th St., 159 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

Sublet—8 rooms, all sunlight, Kanawah, 5th Av. and 129th St.; rent reasonable.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE FULTON

Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,393 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

To let, (3) single flats, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water supply and heat. Owner on premises, 2,378 Briggs Avenue, between 198th and 199th Streets. Rent $32 to $35.

Claremont Heights.—Two elegant flats, eight light rooms and bath, in new two-family houses; owner on premises, No. 1,326 Teller Av., 169th and 170th Sts.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; fine location; near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

Cut Rents; Summer Rents.—985 Forest; 4, 5, 6 rooms, all improvements; telephone, porter, electric light, &c. Call and convince yourself.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J.—Before renewing your lease inspect the new apartments 1,180-1,182 Broad St., near South St. P. R. R. Station; 30 minutes from New York; 6 and 8 rooms; every improvement; with service; decorated to suit; rent $36 up. Have a number of houses for sale on monthly payments. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater

Tribune Building

Offers Many Advantages to Those Seeking a Business Home.

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and Third Avenue "L" Road, its splendid elevator service, and the fact that the building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown. Some desirable offices still left.

Those wishing to see offices should apply to the

Superintendent of the Building, Room 607, Sixth Floor.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FOR RENT

New Uptown Retail Commercial District

Splendid corner store and basement on 5th Av. and 32d St. (southeast corner,) New York City, in new up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

T. P. HEFFLEY,
5 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY
4316 STUYVESANT.

Or to your own broker.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts., to lease for term of 21 years to Desirable Tenant; 2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Offices to Lease.

Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 149th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE. Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.

E. J. Busher, 627 East 149th St. Open Sunday.

Lincoln Square Arcade,

1947 Broadway, 65th & 66th.

Offices, Studios, Clubrooms, Floors, Elevators; steam heat; electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

AT 72-4 BROADWAY, LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR BROKERAGE HOUSE OR CORPORATION; POSSESSION NOW IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST., OR ROOM 801 ON PREMISES.

Building Close to New Custom House.—Strong five-story and dry cellar loft building, between Whitehall and Broad Sts., 25x70; freight elevator; brokers protected. Apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 139th St.; rent $125. Janitor or Proops, 142 East 80th St.

LOFTS TO LEASE

with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 William St.

NEW STORES

166th St., corner Audubon Av.; adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;

WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Trinity Building, facing churchyard; small office for lawyer, real estate man, broker or investor. J. P. Cotton, Jr., 54 William St.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

To Let—Large store and basement with light loft above; suitable lease to reliable tenant. Henry Wacker, 362 W. 45th St. Tel. 446 Bryant.

Factories, lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A bachelor's independent small office to let, and bedroom; 1,083 Lexington Av., near 76th St. Owner, 157 East 115th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av., corner 95th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $90.

IT'S DAYTIME ALL DAY

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TIMES BUILDING

No dark rooms, no inside rooms. Every office faces a 100 foot wide street.

All night elevator service. Latest devices of ventilation and sanitation.

Most accessible office building in the city. Subway station in basement.

Offices to let, singly and en suite, $500 and up.

Rental Agent, Room 806,
Telephone 1000 Bryant

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Times Square

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1907. Present: Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice.

In the matter of the application of William A. Bartle, owner of one-half the capital stock of National Powder Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, for the dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Leopold Wallach, verified the 13th day of March, 1907, made as receiver of the National Powder Company, the corporation above named, and proof of the service of a copy of said petition and of the order proposed to be entered thereon on the Attorney General of the State of New York:

Ordered, that a notice be published as hereinafter directed requiring the creditors of said National Powder Company, and all persons having claims of any kind against said corporation, to exhibit their claims to said receiver, at a place to be specified in such notice, and become parties to the above-entitled proceeding within six months from the first publication of this order and such notice, and that, in default thereof, they be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be made herein; and it is

Further ordered that this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, and said notice be published once a week for six successive months in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York, where the said corporation had its principal place of business; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of said notice be mailed to each creditor whose name and address appears upon the books of said National Powder Company within thirty (30) days after the entry of this order.

CHARLES F. MACLEAN,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

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Further ordered that a copy of said notice be mailed to each creditor whose name and address appears upon the books of said National Powder Company within thirty (30) days after the entry of this order.

CHARLES F. MacLEAN,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all setoffs and counterclaims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1907.

JAMES DONOVAN,
Attorney for Receiver,
302 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MICHAEL F. DEE, Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE BAKING BUSINESS OF W. E. CUSHMAN & CO., at No. 2,165 8th Av., has been sold and transferred to S. CUSHMAN & SONS. S. CUSHMAN & SONS.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED;) VINCENZO GIGANTE, and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE RARIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenzo Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, GARDINER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Shepard, Smith & Harkness, No. 128 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1907.

MARY MOORE SHERMAN, Executrix.
SHEPARD, SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

MORTON BUILDING

116 NASSAU STREET.

Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites.

RENT $250 TO $1,800.

Also space of 4,100 square feet.

F. ZITTEL,
Agent, on premises.

FOR RENT.

Corner Store and Basement

Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St., absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 3,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.

W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 WILLIAM ST.

STORE OR OFFICE

WITH SHOW-WINDOWS,
178 Fifth Av., near 23d St.; reasonable rent.
E. H. LUDLOW, 149 BROADWAY.

NEW STORES.

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH STREET.
Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 12-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—Sunday, lady's open-face gold watch, one inch diameter, 3-16 inch thick, attached to fleur-de-lis pin; identification, young lady's picture in case; reward. L. M., H., Room 1,003, 56 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—Thursday morning, between Barclay St. Ferry and Maiden Lane, lady's hunting plain gold watch, monogram "M. T."; reward. M. Trier, 35 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Friday morning, March 22, Bowling Green Subway station, embroidered centre piece. Finder please return same to Room 1,310 Whitehall Building.

LOST—Silver Phillips Exeter pin, on Broadway or Riverside Drive, between 95th and 106th Sts.; reward. Schwarz, 227 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Pair handsome gold spectacles, between Cathedral and 111th St.; valuable as heirloom. Return Bramhall, 501 West 111th.

LOST—Lady's pocketbook, Subway, Saturday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Steely, Room 8, N. Y. Life Building.

LOST—Monogram watch, "R. P. N.," bird pin, Columbus Av., 72d-69th; reward. Newcomb, 37 West 84th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Metropolitan Opera House or vicinity. Kranz, 850 West End Av.

LOST—Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design lion, with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars reward, no questions asked, for return D. Jacobs, 113 West 69th St.

LOST—Gold scarfpin, containing pearl and olivine, between 150th and Amsterdam Av. and 89th and Riverside Drive; reward. A. Cort, 408 West 150th St.

LOST—Monday evening, in front of 216 Stockton St., silver locket, marked "G. H. B.," kindly return to Miss Burk, Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn.

LOST—Downtown, New York, wallet containing money and commutation ticket; suitable reward. A. N. Fairchild, 32 Burling Slip, New York.

LOST—Saturday, March 16, lady's diamond crescent pin, fourteen stones; liberal reward for return. Theodore B. Starr, 206 5th Av.

LOST—On 72d, between Broadway and Riverside, Monday, a black striped silver belt. Suitable reward for return to 210 West 72d.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin; lost vicinity Astor Place Subway station; $10 reward. Leo Leipziger, 721 Broadway, Room 12.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, on 6th Av. or 12th St., black lynx fur; $5 reward if returned 17 West 12th St.

LOST—Small gold watch, marked "King." Return to Room 1,260, Grand Central Station. Suitable reward.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

$5 REWARD for return to Hargrave Hotel of memorandum book lost Wednesday night; owner's name on cover.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 53,286, Irving Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

RIDE-A-WEE, 145 West 38th St.—Dogs, cats, every description, given responsible people guaranteeing good homes; lost pets should be looked for there.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 113 East 68th St.

LOST—Bank book for Bowery Savings Bank, No. 1,008,934. Finder will please return to A. Miller, 72 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A Japanese spaniel, black and white; answers to name "Victor"; $25 reward if returned to 91½ Ross St.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, round collar; reward. 11 West 35th St. Telephone, 5828—38.

LIBERAL REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, white breast, white stripe in face; name Nelson. 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

STRAYED—From 160 East 37th, Boston terrier puppy; address on collar; reward if returned.

TOBACCO FACTORIES BURNED.

Loss in South Boston, Va., Estimated at $1,000,000.

DANVILLE, Va., March 28.—A fire broke out in South Boston, thirty-two miles northeast of here, late this afternoon, which destroyed several tobacco factories and other buildings, threatened the destruction of the entire town, and entailed a loss estimated up to $1,000,000. The large plant of the H. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was among the first buildings destroyed.

Appeals for assistance were telegraphed to this city and to Durham, N. C. At 10:30 o'clock to-night all of the tobacco district and a large part of the business district had been destroyed. The fire was still burning, but under control.

South Boston is the junction of the Southern and the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A disturbance that was over Southern Colorado Wednesday night has moved to Northeastern Kansas, with increased intensity, attended by rains and snows. There have been showers eastward to the Atlantic, but none south of the Pennsylvania-Maryland line, fair weather continuing in the South and Southwest.

Over northern and extreme western districts temperatures have moderated, but remain high elsewhere.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds, with partly cloudy weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday showers; cooler in west portion; variable winds, though mostly southwest and fresh.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

New England—Cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers; variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers and cooler; fresh south to southwest winds.

Western New York—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; cooler Saturday; variable winds.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers; fresh south to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; cooler Saturday; variable winds, mostly fresh south to southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
6 A. M.	43	48	4 P. M.	50	65
7 A. M.	39	44	6 P. M.	49	66
8 A. M.	40	46	9 P. M.	47	67
10 A. M.	45	58	12 P. M.	43	67

The thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was [illegible] for the corresponding date last year it was [illegible] average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was [illegible] 4 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature [illegible] degrees at 6:40 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WOULD INCREASE BURGLARY PENALTY

Grand Jury Acts on Judge Rosalsky's Charge, Following Robbery in His Home.

ADVOCATES 20-YEAR TERM

Penalty for Second Degree Burglary Is 10 Years—Separate Trials Urged for Children Indicted with Adults.

Apparently as a sequence to the strong charge upon the subject of burglary made to the Grand Jury a few days ago by Judge Rosalsky, following the burglary in his home, the March Grand Jury, which yesterday came before the Judge in General Sessions for dismissal, handed up a presentment strongly urging legislative action to change the penalty for burglary in the second degree from ten years to twenty years' imprisonment. A second presentment was also filed, advocating an amendment of the existing law which causes child and adult, when jointly accused of crime, to be jointly indicted. The presentment would have the cases of children receive separate consideration.

It is pointed out that as the law now stands a person breaking and entering at night a dwelling in which at the time there is a human being is guilty of burglary in the first degree only if he is armed or arms himself after entering the house or is accompanied by a confederate. The presentment states:

"In the opinion of the Grand Jury, it is proper that the offense of breaking and entering in the daytime the dwelling house of another in which there is a human being, with intent to commit some crime therein, should continue to be, as it is now, burglary in the second degree, but the distinction between burglary in the first degree and burglary in the second degree, depending upon whether he who commits burglary at night is armed with a weapon, assisted by a confederate, or commits an assault, is unreasonable and harmful, and the statute should be so changed as to make all burglaries at night of dwelling houses in which there are human beings burglaries in the first degree."

EAST SIDE SYNAGOGUE ABLAZE

Rare Scrolls Missing—Bathers Driven from Turkish Bath.

The synagogue of the Congregation Charis Chesed at 100 Cannon Street, was partly destroyed by fire last night, and some Hebraic scrolls and other religious paraphernalia belonging to the congregation, of which Morris H. Schapiro is President, were destroyed.

The fire started at 10:30 o'clock near the ceiling of a room in the bath house of M. Fensterblau, in the basement, under the synagogue. At that hour there were about 150 Jews in the baths. There was a panic when the fire was discovered.

Policeman Lobell of the Union Market Station sent in an alarm. When the firemen reached the blaze the policemen had succeeded in driving out of the baths nearly all the bathers, most of whom were without clothing.

There was much excitement in the street for a time, those who had been driven from the baths before they could dress, clamoring for clothing to those in the windows of the tenements. It was a long time before the police could restore order.

SOAP FUMES BLEW UP SHIP.

The Haverford's Owners Sue Shippers for $100,000 for Explosion.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has begun an action in the United States District Court against Fels & Co. of Philadelphia for $100,000 damages, because, according to the complaint, fumes arising from soap shipped by the defendants exploded in the hold of the steamer Haverford, causing the death of one longshoreman, the injury of several others, and a bad fire.

The explosion occurred in Liverpool on June 13 last at the end of the voyage. The Haverford had on board 1,000 boxes of soap, weighing 90,000 pounds, and the ship's owners allege that the explosive nature of the consignment was not disclosed to the ship's agents, hence they could not take precautions to prevent such an accident as occurred, due to the ignition of fumes which arose from the soap.

The ship owners ask the court to award an attachment against the property of Fels & Co. in New York.

FIREBUGS AT HIGGINSVILLE.

Incendiary Fires Continue In Spite of Efforts to Detect the Criminals.

ROME, N. Y., March 28.—A number of incendiary fires have occurred in the last year at Higginsville, on the Erie Canal, a few miles west of here. Cheese factories, barns and other bluildings have been burned. An organization for the detection of the firebugs was formed some time ago, but so far there has been no result, although the fires have continued.

Last night a barn of Patrick Brennan, containing thirty head of horses and cattle, was destroyed. The family was aroused by the barking of a dog and saved the livestock.

Hemp Warehouse Burns In Manila.

A cable dispatch from Manila, received in this city yesterday, says that Stevenson & Co.'s warehouse there, containing 15,000 bales of manila hemp, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 28.—Fire, which started last night, destroyed the Commercial and McCauley's Hotels, four stores, and two residences at Iroquois, Ontario. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—The general shops of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad at Carrizo, N. M., including the roundhouse and carshops, and five new engines, were completely destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of $190,000. The fire is supposed to have started from the cigarette of a Mexican laborer. About 150 men are thrown out of employment.

SAVANNAH, Mo., March 28.—Fire to-day destroyed two stores and damaged a lumber yard. The blaze was in the centre of the north side of the public square. Savannah has no fire department, and 300 citizens fought the flames with buckets, saving the town from destruction. The damage was $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:45	1,625 Madison Av.; owner unknown	$25
2:15	128 East Houston St.; F. Mandel	Trifling
8:10	350 East 54th St.; Mary Trimvilla	$10
10:55	214 Chrystie St.; Charles Firalo	$2
P. M.		
12:00	137 Suffolk St.; Louis Neuman	$100
12:30	384 East 6th St.; Morris Milkofky	$20
1:15	212 Madison St.; S. Grossman	Trifling
1:50	168 Bowery; Cohen & Co.	Trifling
3:45	2,465 5th Av.; H. Bornstein	Trifling
5:50	326 E. 56th St.; Alex Saleck	$10
5:56	2,187 7th Av.; owner unknown	Slight
6:00	304 E. 110th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:25	182-4 Broome St.; I. Cooper	Trifling
8:05	119 Greenwich Av.; H. Putzel	$25
9:05	30 Broome St.; F. Poto	Trifling
10:30	100 Cannon St.; Congregation Cimalis Chesed	$2,500

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Men's Wear

EXCEPTIONAL SHOWING OF SPRING NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, cuffs detached and attached, 1907 designs and colorings.

Special **$1.00**

ADDITIONAL LINES of PLAIN and PLAITED BOSOM SHIRTS.....$1.50 and $2.00

EASTER NECKWEAR, French four in hand style, made from rich silks, great combination of colorings and designs, including white.

Special **50c**

SUSPENDERS special 25c COLLARS 6 for 55c

Men's Gloves

Men's 1 Clasp full Pique Gloves, New Tans, Value $1.35 per pair, for.....$1.00

Men's 1 Pearl Clasp Prixseam real cape Gloves, 25 styles, latest shades of Tan, per pair.....$1.50

Men's 1 Pearl Clasp Prixseam real Mocha Gloves, New Easter corn shade, spear point.....per pair.....$2.00

A GREAT VARIETY of MEN'S GLOVES for all occasions.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Reasons Why

We want to show you WHY we are better equipped to give you better clothes and better service, at prices one-third less than the lowest.

FIRSTLY—Our enormous variety of patterns makes it a very easy matter for you to select the fabric you like.

SECONDLY—There are 25 different suit models from which you can choose the style that pleases you most.

THIRDLY—Our system of size ranges not only runs for men of regulation build, but is subdivided into slims and stouts, so that a man of any physique can be readily fitted.

FOURTHLY—There is that worth while saving of at least 33 1-3 per cent by making our store your buying quarters.

FIFTHLY—All of these things are made possible through the fact that we manufacture our own product. So complete is our service that buying Moe Levy clothes is like having the garments built to your special measure and every detail of tailoring carried out according to your own ideas. The difference is the lower prices.

Moe Levy & Co

(THREE STORES)

119-125 Walker St. New York | 380-382 Fulton St. Brooklyn | 1457 Broadway New York

Wallach's News 3d Ave., Cor 122d St.

WHATEVER the weather, whatever the date,—
in the Calendar of Fashion,
Easter Day means SPRING.
The magnificent collection of
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)
Spring Suits we are showing
is so full of Attractive Patterns
and Smart Cuts that we
can not particularize.
You must see for yourself.
And it's well worth your while.
COME IN.
PRICES, $45, $40, $35, $30, $28, $25, $22.50, $20 and **$18**

THE NEW MODEL

The "Gladiator" is the newest model in Men's coats. It is our own creation. The broad, well-formed shoulders have a graceful easiness and the smartly tailored fronts give snap and character to the garment.

Suit or Overcoat built to your measure $25. Samples free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
Morning Hours
are the best hours for you and for us. You have the best choice, more leasure for selection—giving us time for little touches that you may want and prompt delivery.
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
That Will Appeal to the Big Boys.
Young Men's Suits
Designed for the stylish young fellows 16 to 20 years—all new Spring fabrics, built on special models.
Other good stores charge $13.50. **$8.90**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
Showing Values Unparalleled.
Serge Suits
Black Suits, Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, newest models.
TOP COATS and RAINCOATS.
Other good stores charge $15. **$11.**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
That Will Save You 30 Per Cent.
Spring Suits
Of stylisB Worsteds and the new Cassimeres, also fine quality blacks,
COVERT COATS, latest designs.
Other good stores charge $20. **$14.**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
And They Are Marvels.
SILK LINED **Top Coats**
Fine Black fabrics, pure silk lined to edge (for the Easter parade.)
TAN COVERTS, Silk lined,
Other good stores charge $25. **$16.50**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
Highest Type Ready-Made
Suits & Coats
SUITS of select American and Imported fabrics. TOPCOATS of whipcords, silk lined.
Exclusive stores charge $30 and upward. **$18.50**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
Just in Time—
The Covert
Satin Lined Coats
Only 50 Topcoats in all, and you will have to get here lively to secure one at
You would pay $15 without a murmur. **$8.90**
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

HOPE NEW YORK

Easter Specials
In Our Twelve Window Displays.
Furnishings:
Spring Shirts, Neckwear, Hose and Gloves, the new Waistcoats, etc., all will appeal to you at a glance, because they typify
STYLE—QUALITY—ECONOMY
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.50 Walking Glovos, 98c
Light or Dark Tans, made from heavy imported cape skins.
Gray Suede Gloves, 1.25
White Dress Shirts, 69c
Worth 1.00. Extra wide bosoms.
New Spring Underwear
in bright colors at popular prices.
American Silk, .98
Imported French Balbriggan, .49
Striped Balbriggan, .79

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS ABSOLUTE AND UNEQUALLED. PIXLEY & LUDER'S MUSICAL COMEDY, THE GRAND MOGUL WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS. Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way&41st St. Evs.8:10. Mat.To-m'w 2:10. ANNA HELD in the Parisian Model. Come and Skate WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats., Merely Mary Ann.

ELEANOR ROBSON as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong. Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve., Apr. 2. Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent BEN-HUR Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. The great attraction in the city. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Last 2 Nights. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR. Next Sunday, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats now on sale.

CARLE NEXT MOND. Seats Ready. in THE SPRING CHICKEN

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-mor'w 2:15. MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN Last 2 Nights. Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT, APR. 1, THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Selling.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. VERDI'S REQUIEM at Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, and the entire Manhattan Opera chorus and orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.

—Also—
HAYDN'S SYMPHONY NO. 3. Commemoration 175th anniversary of the birth of Haydn.
SATURDAY MAT., MCH. 30, at 2:15. Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30, at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3,) Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galietti. Conductor, Campanini.
EASTER SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
SOLOISTS: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sammarco, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Daddi, Gianoli-Galietti, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.
MON., APR. 1st, at 8:15, 3d Appearance of MME. CALVE Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galietti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.
NOTE SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Frank Damrosch.....Director. Saturday, March 30, at 2:30. Soloists: Mr. Charles GILIBERT Mr. David MANNES. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST PERFORMANCE. THIS EVG. at 8 P. M. precisely, at Regular Prices—PARSIFAL—Fremstad, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. 8:20 & Sat. Matinee, Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL In THE CHORUS LADY.

West End GEO. SIDNEY, "Busy Izzy's Vacation." Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Next Week—Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.

GRAND—WONDERLAND Next Week—Elsie Janis, The Vanderbilt Cup.

BOOKS AS NEWS

From The Outlook.

• • • THE [NEW YORK TIMES] SATURDAY REVIEW is certainly one of the most creditable products of American journalism; one of the evidences of a desire to know the best that is being said and done in the world. Its appearance week after week is the best possible proof that there are a large number of men and women who seriously care for the thought and imagination of the world expressed in terms of literature; whose interests are distinctly intellectual; and who are aware that the material side of life, although insistent, and pressing at every point, is, after all, of quite secondary value. • • • THE SATURDAY REVIEW presents every week a very adequate survey of literary conditions, and keeps its readers in touch with the intellectual activities of the world, in so far as those activities find literary expression. It deals largely, of necessity and intention, with the news side of literature, and is an excellent example of the sound and important treatment of literature from the journalistic point of view; but it also gives its readers well-considered and sane judgments of books. Its intention is not to present technical, critical reviews, but rather to indicate the value of books as contributions to the information, the inspiration, the recreation, and the education of the men and women of to-day. • • • THE TIMES REVIEW never makes the blunder of confounding censoriousness with criticism, bad temper with independent judgment, and the inward satisfaction of inflicting a wound with the consciousness of speaking the truth in its integrity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. "The show that makes all other shows look like side shows." 24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals. Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians. NEXT SUNDAY | EASTER CONCERT by Manuel Klein's Orchestra.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Engagement Extended to April 6, ERMETE NOVELLI. To-night, Povere Genie; Sat. Mat., "Taming of the Shrew"; Sat. Eve., "La Morte Civile"; Mon. Eve., "Kean," (The Royal Box;) Tues., "My Wife Is Not Stylish"; Wed. Eve., "The Clockmaker."

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. THE TOURISTS Big Co., including RICHARD GOLDEN. Next Week, THE SOCIAL WHIRL with Chas. J. Ross.

PRINCESS Closed To-night on account of illness of Mr. Henry Miller. WILL REOPEN TO-MORROW MAT. Margaret Anglin—The Great Divide—Henry Miller.

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (English) Mch. 31—Rice's Sun. Concerts. Mat. & Ev.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. The Road to Yesterday. Mats. To-day, Mon., Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 60th St. Next Week 25, 50 & 75c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. MORRIS STOCK in WHEN WE WERE 21. Sun. Mat. & Ev. Testim'al Benefit, Al Minehan.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Th., Apr. 4—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER. NEXT MON. | KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason | Selling.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS. Next Mon. | Kitty Cheatham. Mat. at 3:15. Songs for Children & "Grown Ups."

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS SUNDAY 8:30 MONDAY 3:00 THE LION AND THE MOUSE. BURTON HOLMES PORT ARTHUR.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A play that means something."—Tribune. MAN AND THE HOUR OF THE By GEORGE BROADHURST.

NOW OPEN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performances in Brooklyn this year.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week This Theatre, THE MILLS OF THE GODS. NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, Wagenhals & Kemper present THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT. By Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard. SEATS TO-DAY.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. at 3, Sat. at 2:15. EVERYMAN. BEN GREET PLAYERS, Apr. 1, (Farewell Week) Mon. Evg., "As You Like It"; Tues., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "Everyman"; Wed. Evg., "Julius Caesar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Mat. at 2:30, "Masks and Faces"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Evg., "Masks and Faces."

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. MR. R. A. ROBERTS Pullman Porter Maids, Jack Lorimer, Sisters Herzog Camara, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily, 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. ALICE LLOYD, The McNaughtons, Mr. & Mrs. Truesdell, The 5 Nosses, others.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. David Belasco presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO. MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St. & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 188-195 times. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. THIESS Presents] 5th Month. 100th performance Apr. 4. Souvenirs. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Next Week—Joe Welch in The Shoemaker.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. CHINATOWN CHARLIE. Next Week—A Desperate Chance. Ted Marks' Easter Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. VANITY FAIR Extra, The Unwritten Law. YORKVILLE. Mat. Sat. 25c. HAP WARD. NxtW'k—Eugene Blair, The Woman in the Case. METROPOLIS. Mat. Sat., 25c. TEXAS. Next Week—IN NEW YORK TOWN.

MANHATTAN Thea., B'y & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 days. Last Mat. Sat. With Mrs. Warren's Profession MART SHAW. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. THE MILLS OF THE GODS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats. 25c. 50c. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Vesta Victoria, Bert Leslie, School Boys & Girls, 3 Dumonds, Tamille Trio, Kennedy & Rooney, others.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th... Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. 2:30. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladres' Mat. To-day. YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Sam Devore's Own Co. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler to-day; fair Sunday; brisk southwesterly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,962. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WANT EXPERT VIEW ON THAW'S SANITY

Commission Will Hear Story of Dr. Hamilton, Who Quit the Defense.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THAW

He Had Hoped for an Early Decision in His Favor—Will Be Examined Again To-day.

The hope of Harry K. Thaw's lawyers, that the insanity commission would close its work with the oral and physical examinations of the prisoner was destroyed yesterday, when a subpoena was served on Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and the alienist for the People was instructed to report to the commission this morning.

Dr. Hamilton, it will be recalled, was engaged by the first set of lawyers for the defense. He made careful examinations of Thaw, and also obtained from the counsel then in the case evidence of many alleged insane acts by Thaw previous to the murder. The whole family history of Thaw was laid bare, and Europe and this country were ransacked for evidence that would cast light on the question of the prisoner's sanity. Dr. Hamilton withdrew from the defense because he believed Thaw hopelessly crazy, a paranoiac in an advanced stage.

On Thursday afternoon, when the commission organized and began the oral examination of Thaw, David McClure, the Chairman, intimated that no alienists would be called by the commission save the one who is a member of the body, Dr. Putsel. The summoning of Dr. Hamilton came as a surprise yesterday. It was taken to mean that District Attorney Jerome had not been altogether defeated in his effort to have the examination cover the widest scope. The calling of one alienist will probably open the gate for others.

Thaw and his counsel hoped for a decision from the commission by to-night or Monday. This hope seems to have been blasted.

Dr. Hamilton will take the stand as soon as Thaw's examination is finished. The prisoner may take all of this morning and perhaps a part of the afternoon.

But Mr. Jerome still believes that Thaw is a paranoiac and should not be put in danger of the death penalty. He has not been satisfied with the evident intention of the commission to rush through the examination. He believes that while Thaw may answer coherently the questions put to him, he is yet in such mental condition that if released he would soon develop a new delusion. With the killing of White, Mr. Jerome and his alienists believe, Thaw's delusion was merely scattered like a lot of beads from a broken string. They think that in time his paranoia will show itself in the gathering of the beads again. It might be his wife, the Presiding Justice, one of the alienists for the prosecution, or the District Attorney that would prove the next victim.

There was much in the way of rumor yesterday as to the probable line Mr. Jerome would take should the commission decline to give him proper leeway in presenting his side of the case before that body. Mr. Jerome has the right to apply for a writ of prohibition to the Court of Appeals, stopping the trial should it be resumed. Those who have watched him make the fight for the People during the trial of Thaw and who have realized the obstacles that have been presented and that have been surmounted, believe that he will cling to his contention that Thaw is unfit for trial and unfit to be turned loose on the community.

Among the witnesses who will testify for Thaw before the commission are Drs. McGuire and Campbell, the former the present prison physician and the latter formerly a prison physician. It is understood that the Tombs attendants all say that Thaw is sane and that he is a good fellow. They deny the stories, it is said, that he is close to a miserly degree with his money. These attendants stand ready to swear that they have never seen Thaw do anything that would give rise to the belief that he is insane now.

Lawyer Peabody called on the prisoner yesterday and had a long talk with him, as did Roger O'Mara, head of the detective force for the defense. Thaw was busy writing letters and sorting various papers. He seemed cheerful and expressed himself as delighted with the way he had stood the first part of his examination on Thursday.

Mr. Jerome gave the whole morning to his case, working in his office and conferring with Mr. Garvan. In the afternoon both of the representatives of the People in the Thaw trial took a rest. This morning they will once more face the commission, which will assemble at 10:15 o'clock.

PASSES TEST; VANISHES.

Corporal Who Had Won Lieutenancy Disappears from Leavenworth.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 29.—William H. Foster, a Corporal in the Seventieth Company, Coast Artillery, whose home is in Boston, Mass., has disappeared from Fort Leavenworth, where there is awaiting him a commission as First Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. On March 1 he obtained a fifteen days' leave and has not been heard from since.

Foster in December took an examination for a commission in the army and passed. Later he took the special examination for a commission in the Artillery Corps, a much more difficult test, and passed so high that he was to receive a commission as First Lieutenant.

MAYOR'S SALARY, 50 CENTS,

And Aldermen, 25 Cents—If Mason City Elects Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MASON CITY, Ill., March 29.—John A. McGreery, Secretary of the Illinois Farmers and Grain Dealers' Associations, and an independent candidate for Mayor of Mason City, has pledged himself to accept only 50 cents a year as salary.

The Aldermen on the ticket have gone McGreery better and have agreed to accept only 25 cents.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

HEART FAR OUT OF PLACE.

Caisson Worker Lives 23 Days with Pericardial Sac Ruptured.

After his heart had been forced out of its sac and crushed against his left lung Michael Kruckman, 31 years old, a foreman of caisson workers in the excavation for the Hudson River tunnel terminal at Church and Dey Streets, lived twenty-three days. He died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. His home was at 211 Hudson Street, Jersey City.

Kruckman's death was due to weakening of the heart's action in its unnatural position and the limitation of his breathing capacity as a result of the increased pressure.

Coroner's Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon discovered the surprising nature of the case in the autopsy made yesterday at the Morgue. Prof. George M. Tuttle and Prof. John H. Larkin of Columbia University, who witnessed the post-mortem examination, agreed that the case showed a remarkable instance of vitality.

Kruckman suffered his injuries on March 5, when a heavy bucket fell upon him, seventy-five feet below the street. His injuries were diagnosed as a scalp wound, a fractured leg, and a bad contusion of the chest.

Kruckman did not improve, and it was necessary from time to time to draw off fluid from the pleural cavity. His heart action became gradually weaker, and his breathing more difficult, until he sank into a coma and died.

Dr. O'Hanlon found that the bucket had ruptured the pericardial sac and that the heart had been forced through against the lung.

BUSSE SUES HEARST.

Republican Candidate for Mayor in Chicago Alleges Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Frederick A. Busse, Republican candidate for Mayor, has sued William R. Hearst for $150,000 for libel on account of the utterances of his papers in regard to the campaign.

Supporters of the leading candidates for Mayor began to count probable votes tonight and to prepare for a fast finish of an exceedingly bitter political struggle to be decided at the polls on Tuesday, April 2.

Settlement of the street railway franchise question is the leading issue, outside of the bitter personalities against Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Democratic nominee for re-election, and Postmaster Busse, Republican choice for Mayor.

Busse favors the adoption by referendum of a street railway franchise passed recently by the City Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne. The man elected Mayor will serve four years instead of two, as heretofore.

The workers of both parties have made a thorough house-to-house canvass of the city and to-night figures were offered which showed the election of both candidates.

Every newspaper in the city, with the exception of Hearst's two papers, is supporting Postmaster Busse and the street car ordinances.

PROFESSOR'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Prof. Dyke of Boston Says His Wife Is Hopelessly Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—Francis H. Dyke, Professor of Modern Languages in the Institute of Technology here, to-day testified in his own behalf in the divorce court against his wife, Mrs. Millicent Dyke, who is an inmate of the McLean Hospital for the Insane. Mrs. Dyke was formerly Millicent Hayes and a student at Smith and Radcliffe Colleges.

The contention of Prof. Dyke, which was supported by physicians, was that Mrs. Dyke had been afflicted with progressive dementia when he married her in 1901, and that it had developed until a little over a year after their marriage she had become hopelessly insane.

Mrs. Dyke, it was asserted, had spent much time in the study of philosophy and literature, but had never been able to accomplish anything noteworthy in these subjects. She brooded over this, and this brooding contributed to her present condition.

Decision was reserved.

ALMOST LIKE JULY,

But We May Be Back in March To-day—Easter to be Fair.

After a day of Summer heat and bright sunshine the temperature dropped last night until the air was cool and pleasant, and gave promise of some of the crispness of Spring again. The weather man reported that it would be still cooler to-day, with showers, and that Easter Sunday promised to be fair.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at noon. Many people sought the shady sides of the streets. The heat in the Subway was again a source of complaint. In Central Park every beast and bird reveled in the warmth of their outside cages. Thousands of grown-ups and children flocked to the big breathing place of the city, and had boats been ready the lakes would have mirrored a scene like July.

But to-day there may be a semblance of March in "showers and brisk southwest to west winds."

SNAKES OUT IN MORRISTOWN.

Put Women to Flight—One Letter Carrier Kills Ten.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 29.—Residents of Olympic Park, a residential neighborhood in Morristown, were alarmed this morning by an army of snakes which invaded that section of the city. The trouble started when a servant employed by Henry W. Landfear saw a garter snake on the sidewalk. Her screams brought out the neighmors, who attempted to kill the reptile. While the excitement was at its height, George DeGroot, a letter carrier, blew his whistle as he entered a house to deliver some mail. The blast seemed to summon snakes from all directions.

The women who were watching the death of the first reptile retreated to their homes on the run, but DeGroot was not to be routed by a little thing like snakes. He succeeded in killing nine garter snakes of good size and one adder.

Want a Roosevelt Third Term.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature in joint caucus to-night unanimously adopted resolutions appealing to Republicans throughout the Nation to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for another term as President.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Martello, Hull, March 13; SS Shira, Baltimore, March 24; SS Oriel, Algiers, March 7.

BOUGHT FOR INCOME, MR. HARRIMAN SAYS

And Had He Taken Hill Stocks Union Pacific Would Have Lost $45,000,000.

FIGURES ON THE DECLINES

Dividends on Shares Purchased Greater by $2,458,929 Than on Those Sold.

In reply to the figures published in yesterday's TIMES showing a shrinkage of $23,946,866 in the market values of the railroad stocks bought by the Union Pacific last Summer, between the time of purchase and March 23 of this year, Edward H. Harriman furnished to THE TIMES last night a statement showing what the losses in market values would have been had the Union Pacific taken Northern Pacific and Great Northern for all its Northern Securities stock and held on to the securities of the two Hill roads down to the present. The statement was prepared by William Mahl, Controller of the principal Harriman railroad systems.

From this statement it appears that if the Union Pacific had retained all its Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock instead of selling the larger part of it for a total of $116,847,953, the holdings sold would have been worth, according to the average prices of March 23, $71,623,281, a loss in market value of $45,224,772, as against a loss in market value of $23,946,866 in the securities purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the Hill stocks. Mr. Harriman said last night, however, that the thing he desired to emphasize about the operation was the income feature.

"We carried the whole thing through with the income phase of it in view," he explained. "That is what I tried to make clear during the inquiry by the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

Mr. Harriman had no other comment to make, saying that the figures spoke for themselves.

Mr. Mahl's statement shows that at 7 per cent. a year the dividends on the shares sold amount to $3,086,520.78, whereas the dividends on the securities purchased for the investment account, approximating in their cost the amount realized from the sale of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, amount to $5,545,450. The increase in income thus shown is $2,458,329.22.

Mr. Mahl arrives at his conclusion as to what the loss would have been had the Union Pacific held on to its Northern Pacific and Great Northern by figuring that if the road had taken the Hill stocks for all its Northern Securities shares it would have received 248,877.97 shares of Great Northern and 323,945.57 shares of Northern Pacific. The Union Pacific acquired 37,444 shares of Great Northern under rights on the stock in the larger block mentioned. The road had on hand, after last Summer's sales, according to Mr. Mahl, 90,364 shares of Great Northern and 41,528 shares of Northern Pacific, making the amounts sold, respectively, 195,957.97 shares of Great Northern and 282,417.57 shares of Northern Pacific.

The sum of $116,847,953.90 was realized by the sale of these shares. On March 23, according to Mr. Mahl's statement, the average price for Northern Pacific was approximately $120 a share and for Great Northern, approximately, $135 a share, to which must be added $59 for the value of the ore certificates that the holder of the stock had received. This made a net price of $194. So Mr. Mahl figures that the Great Northern sold would have been worth on March 23 $38,015,658 and the Northern Pacific $33,607,623, a toal of $71,623,281.

ST. LOUIS BREWERS STRIKE.

Tie Up Plants—August A. Busch Works in Overalls.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The strike at noon to-day of the 850 brewers and maltsters for an increase from $16 to $18 a week, involving an annual increase of $88,000, which was followed by strikes of two allied unions, has caused the cessation of all brewing in the twenty-three breweries in St. Louis and East St. Louis. In addition to the brewers, the locals are composed of firemen, handlers, stablemen and drivers, bottlers, and allied occupations.

August A. Busch, son of Adolphus Busch, and Vice President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, his office force, and other mechanically unskilled employes, donned overalls and acted in the capacity of firemen for the great brewery at 11 o'clock to-night.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN STONED

Passengers Badly Cut by Glass—Employes Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Under cover of darkness last night stones were thrown at a fast passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad as it was passing through the Brushton district. The stones crashed through the car windows, injuring four persons seriously and creating a panic among the passengers. Following accidents to four of the railroad's most important passenger trains within the last few weeks, the attack last night is causing the railroad officials much anxiety.

The stones were thrown about 9 o'clock at the Greensburg accommodation. The four persons injured were F. W. Clark and wife of Pittsburg, Miss Grace Woodward of Cleveland, and Miss Catherine Smith of Braddock. The injured were taken from the train at Wilkinsburg and brought back to the city. They were all badly cut about the face and head by flying glass.

Efforts to catch the men who have been wrecking and stoning the Pennsylvania Railroad trains were redoubled to-day. Railroad detectives to-night admitted that out of the 15,000 employes on the Pittsburg Division more than 4,000 are under constant surveillance.

Hundreds See Lineman Die.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 29.—Fully 500 persons, two-thirds of them women and children, saw Joseph Henderson, a lineman, killed by electricity this afternoon, at the top of a sixty-foot pole on East Main Street, the principal business street of the city. He was engaged in taking out dead wires, when he touched a live wire. Henderson had received 2,300 volts for ten minutes.

GAVE BLOOD TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Anderson, Dying from Anaemia, Is Expected to Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Peter Anderson, a lawyer of this city, submitted to an operation to-day in which his blood was transmitted directly from his arteries into those of his wife, who was slowly dying of anaemia. Mrs. Anderson was unconscious at the time the operation was performed, but she immediately rallied and her recovery is now looked for.

This is the second operation of its kind performed in this country. Dr. G. M. Dorrance and Dr. David Reisman operated. After Anderson had been put under an anesthetic an artery in his left arm was opened and his blood was allowed to flow into an artery which had been opened in his wife's arm. The physicians say they took about two quarts of blood from the husband.

OSTRACIZE THE EVIL RICH.

Suggestion of Dr. Eaton, Pastor of J. D. Rockefeller's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—That the unjust rich man be so ostracized by the pastor and members of a church as to force him out of membership in it was a proposition advanced by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton at the Star Theatre to-day.

The pastor of John D. Rockefeller's church was asked by some one in the audience how the church should treat the rich member who grinds down the poor, in comparison with the way it treats the poor and drunken church member.

"There is a distinction between the misdeeds of the one and the other that is clear," said Dr. Eaton. "The solution I would suggest is that the minister so set forth the teachings of Christ and the congregation so make clear its feelings as to that rich man's misdeeds that he will in sheer discomfort vanish from the communion if he does not reform."

A CHURCH INSURANCE FUND.

Bishop Horstman Decides to Boycott Cleveland Insurance Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—Risks aggregating millions of dollars in value will be taken from the Cleveland "Insurance Trust" by Bishop Horstman and his advisers.

Every church, school, monastery, convent, and parish house, and other Church property of all kinds in the Cleveland Diocese stands in the Bishop's name. All has been insured in the various companies doing business in Cleveland. Recently the insurance agents announced an increase that almost doubled the rates. Believing the increase out of all reason, Bishop Horstman suggested that the churches insure their own property by the creation of a special fund.

The change from the regular insurance to the diocesan insurance will be gradual, as the different policies expire. There are from 250 to 300 church edifices in the Cleveland Diocese.

FATHER AND SON DROWNED.

Their Boat Upset While They Were Changing Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—John Davison, a well-known resident of this city, and his son John were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Raritan River, just below the steamboat dock.

Davison, his son, and his stepson, William Levins, were walking about the dock at 2:30 o'clock watching some fishermen draw in their net when they saw Albert Gardner, a sixteen-year-old boy, rowing in a small boat. Although the boat was hardly big enough for two, all got in. Davison started to row, but near the end of the dock asked Levins to take the oars. In standing up to change places the boat tipped. Gardner became alarmed and jumped overboard, causing the boat to turn over. The four occupants went to the bottom together. Davison was a good swimmer, but had heavy hip boots on and could not keep afloat.

Mr. Davison was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife and eleven children. Mrs. Davison lies critically ill at her home and has not been told of the tragedy as yet.

60 YEARS MARRIED.

Forty-eight Descendants Help Mr. and Mrs. Steepy Celebrate the Day.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 29.—Assisted by their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Steepy of Bloomfield Avenue, this city, to-day celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Trenton March 28, 1847. The couple have lived in Passaic forty-four years. They came here when there were only half a dozen houses on the site of what is now a town of 40,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Steepy was a mason and he built some of the best residences and business places in Passaic. He retired from business some years ago. He is 79 years old and his wife is six months his junior. Both are in good health and well preserved and active. Of nine children eight are still living. A son died in infancy, and has been the only death in the family in sixty years. There are twenty-nine grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren, making a total of forty-eight living descendants.

MRS. SUSAN B. CABOT'S WILL.

Estate of $3,000,000 Disposed Of in Private Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., March 29.—The will of Mrs. Susan B. Cabot of Boston and Beverly, widow of J. S. Cabot, who was Mayor of Salem sixty years ago, was filed in the Probate Court here to-day. An estate of $3,000,000 is disposed of in private bequests.

Col. George R. Jewett of Salem, formerly a member of the Governor's staff and the financial agent of Mrs. Cabot, receives a cash bequest of $250,000. There are about twenty-five bequests to servants and friends, ranging from $2,000 to $15,000.

Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett, the author, receives a legacy of $20,000 and a share in the Boston Athenaeum. Mrs. Cabot's mansion at Mingo Beach, Beverly Cove, is left to Robert Saltonstall, while another Beverly mansion is bequeathed to John L. Saltonstall.

The will establishes a trust fund of $300,000 for the benefit of Mary E. Almon. The residue of the estate goes to the children of Josephine B. Saltonstall.

The Tailors' Outlet Co.,
Buyers and sellers of Merchant Tailors' swell garments, East 42d St., near 5th Av.—Adv.

SPRECKELS FORTUNE FOR GRAFT INQUIRY

Rudolph Spreckels Says He Is Willing to Pay the Bill, Whatever It May Be.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE FEARED

Prosecution Will Be Surprised if an Effort Is Not Made to Save Ruef from the Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Rudolph Spreckels, the financial backer of the investigation of municipal corruption now in progress, to-day stated that he would guarantee the expenses of the inquiry to any amount.

"Contributions from citizens to the fund of $100,000 guaranteed by me before the commencement of the graft investigation are coming in steadily," said Mr. Spreckels. "They are in amounts ranging from $20 to $1,000.

"If the ultimate total of subscriptions falls short of the $100,000 guaranteed I will make the deficit good, and if it costs more than $100,000 to complete this prosecution that will make no difference. Those engaged in its furtherance will never be hampered by lack of funds, no matter what the bill may be.

"The work of investigating will not be suspended until every bit of rottenness has been fully exposed. We fully expect to land behind the bars of the penitentiary every giver of bribes, and the 'higher up' the offender the more vigorous will be his pursuit.

"We do not, however, expect to send every bribetaker to prison. Some of the miserable men who sold themselves to the corporations must receive immunity in return for their testimony, which is worth a great deal more to us as evidence of the guilt of high corporation officials than their own incarceration would be.

"Every department of the City and County Government will be thoroughly examined into before the investigation is completed, the Police Department along with the others. No one will be neglected; no set of officials will be overlooked."

Since the arrest of Abraham Ruef at the Trocadero a month ago, rumors have been current that an attempt would be made to rescue him by force from Elisor Biggy, either in the course of a session of court or while Ruef is going to court. An officer prominent in the bribery investigation said to-day:

"Every man openly identified with the prosecution is armed, and some of the more prominent are employing bodyguards. For a month we have been keeping a special lookout for an attempted rescue of Ruef, and we shall be happily surprised if the investigations and impending prosecutions end without a physical encounter.

"Several times when Ruef was in Judge Dunne's court a sudden movement of reckless men toward the prisoner has been checked quickly and quietly by officers of the prosecution.

"We know that should Ruef be rescued it would not be a difficult thing to hide him securely right here in San Francisco. The prosecution knows this and is taking no chances.

"Each one of Biggy's seven guards is instructed, in the event of a serious attempt at rescue by force, either in court or elsewhere, to shoot Ruef and turn his attention to the liberators afterward. Ruef has been acquainted with these orders."

MARVIN BOY FOUND?

Reported to Have Been Discovered in a Wood Near His Father's Home.

DOVER, Del., March 29.—Detectives here say they believe they have found Horace Marvin, son of Dr. Horace Marvin, who disappeared on March 4, and is believed to have been kidnapped.

The word received here was that the child had been found abandoned in a wood near his father's home. Owing to the remoteness of the location further details cannot be obtained at this time.

Miss Lucy Killen, a school teacher near the Marvin home, who overheard a conversation between two strange men which afforded a possible clue to the kidnappers, found on her schoolhouse door today a skull and crossbones. With it was a note, saying: "Beware, you told."

One of the daily crop of "crank" letters purporting to tell where the Marvin boy may be found was received yesterday by the child's father, Dr. Marvin, and led at once to an investigation in this city. The letter said:

"Go to 143 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, and get your boy." It was signed "Bruner."

The building at 143 East Twenty-fifth Street is a large structure containing a number of printing plants and binderies. Supt. Nevins of the building stated that the boy could not possibly be there.

4 BOYS RUN DOWN AND KILLED

Approaching Freight Train Drowned Noise of Locomotive.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Four boys were run down and instantly killed to-night by a light engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Indian Church Road, near the eastern city line. They were returning from a hunting trip, and were walking along the tracks. A freight train drowned the noise of the approaching engine.

The dead are:

PHILLIPS, ANTHONY, 19 years old.
PHILLIPS, FREDERICK, 16 years old, brother of Anthony.
MERTZ, OTTO, 11 years old.
REAVY, HUGH, 14 years old.

Frank Rose, engineer, and Charles Coushaine, fireman, said that they did not notice the boys on the track. It was quite dark at the time, and the dust raised by the freight train obscured the view.

SUIT OVER "DE PROFUNDIS."

Cincinnati Man Says He Paid for Original; Got Copy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—Herman Serodino, who purchased a painting which he says was represented to him as the original Paris Salon prize painting "De Profundis," by the late Gustav H. Mosler, has brought suit against J. Walter Morler as agent through whom the sale was made, for $5,000.

Mr. Serodino asserts that he has learned that his purchase is not the original, but that the Toledo Art Museum owns the real medal picture.

A FAMINE IN DRY GOODS.

With Mills Sold Out New York Houses Buy of Baltimore Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—New York dry goods merchants buying goods from Baltimore merchants because there is none to be had at the mills, is a remarkable condition of trade shown here. The mills are sold months ahead.

One company of this city has just sold $15,000 worth of goods to New York merchants and other Baltimore houses report large sales in New York. Theodore Miller says New York dealers have offered to buy out entirely certain lines of goods from Baltimore dealers.

John R. Sutton said that New York dealers were buying wherever they could. William B. Hurst said Baltimore merchants had in a measure anticipated the present limited supply and high prices and were in better position to supply New York than many other cities.

100,000-WORD CONSTITUTION.

Oklahoma Document Will Be in Print Next Week—To Fill 125 Pages.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 29.—The printer who has charge of getting out the Oklahoma Constitution announces that the work will be finished next week and the distribution commenced.

It will consist of 125 pages, including the boundary provisions, and will contain over one hundred thousand words.

WOMAN A NIAGARA SUICIDE.

Deliberately Throws Herself Over the American Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 29.—A woman about 30 years old, slender and well dressed, committed suicide by going over the American Falls at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The woman walked to the guard rail at the edge of the bank to Prospect Park. There she bent her body and crawled to the outside of the railing. The next step took her into the river, and as her body struck the water it was hurled over the brink.

WHITNEY A CANDIDATE.

Report Follows Announcement of District Attorney Moran's Withdrawal.

BOSTON, March 29.—The announcement by District Attorney John B. Moran last night that he had decided not to be a candidate for Governor next Fall, was followed to-day by a published unofficial statement that Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1905, will be a candidate for the party nomination this year.

Mr. Whitney refuses to confirm or deny the report. His political friends, however, say that he will be a candidate should there be no serious objection to him within the party ranks.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Nebraska Legislature Abolishes State, County, and City Conventions.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—The Senate to-day passed a Statewide Direct Primary bill, with amendments which the House concurred in. The bill, which will go to the Governor to-morrow, does away with State, county and city nominating conventions.

The House indefinitely postponed the bill prohibiting express, telegraph, and telephone franks.

NO MARRIED CONSTABLES.

Capt. Groome Wants Only Bachelors in His State Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 29.—Capt. Groome of Philadelphia, in command of the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, has issued orders to the three troops that in future no married men shall be enlisted, and any member marrying shall receive an honorable discharge.

This applies only to privates. The reason for the order is that the married men have to live outside the barracks and are not readily available in case of a sudden call to duty. Almost a dozen members of Troop B, stationed at Wyoming, near here, have married, and several are now engaged.

HOODOO FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Rivers and Harbors' Committeemen Have Another Accident.

NEW IBERIA, La., March 29.—The Congressional members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee met with their second accident to-day. At Jennings a team ran away and crashed into a tally-ho, carrying Congressmen R. P. Bishop of Michigan, T. C. Ellis of Missouri, and C. F. Burgess of Texas.

No one was hurt, the escape being as fortunate as that of yesterday, when the steamer Sewanee was nearly capsized by the Oxbow.

SMALL BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE

Caught by Car in Broadway and Carried Along on the Fender.

Eleven-year-old Henry Morgan of 448 West Thirty-fourth Street had about as narrow a call from death yesterday as any small boy may boast. Henry was standing near the car tracks at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway when an express wagon, driven by Dietrich Dingworth of Long Island City was rammed by a north-bound car. The car was going at full speed, and the wagon was knocked clear of the tracks.

In some way Henry was thrown across the tracks. Hundreds of people saw the front of the car pass over him. But Henry was having a real Good Friday. The guard in front of the wheels caught him up, and he was carried along the entire block to Fortieth Street.

There the youngster was rescued and sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were not of a serious nature. The motorman, Joseph Culley of 2,506 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

SIDNEY SALISBURY A SUICIDE.

Son of Well-Known Horseman Kills Himself by Inhalling Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Sidney Salisbury, son of Monroe Salisbury, the well-known horseman, and a former society leader in this city, died to-day, having committed suicide by inhaling gas.

He was found unconscious late last night in a bathing house, with a tube connecting with an open gas jet in his mouth. Despondency is assigned as the cause of his act.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

PRESIDENT MAY MODIFY PLANS

Pressure Brought by Railroad Men Is Having Effect.

HALF INCLINED TO SPEAK

To Reassure the Public—And Not So Set on Physical Valuation of Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is beginning to look a little as if the railroad men had got the President going. The incessant work that has been put in on him for the last two months shows signs of taking effect.

The indications are not strong yet, but they are significant. It has been remarked by those who have studied the President's fights and compromises in the past that whenever he begins to weaken on any one point it is the signal for him to weaken on others. He is safe only when he stands pat.

The point on which he is beginning to weaken now is the question whether or not he should yield to the clamor of the railroad men and make a speech reassuring the country of his attitude on the railroad question. Hitherto he has been quite sure that there was nothing to reassure the country about. He is still of that opinion, but yet he seems half-way inclined to make the speech.

Root and Cortelyou Hold Back.

Secretaries Root and Cortelyou, both of New York and neither accused of being radical, are the principal agents in holding him back. But for them it is probable that he would have decided to make a speech some time ago. Both of them, however, have assured him that if he makes a public admission that financial conditions are unsettled or in danger of being unsettled, he will scare the public and make things worse.

The railroad men have been telling him directly the opposite, with the exception of one prominent railroad man, who does not want him to make any statement at all. No one, however, has more influence with him than Mr. Root, and Mr. Root is dead against any public declaration whatever. If Mr. Roosevelt does make a public utterance, it is quite likely that it will be hailed as a surrender to the railroad interests, for the reason that the President is half way disposed to give up his idea of getting a law passed for the physical valuation of railroads. He has not given it up yet, but he has it under consideration. He would be in a peculiarly unfortunate position in coming out against this idea, for he never has publicly declared in favor of it. He has talked about it in private; it has been the principal subject of the arguments between himself and his railroad visitors, the latter being opposed to it, but he has never said anything in public about it, and so he has nothing to retract.

It would be premature for the railroad men to rejoice over any change of attitude on the President's part. He has not changed his attitude; but he is allowing himself to consider the idea of modifying it, and that is a considerable step in advance from the railroad standpoint.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the principal factor in the work that has been done on the President. It ought to be understood that the railroad men are not working as a unit or in pursuance of any well-defined plan. In fact, they seem to be suspicious and jealous of each other, and utterly irreconcilable in their views. No two of them agree. Some of them even used harsh language about Mr. Morgan when he made his celebrated proposition about a conference with Messrs. Mellen, Hughitt, McCrea, and Newman.

Plan Worked Out.

Mr. Morgan's mysterious and inexplicable performance in arranging for a White House conference with four men who had not given him any authority to do anything of the kind, and who, when they got together, found that they did not agree among themselves, begins to be a little clearer now. It was a spectacular and dramatic performance. Mr. Morgan came here and focused everybody's eyes on himself and then sprung his proposition. It did not result in getting the four men here, because when they met they found that there was nothing on which they could unite if they came, but it did have the effect of calling the attention of every railroad man in the country to the idea of calling on the President. The result was a deluge of them, all bringing pressure to bear on the President that tended to shake his resolution. Having started this flood Mr. Morgan went to Europe.

The stock tumble in Wall Street has had its effect, too. The President and his advisers—which does not mean his radical advisers—believed that the trouble was started for the purpose of affecting his policy. Nevertheless, Secretary Cortelyou had to go to the rescue, not once, but twice. The repeated falls in stocks have not shaken the opinions of the Administration, but they have made the President aware of the power of Wall Street to do damage, even on his own understanding that the slump was an artificial one. In short, artificial or not, Wall Street has got him in a corner when a panic comes.

BRYAN ON REGULATION.

Says It Will Not Affect Reasonable Return on Money Invested.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Henry M. Whitney to-night made public a letter he had just received from W. J. Bryan, dealing with the railroad question. The letter was in response to one from Mr. Whitney, in which he asked, "Whether in your judgment there is any danger that regulation will be carried to the point of preventing a reasonable return on money invested in the railroads of the country, and whether in case of adoption of Government ownership by the Nation or by the several States the stockholders could expect to receive a price equal to the value of the physical railroad properties?"

Mr. Bryan writes in part as follows:

"I am in favor of both National and State regulations, and I also believe that public ownership is the ultimate solution of the railroad question. In my discussions on this subject I have pointed out that because of the danger of centralization in ownership by the Federal Government of all the lines, I prefer a system in

which the Federal Government will be confined to the necessary trunk lines, and the ownership of the rest of the lines be left to the States.

"This, however, is not an immediate question; at least I am not sure that the people are ready to consider the question of public ownership, and until they are ready to consider that question, the interest is centred in regulation.

"As an advocate of regulation of the strictest sort, I can say to you that there is no danger whatever that this regulation will be carried to the point of preventing a reasonable return on money invested in the railroads of the country. And I can also assure you that whenever public ownership is adopted by the States or by the Nation, the stockholders may expect to receive a price at least equal to the value of the physical properties of the road; but no such assurance ought to be necessary, because the public has shown no disposition to reduce railroad earnings to a point which would deny a reasonable return.

"I have contended that the present value of the railroads should be ascertained by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the commission of the various States in order that investors may know when they are buying stock of intrinsic value and when they are being cheated. As long as promoters are permitted to issue stock that does not represent real value there must be fluctuation in the stock market, for every disclosure of bad railroad management necessarily affects the value of stock.

"The stockholders, therefore, who desire to purchase for legitimate investment should have as much interest as the patrons in reducing the railroad business to an honest basis, but the railroads have thus far prevented the passage of a law authorizing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix the value of the roads.

"When the value of the roads is ascertained I am satisfied that public sentiment will insist that the returns shall be sufficient to pay a reasonable dividend upon the money invested."

APPROVES OF ROOSEVELT.

Tammany Campaign Chairman Says He's a Good Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—"He's all right. He's about as good a Democrat as there is." This reference was made to the President by James Watson Gerard, the Chairman of the Tammany Hall Democratic Campaign Committee, as he came from the White House offices to-day after a brief call on Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Gerard's visit was a personal one.

ANTI-GAMING BILL SIGNED.

Gambling in Texas to be Punished by Imprisonment.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 29.—Gov. Campbell signed the bill to-day making gambling a felony in Texas. The bill provides a penitentiary sentence for any person convicted of gambling, a jail penalty for the owner of any building in which gambling devices are kept, and imprisonment for thirty days for any person found guilty of playing cards in a private house for a prize.

The bill goes into effect at once.

HEAVY LOSS FOR SMALL CITY.

Fire Does Upward of $200,000 Damage in Newberry, S. C.

LAURENS, S. C., March 29.—Fire at Newberry, a thriving city of 6,000, destroyed to-day twenty-two residences, ten stores, and two churches. The loss is estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000, with insurance of about $85,000.

The fire started in the rear of the Newberry Hotel at 11.30 o'clock this morning. A gale was blowing and the flames spread with great rapidity. Appeals for assistance were telegraphed to Columbia and to this city, but engines could not be sent into Newberry on account of the destruction of the railroad tracks. Two hours after the fire broke out the water supply was exhausted and the town was left practically at the mercy of the flames.

DEAD BURGLARS ON A CAR.

Three Men, Having Stolen Goods, Hit by a Low Bridge.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 29.—Three men, two of them dead and one unconscious, were found on top of a freight car at the Somerville Station, on the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad to-day. Apparently, while riding on top of the car the men had struck an overhead bridge. Each had his pockets filled with cigars, tobacco, and other articles such are are kept for sale by tobacco dealers. The unconscious man was taken to a hospital, where he was revived sufficiently to say that his name was Thomas Donovan, and that he and the other men had robbed a tobacco store at Leominster. He will die.

The dead men were identified as Joseph B. Connors and Valentine Butter, both of Waltham. The injured man was identified as Thomas Howe, also of Waltham. Inspector McKenna said the men had robbed the cigar stand at the Waltham Railway Station the night before last.

Tammany Man Held for Election Fraud

John McCue, Tammany Captain of the Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, living at 201 West Seventy-sixth Street, was held in $2,000 bail in General Sessions yesterday on an indictment charging him with aiding in illegal registration. McCue is a clerk in Sheriff Hayes's office. It was charged that he assisted illegally in the registration of William Rosborough of 488 Amsterdam Avenue at the recent election held to select a successor to the late Merwin C. Stanley.

RAILROAD UNIONS ARE CONCILIATORY

Managers and Employes Disposed to Meet Federal Agents on Friendly Terms.

MAY AVERT A STRIKE

Conference Expected to be Held To-day—Civic Federation Inactive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Federal officials who will arrive here to-morrow to attempt a settlement of the railroad dispute under the terms of the Erdmann act will be met in a conciliatory spirit by the unions as well as by the railroads. A peaceable solution of the trouble is not improbable.

Grand Chief Garretson of the Conductors' Brotherhood said to-day that he was willing to go even further in the hope of averting a strike on all the railroad systems in the West, and would consent to a conference with the railroad managers. He declared that such a meeting, however, should be arranged by the Federal authorities.

With this idea in view, Mr. Garretson and Chief Morrisey of the Trainmen, arranged to meet at the Auditorium Annex to-morrow morning. Chairman Martin O. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the United States Commissioner of Labor, probably will reach the city about 10 o'clock. The meeting will be held an hour later. The Union officials then will declare their readiness to resume negotiations with the roads, and will suggest another conference at once.

They will inform the Commissioners that they have no desire to interfere with the commerce of the country, if it is possible to avoid it. Shortly afterward, it is expected, the Federal agents will get into communication with the general managers of the railroads. A peace meeting between the managers and the men may occur before the close of the day.

What this conference will develop, neither the union leaders nor the railroad officials will venture to prophesy. The former have declared repeatedly that they will stick to their demands, while the roads are equally determined in their refusal to grant more than they have already offered.

Important influences are said to be at work to-night which may cause the union leaders to take a different view of the matter. It was said that Edward E. Clark, who is a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but formerly was head of the conductors' organization, was working with his former associates in the interest of peace.

It was understood that Mr. Clark was acting as the special representative of President Roosevelt in the controversy. Through his efforts the engineers' strike on the Southern Pacific was settled a month ago. It is known that Mr. Clark is close to the President.

If the proposed conference between the General Managers and the union officials fails of success, the Federal agents will suggest arbitration of the wage controversy, and will offer their good offices in this direction.

The Civic Federation will do nothing to bring about peace between the Western railroads and the men, it was said yesterday, unless its services are called for. If the Erdmann law had not been appealed to, Chairman Seth Low of the Conciliation Committee of the Federation would have used every effort to bring about a peace conference. Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the National Executive Committee made the following statement yesterday:

"The Conciliation Committee will be ready to co-operate, if necessary, in any effort to avert a strike. When Mr. Low, as Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, put himself in communication with both sides, it was before President Roosevelt intervened through the representatives of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Department of Labor, and it was necessary, when he took the action he did, to act quickly. Both sides to the controversy are represented in the Civic Federation.

"Among the members of the Civic Federation are President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé system, J. Kruttschnitt, General Manager of the Union Pacific system and other railroads; Grand Chief Garretson of the Order of Railroad Conductors, Grand Chief Morrissey of the Trainmen, and Grand Chief Hannahan of the Locomotive Firemen."

A Seismograph for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—A seismograph is soon to be installed in the Harvard University Museum, to enable observations of earthquakes to be taken here—something that has not heretofore been possible.

BITTEN BY A TSETSE FLY.

Dr. Seaman Describes the Sensation to Tropical Medical Society.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman told the story of his narrow escape from death, after having been stung by a deadly tsetse fly in East Africa, last night before the American Society of Tropical Medicine, at its third annual meeting in the New York Academy of Medicine Building. Dr. Seaman went to Africa with Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, to study the diseases of that country, and to make special studies of the sleeping sickness, that yearly destroys so many Africans of the East Coast region. The origin of this peculiar disease is the sting of the tsetse fly.

It was while the two investigators were in the midst of their studies last Summer on the east coast that Dr. Seaman was stung. He mentioned it only incidentally last night, and sought to make light of the episode, but he involuntarily shuddered as he spoke of having felt the sting of the fly.

"I mention it only to describe the sensation," said Dr. Seaman. "I had heard that the sting was not especially painful, but later I knew better. One of the tsetse flies lit upon my cheek just under the eye. In an instant I was stung. It felt like the sting of a bee. Dr. Senn told me I was a 'goner,' but I was not uneasy. I felt no ill-effect from the bite of the fly."

"Observations of Health and Disease in East Africa" was the subject of Dr. Seaman's lecture.

"The vast majority of diseases in the tropics resemble those of this and other temperate countries," he said. "The difference there is that the intense heat promotes micro-organisms and hastens the changes so that the reaction of the diseases is more prolonged than in climates where the patients are benefited by the cooler atmosphere. The sleeping sickness has proved uniformly fatal to the natives."

Dr. Seaman explained that animals as well as human beings are susceptible to the germ left in their systems by the tsetse fly. The goat is an exception. Natives in districts where the tsetse fly abounds are accustomed to wear a headgear of net when sleeping. Other diseases which he found prevalent in the region covered were bubonic plagus, pneumonia, and malaria. Typhoid is unknown.

22 DEAD AT COLTON.

One New Yorker Lost Life in the Southern Pacific Wreck.

COLTON, Cal., March 29.—The death list of the wreck yesterday of a westbound passenger train on the Southern Pacific Railroad at an open switch in the Colton yards, to-night totals at least 22. The dead:

Albert W. Shie, mail clerk; George L. Sharpe, Muncie, Ind.; F. I. Walters, Sacramento; William Hill, New York City, and 17 Italians.

While positive statements have been made that there are from four to eight bodies under one of the cars, the railroad officials declare that there is no evidence to that effect. Some of the eight persons still in hospitals may die.

APPLEGATE ESTATE SEIZED.

Alpha's Missing Pooh-Bah May Have Taken $6,000 in Cash with Him.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 29.—Sheriff Merrick to-day levied on all the real and personal property of Richard A. Applegate, the missing Postmaster of Alpha. Post Office Inspector Duryea says he is $400 or $500 short.

The foreigners who were swindled by overcharges for money orders have filed their claims with Justice Seigert of Alpha, who says that Applegate must have taken at least $6,000 in cash with him. Efforts are now making to locate and arrest him.

DIDN'T WAIT FOR DISCHARGE.

Harriman Chauffeur Tells Court He Resigned After His Arrest.

Alphonse de Bouver, who up to last Monday night was chauffeur for E. H. Harriman and lived at the financier's home, 5 East Fifty-fifth Street, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to violating the speed law. He was arrested on March 26 at 1.30 o'clock by Bicycle Patrolman Whitman, who said he was running at the rate of 16 miles an hour in Fifth Avenue, and that he had to chase the auto nearly ten blocks before he could stop it. In the automobile at the time were three young women, who de Bouver said, were friends of his. Their singing and shouting attracted the attention of the policeman.

De Bouver told the Court he was 21 years old and that he had driven for Mr. Harriman nearly a year. He said he was "trying" the car, which was a new one.

"What were the women and the two men doing in the car?" asked Justice Deuel.

"The only way to try out the brakes on a new car to see if they will hold is to get a load," answered de Bouver.

"I suppose that since your arrest Mr. Harriman has discharged you?" added Justice Deuel.

"No, I quit—resigned," said de Bouver. "I knew I'd be fired anyway, so I just quit before Mr. Harriman got a chance."

"Then you had the car out without the owner's permission?" asked the Justice.

The prisoner smiled but did not answer. He had been in jail since early Tuesday morning and Justice Deuel decided he had been punished enough and let him go with a reprimand.

KID McCOY IN AUTO TRADE.

Ex-Pugilist Organizes a Company to Sell Motor Cars.

Having tried the prizering and then the jewelry business, Norman Selby, better known as Kid McCoy, will take a turn at selling motor cars. On Monday the Kid McCoy Motor Company will start business at 60 West Forty-third Street. The former pugilist will buy, sell, and rent automobiles. His company has a capital stock of $40,000 and his associates in the business are J. P. Gozman and H. H. Selby.

When a reporter called at the St. George apartment house, 230 West Fiftieth Street, last night, the hallboy said:

"Yassir, I'se tellin' yo'. Mistuh McCoy is a wonduhful man. He is doin' sumpin' new an' devlish every day. In de mawnins when he comes out he reglahly hands me a hot wallop in de back so's he kin keep in practice, ah sposes. Yo' can't tell what he's gwine to do next."

AUTO IMPORTERS DEFEATED.

U. S. Appraisers Say Cars Must Be Taxed in Their Entirety.

Importers of automobiles and their accessories were defeated yesterday in the test case brought before the Board of United States General Appraisers for the purpose of compelling collectors and other officers of customs to segregate the bodies of cars and the accompanying tires when levying duty.

Last Summer the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order directing that the practice of assessing separate duties on the cars and on the tires be discontinued, and duty taken at 45 per cent. under the metal schedule of the Dingley tariff, as entireties. The Auto Import Company and others appealed.

I. F. Fischer, who writes the decision, disapproves the importers' contention for the imposition of separate duties and overrules the protests. According to J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., counsel for the protestants, the adverse finding of the board will be taken to the Federal courts.

W. O. Hadley Held for Embezzlement.

LYNN, March 29.—William O. Hadley, former manager and Treasurer of the Hadley Cement Company, was arrested here this afternoon on a charge of embezzlement. An accountant reported irregularities aggregating $50,000. Hadley maintains that the arrest is the outcome of a misunderstanding of his system of bookkeeping.

POOLROOM CHIEF BETRAYED TO POLICE

Rival Gambler Causes Raid to be Made on Poolroom Headquarters.

BANKERS PLAYED HORSES

List of Names of Prominent Men Found in Safes in Fulton Street Raid.

When Deputy Police Commissioner Bert Hanson swooped down on an alleged poolroom headquarters at 112 Fulton Street yesterday several old-time bookmakers in the crowd who were watching the raid declared that it meant the beginning of an internecine war among the poolroom men of New York. They explained that it was a spite raid on the clearing house of a big poolroom system, and brought about by a certain man who was trying to control all of the poolrooms in town.

This fact, they said, was not known to the Deputy Police Commissioner. The man whose place was raided, they said, was a popular man active in Jersey City politics. He had always been a liberal contributor to charity, but they put forward as a reason for the raid a story that a certain New York politician was trying to drive the Jerseyman back to his own territory. The result, they said, would be a fight that would put several other poolrooms out of business and bring on a war that would last all Summer.

After the raid Mr. Hanson got a search warrant and with a safe expert opened two safes found in the place. In these were papers which showed that a number of prominent downtown business men were heavy bettors on the races, and that the poolroom did a business of many thousands of dollars a month.

Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson, accompanied by four detectives, went to Fulton Street in the Commissioner's automobile about noon and stopped opposite the old-fashioned four-story building at No. 112. Two of the detectives were instructed to go up the stairway to the fourth floor. Then Deputy Commissioner Hanson and two other detectives rode up in the elevator.

Hanson Finds Good Evidence.

The Deputy Police Commissioner entered a room on the fourth floor and explained to a crowd of men there that he was a police official. While he was talking two of the detectives followed into the place. The six men found submitted quietly to arrest. Deputy Commissioner Hanson then searched through a desk he found in the place and remarked that it contained some good names which would be used in the future. He then summoned the police of the Old Slip station to keep back the crowd that had collected and took the prisoners to the station house.

When the police patrol arrived the six prisoners were bundled into it together with a bundle of papers, telephones, and racing sheets. The bundle of papers had been found in a private office attached to the alleged poolroom. They showed many bills and checks paid out by Davis & Co. A man named Davis said he conducted a real estate office there.

The six prisoners were taken later before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court. The Magistrate was considering the case of Thomas R. Keator, whose place at 47 Broadway was raided last week. Keator and the two girls employed by him had denied running the Broadway poolroom, but at the time of that raid papers had been found which led to the raid made yesterday. That was the police explanation of it. The police had found in the Broadway room checks showing payments made by "Edward A. Fisher," and were anxious to find Fisher. Although they had hunted for him since the day of the Keator raid, it was only yesterday they found him when he turned up among the prisoners captured at 112 Fulton Street.

By consent of counsel in the Keator case, that case was postponed until next Wednesday, when Keator and his girl employes will be arraigned again.

After the Keator case had been adjourned Assistant District Attorney Vandiver beckoned to Detective England and handed over eight subpoenas, telling England to serve them on Keator and his girl employes and on the six men arrested in the Fulton Street raid.

"Fisher don't need any subpoenas," remarked Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Fisher, taking the subpoena paper out of Fisher's hand. Lawyer O'Reilly argued that the Assistant District Attorney possessed no authority to take back a subpoena that had just been issued and told Fisher to "hang on to it."

Lawyer O'Reilly Arrested.

"Officer, arrest that man," shouted the Assistant District Attorney, addressing Detective England and pointing to O'Reilly. The detective arrested the lawyer and took him before Magistrate Bristow, and the Assistant District Attorney explained that he desired to prefer a charge of larceny against the lawyer. He told the story of the subpoena snatching, but Magistrate Barlow ruled that O'Reilly had a right to hand back the subpoena and discharged him from custody.

Then came the arraignment of the six prisoners, and they were held in $1,000 bail for examination this morning.

After the adjournment of the court proceedings, a search warrant, applied for by Assistant District Vandiver, was issued by Magistrate Barlow, and detectives attached to the District Attorney's office proceeded at once to the offices in the building at 112 Fulton Street.

The detectives had with them an expert safe opener, who had been employd by the head of the Police Department on the previous day in another raid case. This expert was Chester Wood. In the presence of Assistant District Attorney Vandiver, Detective Sergt. England, Roundsman Ayres of Commissioner Hanson's staff, and County Detective Pragner, the safe expert tackled the larger of the two safes.

Charles Reily, who said he owned the building and the offices there for many years, protested vigorously, while Lawyer O'Reilly, counsel for the men arrested in the raid, also protested. The police officials, however, paid no heed to the protests and ordered the safe expert to get to work on the inner compartments of the safe.

Bankers Played the Races.

There were sixteen of these compartments, all crossed by wires connected with the Holmes burglar alarm system. As one after the other of the compartments was opened the Assistant District Attorney removed the contents and separated what he called the grain from the chaff. He took out a number of books and papers, together with many cancelled checks, which he said showed that many men prominent in the banking district had been playing the races. But before the expert got through with his job he had completely wrecked the interior of the safe.

After the stuff taken from the big safe had been sent to the District Attorney's office as evidence the expert was put to work on the little safe. In one minute and twenty seconds he had it wide open. The contents of the small safe were also taken away, and then the safes were sealed up with sheets of paper, on which the District Attorney's representative wrote his name.

It was said later at the District Attorney's office that the raid upon Keator's place had produced evidence to warrant a raid at 108 Fulton Street, which place was visited secretly by Commissioner Hanson and his detectives on Thursday afternoon. The police had found at Keator's place canceled checks showing that Keator was paying out money to Fisher of 112 Fulton Street, and that Fisher had indorsed these checks and turned them over to W. D. Miller & Co. of 108 Fulton Street, who deposited them in the firm's bank.

For this reason the Deputy Police Commissioner and his detectives went to W. D. Miller & Co.'s offices on Thursday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. This raid was kept secret because not one was found in the place. But a policeman was left on guard and Wood, the safe expert, was put to work on the safe there. He had worked all night on it without being able to get it open, and was still at work on it when called away to work on the safes at 112 Fulton Street last night.

Did a Business of $60,000 Monthly.

Deputy Commissioner Hanson had found in Miller & Co.'s establishment canceled checks showing that the concern had been doing a big business, paying out on an average of $60,000 a month. It was from papers found at W. D. Miller's that the police were led to 112 Fulton Street. There were a large number of telephone bills showing that Miller & Co. were paying for telephones at 108 and at 112 Fulton Street.

The safe expert was sent back to work on Miller & Co.'s safe after the contents of the other safes had been removed to the District Attorney's office.

As the police succeeded in getting a large list of names of prominent New Yorkers, these New Yorkers will be summoned before the Grand Jury, and the Dowling law will be used to compel them to give testimony. Sensational developments may be expected within a few days, it is said.

The news of the raid on the alleged downtown poolroom clearing house caused much uneasiness among the bookmakers all over town, for it was said that the men arrested would get square on the opposition faction by tipping off the opposition rooms to the police to-day.

POOLROOM RAID FOR WOMAN.

She Sets Police on a Harlem Resort—Minister Bails Prisoners.

Upon information furnished by a woman, Capt. Buchanan of the East 126th Street Station and four detectives raided an alleged poolroom yesterday in a house in West 134th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, and arrested four men. In the room were about a score of white and colored men. Racing sheets and cards were found, and these were confiscated. The prisoners said they were James Harrison, a white man, of 82 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was charged with keeping the place; William Clarke of 332 West 122d Street, Thomas Jackson of Jamaica, and Albert Griffin of 177 West 134th Street. All save Harrison are colored. The prisoners were locked up.

A little before midnight the Rev. Robert Passley of 222 West Sixty-second Street, (colored,) accompanied by Magistrate Walsh, entered the East 126th Street Police Station. The Magistrate admitted to bail William Clarke, white, and Elbert Gripper, colored. The minister went on the bail bond of both men, giving as security five lots in Richmond Borough.

Washington Doctor's Wife a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mrs. Florence A. McComas, 45 years old, the wife of Dr. E. M. McComas, of this city, today committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. On Feb. 2 last she cut her throat. A nervous breakdown following an attack of typhoid fever is given as the cause of the act.

Bernarr Macfadden Indictment Fails.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—United States Judge W. M. Lanning to-day sustained a demurrer raised by Bernarr Macfadden, the physical culture expert, to indictment for using the mails to circulate improper literature. He demurred that because he was absent he did not know that a certain story appeared in his magazine.

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Eton or "Pony" Coat Suits. Made of grey mixed cloth. Pleated skirt. Coat lined with satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 10.50

Suits with semi-fitting coat, finished with velvet collar. Pleated skirt. Made of mixed cloths. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50

Volle Suits. Pleated skirt finished with fold at bottom, mounted over taffetas silk lining. Coat finished with taffetas straps. Blue, brown and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 27.50

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Tan covert cloth Coats. Semi-fitting back. Lined with taffetas. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 10.50

CHILDREN'S.

Suits made of mixed cloth. Double breasted "Box" Coat without lining. Sizes 10 to 14 years. 10.50

Blue Cheviot "Sailor" Suits. Blouse trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 3.75

Full length "Box" Coats finished with velvet collar. Made of striped material. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 7.25

Full length "Box" Coats. Made of grey mixed cloth. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 5.50

Striped gingham Russian Blouse Dresses. Finished with embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 1.50

White lawn guimpe Dresses with short sleeves. Deep Bertha finished with tucks and insertion. Skirt tucked around bottom. 2.75

23rd Street. 34th Street.

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5th Avenue at 42nd Street
BROWN SUITINGS
TO ORDER ONLY
IN A WIDE RANGE OF NOVELTIES EMBRACING THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES AND PATTERNS ESPECIALLY PRICED AT
$35.00

RUNS FROM WITNESS STAND.

Accused Murderess Dashes Out of Court, but Faints in Corridor.

CHICAGO, March 29.—While on the witness stand in his own defense to-day Leonard Leopold, codefendant with Howard Nicholas on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Margaret Leslie, the actress, caused a sensation by suddenly leaving his seat and dashing out of the courtroom. He was chased by spectators, bailiffs, and lawyers, but after going a short distance down the hall he collapsed. He was carried into the jury room and revived.

Leopold denied all knowledge of the crime for which he is being tried. He left it to Nicholas to explain the possession of the actress' diamonds, which were recovered as a result of a confession by the latter. He said the diamonds he had were sold to him by Nicholas, and he did not know to whom they had belonged or how they had come into the possession of Nicholas. He was positive they were sold to him several days prior to Mrs. Leslie's death.

"Did you kill Mrs. Leslie?" Leopold was asked by his lawyer.

"I did not," he replied.

"Did you ever see her?"

To this Leopold made no reply. Instead he sprang out of his seat and ran. He fainted twenty feet from the courtroom door. His action is attributed not to an attempt to escape but to nervous collapse following the strain he was under on the witness stand.

Nicholas, the second man charged with the crime, took the stand in the afternoon. He denied participation in it and said his confession was extorted from him by the police. He was still on the stand when court adjourned.

Negro Confesses $24,000 Theft.

CHICAGO, March 29.—John Edwards, a negro, to-day confessed to the police that he had robbed the homes of George Castle and Robert G. McGann of this city. The aggregate of the jewelry and silverware stolen from both places is estimated at $24,000. The police also arrested Samuel Silverman, a pawnbroker, on the charge of receiving the stolen property.

Held for Murder of Lillie Davis.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 29.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Lillie Davis, who was shot in East Hill Cemetery on Wednesday night and died an hour later, to-day rendered a verdict holding Ack Hale on the charge of criminally assaulting and murdering her. Hale had been with her all day Wednesday and was with her at the time of the shooting.

Tramps Drew Gun on Sheriff.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 29.—Five tramps arrested on Wednesday by Sheriff Gunn for holding up a train on the Lehigh Valley Road and beating Engineer Joseph Schaeffer, were arraigned here to-day, but the train crew and Schaeffer failed to identify them. The tramps were held for several petty thefts. They carried revolvers when captured and pulled the weapons on the Sheriff and his men.

Boss Lithographers Won't Confer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—Frank Stecker and Sol Wile, President and Secretary, respectively, of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, say that no conference will be held with the striking lithographers with a view to ending the strike, which began last August. They say that at the beginning of the trouble the men refused to confer with the employers, and now the employers will refuse to confer with the strikers.

The Tailors' Outlet Co.,

Buyers and Sellers of
Fine Merchant Tailors' Garments,
Single 0 East 42d St.,
Five Doors from 5th Av.

The Sale to-day ablaze with the richest and rarest of

SPRING SUITS
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FOR MEN ONLY.

Gorgeous as the midsummer sun and fresh as the flowers of Spring.

From the best merchant tailors in the land. Here is a chance to buy genuine tailor-made garments at about one-third of the price that they were made to order for.

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so new and fashionable that the most enchanting formation of words cannot possibly describe them. You must see them with your own eyes to appreciate the high standard of the makers. MANY OF THEM FROM FIFTH AVENUE'S SWELL TAILORS. Others that bear the stamp of honor from America's tonlest tailors.

Sale Price, $40 for $100 Garments.
Sale Price, $30 for $75 Garments.
Sale Price, $20 for $50 Garments.

Come to-day for your choice from nearly 200 garments, not one of them but what is good enough for the best man that ever drew the breath of life.

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8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock are the hours of departure daily from New York, Liberty St., with an early evening train at 7 and popular midnight train at 1:30. Departures from 23d St. ten minutes earlier, except midnight train at 11:50. All trains have excellent day coaches and Pullman service, with dining cars serving a la carte, excepting the "ROYAL LIMITED," at 4 P. M., the best and most attractive train in the series, which serves a famous table d'hote dinner. This train is all Pullman, but no extra fare is charged.

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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

TAX CLERK CHARGED WITH TAKING GRAFT

Arrested After Accepting Marked Bills from a Building Concern.

CUT THE TAX ASSESSMENT

J. F. Bouillon Said to Have Offered to Make the Reduction for $25—Held in $5,000 Bail.

Charges made to the District Attorney several days ago, that a clerk in the Tax Department had sought through his official position to obtain graft from taxpayers caused an investigation, which resulted yesterday in the arrest of John F. Bouillon, the accused clerk. The arrest was brought about by a "plant" engineered by Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel, who acted upon information supplied him by Harry Hall, Treasurer of the Hamilton Building Company at 100 William Street. Hall charged Bouillon with having offered to reduce the tax assessment of his company in return for $25. Bouillon was arrested when he accepted the money in marked bills.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel has not completed his investigation, however. Although Bouillon is held only on Hall's specific charge, Mr. Krotel has in his possession a number of papers, among them revision blanks used for the reduction of assessments, all of which have been in the custody of Bouillon. Many of the revision blanks are filled out, and to these Mr. Krotel will give especial attention. Some of these blanks are made out in the name of large firms and corporations, and one, it is said, relates to real estate owned by a Police Captain. It is probable that in the investigation several property owners who have had their taxes reduced may pay a visit to the District Attorney's office.

District Attorney Consulted.

The attention of the District Attorney was called to the case last Thursday when Hall visited the Criminal Court Building. To Mr. Krotel, Hall explained that on the day before he had gone to the Tax Department to see what could be done about reducing the tax levied upon the Hamilton Company. There Hall said he met Bouillon, who, after listening to his story, suggested, Hall asserted, that there would be no difficulty in reducing the tax if Hall was ready to meet a trifling expense. Hall demurred and then Bouillon asked him to come back the next day. At last Hall agreed to this plan and then started for the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Krotel provided Hall with the necessary $25 and then told him to keep the engagement with the clerk. County Detectives Reardon and Brennan were to accompany him and to arrest the clerk as soon as the marked money was in his possession.

This plan was carried out yesterday morning. When Hall reached the Tax Office he was greeted by Bouillon, who showed him two vouchers, one for the amount of the original assessment and the other showing the reduction that Hall had asked for. At the same time Bouillon asked Hall which he would take.

"I think I'll agree to your plan and take the one for the lesser amount," answered Hall, and at the same time he handed the marked bills, two tens and a five, to Bouillon.

As the clerk thrust them into his pocket Reardon jumped forward and grasped him by the wrist. Bouillon, the detective says, tried to throw away the bills, and the pair struggled around the office. Bouillon fought hard, and several fellow-clerks came to his assistance. Reardon decided that it was time to declare himself, and thrusting one hand significantly into his pocket he shouted:

"I am a county detective, and I'll blow the head off any one who attacks me."

Bouillon surrendered quietly when he learned Reardon's identity, and the marked bills were taken from his pocket. He also had three bills of similar denomination in his pocket, although these were, of course, unmarked. Reardon demanded to see the Tax Commissioner, and a man who was said to be Deputy Commissioner Edward Taggard stepped forward. He refused to interfere in the case, however, and Bouillon was led to the District Attorney's office, where he was held until the afternoon session of the Tombs Court.

Defendant Held in Heavy Bail.

Then he was taken before Magistrate Barlow. Assistant District Attorney Krotel asked that he be held in $5,000 bail for further examination. Bouillon's lawyer declared that this amount was excessive, but Magistrate Barlow agreed with Mr. Krotel and Bouillon was held for examination on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Anna J. Bouillon, wife of the prisoner, bailed him out, offering as security the property at 521 to 525 Second Avenue, valued at $135,000 and mortgaged for $40,000.

As soon as he found himself at liberty Bouillon hurried to the office of Mr. Krotel, where he demanded that the papers taken from his desk be returned to him.

"If I do not get some of those revision blanks filled by to-morrow," Bouillon declared, "there will be a lot of persons who will be compelled to pay the original assessment instead of receiving the reduction for which they have asked."

When Mr. Krotel declined to surrender the blanks, Bouillon asked that a small book in which were a number of names and addresses of women be given him. He explained that he was organ master in a church uptown and that the names were those of his choir, to whom he wished to mail notices concerning the Easter service. He got this book.

The City Record shows that Bouillon was appointed a clerk and notary in the Tax Department on Dec. 18, 1901. He called attention to this latter position in explaining why he had accepted the marked bills. He had taken them, he declared, in order to get them changed, so that he might receive the fee of 25 cents due him as a notary.

Bouillon is 46 years old and lives in expensive apartments at 229 Lenox Avenue.

CAMERON ESTATE SETTLED.

Princeton Professor's Family to Get Property He Willed for a Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 29.—By a mutual agreement the legatees of the estate of the late Prof. Henry C. Cameron of Princeton will turn over the estate of the father to his son, Arnold Ginot Cameron, also a Princeton professor. The widow is to be provided for by depositing a sum sufficient for her maintenance. This agreement was reached in the Mercer County Orphans' Court to-day and followed a long litigation over Prof. Cameron's will. He, while estranged from his family, made a will giving to Princeton University all his possessions, valued at $30,000.

One of the stipulations of the will was that the university Trustees should hold the estate until its value reached $50,000, when the money was to be used to build a battle monument.

Before the death of the testator a reconciliation with the family had been effected. The will was forgotten, but came up for probate in the regular course of business. The legatees assigned in favor of Prof. Cameron's son, believing that they were not morally entitled to the money.

MRS. GAY WEDS EX-SCOUT.

Widow of the International Lawyer Was Wooed by Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29.—Harriette R. Card Gay, widow of Alonso G. Gay, the lawyer, of New York and London, was married on Sunday to Eli Carter, a former Indian scout, after a mail courtship lasting a little less than a month. The marriage was announced in Northboro, near here, to-night.

Carter is 70 years old. His first wife died a few weeks ago. He told of his loneliness to a Boston friend, who, by mail, introduced him to Mrs. Gay.

CAME HERE TO HUNT GOATS.

Seigel Thought the Harlem Woods Were Full of 'Em.

Rigged out in Weberfieldian attire, a short, stout German with whiskers on his chin rested his trunklike traveling bag on the pavement opposite the West Twenty-third Street ferryhouse a few nights ago and introduced himself to the crowd of cabmen assembled there as Paul Frederick Seigel. He explained that he had just arrived from Wilmington, Del., by way of Philadelphia. The crowd was guying him on the fact that his coattails trailed on the ground when a policeman approached and questioned the man.

"I only vant to find Harlem," he said. "When I am directioned on Harlem I can find myself all right cause I lived on Harlem vhen I vere a little boy. I come to New York to hunt for goats."

"What?" exclaimed the policeman, "hunt for goats?"

"Jes," answered Paul Frederick. "I am a tannery by trade, und I vorked by a tanneries in Vilmington, Delavare. Many are closing up now because goats are scarce. Dot is vhat ve make morocco leather from—goatskins. But ve got not so many goats no more, und pooty soon all der tanneries in der United States vill stop making morocco. Dot's vhy I tought of coming to New Jork to hunt for goats. Vhen I vere a boy ve had so many goats on Harlem anybody could get all dey vanted. Now goatskins bring by der pound 75 cent, und one goatskin sometimes veighs more as a pound und a half. I tink I get rich vhen I corner der goat markets. Vhat?"

"Probably," said the policeman, "but the goats disappeared from Harlem when the tall tenements began to grow."

"Ach my!" exclaimed Seigel, "dot's too bad. I can sell all der goats I can catch. You know vhat vici kid shoes are made of? Goat skins. Vell der tanneries can't get no more Indian goats, no more Russian goats, China goats, Rocky Mountain goats, Yapanese goats, Himalayan goats."

"And no more Harlem goats," interrupted the policeman. "Why don't you start a goat farm? I saw the other day in a Government report that there were less than 40,000 goats in the entire country."

"Der Philadelphia tanneries could use dot many in a month," replied Paul Frederick. "But dey ain't making morocco no more cause dey can't get any kind of goats. You can't make morocco out of Cashmere shawls because dey are too dear. Dot's vhy I tink I can hunt up some Harlem goats."

"Since the Subway hit Washington Heights," explained the policeman, "the game laws have been changed and goat shooting has been prohibited in the Fifth Avenue reserve ever since Mr. Carnegie moved up dere."

"I guess dot is vhy goats are so scarce," answered the goat hunter from Wilmington. "Mebbe Mr. Carnegie has organized der goat trust und dey are holding goat skins back from der tanneries to bloom der price of shoes. Shoes have gone up because goats are scarce."

After being convinced that goat hunting in Harlem these days was very poor, Seigel said he would take a Central train to Albany. In case he found no goats on the way he said he would continue on to Gloversville and go back to work in a tannery.

CLAIMS DOCTOR'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Elizabeth McComb Takes Charge of Joseph Holland's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth McComb of Glen Cove, L. I., arrived here to-day and engaged an undertaker to take charge of the body of Joseph Holland, a mining speculator, who died in the Philadelphia Hospital last Wednesday. He is supposed to have left mining property with a face value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mrs. McComb is the executrix and sole legatee under Holland's will, which was executed two years ago. Mrs. McComb also laid claim to Holland's effects which remained in his room at the home of Mrs. McGovern, 225 North Eleventh Street. She said she came here to attend a meeting of stockholders of the Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, in which Holland had been an investor.

She said that Holland was a physician and had been graduated from a British medical college, and had practiced his profession several years in England. After he came to this country a license to practice was refused to him by the Pennsylvania Medical Board, she declared.

It is said that Holland's death resulted from the administration of "knockout drops."

CLOSE CALL IN CHARIOT RACE.

An Upset Barely Missed at the Garden Circus Last Night.

The chariot race at the circus in Madison Square Garden did not finish smoothly as usual last night. It was the final race—between the winning two-horse chariot driven by a Roman dame and the winning three-horse chariot, driven by a modern Roman.

Twice the chariots whirled round the course, and all seemed to be going well. As they started round the third time, in turning the sharp corner at the further end of the course the two-horse chariot, which had been gaining ground, crossed quickly in front of the three-horse chariot. One of the horses of the latter chariot stumbled on the back of the chariot in front of him, and it was all the driver could do to rein his steeds in without a wreck.

The woman driver still continued to drive, and, in solitary magnificence, rounded the course twice more, as if nothing had happened. The three-horse charioteer made his way out of the arena. Neither the man nor the horse was injured.

HAWK FOUGHT FARMER.

Bird Caught In Smith's Henhouse Clawed Him Severely.

A large chicken hawk which had been feasting upon his chickens flew into the chicken house of Jacob C. Smith, an aged farmer of North Babylon, L. I., a few days ago, and severely clawed the farmer before he killed it.

Smith saw the hawk fly into the henhouse after the chickens, which had run there affrighted when they saw the bird sailing swiftly toward them. He stole quickly up and entered the house, closing the door after him. The hawk flew straight at the farmer's face, its long talons extended.

Farmer Smith covered his eyes with his hands, which were severely scratched by the bird's talons. Then, as the hawk flew about seeking a new opening, Smith grabbed it and wrung its neck. The hawk's wings are said to have measured nearly three feet when extended.

After a severe cold take *Scott's Emulsion.*

A cold weakens the system—that paves the way for another cold. At last pneumonia or consumption may develop.

Scott's Emulsion makes the body sound from head to foot. Prevents pneumonia and consumption.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

Easter-tide betokens the coming of spring. A **Knox Hat** is the first spring requisite for the man who knows.

For every season—**Knox Hats.**

THREATEN TO TELL POLICE GRAFT STORY

Saloon Keepers Who Put Up for $82,000 Fund May Confess to Jerome.

WANT SHARE RETURNED

Secretary McIntyre of the Policemen's Association to be Put on the Rack To-day.

Whether or not they will be able to retain the twenty-dollar assessment which is to be returned to them, according to the word passed along throughout the department after District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Bingham unearthed the eighty-two-thousand-dollar "mortuary fund" on last Monday, is a question which is now worrying not a few members of the Police Department of this city. They do not fear that the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association is about to declare another assessment, but to the ears of those men at least who may have financed the last assessment by the "shake-down" methods suggested in the newspapers of Thursday have come disquieting rumors.

For the report current in police circles has it that many of the saloon keepers and sporting men, who so opportunely rendered financial assistance to their "friends" on the force, have suddenly evinced a personal interest in the promised return of the assessment. Not only, it is said, have there been sympathetic inquiries as to when the money might be expected to be returned, but certain men have boldly declared that they will lay the entire matter before the District Attorney should the "loan" not be returned to them.

To those men who met the assessment from their own pockets the rumors have furnished considerable quiet amusement. They have realized all along that if any brother patrolman had obtained his quota of the assessment without lightening his own pocketbook, the return of the $20 would merely enrich him by that sum. They have been forced to stand the fun poked at them on this score, and they are pleased now that the tables seem likely to be turned.

Assistant District Attorney Ely, who has been conducting the investigation into police affairs, had yesterday before him Policeman McGraith, who was stationed at Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo's door during the time he was in the department, and while James L. Mock, recently dismissed by Commissioner Bingham, was acting as executive clerk. Mr. Ely would not state the purpose of his interview with McGraith, but it is known that it resulted in providing Mr. Ely with no new information.

In the meantime Mr. Ely is still continuing his investigation into the affairs of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. He sent yesterday for Peter McIntyre, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the association, notifying him to be on hand in the District Attorney's office to-day.

Although formerly attached to the West Forty-seventh Street station, McIntyre has recently been detailed to duty in the main corridor at Police Headquarters, a fact unknown to Commissioner Bingham until Monday night, when he met McIntyre in the headquarters of the P. B. A. at Macnnerchor Hall on East Sixty-sixth Street.

It is probable that Mr. Ely will question McIntyre concerning the assessments levied upon its members by the Patrolmen's Association. When he appeared before Mr. Ely on Wednesday Martin Cahill, the author of the peculiar note attached to the "mortuary fund" statement from the Elizabeth Street Station, where he was then the delegate, virtually admitted that, as stated in the note, there had been several assessments made by the association.

Although admitting that he had been a member of the association during ten years and a half of the eleven that he had been on the police force, McIntyre, when questioned on Mopday night, declared that he had never known of an assessment, and had never been asked to meet one. His statements remained unshaken under a searching cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, and even after the Cahill note had been shown to him.

TOWN'S LEASES ILLEGAL.

Brookhaven, L. I., Loses a Fight for Under-Water Lands.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of the Town of Brookhaven, L. I., and Charles A. Post against Wilson R. Smith, John Morgan, and Albert W. Pell, awarding to the holders of uplands adjoining navigable waters the right to erect piers and landings regardless of permission of the local authorities. The suit on trial and appeal had been in the courts for six years, and the decision was awaited with keen interest.

The Town of Brookhaven had granted many leases of under-water lands in the Great South Bay. One was held by Mr. Post. Ostensibly his object was to cultivate shellfish. Messrs. Smith, Morgan, and Pell built a pier at Bayport, near Mr. Post's home, and Mr. Post, considering it an unwarranted and illegal obstruction, had it torn down. That started the suit.

Counsel for Smith, Morgan, and Pell, arguing the case before the Court of Appeals, quoted the statute which provides that "no grant of lands under water shall be made to any person other than the proprietor of adjacent upland," and the court upheld the law. The decision, counsel says, makes valueless all of the leases granted by the Town of Brookhaven.

BALTIMORE CAR WORKS AFIRE

Entire Plant Seems to be Burning—Third Blaze Since November.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 30.—For the third time since last November, fire started late last night in the South Baltimore Car Works at South Baltimore, about five miles from this city. The place is difficult to reach at night and the wire service is very bad, but from the top of high buildings here the flames can be plainly seen.

A telephone message from the nearest point to the fire that can be reached by tlephone says that the entire plant seems to be burning.

A fire in November, 1906, destroyed the riveting building of the works, while a blaze on Feb. 17 burned the truck and axle shop, doing about $30,000 damage.

The company is at work on large contracts for cars for the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Coal & Coke Railroad. United States Senator Henry G. Davis placed an order on behalf of the last-named road for $1,000,000 worth of cars about a month ago.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE OF

MEN'S COTTON and LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30th.

MEN'S BLACK COTTON HALF-HOSE.

25c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.35

MEN'S LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE,

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED, WITH EMBROIDERY.

38c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $2.10

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

RITE-TITE SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

No screws to work loose.
Fit any shape of nose.
Dainty in appearance. Comfortable. Secure.
Gold filled mountings, $3. Solid gold, $5.
Can be attached to your own lenses.
Made and sold at my stores exclusively.

Paul A. Meyrowitz 5th AVE. COR. 38th ST

BRANCH STORE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—34th ST. ENTRANCE

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19th TO 20th STREET. NEW YORK.

Women's Long Glace Gloves.

"Perrin's" Famous Make.

$2.39 and $1.59 the pair.

Main Floor.

THESE Gloves have arrived a few days late, but are here just in time for you to make your Easter selection from, and a most wonderful collection of Gloves they are.

Every desirable shade to be had, so it will be a comparatively easy matter to secure Gloves to exactly match the Easter gown from this broad assortment.

Women's Mousquetaire Gray Glace Gloves, $2.39

16 button length—$3.50 qualities. The best glove value we've ever offered at this price.

Women's Elbow Length Glace Gloves at $1.59

Black, white, gray, tan, mode, primrose and navy. Regular $2.50 Gloves.

Women's Imported Capeskin Pique Sewn Glace Gloves at $2.39

Leather imported and made up by one of America's best makers. In Fawn and Apricot shades—Paris point backs. $3.50 quality.

BASEMENT Odd lots of long Gloves—glace and suede—$2 & $2.50 values at $1.35

Emb. Turn-over Collars, 25c.

Main Floor.

ALL the new chic effects are here in profusion—many things you won't be able to find in other stores because they've come from Paris direct to us—and to no other store in this country.

The Newest Coat Sets at 50c.

Very fashionable and now in great demand—they add such a touch of style and elegance to your Spring Suit. Dainty Lace and Batiste, embroidered and hand-made effects.

Easter Veilings—New Meshes, 25c Yd.

A matchless collection of Easter Veilings in every fashionable style, as well as the latest Meshes—including the new browns in so much demand. Specially priced upward from 25c a yard.

BASEMENT Embroidered Linen Collars—all the correct shapes—a limited quantity 15c.

A Most Timely Sale of

Infants' Cloth Reefers, $3.50

Second Floor.

A SALE as interesting from price-point as it is timely—for these Reefers represent the stock of one of the foremost Infants' Wear makers in the country, which, because of special bargaining, came to us at almost half the customary prices.

There are three of the prettiest new Spring Styles you ever saw to select from in sizes from two to five years. They are made of fine paca cloth and fancy checked novelty materials in navy and red, double-breasted, and trimmed with velvet collars and cuffs, metal and velvet buttons.

All at one price for this great Saturday Sale—choose at..... $3.50

Infants' Lawn Caps, Several Styles, 98c

Embracing many pretty French and Dutch effects, trimmed with fine Swiss Embroidery and Val. Lace. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Children's "Foot Shape" Shoes

Second Floor.

FASHION herself has put the seal of approval upon that very wise decision of the New York orthopedic surgeon—that children's footwear MUST be shaped to the foot.

The correct shoe for the child now is the "Foot Shape" Shoe, and the place to find them is the Simpson Crawford Shoe store—and in the greatest variety.

We now show an exceptionally wide range of styles and leathers—tan, white, kid and patent colt—Button or lace Boot or Low Shoe.

Priced moderately on account of the volume of our sales and purchases, according to size.

Sizes 1 to 6.....$1.00 to $1.35	Sizes 11 to 2.....$2.25 to $3.50
Sizes 4 to 8.....$1.50 to $2.00	
Sizes 8½ to 10½.....$1.75 to $2.50	Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.50 to $3.50

We are selling agents for the famous Dugan & Hudson Ironclad shoes for boys and girls.

BASEMENT Women's Oxford Ties in white canvas kid and patent leather, $2 and $3 values, 98c

Great Sale of Harper & Brothers

STANDARD BOOKS

At Lowest Prices Ever Quoted

Third Floor.

The only unfamiliar thing about these books is the prices at which they are advertised—prices made possible owing to a certain existing condition in the book trade that made this purchase possible at

Two-thirds Under Regular Prices

As a result, you are afforded an opportunity to secure many favorite volumes much below cost.

The lot includes works of fiction, travel, history, and biography—all finely bound and printed in clear type on good quality paper.

Seen from the Saddle, by Ida Cabell Slavery and Slave Trade, by Henry M. Stanley Works of Washington Irving, by Chas. Dudley Warner Reminiscences of Fort Sumter, by Doubleday Literature of Philanthropy, by Frances Goodale	15c Published at 50c to $1.00
Dialect Ballads, by Yawcob Strauss Judgment Books, by E. F. Benson An Agitator, by Clementina Black Short Stories, by Constance C. Harrison Early Prose and Verse, by Alice Morse Earle Letters to Gladstone, by John Ruskin Random Recollections, by Henry B. Stanton Upon a Cast, by Charlotte Dunning A Motto Changed, by Jean Ingelow	25c Published at $1 to $1.50
Land of Cockayne, by Matilde Serao Great Rebellion, by John M. Botts Adventures of Daniel Ellis, the Union Guide Twelve Americans Martyred Fool, by David C. Murray Time's Revenges A Change of Heart, by Margaret Briscoe The Santiago Campaign, by Capt. John Bigelow, Jr.	30c Published at $1 to $1.75
Judgment, by Alice Brown George Eliot and Her Heroines, by A. G. Woolson Thomas Carlyle, by Moncure Conway Monetary Conferences, by Henry B. Russell The School and the Army in France and Germany Three Gringoes in Central America, by Richard Harding Davis	45c Published at $1.25 to $2
Contributions to "Punch," by Thackeray House Hunter in Europe, by Wm. H. Bishop Life in Brazil, by Thos. Ewbank Mosaics of Grecian History Cupid and Psyche, by Walter Pater Morocco as It Is, by Stephen Bonsel	59c Published at $1.75 to $3

THE Sack Overcoat for general wear this Spring is slightly shorter and the lapel broader than formerly. It will be worn with silk faced lapels and plain collar in the dark fabrics, and with a self or velvet collar in the lighter effects. The fabrics are herringbones, diagonals and mixtures.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Sack Overcoats $16 to $42

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Right dress!

For the Easter parade—and after.

Frock coats, cutaways and everything right to wear with them—right away.

Sack suits, too, for afterwards, and that's where we score again.

For among all the Spring mixtures there's not a cloth but was bought and cut for this Spring. The occasional friend who would just as soon have last year's cut—at a reduction, we can do nothing for this year.

But for the great majority who want the latest cut, the latest color, we never were more fit.

As for boys' clothes, the very large increase in our Spring sales justifies our belief that there is a wide market in this town for boys' clothes of a quality as fine as our men's.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

School Children's Eyes Examined by Oculists.

Dr. John J. Cronin, Chief of the Division of School Inspection of the Department of Health, is thus quoted:

"*About 33⅓ per cent. of all children in the schools have defects of vision, interfering with the proper pursuit of their studies.*"

Many a child is blamed for a seeming dullness at school when the real trouble is in the eyesight.

Eyesight examinations without charge by an oculist, a registered physician, whose specialty is treatment of the eye.

Glasses only if needed—and then at MODERATE COST.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.

223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Av., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.

Vantines
The Oriental Store.

Oriental Delicacies.

GENUINE TURKISH DELIGHT

SALTED NUTS, STUFFED DATES, IMPORTED WAFERS.

Hosts of dainty and attractively prepared sweets for Easter giving.

(Main Floor.)

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

FOREIGNERS DIRECT ROUMANIAN REVOLT

Influence of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia Is Everywhere Apparent.

FINE FORESTS MENACED

Rebellion Extending Toward the Carpathians—Anarchist Manifestoes Being Widely Circulated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 29.—The revolt is extending in Wallachia and in the direction of the Carpathians. The mountaineers are assembling in considerable numbers, and it is feared that attempts will be made to destroy the magnificent forests in the upland regions.

The peasants are convinced that if the property of the great landlords is completely devastated the owners will not seek to resume possession. The idea is propagated among the peasants that those who refrain from the work of destruction will receive no land.

Every day it becomes more manifest that an Anarchist organization is at work, directed partly by foreigners, who have taken advantage of the credulity and ignorance of the peasants. Anarchist manifestoes are being widely circulated in the towns and country. Many are left in tramways, cars, cafés, and other public places, and they are even secretly deposited in the pockets of soldiers' greatcoats. Some of the peasants have been induced to believe that the King is dead and that the Queen is desirous of giving them the land, but is prevented from doing so by the Government. Agitators have assured others that the Government has ordered them to revolt.

The influence of the revolutionary movement in Russia is everywhere apparent. It has been ascertained that several of the mutineers of the Russian warship Potemkine who were allowed to remain in this country joined the insurgents. University students have taken an active part in organizing the disturbances. Several traversed the country on horseback or bicycles, in some cases disguised as soldiers. Professors, schoolmasters, and even priests have placed themselves at the head of marauding gangs.

The bands which wander from village to village seem bent on destruction only, but in the local uprisings plunder and personal revenge seem the first objects.

Deplorable and barbarous as the excesses have been, it must be borne in mind that the neglected condition of these unhappy people and the oppression to which they have been subjected amply justify the bitterest resentment, if not direct vengeance. It is surprising that the day of retribution was so long deferred.

When once the task of repression has been accomplished it will be the duty of the Government to make radical reforms.

BUCHAREST, March 29.—An official report issued to-day says that all is quiet in Moldavia, the only fresh disturbances recorded being in the Trotush Valley, in the Neamtz district, whither troops have been dispatched. The agitation in the districts of Olt, Roman, Mehedintz, and Teleorman has become somewhat threatening, but the situation in the Dolj, Buzer, and Rampic districts has improved. No further disturbances have been reported from the districts of Braila, Argesh, Gorj, or elsewhere.

The Governments of Austria and Bulgaria have sent steamers to various Roumanian ports on the Danube to convey their respective subjects to neutral territory. Roumanians escaping from the disordered area are also availing themselves of these vessels.

The refugees crossing the Danube into Bulgaria are for the most part Greeks and Jews.

54 KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

One of the Victims of an Explosion in the Transvaal an American.

JOHANNESBURG, March 29.—Four white men, and fifty natives were instantly killed and three whites and sixteen natives were injured by the explosion last night of two cases of dynamite at the Dreifontein mine.

One of the white men killed was an American named William Harvey. The explosion occurred at a time when the mine workers were mustered preparatory to going to work. A native tampered with the dynamite, which exploded.

ARSON BY SWISS STRIKERS.

Attempt to Burn Offices—Strike Reported to be Ended.

GENEVA, March 29.—The excitement caused by the general strike, proclaimed in sympathy with the strikers in a chocolate factory at Vevey, is decreasing, but there have been a number of disturbances in addition to those already recorded.

The strikers continue to attack non-strikers, who are compelled to cease work. Troops to-day prevented an attempt to burn the offices of the Steam Navigation Company here. At Ouchy, near Lausanne, several dynamite cartridges were found at the headquarters of the street railroad company.

Rioting was resumed here this afternoon, when gendarmes broke up a procession, and after a sharp struggle captured a number of red flags.

It is officially announced from Lausanne that the strike is over, the chocolate manufacturers having conceded the demands of the men.

BOMB IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Exploded in Pera Quarter—Two Men Killed—No Other Details Learned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—There was a bomb explosion in the Pera quarter of this city to-day.

Beyond the fact that two men were killed and four were wounded no details have yet been learned.

WANTED DR. JOLLOS SLAIN.

Official of Reactionary League Charged with Inciting Murder.

MOSCOW March 29.—A lawyer named Alexandroff, Secretary of the Moscow section of the League of the Russian People, was arrested here to-day on the charge of being the instigator of the murder of Dr. Jollos, editor of the Russki Viedomosti of this city, who was shot and killed on Wednesday by an unknown man as he was leaving his residence.

The arrest was made as a result of the confession of a member of the League, who made a statement to the effect that he was approached by M. Alexandroff's secretary with a proposition to kill Dr. Jollos.

No trace of the actual murderer has been found.

FRENCH OCCUPY OUDJA.

Moorish Governor Cordial and People Welcome the Troops.

OUDJA, Morocco, March 29.—A column of French troops occupied this city at 10 A. M.

The Moorish Government met the French commander and assured him of the friendliness of the population. No further incident occurred.

Two companies of French Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry are quartered in Oudja. Three battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery are encamped outside the city.

LALLA MARNIA, Algeria, March 29.—Although it is impossible to say how long the occupation of Oudja will be continued, it is not probable that the entire force of 8,000 men will remain for long on Moroccan territory. As soon as the object of this sudden and imposing demonstration of the power of France has been accomplished the greater portion of the column of occupation will be withdrawn gradually, leaving at Oudja only the few hundred men who are necessary for the preservation of order.

Col. Reidel, chief of staff, who has already taken over the administration of Oudja, said to-day that everything led him to believe that the occupation would have a widespread and salutary effect upon Morocco. All the Moroccan chiefs of the region are coming in to-morrow, when Col. Reidel will explain the circumstances of the occupation to them.

PARIS, March 29.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Liautey saying that the occupation of Oudja has been carried out according to instructions.

The Governor and a number of Moorish officers rode out to meet the French column. The Governor told Col. Feltneau that he resigned himself to the inevitable, and that the differences between the two Governments would not prevent him from maintaining the most cordial relations with the French authorities.

The population of Oudja showed much pleasure at the arrival of the French column, believing that its presence would do much to promote security and protect commerce.

TANGIER, March 29.—The representative of the Sultan, Mohammed el Torres, to-day called upon the French Minister, M. Regnault, and also on the commander of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, with both of whom the Moroccan official had most courteous interviews. He assured the French Minister that measures had been taken for the maintenance of order and for the security of the Europeans in Morocco.

The French cruiser Lalande, which arrived here with the Jeanne d'Arc, left Tangier for Mazagan to-day in order to transport the body of Dr. Mauchamp, the French citizen who was murdered at Morocco City, from Mazagan to this port.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Documents Seized in Paris Suggest a Bribe for Clemenceau.

PARIS, March 29.—The Figaro has begun a detailed analysis of the documents that came into the possession of the French Government at the time Mgr. Montagnini left the papal nunciature here, especially the famous notebook kept by the former Secretary of the nunciature.

Among the persons referred to in this book are M. Rouvier, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom the Prelate disliked and tried to discredit with the Vatican when, as Mgr. Montagnini says on the authority of M. Denys Cochin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has been a firm supporter of the Vatican, M. Rouvier attempted to open negotiations with Rome. The note book shows that Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, sent copies of his book "Pour Mes Fils" to the Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal Secretary of State, who expressed themselves most pleased with the gift.

An interesting entry made in 1905 describes M. Clemenceau, the present Premier, as extremely impecunious, Mgr. Montagnini even having heard from a good source that he could be bought, but it would be necessary to put up a large sum.

The documents discussed by the Figaro would seem to show that the French Government has tried to negotiate indirectly with the Vatican ever since the rupture, but that the Pope refused to treat with secret envoys. Every Ministry since the rupture has made use of the services of Mgr. Guthlin, an ex-attache of the French Embassy to the Vatican who, Mgr. Montagnini says, received $2,000 a year from the French Foreign Office.

The note book mentions a conversation between Mgr. Montagnini and M. Barthou, former Minister of the Interior, and now Minister of Public Works, in which the latter bitterly regretted the rupture with Rome, and said the work of the next ministry should be to rebridge the existing gulf.

FRANCE WANTS RECIPROCITY.

But the Government Does Not Seem to Think We Will Grant It.

PARIS, March 29.—Government circles here are watching with interest the tariff negotiations between the United States and Germany, and the hope is expressed that in the event of an arrangement being reached France also will benefit. There are many indications that a reciprocity treaty would be welcomed. The official view of the situation is as follows:

"No modifications are expected of the Franco-American tariff arrangement of 1898, which has no specified limitation of duration. It is assumed that the conditions therein laid down will continue valid. The furtherance of commercial relations with the United States, which have always been very cordial, is highly desirable."

On the other hand, members of the American Chamber of Commerce here point out that the arrangement of 1898 applies the maximum tariff to all American imports. A few specified articles would benefit by the minimum tariff under this arrangement, but these never come from the United States.

At the same time, the Parliamentary Tariff Commission here is considering numerous petitions asserting that increases should be made in the duties on various articles, most of which are American products.

WILL LECTURE IN FRANCE.

C. F. Beach, Jr., to Discuss "Legal vs. Political America."

Charles F. Beach, Jr., a well-known legal text writer and lecturer on American law in the Universities of Paris and Lille, sailed for France yesterday on La Provence. He will deliver there this year a course of thirty lectures on "Legal vs. Political America," to be followed by a series of courses to cover American law in full.

Later Mr. Beach will repeat his lectures at the Universities of Bordeaux and Toulouse, and he proposes to enlarge their scope so as to give French students a general view of American law and social and political institutions, somewhat as Blackstone did on the Viner foundation at Oxford for the English lawyers of his time.

Mr. Beach's lectures are delivered chiefly in French.

Mrs. Robinson Loses Her Watch.

ROME, March 29.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, while visiting St. Peter's yesterday, accompanied by Mgr. Farrelly, Spiritual Director of the American College, lost a gold watch on which were her initials in diamonds and sapphires.

Seen the Crossett windows—**1270 Broadway?**—You can see at a glance the *beauty* of Crossetts—their snap and style—their graceful lines—but not the proof that

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Look in the windows at the new Spring styles—then *try on your pair* and find how good they feel—*your* pair because they exactly fit *you*. $4.00 $5.00
High and low, and any leather.

THE CROSSETT STORE
1270 Broadway (Above 32d Street)

Brill Stores Will Deliver Your Clothes To-day Sure.

All garments purchased to-day in any one of the four Brill Stores will be altered, if necessary, pressed and surely delivered to you in time for wear Easter morning.

Suits and Outside Coats, ready-to-wear, $10 to $40.
Silk-faced Prince Alberts, coats and vests. Special, $20.
English Worsted Trousers, $8 values, $4.75.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, near Greenwich
279 BROADWAY, near Chambers. 125th STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

$33 Pacific Coast

One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

Tickets good on fast trains through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily without change.

Full particulars from
R. M. Johnson, General Agent,
C. & N.-W. Ry. 461 Broadway.

COSTA RICAN MOVE AGAINST BONILLA

Report That the Honduran Provisional Government Has Been Recognized.

MEXICO WON'T INTERVENE

But Is Willing to Join This Country in Friendly Mediation with a View to Stopping the War.

MANAGUA, March 29.—Costa Rica has recognized the Provisional Government of Honduras.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—"Mexico will on no condition join the United States in joint intervention between Nicaragua and Honduras," was the positive declaration of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariscal last night. He added:

"This Government is ready at any time to join the United States in offering its good offices in friendly mediation, but it will go no further. Should President Roosevelt decide to intervene he will be obliged to act independently, as far as President Diaz is concerned."

It was stated at the Foreign Office to-day that it was the intention of the Mexican Government to offer the friendly offices of the republic, with a view to ending the war, and that this step was prompted by purely altruistic motives. Mexico, it was added, had no interest whatever in either Honduras or Nicaragua. She had no navy with which to patrol the Central American coasts and felt under no obligation to incur the enormous expense of equipping an army of intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Active telegraphic correspondence in regard to the Central American situation has been in progress between the Washington officials and the diplomatic representatives in Central America and Mexico for the last forty-eight hours, but because decisive results have not yet been reached and the information necessary to make a clear statement of the situation remains to be supplied, no statement of the details of the negotiations can be obtained for publication.

Capt. Fullam, Commander of the gunboat Marietta, to-day reported by cable from Puerto Cortez that everything was quiet on the north coast of Honduras, and that he was sending a long report by mail telling what he had done to protect American interests and incidentally to mitigate the severities of warfare as far as he could without violation of the rules of neutrality.

The report that Costa Rica has recognized the Provisional Government of Honduras lacks official confirmation and is accepted with reserve, owing to the place of origin of the dispatch, which subjects it to the suspicion of being colored by the desires of Nicaragua.

The Provisional Government of Honduras was established on Feb. 20, after the capture of the town of El Triunfo, Honduras, by the allied Nicaraguan troops and Honduran revolutionary forces. This Government, or Junta, was headed by Maximo Rosales, Miguel Oquell, and Ignacio Castro, prominent Honduran Revolutionists. The Secretaries of the Junta were Constantino Fillos and Col. Guadaloupe Reyes.

At least sixty days will be required for the election of a President by the Provisional Government in Honduras and the establishment of the new administration on such a basis that it can command the general recognition of the powers. This delay will necessarily make the conditions in Central America even more uncertain, according to Latin American diplomats, who have advices that President Bonilla has no thought of giving up the fight, but is busy reorganizing his army in the hope of reversing his defeats.

Frederick Bell of Terre Haute, Ind., a mining expert who has lived in Honduras for twenty years, called at the State Department to-day and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Bacon concerning the situation. Mr. Bell says President Bonilla is a very brave leader and the sort of man who will not give up while there is the slightest hope of victory.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The fruit steamer Suldal, which arrived to-day from Black River, Honduras, reported that while she was at Trujillo immediately after its capture by the Nicaraguans, an attempt was made to burn the town, supposedly by Hondurans. The fire was subdued by the Nicaraguans before any great damage had been done.

There was no looting by the Nicaraguan troops, according to the crew of the Suldal, who reported that hundreds of persons of many nationalities camped around the American Consulate with cows, goats, and dogs, believing that the American flag above all others assured protection to them.

TO LET HAWAII BE FOREIGN?

Gov. Carter Thinks Roosevelt Has Given Up Idea of Americanization.

HONOLULU, March 29.—Gov. Carter in an interview yesterday intimated that in his opinion President Roosevelt had abandoned his former policy of Americanizing Hawaii.

Easter Cards
Booklets
Books

Suitable for Easter Gifts

BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the
PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER
plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3087

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

For Spring's Great Glove Day.

Nowhere Is There Equal Stock of Mousquetaire Gloves

THESE Loeser Gloves are not of the inferior sort with which the market is now more or less plentifully supplied. They are the finest product of the most famous maker in France, and they are made by him expressly for us. There are now—as there have been since the beginning of the great demand for long Gloves—full stocks of every size, color and style that is desirable.

Mousquetaire Glace Kid, 8 to 24 Button Gloves at $1.50 to $4.50.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8 to 20 Button Kid Gloves at $1.50 to $3.25.

$3 Glace 12 Button Gloves at $1.98.

Tans and black, splendid quality, and the length that is rapidly growing into chief popularity.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Why Go to Loeser's for Men's Easter and Spring Clothes?

IF YOU ARE PERFECTLY SATISFIED with the Clothes you buy in other places and with the prices they cost you we have no wish to urge you to come here.

But if you are NOT entirely satisfied, we think this Spring Clothing may prove a revelation to you.

It is Clothing which in fit, style and workmanship stands in a class alone. Suits and Overcoats were made expressly for us after specially drafted patterns and from materials which we chose months ago as they left the mills.

You will find that these Clothes have *DISTINCTION*—and that fact will be evident as soon as you slip on a coat or overcoat.

You will find that these Clothes *HOLD THEIR SHAPE*—that is assured by the careful tailor work.

You will find that they *COST AS LITTLE OR LESS THAN ORDINARY CLOTHES*—that is obvious at once.

Full stocks for Easter and Spring ready here now. Extra service to assure prompt attention when you come to-day.

Business Sack Suits	$12.50 to $35	Spring Overcoats	$12.50 to $35
Cutaway Coats and Vests	$15 to $25	Rainproof Overcoats	$10 to $35
Frock Coats and Vests	$20 to $32	White and fancy Waistcoats	$2.50 to $7.50

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

$7 to $12.50 Corsets : : $4.98

ONLY A HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE of these Corsets, so it will be well to come promptly for them.

They are the "Lyra," "Helen" and some imported styles taken from our regular stock and reduced because they are the ends of lines. Materials are fancy broche, batiste and imported coutil. A number are boned with whalebone. Satin and lace trimmed. Sizes 18 to 30—but, of course, not all sizes in any one style.

Second Floor.

$5 to $12 Millinery for Easter.

THIS MORNING will find the cases and tables filled to overflowing with fresh, dainty Hats. All day long they will be flying down from the workroom to fill the Easter needs of those who have left choosing until the last day. The freshness, the charm, the individuality of these Hats at the modest prices have aroused enthusiasm far and near. Every taste can be suited, for

Every Paris-Approved Shape and Trimming Is Shown.

Very best materials are used, and, no matter how simple the effect, these Loeser Hats are famous for perfect good taste and distinction of style. There are Toques, Turbans, Mushroom effects, Round Hats and big Picture styles, with trimmings of ribbon, velvet, wings, quills and flowers. Only occasionally does a Hat reach the $12 mark. Most are between $10 and $5.

Second Floor.

The Right Easter Hat.

IT WILL MAKE THE proper finish to the Easter Suit—but it must be the right Hat.

Loeser Hats for men are a little better than are ordinarily sold for the prices—and EVERY HAT IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Soft Hats and Derbies are $2 & $3
Correct Silk Hats are $6 & $7.50
Correct Opera Hats are $5 & $6

Caps for motoring, traveling and sporting wear—at moderate prices.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Men's Silk Hosiery, $1 Instead of $1.75

AN UNUSUAL VALUE. Black pure thread silk Hosiery of gauze weight with spliced heels and toes. Every man will want a pair to wear with his new Oxfords.

50c. Lisle Socks at 35c., or 3 pairs for $1. Splendid quality lisle thread Socks in a variety of embroidered effects on black and colored grounds.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Women's Silk Hosiery
Last Call for Easter.

LAST CALL for Easter with the largest and finest stocks and some extraordinary values which prompt early buying to-day. Here are a few of the specials:

Women's $1.50 Silk Hosiery at $1.

Black pure thread silk, with all silk or cotton soles.

Women's $2.25 Silk Hosiery at $1.50.

Black pure thread silk, fine gauge, medium weight, with spliced heels and toes.

Women's Silk Hosiery at $2.50,
Regularly Up to $5.

Black pure thread silk, with insteps exquisitely embroidered by hand.

Main Floor.

Men's Easter Gloves. Best Stock. Best Values

IN A CONVENIENT PLACE inside the Elm place entrance, you will find the finest stock of Gloves for dress wear, walking, driving and automobiling.

"Mark Cross" Gloves at $1.50

The finest Gloves made at this price. And they are to be had here exclusively in Brooklyn. Made of an extra quality, soft and pliable; hand sewn and finished with one button. Colors are English and biscuit tans.....$1.50 a pair.

Fownes' English Gloves are another excellent value in all the favorite tan shades, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Gray glace Gloves, very durable, a splendid Glove for street wear.....$1.50
Gray suede Gloves for afternoon dress.....$1.75 and $2
Chamois Gloves.....$1.50
Gray Castor Gloves.....$1.50
Grip Driving Gloves.....$2.50
Auto Gauntlets in tans and black, $8.50 and $4.50

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Girls' Easter Coats and Suits.

THE EASTER PREPARATION reaches its height to-day. Nothing has been left undone to bring the stocks to their fullest brilliance. And in style, fit and workmanship we believe you will find no equal for these tailored Clothes for girls—certainly no equal at anything near these prices.

"Piccadilly" Reefers at $4.98.

Made of fancy mixtures and navy blue and black cheviots. Full back, double-breasted front, notched collar; lined with mercerized sateen; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Girls' Coats at $6.98.

Three-quarter Coats, made of fancy mixtures. Full back, new single-breasted, buttons through front, notched collar, hip pockets with outside flaps, seams are all bound; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Coats at $8.98.

Three-quarter length Coats of navy and red cheviots. Full back, double-breasted front with large pearl buttons, velvet collar; coat sleeves with cuffs; seams are all bound; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE'S TRANSFER TO LEXINGTON AV. 59TH TO 60TH ST.

For Easter's Dress.

If you have not been able to make your selections until to-day come to Bloomingdales'. Stocks have been replenished every day—some every hour of the day. So you are assured of fullest varieties of the very choicest goods up to the very last hour.

In Trimmed Millinery—we extend opportunities entirely foreign to most stores. From the elaborate creations that predominate Parisian boulevards to the demurest model imaginable, the stock offers exceptional chances for satisfactory choosing.

$4.98 to $65.00

Women's Dainty Neckwear
Superb varieties of the most modish sorts—just what all smart dressers are demanding.

Maline Bows, at 35c.
Lawn, Lace and Silk Bows, at 25c.
Lawn and Windsor Ties, at 25c.
Hand Embroidered Stiff Linen Collars, at 50c, 75c and 98c.

Boots, Ties and Oxfords, in all leathers and sizes. Especial attention is directed to our complete assortment of Golden Brown, at.... **$2.98**

New Net Waists, with heavy lace yoke, front is handsomely made with tucks and wide German Val. inserting, sleeves and cuffs tucked; silk lined; a very remarkable value at..... **$4.98**

New Messaline Waists, elaborately yet very tastefully trimmed; very special values at $4.98, $5.98, and..... **$6.98**

Women's $3.50 16-Button Length Black and White Glace Gloves—the length that reaches well above the elbow. Made of prime quality kid mousquetaire style, with clasps or buttons at the wrist. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded; all sizes special at **$2.15**

Lace Veils, 1½ and 1¾ yards long, in black and brown, 75c to $1.98.
Chiffon Veils, 1½ yards long, in all colorings, 50c to $1.98.
Chiffon Veils, 3 yards long, in all colorings, 75c to $4.75.
Plain and Spotted Tuxedo Veiling, in all colors, all meshes, priced up to $1.75 a yard from 12½c.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with deep pleatings and knee flounces, with ripple effects in Roman stripe and plaid effects, as well as solid colors and Dresden designs; prices range up to $23.98 from..... **$9.98**

Men's Half Hose, fancy vertical stripes in Jacquard effects; made from the best French lisles, in beautiful shades of golden brown, tans and silver grays; all sizes, at..... **44c**

Women's Gauze Lisle Thread Hosiery, hand embroideries, in beautiful contrasting colors, assorted golden brown and tan shapes, at..... **59c**

Men's Handsome $1.50 Neckwear, an exquisite selection of the newest and richest colorings in imported silk; very special at..... **$1.00**

Genuine $1.50 Partridge and Malacca Walking Sticks; sterling silver mounted; special, **95c**

Men's Easter Hats. All the new Spring styles in soft or stiff hats. We do not confine ourselves to one block or style, but show every good style, so that you may be sure to get a hat that looks well on you. Quality and price considered, we show the best soft or stiff hats in New York at..... **$2.90**

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware, Stationery or Waist Departments you will be handed a very dainty little **Sachet Souvenir.**

BLOOMINGALE BROS.
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

HARDMAN PIANO
5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
634 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

HOW MRS. G. E. WARD FOUND HER HUSBAND

Former Backer of Greene and Gaynor Discovered in Humble Surroundings.

OLD, POOR, AND HELPLESS

Discouraged When Swindlers Refused His Demand, He Lived in Obscurity.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., March 29.—There is a strange story connected with the finding of George E. Ward, one of the financial backers of Gaynor and Greene, the Savannah Harbor swindlers, by the wife whom he had deserted. He left Savannah after the swindle was made public and Gaynor and Greene had refused to reimburse him.

On Monday, his wife, through the agency of Chief of Police Hose, found him here, helpless and in poverty. Firmly convinced that her husband was dead, she came to face the man she believed had assumed his name in applying for a pension.

As George Warn, Ward had wandered all over the country. He spent years in Harrisburg and Baltimore, and came to York about eight years ago. Here he earned a scanty living as a laborer in a stone quarry until a year ago, when, as the result of a wound received in the civil war, he became a cripple. Then, for the first time, he thought of making application for a pension. He was 68 years old, bent and gray, and barely a shadow of his former self. He realized that only the Government stood between him and the almshouse.

His application for a pension brought to his wife in Philadelphia the first intimation that a George E. Ward, who represented himself to be her husband, still lived. In his absence, his parents and all near relatives had died. His wife knew of no reason for his flight, and believed him dead. She herself had been reduced to poverty, and earned her living by sewing. Then she remembered that her husband had been a veteran of the civil war, and she made application for a widow's pension. The papers had been made out and the pension was about to be granted to her when word came from the Pension Department that there was reason to believe her husband was still alive.

She was instructed to look for him in Harrisburg, Baltimore, and York. On Monday she reached York and went directly to Police Headquarters, where she had a conference with Chief Hose. She arrived in the afternoon, and the Police Chief, finding that a George Ward lived in the West End, assigned Policeman Frank Welsh to investigate. The policeman reported at 6 o'clock that he had found Ward. He was not the man the Chief had in mind, but another named George Ward. From the description the Chief believed that he must be the right man, and so reported to Mrs. Ward.

She wished to go alone to see him, without herself being seen. Chief Hose had learned that the old man spent much of his time in the Codoros Hotel, and advised her to walk past there. Through the windows she could easily see all inside. He gave her, too, the address of her supposed husband, a little attic room at the end of a dark hall, above Munichel's cigar store at Market and Water Streets.

Mrs. Ward started out late on Monday evening. She walked in front of the hotel several times, but saw no one who bore the faintest resemblance to her husband. Finally she determined to take the one remaining course and seek the room. She found the cigar store and the flight of stairs. A boy directed her to the little room. She tried the door; it was unlocked and she walked in.

There was a faint light, and by it she saw an old man on the couch, asleep. She started back, certain that this was not her husband. As she was about to leave the man stirred, opened his eyes, and saw her. He stared as though in a dream, and drew a trembling hand across his eyes. Suddenly both arms were stretched out to the woman leaning against the wall for support.

"You?" he cried.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Ward went again to Chief Hose. She was going back to Philadelphia, she said, to pray over the matter. She said that her husband would remain here, awaiting word from her. They were both in poverty, she said, and it remains to be decided whether they will bear their burden together.

"I suppose I was a fool," Ward said to-day, as he sat with his cane shaking in his nervous hands, "but at that time I could think of nothing but flight. No two men have the same experiences, and no man knows what he will do until the hour comes. I loved my wife, and her arrival was like a dream, but if my helplessness and poverty is to be a burden to her, I will stay here and see this out to the end."

GETS $22,000 FOR INJURIES.

Ship Captain's Suit Against New Haven Road Upheld on Last Appeal.

A verdict for $20,000 damages, obtained by Alexander DeNoyelles against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the United States Circuit Court, was affirmed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The plaintiff was Captain of the ship Winnie, of the Williams Line, and had discharged a cargo of lumber on the New Haven docks in the Harlem River. He was standing with one foot on his boat and the other on the dock, casting off. Four boats were lying alongside the Winnie, including two belonging to the railroad company. A New Haven Road tugboat struck the outside boat and the shock threw DeNoyelles between the boat and dock and his left side was crushed.

The appeal cannot be carried any further and the verdict, which, with the costs and interest, amounts to $22,000, will now have to be paid.

MERCHANT SUED BY HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Warren Wants a Separation on the Ground of Desertion.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich was asked yesterday to grant alimony and counsel fee to Maude M. Warren, in a suit she has brought for a separation against Harry J. Warren, a commission merchant, doing business under the name of H. J. Warren & Co., at 24 East Twenty-first Street. The defendant is also a singer in the choir of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. The plaintiff alleges that her husband deserted her last December.

The defendant denies the statement that he deserted his wife, and alleges that she left him after a quarrel between them because of her use of intoxicating liquors. Justice Giegerich awarded $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee.

Cabman Gets Verdict Against the City.

Mark Harrington, a cabman, obtained a verdict for $2,275 against the city yesterday in the Supreme Court for personal injuries. He was thrown from a brougham while driving through Forty-seventh Street Aug. 11, 1904, because one of the wheels of his carriage went into a hole in the street. When the accident happened his horse ran away, but was stopped after it had run a block.

New President of Traffic Club.

George T. Smith, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been elected President of the Traffic Club of New York to fill the unexpired term of D. W. Cooke, who resigned. Mr. Smith, whose offices are at 2 Beaver Street, is succeeded as Vice President of the Traffic Club by C. S. Keene of the American Tobacco Company.

OLD TRINITY OVERCROWDED.

Two Thousand There for the Good Friday Passion Service.

Nearly 2,000 persons tried to crowd into Old Trinity Church at noon yesterday for the three-hour Good Friday Passion service. There are seats for only 1,300, and long before the noon outpour from the near-by office buildings had begun the church was filled. It was one of the largest Good Friday crowds ever seen at Trinity.

The first part of the service was conducted by the vicar of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, and then a brief address was made by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Robbins, Dean of the General Theological Seminary.

"Jesus Christ is still being crucified on this earth," he said. "There are slaveries on every side. Jesus Christ is crucified in the slavery of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of little children who are in practical, if not actual, bondage in this land to-day. Out of the lives of these little ones, by the hard, compelling tasks to which they are put, is being ground every bit of sweetness and inspiration and hope. And the laws of this land of ours have not yet found a way to cope with the evil nor more than in a slight measure to stop it.

"And there is the sinful crucifixion of corruption and evil living, that affect, sometimes down to their deepest roots, the public and political life of our day.

"All that is holy is being crucified in the mad, foolish race after wealth, the race which destroys every semblance of spiritual and holy things in those who engage in it."

THIS IS PASSOVER.

Celebration of Feast of Unleavened Bread Began Yesterday at Sundown.

The celebration of the Hebrew Feast of Pesach, or the Passover, was begun at sunset last evening by the Jewish people throughout the world. This festival, which is also known as the Feast of Unleavened Bread, was instituted to commemorate the departure of the Children of Israel from Egypt, under the leadership of Moses, where they had been held in bondage for upward of 400 years. The feature of the celebration is the substitution of matzos, or unleavened cakes, prepared for the purpose, for bread in the household of the orthodox Hebrews. The first night of the festival is known as "Seder" night, and is made the occasion of a family gathering devoted to a special service around the supper table, which is decked out in a peculiar manner with matzos and other accessories incidental to the feast. Gathered around the table, the "Hagadah" is read and recited.

The "Hagadah" contains a narrative of the deliverance of the Jews from their Egyptian bondage as set forth in the Bible, and is read by the head of the household, either in the original Hebrew or as an English translation. The other members of the family join in the responses and in singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving to their Divine libarator.

The Pesach Feast continues for eight days, but only the first and last days are celebrated as holy days. Services will be held this morning at all the Hebrew places of worship, both reformed and orthodox, and sermons appropriate to the occasion will be preached.

The 180 Jews detained at the immigration station on Ellis Island celebrated the opening of Passover last night with a religious service and a meal in which roast goose was the chief article on the bill of fare. A small number of Jews who were destined to be deported were allowed to remain so that they could participate. Among the guests were Dr. David Blaustein, Dr. Adolph Radin of the People's Synagogue, and Dr. Bertha Lubitz of the recreation rooms in Chrystie Street. Commissioner Watchorn made a speech dealing with the right of every man in this country to worship God according to his own conviction and pointing out that a man who served God was sure to make a good citizen.

SPECIAL EASTER MASSES.

Two in Early Morning for Benefit of Night Workers.

St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place, has arranged a special Easter morning service for night workers. The service will start at 2:30 A. M. The musical programme will be rendered by an orchestra and a choir of 100 voices.

At the Church of St. Francis Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, a solemn high mass will be celebrated at 2:15 o'clock Easter morning. The music will be sung by twelve soloists selected from among the most notable church singers of the city and a chorus of fifty voices, reinforced by a full string orchestra.

Frederick G. Bourne's Church Gift.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 29.—Frederick G. Bourne, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has contributed $1,000 toward a new Dutch Reform church at the Holland settlement, at West Sayville.

CARE OF PUPILS' EYESIGHT.

Liverpool Commissioner Tells of English Inspection System.

Joseph Sexton, a Commissioner of Public Education for the City of Liverpool, is in town after a five months' tour of this country, in which he has made an extended study of the public school system. He will sail to-day for England.

Mr. Sexton said yesterday that he was much interested in the discussion over the condition of school pupils' eyesight in New York City, in view of the serious consideration that the Liverpool school authorities and those of several other large cities in Great Britain had given to the question for several years.

"In Liverpool," said Mr. Sexton, "we have been operating for some time on a plan whereby pupils are sent to regularly appointed and competent examiners. Records are made of the examinations and are compared with records kept by the teachers, which show the circumstances of the children's families. Then, where it is found that a family can afford to pay some part of the expense of the examination, fitting with glasses, or subsequent treatment, an assessment is made for this purpose in such a proportion of the expense as the family is able to pay. Where families are unable to pay any share of the cost, the children are treated free.

"We have obtained excellent results from this system and have found as a rule that the parents have been glad to co-operate with the school authorities. I think that the New York School Board might well consider it as a possible means of meeting the present problem."

CRIPPLES ENJOY AUTO RIDE.

W. E. D. Stokes Keeps His Promise to Magistrate Crane.

In response to the appeal made a few days ago by Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, W. E. D. Stokes of the Ansonia sent around to the General Memorial Hospital, at 106th Street and Central Park West, yesterday, a large automobile, and in it five convalescent crippled children who had been operated on were taken for an hour's drive through the Park and Riverside Drive.

With them went a nurse. The children had a fine time. Mrs. Anna Meredith Lawson, Superintendent of the hospital, wrote the Magistrate, thanking him for the suggestion, and saying that she hoped others would take up the plan.

Brains Repaired
by eating
Grape-Nuts
10 days' trial shows.
"There's a Reason"

LIVELIER BOOKS FOR SHIP LIBRARIES

Something Lighter Than Bunyan Will Be Offered to the Sailors.

YOUNG LIBRARIAN'S IDEA

Thrilling Tales of Adventure and Intrigue, Not Preachments, for the Men of the Seas.

The "Andrew Carnegie of the Seas" has retired. His name is John S. Pierson, and for nearly half a century he has provided libraries for those who live on the face of the deep. Wherever ships have sailed his praises have been sung.

But with even more interest, perhaps, than the story of his going, they will read that the kind of literature supplied for them has been changed. Under the old librarian books filled with sober, solemn, elevating thoughts formed the bulk of the volumes in the libraries sent to the ships; under the new librarian their places will be taken by thrilling tales of trouble, adventure, and intrigue—real stories; not preachments.

For a long time, the sailors, though they found elevating matter to read in the books which Mr. Pierson, for the American Seamen's Friend Society, provided for them, have been talking among themselves and to their intimates about the peculiarity of the librarian's taste in literature. "Why a preacher should read "Pilgrim's Progress," or a statesman "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" was easy to understand, but why such books should be sent aboard ship for rough and hardy sailormen was more perplexing. Yet books described by one sailor in South Street yesterday as "heavy enough to sink a ship" predominated in the little libraries selected by Mr. Pierson. The result was that most of them went unread—by the thoughtless, at any rate. Some went overboard.

The new librarian, William Elling, likes "lively reading," and has announced that he will provide books fitting that description for the sailors hereafter. He will be particular, of course, not to admit into the traveling libraries any books which might have a pernicious influence, but he will bar nothing that is only amusing and exciting. He is convinced that it is not the function of the libraries to minister to the souls of sailors, but to occupy their minds in the long, dull spaces when they are alone on the broad ocean. So Stevenson's stories of adventure, Laura Jean Libbey's touching stories of affairs of the heart, (maybe,) and the books of other popular writers of equal interest will be sent out. Mr. Elling thinks that every one of them will be read.

Mr. Pierson took charge of the work of handling the traveling libraries for the Seamen's Friend Society forty-six years ago. Exceedingly conscientious, he read every book he bought for the 11,386 libraries, and each had about forty volumes. He is 85 years old, and believes he has earned a rest. In this the officers of the society, grateful for his earnest service, agree with him.

TO BUILD UP AGENCIES.

President Morton to Take Hold of Equitable's Selling Force.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society notified the agency force yesterday that hereafter he purposed to devote more of his attention to agency affairs than it had been possible for him to do previously, and that with the assistance of Henry L. Rosenfeld, Insurance Assistant to the President, he was personally to look after the management of the Western and Northwestern States in this country, together with Western Canada.

George T. Wilson, Second Vice President, who up to the time that Gage E. Tarbell resigned had been in charge of the foreign business of the company, will handle the Central, Eastern, and Southern States, Eastern Canada, and the foreign agencies.

$4,000 BROOKLYN ROBBERY.

Thieves Got Plunder Out of a Well-Lighted Store Without Detection.

For two hours early yesterday morning thieves were busy in the hardware store of William Artus, at Fulton and Nassau Streets, Brooklyn, one of the busiest corners at night in the borough. Inside the store several gas lights were burning, while two street electric lights threw their rays into the front windows. Yet the thieves were able to clean out all the show cases and carry away plunder valued at $4,000.

The burglars entered the store by forcing open the cellar door on the Nassau Street side and then cutting out a square hole in the floor in the rear of the store. How they succeeded in getting away with their plunder without detection the police of the Fulton Street Station do not know.

City Helps Man Who Bought Its Bonds.

The executors of the estate of Bernard Shanley of Newark yesterday bought $238,000 of Jersey City's 4 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest. The city authorities reciprocated by annulling a contract held by J. Roosevelt Shanley, one of the heirs, for the construction of a sewer in Jackson Avenue, on which Mr. Shanley was likely to lose money on account of an unexpected rock excavation encountered.

Coler Goes to Mount Clemens.

Borough President Eird S. Coler of Brooklyn has gone to Mount Clemens, Mich., for a two weeks' stay to see if he can get rid of a severe cold and an affliction of the throat that have been troubling him for some time. At Mount Clemens Mr. Coler will meet Charles F. Murphy and several Tammany district leaders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Major W. Stephenson, Surgeon, and Contract Surgeon R. E. Severs, to Manila.

Capt. S. Hof, Ordnance, will make not to exceed fourteen visits per month during April, May, and June, to Nicetown, Penn., and not exceed four visits per month during the same period to Philadelphia, on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance.

Capt. F. R. Day will report to the board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. C. Minus, Sixteenth Infantry, to the Department of the Missouri for assignment to station.

First Lieut. J. McManus, Artillery, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement is announced.

Transfers: First Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, from the First Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry; First Lieut. G. Kent, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the First Cavalry.

Promotions and assignments of Artillery officers: Majors Cree, J. W. S. Stevens, W. Robinson, G. F. Landers, and A. M. Hunter, to Coast Artillery; L. G. Berry, J. E. McMahon, C. T. Menoher, T. B. Mott, E. Hinds, G. W. Getchell, O. J. Straub, and H. C. Schumm, to Field Artillery; Capts. G. H. Hubbard to Ninety-ninth Company Coast Artillery, J. M. Wheeler to Twenty-sixth Company Coast Artillery, H. S. Kerrick to Third Company Coast Artillery, F. J. Miller and G. F. Connelly to unassigned list, P. S. Golderman to One Hundred and Thirteenth Company Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Bruce Cotten to unassigned list.

Capt. H. L. Newbold transferred from Twenty-sixth Company Coast Artillery to unassigned list.

Lieut. Col. M. F. Waltz, Infantry, is detailed as a member of the General Staff to complete an unexpired term of four years.

Major R. L. Hirst, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Capt. P. C. Harris, Ninth Infantry, detailed as members of the General Staff.

Major E. Russel, Signal Corps, to New York City for consultation with the Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, thence to Forts H. G. Wright, Totten, Wood, and Hancock, on business pertaining to wireless telegraph installation.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, relieved from command of the Pacific Division of the Department of California, to take effect April 30, and will then proceed to and take station at Milwaukee, there to perform such duties as may hereafter be assigned to him by the War Department.

The Navy.

Commander F. W. Coffin, home, and granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign H. Powell, three months' sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Holloway, to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Ryder, to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. St. J. Butler, to course of instruction, Naval Medical School, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Brown, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. May, to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Belknap, to the Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Schaller, to the Brooklyn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Bogan and Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson, to course of instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Shook, to duty under the Department of Government and Sanitation, Canal Zone.

Assistant Surgeon F. D. Chapelar, to Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. M. Jones, to navy recruiting party No. 4.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Watrous, settle accounts and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—New Jersey, Virginia, and Marcellus, at Guantanamo Bay; Caesar, at Key West; Maryland, at Olangapo.

Sailed—Potomac and Isla de Cuba, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Baltimore.

Style, dignity, refinement, are given subtle expression in our sack suits for men. Although all the innovations are incorporated in these garments, they are well within the gates of good taste. Whether you incline toward a conservative or radical model, you may count on suits that are the exponents of the higher plane of clothes making—$15 to $40.

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two downtown stores, 255 Broadway and 429 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three Broadway Stores
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

A SHORT TIME INVESTMENT

Which Will Pay Large Dividends

During the past year and a half we have organized a number of Realty Syndicates or companies to take advantage of some favorable opportunities to make large profits in the development of or the marketing of a piece of property.

The aggregate capital of these companies amounts to over one million dollars. The market value to-day of the properties owned by these companies exceeds three and one-half million dollars and the properties are increasing in value day by day.

The profits accruing to the investors in these undertakings are very large, and when considered on the per cent. basis of profits or invested capital are uncommon.

Our purchases and contracts were made prior to the recent great advances in Brooklyn and Long Island property and all financially co-operating with us have received the benefits of our advance buying; in other words the prices paid by our syndicates or companies are the prices of a year or eighteen months ago.

We know of no investment which will tie up one's money for so short a period and return such large profits.

You can secure a participating interest in this undertaking if you wish by subscribing for some of the stock. Shares are $100 each, payable 25 per cent. monthly.

We are now accepting subscriptions for a new development and what we are doing and have done guarantees investors a profit of 100 per cent. within three years.

Testimonials and references furnished. Full information may be obtained at our office in person or by mail.

STOKES & KNOWLES
REALTY INVESTMENTS
200 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

That they are prepared to Renovate, Remodel and Re-line Seal, Persian and Caracul Coats to any style desired for $45.00

Perfect Facilities for the

COLD STORAGE

of Furs and Fur-lined Garments, with full insurance against damage by moths and fire at moderate cost

Articles called for on request

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

"Anniped" (Registered,)

The Perfect Shoe

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

For which we have the exclusive sale.

Prices $2.50 and $3.50

De Pinna

394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

BLOOMINGDALE'S TRANSFER TO LEXINGTON AV. 59TH TO 60TH ST.

The Last Day!

Don't Wait! You have No Time to Lose! Sale Ends This Evening

1907 Easter Sale of Newest Style

Walters $500 Dehlia Concert Grand Upright Pianos for $250

Including Stool and Cover.

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance, no extras whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home on first payment of $5.

Walters D Pianos have reached the pinnacle of perfection.

They Are Pianos Built to Last Forever.

Guaranteed for 15 Years

In style, action and construction they are unsurpassed. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

Bloomingdale Bros.
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

The undersigned has been authorized by the estate of the late

Stanford White

To Announce an Unrestricted Public Sale of the

Artistic Furnishings and **Interior Decorations** of the **Residence, 121 East 21st St.**

SPECIAL NOTICE

Prospective purchasers will be ADMITTED to the residence BY CARD ONLY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 1st and 2d, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

These cards of admission will admit One Person Only, and are not transferable, may be obtained of the managers upon WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY, as the admissions will be strictly limited to the capacity of the premises.

THE PUBLIC SALE

will take place on the afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 4th, 5th and 6th, Beginning each day at 2:30 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO THE PREMISES on the days of the sale will be EXCLUSIVELY BY CARD admitting ONE PERSON, which will be issued to applicants UPON THEIR WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY. In order to provide for the convenience of prospective buyers, it will be necessary to limit the number of these cards, and, in furtherance of this purpose, a charge of ONE DOLLAR EACH will be made for the cards of admission, and the amount paid will be credited on the bill of each and every purchaser at the sale.

The Paintings

Will be sold at MENDELSSOHN HALL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, April 11th and 12th, and will be on Free View at the American Art Galleries from Monday, April 8th, until the morning of sale, inclusive.

CATALOGUES—An illustrated catalogue, the edition of which will be limited, may be had of the Managers, price $1.00, or will be mailed, postpaid, for $1.25.

The sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Americans Know

and the directors of the Milan (Italy) Exposition indorse their judgement by awarding a gold medal to

Reppetti

for the purity, superiority and flavor of his

DELICIOUS

CARAMELS

CHOCOLATES, BONBONS AND BREAKFAST COCOA

in competition with the best chocolate manufacturers of the world.

Easter Novelties

A large assortment of the newest fancy baskets and boxes appropriate for Easter; also rabbits, chickens, &c., filled with Reppeti's fine Candies.

Ice Cream Soda and all fountain drinks made from pure fruit juices served to perfection.

CANDY SHOPS.
Broadway and 42d, 46 West 125th Street, 431 Fifth Av., 528 Columbus Av. — Open until midnight.
85 Wall Street, Brevlin Hotel, 129 Broadway, and all leading druggists.
Mail orders carefully and promptly filled.

GEN. MACARTHUR PLANS TO RETIRE

Ranking Officer of the Army Tires of His Anomalous Position.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BELL

So He Obtains Relief from His San Francisco Command, and Will Write Up His Eastern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An order was issued by the War Department this afternoon relieving Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur of the command of the Pacific Division and the Department of California on April 30 and directing him to take station at Milwaukee for such duties as the department may assign him hereafter.

The first of these duties will be to write up his report of the extended trip through China and India, which he made after the close of his service with the Japanese Army during the latter part of the war between Japan and Russia. It is understood that Gen. MacArthur will write a very full report of his observations, and that that will be practically the last of his active service.

It has been known for some time that Gen. MacArthur was weary of his duties in command of the Pacific Division. He felt that he was in an anomolous position, being in command of a division although the ranking officer of the army. If he had been selected as Chief of Staff at the time of the retirement of Gen. Bates he would have been contented to remain on active duty until his retirement for age, June 2, 1909. But there were reasons why it was not felt by the President and Secretary Taft that the selection would be advisable and since Congress had amended the law so that the ranking General was no longer in command of the army, there was nothing for Gen. MacArthur to do but take command of a division.

Gen. MacArthur's friends always have contended that he was peculiarly fitted for the post of Chief of Staff and have been of the opinion that an injustice was done him when he was not chosen for that place. There was talk that it was because of difficulty which he had had with Mr. Taft when he was in command of the army in the Philippines and the Secretary was civil Governor of the islands. That was not the fact, however. Secretary Taft recognized clearly the ability of Gen. MacArthur and had no feeling because of anything that had happened in the Philippines. There were other reasons which have never transpired for not appointing him Chief of Staff.

The order of to-day is issued over the signature of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and that fact is an interesting commentary on the often revived and never justified story of friction between Gen. Bell and Gen. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General, over the issuance of orders by a junior to his senior. Gen. MacArthur outranks Gen. Bell far more than Gen. Ainsworth does, but he receives his orders from Gen. Bell. Of course the order is issued, as are all orders to the army, "by order of the Secretary of War," and it is so stated in the order itself.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Gen. MacArthur will soon make application to be placed on the retired list of the army, according to a letter written to a friend in this city.

"When my retirement takes place," continued the General's letter, "I shall go to Milwaukee, buy a home, and pass the remainder of my days in the city that saw my birth and boyhood. No city has ever appealed to me as does Milwaukee."

OFFICER'S BELIEF SHAKEN.

Lieut. Greer Had Thought 25th Infantry Men Guilty of Brownsville Raid.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Lieut. Greer, Quartermaster and Acting Battalion Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on the night of the Brownsville raid, was on the stand before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day. In the absence of Capt. Macklin, Lieut. Greer took command of Company C while the shooting was in progress. He testified in detail concerning the events at the post that night.

At the conclusion of a long direct examination, the witness told Senator Foraker that while he had believed that the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry did the shooting, his mind was open now as to the question of their guilt or innocence. He thought the firing came from about the middle of the town and that shotguns and revolvers were used. It was his opinion that high-power rifles were not used in the firing he heard.

He estimated that it would require forty to fifty minutes to clean a gun so that it would stand inspection after having been fired. He did not believe the guns could have been cleaned in the dark without showing traces of oil, if oil were used; if oil was not used, the guns could not be thoroughly cleaned, he said.

At the morning session the committee re-examined Walker McCurdy, a former Quartermaster Sergeant of Company B, concerning surplus rifles kept in the storehouses. He was positive that none of the rifles in the arm chests had been used in the shooting.

The committee will take a recess of two weeks on April 6.

NEW LONG ISLAND COUNTRY COLONY

Over 250 men have been at work all the Fall and Winter converting one of the grandest peninsulas on the north shore into a model colony of country estates.

The enterprise has been planned on a scale little short of regal, involving an outlay of a round million dollars. It is as much superior to all other purely country developments as is our Prospect Park South to all other suburban improvements. It appeals in every particular to the most desirable class of residents.

Our advance booklet will be sent on application to those who would like to be notified when the property is ready for inspection.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, New York.

CEDAR FOR LEAD PENCILS.

Now Bought by the Pound, and Growing Scarcer Each Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in every-day use and nearly 320,000,000 pencils are manufactured in this country every year. To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons, or 7,300,000 cubic feet, of wood, so that each day in the year 300 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet, of wood are used for pencils. Since practically all of the wood is red cedar and since the pencil industry is steadily growing, the supply of red cedar is greatly depleted; yet no substitute has been found for it. Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over 10 years of age uses six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five.

Red cedar has a soft, straight grain, and when grown under best conditions is very free from defects. Because of its peculiar qualities no equally good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood-using industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar. In fact, red cedar suitable for pencil manufacture is the only wood the price of which is always quoted by the pound.

Strange as it may seem, no steps have heretofore been taken to provide for a future supply of red cedar. This has been largely due to a lack of information on the rate of growth and the habits of the tree, and to the widespread belief that second-growth red cedar never reaches merchantable size.

In accordance with its policy toward the conservation and economic use of commercial woods, the Forest Service has made a careful study of red cedar and has come to the conclusion that it can profitably be grown in regions of its development. Several changes are recommended in present forest management in order to secur th dsired growth. In the southern forests the cedar will have to be given a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages, and many of the forest-grown trees which are now cut for fence posts can profitably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.

ELECTION IN PHILIPPINES.

The President Directs That the First General Assembly Be Chosen.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President, last evening, signed the executive order requiring the Philippine Commission to issue the call required by law for a general election of delegates to the first Philippine Assembly.

The order recites the fact that peace has been practically restored to all of the Christian sections of the islands. Though no date for the election is named in the President's order, the Philippine Commission has already fixed upon July 30 next as the date.

McCleary Gets Shallenberger's Place.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Former Representative James T. McCleary of Minnesota was to-day sworn in as Second Assistant Postmaster General in succession to William S. Shallenberger, resigned. The office was held by Gen. Shallenberger for ten years, and he vacated it in order to engage in private business.

Dismissed Cadets to be Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Patrick J. Morrissey of Massachusetts and Ray C. Hill of Ohio, first-class cadets at the United States Military Academy, who were found guilty of intemperance and sentenced to dismissal, will be permitted to re-enter the Academy after a suspension of one year.

Old Naval Ship Marion to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The warship Marion, one of the last of the old iron ships of the Navy, and which was built just after the close of the civil war, is to be sold at public auction. Her name will be stricken from the naval lists.

BUILDING FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Church Company Owes $400,000—Has Many Public Contracts.

The Church Construction Company, builders, of 949 Broadway, is in financial difficulties, and yesterday Judge Newburger of the Supreme Court appointed Martin S. Paine and Frank A. Palen receivers in proceedings to dissolve the corporation brought by Mr. Palen, Harlan Moore, and John M. Van Name, directors, and the bond of the receivers was fixed at $200,000. Abraham Stern was appointed referee, and the order to show cause was made returnable on May 28. It was stated that the liabilities exceed the assets by $100,000, and the trouble was the result of severe losses through unprofitable contracts.

There are a number of contracts still unfinished, among which are Public School No. 42, contract price $243,000; United States buildings at West Point, contract price, $535,701; Municipal Lodging House, New York City, contract price $273,900, and a building for the Transit Development Company, Brooklyn, contract price $108,666. The liabilities are about $400,000. The assets consist of equipment, accounts, contracts, notes, and cash. There are 350 creditors, among whom are the New Amsterdam National Bank, $66,200; Guardian Trust Company, $65,600; Bayonne Bank, $21,253; Interboro Bank, $9,629; Fourteenth Street Bank, $2,039; William J. Campbell, $62,700; Alpha Portland Cement Company, $7,820; Hampden Lumber Company, $6,045; T. R. McManus Sons, $3,492; Manhattan Trap Rock Company, $2,237; Rockland-Rockport Lime Company, $3,368; John Pirkl Iron Works, $5,000. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated Aug. 7, 1902, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was increased in October last to $250,000, of which $90,000 has been issued. Frank A. Palen is President. Many liens have been filed against the company recently. It was said that a large loan at a bank matured a few days ago, and the bank did not wish to extend it.

SIGNS FULL RETRACTION.

Nelson Armstrong, Sued for Slander, Withdraws His Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 29.—Nelson Armstrong, a wealthy farmer and large real estate owner, with a reputation for extreme frugality, who was sued for $10,000 for slander by Andrew J. C. Stokes, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Monmouth County, has signed an unqualified retraction of all things he said derogatory to the character and standing of that official and the suit is withdrawn.

Mr. Armstrong was charged with saying to Mr. Stokes: "You are a scoundrel; you are crooked, and I can prove it. You will do anything crooked for $5, and you should be prosecuted." In his retraction he says: "What was said by me was in the heat of argument and while I was laboring under considerable excitement. I am extremely sorry that my words could or should have been construed in any sense defamatory, and I now desire to say to you most unqualifiedly that I have no knowledge reflecting in any way upon your official integrity or your honesty or uprightness as a private citizen, and anything which I may have said reflecting upon either I now unqualifiedly retract."

KELSEY'S ACCOUNT OF TALK WITH HUGHES

Governor Told Insurance Superintendent That He Had Missed Opportunity.

ASKED FOR CONSIDERATION

Would Be Unable to Explain Resignation to Friends—Called Cunningham an Office Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey finished his testimony this evening before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the question of whether he should be removed on the recommendation of Gov. Hughes. For the closing moments of to-day's hearing, Kelsey's counsel had reserved as a grand climax his own story of the various conversations he had with Gov. Hughes at the time his resignation was asked for by the latter.

After Mr. Kelsey had ended his testimony, the hearing went over for a week. In the meantime the committee will take up in excecutive session on Tuesday the question of whether Mr. Kelsey is to be permitted to introduce any further evidence on his own behalf.

Mr. Kelsey, in reply to a series of questions by ex-Judge Edward W. Hatch, his chief counsel, told the committee of writing a letter to Gov. Hughes on Jan. 2 notifying the Governor that he was ready to advise him regarding the affairs of his department. He received an acknowledgment the next day, but did not see the Governor until he was ready to issue the preliminary report of his department.

"I told him," said Mr. Kelsey, "that the practice of the Insurance Department was to print the report in the Summer, and that I thought it a proper course to prepare a preliminary text to submit to the Legislature. I asked him if he cared to glance over it before it was sent to the printer. He said he would like to see it."

"What next occurred?" asked Mr. Hatch.

"I think it was two or three days later," said the witness, "that I went to the Executive Chamber. I asked the Governor if he had had time to give attention to the preliminary report. He said he had read it. I asked him if he had found any heterodoxy in it. He said it was a good memorandum, and I said I would have it printed and sent to the Legislature. He assented.

Talks With Gov. Hughes.

"On this occasion the Governor said there was a matter he wished to talk to me about."

Mr. Kelsey saw Gov. Hughes on Jan 31. This is Mr. Kelsey's account of the interview:

"I think his first remark was: 'Well, what have you to say to me?' I told him that what I might have to say would take a great deal of time, but the most pressing thing was the matter of the election in the two New York companies. He said that there should be no trouble about that, and that there was some uncertainty on the point when the law was drafted.

"He then said that his plan was to speak directly, and that he did not feel like being 'mealy-mouthed' about it. I said that I should be glad to have him speak frankly. He said that at the time I took charge of the Insurance Department there was a great opportunity; that I had not been equal to it; that, in his judgment, the public demanded a different administration, and that he thought that I should have to resign. I said I was very sorry to have him reach such a conclusion and that I was confident he was misinformed as to the situation.

"I asked him if he would not talk the matter over with men who had had long experience in Albany and had known me for many years. He said there would be no object in that, as the situation was one which demanded a change, in his judgment, and he could see no other course except for me to retire. I said to him that it looked to me like a harsh judgment, as I had endeavored to serve faithfully and I knew of no reason why the department should not be conducted in full accord with his views, if the administration could be bettered.

"He said that employes of the department had been continued for many years by me, and that public sentiment was against it. I said that the conditions were such that I felt justified in the way I had managed the department. I asked him to remember that in that administration I had been under a different environment perhaps than under his administration. He asked how, and I said under a different State administration. He said: 'I feared so.'

"I told him that the effect upon me would be most serious, that I never could explain to my friends satisfactorily a resignation, and that I wanted a chance to live. He said that a resignation tendered by me could be accepted if we understood each other, so that I could retire gracefully at such time as I thought satisfactory.

Wanted a House Cleaning.

"I remember saying to him that nobody had any hold on the department, and that I believed I had as few affiliations with those who would interfere with the working of the department as anybody he could select. He said that the matter was in such shape that he did not believe anything would be acceptable except a house-cleaning."

"Was any reference made to your retention of Isaac Vanderpoel and Robert H. Hunter?" asked Mr. Hatch.

"Not by name, as far as I can remember," Mr. Kelsey replied.

"The Governor referred to some man in the department who had been appointed at the request of Andrew C. Fields?" asked Mr. Hatch.

"That was Mr. Cunningham," said Mr. Kelsey. "He is on the list as an examiner, but is really only a clerk in the New York office. He has been in the department for twelve years. I didn't know Fields had had anything to do with his appointment until the matter was referred to by the Governor. He is an efficient office boy, but he has no more to do with the policy of the business of the department than the window cleaners."

Kelsey's Own Suggestion.

From Mr. Kelsey's testimony it appeared that it was not at the suggestion of the late Gov. Higgins that the two officials had been retained, but that it really was the Insurance Superintendent himself who made the suggestion, and Gov. Higgins who acquiesced.

A feature of the testimony to-day was Mr. Kelsey's admission that following the San Francisco disaster, when it was necessary for the department to get definite information regarding the financial condition of the various fire insurance companies for the purpose of determining their ability to pay the risks they had in San Francisco, and still be in a condition to continue business, he had relied on the report of Vanderpoel and Hunter, who had been discredited before the Armstrong Committee regarding the condition of the life insurance companies which they had examined, and to whom they had given clean bills of health shortly before the investigation occurred.

Would you trust your life to an inexperienced surgeon?

Why trust your fortune to an inexperienced company

Mercantile Deposit Vaults
Established 1870
120 Broadway
Safes $5 to $800 a year

Every Day We Hear

of regrets of purchases made elsewhere, by buyers who evidently gave insufficient attention to our store news—the news of our fabrics, which is always concise and accurate—its terse style makes quick reading.
Better consult us now than later.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. — Tailors — Nassau Street below Beekman

ADD $105,375,700 ON LOCAL FRANCHISES

New York City Corporations Are Assessed at $466,855,000 for This Year.

ALL TRACTIONS PUT UP

Metropolitan by $24,130,000, Brooklyn Rapid Transit $16,166,000, Consolidated Gas Up $17,579,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Special franchise tax assessments for 1907 for the cities of New York, Rochester, Jamestown, Gloversville, and Ithaca, were reported to-night by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which consists of Egbert E. Woodbury, Frank E. Perley, and Benjamin E. Hall.

New York City corporations are increased from $361,479,300 to $466,855,000, an increase of $105,375,700. Some of the assessments upon widely known New York City corporations are as follows: Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, $54,645,000, an increase of $16,166,000 over 1906; Manhattan Elevated System, $74,900,000, an increase of $12,200,000; Metropolitan Street Railroad System, $103,600,000, an increase of $24,130,000; Consolidated Gas System, $100,500,000, an increase of $17,579,000; Brooklyn Union Gas System, $19,120,000, an increase of $2,170,000; New York Telephone Company, $27,400,000, an increase of $10,312,000.

The following is a list of the principal assessments this year, showing the assessments for 1907, with the increases:

Corporation.	Assessment.	Inc.
Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.	$10,000	$5,000
Bridge Oper. Co. of Bklyn.	60,000	10,000
Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. Co.	3,000,000	1,024,000
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM—		
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	21,710,000	4,336,000
Brooklyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.	3,370,000	1,054,000
Bklyn Un. El. R. R. Co.	18,360,000	7,095,000
Coney I. & Gr. R. R. Co.	140,000	59,800
Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.	10,950,000	3,602,000
Bklyn Heights R. R. Co.	115,000	19,200
Bush Terminal R. R. Co.	350,000	225,000
City Island R. R. Co.	30,000	.....
Coney I. & Bk. R. R. Co.	1,700,000	510,000
Erie R. R. Co.	10,000	3,500
Har. R. & Port. R. R. Co.	30,000	.....
Interb. Rap. Tr. Co.	24,000,000	6,000,000
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	11,000	4,500
Long Isl. Elec. Ry. Co.	475,000	173,000
Long Island R. R. Co.	100,000	70,000
Manhattan Railway Co.	74,900,000	12,200,000
N. Y. & R. R. R. Co.	2,400,000	750,000
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	830,000	180,000
B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co	9,040,000	2,240,000
Bronx Traction Co.	200,000	50,000
Gen. Crosstown R. R. Co.	750,000	175,000
Cen. Park, North & East River R. R. Co.	3,050,000	850,000
Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co	1,360,000	360,000
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.	2,165,000	865,000
Edenwald St. Ry. Co.	12,000	2,000
Eighth Av. R. R. Co.	6,390,000	1,890,000
Ft. George & 11th Av. R. R. Co.	200,000	125,000
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.	4,780,000	1,880,000
42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co.	1,430,000	330,000
Fulton St. R. R. Co.	147,000	22,000
Kingsbridge Ry. Co.	862,000	212,000
Metro. St. Ry. Co.	24,000,000	5,797,000
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., (City Line)	10,617,000	2,467,000
N. Y., West. & Conn. Tr. Co.	5,000	1,000
Ninth Av. Ry. Co.	3,700,000	850,000
Second Av. R. R. Co.	5,770,000	1,345,000
Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	5,170,000	1,420,000
So. Boulevard R. R. Co.	223,000	23,000
Third Avenue R. R. Co.	11,320,000	820,000
34th St. Cross'n Ry. Co.	1,370,000	320,000
28th & 29th St. Cr. R. Co.	425,000	100,000
23d St. Ry. Co.	3,170,000	770,000
Un. Ry. Co. of N. Y. C.	4,780,000	1,620,000
Wall & Cortlandt St. Ferries Ry. Co.	13,000	3,000
Westchester El. R. R. Co.	128,000	.....
Yonkers R. R. Co.	83,000	13,000
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., (steam)	11,650,000	325,000
Hudson & Man. R. R. Co.	1,500,000	1,000,000
N. Y. & L. I. R. R. Co.	1,010,000	800,000
N. Y. & L. I. Traction Co.	164,000	81,000
N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Co.	50,000	.....
N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.	2,275,000	850,000
Ocean Electric Ry. Co.	93,000	55,000
Pelham Park R. R. Co.	20,000	.....
P., N. Y. & L. I. R. R. Co.	1,500,000	300,000
Rockaway Electric Ry. Co.	5,000	.....
Staten I.-Mid. R. R. Co.	160,000	30,000
Staten Island Ry. Co.	4,000	.....
V. B. St. & E. R. R. Co	75,000	5,000
B'lyn E. Dis. Terminal	35,000	5,000
P. P. & Coney I. R. R. Co.	20,000	20,000
Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.	55,000	.....
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.	250,000	45,000
Bronx Gas & Electric Co.	200,000	85,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	17,200,000	680,000
Flatbush Gas Co.	873,000	324,000
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	180,000	10,000
Newtown Gas Co.	625,000	170,000
R. H. & Q Gas Light Co.	125,000	26,000
Woodhaven Gas Light Co.	145,000	31,000
Citizens' Water Supply Co. of Newtown	676,000	236,000
Brush Elec. Illuminat. Co.	300,000	.....
Central Union Gas Co.	2,080,000	180,000
Con. Gas Co. of New York	33,540,000	1,740,000
Con. Tel. & Elec. Sub. Co.	6,435,000	1,310,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	8,150,000	1,450,000
New York Edison Co.	33,515,000	9,515,000
N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.	4,050,000	75,000
Northern Union Gas Co.	1,150,000	25,000
Standard Gas Light Co. of the City of New York	5,080,000	1,310,000
U. Elec. Light & Pow. Co.	4,925,000	3,824,000
Westchester Lighting Co.	275,900	150,000
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn	10,100,500	3,380,000
Flatbush Water Works Co.	750,000	30,000
Jamaica Water Supply Co.	500,000	10,000
Kings Co. Lighting Co.	750,000	25,000
New York Mail & Newspaper Trans. Co	90,000	.....
New York Steam Co.	500,000	100,000
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. Co.	300,000	27,000
N. Y. Queens Gas Co.	140,000	30,000
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co.	300,000	15,000
Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co.	275,000	130,000
Queens County Water Co.	240,000	24,000
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.	500,000	10,000
South Shore Water Works Co.	15,000	4,000
Standard Oil Co.	150,000	80,000
Staten Island Water Supply Co.	497,000	76,000
N. Y. Pneumatic Serv. Co.	150,000	10,000
Western Electric Co.	15,000	5,000
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.	210,000	15,000
Woodside Water Co.	20,000	.....
Long Acre Elec. Light & Power Co.	100,000	100,000
Am. Dis. Tel. Co. of B'klyn	12,000	.....
Am. Dis. Telegraph Co.	100,000	10,000
Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	60,000	24,000
B'klyn Dist. Telegraph Co.	7,500	.....
Commercial Cable Co.	200,000	60,000
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	10,000	.....
East. Dist. Messenger Co.	4,000	.....
Empire City Sub. Co., Ltd.	7,840,000	2,055,000
Holmes Elec. Protective Co.	140,000	65,000
Knickerbocker Telephone & Telegraph Co.	131,000	26,000
New England Tel. Co.	360,400	128,600
N. Y. Telephone Co.	27,400,000	10,312,000
N. Y. Quotation Co.	150,000	21,000
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.	8,560,000	3,570,000
Stock Quotation Tel. Co.	160,000	152,000
Western Union Tel. Co.	671,500	100,000

The total assessments levied for Rochester for 1907 amount to $10,168,000, as against $8,298,675 for last year, an increase of $1,869,325.

The total for Jamestown is $373,200, an increase of $98,140 over last year.

The total for Gloversville is $365,700, an increase of $41,000 over last year.

The total for Ithaca is $200,500, an increase of $112,600.

CALL IT FRANCHISE GRAB.

Washington Heights Association Condemns Eleventh Avenue Bill.

The Eleventh Avenue Track Removal bill, a substitute for the existing Saxe law, is vigorously attacked in a circular sent out by the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association. It says that for the power now in the hands of the city of owning the present so-called right of way of the Hudson River Railroad, and its ability to construct, at small expense, largely on its own land, a proposed extra four tracks, making a municipally owned railroad from Thirtieth Street to Spuyten Duyvil, this so-called compromise is substituted, by which the entire franchise is given away without any remuneration.

The proposal, it is added, gives to the railroad, contrary to precedent and public policy, a franchise in perpetuity of enormous value. Further, it is declared, the new bill fails to provide for the use of this important line of transit for passenger traffic. Other objections are mentioned.

"The public," the association says, "has not been informed by those who have been interested in formulating this so-called compromise measure of the features that were being bargained away for the sole benefit of placing the railroad tracks in a subway between Thirtieth Street and Sixty-first Street, a privilege conveying with it a gift to the railroad company of the subway privilege and franchise."

WOULD VETO WEAKENED BILL.

Gov. Hughes Might Then Call Special Session for Utilities Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—All efforts to weaken the Public Utilities bill will be firmly resisted by Gov. Hughes and the friends of that measure in the Legislature. Should the corporations, with assistance of the "Old Guard" in the Senate and their allies in the lower House, succeed in frustrating the purpose of the bill by amendments, the Governor is even prepared to veto it and either call an extra session of the Legislature or wait until next year, when, with a National campaign on hand, there is reason to believe that the outlook will be more favorable.

This declaration came to-day from a member of the Legislature who is very close to the Governor. That there will be no deviation from this policy is the emphatic assertion of men who are in a position to know the Governor's frame of mind and his views upon the subject.

The feature of the bill over which there is likely to be the most bitter conflict, as appeared at the public hearing on Wednesday, is the clause giving final powers to the commission in all matters except such as might involve a constitutional question. As was the case when the Federal rate law was before Congress, the large transportation interests affected by the bill insisted upon a broader court review. It may now be asserted on unquestionable authority that should an amendment providing for the broader review be inserted in the bill, the Governor will defeat it by his veto.

The friends of the bill have agreed on a number of amendments that they will propose. One of these has to do with an increase in the salary of the Commissioners. Another will give the commission power to permit a transit company to acquire a controlling interest in any other company whose lines either might serve as an extension or a feeder to it's own system.

The provision preventing a company from obtaining a controlling interest in a competing line, however, will be maintained in its present rigid form.

Man Accused of Shoplifting.

Frank O'Brien, 40 years old, was held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday in $500 bail, on the charge of larceny, for examination to-day. John Larkin, a detective in a Fifth Avenue store, charged him with being a shoplifter, accusing him of taking a shirtwaist valued at $24.50. A bankbook showing $780 on deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank and cash amounting to $185 were found on the prisoner.

Ice Trust Officials Fined in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—C. H. Kinnaird, manager of the Crystal Ice Company, and William F. Holley of the Franklin Ice Company, who were recently found guilty of entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade, were each fined $1,000 by Judge Bigger to-day.

Earthquake Shocks in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, March 29.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here a few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning. No damage was reported.

American Versus Swiss

If your dealer tells you that Swiss watches are better than American, he says so because of the extra profit to himself in selling Swiss watches. WALTHAM WATCHES are the best timekeepers in the world. To prove this fact, we are prepared to offer fifty WALTHAM WATCHES to be run against fifty watches of any foreign make in a competitive test of timekeeping—the one hundred watches to be placed for this purpose in the hands of some competent and disinterested authority, and the whole number to become the property of the winner.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

DEMOCRATS PLAN TO DROP CONNERS

Opposition Now Claims to Have Control of Democratic State Committee.

HAS 31 VOTES OUT OF 50

McCarren and McCabe Said to be in Control Against Murphy and Conners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—With the return of Patrick E. McCabe from New York today some of his friends began to utter broad hints that the days of William J. Conners as State Chairman of the Democratic Party were about over. They claim thirty out of the fifty-one votes in the committee for McCarren and McCabe as against the Buffalo boss.

They say they have these State Committeemen with them: Walsh of Westchester, McCarren of Kings, Betts of Greene, Bennett of Chautauqua, Sinnott of Kings, Bulger of Oswego, Huson of Yates, Potter of Oneida, Haffen of New York, Shea of Kings, Beckwith of Herkimer, Webber of Kings, McCabe of Albany, Rush of New York, Butler of Kings, Sheehan of Chemung, Cummings of Kings, Molloy of Rensselaer, Featherstone of New York, Wogan of Kings, Peck of Livingston, Cooper of Schenectady, Hasenflug of Kings, Belmont of Suffolk, Hall of St. Lawrence, Batten of Niagara, Kennedy, Merseig, and Burgard of Erie, and Anderson of Essex.

The Murphy-Conners line-up is this way, as the McCabe-McCarren men see it: Cassidy of Queens, Murphy, McGuire, Frawley, McAvoy, Hagan, Dalton, Ryder, Oakley, and Finn of New York; Chanler of Dutchess, McLean of Orange, Ryan of Chenango, Wemple of Montgomery, Fitzgerald of Jefferson, Jackson of Broome, Rafferty of Onondaga, Williams of Wayne, Schwarzenbach of Steuben, and Gerling and Finucane of Monroe.

CLERK FOUND HER $1,400.

Mrs. O'Brien Recovers Money She Dropped in Brooklyn Store.

Through the honesty of Miss Sadie Cohen, a saleswoman in a Fulton Street, Brooklyn, department store, Mrs. Hannah O'Brien of Kingsbridge has recovered a roll of bills containing $1,400, which she lost in the store on Tuesday afternoon.

When Miss Cohen found the money on the floor near her counter she promptly turned it over to the Superintendent. Mrs. O'Brien, who had been visiting at the home of her son at 34 Willow Place, did not miss the money until yesterday morning. Then she began a search of the stores at which she had shopped on Tuesday. She had no trouble in proving her ownership of the money.

Steam Yacht Machigonne For Sale

Steel Hull, 119 feet over all, 16½ feet beam—built in 1904; in just as good condition as when new—no expense necessary for repairs, renewals or additions—double awnings, steam hoist for anchors—bunkers for 17 tons coal—splendid sea boat; no vibration—has made 14 knots for 15 consecutive hours—everything complete in furnishing—mahogany woodwork—wide brass beds—large bathroom—porcelain-lined tub—the finest of china and glassware—deck and cabin furniture complete—electric light—accommodations for eleven men forward—separate staterooms for captain and engineer. Wouldn't sell her at any price, but for a larger boat now building. Can be seen at Morris Heights, New York City, where she was built.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
425 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION

SELTERS
MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY
CARL H. SCHULTZ.
430-444 1ST AVE C P & M-S NEW YORK

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

The Connecticut Court-Martial Ended.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—The trials by court-martial of Capt. William Swift and Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell on charges of neglect of duty in allowing the battleship Connecticut to run aground on entering Culebra Harbor on Jan. 13 last were completed to-day. All of the witnesses have testified that the two officers were at their posts of duty and did their whole duty in bringing the ship into the harbor, and that every precaution was used to hold the ship on her course.

The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world, to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. — U. S. A. — New York, N. Y.
London, England.

THROWS HER CHILD TO DEATH IN SEA

Crazy Mother Then Tries Suicide on Liner in Mid-Ocean, but Is Rescued.

HAD FEARED A SEPARATION

Woman's Mind Gives Way on Return Trip from Her Old Home in Southern Italy.

The fear that her youngest and best beloved child was to be separated from her drove Mrs. Philomena Aquila, a passenger on the Koenig Albert, which arrived here from Naples yesterday, insane, and in her madness she threw the little one into the sea and endeavored to follow it to death. She was rescued, and is now confined on the steamship, where she talks incoherently of her child and her desire to die.

Among the many passengers on the Koenig Albert were Francesco Aquila, his wife, their married son, and five other children. The man had one married son and five children living here. He had come over nearly five years ago and settled in Greenwich, Conn., with his family. He was a tailor, and was successful in business. Some months ago the family returned to a visit to their old home in the south of Italy. They returned in the Koenig Albert.

The youngest member of the family was Rosario, 14 months old. The child was taken ill with measles soon after the vessel sailed, and was put in the ship's hospital. There were no other patients. The mother was allowed to care for the child, and there was nothing in her demeanor to lead the ship's surgeon to infer that she was insane. Her husband, however, noticed that his wife was laboring under some strain, and from her talk, so he told the officers, it appeared that she was under the delusion that some one was pursuing her with the intention of taking the child away.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of March 27 a steward was walking along the port side of the promenade deck when he heard a splash. Running to the side of the ship he saw what appeared to be a small bundle of clothes drifting past the vessel. Looking down to see who had thrown the bundle overboard, he discovered the body of Mrs. Aquila half way through a porthole. The woman had worked her way through the narrow opening until she was caught by the hips, and she was making a desperate struggle to throw herself into the sea.

Shouting for help the steward dashed down the main companionway to the hospital. The Third Officer, hearing the shouts of the steward and realizing that some one was overboard, threw over a life buoy and shouted to Capt. Feyen, "Man overboard!" The latter at once stopped the vessel.

Mrs. Aquila was pulled back into the hospital room and fell at the feet of her rescuers, weeping and moaning of her love for the baby she had thrown to death.

"Let me go," she wailed, "and we will be happy then. Let me go. Let me go."

For half an hour the vessel steamed around and around the life buoy, but no trace of the infant was found.

When the vessel arrived at her Hoboken pier yesterday Mrs. Aquila was violent. Her hands were badly cut in opening the port light through which she threw the baby into the sea and tried to follow. The ports are opened by a screwlike attachment which only works with great effort. It must have taken her at least ten minutes to open the port.

The family remained last night on the vessel. To-day they will be taken to Ellis Island. Though they have been in this country for four years, it was said by the ship's officers, the man had not become a citizen. To-day Commissioner Watchorn will decide what will be done with the mother.

NEW TRACK ON PENNSYLVANIA

660.91 Miles Constructed in 1906—Fourteen States Covered.

In view of the suggestion of James J. Hill that railway construction had fallen off in recent years, figures have been compiled showing that in the year 1906 the length of lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad was increased 64.01 miles, but that 660.91 miles of new track were constructed.

Energies of late have been devoted to building sidings, terminals, third and fourth tracks, and relief lines to take care of the enormous quantity of freight traffic with which the company has been burdened. These facts indicate that while recent figures made public by the Inter-State Commerce Commission show a small increase in mileage of the railroads of the country, the actual increase in railroad facilities is very much greater.

Following the policy of making extensive improvements proposed by President Cassatt, the Pennsylvania Railroad has, in the last six years, increased the length of its lines 359 miles and built 3,631 miles of new track—more than ten times as much as the increase in length of line. The rest of the increase in trackage, representing 1,409 miles, was laid to relieve congested points.

The lines are in 14 States, of which the following 9 contain the major part: Pennsylvania, 4,048 miles; Ohio, 1,829 miles; Indiana, 1,405 miles; New York, 814 miles; New Jersey, 706 miles; Illinois, 635 miles; Maryland, 548 miles; Michigan, 433 miles; Delaware, 273 miles.

VANISHES ON SHOPPING TRIP.

New Brunswick Police Search for Mrs. Charles Hardy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—Leaving her 14 weeks' old child in her father-in-law's care, Mrs. Charles Hardy went shopping, yesterday morning, from her home in John Street, this city, and has not returned. At midnight the police were notified, and a thorough search was made, but it was fruitless.

Mrs. Hardy, who has four children, was happy in her home life. No reason can be given for her disappearance.

New Wage Scale for Street Pavers.

A scale of wages which is to be regarded by the union as the prevailing rate for all work done directly by the city departments has been submitted by the Pavers, Rammers, Bridge, and Curb Setters' Union to all contractors who are doing paving for the city. The union officials say agreements have been signed by 85 per cent. of the contractors. The wage scales affect about 5,000 men, and call for 62½ cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime.

"Middies" May Row at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—It is believed in rowing circles here that the difficulties in the way of entering a Naval Academy crew in the Poughkeepsie races on June 26 will be overcome, and that if a good eight is turned out the Academy will for the first time be represented in the big intercollegiate event. Since it has been made known that official permission for the trip could probably be obtained, and that the chief obstacle to the entry of the Navy crew was likely to be a lack of funds, it has developed that although the Navy Athletic Association will not be able to do much the financial side of the matter is not likely to be a bar to the trip, other arrangements being possible.

The proposition to send the crew to the Philadelphia races does not meet much favor. The time is the greatest objection, as the midshipmen are in the midst of their annual examinations.

Hoosier Bowler Champion of A. B. C.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Marshall B. Levy of Indianapolis to-night won the individual championship of the American Bowling Congress by defeating R. F. Matak of St. Louis, 832 to 383, in three games of tenpins. The men tied with 624 in the recent tournament and to-night met to decide the championship. Levy gets the title and first money, while the second money prize goes to Matak.

THEFT OF $1,200 IN CITY FUNDS

Books of the Water Register's Office Tampered With to Hide Stealing.

LOSSES MAY BE LARGER

Controller Says Change in System Is Needed to Prevent Further Loss.

As the result of an investigation by employes of the Finance Department, a thorough audit of the books of the Water Register's office may be ordered, and a new system of bookkeeping devised for that branch of the City Government. The investigation showed that some of the books were altered in August, 1901, and a discrepancy of $1,200 was unearthed.

An application by the proprietor of the Hotel Gerard, at 123 West Forty-fourth Street, for a reduction in the amounts charged against the premises for water meter rates in 1903 and 1904 led to an examination of the entries in the account. These were four in number, and originally read $103.80, $429.80, $315.80, and $639. Close inspection of the books revealed the fact that the first figure had been left untouched, presumably because the balance left would have been so small as to create suspicion. In the second and fourth instances, however, the first figure of each amount had been erased, while the $315 was made $115, leaving the column reading: $103.80, $29.80, $115.80, $39.

This gave a total of $287.90, leaving a balance unaccounted for of exactly $1,200. The Finance Department examiners declared that there were undoubted signs of these erasures and changes, and that after the books had been balanced with the cash account—that is to say, some time after Aug. 27—the correct figures were reinserted in the column.

Those responsible for the payment of the hotel water charges at that time have asserted that they paid the full amount, and the examiners are convinced that this is so.

One of the complaints that Controller Metz makes in reference to the system in the Water Register's office is that there is a constant failure to report to his office the arrears of water charges prior to Aug. 1 of each year. Under the law, unpaid water rates not reported to the Finance Department for collection by that date do not become liens on the property, and there is no feasible way of forcing the property owners to pay up. After six years the debt becomes outlawed. Under the prevailing system it is possible for clerks in the Water Register's office to hold out unpaid accounts, and Controller Metz says that there is no doubt the city loses hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way.

Chess Masters Back in Town.

Both Dr. Lasker and F. J. Marshall, principals in the pending chess match for the championship of the world, have returned to New York from Memphis, Tenn., where they played their last game, leaving the former with a lead of 7 games to 0, and 7 drawn, and requiring another game for Lasker to clinch the match. Marshall stated that the enforced traveling he had to undergo had deprived him of much sleep, thus unfitting him to show to the best advantage, and especially so at Memphis, where he dropped three games straight. The fifteenth game may be played here next Tuesday.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS.

Inter-Class Contests Furnish Good Sport in New Gymnasium.

The monthly interclass athletic sports of the College of the City of New York were completed yesterday afternoon with swimming in the natatorium of the new gymnasium. The athletic part of the programme was finished on Thursday. The swimming races resulted as follows:

50-Yard Handicap.—Won by Carl Schmidt, 1908, (scratch;) H. Larkin, 1908, (6 seconds,) second; Frank Mullin, (6 seconds,) third. Time—0:31.

50-Yards Breast Stroke.—Won by David Oboler, 1907; D. Tarantous, 1908, second; Foley, 1907, third. Time—0:48.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by Carl Schmidt, 1908, (scratch;) Morris, 1910, (5 seconds,) second; Baum, 1910, (6 seconds,) third. Time—1:07 2-5.

Submarine Swim for Distance.—Won by Harold Goldman, 1909, 132 feet; David Oboler, 1907, 111 feet 6 inches, second.

Plunge.—Won by E. Cohn, 1910, with 52 feet; Carl Schmidt, 1908, 47 feet, second; David Oboler, 1907, 42 feet, third.

One-mile Relay.—Won by team composed of Miller, Baum, Daly, and Morris; Larkin, Mullen, Sippler, and Schmidt, second.

Water Polo game between the 'Varsity and Scrubs.—Score, 3 goals each.

More Colleges for New Association.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of West Point, President of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, is again actively in the field canvassing the colleges, large and small, to increase the membership of the association, from which he hopes so much for the improvement of the morale of college sport. In sending out an epitome of the proceedings of the association at its last annual convention he makes another strong appeal to the institutions not yet allied with the association to enroll themselves. President Pierce urges the benefits of the association in the distribution of propaganda in the interests of pure sport, keeping the necessity of more stringent laws and their rigid enforcement both before the colleges and the public.

Ten-Mile Run Postponed.

At the request of several athletic clubs interested in long distance running the Amateur Athletic Union Championships Committee has decided to postpone the ten-mile championship which was to be held at the Polo Grounds on April 20 until some date in September. The Boston Athletic Association Marathon race is to be held on April 19, and this situation, combined with the fact that the grounds will not be in proper condition, has prompted the committee to change the date. The ten-mile championship will probably be held in September, before the cross-country championships of the Metropolitan Association and the Amateur Athletic Union.

"Soccer" Teams to Play Cup Ties.

To wind up the Association football season the Executive Committee of the New York Amateur Association Football League, at the Boys' Club last night, decided to arrange a "cup tie" series. Teams from six clubs were paired, and the following round was scheduled for Saturday afternoon, April 6: Crescent A. C. vs. Brooklyn F. C. at Bay Ridge, Freebooters vs. Boys' Club at Bay Side, L. I., and Camerons vs. Staten Island at Van Cortlandt Park.

The Crescents were not represented at the meeting and their date is tentative. Owing to the new schedule the championship fixture between the Camerons and Brooklyns on April 6 has been postponed.

Sheppard After Half-Mile Record.

Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club will make an attempt to create a new world's record for the half mile at the indoor games of the Sixty-ninth Regiment on Monday night. Besides the race against time, Sheppard will appear with the Twenty-second Regiment relay team against his speedy rival, Harry Hillman, who will be one of the Thirteenth Regiment relay. In the three-mile run the entries will include J. Joyce, W. G. Frank, "Fred" Lora, and M. J. Spring. These are all fast distance men and there should be plenty of excitement during the contest. Martin Sheridan meets Dennis Horgan in the twelve-pound shot put.

Jennings Leads in Billiard Game.

H. O. Jennings defeated C. Scheidig last night in the 14.2 balk-line amateur handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 246 to 151. Jennings, who was handicapped at 243 against 275 for Scheidig, outplayed his opponent and ran out his score in 43 innings with an average of 5 30-43. His high runs were 36, 35, and 33. Scheidig averaged 4 9-43, with 22, 20, and 18 as his best contributions.

COLLEGE FENCERS MEET FOR TITLES

Army and Navy Competitors Show Best Form in Championship Tournament.

COLUMBIA DOES GOOD WORK

Final Rounds to Decide Team and Individual Honors Will Be Held This Afternoon.

The Intercollegiate Fencing championships were begun last evening at the New York Athletic Club, to be continued to-day, to decide both the individual and team championships. By the new plan adopted yesterday the eight institutions constituting the league fenced dual matches in a preliminary round, the winners and losers then meeting, the various teams being eliminated as they were defeated in two team matches. In the first round the winners were the Army, Navy, Cornell, and Columbia, the four continuing against each other, and the four losers, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, holding secondary bouts.

The superiority of the Army and Navy fencers was marked over their rivals in the early bouts, and Pennsylvania and Harvard were accordingly the first to meet defeat. Cornell narrowly won out in her bout with Princeton, and Yale gave Columbia some trouble before she was finally disposed of. Columbia, however, was the only one of the college teams that looked to have a chance for the final honors to-day against the Government schoolboys.

Individually Dickman of the Navy and Dickinson of the Army were the leaders of their respective teams. Capt. Breckenbridge of Princeton also gave a splendid exhibition, and went through his early matches without defeat.

The army by its victory over Cornell in the second round was the first team to win the right to play in the final. The navy was the second team to secure its position, defeating Columbia. The two defeated teams will meet this afternoon to decide which shall meet the winner of the Pennsylvania-Yale match to be decided then, to determine what team shall enter the finals with the Government teams.

Princeton was the first team eliminated, succumbing to Pennsylvania in the second round, her second defeat of the tourney. Harvard was the next to go out, losing to Yale in a hard-fought match. This completed the evening's contests. The teams were:

Cornell—O. W. Howard, W. E. Harris, and G. E. Fassett.

Naval Academy—J. D. Dickman, A. P. Burdick, and E. S. R. Brandt.

Military Academy—O. A. Dickinson, J. A. Holabird, and R. Sears.

Yale—G. O. Stanley, B. H. Smith, and G. Haas.

Columbia—F. Lage, C. E. Dwyer, and C. G. Amend.

Pennsylvania—L. Fleischer, A. G. Jacobs, and A. F. Wendell.

Harvard—C. A. Bliss, W. F. Loft, and G. L. Cutting.

Princeton—W. S. Breckenridge, P. M. Mares, and G. F. McClintock.

Summary of the competitions follows:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Army vs. Pennsylvania.—Won by Army; score, 7 to 2. J. A. Holabird (A.) defeated L. Fletcher, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated A. F. Wendell, (P.;) L. Sears (A.) defeated A. G. Jacobs, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated A. G. Jacobs, (P.;) A. F. Wendell (P.) defeated J. A. Holabird, (A.;) L. Sears (A.) defeated L. Fletcher, (P.;) J. A. Holabird (A.) defeated A. F. Wendell, (P.;) L. Sears (A.) defeated A. G. Jacobs, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated A. F. Wendell, (P.;) J. A. Holabird (A.) defeated L. Fletcher, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated A. G. Jacobs, (P.;) L. Sears (A.) defeated L. Fletcher, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated J. A. Holabird, (A.;) L. Sears (A.) defeated A. F. Wendell, (P.;) O. A. Dickinson (A.) defeated L. Sears, (A.)

Princeton vs. Cornell—Won by Cornell; score, 5 to 4. C. W. Howard (C.) defeated P. M. Mares, (P.;) G. E. Fassett (C.) defeated P. M. Mares, (P.;) W. E. Harris (C.) defeated G. F. McClintock, (P.;) W. E. Breckenbridge (P.) defeated C. W. Howard, (C.;) C. W. Howard (C.) defeated G. F. McClintock, (P.;) W. E. Breckenbridge (P.) defeated G. E. Fassett, (C.;) W. E. Harris (C.) defeated P. M. Mares, (P.;) W. E. Breckenbridge (P.) defeated G. F. McClintock, (P.;) W. E. Breckenbridge (P.) defeated W. E. Harris, (C.)

Harvard vs. Navy.—Won by Navy; score, 7 to 2. W. F. Loft (H.) defeated A. P. Burdick, (N.;) J. A. Dickman (N.) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) A. P. Burdick (N.) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) E. S. R. Brandt (N.) defeated G. L. Cutting, (H.;) W. F. Loft (H.) defeated E. S. R. Brandt, (N.;) J. A. Dickman (N.) defeated G. L. Cutting, (H.;) E. S. R. Brandt (N.) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) J. A. Dickman (N.) defeated W. F. Loft, (H.;) A. F. Burdick (N.) defeated G. L. Cutting, (H.)

Columbia vs. Yale—Won by Columbia. Score, 6 to 3.—F. Lage, (C.,) defeated G. O. Staley, (Y.;) C. G. Amend, (C.,) defeated G. O. Staley, (Y.;) E. H. Smith, (Y.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.;) C. Haas, (Y.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.;) F. Lage, (C.,) defeated B. H. Smith, (Y.;) F. Lage, (C.,) defeated G. Haas, (Y.;) C. G. Amend, (C.,) defeated B. H. Smith, (Y.;) C. G. Amend, (C.,) defeated G. Haas, (Y.;) G. O. Staley, (Y.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.)

SECOND ROUND.

Cornell vs. Army—Won by Army. Score, 5 to 4. J. A. Holabird, (A.,) defeated C. W. Howard, (C.;) O. A. Dickinson, (A.,) defeated W. E. Harris, (C.;) W. E. Harris, (C.,) defeated R. Sears, (A.;) O. A. Dickinson, (A.,) defeated C. W. Howard, (C.;) O. A. Dickinson, (A.,) defeated W. E. Harris, (C.;) R. Sears, (A.,) defeated C. W. Howard, (C.;) C. W. Howard, (C.,) defeated R. Sears, (A.;) W. E. Harris, (C.,) defeated J. A. Holabird, (A.)

Pennsylvania vs. Princeton—Won by Pennsylvania. Score, 6 to 3. A. F. Wendell, (Penn.,) defeated P. M. Mares, (Prin.;) A. G. Jacobs, (Penn.,) defeated G. F. McClintock, (Prin.;) L. Fleischer, (Penn.,) defeated P. M. Mares, (Prin.;) W. S. Breckenbridge, (Prin.,) defeated L. Fleischer, (Penn.;) W. S. Breckenbridge, (Prin.,) defeated A. Jacobs, (Penn.;) W. S. Breckenbridge, (Prin.,) defeated A. F. Wendell, (Penn.;) A. F. Wendell, (Penn.,) defeated G. F. McClintock, (Prin.;) A. G. Jacobs, (Penn.,) defeated P. M. Mares, (Prin.;) L. Fleischer, (Penn.,) defeated G. F. McClintock, (Prin.)

Columbia vs. Navy—Won by Navy, score 4 to 1.—J. D. Dickman, (N.,) defeated F. Lage, (C.;) J. D. Dickman, (N.,) defeated C. G. Amend, (C.;) A. P. Burdick, (N.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.;) E. S. R. Brandt, (N.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.;) F. Lage, (C.,) defeated E. S. R. Brandt, (N.;) J. D. Dickman, (N.,) defeated C. E. Dwyer, (C.;) A. P. Burdick, (N.,) defeated F. Lage, (C.;) E. S. R. Brandt, (N.,) defeated C. G. Amend, (C.)

Yale vs. Harvard—Won by Yale, score 7 to 2.—G. O. Staley, (Y.,) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) W. F. Loft, (H.,) defeated B. H. Smith, (Y.;) C. G. Amend, (Y.,) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) W. F. Loft, (H.,) defeated E. H. Smith, (Y.;) B. H. Smith, (Y.,) defeated G. Cutting, (H.;) G. O. Staley, (Y.,) defeated G. Cutting, (H.;) B. H. Smith, (Y.,) defeated C. A. Bliss, (H.;) G. O. Staley, (Y.,) defeated W. F. Loft, (H.;) G. Haas, (Y.,) defeated G. Cutting, (H.)

The schedule for to-day is as follows: Afternoon—Third Round—Pennsylvania vs. Yale; Cornell vs. Columbia.

Fourth Round—Winners of third round meet to determine which will enter final.

Evening.—Final Round—Navy, Army, and winner of fourth round.

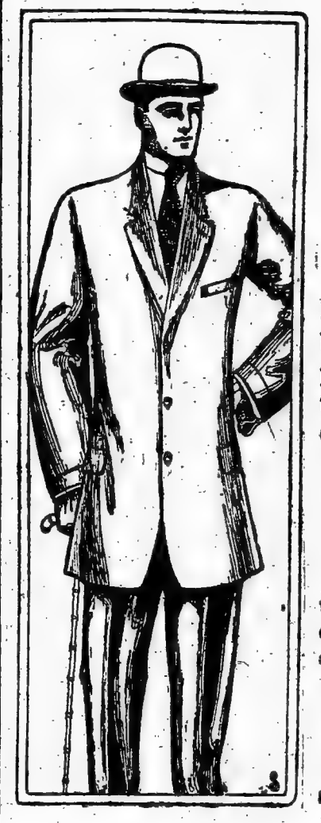

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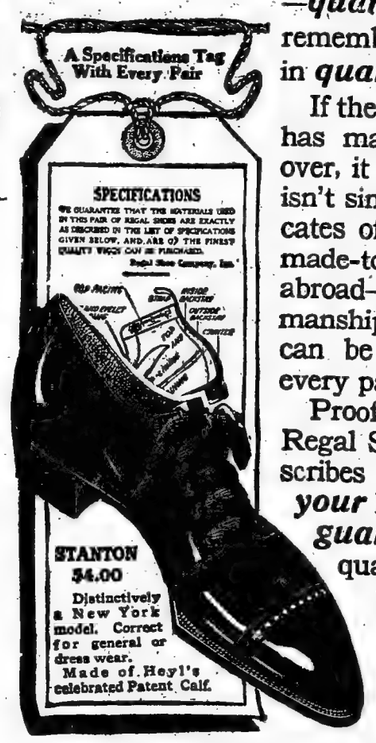

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The noteworthy results which have followed the application of a new serum, in a case of much interest, revive the hope for the coming of a conqueror of "The White Plague."

The Trail of Easter's Fashion Parade
A New York institution a century old, which has kept pace with the memorable northward trend of society from the days when Chambers Street was uptown.

Edward Everett Hale and Mark Twain
The former, at eighty-five, chats interestingly concerning his life; and the latter, at seventy-one, tells why he has decided to establish one more home—this time on a Connecticut hilltop.

How a Great Railroad System is Managed
Not many kind words are being said for the Railroads these days. Such friends as they have are rather silent. But what Mr. Smith has to say of the New York Central with its 50,000 men is interesting.

Mr. Dooley on the Weighing of the Soul
The Sage of Ar-rchey Road bestows upon Mr. Hennessy his reflections on the experiments announced from Boston, together with a few observations as to the weighing of the New England conscience.

The Remarkable Results of Reclamation
A million dollars is being expended by the Government every month in the tremendous effort to create new land Empires in the Far West. What has been accomplished and what will be.

These are only a few of the special subjects treated in the Magazine Section. The Pictorial Section will be found unusually attractive, containing, among other features, interesting photographs of the interior of Mrs. Astor's Residence and reproductions of the plans for the proposed improvements of the City of Washington.

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AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

CONTROL BY COMMISSION.

In the opinion of the Minnesota Supreme Court sustaining the right of the Great Northern Railway Company to issue $60,000,000 of new preferred stock there is matter of high cotemporaneous interest. Attorney General YOUNG attempted to restrain the Great Northern issue on the ground that the road had not secured the consent of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which under a statute of 1905 had been vested with large powers of control over railroads. This statute the court declares to be unconstitutional.

It is laid down in the opinion that the Legislature may enact statutes regulating the increase of railroad capital stock and it may confer upon a Commission the duty of supervising any such proposed increase. But the opinion contains these further declarations:

First—The terms and conditions upon which corporations may be created, the powers and capital stock they may have, the purposes for which they may increase their capital stock, and the conditions and limitations of these are exclusively matters for legislative action, which cannot be delegated.

Fifth—Any statute, however, which attempts to authorize the Commission, in its judgment, to allow an increase of capital stock for such purposes and on such terms as it may deem advisable, or in its discretion to refuse it, would be unconstitutional, as an attempt to delegate legislative power.

A Commission created by a State Legislature is a means of carrying into effect the powers of the body that created it. But according to the principle laid down by the Minnesota court, such a Commission cannot be vested with power over matters that are exclusively for legislation. If this view is accepted by the courts of other States the current tendency toward the material enlargement of the powers of Commissions will be checked.

THE STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

The saying that we are in a new era and old statistics are not applicable is the first thought in connection with the possible strike of railway men. Some forty roads, nearly 100,000 miles of line, and 500,000 employés are involved. It would affect the West as extensively as the anthracite strike affected the East, and there would be no room for difference of opinion about it. The loss of a few hundreds of millions of "paper values" in Wall Street may signify nothing, but it is plain that trade is impossible without railways, and that the faith cure is inapplicable.

The difference between the parties is not large upon the face of the matter. The men ask 12 per cent. advance in wages, and the companies offer 10½ per cent. The men want a nine-hour day, and the companies offer ten hours. The obstacle is less in the difference between the parties than in their temper. Each is uncompromising, and it is proposed to bring them together by the law imposing arbitration under the auspices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Chairman and the Commissioner of Labor. They are to exercise their good offices for conciliation, and in the event of their failure the matter is to be referred to arbitration and the award is described as "binding." It is clear how it may be made binding upon the railways. They cannot evade process, but how can a court's writ be served upon a half million men, and of what avail is it to serve it upon union officials who have no responsibility?

It is not singular that the law now resorted to has been so nearly neglected since its enactment a decade ago. Arbitration under such conditions may be better than nothing, but not much better. The railways, for example, would scarcely propose an arbitration for a reduction of wages, although they must submit to arbitration for an advance. And the men anticipating an arbitration would scarcely ask what they expected to get, but rather enough more so that they would be sure to come out well ahead after something had been scaled off. The railways are further at a disadvantage in that they would not be allowed, and would not dare, to stop the roads as a means of compulsion upon the men, although the men are not reluctant to put such compulsion upon the roads. Finally the men have alternatives to submission, but it is difficult to see what else is open to the railways. They cannot use their capital and plant in any other way, and must accept an arbitration if it is supported by public opinion, a consideration to which the men are practically indifferent.

It probably would provoke a smile to suggest that the railways are fit objects of pity, and yet they do seem something like hunted creatures. A consistent record of continual reductions of charges and improvement of service is no protection against a popular demand, under the most authoritative auspices, that their charges shall be further reduced, although everything else bought with money is high and rising, except railway stocks, indeed. And while still suffering from this demand their employés demand additions to wages which have been increased, and which are the highest ever paid. Perhaps the American public can see how unreasonable it is for the employés to demand that the railways shall increase their wages whether or not the railways can do so and live.

This strike will be settled as the anthracite strike was, by public opinion, regardless of the forms used. If public opinion intends to support this attack upon the railways from both sides it can be assumed that the men will persist to any extremity. On the other hand, if the public thinks that the men's demands are reasonable the railways must submit. In that case it is likely that unfortunate results could be escaped only by allowing the companies to make some moderate increase in their charges. Whatever course is taken, one thing is sure—misfortune to the railways cannot be separated from misfortune to the community.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

Controller METZ sends us a volume about the size of a Dictionary, accompanied by a pleasing summary to the effect that each of us owes on the city's account $162 gross and $115 net. It is encouraging to be told by the census estimators that we are growing in numbers, and have now reached 4,113,043, but it is less agreeable to know that our debt grows still faster, since in 1904 we owed only $154 apiece. We are good for much more, of course, but instead of boasting that we have borrowed all that we can get trusted for—in a reasonable money market, of course—we can be proud that four millions of us owe $663,697,392 gross, or $474,653,205 net.

London owes $515,000,000, and does not have two sorts of debt. One sort sufficed to turn the wastrels out, although it was smaller than ours, and although the taxpayers really got luxuries for their outlay. Here we have broken pavements, dirty streets, and a magnificent payroll, while in London they gave the taxpayers instead free billiards, Turkish baths, and cheap "trams." Yet with a beggarly debt per head the Londoners were dissatisfied, and talked of a British Tammany. They did not know the real thing. Even Congress's best efforts fade away in comparison with what our City Fathers give us to be proud of. A budget of $900,000,000 for 83,941,510 people—according to the census figures published yesterday—is evidently something insignificant beside an annual expenditure of $370,114,141 for four million New Yorkers, in round numbers. We are truly "going some" in obligations, but although we are relatively falling behind in numbers, we are growing faster in assets. There is still reason to believe that our borrowing capacity has grown during the year from, say, $33,000,000 to perhaps $40,000,000. It is reassuring to think that our debts cannot grow beyond the Constitutional limit, while there is no limit but the sky to what our tax roll may run up to. This is a great town, and we are very proud of its mortgage, but its health is just a little too vigorous.

UNSOCIAL SOCIALISTS.

The full reports by mail of the strike of the electricians of Paris are useful for reproof and for edification. The strikers, "Socialists," as they called themselves, were really Unsocialists. An acute international observer and critic of our time has set down, as the very first among "French Traits," what he calls "The Social Instinct." Nobody can violate that instinct without shocking the French public, and perhaps particularly the Parisian public. Any one of Mr. BROWNELL'S readers might expect that a strike which was conducted with no reference to anything but the personal convenience and the personal grievances of the strikers would arouse general indignation in France.

This is just what has happened with the strike of the electrical workers in Paris. What these electricians did was just what one of many of our own "Labor" organizations, having made up its mind to go on strike, would have done. It made its strike in such a way as to inflict not the minimum but the maximum of public inconvenience, so as to "show its power." One day, at the precise hour when Paris was beginning to rely on the electric light to go on with its usual business, the city was suddenly plunged into darkness. One editorial commentator on the performance observes that, writing by the light of a casual candle, he is really not prepared to do justice to the merits of the question. Another editorial commentator enumerates the inconveniences and dangers of the strike—the closing of the restaurants, which play so great a part in the daily life of Paris; the closing of the theatres, which play an almost equal part in that life; the extinguishment of the very street lamps, which gives free scope to thieves and highway robbers. He estimates the enormous damage which was inflicted on the small wage-workers by the strike, and inquires whether these procedures can possibly enlist the sympathies of the people of France, or of the people of Paris.

There is only one answer to this question. It is the answer that was returned by the Chamber of Deputies next day. The leader of the Socialists, M. JAURÈS, had the hardihood to challenge the Government on a question on which everybody who lived in Paris and had suffered by the strike had necessarily his own opinion, adverse to the strikers, and this without any reference whatever to the specific merits of the strike. M. CLEMENCEAU has been justly suspected of being something of a Socialist himself. But in so clear a case he could not hesitate, and he answered, amid the tumultuous applause of the Chamber, that his action in putting policemen and soldiers in the place of the strikers was justified by the right of society to protect itself. Our conception of "society" may be, and is, different from the French conception. But, here as there, any peculiarly uncivilized act on the part of any peculiar subdivision of "Labor" will be sure to bring in its own revenges. The unsocial Socialist will have the reward of his industry that is coming to him. The enthusiastic vote of confidence which M. CLEMENCEAU received against M. JAURÈS denotes the fate that any labor agitator must expect, in any civilized country, when the pretensions of his class degenerate into the mere selfishness which characterized the strike of the electrical workers of Paris.

MR. HARRIMAN'S SHOPPING.

The New York Stock Exchange is hopelessly illogical. It is frightened half out of its wits sometimes by wild, fantastic rumors, but it faces the most dreadful facts with indomitable fortitude.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission's tabulation of the result of Mr. HARRIMAN'S "shopping," meaning thereby his purchase of the securities of other railroads for the Union Pacific, was a showing bad enough to appall the most stout-hearted "bull." The account ran this way: Total cost of securities bought by Mr. HARRIMAN for the Union Pacific, $128,641,018.46; market value March 23, 1907, $104,694,151.73; depreciation, $23,946,866.27.

In the face of that exhibit Union Pacific shares rose on the market yesterday 3¼ points. Either facts have nothing to do with Exchange quotations, or there is something the matter with the Commission's facts.

We venture the suggestion that if the Inter-State Commerce Commission had been able to show that the earning power of the securities bought by the Union Pacific had been seriously impaired or had disappeared altogether the market would have treated the news in a very different way. If the securities continue to pay dividends the Union Pacific treasury's "loss" will not amount to the full $23,000,000. A farmer with a great wheat crop which has cost him, say, a thousand dollars for labor and seed, is not very much disturbed by a rainy day or by two or three rainy days. If he knew that it was going to rain steadily until the harvest month he would, of course, charge off the cost of his crop as a total loss. Present buyers of Union Pacific evidently feel that the rain is going to "let up."

A MODERN CITY.

A leading article in a recent issue of The Chicago Tribune begins by calling attention to "the death, at the age of 85 years, of the first white male child born in Chicago."

This is a wonderful statement even for the United States. Perhaps the first white male child born in Chicago as a matter of fact succumbed to the rigors of his first Chicago Spring. The local statistics are naturally defective for Fort Dearborn in the year 1822, and general mortuary statistics would incline us to that view. But think what it means to say that the first white male child that survived and that was born in Chicago has just now died at the age of "only" eighty-five! It is the extreme duration of human life, and more, according to the Scriptural estimation. But it is a short period in the life of municipalities. The first white child born on Manhattan Island would probably be now something like 200 years of age, of Boston 280, of Philadelphia a mere infant prattler of less than two centuries and a half. And here is the capital of the Middle West, of which the "oldest inhabitant" has just died at merely the normal term, or a little more, of human life. Since this octogenarian child was born, a lonesome child with few or no playmates, the site of his birth has advanced to be the second city of the United States and the sixth of the whole world, distancing all but two or three of the cities of which the origin goes back to "the twilight of fable."

The newer American cities have grown and thriven on a basis of individualism. They have had no corporate traditions, no immemorial methods of counteracting the excesses of individualism. The excesses of individualism are, in fact, the ills from which they suffer, and which, according to the most intelligent of our critics, offer the weakest point in our Governmental system. But the optimist, viewing the amazing material progress of Chicago within a human lifetime, may very well take to himself the consolation that the same force of individualism which has developed these monstrous modern growths may, when applied to their regulation, avail to correct their excesses or their defects. And, even as the case is now, although our scandals are louder than those of older-fashioned municipalities, there is no reason to believe that they are deeper. The fierce publicity which has brought the scandals into the limelight tends of itself to remove the scandals, and really to remove them, not merely to suppress them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Poverty and Its Blessings.

"I would not for much money," wrote JEAN PAUL, "have had much money in my youth." ANDREW CARNEGIE is more explicit. "I am glad," he said at the dinner of the Military Telegraph Corps, "that I was born to poverty. I would not exchange it to be the son of the richest millionaire on earth. What does he know of his father and mother? How is he off beside the boy who has in his mother his nurse, his teacher, his cook, his seamstress, his angel, his saint? There are no servants between them. His father is his guide, philosopher, and friend."

Very pretty, that, and beyond any doubt MR. CARNEGIE believes what he said, and yet—and yet—well, one cannot help wondering whether Mr. CARNEGIE, if he had remained till now in the poverty to which he was born, would still in his old age have been grateful for the birthright which he shared with such a vast majority of the world's inhabitants. With the world's for the most part discontented inhabitants, be it noted. As it is, Mr. CARNEGIE sees very clearly that the rich man's son is handicapped in several and serious ways and has to be a good deal of a man to overcome his disadvantages. He seems to forget that the son of poverty is also handicapped, and probably has to be even more of a man if he is even to be placed in the race of life.

And how coolly Mr. CARNEGIE assumes that the poor boy's mother, because she is poor, will justify his eloquent description—that the poor boy's father, because he is poor, is sure to have competency as guide, philosopher, and friend! Again, suppose he had some sons of his own. Would he bring them up in exactly the conditions that surrounded his youth, and send them out into life with no other capital than he had? He knows, as we know, that he wouldn't; also, that he couldn't, for human beings are not made to do a thing like that—a thing as mad as that would be.

We are dreadfully afraid that Mr. CARNEGIE is almost as capable of inconsistency as are some of the rest of us—as capable of confusing causes with the unrelated things that come after them. He is using, whether effectively or not is perhaps a question, some of his millions in a well-intentioned and much praised effort to mitigate the hardships of as many people as he can in this and other countries. Why does he do it if he credits all of his own success and all of his present happiness to the hardships of his own youth? Mr. CARNEGIE is probably one of the sincerest men alive, and yet it does seem to some observers as if few men alive said oftener than he things that he doesn't really mean—or at least things that he wouldn't mean if he had thought them all out.

Conviction a Little Too Prompt.

A few days ago, when a London court, in a single sitting of less than five working hours, tried and convicted of murder a dubiously sane man, every newspaper in that large city exultingly called attention to the fact as proof that the British, and especially the Londoners, do such things vastly better than do the Americans, and especially the New Yorkers. And we, in our humility, were all afraid that they were right, and a good many of us went so far as to admit it.

But now we observe that London has suddenly developed a great doubt about the justice of that prompt conviction, and all through England people are falling over themselves in their haste to sign monster petitions for a reprieve of the condemned man until his mental condition can be investigated! This sudden change is very distinctly amusing, and very distinctly, too, it suggests that perhaps our proceedure in criminal trials, while it has its disadvantages and its irritations, is not as much inferior to the British method as our cousins have often asserted and we have occasionally confessed.

The man RAYNER seems to have been what almost any alienist would have called insane. He had brooded long and bitterly over a half-real, half-imaginary, wrong until he had convinced himself of his right to kill WHITELEY. Then he went and killed the man whom he considered an enemy of society, and immediately thereafter sent a bullet into his own head. That the doctors took him at once in hand and cured him of what without the best of care would have been a fatal wound is said to have had a great effect on British sentiment, which finds something mysteriously horrible in saving a man's life by surgical means only to turn him over to the hangman. This is a curious feeling, easier shared than explained. Of course, the doctors did their best for RAYNER, that having been their business, and of course they gave no thought to what the law would do to him afterward, as that was not their business.

The important feature of the case is the lesson it teaches as to hasty trials by which are reached verdicts open to serious question. If we are often too lenient with an accused man and give him the benefit of too many doubts, there is hardly a possibility of our convicting an innocent man—none at all if he has either friends or money. And it is pretty bad to convict innocent men—much worse than to let guilty men go.

A Prince at Harvard.

A son of the Kaiser taking a course at Harvard would certainly be a most interesting figure, but one can hardly think of him as doing it without also thinking that he would attract an amount of attention from the curious that would interfere somewhat seriously with his studies. The son of one of our own Presidents, though his own position is exactly that of any other student, gets into the papers with embarrassing frequency, but in the case of an Emperor's son, himself a royal Prince, the annoyances would be more numerous.

However, to endure such troubles with fine composure is part of the kingly trade, and, as a fifth son is a long way from the throne, no doubt Cambridge would soon get used to Prince OSCAR'S presence. He could get a lot of potentially useful information here, and of course he would suffer only from too much kindness and interest. Americans long since passed the crude stage in which they thought it necessary to affect a scorn of Princes as Princes, and the chances are that the young OSCAR would carry himself as a Harvard student with such simplicity and propriety as to make no end of friends. Princes can do that with amazing easiness when they try, and it is certain that the Kaiser's son would be told to try.

Riverside Cycle Path for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plea for children on the west side by "M. B. S." entirely meets with my approval, and I hope measures will be taken to improve Riverside Drive as a playground. The proposition recently made to turn over the bicycle path to the little ones as a playground, where they may have sand piles and dig, as children love to do, is well worth consideration. To whom must we look for a movement in this direction? E. G. V.

New York, March 28, 1907.

DANGER IN BALLOT BILL.

Mr. Wright Says It Will Strengthen Bosses and Cripple Independents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to Assembly bill No. 808, which passed the Assembly on March 26. The bill provides that a candidate's name shall appear only once upon the ballot, although it leaves the ballot in the same form as at present—that is, in party columns.

A similar law was passed in Ohio some years ago at the instigation of the city bosses, for the purpose of intrenching themselves in their control of city politics. It was remarkably successful in its operation, from their standpoint. Largely through this law, George B. Cox was enabled to maintain his hold on Cincinnati for fully fifteen years.

The effect of the bill will be to strengthen the hold of whichever party is in power in any locality, and will make it almost impossible for the independent element, which stands between the parties, to shake the hold of either the majority or minority bosses, regardless of how corrupt they may become during their tenure.

I call your attention to the bill, thinking that you may care to study it and possibly to write editorially upon it before the Senate takes it up for consideration.

HENRY C. WRIGHT,
Secretary the City Club.

New York, March 29, 1907.

A SCHOOL FOR AIRSHIPS.

It Is Recommended to Rich Men as a Worthy Object of Philanthropy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The benevolence of philanthropists has been, up to this time, mainly directed to libraries, schools, universities, and other institutions of learning. There are manual training and technical schools, but there are no institutions where untold numbers of capable and practical men, especially workingmen, can be advised and financially helped. Frequently such men have to give up the pursuit of ingenious inventions for lack of means to perfect them. Applied science would certainly be much promoted if inventors were given the opportunity to work out their inventions to a degree of commercial utility, which otherwise they could not afford to do.

If we look at the field to which so many now turn their energies and money, air navigation, it appears as if they were tying the cart before the horse. Instead of advancing on a sure, scientific, and practical basis, they waste money on balloons, which lack the first requirement, dirigibility. Would it not be more sensible to recognize the immature state of the science of air navigation and to first exhaust all resources by offering prizes to scientific and practical men for valuable propositions to overcome the principal obstacle, resistance of the air? Until this problem is solved balloons will remain mere toys.

If there existed an institution in which ideas, patterns, or developed models could be examined and where the inventor would be allowed to finish and test his invention and to demonstrate its commercial value, there would certainly be more chances to accomplish quicker and better results.

Suppose one or more such institutions should be created, does it not stand to reason that in a given time such institutions would be self-supporting? The inventors, in case of success, would only be too willing to divide their revenues from such inventions with the institution that enabled them to finally reach success. MORE LIGHT.

Brooklyn, March 25, 1907.

'Car Ahead' Nuisance Still in Evidence

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of parties who are placed in the same position I was last night, I herewith quote the following letter I wrote to the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

"Last night I boarded a car at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway which displayed no sign on the front of the car to indicate how far it would go. I naturally construed that said car would take me to the bridge. When we arrived at Houston Street we heard the old cry of 'Car ahead!' No car was 'ahead,' and no car in sight in the rear at that late hour of the night, 2:20 A. M. I understand from very good authority that it is compulsory for the car discharging its passengers to wait until the next car arrives. I spoke to the conductor, No. 1,260, regarding this, and he said, 'No, Cap, and even if that is the case, I am four minutes behind time.' Other passengers and myself were therefore forced to wait ten minutes for the car behind. I therefore did not arrive at Brooklyn Bridge until 2:35, which was too late for me to catch a train on the Fulton Street line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit leaving at 2:35. If the car that 'dumped' us out had proceeded on its way to the Battery, I would have been able to make my connections.

"Now this is not the first time an occurrence like this has happened, and I am, and so are others, sick and tired of the high-handed way your company has of handling the passenger transportation of New York, particularly in the late hours of the night, whether it is clear, raining, or snowing."

DUNLOCK A. MATURIN.

New York, March 28, 1907.

The City Unbeautiful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of its uncleanliness New York is at present the eminently unbeautiful. This applies no less at certain times to Broadway, the central avenue of the city, than to the east side, and one contributory cause I would like to lay before you. Several times recently I have walked down Broadway from Astor Place to Chambers Street between 6:30 and 7 P. M. It is the hour when the rubbish from the business of the day is deposited on the sidewalk for removal. This is brought out in boxes or barrels or is wrapped in bundles more or less securely tied. Some hours later wagons come along to collect the rubbish and carry it away.

Now, between the time of depositing the rubbish in this manner on the sidewalk and its carting away much of the refuse is distributed loosely on the sidewalk and street, and this is how it occurs. On Friday night, while taking the walk described, I saw four rag-pickers hauling with their hooks the material out of the cans upon the sidewalk and watched them go away, leaving it where they had deposited it. I also saw four small boys deliberately dump boxes and barrels and carry them away for fuel. The attention of officers in gray uniform was called to the fact, and the boys, with their plunder, were pointed out. These officers protested that it was not their business, but that of the regular police, and one of them volunteered the information that the regular police "wink at the practice." On the occasion named I encountered not a single officer in blue uniform on Broadway, though I looked for one.

New York, March 25, 1907. G. W. G.

Reformers Need Retired Merchants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though in your editorials you seem to favor the idea of retirement on a competence and the devotion of one's time to broader work, still you throw doubt on the ability of business men to accomplish much in great public movements. You also suggest that they might well reform business before taking up other problems. Conceding the latter proposition I contend that it is an argument in favor of retirement, for to reform business, time and enthusiasm are required.

No merchant who is immersed in the details of his business will devote himself to the broader cause. Regarding the ability of merchants, ask the theorists, the dreamers, and the enthusiasts who inspire new movements for the betterment of mankind and see whether the crystallization of their thoughts into practical success does not depend upon the co-operation of men with business training and experience. Why should you discourage unselfishness in an age so immersed in commercialism?

RETIRED—NOT IDLE.

New York, March 29, 1907.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FIGURES.

Municipal Debts and Taxes Increased in England—Reply to Mr. Haviland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter on "City Ownership in Great Britain," published in THE TIMES on Feb. 25, Mr. C. Augustus Haviland says "the last official records of Great Britain as to public utilities disclose" that great profits have been realized there from the municipal operation of street cars, gas works, and electric plants. He gives a long array of figures taken from municipal reports to prove that these "profits" have been used to reduce local taxation materially.

He does not mention the fact, however, that the debt of the English cities, nearly every one of which owns and operates its own gas, electric light, or street railroad plant, has increased more than two and a half times in twenty years.

Yet that is just what has taken place under the municipal ownership system. In 1883-4 the cities of England owed $965,000,000 in round numbers. In 1903-04, the latest year for which complete figures are at hand, the amount of municipal indebtedness was $2,345,000,000, an increase of $1,380,000,000. The interest on this vast sum, at 3 per cent., a fair average of the interest borne by English municipal bonds nowadays, is $41,400,000.

The rate of increase has not been uniform in the various cities, however, and it is not feasible to enter into details, but the case of Birmingham, first of the cities, under Joseph Chamberlain's influence, to adopt municipal ownership, may receive special attention. Its debt in the early seventies, before the Chamberlain régime, began, was $4,000,000. According to the latest available reports, its debt after about thirty years of municipal ownership, is rising $75,000,000, or almost nineteen times as great.

Such an increase of municipal debt is unmatched in the history of cities. The rate of local taxation, as in other British cities, has also increased in Birmingham, though not nearly so rapidly as the debt.

Yet Mr. Haviland triumphantly points out that Birmingham has a (yearly?) surplus from gas of $252,630 and from electricity of $53,945; total, $316,515. It is hard to see how the debt can have increased so unprecedentedly, or how local taxes can have risen as they have if the figures are real and not the result of either loose or juggled bookkeeping. It is because of the remarkable discrepancy between the reported tax reduction from profits and the real increase, both of debt and local taxation, that so many thinking Englishmen are now fighting the municipal ownership system so earnestly.

Most of these men question seriously the accuracy of the official reports. Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) says unequivocally: "I doubt, indeed, whether the paper profit which municipalities claim to have made has any real existence," and then proceeds to give facts and figures to support the reasonableness of his doubt.

He holds that the profits reported from practically all the British cities, Glasgow and Liverpool among the rest, would change into heavy losses, were the proper amounts for depreciation deducted from the gross income of municipal enterprises. He quotes from The Windsor Magazine an analysis of a famous set of figures which show alleged profits from 1,029 such enterprises.

The amounts set aside for depreciation per each $500 of capital are as follows: Water works, 23 cents; gas works, 16 cents; electricity, 77 cents; street cars, $2.60, whereas 5 per cent. a year, or $25 for each $500, would be none too large, at least with regard to electric light and gas works and street railroads. The capital invested in the enterprises is given as $605,850,000.

The gross amount actually set aside yearly for depreciation is $966,370, whereas, on the 5 per cent. basis, it should be $30,292,500, or $29,326,130 more. The net profits are officially reported at only $1,891,405, and if this be deducted from $29,326,130, the remainder will be $27,434,725, which, Lord Avebury figures, is the real yearly net loss sustained by the municipal operation of the entire list of 1,029 municipal enterprises considered.

Failure to charge off the proper sums for depreciation seems to be one of the most important factors in the apparent profits to the cities from their enterprises and the real increase of debt and taxation.

The reader may ask how it is that such great losses may be covered up. The answer is simple. The deficits, however real, may be kept from being apparent by the system of bookkeeping which the Council has adopted, unless the actual operating expenses exceed the receipts, as they did in the Council's Thames steamers, which, having lost $250,000 a year in this way for two years, were laid up last October, so that there are now no regular steamers for passengers on the Thames.

The taxpayers have to pay the deficits, however, no matter how cunningly they are concealed, and they have been paying them for years, as the increase in both local taxes and municipal debt shows conclusively.

Here are some instances of the way expenditures have been covered up: Only about one-third of the street widening expenses incident to electrifying London's southern system of street railroads has been charged to the "tramway" accounts, two-thirds being charged elsewhere. Hardly any of the many blocks of workingmen's homes have been charged with the entire cost of the land on which they are built in making up the capital account, and in one case no charge was made to that account at all, although the land cost some thousands of pounds. Only a small proportion of the cost of the clerical work done for the street cars, the gas works, the electric plants, and other "revenue-producing undertakings" is charged to them, the larger part of this cost being concealed by charging it to "education" and general establishment.

The average increase in the rate of local taxation in London since the beginning of the municipal ownership era, has been about 25 per cent., but in some cases it has risen 80 or 90 per cent. The increases in other cities have not been so large as in London, but the rise has been general in practically all of them, though in a few cases they have been kept down by an arbitrary increase in the price charged for municipally generated gas or electricity.

I hope that these few facts, selected from the overwhelming array that might be presented with regard to the actual working of "city ownership in Great Britain" will be considered good reasons why the Legislature should not be asked to confer upon the cities of this State the authority to follow in the footsteps of British cities. A. W.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Believes in Laughter, Though Unkind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Prophecy of 'The Bungle'" in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, in which you quote from a contribution to The Boston Transcript, was very amusing, and I am one of those from whom it evoked "more of laughter than of indignation." You comment upon the Boston article by saying that it is "distinctly unkind," and "to laugh at unkind things is most demoralizing." I think so, too, and congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its effort to prevent the spread of laughter among its readers by reviewing the article in question in order to show them how "unkind" it really is. APPROVAL.

New York, March 29, 1907.

OTHER GREAT AMERICANS.

Mr. Brunswick Suggests That Booker T. Washington Is One of Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your symposium, "Who Are the Three Greatest Americans?" in last Sunday's TIMES, stimulated my thoughts toward peculiar reflections. Who knows but that we have to-day in our Nation some one whom later generations might consider even greater than Washington, Lincoln, or Franklin?

If humble origin and environment in childhood, lofty character and aspirations, untiring application and exceptional energy to overcome most difficult obstacles, achievement of unprecedented success in his chosen field of labor, and unabated ardor to solve for our Nation the most vexing and menacing problem make for greatness, Booker T. Washington, in the sifting process of time, may ultimately be considered the greatest human product of our Nation and continent.

An iconoclastic assumption like the foregoing seems, of course, to be rank heresy. It is not based, however, on race relationship or ulterior motives. It emanates purely from disinterested admiration.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, March 29, 1907.

A ROYAL CONSORT'S HEIRS.

Mr. Dickinson Calls Contest Over Mrs. Fitzherbert's Estate Preposterous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once more I notice in your columns a revival of the threadbare tale of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. This time it is a member of the Fitzherbert family who comes to the front with an imaginary claim.

George IV. and Maria Anne Fitzherbert were first married in 1783; but under the Royal Marriage act of 1772, which expressly declared "that any marriage of a Prince of the blood under 25 years of age, without the consent of the Crown, shall be declared null and void," the marriage was declared illegal, and the Catholic Church, to which Mrs. Fitzherbert belonged, granted her a separation. George IV. then married Caroline of Brunswick, but was divorced in 1804, and in 1808 he and Mrs. Fitzherbert were remarried with the consent of the Catholic Church. She was married a third time after his death, but by none of her husbands had she any children.

George IV. had an intimate friend, Sir Hugh Seymour, Admiral Royal Navy, who died in very straitened circumstances, and by the express consent and arrangement of George IV., Mrs. Fitzherbert adopted his daughter, Mary Georgiana, and left most of her fortune to her. As to any one of her first husband's (Fitzherbert) family having any claim on her estate, it is simply preposterous. Her maiden name was Maria Anne Smythe, and she had several brothers and sisters who were her natural heirs-at-law, provided she had left no will.

I have for the last thirty years been in a position, owing to my marriage with an English lady of rank, whose family have been intimately connected with the present royal family since 1715, to know much of the inside history of the House of Brunswick.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Urges More Fines Under Truancy Rule

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 27 was a report of the action of Magistrate House in fining the mother of a child who had been illegally kept away from school. I should be glad to see in an equally prominent place some recognition of the service which he thereby rendered to the community.

One of the greatest difficulties which the school authorities meet with in their efforts to enforce the compulsory education law is the unwillingness of the Magistrates to impose any punishment for its violation or to hold the parents responsible, though experience shows that this is the most effective means of combating truancy and the illegal employment of children. Magistrate House therefore deserves the thanks of all those interested in education for his acceptance of this clear, but unpopular duty.

MARTHA LINCOLN DRAPER,
Assistant Secretary, Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children.

New York, March 29, 1907.

"Schiff's Flag of Truce."

From The Richmond News Leader.

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., gives THE NEW YORK TIMES an interview in which he suggests a plan for bringing about peace and a good understanding between the Government and the railroads.

In this there is the germ and suggestion, if not the substance, of action advantageous to all concerned. It would not be wise to make such a body as Mr. Schiff suggests so large as to be unwieldy, but probably the President of the Railroad Commission of each State, or in States in which there is no such commission the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, should be added as members so that the States may be fully represented. Each State has its own conditions and laws, and these should be clearly set forth in any consultation preceding a general agreement on the relations between the Federal and State Governments and transportation systms.

It is encouraging and indicative of a new era that the railroad and financial authorities are hanging out these flags of truce, these tokens of deference, to the will of the people and recognition of its power, and overtures for compromise. The great mass of the people do not want war or destruction. They want peace with fair play and honesty. With this established, railroad values and securities will be more stable, less subject to shock or fluctuation or speculation than ever before, certain, as never before, to increase in value steadily with the development of the country and the growth of traffic.

Accomplished London Cabman.

From The London Telegraph.

The late Lord Rosslyn told a story to instance the kind of man who may be sometimes doing duty on a hansom. One night his lordship hailed one close to his club and drove to his town house. As he alighted the cabman touched his hat and said: "Lord Rosslyn, I believe?" "Yes," was his reply; "what do you want?" "You sometimes sell Gordon setters, my lord." "Yes, but not to cabmen." In the blandest and most gentlemanly tone the cabman stated that might be true, but still he had the advantage he thought on the point of education. He had been at a university, and could talk several languages, among others Italian, which he happened to know Lord Rosslyn could not speak. An Italian Count, who had once been a friend of his, was staying in London, and wanted a brace of Gordon setters. It proved quite correct. The Italian Count bought the setters for 50 guineas, and Lord Rosslyn gave the accomplished cabman a £5 note for his trouble.

THE BLOCKHOUSE IN THE PARK.

The North Wind storms my rugged front,
The ivy scales my Southern wall;
I never knew the crashing brunt
Of musketry or cannon-ball.

When armies met in battle-shock,
When smoke of navies rolled afar,
Men made me strong on living rock;
I frowned with guns awaiting war;

Awaiting war that never came.
A virgin fortress still I stand;
But now, unscathed by hostile flame,
I guard a gate of Fairyland.

For, while my gloomy watch I stood,
Unmarked the leafy marvel grew;
Behind me spread the mystic wood—
A place of dreams, where dreams are true;

Where low winds move the tasseled fir,
Where lilacs breathe, where brown bees hum,
Where old men tell of days that were,
Where lovers talk of days to come;

Where boyish cohorts, undismayed,
Deploy beneath the friendly trees
To take my cliffs by escalade:
May all their wars be such as these!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S NIECE ENGAGED

Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson to Marry George Draper.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT YET

The Robinsons Have Sailed for Europe, but Friends Who Heard the News Have Told It.

The engagement of Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of this city, and niece of President Roosevelt, to George Draper, a son of Mrs. William Henry Draper and the late Dr. Draper, and grandson of the late Charles A. Dana, is being discussed by their many friends, although no announcement of the engagement has been made, nor probably will be, as Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their daughter, who sailed some weeks ago, are now in Rome, Italy. The news has got out, however, as it always does, until it is known to most of their intimates.

Miss Robinson's mother was Miss Corinne Roosevelt, a sister of President Roosevelt and of Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles. Miss Robinson has three brothers, the elder Theodore Douglas Robinson, who married Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt, a distant cousin, and the other two, Monroe D. and Stewart D., are students at Cambridge, Mass. Miss Robinson made her début about two years ago. There was a cotillion for her at Sherry's. She has been much entertained at the White House by her uncle and aunt, and is as well known in Washington as in New York society.

Mr. Draper is the youngest son of the late Dr. William Henry Draper, the scientist. His mother was Miss Ruth Dana, a daughter of Charles A. Dana of The Sun, and a sister of Paul Dana. Mr. Draper is a Harvard graduate, class of '03. He has a number of brothers and sisters. His brother, Charles Dana Draper, was graduated from the same university in 1900, and his younger brother, Paul Draper, is at the Groton School.

WINTER-MOSLE WEDDING.

Bride's Nephew and Niece to be Page and Flower Girl.

Miss Marie Mosle, who is to marry Keyes Winter on Tuesday at the home of her mother, Mrs. George Mosle, 713 Park Avenue, will have her young niece, Elizabeth Mosle, and her nephew, George R. Mosle, Jr., children of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Mosle, as her page and flower girl. Mrs. Louis J. Watjen is to be the matron of honor. Mr. Winter, who is the son of the Hon. Ferdinand Winter of Indianapolis, Ind., will have as his attendants and ushers Roswell M. Patterson, William Winter, George R. Mosle, and Max A. Mosle, brothers of the bride, and Charles E. Ives. The Rev. A. C. Miller will officiate.

MISS SAYRE WEDS MR. HAMMEL

After a Trip Abroad They Will Live in Salt Lake City.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 29.—Miss Edith Mae Sayre, only daughter of Dr. J. E. Sayre, was married this morning to Lawrence Frederic Hammel of Salt Lake City. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by Presiding Elder Alfred Wagg, until recently pastor of the First Methodist Church of Red Bank. Only the immediate family of the bride witnessed the ceremony. Miss Helen Forsythe of New York was the only attendant.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for New York. To-morrow morning they will sail for an extended trip abroad on the steamship Etruria. They will return by way of Boston and go direct to Salt Lake, where they will live.

Cohn-McKinley Wedding.

Invitations have been received in this city for the marriage in London on Wednesday, April 3, of Maurice Davis Cohn of London, England, and Miss Muriel McKinley, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who has many friends in New York.

O. H. Hammond's Bachelor Dinner.

Ogden H. Hammond, whose marriage to Miss Mary Picton Stevens will take place on April 8 at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., will give his bachelor dinner on April 5.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will give a large bridge party on the evening of Tuesday, April 2, at their home, 23 East Sixty-first Street.

Mrs. Warren Goddard has cards out for a bridge party on Saturday afternoon, April 6, at 52 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Julia Chester Wells of 30 West Thirty-first Street will give a euchre on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. Charles W. Clinton will entertain with bridge on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 10, at 39 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish has cards out for a bridge party on the afternoon of Saturday next at her home, 17 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Isaac McConihe of 42 East Fifty-first Street will also entertain on the evening of Friday, April 5, with bridge.

One of the engagements of Easter week which is of considerable interest to the younger set is that of Miss Grace R. Ruggles to Mr. George Lane of Troy, N. Y., which has just been announced. Miss Ruggles, who is a daughter of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson and the late James Ruggles of this city, made her début about three years ago.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals and Departures on the Atlantic Liners.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Cretic of the White Star Line are:

G. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Babcock, Miss Kate X. Barnum, Vicomte de Deuville Maillefen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Blaine, John A. Bush, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Day, U. S. A.; Mrs. John B. Harris, Major H. L. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hyde, Mr and Mrs. Burt Jones, Buckingham Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Oppen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Van Kleeck, Mr. and Mrs. George Tashura, and Dr. H. P. Williard.

These passengers will sail on the American liner Philadelphia for Southampton:

Capt. F. Bianchi, Percy Sutherland Bullen, Dr. Duncan Fitzwilliams, Alfred Geary, Miss Edith Kinross, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mason, K. G. Pollack, Mrs. Henry C. Penton, Ensign Tudge, A. G. Telfeyan, W. F. Waldeyer, Miss Evelyn Ware, Dr. A. H. Waterman, H. W. Wickens, and Mrs. S. J. Wright.

The following persons are booked to sail for London on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mesaba:

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Adamson, Mrs. E. P. Cragie, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hitchcock, Graham P. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Murray, Leon Quartermain, St. Thomas Smith, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Varieil, W. T. Wilson, and Miss Harriet Steel Wisman.

The Cunarder Etruria, sailing for Liverpool, will have among her passengers:

Mrs. Joseph M. Branch, A. R. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Crutch, Major E. P. De Blois, Miss Cornelia Garrison, Miss Edith Latham, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Marks, M. A. Montoning, William Parkinson, J. Stuart Robinson, and William Robertson.

Sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania for Hamburg are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Aldrich, Alexander Bernheim, G. H. Fowler, J. S. Harrison, Mrs. John McKelvey, Dr. and Mrs. John Joseph Nutt, Ernst A. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilff, and Mrs. Caroline S. Wiaman.

These passengers will sail on the Zeeland of the Red Star Line for Antwerp:

Capt. Edwin Bence, Thomas S. Bradlee, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, J. Miller Kenyon, Mrs. O. M. Poe, Mrs. Roland Seeger, D. L. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, George Smith, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, Guatemala; Mrs. Robert Toland, R. T. Wainwright, and Charles H. Woodbury.

These passengers will sail for Italy on the steamer Hamburg:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Brooks, Mrs. Charles S. Bayls, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. De Knight, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gordon, Baron Von Geibler, Mrs. Frank H. Hargraves, Mrs. N. P. Hill, Mrs. F. E. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. William Carey Marble, Mrs. Mary L. Prentice, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Perillo, Judge and Mrs. J. V. Quaries, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Dr. Mary A. Sperry, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Worthington, Prof. F. K. Seohrist, and Mr. and Mrs. Addison Van Name.

Theodore Von Moeller, German Minister of Commerce, and Rudolph Koser, Counsellor of the German Government, who come here to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and Mrs. Philip Carpenter and Crownsend S. Woolsey arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Konig Albert.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray and Mrs. Frederic Martin Davies arrived this evening from New York, and are the guests of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm. Mrs. Vanderbilt will entertain a large house party at Oakland Farm over Easter. Miss Pauline French has returned from a brief visit to Tuxedo, and is again the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her fiancé, Samuel J. Wagstaff, will make one of the Oakland Farm house party.

Word has been received from Europe that Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who were to sail on April 16 for New York, have postponed their sailing until May 3 on account of the illness of Mrs. Lorillard. They will come immediately to Newport

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, who have been in Europe since early in January, arrived here to-night. They will occupy the Redwood cottage for several weeks before opening their villa. Col. Kane will resume his duties as Alderman.

Miss Edith Colford, who has been spending several weeks in New York and Tuxedo, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Mr. Rives's young daughter are here to spend Easter. They have apartments at the Muenchinger-King Cottage.

GONE WEST TO WED DUNLAP.

Manicurist Announces Engagement Before Starting for Chicago.

William A. Dunlap, son of the man who founded the well-known firm of hatters, is to marry Lavinia Byers, a manicurist, according to a report circulated yesterday. They are now in Chicago where, it is said, the wedding will take place to-morrow.

Miss Byers until recently was employed at the manicuring establishment of Mary E. Pert, on the fifth floor of the St. James Building.

None of Mr. Dunlap's friends had heard of his prospective marriage when, on Wednesday, Mrs. Byers, the mother of the prospective bride, and Miss Byers left New York for Chicago. The tow women told a few of their friends of the purpose of their trip.

The engagement is said to have followed a few weeks' acquaintance. At the manicuring establishment it was admitted yesterday that Miss Byers had worked there until recently and that Mr. Dunlap had been a customer.

At the office of Dunlap & Co. at 180 Fifth Avenue, it was said yesterday that Mr. Dunlap was not now actively engaged in the hat business, but had recently concentrated his attention upon mining interests in Nevada.

It was said that the last heard of him he was in Salt Lake City, and at that place Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap will make their home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—William A. Dunlap and Miss Lavender Byers, who came to Chicago to have a quiet wedding, were disappointed to-night at the announcement of their plans. So they disappeared. They left in an automobile from the Auditorium, and the hotel clerks swore on the register that they had gone to New York or Nevada or the South Side, and that they'd never come back to be bothered by reporters.

Before they disappeared both Mr. Dunlap and Miss Byers denied that they knew each other. They also denied that they intended to get married. The fact that they were together, they explained, was merely a coincidence. Miss Byers, her mother, and Mr. Dunlap arrived at the hotel on Thursday. They said they'd just come from Nevada.

When Mr. Dunlap was asked if he was engaged to Miss Byers, he said:

"Certainly not. I'll tell you in confidence that I'm not going to marry anybody—never again. The fact is, I have a breach of promise suit on now, with Miss Pitts as complainant. She wants $25,000 for bruised affections. I couldn't get married if I wanted to."

A late bulletin from the Auditorium was that the party was there, but in hiding, and would get married on Sunday and leave on Monday for Salt Lake City.

COURT TAKES FREEHOLD ROW

Action Started to Decide Right to Disputed Town Office.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 29.—Quo warranto proceedings have been started to settle the disputed election cases in Monmouth County. Three cases are cited in the papers, bringing in as defendants both claimants to the office of County Collector, Dr. A. T. Applegate (Dem.) and Richard W. Herbert, (Rep.,) both claimants to the office of County Auditor, William R. Stevens (Dem.) and Charles O. McFaddin, (Rep.,) and both claimants to the office of County Road Supervisor, H. Wyckoff Buck (Dem.) and Elmer E. Morris, (Rep.)

Last November five Republicans were elected to succeed the old Democratic Board of Freeholders of twenty-four members. When the new board organized on Jan. 1 it proceeded to appoint Republicans to the positions then held by those of the opposite party. The Democratic office holders opposed being ousted in this fashion, serving notice upon the new board that they would refuse to relinquish their offices or the custody of any papers in their possession. They assert that the provision of the Five Freeholder act under which they were ousted, that the terms of all appointive officers should expire on the 1st of January succeeding the election of the new board is unconstitutional. Besides the double set of officers above named there are two counsels, ex-Judge J. Clarence Conover (Dem.) and Halstead H. Wainright, (Rep.,) and two clerks, John Honce (Dem.) and George W. Patterson, Jr. (Rep.)

The Bridge Player's Vade Mecum

Bridge Axioms and Laws,

With the Change the Suit Call Revised and Explained

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Besides giving the revised laws, this little volume gives, in the form of axioms, a number of the laws and usages which many a player would do well to observe. The book also contains the new "Change the Suit Call."

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MORE REALISM BY ITALIAN PLAYERS

Liberati's "Poor People" Acted by Novelli and His Company at the Lyric.

STUDY OF RUSSIAN LIFE

With a Last Act That Made Broadway and Fresh Air a Positive Relief.

Zakar Pokrovski	Ermete Novelli
Petruka Pokrovski	O. Giannini
Petinka	A. Betrone
Varvara Dobroseloff	E. Rossi
Anna Federovvna	L. Leghezza
Andrea Khilhoieff	N. Pescatori
Gorchkoff	E. Piamonti
Stefan Ovarinski	L. Ferrati
Ivan Tromenskol	V. Servolini
Alexander Nicolaievich	A. Arista
Maxim Tsemikoff	O. Galeotti
Gregor	E. Carini
Matrena	M. Fantoni
Physician	G. Dal-Cortivo

A short story of Dostoiefski's is the basis of Franco Liberati's three-act play, "Poor People," which Signor Novelli and his associates acted at the Lyric last night. The tale in itself is harrowing enough, but given the sort of realistic treatment which these players appear to regard as a fine art, it becomes positively revolting.

For two acts of Signor Liberati's play one gets excellent suggestions of people and manners, with grim scenes of domestic unhappiness, political intrigue, and social degradation. There is much talk, of course, for here as in most plays of Russian life there must be the idealist, to preach better things. But there are also touches of the true kind of humor that lies in contrast between character and speech.

In his third act, however, the dramatist evidently has gone in for realism—first, last, and always. Upon horror's head horrors accumulate.

Zakar Polrovski, a Russian Government officer, and a weak, spineless specimen of humanity, has married a second wife, who despises him and Petruka, his son, by a first marriage. She carries on an intrigue with Ivan Tromenskoi, a Commissioner of Police, and together they plot to ruin the old man by accusing him of the theft of Government papers. The son in the meantime has been one of a band of student revolutionists. Zakar is forced to resign his office and takes to drink. Then, while in a maudlin state, and led to talk by the faithless wife, who still maintains her influence over him, he betrays the secret meeting place of his son and the other revolutionists. The young men are all sent to prison. When Petruka comes out he is in the last stages of consumption.

The final act is almost entirely given over to the exhilarating spectacle of his last moments, during which the father, who by now has almost entirely lost his wits, is about the least interested person in the room. While his boy is dying he sings snatches of old songs, imitates the whistling of the wind, and chuckles to himself as he carefully wraps his last ten rubles in a handkerchief for safekeeping. In the meantime a young girl who loves Petruka has been attending to his wants. As he gasps convulsively in the last throes of death, she makes an outcry. Then the father rushes to the bedside, throws himself upon the prostrate body, kisses it, and calls upon the boy to answer. And to complete the spectacle he goes mad, the curtain coming down as he is spinning about in a wild, maudlin dance

In the exhibition of the old man's bibulous eccentricities, his despicable weakness, and his gradual mental collapse Signor Novelli was, of course, intensely realistic. But the end was melodrama pure and simple. As the dying son, Signor Bertroni added his share of painful detail. The others were mainly useful in filling in the picture. This they did splendidly. One got an actual sense of the foreign atmosphere. The Italians for the time being were Russians. It was as if the St. Petersburg company had unexpectedly returned to town.

And for once, when it was all over, the cool night air, Broadway and its noise and lights brought positive relief.

PUT OPERA STARS TO FLIGHT.

Scothsayer's Prediction Sent Hammerstein Singers to the Park.

A soothsayer who visited the Hotel Navarre yesterday afternoon startled half a dozen operatic stars on their first visit to America into taking extreme measures to save their lives by predicting an earthquake which was to arrive in the course of an hour.

The exact time named was 8 P. M. It conflicted with a rehearsal of Verdi's "Requiem," but that could not be helped. At 2:45 Messrs. Bassi, Samaarco, and Arimondi and their wives and Mmes. Giaconia and Russ chartered several automobiles and broke all the speed limits to Central Park. Once in the open they sat on benches to await developments.

All of them had heard stories of the San Francisco affair from their fellow-artists at the Metropolitan, and they were absolutely quaking with fear when the dreaded hour arrived. At 3:15 o'clock, nothing having happened, courage returned.

In the meantime, however, a note had reached the Manhattan Opera House, written in Italian, and addressed to Mr. Brignoli.

"We cannot come to rhearsal," it read, "on account of the earthquake which will destroy the theatre at 3 o'clock."

"Who has been handing the artists a lemon?" asked Mr. Brignoli of Mr. Hammerstein, while Mr. Campanini paced the floor in an attempt to rehearse without his singers. At 3:30 o'clock,, however, they all came in.

VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS SUNG.

A Good Friday Performance, with a Haydn Commemoration.

Instead of an operatic performance on Good Friday evening, Mr. Hammerstein gave a performance of Verdi's "Requiem Mass" at the Manhattan Opera House. The chorus of the opera company sang it and the solo quartet consisted of Mmes. Russ and Cisneros and Messrs. Bassi and Arimondi. Mr. Campanini conducted. It was a remarkably good performance from which surprising results of sonority, precision, and contrast were obtained from both chorus and orchestra, and for this the watchful and immensely vigorous and authoritative conducting of Mr. Campanini was clearly in large measure responsible. The solo singers were all in good voice and sang with fine effect, especially Mme. Cisneros, who has not been heard to better advantage this season.

For the fourth time this month a Haydn symphony was played in New York; it was in commemoration of Haydn's 175th birthday, and it was the nearest of any of them to the proper date. The symphony was an unfamiliar one and was set down on the programme without reference to the different and conflicting methods of numbering Haydn's symphonies as "No. 8." The performance was crisp and animated and showed Mr. Campanini's sympathy with the music and understanding of it.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 529 5th Ave.

"PARSIFAL" FOR SECOND TIME

The Season at the Metropolitan Closed with Wagner's Sacred Drama.

The last performance of the season was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. "Parsifal" had its second representation then, not inappropriately on Good Friday. The interest in this, as in the other special performances of Wagner this season, was very great, and the house was practically completely filled.

The audience heard a performance that, while not absolutely on the highest level that has been reached in the past, was in many ways fine. Mr. Burgstaller and Mme. Fremstad were both uncommonly eloquent in the leading parts which they have so often expounded, and Mr. Van Rooy sang the part of Amfortas with deep poetic feeling.

The weakest point in the performance was the chorus of knights in the first act. Mr. Hertz gave a fine reading of the orchestral score. The performance made, as it always has ever since "Parsifal" was first produced here, a deep impression upon an audience fully attuned to the spirit of the work. It was a noble and impressive close of the Metropolitan's Winter season.

GOLD GIFT TO CAMPANINI.

Director Merola and Manhattan Chorus Give Him a Carved Fob.

A carved fob was presented to Cleofonte Campanini last evening by the members of the chorus of the Manhattan Opera House and Chorus Director Gaetano Merola. The presentation was made on the stage during the intermission between the singing of Verdi's Requiem and Haydn's Third Symphony.

The fob is chiseled in gold, and the golden letters, riveted together with gold links, form the name of "Cleofonte." Under this the name "Campanini" is carved. The work is very delicate, and was done by the Italian goldsmith, Eugenio Fisco. On the reverse side there is an inscription:

"To Cleofonte Campanini. From Gaetano Merola and the Chorus of the Manhattan, 1907."

Hammerstein Plans New Production.

"La Damnation de Faust" will probably be one of the early productions at the Manhattan Opera House next season. Berlioz's "dramatic legend" will be presented in the operatic form devised by Raoul Gunsbourg and produced by him at Monte Carlo. Maurice Renaud, Charles Dalmorès, and Mary Garden will sing the leading rôles.

ANOTHER HARLEM THEATRE.

Harry Levy to Build a Vaudeville House in 125th Street.

There is to be another theatre in Harlem. Harry Levy leased the plot of ground at the southwest corner of 125th Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday for a period of sixty-three years. The plot is 175 by 170 feet, and next to the Harlem Savings Bank. On this land the purchaser will erect a vaudeville and burlesque theatre for the east side of Harlem. The work of demolishing the existing buildings will begin within a few weeks.

The land was purchased from Louis Hopner of Brooklyn, who has owned it for more than fifty years. Mr. Hopner is said to have bought the plot with his savings when a boy.

WAIL FROM SAM BERNARD.

All His Chorus Is Marrying Off—Needs Help, Quick.

The marriage of Queena Sanford, the Tom Brown of "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" company, to Bristow Draper, son of the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, has provoked an epistolary outburst from Sam Bernard to Ben Teal, stage manager for the Frohmans. Mr. Bernard wrote:

"All my Hoggenheimer girls are getting married. There have been three weddings this month, and the girls tell me we have nine others with engagements that may call in the preacher at any moment. We go to Pittsburg next week, and who knows what will happen there? Please send me eight good-lookers who don't want to get married."

MRS. PRUYN IN A HURRY.

She Won't Wait Till Next Season to Make Her Stage Debut.

Mrs. Frances L. Pruyn, daughter of the late Francis B. Thurber, will not wait for the production of "The Truth" next season to make her dramatic début in this city. As a preliminary experiment she will appear within three weeks at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in a short sketch entitled "Honor," founded on one of Prosper Merimee's stories. The scene is laid in Corsica and Mrs. Pruyn will appear as a peasant boy.

Ida Conquest to Star in Denver.

Ida Conquest was engaged yesterday to star at the head of the stock company at Elitch's Gardens, Denver, for three weeks, beginning on May 27. Miss Conquest will appear in "Leah Kleschna," "The Girl with the Green Eyes," and "Captain Jinks."

A Birth at the Hippodrome.

For the first time in the history of the Hippodrome there was a birth in the stables yesterday. The new arrival is a handsome, fine-looking colt, born at 9:30 o'clock. His mother is Princess, one of the white circus horses that have been at the Hippodrome since it first opened; and the baby is white, too.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Irene Bentley returned to the cast of "The Belle of Mayfair" at Daly's Theatre last night.

A thousand women interested in the stage will meet at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday afternoon to perfect the promotion work of the Actors' Fund Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the leading women's clubs have volunteered to help.

Prior to the departure of the company which is to present "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" in London at Terry's Theatre, beginning on April 21, Liebler & Co. have arranged to give two performances of the new organization in this country on April 10 and 11. Madge Carr Cook and Bessie Barriscale are the only members of the original company to go to London.

RARE STAMPS AT AUCTION.

High Prices Obtained at the Sale of the Falk Collection.

High prices for philatelic rarities were received yesterday at the sale of the stamp collection of Albert H. Falk of this city at the Collectors' Club in West Twenty-sixth Street. About $6,000 was realized.

A £1 mauve, unused, of Tobago, issue of 1879, a fine copy of this rare stamp, brought $51. A sixpence, unused, issue of 1882-4, a fine, well-centred copy of this rare Tobago specimen, sold for $25. A 2½ on 2 s, blue, used, Zanzibar, issue of 1895-6, brought $21.25. A £1 green and yellow, unused, of Tasmania, issue of 1892-9, was sold for $36, which is higher than the catalogue valuation of this stamp. A South Australian rouletted one penny, deep green, unused, issue of 1867, sold for $35. A four-pence, blue, unused, of Sierra Leone, nicely centred and of a bright, fresh color, issue of 1883, brought $41. A twopence blue of New South Wales, issue of 1850, brought $26.75. It is a fine, lightly canceled copy of this rarity. A 6½-pence, scarlet-vermillion, unused, of Newfounland, issue of 1857, a fine copy, sold for $52.50. A 2s. 6d. of Lagos, issue of 1884-6, olive black, unused, brought $20.50. A one penny, scarlet, of the Cape of Good Hope, lightly canceled, issue of 1861, brought $16.75. A 2 r, brick red, unused, of British East Africa, issue of 1895, sold for $20.25. A 1s. black, unused, of Barbados issue of 1871, brought $32.50. A £1 violet and green of Southern Nigeria, issue of 1901, one of the rarest of the single C. A., King's head stamps, sold for $20.50. A 10s., green and brown, of Lagos, issue of 1901, brought $25.25. A 2 s, violet, of British Somaliland, issue of 1904, water marked C. A., brought $20.25.

GENOA VAN DYCKS WERE KEPT HIDDEN

Italian Government Admits That It Did Not Know of Their Existence.

LIKELY TO COME HERE

Two Largest Pictures Are Portraits of Women—Sale Is Said to Have Been Quite Legal.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—A great deal of interest is being taken here in the disappearance of a number of fine paintings by Van Dyck from a palazzo at Genoa. They may or may not have been bought by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, but it is regarded as certain that they have or will be sent out of Italy, and the chances seem to be that they will find their way to America.

Details of the disappearance of the paintings have up to to-day been lacking, but the Italian Government's reply to an interpellation in the Chamber yesterday throws some light upon the matter. Signor Ciuffeli, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction, confirmed the report of the disappearance of seven Van Dycks, the property of the Cattaneo family of Genoa, and stated that the Government attributed its failure to include the pictures in its catalogues to the fact that they had been concealed by their owners, and that there existed no right by which Government officials could search private houses in case they should contain works of art.

The Secretary aded that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the purpose of obtaining such authority. Meanwhile legal actions were being instituted against the persons responsible for the sale of the Cattaneo pictures.

It should be explained that it is only such works of art as are described in the Government's catalogues which cannot legally be exported from Italy. The grounds on which the Government seeks to punish the persons responsible for the sale of the Van Dycks therefore seem rather vague.

All art lovers know of the long sojourn of Van Dyck in Genoa, and the splendid record of his brush that he left there. Some of his portraits of the Genoese nobility have found their way to England and other countries, but a great number of them still remain in the palaces of the families for whom they were painted. Not the least important of these families were the Cattaneo and the Lomelini, whose heirs, united by marriage, still possess the ancient palace of the Cattaneo at San Torpete, in Genoa. Few persons, however, are aware of the artistic treasures existing in their picture gallery, which is not open to the general public.

It appears that last November, in consequence of rumors which had reached the Ministry of Fine Arts, the authorities warned the Prefecture of Genoa to make inquiries as to the custody of the Cattaneo pictures, which, they were informed, were about to change hands. The Prefecture reassured the Minister as to the safety of the pictures, and repeated that assurance a few weeks later when the persistence of these rumors led to his receiving another warning. On Feb. 21 the Minister was informed that the pictures were actually sold, and five days later he was able to verify the further fact that they had left Genoa.

Count dal Verme on behalf of his family lost no time in making a statement. The Cattaneo inheritance, he said, having fallen to fifteen co-heirs, it was impossible to assign such a valuable item as the picture gallery to any one of them in its entirety. For the convenience of partition it was determined to sell six of the Van Dyck picture. There was no mystery about the sale, which was carried out openly, the pictures in question having hung until quite recently in the Cattaneo Palace. The sale, it was contended, was perfectly justified—first, because the pictures were not sold out of Italy, being, in fact, sold directly to two Italian firms of picture dealers; secondly, because, even if they had been sold abroad, they were not included in the Government list of art treasures to which the law of June, 1902, refers.

Count dal Verme at the same time gave particulars as to the pictures. All six were portraits of ancestors of the house of Cattaneo. The two largest were life-size female portraits, one of which represented a lady followed by a negro boy holding a parasol over her head. Of the four smaller pictures, two were portraits of men, one of a lady, and one of a boy. Two of these smaller portraits had been so restored as to be seriously diminished in value. To these six pictures it would appear that a seventh must be added, and it is stated that the total sum received by the Cattaneo family was $500,000.

ARTHUR HOEBER'S PICTURES.

Landscapes and Marines at the Schaus Galleries.

Paintings by Mr. Arthur Hoeber can be seen until April 9 at the Schaus Galleries. There are fifteen landscapes and marines, representing different moods of nature, each individual, and indicative of a special impression.

In Summer this painter haunts the bare coasts of Cape Cod and studies the effects of setting sun and rising moon on the Atlantic. Sometimes he sacrifices the severe lines of shore and offing to more poetic effects of light penetrating the haze, as in "Mists of the Evening," where the hulls of fishing steamer and brig are softened by the vapor; sometimes he chooses a clearer atmosphere and brings out moored craft and the lazily flapping sail of a sloop with greater sharpness, as in "The Coal Wharf." Or he prefers to paint the jump of the surf, as in "Late Afternoon" or "Restless Sea," the former happily, the latter with too heavy, obvious, and painty a technique.

Such a picture as "Moonlit Waters White" has a peculiar charm of color in the opalescent cloudlets about the moon, that portion of the scene being brought out by the gray and brown foreground of weatherworn and seaweed-covered erratic boulders and simple lines of strand and sea. "The Flowing Tide" shows a marshy foreground, a sail mysterious out to sea, and a full white moon gathering color as it emerges from a lilac cloud bank on the horizon. "Calm of Eventide" has a bark under full sail drifting in an almost windless air. "Moonlight" shows the reflections in a quiet bay, and a tug and schooner to the left approaching land.

"Cape Marshes" is a favorite subject for this painter, who loves the long flat lines of salt meadow carved into a meander by the creeks, the clouds repeating by suggestion, not by parallel lines, the wide foreground. Such pictures suggest great breathing spaces and incite a pleasant melancholy.

Another mood is felt in "Springtime," a landscape with pale yellow-greens in the foreground and ethereal leafless trees filling the distance. Less attractive, because the medium arrests the attention too much, are "Evening," a color study rather than a picture, and "Upon a Summer's Day."

Verdict Against Osteopaths.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 29.—A jury to-day brought in a verdict for $2,708 damages in favor of John S. Wilkins against Dr. W. W. Brook and his assistant, Dr. L. K. Roselle, osteopathic healers, who had attended Wilkins's wife. Wilkins alleged that as a result of the treatment the two osteopaths had given his wife she became a confirmed invalid.

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FARMER'S DAUGHTER MISSING

Went Ostensibly to Visit a Girl Friend and Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 29.—Pennington authorities are much excited over the disappearance of Miss Marion Errickson, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Errickson, who live on a farm about two miles from Pennington. The young girl was studying at the Trenton High School, and when she asked to spend Sunday in this city with a girl friend, no objections were raised.

The girl did not come home, and her friends and parents have not heard from her since.

There was no known reason for her disappearance. She was not at the home of her girl friend over Sunday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ernst Grund.

Ernst Grund, a silk importer, died last evening at his residence, Hillcrest, Fort Washington Avenue, near 195th Street. He was born in Germany fifty-four years ago, and was educated in the University of Aena. When 17 years old he went to Switzerland, where he entered the wool and yarn business. He next went to Glasgow, but remained there only a short time, returning to Switzerland. Later he again took up business life in Glasgow, remaining there thirteen years, or until 1884, when he came to New York and entered the silk importing firm of Bavier, Mayer & Co.

In 1893 he left the firm and started business in his own name. His specialty was the importing of raw silk. His place of business was located at Broome Street and Broadway. He was a member of the Lotos Club, the Hamilton Club, Paterson, N. J.; the Arion Society, and other German organizations.

Mr. Grund leaves a widow and one son. The funeral services will be held at his late home, Hillcrest, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 P. M.

Richard Daniel Scott.

Richard Daniel Scott, who for several years was associated with Senator Patrick McCarren, under the name of McCarren & Scott, in the real estate and insurance business, died on Wednesday at his home, 365 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The office of the firm was at 207 Bedford Avenue. Mr. Scott was born in the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn in 1874.

Mr. Scott leaves a widow, who was Theresa A. Ryan, daughter of ex-Charities Commissioner James Ryan, three sons, and one daughter.

Death of Cardinal Macchi.

ROME, March 29.—Cardinal Luigi Macchi, Secretary of Apostolic Briefs, died this morning after an illness of only twelve hours. He celebrated mass yesterday morning, complained of illness in the afternoon, and died to-day as the result of an apoplectic stroke. He was born in Brazil in 1832 and was elevated to the Sacred College in 1889.

Casimir-Perier's Mother Dead.

PARIS, March 29.—Mme. Casimir-Perier, mother of ex-President Casimir-Perier, who died on March 12, is dead. She was the widow of Auguste Casimir-Perier, who was Minister of the Interior under President Thiers and who died in 1876.

Services for Francis T. Patton.

Funeral services for Francis Theodore Patton, one of The Sun's news editors, will be held by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. The burial, in Evergreen Cemetery, will be private.

Mr. Smith Died of Bright's Disease.

TOKIO, March 29.—The Duke of Manchester, who was traveling with James Henry Smith of New York when Mr. Smith died at Kioto on March 27, said to-day: "Mr. Smith died from acute Bright's disease, ending in pneumonia. Everything known to science was tried to check the complaint, without avail. The body will be transported to Mr. Smith's home in America by the earliest steamer."

Obituary Notes.

SUSAN ASHBY KEENEY, widow of Abner C. Keeney, who a generation ago was one of Brooklyn's most prominent business men, died yesterday at her home, 175 Washington Park, that borough. Mrs. Keeney was born in London in 1842 and came to this country with her parents when a child. She leaves two sons, Fred C. of Boston and Seth A. of Santa Barbara, Cal., and one daughter, Mrs. Hans Schwegel.

PHILIP MOHUN, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of Rutter & Gross, died at his home in this city yesterday. He was born in 1838 in Washington, D. C., where his family was socially prominent. In 1867 he came here, and made New York his home. He was identified with the stock brokerage business nearly all his life.

JAMES J. WESTERVELT died at his home in Jersey City on Thursday from a complication of diseases. He was born at Tappan, N. Y., 62 years ago. He was in the produce business at 205 Duane Street, this city, but had made his home in Jersey City since 1881. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

MICHAEL O'CONNELL, a retired grocer and father of Police Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, died on Thursday at Farmingdale, L. I. He as born in Ireland 73 years ago, and for many years was in business at 250 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

BERTHOLD OPPER, for many years engaged in the manufacture of cigar

GIANTS LOST TWO TO THE ATHLETICS

Refused to Play One Game and Forfeited and Then Were Beaten 7 to 0.

McGRAW NOT ON GROUNDS

Quakers Land on Wiltse Early—New York Cannot Play on New Orleans Grounds Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—Two games were chalked up on the score board of the New Orleans baseball park this afternoon, and both went to the Philadelphia Athletics, with the Giants represented in each contest by a cipher. Forfeiture was responsible for the score of 9 to 0 in the third of the New York-Philadelphia series, then the Athletics stepped in and defeated the New York team in an exhibition game, 7 to 0.

Manager McGraw did not appear at the park this afternoon. Instead he delegated Bresnahan to look after the team. The time for the game rolled around, and both teams were on the grounds, but Bresnahan refused to allow his men to go on the field when Umpire Zimmer made his appearance and announced the time for play. Zimmer gave the Giants five minutes to get down to business, and then declared the game forfeited to Philadelphia.

There was a big crowd in the grand stand and bleachers, and protests against the lack of a game were freely expressed. After some discussion between Manager Frank of New Orleans and Bresnahan and Davis, the latter agreed to play an exhibition game with the Giants, under any umpire who proved agreeable to the other team. "Joe" Rickert of the New Orleans Southern League team was chosen to handle the indicator, and the game was on. Features were lacking. The Athletics went after Wiltse hot-footed and secured two hits and two runs in the first inning, two runs in the third, one in the fourth, and two in the ninth inning completed the story. Mathewson replaced Wiltse in the fifth inning. Plank and Vickers did good work in the box for Philadelphia, the latter replacing Plank in the fifth inning.

The New Orleans Baseball Park management has announced that the New York National League team will not be allowed to play on its grounds hereafter. The New Orleans Southern League team will be returned from Alexandria to play the Philadelphia Athletics to-morrow and Sunday. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Oldring, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Schreck, 1b.	2	3	5	1	0	0
Seybold, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Knight, 3b.	0	1	5	2	0	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Powers, c.	0	0	13	0	0	0
Plank, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Vickers, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	7	8	27	8	0	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Browne, rf.	0	2	0	1	0	
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Bowerman, c.	0	0	11	2	0	
McGann, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0	
Hanford, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	
Corcoran, 2b.	0	1	3	2	2	
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	1	2	1
C. Mathewson, p.	0	0	0	5	0	
*Strang, lb.	0	0	0	3	0	
‡Bresnahan.	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferguson, p.	0	1	0	0	0	
†Burke.	0	1	0	0	0	
Total.	0	7	27	14	6	

*Batted for Wiltse in fourth and relieved McGann at first in the fifth inning. †Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning. ‡Batted for Strang in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Hits—Off Plank, 3; off Wiltse, 5; off Mathewson, 1; off Vickers, 4; off Ferguson, 2. Two-base hits—Seybold, McGann, Hartzell, Seymour, Burke. Three-base hit—Shreck. Stolen bases—Browne, Powers, Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, 2; Hartzell, Vickers, Powers. Struck out—By Plank, 6; by Wiltse, 4; by Mathewson, 3; by Vickers, 6; by Ferguson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off Wiltse, 3; off Vickers, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 11. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 6. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Joseph F. Rickert of New Orleans Club.

Another Victory for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Brooklyn experienced little difficulty in taking the third game from the local team this afternoon by a score of 9 to 6. The entire nine runs scored by the visitors were made in the first and second innings. Ten of their thirteen hits were also made in those two innings. After that time the Savannah pitchers had them at their mercy, and not a safe hit was made off Ford. In the sixth inning Bush was substituted for Pastorius and was so wild and easy that the bases were soon filled. Ford got his three-base hit at this time and scored three men. Bush was allowed to remain in the box, but in every inning after that Savannah filled the bases, and only good support behind Bush saved him from carrying his team to a defeat. The score:

SAVANNAH.	R	I	P	O	A	E
King, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Huber, lf.	0	0	2	0	1	
Howard, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Logan, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	
Staf'd, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1	
Lewis, 3b.	2	1	2	2	0	
Chalfey, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	
Evans, c.	0	1	8	0	0	
Deaver, p.	0	0	0	5	0	
Ford, p.	1	1	0	1	0	
Total.	6	9	28	11	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Casey, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	
Lumley, rf.	2	3	0	0	1	
Jordan, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0	
McC'thy, lf.	2	3	1	1	0	
Lewis, ss.	1	1	4	5	0	
Alp'man, 2b.	0	2	5	3	0	
Ritter, c.	0	0	6	3	0	
Pastor's, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Bush, p.	0	0	0	0	1	
Total.	9	13	27	18	2	

*Bush hit by batted ball.

Savannah	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Two-base hits—Jordan, (2.) McCarthy, Omalley. Three-base hit—Ford. Bases on balls—Off Deaver, 3; off Ford, 1; off Pastorius, 3; off Bush, 4. Struck out—By Deaver, 1; by Ford, 3; by Pastorius, 4; by Bush, 2. Double plays—McCarthy and Alperman; Alperman, Lewis and Jordan; Lewis, Alperman and Jordan. Passed balls—Ritter, Evans. Wild pitches—Bush, Ford. Umpire—Mr. McLean. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Columbia Beaten at Lynchburg.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 29.—Exceptionally strong work on the part of Johnson and Anthony, battery for Washington and Lee University, coupled with opportune batting behind critical errors of their opponents, tells the story of Columbia University's defeat here to-day by the score of 10 to 4. The playing was ragged, though it abounded in fast work at stages by both teams. The errors for the most part, were on easy chances, indicating the lack of practice. Young, for Columbia, caught a good game, and Miltenburger played well at first base. The score:

W. AND L.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Willis, 3b.	1	2	1	8	2	
Bagley, 2b.	1	1	0	0	1	
Hood, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Luhn, 1b.	2	1	16	0	3	
Anthony, c.	2	2	8	0	0	
Powell, rf.	1	1	1	0	2	
Porter, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Moomaw, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Johnson, p.	0	2	0	6	0	
Brown, ss.	0	0	0	0	3	
Chatham, ss.	1	0	0	4	0	
Total.	10	10	27	18	11	

COLUMBIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Shaffer, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Young, c.	1	1	7	1	0	
Tonking, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
M't'b'g'r, lb.	0	0	13	0	1	
W.O'C'n'l, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	
Zimber, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	
Hayes, ss.	0	1	1	5	2	
Brade, p.	0	0	0	1	1	
Lee, p.	0	0	0	2	1	
Total.	4	5	24	10	5	

W. and L.	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	.	—10
Columbia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4

Stolen bases—Willis, Young. Three-base hit—O'Connell. Hits—Off Brade, 4 in 4⅓ innings; off Lee, 6 in 2⅓ innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Brade, 5; by Lee, 1. Bases on balls—By Brade, 1; by Lee, 1. Wild pitch—Johnson. Hit by pitched ball—Luhn, 2; Chatham. Passed ball—Young. Umpire—Mr. Stewart of Lynchburg. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—After having been retired in one-two-three order in the first inning, Yale sailed into George Washington University here to-day and won by 17 to 5. George Washington University played such an erratic game in the filed that Yale had no trouble in working her men around the local collegians. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	5	1	3	0	1	3	0	4—	17	14	2
G. W. U.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—		5	7	13

Batteries—Cushing, Schmidt, and Jones; Carr, Titus, and Stevenson.

At Atlanta—New York Americans, 13; Atlanta, 7.

At Macon, Ga.—Cleveland, 9; Macon, 6.

At Greensborough, N. C.—Lafayette, 6; Guilford College, 2.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Cornell, 8; Virginia, 7; (ten innings.)

At Danville, Va.—Danville, 8; Trenton, 5.

"Cosy" Dolan Dies of Fever.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—Harry Dolan, familiarly called "Cosy" Dolan, an outfielder of the Boston National League club, died here to-day of typhoid fever. He was taken ill when the team started South for practice and was brought to the Norton Infirmary ten days ago from West Baden, Ind. The body was sent to Boston this afternoon, arrangements having been made by Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago National League team. The Chicago players and the Louisville team sent elaborate floral offerings.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 29.—The death of Outfielder Dolan to-day at Louisville has caused the Boston National League to cancel all of its Spring exhibition games. Practice was not only instantly stopped, but the entire party left this afternoon for Boston.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

The Murad baseball team, composed of clerks, of 111 Fifth Avenue, will schedule games on holidays and Sundays in April and May, and on holiday and Saturday afternoons in June, July, and August, with amateur teams only, and those from banks, trust companies, and wholesale houses preferred. Address E. G. Weymouth, 111 Fifth Avenue or 2,340 Seventh Avenue, city.

Bayonne will be represented by a strong semi-professional team this year. The Bayonne Athletic Club is ready to book games with Nyack, Haverstraw, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Sea Cliff, Somerville, Roselle, Mattawan, Suffern, and other teams of like calibre offering reasonable inducements. Address F. Weller, Post Office Box 244, New York.

The Boston Americans will remain at West Baden, Ind., until they hear from President John I. Taylor, who left Chicago on Wednesday for Omaha, Neb., to meet his wife, who is on her way East from California.

The players of the Syracuse University team left yesterday for Washington on their annual Southern trip. The make-up of the party is A. H. Stein, Dean Watkeys, William F. Mack, and R. F. Thayer, catchers; Daniel E. Sullivan and Edmund Dollard, first base; J. R. Vanarnam, second base; C. F. Walker, third base; Albert Ragfaub, shortstop; William Truax, left field; John E. Morrissey, centre field, and Capt. James P. Ryan. One of the pitchers will complete the outfield. The entire infield is composed of freshmen.

The promoters of the Newark Atlantic League team have not selected their playing grounds, but it is thought they will be either the old shooting park or Morris Park, on Bloomfield Avenue, near the city line.

AUTO CLUB PLANS JAMESTOWN TOUR

To Start in June and Run to Norfolk by Philadelphia and Cape Charles.

COMMERCIAL WAGON TEST

Mr. Morrell Arranging a Hard Endurance Competition Over the New York and Albany Route.

A club run from this city to the Jamestown Exposition in June, a commercial vehicle test in May, an endurance run chiefly designed for manufacturers' cars in August, closing with an alcohol motor test in the Fall, are the leading competitions of the year now being considered by the Automobile Club of America. The run to the Jamestown Exposition has been arranged at the suggestion of many of the members, and it was learned yesterday that after a conference between Waldron Williams, Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee, and Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Contest Committee, and who is a Jamestown Commissioner, the route has been selected, and all that now remains is to agree upon a satisfactory date. The run, however, will start either in the first or second week of June, and the short route has been selected, via Philadelphia to Cape Charles, and then by ferry across Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

The first day's run will be from New York to Philadelphia, about 100 miles. From Philadelphia to Cape Charles is about 150 miles, and the second night will be spent at some halfway point, where arrangements will be made to have several sleeping and dining cars on a siding for the use of the tourists. At Cape Charles a large freight barge will be chartered to ferry the cars across the bay, and, after spending two or three days at the Exposition, the return trip will be made over the same route. Fairly good roads will be found between Philadelphia and Cape Charles, and the proposition has met with such favor among the club members that a large entry is looked for. This will probaby be the only big automobile run to the Exposition from the East, as the plan to hold a supplementary run to Norfolk in connection with the annual American Automobile Association tour has been abandoned.

Several changes will be made in the rules for the commercial vehicle test from the conditions originally announced last Fall. A. L. Riker is now drawing up a new set of rules, which will provide for a satisfactory classification of the different cars, the light delivery vehicles to form one class, the electrics another, while the heavy trucks will be in a class by themselves. The test will occupy about three days and the cars will start from a garage near the clubhouse in West Fifty-fourth Street and run down to the Battery, while a northern route will also be laid out extending to Kingsbridge.

Robert Lee Morrell said yesterday, in regard to the projected endurance run in August: "I cannot speak for the committee, but my idea would be to require the cars to make a hard day's run, perhaps from New York to Albany half a dozen times. One day they would go to Albany and the next day return to this city and then repeat the operation. That would mean a trip of nearly 150 miles a day. Perhaps it would be advisable to have a control established at Poughkeepsie, but I would suggest that before starting the bonnets and gear boxes of the cars should be sealed, and if a car broke down between the controls it would be out of the contest. A run of this sort would show the real endurance qualities of the motors and it would be a test that would demonstrate the reliability of the car for continuous daily runs beyond question."

Funeral of "Chick" Stahl To-day.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 29.—The body of Charles S. Stahl, late manager of the Boston American League club, who committed suicide at West Baden yesterday, arrived at his old home in this city to-day in charge of his brother, and the funeral will take place to-morrow. No light has been thrown on the reason for the suicide further than that continual worry caused Stahl to take his life.

The mother of the dead player received this telegram to-day from Manager Donovan of the Brooklyn team, which is now at Savannah: "The members of the Brooklyn Baseball Club express their deepest sympathy in your great bereavement."

LOU DILLON "DOPING" CHARGE

Memphis Gold Cup Scandal Will Probably Be Aired Next Week.

The case of the Memphis Trotting Association against E. E. Smathers of New York, known as the "Gold Cup" scandal, is expected to be called in the Supreme Court on Monday or Tuesday next. The case, which involves the alleged "doping" of the world's famous trotting mare, Lou Dillon, in her race with Major Delmar over the Memphis track in 1904, has occupied the attention of trotting horse circles for the past year, and on Thursday the court decided that the case must go on.

Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association and chief complainant, spent a busy day yesterday with his seventeen witnesses who will appear in his behalf when the case is called. Frank G. Jones, the President of the Memphis Trotting Association, will be the principal witness for Mr. Howe.

That the case will be fought to the finish is evidenced by the fact that Secretary Howe will remain in New York with his witnesses until after the final disposition of the case, and it is said that when the trial comes off sensational developments will result.

MANY MORE YACHT RACES.

Long Island Association Add Special Events to Its Schedule.

The Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, at its annual meeting, held in the Hotel Astor last evening, elected officers for the ensuing year, passed suggested changes in the racing rules of the association in conformity with the changes effected by the New York Yach Club, and fixed upon the dates for the various regattas during the coming season.

The dates follow closely with a few modifications the schedule usually followed, with the addition of a large number of special events—principally uider the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Indian Harbor Clubs. Indian Harbor added to its long cruising race to New London, held last year, a cruising race to Jamestown, both for large boats.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Secretary—Charles P. Tower, Riverside Yacht Club; Treasurer—Victor I. Cumnock, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Executive Committee—Fred A. Hill, Norwalk Yacht Club; Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Stuyvesant Wainwright, Aemican Yacht Club, and George P. Granbery, New Rochelle Yacht Club.

In addition to the amendments adopted by the New York Yacht Club to the racing rules, there were various others of more or less important proposed, of which the most important are the following:

In all classes of 33 feet and under each yacht must be steered by a Corinthian, who is a member of a regularly organized yacht club, and must be manned by Corinthians, except that a yacht of a 33-foot class may carry three professionals, a yacht of a 27-foot class two professionals, and a yacht of a 22-foot class, or any class smaller, one professional.

A yacht of a 40-foot class, or of any class larger, must carry as one of its crew a member of a recognized yacht club.

A ketch must have the after side of her mizzenmast forward of the point of immersion aft.

Any yacht crossing the starting line before the starting signal of her class has been given shall be recalled by the hoisting of a white ball, with a red horizontal band, attention being called thereto by a short blast of a fog horn. Should more than one yacht cross the starting line before the starting signal of her class there shall be a short blast of the fog horn for each yacht so crossing.

The complete racing schedule, with the additional races listed, is as follows:

May 25—New Rochelle Spring; 30, Harlem Annual, Bridgeport Spring, Indian Harbor Special, Seawanhaka Special.

June 1—Knickerbocker Annual; 8, Manhasset Bay Annual; 15, Larchmont Spring; 21, Seawanhaka Special; 22, Seawanhaka Annual, New York Athletic Block Island Race; 25, Indian Harbor, New London cruising; 29, New Rochelle Annual.

July 3—Seawanhaka Special; 4, Larchmont Annual, Hartford Annual; 5, American Annual; 6, Riverside Annual; 18, Indian Harbor Annual; 20, *Larchmont, (opening of race week;) 27, *Larchmont, (closing of race week.)

Aug. 3—Corinthian of Stamford Annual, Seawanhaka Long Distance; 10, Hempstead Harbor, Bridgeport Annual; 17, Stamford Annual, Manhasset Bay Stratford cruising; 24, American Summer, Northport Annual, Harlem Yacht Club cruising race to Stratford Shoal; 30, Seawanhaka Special; 31, Seawanhaka Fall, Hartford Special.

Sept. 2—Norwalk Annual, Sachem's Head Annual, Larchmont Fall; 7, Indian Harbor Fall and cruising race; 14, Manhasset Bay Fall, Larchmont Special; 21, American Fall.

*Racing every intervening week day at Larchmont.

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MILLER'S BEST DAY AT BENNING TRACK

Rides Three Winners and Two Thirds, and Also Furnishes Great Surprise.

BEATEN ON A SURE THING

Faust Beats Grumbling Soph in a Thrilling Finish—Poor Day for Favorites.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Walter Miller, the great jockey, had his most successful afternoon since the beginning of the Benning meeting, when he rode three winners, and all were at good prices. It was Miller also who helped to furnish the biggest surprise of the day. Of course it was not his fault that Lady Vera was at 1 to 5, and it was not his fault that she ran like a 100 to 1 shot and came down the stretch lengths behind Workmaid.

Horsemen are beginning to awake to the fact that there is a race meeting going on, and if they want to start off the season they had better send their horses to the post. The card continues to improve daily.

Mistress Fortune must have been ashamed of herself for having allowed the public to get so much the better of her on Thursday, for to-day she denied the bettors everything until the fifth race. First choices won the fifth and sixth races. The most interesting finish was in the fourth race, when it was hard to tell which one of the horses, Faust or Grumbling Soph, had won. Faust received the decision. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs, Columbia course. Anna Smith, 101 pounds, (Miller,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Berkeley, 98, (Notter,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Scarfell, 102, (McCarty,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Gentian, Han After, Hoot Mon, Percentage, Black Flag, Princess Royal, Tyrolian, and Ossineke also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two-year-olds; half mile, old course. Lady Isabel, 105 pounds, (Miller,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Blember, 105, (Hennessy,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Nanno, 105, (Simmons,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Arkobee, Inspector Bird, Laughing Eyes, Wedding, Beckon, Toney Lass, Otwell, and Glorious Betsy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mares, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, Columbia course. Workmaid, 92 pounds, (Notter,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Old Colony, 89, (Englander,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Lady Vera, 99, (Miller,) 1 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Umbrella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds; six and one-half furlongs, Columbia course. Faust, 102 pounds, (Goldstein,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Grumbling Soph, 107, (Klenck,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Lucy Strome, 107, (Miller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Alpenmaerchen, The Galloper, Cobleskill, Wagafonda, Isidor Hirsch, Stony Lee, Chinela, and Dairy Maid also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Azelina, 99 pounds, (Englander,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Water Dog, 106, (J. Johnson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Niblick, 114, (McDaniel,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. D'Arkle, Monacodor, Sandy Crooker, and Wabash Queen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. The Clown, 100 pounds, (Miller,) 5 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Ormonde's Right, 120, (McDaniel,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Sonoma Belle, 110, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Arimo, Sailor Boy, and The Cricket also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile, Columbia course. Akbar, 110 pounds; Panique, 109; Parkville, 109; Cobmoss, 107; Buttons, 106; Peter Knight, 102; Dekaber and Jack McKeon, 100 each; Betsy Binford, 91; Paul Clifford and Winchester, 97 each; Society Bud, 98; Town Topics, 88; Sally K., 86; Edwin H., 85.

SECOND RACE.—Second running of the Dinner Stakes; four and a half furlongs, old course. Perry Belmont's Black Domino and Donna Mobile, 109 pounds each; Columbia Stable's Ben Cole and Lady Isabel, 109 each; W. C. Eustis's Awless and Virlando, 109 each; Ivan Fox's Gun Cotton and Storm Beater, 109 each; F. Hitchcock's Woodcraft and Polaris, 109 each; George Howard's Billie Hibbs, 113; Merriman, 109; E. A. Mitchell's Miss Cushman and Kitty Smith, 109 each; Robert Neville's Carmine and Acrostic, 109 each; Oakley Stable's Toney Lass and Ozeye, 109 each; J. G. Oxnard's Foremast and Desideratum, 109 each; H. H. Westcott's Beggarman and Donald T., 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Toscan, 103 pounds; Workman and Right and True, 102 each; Anna Smith, 99; Quadrille, 94; Chippewa, 93; Venus, 91; Kankakee, 85; Blue Dale, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Spring steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Bound Brook, 164 pounds; Kernel, 154; Hyperion and Commodore Fontaine, 146 each; Northville, 144; Souvigni, 130; Locked Out, 137.

FIFTH RACE.—The Potomac Purse; three-quarters of a mile, Columbia course. Okenite, 118 pounds; Horace S., 116; Campaigner, Lord Boanerges, and Malacca, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens, three years old and upward; seven and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Marster, 105 pounds; Yellowback and Knockirby, 88 each; Accumulate and Sally K., 96 each.

How They Ran at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Two-mile races were the feature of the card to-day at the Fair Grounds. The sixth event, at this distance, was won by Etta M., at 40 to 1; the longest priced winner of the day. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Dethorpe, 115 pounds, (J. Lee,) 5 to 1, won; I. Ham, 115, (R. Lowe,) even money, second; Bitter Sir, 118, (Hogg,) 11 to 1, third. Time—0:49 1-5. Hazel M., Orlando, Embay, Flyon, Donna H., Casrasco, Cora Dusant, Pat Ornus, Bayou Lark, Frescati, and Miss Orna also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Wild Irishman, 110 pounds, (Lloyd,) 9 to 2, won; Posing, 109, (Garner,) 9 to 5, second; Kohinoor, 112, (J. Lee,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Tom Mankins, Dapple Gold, Sponge Cake, Vic Zeigler, Ancestor, Clique, Knighton, and Marvel P. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Splon, 104 pounds, (Lloyd,) 3 to 2, won; Ace High, 106, (J. Lee,) 6 to 1, second; Fantastic, 103, (R. Lowe,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Monere, Grace George, Cabrit, and Sturgeon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two miles; selling. Gamester, 100 pounds, (T. Taylor,) 11 to 5, won; Evie Green, 90, (R. Lowe,) 2 to 1, second; Dr. Young, 91, (Bliac,) 15 to 1, third. Time—3:29 4-5. Sanction, Huntington, Amberjack, and Layson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs; purse. Parisian Model, 102 pounds, (Hogg,) 8 to 5, won; Lute Foster, 102, (Lloyd,) 9 to 5, second; Brawney Lad, 102, (W. Walker,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:48. Ben Wamsley, Lady Caroline II., Jimmy H., Rubywick, Louis Roderer, and Epitome also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Two miles; selling. Etta M., 81 pounds, (J. Sumter,) 40 to 1, won; Mae Lynch, 82, (Delsby,) 8 to 1, second; Orline, 91, (Garner,) 9 to 5, third. Time—3:30 2-5. Longfright, Henry O., Cashier, and Sonata also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards; selling. Nellie Burn, 110 pounds, (J. Lee,) 5 to 1, won; Brilliant, 112, (Lloyd,) 7 to 1, second; Lady Ethel, 101, (Gaugel,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Quagga, Rockingham, Fire Alarm, Paxton, Arno, Green Crest, and Malta also ran.

Empire City Track Case To-day.

Argument will be heard to-day in the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the State Racing Commission to issue a license to the Empire City Trotting Club to hold a running race meeting on the track near Yonkers. The application will be heard by Chief Justice Isaac N. Mills of the Westchester County Supreme Court, sitting in special chambers at the Surrogate's Court, Phillipsburg Building, Yonkers. W. C. Percy will represent the State Racing Commission and Col. Franklin Bartlett will argue against the issuing of the license. J. Russell Soley, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will look after the interests of the Empire City Trotting Club.

It is understood that counsel for both sides are ready to go on with the case, and no further postponement will be asked for. The outcome of the application will be watched with interest by the followers of the running turf. Should Justice Mills decide in favor of the Empire Club the entire season's racing dates will have to be readjusted.

Long Shots Successful at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—There was a carnival of long shots at Oakland to-day. Talamund, as good as 50 to 1, beat the field home in the fourth race, while Bon Vivant, well supported at 15 to 1, took the second race. Dutiful, a 40 to 1 chance, was second to Christine A., favorite for the fifth race.

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Commissioner of Deeds, 46 Manhattan St., New York City.

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GOLF HANDICAPS FOR LOCAL PLAYERS

Travis and Travers Only Metropolitan Members Rated at Scratch.

BYERS GETS ONE STROKE

Five Hundred Players Included in Revised List for This Year's Tournaments.

A radical change has been made this year in the new handicap list which was issued yesterday by the Metropolitan Golf Association. In order to make the list less unwieldy than last year, when over 2,000 players were rated, the Handicap Committee, consisting of Leighton Calkins, F. J. Phillips, and Findlay S. Douglas, has reduced the number to 500, and only grant official ratings to those up to and including nine strokes. This method was indorsed by the association at its last annual meeting. Besides being more compact, the list contains all players of recognized ability in the local association.

The men who head the list are Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers, the latter the metropolitan champion. On the one handicap mark are Eben M. Byers, the National champion, and H. Chandler Egan, entering from the Fox Hills Club, and an ex-National champion. Findlay S. Douglas, who has done little playing within the last three years, is rated at 2.

Mr. Calkins, Chairman of the committee, admitted yesterday that many golfers might question the placing of the present National champion at one handicap instead of at scratch with Travis and Travers.

"After the most careful analysis of records and relative abilities," he said, "we are convinced that this placing is correct. We applied several tests and the percentages we figured out gave substantially the same result. After all, the handicapper's business is to draw the line as fine as he can, and we do not overlook the fact that this list merely represents the judgment of a small committee." The players rated from scratch to 7, inclusive, are:

Scratch—Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers.

1—Eben M. Byers and H. Chandler Egan.

2—Findlay S. Douglas.

3—Robert Abbott, George T. Brokaw, Archibald Graham, and Gilman P. Tiffany.

4—Max Behr, H. J. Gee, Fred Herreshoff, H. B. Hollins, Jr., Louis Livingston, S. H. Lockett, Charles B. Macdonald, U. A. Murdock, Dwight Partridge, Ralph Peters, Jr., Percy A. Pyne, 2d; Archie M. Reid, John Reid, Jr., F. O. Reinhart, Arden M. Robbins, Charles H. Seely, T. M. Sherman, C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., John M. Ward, Robert C. Watson, M. Whitlatch, and Harold Wilcox.

5—J. Whitney Baker, George H. Barnes, D. H. Barrows, J. G. Batterson, L. P. Bayard, Jr., T. V. Birmingham, S. D. Bowers, Ralph Carroll, J. G. Dettmer, Jr., A. T. Dwight, Devereaux Emmet, J. D. Foot, E. A. Freeman, G. K. Fullerton, D. B. Fuller, Jr., W. Lester Glenney, E. J. Graham, W. L. Hicks, F. O. Horstman, Howard Jaffray, Jr., Frank C. Jennings, H. R. Johnstone, A. N. Kennaday, P. W. Kendall, Oswald Kirkby, Ellis Knowles, Walter Kobbe, Jr., Adrian H. Larkin, Donald McKellar, Albert L. Morrow, Alfred L. Norris, F. M. Olyphant, Jr., P. Proal, J. M. Rhett, William B. Rhett, Chadwick Sawyer, E. B. Schley, J. Sherman, Jr., Charles T. Stout, C. J. Sullivan, M. K. Waters, W. T. West, H. F. Whitney, and G. O. Winston.

6—E. Mortimer Barnes, D. Brandreth, Clark Burnham, R. W. Candler, J. C. Carnegie, B. W. Cochran, Charles J. Crookall, E. M. Dailey, Roy De Raismes, W. J. Evans, C. Floyd, B. C. Fuller, W. L. Gunther, Louis A. Hamilton, Paul Harrison, Charles Hitchcock, T. D. Hooper, Jacob A. Janin, P. H. Jennings, Edward S. Knapp, H. W. Lance, H. R. Landale, William G. McKnight, Arthur MacArthur, Marshall, Howard W. Maxwell, John Moller, Jr., L. P. Myers, C. W. O'Connor, Stephen H. Patterson, J. Campbell Phillips, W. M. Pickslay, C. Tiffany Richardson, A. W. Rossiter, R. E. Sprott, Walter T. Stern, A. Swords, H. Swords, C. West Taintor, Frank C. Talmadge, H. H. Taylor, James L. Taylor, W. H. Thurston, C. J. Trevelli, C. Truesdale, J. A. Tyng, H. J. Van Dyke 3d, Willard Wadsworth, W. W. Warner, A. C. Wheeler, W. B. Wheeler, E. M. Wild, E. Wilder, Jr., F. M. Wilson, and H. R. Worthington.

H. E. Armstrong, J. B. C. Baker, C. D. Barnes, A. E. Barron, J. G. Bates, H. D. Beach, Jeremiah Beall, B. S. Bottome, Reginald Brooks, C. B. Brown, J. F. Byers, R. P. Carter, Daniel Chauncey, H. B. Choate, Jr., George C. Clarke, Jr., Dumont Clarke, Jr., A. De W. Cochrane, H. A. Colby, W. N. Collier, W. E. Conklyn, William M. Copp, F. T. Davis, H. M. Day, Jr., C. W. Dayton, Jr., E. L. De Forest, V. M. Delano, J. G. Douglas, M. J. Dumont, William C. Freeman, R. H. Freilinghuysen, L. B. Harrison, Howard Giffin, L. Gourlay, C. Griswold, L. P. Gwyer, C. M. Hamilton, A. Havemeyer, R. Havemeyer, F. E. Henderson, Thomas Hovenden, E. F. Hunt, C. W. Inslee, J. P. Kellogg, C. A. Kimball, D. P. Kingsley, J. P. Knapp, E. B. Knowlton, W. P. Letchford, D. Lloyd, Jasper Lynch, Dr. Jay Lyon, W. Lyon, W. Marcus, Jr., F. A. Marsellus, C. E. Martin, G. B. Martin, John M. Mason, J. R. Maxwell, Jr., W. D. Moffat, E. E. Moody, P. S. O'Connor, H. R. Peck, C. Place, J. Otis Post, R. L. Redfield, T. T. Reid, J. C. Rennard, F. C. Reynolds, H. C. Richard, L. M. Richmond, H. L. Riker, N. F. Rogers, Jr., T. L. Sherman, W. R. Simons, H. D. Smith, M. L. K. Smith, T. L. Smith, J. A. Stillman, H. P. Taller, C. L. Tappin, L. Tappin, F. H. Thomas, C. P. Turner, W. D. Vanderpool, E. T. Van Etten, H. Walser, B. H. Warford, Charles F. Watson, Charles F. Watson, Jr., J. H. P. Wharton, F. S. Wheeler, Paul Wilcox, F. C. Williams, G. H. Williams, H. S. Woodward, Oscar Woodward, and S. Wylie.

Ninety-six players are rated at 8 strokes handicap and 175 are placed at 9 strokes.

Team Standing at Basket Ball.

The basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, is well advanced, and many close contests were played during the week. University Settlement leads with an unbeaten record in both the 130 and 115 pound classes. Play in the 115-pound class will be resumed to-night at Gordon House, while the 130-pound class will contest at Dr. Savage's Gymnasium. The standing of the teams follows:

115-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	5	0	Calvary A. C.	1	2
Bethany A. C.	5	1	Sigma Deltas	2	5
Gordon House	4	1	Cardinal A. C.	1	4
Clark House	3	2	Diamond Midgets	1	4
John Jay Club	2	4	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	4

130-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	6	0	Anchor A. C.	3	3
Clark House	4	0	National T. V.	1	6
Christ Church	6	1	Union Settlement	1	6
Oxfords	5	3	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	4
Gordon House	3	2	Cathedral A. C.	0	5
Boys' Club	5	4			

UNLIMITED WEIGHT CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cent. Y. M. C. A.	2	0	Xavier A. C.	1	1
Mont. Y. M. C. A.	2	0	Gordon House	0	2
Clark House	1	1	Seventy-first Reg.	0	2

A. A. U. "Gym" Championships.

The National gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held this afternoon and evening at the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. The entry list is a big one and includes many of the best gymnasts in the East. George F. Evans of Harvard and R. E. Moore of the New York Turn Verein are two of the leading men who have entered on the side horse. Theolog Anastas of the West Side Y. M. C. A. and Edward Kettner of the Newark Y. M. C. A. are looked upon to be two of the best men who have entered in the rings. A. Schnall of the New York University has entered on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, and tumbling. J. G. Harris of the Pacsime Athletic Club and C. E. Hicks of New York University will swing Indian clubs, and Joseph J. Smith, Jr., of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium Association will try for a new record on the rope climb.

Among the many men entered in the parallel bars are E. C. Brendling of the Central Turn Verein, Anton Jahoda of the Bohemian Gymnasium Association, George Ketcham, who won the all around Y. M. C. A. championship at St. Louis last year, and Thelog Anastas, who competed in the Olympic meet last year. Fred Steffens of the National Athletic Club and Edwin C. Butler of Yale University are the most popular entries in the horizontal bar. In the all-around championship Jahoda, Gregor, and Steffens will compete for the title.

Major Taylor to Race at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29.—"Major" Taylor, holder of many records, after a three years' retirement, announced to-day that he would re-enter the cycling game abroad this season for Robert Coquelle and Victor Breyer, managers of the Velodrome in Paris. He will train in Europe and will sail April 10. The suit brought by Coquelle and Breyer against Taylor and his wife for the alleged breaking of a contract to race abroad in 1905 will be dropped. The managers contended that Taylor was such a big drawing card in France that they lost thousands of dollars through his non-appearance.

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fincke and Wrenn Win Preliminary Round in National Doubles Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—The first round of the National doubles racquet championship was played here to-day. Erskine Hewitt and partner of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club defaulted to A. Potter and P. Stockton of the Boston Club. In the matches played, however, G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, who have twice captured the championship, won in straight games from T. S. Gillespie and F. Molson of Montreal, running out the last game without hand out.

The most interesting match of the day was that between Willing Spencer and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, who won from F. Rolland and M. MacDougall of Montreal in a seven-game match, one of which went to deuce and vantage several times and was set at five aces with the score 13 all. R. D. Wrenn and Reginald Fincke, another New York pair, won an interesting match from P. D. Haughton and M. Bartlett of this city in a six-game match, in which the service of the ex-tennis champion, Wrenn, was the feature of the play.

As a result of the first round, which is now completed, it looks as though the championship will rest between the Fearing-Scott team, and the Wrenn-Fincke combination. The result of the first round follows:

Willing Spencer and Edgar T. Scott, Philadelphia, defeated F. Rolland and M. MacDougall, Montreal, 13—15, 11—4, 15—8, 9—15, 3—15, 15—8.

R. D. Wrenn and R. Fincke, New York, defeated P. D. Haughton and M. Bartlett, Boston, 2—15, 6—13, 15—7, 17—14, 15—10, 15—10.

G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, Boston, defeated T. S. Gillespie and F. Molson, Montreal, Canada, 15—5, 15—8, 15—1, 15—0.

Erskine Hewitt and partner, New York, defaulted to A. Potter and P. Stockton, Boston.

HERMAN FAST ON ROLLERS.

Townsend-Harris Boy Shows Championship Form at Metropolitan Rink.

S. H. Herman of the Townsend-Harris Hall High School last evening further established his right to the title of champion schoolboy roller skater of Manhattan when he won the two-mile race for high school boys, held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League at the Metropolitan Rink. Herman captured the one-mile and 440-yard contests last week. The two-mile race for Brooklyn high school boys, scheduled for last evening, was postponed two weeks, owing to lack of entries. On the night of April 12 young Herman will meet the Brooklyn boys, and then skate for the interborough championships in the 440-yard and one-mile events, and, according to the experts, he has a good chance to win the championship of the greater city.

Last night's race was a pretty one for the crowd of high school boys who came to watch and cheer their favorites. Out of thirteen entries only five appeared at the starting line, as the boys who had been beaten by Herman evidently gave up the race as a hopeless proposition. At the gun Rinckhoff of Townsend-Harris jumped into the lead and set a fast pace, with Ruffin of the Nautical School and Herman not at his heels. By the time they had spun around four laps of the thirty-six-lap course Herman turned a corner cleverly, leaving both his opponents behind. The boys had not made two more laps, however, before Herman slipped and fell, while Ruffin, who was speeding just behind him, went sprawling over him. Rinckhoff took a lead of a quarter of a lap through this accident, and Ruffin, getting on his feet with a rush, darted into second place.

Herman then picked himself up and gave a fine exhibition of speeding and taking the corners. In three laps he pased the others, and won in a burst of speed, with Ruffin, the second man, almost a lap behind. The time was very fast. The summary:

Two-Mile Race for High School Championship of Manhattan.—Won by S. H. Herman, Townsend-Harris; A. Ruffin, Nautical School, second; F. P. Rinckhoff, Townsend-Harris, third. Time—9:00 4-5.

Athletics at City College.

The baseball team of the College of the City of New York has been crippled by the absence of Capt. George Wolfe, who in practice last week was accidentally hit with a bat in the mouth. As he is the only reliable pitcher of the team, his absence is the more keenly felt. Draddy, the star short stop, sprained his ankle in practice, but is coming around fast.

The Varsity lacrosse team during the past week has had several graduates to appear at Jasper Oval for the purpose of coaching the men. Rosenblatt of the 1906 team has returned to college, and with Fasternak, 1910, who has graduated from Townsend Harris Hall, playing guard, Capt. Dixon has bright prospects for his team.

The basket ball team has elected Donald McCready, 1910, Captain for next year. McCready is a graduate of Morris High School, which team he captained two years ago. Varsity letters for basket ball have been awarded to Thomas B. Woods, 1907; Nat Fleisher, 1908; Barbanell, Brenner, Brandt, and Spwak, 1909, and McCready, Goldman, Kaplan, Pearlman, and Berger, 1910.

Philip Berman, manager of the lacrosse team of Townsend Harris Hall, announces the following schedule: April 13, Columbia freshmen, at South Field; 20, "Poly. Prep.," at Brooklyn; 23, Stevens "Prep.," at Hoboken; 27, Boys' High, at Bay Ridge; May 14, Columbia sophomores, at Ontario Oval.

Stevens's Lacrosse Prospects Bright.

The outlook for a strong lacrosse team at Stevens Institute this year is bright. Eight members of last year's team are in college and there is a great deal of promising material. The members of the team received three weeks' indoor training and were in fairly good shape before the outdoor practice was taken up last week. The first game will be played against the C. C. N. Y. on April 3 in Hoboken.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Risen Saviour"; 8 P. M., "Parable of the Ten Virgins."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Immortal Capacity"; 7:45 P. M., "Will the Dead Rise?" Sacred Cantata, "Easter Eve and Morn." Baptism.

Epiphany Baptist Church, WORSHIPPING IN LESLIE HALL, CORNER W. 83D ST. AND BROADWAY. SABBATH SERVICES:
Bible School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Fifteen minutes of helpful praise at first of evening service, aided by excellent quartette.
PREACHER, REV. H. F. ADAMS, M. A.
A WELCOME TO ALL. SEATS FREE.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4-8 WEST 46TH ST.
REV. W. S. RICHARDSON, Acting Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. ADDISON MOORE of Jersey City Will Preach.
Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—" HE IS RISEN, AS HE SAID."
8 P. M.—" A SUNDAY AFTERNOON TALK FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GRAVE."
Special Easter music all day.
Harp and Violin accompaniment.
Baptism in the evening.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister.
9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Resurrection Morn."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Central Fact in Religion."
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—Easter Sermon by the Pastor, Edward Judson, "Christian Tranquility as Regards Death." 11 A. M. Easter Special Musical Service; sermon by the pastor, 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Public Worship, with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "If a Man Die, Shall He Live Again?"
8 P. M., Special Musical Service, with baptism.

Washington Heights Church, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 33d St. Baptist Church, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "What Practical Value Is There in a Belief in the Resurrection of Christ to Our Twentieth Century Activity?" 7:45, "THE STONE ROLLED AWAY." Welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th Street. Public Worship at 11 A. M. The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach. 8 P. M., SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE. 5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and 121st St., Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—At 11 A. M. Dr. FELIX ADLER delivers an Easter Address on the "ASCENT OF MAN."

JEWISH.

Free Synagogue.
Last Preliminary Address
By DR. STEPHEN S. WISE,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15,
At the Hudson Theatre.
SUBJECT: THE FREE SYNAGOGUE: A SUMMARY AND A FORECAST."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Magnes on "Resurrection." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 41th St., West of 9th Av.—Rev. F. C. G. Schumm, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor; subject—"THE EASTER ANGEL AND HIS MESSAGE."
2:45 P. M.—Easter Service of the Sunday School.
8 P. M.—Brief address by the Pastor, followed by the Cantata, "THE RESURRECTION," by Charles Fonteyn Manney, which will be rendered by the choir.

7th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St.
REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor.
11—" THE VICTORY OVER DEATH."
VESTED CHOIR AND MISS PORTER.
8—" The REVELATION of IMMORTALITY." TEMPLE ORCHESTRA & MALE QUARTET.
TO-NIGHT, STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION," BY TEMPLE MALE QUARTET.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—" IMMORTALITY ILLUMINED."
8 P. M.—" THE CROWNING MIRACLE."

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street.
Special Easter music, morning and evening. Quartet and vested choir, (70 voices.)

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—" The Easter Message."
8 P. M.—" The Easter Joy."
SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC.

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av., Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE, pastor.—Morning, 10:45, Special Easter Bible School Service; 8 P. M., Special Musical Service.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Easter Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor on "The Runners on Easter Morning." Administration of the Holy Communion following the morning service. Chapel service at 4 P. M., (423 West 43d St.,) with illustrated scenes from the Life of our Lord.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
The Special EASTER MUSIC by soloists, full chorus, strings, harp, and organ.
At 11 and VESPER SERVICE at 4.
Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. BEATS FREE.
Instrumental Prelude begins at 7:50.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 3 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Eve. subject: "The Trial of Jesus." Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. CHAS. L. THOMPSON, D. D., Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The Pastor will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister.
Sabath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Special musical programme at both services. The Bible School, with classes for adults, meets in the Chapel 9:45 A. M.
A fifteen-minute service will be held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium, daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the Church, At 12:20 o'clock.
Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALLEN McCURDY, Assistant Minister. Preaching at 11 and 8 by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Spring St. Presbyterian Church, 246 Spring St.—Easter services: Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. The pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates, will speak.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St., JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. In the evening the Sunday School will hold its Easter Service in the Church at 8 o'clock, to which all are invited. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the morning; subject—"The Bodily Resurrection." An Easter Cantata will be rendered at the evening service.

West Presbyterian Church, 409 43d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. Matins and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Preacher, ... Dr. Parks
Orchestra of Trumpets and Drums.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—7:30, 11 A. M., Rector; 4 P. M., Children's Festival.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9, Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 8 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M., Cantata, "Messiah Victorious," Hammond. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M., Easter Festival of the Sunday Schools. Address by the rector.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, FIFTH AVENUE (ABOVE 45TH ST.) Rector, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. 7 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector; 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong; Preacher, Rev. H. Shipman; 8 P. M.—Sunday School Festival; Preacher, Rev. G. F. Bambach.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector; 8 and 10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) and Holy Communion, 4 P. M., Sunday School's Festival.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 6, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; PROCESSION, CHORAL EUCHARIST, and SERMON, (Weber's Mass in G, Orchestra,) 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, (Orchestra,) PROCESSION, 4 o'clock; SERMON and Easter Carols, Anthem, Male Quartet, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 7 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion .11 o'clock
Preacher, the Rector.
Children's Service ..... 3 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

Easter at St. Andrew's, 5th Av., 127th St. Choral Communion Service, 7 A. M. Other Communion services, 9:15 and noon. Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER will preach at 10:30 and 4. No night service.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 est 21e rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street, The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Special, Easter Music.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st. Holy Communion, 7:30 and 9 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 A. M. Bishop Courtney will preach. Easter Festival Service, with address, 4 P. M.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, with Special Easter Music, 11 A. M. Children's Easter Festival, 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs., from Brooklyn Bridge.—7, 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Melish preaches 11.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., Senior Pastor.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Pastor, Rev. Benj. E. Dickhaut. Easter services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor.
Lenox Ave. Church, cor. 123d St., pastor Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D. Easter services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school festival at 3 P. M.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Messenger of Easter."
Evening: "An Easter Sermon: The Traveler's Rest."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Easter Message of Cheer to Troubled Hearts."
Evening: "It Is the Lord! The Easter Joy of Reunion."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, cor. 57th St., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. on "The Lord Is Risen Indeed," and in the evening at 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will preach for New York Peace Society.
Special Easter music. See programme elsewhere.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.
Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
9:45 A. M., Children's Service.
11 A. M., "The Open Sepulchre."
3 P. M., Easter Choral Service of Sunday Schools

54th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends, Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Why of Some Beliefs," Dr. E. B. Guild; next Tuesday evening, "Time and Space."

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.—Free lecture, Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., by Mr. Henry Hotchner "The Mission of the Theosophical Society."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach. Subject: "THE INEXTINGUISHABLE HOPE," an Easter Sermon. Special Easter Music. Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven. "ETERNAL LIFE," (EASTER SERVICE,) By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St. and Park Av.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer. Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
Services 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach. Subject—"Some Reasons for Believing in the Immortality of the Human Soul."
Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Easter services, with appropriate music, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The minister, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at the morning service on "We Shall Still Live," and in the evening on the topic, "Therefore."

Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West 81st St., Rev. A. R. TILLINGHAST.—11 A. M., Easter sermon, "The Challenge of Immortality"; Evening, 8, "The Passion Play," an illustrated lecture by Rev. J. J. Lewis.

OTHER SERVICES.

Annual Sunday School Convention of the New York Sunday School Association to be held in CALVARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 129th St., cor. 7th Av.
April 4-6-6, 1907.
April 4, Evening Session, 7:45; April 5, Afternoon Session, 3:00; April 5, Evening Session, 7:45; April 6, Morning Session, 10:00; April 6, Afternoon Session, 2:00.
ATTRACTIONS.
Miss Margaret Slattery, State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.; Edgar James Banks, Ph. D., Field Director of recent Babylonian Expedition of the University of Chicago, (Stereopticon Lecture on "Excavations and the Old Testament"); Miss Marie Bell Coles, Normal College, N. Y. City; Miss Frances Weld Danielson, Connecticut, and MR. MARION LAWRENCE, General Secretary of the Internat'l Sunday School Assoc'n.
SPECIAL FEATURE—A Model Sunday School Session.
MUSIC—"Stabat Mater" and "Christ the Victor," Thursday and Friday Evenings, 7:45, under the direction of Prof. A. Y. Cornell.

A Large Chorus of Children will sing
HYMNS NEW AND OLD
3:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET.
SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT.
ORGANIST, S. N. PENFIELD, MUS. DOC.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, Majestic Theatre, 11 o'clock. Seats Free. Special Music, Quartet, assisted by artists from New York Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. John S. Huyler will be Chairman of a real "McAuley Water St. Mission" meeting for Men at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Thrilling testimonies from Resurrected lives. The following Sunday, April 7th, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be presented by big chorus in Carnegie Hall.

Ten Lectures on the VIRGIN BIRTH OF CHRIST.
THE REV. JAMES ORR, D. D., OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, APRIL 9-19, under the auspices of the BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL. These lectures will be given in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoons, and are open to the public.

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Bank Statements

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review

April 8, 1907

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EASING MONEY A FACTOR

Outlook for Heavy Cash Gain by Banks and Mediation in Railroad Deadlock Help Market.

The prospect of a particularly favorable bank statement to-day and therefore of no undue disturbance in the money market, as a result of the April disbursements, together with encouraging news regarding the outlook for a settlement of the dispute between employes and managers of the Western railroads, were the underlying factors in yesterday's general advance in prices in the stock market. Advantage was taken of these favorable conditions to force the covering of short contracts in many directions, notably in Canadian Pacific, which rose some 15 points on the day to a price 27 points above the low figure touched some days ago, but elsewhere the forward movement was more orderly, leaving stocks at the close of the day from 1 to 3 points above the level of Thursday night. The news from Chicago, which is the scene of action in the railroad controversy, indicated a waiting attitude on the part of both employes and employers pending the arrival of the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who are to look into the merits of the questions in dispute and render a decision upon them. This means that an impartial investigation of the demands of the men will be made and if the verdict of the commission is not accepted it will be an easy matter to place the responsibility for the tie-up which will follow in the Western railroad world. Another item of news which had some influence upon prices just before the close of the market, when it became known, was the announcement that suit had been brought to enjoin the Southern Pacific Railroad from paying dividends upon its shares, the action being at the instance of holders of certain bonds of a subsidiary road in Texas, who contend that the interest upon these securities should be paid before a dividend is distributed upon this stock. Little concern is displayed over the outcome of this litigation on the part of the Southern Pacific management, and in any event it is worth noting that it in no way strikes at the earnings of the Southern Pacific Company, which are, of course, the real source of the dividends in which Wall Street is interested. The London market was closed for a holiday, which does not end until Tuesday, but prices on the other foreign Exchanges were firm and the feeling abroad as well as at home was that the conditions, particularly those concerning money, which have had so much to do with the disturbance in all the world's markets, were rapidly assuming a more favorable complexion.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated that the local banks had gained about $13,000,000 in cash. The greater part of this addition to resources has come from the deposit with local institutions of the $15,000,000 customs receipts fund which Secretary Cortelyou ordered disposed of in this fashion. Disbursements from this fund were still going on yesterday with the prospect that the entire amount will have been paid out by the close of business to-day. Unless obscure movements intervene, the loan account should show a decrease of at least only a trifling expansion, and this, with the addition to cash holdings of the banks, ought to result in a favorable return to-day. Some flurry in call money rates had been looked for yesterday, owing to the fact that loans made during the day carry over until Monday, while the financing of the April disbursements is, of course, still under way. Rates were easy, however, and it seems probable now that no undue strain will follow the making of these payments.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Locomotive Co. preferred.
American Woolen Co. preferred.
Central Coal and Coke Co. common and preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway preferred.
Daly-Judge Mining Co.
Electric Co. of America.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
First National Bank.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
New Orleans Railway and Light Co. preferred.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. preferred.
Southern Railway preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. all classes of stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.
American Radiator Co common.
American Screw Co.
American Surety Co.
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
Chelsea Gas Light Co.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Crucible Steel Co. preferred.
East Boston Gas Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Garfield National Bank.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. on preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Johnstown (Penn.) Passenger Railway.
Lincoln Trust Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
Morton Trust Co.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway, Chicago, preferred.
National Licorice Co. preferred.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
New York Trust Co.
Quartette Mining Co.
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co. preferred.
Shannon Mining Co.
South Side Elevated Railway, Chicago.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Tretheway Mines.
United States Steel Co. common.
Van Norden Trust Co.
Western Stone Co.

A Calumet & Hecla Continuance.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 29.—Judge Knappen of the United States Circuit Court to-day continued until April 15 the restraining order which he issued at the opening of the litigation between A. S. Bigelow of Boston and the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company over the stock which the latter company has purchased in the Osceola mine. The restraining order allows the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company to vote its stock in Osceola only for the purpose of securing an adjournment of the annual meeting of the company until some time subsequent to April 15.

Big Loss in Brussels Failures.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—The Stock Exchange was closed to-day on account of the holidays. The street operations in stocks were dull No failures have been announced since the settlement, when the suspension of four firms resulted, according to report, in a total loss of about $3,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 29, 1907.

Total sales March 29, 1907 889,446
From Jan. 1, 1907 71,745,701
Corresponding date last year 76,585,306

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅜	12⅞	500	Allis-Chalmers Co	12	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+1½
88⅜	88⅞	84,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	86⅜	89⅝	85½	88⅞	+3
19	20	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
15½	16	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	...
34	35	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35⅜	35	35¼	+ ⅜
96	98¾	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1⅝
29½	30	400	American Cotton Oil.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+1½
6	6½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	...
76¾	77	100	Am. Ice Securities	77	77	77	77	...
23½	31	210	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	27	28	27	28	+1
61½	62	850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	61	62	60⅝	62	+2⅝
106	107	50	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
110½	119⅜	50,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	115½	120½	115½	119⅞	+4
103½	104	4,500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	102⅝	104⅞	102⅝	103⅝	+1¼
89	91	200	*Am. Smelt. pf. B	90	90	90	90	− ½
36	37	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅝
123	123½	1,750	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123⅝	122	123¼	+1¼
89⅝	91	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	89½	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ⅝
27⅞	28½	900	*Am. Woolen Co	27	28	26½	28	+1½
62¼	62⅝	18,200	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	60⅝	63	60⅛	62⅝	+2⅝
89½	89⅝	19,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88¼	90¼	88	89⅝	+2⅛
94½	94⅝	110	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93½	95½	95½	95½	+2
100¼	101	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line.	97½	101¼	97½	101	+3⅝
97	97¼	6,700	Baltimore & Ohio.	96	98	96	97½	+2½
52	52¼	17,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50¼	53¼	50	52	+2¾
182	182½	32,800	Canadian Pacific	167	182½	167	182¼	+15
29	29⅝	1,300	Central Leather Co.	27⅝	29⅞	27⅝	29⅝	+2¼
92	93	420	Central Leath. Co. pf.	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+1½
41	42	5,150	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41	41⅞	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
15	18	100	Chicago & Alton	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
13½	13⅞	1,400	Chicago Great West.	13½	14	13½	13⅝	...
18½	19	115	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅜
131½	131⅞	19,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128⅞	132⅝	128⅝	131⅝	+2¾
147	149	295	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	149	148	149	+3
117	118	612	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.					
131½	132	1,725	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	116½	117½	116⅝	117½	+ ⅝
146⅜	147	5,086	Chi. & Northw. pf.	145	148	145	147	+2
130	135	600	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	129	132	129	132	+6
9	10	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
4⅞	5	400	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅝
14	14½	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13¼	14	13¼	14	+1
70	70¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	69	70	67	70	+1½
34⅜	34⅝	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33½	35	33½	34⅝	+1¼
25¼	25⅝	9,800	Colorado & Southern.	23⅜	26⅛	23⅜	25½	+1⅝
59½	60	600	Col. & South. 1st pf.	59	59⅜	59	59½	+ ½
25¼	25½	1,100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
122	123	450	Consolidated Gas	121⅝	123	121⅝	122⅝	+3¼
19½	19½	600	Corn Products Ref.	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	79	28	Corn Prod. R. pf., x d.	79	79	79	79	...
179½	181	628	Delaware & Hudson.	179½	181	179½	180	+3
467	475	300	Del., Lack. & West.	460	465	460	465	+10
30	30½	3,020	Denver & Rio Grande.	29½	30⅞	29½	30½	+1½
73	75	500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	71½	75	71½	75	+4
69⅞	70	5,170	*Distillers Securities.	69	70¼	69	69⅞	+1⅛
14	15	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	14	14	+1
23	26	310	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23	25	23	24	+1
24⅝	25	16,500	Erie	23⅞	25½	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
59½	60	1,200	Erie 1st pf	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59½	+1½
39	39½	1,600	Erie 2d pf.	38¼	40	38¼	40	+3
85	87	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	86½	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ½
120	131	200	Granby Consol.	126	130	126	130	...
144	146	1,100	General Electric	144½	146	144½	145	+ ½
139¾	140	15,110	Great Northern pf.	136¾	142½	136¼	140	+3½
58½	59	8,800	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property.	58	59¼	57⅞	59	+1⅝
33	37½	200	Havana Electric	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33¼	− ¼
83	90	400	*Hocking Valley t. r.	77	83	77	83	+7½
82	86	100	Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ½
144	145½	400	Illinois Central	141	145½	141	145½	+2¾
23½	25	1,900	Interborough-Met.	23⅞	25	23⅞	24⅝	+ ¾
57½	58¼	800	Interborough-Met. pf.	57½	59⅝	57½	59½	+3
43⅞	45½	100	*Internat. Power Co.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+1⅜
27	27½	100	Inter. Steam Pump.	27	27	27	27	− ¼
74	76	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+1⅜
18½	19	700	Iowa Central	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34½	900	Iowa Central pf.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ⅝
22⅞	23	1,600	Kansas City South.	22	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	1,600	Kansas City South. pf.	49⅞	52	49⅝	52	+2⅜
18	22	50	Lake Erie & Western.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
117	117½	3,850	Louisville & Nash.	116	118	116	117¾	+1½
66¾	67½	100	Mackay Cos	67	67	67	67	+ ½
66¾	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¾
133½	135	515	Manhattan Elevated.	133	134	133	133½	+2½
21¼	21⅝	900	Mexican Central	21	22	21	21¼	+ ⅜
49	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
104	105	700	M., St.P. & S.S.M., x d.	103	104½	103	104½	+3
130⅜	132½	500	M., S.P. & S.S.M.pf.xd.	130¼	131½	130¼	131½	+3¼
35⅜	36	11,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34½	36⅛	34½	35⅞	+1⅝
63½	64½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63½	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+1½
74	74½	4,900	Missouri Pacific	72⅝	74⅝	72⅝	74	+1½
76½	77¾	400	*National Biscuit Co.	76¾	77½	76⅞	77½	+ ⅝
11¼	12	900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅝	− ⅛
54½	58⅝	4,530	*National Lead Co.	53¼	59	55¼	58½	+3½
98	99	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
49½	52½	50	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...
20½	23	100	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+1⅜
111	115	750	*New York Air Brake.	111¼	112⅞	111	111	−1¼
117½	117¾	5,437	New York Central	116¼	118	116¼	117¼	+1½
38½	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38	38	38	38¾	+1¼
170	174½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	173	173	173	− ¼
112	113	10	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	112	112	112	112	...
37½	38½	1,010	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37⅞	38⅝	37¼	38	+ ½
77	78	810	Norfolk & Western.	76½	78	76½	78	+2½
72⅞	73	1,000	North American	72	72⅞	72	72⅞	+ ⅝
126¾	127	21,360	Northern Pacific	124	126½	123	126¾	+2¾
117⅝	118	2,900	*North. Pacific rects., 5 per cent. paid.	116½	118	115½	118	+2½
94½	95	300	Pacific Coast	94½	95	94½	95	+1
100	105	800	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	98	100½	98	100½	+5½
100	103¼	100	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
122¼	123¾	44,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	121	123	120¾	122⅞	+1⅝
88¼	89	500	People's Gas, Chicago.	88½	89	88½	89	+1
69	70	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	67	69	67	69	+2
50¾	52	800	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50	51	50	51	+2
34½	35	1,025	Pressed Steel Car	33½	35	33½	34⅝	+1⅞
91	92	150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
159	161	100	Pullman Company	160	160	160	160	...
44¼	44½	1,250	*Ry. Steel Spring	42⅞	44½	42⅞	44½	+1⅞
104¼	104½	113,000	Reading	103	105	101⅞	104½	+2
84	86	400	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	+1
24⅜	25	2,680	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	24⅜	25½	24½	25	+ ⅜
80¼	80¾	2,290	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79⅝	80¾	79	80¾	+ ¾
21	21¼	3,750	Rock Island Co.	20⅜	21¼	20½	21	+ ¾
47	48	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
33	35	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	+1½
20⅝	21	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	19⅝	21	19⅝	21	+1
50	51	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ½
53	53½	710	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	53	54	53	53½	+1⅝
80⅝	80⅞	35,800	Southern Pacific	79	81⅛	78⅝	80⅝	+1⅞
21⅞	22	2,700	Southern Ry. ext.	21¼	22½	21¼	22	+ ⅜
139	140	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	135	139⅜	135	139⅜	+2¼
38½	39⅝	400	*Tennessee Copper	39	40	39	40	+1
27⅜	28	600	Texas & Pacific	26⅞	28½	26⅞	28½	+2½
76	80	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	81	81	81	81	+9
25	26	100	Toledo Rys. & Light.	25	25	25	25	−1
27⅝	28	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	1,600	T., St. L. & W. pf., x d.	49⅞	51	49⅞	51	+1½
94¼	95	600	Twin City R. T.	93	94⅜	93	94¼	+1½
7⅝	7	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
134⅜	134¾	128,500	Union Pacific	132	136¼	131½	134⅞	+3⅜
32	35	500	United Rys. Invest.	31½	33	31½	33	+3
48	49	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	47½	49	47½	48⅞	+3
34½	35	900	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	33½	35	33½	35	+1
77⅜	78	1,600	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	73½	79	74	77	+3¾
18½	19	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	18½	18¼	18½	18½	+2½
44	53	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	45	45	45	45	+1½
42⅜	42⅝	200	U. S. Rubber	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+1¼
101	101¼	1,023	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100	101½	100	101½	+1½
71	72	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	71	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	89,885	U. S. Steel	34⅜	36¼	34½	35⅞	+1⅝
97½	97⅞	17,200	U. S. Steel pf.	96⅝	98	96⅝	97⅝	+1
30	30¼	2,200	*Utah Copper	28½	30½	28½	30½	+2½
29	29½	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	29	29	+1
101	102	200	Va.-Caro. Ch. pf., x d.	102	102	102	102	+1⅜
60	65½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+5¼
14	14¾	700	Wabash	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅝
24⅜	25	50	Wabash pf	23½	23¼	23½	23½	...
80½	80⅝	410	Western Union Tel.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	...
147½	148¼	100	Westing. E. & M., x d.	147	147	147	147	+3½
12	12½	300	Wheel. & L. E.	12	12	12	12	...
16	17	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
18	19	400	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	+1

Total..... 889,146

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.50	5.50	300	Alice	5.00	5.00	4.75	5.00	...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	105	105	105
3d week March.	$3,095	$2,583	$2,515
July 1-March 21.	114,632	99,930	87,893

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	736	736	736
3d week March.	144,475	149,764	141,893
From July 1.	5,122,016	4,453,386	.....

The Hidalgo & Northeastern Railroad Company, Limited, reports gross earnings for the third week of March at $18,883.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage	911	884	880
3d week March.	189,604	150,522	138,846
From July 1.	5,843,437	4,995,154	.....

NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,790	1,790	1,688
3d week March.	311,701	284,136	255,257
From July 1.	10,921,036	9,783,446	.....

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

3d week March.	106,580	95,179	81,184
From Jan. 1.	1,188,944	1,061,471	911,269

CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—

Gross	4,268,206	4,224,452	3,036,094
Expenses	3,646,218	3,018,708	2,733,823
Net	621,988	1,205,744	302,171
8 mos. gross	45,938,207	40,029,120	33,460,618
Expenses	30,182,025	25,029,743	23,301,031
8 mos. net	15,756,182	14,660,377	9,959,587

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY for February—

Gross	601,627	489,038	488,304
Expenses	430,023	344,994	388,408
Net	171,504	144,064	103,096
8 mos. gross	4,685,004	4,013,088	3,826,327
Expenses	3,517,564	2,877,309	3,028,641
8 mos. net	1,167,440	1,135,779	797,686

LAKE SHORE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	1,520	1,520	1,545
Gross	42,544,378	38,600,809	35,181,033
Expenses	27,252,077	24,227,704	21,627,045
Net	15,292,301	14,373,105	13,534,008
New equip. con. and bet'm'ts.	5,428,723	7,103,792	5,557,236
Balance	9,863,578	7,269,301	7,976,772
Other income	4,153,505	3,518,063	2,570,969
Total income	14,022,083	10,787,964	10,537,741
Chgs., tax., &c.	7,535,471	6,320,000	6,090,000
Surplus	*6,486,612	4,467,064	4,457,741
Dividends	4,946,630	3,957,320	3,957,320
Surplus	1,539,982	510,044	500,451

From the surplus for the year was deducted sundry uncollectible charges, $485,406; discounts and commissions account of sale of $35,000,000 twenty-five-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1906, $875,000; total deductions, $1,360,406, leaving $179,576 to credit of profit and loss. Previous surplus was $17,118,973, making profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1906, $17,298,629.

*The surplus, $6,486,612, after charging off $4,221,845 for new construction, and $1,201,877 for new equipment, is equal to 18.1 per cent. on the $49,466,500 common stock. Crediting the surplus with the above items charged off for new construction and equipment it would show $11,910,334, or 24.08 per cent. earned on the common stock.

LEHIGH VALLEY for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	2,349,156	2,306,797	1,952,719
Expenses	1,872,729	1,775,292	1,443,645
Net	476,427	531,505	509,074
Other income	19,989	16,958	3,300
Total income	496,407	548,093	512,377
Add: and imp.	98,168	23,218	89,226
Surplus	403,239	524,875	473,152
8 months gross	28,455,735	22,580,884	20,090,858
Expenses	14,513,487	13,916,273	12,272,262
8 months net	8,940,248	8,644,611	7,808,424
Other income	700,895	341,571	343,258
Total income	9,640,643	8,986,182	8,151,682
Add. and imp.	1,355,906	904,186	819,389
8 months surp.	8,284,737	8,081,996	7,332,293

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for February—

Gross	675,294	623,040	489,546
Expenses	444,832	384,354	368,698
Net	230,462	238,686	170,848
8 months gross	5,303,144	4,538,701	1,023,372
Expenses	3,591,067	2,544,210	670,788
8 months net	1,711,177	1,994,490	352,586

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for February—

Gross	1,262,258	1,080,954	932,644
Expenses	827,252	678,241	661,703
Net	435,106	411,713	270,851
8 months gross	9,903,078	8,040,307	7,600,284
Expenses	6,355,016	5,551,448	5,036,911
8 months net	3,638,062	3,388,859	2,563,373

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Prof. on op	$1,073,675	$608,207	$582,519
Int. amt. written off, &c.	290,713	263,859	221,486
Balance	782,962	344,348	361,033
Reserve fund	320,000	.....	75,000
Balance	462,962	344,348	286,033
Dividends	454,690	335,499	284,890
Deficit	21,728	8,849	1,143
Previous surp.	90,763	81,913	80,769
Prof. & loss sur.	69,035	90,762	81,912

*Surplus.

UTAH CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net from sales, &c.	4,606,915	3,200,408	2,235,213
Exp., chgs., &c.	1,771,907	1,313,023	1,070,865
Prof. for year	2,835,008	1,887,385	1,164,348
Divs. paid	1,500,000	1,050,000	900,000
Balance	1,335,008	837,385	264,348
Tr. to gen. res.	850,000	150,000	.....
Surplus	985,008	687,385	264,348
Previous surp.	1,466,219	778,834	514,486
Total surplus	2,451,227	1,466,219	778,834

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

*Special to The New

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The attendance on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday was small on account of the departure of many brokers from the city over the holiday. In commission houses also the attendance was small, and all in all there was an air of holiday-making throughout Wall Street. With the London market closed there was, of course, a seasonable falling off in the trading for foreign account, although many of the arbitrage houses had their representatives on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The dullness of the stock market in the forenoon session was intense. In the first hour of trading there were no transactions at all in such ordinarily active shares as Baltimore & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville, Interborough-Metropolitan, and American Locomotive.

***

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was unaffected by the announcement from Albany that a bill had been introduced calling for a five-cent fare to Coney Island. This Coney Island fare agitation has been so persistent for two years or more that its effect marketwise is wearing off. The stock itself is one of the strongest on the list. There is still a lot of curiosity as to the position of the pool formed a year or so ago to accumulate the stock and make a movement in it. The movement has been all the other way, and the general belief now is that this particular pool is pretty well cleaned up after writing off losses, running in the cases of many of its purchasers to not less than 20 points.

***

St. Louis dispatches had it that executive officers of the railroads operating in Missouri and Arkansas, at a meeting in that city on Thursday, came to a decision to fight both the two-cent passenger and maximum freight rate legislation. No less than eight roads, it was reported, were represented at this conference. The new laws go into effect in Arkansas in May and in Missouri in June.

***

In spite of continued talk of a let-up in the steel and iron business, the larger corporations engaged in the manufacture of these products are going ahead with plans which anticipate even larger business. The Directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, for instance, have decided to improve and enlarge their steel rail mill at Ensley, increasing its capacity to about 600,000 tons a year. The plans adopted call for a practical rebuilding of the present plant. In the same way, a number of the subsidiary concerns of the Steel Corporation are pushing new construction forward, and the City of Gary, Ind., the so-called "steel city," is being rushed to completion. The American Steel and Wire Company is planning to build a plant at Cleveland, Ohio, to cost about $2,000,000, which will produce 400 tons a day of the better grades of wire, and employ not less than 1,000 men.

***

A Calumet dispatch reported that Thomas F. Cole, who with his associates recently acquired control of the Greene-Cananea mines, had made a public statement to the effect that nearly $7,000,000 of additional cash would be expended on the property in order to bring it to the point where it will produce 100,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

***

Directors of the Nineteenth Ward Bank have instructed President Van Norden to call a special meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the institution by 1,000 shares, which are to be sold to stockholders of record at $300 a share. Through the sale of this new stock the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the bank will be increased from $470,000 to $770,000. Its deposits are now $5,000,000, and it maintains a reserve of 25 per cent., although as a State institution the legal requirement is only 15 per cent.

***

Following the example of the Union Pacific, the Southern Railway Company announced yesterday that to expedite the transfer of stock recently purchased, the preferred stock transfer books and the transfer books of the voting Trustees for preferred stock trust certificates of the company, which will be closed to-day preparatory to the payment of the dividend on April 22, will reopen on Monday.

***

The Sub-Treasury paid out to banks yesterday on account of the deposits of customs receipts authorized by Secretary Cortelyou last Tuesday, $4,250,000, making a total of $12,150,000 paid over to the banks out of the $15,000,000 authorized to be deposited. In addition, there was paid out yesterday about $155,000 on account of short 4s presented for redemption. These large payments to the banks are expected to result in a heavy gain in cash held by the banks, as reported in to-day's bank statement. It is to be noted, however, that the heaviest payments by the Sub-Treasury occurred yesterday and on Thursday, and that these payments under the average system will count in the bank statement for only one and two days, respectively.

***

The General Securities Committee of the New York Produce Exchange has set April 12 as the date for the initial trading in securities on the floor of the Exchange. The list of securities in which the members of the Exchange will be authorized to trade on the floor will include about 75 industrial and about 115 mining issues.

***

At a meeting in Detroit the stockholders of the Père Marquette Railroad have ratified the agreement between Receiver Judson Harmon and W. A. Bradford, Jr., for the return to the latter of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville and for the cancellation of the bonds that were issued in exchange for the stock of that road.

***

The election of Directors of the Père Marquette has not yet taken place. The 1906 annual meeting has been postponed from month to month until now the time has nearly arrived for the 1907 annual meeting. It is said that no further efforts will be made to hold last year's meeting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money quoted at 6@6¼ per cent. for thirty, sixty, ninety days and four and five months and 6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $347,061,950; balances, $12,144,513; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,225,693.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8810@$4 8315, sixty days at $4.7865@$4.7870, and cables at $4.8395@4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.77¾@$4.70⅞.

Continental exchange was quoted, Francs, 5.25⅝ less 1-32 for long and 5.23⅛ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 5-16 and 94 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-16 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce and in New York at 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Good Friday Market Sluggish, but Strong in Sympathy with Rise on 'Change.

CHICAGO SUBWAY RISES

Substantial Gains Follow Light Trading in Coppers—Cole, Ryan, and Heinze Stocks Up.

The Good Friday market on the curb was sluggish in the extreme, leaving stocks practically at a standstill, though the tendency of prices was upward in sympathy with the strength displayed in the inside market. Chicago Subway rose from 17¾ to 19⅝ and closed at 19 after transactions of 6,900. In the mining list some substantial gains were recorded in the light trading. The Cole-Ryan stocks were buoyant. Butte Coalition gaining ⅞ Greene Consolidated 1 point and Greene-Cananea ⅝. Trinity went from 19⅜ to 25 on transactions of 800. The Heinze coppers were also moved upward. United went from 57½ to 58⅜, closing after transactions of 2,100 at 58¼. Davis-Daly sold up from 13½ to 14⅛. Nipissing was fairly active on an upward scale. The sales were 6,000 on which the price rose from 11⅜ to 12⅝, closing at 12½. Great Northern rights, which made a heavy slump on Thursday, recovered some of the lost ground yesterday, closing at 10⅝.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Int. M. M. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
810	Manhattan Tr.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Stand. Mill. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
153	Standard Oil.	497	500	497	499½
100	U. S. I. Alcohol	30	30	30	30
9,000	Waterbury Co.	52¾	54⅜	51	54
2,512	West. Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅝	*25½	26⅜

RAILROADS.

6,900	Chi. Subway	17⅜	19⅝	17⅛	19
6,500	Gr. North. rts.	9⅞	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛
14	N. Sec. stubs	100	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

1,450	Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Bonanza Belt	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
700	Bonanza Creek	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞
50	Boston Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23½
250	Brit. Col. Cop.	6⅜	*6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
100	Buffalo Mines	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Butte Coalit'n	*25	*27¼	25⅞	26⅝
400	Butte & N. Y.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
17,000	†Cobalt Central	38	39½	38	39½
700	Colonial Silver	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
800	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
800	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
1,200	Davis-Daly E.	13½	14⅛	13½	14⅛
1,200	Dominion Cop.	*5¼	5⅝	5	5½
120	Douglas Cop.	10	*10¾	10	10¾
600	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	Fost. Cob.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
520	Furnace C. C.	1½	1½	*1⅜	1½
500	Gillies Silv. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
230	Giroux Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,000	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
14,000	Gr.-Cananea	15½	16	15⅜	15⅞
9,500	Gr. C. Copper	22½	23⅜	22½	23½
4,500	Gr. Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1 9-16	1⅞
350	Gr. G.-S. pf.	8	*8¼	8	8⅛
100	Guanajuato C.	4	4	4	4
1,000	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400	M. A. M. & M.	83	84	83	84
2,000	McK.-Darrag.	1½	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
1,500	Micmac G. M.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
200	Mines C. of A.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
570	Mitchell Min.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
2,510	N. Con. Cop.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝	*14¼
800	Nev. Smelting	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	N.-U. M. & S.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
4,000	Newhouse Min.	*19¾	21¼	19¾	21¼
6,000	Nip. Mines Co.	11⅞	12⅝	11	12⅛
900	Old Hund. Min.	3	3	3	3
800	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
800	Silver Queen	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½
850	Tramps Cons.	\$1.23	\$1.23	*$1.17	$1.20
920	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
800	Trinity Copper	*19¾	*25	19¾	25
200	Union Explor.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,100	United Copper	57½	58¾	57½	58¼

BONDS.

$10,000	Int. M. M. 4s	70	70	70	70

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	March 29. Bid.	Asked.	March 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Fdy. 6s	93½	94½	94	94½
American Tobacco	310	330	310	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	20	18	20
Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Batopilas Mining	6	7	6	6½
Bonanza Belt	5	5½	5	5⅜
Boston Copper	25	26½	22½	23½
British Col. Copper	6⅜	7	6⅜	6⅞
Butte Coalition	26⅞	27	25½	25½
Butte & New York	4	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅜
Central Foundry	2	3	2	3
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	18½	18⅞	17	17⅞
Cobalt Central	39	39½	38	38½
Colonial Silver	3	3½	2⅞	3
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¼	9⅜	9	9⅛
Colusa Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	14¼	14½	13½	13⅝
Dolores, Ltd	7½	8½	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅛	5⅞	5	5⅛
Douglas Copper	9⅛	11	9	10
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8½	9½	8½	9½
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Ely Con	1⅝	2⅛	1½	1⅝
El Rayo	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1 11-16	1⅛	1⅞
Furnace Creek	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Gillies Silver	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Giroux	8	8½	8	8½
Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8	8½	8	8½
Greene-Cananea, new	15⅜	15⅞	15	15⅝
Great Northern rights	10⅛	10⅞	9⅞	10
Guanajuato Con.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
Havana Tobacco	12	14	12	14
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	22	18	22
Houston Oil	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8½	7¼	8¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	21	23	20½	23
International Salt	14	15⅜	14	15⅜
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Marie Antoinette	83	84	80	81
Montgomery-Shoshone	..	..	..	9½
McKinley-Darrag	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅜
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14½	13⅝	13⅞
N. Y. & Cuba M & S.	25	27	25	27
Nevada Smelting	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
Nor. Sec. stubs	75	100	75	100
Newhouse Mining	21¼	21½	19	19¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	12
Old Hundred	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Otis Elevator	*38	45	40	47
Otis Elevator pf.	*84	90	87	92
Portland Copper	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 13-16	1¼	1⅞	2
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	498	500	495	500
Standard Milling pf.	31	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Standard Screw	..	..	88	88½
Tramps Con.	118	120	115	118
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	15	16½	4½	5⅛
Trinity Copper	24	25	18	19½
Union Typewriter	75	86	85	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	112	119	110	122
Union Type. 2d pf.	114	119	110	122
Union Explor. Co.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
Union Copper	⅛	¾	⅛	⅞
United Copper	58	58¾	51	51½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	..	..
Western Ice	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26½
Western Ice 5s	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	53¾	54	52¾	52½
Waterbury Co. pf.	102½	103¼	102½	103½

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Ocean Fishery Company, West End; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James W. Cunningham, James R. Ash, Charles E. Buckingham.

Huntoon, Page & Co., (teas and coffees,) Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James H. Huntoon, Oscar C. Huntoon, Henry Van Blarcom.

H. C. Shomacker Piano Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry C. Shomacker, Justice Gray, Dietrich W. Gross.

H. E. Heacock Company, Vineland; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Howard L. Roberts, Edwin F. Miller, Ann Roberts.

Commercial Squab Company, Camden; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, John A. Macpeak.

George Wood Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—George Wood, William H. Knapp, Charles L. Cameron.

Mercantile Realty and Improvement Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph M. Byrne, John H. Taylor, Lawrence H. Van Sant.

La Compania Edison Hispano-Americano, (phonographs,) Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—John H. Helm, Hugo Boepple, Jr., John G. Van Blarcom.

H. E. Ogden & Son Company, (artificial stone,) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles O. Geyer, Frank C. Ferguson, Augustus W. Condict.

Keystone Securities Company, Newark; capital, $20,000,000. Incorporators—Frederick W. Gaynor, J. C. Bell, R. C. Allen, Charles W. Gardner, W. L. Roeder, George K. Powell, S. M. Blake, John Flanigan, Thomas H. Atherton, A. H. Bloom.

LAKE SHORE'S BIG HOLDINGS.

Annual Report Shows Purchases of Many Securities of Other Roads.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern in the last year, it is shown in the road's annual report issued yesterday, acquired additional securities to an amount in excess of $26,000,000 par value. These purchases included $4,895,400 common stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, $5,000,000 of the preferred and $12,000,000 of the common stock of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, $1,154,000 of Hocking Valley common, $1,692,200 of Merchants' Despatch stock and $7,000,000 Chicago, Indiana & Southern bonds in addition to other less important purchases.

From the gross amount of the road's purchases of securities there is to be deducted $5,000,000 of Indiana, Illinois & Iowa stock sold. The net addition to the par value of the Lake Shore's security holdings was $26,014,900, while cost of securities as held on the company's books increased by $14,854,178, to $92,747,166.

The income account shows gross earnings of $42,544,378, an increase of $3,943,568 and net earnings of $15,202,301, compared with $14,373,095 the previous year. There was charged off for new construction $4,221,845 and for new equipment $1,201,877. The balance after these appropriations was $9,868,577, to which was added other income amounting to $4,153,505. Fixed charges absorbed $7,535,470 and dividends called for $4,946,650, leaving a surplus of $1,539,902. Against this was charged $485,405 for uncollectable accounts and for reduction in value of assets, and $875,000 for discount and commissions on the $35,000,000 of bonds sold during the year.

In addition to the sums spent out of income $7,500,000 was expended for new equipment and charged to capital account.

SOLD ITS STOCK IN TIME.

Slump Took Over $11,000,000 Off Pennsylvania's Former Holdings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, through the sale of its Chesapeake & Ohio holdings last December and of half of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western three months later, was saved a loss of more than $11,400,000 in the shape of depreciation in the market value of its security holdings. This estimate is based on a comparison of the prices which prevailed on the days when the announcements of the sales were made and the closing prices yesterday.

This depreciation is shown in the following table:

STOCKS SOLD BY PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Stocks.	Amount.	Price at Sale in 1906.	Pres. Price.	Depreciation.
B. & O. com.	$21,450,000	122	97¼	$5,255,250
B. & O. pf.	14,200,000	92	87½	639,000
Nor. & W. com.	11,415,000	94	78	1,826,400
Nor. & W. pf.	5,500,000	90	76	770,000
Ches. & Ohio	15,630,000	60	41	2,969,700
Total	$68,195,000			$11,460,350

The Pennsylvania sold all of its Chesapeake & Ohio holdings, but only about half of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western. These figures are made up on the assumption that the Pennsylvania sold just half of each class of its two stocks.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Report of the Federal Bureau for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Saturday and Sunday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler in the interior. Sunday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler in northern and central portions. Sunday, fair; light west to northwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds.

Alabama—Fair Saturday; cooler in the interior. Sunday, fair; variable winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Saturday; cooler in southeast portion. Sunday, fair; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday; warmer in northern portion. Sunday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler in eastern portion. Sunday, fair.

NEW HAVEN BONDS IN PARIS.

Subscriptions Opened for $29,000,000 of 15-Year Debentures.

PARIS, March 29.—Subscriptions were opened to-day for the issue of $29,000,000 in 4 per cent. fifteen-year debentures of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, placed in this city through Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The issue price is 98.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.04	.05	Ken. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.13	.14	Mexican	.69	.64
Andes	.23	.21	Occid. Con.	.48	.43
Belcher	.50	.48	Ophir	2.25	2.25
Best & B.	1.40	1.45	Overman	.15	.15
Bullion	.35	.85	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.87	.85	Savage	.76	.76
Chal. Con.	.24	.20	S. Belcher	.04	.04
Challar	.11	.11	Sierra Nevada	.68	.68
Confidence	.82	.82	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	.06	St. Louis	.07	.08
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.60	.56
Cr. Point	.30	.28	Utah Con.	.06	.05
Gould & C.	.27	.24	Y. Jacket	.75	.75
Hale & N.	.68	.66	Silver bars	.66	.66
Julia	.10	.10			
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .51@.52½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01½@.02½.
Telegraph, unchanged at .00@.07½.

TONOPAH.	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Belmont	4.25	4.25	Jumbo	3.00	3.00
Cash Boy	.09	.08	Kendall	.41	.37
Gold. Anchor	.27	.27	Laguna	1.50	1.60
Home	.09	.09	Lone Star	.27	.27
Jim Butler	1.07	1.10	May Queen	.22	.22
McNamara	.45	.43	Mohawk	17.25	18.00
Midway	1.75	1.12	Red Top	3.45	4.00
Montana	3.53	2.65	Sandstorm	.50	.50
North Star	.32	.24	St. Ives	1.42	1.42
Ohio	.06	.06	Silver Pick	1.17	1.15
Tonop. Ext.	8.50	8.50	MANHATTAN.		
West End	1.20	1.30	Jump. Jack	.18	.18
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.17	.18	Bullf. Min.	.26	.28
Atlanta	.70	.68	Bullf. K. B.	.40	.40
Diamondf'd	.36	.37	Gold Bar	1.02	1.05
Dixie	.11	.13	Orig. Bullf.	.17	.18
Goldf. Min.	1.50	1.50	Steinway	.15	.16
			Tramp	1.09	1.17

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 29.—The following were the prices on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	10¾	Sovereign	6¾	6⅞
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Isabella	23	24½
C. C. Cons.	5¼	5½	M. Gibson	4	7½
Dr. Jackpot.	6	6½	Pharmacist.	6¾	6¾
Elkton	55¾	56½	Portland	115	120
El Paso	42½	43½	Un. Gold	8	9
Findley	64	67½	Vindicator	86	94
Gold Dollar.	7	7¼	Work	16¾	17½

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $762,562; Government receipts from internal revenue, $947,482; customs, $1,204,441; miscellaneous, $117,200; expenditures, $1,075,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$346,353,389
Silver dollars	471,312,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,285,000
Total	$1,123,950,389
General fund	210,900,112
Deposits in National banks	153,865,649
In Philippine Treasury	3,887,713
Awaiting reimbursement	121,127
Current liabilities	115,870,962

Paris Bourse Dull.

PARIS, March 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, on the New York advices and the improved money situation, but trading was not active, and the market closed with slight losses. Russian imperial 4s were not quoted, and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 480.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29½c for checks.

GEN. HUBBARD SUES SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Would Restrain Road from Paying Dividends on Its Common Stock.

NOT AIMED AT HARRIMAN

Plaintiff Declares That the Interest Due on San Antonio's Bonds Should Be Paid First.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Henry Crawford of this city announced to-day that a bill in equity in behalf of the Crocker Estate Company of San Francisco and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York has been filed in the Circuit Court of Austin, Texas, asking that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be restrained from paying dividends on its common stock.

The court is asked to decree that the Union Pacific Railroad Company controls and operates a railroad system in constant and natural competition with the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and New Orleans, "contrary to public policy and in violation of the laws of the United States and the laws of Texas." The bill asks that the court enjoin the Union Pacific Company and its officers or agents from voting hereafter on any stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or exercising any direction or control over the Southern Pacific Road or its finances, including the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Company.

It is said by the complainants that fully to protect the liens and priorities of the second mortgage West Division bonds that the court either will appoint a receiver for the Western Division or direct the mortgage trustees to enter into possession and operate the lines under the direction of the court.

The complainants say that they hold more than $2,000,000 of the total of $6,354,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Company, and declare that the interest and sinking fund installments past due amount to $2,500,000, and assert that, inasmuch as the Southern Pacific assumed and agreed to pay the interest and sinking fund installments the bondholders have the right to enforce their claims against the Southern Pacific Company.

It is alleged in the bill that the railroad paid interest on bonds and declared dividends when it should have paid the interest on the mortgage bonds, and the court is asked to issue a decree in accordance with this allegation.

Gen. Hubbard, chief plaintiff in the suit described in the dispatch, made it clear yesterday that it was not his purpose nor that of the other plaintiff to prevent the payment of dividends on Southern Pacific stock. Gen. Hubbard said that he had every reason to suppose that the dividend on Southern Pacific common, which has been declared payable on April 1, would be paid. He added that it ought to be paid. His contention, he said, was that, inasmuch as the company is now in a position to pay dividends on its stock, it ought to recognize the claim of the San Antonio bondholders to the interest on their bonds.

"The gentlemen who are managing the Southern Pacific," he said, "seem to feel that they are entitled to distribute surplus earnings to their stockholders instead of paying their debts, but on that point I disagree with them. I do not wish that the action which I have begun should be construed as an attack on Mr. Harriman or any one else. It is, in my opinion, somewhat unfortunate that the suit happened to be filed just at this time when it might be interpreted as an attempt to hold up the Southern Pacific dividend. Our efforts to obtain interest on these bonds date to the early part of 1903, and this suit is merely the outgrowth of unsuccessful negotiations carried on for the last two years."

Gen. Hubbard said that as soon as the Southern Pacific began the payment of dividends on its preferred stock, he had taken up the question of this bond payment interest with the Southern Pacific management, and had taken the ground that the time had come to resume interest on the San Antonio bonds. Continuing, Gen. Hubbard said:

"When they began the payment of dividends on the common stock last Summer, that seemed to me to be carrying the joke a little too far, and I again protested to the Southern Pacific management without result. The Southern Pacific holds that the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, which is part of the Southern Pacific main line through Texas, is not earning the interest on its second mortgage bonds, and that the payment of dividends by the Southern Pacific was a matter entirely distinct from the question as to whether or not the earnings of the San Antonio line warranted the payment of interest on its bonds.

"Up to 1880 these bonds paid their interest regularly, but then the earnings fell off and the road was not able to pay the interest. The four old Southern Pacific interests—the Huntingtons, Crockers, Hopkinses, and Stanfords—who were the principal holders of the San Antonio second mortgage bonds, agreed among themselves that they would forego the interest on the bonds until such time as the road was able to pay it conveniently, and that agreement was faithfully kept, although the interest on the bonds was given up voluntarily. Nine years later, in 1898, the agreement in regard to postponement of interest was stamped across the face of the bond, but up to that time the agreement had been a verbal one.

"Until the Southern Pacific began the payment of dividends to its stockholders in 1905, no one, so far as I know, objected to the non-payment of interest on the Galveston & San Antonio bonds, but when dividends were begun by the Southern Pacific it was clear that it could afford to pay interest on the bonds. What we are claiming now is 6 per cent. interest since the time the Southern Pacific began the payment of dividends, or, in other words, about two years' interest, amounting to 12 per cent.

"This suit is brought in my name as the first plaintiff and of the Crocker Estate Company as the second plaintiff. I represent my own interests and those of the Hopkins estate. The three interests hold about $2,500,000 out of a total of ovr $6,000,000 of Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio second mortgage bonds. About $1,000,000 is owned by the Southern Pacific and the balance, amounting to about $3,000,000, are held principally by the Huntington estate and Leland Stanford University.

"The claim advanced by the Southern Pacific that the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio is not earning interest on its second mortgage bonds is, I think, unjustified. This suit is brought only in the interest of those who have become parties plaintiff, although naturally the payment of interest by the company on any part of the issue would pre-suppose the payment of interest on the entire issue. The interests of the Huntington estate are identical with ours but they did not desire, as I understand it, to become mixed up in the matter.

The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio is and always has been part of the Southern Pacific main line. Practically all of the stock of the road is deposited with the Union Trust Company under the agreement by which Southern Pacific stock was issued for the San Antonio stock. The accounts of the two companies have been kept separately, but for all intents and purposes the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio is part and parcel of the Southern Pacific.

At the offices of the Southern Pacific it was said that no concern was felt over the suit, and that no notion was entertained by the officials that it would prevent the payment of the April dividend on Southern Pacific common. The New York officers of the company had no details of the suit, it was said, and were not in a position to discuss the matter in detail.

The last annual report of the Southern Pacific Company gives the amount of the second mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio at $6,354,000. Out of this total the Southern Pacific holds $1,110,000, leaving $5,244,000 outstanding.

TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of March aggregated 32,250,842 shares, the largest total of any month since January of last year, when the sales amounted to 38,547,868

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS GOING INTO REALTY

Bank Officials Discuss What the Heavy Withdrawals Mean.

NOT MUCH FOR WALL ST.

Real Estate, Business Enterprises, and Mining Shares Tempt Small Depositors.

While officials of leading savings banks in Manhattan report a considerable withdrawal of funds by depositors for one cause or another, none of them subscribes to the opinion of the Trustees of the Penny Provident Fund, told in yesterday's TIMES, that the cause is the increased cost of living and higher rentals.

The speculation in mining stocks and real estate, according to savings bank officials, seems to be the main cause of the falling off in deposits and the withdrawal of funds. There has also been some buying of stocks in Wall Street following the recent slump in prices, but not much of that. None of the bank officials would venture to estimate the total withdrawals of funds. The cross-currents of deposits and withdrawals have been so involved, they said, that it was almost impossible to make an estimate. That it amounted to millions of dollars was admitted.

John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, said:

"There is a good deal of real estate speculation all over this city, and our depositors, I suppose, are not exempt from the temptation to take a flyer in land. It was so last year, may be more than this. A good deal of the money taken out is put into lots, some of which, I fear, will not give as good returns as expected. Occasionally we hear of an account withdrawn by a depositor for a deal in stocks, but people are a little chary of Wall Street since the Harriman revelations, and they find so many other avenues of employment for their surplus funds that little of their money goes into stocks. Business men are so busy, too, that they find they haven't time to deal in stocks and find employment for all their funds in their business.

Everybody Wants to Borrow.

"Business is extended everywhere, and I would not be surprised to see a setback, but it will be a healthy one, and relieve the enormous pressure for funds everywhere. I think if the railroads hadn't put dividends so high there wouldn't have been this unrest among the railroad employes. The dividend manipulations advertised the great earnings of the roads broadcast, and the employes decided to demand a slice. I cannot say I blame them.

"In times of prosperity people are not likely to think so much of saving money as when the shoe begins to pinch. They are more free with their money when it comes in easily. That may account, in part, for a falling off in deposits. We, however, have $7,000,000 more in hand than we had last year."

President Totten of the Irving Savings Institution said: "Our depositors have been withdrawing money considerably to pay for real estate purchases and for the purchase of short-term railroad notes or bonds that pay a good rate of interest and which may be considered safer than stocks. Stock speculation by the public is not so noticeable as it was several years ago, when there were heavy withdrawals of deposits to buy Steel. People were badly bitten in purchases of that character, and are not so eager to go into Wall Street now.

"I have never heard that any depositor took out money because of the high cost of living or higher rentals. Times are prosperous, and the situation is, I think, a healthy one. The land speculation has not been quite so great in New York City this year as last, in my opinion."

The Call of Wall Street.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings, in lower Wall Street, which has deposits of upward of $60,000,000, has had many calls for money since the first of the year by depositors who thought they saw a chance to make money in mining stocks, real estate, or miscellaneous securities.

"Many of our depositors have withdrawn funds to go into various ventures," said President Daniel Barnes yesterday. "Of course, we do not know generally what they do with their money, but it is pretty safe to say that real estate and mining investments account for most of the withdrawals. This sort of speculation has been quite as heavy this year as last. All the savings banks have experienced the withdrawal of funds."

Henry A. Schenck, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank, said that his bank had taken in $40,000 more on Thursday than it paid out, but he supposed there were some withdrawals of funds for purchase of lots or homes. People were prosperous, and some were probably speculating in land, but there was as much substantial home buying as speculating, if not more. It was not, in his opinion, the high cost of living or higher rentals that induced people to reduce their savings accounts.

An official of the East River Savings Institution, in Chambers Street, said all the savings banks had noticed pretty heavy withdrawals of funds within the year, some withdrawals of funds for purchases, but this situation was always met in prosperous times. Depositors with small accounts were not influenced by the land or stock speculating fever, he thought.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

A gain in cash in excess of $12,000,000 was indicated yesterday by the estimates of the known movements of money this week. The most important addition to the bank's cash holdings was the deposits of customs receipts under Secretary Cortelyou's ruling providing for the deposits of $15,000,000 in the National banks of this city.

Discussing the movement in detail the Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $12,071,600. They received from the interior $5,209,100 and sent to the interior $4,932,900.

Receipts of new gold were $1,484,000. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, including deposits of customs receipts, were $31,-348,400. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, &c., per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $20,902,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $10,811,400. The total gain—from the interior $276,300, new gold $1,484,000, and Sub-Treasury operations proper $10,311,400—was $12,-071,600.

Both receipts from the interior and shipments to the interior were smaller than in the preceding week. The greater part of the movement in both directions was between New York and Eastern cities, especially Boston and Philadelphia. There were some good receipts from the West and South and shipments to those parts of the country were light. The net gain on the interior movement of $276,200 compares with a net loss in the corresponding week last year of $2,467,000.

The large gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to the increase in United States deposits of customs receipts under the recent order of Secretary Cortelyou. Pension payments were only $732,000, comparing with $1,-088,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections fell off to $3,919,300 from $5,098,500 the preceding week. The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,744,000 mutilated currency. This is the largest amount in any week this year, and the receipt of so much mutilated currency for redemption is an indication that the scarcity of currency, which has been complained of, is being relieved.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,-[illegible] as against $4,066,703 for the preceding week and $3,300,592 for the corresponding week last year. The total [illegible] of the dry goods marketed was $4,-[illegible] as against $4,169,536 for the preceding week and $3,253,419 for the corresponding week last year.

TO CARRY WESTERN FREIGHT.

New Haven Railroad to Connect with the Grand Trunk.

BOSTON, March 29.—By the projected extension of the South Bridge Branch to meet the New London & Northern Railroad at Palmer, Mass., the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will establish a connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad, according to a statement by President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven line, published here to-day. In reply to a question whether by the extension of the South Bridge Branch to Palmer the New Haven Road would become a factor for Western freight traffic, Mr. Mellen is quoted as saying:

"The line from South Bridge to a connection with the New London & Northern Railroad at Palmer will make the New Haven a connection of the Grand Trunk, and will establish a line for Western freight between stations on the New Haven and all stations west reached by the Grand Trunk."

RAILROAD DENIES RUMOR.

Louisville & Nashville Says It Has Made No Offer to the Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.—It was reported here to-day that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Directors recently made an offer, to hold until April 15, to the minority stockholders of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad. It was declared also that if these stockholders would not sell, the proposed buyers would not exercise their option on the majority of the stock.

It is understood the Louisville & Nashville agrees to pay $1,230,000 for the Chattanooga Southern's stock.

At the office of the Louisville & Nashville in this city it was denied yesterday that any offer had been made by the Louisville & Nashville to the Chattanooga Southern stockholders. It was added that the board had taken no steps to acquire this stock.

PROMOTION FOR ATTERBURY.

General Manager of the Pennsylvania to be a Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—W. W. Atterbury, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will become a Vice President of the company before the end of the present year. He will likely be succeeded as General Manager by W. Heyward Myers of Williamsport, Penn., now General Superintendent of the Erie Division, or R. J. O'Donnell, now General Superintendent of the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley Division.

As at present constituted the official roll of the Pennsylvania Railroad does not contain among its Vice Presidents a motive power man. Mr. Atterbury will fill that office.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

According to the leading commercial agencies, Easter trade this year has surpassed all previous records, and the coming of Spring weather stimulated retail trade generally to proportions never before seen. Dun's Review says:

Easter retail trade surpasses expectations, favorable weather bringing out a very large volume of business during the last week, while activity was not confined to specialties, but extended to all seasonable lines of staple merchandise. The first quarter of 1907 closes with a remarkable record of mercantile activity, despite traffic blockades, severe weather, and a violent decline in stocks, the average price of sixty active railway stocks falling to $91.09, against $120.99 at the highest point last year. That this decline was not due to loss of earning power is evidenced by announcement of dividend and interest payments next month far in excess of any previous April distribution, and railway earnings thus far reported for March were 9.4 per cent. larger than last year's. Manufacturing plants are fully occupied in most leading industries, except where a strike or the scarcity of labor renders machinery idle, as at some Eastern textile mills, while the supply of wage earners is being augmented by extensive immigration: 65,541 aliens were admitted in February. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 19.9 per cent. larger than last year, and at other leading cities the average gain was 15.5 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Bright, warm, almost Summer weather, stimulating sales to retail trade and crop progress; a cessation of liquidation in securities, and an easing of strain in the money markets, so far as the April 1 period is concerned, are the notably favorable features in an encouraging week. Reports as to Easter demand are of a large, in fact record, trade, thus crowning a three months' period which, except in a few sections, has exceeded any preceding year, and the only drawback in which has been the getting of goods in sufficient volume to supply demand. Less pessimism also is shown as to the crop outlook. Favorable features are the large gains—10 per cent., approximately—in gross railway earnings for March over the large earnings of last year; failures are few and unimportant, and bank clearings, swelled by past stock-market activity, are heavy.

On the other hand, there are some features tending to conservatism as to the future that deserve attention. Collections are still irregular—backward in fact—which is attributed variously to slow deliveries of goods, congestion of farm-product deliveries, and, finally, to the heavily increased volume of past trade. Money is still high in price; a long period of this condition is apparently in sight, and there is a disposition to await a clearer view of the future, and especially the matter of crop prospects, before extensive commitments are made as to the distant future. This is, perhaps, best illustrated by the holding off by buyers of pig iron for the third quarter and by the quieting in demand for fine cotton fabrics for later delivery. There is more unrest in labor circles, notably in the matter of railway employes and of building hands. Talk of retrenchment by railways is still rife, but cancellations of orders for rails and other material are so far reported light.

INCORPORATED IN ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—These concerns were incorporated here to-day:

Moneton Realty Investigating Corporation, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—E. J. McCormack, D. McLaughlin, C. F. Wirth, Brooklyn.

McCormack Warranty Company, New York, (loaning money on mortgages;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. J. McCormack, D. M. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; J. N. Gardner, New York.

Maxwell-Flory Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Samuel Flory, H. E. Flory, Bangor, Penn.; J. D. Maxwell, New York.

Crum & Foster, New York, (brokers;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. A. Foster, Hackensack; J. L. Parsons, Montclair; F. H. Crum, River Edge.

Charles E. Dressler & Co., New York, (inventions;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. E. Dressler, G. F. Bauerdorf, C. R. Bauerdorf, New York.

Standard Stove and Repair Company, White Plains; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Fagan, E. W. Fagan, New York; J. G. Blanchfield, Brooklyn.

Elsmere Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. L. Shaine, Harry Leschen, New York; Jacob Weissberger, Brooklyn.

Prudential Optical Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Leo Ratner, M. I. Sobel, Sona Ratner, New York.

Little Falls Hotel Company, Little Falls; capital, $60,000. Directors—W. T. Loomis, Irving Snell, Timothy Dasey, Little Falls, N. Y.

M. G. Gustine Rieser Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. G. Rieser, Joseph Bernstein, Mamie B. Rieser, New York.

Pascola Lumber Company, Buffalo; capital, $40,000. Directors—F. A. Beyer, J. F. Knox, A. E. Davenport, Buffalo.

Wolins Brothers Company, New York, (plumbing;) capital, $500. Directors—L. W. Wolins, Michael Wolins, Jacob Wolins, New York.

The Press Scrap Book Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—E. H. Haines, M. T. Bogart, F. S. Arnelt, New York.

The G. J. Schultz Company, 1 and 3 West Broadway, New York, (automobiles;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. J. Schultz, J. C. Schultz, Brooklyn; Eugene Reviere, Newark.

Paul Shutzel, Inc., New York, (motor vehicles;) capital, $25,000. Directors—P. J. Snutzel, F. J. Griffin, New York; Bernard Solomon, Brooklyn.

Clemes & O'Brien Company, New York, (liquors;) capital, $75,000. Directors—G. H. Clemes, J. H. O'Brien, H. G. Schackno, New York.

Alviene Schotlof Stage Arts, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—W. A. Cooper, J. A. Martin, J. O. Nelson, New York.

Electrical Show, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. F. Parker, Newark; J. J. Schwartz, D. B. Luckey, New York.

United Cornice and Skylight Works, 158 and 156 Lewis Street, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Samuel Samet, William Schoenberger, Adolf Lanrowitz, Brooklyn.

Handy & Grant, New York, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. N. Griggs, J. P. Williams, R. N. Wood, New York.

Goldwater-Rademacher Company, New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Harry Goldwater, Edith V. Goldwater, New York; W. H. Rademacher, Newark.

Mrs. G. W. Thomas Company, New York, (paper boxes;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Augusta B. Schedler, Mount Vernon; Nellie R. Green, E. J. Pierce, New York.

Kid McCoy Motor Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Norman Selby, J. P. Gozman, New York; H. H. Selby, Brooklyn.

Janpole & Werner Construction Company, New York; capital, $1,500. Directors—W. A. M. Janpole, Louis Werner, W. M. Janpole, New York.

Greenpoint Iron Works, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Norbert Schattner, Brooklyn; C. Romm, Harry Stein, New York.

VENNER DRESSES UP J. J. HILL CHARGES

Old Allegations, in New Form, Fail to Excite Wall Street.

THAT ORE DEAL ONCE MORE

Man of Many Suits Says About Everything Hill Has Done Is Illegal.

C. H. Venner, the man of many suits, whose latest action at law against a big corporation is the filing of a bill in equity against the Lake Superior Company, Limited, the holding company of the Great Northern iron ore lands and other properties, to have the concern liquidated through a receivership, talked at some length yesterday on the crop of discoveries coming out of his recent trips of investigation to St. Paul. Most of Mr. Venner's information is not new.

According to the way Mr. Venner reads what he saw in the books of the Great Northern Railway Company during his examination, which was cut short before he could follow his deduction to finality, the Great Northern, through the concern it owns, the Lake Superior Company, is the champion railroad law breaker of the United States, and Mr. Hill is a financial philanthropist whose largess is dispensed out of other people's money.

In order to be thorough Mr. Venner dated his history of the Lake Superior Company back to the time when it was organized by Mr. Hill to take over the stripped lumber lands of Wright & Davis, a firm of pioneer Minnesota lumbermen who, having cleaned off the timber from the immense tract of land now constituting the greater part of the Great Northern ore lands, were anxious to sell the denuded property on which iron ore was known to exist, together with their many miles of logging railroads. The Great Northern took the logging roads, but its charter not permitting the taking over of the lands, according to Mr. Venner, the Lake Superior Company was accommodatingly organized for the acquisition of the ore lands, at the same time taking over a number of other interests which the railroad had no legal right to dabble in. Mr. Hill personally made no payment on these lands, Mr. Venner contends, though Mr. Hill has stated that he bought the tract out of his own pocket, being later reimbursed. Wright & Davis received their payment of $2,000,000 out of the income on some $8,000,000 in securities which were paid into the treasury of the Lake Superior Company by the railroad in 1899, according to the Venner version. For these $8,000,000 of stocks and bonds, Mr. Venner says, the road received no consideration as far as he was able to learn. The $100,000 stock of the Lake Superior Company stands in the names J. J. Hill, his son James M. Hill, and Robert I. Farrington, Vice President of the Great Northern, but the railroad has at all times completely controlled the Lake Superior Company and directed what should be done with the income from the securities turned over to it by the Great Northern. Mr. Hill has always admitted that the Lake Superior Company is a Great Northern concern.

Mr. Venner's object as a Great Northern stockholder, in seeking to have the Lake Superior Company liquidated, is, he says, in order that the stockholders of the railroad may obtain their share of the millions of assets acquired by that company since its ore land purchase. The company engages in practically every mercantile and manufacturing pursuit, according to the litigant, common to the Northwest, all of which, he contends, is illegal for the railroad to be engaged in, even indirectly. It does banking business, express business, has large elevator interests, runs street railways, operates sawmill and sash and blind factories and foundries, and deals in stocks, lumber lands, and mining lands, all contrary to law, he says.

There wasn't even a shiver in Wall Street yesterday over Mr. Venner's latest suit.

RESTS IN REBATE CASE.

Government Offers 14,000 Pieces of Evidence Against Standard Oil.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Government attorneys announced to-day that they rested their case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which is charged with receiving rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railroad on shipments of oil.

The greater part of the evidence presented by the Government has been of a documentary character, tending to show that the company shipped 1905 cars of oil between Whiting, Ind., and Chappell, Ill., to St. Louis, at one-third of the regular tariff rate. More than 14,000 pieces of documentary evidence have been presented.

The company will begin its defense on Monday.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry Articles Must Pay 60 Per Cent. Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of New York against the action of Collector Stranahan in exacting a 60 per cent. duty on articles deemed by the classifying officer as "jewelry."

The decision remarks that, as no samples of the goods are obtainable, the General Appraisers are unable to determine the component material of chief value, and hence, as the presumption favors the Collector, his action is affirmed.

Judge Waite, for the board, handed down a decision in which it was held that olives in kegs must stand duty at the rate of 25 cents per gallon, and not at 15 cents a gallon, as claimed by E. La Montagne & Sons, New York, and H. C. Newcomb, Philadelphia.

19th Ward Bank to Increase Capital.

The Directors of the Nineteenth Ward Bank have instructed President Van Norden to call a stockholders' special meeting to authorize an increase in the capital of 1,000 shares to be sold to stockholders of record at $300 a share. This will increase the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the bank from $470,000 to $770,000. The bank's deposits now amount to $5,000,000. The institution maintains a reserve of 25 per cent. against the legal requirements of 15 per cent.

New Brokerage Company Incorporated

The Keystone Securities Company, with an office in East Orange, N. J., filed articles of incorporation at Newark yesterday. It is empowered to issue capital stock of $2,000,000, and will do a general stock brokerage and promoting business. The incorporators are F. W. Garvin, J. C. Bell, B. C. Allen, G. H. Gardner, W. L. Roeder, George K. Powell, S. N. Blake, J. Flanigan, T. H. Atherton, and A. H. Bloom.

R. B. Armstrong Quits Casualty Co.

Robert B. Armstrong, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, resigned yesterday as President of the Casualty Company of America. The Directors accepted his resignation and at Mr. Armstrong's request made it effective at once. Mr. Armstrong will sail next week for an extended trip abroad. He suffered from an attack of typhoid fever last Fall and went back to his desk in December before he had entirely regained his strength.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 27 to April 9, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 6, East 123d Street—Repairing Sidewalk in front of Number 40. 12th Ward, Section 6, West 134th Street—Paving, Curbing, and Recurbing, between Amsterdam Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 26, 1907.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at 23d St. and 3d Av., New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22d, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,004,976.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		286.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		810,715.41
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		135,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		104,275.74
Due from State banks and bankers		12,252.85
Checks and other cash items		15,517.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		185,891.03
Notes of other National banks		7,440.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,768.46
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$604,912.50	
Legal-tender notes	135,855.00	
		740,767.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$4,321,481.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		408,485.00
National banknotes outstanding		243,200.00
Due to State banks and bankers	$71,821.45	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	63,712.67	
Dividends unpaid	60.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,046,468.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,354.41	
Certified checks	44,658.73	
Cashier's checks outstanding	60,722.88	
United States deposits	50,000.00	
		3,369,796.84
Total		$4,321,481.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1907. WM. M. CHRISTIE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
STEPHEN KELLY,
W. N. ROBERTSON,
H. F. HUTCHINSON,
Directors.

[No. 290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 22, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,916,921.83
Overdrafts		1,384.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and securities		228,462.44
Banking house		1,000,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,930,351.48
Due from State banks and bankers		334,265.82
Checks and other cash items		60,553.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,048,057.54
Notes of other National banks		10,100.00
Nickels and cents		59.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,551,802.43	
Legal-tender notes	1,585,000.00	
		5,136,802.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		39,000.00
Total		$32,759,028.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,106,380.24
National banknotes outstanding	40,500.00
Dividends unpaid	4,238.50
Due to other National banks	$11,790,628.17
Due to State banks and bankers	1,339,252.19
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,136,647.37
Individual deposits subject to check	6,303,269.77
Demand certificates of deposit	1,000.00
Accepted checks	4,043,368.42
Cashier's checks outstanding	864,648.78
	26,338,700.70
Total	$32,759,028.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1907.

RODERICK P. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
JAMES G. CANNON,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

CORN EXCHANGE NAT'L BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$11,609,599.61
Due from banks	2,070,696.33
Cash and reserve	4,078,117.53
	$17,758,413.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Net profits	164,464.59
Circulation	497,300.00
Deposits	15,096,648.88
	$17,758,413.47

CHAS. S. CALWELL, Cashier.

PENN NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,035,983.90
Due from banks	389,323.39
Cash and reserve	1,385,911.72
	$6,711,219.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits earned	1,125,853.48
Circulation	45,050.00
Deposits	5,040,315.53
	$6,711,219.01

HENRY G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Second National Bank

OF JERSEY CITY.

Loans and investments	$1,426,614.90
Due from banks and reserve agents	294,107.82
Cash and reserve	116,190.70
	$1,836,003.48
Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	136,318.39
Circulation	198,700.00
Deposits	1,250,484.59
	$1,836,003.48

Samuel Ludlow, Jr., Pres't. — Jas. G. Hasking, Cashier.
J. E. Bernstein, Vice Pres't. — G. E. Bailey, Assistant Cashier.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH

April 6th, 1906,	Deposits,	$899,724.98
Nov. 12th, 1906,	"	1,036,407.94
March 22d, 1907,	"	1,250,317.93

Steady Growth and Large Cash Reserves Indicate Progressive Conservatism. Attractive Facilities Offered to New York Business Interests.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,439,429.17
Overdrafts		523.69
Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		100,000.00
United States bonds at par		2,000,000.00
Other bonds and securities		374,014.18
Due from other banks	$1,540,288.83	
Cash on hand	1,081,424.63	
		2,621,713.46
		$9,675,480.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	155,248.42
Circulating notes	211,200.00
Deposits	7,774,490.61
Dividends unpaid	78.00
Reserved for taxes	34,473.47
	$9,675,480.50

M. L. Williams, Pres. G. Hendrie, Vice Pres.
C. L. Palms, Vice Pres. F. A. Smith, Cashier.
H. H. Sanger, Asst. Cash.
W. A. McWhinney, A. Cash. J. H. Hart, Auditor.

ALBANY BANKS.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,596,349.17
U. S. and other bonds		4,400,088.34
Banking house		250,000.00
Cash and reserve in banks		2,712,358.16
Due from other banks		3,861,000.22
		$20,819,795.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits		290,152.27
Circulation		988,300.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$6,516,533.19	
Banks	10,524,808.43	17,041,343.62
		$20,819,795.89

OFFICERS.

ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
GRANGE SARD, Vice President.
CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice President.
EDWARD J. HUSSEY, Cashier.
WALTER W. BATCHELDER, Asst. Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, HALL OF RECORDS, January 12, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, comprising the City of New York," will be open for public inspection, examination, and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open up to and including the

31st day of March, 1907.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the Main Office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hall of Records, No. 31 Chambers Street.

In the Borough of the Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

LAWSON PURDY,
President.
FRANK RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS MULLER,
CHARLES PUTZEL,
JAMES H. TULLY,
THOS. L. HAMILTON,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

List 8,941, No. 1. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches, and placing fences in East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to the Southern Boulevard.

List 8,959, No. 2. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches, and placing fences in Prospect Avenue, from Crotona Park North to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

List 9,128, No. 3. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches, and placing fences in Jennings Street, from Stebbins Avenue to West Farms Road.

For full particulars see City Record.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER, Secretary, No. 320 Broadway.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, March 28, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For hauling and laying of 48-inch water main and appurtenances in Fort Greene Park.

No. 2. For sinking shallow wells and driving deep wells.

No. 3. For furnishing and driving or sinking deep and shallow wells.

No. 4. For furnishing, constructing, and erecting a concrete culvert and doing all grading, sodding, etc., required at the new Gravesend pumping station, near Avenue S and East Sixteenth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 5. For unloading, hauling, storing, and trimming 10,400 tons of coal, required for various pumping stations.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner.

Dated March 22, 1907.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals Department of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907,

for all the labor and materials required for the excavation, mason, steel, carpenter, electric, heating and ventilating, and other work for the pathological department and male dormitory of the New Bellevue Hospital, situated on First Avenue, and bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Streets, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President of the Board of Trustees,
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated March 23, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of March 27 to April 9, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

2nd Ward, Section 9, West 103th Street—Sewer, between Jerome Avenue and Woodycrest Avenue. 24th Ward, Section 11, Wendover Avenue—Sewer, between Boston Road and Crotona Park East; and Crotona Park East—Sewer, between Crotona Park South and the summit north of Charlotte Street. 24th Ward, Section 12, Briggs Avenue—Sewer, between Kingsbridge Road and East 194th Street.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 26, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate 507, Int. No. 236, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIM OF JOHN M. PHILLIPS FOR WORK AND MATERIAL FURNISHED THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, Mar. 28, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the third heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 961, Int. No. 665, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF HORSES USED IN THE FIRE, POLICE, AND STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENTS.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, Mar. 28, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the fourth heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate 127, Int. No. 125, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER RELATIVE TO THE SALARY OF THE CLERK FOR THE CHILDREN'S COURT, SECOND DIVISION, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Monday, April 1, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, Mar. 28, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—The Court of Appeals will resume sessions next Monday, after two weeks' recess. The first three days will be devoted to appeals from orders, for which the calendar is as follows:

MONDAY.

In re application of Harding.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company vs. City of New York.
In re Mayor, (opening of East 178th Street.)
In re Tiffany and others, as executors.
People vs. New York Building Loan Banking Company.
People ex rel. Duryee vs. Duryee.
People ex rel. O'Reilly vs. Kingston and others.
People ex rel. Brooklyn Union Gas Company vs. Controller.
People ex rel. Hoefle vs. Cahill, Coroner.
People ex rel. McGinley vs. Cahill, Coroner.
Wanser vs. De Nyse and others.
In re estate of Hirsch.
Coudert, as trustee, vs. Jarvis.
In re application to strike from enrollment name of James O'Brien.
In re application to strike from enrollment name of Henry Titus.

TUESDAY.

In re application to strike from enrollment the name of John McGuire.
In re application of Katz.
People ex rel. Adams vs. Assessors.
Herbert vs. De Murias and another.
In re Melenbacker vs. Salamanca.
In re will of Doeiger.
Seltz vs. Messerschmitt and others.
In re application of Dinkelspiel.
In re estate of Kidd.
In re application of New York to acquire real estate at Massapequa.

WEDNESDAY.

People ex rel. Lazenby vs. Homer and others.
In re Stevens and another.
In re petition of Thieriot, as executor, and another.
In re Nekarda, an attorney.
In re application of Long Acre Electric and Power Company.

Calendars for Saturday, March 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newhurger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Anna C. Wiechmann, Wilhelmina Hinck, Michael Laschinger, Pattie E. Jenks, Berthasa Arros.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Emil Wagner vs. Moss Realty Company—Meyer Greenberg. Simon Uhlfelder et al. vs. Harry Abrams—Jacob Klein. Matter of Church Construction Company—Frank A. Palen and Martin S. Paine.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—William E. Deane vs. Antonio Traficanti—Arthur C. Levy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Matter of Suydam—Samuel Strasbourger. Milbank vs. Anderson—Scott M. Lenahan. Matter of Hooper—Edward D. Dowling. Matter of Church Construction Company—Abraham Stern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

SAM LIPSHITZ.—Sam Lipshitz, carpenter at 81 Chrystie Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $791 and no assets.

LARKIN & BORHO.—John J. Larkin and Joseph F. Borho, composing the firm of Larkin & Borho, dealers in shoes and hats at Kingston, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $3,152 and assets $2,675, consisting of stock, $1,839; fixtures, $327; accounts, $425, and cash, $84.

THOMAS McCARTY.—Thomas McCarty, formerly of 43 Exchange Place and 30 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the Balm Soap Company, formerly at 10 Murray Street, which discontinued business on Jan. 1, 1905. Herbert W. Beecher, the other partner in the Balm Soap Company, refused to join in the petition. The firm's liabilities are $16,459 to Smith Brothers of Providence for heart perfumed lockets.

HISPANO AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.—The Hispano American Trading Company, manufacturer and importer of cigars and tobacco at 103 Water Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Newmark. The deed was signed by John F. Navarro as business manager and Otto Farbach as executive manager. The company was incorporated on Dec. 14, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000 under New York laws, and Bradstreet's took away its rating a year ago.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 166 failures in the United States in the week, against 157 for the previous week and 169, 227, 212, and 145 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 57, New England 18, Southern 34, Western 35, Northwestern 12, Pacific 10, and Territories none. Canada had 21, against 33 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

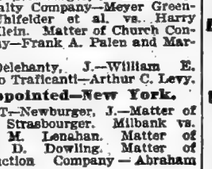

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

Hall hat stand with mirror, kitchen table, and 50 feet of red rubber garden hose, very little used, good as new; coupling and nozzle, iron reel; also lawn mower; any reasonable offer accepted. 119 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mosaman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,535 Madison Av.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Removal Sale.—Typewriters, cash registers, office furniture, desks, filing cabinets. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought. R. Longman's Sons, gold, silver refiners, 8 John St.

Two oak folding beds, hair mattresses, in perfect order; cheap. Hand, 1,270 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 149 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 165 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Myer Jonsson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Cohen, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, W. S., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. S. Peck, clothing; 322 Broadway; Holland House.

Massey, C. F., & Co., Rochester, Minn.; C. F. Massey, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Borschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Bennett, Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Frytherick, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Knight, pictures; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; H. Ledercer, wall paper; 31 Union Square.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson, C. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, collars and cuffs; Herald Square Hotel.

Callinder, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. G. Reid, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Lederer, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.
Epstein & Kowarsky, 314-316 Broadway.
APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.
ART FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 53 W. 18th St.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Beatley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenthal, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard. Ent. 251 Ch'rch
BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS
Bamboo—Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray St.
Dress Suit Cases.
Katz Bros. Lea. Goods Co., 38 Vesey St.
Trunks.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer.
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Globe Knitting Mills, 47 Lispenard St.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'k'l's & Jewelry
Samuels & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.
Pajamas and Night Robes.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., nr. B'y.
BRAIDS.
Ballow, Edward W., & Co., 42-44 Bond St.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Helsenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.
BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.
BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.
CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'ns
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.
CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 37-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Auerbach, 3 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 741-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.
Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Raincoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies
COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 473 Broadway.
CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Yantine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
Smith, M. M., & Co., 134-136 West 25th St.
ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tynberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuburger & Co., 539 Broadway.
ENAMELED WARE.
Leffler, Thiele & Co., 47 Murray St.
FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Samets, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.
FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
Strauss, Ignas, & Co., 684 Broadway.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.
GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery.
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.
Lehman, I. Co., The, 395 Broadway.
HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Ruhens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 390-392 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import.
IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.
KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Antonius, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 6 Carlisle St. Silk & Crepe.
Mountead, E., 1102-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mfrs.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 373 Canal St.
KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St. All kinds.
LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rheuma-Not.
LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 23-30 Waverley Place.
MILLINERY AND PROXLYLIN HATS
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties.
Union Headgear Co., 150 Bleecker St.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies'.
Jones, F. K., 529 B'way. Also Flannellette.
NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 1,508 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
Hyman, H., 10 Greene, "Always on Top."
Kisch Mfg. Co., 580 Broadway.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, I. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Altman Neckwear Co., 841 B'way, cor. 13th.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Horowitz, Chas. S., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Hyman, Robert, 42 Union Square.
ORIENTAL RUGS.
Yantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.
PICTURES AND FRAMED PICTURES
Gustrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
POST CARDS.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.
RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 163 5th Av., nr. 18th St.
Feist, Max, 656 Broadway. Velvet Ribbons.
SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fit'n'T & W'k Shirts
SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—2744 Price $1.12½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 16-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
Star Skirt Co., 11-15 Union Square.
SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Weller Bros., 9-11 University Place.
SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Yantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.
SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Pinte & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.
TOILET SETS, (Brush and Manicure.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.
VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 26 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.
WRAPPERS.
Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

B. STERN & CO.
STERN, HEINEMAN & CO.
S. STERN & CO.
Infants' and Children's
Coats, Caps and Dresses
530-536 Broadway. Wholesale Only.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells, noon and evenings, Japanese goods, 70 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME.

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing and carrying on business under and by the firm name and style name of I. W. Lyon & Sons was composed of Israel W. Lyon, Edward H. Lyon, and Whitney Lyon, and the said Israel W. Lyon died on the 22d day of February, 1907, and the business carried on by said firm is to be continued by the subscribers, Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, as surviving partners of said firm, and,

Whereas, the said copartnership was one within the State of New York and had conducted business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York for a period exceeding five years prior to said 22d day of February, 1907, in the continued use of said partnership and firm name and conducted the business of said copartnership thereunder, as specified in an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same

Now, therefore, we, the said Edward H. Lyon, who resides at No. 453 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and Whitney Lyon, who resides at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in said Borough, City, County, and State, do hereby respectively certify and declare, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now carrying on, trading, and dealing, and who intend to and will hereafter carry on, trade, and deal under and by said firm name of I. W. Lyon & Sons, as surviving partners of said firm, and that the principal place of business of said firm is now located at No. 520 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated March 2d, 1907.

EDWARD H. LYON,
WHITNEY LYON.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 2d day of March, 1907, before me personally appeared Edward H. Lyon and Whitney Lyon, to me known and known to me to be the persons mentioned and described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

S. L. BUCHINGHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Peter J. Dooling, Clerk of the said county and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Continued Use of Firm Name on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Indorsed, filed, recorded March 5th, 1907, 12 h. 25 m.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 5th day of March, 1907.

PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk.

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK.
WIMELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT.
B. Crystal & Son, 569 B'way, Mfrs. of kimonos, retiring from business.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLING GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILK MALINES, LONG GLOVES.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
LEON PEARL, 566 BROADWAY

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman and bookkeeper in an established house selling works of art and antiques; highest references required; a good opportunity for the right person. Address by letter only, 26 West 31st St.

WANTED—Energetic salesman to sell on commission automobile accessory. Room 229, 147 Fourth Av.

WANTED—Salesman on watches on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

"THE EVELYN," 78TH ST., COLUMBUS AV.
Delightful meals, well cooked, well served.
Breakfast, 35c.; Luncheon, 35c.; Dinner, 50c.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY for authority to change its name to S. C. KRAUS & CO.

Notice is hereby given that The Waist Shop Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal and only place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 in the morning or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to "S. C. KRAUS & CO."

New York, March 29th, 1907.

THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY,
By SIDNEY C. KRAUS, President.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, Westchester County.—In the matter of the application of NATIONAL BRASS & COPPER COMPANY for authority to change its name to the NATIONAL BRASS AND COPPER TUBE COMPANY.—Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the National Brass & Copper Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson, Town of Greenberg, Westchester County, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in New Rochelle, County of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1907, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the National Brass and Copper Tube Company.

Dated Hastings-on-Hudson, March 19th, 1907.

NATIONAL BRASS & COPPER COMPANY,
By EDWARD S. PEROT, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINCH, CHARLES J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Batavia Ella or Ella Batavia Clinch, deceased; Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert T. Clinch, deceased; James Clinch Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia E. Merillon, deceased; Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon; Joseph Merillon, individually and as substituted trustee of the trusts created under the will of Robert T. Clinch, deceased, and as ancillary general guardian of the infants, Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Marie Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. CLINCH, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES S. DARCY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.

GUNTER, ARCHIBALD C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. MARY GUNTER CAMPBELL, Thomas Gunter, Mrs. Alice Gunter Rowe, Charles Gunter, Godfrey Gunter, John Gunter, Alice Gunter, Eva Gunter, H. Edwin Gunter, Mrs. Lydia Gunter, Henry Gunter, Amy Gunter, Mrs. Florence Gunter Giles, Elsie Gunter, William Gunter, John J. Sharples, Archibald Sharples, Harry Sharples, and John Sharples, Jr., the heirs and next of kin of ARCHIBALD C. GUNTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Esther L. Gunter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Archibald C. Gunter, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

TUCKERMAN, ESTHER H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER H. TUCKERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. HENRY C. QUINBY, ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Executors. JOHN F. VALLEJEANT, Attorney for Executors, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—B. HENRY PELZER and FREDERICK W. PELZER, doing business under the firm name and style of B. H. & F. W. Pelzer," plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To J. Russell Barnes, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Hudson River Night Service
NAVIGATION RESUMED.

PEOPLES LINE
COMMENCING THURSDAY, MCH. 28.
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Unsurpassed Steamers.
O. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Leave pier 32 N. R. week days only 6 P. M.
See the Hudson River beauty spots.
The everlasting hills.
The Highlands and the Lowlands never so interesting as at this season and the splendid steamboats never more comfortable.

CITIZENS LINE
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 1.
NEW YORK—TROY.
Splendid Steamers.
CITY OF TROY AND ONTEORA.
Leave pier 40 N. R. week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P. M.
Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Cosy staterooms—beautiful scenery—lowest rates—excellent service. Dining rooms on main deck.

Staterooms at wharf offices, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and at principal ticket offices in Greater New York.

FALL RIVER LINE
FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$2.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:30 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.
For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M.
" " Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

EASTER TRIPS.
A FEW DAYS OF REST AND PLEASURE CAN BE DELIGHTFULLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO
NORFOLK,
OLD POINT COMFORT,
RICHMOND, VA., or
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
VIA THE
Old Dominion

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner on 125th Street Leased for Long Term—Major Gen. Roe Sells Lower Fifth Avenue Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Harry Levey has taken a sixty-three years' lease of the property owned by Louis Hopner at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, 35 by 100. The rental for the entire term will amount to $1,250,000. Sydney S. Cohen and George Brettell & Son negotiated the deal. Mr. Levey will remodel the buildings.

Sale of Fifth Avenue Corner.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Major Gen. Charles F. Roe 44 and 46 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 49.6 by 100, opposite the First Presbyterian Church. Randolph Guggenheimer is the buyer. No improvement of the property has yet been definitely determined upon.

Another Deal in Theatre Block.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with A. M. Johnson & Co., has sold for Mrs. Nathalie E. Baylis 252 West Forty-second Street, a five-story building, on lot 25.8 by 92.9, adjoining the Hackett Theatre. The purchaser recently bought No. 250 through the same brokers.

West 83d Street Houses Resold.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has resold 150 to 162 West Eighty-third Street, seven two-story and basement dwellings, on plot 125 by 121.2 and irregular. The company recently took the houses, together with 161 to 165, on the opposite side of the street, in exchange for the Sunset apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 121st Street.

Matilda H. McLewee, wife of Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, has sold 10 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Buyer for Audubon Avenue Lots.

David Stewart has sold for Max A. Schimpf the plot 90 by 100 on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 50 feet south of 172d Street.

The same broker has also sold for Edwin Outwater 549 West 156th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 99.11.

John Levers has sold to the American Real Estate Company the plot 70 by 78 at the northeast corner of Broadway and Station Street, Kingsbridge, with an old church building thereon.

East 61st Street Dwelling Sold.

Richard Collins has sold for Edwin Tatham 117 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5, to Dr. Joshua L. Barton, who will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

Operators Buy on 45th Street.

David Adler has sold for E. Badt to Nechols & Blumenstock 550 and 552 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Emanuel Simon has sold for Bernard Goodman to Simon Schnumacher 221 West Tenth Street a five-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 98.

George R. Read & Co. negotiated the lease of 5 East Thirty-fifth Street to E. F. Bonaventure.

Deal for 136th Street Houe.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for the Capitol Realty and Construction Company to George Schmitt 488 West 136th Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 37 by 100.

Quick Resale on 110th Street.

A. Hollander has resold the six four-story double flats 161 to 171 East 110th Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, on plot 150 by 100.

S. Oppenheimer & Co. have sold for Louise Helbrecht to Liebel & Hartmann 324 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 80.

Corner Sold on Avenue A.

Samuel Mann has bought the five-story brick tenement 438 Sixth Street, 26 by 97, adjoining the southwest corner of Avenue A. Charles Guermann & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for Arnold Preim the four-story English-basement house 204 Second Avenue to Gertrude Symons; also, the second floor of the building 142 East Fourteenth Street to the Metropolitan Equipment Company, and the fourth floor to Thomas H. Kelly.

Bronx Properties Find Buyers.

M. Sondberg has sold 672 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 27 by 95.

Paul Buitmann has sold 800 East 148th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, 687 East 153d Street, a three-family dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

J. Wilbur Vaughn has sold for Thornton Brothers 357 East 169th Street to Herman Steigers, 359 East 169th Street to Mrs. J. Lampell and Mrs. N. Braun, 361 East 169th Street to W. Ratz, 307 East 160th Street to J. Boetzel, 317 East 169th Street to C. Durr. The same broker has also sold 696 and 698 East 166th Street, two four-story brick single flats, for a Mr. Hayes.

Ogden Avenue Lots Change Hands.

Walter S. Auld has sold for Timothy F. Scannell the three-story plot, 50 by 115, on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 70 feet north of 165th Street.

George Stolz has sold for a Mr. Bloodgood the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and 179th Street, running through to the southeast corner of Marmion Avenue and 179th Street, with frontages of 47 feet on 179th Street and 83 feet on the Southern Boulevard.

The same broker has also sold for E. D. Reinhardt an irregular plot at the northwest corner of Tremont Avenue and Bronx Street; also, for A. Blenau to a builder, for improvement, a plot 30 feet front on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 65 feet north of 178th Street; also, to John Rohrbach a two-family house, on lot 25 by 100 on the east side of 173d Street, south of Gleason Avenue.

Van Winkle & Scott have sold for Francis Flood to Louisa M. Webber the two-story two-family dwelling on the east side of Cruger Avenue, 155 feet north of Barnett Place, known as 189 Bronxview Park, Van Nest.

New Owners for Brooklyn Houses.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 275 Kingston Avenue, corner of Degraw Street, Brooklyn, a two-family brick house, 20.8 by 80, to Dr. George C. Owens; also, 96 Taylor Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100, for Phebe A. Nichols to Isabella De Friese.

Deal for Staten Island Acreage.

The Prince's Bay Realty Company has sold the Strackosch estate, at Pleasant Plains, S. I., a tract of thirty-six acres, to a Manhattan investor, who will develop the property this Spring.

W. D. Frerisch has sold the property of the Joline estate, on Sprague Avenue, Tottenville, about forty-four lots, to a Brooklyn investor.

The Sprague estate property of about thirty lots on Church Street, Tottenville, recently sold by Cornelius G. Kolff to H. E. Davis of Manhattan, has been resold by the same broker to a Brooklyn buyer. Mr. Kolff has also sold, for the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, to Washington Brockner, a house and lot on the Manor Road, West New Brighton, and for Mrs. C. Donahue four lots on Third Street, New Brighton, to Mrs. A. Franzreb.

Long Island Suburban Purchases.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Company to various buyers thirty-nine lots at Jamaica Park South.

M. J. Levinson has sold to Jacob Braverman fifteen lots, each 25 by 100, at Deer Park, L. I.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales yesterday in the Real Estate Auction Room, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broadway, s e corner of 168th St, for a six-story brick flat, 26.11x118; Fred Construction Co. of 1,809 Amsterdam Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

3d Av, 325 to 331, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 87x84.7; Rosenberg Brothers & Sandler of 686 Broadway, owners; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $70,000.

Marmion Av, w s, 175 ft s of 198th St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x47; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,000.

McGraw Av, s s, 108 ft e of Pugsley Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Frederick Rittiman of the Filmore estate, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $4,200.

Lyon Av, s s, 100 ft w of Zerega Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Broschart Realty Company of Aqueduct and 3d Avs, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

203d St, n w corner of Valentine Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 18x60; Auguste Hofstadt of 203d St, near Valentine Av, owner; Christopher F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,500.

198th St, s s, 100 ft w of Marmion Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; George D. Kingston, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,500.

198th St, s e corner of Valentine Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20x36; Roland McAdam of 973 East 175th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,500.

Valentine Av, e s, 87 ft s of 198th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x40; Roland McAdam of 973 East 175th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,000.

200th St, n s, 100 ft w of Valentine Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x35; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $12,000.

Perry Av, w s, 178 ft n of Moshola Parkway North, for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 21x47; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $21,000.

Valentine Av, w s, 167 ft n of 200th St, for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 21x47; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $21,000.

Aqueduct Av, e s, 33 ft s of 183d St, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 21x54; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

10th Av, 510, to a five-story brick tenement, R. Moses of 123 Park Av, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d St, 231 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Rothman of 92 Rivington St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lewis St, 185, to a five-story brick tenement; R. Rosenthal of 159 East Broadway, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $8,000.

Lexington Av, 63 and 65, to a three-story-and-basement brick hotel; E. A. Hays, premises, owner; B. W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, March 29.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; George H. Cowie, referee, to Antonie Bohaty, (mtg $11,000,) $8,000.

AVENUE A, 1,427 and 1,429, 51.1x100; Isidore Jackson and others to Charles B. Fox, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 149th St, 74.11x100; Joseph Hamerschlag to Robert Wallace, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 805 to 809, 105x irregular; William A. Gaston and others to Mary B. Brandeger, partition.

BROADWAY, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100; Sound Realty Co. to Martha B. Misher, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 100x120; Clarence R. Freeman, referee, to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $14,000,) $2,750.

DUANE ST, 99, 37.7x irregular; William A. Gaston and others to Mary B. Brandeger, partition.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of Julianna St, 30x125, Olinville; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, to William Wilkinson, $1.

GREEN LANE, w s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100, Westchester; Norbert Robillard to Cosma Cataldo and others, (mtg $4,600,) $1.

GREENWICH ST, 330 and 332; Jay St, 32, 50x80; Emma Fiege to Manfred W. Ehrich, all title, (mtg $25,000,) $5,200.

HUGHES AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Ignatz Prager to Jacob Battiger, Jr., (mtg $3,750,) $100.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x110; Alfred Steckler, referee, to McKinley R. & C. Co., $12,000.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 107.3 ft n of 167th St, 100x200; Pauline Dauere and another to Marius Dauere and another, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 107.3 ft n of 167th St, 100x200; Marius Dauere and another to Pauline Dauere, $100.

LONGWOOD AV, w s e corner of Beck St, 100x200; Emil Lowenthal to Ottilie Massce, $100.

LOT 62, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Thomas Stretch to Catherine Stretch, ½ part, $100.

LOT 330, Map 549, Section B, of Vyse estate; Jennie B. Wood to Albert C. Swoboda, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOTS 97 to 99, 161, 162, 165, 168 to 183, 187, and 188, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights; Charles D. Thornton and others to the G. H. Lester Realty Co. of New York City, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

LYON AV, s s, Lots 23 and 24, Block D, map of Dore Lyon property at Westchester, 50x100; Henry Werenberg to the Broschart Realty Co., (mtg $1,500,) $100.

MADISON AV, w s; 71st St, s s; 70th St, n s, bounded w by line 125 ft e of 5th Av; Waldron P. Belknap and others to New York Public Library, 15 deeds.

MAGENTA ST, n s, between Rosewood and Cedar Avs, Lot 191, map of 426 lots near Williamsbridge Station; A. Shatzkin & Son to Francesco Morabito and another, (mtg $800,) $100.

MOTT ST, 280, 25x81.2; Edna M. Cogswell to Moritz Wiel and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

OAKES AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Julius Bross to Edmund Szydlowski, ½ part, (mtg $250,) $1.

OAKES AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Julius Bross to Joseph Rubano, ½ part, (mtg $250,) $1.

PARK AV, s e corner of 166th St, 97x irregular; Sundel Hyman to Minnie Rosenthal, $10.

PARK AV, n e corner of 178th St, 70, 16.8x78; Charles M. Parker, receiver, to Frank M. Patterson, (mtg $3,500,) $4,800.

PARKER AV, e s, Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 4, map of Dore Lyon property at Westchester, 75x100; Richard Maehr and others to the Broschart Realty Co., $100.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 158 ft n of 165th St, 50x175; Christian Vogel to Caroline V. Fey, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 137.11 ft n of 163d St, 87.6x126; Samuel Mann to Frederick Richter, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

RANALL AV, n s, 100 ft e of Amundson Av, 100.11x irregular, Edenwald; Andrew Anderson to Minnie Hilding, $1.

RICHARDSON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 241st St, 50x100, Eastchester; Henry Holtorf to Charles Seiferd and another, $100.

ROSE ST, 53, (41,) 22.9x irregular; George W. Morris to Cosma De Greacen, $100.

VANDEWATER ST, 17 to 27; Rose St, 45 to 51, 81.10x irregular; George W. Munro to Thomas E. Greacen, (mtg $454,000,) $100.

VANDEWATER ST, 29, 25.5x irregular, (mtg $18,500;) Vandewater St, 31, 95x irregular, (mtg $14,000;) George W. Munro to Thomas E. Greacen, $100.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 185th St, 79.11x50; Isidor Wels, referee, to Lizzie B. Howell, $19,000.

WOOSTER ST, 116 and 118, 50x100; Caspar A. Stock to E. F. Haight, $100.

1ST AV, 2,321, 25x90; Frederick Hoch to Isaac Schwadron, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

1ST AV, 2,321, 25x90; Isaac Schwadron to Aaron Schraye, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,390, 20x80; Isidore Slonov to Lena Slonov, (mtg. ——) $100.

3D AV, n s, east ½ of Lot 390, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, to William Wilkinson, $1.

3D AV, n s, middle ⅓ of Lot 390, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, to William Wilkinson, $1.

3D AV, n s, east ⅓ of Lot 390, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, to William Wilkinson, $1.

3D AV, 3,970, 25x99.6; John J. Halstead and another, trustees to Mamie Scholem, $1.

3D AV, 3,970, 25x99.6; Mamie Scholem to Emanuel Glauber, (mtg $11,000,) $1.

3D ST, n e s, 103 ft n w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; Mary Vetter to John Meller, correction deed, (mtg $6,500,) $1.

4TH ST, 309 East, 21.5x96; Annie Landesmann to Aaron Mintz and another, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

7TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 75.5x74.4; Katherine E. Masterson to Frances R. Scott, $100.

8TH AV, 2,882, 24.11x75; Henry O. Heuer and others, executors, to Joseph T. B. Jones, (mtg $10,000,) $32,000.

8TH AV, 2,877, 25x99.10; Elko Realty Co. to Catherine Florschutz, (mtg $34,000,) $100.

8TH AV, w s, 71 ft n of 117th St, 20x100; Elizabeth Elsinger and others, executors, to Louis Mack, (mtg $18,000,) $37,500.

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, to William Wilkinson, $1.

13TH ST, 528 East, 25x103.3; Moritz Keil to Herman Boock, (mtg $31,250,) $1.

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 17x103; Andrew Stewart to Anna L. B. Stewart, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

16TH ST, 141 West, 92x irregular; John Best to Otto H. Schlobohm, (mtg $6,590,) $100.

16TH ST, 453 and 457 West, 49.3x91.11; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to James Halligan, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

19TH ST, 336 West, 25x92; John Dill to John H. Little, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

32D ST, s s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 20x98.9; James P. Lee to George H. Shaffer, $100.

40TH ST, 553 West, 25x98.9; Jessie Folsom to Cornelius J. Sullivan, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

40TH ST, s s, 271.3 ft w of 7th Av, 14.8x98.9; Louis Shapiro to Alexander Runcman, ⅓ title, $100.

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Thomas Conville to Bernard J. and John Conville, $1.

46TH ST, 238 East, 37.6x100.11; Joseph Newmark and others to Theodore Kleval, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

49TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; David H. Rowland to Edwin D. Worcester, $100.

56TH ST, 411 to 421, 97.2x irregular; Julius Berliner and others to Lewis Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $60,000,) $100.

58TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 100.5x irregular; Katherine E. Masterson to Frances R. Scott, $100.

61ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Paulina W. Fagat to Wesley Thorn, $100.

61ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Wesley Thorn to Ruth B. Pratt, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

62D ST, 158 and 159 West, 50x100.5; 67th St, s s, 220 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Katherine E. Masterson to Frances R. Scott, $1.

72D ST, s w corner of Exterior St, 76.8x irregular; Adolf Klemt to the Knickerbocker Bread and Yeast Co., (mtg $62,000,) $1.

76TH ST, 118, 122, 126, 128, and 154 East; Virginia A. Sterling to Frank H. Zabriskie, (mtg $32,500,) $1.

79TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 17x80; Charles A. Brodie to James O'Connell, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

83D ST, 217 East, 25.5x102.2; Charles Selferd and others to Henry Holtorf, (mtg $25,500,) $100.

86TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Columbus Av, 120x106.10; 86th St, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 80x102.2; Nathan Ottinger to Nathan L. Ottinger, correction, omitted.

86TH ST, 168 West, 20x102.2; Emanuel Hellner and others to Hennie P. Fuld, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

86TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Louisa Hilbrecht to Emma Hilbrecht and another, $100.

89TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Emma Hilbrecht and another to William Liebel and another, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

99TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; H. Nicholas Wierk to Bertha Pape, (mtg $22,500,) $1.

95TH ST, s s, 98.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Philippina Meyer to Frits Gerspacher, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

110TH ST, 126 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Landau to Leopold Zinsler, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

110TH ST, 128 East, 25x100.11; Leopold Zinsler to Morris Steinberg, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

116TH ST, 27 West, 15.6x100.11; Louis J. Lederle to Annie A. Lederle, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; John J. Halsted and another, trustees, to Morton Seideman and others, $21,000.

127TH ST, 219 West, 15x99.11; Augustin C. Bechstein to Emma Oliver, $100.

127TH ST, 219 West, 15x99.11; Emma Oliver to Emma Y. Scott, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

138TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; John Wynne to Catherine L. Wynne, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

138TH ST, n s, 24 ft e of Park Av, 2x100; Louis A. Marks and another, executors, to William C. Rube and another, $250.

150TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 25.3x100; Fioravanti Lombardi to Carolina Lombardi, ½ part, (mtg $4,200,) $1.

162D ST, 765 East, 26.10x100; Henry Ruhl to Diederich Schnarri, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

165TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of Broadway, 109.5x irregular; Alvin F. Johnson, executor and trustee, to Margaret C. Smith, $12,750.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Walter, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 54th St, n s, 112.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.5, bond.....$3,000

ALTER, Solomon, to Elizabeth H. Stanton, executrix; 2d Av, 2,286, 2 years.....$20,000

BRENER, Samuel, to North American Mortgage Co.; Westchester Av, s s, 235.2 ft w of Wales Av, 105x79.11, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6%.....$8,000

CATALDO, Cosma, to Norbert Robillard; Green Lane, w s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,100

CAVANAGH, Emily T., to Atlantic Dock Co.; 16 West 23d St, 1 year, 5½%.....$30,000

COUGHLIN, Elizabeth M., to Elizabeth O'Connor; Thomas Av, e s, 66 ft s of Welch St, 1 year.....$300

DAWERE, Marius, and another to Adolf Mandel; Longfellow St, w s, 167.3 ft n of 167th St, 100x200; Longfellow St, e s, 239.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x90.9, prior mtg $34,000, 1 year, 6%.....$70

ELLIOT, Frank C., to Sarah F. Turner; 773 West End Av, 3 years.....$15,000

ENGER, William O., and another to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 8th Av, 2,573, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

FEY, Caroline V., to Christian Vogel; Prospect Av, w s, 158 ft n of 163th St, 50x175, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,750

FOY, Charles B., to Isidore Jackson and another; Avenue A, 1,427 and 1,429, 1 year, 6%.....$15,000

FOY, Charles B., to Isidore Jackson and another; Avenue A, 1,427 and 1,429, 1 year, 6%.....$11,000

GERSPACHER, Fritz, to Philippina Meyer; 95th St, s s, 98.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

GIALLELLO, Leonardo, to Mary E. Depierr; 47th St, 333 East, 3 years, 5½%.....$16,000

GOLDMAN, Kalman, and another to John Wendt; Broome St, n e corner of Mangin St, 100x75, 4 years, 5½%.....$38,000

GRAY, Matilda B., to Chelsea Realty Co.; 42d St, 133 West, prior mtg $50,000, due Sept. 29, 1907, 6%.....$25,000

GRAY, Jacob, Jr., to Ignatz Prager; Hughes Av, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100, prior mtg $3,750, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

HAIGHT, Eburn F., to Casper A. Stock; 116 and 118 Wooster St, bond.....$25,000

HARRIS, Benjamin, to State Bank; 130th St, 603 and 605 West, notes, 6%.....$10,000

HUNTERDON REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Central Trust Co.; 130th St, s s, 208.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11, 5 years.....$36,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Ernst Meekes; Nelson Av, n w corner of 164th St, 25x61.7, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

KAFELSOHN, Emanuel, and others to Fannie Falk; Jones St, n s, 120.1 ft w of 4th St, 24.7x100, 5 years.....$22,000

KAUFMAN, Mendel, to State Bank; St. Ann's Av, 443 and 445, 6 months, 6%.....$7,500

KENLY, Anna A. R., to Union Square Savings Bank; 502 to 506 East 74th St, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 4½%.....$15,000

KERKER, Frederick A., Jr., to Margaret Meagher; Pelham Road, w s, 20.3 ft s of Libby St, 78.8x irregular, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

KEYSER, Jacob F., to John I. Raynor; Southern Boulevard, s s, 50 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

KIEVAL, Theodore, to Joseph Newmark; 238 East 48th St, prior mtg $38,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

KIGHT, John W., to Sound Realty Co.; Broadway, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x125, due Oct. 27, 1908, 6%.....$125,000

KING, Joseph, to Lena Clark; 57th St, 50 to 90 East, prior mtg $155,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

LEWIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 166th St, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 12x89.4, demand, 6%.....$30,000

LIEBEL, William, and another to Emma Hilbrecht and another; 89th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8, 10 years.....$17,000

LIEBEL, William, and another to Alois Fuchs; 89th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6%.....$1,500

LIEBOWITZ, Israel, and another to Leonard Mayer; 2d Av, 1,848 and 1,850, 2 lots, each 25x100; 2 mtgs, each $7,250; 2 prior mtgs $20,000 each, due Nov. 14, 1912, 6%.....$14,500

LINETZKY, Hannah, to Continental Paper Bag Co.; 4 134th St, prior mtg $17,000, due as per agreement.....$4,000

MAHRANSKY, Samuel, and another to Lehmann; Union Av, 1,181 to 1,187, 2 lots each 42x191.1, 2 mtgs each $6,000, 2 prior mtgs $30,000 each, 3 years, 6%.....$12,000

McGOVERN, James, to Josephine Van Bosker; 104 East 103d St, 3 years.....$17,000

MERKEL, John H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2,500 8th Av, bond.....$18,000

MERKEL, John H., to John Merkel; 2,500 8th Av, prior mtg $18,000, bond.....$6,000

MILLER, Abraham, and another to Katherine L. Barbour; 3d St, n s, 103 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2, bond.....$2,050

MINETTI, Cristina, to Sabino Ferese; Spring St, 7, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

MINTZ, Aaron, and another, to Annie Landesmann; 4th St, 369 East, prior mtg $11,000, 5 years, 6%.....$6,500

MORABITO, Francesco, to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (Inc.); Magenta St, n s, Lot 191, map of building lots near Williamsbridge, due Sept. 15, 1908.....$100

MOSHER, Martha B., to Realty Co.; Broadway, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100, 2 years, 6%.....$22,000

OLIVER, Emma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 219 West 127th St, bond.....$6,000

OLSEN, Mary J., to Patrick Dempsey; 44th St, 438 West, prior mtg $10,000, 2½ years, 6%.....$3,500

PADUANO, Michele, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 18th St, 414 East, bond.....$8,000

PRATT, John T., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.; 54th St, 126 West, bond.....$20,000

PRICE, David, to Sadie Prinz; 17th St, n s, 470.8 ft w of 6th Av, 63.10x92.1, prior mtg $85,000, 8 years, 6%.....$30,000

ROACH, Hibbert B., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Perry Av, n w corner of 200th St, 27.5x101.2, 3 years.....$63,000

RUBIN, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 10th St, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, demand, 6%.....$4,000

SALDINGER, Morris, to Henrietta Moritz; 75th St, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2, 5 years.....$13,500

SAMELSON & RUBIN CORPORATION to German Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x107.10, 3 years.....$5,200

SAMELSON & RUBIN CORPORATION to German Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x107.10, 3 years.$34,000

SCHIECK, August, to George F. Schwars; Westchester Av, n s, 105.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 20.10x94, due Oct. 30, 1909.....$6,500

SCOLLEM, Minnie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 3,970, bond.....$11,000

SCHRAG, Charles A., and another to Elizabeth M. Cochrane; Lots 97 to 99, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 3 years.....$5,000

SCHULTZ, Henry, to Kings County Savings Institution; 72d St, n s, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.....$5,000

SCHULZE, Katherine, to Henry C. Meyer; Beaumont Av, w s, 475.8 ft n of 183d St, 24.4x100, 3 years.....$3,500

SEIDEMAN, Morton, and another to John J. Halstead and another, trustees; 116th St, s s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100, 5 years.....$16,500

SHAFFER, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 130 East 32d St, bond.....$21,000

SHAPIRO, Nathan, to Dora Shapiro; 100th St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

SILBERSTEIN, Max, to Esther —; 138th St, 878 and 872 East, demand.....$2,000

SMITH, Margaret C., to Alvin F. Johnson, executor; 166th St, s s, 100.5 ft e of Boulevard, 10x107.11, 2 years.....$6,000

SPROWL, Mary T., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 53d St, 141 West, 5 years.....$10,000

SWOBODA, Albert C., to Jennie B. Wood; Lot 330, map of Section B, Vyse estate, prior mtg $1,000, bond.....$100

STERN, Morris, to Frank Hillman and another; Gouverneur Slip, 40, 4 months, 6%.....$6,000

SULLIVAN, Cornelius J., to Jessie Folsom; 40th St, 533 West, prior mtg $10,000, bond, $5,500

THE G. H. LESTER REALTY CO. to Charles H. Thornton and another; Lots 96, 99, 162, 165, 168 to 183, 187 and 188, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights, 1 year, 6%.....$6,000

THORN, Wesley, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 61st St, 145 West; Madison Av, 25x100.5, bond.....$100,000

TOMPKINS, Mathilde, to League Realty Co.; 51st St, 50 West, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

WACK, Louis, to Elizabeth Elsinger and another; 8th Av, w s, 71 ft n of 117th St, 25x100, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamerschlag; Broadway, s e corner of 149th St, 74.11x100, bond.....$40,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamerschlag; Broadway, s e corner of 149th St, 74.11x100, prior mtg $120,000, bond.....$45,000

WORCHESTER, Edwin D., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 49th St, 48 East, 3 years, $35,000

ZINSLER, Leopold, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 110th St, 126 East, 5 years, $16,000

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Are Your Water Bills Too High?

You own an apartment house, factory, or business building. Your water bill for the past six months was $25. Have you any assurance that it won't be $250 for the next six months? The meter may be out of order. The bill may be figured "pro rata." Your tenant may let the water run for a week. The pipes may spring aleak, and the water you pay for may run to waste for months before you discover what is wrong.

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That you get a monthly statement of the water used.
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Capital $500,000

High-Class Second MORTGAGES Purchased and Sold

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Details will be given to principals only on application to my office—will consider propositions from 2 or more individuals to form a syndicate for the purchase of the above.

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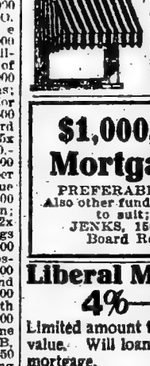

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$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money

PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5% in amounts to suit; 2d mtgs. money.
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Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 83% on second mortgage.

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LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer,
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At 12 o'Clock Noon, at
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Valuable Fifth Avenue Property.

Block front, easterly side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts., consisting of eight handsome brick and stone apartment buildings, with stores, including corner of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts. 75% may remain on bond and mortgage.

Also 430, 434, 438, 442 Ninth St.

between Fourth and Fifth Avs.; four elegant bay window four-story brick and stone double new apartments, well rented, all improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c.; size 30x100 each.
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For map and particulars apply to
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GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer
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AN UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 2 O'CLOCK.
A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE MODERN HOUSE, WITH 60 FEET FRONT,
SUMMIT AV, N. W. CORNER SIDNEY AV.
ALSO TWO SIXTY-FOOT LOTS
ADJOINING ON SUMMIT AV.; ALSO
DWELLING 242 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE,
DWELLING 266 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE.
TERMS PARTICULARLY EASY.
Diagrams, photos, and full particulars of the
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Real Estate values DOUBLED almost in a DAY in the Bronx upon the opening of the ONE Subway. Can you imagine the effect upon Morris Park values upon the completion of SIX transit lines?

Foresight made the Astors *millionaires.* BUY at

MORRIS PARK

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"Heart of the Bronx"

and they will be your neighbors.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars.
Address Dept. C,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

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The finest residential section of the Bronx. Transit facilities unsurpassed.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
A choice selection at prices ranging from $6,500 to $30,000.
TWO AND THREE FAMILY HOUSES.
A complete list of modern houses at attractive prices, $8,500 to $15,000.

E. J. Kehoe,
2,754 Webster Av., foot Bronx Park L Station.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

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Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
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$900 Cash buys fine 8-room house, all improvements; lot 25x105; price reasonable.
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WAKEFIELD Park plot, 50x100; price $1,200; no reasonable offer refused.

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Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; houses 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE.,
Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.
6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.
Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

Desirable dock property, foot Dock St., Westchester Village, Borough of Bronx, N. Y., together with three frame and brick buildings covering sixteen city lots; exceptional opportunity. "Dock Property," Box 300 Times, Times Square.

Act Quick.—3d Av., near Wendover Av. station; 6-story triple, baths, fireproofed, and store; rents, $3,100; price, $29,500; cash, $4,750. Bloom & Schafler, 1,517 Washington Av., or 238 East 77th St. Tel. 1545—79th.

Price $22,750 net; rent $2,500; cash $3,750; new 11-room, 4-story brick and stone double, near Bronx Park, "L" and trolley; 15% investment; fully rented. Safe, Box 168 Times Downtown.

Three-story American basement brick dwelling, 11 large rooms, finest hardwood trim, 252 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.; $10,000; mig. $8,000. Stonebridge, 360 Fordham Road.

Bargains —One-family house, $5,200; two family, $6,000; three family, $8,000 and up; we have what you are looking for. Let us know. Wood Brothers, 60 Liberty St.

Two-family house, one block from Subway extension; $6,000 up; easy terms; 100x114; few feet from White Plains Road; $5,000. Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., (near 218th.)

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Two-family brick house; $1,500 required. Aply Sunday afternoon, 2,060A Prospect Av., Bronx.

243d St., third house west of White Plains Avenue; six rooms; $21; private house.

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Gentleman's country place, Nyack; 30 acres under cultivation; fine views Hudson and mountains; cozy bungalow, 9 rooms, steam heat, porcelain baths, open plumbing; spacious lawns; stream, ponds; garden, fruit; new barn, box stalls, outbuildings; poultry, horse, harness, vehicles, tools, included; $8,500, half cash. X Box 329 Times, Times Square.

For Rent—Several desirable furnished camps and cottages in the Adirondacks for Summer. Phillips & Bethel, 45 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

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Stamford, Conn.—10-room house, all improvements; corner plot, 98x150; large shade trees; convenient to trolley and railroad station; less than an hour out; price, $7,500; easy terms. Phillips & Bethel, 45 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

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UNFURNISHED.

A four-story high-stoop dwelling on 73d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av. at reasonable rent. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

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Tarrytown—House 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted to rent by the year a nine or ten room house within easy walking distance of Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, or Irvington stations. Address, with particulars, E. T. S., Room 34, 20 East 42d St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
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To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

An unusual duplex apartment to sublet from May 1st to October 15th; 9 rooms, (artistically furnished.) Apply to Mrs. Mack Latz, 745 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Tel. No. 5,472 Morningside.

75th St., Cor. Park Av.—To let, from May till October, fully furnished apartment of six rooms and bath; very fine grand piano included; rent $45. Address Mrs. G. W. Siemms, 101 East 75th St.

Elegant furnished four rooms and porcelain bath; all modern improvements; private hall independent; nine, ten dollars weekly; gas. 305 West 120th St. Atkins.

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To Sublet—Furnished or unfurnished, a corner apartment of 8 rooms, all light, on 8th floor, at 625 West End Av. Apply to tenant.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messenger, 342 West 71st St.

107th St., West.—Part or whole of nicely furnished apartment near cars and Central Park. Residence 7803 Riverside.

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THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY

WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

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by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park. Elegant colonial mansions, ready for occupancy, on easy terms.

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FULL LOTS $250 to $600 NOTHING HIGHER

Prices, Transportation, Improvements and Neighbors are right.

Cash or easy contracts. Send postal to-day for handsome booklets and tickets. Take East 34th St. Ferry to Main Street Station, Flushing—Our agent there will direct you.

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South of station. The finest spot in Greater New York for a villa home. Property is perfectly graded and will be highly restricted. Faces Central Ave. right next to holdings of most prominent operators. Investigate the price of lots at Hollis and Queens and you will appreciate the bargain of this offer. Lots at Queens DIRECTLY ADJOINING THIS PROPERTY are selling for four and five times my asking price. I secured several acres at a bargain and will close them out to quick buyers at this exceptional figure.

This property is situated where it will derive full benefit of ALL THE NEW TRANSIT FACILITIES.

Write to-day for description and particulars.

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Near Jamaica,
One block from third-rail depot.

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Big Snap for Quick Buyer.—Four lots, heart of Flushing, near station, which will be worth double when tunnels are opened; paved streets and sewers and shade trees; some cash and mortgage. Address Sale, Box 138 Times Downtown.

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Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

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Party will sell two lots, fully improved, including sewers, in Flushing, near station, convenient to schools and churches; low figure; part payment if necessary. Address A. T., Box 139 Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION

SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN AUCTION COL., MT. VERNON & CHESTER HILL SECTION.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,
CLOSING MT. VERNON ESTATES OF BABETTE HORNTHAL APRIL 6TH, ALFRED B. DARLING MAY 4TH.
SEVERAL CHOICE DWELLINGS.
AS MOST DESIRABLE LOTS.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
JACOBS, 33 East 125th St.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall, dining room finished in green, other trim natural, varnished; electric lights, A1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 62½x150; trees; restricted location; $5,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Bronxville, N. Y.; Gifford Park; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station; new house, 9 rooms, all improvements; plot 50x100; very easy terms; snap for any one wanting a handsome residence for small cash payment. Phillips & Bethel, 45 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Pleasantville.—Large 10-room house and two acres of land; near station; beautifully situated; must sell to close estate; no brokers. Francis B. Wood, Attorney for heirs, 71 Nassau St.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SEASON?

Yes, several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 418.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

$7,500 INVESTMENT.
We can show you where it can earn 18%; safe as bond and mortgage. Write Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

Bargain, $4,800—Ten-room house, bath, furnace, all improvements; lot 50x90; near station; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

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For Sale—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322-38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 769.

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For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.

FOR RENT—For a term of years, fine old mansion of 12 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, gas, fully furnished; stands on 6 acres of high ground; good garden, fruit trees, and shrubs; stable and gardener's cottage; rent only $1,800 a year.

FOR RENT—On Davenport Neck, modern, well-equipped house of 16 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces; 3½ acres of ground; stable and garden; can rent furnished or unfurnished for a term of years.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
102 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.

For Sale—Modern 10-room house; hardwood floors; open plumbing; gas, electricity; very near water; fine view of Sound; corner lot, 165x100; a bargain at $10,000.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

At New Rochelle—New 10-room house, improvements, steam heat; lot 50x110; $5,500; cash required, $2,500. Kennedy, 254 Huguenot St.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots.
FISHER AVENUE SECTION,
SOUND VIEW AVENUE,
PROSPECT AVENUE, AND
NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 5322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 769.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.

Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 136th St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,641.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN DESK AND STOOL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of American Desk and Stool Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, the said American Desk and Stool Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
March 29, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JUDAH GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,942.

Notice is hereby given that Judah Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 20th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 28th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WASHINGTON I. KILPATRICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Washington I. Kilpatrick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 8th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 29, 1907.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY NOW AT Port Washington Park, LONG ISLAND.

First. Port Washington Division of the L. I. R. R. to be equipped with electricity next. NOW a thriving town. ALL city conveniences.

Second. The location is ideal, 175 feet above sea level, View of Sound THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD STATION ON NEW TROLLEY ROAD.

Third. The price is absolutely right, $250 to $800

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, SECURES A LOT

Write to-day for description circular-map. FREE TRANSPORTATION. Meet our agents at 34th St. Ferry, N. Y., Sunday at 1.32 P. M. for our train.

STOCKWELL-PURSER REALTY CO., Inc., 613 Flatiron Bldg. 'Phone—4221 Gramercy
Branch Office, 3 Standard Place, Jamaica. Tel. 354 Jamaica.

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100; PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000; SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.
Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
Phone 3154 Beekman.
B'klyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open Evenings.)
Branch Offices—22 VanSicklen Av.; 193 Himrod St.

A FRUIT FARM

or Residence at Cedarcroft. Plots of 5 acres and upwards; splendid water views. North Shore Express service, 1 hour from New York; 5 to 10 minutes from station. A living off this good soil under scientific treatment. We bought several years ago and can undersell any of the newer developments. Send for booklet.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

15 ACRES ON THE

MERRICK ROAD,

at Bellmore, L. I., within 8 minutes' walk from R. R. station; fine, dry cleared land; one of the best tracts for high-class development, surrounded by fine residences.
PRICE $12,000.
BROOKLYN & SUBURBAN REALTY CO.,
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets made and macadamized, electric light, schools, and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; installments or cash. Read Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and 39 East 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sunday.

Stone and brick mansion of 17 rooms, hardwood trim, hot-water heat, sanitary plumbing, slate roof; everything first-class; large barn, carriage house, coachman's room; plot of 20 lots; best corner in town, for $18,000; come and see it. Chas. Wallace, Freeport, L. I.

A few lots on 18th and 19th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

Westerleigh, 80x75, eleven-room house, every improvement, perfect order, $6,500; only $2,000 cash, balance easy payments. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

Plot of 101 lots at $80 per lot. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's residence, best part of Montclair, 12 rooms; large plot, low price; dock; business and factory property in Newark, homes and acreage in suburban towns.

Vance

(INCORPORATED.)
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
The best in Real Estate.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End, or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.

Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.

WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

House you are looking for may be the one I offer at Oradell; 45 minutes; in hills of Northern New Jersey; 9 rooms; mission trim; beamed ceiling; open fireplace, &c.; all improvements; price low; only small amount cash; come out 1:15 Saturday; Chambers St. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Modern boarding house, school, private sanitarium, in beautiful suburban town; high situation; near station, trolley, churches, &c.; 15 rooms, room for others; all improvements; steam heat, gas, and electricity; nice grounds, fine shade; 45 minutes from New York; rent $900 yearly. Room 1,009, 99 Nassau St.

Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for the season. Address E. N. Woolston, Real Estate Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

To Let.—16-room furnished house at Avon, N. J., facing the ocean. Apply 371 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J.

At Morristown.—Complete residence for sale by owner. Send for picture. Egerton Brown, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Jersey City.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES TO LET
6 AND 8 TROY STREET
Thoroughly modern All Improvements
Handsomely decorated
Lower floor, 5 rooms and bath, rent $26
Upper floor, 6 rooms and bath, rent $29
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
PRICES REASONABLE
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS
SEND FOR LIST
CHARLES H. NICOLL
781 SUMMIT AVENUE JERSEY CITY

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer, will sell at public auction assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of boys' clothing, at his warehouse, No. 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on March 30th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. Property can be inspected up to the date of sale by applying to the above address.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 152 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. SCHMIDT & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, March 30, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 East 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of four wagons, hay, feed, harness, scales, safe, butcher fixtures, &c.

HAMILTON HOLT, Receiver.
McLAUGHLIN, RUSSELL, YON & SPRAGUE, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Liberty St., New York.

3 BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND.
25 miles out, 100 acres, within 40 feet of railroad station, $1,000 per acre.
Franklin Square, 15 acres, adjoining Garden City Estates, $1,800 an acre.
Central Park, 100 acres, at $400.00 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES,
159 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.

C. F. Bedell Co.

BROADWAY, CORNER 71ST ST.
SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
Elevators, private telephones, &c.
5 rooms and bath, all light, sublet.....$75-$80
BELMAR.....311 West 111th St.
Near 110th St. "L" station.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.....$30 to $55
WINTON.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Elevator, telephones, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $30 TO $35;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Single apartment, seven large rooms, bath; parlor 14x18; all improvements; $47.50; 131 West 103d St.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR. Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $70-$90,
including electric light and cold storage.
Subway and Elevated convenient.
Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

A.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; prettiest in city; at Subway station; rents very low. Hanover Model Apartments, 127-135 Sherman Av. Take Kingsbridge express to Dyckman St. Booklets mailed on application.

EAST SIDE.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Choice corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms and bath; liberal reduction. Light, 1,270 Madison Av.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. corner 78th and Lexington.

Apartments.—6 East 37th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; 515 Lexington Av.

570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

26th St., 158 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

Four and five room apartments, improvements; low rents. Apply 119-121 East 100th St.

48th St., 138 East.—Five and six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $32-$42.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF STEAM HEAT.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE FULTON

Elegant 4-5 room apartments, all light, sunny rooms, restricted neighborhood; all improvements; rents $20-$28. 1,383 Fulton Av., one block east of 3d Av. 169th St. L station.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements. Apply on premises.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

To let, (3) single flats, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water supply and heat. Owner on premises, 2,873 Briggs Avenue, between 198th and 199th Streets. Rent $32 to $35.

Claremont Heights.—Two elegant flats, eight light rooms and bath, in new two-family houses; owner on premises, No. 1,325 Teller Av., 169th and 170th Sts.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; fine location; near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

Cut Rents; Summer Rents.—985 Forest; 4, 5, 6 rooms, all improvements; telephone, porter, electric light, &c. Call and convince yourself.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25,000 can be made in one season with small expenditure; a new game; sure to take; no risk; for seaside resorts, clubs, &c.; makes money the year round; see it running; to those with capital and mean business, not fakirs. Address Game, Box 138 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater

Tribune Building

Offers Many Advantages to Those Seeking a Business Home.

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and Third Avenue "L" Road, its splendid elevator service, and the fact that the building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown. Some desirable offices still left.

Those wishing to see offices should apply to the

Superintendent of the Building, Room 607, Sixth Floor.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

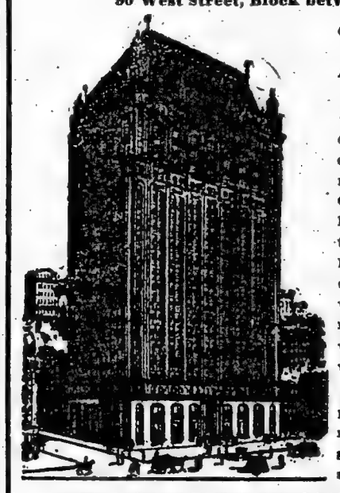

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1ST

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FOR RENT

New Uptown Retail Commercial District

Splendid corner store and basement on 5th Av. and 32d St. (southeast corner,) New York City, in new up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

T. P. HEFFLEY,
5 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY
4316 STUYVESANT.
Or to your own broker.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Offices to Lease.

Large, light, steam heat, directly opposite 140th St. Subway and "L" stations, suitable for
LAWYER, LIFE INSURANCE, FIRE INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.
Heart of the business centre of the Bronx. Apply on premises.

E. J. Busher, 627 East 140th St. Open Sunday.

LOFTS TO RENT

AT 30 EAST 20TH ST.
ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 UNION SQUARE.

STORE OR OFFICE

WITH SHOW WINDOWS,
178 Fifth Av., near 23d St.; reasonable rent.
E. H. LUDLOW, 149 BROADWAY.

NEW STORES

Central Park West and 99th St.
Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.
7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light and power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

To lease, 3-story and basement brick stable; will accommodate 60 horses; wagon sheds, &c., and 15-room house; all improvements; one block west of Jerome Av. Apply Jos. Russhon, 170th St. and Jerome Av.

LOFTS TO LEASE

with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 William St.

NEW STORES

166th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Stables;
WEST SIDE SECTION; REASONABLE RENT
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 139th St.; rent $125. Janitor or Proops, 142 East 80th St.

Trinity Building, facing churchyard; small office for lawyer, real estate man, broker, or investor. J. R. Cotton, Jr., 54 William St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

CORNER STORE TO RENT, $1,500.
L. M. SMITH,
NO. 674 COLUMBUS AV.

To Let—Large store and basement with light loft above; suitable lease to reliable tenant. Henry Wacker, 362 W. 45th St. Tel. 446 Bryant.

A bachelor's independent small office to let, and bedroom; 1,063 Lexington Av., near 76th St. Owner, 157 East 115th St.

Lexington Av., corner 95th St.—Large store, suitable for dentist; rent, $50.

824,012 Subway Tickets

Sold in February at Times Square Station. Surpassed only by Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central express stations in number of passengers handled.

The Times Building

is the most accessible building in

CITY DEBT NEARING HALF BILLION MARK

And Father Knickerbocker Has Only $13,000,000 Cash in Hand.

BIG ISSUES OF BONDS

More Than $200,000,000 in Corporate Stock and Bonds Issued Last Year.

The annual report of Controller Metz for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last was made public yesterday. It contains over 500 pages.

According to the figures in the report the cash balance standing to the credit of the city on the first of the year was $13,278,099.46, and Father Knickerbocker had debts outstanding amounting to nearly half a billion dollars. The report contains full and detailed tables of the receipts and expenditures made by the Finance Department on behalf of the city, the cash balance or surplus in the City Treasury, the amounts in the various sinking funds, and itemized statements of the sources from which the amounts expended were received.

There are tables innumerable of the appropriations made during the year and the amounts expended under each appropriation, also lists of the money borrowed and the securities outstanding which represent the city's debt. These tables show the character of each issue of bonds or corporate stock, the authority under which the loan was raised, and the purpose therefor, together with the dates of maturity, the terms, and other particulars.

A summary of the receipts, expenditures, and bond issues gives the following:

Gross receipts	$370,527,713.02
Gross expenditures	370,114,141.62
Cash balance Dec. 31, 1906	13,273,099.46

BONDS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes	$138,519,744.14
Special revenue bonds	7,462,500.00
Assessment bonds	2,834,905.62
Corporate stock	54,217,268.96
General fund bonds	11,750,000.00
The total gross funded debt at Jan. 1, 1907	665,697,392.06
Less amount held by the sinking funds	191,044,186.94
Net funded debt	$474,653,205.12

The substance of the report as regards its main features was embodied in the Mayor's report issued the first week in January. The sources of the cash balance are given in the following table:

SINKING FUNDS.

Cash, Dec. 31, 1905	$1,805,361.60
Receipts, 1906	42,660,033.82
Total	$44,465,395.42
Payments in 1906	41,387,861.39
Cash Dec. 31, 1906	$3,077,514.03

CITY TREASURER.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1905	$11,254,165.56
Receipts, 1906	327,667,680.10
Total	$338,921,845.66
Expenditures, 1906	328,726,260.23
Balance Dec. 31, 1906	$10,195,585.43

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Brown pocketbook, on Subway, Wall St. to 42d or local to Times Square, between 4:30 and 5 P. M.; contains annual pass to Cripple Creek and Elks identification card; return Knickerbocker Hotel, receive reward. Bertha Bethel.

LOST—Book, H. J. Bridger in account with J. Rassner; return Bridger, Fulton, corner Elm Place, Brooklyn, or J. Rassner, 194 Broadway, New York; $25 reward to finder.

LOST—Evening March 28, lady's round cameo brooch pin, woman's profile, light stone, old-fashioned gold setting; reward if returned to Fisher, 12 West 109th St.

LOST—Between 86th and Tiffany's, back to lady's watch, in red enamel; return to Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway; reward.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or St. Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—March 27, white corals, from 59th St. to the circus. Blanchard, 53 East 59th St.

LOST—A gold watch, with bronze medal; liberal reward if returned to 56 West 89th St.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—Friday morning, March 22, Bowling Green Subway station, embroidered centre piece. Finder please return same to Room 1,210 Whitehall Building.

LOST—Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design lion, with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars reward, no questions asked, for return D. Jacobs, 113 West 69th St.

LOST—Pair handsome gold spectacles, between Cathedral and 111th St.; valuable as heirloom. Return Bramhall, 501 West 111th.

LOST—On 72d, between Broadway and Riverside, Monday, a black striped silver belt. Suitable reward for return to 210 West 72d.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin; lost vicinity Astor Place Subway station; $10 reward. Leo Leipziger, 721 Broadway, Room 12.

LOST—Lady's pocketbook, Subway, Saturday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Stealy, Room 8, N. Y. Life Building.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Monogram watch, "R. P. N.," bird pin, Columbus Av., 72d-69th; reward. Newcomb, 27 West 84th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Metropolitan Opera House or vicinity. Kranz, 850 West End Av.

LOST—A pearl sunburst, with diamond centre; reward. Miller, 509 West 142d St.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 103d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; cut in one ear; substantial reward. L. Wohltmann, 179 Cedar Av., University Heights.

HIDE-A-WEE, 145 West 38th St.—Dogs, cats, every description, given responsible people guaranteeing good homes; lost pets should be looked for there.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white body, brown ears, blue collar, red bell attached; liberal reward. Apply at 112 East 66th St.

LOST—A Japanese spaniel, black and white; answers to name "Victor"; $25 reward if returned to 91½ Ross St.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, round collar; reward. 11 West 36th St. Telephone, 5828—38.

LIBERAL REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, white breast, white stripe in face; name Nelson. 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

STRAYED—From 180 East 87th, Boston terrier puppy; address on collar; reward if returned.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Has Many Imitators But no Equal

WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM

Described by the Hypnotist and Repudiated by the Patients' Boss.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos of this city, who says he can make ungovernable girls governable, violent girls gentle, jealous girls reasonable, and insane girls sane, all by hypnotism, said last night that on Thursday he successfully applied his treatment to six girls from the New Jersey Home for Girls at Trenton. So well did the treatment take, he said, that he was able to finish all six jobs in one day, and the girls were back to Trenton within twelve hours after they arrived at his place of business.

Two of the six treated on Thursday, the doctor added, were treated in June last, but both had relapses recently, and had to come back for more hypnotism, but he's certain that they are cured now.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Mrs. Mansel, Matron of the State Home for Girls, characterized as ridiculous any story that hypnotism has been used to treat refractory girls from the Home.

CORBIN CO. ASSETS GOOD.

Creditors Think Real Estate Holding Will More Than Cover Liabilities.

The meeting of the creditors of the defunct Corbin Banking Company of 142 Broadway was adjourned yesterday until Thursday to give the assignee, George C. Austin, opportunity to obtain detailed information of the firm's banking assets and liabilities abroad. Yesterday being a bank holiday in England, it was not possible to obtain exact statements of the balances with the Corbin Company's foreign correspondents.

One of the large creditors of the concern said yesterday after a conference with the assignee that a schedule of the real estate showed that if the property was sold on the basis of the last bids received there would be a large margin over the liabilities. On the Manhattan Beach property, which is the largest asset, a bid of $3,500,000 was received a short time ago. Against this a mortgage of $1,000,000 is standing, on which, however, only $800,000 has been received. The beach property stands in the name of the Manhattan Securities Company, of which the Corbin Banking Company owns three-quarters of the stock. This would make the firm's interest worth something over $2,000,000 if the bid still stands—more than enough to cover the $1,781,000 of liabilities without taking into account the $800,000 equity the firm is credited with having in Rockaway Park and other assets.

POTRUCH EARNS HIS RELEASE.

Official Who Testified Against His Chief Freed from Larceny Charge.

Alexander Potruch, on whose testimony Superintendent of Highways Frank J. Ulrich was indicted for demanding money before he would appoint men to positions in his department, was discharged yesterday when he was before Magistrate Dorley in the Adams Street Court on a charge of larceny.

Potruch was arrested on complaint of Hyman Schulman, who said Potruch had obtained $25 from him to get him a job in the Bureau of Highways. The arrest was made immediately after Potruch had sworn to an affidavit in which he accused Ulrich with having demanded money for appointing men to positions.

Third Rail Fire on New York Central.

A short circuit on the New York Central's electrical system at 111th Street and Park Avenue set fire to the insulation covering the wires feeding the third rail, and also to the wooden work around the rail and the wires about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and compelled the shutting off of the current for nearly an hour. The firemen extinguished the flames in a few minutes. The electric trains resumed running at 2 o'clock.

Small Fire in the Post Building.

A fire which started in the basement of the Post Building, 16 and 18 Exchange Place and 71 Beaver Street, late last evening, did $1,000 damage before the firemen put it out. The old Custom House is just behind the building in which the fire occurred. The fire is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
12:15—158 East 112th St.; H. Schwack	Trifling
6:45—Battery Place and Bowling Green; Interborough Company	$25
8:50—127 Forsyth St.; F. Perneo	Slight
10:45—71 W. 44th St.; Miss Neville	Trifling
10:50—106 West 129th St.; E. F. Carson	Trifling
10:50—2,007 7th Av.; J. Rosenberg	Trifling
11:15—1,719 3d Av.; Max Kart	$25
P.M.	
12:01—28 Pitt St.; Joseph Spector	None
1:00—111th-Park Av.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Trifling
1.10—230 East Broadway; J. Hindes	Trifling
3:00—55 Suffolk St.; L. Pecker	Trifling
3:28—230 East 109th St.; V. Karlerali	$25
5:50—142 Orchard St.; Samuel Schall	$500
7:15—179th St. and Boston Road; owner unknown	Trifling
9:45—71 Beaver St.; Charles A. Post	Trifling
10:50—884 E. 134th St.; Charles Ramsey	Trifling

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Western storm of Thursday has moved rapidly northeastward to Ontario with decreased intensity, and the rain area for Friday covers the great central valleys. Elsewhere over the country the weather was generally fair.

Unseasonably high temperatures were still the rule in the Atlantic and Gulf States, especially in Virginia and North Carolina, but in the greater portion of the central valleys, the Northwest, and the Southwest it is very much cooler, with temperatures nearly normal.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwest to west winds, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh to brisk southwest to south winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler in north and west portions; Sunday fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Showers Saturday; cooler in southwest portion; Sunday generally fair; cooler in east portion; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy; brisk west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Showers Saturday morning, followed by fair and cooler; Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania — Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday; showers in north portion; Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	39	63	4 P. M.	49	68
6 A. M.	38	60	6 P. M.	47	64
9 A. M.	39	63	9 P. M.	44	58
12 M.	47	72	12 P. M.	43	57

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees, at 12:01 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 9:20 P. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STOLE TO MAKE GIFTS.

Charge Against a Woman Arrested in a Sixth Avenue Store.

A richly dressed woman, who described herself as Laura Hay, a nurse, of Yonkers, N. Y., was held in $300 bail in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of shoplifting. The woman was almost hysterical as she stood at the rail, and her examination was postponed to April 1.

Miss Rose McCormack and D. D. Kash, detectives in a Sixth Avenue department store, arrested Mrs. Hay late yesterday, and, they say, eight pairs of gloves were found in her possession.

"One of the peculiar features of the case," said Detective Kash, "is that the woman does not appear to have taken the gloves for her own use or profit, but to make presents to her friends. She admitted that two pairs of gloves, wrapped ready for mailing and addressed to two young women, were taken by her on a visit to the store on the previous day."

The packages for the mail were addressed to young women in Astoria, L. I., and Glassport, Penn. In each of the packages was a card of Laura B. Hay, 512 West Forty-second Street, bearing the inscription on the back, "With love."

PICK STRUCK FORCITE.

Two Men Probably Mortally Hurt in Pennsylvania Excavation.

Two men were injured, probably mortally, by an explosion in the excavation for the Pensylvania Station at Thirty-second Street at 4.30 yesterday morning. It was the same old story of a laborer's pick coming in contact with an unexploded forcite cartridge.

When Dr. Bancroft of Roosevelt Hospital, tried to get the names of the two laborers, no one was able to give him the desired information. Some one explained that if the numbers of the men could be learned their identity might be thus established. But their clothes were so torn by the explosion that their numbers were lost. One of them had his hand blown off, the limbs of both were shattered and both probably had fractured skulls.

The police believe that there were others than the two laborers taken to Roosevelt Hospital injured, but that they were sequestrated in the hospital, which the New York Contracting Company, the Murphy-Gaffney concern, maintains on the premises.

The police arrested Foreman Luigi Tonio and Frank I. Cowthan, the assistant superintendent, for criminal negligence.

TOO HEAVY FOR CAR STEP.

Down It Went Under McNulty's 360 Pounds and Down Went McNulty.

Not because his hair was curly, but because he weighed 360 pounds the motorman of the Jackson Avenue car, in Long Island City, slacked up for George McNulty yesterday just as he would for a handsome woman to board the car.

McNulty is 40 years old and a pressman employed on a New York newspaper. He hoisted himself on to the platform step just as the car reached the corner of Ely Avenue. The step strained and creaked under the 360 pounds of McNulty. Then it gave way altogether, tumbling the heavy man into the roadway.

When he was picked up and taken home the doctors who examined him had to cut away his trousers to bandage his injured leg.

DEAD IN TOMBS PRISON.

Bainbridge Stafford, Awaiting Trial for Perjury, Succumbs to Uraemia.

Bainbridge C. Stafford, 50 years old, a former saloon keeper, died last night in the Tombs Prison, where he was awaiting trial on the charge of perjury. His death was due to uraemia and chronic nephritis.

Stafford's arrest was made on the complaint of Lawyer Thomas J. Bannon of 8 Beekman Street, counsel for F. B. Bruce & Co. of Baltimore, distillers. Bannon said that Stafford, together with Charles Ackron, former proprietor of the old Tivoli in the Tenderloin, opened a saloon in Cortlandt Street in June last. The partners obtained goods from Bannon's clients, the lawyer said, to the amount of $1,500. The saloon was closed two months later, and Stafford swore he had no assets to meet a judgment against him, but investigation proved that he owned certain property at the time.

T. C. Smith Will Contest Dropped.

After a contest which dragged through the courts for six years the attempt to break the will of Thomas C. Smith, the banker and porcelain manufacturer of Greenpoint, has been dropped. Mrs. Ella C. Corwine, a daughter, was the principal contestant of her father's will, which left the bulk of his estate to a son.

Wallach's Hats

603 Broadway,
240 Broadway,
238, 242 Bowery,
647 Eighth Av.,
Third Av., cor. 122d,
246 West 125th St.

FEW men realize how much smarter they look in a Brown Derby—till they see themselves in one.
Fortunately—this year brown is not only good looking—it's FASHIONABLE.
Black, too, if you prefer
$5.00 quality---$2.90;
$4.00 quality---$2.40, and,---
$5.00 style—$3.00 quality— $1.90

BEST MADE KEISER CRAVATS WEAR GUARANTEED NEW YORK

Every Cravat is guaranteed and bears the above label.

Spring Fashions in Keiser Cravats are now being presented in New York and in all the larger towns throughout the country. Fabrics specially woven.

Grand Prize World's Fair, St. Louis.

Young's Hats
BETTER MADE
March 30th.

Correct Styles for Easter

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

EXCLUSIVENESS

Is a feature that we have embodied in our new model the "Gladiator." The "Sandow" shoulders, graceful lapels and fronts, and easy fitting body have a style exclusively their own. Suit or Overcoat built-to-measure $25.

Samples of the new goods and Fashion booklet free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour
IS THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY. 20c. PER SACK.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV., N. Y.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE ARE GRIDDLE CAKES MADE FROM
H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour
509 WEST 145TH STREET, N. Y.

165
Clever Hat Styles
(In EACH Store)
9
Convenient Greater New York Stores
150
"Knowing" Hat Salesmen
Assure You the Right Hat, the Right Service, and Make Hat Buying a Pleasure.
Two
And the Quality Proves That Paying More Is Overpaying.
Tuska Warner
A Builder of Hats
IN NEW YORK.
Broadway, near 34th St. | Broadway, near Reade.
Broadway, near 12th St. | Broadway, near Fulton.
Broadway, near Bleecker. | Nassau St., near Liberty.
A New Store on Park Row, Near Beekman.
IN BROOKLYN.
Fulton St., Cor. City Hall. Also The Metropolitan.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
Troy's best Product
(cooler than cotton)
For warmth wear old style underwear; for coolness our all linen
Barney McGlynns.
EARL & WILSON.
Shirts; Drawers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Wed. 2:15
THE GRAND MOGUL
WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day 2:10
ANNA HELD
in the Parisian Model.
Come and Skate
WITH TEDDY B.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:10.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15
For Wed. Mats., Merely Mary Ann.
ELEANOR ROBSON
as "SALOMY JANE" By Paul Armstrong.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl
SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve., Apr. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent
BEN-HUR Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
The great attraction in the city.
Mats. Wed. & To-day 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Last time To-night. Last Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR
Next Sunday, VICTOR HERBERT'S
Seats now on sale. ORCHESTRA.

CARLE NEXT MOND. Seats Ready. in THE SPRING CHICKEN

NEW YORK Thea., B'way & 45th. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day 2:15.
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, in
THE SQUAW MAN || Last time || To-night.
Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, APR. 1.
THE LAND OF NOD. Seats Selling.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-DAY MATINEES AT 2:15.
Double bill, 2d Appearance of MME. CALVE
Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Severina, Gisconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, and Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, (popular prices, 75c. to $3.) Auber's FRADIAVOLO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia; MM. Bonci, Gilibert, Arimondi, Fossetta, Venturini, Gianoli-Galletti. Conductor, Campanini.
EASTER SUNDAY NIGHT 4TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
SOLOISTS: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sammarco, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Daddi, Gianoli-Galletti, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.
MON., APR. 1st, at 8:15, MME. CALVE
3d Appearance of
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, MME. CALVE
4th Appearance of
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Trecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-MORROW AFT. AT 3, —FAREWELL CONCERT.—
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
AND THE New York Symphony Orchestra
WITH MME. GADSKI SOLOIST
1. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. "The Nutcracker Suite".....Tschaikowsky
3. Air from "Aida," "Rittorno al vincitor".Verdi
MME. GADSKI.
4. Variations on an Original Theme.....Sir Edward Elgar
5. Songs with Orchestra, (1) "Im Treibhaus"; (2) "Traume"; (3) "Wiegenlied".....Wagner
MME. GADSKI.
6. "Under the Trees".....Massenet
Clarinet obligato, Mr. Leroy; 'cello obligato, Mr. Leo Schulz.
7. Waltz, "Vienna Life".....Strauss
8. "The Erl King".....Schubert
MME. GADSKI.
9. "Farewell Symphony".....Haydn
(The Symphony of the Candles, during which each player blows out his candle in turn and departs.)
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office and 10 East 17th St.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
This Afternoon at 2:30
At CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloists:
Mr. Charles GILBERT Mr. David MANNES
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St
NOW OPEN
until April 20, inclusive.
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
8 to 10 P. M.
82D ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION.....50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Last Concert Tuesday Evg., April 2, at 3:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Artists Assisting
Mme. Helen Hopekirk.
Mr. Max Zach.
Mr. J. Keller.
Seats $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Mat., 2:15, & Evs., 8:20, Wilde's Drama, "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Today & Thurs. 2.
David Belasco presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Thea., 24 St., B'y. 188-195 times. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15
CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

YORKVILLE. Mat. Tdy. 25c. HAP WARD
Nxt W'k—Eugenie Blair, The Woman in the Case.
METROPOLIS. Mat. To-day, 25c. TEXAS.
Next Week—IN NEW YORK TOWN.

HACKETT Theater, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

West End Mat. To-day
Next Week—Sidney, Watson & Wrothe. "Busy Izzy's Vacation." Mat. Today 25 & 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
To-morrow Evening | EASTER CONCERT by Manuel Klein's Orchestra.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
Engagement Extended to April 6.
ERMETE NOVELLI
Mat. To-day, "Taming of the Shrew"; To-night, "La Morte Civile"; Mon. Eve., "Kean"; Tues., "My Wife Is Not Stylish"; Wed. Eve., "Papa Lebonnard"; Thurs., "A Curious Accident"; Fri., "A Night Off"; Sat. Mat., "Our Boys"; Sat. Night, "Louis XI."

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Last Matinee. Last Night.
THE TOURISTS Big Co., including RICHARD GOLDEN
Next Week, THE SOCIAL WHIRL with Chas. J. Ross.

PRINCESS. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mat. B'way & 29th. | To-day 2:20. To-night 8:20
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide. | HENRY MILLER

BIJOU Broadway, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Today 2:15.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Hedda Gabler (in English)
Mch. 31—Rice's Sun. Concerts. Mat. & Ev.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. | Evs. Tel. 2485—38. | 8:15
Last 2 Weeks. Mts. Tdy & Wed.
The Road to Yesterday
Mats: Mon. & Tues. 2:20.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. Next Week 25, 50 & 75c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WM. MORRIS STOCK in WHEN WE WERE 21.
Sun. Mat. & Ex. Testim'al Benefit, Al Minehan

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:30.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SILVER BOX
By Jno. Galsworthy.
Th., Apr. 4—His Excellency the Governor.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20.
Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. | "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER
in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15
Last Mat. To-day 2:15.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
SAM BERNARD in THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER.
NEXT MON. | KYRLE BELLEW in A Marriage of Reason | Seats Selling

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Matinee To-day at 2:15.
Next Mon. | Kitty Cheatham. Mat. at 3:15. | Songs for Children & "Grown Ups."

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN.
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS THE LION AND THE MOUSE
SUNDAY 8:30 BURTON HOLMES PORT ARTHUR
MONDAY 8:00

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
MAN OF THE HOUR

NOW OPEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

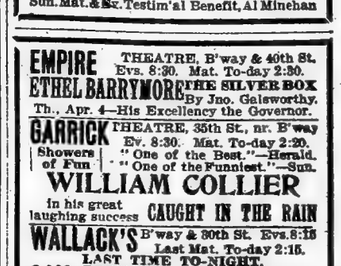

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Positively No Performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson this season.

ASTOR Theatre, B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:15
Last Day This Theatre, THE MILLS OF THE GODS
NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 1ST.
Wagenhals & Kemper present
THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT.
By Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15.
BEN GREET PLAYERS, EVERYMAN
Apr. 1. (Farewell Week) Mon. Evg., "As You Like It"; Tues., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "Everyman"; Wed. Evg., "Julius Caesar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Evg., "Masks and Faces."

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. | MR. R. A. ROBERTS' Pullman Porter Maids, Jack Lorimer, Sisters Herzog, Camara, others.
MAT. DAILY, 25c.
ALHAMBRA Mat Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. | ALICE LLOYD, The McNaughtons, Mr. & Mrs. Truesdell, The 5 Nosses, others.

NEW IRWIN B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
M. M. THIESE Presents 5th Month.
100th performance Apr. 4. Souvenirs.
WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee To-day
Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Next Week—Joe Welch in The Shoemaker.
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
CHINATOWN CHARLIE.
Next Week—A Desperate Chance.
Ted Marks' Easter Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night

MANHATTAN Thea., B'y & 33d St. To-day 2:15. Last day. Last Mat. To-day.
Mrs. Warren's Profession With MARY SHAW.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS

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MARCH

1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907. 16 PAGES.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Born April 3, 1822.

DEAR Doctor Hale, what thou hast done for us
Calls forth our thanks unstinted. Our Greatheart,
Upon life's stage thou hast played many a part.
Sincere, direct, wise, just, and generous,
Straight to the soul of things thou goest. Thus
A friend and helper of mankind thou art.
Thy words strike home, yet leave behind no smart.
They are a challenge and a stimulus.

Whatever else, a teacher thou hast been.
From thee we learned "Ten Times" and "Lend a Hand."
With sermon, lecture, history, sketch, and tale
Thou hast inspired and taught thy fellow-men.
Of right thy fame resounds throughout the land.
Honor and praise for Edward Everett Hale!

A. EMERSON PALMER.

MR. SLICER ON HAPPINESS.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

IN the last analysis happiness is a condition rather than a possession, and it is doubtful if any number of directions can assist in its attainment. To the man who sets out on the road after it indications are apt to be misleading. Asking at the crossroads of one who appears to know the lay of the land, he is told to take the path to the right, albeit it looks a bit steep and narrow, to climb hard and to faint not. Happiness waits on the height there. He climbs and finally he reaches the indicated peak, only to find an alien creature staring over his head into regions he cannot contemplate. He may grasp her in his arms, but she will not slip into his heart, and the words she speaks in answer to his eager questions are not the words he wants to hear. Or it may be he was pointed in another direction, where the way wound through fair meadows and beside still streams haunted by the dreams of youthful poets. "See, there is lovely Happiness," says his guide, smiling at a vague apparition which seems to the traveler to be no more than a fantastic intermingling of light and shade and mist. "Why, I can pass my arm through this," he answers. "She—she isn't real!"

Lo here and lo there! it won't do. Yet, though we know in our hearts that no one can tell us where to find our happiness and though we marvel at what our friend thinks is she, we still anxiously ask for directions and seek for signboards; happiness is so very important—unless we happen to have found her and then we are busy with other matters; it may indeed be suspected that it is because we are busy with other matters that we have found her. As in the old fairy tales, the only way to reach the golden palace was to turn your back on it and set about walking in the opposite direction.

Some one said to me once that you might have the philosophy of happiness all worked out, know how to order your life, to maintain your poise, love what is wise and good and fair, and yet somehow have lost the zest. The champagne was without sparkle. You might walk the world with cheer and courage and devotion, and every one who saw you might feel a thrill of joy and uplift. But you wouldn't be happy, and, what is more, no one would be so deceived as to say, There goes a happy man.

However, it is a question whether happiness per se is not somewhat overrated. The development of character, the discovery of what we are and what we are capable of, is our essential work. Like the little Japanese water toys, we are thrown into our environment in order that we may expand to the limit of our design. Sorrow and suffering, sin itself, are our great masters along with happiness. The greatest works of the world are not apt to be born of happiness, although they may have about them a divine breath from the radiant goddess. "The hand that troubled Peter's down and prompted the abide of Clavdian Rome wrought in a sad sincerity."

"Sidney and Spenser," to say the greatest of a happy man nor do Shakespeare's sonnets speak the joy of the heart. Sorrow, loss, and failure tutored these mighty men, and the works they left behind them show perhaps more than did their faces that happiness was not the constant, not the reigning, goddess of their hearts. But something fine, noble, pure, and shining did dwell with them, glowing in all they wrought and drawing our hearts to the heights along with theirs. Out of the bitter elements of life they have forged something noble, more exquisite than they could have fashioned out of the beautiful constituents of happiness alone; even as the sombre magnificence of mountains or the wild glory of the sea touches a note of deeper beauty than does the smiling verdure of a valley.

Recognizing, therefore, that happiness is the hardest possible thing to define for another and that the ordinary man and the clergyman do not look at life from the same angle, it is not surprising to find the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer's book "The Way to Happiness," (Macmillan) more vague than convincing. His English is tangled and involved, so that the meaning of many passages is difficult to unravel; one feels at times as if one had wakened in the night and got out of bed on the wrong side to hunt for the matches, only to bang into unforeseen furniture and blunder hither and thither about a familiar chamber suddenly grown unknown.

Out of the 170 pages we gather that happiness is the supreme duty of life. That a life lived in a congenial home, filled with pleasant work, not devoid of play, a life having opportunity for sacrifice and a devotion to duty, a life neither repressed nor yet too free, without worry or ill-health to handicap

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

His new book "The Veiled Lady" is reviewed this week.

it, is likely to be a happy life. We are also told that no one can give us happiness, that happiness comes from within, and we instinctively remember the story of the singing beggar on the highway and the mournful King in his gilded coach. Mr. Slicer is fond of quoting, and there are many citations from the poets and others. He has also the clergyman's fondness for repetition; it might be argued that repetition is a useful thing in a world that runs too fast to heed. But he is neither sufficiently simple nor sufficiently real to tell us anything vital.

The ministers of the past generation were a grim and unrelenting group to whom happiness meant the uprooting of all the lovely flowers of life for the sake of a future quite unrelated to this bitter training. Nowadays our ministers are mainly concerned with promoting our satisfaction in ourselves and our environment, in telling us that virtue and unselfishness pay a present dividend of happiness, that they are on the whole the best investment—to be noble because you are afraid that you will be burned forever if you aren't, or to be noble because that is the way to secure happiness for yourself. There is a third reason—to be noble because it is possible that the work God is doing in the world can be better performed by Him if He has instruments of fine temper and perfect trustworthiness to work with. Lincoln was of this last group; he is spoken of as having had humor; he is not spoken of as having been happy. It is doubtful if he ever thought of personal happiness as an aim, and yet what a mighty influx of spiritual good flowed into the world because of him.

But Mr. Slicer may very well reply to my complaint that he has not made me happier. "Neither have you relieved my back."

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

HAUPTMANN'S HUMOR.

An Inanimate Play from the Pen of the Author of "Die Versunkene Glocke" and "Der Biberpelz."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

DR. J. PERRY WORDEN,

Professor of Modern Language, Kalamazoo College.

WHEN Gerhart Hauptmann put out his mystical fairy story, "Und Pippa tanzt!" a year ago, unusual interest was manifested in the work, and seldom in the history of the modern drama, if ever, was there greater diversity of opinion as to what it all meant. A hundred critics on two continents told the world what Hauptmann was trying to utter, and then Hauptmann himself told the critics what he wanted to say, yet somehow or other couldn't. But there were few dissenting voices in the estimate of what the composition as literature was worth. A hundred thousand theatregoers in the Fatherland praised the clever fancy of the poet, and another hundred thousand fancied they could sing the same Lobgesang if only they knew to what they were tuning their harps. Few hesitated to wager that Hauptmann had struck out on a new path, and one likely to lead to his renown.

Ten months have passed and Hauptmann has again satisfied the curiosity of the millions eager to know what is passing through his brain. This time he has found still another path, giving us a comedy, or a comedy so-called, "Die Jungfern vom Bischofsberg," (written in 1905 and copyrighted, 1907, by Alice Kauser of New York,) and again there are few dissenting voices as to the value of the poet's offering. This time, however, there is a shout of condemnation, a groan of despair; not, as might be expected by some, at that which could prove immoral and unsavory, or which might concern itself with the ugly side of life to the exclusion of the higher and more beautiful, but at the insipid menu, the bald plot, trite situations, and hackneyed phrases composing the whole. The question is no longer asked, How could a man with the delicate refinement that created "Die versunkene Glocke" write also "Fuhrmann Henschel"? but how could the author of "Schluck und Jau" and "Der Biberpelz" try a third time to laugh, and so utterly fail, as in "Die Jungfern vom Bischofsberg"?

***

That Hauptmann should try to laugh a third time after his partial success with his genres of tramp and washerwoman life is less surprising than that he should make the attempt with the miserable paraphernalia in the play before us. For even a hasty examination of the text will show us the scantiness of the intrigue, the prosaical background, the straw-stuffed figures. Act I. opens with Uncle Gustav Ruschewey and an oddly clad old man, a professor, who introduces himself as a friend of the deceased father of the four girls—"die Jungfern"—under the guardianship of the uncle, and asks if it would be possible to see them; intimating, at the same time, that he is looking for a young companion for married life. The uncle gives him little encouragement, saying that the girls are very shy; and the old man shambles off and is heard of no more. This preliminary meeting brings the maidens on the scene—that is, to the consciousness of the reader, who learns that one of them, Agathe, was formerly at the seaside, where she met a Dr. Grünwald, who avowed his love for her, but suddenly went away to South America on hearing that her father frowned upon the match. This disappointment contributed to throw the girl into a spell of serious sickness, and during this time the local Principal of the gymnasium, Dr. Nast, took the place of Grünwald at her bedside, at least in so far as frequent calls and the sending of flowers and delicacies made it possible. He, too, declared his affection for the girl, and she, hearing nothing further from Grünwald, reluctantly consented to marry him. The engagement has not yet been announced, but the approaching marriage of Agathe's sister Adelheid is chosen by the family as a good occasion, and Nast busies himself writing a play, for which he selects Otto, the adopted son, to act as a Palmesel, or clown. This offends the young art student, and he resolves on revenge. A vagabond comes along looking for alms, and Otto draws him into his service. An ivory crucifix is abstracted from one of the girls' writing desks, and the vaga-

bond shows it to the Oberlehrer and intimates that the neighboring ruins of Bischofsberg are full of similar treasures of a past dazzling age when the former owners of the estate ruled there. The teacher is a typical German investigator, and, besides, is alive to the importance of entering the Ruschewey family and showing them a point or two that they had not known before. He falls into Otto's trap, therefore, and makes an appointment with the vagabond to search a deep cistern for the treasure. It happens that this cistern is near the spot shown in Act IV. where the family is to assemble for a picnic and the formal announcement by an aged clergyman of the betrothal; and so, just when the festival is at its height, the ragged vagabond appears with a ladder, and the dandified and elated Dr. Nast throws aside silk hat and dress coat and assists in descending the dark passage. A case—very antique in exterior appearance—is brought up, but it is a chest placed there that afternoon by Otto, and when Nast opens it in the presence of the curious company he finds nothing but a varied assortment of well-known brands of sausage! This puts the conceited pedagogue in a high rage, and he runs away from sweetheart, family, and guests. Somewhat previous to this Dr. Grünwald has returned from South America, to the embarrassment of Agathe and the distraction of Nast; and when Nast vacates, Grünwald is at hand to soothe her wounded spirit. In the end he wins the girl he sought before his voluntary exile in the tropics, and everything concludes, to the music of Hauptmann's sweet verse, just as moonshiny readers would always have it.

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That such an inanimate play should ever have come from Gerhart Hauptmann is quite an enigma, for surely it would have knocked at the stage door of any reputable theatre in vain if presented by a hand less favorably known. There is none of the healthy fun characteristic of "Schluck und Jau," which once made many critics think that Hauptmann had a vein of humor in him after all, none of the really sharp thrusts of "Der Biberpelz," which reach out and strike somebody; and, of course, none of the fiery indignation of Hauptmann's dramatic youth when he had the burdens of his fellow-men on his shoulders, as in "Die Weber." Much of the conversation is mere talk, and some of the dramatis personæ scarcely lisp at all. Nast, a dyed-in-the-wool German pedagogue, is fairly well formed and has some self-sustaining mechanism, and Grünwald and his Polish friend Kozakiewicz, who round up the pedantic Oberlehrer several times and lay down their own views of more enlivening educational systems, show life. What is odd, however, is that when Hauptmann sets out to flay the defenders of the hard-driving German schools, he should place the story in the second half of the last century, and not when the play was written! The vagabond gives the author a chance to try his hand again at dialect, of which it must be conceded he is a past master, and the uncle and the vagabond together, in their ridiculous contention at the cistern, bring the first hearty laugh. As for the Jungfern, the dear girls appear for the most part so indistinctly on the screen, wanting in both dimples and wrinkles, smiles and frowns, that one really catches but a glimpse of them as they pass, and finds it difficult to determine whether to love them or not.

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Whither is Hauptmann wending? is the question that every student who has followed his erratic course the last few years must ask, and ask in some bewilderment. That he has struck into paths of such varied gauge and direction as to lead even the conservative to fear that he is winding up nowhere cannot be denied. It is far too early, however, to despair of Hauptmann again getting control of himself and reining up with even greater vigor than he has ever displayed before. All men of genius nod and stumble, and there are few who have not taken experimental trips in their little worlds. It may be that Hauptmann will never effervesce with sparkling humor, and perhaps he will soon see—especially when he surveys the returns from critic and ticket office—that his temperament unfits him for writing a first-class comedy.

J. P. W.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March, 1907.

THE EVOLUTION OF MONTAIGNE.

A Study by the Editor of the Great Bordeaux Municipal Edition of the French Essayist's Works.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

On the appearance of the first volume of the monumental edition of Montaigne published by the City of Bordeaux last Autumn, occasion was taken to point out the almost incalculable value of the work to the student of the great Frenchman, in that it gave the data for tracing the mental life of Montaigne during the last twenty years of his fruitful career. In this truly remarkable edition it was possible, page by page, to follow every change—addition, elision, modification—of the text of the Essays from the moment of the first publication in 1580, through the so-called fifth edition of 1588—in which were some 600 additions and an entire new book, the third—and beyond this to the multitude of further changes noted by the author on the pages of the edition of 1588 until his death, in 1592. This annotated copy was bequeathed by the widow of Montaigne to the monks of St. Bernard, (Les Feuillants,) and at the Revolution passed, with the library, to the municipality. It is the famous "Exemplaire de Bordeaux," which was used, but only in part and through a copy, for the edition of 1595, prepared by Mlle. de Gournay, the adopted daughter of Montaigne, and by his friend Pierre de Brach.

Now the accomplished and devoted editor of the Bordeaux edition, M. Fortunat Strowski, Professor in the University of Bordeaux, has undertaken to make the study rendered possible by that work, and, aided by his intimate knowledge of all available sources, has prepared what very justly may be called the intellectual and moral history of Montaigne. His volume forms the latest of a series with the general title of "Les Grands Philosophes," under the direction of Dr. Clodius Piat, Professeur à l'Ecole des Carmes, and published by M. Félix Alcan of Paris. The starting point of the volume is Montaigne's retirement, in 1571, at the age of 38, when he made the pregnant announcement: "Every effort of mine has been directed toward forming my own life, that is my occupation and my task." "It is my study, my lesson." "The only science I pursue relates to the knowledge of myself, and instructs me how rightly to die and to live." "The task," says M. Strowski, "which dominates the entire story of Montaigne is the attainment of tranquillity of soul—la conquête de la sagesse."

Unfortunately it is not easy, it is hardly possible, to translate the French term "sagesse" by a single English word. The nearest paraphrase is, perhaps, wisdom in action and in thought, for this double application is always implied. With that implication always understood, let us take "wisdom" as the nearest convenient equivalent. Here, then, is M. Strowski's definition of his purpose:

> The object of our study will be as follows: We will take Montaigne at the moment he deliberately sets out in pursuit of wisdom. We will state what at that moment was his sensibility and his mentality, what thoughts were "naturalized" in him; how he had been prepared for wisdom by circumstances and by reflection. Then we will follow him in the conquest of wisdom; we will see how the moral life and the intellectual life were interwoven and mingled in him and their reaction one upon the other. Wisdom once conquered; we shall see the sage living with his fellows, enlarging his horizon, grow old, and die. It will be less an analysis than a history.

So well has the author performed the work he assigns to himself, so closely has he woven the web of his "moral and intellectual history of Montaigne," that it is not easy, within available space, to describe, much less to discuss in any detail, the result. One thing must emphatically be said. M. Strowski keeps steadfastly in mind the passage of time and the changes it brings. It is an evolution that he seeks to detect and follow. Recognizing certain characteristics that are early manifested and that persist, he also recognizes the changes that follow in succession, modifying these traits and bringing out others. Naturally the field in which he seeks his data is chiefly the "Essays." Outside these the knowledge as to Montaigne is not much. Within these the range of self-manifestation, conscious and unconscious, is very wide. In a general way it may be said that M. Strowski notes three successive stages in the development of Montaigne—one in which the belief of the Stoics is dominant in influence; a second in which skepticism prevails; a third in which a pronounced dilettantism colors everything. It is unjust to the author and to Montaigne thus baldly to enumerate these stages, for Stoicism, skepticism, and dilettantism, as conceived and applied by Prof. Strowski, are very different from the usual connotation of these terms. This is especially true of the two latter. Skepticism is taken as the freedom of thought that arises from continual suspension of final judgment, from habitual openness of mind. It is expressed in the famous motto inscribed on the wall of Montaigne's library—"Que sais-je?" And though there are passages not a few in which Montaigne revels in what M. Strowski calls "the intoxication of doubt," the general attitude of his mind is that of searching eagerly, curiously, with zest, for the truth, as no man could search were he wholly hopeless of his quest.

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What this thorough and patient student of Montaigne has to say of his dilettantism is perhaps the most original contribution to his subject. This term the author applies to the spirit in which most of the changes were made in the Essays in the edition of 1588, and still more conspicuously in the "Exemplaire de Bordeaux," and he finds in this spirit a curious analogy with that of M. Renan—a significant comparison. "My reading now," said Montaigne early in this period, "is for my amusement." Into the relatively closely woven texture of the Essays, as they existed previous to 1588, he thrust here and there apparently at random a multitude of observations and anecdotes, strange, often absurd, and, for the first, sometimes markedly coarse. The attitude of mind is altered. Criticism, judgment, the exercise of "l'entendement et conscience" are neglected. "Let us give ourselves"—this is in part M. Strowski's interpretation of Montaigne's temper at this time—"the pleasure of mentally living the life of an infinity of people different from ourselves; it is almost the pleasure the stage gives us, but far more varied and without fatigue or strained nerves; and we may even succeed in being at the same moment spectators and actors as well." And after all, through all, what the Stoic changed to skeptic and then to dilettante, recounts to the reader are "the little ways of a slightly crazy gentleman, whom he will not take seriously and whom he chooses to call Montaigne, but who is far from being the Montaigne whose friendship was sought by Henri IV., and whose portrait was nobly drawn by Florimond de Roemond."

M. Strowski frankly attributes this change in the tone of Montaigne to disease and age: "The old, ill and weary, are peevish, and if disappointments are added to their infirmities, they require great virtue not to turn to sourness; usually they turn to severity of morals. 'Old men,' says La Rochefoucauld, 'offer good advice to console themselves for not being able to offer bad examples.' Now, the old age of Montaigne might easily have been of this sort; it was not that of the white-haired patriarch, with good digestion and a kind heart; it was premature old age caused by suffering. And at this stage Montaigne, in order to resist bitter humors and the servitude of the sombre years—that he may be master of himself in every sense—voluntarily, deliberately imposes upon himself the joy of dilettantism, passing from light and contented curiosity to the imagination of pleasure, and from this to the mocking humor of raillery." Here is the curious language M. Strowski thinks Montaigne may have used: "I have been a Stoic, then a skeptic, then I have reached the equilibrium of good sense, then I have been a man of action; finally I have been a dilettante. Each of these states, each 'apprentissage,' except the last, I have recounted and presented by itself in a chapter of its own. Now I near the end. I can foresee no further change. Now there exists no longer the Stoic, nor the skeptic, nor the man of sense, nor man of action, nor the dilettante; there exists one who has been all this, has from all this shaped himself, and has freed himself from it all; there remains Montaigne. I wish you not to err; I do not wish you to accept as revealing myself any single phase of my history. So I avoid myself of dilettantism to free myself from passing forms; I even blur the features of this dilettantism itself, that you may not think it defines me. What, then, remains as my dominant form? (maîtresse forme.) That is for you to make out."

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It would seem by this that Montaigne passed to his grave, a puzzling and puzzled smile upon his lips, having spent a score of years studying and depicting himself, and leaving the reader to whom the portrait is bequeathed unable to decipher its dominant meaning, as to which the great portraitist may himself be uncertain. It is not altogether a satisfying outcome for so much labor, and M. Strowski, who set out to identify and define the portrait, must be conscious that to some extent it has evaded his efforts, assiduous and ingenious as they are. Nor is this surprising. He quotes Sainte-Beuve that "Every man has in him something of Montaigne." He quotes Emerson—so remote from Sainte-Beuve—as feeling on the first reading of the Essays that he must himself have written them in a previous stage of existence. He remarks that in every reader who has once conquered the style of Montaigne, and can read him, "a secret voice responds to the appeal of Montaigne and will not be still." If M. Strowski has not opened to us the complete secret of Montaigne—and he does not pretend to—his reader rises from the study of his admirable volume with a new sense of the richness of the field so carefully and intelligently investigated.

*LES GRANDS PHILOSOPHES. Montaigne. Par Fortunat Strowski, Professeur à l'Université de Bordeaux. Paris: Félix Alcan, Editeur.

A JACOBITE BIOGRAPHY

THE LAST OF THE ROYAL STUARTS, HENRY STUART, CARDINAL DUKE OF YORK. By Herbert M. Vaughan. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xix-302. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

HISTORIANS and biographers have chiefly concerned themselves with the picturesque career of Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," the "Prince Charlie" of so many a song and story, and have rather ignored the younger brother, who survived him for so many years. It has been reserved for Mr. Vaughan to show that there was much of interest in the life and character of this last survivor of the unhappy Stuart line. After the fiasco of 1745, which might have ended so differently with an abler leader, Henry Stuart decided to embrace an ecclesiastical career, greatly to his elder brother's regret and indignation; and the influence of his father, living in Rome as a royal exile, was sufficient to make him a Cardinal, although he was only twenty-two years old. This step caused an alienation of many years' duration between the brothers. Besides his Cardinalate, the young ecclesiastic in a few years became Bishop of Frascati, and for a long period maintained a sumptuous court, and administered his see with marked ability and open-hearted generosity. His character showed a curious blending of scrupulous and rather austere piety with an almost childish and very keen delight in the pomps and petty vanities of a decadent age. The various portraits show that he must have had the good looks so characteristic of his family.

The story of Charles Eward's ill-starred marriage with the Princess Louise of Stolberg, of her abandonment of him, and of her brother-in-law, the Cardinal's, kindly protection of her, is still told in much detail. The author's summing up of the case may be quoted as a fair example of his uniformly clear and simple style:

> Whatever wrongs and indignities Louise of Stolberg may have endured at the hands of her husband in the far-off years of her married life in Rome and Florence, she certainly contrived to repay herself well for past injuries out of the wealth and the prestige of the Royal Stuarts. For during thirty-five years she found an intense, if somewhat vulgar, delight in posing as the widow of a deceased King, drawing meanwhile the means necessary to maintain this show of mimic royalty from annuities paid to her by the Cardinal Duke, by the Court of France, and by the British Crown, all of which had been allotted to her as having been the wife of a man she had first hated, and then deserted.

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MARCH

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THE YOUTH OF AGE.

Eliza Calvert Hall's Clever New Book "Aunt Jane of Kentucky."

THAT dead past which has buried its dead in quiet country churchyards, which yet lives green in the memories of the rare survivors, and sometimes is so vividly reflected in their talk, is not often more happily caught between the covers of a book than is the case here in a volume named "Aunt Jane of Kentucky." (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) Grant that the title suggests antique rural sentiment, and you have said all that may be said in dispraise. For Aunt Jane is not false, nor cheap, nor shallow, and the stories that are put in her mouth exhale the very breath of old gardens and country roads and fields, and plain old churches in groves by the wayside—reflect the very faces, figures, voices, gestures, sentiment of two generations ago among the plain and solid folk of that part of Kentucky where the darky was not sufficiently present to complicate seriously the social structure.

In plain words, where so many have made caricatures of old-time country folk—figures fit only for the base uses of bucolic comedy or the even baser uses of lachrymose bucolic tragedy—Eliza Calvert Hall has caught at once the real charm, the real spirit, the real people, and the real joy of living which was theirs. It is not our joy of living, but it is joy nevertheless. And all who have looked over the edges of the past and seen what this author has seen will see it now again in what she writes—will catch the fascination of it, the wholesome homeliness of it, as they once did sitting and listening as children at the feet of Aunt Jane (or it might be Uncle John's) of their own. The book produces with singular completeness the effect of those old talks, now dim, but once so freshly vivid. You hear the Summer breeze gently stirring the leaves in the trees outside, see the flecked sunlight on the porch, smell now the scent of the old roses beyond the window, now the not less grateful if less poetic odor of fried chicken somewhere to rearward. And you listen to an old woman with a young heart and a wise head while she talks—talks of her youth and prime, and the neighbors who made part of them.

She tells of the new organ which the "Ladies' Mite Society" purchased for Goshen Church, the men of the Church strongly disapproving such a frivolous instrument, but standing quite helpless against the tide. Over her beloved patchwork quilts, standing and touching them with tremulous, caressing hands, she speaks again, using each bright patch for the text of a story. Shelling peas the while, she relates the rebellion of Milly Amos. Milly, after cooking breakfast, dressing her children in their Sunday finery, sewing a button or so on her husband's Sunday shirt, arraying herself and driving dutifully to church, wickedly refused to sing that soothing old hymn, "Sweet Day of Rest." Wasn't there a "company dinner" to be cooked as soon as she got home again?

Listen now to the ancient neighborhood scandal, a tale of a boy born out of wedlock—not an ugly tale, because time has softened it, and the wisdom of old womanhood has appraised the sin by its fruits, not by its ecclesiastical enormity. Another time the narrative relates to an iron-ribbed Presbyterian almost immersed and made Baptist against his will, yet again to the tragedy of a schoolmate who married a miser. This last is a really admirable story. Also you may read of county fairs as they are and as they were.

However, the flavor of the book lies in the point of view of the old woman, in the wise things she says, and the homely way she says them. Without doubt, Miss Calvert Hall (what a good name it is!) knows very well the original (or originals) of her aunt Jane, and has sat often and receptively at her feet. Let's be thankful that she has passed on that privilege to those of us whose Aunt Janes are long since left behind, whose power of recalling the flavor of their quaint old wisdom needs many a hint and help. It is proper to add that people may well exist who have never had Aunt Janes, and will, therefore, find this Aunt Jane a bore, that many men and women may have been so unluckily born that they have no latent memories of swishing leaves and flecking sunlight, and the accompanying scent of roses and a good dinner coming. That is their misfortune. Everybody cannot spend his childhood on a farm in the particular God's country which men name Virginia and Kentucky.

FROM "AUNT JANE OF KENTUCKY."
(Little, Brown & Co.)

"HE KNEW LINCOLN."

IN "He Knew Lincoln," (McClure,) Miss Ida Tarbell proves that she has been hiding a gift of the gods for whose non-exercise the readers of this little volume will have difficulty in forgiving her.

Miss Tarbell has always been a bit amazing to her own sex, and no doubt, if the confession could be extorted, to the other, upsetting, as she does, all the elaborate theories of Thomas and the rest as to sex in mentality, and not the least bewildering of her feats is the dashing off of this exquisite little story in a moment's breathing space between the final charge on Standard Oil and the onslaught on the tariff.

It will be remembered that Miss Tarbell prior to her various "investigations" published an admirable life of Lincoln, full of matter gathered at first hand from the scenes of his early life; a book of more human and intimate quality than most of the biographies concerned more particularly with his public career, but while it abounds in quaint and home'y reminiscence it contains nothing from an artistic standpoint to set beside this recital of the man who knew Lincoln.

From its opening words, "Did I know Lincoln? Well, I should say," to its reiterated close, "Yes, I knowed Abraham Lincoln, knowed him well," one is face to face not only with the narrator of this tender, humorous, pathetic story, but with its subject as well. Whole biographies could not summon Lincoln more vividly before the mind nor deepen more effectually that poignant hold which he has upon the heart. Throughout the recital Miss Tarbell has shown a restraint which is the finest art. Not once does the sentiment degenerate into sentimentality nor the pathos into bathos. One laughs and cries at the sheer touch of nature in every sentence.

It is surprising, too, in the space at command how much of telling comment on Lincoln, Douglas, and others, politically, Miss Tarbell's informant manages to give her—for this is a story where the author, too, is a listener. Comparing Lincoln with Douglas, who "sort o' looked and talked great," he adds: "Of course we all knew he wan't honest like Lincoln, but blamed if I didn't think in them days that Lincoln was too all-fired honest—kind of innocent honest." What could be more human! But the most ineffable touch is in the lines: "You know, I felt kind of sorry for Lincoln when they began to talk about him for President. It seemed almost as if somebody was makin' fun of him."

Lincoln's parting with his old friends when he went away to Washington, the visit to the White House to "cheer him up and let him know we set such store on his coming home if they didn't want him for President," Lincoln's taking his hat and "goin' a piece" with him and sitting on a bench in the Summer night with the hospital tents below them while he unburdened his heart to this simple, loyal soul—all this is told so delicately, humanly, reverently that one is better for the hearing.

"He Knew Lincoln" must take its place with "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady" as a bit of natural and beautiful art, and can hardly fail to become a classic of Lincolniana.

FROM "HE KNEW LINCOLN."
(McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Two Books on Ireland.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in April "The Story of Ancient Irish Civilization," abridged from the two-volumed "Social History of Ancient Ireland," by P. W. Joyce, and "The Irish Parliament, 1775," "from an official and contemporary manuscript," edited, with an introduction and appendix, by William Hunt. The part of the latter contributed by Mr. Hunt depicts the corrupt Irish Parliament of that time, while the manuscript was a secret document compiled in 1775, probably by Sir John Blaquiere, giving the names of the members of the two houses and telling of their illicit actions in legislating.

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MARCH

"FELICITY."

Clara E. Laughlin's Entertaining Story About the Theatrical Stage and One of Its "Stars."

FEW of us are so dull as the man who, upon Thackeray's asking whether he did not love the play, wanted to know "What play?" We love "the play," and have a keen interest in the kindly company of the road, to whom we owe so much. There is a peculiar charm about books which tell of players, whether real or imaginary, and of the latter class "Felicity," by Clara E. Laughlin, (Scribner's,) is unusually good. The star of the stage develops step by step, and does not spring into eminence through inspiration. Nor does the author dip her brush into none but brilliant hues. Hard work, disappointments, disillusions, the penalties of success itself, are faithfully portrayed, yet through it all we are made to feel the fascination of the theatre, the hold "the profession" seldom looses upon those who belong to its hard-working, warm-hearted brotherhood.

Felicity Fergus is the unmusical name of the greatest English-speaking comedienne, whose career and whose love stories we follow with a reversal of the usual interest, the romance being distinctly subordinate to the life of the stage. It is dangerous to laud one's creations overmuch, but Felicity fairly well lives up to her character, though sometimes falling into the cant of the successful, the sort of thing that makes the millionaire pine for his days of poverty, that causes the illustrious to launch thunderbolts against pilgrims to their shrines, that moves to yearnings for privacy those who have elected to shine in public careers. Those who have attained never seem to reflect how easily they could fall back into the common lot from which they bewail their exile. Felicity's occasionally irate attitude toward the adoration which was really her vital breath seems to be the usual trait of the laurel-crowned, but surely an unreasonable and unlovable one. So, too, is the cry of "loneliness" floating down to us from those who have achieved the heights. Felicity echoes Aurora Leigh's oft-quoted cry anent the dreariness of women sitting "on Winter nights by solitary fires" and hearing "the nations praising them far off." It does not seem to occur to these good people that the really dreary lot is that of the innumerable multitude who "sit by solitary fires," and do not hear the comfortable voices of those praising nations. We like better the old comedian's frank enjoyment of his fame, though we own relentingly that, after all, Felicity is a fine creature.

We like, too, Vincent Delano, the leading man, debonair and frivolous, yet always to be relied on to do "the decent thing." We like him much better than the author intends us to do, for we find the ultimate hero a colorless abstraction beside him. Vincent is real flesh and blood, and, if he takes life too lightly, he has, at least, the merit of taking himself lightly, too, and of "making good" in the supreme moment.

The genial old comedian to whom Felicity owes her training dominates the book. He is altogether delightful, a character ripened into wisdom by years of experience, mellowed into a great tenderness by an intimate knowledge of all sorts and conditions of men. A hurried reader may find him a little long-winded, but to those who care for the arts of acting and of living his talk is full of interest. One is reminded by some of his theories of the manner in which they were exemplified by Ristori and her company, whom to have seen makes it almost worth while to be no longer young.

The novel is well written, though there are some awkward constructions, such as "She merely pressed the hand that held hers, lightly"—the pressing being light, as the comma tries to declare, and not the holding. Worst of all is the abominable usage, never observed until a year or two ago, which makes "visit" mean to have converse or companionship. Felicity, for example, jilting with a just reunited family, leaves them because she is sure they "want to visit," not to make calls, but, forsooth, to talk intimately with each other!

The story upon the whole, however, is an admirable one, quite out of the ordinary run of tale of theatric interest, for it enlarges our sympathetic view of the comédie humaine, wherein we are all actors. There are many passages which lure to quotation, chiefly "The Old Man's" wise and tender thoughts. The modernness of the novel, its definite dates, the well-known names and familiar localities mentioned therein, all add to its pleasant features and make it seem a part of the life of to-day. Nor do we love it less because the romance reaches its fulfilment in the best beloved and "most bird-haunted spot" in New York, the Church of the Transfiguration.

BY HOPKINSON SMITH.

HIDING behind his third character as "a staid old painter," our good friend Hopkinson Smith, architect of lighthouses and dreamer of pleasant reminiscent fictions, once more makes his bow to the public with a book of tales—or rather episodes—called "The Veiled Lady and Other Men and Women." (Scribners.) Bathed always in the mellow light of the author's genial spirit and kindly sentiment, each episode is furnished with an artistic background softened and idealized by that same light. The Veiled Lady herself naturally calls for Constantinople mosques, minarets, turbans, caiques, the Bosphorus, an intrigue, a garden, and a sliding panel through which peep a rosy face and the eyes of a gazelle. But the intriguer is Arcadian innocent—not Byronic. After the Veiled One comes young Loretta. Her background is Venice, a canal, gondolas, and her hero a young gondolier. As for her story, it is almost a tragedy, but not quite. The "staid old painter" hadn't the heart, having made Loretta so beautiful, so lovely, and so good, to crush her with a sure-enough tragedy. He barks—to change the simile—barks fearsomely—but he cannot really and truly bite the child of his fancy.

Another episode—taken from the artist's Bohemia—is provided with a Dutch background; an inn beside the dikes, Mynheer the host, Tina the handmaiden in little white sabots, and that agreeable cosmopolite crew which you have already met in Mr. Smith's studio stories.

Elsewhere it is not always the "staid old painter" who speaks. In one story at least it is the architect of lighthouses sitting in his office, high up in a yellow brick building in Exchange Place, Manhattan Island, bargaining with picturesque and pecuniarily perfidious Latin Americans. These gentry buy a lighthouse to set up in the public square for the amusement of the people and the accommodation of the band, pocketing the difference between the cost of setting up the noble structure in that safe place and of founding it securely upon the storm-tossed reef for which it was ostensibly designed and specified. Here, also, however, it is the painter who furnishes the background—the yellow brick building, the skyscrapers standing about like waffles set on end, the saw-toothed horizon one way and the sweep of the harbor to southward, with the ferries weaving shuttlelike across.

In other episodes it is the writer who furnishes the angle of view, and in one at least the background is a newspaper office. Superficially that background will do well enough. As to the story set against it, the least said the better from the position of the strict realist, as you may judge for yourself when you know that the office boy knocks down the city editor for discharging the pretty lady reporter who could not bear to do a sordid suicide story in all that disgusting detail so dear to certain purveyors of reading matter for the populace.

The truth is there is not very much to any of these stories except the water-color effect of the backgrounds and the charm of the painter, engineer, good fellow visible and personally present in them.

Longmans' List.

Among their books brought over from England for April publication in America Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. give the following miscellaneous titles: "The Causes of Decay in a British Industry," by "Artifex" and "Opifex," being a history of the Birmingham firearms industry, and a record of the British manufacturers' combat against foreign competition; "Notes on the Care of Babies and Young Children," by Blanche Tucker; "The Trust Movement in British Industry," by Henry W. Macrosty; "India and Imperial Preference," by Sir Roper Lethbridge; "The Natal Rebellion of 1906," by Walter Bosman; "Nature Round the House: A Simple, Natural History for Small Students," by Patten Wilson; "His Grace the Steward and the Trial of Peers," by L. W. Vernon Harcourt; "Investigation of the Theory of the Photographic Process," by S. E. Sheppard and C. E. Kenneth Mees; "Modern Organ Accompaniment," by A. Madeley Richardson, and "Japanese Rule in Formosa," by Yosaburo Takekoshi. Also the following text books: "Systematic Researches in Theoric Chemistry," by Julius Thomsen; "Commercial Law," by Joseph Stancliffe Johnson; "Elementary Mechanics," by Horace Lamb; "Elementary Physics," by Arthur Schuster and C. H. Lees; "Elementary Chemistry," by Harold B. Dixon; "Elementary Physiography," by Alfred Harker; "Elementary Geography of the British Colonies," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Africa and Australasia," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Europe," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Asia," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of the British Isles," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of America," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography, Physical and Mathematical," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of the World," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Africa," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Australasia," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Europe," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of Asia," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of the British Isles," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of America," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography, Physical and Mathematical," by A. J. Herbertson; "Elementary Geography of the World," by A. J. Herbertson.

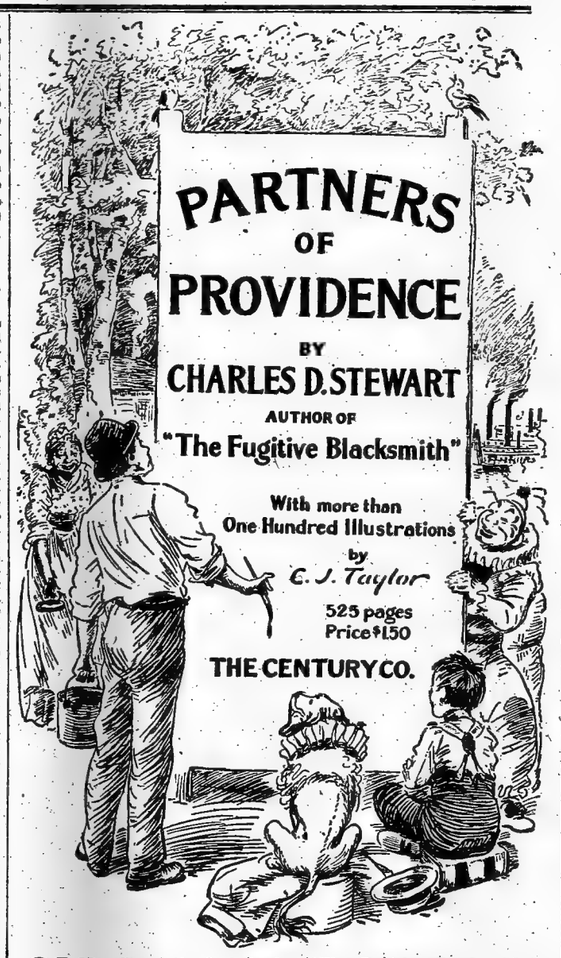

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NEW HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY, Penn. Just issued; edited by J. [illegible]

PUBLISHERS WHO ARE ALSO WRITERS.

Henry Holt's Idea of the Relations of Writer and Publisher—Walter H. Page's Career—Views of William A. Bradley.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

HENRY HOLT has always been first and foremost and at all times a publisher. As a young man starting out on a career his inclination was for letters, but he did not find himself in possession of much that he cared to say. He needed money and he had then some talking of the faith that he had preached since, that "to make a living depend on authorship is dangerous for both the living and the authorship." Therefore he decided that the publishing business was the one that appealed to him. He says perhaps he was particularly attracted to it by the high place that the publishers Ticknor & Fields then held in Boston. It seemed to him that the next best thing to being an author was to be such a publisher. Mr. Holt had studied law as a part of his education, but he never thought seriously of making it a profession. He says that the study has been of very great service to him in his later work on civic questions. Soon after he was graduated he entered into a business enterprise with Mr. G. P. Putnam, the success of which turned on the sale of two books. Then he took a translation which he had made to Mr. Leypoldt, and this led to the publishing firm of Leypoldt & Holt. He says that for six weeks he was Mr. Leypoldt's clerk and that that was the only apprenticeship he ever served. It was only a short time before Mr. Leypoldt withdrew from the firm, because of other business he was engaged in, and the name was changed to Henry Holt & Co. Ever since 1866 Mr. Holt has been the senior member of that publishing house, so he is a man with a large range of experience in the publishing world.

He has formed some very definite ideas of the relation of the publisher to the author, and has already expressed his views very frankly on that subject, so when I questioned him he was very ready with his answers, and referred me for a better expression of those opinions to the articles he had written on the commercialisation of literature.

As to the relation between the author and the publisher, he said: "The relation ought to be a very close one. There are a great many ways of selling books. The best way is to make books that sell, and, given an author of capacity, his chance of doing that thing is vastly increased by conference with a publisher of capacity, and keeping his books together in the hands of such publisher. A good book may not be an attractive one. Whether it is or not almost anybody can tell better than the author. If it is not, a good publisher is apt to see how it can be made so. But to give his best advice he must have his heart in his work, and must know not only the book, but his man, and be in sympathy with him. This is not an affair of hours or days, but a long intimacy. Where there is such a relation there is no need for the literary agent."

"What part do you think the literary agent ought to play?" I inquired.

"The uses of the literary agents are, in finding publishers for new authors, in arranging the business of a few authors who are popular enough to be published in both serial and book form in England and the United States.

"But the literary agents do not stop there. Their ideal seems to be that an author shall never see a publisher, and that an author's books shall be scattered among those who will bid highest. At first the success of the literary agent was literally maddening. A literary agent told me that among authors the feeling is quite frequent that the publisher is to be squeezed to the last cent. The agents have not been slow to please the clients. Between them the publisher has lately been treated merely as a 'corpus vile' to be exploited for money. And in many cases it is true the treatment has been richly deserved. Many of them have been tempted into the mean and short-sighted competitions that inevitably recoil. What has been the result? There were many sales of books before they were written for fixed dates. The author had to live up to these dates, and under circumstances that often made good work impossible. Yet the work had to be done at a given time, for it was already paid for, and what sort of work has been done in recent years the reader knows. In addition to the effect that the system has on the author's literary production it deprives him of the benefits that he ought to have from the publishers' practical criticism and his business enthusiasm."

"What should be the relation of one publisher to another?" I next inquired.

"That is a hard question," said Mr. Holt. "It is difficult to reconcile the authors' right to the benefits of competition with the maintenance of anything like professional courtesy between publishers. The international copyright law about cleaned out a gentry of cut-throats, but there survived among the publishers certain ones who had not grown up under the old traditions of courtesy, and who as soon as another's risk on a new author is justified, exert every means, from the dinner table to the auction block, to get hold of the author. To the credit of the trade it can be said that the three houses most active in this way are in a sense new houses. This kind of competition is not only suicidal to the interest of the publishers, but it is also destructive to that continuity of relation between authors and publishers which is of so much importance. An intelligent publisher will do justice even as a matter of mere business policy without needing to be forced by competition. Of course, I do not mean by this that professional courtesy should be carried to quixotic lengths."

Mr. Holt, though the publishing world has been his ostensible world, is also an author. As he says, "every publisher aspires to be a critic, and every critic to be an author." Accordingly, when Mr. Holt was 39, he at last discovered that there was something he wanted to say, and he began to write. "I found that I wanted to express what I had to say in such a form that people not given to philosophy might read the new idea which had grown up in my time of the relations of 'man to nature' and of 'men to each other.' The first I attempted in 'Calmire.' Then I attempted the second in 'Sturmsee.' I had not gone very far before I realized what a pity it is that more writers on social matters do not realise for themselves that they know nothing worth while about their subject. So I stopped 'Sturmsee,' studied economics and political science for several years, wrote my 'Talks on Civics,' and then rewrote what I had done on 'Sturmsee,' and finished it."

Mr. Holt was thirteen years writing "Calmire," and that and "Sturmsee" were both published anonymously. Mr. Holt says: "I published these books anonymously because I wished to get the unbiased opinion of the critics, which it would have been hard to obtain if they had known who the author was. My book on 'Civic Relations,' which is a rewriting and an enlargement of my 'Talks on Civics,' and which comes out in about a month, is really the philosophy set forth in 'Sturmsee.' The purpose of that book is to indicate the principles of justice in the social relations."

Mr. Holt has now got his publishing business into such shape that he is only forced to spend part of each day at the office. Six months of the year he lives at his home in Burlington, Vt., where he takes his secretary and his office apparatus; also for two months of the Summer he lives at his home on the Sound, so he is really in town but four months in the year. He says that business goes better where he is not interrupted by office details, which his staff can take care of, but authorship goes better when his day is systematised for him by his expected appearance at the office at a given time. He can work anywhere. Some of his best work was done on the morning trains of the Harlem branch road, and he often became so absorbed on reaching his station that he finished it up on the bench on the platform or in the waiting room.

He frequently and earnestly expresses the conviction that writers should have sources of income—such, at least, as steady editorships—to prevent anxiety and haste affecting their constructive work. On the other hand, however, he attributes much of the recent deterioration in literature to the spasmodic habits bred by primalism.

***

MR. WALTER H. PAGE is a man who from the very beginning of his active life—as soon as he left Johns Hopkins University—has devoted his life to literary pursuits. He always wanted to write. As a young man he took up journalism, not because that was the form his literary ambition took, but because it was the easiest and most practical way to begin. After he had done extensive work for newspapers in the West, in the South and in New York, he became the editor of The Forum. From there he went to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to act as literary adviser. In 1895 he became the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and acted in that capacity for four years, living in Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Page found life there particularly delightful. He says he enjoyed extremely his editorship of The Atlantic Monthly, which he considers the best literary magazine in this world. Altogether that experience was a delightful one. After four years he retired. I inquired the cause.

After some deliberation, Mr. Page said: "Everybody said I was crazy to give up the editorship, but"—and he smiled reminiscently—"I told them if I were crazy it was high time the place was occupied by some other man. The truth is it came over me that though I was enjoying my work, there was no future in it necessarily, and that some day I might be turned out to pasture, as all editors ought to be, after they lose freshness. Then, too, I thought that as long as I could make a magazine, why not make one for myself, be my own publisher. So that is why I came to New York, and with Mr. Doubleday and my other partners formed the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. My publishing business grew out of my feeling that what I was writing and editing I ought also to publish."

"I suppose that since you have gone into the publishing business you must have some pretty definite ideas of what the relation of author and publisher ought to be?"

"Yes, I have," he admitted. "My friend Mr. Holt accused me, you know, of having written 'A Publisher's Confessions.'"

"Well, did you?" I asked.

"Ask Mr. Holt," he said.

"Does the 'Confessions' express your views?"

"Yes, it does very generally. There are one or two things in the little book, as I remember it, that I do not agree with."

"How do you feel about the literary agent?"

"From my point of view he does not exist in this country, or rather to such a small extent that his influence does not count. His usefulness, of course, is really confined to new authors. Once the author has come in contact with the publisher there should be a close personal relation between the two."

In view of Mr. Page's accord with the "Confessions," the following extract is interesting as expressing his views as to the commercialization of literature:

As nearly as I can make out, the publishing houses in the United States that are conducted as dignified institutions are conducted with as little degrading commercialism as the old houses whose history has become a part of English literature, and I believe that they are conducted with more ability. Certainly not one of them has made a colossal fortune. Certainly not one of them ever failed to recognize or to encourage a high literary purpose, if it were sanely directed. Every one of them every year invests in books and authors that they know cannot yield a direct or immediate profit, and they make these investments because they feel ennobled by trying to do a service to literature.

Probably the work that Mr. Page cares most for is what he does for The World's Work. His heart is in that magazine. He had worked out his idea of what a magazine should be before he left The Atlantic Monthly. And he says: "It seems to me that the most interesting things in the world are the people and the activities of our own time. It is just as worth while and of equal interest to learn about a city of Texas and the people and their activities as to read of some dead city in Asia. Writers of 500 years ago did not write about men who lived 500 years before them; they wrote about men of their time. We seemed to have got the idea that to do good literary work a man must write about Browning, Tennyson, or a Greek poet. To me it is of vastly more importance to know about the social and political conditions of our own times. This is, of course, only my personal taste. I am continually on the lookout for writers who can write about the Mississippi River, for instance, and put the article in as good literary form as if they were writing about one of the ancient poets or dramatists."

Mr. Page writes most of the editorials for The World's Work. In fact he does a large amount of writing in many ways. He says that he has written books that he has not yet published, and smilingly added, "as every one does." His book entitled "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths" is a series of essays on the building up of the people in the Southern States. This book has caused a good deal of interest, and been received as an expression of profound faith in the right-mindedness of the masses in our democracy.

***

I STOPPED in to speak to Mr. William Aspenwall Bradley, the general editor and literary adviser for McClure, Phillips & Co. Mr. Bradley handed me a book. It had a plain red cover with a

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MARCH

Publishers Who Are Also Writers.

(Continued.)

little design in gold. The paper was of a mellow tone, the printing good. It was a new novel that had just been published. The cover was not gaudy, there were no cheap illustrations; the whole book impressed you as being artistic—the kind of book one likes to handle and cut the leaves of. I commented on this to Mr. Bradley.

"I am glad you like it," he said. "I think it is the best book we have got out."

"Yes," he continued in response to my further question, "I want to be known as a publisher rather than as a writer. On leaving college I was told that my prospective employer wanted a man who appreciated good books, a book lover. It was not until I got to work that I realized that what he really wanted was a manufacturing man. So I began as a manufacturing man. It is a regular trade, too; it is not enough to have the feeling and the appreciation for form, but you have to know how to gain the result. You must be able to tell the printer just what he is to do, not only where he has failed, but how he can get the right effect."

When Mr. Bradley was through speaking I realized the importance of the outside dress of a story, and that it represents real art. Many modern novels we would be glad to own, if they were ornamental in appearance, instead of chucking them out as we do, as soon as we are through with them.

We next discussed the question of advertising. Mr. Bradley seemed to think that books that had the qualities of popularity were bound to be popular with or without advertising. He said that extensive signs, posters, and newspaper advertisements had been so overdone that they lost most of their value, and he added: "The only way to make an advertisement effective to-day on the same scale as when only one or two publishers were beginning to develop this side of the business would be to print it upside down. One of the best ways I find to get a book known is to send complimentary copies to the head salesmen at the booksellers', asking them to read it, stating why it is good, and why it ought to sell well. Then there are a few magazines and papers whose book reviews are really worth while, and if the book is liked and praised by them, it will eventually reach a certain steady class of readers who are guided by these periodicals and papers, and who in turn guide the great mass of readers who rarely choose for themselves."

"In your opinion, as a publisher, why is it that there are so few great novels to-day?" I asked.

"That is a leading question," he said. "I think, as a matter of fact, that there are many good novels, clever and conscientious performances, but I know what you mean, and the reason why we do not have better novels, great novels, if you like, is due, in part at least, to the condition of modern society, especially in America. Here our classes are so mixed, with so little to differentiate any two individuals from each other, that the novelist must pay too much attention to the purely physical aspects to be able to get into intimate relations with his characters. In the time of Scott, let us say, there were certain characteristics that marked the lawyer, the doctor, or the laboring man. It required but a glance to assign the individual to his class; a few readily recognizable and wholly external traits would serve to evoke the type in the reader's own imagination, and the writer would thus be free to occupy himself directly with the psychology of his character in a very much fuller and freer way than is now possible. For instance, even in Russia to-day, the earmarks of a class are easily discernible; a few words will describe a man as belonging to the peasant class. Such a thing is impossible in America, where there is no such thing as a peasant, and where all the classes run together, merge and mingle, and where any man, who is one thing to-day, may be quite another to-morrow. Of course, a great novel is always a possibility here as in any place or age, but the point I am trying to make is that it would require a greater rather than a lesser degree of talent to picture life on a comprehensive scale and with a deep sense of reality here in America than it did, say, in England in Fielding's or in Dickens's time, and this precisely because the novelist would have to begin deeper down or further back than did either of these writers, supplying themselves with that element of stability which our society lacks, and they would be less able to count upon that co-operation on the part of the reader which is fundamental and essential to the production of all great art. Yet our young writers of to-day are approaching the problem with the gayest insouciance. They are making valuable notations of individual traits that may in time crystallize into class traits.

"It must be remembered, though,"—he continued, when I asked him if his idea of class was not rather undemocratic, "that class has a different significance in Members from that which it has in aristocracies or plutocracies. I never quite

a readiness to-day to classify human beings, making wealth and material prosperity the basis. O. Henry in one of his stories touches upon this point. He protests that there are no such beings as shopgirls—there are only girls who work in shops; and yet O. Henry is one of the men who are doing much to-day to catch and render permanent, subtle and pervasive differences which are already beginning to make themselves felt in the constitution of American society. When he describes a shopgirl—for even he cannot avoid using a term so currently in use—he describes her so that she has, as it were, the very accent of truth. There is no mistaking her in any one of her words, gestures, or in any least detail of her dress. Yet all this part, though so comprehensive, is given with incredible swiftness. It is only a step in the process, a preliminary to entering into her mental life, and even more deeply still into her heart, which is, after all, just the heart of any girl, but meshed in certain specific circumstances, exposed to certain specific assaults, arising from the precise nature of her occupation or environment. What we get from one of this writer's stories is, therefore, not only, or even principally, some new knowledge about any kind of life in particular, but about human nature in general. There certainly isn't the least tendency on his part to treat his shopgirl or his laundress as a specimen, to study her 'case,' least of all to look down upon her. And, as I have said, there is altogether too much of this kind of class distinction in current fiction, which in what we call the problem novel obtrudes itself as ugly and inarticulate even when it is kindly and helpfully meant."

"THE WHIRLWIND."

ONE would have said emphatically that there was not another phase of nature, human or other, left in Dartmoor around which even Mr. Eden Phillpotts would have the boldness to attempt to construct another of his tragedies of the soil, yet here is "The Whirlwind," (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) thrashing out the same familiar subjects with still enough of freshness and originality to make the reading of it an unexpectedly pleasing task. The author has divided his novel into three parts and one is very likely to change his opinion thereupon about the same number of times before he reaches the end for the reason that life moves slowly in Dartmoor and Mr. Phillpotts has so closely followed his model in this respect that practically no human interest develops in the humdrum course of events until Book Two is well along. Book Three is really absorbing in its steady accumulation of dangerous and tragic elements, all tending to one fatal point, and finally affords the rare and delightful experience of a story that ends far better than it gave any promise of doing in the beginning. Thus the unmistakable dullness of its early chapters is pretty nearly obliterated in one's impression of "The Whirlwind" by its convincing and dignified ending.

The heroine of this story is perhaps the strongest and most attractive woman character that Mr. Phillpotts has ever drawn, but the same cannot be said of the men who influence her life, nor of the minor people who have usually been such thoroughly successful adjuncts to his mise en scene. However tiresome have sometimes been Mr. Phillpotts's determined efforts to put Dartmoor scenery into words, even page after page of words, there have always been the compensating rustic denizens of those scenes, evidently true to life and captivatingly shrewd and droll; but the Lydford rustics are rather heavy and chiefly set one to wondering how their neighbors endured their stupid personalities.

In his theme Mr. Phillpotts has enlarged the "eternal triangle" of one woman and two men into a case of one woman loved by three men and herself honestly loving two of the men and married to one of them. This must be admitted to be a new complication, warranted to tax even the ingenuities of as keen a student of human nature as Mr. Phillpotts, and requiring no little delicacy of perception and feeling for its acceptable solution. Sarah Jane, frankly pagan, but sweet and wholesome to the core, is an interesting study in character, for, even though her creator does not quite succeed in convincing us of her intellectual superiority, he does make her a genuine woman, with only those generous faults which are hardly distinguishable from virtues, though they invariably plunge their possessor into all kinds of trouble. The world often speaks contemptuously of the conventions, but it has never yet meted out anything but unhappiness and destruction to the unconventional, and Sarah Jane paid the accustomed penalty. But she paid it bravely and in a way to convince any one that she deserved to live, if only it were ever possible to start anew in this life. At least, she kept the courage of her convictions to the end, and died in a manly way. Of the three men, her husband understood her least, and loved her best—always a good seedbed for tragic developments.

Guide to West Indies.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have published a "Pocket Guide to the West Indies," by Algernon E. Aspinwall, ... guide for all practical purposes, giv... information in regard to hotels, ... accommodations, ... to ... [illegible]

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NEXT Saturday, April 6, the Spring Book number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published. As in former years, this special number will contain many features of unique interest. The foremost of these will be a complete classified list of all the new books of the Spring in every department of literature. This list will be arranged alphabetically, as to author's names, under each classification, and will be annotated, making such a reference catalogue of new publications for the use of booksellers and bookbuyers as has not hitherto been produced. This number will also be rich in contributions from writers of distinction. Mr. Madison Cawein, the Kentucky poet, will tell why he esteems "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet, above most of the other recent novels. Mr. H. W. Boynton will have an article on Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, suggested by the newly-published bibliography of that versatile author. Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary, Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, Miss Jessie F. Rittenhouse, and Mr. William Aspenwall Bradley will be among the contributors.

THE American edition of Thomas Wright's splendidly advertised "Life of Walter Pater." (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is now at hand, in two comely volumes, profusely illustrated. The pictures, indeed, form not the least valuable feature of this work. There are seventy-eight of them, including portraits of Pater, his relatives and friends, and views of places. We have not, hitherto, had Walter Pater's life served up pictorially. A writer supposed to appeal only to a cultured few, he has been written about in a sort of exclusive way, as one in whom the multitude could have no large interest. Mr. Wright's book is, in all respects, for the multitude of readers, a straightforward, unimaginative narrative of facts, big and little, and chronicle of gossip concerning a remarkable man about whom the multitude of readers has, hitherto, known very little. It is not surprising that Mr. Wright's book has had a surprisingly large sale in England. Nearly every London newspaper printed an early and entertaining attack upon it and its author, because of Mr. Wright's criticism, in his preface, of Mr. A. C. Benson. The merits of the controversy thus aroused are somewhat elusive. The point of view of Mr. Wright is vastly different from Mr. Benson's. But the interest aroused in the controversy was naturally greater in London than it will be in New York. There the first edition of the biography was soon exhausted.

WE are confronted by a duty and a dilemma. Some time ago we published on this page, with an appreciative note of introduction, a poem on Longfellow written by Mr. Arthur Upson, which had been read at the dinner given in the National Arts Club to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Longfellow's birth. The poem was sent to us by another poet, of much greater present distinction than Mr. Upson, with a request for its publication, and we promptly put it in, because it was obviously harmless and pretty, and we like to be polite when we can. We now learn, however, that the verses were published the same day, March 2, in The Bellman, of Minneapolis, Minn. The editors of The Bellman think that they ought to have credit for printing the verses. We cheerfully publish the fact, which has just come to our notice. The editors of The Bellman send us an explanatory note written by Mr. Upson, in which he says that the act of the distinguished poet above mentioned, in sending Mr. Upson's verses to us, was "a very kindly meant but hardly a warranted form of appreciation." What the gentleman will think about this characterization of his courtesy we don't know, but probably he will let Mr. Upson send around his own poems hereafter. It seems that Mr. Upson had sent his verses to The Bellman and had had his manuscript returned with a note declining it. He did not know that the editors of The Bellman had changed their minds and decided to print the verses. We hope that this clear explanation will be satisfactory to both the poet and The Bellman.

HALL CAINE'S "Drink," which created a "sensation" in London some time ago, when it appeared in a six-penny edition and was circulated widely, is now out in an American edition, selling for 10 cents, with the imprint of the Appletons. It contains Mr. Caine's thrilling moral tale, originally published in a periodical, of a girl born with the taste for alcohol, as well as some notes of Mr. Caine's observations of the wicked side of life, and the ill effects of dram drinking, in London and New York, and a famous sermon on intemperance by the late Rev. Dr. Talmage. It is unbound and has covers of red paper, and it needs no further introduction. Everybody knows that Hall Caine is a very effective writer, and his subject now is of world-wide and undying interest. Some of us may decry too persistent agitation, out of which more harm than good frequently results. But we all know that the worst that can be said of the curse of rum is not too bad to say. The existence of the evil, and its horrors, are not to be denied.

IT is pleasant to learn that a new volume of Dr. Horace Howard Furness's unapproachable Variorum Edition of Shakespeare will be published in May by the Lippincotts. This is the fifteenth volume of a series which there is reason to hope, now that the son of Dr. Furness is assisting his father in his editorial labors, will some day be completed. "Antony and Cleopatra" is the play. Dr. Samuel Johnson thought of this wonderful work that it was interesting chiefly because of its frequent change of scene. Nowadays we think differently. No play of Shakespeare is more worthy of the student's attention than this brilliant dramatisation of Plutarch.

ALDRICH.

ALAS, once more the stealthy Shadow—
—Death—
Is laid upon a poet of our time,
And he is gone! O Aldrich! whose last breath
Was consecrate to song; whose matchless rhythe
Was ever steeped in music born in thee,
Art thou, too, mortal—slave to Death's decree?

No more thy words shall weave their lyric lace
Of beauty, perfect of magician's skill;
Dreams wrought in fabric of such marvel trace
That Art itself surrendered to their thrill!
No more, no more, in life's relentless grip,
Wilt thy deft hand thy defter thought obey!

But when along thy star-lit course, through spheres
Of Light, thy spirit in its breathless flight,
Exultant, soars to realms beyond the years,
Above the darkling shades of Time and Night,
To join the Peerless-Crowned of Earth, gone hence,
Though we shall grieve, what joy for thee, what recompense!

STEPHEN HENRY THAYER.

"GERMAN GARDEN" ELIZABETH.

THE author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has tried, with some measure of success, to present her books anonymously, and one who has so well served the public seems entitled to a return consideration. For the professional outcome of her work has been largely in the spirit of a service, an unwilling publicity for the sake of her admiring and insistent reading friends by her who has wanted nothing more than to be let alone in her German garden. She is gravely disappointed that her name has leaked out and still declines to authorize its use.

The making known of her identity cannot easily be embellished by conspicuous facts of the personal career of this writer. For she has embodied the ideal of her own heroine for an enriched but private life. To know her "Elizabeth" is to know her interests, her affections, and much of her life. In fact, her first book was a personal journal, written with the least possible intention of publication. She never tried to be a writer, never wanted to be one, and when friends who were shown some pages of her journal urged her to let it be published she was more bothered than pleased. The earlier of her succeeding books were produced for her editors with great reluctance, and considering that she gave up her personal desires for the sake of sharing her art she has graciously served the public.

Such an impersonally intimate account as Robert Haven Schauffler gave of "Elizabeth" in The Outlook a year and a half ago was beautifully satisfactory after all, and left an added touch of lovable reserve for her because he did not tell her name. The new novel, "Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther," a love story with a background of a small German town, will probably be published by the Scribners anonymously as usual.

THE MASTER OF STAIR.

THE popularity in life and literature of Nancy Stair may yet bring the whole Stair family into print. The interest in their lives would seem to deserve it. Sir John Dalrymple, the Master of Stair and father of Nancy, has now been made a book figure by Miss Marjorie Bowen. Her novel, "The Leopard and the Lily," has been withdrawn from publication for the present by McClure, Phillips & Co. in favor of the book, "The Master of Stair." This will be published April 23.

Apart from the quality of the story, there will be more or less serious purport in this book in its historical treatment. The finding of some important old documents enables Miss Bowen to develop a new and interesting theme—that there was no real massacre of Glencoe, and that the legend of it involved a pretty piece of knavery and a love story.

For Sir John Dalrymple, Minister for Scotland under William of Orange, was, much involved with the Earl of Douglas, popularly called "Jock Breadalbane," a member of the unpatriotic and hated Campbells, in an endeavor to annihilate the opposition of the MacDonalds and other small clans. Douglas had the ambition to have control of the Highlands, and Dalrymple, to be King of England. The affair at Glencoe was an orthodox attack, the slaughter being brought on by a refusal to surrender and a return attack. Meanwhile a woman Stair had courted, having discovered the personal and official duplicity of the man, fabricated, with the aid of an officer, the story of the massacre to revenge him. The revenge came, for the "massacre" made him generally hated, and the King deposed him.

LONDON NEWS.

Lawson's Literary Advertising Methods—Defoe's Tooting House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, March 29.—The startling advertising methods of Thomas W. Lawson, whose novel called "Friday, the Thirteenth" has just been published here, are affording the broader-minded English folks great amusement. A certain section of the public, however, is deeply shocked by Mr. Lawson's offer to give $5,000 apiece to the daily and weekly papers which publish the two best reviews of the book. These scandalized persons say this is the most barefaced bid for public notice ever made, and declare that never in the history of literature has been such an open and unblushing attempt to purchase reviewers. "Lawson, it need hardly be said," remarks one of these persons, "is an American. It is a good thing millionaire authors are not common on this side of the Atlantic." Apparently it is supposed that millionaire authors, who offer to buy reviews at $5,000 each, are to be met with on every street corner in America.

***

THE old manor house near Tooting Junction, where Daniel Defoe is supposed to have written "Robinson Crusoe," is about to be pulled down. American tourists will miss the landmark which has been one of their favorite points of pilgrimage.

***

THE new book on Henry Irving, to the preparation of which his two sons, Henry B. and Laurence, are said to be devoting a great deal of time, promises to be most interesting. An enormous number of letters and manuscripts was left by the great actor. Many of these will be used in the book, which will be the seventh written about Sir Henry.

***

ABBE ALBERT HOUTIN, the liberal French Catholic, has written a book about "New Catholicism," which is expected to be particularly valuable in these times of religious troubles in France. Fisher Unwin will publish it. The same publisher announces "Sir Richard Burton," by Walter Phelps Dodge, a non-controversial book about the famous translator of the "Arabian Nights," and "German Education, Past and Present," by the well-known Prof. Friedrich Paulsen of Berlin University. This book, if published in America, should arouse even greater interest than here; for recently published statistics show that the number of American students in German Universities is more than double the number of English students.

***

GEORGE ALLEN announces the letters of the late Dean Hole of Rochester, with a memoir of the Dean by G. A. B. Dewar. Miss Braddon, who will have her seventieth birthday this year, has a new novel in press with Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. It will be called "Dead Love Has Chains," and, unlike her latest story, "The White House," will be a return to her earlier, more "sensational" manner.

GALBRAITH.

A New Index.

William Abbatt will publish about May 1 a new General Index to The Magazine of American History, 1877-93. This will prove a very useful tool to the student of history, obviating the present necessity for referring to the whole thirty volumes of this great work. It will be an octavo, 8 by 10, of about 350 pages, printed in large type, with the catchwords in full-face type, making its use exceedingly easy.

The four divisions will be: 1. The general text; 2. The references to the Indians; 3. The notice of meetings of societies; 4. The book reviews.

The price will be $7.50 net, and it will not be in the trade at all. Orders should be sent to the publisher.

The Week's Popular Books.

The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library gives the following list of books most in demand for the week ending March 26: Adult fiction: MacGrath's "Half a Rogue," Chambers's "Fighting Chance," Nicholson's "Port of Missing Men." Juvenile fiction: Otis's "Amateur Fireman," Lang's "Blue Fairy Book," Alcott's "Little Women." Non-fiction: Ibsen's Plays, Clemens's "Christian Science," Gasquet's "Lord Acton and His Circle."

MARCH

FROM MISSOURI.

The True Adventures and Wise Observations of Sam, a Boy of the Steamboats.

ONCE in a while a mere man puts a real boy into a book—where by rights, of course, no real boy belongs. But if it is hard on the boy it is agreeable for the rightly constituted reader. The newest real boy, and one of the most thoroughly and seriously boyish in the whole range of fiction is to be found in a book called "Partners of Providence," (The Century Company,) and his creator is Charles D. Stewart, author of "The Fugitive Blacksmith." He is quaintly and copiously

CHARLES D. STEWART.

illustrated, this boy, with pen-and-ink sketches by C. J. Taylor, and his congenial stamping ground is upon Missouri and Mississippi River steamboats and the rafts and landings alongside from Cairo to New Orleans. The period is somewhat subsequent to that already made famous by Mark Twain, and the whole comes perilously near being an epic of the "Consolidated Aggregation of Rivers" as clear-eyed, keen-witted boyhood might and does see it.

That is a bald and broad generality which fails utterly to convey the truth. The fact is one must begin to read the autobiography of young Sam Daly before he can understand how vividly the river life is reflected in his narrative, how perfectly fitted is the boyish mind to the task of reflecting those lights and shades of it which lend it fascination. The narrative drifts care-free like the river upon whose bosom it floats, with eddies and resting places on the bank, the rollicking song of the "coonjiners," (Missouri for

From "Partners of Providence."
(Century Co.)

coal passers,) weaving itself into a tune with the ripple of the waters and accompanying as a supporting orchestra the treble of the young troubadour's tale. In short, the rambling narrative of incident and episode and rumination is harmonized into a symphoneous whole by the power of the author's thorough sympathy with his scenes and the equally thorough sympathy of scenes and people.

That you may know by sample how the troubadour sings, listen while he bargains for sucking pigs—shoat—to be used to inspire the crew of the Speed to extreme exertions for a record-breaking run. Sam thought the seller was "trying to work the runt off" on him. And he told him so. "But he said he wouldn't try that on me, and he showed me a little peaked-nosed pig over in the corner that was too many for its mother and didn't have no place at her, so it always got crowded away and had to come and take the leavings—which there wasn't any. So when I seen how fat and healthy mine was beside him I seen mine wasn't no runt at all. So I took him."

Afterward comes the race, the pigs squealing in pokes, a rival boat abreast, Aunt Jemima's flatiron—not a "nigger"—holding down the safety valve, the coonjiners singing "The old ark's a-moverin', a-moverin', a-moverin'" and the roustabouts whooping her up. The Speed's crew was "snapping their fingers and trying to bring luck like they was rolling dice—and their niggers the same—a-coaxing the boat along till it was like forty-five crap games rolled into one—and them a-hollering, 'Yo kaint do it! yo kaint do it!' and their niggers a-shoving in cordwood and our niggers a-shoving in cordwood, and the sparks a flying behind and the red light of the fireboxes shooting over the bows and showing their red throats like bulldogs a-pulling to get at each other."

Sam's "niggers" are as much the real thing as Sam himself. Two of them, Red and Blue, get left behind on an island for fighting aboard. Then they sit on opposite ends of this island and dare each other, but it "gets mighty tiresome—a nigger gets lonesome easy anyhow." Blue can swim and Red can't, and the truest and funniest thing in the book is the tale of how the two get ashore. It is too long to quote, but no appreciative student of the colored brother in his glory can afford to leave it unread.

The story that binds Sam's adventures together need not bother us here—but there is a story. Quotation is the only thing that gives the flavor of the book, and the only trouble that the reviewer finds is to stop quoting. Sam's narrative is full of gems of observation and bits of wisdom like that which noted that "niggers get lonesome easy." There are a dozen such clamoring for "leave to print" just at the moment when the space allowance has given out. The book is refreshing and delightful beyond adequate expression in critical prose.

A BOY AT SEA.

FRANK BROWN, SEA APPRENTICE. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S., Author of "The Cruise of the Cachelot," "A Son of the Sea," &c. With illustrations by Arthur Twidle. Pp. 347. New York. Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MR. BULLEN knows the sea as a landlubber knows his own dooryard—if he have the good luck to have one—and he writes with that knowledge and use of English which come to men whose early reading was confined to a scanty number of such books as the Bible and Shakespeare and Pilgrim's Progress. And so when he sends forth a volume about the ocean all lovers of sea craft may feel sure that it is something worth while. This present book describes, in the form of a novel, the sort of training that a boy gets who is apprenticed to the sea trade. As a story it is a good tale, full of action and incident, with a steady progress of the main theme and the constant growth in character of the lad of 14 who first steps aboard the Skylark into the young man of force and intelligence and dignity, second mate of a fine ship. The privations, suffering, and hardships of boys who go to sea get no glossing over from Mr. Bullen's pen, but he does show not a little literary skill in making them all help in the evolution of his young hero's character and in doing this without making him anything more than a natural, healthy, right-minded, ambitious boy. The author gives his word in the preface that the incidents are all true, and that they are all either from his own personal experience or have been well authenticated to him by others. And in the course of a voyage around the world and several others half way around and back again he has contrived to make happen a great many and varied and exciting things, from mutiny in the south seas to the taking into port of a valuable derelict with young Frank as her Captain. Young boys without exception, and all old boys who care about sea yarns, will find the book entertaining.

A SONG PRIMER.

A LITTLE primer of vocal music for children of the first and second grades of primary schools, prepared by Alys E. Bentley, Director of Music for Washington public schools, and to be issued April 1 by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., calls for special note because of the undeveloped field of its work and its own excellence. Miss Bentley has studied over the preparation of this little work for years, and has successfully tested her material by trying its use in the schools. The book is dainty and prettily illustrated. Classic lines of children's literature are set to original music, each piece taking all of one page. The music is of but a few bars, printed in specially made large notes that one can play with carelessly and not lose. The advantage of this is not slight, for one can almost read music at a first attempt from so open and easy a page. As to the essentials, the songs themselves, they are simple, naturalistic little snatches that seem sure to take the small students over their first steps in music by the interest of their imaginative suggestions. There are a humming fiddle song, a buzzing bee song, and a rhythmic clock song, &c. The book is an oblong 16mo, and is to be sold at 50 cents.

A Book on Glass, China, Silver.

A little volume of "Essays on Glass, China, Silver, &c., in the Willet-Holthuysen Museum Collection, Amsterdam," by Frans Coenen, Conservator of that museum, has been imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. The collection treated is known as a small but excellent one of these wares, showing the styles of many periods. Examples of them are given in thirty-two illustrations in the book. The author has added to his description of the collection some incidental antiquarian talk.

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THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

Mr. Bolton Hall's Opinion of the Style of Walter Pater—Dr. Eaton's Poems and Other Topics.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

YOU speak in your issue of March 16 of Walter Pater as "the great stylist," and I suppose he must be, but as a model of bad style I call attention to the following from "Marius the Epicurean," Page 189:

"For a strange piece of literary good fortune, at the beginning of the present century, has set free the long-buried fragrance of this famous friendship of the old world, from below a valueless later manuscript, in a series of letters, wherein the two writers exchange for the most part their evening thoughts, especially at family anniversaries, and with entire intimacy, on their children, on the art of speech, on all the various subtleties of the 'science of images'—rhetorical images—above all, of course, on sleep and matters of health."

The length of the first sentence would be tiresome, even if it were not for the eight or ten descriptive clauses tacked on to it. He goes on:

"They are full of mutual admiration of each other's eloquence, restless in absence till they see one another again, noting, characteristically, their very dreams of each other, expecting the day which will terminate the office, the business or duty, which separates them."

I am no stickler for the rule that "each other" refers to two and that "one another" refers to many, because the rule seems out of keeping with the meaning of the words, but it seems that one ought hardly to mix them up in that reckless manner.

I suppose that I will be written down as a Philistine by most of those who read this; but as I have no pretensions to literary eminence myself and only try to say what I have to say as simply and clearly as possible, I shall await the littérateur's defense of Mr. Pater's English.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, March 20, 1907.

Dr. Eaton's Poems.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Arthur Wentworth Eaton's verse has received favorable notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and it is hard to understand how his latest volume has fared so ill at the hands of your reviewer.

Is it possible that the poem of that collection which gives the book its name, strongly reproducing as it does the old Egyptian religious beliefs and ritual, does not appeal to your reviewer as a dignified and worthy poem?

Or if the reviewer knows a finished lyric how can he have ignored "The Voyage of Sleep," with its delicate fancy; or "Foundry Fires," with its strong musical ring, or "Lombardy Poplars," so suggestive of conditions in old New England?

BISHOP FALKNER.

Christ Church Rectory, Bay Ridge, L. I., March 28, 1907.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The recent poetry of Dr. Arthur Wentworth Eaton deserves maturer treatment at the hands of your reviewer than it received last Saturday. Many of Dr. Eaton's poems in "The Lotus of the Nile, and Other Poems" are new, but some of the best of them, as "Fountains Abbey," "By the Bridge," and "The Voyage of Sleep," have been known and favorably known for years. If your reviewer will glance at Stedman's "American Anthology," or "A Treasury of Canadian Verse" they will find some of them. Thus it is possible their opinion of Dr. Eaton's works may be changed.

CHARLES T. COWENHOVEN, JR.

New York, March 27, 1907.

III.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your recent criticism of poetry, usually so just and discriminating, have you not for once a little overstepped the line? It seems to me that Dr. Arthur Wentworth Eaton's book, "The Lotus of the Nile," hardly deserves the measure that you meted out to him in your issue of the 23d. Some of the poems now collected in that volume have been favorites for years. In the anthology known as "The World's Best Poetry" I find "The Voyage of Sleep." The title poem and another of Dr. Eaton's lyrics are included in Stedman's "American Anthology," while "The Whaling Town," "Flood Tide," "Love Letters," and "The Virgin's Shrine" may be found in other collections, both American and English. Poems like these are surely worthy of recognition, and I trust that you will let me say in your columns that the censure of THE TIMES seems to me a somewhat "amazing blunder."

TITUS MUNSON COAN.

New York, March 27, 1907.

"Madame de Treymes."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Upon laying aside Mrs. Wharton's latest creation—"Madame de Treymes"—one cannot help feeling that happiness is ever the unknown quantity in Mrs. Wharton's equations. I do not agree with Hildegarde Hawthorne that "Mrs. Wharton's women are creatures of the intellect" solely, nor that "their passions are of the mind" exclusively. In the tragic circumstances surrounding the drama of Mme. de Malrives's life I see much that emanates from the heart; if not absolutely, at least quite abundantly.

Her love for the delicately refined and decidedly superior American, John Durham by name, is one quite worthy of an American woman with an American education, much more one whose vast majority of maturer days were flavored with things Parisian. Also the maternal love sprang quite as deeply from the heart, as does that of an American mother by education and environment as well as by birth.

The test of both of these passions lies in the fact of the willing self-abnegation of Mme. de Malrives's love, by refusing to become the wife of John Durham unless the divorce could be so conducted as to save the family escutcheon from any additional blots.

At no cost must her son's traditional past and prospective future be sacrificed! The mystery concerning the iron-clad divorce laws of France grows more and more complex, until at last the whole situation is submerged in one overwhelming gulf of vital antagonisms, from which a natural and honorable escape seems impossible. The difficulty of release and the proud but empty hold upon what little shred of respectability remains are indeed pathetic. In France the individual must subordinate himself to the family, the community, the State.

Mrs. Wharton reveals a consummate and subtle skill in the portrayal of each character, and her marvelously fine and artistically dainty parallelisms between the ultra-refined exterior of the French and the more commonplace but subjectively honorable American show a rare and comprehensive knowledge of these two widely separated nations.

"'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true" that the exquisite grace of the French and the rugged honesty of the American cannot be commingled into one superb type. In this book it is one or the other of these qualities that is ever uppermost, but never both simultaneously. The real is always sacrificed to the artificial or unreal. The entire gamut of their lives plays ever to one discordant note, a striving, as it were, of the objective beauty to the exclusion of all else.

In the concluding chapter how shallow is the sympathy warily extended by Madame de Treymes! How different her condescending tear from the immortal drop that wet the pages of Charles Reade's older if not more powerful production. Also in this chapter we are reminded of one of Mrs. Wharton's compatriots, who, in "The Lady or the Tiger," left his readers in doubt.

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the
Good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt."

ANNE H. HOBART.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 29, 1907.

Symbolism.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am hoping Mr. William H. Brashear of Lexington, Ky., has by this time read "Peer Gynt" and fallen under the spell of its subtle symbolism. My own idea of the "one requisite of genius" is the ability to enthrall the intellects or to captivate the senses of others without capitulation, to speak to another's soul in the language it understands and answers.

The Green-Clad Woman, so compellingly entrancing at first and so mockingly, hauntingly hideous after Peer Gynt's soul is awakened, is one of the most vivid representations of sin that can be imagined.

STELLA WEILER-TAYLOR.

Hamilton, Ohio, March 28, 1907.

"Infinite."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I observe that your literary critics make frequent use of the word "infinite." It is not in good taste. It is at best hyperbolical. That grand old journalist Gen. James Watson Webb, editor of the old Morning Courier and New York Inquirer, would not permit its use in reference to worldly affairs, declaring that such use of the word is irreverent, if not offensively profane. "Infinite" is an attribute of the Most High God, and to write of "infinite" skill, "infinite" research, or "infinite" this or that should not be permitted. I think that a moment's reflection will bring you to this view.

J. WILLOUGHBY.

Brooklyn, March 28, 1907.

MARCH

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BOSTON NOTES.

A Belated Novel and Some Others—A Tale of Sergia—More Spring Books.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & CO. should have published Miss Anna Chapin Ray's "Ackroyd of the Faculty" last Saturday, but it was unavoidably delayed, and comes to-morrow to give those who have asserted that Miss Ray could not repeat herself the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so." Like two brilliantly successful English novels of 1904, it deals with the relation springing up between a self-made man and a woman of assured social position, but the elusive, intangible quality of social superiority in the United States makes the real problem quite different from that presented by Miss Sinclair and Mr. Smith. Moreover, in the last few pages the author brings forward the question of man's right to curtail, howsoever briefly, the dying tortures for which there is no remedy, and gives the brave decision to be expected from her and sure to provoke the whines of the sentimental. By way of novelty, the fate of the hero and heroine is decided by the fool of the story, a young person whose artfully detestable name of Vinnietta adequately expresses her general character and conduct.

***

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. are preparing a novel by Mr. Armiger Bartlett for Spring publication, a tale of Sergia, one of those imaginary European States already composing a continent as large as South America, and bidding fair to extend to Asian dimensions before all the novelists have created a tract. The Prince of Sergia, being dethroned, sets his affections on a British diplomatist's daughter, a disposal which proves to be very worldly wise. The illustrations are to be by Mr. Piffard, the frontispiece by Mr. Edwards, and the story will appear the last of April with the title of "The King Makers."

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In about ten days this house will publish "The Happy Princess," a group of verses on widely varying topics, the work of Mr. Arthur Davison Ficke, an author well-known to magazine readers. Father Tabb's "Quips and Quiddits," which will come a week earlier, is to be illustrated by pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Charles Copeland.

***

Mr. Richard G. Badger has a Spring list, including thirty-three volumes of verse, among them the Iliad, translated by Mr. F. A. Tibbetts. This week appear "Ballads and Lyrics" by Mr. C. Eldred, and "Foregone Verses," by Mr. William Wallace Whitelock, in which there is no lack of fun, for does it not include the tale of the famous mill between Mr. James Corbett and Mr. Bernard Shaw, and a version of "We Are Seven," modernised by divorces, but no more puzzling than the original? "The Mermaid," dedicated by the author, Mr. Thomas McKean, to Miss Nancy Brinley Bispham, "in gratitude for her helpful aid," and lastly, "Prairie Flowers," by Miss Margaret Belle Houston, complete the group. The best things in Miss Houston's volume are "My Troubles," "Bedtime," and "Nurse Maggie," written about children, and they are very good of their kind.

***

Two novels, "Lorenso of Sarzana," by Miss Elizabeth Lewis, and "Kedar Kross," by Mr. J. Van Sevoer Shurts, an illustrated poem, "Galahad," by Miss May F. Southworth, and "Golden Winged Days," by Anne Butler Thomas, are to appear later.

***

"The First True Gentleman," the remarkable little essay of which Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. have made a pretty book, at once sprang into favor with the booksellers, and the orders from other cities indicate a deeper popular interest in the topic than the cynical and the very modern would be inclined to expect. A Canadian order, dated three days after the appearance of the book, and calling for 500, shows that its field will not be limited to the United States.

***

Among the books for girls to be published this year by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are "What Robin Did Then," by Miss Marian W. Wildman, and for all children there are sixteen volumes of the Chatterbox Library: "Terraweens," "The Sisters," "Six Months in the Fourth," "Marcia's Home," "The Silver Fingers," "The Austin Prize," "The Union Jacks," "The Fortunes of the Charlton Family," "The Little General," "Cyril the Foundling," "The Story of Johnny Bertram," "Sidney Yorke's Friend," "Fred Malcolm and His Friends," "The Constable's Story," "Chris Wharton," and "A Boy's Visit to Iceland."

***

17 years of age, in which period she tried "day school" and boarding school, domestic service, journalism, and camping out, to say nothing of having some involuntary experience with a blizzard. The book is larger than the Kristy series and is intended for older children.

***

Mr. Denman W. Ross's "A Theory of Pure Design," to be published by the same firm, is one of those books for which readers have been developed by the public school courses in drawing. The small children who, while barely able to hold a pencil, make combinations of lines proudly styled "designs," do not generally produce anything of any value, but they become conscious that there is such a thing as design, and are prepared to give fairly intelligent attention to Mr. Ross's definitions of its principles, harmony, rhythm, and balance. The terms of vision are also defined, and analyzed, and an illustrative series of drawings and diagrams is accompanied by explanations showing the connection of the terms and the principles. Mr. Ross is Harvard lecturer on the theory of design.

***

"The Literature of Roguery," by Mr. Frank Wadleigh Chandler, seems at first sight to be rather out of place in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list, but it is one of the "Types of English Literature Series," and the body of literature which it describes is by no means small, for ever since the days of printing began books describing crime and criminals have abounded. At present the detective story or the confessions of the reformed constitute the bulk of production, but the earlier centuries were bolder, and if English literature have no Gil Blas it has scores of scoundrels no better. Mr. Chandler has not neglected the foreign sources which English readers' eagerly sought before the glorification of English authors became general, and his work is unique in its scope.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 29, 1907.

THE ALPHABET.

IN THE PATH OF THE ALPHABET. A Historical Account of the Ancient Beginnings and Evolution of the Modern Alphabet. By Frances D. Jermain. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 160. Fort Wayne, Ind.: William D. Page. $1.25.

THE author of this painstaking history of our alphabet was for many years the librarian of the public library of Toledo, and died before her book could be published. These facts are stated in a preface written by the widower, who now gives this work to the public. In the course of her reference work Mrs. Jermain became impressed by the need of a concise history of the beginnings and development of our modern alphabet. The information was widely scattered, and was nowhere to be found in a condensed and practicable form. Convinced that a popular history of the subject would be of value, she set herself to the work of collecting materials, and entered into correspondence with the leading archaeologists of the day. As a result we have an excellent treatise clearly epitomizing a large amount of laborious research.

The consideration of hieroglyphics naturally involves an account of the Rosetta Stone, the history of its discovery, the first tentative efforts toward deciphering it, and the final success of that undertaking. The early history of the study of cuneiform inscriptions makes us acquainted with several German, French, and English scholars who devoted their lives to this baffling work. Before the invention of any kind of written language objects representing ideas were used as message bearers, but were necessarily subject to great misapprehension.

Thus a King of the Scythians sent to Darius, who was on the point of invading Scythia, a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. The interpretation of Darius was that since a mouse is bred in the earth, and a frog lives in the water, the meaning of the Scythians was that they surrendered land and water, while the bird signified their speedy flight, and the arrows the surrender of their arms to Darius. But the Scythian messenger undeceived Darius, saying: "Not thus should you interpret this message. It means, O Persians, unless you become birds and fly into the air, and mice, and hide yourselves beneath the earth, or frogs, and leap into the lakes, ye shall never return to your homes, but be smitten with these arrows."

Among the many accounts of explorers in this field of investigation none is more interesting than that of Anquetil Duperron. In the early part of the eighteenth century he was preparing for the priesthood in the Parisian seminaries, when he became so deeply interested in the study of languages that he gave himself wholly to that pursuit. Wishing to study in India, he enlisted as a private soldier in the French Army, and was about to set sail when some scholars, assisted by his zeal, succeeded in making a better arrangement for him, and by their assistance he was enabled to translate the Zend-Avesta, [illegible] a portrait of the authoress, and by numerous reproductions of hieroglyphic figures, signs, and equivalents. The text of the work is inclosed in an attractive border depicting life in the antique world.

A USEFUL LIFE.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE LIFE OF A TEACHER. 1841-1906. By Edward H. Magill, ex-President of Swarthmore College. Pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THERE could scarcely be more possibility of blessing and beneficence to humankind than lies in the hands of a teacher who, for year after year of a long and busy life, impresses with his strong and forceful personality, square and upright character, and rich and mellow and vigorous mind the hundreds of young men and women who are under his influence. If any man has the right, when he comes to the evening of life, to feel that his day has been satisfactorily spent, surely it is such as he. It is just this aroma of a wholesome and useful life that fills the pages of this retrospect by ex-President Magill of Swarthmore College, of nearly three-quarters of a century spent at the teacher's desk.

Mr. Magill was the son of a well-to-do Quaker farmer in Pennsylvania, and in his early education received the best and most careful training that the times allowed. His brief account of his childhood schooling, compared with that which children receive nowadays, shows afew what a marvelous advance there has been in educational art and science in the compass of a single life. So, too, the account of his freshman year at Yale with its constant and severe drill in mathematics and Greek and Latin and its recitations before breakfast by the light of tallow candles is calculated to make undergraduates thankful they were born in a later day.

After his graduation at Brown University Mr. Magill served eight years as Principal of the Providence Classical High School, as many more as Submaster in the Boston Public Latin School, and since 1888 has been identified as Professor or President with Swarthmore College. He has been associated, as student or fellow-worker, with many men whose names are famous in educational affairs. To a number of these, under whose formative hands he passed as a pupil, he pays earnest and affectionate tribute as, without doubt, many hundreds of young men and women, through three generations, have paid to him, at least in thought and feeling. To those interested in educational matters his book would have been of more value if it had had more of the pedagogical and less of the personal note. It is embellished with portraits of the author and many of the educators with whom he has been associated, and with several views of Swarthmore College.

SICILY AS A WINTER RESORT.

SICILY, THE NEW WINTER RESORT. By Douglas Sladen. Illustrated. Pp. xxiv., 616. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

MR. SLADEN believes that Sicily surpasses the Riviera; that it is, indeed, the most attractive Winter resort in Europe, and, acting upon this conviction, he has made an elaborate and profusely illustrated guidebook of that country. The introductory chapters give a general description of the island, the means of travel, the character of the people, the political conditions, the rare chances for bargain hunters, the picturesque and beautiful cathedrals and churches. This section of the book ends with a carefully prepared itinerary for an automobile tour of forty-one days. The remainder of the volume is devoted to an encyclopedic treatment of Sicily, paragraphs giving information concerning the principal cities and monuments, and the scenery, together with short accounts of the institutions, customs, &c., of the country. There is also a table of the Sicilian railways and diligences. Baedeker's admirable map is a delight to the eyes, and greatly adds to the usefulness of this very practical book. The author is of the opinion that this comparatively unknown land would satisfy even the child "who asked its mother if heaven was as nice a place as people make out. 'Of course,' replied the horrified mother. 'Why do you ask?' 'Because none of the places we go to in Summer ever come up to the agents' advertisements.'"

LIFE OF CHESTERFIELD

A NEW life of Lord Chesterfield is published by the John Lane Company. The author, W. N. Craig, explains that he has added to the biographies of Chesterfield because previous works have treated so exclusively of Chesterfield's private life and the man of social fame, and that there remain to be emphasized "those rarer and higher qualities which distinguished him as a

HARPERS BOOKS

Christian Science

By MARK TWAIN

This book has taken rank at once as the keenest and most searching exposition of Christian Science that has yet been made. It is the result of years of painstaking investigation, and is written with an honestness of purpose and delightfulness of humor which make it, while instructive, also deeply entertaining.

The American Scene

By Henry James

After an absence of nearly twenty-five years, Mr. James has revisited America expressly for the purpose of writing this book. It records in exquisite prose his impressions of American women, American men and places.

Nature's Craftsmen

By Dr. Henry C. McCook

A marvellous story of fascinating facts about ants, bees, ballooning-spiders, and other insects. It points out unsuspected wonders at our very doors, and is wholly free from technical terms.

The Substance of Faith

By Sir Oliver Lodge

The author, who is perhaps the most distinguished scientist alive to-day, feeling the basic harmony between science and religion, in this volume shows that they are not at odds. A book of deep interest to all who have become confused by modern criticism.

Manners and Social Usages

A new edition of the book that for years has held unquestioned supremacy as the one authoritative standard in regard to social customs and etiquette for men and women. It is revised and corrected to 1907, and is written with authority. It does not deal with the customs of the ultra-fashionable alone, but tells what is correct for well-to-do people in the towns and cities of America.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

Features of the Principal American Monthlies—A New Serial in the Century—Muckrakers, Poets, Essayists and Artists.

THE contents of the April magazines are set forth in the following paragraphs. The first installment of a new novel by Elizabeth Robins, "Come and Find Me," is the chief novelty in The Century. Miss Robins is introduced merely as the author of "The Magnetic North." Perhaps of all her works of fiction thus far, her strangely powerful study of humanity in the Klondike is the most impressive and memorable. The new story begins in California. The Atlantic has two particularly entertaining literary articles—H. W. Boynton's, on Bernard Shaw as a critic, and J. F. A. Pyre's, on "Byron in Our Day." McClure's, as full as usual of good things, has a stirring new "muckraking" article on Chicago evils. "The Northwest Passage," by Capt. Roald Amundsen, is the leader in Harper's, and another noteworthy article is Havelock Ellis's "Home of the Holy Grail."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The Northwest Passage, Capt. Roald Amundsen; In the Second April, James Branch Cabell; Deprecation, John B. Tabb; The Making of Medicines, Robert Kennedy Duncan; All Saints in Paradise, Mary E. Knevels; Springtime, Harrison Rhodes; Richmond, Charles H. White; The Great Squab Syndicate, Marie Manning; Atra Cura, Arthur Guiterman; The Weavers, Gilbert Parker; Miss Sallie's Title, Lily Young; The Home of the Holy Grail, Havelock Ellis; Nightingale Lane, William Sharp; The Leaving of a Dory, Lawrence Mott; The Vagrant, Margaret B. Houston; Music of Man and Bird, Henry Oldys; The Last Visit to a Scholar, Muriel Campbell Dyar; The Unknown Use, Edith M. Thomas; First Glimpses of Diplomatic Society, Mme. De Bunsen; What Lies Beyond? Mary Thacher Higginson; A Portrait by Collyer, Clare Benedict.

CENTURY—Sam and Rags with the River Show, Charles D. Stewart; Isam and the Poll Tax, Harry S. Edwards; In My House of Mourning, Evelyn Phinney; The Shuttle, Frances Hodgson Burnett; The Art of Catching the Manatee, A. W. Dimock; Examples of American Portraiture, XV.—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.; Jay Cooke, After the Civil War, Ellis P. Oberholtzer; The Firm Stand of Hans, Elsie Singmaster; Still Waters, Maud S. Beeson; Color-Blindness, Edward A. Ayers, M. D.; A Pair of Waltzing Mice, Mary Stockton Hunter; The Long-Feathered Fowls of Japan, Bashford Dean; Guard-Mount, John Finley; Tonny Wondy, Annie E. P. Searing; From Slave to King, Ernest E. Johnson; Come and Find Me, Elizabeth Robins; The Gambling Mania, Jacob A. Riis; The New Life, Witter Synner; A County Thirty-one Years in Rebellion, Frank Wickiser; Rheims Cathedral, Where Kings Were Crowned, Elizabeth Robins Pennell; The Parting, W. E. Davenport; The City of the Sacred Bo-Tree, Rosalie S. Morton; Weighed in the Balance, Wilmatte P. Cockerell.

SCRIBNER'S.—The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, C. Grant La Farge; The Smugglers, James B. Connolly; The Fruit of the Tree, Edith Wharton; Silverhorns, Henry van Dyke; Turquoise and Gold, Robert Fulkerson Hoffman; Impressions of Contemporary France, Barrett Wendell; Nearing the End, Philip R. Goodwin; Longfellow, Henry van Dyke; Dragon's Blood, Carter Goodloe; The Rosebach Plate, Winfield Scott Moody; Winter Gardens, Frederick Peterson; In Snowtime, Duncan Campbell Scott; The "Open Door" in Manchuria, Thomas F. Millard; Interpretations, George Cabot Lodge.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The Ideal Teacher, George H. Palmer; The New Tariff Era, Raymond L. Bridgman; The Helpmate, May Sinclair; The Spirit of Old West Point, Morris Schaff; The Street of the Love of Friends, Harriet L. Bradley; The Lesson of the French Revolution, Goldwin Smith; True Love to Liberty is Never Foe, Richard W. Gilder; The Grilling of Sinners, Edward A. Ross; The Statesmanship of Cavour, Andrew D. White; The Flunkier, Ethel R. Wheeler; Ferdinand Brunetière, Irving Babbitt; Mutual Life Insurance: The Case of the Agent, Floyd E. De Groat; Byron in Our Day, J. F. A. Pyre; Mr. Shaw as Critic, H. W. Boynton; Theology and Human Nature, George Hodges.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.—The City of Chicago, George Kibbe Turner; Sister Ann's Lions, Floy Suizer Bingham; The Dice, Perceval Gibbon; Mary Baker G. Eddy, Georgine Milmine; The Mistaken Man, Viola Rosebero; A Brother in Arms, Grace S. Richmond; Reminiscences of a Long Life, Carl Schurz; The Haste of Joe Bavarin, W. A. Fraser; My Baseball Debut, L. Constans.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The Laurentian Library, Mabel McIlvaine; "The Great Duke" Wellington, Henry W. Lucy; Fogazaro and "The Saint," Raffaele Simboli; The Countess of Picpus, Maurice Hewlett; Americans in London, Hester Ritchie; Mary Putnam Jacobi, Richard Watson Gilder; Abraham Lincoln, Joseph Very Quarles; Animal Mind and Morality, Richard Meade Bache; How the Blind May Be Helped, Helen Keller; Mme. Nazimova as "Nora" and "Hedda," Elisabeth Luther Cary; Literature and Statesmanship, Joachim, Viscount Goschen; An Order for the Next Poet: No. 2, Gerald Stanley Lee; As We See Ourselves, Horatio S. Krans; The Emily Emmins Papers: No. 2, Carolyn Wells; Art and Ideas, Christian Brinton.

APPLETON'S MAGAZINE.—Oklahoma: The Coming of the White Man, Emerson Hough; Oklahoma: To-day and To-morrow, William Dinwiddie; Oklahoma: The Fight for Statehood, Atherton Brownell; The Peacock Walk, Agnes and Egerton Castle; The Truth About the Italian Immigrant, Gaetano D'Amato; Pinky West and the Spirit World, Josephine Daskam Bacon; Mother, Maxim Gorky; The Three Who Broke In, James L. Ford; Concha, Wolcott LeClear Beard; The Will of Widow Peevy, Hugh Pendexter; The Wives of Selim Pasha, Demetra Vaka Brown; The Riddle of Penroseby, H. Addington Bruce; A Diana of the Garage, Thomas L. Masson; Suspense, Kate Jordan.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—Following the Color Line, Ray Stannard Baker; An Error in Estimates, Jeannette Cooper; The Art of Hate, John G. Wolfard; The City Pigeons, Walter Prichard Eaton; The Kiss, B. Nesbit; We and Our Daughters, Josephine Daskam Bacon; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]

1907

T.e Magazines for April.

(Continued.)

of Secrets, William Le Queux; McTavish the Spender, A. M. Chisholm; How the Quetzal Came, Philip C. Stanton.

THE BOHEMIAN.—Here and There; Like Some Old Norse King, Stacey E. Baker; An Experiment by Posner, Edwin L. Sabin; "Little Buttercup," Frederick M. Smith; Secrets, (verses.) Charles Hamilton Musgrove; The Granted Wish of Tom Kennan, W. A. Frost; Some Women Artists in America, Charles F. Peters; The Bachelor's Story, Lewis A. Wentworth; A Guide to Girlology, Cecil Ford; The Revolt of Hannah, Leigh Gordon Giltner; My Yesterdays, Henry Miller; Analogous, Matthew Goldman; The Business Side of Being Funny, Joseph M. Weber; A Talk With Tabitha, Nellie Cravey Gillmore; The Matron, the Magnate, and the Motor, Clarence Mansfield Lindsay; The Fault of Harness, Howard Markis Hoke; A Ballad of '77, Curtis Hidden Page; The Apotheosis of the Pie, Miles Bradford.

AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS.—A Notable American Home, Barr Ferree; A Model House Costing $3,700, Burr Bartram; A "Nautical" House, Designed and Built for John H. Duncan, Esq., Highland Beach, N. J., Paul Thurston; The Use of the Rose for House Decoration, Charles F. Holder; "Phelcroft," Francois Picard; Kitchens of the Olden Time, Esther Singleton; The Easter Flower Market of New York, William G. FitzGerald; My Bird Family, Craig S. Thoms; Sewage Disposal for the House, Ralph Ernest Blake; The Border of Hardy Plants, Eben E. Rexford; Copper and Brass Repousse Work, Mabel Tuke Priestman; Using the Kitchen, Sarah Adams Kellar.

THE TECHNICAL WORLD.—To Unite a Hundred Rivers, Frank A. Briggs; Farmer Fears Weeds No Longer, May Wood-Simons; How Railroad Wreckers Work, Herbert Lawrence; Vast Profits in the Golden Goat, René Bache; To Save the World from Famine, F. A. Talbot; Last Days of the Fur Seal, F. T. McGrath; Cutting Steel by Electricity, J. Mayne Baldmore; Making a Cranberry Bog, Marcus L. Urann; Sunlight Made to Order, Eugene Shade; Ribbon From Sheet Steel to Bath Tub in Six Minutes, James Cook Mills; Conspiracy Against the Children, Dewey Sheldon Beebe; Plants Under Acetylene Sunshine, William P. Walsh; No Alcohol Power for the Farmer, H. G. Hunting.

THE SMART SET.—The Miniature, Beatrix D. Lloyd; Beyond the Spectrum, John G. Neihardt; Where Sleep the Gods, Thomas S. Jones, Jr.; Cousin Delice, Harriet Gaylord; The Music of Life, Bliss Carman; Penalty, Michael Storm; Two Foolish Virgins, Jean Elginbrod; The Edge of the Wood, Katharine Metcalf Roof; Indian Summer, Arthur S. Wheeler; The Garden of Her Soul, Mrs. Luther Harris; Fantasy's Hot Fire, Mary L. Pendered; The Alibi, Tristan Bernard; The Coward, Charlotte Becker; The Little Gray House, Mary Glascock; The Flower and the Gem, R. K. Weekes; The Regenerate, Mazo de la Roche.

THE FORUM.—American Politics, Henry Litchfield West; Foreign Affairs, A. Maurice Low; Applied Science, Henry Harrison Suplee; Finance, Alexander D. Noyes; Music, Joseph Sohn; Educational Outlook, Ossian H. Lang; Literature: Present Day Tendencies in Fiction, Herbert W. Horwill; Recent Tributes to Longfellow, Prof. W. P. Trent; Our Most Abused Sense—The Sense of Hearing, Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.

THE CRAFTSMAN.—Marvelous Bronzes Three Thousand Years Old, Dr. Berthold Laufer; Pueblos of the Painted Desert, Frederick Monsen; The Taming of the Bear, Paul Harboe; The Socialized Church, Mary Rankin Cranston; Traveling Libraries, Georgia H. Reynolds; The Doukhobors of Canada, Katharine Louise Smith; Photography as an Emotional Art, Giles Edgerton; Our Home Department, Mabel Tuke Priestman.

THEATRE MAGAZINE.—Big Metropolitan Theatre Directed by a Woman, L. France Pierce; Smith Girls to Present "Hamlet" in New York, Virginia Frame; Yale Boys to Produce Ibsen's "Pretenders," Helen Avery Hardy; Novelli as the Moor of Venice, Benjamin De Casseres; The Fatal Fascination of Playwriting, William Griffith; The Truth About the Theatre Ticket Speculator, Harry P. Mawson; An Interview with Jessie Millward, Ada Patterson; From Broadway to the Bowery, Elise Lathrop; American Girls Success on Europe's Operatic Stage, X. Y. Z.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.—Boston Suburban Architecture, Frank Chouteau Brown; The New Woman's Hospital, New York City, Allen & Collens; An Architectural Aberration, the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York City; The Engineering Societies Building, New York City, Hale & Rogers, architects; H. G. Morse, associate; The Residence of Mr. F. H. Goodyear, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Carrere & Hastings, architects.

BOOK NEWS MONTHLY.—Color Insert, Josef Jannsens; The Feudal Note in Sir Walter, Ian MacLaren; David Graham Phillips, Rupert Hughes; The Message of David Graham Phillips, Charles Edward Russell; Touching the Lord Hamlet, Arthur Stringer; In Old Touraine: I., Anne M. Earle; The Bi-Centenary of Henry Fielding, Norma Bright Carson; Timely Topics: Books for the Study and Library, Talcott Williams, LL. D.; For the Reader of New Fiction; History in Biography and Letters; Our Wonderful West; Two Studies in Literature, Albert S. Henry.

THE ARGOSY.—A Dist of Local Color, Seward W. Hopkins; The Sheriff of Broken Bow, William Wallace Cook; Their Last Hope, Albert Payson Terhune; The Eagle of Empire, F. K. Scribner; When Suspicion Struck Hard, Stephen Brandish; In the Mouth of the Gift-Horse, Casper Carson; Down and Out, Lawrence G. Byrd; Eleven Short Stories.

SMITH'S MAGAZINE.—Belegarde's Girl, S. Carleton; The Counterfeit Ten Million, C. H. Forbes-Lindsay; The Man the Other Woman Wantad, Gertie S. Wentworth-James; On Enthusiasm, Charles Battell Loomis; The Return of the Colquhoun, Robert Barr; The Civic Federation and What It Does, John H. McLean; In the Matter of Imogene, Holman F. Day; The Art of Byron Burrough, Charles de Kay; Her Jimmie, Emma Lee Walton; The Personality of Margaret Anglin, Reginald Wolf; The Out-of-Town Girl in New York, Grace Margaret Gould; Where Love Leads, Charles Garvice.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.—A Cluster of Masterpieces, The Scarlet Runner, C. N. and A. M. Williamson; Some Famous Elopements, Adrian Margaux; A Final Exit, C. C. Andrews; Problems Science Has Almost Solved, Arthur T. Dolling; Deserted, W. W. Jacobs; Our "100-Picture" Gallery, Land's End to John o' Groat's; Hosts Invisible, Max Pemberton; Songs of the Oilbirds, Frederick R. Burton; An Ordeal of Faith, Warwick Deeping; Wonders of the World; The Blindfold Castle, E. Nesbit.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—[illegible] with the Kaiser, a Chapter from [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible];

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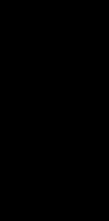

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QUERIES.

To secure attention to this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

R. CRUSOE, Philadelphia.—In one of Rusoe's essays (on "Polygamy and Divorce"), the writer makes mention of a book called "The History of the Sevarambians," which he describes as an "agreeable romance." I should be glad to know the author's name and the date of publication as near as possible. I have searched several encyclopedias, but can find no record of it anywhere.

"The History of the Sevarites or Sevarambi, a nation inhabiting part of the third continent, commonly called Terras Australes Incognitae," was published in London in 1675. It was a 12mo of 114 pages, and without a preface. It purported to be the story of one Captain Siden, who, with many others, was shipwrecked on the coast of that country, and lived there many years. A second part of the work was published in 1679, and consisted of 140 pages. A copy of the original edition of these two parts is in the British Museum. In 1677-9-9 a similar work in five volumes, 12mo, was published in Amsterdam and Paris. The French work was translated into Dutch, German, Italian, and English.

The authorship has been attributed variously to Denis Vairasse, or Vayrasse, Isaac Vossius, Leibnitz, and Algernon Sidney. Prosper Marchand, editor of the Dictionnire Historique, believed that the author was Vairasse, who was, in the order named, a French soldier, a lawyer, a British sailor, a tutor, and a grammarian. Siden, Marchand says, is the anagram of Denis, and Sevarias, the legislator of the Severambians, the anagram of Vairasse. The French version contained much that was not in the English book. It is called "Histoire des Sévernabes," and is divided into two parts, each with a dedication signed with the initials "D. V. D. E. L.," which, according to Marchand, stand for "Denis Vairasse d'Allais en Languedoc." It seems likely that Vairasse wrote the French version, but there is great doubt as to the authorship of the English version. It is said that, while it had no preface, the original English version of 1675 had an address of ten leaves, "The Publisher to the Reader," and this was signed D. V. The copy in the British Museum is said to lack this address.

E. R. C.—Please inform me if the following books have any special value: "Sermons of Mr. Yorick," by Laurence Sterne, in four small volumes, bound in leather, printed in 1784 and 1785 for R. & J. Dodsley, Pall Mall, London, with list of subscribers in first volume?

The first two volumes of "Sermons of Mr. Yorick" were published in London in 1760, and a presentation copy of them has fetched £1 1s. at public auction. Vols. III. and IV. were published in 1766, and Vols. V., VI., and VII. in 1769. A complete set of the seven volumes, London, 1766-69, fetched £2 2s. at an English sale of books.

WILL BRANAN.—I have Volume I. of the first complete edition of Alexander Pope, that of Warburton, 1751. Kindly inform me what is the commercial value, if any, attached to this book?

A complete set of the works of Alexander Pope, edited by Warburton, London, 1751, nine volumes, 8vo, fetches from $6 to $9 at auction. A single volume has very small value.

AERO DYER.—Can you tell me where I can find any of the sea stories of "Ned Buntline" that flourished about sixty years ago?

The stories of "Ned Buntline" were published by Dick & Fitzgerald, at 18 Ann Street, New York, where no doubt they can be found.

C. K. L.—Kindly inform me of what value is "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Henry J. Raymond, to which are added Personal Reminiscences by Frank B. Carpenter, Derby & Miller, publishers, 5 Spruce Street, 1865; also, Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County," and "The Documentary History of the State of New York, 1609-1763, arranged under direction of Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., 1849"?

Henry J. Raymond's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" is worth about $1.50. Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County," Roxbury, 1856, Elmo, has sold for $9.50, also for $24. "The Documentary History of New York," four volumes, is worth from $3.50 to $7.

M. R. S.—Has a book been published with Agnes Surriage the heroine? What is the name of it and who was she?

The book "Agnes Surriage" is by Edwin Lassetter Bynner, and was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston.

Mrs. G. N.—Would like to know where the following may be found:

They serve God best
Who serve their fellow-creatures.

The inquirer has probably in mind the following lines from "The Lady of La Garaye," by Mrs. Norton:

They serve God well
Who serve His creatures.

Answers from Readers.

EDWIN W. THOMAS.—The lines asked for by "O. K.":

"The maddest wants of every day
The toil of every day supplied,"

may be found in Boswell's Johnson. They were written by the Doctor in memory of his humble friend, Robert Levett.

SHUMAS O'NEILL.—I think that the poem for which "J. L." inquires in your issue of March 9 is "The Poet's Mission," by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was born in Carlingford, Ireland, in 1825. He was a member of the Irish Parliament, emigrated to America, edited the "New Era" and "Freeman's Journal," and early as 1850, later went east to Hall in 1858 came to New York, where he was a contributor and editor to Irish periodicals, last known being in 1865 "Keltic Repository," which is scarcely heard of after that year. The first two lines, given in Vol. V. of "Irish Literature," are:

"Th'am'in an Dhia. Bad them it is—
The down on the isle of Ireland!"

But I believe the Gaelic words in the first line should read, "M'anam le Dia."

J. O. TRACY.—The poem in the issue of The Literary Digest for the week of March 9 is entitled "The Flight of Years." The author is George P. Fenton. Enclosed herewith I send you the first and last stanzas.

THE FLIGHT OF YEARS.

Gone! gone forever!—like a rushing wave
Another year has burst upon the shore
Of earthly being—and its last low tones,
Wandering in broken accents in the air,
Are dying to an echo.

Bright years of hope
And life are on the wing! Yea glorious bow
Of Freedom, bended by the hand of God,
Is spanning Time's dark surges. Its high Arch,
A type of Love and Mercy on the cloud,
Tells that the many storms of human life
Will pass in silence, and the sinking waves
Gathering the forms of glory and of peace
Reflect the undimm'd brightness of the Heavens.

F. A. L.—The lines inquired about by Miss Mary Allen on March 9, namely:

"But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariots hurrying near,
And yonder, all before me, lie
Deserts of vast eternity,"

are by Andrew Marvell. I cannot refer her to the particular poem, but she will find a list of his works and their editions thereof in the International Encyclopedia. In the account of his life. The verse quoted she will find referred to by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh in the "Letter to John Cairns, D. D." (Horae Subsecivae, second series.)

M. C. L.—Permit me to ask if your reply to Isabel Moore, March 2, goes far enough, and if AMAFEN, as a single word emphasized by capitals as a cathedral wall, may not have a more definitive meaning than is there indicated? The word often denoted Fate, against which "even the gods do not battle," and was so personified by Greek poets. In an old Greek-French lexicon some synonyms of anagke are necessita, destin; parents, parfaits amitie, and that of its adjective with esti is il est inevitable. If the unknown inscriber of Notre Dame did not intend merely to express abstract Fate, mysterious and unescapable, possibly, in that shrine of memories, he may have condensed into one word what Gray expressed in

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour.

Or if the "kinship" sense of the word were in mind, he may have embodied in it either the dream of French idealists, universal brotherhood; or even, considering the place, the wider relationship in which all stand before the Lord.

Appeals to Readers.

S. L. KOZIELL.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find a poem of which the following is the last line of each stanza: "God bless the Abbot of Abbobrotok"?

W. F. B.—I should like to know the name of the author of the poem, "The Wander Thirst," which appeared about one year ago, but whether in a newspaper or a magazine I do not know. The following is the first verse:

THE WANDER THIRST.

Beyond the East the Sunrise,
Beyond the West the Sea,
And East and West the Wander Thirst
That will not let me be;
It works in me like madness, Dear,
To bid me say "good-bye,"
For the Seas call,
And the Stars call,
And oh! the call of the sky!

J. W. C.—Who is the author of the quotation: "Maids want nothing but husbands, and when they have them they want everything"?

MAUD LEE.—Would you kindly tell me, if possible, where I can find (and by whom written) a poem entitled "The Bell of Zoraya," beginning thus:

The ruddy sun was setting
Behind the western hills;
The fields were warmed to splendor
And golden flooded the rills.

J. C. B.—Can you tell me the author of "The Sand Man," beginning

Oho! But he travels the country over,
The queer little, kind little, elfish rover,

and by whom it has been published?

MISS R. A.—Would like to know name of poem and author:

She burst into my weary life
As a sunbeam pierces through a cloud.
When all within my soul was strife,
And I was ready for the shroud.

SUSAN J. CRANE.—Will you kindly tell me where I can find the following lines?

"Alas! young friend, for you I fought,
For you the boon of freedom bought,
Where many a hero died."

A SUBSCRIBER.—I have been referred to the Query Department for the author of the accompanying lines. They formed part of an ode or extract from an extended poem in a school reader which I used in 1840 to 1846, name forgotten:

"Ah, Eloquence, thou wast undone,
Wast from they native country driven,
When tyranny eclipsed the sun,
And blotted out the stars of heaven.
When liberty from Greece withdrew,
And o'er the Adriatic flew,
She struck the rude Tarpeian rock,
Sparta was kindled by the shock,
Again thy fires began to burn,
Now shining forth thou mad'st complains,
The Conscript Fathers to they charms," &c.

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HELPS AND COMFORTS FOR WIDOWERS. By One. 18mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

POCKETBOOK OF AERONAUTICS. By Hermann. Translated by W. Mansergh Varley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

SPOTS; OR, TWO HUNDRED AND TWO CLEANERS. Compiled by Clarice T. Courvoisier. Oblong 16mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By David T. Day. 8vo. Washington, Government Printing Office.

TWENTY YEARS IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE. By Fred W. Allsopp. 12mo. Little Rock, Ark.: Ventral Printing Company.

ONE THOUSAND SIMPLE SOUPS. By Olive Green. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

NELSON'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA; Everybody's Book of Reference. Edited by Frank Moore Colby and George Sandeman. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. Twelve volumes: Vol. XII., Tenn to Zymo.

NAVAL RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1788. Edited by Charles Henry Lincoln. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

PRELIMINARY CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN ALMANACS, 1639-1800. By Alexander Morrison. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

A DOCTOR'S TALK with Maiden, Wife and Mother. By C. L. Austin. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

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MARCH 1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

A Fourth Novel from Fogazzaro—Arthur Heming Turns Writer—Some New Editions.

A FOURTH one of Fogazzaro's past novels is being brought out for the American market, this time by Messrs. Lippincott. The translator, F. Theroid Dickson, has taken his "Malombra," giving its English version the title of "Woman."

Messrs. Baker, Taylor & Co. have arranged for publication in England of editions of "The Gothic Quest," by Ralph Adams Cram, and "Art Principles in Portrait Photography," by Otto Walter Beck. For publication later in the year they have secured a novel from Owen Johnson entitled "The Story of Annie."

M. Hamilton, the author of "The First Claim," still declines to reveal her identity. The only facts which can be obtained about her are that she is an Irishwoman; that she married a soldier of great distinction in the British Army, and that her husband's father is a General in the British Army.

Arthur Heming, for some years known through his illustrations, has turned writer. His first book, "Spirit Lake," is to appear this Spring through the Macmillan Company. In that he has made a study of the unfamiliar life of the Indians of the Canadian Northwest.

The material concerning Jay Cooke, personal letters and miscellaneous papers, which Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer used in the preparation of his serial now running in The Century Magazine, and his "Life of Jay Cooke," to be published shortly by George W. Jacobs & Co., are to be given by the Cooke family to the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The library gains thereby a unique and historically important collection.

The lectures given by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus at Chautauqua and elsewhere on the English poets of the nineteenth century have been collected for a book to be issued this Spring by Messrs. Fleming H. Revell, under the title "The Higher Ministries of Recent English Poetry."

Pocket editions of the standard writers are being found successful by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Their thirty-volume set of Balzac has gone so well that they are about to follow that by pocket editions of Alexandre Dumas and Victor Hugo. The editions will include only selected works. For the present there will be twelve titles to the Dumas and five to the Hugo. The volumes are to measure 6⅝ by 4⅛ inches; they are to be furnished with thin paper and clear print, and bound in both cloth and limp leather.

Apparently Pauline Bradford Mackie (Mrs. Herbert M. Hopkins) does not have to keep working all the time to have a selling novel on the market. For three years or more we have not heard from her anew to any great extent, but her books already published have kept up a steady sale. Her publishers, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., now announce new editions of her children's stories, "The Story of Kate" and "Ye Little Salem Maide."

"The Chase of the Old Spanish Treasure Ships," written by John C. Fitzpatrick and illustrated by Frank Brangwyn, is the alluring announcement made by Scribner's Magazine for one of its Summer numbers. The remarkable illustrations on a kindred subject by Mr. Brangwyn that appeared in this magazine four years ago placed him among the most brilliantly clever of the illustrators of today.

A small, seventy-five-cent book has been published by Paul Elder & Co., expounding the cleansers for the removing of stains. Its title is "Spots."

The republishing in fifty-cent form of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson" has been the sensible and pleasing work of Messrs. A. L. Burnes & Co.—except that they have greatly cut the text of both stories. The latter book, one of almost equal merit to "Robinson Crusoe," has too long been allowed to be out of print, or, at least, out of active circulation. Its author, Rudolf Johann Wyss, a Swiss teacher, lived to see it translated into twenty-five different languages.

Messrs. Barnes will issue the "Old Home House," a volume of Joseph C. Lincoln's short stories, the middle of April.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce "The Trust Movement in British Industry," by Henry W. Macrosty.

Next week Messrs. Moffat, Yard & Co. will issue "Conflict," a novel of English country life in some of its most up-to-date attitudes, by Constance Smedley. Early in April they will publish Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's dramatic rendering of the story of Christ from Gethsemane to the Resurrection under the title "Gethsemane and Afterward."

Agnes Repplier, in a recent review of Flora Annie Steel's latest book, "A Sovereign Remedy," refers to the central theme of it as one upon which Balzac brought his genius to bear—money as a controlling factor in life. Miss Repplier says, "Mrs. Steel is not afraid of her subject, and there is a grave and pitiless irony in the chapter relating to the parish church of Dinas. It shows what the author of 'A Sovereign Remedy' can do when she deals with intrinsic truths."

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. issued this week "Under the Sun," by Percival Landon; "An Experiment in Perfection," by Marion T. D. Barton, and "Carmichael," by Anison North.

Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. have decided to complete their edition of "Temple" Molière, published in England by Dent. When they first took up the "Temple" edition they issued six volumes of Molière. The demands for the remaining works have been so persistent that they have made their present decision. The text will be French, with notes and introductions.

No one can hope to solve the servant question. Josephine Daskam Bacon shows in her present series of magazine articles that she is as much an authority on the subject as possible, but she admits that she has had more domestic trouble since the appearance of her articles than ever before.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has been living for some time past in Munich, where, it is understood, she has been hard at work on a new novel. She expects shortly to go to England and to make her home there for a while, but halts in her desire between an apartment in London and a house in some charming village like St. Albans. American though she is, and much as she loves her own country, she finds the atmosphere of Europe congenial for her work.

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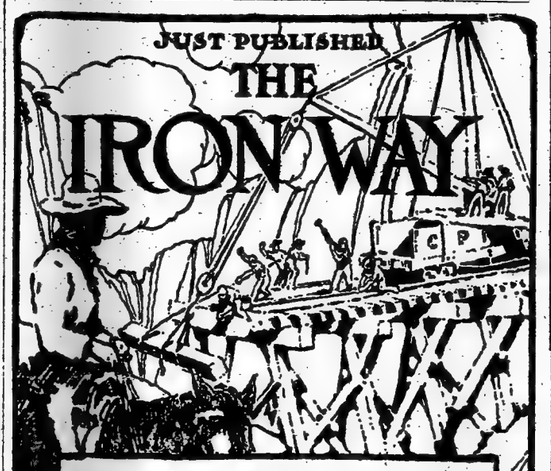

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The New York Times

Sunday, March 31, 1907

Easter's Story Told in Pictures.

"He Is Risen."
(From Painting by Plockhorst.)

THE MANGER, CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.
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NAVE OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.
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INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY SHOWING STAIRWAY AND ENTRANCE TO THE GROTTO.

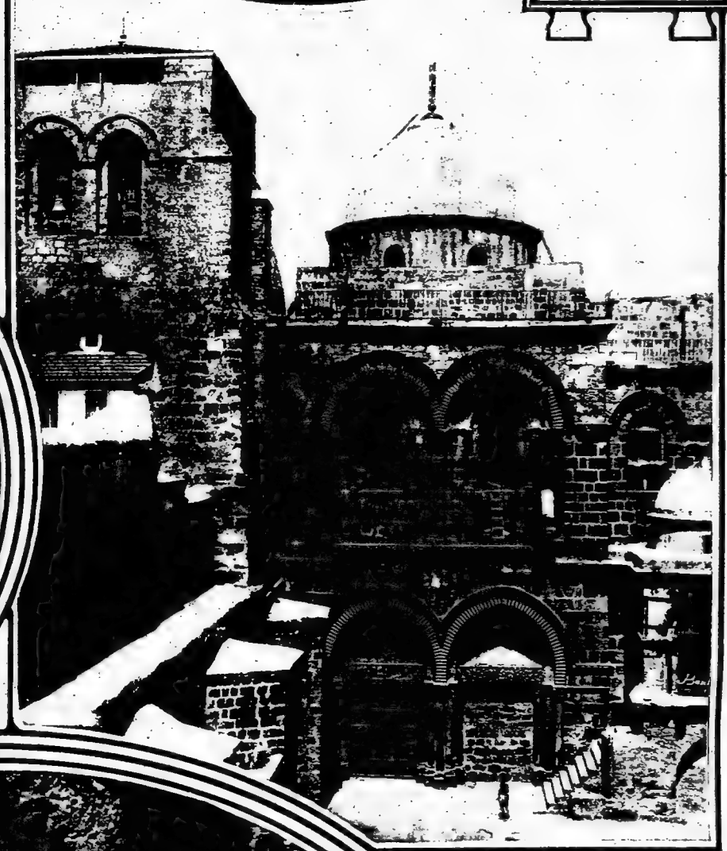

TOWER AND FACADE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Turkish soldiers on guard during Holy Week, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.
(Photo Copyright by C. H. Graves.

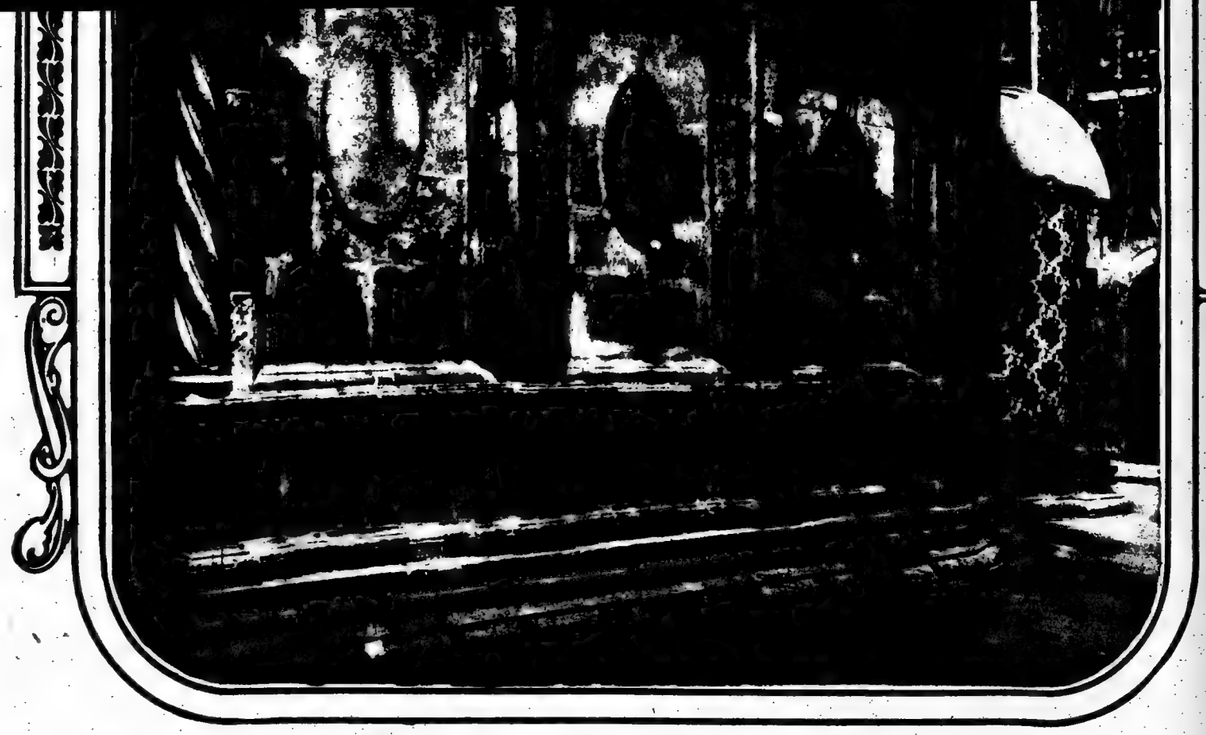

THE LATERAL FACADE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.
Showing what is said to be the Angel's stone.

PILGRIMS FROM ALL NATIONS IN A PROCESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE ON PALM SUNDAY.
(Copyright by C. H. Graves.)

NATIVE WOMEN AT THE DANCING FESTIVAL HELD DURING THE EASTER SEASON THROUGHOUT PALESTINE.
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THE GREEK PATRIARCH IN THE EASTER PROCESSION AT JERUSALEM.
(Copyright by C. H. Graves.)

THE FEET-WASHING CEREMONY HELD ON MAUNDY THURSDAY AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM.
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The "Stations of the Cross" as They Appear

STATION I.
The Spot on which Jesus was condemned to death.

STATION II.
The spot on which Jesus took up the Cross.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, and the Events of Holy Week.

Much Has Changed in Twenty Centuries, But Much Still Remains to Fill the Pious Pilgrim with a Realizing Sense of the Great Events of the Sacred Drama.

EASTER is the great festival of the Christian year. Christianity in all its aspects, intellectual and moral, is essentially a religion of the Resurrection. The Christian Sunday is a weekly reminder of it. The annual commemoration is the greatest day in the Christian calendar. Easter ceremonies have taken many forms. Nowhere have they been more striking than in the Holy Land itself, in the very place where Christians believed that Jesus, crucified under Pontius Pilate, had died and been buried and on the third day had risen again from the dead.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

It is with difficulty that the modern traveler in Palestine can imagine Jerusalem as it existed in the time of Christ. The many and great changes of nineteen centuries have left little or nothing of the holy city of the Jews. The crucifixion and resurrection occurred probably in the year 29. Jerusalem, in the form given it by Herod the Great, was completely destroyed by Vespasian and Titus in the year 70. The siege lasted from April till September and the city was razed to the ground, with the exception of one quarter on higher ground and several towers left as monuments to Titus's achievement. For over sixty years the city lay in ruins. Then in 136 the Emperor Hadrian built on the site a new city, Aelia Capitolina, intended as a home for veteran soldiers. Jews were excluded from Aelia, although Christians, who had not joined in a Jewish revolt against Hadrian, were permitted to find a home in this Roman colony. Aelia was in no way especially distinguished from other Greek cities in the eastern half of the Roman empire, and, as time advanced, reflected all the phases of Byzantine development. When the Emperors became Christian it assumed the name of Jerusalem, over whose ruins it stood, and was henceforth chiefly notable as the guardian of Christian rather than of Jewish memories.

In the seventh century of the Christian era it fell into the hands of the Saracens. From them it was wrested in 1099 by Crusaders, who held it for almost ninety years. From them it was captured by Saladin in 1187, and since that time it has been almost without intermission under Moslem rule. Saracen Caliphs, Egyptian Sultans, Ottoman Turks have ruled it in turn. The rule of these last was confirmed by European powers in 1840. During the last forty years its population has increased from 20,000 to over 50,000. This increase has been due to a large influx of Jews and to the coming of Roman Catholic religious orders, Russian providers for pilgrims, and English and American teachers and missionaries.

In the city as it now exists are many signs that Jerusalem is in part a modern city, many buildings that belong plainly to the present. As a whole, however, the city is Saracen. Its more conspicuous features date from the time of Saracen occupation, and even where Saracen builders used older material they gave the remodeled architecture their own peculiar stamp. The Temple area is Saracen; the city walls are Saracen. Their foundations are ancient Roman and their completed form Turkish, yet the general effect is Saracenic. The picturesque and motley crowd which throngs the bazaars and tortuous alleys is as distinctly Saracenic in appearance as the populace of Damascus or the old quarter in Cairo.

In the external appearance of the city the element next in importance is that contributed by the buildings of the Crusaders. The older churches and many of the more substantial structures date from the Latin occupation in the twelfth century. As a whole, the present city retains the general form given it during the vicissitudes of the later middle ages. The present walls, rebuilt by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, date from 1542.

Of ancient Jerusalem there is little to be discovered and less to be seen. Remains of buildings of the early periods are few and not easily discernible. Successive generations of builders have used the same materials, but seldom have the materials been left in their original sites and condition. Little remains as it was prior to the coming of Saracens and Crusaders. There are some few remains of buildings of the time of Constantine and Justinian. There is one arch which has survived from the Aelia of Hadrian. Tombs of all periods, some of them inscribed, are to be found on all sides of the city. But of the Jerusalem of the Gospels and the Old Testament there are few remains, and these, for the most part, far below the surface of the present city. In some places the debris of ages has raised the city level from fifty to eighty feet. In others the level may not have changed greatly, but mediaeval and modern arrangements have disguised the ancient lay of the ground.

Of the Jewish city destroyed by Titus in A. D. 70 there remain only the substructures of the Temple, the foundations of parts of the city walls and towers, portions of aqueducts, several ancient pools, and numerous tombs. Most of these have been discovered by archaeologists since 1867. Few inscriptions of importance belonging to the early period have been discovered. It is important to emphasize that Jerusalem, as it now appears, is an early Saracen city.

STATION V.
At this point Simon the Cyrenian helped Jesus carry the Cross.

STATION VI. Here St. Veronica presented to the Saviour her veil with which to wipe his bruised and bleeding face.

STATIO
Here Jesus the thi
the C

STATIONS X. AND XI.
On this spot Jesus was stripped of His garments and nailed to the Cross.

STATIO
Here was the body of Jes
(From Stereograph, Copyri

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Even a slight acquaintance with the checkered history of Jerusalem is calculated to induce a degree of skepticism as to the authenticity of not a few of the traditional sacred sites. There is, however, sufficient evidence to establish a fair degree of presumption in favor of some of the most important.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

One of the most interesting bits of Christian architecture existing in Palestine is the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. There was a tradition among Christians, already ancient in the fourth century, that a cave in the hillside behind the khan of Bethlehem was the place where the Virgin Mary brought forth her holy child and laid him in a manger. To this place in 326 came Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. At her instigation Constantine built several churches, one of them being the one built over the cave in Bethlehem. This church was later rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, but the new church seems to have followed the lines of the old, and the pillars are those of the church of Constantine. This is the church which still stands. One chapel contains the grave of the great doctor of the Latin Church, St. Jerome, who for thirty-four years worked in a cell at this place. Here he made a translation of the Holy Scriptures from the original tongues into Latin. This version, the Vulgate, is still the authorized [illegible] of the Bible in the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of the Nativity better preserves its primitive appearance than any other of the early churches in Palestine.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Of the traditional sacred sites in Jerusalem itself the most important are those of Calvary and the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, the scenes of the crucifixion and the resurrection. As we know from the Gospels, the two were close together. For sixteen centuries there has stood in Jerusalem a church of the Holy Sepulchre, visited by thousands of pilgrims as the supposed scene of Christ's resurrection. The present church is the fifth in the same site. The first was built by the Emperor Constantine, being completed and dedicated in 335, two years before the Emperor's death. This church was destroyed by the Persians in 614, replaced by another, which stood for four centuries, and, this second church having been burned, a third of smaller proportions was erected in its place. In 1103 the Crusaders built a fourth church, parts of which, towers and walls, belong to the church as it stands to-day. This was burned badly in 1808, but rebuilt largely along the old lines. Its curious dome was only finished in 1868, and the interior decoration is almost wholly modern. Occasional bits of old work may be discovered and the living rock may be seen in one small cupboard which is used for keeping tapers. But for the most part everything is concealed by heavy and tawdry ornaments. The chapel of the Holy Sepulchre is incased in marble and gilding and is well described by a French writer, Pierre Loti, as a "gorgeous kiosk."

Yet it may be the spot, or at least very near it. If it be not we have no means of knowing where the tomb was. The facts are these: In 326, when the Empress Helena made her visit to the East, there was a belief current in Jerusalem that the sites of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre lay beneath a great Temple of Venus, which had been erected in Hadrian's Aelia almost two hundred years before. This stood upon a great bank of earth. Constantine gave orders that this be removed. When this was all done, to the wonder of all, a tomb was disclosed. The

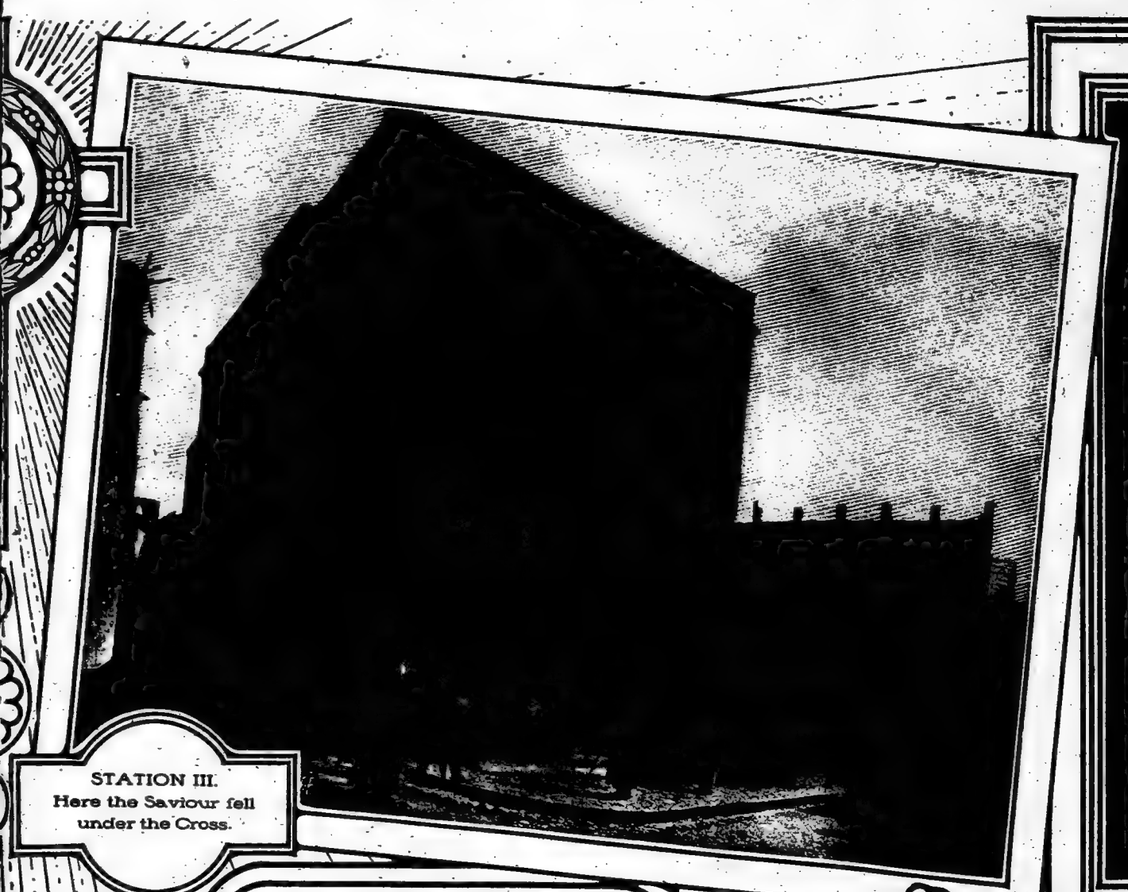

STATION III.
Here the Saviour fell under the Cross.

STATION IV.
Here Jesus met his sorrowing mother.

IX.
time fell beneath
ss.

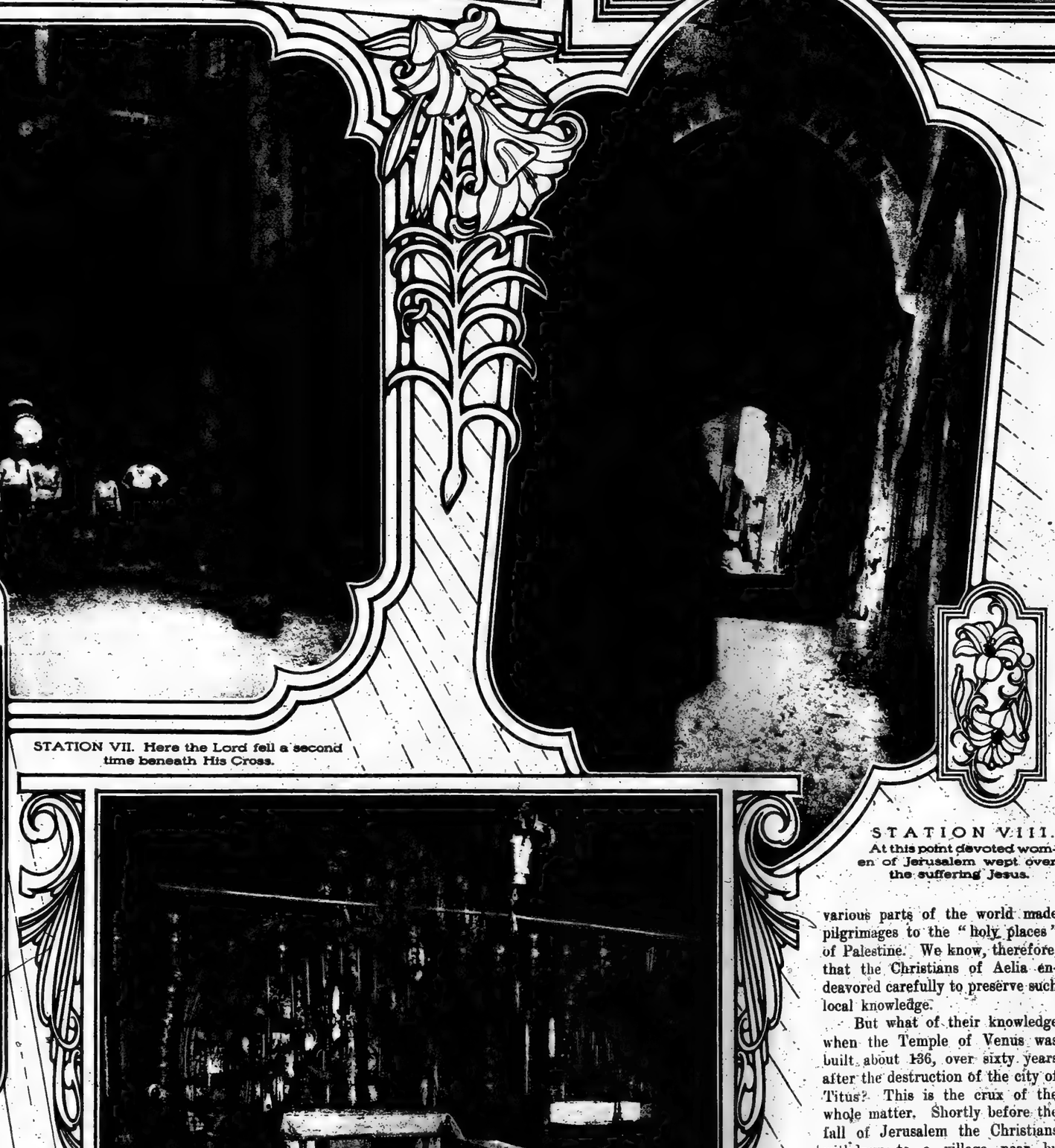

STATION VII. Here the Lord fell a second time beneath His Cross.

STATION VIII.
At this point devoted women of Jerusalem wept over the suffering Jesus.

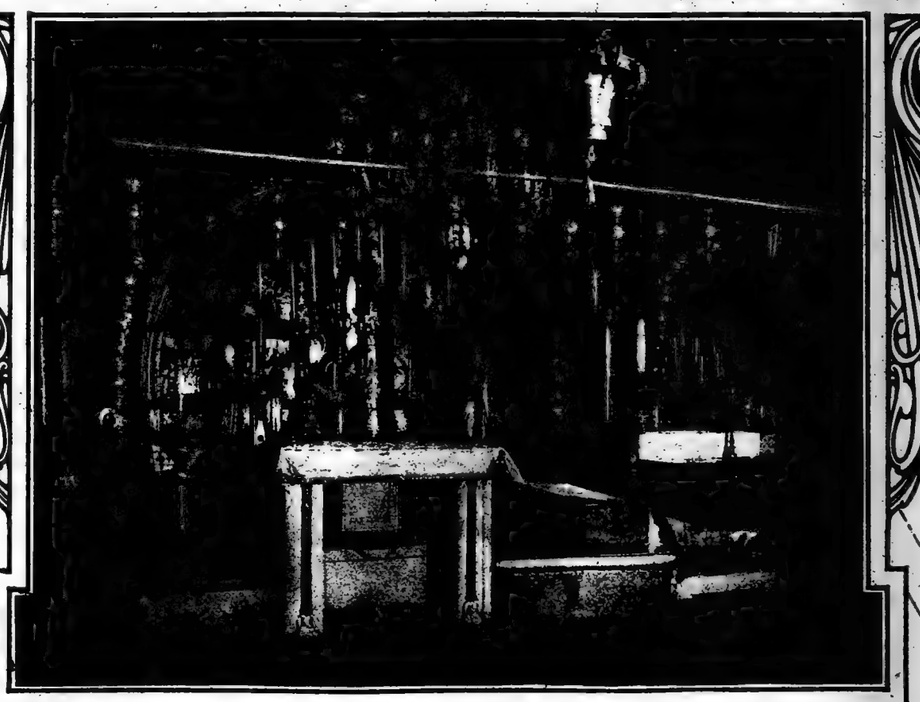

STATIONS XII. AND XIII.
Here was the Saviour raised upon the Cross to die. Here was He taken down and placed in the arms of His Mother.

XIV.
laid in the Sepulchre.
by H. C. White Co.)

built on the site of this building was one of those not destroyed in A. D. 70 and known to the Christians established in Aelia. If this statement be true the tradition must be accepted as highly probable.

THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS.

It is tempting to try to follow the path of the Saviour from Pilate's Hall to Calvary, and, accordingly, tradition has established the course of that Via Dolorosa, and fixed the Fourteen Stations at which the chief events on the Way to the Cross occurred.

The First Station is in the barracks that rise on the site of the Castle of Antonio, which is now held to be the place where stood the Praetorium. Here Christ was condemned to death. The Second Station, below the steps of the barracks, marks the traditional spot where the Cross was laid upon Jesus. At the Third Station, where stands a broken column, near the Ecce Homo Arch, Christ is said to have sunk under the weight of the Cross.

The Via Dolorosa now turns to the south through the Damascus Street, passing the traditional sites of the houses, first of Lazarus, then of Dives. A tablet a little way down a lane to the left marks the point where Jesus is believed to have met His Mother—the Fourth Station. Turning again toward the west, the Sorrowful Way comes to the Fifth Station, where Simon of Cyrene relieved Christ of the Cross. In the house next beyond this point is a stone marked by a depression said to have been made by the hand of Jesus. A hundred yards further on is the Sixth Station, at the house of St. Veronica, who is said here to have wiped the Saviour's brow with her veil, upon which His visage remained imprinted.

The street is now vaulted. The Seventh Station is at the Porta Judiciaria, where Jesus left the city proper and where a second time he fell under the Cross. Passing on, a black cross in the wall of a Greek monastery indicates the Eighth Station, where the Saviour comforted the women of Jerusalem. The Ninth Station is in front of the Coptic monastery; here Jesus fell again under the weight of the Cross.

Stations Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen are in the Golgotha chapels of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the pavement of the Chapel of the Nailing to the Cross are pieces of marble indicating the spots where Jesus was disrobed and fastened to the Cross. An altarpiece shows the scene. In the east apse of the Chapel of the Raising of the Cross is shown an opening in the rock, lined with silver; at this Twelfth Station the Cross is said to have stood. Between the two chapels stands the altar of the "Stabat," marking the spot where the Virgin Mary received the body of Christ as it was taken down from the Cross.

The last Station is at the Holy Sepulchre itself, now marked by a chapel, a building of itself within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Many priceless lamps hang before the marble-topped tomb, now one of the most venerated altars of Christendom.

More likely and satisfactory are the identifications of Gethsemane and the place of the ascension. They cannot be far from the real places and may perpetuate early and authentic recollections. The traditional Gethsemane is on the side of the Mount of Olives across the Kedron. The garden is at present a walled inclosure cared for by Franciscan monks, who bestow great care on eight ancient olive trees, supposed to be remnants of a grove standing at the time of Christ's agony. Flowers grown here, chiefly pinks, roses, and pansies, are given to visitors at the spot.

The one place on the Mount of Olives which can with certainty be definitely identified with a place mentioned in the Gospels is the spot where our Lord wept over Jerusalem and foretold its destruction. This is at the turn of the road from Bethany, where Jerusalem first comes into sight. The road has not changed since Roman times. This is one of the three only spots in which we may feel practically certain that our Lord once stood. The other two are the top of the hill above Nazareth and Jacob's Well near Shechem. The country about Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Capernaum is all sacred ground which is little altered. Looking across hills and valleys we see the same views on which our Lord's eyes rested. But the ruins of the villages are only vaguely suggestive. Definite identification of biblical sites usually rests on little but the imaginations of Christians of the fifth and sixth centuries.

EASTER CEREMONIES IN JERUSALEM.

The Christians of Jerusalem have always observed the events of our Lord's passion, death, and resurrection in a complete and dramatic fashion. It was from Jerusalem that Holy Week customs spread to the rest of the Christian world. The earliest information on this point comes from a Western lady, whose name is unknown, who made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land about the year 385. She spent Holy Week and Easter in Jerusalem and left a record of the various services and ceremonies whereby the Christians of those times strove to realize afresh the last acts of the Saviour's life. Each event was commemorated, so far as possible, on the spot of its occurrence. The proper passages from the Gospel were read and appropriate prayers were said as clergy and people went in procession from place to place, Bethany, Gethsemane, Golgotha, the Sepulchre, and Olivet.

During the Middle Ages, especially in the crusading period, the character of the observances changed greatly and assumed a spectacular rather than a deeply religious character. One of the most striking of the customs is the flashing of the "holy fire" from the Sepulchre and the simultaneous lighting of countless tapers. The "holy fire" is not mentioned before the ninth century. At the present time conflicts between different bodies of pilgrims are not infrequent, and Turkish soldiers have to keep peace between Christians of different nations.

various parts of the world made pilgrimages to the "holy places" of Palestine. We know, therefore, that the Christians of Aelia endeavored carefully to preserve such local knowledge.

But what of their knowledge when the Temple of Venus was built about 136, over sixty years after the destruction of the city of Titus? This is the crux of the whole matter. Shortly before the fall of Jerusalem the Christians withdrew to a village near by called Pella. It is possible—many regard it as probable—that they returned to the ruined Jerusalem, either to see the place, or even to live among the ruins, years before the founding of Hadrian's Aelia. It is more than likely that during that interval they would not lose their knowledge of the most sacred spots in the Holy City. It is possible, therefore, that in 136 they knew where Golgotha was and knew of its being covered by the Temple of Venus. The tradition concerning the quarter of old Jerusalem in which Calvary was, may, therefore, be true. It does not follow that there can be any certainty concerning the sepulchre brought to light in that locality in the reign of Constantine.

THE CENACULUM.

Another site in Jerusalem which has of late attracted considerable attention is the so-called Cenaculum, now represented by a great Franciscan church. It stands on the place where the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, is supposed to have stood, which was a meeting place for the apostles after, and possibly before, the resurrection. The upper room of this house was the scene, possibly, of the Last Supper, of the appearance of our Lord on Easter evening, and of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. Comparatively little attention had been paid to the place until 1898, when the German Emperor, then on a visit to Palestine, bought the church for the use of German Roman Catholics. The recent investigations of some German scholars have shown evidence for this tradition which establishes a high degree of probability. Dr. Sanday, one of the leading New Testament scholars in England, says: "Of all the most sacred sites it is the one which has the strongest evidence in its favor." The chief point in this evidence is a statement made by Epiphanius, a fourth century Bishop of Cyprus, that a little church

Christians firmly believed that this was the sepulchre of Christ wonderfully preserved and miraculously revealed to them. Over this Constantine built his church, and this is the rock cave now concealed by the fantastic decorations which disguise its character. The rock which must originally have surrounded the tomb was cut away to allow it to stand isolated in the structure built around it. That the tomb in the bizarre chapel is the tomb unearthed in 326 is now generally conceded.

But what of the fourth century tradition? Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, who was present at the dedication of the church, is chief authority for what happened in Constantine's reign. There is no good reason to question the honesty of those responsible for the report that the Temple of Venus in Aelia rose over the site of Calvary. The nature of the tradition is in its favor. Ecclesiastics bent on discovering sacred sites have not been wont to imagine them underground. They have usually hit on the places most easily accessible. In the time before Constantine, although other places were visited, there is no mention of any site of Calvary and the tomb being shown. If it were supposed to be buried under the idol temple, this is quite explicable. If at the time the pagan temple was built Christians had known the place of Golgotha it is perfectly possible that the recollection would have been preserved. During that period the church in Aelia regarded itself as in a special sense the guardian of sacred local memories, and famous Christians from

GENERAL VIEW OF BETHLEHEM.
(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

THE SHEPHERDS' FIELD, BETHLEHEM.
(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

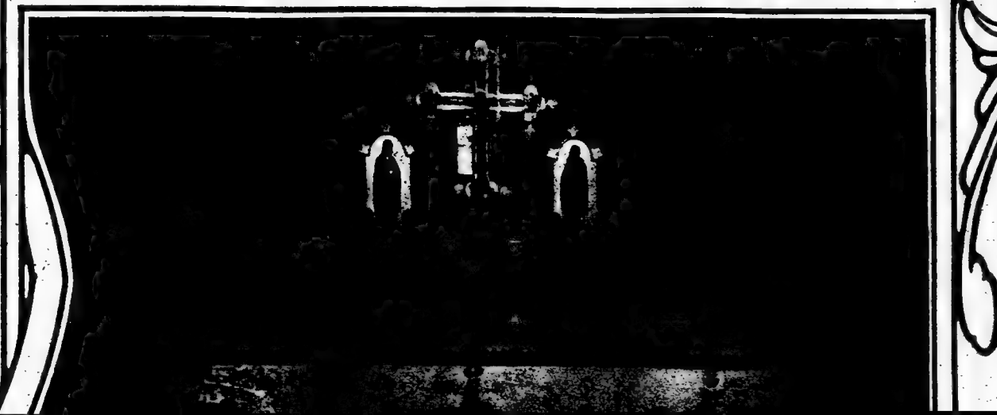

GENERAL VIEW OF NAZARETH.
(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

THE SYNAGOGUE IN WHICH CHRIST TAUGHT NAZARETH.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, JERUSALEM.
(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

RUINS AT THE PLACE WHERE JESUS FORETOLD THE RUIN OF JERUSALEM.

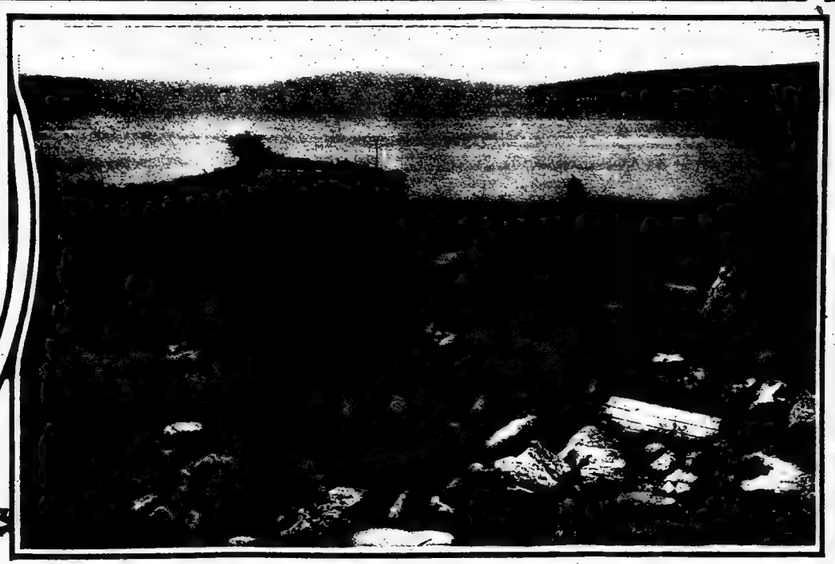

RUINS AT CAPERNAUM. *(From the Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)*

INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF THE AGONY.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

Pilgrims bathing in the River Jordan near what is said to be the place where Jesus was baptized.

Cana of Galilee, the city in which Jesus performed His first miracle.

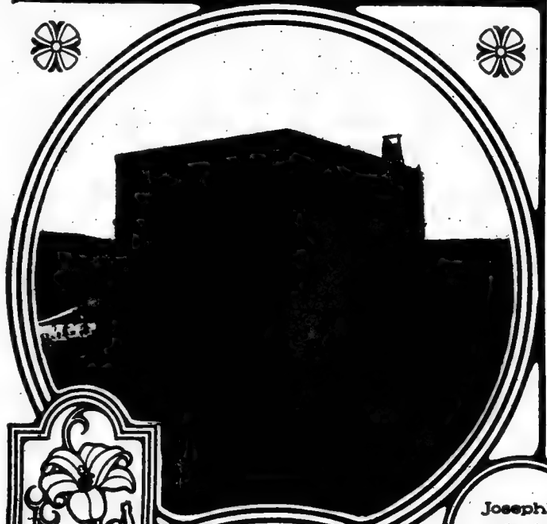

Joseph's work-shop, Nazareth.

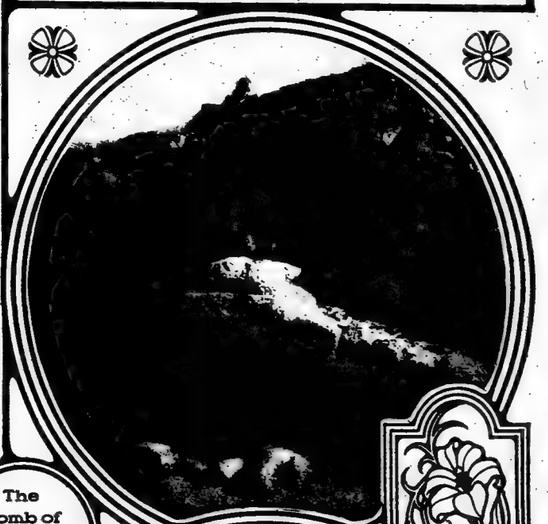

The Tomb of Lazarus, Bethany.

THE FOUNTAIN OF SILOA

Ruins of the House of Mary and Martha, Bethany.

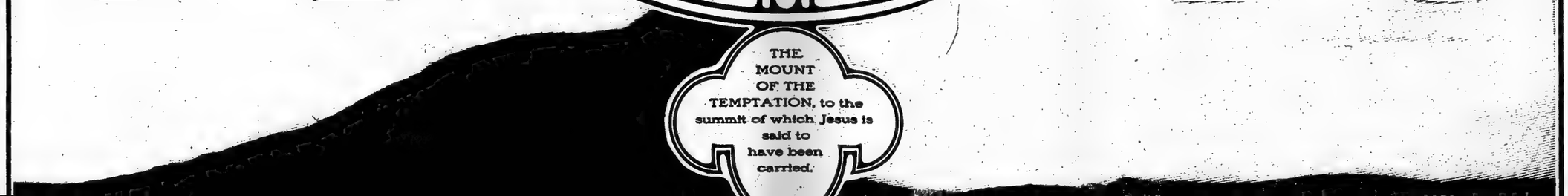

THE MOUNT OF THE TEMPTATION, to the summit of which Jesus is said to have been carried.

THE WELL OF JACOB
at which Jesus met the woman of Samaria.

GENERAL VIEW OF BETHANY.
From Stereographs, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

WOMEN AT ST. MARY'S WELL, NAZARETH.

(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.)

THE HOUSE OF PILATE, JERUSALEM.

Tradition says Christ was tried here before the Roman Governor.

STREET LEADING TO HEROD'S PALACE, JERUSALEM.

(From Stereograph, Copyright by H. C. White Co.

A graphic illustration of the Parable of the Good Samaritan on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho.

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THE CAVE SAID TO BE THE PLACE WHERE JUDAS HANGED HIMSELF.

POOL OF HEZEKIAH.

THE SITE OF BETHPHAGE.

THE FIELD OF BLOOD OR THE VALLEY OF HINNOM.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VALLEY OF JEHOSHAPHAT.

Pictorial Section, Part 2

The New York Times

Sunday, March 31, 1906

EASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

THE PROMENADE ON THE FAMOUS BOARDWALK.

The annual return of the great religious festival signalizes the opening of Atlantic City's season. The large picture shows some of the many thousands of people who crowd the Boardwalk, while the inserted picture shows the method employed by many of enjoying the ocean breezes.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

(Photo by Marceau.)

(Photo by Pfeiffer.)

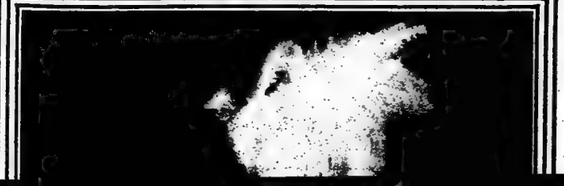

MISS MARY PICTON STEVENS,
Whose marriage to Ogden H. Hammond will take place April 8.

OGDEN H. HAMMOND.
(Photo by Hollinger.)

MISS EULALIE MATTHEWS,
Who is to be married to Henry Taber Ashmore April 3.
(Photo by Histed.)

MISS CONSTANCE CRIMMINS,
Whose marriage to Frederick R. Childs will take place April 3.

FREDERICK R. CHILDS
(Photo by Pirie MacDonald.)

FAVORITES OF THE STAGE.

MISS JULIA SANDERSON
in vaudeville.
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

Miss Christie MacDonald
in "The Belle of Mayfair."
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS PAULINE FREDERICK.
In "The Girl in White."
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS FRITZI SCHEFF.
On her Southern tour, driving the locomotive of her special train into Montgomery, Ala.

GUY STANDING.
With Mme. Nazimova's Company at the Bijou.
(Art Photo by Bangs.)

PALATIAL HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

Number Seven in the series of photographs showing the artistic interiors of some notable city mansions. Residence of Mrs. William Astor.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y., Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times)

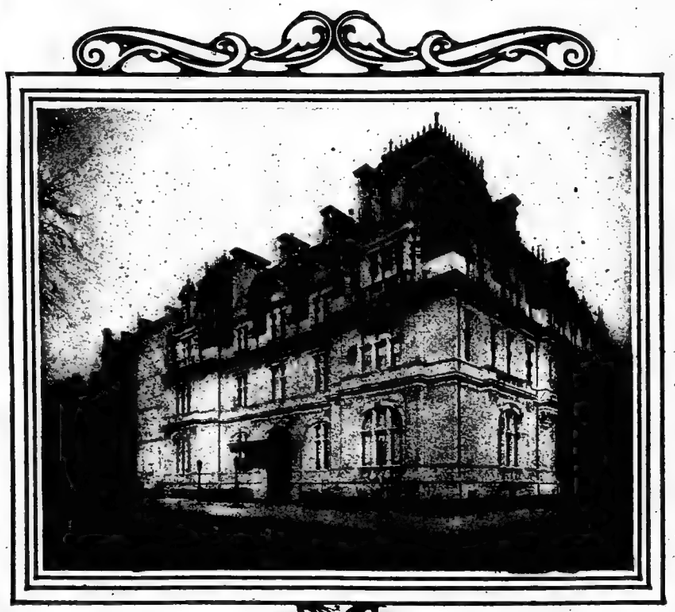

THE ASTOR RESIDENCES at 840 and 842 Fifth Av.

Mrs. Astor's at the left.
That of her son, Col. Astor, at the right.

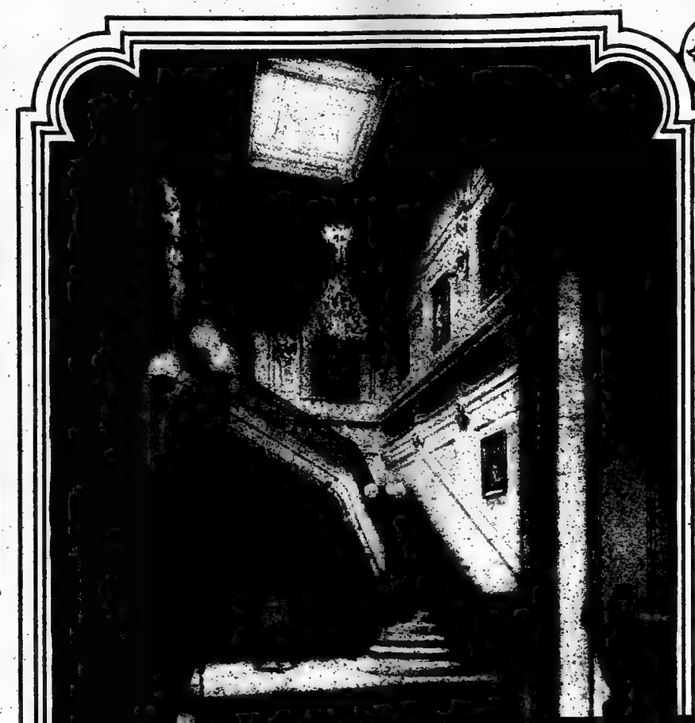

Reception Room Opening Into Main Hall and Drawing Room.

EBONY AND GOLD DINING ROOM.

PICTURE GALLERY AND BALLROOM.

DRAWING ROOM, SHOWING PORTRAIT OF MRS. ASTOR.

The New York Times

THE NATION'S BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL T

The Washington Improvement Company's Project involving the laying out of Malls and Bouleva

THE MALL OF THE FUTURE
LOOKING EAST WITH
THE CAPITOL IN
THE DISTANCE.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE AND DRIVEWAY ALONG
THE BANK OF THE POTOMAC.

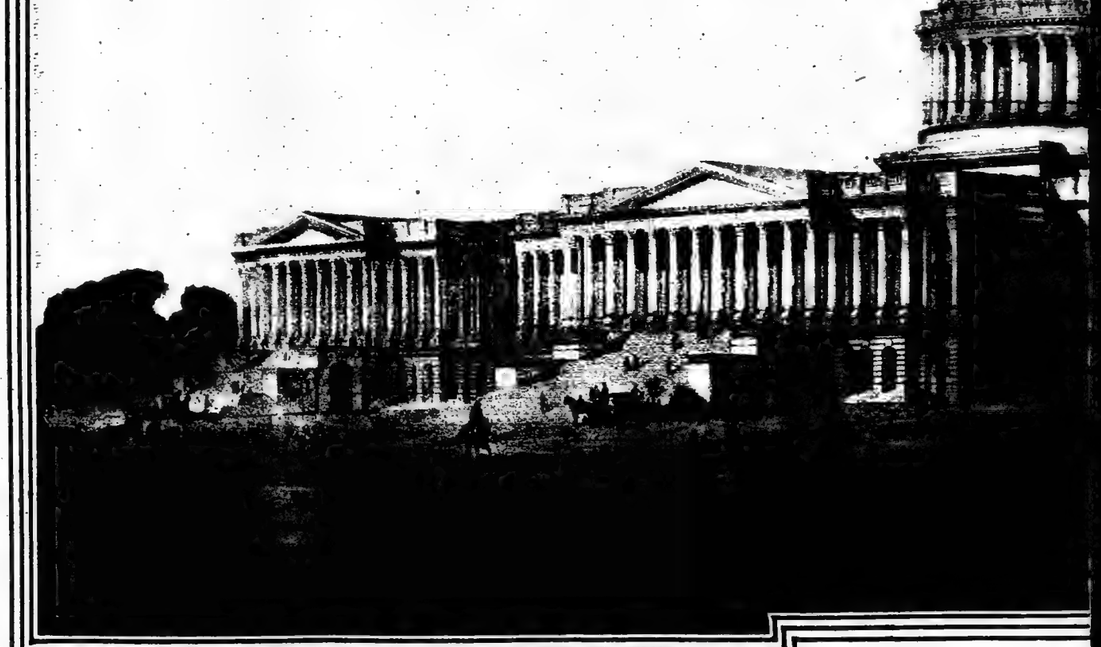

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL,
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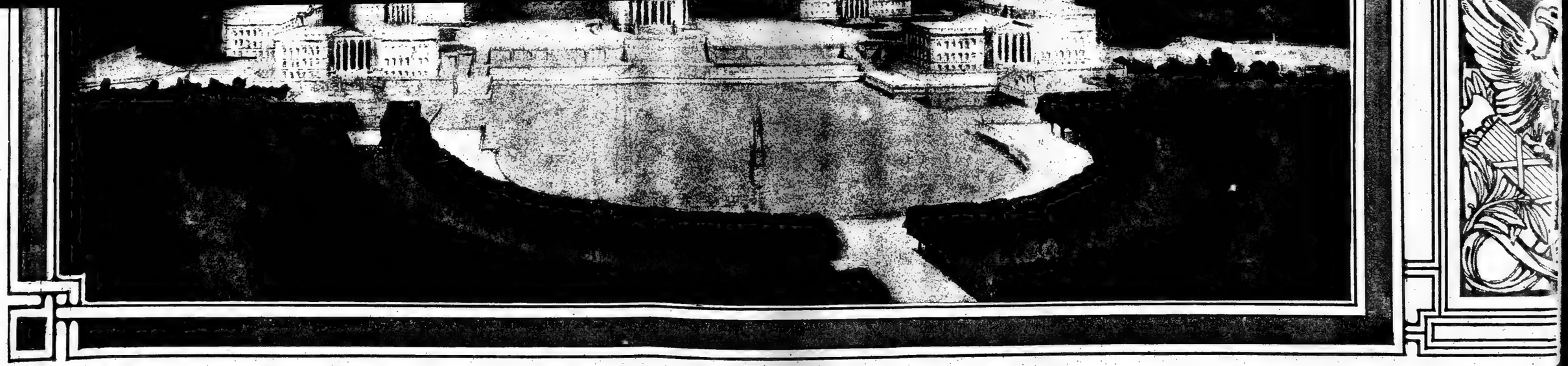

VIEW FROM THE WEST TOWARD THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, SHOWING THE PROJECTED BASIN, COURT OF HONOR, PARK GROUNDS AND MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.

(Photographed from Arch
(By Miss Frances

D BE MADE STILL MORE BEAUTIFUL.

and the construction of Memorial Buildings, in accordance with the original plans of Major L'Enfant.

VIEW FROM THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT TOWARD THE POTOMAC, SHOWING THE PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAINS, TERRACES AND GROVES.

HICH MAJOR L'ENFANT
OF HIS FAMOUS PLAN
F WASHINGTON. THE
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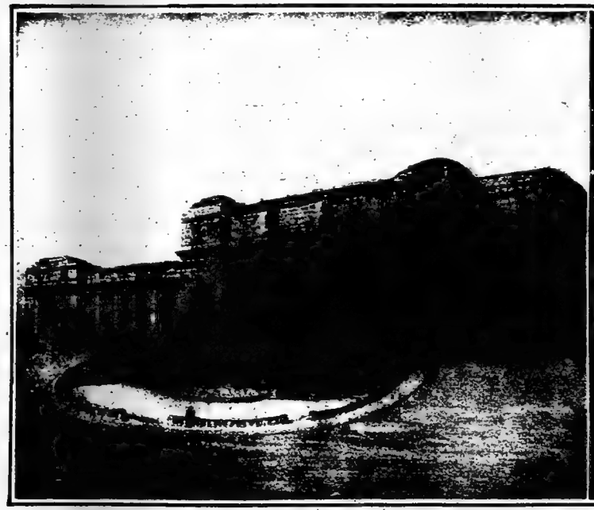

THE MAGNIFICENT FACADE OF THE NEW RAILROAD STATION NOW IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

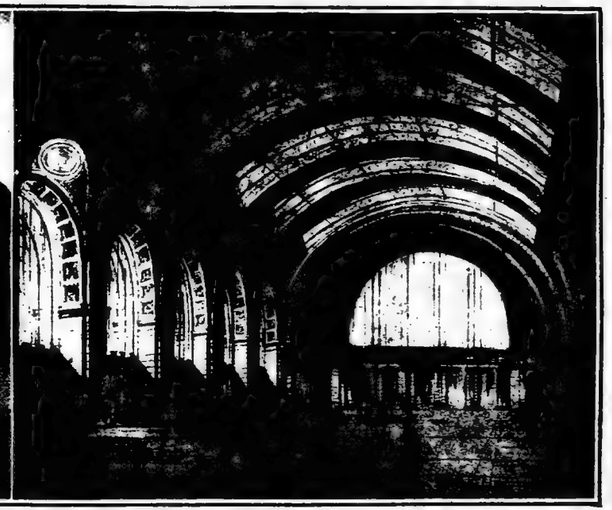

INTERIOR OF THE WAITING ROOM OF THE NEW RAILROAD STATION.

(Drawings and plans.)
(Main Johnston.)

BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED PARK GROUNDS SURROUNDING THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.

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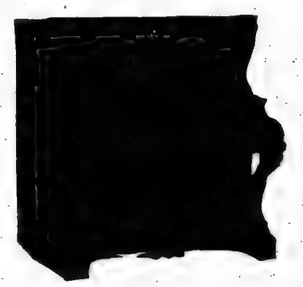

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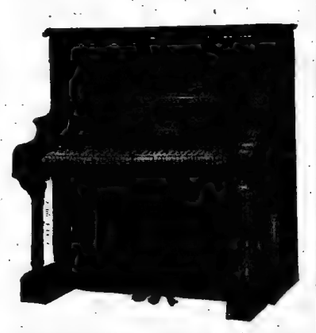

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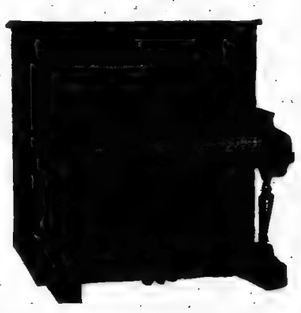

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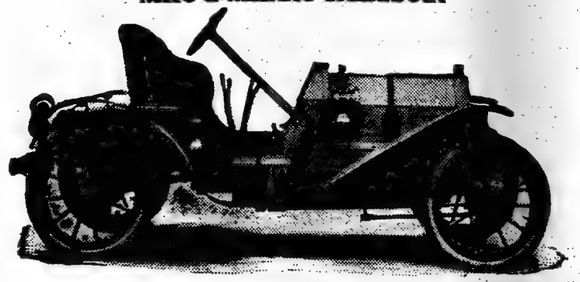

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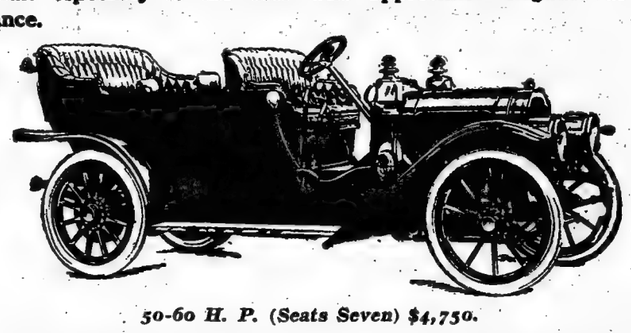

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Illustrated Booklet free on request.

MOTOR SALES COMPANY,
Exclusive Agents for the Car De Luxe,
1771 Broadway, near 57th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Acknowledgment of Superiority

The most grueling, most scientific, most elaborate tests for Speed indicators ever held in the automobile world were those held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland.

Only ONE Instrument
could stand all of these tests, and that instrument was the

JONES SPEEDOMETER

Gold Medal and highest possible award

Write for Bulletin Department 53

Jones Speedometer Company, 127 West 32d St., New York.

MERCEDES

During 1906 there were **208 MERCEDES** brought into the U. S. and **delivered to customers.**

PROMPT DELIVERIES

35 H. P. Demarest Limousine
45 H. P. Chassis
45 H. P. Touring Car

Early deliveries in Europe.

MERCEDES IMPORT COMPANY
Mercedes Palace - - 590 Fifth Avenue

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THE VICTORIOUS

DARRACQ

The fastest car in the world. Two years the winner of the Blue Ribbon Vanderbilt event

Darracq Touring Car

is the most comfortable, fastest and most durable car built. Same engine, system and principle, only reduced horse power.

20-32-H.P., 4 cylinder	3 Speeds	$6,250
20-32-H.P., 4 cylinder	4 Speeds	$6,750
40-60-H.P., 4 cylinder	3 Speeds	$8,750
40- H.P., 6 cylinder	4 Speeds	$9,000
50- H.P., 6 cylinder	4 Speeds	$9,500

Closed bodies extra, depending on style and make

DARRACQ MOTOR CAR COMPANY 1989 Broadway NEW YORK
Between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets

Licensed Importers Under Selden Patent

Darracq Parts in Stock Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Application

The Incomparable WHITE

The Car for Service

The LUXURY of the WHITE STEAMER

The above illustration conveys an idea of the unusual roominess of our new 30 steam horse power car with Pullman body. The two revolving seats are as comfortable as the average library chair. The entire upholstering, the painting and the finish are not equalled in any car that sells for anywhere near its price.

¶ As regards easy riding qualities, no other car ever built has been able to approach the White. As tersely expressed in an official United States Government report, the White is superior to all other cars "on account of its free and smooth running, freedom from violent vibration and ease of controlling the speed between maximum and minimum, without jerks or jolts."

The White won the London Town Carriage Competition held last October, competing against all the other leading makes of the world. This clean-cut victory furnished convincing evidence of the superiority of the White as the gentleman's car.

Write for literature.

WHITE GARAGE

Broadway at 62nd St., New York. **18 Railroad Place, East Orange.**
1380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. **666 State Street, New Haven.**

THE MARTINI

¶ The Name Martini on a Motor Car Means Much.

¶ It means all that it stood for in rifles for a generation—all that it signified on internal combustion engines for twenty years.

¶ And that's PERFECTION.

¶ There are many desirable features peculiar to the Martini Car that we should like you to know. Our catalogue tells of them better than we can do in this little space. Let us send you one explaining the

1907 MODELS 28-32 40-50 H. P.

¶ The best hill-climbers you or we have ever known.

MARTINI IMPORT CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR U. S.

Factories at St. Blase and Frankfeld, Suisse. 239 West 50th St., N. Y.

40-45 H.P. Apperson Touring Car 50-55 H.P.

"A Car of Beauty and Quality Combined."

"For Those Who Want The Best."

More Mileage at Less Cost Than Any Foreign or American Car Built.

Demonstration "Any Where", "Any Time". A Few Early Deliveries Left.

Runabouts $3,800 to $5,000; Touring Cars $3,800 to $4,700.

W. F. HAYES, N. Y. Manager, 1665 Broadway.

EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO AUTOMOBILES
The Auto Supply Co.
EST. 1899. JOHN LURIE, Prop.
1733 TO 1737 BROADWAY, N.Y. NEAR 55TH ST.

Now Is the Time to

Fit Out Your Car.

Start the season with new tires, lamps, tools, &c. It will save you money in the end. We offer in our new store the largest assortment in the world of motor

Supplies, Apparel, Tools.

Our prices are low and we guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Send in your name for a copy of our 1907 catalogue, the most complete book on automobile supplies ever published.

THE GENERAL AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY COMPANY'S NEW STORE

at Broadway and 52d Street is a marvel of completeness, the display of goods is most attractive, and the Auto enthusiast cannot fail to find just what he requires for the equipment of his machine.

Boston to New York Facts

A 20-H. P. Aerocar carrying four passengers every inch of the way, ploughing through snow, through drifts, over the roughest kind of icy roads—on March 11th, ran from 73d Street and Broadway, New York City, to the Lenox Hotel, Boston, in nineteen hours and fifteen minutes; and there was not a single adjustment made on the trip or at the end of the trip. Not a single break, not a single strained part.

THE INVULNERABLE

Aerocar

20-H. P., 4 Cylinders, $2,000.

Water-cooled Aerocars, noted for their invulnerability. Now on exhibition, 40 H P., 4 cylinder, $2,750

THE AEROCAR COMPANY
ARTHUR M. ROBBINS, Manager.
BROADWAY AND 73d STREET, NEW YORK.
Branches: Brooklyn, 1421 Bedford Ave., Storms & Sherwood. New Haven, The Central Auto Company

MOVING ON. Since January 1, 1907, THE NEW YORK TIMES has led in Automobile advertising gains. THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches more automobilists than any other newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Record-Breaking in a Matheson

Mr. R. G. Kelsey's Own Story of the Record-Breaking Trip from New York to Boston Made Last Week, Being an Account of the Fastest Trip Made Between These Points During the Week of the Boston Automobile Show, March 10th to 16th, '07.

By R. G. KELSEY.

THIS is the story of the performance of an ordinary stock Matheson car, a 1906 model, a car in daily and hard use for a year, and driven by a private owner out or sheer pride in his car and belief in its supremacy.

This run was not a so-called "race"—just a record ride and that by an amateur, the car being the same which made the New York-Chicago midwinter record, and was started in this race in exactly the same condition which it finished that trip, without adjustments, replacements, or tuning up.

Half-past five on a March morning is, after all, an uninviting time. When we left the garage it was dark and cold and gloomy, but by the time we had ridden down the long hill and swung over Central Bridge, and drawn up at the place where the starters were waiting for us, it was becoming light enough to distinguish the road easily. After the preliminaries were over and watches compared and adjusted, the word was given and away we went up Jerome Avenue at 6:30 A. M. The reports of the road conditions ahead of us had informed us that our only good stretch was the sixty-two miles into Bridgeport, and while we observed carefully at all points on our journey the speed regulations of the various towns through which we passed, we nevertheless made all the time we could on the stretches where the road was in condition to permit of reasonably fast driving.

New Rochelle, eighteen miles away, was reached in thirty-five minutes. Three-quarters of an hour later we passed the Stamford station, and shortly afterward a most terrific skid brought us closer to a telegraph pole than was really desirable; in fact, so close did we come that one member of the party stated afterward that he was ready to leave us then and there. No damage resulted, and Bridgeport was reached at 8:15, the sixty-two miles being covered at the rate of a fraction under thirty miles per hour, which we considered good traveling for this time of the year. New Haven, twenty-one miles beyond, was reached in sixty-five minutes, and it was in this stretch that we got our first taste of the mud and snow which later in the day was going to prove such a deterrent to good time.

The rain of Wednesday and Thursday had had the effect of softening the snowbanks, so that instead of driving over reasonably hard snow we were compelled to plough through, first drifts and then mud, until we reached a place where the roads were still frozen and our wheels could get a grip. It is one thing, as we experienced on the Chicago run, to go through snow freshly drifted, but a very different one to plunge through drifts where the snow has a consistency of glue and gives no traction whatever to the wheels.

At New Haven we swung northward and passed Meriden, twenty miles away, in 55 minutes. An hour later saw us in Hartford, and here twenty-five precious minutes were lost in trying to find some one in town who knew whether the east or the west bank of the Connecticut River afforded the better roads. We finally discovered a man who advised us to take the east bank, and, swinging over the long bridge, we turned north again and then ran into the finest assortment of mud that it has ever been my good fortune to encounter. Up the long hill outside the city we ploughed sometimes on first, mostly on second, speed, through mud that averaged more than eight inches in depth; no wet mud, either, but the soft, sticky, hold-fast kind, which the anti-skid chains picked up and threw high in the air behind us, until a view of the rear of our car made one think of the mud volcanoes in the Pacific. Two hours and twenty-five minutes it took to cover the twenty-seven miles to Springfield. When we arrived at the hotel where we were to lunch the machine looked more like a moving mudbank than an automobile. The pride and glory of our yellow paint was covered inches deep with the red, claylike surface of the Connecticut valley roads. At Springfield another twenty-five minutes was taken for replenishing our gasoline tank, and also filling the cavity in our own systems occasioned by the lack of food from 5 A. M. until nearly 2 P. M.

Start of the run to Boston. Mr. Kelsey at the wheel of his Matheson car.

At 2:10 we left Springfield, being warned that the roads ahead of us were in frightful condition. However, the first fifteen miles to Palmer were very satisfactory, and that town was reached in forty minutes. Here another delay occurred, occasioned by our getting off the road, and after circling around for over half an hour we found ourselves in the same place from which we started. Finally a friendly native gave us the right direction, and away we went toward Warren. From Palmer eastward the roads were alternately snowbanks and mudholes, the conditions sometimes varied by occasional stretches of glaring ice, on which the car swung and slewed, and threatened at times to make excursions into the nearby fields. Such catastrophes, however, were averted, and we reached Worcester finally at 5:20, having passed safely through the town of Leicester, where the doughty constable, the terror of all good motorists, was doubtless hibernating, as he did not disturb our passage. From Worcester into Boston, forty-eight miles, we had hoped for better things, but our hope was doomed to disappointment. The twenty miles which separate Worcester from Marlboro were the worst of our trip, and our time was so slow that we began to wonder if we ever would see the lights of Boston. From Marlboro—which we left at 7:30—into Boston the conditions steadily improved, and when at length we saw the glittering lights on the Capitol as we swung down Commonwealth Avenue we felt that we had indeed come to the end of our journey. The city limits were passed at 7:50, and we drew up in front of the Horticultural Hall at 8:15, our total elapsed time being 14 hours and 5 minutes, beating the best previous time made during the week by over five hours.

On our trip it was neither necessary for us to spend "two hours at luncheon," nor to use more than one machine, nor to rebuild the car in any particular. As a matter of fact, we had no more trouble, no transmission trouble, and no tire trouble, in spite of the terrific strain to which the car had been subjected. Outside of our gasoline and oil, the expense of our trip amounted to 5 cents, with which we purchased some extra belt fasteners—more as a matter of precaution than of necessity. Our total consumption of gasoline for the entire 251 miles which the odometer showed we had covered was 25¼ gallons, our oil consumed being 2 gallons.

Such is a brief account of a run memorable for the fact that it was made by a stock car, driven by an amateur; for the fact that it was out and away the fastest trip made during the show week, and for the fact that motor and tire troubles, owing to the excellence of both motor and tires, were a thing unknown.

C·G·V·

VISIT the palaces of America, the great country places famed for their beauty, their taste—the richness of every portion of the establishment—and you will find a C. G. V., a 50 H. P. or 75 H. P. touring car. It is the last touch, the finishing detail that marks the class of its owner as definitely and as unmistakably as an hundred Bradstreets or Almanacs de Gotha.

A SPEED of more than a mile a minute when you want it, unlimited power, the most that the world has ever yet produced in motor-car beauty, comfort, convenience, splendor and luxury—these are a few of the points of the C. G. V. These are a few of the reasons why the C. G. V. is brought from France to this country, to England, to Germany, to St. Petersburg, to Rome, to Castile, to Caracas, to Vienna, to Sydney, to wherever a man has decided he will have that one car, which, beyond all doubt, is the greatest car in the world.

Many other points are embraced in our Catalogue No. 30. Send for it; it's free.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA

WHEN the list of men who drive one make of car includes a long list of the world's greatest financiers, then the supremacy of that car is definitely established. Those men have every opportunity of finding out just which car is the best in every way—and they do find out before they buy. Their brains and their resources forbid the unforgivable mistake of accepting any but the best.

C. G. V. IMPORT COMPANY
1849 Broadway, at 61st Street, New York City

THE SNAPPY MILE-A-MINUTE RACYTYPE

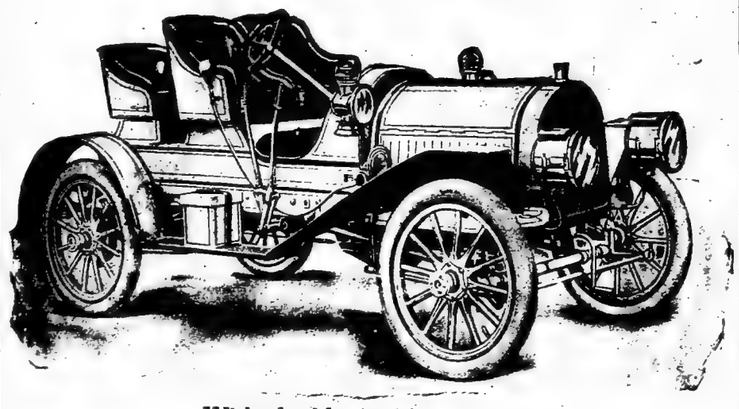

With double ignition system,

$2,300

THE smart, snappy design of the Mora Racytype gives an impression of speed and power, which the performance of the car more than makes good. With its motor delivering all of its 24 H.P. at the rear axle, a speed of a mile a minute on the road is an actuality. Because of the perfect mechanical construction of this car there is absolutely no loss of power. The motor and transmission are carried on a metal Pan Support, which is bolted to the frame as a single unit.

This is the secret of the Mora's exceptional durability and speed.

Where the motor and transmission are installed as a single unit, as in the Mora construction, every working part *must* be in perfect alignment. Perfect alignment insures less wear and tear on the gears, less noise, less vibration, and the delivery of all the power to the rear axle.

The Mora Racytype is perfectly balanced, with just enough weight to make high speed safe and comfortable, yet without one unnecessary pound to add to the strain on the tires, frame and gears.

$2,300, the price of the Mora Racytype, with double ignition, is less than you would be asked to pay for many a car not so good. It is well worth your time to see the Mora Racytype and take a demonstration. The Mora Racytype will meet your every requirement for a snappy, speedy runabout, at a price lower than you ever thought so good and serviceable a car could be sold.

CIMIOTTI BROS.
GREATER NEW YORK AGENTS,
110th Street and Broadway.

THE
ELMORE

is the only car which does not go up hill and down hill at the same time.

DO you know that a car with a four-cycle engine begins to deteriorate from the first minute you use it and continues to deteriorate every minute you use it? It DOES and this is WHY it does. The four-cycle engine gives a forward impulse, a shove ahead, NOT with EVERY stroke of the piston, but ONLY with every OTHER stroke of the piston. This causes a constant and extreme vibration that shakes the whole car every moment that the engine is running. Sit in ANY four-cycle engine car and FEEL it shake. Look for the SHAKE at ANY demonstration given you—and when you FEEL the shake, BEWARE. This vibration WEARS OUT the steel parts of the car in a remarkable way—it does not visibly wear them away, but it CRYSTALLIZES the steel. It so acts upon the molecular attraction of the particles of steel for each other that they lose their coherence, they lose their property of STICKING TOGETHER. Result, that the steel so deteriorates that when the car encounters some road obstacle, a bump, a rut, a stone, car tracks, that a broken axle, broken springs result; all SORTS of breaks result—usually with a dangerous accident. The car would not have minded this road obstacle had not the steel been CRYSTALLIZED through vibration. When you are being given a demonstration of a four-cycle car make 'em take you up a steep hill on high speed; then FEEL the vibration. That car is going up hill and down hill at the same time; every yard it goes up hill is making it go down hill—deteriorate.

THE Elmore has a two-cycle engine. The two-cycle engine gives a forward impulse with EVERY stroke of the piston. There is no pause and forward jerks, pause and jerk, as in the four-cycle engine. Sit in an Elmore with the engine going and you may hear it—very faintly—but you won't FEEL it. There is none of that violent vibration in the Elmore which crystallizes the steel and makes it breakable. You don't RISK your LIFE in an Elmore after you have used it awhile. Elmore owners who had given their cars a year's hard usage—with no repair bills—indignantly REFUSED when offered two hundred dollars less than the purchase price of their car. When you buy an Elmore you get a car that does NOT begin to wear out the minute it is put in use.

THE Elmore beats the world up hill. The constant forward impulse does not give the backward pull of gravity a chance to slip in and pull back between the forward impulses. It moves steadily forward and up. The Elmore fairly FLIES over hills, and it will take you farther in a day than any other car, provided the other car does not try to run at such a terrifically dangerous speed on the level road that your life is in peril through slight road shocks, which may at any time shatter crystallized axle, crank shaft or piston. The Elmore does not go down hill while it runs up hill. It is on the LEVEL ALL the time.

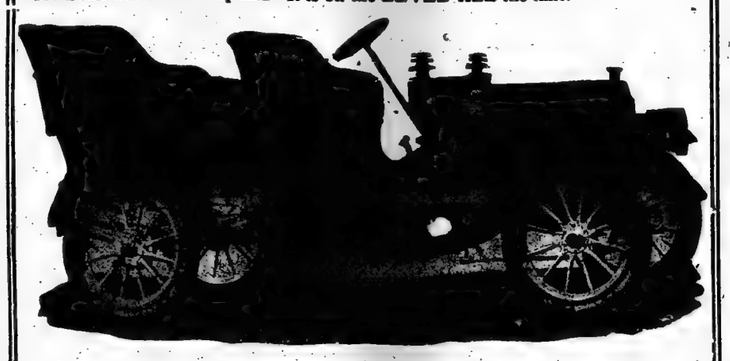

35 H. P. 4-Cylinder Elmore: Price $2,500.

There is only one way to appreciate the advantages of the Elmore simplicity. Come in and try it. We will show you all the speed you can use; more power than you can use; a freedom from motoring troubles of all sorts and a car that has NO up-keep expense attached to it. The Elmore at $1,750 or $2,500 is a far better car in every way than many cars selling at from $4,000 to $5,000. Come in and we will SHOW you that this is so.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY,
1851 BROADWAY, at 61st St., N. Y. City.

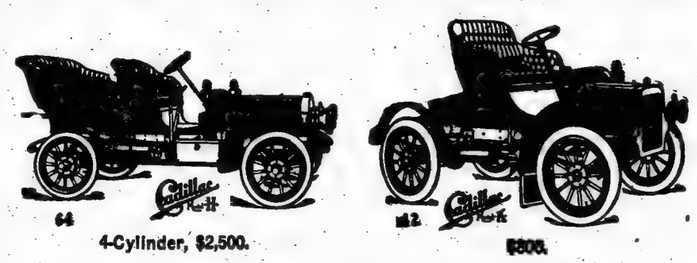

64 4-Cylinder, $2,500. 42 $800.

Cadillac Reasons Why

You are asked to pay less for a Cadillac than for any other car of equal power and quality.

You save on your original investment. You save on repair bills. You save on fuel and oil. You save delays and days of impatience for you while the other car would be spending its time in the repair shop, awaiting a new part.

The Cadillac is made in the largest and best automobile factory in the world. The present day Cadillac factory is composed of the combined interests of the Cadillac factory and the Leland & Faulconer Mfg. Co., who for years have made and sold more successful gasoline motors than any other concern. This concentration means much to the prospective automobile buyer.

The Cadillac factory, by its system of standardizing and the size of its output, is able to *sell* a Cadillac Car at a price it would cost any other factory to *make* the car. That saving goes to you.

With our enormous output we must be sure that every car we turn out is absolutely the best of its class. We are. Every Cadillac owner (there are 17,000 of them) will tell you that he is running his car at less expense than any other car of equal power. The economy of upkeep is insured by the quality of material used. Even the lowest priced Cadillac, the Model K at $800, has as good material as you will find in any motor car, no matter what the price.

That saving on repairs you keep.

The mechanical perfection of the Cadillacs, their perfect carburation and certain ignition, their open construction, every part the most perfect of its kind, insures 100 per cent. motive power for every atom of fuel used.

The Cadillac lubricating system is designed *not to sell* alone, but to be incorporated into the Cadillac car to make the Cadillac the best lubricated and longest lived car on the market. You save on fuel and oil.

It would be absurd for us, producing the quantity of cars annually turned out of the Cadillac factory, to run the slightest chance of being flooded with repairs or demands for replacement of broken or badly wearing parts. This surely would occur if Cadillacs were not made as well as they are. With our purchasing power twice as great as that of any other automobile factory, we can buy the highest grade material at a price that allows its use in every Cadillac, from the lowest to the highest priced car.

That insures your car against defects or poor material.

Your Cadillac will be an every-day car. In addition to the facilities the Cadillac Company employ to produce a good car at a moderate price, the system of standardizing every part makes replacement, in case of accident, a time-saving process. We can ship a duplicate part of any Cadillac in most cases the day the order is received.

This system of making every part to a certain scale and size minimizes the cost of production and enables us to know, to an undoubted certainty, that every part of every Cadillac is mechanically perfect. The system of supervision and examination enables us to know, to an undoubted certainty, that every part of every Cadillac is of one standard grade; better than which no car is made. In finish and detail the Cadillacs meet every taste and requirement.

Bearing in mind that you save on the purchase price, on the repairs and on the cost of running, do you think that in justice to your business judgment you can afford NOT to see the Cadillac before you buy a car?

You may arrange for a demonstration at your convenience. Select the car of the type, or at the price best suited to you, drop us a line, or phone for the car to call at your home or your office to prove its superiority in any test you desire.

You'll buy a Cadillac after a demonstration.

WALTER C. MARTIN,
Broadway and 62d Street, N. Y.
1,001 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sole Importer
Silent Six Rolls-Royce Cars.

Manhattan Distributer
Cadillac Cars.

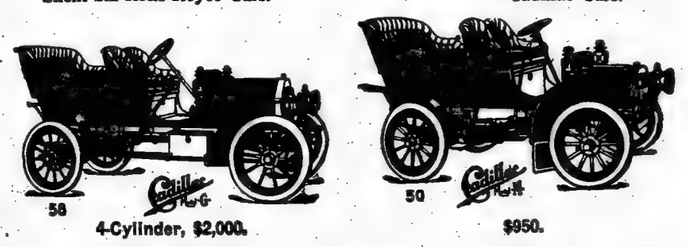

58 4-Cylinder, $2,000. 50 $950.

The New York Times.
SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1907.

MR. DOOLEY ON THINGS SPIRITUAL

Pictures by Gordon Ross

By Finley Peter Dunne

(Copyright, 1907, by H. H. McClure & Co.)

"WELL, Sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I wonder where Science is goin' to stop?"

"What's it done now?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Th' latest thing," said Mr. Dooley, "is weighin' th' human soul. A fellow up in Matsachoosetts has done it. He weighs ye befure ye die an' he weighs ye afther ye die, an' th' diff'rence is what ye'er soul weighs. He's discovered that th' av'rage weight iv a soul in New England is six ounces or a little less. Fr'm this he argies that th' conscience isn't part iv th' soul. If it was th' soul wud be in th' heavyweight class, f'r th' New England conscience is no feather. He thinks it don't escape with th' soul, but lies burrid in th' roons iv its old fam'ly home, th' liver.

"It's so simple it must be true, an' if it ain't true annyhow it's simple. But it's a tur-rble thing to think iv. I can't see anny money in it as an invintion. Who'll want to have his soul weighed? Suppose ye'er time has come. Th' fam'ly ar-re busy with their own thoughts, grievin' because they hadn't been as good to ye as they might, because they won't have ye with thim anny more, because it's too late f'r thim to square thimsilves, pityin' ye because ye'er not remainin' to share their sorrows with thim, wondhrin' whether th' black dhresses that were bought in honor iv what people might say if they didn't wear thim in mimry iv Aunt Eliza, wud be noticed if they were worn again f'r ye. Th' very young mimbers iv th' fam'ly ar-re standin' around, thryin' to look as sad as they think they ought to look. But they can't keep it up. They nudge each other, their eyes wandher around th' room, an' fr'm time to time they glance over at Cousin Felix an' expect him to make a laugh'ble face. He's a gr-reat frind iv theirs an' they're surprised he isn't gayer. Something must've happened to him. Maybe he's lost his job. There ar-re a gr-reat manny noises in th' sthreet. Th' undertaker whistles as he goes by, an' two iv th' neighbors ar-re at th' gate sayin' what a fine man ye were if ye didn't dhrink, an' askin' did ye leave much.

"An' little ye care. Evrything is a millyon miles away fr'm ye. F'r th' first time in ye'er life ye're alone. F'r th' first time in ye'er life ye ar-re ye'ersilf. F'r Hiven knows how many years ye've been somebody else. Ye've been ye'er wife, ye'er fam'ly, ye'er relations, th' polisman on th' beat, th' doctor, th' newspaper rayporther, th' foreman at th' mills, th' laws iv th' land, th' bartinder that gives ye dhrinks, th' tailor, th' barber, an' public opinion. Th' wurruld has held a lookin'-glass in front iv ye fr'm th' day ye were born an' compelled ye to make faces in it. But in this here particular business ye have no wan to please but ye'ersilf. Good opinyon an' bad opinyon ar-re alike. Ye're akelly unthroubled be gratichood an' revenge. No wan can help ye or stay ye. Ye're beyond th' sound iv th' alarm clock an' th' facthry whistle an' beginnin' th' Big Day Off whin th' man iv Science shakes ye be th' elbow an' says: 'Ye've got to weigh out.' An' he weighs an' figures: 'Wan hundherd an' forty-siven fr'm wan hundherd an' fifty. Siven fr'm naught can't be done; borry wan; siven fr'm ten leaves three. I find that th' soul iv our late laminted frind weighed a light three pounds avirdoopoise.'

"No, Sir, it won't do. 'Twill niver be popylar. People won't have their souls weighed. I wudden't f'r all th' wurruld have th' wurrud go through th' ward: 'Did ye hear about Dooley's soul?' 'No, what?' 'They had to get an expert accountant to figure its weight, it was that puny.'

"D'ye suppose Dorgan, th' millyonaire, wud consint to it?' Whin he entered th' race iv life he was properly handicapped with a soul to offset his avarice an' his ebility, so that some iv th' rest iv us wud have a kind iv a show against him. But as soon as he thinks no wan can see him he begins to get rid iv his weight an' comes rompin' home miles ahead. But th' judges say: 'Hold on, there; ye'll have to weigh cut,' an' a little later a notice is posted up that Dorgan is disqualified f'r ridin' undherweight in th' matther iv soul. On th' other hand, there's little Miss Maddigan, th' seamstress. She's all but left at th' post; she's jostled all th' way around, an' comes in lame, a bad last. But she's th' on'y wan iv th' lot that's kept th' weight. She weighs ninety-six pounds—six iv it bein' tea an' toast an ninety iv it soul. An' amid exclamations iv rage fr'm Chancellor Day, who has plunged heavily on Dorgan in this Futurity, an' cries iv joy fr'm a thousand Father Kellys, who have backed th' filly, her number is hung out.

"No, Sir, whin it comes to goin' up to th' scales to have their souls weighed people'll be as shy as they are in a Customs House. Th' people that wud make th' invintion pay wud be th' last to want to be tested by it. Th' pa-apers might keep records iv th' results: 'Misther Soan'-So, th' gr-reat captain iv fi-nance, died yesterday, universally regretted. His estate amounts to nineteen millyon dollars. There ar-re two large bequests to charity. Wan is a thrust fund set aside f'r his maiden sister Annybelle, who will receive f'r life th' income on eight hundherd dollars in stock iv th' Hackensack Meadows Comp'ny. Th' other is forty-two dollars to buy a wooden leg f'r his brother Isaac, in Abilene, Kansas, it bein' understood that no charge is to be made be th' estate against th' brother f'r a set iv false teeth bought f'r him in th' year nineteen four. Th' balance iv th' property is left in trust f'r th' minor childher until they ar-re 90 years old. Th' deceased requested that his soul be measured be troy weight. It tipped th' beam at wan pennyweight.'"

"D'ye think th' soul can be weighed?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "I know it's there, but I think—I kind iv feel—I wondher—I don't hardly know—"

"I see what ye mean," said Mr. Dooley. "Scales an' clocks ar-re not to be thrusted to decide annything that's worth deciding. Who tells time be a clock? Ivry hour is th' same to a clock an' ivry hour is diff'rent to me. Wan long, wan short. There ar-re hours in th' avenin' that pass between two ticks iv th' clock; there ar-re hours in th' arly mornin' whin a man can't sleep that Methusalah's age cud stretch in. Clocks ar-re habichool liars, an' so ar-re scales. As soon as annything gets good enough to weigh ye can't weigh it. Scales ar-re f'r th' other fellow. I'm perfectly willin' to take ye'er weight or ye'er soul's weight fr'm what th' scales say. Little I care. A pound or two more or less makes no diff'rence. But when it comes to measurin' something that's precious to me, I'll not thrust it to a slight improvement on a see-saw.

"But what do I know about it, annyhow? What do I know about annything? I've been pitchin' information into ye f'r more years thin annywan iver wint to colledge, an' I tell ye now I don't know annything about annything. I don't like to thrust mesilf forward. I'm a modest man. Won't somebody else get up? Won't ye get up, Tiddy Rosenfelt, won't ye Willum Jennings Bryan, won't ye Prisidint Eliot, won't ye, pro-fissors, preachers, doctors, lawyers, iditors? Won't annybody get up? Won't annybody say that they don't know annything about annything worth knowin' about? Thin, be Hivens, I will. All alone I'll stand up befure me class—an' how much more humbly befure me teacher?—an' say: 'Hinnissy, about annything that can't be weighed on a scales or measured with a tape line I'm as ign'rant as—ye'ersilf. I'll have to pay ye back th' money I took fr'm ye f'r ye'er schoolin'. It was obtained be false pretenses.'

"How can I know annything, whin I haven't puzzled out what I am mesilf. I am Dooley, ye say, but ye're on'y a casual obsarver. Ye don't care annything about me details. Ye look at me with a gin'ral eye. Nawthin' that happens to me really hurts ye. Ye say, 'I'll go over to see Dooley,' sometimes, but more often ye say, 'I'll go over to Dooley's.' I'm a house to ye, wan iv a thousand that look like a row iv model wurrukin'men's cottages. I'm a post to hitch ye'er silences to. I'm always about th' same to ye. But to me I'm a millyon Dooleys an' all iv thim sthrangers to ME. I niver know which wan iv thim is comin' in. I'm like a hotel keeper with on'y wan bed an' a millyon guests, who come wan at a time an' tumble each other out. I set up late at night an' pass th' bottle with a gay an' careless Dooley that hasn't a sorrow in th' wurruld, an' suddenly I look up an' see settin' acrost fr'm me a gloomy wretch that fires th' dhrink out iv th' window an' chases me to bed. I'm just gettin' used to him whin another Dooley comes in, a cross, cantankerous, crazy fellow that insists on eatin' breakfast with me. An' so it goes. I know more about mesilf than annybody knows an' I know nawthin'. Though I'd make a map fr'm mem'ry an' gossip iv anny other man, f'r mesilf I'm still uncharted.

"So what's th' use iv thryin' to know annything less important. Don't thry. All ye've got to do is to believe what ye hear, an' if ye do that enough afther a while ye'll hear what ye believe. Ye've got to start in believin' befure ye can find a reason f'r ye'er belief. Our old frind Christopher Columbus hadn't anny good reason f'r believin' that there was anny such a place as America. But he believed it without a reason an' thin wint out an' found it. Th' fellows that discovered th' canals on Mars which other fellows think cud be cured be a good oculist, hadn't anny right to think there were canals on Mars. But wan iv thim said: 'I wondher if there ar-re canals on Mars; I believe there ar-re. I'll look an' see. Be Hivens, there ar-re.' If he'd wondhered an' thin believed about clothes poles he'd've found thim too. Anny kind iv a fact is proof iv a belief. A firm belief atthracts facts. They come out iv holes in th' ground an' cracks in th' wall to support belief, but they run away fr'm doubt.

"I'll niver get anny medal f'r makin' anny man give up his belief. If I see a fellow with a chube on his eye an' hear him hollerin' 'Hooray, I've discovered a new planet.' I'll be th' last man in th' wurruld to brush th' fly off th' end iv th' telescope. I've known people that see ghosts. I didn't see thim, but they did. They cud see ghosts an' I cudden't. There wasn't annything else to it. I knew a fellow that was a Spiritualist wanst. He was in th' chattel morgedge business on week days an' he was a Spiritulist on Sunday. He cud understand why th' spirits wud always pick out a stout lady with false hair or a gintleman that had his thumb mark registhered at Polis Headquarthers to talk through, an' he knew why spirits liked to play on banjoes an' mandolins an' why they convarsed be rappin' on a table in th' dark. Th' on'y reason I cud think iv was that they'd always lived in boordin' houses an' cudden't get rid iv th' customs.

"But he had th' best iv me. He believed an' I doubted. He took me to what he called a seeance wanst. They give him a front seat. I heerd a good deal iv talk among th' spirits behind th' curtains. Says wan with a German accint: 'Who's th' fellow with th' old come-on?' 'Oh, he don't amount to annything, an' annyhow ye cudden't wake th' old boy up if ye set fire to him.' 'Hurry along with thim feathers,' says another spirit voice. I turned to me frind an' I see be th' look in his eyes that it wud be a waste iv effort to impose on him. 'They come,' he says. 'It is Ungawapa,' he says, as th' ghost iv a noble red man iv th' forest appeared through th' curtain, muttherin,: 'Himmel, why didn't ye get that chain out iv th' way?' He looked ivry inch th' warryor fr'm th' war bonnet on his head to th' congress gaiters on his feet. 'Is Israel Simpson here?' says he. 'Yes,' says me frind. 'What can I do f'r ye to-day, great chief?' 'Do ye know a man be th' name iv Mullarkey?' 'I do,' says Simpson. 'I see him carryin' a rockin' chair down stairs,' says the haughty Pattywatomie. 'Big chief wants wampum,' he says. Simpson pressed a roll iv bills into his swarthy hands an' says to me: 'Come along quick.' 'What f'r?' says I. 'Mullarkey is movin' his furniture, an' I have a morgedge on it,' says he. 'Th' Injun always advises me right on matthers iv business,' says he. An' there was a man that wud bite a silver dollar in two befure he'd take it f'r good."

"My aunt seen a ghost wanst," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Ivrybody's aunt has seen a ghost," said Mr. Dooley.

"Whin th' Man iv Science Shakes ye be th' Elbow an' Says: 'Ye've Got to Weigh Out.'"

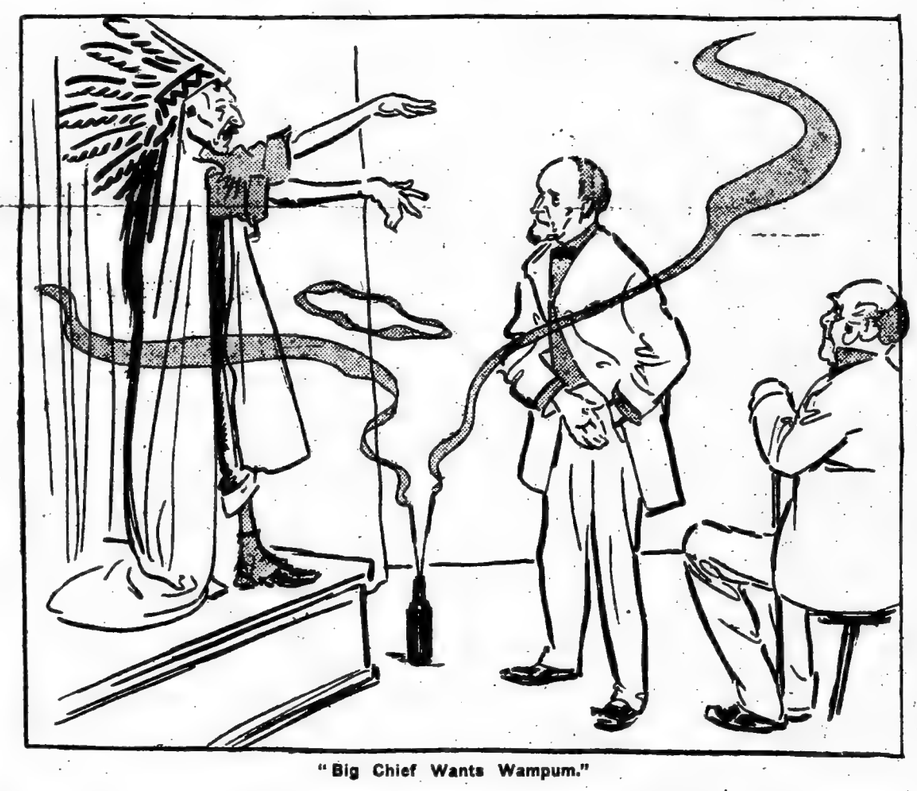

"Big Chief Wants Wampum."

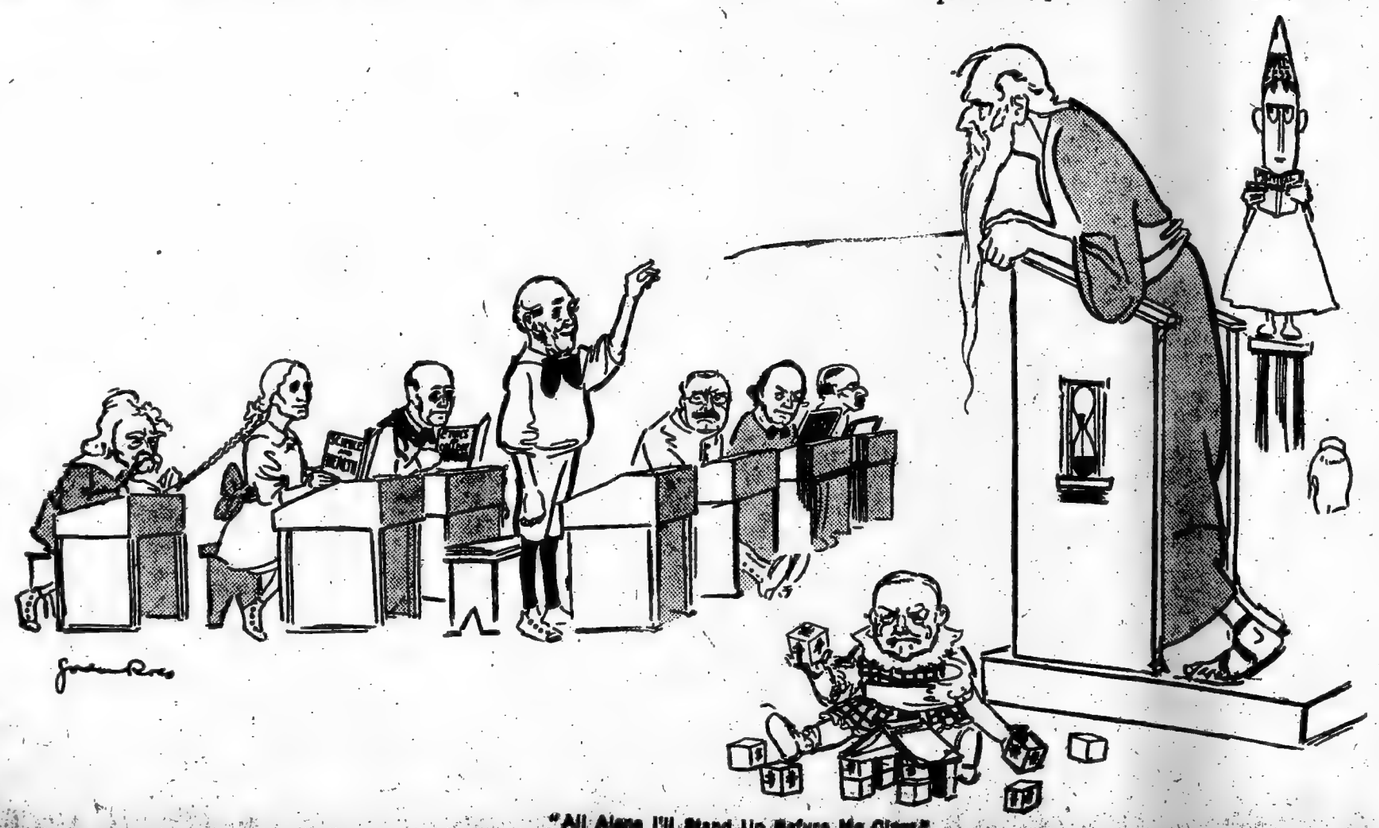

"All Alone I'll Stand Up Befure Me Class."

THE NEW HOPE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Discovery of "Opsonins" Promises to Revolutionize Medicine—Wife of Massachusetts' Governor Is Snatched from Death—Science Finds Reinforcement for Nature's Army of Defense.

"We have, in the power of raising the antibacterial power of the blood with respect to any invading microbe, out of all comparison the most valuable asset in medicine."—Sir Almroth Edward Wright, M. D.

BOSTON, the home of many cults, alike religious and scientific; the place of origin of many ideas, both abstract and fruitful of practical resolutions; Boston, the skeptical and the credulous, has been excited the past week over the report that a distinguished gentlewoman has been snatched from death by a mysterious injection, alleged to be a specific for pulmonary consumption, and, indeed, all forms of tuberculosis, as well as most of the other ills that flesh is heir to.

The hope is heralded forth that victims of the "Great White Plague" may now be so fortified against the ravages of the disease that death from tuberculosis in any form shall be occasional and exceptionable. It is represented—not by the officers of these institutions themselves—that investigations made at the Massachusetts General Hospital and at the Medical School of Tufts College have resulted in the discovery of a serum the action of which both renders the patient immune from bacterial infection and toxic poison (such as that of tuberculosis and typhoid) and drives them out if the system has already been successfully attacked.

In point of fact, what has taken place in Boston is the highly successful application to the case of a prominent and popular personage of a significant treatment which, although it has already been tried in hundreds of less serious cases, is little understood by the medical profession in general and quite unknown to the laity. The case was not one of a tubercular nature, and the success in this instance is not strictly to be claimed in behalf of sufferers from the chief modern affliction of the race. Yet it is true that the principle which was here successfully appealed to—a novel and revolutionary principle in medical practice—is one applicable to consumption, to typhoid, and to all the diseases of their class.

The First Lady of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Curtis Guild, wife of the Governor, was a few months ago at the point of death. An operation for appendicitis left her in such condition that little hope was entertained of her recovery. Inoculation with the serum in question has resulted in recovery.

The infection combated by the surgeon and physician in Mrs. Guild's case was local only, but of a nature so serious and so rapidly advancing until encountered and defeated by the novel agent employed, that the cure affords one of the signal and significant triumphs of medicine, and does certainly call the attention of the world to the new medical principle which it apparently establishes—a principle which it is no exaggeration to say is most encouraging to the hope that the most dreaded enemies of man will one day be checkmated.

What, then, is the new principle? It is the "opsonic" principle. The method consists in the employment of what have been named "opsonins." We shall have to memorize the word and learn what it means, just as a little while ago we had to learn about microbes, bacteria, and bacilli. In a few months everybody will be talking of "opsonins." And in order to employ that word impressively they will have to accustom themselves to an easy articulation of "phagocytes," "phagocytosis," and "leucocytes," and to an offhand use of such phrases as "staphylococcus invasion" and "the opsonic index."

Really, the theory of the matter is not so difficult. In fact, it is extremely ingenious and beautiful.

Watchdogs of the Human System.

Every one knows that the blood contains both white and red corpuscles. Almost every one knows, also, something about the work which the white corpuscles—the leucocytes—are supposed to do. One function with which they have been credited is that of resisting disease. When disease germs find their way into the blood the white corpuscles, the leucocytes, show a violent antagonism to them, and ordinarily confront and overpower them. The microbes of disease which are constantly assailing man by day and by night may be regarded as an attacking and invading army; the leucocytes constitute the army of defense. The leucocytes are the watchdogs of the human system. They pounce upon the invaders and destroy them, very much as an angry dog might destroy its prey—namely, by eating it. The leucocytes, the white corpuscles, consume the disease germs, eating and digesting them and rendering them harmless. In this office, in this capacity of destroyers and consumers of disease microbes, the leucocytes, are described as "phagocytes." The act or process of the consumption of invading microbes by the phagocytes is known as "phagocytosis."

The above account of the phagocytical function of the white corpuscles represents pretty accurately all that was known about it up to a few years ago. The great bacteriologist Metchnikoff's patient and successful investigations of disease, infection, and immunity were all based on his discovery that the defense of the human system against destructive organisms was in the hands of the phagocytes.

Tidbits for the Watchdogs.

It still remained a mystery why the phagocytes sometimes failed to do their duty—failed to consume the invaders. In 1895 the French scientists Denys and Leclef, experimenting with rabbits, observed that vaccination introduced into their blood a property by virtue of which the leucocytes were stimulated and encouraged to consume invading bacteria.

In 1903 Dr. Almroth Edward Wright, an English pathologist, had satisfied himself that besides the phagocytes of Metchnikoff, another element was necessary to the destruction of the microbes. He discovered that the leucocytes never did do their work unless stimulated. He discovered that there exists in the blood serum another substance whose work it is to stimulate the white corpuscles. He learned, too, that it does this not by acting directly on the corpuscles, but by uniting with the micro-organisms, the invading germs, and rendering them more palatable, so to speak, to the white corpuscles.

In other words, the leucocytes behave like overfed and pampered watchdogs, who decline to bother themselves about invaders on the premises unless the invaders present themselves already nicely spread with catsup. So Nature provides a catsup.

The scientists have another name for it, of course. There is a Greek word (opsoneo) which means to cater or purvey, and out of this the scientists have manufactured the word "opsonin," meanings, perhaps, "a particle which renders edible." "Opsonins," then, are the minute substances in the blood serum which unite with the invading disease germs and make them inviting to the phagocytes, whose business it is to consume them.

"Opsonins" Provided by Nature.

Opsonins are present in all normal blood. The disease-resisting power of a man depends upon their presence. If opsonins are present in insufficient number the phagocytes are torpid, phagocytosis lags, and disease establishes itself. All surgeons and physicians have recognized the fact that different individuals have different powers of resisting infections, and also that a particular individual's resisting powers vary at different times. Formerly it was said of a susceptible person that there was something wrong with his blood (which was quite true) and a "blood tonic" was administered, (which was likely to be quite futile.) Then there came the day of exaggerated confidence in antiseptics, the condition of the patient being considered as a negligible factor in the danger of contracting infection. The opsonic theory returns to the truth that the resisting power of the patient is the main thing after all; no possible precautions can ward off the attacks of all possible micro-organisms, and the chief concern should be to reinforce the defending army which Nature has organized in the human system. The opsonic theory suggests a "tonic" for the blood

MRS. CURTIS GUILD JR.

indeed, but it is a very much more scientific and carefully calculated medicine than the iron and strychnine or the root extracts of former days. The new "tonic" is a vaccine or an injection of opsonins.

The opsonic theory explains for the first time the undoubted value of blisters and poultices and the old-time counter-irritants. Take the case of an open wound. If the blood is poor in opsonins the wound will refuse to heal, bacteria will attack its lacerated surfaces, and suppuration will set in. But even when opsonins are few in the blood, it is evident that if enough blood can be brought to the assailed area, a sufficient array of opsonins can be assembled there to rout the invading microbes. The poultice encouraged the flow of blood and lymph to the infected area.

But it can be seen at once that if it is possible to increase the proportion of opsonins in the blood the natural flow will suffice successfully to resist the ravages of the destructive organisms.

Manufacturing "Opsonins" Artificially.

So much being clear, the practical man of science asks how opsonins may be supplied to a patient who is deficient in them. What are they and how may they be secured and administered? Wright and his fellow-workers have shown that they accompany and cling, so to speak, to the microbes whose destruction they encompass—appropriate opsonins to each variety of microbes, observe. A patient may have a normal quantity of the opsonins necessary to resist tuberculosis, but these will not avail him against a boil if he is deficient in staphylococcus opsonins.

Now, by an ingenious laboratory technique, Wright was able to prepare a vaccine of any variety of opsonins. The process consists in taking "cultures" from the wound or the discharge, propagating them in a "culture medium," usually gelatine, and sterilizing the "colonies" by subjecting them for two hours to a heat of 60 degrees centigrade.

Practically, the opsonins for any disease are the cooked bodies of its microbes. The patient is inoculated with them.

The vaccine virus of Jenner, with which smallpox is successfully combated, is living. The principle upon which it operates is totally different from that of opsonic inoculation. One is solely prophylactic—preventative; the other is both preventative and curative.

In opsonic treatment the doctor is assisting Nature to make the disease gers appetizing to the white corpuscles of the blood, the phagocytes, so that the corpuscles will consume them. Some of the germs need to be spread with butter, some with jam, some with catsup. The doctor contributes the butter or the catsup—whatever the case needs.

The "Opsonic Index."

There is, however, a refinement in the method of which mention must be made. It is not best to dose the patient with opsonins in an indeterminate quantity. The scientist wants to adapt the strength of his vaccine to the needs of the patient.

For this purpose the new treatment takes account of what it calls the "opsonic index." The opsonic index of a given patient is the relation between the number of opsonins present in his blood and the number present in the blood of a normal person. If he has only half enough tuberculosis opsonins, his opsonic index for tuberculosis would be .5.

This index is far from being constant. It varies from day to day and even from hour to hour. This is most interesting, as showing the continual efforts of nature herself to remedy unnatural conditions. It is well known by both physicians and laymen that consumptives may be one day feeling, as they declare, 100 per cent. better, while the very next day they will be correspondingly worse. The fluctuations are caused by no less a factor than "autoinoculation," Nature herself inoculating the sufferer with the poison obtained from the bodies of the bacteria at work in the lung tissue. So that he alternates from a condition of extreme depression to one of exaltation.

Dr. J. G. Mumford, who had charge of Mrs. Guild's case, is of the opinion that the efficacy of opsonic treatment depends largely upon the precision of its adaptation to the particular conditions obtaining in the case at the particular times of treatment—that the index must be frequently taken and the strength of the vaccine calculated with great nicety.

Origin of the Theory.

The father of the opsonic theory is Sir Edward Wright of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, an Irishman by birth. Dr. Wright has been demonstrator of pathology at Cambridge University in England, of physiology at Sydney University in Australia, Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School at Netley, England, for ten years, and a member of the Indian Plague Commission of 1898-1900.

It was his inoculation of certain English regiments in the Boer war with a prophylactic typhoid vaccine prepared by him which first brought him to the notice of the English and American public, although he had long been known to experimenters in bacteriological fields. For it was claimed that, in the majority of cases, the soldiers inoculated by him with his typhoid vaccine proved practically immune from typhoid, while thousands not "vaccinated" died like sheep from what the Americans call typhoid but the English term enteric fever. Wright was assisted in this by Capt. S. R. Douglas of the British Army.

The Japanese Army surgeons profited by the experiments made by the British in South Africa. The Japanese inoculated with a typhoid opsonic vaccine. The health of the Japanese Army in the field was maintained at a point never before deemed possible. Press correspondents sent to their papers columns of matter on this remarkable showing, though the fact that the Wright opsonic treatment was employed was not widely noted.

Last year Sir Edward Wright visited the United States, and with his chief lieutenant, Dr. George W. Ross, made a tour of a number of cities, giving to those interested practical instruction in the technique of the subject.

In Boston the most important work has been done at the Massachusetts General Hospital under the direction of Dr. James Horner Wright. Tufts College Medical School is also conducting investigations and experiments.

When, a few months ago, Dr. Ross was in Boston, he himself prepared the vaccine for Mrs. Guild.

Mrs. Guild's Physician Conservative.

Dr. Mumford, Mrs. Guild's surgeon, is careful to make no extravagant claims in behalf of opsonic treatment. He says:

"It is difficult and necessarily expensive. The work is so delicate and the calculations so nice that a physician can only take care of two or three cases at a time. Neither can the practitioner employ the method unless he is in touch with a laboratory. It is true that certain common infections, like boils and carbuncles, may be treated with stock vaccines kept for that purpose. Such rule-of-thumb work may answer in routine dispensary practice, but would be futile largely when one came to deal with more serious cases. Be it said, however, that average inoculations, even though given in error, are found to be harmless when given for localized infections."

Dr. Mumford is inclined to be skeptical regarding any claims of results so far obtained in the opsonic treatment of systematic infections like tuberculosis. He is certain only of its success in the treatment of local infections. In an article published in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal last week he says:

"In this community we are by no means convinced of the value of opsonic treatment in bases of tuberculous adenitis, although Wright makes positive claims in such cases. It was hoped at one time that various obscure and obstinate joint infections would show positive results from opsonic therapeutic and diagnostic measures, but although a few encouraging cases have been encountered we cannot feel as yet that positive results have been obtained. This is true not only of tuberculous joint lesions but of joint lesions due to other organisms, and the probable reason is that we have not yet been able to isolate and study some of the organisms which we assume to be the causative agents in many cases of arthritis."

The director of the opsonic experiments at Tufts College, Dr. Timothy Leary, goes further. He says:

"To give a short synopsis of what we have actually been able to accomplish by this vaccine treatment, I will group some specific ailments together with results obtained in each:

"1. Furunculosis (or recurring boils;) our vaccine applied to this has caused almost a total cessation inside of forty-eight hours.

"2. Acne; we have been successful in from 60 to 100 per cent. of cases of this obscure disease, which has hitherto been considered incurable.

"3. Colon bacillus; the vaccine used in this has also met with great success. Mrs. Guild's case is in evidence.

"4. Chronic cystitis (or inflammation of the bladder;) very favorable indeed; relieved in the great majority of cases.

"5. Empyema (or accumulation of pus in the chest cavity;) this is due to the streptococcus bacillus, and very serious. It usually follows cases of pleuro-pneumonia. We have met with fair success in this.

"6. Old sinuses (discharging sores from old operations, &c.;) a complete cure without exception.

"7. Bone and joint inflammations; it is too soon to state definitely just what we can do; in perhaps two months we may be able to give data. The cases we are treating at present are responding to the vaccine very favorably."

Experiments Here More Successful.

It is a little singular that the first wide notice should have been attracted by the Boston case of opsonic treatment, for in New York City investigations in the new method, though conducted in the silence of serious purpose and with a consciousness of their vast import to the world, has gone far beyond anything done in Massachusetts, and already point to results which will make the remarkable cure the news of which has gone out from Boston seem a minor matter indeed.

The visit of Sir Edward Wright to New York City awakened the keenest interest, but among a limited number of physicians only. In Chicago Prof. Hektoen, at Saranac Lake Dr. Trudeau's workers, in this city Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Dr. Norman E. Ditman, and Dr. Ernest B. Bradley had already been at work for a year upon opsonins.

"Our work has now covered," said Dr. Potter to a TIMES reporter on Thursday, "a period of eighteen months. It has been carried on at Prof. Hiss's laboratory at Columbia College. At the French Hospital we have been investigating certain general infections, including pneumonia and septicaemia. At the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital we have investigated tuberculosis of the joints and bones, with secondary infections. Outside, wherever we could get the material, we have applied the opsonic method to chronic, obstinate cases of furunculosis and acne, and to obstinate surgical infections."

It was learned that some part of the expense of these important investigations are defrayed by a grant from the Commission for Investigating Respiratory Diseases, and that Dr. Potter, authorized by Dr. Virgil Gibney, surgeon in chief to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital, is now endeavoring to obtain sufficient financial assistance to enable this hospital to apply the new method to the crippled children there, a branch of medicine for which this discovery seems especially fitted.

Dr. Potter declined to make any statement for publication as to the success of his experiments, but there is reason to believe that a report which he will make to the Association of American Physicians in Washington in April will contain substantial facts which will prove that medicine has entered upon a new era.

At the Washington meeting—the Association of American Physicians is the blue ribbon medical body of the hemisphere—opsonins will be discussed also by Dr. Opie of the Rockefeller Institute, Prof. Hecktoen of Chicago, Prof. Barker and Dr. Cole of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Baldwin of Saranac, Dr. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, and Prof. Biggs and Dr. Park of the Health Department of New York.

These names are sufficient to indicate to the profession the character of the interest now taken in opsonins in this country. Among others who are studying the subject with intensest concern are Drs. Karl von Ruck of Asheville, S. A. Knopf of New York, Arnold C. Klebs of Chicago; Drs. Trudeau, Twitchell, and Kinghorn of Saranac; Drs. Ravenel and McFarland of Philadelphia. The Rockefeller Institute, Johns Hopkins, the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Columbia are the chief seats of laboratory research.

Tuberculosis Can Be Cured.

A chief hope encouraged by the discovery of the efficacy of opsonic treatment relates to tuberculosis. The prevalence of tuberculosis in the human family is far greater than is commonly supposed. Indeed, it is pretty safe to say that, were it possible to perform an autopsy on 100 corpses taken at random from any large city it would be found that from 75 to 90 per cent. had, at some time or another during life, been infected. The bacilli would probably be found to have started their work in some part of the lungs only to have been encysted with lime salts by nature herself and thus rendered innocuous. Scars showing this process are usually found in nearly every autopsy. The tuberculosis bacillus is unfortunately the hardiest and most difficult to exterminate of all the bacteria family. Its covering is the hardest and its hold on the life principle the most strenuous. Under half way favorable conditions it may almost be said to live forever.

Now there can no longer remain any doubt but that local tuberculosis disease can be conquered by the administration of opsonins. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and of the glands of the neck, are being cured by them to-day.

Tuberculosis of the lungs, pulmonary consumption, begins as a local disease. In its earlier stages pulmonary consumption has been treated by Dr. Ross with entirely satisfactory results. He records, (in The British Medical Journal, July 7, 1906,) his conviction that so far as the time that has elapsed since the dismissal from treatment of these patients will allow him to say so they are completely cured.

"As to consumption in its systematized stage, Dr. Ross says:

"On theoretical grounds we have every reason to believe that early pulmonary tuberculosis should react just as favorably to inoculation as a strictly localized tuberculous infection. And that is my belief. I have treated two such cases. The symptoms such as cough, expectoration, pain, and wasting seem to be generally checked."

Remarkable Record Made at the Bar by Senator Whyte of Maryland

Sixty Years of an Active Practice Which Has Included the Successful Defense of Eighty Persons Accused of Murder—His Only Case Lost in "Know-Nothing" Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30.—When Mrs. Josephine Kelly planted a kiss upon the cheek of United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte last Tuesday, after her acquittal of the murder of her sister, Ida Gaff, there came back into the Senator's mind a similar experience. Fifty-five years ago, when through his masterly conduct of the case and through his matchless eloquence, Capt. Davis was acquitted of bringing a cargo of slaves from the Congo the bronzed mariner leaped from the prisoner's dock, threw his arms around the neck of his defender, and sobbed like a child.

In both cases prisoners whose lives hung in the balance were saved, and in the outbreak of their joy they clasped in their arms and imprinted kisses on the cheeks of the man to whom they believed they owed their escape from an ignoble death.

The case of Capt. Davis was a notable one. He was really a citizen of Brazil, as was proved by the Wrights, ancestors of Judge D. Giraud Wright of this city, who were former Baltimoreans, and who were then in business in Rio de Janeiro. Capt. Davis came to Baltimore with his ship in search of a cargo. He fell in with a Spaniard and the then Portuguese Consul here. They engaged him to go to the Congo and the East Coast of Africa for a cargo of oil. Instead of a cargo of oil he was compelled to take aboard a cargo of slaves, whom he landed in Savannah.

The Captain then set sail for Baltimore, and it was here he was apprehended on the charge of engaging in the slave trade. It was a capital offense, and, if convicted, the death penalty awaited him.

The Spaniard, who was the backer of Capt. Davis and who had induced him to take the slaves aboard, was in Baltimore. He saw the predicament in which Capt. Davis was placed. The ship which had been engaged in the slave trade was taken to the mouth of the Patapsco River and there scuttled. The wreck was afterward raised, and evidence was found that corroborated the story that the ship had been engaged in the transportation of slaves.

The Spaniard employed Mr. Whyte to defend Capt. Davis. He handed over to him and his associate $2,500 in Spanish doubloons and then disappeared. He never been heard from since. The case was tried before Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court and Judge Giles of the Circuit Court. It was 9 o'clock at night when the jury brought in the verdict. This was before the days of gas, electric lights, and even of oil lamps. Tallow candles dimly lighted the United States Circuit Court room. An eager crowd awaited the verdict, for great interest had been aroused in the case, which proved to be the last of its kind tried in the United States.

That was fifty-five years ago. Since then Mr. Whyte has been United States Senator, then Governor of Maryland, then United States Senator again, then Mayor of Baltimore, Attorney General of Maryland, one of the framers of the new charter of Baltimore, City Solicitor, and now for the third time he is again a United States Senator, with the prospect that he will be elected, if the Democrats control the next Legislature, for the short term in the United States Senate, ending March 4, 1909.

Senator Whyte has been engaged in the active practice of law for over sixty years, almost two generations. His criminal trials have been the smallest part of his practice. That practice has covered the whole field of legal activity. He has been retained in noted will cases. He has appeared as counsel for some of the wealthiest corporations in the Eastern States. For nearly forty years he has been the chief legal adviser of Henry G. Davis, with whom he served in the United States Senate over a generation ago, and who quitted the Senate to build a railroad, the West Virginia, through the mountainous wilds of West Virginia, to transport the timber of the forests and the coal of the mines to markets.

Senator Whyte did not begin his career at the bar as a counsel for the defense. He was on the prosecutor's side of the table as an assistant to then Attorney General Richardson of the State. It was while occupying this position that he gained a knowledge of criminal law that brought him clients by the score. When he went to the opposite side of the table as a prosecutor, "not as a persecutor," said the former Governor, on one occasion, "I have never acted the rôle of a persecutor." He continued: "Once I was Judge Advocate General in a famous court-martial. I then laid down what I conceived to be the rules which should be observed in the prosecution and defense of a case, and from those rules I have never departed."

One rule which Mr. Whyte always observed was never to talk with a prisoner accused of murder alone. His object was to deter the prisoner from making a confession.

During Senator Whyte's long career at the bar he has appeared as counsel in over 500 important criminal cases, ranging from simple assault to murder. One explanation of his extensive practice in criminal cases has been that he lost a great portion of his regular practice every time he was elected to an office. When his term ceased he found that his practice had dwindled. He has never been a rich man, and in the stress of circumstances he took whatever was offered him until his regular practice was again built up. When one of his sons, the late "Holly" Whyte, could stand alone as a lawyer the Governor passed the criminal cases over to him.

In all important cases, however, the Governor took a hand. Altogether he has defended eighty persons, men and women, accused of murder. In some of these cases half a dozen persons were accused of one crime. When the number of cases were summed up they totaled over sixty. In only two cases were there convictions with the death penalty. The two men were tried for one crime. The Governor did his utmost to keep out of these trials, and placed his fee at such a high figure that he thought it would be accepted as prohibitive, but his services were accepted. The murder in question occurred in the "Know-Nothing" times. It resulted in an uprising of citizens who determined to put a stop to the political crimes. Mr. Whyte saw that he faced a difficult proposition, and, not deterred when his services were once engaged, he plunged into the trial with all the ability and energy which he could command.

There was another occasion when public feeling ran high and when public opinion demanded that punishment be meted out to the guilty. That was in April, 1861, when the Massachusetts soldiers were attacked by a mob as they marched along Pratt Street on their way from President Street Station to Camden Station. While several arrests were made, the Governor was engaged to defend only the two Konigs, George and William, and another man, who subsequently became a Sheriff of Baltimore. The Governor would never reveal the name of the man who later became Sheriff, because he was never actually brought to trial. He languished in jail for some time, and when the Konigs were acquitted the third prisoner was released, public sentiment having in the meantime subsided.

Many years ago Gov. Whyte had a case which in many respects resembles that of young Thaw. A young man of excellent family went to his home, and, apparently without motive, fatally stabbed a young woman who was employed as a seamstress by his mother. Just as soon as Gov. Whyte looked at the case he saw at once that the young man must be insane. When the case came up for trial, Gov. Whyte moved that it be referred to a jury to inquire into the prisoner's sanity. This plea was successful. The jury found the prisoner to be of unsound mind, and he was committed to Spring Grove Asylum for the Insane, where he is now confined.

Another case in the Governor's docket bore a resemblance to the Thaw trial. A man named Goodrich, while on a prolonged spree, shot at a man who had ruined his family circle. Instead of killing the man at whom he had shot, he killed a bystander by the name of Todhunter. The insanity plea at the time of the crime was entered, and was successful. The jury returned a verdict that Goodrich was insane at the time of the murder, but was sane when the verdict was rendered.

Another case which bore some resemblance to that of young Thaw, and in which Gov. Whyte was employed as counsel, occurred many years ago. A sea Captain, upon his return home, saw his wife struggling with a man who had attempted to ruin his home. The husband shot the intruder on the spot. The jury acquitted him without leaving the box. The "unwritten law" was the successful plea in this case.

One famous murder in which Gov. Whyte was employed as counsel for the defense occurred at old Barnum's Hotel many years ago. During a general mêlée a man was crushed to death by a huge marble slab which was thrown on top of him. Several men were indicted as principals and accessories. All were acquitted.

Still another famous case in which Gov. Whyte figured as counsel, and which occurred many years ago, was that of the State vs. Bottomer, who was accused of killing a man named Walsh in a gambling place. Bottomer was acquitted.

There are many cases in which Gov. Whyte has appeared that are relegated to oblivion because their revival would cause skeletons now hidden away in family closets to rattle and dangle. One of these, if names were used, would cause a prominent Federal official in Washington to be scorned, perhaps, by his fellow men. He became involved in an altercation with another man and killed him. The head of a very prominent family in Baltimore called upon Gov. Whyte, placed ten crisp $100 notes in his hand, and asked him to defend the prisoner. The Governor undertook the task, and the prisoner was acquitted. As soon as freed the man disappeared, and when again heard from he was occupying a most important Government position. He is still occupying it.

One of Gov. Whyte's recent cases was that of young Austin, of Dorchester County, Md., who killed a man named Phillips. The trial consumed several days. The argument was concluded at a night session of the court. The court room was as full of spectators as a box is of sardines. Women were admitted behind the rail and crowded the space occupied by the lawyers. They sat upon the tables, upon the benches, and then overflowed to the floor. Many hemmed in the Governor so closely that he could not move while speaking. The prisoner was acquitted.

Gov. Whyte has not appeared in many cases in which women were accused of murder. The defense of Mrs. Kelly last week was, perhaps, his second case in which his client was a woman. Years ago a woman entered the home of a resident on Marsh Market Space. She walked through the dining room, where she picked up the carving knife which the head of the family had just used at dinner. With this weapon tightly clinched in her right hand she proceeded to the second floor where she drove it through the heart of the man, who was reclining. She was a total stranger to the man whom she killed. She was freed on the insanity plea.

One of the most celebrated cases in which Gov. Whyte has appeared was that of Pat Kernan, who killed his uncle, Tom Kernan, on Sept. 11, 1885. The murder occurred in the old Eighth Ward, now the Tenth Ward, where Irish Democrats played a conspicuous part. Kernan was convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixteen years, and was pardoned by Gov. Jackson upon condition that he would leave the State. He died aboard a cattleship at sea four or five years ago. The Kernans were leading politicians.

The Senator's remarkable success in criminal cases is due to his eloquence in pleading, simplicity of method in dealing with juries, and his keenness in examining witnesses. He has a most persuasive voice and manner, and it has often been said that he could convince a jury in spite of the evidence against his client.

Mark Twain's Wanderings At An End

In His Seventy-third Year He Prepares to Build a Home of His Own and Settle Down—Strange Record of Temporary Sojourn in Many Places and Countries.

MARK TWAIN is at last to have a home of his own building. He has wandered around the world for fifty years. Some of the time he had no home at all. In other years Missouri, Nevada, London, Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Vienna claimed him as their own. For a long time he had houses in Buffalo, New Haven, and New York, where his family lived. Still he wandered around the world, writing and lecturing. So numerous were these abiding places that a reporter sought him at his residence in Lower Fifth Avenue one evening last week to straighten the matter out. The famous author explained the doubtful points. He chatted of art for a while. He exploded some of the stories told about himself—or rather put them in a way that robbed them of their traditional point.

Mark Twain, or Mr. Samuel L. Clemens in private life, made a distinction between a dwelling place and a home.

"If a man spends a month or two in a place," he said, "the surroundings grow to be familiar. Yet he may not feel at home. If he spends a couple of years there he may come to look on the place as his home."

First there were Mark Twain's boyhood homes in Missouri. To have been ignorant of them would have proved an ignorance of "Huckleberry Finn" and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." The reporter had read them as often as most Americans, to say nothing of thousands speaking half a dozen different languages.

There is more to be told of Mark Twain's early days in Missouri, however, than is found in these stories of boy life. Not every one knows that the old house in Florida, Monroe County, Mo., which has been gradually torn to pieces by relic hunters under the belief that it is Mark Twain's birthplace, is not the house where the author was born. The real birthplace is some distance away—a two-story wooden dwelling that was materially changed after the Clemens family left it. Here the author was born seventy-two years ago.

Mark Left Behind.

Mark Twain did not carry away with him vivid recollections of this house. He was three years old when his father moved. A story is related of his life there, however, which is probably the first the author told at his expense. Mrs. J. W. Greening of Palmyra, Mo., Mr. Clemens's cousin and old playmate, was responsible for it. Mrs. Greening described how the family prepared to leave the Florida house, and continued:

"The household goods had all been loaded on one wagon, and after it had been started the family all piled into another wagon. After Uncle John (Mark Twain's father) had nailed up the doors and windows of the deserted house, he mounted the seat, clucked to the horses, and drove off, leaving little Sam making mud pies on the opposite side of the house. A half hour later my grandfather, Wharton Lampton, came riding along and saw Sam busy making mud pies. He lifted the boy up in front of him, drove after the movers, and when he had traveled seven or eight miles caught up with them. The matter was taken as a huge joke by all concerned."

The family moved to Hannibal, Mo. Their home is still standing at Hill and Main Streets—a comfortable two-story wooden dwelling. Mr. Clemens found very few changes in it when he visited Hannibal a year or so ago, except, as he said, the house seemed to have shrunk in some unaccountable way since he was a boy.

Hannibal is the land of Tom Sawyer and "Huck" Finn. Fully half the adventures of these popular American boys were taken from Mark Twain's own life. To repeat them would be like quoting paragraph after paragraph from the stories. Hannibal fronts on the brown waters of the Mississippi, churned up in Tom Sawyer's day by the splashing wheels of many river boats. Beyond are the islands where Tom and "Huck" found adventures—the swimming pool, Lover's Leap, Mark Twain's cave, and the slopes where the hunts for wild turkeys were so exciting. About them volumes of anecdotes are told by the townspeople.

Years of Wandering.

Mark Twain's next home was in Buffalo. He moved there in 1870, when he married Miss Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, N. Y., and his father-in-law, Mr. Jervis Langdon, bought a one-third interest in The Buffalo Express. Between Hannibal and the new home on Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, were years of ceaseless wandering. Mark Twain had been a printer's devil in Missouri and a pilot for five years on Mississippi River boats. He served five weeks in the Confederate Army, and tried gold mining in Nevada. He built a house for himself there, which was hardly a home under Mr. Clemens's classification. As he describes the shack in "Roughing It," the dwelling was built in a crevice between two rocks. The roof was of canvas, left open at one corner to serve as a chimney. Cattle tumbled through the hole every now and then, smashing his furniture and disturbing his slumbers.

Mark Twain again became a wanderer. He wrote for The Virginia City Territorial Enterprise, a Nevada newspaper, journeyed to the Sierras in 1865, went to Honolulu in the following year, returned to America, crossed the continent to New York, and sailed in 1867 for Europe on the Quaker City. "Innocents Abroad" was the result of the trip. He met Miss Langdon on the boat and married her.

"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras," one of Mark Twain's most noted stories, brought him fame in 1867. The chat drifted to this little masterpiece.

"You attribute much of your success in telling the story to the pause before the last words, do you not?" asked the reporter.

"There is a knack in telling such a story," Mr. Clemens replied. "You must know exactly how long to hold your audience before coming to the point of the joke. After some experience I could tell how long the pause should be to the moment. The length of such a pause differs from time to time and with difference audiences. Circumstances may alter it. Even such a little thing as a person coughing in an audience will hurry the point."

"It is the same principle, then, that governs an actor when he gains the attention of an audience by moving, or 'holding a scene,' as he calls it?"

"That is the idea exactly. One of the best examples I remember was Mr. Herne's acting in the last scene of 'Shore Acres.' You remember there was a long silence before the curtain fell. The actor's movements and expression were telling the story. Then came the final moment—an absolute pause, a final impression conveyed by it. That is the best way I can illustrate the value of a pause."

The conversation turned again to the home in Buffalo. Mr. Clemens told recently how he had been married to Miss Langdon in Elmira, and journeyed to his new home with the wedding party. Reaching Buffalo, Mr. Clemens was driving in a sleigh through the snowy streets on a ride that he thought would never end. This was a ruse to give the rest of the family time to go to the new house on Delaware Avenue, light the gas, and kindle the fires. When Mr. Clemens was finally driven up to the door, he found his home complete in every detail, even to his easy chair and a servant.

"Most of your admirers when they think of the Buffalo house," said the reporter, "will recall a favorite story about your life there. Mrs. Clemens, so the anecdote goes, urged you to pay a neighborly call on a family living across the street. You put it off from day to day. Finally you strolled across the street to visit them. It was Summer, and several of the family were sitting on the front verandah. They rose to welcome you. 'We're so glad you called,' one of them said. Then you replied: 'I should have come before. I've dropped over now to say your house is on fire.'"

"It didn't happen in exactly that way," Mr. Clemens replied. "I certainly did tell them their house was on fire. Perhaps I did stroll across the street. Nowadays I would probably run. Age makes a lot of difference when you're telling your neighbors about a fire."

Mark Twain was an editor in Buffalo about two years. He said he "couldn't live in Buffalo because of the frequency of fur overcoats." In 1871 his comfortable home in Hartford, Conn., was purchased. Here the family lived for more than fifteen years, while Mr. Clemens wrote some of his most important books, became interested in a publishing business, lectured, and wandered in foreign lands.

The Hartford home is the one most closely identified with his name. So is a story of Mark Twain and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, one of his neighbors. Mr. Clemens's version of this anecdote exploded the popular conception of the yarn. It also gave an insight into a humorist's idea of humor.

"The version I've heard," said the reporter, "is that you called on Mrs. Stowe one day to find on your return that you had neither a collar nor a necktie on. Then, it is said, you wrapped a collar and a necktie in paper and sent it to Mrs. Stowe with the message that 'here is the rest of me.'"

"The incident was not like that," replied Mr. Clemens. "Mrs. Stowe and my family were neighbors and friends. We lived close to each other, and there were no fences between. I had a collar on when I made the call, but found when I got back that I had forgotten my necktie. I sent a servant to Mrs. Stowe with the necktie on a silver salver. The note I sent with it was ceremonious. It contained a formal apology for the necktie. I'm sorry now I didn't keep a copy of that letter. It had to be ceremonious. Anything flippant on such an occasion and between such close friends would have been merely silly."

The life in Hartford, with its successes and personal sorrows, ended twelve years ago in financial complications that made Mark Twain a wanderer again. Mr. Clemens became interested in the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co. He sank his fortune in the business, and in an ingenious but impracticable typesetting machine.

Mark Twain's declaration twelve years ago that he would pay his debts by a lecture tour around the world, is well remembered. He was a man of 60 at the time. In some ways his task was more difficult than that of Sir Walter Scott when he wrote some of his greatest novels under a burden of debt.

But Twain was very popular as a lecturer. Theatres and halls were not large enough to hold the crowds that gathered at the doors. The proceeds of the lecture tour, the book "Following the Equator," that grew out of it, and his other publications not only paid his debts but replenished his fortunes. After his lecture tour came the years of residence in Europe.

"I suppose you could call the dwellings we occupied in Europe our homes. In England we lived near London and the home of Mr. Gladstone. Two years were spent in Paris. That house was a fine one. It had been built by a man who was both an architect and an artist. What fine large rooms there were! And everywhere were suggestions of a painter's home.

"Then there were the two years in Vienna and about the same time in Berlin. It was while we were living there in 1891 that the Emperor William asked me to dinner. Yes, I meant what I wrote about that dinner. The Emperor did most of the talking. If I could entertain him I would feel I had a right to talk most of the time, too.

"In Florence we spent about two more years. We occupied La Capponcina, a villa near the city with a beautiful view of the Pistoria Mountains. 'Joan of Arc' was written at Florence. The villa is now occupied by the Italian poet D'Annunzio."

Mark Twain's wanderings seemed to have ended, as he sat in the drawing room of his residence at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street. The color of his shock of hair and flowing gray mustache was repeated in a suit of spotless white. But the deep-set black eyes were as piercing as ever; his laughter as hearty and contageous. His movements and conversation created the impression of ceaseless activity of mind and body.

There is a connection between Mark Twain's wanderings and the new home he will build for himself near West Redding, Conn. The architecture will suggest the Italian villa Mr. Clemens occupied near Florence—a home sought for the benefit of Mrs. Clemens, then an invalid, and surrounded by many pleasant memories. The new home will also contain many mementos of the author's travels. The loggia was suggested by a villa of the Medici near Florence. A building in Milan inspired the decorations of the main entrance and some of the architectural details. Mr. Clemens will furnish a number of plaques in the Della Robbia style of faience that will be inserted in the walls. A mantel and fireplace bought many years ago by Mrs. Clemens in Scotland will be a feature of the living room.

Mr. Clemens's younger daughter is an invalid much of the time, and the site of the house near West Redding, Conn., was chosen so that the author might give his family a permanent home for both Summer and Winter that would be accessible from New York. Added to this motive was Mark Twain's ambition to have his family about him in what may be the closing scenes of his life.

So Mr. Clemens bought a 180-acre farm in Connecticut, and chose a hilltop for his new home. The plans of the house, recently approved by Mr. Clemens, were drawn by J. Mead Howells, a relative of William Dean Howells. There will be a rectangular pavilion with wings on either side, the walls of cream-colored stucco, and the low Italian roof covered with copper-colored tiles. Across one end will be the living room, with windows on three sides and walls paneled in dark wood. The large organ, heretofore in Mr. Clemens's Hartford home, will be built into one end. In the centre is to be the fireplace from Scotland. The living room will open on the Italian loggia, with a beautiful view of the surrounding country.

As a visitor enters the house by the main doorway in the central pavilion he will find himself in a large hall with a billiard room on the right, the living room on the left, and the entrance to the dining room opposite. Three long windows in the dining room will open on a terrace overlooking the garden. Here a number of small spruce trees, resembling the cypresses of Italy, recall the days Mark Twain spent in a Florentine garden. The office of Mr. Clemens's secretary, the kitchens, and pantries occupy the rest of the first floor. On the second there will be Mr. Clemens's bedroom in one corner, the apartments of his family, and several guest chambers.

The farm near West Redding is called The Glen. In one of the valleys, however, is a noted natural fountain known as Beech Spray Spring. This will not only furnish a water supply of exceptional value, but will probably give a name to the country house.

FRONT ELEVATION OF MARK TWAIN'S NEW HOUSE.

BUILDINGS IN MILAN AND FLORENCE SOME OF WHOSE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WILL BE EMBODIED IN MARK TWAIN'S NEW HOME.

MARK TWAIN.

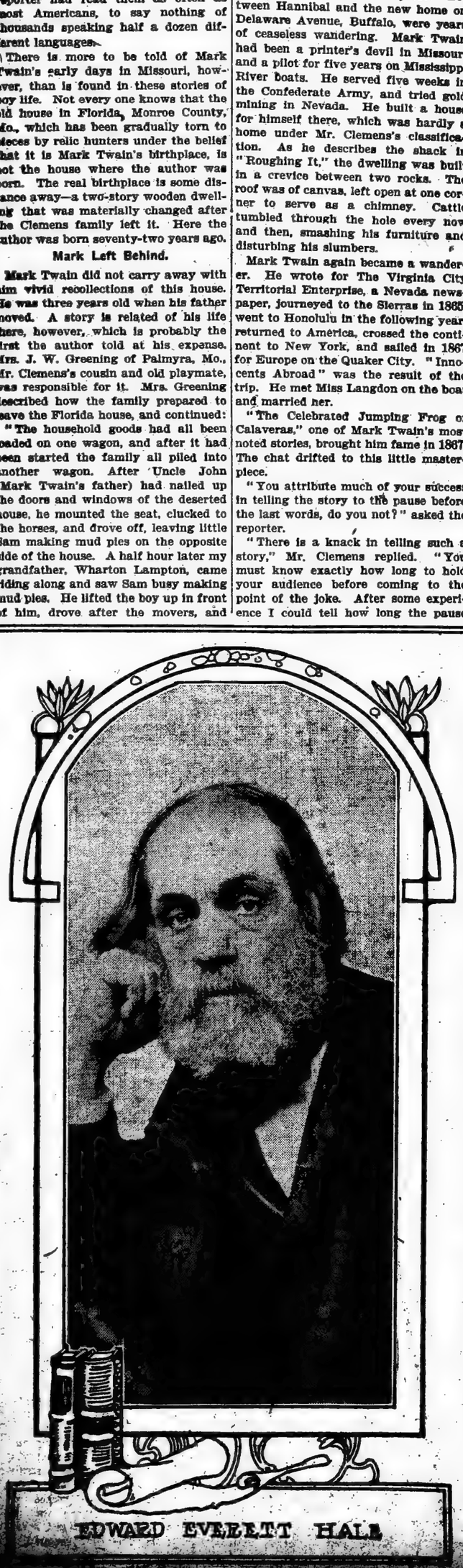

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Edward Everett Hale at Eighty-five

ANOTHER of those young octogenarians is the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the United States Senate, whose eighty-fifth birthday comes next week. Alert and active, he is as busy to-day as he ever was, and the back room on the second floor of his Washington house, which he uses as his workshop, bears all the look of one.

Octogenarian as he is, he is not white-haired. His hair and beard are iron gray. The hair is retreating over his massive head, but there is plenty of it, enough to make many a man of forty envy him. Under his big dome of a forehead his large light eyes look out keenly, and twinkle at a joke. He talks in a rapid, easy-running flow.

So he talked last week to the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES; looked back over his eighty-five years and reviewed them, with suggestions for the younger generation, drawn from that experience. His talk abounded in warnings against provincialism, which he seems to consider one of the besetting sins of the Nation.

That this is a big country, worth knowing, and that its citizens do not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with those portions of it in which they do not live, is the burden of a good deal of what he has to say. New York he considers a main offender in this way; it is a provincial town, he says, and its provincialism is reflected in its papers. He was driven to subscribe to a Chicago paper to get a wider view. He commends The London Times for its wide view of the earth, and subscribes to it for the sake of its large amount of space given to matters not local.

"In a book called 'A New England Boyhood,'" said Dr. Hale, "I have given quite a full account of my early training. My school education was conducted at the Boston Latin School, which takes pride in its history because it dates back to an earlier period than any other school now existing in America. From that school I went to Harvard College, and in 'A New England Boyhood' are my impressions in some detail as to the college life of that time. Unfortunately for me," added Dr. Hale laughingly, "the day that the 'New England Boyhood' was to be published was the day in which the head of the publishing firm disappeared with the funds of the firm, and in point of fact my poor little biography of myself was never really published until it appeared in the standard edition of my works.

"Probably of more importance in the make-up of my life afterward was my good fortune that I was cradled in the sheets of a newspaper. My father, who was the proprietor and editor of The Boston Daily Advertiser for half a century, conducted through much of that time the largest printing house in Boston. In the office, therefore, I was able before I was 12 years old to learn how to set type, how to make up a form, and how to work the hand press of that day. I am rather proud now to say that I could earn my living as a journeyman in some country office where they have not yet introduced the modern improvements."

And he looks as if he could. The brightness of his eye and the rapidity of his talk and the general alertness of the man suggest that if he ever went back to the case in that country office the younger printers would have to look alive.

"More than this, and better than this," continued Dr. Hale, "I was trained in the newspaper work of that day. This involved shorthand among other things, which the young gentlemen of this generation are apt to despise, but which I have always found a great convenience in active life."

Dr. Hale, in fact, has no patience with the modern reporter who looks down on shorthand. Whenever he finds one of these the reporter is treated to a piece of his mind. He calls it the first requisite of the newspaper business to be able to make quick and accurate notes, and is scornful of the contention of the latter-day reporter that he can be quick and accurate without a knowledge of stenography.

"This, however," he resumed, "is only one detail. I regard the habit of thinking while you write and writing while you think as a very important habit. It can hardly be acquired in any other way so surely as it is acquired when you are writing late at night with a boy waiting for your sheets of copy which you are never to see again.

"In advising young clergymen I am apt to tell them to form the habit of speaking extempore with ease—that is, the habit of thinking upon your feet—and the other habit of writing quite frequently for the press. For they can criticise their own work when they have written down what they wish to say better than any other person can criticise it, unless indeed they are fools.

"I would be sorry not to be remembered first as a minister of the Gospel. I was ordained to my profession in the City of Worcester before it was a city, in the year 1846, and remained there as minister of the Church of the Unity for ten years. I then removed to Boston, where I have been ever since the minister of the South Congregational Church. Both of these are Unitarian bodies.

"I have always been glad that I chose my profession as I did, and have always been glad to welcome into it young gentlemen of spirit who want to be of service to the world. Indeed, I should never have tried my hand in National or social reform as much as I have done in later years but for the necessities brought upon every man of spirit by the civil war. I was intimately engaged in provision for the great immigration which began with the Irish famine in 1845 and 1846. I was afterward closely connected with the work of the New England Emigration Aid Society in colonising Kansas after 1854, and after the war came every earnest man's life, every day was filled with duties forced upon him by the exigencies of the time.

"I advise all young men to do what I was forced to do in those days of trial and to acquaint themselves as largely as they can with the condition of every part of the country. I have always attempted to keep up my correspondence and friendship with the Pacific Coast and with the great interior States, as with the region of the Atlantic in which I was born. This is more and more easy to do every day now, when San Francisco is close to New York and Alaska is no longer an unknown region.

"I am fond of citing Dr. Andrew Peabody, who said in a public address some sixty years ago that every man, besides his vocation, should have an avocation. To which instructions it would be well to add that every man should have 'a third.'

"In my case my vocation, first, second, and last, is that of a minister of the Gospel. My avocation has been literature. I have always tried to write on subjects of which I knew something, and I have the greatest scorn for what is called literature where the writer throws himself into the field as a fencing master might do, or any soldier of fortune; where the writer knows how to write and has nothing to write about; where, in short, he has nothing to say. But to say what a man has to say, to tell what he has seen, that is the real province of literature.

"Therefore I have always maintained as close a connection as a professional man in other lines can maintain with the periodical press. At this moment I furnish a weekly article for The Christian Register and every month furnish a leading article for The Woman's Home Companion. I think that the correspondence with the whole country which these engagements give me becomes an element of good training.

"No one can read the work of what is called literature, whether in newspapers or in magazines, without being annoyed by a certain provincialism. I am quite conscious of such provincialism in my own work, but there is danger in it which is to be avoided if a man wants to do the duty of a man, and I am very glad to be on intimate relations with people in all parts of this country, and indeed in all parts of the world.

"There is a special satisfaction in the duty of Chaplain of the United States Senate, because it brings me into communication, not simply with the Congress of the United States, but with intelligent men and women from every part of the world who find it agreeable to spend a shorter or longer time in the City of Washington."

That last remark is characteristic of Dr. Hale. There have been many Senate Chaplains; it is doubtful if there have been many who valued their office because of the opportunity it gave them for learning things, for broadening their views by contact with strangers, and for overcoming that tendency to provincialism which Dr. Hale so heartily hates. Eighty-five years old, he is still learning; his thirst for new knowledge and new viewpoints is unsatiated and insatiable.

It is not every man of eighty-five who values new experiences for the "training" they may give him.

Melinda's Easter Hat

MELINDA WATERS went to town,
And in a milliner's shop
She saw a turban with a plume
Of whiskbroom shape on top.
She bought a frame untrimmed, and home
She hied, and down she sat.
With Jeremiah's shaving brush
She decked that Easter hat.

Melinda Waters set the style;
She went to church, and lo!
Now every man for miles around
Must let his whiskers grow,
For all her friends beheld her hat
And marked the plume upon it,
And each one took a shaving brush
To trim her Easter bonnet.

WHAT IT MEANS TO RUN A GREAT RAILROAD

General Manager Smith of the New York Central Tells How 50,000 Men, Organized Like an Army, Keep the Wheels of Traffic Moving.

AN alert, keen-eyed railroad official sat at his desk in the Grand Central Station one day last week telling a reporter what it meant to manage a great railroad for a day. Tilting back in his chair, he puffed at a black cigar and talked with just enough of a drawl to suggest that he had plenty of time for a chat, whether it be of train schedules, the opera, or the newest trimmings for automobiles. The impression of leisure was emphasized by a desk that was a model of neatness—no letters, no bundles of papers, not even a schedule to tell of a strenuous life.

The official was General Manager A. H. Smith of the New York Central lines, one of the busiest and most powerful railroad executives in the country. Within reach of his telephone were nearly 50,000 men, or more than the total number of privates and commissioned officers in the United States Army. All owed him absolute obedience; many served him with blind loyalty. Mr. Smith can tell off-hand the speed of a train, the height of a bridge, the weight of a rail, or the thickness of a station wall at any given point between New York and Buffalo. He has been a railroad man for twenty-seven years, and has worked up from the bottom, serving in shops, running engines, laying out new lines, building bridges, and acting as Superintendent of divisions.

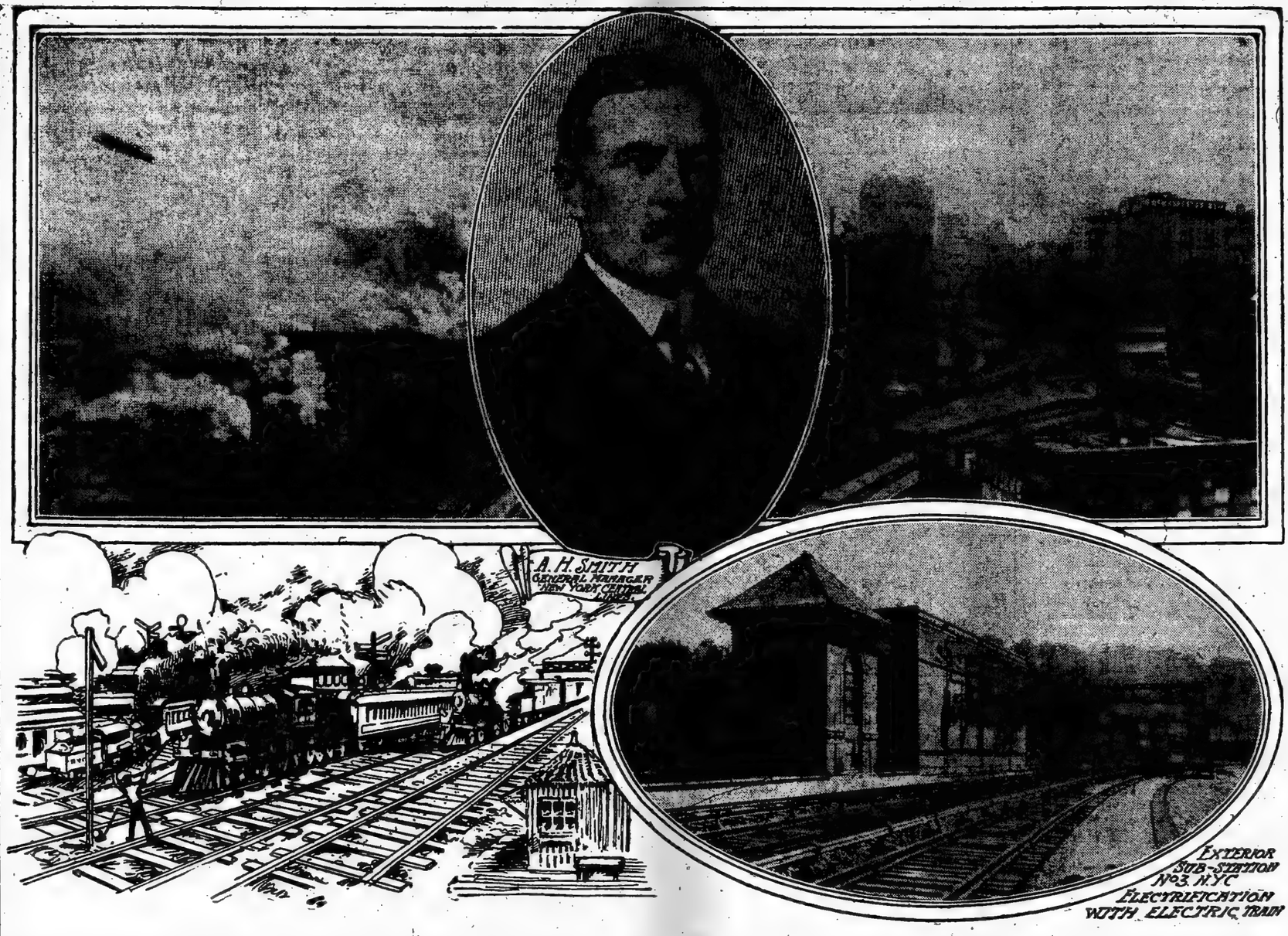

50,000 Employes on N. Y. Central.

"Very few people realize what it means to run a big railroad," he said. "I do not merely mean hearing complaints or talking with commuters who say one train goes too fast and another too slow, or that there ought to be a station here instead of there, where some trains ought to stop and others shouldn't. I am thinking of the many details in the operation of a road. Transportation is to the country what food is to a man or a child. Speed and feasible schedules are a necessity, even for the commodities that seem to be of minor importance. Take milk, for instance. How many New Yorkers know when they get their bottles of milk in the morning that it has been carried to them on fast trains from points as far north as Lake Ontario?

"Of course, it requires thousands of men working on hundreds of miles of tracks to keep the road going. The New York Central employs 49,700 men on the 440 miles of road between New York and Buffalo. This total does not include office forces, accountants, men in repair shops, or construction or track hands; but only those actually engaged in moving trains.

"For one man to have a knowledge of the actions of each of these employes is impossible. The detail of the system is shown by such a seemingly trifling thing as the record of calls along the line for men to report for duty. A boy is sent to a railroad man's home, say at 2 o'clock in the morning, to order him to take out a freight train at 4:30. A record is kept of each of these calls. Every twenty-four hours there are 17,000 of such orders issued between here and Buffalo. Or take the matter of signals. There are 500,000 of them in the interlocking system on the road to Buffalo—swinging boards by day; red, green, and white lights at night. The railroad man learns to read these at a glance. He knows how fast his train is running on a given section of track. You ask him how he reads a signal or finds out the speed of his train. He says he is certain of it; that's all. He knows it just as you or I know it takes twenty minutes to walk from our homes to our offices. We don't have to look at our watches to know it takes twenty minutes after we have covered the distance a dozen times or so. Yet a few calls neglected mean delayed trains and embarrassment of traffic. A single signal misread jeopardizes life and property."

Loyalty of Men Vital to Management.

"Your organization of these 49,000 men must be like that of an army," suggested the reporter.

"I joke with Admiral 'Bob' Evans about his men and mine," replied Mr. Smith with a laugh. "I tell him that if the men in the navy disobey orders he can punish them as severely as he likes. As for my men—"

Mr. Smith's manner changed. He had been talking like a young man who finds keen enjoyment in the topic—thousands of men, hundreds of miles of track, and complicated train schedules of which he was the master. Mr. Smith's lithe figure, animation, and light hair and complexion added to the illusion of youth. His chief characteristic, next to his earnestness, had been the steady gaze of his gray eyes. Now the eyes were lowered. The master of 50,000 men rose as if he felt the weight of his responsibilities. Many of his employes he has known for years. The violent death of a man on the railroad has been the source of visible pain to him. An added earnestness and a suggestion of reserve were evident as he continued:

"What I should do with a man who had served the railroad for years, had given his sincere efforts and done the best he could—what I should do with such a man if he made a single mistake I'm not prepared to tell you, my friend. The men have been trained to the highest degree of proficiency; many of them have served the railroad for a long time. They must have the ability to reach a decision instantly. Intelligence of a high order is demanded of them for [illegible] at a time. While running a railroad [illegible] of the men's loyalty [illegible] A railroad company must feel that its men will stick to it and serve it through thick and thin to the very end."

"Are the railroads, like some other industries, suffering from a labor famine?"

"I can answer that question by giving you an illustration," Mr. Smith replied. "There are 225 signal towers between New York and Buffalo. On an average four men are required for each. These men are human, like the rest of us. They have their troubles and responsibilities. A man hears his wife is sick. He sends us word he must go home. How can we fill his place? A force of signal men might be held in reserve. Perhaps these substitutes would not do a stroke of work for thirty days; they must nevertheless be paid. Or the signal tower where there is a vacancy may be so far away from the office of the substitute that he cannot be carried to the tower in time to do the work. This case is typical of the complications of running a railroad as far as employes are concerned."

"Then what is the problem of the railroads at the moment?"

"The present problem of the railroads is to get money to grow with the country. The trouble may be that the railroads have been overfinanced—what the reason is, I am not prepared to say. The fact remains that our industrial growth has been remarkable; the railroads should grow at the same rate. The solution of the railroad problem lies in the co-operation of the railroads and the people. A farmer must know that his flour and live stock are worthless if they cannot be marketed. The manufacturer must realize that his iron or cloth cannot be sold if it is not transported to his customers. Let the people co-operate with the railroads for the advantage of both."

Mr. Smith's remarks had barely hinted at the problem of running a great railroad for a day. As he talked the afternoon rush to the suburbs began downstairs in the trainsheds. The commuters represented a part of the 300,000 persons who pass through the station every twenty-four hours—a crowd equal to all the people of the Bronx, with half a dozen villages along the Hudson included. Each commuter means an expense of 8¾ cents to the railroad company. They pay a fare of 10 cents each on an average.

Passing beyond the station the heart of the new terminal was found in a small brick building surrounded by a maze of depressed tracks at Forty-fourth Street. From this switch tower the movement of every electric train was regulated. The long levers that once opened and closed the switches are things of the past. In their stead was a table with a row of levers along one side that four men drew in and out as they would the stops of an organ. The table was in reality a mass of steel bars and wires. The levers, when moved, formed electric circuits which opened or closed 107 switches in the terminal.

On one side of the room, facing the switchmen at the table, was a unique map of the terminal painted on frosted glass and illuminated from behind by white and red electric lights. The bulbs were connected with the switch table and the tracks. Every few minutes a train moved in or out. As it passed along a track the lights behind the corresponding lines on the glass map were extinguished and the open switches were marked with little points of red light. Thus the switchmen were able to tell at a glance where each moving train was and which of the switches were open.

So much has been written of the new $70,000,000 terminal that the plans are already familiar. They do not properly belong to the story of managing a great railroad, except that beneath Park Avenue 1,000 passenger trains are moved every day, as through the neck of a huge bottle, either into the city or to the bridges of the Harlem and the trunk line beyond.

Along the Harlem River, thence skirting the Hudson to Albany, and reaching westward to Buffalo were the 440 miles of four-track highway of which General Manager Smith spoke. Along these lines crowds waited at seventy-three towns to board the passenger trains moving in either direction, some at the rate of a mile a minute. At least 85,000 people were being whirled across the State in 1,750 passenger coaches, not including Pullmans and baggage cars. The freight cars in use, if coupled together, would have made a continuous line from the Grand Central Station to Buffalo, and back again as far as Syracuse. A few days ago all the New York Central records were broken when 31,440 freight cars were handled between this city and Buffalo in twenty-four hours—more than 23,000 of them loaded. This broke the record by 1,312 loaded cars. The next day this record was exceeded. There were 32,338 cars handled, an increase of 898 for the day. With the freight cars in the yards and on the sidings there were between 60,000 and 75,000 on the 440 miles of road.

The centre of this great transportation system was found at De Witt, about 130 miles east of Buffalo. The yards at this point are the largest in the world. There are 145 miles of tracks and no less than 500 switches. The freight cars come from every direction and are sorted and made up into trains bound for a score of cities.

In these yards from 8,000 to 10,000 cars are handled every day. The herculean task of shifting them has been made comparatively simple by the development of railroading. A few years ago small engines pushed the cars through the yards, the trainmen sorting them out one by one and sending them from track to track by a "flying switch"—that is, a car was uncoupled and pushed forward at a rapid rate of speed; then the rest of the train was stopped and the single car glided forward with its momentum to another track.

The yards at De Witt are constructed on the "hump" plan. The tracks rise on either side to an elevation or apex. The cars are carried down the slopes by their own momentum. On the west are the tracks for the trains bound to Western points, those for the East being on the opposite slope. A train is pushed to the summit of the elevation. One by one the cars slide down either side.

Schedules Are Paramount.

A railroad man knows not day or night, Sunday or holiday. The freight schedule is nicely interlaced with the time tables of the passenger trains, so that distance and convenient sidings count for everything, darkness and light for nothing. Few railway passengers who whirl past freight trains realize that the freight time table is as fixed and accurate as their own. Indeed, the trips of the 657 freight trains and the 1,000 passenger trains between here and Buffalo are dependent on each other. At intervals of a mile and a half along the line the signal towers stand like forbidding sentinels. No train can pass one of them while another train is on the same track on the next block. A freight train fails to reach the designated siding. The passenger train, if on the same track, must wait until the way is clear.

"All Roads Lead to Rome."

Once all roads led to Rome; now all railroad lines lead to some General Manager's office. Their telephones record not only the details already described, but hundreds of others of which the public knows nothing. Mr. Smith of the New York Central has his 50,000 men organized like a great army. The power passes from office to office, to Division Superintendent, signal tower, yardmaster, shop foreman, conductor, engineer, and track walker. The subdivisions are as numerous as those in an army, counting from the Major General to Corporal and private. Yet the head office of the complicated system remains as sensitive as a seismograph recording a distant earthquake. A trackwalker finds a broken rail near Syracuse. Why did it break? Is that class of rail unsatisfactory? Are there other rails like it in 440 miles of four-track road? A bridge in the Mohawk Valley is too low; there must be a new span. The engineer of the Chicago Special reports that while rounding a curve on the Hudson the train swayed at an angle that he had not noticed before. He was running on schedule time. Must there be a new curve? A boy in De Witt had not called the engineer for the fast freight, east-bound. The train was late; traffic was delayed. What was to be done with the special with exhibits for the Horse Show? The exhibitors are frantic. A fireman crawling under a freight locomotive in Albany to draw out the ashes was not the regular man, but a substitute; he had not done the work well and had demoralized the locomotive and the freight schedule for the division. The milk train from the Mohawk Valley was near by and several hundreds of New Yorkers needed their milk. What was to be done?

Thus the problems are filtered through office and telephone wires until hundreds reach the General Manager. Mr. Smith could not decide them on the instant and keep the wheels turning were he not as familiar with the work of the trackwalker and the ash heaver as with the speed of the Chicago Special below Poughkeepsie and the height of a bridge on the Mohawk. The General Manager of a great railroad like the New York Central has no regular office hours. They may extend far into the night and end in the early morning. His clean desk and leisurely manner argued the consummate system of a

Twelve Hundred Towers and 500,000 Signals Needed to Protect Travelers Between New York and Buffalo—Small Mishaps Tie Up Schedules.

London Wonders Why America Rejects Penny Postage

LONDON, March 19.—America blocking the wheels of progress is the picture supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his reply to the delegation which pleaded with him yesterday for Anglo-American penny postage. Mr. Asquith did not say it in so many words, but he practically informed the delegation that Great Britain was quite ready to agree with America to establish penny postage between the two countries.

Englishmen wonder why America steadfastly opposes any and all schemes of ocean penny postage. "Why is it," an Englishman asked me this morning, "that your people, who rate themselves the most progressive people in the world, turn the cold shoulder when we, who are notably the most abominably conservative people on the face of the earth, submit a proposition to cheapen the postage rates between America and Great Britain?"

My answer was that America clung to the old tupenny-ha'penny rate because it was a money-making rate, insuring a large profit on the transatlantic postal service, which helped materially to support our very expensive internal service.

"That's very wrong," my friend commented. "America could make money out of a service conducted on the penny rate. Why should you people insist upon inordinate profits? Why should you make the comparatively few who send letters abroad pay in the aggregate an enormous sum in excess of the cost of transmitting their letters? Why do you tax them for the benefit of others?"

"Because—because we do," I replied.

It might have been a better answer to have said we were clinging to the present rate because only a few of the American people know how onerous it is. Suppose that 5 per cent. of our people make frequent use of the ocean mail service, and that the balance rarely send letters abroad, how can one reasonably expect an uprising in America against the tuppenny-ha'penny rate? It is only from those who bear the burden of this rate that complaints and protests come.

The American who spends six months or so abroad is very apt to turn into a penny-postagist. Possibly the thing that does most to convert him is the excess charge he pays on letters that leave America under-stamped. Somebody sends a letter to his club in New York, and the secretary of the club forwards it to London without putting on a 5-cent stamp. The postal authorities here collect three pence from the recipient. The American smiles when he has his first attack of excess postage, but in course of time, as the attacks multiply, he ceases to find amusement in them.

I overheard an American not long ago telling his banker about one of his excess postage experiences.

"A Brooklyn dentist," said he "sent a fat circular to my house, in which he offered me all sorts of teeth and torture at popular prices. What does the fool caretaker do but seal up the circular, address it, and ship it off to London. It came to me marked '8d overdue,' and the people at the hotel took in the blamed thing and paid the 8d, the same being 16 cents of our money.

"When I found out what was inside the envelope I was just a bit angry. I determined to make that Brooklyn dentist suffer. So I put the circular in a new envelope, addressed the envelope, and affixed a ha'penny stamp. 'By Jove,' said I, 'that will fix him.'

"Then I rang the bell and got a boy and told him to post the circular, so it would go in the earliest American mail. Then I lay back in my chair and wished I could see that dentist when he opened that envelope.

"But what do you think happened? You couldn't guess in a year. It was just this—the hotel porter to whom the bellboy gave the circular with my instructions that it should be mailed immediately, finding that the package was insufficiently stamped, bought some stamps and stuck them alongside my little ha'penny stamp, and I had to reimburse him. Now, what do you think of that?"

Not long ago Ambassador Reid, in one of his after-dinner speeches, remarked that the postal service between England and America was conducted in a thoroughly archaic fashion. I wonder how much of his disgust was based on his experiences with the excess postage demands that had been made on him, on unstamped circulars from dentists, on begging letters from colleges and college fraternities, and on other matters that might have abstained from crossing the Atlantic without injuring his interests or withholding happiness from him or any member of his family.

Londoners must pay more for the railroad, tramway, and omnibus journeys they make or the transportation companies will go to the wall—so we are told by those who manage the transportation companies. The statement is solemnly made, there's not a railway, omnibus, nor tramway company operating in London which is working at a profit. Millions of passengers, it is said, are being carried every year at such prices that the companies would be better off if the passengers walked.

There is no company which receives an average fare per passenger in excess of 1.90 pence. The Metropolitan's average is 1.54 pence, that of the Baker Street and Waterloo tubes is 1.50 pence, that of the London United Tramway is 1.45 pence, that of the London General Omnibus Company is 1.29 pence, that of the London County Council's Tramways is only ninety-eight one-hundredths of a penny.

The low average fare, in a good many cases, is attributable to the extraordinarily low rates that are charged on what are known as workmen's trains. The Metropolitan's scale of charges to workmen is as follows: Not exceeding 4 miles, return ticket, 2d; not exceeding 7 miles, 3d; not exceeding 10 miles, 4d; not exceeding 13 miles, 5d; not exceeding 15 miles, 6d.

Conveyance of passengers at these rates is said to be a losing operation. According to evidence, given before the Royal Commission on London Traffic, the returns from a great many of the workmen's trains run by the Metropolitan and other roads do not equal the expense of working the trains. Seeing that a very large percentage of passengers in the case of each of the railroads travel on workmen's trains, it is quite easy to understand that workmen's fares greatly lessen the railroad's average per passenger. In the case of the Metropolitan, the workmen passengers constitute over 30 per cent. of the total number of passengers. The Chairman of the Metropolitan recently said that while it cost the company on the average 1.22 pence for the conveyance of passengers on the workmen's trains, the average receipt was only 65-100 of a penny. All the railroad people say they are being ruined by their workmen's trains, and the first step in the way of putting their business on a businesslike basis will have to be an advance in fares charged on these trains.

Competition stands at present in the way of a general advance in fares. For this competition the management of the London County Council's Tramways is largely responsible. There isn't much doubt that those municipalized lines are rate-supported, and that when a proper system of accounting shall have been applied to them, it will appear they have been run at an enormous loss to the public.

Then, of course, there has been cutting of rates by the omnibus companies—the motor people bent on driving the horsed omnibuses out of business and the horse people fighting cat with cut.

The demand is made on behalf of the London transportation companies for the establishment of a traffic board with authority to harmonize all interests concerned and to put the transport of the city upon a businesslike basis. But it is quite clear that [illegible]

President Eliot, Athlete

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—President Eliot of Harvard, though he is 73, is not considered an old man; indeed, he is as young in appearance, in mind, and in limb as most men are at 43, and but for the gray shadows creeping over his head he would never be suspected of dating back to 1834. President Roosevelt certainly did not have him in mind when he talked of "molly-coddles"; indeed, he probably was glad that President Eliot was out of town when he made his speech last month glorifying football, for the President of Harvard is equally as aggressive as the President of the United States.

President Eliot is as fine a specimen of the physical man as one may meet in a lifetime. Nature's endowments were generous, and he has supplemented them all his life by correct living and ample exercise. When he was in college he was a 'Varsity oar; and, let it be whispered in these days when A. A. U.'s and eligibility rules are of so much importance, he is a professional, having rowed in a race where a cash prize was the reward. Prof. Alexander Agassiz is the only other member of President Eliot's crew to survive the years that have elapsed. Agassiz is now on an expedition sounding the depths of the South Atlantic.

"Be clean, wholesome, vigorous.

"Work intensely. It is well to do in one day what it takes three days to do ordinarily."

These are Eliot's rules of conduct. When I asked his nearest friend—for he himself is in Bermuda just now— to tell me something of the President's daily routine, the reply was: "He is too great a man to live by timetable, and he doesn't."

As a matter of fact, he is up bright and early, has finished his breakfast and read the morning paper and his mail before 8, and very likely taken a walk by the time the chapel bell rings at 8:45. Active work of administering the affairs of the great university with its 5,000 men engages him in his office until luncheon. In the afternoon, if he has no special engagement—and he usually has—he often takes a drive with Mrs. Eliot, and after dinner he applies himself to reading and writing. By 10 o'clock, unless something interferes, he seeks his bed. He is a good eater—not a glutton or even a gourmand—and he enjoys life.

Ten hours' work a day—"intense" work—is his rule; and in it he finds keen enjoyment.

Early in July—as soon after Commencement as is possible—President Eliot is off to his cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me., for three months' recreation. Northeast Harbor is on Mount Desert Island, on the outer shore, be[illegible] there the President of Harvard is a boy again. His favorite sport is rowing and sailing, chiefly sailing. The old fishermen down there say no gale frightens him, and passengers on passing steamers have more than once caught glimpses of him as, clad in oilskins and sou'wester, he has flown by at the helm of his double-reefed yacht.

He contends that he devotes the Summer to physical recreation wholly; but nevertheless he reads a good deal and sometimes writes while at Northeast Harbor, but nothing but a pressing emergency calls him back to Cambridge between July and September.

Mountain climbing and fishing are side issues with him; he takes a hand at both, and has been known to play tennis; but the water affords him chiefest delight.

During the Winter months, while he is busiest with the affairs of the university, he is always ready to advance a cause, to address an educational or humanitarian or religious gathering. The Newsboys' Union of Boston has chosen him an honorary member, and he takes keen delight in making speeches to these youngsters, in which he inculcates two of his cardinal principles:

"Do not make money-getting the principal aim in life.

"Cherish a decent respect for the opinions of mankind; but never let their [illegible]

THE INTIMATE RELATION OF GENIUS TO INSANITY

Conclusions Reached by Prof. Grasset of France and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Regarding a Class Which Occupies Middle Ground Between the Sane and the Insane.

THAT people exist who are only partially sane and, in consequence, only partially responsible for their acts, is the contention of Prof. J. Grasset of the University of Montpellier, France, in his new book, "Demifous et Demi-responsables," which has just been published in Paris.

His theory is well-recognized and acted upon abroad, but in this country it has as yet gained little headway. Prominent doctors and alienists, however, among them Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, share the opinions of Prof. Grasset regarding the existence of a class of people occupying a middle ground between the sane and the insane.

Introducing his subject, Prof. Grasset says:

"The question of the insane has certainly not been solved, but it has been before us for a long time. Society recognises that it has duties and rights in dealing with the insane, although it has not adequately defined them. The law recognises the existence of the insane. We know that we must, while guarding ourselves against their misdeeds, assist and succor them. Magistrates recognize the irresponsibility of such persons; judges make allowance for it in their verdicts. The insane have their place in the social organization of to-day.

Types of Half-Insane.

"This is not true of the 'demifous' the half-insane.

"Yet they are not less numerous nor less a hindrance. They exist to-day as they have existed before; they pass us every day on the street, where at times they hinder and delay traffic, either by their own acts or by the attention they arouse in others.

"Everybody knows them, yet no place is assigned to them in the organization which we have at present."

Prof. Grasset then takes up his theory in detail. First, he speaks of instances of "demifous," or half-insane people, in literature and the drama. He calls Don Quixote the finished type of the half-insane of whom he makes a study in his book. Other "demifous" created by great authors, according to the French savant, are Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth; Molière's Misanthrope, L'Avare and Malade Imaginaire; some of Racine's characters; Goethe's Werther, and many characters depicted in the works of Dostoïewsky, Gerhardt Hauptmann, and, most especially, Ibsen.

Prof. Grasset next undertakes to refute two important theories by which the existence of "demifous" is denied.

The first of these is the one which declares that a person is either crazy or not crazy; either responsible or irresponsible. It allows for no middle ground. Humanity, it says, is divided into two groups; that of the rational and that of the irrational; the group which is placed under confinement and the group which places them under confinement.

According to the second theory, which Prof. Grasset thinks is much more subtle and scientific, there are neither insane people nor rational beings; there are only more or less rational beings. It all is a question of degree.

He calls the first of these theories that of the two "blocs," or masses; the second, that of the single "bloc."

Prof. Grasset first takes up the two "blocs" theory.

"I think that it has no real scientific basis," he declares. And, in order to refute it, he begins:

Psychic Centres Root of Problem.

"If this theory were scientifically tenable, it would be necessary that the psychic centres should constitute an indivisible whole. In that case one might say that if this indivisible apparatus is either ill or well; if it is ill its possessor is insane and irresponsible; if it is not, he is rational and responsible.

"If, on the other hand, this apparatus has no such unity and indivisibility—if it is a multiple organ, complex and divisible, it becomes quite possible and easy to conceive of there being something wrong with a part of these centres, and, consequently, a diminution, without cessation, of reason, and an attenuation, without suppression, of responsibility.

"Hence the whole question is to ascertain whether the psychic centres constitute or do not constitute a single, indivisible organ."

Prof. Grasset then proceeds to show that they do not constitute such an organ and that, consequently, the two "blocs" theory is untenable.

As for the second theory, which he ranks far above the first, Prof. Grasset uses up many pages before he feels that he has satisfactorily refuted it.

Having disposed of the two principal theories of his adversaries, the author points out that his "demifous" and "demiresponsables" must exist. This he proceeds to prove in a long chapter, filled with abstruse medical terms, which leads him to these conclusions:

The half-insane exist. It is equally erroneous and unjust to class them either with the insane or with the sane. They are different from the sane in that they are psychically afflicted, and from the insane in that they preserve a certain degree of reason. Some of the half-insane become insane later, or have been so at some time; thus their "demifolie" is only a period in their lives. Some become cured, and may thus be considered to have been "demifous" only temporarily. Others, on the other hand, have been all throughout their lives without having been, at any time, either completely rational or completely insane.

Prof. Grasset then gives a list of "demifous" that is astonishing. Pascal, Comte, Saint-Simon, Maupassant, Rosseau, de Musset, Voltaire, Molière, Descartes, Buffon, Ampère, Chateaubriand, Bossuet, Napoleon, Zola, Balzac, Mme. de Staël, Mme. Récamier, Mlle. de l'Espinasse, Victor Hugo, Dumas, fils—these are only some of the great men and women of his own country whom Prof. Grasset groups with the "demifous."

Among the great of other countries he claims the following for his collection: Tasso, Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Tolstoy, Swift, Edgar Allan Poe, De Quincey, Coleridge, Newton, Cromwell, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Gorky, Swedenborg, Darwin, Chopin, Wagner, Schumann, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and Berlioz.

"Demifous" As Social Factor.

It will be seen by the catholicity of this list that Prof. Grasset does not consider "demifolie" anything very terrible or very far, in fact, from sanity. On the contrary, he points out that the "demifous" have a distinct social value, which distinguishes them in the most marked way from the insane.

What Prof. Grasset maintains is that the existence of the "demifous" should be more definitely recognized than it is now. And one of the most interesting parts of his book is that entitled, "The Demifous Before the Law. Semi-Responsibility, Limited Responsibility, and Attenuated Responsibility."

"We now come," says Prof. Grasset at this point, "to the most important part of this chapter, and even of the entire book."

Let us assume, he says, that a "demifou" has committed a crime. He is no longer injurious to society merely in theory. He has become so in practice and in fact. He is dangerous. Society still owes him assistance and treatment, since he is still to be considered a man afflicted with a malady, but it also has a right to defend itself against his misdeeds, for he is now a criminal.

How is society to combine these rights and duties regarding the half-insane? Therein lies the whole question of semi-responsibility, of limited or attenuated responsibility, in the medical or medico-legal sense.

"For a subject to be medically responsible," declares Prof. Grasset, "all that is necessary is that he have a sane notion of what civil law allows and forbids, a thing of which nobody is ignorant in so far as appropriating the property of another or taking one's neighbor's life is concerned. * * *

"One must not say that a 'demifou' is either a guilty person who must be punished or an afflicted person who must be placed in confinement. The insane person is only ill; the rational person is only guilty; the 'demifou' is both. For him one must not choose either a prison or an asylum; he needs both."

Criminal Needs Judge and Physician.

Having made these statements, Prof. Grasset proceeds to point out how the law should treat such "demifous" as are guilty of criminal acts. He believes in shortening of sentences, special regimens and penitentiaries, special surveillance and treatment after the sentence, and a special institution, or, at least, a special section of some institution, for the "demifous."

As for the sentencing of such criminals, Prof. Grasset believes that it should rest neither with a judge alone nor with a physician, but with both. The physician must declare whether the accused is responsible, irresponsible, or semi-responsible, but the judge should have an opinion as to the accused's total or partial irresponsibility.

In closing his book Prof. Grasset says apropos of a new project for a law in France regarding the insane:

"The new law should have a special section devoted to 'demifous' and attenuated responsibility, in which all questions dealt with in this book should be taken up and definitely settled. This should be the task of the new legislative session; I know of none more important or more urgent."

In commenting on the theories advanced by Prof. Grasset in his book, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the well-known alienist, said:

"There is nothing new about the theory of limited mental unsoundness and its connection with genius. The Italian psychiatrists, among them Lombroso, are responsible for much nonsense and many extreme ideas, and the fad found its most radical exponent in Nordau. There is to-day a distinct reaction, for a man can be a genius and not insane.

"There is a far more interesting side of the question, and that has to do with the responsibility of those afflicted with light psychosis, or mental twists.

Limited Responsibility.

"More full legislation is certainly needed for the care and protection of so-called border-land cases, and of the alcoholics, for as the criminal law now stands there is a disposition to consider all people responsible who commit crimes as a result of drunkenness. Of course this is based upon the assumption that men 'put poison in their mouths to steal away their brains'; but here, again, we are often confronted with the existence of psychopathic states due to defective heredity, where at least some allowance should be made for the unfortunate inheritance. The prejudice against alcoholism as a defense really extends to the diseases known as acute or chronic alcoholism, and the only hope of the defense or for the establishment of incapacity or irresponsibility is where, through a pronounced or continued toxemia, or through structural alterations, mental enfeeblement or actual delusions are produced. Of course the difficulty of judging of the extent of mental enfeeblement in all these cases, as well as those due to drug habit, is very great, but we ought at least to recognize, as the French and others do, a limited responsibility or capacity. In criminal cases this is absolutely necessary, for there are not only many psychoses due to intoxication of various kinds, but hysteroid psychoses, or states due to auto-suggestion, where the extenuation is not complete; it seems, therefore, an injustice here again to apply the hard and fast rules of law which exact the arbitrary standard of right and wrong.

Constitutional Deficiencies.

"The attitude of the law in regard to what have been known as borderline cases, which, as a rule, include the subjects of constitutional inferiority, is uncharitable. We are all familiar with a large number of unfortunates who in the struggle for survival prove to be anything but fit. Their make-up is of the most diverse kind, and almost without exception they come from an unstable and psychoneurotic line of ancestors, so that, handicapped in this way, they are little prepared to stand the strain and attrition with their fellows. They are then very likely to develop the endogenous psychoses which have been described by my predecessors. Physically, they are quite likely to show what have been known as stigmata, or marks of degeneration, physical peculiarities which are displayed in the atypical shape of the head, by a vaulted and narrow condition of the roof of the mouth, by certain defects in the teeth, such irregularity being often associated with cronation of the edges of the incisors, which usually suggests the existence of syphilis in their forbears; by a disproportion of the two sides of the body, or of some special part or organ, and by deformities of the ears, fingers, change in the hair, &c. These children, as Clouston has shown, may in the beginning be exceedingly bright and even may be regarded as prodigies; but a certain time is reached when they become dull and learn with difficulty. They are unstable to a remarkable degree, and queer, and show early traits such as cruelty, wantonly killing pet animals or injuring their little brothers and sisters; sexual perversion, presenting marked fits of violent rage, often of an absolutely causeless nature or upon very slight provocation. At the time of puberty they manifest a certain intense egoism and conceit, perhaps taking to drink or other vices at a precocious age, and exhibiting a kind of moral degradation and morbid obstinacy and stupidity which leads to their removal from one school after another.

DR. ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON

"At the pubescent developmental period they are quite apt to manifest symptoms of one of the three forms of dementia praecox classified by Kraepelin. That is to say, they either manifest a stupid form of mental disturbance, another with a peculiar muscular rigidity of a cataleptoid character, or a third associated with more or less well-defined paranoid delusions. In this large class may be included certain hysterical and neurasthenia cases, the latter perhaps having obsessions which may be converted into impulse by imperative conceptions and morbid doubts—the rudimentary paranoia of Morselli. These may often be tortured by their doubts, by a dread of dirt and contamination, or a fear of being in crowded places, or a morbid conscientiousness or terror lest they should do some act injurious to others; or again they are compelled to perform some precipitate act. Under all circumstances and in all forms of these psychoses, the law may be invoked to determine the responsibility of such a person who, while he has not before been regarded as sufficiently insane to be sent to an asylum by those about him, has as a rule surprised others by his peculiarities of conduct. Under such circumstances it is to be regretted that with the hard-and-fast rulings of the courts, the struggles of his friends and advisers may be great indeed to at least secure for him modified punishment if not complete extenuation.

Recommendations of Foreign Courts.

"A provision recognizing the limited or partial responsibility has found place in the jurisprudence of most of the foreign courts, but not in our own or those of Great Britain. Legrand du Saulle has insisted upon the presentation of this as a defense, especially in hysterics, and where the psychosis did not imply the total extinction of the ethical sense through disease.

"Von Liszt of Berlin has recommended certain measures for the management of individuals of limited responsibility which, though, radical, are a decided advance in the right direction. If a person is declared not guilty because of irresponsibility, or if the full penalty is not imposed because of diminished responsibility, the court is to fix a provisional detention and also to settle the guardianship. The following provisions are recommended:

"1. Diminished responsibility without danger to the community demands a lesser degree of punishment.

"2. Diminished responsibility with danger to the community demands mild punishment and detention.

(a) If a person is fit to be punished, the penalty is inflicted and the detention interrupted.

"(b) If the prisoner is not fit to be punished, detention is resorted to immediately and punishment is deferred.

"The consideration of the justice of this is not to be gone into here, but Bleuler, in criticising von Liszt's plan, is of the opinion that it is open to objection because in some cases it implies retaliation.

"In other countries greater harmony exists and the machinery of law is much more expeditious than it is with us. Under the English system, no matter how insane a man may be, his technical guilt is established by the ordinary rules of evidence, and the consideration of the plea of insanity subsequently receives the attention of the expert sent by the Home Secretary. In Germany and France much more help is derived from alienists in a quiet way than it is here, and commissions with extensive powers settle the question. In France the medical man is prevented from expressing anything more than a full opinion of the purely medical side of the case and making a diagnosis. He is neither Judge, accuser, nor defender, but it is the Commissioner of Police and the Mayors in other cities who may order all necessary measures, supported by a doctor's certificate, with the understanding that within twenty-four hours a report must be made to the Prefect, who, without delay, shall act thereon."

Classed as "Demifous" by Prof. Grasset.

NAPOLEON,	MOLIERE,	POE,	DARWIN,
BALZAC,	MME. DE STAEL,	TOLSTOY,	WAGNER,
DUMAS, FILS,	BYRON,	NEWTON,	SCHILLER,
HUGO,	GORKY,	SWIFT,	CHOPIN.

Mr. Devery Has Some Thoughts on the Way Things Is Goin'.

FAR ROCKAWAY is far, but it is not far enough remote from New York to hide Big Bill Devery. Even Breezy Point, which is Far Rockaway's Farthest North, is not equal to that.

"Bill Devery? Sure," said the cabman at the station. "He's at Breezy Point fixin' up his houses. Drive you to his place for a dollar. He's at Breezy Point fixin' up his houses."

For Big Bill, New York's only living great ex-Police Chief, is a real estate man.

"There he is, there he is," says the coachman, his rural face lighting up. Sure enough, Big Bill is standing in the yard, fanned by the ocean breeze, quite the simple-lifer. It seems almost a shame to trouble the idyllic Rockaway air with the terse metropolitan question:

"What do you think of the Bingham Police bill?"

And at first Big Bill is not inclined to answer.

"I've said all I had to say for publication," he begins guardedly. "I've no interest in that bill one way or the other."

But it is delicately hinted to him that the metropolis hangs on his words.

"Go back to your paper, young man, and tell 'em to send me my commission on past performances," says Mr. Devery. But the next mention of the Bingham bill is the red rag to the bull. Bill straightens up, places his hand paternally on the intruder's shoulder, and thunders:

"That bill is rot—damned rot!"

He pauses long enough to offer a cigar. "Have one, young man, now that you've found me in No Man's Land," he says, with deprecatory look at the surrounding portions of Rockaway. And then he is off.

"If that bill passes—and, mind you, I have no interest whether it does or not—it will mean that discipline will end in the New York Police Force. Yes, Sir, dis-cip-line will end. You can take that from me. If things is run right, the Chief of Police ought to be nothin' but a sort of foreman, a feller to carry out the orders of them above him. He ought to be a sort of—of—editor," continued Bill, inspired by the thoughts of journalism aroused by his interviewer, "to carry out the policy of them over him, who should be a bi-partisan commission of four men, two Democrats and two Republicans—take that from me.

"I'm all for the betterment of New York, and my heart and pride is as big as any man's, and I tell you it makes my American blood boil to see things goin' on as they are. What will the passin' of the Bingham bill mean? It will mean robbery and burglary and murder in the most high-class homes in New York."

He paused to give his listener a chance to recover from this fearful statement.

"Take it from me, that's what the bill will mean. And I'm not interested in whether it passes or not, either. But the way things is goin' now is nonsense. And yet I have no more interest in that bill than I have in—in the pencil in your mouth.

"Look at this Magistrate Whitman business. Of course he's a good Magistrate and a good man. But if I—if I—" Words deserted Bill. And besides, the soft salt breese bade him forget Manhattan, that ungrateful island. Near by a rural nag, seized with the joy of living, kicked its heels up in the air. Two yaps passed the front gate. The smell of hay was wafted past. But memories of the bad, bad city soon swayed Bill again. He puffed at his cigar and resumed:

"Take the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue," he said impressively. "Whitman smashed into that means, young man? Do you know what a police Sergeant's desk is, young man? The Throne of Roosia! Take that from me. And a Sergeant is a Czar. Why, if I'd been the Sergeant behind the desk when Whitman did that I'd have thrown him into a cell to sleep it off. You may say that as comin' from me. I'd have put him in a cell.

"And as for makin' Captains Inspectors and then Captains again, do you know what that will mean? When a Captain is made an Inspector, he'll look around for a Captain who used to be an Inspector an' played him some trick, an' he'll jump on that Captain. Then what will happen? That second Captain will be made an Inspector and the other feller put back to Captain. What will the new Inspector do? Tear the other feller's eye out. That's what he'll do. Take it from me."

At this point the vision of Magistrate Whitman and his nocturnal raids came before Big Bill's eyes again, and he gave the "young man" an extra heavy thump on the shoulder.

"Magistrate Whitman, as I understand it, tears around in an auto-cart, puts on his Tuxedo, and eats the country's goodies at Delmonico's and Sherry's every night. Then, when he's full of Pomeroy Sick, Bingham's automobile comes dashin' up to the door. The Magistrate shuts his eyes and whirls away to a raid. He closes up a lot of saloons. Next day they're all open. How do I know? When I go by the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue I see them with my own eyes.

"Now, I believe in good Government. I have pride and heart, and I take interest in the betterment of this great city. I've no axe to grind, and I don't care whether that bill passes or not, but I do think"—here civic pride almost choked Big Bill—"I do believe that citizens of New York should be able to go around without bushel baskets on their heads to keep them from bein' killed with a blackjack. Oh, it's utter ruination!

"What ought to be done is to pass a bill that would be restroactive—restroactive," repeated Big Bill, to be sure of the word, "restroactive, so that every cop that didn't show dis-CIP-line, raus mit hell for theirs!

"I'm surprised at the stand the press has taken about this bill. I guess Bingham had a lot of editors and reporters 'round to his house and give 'em a dinner and then made 'em all get up and swear to support him. And yet the City of New York and the press don't see this. They don't see that Bingham has found that he can't handle his job and is pullin' the wool over their eyes. They're blind, blind!"

Big Bill's hand came down on his interviewer's shoulder with a resounding thump. But he suddenly drew it back.

"Was you at that Bingham dinner? Did you eat some of Bingham's food?" he asked suspiciously.

"No!" declared the interviewer, heatedly.

Big Bill's confidence was restored. The floods of eloquence burst forth again.

"Take this from me, you'll get more out of men with molasses than you will with vinegar. If you treat them right, they'll go to the brink with you—take that from me, to the brink. But if you God damn 'em an' call 'em crooks, they won't.

"I know the police isn't all angels, but it's a grand body. Of course there's always black sheep everywhere. But eight thousand men is eight regiments of soldiers, and they can't all be good. And they need to be looked after by a man who knows his job. Now, if you was suddenly told, 'You're a detective,' what would you do?"

There was an embarrassed silence.

"You wouldn't know what to do, would you? And if this bill passes, it will give Bingham a chance to put civilians who don't know any more about a detective's work than you do on the detective force. And that will mean robbery and burglary and murder in our most high-class homes.

Once again Big Bill's eyes turned in the direction of the horrible, seething metropolis. It called up sad thoughts. He poked the reporter in the ribs.

"I'm thinkin' of the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue [illegible]," he said. "Once I wanted a cop there and I couldn't get him. Now I don't want him and he's there. Ain't that the way of it?"

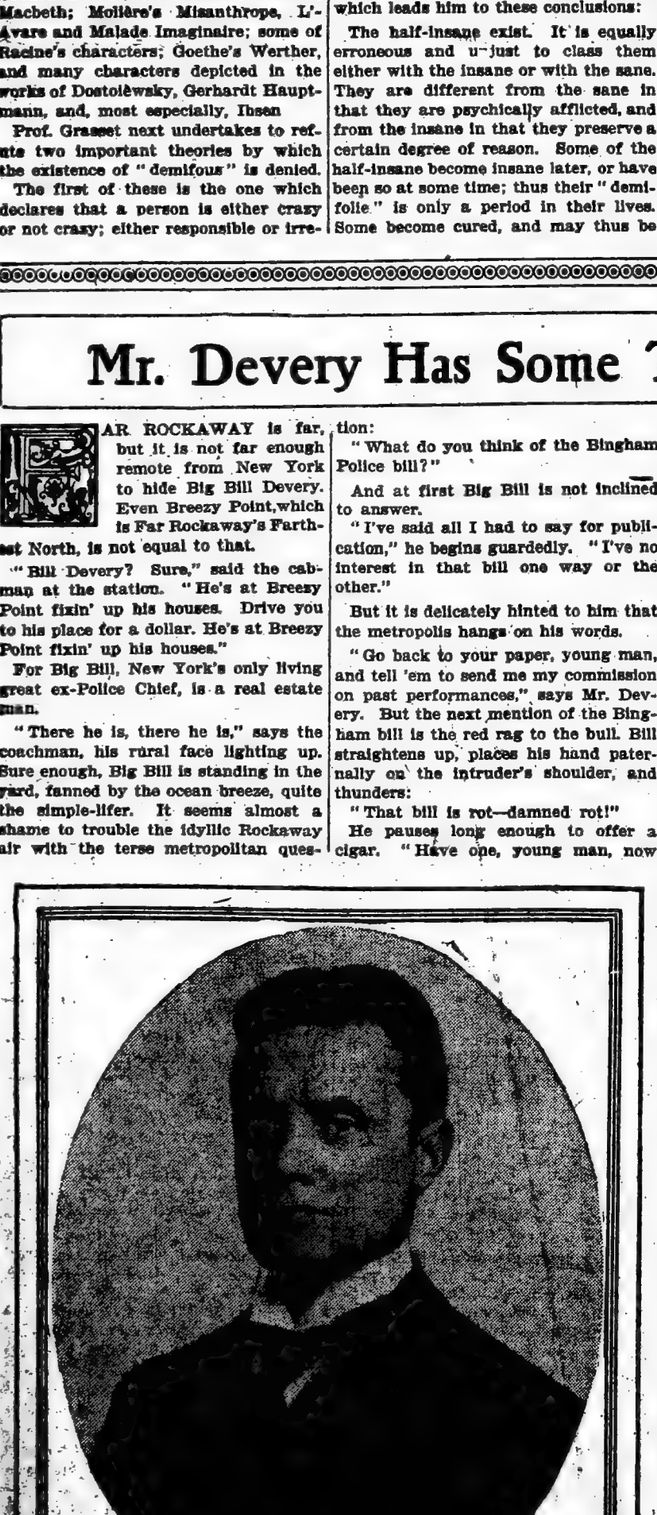

Magistrate Whitman, the Man

EVER since Magistrate Whitman made his now famous early morning saloon raid, people have been asking:

"What manner of man is this Whitman?"

His appearance is the first thing that will surprise the visitor. He isn't built on the conventional Magisterial pattern. He assumes no owllike gravity; neither does he shroud himself in "the dignity of the bench." He greets you in an open, hearty fashion, and before you are through shaking hands you say to yourself: "Here's a good fellow." A few minutes of talk, and you'll add this footnote: "But who can't be hoodwinked."

He is of medium height, square-shouldered, square-jawed, clean-shaven, and doesn't look his 38 years.

To the question, "Why did you do it?" he replied:

"I'm not a Carrie Nation; I'm not an anti-saloonite on the warpath; I'm not an idealist; I'm not a reformer. I'm simply trying to do what I believe to be my duty as a Police Magistrate.

"My views on the liquor question are liberal, and my action the other night—my saloon raiding, as the newspapers called it—has no relation whatever to the liquor question.

"My sole object was to fire a shot at the unholy alliance that exists between the police and lawbreakers. Every newspaper reader knows that this alliance exists, that for a stipulated sum per night, per week, or per month, saloonkeepers are allowed to keep open house after the legal hour of closing, and women of the street are allowed to ply their trade openly. The public conscience is aroused, and I am determined to do my duty. A policeman is forthwith dispatched to 'get him.' The policeman 'gets him' all right, and the next morning he is arraigned before me or one of my brother Magistrates. Now, if the saloonkeeper has meanwhile 'done the right thing,' as he usually does, the policeman when he testifies will be afflicted by loss of memory, he doesn't remember this and he has doubts about that. Result: 'Prisoner discharged.'

"Policemen have told me that their Captain has directed them to go to a certain saloon and 'get' the proprietor. That means only one thing—that the other saloonkeepers had 'fixed it.'

"With a knowledge of this condition of affairs, are you surprised that I took the action I did a week ago Saturday morning? The raid, if you wish to call it such, was entirely unpremeditated, though; I never talked it over with Commissioner Bingham or any one else.

"But the public seems to be aroused. During the past week I have received several thousand letters commending me for the step I have taken. And when the public really stirs itself there is always a good chance that there'll be something doing."

Magistrate Charles S. Whitman was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1868. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister. In 1890 he was graduated from Amherst College. He was President of the senior class. He taught Latin and Greek in Adelphi Academy, now Adelphi College, Brooklyn, while he studied law at night at the New York Law School. From 1894 to 1901 he practiced law. He was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel by Mayor Low and placed

WINNING THE FIGHT TO RECLAIM THE DESERT

Foundation of Roosevelt dam in Arizona, covers one acre

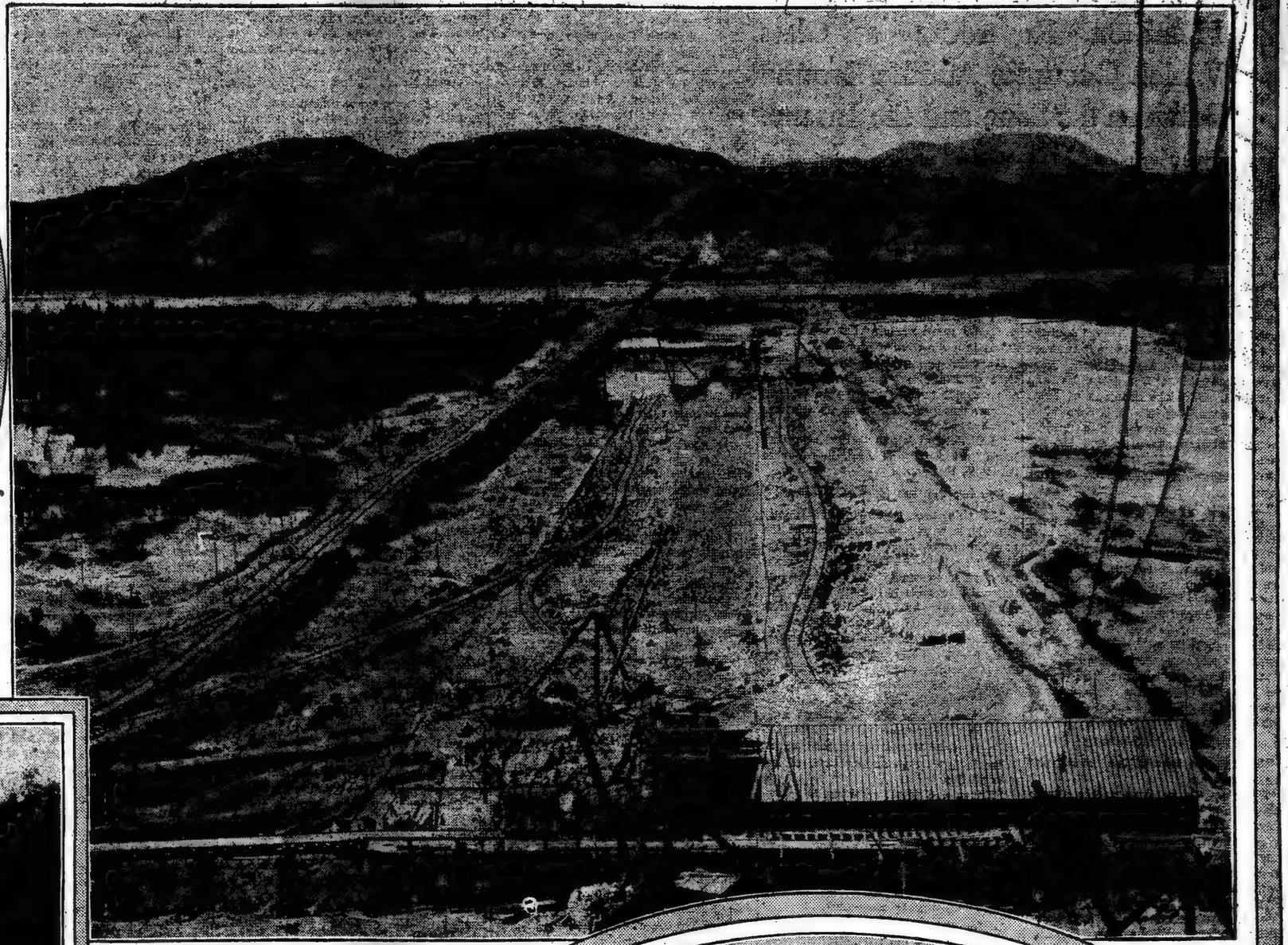

Work on Lagana dam, Yuma irrigation project, Arizona California.

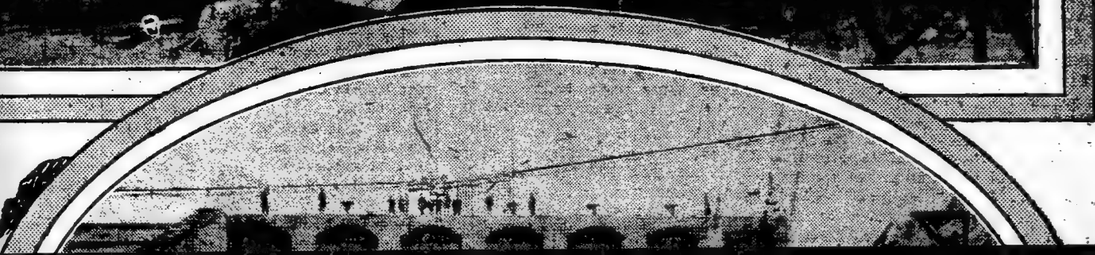

St. Louis Now Has an Aero 300

LEWIS ... OZIER
...NT

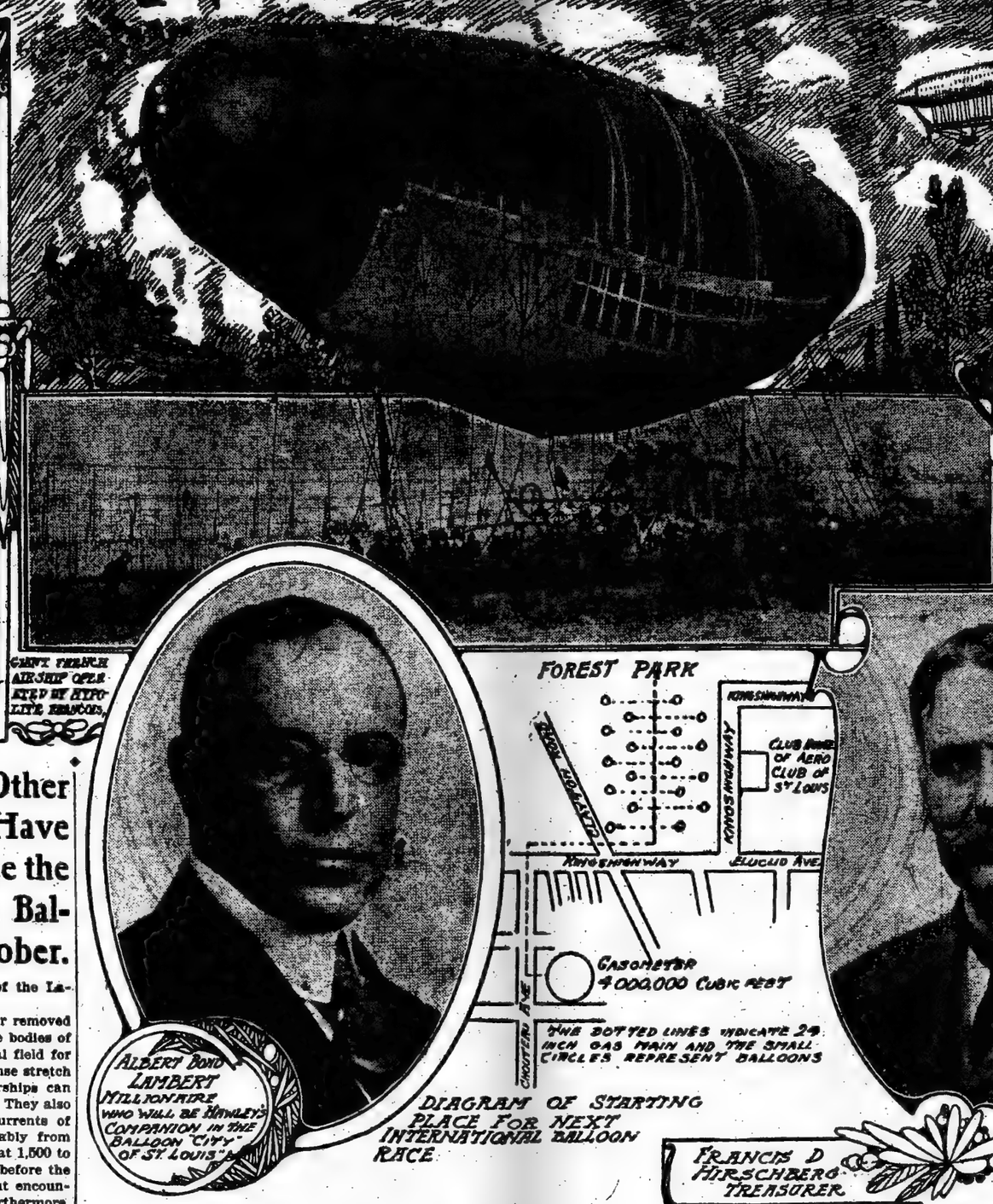

GIANT FRENCH AIRSHIP OPERATED BY HYPOLITE REVON.

JOHN W. (JACK) KEARNEY SECRETARY.

ALBERT BOND LAMBERT MILLIONAIRE WHO WILL BE HAWLEY'S COMPANION IN THE BALLOON "CITY OF ST. LOUIS."

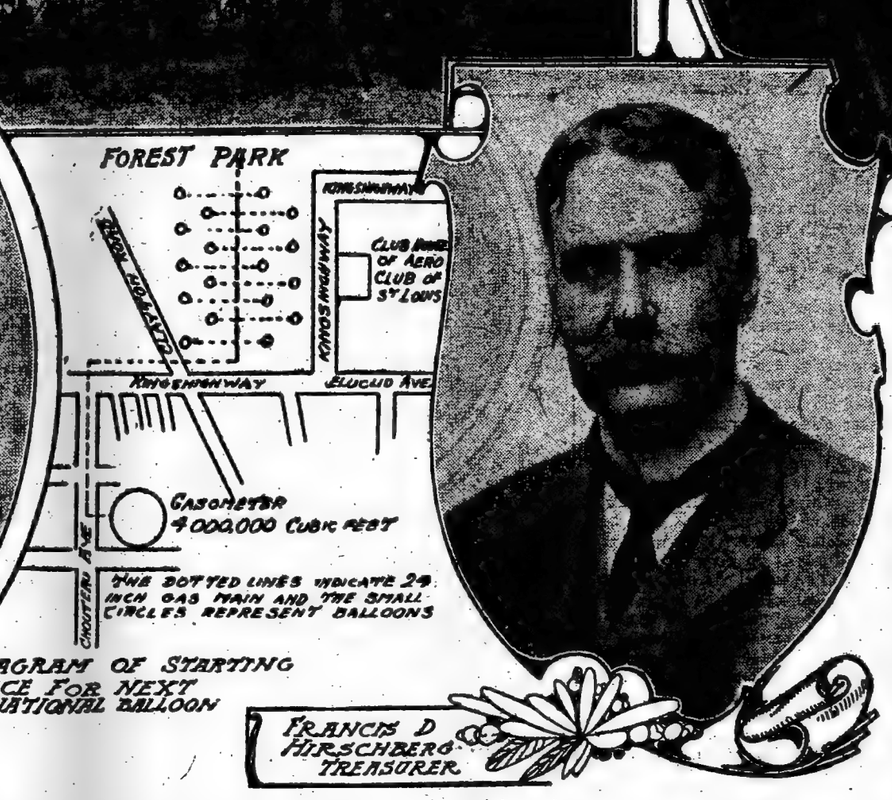

DIAGRAM OF STARTING PLACE FOR NEXT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

FRANCIS D. HIRSCHBERG TREASURER

It Consists of ...ionaires and Other Rich Bu... Men Who Have Banded T... er to Guarantee the Success o... International Balloon Race... Held in October.

THREE hundred rep... tive St. Louisan... of them millionair... nearly all men of w... have organized th... Club of St. Louis.

The financial standing of this "... 800" is here mentioned not as evi... of social superiority, but merely ... show that they have sufficient fund... buy the necessary balloons and to ... vide the proper food and other comf... for the foreign gentlemen who will p... ticipate in the international ballo... "races" to start from St. Louis abo... the 19th of next October.

The public has learned that the ave... age balloon story is an air story, figu... ratively as well as literally, and hence ... few readers will nowadays penetrate ... deeply an aeronautic essay unless ... shown at the start that the scheme is ... backed up by money.

The personnel of the club has been chosen with great care, and is no more representative of the wealth of the city than of its brains and culture.

The international balloon "race" will be held under the rules of the International Aeronautic Federation, and will be for a cup valued at 12,500f., or $2,500. The cup goes to the club represented by the triumphant balloon—that one covering the greatest distance—the aeronaut in charge of the balloon receiving a prize of $2,500 in cash.

In addition to the first prize, citizens of St. Louis have offered four other prizes for aeronauts, as follows: $1,000 for second place, $750 for third place, $500 for fourth place, and $250 for fifth place.

The present scheme of the Aero Club of St. Louis is to make the international balloon contest the occasion of a general aeronautic carnival, extending through perhaps a week. Events for dirigible airships, aeroplanes, and other kinds of flying machines will probably be arranged.

One feature of the carnival will be a contest for the Lahm Cup, to be awarded to the person making a record of more than 402 miles, the distance covered by Lieut. Frank P. Lahm's balloon when he won the first competition for the Gordon Bennett Cup last year. Entries for this event will be received from any aero club affiliated with the Aero Club of America.

Five Nations to Compete.

At least five of the principal nations of the world, and possibly six, will compete for the Gordon Bennett Cup. Every nation is entitled to be represented by three starters, and each of the five nations entered—United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, and the United States—will have that many balloons in the race, so that fifteen are certain to start. The nation mentioned as a possibility is Italy, reported by cable to have sent an entry to the Aero Club of America. The Italian entry was sent too late to be received before the time of closing entries, but may be accepted by unanimous consent of the other competitors.

For the Lahm Cup innumerable entries are expected.

The first contest for the Gordon Bennett Cup was held last year, the balloons starting from Paris, and was won by Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of the United States Army, who represented the Aero Club of America. Lieut. Lahm's victory brought the contest to this country, requiring that it be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America.

Upon receipt of challenge for the cup a committee representing the Aero Club of America sought a location for the contest. The committee decided upon a big trip through the Middle West and Western States, ending upon reaching St. Louis. Should conditions be favorable for the proposed arrangements for the trip to start from the city's ...

assume responsibility for making all arrangements for the balloon races, set about having an organization formed to take charge of the affair and raise the necessary funds. The Aero Club of St. Louis is the result.

Alan R. Hawley, J. C. McCoy, and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm have been chosen as the three men to represent the United States. Mr. Hawley has agreed to pilot a balloon entered by the Aero Club of St. Louis, and Albert Bond Lambert, the millionaire Honorary Secretary of the St. Louis organization, will probably be Mr. Hawley's companion in the balloon.

"I have arranged to meet Mr. Hawley in Paris and to make at least one ascension with him," said Mr. Lambert to the writer shortly before departing for Europe. "If my first experience in the air indicates to me that my constitution will stand more of them, I will accompany Mr. Hawley in the balloon City of St. Louis in the international contest."

Lewis D. ("Bud") Dozier, President of the club, is one of the heads of the Biscuit Trust, and a director in more than a dozen corporations, including the Mercantile Trust Company and the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. He is, of course, a millionaire, and is a close friend of David R. Francis, Vice President of the club.

David R. Francis, in addition to being Vice President of the club, has been, in the order named, President of the Merchants' Exchange, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, Governor of the State of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior in Grover Cleveland's second Cabinet, and President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, better known as the St. Louis World's Fair. He is a millionaire several times.

D. C. Nugent, another Vice President of the club, is also Vice President of one of the largest department stores in town, and is a millionaire.

G. H. Walker, the other Vice President of the club, is the head of G. H. Walker & Co., a leading stock and bond brokerage firm. His father is worth several millions. He is a great polo player and a prominent factor in the social and club life of the city.

Francis D. Hirschberg, Treasurer of the club, is President of the Imperial Club, the city's ultra-fashionable dancing organization. He has an enviable reputation as a social leader. Though not a millionaire, he is wealthy.

Albert Bond Lambert, Honorary Secretary of the club, is President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, formerly President of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, one of the best golf players in the city, a social factor, and a millionaire.

John W. ("Jack") Kearney, Secretary of the club, is not a millionaire, but if every good story that he can tell were a dollar he would be worth several millions. He is also famed locally as a wit. He is destined to do much of the entertaining of that element of the foreign delegates to the balloon meet who enjoy story telling and witticisms. And he can write stories as well as he can tell them. By training he is a newspaper man. He has been city editor of two of the St. Louis dailies, and has also filled other important editorial posts. He has been an active officer of the last five annual Horse Shows. From horses he has risen to balloons. He is one of the most widely acquainted men in town.

The membership of the club includes men who stand at the top of the city's social, financial, commercial, and professional life. For instance, ministers of various faiths, including Archbishop J. J. Glennon of the Roman Catholic Church, are members. So are the Presidents of practically all the banks and trust companies, including J. C. Van Blarcom, President of the National Bank of Commerce, (having $10,000,000 capital and $8,000,000 surplus,) the biggest banking institution west of the Mississippi River and one of the biggest in the United States. Presidents of great railroads are members; A. J. Davidson, President of the Frisco, for instance. The President of the principal clubs, including Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, President of the St. Louis Country Club, the most fashionable organization in the city, are members. Judge Boyle, by the way, has the biggest corporation practice in the State, and may be mentioned as representative of the legal profession. Dr. W. F. Fischel, who has the most fashionable medical practice in the city, is a member. So are Dr. E. C. Mudd and Dr. Herman Taussig, the leading surgeons of the city, and Dr. E. N. Spencer, the leading dentist. Several ex-Congressmen belong to it. And last, but not least, the United States Army is represented in the person of Col. R. E. Evans, commanding Jefferson Barracks, who has made aeronautics a study.

The membership of 300, the limit fixed by the constitution, was obtained in ten days. The waiting list is already large, and the membership list will probably be extended.

Wanted His Portrait on Balloon.

Because of a provision in the constitution of the Aero Club of St. Louis, balloons participating in the balloon meet cannot carry advertising. That such valuable display space should be wasted grieves scores of shrewd business men, but none, perhaps, more than a certain wealthy St. Louis manufacturer, who expected, it is said, to adorn one of the balloons with a colossal portrait of himself.

He got in touch with Henry D. Sexton, President of the Southern Illinois National Bank of East St. Louis, and applied for one-half of the space on a balloon which he had heard Mr. Sexton and other East St. Louisans contemplated purchasing and entering in the St. Louis air doings. Mr. Sexton and the manufacturer agreed that the latter should have one side of the balloon in consideration of his defrayal of one-third of its cost. The manufacturer went home happy, and was about to sign a contract when he remembered that he had not ascertained whether he was to be allotted the lower or upper part of the balloon. He hastened to a telephone. Any one "cutting in" could have heard about these words:

"I say, Sexton, which side of the balloon do I get? The contract fails to specify."

"Why, the inside, of course."

The contract remains unsigned.

...vinity Students Fewer

... Yale Divinity School ...ill, beginning next year, ...rop Hebrew from the ...t of its prescribed ...odies.

... is evident either that a ch... to have taken place in th... ...nts for the ministry or tha... ...ized that young men can no... sufficient numbers be found ... the old requirements. Some ... that the latter is the case. ... be a fact that the number ... dying for the ministry is f... ...ear by year, while the requ... ordination are at the same ... lessened.

It is t... Yale courses in philosophy ... science are offered as ... for Hebrew, and that it is ... the amount of ... No one, however, ... the peculiarities ... and the tonic ... ies of irregular ... admit that ex... sant realms of ...ology are to be ...

..." said the Rev. Dr. Edwin Curtis Dean of the Yale ... of Divinity, "that the ministry ... not seem to be as attractive as ... be to young men. It is true ... here is a lack of well-prepared ...ers. I speak especially of the ...ular body of which I know most, ... the same conditions exist in other ...minations, so I understand. Here ... New England our churches have ...ndled in membership and wealth be... the rapidly increasing population ... foreigners. Salaries are small. The ...st of living is high. Other professions afford greater material attractions.

"Exceptionally able men receive as good salaries in the pulpits of large city churches as their old college-mates receive in the other professions. But this does not apply to the majority. Most ministers are going through life on a very insufficient income. The minister has a certain position to maintain. His parishioners expect him to live, dress, educate his children, and maintain a refined home as they do themselves. The struggle is often hard. No, the attractions of the ministry are not nowadays of a material kind."

The number of theological ... in the United States was reported ... year as a little over 7,000. In ... was 8,000, and in every previous ... for a decade higher still. With ... fell below 8,000 and it has decreased steadily since—according to the best reports obtainable.

The last few years have seen extraordinary efforts on the part of theological schools to maintain their attendance. The education of a candidate for the ministry need now cost him very little indeed. The opportunities for self-help at Yale are considerable for students in every department of the university, but the theological student has the advantage, according to Dean Curtis, by from $100 to $150. By means of scholarships, Education Society grants, and by work in the missions of New Haven and vicinity, it is quite possible for a student without means to make his way to a theological degree. The Yale Divinity School this year contains 96 students in all, 44 of them in the regular course; last year 50 out of a total of 86 were in the regular course. Twelve will be graduated this year; 18 went out last year.

"Some congregations are forced to take as ministers men without special education and scarcely adapted for their responsible labors," says Dean Curtis.

"Will it be possible," he was asked, "for a Yale theological graduate of the future, without a knowledge of Hebrew, to meet the inquiries and possibly the critical objections of the more learned members of his congregation?"

"That question has been much discussed. We rely upon the fact that the results of scholarly research are now easily available for the English reader. Those especially who do not adhere to the view of literal inspiration feel that lack of knowledge of Hebrew constitutes no particular handicap in exegesis."

Other theological professors have no hesitation in admitting and lamenting the falling off of candidates for the ministry—as one of them put it, "the great difficulty of tempting men into the theological schools." The Eastern schools are the most popular and are best able to maintain their standards. All of them, nevertheless, are disposed to be almost as cordial to prospective students as a college athletic committee is to a famous football player, and to smooth the way for them. One well-known institution announces, after setting forth the scholarships offered, that "in general it may be said that no student of high standing need leave the theological school for pecuniary reasons."

Bishop Greer does not share the feeling that the prospects for the maintenance of an educated ministry are bad.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic

Don't pawn your gun to buy ammunition.

A warm friend is the kind to freeze on to.

Fate is the scapegoat on which we blame our shortcomings.

A fellow can't do two things well if being in love is one of them.

It doesn't require a college education to make fools of some young men.

Most fathers try to bring up their children in the way they should have gone.

Faint heart ne'er wins fair lady, but for that matter neither does a faint bank account.

There are lots of good points about a man we never suspect till we read his obituary.

He is satisfied with the number of men who are offering themselves, and declares that in the Episcopal Church, at all events, the standards are not being lowered.

An institution which stands somewhat in a class by itself is the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass. It is well known as a place of research and investigation rather than of stereotyped teaching, though loyal to the Episcopal faith. This school appeals to a selected type of men and has suffered no diminution in attendance. Its Dean, however, the Very Rev. George Hodges, appreciates the general condition.

Dr. Hodges says:

"I come in contact with an increasing need for men in the ministry by means of applications which Bishops and rectors make to us far beyond our ability to respond to. These application would seem to indicate disproportion between places and men to fill them. I am accordingly persuaded that there is a falling off in the number of men for the ministry.

"As for the cause, there are probably many causes working together. The extraordinary divisions of Christendom in this country have had the effect of greatly lowering both the salary and reputation of the minister. Most places are trying to support more ministers than they can afford, in order that each may satisfy some preference or prejudice. Thus, while the cost of living is greatly increased, the salary of the minister has gone down. In order to keep the finances of the parish in any kind of order, it has been necessary for him and his people to resort to various expedients for getting money from the people, and these have taken away from the dignity of the office."

Yale Men in Ibsen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—The Yale invasion of New York City by the Dramatic Club will not be its first, but the university actors never before descended upon the metropolis with such seriousness and numbers. The cast they take this year numbers ninety, and it will undertake to bring out a drama never before presented in America, although vouched for as a classic by scholars all over the world. They will produce Ibsen's "The Pretenders."

The Yale actors have this year taken to the road for the first time. Two seasons ago they made an innovation in giving Pinero's "The Magistrate" in New York, and that has till the present been their only out-of-town venture. This year they are scheduled for six performances, two next Monday at Hartford, where the show will be launched; one each next Tuesday and Wednesday nights in New York City, and one each on Friday and Saturday evenings in the Hyperion Theatre in this city. The Hartford presentations will be given in Parsons's Theatre, the New York performances at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Faculty interference might have stopped the plans of the Dramatic Association, were it not for the fact that the association had pledged itself to build for the university a permanent undergraduate theatre, the first in any American university, and that they agreed to take the Easter vacation for their trip. Only their New Haven performance will be given during termtime. The proceeds from the tour will start the building fund. The Yale Theatre will be constructed at once upon the site of the old College Street Church, and other annual tours, perhaps not quite as extensive as that of 1907, will be arranged to clear up the debt.

In another respect than the week's tour which begins Monday the present season has shown the Yale actors in an expansive policy. They gave during Yale's annual social week in January Pinero's "The Amazons."

The production of "The Pretenders" by the Yale Dramatic Association is calculated to produce a "brain storm" in the theatrical world. It is the Yale actors' first plunge into Ibsenism, although the association has always given comic opera and farce comedy a wide berth. By lovers of the drama in an abstract sense the production will be watched with close interest, but theatrical managers will note closely its reception, for no one in America has dared to bring out the play. While the literary critics call "The Pretenders" one of Ibsen's greatest works, they have asserted that it would prove a shining dramatic success, and have chided theatrical managers for not attempting it, as it has been seldom seen on the European and never on the American stage.

It was originally produced at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, in 1871. The renowned German authority on the drama, Paul Ernst, says of "The Pretenders": "I do not hesitate to say that it deserves to stand first in all the poet's works. It has tragic greatness in the highest sense of the word."

William Archer, in his edition of Ibsen's works, says: "'The Pretenders' placed him at the height of his intellectual power. With this play Ibsen took his place among the great dramatists of the world. In wealth of characterization, complexity, and nobility of emotion, and depth of spiritual insight, it stands high among the masterpieces of romantic drama."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps says: "None can read 'The Pretenders' without feeling the mighty genius of its author. The Yale Dramatic Association is performing a real service in presenting for the first time on any American stage this splendid masterpiece, so full of thrilling scenes, written in so noble a style, displaying so extraordinary skill in the analysis of the human heart. The fact that Bernard Shaw omits the play entirely in his account of Ibsen's drama is also a point in its favor."

A unique feature of the production will be the Scandinavian early music, given by the Yale University Orchestra. The music has been arranged by Prof. Harry B. Jepson of the Yale School of Music. The Latin translation of the songs is by Prof. Henry B. Wright of Yale. President Roosevelt, who is deeply interested in the Scandinavian sagas, is assisting in the preparation of this feature.

Cast of "The Pretenders":

Haakon Haakonson, King elected by the Birchlegs	G. L. Stark, 1907
Inga of Varteig, his mother	Charles T. Crocker, 1906
Earl Skule	Thomas Achelis, 1908
Lady Ragnhild, his wife	Dan Wallace Porter, 1908
Sigrid, his sister	Stuart C. Rand, 1909
Margrete, his daughter	Thomas L. Riggs, 1910
Guthorm Ingesson	Henry Bartlett Stimson, 1907
Sigurd Ribbung	Maxwell O. Parry, 1909
Nicholas Arnesson, Bishop of Oslo	Sidney R. Overall, 1907
Dagfinn, the peasant, Haakon's marshal	Charles R. Hopkins, 1907
Ivar Bodde, his chaplain	Robert L. Levy, 1909
Vegard Vaeradal, one of his guard	Alexander C. Brown, 1907
Paul Flida, a nobleman	Hubert McDonnell, 1909
Ingeborg, Andres Skjaldarbard's wife	George C. Smith, 1907
Peter, her son, a young priest	Stanley Tracey Watrous, 1910

How New York City Gets Its Fish Supply

Thousands of Fishermen from Newfoundland to the Gulf and Puget Sound to Alaska Catch Tons of Fish and Lobsters for City's Tables.

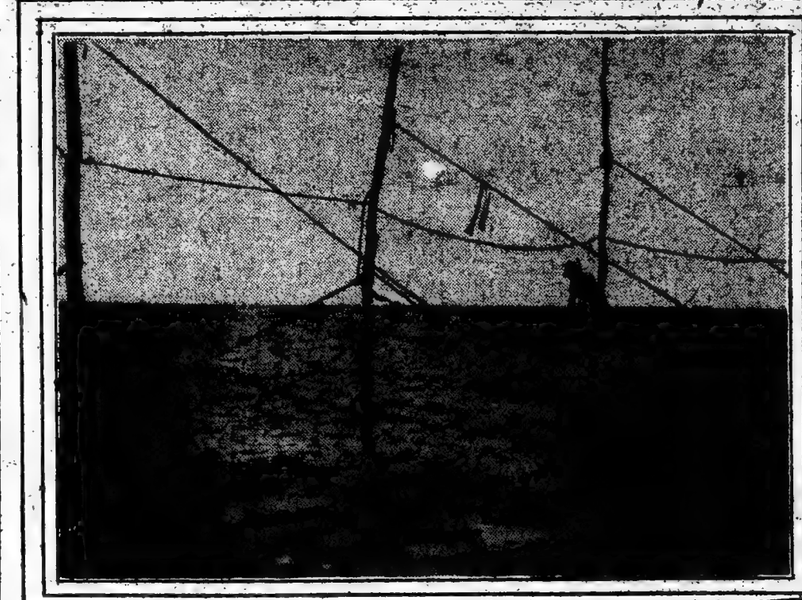

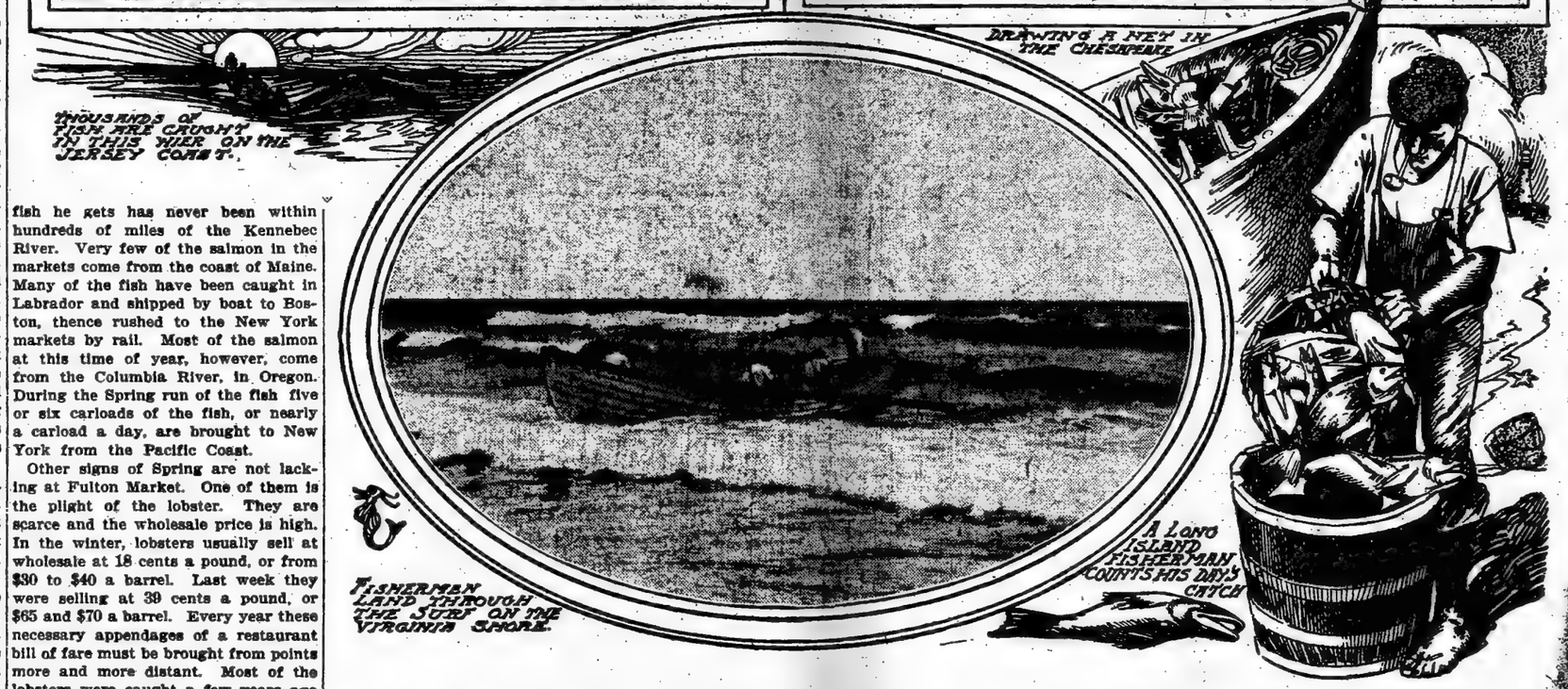

EVERY morning before daylight, the thousands of tons of fish which are to feed New Yorkers on that day are gathered in the Fulton Market, the neighboring warehouses and the fleet at the East River wharves, a stone's throw away. No point seems to be too distant to supply the metropolis with sea food. Some of the fish have been sent from Alaska and Oregon; others from Labrador, the sandy beaches of Florida and the Carolinas and the inland seas of the Middle West. The millions of fish of a hundred varieties mean millions of dollars invested by wholesale dealers and commission merchants in perishable commodities that must be sold with all dispatch. The barrels and cases, dripping with the water from melting ice, mean the livelihood of bronzed fisherman on rugged coasts, whose all is in their boats, and these at the mercy of the sea.

The wholesale trading begins every morning about four o'clock. In the crowd of purchasers are the agents of big hotels and restaurants seeking speckled trout, salmon, lobsters, mackerel and the finest shad. Tons of fresh water fish go to the foreigners of the east side. Most of the bluefish, halibut and cod are bought for the general market. The agents of fish dealers in other cities are well represented in the crowd. New England is not infrequently dependent on the New York market for its supply of cod. The large shipments to Boston, the traditional home of the fish, seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." Large shipments are also made to American cities as far west as Chicago and St. Louis.

The halibut are brought from Alaska and the Pacific Coast, the salmon from Oregon. Until a few years ago most of the halibut for the New York market was caught on the Georgian Banks and off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. The fish gradually became more and more scarce in these regions, owing to causes that have not been satisfactorily explained. There are plenty of halibut in Hudson's Bay, but ice-bound ramparts make them inaccessible. The New York dealers turned to the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound as far north as Alaska. The fish are packed in ice and rushed across the continent at express speed. About five carloads of halibut arrive here in this way every week, the fish having been on the way for ten days at least. Most of the halibut is forwarded to the Boston market, where the demands are greater than here.

When the epicure orders "Kennebec salmon" in a hotel or Broadway restaurant the chances are that the fish he gets has never been within hundreds of miles of the Kennebec River. Very few of the salmon in the markets come from the coast of Maine. Many of the fish have been caught in Labrador and shipped by boat to Boston, thence rushed to the New York markets by rail. Most of the salmon at this time of year, however, come from the Columbia River, in Oregon. During the Spring run of the fish five or six carloads of the fish, or nearly a carload a day, are brought to New York from the Pacific Coast.

Other signs of Spring are not lacking at Fulton Market. One of them is the plight of the lobster. They are scarce and the wholesale price is high. In the winter, lobsters usually sell at wholesale at 18 cents a pound, or from $30 to $40 a barrel. Last week they were selling at 39 cents a pound, or $65 and $70 a barrel. Every year these necessary appendages of a restaurant bill of fare must be brought from points more and more distant. Most of the lobsters were caught a few years ago on the New England Coast. The industry has grown to such proportions there that at many points the lobster is threatened with extinction. The New York markets depend for their supply on the fisheries of Maine, Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

New England fishermen still catch much of the cod sold in the markets here. A large proportion of it, however, comes from Florida waters. The fish are plentiful. They sell at wholesale at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 each. The shipments from the South not only relieve the New York market but turn the scale in the trade with Boston so that cod is sent to the "land of the cod."

When a New Yorker orders cod for his luncheon at a big hotel or Broadway restaurant he may be reasonably certain that not much more than twenty-four hours have passed since the fish was swimming in the ocean near the New England Coast. The wholesale dealers and the railroads have a plan to rush the fish to the metropolis for his benefit.

The cod has been caught in the forenoon of the preceding day. By noon the fishermen have packed it with ice. The fish is hurried to Boston and loaded on a fish train that leaves there for New York every afternoon at five o'clock. Running on a passenger schedule the train reaches the Harlem River early the next morning. There a boat is waiting to carry fish down the East River to Fulton Market. By four o'clock in the morning the cod is ready for the restaurant proprietor. It is delivered at the restaurant about the time that the New Yorker arrives at his office for the day.

A similar train leaves New York for Boston at the same hour. The trains usually comprise five and sometimes six cars, filled with fish, oysters or lobsters.

The first of the fresh mackerel arrived at the Fulton Market last Tuesday from North Carolina. As harbingers of Spring the fish are held to be more reliable than any calendar. Appearing off the Carolina Coast every Spring the schools of mackerel slowly make their way northward to the Banks of Newfoundland. Shad also within easy reach both of fisherman and the purchaser. much-prized fish appears in the York market every year toward end of January or in the first of February. These shad are c in Florida and shipped north b As the fish migrate up the A Coast with the advance of Spri are more accessible. Most of th sold last week came from North lina; the migration had reached peake Bay.

Oregon, Nova Scoa, and Florida Rush Delicacies to the Metropolis by Fast Boats and Trains—East Side Fed from Great Lakes.

With the fresh mackerel in the market and shad in the Chesapeake, the New York fishermen could no longer doubt that Spring was here. Fifteen skippers, wearied by weeks of idleness, gathered their crews, unwrapped their oilskins, and set their tackle in order. Fifteen dingy sails were hoisted on as many black fishing smacks which sailed in a lazy way down the Bay past Sandy Hook toward the fishing grounds along the New Jersey Coast. The skippers expected to see money until the bluefish began to bite. But as the mackerel and shad appeared they said the bluefish could not be far away. Sooner or later they will begin to bite, then the fifteen smacks will race back to port to be the first in the market and make good their losses.

The fish wiers along the shores of Long Island and New Jersey also earn a livelihood for scores of fishermen. Visitors to the Summer resorts are familiar with the traps—rows of poles near the shore with black nets stretched between them. The nets form a labyrinth from which the fish are driven into a pound at the end. They are usu[illegible] in the path of the fish at [illegible] of some inlet or as the sch[illegible] driven up or down the co[illegible] currents. Everything is fis[illegible] nets—dog sharks, skates, se[illegible], mackerel, bluefish, "blad-de[illegible]" sea bass, flounders, "jelly-fi[illegible]" occasionally some strange se[illegible] that puzzles even the men a[illegible]. The best of these fish find t[illegible] to the city markets.

[illegible]shermen on all of the Great L[illegible] St. Lawrence and other [illegible]ar west as Central Canada, [illegible]ey haul in their nets that [illegible]heir catch will finally reach [illegible]e tables of the metropolis. [illegible]resh-water hauls, white and [illegible]rch, pickerel, and whitefish [illegible] in demand. Hurried to mar[illegible] special schedules some of these [illegible] to the hotels and restaurants, [illegible]st of them find a ready sale [illegible] the foreigners of the east side.

[illegible] centre of the city's oyster trade [illegible]he West Washington Market, on [illegible]st side below Fourteenth Street. [illegible]ransactions among the wholesale [illegible]rs amount to $10,000,00 in a year. [illegible] waters of the State include 30,000 [illegible] reserved as oyster beds, the lead-[illegible] towns in the industry being Princes [illegible], Rockaway, and Oyster Bay. A [illegible]t of 112 boats carrying from 400 to [illegible]00 bushels of oysters on a trip bring [illegible] bivalves to the New York markets. [illegible]e beds in Delaware and Chesapeake [illegible]ys add their quota to the supply. [illegible]he oyster still holds its place as the [illegible]ost popular of the foods that the [illegible]metropolis draws from the sea.

The Language in Which We Eat

FRENCH, the language in which we eat, is in danger of being driven from the bills of fare in our restaurants. At a recent convention the New England Hotel Men's Association formally resolved to adopt English as the official language for descriptions of food. The Hotel Men's Association of Pennsylvania has likewise bestirred itself in the matter; and they are getting excited about it in London. Even in New York, which takes charge of most of the restaurant French that Paris cannot use, "its advocacy is being listened to with great patience," according to The Hotel Register.

So it looks as if trouble may be in store for the French chefs (cooks) and maitres d'hôtel (grand moguls) who have so longue (long) filled our menus (bills of fare) with noms de plume (pen pictures) for the most insignificant plats (dishes) of petits haricots farcies à la diable, (beans.)

"It's right that English should be used on bills of fare," said one of the big men in a certain famous Broadway restaurant. "At this place we always make a point of doing it. Of course, where it is impossible to find a translation of French names for sauces and things which are known to everybody under those French names we have to let them stand. Otherwise, English is good enough for us."

He picked up one of the bills of fare for the day. It was headed "Carte du Jour." He blushed. But further down it called a shad a shad, and had a long array of words like "steak" and "turkey" which bore out the assertion that English held the post of honor.

At other Broadway restaurants, however, quite a different view was taken of the matter. In the realm of the maitre d'hôtel some had not even heard of the movement to give English its due. Others laughed a contemptuous transatlantic laugh. All felt sure that French would continue to reign supreme.

"When for ham and eggs a New Yorker begs,
To the French he becomes a serf,
He must needs get on to the word
'jambon'
And follow it up with 'oeufs.'"

That is the sentiment that prevails in the trust that controls our bills of fare. The French maitres d'hôtel feel sure that "vol-au-vent à la financière" is not to be exposed. And (to quote the case of a non-French tyrant)—the great General who marshaled, on a bill of fare of a prominent German res-

termined men who have almost starved in the midst of plenty because they seldom get a piece of meat before the ninth guess. They do not take into consideration that the ranks of the reformers number men who have nonchalantly ordered "une pièce boeuf de bouilli," with not so much as a glance at the price, only to slink away, haggard and disillusioned, when a piece of boiled beef was brought to them. These men have seen the emptiness of those high-sounding French names.

"Though it shock the soul of the parley-voo,
And with canons of Art it clash,
Ev'ry boeuf en dauble is an Irish stew,
Ev'ry bouillabaisse is—hash!"

So Kipling might have sung while paying his check. Those at the head of the anti-French movement would agree with him. And yet the men behind the menu (dope sheet) remain calm and scornful.

One of them, who reigns over the restaurant of a prominent hotel, grew quite voluble and explosive when the news was broken to him.

"Some t'ings cannot be translate'," he declared excitedly. "Our chef, 'e come from France. 'E 'ave lear' to cook in French. 'E cook 'ere just what 'e cook in France. You 'ave no words for zese deeshes. Non, non, jamais de la vie, va-t-en. 'Ow would you say in English 'noisette'—'ow would you say 'crepinette,' 'tournedos?'"

The man whom he addressed wouldn't at any price.

"Zere! You see!" said the Frenchman, shrugging his shoulders from ear to ear.

Another maitre d'hôtel was equally positive. He listened impatiently to the news of the agitation in favor of restaurant English, and then exploded in these words:

"Some t'ings cannot be translate'. 'Ow would you say 'farcie?'—'sauté?'"

"Boiled!" the question-man was about to reply. But something in the Frenchman's eye checked him.

"Oh, I wouldn't think of translating such words," he replied instead. And the great man marched away triumphantly to his office to invent a French way of saying Philadelphia chicken.

"New Yorkers may not read Racine," said one in authority at the Waldorf, "but they can read French bills of fare. And, moreover, we print our bills of fare in French and in English."

Which is also the case at Delmonico's and the St. Regis.

"People come here," it was said at

sight of the fact that one man's fish is another man's poisson.

A good example is a certain restaurant with a distinctly American name. Its bill of fare was minutely examined recently by an expert. He discovered on it one hundred and twenty-eight foreign words. The vast majority were French. A few were German. Two were Spanish. One was Stchi! And yet there is no reason for supposing, when one enters this place, that it is so painfully deficient in patriotism.

Still another defender of Frenchified eating told a story somewhat like this:

"Once Kaiser Wilhelm decided to drive the French language out of Germany. First he chased it away from the army, where they had been using words like 'Kapitan' and 'Sergeant.' For the German language, unlike ours, is lucky in having a real Teutonic equivalent for almost all the foreign words which have been imported into German and grafted on the home vocabulary. Having Germanized the army, the Kaiser turned his attention to the restaurants of his subjects. Ponderous Teutonic names began to appear in place of the French names for dishes which had done duty from time immemorial.

"But the reform didn't work. The Germans had become so accustomed to ordering certain dishes in French that the German names for them looked foreign and unappetizing. The nation began to pine away. The Socialists grew very disagreeable. The Cabinet resigned.

"'So the Kaiser relented, and restored 'sauce tartare' and 'sauce Meunière' to their places. The nation waxed fat. The Cabinet came back. The Socialists were crushed."

The raconteur (yarn spinner) added that if such had been the sauve qui peut (fate) of the Kaiser's moi et Dieu (foxiness) what hope was there in America, where we have no chez nous (straight from the farm) vocabulary to compete against the grande Armée de la Republique (restaurant French)?

And he distinctly implied that he could see the anti-French movement's dénouement (finish).

Easter Dawn

CELESTIAL glory fills the sky,
The rosy clouds divide
And show the morning's golden gates
Unfolding bright and wide.
A little bird begins to trill
Upon a budding spray,
And every branch and rootlet hails
The dawn of Easter Day.

The old gray church upon the hill
Has left its doors ajar,
And Easter lilies blow within,
Each shining like a star.
Along the crimson altar steps
Their snowy blossoms sway,
Saluting with their rich perfume
The dawn of Easter Day.

The ancient woods are all astir,
The air is sweet and bland,
The resurrection miracle
Appears on every hand.
Awake! let joyous anthems rise,
For death has passed away,
And life eternal springs to greet
The dawn of Easter Day.

The Washington T[illegible] Is to Be

IN the Pictorial Section of to-day's TIMES will be found illustrations of the plans by which it is designed to make Washington, already a most attractive city, the most beautiful of National capitals. The plans followed are, in the main, those of L'Enfant, for at last the genius of the French engineer has been recognized. Congress has been aroused to the necessity of taking up this improvement, and the commission to whom have been intrusted the completion in detail of the original scheme are men not only thoroughly in accord with it, but fully appreciative of its great possibilities. It is doubtful if a happier selection could have been made than Frederick Law Olmsted, Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, and Augustus St. Gaudens. Their interest in the L'Enfant scheme has probably done much to encourage the early beginning of the work.

The main feature of the scheme is the transformation of the section between the Capitol, the Monument, and the White House. Recognizing these as the conspicuous figures of the plan, all else is made subservient to them. The space to be treated is that of a huge polygon, which is bisected from east to west by the Capitol axis and from north to south by the White House axis, with the Monument naturally as the great central figure. Capitol Hill may be termed the base. The figure represents an area of about two and [illegible] miles in length, and the wi[illegible] from 1,600 feet to one mile [illegible] the Monument and the Cap[illegible] the present Mall and the Bo[illegible] dens.

A great boulevard, if it c[illegible] such, is to be constructed, [illegible] of which will be a mass o[illegible] bordered on each side by [illegible] planted four abreast. Ou[illegible] will be broad driveways, [illegible] and walks for pedestrian[illegible] tre will be left so that fro[illegible] to the shaft on the ban[illegible] Hill Potomac the line of vision wi[illegible] broken. The entire width of the [illegible] will be 1,600 feet. The out[illegible] will be utilized as sites for stat[illegible] fountains, and small buildings o[illegible] which will harmonize with th[illegible] design.

The vicinity of the [illegible], however, will undergo a [illegible] transformation. At present it [illegible] bounded by what is little better [illegible] common, and the approach to [illegible] thing but in keeping with th[illegible] wonderful engineering creation[illegible] d's greatest obelisk. With t[illegible] groves of trees, fo[illegible] features which will [illegible] better opportunity [illegible] preciate the state[illegible] shaft.

When the structures which [illegible] posed to be erected in connecti[illegible] the Greater Washington are co[illegible] the United States will have a se[illegible] public edifices which will be surpassed by few of the nations of the world. The offices for the Senate and House of Representatives on Capitol Hill will harmonize with the Capitol itself in general appearance, as will the one which will probably be completed for the Supreme Court of the United States in the near future. Next in importance to these will be the additions to what is termed the White House or Executive group. Lafayette Square is considered by the commission to be one of the best sites for the location of the Department of Justice, which is now in quarters entirely inadequate for it.

The crowded condition of the State, War, and Navy Departments has led to the proposal to separate these. One may have a home in connection with the newly created Department of Commerce, although provision may possibly be made for each individually. The new department buildings will occupy other portions of the square or its vicinity, and their design will be in keeping with the White House, as it is desired to make this the most conspicuous of the executive group. On the outer section of the Mall, but in positions where they will enhance and not detract from its general appearance, will be located the new buildings intended for the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, the Fish Commission, as well as other structures which are needed by the branches of the Government at present occupying parts of business blocks rented for the purpose.

THE TRAIL OF THE EASTER PARADE

Beginning at the Battery, It Has Gradually Blazed Its Way Through Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Central Park—Whither in the Future?

THERE is no one other rite, ceremony, institution, prerogative—call it what you will—to which your genuine New Yorker so tenaciously clings as to the parade of fashion and fashionable garments after church on Easter Sunday morning. It is a custom founded upon the early breath of Spring; upon woman's inalienable right to renew her youth and beauty after the pattern of nature, and upon man's rather inane principle of following supinely in beauty's footsteps. Physically, owing to the conformation of the Island of Manhattan, this procession of millinery and its attendant cavaliers has been obliged to follow a straight line running north and south, and this has had the advantage of crowding the promenaders into one avenue, with no side street diversions or distractions.

Mayor Philip Hone, in his interesting chronicles of the society of his day—1820-30—speaks enthusiastically of the crowds of pretty women that passed his residence on Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park. We can see the stout old gentleman himself, in his high collar and black satin choker, his blue frock coat and light trousers strapped under his shoes, conducting his much befrilled and beribboned daughters from Old Trinity to the family dinner at home at 2 o'clock, when you may be sure the great haunch of mutton or venison was washed down with the rarest of old Madeira. Or by a wider stretch still of the imagination one can follow a group of Jays, Hamiltons and Schuylers, who lived further down town and take a turn around the Battery to see the famous old frigate Constitution or the saucy Bon Homme Richard lying in the offing, and perhaps to exchange greetings with the great John Paul Jones himself as in knee breeches and cocked hat he puts off for his ship.

In those days the north limit of the Easter parade was Chambers Street, and the fashionable folk lived on Broadway and about the Battery and on Barclay, Vesey, Pine, Broad, Maiden Lane, Fulton, Park Row, and Chambers Streets. But soon the shops, those ever-ready meddlers with the seclusion of domestic life, began to encroach too persistently upon lower Broadway and the adjacent streets. They pushed and they shoved, and of course they pushed always up town along the main thoroughfare of Broadway. The time came for a general move. Hamilton Fish, the Keans, the Rutherfords, the Stuyvesants, the Ketaltases, the Whites, and the Folsoms, who owned much property in that vicinity, declared that Second Avenue would be the fashionable street of the future, and built their fine old brick mansions along its broad stretch from St. Mark's Place to Seventeenth Street. Their following went with them, and for a time a great deal of the social gayety of the city was transferred away over to the east side, where they used to have a little Easter parade of their own, centred about St. Mark's in the Bouerie.

The Coming of Fifth Avenue.

But other and, as it turned out, wiser heads foresaw the coming grandeur of Fifth Avenue as a residential street. Bond Street for a time was a fashionable half-way stopping place, and a number of influential families, like the Astors, Langdons, Tookers, and Kanes, settled in Lafayette Place, while still others, like the Barclays and old Commodore Vanderbilt, took to Washington Place. All this, however, was but a postponement of the inevitable rush to Fifth Avenue. Washington Square, the southern approach to the avenue, was already built up with stately red brick and white marble houses that still stand there. These were the new homes of the Rhinelanders, the Howlands, the Lorimers, the Greenes, the Redmonds, the Greys, the Lords, the Wilkes, and the Chaunceys. The Van Schaicks, the Browns, the Aspinwalls, the Renwicks, and the Roosevelts pushed up University Place to Union Square, but the lure of Fifth Avenue attracted the great majority, and the fortunes of that famous thoroughfare were only checked for a time by the high prices already placed on building lots. When John Taylor Johnston built what was in those days considered his white marble palace and picture gallery on the corner of Eighth Street it seemed as if New York domestic architecture might take a turn for the better from the old reliable but unbeautiful red brick and that the avenue was to become a thing of beauty.

But it was not to be. The big houses of the De Rhams, the Forbeses, the Minturns, the Talbots, and the Remsens—all on the west side of the avenue below Thirteenth Street—were built of brick, but on the other side a beginning was made of what became a monotonous eyesore all through the city—namely, the brownstone front. This was the material used for the houses of the Cottenets, the Millers, the Lorouses, and the Heckschers, all below Fourteenth Street. Above came the big mansions of the Grinnells, the Haights, the Fearings, the Matthews, the Robertses, the Belmonts, the Sanders, the Parishes, the Winthrops, the Towsends, the Kingslands, the Masons, the Burnhams, the Bradish Johnsons, and the Clarkes, all below Twenty-third Street. In 1855 the Union Club moved into its new quarters, the corner of Twenty-first Street. The New York Club then took the old Haight house on Fifteenth Street, and the Manhattan occupied the big house opposite. Into the side streets were crowded the homes of hundreds of our prominent families as near to the avenue as they could get. Here they lived for a generation, and here our fathers and mothers were brought up; the society of lower Fifth Avenue. Alas! will New York ever look upon its like again?

But arouse, kind and good-natured people! Awake from your hospitable but stupid dinner parties, your early dances, your New Year's visits, and your general satisfaction of inherited prosperity! The world is moving faster than you are. Already Delmonico has taken possession of the Grinnell house; the Heckschers' is an art establishment; the Masons' a music hall; the Johnsons' a millinery shop; the Fearings' a tailor's, and the Burnhams' a hotel. Did you imagine that you could live on forever in your roomy old homes uninvaded by trade? "Trade!" you say. "Yes, trade for tradesmen's streets, Broadway, Sixth Avenue, anywhere you please, except in our specially preserved and inhibited Fifth Avenue!" But what a price trade will pay for your land! Never mind the houses. Trade will build ten stories where you have builded one. So out you go once more, content only that you have sold or leased your land for ten times what you paid for it. If you linger long you will be the only survivor of that hopeful galaxy of old New Yorkers who in establishing their homes below Twenty-third Street in Fifth Avenue imagined they were installed for generations to come, and today from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third there is scarcely a vestige left of all those rows of stately homes.

The New Parade Ground.

First Madison Square was fringed with new houses; then again Fifth Avenue stretched upward over the graceful heights of Murray Hill away past the Park and out to the Harlem. Leonard Jerome, the Burdens, Works, Iselins, Kernochans, Whitneys, Stokeses, Wolfes, and Barlows had taken the best of the square, so people scurried up Fifth Avenue to try to get in below Forty-second Street, which seemed so absurdly "up town." Here the Astors, John Jacob and William, occupied a block between them. A. T. Stewart's huge palace glistened in the sun. Paran Stevens, the Dinsmores, Morgans, Butlers, Furnisses, Jameses, Joneses, Haddens, Winthrops, Higginses, Haswells, Gurnees, Frenches, Gordons, Gracies, Schenoks, Livingstons, Manices, Hamersleys, Mortimers, Murrays, Norries, Bliases, Pennimans, Pearsalls, Russells, Shermans, Stuarts, and Warrens had all established homes in the new El Dorado. Those who were crowded out or found Fifth Avenue prices too high drifted over to Madison and Park Avenues and the side streets. While all this shuffling was going on another pause was made in the wanderings of society, and a new Easter parade began to stroll up and down the avenue from Madison Square to Forty-second Street.

The Knickerbocker Club, organized in 1871, was installed in a small private residence on the corner of Twenty-eighth Street, and from its narrow windows members first saw the beauties of looped-over skirts, tight braided jackets, and a generally trim and becoming style of sartorial adornment. The men by this time had got hold of English-built frock coats, with a slight roll to the brims of their dicers, and generally showed a very marked improvement over their prototypes of lower Fifth Avenue. There were far more carriages to be seen than formerly. "Two men on the box" was considered a sine qua non of social pre-eminence. Costumes for Easter became much more elaborate. More jewels and laces were worn, and more fripperies and furbelows in the way of parasols and bonnets. In moving about Twenty-third Street society seemed to have left much that was sedate and substantial behind. McAllister now appeared on the scene. The Patriarch balls were organized and held in Delmonico's, who had moved up to Twenty-sixth Street. International weddings were much talked about—there was a premonition of a 400 in the very absence of cordiality among the Easter crowds. Not long after McAllister exploded his bomb dividing society into the sheep and the goats, and no one knew exactly whether to be amused or offended.

But again the alarum! "The Greeks, the Greeks! They come!" Like a pack of hungry wolves the tradesmen had hung to the outskirts of society. Content for the moment with their vantage of Broadway, Fourth Avenue, and the side streets, they now began to forage upon the sacred precincts of the avenue itself. One by one the smaller houses were bought up or leased by those who pander to the so-called tastes of the 400. Milliners and tailors were the first offenders. Chemists, doctors, dentists, bootmakers, confectioners, picture and furniture dealers, florists, and haberdashers followed, until, woe betide! a huge department store raised its hydra-headed bargain counters in the midst of what ten years ago was considered the very centre of the fashionable residential district.

The Exodus of the Clubs.

The Union Club, after finding itself surrounded by towering warehouses, gave up the struggle and found an appropriate site on Fifty-first Street. The Knickerbocker Club, after a move to Thirty-second Street, remains crushed in between mercantile buildings that impair its air, light, and exclusiveness. The New York Club has found its old home at Thirty-fifth Street more valuable than useful, and, selling out at a top price, has cast its future lot into a side street. If there are many residences on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, still occupied by their owners, it is because they have no other place to go or are holding out for higher prices. So again the hegira took place. The poor children of fortune, who could lead them to a promised land where there would be no trade? Was this the vengeance that New York shopkeepers were taking on our multi-millionaires because they spend so much money abroad? Who knows?

It happened, at all events, that the Easter parade again had to follow society's trail up town, and for some years the scene of that interesting annual display of pious millinery, or millinery piety, has been above Forty-second Street. St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, and the Incarnation became the fashionable uptown churches, and when these sanctuaries unload their lovely sinners to mingle with the congregations of the Presbyterian Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral the spectacle is one to enchant men and angels, as they swarm past the houses of the Vanderbilts, the Sloanes, the Webbs, the Twombleys, the Mortons, the Belmonts, the Whitneys, the Gerrys, and so on past the Astors, the Milises, the James Henry Smiths, and other great houses that face the Park.

More gorgeous than ever, more debonnair, more careless, more care-free, the Easter crowd strolls along this morning with none of the old-time affability and genuineness, perhaps, but upon the whole a far fairer sight to behold in the remarkable confections which this season claims as its own, brilliant in colors, charming in design, unlimited in cost! The smart set declares "that it has ceased to join in the Easter parade, and if it goes to church at all selects some quiet little chapel or some early hour especially to avoid all this fuss and feathers which the papers write so ignorantly about. Anyhow, if it does go to its own church at the regular service it invariably wears old rags! It is such bad form to dress up on Easter!"

It may be so. It would take a McAllister and a Worth combined (and an easy enough combination, too,) to pick out the sheep from the goats on such an occasion. And to the general query, "Who are these in fine array?" we can only answer they are really New Yorkers carrying out one of their oldest and most cherished traditions.

Suggestions for the Future.

As to church parades of the future, what promise can be held out to those who hope to come tramping on after we have worked our legs off? What prospect is there that the present homes of the Vanderbilts and Astors, the Gerrys and Milises that now seem so impregnable will not in their turn be beseiged and carried by shops and shopkeepers just as the houses of their fathers and mothers were before them? Surely no tradesman is going to butt into Mrs. Huntington's formidable-looking castle or scale the high walls of Mrs. Vanderbilt's chateau. But that isn't trade's strategy. It squats down near you and tires you out with its ugliness and general inappropriateness. Wherever wealth and fashion goes there is always the other dog waiting for the bone.

If all coming Easter parades should eventually be driven off Fifth Avenue, and if the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is ever finished, perhaps New York society can learn to do without Fifth Avenue altogether and establish a new parade route from its homes on side streets to the great edifice on the heights. For many Sundays THE TIMES has been printing illustrated articles descriptive of the beautiful new houses being built by the younger generation on the side streets off upper Fifth Avenue. [illegible] speculators, these side street residences seem to solve the problem for future New York residents. Once get over the foolish fancy that one must live on the avenue, and trade will be puzzled what move to take, and a certain permanency of residence which seems desirable for at least one generation may be secured.

It seems a long cry for an Easter parade ground from the Battery to Central Park, but that is exactly the space that has been covered in less than a century, and the end, as all good New Yorkers hope, is not yet. Why could not some of our "leading ladies" arrange to meet in Central Park for their church parades, as London society congregates in Hyde Park after service? The whole of New York would follow them should they so decide.

W. B. B.

THE EASTER PARADE IN 1850.
(Drawn by Malcolm Strauss.)

Easter Thoughts

HAIL to the Easter Maid! smiling demurely,
Coming to meet the first gleamings of Spring.
Yet the just tribute we'd pay her is not quite
High is her mind, and so are her glances.
Yes, we may all be quite certain of that,
For it's well known that her thoughts and her chances

Discourtesy of Theatre Audiences

WHEN is a "gentleman" not a gentleman? On not infrequent occasions the answer to this conundrum is "when he is at the theatre." And a more regrettable fact is that a similar statement may be made as to the conduct of supposedly well-bred women when attending theatrical performances—and perhaps with more far-reaching truth.

A popular-priced theatre audience is seldom ill-behaved; for to the melodramas which form the staple of their offerings hissing is as essential a part of the performance as applause, and the villain would indeed be crestfallen if he were permitted to come before the curtain without being assailed with the vociferous disapprobation of the gallery. This is not a breach of etiquette, but part and parcel of the etiquette peculiar to the district.

The Monday matinée audiences in some of the vaudeville theatres are particularly riotous; but here again the performer knows what to expect and comes prepared to stand the test or abdicate. These audiences are composed of the self-elected vaudeville examiners, the habitués of "variety" houses, people usually more or less rough who take jubilant pleasure in exercising their power of censorship. And this much is to be said for these particular audiences—their judgment is better than their manners. About a fortnight ago a new English performer gave a peculiarly disgusting performance on the stage of one of the large vaudeville theatres and was literally driven into hiding. The curtain was lowered and the act abandoned. The performer reappeared in the evening, but with a much purified programme.

At the playhouses whose traditions are more conservative, whose performances make their appeal to a clientèle supposedly habituated to a regard for the comfort of those about them—at these theatres are found the audiences who may be justly censured. If a piece were vile and not as advertised they might be justified in showing their disapproval—for the privilege of hissing is as ancient as that of applause and might possibly be used more freely to the advantage of the contemporary New York stage. But individuals as individuals, without provocation and without the concerted sentiment of the audience, have obviously no right to make their presence obnoxious.

Richard Mansfield has been known again and again to stop short in the middle of a performance and [illegible]

cuse has often been ample and adequate. When such an artist as Margaret Anglin was recently so annoyed by the conduct of two young men that, unable to control herself, she paused in the midst of an emotional scene and said she could not continue unless the disturbance ceased, something is wrong—and that something should be rectified. The men in question escaped the minute the curtain fell, while the house was still in darkness. They merited a greater humiliation.

One would naturally think that of all actresses such a charming and irreproachable young woman as Eleanor Robson would have a special claim on the consideration of the public. Yet it was Miss Robson who, a few days ago, while chatting in the little parlor adjoining her dressing room at the Liberty Theatre, declared most fervidly that the time had come when she, too, desired to register a protest against the discourtesy of some of the thousands of people before whom she has appeared during her present season in New York.

Miss Robson, though smiling as ever, was very much in earnest—and what she had to say was very much to the point. She had analyzed the matter from all points of view and had come to several definite conclusions not complimentary to the theatregoing public of the metropolis. She spoke not only from her personal experiences as an actress, but in sympathy with the majority of the people in audiences who are equally annoyed by the inconsiderate actions of the few. She said:

"I think few people who have not themselves been on the stage understand how much can be heard across the footlights—or they would take more care. It is scarcely conceivable that the most impolite can wish their gibes to be audible to the performer in a first-class theatre. They forget that a theatre is a place especially built to be heard in. On a properly arranged stage and a good auditorium an actor can whisper and yet be heard in all corners of the house. Though sound may not travel in the other direction quite so readily, yet it is astonishing how subdued a remark will be entirely audible behind the footlights.

"Sometimes the remarks one overhears are so apt that one cannot be exactly enraged, but a witty remark at the wrong moment is just as disconcerting as a mean one. During one of the performances a few days ago I thought I would go frantic. It seemed as if the audience had gone crazy. There was so much loud talking that all the people on the stage, including myself, became thoroughly exasperated [illegible] could hear whole sentences from across the footlights. It was all that we could do to keep things going. It was then that I made up my mind to protest—if I could find some one willing to credit such a protest seriously as it is meant and place it where it may be seen and do some good.

"Suppose that you are playing and are in deadly earnest. You hear an irritating remark—and any remark not made by one of the characters of the play must necessarily be irritating—and the chain of feeling, the conviction of what you are doing your level best to realize has vanished. You are simply standing there on the stage, before a lot of strangers, playing with a lot of other strangers. The people in the scene are no longer real—or rather, they are real as they are in daily life out of the theatre. The sensation of barrenness is indescribable.

"If people would only be sensible and think of things sensibly these disturbances would never happen. Why don't the people stop to think that if they do these things they won't get their money's worth? The players simply can't give it to them—and so they are cheating not only themselves but the rest of the audience. It is unjust to the other people in the theatre who have also paid their two dollars and have an equal right to everything that the players and manager are able to furnish.

"The other day I met a friend who had been to see the new play. I asked her whether she had enjoyed it. 'I nearly died,' she said. 'People around me were laughing and talking all the time.' This was at a matinée—and the matinée audiences are mostly composed of women.

"The disturbance in a theatre like this never comes from the balcony or gallery. The people who occupy those seats have worked too hard for the 50 cents or $1 each they spend to waste their money in that manner. Money doesn't count, I suppose, with the other sort, who pay $15 for a box—and imagine they have bought the right to behave exactly as suits their humor. I do not think that really intoxicated people often get into the theatres. But—of course I don't really know anything about such matters—well, sometimes I imagine that the wine works after they have come into the theatre in the heat and excitement.

"Perhaps the worst thing that I have to say is that I have never in any other city suffered so many discourtesies from the audiences in the theatres as here in New York. This may be because I have never spent an entire season as a star in any other city. This [illegible]

THE STRIVING FOR SUPREMACY ON THE SEAS

How the Stimulus of Great Britain's Striking Example in the Dreadnought Has Affected the Ambitions of the Other Powers—What Japan, Germany, and the United States Are Doing.

THE future of our navy and of the navies of other nations is a subject of mature thought just now by naval experts and by laymen throughout the world. The spirit of rivalry between nations in the expensive game of battleship building was never more eager, and the evolution of the fighting vessel is rapidly approaching that stage when some halt must be called or some radical innovation introduced.

The thought in the mind of probably every man who sails under the flag of the United States Navy is this:

"To what end will this keen competition between nations in the building of battleships lead?"

Most of them ask the question, but few can answer it. Few can even hazard a solution that is not chimerical in the extreme.

Universal disarmament? The man of the navy laughs at this. It is to him the most impossible of all the impossible solutions offered by those who in the common phraseology of the day "talk with their mouths."

But the limit of battleship construction has not yet been attained, and will not be attained for several years to come. This thought is a slight solace to those who worry about the ultimate future of the American Navy.

This rivalry between nations in the building of warships has existed ever since the days when navies were in their infancy. It has grown with intensity as the years rolled by and necessity for self-protection urged on the several world powers to equip themselves with war dogs which could bark and bite on the high seas even harder than could those of their rivals.

Since the Spanish-American war, when our modern navy demonstrated for the first time its prowess to the world, this competition of nations in warship building has forged ahead with greater impetus than before. Again, when the navies of Japan and Russia clashed and the eyes of the world looked upon Russia's ships sinking, captured, or aflame, the nations renewed their energies to outstrip one another in size and armament of their war-clads.

When the great Dreadnought, larger than any other fighting craft in all the world, went into commission last year in Great Britain's Navy, there was a tremor of excitement felt wherever newspapers or army and navy journals are read. Such a battleship was a menace which there was but one way to avoid. The United States, Japan, and Germany knew that one way, and lost no time in getting their naval engineers to work on plans for warships that would equal or exceed the efficiency of the Dreadnought in speed, armor protection, gun power, and all else that goes to make one fighting ship more deadly than another.

This Dreadnought, whose very name implies invincible power, was the first of the 18,000-ton type, 516 feet long, 82 feet beam, 26 feet 6 inches draught, and 11-inch armor belt, with a main battery of 10 twelve-inch guns, truly a marvel in efficiency, considering the fact that her speed is 21 knots, quite enough for her to keep up with whatever squadron she should be atached to. Her builders and Government trials developed the fact that the vessel was in every way a credit to her builders and to the engineers who designed her. England was naturally very proud of this newest acquisition to her navy.

But while England was admiring the Dreadnought Japan was hurrying along plans for two battleships which would eclipse the pride of England's navy. These two vessels are now under construction. They will be between 19,000 and 20,000 tons displacement. And that is not all—Japan is projecting four more battleships of the same type or greater.

Germany followed Japan's lead and has provided for four 18,000-ton armor clads. Russia is contemplating two of like size.

And the United States, eager to keep abreast or ahead of the progression in battleship building by her sometime possible foes, has not been idle. The Naval Appropriation bill, passed near the close of the last session of Congress, authorized the construction of two battleships, each of which will probably be of 20,000 tons displacement, 1,000 tons more than the Dreadnought.

The Navy Department is now engaged in perfecting plans for these two vessels, and the contracts will be let some time during the coming Summer. Each of the battleships will cost about $8,000,000, and will be equipped with the most modern appliances and armament known to the war experts. The vessels should go into commission in 1909 or 1910. Each will be in length about 510 feet, beam 85 feet, draught 27 feet, and a main battery of ten twelve-inch guns, and each will have to attain a speed of 21 knots an hour to be acceptable to the Government. These dimensions are named by practical shipbuilders who will be among the bidders for the construction of at least one of the vessels.

By the accompanying diagrams it will be seen that while the Dreadnought is slightly longer than the proposed new battleships, the midship section of the latter is considerably larger than that of the Dreadnought. This accounts for the greater displacement. Drawing No. 3 clearly shows the advance in size of battleships since the building of the Oregon, which went into commission in 1896. The Minnesota, whose lines are shown as intermediary between the Oregon and the proposed new vessels, went into commission last year.

The proposed vessels should be more efficient warships than the Dreadnought, according to the opinions of experienced engineers. For instance, while the number of twelve-inch guns on the new vessels will be the same as on the Dreadnought, it is probable that on our own ships the turrets will be arranged on the centre line, thus allowing a broadside fire of ten twelve-inch guns as compared with eight twelve-inch guns on the Dreadnought. The speed of the big rivals will be the same.

England, the first in the field with a monster warship, has apparently decided not to let another nation reach her plane of navy strength in point of size of ships. For no sooner was the Dreadnought afloat and approved by England's experts than the Admiralty ordered three more warships even larger than the Dreadnought. These three vessels are now under construction in Great Britain, and the work is being hurried through.

Such is the preparation for war in time of peace. Such is the rivalry between the nations which are world powers. Before our two powerful fighting ships leave the ways England will have four monster war-clads afloat and will probably be building more. It is expensive, this keeping pace with sister nations in the game of preparing for war in time of peace, expensive but necessary.

There are many important arguments for and against the 20,000-ton type of battleship. One of those against it is that the larger-unit ship is less handy to manoeuvre than a smaller one. Another is that such ships, with necessarily heavier draught than the average type, can enter fewer drydocks and fewer harbors for coaling and repairs. Still another, the cost of building such a ship is greater and the principle of having so much money wrapped up in one vessel is somewhat like having "many eggs in one basket."

On the other hand, it is claimed for the big battleships that they cannot be disabled by the explosion of a single torpedo, and that it would require many torpedoes to sink a vessel of, say, the Dreadnought type. One of the smaller ships of our navy, say, of the Oregon class, could be destroyed by one modern torpedo.

The principal advantage of the larger ships in time of war would be the shortening of line of battle for a given weight of gunfire, the increase of speed with a less increase of total coal consumption, and the control of a given fighting power by a smaller number of responsible officers. An experienced naval architect and engineer, in speaking of this phase of the big battleships, said that they have the same advantages that the New York skyscrapers have.

When all is said about the present state of competition in warship building between nations, the question still remains unanswered: "To what end will the keen competition between nations in the building of battleships lead?"

"This competition being a law of nature, it appears to possess no limit," said C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in discussing the probable trend and ultimate limit of battleship construction. "Each apparent limit has been, and probably always will be, overcome and passed as soon as reached. Size of war vessels will probably continue to increase in the future as in the past. The size of merchant vessels has already increased far beyond that of war vessels, and far beyond what was considered the probable limit only a few years ago. That the limit for war vessels has not been reached is indicated by the rush of other nations to follow, and even to surpass, the increased pace set by England in the Dreadnought. The first cost of these larger vessels will be very great, as will be also the creation of fleets of them, but the cost of maintenance of a fleet of these large vessels will probably be considerably less than the cost of maintenance of a fleet of equal fighting strength composed of smaller vessels.

"The ideas kept in mind in limiting the size of a warship at the present time are principally the depth of harbors, the size of drydocks, and the money available. It is probable, however, that the increase in depth of harbors and size of docks will keep pace with the increase in size of ships, and with the continuance of this country's present prosperity there should be no hesitation about making the necessary expenditures to keep pace with other nations."

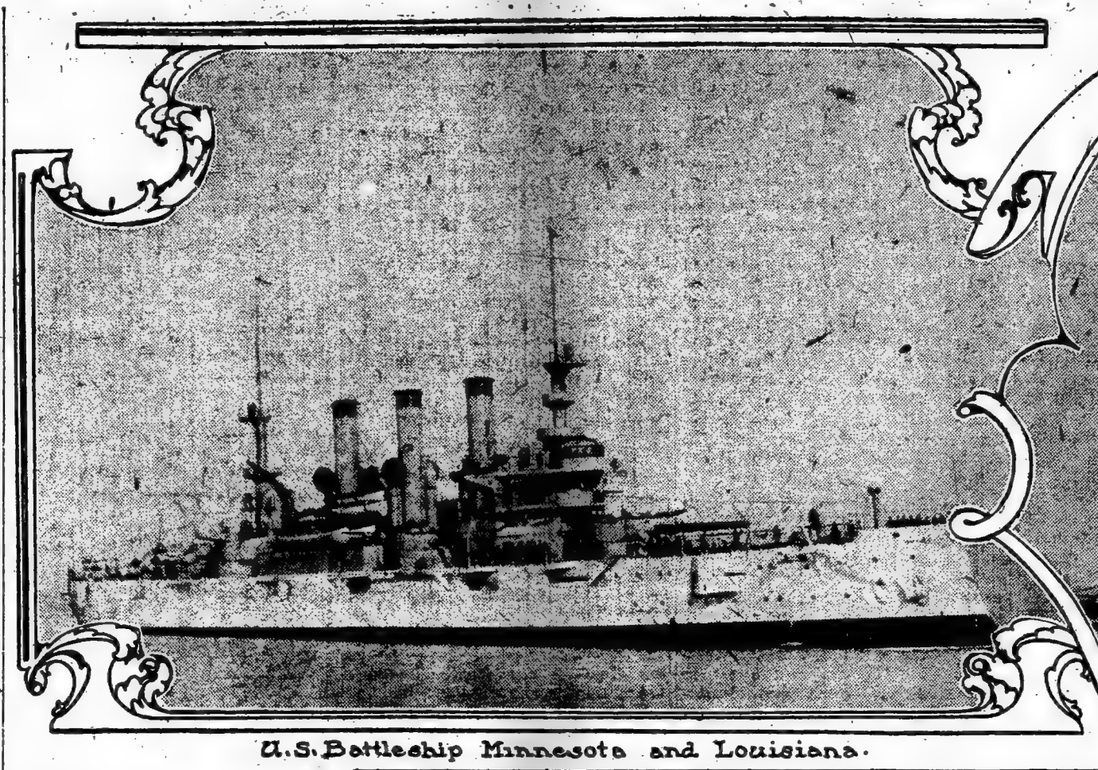

U.S. Battleship Minnesota and Louisiana.

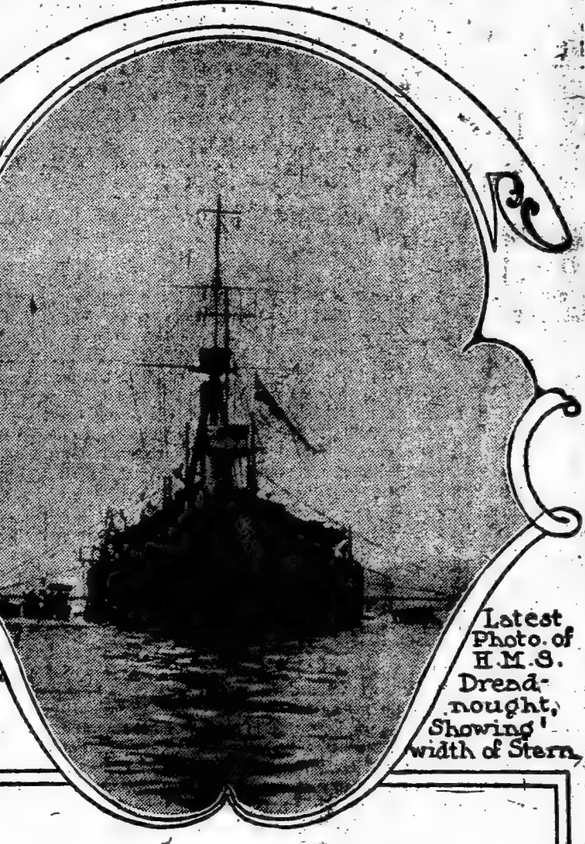

Latest Photo of H.M.S. Dreadnought, Showing Width of Stern.

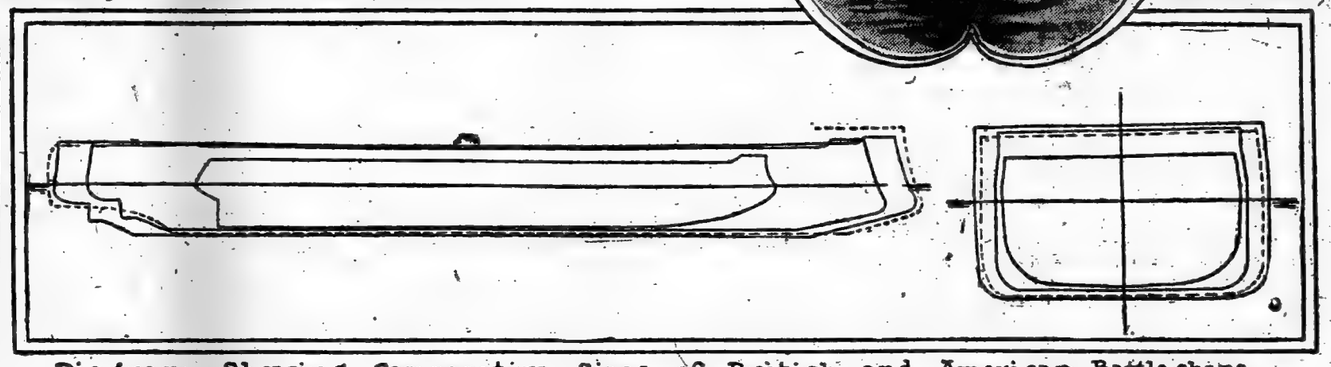

Diagram Showing Comparative Sizes of British and American Battleships.

Profiles
No. 1 NEW BATTLESHIPS U.S. 1909
No. 2 BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA 1907
No. 3 " OREGON " 1896
No. 4 " DREADNAUGHT ENG. 1906

Outline Midship Sections
No. 1 NEW BATTLESHIPS U.S. 1909
No. 2 BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA 1907
No. 3 " OREGON " 1896
No. 4 " DREADNAUGHT, ENG. 1906

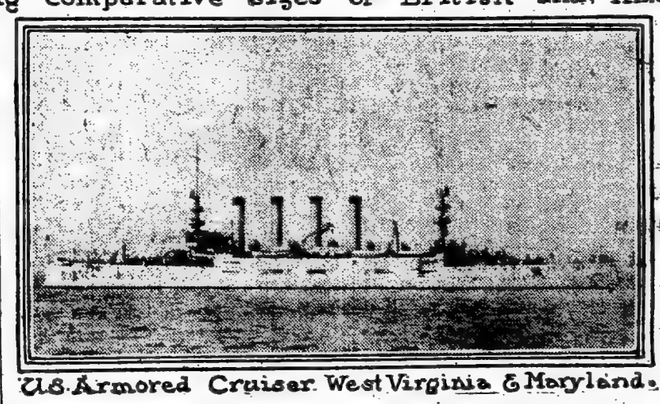

U.S. Armored Cruiser West Virginia & Maryland.

COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS.

Herewith is given a table showing the dimensions of two new battleships to be built by the United States, in comparison with the Dreadnought, the Minnesota, the Oregon, the Kashima of Japan, and the Schleswig Holstein of Germany.

Flag. ..... U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	England.	Japan.	Germany.
Name ..New Battleships.	Minnesota.	Oregon	Dreadnought.	Kashima.	Schleswig Holstein.
Commissioned 1909 or 1910	1907	1896	1906	1906	1907
Length, (about). 510 ft.	450 ft.	348 ft.	516 ft.	423 ft.	410 ft.
Beam, (about).. 85 ft.	76 ft. 10 in.	69 ft. 3 in.	82 ft.	73 ft.	75 ft.
Draught, (about) 27 ft.	24 ft. 6 in.	24 ft.	26 ft. 6 in.	26 ft. 7½ in.	25 ft.
Displacement, in tons 20,000	16,000	10,288	18,000	16,400	18,250
Armor belt .... (?)	9 in.	18 in.	11 in.	9 in.	9¾ in.
Main battery ..10 12 in.	4 12 in.	4 13 in.	10 12 in.	4 12 in.	4 11.2 in.
.. ..	8 8 in.	8 8 in.	.. ..	4 10 in.	14 6.8 in.
.. ..	12 7 in.	4 6 in.	.. ..	12 6 in.	.. ..
Speed in knots. 21	18	16	21	18½	18

Little Stories of Fact and Fancy Gathered Around New York City

NEW YORK'S cosmopolitanism was well illustrated the other night in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On one of the lounges sat two Japanese chatting animatedly. On another seat close by sat a man who looked like a native of the Blue Grass State. He was tall and lanky, wore a large-brimmed felt hat, and a liberal display of shirt front. On another lounge in the opposite end of the hall sat an Englishman conversing with a Scotchman. The English twang and the Scotch burr could be heard distinctly. On a seat further down the row a somewhat stout individual was resting himself. He made his nationality evident, as he was reading a German newspaper. Still further down the line sat two men talking and puffing away at cigarettes. One was an Anglo-Indian and the other a prosaic Canadian. Just within the hallowed precinct of the "Amen Corner" United States Senator Dubois of Idaho was seated, looking the picture of contentment, with his legs crossed and pulling at a black cigar.

As if to further emphasize this cosmopolitanism, a colored hackman entered the hotel with a trunk on his back. This is not to speak of the hotel's three husky Irish porters, who were hustling in and out of the hall with baggage.

An Actor by Nature.

THAT Gibbs Mansfield, the eight-year-old son of Richard Mansfield, will ultimately be found upon the stage has been for a number of years the belief of his parents, who until the New York production of "Peter Pan" kept their son from all parts of all theatres. But the Barrie play proved so attractive to children that they could not resist the temptation. On the day that Gibbs was in the audience Maude Adams's appeal for a manifestation of a belief in fairies did not go unanswered.

"I do, I do," exclaimed Gibbs when the question was asked by Peter Pan.

Notwithstanding the care of his parents in keeping him from the theatre, the everyday play of the Mansfield heir has been reassuring. If they take him to church he returns announcing "Now I am a preacher."

Then he gathers such audience as he can about him and preaches to them in childish words. Whether it is butcher's or department store, the play result is the same, until his parents have been informed to the effect that Mr. Mansfield would not like the notice they have also received from the pastor of the church.

When Gibbs was 4 years old and the Mansfield household was abroad Gibbs's mother decided to buy a baby carriage. The subject was discussed before the boy.

"I won't ride in a baby carriage," was the decision of the scion of Mansfield.

"Very well, then, we'll get you an automobile," said the diplomatic mother.

To a shop they went.

"Have you any automobiles?" asked Mrs. Mansfield, making a sign to the clerk.

"Plenty of them," was the reply.

A baby carriage, which to Gibbs was now a very good automobile indeed, was purchased. In it the boy was successfully wheeled for a distance. Suddenly from the carriage-automobile there came an imperious summons.

"Stop," ordered a small voice.

The carriage-automobile came to an inquiring halt. Then without a word Gibbs climbed down, crawled under the carriage, and began pulling and prying with his tiny hands. After a sufficient interval he emerged and took his seat.

"She'll run now," he announced.

And the march homeward was gravely resumed.

For the above reasons the report that Gibbs is now engaged on a five-act play, three acts of which have been completed, all about princesses, castles, and wicked uncles, finds a certain credence. Mrs. Mansfield, however, does not wish to discuss it. While not denying that the boy has been attempting some writing, she says:

"No, there isn't any story about it. Let the boy grow."

The Blonde's Revenge.

THE winds of many climes have tried to take off my hat," said the man who goes about, "but nowhere have they succeeded save in New York. The only wind in the world that has spite in its very essence is that that blows here on Manhattan Isle during March. I was going down Broadway the other day in a hat that I had bought in Paris. There were shrieking blasts from around every corner that I passed, yet none of them seemed especially directed at my hat. For this reason in the Springtime confidence born of the bright sunshine I had disdainfully discarded the little string provided for just such occasions by the wise Manhattan hatter who had ironed my Paris hat. I strode along thinking of anything save the wind when one of those mean little insinuating blasts that every New Yorker knows crept under my hat rim. Then it rose up in the air [illegible]

just the moment before the catastrophe I had been caught in a jam of women at the entrance of one of the Broadway department stores and had nearly lost my eyesight because of the alarming nearness of a bunch of hatpins that held a Springlike creation on fluffy blonde tresses.

"My remark about the hatpins, I regret to report, had been so loud that the blonde had heard and had smiled in a superior sort of way.

"Well, as luck would have it, my hat floated to the centre of the roadway, pursued by an army of newsboys and good-natured pedestrians. Then, caught in a back current, it floated just over my head in a reverse sweep and landed at the feet of the blonde of the tresses. She had only to stoop to pick it up.

"'Permit me,' she said, so politely, 'to restore to you your hat, with a suggestion and a proffer'—she held out to me one of her hatpins—'this scorned and despised article might come in very conveniently.'

"You can't convince me," concluded the man who goes about, "that that girl doesn't believe in female suffrage."

Inconsiderate Demands Made on Popular Authors.

IT would surprise you," said an author whose novels have a steady sale, "to read the countless requests that I am constantly receiving for copies of my books autographed by me. They do not merely send me a book and ask that I write something in it, or request an autograph on a card. Nothing of that sort. They actually want me to send them free copies of my latest novel with some sentiment written in it. Of course a large number of such requests come from people with no other claim upon me than the one they state of having admired my work. To such I write back that I shall be very glad indeed to autograph any book of mine that they send to me for such purpose.

"But by far the major part of these requests for books come from those who are getting up a church fair, a charity bazaar, or an auction for some charity. To some of these letters I have not responded. In some cases I received a second letter complaining that their former effort had been ignored. And in some few instances I have gotten still a third letter threatening by local means within their power to curtail my popularity in the writer's vicinity.

"The great point about all such requests is [illegible] I do not have [illegible] rate but slightly lower than that made to the general public copies of my books. In some of my contracts the publishers have allowed me twelve copies for myself, but the publishers who have done this are exceptionally generous, while the majority give me only half a dozen copies. These you may easily imagine are soon swallowed up by the demands of a large family of cousins and aunts.

"I do not wish to be or to seem ungenerous, but I do say that the majority of the requests I receive for books are either cheeky or might better be addressed to the publishers."

New Form of Extortion.

A NEW form of the tipping graft which I am sorry to see has arrived," said the man who goes about. "I think it was at least six seasons ago that some manufacturer of cigarettes began the practice of advertising his brand by giving them away in the smoking rooms of theatres. This became so popular with male theatregoers that I am surprised that the management did not take it up on its own account. However, the practice flourished for a time to such an extent that men who never smoked cigarettes smoked them in the intermissions. Then of a sudden the custom disappeared. Lately it revived. When it began no one thought of tipping the cigarette person, but recently I saw an empty cigarette box on the cigarette person's tray half full of nickels and dimes. What might be continued as a pleasant custom has now become something at which the man who is tired of dipping his hand into his pocket continually for petty graft shies. I am sorry to see it."

Strictly Logical.

A PARTY of four men were giving their dinner orders at a Times Square restaurant.

"Ruddy duck," said the first.

"Grilled bones," said the second.

"Oyster crabs," said the next.

"Three fried sausages," said the last.

"What!" exclaimed the others. Even the waiter raised his eyebrows in surprise.

"Sausages; three, fried."

"Quit your kidding and give your order."

"I've given it. Sausages."

"Why, you don't want to eat them," protested one. "They're made out of old cab horses."

The man stuck to his order, however, and the sausages were served. [illegible]

When the first sausage was eaten, one of the party asked:

"Well, how did the cab horse go?"

"You're wrong there, old man. If there was any cab horse about those sausages the rest of the line would have moved up the minute the first was gone."

Just Like Pa.

ONE of the army officers stationed at Governors Island is noted for the brimstone epithets with which he interpolates his conversation; even in his domestic table talk there are occasional flashes. He also has the English habit of clipping the top off his breakfast egg with a sharp clip of his knife and eating it out of the shell.

The other morning his six-year-old son thought that he would "do as pa does." Unnoticed by his parents or the servants, he picked up an egg and gave it an unpracticed but sturdy little swat in the midriff. Result: One egg-bespattered youngster; ditto one tablecloth.

"Son!" exclaimed pa, sternly.

"My son!" chorused ma, in what was intended to be as stern a voice.

"I couldn't help it, ma," piped the young hopeful. "That damn cook filled the egg too full."

Graft in the Suburbs.

THE Westchester County man was expatiating upon the qualities of his residence section.

"You see," he said, "there are some villages in the county that up to, say, last year had not felt the boom in suburban property. I live just outside of such a community. Within the village itself are as quaint a set of characters as you would find in any play of the 'by gosh' school. They are purely the result of community life within a restricted area. Needless to say, in our village, which has not yet become modernly suburban in character, they occupy all of the little public offices. They take themselves with great seriousness.

"While, as I have said, the modern country life movement has not fully made itself felt in my town, still there are and always have been a number of people owning Summer residences in the place. These are allowed to take no part in the town's political life. The conduct of public affairs is such that one can easily prove that graft is by no means an exclusively city institution in its origin. Then these same office holders who are also the local tradespeople, discriminate between the Summer residents and the villagers. Most of the Summer people live [illegible] ever a local politician-tradesman takes an order over the telephone he is careful to inquire before giving his price whether it is for 'the Point' or the village. If for the former the price is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher.

"These old residents who run things to suit themselves are becoming better in the second generation. Their children seem to have acquired somewhere a more decent spirit. Then, too, they have lost the peculiar local characteristics that gave the place atmosphere. Another generation and they will be in business in New York and living in suburban places just like others of the class to which they will then belong."

Farmers and Automobiles.

THE greatest place in the country for the sale of second-hand automobiles," said Secretary Frederick H. Elliott of the American Automobile Association yesterday, "is in the farming districts of the West. The majority of these machines are of the old-fashioned runabout type, and they have probably changed hands three or four times, but they are still serviceable, run well, and are just what the farmers want for running into town and making short pleasure tours about the country. The farmer often employs them for his business, too, carrying loads of vegetables and grain to his nearest market, and even for ordinary farm work they are used extensively. In Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan hundreds of these second-hand cars are to be seen in all the rural districts. When the farmer begins to use automobiles, he naturally works hand in hand with those who have for years been agitating the necessity of better roads in the West."

Mr. Elliott returned early in the week from a 3,000-mile tour in the West, having gone as far as Minnesota. Everywhere he found an increasing sentiment in favor of automobiles. The good roads question is attracting a great deal of interest, and he was informed by President James T. Drought of the Automobile Club of Milwaukee that the members had subscribed $500 this year for the cause of improved highways.

"How do you suppose this money has been spent?" said Mr. Elliott. "It is one of the most original schemes I ever heard of. The State of Wisconsin has about 1,400 rural letter carriers, and they have all been invoked in the cause. No money is paid to them individually, but a large number of circular letters have been printed and inclosed in stamped envelopes. A number of these have been given to every letter carrier to send to his [illegible] who might be influenced to favor the work being done for better roads. As a result, the good roads sentiment has spread all over the State, and a number of improvements have been projected."

Two of a Kind.

SOME TIME in the near future the meeting between James Flaherty, whose release from Auburn after he had served twenty-five years of a life sentence was recently secured by Maud Ballington Booth, and a little cripple, who is closely associated with Flaherty in Mrs. Booth's mind, will take place.

It was many years ago that Mrs. Booth was led to take an interest in the case of the pardoned man. The prisoners' "Little Mother" was one day just before Christmas making her annual arrangements to distribute as many dinners to homes of the poor as possible when she found on her desk a letter from Flaherty written in Auburn Penitentiary in which he thanked her for her interest and begged to inclose a dollar as a contribution for her annual offering to the poor. In the same mail was a letter from a young girl who had been a cripple almost from birth, but who nevertheless felt that she had more pleasures than many others in the world. Although she was poor, she, too, wished to contribute a dollar.

Mrs. Booth later told Flaherty of the two letters, and the man of sixty-five wrote to the cripple of sixteen from Auburn. A correspondence was established between the two that has continued. Flaherty delighted the little girl by sending her some of the canaries he had been allowed to raise in prison. Their music was for "shut-ins," he explained.

When Flaherty recovers from the nervous condition that the shock of his unexpected release has induced, he will visit the little girl.

An Ideal Life.

I DON'T think much of the idea of the man who would solve the servant girl problem by serving boxed steaks from an automobile," said a man who has never been able to accustom himself to the purchasing possibilities of his wealth. "That would do away with the home, to my mind, and increase a very unnecessary evil, women's clubs, for if the scheme worked the women of our households would have practically nothing to do.

"For myself, the way of solving this question would be to become all of us less civilized. If we were put to it, all of us could do without many of the things that we think necessary—things that increase to an infinite extent the labor of the household. We should set up for ourselves the ideal of living in a tent in Summer and a hut in Winter, with a brook near by in which the few utensils of camp life could be washed easily and conveniently. The women would have a healthy and pleasant occupation, and our race would be [illegible]

A Human Tide Overwhelming Manhattan

More Than 300,000 People Every Day Come and Go, Bent on Business or Pleasure—The Time Not Far Distant When the Whole Island Will Be Without Residences.

IN thirty or forty years the population within twenty miles of where we now stand will be the largest aggregation of population upon the earth. In fact, there is no limit that can be set to the growth of your city."

These were the words of Mr. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to this country, in a recent speech in New York City. "You do business here, gentlemen," he added, "in a very bold and dashing way." He spoke truth. This bold and dashing method of doing business will soon drive everything that is not business away from Manhattan Island. Year by year the clash between business Manhattan and residential Manhattan is becoming more serious. Every day sees some mansion torn down or built over to make way for offices and shops.

And while the struggle between office and home is going on the island is becoming crowded to its utmost capacity. Great cities breed great crowds, but it is extremely doubtful if any of the world's great cities is as overcrowded as New York. How its crowds grow larger and larger in spite of every effort to handle them is apparent to the most casual observer. As for those who have given careful study to the matter, all agree that Manhattan, in the comparative near future, will practically not be used for residential purposes at all. Everybody will live on the mainland or on Long Island, leaving Manhattan entirely to business, with a sprinkling of hotels, theatres, clubs, and the like. Just as business has invaded and conquered lower Fifth Avenue it will conquer upper Fifth Avenue, where the mansions of the Vanderbilts and others dominate to-day; crossing the Plaza, it will lay siege to and conquer. Millionaire's Row and the side streets now lined with splendid mansions. There will be no room on Manhattan Island for anything but skyscrapers. Upper Broadway will be, in a quarter of a century, what lower Broadway is at present. The Four Hundred—or, perchance, the Forty Thousand, as they may be styled in the not distant future—will have their palaces miles away from where they are at present. And the flats of Harlem will be located somewhere in the vicinity of Yonkers, or even further away than that.

Homes Will Be No More.

"Twenty-five years hence," declares one prophet, "there will be practically nobody at night in New York but hotel guests, policemen, and night watchmen."

And those who prophesy such things are, unlike the traditional prophet, not without honor in their own country—or city.

One of the principal reasons why New Yorkers must some day abandon Manhattan Island is that they will have to give more room to the vast crowds of outsiders who are attracted thither either by business or pleasure or a combination of both. It is this tremendous influx of people that really makes New York the unbearably overcrowded city that we know.

The various railroad lines terminating at this city bring in daily a horde of passengers which may with safety be estimated as considerably in excess of 300,000. Of these, of course, a large part—probably somewhere in the vicinity of 75 per cent.—are commuters, who may be reckoned as New Yorkers. But the remaining 75,000 or more are outsiders. To these must be added the crowds that land here daily from steamships. The total of these is estimated at 1,000,000 persons yearly. Few of these are New Yorkers returning to their city homes; the vast majority—people living elsewhere in the United States, foreign tourists, foreign business men, and the great masses of immigrants, both new New Yorkers and those bound for other parts of the country—must be reckoned as parts of the tremendous gathering of people who make New York the overcrowded city.

It is to provide for the future city which this condition of overcrowdedness is going to create away from Manhattan that railroads like the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford are building the gigantic new terminal depots which, owing to the vastness of the work being done on them, are now among the first things pointed out to visitors by New Yorkers.

"We are working entirely for the future," said a New York Central man, "and we are spending from sixty to seventy million dollars in doing it. The investment is not for to-day but for ten years hence and thereafter. The railroads must be ready to meet conditions when Manhattan is solely an island destined to business purposes. Soon New Yorkers will have to live somewhere else.

"At present we are making no income on the money we are spending for improvements. It costs this railroad 8.6 cents to bring each commuter into the Grand Central Station. The average income derived from each commuter is 10 cents. So we are practically losing money. But as we expect to handle forty times our present traffic in the near future, we are not worrying. Our commuter traffic has increased 87 per cent. in the last ten years.

"What we want to do is to perfect our local conditions and meet the demand that is growing every day for better service and quicker time to and from points along the line. Our work should be in perfect condition by 1910—that is, the new station completed and all improvements accomplished. Within the next year the service will be improved more than 50 per cent. over present conditions.

"Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, and Ossining were considered points away out on our line at one time, but a new city called Harmon has been located at a distance of thirty-five miles on our Hudson Division. This is the end of our electric division and will bring Harmon within forty minutes of the Grand Central Station.

"The reason why people live on Manhattan Island is that at present the facilities for reaching homes not on the island are not equal to the facilities between points on the island itself. Until this is remedied the typical New Yorker will not become a suburbanite."

The overcrowding of Manhattan is apparent to all visitors to the city. Hotels, theatres, restaurants, department stores, Subway, elevated lines, street cars—everything is overcrowded.

When New York hotels—or at least such of them as are at all in the public eye—are full they are at their normal state. Time and again each year they turn away people. Horse Show week, Dog Show week, the Automobile Show, Easter—all these are more than likely to mean that visitors to New York will have to make a long and extended search before they can find board and lodging.

When the buying season is at its height and the buyers from all over the United States, as well as from foreign countries, pour into the city, it sometimes happens that proprietors and managers of hotels give up their rooms and sleep on cots in the hotel office in an endeavor to provide accommodations for the tremendous influx of guests. At one hotel which takes care of great crowds of buyers all the year round whole corridors have been curtained off at times and furnished with long, impromptu rows of beds owing to the fact that every inch of available room elsewhere had been taken up. At such times business men do not say, "What kind of a room can you give me?" or "Have you nothing cheaper than that?" They simply say, "Can you put me up for the night?" and are exceedingly glad if they get an affirmative reply and are ushered to a bed in one of the curtained-off corridors.

As for theatres, for a play to "make a hit" in Manhattan usually means that it cannot accommodate the audiences that want to see it. Seats for "The Great Divide" this season were sold as far as eight weeks ahead. At present we have two opera houses, each giving high-priced operas sung by the greatest stars in the world, yet, judging by the advance sales for next season, it looks as if the two would be by no means too much for this one city. In a few years they will probably be inadequate to accommodate New York's music lovers.

Popular restaurants extend their quarters, press into service next-door premises, build annexes, and otherwise seek to hold the crowds that flock to them, yet people still stand in line waiting for tables.

No department stores are as gigantic as those of Manhattan, yet none are so crowded. Any one who has got mixed up in a shopping rush can vouch for the truth of this. On pleasant afternoons the whole world seems to be shopping along Sixth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, and other great retail business thoroughfares. At such times the sidewalks, broad as they are, are inadequate for the crowds of pedestrians, while the roadways are a turmoil of surface cars, trucks, delivery wagons, carriages of all sorts, and more or less profane traffic policemen and drivers.

But where all the elements of overcrowding combine to create conditions that are unbearable is on the various Manhattan transportation lines. A certain percentage of those who come to New York do not contribute to the overcrowding of the theatres; others stay with friends while here, and do not help to cause congestion at hotels and restaurants; but practically all will ride—or endeavor to ride—on Subway and elevated trains or surface cars. On these they clash with the vast crowds of residents of the city who use these lines constantly. The result is a state of affairs that constitutes one of the gravest problems that this or any other city has ever had to confront.

During 1906 the total number of cash fares taken in on all the lines of Greater New York—Subway, elevated, and surface—was 1,289,000,000. In addition to this, 397,000,000 transfers were issued. In its latest report regarding the transit situation in New York City the Board of Railroad Commissioners says:

"On none of the important lines operated in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, or on none of the lines operated between Manhattan and Brooklyn, surface or elevated, can passengers ride in comfort or convenience during the so-called rush hours.

"The above conditions are due to physical limitations which prevent the operation of a sufficient number of cars to properly accommodate the travel."

After taking up the situation in detail and pointing out the places at which the greatest congestion of traffic occurs daily, and the best ways of relieving it, the report goes on to say:

"If the present prosperity of this country continues and no material additions are made to the trackage and terminal facilities of the railroads in Greater New York within three years, traffic conditions will be such as to materially affect the business conditions and retard the growth of the city."

The most recent census shows the land valuation of New York City to be $5,800,000,000, an increase in 1907 of $400,000,000 over 1906. The increase of 1906 over 1905 was $480,000,000.

A magazine writer has shown that this land valuation has risen over 100 per cent. within the last ten years. It constitutes more than one-twentieth of the entire wealth of the United States.

Many States and even countries are not so wealthy, this writer points out. The land valuation of New York City represents 25 per cent. more than the entire wealth of Holland, Spain, Sweden, and Norway; 50 per cent. more than that of Switzerland, Denmark, or Portugal; it is one-third that of Italy; one-fourth that of Austria-Hungary, one-fifth that of Russia, one-seventh that of Germany, one-eighth that of France, one-tenth that of Great Britain.

Children in Hotels.

EVERY other day in New York a big skyscraper of a hotel is put up, and the people in the city who have time to think wonder where all the people are coming from to fill them. They also wonder if they have time for second thought, if all the people who live in the metropolis are taking to hotels what is to become of the children, but there are practically as many conveniences in the hotels for them as anywhere. The New York apartment houses will not admit children if they can help it, the best of them, but there is no hotel in New York, with one exception, where there are any restrictions against them.

All the first-class hotels in New York, such as the St. Regis, the Manhattan, the Waldorf, the Belmont, will any of them admit children; but, strangely enough, in the whole city the one house to make a rule against them is the Martha Washington, the "Woman's Hotel." Here no children at all are received, though if a woman arrives in the city on a late train and has half-grown children with her she will be allowed to remain over night.

The census of the hotels shows a small proportion of children living or staying at them even for a short time. This may be partially owing to the expense, partly because, when traveling, people prefer to leave their children at home, and partly because they believe that hotel life is not good for them. In a first-class hotel, however, the child may have as much privacy as in its own home.

At the St. Regis, as at the greater number of hotels, there are few children. Three toddlers and four babies in arms would cover the number at the present time. If there were four times the number it would hardly be known that there was a child in the house. A family with a child or children will usually take a suite of rooms with a private dining room. In no first-class hotel are the children ever found playing or unaccompanied in the lobbies or corridors. The maid's or nurse's sleeping room, when there are children, will be in the suite with that of the family. The child has a small bed in this room, takes its meals, if it is able to go to the table, in the private dining room, and goes into the main part of the hotel only when it goes for its outing, which takes the greater part of the day, rain or shine, for the little children of the rich are brought up hygienically. The baby carriage is stored in the baggage room, is sent up on an outside elevator to the street, and there the little lady of the hotel steps in.

The Hotel Gotham is a record breaker in the way of children, having been visited by the stork the other day. A brand new baby made its appearance, and is now a couple of weeks old and thriving on hotel life. The proportion of children at the Gotham is about 10 to 200, ranging in age from the new baby up to 14, though the ages and number of children might vary slightly from time to time.

There is a smaller average of children at the Savoy in the Spring than there would be at another season of the year. This is because the resident guests of the hotel take their annual trip to Palm Beach or some other resort, and the children go with them. The usual average is 30 to 35 children to 400 adults, only families without children, as a rule, giving up their homes to take up their residence in a hotel. The nearness to the Park here gives the children the best kind of a playground, and the older resident children are taken to school by their maids during the Winter.

There is the nurses' hall where the children take their meals when they do not dine with their parents in the large family dining room. That children are never to be found in the corridors or lobbies is an understood rule at all hotels. If it is transgressed, a sign calling attention to the fact is put up for a time as a gentle hint, and removed when it is obeyed.

They can count up only about half a dozen children at the New Netherlands, and it is the Park, it is said, which attracts them. The big Hotel Belmont on Forty-second Street has few children, 1 to 100 as an average. There are half a dozen there now, and three of these are partly grown and take their meals with their parents. It is too crowded and dangerous a part of the city, they say at the Belmont, for children.

In Holiday Season.

There is a larger average of children at the Manhattan, across the street, and if the word children is allowed to cover girls at the big schools in the vicinity of New York and boys at or near the college age the number is still greater. Parents living in distant parts of the country—Chicago, Cleveland, and the Far West—come to New York for the holidays, meet the children, take them to the hotel, and together they go sight-seeing. Private dining rooms on the parlor floor are used here for the children with their maids.

At the Hotel Astor in Times Square they have in one way better accommodations for children than any other hotel in the city. This is the roof garden, sunny, well-enclosed, and on pleasant days when there happens to be a baby of the carriage age in the house, people who are high enough to take observations may see a white-capped maid rolling the baby around, far above the noise and dust and with no danger from runaway horses and automobiles. But the Astor, while it has no objections to babies, does not indulge in them to any extent, and will not claim to have more than 4 to 400 people.

The Knickerbocker, at Forty-second Street and Times Square, will acknowledge a few more children, 12 under 14 to 400 adults, and many more half-grown who are brought by their parents to see the sights of the city for a few days.

"People do not care to bring their children to a hotel," says the manager, and it is natural, for in a large place where there are many people the little ones, if they are at all pleasing, attract attention and are apt to be spoiled."

A pretty little girl in a white frock was having an early luncheon with her mother in the Palm Room of the Waldorf the other morning. She was one of the guests at the hotel. They compute the proportion of children guests at the Waldorf at about 20 or 25 to 1,000 adults.

Season's Rush to Europe Larger Than Ever

A FLEET of 107 steamers will carry 75,000 pleasure seekers to Europe from this city during the months of May, June, and the first half of July. The fares collected by the steamship companies from these passengers will be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

Never before has there been such an exodus to Europe as there will be, judging by every indication, this season. The same story is told at the offices of all the companies: "Most of our ships," say the managers, "from May to the middle of July are already sold out. It would be difficult for any one to-day to secure a passage in June, when the heaviest part of this travel takes place, and we have been forced in consequence to refuse to accommodate people on some of the most popular ships. Of course, not every one who is booked for Europe now will take the trip when the time comes. Changes in bookings are always expected."

One important factor in the tide of transatlantic travel, instanced by several of the managers, is the conditions prevailing in Wall Street. The recent financial troubles there were felt at once by the steamship companies in in a marked decrease in the number of bookings. In some cases, also, people have canceled their sailings, or have made them provisional on the situation in Wall Street. Should a serious and lasting period of depression occur there the managers look for a heavy withdrawal of bookings, while a prosperous and settled condition of the market would, they believe, undoubtedly increase the number of people applying for tickets to Europe. In the latter case it would be impossible [illegible] all applicants [illegible] or [illegible] steamers and crews [illegible] in the Fall.

demand for transatlantic travel this season.

Last year about 250,000 people sailed from this port to Europe, the largest number of passengers on record. This year, however, according to the present indicates, this number will be greatly increased. With 75,000 passengers in the two months, and half of the Summer season, it is believed that the total for the year will be in the neighborhood of 300,000. This figure represents only the cabin passengers. Counting in the steerage passengers, it would be more than trebled. There are seldom advance bookings for the steerage, however, and an estimate of their number is founded simply on the past experience of the companies.

In view of this great increase in transatlantic travel and the impossibility of satisfying it during certain seasons of the year most of the companies are adding to their fleet of steamers. Thus, 13 new steamers will be put on this year, while two more will be ready for the season next year. With a few exceptions these new steamers are built for capacity rather than speed, thus marking a tendency that has been growing ever since the construction of the Oceanic eight years ago. Prior to the launching of the Oceanic, the Great Eastern, built 50 years ago, held the record as the world's largest ship. The length of the Great Eastern was 692 feet, her tonnage 27,000. These figures were exceeded by the Oceanic, with a length of 704 feet, and a tonnage of 32,500. Other steamers have been built since the Oceanic equaling and even exceling her in size and capacity, as, for instance, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which has a displacement of about 43,000 tons and accomodations for 4,000 persons. The record for size, [illegible]

awarded to some of the new ships which are scheduled to go into service this season.

Of these the two express turbine steamers of the Cunard line, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, bid fair to be the most remarkable. Each of these steamers has a displacement of 45,000 tons and a length of 790 feet, with accomodations for 3,000 persons, 1,000 less than that afforded by the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the owners of the new ocean mammoths asserting that the space allowed to each passenger in the latter is about 50 per cent. greater than in any other of the recently constructed liners. As a matter of fact the accomodations of the Mauretania and the Lusitania are planned with an eye to the utmost of space and luxury, and afford an amusing contrast to what the oldtime liner had to offer to its patrons. Dickens crossed the ocean 65 years ago in what was at that time the best of the Cunarders, the Britania. His description of what he found on the latter gives an idea of the progress that has been made in rendering ocean travel enjoyable since his time.

"My room was so small," he writes, "that it would hardly hold my baggage. It had a hard, slablike seat covered with hair, while the bunks, of which there were two, boasted a very flat quilt, covering a very thin mattress spread, like a surgical plaster on a most inaccessible shelf. The saloon was a long, narrow apartment, not unlike a gigantic hearse with windows at the side, having at the upper end a melancholy stove at which three or four chilly stewards were warming their hands, while on either side, extending down its whole dreary length, was a long table, over each of which a rack, fixed to the low roof and stuck [illegible] stands, hinted dismally at rolling seas and heavy weather."

It took weeks to cross the ocean in those days, and Dickens could he cross again would probably be as much amazed at the speed of the new steamers as at their palatial magnificence. The Hamburg-American liner Deutchland has crossed the Atlantic from New York to Plymouth in five days, seven hours and 38 minutes. The Lucania has made the trip from Queenstown to New York in five days, seven hours and 23 minutes. But the Mauretania and the Lusitania, it is asserted, have a guaranteed average speed of 25 knots per hour, which will enable them to make the voyage in four days and a half.

Another of this year's new steamers, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd has guaranteed speed of 24 knots, which will place her close to the Mauretania and Lusitania in the list of fast ships. The length of the Kronprinzessin is 706 feet, her tonnage 20,000.

The Adriatic, the new White Star steamer, which will make its first trip in May, is another of the Mammoth type of ocean liners, but without any particular advance in the matter of speed. Her length is 726 feet, her displacement 40,000 tons. As her owners describe it, "the great size of the giant vessel will be better appreciated if we remember that she is nearly half as long again as St. Paul's Cathedral, and that her length approaches the vast extent of the long river front of the Houses of Parliament."

Other new ships this year are the President Lincoln and President Grant, of the Hamburg-American line; the California, of the Anchor line and six first-class passenger steamers of the Italian line, which will be in commission in the Fall.

Religious Mania of Jamaican Negroes

ONE result of the Jamaica earthquake is that the negroes, who compose four-fifths of the entire population, have been smitten with religious mania. Convinced that the great convulsion was merely a forewarning of an approaching judgment day, thousands are preparing themselves for Heaven. Clergymen in every part of Jamaica report an amazing epidemic of matrimony, dozens of couples, in some instances, being married every day. The above photograph shows another form of religious fever in the earthquake-stricken island. This is the "host" of a religious leader named Charles Bedward, who calls himself a prophet. The host marches every Sunday to the River Mona, near Kingston, and in its "sacred" (according to Bedward) waters, hundreds are cleansed of their sins. On Sunday [illegible] 10,000 negroes were "dipped in the healing stream," and the ceremony ended with a free fight which [illegible]

The Spring Exhibition

By Hy Mayer

Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times.

RECTANGULAR SHIRLAW BY C.Y. TURNER.

EASTER HAT BY CHAS. R. KNIGHT.

A NINTH STREET INSPIRATION.

"PRIMITIVE MAN EATING SPAGHETTI" BY R. HINTON TERRY.

SAFANOFF AS A BALLOON. (NO WONDER HE WAS SKIED.)

A TYPICAL J. FRANCIS MURPHY.

"SIR??!!"

THE REAL SPRING EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY—

"THE HUNTER'S RETURN" BY E. IRVING COUSE.

"TAG, YOU'RE IT" BY LOUIS LOEB.

'57 VARIETIES" BY MRS. KENYON COX.

GROLL IN HIS STUDIO, DESIGNING AN "ARIZONA."

Hy Mayer

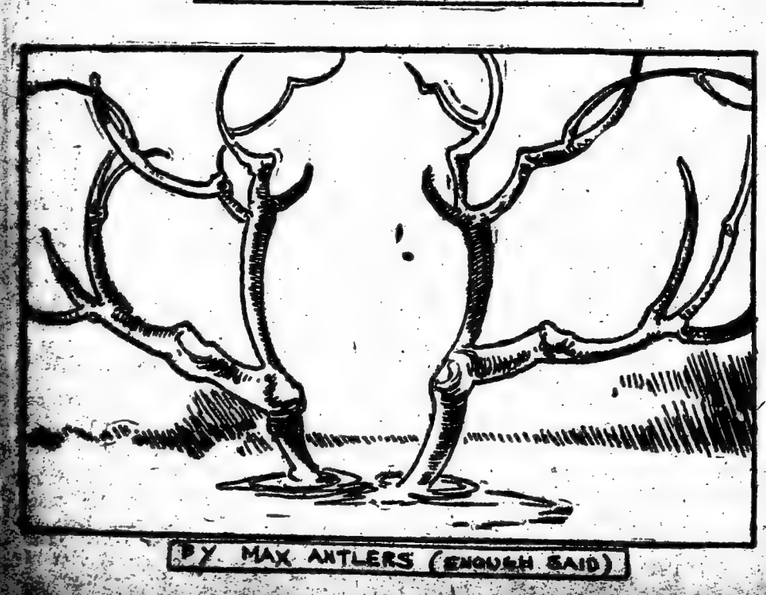

BY MAX ANTLERS (ENOUGH SAID)

"STILL LIFE OF A SPINACH MOUNTAIN" BY EMIL CARLSEN.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

X SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1907. X

WHEN LIFE IS NOT ALL A FARCE

William Collier's Experiences as Collie of the Lambs, and as Author, Actor, and Stage Manager of His Own Production---Believes Every Man Should Stick to His Own Particular "Job"---And Is Sure if He Quit Acting He Wouldn't Know What to Do at Night---Some Trials and Tribulations of a Professional Funny Man.

"OH, no," said William Collier with a patient smile, as he drew his dressing gown—it looked much like a bathrobe—closely around him and continued to paint his face. "Oh, no, the life of a professional farceur isn't all a farce, by a long shot. This is especially true if you happen to be Collie of the Lambs Club.

"If it wasn't for the club I could see you at almost any time and talk to you in a nice quiet, leisurely manner. But the club's the rub. The two main officers of the club are the Shepherd and the Boy; the Collie is the stage manager—and he has to suffer the trials and tribulations for the bunch."

The unprofessional man commented that the actor looked as if trials and tribulations were by no means the worst diet in the world.

"The difficulty with the club," continued Mr. Collier the Collie, "is that it always wants something unique. The fellows do things at the Lambs that none of them would do anywhere else. I don't mean to say that the plays aren't worth doing. But the way of casting them is unique. The Lambs always want to see a serious actor do farce parts and a funny man be as serious as he dares. That gives variety to the life of the Lambs Club, you know.

"I have to rehearse all the pieces for the Sunday gambols. If you think it is an easy thing to rehearse a gambol you're mistaken. The trouble is that the actors don't have to rehearse—or rather you can't fine them for not rehearsing. When they don't appear they always 'had to rehearse at the theatre with the company' in which they are playing, or they had to do something else equally important. Then, they are always on the wing—coming into the city and going out of it again. And that makes more trouble. And the queer things they do! Can you see the stage manager trying to rehearse De Wolf Hopper and Nat Goodwin in 'Julius Caesar'?

"Yes, I have written pieces for the gambols, but it has never been my ambition to appear before the public as an author. As a matter of fact I have been writing almost as long as I have been acting—though that isn't exactly true, for I began acting in the Junior Pinafore company when I was just 9 years of age. And I've been at it ever since.

"Many people seem to have an idea that 'Caught in the Rain' is the first piece in the writing of which I had a hand. Why, I wrote 'Hoss and Hoss.' It was only a sort of farce with music; but some one had to write it.

"You wouldn't believe it—and no one believes it—but one of my worst troubles is stage fright. I fortunately have a cool exterior, and the audience doesn't catch on. I've sat in the audience of another play on an opening night and seen the actors trembling so you could watch their legs shaking. The trouble is that my legs shake inside—and you can't see them. Honest and truly, I get all frozen up and ready to faint in the wings. I don't mean that I feel as if my wings were fainting—but only as if I could drop dead behind the scenes.

"I've got stage fright now—about the Gambol at the Lambs Club. And the fright I had at the first New York performance of 'Caught in the Rain' was a shame. And all the time I was nearly dying with horror people said: 'See how calm and collected he is!'

"You say I ought to be satisfied with a piece in which I'm getting the money in all three ways. That's all right now—but then I knew I could get what was coming to me in all three ways, too. I could just see the papers calling me a rotten author, a worse actor, and no stage manager at all. By the time the play was over I knew that it had 'gone' with the audience—but I didn't know what the critics would think of it. Next morning I read all the papers—and then I was ready to celebrate.

"I think I can say that I am the only regular farceur in the business now in this country. I mean, the only man who has continually played farce since he began starring and has never gone into anything else. I don't mean to say that I am the oldest or the most renowned farceur in the business—only the most persistent. Nat Goodwin is really the dean of the farce actors.

"The reason why there are so few regular farceurs," continued Mr. Collier, "is that the farce actors now-a-days all get it into their heads they want to do some other kind of work. I am not joking about this, because it is the literal truth. Personally I want to do the kind of work I have succeeded in—and the sort the public seems to like me in. With all honesty I can say it has never been my wish to appear as Hamlet or Macbeth or any of the other 'great characters' of the drama. I'm glad there's something I can do—and to the satisfaction of the public.

"For instance, the story I read in your paper a few weeks ago about the comedians who wanted to be tragedians was not in the least exaggerated. Does Eddie Foy want to play Hamlet? Of course he does, and every one on the street knows it. What's more, he can't see any earthly reason why he shouldn't be permitted to do it. I don't know that it is exactly fair for me to tell tales out of school about another man in the comedy business—but Foy has told his ambitions so broadcast there can be no harm in repeating them.

"Eddie Foy himself met me one day and said that his great ambition was about to be realized, and he was ideally happy. He said that his managers were going to let him give a production of 'Hamlet.' He had planned the whole presentation and they had agreed to furnish him with all sorts of elaborate scenery and support. He never told me why it didn't go through.

"Yes, I've seen a lot of this theatrical life, and I think that each man better stick to the job he knows best. If it is farce, let him be a farceur. If it happens to be Shakespeare, let him play Shakespeare. If it happens to be musical comedy, why let him be a musical comedian—and glad of it. I haven't much sympathy with the man who wants all the time to be something he isn't, and consequently isn't what he ought to be.

"This reminds me of the time that Stuart Robson made his professional

"Can You See a Stage Manager Rehearsing Goodwin and Hopper as Brutus and Cassius?"

"Honestly and Truly, I Get All Frozen Up."

début as a Shakespearean actor. You know how funny Robson was, and how he lisped. Now, that peculiar voice of his was never meant for blank verse delivery. Three of the prominent comedians got together and agreed that they would give a scene from 'Julius Caesar.' I think it was at a benefit performance, because I don't think they would have dared to give it on any other occasion. They were all three in the most deathly earnest. I saw the performance and I shall remember it as long as I live.

"I am not sure how the cast was made out, but I believe Robson was Brutus and Goodwin Cassius. Goodwin gave a creditable performance, because Goodwin is a great all-round artist and can do almost anything in passably good form. The only trouble was that the audience laughed every time Robson-Brutus opened his mouth. He was sore about it and absolutely couldn't understand what was the matter. He wouldn't come off, and insisted on finishing the scene to the bitter end. Back on the stage he spluttered and wanted to know why the people thought it was funny!"

Mr. Collier paused, and gave a very fair imitation of Stuart Robson reciting Shakespearean denunciation. And Shakespeare never sounded funnier.

When it was suggested that a few reminiscences would be in order, Mr. Collier mildly recalled the fact that he wasn't dead yet. "The story of how I began with Jack Haverly's Junior Pinafore Company is Gospel truth," he averred. "I cannot swear that I was whittling a stick at the stage entrance of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but I was doing something of the sort. Haverly got this company of children together because the regular company refused to play a daily matinée. He advertised for a lot of youngsters, and I believe I was the first one engaged. I didn't have any part—I was only in the chorus, and I earned the sum of $3 a week. When the company left town I ran away, and it was several weeks before my parents knew what had become of me.

"The Juvenile Pinafore Company played for one year and one month—and was more profitable than the regular company had ever been. There were just 101 children. I have never decided whether that was because Jack Haverly was superstitious about numbers, or because he wanted to advertise the organization as numbering 'more than a hundred.' During the season I played every rôle in the piece except Josephine. Yes, I played Buttercup! The only reason why I never played Josephine was that she never happend to be sick. We had to divide the chorus evenly."

As soon as he had another cigarette well under way, he continued without introduction. "I shall never forget one thing that happened while I was out with the Haverly Junior Pinafore show," he said, with the suspicion of a smile. "One night we played in Port Huron, Canada, and the theatre was burned down about 4 in the morning, before anything had been removed from the house. Most of us were really children, you must remember—even if one of the boys was a grown man and the father of three children. Everything was burned—scenery, costumes, and all.

"Did we get down-hearted? No. The girls bought all the cheap cloth they could find in the morning. We all sewed—boys as well as girls—and we gave the performance in London, Canada, that night just as if nothing had happened. However, the scenery was funny. They didn't have a ship in London, so we used an ordinary set with a garden fence for the bulwarks in the background. In the middle of the stage we put a common cottage for a cabin, and we had a water drop in the wings.

When I try to get thoughtful and ponder the art of acting I always remember what Joseph Jefferson said to me one day. I have never acted with Jefferson, because I have for so long been acting with myself. He summarized his whole recipe for good acting in the following words: 'Come on well, go off well, and the middle will take care of itself.' I always try to come on well, and I do my best to get my exit at the top of the laugh, as you might say, so as to leave the audience hungry and eager to see me again. Then the middle will really take care of itself. The trouble with some clever comedians is that they gag well—and don't know when to stop."

"Do you think you would like to give up acting and be a playwright?" was asked.

"If I left the stage and tried to be a writer pure and simple,' answered Mr. Collier, "I shouldn't know what to do with myself nights."

"The Trouble With the Other Playwrights"

PAUL ARMSTRONG has his home in Maryland. His mustache and his tiny goatee, together with the black slouch hat which is his favorite headgear, suggest the Southerner. Yet, intermixed and commingled with this Southern appearance is the vigilance and activity of the experienced New York newspaper man. For Armstrong was a newspaper man long before he was known to the public in his present vocation of playwright.

"The trouble with most playwrights," said Mr. Armstrong, "is that they don't appreciate the mathematical quality of their craftsmanship. They haven't stopped to figure it out minutely, as I have done. They know nothing with actual precision.

"Certain things in the drama are positive facts, and they can be confidently treated as such. They can be reduced to actual figures. What do I mean? I mean, for instance, that few people have ever taken the trouble to calculate that, on the average, one out of every twenty people in an audience will laugh at the point you are striving to make. I mean, for instance, that it is hard to make a man understand why a play will fail with an audience of 200 and succeed with an audience of 2,000. Out of 200 people ten will laugh. Out of 2,000 100 will catch the point—and that is sufficient.

"After all, one must gauge appreciation by laughs. The things that men laugh at are not the same as the things that women will laugh at. The things that women will laugh at when they are alone are not the same as the things they will laugh at when they are accompanied by men. The things that men will laugh at differ as they are by themselves or accompanied by their wives and children or other companions.

"All one has to do to prove at least one side of this is to see how differently a performance will be received when the percentages of men and women in an audience vary. For instance, the matinée is never quite like one of the regular night performances. There the women predominate. This is how I first came really to compare the intellectual acquirements of men and women—by studying what they like or don't like in the plays they see.

"I don't mean to disparage the beautiful qualities of women. But you know and I know that the woman we may admire most in the world, the woman whom we love nearest to our own [illegible] is not on really the [illegible] certain conditions and [illegible] matters we find [illegible] as children—[illegible] in all the

Mr. Armstrong paused for a moment, not that he seemed in the least daunted by the assertion he had just made, but because he wanted a moment to reflect before proceeding. Then he launched off on a more personal tack, citing instances and giving illustrations from his own experiences.

"When I want to watch the effect of one of my own plays," he said, "I do it from all the different portions of the house. On the opening night I generally sit in the balcony. I do not sit in the boxes or the front orchestra stalls because that is where I myself belong—because the people in the boxes will regard the production from much the same point of view as I would do. The next night I move further back in the balcony, and then I move further back still. Then I go to the gallery and try to watch the performance from the viewpoint of the people who ordinarily occupy those seats. That is how I have come to know with a certain mathematical precision just about what is bound to be the effect of anything I have written.

"A play must have the right amount of matter that will appeal to all classes of patrons. Once I took a play to a manager and he rejected it.

"'Do you know what women laugh at and what men laugh at?' I asked.

"He replied, 'No.'

"'Do you know how many will applaud out of a given number?' I asked.

"Again he answered in the negative.

"'Then what right have you to judge a play?' I demanded.

"As a matter of fact I had four successes before I could get a New York hearing.

"The difference between playwriting and literature is just the difference between miniature painting and sign painting. The playwright is the sign painter. As for stories, I'm willing to wager I hold the record of America for rejected manuscripts. I've had more stories rejected than any man in the United States. Once I tried to sell a story to every editor I could think of, and had it refused on all sides, until I finally sold it to a newspaper for the sum of $6.50. I took that same idea and made it into a short one-act play—and it earned a thousand dollars.

"A man must go through fifteen years of starvation before he gets the right sort of stuff in him to be a playwright. I'm 57—and I'm young for a playwright. It takes a man who has been through the mill to get down and do the work. I'm glad that I have the ambition and the time to do playwriting. And now I have the money to take my time.

"I wrote 'Salomy Jane,' in which Blanche Bates is now appearing in the Lyceum, down what you have already in mind. The thing must all be planned out in advance—and then it is merely the work of getting it in form. I got so absorbed that I really didn't know when it was night and when it was day. One time I thought I would go out for a walk. I came down stairs from my apartments in the Algonquin here and was astonished to learn that it was 4 o'clock in the morning."

London Stage Notes.

A description of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Hedda Gabler is at hand in The Daily Telegraph's review, and will be especially interesting to those who have recently seen Mme. Nazimova as the unpleasant Ibsen heroine. The woman who passed before us on the stage, says the reviewer, was a listless and weary wife, who apparently found it exceedingly difficult to be even moderately civil or respectful to those by whom she was surrounded. But beneath the listlessness there were all the indications of a wild and ungovernable fever, bound to show itself with disastrous effects. She receives Mrs. Elysted with studied kindness, but in the middle of an embrace we suddenly see something of a cat's spitefulness, as though nothing would please Hedda so much as to be able to do her friend a bodily damage. She takes up her old friendship with Ejlert Loeyborg, but more in order to spite others than because she really wants to resume their original intimate relations. She may have loved him once, or nearly loved him. Now she only wants to control him, mainly to his own disadvantage. To Judge Brack she is deferential and defiant by turns. She knows to a nicety how far to let him go in his adoration of her, but if he ventures to overstep the proper bounds she equally well knows how to rebuke him. Her one abiding interest is to have her fingers in the fortunes of every one, to manipulate her friends as if they were only puppets, to turn them this way and that, according to the suggestions of her own petulant fancy. And the tragedy of Hedda Gabler's position is that she is not strong enough so to interfere in men's lives. Her intrusions are ruinous; her manipulation of their destinies reacts fatally upon herself. When, finally, she discovers that by her indiscretions she has put herself into Judge Brack's power, life becomes intolerable, and she has no other resource but to end it by suicide.

Mrs. Campbell is acting the role at the Court Theatre.

Oscar Asche, who is remembered in New York for his performances of Montanaldo in "Iris," has been appearing at the Kennington Theatre as Othello. He has created a favorable, if not extraordinary, impression. Writing in The World, H. Hamilton Fyfe says:

"As a rule one feels annoyed with Othello for lending so credulous an ear to calumny. This is, no doubt, unreasonable. The spectator knows Iago to be lying, whereas to every one on the stage, including his wife, he is an honest man. Still, this is the feeling one usually has—that Othello ought not to have fallen a victim so easily. His groundless jealousy does not arouse active resentment, like that of Leontes in "A Winter's Tale," but it does tend to deprive one of sympathy with him. With Mr. Asche's Othello, on the contrary, I found myself positively sympathizing. He showed so clearly that Othello could being planted with a very natural almost an unwilling air—that I felt he was being monstrously misused. He made the play almost a tragedy instead of what it usually is, a revolting drama passionel."

The production of "My Darling," a new musical play by Seymour Hicks, brings indentical comment from several reviewers, one of whom, Mr. Walkley, in The Times, says: "The performance gave the uncomfortable impression that all the parts had been written for some one else and recast at the last moment. Mr. Lytton appeared as the agreeable rattle usually played by Mr. Seymour Hicks; Miss Studholme's innocent songs and pretty wanderings through the story were surely designed for Miss Ellaline Terriss; Mr. Farkoa is certainly the original of the erotomaniac portrayed by Mr. Kaliss; while Miss Clare Greet and Master Archie McCaig seemed to deserve a printed slip in the programme stating that, owing to indisposition, Miss Connie Ediss and Master Valchera were unable to appear, and their parts, &c., in the usual formula. Only Mr. J. F. McArdle brought something, and something good, of his own to a 'Fred Kaye' part, and Miss Beryl Faber looked on the strange scene with raised and weary eyebrows."

Oddly enough, other reviewers identify the parts with absent individuals in the same way. And still one hears talk of versatility.

Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's comedy, "Peter's Mother," is having a remarkable career. Produced a few weeks ago at Wyndham's Theatre, it was transferred to the Apollo, then to the Comedy, and then to the Haymarket, where it was staged on Saturday afternoon, a "stopgap," pending the production of W. J. Locke's new play, "The Palace of Puck." Whether it will remain a mere "stopgap" in its new quarters remains to be seen; but it is obvious that a piece which can survive so many migrations must possess a staying power above the ordinary, and it is, therefore, possible that Mrs. de la Pasture's clever work may yet attain the dignity of a settled run.

Sutro's New Play About an American Millionaire

SOME accounts are at hand of Mr. Alfred Sutro's latest play, "John Glayde's Honor," which has been very well received at the St. James's Theatre, where it was produced by George Alexander. For the story of the piece and a running account of its various merits, as it appeals to the English reviewers, this account by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe of The London World will suffice. We will, no doubt, see the play later on, and have our own opportunities to judge whether it acts more convincingly than it reads.

What Mr. Sutro sets out to show, says the reviewer, is the disastrous result which the never-ceasing industry of a modern business man may have upon his home life and his wife's character. John Glayde, the American Iron King, has won a leading place among the world's financiers at the early age of 40 by sheer force of will and concentrated energy. Naturally, he has had little time to devote to anything else—even to his wife, though she is always at the back of his mind, and though, after twelve years of marriage he loves her with all the strength that is left over from his business concerns. When he unexpectedly turns up at her flat in Paris, he reminds his wife that it is nearly seven months since they were together.

Muriel—Really? But then we never see much of each other, do we?

John—I accept the reproach meekly. Your business men over here, I suppose, Mr. Collingham, go out in the morning somewhere about 10, and return home in time for dinner, and spend the evening happily with their families?

Collingham (smiling)—More or less.

John—Well, with us, you see, there's no such thing as regular office hours. We work all the time. In England a rich man's ambition is to become a peer, mix with county families, and forget that he was ever connected with trade. In America we want power, and then more power—the thing becomes a habit; we go on because we must.

But while Glayde has gained the whole world, or as much as he wants of it, in the way of business, he has lost the love of his wife. Neglected, allowed to go her own way, treated as a creature who could be satisfied with "diamonds, horses, motor cars," Muriel Glayde has fallen in with the ways of the fast, Bohemian, Anglo-American set in Paris and taken a lover, one Trevor Lerode, a good-looking portrait painter. It is a rumor of scandal that has brought Glayde across the Atlantic. He is determined first to find out how matters stand, and then to put them right by turning over a new leaf and devoting himself less to business,

MARIE CAHILL
IN "MAM'SELLE 'CLIO"

[illegible] Miss Marie Cahill as Mlle. Clio in the [illegible]

tion gradually becomes clear is worked out very skillfully indeed. Never for a moment does the interest flag. Now John seems to be satisfied that all is well. Now some fresh doubt arises, some new piece of evidence turns up, and he is forced against his will to face a hideous possibility. So the see-saw goes on, but all the time the catastrope is drawing nearer, the atmosphere darkening, the suspense becoming more acute.

When at last the truth is plain to him, when Muriel has avowed her passion for Lerode, when he has surprised their final preparations for leaving Paris together, he realizes the hopelessness of his efforts to win her back. It seems to be borne in upon him that his power is vain where a woman is concerned. He bids Lerode take her "and help her to lie and betray me more." The lovers are left with heavy hearts, averted eyes, cheeks pale with shame. One feels that this horrible moment will live in their memories and poison their gladdest hours.

Whether that, fine and effective though it be, is the truest ending psychologically, I am not quite sure. I am inclined to think a man of Glayde's temperament would fight for the woman he wanted just from habit. I can conceive a fourth act, in which he would put forth all his immense force of character and will, would hypnotize his wife into submission, and by superhuman energy of intellect and imagination reduce Lerode to pulp. I should like to see the piece end that way myself, but then such a conclusion would vitiate Mr. Sutro's moral. It would show that the strong man can get what he wants always, whereas the play is meant to show just the reverse!

In every respect "John Glayde's Honor" is staged and acted with consummate artistry. Mr. Alexander makes Glayde a very human and even a lovable figure. Miss Eva Moore plays so cleverly as Muriel that we can look at the tragedy from her point of view as well as John's.

For Aged Professionals

The Mary Fisher Home, for the aged who have devoted their lives to professional labors, is to benefit by a cafe chantant and entertainment, to be given in the banquet hall of the Hotel Astor on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, April 11. Among those who have volunteered to appear are Rose Stahl, the Rogers Brothers, Maude Raymond, George Fawcett, William Morris, La Belle Davis, Henry Clay Barnabee, Amelia Bingham, Dorothy Russell, Anna Boyd, and Mrs. W. G. Jones. Tickets for the entertainment will be sold at $2 each and may be obtained from Mrs. George Fish, Washington Road, Bronxville Manor Post Office

Busy Nights at the Play

Kyrle Bellew as "Lord Delcombe" in "A Marriage of Reason." WALLACK'S
PHOTO. BY SARONY.

Amelia Bingham in "The Lilac Room" WEBER'S
PHOTO. BY HOLLAND.

Carrie De Mar in "The Land of Nod" NEW YORK.

Beverly Sitgreaves in "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" ASTOR.
PHOTO. BY MORRISON CO.

Dorothy Dorr in "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" ASTOR.

May Boutons with Richard Carle, in "The Spring Chickens" DALY'S
PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY CO.

Elsie Fay at Keith and Proctor's 58TH ST.
PHOTO. BY FIRE.

The Little Sea-Horses in "Neptune's Daughter" HIPPODROME.

This Week's Offerings

ERMETE NOVELLI IN REPERTOIRE,
appearing in five new plays, during his final week at the Lyric Theatre.

KYRLE BELLEW IN "A MARRIAGE OF REASON,"
a play by J. Hartley Manners, at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening.

"THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT,"
a comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard, at the Astor Theatre to-morrow evening.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,"
revival of Capt. Robert Marshall's comedy, at the Empire Theatre on Thursday evening.

AMELIA BINGHAM IN "THE LILAC ROOM,"
a play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, at Weber's Theatre on Wednesday evening.

"THE LAND OF NOD,"
musical extravaganza by Frank R. Adams and Will M. Hough, with music by Joseph E. Howard, at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening.

BEN GREET PLAYERS IN REPERTOIRE,
including Shakespearean plays and "Masks and Faces," for their final week at the Garden Theatre.

CHARLES J. ROSS IN "THE SOCIAL WHIRL."
return engagement, at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow evening.

RICHARD CARLE IN "THE SPRING CHICKEN,"
return engagement, at Daly's Theatre to-morrow evening.

MORRIS STOCK COMPANY IN "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
First week of the new stock company at the Lincoln Square Theatre, opening to-morrow evening.

THE supply of Easter openings for the coming week is to be even more generous than usual. Ermete Novelli will industriously continue adding to his repertoire at the Lyric, and a new stock company will be inaugurated at the Lincoln Square. Amelia Bingham will make her first New York appearance of the season at Weber's in "The Lilac Room," a new play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, authors of "The Road to Yesterday." "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," a play of diplomatic life in Washington, will be given its first performance on Monday at the Astor, and Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason" will be seen on the same evening at Wallack's. Ethel Barrymore will revive Captain Marshall's comedy, "His Excellency the Governor," at the Empire on Thursday. The only new musical comedy of the week will be a spectacular offering, "The Land of Nod," at the New York Theatre. "The Mills of the Gods" will move from the Astor to the Manhattan; "The Social Whirl" will return to the Majestic, and Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken" will come to Daly's as the final production before the house changes management. During this week, the last of the engagement of Ben Greet and his English company at the Garden Theatre, these players will offer a repertoire including "Masks and Faces."

Klaw & Erlanger's production of J. Hartley Manners's new play, "A Marriage of Reason," will be seen for the first time in New York to-morrow evening at Wallack's, with Kyrle Bellew in the leading rôle. The engagement is for two weeks only.

The story of the play is founded on the novel of Mrs. Arthur Kennard, entitled "The Second Lady Delcombe." Kyrle Bellew appears as an impoverished English peer, Lord Delcombe—extremely fascinating and extremely good-natured. He meets Rita Forrest of Chicago, who has money equal to his position. So they decide on a "marriage of reason," for, though they do not love each other, they get have a certain mutual attraction. In the end the "marriage of reason" becomes a marriage of true love and happiness.

This dramatic tale is told in four acts, staged with three scenes, which represent the paddock of the Goodwood race track in England on Cup Day; the grounds of Delcombe Abbey, and Lord Delcombe's library. Fannie Ward, who has recently appeared on the London stage, plays the rôle of Rita Forrest. Other principal characters are impersonated by Julia Dean, Margaret Fuller, Maud Ream Stovall, Minnie Storey, Frederic de Belleville, Conway Tearle, Master Richard Storey, J. E. Adams, and C. Russell Sage.

Ermete Novelli, during the current week, the last of his engagement at the Lyric Theatre, will present three serious plays, by Dumas, père, familiar to American playgoers in the Charles Coghlan version of "The Royal Box"; a repetition of "Papa Lebonnard," and a repetition of "Louis XI." But the major portion of the week will be devoted to comedy and farce. The first of these will be Henry J. Byron's old comedy, "Our Boys,"—in Italian, of course. The second will be "The Rape of the Sabines," which is only the Italian name for the German piece that Augustin Daly translated and adapted under the name of "A Night Off," in which James Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and Henry E. Dixey were New York favorites. Novelli will appear as the barnstormer, the rôle acted by Dixey.

A third play, known in Italian by the name of "My Wife Is Not Stylish," is really a Spanish play by Robert Bernard and Valabregue. In this piece Novelli will portray an old wine merchant whose son-in-law finds his little village bride less fascinating than the Parisian coquettes with whom he once flirted. The other comedy to be offered will be "A Curious Accident," by Carlo Goldoni, the Italian Molière. In this piece the Italian actor will play the rôle of an old Dutch burgher, who thinks he is aiding a young Lieutenant to elope with the daughter of another man when it is really his own daughter who runs away.

The exact order of the productions will be: Monday, "Kean;" Tuesday, "My Wife Is Not Stylish;" Wednesday, "Papa Lebonnard;" Thursday, "A Curious Accident;" Friday, "The Rape of the Sabines;" Saturday afternoon, "Our Boys," and Saturday night, "Louis XI." On Thursday night, in connection with the production of the Goldoni comedy, Signor Novelli will recite a monologue by François Coppée, "The Strike of the Ironworkers."

"The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," a new play by Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard, will be presented for the first time on any stage at the Astor Theatre to-morrow evening. The play deals with life in the diplomatic circles of Washington.

Though not exactly an adventuress, Mrs. Alcott, a charming woman who has passed her thirtieth birthday, is what might be called an opportunist. She married the first time for money, the second time for position, and now she wants to be married a third time, and this is the first instance in which genuine affection has played a rôle in the game. Richard Winthrop, many years her junior, reciprocates her affection; but the alliance is opposed by his elder brother, Lawrence, an accomplished diplomat. He wants the young fellow to marry the daughter of Senator Pierce. This brother, Lawrence, happens to know that Mrs. Alcott once committed an indiscretion in which no less a person than a king was concerned and which almost caused an international scandal. The story is complicated, and the secret is all but revealed.

In the cast engaged by Wagenhals & Kempner are Nell Moran, Leo Ditrichstein, Charles Cherry, William Haytray, Fred E. Guit, John Arthur Kerr, Bishop, Julia Taylor, Dorothy Dorr, and Ruth Chester.

"The Land of Nod," a musical extravaganza by Frank R. Adams and Will M. Hough, with music by Joseph E. Howard, will be offered for the first time in New York at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening. Incidental to the presentation of the piece will be introduced an "operatic outburst," entitled "The Song Birds," with music by Victor Herbert and words by George V. Hobart. This satire on the grand opera was produced for the first time at the Lambs' Club on the occasion of one of their gambols, but has never before been done in public.

The company of the extravaganza numbers 125 people. Among the more prominent players and singers are Mabel Barrison, Emily Hoff, Helen Bertram, William Sellery, Carrie De Mar, Gus C. Weinburg, Knox Wilson, Neil McNeil, Henry Gibson, Walter Blair, Joseph E. Howard, and William Burress. In the entire performance are twenty musical numbers, most of which belong to the original score of "The Land of Nod," with some new songs written especially for this production.

Amelia Bingham will appear at Weber's Theatre in "The Lilac Room," a new play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, beginning on Wednesday evening. The play is a comedy, and shows what a dash of American spirit can do toward enlivening a conservative English community. Miss Bingham plays the rôle of a beautiful and self-reliant American woman. At first the English stare at Emily Painter; then they end by adoring her. All in one evening she wins a husband, brings two sorely distressed lovers together, captures a ghost, and breaks up a gang of counterfeiters.

The comedy is in four acts. Among the leading players in support of Miss Bingham are Charles P. Hammond, Herbert Mackenzie, Joseph Mann, Rosalie Dupree, Madelaine Powell, and Jessie Glendenning.

Ethel Barrymore, at the Empire, will continue to present "The Silver Box" until Thursday evening, when she will be transformed into Stella De Gex, the heroine of Capt. Robert Marshall's comedy, "His Excellency the Governor." Bruce McRae and other members of her company will appear in the support. Jack Barrymore, who has been ill for some time, will join the company and be seen in the rôle of Captain Carew, originated in America by Robert Edeson. William Norris will appear in the part of Baverstock, of which he was the original in this country.

The romantic and fantastic plot of the comedy is too well known to require repetition at this time. It is all founded on an impossibility, as modern science would regard it; but—everything is possible in the land of comedy and love.

"As You Like It," presented in the modern fashion, will be the bill for to-morrow night at the Garden Theatre, when Ben Greet inaugurates the final week of his New York engagement. Tuesday will see a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," and the final performance of "Everyman" will take place at the Wednesday matinee. "Julius Caesar" will be the bill on Wednesday evening. "Twelfth Night" on Thursday, and "The Merchant of Venice" on Friday. Charles Reade's "Masks and Faces" will be offered on Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Horace Mann Alumni Association, and will be repeated for the farewell performance on Saturday evening. "Julius Caesar" will be presented on Saturday afternoon.

"The Social Whirl," which had a run of seven months at the Casino, begins a return engagement at the Majestic to-morrow evening. Charles J. Ross still heads the list of principals, and Maude Raymond has been engaged to resume her old rôle.

The William Morris Stock Company will take possession of the Lincoln Square Theater to-morrow night, presenting Henry V. Esmond's noted comedy, "When We Were Twenty-one." Mr. Morris himself will be seen in the rôle of Richard Carew, in which he starred for two seasons, and the leading female rôle will be performed by Blanche Stoddard. Mary Lawton will be the Firefly.

During the engagement of the stock company the bill will be changed weekly. Matinees will be offered only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The highest price for the matinees orchestra chairs may be obtained for 50 cents.

Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken" comes to New York for the third time this season. He is to be seen once more at Daly's—and this is to be the final attraction for the season in that historic playhouse, to reopen next year under the direction of the Shuberts.

"The Mills of the Gods," by George Broadhurst, will be transferred on Monday from the Astor to the Manhattan, to be the last attraction at that playhouse, which is to be demolished in July. Evelyn Vaughn replaces Florence Rockwell in the cast, which is otherwise unchanged.

This week will see no change of bill at the Irving Place. The joint production of Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and the little comedy, "The Hermitage," will continue uninterrupted.

At Other Theatres

Belasco's drama, "The Heart of Maryland," is to be the offering this week at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue.

At Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House the production will be William Gillette's famous play, "Secret Service."

Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" is the attraction at the Grand Opera House.

David Higgins in "His Last Dollar" comes to the Fourteenth Street.

"A Desperate Chance" is to be seen at the American.

"How Baxter Butted In" is to be explained at the Third Avenue.

"Old Isaacs from the Bowery" comes to his native haunts at the Thalia.

Eugenie Blair in Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case" holds the boards at the Yorkville.

"Tom, Dick, and Harry" is the attraction at the West End.

"In New York Town" is the production at the Metropolis.

Joe Welch in "The Shoemaker" is to be seen at the New Star.

The Behman show comes to Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

Plays That Hold

Dramatic offerings that continue unchanged in New York are Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson, Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett, Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco, Ethel Barrymore in "The Silver Box" at the Empire, William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick, "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, special matinees of "Widowers' Houses" at the Herald Square, Katherine Grey in "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum, Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" at the Princess, Carlotta Nilsson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square, and "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music.

This is the final week of "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum and also of Minnie Dupree in "The Road to Yesterday" at the Herald Square, the latter production moving to the Lyric to replace Novelli. This is the second week of Frank Moulan in "The Grand Mogul" at the New Amsterdam. This is the final week of Alla Nazimova in "Hedda Gabler" at the Bijou, her next production being "The Comtesse Coquette."

Musical Attractions

Musical attractions that hold their own on Broadway are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill," at the Knickerbocker; Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man," at the Criterion; Anna Held in "The Parisian Model," at the Broadway, and Louis Mann in "The White Hen," at the Casino.

Several concerts with good programmes are announced for this week. Among them are those of Fanning

houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Colonial, and the Alhambra. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue. Mr. Rice has prepared another elaborate programme for his "New Idea" concerts at the Bijou, and there will be two benefit performances for Al Minnehan at the Lincoln Square.

The annual testimonial to Tony Pastor's veteran Treasurer, Harry S. Sanderson, will occur on Easter Sunday night. The programme will include a score of leading vaudeville acts, headed by Genaro and Bailey. At Ted Marks's concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre the programme will include acts by Estelle Wordette & Co., Smith and Baker, O. M. Mitchee, and Walter Daniels.

Brooklyn Amusements

Henry Arthur Jones's latest play, "The Hypocrites," which had a long run at the Hudson Theatre, will be the Easter Week attraction at the New Montauk. The cast is the same as that seen in Manhattan.

"On Parole," a comedy of the civil war by Louis Evan Shipman, comes to the Shubert Park. It is one of the few plays of the rebellion written from the Southern viewpoint. In the company are Charlotte Walker, Vincent Serrano, Frank E. Allen, Howard Hull, Scott Copper, Thomas P. Jackson.

"The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" will pay a visit to the Broadway. The piece is full of fun and nonsense from beginning to end, and the only things about it not thoroughly Irish are Gus and Max's German dialect. Marion Stanley has the part formerly played by Corinne.

At the Majestic George M. Cohan's "Little Johnny Jones" will be the attraction. It will be presented by a company including Tom Lewis, Sam J. Ryan, Bobby Barry, Frank Montgomery, C. J. Harrington, William Seymour, William Meehan, Lottie Medley, Adele Rafter, and Stella Tracey.

R. A. Roberts, the English star, in a dramatic sketch, "Dick Turpin," begins a week's engagement at the Orpheum. Carter De Haven, assisted by Isabella D'Armond, will appear in a new singing skit. Others on the bill are Sydney Dean and company, in "Christmas on the Island"; Jack Lorimer, the Sisters Herzog Camaras, Eddie Leonard and company, McRea and Poole, and the Three Dumonds.

At Hyde & Behman's Master Gabriel, the original "Buster," and his dog head the bill Another head line attraction will be Caryl Wilbur and company in a one-act comedy, "No. 81 Prospect Street." Others who will appear are the Marco Twins, Green and Werner, O'Brien Havel, Elmer Tenley, Martin brothers, and the Misses Rennier and Gaudier.

At the Novelty Eddie Clarke and his Six Winning Widows are headliners. The bill also offers Gracie Emmett and company, Major Doyle, Ziska and King, and the Kroneman brothers.

Harry Clay Blaney in "The Boy Behind the Gun" will be the attraction at Blaney's. The production is staged on a large scale and has many novel scenic and electrical effects.

"In Old Kentucky," with its thrilling race scene, comes to the Folly for a week.

"Parted on Her Bridal Tour," a dramatised version of Laura Jean Libbey's novel of the same name, will be seen at the Grand Opera House.

"The Parisian Widows" comes to the Star for the first time this season. The "Dance de la Revenge" is a sensational feature.

"Across the Pacific," a melodrama by Charles E. Blaney, is the offering at the Columbia.

One of the best all-around bills of the season will be seen at Keeney's.

At the Gayety James Hyde's "Blue Ribbon Girls" will hold the boards.

Payton's Lee Avenue Stock Company will present "Home Folks," a popular rural drama.

The Spooner Stock Company will be seen in "Aunt Cynthy's Homestead," at the Bijou.

Several well-known vaudeville performers are to appear at the Gotham.

"More to be Pitied Than Scorned" comes to Phillip's Lyceum.

The Imperial will have the "Merry Maidens"

For Vaudeville's Patrons

Junie McCree in "The Man from Denver," in his impersonaion of the "Dope Fiend," will be the leading attraction this week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street, and Charles F. Seamon will come second in importance. Among others are the Wesleys, Nelson's Comiques, Cook and Madison, and Foy and Clark.

William Gould and Valeska Suratt, from "The Belle of Mayfair," will be seen at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street, and Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne will be seen in Mr. Cressy's new sketch, "The Wyoming Whoop." Among others will be the Rose De Haven Sextette, the Big City Quartette, Adams and Mack, and Harry B. Lester.

George F. Golden in a monologue and Ryan and Richfield in "Mag Haggerty's Reception" will be headliners at Keith & Proctor's Union Square. Ainsley Scott, an actor 82 years old, will appear in dramatic recitations. Others are the Okabes Japs, the Spook Minstrels, the Baileys, and the Swor Brothers.

Benjamin Chapin, impersonating President Lincoln in his playlet, "At the White House," will be the leading attraction at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street. Bert Leslie in "Hogan's Visit," the American Comedy Four, and Stuart Barnes are also billed. Others are Berner's Mannikins, Elsie Faye and the Pierce Brothers, and the Valdare Troupe.

Julius Steger, lately with Lew Fields in "It Happened in Nordland," will appear with his own company at Hammerstein's Victoria in a dramatic playlet with music, entitled "The Fifth Commandment." Eva Tanguay will make her first appearance in vaudeville after her long absence. Among others are Willard Simms & Co., Bailey and Austin, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, and Harrigan, the juggler.

William Gillette's one-act play, "The Red Owl," will be offered at the Colonial Theatre, andw the Stunning Grenadiers will be seen for the first time on Broadway. Among the other leading attractions are the Kitamura Japs, Rice and Prevost, Julian Rose, the Hebrew Impersonator, and Jack Norworth.

Alice Lloyd, the English vocalist and comedienne, will be retained for a second week as the headliner at the Alhambra, introducing old and new character songs. Gus. Edwardi's School Boys and Girls will offer their "young comic opera," and Julia Redmond will appear in a playlet. Morris Cronin and the McNaughtons are also announced.

"Wine, Women and Song," with Bonita and Alex Carr, continues its prolonged success at the Circle.

The Trocaderos come to the Murray Hill.

"Miss New York, Jr.," comes to the Gotham.

The "Star Show Girls" are at the Dewey.

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum the original Britt-Nelson fight will be seen for another week on the Edison Projectoscope. Several new novelties will appear in the Curio Hall, and vaudeville is to be seen in the theatre.

The figure of Harry K. Thaw attracts much attention at the Eden Musee. Among the new pictures shown on the cinematograph is one treating of the capture of a Union spy in the Confederate camp.

Bits of Stageland Gossip

This is the season of the year when the hunters of theatrical souvenirs watch the columns of the papers to note the occasions when they can get a trophy with a seat. Silver jardinieres will be distributed on Tuesday night at the Lyceum in honor of the six hundredth performance of Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse," which will end its long engagement there on next Saturday night. On Monday, April 8, souvenirs will be distributed at the Hackett Theatre to celebrate the two hundredth appearance of Rose Stahl as the Chorus Lady.

Speaking of souvenirs and record-breaking runs, one must not forget the twenty-five hundredth performance of "Ben-Hur," which is to be celebrated at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. Every woman in the audience is to get a copy of a special edition of the novel, with illustrations taken from scenes of the play.

After the performance there is to be a dinner on the stage, with the dramatist, William Young, and the son of the author, Henry L. Wallace, as the guests of honor. Many will be the stories told of the career of "Ben-Hur" since it was first produced eight years ago at the Broadway Theatre. A number of the performers have never left the company.

The piece has been offered in every important city in America, and because of the immense spectacular effects, often under trying circumstances. Many of the playhouses had to be remodeled for the accommodation of the production. Laughable experiences were frequently encountered. Streets and alleyways in various cities were canvassed over like circus tents, and transformed into dressing and property rooms. In Seattle, when cutting the stage for the chariot race, the stage carpenter found himself in the middle of a Turkish bath establishment, built under the playhouse. In Des Moines, Iowa, with the weather below zero, a terrific windstorm blew away the canvass tent that formed the dressing rooms.

Maude Raymond is going to be "busy" this week. She is to appear in two musical comedies, impersonating two different characters in two different theatres every evening. During the first act of "The Social Whirl" at the Majestic she will be seen as Beezy, the character which she originated at the Casino. She will then hurry down to the Casino for the last act of "The White Hen," to assume the guise of a peasant girl. She will sing "Bill Simmons" in both productions. This means that she will make up first in black face, then in white face, and then in black face a second time.

"The Three of Us," at the Madison Square Theatre, is also to have an anniversary—its two hundredth—on next Thursday evening. The piece is to finish the season at the Madison Square Theatre and will probably return to New York to be the opening attraction in the

Valeska Suratt, the Gibson Girl of "The Belle of Mayfair," is to return to vaudeville to-morrow afternoon, following the end of the engagement of the opera at Daly's. She will be seen at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street in a new specialty, assisted by "Billy" Gould.

At the Lincoln Square Theatre this afternoon and evening a testimonial will be tendered Al Minehan. Many prominent vaudeville performers have volunteered their services.

Many novelties have been announced during the week for the Actors' Fund Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House, May 6 to 11. Prominent among them are Shakespeare's Village, with the Lambs as hosts of an ancient inn; the players and their forty-thousand-dollar art gallery; the Twelfth Nighters and their souvenirs of famous actors; the booths of the Professional Woman's League and the Actors' Church Alliance; prominent women selling Teddy bears; the old-fashioned side show of the Green Room Club; Catherine Counties and other young actresses in charge of the racing wheel, and Marshall P. Wilder and his Japanese maids. "The Friars" announce that they will publish a newspaper.

At the Circus

The usual crowds are flocking to see the Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Madison Square Garden. The management offers a real old-fashioned circus combined with the latest novelties. Some of the most interesting of these novelties are the ski-jumping performance of Carl Howelsen, the performing seals, and the acrobatic specialties of the Nevellos. Silvers is as funny as ever.

Hippodrome

The joint spectacle of "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" will remain unchanged at the Hippodrome. The circus acts continue to furnish additional novelties. A new troupe of German acrobats will be seen for the first time.

Hippodrome Concert

Manuel Klein, who is musical director of the Hippodrome and has composed the music for all the productions since the opening of the big playhouse, will make his first appearance to-night as a concert master, at the head of an orchestra which has been rehearsing for some months under his direction. The soloists will be Louise Gunning, from "The White Hen," and Frederick Weld. The programme will include the march from "Tannhauser," the prelude to "Pastoral" and Tschaikowsky's

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

MARCH.

31—Victor Herbert's Orchestra, evening, Daly's Theatre.
31—Gadski and the New York Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

APRIL.

1—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Hudson Theatre.
2—Rosina Lhévinne, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
2—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Jessie Shay, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
3—Father Hartman's oratorio, "St. Peter," evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—Wesley Weyman, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
5—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Cooper Union.
6—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
7—People's Choral Union, evening, Hippodrome.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
11—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
13—Osip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
17—Lhévinne, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Rosenthal, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Church Choral Society, afternoon.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.

The Season at the Metropolitan

THE Metropolitan Opera House closed its doors on Friday night when "Parsifal" was ended, having finished its regular subscription season a week earlier and prolonged its activity here by the extra "Nibelungen" performances and the Good Friday representation of "Parsifal." The season expired without any great manifestations of enthusiasm and without any notably demonstrative leave-takings of the principal artists. These, indeed, in accordance with the present policy of the management of engaging them for different periods, had been vanishing one after another for a number of weeks.

So far as the number of performances is concerned, it has been a season near the average of recent ones. The regular season was seventeen weeks in length; it opened on Nov. 26 with "Roméo et Juliette" and closed on March 23 with "Tristan und Isolde," but the special performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and of "Parsifal" lasted over into the following week, and the last performance was of "Parsifal" on March 29.

There were 68 subscription performances and 17 Saturday evening performances at popular prices. In addition, there were the four representations in the "Nibelung" cycle, two performances of "Parsifal," the single all-starred performance of "Salome" for Mr. Conried's benefit, and five other extra performances on holidays and for the benefit of certain associations—that is to say, the doors of the house were opened upon 97 occasions. The number of performances given was 102, and the difference between this and 97 is accounted for by the fact that five of the performances were, in the language of the theatre, "double bills"—four when "Hänsel und Gretel" was associated with "Pagliacci" and one when "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were presented together.

There were 29 operas given in these 102 performances. This record may be compared with that of 31 operas in the previous season of 1905-6, of seventeen weeks; 30 in the season of 1904-5, of sixteen weeks; 26 in that of 1903-4, Mr. Conried's first, of fifteen weeks, and 32 in the last of the late Maurice Grau's régime, which had seventeen weeks.

The season was not, after all, prolific of novelties. The only works entirely new to New York were Giordano's "Fedora" and Strauss's "Salome." But "Manon Lescaut" was to all intents and purposes new to New York, since its first production here was a strange, unnoticed, and utterly incompetent one. And the presentation of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" in scenic surroundings was also new. The promised presentation of Cilba's "Adrienne Lecouvreur" was postponed.

The public support was probably as large as has ever been given to the operatic season here. Mr. Conried has not taken the public into his confidence this year regarding his business affairs, as he did to a certain extent last year. But it is evident that the subscription was such as to appropriate almost all the house, leaving comparatively few seats for the casual visitor. Thereby a very large fixed sum was put at the director's disposal, and he was relieved of much of the uncertainty and anxiety that have been the lot of New York operatic managers in the past. The expenses, particularly the salary list, of the Opera House have been very large. The company has been enormous, and many of the principal singers have had less than usual to do. There was also the loss caused by the destruction of scenery and other material in the San Francisco earthquake, and the expense of preparing for "Salome," from which only the manager himself benefited on account of its prohibition in subsequent repetitions by the Directors. Mr. Conried has reported that his New York season results in a loss to his company of $100,000, which he attributes to the earthquake and the surrender of hypothetical profits that might have accrued from "Salome." He expects to make up some or all of this deficit from the tour he has begun.

It is not likely that any considerable falling off in the receipts of the Metropolitan Opera House was caused by the competition in Thirty-fourth Street. It may have diminished upon some occasions the number of standing spectators, but scarcely more than that. The real test of the effects of the competition will come when the subscriptions for next season at the two houses are closed.

The following table shows the operas that were performed, the date of their first performance, and the number of times each was heard:

First Performance.	Opera.	No. of Performances.
Nov. 26	"Roméo et Juliette"	5
Nov. 27	"La Bohème"	7
Nov. 28	"Hänsel und Gretel"	4
Nov. 29	"Pagliacci"	4
Dec. 1	"La Traviata"	3
Dec. 3	"Marta"	3
Dec. 5	"Fedora"	4
Dec. 7	"La Damnation de Faust"	5
Dec. 12	"Lucia di Lammermoor"	4
Dec. 19	"Lohengrin"	5
Dec. 21	"Aida"	6
Dec. 28	"Lakmé"	3
Dec. 29	"Siegfried"	4
Dec. 31	"Faust"	4
Jan. 2	"Tosca"	6
Jan. 11	"L'Africana"	2
Jan. 16	"Pagliacci"	4
Jan. 18	"Manon Lescaut"	3
Jan. 22	"Salome"	1
Feb. 2	"Carmen"	1
Feb. 11	"Madama Butterfly"	6
Feb. 15	"Tristan und Isolde"	4
Feb. 16	"Don Pasquale"	1
Feb. 16	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	1
Feb. 22	"Parsifal"	2
Feb. 27	"Rigoletto"	2
March 1	"Die Walküre"	2
March 19	"Das Rheingold"	1
March 27	"Götterdämmerung"	1

Number of performances.....102
Number of operas given, 29.

To this list must be added the benefit performance given for Emil Fischer on March 15, when scenes from "Die Walküre," "Lohengrin," and "Die Meistersinger" were presented.

The season was under the sign of Italian opera, was chiefly dominated by it; and this was because Mr. Caruso was, as he has been for several years, the principal item of interest in the performances for many of the audience, or was so considered to be by the management. Hence the repertory was molded as far as might be to suit him, to conceal his weak points and to bring out his strong points most effectively. Still more emphasis was put upon the Italian side of the season by the invitation to Giacomo Puccini to come to New York to direct the preparations of his new opera, "Madama Butterfly," and to acknowledge in person the popular admiration of this and his three others that were performed.

As a result of this policy, the Italian performances outnumbered the German and French put together; and the number of Italian operas given came within one of equaling the number of French and German operas, being fifteen to fourteen. "Marta" and "L'Africana," for the purposes of the comparison, though the first is the work of a German and the second of a Gallicised German, are considered as Italian, since they were sung in Italian and were given largely for the exploitation of the Italian tenor. If he had been able to sing in French, Meyerbeer's opera, at least, would have been given in that language in accordance with the traditional policy.

The composer who had the greatest number of performances, however, was Wagner, who was represented in twenty-nine performances of eight works; but he gains this pre-eminence partly through performances outside of the subscription—those of "Parsifal" and the Trilogy. Next came Puccini, with twenty-one performances of four works, Verdi with eleven performances of three, Gounod with nine performances of two, and Humperdinck with eight performances of "Hänsel und Gretel." This lead of Wagner's over any other one composer, it may be observed, has prevailed at the Metropolitan for many years, no matter how great the preponderance of other schools has been.

Mr. Caruso made fewer appearances this season than he did last, thirty-six as compared with forty-five. Some of the difference is accounted for by his indisposition in January and again in March, which kept him out of several performances. Mme. Sembrich appeared only seventeen times in the season, a remarkable contrast to her record of thirty-four times last season. She, too, was deprived of a few appearances through illness, and she left the company two weeks before the close of the regular season.

Of the new singers, Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Cavalieri, Mme. Fleischer-Edel, and Mr. Burrian are the ones whose achievements were of importance in the season. Miss Farrar did not, perhaps, have that triumphant sweep of success which she and her friends anticipated for her after her brilliant record abroad. The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House is an exacting one, and is not easily taken off its feet at the first summons; and Miss Farrar's first summons in "Romeo et Juliette" was not at all her most convincing one. But by her various interpretations, and the successive disclosures of several sides of an artistic personality, really interesting and persuasive, and of an art in singing which, though not perfect in its finish, has yet much of compelling charm and real beauty, she won a high place.

All the more surprising was the favor that Mme. Cavalieri succeeded in gaining for herself. It could not have been her singing that accomplished it, for she is neither a great vocalist nor the possessor of a good voice, and it could hardly have been her power as a lyric actress, for she is conventional and limited in most parts. Nevertheless she gained it, and gained a re-engagement.

Mme. Fremstad [illegible] had little to do; but she demonstrated that she is an uncommonly fine German singer, both in voice and in histrionic ability. Mr. Burrian made most of his impression through his wonderful impersonation of Herod in "Salome." In parts where there is more singing he did less well; and in such a part as Tristan, where nobility and heroic quality are necessary, he failed to approve himself. Still less successful was the new French tenor, Mr. Rousselière, whose vocal method is painful, who can scarcely govern his tones without shouting, and whose acting is conventional. Neither Mme. Eames nor Mme. Gadski took a very important part in the season, for both joined the company late, Mme. Eames in January and Mme. Gadski not till the middle of February. Mme. Gadski's Wagnerian interpretations, however, were an important feature of the season. There were magnificent contributions to the season's offerings by Mme. Fremstad; but the little attention given to the German operas did not afford her full scope, much to the public's loss.

Friends of the German school have had a sad disappointment in this Italian season, in the small attention that has been paid to Wagner. That the interest of the public in his works has not expired has been amply shown in the large attendance that has been seen at the cycle of the "Ring" outside of the season. This omission of "Die Meistersinger" has been a serious loss that many have felt, remembering the beautiful performances that were given last year and two years ago. The lack of keen interest that was displayed in the "Tristan" performances is sufficiently accounted for by the lack of imposing artists in the chief parts. Some have hastily concluded that the public taste has departed from the Wagnerian lyric drama. But a restoration of that drama to its rightful place and its performance on the plane to which this public is accustomed would show that this art has lost none of its vitality.

In the meantime the movement for the enlargement of the Department of Music at Harvard, and especially the provision of a building devoted to its needs, is gaining headway. An astonishing increase has been made in the number of students there, who are finding in music a proper element of the training and cultivation that the liberal education should give. There are a number of forces at Harvard that are tending not only to the study of music as an art and as a means of culture, but also toward what, after all, must be a chief desideratum in all consideration that is given to it, the actual hearing of music. There is zealous propaganda making by the enthusiasts at the head of these activities. At a dinner given lately at the Harvard Club in this city to further this propaganda, Prof. Spalding was present and spoke of his ambitions for the project of a music building in memory of Prof. J. K. Paine, which shall centralize and consolidate the musical interests at Harvard. Henry T. Fink, Walter Damrosch, Arthur Whiting, and others gave expression of a lively and cordial interest in the project.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

WESLEY WEYMAN
Pianist

WASSILI SAFONOFF
Conductor of the Philharmonic Society

DR. P. HARTMANN
Who will Conduct his Oratorio "St. Paul" at the Russian Symphony Concert.

MISS JESSE SHAY
Who will give a Piano Recital

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Oscar Hammerstein announces two appearances of Mme. Calvé during the week of April 1 at his Manhattan Opera House. On both occasions "Carmen" will be the opera.

On Monday, April 1, at 8:15 o'clock, "Carmen" will be sung, and Mme. Calvé will be supported by Mmes. Donalda, Trentini, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Dalmorès, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, and Reschiglian, with Mr. Campanini conducting.

Wednesday evening, April 3, at 8:15, "Martha" will be repeated with its original cast, including Mmes. Donalda and De Cisneros and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, and Mugnoz, Mr. Tanara conducting.

Friday evening, April 5, at 8:15, Mme. Calvé will again sing "Carmen," supported by Mmes. Zeppilli, Trentini, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Sévellhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Muguoz, and Reschiglian. Mr. Campanini conducts.

Saturday matinée, April 6, at 2:15, "Aida" will be sung with the familiar cast.

Saturday evening, at 8:15, "Rigoletto" will be given in Italian, with Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, and Zaccaria, and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, and Venturini, and Mr. Campanini as conductor.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society will, in answer to many requests, give two extra concerts at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Wassily Safonoff will then make his last appearances before his departure for London, where he has been engaged to conduct several concerts of the London Symphony Orchestra. The programme for these two supplementary concerts will consist of Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" symphony, Rubinstein's concerto in E flat major for piano, and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Josef Lhévinne has been engaged as soloist. It was by his performance of this concerto that Mr. Lhévinne carried off the Rubinstein prize from thirty competitors in Berlin in 1895, and he has frequently played it with his teacher, Mr. Safonoff. The orchestra for these concerts will consist of 110 players.

Mr. Safonoff will sail for Europe in April, and will pass the Summer with his family in the Caucasus Mountains.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The last concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quintet for piano and strings, D minor, Op. 89.....Gabriel Faure
Second movement from sextet for strings, A minor.....Charles Martin Loeffler
Sonata, C major, for violoncello, without accompaniment.....Bach
Sextet for strings, G major, Op. 36....Brahms

The assisting artists will be Mme. Helen Hopekirk, pianist; Max Zach, viola; J. Keller, 'cello. Mr. Alwin Schroeder of the quartet will play the violoncello sonatas; and this number has been put upon the programme to do him honor at his last appearance with the Kneisel Quartet before his departure for Germany. He has been the violoncellist of the quartet since 1891, when he first came to this country as the first player of his instrument in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He leaves this country now to take a position with the Hoch Conservatory at Frankfort, where he will also play in a string quartet and appear as a solo performer.

The quintet by Gabriel Faure will be played for the first time in this country. It was first heard in Paris on April 30 of last year, when it was played at a concert given jointly by Raoul Pugno and Eugene Ysaye; to the latter it is dedicated. Faure is a pupil of the Conservatoire, and is counted among the advanced school of young French instrumental composers, though by no means one of the most radical of them. He is known in this country chiefly by his songs, a sonata for violin and piano, his smaller pieces for piano solo, and his incidental music to "Pelléas et Mélisande," which Mr. d'Indy and the Boston Symphony Orchestra play when he was here in December, 1905.

Jullen Tiersot wrote of the quintet, after its first performance: "From the first measures the work impresses itself by its beauty, its elevation, and delicacy of style; and the author's personality is shown in its most remarkable traits. A grave, pure melody is taken up one after the other by the strings, sustained by delicate arpeggios upon the piano; it suggests a classicism allied to the most refined forms of the art of to-day; and this suggestion is maintained to the end of the work. It is so in the adagio, treating a theme of a quasi-archaic tonality, à la Bach, enveloped by an atmosphere of the most modern harmonies. It is so in the final allegretto moderato, developed in the form of variations, with picturesque sonorities, a grace of contour, a charm of expression continuing to the end."

Mr. Loeffler's sextet was first performed by Mr. Kneisel in 1893. The movement now to be played is inscribed to the memory of Denis Bunker, a gifted painter of Boston. It is founded upon a Russian folk song sung by boatmen of the Volga—the same one that was heard in New York at the last concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra in Glasounoff's symphonic poem "Stenka Razin," and it has been used by other Russian composers.

Bach's sonata is the third of a set of six "sonatas or suites" for violoncello alone, composed of dance pieces of the older type, this one consisting of a prelude, Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, two Bourrés, and a Gigue.

GADSKI AND THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programme which Walter Damrosch has prepared for the farewell appearance of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall this Sunday afternoon, with Mme. Gadski as soloist, is as follows:

Overture to "Tannhauser".....Wagner
"The Nutcracker Suite"—(a) Overture Miniature; (b) Russian Dance; (c) Chinese Dance; (d) Arabian Dance; (e) Dance of the Mirlitons.....Tschaikowsky
Aria from "Aida," "Ritorno al Vincitor".....Verdi
Mme. Gadski.
Variations on an Original Theme.....Elgar
Songs with Orchestra—(a) "Im Treibhaus"; (b) "Traume"; (c) "Wiegenlied"
Mme. Gadski.
"Under the Trees".....Massenet
Clarinet Obbligato, Mr. Leroy.
'Cello Obbligato, Mr. Leo Schulz
Waltz, "Vienna Life".....Strauss
"The Erl King".....Schubert
(Orchestral accompaniment by Berlioz.)
Mme. Gadski.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

The authorities of the New York Public Library wish to have it known that in the branches of the Public Library there are about 4,000 volumes of music scores, including symphonies, oratorios, operas, and church music; about 250 titles of piano music, and over 200 titles of bound song music, with some music for the organ, violin, violoncello, mandolin, flute, and other wind and stringed instruments. There are many duplicates. About 300 volumes of music for the blind are included in this collection.

The branch libraries contain about 2,500 volumes relating to the history, philosophy, and aesthetics of music, compends, and dictionaries. There are also books on the theory of music, harmony, thorough bass, counterpoint, musical form, and on the origin and development of the piano, violin, organ, harp, and other instruments.

The branches contain many excellent biographies of musicians and representative volumes of musical criticism.

A complete catalogue of these collections, which are distributed throughout the thirty-eight branches of the library, may be consulted in the catalogue department, 200 West Twenty-third Street.

The library lends books in quantity to any school, club, or institution which will promise to be responsible for their proper care and return. Application should be made at the office of the Traveling Libraries, 190 Amsterdam Avenue.

Special cards are issued to teachers at all branches. The holders may borrow more than the usual number of books at a time, provided such books are not in great demand, and may retain them longer than usual.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

A special musical service under the auspices of the Religious Committee of the Young People's Society of Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church was held on Good Friday evening, when Stainer's "Crucifixion" was given by a chorus of sixty voices. The soloists were Miss Reichwein, and Mrs. D. Peterson, sopranos; Miss Otteson and Miss M. Olson, contraltos; Thurber Wilson, R. M. Richter, and Albert Peterson, tenors, and Harold Flewellen, R. H. Bagnell, and T. Johnson, basses.

Richard Henry Warren, for many years organist and choirmaster of St. Bartholomew's and director of the Church Choral Society, is to be in charge of the choirs of the Church of the Ascension and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. He will play the organ in the Madison Avenue Church in the morning and in the Church of the Ascension in the evening.

A special Easter service will be held to-day at All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street, at 11 A. M. Gounod's "Mass of the Sacred Heart" will be given. The soloists will be Clara L. Smith, soprano; Marie E. Martin, contralto; F. E. Jenkins, tenor; H. Tinner, bass; Alphonse Goettler, second tenor, and John J. Ryan, baritone. A large chorus will assist the soloists. Dr. F. S. Palmer is organist and director.

Special Easter music will be given at the Church of the Incarnation to-day. W. R. Hedden, the organist, will play a "Te Deum" in F by Coleridge-Taylor and Dubois's Toccata in G. The choir numbers [illegible] voices.

Stainer's "My Hope Is Everlasting," Parker's "Behold, Ye Despisers," and the "Sanctus" from Gounod's "Messe Solonelle."

Victor Herbert and his orchestra will give a concert to-night in Daly's Theatre. The programme includes Gomez's Overture "Il Guarany," Massenet's "Neapolitan Scenes," Lund's "Before the Altar," Burck's "The Gypsy," "The Dance of the Hours" from "Gioconda," and several of Victor Herbert's own compositions. Blanche Duffield, soprano, will sing "An Easter Dawn," by Victor Herbert.

Thursday evening Wesley Weyman will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme includes Mozart's sonata in D major, Liszt's sonata in B minor, and several Chopin numbers.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday—"Carmen," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday—"Martha," evening, Manhattan.
Friday—"Carmen," evening, Manhattan.
Saturday—"Aida," afternoon, Manhattan.
Saturday—"Rigoletto," evening, Manhattan.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St. Near 9th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Prices...50c. to $1.50
Admission.....50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
3cr Office open all day to day from 10 A.M.
Soloists:—Mmes. Russ, Zeplli; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sammarco, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnos, Daddi, Gianoli-Galletti and the entire Manhattan Opera House Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.
1. PRELUDE DE SICILIANA from CAVALERIA RUSTICANA.....Mascagni
M. CHARLES DALMORES.
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
2. Romanza from "Huguenots," "Pianca al par di neve".....Meyerbeer
M. JEAN ALTCHEVSKY.
Solo for "Viola D'Amore, M. Lazaretti.
3. Aria, Act I. from "Don Giovanni" Mozart
M. GIANNINA RUSS.
4. Duet from Act I. "CARMEN".....Bizet
MLLE. ZEPPILLI, M. DALMORES.
5. a. Prelude from "Valli".....Catalani
b. Anitra's Dance from "Peer Gynt" Grieg
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPAINI.
6. Overture, "Le Pardon den Bloesmel" (DINORAH).....Meyerbeer
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
Assisted by the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra and Chorus.
INTERMISSION.
7. In commemoration of the 175th Anniversary of the birth of Haydn.
SYMPHONY 8.....Haydn
a. Adagio Presto. b. Andante.
c. Minuet—Allegretto. d. Finale—Vivance.
8. Overture, "Tannhauser" (By request) Wagner
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
9. Aria from "Romeo et Juliet".....Gounod
MR. CHARLES DALMORES.
10. Comic Duet from "Don Pasquale" Donizetti
Mlle. Zeppilli. M. Gianoli-Galletti.
11. Duet from "I Puritani" (Sounl la tromba).....Bellini
M. Ancona. M. Arimondi.
12. Aria, "Oh de verd'amgi miei" and Grand Finale 3, from "ERNANI".....Verdi
Mme. Russ; MM. Altchevsky, Sammarco, Mugnoz, Daddi.
Assisted by the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra and Chorus.
TO-MOR. (Mon.) at 8:15, MME. CALVE
3d Appearance of
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, MME. CALVE
4th Appearance of
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevellhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3,) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
—FAREWELL CONCERT.—
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
AND THE New York Symphony Orchestra
WITH MME. GADSKI SOLOIST
1. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. "The Nutcracker Suite".....Tschaikowsky
3. Air from "Aida," "Rittornoal vincitor".Verdi
MME. GADSKI.
4. Variations on an Original Theme..... Sir Edward Elgar
5. Songs with Orchestra, (1) "Im Treibhaus"; (2) "Traume"; (3) "Wiegenlied".....Wagner
MME. GADSKI.
6. "Under the Trees".....Massenet
Clarinet obligato, Mr. Leroy; 'cello obligato, Mr. Leo Schulz.
7. Waltz, "Vienna Life".....Strauss
8. "The Erl King".....Schubert
MME. GADSKI.
9. "Farewell Symphony".....Haydn
(The Symphony of the Candles, during which each player blows out his candle in turn and departs.)
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets 50c. to $2. On sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TWO EXTRA CONCERTS
Friday, April 5, at 2:30, Sat., April 6, at 8:15.
Conductor
SAFONOFF
His farewell appearance this season.
Symphony
PATHETIQUE
"PATHETIQUE" SYMPHONY...Tschaikowsky
Piano Concerto in E flat.....Rubenstein
LHEVINNE
"Tannhauser" Overture.....Wagner
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Last Concert Tuesday Evg., April 2, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mme. Helen Hopekirk. Mr. Max Zach. Mr. J. Keller.
Program: GABRIEL FAURE, Quintet for Piano, 2 Violins, Viola and Violoncello, D minor, op. 89; C. M. LOEFFLER, second movement from sextet, for 2 Violins, 2 Violas and 2 Violoncellos, A minor; BACH, Sontata C major, for Violoncello; BRAHMS, Sextet for 2 Violins, 2 Violas and 2 Violoncellos, G major, op. 36. Seats, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 113 West 40th St.
Wednesday Evening, April 3, 8:15.
PIANO RECITAL BY
JESSIE SHAY
WISSNER PIANO USED
Tickets on Sale at Wissner's, 96 5th Av., cor. 15th St., and at box office.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, at 8:15
HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "MESSIAH"
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION 350 VOICES
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SOLOISTS: GENEVIEVE CLARK WILSON. ANNA TAYLOR JONES. FRANK ORMSBY. WILLIAM HARPER.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Popular Prices, 25 cts. to $1.00. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVG., APRIL 3, AT 8:15.
First performance in N. Y. of the Oratorio
"St. Peter"
Under the personal direction of the author
DR. P. HARTMANN
GRAND CHORUS—EMINENT SOLOISTS.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Tickets for sale at J. Fischer & Bro., 7 & 11 Bible House, Astor Place, at Box Office, and at Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

IRVING Place Theatre. Third Week! Every Ev'g 8:20 and Sat. Matinee. The Great "SALOME" Drama in 1 Act Success, by Oscar Wilde and Jacobson's 1 Act Comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

AMUSEMENTS.

14TH ST. AND 3D AVE. DEWEY MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "POPS." To-night 8:15. 25c. & 50c. To-m'w Mon. Mt. & All Week
BEDINI AND ARTHUR, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, COLLINS AND HART, REED FAMILY, TROJA, COOK AND STEVENS, GORMAN & WEST, WILL MEADE & DOG, THE DEWEYSCOPE. DopeyDan, Cunning, JailBr'kr. STAR BROWN GIRLS.

125th St. & 3d Av. GOTHAM Mat. Every Day.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS 25c. To-night 8:15. 25c., 50c. To-m'w Mon. Mt. & All Week
CHEVALIER DE LORIS, ROONEY AND BENT, HOEY AND LEE, DELAUR, DEERMONT Trio, CARON AND FARNUM, FREDO AND DARE, ADELAIDE PAXTON, THE BROWNINGS, THE GOTHAMSCOPE. MISS NEW YORK, JR. 2 Farces, Chas. J. Burkhardt.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Victoria Thea., 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Daily, 25, 50.
TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE 25c., 50c.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE
JULIUS STEGER AND COMPANY.
in "THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT."
WILLARD SIMMS & CO. BAILEY & AUSTIN. McMAHON'S 10 PULLMAN PORTER MAIDS. HARRIGAN. CARLISLE'S DOGS AND PONIES. JACK WHITFORD. GALLANDO. VITAGRAPH.
EXTRA FEATURE EVA TANGUAY
MAT. EVERY DAY, 25c. and 50c.

Admission 25c. Sundays
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSÉE
IN CENTRAL HALL.
POCAHONTAS, JOHN SMITH, HARRY THAW, etc.
IN PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.
This Afternoon at 3; Evenings at 9.
EDEN CINEMATOGRAPH
Capture of Whales at Sea, Comics, &c.
CONCERTS TO-DAY by the
ROYAL BLUE HUNGARIAN GYPSIES
KARL KAPOSSY, Leader.

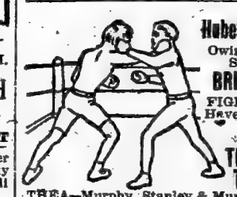

Huber's 14th St. Museum
Owing to the Great Success, THE
BRITT & NELSON
FIGHT PICTURES Have Been Retained 1st Time This Season
THE LADY AND THE TIGERS.
THEA—Murphy, Stanley & Murphy, Comedians

WEST END THEATRE, 125th St., near 8th Av.
TO-DAY at 2:15 Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT 8:15 GUNBY'S MOVING PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATED SONGS
WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW 25c. Mats. 25c. and 50c. Mon. and Wed. Mat. Sat.
SOUVENIRS EVERY MONDAY NIGHT.
BICKEL, WATSON and WROTHE
In TOM, DICK AND HARRY COMPANY OF 75.
Prices Always 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.
Monday, April 8.....ARIZONA

ALL STAR GREAT BILL.
ACTORS' SOCIETY
Annual Entertainment.
HUDSON THEATRE,
Tuesday Afternoon, April 9, 1907.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
A DESPERATE CHANCE
TED MARKS' EASTER CONCERTS. To-day, 25, 35c. To-nt., 25, 35, 50c.
ESTELLE WARDETTE & CO. SMITH & BAKER. Radie Furman, Walter Daniels, Ella Matonka and Her 4 Colored Boys and 7 Other Big Acts.

NEW STAR 107th St. & Lex. Av. JOE WELCH —IN— The Shoemaker
To-Night BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. 15, 25, 35, 50c
15 Mats. 25 Mon. 35 Wed. 50 and 75 Sat.
Edw. Clark & His Six Winning Widows Will Rogers, others.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK
WEEK STARTING Monday, April 1. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Charles Frohman Presents Henry Arthur Jones' Masterpiece,
THE HYPOCRITES
"Expediency is man's wisdom; doing right is God's."
Exactly the same Cast and Production as Played for Nearly Seven Months at the Hudson Theatre, New York:
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
Next Week—GRACE GEORGE in "CLOTHES."

SHUBERT THEATRE OPP. CITY HALL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15.
Mats. Wed., Sat. BEST SEATS, $1. EVENINGS, Best Seats, $1.50.
Mr. Henry Miller Presents A Story of War Time Wooing by Louis Evan Shipman
ON PAROLE
With Superb Co., including Charlotte Vincent WALKER & SERRANO
NEXT WEEK
The Road to Yesterday, Minnie Dupree & Co.

COLUMBIA THEATRE. Phone 1609 Main.
Mats. Daily 15, 20, 25c.
Across the Pacific with Johnny Hoey
Next Week.....UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
MME. ROSINA
LHEVINNE
ONLY NEW YORK PIANO RECITAL
Tuesday, April 2, at 3 o'Clock
Seats $1.50 and $1. Now on sale at Box Office.
Management.....Steinway & Sons

YALE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION Waldorf-Astoria
IBSEN'S "The Pretenders" Tuesday and Wed., April 2d and 3d.
Seats at Waldorf and Yale Club, $2.00.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT, (INC.)

8th Ave., 43d to 44th St.

MANAGEMENT MESSRS. SHUBERT & ANDERSON.

HIPPODROME

Evgs. 1st $, 25c. to $1.50

Daily Mats. at 2, 25c. to $1.00.

THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE—MARVELOUS, STUPENDOUS, MYSTIFYING.

Great Dramatic Spectacle of Life In The West,

PIONEER DAYS

In which 100 Sioux Indians appear. Capture of Outlaws. Escape of the Half-Breeds. Attack on the Stage Coach. Assembly of the Indians, with the

WEIRD GHOST DANCE,

Exactly as given by these same Indians in the Wounded Knee Uprising.

In the Carpeted Arena, Free from Sawdust, Dirt, Noise, and Peanuts. Presented before a cultured audience with the convenience of finely upholstered cushioned divans, this wonderful and amazing

CIRCUS

24 ACROBATIC ARABS, DIRECT FROM THE DESERT, IN AMAZING FEATS OF SKILL AND STRENGTH.
MARCELINE, FUNNIEST CLOWN IN THE WORLD.
POWERS' HIPPODROME HERD OF ELEPHANTS.
CAPT. WEBB'S SEALS AND SEA LIONS.
THE SCHENCK-MARVELLY TROUPE OF EUROPEAN ACROBATS, (NEW.)
THE COURTLY RIDING KAROLYS.
THE NOVEL NIARDS, IN UNIQUE FEATS;
THE BALTUS FOUR, EQUILIBRISTS.

Mysterious and Dazzling Splendors of Water Spectacle.

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

With Chorus of Mermaids in Real Water. Marceline as a Fisherman. Disappearance of Mermaids, Every One Apparently Drowned. Most remarkable Novelty of the Age. Concluding with Gorgeous, Glittering Ballet, "UNDER THE SEA!"

"The Show That Makes All Other Shows Look Like Side Shows."

EASTER CONCERT TO-NIGHT MANUEL KLEIN'S ORCHESTRA. LOUISE GUNNING, Soprano, FREDERIC WELD, BARITONE. Pop. Prices, 25c. to $1. Box Office Now Open.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Telephone 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

Third Week of Tremendous Success

ERMETE

NOVELLI

MONDAY—Kean, ("The Royal Box.")
TUESDAY—"My Wife Is Not Stylish."
WEDNESDAY—"Papa Lebonnard."
THURSDAY—"A Curious Accident."
FRIDAY—"A Night Off."
SATURDAY MATINEE—"Our Boys."
SATURDAY NIGHT—"Louis XI."

LINCOLN SQ THEATRE B'way & 66th St. Telephone, 5464 Col.

Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. Wed. Mat. 25c., 50c.

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15

WM. MORRIS STOCK COMPANY

in Henry V. Esmond's Comedy,

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE

TO-DAY AT 2:15. & **TO-NIGHT** AT 8:15.

Testimonial to

AL MINEHAN TREASURER. ALL STAR BILL.

Geo. Fuller Golden, May Ward, Sheridan & Milton, Lew Welsh, The Barringtons, Three Betts, Helene Davis & Co., Lionel Lawrence, and many others.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tel. 2343 Mad. Evgs., 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20

MARGARET HENRY ANGLIN MILLER

In William Vaughn Moody's **THE GREAT DIVIDE**

MAJESTIC Wilbur-Shubert Co., Props. B'way & 59th St. Tels. 3500 Cols.

Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

The Great Casino Success,

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Big cast of principals, including CHAS. J. ROSS, Elizabeth Brice, Frederic Bond, Ada Lewis, Caroline Locke, Irene Hobson, and typical Casino Beauty Chorus.

BIJOU B'way, bet. 30th & 31st Sts. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.

MADAME

NAZIMOVA

Last Week IN HEDDA GABLER In English. SPECIAL MAT. THURSDAY. A Doll's House.

April 8—Mme. Nazimova in first Performance of "COMTESSE COQUETTE."

Rice's Sun. Concerts. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Ev. 8:15. Nora Kelly, Leo Edwards, Edgar L. Davenport, Sadie Jansell. Imperial Quartet. 10 other Stars.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ B'dway & 35th St. Tel. 2485—38. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. LAST WEEK.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

Cast includes MINNIE DUPREE, Helen Ware, White Whittlesey, Robt. Dempster.

COMMENCING Mon. Apr. 8 SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

EDDIE FOY

As ARTIE CHOKE in

THE "ORCHID"

With Great Company, including Trixie Frigenza, Amelia Stone, Jos. W. Herbert, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, Melville Ellis, William Rock, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15

LOUIS MANN

In the Penfield West & Kerker Musical Comedy, **The White Hen**

Mail—"An undoubted hit."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
7TH WEEK ANNUAL N. Y. ENGAGEMENT
CHARLES FROHMAN presents

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Last 3 Nights. Last Wed. Mat.

THE SILVER BOX

BEGINNING THURS. EVENING
Robert Marshall's Farcical-Romance

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Miss Barrymore as Stella de Gex.
Seat Sale Monday, 9 A. M.
MATS. WED. AND SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., B'way. Evenings at 8:15. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:15
FRANK McKEE.....Manager

5TH MONTH

Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's production

THE MAN OF THE HOUR
BY GEORGE BROADHURST

"THE SENSATION OF THE DAY."

SEATS 12 WEEKS NOW
THURS. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

AUTUMN TO EASTER

AND STILL GRINDING TO CAPACITY.

250TH TIME APRIL 8.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM PRESENTS

THE RED MILL
MONTGOMERY & STONE

by Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager

600th TIME THIS TUESDAY

EASTER SOUVENIRS SILVER JARDINIERES

LAST WEEK
LAST NIGHT, SAT., APRIL 6.
HENRY B. HARRIS presents

The Lion AND The Mouse
BY CHARLES KLEIN.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, MR. ARNOLD DALY IN THE BOYS OF COMPANY B

A Military Comedy by RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG.

NOTE—The "action" begins directly at rise of curtain, 8:15 sharp.

SEATS READY ALL THIS WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

4TH MONTH. **SHOWERS OF FUN**

"ONE OF THE BEST."—Herald.
"ONE OF THE FUNNIEST."—Sun.
"COLLIER AT HIS BEST."—Times.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

WM. COLLIER

in the New Farce in Three Acts,

CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

By WM. COLLIER & GRANT STEWART.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager

"SEND A TELEGRAM—TAKE A CAB—BUT GET A RECEIPT."
—MONTY BREWSTER.

FREDERIC THOMPSON presents
EDWARD ABELES in

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS 5th Big Month

A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills and Abounding in Joyous Laughs.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

TO-MORROW, (EASTER MONDAY) At 3:15. **Miss Kitty Cheatham**

Direction Frederic Thompson in A Matinee of Songs For Children and "Grown Ups." A Recital of Striking Excellence and Novelty.

HUDSON THEATRE.....SPECIAL

NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, AT 2.30. BENEFIT—FRIENDLY AID SETTLEMENT CIRCLE DRAMATIQUE, in CHATEAU HISTORIQUE. Regular Prices. Seats Selling.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

FRANK DANIELS

in his Comic Comic Opera

THE TATTOOED MAN

by Victor Herbert, H. B. Smith, and A. N. C. Fowler.

Beauty Chorus of 60.

Direction C. B. DILLINGHAM.

LYCEUM THEATRE—SPECIAL.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30—ALSO TO-MORROW (MON.) MATINEE AT 3.

BURTON HOLMES

TRAVELOGUES, (TRAVEL TALKS.)
COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE and SURRENDER.

Box Office Open from 2:30 P. M. To-day.
Prices $1.50 & $1, 50c. unreserved.

NEW AMSTERDAM

THEATRE, 42d St., west of Broadway. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers

Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE WED. BEST SEATS $1.50

Seats Selling 4 Weeks in Advance.

"COME AND NESTLE CLOSELY BY MY SIDE" AND LISTEN TO THE PRETTIEST MUSIC YET HEARD IN REAL MUSICAL COMEDY.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Production.

PIXLEY & LUDERS' BEST MUSICAL COMEDY

THE GRAND

MIRTH MELODY MAGNIFICENCE

MOGUL

WITH FRANK MOULAN AND 100 SINGERS AND COMEDIANS.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers

For Wednesday Matinees Only "MERELY MARY ANN"

27th WEEK

ELEANOR ROBSON

AS

"SALOMY JANE"

By PAUL ARMSTRONG.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK McKEE.....Mgr.

MATINEE WED. BEST SEATS $1.50.

BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT

THE LOGICAL EASTER SHOW

CARLE'S SPRING CHICKEN

FOR 24 PERFORMANCES ONLY

Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

TO-NIGHT at 8:30. Box Office opens at noon to-day; 50c., $1, $1.50.

VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Beginning a Special Spring Series of NOTABLE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS

SOLOIST TO-NIGHT Blanche Duffield, Soprano

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:25. Only Mat. Saturday 2:15.

BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVG.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.
KLAW & ERLANGER
Will Present the Distinguished Actor,

MR. KYRLE BELLEW

In Hartley Manners' New Play,

"A MARRIAGE OF REASON"

Supported by a Notable Cast, including

Fannie Ward, Julia Dean, Margaret Fuller, Maude Ream Stover, Mrs. Minnie Storey, Fred'k de Belleville, Conway Tearle, Master Storey, J. K. Adams, R. L. Smith.

A Powerful Story Told by an Exceptionally Talented Company.

BROADWAY

THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.
LITT & DINGWALL.....Managers
Evgs. 8:10. Fashion Mat. Sat. 2:10.

LADIES, NOT TO SEE ANNA HELD

And Her Gorgeously Gowned

BEAUTIES

IN

THE PARISIAN MODEL

THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRODUCED IS LIKE GOING WITHOUT AN

EASTER HAT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

SOUVENIRS

Tuesday Evening, Apl. 2nd

Commemorating the 2,500 performance of KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS

BEN HUR

LAST THREE WEEKS OF THIS MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE. 400 People, 20 Horses, 5 Chariots, IN THE NEW RACE SCENE.

Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50

MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8 SHARP

THIRD BIG WEEK of the CIRCUS of a THOUSAND THRILLS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

AFTERNOONS AT 2 NIGHTS AT 8

A Climax-Capping Congress of Peerless and Pre-eminent Performers.

"Full of real thrillers."—JOURNAL.
"A good old-fashioned circus."—WORLD.
"A bang-up show."—GLOBE.
"Sent a sparkle to the eye."—TELEGRAM.
"Better than in any other year."—PRESS.
"Acme of modern day ring achievements."—COMMERCIAL.
"A real circus."—AMERICAN.
"Not a dry spot."—HERALD.
"General excellence."—MORNING TELEGRAPH.
"Overbrimming with thrills."—NEWS.
"The greatness of the Greatest Show on Earth."—TIMES.

BARNUM AND BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Immense Success of Capt. Carl Howelsen's Norwegian Sensation,

SKI-SAILING

The Newest and Most Novel Acrobatic and Trained Animal Amazement,

THE NOVELLOS

Record Making Revival of the Aerial Auto's Fateful Flight,

THE DIP OF DEATH

An Act That Excites Wonder.

THE REAL RIDING SEAL

UNEQUALLED DISPLAYS OF HIGH SCHOOL HORSES AND EXPERT EQUESTRIANISM.
ROYAL TROUPE OF TRAINED THOROUGHBREDS,
MANUEL HERZOG SCHOOL OF SUPERB STALLIONS,
HORSE BALLET AND DANCE OF THE WAVING WANDS,
CONGRESS OF EXPERTS IN HAUTE ECOLE,
EDUCATED HORSES AT LIBERTY.

PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS.
ROLLER BROTHERS' STARTLING BICYCLE SOMERSAULTS.
WINSTON'S SEA LION ACTORS AND JUGGLERS.
TRIPLE HERD OF ELEPHANT PERFORMERS.
SIEGRIST-SILBON SENSATIONAL AERIALISTS.

100 CIRCUS ACTS BY 300 FAMOUS PERFORMERS.

Epoch-Making Riding Congress, Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres, Special Children's Circus, 40 Funny Clowns, REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME, Racing Glories of All Ages, High Jumping Horses.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY—AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Doors open one hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the Menagerie and Museums, to see the Herds of Trained Elephants, the Giant Giraffes, the scores of Cages of Wild Beasts, the odd and curious Freaks and Living Curiosities, the Tallest Man and Woman on Earth, the Smallest People Alive, and the special Vaudeville Performances in the Curio Hall. Grand preliminary Concert by Carl Clair's Grand Military Band at 1:30 and 7:30.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved Seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, Seats, $2.00 and $2.50.

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Buy at the box office only. No seats can be reserved by telephone, but mail orders, accompanied by currency, will receive prompt attention.

POSITIVELY NO PERFORMANCES IN BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, NEWARK OR PATERSON THIS SEASON.

EASTER ANNOUNCEMENT

To-morrow Night at 8:15 Sharp.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St.

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wagenhals & Kemper, Managers. Evs. 8:15.

WAGENHALS & KEMPER present
Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard's new and original play,

THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT

A Society Comedy of Washington Life.

THE CAST:

Senator Pierce.....Neil Moran
Lawrence Winthrop.....Leo. Ditrichstein
Richard Winthrop.....Charles Cherry
Count Hegedy.....William Hawtrey
The Butler.....Frederick Gurde
Mrs. Pierce.....Kenyon Bishop
Alice Pierce.....Julia Taylor
Mrs. Alcott.....Dorothy Dorr
Anna Petrovna.....Ruth Chester

SYNOPSIS:

Act I. The Pierce Home. 4 o'clock.
Act II. Mrs. Alcott's Home. 8 o'clock.
Act III. The Same. 11 o'clock.
Act IV. The Pierce Home 4 weeks later.

SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARDEN THEA., 27th & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., 3; Fri., 2:30; Sat., 2:15

BEN GREET PLAYERS

FAREWELL WEEK

Mon. Evg.....AS YOU LIKE IT
Tues. Ev. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
Wed. Matinee.....EVERYMAN
Wed. Evg.....JULIUS CAESAR
Thurs. Evg.....TWELFTH NIGHT
FRI. MAT.....MASKS AND FACES
Auspices Horace Mann Alumni Assoc'n.
Fri. Evg.....MECHANT OF VENICE
Sat. Matinee.....JULIUS CAESAR
Sat. Evg.....MASKS AND FACES
Prices 50c. to $2. Wed. Mat. at 3 to accommodate schools, prices 50c. to $1.50.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE DINE AT LEISURE. Curtain Rises 8:45 P. M.

West 44th St., Between 5th & 6th Avs.

3rd MONTH OF CROWDED HOUSES ALL RECORDS BROKEN

Robert Hunter announces the potential young actress,

KATHERINE GREY AS CHRISTINE

In the Most Human, Most Beautiful and Powerful Play Produced in America During the past ten years.

THE RECKONING

Arthur Schnitzler's perfect drama, with a great cast.

Fri. Aft., Apr. 5th, 2:15 P. M. SHAKESPEARE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS FOR ADULTS.

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILLE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Phone 4457 Columbus.

ALL-STAR CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c.

THE RED OWL by Wm. GILLETTE | STUNNING GRENADIERS

Frank Gardner and Lottie Vincent

RICE & PREVOST | JULIAN ROSE | JACK NORWORTH
LILIAN DOREEN | BELLECLAIRE BROS. American Vitagraph.

KITAMURA JAPANESE
Great Collection of Jugglers.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Phone 5009 Morning.

ALICE LLOYD and

ALL-STAR CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF **ALICE LLOYD**

SMIRL & KESSNER, FORD & SWOR

MORRIS CRONING | JULIA REDMOND & CO. THE McNAUGHTONS
WYLIE'S DOGS | CARTER & BLUFORD | American Vitagraph

Extra Feature—GUS EDWARDS
SCHOOLBOYS AND GIRLS

NEW YORK THEATRE, BROADWAY & 45TH ST. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers

TO-MORROW NIGHT THE WILL J. BLOCK Amusement Co. presents

THE LAND OF NOD

An Extravaganza, and Incidental Thereto
VICTOR HERBERT'S & GEORGE V. HOBART'S

THE SONG BIRDS

Under Stage Direction of MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S

HARLEM MUSIC HALL

TO-DAY 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Beginning To-morrow Matinee

125th St. nr. 7th Av. Mat. Daily
KINGSLEY & LEWIS.
EVA MUDGE.
TWO PUCKS.
ORPHEUS COMEDY 4
CLIFFORD & BURKE
THE BEHMAN SHOW & Frank D. Bryan's Congress of AMERICAN GIRLS
Vaudeville-Extravaganza.

YORKVILLE

86th St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Res'd Orch. 25c.
WAGENHALS & KEMPER PRESENT
EUGENIE BLAIR
IN CLYDE FITCH'S GREAT PLAY
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE
Original Herald Square Theatre Production. April 8—Jessie Bonstell in "SUNDAY."
To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15.
Toby Claude, Bailey & Austin, Estelle Wordette & Co., Wm. Inman & Co., Joe Hardman, Hathaway & Siegel, Nellie Seymour, etc.

METROPOLIS

142d St., 3d Av. Mts. Mon. Wed. Sat. Res. Or. 25c.
HURTIG & SEAMON PRESENT
CHARLES HOWARD
IN THE MOST BRILLIANT UP-TO-DATE MUSICAL SENSATION,
IN NEW YORK TOWN
50 Popular Artists, 30 Latest Song Hits. April 8—George Sidney in "BUSY IZZY."
To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15.
Perkins, Lapin & Co., Hawthorne & Burt, Cooper & Robinson, Otto Bros., Lillian De Lee, Lorrie Trio, Anna Chandler, and others.

"SAY!

MISS STAHL'S 2000TH TIME AS PATRICIA O'BRIEN APRIL 8. SILVER SOUVENIRS

Get Hep to the Date
Mond., April 8th. Souvenirs
Real Silver! Honest."
—PATRICIA O'BRIEN

HACKETT THEATER
42d St., W. of Broadway. Tel. 44 Bryant.
Mr. Hackett, Sole Lessee & Mgr
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

ROSE STAHL IN THE Chorus Lady
A Comedy by

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d Street, West of Broadway.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.

MR. BELASCO announces that in response to popular demand MISS FRANCES STARR will appear at a special MATINEE EVERY THURS. for the balance of the season.

DAVID BELASCO presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Cast of Distinguished Players.

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IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Immense Natural Bridges in Utah

Paintings of Three Extraordinary Freaks of Nature Recently Discovered in an Untrodden Desert Far from Trails and Railroads.

FOR some ten years it has been known that in a very arid and inaccessible part of Southeastern Utah within what is known as San Juan County, south of the Colorado and Grande Rivers, exist natural bridges of great span. It is only a few years ago that definite knowledge of three such bridges became public through an article by Mr. Dyar in The Century Magazine, that explorer having made the difficult trip under the guidance of Horace J. Long, the first discoverer, and taken photographs of them with a small kodak. The Geographical Magazine now publishes in the March number reproductions of three paintings by H. L. A. Culmer from his own measurements and those of others in the party, from photographs and his water color sketches made on the spot.

There are three bridges, the Augusta, the Caroline, and the Edwin, the first having a span of 320 feet and a height of 265, the second a span of 350 and height of 182, (which is the largest in the world,) and the third a span of 205 feet and a height of 111.

The Caroline Bridge, as the largest, is painted on a canvas 7¼ feet long and 5 feet high. Through the arch one sees high canyon walls and the bastions of lofty buttes; cottonwood trees come down to the stream that runs forward beneath the bridge. The artist has shown a stormcloud which appeared at midday, at the time he was making his sketches. Men on horseback are seen by the waterside under the arch.

The Augusta and Edwin Bridges are on smaller canvases, 5 feet long by 3⅛ high. The former is without clouds, but is a late afternoon effect with dark shadows and strong level sunshine. Under the arch at a great distance are seen converging slopes of hills, the scattered trees on the nearer slope showing faint green. Edwin Bridge, the smallest, has less perfect curves in the spring of the arch, looking more like a huge slab of stone 30 feet wide and only 10 feet thick laid across from steeper abutments. In this bridge the rock is creamy gray in color and takes a purplish tone in shadow. Mountain pine and cedars in considerable groves are seen below the arch and also back through the middle distance. The time chosen is midday. There are faint white cloudlets scattered over the soft blue sky.

The material of these bridges is a light sandstone, but the erosion which hollowed them out most have been at work many ages ago; for under the Caroline arch are caves where pottery and other signs of ancient inhabitants have been found. There is no likelihood that these wonders will disappear, since there is nothing that can affect them seriously short of an earthquake.

It has been suggested that this region be reserved for a National park and roads constructed to enable people to reach the bridges conveniently. The nearest town is a small place called Bluff, on the San Juan River, 65 miles off, and the nearest railway station is Dolores, 105 miles to the eastward, on a narrow-gauge branch of the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Southern. A large portion of this region has never been surveyed.

The Caroline and Augusta Bridges are over White River, while Edwin Bridge spans Armstrong Creek, which enters the White a few miles below. All three are within a radius of about twenty miles.

These bridges are not only great curiosities in themselves, but are very beautiful in outline, their rugged surfaces and seams suggesting the work of Titans and repeating on an immense scale the effects of architecture among the ancient races who made an arch, not by stones or bricks fixed in place over a false arch of wood, but by piling great blocks of stone on top of each other, and after bringing them gradually together until the top stones met, proceeded to cut away projecting angles until the arch was formed.

It is curious that the only approach to the arch found in America was produced in this manner, as, for example, in prehistoric buildings that still exist in Yucatan and Chiapas, Mexico.

Art Matters of Note at Home and Abroad

A MONUMENT to Shelley some forty-five feet in height has been designed and begun by Fontana, an Italian sculptor. It shows Prometheus carving on a rock the words: "To Shelley, the Liberated World," in reference to the poet's "Prometheus Unbound." The spot already chosen for this memorial is near the Casa Magni at Terenzo, where Shelley lived for some months. On June 8, 1822, he started from Leghorn on the trip to San Terenzo and was never seen alive again, for it was not until July 18 that his body was thrown up on the strand. As the pest was then abroad the body had to be burned according to the local rules. Only the heart was left untouched and that was buried at Rome in the little cemetery near the pyramid of Cestius. The monument is designed for emplacement against a rock which rises opposite the Casa Magni.

Painting and drawings and MSS. by John Ruskin are on exhibition in London at the Fine Art Society's Galleries prior to a sale. They are shown just as the limited edition of George Allen's "Life and Letters and Works of Ruskin" is about finished. A London paper has this to say of Whistler and Ruskin:

"As a writer of prose Ruskin stands secure for all time as one of the supreme masters. Whistler, it is true, by his stinging wit and venomous personalities, brought Ruskin tumbling to the ground from the ridiculous pedestal on which he stood as a critic of art. So may a skipping rope trip any man who plays the demigod. Yet it is strange, on looking at Ruskin's drawings, to ponder and wonder what bee in his bonnet could have sent him storming in such scandalous fashion at the genius of Whistler, to whose work so much of his own was in many ways closely akin. When we remember that Ruskin gave Turner his real position, we stand aghast at his shameful attack on Whistler, his laudation of the mediocre talents of Cruikshank, and his ridiculous praise of painters, several still living, who are of most inferior skill; nay, did he not go into raptures of fatuous praise over the cast-iron snowdrops of Miss Alexander? until it comes to us that while Ruskin's taste, when he left it free of his theories, was right, his whole conception of the basic and ultimate significance of art was confused and tangled and often wholly and perversely wrong. He accepted without question the academic foundation of art being the beautiful—it had become an unquestioned part of him, as had his food at the gentleman commoner's table, and the quaint and fantastic element of the whole solemn farce of this quarrel with Whistler was that Whistler had a similar fatuous conception of the significance and bases of art! While Ruskin falsely looked upon art as being dependent on morality, Whistler equally falsely looked upon the moralities as being inimical to art; whereas art, as such, has nothing whatever to do either with the moralities or the immoralities—is neither dependent upon them nor inimical to them."

La Farge's "Wolf Charmer" has been bought by Mr. Halsey C. Ives for the Art Museum in St. Louis, an organization which has $12,000 a year to spend on works by Americans. Years ago Mr. La Farge drew this picture on the woodblock for an illustration to George Sand's tale in the Riverside Magazine about Julien the bagpiper, and later he painted it in water colors. The face of the wolf charmer, who marches barefoot by moonlight through a wild sunken road, his head bent over his bagpipe, contains at one and the same time a resemblance to the faces of the wolves that keep pace with him and to a type of the Breton race. He is a Breton, but he is also

sheets of music one sees the heading: "Sonates en Trio pour Flute Traversière." One musician, a man with a rather harsh, forbidding face, wearing a raven-black wig of singular shape, stands erect and takes up his flute from the table. The others are seated; they wear long, curly gray wigs. The picture is accredited to Hyacinthe Rigaud, who died in 1743, but Mr. Claude Phillips has given good reasons, chiefly drawn from the wigs but also from the lack of resemblance in the standing flutist to the portraits of Lulli, for believing that a mistake has been made. He thinks the leader Lulli's eldest son, Louis de Lulli, (1684-1715,) and the painter is not Rigaud, but François de Troy the elder, a contemporary of Rigaud, who lived to a great age. Lulli the elder was an Italian who established grand opera in France.

M. A. Grenier, a French artist studying in Rome and residing at the Villa Medicis, the French School in that city, has an article in the March Gazette des Beaux Arts sustaining the contention that the unfinished marble Pietà, or Virgin with the Dead Christ, which is at Palestrina in the Oratory of the Palazzo Barberini, is a veritable work by Michael Angelo. It has passed hitherto for the work of some sculptor powerfully influenced by Michael Angelo. It has points of resemblance with the unfinished Pietà in the Cathedral of Florence, a work of the sculptor's old age. The article is accompanied by illustrations.

Prof. Paul Clemen of Bonn, who presides over the museums of the Rhine province, proposes that all owners of old masters and art works of the past in Germany shall bind themselves in writing to notify the German museums if they receive an offer for their treasures. This is to give the national museums a chance to bid for such objects against would-be foreign purchasers, more especially American collectors, in whom he recognizes what has been called "the American danger." He would have the officers of societies and clubs composed of amateurs send to all their members an appeal, asking them to communicate with the museums whenever agents for art dealers approach them with an offer.

The Academy must have made a rule not to admit to its catalogue quotations and original matter in verse. Otherwise Dr. Charles H. Miller would not have been compelled to print in a Long Island paper some verses that refer to his shorescape "Nassau-by-the-Sea, Long Island," which hangs in the gallery to the right as one enters the Fine Arts Building. The first and last stanzas are as follows:

For a new departure,
And, at The National Academy
We have lovingly depicted
Nassau By the Sea.
* * * * * * *
On gray days, or in sunshine;
In-land, on shore; yea, to the open sea
Old Long Island—beloved by Bryant,
Payne, and Whitman—is very dear to me.

A seaport on the Mediterranean is the subject chosen by Mr. J. A. S. Monks of Boston for the decoration of certain walls in a restaurant in Providence. There are two long spaces, about 30 feet by 7, and two shorter. The scene includes fishing craft with red and yellow sails, lighthouses, and breakwaters. Back of these are the houses with red-tiled roofs and walls of different tints of yellow. The color scheme suggests Ziem and Gedney Bunce, but the handling is in a large, decorative way suitable for big surfaces, so that it shall look well from any point of view. Mr. Monks is at work on this big mural decoration in his Boston studio.

Rodin has taken up another of his designs for the Gate of Hell and enlarged it. Like "Le Penseur" it was originally

close Sept. 22. Three prizes of $300, $200, and $100 will be awarded as usual to the painters of American pictures shown at the exhibition. The jury of prize award consists of Messrs. Thomas Allen of Boston, Henry B. Snell of New York, and Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia. As the late President of the Worcester Art Museum left a very large donation in his will, the chances are that purchases will also be made on a liberal scale.

"Jews Mourning in the Synagogue," a painting by W. Rothenstein, has been purchased for the Tate Gallery, London. Recently this artist has made portraits of Lord Kelvin and Thomas Hardy, which are being shown at the Carfax Gallery. Another Jewish picture there exhibited is "Corner of the Talmud School."

Paris has a new art society composed of women, which calls itself "Les Quelques," a title inadmissible to the Academy's dictionary, for it is not exactly any kind of French. Its meaning might be translated here by "Some Pumpkins." Good pictures by Mme. Marie Cazin, pastels by Mme. Marie Bermond, portraits and nudes by Mme. Esther Huillard and Mlle. Delas-

PORTRAIT OF MRS. E. W. BLISS BY M. JEF LEEMPOELS OF BRUSSELS

salle, and sculptures by Mmes. Granger, Jozon, and Bertrand are to be seen in the exhibition of Les Quelques.

W. Reynolds-Stephens, a British sculptor, has received a commission for a war monument to be erected in East London, a town in South Africa. It will consist of a mounted Africander scout watching the enemy.

To-morrow and on Thursday, April 4, the Art School of the Young Women's Christian Association will exhibit in the afternoon a collection of stencils used by Japanese decorators, which were bought at Wiesbaden, Germany, from an expert in textiles. The beauty of these stencils are well known to amateurs.

Two successive exhibitions are announced for the Knoedler Galleries. Until April 6 paintings by George Elmer Brown, and from April 6 to April 20 inclusive the show of the Society of American Miniature Painters.

The Old Relics of New York Colony, exhibited for a fortnight at the Metropolitan Museum, have had important additions since the notice printed a few days ago in this paper. The President of the Holland Dames, who are arranging this exhibition for the Anniversary Exposition in Jamestown, Va., is Mrs. Anthony Atterbury.

Victor Bernström, who died suddenly of pneumonia on the 13th inst. in Europe, was a New Yorker for many years. In his death American wood engraving loses one of its notable exponents. Born in Sweden 62 years ago, Mr. Bernström first went to London, where he was one of the corps of brilliant artists on The London Graphic. Under the leadership of R. Caton Woodville of Baltimore, he helped to develop that most important movement in illustrating a weekly paper in an artistic way. Leaving London for New York, he became associated with Harper Brothers, and was represented for many years in the pages of their magazine.

Joining the Society of American Wood Engravers at its inception, he was a constant contributor and received awards at the various expositions wherever the society exhibited. When, owing to the introduction of photography and the cheaper methods of photo-engraving, the art of the woodcut was set aside, Mr. Bernström executed a number of important blocks, engraved most sympathetically directly from nature, which he issued for private collectors.

Building a studio home on the west bank of the Hudson, overlooking the Tappan Zee, he also devoted his time to landscape work in color, where, even to the surprise of his intimate friends, his subtle feeling for tone qualities was given a wider field. He married Katherine Condie, who was an art student at the National Academy of Design, sister of Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb.

Gossip of the Studios

SUNDAY evening last the second annual dinner of the MacDowell Association of New York City was given in the Vanderbilt Gallery at the Fine Arts Building. This association was organized but two years ago by the friends and admirers of Mr. Edward MacDowell the composer, who for many years has desired to bring about the correlation of all the arts. He is now in bad health. This dinner is the first to be held in the Fine Arts Building during an Academy exhibition. The paintings and sculpture added to the interest of the occasion and made a brilliant setting for the banquet tables, at which were seated many of New York's most prominent musicians, painters, sculptors, actors, and authors. At the President's table were seated Mr. Eugene Heffley, Mr. Frank Millet, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mon. Safonoff, Mrs. Loomis, Mr. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Frank Millet, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Charles Cheney, Mrs. Allan Robinson, Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. Benjamin Prince, Mr. Allan Robinson, Mr. Walter Page, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mr. Hamlin Garland, and Mrs. Frederick Dielman.

About 250 other guests were seated at a number of smaller tables. Addresses were given by Mr. Eugene Heffley, Mr. Francis D. Millet, Mr. Howard Mansfield, Mr. Allan Robinson, Mr. Wassily Safonoff, Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. Hamlin Garland, and Mr. Richard Watson Gilder.

Hermann Hanatschek, the Austrian portrait painter, is spending his third season in New York. He has been painting a number of portraits this Winter. The list includes Mrs. F. L. Crocker, Mrs. Andrew V. Stout, Mrs. E. W. Van Vleck, Paolo Gallico, the pianist; M. Safonoff, Mr. G. Lindenthal, Mr. C. Schefer, and Mr. B. F. Evans. He is now at work on a portrait of Mr. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is soon to paint portraits of Mrs. C. Schefer, and Mr. Samuel Rae, the Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His portraits of Dr. Lorenz and of Mr. D. Lindenthal were exhibited at the Schaus Galleries two or three months ago.

Mrs. Bertha Hanatschek of Vienna, who

of the fire, and will be one of the largest and finest of its kind ever held in New York.

J. M. Marble has a full-length portrait of Miss Fay Davis, the actress, at the Academy exhibition. The painting hangs on the south wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery. He has several paintings to show for this Winter's work. One is a young girl standing on a hillside, her hands full of daisies, and the breeze of a Summer day blowing her hair about her face. Another is a picture typifying the "Awakening of Spring." It is a forest scene, and contains two nude figures. One is lying amid the dead leaves and grass, and the other figure is partially seen through a group of leafless trees.

American paintings from the collection of Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys may be seen by card at the Lotus Club on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, April 1 and 2.

Dana Pond has lately completed a three-quarter portrait of Henry Clay Barnabee, the actor who had a benefit in Boston last week from which he realized $9,000. Mr. Pond will soon exhibit the portrait; the returns from its sale will be presented to the old actor. He has also painted recently Neal McCay, the actor, as the "Governor of Zeeland," the character part which he takes in the "Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The American Society of Miniature Painters will open its eighth annual exhibition on Saturday afternoon, April 6, at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co. The exhibition will continue until April 20.

Harry W. Watrous has been painting, lately, two studies in black. One is named "A Study in Piety and Black." A young woman gowned in mourning and heavily veiled kneels at her prayers in chapel. The other, "A Study in Sorrow and Black," is a full-length portrait of a young woman also in deep mourning. A well-known French actress posed for the painting, and the bright, happy expression of her face is in remarkable contrast with the sombreness of her robes.

paintings show deep pink phlox and big red double poppies, with a view of the Alps or of old Italian gardens beyond.

J. J. Redmond, who has been spending the Winter in Switzerland, has recently sent some landscapes to his New York studio. One is an Alpine glow showing the "Matterhorn at Sunset." The painting will be sent to the forthcoming exhibition of the Water Color Society, which opens in the Fine Arts Building May 1. Another is a moonlight view of a little old mountain town in the Alps. One of Mr. Redmond's paintings has been on view lately in Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia Water Color Club.

A. A. Anderson is painting a full-length portrait of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and one of ex-Gov. William A. Richards of Wyoming. He has recently completed a portrait of Mr. William Gillette of the banking firm of Kessler & Co., and one of Mrs. William Burbick, the wife of Col. Burbick of the English army. Mrs. Burbick is in evening gown, and stands with her hands clasped behind her, the glow from a nearby fireplace enveloping her purple gown.

Mr. Anderson has sent to the Paris Salon a painting of a Spanish dancer which he has lately finished. Another canvas, on which he is now at work, shows a young girl half reclining on a very wide couch piled with pillows; she is in a rose and green Japanese costume. One arm is raised to her head and the other is outstretched across the pillows. On the floor beside the couch sleeps a Russian wolfhound.

F. P. Finocchiaro has been painting a portrait of Mme. Lina Cavelieri, the singer. It is a bust portrait showing her beautiful profile, neck and shoulders. He has also lately finished a full length seated portrait of Mr. J. G. Robin, and one of Admiral Chadwick in full-dress uniform. He is now at work on the portrait of Mrs. Estelle Stewart.

PORTRAIT OF MASTER MORTIMER LANE BY M. JEF LEEMPOELS OF BRUSSELS

E. W. Longfellow has been working on several landscapes this Winter, which have been developed from sketches made during his recent travels in various countries. One French landscape is named "The Passing Shower." It is a winding, muddy road lined with bright red poppies, stretching away to a grove of trees. Another is a picture of a Japanese road bordered with tall cryptogamia trees; a third painting is the ruins of an old temple on the coast of Sicily, and a fourth is a view of the Upper Nile, showing the pink and bluff cliffs along the coast, on a gray day.

Miss Lydia Field Emmet has recently finished a portrait of Mrs. F. H. Allen. Among other portraits that she has been at work on this season are those of Mrs. Endicott Peabody, the Misses King, and Mr. C. T. Emmet and his young son. She is now beginning a portrait group of two ladies.

D. F. Bolmer has been painting a number of landscapes and marines this Winter in his studio in the Bryant Park Building. One is a view of Westchester County, N. Y.; another is a gray November day among the hills near Stamford, N. Y.; and a third is a painting of the sea and the salt marshes at Sea Girt, N. J. Mr. Bolmer also has in his studio fifty or more sketches of Gloucester Harbor, which he made during his stay there last Summer.

Thomas Fogarty is making some new illustrations for a new edition of "The Blazed Trail," by Stewart Edward White, which will appear next December. Mr. Fogarty declares he has never been satisfied with the illustrations which he originally made for the story, and since his trip through the Western woods with Mr. White he is positive his forthcoming illustrations will more truly illustrate the book. He is also illustrating "The Thinking Machine" series of detective stories by Jacques Futrelle, which are appearing in the Sunday Magazine, and which will continue until next Fall. The pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Fogarty which illustrate "Adventures in Contentment," by David Grayson, now running in The American Magazine, will also continue to appear for several months. Other drawings will illustrate a number of short stories which are to appear in future numbers of McClure's, The American, and the Youth's Companion. In addition to his illustrating, Mr. Fogarty twice a week instructs a class in illustration at the Art Students' League.

H. A. McNeill has recently been elected an Academician. The statue which he has

Intimate Art for the Household and Family

The Fine Arts To-day Are On a False Basis Owing to the Ugly Objects Around Us—Set Our Children's Teeth on Edge.

CONSIDERING the home life of the greater number of people and the evidences on all sides that the millions earnestly desire to educate themselves by reading and attending lectures, by listening to music and visiting art shows, it is somewhat puzzling to find a good deal of apathy among very intelligent classes regarding the objects which they live with. The idea seems to be that sporadic visits to museums at home and during a trip to Europe will inform them sufficiently as to art, a phenomenon of the human mind which scarcely concerns them; or else touches them so rarely, and stands for the most part so aloof that it may be neglected.

These same people, however, will discourse about the Dresden Madonna di San Sisto, and perhaps swallow without gulping the solemn statement of the barker for a copy in needlework that "experts have mistaken the copy for the original."

They fail to realize that one must live with art works in order to feel their benefit. One must have them in the home.

This must account for the comparatively meagre encouragement given to artisans who are trying to convert all those various objects about our homes into objects with some beauty or character or spirit of their own, into things that bear the stamp of some personality above the commonplace. We do not find many persons studying the shapes that dining table and sideboard, buffet and armchairs ought to take in order to fit properly a given room and then seeking counsel with some artist who has shown aptitude in designing furniture and paying him to develop some beautiful and graceful forms.

Pottery and textiles of extraordinary beauty are made here in New York and shown from time to time; but what an insignificant fraction of the well-to-do world it is that so much as shows enough curiosity to go and look at them.

It is true that these objects are not in costly shops on thoroughfares where it takes a man the minimum of exertion to visit them; but they are not exactly hid like virtues under a bushel. If the hundred thousand of New York and vicinage cared greatly for them, and were prepared to pay something more for them than bargain-counter prices, gradually these artist-artisans would be enabled to come before the public in their societies, clubs, and exhibitions and convince people by sheer quantity of output—which seems always to carry conviction, queer as it may seem—that they are at least as worthy of patronage as painters of canvas and molders of clay.

In certain showy lines, as for example the piano and the stained glass window, there has been a steady progress from ugly lines and dull colors to more grace and greater richness, from the machine-made inexpressive object to the individual piece that utters something in its silent language. Silver, too, as the commercial gentlemen say, is "looking up," though taste still runs to the safety of the old styles rather than to the hazards of the new. Why, one asks, do not people who can afford such things call upon artist-artisans to design them silver tea sets unique, and not on other tables?

Why have we so few medallion designers, medallists, sculptors of charming personal plaques to alternate on the home walls with paintings, water colors, etchings? Instead of half a dozen, we should have a hundred—and shall have, if people will only grasp the idea that the choicest kind of education lurks demurely smiling, never boring, always delightful in these gracious forms of art.

Plenty of big, noisy, ugly soldiers' monuments to infest our squares and the battlefields, plenty of tiresome paint squandered by the academicals over innocent walls; but, alas! too few of the small but precious things that appeal to the person and the family, speaking of those things which interest us most.

Blatant art, art of the tom-tom and the drum major, costly art that ends in being not artistic at all, seems to have long purses at its command; but intimate art that delights the present generation and will be cherished by the cultivated descendants is woefully in the minority.

Physicians who study how to disentangle blighted nerves in the young and lead children with arrested faculties into intelligent ways have found that there is a wonderful interplay between the hand and the brain. They teach a dwarfed nature some trade, and gradually the command of the faculties used in sewing or fashioning or carving reacts on the nerve centres and clears up the confused mind, teaches the child to overcome bad habits and makes it sane. How many wrecks might have been avoided if silly parents who have become rich had only had the strength of mind to put their children to a trade, made carpenters or blacksmiths or masons of them in their formative years, instead of ruining them with luxuries!

This is no new theory; we try to do something in this line in the public schools, but the immensity of the task in a place like New York causes the results to appear so meagre that the very theory becomes discredited.

If by some means we could establish a habit among the people at large to invest a small fraction of what is now spent on amusements and passing luxuries on permanent articles that are beautiful as well as of use, the largest step would be taken forward toward a National art, an advance such as has not been seen for two thousand years.

Beautiful and suitable objects of the arts and crafts produced for the whole people will have effects in many directions. It will raise the standards for machine-made objects. It will form a nursery for those who produce objects of the fine arts. It will educate the taste of all classes and give that cultivation to the citizens without which we may never hope to have a really great and sound art.

C. DE K.

Artistic Bookbinding

ENGLISH tanners are producing a leather that is as durable, they claim, as that found in the old bindings of the fifteenth century.

Miss Edith Diehl, who has this season opened a bindery in New York City, has many specimens of her bindings at her workshop, 111 East Twenty-third Street. A copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," which was lately exhibited at Copley Hall, Boston, is bound partly in heavy oak boards like those of the seventeenth century. This is one of Miss Diehl's specialities; also her library binding—the style that permits the turning of a book virtually inside out, and which makes it possible for the book to open back easily. Miss Diehl binds special editions of books, mends and restores old books and manuscripts. She has classes in hand bookbinding, finishing, and design. She has studied with Mr. Douglas Cockerell of England, and M. Jules Domont of France. She has recently been abroad taking a special course in the construction of books, design, and the technical study of gold tooling.

The leathers which she uses are unusual in color, for the reason that she sends to England her own water-color tints and has the skins dyed there to suit her liking. But the most important feature of her leathers is the fact that they are free from acid dyes, which make them the most durable of leathers to be secured. They are a quality of skins that can be obtained only in England.

"The premature decay of leather used for binding books," she remarked, "has for some time been recognized and discussed among those interested in durable bindings. It has been a mystery why some bindings of recent years, by the best binders, made of the best leathers obtainable, should show signs of decay in so short a time, while many of the leather bindings of one hundred years ago should be in excellent condition.

"So great has been the interest in this question that by special request of the Library Association of London the Society of Arts instituted a scientific investigation of the subject in the year 1900, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the manufacture of leathers. This committee was composed of representative bookbinders, librarians, and scientists of England, who, after an extended investigation, formulated and published a report.

"It was found that the old bindings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were generally in a fair state of preservation, as compared with our recent bindings. To quote from the report of the committee: 'Morocco bindings earlier than 1830 were generally found to be in fairly good condition, but morocco after that date seems to be much less reliable, and in many cases has become utterly rotten. * * * Since about 1830 hardly any really sound calf seems to have been used. * * * Since about 1860 sheepskin as sheepskin is hardly to be found.

to the conclusion that, on the whole, 'a pure sumac tannage will provide a good and durable leather, and that leather may be produced which will prove as durable as any in the past.'

"Since the publication of the committee's report several of the leading English manufacturers of leathers have been induced to prepare leather in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, and we are now able to procure leather guaranteed 'acid free.' The manufacturers are unable in all cases to get the brilliant, even colors of French acid-dyed leather, but the colors obtained, if sometimes less even or bright, are indisputably more permanent and the skins more durable and decidedly superior in texture."

A Winter's Work Finished

ONE of the colony of European artists in New York departed yesterday for his native land after another very successful Winter in a city which has proved to him at least, not inhospitable. This is Mr. Jef Leempoels of Brussels. He finished yesterday morning a large group of Mrs. James Warren Lane and her children after painting the portrait of her son Master Mortimer Lane, which appears on this page. Mr. Leempoels began his venture as a portrait painter here with a likeness of Mr. Mali, the Belgian Consul.

Another portrait herewith is that of Mrs. E. M. Bliss of New York. The painter will spend his Summer at Ostend and Brussels, returning to New York in October for a third Winter's campaign. In this way he enjoys the finest seasons of the two continents, the Spring of Europe and the incomparable Autumn of the Atlantic States of America. And he is only one of a score of European artists who migrate to and fro across the ocean as the call of commissions bids them, just as the opera singers and musicians flit from shore to shore attracted by the best kets for their wares.

In the Pictorial Supplement are reproductions of two paintings by an artist who has entered the kingdom of art by way of science. Mr. Charles R. Knight has labored for years in a strictly realistic way to set forth the actual appearance of birds and beasts, and the probable look of monsters no longer living, all for exhibition to the public in museums of natural history, more particularly our own museum on West Central Park. Of late years he has made excursions into fields that require another kind of imagination, along the path indicated by Delacroix and Barye, and followed by other Frenchmen, Britons and Americans.

The tiger meeting a cobra in the jungle is one of those encounters that painters and sculptors like to imagine, but one probably that nobody has seen with their

SOCIETY—HOME AND ABROAD

PHOTO. BY ALMAN AND CO.

Mrs. Vernon Davis.

Mrs Eastman Johnson

Marquise de Mores.

EASTER brings a train of weddings and a few dances. It is not otherwise a taking up of festivities laid aside during the forty days which are supposed to be given over to prayer and meditation, mortification, and penance. Up to Holy Week there were dinners, luncheons, and card parties as in the full of the gay season before Ash Wednesday. Last week society was seen at both the opera houses and at many of the theatres. The farewell to Melba and the greeting to Calvé at the Manhattan were attended by the majority of the fashionable set, and the Wagner performances at the Metropolitan were regarded in the light of religious observances.

It has also been a week of sensations, with much about which to talk and also one strongly marked by an element of tragedy.

The sudden death of James Henry Smith was the finale to one of the great social romances of New York.

The fatal accident which resulted in the death of General James Varnum, a well known and distinguished New Yorker, was another tragedy of the week. Mrs. Varnum, who was Miss Dickey, belongs to an old and distinguished New York family with connections in Baltimore.

Mrs. James Waterbury died in the beginning of the week. Mrs. Waterbury was Miss Furman, and one of the notable hostesses of a generation ago.

The Eames-Story divorce and the stock market also gave plenty of material for conversation.

Easter bids fair to rival this year any past season in its matrimonial events. There are at least fifteen weddings for the coming week, some of which are to take place in town and others in the suburbs and nearby cities.

It is quite doubtful whether there will be any coaching parade, the death of James Henry Smith having changed many of the plans. It would also seem as if the personnel at Newport this Summer would be different from that of previous years. Many of the well known villa owners are remaining abroad.

The holidays have brought to town many of the younger generation, and the majority of the dances this week, with the exception of the cotillion to be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. August Heckscher and the regular class meetings, will be boy and girl affairs. Miss Ethel Roosevelt has come on from Washington for a few days' visit to her school friends.

Whitman—McCook.

The first notable wedding of the Easter season will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It will be that of Miss Janet Alexander McCook and Malcolm Whitman. To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, uncle and aunt of the bride-elect, will entertain the bridal party at dinner. Miss McCook is the second daughter of Col. and Mrs. John J. McCook, who will give at their residence a reception after the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Armstrong, an uncle of the bride, will officiate. The floral decorations in the church will be white. There will be no maid of honor, but six bridesmaids. These are to be the two sisters of the bride, the Misses Susan A. and Martha McCook; her cousin, Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Alexander; Miss Jennie Crocker of California, Miss Marian Fenno of Boston, and Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Elihu Root. Hendricks Whitman of Boston will be the best man, and the ushers George M. Sargent, John Gade, Arthur S. Pier, J. Wells Farley, Hamilton Durand, George Atkinson, Jr., and James F. Curtis.

Ashmore—Matthews.

The wedding of Henry Taber Ashmore and Miss G. Eulalie Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Madison Avenue. The ceremonial will be according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the bride is a member. The matrons of honor will be Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mrs. W. Lewis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. There will be two bridesmaids, the Misses Guenn Matthews, sister of the bride, and Ruth Ashmore, sister of the bridegroom. Miss H. Auerbach will be best man. Among the ushers will be Lloyd Aspinwall, Alfred Ely, Jr., George M. W. Hoboe, George Matthews, Jr., Frederick Lewis, Carlton Bunce, Reginald Boulton, C. O. Waterbury, and Howard W. Cutler.

Violett—Hatch.

The wedding of Miss Corinne Violett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, and W. Denison Hatch, Jr., will take place at the residence of the bride's parents. It will be a quiet affair, and invitations to the ceremony and to the reception which will follow are limited to relatives and a few intimate friends. Miss Violett will have no bridesmaids. Alden Hatch, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

Childs—Crimmins.

Another home wedding of Wednesday will be that of Miss Constance Crimmins, daughter of John D. Crimmins. The bridegroom-elect is Frederick Robbins Childs. Harris D. Childs will be best man and the ushers Arthur Sargent, Thomas E. Crimmins, E. D. Morgan Rowland, and Duncan Harris. Among the bridesmaids are Miss Anita Harvey, the Misses Crimmins, and Miss Katherine McCann. Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral will perform the ceremony and it will be followed by a large reception.

Douglas—Kountze.

A wedding in which there is general interest will take place on Thursday afternoon, at St. Thomas's Church. It will be that of Miss Annie Ward Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, to J. Gordon Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas. As the families are in mourning there will be only a small reception for the bridal party and relatives. Miss Kountze made her début two years ago. She has chosen for her maid of honor Miss Sibyl Douglas, sister of the bridegroom. E. Townsend Irvin, the son of Mrs. John McK. Woodbury, an aunt of the bridegroom by a former marriage, will be the best man. The ushers will be Henry B. Hollins, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Jr., De Lancey Kountze, and Philip Randolph. The last named is a son of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney by her first marriage. Cyril Hatch and Kenneth R. Schley have been added to the list.

Devens—Wetmore.

On Saturday Miss Wenona Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe by a previous marriage, will be wedded to Arthur W. Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts. The ceremony will take place at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square. The floral decorations will be elaborate, and the ceremony is to be accompanied by a choral service by the regular vested choir of the church. Miss Dagmar Wetmore, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Miss Sibyl Douglas, daughter of Mrs. William P. Douglas; Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish; Miss Elizabeth Elwood Devens, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Anette Markoe, stepsister of the bride. Lewis Crawford Clark, Jr., will be best man. The ushers are to be Louis Wetmore, brother of the bride; Kenneth P. Budd, Charles R. Henderson, Jr.; Joseph R. Swan, Jr.; Barrett Wendell, Jr., of Boston, and Charles Sargent, Jr., of Brookline.

Morris—Coster.

A wedding which is of much interest to both the older and younger sets will be that of Miss Emily Pell Coster, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, and Lewis Spencer Morris. It will take place at the residence of the bride's mother. Only relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the ceremony and reception. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. George McDonald will be best man, and among the ushers will be George Peabody and George Hoppin.

Ball—Struthers.

The wedding of Lieut. George E. Ball to Miss Marie Wallen Struthers, daughter of Mrs. James Struthers, will also be a home affair. Miss Lucille Kittson will be maid of honor, and Everett Ball will be best man.

Crocker—Carr.

At Orange, on Wednesday, will take place the wedding of Clarence Crocker and Miss Nellie Virginia Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Carr. It will be a church wedding, to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Among the bridesmaids will be the Misses Antoinette Davis, Lottie Hall Williams of New York, and Finley of Orange.

Some New Wedding Details.

On Wednesday, April 10, Benjamin Strong, Jr., will marry Miss Katherine P. Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Sr., at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires. Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Jr., will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids the Misses Lesley Ackerman, Katherine Doremus, and Lee Alexander. Henry P. Davidson will be best man, and the ushers Arthur Strong, Edmund C. Converse, Jr.; William Griswold Scott McLanahan, and James Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman have leased the William E. Dodge mansion on Madison Avenue for the occasion of the wedding reception of their daughter, Miss May Tuckerman, who is to marry G. Hermann Kinnecutt on Thursday, April 18. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The maid of honor will be Miss Joan Tuckerman, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Julia and Alice von Meyer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. von Meyer; Dorothy Kissel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Edward Kissel; Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney; Susan Sedgwick, daughter of Arthur George Sedgwick, and Dorothy and Julia Tuckerman, daughters of Mrs. Charles S. Tuckerman. The best man will be Francis H. Kinnecutt, and the ushers are W. Redmond Cross, Roger Kinnecutt, Charles Dana Draper, Samuel L. Fuller, St. John Smith, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Selden E. Marvin, and Edward S. Thurston.

Miss Gwendolyn Wickersham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wickersham, will be married to Albert J. Akin, at St. George's Church, on April 30. Miss Alice L. Kobbé will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids the Misses Clara Wright Barclay, Ruth Hubbel, Elsie Nicoll, Florence Burton, and Martha Pitkin of Boston. Duncan A. Holmes will be best man, and the ushers Cornelius W. Wickersham, Stewart Slosson, Arthur M. Henderson, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., George Hedges, and J. Clinton Work. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Coadjutor Greer, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Phillip Birckhead.

Owing to a sudden death in the immediate family of the bride, the wedding of Miss Helen Gilette Ballard and Walter Heyward Powers, which is to take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 10, will be a small one, and the invitations are limited to relatives and intimate friends.

Frank Brinley Porter, son of Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, will be married to Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and granddaughter of Mrs. George A. Robbins, on Monday, April 29, at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Fifty-second Street. Hobart Porter will be best man, and the ushers Buel Hollister, Charles Lawrence, Mark White, and James F. Goodwin.

Plans were completed last week for the wedding of Howard Talbot Walden and Miss Matilda Stewart Eddy, daughter of Ulysses E. Eddy of Mamaroneck. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church in that village on Saturday, April 27, at 2 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, the Anchorage, on the Brevoort Farm. The best man will be Danford N. Barney of Farmington, Conn., and the ushers are to be Phillip Golden Bartlett and Henry B. Eddy of New York, Sherman Evarts of Windsor, Vt.; Benjamin Dimmick of Scranton, Penn.; William M. Lovering of Taunton, Mass., E. W. Dixon of Omaha, Neb.; and Reginald P. Walden of Mamaroneck. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Elizabeth Cushman of New York and Miss Mary Stewart Towle of Mamaroneck. The Misses Jane and Nancy Walden, nieces of the bride, will be flower girls.

The date of the wedding of Miss Irene Untermyer and Louis Putnam Myers has been changed from April 29 to April 27. It will take place at Greystone, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Yonkers, N. Y. Special trains will convey the guests to and from the scene of the ceremony and reception.

At the wedding of Miss Grace Lindley Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, who is to marry Daniel Chauncey, Jr., on April 25, at St. Thomas's Church, Miss Clara Fargo will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Katherine de Forest Prentice, Carol R. Chauncey, Helen Judson, and Eliza Schley. Rene La Montagne, Jr., will be best man.

On April 10, at Grace Church Chantry, Jocelyn Herle Evans of England will marry Miss Blanche Rumsey, daughter of William Rumsey. Miss Rumsey will be unattended. Evelyn Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

The Metcalf—Bell Wedding.

Miss Catherine Bell, daughter of Mrs. J. McClure Bell of Milwaukee, will be married to G. Frederic Metcalf of New York, a son of Mrs. George Bird by her first husband, the late George Frederick Metcalf, and a grandson of the late Prescott Metcalf of Erie, Penn. The ceremony will take place at Christ Church, and the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Carter. Prescott Metcalf of New York will be best man.

Some Other Nuptial Events.

On April 3 Miss Helen Chase Scoville, daughter of Mrs. Helen Gardner Scoville of this city, will be married to Earle Talbot of San Francisco. The ceremony will be held at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city. It will be an evening wedding.

Tuesday is the date arranged for the wedding of Mrs. May Hancock Boyd and Dr. James C. Ayer. The ceremony will take place at the Buckingham Hotel.

In Grace Church Chantry on Saturday, Miss Emma Brace, daughter of Mrs. Charles Loring Brace, will be married to Henry H. Donaldson.

The wedding of Miss Marie C. Mosle, daughter of Mrs. George Mosle, and John Keyes Winter will be a quiet affair and will take place on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. Mr. Miller will officiate. Miss Mosle will have Mrs. Louis J. Watjens as matron of honor; her little nephew and niece, children of George C. Mosle, are to be the page and flower girl. The ushers are to be Roswell Patterson, William Winter, George C. Mosle, Max Mosle, and Charles E. Ives.

On Wednesday Miss Mary Morris Clarke, daughter of the late Richard H. Clarke, will be married to Carl Herndon Seals, at St. Paul's Church, Englewood.

Announcement was made in THE TIMES on Good Friday of the engagement of Miss Sally Dixon, daughter of Dr. George Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, to William M. Wright, son of Mrs. Caroline May Wright and nephew of the late William C. Whitney, of Mrs. Beavor Webb, of Mrs. Henry Pennington Taller, and of the Misses Florence and Constance Wright, and of Frederick May. This engagement was rumored and denied about a year ago.

Another engagement of much interest is that of Miss Grace Ruggles, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson by her first husband, the late James F. Ruggles, to George Lane, son of the late Derick Lane of Troy, a Yale graduate of 1904, and now in business in this city. Miss Ruggles is a sister of Burnet Rathbone Ruggles and a descendant of the James F. Ruggles who presented Gramercy Park to the city. She is related to no end of well-known families. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Isabelle Ross Mackenzie to Charles Lee Bowler, Jr., took place on Wednesday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William Drew Dittmar, 407 West 148th Street, only the relatives being present. The decorations were of pink and white. The bride wore a white chiffon gown heavily trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Sophie Mackenzie, whose gown was of pink silk, her bouquet being purple orchids. Robert A. Bowler, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler have gone South in an automobile, a present to the bride from the bridegroom. On their return they will be at home at the St. Andrew's Hotel.

The Reese—Bliss Wedding Plans.

At the wedding of William Willis Reese and Miss Augusta Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss, the only attendant on the bride will be her little niece, a daughter of Walter Phelps Bliss. Alison Wright Post will be the best man, and the ushers Charles R. Swords and Richard Stevens.

Personal and Otherwise

Miss Mary Picton Stevens, whose picture may be seen in the Pictorial Supplement, is a daughter of the late Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde by her first husband, the late John Stevens of Castle Point, and who was before marrying Miss Mary M. McGuire. Miss Stevens, although making her home with her stepfather in Washington Square, will be married to Ogden H. Hammond, according to the Stevens' custom, in Hoboken, and the reception will take place at the historic Stevens residence, Castle Point.

Ogden Haggerty Hammond, whose marriage to Miss Stevens is set for April 8, is a brother of John Henry Hammond of this city, who married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, and a brother, also, of Mrs. Frederic Ogden de Billier and of Mrs. Louis Starr of Philadelphia. He is a son of the late Gen. John Henry Hammond.

Miss Constance Crimmins, whose picture is in the Supplement, is one of the several daughters of John D. Crimmins, Sr.; and her marriage to F. R. Childs will take place on Wednesday at the Crimmins residence, in East Sixty-eighth Street. Miss Crimmins is tall and slight, and made her début about two years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, of John D. Crimmins, Jr., who married Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes; of Capt. Martin Crimmins, U. S. A.

Frederick Robbins Childs, who is to marry Miss Crimmins, is a son of Harris C. Childs of Brier Knoll, Great Neck, L. I., and a brother of Harris R. Childs, who married Miss Eleanor Patterson, a daughter of Judge Edward Patterson. He is a Harvard graduate, Class of 1900, and is engaged as a stock broker in New York.

Miss Eulalie Matthews, whose picture appears in the Supplement, is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews of Madison Avenue. She made her début two years ago, and was one of the most beautiful of the season's débutantes. She is dark, with a sweet face, and is Oriental in coloring. Her engagement to Henry Taber Ashmore, whom she is to marry on Wednesday, was announced over a year ago. She has three young sisters not yet out, the Misses Guenn, Yvonne, and Doris Matthews, and a brother, George Matthews, Jr., who is at St. Paul's School, Concord.

Mr. Ashmore is the only son of Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Townsend. Like his fiancée he is still very young. Miss Ruth Ashmore is his sister. As Miss Matthews is a Roman Catholic, the wedding will be at the bride's home.

The Astor Residence.

One of the most notable residences in New York is illustrated in the Pictorial Section. It is that of Mrs. Astor, widow of William Astor. In this house Mrs. Astor has for years given an annual ball, save on two occasions when there was mourning in the family, and the past Winter it was omitted because of her own delicate condition of health. These balls took place in the spacious art gallery and ballroom, and the seated suppers were served at small tables placed in the immense dining room and the hall, and also in the adjacent house, opening into her own, of Col. John Jacob Astor.

Two views are shown of the galleried hall, one looking from the rear near the ballroom door toward the entrance, and the other from the entrance looking down to the ballroom. The street entrance to the two houses is a crescent, the straight side being closed from the street by wrought iron doors lined with plate glass, inside of which are hung heavy red velour curtains. The side toward the two houses forms a semicircle, and this is carpeted with red velvet. At the right is the door leading into Col. Astor's house, and at the left that into Mrs. Astor's. The halls of each house are alike in shape, and the large picture gallery and ballroom at the rear opens into both, it being a separate extension with a skylight, with double doors leading into each hall. Near the entrance also are double doors opening from the one Astor residence into the other, and when balls are given the two houses are thrown into one through this archway as well as through the ballroom.

The marble stairway leads to the second floor, and here there is a gallery running across the ends and the northern side of the house. This has a wrought iron railing. Along the southern side of the hall, on a level with the iron gallery railing opposite, hang copies of portraits of old French Court beauties, that of Marie Antoinette appearing in the centre, and below hangs another old-time portrait. A handsome tapestry hangs against the wall below these paintings, and against this stands the marble-topped table on which are handsome Chinese vases. At either side of the double doors leading into Col. Astor's house, as if guarding the draperies hanging between, stand two exquisite examples of Majolica storks in rich blues on pedestals. Between this doorway and the marble-topped table mentioned is a life-size bronze figure holding a cluster of lights.

Many handsome vases stand on pedestals in this hall, and the low gilt chairs are covered with red satin brocade. The hangings about the doors are of rich, dull red velour, embroidered in gold bullion, and the rugs are in a rich dull red. Double doors open at the north side of the hall into the dining room, and another set into the drawing room, and at the west or Fifth Avenue side is still another set opening into the reception room. At the rear, or east end, are double doors. They lead into the ballroom and also into another hall. The lift is entered from the north side, the door being practically concealed. On this north side also hangs an antique portrait of the Empress Eleanora.

There is a small tapestry on the walls between the doors leading at the west into the reception room and at the north into the drawing room.

The French reception room is done in one of the Louis periods, and the furniture is by Marcot, save one or two old pieces brought from France by Mrs. Astor. The walls are in greenish-gray and gilt, and the doors are of small mirror panels set in gilt frames. Double doors of this type lead into the ballroom as well as into the hall.

The gilt-framed furniture is covered with gray satin brocaded in dull flowers of a delicate and peculiar shade, suggestive of terra cotta, except an old French piece which shows tiny brocaded flowers of different colors. The panels let in the walls are tapestries, but over each door is painted a scene to match the tapestries. The mantel is of Campan vert, with gilt ornamentation.

The drawing room, an immense apartment, is in yellowish cream and gold, a great deal of gold. At one end or corner stands the large portrait by Carolus Duran of Mrs. Astor. It is a striking likeness. It is near this portrait that Mrs. Astor has for years stood to receive the guests at her balls. The color of the window draperies is a deep old-rose satin, and the material is satin damask or brocade, with dull leaf-green draperies nearer the windows. The gilt furniture is covered with material to match.

The mantel is in veined red marble with gilt. Here also are handsome cabinets filled with jade, Sèvres, Dresden, and other treasures, and a beautiful old gilt table with old marble top is laden with vases and pictures.

At the rear of the drawing room old rose draperies hang. These conceal immense doors that when open throw the dining room and drawing room practically into one.

At the north side of the drawing room are two sets of double doors in mirror effect—at least they look like doors, but really form part of the wall.

The dining room, which opens from the drawing room from the centre hall and also through double doors from the servants' hall, is oak so old that most people take it for ebony. It is an immense room. The walls are done in the old oak, relieved by gilt, and on them hang superb old tapestries framed in the black oak and gold. These tapestries were brought up from the Thirty-fourth Street house, on the site of which the Waldorf-Astoria now stands. The huge mantel is in oak and gold, and, standing on an embrasure above it, are two huge Chinese vases of blue and white.

A portrait of Mr. Astor stands on an easel near the door leading into the hall. It faces Mrs. Astor when she is seated at the table.

The ceiling is by Allard. This ceiling is also done in black oak and gold, and in the centre over the table on a dark ground are painted garlands of flowers and clusters of fruit. In the centre of this is Mrs. Astor's monogram, the letter C being done in a semi-circular wreath of small flowers, and the W and A being in gilt, the initials standing for Caroline Webster Astor, Mrs. Astor having been Miss Caroline Webster Schermerhorn when she married.

The picture gallery is in cream and gold with a marble mantel at the end, above which is painted an old time French beauty and at the other, between the two sets of double doors leading into the respective halls, is a gallery in wrought iron and gilt for the musicians. Below this gallery stands a beautiful statue, the Water Nymph. It is in this room that dinner guests have their coffee served.

The banquettes and furniture are in gilt covered with different brocades in floral designs, and the rugs, all handsome, are of different Eastern weaves. Here, too, are two wonderful Chinese screens, one in exquisite hand embroidery in silks on black satin covered with glass and set in wonderfully carved wood framework, and another in wood, hand carved and inlaid, a remarkable piece of work. One of these stands near each double door.

The walls are hung solidly with paintings. Here is a fine Troyon, a dog driving sheep; Gérôme's "Turkish Bathers," two examples of Meissonier, several by Detaille, another by Dumaresq, including the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, and that of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. These are large companion pictures. On one side hangs "La Cigale" and on the opposite "La Reve." At one end is "The Bivouac," by Bellecour, and Detaille's "The Retreat"; also Corot's "The Nest." There are examples of the art of Van Marcke, this a cattle scene; of Lefebre, Fromentin, Le Roux, Vibert, Girard, Decamps, Cabanel, Breton, Schreyer, and an odd painting of the Bay of Naples by Achenbach, Roybert, Mocañ, Gérôme, Heilbuth, Gisbert, Hermann, Diaz, a group of ducks by Millet, a Boldini and a Madrazo, the latter being "A Fair Masquerader," a gay bit of vivid color, and also many others by other well-known artists.

There are also fine pieces of statuary scattered through the drawing room and halls.

This house was built after William Astor died and upon the giving up by Mrs. Astor of the old Astor residence on Thirty-fourth Street. It has been the scene not only of many brilliant balls, but of a great number of notable dinners, an invitation to either of which has for years been coveted as a great honor and as a sort of credential insuring one's entrée to smart society.

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IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MRS. CHAS. O. MAAS

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY

MRS. HENDRICK NATHAN

HOLY WEEK was unusually quiet on the West Side with the exception of a few charity events and a musicale or two. There was a sale a few days ago in the home of Mrs. John C. Coleman, 167 West Seventy-third Street, given by seven young girls for a school for mountain whites, at which over $60 was cleared for the fund. The school is in Albemarle, N. C. Miss Effie Ufford is the principal. Those who had charge of the sale were the Misses Adelaide and Anna Raynolds, Marguerite Sumner, Maybel Boesé, Kathleen Traub, Margaret Doane, and Frances Emerson Coleman. The Misses Freeman, Bowers, and Katherine Terry had charge of the cake table.

The Sunshine Society gave a reception yesterday afternoon to the officers of the New York City Clubs, in the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street. Those on the Reception Committee were Mrs. Burns, President; Charles R. Lamb, Frederic Crowinshield, Mrs. W. V. Story, William T. Evans, Alexander C. Humphreys, and Samuel Untermyer. The hours were from 3 until 6.

The Misses Madge and Willie Martin returned on Tuesday to their home, 146 Riverside Drive, after a trip to Palm Beach and a short tour of the Middle West.

Mrs. Lyon de Camp and the thirty young women of the Auxiliary of the Little Mothers, of which she is the Chairman, are planning a dance to be held some time next month.

Miss Helen Charlick recently entertained about thirty of her friends in her home, 232 West Ninety-second Street.

The last cotillion for the season of the Unique Assemblies will take place on Thursday evening in the Waldorf. It will be preceded by amateur theatricals and a supper. The young people who will take part in the play are Misses Glena Bonhotel, Loraine Wright, Annett H. Waters, Alice Abbott, Ethel Johnson, Elvira McCullough, Geraldine Wright, Helen Robbins, M. Baker, Florence Matthews, Mesdames Davis, E. C. de Villaverde, A. J. Brown, Messrs. Tracy, A. S. Watson, E. Wellington, E. S. Gehrung, Leonard Day, H. S. Tissot, Dunbar Brandon, Younger, Allen, Ferguson, E. M. Garbe, Milander, Budd, Thompson, Tichenor, Jerger, Howell, Edwards, Calhoun, and Dr. Stoddard. The hostesses will be Mesdames C. H. Spang, E. A. Tobey, Leroy Stoddard, Cornelius Sullivan, John Henry Martin, Fritz Muser, Mace Moulton, Samuel N. Beckwith, Amador Andrews, Camille Birnbohm, and Miss Ruby Rees.

The twenty members of the Uno Card Club will meet on Thursday with Mrs. B. B. Marco, 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Rose of the San Remo and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Whaley, 238 West Eighty-third Street, who have been in Europe for some time, sailed for home yesterday.

Mrs. Adolph Gondran has sent out cards for a large bridge party, which she will give on Thursday, April 11, in her home, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street.

There will be a meeting of the forty-two members of the Six-Hand Euchre Club on Friday afternoon in the Waldorf.

Mrs. William George Wilson of the Hotel Regent gave her last informal afternoon at home for the season on Tuesday.

The charity affairs are not confined to the Lenten season by any means. A festival is to be given on Saturday for 700 of the Little Mothers, gathered from the poorest districts of New York. It will be an Easter frolic, given in the Murray Hill Lyceum, at 2. Clifford Wiley, Mrs. Birnbohm, and Miss Donna Easley will entertain the children, who will take part themselves by singing and reciting. Each one will receive a growing geranium tied up in bright crepe paper. Repeated experiments have shown that the geranium is the only plant hardy enough to withstand the conditions of tenement life, so each year hundreds of them are distributed to the children, who vie with each other in keeping them alive and blooming. Miss Louise Schroeder is Chairman of the festival. Some of those interested are Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Honorary President; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President, and Mesdames Gardner Wetherbee, Bartow S. Weeks, B. F. Hooper, A. L. Mason, B. B. Worden, T. A. Smith, J. H. Maher, G. P. Lawton, C. E. Sprague, B. Lillard, H. F. Kiddle, C. C. Shayne, J. H. Judge, F. D. Nye, Samuel Adams, Floyd Crane, B. F. Browne, Albert Hepp, C. S. Robinson, and E. L. Cole.

On Good Friday, Mrs. E. W. Love gave an informal reception and musicale in her home in Bay Ridge. The decorations were lavender and white. A number of New York women were invited, among them Mesdames George Howe, Julius Ferguson, Lewis, Scripture, Pendergast, Hermance, Hand, Schenck, L. W. Spear, Miss Munroe, and Miss Stocking. There were about 100 invitations sent out.

There will be a bridge and euchre party in the Hotel Marselle on Thursday at 2:30, given for the benefit of the Neighborhood Social and Industrial Club for Working Girls. Mrs. George A. Post, 152 West 105th Street, has charge of the arrangements, and has to assist her Mesdames T. E. Ward, Alexander Walker, A. E. Colgate, Wetherill Meyers, G. W. Linch, A. P. Reilay, F. C. Eddy, M. A. Goodwin, G. V. Smith, J. C. Williams, C. S. Kohler, E. C. Striffler, Sherman Williams, D. Biggs, F. Sinclair, H. W. Warding, H. C. Stuart, G. B. Mendez, C. S. Elebash, C. A. Cowen, D. F. Kellogg, J. H. Tooker, H. L. Walker, A. W. Gray, W. Elliott, Jr., C. E. Bentley, and F. R. Minrath.

There was a sale on Monday in the Waldorf for the benefit of the Summer Home for the Crippled Children under Mrs. A. E. Fish's care. In the evening there was a bridge for the same object, and 780 players were present. On Tuesday the first of a series of supplementary bridges was given in Duryea's. The Summer home was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thorley in memory of their daughter, and every year forty-five unfortunate cripples are taken out there to Claverack for a vacation of three months. Each child has a strip of garden of which he has entire charge. A novelty introduced at the sale on Monday was a demonstration of the weaving of Norwegian tapestry by a pupil. One of the two looms recently bought by the school was set up for this sale, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the work throughout the afternoon. The cooking class, which has been started this season, has given one luncheon, and will later entertain the members of the Cotillion Club of Hamilton Institute. The President of the club is Malcolm Ayres, and the Treasurer is Miss Constance Peck. Some of the women identified with the work and life of the school are Mesdames A. E. Fish, President; G. J. Smith, S. S. Blood, G. F. Cummings, F. S. Gerrish, C. H. Hilliard, Foster Coates, Whitney Lyon, E. D. Whaley, F. J. Blodgett, John Williams, Thomas Lewis, A. J. Cozzino, E. D. Jones, H. R. Lawford, and Miss Guernsey.

A short time ago Mrs. William Smith Young entertained about 150 young people in her home, 330 West Eighty-fifth Street. The reception was given for the classmates of her daughter. The decorations throughout the large rooms were of violets and ferns.

Mrs. C. S. Sedgewick was the hostess at a bridge party recently, which she gave in her home, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Boldt has left her apartments in the Waldorf and gone to Europe. On her return in the late Spring she will go to her country home in the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Washington Larendon has sent out cards for a large bridge party, which she will give on Friday afternoon in her home, 311 Riverside Drive.

About 100 invitations have been sent out for a cotillion to be given on Wednesday evening in Delmonico's. It will be for some of the young people of the west side who have not come out yet. There will be five hostesses, Mesdames Parker Douglas Handy, William Henry Parsons, William Crittenden Adams, David Smith Cowles, and Louis Stearns. Mrs. Stearns, however, will not receive, owing to the recent death of Mr. Stearns's father.

A luncheon preceded by a meeting of Eclectic was held on Wednesday in the club home, Delmonico's. The next meeting will take place on Wednesday, April 10, and the comparative merits of "Wealth, Wit, and Beauty," with regard to social advancement, will be discussed by Mrs. J. Francis Yawger, Mrs. H. E. Lounsberry, and Mrs. M. W. Winslow. Some of the officers are Mesdames Dore Lyon, President; J. A. Cozzino, E. J. Moore, A. C. Bage, Cowtan, Foster, Gerlach, Hill, La Roche, Whaley, Wallace, Roderigues, McCarthy, Goldschmidt, Miss Guernsey, and Miss T. F. Conrad.

Mrs. John H. Judge, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street, has been obliged to postpone the luncheon she had planned to give on the 23d to the women who served on the Luncheon Committee for the Political Study Breakfast given a short time ago, on account of illness. Mrs. Judge is suffering from a relapse of the grip, but on her recovery will entertain Mesdames John Carroll, Lewis Boynton, H. F. Hoefler, Junius N. Love, B. Lillard, and George Howes.

Mrs. Anna B. Wood, 192 West Seventy-eighth Street, will give her last at home for the season to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, 254 West Eighty-fifth Street, has for her guest Miss Constance Gates from Miss Knox's School, Briarcliffe. Miss Gates will remain in the city during the Easter holiday season, and will be the guest of honor at a number of luncheons which are being planned for her.

Mrs. Frederick Von Behm Taintor, assisted by Miss Alice Maude, received informally for the last time this season on Thursday in her apartments in the Spencer Arms, Sixty-ninth Street West. The hours were from 3 until 8.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin will entertain the artists who assisted with the matinée benefit given by the College Woman's Club a short time ago. Some of those are Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Mme. Meta Illing, William Morriss, Mme. Fuji-ko, and Robert Dempster.

There was a number of guests of honor at the reception of the Woman's Press Club yesterday. The Chairman of the day was Miss Mary G. Hay, the Chairman of entertainment, Miss Lillie De Angelo Bergh. The election of officers of the club will take place on Saturday, April 18.

There will be a talk at the Horace Mann Auditorium on Tuesday, April 9, by Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, President of Stony Wold, at 3. The Chairman for the day is Mrs. Walter Mendelsohn. The talk will be followed by a tea, which will be served by the members of the Junior Auxiliary. Some of those interested are Mesdames A. R. Flower, Ogden Codman, Sylvan Bier, E. S. Harkness, J. C. Coleman, Nelson Mavy, H. I. Satterlee, W. A. Cauldwell, Walter Geer, F. B. Jennings, C. H. Knight, R. S. MacArthur, Ralph Pulitzer, H. H. Rogers, L. Spencer, J. B. Taylor, F. T. Van Buren, A. H. Wheeler, Greenaway, Miss Stillman, Miss Leary, and Miss Potter.

A wedding that will interest the Washington Heights set will be that of Miss Elsie Florence Henning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Henning, 527 West 148th Street, to William Ferguson. Dr. J. T. Patey will perform the ceremony in St. Luke's Church on Tuesday evening at 8. There will be a reception afterwards in the home of the bride. Miss Edna Holland will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Anita Henning, Miriam Miner, Evelyn Pinske, and Isabelle Ferguson bridesmaids. The best man will be John D. Ferguson and the ushers Messrs. Walter J. Cornell, J. A. Ferguson, C. G. Fisher, and Charles Doe. The church and house decorations will be pink roses, smilax, and forliena.

Mrs. Charles Tremain, 58 East Sixty-seventh Street, recently sailed for Europe, to be gone several weeks.

Mrs. Adolph Edouard Dick gave her last at home for the season on Monday afternoon in her suite in the Hotel Rockingham, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

The Columbia Luncheon and Bridge Club, which Mrs. Foster Coates, 331 West Seventy-first Street, organizes every Spring, will hold its first meeting to-morrow in the Columbia Yacht Club house. There are fifty members. The next meeting will be held on the 16th, and after that every Monday until May 20.

On Friday the Jolly Twenty-four will meet with Mrs. Junius N. Love, 121 St. Nicholas Avenue. The following meeting will be held in the country home of Col. and Mrs. Sutter in Mount Vernon.

Miss Mabel Bage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Canfield Bage, 67 Central Park West, will be married to P. Canda on Tuesday, April 28. The young people will live in Summit, N. J.

The patronesses for the benefit to be given on Friday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre for the Friendly Aid Society are Mesdames Bullock, Chambers, Coudert, Goddard Hall, Hodenpyle, Hammond, Heinze, Otto Heinze, Holmes, Lewis, Minturn, Mitchell, Nichols, Roosevelt, Schiff, Slicer, Thompson, Weeks, and Miss Pavey.

Mrs. Belle De Rivera, Honorary President of the New York City Federation, was the guest of honor at a social meeting of the West Side Woman's Republication Association on Thursday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. Mrs. W. Grant Brown, 227 Riverside Drive, is the President of the club. Mrs. De Rivera will be the hostess at a reception to the Equal Suffrage League on Tuesday from 3 until 1 in her home, 404 West 115th Street.

The entire second floor of the Waldorf has been secured for a bridge whist congress to be held there early in May. It will be of National interest. The New Amsterdam Whist Club, which meets every Monday afternoon in Bretton Hall, has given pins to be contested for and there will be cups and prizes.

The sixth annual Spring dance of the Washington Heights Chapter D. A. R. will be held on Tuesday, April 9.

Tuesday, April 23, is the date set for the annual luncheon of the Woman's Republican Organization, of which Mrs. J. G. Wentz is President. As always, it will take place in Delmonico's. Some of those interested are Mmes. F. B. Church, C. S. Robinson, A. J. Wilson, C. W. Fisk, C. Lloyd, J. Martinez Bell, E. W. Hatch, A. J. Perry, Jane Pierce, E. C. Swan, W. G. Brown, C. C. Rathbone, and Miss H. V. Boswell.

Friday there will be a production of amateur theatricals by a club of young men connected with St. Andrew's Church. Some of them are Messrs. George A. Molleson, Charles McConnell, Robert Elliott, and Wilmot C. Close.

L. SHAW.

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A Potpourri of Fashions---Mid-Season Hats and Gowns

TO-DAY will see Fifth Avenue crowded with promenaders, not fashionable promenaders, save a few who in quiet garb may get temporarily mixed in the crowds, as they make their way for the few steps that may take them home from church. The other fashionables will be in their carriages and motor cars, and this small fashionable minority will be in simple gowns of quiet colors, topped by hats of the same sort. So quiet indeed will these be in appearance that the motley crowds of suburbanites, shop girls, and others, who never see Fifth Avenue save on Easter Sunday, will deem them of little consequence, while their admiring gaze will follow the showily, cheaply clothed women, who know nothing of proper gowning, and they will determine to copy as nearly as may be their next new hat or frock from that of the women who, like themselves, make a yearly pilgrimage to "the Avenue" to show their new finery or to see that of others.

Fifth Avenue on Easter Sunday is an amusing spectacle, and well worth the study, at least once, of the student of human nature, and, as any one who is unobtrusively dressed can mingle therein without attracting attention, one is sure of non-recognition. It is indeed not an unknown amusement in fashionable society to stroll for a few blocks with the Easter parade masses, but once is usually enough, and one thing is quite certain, and that is that the seeker for hints or models in fashions will find nothing even remotely useful in the parade, save negatively in what to avoid. It is much better for the woman desirous of helpful suggestions to go to some smart shop and see the costumes on exhibition, for some of these are always excellent.

The Question of Hats.

In the matter of dressing there is no subject more fascinating than that of hats. There is such a field for choice in the way of size, shape, material, and mode of wearing, and since the time headgear first came in it has been a study of superlative sartorial interest to the feminine world.

This season, so far, almost every shape and size is appearing, but the excessively large hats are few and far between. It takes Mrs. Clarence Mackay, or others of equal height, to carry an excessively large hat; certainly no woman under 5 feet 10 should essay the immense chapeau, and even then she should be slender, for there is something mountainous about a very large woman topped by a huge hat. A suggestion of slenderness is necessary to grace when such headgear is worn.

The medium large hats will be in the lead. The very small hat requires a too careful arrangement of the hair, and absence of flying ends and roughness to be a success with the American woman. The French wear the very small hat with great success, for they are past masters in the arts of the coiffure. Besides that, the extremely small hat is trying, one need not be handsome to wear it with good effect, but the lines of the face and of the coiffure must be clear cut, and the latter must be so arranged that the hat discloses no ugly indentations or unwieldy bunches in the arrangement of the hair. The complexion should also be clear and good, for every defect of complexion and coiffure are thrown boldly out by the absence of brim on the headgear.

Small hats are hard on the eyes, for there is nothing to shade the latter from strong light, until such time as parasols may be carried, and the tendency of the muscles about the eyes is to contract under a too strong light, thus causing wrinkles around the eyes and forehead. The sensible hat, which may also be handsome and modish, is that which will shield the eyes, slightly at least, and at the same time throw becoming shadows on the brow and about the eyes. A rather small hat with a brim tilted over the forehead will shield the eyes as well as the large hat worn straight, and much better than the latter should it be rolled back.

The hats turning straight up or rolled back in the front are the worst offenders in both the matter of taste and of hygiene. The eyes are left quite exposed, and there is not one woman in five hundred who looks really well under such a hat. She should be young, handsome, and the opposite of bold in appearance. There are few such, comparatively speaking, and thus far the shape specified seems to have been adopted by those in no way coming under the above heading. It is just the sort of shape to take with certain classes. These hats may not destroy the beauty of a really handsome girl, but they go a long way toward concealing it.

Bandeaus.

Some of the Parisian hats have no bandeaus. Some women cannot wear bandeaus, or at least not until they have been bent so as to at least partially remove them, and these may among these new models find hats that will fit their heads. The great majority of women, however, find the bandeau indispensable to the proper placing of the hat. Those who do not may have the hats they like copied and have the bandeaus omitted. It is a matter of taste.

White Hats.

Fewer white hats than usual will be worn, at least that is now the outlook, while black hats will be more the vogue than last season. Many browns in all sorts of shades, blues, greens and neutral tints will be much seen, but the color of the costume or some color in it should be repeated in some measure in the chapeau.

Mrs. Mills's Brown Hat.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, driving on the avenue, wore, topping a brown costume with sable furs, a small brown hat. This chapeau was not only small, but oval, and tilted down in the front, but was too small to shade the forehead. It was one of castor shades, and under the back and at the left side a slightly lighter shade of castor brown tulle was ruched. At the front a bit toward the left a large shaded pale greenish rose was fastened, and from this rose a deep, dull blue ostrich plume that slanted up and out over the top of the hat toward the left. It sounds rather outré, but it looked well, owing to the shades of the colors used.

Mrs. Hoffman's Cherry Toque.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman was one of the very few women in society who appeared at the last opera matinée at the Metropolitan in a straw hat. This chapeau was a little oval shape much of the visorless cap order. There was a mass of shaded red cherries fastened over the top and drooping to each side, and from the back two straplike folds of dark ribbon, apparently velvet in some very dark shade were drawn from under the cap like rim over the toque or turban to the sides. Dark blue may have been the color of the velvet, as Mrs. Hoffman wore a dark blue chiffon cloth gown over white. This gown was trimmed with dark blue embroidery and blue velvet. Cherries, however, are worn with all sorts of gowns and, like currants, make a charming hat trimming and one especially suited to the demi-saison.

Black Hats.

Mrs. William P. Douglas is wearing a simple black hat of crinoline weave, rather large, the brim projecting slightly over the forehead, and of a modified and high-crowned Amazon shape. One side, the right, is rolled very much, and beautiful dull-blue ostrich plumes of that shade—sometimes called hydrangea blue—droop at the sides and back.

This hat is of an excellent example of the proper headgear to don when variable Spring weather arrives. It is a hat that from its coloring looks well in a cold day, and from its texture, when glanced at more than casually, is suitable for warm days as well.

With this hat Mrs. Douglas wore one mild afternoon a few days since a black taffeta coat and skirt of eyelet work or embroiderie Anglaise over a black foundation. The little coat ended a few inches below the hips, falling in almost straight lines from a yoke, the yoke being largely of the open embroidery. The bottom of the [illegible] was finished in large scallops cut [illegible]. Her scallops and the embroid[illegible] skirts almost to [illegible]s, the border [illegible] and entirely of the [illegible]

The sleeves [illegible] taffetas to the elbow [illegible] finished with scallops [illegible] flounces of the [illegible]

The skirt seam[illegible] waist line or rather [illegible] low t[illegible] to the floor, where it touched all around; this had a deep border of the openwork embroidery, and this embroidery extended up the skirt in panel and block effects.

Mrs. Martin's Black Frock.

Mrs. James E. Martin, Sr., was lunching the other day with the Princess Engalitcheff in a smart restaurant. Mrs. Martin was in a smooth black silken princess robe, perfectly plain as to the skirt save for a deep Vandyked band of fine black silk embroidered that circled the skirt perhaps fourteen inches above the hem. The skirt portion of the gown was glove fitting about the waist and hips, but below the hips swept out gradually into a very long skirt, with a suggestion of a dip train at the back. A narrower band of the Vandyke pointed embroidered went around the bodice above the waist line, the bodice being glove fitting also in the back, but blousing out a little in the centre front, where it was arranged quite full with more of the embroidery. The three-quarter-length sleeves were also full at the top, but not large, and if I recall correctly, were tight below the elbows and showed the embroidery.

With this Mrs. Martin wore a rather small black hat trimmed with floating bird of paradise plumes, the whole black, of course, as she is still in mourning. She wore a superb black fox boa and carried a muff to match.

The Princess Engalitcheff, who was Miss Sperry of San Francisco, wore a brown cloth costume, the skirt trimmed with a band or two, and an Eton coat of finest mink skins, having a rather deep fitted girdle of silk matching the fur in color, and also a vest of brown velvet embroidered in gold bullion. This vest formed a deep inserted flat collar or border around the neck and down the centre front to the bust line.

The sleeves were moderately full at the top and came to the wrists, being finished with velvet and the gold embroidery. She carried a muff to match and wore a fur toque trimmed with a drooping spray of bird of paradise plumes at one side.

Miss Van Alen's Court Robe.

Miss May Van Alen, daughter of J. J. L. Van Alen and sister of Mrs. Robert Collier, was presented at one of the recent English Courts. Her gown was made of exquisite lace over satin, and the corsage was finished by a band of diamond scroll-work, while the Court train was of white brocaded velvet.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor, formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorn Shaw, was presented at the same time, and her jewels and gown were superb. Her presentation robe was made a la Josephine, or Empire. It was flounced with Brussels point, three bands of ermine outlining the flounces. Her velvet train was in pale blue, bordered with miniver—plain ermine; and she carried a tiny Empire fan. Her jewels were gorgeous diamonds and pearls, among the former being the famous Sanci diamond, presented by her father-in-law.

Little Miss Curzon, an English girl, wore as a presentation gown a simple frock copied from a painting by Greuze in the family's possession. Another wonderful gown worn by Lady Clifton Robinson was embroidered in silver in rambler [illegible] was draped with em[illegible] broidery and tulle and spangled with real diamonds and pearls.

The silver cloth train was lined with green, and it was embroidered in sprays of flowers and silver lace and green ribbons. Lady Robinson wore diamonds and pearls and carried La France roses.

Trousseau Notes.

One of the most modest and charming hats in the trousseau of an April bride is one wood-brown rough straw in a dull finish, with a rather narrow brim and moderately high crown. It is oval in shape and the left brim is rolled quite a bit, while the right brim has its rim alone rolled. A soft scarflike arrangement of changeable taffeta ribbon, very wide and very soft in three shades of brown shot with golden tones, is wound about the hat and looped in a half chou, half bow at the right side. At the left side, where the brim rolls to the crown, is fastened a cluster of nine rather small roses shading through light golden tan and warm yellows, some having orange-toned hearts. The foliage is a drooping mass of rose leaves in Autumnal brown tints that rest against the coiffure. A soft knotted bow of wide ribbon goes under the brim at the back, but the ends do not droop, nor is the bow conspicuous.

Another hat in the same trousseau is in white chip, edged with a rim of fine black chip an inch and a half wide; this rim is faced on the under side with pale pink velvet. The crown is less than two inches high and is round. The brim is also round and curves under a bit at the edge. This hat is raised a bit by a bandeau and is bent at the back to rest on the hair; there is no cachepeigne. The trimming is put on from the back and consists of a fluffy, bowlike mass of black tulle over silver gauze ribbon at the left back, while at the right back and extending on that side well toward the front are two immense white roses with pink-tinted hearts and four or five of the buds with pink-tinted ends and some rich green leaves. There is no band about the crown and no trimming whatever in the centre front about either the brim or the crown. A black hat to go with a white black gown has a Tam o' Shanter shaped crown of loose loops of lightly wired black malines. The oval brim is faced on the outside with black taffeta, and faced underneath with black velvet. Rose-colored velvet ribbon is wound about the crown and forms a huge loose chou at the right side near the front and small pink rosebuds with moss are placed under the brim at the back. The hat is to be tipped forward and slants down at the right and curves up a bit at the left.

Another and quaint chapeau is in light greenish white crinoline with a round crown and brim bent to frame a high pompadour, the sides being bent down. A scarf of white taffeta ribbon is wound around the crown and is tied in the back in a bow with ends that fall below the base of the neck, the hat brim being narrow in the back and bent to touch the coiffure, which is rather low. At each side of the front, where the brim is bent down, is fastened a loose, spraylike bunch of flowers. The bunch at the left is made up of yellow, white, and purple wild violets with their own leaves and a few small grasses. The bunch at the right side is of single pink wild roses and a few sprays of lilies of the valley with the wild rose foliage. The flowers are exquisite.

Still another hat in the wardrobe of another Spring bride is a turban of fancy creamy yellow straw. The top is almost flat at the sides, turned down in a manner suggestive of an inverted dish, the edges being fluted, and from under this fluting of straw droop three overlapping crimped plaitings of fine white net edged with lace. At the left side is a single yellow rose with a brownish yellow heart, and from this rose start two ostrich plumes, one in white shading to yellow at the edges, and the other in yellow shading to white. One of these droops nearly to the neck and the other droops only a little below the line of the turban.

In a Bridal Trousseau.

A handsome gray panne velvet reception gown in the trousseau of a Lenten bride has a trailing skirt, glove fitting at the front and sides, in the back also, but with a curious drapery caught into a panel outlined at the sides with bands of Irish crochet lace. These bands are two inches wide at the top by ten at the bottom, and the size of the flowers is carefully graduated. The panel section is five inches wide at the top, the material being laid in narrow overlapping plaits. Eight inches below the waist line a silver ornament crosses like a large flat buckle, and holds the plaits down, and eight inches lower there is a second longer or wider buckle. The plaited material is cut with a bias edge, and as it is plaited it forms a cascade at the edges, and being of gray crêpe de chine, the back showing as it falls, does not detract from its appearance. The edge is finished by a fine line of embroidery in silver, just a thread or two outlining a sort of coral stitch. The cascade effect begins a little below the knee line.

The top is on the pinafore order, the stock, guimpe, and elbow length sleeves being of baby Irish crochet, and over this is slipped the panne velvet pinafore. This pinafore shows a deep wedge-shaped yoke of heavy Irish lace, trimmed in turn with silver arabesques and small, flat, semi-worked-in bow knots of narrow gray velvet ribbon.

The panne velvet itself forms the lower quarter of the bodice and is draped like a scarf around the body and over the shoulders. At the shoulder like extensions, forming a part of the bodice, are cut to form straight-down extensions six inches wide over the lace undersleeves. Large silver cabochons are caught at both the front and the back where the sleeves join the bodice, and in the centre, back and front, a little above the waist line, a still larger cabochon is fastened. The scarflike arrangement of the velvet on the lower part of the bodice forms the girdle also. The velvet sleeve sections are faced with cloth of silver, and the lace falls in wide frills over the elbows.

Simple Walking Costume.

An Eton coat and round skirt of light—almost mustard—colored panama cloth, or a similar material, is in the traveling wardrobe of an April bride. The circular skirt has a six-inch hem, and at the top of the hem fancy black silk braid an inch and a quarter wide outlines large ovals. Each oval is formed of two lengths of the braid, having the ends cut pointed, and these ends cross after each oval is formed and run under a crescent of black sewed to the skirt. The two points run out and almost touch the two ends of the next oval.

The Eton had smaller ovals arranged around it and straight strips of the braid extended over the shoulders down to the ovals. The coat was shaped in to the figure a bit toward the waist line and the three-quarter-length sleeves were wide coat-shaped affairs, having turned-back flaring cuffs edged with straight rows of braid. There is also an inlaid collar of brown velvet edged with soutache braid. A little vest is inserted down each side of the front of brown velvet showing orange tones and edged with dark-brown braid.

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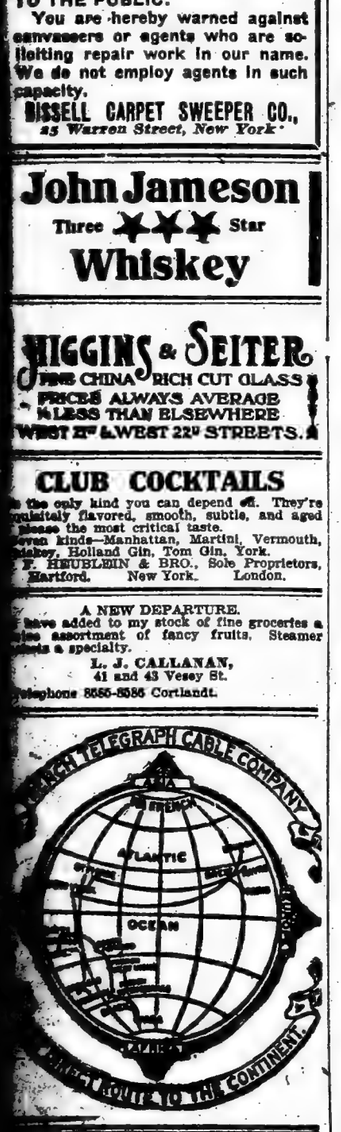

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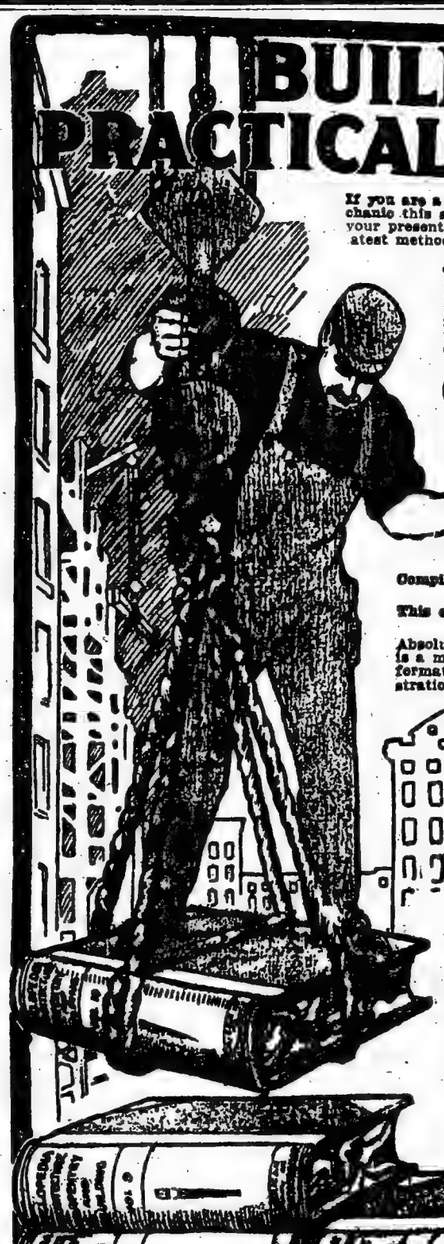

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VOL. LVI...NO. 17,963. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1907.—60 PAGES, In Six Parts, Including Pictorial and Easter Sections. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GRADY'S NAME ON POOLROOM LIST

His Voucher for $500 Found in Safe of Raided Fulton Street Place.

TELEPHONED A BET, TOO

And a Detective In Charge Got It—Seized Papers Show Profits of $6,000 a Day.

The most interesting disclosure yesterday in connection with the downtown syndicate of poolrooms, whose headquarters the District Attorney's office and the police raided on Friday, concerned State Senator Thomas F. Grady. As a result Senator Grady will be asked to explain to District Attorney Jerome what he knows about the W. E. Davis & Co. place at 112 Fulton Street.

Some other men well-known in the political, financial and social life of this city will also be subpoenaed to testify under the Dowling act. Among them will be E. Berry Wall, William Townsend, and Dave Johnson.

Senator Grady will be asked to tell what he knows of the syndicate because of a conversation he had over the long-distance telephone from the Davis place at the time of the raid with County Detective Liebner, who has since made an affidavit to taking a bet from Grady, and also because of the finding of a deposit slip in the safe of the Davis place, at 112 Fulton Street. As Liebner gave the transcribed version of the telephone interview it ran like this, Liebner being then on guard in the office:

A woman's voice: "Is this Mike Reardon's office?"

By Liebner—Yes.

"Is this Mr. Reardon?"

"No." Then, after a pause: "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"This is Senator Grady's house."

Liebner again: "I could attend to anything you wish."

"Wait a minute."

In a man's voice this time:

"I want you to place $200 for me on Anseline; fifth race."

By Liebner again:

"But I may have a little trouble in placing this bet. Where could I get you?"

"Call up 873 Main."

"Brooklyn?"

"No, Albany."

The Assistant District Attorney had that telephone number looked up. Senator Grady's house telephone at 228 State Street, Albany, is 873 Main.

Grady's Check Found in Safe.

In addition to this evidence, the District Attorney's office has received from the Police Department a deposit slip for $300, signed by one of the officers of the Windsor Trust Company, to the credit of Thomas F. Grady, which was found in the safe of the Davis poolroom, at 112 Fulton Street.

From early morning until after 5 o'clock last night Chester Wood, the expert safe-opener, worked with chisel and jimmy to open the still unopened strong box in the office of W. D. Miller & Co., in the Downing Building, 108 Fulton Street. At that time he threw down a chisel, and said, with a mingled look of anger and triumph on his face:

"There she is—open at last."

Less than a quarter of an hour later Assistant District Attorney Vandiver with one of his assistants was carefully taking the memorandums, check vouchers and in fact everything there out of the safe, completing as the Assistant District Attorney has every reason to believe the chain of evidence exposing the biggest poolroom syndicate in the city.

What the safe contained will merely add to the interesting disclosures of the raids which were begun on Monday last, when Mr. Vandiver with Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson made the unexpected and uninvited visit to Thomas R. Keator's place at 47 Broadway, which was ostensibly a "real estate" office, but which, as District Attorney Vandiver had good reason to believe when he entered, and has better reason now, was a place where a man could bet on a horse race.

Plenty of Evidence Found.

In the presence of a group of nonplussed and chagrined men and women Messrs. Hanson and Vandiver took possession of some papers which led them on Wednesday to the office of Davis & Co., at 112 Fulton Street, and later on to the office of W. D. Miller & Co., in the Downing Building, 108 Fulton Street.

Although the Assistant District Attorney had picked up a good deal of memoranda useful to him on two visits which he made to the Downing Building, Chester Wood, the safe opener, probably helped him to the best. What the nature of the evidence is Mr. Vandiver would not disclose last night, explaining that he had not looked over it yet. He may give a hint about it to-day.

Besides the mechanical difficulties which the safe opener encountered in opening the safes in the poolrooms, the combination of which was not vouchsafed, Mr. Vandiver had a similar puzzle to work out in his office. In the Keator establishment, as well as at 112 Fulton Street, men interested had taken the trouble to tear up some letters and documents which Mr. Vandiver considered were important simply because of the effort which had been made to destroy them. So he and his assistants set to work piecing them together, and by nightfall these and much other data and memoranda had revealed a very interesting state of facts.

Profits $6,000 a Day.

In the first place, it was revealed from the check vouchers which had been obtained that the syndicate had paid out considerably over a million dollars in bets in one year. In one memorandum supplied by a little ledger which is among the paraphernalia captured, there is a pretty broad hint that the profits of the syndicate were about $6,000 a day.

Next in significance is that the syndicate had flourished for ten years or more without molestation. In this connection it seems but justice to say that during the

Continued on Page 2.

SOLD MISS MORGAN'S PIN.

Police Arrest Bellboy Who Disposed of It to a Jeweler.

Miss Anne Tracy Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, notified the Tenderloin police yesterday afternoon that she had lost a valuable brooch. She requested them to help her recover it. The brooch was a horseshoe, in which were set four diamonds and five pigeon-blood rubies. It was worth about $500. Miss Morgan explained that aside from its commercial value she treasured the brooch because it was a gift to her from a member of her family.

Within a few hours after the complaint was received three detectives attached to the station found the brooch in a store kept by Jacob Harrison, a dealer in second-hand jewelry, at 1,816 Third Avenue. They arrested Joseph McDonald, a bellboy at the Ladies' Colony Club, who lives at 1,972 Second Avenue, as a suspicious person. McDonald admitted to the detectives that he had found the brooch and had sold it to Harrison through a woman acquaintance. The brooch was held as evidence by the police. Miss Morgan promised to appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning to press the complaint against McDonald.

It was while examining the jewels in her jewelry box yesterday afternoon Miss Morgan discovered that the brooch was missing. Then with the aid of servants she searched every nook in the house where the brooch might have been mislaid. She met with no success. Then she recalled that the last day she had worn the brooch was on March 8 at a reception at the Ladies' Colony Club. She decided that she had lost it there.

When Miss Morgan notified the police of her loss she told them of this reception. Acting on this clue Detectives Campbell, Wren, and Ferguson visited the Colony Club and questioned the servants.

McDougall finally admitted that he had the brooch. He said he had found it while sweeping the hall. He added that he had waited for some one to claim it, but when nobody came he decided that he was entitled to keep it. While playing with a companion the next evening he showed the brooch to his chum. The latter advised hi mto sell it.

The boy's mother, a Mrs. Fox of 1972 Second Avenue, sold it for him to Harrison for $20.

The detectives searched for Mrs. Fox. According to Detective Campbell she admitted that she had sold the brooch for the boy. He had told her he had found it in the street, she said. Mrs. Fox is a widow and has five children to support. After the detectives heard the story they decided that Mrs. Fox was guilty of no wrong doing. They told her to appear in court to-day prepared to tell all she knows. Mrs. Fox gave the jeweler's address, and the detectives visited him.

McDonald is only 15 years old. He was turned over to the Children's Society.

HAIR OIL FOR ROCKEFELLER

Sent to Him from Berlin, but He Leaves It to be Sold for Customs.

Unless John D. Rockefeller pays express, parcels post, customs and Post Office charges aggregating 75 cents between now and Tuesday morning the United States Government will sell to the highest bidder a hair oil preparation and a box of lozenges consigned to him, which thus far he has failed to claim.

J. H. Storey, Deputy Collector, declined to say yesterday who sent the hair invigorator to Mr. Rockefeller, but it was reported at the Appraiser's Stores to have come from a pharmacist of Berlin. The express charges and accruing customs duties on the preparation will amount to 45 cents.

The package of lozenges is from James Ross of 82 Polworth Garden, Edinburgh, and was sent by parcels post. The package is addressed "Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Newark, New York, U. S. A." When it reached this city, Postmaster Willcox decided that the postal regulations called for its dispatch to Newark. The Post Office authorities there sent out a special messenger to locate Mr. Rockefeller. After two days the messenger gave up the quest and returned as unsatisfied a claim by the Government reading "for parcels post delivery, 5 cents." The lozenges were then returned to New York and sent to the Seizure Room.

HICCOUGHING TO DEATH.

Man In Hospital May Die If Spasms Do Not Cease.

John Crayton, 33 years old, of 124 Greenwich Street, is in Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition from hiccoughing. The doctors say he may die unless they succeed in stopping the spasms.

Early last night Crayton, who, the doctors say, had been drinking, entered the hospital holding his sides and hoccoughing violently.

Surgeons Peterson and Baxter, after heroic treatment, stopped the hiccoughs. Crayton improved so quickly that the surgeons told him he might go home, but cautioned him not to drink any more.

He returned to the hospital an hour later almost in convulsions and hiccoughing violently. He admitted that he had taken another drink.

Crayton's stomach was treated and he was put to bed in a ward, but the hiccoughing was still going on at a late hour last night. Surgeon Baxter said that if Crayton did not stop hiccoughing he might hiccough himself to death, or become so weakened that death would follow.

CRAZY MAN RAN THE TRAIN.

Insisted on Collecting Tickets and Pulling Bell Rope.

Passengers on the 9:30 o'clock local on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were thrown into a panic Friday night, when John M. Shea of 405 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan, suddenly went insane and decided to run the train. Shea ran through the cars, collecting tickets, pulling the bell rope, and yelling at the top of his voice. It took the entire train crew to quiet him, and when Mount Vernon was reached he was put off.

Shea climbed the station steps and ran through First Street, shouting: "Help, murder, police!" He was followed by Patrolman Belding and a train crew, who overtook him after a half mile run. When taken to Police Headquarters Shea tried to kill himself by pounding his head against the iron grating. It took four policemen to put him in a straitjacket. Judge Simpson has appointed a lunacy commission to examine Shea, who will probably be committed to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie.

TELEGRAPH RATES PUT UP 33 PER CENT.

Western Union to Announce an Increase Effective All Over the Country.

SCHEDULES KEPT SECRET

Won't Be Announced Till the New Rate Is in Effect, but It Is Far-Reaching.

A new and higher scale of telegraph rates will be put into effect by the Western Union Telegraph Company at midnight to-night.

The increase will be about 33 per cent. on day messages, and is expected to affect all parts of the United States, although the rates in a few isolated cases, it is said, may not be changed.

The increase is attributed to the fact that the cost of maintenance of the telegraph service has increased greatly in the last few years without a corresponding increase of business. This, it is said, has been particularly the case between New York and Boston.

The Postal Telegraph Company, which has been charging the same rates as the Western Union, has not yet indicated whether it will also raise rates, but the impression was strong yesterday that it would follow the Western Union's lead. Several officials in the Western Union's central office, at Broadway and Dey Street, who were were prevailed upon to venture an opinion, said that, as the two companies had been working on a mutual basis, so far as rates go, for several years, it was only natural to suppose that some understanding had been reached between the two before the Western Union had decided on the increase.

News of the proposed increase in rates got out yesterday ahead of time, much to the chagrin of those who control the affairs of the Western Union, and all attempts to obtain on authority a detailed statement of what the new rates are to be in the various cities were unavailing.

President Clowry and the Vice-Presidents were "out of town" to reporters. Mr. Hamlin, to whom they were referred, said that the new rates would go into effect on April 1 at midnight, but he was not at liberty to talk of them or even to give an idea of how great the advance would be.

Inquiries at the branch offices throughout the city disclosed that many of the managers had heard that the new rate was to go into effect but had received no formal notice of it.

From Chicago came news last night that an increase of 25 per cent. would be declared between Chicago and this city. The present rate for a day message of ten words is 40 cents. The new rate, Chicago heard, will be 50 cents.

The Western Union rate between cities is governed by the amount of business between them according to the company's employes at the branch offices. No uniform rate per 100 miles exists.

A list of present rates for ten words between New York and other cities which will probably be affected by the proposed increase is as follows: Denver, 75 cents; Baltimore, 25 cents; Boston, 25 cents; Cleveland, 40 cents; Philadelphia, 25 cents; Cincinnati, 40 cents; San Francisco, $1; Jacksonville, Fla., 70 cents; El Paso, Texas, 75 cents; Seattle, $1; Washington, D. C., 40 cents; Norfolk, Va., 40 cents; Lexington, Ky., 50 cents; New Orleans, 70 cents; Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., 30 cents.

Through New York State there is a flat day rate on ten-word messages of 25 cents, with a few exceptions. This will be increased to 30 cents.

The salaries of employes of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were recently increased 10 per cent. Yesterday William H. Baker, General Manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, also announced an increase in the wages of the company's chief operators and clerks, graded according to the length of service, efficiency, and responsibility of the position. The increase is to take effect to-morrow. This is in addition to the previous 10 per cent. increase given to the operators, traffic chiefs, wire chiefs, assistant chief operators, chief operators, and managers.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Western Union Telegraph Company will announce a new scale of telegraph rates representing an increase, in some cases, of 25 per cent., effective April 1. An order to this effect was received yesterday by the local offices of the company.

Between Chicago and New York the day rate has been increased from 40 cents for a ten-word message to 50 cents. The night rate between Chicago and New York has been increased from 30 to 40 cents. In other cases the increase is smaller.

MANAGING A PRIMA DONNA.

Mr. Hammerstein Learns Its Perils in the Matter of a Lost Calve Check.

Emma Calvé lost a check for $2,000 on the Lincoln Trust Company yesterday afternoon. It was signed by Oscar Hammerstein and represented her salary for one performance at the Manhattan Opera House.

As a result, the soprano arrived at the theatre in an uncertain frame of mind. While she was in her dressing room, making up for her part in "Cavalleria," Mr. Hammerstein telephoned the bank to stop payment. Later he sent an emissary to the prima donna to tell her what he had done.

"I have stopped payment on the check—" the emissary began.

"Explain nothing," said the maid, in English, "or Madame will not sing."

"Eh! what is it?" asked Mme. Calvé in French. "Do I get no money? Has the payment of my funds been stopped?"

"Non, non," answered the maid. "Madame will get her money. Be calm.

The situation was explained, and later the soprano found her check in her apartments at the Hotel Astor. Earlier in the day it was decided that Mme. Calvé will not sing "Faust" this year. Her rôle in "La Navarraise" is a trying one, and she does not care to work up two such parts. "Cavalleria" will go into rehearsal [illegible]. The cast will include Messrs. [illegible] and Arimondi.

YALE MAY DECLINE GIFT.

Would Have to Raise $1,700,000 to Get Rockefeller's $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Because of the conditions imposed it is possible that Yale University will decline with thanks a proffered gift of $300,000 from the fund of $48,000,000 given by John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board. It is understood among Yale men that the condition attached to this gift will be the addition to it by others of $1,700,000 to make a $2,000,000 fund, to be used for some specific purpose which has not yet been stated.

Officially nothing has yet been heard by the heads of the university regarding this gift, but some of them have talked with those who have charge of the distribution of Mr. Rockefeller's fund, and in a general way they have been told of the condition to be attached.

The tentative proposition has been made the basis of conferences here. At these there have been expressions of surprise that the university should be asked to meet such conditions, and several persons in authority are said to have expressed the opinion that the gift should be declined unless some more acceptable proposition were made by the General Education Board.

At the Yale University offices to-day Secretary Stokes said:

"Under the circumstances it would be impolite for me to discuss the gift."

The Rev. Frederick T. Gates, President of the General Education Board, said last night that the board had not communicated with the Yale University authorities concerning the gift to that institution. As yet, he added, the Yale authorities have not been acquainted with the conditions of the gift.

BIG CHEMICAL WORKS FIRE.

Hundreds Fly From Exploding Naptha in Long Island City This Morning.

Flames suddenly burst forth just before 2 o'clock this morning in the Laurel Hill Chemical Works, owned by the General Chemical Company, on Newtown Creek just below Calvary Cemetery, at the foot of the Laurel Hill Road. The plant comprises several long brick buildings near what is known as the Berlin Village, where several thousand persons make their homes. Many hundreds of these persons had to run for their lives when the fire started, as several naphtha tanks exploded shortly after the first tongue of flame was seen to shoot from the main building of the chemical plant.

The plant is one of the largest in the country, and at 2:30 o'clock this morning it seemed as if the entire plant would be destroyed.

Four alarms were turned in calling out firemen from Brooklyn and Long Island City, but they found much difficulty in reaching the scene as the Bridge across Newtown Creek at this point was too close to the scene of the fire to permit the engine companies to take their machines across the creek. By going around through Long Island City and over two bridges the firemen finally reached the same.

When they got there they found the eleven hundred men employed in the plant at work trying to stop the spread of the fire. Finding that it would be dangerous to take their pipe lines into the yards back of the chemical plant buildings the firemen worked from the top of the hill on the Calvary Cemetery side.

With the arrival of the fireboats which pased into Newtown Creak at 2:30 o'clock the firemen managed to get several streams at work from the water side of the chemical plant.

This was the third fire that has occurred at the plant in the last fifteen years. The last one followed the great railroad wreck on the Long Island Railroad when a number of persons were killed just outside of the chemical plant by a collision between two passenger trains.

HEART WEIGHED 4 POUNDS.

Stafford's Organ the Biggest Ever Known, Doctors Say.

The biggest known human heart in the world was found in the body of Bainbridge C. Stafford, a liquor dealer, at the autopsy on the body at the Morgue yesterday.

Stafford died on Friday night in the Tombs, where he was charged with perjury by Brice & Co., Baltimore distillers, who alleged hypothecation of stock valued at $1,000. Coroner Harburger feared that there might be traces of poison found, and ordered his physician, Philip O'Hanlon, and Prof. John C. Larkin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to make an autopsy.

Stafford's heart was found to weigh four pounds and two ounces. Twelve to fourteen ounces is the weight of the normal heart.

Dr. O'Hanlon and Prof. Larkin declared that it was the largest heart they had ever seen or heard of, and both of them have performed thousands of autopsies. The organ will be taken to the anatomical museum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for exhibition, preserved in a glass jar.

The autopsy showed that Stafford died of lobar pneumonia, cardis ovis, which is hypertrophy of the heart, and chronic nephritis.

The left lung was found to be almost completely shriveled up. It had been pressed far to one side from its normal position by the enormous enlargement of the cardiac organ. To the surgeons it was a wonder that Stafford had lived so long as he had with his heart in such a condition.

THIS ISSUE of The New York Times Consists of SIX SECTIONS

Two News Sections.

Two Magazine Sections.

An Easter Special Illustrated Section.

A Pictorial Section.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO SQUEEZE OLD STOCKS

Those That Have Been Watered May Stay That Way, He Lets It Be Known.

BUT WANTS NO MORE OF IT

Aims to Bring About Legislation That Will Prevent Such Things In Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President Roosevelt, despite his reluctance to make known his railroad policy until he has formulated it in its entirety, has let a little of it creep out for the sake of allaying whatever anxiety exists.

It has accordingly become known that his scheme for a physical valuation of the railroads is not intended as a preliminary to letting the water out of the stocks. The frightened railroad men who have been besieging him all have the impression that it is, and they tell him that a general crash in stocks will result.

What the President aims at is to lay a foundation for the passage of legislation which will prevent the watering of stocks in future. He is not after the water that is in the stocks now, but the water that otherwise will be put there hereafter.

There is no reason to doubt that the President would like mighty well to draw off every drop of water in the overcapitalized railroads, and do it now. He is aware, however, that to make any such onslaught would imperil the financial welfare of the country. Hence he is obliged to let it alone, but he intends, if he can, to see to it that overcapitalization of railroads shall stop where it is; that there shall be no more of it.

It is believed that Andrew Carnegie had this in mind when he said, after leaving the President the other day, that the railroads should cease to regard the President as their enemy, and that he was the best friend they had.

Of course the gentlemen who desire to keep on watering their stocks have no reason to be pleased with the President's intentions, and he does not look for approval from them. He thinks, however, that those who do not water their stocks ought to regard him as endeavoring to strengthen public confidence in them, and that even those who have watered stocks in the past have nothing to fear from him if they are ready to go and sin no more.

Neither can the President see why the stock market should be upset or confidence staggered by a proposition which will not touch a single stock now existing, but will merely regulate future capitalization so as to prevent watering. He is aware, however, that the jar to confidence may be occasioned by ignorance of his purposes, and therefore he has permitted this much of them to become known.

The regular daily financier was at the White House to-day. This time it was August Belmont who saw the President, with ex-Representative Jefferson M. Levy and Frank B. Kellogg of counsel for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt has not decided yet whether or not to make a speech at Springfield, Ill., outlining his position. It is possible that the publication of his purpose regarding the real intent of his physical valuation scheme may make a public utterance unnecessary.

ACTRESS STRICKEN ON STAGE.

Mrs. Etta Payton Has a Paralytic Stroke In the Wings.

Mrs. Etta Reed Payton was waiting last night in the wings of the Payton Theatre, in Williamsburg, for the curtain to rise on the first act of "Trilby," in which she was to play the leading rôle, when she was stricken with paralysis and fell to the floor. She was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, and is in a serious condition.

Mrs. Payton is the wife of Corse Payton, proprietor of the theatre. She has been playing the rôle of Trilby all week, the performance being the seventh anniversary of the stock company. She has been playing two performances a day an dhad been complaining of the strain.

Announcement was made from the stage of the attack Mrs. Payton had suffered and there was a delay of half an hour before the play began. Miss Mina Phillips, a member of the stock company, was in one of the boxes at the time. She hastily dressed for the part of Trilby and played the rôle. Mr. Payton was not in the theatre when his wife was stricken. He arrived as she was about to start for the hospital.

STONE COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

200 Angry Students Tear Down Part of a Building.

Special to The New York Times.

SPENCER, Iowa, March 30.—Because their old President has been superseded by another, 200 students of the Spencer Business University tore down part of Recitation Hall and publicly affronted their new President, R. R. Stewart. The young men want E. E. Strawn reinstated.

Yesterday afternoon the President got most of the students into Recitation Hall. He told them that their refusal to attend classes could not be tolerated. To insure their presence when classes were called, he locked them in. President Stewart then entered his own office, but was scarcely inside when he was made a prisoner there. The students then proceeded to make their escape; so they tore down a large partition and disfigured the building in other ways.

At night, after making a gift to ex-President Strawn of a fine leather chair, they marched to President Stewart's home and stoned it. The students now declare that they will quit the school unless Stewart is relieved. The latter refuses to quit, and the Trustees do not know what to do.

Fire Threatens Bourne Preserve.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 30.—Frederick G. Bourne, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, spent a busy day riding in an automobile over the game preserve at Oakdale, directing his employes in fighting a fierce forest fire. Mr. Bourne acted as his own chauffeur. He saved his extensive preserve from serious damage, but that of his neighbor, A. N. Pratt, was destroyed.

NOT GOING TO HARVARD.

German Court Marshal's Office Denies Story About Prince Oscar.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, March 30.—The story that Prince Oscar, the Emperor's fifth son, will enter Harvard College in the Autumn has been cabled here from America and printed in the Berlin papers.

Inquiry at the Court Marshal's office to-day elicited the statement that the story was false.

RAYNER TO BE REPRIEVED.

Sentence Will Be Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

LONDON, March 30.—It was announced to-day that as a result of the popular agitation in favor of a reprieve for Horace George Rayner, who on Jan. 24 killed William Whiteley, the well-known merchant of Westbourne Grove, Home secretary Gladstone had advised the King to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment at penal servitude.

The King almost invariably acts on the Home Secretary's advice, and therefore Rayner's reprieve may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy is probably to a great extent due to the strong public feeling against nursing a dying man back to life only to reserve him for the hangman's rope, together with the painful situation of the prisoner's wife, who is about to be accouched. On the other hand, there is little doubt in the public mind that the murder was premeditated, and the exercise of mercy is by many considered to be only an additional argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

ROSS BOY STILL MISSING.

Now Five Weeks Since Disappearance —Drowning Theory Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWTUCKET, March 30.—It is now five weeks since little George Ross mysteriously disappeared from his home in this city. Despite the efforts of the police and Pinkerton detectives, nothing has been seen or heard of him.

The theory that the child was drowned in the river has been abandoned, and it is believed on all sides that it is a case of kidnapping.

FATAL FIRE IN THEATRE.

Moving Picture Machine Operator Burned to Death.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 30.—Albert Phillips, 21 years old, the operator of a moving picture machine in the Arcana Theatre, was burned to death to-night. Phillips was in the box of the machine when it burst into flames. In the panic which followed Phillips was forgotten.

His body was found inside the box after the fire had been extinguished. None of the spectators was injured.

NEW HOUSE TUMBLES DOWN.

Woman Pinned In Wreckage Just Misses Being Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HAWTHORNE, N. J., March 30.—The house of William Meyers, in this village, tumbled down to-day, and the noise was neard for half a mile. Many thought of earthquakes. The only person in the house was Mrs. Wall, the housekeeper.

As she entered the kitchen Mrs. Wall felt a sudden shaking of the building, which caused a red-hot kitchen stove to fall. Mrs. Wall was almost burned to death, but was rescued by neighbors and commuters from a near-by train. It is believed she will recover. The ruins caught fire, but the fire department put it out.

Two weeks ago Mr. Meyers lost his wife, who was found dead in bed. He is a well-known contractor. The house had just been completed.

CALLS COMMERCE ACTS VOID.

Ann Arbor Road Attacks Constitutionality of Federal Control.

TOLEDO, March 30.—An important question was presented to Federal Judge Robert W. Tayler in the United States District Court here to-day in a demurrer filed in the case of the United States of America against the Ann Arbor Railroad.

Suit was filed against the Ann Arbor Road some time ago by the Government, seeking to collect $200 in penalties because the railroad is alleged to have violated the Federal Safety Appliance Laws, it having been specifically set up that on Nov. 16 last two trains were hauled from Michigan points to Toledo on which the percentage of cars equipped with brakes was only 57 1-7, and under the United States law at least 75 per cent. of the cars must be so equipped.

Alexander Smith, counsel for the Ann Arbor Road, filed a demurrer, alleging that the various acts of Congress and the proceedings of the inter-State Commerce Commission, under which the suits were filed, are not a regulation of inter-State commerce within the scope of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which confers power upon Congress to regulate commerce among the States, and are therefore unconstitutional and void.

MANY TRY TO SAVE CHILD.

Six Men Dive In Vain to Rescue Drowning Girl.

Half a dozen men risked their lives in Newtown Creek, at Varick Avenue and Meserole Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon in a vain attempt to save from drowning four-year-old Rachel Ostern, the daughter of the Captain of a floating derrick lying at that point.

The child had been permitted to play on the deck of the boat because work for the day had been stopped. While the child was bending over the starboard side of the boat she lost her balance and fell into the water. The splash drew the attention of several men who were in other boats in that immediate vicinity. They watched for the child to rise to the surface, but she failed to appear. One man after another threw off coats, vests, and shirts and dove into the water. Others got boat hooks and began to feel around under the boat.

Finally one of the men who had gone under the boat found the child's body and brought it to the surface. The child was dead.

Roosevelt Greets Yale Ball Players.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President gave a reception to-day to the members of the Yale Baseball Club. They were introduced by Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester. After greeting each one of his callers cordially they assembled in the Cabinet room, where the President made a brief speech.

TAFT ACCEPTS FORAKER PLAN

Will Meet the Senator at Primaries for Presidency and the Senatorship.

ISSUE, ALL OR NOTHING

Secretary's Brother Makes Move Believed by Politicians to be a Master Stroke.

MAY DECIDE PRESIDENCY

In Acceptance of Challenge, Burton Is Changed from Element of Weakness to One of Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Charles P. Taft has accepted for his brother, the Secretary of War, the challenge sent by Senator Foraker, and the fight is now on in earnest. Taft says in his formal acceptance to-day of the Senator's defiance that "this is a direct contest between the friends of the administration of President Roosevelt and his opponents," and the sooner it is submitted to the people the better. The reply to Foraker, issued at noon to-day, is as follows:

"Senator Foraker's statement indicates that he is running for the Presidency and for the Senatorship. The friends of Secretary Taft are urging him for the Presidency. As the Senator has included the two offices in this primary contest, Secretary Taft's friends accept the proposition and will make it a distinct contest, Taft for the Presidency or Senatorship, or Foraker for the Presidency or Senatorship.

"If the Republicans of Ohio, by their votes at the primaries, indicate that they prefer Foraker for the Presidency or Senatorship, Secretary Taft is eliminated from the political situation. If the people of Ohio indicate Secretary Taft for the Presidency or Senatorship, Senator Foraker is eliminated from the political situation in Ohio. This is a direct contest between the friends of the Administration of President Roosevelt and his opponents. We are willing to submit it to the Republicans of Ohio, and the sooner the better.

"CHARLES P. TAFT."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The judgment of political observers here is that the outcome of the Ohio fight started to-night by Charles P. Taft will determine the next Republican Presidential nomination.

The Ohio Senators had nothing to say in comment on the statement issued by Mr. Taft from Cincinnati to-night. Mr. Taft, as manager of his brother's interests in the latter's absence, has added a Senatorial candidacy to the Secretary's Presidential aspirations, as well as promptly accepting the challenge of Foraker to submit both to the test of a primary.

The Ohio Senators expected the acceptance of their challenge, but they expected to find their fight divided and meet Representative Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland as Foraker's rival for the Senate seat, while they fought Taft for the Presidential indorsement. They figured that the Burton Senatorial candidacy would complicate and weigh down the Taft Presidential boom. Senator Dick is from Northern Ohio, and throughout the southern section of the State and in Cincinnati they had planned to represent the fight as an effort to replace Foraker in the Senate with a Cleveland man. Then, if Taft proved strong enough to take the Presidential indorsement from Foraker, they believed the latter would still be able to hold his Senate seat against Burton.

In his fights in Ohio Burton has made enemies. So, although Foraker threw everything into the scale with an audacity that was apparently reckless, there was a bit of cool calculation in this self-same audacity. He expected, at the worst, to save something out of the wreck. But Charles P. Taft, the nervous little man with big whiskers, who had made his reputation as an editor rather than in politics, has proved himself a strategist at the outset of his political management, in the opinion of those experts at the game, the Ohio politicians in Washington.

Since Foraker has set the example by running for two offices at one time, C. P. Taft does not handicap his brother, the War Secretary, by adding a Senatorial candidacy to his Presidential boom. Nay, more, he cleverly explains to the public that Foraker has forced this double ride on Secretary Taft. He has naively relieved the Taft boom of any burden the Senatorial candidacy of Representative Burton might prove, and without risking any offense to Mr. Burton, who has never publicly admitted that he is such a candidate.

Mr. Burton, too, is so committed to the candidacy of Secretary Taft that the latter will still have the benefit of all the strength the Cleveland man can bring to him. Moreover, Charles P. Taft has put his brother in the way of capturing a nice Senate seat for six years in case he wins a victory over Foraker, and yet finds the country outside of Ohio unwilling to respond to his Presidential ambitions.

Although this capture of the Senate seat for his brother is apparently an afterthought for the editor-politician, he shows a cheerful disposition, if the Senatorial philistines are to be spoiled, to keep all the spoils in the family. The aforesaid Ohio politicians here who are watching these events are wondering to-night why Charles P. Taft has so long hid this article of his political sagacity under a bushel.

If Taft wins the Presidency, of course it is the assumption that Burton will have

...ish support for the Senatorship so ...t the loyalty of the Burton people can ...be disturbed by the new developments. On the other hand, if Foraker loses he loses everything—Senatorship as well as the Presidency.

Senator Foraker plans to go to Ohio next Saturday, if the Senate Committee investigating the Brownsville riot can then arrange for a recess of two weeks. But while he has drafted his letter to the Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee making a formal demand for a primary to decide the issue between himself and Secretary Taft, the Senator hardly expects to call the committee together during the two weeks he is in Ohio.

His wishes to have the Brownsville investigation completed and out of the way before he plunges into the Ohio political jungle. As the Ohio Senators absolutely control the State Central Committee, Foraker can have that body issue the call for a primary that will be the signal for the fight to start at any time he pleases.

Senator Foraker and his friends thoroughly understand the situation. Charles P. Taft has so framed the Ohio fight in answer to Foraker's statement that Foraker will either be absolutely eliminated from the Ohio contest or will dominate it completely.

There is to be no half-way measure about it. Every influence opposed to Roosevelt will be behind Foraker in this contest. It is to be the preliminary skirmish which is to determine whether the Republican National Convention is to declare in favor of the Roosevelt policies or to be dominated by the anti-Roosevelt sentiment.

ULTIMATUM BY BREWERS.

St. Louis Strikers Must Return or Face Open Shops.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—As a result of a conference of officials representing all St. Louis breweries a telegram was sent this evening as an ultimatum to the headquarters of the United Brewery Workers' Union in Cincinnati and to the brewery strikers here:

"Unless your members resume work Monday morning in all local breweries in St. Louis, East St. Louis, and Granite City, pending negotiations, we will be compelled to declare an open shop so far as the striking brewery workers' unions are concerned. The step will be forced upon us, not by choice, but by prevailing unfair conditions."

This resolution was adopted at the brewers' conference:

"We desire to go on record that any difference between the old terms and new demands will be arbitrated, provided the men resume work on or before Monday morning next."

With more than 2,600 employes on strike to enforce demands for increased wages, the brewing of beer has come to a standstill in St. Louis. The breweries will continue to supply their city trade, but out-of-town trade has been abandoned. The firemen walked out last night, but the boilers in all the breweries were kept hot to-day by volunteers, mostly from the office staffs.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—The brewery workers in six plants here will walk out Monday because the employers refuse to break the contracts made with the workmen. The workers demand jurisdiction over the firemen and engineers and ask a new contract, although the existing one has two years to run. The men have been repudiated by the American Federation of Labor, which promises to furnish men to operate the plants.

The brewers to-day delivered an ultimatum that they would stand by the present contract.

TO WED DESPITE SHOOTING.

Miss Ridley Will Marry the Man Who Shot Her Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 30.—Dr. F. M. Ridley of La Grange has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Blount Ridley, to Harvey Hill of Atlanta, the wedding to take place early in June at La Grange. This announcement recalls the recent shooting of Miss Ridley's brother by her fiancé.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Ridley, a cousin of Miss Ridley, and Dr. Benjamin Swanson was interrupted by shots in the rear of the house. An investigation showed that Dr. Frank Ridley had knocked Hill down for speaking to his sister, after having been forbidden to do so by her parents. Hill had retaliated with a pistol shot and Ridley was seriously wounded. He recovered from his wound.

Despite the fight Miss Ridley was determined to marry Hill, and the announcement of to-day has been expected for some time.

COUSIN OF JEROME, HE SAYS.

Jerome Alexandre Arrested for Breaking the Speed Law.

Charged with exceeding the speed limit with the automobile he was driving, Jerome Alexandre, 21 years old, who gave his occupation as a capitalist and said that he lived at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was arrested late last night at Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. According to Policeman Leehan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station the machine was going at a rate of twenty-four miles an hour.

At the station house, where Mr. Alexandre produced a $100 bill as bail for his appearance in the West Side Court, he said that he was a second cousin of District Attorney Jerome.

NEW
LONG ISLAND
COUNTRY COLONY

Over 250 men have been at work all the Fall and Winter converting one of the grandest peninsulas on the north shore into a model colony of country estates.

The enterprise has been planned on a scale little short of regal, involving an outlay of a round million dollars. It is as much superior to all other purely country developments as is our Prospect Park South to all other suburban improvements. It appeals in every particular to the most desirable class of residents.

Our advance booklet will be sent on application to those who would like to be notified when the property is ready for inspection.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, New York.

RUEF DENOUNCES HIS PROSECUTORS

Says He Is Kept in a Private Prison in Violation of All Law.

BANK ACCOUNTS OF BOSS

Dates and Figures Said to Show Striking Correspondences with the Amounts Paid as Bribes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Abraham Ruef for the first time since his arrest to-day denounced his prosecutors. He declares that he is kept in a private prison in violation of all law and precedent. His statement is as follows:

"This is the first time in the history of jurisprudence that any elisor has been appointed by a court for the purpose of keeping in custody a defendant. By committing me to the keeping of William J. Biggy and conferring upon him full discretionary powers to select a private prison and surround me with private guards and otherwise use his untrammeled judgment as to my confinement, Superior Judge Dunne has sought to establish a precedent which, if commonly followed, would tend to the overthrow of our National traditions.

"For the sake of illustration, forget that I am the defendant and make the case impersonal. Here is one Abraham Ruef indicted publicly by a Grand Jury and charged with a public crime. Whether innocent or guilty of that crime, he should be prosecuted by public officers, confined (bail being refused) in a public jail, and the expenses incident should be paid out of the public funds. Is this being done?

"On the contrary, this Ruef is the prisoner of a private citizen raised to peculiar power without authority or precedent; surrounded day and night by armed guards privately employed; incarcerated first in a hotel and latterly in a private dwelling, each selected in turn by a private jailer and each created for this purpose a private prison. He is being prosecuted not by the regularly elected and duly authorized District Attorney, but by a private lawyer, specially appointed a deputy for the purpose, and a former secret officer, who is not even an officer of this State, both of whom were privately retained and are privately paid out of a private fund raised and guaranteed by a private citizen, to wit, Rudolph Spreckels. Yet Ruef stands publicly accused of a public offense, and the penalty to be visited upon him should he be declared guilty is one prescribed in the public laws.

"Is this American; or is it not, rather, more odious than the lettres de cachet that were instrumental of the infamous oppression which the French Revolution swept away?

"Consider. Under the powers conferred upon him by this Judge, Elisor Biggy can make a private prison wherever and of whatever he may choose. Should he decide to abandon this dwelling-jail, just as he elected to abandon the St. Francis Hotel, he could, if he willed, thrust me into the bare basement of a stable, or carry me to the Chutes and pen me up in an empty wild animal cage. He would not, for he is a man of decency and consideration, but, nevertheless, he could. I have no complaint to make against him personally. It is the method by which he was created my keeper that I denounce.

"Whither does it tend? If a Sheriff can be disqualified on the plea that he is friendly to a defendant, can he not by the same logic be disqualified on the claim that he is unfriendly to a defendant and would refuse him those rights and privileges which the laws and customs allow? Assuredly. Then what could prevent Patrick Calhoun from hurrying here from New York, causing the arrest of Rudolph Spreckels on a charge of conspiracy, going before a judge of his own picking, and having an elisor appointed to take the custody of Spreckels on the plea that the Sheriff was unfriendly to the accused, and, selecting by the court's connivance an elisor privately instructed and privately paid, enforce upon Mr. Spreckels whatever indignities of confinement and sequestration his private prosecutors might privately approve? Absolutely nothing, I say, if the action of Judge Dunne and his private conferrees is to stand as a precedent in law.

"And then, if it should be convenient to his political enemies, as it has suited the convenience of mine, he could be by the elisor refused the right to see and confer with his witnesses in preparation of his defense. And what recourse would Mr. Rudolph Spreckels have? Just what I have—none.

"I have affidavits, sworn to before my arrest at the Trocadero, to prove that all the acts of my private prosecutors are part and portion of a private conspiracy. At the proper time I will produce them in open court."

One of the seven guards employed by Elisor Biggy to watch Ruef having fallen sick, his place has been taken by ex-United States Marshal Sine. Biggy took Ruef for a walk this afternoon. Ruef exercises daily with a pair of heavy dumbbells in his chamber.

Detective Burns to-day said that he was purposely refraining from arresting Abraham K. Detwiler of Toledo in order to give him full opportunity to arrange for the $130,000 bail fixed by Justice Lawler, who has formally declared Detwiler a fugitive from justice and issued a bench warrant for his arrest on each of thirteen counts of bribery returned against him by the Grand Jury.

Detective Burns, it is stated, obtained evidence showing that at the time of the big "boodle" deals Mayor Schmitz and Ruef made use of several of the city's banks, where they deposited large sums of money. This evidence is said to be of the strongest character. It is added that it will be greatly strengthened next week by the testimony before the Grand Jury of several prominent bankers, who will tell of the amounts of money and the dates upon which they were deposited.

The figures of deposits made by Ruef are said to resemble strikingly the sums received from the bribe givers. More so do the figures and dates of withdrawals correspond with the amounts which Ruef is accused of passing on to his Board of Supervisors.

Several bankers are at work preparing these accounts, and they will be presented early next week. These bankers will testify that Ruef besides placing some of the money in savings banks, also had a number of safe deposit vaults, to which he made frequent visits. In the United States National Bank, directly beneath Ruef's sumptuous offices at Filmore and Bush Streets, there is now a large sum to the credit of the "boss."

Testimony to-day before the Grand Jury brought out the remarkable fact that Ruef for two years has drawn a fat salary from a telephone company, to which he gave the "double cross" when it entered the fight for the local franchise. Edward S. Pillsbury, attorney and Director of the Pacific States Telephone Company, testified that Ruef had received $1,200 a month for two years from his company on the ground that other companies were trying to break into this field, and that it was worth this amount to keep them out. Ruef's name was not on the payroll, but the amount was charged to Theodore V. Halsey.

Pillsbury said if the money was delayed two or three days Ruef always sent a reminder that it was due. Pillsbury did not know whether Schmitz received any part of this money. At the time when Ruef was drawing this monthly sum, he was negotiating to hold up the Home Telephone Company, and he finally decided to give the valuable local franchise to the Home Company. It is said he did this because Halsey, avowedly, served both Ruef and give his bribe directly to the Supervisors.

MARVIN BOY SEEN HERE?

C. F. Thompson Thinks He Traced Him from Times Sq. to Kingsbridge.

The police of Yonkers and of the district lying above the Bronx were notified last night to look out for the Marvin boy and his possible kidnappers. The report on which this request is based was furnished to the police of the Kingsbridge Station late last night by Charles F. Thompson of 277 Broadway.

Mr. Thompson arrived at the station out of breath and reported that he believed he had seen the lost boy in Times Square.

He was standing at the corner of the square about 9:35 o'clock, Mr. Thompson said, when he noticed two men carrying a blond child, with light brown hair cut short and looking like the missing Marvin boy. The men were each about 5 feet 8 inches in height and dressed in dark clothes. The man carrying the child was wiry; his companion was stout.

Mr. Thompson followed them in the Subway to Kingsbridge. There they got out and entered a closed carriage, and were driven east along the Kingsbridge Road.

As soon as they drove off Mr. Thompson ran to the police station and told them what he had seen.

The report that possibly the missing boy was in their vicinity caused the greatest excitement in Yonkers. Policemen in plain clothes were sent out along every road leading to this city to hold up carriages. When the outgoing platoon was turned out every man was told of the report and notified to keep his eyes opened for possible kidnappers.

Detectives Dwyer, Connor, and Williams were sent out from the Kingsbridge station within a few minutes after the report was received there. They held up carriages, but up to an early hour this morning no trace of the two men and boy had been found. The policemen turned out at midnight were also furnished with the report of Thompson and instructed to be vigilant.

This was not the only alarm about the Marvin case the police got last night.

"I can tell you where you will find the Marvin boy who was kidnapped from his home in Delaware," said an excited voice over the telephone to Detective Sergeant Manning at Police Headquarters last night. Pressed to give his name, the man refused, but said the Marvin boy would be found in a flat in West 116th Street on the first floor.

The men at Police Headquarters have been sent on many wild chases for the lost boy, based on clues with only a heated imagination for a foundation, but Detective Manning decided to investigate. He found a youngster at the house, but satisfied himself that the lad was not the Marvin boy. The flat was occupied by Mrs. Mary Dalton, who lives there with her son and her grandson, a little boy about the age of the Marvin lad.

The detective said things and returned to headquarters.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 30.—A four-year-old boy closely resembling pictures of the missing Marvin lad of Dover, Del., is held by Mrs. Fannie Harmer of 201 South Eighth Street. About three weeks ago a man and woman giving the name of Jones brought the child, which they said was their own, to Mrs. Harmer's boarding house. The man started for Chicago in a few days, and in a week the woman followed him, leaving the child and saying she would return. They have been gone two weeks, and no word has come from them.

11-YEAR-OLD EXPLORER.

Ruth Smith Got Lost In New York, but Had a Fine Time Just the Same.

Ruth Smith, 11 years old, who has been on a little personally conducted tour of New York City since Tuesday last, was returned to the home of her sister, Mrs. Percy Woodruff of 19 Valley Road, West Orange, through the medium of the Gerry Society yesterday. Word of her whereabouts was sent to Agent A. W. Abbott of the Children's Aid Society of the Oranges last night, and he notified the parents of the girl.

Ruth walked all the way to Newark on Tuesday and then boarded a turnpike car bound toward Jersey City. She had no money and told the conductor she was on her way to explore Central Park. A kind-hearted man in the car recalled that he had a nice little girl about her age at home and paid the fare which carried the child further away from home. When she reached New York she soon lost her way, but by asking to be directed to Central Park finally got there all right.

In the course of time her peregrinations brought her into the hands of the police, who handed her over to the Gerry Society. She had been having a fine time and did not want to tell where she lived, but on Thursday night she commenced to get homesick and she wound up by telling where her home was. Her sister had been nearly prostrated with anxiety regarding her absence.

WEDDED DESPITE PARENTS.

Couple Quarreled, Made Up, and Ran Away to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—"We were married here by the Rev. Dr. Nicholas of Holy Trinity Church. We will be home Sunday."

This message was received from New York to-day by the parents of Miss Salome H. Righter and George Slater Anthony, at Ridley Park, Penn. The couple had been away from their home all day, and the message brought the first intimation of the cause of their absence. The bride, who is 19 years old, is the daughter of H. S. Righter, engineer on work of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Wilmington. The bridegroom is four years older.

The couple had been engaged for six months, but six weeks ago the engagement was broken. There was a reconciliation. Mr. Anthony proposed an immediate wedding, but Miss Righter's parents objected. They then went to New York. They will be forgiven.

FIRES SHOTS FROM WINDOW.

Meehan Starts Panic in Apartment House and Fights Police.

Mrs. Dunk of 622 West 187th Street was giving her pet dog an airing about 11:30 o'clock last night when a window on the seventh floor of the Cromwell apartment house at 611 was thrown up and a man leaned out and fired seven shots. Mrs. Dunk grabbed up the dog and fled to the nearest telephone. She called up Police Headquarters and reported the case.

While this was going on there was excitement bordering on panic in the Cromwell. Mrs. Feathers, housekeeper for John G. Meehan, who lives on the seventh floor, appeared at the elevator shaft about the time the shots were fired and shouted for help.

Heads began to pop out of every window, and five different calls were sent to Police Headquarters. The West 125th Street Station was notified and in a short time two policemen were rushing up the stairs. They found Meehan with two revolvers in his hands at the window. The man refused to give up his revolvers, and the policemen had a hard tussle before they overcame and disarmed him.

Mrs. Feathers pleaded that he be not arrested. She said that Meehan had been suffering for some time with the grip. Dr. J. E. Stahn of 125 West Eighty-second Street, the family physician, was sent for. He quieted the man, who, after being taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for observation, was locked up.

UPTOWN NEW YORK IS 100 YEARS OLD

Plans for City Above Houston Street Were Started on April 3, 1807.

NO OFFICIAL CELEBRATION

But the Historical Society Will Observe the Centenary—Old Map Is Shown.

That part of New York City lying between Houston and 155th Streets will be 100 years old next Wednesday. The Commissioners who laid out the plan for numbered streets were appointed on April 3, 1807, and the centennial of their appointment and of what became known as the "new city" will be celebrated by the New York Historical Society at its meeting on Tuesday night at the society's rooms, corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

An effort was made some time ago by John Austin Stevens and others of the society to get Mayor McClellan to authorize some sort of an official celebration. It was suggested to the Mayor that at least the flags might be raised on the public buildings, or that a commemorative medal might be struck. Mr. Stevens received a formal acknowledgment of his suggestion, assuring him that it would receive consideration. As nothing further has been heard from the Mayor, the members of the society assume that nothing will be done and that flags will not even be raised over the City Hall. They will therefore hold their own celebration on Tuesday night.

At the meting Mr. Stevens will read a paper on "Physical Development of the City of New York—On the Plan of the Commissioners. A Centennial Contrast, 1807-1907." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views. The society will also have on view the map drawn in conformity with the plans laid out by the Commissioners, who were Gouverneur Morris, John Rutherford, and Simeon De Witt. They concluded their labor in 1811.

Interesting Old Map.

The map shows some remarkable things, viewed from a present-day knowledge of the city, or rather that part of the city known now as Manhattan Borough. The Commissioners were not concerned with the old city proper, which then lay wholly below what is now Houston Street but which was originally North Street. Their work began at a zig zag line across the island beginning at Greenwich Village on the west.

The Commissioners mapped out First Street and then, at regular intervals, the other numbered streets running right across the island. This work they carried on to what is now 155th Street, at the same time mapping out the avenues as we know them now. It can easily be imagined that it was inconceivable at that time that the boundaries of the city would ever extend further north than 155th Street, located then in a small forest.

Central Park had no place in the calculations of the Commissioners. Like nearly all of the ground they had to lay streets through, it was then a broad farm, or two or three farms. They did, however, lay out "The Parade," part of which is now Madison Square. "The Parade" was a pretty big park then, extending from Third Avenue to Seventh and from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street.

What is now Broadway was mapped out to run through this park, though Broadway did not run nearly as far north then as Twenty-third Street. Above Tenth Street, the extension of Broadway was called Bloomingdale Road, and the Commissioners carried it on north on their map, along the lines followed by Broadway to-day. Running parallel with it part of the way was the Bowery Road, and between these two roads extending from Tenth to Sixteenth Street was "Union Place," now enlarged and called Union Square. Just north Fourth Avenue began. Kingsbridge Road, the lower part of which no longer exists, started in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, and ran a zig zag course to 147th Street on the west side, where it joined the Bloomingdale Road, running thence to Kingsbridge, where the most northerly house on the island, Hyatt's Tavern, stood.

The interesting map shows that the Commissioners had little respect for houses. Some of the farmhouses indicated lie directly in the centre of the streets the Commissioners mapped out. So scattered was the population of the upper part of the island at that time that every house that existed is not only indicated on the map, but the name of the family occupying it is written out and there is any amount of room to spare. The map also shows the locality of the "Haerlem" Swamp, with the creek running through it, between 108th and 109th Streets, on the east side, now one of the most populous districts of the city.

The map bears the following certification from the Commissioners:

> The Commissioners appointed by an "Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New York and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807, certify this map to be made in conformity with the provisions of the said act, and in witness thereof have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.
>
> GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
> SIMEON DE WITT,
> JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Plan for New Street Numbering.

In connection with the attention called to the numbered streets of the city through the approaching centennial, it has been suggested recently that the buildings in the city be renumbered after a system used in many cities in the country where the numbers run an even hundred to the block.

Those who put forward this idea favor leaving the numbers on streets below Fourteenth Street as they are now. North of that street the numbers on all the avenues and on Broadway shou'd begin with "1400." In the first block all the streets would be in the fourteen hundreds, and at Fifteenth Street, on the north side, the first number would be "1500," and so on, carrying out the idea all the way north, so that wherever a house was located on an avenue its number would indicate at once the numbers of the streets between which it was located.

PAID HIGH FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Wanted to See If Coney War as Bad as Ever and Lost $1,600.

Years ago when Abraham Lippman, a dry goods merchant of Oxnard, Cal., paid a sightseeing visit to Coney Island, he came to the conclusion that the resort was a very interesting but a very bad place. He has not changed his decision with the lapse of years.

He arrived in this city a few days ago and registered at the Broadway Central Hotel to await the sailing next Thursday of the French liner La Lorraine, on which he was going to Havre. Yesterday Mr. Lippman went to the island to note any changes that might have taken place. Later in the day he stopped at a stand to buy some postal cards.

He felt in his pocket to get his roll of $77, and found that it had gone. So had his wallet containing $1,600 in certified checks. Mr. Lippman, reporting his loss to the police, said that there had been no change in the conditions of the place.

Dry Cleaning

is harmless—It just lifts dirt and grease out of garments, and is so simple that the most delicate fabric is not injured.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.
Established Nearly a Century. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

595 Madison Ave. at 708 " " at 993 " " at 1064 " " at } Men's clothing lasts longer and wears better if occasionally Dry Cleaned.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

OUR PACE TOO RAPID, SAYS LESLIE M. SHAW

The Country Has Been Going at a Breakneck Speed and Needs Rest.

TALK TO OSWEGO SOCIETY

Everybody's Out of Breath, He Says, Owing to Enormous Prosperity.

Oswego County's sons now living in New York held their sixth annual dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last night. Many of them left their simple homes among hills and forests long ago and came here with the ambition to amass large fortunes. After they had been here a while they found that it is just as hard to find money in New York as it is in Oswego County.

Then their philosophy of life changed. With Andrew Carnegie, they decided that happiness is not to be found in money alone. Their toastmaster said that much for them last night. "I don't see any multimillionaires among us," was the way he put it.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the principal speaker. He discussed the recent panic in Wall Street and the financial conditions of the country in general. He said in part:

"The recent panic—the first since 1901—was not an unmixed evil. We have had a little more freight than the roads could satisfactorily handle; a few more orders than the factories could fill; a little more labor than laborers; a little more commerce than money, and this has continued until everybody has become somewhat independent, and living expenses have advanced a little too high.

"Living expenses are never cheap, except in periods of industrial stagnation. There is a reasonable limit, however, to all good things, and that limit has been a little more than reached. A slight curtailment everywhere will do us good.

"Our only danger is from unwarranted alarm. We have been running at a break-neck pace until everybody is well-nigh out of breath. If we can now slacken and nobody lie down in the road it would be well with us.

"There is a great difference between a panic and commercial and industrial stagnation. It is an error to speak of the panic of 1893 to 1897. The panic was in 1893. The conflagration which followed the panic was of long duration, while commerce meantime sat on the sidewalk and the fire department disbanded. That experience is not now to be repeated.

"Conditions are entirely different. Every dollar of our currency is now admittedly worth 25.8 grains of gold, and passes everywhere unchallenged. Revolutionary financial legislation is advocated by no one, and reactionary revenue reform is not threatened. Our prosperity rests on a surer foundation than stock market quotations. Our prosperity rests in our faith, and our faith is anchored in the promise of God, that

"'While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night shall not cease.'

"We are approaching seedtime. Let the crop be put in in great hope."

Gov. Hughes was invited to attend the dinner, but sent a letter of regret. Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port, an Oswegoan who has scored in New York, wrote that he was ill. There were some speakers scheduled to appear who did not disappoint the men from Oswego County. They were, besides Mr. Shaw, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Charles R. Skinner, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction; Francis D. Culkin, Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, State Militia and John R. Pidgeon. Francis E. Hamilton, counsel for the Collector of the Port, acted as toastmaster.

STEEL FOR THE BIG TOWER.

4,000 Tons Ordered for 750-Foot Structure at Coney Island.

Samuel M. Friede, President of the Friede Globe Tower Company, announced yesterday that he had contracted in Pittsburg for 4,000 tons of structural steel for immediate delivery at Coney Island, where the company's 750-foot tower is in course of construction. According to Mr. Friede, the present order for steel will bring the tower up to a height of 350 feet, which will be reached during the coming Summer.

Work on the concrete foundations at Coney Island has now been practically completed.

Salesman Arrested for Theft.

The Chicago police last night notified Inspector McLaughlin that they had arrested in that city Oscar Wolff, a salesman. The police here say Wolff was employed up to last October by Meyer, Lange & Co. of 195 Franklin Street as a salesman. They say this company in going over their books found that Wolff by falsifying his accounts owed the firm $2,000. Detective Sergt. Ebert will go to Chicago for the prisoner.

Boy Accidentally Kills Brother.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30.—Santuzzo Cannicci, 4 years old, was shot and killed by his 12-year-old brother, Vincenzo, at their home on Mechanic Street this afternoon. Vincenzo was arrested, but the police set him free after an investigation which satisfied them that the shooting was accidental.

Southern to Stop Florida Limiteds.

The Southern Railroad's Palm Beach Limited trains, 31 and 32, from New York to St. Augustine, will be discontinued after April 5. From St. Augustine to New York the two expresses will be discontinued after April 8.

Kills Brother After Quarrel.

HARTWELL, Ga., March 30.—J. Vance Snow shot and instantly killed his brother, Columbus Snow, to-day. The killing was the result of a quarrel between the brothers last night. The Snow family is one of the most prominent in this county.

Can't Charge Mourning to an Estate.

Persons who wish to wear mourning for a departed relative must bear the expense themselves. The cost cannot be charged against the estate. Elizabeth Wellenberger of Woodhaven, executrix for the estate of her mother, spent $25 for mourning clothes for members of the family when her mother died. Yesterday Surrogate Nehrs surcharged the cost against the executrix.

Revillon Frères

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SPECIAL DRY COLD STORAGE

WHY PLACE YOUR FURS AND WEARING APPAREL IN ORDINARY STORAGE WHEN WE OFFER YOU THE FINEST MODERN COLD STORAGE FACILITIES AT THE SAME PRICE?

ALSO EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

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DRY COLD STORAGE FOR FURS, GARMENTS, RUGS, ETC.

Experienced Furrier in Charge.

The most satisfactory method of protection from moths.
Our fire-proof buildings offer an additional safeguard.
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS for securities and silver plate.
FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES for household furniture of every description.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
34-42 East 42d St., N. Y.
Phone 5888—38th St.
Send for estimate and pamphlet.

GRADY'S NAME ON POOLROOM LIST

Continued from Page 1.

entife investigations thus far the name of not a single policeman or police official has appeared to the scrutinizing gaze of the Assistant District Attorney.

It has been clearly shown from the evidence adduced, however, that the syndicate was the headquarters which supplied the vehicle for rich men, professional men, society men, and men well known in New York politics to gratify their gambling proclivities. A bunch of checks, merely for the month of March, which Mr. Vandiver has, bear the signatures of many well-known men. There are said to be a hundred of these, of whom Mr. Vandiver can select any one to testify under the provisions of the Dowling act. Those already mentioned were the only ones he would mention by name.

The six men taken in the poolroom at 112 Fulton Street on Friday were arraigned in the Centre Street Court, before Magistrate Barlow, yesterday morning. They gave their names as Edward A. Fisher, Charles A. Reilly, Robert J. Johnson, Louis Meyer, Alexander Lange, and Charles F. Reilly. Assistant District Attorney Vandiver requested an adjournment for forty-eight hours. Magistrate Barlow held each in $1,000 bail for a hearing before him on Wednesday next. The bail was furnished.

The firm of Davis & Co., which is believed to have been the clearing house for the down-town syndicate, is indicated from the papers which the Assistant District Attorney has in his possession to have been run by R. J. Davis, J. Peck Roberts, Charles Reilly, and others not yet disclosed.

Men prominent in politics were mentioned during the day as being behind the downtown syndicate, and the course of the syndicate's protection was said to be political rather than through the police. The entire case may get its opening hearing on Wednesday before Magistrate Barlow or John Doe proceedings may possibly be begun, placing the entire case before the Grand Jury.

The residence of Thomas F. Grady, at 151 East Thirtieth Street, was called up on the telephone last night. Mr. Grady himself answered the ring. The evidence which the police and the District Attorney's office had obtained regarding his transactions with the Fulton Street poolroom were explained to him, and he was asked if he had anything to say regarding them.

"I have not," replied the Senator.

ODD BLIND TO POOLROOM.

Police Break Through Express Office to Make a Raid.

Capt. Buchanan of the East 126th Street Police Station received the following postal card in his mail yesterday morning:

> Dear Captain: My children and I are almost starving. My husband has been losing all his money in a poolroom in 116th Street. I believe it is between Third and Lexington Avenues. Will you please help me? ANXIOUS WIFE.

Detectives Kammer, O'Rourke, and McKeon were put on the case immediately. All morning they poked about 116th Street without getting any clue. At 3:30 o'clock they were about to give up the search when they saw an express wagon stop in front of an office in the basement of an apartment house. In the wagon were four men wearing the usual expressman's caps and jumpers. They all entered the basement office. A minute later one of them came out and drove off. He returned in fifteen minutes, and this time there were six men in the wagon. All wore caps and jumpers, but the detectives noticed that some of the jumpers were strange misfits.

When these men entered the express office Detective Kammer followed. He heard a voice in the rear room announcing:

"Glencoe wins second race. Three to one."

Kammer blew his whistle and the other detectives piled down the basement stairs and into the rear room. Forty or fifty men were there. The detectives picked out three, Michael Rotchford, James Francis, and Edward Cosgrove. The first was charged with keeping a poolroom, and the others with aiding and abetting. Racing sheets and a telephone were confiscated.

JEWELS NOT GOOD FOR BAIL.

Mrs. Abram Strauss's Offer of Security for Chauffeur Declined.

James Morrison, a bicycle policeman attached to the Traffic Squad, last night arrested Alexander Pashre, chauffeur for Abram Strauss, a jeweler, in business at 409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and living at 1,337 Madison Avenue. The arrest was made at Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and the man is charged with driving Mr. Strauss's automobile at a speed of forty miles an hour. Morrison said he timed the automobile from Twenty-fourth Street south.

In the auto at the time were Mrs. Strauss, her mother, and her sister. The women went to the station house, where Mrs. Strauss offered Sergt. Schryver her jewelry as security for the chauffeur's appearance in the Yorkville Police Court this morning. The Sergeant looked at several thousand dollars worth of jewelry, but said he could not take it, and the wife telephoned for Mr. Strauss, who got to the station later and bailed out the chauffeur. All the women waited at the station, Mrs. Strauss not to go to Blackwell's.

THE Fifth Ave. Art Galleries
546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
The Unrestricted Sale of
Rare Chinese Porcelains
Rare BLACK HAWTHORN and BLUE HAWTHORN Vases, apple green, and other valuable specimens including
ANCIENT AND MODERN BRONZES, Jades, Rugs and other
ORIENTAL ART OBJECTS
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BELONGING TO
Miss Clementine Bash
THE SALE, on WED., THURS., FRI. and SAT. Afternoons, Apr. 3, 4, 5 and 6, at 2:30 P.M. each day.
On Exhibition to-morrow, (Monday.)

BAKER HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Charles E. Abbott Thrown from Carriage—Companion Jumped.

Charles E. Abbott, an Eighth Avenue baker, was seriously injured in a runaway at 129th Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abbott was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said last night that he would recover. In the carriage with Mr. Abbott when the horses ran away was Charles S. Drake a merchant, of 225 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Drake escaped injury by jumping just a moment before the carriage was overturned.

Mr. Abbott it was said, only recently purchased a new horse. It was a spirited animal, and Mr. Abbott hitched him up with another and more gentle horse. All went well until the horses neared 127th Street, when the new horse became frightened at a steam shovel.

This frightened the other horse and both dashed madly up the avenue, and at 129th Street the carriage overturned. Mr. Abbott was thrown heavily to the ground and for a time it was feared that he had been mortally hurt.

The horses, with the wreck of the carriage dangling at their heels, ran up the avenue for two blocks before they were stopped.

Dr. Sheffield's
Anti Septic
Creme Dentifrice
Best for the Teeth
SOLD EVERYWHERE

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS

permanently destroyed; guaranteed; MME. JULIAN'S Specific has stood test 38 years. Absolutely harmless. No electricity, poison, pain. Protected by law. Accept no counterfeit. Trial treatment office. MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., (20th St.)

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Departments as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street.
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 9000 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
149 Market St., Newark
or any local office.

BITTER CAMPAIGN ENDS IN CHICAGO

W. R. Hearst's Personality One of the Chief Issues in It.

A TRACTION REFERENDUM

People to Vote on Municipal Ownership or Partial Control of Street Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—One of the bitterest municipal campaigns in the history of Chicago was practically closed to-night. Toward the end the personality and methods of William R. Hearst became one of its chief issues, and the voting on Tuesday will have an important bearing on his future political influence.

Mr. Hearst has given personal attention to the campaign, endeavoring to reelect Mayor Dunne and leveling attacks at Frederick A. Busse, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and his friends. In return the Republican newspapers have assailed Hearst with no less vigor.

The real issue at stake, which involves the method of improving the local transportation system, has been almost lost in the flood of invective, vituperation, and libel suits threatened and actually begun. Hearst has sued The Chicago Tribune for $2,500,000 and Busse has brought suit against Hearst, his newspaper, and members of his staff for sums aggregating $150,000.

Threats of criminal prosecution are being hurled back and forth among individual politicians and among the newspapers supporting the rival candidates. Such choice epithets as "liar," "perjurer," "thief," "grafter," and "human polecat" are of everyday occurrence.

There has not been the slightest change in the attitude of the opposing parties on the actual issues of the campaign, and they have during the last few days been discussed less and less, while the Republican and Democratic speakers have devoted their time to proclaiming their party leaders to be innocent of any wrongdoing or evil intent, and have accused the opposing party of being all brands of political bandits headed by arch-pirates of the deepest shade of black.

Municipal Ownership the Issue.

The chief issue, aside from the personalities, has been made over the traction ordinances passed by the City Council over the Mayor's veto and now up for indorsement or rejection by the people by referendum vote. Mayor Dunne vetoed the ordinances because they did not provide for immediate municipal ownership of the street railways.

Should the ordinances receive the approval of the voters, however, the city will control the surface lines, as the measures provide for twenty-year franchises, with the city having the privilege of purchasing the lines on six months' notice for $50,000,000 plus the cost of rehabilitation. The franchises also give universal transfers throughout the city, with through car routes, and give the city 55 per cent. of the net receipts of the lines.

With the exception of the Hearst papers, the newspapers of the city are united in their support of the Republican candidate and the traction ordinances.

Both Sides Are Confident.

Both sides to-night are apparently confident of victory. The Democratic leaders base their expectations largely on supposed Republican disaffection as a result of the personal attacks upon Mr. Busse by William R. Hearst and City Hall orators. It is generally conceded that more Republicans are registered than Democrats, but the Mayor's managers maintain that a large percentage of the Republicans will not vote for Mr. Busse.

Mr. Busse said to-night: "I believe that the Republican ticket will be elected next Tuesday by a large plurality. There also seems to be no doubt that the traction ordinances will be approved by a large vote. The opposition has hurled a great many hard names and has employed tactics that are indefensible."

John J. Hamberg, Chairman of the Republican Committee, said: "Fred A. Busse will be elected Mayor Tuesday by more than 40,000 plurality. We have made a careful canvass of all the precincts in the city with the exception of forty, which are distinctly lodging house districts. About 345,000 votes will be cast on the Mayoralty. The Socialist and Prohibition totals together will make about 30,000. A probable estimate would give Busse 175,000 and Dunne 130,000."

Mayor Dunne said: "I know that I will be re-elected by the people of Chicago. I have sought to be the Mayor of the whole people—to treat every citizen of this community honestly, fairly, and justly. My every act has been the result of constant efforts to be honest and conscientious. I am confident that my plurality will range at least from 30,000 to 40,000."

William L. O'Connell, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, said: "Mayor Dunne and the rest of the Democratic ticket will be elected by a plurality of between 25,000 and 35,000, notwithstanding the fact that the United Corporate interests of Chicago have been using their influence and contributing their money to the support of the Republican ticket."

Predictions of a greatly increased vote for the Socialist were made by George Koop, candidate for Mayor, and C. T. Fraenckel, Secretary of the Socialist County Committee, who is in charge of the Mayoralty campaign. "Comrade" Fraenckel says the ticket will have from 35,000 to 40,000 votes, and that the Socialists will aid the Democrats in their efforts to defeat the traction ordinances.

A Test of Hearst's Power.

The exact effect of the activity of William Randolph Hearst in the campaign is problematical. While his efforts as a Dunne campaign leader may alienate many conservative Democrats who object to the "mud slinging" in which his Chicago papers have indulged, at least the "Hearst wing" of the party is preserved to Mayor Dunne. Had Carter H. Harrison been the Democratic candidate, this element would have been alienated.

Many politicians ascribe Harrison's defeat by Dunne at the primaries to the power of Hearst. Ever since Harrison arrayed himself against the New York man in the latter's campaign in 1903 to get the Illinois delegation to the Democratic National Convention Hearst has been his enemy.

Through the influence of Roger Sullivan, the Illinois delegation was pledged to Hearst in that year, and in this way Hearst became a power in Chicago. The Sullivan-Hearst alliance was not a lasting one, and last year the local branch of his Independence League put up a ticket of its own, with candidates for municipal court Judgeships and sanitary district and county offices and polled between 40,000 and 50,000 votes. The Democratic vote was so badly split that of twenty-eight candidates in a city normally Democratic, only one was elected.

Feared to Nominate Harrison.

In such wise the Independence League demonstrated its right to be considered in the counsels of the Democratic Party, and it probably occurred to the leaders of the party that Hearst's dislike for Harrison would defeat him. By nominating Dunne, who was the choice of Hearst and the Independence League, they could get support that was needed badly.

This was done, and as a result the Independence League has taken no separate part in the campaign. The active part taken by Hearst personally, however, shows that nothing is further from his intention than to allow the "Hearst wing" of the party to become a negligible quantity.

COAL OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Western Maryland's Subsidiary Company Loses Two Men.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 30.—Thomas B. Davis, Jr., Vice President, and John C. Brydon, General Manager of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, subsidiary to the Western Maryland Railroad, resigned to-day. Mr. Brydon explained their action by saying that they followed their friends, President Winslow S. Pierce and Vice President Fairfax S. Landstreet, who resigned from the service of the Western Maryland Railroad recently.

Mr. Davis is a nephew of Henry G. Davis and a brother-in-law of Mr. Landstreet.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ASTRAY.

But It Finally Becomes Clear That the Salvation Army Is to Meet.

The sporting editor received last night a neatly typewritten notice reading:

> Prize Fight
> in
> Ten Rounds.
>
> Principals:
> Cyrano de Diablo
> vs.
> A. Soul.

The sporting editor rubbed his eyes: "Diablo? Diablo? Soul? Soul?" said he. "Never heard of either of 'em."

Then he looked over the top of his roll-top desk and addressed his staff:

"Any of you fellows ever heard of Diablo or Soul, mit artists?"

"Nope," chorused the staff.

The sporting editor looked at the notice again, and then he saw a light. It continued:

> At
> Salvation Army,
> Cherry Street Auditorium, 92-94 Cherry St.
> First Monday after Easter, 8 P. M.
>
> This Fight will be to a finish.
> The greatest rewards ever known awarded.
> W. W. Winchell, Referee.

The sporting editor grinned and tapped his bell.

"Here, boy, take this to the religious editor."

The religious editor gave one glance at the head line:

> PRIZE FIGHT!

and banging his bell, said:

"Boy! remove this elsewhere."

It finally brought up at the plain city news desk, where the editor glanced over it, called a reporter, and said:

"Soulful scrap—two sticks—quick!"

And here it is.

3 DIE IN NIAGARA FALLS.

Two Men, One a Japanese, Follow a Woman's Example.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 30.—Several letters and articles were found on the third Sister Island this morning which indicated that a Japanese had ended his life here. One letter read:

"I am a Japanese named T. Tamai, who came over from 17 Concord Street, Brooklyn, this morning, and I will commit suicide in the Falls."

Two other letters in Japanese were addressed to persons in New York and Indianapolis. Apparently these articles had been on the island all night. Another man was seen to pass through the upper rapids and over the Canadian Falls this morning after the find on the island. Who he was is not known. These two men and the woman who drowned herself last night makes three deaths in the falls within twenty-four hours, which is unprecedented.

At the Japanese Methodist Mission, 17 Concord Street, Brooklyn, M. Kagawa, the Secretary, said that a Japanese named T. Tamia had been living there temporarily. He came to the mission about four months ago from Indianapolis, with the idea of getting employment in some club or household. He had not been successful in his hunt for a desirable place, and had apparently become depressed. Tamia left the mission on Thursday, saying he intended to do some traveling.

TO FORM AN ERICSSON CLUB.

American Society of Swedish Engineers to Perpetuate His Memory.

G. P. Wern was the host at a dinner at the Engineers' Club to about thirty-five of the best known engineers in the country last night.

The guests were all members of the American Society of Swedish Engineers. It was proposed to organize a society in honor of Capt. John Ericsson of Monitor fame. All branches of the engineering profession were represented, the guests of honor being Lieut. Scholles de Klintberg and Lieut. C. Gson Bergman, both of the Swedish Navy, who are in this country on leave of absence, investigating American engineering methods. Lieut. John Bergsen, formerly of the Russian Navy, was also a guest.

The inauguratorsof the new society propose to give a dinner each year, on the anniversary of Ericsson's birth, the 31st of July, to commemorate his achievements in the engineering field.

RECEIVER FOR EQUITY LIFE.

A. C. Gordon Appointed—The Company Suspended in 1905.

STAUNTON, Va., March 30.—The Circuit Court has appointed A. C. Gordon receiver of the Equity Life Association.

The association began business here in 1886, and its business extended over a large field. It was supposed to be a growing and prosperous concern until September, 1905, when it suspended. A letter was published by the company and sent to its policy holders stating that the company was insolvent and there were no funds to pay death losses that had accrued. Charles Curry, representing a large number of the death-loss creditors, brought suit to put the company in the hands of a receiver.

The receiver has authority to collect $50,000 of bonds that the company held as mortuary funds.

LIQUOR FOR ASBURY PARK.

Baptist Church to Look Up the Member Who Got First License.

ASBURY PARK, March 30.—The case of Col. Henry J. Bly and Mrs. Bly, who have obtained for the Plaza Hotel the first liquor license granted in Asbury Park, will be discussed at a meeting of the Baptist church of which they are members on Friday night next. It is known that if any attempt is made to drop the Colonel and his wife from the rolls they will be stoutly supported by their friends in their church.

Col. Bly said he would not attend the church meeting, and would pay no attention to any action it might take.

Mrs. Bly said to-day: "We do not consider that we have violated the laws of decency and morality. We have applied for privileges granted us under ordinance of the city, and are merely attending to our legitimate business."

BOY PANHANDLERS CAUGHT.

Beat Their Way from Cincinnati and Want to Get Back.

Three well-dressed boys, all under 16 years old, were among the prisoners arrested by New York Central Detective Beronabich for sleeping and riding on freight trains at the railroad yards at the North River and Eighty-fourth Street Friday night. The three boys were before Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court yesterday. They said they arrived from Cincinnati Thursday. The boys gave their names and addresses as Edward Wilson of 3,276 Broadway, George Young of 1,384 Broadway, and Edward Murphy of 1,129 River Street, all of Cincinnati.

They told the court that they were tired of going to school and wanted to see New York. On a freight train in Cincinnati the three betook themselves last Monday. They arrived in the yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Jersey City Thursday.

Young Wilson said that his brother was the Secretary of the Lake Shore Railroad. He said he had written to his parents, and expected to get a pass back to Cincinnati in a day or two.

Arrested for Auto Speeding.

After being chased five blocks by Policeman Mara of the bicycle squad, John W. Southack, a real estate dealer, of 46 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested last night for speeding. The policeman says the machine was going at a 32-mile-an-hour rate of speed.

BONILLA'S ESCAPE IS NOW CUT OFF

Honduran President Is Reported to Be Completely Surrounded.

THE SHELLING OF AMAPALA

Has Apparently Continued Several Days—Gutirrez Likely to be Provisional President of Honduras.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A dispatch received to-day from Commander Winterhalter of the United States gunboat Paducah, now at Port Limon, Costa Rica, says it is reported there that President Bonilla of Honduras is completely surrounded.

The dispatch does not state where Bonilla is, but it is believed that he is somewhere near Amapala, on the south coast of Honduras.

Dispatches received by the State Department from several points in Central America announce the bombardment of Amapala, which has apparently been continuing for several days.

Commander Winterhalter in his dispatch says that Gen. Dioniso Gutirres, one of the most prominent leaders of the revolution in Honduras, will probably be the President of the provisional Government established by the Honduras revolutionists with the aid of President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

Advices received by Central American representatives to-day announce that Frederico Mejia, the Salvadorean envoy who is coming to Washington to discuss the Central American situation with Secretary Root, is expected to leave the City of Mexico to-day. Señor Mejia has been in Mexico for several days consulting with Government officials there, and it is through him that Salvador is believed to have appealed to Mexico to assist in restoring peace.

No appeal has been received by the State Department from the Provisional Government of Honduras for recognition by the United States, and a prominent official said to-day that the United States would be very slow in granting recognition to a new Government, as both this country and Mexico fear the complications which might result from changes of administration in Honduras and alliances which might follow.

PUERTO CORTEZ, March 30, via Steamer to Mobile, March 30.—Telegraph communication with Tegucigalpa is interrupted. No news has been received from the allied army of Salvador and Honduras since March 10, at which time it was reported the allied forces had dislodged the Nicaraguans from all positions at Namasique Hill, except one fortified entrenchment called Las Nimitas, which it was claimed, was invested under a cannonade from sixty pieces of artillery.

No news has come here from the forces of Gens. Barahona and Laristmas, who are opposing the column of Nicaraguans and revolutionists now marching for Tegucigalpa.

The local revolutionary force seized Camayagua, and La Paz sent a small force to the town of Siguatepeque, eight leagues from Camayagua, but upon arrival of a force of Indians the revolutionists fled in disorder to the mountains.

The three columns sent to Camayagua and La Paz evidently effected a junction last night, as two of the columns had reached Siguatepeque, and an assault on Camayagua was expected to-day, March 29.

Up to March 25 the expected movement on La Ceiba and Puerto Cortes had not materialized.

The Marietta sailed from La Ceiba, March 25 to observe movements at Truxillo, and should arrive at Puerto Cortes to-day, Tuesday.

The special correspondent, who went to Ceiba on the Ta Tumbia, reports that from the best information obtainable the Nicaraguan force at Trujillo did not exceed eight or nine hundred.

The Omeotepe and the San Jacinto were reported to be in the harbor of Trujillo. As an attack on La Ceiba was expected, the forces of Gens. Quiroz and Gallardo returned to La Ceiba to protect that place, and 300 men here remained for protecting Puerto Cortes. The gunboat Ta Tumbia also remains here to co-operate with the land forces awaiting also a favorable opportunity to attack the Omeotepe.

Wins Wellesley Foreign Fellowship.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 30.—Miss Helen D. Cook of 100 Park Street, Montclair, has won the Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship of $1,000 at Wellesley College. The fellowship is for the purpose of assisting worthy students in a post-graduate course in a foreign university. Miss Cook will pursue her studies next year in Germany. Miss Cook, who is a daughter of Mr. C. Alexander Cook, graduated from the Montclair High School in the class of 1901, and entered Wellesley the following Fall.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Thousands of yards of Dress Goods priced sensationally Monday—

$1.25 Fancy Tailor Suitings at 88c.

1st Main Floor.

PRICES on woollen goods of all kinds are taking an upward tendency—it is particularly marked in several dress goods lines. Manufacturing conditions, as well as the scarcity of the best grades of raw wool, are the causes.

Shipments of new woollen goods on orders of months' standing are arriving weekly—every week will find something of a special price nature offered by us in consequence. But this sale to-morrow is as great in value giving as any we may hope to inaugurate this season.

These fancy Tailor Suitings are fully fifty-four inches wide, in the season's choicest colors and novelty mixtures—neat checks, broken plaids, wide overplaids and mixed effects. A conservative $1.25 quality, at, yard 88c

$1.25 and $1.50 Imported Tailor Worsteds, 98c.

A French importation of the daintiest conceptions you've ever seen in Pekin and Roman stripes, broken checks with overplaids—an endless profusion of exquisite color effects.

65c. Checks and Plaids, 50c. yard | $1.75 Silk Hair-Line Voile, $1.25 yard.
$1 Silk and Wool Eoliennes, 65c. yard. | $1 Chiffon Panama, 74c. yard.

Basement 50c. Fancy Check and Plaid Suitings, newest colors and designs. 29c yd.

$1.25 Polka Dot Foulards, 69c. yd.

One of a score of Silk Specials for this Sale.
Among the greatest offered for many seasons past.

1st Main Floor.

TRADE circulars are being sent out from almost every silk quarter announcing a forthcoming advance in the price schedules of the better silks. This, of course, will have its reflection in retail silk prices everywhere, and we advise dressmakers, costumers, and, in fact, everybody with a silk need, to take advantage of this sale while such really sensational prices are in force.

These Foulards are full twenty-four inches wide—guaranteed shower and spot proof—and are shown in every new street shade—including thousands of yards of the staple navys and browns. Our Silk Sale price is below the actual manufacturing cost to-day; yard, 69c.

Other remarkable Silk specials:

89c. Checked and Striped Silk Louisine—superior dress quality ..... 58c Yd.
$1 Polka Dot Foulard—shower proof; all dots and colors ..... 69c Yd.
69c. Polka Dot Shantung—all silk, rough goods; self color dots, all colors ..... 48c Yd.
$1.98 All Silk Voile, in street and evening shades, white and black ..... 89c Yd.
$1.25 36-inch Black Dress Taffeta—extra heavy, superior quality ..... $1 Yd.
$1.25 27-inch Fancy Dress Silk Ombrie—stripe designs, Jacquard figures ..... 89c Yd.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING of Fancy Silks at moderate prices now ready—both foreign and domestic makes, including fancy marquisettes, satin foulards and Jacquard weaves ..... 75c to $5 Yd.

Basement Thousands of yards of handsome Polka Dot Satin Foulards, worth 69c., at, yard, 36c

5,000 yds. Lace Sample Strips, 25c. yd.

One of the features in this great lace event!

1st Main Floor.

THAT eagerly waited-for event, the Spring Sale of Lace Sample Strips, starts Monday. It's the one great buying time of the year for all dressmakers, milliners and lace users in general. Laces at less than half their values.

Besides the money saving possibilities this sale affords, a feature we also wish to impress on you is this:—The Laces offered in these sales are the newest creations of the foreign makers, and many of the styles will not reach New York for another season.

The Laces comprised in this sale consist of Galloons, Bands, Insertions, matched Sets of Laces, Edgings, Medallions and Waistings in great variety; Allovers and Yokings in French, Irish and real Irish patterns; Cluny and Princess effects.

25c yard for 50c to 75c Laces | 98c yd for $1.75 to $2.50 Laces
50c yard for 95c to $1.50 Laces | $1.48 yard for $2.75 to $4.50 Laces

Basement Sample strips of fine laces, worth up to 35c. a yard, at 14c

Exclusive Foreign Wash Fabrics.

1st Main Floor.

WE can rightly say "exclusive," for in no other store will you find the cotton and silk and cotton materials that are here.

The best foreign weaves are shown in endless profusion, and pricing is as low as wash goods of the common type are marked elsewhere.

Mexican Dimities—
Exquisite large and small floral effects and polka dots on white grounds—all popular shades ..... 22c, yd.

French Organdies—
Hundreds of pretty designs, including all the new floral printings, on plain and corded grounds—light and dark, 25c., 39c. and 55c. yd.

Banzai Silk—
The best silk and cotton fabric made—we've a full stock of plain shades, in addition to those with embroidered white dots and colored floral designs on white grounds; 27 in. wide ..... 50c. yd

Marquisette Silks and Cottons—
Fine French fabrics—white grounds, with neat black and colored stripes and checks, with neat overshot Dresden satin stripes ..... $1.25 and $1.45 yd.

Anderson Madras—
Popular fabrics for men's shirts, women's waists and dresses and children's dresses; also large variety of tartan plaids; 32 in. wide ..... 25c. and 29c. yd.

Pekin Marquisette—
White grounds, with neat satin self stripe, printed in large and small polka dots—black, blue, navy, tan and helio; 27 inches wide ..... 28c. yd.

Basement 25c. Striped and Checked printed Organdies; perfect goods; the yard, 14c.

Summer Draperies---Underpriced.

4th Floor.

NO finer collection or more extensive varieties of new Cretonnes and Summer Draperies can be imagined—Chintzes, Taffetas, Sateens, Dimities, Printed Lawns, &c., in wondrous assortment.

This is a sale that offers unlimited saving opportunities. Note the pricing:—

10,000 yards New Woven Cretonnes—yard 12½c.

7,500 yards Fancy Rep Cretonnes—yard 20c.
7,500 yards Fine Art Tickings and Chintzes—yard 30c.
4,000 yards New Linen Taffeta Cretonnes—yard 40c.
5,500 yards $1 and $1.25 Foreign Cretonnes—yard 50c.

Mission Wall Plaques—with embossed brass centres—particularly sold at $2.95. Choose while the lots lasts, at 99c

Henry Siegel & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Monday, April First

An Important Special Sale in the

Women's Cloak & Suit Department

for which extensive preparations have been made.

Strictly Man-Tailored Suits

Regularly $50.00 & $55.00 At $35.00

Gibson Cutaway Coat or semi-fitting three-button Prince Chap models, fashioned of chiffon Panama cloth and imported mannish materials.

Jumper Suits

Regularly $27.50 and $29.50. At $16.50

Two models—one of chiffon Panama cloth in navy, golden brown, white, black or tan with full plaited skirt and braided waist, and the other of taffeta in navy, brown and black with Gibson waist.

$14 Taffeta Walking Skirts at $8.90

Full plaited model of black taffeta with two folds.

$25 Silk Rubber Raincoats at $15.50

Full length, double breasted model of rubberized silk in fancy plaids.

Spring Jackets

Regularly $15 & $17.50. At $10.50

Short Prince Chap model of tan covert or black broadcloth, silk lined, and tight fitting cutaway model of black broadcloth.

Together With a Magnificent Collection of New Model Tailored Suits for Women

At $25.00, $35.00 & $45.00

We Are Prepared to Accept Furs and Fur Garments for Storage During the Summer Months,

during which period the repairing and remodelling of furs and fur garments will be undertaken at much lower rates than during the fur season.

A Sale of Fancy Veils

Veils of chantilly or dotted chenille, 1½ yards long, in black, magpie, taupe, navy and brown. Value $2.50. At $1.65

Veils of fancy dotted chenille meshes with dotted borders, 1½ yards long. Value $3.00. At $2.25

Veils of dotted maline with plaited borders, in pink, white and blue, with black chenille dots, together with plain black. Value $4.00. At $2.95

Auto Veils of fancy chiffon in a diversified collection in black and colors.

Unmade Robes

Particular Attention Is Called to Our Superior Assortment of New Styles

Lace Robes in white, ivory or black
Spangled Robes in white, black and colors
Robes of black silk lierre
$21.75 to $55.00

Special for Monday and Tuesday

Lace Robes in white or cream.

Value $18.00 At $12.00 Value $20.00 At $15.00

For Monday and Tuesday

Silk Stockings for Women

Of pure thread silk, cobweb texture, in black, white and colors, with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

Special at $1.15 the Pair

5,000 Pairs of Lisle Thread Stockings

In black, cobweb texture, reinforced soles, heels and toes; garter top a diversified assortment.

Special at 34c the Pair

French Hand-Made Blouses

We will exhibit on Monday, April 1st, our latest importations of French Blouses from famous Paris makers. The designs are exclusive and especially adapted to the American woman's figure.

Fashioned of linen, mull, batiste, cotton voile, embroidered crepe de chine and China silk

A Special Offer of

French Hand-Made Blouses

Fashioned of sheer batiste with dainty yoke of hand embroidery and Valenciennes lace; open back, three-quarter sleeve model, tastefully trimmed, much below their actual value—Monday and Tuesday.

at $6.95, $7.95, $8.95, $9.95

High-Grade Corsets

for service with the new Spring Gowns.

Plastique Corsets—The new mode's of this corset incorporate all the features that adapt them to the recent changes of style which fashion's edict demands for this season, $4.50 to $17.50

La Premiere Corsets } in new models, $3.50 to $12.50
Bonne Corsets }

We are prepared to fit all corsets purchased of us free of charge.

MANY WOMEN WITH ROUMANIAN REBELS

Numbers Found Killed—Peasants Withstand Troops Till Artillery Is Used.

REAL BATTLE AT GALATZ

Insurgents Stormed the City—Workmen in the Petroleum Region Threaten Incendiarism.

BUCHAREST, March 30.—Field guns loaded with grapeshot, according to the official reports, are winning against the revolutionary peasantry, whose arms are mostly hayforks and scythe blades.

The insurgents were able to hold their own against the troops at close quarters, and even withstood cavalry charges, doing terrible execution with long-pronged forks and scythe blades strapped to long poles, but the slaughter since the troops began to use artillery appears to be terrifying them into submission. In the district of Vlashka, where the outbreak was particularly serious, large numbers of insurgents have surrendered and have denounced their leaders to the authorities, with the result that many of the leaders have been arrested. The Government hopes that with the leaders in jail the undisciplined bands will soon abandon the field.

The self-styled "Generals" usually turn out to be country schoolmasters and village priests. Numbers of women are fighting in the insurgent ranks, and many of them have been found among the killed, side by side with their husbands, sons, and brothers.

Details of the attack made by the peasants on Galats show that a real pitched battle was fought. The insurgents, who were several thousand strong, commenced the assault at midnight, carried the outer earthworks by storm, and captured a suburb, which they set on fire after pillaging it. Three battalions of infantry attempted to stem the peasants' entry into the city itself, but the hay fork and scythe-armed rustics fought desperately, hand to hand, and had almost routed the troops when the Governor ordered that field-guns, loaded with grape-shot, be fired at the insurgents, who wavered and then fled. The fire of the guns wrought great havoc on the retreating masses.

A number of conflicts between troops and marauders continue to be reported. Two thousand insurgents at Gorj are said to have been quieted by the assurances of the authorities, without resort to force. A hundred and fifty more rioters have been wounded at Balleschtchi, and several of them have since died. Many have been arrested.

Artillery was used at Cucuesti, Valelele, and elsewhere, and in some instances whole villages are said to have been utterly destroyed by nine-inch shells.

The peasants in the petroleum district, who up to the present time have not taken part in the general disorders, now demand the annulment of all existing concessions to individuals and companies, and that no new contracts be made. Failing compliance with this demand they threaten incendiarism.

Strong forces of soldiers have been sent to the petroleum district.

Although the disorders are dying down in some districts, the agitation is spreading in the provinces adjacent to the Carpathian Mountains, which hitherto have been quiet. Much plundering and incendiarism have occurred on the farms and in isolated hamlets. Troops are in active pursuit of the marauders.

With the object of preventing as far as possible the fraternization of troops an peasants belonging to the same districts, and also the possibility of fighting between relatives belonging to the opposing forces in the revolutionary districts, the Moldavian troops belonging to the Fourth Army Corps have been transferred to Little Wallachia, while the Wallachian troops attached to the First Army Corps have been detailed for duty in Moldavia.

A number of important land owners have petitioned the Government to postpone for one year the payment of debts to the Rural Bank and the payment of private debts incurred through the destruction of crops. The petitioners point out that this will be necessary in order to allow the land to recuperate and permit the resumption of agricultural work in the Spring. They further ask the State to grant compensation for the crops and estates destroyed by the rioters.

LONDON, March 30.—Great Britain is being kept fully advised by her Minister at Bucharest and her Consuls throughout Roumania of the progress of the revolution in that country, and the efforts of the Government to put down the disorders.

The official reports show that the trouble has been serious and widespread, and that the army has had an extremely difficult task to cope with the outbreaks and lessen the destruction of property. For a time it was an open question whether or not the outbreak had gotten beyond the control of the Roumanian authorities, but dispatches received here to-day indicate that the troops are finally getting the upper hand of the peasants.

The damage has been so great, however, that it will take the country years to recover.

PARIS, March 30.—The Roumanian Minister to-day made public a dispatch received from the Government at Bucharest announcing that Moldavia had been pacified as a result of the severe measures adopted, and adding that the troubles in Wallachia were still serious. Many farms have been destroyed, and further reinforcements of troops are proceeding to that part of the country. Hundreds of arrests have been made at Teleorman, and the petroleum wells at Prahova are strongly guarded.

The official dispatch says the numbers of the casualties have been much exaggerated, and asserts that artillery was employed only once, when a village was almost destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary of State Root has received a number of appeals from Jewish organizations in this country for the exercise of good offices by this Government for the protection of the Jews in Roumania who are suffering from the excesses of rebellious peasantry in that country.

So far the Secretary has been unable to see how he could make any representations on the subject with benefit to the distressed people, in view of the fact that the uprising of the peasantry appears to be political.

END OF THE SWISS STRIKE.

Is Practically Over—Troops Will Probably Be Disbanded.

GENEVA, March 30.—The general strike is practically over.

The troops will probably soon be disbanded.

BARON DE CONSTANT SAILS.

Other Noted Men Start to Attend Carnegie Institute Inauguration.

PARIS, March 30.—Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant sailed for New York to-day on board the French Line steamer La Touraine in order to attend the National Arbitration and Peace Congress at New York and the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was booked to sail to-day in order to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute, did not leave Paris on the steamer train.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which sailed from Hamburg to-day, has among her passengers Frederick S. Archenhold, Director of the Treptow Observatory, who will attend the sessions of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in New York, and who is one of the German delegates who will be present at the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

Moberly Bell, manager of The London Times, who is also going to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute, is another passenger on the Augusta Victoria.

COUNTESS IN AUTO WRECK.

Mme. de Nantois, Her Two Children, and Two Servants Badly Hurt.

PARIS, March 30.—The Countess de Nantois, her two children, a nurse, and the chauffeur all suffered serious injuries in an automobile accident at Ville d'Avray, a suburb of Paris, this afternoon.

PRINCE FUSHIMI COMING.

Will Return to Japan via America—Fallieres Receives Him.

PARIS, March 30.—President Fallières to-day received in audience at the Elysée Palace Prince Saduaru Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan; Gen. Baron Nishi, Director of Military Instruction of Japan, and M. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador to France.

Gen. Nishi proposes to study the European military systems for a year, after which he will proceed to the United States.

Prince Fushimi will also return to Japan by way of America.

French Civil Servants Enraged.

PARIS, March 30.—Most violently worded manifestos have been placarded throughout the city vilifying the action of the Government in refusing permission to the State employes to form trades unions. The central committee of the organization for the defense of the rights of State employes declares it never will accept the Government's decision, which is designated as an "alienation of liberty and further evidence of the State's odious tyranny."

BUELOW AND TITTONI MEET.

Belief in Some Quarters That Their Conferences Are Important.

GENOA, March 30.—Prince Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a lengthy conference at Rapollo this evening.

The business interview between the two statesmen will take place to-morrow. In spite of official assertions that this meeting will have no political significance, that it is merely a "friendly exchange of courtesies," the hope is expressed that it will be effective for peace. In certain well-informed circles it is even declared that the coming together of the two statesmen will have much influence upon the grouping of the powers of Europe.

It is remarked that although the Triple Alliance expires in 1914 the contracting parties may dissolve it in 1908, but the fact that an announcement is required twelve months previously would make action necessary this year. The impression prevails in authoritative quarters that the Triple Alliance will not be denounced.

EARTHQUAKE AT BITLIS.

Our Missionaries Homeless—Most of the Houses Damaged.

The following cablegram was received by The Christian Herald yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Peet, representative of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Constantinople:

"Klopsch, New York:

"Severe earthquake at Bitlis. Most houses damaged. Americans and their people in missions rendered homeless. Snow twenty-five feet deep. If possible, cable relief. PEET."

Bitlis, a city of Eastern Turkey, near Lake Van, lies in a deep ravine, surrounded by high peaks. The population is 25,000, consisting of Kurds, Armenians, and Turks. There is a mission station of the American Board, with several missionaries and native workers. There are also twenty-four mission schools, with a large number of scholars, fifteen out-stations, and several churches.

The great depth of snow may have been caused by avalanches following the earthquake.

Cabinet Members In Peace Congress.

Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General of the United States; James Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and Alton B. Parker, President of the American Bar Association, accepted yesterday appointments as Vice Presidents of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which will meet in this city on April 14. All expressed their hearty approval of the movement.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, March 30.—Animated by the example of Germany and the United States in exchanging university professors, the Austrian and French Ministries of Public Instruction have reached a mutual decision to exchange a certain number of grammar school teachers. It is probable that England will join this agreement next year.

BERLIN, March 30.—George S. Atwood, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce here, sailed for the United States to-day on the steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria from Hamburg. He will visit New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities with the object of bringing the association into closer relations with the American Chambers of Commerce.

HAMBURG, March 30.—Director General Ballin to-day received a message from Emperor William congratulating the Hamburg-American Line on the extension of its service to West Africa.

LIMA, Peru, March 30.—Leslie Combs, ex-American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras and recently appointed Minister to Peru in succession to Irving B. Dudley, now Ambassador to Brazil, arrived here yesterday with his wife and son.

THE HAGUE, March 30.—In consequence of the failure of all attempts to form a Conservative Cabinet in succession to the De Meester Ministry, which resigned on Feb. 12, Queen Wilhelmina has asked the Ministers who resigned to continue in office. This seems to be the probable solution, though it is expected that the War Minister, Gen. Staal, will give up his portfolio.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, March 30.—Four Roumanian torpedo boats built in Belgium arrived here to-day on their way to the Black Sea. They will continue the interior European water passage by the River Main to Bamberg, and thence through the Ludwig Canal to the Danube and the Black Sea.

MAY PERMIT BOMBS FROM WAR AIRSHIPS

France and Great Britain Likely to Oppose Prohibition at the Hague.

PROSPECTS OF CONFERENCE

American Government Sure Much Good Will Be Done, Even If Some Questions Are Barred.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 30.—German military circles are much interested in the question whether the Peace Conference at The Hague will come to an agreement prohibiting the throwing of explosives from airships and balloons. The first conference adopted a resolution prohibiting this practice for a term of five years, but at the expiration of that period the prohibition was not renewed.

As the French Army has engaged in very satisfactory experiments in dropping explosives from the balloon Patria, it is not believed that France will favor the prohibition. Great Britain will probably follow the example of France, as she has lately been successful with army balloons.

Germany is in a favorable position, as the Zeppelin airship is capable of carrying large quantities of explosives.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As a result of reports from American representatives in European capitals upon the negotiations relative to the subjects to be considered at The Hague Conference, State Department officials have reached the conclusion that there is no reason to apprehend the failure of this great international gathering.

A programme has already been arranged, with the assent of every power of importance, that deals with topics of the greatest importance to mankind. Most of the subjects are legacies from the first conference—matters which from lack of time or because the delegates at that conference were not empowered to discuss them were by resolution left to be dealt with by a second conference. Others were the outcome of the sanguinary wars that have occurred since the first conference. These subjects—proposed by Russia last June—were accepted as a definitive programme for consideration by all the nations addressed.

If nothing more were accomplished at the second conference than action upon these propositions the gathering would surely result in great benefit. But to allow for the development of new conditions, a paragraph in the call for the second conference provided that new topics might be considered if a majority of the delegates present at the second conference, by vote expressed their willingness to do so.

Great Britain wishes to avail herself of this condition to discuss the limitation of armaments and America to urge the adoption as a rule of international law of the Drago Doctrine, prohibiting the use of force by any nation to collect international debts. Both are controversial subjects, and to reduce possible friction the Russian Government has been sounding other Governments to develop their attitude, with results that are not wholly encouraging. Great Britain's present naval predominance and the fact that European nations are generally creditors have proved to be grave obstacles.

But the opinion among officials here is that, regardless of the fate of these conditional subjects, the conference will certainly discuss with beneficent results the subjects already accepted as its programme.

BRITAIN'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Formal Request That Limitation of Armaments Be Discussed.

LONDON, March 30.—Great Britain has made a formal and official request upon Russia to include in the programme of The Hague Peace Conference the question of the limitation of the expenditure on armaments, and through her Ambassadors and Ministers she has notified the powers invited to attend the Conference of this action.

This was done some days ago, and up to the present time the Foreign Office has not been advised of any opposition to Great Britain's proposal. Neither has Great Britain learned the nature of the negotiations that have been going on in St. Petersburg between the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria and Emperor Nicholas, but it is believed that these exchanges have had to do with the form in which the subject of disarmament should be introduced and that they have not been aimed at keeping it off the programme.

The reports emanating from the Continent that Great Britain and the United States would withdraw from the Conference if their wish to discuss the limitation of armaments were not complied with, and that Germany and Austria would follow a similar course if Russia included this question in the programme, are stigmatized by officials of the Foreign Office here as pure inventions. "That any power would thus break up the Conference, which doubtless will render much good to the cause of humanity, because all its wishes do not meet with favor, is incredible," said a Foreign Office official to-day.

Great Britain, supported by America, Japan, and Italy, will continue to press her point with every confidence in a successful outcome.

183 MEN SAVED AT SEA.

The Sealing Steamer Greenland Sinks After the Rescue.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 30.—The sealing steamer Greenland, which became disabled on the sealing grounds early this week, has sunk. All the members of her crew were rescued by the steamers Newfoundland and Erik. The news was brought here to-day by the sealing steamer Algerine, which put in from the sealing grounds with a broken rudder.

The steering gear of the Greenland became disabled as a result of heavy weather and contact with the ice, and, drifting helplessly, she disappeared from sight of the other vessels of the sealing fleet. She had 183 men on board. The Newfoundland Government on Thursday chartered the steamer Portia to search for her, and yesterday the Portia started out.

The Algerine had only 500 seals aboard. She reported that the prospects of the sealers were slightly better, the steamer Bloodhound having loaded 12,000 panther walrus, and eight other vessels having got a fair number of seals. The season's catch, however, will be far below the average.

TO AVOID KING EDWARD.

Suggested Reason for Clemenceau Postponing Visit to Spain.

PARIS, March 30.—Premier Clemenceau has definitely postponed his visit to Spain, owing to the pressure of Ministerial affairs, as officially announced.

It is suggested in several quarters, however, that the visit was postponed because too great significance was likely to be attached to the Premier's journey if it took place at the same time as the meeting of King Edward and King Alfonso at Cartagena.

MADRID, March 30.—The approaching meeting of King Alfonso and King Edward at Cartagena is creating much comment, the close understanding between Spain and Great Britain being the subject of general gratification. Although it is officially announced that the meeting will not be of a political character, speculation is rife relative to its influence on the political situation.

Every Spanish warship available will proceed to Cartagena to meet the British squadron of seventeen vessels, and a gala banquet for the officers of both nations has been arranged to take place on board the Spanish battleship Numancia.

The Dowager Queen Christina, Premier Maura, and the Foreign and Marine Ministers will accompany King Alfonso to Cartagena.

BIARRITZ, March 30.—King Edward will leave here on April 5 for Toulon and will leave that port the next day on board the Royal yacht for Cartagena, where he will meet King Alfonso.

TO SUCCEED SWETTENHAM.

Sydney Olivier Appointed—Has Been Acting Governor of Jamaica.

LONDON, March 30.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sydney Olivier to be Governor of Jamaica in succession to Sir Alexander Swettenham, who recently resigned the office, giving as the reason his advanced years.

Mr. Olivier is now the Principal Clerk of the West African Department of the Foreign Office. He was born in 1859, and entered the Colonial Office in 1882, heading all the competitors in that year's examination. He has held various posts in the West Indies. He was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1899 to 1904, and three times in the course of that period was Acting Governor.

Mr. Olivier was in 1898 appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services in connection with the West Indian colonies. The same year he was sent to Washington to assist in the reciprocity negotiations on behalf of the British West Indies.

Increase in English Revenue.

LONDON, March 30.—The Exchequer returns for the financial year ending to-night show the total revenue of the United Kingdom to have been $775,182,200, an increase of $5,787,960 over the previous year. The surplus balance in the Exchequer is $9,721,535.

LECTURES FOR KAISER'S SON.

Prof. Burgess to Give a Course to Prince Augustus William.

BONN, March 30.—It is announced that Prof. Burgess of New York will give Prince Augustus William, Emperor William's fourth son, ten lectures on the history of the American Constitution.

It is added that, although the lectures are primarily for the Prince, a select company of other students will hear them.

Spanish Parliament Dissolved.

MADRID, March 30.—King Alfonso has signed a decree dissolving the present Parliament and fixing April 21 for the election of a new Chamber of Deputies, and May 5 for the election of Senators. The new Parliament will be opened on May 13. Another decree signed by his Majesty creates a National Defense Committee, which is thoroughly to overhaul the present army and navy organizations.

UNABLE TO REACH SAN JUAN.

Rough Seas Keep Vessels Outside—Bark Julia Wrecked.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 30.—Unprecedented rough seas have swept the Northern coast of Porto Rico during the past forty-eight hours and have prevented the entrance of vessels into this harbor. All freight and passenger steamers have been compelled to stay outside the port for twenty-four hours.

The bark Julia of New York had her anchor-chain carried away while in the harbor of Arecibo and was driven ashore. She will prove a total loss, but her crew was saved and it is estimated that two-fifths of her cargo of lumber will be salvaged when the seas go down.

Magoon and Cannon Confer.

HAVANA, March 30.—A two hours' conference was held this afternoon between Gov. Magoon, Speaker Cannon, and Consul General Steinhart. The matters discussed were not made public. The Congressional party and Speaker Cannon were to-night entertained at dinner by Minister Morgan, after which they witnessed a game of jai alai. The visitors will sail on their homeward trip at daybreak to-morrow on the steamer Blücher.

CLEMENCEAU SAYS CHARGE IS UNTRUE

Denies He Intrusted Father Chargettant Men Any Mission to Rome.

HAD NO SECRET EMISSARY

Premier Sarcastic in Referring to M. Montagnini's Fund to Draw Him to Rome.

PARIS, March 31.—The publication in the Figaro yesterday of a synopsis of the documents that came into the possession of the French Government at the time Mgr. Montagnini, the Secretary of the Papal Nunciature here, was expelled from France, has elicited an indignant letter of denial and protest from Premier Clemenceau.

The writer of the article in the Figaro said incidentally that M. Clemenceau had an interview at Carlsbad with a well-known missionary Bishop, whom he commissioned to go to Rome and negotiate with the Pope, and this alleged incident was not referred to in the sequestered documents.

Taking up this reference Premier Clemenceau says he once received a note from Father Chargettant asking for an interview. This was granted and the two men chatted together for some ten minutes on the Armenian question, in which both were interested. "It may be," writes M. Clemenceau, "that I referred casually to the Church question in the course of this conversation," but he denied categorically that he intrusted Father Chargettant with any mission to Rome.

Taking up the matter of the mysterious "Madame X.," the Premier states explicitly that he never sent any secret emissary, male or female, to Rome.

The Premier writes sarcastically of Mgr. Montagnini's "innocent thought" that he could draw him toward Rome by means of a large sum of money which would be especially acceptable to the Premier in view of the dire extremities to which he was reduced by "his well-known love of luxuries."

The Premier's letter winds up vigorously as folows:

"Under the present circumstances I have no right personally to make use of the Montagnini documents, while the other side can with impunity make them public after carefully expurgating their indiscretion, with the object of minimizing the inevitable shock of their publication. I will merely confine myself to observing the Jesuitical filth quoted by you. This cannot, it appears to me, be laid to the account of Mgr. Montagnini. It was brought to him quite fresh, as he says, by a person whose name, I think, must be perfectly familiar to you. You may be sure I will lose no time in explaining myself publicly as soon as my duty permits me."

CROKER HAS BEEN ILL.

Took a Chill, but Is Better Now—Cables to Say So.

A dispatch from Dublin, printed in one of yesterday afternoon's newspapers, to the effect that Richard Croker was near death at his home, at Glencairn, Ireland, after taking a chill while touring through France in an automobile, alarmed the ex-chieftain's friends in this city. Andrew J. Freedman cabled to Mr. Croker's home asking about the truth of the statements contained in the dispatch.

Last night Mr. Freedman received an answer from Mr. Croker himself. It said that he had been slightly ill, but his condition had improved, and was not in the least alarming.

FRENCH FLAG OVER OUDJA.

El Torres Orders That Europeans in Morocco City Be Protected.

LALLA MARNIA, Algeria, March 30.—The French colors were solemnly raised over the Moroccan town of Oudja to-day in the presence of all the troops. The bugles and drums sounded a salute as the flag went aloft.

Col. Reibell is busily engaged in organizing the financial affairs of the town and in having the streets thoroughly cleaned. The streets are so dirty that their condition constitutes a menace to the health of the troops.

Upon telegraphic orders from Gen. Liautey, Commander of the Column of Occupation, a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry have been dispatched from here to occupy the southern part of Oudja.

TANGIER, March 30.—Mohammed el Torres, the local representative of the Sultan, has sent instructions to the Governor of Morocco City to supply escorts for all Europeans who desire to leave for the coast and to place guards in the houses of those who remain in the city.

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COTTON DRESS FABRICS

FRENCH ORGANDIES
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IRISH DIMITIES
PLAID GINGHAMS
SILK MULLS
PRINTED SILK CRYSTALLINES
LINGERIE BATISTE
SHADOW CHECK SUITINGS
CHEVIOTS AND MADRAS
46-INCH BORDERED MOUSSELINES.

The stock is the most attractive we have ever offered, having many specially selected patterns (in the latest weaves,) of the best European and American manufacture.

5,000 yards
REAL ENGLISH WOVEN VOILES

They consist of a new importation of Checks, Stripes and Plaids, in full assortment of very dainty colorings, and are offered at

25c. a yard.

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West Twenty-third Street.

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DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS OF THE

Latest Paris Novelties,

NOVELTY SUMMER SILKS AND SHEER WOOLEN AND COTTON FABRICS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GARNITURES, BUTTONS, LACES AND PARASOLS.
WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS.
NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, BRIDAL VEILS.

Novelty Silks. Strikingly novel effects in Black and White Stripes, Checks and Pekin Stripes; also fashionable Paris shades in plain color fabrics; Rough Weave Oriental Silks.

Sheer Woolen Fabrics. A late shipment of extreme Paris Novelties in Checked and Striped Fabrics. Tailor Suitings in extreme light weights in plain and fancy mixtures. White and Navy Blue Serges, Cheviots and Mohairs, for Seashore and Mountain Wear.

Parasols. English Close Roll Coaching Parasols, in plain colors and Dresden Taffeta. Imported Parasols and Parasolettes, in silks and fine laces. Parasols made to order to harmonize with costumes or hats.

Tailor Suits, Costumes and Wraps. Imported Models, also Dressy Suits from our own workrooms in French Voiles, Rajahs and other fabrics, fashioned after selected models, distinctly individual—moderate prices.

French Embroideries Unmade Robes. A fresh Importation of French Batiste Embroideries, in Bands, Flounces and Allovers, Paris Novelties in Unmade Robes in Fashionable Laces, also in Spangled and Lingerie Robes.

Dress Making and Tailoring

Orders are now being taken at specially moderate prices for Garments, copies or modifications of Latest Paris models, in the most fashionable exclusive materials of our own importation.

VICTOIRE CORSETS and COURVOISIER KID GLOVES confined exclusively to Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPECIALS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Black and White Pekin Taffeta, decidedly fashionable, yard,	1.25
White Taffeta with black Satin stripes, narrow, medium and wide stripes,	1.50
Colored Crepe de Chines—Newest Spring Colors,	1.25
Calcium Brilliants, (imported), double width, for dressy Evening and Street Gowns,	1.75

Women's Suits

UNUSUALLY DISTINCTIVE NEW MODELS.

ETON SUITS of French Voile, braid trimmed, all silk lined,	37.50
TAFFETA SUITS, Eton Model,	37.50
TAILOR SUITS of Serges and light striped Woolens,	35.00

Lingerie

NAINSOOK NIGHT GOWNS, handsomely made and trimmed,	1.25, 1.50, 1.75 to 3.50
NAINSOOK, DIMITY AND PLUMETIS NIGHT GOWNS—high grades,	5.75 to 27.00
COMBINATION GARMENTS, Drawers and Corset Cover, trimmed with lace or embroidery,	4.50, 5.50 to 7.50
COMBINATION CORSET COVER AND SKIRT, embroidery and lace trimmed,	2.00, 2.75, 3.50 to 7.50
JUPON PANTALON or Skirt Drawers,	1.00, 1.50, 2.25
CHEMISES of fine Nainsook,	1.00
CORSET COVERS, lace trimmed,	55c to 1.75
SKIRTS, in Walking Lengths, with trimmed flounce,	1.50, 1.75, 2.00 to 5.00
Also elaborately trimmed,	6.50 to 16.50

French Hand-Made Lingerie

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX

Three-piece Sets and separate garments exquisitely hand-embroidered and trimmed with Real Lace. Combination Jupon Pantalon and Corset Cover, Combination Corset Cover and Skirt and Close Fitting Princess Slips with Short and Long Skirt.

SPECIAL.

BRIDAL SETS—Hand embroidered and trimmed with Real Lace, Regularly $34.00 to $50.00, 27.50 to 40.00

Sale of Laces

A large assortment of fashionable Laces, suitable for Trimming Gowns, in Valenciennes, Embroidered Silk and St. Gall Laces, in Edgings, Insertions, Galons and Motifs, many in Filet effects. Regularly 30c. to $4.50; yard 18c to 2.65

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Summer Furnishings

FOR COUNTRY HOMES, COTTAGES, CLUBS, HOTELS AND YACHTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Madras and Muslin Curtains, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Table and Couch Covers, Cotton Taffeta Portieres and other Washable Draperies.

MATERIALS BY THE YARD, embrace the most suitable weaves and designs.

PORCH PILLOWS, WINDOW SHADES, AWNINGS, &C.
SLIP COVERS to order at short notice.

FLOOR COVERINGS. Straw, Fibre and Grass Mattings and Rugs. Mourzourk Rugs, English Art Squares in self-color effects. Inlaid Linoleum, Oil Cloths and Linen Floor Coverings.

Unique decorative schemes for Summer Furnishings, designs prepared by our own artists submitted on request.

Broadway & 19th Street

STARVED TO DEATH, $100,000 IN ROOM

Matthew Hanford, a Philadelphia Miser, Died Alone in Misery.

WAS A HATER OF WOMEN

Letters Indicate That He Was Deeply Devoted to Mrs. Lippincott, a Society Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—With thousands of dollars and securities worth almost $100,000 in his room, Matthew Hanford died yesterday in his room at 223 Spruce Street from starvation and neglect. His body was found late last night.

When Deputy Coroner Kite made a search of the man's room he found an old wallet, which he at first cast aside because of possible contagion. He picked it up again and found currency to the amount of $4,102.62. Further investigation disclosed a dilapidated leather pocketbook, in which was $865 in gold and $4.87 in small coin.

When an ancient trunk was broken open stock and bond certificates were found of the par value of about $100,000. They were securities of the Pennsylvania, Reading, Catawissa, and Lehigh Valley Railroads; the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, and other corporations. They were wrapped securely in numerous papers. The bundles looked so inconsequential that Mr. Kite was tempted at first to cast them aside as of no importance.

Two letters each from the Treasurers of the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads bearing recent dates were found in the room. They requested Mr. Hanford to notify them regarding the disposition of dividends. Tax receipts indicated that Hanford was a large holder of real estate. The foundation of his fortune, as indicated by his papers, was laid as a railroad contractor years ago.

The Deputy Coroner found that the conditions surrounding the last days of the old man were positively deplorable. Obeying his strict injunction that no one should under any pretext enter his room, neither the landlady, Mrs. Stute, nor the maid had crossed the threshold. The old man had occupied the same room for twenty-five years.

John H. Pratt, a nephew, living in Camden, claimed the body. He was unable to throw any particular light on the life of his uncle. His mother, the only sister of the man, is Dr. Mary Pratt, who came into local prominence several years ago as a philanthropist. Mr. Kite said that she is now confined in the Blackwood (N. J.) Insane Asylum.

The old man had few friends, read only the stock market quotations in the newspapers, and had a particular antipathy to women. It was the opinion of the few who felt sufficiently curious to inquire into his affairs that he had suffered a rebuff in his younger days from some woman. Mrs. Stute and others often wondered at his peculiar hatred of womankind in general.

In the letters it was made evident that the man at some time had been in love with a prominent society woman of this city, the late Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott. Whether he had even known her is a question, but, from statements of his nephew and the letters it is clear that he cherished a deep devotion for her. He always referred to her as "the Beautiful Mistress of the Yellow Mansion." This reference was to the historic Lippincott home, which until recently stood at Broad and Walnut Streets.

CHANGES IN LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Makes a Reorganization of Office and Field Forces.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In accordance with the directions of the President and the Secretary of the Interior through orders recently issued, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has taken up the work of reorganizing the field and office forces under his control. In order to secure greater efficiency in the field work of the special agents the Commissioner has found it advisable to re-district the public land territory, changing the lines so that for the most part the field divisions have been enlarged, thus giving greater territory to the several Chiefs.

The Chiefs of Divisions have been invested with more authority and greater supervisory powers than heretofore. The special agents will be detailed to the several Chiefs from time to time and placed directly under the jurisdiction of the Chiefs of the several divisions in the field, each Chief being held responsible for the efficient performance of all work in his division.

The chief will also be required to call for reports respecting the conduct of local land offices and the offices of the Surveyors General in their respective divisions. The method thus adopted, it is hoped, will bring the field force more compactly together, and will enable the agents to appreciate that they have as their chief one directly in authority to whom they can appeal for instruction, support, and advice. It is also believed that at the same time the method will place the chief of the field division in such a position that he can organize and direct from his local headquarters the work of investigation throughout his entire division.

It has also been the purpose of this rearrangement to make it possible to increase the number of agents employed in the several districts in which the field work is of the most important character and in which close investigation is necessary to be carried on to prevent fraud and illegal entries, and dispose of suspended cases as rapidly as possible. It is also the purpose of the Commissioner to so detail and concentrate the force as to keep the department advised of the principal land frauds and illegal efforts to acquire title to the public lands and secure evidence to convict those guilty of such offenses, and especial attention being given to coal and timber entries.

MR. TAFT IN PANAMA.

Has a Long and Cordial Conversation with President Amador.

COLON, March 30.—The United States dispatch boat Mayflower arrived here early this morning from Charleston, with Secretary Taft and his party on board. On landing they were welcomed by Chief Engineer Stevens, Dr. Gorgas, the Chief Sanitary Officer; General Manager Bierd of the Panama Railroad, and others. The party took a special train for Panama. The voyage was uneventful, and all the members of the party are in good health.

The Hotel Tivoli, at Ancon, will be Mr. Taft's headquarters during his stay on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, March 30.—Secretary Taft reached Panama at 11:30 A. M., after a slow trip across the Isthmus, during which he examined the canal. He was received at the railroad station here by Secretary Arias and other officials, and at 3 P. M. he called upon President Amador, with whom he had a long and cordial conversation.

This afternoon Secreary Taft inspected the location for the new town of La Boca. The old town will be inundated when the Corozal-Sosa hill dam is completed. To-morrow the Secretary will visit the Pacific terminal of the canal, the islands in the Bay of Panama, and the sanitarium at Taboga.

President Amador will give a reception in honor of Secreary Taft next Tuesday night.

Mr. Taft will devote next Tuesday to the City of Panama. He will remain here the whole day, and will discuss several important questions with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A number of banquets have been arranged in honor of the Secretary.

TAFT POST SEES PRESIDENT.

He Is Said to Regard Porto Rico as Not Ready for Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Regis H. Post, who has been chosen by President Roosevelt to be Governor of Porto Rico in succession to Gov. Winthrop, who is to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, called on the President to-day. Mr. Post will return to Porto Rico on April 6. He declined to talk of his interview with the President.

Strong representations have been made to the President to appoint a native to the position of Secretary of the island to succeed Mr. Post. The Secretary is ex officio a member of the Executive Council, or upper branch of the island Legislature, and with a Porto Rican in that place the natives would have a majority in the Council. While Mr. Post declines to be quoted, it is understood that he is opposed to the proposition.

President Roosevelt has before him the resolution recently adopted by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico demanding self-government for the island.

It is understood that Gov. Post holds the opinion that the island is not yet ready for self-government. Things are getting along there nicely, he says, and the island is more prosperous than ever before. "When the Americans took charge," he added to-day, "nearly all the municipalities were bankrupt. Now most of them have paid off their debts and many of the villages have money in the bank to their credit."

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 30.—The Executive Council has elected William Franklin Willoughby, Treasurer of Porto Rico, to be its President in succession to Regis H. Post, who has been made Governor of the island. This is a departure from the precedent that has been observed since the establishment of the civil Government here, for the Secretary of the island has always been President of the Council. Mr. Willoughby's new position is second in importance to that of the Governor. The selection is generally regarded as a wise one.

The sugar planters are protesting against an increase in the railroad freight rates as recommended by James Peabody of Chicago, the railroad expert detailed to advise and assist the Governor of Porto Rico in railroad matters. They assert that an increase in rates would be ruinous to the sugar industry and that they have appointed a committee to confer with the Governor and the Executive Council in an endeavor to determine a rate schedule.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following-named officers will report to the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas.: First Lieuts. O. Latrobe, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, and T. F. Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry.

Capt. C. R. Howland, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to the Judge Advocate General for duty in his office.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Col. R. T. Yeatman, to the Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. M. F. Waltz, to Twenty-seventh Infantry; J. K. Thompson, to Sixteenth Infantry, and Capt. W. L. Reed to Eighth Infantry.

The Navy.

Assistant Surgeon E. L. Jones to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Robnett to naval station, San Juan.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Lee to duty Naval Medical School, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen to duty with marines at Camp Columbia, Cuba.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Kuder to the Minnesota.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Haynes to the Virginia.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Ransdell to the Maine.

Assistant Surgeon M. H. Ames to the New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Kaufman to the Tennessee.

Paymaster E. C. Toby to navy yard, New York, special duty general storekeeper's department.

Paymaster P. G. Kennard to hospital, New Fort Lyon, for duty as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Caesar, from Key West for Norfolk; Rocket, from Norfolk for Indian Head.

SAY TRACKS HURT RIVERSIDE PARK

Residents of the Drive to Fight Open Cut for Central's Lines.

WOULD INCREASE NOISE

Lawyer Rooney Also Declares Proposed Six-Track System Would Lower Neighboring Realty Values.

Residents of Riverside Drive are up in arms against any settlement of the Eleventh Avenue track question which permits the New York Central Railroad to have a six-track open railroad below the drive. John J. Rooney, a lawyer, who as a Riverside Drive resident has made an investigation for his neighbors of the effect of such a solution of the problem, says that any such proposal will be bitterly contested.

"It has been proposed," said Mr. Rooney to a TIMES reporter, "that there shall be six tracks the whole length of the road north of Thirtieth Street. At present in places there are only two. The company further asserts that it has a right of way from Seventy-second Street north to Spuyten Duyvil 66 feet wide, except where the yards give a greater width, and the reports adds that to allow six tracks to extend the whole route north of Thirtieth Street it will be necessary to increase the width to 90 feet.

"If anything is done at all in the matter, the action should look toward the abating of the present nuisance rather than to its increase. Riverside Drive Park should not be interfered with further. The laying of two more tracks would tend to injure the park whether the land were taken from the park side or the river side. It would be productive of more traffic, and, as it is the noise at night in the section about Seventy-second Street is enough. Riverside Park on a holiday is a great popular resort.

"An objection advanced against any abatement of the nuisance is that the railroad has a permanent franchise, which cannot be taken away from it. But this furnishes no reason why this privilege should be extended. The objection now existing to the presence of the road along Riverside Drive existed to a very slight degree when the road was put through. Riverside Park had not been developed, and the city had not been built up along the whole river front. So the duty of the city authorities is to note the changed conditions and not permit further encroachment upon a public park.

"The snorting and puffing that nightly ensues in the section about Seventy-second Street, that continues the whole night through and can be heard for blocks, has led me to employ technical experts to seek the causes. They report that the engine noises are caused by the excessive loads that the engines are required to start. A city ordinance recently passed limits the number of cars that may be carried as a train to twenty, but this only applies to parts of the city below Fifty-ninth Street. On Riverside Drive the trains consist of sixty cars.

"This beautiful part of the city is being gradually destroyed by the unsightly tracks that are constantly increasing in number. It is a mistake to imagine that the tracks are used for the convenience of the public, for, with the exception of the passenger trains that go up and down a few times a day, the tracks are only used for freight traffic.

"Culpable apathy has permitted the Jersey shore to be torn away and covered with unsightly factories instead of being adorned with parks and beautiful residences. What might have been so charming a spot is now nothing but a hideous, scarred, and defaced region. Unless the some part of Riverside Drive undefiled by jagged railroad cuts, snorting freight engines, and endless railroad yards, their city will be robbed of one of its chief treasures and real estate owners will see their property depreciate in value even more in the future than it has done in the past."

20 SLEEPERS IMPERILED.

Some One Turned On Gas in Brooklyn Tenement to Cause an Explosion.

Some person whose identity the police have not been able to establish imperiled the lives of twenty sleeping prsons in a tenement house at 92 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by turning on the illuminating gas, apparently with the idea of causing an explosion. The fact that the gas was escaping was discovered by one of the tenants, who returned home late. Being unable to find the leak, he appealed to a policeman of th Adams Street Station. The patrolman found that the gas was escaping in a room in the rear of a store on the basement floor. One of the rear windows was unfastened. Entering, the policeman was almost overcome by the gas, but managed to turn it off.

He found that some one had lighted the gas at one burner and turned it on full at two other burners. When the proprietor of the shop reached the store to open up for business he said that there was nothing wrong with the gas burners when he left the night before. Some one must have tampered with them during the night, he said.

CANADIANS SEE ROOSEVELT.

He Welcomes a Delegation of Teachers and Praises Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President Roosevelt to-day received about 500 school teachers from Toronto and surrounding places, who are on a visit to Washington. After greeting each one cordially the President said:

"There could be no body of visitors whom I should more gladly greet than I greet this. I have, as every good American must have, the warmest and strongest feeling for our brothers across the line in Canada. So I welcome you as Canadians; then, as a father of six children, I have a strong feeling for teachers—I may say sometimes a strong sympathetic feeling—and when I greet you as both Canadians and teachers, I greet you with a double fervor.

"It is a very real and great pleasure to see you here, and I would not have missed on any account the chance of greeting you personally in the White House to say how very, very glad I am to see you, both in your individual capacity and for the sake of the mighty dominion you represent."

OFFICER DEFENDS NEGROES.

Lieut. Grier at First Believed Them Guilty—Changed His Mind.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Brownsville investigation to-day, with Lieut. Harry Grier of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on the stand before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, dealt largely with the opinions held by the white officers as to the guilt or innocence of the former negro soldiers.

The Lieutenant said that he had been

ROOSEVELT NEVER BETTER.

Says So After Visiting a Dentist—Not Ready to Rest.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President Roosevelt, after returning from a half hour visit to a dentist to-day, declared that he never felt better in his life.

Because of the large amount of work attending the short session of Congress and the agitation of the railroad question, the finding of Springfield rifle shells and pandollers in the streets of Brownsville on the morning of Aug. 15. He did not approve of the course taken by the Inspectors' Department of the army in trying to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the men, however. After the ultimatum by Gen. Garlington that the men would be discharged without honor unless they produced the guilty men, the attitude of the men caused him to doubt whether they were guilty.

WILL LECTURE ON CANAL.

Representatives Who Went to Panama to Do So—President Approves.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Eight members of Congress who have visited Panama are planning lecture tours on what they saw on the Isthmus. Secretary Bishop of the Isthmian Canal Commission has been asked by some of them for pictures and lantern slides with which to illustrate their talks.

Representative Marshall of North Dakota, one of the proposed lecturers, had a conversation with the President to-day and the latter expressed his appreciation of the idea.

Bonwit, Teller & Co.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

LATEST SPRING MODELS IN

Tailored Walking Suits

in imported and domestic Fabrics, plain and fancy Serges, Panamas, plain and striped Voiles, Pongee, Rajah, Burlingham and Linen

25.00 35.00 55.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Semi-Tailored Suits

in the newest imported and original models of Marquisette, Veilings in plain colors, checks and stripes, Tussah, Chiffon Taffeta—trimmed with rich laces and embroideries—mounted over silk

35.00 55.00 to 98.50

Dresses and Costumes

Exclusive models in hand-made Lingerie Gowns and Princess Dresses of Laces and dotted Nets.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Jumper Dresses of Chiffon Taffeta of excellent quality — embroidered bodice — full pleated skirt—for street and house service—all the fashionable colorings. Value $29.00. Special **19.75**

Embroidered Voile Dresses of finest French Voile in plain colors and stripes—beautifully embroidered and trimmed with contrasting shades of velvet and Taffeta — lined throughout with best Chiffon taffeta.

45.00 and 55.00

Values $55.00 and $65.00

Separate Coats

Eton, Pony, Cutaway and Hip Coats of Taffeta, Covert, Broadcloth and Serge for general utility.

Coats of Rubber-back and Cravenetted Fabrics, Mixtures, Glorias, Pongee, Linen and Burlingham for traveling and motoring.

Lace Coats of Irish, Honiton, Filet, and Princesse laces, in Eton, Pony and full length models for the various requirements for Spring and Summer.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Taffeta Pony Coats in 5 new styles of excellent quality Taffeta lined with Peau de Cygne. Value $20.00 Special **15.00**

Travelling Coats in New Mixtures Gibson style; Peau de Cygne lining in sleeve and to waist—contrasting Taffeta collar. Value $25.00 Special **16.50**

Walking Skirts

A complete assortment of the newest full pleated and gored Skirts in Taffetas, Chiffon Panamas, Voiles, Serges, Tweeds in new stripes and checks, Mohairs and Linens.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Chiffon Panama and Mohair Skirts full pleated model—with three 3-inch folds at 4-inch intervals extending to the knee. Value $16.00 Special **10.75**

Chiffon Panama Skirts closely side-pleated model—splendidly tailored, black, blue, brown. Value $11.00 Special **7.00**

The New Summer Waists

A complete line of strictly Tailored models in Lawn, Madras, embroidered and plain Linens, Dimities, and fancy striped Fabrics

2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Marie Antoinette Model of Linen Lawn—lace ruffle on front and cuffs—fancy stock collar. Value $5.00. Special **3.00**

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

SOMMERS

WHERE FASHION REIGNS

ANNOUNCE for MONDAY and TUESDAY

Specials in

Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts

Suits—NEWEST MODEL, in Volle, Silk lined throughout, in colors of champagne, dark gray, blue and black, etc. SPECIAL, **35.00** Value $62.50.

Coats—About 150 Sample Coats of the newest Stripes, Checks, Mixtures and Coverts; also Black, made to sell at $25.00, $30.00 and $35.00. SPECIAL, **15.00 19.50 25.00**

Waists—SEVERAL MODELS in lingerie, neatly tucked; trimmed with fine Val. laces. SPECIAL, **3.75** Value $5.00.

LINGERIE WAISTS of Batiste and Lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace medallions. SPECIAL, **5.00** Value $6.75.

COMBINATION CLUNY AND NET WAISTS, in ecru and white, **5.50 6.75 8.50**

Skirts—SMART WALKING SKIRTS, full plaited models of fine Panama fancy Stripes and Checks. SPECIAL, **10.50** Value $12.75.

GOOD QUALITY, BLACK TAFFETA WALKING SKIRTS, newest side and box plaited models. SPECIAL, **9.75** and **12.75**

Imported Belts

Hand Embroidered Collars

Lingerie and Silk Neckwear

MAIN FLOOR

23d St., Cor. Fifth Av. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Stern Brothers

Are now displaying in their

Cloak Departments

Entire Spring and Snmmer Importations, of the Latest Models in

Evening Wraps, Coats and Paletots

Also

A complete line of Practical Garments for General Wear

Special for Monday

Taffeta Pony Coats, **$15.00, 22.50**

Value $22.50 and 32.00

Tailor-made Walking Dresses

Additional Spring Models in Voiles, Silks, Rajahs, Serges, Panamas, Fancy Checks, Stripes, Mixtures and all the latest fabrics.

A New Model for To-morrow's Sale

of French Voile, in Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Gray and Tan, Eton Coat handsomely trimmed with fancy and self color braids, Pleated Skirt made over taffeta drop, **$29.50**

Regular Value $42.00

WOMEN'S KIMONOS AND HOUSE GOWNS.

A specially prepared collection will be placed on sale to-morrow, at the following unusual values:

of Albatross, at **$3.50, 6.25**
of Figured and Plain Silk, " **4.50, 5.50**
of Plain and Figured Crepon, " **1.75, 1.85**
of Flowered Dotted Swisses, at **$2.25, 3.50, 3.95**

Women's Petticoats

Attention is called to a New Importation of Dress and Pedestrian Petticoats in a large and varied assortment of Taffetas, China and Brocade Silks with Chiffon, Lace and Embroidered Ruffles,

To-morrow, will be offered

Colored Striped Taffeta Silk Petticoats, Value $8.00, **$5.50**
Black, White and Large Check Taffeta Silks, Value $12.50, **7.95**
Gun Metal Stripe Taffeta Silk with flounce of accordion pleating, Value $14.00, **8.95**
Gun Metal Stripe Taffeta Silk with full flare ruffle, Value $15.00, **10.50**

Special Values in

French Hand-made Underwear

Gowns, **$2.45** Drawers, **$1.65, 2.95**
Chemises, **98c, $1.25, 2.35**
Skirts, **$5.50, 8.00**

Colored Dress Goods

Extraordinary Offering of 3000 Yds. Imported Suitings

The latest styles of French, German and English Mixtures, in rich stripes, checks and fancy materials for Tailor Gowns, **98c**

Regular Value $1.75 to 2.00 Yard

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Excellent Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits,
Closing out early Spring styles, in various materials, 14 & 16 yrs.,
Heretofore $26.50 to 36.50, **$19.50, 25.00, 27.50**

Misses' Junior Suits, of fancy checks and striped materials, pony or box coat models, full plaited skirts, 12 to 16 yrs, **18.75**

Girls' Reefers, of fancy checks, stripes and mixtures, notch collar, lined throughout with plain or fancy silk, inlaid silk collars, very stylish coat, 6 to 14 yrs, **9.95**

Children's Coats, of navy and red cheviots, collarless model, silk scalloping and stitching, nicely tailored, 2 to 6 yrs, **4.50**

Girls' Washable Dresses, Russian or blouse models, of fancy ginghams and plain chambrays, low neck, trimmed with embroidery & white duck, 4 to 14 yrs, **$1.50 to 2.95**

Upholstery Dep't-(Third Floor)

Special Summer Requisites

Imported Drapery Stuffs, **60c, 75c, 95c, $1.35, 1.75**

Reduced from 85c, $1.15, 1.75, 1.95 and 2.50 Yard

French and English Cretonnes

in the newest designs, specially adapted for Furniture Slip Covers.

Some remarkable values, at **20c, 28c, 42c, 65c**

Regular Prices 35c, 38c, 58c and $1.10

Awnings. Made from specially Imported Fabrics, shrunk and rainproof, also Domestic Stripes. Estimates Submitted.

West Twenty-third Street

NEW YORKERS FLOCK TO ATLANTIC CITY

Resort Crowded as Never Before for the Boardwalk Parade.

A CLEAR DAY PROMISED

Not a Room to be Had at the Shore Hotels—Smaller Places Also Crowded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 30.—From every city and town within a radius of hundreds of miles people have poured into Atlantic City this week, until to-night there is not a room to be had at any of the hotels, and had it not been for the forethought of the owners of the beachfront houses in getting some of the proprietors of the smaller hotels to open their doors there would be many a visitor to-night walking the streets in search of lodgings.

Dozens of the smaller hotels have been opened, and they are quickly filled with people ready to take what they can get in the way of accommodations. The crowd was never so great. The 'bus men have reaped rich harvests this week, for every train that arrived was packed with persons anxious to get to the shore for Easter. The result is that not only is every large and small hotel filled, but in scores of cottages there are merry house parties. It is estimated that there are nearly 150,000 visitors here now, and there will be thousands more by to-morrow. They will be mostly people from Philadelphia.

Auto Garages Crowded.

For Good Friday yesterday was a record breaker. Many of the visitors came here in their automobiles, so that every garage in town presented a scene of bustling confusion.

The Sunday Boardwalk parade will be the most elaborate that has ever taken place. People from all parts of the country will bring the styles peculiar to their own section, and the fashion plates will be outdone and put in the shade. It was warm to-day, and the sun shone bright from a clear sky. It was an ideal Spring day—a little too warm, if anything, for real comfort—and coats and wraps were discarded. There was a brilliant display of Easter gowns, although there were many who came out in their last year's dresses and reserved for Easter day their new costumes.

Every one was pleased at the prospect of a fair day Sunday. There is every indication just now that the forecast which promised it will be borne out. In spite of the rosy prediction for to-morrow, there are many feminine hearts that are beating with suppressed anxiety to-night.

Among the events that attracted a host of Philadelphia people here were the baseball games between the Carlisle Indians and the University of Pennsylvania, which took place in Inlet Park. Yesterday the Indians were victorious, but to-day Penn won.

The Mask and Wig Club is giving its annual show, "Herr Lohengrin," at the Ocean Pier Theatre, and hundreds of the followers of that organization attended the first production to-night.

Never before has there been such an influx of people from New York. They predominate at every hotel and boarding house, and New York styles will be the most conspicuous in the great pageant to-morrow. This is the New Yorker's time of the year at this resort. They have taken with the idea of spending Holy Week and Easter Sunday near the sea, and this is the section of the coast which the largest part of those who go out of town have chosen for their holiday.

Pleasant Weather Predicted.

Everybody is enjoying to the full the clear weather of to-night, and the piers, theatres, and cafés are filled with happy faces. Among those who will spend the day here is E. Berry Wall. Berry Wall is known far and wide for his many changes and extreme styles of dress, and inasmuch as he brought three or four trunks over here with him there is every reason to believe that, with the assistance of his valet, he will give the Boardwalk and parades an exhibition of what a man can do in the way of elaborate dressing when he makes up his mind to it. Mr. Wall is accompanied by his mother, Mrs. C. Wall, and they have a suite of rooms at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

The Marlborough-Blenheim is still the Tammany Hall headquarters for the Easter season. Charles F. Murphy, the chieftain, occupies a suite here, accompanied by his wife.

A merry party of New York's younger set are here for the parade, stopping at the Dennis. They are John P. Kane, Jr., Edwin V. Kane, Miss Yanch, H. L. Bansburgh, E. J. Mayer, and Frank B. Russell.

Laflin Kellogg, the New York lawyer, is also here. Garrison B. Adams of New York has joined his wife and daughter at the Traymore. They expect to be joined by friends for to-morrow's Boardwalk show. Charles N. Bell, the merchant, and Mrs. Bell have joined the New York colony. They are stopping at the Shelburne.

Dr. J. L. Duryea and his two daughters, the Misses Dorothy and Helen Duryea, are at the Dennis. New York's younger set are registering in merry groups to-night at all the big hotels. One of these at the Marlborough-Blenheim, included Miss A. Wilmarth, Miss C. Wilmarth, Miss E. Kenny, C. Cyril Carmichael, Miss Alice O'Brien, Miss Marie O'Brien, and Miss Ethel Nagle. They are chaperoned by Mrs. A. D. Wilmarth.

Miss Elsie C. King was the last of the King family to arrive at the Brighton. She joined Mrs. J. Berry King, Miss Mary King, and David King. Miss Florence Harper Kane of New York is stopping at the Brighton. She is chaperoned by Mrs. William Sinclair. Other prominent New York visitors at this house for Easter are Dr. George A. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, Jr., and Mrs. Henry H. Fox.

ASBURY PARK'S PARADE.

Elaborate Preparations for Easter Crowd's Entertainment.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 30.—Summerlike weather prevailed to-day, to the delight of the thousands of Easter visitors who filled every hotel and boarding house now open to overflowing. The afternoon trains from New York were run in two sections, with each car crowded to the platforms. Hundreds of motor cars from New York and the Jersey towns adjacent thereto brought down another contingent of visitors. It is by far the largest Easter crowd Asbury Park has ever entertained. The Boardwalk to-night was alive with promenaders. The Esplanade, together with the Casino and Arcade, were ablaze with light, and the visitors lingered on the shore front until a late hour.

To-morrow's parade on the Boardwalk promises to eclipse all former Easter turnouts. The promenaders will keep time to the strains of Arthur Pryor's American band, which will give an open-air concert on the Boardwalk at First Avenue. Another band concert is scheduled for the evening in the Casino. Special Easter music will also be sung in all the churches.

New Yorkers at the Grand Avenue Hotel include Dr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Durland, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, W. R. Totten, N. S. Durant, Otto Grant, M. De Forest, G. De Forest, Thomas W. Woodward, Juliet Pierson, Dr. and Mrs. Edward E. Gerret, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gibbons.

The Hotel Marlborough is entertaining, among others, these New Yorkers: W. Johnson Quinn and family, G. H. Springer, George C. Smith, Dr. Henry D. Gilfoil and family, C. A. Quintard and family, W. Stanton Howard, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones, R. E. Jones, F. H. Schafer, Judge and Mrs. Thomas S. Henry, G. W. Scott, Gray W. Richardson, Sidney S. Gallagher, Elisabeth Becker, Dr. Eugene S. Whittaker and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Kennedy, F. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Faulkner, G. H. Springer, Leroy M. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. McIntyre, and Howard S. Franch and family.

Patrons of the Ocean Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lynch, Harry B. Rogers, Mabel S. Richardson, and A. C. Weir of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Beach of Newark, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell of Jersey City.

Dr. Milton Welch of Hackensack, N. J., arrived this afternoon at the Hotel Marlborough in his automobile.

LAKEWOOD HOTELS THRONGED.

Wild Scramble Among Belated Arrivals for Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 30.—There was a wild scramble for hotel accommodations here after the arrival of the late trains, which brought many hundreds of visitors. Lakewood was already crowded, and has been throughout Holy Week, but to-day was a record breaker.

At the hotels many prominent New Yorkers were sheltered, while at the cottages and boarding houses thousands of school teachers from New York and Philadelphia spent the week.

Among the New Yorkers who are spending the week-end here are Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scrugham, Mr. and Mrs. Sailing W. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. R. V. Waldo, and many others.

Mrs. William H. Gelshenen and her fiancé, Henry J. Braker, of New York are staying at the Lakewood Hotel over Easter as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. O'Brien of New York. The party arrived at the Lakewood Hotel in Mr. O'Brien's automobile soon after midnight this morning, after a six hours' run from New York. Mrs. Gelshenen's maid, who had preceded them, informed her mistress that the trunks of the party had not reached the hotel. Mr. Braker routed the station master out of bed and had the baggage room at the railroad station opened. The trunks were found after an hour's search, a mistake having been made in checking them in New York, and Mr. Braker returned triumphantly to the hotel.

A FREAK TRAIN ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed by a Locomotive, His Companion Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 30.—John Thompson, an aged farmer, was driving a team across the Cottage Street crossing of the Erie Railway in this city to-night when the wagon was struck by the locomotive of a fast train.

Thompson was thrown upon the pilot of the locomotive and was carried about 500 feet. His skull was fractured. Joseph Mann, who was riding beside Thompson, was uninjured.

The Steamer Axminister Ashore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—The British steamer Axminster, Savannah to Manchester, England, is aground on Frying Pan Shoals. Conditions are reported hazardous.

FANCY DRESS PARTY AT PINEHURST

Mother Goose Special Feature of the Merriest Week of the Season.

BURLESQUE BALL GAME

Boys in Fantastic Costumes Catch with Only One Hand—Girls the Opponents.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—The special feature of one of the merriest weeks of the season was the "Tin Whistler" Mother Goose party, given at the Carolina Thursday, easily the most enjoyable and unique event of the season.

The cleverest impersonation was Mrs. Leonard Tufts of Boston as "Old Mother Hubbard" with Mr. Tufts as "The Cupboard" and a setter as "The Dog." Mrs. Tufts wore a dainty costume, with flounced waist of pink, white neckerchief, and high-pointed hat with gold band and monster buckle, with Mr. Tufts close in attendance, head, arms, and legs appearing from inside a miniature cupboard, with a door which opened to emphasize the fact that it was absolutely empty, much to the disappointment of the dog. Next in order was Aldice G. Warren of Rochester as Humpty Dumpty, head, arms, and legs coming from inside a monster white egg.

Miss Ethel Check, Miss Helen Sousa, Miss Olive M. Spain, and Miss Madeline Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Jr., of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Jenkins of Stamford were among the funmakers.

The annual baseball game between the boys and the girls was a merry frolic, the boys wearing skirts, catching with one hand and batting left-handed, the girls hypnotizing the umpire and making the affair a Waterloo. For fantastic costumes among the men the game was a record breaker.

The make-up and position of the teams was as follows: Miss Ethel Check, New York, catcher; Miss Gertrude Boyer, Detroit, pitcher; Miss Hazel Brown, Yonkers, first base; Miss Olive Spain, New York, second base; Miss Ruby Boyer, Detroit, third base; Miss Madeline Tufts, New York, shortstop; Miss Molly Adams, Boston, right field; Miss Priscilla Sousa, New York, centre field; Miss Helen Sousa, New York, left field.

E. P. Challenger, Philadelphia, catcher and head kicker; Nathaniel F. Moore, New York, pitcher and assistant kicker; David Leahy, Brooklyn, first base and right tackle; L. D. Pierce, Boston, second base and pull-back; Fred Herreshoff, New York, third base and left tackle; E. B. Humphreys, New York, shortstop and centre rush; Everett Everett, New York, left field, centre field, and right field, as occasion demanded.

The score, as announced, was 4-11-44 for the girls and 23 for the boys.

Among the pleasant outdoor affairs of the week was a picnic chaperoned by Mrs. John Philip Sousa of New York, the day being spent at Thagard's.

Mrs. Nathaniel F. Moore, Miss Blanche Noe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Baldwin, Lathrop E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Cheever, Miss Marie S. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. John Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Seymour, Mrs. John W. Love, E. H. Peck, D. M. Evans, A. D. Higgins, S. H. Fields, and E. E. Rinehart, Jr., of New York are recent arrivals.

QUIET WEEK AT ST. AUGUSTINE

New Yorker Wins Knight Cup in the Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 30.—There has been no general entertaining here this week, but great interest has been taken in the golf tournaments and the yacht race sailed on Wednesday for the Knight Cup. The prize was presented by W. A. Knight of Zanesville, who has a Winter home here. J. P. Greaves of New York sailing the Osana, won the cup, beating the next boat by ten minutes.

There was a rush of functions last Saturday. Mrs. W. Murray Swinyard of New York gave a bridge tea in the home of her relative, Miss Gilbert.

On the same day Gen. and Mrs. Charles Coolidge gave a large reception in the Valencia, where they have been spending the Winter.

Another reception was given by Mrs. James E. Ingraham in her home in Sevilla Street, Miss Ingraham and Miss Foster of Philadelphia assisting her.

The same evening the Misses Macmillan gave a bridge party.

One of the notable functions of the season was the luncheon given by Mrs. George Fletcher at the Ponce de Leon on Friday.

Many visitors are hurrying away to be at home on Easter.

Next week begins with a picnic to Moultrie Point, the party going down by water. On Tuesday, the landing of Ponce de Leon will be celebrated with great pomp. The third torpedo flotilla will be present at this celebration, and society leaders are busy planning entertainments for the officers.

The Colonial Dames of America in Florida will put a bronze tablet on the ancient city gates on Wednesday at noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler have closed Whitehall, their home at Palm Beach, and are at the Ponce de Leon where they will remain until the middle of May.

Commodore Henry C. Ward is at the Ponce de Leon for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. M. A. Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Leonard of New York are here for two weeks.

TUXEDO SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., March 30.—Many persons arrived to-day for Easter. As the automobile season has opened, there was a large contingent of enthusiasts among the arrivals. The ice in the Tuxedo Lake is breaking, and the season for fishing will open this week. It promises to be good.

Special Easter services will be held to-morrow at St. Mary's Church. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Fitz Simon, the rector. The church is artistically decorated with Easter lilies and potted plants.

Eben Richards, who has arrived from abroad, will open the King cottage, on Tower Hill, for the early Spring season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams will occupy one of the Stokes cottages, on Wee Wah Lake. Other arrivals will include Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Miss Harriet Alexander and the Misses McCook passed the week-end at Tuxedo.

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe, Miss Hull, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler.

A series of illustrated lectures on art will be given at Tuxedo in April and May. The first lecture will be given this week at the clubhouse.

GOLF AND DANCES FOR ASHEVILLE

Coaching Parties and Teas Also for Entertainment of Visitors.

VIOLET AND YELLOW TEA

Mrs. A. B. Doyle to be Hostess at the Horse Show Breakfast—Senator Depew Expected.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 30.—Some very interesting functions have taken place this week, including a golf tournament at the Swannanoa Country Club, several dances, afternoon teas, and coaching parties. A violet and yellow tea was given at Ridgewood by Mrs. Ridgely Penniman, who had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. La Salle, Miss Baxter of Philadelphia, Mrs. Dunn McKee of Washington, Miss Bryan of New York, Miss Van Winkle of New York, and Roger Lampson, Jr., of New York.

A tea was given at the Swannanoa Country Club by Miss Drummond and a luncheon at Albemarle Park by Mrs. Caldwell. Mrs. Dunn McKee of Washington entertained at Biltmore on Tuesday evening.

A ball took place at Battery Park Hotel on Friday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Snyder of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn McKee of Washington, Mrs. George Mebane, Mrs. Frank Lockwood, and Miss Lockwood of New York; Miss McLaughlin of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Miss Bernard, Miss Katherine Mason, Miss Janie Reynolds, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Adams, Mr. McCloskey, and Mr. Winston.

It was announced to-day that Mrs. A. B. Doyle of Washington will be the hostess at the annual horse show breakfast. Among others who will entertain will be Mrs. Thomas Cheeseborough, Mrs. Dunn McKee, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harold Rees, Mrs. Joseph Gazzam, Mrs. A. C. Martin, and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett.

Mrs. Lord is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Bartlett in West Asheville.

Mrs. Charles Woolsy and her daughter, Lady Copley Hewitt, are at Witchwood.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have returned from a fishing trip to Pisgah Lodge.

Chauncey M. Depew and party are expected at Biltmore House within a few days, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.

GILBERT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Railroad Man Who Disappeared Writes to His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 30.—E. R. Gilbert, manager of the Stamford & Port Chester Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's trolley lines, who disappeared mysteriously March 19, has turned up in New Orleans. Mrs. Gilbert, who is at Hartford, received a letter from him yesterday.

There is no explanation of his sudden departure from Stamford. His connection with the railroad has ceased.

FAMINE IN EASTER LILIES.

Cold Weather Caused a Shortage in Bermuda Crop.

A throng of anxious florists awaited the arrival of the steamship Bermudian from Bermuda early yesterday morning. She brought the last of the Easter lilies which were to supply the demand for the holiday flower. There was disappointing news when the vessel got alongside her pier at the foot of Christopher Street. She had but one-twelfth of the cargo of lilies she was expected to bring into port. In place of the 8,000 boxes expected, there were only 250 boxes, and most of these were shipped on consignment.

The steamer was held at Bermuda two days on account of storm. The coldness of the weather on the island is responsible for the small crop of the Bermudian lilies. There are sixty lilies in a box, the roots packed in earth. Many dealers, it was said, were unable to get plants enough to meet the demands of their trade, and it was predicted that by last night all the supply would have been sold.

ENDS ITS DEBT AT EASTER.

Manhattan Congregational Mortgage to be Burned To-morrow.

A special feature of the Easter service at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, this morning will be the burning of the seventy-thousand-dollar mortgage, which has been outstanding since the church was organized, in 1895. The cost of the church building, $180,000, was raised by subscriptions, and contributions of persons of various denominations now enable the Trustees to pay off the only indebtedness, which was on the land.

From 1896 until 1902 the church held its services in Leslie Hall, in West Eighty-third Street. Its first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson. He has served continuously since the church was organized, and will officiate at the mortgage-burning ceremony to-day. The church has received in all about 530 members, of whom 330 are now on the church roll.

Plans are now in contemplation for the creation of an endowment fund for the maintenance of the church and for extension and missionary work. In the last ten years the church has given more than $26,000 to charity.

BIG EASTER MAIL OVERTAXES CLERKS

Delay in Handling at the Manhattan and Brooklyn Offices.

THOUSANDS OF CARDS SENT

Many Not Delivered—Packages and Letters from Great Britain and Canada.

Thousands of persons in Manhattan and the Bronx will receive to-morrow Easter postcards and letters that the local Post Office authorities found it impossible to deliver yesterday. Never before, the Superintendent of the city delivery said last night, had the Easter mail approached such proportions as it has this year. It was absolutely impossible, he said, to give an idea of the perfect flood of Easter mail cards and letters that had been received at the Post Office within the last few days.

The Easter mail came from everywhere in this country and Canada, and nearly every place in Great Britain and Europe. Thousands of the cards and letters were delivered yesterday, and there are still many thousands at the Post Office which are to be delivered to-morrow, not to mention many other thousands that are expected to reach the city to-day and to-morrow.

For the first time in an Eastertide the Brooklyn Post Office has been overwhelmed with mail. Such a flood of Easter cards has swept into the office as to put the force of clerks and carriers completely over their heads in work.

In the General Post Office alone yesterday afternoon half a million one-cent stamps for souvenir cards were sold, while the number of such stamps sold in the many stations in the borough has not been calculated. All records of the office for Easter mail have been broken, and the flood was still on last night.

B. Altman & Co.

COMPLETE SELECTIONS OF GARMENTS AND FABRICS FOR THE SPRING SEASON, 1907.

WOMEN'S COSTUMES AND OUTER GARMENTS;
TRIMMED HATS; PARISIAN AND JAPANESE TEA GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES; WAISTS AND BLOUSES;
AUTOMOBILE GARMENTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN;
DRESS SILKS AND OTHER DRESS FABRICS, LACES AND TRIMMINGS.
MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR.
HOSIERY, SHOES AND GLOVES.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE MAKING TO ORDER OF HAND-MADE RUGS AND FINE LACE DRAPERIES.

FRENCH AUBUSSON, SAVONNERIE AND OTHER EUROPEAN HAND-WOVEN CARPETS MADE TO ORDER TO HARMONIZE WITH ANY SCHEME OF DECORATION, AND TO CONFORM WITH ROOMS OF ANY SHAPE OR SIZE.

LACE WINDOW AND VESTIBULE DRAPERIES, SASH CURTAINS, BED SETS, DRESSER AND CHIFFONIER SCARFS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, MADE TO ORDER FOR AUTUMN DELIVERY.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED.

SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE WAISTS
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2d,
COMPRISING ESPECIALLY PREPARED STYLES, VARIOUSLY TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY,
$2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50 & 6.75

SALE OF WHITE WASHABLE SILKS
ON MONDAY, APRIL 1st, CONSISTING OF 5,000 YARDS OF JAPANESE WHITE HABUTAI SILK, 27 INCHES WIDE,
REGULAR PRICE 75c. . . . AT 58c. PER YARD.
REGULAR PRICES 85c. AND $1.00, AT 68c. PER YARD.

SUMMER DRESS MATERIAL
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 1st, COMPRISING 20,000 YARDS OF JACQUARD MULL WITH SELF DESIGNS; BLACK, WHITE AND DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES,
AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF . . 19c. PER YARD.

BLACK AND WHITE DRESS GOODS
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2d, 3,500 YARDS OF SILK AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, IN WHITE

58 High-Grade Fancy Suits

MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES
Voile, Rajah, Taffeta, Chiffon, Broadcloth

Portraying the cleverest models, beautifully and tastefully trimmed with laces. The new kimona sleeves. Various new model pleated skirts.
This is a collection well worthy the attention of the well-dressed woman.
Made to sell for $75.00, $85.00, $100.00.
Special 47.50

Philipsborn
THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

Positive Bargain Opportunities

For Monday

Eight Extraordinary Specials

Tailored Coat Suits
Jaunty new models, either Single or Double Breasted, semi-fitting coats with velvet collar and cuffs, strictly man tailored and fashioned of Fancy Panamas, Stripes and Checks. Full side and box pleated skirts with folds. All desirable shades 29.75

Eton Suits
Several attractive models of Plain Panamas, Fancy Checks and Stripes—Eton with the new Gibson effect and fancy Vestee, collar and cuffs, prettily trimmed. Full pleated skirts with folds..... 22.50

Taffeta Jumper Dresses
In all shades of Checks and Stripes, of Chiffon Taffeta. Jumper trimmed with solid colored Taffeta bands. Full sun pleated skirt..... 17.50

Lingerie Princess Gowns
of finest Batiste, with insertions of Mechlin lace; broad yoke of Irish and Mechlin laces, finished with fine tucks..... 12.75

Spring Tourists' Coats
A splendid new long, loose Model, just the right weight for now, in striped mixtures, neatly finished with braid trimming on collar and cuffs..... 10.00

Walking Skirts
A smart Shadow Kilt Model in medium sized Shepherd Checks, trimmed with black taffeta straps at foot. Strictly all wool material, man tailored 8.75

Jumper Waists
A variety of new ideas of this season's vogue of Linens and Taffetas, in all the

ESTABLISHED 1878.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Fifth Avenue

Storage of Furs

We offer the advantage and convenience of storage rooms for Furs on the premises in direct connection with other departments. Garments for storage will be called for on request, and when wanted will be delivered immediately, without advance notice.

Expert remodeling and repairing at special prices during the summer months.

DANGER FROM ICE IS EXAGGERATED

President of State Board of Health Says Few Germs Survive Freezing.

EPIDEMICS INVESTIGATED

It Has Been Learned That the Infection Resulted from Careless Handling of the Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Commissioner Porter of the State Board of Health gave out advance copies to-day of an article on the pollution and self-purification of ice. The article will be published in next week's issue of the bulletin of the department. It is announced in the article that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature to give comprehensive supervision over the business of harvesting and distributing natural ice. The Commissioner says that the department has no authority at present and no funds to carry on such work. The article summarizes the history of known infection from ice, and makes it clear that there is less danger of infection from ice than is generally supposed.

"There are but a very few cases on record either in this country or abroad," says the article, "where intestinal diseases have been traced to ice as the vehicle of infection. Of these, we must clearly distinguish between intestinal disturbances caused by decomposing organic matter and diseases such as typhoid fever or cholera caused by specific germs."

Several epidemics traced by investigators to contaminated ice and the alleged sources of contamination are pointed out as principally due to sewage from surface drainage contamination from men and horses harvesting the ice, and from exposure in actually handling during distribution, and even after delivery.

Dr. Porter points out that ice tends to purify itself by reason of its low temperature, which, while it does not kill bacteria directly, so lowers the vitality of the germs "that they are unable to be sufficiently revived to produce disease."

"According to our best authorities," he adds, "we may say in general that bacteria are reduced in number about 50 per cent. after exposure to freezing temperatures for a period of one hour, 90 per cent. after twenty-four hours, and practically 100 per cent. after exposure from two to three weeks."

The few that are not killed after exposure for one month, says the report, have become so attenuated as to be unable to produce disease. On the other hand, Dr. Porter dwells on the real dangers of infection "due to handling and distribution, to surface pollution, due to the pernicious practice of flooding ice to get a thicker crop, to rains and melting snow washing pollution from side slopes on to ice already formed, and finally to the dangers of artificial ice when this has been manufactured from contaminated water and delivered to consumers before the natural processes of purification have had an opportunity to become active or effective."

HUGHES HIS OWN SPOKESMAN.

Governor Declares His Views on Public Questions Will Be Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Hughes denied to-day that he had authorized any one to announce what course he would take in case the Public Utilities bill was defeated or changed by amendments. The Governor said:

"No statement has been made with my authority. No one is in a position to predict what course I shall take. As I said before my inauguration, I shall be my own spokesman. When there is occasion to state my attitude in regard to public questions I shall state it myself.

"So far as the Public Utilities bill is concerned, I have no reason to question that it will receive such consideration and that such action will be taken on it as public interests require."

LOWER ALBANY GAS PRICES.

Municipal Company, Threatened with Legislation, Makes a Cut.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Municipal Gas Company of this city to-day decided to reduce the price of gas to consumers from $1.30 to $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet and of electric current from 15 to 12 cents per kilowatt hour, the new prices to be retroactive to March 1.

The Senate has passed a bill making the price of gas in Albany $1 per 1,000 feet. It is expected that the Assembly also will pass the bill.

Hughes Silent on Kelsey Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Hughes refused to discuss the Kelsey case to-day. He was asked if the Superintendent of Insurance had made an accurate statement concerning the talk between them. He replied that he did not care to talk about the matter.

ASK NEW VIVISECTION LAW.

Bill at Albany Would Place Experiments Wholly in Scientific Hands.

To provide against the possibility of abuses in experimentation with living animals, humane persons in this city are endeavoring to obtain support for a bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany on Friday by Assemblyman Francis of New York. The bill does not call for the abolition of vivisection, but is drawn to confine experimentation to such persons as are qualified to carry it on with a due regard to its seriousness and to exclude incompetents.

Friends of the bill assert that it will not hamper serious research while preventing inexperienced persons from inflicting tortures upon animals merely from a desire to gratify curiosity or vanity. In this aspect advocates of the measure find reason to hope that it will meet the favor of many physicians as well as laymen, giving the scientific investigator of life a recognized status under the law.

The bill provides that experiments on living animals shall be attempted only under the authority of the Faculty of a college or university incorporated under New York laws or under the authority of the State Commissioner of Health or a City Board of Health. The place where the experiment is conducted must be registered with the State Health Commissioner, who shall license the holder to pursue animal experimentation. Before and during the experiment the animal must be completely under an anaesthetic. If pain is likely when the effect of the anaesthetic has ceased, the animal must be killed immediately.

The provision which is calculated to do away with experimentation for the mere satisfaction of curiosity or sensationalism is to the effect that the experiment must be for the advancement of knowledge useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

"GOLD" IN JAMAICA, L. I.

Surrogate Noble Thinks He's Found It and May Soon Be Selling Stock.

Last Summer there was a discovery of "gold" in Jamaica, L. I. Everybody got excited until an analysis proved the stuff to be iron pyrites.

"But this discovery of mine is the real thing," said Surrogate Daniel Noble, the latest discoverer of "gold" in Jamaica, yesterday when asked by a reporter if it was true that he had found gold.

"I was up on the Backbone yesterday," said Surrogate Noble, "where the men are blasting out rocks, when I saw a yellow streak in some quartz. I picked it up quite idly, but the streak of yellow I found was made by many particles of what appeared to be pure gold. The particles were several times as big as the head of an ordinary pin, and bore no resemblance to mica or pyrites. I believe the quartz contains sufficient gold to make it worth while getting it out. The samples I have sent to Manhattan to have assayed and a report will be received in a few days."

Should the report of Surrogate Noble's assayer indicate that the gold in the quartz will pay for mining, the building sites for the establishment of which a big chunk is being taken out of the Backbone of Long Island, may be transformed into a mining camp.

A friend of Surrogate Noble's ventured to laugh at what he considered the joke of the discoverey.

"You think it funny, do you?" he said. "Well, there is gold in that hill. The only question is whether it will pay to take it out. The assayer's report will tell that. Don't laugh till that report comes. You may be buying mining stock from me yet."

POLITICIAN'S SON ACCUSED.

Gateman Says Councilman's Son Beat Him, but Police Won't Act.

Antony Minduro, of 86 Lincoln Avenue, a gateman employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, was attacked and badly beaten at the Argyle Avenue crosing in Orange on Friday night by two young men, one of whom he declares is a son of a prominent Orange city official. He was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital, where two bad wounds in his head were dressed, after which he was taken to his home. John Brennan of Valley Road, West Orange, was arrested on suspicion, but discharged.

Chief of Police Washer refused to make a complaint.

The other man whom Minduro named, but against whom no formal complaint has as yet been made, is Frank Shaw, a son of President Sylvanus J. Shaw of the Orange Common Council. Chief of Police Washer says he doesn't see how he can make a complaint against Shaw. Though Minduro named both his alleged assailants on Friday night and Brennan was arrested, much curiosity was evinced as to why Shaw was not arrested at the same time, the police having taken Brennan out of his bed. Brennan says he can prove an alibi.

Miuduro says that two young men came to his shanty and asked him the time of night twice and the second time there was a fight. While it was in progress Minduro says he was hit over the head by one of the men while he wrestled with the other. Miuduro is said to have had trouble with one or both of the alleged assailants before.

ARNZ HELD IN SCHENECTADY.

Bonding Company Charges Him with Stealing $6,500.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 30.—Charles Arnz, who is wanted in Jersey City for stealing $6,500 from the funds of an $18,000 estate, was arrested in this city this afternoon. The Fidelity Guarantee and Trust Company, which bonded Arnz for $18,000, is prosecuting the case.

Arnz will be turned over to the New Jersey authorities as soon as the necessary papers have been prepared.

Charles Arnz is a barber and lived at 117 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City. Some time ago he married a widow with three children. Byron Cairns, their grandfather, died in Scotland a year ago, leaving $18,000 to his grandchildren. Arnz was the administrator. It is charged that he drew $6,500 and left the city.

Burglars Busy in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, March 30.—The home of Dr. Seneca D. Powell in North Street was entered last night by burglars, and valuables worth several thousand dollars were taken. This is the third burglary here within a week.

OLIVE OIL MADE IN CRUDE FASHION

American Investigator Finds Little Progress in Methods of Italians.

ADULTERATION IS ADMITTED

Cottonseed Oil Imported from America and Sent Back as Olive Oil —Tests of Fine Grades.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Interesting facts about olive oil are furnished in a report made to the Bureau of Manufactures by Special Agent Arthur B. Butman, who has investigated the industry in Italy. Here are some extracts from the report:

"It is estimated that fully 2,000,000 acres of land in Italy are at the present time devoted to the olive oil industry, while the annual average yield of oil is 75,000,000 gallons. Italy is the largest olive-oil producing country. Spain ranks second and France third.

"The olive tree is of slow growth and long life, (estimated from 100 to 150 years,) and demands a warm climate, either excessive heat or cold being alike injurious. The lowest temperature which may be borne by the tree is 14 degrees Fahrenheit. Better results—I refer to cases where the fruit is grown for its oil, not for pickling—are obtained in a hilly country with a medium soil, neither too moist nor too rich, and at a moderate elevation. In some portions of Italy one notes the olive trees planted in rows widely separated, with the intervening spaces devoted to vines; but those who have intimate knowledge of olive culture assert that the trees should be grown by themselves.

"This latter method obtains very generally throughout the district of Tuscany, where the finest quality of oil is produced. The olive groves of this district are usually on terraced hillsides, and the greatest care is given to their husbandry. The trees are pruned every second year and enriched every third year. Pruning is done during the months of February and March, and between April and June the groves are in flower. The fruit begins to ripen during the latter part of November, and its harvesting continues from that time on until about the 1st of March—that is, in favorable years, when the crops are large. I am informed that the harvest for 1906-7 in the Tuscany district is very light and will not yield more than one-half the usual returns.

"The fruit is both picked from the tree by hand and gathered from the ground as it gradually ripens and falls, the former method insuring of course a more rapid harvest, and also doing away with the great danger of unsound fruit, which is one reason for inferior oil. Wind and rainstorms, during which great quantities of olives are thrown to the ground, resulting in bruised and moldy fruit; frosts and an insect known as the 'olive fly' are the principal causes of an unadulterated yet inferior olive oil. If the fruit is unripe, the oil produced will have a greenish tinge and a sharp flavor; if overripe, the color will be very pale and the flavor insipid, often slightly rancid. It is estimated that the yield of oil for the best variety of olives is about 18 per cent. of their given weight, or about 1½ gallons per tree, in a favorable season.

"Practically no modern machinery is used in extracting the oil, which is a very simple process, being almost the same as that employed for many centuries past. The more important olive growers have their own mills, to which the smaller growers fetch the fruit for pressing, carrying away their oil. There are no large mills or factories for this purpose in Italy.

"The olives are taken to the mill immediately after being gathered and are pressed within twenty-four hours. The mills, which are worked by water power or oxen, consist of a mill trough of cut stone cemented externally and the millstone, both of which must be nonabsorbent lest a rancid flavor be imparted to the oil. About ten bushels of olives may be pressed at once, the time occupied for this being about one hour.

"The fruit is crushed entire (both pulp and stones) until reduced to the consistency of paste. This substance is then placed in flat, circular receptables, a sort of bag made from rushes tied and placed under the press. Cold water is then poured over the bags to facilitate the flow of oil, which passes into a receiving vessel and is gradually skimmed off the water into a second receptacle where it is allowed to settle before being transferred to the oil store or terra cotta jar in which the oil is peserved in the country districts.

"The oil resulting from the first pressing is known as "virgin oil," and is of course the finest in quality. The second pressing, which must be performed immediately to avoid fermentation, is carried out in practically the same manner, hot water being used for pouring over the paste before pressing. Oil thus extracted, though lacking body, may still be of fair quality. The residue after these two pressings will still contain a certain amount of oil, which is fit, however, only for industrial uses. After all the oil possible has been extracted the residue is formed into cakes and used for fuel with satisfactory results.

"The oil, after being extracted, is sold to the merchant, who undertakes the process of filtering. Pure olive oil is not refined, but filtered. Even the finest quality contains small particles of fruit and a certain amount of water.

"The oil having first been pumped from the casks in which it is sent by the grower to the merchant into a large receptacle with double bottom through which steam circulates, thus being heated and made fluid, (in Winter the oil hardens almost to the consistency of butter,) is then pumped into a filtering tank, where the actual process of filtering takes place by passing the oil through several layers of carded cotton wool, which removes any impurities or sediment.

"The oil, being now perfectly clear, is pumped from the filters through pipes to the covered storage tanks. These tanks are constructed of cement and lined with slate or hard marble, and hold about 10,000 gallons each. Here the oil remains at an equable temperature until wanted for shipment. At the time of shipment the oil, having been pumped from the storage tanks to tanks in the shipping room, is drawn off and put into barrels, cans, or bottles and packed. Inquiry developed that the oil sent by one Leghorn firm to the United States is contained only in cans and bottles. The barreled oil is sent to England, and there bottled or canned.

"This process appears to be, and is, very simple, but extreme care must be taken in its execution, as olive oil is easily tainted, being susceptible to any odor. Absolute cleanliness of all appliances is a necessity. The firm alluded to asserts that there is absolutely no such thing as pure olive oil being obtained by a refining process; that pure oil of the finest quality may only be obtained, as previously stated, by the first pressing of the fruit; that such fruit must be ripe, sound, and free from the effects of frost or the ravages of the olive fly, and, lastly, that all presses and filtering utensils must be absolutely clean.

"While it is a fact that an inferior grade of olive oil may, by being treated with chemicals, lose some of its objectionable odor and flavor, it is, nevertheless, but inferior oil, though labeled as 'refined.' The natural and 'fine' product owes and obtains its agreeable flavor to and from the sound, ripe fruit from which it is produced. An olive oil of inferior quality will rapidly deteriorate if kept for any length of time. No olive oils improve with age, though the fine quality of oil will, it is claimed, retain its freshness and good flavor for two years. Bottled oil is naturally much more certain to retain its good qualities through course of time than that exported in cans and casks.

"Realizing the importance of the question of adulteration, I have carefully employed every means possible in various Italian cities from which the oil is shipped and districts in which manufactured to investigate the matter. Large opportunity for adulteration is certainly offered to unscrupulous persons, owing to the numerous cheap vegetable oils which may be employed for the purpose. That adulteration and misbranding are carried on is generally admitted, but it is always the 'other fellow' who engages in the practice.

MRS. F. G. RIGBY DIES OF ASPHYXIATION

Widow of the Artist Who Expired at Sea Found Dead in Her Studio.

HER AFFAIRS INVOLVED

Letters from Friends Showed She Had Need of Aid—Death Accidental, Coroner Said.

Mrs. Florence G. Rigby, widow of H. Burnham Rigby, the artist and art critic, who died on the Royal Mail steamship Trent on his way home to this country from Peru, was found dead of gas asphyxiation yesterday morning in her studio, at 131 East Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Rigby was herself a painter of portraits and landscapes.

Mrs. Maggie Fetzer, the matron of the building, smelled gas and, tracing it to Mrs. Rigby's room, opened the door. Mrs. Rigby's body lay, fully dressed, on a lounge. An overpowering odor of gas, mingled with the scent of fresh oils on an unfinished canvas, filled the room. The gas was pouring from an opening in a tube connecting a small heater with the chandelier.

Among Mrs. Rigby's papers were many letters to her from friends, evidently written to cheer her up. Some of the letters expressed an inability to render assistance, as if they were written in answer to an appeal. One of these, dated Jan. 24, said:

"I hope, then, to have at least lightened that load, but am myself a rather well-developed case for salvage."

Another letter, dated three days before her husband's death, said:

"I wish that my ship would come in before B.'s (her husband's) does. It would be great fun to 'scrape out' and generally 'freshen up' that Twenty-third Street den."

Another letter was from A. F. Bradley, an artist in Fifth Avenue.

When F. D. Graffiin, an intimate friend of the Rigbys, was seen last evening he expressed the greatest surprise at the news of Mrs. Rigby's death. He had not heard of it before. He said that he had known both Mr. and Mrs. Rigby in the days when he was himself an artist. He knew that their affairs were in bad shape and that the fact that Mr. Rigby had died without finishing his commission to South America had tangled them up worse than before. There was an impending foreclosure by her creditors on a bill of sale she had given on her furniture, he said.

"But I heard from her only three days ago," he continued, "and she seemed cheerful."

A. F. Bradley had also not heard of Mrs. Rigby's death.

"She was here in my studio," he said, "only last week arranging for me to finish the work left incomplete by her husband at the time of his death. I asked her if she was thrown on her own resources, and she answered that she had a small income. Most of her work was in landscapes. I sold some of her sketches for her."

Coroner Harburger and Coroners' Physician Lehane investigated Mrs. Rigby's death. They said she had been dead several hours, and that her death was evidently accidental. The gas escaped from a defective tube, said the Coroner. He ordered the body sent to the Morgue. Late in the afternoon it was removed by Mrs. Rigby's sister, Miss Edith Granger of 247 West 126th Street.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and purifies the breath.

In dainty blue enameled box with patent measuring tube, Convenient for tourists

ESTABLISHED 1866 BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

ACCUSES POLICEMAN OF THEFT ON DUTY

John Farley Says He Was Held Up and Robbed by a Man in Uniform.

HAD BOUGHT HIM A DRINK

Brooklyn Patrolman Under Arrest on Stereotyper's Charge—Picked Out in Station Line-Up.

Charged with robbing a man in the street while on duty and in full uniform, George Dawkins, a policeman attached to the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, was put under arrest yesterday and his shield taken from him pending an investigation.

The Complainant is John Farley of 98 Orange Street, who is a stereotyper employed in a Manhattan newspaper office. He says he visited friends in Gold Street late on Friday night and left them about 4 o'clock yesterday morning to go to his home. He says he walked to Myrtle Avenue and there met a policeman, who seemed to be on post.

He had not been drinking, he asserts, but asked the policeman if he could tell him where he could get a drink. Farley says they walked to the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street, where the policeman greeted another man in plain clothes. Farley invited the two to drink with him, and he says they went into the rear room of the saloon on the corner. Farley and the policeman, according to the former's story, ordered whisky, the third man calling for ginger ale. The policeman, Farley declares, poured half of his own whisky into Farley's glass. The stereotyper objected, fearing, he says, a plot to get him drunk. He then poured the liquor on the floor, paid for the drinks, and left the place. The policeman and the other man followed. Outside, Farley alleges, the policeman said to his friend: "I've got to do it raw now."

"He seized me by the left leg," Farley's story continues, "and thrusting his hand into my pocket drew out about $12. The other man took no action. I said to the policeman, 'You are doing a very fine thing,' and he replied, 'Go on about your business, or I'll beat your head off.' I made no resistance, but jumping on a Myrtle Avenue car, traveled uptown several blocks. Then I got off and returned on another car to the Adams Street Station."

At the station Farley reported to Sergt. James Kennedy, who was at the desk, that he had been robbed by a policeman.

"How do you know he was a policeman?" asked the Sergeant.

"Because he was in uniform," was the reply, which astonished Kennedy.

The Sergeant told Farley to be present at the 8 o'clock roll call and then sent Roundsman Johnston out to investigate. The Roundsman could find no one who had witnessed the affair. At the roll call Farley appeared before the lined-up policemen and walked over to Patrolman George Dawkins.

"That is the man," said he.

Farley later went before Inspector Wiegand, at Headquarters, and put his statement into the form of an affidavit. This was submitted to Borough Inspector Cross and, although it seemed to be a case of one man's word against that of another man, he ordered the suspension and arrest of Dawkins. After his shield had been taken from him the accused policeman was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Court. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and the hearing was set for to-morrow. Bail was fixed at $2,000, which was furnished in the afternoon by Michael Carberry of 197 Tillary Street, the policeman being released.

Dawkins declined to discuss the case other than to say that he had never seen Farley before he was confronted by him in the station and was innocent of the charge. At the saloon it was asserted that nothing was known there about the case.

Dawkins is 25 years old and lives in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. He became a policeman last November. Before that he had served in the navy and had worked as a driver for Arbuckle Brothers, the sugar refiners.

THIEVES' HAUL WORTH $12,000.

Jewelry Stolen in London and Seized Here Is Officially Appraised.

Col. Edward S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, completed yesterday the appraisal of the jewelry taken from A. Preston Green and Charles Pierre Rohrer, the two notorious thieves arrested on March 17 on the arrival of the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, charged by Scotland Yard with robberies in Tiffany & Co.'s London store and in other shops aggregating $100,000.

The Appraiser found the British market value of the various articles to be $12,000. The jewelry would be liable to duty at the rate of 60 per cent. if regularly imported. The representatives of the robbed firms are coming to this country to identify the jewelry.

H. Jaeckel & Sons

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37 UNION SQUARE (West)

ESTABLISHED 1863

Storage of Furs

Our cold storage department is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay. Special prices at this season for rectifications and remodelling.

37 UNION SQUARE (West).

TELEPHONE 3316 STUYVESANT

Stern Brothers

Announce for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 2d, 3d and 4th, an exceptional opportunity to secure the finest grades of

Choice Persian Carpets At One-Half Present Prices

Tebriz will be offered at $125.00, 162,50, 200.00, 225.00
Now $250.00, 325.00, 400.00 and 450.00

Ghorevans, at $132.50, 182.50, 200,00, 275.00
Now $265.00, 365.00, 400.00 and 550.00

Saruks, at $150.00, 200.00, 250.00, 312.50
Now $300.00, 400.00, 500.00 and 625.00

Extra Saruks, at $287.50, 387.50, 450.00
Now $575.00, 775.00 and 900.00

West Twenty-third Street

Moschcowitz-Garnett Co.

OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

402 and 404 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

Women's Spring Apparel.

We are now showing most attractive assortments of advanced and approved n odels, embracing the best efforts of foreign and home talent.

Smart Frocks
Tailored Gowns
Skirts and Coats

Special Attention Is Directed to Our

Walking Suits
of Fancy French and English Hopsac Vicunas and Camel Hair effects..... 45.00

Dressy Semi-Tailored Suits
of Rajahs, Chiffon Taffetas, Pongees and Voiles, in plain and fancy effects, tailored in the most artistic manner.

55.00, 75.00 to 250.00.

Waist Department.—Main Floor, is showing an elaborate display in exclusive styles of lingerie waists, in the most complete and varied assortment,

7.50 to 100.00.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue. # O'Neill-Adams Co 20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Important Special Sales for Monday
Full Particulars of Which Appear in Other Papers

ADAMS BUILDING

Important Sale of American Hosiery Co.'s Spring and Summer Underwear, ⅓ to ½ regular prices.
Full particulars in "New York American."

A Great Showing of Brown Ribbons, the scarcest and most difficult color; to-day at 17c to 55c yard.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

White Lawn Robes for Confirmation Dresses, value $6.50 each, in a special sale to-morrow at $4.50.
Full particulars in "The World."

A Sale of French Chip Sailor Hats in all colors; also black and white; value $2.00 and $2.45, at $1.25.
Full particulars in "New York American."

O'NEILL BUILDING

The Popular Ribbon Velvet Jumpers for Women, in black and colors; value $5.75, at $3.95.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

An offering of handsome Taffeta Silk Petticoats, all colors; value $6.00, at $4.95.
Full particulars in "New York American."

Pure White Irish Linen Suitings, so much in demand now, 37c and 48c yard.
Full particulars in "New York American."

Sale of Women's Tan Russian Gibson Ties; regular price $3.00 per pair, at $2.00.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

O'NEILL BUILDING—1st Floor.

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Mohair Suitings, 69c Yd.

69c — 14,000 yards fancy MOHAIR SUITINGS—45 to 50 inches wide. Value $1.50 per yard.
7,400 yards fancy PANAMA SUITINGS—plaid and check designs—54 inches wide. Value $1.25 per yard.
11,000 yards plain imported ENGLISH SICILIAN SUITINGS—best colors, black and white, and the leather tints, 45 to 50 inches wide. Value $1.00 per yard.
This extensive purchase will be placed on sale on several special tables on Monday, April 1, at, per yard — 69c

Sale of Imported Black Voile.
Imported Black Voile—A very handsome Cloth, perfectly woven and crisp, fine mesh, 47 inches wide, at, per yard..... 87c

Chiffon Black Broadcloth.
Very high grade finish, most reliable quality, spot proof, shrunk and sponged, at, per yard..... $2.25

ADAMS BUILDING—3d Floor.

Women's Slippers and Ties for Street Wear, Value $1.25 to $2.00, at 79c. pair.

79c Pair

Just glance at this illustration and see what a swell pair of ties you can get for little money. They are all just like the cut—1,500 pairs of them, in every size—Strap Slippers and Ties, excellent for street wear; mostly in patent leather, with hand-turned soles; one and three straps on the slippers; they are regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 footwear; they came direct from one of the large Haverhill factories, and, although slightly blemished, their appearance and wearing qualities are not in the least impaired. That's why we are able to offer them at the sacrifice price..... 79c
(No Mail Orders.)

Women's $2.50 Ties, $1.79
Women's Patent Corona Calf Ties, with extension soles; all patent colt leather, with turn soles and short vamp; also the Gibson ties, with silk ribbon laces; every size at.... $1.79

Boys' Douglas Shoes, $1.98
Boys' Douglas Patent Leather Welt Sole Shoes; also Oxfords, as well as the wanted Russet Calf Welt Shoes and Ties; sizes up to 5½ at $1.98

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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IN SIX PARTS
INCLUDING PICTORIAL AND EASTER SECTIONS.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. BRYAN.

We have at last an outline of what Mr. ROOSEVELT'S railway policy is. Its inspiration can hardly be doubted, for it appears in similar terms in many quarters, but in greatest detail in The Journal of Commerce, which displays it in its first column, with much of the pride of proprietorship. We learn that Mr. ROOSEVELT stands firmly in his original position, which he is about to restate in his usual quiet and calm manner. He will distinguish sharply between the distorted, dishonest, and malicious misinterpretations of his intentions, and the benevolent attitude which he has held from the beginning. He has always dreaded the disturbing and depressing effect of ill-considered local legislation, and offers the alternative of shelter under the Federal umbrella. The idea that he ever wanted to squeeze the water out of our overcapitalized railroads is wrong. Upon the contrary, he proposes to ratify all outstanding issues. And he proposes to restrain future overcapitalization rather with reference to the safety of investors than with reference to the reduction or revision of rates. He will allow railroads to make agreements with each other—the anti-trust prize to the contrary notwithstanding—and to make agreements with merchants for rates to be stable over long terms of time. This is both his first and last word, even though some may not recognize it as his first and may have doubts about its being his last.

On the same day Mr. BRYAN'S first and last words on the same subject are put forth. He roars even more gently than Mr. ROOSEVELT. Everybody knows—now—that Mr. BRYAN never intended harm to the railways, and that if he had meant harm the courts would have kept the railways harmless. He is, as he always was, for the "strictest" regulation, but not for anything which should prevent "reasonable" returns upon capital invested in railways. He also reiterates his plan for valuing railways for the protection of investors, thinking, as we gather, that railway stocks can be "pegged." He does not commit himself exactly to what a reasonable return might be, but he affirms boldly that investors ought to be allowed hope of something above the current rate of dividend at any given time. In short, next to the courts, investors in railway securities have him as their best friend.

We feel moved to remark that the utterances of both gentlemen will fall short of the expectations of their supporters in the precise degree to which they approach the views heretofore expressed with some degree of independence in these columns. Mr. BRYAN, for example, gave a trumpet call when he returned from his tour abroad, refusing to allow those tainted with trust affiliations even to enter his presence. And repeatedly he has declared that Mr. ROOSEVELT was welcome to his position regarding trusts and railways, which Mr. ROOSEVELT had annexed from the Democratic platform. We had remarked this similarity ourselves, just as we now remark the amazing coincidence of their assertions of positions which we should not have recognized as theirs. What can be the occult bond which unites spirits so unlike?

Is it conceivable that they have revised their estimate of the popularity of their views? Mr. BRYAN, for example, must be convinced now that there was nothing really and permanently popular in the 16 to 1 theory. His experience has probably convinced him that the people are sound at heart, and that anything so immoral as Socialistic proposals and campaigns against property cannot hope to prosper when understood. Mr. ROOSEVELT has not had such an experience, but he is at the moment passing through a difficult test. Captains of industry are understood to have labored with him, and to his official capacity he is now face to face with 500,000 trainmen, mostly voters. No action he can take will please both sides, nor be entirely free from responsibility [illegible] which contains possi-

Before the consideration for the value and the fruit of a lack of principle by their promoters, who would sacrifice anything to secure political advantage by law. Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN now appear not as asserters of principles for which patriots may contend to the end, but as politicians in search of an issue. They thought they had found one, and a great many agreed that they would sweep the country upon it. Now they "sidestep," seeking in some way to differentiate their ideas from those of Mr. HEARST, who has been bitterly aggrieved by the theft which Mr. BRYAN condoned. They seem suddenly to perceive that there is no hope of carrying the country on an issue against capital and industry, and they are bidding for conservative support. Democrats may well pray for another Cleveland, and Republicans for another McKinley, names which suggest the deficiencies of the gentlemen whose views are made to suit the moment. The country would revolt from a second 16 to 1 campaign, but it is having its second anti-railway campaign, and may have a third if the revivers of the issue are allowed to run away from the Frankenstein that threatens them.

THE CITY'S POPULATION.

Greater New York is aggrieved. The Director of the Census estimates its population in 1906 at 4,113,043. The city knows its people are more numerous than that. His guess is a general average, got by dividing by ten the increment of population between 1890 and 1900 and multiplying the quotient by six, thus producing an aggregate population in 1906 of 3,995,000—that is, it would have been done so, as it was for Chicago and Philadelphia, but for the fact that New York's official census in 1905 brought the total to 4,014,304. That checked the census clerks and raised the yearly averages a bit. But the final estimate of 4,113,043 is manifestly faulty.

The city should have by this time at least 4,600,000 inhabitants. As everybody knows, each succeeding revolution of a rolling snowball brings a bigger increment than the last. New York's building statistics and yearly increases in school population illustrate this principle. According to the school registration, the city should have added a million to its numbers within seven years. Here are the percentage increases of school children, with proportionate yearly totals for the city since the Federal census of 1900:

Year.	Percentage of Increase in School Attendance.	Population.
1901	5.2	3,615,938
1902	5.7	3,822,044
1903	4.6	3,997,858
1904	6.1	4,241,727
1905	4.4	4,428,862
1906	3.9	4,601,068

That is 488,025 higher than the Census Bureau's computation. But if the statistics of new dwellings furnished by the Department of Tenements and the Building Departments of the several boroughs are of worth, it understates the case.

Reckoning 4.5 persons to a family—the average in 1900—the housing capacity of Manhattan was increased to accommodate 443,056 persons in the four years since 1902, the cost of new apartment houses and dwellings rising from $26,000,000 in 1903 to $47,000,000 in 1904, and to $70,000,000 in 1905, but for extraneous causes falling to $47,000,000 in 1906. Brooklyn built 53,535 new apartments and 17,611 new dwellings, which means an addition of 320,157 persons in four years. By a like reckoning the Bronx has increased 160,000 and Queens 71,000.

The combined building increments in the boroughs indicate an addition of 1,006,632 to the city's population since 1902, and of 1,500,000 for the six years after the Federal census of 1900. This makes the present total population 4,900,000. The estimate may be set somewhere between the computation by registered school children and that by new dwellings, say, 4,700,000.

THE FRENCH PEACE MOVEMENT.

M. le Baron D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, the President of the society devoted to "International Conciliation," has addressed a letter to his colleagues of the American branch of the society on the eve of his departure from Paris to attend the Peace Conference in this city. In this communication he puts especial emphasis upon the "patriotic and practical character of the ideas" of his society.

"In working for the maintenance and methodical organization of peace," he declares, "we strive to save our several countries from incalculable disasters and sacrifices; we work for their prosperity and thus for their power; we secure for our descendants a future in which the difficulties will be only too numerous, but will be less cruel." This is in the spirit of the well-chosen legend on the seal of the society: "Pro patria per orbis concordiam"—"for the fatherland through worldwide peace."

There is no doubt that the energetic organization of which M. D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT is President has seriously influenced the public sentiment and the policy of France in several ways. For one thing it has distinctly aided in changing the tone of sentiment in the army and in the public mind regarding the army. It has [illegible] co-operation with men of prominence in Germany the anxiety promptly helped in securing the acceptance by the German Government of the settlement of the Moroccan matter reached at Algeciras. Here, assuredly, is evidence enough of both the patriotic and the practical character of the ideas and of the work of the "Conciliation Internationale."

It is not to be denied that the questions immediately before the advocates of peace, questions that must take shape at the approaching Hague Conference, will tax severely the judgment and tact of the leaders of this movement. For example, public opinion in France has, so far, been decidedly against the introduction at The Hague of the proposition to reduce armaments, a proposition warmly urged by the peace advocates in England. But the opponents of the proposition in France believe that, if it could be carried, it would provoke all sorts of evasion and lead to confusion and ill-feeling and essentially hasten rather than prevent war. It is with such matters that the true friends of peace must deal in a "patriotic and practical" fashion. It is to the credit of the French publicists that they have not made the mistake, only too natural in this movement, of seeking too much.

A PERMANENT M. O. EXPOSITION.

Always open, no admission fee, walk right in. In fact, you don't have to walk in. You are now and always on the Exposition grounds, with the exhibits all about you. Don't imagine, though, that because it is a free show it is a cheap show. It is about the costliest exposition on earth. It cost $112,000,000 to run it last year, and the concern is $474,000,000 in debt. There are no gate receipts, but, good people, understand well that you foot all the bills and are responsible for the debt.

Now take a look at the exhibits. Consider the street pavements. You must admit that they offer convincing testimony in respect to municipal ownership and operation. They are unmatched and unapproachable. Where can you find such holes, such "thank-you-marms," so many miles of paved streets perfectly unsafe and inconvenient for travel, such gaps, gashes, and excoriations of asphalt long unpatched and unattended to? These conditions are possible only under public ownership, they are the fine flower of municipal operation. They would be unimaginable under private responsibility.

Then give an attentive eye, and nose, to the operations of the municipal Street Cleaning Department. There is a famous exhibit! For "sweeping, carting, and final disposition of material" in this department you were charged last year $5,437,783. For "snow removal" you paid several hundred thousand dollars more this Winter, and you didn't lose the snow, either. They didn't take it away from you. The managers of the show pride themselves upon the matchless filthiness of streets as one of their best exhibits. At the foot of a Sixth Avenue Railroad column just north of Forty-second Street there lay last week a large, adult, but noticeably dead cat. Wrapped in its cerements of paleocrystic ice which the snow removers had considerately left untouched it attracted no attention, but came rather prominently into notice when the ice sheet melted. What private concern could show you anything like that?

Walk over to the Police Department exhibit, and look about you. It is one of the marvels of the show. Organized and paid to keep crime and vice in check, the force has taken the criminals and law-breakers right into camp. They have one purpose, a common aim, and intimate financial relations. The celebrated lion and lamb feature of the millennial exposition isn't a circumstance to this. Here are the hunters and the hunted in strict companionship; not only that, they are in offensive and defensive alliance, and keep in their war chest a mortuary fund to beat off and baffle those who would brutally disturb the amicable relations between officers of the law and violators of the law. Private corporations sometimes maintain a constabulary force, but it is only under municipal ownership, operation, and management that the astonishing phenomena of our police "system" are produced.

The spectators and attendants at this permanent municipal ownership exposition are constantly besought to give their sanction to the setting up of other exhibits—gas and electric lighting, tramway service, and, for extreme examples, laundries, baths, and bakeries. If the people really enjoy their show as thus far organized and displayed, they will be eager to extend it and multiply its attractions. Anyway, a diligent study of the extraordinary exhibits now on view will enable them to make up their minds whether they will enlarge the boundaries of their experiment.

PREACHING AGAINST THE RAILWAYS.

When the reform pot bubbles there comes to the surface now as always [illegible] Go to Portland and Seattle and cities of the Northwest. Reputations that but yesterday were swollen like bullcoas have been punctured, and have left not a wreck behind. For long time these selfish men have milked the roads, South and North, letting the equipment perish while they poured everything into dividends with which to drive up their stock and enrich themselves.

This rests upon the authority of Reverend Dr. HILLIS, and undoubtedly suits a great many who heard or read it. It may be contrasted with the remarks of a railway operator of the first class, whose duties, of course, disqualify him from any really popular presentation of the subject, whatever may be his knowledge of the facts. "The properties are there. Never before has so much money been spent in honest betterment of the systems; never before have they been in better physical condition; and never has the efficiency been so high and the dividend-earning power so great on account of the unprecedented prosperity of the people themselves." Mr. YOAKUM spoke upon behalf of the great system which many months ago stopped dividends in order to devote the money to improvement of its property.

Reverend Dr. HILLIS would scorn to be unjust to an individual. He would not speak without knowledge, and if his facts were challenged he would cite his authority. It would be interesting to have him name the roads which have starved the property in order to increase dividends.

MOSQUITO DRAINAGE.

The first brood of mosquitos will hatch in the marshes during April. Before May they will be on the wing, afflicting multitudes of homes. The spotted female Anopheles will be drinking in malarial and other febrile infections, and will mingle her perilous stings with the vicious bites of the Culex sollicitans and the minatory songs of the Cantator.

The month of April is the time to exterminate mosquitos altogether. Their organized foes are the real estate interests. Property owners in the Bronx are now bestirring themselves, taking account of the tidal inlets that invade wide marshes, from which will rise clouds of the most annoying of the salt water varieties. Mr. HENRY CLAY WEEKS, the sanitary engineer, declares that "much of the borough is well situated for the propagation of mosquitos in great numbers," and recommends the deepening of the little upland streams and the construction of a tidal dike at Clason's Point.

The new subway connections with the Bronx and into Long Island and New Jersey will in certain cases mean a vast improvement of real estate values only when the areas to be settled shall be cleared of mosquitos. Dr. A. H. DOTY, New York's efficient quarantine officer, began early last Summer to remedy the situation on Staten Island, draining the salt marshes on the eastern and southern shores. The result was a "boom" for real estate dealers, transportation companies, and the Midland and South Beach resorts. What Dr. DOTY did the authorities of New Jersey are doing under an appropriation of $350,000 by the State Legislature. When the Pennsylvania and McAdoo tunnels are opened to traffic they will reap manyfold from their investment.

BARMAID AND CAB-LADY.

The barmaid is a British institution. The cab-lady seems destined to become a French institution. The former is now making a desperate struggle for survival. The latter is being lifted into popularity by a romantic and gleeful public. In all this there is presented an interesting contrast between smug morality and exuberant human nature.

There is now a bill before the British Parliament prohibiting the employment of women assistants—commonly known as barmaids—on licensed premises. This is not the only attack on the British institution in question, but it appears to be the most formidable. It has the support on platform and in leaflet of those numerous bodies of female ethical censors who take the morality of the British Nation very much to heart. Not satisfied with their own precise conduct, they would force its emulation upon others. Their hold upon legislators is one of the wonders of modern politics. They abolished the canteen in the British Army. Similar bodies have caused its abolition in our own. But while "Tommy Atkins" silently accepted the lesson, his sister, the barmaid, having no traditions of "Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die," to deter her, rather resents interference.

As the advocates of the bill cited statistics, the barmaids have replied in the same manner. A careful canvass of the 27,000 women so employed has revealed the astonishing figures that only eighteen are addicted to drink, while only sixteen were discovered to be leading irregular lives. Moreover, the barmaids have organized, and the petition submitted to the British Home Secretary is biting in its sarcasm and marvelous as a treatise on political economy. It includes this memorable resolution:

They [the barmaids] deeply resent the proposal of the Home Secretary to give [illegible] Two women electors returned to the New Thing in Paris first every 100. They, too, have their enemies, but these enemies are not censors of public morals. They are citizens who see their occupation fast slipping from their grasp. The cab-riding public, however, from the Champs Elysées to Montmartre, encourage the innovation. They are right to do so. It is a matter of superior taste. In place of the slovenly absinthe-smelling individual, in faded green coat and battered tall hat, seated on the box of a ramshackle vehicle, slowly propelled by a crippled ancient nag, they now look for a trim, well-dressed young woman in black, who drives a swift horse from the top of a clean, shining cab, omits to hint for a "pourboire," and never demands double fare.

Evidently the woman cabby has come to stay in Paris. By and by she will be regarded as a French institution. The fate of her sister of the "pub" across the Channel is as yet problematical.

WHY RUSSIA WAITS FOR "THE MAN."

Long before the advent of the first Duma, a year ago, the friends of the Russian people looked for the coming of the one man who should, by the gift of leadership, mold the revolutionary factions into a solid mass and hurl that mass against the autocracy. They expected that any moment, any complication, any combination of incidents might bring forth a Robespierre, a Mirabeau, a Danton. They waited in vain.

The first Duma met. This would produce "the man," it was thought. Able speakers were heard, but there was not one among them all who did not hold a brief for some party or faction, and limit his words and actions to what had been agreed upon in a committee, whose authority he had received and beyond whose express orders he did not dare to venture. Not one sought at the supreme moment of personal popularity to seize a majority voice and make it his own. The second Duma thus far is going the way of the first.

This defect of competent leadership forms an interesting commentary on the limitations of Socialism as an institution of revolutionary reform. The Russian opposition is made up of a number of parties, each subdivided into a vast number of factions that owed their organization to the Socialistic clubs and labor unions, which two years ago were diverted from their natural functions and made to serve political ends. But they retained their original status, which abhors independent individuality in leadership. Thus we see that possible Robespierres, Mirabeaus, and Dantons would be necessarily handicapped at the very beginning and relegated to the character of local agitators, while the places which they should fill in the Duma are occupied by the "walking delegates" of the Russian Socialistic-Labor combination, who have neither the motive nor the genius to assert themselves.

THEATRICAL PUBLICITY.

The London Theatrical Managers' Association is at present engaged in a crusade against those newspapers which persist in publishing the plots and incidents of new plays prior to production and without the consent of the interested parties. The argument is offered that interest in the plays is diminished by the publication of the "stories." It is also feared that authors in America and elsewhere will avail themselves of the hints contained in the advance announcements for the purposes of plays to be produced in their own countries prior to the London premières.

The first of the contentions is at least debatable. It may be urged that persons are deterred from attending plays if they know the plot in advance and if the plot happens to be uninteresting. At the same time it must be remembered that in London as in America the first-night audience is usually composed of a special element that makes a point of attending premières, and that will attend no matter what the nature of the play. The managers can hardly go so far as to demand that the review the morning after shall contain no clue to the story, so at most there is only a delay of one day in the matter of its publication.

But granting that the larger general public is in the habit of attending the first-nights, is it not unreasonable to ask the theatregoer to buy a "pig in a poke"? If the London Theatrical Managers' plan is generally observed the buyer of a ticket is simply asked to pay his money on faith. As matters now stand he is seldom in a position to know the quality of the entertainment which is offered him.

On the other hand it may very justly be argued that the theatregoer who knows the story before seeing the play loses something in the way of suspense and pleasurable surprise. That, however, is his own concern. It is very easy for him to avoid reading the advance notices, and, as a matter of fact, few such announcements are graphic enough in their recitals to make much of an impression on the minds of those who do read them.

In this country, where publicity of [illegible] an artificial condition in this respect.

Actors not infrequently complain about the publicity given to their personal and private concerns. But the London Theatrical Managers' attitude is quite without parallel in this country.

WHY EVENING SCHOOLS FAIL.

Lack of Discipline and Purpose Are Mentioned Among Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his indictment of the evening high schools, Mr. M. J. Handley suggests that the schools could be vastly improved by eliminating from the corps of instructors those who teach in the day schools. While not disputing Mr. Handley's contention, I do not think the small attendance in the schools is due entirely to the character of the teaching corps.

Since the standard of the evening high schools was raised a few years ago, a large number of pupils from the day high schools have continued their studies in the evening high schools. In addition, children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who have not graduated from an elementary school and who are employed during the day, are compelled by the consolidated school law to attend the evening schools. The day school pupils come to the night schools with the idea that they have the same freedom of action that they had in the day high schools, and the seriously inclined men over the school age, who are in the minority, finding that they are handicapped by the presence of this element and the "compulsory pupils," soon leave in disgust. If discipline could be enforced in the evening high schools without fear on the part of the instructor of a loss of position, Mr. Handley's indictment would lose much of its force.

AN INSTRUCTOR.

New York, March 30, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter published in your columns yesterday Mr. John T. Nicholson enters a sort of general denial to the charges made by Mr. M. J. Handley. I have studied at the school of which Mr. Nicholson is, or was, the Assistant Principal, and I can indorse nearly everything in Mr. Handley's letter.

The teachers are for the most part earnest men, but the total lack of incentive would discourage almost any one. The first two weeks are idled away while pupils are being registered by a tedious, one-horse process. The studies are, so far as the school is concerned, taken up with no definite object. The schools might, for instance, prepare students for Regents' examinations.

I advise young men and women who wish to improve their mental condition to study alone or with a friend, rather than attend the public evening schools, provided that he or she has the will power to make up a programme and carry it out. It is the plan which I am following myself.

E. M. S.

New York, March 30, 1907.

LIKES "BRONZE NIGHTMARE."

May Teach a Useful Lesson to Brokers, Says Mr. McMann.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised, and I cannot say agreeably so, at the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 25 under the head "A Nightmare Made of Bronze," in which you tender your entire sympathy to "A. Hoozier," whose sense of the enjoyment of art, patriotism, and religion was so severely shocked by the "bronze nightmare" of "Washington in Prayer" at the Sub-Treasury. It seemed strange to me, though far from being a critic of art, that this tablet should seem to be so odious to the editor of America's first newspaper as well as to "A. Hoosier" that they should be tempted "to resort for relief to some measure of dubious legality" to atone for what seems to them a sacrilege against art, prayer, and patriotism.

It may be most presumptious to take issue with you and with your Hoosier friend, yet the impression formed on my mind by the bronze was so different from that set forth in the editorial comment that I feel you will overlook my presumption in your readiness to see all sides of the question.

If the fact of its being in the part of a great metropolis "where the presumably good intentions of its manufacturer would receive the least consideration" can be advanced as an argument for its removal and demolition, then why not also remove Trinity Church to more congenial climes and build on its site a temple consecrated to the god of Wall Street and modern times—Money.

I feel certain that your impression was not the general one conveyed by the tablet. It portrays a man on whom rested at the time the destiny of a nation, in the midst of his struggles for that nation's freedom, holding communion with his Creator and imploring His aid in his battle for right. Cannot some of our "Napoleons" and "Washingtons" of finance find some lesson in this theme? Is it not incentive to raise their minds and hearts to something higher and more elevated than the stock ticker and the quotation board? If it is not, then it seems to me that it is themselves and not the "Washington at Prayer" that needs reforming.

A. McMANN.

Brooklyn, March 29, 1907.

The "Guide for Buyers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your new classification, "Guide for Buyers," is a splendid help to dry goods men both in the city and out of town. It is unique but, although a novelty, none the less useful. Admitting that there are directories ad infinitum, the fact that no other large morning paper publishes a directory of this character shows that a need has been filled. The undertaking has been significantly launched and promises to be a department of ever-increasing importance.

SELLER.

New York, March 30, 1907.

LATEST AND BEST.

Mr. Schiff's Recommendation Is So Characterized in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The financial upheaval of the past two weeks is causing talk for publication from men usually conspicuous for their silence. Baron Rothschild thinks "the American railway situation is the greatest disturbing factor in the international money market." Mr. Carnegie bids the railways heed the recommendations of the President lest they get a man in the White House by and by who will do them more harm than he has thought of doing.

James J. Hill believes "there's too much talk already," while John D. Rockefeller finds "the roads in a lamentable condition."

Meantime the latest utterance is the best. It is that of Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who suggests a meeting of representatives of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and of the railroads. The idea has met with instant approval in high quarters. It is the calm suggestion of the practical man of affairs. It recognizes that right intent is the underlying

DEFENDS HELICON HALL FAILURE.

Mr. Nadal Believes Sinclair's Colony Didn't Fail by Any Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not unnatural that some satisfaction should be found in the discovery of a weak joint in the armor of a militant reformer. That the criticisms of Mr. Upton Sinclair and the Helicon colony are to a large extent unjust I am satisfied. For two months I was an occasional resident of Helicon Hall. As I was not a member of the colony and had no part in its management, and as I was there the night of the fire and was evicted through an upper window upon a polar landscape with insufficient clothing and lost a certain amount of money, clothing, and other effects, I may claim to be an unbiased observer of this interesting experiment.

In the first place, this firetrap, Helicon Hall, was built for and used as a boys' school for ten years prior to its purchase by the colony. It was no more a firetrap, in fact not so much so as countless wooden hotels all over this country, many of them twice the height of Helicon Hall, housing hundreds of people and charging prices only the wealthy can afford.

Helicon Hall had a double staircase from the second floor at the south end. It had a double outside stairway at the north end of the patio and an inside stairway from the third story. It had, I believe, a rope fire escape, patent fire extinguishers, and hose that could be attached. The tropical trees in the patio were not bad for escaping by, as they came close to the balconies and, in fact, did save the life of one person. The Hall had also a night watchman. There were exits at the southeast and west sides. As criminal carelessness has been charged and a threat of prosecution on that ground has been made, I think I can safely say as a casual observer that Helicon Hall was better provided for than most buildings of its class. These things I know.

Mr. Sinclair and the members of the colony, I do not doubt, will endure with Christian grace a certain amount of even undeserved whacking if it will be beneficial to the public at large. They would be the last to insist that even greater precautions might not have been taken.

When you speak of incompetent management, however, I fail to see that that was the cause of the fire. You must remember that it was a co-operative experiment that had been going but a few months, that the method of running it had yet to be worked out.

The dissensions spoken of I do not doubt were differences of opinion natural to the working out of any new scheme. You say "the individual menaced must fight," and in the midst of the embroilment the building burns. As applied to Helicon Hall this seems to me highly amusing.

Observing, as I did, the friendly and pleasant relations of the members of the colony, it is difficult for me to believe that the embroilment was so heated as to set fire to the building.

That Mr. Sinclair started and practically financed the project was no reason why he should abandon his vocation of wishing to manage it. In my opinion it was necessary only to get a plan formulated and a fairly good manager to make it a success. As a definite plan, as I understand it, had not yet been worked out, those who had the management of it were at a disadvantage.

Your article evidently makes the burning of Helicon Hall a text to preach a sermon against Socialism and co-operation. "Suffering from abandoned privacies" is a good phrase. Helicon Hall contemplated the building of cottages where "abandoned privacies" could be resumed. In addition to this Helicon Hall furnished a great central fireplace, a swimming pool, billiards, bowling, and in the Summer its beautiful grounds. This is the way a vast number of people live, the difference being in the high rate they must pay for these things.

I do not see how you can be so sure that Helicon Hall was a failure. All unconscious of the embroilment that was to produce so disastrous a result, they were planning a costume party for the next evening. Of the costume party that was to be so much like the inferno we did not dream.

B. H. NADAL.

New York, March 30, 1907.

Denies Our Obligation to England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of March 28 under the caption "New York's Primacy," terminates in an amusing way. That "England's loss is America's gain" holds good as far as our commercial relations are concerned. "That a strong America is a better bulwark for England than any Dreadnought or bond" is an assertion that is entirely unwarranted. A strong America is as good a bulwark for any civilized country as for England. America owes less to England than any other country under the sun, and when her cause is just and righteous she shall receive the same support from America and no more than any other country would receive under similar conditions.

W. J. HANNA.

New York, March 30, 1907.

Wisdom of the Raven.

From The London Field.

Two collie dogs were hunting rabbits, and the ravens were soaring overhead. As the dogs drove the rabbit out into the open near the top of a hill it ran straight into a trap and was caught. As the dogs came near the ravens came down, and by loud croaking managed to drive away both. They then started to devour the rabbit, which they quickly dispatched.

TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

I am a widow, and I ask
Who set my husband murder's task?
Who put the sword within his hand,
With blood to deluge all the land?
Who, sovereign crowned, of life and death,
This war-god who has still'd his breath?

I am an orphan, and I plead
That I have of my father need;
I want from him my daily bread;
I want his blessing on my head;
I want his love, this is my prayer—
The wife, the child, need father's care.

I am a mother, and I weep
A son too early doomed to sleep;
What pain and anguish have I known,
For this my son, to manhood grown—
And now the lonely, weary day,
Without his smile upon my way.

I am the mine, the shop, the mill,
The science that's unconquered still,
The books unwritten, those unread;
The dream of art in some young head;
The fields that wait the plow in vain—
We cannot spare a hand or brain.

I am the State—and of each son
I have strong need, of every one—
'Tis not the wealth that I enfold,
My splendid land that you behold,
That make me proud, and strong, and great—
It is my sons that make the State.

Then hark! a voice fair, sweet, and strong,
With tones as of triumphant song,
That drowns the fife, the drum's war-beat

MISS G. R. RUGGLES TO WED GEORGE LANE

Bride-to-Be the Daughter of the Former Park Commissioner.

WEDDING DATE NOT SET

Miss Ruggles's Grandfather Presented Gramercy Park to the City—Mr. Lane from Troy.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace R. Ruggles, to George Lane, son of the late Derick Lane of Troy. Miss Ruggles is the daughter of the late James F. Ruggles, at one time Park Commissioner, who did much toward the improvement and beautification of Central Park. His father, Samuel Ruggles, presented Gramercy Park to the City of New York, and his name may be seen on the stone slab forming part of the pavement at the entrance to that park.

Miss Ruggles made her début about two years ago at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Johnson, at her town house, 26 East Sixtieth Street, and the following Winter, 1906, Mrs. Johnson gave a ball for her at Sherry's. She is prominent in society and is a sister of Burnet Rathbone Ruggles, and a niece of Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and of Townsend Burnet Baldwin. Her mother, now Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, was one of the five "beautiful Baldwin girls," as they were called. One of them was the late Mrs. Washington Morton, and another was the first wife of Henry Meyer Johnson; the latter, by the way, is a son of the late Bradish Johnson, whose town house was for a long time occupied by the Lotos Club before it moved uptown.

Mr. Lane is a Yale graduate, class of 1904, and is now engaged in business in this city. His family is among the most prominent in Troy.

No date has been set for the wedding.

JOHNSTON—BARMORE.

Miss Ada Morton Barmore and Walter Godfrey Johnston were married at the home of the bride's mother, 293 Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Johnston is the daughter of the late George W. Barmore and a niece of Levi P. Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston will spend their honeymoon in Washington.

COMING WEDDING PLANS.

Miss Barr to Wed April 20—Home Ceremony for Miss Violett.

The date and other details of the wedding plans of Miss Gillian W. Barr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, and Theodore Leyton Bailey have just been completed. The ceremony will be performed at noon on April 20, by the Rev. W. H. Owen, Jr., at the Barr home, 18 West Fifty-sixth Street. It will be a quiet wedding, as Mr. Bailey is in mourning.

Miss Barr's sister, Mrs. John Shrafe Douglas, will be her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Elsie Morrill, May Weatherbee, Beatrice Carpenter, Eleanor Hoyt, Mary A. Vanderhoef, and Emma Lahgworthy Romeyn.

Mr. Bailey's best man is to be Charles B. Curtis, and the ushers will include David Stewart, Nicholas Lenoen, George Dyer, George Hubbell, and Henry Brinton.

Miss Barr is a niece of the late Paul Leicester Ford.

Miss Corinne Violett, who is to marry W. Denison Hatch, Jr., on April 13, will have her sister, Miss Thelma Violett, as her maid of honor, and Martin J. Keogh, Jr., is to be the best man. Although relatives only will be present at the wedding ceremony, it will be followed by a large reception. Both ceremony and reception will take place at the Violett home in West Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Livezey Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ridgway Livezey of Philadelphia, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Marshall Livezey, to Howard Stephen Purdy of this city. The wedding, which is set for April 17, will be celebrated at the Livesey home, Allen's Lane and McCallum Street, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Penn.

Miss Whitehead Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Frothingham Whitehead of this city, daughter of Mrs. Charles Whitehead, and grandaughter of the late Charles Frothingham, to Stuart Gatewood Gibboney, also of this city, son of David Kyle Gibboney of Virginia.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—The engagement of Miss Rosa Dunlap, one of the most beautiful and popular of the younger society girls of Louisville, and J. Brooks Nichols of Tarrytown, N. Y., is announced. No date for the wedding has been set. Mr. Nichols is a junior at Yale, and expects to complete his course before his marriage.

Miss Dunlap attended the Yale "prom" and received much attention in New Haven. The young couple met in Louisville over a year ago, when Mr. Nichols was here on a visit.

Engagements Announced.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brechemin announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Brechemin, to Dr. David H. Moffat Gillespie of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus W. Weekes of Tarrytown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Weekes, to Dr. Albert S. Taylor of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Steiniger have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Steiniger, to Jerome A. Myers of 21 East Ninety-fourth Street. Mrs. Steiniger will give a reception for her daughter and her fiancé on April 7 at 313 West 102d Steet. The wedding will take place in June.

MRS. GOELET IN CEYLON.

Frank Riggs and Dr. Allen Her Guests on the Nahma.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, March 7.—The Cairo season has extended during the last two Winters to Ceylon. After doing the Nile and the Pyramids numbers of wealthy Americans take the big Australian steamers from Port Said or Suez for a trip to this isle of spices and return to Europe in the Spring. Mrs. Robert Goelet is here on her magnificent steam yacht Nahma, which flies the New York Yacht Club ensign at the stern. Mrs. Goelet has two guests on the yacht, Mr. Frank Riggs of Washington and Dr. Allen. Among the European notabilities at the Galle Face Hotel now are his Royal Highness the Duc de Montpensier, Duc de Bearnaise, Grand Duke of Hesse and four valets; Count Arthur Würtemburg, Duke of Mendosa, Prince Fujashima, Mrs. H. McCalmont, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and the Misses Curtis of Philadelphia. His Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected here on the 18th inst.

The time of passage from Port Said to Colombo is eleven days, and fine warm weather may be counted upon at this season of the year. Kandy and Nuwana Eliya are delightful places in the hills easily accessible from Colombo by rail, and the tropical scenery on the island is considered to be the best in the world.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter will give a reception at her home, 3 Park Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon for Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who is to marry Mrs. Porter's son, Frank Brinley Porter, on April 29.

Wainwright Parrish, who was operated on for appendicitis a few days ago at Dr. Bull's sanitarium, is recovering rapidly and will soon be out again.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a house party at Garrison's over Sunday. Among the guests are Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Glen Collins, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Lawrence Gillespie, Charles Sampson, and Mr. Beekman.

Mrs. Grenville Temple Snelling will give two receptions on April 3 and 10, respectively, at her home, 35 East Thirtieth Street.

Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay will give a luncheon on April 18 at her home, 106 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Novelli to Act for Charity.

A special performance of one of the plays in the repertory of Signor Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, will be given by Novelli and his company in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of April 15 for the benefit of the Society of Italian Emigrants and the Italian Benevolent Institute.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Count and Marquis de Malherbe Arrive on La Lorraine.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine from Havre were:

Count de Malherbe, Marquis de Malherbe, A. Binsse de St. Victor, Vicomte G. de Barrau, J. B. Hill, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mgr. J. F. Solignac, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tattet, and P. M. Loubric.

These passengers arrived on the Hamburg liner Graf Waldersee:

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Biden, Mrs. Charles H. Canfield, Dr. and Mrs. James B. Bradwell, Thomas G. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Lambert, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Nette, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Slocum, Hermann Singer, and Dr. and Mrs. Conrad Weil.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After the very noticeable lull in social gayeties during the last week, society will enter with zest into the whirl of the Spring season this week. Dinners, luncheons, and bridge parties have been arranged for every evening, and there will be any number of Easter weddings.

Tuesday evening the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel will entertain at dinner, as will the Minister from Peru and Mme. Pardo. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus and Senator and Mrs. Elkins will also be among the dinner hosts that evening, and in the afternoon Mrs. Edson Bradley will entertain at luncheon and bridge. Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, has cards out for a bridge party, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKim will give a musicale at 4 o'clock.

The Naval Attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. de Blanpré will entertain at dinner Wednesday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hill also have cards out for a dinner party.

Thursday evening there will be a fancy dress ball at Rauscher's, and the Russian Ambassador and the Baroness Rosen and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock will be among the hosts at dinner.

Miss Mary Guthrie of Pittsburg, who has spent several seasons in Washington with her aunt, Miss Guthrie, will be married Wednesday to Frederick C. Walcott of Utica. The ceremony will take place in Pittsburg, and after a wedding tour Mr. Walcott will take his bride to Utica, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Bevere Curtler of Worcestershire, England, and her little daughter, Miss Helen Curtler, will sail from England April 9. They will come directly to Washington, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Marshall, Jr., Mrs. Curtler's brother-in-law and sister.

An interesting wedding of the week will take place Wednesday evening in the Church of the Covenant, when Miss Ellette Campbell Tenney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Tenney, and Robert D. Mure, formerly of Athens, Ga., will be married by the Rev. Teunis Hamlin. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock, and will be followed by a supper at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride-to-be is the only granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Moore, members of the old residential set in Washington and a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Ingle, a close personal friend of Gen. Washington. Mr. Mure is the son of Robert Mure of Athens, Ga., who was the twelfth of his family to bear the name and to register in the Isle of Man.

Miss Tenney will have for attendants Mrs Julius Witz of Staunton, Va., matron of honor, and Miss Mary Frances Colleson, maid of honor, and her four cousins for bridesmaids, Miss Edna C. Moore of New York, Miss Ruth Tenney of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Gertrude Fry of this city, and Miss Ethel W. Dulles of Philadelphia. The best man will be Charles Burkholder of Charlotte, N. C., and the ushers will be Robert B. Tenney, Jr., brother of the bride; Hartwell MacCartney Edward Kimball of Utah, Carroll Proctor, and Walter Hodgson, a cousin of the bridegroom. After a Southern tour, Mr. Mure will take his bride to Schenectady, N. Y., to live.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 30.—George Henry Warren is here to complete arrangements for extensive improvements to his estate, Seafield, in Ocean Avenue. The plans include an almost complete remodeling of the interior of the villa and the erection of a smaller cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman are expected to arrive at their villa on Shepard Avenue early in April, to remain for the Summer.

Sidney Webster, who was at his villa, Pen Craig, most of last Winter, the greater part of the time confined to the house by illness, will leave soon for New York for a six weeks' stay, returning at the end of that time to Newport for the Summer.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner to-night at Oakland Farm for the house party which she is entertaining over Easter.

W. Kennedy Boone of Baltimore has rented the Champlin cottage at Jamestown for the coming season.

VAUDEVILLE CLUB PLANS A THEATRE

Will Cressy Thinks House Devoted to Its Interest Would Wir. on Broadway.

HASN'T CHOSEN SITE YET

Capital for This Ambitious Project Said to Have Been Promised by Cleveland Capitalists.

Will Cressy and other members of the Vaudeville Comedy Club, the recently organised association of leading vaudeville actors, have a plan to build a new theatre here. The money to finance the undertaking has been promised, but no contracts have been made. Though the money is not, in the first place, to be supplied directly by the club, the members are to take up the bonds, and thus the house is to become essentially a club property.

According to the plans outlined by Mr. Cressy, who is both author and actor, the theatre will have a Broadway entrance in the vicinity of either Forty-sixth or Forty-seventh Street, probably on the east side of the thoroughfare. Though the main entrance is to be on Broadway, the plan is to have another entrance on the side street, and the main building of the theatre will be back from Broadway, the front entrance being through an arcade.

Mr. Cressy's present plans are said to contemplate in connection with the theatre a large rathskellar and possibly, if the site chosen permits, an office building.

The unique part of the scheme relates to the booking of the house. For six days in the week legitimate attractions will be played, and Mr. Cressy explains that both Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts have expressed their willingness to provide attractions for such a house. It would not be advisable for the Comedy Club, an association of vaudeville actors, to build a theatre and then be forced into a partisan attitude in the vaudeville war by having it booked by either Klaw & Erlanger or the United Booking Agency.

On Sundays the house will offer vaudeville performances, directly under the management of the Comedy Club itself.

"These performances may be counted on to net a considerable sum of money," said Mr. Cressy. "The average Sunday night income at the New York Theatre was about $1,400, and Sunday performances at another leading vaudeville house bring in about $2,000. The acts would be supplied by members of the club who happened to have a Sunday night free for the purpose. Instead of paying the members in cash their salaries would go to purchasing bonds of the company, and all the actual cash would be turned directly into the club to be used in paying up the principal of the original debt. The members of the club would thus redeem their own property."

It is understood that the capital necessary to launch the project is expected to come from the men interested in the Cleveland Hippodrome, which is another instance of a theatre with rental income from offices and in which Mr. Cressy is interested. Mr. Cressy says that three or four desirable sites are available in the neighborhood where the building is to be erected.

Theatrical Treasurers Dine.

The Association of Theatrical Treasurers gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. This may be the final dinner to be given by the society, as there is a movement afoot to devote all the income hereafter to the relief fund.

Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" Read.

Before a large audience at the Stuyvesant High School last night, Mrs. Grant Cramer, a niece of Gen. U. S. Grant, gave a reading of "Peer Gynt." It was the first given in this city of Ibsen's work, except, of course, Richard Mansfield's production. Miss Mirabel Spear, who, with Mrs. Bowman, assisted Mrs. Cramer, played the Grieg incidental music. The reading was received with friendly applause.

Whitney Opera House Opened.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Whitney Opera House was opened to the public for the first time to-night with a performance of "A Knight for a Day," a musical comedy by Robert B. Smith and Raymond Hubbell. It is the announced intention of the management to devote the new opera house to the production of light operas and musical plays.

Dixey May Go Into Vaudeville.

It was reported yesterday that Henry E. Dixey had entered in an agreement with Percy Williams to present "David Garrick" in vaudeville. When Mr. Dixey recently brought his season in "The Man on the Box" to a sudden termination Walter N. Lawrence declared that he would restrain Dixey from appearing under any other management as his contract had not expired. It is understood that Mr. Lawrence will endeavor to obtain an injunction immediately.

Sothern-Marlowe London Season.

LONDON, March 30.—The newspapers are greatly interested in the arrival of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who open in London April 15. Later they will play in Paris and Berlin. They will play "Hamlet" in the Hamlet Theatre at Elsinore. The illustrated papers print many pictures of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

William J. Kelly will begin an extended vaudeville engagement in "tabloid plays" at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre on April 15. He has been engaged for eight weeks and will abandon his plan of running a Summer stock company at the West End Theatre.

Weber's Theatre will be dark for the first two nights next week. On Wednesday Amelia Bingham will open her New York engagement in "The Lilac Room," by the authors of "The Road to Yesterday."

Richard Mansfield was reported better yesterday, and it was said that his continual improvement indicates a more speedy recovery than was at first expected.

MACDOWELL FUND CONCERT.

Prominent Women to Aid Mendelssohn Club's April 9 Benefit.

For the first time in its history of forty years and more the Mendelssohn Glee Club will give a concert for which tickets may be purchased. The concert is for the benefit of the club's Edward MacDowell Fund, and will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of April 9.

The club will sing several compositions by MacDowell, Elgar, and Mosenthal and will have as its guests for the evening Mrs. Florence Low, soprano, who is a pupil of Jean De Reszke, and the New York Symphony Club, David Mannes, conductor. Tickets may be obtained at $5 each from the President of the club, Mr. Benjamin Prince, 71 Broadway. In response to the club's invitation many prominent women have become patronesses and responsible for four tickets

THE CAR OF ABILITY

Oldsmobile

ROADABILITY
DURABILITY
RELIABILITY

In other words

"OLDSMOBILITY"

NOVELLI AS PETRUCHIO.

"Taming of The Shrew" Produced by the Ralfad Astor

Petruchio of Verona	Ermete Novelli
Baptista	E. Piamonti
Katharine	O. Giamini
Bianca	E. Romi
Lucentio	A. Betrone
Hortensio	A. Aristi
Gramio	V. Servolini
Vincentio of Pisa	G. Del-Cerro
Grumio	N. Pescatori
Curtis	G. Fossi
Nathaniel	V. Bartolotti
Tranio	O. Galeotti

A small but immensely pleased audience saw Signor Novelli play Petruchio at the Lyric yesterday afternoon, and saw a Petruchio who, while differing in many respects from the conventional wife-tamer of the English-speaking stage, was, perhaps, nearer the spirit of Shakespearean intention.

"The Taming of the Shrew," as written, is comedy with plenty of incentive to the actor to turn it into farce. And as more or less boisterous farce it has been played ever since the days of Garrick. Since time unremembered Petruchio has appeared on the scene cracking a horsewhip and laying about him at every opportunity. He has been turned into the veritable Simon Legree of Shakespearean comedy, who, before he is through, manages to frighten Katherine almost out of her skin, if he does not actually flay her with his whip.

There is nothing in the text to indicate that Petruchio ever descended to personal violence. Katherine, on the contrary, complains that she is exasperated because all he has done has been in the rame of love. It has been presumed that earlier actors of the rôle had heard of the ballad, "A merrye jest of a shrewde and curste wyfe," in which the husband brings her to reason by flogging. And of erudition has been begot tradition.

Fortunately, Signor Novelli, who appears to strike out on original lines, whatever his other failings, is not so much hampered in this play as in the tragedies where our ideals are more easily defended. One hardly feels like making any very violent protest as regards a text of which commentators all agree only part is Shakespeare. As to which part they are all at odds. Signor Novelli introduces new lines and new business. The former will not be found in any English edition of the poet, and the latter are neither part of tradition nor of modern usage. After the scene in which he complains of the burned meat and prevents Katherine from satisfying her appetite, he remarks that such treatment is good for a woman, but decidedly bad for a man; whereupon he proceeds to regale himself with a substantial meal. At the end of the play, when Katherine has her long speech about the dutiful wife, he follows with a longer one which emphasizes those duties from his point of view.

In appearance he is a figure of strong masculinity, not handsome, but extremely virile. He might appear brutal but for the good humor which constantly irradiates his face, and he covers his irony with a veil of sympathy. But when occasion requires, he conveys with unmistakable meaning the fact that he can rule by force. He carries a whip, but it is a small affair, which would hardly terrify a puppy. And he never uses it to threaten Katherine.

However one views it, it is a capital performance of the rôle.

Signora Giannini was the Katherine, with an excellent portrayal of the tempestuous moods. She was particularly happy, too, in conveying the suggestion of a sweeter kernel of womanhood underneath. On the whole the performance is spirited without being boisterous.

The piece is played in four acts with the Christopher Sly scenes omitted, which seems eminently right and proper.

MME. CALVE AS SANTUZZA.

The Prima Donna Makes Her Second Appearance at the Manhattan.

Mme. Calvé made her second appearance at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon in "Cavalleria Rusticana," which followed a performance of "Pagliacci." Her Santuzza is remembered as one of her most remarkable performances, though it never made so deep an impression as her Carmen. But it is a much better one to-day than the Carmen that was given us on Wednesday evening. It is more sincere, less self-conscious. Mascagni's music demands less of the finer and subtler art of song than Bizet's, and Mme. Calvé sang it better. It is, in truth, in almost every way a more artistic performance than her Carmen at the present day. The singer was all for her task yesterday afternoon, with a deep and serious purpose. There were no smiling confidences with her colleagues upon the stage, no disasters to gowns and flounces, none of the occasional lapses into indifference and petulance. There was less, too, of the willful distortion of the musical text. It was, in a word, the kind of an intense and tragically direct impersonation that Mme. Calvé can give at her best. Her voice was, on the whole, better in quality and in volume than it was at her first appearance; but she unfortunately sang sharp a great deal of the time.

The others in the cast were those who have been seen and heard in it before, of whom Mr. Dalmorès is specially successful as Turiddu. The performance of "Pagliacci" also offered nothing new. Mmes. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi and Sammarco are at their best in it, and Mr. Campanini in both operas delivered a performance of much energy and power.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The Last of the Series with Mr. Gilibert as Soloist.

The last of the Young People's Symphony Concerts was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, with Mr. Gilibert as soloist. Mr. Damrosch explained in his introductory remarks that the exposition of the development of the dance in artistic music was interrupted not because the subject was exhausted, but because the coming of Spring seemed to suggest something different. He said a few words about the object of the concerts and of his explanations, which were not addressed entirely to the young people, but partly to those in charge of them. He intimated that both together should see to it that the rising generation was interested in the music of the masters, and not in the sort of stuff that 99 per cent. of all the amusement seekers in New York went to hear. The good music alone was of real interest, and those who tried to amuse themselves with the other were really bored by it.

The programme included Goldmark's "Spring" overture, the prelude to "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," and "Tannhäuser," and the "Good Friday Spell" from Parsifal, in which Mr. Mannes played the solo violin, in Wilhelmj's arrangement. Mr. Gilibert sang the "Legend of the Sage Brush" from Massenet's opera, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," which Mr. Campanari sang a couple of years ago here—a piece in which the ingenuous and legendary spirit is never lost sight of. He also sang a group of old French songs, and in all he displayed the exquisite art and perfect diction that make his singing a delight and an instruction for old people and young, including singers.

MME. TRENTINI RECOVERING.

Manhattan Soprano Endangered Life by Taking Poison.

Mme. Emma Trentini, the prima donna of the Manhattan Opera House, who took poison in her room at the Hotel Majestic on Wednesday night, is recovering rapidly from the effects of the drug, and will be able to leave her bed to-day. Her physician, Dr. Lewis A. Conner, said last night that she would be able to sing in a week.

Mme. Trentini's maid found her unconscious in her room, and a bottle of laudanum was found on the floor. Mme. Trentini's condition was serious for a time, but she was soon out of danger.

FICTION AMENDED AT TOM SCULLY'S

Missing Link of a Famous Lay of Stevenson's Supplied by Swanky & Co.

THEY SAILED WITH FLINT

At Least They Say So, and Wonder Who Blabbed "Treasure Island" to a Writing Man.

After the failure of the Great Rubberneck Scheme, when Cockeye Bill, the one-eyed mariner; Swanky, the one-armed sea cook, and Slumgullion Jake, the lean longshoreman, overdid the "Yo-ho-ho!" sailorman business before a party of visitors, the Triumvirate of Tom Scully's sailors' boarding house at 1 West Street and Rector, lay low until yesterday.

To-day, as a result of their latest, a literary halo hovers over Scully's tavern. From swapping lies, the Three Buccaneers have turned to poetry as a means of keeping up their credit with Tom. The proprietor admits that the three Ancient Mariners are a fine advertisement for his place, but draws the line on the score at times, for the mariners have an abiding thirst.

For a week the Triumvirate were missing. When Swanky, looking in one afternoon, was asked why the Buccaneers were not at the old stand, the little one-armed sea cook looked mighty solemn, sighed, and said:

"We're pursoolin' lit'rary pursoots!"

There was some laughter from the other habitues. Jack Slate, scowman, said, "pursoo yerself," which offended Swanky greatly.

"Ye may larf an' larf," said he, "but we—Cock-eye, Slummy, an' yours truly—hev made a lit'ry discov'ry. There's some things in a seafarin' man's life he'd as lief forget, but when a writin' man makes a mystery in a book about what ain't no mystery to some—to some, I says—it's a thing to be handled caref'ly by them as knows."

With which abstruse speech Swanky waved his empty sleeve and departed.

But last night the complete Triumvirate appeared, Swanky carrying a well-worn book which had no covers. They sat down and ordered drinks—ordered them and would have paid for them if Tom Scully hadn't mentioned that it was "on the house." Curiosity was at boiling point, but the Triumvirate paid no attention. Over tall beers, Swanky read passages from the book, the other two listening with reminiscent tears in their eyes. It was a story about pirates and buried treasure. The words, "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest" occurred.

"My, but it reminds me o' John Silver to hear it again," said Cockeye Bill.

"Minds me o' Flint," said Slumgullian Jake. "Lord, but he wuz a bad lot. 'Member that night he got sore and cut down the mizzen fer spite?"

"An' we the only ones left o' that blamed crew, put in Cockeye. "Wonder where this fellow—what's his name?—Stevens?—got his information?"

"Fr'm Ben Gunn, I'll bet," said Swanky. "Ben, ye rememb'r, blabbed to that Hawkins boy about where the gold wuz. Ben allers was a blab."

These references were too much for Tom Scully, Jack Slate, and the others. They crowded around, ordered drinks, and begged the Buccaneers to tell 'em some more.

Swanky made a simple statement along the veracious lines that have made him famous. It was to the effect that, happening to run across a book by a fellow called Stevenson, he and Cockeye and Slummy had recognized in it a full and accurate account of a voyage on which they had sailed. Although, said Swanky, he and his comrades hated to identify themselves with such pirates as Flint, John Silver, and Israel Hands, they felt it their "dooty in the interests of literchoor" to clear up some points, and were at present engaged on a manuscript which would show just why John Silver had only one leg, why Flint's face was blue, why Ben Gunn had a craving for cheese, and—

"Why," put in Cockeye Bill, indignantly, "he's only got a few lines of the song."

"What song!" put in Tom Scully.

"A-a-ah!" cried Swanky. "There's a strong p'int—the one that fust opened our eyes that the story wuz about us and the treasure cruise. It was John Silver's pet ditty, an' he sung it whenever he felt good."

"We all know the song, an' here's people askin' what it's all about. Don't blame 'em, though, for all you get in the book is the chorus, 'Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,' an' further on a snatch about only one man o' the crew bein' alive. That was Silver himself. He wrote the blame thing. Many's a night he sat on that apple bar'l in the waist and beat time to't wit' his wooden leg an'—"

"How did the fust verse go again?" cried Cockeye Bill, with overbrimming enthusiasm.

"Slummy's in better v'ice than me," said Swanky.

So Slummy, pleased with the compliment and a fresh drink, began the "Lit'ry Discov'ry."

Come, mark ye, mates, if ye cares to larn
O' a pirate crew an' a pirate yarn,
I'm the only man o' the crew alive.
The crew that once told seventy-five.
We sailed one day from Plymouth Bay,
With a yo-ho-ho, an' a yeave—O!
An' we hauled away to a pirate lay
Singing ho an' a heigh an' a heave—o!

At the tune and the yo-ho's Cockeye's eye filled with memory's tears, but he joined his comrades in the chorus:

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,
Yo-ho-ho, an' a bottle o' rum!
Drink and the devil had done for the rest.
Yo-ho-ho an' a bottle o' rum!

"But that don't explain what the dead man's chest was," protested Jack Slate.

"His trunk, of course," said Slumgullion Jake.

"G'on!" yelled Scully, "How could fifteen men get on a trunk?"

"You wait!" cried Swanky. "How did the next verse go, Cockeye? Slummy's hoarse."

Cockeye rendered the second installment of the "litiry discoviry":

The Captain went by the name o' Flint;
His face was blue an' his eye did squint.
In place o' a mate John Silver stood,
Whose port mainstay was a spar o' wood.
An' the name o' the craft was the Ocean Lass—
With a yo-ho-ho an' a yeave-O!
For she laughed at the compass, laughed at the glass—
With a ho an' a heigh an' a heave-O!

There was great applause after everybody joined in the chorus. Swanky wanted to prove that Flint's ship was the Ocean Lass and not, as the author stated, the Walrus, but Slumgullion Jake, having absorbed two whisky sours in rapid succession, insisted on singing two more verses.

We fought with a ship in a thunderin' gale,
Though we lost in the fight we won by sail,
But only half o' the crew was alive—
The crew what once told seventy-five.

"That bit's in the book!" howled Swanky.

For some had died by rum or shot,
With a yo-ho-ho an' a heave-O!
An' some at the yard on a rope drawn taut,
With a ho an' a heigh an' a heave, O!

"Go on! Go on!" cried the audience, while Scully opened a fresh bottle.

But if rum was scarce the men was less,
An' there weren't no priest for to confess,
While the clotted scupper-holes bred disease,
An' the win' lay dead on the blisterin' seas.

But the rum was there. While the rum had way,
With a yo-ho-en an' a yeave-O!
We cussed our luck an' we sang this lay,
With a ho an' a heigh an' a heave-O!

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,
Yo-ho-ho.

"But they'd only one bottle o' rum. [illegible]

[illegible] Swanky [illegible]

Then everybody sang the meaning of the mysterious chorus, which they bawled lustily:

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,
Yo-ho-ho an' a bottle o' rum!
Drink an' the devil had done for the rest,
Yo-ho-ho an' a bottle o' rum!

"Give us the rest," yelled everybody, while Scully replenished the glasses.

"Well, I don't mind tellin' you the end," said Swanky, flapping his empty sleeve, "seein' as how it ain't to be printed."

"Bein' too 'orrible f'r words," said Slummy, sleepily.

"Too orful!" said Cockeye Bill, pouring out another drink. "You sing it, Swanky. I c-can't."

Swanky piped the finis.

We fought o'er the chest till Flint joined in.
(He was the man wot chopped my fin.)
"Ad a wooden leg, John 'ad," murmured Slumgullion Jake.
An' the whole deck streamed with blood and rum.
While the chest was banged like a busted drum,
An' all o' the crew that was left alive
Was Flint an' me o' the seventy-five.
But Flint he died o' the blood rum dreg.
Yelling yo-ho-ho-hobo-ho
While old John Silver hops on his leg.
Singing ho an' a heigh an' a heave-o!

An awed hush fell on the habitues of Tom Scully's.

"The book sez he died bad," said Slumgullion Jake, slipping peacefully to sleep.

Cockeye Bill passed his hand over his eyes and groped his way to bed, while Swanky swallowed a glass of raw rum, groaned, put the precious book under his arm, and went into the night. At the door, however, he paused and said:

"It'll all be in the May number."

But that doesn't half explain things. Tom Scully would like to know more.

FUNERAL OF GEN. VARNUM.

Large Attendance at Grace Church Services—Burial at Woodlawn.

The funeral services for Gen. James M. Varnum, held in Grace Church yesterday morning, were largely attended by people prominent in the social and business life of the city. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ralph L. Brydges of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I. There were no pall bearers, and the burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery. The coffin was draped with the blue and white flag of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Gen. Varnum had long been a prominent member.

The first eight pews on the left of the main aisle were occupied by members of the family and relatives, including the widow, Mrs. Mary Varnum; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Varnum, Miss Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, John M. Varnum, Miss Graham, Capt. Sargent, Miss Mary Frick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, Miss Dickey, Miss Townsend, Mr and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. Harrison, Miss Ingersoll, J. T. Low, Miss Low, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sanford.

The front pews on the right of the main aisle were occupied by members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Other societies and associations which sent delegations were the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bar Association, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Military Society of the War of 1812, and the Republican Club.

Funeral of Dr. Frances Fuller.

Funeral services were held last evening for Dr. Frances Van Cleve Fuller, the widow of Levi A. Fuller, a lawyer, who died at her home, 110 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Dr. Fuller was born in Newark, N. J., fifty-seven years ago, and was graduated from the Women's Medical College of New York. Until about four years ago she had been a general practitioner in Brooklyn. Dr. Fuller was the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the State militia forces in Brooklyn during the Spanish war. A daughter survives her.

COL. H. L. POTTER DEAD.

Led the 71st New York in the Civil War and Was Several Times Wounded

Col. Henry Langdon Potter, who was in command of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York during the civil war, and who was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Bristol Station, and Gettysburg, died at his home in Rahway, N. J., yesterday. Col. Potter was 79 years old, and is survived by a widow and several children. He was born in Tyringham, Mass., in 1828, and in the '30s was a prominent paper manufacturer of Housatonic, Mass.

During the civil war Col. Potter participated in nineteen battles with the Army of the Potomac. Col. Potter wore as a watch charm a gold-mounted bullet that was taken from his arm after one of these battles. For many years Col. Potter had drawn a pension of $72 a month. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Potomac, Knights Templar, and the Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

The funeral of Col. Potter will be held at the Potter residence in Rahway on Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony will be private.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brig. Gen. Richard Comba.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. A., who retired in 1901, died at the Presidio yesterday. He was born in Ireland and was 70 years old.

Gen. Comba enlisted in the army in 1855 as a private and served as a private and a non-commissioned officer of the Seventh Infantry until 1863, when he was made a Second Lieutenant. He became a Major in 1865, after being commended at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1898 he was brevetted a Brigadier General as a result of his service in Cuba.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES B. HASELTINE, reputed to be the richest man in Belfast, Me., died yesterday of paralysis. He was 79 years old. For several years he was a member of the firm of Drew & Haseltine, real estate and shipping brokers at Jacksonville, Fla., and later he engaged in steamboat enterprises on the Pacific Coast. In late years he had been interested in banking and railroad enterprises in Maine.

YALE'S VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

Jarves Collection, Obtained for $30,000, Is Appraised at $260,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Some forty years ago the authorities of Yale University took a mortgage upon what is called the Jarves collection of paintings, and it was placed in the North Gallery of the Yale Art School. A little later Yale got the whole collection at what is understood to have been a price somewhat less than $30,000.

The real value of the collection then and since has been in considerable dispute among artists, but recently an expert valuation was made of it, which resulted in an appraisal at no less than $260,000. The collection contains about 120 paintings, most of them being on wood and old altar pieces, and represents the development of Christian art between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries.

The collection was made by an American, J. J. Jarves, in his long residence in Florence, Italy.

'TWAS A REAL LIVE KID,

And a Noisy One, but of the Four-Legged Kind, on the Train.

Shrieks of infantile anguish, but of apparently many times the volume that any human baby could utter, brought passengers to their feet in the second car of Train No. 310, the Jersey Central's fast afternoon express from the Jersey coast resorts yesterday as they were rushing

The Pure Food [illegible]
became effective Jan. 1st. The
New York Bottling Co.'s
(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & MYERS)
Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages
Are Always Pure
Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively.
Without preservatives of any kind.
Free from Aniline Colors or Saccharine.
'The Kind That's Fit to Drink'

DAVID KEDDIE DEAD.

One of the Original Brownstone Builders of New York.

David Keddie, last member of the once prominent firm of Gibson & Co., brownstone builders, better known as the "Auld Lang Firm," from the stature of the ten Scotchmen who composed it, died at the home of his son, William A. Keddie, in Roselle, N. J., yesterday. He caught a cold at the funeral of William Brandes, another member of the firm, about a year ago, which developed into the stomach trouble which

CRIMMINS TO SELL FAMOUS AUTOGRAPHS

Valuable Collection Will Be Offered at Public Auction on April 8.

FINE WASHINGTON RELIC

Autograph Plan of Attack on New York—Rare Foreign Signatures in the List.

The autograph collection formed by John D. Crimmins will be sold on April 8 by the Anderson Auction Company. It contains a number of interesting and valuable historical and literary letters and documents. Some expressions of surprise have been heard that Mr. Crimmins should sell his literary treasures at public auction. He himself seems to have anticipated comment of this kind, as in the catalogue of the sale there appears this statement:

"In offering the collection of autographs formed by the Hon. John D. Crimmins, the question will naturally arise as to why a man of his well-known philanthropy did not give his collection to a library, where they would be kept intact; but a moment's thought will convince the most casual observer that comparatively few who visit libraries inquire for autographs. If shown under glass they receive but a passing glance. The possession of an original produces an entirely different feeling of interest, and much greater appreciation on the part of the owner," &c.

There will be six parts to the sale: First, general American autographs; second, signers of the Declaration of Independence; third, Governors of New York; fourth, Mayors of New York; fifth, prominent New Yorkers; sixth, European and miscellaneous autographs.

Plan of Attack by Washington.

The finest of the American lots is a three-page folio autograph document signed by George Washington, being his plan for an attack on the British forces in New York City under Sir Henry Clinton. The document is dated "Camp near Dobbs Ferry, July 13, 1781." Gen. Washington was joined a short time previous to that by the French troops under Count de Rochambeau. The British General, Clinton, however, received reinforcements before the attack could be carried out, so Washington started after Lord Cornwallis, cooped him up at Yorktown, and by forcing him to surrender end l successfully the revolution against Great Britain.

Of great historic interest is Gen. Richard Montgomery's last letter to Sir Guy Carleton, commander of the British forces, written just before the attack on Quebec on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, in which engagement Montgomery was killed. The letter begs Carleton to accept Montgomery's terms, surrender Quebec, and thus save the lives and property of its "unfortunate inhabitants."

Other letters are those of Olive Wolcott and Col. Israel Keith, the former announcing the departure of American troops to Long Island to meet the British forces, and the latter describing the retreat of the Americans after the battle of Long Island. Wolcott refers to George III. in his letter, saying: "The ridiculous King of G. B. and his ridiculous Ministers must (if capable of it) have most exquisite sensations by this time."

A letter by Richard Henry Lee announces the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, a letter of Lord Stirling describes the movements of Lord Cornwallis's two weeks before the battle of Trenton, and the letter of instructions of Congress in Secretary Charles Thomson's hand to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in his Southern campaign, is also worthy of note. A fine example of Lafayette is a letter in English by him to Gov. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, deploring his inability to stop Benedict Arnold's invasion of Virginia, owing to lack of reinforcements. There is an interesting letter by Gen. Henry Knox relative to the evacuation of New York. A fine letter by Thomas Jefferson expresses his dislike of slavery, a letter by Benjamin Franklin relates to his mission to Great Britain in 1762, a letter by John C. Calhoun discusses the annexation of Texas, and a letter by Abraham Lincoln is in reference to the civil war.

One of the most amusing as well as one of the rarest of these American autographs is a letter by Daniel Boone dated Dec. 13, 1791, and addressed to Gov. Isaac Shelby. Boone offers to "carry out the armantstion (sic) to Red River * * * on conditions I have the apintmont to vitel the company at Kanhowway So that I could take Down the flower as I paste that place."

Signers of the Declaration.

Mr. Crimmins's set of the Signers of the Declaration is described as completed, and the first of its kind to be offered as a whole for many years. It is by no means a complete set of full autograph letters, for in it are 11 autograph documents signed, 5 letters signed only, 8 documents signed, and 2 plain signatures. These signatures are of Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Button Gwinnett, the rarest of the signers.

There is an interesting autograph letter signed of William Penn, dated May 18, 1684, and written immediately after his return to London from Pennsylvania.

The autograph of the Governors of New York include a document in Dutch signed by Peter Stuyvesant, and dated May 15, 1664.

In the set of the Mayors of New York is a folio document signed of Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of this city. It is dated Dec. 29, 1676.

Among the autographs of prominent New Yorkers is a three-page letter of Robert Fulton, dated Oct. 25, 1813, and referring to the building of the Paragon and the Car of Neptune, two of his more famous boats.

Foreign Autographs.

Of the foreign autographs the finest and most valuable are two letters signed of Robert Burns to John Richmond, clerk of Wilson, who issued the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems, so that the poet might pay his passage money to America. The parents of Jean Armour, Burns's sweetheart, had destroyed his written promise of marriage, and her father had obtained a warrant for Burns's arrest. These things and the failure of his attempt to run a farm had induced Burns to sail for this country. The letters are dated respectively July 30 and Sept. 1, 1786. In the former he says "Spare the poor, ill-advised girl for my sake, tho' may all the Furies, that rend the injured, enraged Lover's bosom await the old Harridan, her Mother. * * * May Hell string the Arm of Death to throw the fatal dart, and all the winds of warring elements rouse the infernal furies to welcome her approach." But Burns changed his mind, stayed at home, and two years later, married his bonnie Jean Armour.

Other rarities in this lot are a document signed by Catherine de Medici, Paris, Aug. 20, 1587; four pages of the original manuscript of Goethe's "Faust," manuscript poem of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the Earl of Cardigan's own account of how he led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, three letters of Lord Byron, a letter of Thomas Hood, a document signed by Samuel Pepys, the famous diarist, and by King James II., Whitehall, Feb. 28, 1686, and a three-page letter of the first King of Siam, written in broken English.

There is a set of Catholic Popes and Cardinals, including autographs of Gregory XIII., Sextus V., and Leo XIII. The name of Richelieu is conspicuously absent from the Cardinals' set.

Throughout the catalogue the expressions "of Irish birth" and "of Irish extraction" are used with reference to distinguished Americans, but quite as many American notables of Irish blood whose autographs are in the collection are not so characterized. The collection is also notable for the absence of the names of such patriots like Robert Emmet, Theobald Wolf Tone, Thomas Francis Meagher, [illegible]

TROUT SEASON OPENS.

The Fish Scarce on Long Island, Except in Private Streams.

Hundreds of anglers were out before sunrise yesterday morning trying their luck for trout in the brooks and ponds and rivers of Long Island. It was the opening day of the trout season. Weather conditions were ideal, so the turnout of fishermen was greater than on the opening of several past seasons. In many streams anglers found everything to their liking except the trout, which were scarce and shy. This was true in several of the public waterways, where the speckled beauties were formerly found in quantities sufficient to delight the heart of the most pessimistic follower of Izaak Walton.

This scarcity in public streams is due to a lack of interest taken by residents living near by. In most instances these residents failed to have the streams restocked. They could have done so by merely applying to the State Fisheries Commission. Some of the steams that were once well stocked have become polluted. Others which were formerly public have been closed by persons who have purchased the adjoining lands.

In private streams and waterways controlled by the hundreds of fishing clubs throughout the island conditions were different. The clubs have seen to it that small trout fry were placed in their streams at the proper time, and the clubmen are now reaping the benefit of their foresight. Trains and trolley cars last night brought scores of anglers home from Long Island, some with their creels full and others empty handed, but happy, as the result of a day's outing in the haunts that appeal most strongly to them.

HER MOTHER A FAGIN.

Detective Saw 9-Year-Old Girl Slip Goods to Her Parent.

Mrs. Mary Guder, who said she lived at 413 East Seventy-eighth Street, and her 9-year-old daughter Bertha were in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged with shoplifting. The mother was held in $500 bail for examination on April 3 and the child was paroled in the custody of the father, who was in court.

The complaint was made by a woman detective in a downtown department store, who said she had caught the prisoners stealing. The child, she said, had displayed great efficiency in getting articles which were found later in a silk bag in the mother's possession.

The detective said she saw the child take a comb, three yards of elastic braid, a hatpin, and afterward a child's dress worth $12. These were slipped to the mother. The two were followed to a dressing room, where the child was said to have put on the dress over her other clothing. When they started to leave they were arrested and taken to the Mercer Street Police Station.

Mrs. Guder told Magistrate Sweetser she had intended to buy the dress.

Jersey Oyster Settlement Burned.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 30.—Fire late last night practically wiped out the oyster settlement at Maurice River, near here. The buildings in which the oystermen lived in the season were small frame affairs. The loss is estimated at $30,000, on which there was no insurance.

ILL-HEALTH FORCES R. C. OGDEN TO RETIRE

Resident Partner Quits Wanamaker's After 28 Years' Service.

HE HAS WORKED TOO HARD

Merchant Started as an Errand Boy at $1.50 a Week—Never Had to Ask for a Job.

The condition of his health has compelled Robert C. Ogden to sever his connection of twenty-eight years' standing with John Wanamaker's dry goods firm. The formal notice of his retirement, issued yesterday, said:

For reasons of health Robert C. Ogden, to our great regret, retires from our business at his own request, and his interest therein ceases at this date. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, March 30, 1907.

The illness of Mr. Ogden, who is 70 years old, is diagnosed as weakness of the heart, brought on by overwork. For some time he has been away from his customary place in the Wanamaker store in this city. In the latter part of February his condition became critical, but he has since so far recovered that he is up and about his home, receives friends, and goes for an afternoon drive daily. He is devoting all his attention to the recovery of his health, and until this is done he will make no plans for the future.

Mr. Ogden's Ancestry.

Mr. Ogden is descended from an old New England family. The Dutch archives of New Amsterdam, now New York, record the fact that in 1640 Richard Ogden and John Ogden entered into a contract with the burghermasters for the erection of one of the town's public buildings. Many of the headstones in the old graveyards in the vicinity of Fairfield, Conn., bear the name of Ogden.

In 1733 there was a large exodus from Connecticut to New Jersey, and a number of the Ogdens formed a part of it.

Mr. Ogden's father was Jonathan Ogden, a woolen merchant in Philadelphia. It was there that Mr. Ogden was born on June 20, 1836. He began his business career as an errand boy in a hardware store at $1.50 a week. When he was 14 he became a dry goods clerk.

Three years later his father moved to New York, and he entered the firm of Devlin & Co., retail clothiers, in this city, eventually becoming a member of the firm.

In 1879 he entered the service of Mr. Wanamaker as the Philadelphia store. Six years later he became a member of the firm.

When the Wanamaker firm bought the old A. T. Stewart store, in 1896, and opened it as a New York branch, Mr. Ogden returned to this city and became the resident partner here.

A Long Business Career.

"I have not been out of employment for a day in over fifty years," said Mr. Ogden once, "nor has it ever been necessary for me to ask for a place. But I've had my own share of hard knocks."

For many years Mr. Ogden has taken a great interest in Southern education, for both whites and blacks. Last May he was re-elected to the Presidency of the Conference for Education in the South. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Hampton Institute, of the General Education Board, and of the Southern Education Board. He is also Trustee of the Tuskegee Institute.

On Mr. Ogden's seventieth birthday last June he was presented with a large bronze plaque, designed by Carl Bitter, the sculptor. Beneath two symbolic figures is this inscription:

"To Robert Curtis Ogden on his seventieth birthday from his friends who went under his leadership to the Conference for Education in the South, making excursions into ennobling experiences."

A FUGITIVE'S CONSCIENCE.

It Forces Him to Surrender and Confess to Shooting a Policeman.

Pasquale Squalente, an Italian, giving his address as 2,507 First Avenue, walked into Harlem Court yesterday morning and asked for Lawyer Goldsmith, to whom he said he was a fugitive from justice. "I shot a cop," he said, "and I want to surrender."

Squalente said that on Dec. 23 last he was in a fight with another man on First Avenue, near 115th Street, and Policeman John Brill of the East 104th Street Station stepped between them, and Squalente shot him in the right groin.

Brill is now convalescing at his home. Squalente said he had fled to Chicago, but his conscience troubled him, and he decided to come back and give himself up and take his punishment.

Magistrate Walsh held Squalente in $2,500 bail for further hearing.

SAGE ESTATE PAYS LARGEST CITY TAX

Andrew Carnegie and Senator Clark Come Next When Tax Books Close.

THOUSANDS SWEAR OFF

City's Borrowing Capacity Increased $50,000,000 by Higher Valuations.

The tax books for the year closed yesterday at noon, after as busy a week of swearing off in the personal tax department as the oldest employe of that department can recall. With the assessments for the year fixed, Mrs. Russell Sage heads the list of taxpayers, with Andrew Carnegie a close second. The increased amount of assessments this year indicate that the borrowing capacity of the city will be increased about $40,000,000 by this means, and the reassessment under the franchise tax law, reported from Albany on Friday, will add about $10,500,000 to this amount.

Mrs. Sage will pay taxes on approximately $7,588,000 worth of property in this city. The Sage estate was assessed on the tentative books for $50,000,000, but all except $2,238,000 of this was sworn off, the property being in non-assessable securities. Mrs. Sage's own personal assessment of $5,000,000 was left untouched. There was also an additional assessment of $330,000.

Next on the list, is Mr. Carnegie, whose personal assessment stands at $5,000,000 and whose house is assessed as worth $2,300,000, a total of $7,300,000, or $288,000 below the Sage assessment. Senator William H. Clark of Montana is third, paying on $275,000 of personal property and a residence worth $2,500,000, or $2,775,000 in all. The fourth in the list is Charles M. Schwab, who has a house worth $1,600,000 and personal property worth, according to his affidavit, $400,000, a total of $2,020,000. J. P. Morgan pays on $400,000 personal property and a residence worth $1,340,000, and Mrs. Yerkes-Mineer has $300,000 in personal property, while her house is said to be worth $1,600,000.

The last taxpayers of prominence to swear off this year were the Whitneys. The estate of William C. Whitney was assessed originally as having $10,000,000 of personal property holdings. A lawyer appeared yesterday and had this reduced to $65,178, one of the largest reductions made this year. Harry Payne Whitney's assessment of $1,750,000 personal property was sworn off altogether, as was his brother Payne's personal assessment of $250,000. Dorothy Whitney pays on the largest amount now standing against any of the family. Her original personal assessment was $2,000,000, but it was reduced yesterday to $556,000. Gertrude Whitney's assessment of $250,000 remains as it was, as in previous years.

Charles Sooy Smith, the engineer connected with the Isthmian Canal Commission, swore off an assessment of $25,000 yesterday, on the ground that he had no taxable personal property in the city. He holds mortgages worth $75,000, but these are non-assessable.

The last week has been a very busy one in the Tax Office, thousands of persons calling daily to swear off. Owing to the rush of business, it has been impossible to keep the clerical work up, and it will be some days before the complete tax figures for the year are announced. It will then be found, in all probability, that the Interborough-Metropolitan Company is the largest taxpayer in the city.

SMUGGLED OPIUM INTO JAIL.

Employe of Ohio Penitentiary Caught —Large Traffic Revealed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—Edward Fisher, a foreman in the bolt works at the penitentiary, was arrested to-day while smuggling gum opium into the institution, an act classed as a felony.

Several prisoners have confessed that convicts have paid as high as $200 an ounce for the drug and that it has been smuggled into the institution in large quantities.

RAIDERS BURN TOBACCO.

Kentucky Growers Punish a Man Who Refuses to Join Them.

PRINCETON, Ky., March 30.—News was received here to-day of further outrages of the "night-riders" as the result of which tobacco and other property valued at several thousands dollars were destroyed near Lamasco, on the Lyon County line.

About thirty masked men went to the home of Thomas Reddick and forced him to go to his barn and point out tobacco belonging to Mr. Wallace, one of the most prominent independent tobacco men in that district. The raiders then put oil on the tobacco and burned it. They then went to Wallace's farm, where they destroyed his barn filled with tobacco.

Wallace had refused to join the Tobacco Growers' Association.

NOISY FLAT-WHEELED CARS.

Mr. Newman Says Bingham's Order Should Cover Traction Abuses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several days ago Police Commissioner Bingham promulgated an order requiring officers to enforce the ordinance for the suppression of all unnecessary noises in the streets of the city. This most excellent and timely act is greatly appreciated by a long-suffering majority of the people; but does it apply to the chief noisemakers—the cars of the street railways?

I live on Manhattan Avenue, near 115th Street. The cars used on the line running by my house are of the eight-wheel variety, and I imagine from what I observe that the wheels are "flat," which is a direct violation of the Penal Code. The noise made by the hammering of the wheels upon the tracks is sleep-destroying, nerve-racking, and horrible in the extreme. In addition to this the running gear of the cars is in need of repair, and the motormen allow the fenders to scrape along the ground as they bowl along to the accompaniment of clanging gongs.

The railway company is supremely indifferent to all of this discomfort and to the rights of citizens. The Board of Health should take up this matter and compel the traction company to run cars that don't thunder through the streets of the city. HENRY NEOMAN.

New York, March 30, 1907.

Lord & Taylor

Monday, April 1st.

Special Sale of Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos & Waists

Night Gowns, Chemises & Skirts,
98c., $1.25, 1.95 to 2.95

Drawers,
98c., $1.25 & 1.95

Special Offering of
Fine White Petticoats,
trimmed with lace or embroidery,
at greatly reduced prices

Silk Petticoats

in Black and Colored Taffeta (best quality,)
also Plaids and Fancy Flowered Silks;
37, 39, 42 inches long,
$5.95, 6.95 & 8.75

Lingerie Waists

in Fine Lawn or Batiste,
lace or embroidery trimmed, at
$2.50, $3.95 & $5.75
values $4.00 to $10.00

Wrapper Dept.

Long Kimonos

In Flowered Lawn.....$1.75
In Flowered Dotted Swiss and Striped Organdie.....$1.95

Short Kimonos

In Flowered Lawn.....75c., 98c
In Flowered Dotted Swiss and Striped Organdie.....98c
In Crépon, plain colors.....98c
In Crépon, Oriental patterns.....$1.25
In White Dotted Swiss, trimmed with Val. lace and ribbons.....$1.95

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Especial attention is directed this week to an

Important Sale

of

Women's French Voile Gowns

consisting of three distinct models in the new Paquin and Doucet Etons, elaborated with embroidered taffeta band and vestee effects; new full pleated skirts, entire suit made over taffeta silk.
Colors:—Black, Navy, Brown, Leather, Tan and Gray.
At $45.00
Value $60.00

Women's & Misses' Coat Suits

We are offering exceptional values at
$30.00, $35.00 and $40.00 per suit.
Real worth $40.00 to $60.00

Crepe de Chine Princess Gowns

Waist and skirt elaborated with laces, entire gown made over Taffeta Silk. Colors Pink, Light Blue, Helio, White or Black.
At $49.50
Value $75.00.

Women's Lace Waists

On Sale To-morrow (Monday)
100 Waists
Combination of Cluny Lace and Net, with handmade yoke, entire waist over silk.
At $10.00 each.
Value $14.50.

Women's and Misses' Separate Skirts

An unusual offering of
Chiffon Panama Skirts
full cluster pleated. Colors Black or Navy.
Black and White Check Skirts
Fancy Stripes and Mixtures
Black Taffeta Skirts
cluster pleated models.
At $7.50 each.
Value $10.00 to $12.50.

Girls' Clothing Dept.

Girls' Spring Coats:
A special offering of White or Navy Serge, fancy mixtures, checks, &c., &c., in the new ¾ lengths, sizes 4 to 14 years.
At $7.50 each.
Value $10.00

Girls' Wash Dresses

Special attention is directed to our showing at
$1.95, $2.95, $3.95 & $5.00 each.
Exceptionally good values.

Very special offering for Monday of

Women's Rain Coats

made of Priestley Cravenette Cloth; Tan and Oxford shades,
At $12.50

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Embroidery Dept.

—Special—

1,500 yards
Fine St. Gall Embroideries
consisting of
Allovers, Flouncings and Bands,
55c. & $1.25 per yard,
values 85c. to $3.00 per yard

Batiste Robes,
Light Blue, Pink, Lavender, Ecru, White and Gray,
$13.95 to $29.50

A few Fine Hand Embroidered
Waist Patterns
at greatly reduced prices

Handkerchief Dept.

Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs,
laundered and unlaundered, embroidered initials, plain and crossbar, 12½c. each

Embroidered & Hand Embroidered Initial Tape Border Handkerchiefs,
15c. each

Fine Shamrock Lawn and Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
white and dainty designs in colors, also hand embroidered initial on shamrock lawn, crossbar and tape border effects, 25c. each

"The Glove of Fashion"

REYNIER

Kid Gloves

possess every desirable feature demanded by the most exacting taste.
They represent perfection in glove making not only in quality of skins, but in fit and style as well.
The best gloves for street and evening wear

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth Street,
Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.
New York.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

The undersigned has been authorized by the estate of the late

Stanford White

To Announce an Unrestricted Public Sale of the

Artistic Furnishings and Interior Decorations

of the

Residence, 121 East 21st St.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Holders of cards (the supply of which has been exhausted) will be admitted to the residence to-morrow (MONDAY) and TUESDAY, April 1st and 2d, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

THE PUBLIC SALE

will take place on the afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Next, April 4th, 5th and 6th

Beginning each day at 2:30 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO THE PREMISES on the days of the sale will be EXCLUSIVELY BY CARD admitting ONE PERSON, which will be issued to applicants UPON THEIR WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY. In order to provide for the convenience of prospective buyers, it will be necessary to limit the number of these cards, and, in furtherance of this purpose, a charge of ONE DOLLAR EACH will be made for the cards of admission, and the amount paid will be credited on the bill of each and every purchaser at the sale.

The Paintings

Will be sold at MENDELSSOHN HALL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, April 11th and 12th, and will be on Free View at the American Art Galleries from Monday, April 8th, until the morning of sale, inclusive.

CATALOGUES—An illustrated catalogue, may be had of the Managers, price $1.00, or will be mailed, postpaid, for $1.25.

The sale will be conducted by

Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and GRIP

Back-ache is one of the mean things about grip. It may come between the shoulder blades, extend through to the chest, or shoot down to the Kidneys and take the form of Lumbago and lame you so that you cannot walk, stand or lie still. The back-ache of Grip spoils your disposition, makes you a bug bear to family and friends.

The use of "Seventy-Seven" for the preliminary Cold, stops the Grip and prevents Pneumonia.

"77" fits the vest pocket.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

All Discounts Direct to You

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the Country Home.

Porch Chairs	1.00
White enamelled Beds	2.50
Mission Chairs	2.75
Mission Settees	5.00
Mission Dining Tables	8.50
Mission Buffets	20.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00
Brass Beds	14.50

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,
225-233 4th Av.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.
18th St. Subway Station.

Burglars' Work Getting Easy

Don't Seem To Have Much Trouble Making Big Hauls.

Judging from Recent Robberies in the Wholesale Districts, Patrolmen Had Bad Eyesight and Detectives a Growing Indifference to What the Public Expected of Them —In a Notable Case Lately a Truck Was Backed Up to the Store and a Big Load of Loot Carried Off Without the Slightest Difficulty. —Evening Sun.

Such things do not occur in business places protected by the

Holmes System of Electric Protection

ART OBJECTS OF STANFORD WHITE

Tiles, Ceilings, and Hearth Fronts Decorating the Architect's Home to Be Sold.

NOTABLE SALE OF YEAR

Amateurs Eager to Secure Finds of an Ardent Collector and Man of Taste.

Rarely has the sale of a collector's private treasures in modern and old paintings and carvings, in Renaissance ceilings and hearth fronts, in old tiles and tapestries and fountains excited more interest among amateurs than the approaching dispersal of the art objects in the house of the late Stanford White on Gramercy Park. The building has been purchased by the Princeton Club, which will occupy also the adjacent house to the west after throwing the two houses into one.

The Whites' home is a corner house with the long side on Lexington Avenue, so that there is plenty of light in all the rooms. For his picture gallery on the second floor Mr. White built a long apartment with a ceiling of heavy beams, having a skylight, which, with the side windows, gives plenty of illumination by day. Here hangs the major part of the portraits among his old pictures; while the other rooms of the basement, main and second floors are liberally garnished with old and modern canvases. One end of the gallery has a splendid Henri Deux hearth front and overmantel of stone; the other a much later door frame of carved and gilt wood, with twisted columns, interrupted pediment, and wrought-iron gates.

By the stairs giving access to the gallery is an alcove with fountain surrounded by old blue tiles, bas-reliefs, and other antique objects. On the two sides of the great Henri Deux chimney-front of the gallery are old wooden chests carved and studded with metal ornaments. Stone lions guard the fireplace, and from the great cross beams of the roof hang great brass lamps and forged iron objects of curious shape.

The front room on this floor contains many fine paintings, an Inness, a Homer Martin, three marvelous color-poems by Albert Ryder, pencil sketches by Charles Bargue, Italian views by Charles Caryl Coleman, a little marine by William M. Chase, pictures by Curran, Hitchcock, Graham, Hassam, George De Forest Brush, Davies, Gedney Bunce, Albert Lynch, Alden Weir, Edward Simmons, Steichen, Ebninger, R. V. V. Sewell, Dewing, Metcalf, and Kenyon Cox. In the bedrooms are interesting bits of furniture, four-poster beds and toilet tables of unusual shape.

On the main floor, distributed through drawing and dining and music rooms are many paintings, chiefly old canvases, but occasionally works by Ingres, Gérôme, Boldini, Coubet, Monticelli, G. de Nittis, Lasar Lefebvre, and Bakkerkorff. Stanford White delighted in old Spanish carvings, altar-pieces, cloths, and reliquaries, and he favored Spanish painters like Coello, because of the strong decorative qualities of their stiffly clad and quaint figures. There are two very taking full-length standing portraits of young women by Coello, wearing the most decorative bell-shaped gowns and absurdly large waists. Another charming portrait of this sort is by Juan Carreno de Miranda. This young girl is as high-waisted as if she had lived under the First Empire, and wears an immense apron with openwork rosettes, through which her salmon-colored robe shines. A full-length standing portrait of the Earl of Dorset is attributed to some unknown Spanish master. Antonio Moro, the Flemish painter, bracketed in the catalogue under the Spanish school, is credited with a fine half-length of a nobleman in armor, "Bartolomeus Ind'us a Sale," with his coat of arms in the corner of the canvas. Three other portraits are assigned without names to a Spanish origin.

Among the Italians are Barocci Bronzino, Carlo Dole, Moroni, and half a dozen pictures not assigned to definite persons, but none the less attractive because nameless. Among them is an early group of Virgin and Child in tempera, very precious for its naïve charm and refinement. The old Dutch are represented by examples of Van Poelenburg, Janssen, Ravesteyn, Mierevelt, Goltzius, and de Vos; the French by Clouet, Mignard, and Van Loo; and Germans by a beautiful half length of a rich burgher by Amberger, whom, however, the catalogue classes as Dutch. This picture ought to go to the Metropolitan.

British painters include Sir Joshua Reynolds, (portrait of Kitty Fisher;) Zucchero, who is classed among Italians; Westall, ("Rustic Courtship,") Sir Godfrey Kneller, who is assigned to the Dutch, though he was born a German on the Baltic; William Etty, ("The Signal,") and Hogarth "Visit to the Debtors' Prison." There are "Lot and His Daughters," attributed to the school of Van Eyck, and two portraits attributed to Hans Holbein, who is ranged among the Dutchmen.

The paintings are those of a true amateur who bought for the quality of the picture, not for a name or as an investment pretty certain to rise in value. And it will be similar amateurs who will bid on these canvases when they come to the hammer at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12. About sixty pictures will be sold each night. Ryder's "Pegasus" and "Dryads Dancing at Dawn" are morsels for the connoisseur; the portraits of two noblemen attributed to Moroni and Mierevelt respectively are splendid figures; the portrait of a young lady in a tall white headdress, unassigned, but of the French school, has a charm quite indescribable; the Amberger is a jewel. The White Gallery contains no pictures that are ever likely to go to sensational figures at a sale; but most of them have the better quality of things which are comfortable to dwell with and see every day.

It would be fatiguing to set down the pieces of majolica and brass, the marble fountains and statuettes, the Rococo twisted wooden pillars placed for decorative purposes as flankers to a fireplace or a door, the well what-nots for porcelains, the harps and lyres and harpsichords, lecterns, carved frames and old black frames on the paintings, the marble sarcophagi and capitals, the ancient pedestals, and later well curbs which one meets in the passages and outside on the strips of grass between house and iron fence. A big bronze Japanese temple lantern stands in Gramercy Park across the street. It is ticketed No. 409.

Passing from one object to the other, the natural thought comes to many that here is an opportunity that is lost to form one of those special small museums in a big city, which are so attractive to the tourists and so useful to students of a certain epoch in the arts. All but a few of the very ancient things, and the paintings by contemporaries, may be ranged between 1500 and 1800. It is a pity that some one could not have purchased the entire collection and rearranged it so as to permit additions, confining those additions to the arts and crafts, the paintings and sculptures of these three centuries.

The picture gallery as it stands has too many portraits in it for the best effect; it suggests too much the wearisome rows of family portraits one finds at the country seats of old families in Europe. Decorative these selected portraits certainly are. But there can be too much of a good thing. One feels the absence of a marine, a historical picture, a good bit of genre by a master. This, however, is merely an evidence that any collector may be apt to push his particular hobby a trifle too far. The whole house is witness to the excellent taste and genuine connoisseurship in the broadest sense of the late Stanford White.

Hearn & Hyman
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY

A Notable Showing

In each department examples of the foremost famous manufacturers in their respective lines. The embodiment of all that is refined and beautiful, and all characterized by their moderation of cost.

MONDAY'S AND TUESDAY'S SPECIALS

Demi-Tailored Suits

Late Models and Adaptations,

of Chiffon, Voiles, Taffetas, Panamas and Rajahs

45.00, 49.00, 65.00, 89.00

Tailored Suits.

Smart cutaway or half-fitted Box Coat models, of gray Worsted or Chiffon Panamas, in Black, Navy and Russet Brown, full pleated skirt, with two deep folds at foot. Value $40.00.... 25.00

Gowns and Lingerie Dresses

Princess and Two-Piece Models,

exquisitely trimmed with real laces and embroideries. The fabrics are Vellings, Foulards, Taffetas, Nets, Laces, Batistes and Linens; a most comprehensive assortment, ranging in price from

16.00 to 185.00

Coats

TOP COATS, of tan COVERT or Black Broadcloth, taffeta lined, tight, box or semi-fitted styles. Value $17.50 12.50

TOURING AND STREET COATS, of new materials in Plaids, Checks, and Stripes. Value $18.00.... 12.75

Skirts

BUCKSKIN FINISHED TAFFETA SKIRTS, new section plaited model, cut extra wide; all sizes. Value $17.50..... 10.75

CHIFFON TAFFETA SKIRTS, section box and sun plaits, stitched to hip. Value $19.75..... 13.50

Waists

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of Lawns, Batistes and Linens in lingerie and tailor made effects, elaborately trimmed with German Val. lace and hand embroidery.

1.90, 2.90, 3.50, 5.00

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel.

SHE STILL INSISTS ON POLICEWOMEN

Mrs. Goldzier of Bayonne Won't Accept Defeat for Her Pet Scheme.

NOW PETITIONING FOR IT

And Advancing by Pamphlet Her Reasons Why Lady Police Would Do Good.

Not a bit discouraged by the action of the Bayonne City Council in jocosely pigeonholing her request that the city employ a force of "policewomen," Mrs. Julia Goldzier of 26 East Forty-fifth Street, that city, has obtained about 500 signatures to petitions favoring her scheme. Many of the signers are women well known in Bayonne.

To further advance her project Mrs. Goldzier has just issued a pamphlet headed "Policewomen, an appeal to the people of Bayonne." In it she thus sets forth all her arguments in favor of a lady police force:

"When I sent a letter to Mayor Garven asking him to appoint policewomen to patrol the streets for the protection, assistance, and entertainment of our children while they are out of their parents' sight I had no idea but that the Mayor would say something in favor of the movement, and that the press would note his statements on account of their novelty, and there the matter would drop except that in some remote place, a progressive village, whose inhabitants were intelligent enough to know a good thing when they heard of it and were not tied down by custom and the 'traditions of their elders,' would institute a police force of women whose sole duty was the care of children. To my surprise and joy I found that the citizens of Bayonne were quite ready to maintain a force of female guardians if they could be convinced that these would fill an evident want.

"One doubt in the minds of some is that policewomen would necessarily drag women into politics. This is an argument in favor of and not against the proposition. Women purify the home, the street, business, and camps, and women in politics would purify politics. Those who cannot realize this should be in the lunatic asylum.

"Another argument, which is only senseless twaddle, is that a woman's place is at home. Why is home a woman's place more than man's? Not because he has business elsewhere, for so has she. The home is getting smaller every day, and woman's capacities are growing larger every day. If you contract her sphere as her home contracts it, you will be kept busy building prisons, madhouses, and poorhouses to harbor all the wrecked minds, morals, and constitutions, for woman's growing energies cannot be safely confined in too small a space. She will also bring forth monstrosities and deformities, and another nation which gives its women proper liberties will conquer ours and we will go the way of all restricted peoples.

"The healthful outdoor exercise as a policewoman with its limited hours and easy work will soon make our women strong and free as men. Men with great care and subtlety have reduced women to dependency. They fear for their miserable, aborted, deformed, lop-sided civilization if women should be free and healthy. Many a woman disguised as a man has lived in close association with men and proved that a man's life with its healthful, variegated distractions is good for her.

"The horrified public shouts that policewomen would encourage race suicide. Calm yourselves, dear people, and listen to common sense. Is not one child saved equal to one born? Then suppose, in her wanderings through the streets the unwedded policewoman saves a child from a runaway horse, removes the fragments of a broken bottle and prevents a fatal accident, rapidly attends to the bruise or hurt of a child and prevents blood poisoning or prevents a bully throwing a missile at a companion and killing him, would she not have done as much for humanity as if she herself had given birth to that child? My, policewomen would be daily and hourly performing such deeds, so they would do more than any one mother toward preventing race suicide.

"It is hopeless to try and convert the unseeing, the dull, and stupid, but they make fine illustrations of the necessity of policewomen."

Mrs. Go'dzier has selected a uniform for the lady cops. It consists of dark blue blouse and bloomers, to be worn with or without skirts, blue military hat with gold braid, and patent leather boots.

New Corporation Directory Out.

The fifty-fifth annual issue of Trow's Copartnership and Corporation Directory for Manhattan and the Bronx made its appearance yesterday. The volume exceeds its predecessor in size by about sixty pages and contains the names of approximately 60,000 firms and corporations.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue.

SPECIAL VALUE MONDAY

Women's Suits

Tailor Made Suits, single or double breasted models, various length coats, silk lined, pleated skirt with folds, of English worsteds in light and dark colorings, also navy blue or black serge. Real value $39.50..... 29.50

Tailored Rough Pongee Suits, semi-fitted hip length coat, soft white silk lining, extra detachable collar and cuffs in contrasting shades, pleated skirt; colors, brown, navy, grey, black, natural or white. Real value $50.00..... 34.50

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Mousquetaire Dresses

An exclusive dressy model of French sheer novelty fabric, in black, navy, brown, violet, tan, light blue or pink colorings, trimmed with Filet and Irish lace, pleated skirt, with two folds. Real Value $45.00

28.50

Girls' Washable Jumper Dresses

Exclusive Franklin Models

Of imported poplins, linens, chambrays and Scotch ginghams; 4 to 14 years.

4.75, 6.75, 9.75

Value $7.50 to $15.00.

Misses' Washable Jumper Dresses

Exclusive Franklin Models

Of Irish linens, poplins and French chambrays, hand embroidered or trimmed.

7.50 and 14.50

14 to 18 years. Value $12.50 to $19.75.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY.

Girls' Scotch Plaid Dresses

Low neck model, made of Scotch Plaid Ginghams, in rich colorings, trimmed with embroidery and lace; 4 to 14 years. Real value $8.50.

5.00.

Boys' Suits and Boys' Reefers

Norfolk or Double-Breasted Suits, with extra pair of knickerbockers, of all-wool tweeds, also navy serge; 8 to 17 years. Real value $10.00..... 6.75

Hand Tailored Suits, Norfolk or double-breasted, with extra pair of knickerbockers, of imported Tweeds, Worsteds and Blue Serge; 8 to 17 years. Value $15.00..... 10.75

Reefer Coats, double breasted model, custom tailored, of imported cloths in checks and overplaids in light, medium and dark colorings. 3 to 12 yrs. Real value $9.75..... 7.50

AN UNUSUAL SALE MONDAY.

Women's Hand Embroidered Lingerie Waists.

Made in our workrooms from French hand embroidered waist patterns of sheer Batiste, Val. lace yoke, collar and cuffs, finely tucked front and back, long or short sleeves. Real value, $8.50.

3.85

Infants' Coats and Bonnets

Cream Cashmere — Bedford Cord or French Pique with hand embroidered capes. Real value $9.75..... 6.50

Coats of corded or China silk, elaborately embroidered. Real value $15.00..... 10.75

Dutch Bonnets, corded lawn, with large ribbon rosettes. Real value $8.50..... 5.75

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

THETA NU'S DINE.

Sophomore Social Society Closes Two Days' Convention Here.

Theta Nu Epsilon, the Sophomore Social Society, closed a two days' convention in this city last night with a dinner in the small ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where the sessions of the fraternity were held. Covers were laid for 125 delegates and visiting members.

The object of the convention was to fraternise the various chapters that are in the judgment of those present at the convention, "worthy" of being recognized. The informant said that there were forty-five chapters of the fraternity that were recognized as "legal" and forty termed "illegal." In all, during the two days' sessions some half a dozen of the so-called "illegal" chapters were recognized and made legal. Their names were not made public.

Stenographers in Speed Test.

BOSTON, March 30.—At the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention here today, Miss Nellie M. Wood of Boston won first place in stenography, and Miss Rose L. Fritz of New York successfully defended her title to the championship of typewriting. Miss Wood attained a speed of 225 words a minute for fifteen minutes with twenty-two errors. C. P. Gehan of Denver took second place and Fred Ireland of Washington, one of the stenographers in the House of Representatives, was third.

DELUSIONS OF A [illegible]

Thought He Had Diamonds in Shoes and Lived in Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—Lawrence Fulham, who for sixteen years was groom for Mrs. George E. Lewis on her country estate at Tarrytown on the Hudson; and who imagines that he is a famous jockey worth a billion dollars, was to-day declared hopelessly insane by a Sheriff's jury at White Plains in charge of Commissioner David Verplanck. Fulham imagined that he was a better jockey than Tod Sloan, that he had diamonds in his shoes, and owned a mansion in Fifth Avenue.

Farewell Reception to Dr. Ebray.

The French branch of the Y. M. C. A. in West Fifty-fourth Street gave a farewell reception to Dr. Alcide Ebray, the French Consul General of New York, recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, at the clubhouse last night. The Presidents of the principal French societies were present.

Burglars at Briarcliff Manor.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 30.—Burglars visited the home of Walter W. Law, Jr., at Briarcliff Manor, a village about a mile back of Ossining, last night, and carried off property valued at about $500. Walter W. Law, Sr., owns most of Briarcliff Manor, and his son is President of the village.

H. C. F. **KOCH & CO.**

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

1891——SIXTEENTH——1907

ANNIVERSARY SALE.

SIXTEEN years on 125th Street, and forty years since this firm was established—a double event—and we're going to celebrate it by presenting the greatest buying opportunities of the year. Every section will be replete with money-saving chances. Seasonable merchandise of the Koch high standard of quality will be offered at tempting prices. It will indeed be a gala week, during which all shoppers will profit immensely.

Women's Tailor Suit Hats

A smart collection of the newest TAILORED HATS, in rough braids, plain and nacre effects, six different shapes, effectively trimmed with ribbon, wings and quills; colors—burnt brown, green and the new blues; value $5.00..... 3.98

Laces and Nets—Big Values.

BLACK SILK DRESS NET, 45 inches wide; plain, dotted or figured; latest designs; value $1.25; yard 89c

WHITE COTTON BRUSSELS NET, 72 inches wide; suitable for waists or dresses, value 75c; yard..... 59c

WHITE OR ECRU ORIENTAL ALLOVER; well-covered pattern; suitable for fancy waists; value 75c; yard.. 45c

VENICE OR ORIENTAL INSERTION AND APPLIQUE, white or ecru; value 29c; yard..... 19c

WHITE OR ECRU ORIENTAL LACE; new patterns, 3 to 6 inches wide; value 35c; yard..... 19c

WHITE COTTON TORCHON LACE AND INSERTION, 3 to 5 inches wide; value 10c; yard..... 4c

12½c Fancy Organdies, 6¾c

COLORED ORGANDIES in beautiful floral effects, dots and scroll designs; only three cases of these choice goods—early customers get the pick; none C. O. D. For Monday only, yard..... 6¾c

Note Paper and Engraving

Specials for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

PURITAN LINEN NOTE PAPER, pure white linen finish, with the new square flap envelope to match.

One-pound package Paper, 108 sheets; reg. 25c..... 15c
Envelopes to match, package of 25..... 5c

WHITING'S POPLIN NOTE PAPER, a superior quality; 24 sheets and 24 envelopes in box; regularly 25c..... 15c

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS; H. C. F. KOCH & CO. special; linen finish; 1-quire box; regularly 29c..... 21c

ENGRAVING full name on copper plate, in latest style script and printing 50 best quality visiting cards; regularly 95c.; complete..... 65c

ENGRAVED PLATE, in shaded old English—name only—and printing 50 best quality visiting cards; reg. $3.00, complete..... $1.50

100 WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, with double set of envelopes; superior grade of paper, engraved with 10 lines newest style script; regularly $9.50..... $6.50

PRINTING from your own plate and furnishing 100 best quality Visiting Cards:

Regularly 75c..... 55c
50 Cards; Reg. 39c..... 29c

Fine White Goods.

FANCY OXFORD SUITINGS, in mercerized figure designs..... } Value 19c Yard.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, in small, large or broken plaids; fine quality..... } 11c
DOTTED SWISSES; various size dots on fine quality Swiss lawn..... }

PLAID LAWNS, in large overplaids, single or cluster..... } Value 25c Yard.
NOVELTY MADRAS in neat floral designs, plaids, stripes, &c..... } 14c
JACQUARD SUITINGS, this season's latest weave, in many designs..... }

NOVELTY FABRICS in checks, overplaids, stripes, &c..... } Value 30c Yard.
EMBROIDERED SWISSES, fine quality, in allover floral designs..... } 21c
MERCERIZED POPLIN; 27 inches wide; yarn mercerized; excellent quality..... }

125th St. West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

S. C. Kraus & Co.

Broadway, between 46th & 47th Sts.

SMART WEAR FOR WOMEN

The Distinctive Tailored Suit

is the first requisite of the well groomed woman.

In choosing from our comprehensive stocks good taste must govern the selection. We offer an array of suits which the discriminating woman will recognize as very different from the common-place, ready-to-wear garments.

Every detail known to fine tailoring is vividly expressed, and the latest dictates of fashion are closely observed.

They range in price from $25.00 to $150.00

For Monday and Tuesday we direct particular attention to a complete showing of new models in Voile, Chiffon Panama, Serge, Worsted and Fancy Materials.

The mannish mixtures are exceptionally good.

Very Special at $39.50

No Charge For Alterations.

PIRE TRACK CASE ...K SUPREME COURT

...stice Mills Hears Argument in Application for Writ of Mandamus.

WILL DECIDE IN FEW DAYS

Affidavits of Commissioners Deny Arbitrary or Illegal Action in Refusing License.

Arguments in the application of the Empire City Trotting Club for a peremptory writ of mandamus against James W. Wadsworth, Harry K. Knapp, and John Sanford, constituting the State Racing Commission, were heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County at the Surrogate's Court, Yonkers. The Empire City Trotting Club, through its attorney, J. Russell Soley, sought to compel the State Racing Commission to show cause why it should not issue a license to the Empire City Club to hold a running race meeting this year. Justice Mills, after the arguments, took the briefs and announced that he would make known his decision in a few days.

The appearance of The Jockey Club as a party to the suit lent additional interest to the proceedings, and a long array of eminent counsel appeared for the various parties interested. Col. Franklin Bartlett and W. C. Percy represented the State Racing Commission, J. Russell Soley and J. A. Winslow looked after the interests of the Empire City Trotting Club, and Joseph S. Auerbach represented The Jockey Club. Harry K. Knapp and Secretary John Boden of the State Racing Commission and James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Club, were in the courtroom.

Col. Bartlett opened the proceedings by asking for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, as all material facts appeared in the City and County of New York, and outside of the limits of Westchester County. Counselor Soley opposed the motion and characterized it as a furtherance of the policy of delay shown by the State Racing Commission. Justice Mills denied the motion temporarily, and while he was inclined to make it permanent he said he wanted more time to consider the motion before making a final ruling.

J. Russell Soley in presenting his argument in favor of the writ of mandamus said no issue of facts had been presented in the affidavits submitted by Chairman J. W. Wadsworth, H. K. Knapp, and W. C. Percy. He recited the act under which the Empire City Trotting Club was organized, and charged that the State Racing Commission had shown gross favoritism and partiality in granting licenses to eight favored racing organizations and refusing the application of the Empire City Trotting Club. He said the Commissioners had no alternative but to issue the license, which, according to the powers conferred upon them by Legislature, made it obligatory and mandatory. He further alleged that The Jockey Club had exerted a sinister influence in the racing situation in New York State. He attacked the affidavits presented by the members of the State Racing Commission and its counsel, and alleged the Commissioners had acted arbitrarily in refusing his clients a license.

In answer Col. Bartlett said the application showed a mere sordid desire to hold a race meeting, which was foreign to the spirit of sport which was supposed to situate the application. He pointed out that, according to the act constituting the State Racing Commission, it had the power to revoke and annul a license the next day should the court decide in favor of the application of the writ. Col. Bartlett then asked for the dismissal of the application for the following reasons:

First—The petitioner has mistaken his remedy. The writ of mandamus will not lie to reverse the discretion vested by law in the State Racing Commission.

Second—The laws of the State of New York grant to the State Racing Commission an uncontrolled discretion in the matter of granting licenses, and such discretion should not be nullified or disturbed in any way by the courts.

Third—In this particular case the State Racing Commission has exercised its judgment and discretion in a reasonable and proper way.

The appearance of Joseph S. Auerbach on behalf of The Jockey Club was objected to by Lawyer Soley, but Justice Mills said he would hear the argument, although he did not need it. Mr. Auerbach admitted the autocratic control of racing by The Jockey Club, but said it was necessary as a safeguard for the public.

The affidavits of J. W. Wadsworth, H. K. Knapp, and W. C. Percy were identical in phraseology. They gave as reasons for the refusal to grant a license that a proper case had not been shown, public interests did not require the holding of such a race meeting, the licenses had already been granted when the application was made, racing at two metropolitan tracks on conflicting dates would be undesirable, the applicant had failed to apply for a license between the years 1900 and 1906, The Jockey Club had declined to assign dates to the applicant, a meeting at a metropolitan track at midsummer would be detrimental to the interests of racing, and that the commission had not acted arbitrarily, illegally, or wrongfully.

HONORS GO TO CRIPPLES.

Voloday and Andrew Mack Surprise Racing Men of California.

The sporting contingent of California, particularly turfmen, show an unusual degree of exuberance because four bills affecting their interests were put over until the next session of the Legislature, which will be two years hence.

Not until May 11 will the meeting of the new California Jockey Club come to an end, and when the finish is reached the most successful meeting, artistically and financially, will have passed into history. At all stages of the meeting there has been more money in sight than ever before. Not less than thirty bookmakers have been laying odds daily, while the attendance has shown marked increase over former years, despite the continuous bad weather.

There have been all kinds of horseflesh seen in the races. The liberality of the stakes have called out many equine celebrities, but it is a peculiar fact that the racing honors of the meeting have gone to two avowed cripples. Both of these cripples, Voloday and Andrew Mack, are owned by William Cahill. With a collection of horses which at the opening of the meeting were generally classed as selling platers, Cahill's winnings amount to more than $12,000, and he stands fifth on the list of winning owners. Voloday went to the post nine times during the winter. He won eight events and finished third the other time. Andrew Mack started fourteen times. He won seven races, was twice second, once third, and four times unplaced.

So far was Voloday at the beginning of the season that his owner was running him in $1,000 selling races. Just before the new year the Faraday horse captured a selling race at a mile and an eighth as an even-money favorite, but it was a close shave for Jockey Miller, who had to do his best riding to land his mount a winner by a nose. Then followed five more victories in the mud in impressive style. A fitting climax to Voloday's winter sensational racing on the coast was the Big Family Club Handicap, when he finished first on a bad track, eased up, at the mile and a quarter being outpointed by 1-4, with 7 to 1 laid against him in the betting ring.

The Winter's work of Andrew Mack, the 7-year-old gem of Charkiras and Gamecock, will be ranked alongside with Voloday's. He started seventeen times, won seven races, was second in four, third in two, and unplaced in four. He was first three times in one-mile races, his best time being 1:43. His four other victories were at a mile and a sixteenth, the best time being 1:50. Like Voloday, Andrew Mack is troubled with unsound legs, but this does not prevent him from covering fast miles if the going is to his taste.

It is rather exceptional, however, that the star performances of the California Jockey Club's meeting should be a pair of cripples, and again peculiar that both horses should eat their meals in the same barn.

HORSES FOR LONDON SHOW.

Rivalry Between Nations Promises Keen Competition.

The International Horse Show, which will be held at Olympia, London, during the week of June 7, has awakened great interest in horse circles in this country. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's string of twenty-seven horses is located at Red Hill Farm, Edgeware, near London, and is being prepared for the event. Other American exhibitors are making preparations for sending their show horses across the water. Alfred B. Maclay has put together a new pair of trotters which he will send abroad on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis on May 11 in charge of Albert Fox. One of the pair is Rose Worthy, 2:29¾, by Axworthy, 2:15½, out of Rosebud. To mate her Mr. Maclay recently purchased the bay mare Alca, by Alcander, 2:22, son of Alcantara, 2:23, and sire of the noted Speedway pacer Dariel, 2:04¼. Mr. Maclay will also send his trotter Auditor B., 2:27¾, and another, making four horses altogether.

Mrs. Francis Francis has sent the chestnut high steppers Judge Taft and mate to show in the heavy harness classes. Walter Winans, an American now living in England, has recently purchased in this country the Western trotter Lavette, 2:12¼, and several others to show in the light harness classes. The team of ten Percherons to be exhibited in London by Armour & Co. of Chicago will leave on the steamship Cevic on April 8 or 9. The whole team is iron gray and has swept everything in the Western horse shows. Richard P. McGann has made inquiries about accommodations for his horses for next month, and John S. Bratton of East St. Louis will have charge of a number of harness and saddle horses from Western exhibitors in addition to his own entries.

Among the other American exhibitors who will send entries are E. T. Stotesbury, Clarence Moore, J. Campbell Thompson, and W. Stanton Elliott. The absentees will include W. H. Moore, C. W. Watson, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. Business will prevent the two first named from sending their horses over, and Reginald Vanderbilt does not think his horses quite good enough to compete against the class to be exhibited.

The spirit of competition is keen in Europe. Although A. G. Vanderbilt's horses have not created a big impression, they are of sufficient class to cause the Britishers considerable worry. French, Belgium, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and German breeders are entering the competition. English breeders and exhibitors are waking up to the fact that their standing in the horse world is threatened, especially in the heavy harness classes, and unless Walter Winans can show some light harness horses of exceptional class, it is probable that Americans will secure a goodly shares of prizes in this division. The Italians are sending some of their champion jumpers to the show with quiet confidence as to the result.

M. N. A. Dupnich of Brussels, member of the Government Committee, and one of the foremost experts on horses on the Continent, is especially concerned with the arrangements for the high jumping contests. It is probable that Continental cavalry officers will compete for prizes in their gorgeous uniforms, as they do in similar contests held in their own countries. An invitation was extended to the American cavalry officers, but it is doubtful whether that branch of the United States Army will be represented.

The date for the show is between the Epsom and Ascot race weeks, and English society is already preparing their London houses for the show. The premiums amount to nearly $40,000, and the value of the prizes will attract the best show horses in the world. One feature about the show has found hearty indorsement. All challenge and championship prizes are to be won outright instead of three or more times, which is the general custom. This will enable the owner of the winning horse to secure absolute possession instead of being compelled to return and win the cup again before being able to claim it.

MUD HOLES MENACE HORSES.

Dr. Gill Says Conditions Must Be Remedied for Health of Animals.

Dr. H. D. Gill, State Veterinarian and former President of the Road Drivers' Association, is authority for the statement that the neglect of the municipal authorities in failing to keep the streets in proper condition is menacing thousands of horses, and unless the conditions are remedied there will not be a healthy working horse in New York City in five years from now. The Road Drivers' Association is making a vigorous campaign to effect a remedy, and is co-operating with the Automobile Club of America in forcing the authorities to make the necessary repairs.

In describing the illness and accidents that can be caused to horses by defects in the pavement, he said that if a horse had a scratch in the shin above the hoof and stepped into a pool of foul water that had accumulated after a storm, there was not one chance in a hundred of it escaping mud fever. This often developed, he declared, into blood poisoning and killed the horse. Besides the fever and the broken legs and hips that result from the "mud holes" there are many injuries to the horse, and in one stable 100 out of 400 horses are now suffering from mud fever. In discussing this menace, Dr. Gill said:

"Thousands of horses in this city are to-day suffering from 'mud fever' brought on by contact with the polluted pools which form in every hole in defective street pavements after a heavy rain or snow storm. Hundreds of others are being maimed or even killed as the result of falls caused by stumbles into these same holes, or slips on sloppy pavements. The wretched condition of our city streets is directly responsible for these illnesses, accidents, and fatalities to the horses.

"But conditions must be remedied. The horse lovers are waking up to the fact that their animals are in daily peril from the defects in the pavement. The Road Drivers' Association has already taken up the matter, and will co-operate with the Automobile Club of America in forcing the authorities to fix our streets. And every person who has any interest in municipal improvements, whether he be a horse lover or not, should join in the campaign.

"We drivers are particularly interested in the accidents to horses which the street defects cause, but it is not only the horses that are endangered. Every person who ever rides behind a horse runs the same risk. They can be thrown from their vehicles by a horse falling, or they can be smashed up in a runaway caused by a horse becoming terrified by a slip or misstep into a rut.

"Often when a heavy truck lurches into a hole or rut the pole swings around and strikes one of the horses, inflicting a bad bruise. Again, when a horse is pulling desperately to get a vehicle out of one of these holes, it will strain muscles or internal organs and inflict injuries upon itself that often result fatally. The chafing of the heavy collar, too, when a horse is straining to pull out of a rut causes it suffering, and in some instances blood poisoning.

"Taken all in all, the miserable condition of our streets is doing more to kill and maim horses than anything else. It is a positive crime that they are permitted to be in such a condition. But I am sure of this—if the municipal authorities are in ignorance of existing conditions, they will soon wake up. The campaign of the Automobile Club of America will not come to naught. Every civic and riding and driving association in the city should, and I believe will, co-operate with it. And then something will change."

According to W. K. Hanton, manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an unprecedented number of maimed horses are being picked up by the

"AMERICANS" LOST GAME IN ATLANTA

New Yorks Were Only Able to Score In a Single Inning.

"WEE WILLIE" STRUCK OUT

Elberfeld Kept Out of the Field on Physician's Advice—Score Was 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—Atlanta won her first victory of the season from the New York Americans by a score of 5 to 3 this afternoon.

The locals started the counting first, but New York took the lead in the sixth, making three runs, the entire output, so far as the visitors were concerned. However, the locals overcame the lead in their half of the same inning. Castleton had relieved Hughes at this juncture, and began his downfall by hitting Paskert, who reached second on Castleton's wild pitch. Then three hits, with a base on balls, resulted in three runs for Atlanta and gave her the game.

Zeller, who pitched for the local team, struck out "Willie" Keeler in the third inning, which locally was considered the feature of the game, taking into consideration the fact that Keeler struck out only four times last season.

The New Yorks are fast rounding into condition, and "Kid" Elberfeld is the only member of "Griff's" bunch who is now out of the game. A physician advised him not to try to work on the field at all, and consequently he remains quiet. It is thought that he will get back in shape next week. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Conroy, ss.	1	1	2	3	0		
Mort'ty, 1b.	1	2	6	1	1		
Wlliams, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0		
Laporte, 3b.	0	1	3	0	0		
Johnson, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Thomas, c.	0	1	7	3	0		
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Castleton, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
*Kleinow	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	9	24	13	1		

ATLANTA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Becker, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Dyer, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0		
S.Smith, c.	0	1	7	1	1		
Paskert, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Castro, ss.	0	2	3	0	0		
T.Smith, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wallace, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
H'fman, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1		
Sweeney, 1b.	0	3	13	0	1		
Zellers, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Schopp, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
†Spade	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	11	27	10	2		

*Batted for Castleton in ninth inning.
†Batted for Zellers in sixth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
Atlanta	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Sweeney (2,) Dyer (2.) Stolen bases—Castro, Hoffman (2,) Sweeney, Johnson. Base on balls—Off Zeller, 1; off Schopp, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Castleton, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Castleton, 1; by Schopp, 1. Struck out—By Zeller, 4; by Hughes, 3; by Castleton, 2. Wild pitches—Castleton, 1; Schopp, 1. Umpire—Mr. La Fitte. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Brooklyn Scores Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—Brooklyn pulled off a difficult victory from the local aggregation this afternoon by 4 to 2. The exhibition of the outfielders was the prettiest that has been seen here this year. Lumley and Maloney covered themselves with glory, and their fast running catches at four different times saved Savannah from cleaning up her bases. The feature of the game was the batting of Jordan and Casey, the latter getting three hits and Jordan took four out of the same number of times at the bat. The catchers worked well and only one local player succeeded in stealing second, though many died in the attempt. Score:

SAVANNAH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
King, rf.	0	2	2	0	1		
Huber, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
How'd, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Logan, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0		
C.Lewis, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0		
O'Mal'y, ss.	0	0	4	1	0		
Fitz'd, c.	1	0	2	1	0		
Khalk'ff, c.	0	0	2	2	0		
Oehme, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Hoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Murray	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	5	24	8	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	2	3	1	1	3		
Lumley, rf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	0	4	12	0	0		
Batch, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	0	0	1	2		
Alp'm'n, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0		
Ritter, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Hurley, c.	0	0	2	1	0		
McIntyre, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Bell, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	4	12	27	12	2		

*Batted for Oehme in fifth inning.

Savannah	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Stolen bases—Maloney, Hurley, King. Sacrifice hit—O'Malley. Two-base hit—Huber. Three-base hits—Casey and Alperman. Bases on balls—Off Oehme, 1; off Hoff, 1; off McIntyre, 1. Struck out—By Hoff, 2; by Oehme, 1; by Bell, 2; by McIntyre, 4. Hit by pitcher—C. Lewis. Hits—Off Hoff, 6; off Oehme, 6; off Bell, 2; off McIntyre, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Eason.

Virginia Overwhelmed Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 30.—The University of Virginia took the starch out of Columbia in easy fashion to-day, winning by a score of 16 to 3. Columbia was dangerous at no time, scoring only in the third inning. Virginia tallied in all but two innings.

Fulton, for Virginia, was invincible in the box, while Cornell was easy for the Virginians. Virginia fielded almost perfectly, but their few errors were bunched and saved Columbia from a shut-out. The score:

VIRGINIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Honak's, ss.	2	4	0	3	0		
Walker, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Sawrie, 2b.	3	2	1	1	1		
Dalton, lf.	2	4	0	0	0		
Thorn, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Hoff, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Johnson, 1b.	2	0	12	0	0		
Woodson, c.	3	2	12	1	0		
Fulton, p.	2	3	0	2	1		
Total	16	19	27	8	2		

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shafer, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2		
Young, c.	1	0	12	0	0		
Conk'g, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Mill'ger, 1b.	1	1	8	0	3		
W.Con'll, p.	1	1	0	0	0		
Zimber, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Schmidt, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
T.Con'll, ss.	0	0	0	0	2		
Total	3	4	24	4	7		

Virginia	2	2	0	2	2	3	5	0	—16
Columbia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Hoff, W. Connell. Three-base hit—Fulton. Home run—Woodson. Sacrifice hit—Walker. Stolen bases—Dalton, Johnson, Walker, Schmidt, Young, Miltenberger, (2,) Smith. First base on balls—Off Fulton, 3. Struck out—By Fulton, 13; by Connell, 10. Left on bases—Virginia, 8; Columbia, 6. Hit by pitcher—Sawrie, Smith. Balk—Connell. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hoffner.

Georgetown Easy for Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The worst beating that Georgetown has ever suffered in a college game was administered by Princeton this afternoon. Score, 15 to 0.

While Heyniger had the local collegians under his control at all times, allowing only three hits, and striking out twelve batters, the Tigers hammered Cantwell and Devine for nineteen hits and a total of twenty-four bases. Sides was injured in sliding and Fish was substituted. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Newc'b, cf.	2	3	1	0	0		
Vaughn, ss.	2	3	0	1	0		
Harlan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Wister, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
McLean, 1b.	1	3	9	1	0		
Sides, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1		
Fish, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Th'km'n, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0		
Cooney, c.	2	1	13	2	0		
Heyn'ger, p.	3	2	0	4	0		
Total	15	19	27	10	2		

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Devlin, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0		
Scheller, ss.	0	1	4	1	1		
Smith, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Simon, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Byrnes, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0		
C'ney, lf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Galvin, rf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Schlafly, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Mudd, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Maloney, c.	0	1	1	2	0		
Cantwell, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Devine, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	0	3	27	16	3		

Princeton	0	0	3	4	3	1	1	0	3—15
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

First base by errors—Princeton, 2; Georgetown, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 4; Georgetown, 7. First base on balls—Off Cantwell, 2; off Devine, 1; off Heyniger, 1. Struck out—By Cantwell, 1; by Heyniger, 12. Home run—Heyniger. Two-base hits—McLean, Heyniger. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Smith, Byrnes, Cantwell. Stolen bases—Newcomb, Harlan, (2,) Wister, Sides. Double plays—Scheller and Byrnes; Heyniger, Cooney and McLean. Wild pitch—Devine. Passed balls—Mudd, Cantwell. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Time of game—Two hours.

Yale Rolls Up a Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Yale won another easy victory to-day, defeating Washington and Lee, 16 to 4. Up to the fourth inning the contest was close. The score:

YALE.	R	I	P	O	A	E
T.Jones, c.	2	3	6	2	0	
Clifford, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	
Kinney, ss.	4	3	2	2	1	
Sch'fly, rf.	2	0	2	0	0	
Camp, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0	
Madden, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	
H.Jones, 1b.	3	2	7	3	0	
Church, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	
Parsons, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	16	17	24	11	1	

WASH'N AND LEE.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Wills, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	
Bagley, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Pipes, lf.	0	0	3	0	1	
Lube, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	
Anthony, c.	1	1	8	0	0	
Neomee, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	
Johnson, cf.						
Paxton, p.	0	0	1	0	0	
Paxton, p.	0	2	0	3	1	
Paxton, cf.	0	0	0	2	0	
Chatham, ss.	1	0	0	3	2	
Total	4	7	24	12	5	

Yale	1	1	1	2	2	6	0	—16	
Washington and Lee	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	4

Earned runs—Yale, 6. Washington and Lee, 4. First base on errors—Yale, 2. Washington and Lee, 2. Left on bases—Yale, 10; Washington and Lee, 6. First base on balls—Off Parsons, 1; off Schmidt, 1; off Paxton, 1; off Paxton, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Paxton, 1. Struck out—By Parsons, 2; by Schmidt, 2; by Paxton, 1; by Paxton, 1. Two-base hits—Clifford, Kinney, Camp, Madden, H. Jones. Sacrifice hits—Kinney, H. Jones. Sacrifice hits—Church, Wills. Hit by pitcher—By Porter, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hamilton. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Cornell Too Much for Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30.—The Cornell batsmen found the Navy pitchers to their liking here this afternoon and had no trouble to win, the score being 12 to 2. Meade was substituted in the fifth inning, and held the visitors until the eighth inning, when three runs were scored. The score:

CORNELL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Heilm'n, ss.	2	2	3	1	2		
Ebeling, rf.	1	0	1	1	0		
Brov'n, 3b.	3	4	2	2	0		
Bigelow, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Hast'gs, c.	2	2	7	3	0		
Graves, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Mantel, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0		
Fulton, cf.	1	1	1	0	1		
Reiber, 2b.	1	1	0	3	1		
Lovejoy, p.	1	1	0	0	1		
Gable, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	12	13	27	12	4		

NAVY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Battle, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Bacon, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Purnell, ss.	0	0	0	0	1		
Ducey, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Lange, lf.	1	2	2	0	1		
Lomb'd, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1		
Stile, c.	0	0	5	3	0		
Chew, c.	0	1	7	0	1		
Flickey, 1b.	0	0	5	1	1		
Jones, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0		
Lamphier, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Meade, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Boynton, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	5	27	12	6		

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.

Cornell	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0—12
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0— 2

Two-base hit—Heilman. Three-base hit—Mantel. Innings pitched—By Lovejoy, 6; by Gable, 2; by Lamphier, 5⅓; by Meade, 2⅔; by Boynton, 1. Hits—Off Lovejoy, 3; off Gable, 2; off Lamphier, 9; off Meade, 4. Stolen bases—Heilman, Brown, (2,) Bigelow, (3,) Hastings, (3,) Mantel, Battle, Ducey, Lange, Chew. Left on bases—Cornell, 6; Navy, 6. Umpire—Mr. Norman of Washington.

Scores of Other Games.

The Manual Training High School baseball team lost yesterday to Boys' High School, on Utica Field, Brooklyn, by the score of 4 to 3. Boys' High School started off badly, and by the end of the seventh inning Manual seemed to have the game well in hand, with the score 4 to 1 in her favor. In the eighth inning, however, Fassbender, who caught for Manual, was badly injured while running the bases and had to be taken out. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Manual	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	3	2
Boys High	1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 —4	5	3

Batteries: Manual—Harbinson, Fassbender, and Noonan. Boys' High—Hening and Krusuler.

The freshmen baseball team of the College of the City of New York defeated the Stuyvesant High School nine in the first game of the season yesterday afternoon at Ontario Oval, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, by the score of 11 to 3. The freshmen profited by the costly errors of their opponents at the beginning of the game, while the excellent pitching of Lowenthal, who allowed but three hits, never cast doubt upon the victory. In the second inning Hogan, a freshman, sliding to second, swung around his feet so that his spikes cut a deep gash just beneath Tinkens' eye.

	R	H	E
Stuyvesant H. S.	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	3	3
C. C. N. Y. Fresh.	3 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 x	11	7

Batteries: Stuyvesant—Boylston, Cavallaro, and Grande. Freshmen—Lowenthal and Wagner. Umpire—Mr. Lester Cordts, C. C. N. Y. A. A.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 16; Columbia University, 3.

At Lexington, Va.—Pennsylvania State College, 9; Virginia Military Institute, 4.

At St. Louis—"Browns," 6; "Cardinals," 2.

At Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, (American, second team,) 5; Newark, 4. Philadelphia, (National,) 10; Altoona, (Tri-State,) 6.

At Atlanta—Georgia "Tech," 4; Mercer, 0.

At Macon—Cleveland, (American,) 15; Macon, (South Atlantic,) 1.

At Greensborough—Guilford College, 8; University of North Carolina, 2.

At Lynchburg, Va.—Binghamton, (New York State League,) 5; Lynchburg, (Virginia,) 3.

At Danville—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 10; Danville, (Virginia,) 4.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, (Virginia,) 8; Montreal, (Eastern,) 4.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, (Southern,) 4; Philadelphia, (American,) 2.

At Atlantic City, N. J.—University of Pennsylvania, 3; Carlisle Indians, 1.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, (Southern,) 4; Philadelphia, (American,) 2.

ANOTHER STAHL SUICIDE.

Friend of Dead Baseball Player Takes Carbolic Acid.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 30.—David P. Murphy, an engineer on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, committed suicide to-day by swallowing carbolic acid. It is believed the suicide of "Chick" Stahl, the Boston American baseball player, who was an intimate friend of Murphy, had some effect in giving a suicidal impulse to Murphy's mind. Murphy left a note saying: "Bury me beside 'Chick.'"

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 30.—The body of the late Capt. Charles ("Chick") Stahl of the Boston American baseball team arrived here from West Baden to-day accompanied by a brother, Perry Stahl, and James Goodfellow, a lifelong friend. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Barbara Stahl, mother of the deceased.

Mrs. Charles S. Stahl arrived last night from Roxbury, Mass., accompanied by her father and sister. When the body arrived the coffin was placed on a bank of floral offerings sent from National and American baseball clubs.

FOAL FOR LOU DILLON.

Handsome Bay Filly, Sired by John A. McKerron, Born Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—The long-looked-for foal, the result of the mating of Lou Dillon, 1:58½, and John A. McKerron, 2:04½, arrived at the Billings stable early this morning.

Contrary to expectations, both the mare and filly are doing splendidly. The famous mare has had every care and attention, the large and comfortable box stall, which was arranged for her since her purchase by Mr. Billings several years since, being specially padded and bedded for the event.

Everything was in readiness for the baby foal, and Lou Dillon received a most hearty reception. She enjoys the proud distinction of being the first foal whose sire and dam have as fast a time average in point of records as have Lou Dillon and John A. McKerron, and the future of this filly of royal inheritance will be the subject of much discussion on the part of the entire trotting horse world.

The filly is handsome, well proportioned, bay in color, with a small white star in the centre of her forehead.

Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the world's champion trotter from 1892 to 1894, is also expected to foal to McKerron within the next few weeks, and the arrival of this foal will also be an important event.

DURLAND'S SHOW FILLS WELL

Nearly 700 Horses Will Be Shown at the Exhibition This Week.

With an entry list numbering nearly 700, and many horses which won prizes at the Madison Square Garden exhibition last November, the sixteenth annual horse show at Durland's will open on Tuesday night and continue until Friday. Although the Plymouth Hackney Stud was sold last week to go to St. Louis, Hildred and several others from

AUTO TOUR RULES FOR GLIDDEN CUP

National A. A. A. Competition Will Start from Cleveland on July 10.

POINTS ON CLUB BASIS

Touring Cars Only Eligible, Entry Fee $100, and Run Will End in New York July 23.

Chairman Frank B. Hower of the Touring Board of the American Automobile Association announced the conditions for the fourth annual National tour yesterday, thereby anticipating by two weeks the time specified by the Executive Committee for the issuance of the rules. The tour will start on Wednesday, July 10, from Cleveland, which is two weeks earlier than last year and will end in New York about July 23. While the detailed route has not been determined, the general plan is to run westward from Cleveland to Chicago, passing through Detroit, Toledo, and probably Lansing, then through Indiana, stopping at Indianapolis, back to Cleveland, then through Pennsylvania, with stops at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and finishing in this city. The total route will cover about 1,400 miles, and the average daily run will be about 125 miles.

The tour will combine the third annual contest for the Glidden Cup, and, as last year, the participants will be divided into two classes, contestants and non-contestants, the latter being those entering the tour chiefly for its pleasure features, and they will not be subjected to the necessity of reaching the controls on time or conforming to the other cup conditions.

The cup, for the first time this year, will cease to be an individual trophy. It will be awarded to the club whose cars officially entered for the contest make the best aggregate showing. A club, to be eligible for the cup, must enter at least three cars, but a careful record will also be kept of each individual contestant, and the National association will give a certificate of merit to those who finish the run with satisfactory records.

The rules, while conforming in general principles to the conditions of last year, are much more definite and the competing cars will be more restricted in the making of repairs than formerly. The committee has figured out a stated number of points to be credited to each club previous to the start, according to the number of cars entered for the Glidden Cup. A definite system of penalties has also been provided for, and the club which retains the largest proportion of its original numbers at the end of the tour will receive the trophy.

The committee will announce a definite schedule for each day with checking points and controls. Penalties will be imposed for reaching the controls ahead or behind the specified time. A leeway of two minutes each way, however, will be allowed.

As an example of penalizing a club team for repairs, a club entering three cars, one of which replaces a spring valued at $10, will be penalized 3 1-3 points, which is one-third of a point for each dollar. A team of ten cars under similar conditions would be penalized one point.

The committee has adopted one excellent ruling which will require each car to stand absolutely upon its own merits during the entire run. No additional parts for the making of repairs can be obtained after the start of the tour without incurring the penalty of disqualification for the trophy. Each entrant must furnish an inventory before starting, naming all extra parts carried in his car. Only one mechanician will be allowed to a car and all repairs must be made by the mechanician or the driver. At the conclusion of each day's run a statement must be filed with the committee of repairs made and what extra parts, if any were used. The inventory of extra parts will not include tires and new tires may be obtained during the trip without penalty.

Runabouts have been barred from the tour, but the question is being considered of accepting them as non-contestants. The entry fee is $100 per car, just double last year's fee. Four passengers are to be carried in each car, and mufflers and mud guards must be part of the equipment.

Motor Car Designed for Alcohol Use.

Evidences of the growing interest in the future use of alcohol were clearly exemplified last week by the sale of a 20 horse power Franklin car, especially adapted for the use of denatured alcohol as fuel, to A. H. Renshaw of Noroton, Conn., by Wyckoff, Church & Partridge. This is said to be the first actual sale of a motor car strictly designed for alcohol instead of gasoline. The engine differs from the regular patterns in only minor details. The carburetor will be of the same design, but slightly larger than the one in general use. The compression chamber will be smaller in order to give a higher compression.

Mr. Renshaw has devoted considerable attention to the study of alcohol as fuel, and has been working with Prof. Lucke of Columbia University in a number of tests. The car will be delivered early in May.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The alcohol economy run to be held from Trenton to Atlantic City has been postponed until April 6, as it was found impossible to put the car selected for the test in the best possible condition for the run before that time. Mr. Maxwell has been devoting considerable time lately to the study of denatured alcohol in internal combustion motors, and expects the coming test will be productive of far better results than previously attempted.

Szisz, the winner of the Grand Prix race last year, will drive a Renault touring car with a party of Americans through Europe in April and May. George C. Tyler, with Booth Tarkington and Harry L. Wilson, sailed a few days ago, and Szisz with the car will meet them at Cherbourg. The party will tour to Constantinople, Budapest, and the Austrian Tyrol, and then run down to Sicily. The return trip will be made through Italy, Germany, Denmark, and as far north as Norway, then back to France. Last year Mr. Tyler traveled 20,000 miles by auto in Europe.

A meeting of the recently organized Long Island Motor Trade Association will be held early in April to discuss plans for an energetic spring campaign. The officers elected are: President—E. H. Barnum; Vice President—Law H. Allen; Treasurer—R. D. Underhill; Secretary—D. D. Martin; Directors—Capt. D. W. Pratt, J. A. Vanderveer, C. A. Carlson, M. J. Wolff, J. Morris, L. Kelso, and A. W. Blanchard.

George H. Strout of the Sales Department of the Electric Vehicle Company returned last week from a visit to Washington, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Although weather conditions were unfavorable to demonstrations, Mr. Strout reports more sales of Columbia cars in those cities than were made last year.

Alexander Winton is well pleased with the change in the New York show dates from Oct. 31 to Nov. 9. "The January show came too late to produce all the benefit that can be derived from an exhibition held at a period when models are actually new," says Mr. Winton. "Now we shall go to the show with refinements which the public has not seen prior to show time."

Col. W. C. Greene of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company has purchased an American Mors car. It is a 40-52 horse power machine and has been equipped with a special "dug-out" body for Col. Greene's use at the mines. This car was selected on account of its great strength and special adaptability to the conditions of a rough country.

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A. E. Schwartz, the representative of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association in Europe, writes to the effect that at the Vienna show the Ford runabout was shown for the first time. Mr. Schwartz says the agent was booking orders very fast.

W. J. Morgan is now in Florida negotiating for the completion of a good automobile road from Jacksonville to Ormond.

A new Brazier car will be shown in a few days by E. R. Gallaher. It is rated at 40-50 horse power, and has a direct drive on the third and fourth speeds, a new type of selective transmission, a new carbureter, and a new clutch. There is also a novel arrangement of two fans, one in the position of an ordinary fan behind the radiator and an exhaust fan in the flywheel. It will be ready for demonstrating purposes within a few days.

Makers of commercial vehicles have found it expedient to arrange their transmission so that the direct drive is used in conjunction with one of the intermediate gears instead of with the highest speed, because of the lower gear being more frequently in service. Some of the progressive pleasure cars follow the idea in having a direct drive on the third instead of the [illegible]

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Speeds. This construction is found on the Berliet car, built by the American Locomotive Automobile Company. It permits of running as quietly on the third as on the high speed, and is of peculiar merit for use in a hilly country and in towns.

A careful review shows that nearly all of the accessions to the manufacturing ranks during the last year or two have been those of firms bent on producing cheap or medium grades of cars. The increase in the output has been chiefly in this sort of cars. They have had a considerable sale, and probably have affected to some extent the sales of the higher grade cars. The manufacturers of the top grade and high priced cars feel confident, however, that there will be a reaction by which they will benefit. The buyers of the cheaper cars will surely graduate to the high grade class, it is said, and all who can afford it will pay the highest price to get the best.

Splendid sportsmanship has been shown by Percy Pierce in asking to have the deed of gift of the Glidden Cup changed so that the Buffalo Club, for which he won the cup, and which now holds it, would not continue to hold the trophy in the event of several cars being again tied with a perfect score. Under the old rules the Buffalo Club kept the trophy this year, because Percy Pierce won it in 1905, and no one won it from him last year. His Great Arrow car had a perfect score.

HUCKLEBERRY INDIANS DINE.

Brilliant Display of Paint and Feathers in New York A. C.

Mild consternation was created among the two or three hundred women who were watching the fencing contest in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club last night when late in the evening a dozen or more Huckleberry Indians adorned in all the regalia that has helped to make them famous appeared on the floor, evidently to see whether the rapier was a more effective weapon than the tomahawk.

With bristling feathers sticking from their heads and other warlike forms of the red man's dress, these New York Athletic Club Indians looked fully as ferocious as their name indicates. The Huckleberry tribe, however, was simply holding its annual pow-wow or dinner in an upper room, and some of them, tired of the belated speechmaking, wandered down to the gymnasium to see what the real warriors from West Point and Annapolis were doing.

It was the ninth annual dinner of the Huckleberry Indians and every feature was carried out in characteristic style. Navajo blankets were suspended from the ceiling and the room was handsomely decorated with greens and flowers. Boxes of huckleberries were brought on the table in place of the sorbet, and the souvenirs were gilded arrow points.

Over 100 members of the tribe were present, including the Sachems, C. F. Stoppani and Frederick Vilmar; Medicine Man S. Stewart, Col. W. F. Cody, the Scribe, who was also compelled to talk after the dinner, and R. C. Kammerer. R. J. Schaefer acted as toastmaster. He introduced the speakers in a felicitous manner, and every man who arose was greeted with the typical Huckleberry yell. Controller Herman A. Metz made a characteristic speech that aroused wild enthusiasm, and among the other called upon were Capt. T. Franklin of West Point, J. W. Kuhlke, President of the club; James A. Sperry, Arthur C. Palmer, Clay M. Greene, George T. Wilson, and D. F. Cohalan.

Among those present were E. S. Innet, C. L. Burnham, Capt. E. F. Haubold, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Prof. H. W. Peckwell of Columbia, F. M. Crossett, H. E. Zietel, James Wotherspoon, B. J. Vollmer, G. S. Stow, F. W. Perkins, S. S. Mapes, J. E. Kelley, R. O. Haubold, W. H. Griffin, T. J. Davies, M. J. Austin, R. H. Goffe, Jr., F. L. Norris, and H. W. Walter.

TO ENTERTAIN W. WELLMAN.

Aero Club of America Reception for Arctic Balloonist.

A reception to Walter Wellman on Tuesday night, an ascension at Pittsfield next Saturday, and a meeting of Directors to outline a plan for an amicable adjustment of the Italian entry difficulty will be among the activities in the Aero Club of America this coming week. Walter Wellman is due to arrive here on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He will remain barely a week, as he will return to Paris on April 11 to complete arrangements for making an early start for Spitzbergen, where the preparations will be completed in June for the airship flight to the north pole.

Major H. B. Hersey of the United States Weather Bureau, who is to accompany Mr. Wellman on the arctic expedition, will be in New York to-morrow, and will be a guest of the Aero Club at its rooms, 12 East Forty-second Street, on Tuesday night. Both will tell something of what they hope to accomplish, and Mr. Wellman will be asked to give an account of the changes he has made this year in his big airship. He has stated that it has been practically rebuilt, equipped with new motors, and possesses a lifting capacity of 19,500 pounds. Major Hersey will sail for Europe on Wednesday and will take charge of the work until Mr. Wellman returns.

President Cortlandt Field Bishop, who is to sail for Europe about the middle of April, has sent word to the officers of the International Aeronautical Federation, asking that a general meeting be called for April 30 in Paris to complete arrangements for the coming Gordon Bennett Cup Balloon race at St. Louis in October. Mr. Bishop is especially anxious that the Italian team be permitted to compete. The Italians failed to send their entries until after Feb. 1, the official time for the closing of the lists, and it is believed here that there is a disposition on the part of the French Club to insist upon the technicality of the rules and judge the Italians ineligible.

NEW WRESTLING CHAMPIONS.

New York A. C. Captures Double Honors in A. A. U. Tournament at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Champions who have held the title during the past year were replaced by new ones at the wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the National Turn Verein here tonight. A large crowd of enthusiasts turned out, and they were rewarded by witnessing some good sport. The National Turn Verein, under whose auspices the meeting was conducted, captured two championships, the 105 and 115-pound classes, George Taylor and Gustave Bauers being the club's representatives in their respective divisions. The full list of winners in the different classes are: 105 pounds, George Taylor, National Turn Verein, Newark; 115 pounds, Gustave Bauers, National Turn Verein, Newark; 125 pounds, George S. Dole, Yale Wrestling Club; 135 pounds, Benjamin J. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, New York; 145 pounds, Richard Jaeckel, New York Athletic Club; 158 pounds, Fred Narganes, New York Athletic Club, and heavyweight, Jacob Gunderson, Dover Sporting Club, New York.

Outside of the bout between Bradshaw and Charles Sahrbacher of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Britain, Conn., the decisions were all that could be desired. Bradshaw beat Sahrbacher in the first bout, in this class, by pure accident. Sahrbacher was trying for a sort of armlock, and in doing so tripped himself. He rolled on his shoulders in such quick fashion that few in the crowd realized that he had been thrown until Referee Niflot signaled him as the winner. Bradshaw, however, retrieved himself by beating E. Huttner of the St. George A. C. with a half Nelson and crotch hold.

Richard Jaeckel and Fred Narganes, representing the New York Athletic Club, were also winners. Jaeckel took first prize in the welterweight class without the semblance of an effort, throwing William Schaefer of the National Turn Verein, Newark. Narganes met a muscular and skillful opponent in Frank Lynch of the St. George Athletic Club, New York. Narganes won because he did the better work. The summaries:

Bantamweight, 105 Pounds.—Robert Curry, St. George A. C., against George Taylor, National Turn Verein. Won by Taylor. Time—15:00.

Featherweight, 115 Pounds.—Gustave Bauer, National Turn Verein, against F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C. Won by Bauer. Time—6:00.

Special Weight, 125 Pounds.—George S. Dole, Yale Wrestling Club, against George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, Newark. Won by Dole. Time—4:56.

Lightweight, 135 pounds.—Benjamin Bradshaw, Boys' Club, New York, against E. Huttoner, St. George A. C. Won by Bradshaw. Time—5:22.

Welterweight, 145 Pounds.—William Schaefer, National Turn Verein, against Richard Jaeckel, New York A. C., won by Jaeckel. Time—3:21.

Middleweight, 158 Pounds.—Frank Lynch, St. George A. C., against Fred Narganes, New York A. C., won by Narganes. Time—15:00.

Heavyweight.—Jacob Gunderson, Dover Sporting Club, against Arthur S. Baker, Bedford Boys' Club. Won by Gunderson. Time—[illegible]

SHOOTERS SCORE HIGH AT THE TRAPS

N. Hubbard, Jr., Carries Off the Monthly Trophy of the Crescent A. C.

PRIZE FOR W. W. MARSHALL

New York Athletic Club and North River Gunners Show Up in Force.

With conditions that could not have been more favorable the trap shooting contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn enjoyed the best outing of the season at Bay Ridge yesterday. With one or two exceptions the field was made up of the best marksmen of the club, the notable absentee being ex-Champions Henry M. Brigham and Oliver C. Grinnell, Jr. The return of Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., and of Charles A. Lockwood, the "chief mogul" of the "Moonlight Squad" from the South, was hailed with much satisfaction, but one of the pleasing features of the shooting was the work of B. T. Leahy of Brooklyn, who up to a month ago never sighted a gun at targets. His first essay was at targets at Pinehurst, S. C., about a month ago, but the work he performed yesterday indicates that he will become a formidable addition to the Crescent ranks.

With the last competition for the March Cup yesterday, the shooting for club fixtures ended for the season at the Bay Ridge traps, although another day's events have been scheduled for next Saturday, prominent among which will be the first series of a home-and-home match with the Boston Athletic Association. The contest for the March Cup resulted in a dual competition between N. Hubbard, Jr., and E. M. Patterson, both high handicap men and of this year's squad. It required two shoot-offs to decide the winner, Mr. Hubbard finally winning by one bird.

The other events went to the veteran W. W. Marshall, who defeated a strong field; N. Hubbard, Jr., R. E. Fox, George Stephenson, and Thomas W. Stake, who divided a prize, and W. C. Damron. The scores:

March Cup, 25 Targets.—R. E. Fox, (4,) 25; B. T. Leahy, (3,) 25; E. M. Patterson, (4,) 25; N. Hubbard, Jr., (7,) 25; F. W. Moffett, (0,) 24; W. W. Marshall, (5,) 23; A. E. Hendrickson, (4,) 23; F. B. Stephenson, (0,) 22; L. M. Palmer, Jr., (0,) 20; W. C. Damron, (2,) 20; L. C. Hopkins, (3,) 20; C. A. Lockwood, (3,) 18; H. Werlemann, (6,) 18.

Shoot-off for Cup.—Patterson, 25; N. Hubbard, Jr., 25. Second Shoot-off—Hubbard, 25; Patterson, 24.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—W. W. Marshall, (5,) 25; F. W. Moffett, (0,) 22; W. C. Damron, (2,) 22; Charles A. Lockwood, (3,) 22; Henry Werlemann, (6,) 22; Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., (0,) 21; Frank B. Stephenson, (0,) 21; George G. Stephenson, (3,) 20; E. M. Patterson, (4,) 20; Dr. J. J. Keyes, (2,) 20; A. E. Hendrickson, (4,) 19; Lewis C. Hopkins, (3,) 19; J. H. Ernst, (4,) 19; R. E. Lott, (2,) 18; B. T. Leahy, (3,) 17; N. Hubbard, Jr., (7,) 16.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—Lewis C. Hopkins, (3,) 25; N. Hubbard, Jr., (7,) 23; F. B. Stephenson, (0,) 24; W. C. Damron, (2,) 24; E. M. Patterson, (4,) 24; L. M. Palmer, Jr., (0,) 23; B. T. Leahy, (3,) 23; W. W. Marshall, (5,) 23; A. E. Hendrickson, (4,) 22; C. A. Lockwood, (3,) 21; H. Werlemann, (6,) 20; R. E. Fox, (6,) 19; F. W. Moffett, (0,) 18; J. H. Ernst, (4,) 18; Dr. J. J. Keyes, (3,) 14. Shoot-off—Won by Hubbard.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—G. G. Stephenson, (2,) 15; Thomas W. Stake, (3,) 15; F. B. Stephenson, (0,) 14; W. C. Damron, (1,) 14; C. A. Lockwood, (1,) 14; H. B. Vanderveer, (2,) 14; L. M. Palmer, Jr., (0,) 13; R. E. Fox, (4,) 13; B. T. Leahy, (3,) 13; H. Werlemann, (4,) 13; N. Hubbard, Jr., (4,) 13; E. M. Patterson, (2,) 12; Dr. J. J. Keyes, (1,) 12; E. A. Lott, (1,) 12; W. W. Marshall, (3,) 11; A. E. Hendrickson, (2,) 10; L. C. Hopkins, (4,) 6. Prize divided.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets.—L. M. Palmer, Jr., (0,) 14; W. C. Damron, (1,) 14; R. E. Fox, (4,) 14; C. A. Lockwood, (1,) 13; D. T. Leahy, (2,) 13; L. C. Hopkins, (3,) 13; W. W. Marshall, (3,) 13; F. W. Moffett, (0,) 12; F. B. Stephenson, (0,) 12; G. G. Stephenson, (2,) 12; E. A. Lott, (1,) 12; H. Werlemann, (4,) 12; N. Hubbard, Jr., (4,) 12; E. M. Patterson, (2,) 12; J. H. Ernst, (2,) 12; Dr. J. J. Keyes, (1,) 12; A. E. Hendrickson, (2,) 11. Shoot-off—Won by Damron.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

George W. Kuchler won the principal prize for which the New York Athletic Club gunners have been striving for during the month yesterday after a shoot-off with John J. O'Donohue. In addition to this Mr. Kuchler won the leg on the Huggins Cup with a score of 25, including two targets as a handicap. Robert Stoll presented a handsome trophy to the "Mercury Foot" marksmen, which was won by J. Robinson quite handily. George F. Pelham won the contest at ten pairs by a good margin, and John J. O'Donohue and J. Robinson took the regular club trophy shoots. The scores:

March Cup, Fifty Targets.—John J. O'Donohue, (14,) 43; George W. Kuchler, (6,) 43; George F. Pelham, (0,) 42; F. A. Dugro, (8,) 42; F. H. Schauffler, (2,) 42; J. Robinson, (10,) 40; G. M. Thomson, (14,) 38; C. Jacob, (14,) 39; W. T. Lawson, (0,) 38; E. M. Crowe, (2,) 38; Capt. Borland, (0,) 34; M. Stewart, (14,) 11. Shoot-off for permanent possession of cup—Won by G. W. Kuchler.

Huggins Cup, Twenty-five Targets.—G. W. Kuchler, (2,) 25; E. M. Crowe, (1,) 24; John J. O'Donohue, (7,) 24; G. F. Pelham, (0,) 23; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 23; J. Robinson, (6,) 22; W. T. Lawson, (0,) 20; F. A. Schuffler, (11,) 19; G. M. Thomson, (7,) 18; C. Jacob, (7,) 18; Capt. Borland, (0,) 15.

Robert Stoll Cup, Twenty-five Targets.—J. Robinson, (4,) 25; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 22; G. F. Pelham, (0,) 20; John J. O'Donohue, (7,) 19; W. T. Lawson, (0,) 18; E. M. Crowe, (1,) 18; Capt. Borland, (1,) 17; F. H. Schauffler, (1,) 17.

NORTH RIVER GUN CLUB SCORES.

The North River Gun Club trap shooters had a good day's sport at their traps at Egewater, N. J., yesterday, the special feature being the work of Charley McClave, who broke 25 straight targets, the first performance of the kind on the club's new grounds. Truax won a aces of shells with a clean score of 15, and John Ropes also took one of the chief prizes. The scores follow:

	10	10	10	15	25	25	15	15
Truax	8	10	9	15	22	..	12	12
Richter	8	8	8	10	21	..	13	10
Eickhoff	9	8	5	10	16	..	12	9
Ropes	9	8	5	12	19	20	10	10
McClave	10	10	8	11	19	25	13	12
Schor	9	9	8	11	22	..	12	12
Gillerlain	8	8	8	8	15	..	12	10
Dr. Hunter	3	8	9	9	15	..	12	10
Seymour	6	7	8	9	21	..	8	7
Russel	3	2	4	4	..	..	6	..
Dubois	5	8	7	9	..	..	..	..
Allison	..	5	7	12	15	17	10	15
McGill	..	..	8	13	16	..	11	9
Miss Horneck	..	..	..	..	17	..	9	9

MEADOW BROOK'S DRAG HUNT.

Three Women Finish with the Men After Spirited Ride.

The Meadow Brook Hunt Club enjoyed another fine run yesterday in the second drag hunt of the season. The run covered a stretch of about ten miles from Jericho Tollgate to Brookville, and then, circling through the Wheatley Hill section, back to the finish near Jericho. There was a large merry party following the hunt and there were a number of spirited brushes over the long stretch of green, with the survivors well bunched at the finish.

Three women participated and were well up with the leaders at the end. They were Miss Gladys Mills of Rhinebeck, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Miss Cornelia Bryce, daughter of Gen. Lloyd Bryce. Among the men were Singleton Van Schaick, Fletcher Harper, R. F. Potter, J. A. Rawlins, H. A. Dryer, J. P. Grace, W. Scott Cameron, Harold Phipps, William C. Hayes, Malcolm Stevenson, and Samuel Willets, M. F. H.

There will be three hunts this week—at Bull's Head on Tuesday, at Westbury on Thursday, and at Woodbury on Saturday. One of the three will be a five fox hunt and the others four-fox.

WELL MATCHES AT "SOCCER."

Football Teams Show Good Form in Championship Games.

The Camerons and the Brooklyn football elevens faced each other in a championship game of the New York Amateur Football League, at Marquette Field, South Brooklyn, yesterday, the Brooklyns winning by the score of 2 goals to 1. The Brooklyns scored first on a shot by Williams, their centre, and the home team started the second period with the advantage of 1 goal. Within ten minutes of the restart, the Camerons were enabled to even up matters by a foul being declared against Armstrong, the Brooklyn centre half back. Clarke made the kick for goal, which was negotiated in clever style by Lane at inside right, who criss-crossed into the net. With the score at 1 to 1, the spectators were then treated to a very fast article of football, and it took the Brooklyns fully fifteen minutes before they could again wrest the lead from the champions. The line-up:

Brooklyn, 2.	Position.	Camerons, 1.
Tierney	Goal	Ensor
Milne	Right back	Guthrie
Kinnard	Left back	Pierson
H. Owen	Right half back	Clarke
Armstrong	Centre half back	Slater
De Grouchy	Left half back	Ewing
Danielson	Outside right	Isaacs
Watts	Inside right	Lane
Williams	Centre forward	Cameron
Sutherland	Inside left	Hogan
W. Owen	Outside left	Goodman

Goals—Williams, Watts, Lane. Referee—T. Brown. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Uphill work in the second half saved the New York Thistles from defeat at the hands of the Caledonians in their match for the championship of the Metropolitan Association Football League, contested at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the final score being a tie. Line-up:

Caledonians, 5.	Position.	N. Y. Thistles, 5.
Extence	Goal	Burgess
Grossart	Right back	McNeil
Caldwell	Left back	Porter
Gordon	Right half back	Shanks
Taylor	Centre half back	Hutchinson
Maxwell	Left half back	Farquar
Tait	Outside right	Craig
Faull	Inside right	Dudgeon
McDonald	Centre forward	Hornsby
Martin	Inside left	Marshall
Wilson	Outside left	Coville

Goals—McDonald, (2,) Wilson, (2,) Tait, Craig, (2,) Farquar, Marshall, Coville. Referee—J. Montgomery. Time of halves—Forty minutes.

The Hollywood Inn "soccer" team met the McGregor eleven for the championship of Yonkers yesterday, and the game ended after each team had tallied once. The line-up:

McGregors, 1.	Position.	Hollywood Inn, 1.
Gressick	Goal	McArdle
Barclay	Right back	Crammond
Leisk	Left back	Mathewson
Smith	Right half back	Hill
Mackenzie	Centre half back	Dryden
Forrest	Left half back	Wyllie
Cooper	Outside right	Barbour
Brown	Inside right	Cain
Houston	Centre forward	D. Christie
Salmond	Inside left	Munroe
Woods	Outside left	S. Christie

Goals—Cooper, D. Christie. Referee—Mr. Brown.

The Staten Island cricket team, having suffered the loss of some of its reliable players, hardly hoped to escape defeat by the visiting teams of the Philadelphia and Reading Club, now leading for the championship of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, the Islanders acquitted themselves with great credit at The Cove, West New Brighton, yesterday, and succeeded in tying their formidable opponents, the scors being 2 goals a side. The line-up:

Staten Island, 2.	Position.	Philadelphia, 2.
Van der Zee	Goal	Tower
Sinclair	Right back	Hinckling
Stenger	Left back	M. Anderson
Jenkins	Right half back	Burton
Smith	Centre half back	W. Anderson
Steiger	Left half back	Greenhaigh
Whitelaw	Outside right	Simmons
Sparks	Inside right	J. Anderson
Steinthal	Centre forward	Pike
Rumble	Inside left	Derby
Van Lear	Outside left	Walker

Goals—Sparks, Rumble, Simmons, J. Anderson. Referee—A. Sanger. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

SETTERS' FIRST SHOW.

Big Entry List Expected at Philadelphia—White Cocker Spaniel.

The first show confined entirely to setters held in this country is announced to be given at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, where the English Setter Club will hold forth on April 17. As the American Kennel Club rules provide that specialty clubs giving exhibitions confined to the single breed are to rate as four-point shows for championship honors, it is anticipated that the entry will be a large one. Joseph A. Graham of St. Louis has been apointed judge, and the expectation is that the entry will include many of the field trial section of the breed, Mr. Graham having by his judging at Western shows displayed a tendency to favor a class of dogs which are not fancied so much by the setter judges who usually officiate. This was shown when he judged a few years ago at Chicago at the time that Barton Tory was recognized by all Eastern judges as the leading dog of the breed, but Mr. Graham placed one of Mr. Coles's setters above Tory, she being much lighter in build and lacking the substance which the majority of judges require.

With this knowledge of the style of dog favored by the judge it is believed that there will be wide diversity in the way of exhibits at the coming show, and many of the Western owners have announced their intention to make entries. Ample provision has been made for encouraging a much larger entry of the breed than at the usual dog shows, where the only departure from the regular run of classes for other breeds is an occasional class for dogs which have been placed at public field trials. There is a class for dogs and another for bitches which have at any time competed at a public trials, and this opens a wide door for entries. There are also classes for dogs which are broken for field work, the term broken being defined as a dog that has been considerably and successfully used as a shooting dog for the purpose of finding and pointing quail.

There will be five classes for broken dogs, one for novice dogs, American or Canadian bred, and one for open dogs, American or Canadian bred, with another open class for both sexes, in which English-bred dogs will compete with the others. The two dog classes will be repeated in bitches. It is probably a slip on the part of the Kennel Club to approve the classification of this novice class, for no Canadian dog is eligible for a novice class, the rule distinctly confining that class to American-bred dogs only.

A valuable array of special prizes is added to the regular prize money of $15, $10, and $5, which is offered in each class. These specials aggregate $415 in cash, in addition to cups and other prizes.

A perfectly white cocker spaniel is a great rarity, and the aptly named Purity, owned at Barrie, Canada, was the first that survived puppyhood, the difficulty with all previous white puppies being weakness or some ailment of young life to which they succumbed. J. Otis Fellows of Hornell, N. Y., one of the oldest breeders of spaniels, has reported the arrival of two white puppies in one litter, sired by a red dog, the dam being black. About 1883 Mr. Fellows was one of the first to have any of the cream-colored spaniels, which were the first sport from the black spaniels of Obo lineage. Shortly afterward reds began to crop up in the cross mating of blacks, and of blacks and creams, or buffs, and the color being preferred to the buff, the reds prospered, until it is only occasionally that buffs are now seen at shows. When first shown they all had the failing of lack of coat.

Championship Basket Ball.

Only one game was played last night in the Amateur Athletic Union basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district. At Gordon House, 353 West Seventeenth Street, Gordon House defeated Bethany A. C. in the 115-pound class by the score of 22 to 14, and Calvary A. C. won by forfeiture from the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the latter not appearing on the court. Line-up:

Gordon H'se, 22.	Position.	Beth. A. C. 14.
Pavis	Forward	Hardman
Mullen	Forward	Boyer
Fitzgerald	Centre	Palmer
Uhlenbach	Guard	Hultin
Walsh	Guard	Perpet

Goals from field—Hardtman, (4,) Walsh, (3,) Uhlenbach, (3,) Beyer, Pavis, Mullen. Goals from foul—Pavis, (6,) Palmer, (4,) Fitzgerald. Referee—Mr. Thompson. Umpire—Mr. Poggi. Score—Mr. Griffin. Time of [illegible]

ANNAPOLIS TEAM WINS AT FENCING

West Point Defeated by Four Bouts in Intercollegiate Tournament.

DICKENSON'S CLEAN SCORE

Army Man Goes Through Contest Without Losing Bout—Cornell Gets Third Place.

Annapolis beat West Point last night, in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, for the intercollegiate fencing championship for 1907. The naval cadets were in fine trim, and in the series of final bouts, which brought together the West Point, Annapolis, and Cornell teams, the middies scored a total of 14 victories to only 4 defeats. West Point won 10 bouts and lost 8, while Cornell trailed along a poor third, with 3 won and 15 defeats. The individual championship was not awarded, owing to the fact that W. S. Breckenridge of the Princeton team, and one of the best collegiate fencers, although winning all of his bouts in the preliminary rounds, failed to get into the following matches, owing to the early defeat of his team. No satisfactory method therefore could be devised at this time of giving an impartial individual award.

The best showing of those who did survive to the end was made by O. A. Dickenson of the army, who won every bout in which he appeared during the tournament, scoring 12 complete victories.

J. D. Dickman of the navy came second with eleven victories and one defeat, the latter received in his match with Dickenson. This aroused the keenest interest of any bout in the evening. The judges were unable to decide at the close of the four-minute combat, and an extra one-minute bout was ordered. The victory of Dickenson was greeted with prolonged applause. The contest brought out one of the largest gatherings that has ever been seen at an intercollegiate meet, several hundred women watching the clever exhibitions of swordsmanship with the critical acumen of experts. Last year the honors were exactly reversed, the army capturing the championship, while the navy was second.

The afternoon contests to determine the team to meet the army and navy fencers in the final bouts brought Columbia and Cornell together, while Yale met Pennsylvania.

The competing teams and summaries were:

Cornell—O. W. Howard, W. E. Harris, and G. E. Fassett.

Naval Academy—J. D. Dickman, A. P. Perdick, and E. S. R. Brandt.

Military Academy—O. A. Dickinson, J. A. Holabird, and R. Sears.

Yale—G. O. Stanley, B. H. Smith, and G. Haas.

Columbia—F. Lage, C. E. Dwyer, and C. G. Amend.

Pennsylvania—L. Fleischer, A. G. Jacobs, and A. F. Wendell.

(THIRD ROUND.)

Columbia vs. Cornell—Lage defeated Howard, Amend defeated Fassett, Harris defeated Dwyer, Lage defeated Fassett, Harris defeated Amend, Howard defeated Dwyer, Harris defeated Lage, Howard defeated Amend, Dwyer defeated Fassett. Total—Cornell, 5; Columbia, 4.

Yale vs. Pennsylvania—Staley, (Y.,) defeated Fleischer, (P.;) Haas, (Y.,) defeated Wendel, (P.;) Jacobs, (P.,) defeated Smith, (Y.;) Haas, (Y.,) defeated Fleischer, (P.;) Smith, (Y.,) defeated Wendel, (P.;) Jacobs, (P.,) defeated Staley, (Y.;) Smith, (Y.,) defeated Fleischer, (P.;) Staley, (Y.,) defeated Wendel, (P.;) Haas, (Y.,) defeated Jacobs, (P.) Total—Yale, 7; Pennsylvania, 2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Cornell vs. Yale—Staley, (Y.,) defeated Harvard, (C.;) Haas, (Y.,) defeated Fassett, (C.;) Fassett, (C.,) defeated Staley, (Y.;) Harries, (C.,) defeated Haas, (Y.;) Howard, (C.,) defeated Smith, (Y.;) Harries, (C.,) defeated Staley, (Y.;) Howard, (C.,) defeated Haas, (Y.;) Smith, (Y.,) defeated Fassett, (C.;) Smith, (Y.,) defeated Harries, (C.). Total—Cornell, 5; Yale, 4.

Final Round—Army, Navy, and Cornell.—Dickerson, (A.,) defeated Burdick, (N.,) Brandt, (N.,) Fassett, (C.;) Sears (A.) defeated Harris, (C.;) D

SHEPPARD LOSES RACE, BEATS RECORD

Irish-American Runner Covers 600 Yards at 13th Regiment Games in 1:13 3-5.

ATHLETES MAKE FAST TIME

Many New Armory Figures Created in Brooklyn—Hillman Takes Hurdle Event.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the Irish-American Athletic Club middle distance runner, covered 600 yards last night at the indoor games of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in the fastest time ever recorded on an indoor track. Starting from the scratch mark, he finished second to Charles J. Bacon, his clubmate, who had five yards start, in 1:13 3-5, which is two-fifths of a second better than the world's record of 1:14, held jointly by Eli B. Parsons of Yale and J. B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, over a ten-lap track. The time was announced by the referee as a world's record. Three special timers were selected to time Sheppard's run.

The event was a handicap invitation affair, with R. A. Kurka of the Irish-American Athletic Club the limit man, twenty yards ahead of Sheppard. There was no relative change in the position of the runners at the end of the first lap, although Sheppard had cut down the lead by eight yards. Paul Pilgrim took the lead at the end of the second lap, where Sheppard made his spurt. Bacon had anticipated Sheppard, and 100 yards from the tape led by eight yards. Sheppard made a desperate effort to catch Bacon, but failed by about four yards. Bacon's time was 1:12 4-5. Kurka was third, a short yard behind Sheppard.

Several armory records were supplanted with new figures. S. C. Northridge of the Twenty-third Regiment established a new record of 0:12 4-5 for the 100 yards hurdle, and F. L. Sypher placed the figures for the 200 yards obstacle race at 1:04 4-5. M. J. Spring established new figures for the mile and a half run, placing the time at 5:59 4-5. Harry L. Hillman created a new armory record of 0:26 4-5 for the 220-yard hurdle race, reducing his own record for the distance by one-fifth of a second. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. B. Seymour, Company G, (5 yards;) H. S. Manning, Company I, (6 yards,) second; L. Pierce, Company E, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by O. J. Devine, Company M, (scratch;) Gustave Perden, Company E, (35 yards,) second; Walter Raleigh, Company E, (70 yards,) third. Time—3:37 1-5.

Mile-and-a-Half Run, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Spring, Company E, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Company E, (60 yards,) second; Harvey W. Cohn, Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—4:58 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Vos Tuam, Company E, (20 yards;) Harry Hillman, Company E, (scratch,) second; J. B. Holler, Company D, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:50 1-5.

Half Mile Intercompany Relay Race.—Won by Company A team, composed of C. C. Kaskell, Joseph Wisted, George Schmidt, and F. C. Deas; Company I team, composed of T. Caro, William Barry, A. Rooney, and A. Baird, second; Company K team, composed of S. Vickers, W. F. Kelly, J. T. Richter, and R. Mirk, third. Time—1:45.

Seventy Yards Athletic League Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Central Presbyterian Church team, composed of F. J. Swany, Albert E. Parkhouse, Henry Schradieck, and Harry N. Mackay, (110 yards;) Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church team, composed of W. Kraack, G. Kelly, G. Simpson, and G. Gregerston, (100 yards,) second; Cuyler Presbyterian Church first team, composed of J. McMaster, F. Ross, W. Anderson, and D. E. Wickers, (scratch,) third. Time—1:33 3-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Co. E, (scratch,) distance 40 feet 10 inches; W. J. H. Teevan, Co. E, (2½ feet,) distance 37 feet 5 inches, second; C. E. Toole, Co. D, (2½ feet,) distance 36 feet 5 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Charles B. Toole, Co. D, (2 inches,) height 5 feet 10 inches; Lawson Robertson, Co. E, (scratch,) height 5 feet 9 inches, second; J. A. Cramen, Co. E, (3 inches,) height 5 feet 8 inches, third.

Potato and Three-legged Race, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Hall and James Teevan, Co. E, (4 feet;) Harry L. Billman and Lawson Robertson, Co. E, (scratch,) second; L. Pierce and R. Wainwright, Co. E., (5 feet,) third. Time—0:58 1-5.

165-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by S. C. Northridge, 23d Regiment; W. E. Finley, 13th Regiment, second; Charles B. Toole, 13th Regiment, third. Time—0:13 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Special Invitation, Handicap.—Won by Charles Bacon, Jr., Irish-American A. C., (8 yards;) Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—1:12 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Co. E, (scratch;) George E. Hall, Co. E, (5 yards,) second; F. Y. Waters, Co. E, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:22 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Harry L. Hillman, Jr., Co. E, (scratch;) C. B. Toole, Co. D, (8 yards,) second; J. Woodruff, Co. E, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:26 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Wisted, Co. A; C. C. Kaskell, Co. A, second; C. Wilmarth, Co. F, third. Time—2:19 4-5.

220-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by F. L. Sypher, Co. D; J. Nager, Co. H, second; F. C. De Witt, Co. H, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Robert Halpin, Co. B, (9¾ yards,) height 12 feet; W. A. Mellood, Co. E, (scratch,) height 9 feet 6 inches, second; T. A. Baffa, Co. H, height 9 feet 3 inches, third.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by O. J. Devine, Co. E, (scratch;) C. Carman, Co. G, (350 yards,) second; J. A. Karkalla, Co. E, (150 yards,) third. Time—5:05 1-5.

Tug-of-War.—Won by Co. B from Co. M. Distance—5 inches.

Public School Athletic League.

Public School 24 is making active preparations for its games under the Public Schools Athletic League on April 13 in the Eighth Regiment Armory. The school is looking to Goodman, who holds twelve medals and has a record of 26 seconds in the 2:20 class, and O'Hara, who has ten medals and a similar record, to hold down this event.

The elementary schools' Games Committee has determined that the events of the novice classes on June 1 and the championship games on June 15 shall be as follows:

85-Pound Class.—Fifty-yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, 360-yard relay.

95-Pound Class.—Sixty-yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, 440-yard relay.

105-Pound Class.—Seventy-yard dash, eight-pound shot put, running broad jump, 440-yard relay.

Unlimited Weight Class.—100-yard dash, twelve-pound shot put, running high jump, 440-yard relay.

Each school will be allowed one entry in each event for each set of outdoor games. If possible the meets will be held at Celtic Park.

The Marksmanship Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has determined to recognize another grade of marksmanship, called sharpshooters. To be eligible for this title the boys must make a score of ten consecutive bulls.

For the shoot for the Whitney trophy Capt. Geo. W. Corwin of the Seventy-first Regiment has been elected officer in charge. The teams for this shoot, it is agreed, will be composed of five pairs, and an unlimited number of teams will be allowed. Team entries must be made one week before competition, and individual entries of boys entered upon the day of competition. The rule is passed that no schoolboys under control of the league are to be entered for contest for cash prizes. The dates for the Whitney shoot are fixed for June 22 and 29, and the conditions will be the same as last year.

A new feature of schoolboy shooting will be the formation of grade reserve, and each shooter which has been asked to obtain the names and addresses of grade members of teams to constitute such a reserve and to forward him report to Chairman C. Ward Crampton as soon as possible.

More Twenty-Foot Yachts.

For the twenty-two-foot class there will be no restrictive building. Boston will have five boats, New York will have three, and Larchmont one, besides repeats of others which have been over for the race for King Edward's cup at Jamestown. The three New York boats are one for C. Sherman Hoyt, one for Edward Lasker, and one for the Lewis brothers, all of the Atlantic Yacht Club, each of whom will be for Commodore Belden.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS LEAD.

Big Field in A. A. U. Championships in Brooklyn.

The National Gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union was decided at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The contests occupied both afternoon and evening and brought out a big field of competitors in the various events. Seven different contests were scheduled and finally an all-around contest, including various specialties, some specified, others volunteered. Besides these there was a point trophy for the team securing the largest total in all the events.

In the afternoon E. F. Kunett of the Anchor A. C. took the principal honors, winning two championship titles, on the flying rings and in the rope climbing. In the latter he made an exceptionally good record of 5 seconds. The third championship decided went to R. O. Wilson, unattached.

The side horse, which opened the evening's programme, developed some splendid performances. The contest soon narrowed down to R. E. Moore and J. Fernandes. The former finally defeated the New York University boy. The two defeated G. F. Evans, the Harvard champion. The horizontal bar also brought out some clever exhibitions of skill. Several of the men performed feats that for their daring were hair-raising. Butler of Yale and Schnall of New York University, who fought out the intercollegiate championship; Zirasek and Jahoda of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, and F. Steffens of the National Athletic Club were all received with storms of applause.

T. Anastas, the Greek, who represented the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, also showed some remarkable arm work. Schnall finally won out by a narrow margin from Butler and Steffens.

Schnall also won the tumbling, with his clubmate second, while his performance on the parallel bars stamped him an all-around gymnast of marked ability. His efforts alone were sufficient to place New York University in the lead for the team championship. The summary:

Indian Clubs.—Won by R. O. Wilson, Bloomfield, N. J.; G. A. Flynn, New York University, second; C. E. Hicks, New York University, third.

Rope Climbing.—Won by E. F. Kunath, Anchor A. C.; G. Brasch, New York Turnverein, second; Theolog Anastas, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:05.

Flying Rings.—Won by E. F. Kunath, Anchor A. C.; J. D. Gleason, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., second; T. Anastas, West Side Y. M. C. A., third.

Side Horse.—Won by R. E. Moore, New York Turnverein, with 41 points; T. Fernandes, New York University, second, with 38¾ points; G. F. Evans, Harvard University, third, with 34½ points.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by A. Schnall, New York University, with 39.9 points; E. Butler, Yale University, second, with 37.75 points; F. Steffens, National A. C., third, with 34.1 points.

Tumbling.—Won by A. Schnall, New York University, with 40.75 points; W. Thompson, New York University, second, with 40.25 points; A. Furstrum, University Settlement, third, with 31.50 points.

Parallel Bars.—Won by A. Schnall, New York University, with 41.25 points; T. Anastas, West Side Y. M. C. A., second, with 37.25 points; F. Steffens, National A. C., third, with 36.50 points.

Long Horse.—Won by L. Sparih, Newark Turn Verein, with 39.23 points; A. Jahoda, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, second, with 37.75 points; F. Steffens, National A. C., third, with 33.25 points.

All-Around Championship—Long Horse, Side Horse, Horizontal Bar, and Parallel Bars.—Won by F. Steffens, National A. C., with 136 points; A. Jahoda, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, second, with 124.85 points; J. Gregor, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, third, with 111.30 points.

TITUS ENTERS AT HENLEY.

Hopes to be Accepted as Contestant for Diamond Sculls.

Constance S. Titus of the Nonpareil Boat Club, present holder of the national championship for the single sculls, will again be an entrant for the Diamond sculls at Henley. Once before Titus was a competitor at Henley and was defeated, after winning his heat from Scholes, the other American entry at the time. The next year he sought to make another try for the title after he had been invited to return by the Henley stewards, but his trouble with the Union Boat Club developed meantime and the Henley stewards refused to accept his entry. The turn-down from the Stewards has rankled ever since with Titus and he declares that it was a stigma upon his reputation which he wants removed. Hence his entry this year.

Titus did not ask the sanction of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, but sent his entry direct from his club. He has, since his last entry, allied himself with the Nonpareil Boat Club, and that organization forwarded his entry. Mayor McClellan approved his entry and Titus declares that he has not only the backing of prominent Americans, but of well-known and influential Englishmen as well. He is hopeful of having the entry accepted and clearing his standing and of having a chance to win the famous trophy.

He declared yesterday that as Benjamin West was allowed to enter last year by the Henley Stewards with only the sanction of his club and the Mayor of Philadelphia, and is going to enter again this year, he sees no reason to anticipate that his entry under similar conditions will be refused. This opinion is not shared by other rowing men in view of the Henley Stewards' well-known antipathy to American oarsmen.

Titus is now 34 years old and has been rowing fourteen years. He was rather incapable when he began, but by dint of pure pluck and perseverance and persistent practice, he has become the most finished sculler in America to-day. He has always lacked heft alone, but says he is now heavier than ever, in fine physical condition, and he believes as capable as ever.

COLUMBIA'S CREW IMPROVING.

Two Weeks on the Water Has Placed Oarsmen in Good Shape.

During the last few days, which have rounded up the first two weeks of practice on the water for the Columbia crews, a notable improvement has taken place in the rowing of the candidates. The men have received the hardest kind of work, and Coach Rice has them up to the point where a seven-mile row every day, with a sprint at the end, is the regular thing. He caused much surprise by prescribing the regular amount of rowing twice every day during the Easter holidays, a thing that has never been done before by the crew men of the Morningside university.

Although the coach contends that he has not picked any crews and does not intend to do so for several weeks, it seems pretty certain that the eight, in which are last year's 'Varsity men and several of the new men whom he is making every effort to round into form, will be the ones selected to row in the 'Varsity boat. The coach is known to look principally for strength and endurance in his rowers, and it is not likely that eight huskier men could be found in the university than he has rowing in this boat.

Cerussi seems to be a permanency at stroke, for he has been at that place in the first boat ever since the crews have been on the water, while Mackenzie, who had the seat last year, has been at 6. In his search for strong men, even if they have had no experience on the water, Rice has put several big men in pair oars to acquire watermanship. Notable among these is Ryan, who has made a record on the football, track, and basket ball teams of the university. While he does not row well enough to be placed in one of the first boats, his great strength will make him a factor to be reckoned with when the eight is chosen. Much attention has been devoted to him.

There are two other 'Varsity eights, from which two four-oared crews as well as the second 'Varsity will be picked.

Entries for Riding and Driving Club.

The Horse Show Committee of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club has received a record list of entries for the annual show, both in quality and quantity. All the classes are well filled, and many of the leading exhibitors have entered their stables. The feature of the show will be the gig class for the Eagle Cup, which will be competed for by W. H. Moore's Forest King, Menelik, and Empress; George C. Clausen's Grand Entry, J. W. Harriman's Chieftain, Lord Burley, and Nais; Miss Emily H. Bedford's Hildred, W. A. Jamison's Jet, and Tonso Sauvage's Rosabell. Among those who have entered are: William H. Moore, J. W. Harriman, Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Emily H. Bedford, Mrs. William Orr Barclay, Miss M. C. Maxwell, George C. Clausen, Tonso Sauvage, Harry D. Holloway, William A. Jamison, George Watson, M. L. and A. C. Schwartz, John Doyle, A. Randolph Howard, Henry Bowers, Timmers Farm, J. Campbell Thompson, Otis H. Kane, Miss C. Adelaide Dorenius, Mark Ray, C. Corbin, Miss W. Stanton Elliott, Mrs. Moses Ashenburg, Philip Livingston, Robert E. Dodd, Geo. Lyon, Mrs. Charles F. Rand, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 3d, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 4th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 5th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 6th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 7th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 8th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 9th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 10th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 11th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 12th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 13th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 14th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 15th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 16th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 17th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 18th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 19th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 20th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 21st, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 22nd, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 23rd, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 24th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 25th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 26th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 27th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 28th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 29th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 30th, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 31st, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 32nd, Mrs. 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FEARS IN LONDON PROVED GROUNDLESS

Some Financial Writers Had Predicted Important Failures and a Panic.

NOT MANY PRICE CHANGES

Home Rails Closed Considerably Above the Preceding Week — American Gold Raid Still Expected.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 30.—Many of the persons who have to do with the stock markets opened their eyes very wide when they found that the settlement which began on Monday was proceeding comfortably. The alarming forecasts by sensational financial writers had caused widespread apprehension of serious trouble, and there had been talk of important failures and predictions of a panic.

The financial editors of conservative papers had advised their readers to disregard the gloomy forebodings regarding the settlement. There was no justification for them, they said, no reason whatever for trepidation, but fear and dejection had taken a strong hold of the city, and had not been shaken off when the week began.

There soon came a time, however, when those who had been scared by the false prophets laughed at themselves for their silly nervousness. They found additional amusement in the contemplation of the fact that New York had been frightened by the reports of a coming disaster in London. That New York should be alarmed about London strikes Londoners as a big joke.

It is extremely doubtful, in view of the great caution that has ruled the London stock markets for at least twelve months, whether anything approaching a panic is an even remote possibility. There has been no wild speculation here, and nothing of the kind is to be looked for as long as money continues dear and the future of the international money market remains uncertain.

The Bank of England continues to watch New York, and the daily newspapers and weekly financial journals which keep in touch with the Bank persist in warning stock dealers that there is considerable danger of an American raid on British gold, one immediate effect of which would be a higher bank rate.

Excepting Americans, of course, and home rails, the prices of stocks have not undergone much change. Americans followed the New York market in its downward movement. Home rails as a rule are considerably above last week's closing prices. Consols are just above 85, and hard-headed city men say they are as high as they ought to be, considering the meagre income they yield to investors.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 30.—The Indian Secretary to-day obtained an option on £50,000 in gold, due here shortly.

Bar silver uncertain at 30 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5@5⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 5@5 1-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £67,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

PARIS, March 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm on the New York advices, but trading was inactive. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted, Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 489.

The private rate of discount was 3½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 72½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 30.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were very firm. Canadian Pacific was 0 points higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 53 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 7⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

Brussels Losses Exaggerated.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—It was definitely ascertained to-day that the amount involved in the recent failures announced on the Stock Exchange here was exaggerated. The total reaches only about $200,000, but the banks furnished assistance to several houses. Although no further failures are anticipated in the near future, the next settlement is awaited with some anxiety.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The large gain in cash by the city banks as indicated in yesterday's bank statement was very close to the estimates published in Wall Street on Friday, being $12,840,000, as compared with predictions of over $12,000,000. The full effect of this increase, known in the surplus reserves as net deposits, increased $17,672,700, increasing the percentage of legal reserve required by $4,418,175, and thereby reducing the surplus reserve to $13,131,275. Loans increased $6,555,600.

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The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compart as follows with the statement of March 31, 1906:

	LIABILITIES.		
	1907.	Increase.	1906.
Capital...	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits...	144,901,000	.....	134,323,700
Deposits..	1,019,817,300	$17,672,700	1,004,290,300
Circula'n.	50,820,000	*$100,300	51,845,000
Total..	$1,332,071,000	$17,572,400	$1,306,431,900
	ASSETS.		
Loans ..	$1,056,545,200	$6,555,600	$1,025,503,900
Specie ..	195,639,700	10,685,300	177,895,000
Leg. tend	72,425,900	2,154,700	73,308,900
Total..	$1,324,630,800	$19,395,600	$1,276,707,800
Res. held	$268,065,600	$12,840,000	$256,203,900
Leg. res..	254,954,325	4,418,175	251,072,625
Surp's.	$13,131,275	$8,421,825	$5,131,275

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $764,514; Government receipts from internal revenue, $737,180; customs, $906,015; miscellaneous, $341,348; expenditures, $1,224,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin $652,191,860
Silver dollars 471,673,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....6,282,000

Total.....$1,130,146,860
Special Funds.....301,830,180
Deposits in National banks.....190,779,622
In Philippine Treasury.....3,887,718
Outstanding disbursements.....1,094,034
Current liabilities.....28,366,040

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books or a company occurs on a Saturday the shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record Mar. 23	
Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 1	Holders of record Mar. 15	
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record Mar. 1	
Buff. & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific (extra)	½	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 3
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-ann.)	2¼	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Chic. & N'western pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Feb. 2
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Cripple Creek Central com. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 10	April 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	April 20	April 10	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	2½	April 20	April 3	April 20
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Genesee & Wyoming	2	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Maine Central (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	April 15
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
New York Central (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	May 1	April 10	May 2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 9	April 3
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. special gtd. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Railroad Securities pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 23
St. L. & San F'cisco 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 8	April 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Amer. Cities Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (quar.)	1¼	April 6	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Bangor Ry. & Electric (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Cape Breton Electric	$3	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Cin., Newport & Covington L. & T. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cincinnati Street Railway	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Dallas Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	April 8	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	May 1	April 15	April 2
Easton Consol. Electric (semi-ann.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Forest City Railway	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Halifax Elec. Tramway (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 16	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton County Street pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Interborough-Metropol. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Louisville Traction com. (quar.)	1	April 1	.....	.....
Louisville Traction pf.	2½	April 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 27
Memphis Street Ry. pf.	1¼	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	April 1
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 15
Phila. Traction (semi-annual)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Philadelphia Co. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 1	May 2
Portland (Ore.) Ry., Lt., & Power (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Ridge Avenue Passenger (quar.)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Rochester Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Sao Paulo Tram., Light, & Power (quarter)	2	April 2	.....	.....
St. Joseph. Ry., Lt., & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Savannah Electric Co. pf.	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 9	April 2
Spokane & Inland Empire pf. cfs.	1¾	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Springfield (Ill.) Ry. & Lt. (quar.)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Tampa Electric	5	May 15	Holders of record	May 1
Toledo Rys. & Light (semi-ann.)	1	May 1	April 20	May 2
Tri-City Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 23	April 2
Trinidad Electric (quarter)	1¼	April 10	.....	.....
Twin City Rap. Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
Union Traction Co. of Indiana pf.	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 10	Mar. 27	April 11
United Trac. & Elec. (Providence)	1½	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
Wash'ton Water Power (Spokane) (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
West End Street com.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Coal & Iron National (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 13
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	April 1	Mar. 30	April 1
First National (quarter)	8	April 1	Mar. 30	April 1
First National, (B'klyn,) (quar.)	4	April 1	.....	.....
Gallatin National (semi-annual)	6	April 6	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Hanover (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Liberty National (quarter)	5	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Manufacturers' National, B'klyn, (quarter)	3½	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Market & Fulton Nat. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 19	April 1
Mechanics' National (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Metropolitan (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Nassau Nat., B'klyn, (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Nat. Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Nat. Bank of No. America (extra)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
National Park (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 23	April 1
New Amsterdam Nat. (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 27	April 2
Oriental (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers' (quarter)	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Bowling Green (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 23	April 2
Brooklyn (quarter)	5	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Central (quarter)	15	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	8	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Long Island Loan & Trust (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Morgantile (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Metropolitan (quarter)	6	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	8	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Trust Co. of America (extra)	2	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Union (quarter)	12½	April 10	April 5	April 10
Washington (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Williamsburg (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty (quarter)	1¾	April 15	April 9	April 16
Amer. Agricultural-Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry com. (quar.)	½	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar 11	April 2
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	.....	.....
American Chicle (month)	1	April 20	April 15	April 22
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Amer. Coal Products Co. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
American Express (quarter)	$3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Amer. Ice Securities (quarter)	1¾	April 5	April 2	April 6
Amer. Locomotive com. (quar.)	1¼	May 27	May 10	May 27
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 22	Mar. 31	April 22
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Amer. Rolling Mills com. (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Amer. Rolling Mills pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
American Sewer Pipe (quarter)	75c	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1	April 18	April 6	April 16
American Screw Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	.....	.....
Amer. Smelting & Ref. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
American Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. & pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 2	April 3
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 16
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Am. Type Founders com. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Am. Type Founders pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
American Writing Paper pf.	1	April 1	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper (quarter)	$1.75	April 18	April 6	April 16
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) com.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Barnard Mfg. Co., (Fall River,) (quarter)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Bell Telephone, Canada, (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Bellefield Co.	2½	April 1	April 2	April 16
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Boston Towboat (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Buffalo Mines (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Cambria Iron (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Canadian Gen. Elect. com. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Canadian Westinghouse (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Casey-Hedges Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Central & So. Amer. Teleg. (quar.)	1½	April 9	Mar. 30	April 10
Century Realty (semi-annual)	5	April 27	April 25	April 29
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 14	April 2
Chic. Pneumatic Tool (quarter)	1	April 25	April 15	April 26
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Cincinnati Realty Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Suburban Bell Tel.	2	April 1	.....	.....
Citizens' Union Realty & Mtg. Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Columbus Gas & Fuel pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Consol. Cotton Duck pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 20	April 3
Consol. Electric Co. (Phil.) (semi-annual)	2½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Consol. Gas pf. (Baltimore) (semi-annual)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Copper Range Consol. (quarter)	$1.50	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Copper Range Consol. (extra)	50c	April 1	Mar. 9	April 1
Corn Products Ref. pf. (quar.)	1	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Corn Products Ref. pf., on acc't accrued dividends	3	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Cutting Car Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Daly-Judge Mining (quarter)	37½c	April 12	Mar. 31	April 13
D. E. Baxter & Co. pf.	6	April 1	.....	.....
De Long Hook & Eye (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Distil. Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1½	April 27	April 6	April 29
Dominion Coal com.	1	April 1	.....	.....
Duluth Edison Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
Electric Boat Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Evansville Light (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 22
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 26	April 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 26	April 1
Finance Co. of Pa. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Fleischmann pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
General Electric (quarter)	3	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	2½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Hall Signal pf. (annual)	6	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Hall Signal pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
Hartford Carpet Corp. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Hudson Realty (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Illinois Brick (quarter)	1	April 15	April 2	April 11
International Button Hole Sewing Machine (quarter)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
International Nickel pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 10	May 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 6	April 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. com. (quarter)	¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
J. G. White & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Lanston Monotype (semi-annual)	2	April 15	April 1	April 16
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Mackay Cos. com. & pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Manning, Maxwell & Moore (quar.)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Massachusetts Gas Cos. com.	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Merchants' Manufact. Co. (quar.)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan Surety Co. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 27	April 2
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	April 16	Mar. 30	April 17
Mexican Telep. & Teleg. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 16
Michigan Light com.	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Michigan Light. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Mines Co. of America (month)	2	April 24	Holders of record	Mar. 18
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 12	April 2
National Fireproofing pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
National Sugar Ref. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 2	Mar. 19	April 3
Nebraska Telephone (quarter)	1½	April 10	April 5	April 10
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (quar.)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (extra)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 22	April 5	April 22
New York Dock pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Nipissing Mines (quarter)	3	April 20	April 2	April 21
North Star Mines	2	Mar. 28	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal com.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Ohio Fuel Oil Supply Co. (quar.)	2½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Osborn Mills (quarter)	1½	April 1	.....	.....
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Pennsylvania Salt (semi-annual)	6	April 15	Mar. 25	April 15
Peoria Light pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 22
Pittsburg Plate Glass (quarter)	1¾	April 1	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Providence Telephone (quarter)	$1	April 1	.....	.....
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Railway Steel Springs com. (semi-annual)	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Realty Associates (semi-annual)	3	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Reece Button Hole Machine (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Rock Run Fuel Gas pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 25	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
St. Mary's Mineral Land	$1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Sears, Roebuck pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 18	April 2
Standard Milling pf. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	April 6	April 16
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	April 25	April 9	April 26
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 8
Tefft-Weller Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quar.)	1	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Tezuitlan Copper M. & S. (extra)	½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Tonopah Belmont Develop. (quar.)	10	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Tonopah Mining (quarter)	25c	April 22	April 9	May 8
Tonopah Mining (extra)	10c	April 22	April 9	May 8
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Union Switch & Signal com. & pf. (quarter)	3	April 10	Mar. 30	April 10
Union Typewriter com. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf. (semi-annual)	4	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
United Bank Note Corp. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
United Copper (quarter)	1¾	April 29	April 16	April 30
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
U. S. Finishing Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 21	April 2
U. S. Glass (quarter)	1	April 20	.....	.....
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
U. S. Realty & Imp't (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 24	May 2
U. S. Reduction & Ref pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Vulcan Detinning (annual)	.....	April 10	May 3	May 2
Waterbury Co. of W. Va. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. com. (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Waterbury Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Western Union Telegraph (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 20	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg., all classes, (quarter)	2½	April 10	Mar. 30	April 11
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11
Westmoreland Coal (semi-annual)	5	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Wolverine Copper (semi-annual)	$10	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

*On account of back dividend.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW Y

...HAN TEST FOR FOOD PRESERVERS

National Commission Arranging for Experiments on Man and Beast.

BEEF TRUST PAYS FOR IT

Will Contribute in Part to Expenses of Undertaking—Dirt Squads to Eat "Embalmed Beef."

A National commission for the investigation of nutrition problems, appointed by President James of the University of Illinois, organized yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city and began to arrange the details of a long and elaborate series of experiments on man and beast to determine the effect upon consumers of preservatives used in meat. It came out incidentally that this is to be paid for—in part it was said—by the Beef Trust, with the idea of course of restoring confidence in meat as treated by the packers in Chicago.

To Hire Dirt Squads.

The commission, which is made up of nutrition experts, according to the announcement, will have supervision of "the most thorough nutrition experiments ever conducted in the United States." The work will be done at the University of Illinois under the direction of Prof. H. S. Grindley, head of the department of animal chemistry in that institution. Sixteen or more men will be employed at the outset to eat foods containing saltpetre and other stuff, and what these preservatives do to them will be noted and recorded. Later they, or other men, will be hired to eat other things, and in the end—the experiments may continue for several years, Prof. Grindley said yesterday—the facts as seen by the investigators about the effect of preservatives will be made public very thoroughly.

The Illinois experiments, Prof. Grindley said, would not be made in conjunction with those of Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was made very clear. When he was asked who was going to pay the cost of the investigation, which he had said would be very large, he replied that it was a University of Illinois project.

"Isn't the Beef Trust going to contribute?" he was asked.

"Well," said the Illinois professor, "the American Meat Packers' Association will give some money toward the work. How much I cannot say. I should explain, however, that the association went into this thing at the solicitation of the university."

With Prof. Grindley on the commission are Prof. R. H. Chittenden, head of the department of physiological chemistry of Yale; J. J. Abel, Professor of Pharmacology of Johns Hopkins University, and A. P. Mathews, Professor of Physiological Chemistry of the University of Chicago. At meetings such as that held in this city yesterday they will plan the experiments. Prof. Grindley will carry the experiments into effect, and then the whole commission will study the reports and make announcements.

The general plan of the experiments as outlined by the commission provides that the first squad of from sixteen to twenty men shall be used for a period of six to twelve months. They will be boarded and lodged in a specially equipped house, and all food eaten by each will be weighed and analyzed, and the waste of each individual subjected to the same examination. A physician will keep a daily record of the physical condition and health of each member of the squad. The diet of half of the men will include cured meat products now on the market, containing saltpetre, &c., and the other half will be fed upon a diet exactly the same, except that the meats will contain no preservatives.

Plans Not Yet Completed.

The commission, Prof. Grindley said, is not ready yet to receive applications for jobs as consumers of saltpetre, &c. He couldn't say how the men of the squad would be obtained, nor how much they would be paid. Those were matters, he said, yet to be passed upon by the commission.

It may be desirable, also, the commission announced, to make similar experiments upon some of the lower animals, so that at the end of the experiments the animals may be killed, and through a complete autopsy the injurious or non-injurious effects of saltpetre, &c., in foods may be determined.

President James, who is responsible for the plan, said:

"It is very desirable, from the standpoint of the consumer, the producer, the packers, and the dealers that a careful, thorough, and accurate investigation be made to determine what influence the presence of the small amount of saltpetre which is used in curing a considerable portion of meat products has upon their nutritive value, and their physiological action when used as foods. An investigation having for its object this fundamental problem will be of immense importance in the future. It is the desire that the commission make the best, most thorough, most scientifically accurate experiments ever made upon this subject. The data so obtained will be of prime importance in aiding the enforcement of the present pure food laws, and of the utmost importance in aiding in the formulation of further just regulations as to the use of this and other preservatives in food products."

FEED HIM WELL, MADAME,

And Keep Your Husband Out of the Saloon—A Chicago Court Text.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Pure food is to be an important factor in the reform of delinquent husbands, according to the ruling of Judge Cleland of the Municipal Court here. After several weeks of practical research, Judge Cleland has discovered that food served in indifferent styles by indifferent wives has more to do with sending husbands to the saloons than anything else. Experiments have shown, says the Judge, that good food will force the most delinquent husband to forget his evil ways and return to the straight and narrow path.

If there was any doubt as to the truth of Judge Cleland's theory, the matter was put at rest at last night's review of paroled husbands in Judge Cleland's court. Fifty husbands appeared who had been put upon their honor and good food. Few of the wives present had any complaint to make against their husbands.

DAIRYMEN TO FIGHT.

Would Throw Away Milk Rather Than Have Cows Inspected.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 30.—A protest against the application of the tuberculin test to cows will be made to Mayor John T. Coughlin and the Fall River Health Board as an outcome of a meeting of 300 farmers of Rhode Island and this State, held to-day in Swansea.

The sentiment against the proposal of the Fall River Health Board, acting on a suggestion of the State Board of Health, to have the milk-producing herds of this section examined by the germ test for tuberculosis was strong, and one of the local men, Samuel W. Hathaway of Somerset, declared that if the Board of Health persisted in enforcing the test he would instruct his men to pour all milk into the Taunton River.

Two Missing From a Canoe.

ESCANABA, Mich., March 30.—Roger Williams, a student, and his cousin, Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler, started from Ragnaw for this city in a canoe. Their [illegible] Williams, [illegible] Wheeler [illegible] Sunday. [illegible] Saturday [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Monday [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Thursday [illegible] Friday

PART SIX
SECOND NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1907.

PART SIX
SECOND NEWS SECTION

THAW AGAIN TESTED AT SANITY HEARING

Seems Unruffled After Facing Jerome in Nearly Hour of Cross-Examination.

FEARED POISON IN TOMBS

Said to Have Made Extravagant Offer to Caterer to Taste All Food—Alienists to be Heard.

Harry K. Thaw was a witness before the commission appointed to inquire into his sanity for nearly four hours yesterday and was cross-examined by Mr. Jerome for three-quarters of an hour. But as the Commissioners were determined to limit the scope of their inquiry to the prisoner's condition of mind since the trial began, the District Attorney found his examination severely curtailed. He was not permitted to ask anything about the delusions under which he believes the defendant suffers, and was shut off as soon as he referred to the actual killing of Stanford White.

All the examination of Thaw was made in secret session. When the court was thrown open to the reporters in the afternoon Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called to the stand. It is understood that if he is allowed to give his views of the case he will go very far to substantiate the views of the District Attorney as to Thaw's insanity. He has not spoken to Thaw since last July, but he bases the opinion he is prepared to give on a number of facts he learned at that time and on the whole history of the case.

Dr. Hamilton was prevented from answering more than a few questions yesterday by the objections raised on the plea of professional privilege, as he had been retained by Thaw when he made his examination. Mr. Jerome offered authorities to prove that since Dr. Hamilton had been called as a witness in the trial it was impossible for the defense to claim any privilege now. The commission took the matter into consideration and will decide the point at the next hearing.

A number of witnesses from the Tombs, including Dr. Jackson J. Campbell, who once acted as physician to the prisoner, were afterward called and gave their opinion on the sanity of the defendant. With one accord they declared that they had never noted anything peculiar about his behavior. In examining the orderly of Dr. McGuire, the present physician, Mr. Jerome inquired whether Thaw had ever made a proposition to the caterer to pay him $1,000 a day to taste all food sent from the outside," as he was "afraid of being poisoned." Mr. Hartridge strenuously objected to this, and it was stricken out.

Jerome to Call His Alienists.

At the end of the public hearing Mr. Jerome scored a distinct point. He obtained from Chairman McClure the ruling that he might introduce his own alienists to testify to the opinion they had formed on the defendant from their observations in court, the evidence put in during the trial, and the letters Thaw had written at various times. It was clear from the public proceedings that the letters Thaw wrote to his Pittsburg banker, J. Denison Lyon, were in dispute. Many of them were sent subsequent to the shooting, and it is understood that they show such a disorder of intellect as to go far to bear out the contention of the District Attorney.

As long as the doors were closed the commission refused to consider these upon the ground that they were not in evidence in the trial and did not bear directly upon Thaw's condition at the present time.

When the doors were opened the same question came up. Mr. Jerome contended again that legally any writings of the defendant might be used to establish the state of his mind. He pointed out also the disadvantage under which he labored if not permitted to call his alienists to tell of what they could deduce from the behavior of the defendant in court and the evidence.

He urged that the significance of the affidavits made by the counsel for the defense lay not in what they contained, but what they omitted. Not one of Thaw's experts had ventured to swear that he is sane now, and from three of them, men of the highest reputation, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Pilgrim, and Dr. White, there were no affidavits at all.

It was finally agreed that at the next session on Tuesday the District Attorney will be permitted to call his experts. There are seven of them besides Dr. Hamilton. Presumably the defense will also be able to call the eight physicians who testified for them, and each side will have the right to cross-examine. The commission will not reassemble until Tuesday, and it seems probable that with this wealth of expert testimony its proceedings may drag on indefinitely.

Up to the present no direct medical examination of Thaw has been undertaken. Mr. Putzel, the scientific member of the commission, has done little in the actual questioning of the defendant. He has allowed David McClure and Peter B. Olney to conduct all the investigations. He has not attempted a physical examination, and has not drawn Thaw into the private, confidential talk upon which in ordinary cases alienists rely.

Thaw Makes Good Witness.

When the Commissioners took their seats, at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning, the public was excluded from the courtroom, as at the first hearing. Thaw took the stand, and made a good witness. Mr. Delmas submitted to the commission a number of letters written during the trial to him by the defendant with reference to the calling of witnesses and the policy to be adopted.

They were of the same character as those appended by Mr. Delmas to his affidavit, and were on the whole of an ordinary nature. Only one of them seemed to be of a doubtful character. In consequence, however, of the strictures of the Commissioners upon the reports published of the first examination of Thaw, counsel on both sides refused absolutely last night to discuss the proceedings.

It was past 1 o'clock before the hearing was suspended for luncheon, and then a recess of only twenty minutes was taken. Thaw was visited in the Tombs by his wife.

After luncheon Thaw resumed the stand, and after half an hour was turned over to Mr. Jerome for cross-examination. The District Attorney treated him with every consideration. He went close to the witness chair and questioned him in an easy conversational tone. The defendant stood the test well and was helped over the most dangerous places by the commission.

Mr. Jerome naturally wished to find out if the delusions about the conspiracy between his former counsel, the District Attorney's office, and prominent men friendly to Stanford White to railroad him to jail still persisted. He also wanted to find out whether the defendant still believed that in the homicide he was acting as the agent of Providence. He was advised by Mr. McClure that the only object of the commission was to inquire into the condition of the defendant since the trial began, and that these matters were outside the scope of the proceedings. In the same way the District Attorney was prevented from bringing up the letters to the Pittsburg banker.

At about 3 o'clock the doors were thrown open and the reporters were admitted. They found Thaw sitting within the rail of the court between Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Gleason. He had evidently given much attention to his appearance, and was far calmer than he has often been at the regular court proceedings. He had the voluminous portfolios stuffed full of letters, and he listened quietly and calmly to all the proceedings. He showed no signs of any perturbation from the examination through which he had just passed.

Mr. Delmas was present, as well as all the other lawyers for the defense, but he took no part in the proceedings and left everything to Mr. Hartridge.

Hamilton Testimony Shut Off.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called to the stand, and immediately it was clear that the commission was not sure of the procedure to be followed. Mr. McClure seemed to think that it was the duty of Mr. Jerome to produce his witnesses and examine them as he would in an ordinary trial. The District Attorney took the view that he did not know what he was supposed to do, and that it was better for the Commissioners themselves to ask the questions.

In the end Mr. Jerome brought out that the witness had known Thaw for two or three years.

In that time you have frequently talked to him?" he asked.

"I object," said Mr. Hartridge.

"You can't go back so far," said Mr. McClure impatiently.

Dr. Hamilton here interposed and raised the point of his professional privilege. He had been in the first instance retained by Thaw as his physician and he could not testify at all unless professional privilege was explicitly waived.

"That raises the whole point," said Mr. Jerome. "If the commission wishes me to take the burden of proving the defendant insane, I'll do so. Your Honors know that professional privilege can be waived, and I shall contend that, as it has been already waived in the trial, it must be waived altogether."

"What we want," answered Mr. McClure, "is the production of witnesses here who can tell us of the present condition of Mr. Thaw."

The argument continued, and at length Mr. Jerome was allowed to lay a foundation for the question of privilege. He asked the witness whether as an alienist, setting aside the facts he had learned in his professional attendance of Thaw, and considering only the other information he had gained upon the case, he could determine whether he was capable of understanding his condition and the nature of the charges against him and of conducting his defense in a rational manner.

"Can you separate the facts you gained under a retainer from the facts you gleaned in the court room?" asked Mr. McClure suspiciously.

"I cannot in justice to myself base my opinion upon one set of facts alone," said Dr. Hamilton. He was then asked to stand down until Mr. Jerome could send for the authorities upon which he relied to prove to the commission that since the witness had told so much about the case at the wish of the defense he could no longer claim professional privilege.

Dr. Campbell Thinks Thaw Sane.

Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, formerly in charge of the Tombs, took the stand, and was examined by Mr. McClure. He said that he had seen Thaw about a dozen times. Curiosity had dictated some of his visits, but Mr. O'Reilly had engaged him last Wednesday night to inspect the defendant. He had watched him walking for an hour and had not noticed anything strange about him.

In spite of some objection from Mr. Jerome it was brought out that he had never seen any signs of insanity about the defendant.

George F. Spelmann, the Deputy Sheriff who has brought Thaw to court every morning from the Tombs, and John Jones, the assistant cook of the prison, were the next witnesses. They had little to say, but both swore that they noticed nothing at all peculiar about Thaw's behavior.

Then John Abbott Brunge, who has been for fifteen years orderly to the Tombs physician, and is commonly called Brown, took the stand.

He mentioned a "wild glare" in Thaw's eye, which disappeared as soon as Dr. Britton D. Evans ceased his visits. Mr. Jerome cross-examined him upon it, much to the amusement of the defendant.

"Which eye had the glare and did he ever skip a day with it?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Well, he seemed to have a haunted look. He would glance back, as though some one were following him."

"Did you ever hear Thaw complain that his food was poisoned?"

"I heard he did from other sources."

Thaw Feared Poisoning.

Then a discussion arose about a book in which notes of his cases were made by Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician. Under date of July 28, 1906, appeared the entry: "Thaw made proposition to caterer to pay $1,000 a day to taste all food sent from outside. Afraid of being poisoned. Said it was 20 to 1 shot."

The witness explained that he wrote in the book whatever Dr. McGuire told him whether he knew of it himself or not. Mr. Hartridge objected and asked the quotation be stricken out.

"Why, you've been clamoring for this book all day," said Jerome.

"Not for entries like that," put in Mr. O'Reilly.

"You don't mean to insinuate this book has been tampered with?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"No," said Mr. Hartridge, "but it has been in your hands and you know its significance, when we don't."

John J. Hanley, Assistant Warden of the Tombs, gave testimony favorable to Thaw. He was examined closely by Commissioner Putzel in a tone inaudible in the courtroom. It appeared, however, that he declared that he had never seen anything at all extraordinary in the conduct of the defendant except that he spoke rapidly and kept aloof from the other prisoners.

Thaw's Lawyers Now Witnesses.

As he stepped down Daniel O'Reilly called for Mr. Delmas. The learned counsel from the Pacific Slope looked very much surprised, and Mr. Hartridge said:

"I don't think it proper for us to go on the stand. We are willing under oath to make statements as to definite acts and words, but we cannot testify as to the information we have received."

"But we have been accused of knowing the defendant is insane," persisted Mr. O'Reilly. So Mr. Delmas took the stand, warned as he did by Mr. McClure that he must be guarded by professional proprieties.

He stated that while the jury had been selected Thaw had made many suggestions, and that he had objected to many talesmen.

"I cannot say that according to my judgment they were invariably accurate, but they always showed ability and intelligence, and all those he objected to were peremptorily challenged."

Thaw had also sent him many notes during the trial about certain witnesses, which as coming from a layman were intelligent.

"A few of these I have inadvertently destroyed; the rest I have laid before the commission," said Mr. Delmas.

Mr. Jerome had no questions to ask of him, and Mr. Hartridge followed with much the same testimony.

No more witnesses were on hand and Mr. Jerome addressed the Commissioners. "According to the regular precedent," he said, "it is for the People to show that the defendant is insane. I want to know what your Honors wish in this case. May I call expert testimony?"

"The only question before us is the present state of the defendant's mind," said Mr. McClure.

"It will cost $800 a day for witnesses if I call my experts," answered Mr. Jerome. "I don't want to call them unless they'll be heard."

The Commissioners after some discussion assented to this and then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

SAVED BY POLICE SAGE.

McConnell Uses Easter Eggs for First Aid to Poisoned Man.

Mrs. Margaret Walsh gave her husband, James Walsh, a driver, of 419 East Twenty-second Street, an ounce and a half of iodine in water last night, thinking the bottle contained a simple laxative. When Walsh drank the dose he fell to the floor in agony.

Policeman Michael McConnell of the East Twenty-second Street Station was summoned. McConnell is called "The Sage" by his fellow-policemen. He looked about him for something to give Walsh, and spied a big bowl on the table with two dozen eggs which were about to be colored for Easter.

McConnell quickly opened half a dozen of them and gave Walsh half a cup of the white parts. Walsh got the stuff down and was relieved. Dr. Lewis, who came from Bellevue Hospital, said the policeman had saved Walsh's life, but he took the man to Bellevue for further treatment.

ROOSEVELT'S MOVE MAY AVERT STRIKE

Railroad Managers and Employes Probably Will Meet To-morrow.

HITCH OVER CONFERENCE

Unions Would Stipulate Basis of Peace Meeting, but Get No Guarantee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—With the peacemaking hand of President Roosevelt making itself felt in the railroad strike situation here, the indications to-night were that the railroad officials and the brotherhood leaders would have a conference again on Monday morning with a view to settling their differences.

Following the arrival from Washington of Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, the probability of a strike of 50,000 employes in the West faded further into the background.

Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill immediately set about to arrange a meeting between the contending sides. They were successful to the extent that neither the employes' representatives nor the railroad managers objected to the programme. For the greater part of the day the Federal Commissioners were in close conference with the Brotherhood chiefs and railroad officials. The meetings were held alternately in separate rooms at the Auditorium Annex.

The only hitch in the arrangements for the proposed peace conference was the basis upon which the two sides should meet. At first the union representatives were not inclined to consent to a conference with the general managers unless they received some assurance that a better wage offer would be made. Later they modified their position, and, it is said, practically agreed to a free discussion covering the entire dispute.

Chairman Knapp refused to discuss the probable outcome of the meeting. Mr. Neill declined to divulge the exact status of the peace movement.

"President Roosevelt no doubt is greatly interested in this matter," said Mr. Knapp. "It would be pretty hard to keep a matter of such National importance from his attention. I will say, however, that we are not acting directly in accord with his instructions, for under the terms of the Erdmann law we are empowered to move toward a settlement of this dispute."

"It is important that the railroads and the men be brought together to patch up their relations," said Commissioner Neill. "It is apparent that any expression of opinion from us at this time would simply tend to throw both sides out and thereby prevent any settlement. Meetings have been held with both sides, and I can say that there is no breach in sight."

The union chiefs said that they were willing to show a conciliatory spirit, but they preferred to stipulate the basis upon which further negotiations should be opened.

Word was sent to the general managers regarding this suggestion of the employes and the answer came back that no guarantee could be given by the roads as to the nature of the discussion in case another meeting was to be agreed upon.

RATE BILLS ENJOINED.

Alabama Judge Grants Temporary Injunction.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 30.—Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States Circuit Court gave the first setback today to the railroad rate and regulation laws just passed by the Legislature by issuing an order restraining the application of any or all of them. The order is for thirty days, in which the question of a permanent injunction will be considered.

The laws restrained are one making the rates of freight on June 1 the maximum rates for all time, the two-and-a-half-cent passenger fare regulation, and the bill classifying railroads and commodities and fixing rates on 1010 articles of equipment.

It was argued that the reductions in these rates would make it impossible for the railroads of the State to do business without loss.

Judge Jones explained that the order was simply one to hold the State off until it could be determined what would be just and right. He did not pass upon the merits of the reduction.

TO FIGHT 2-CENT FARES.

Pennsylvania and Reading Will Test Railroad Measure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—If Gov. Stuart approves the Two-Cent Railroad Fare bill, which has passed the Senate and House and is now in his hands, the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railway will begin an action to test the constitutionality of the act.

While the measure is not to become effective until Sept. 30, it has been determined by the two railroads to have the matter decided in the Supreme Court before that date.

Kansas Rate Bill Passed.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30.—The Senate's maximum freight rate bill, reducing by 20 per cent. rates on grain and grain products, live stock, lumber, coal, and potatoes, passed the house to-day by a vote of 73 to 2, and goes to the Governor. The bill contains the emergency clause.

CHEERED AUTO ARREST.

Riverside Drive Crowd Applauds Policeman Who Caught a Speeder.

Cheered by all who stood near Bicycle Policeman Leehan arrested George Bodman of 835 Madison Avenue last night for violating the speed law after an exciting chase up Riverside Drive from Seventy-sixth to Eighty-first Street.

The policeman declared that Bodman was sending his machine up the drive at an eighteen-mile gait when he gave chase. The speed of the automobile had attracted the attention of those on the drive, so when the policeman started after it there was much cheering.

"Don't let him get away. They are violating the law," was the shout that went up and was repeated along the line of automobiles and other vehicles which crowded the drive. Leehan caught the automobile after a chase of four blocks and there was more cheering.

Mr. Bodman did not have the necessary $100 to deposit as bail. His friends did not have any money either, so he was forced to stay in the station house about half an hour while those who were with him scurried about to get bail.

Mr. Bodman was asked who his friends were. He became much excited.

"I wouldn't have their names known for $1,000," he said as he hurried away.

ELEVATED ROAD NOISES.

Property Owners Considering an Appeal to Courts to Prevent Them.

Henry C. Copeland, Henry B. Auchincloss, Robert W. Holmes, Robert E. Dowling, and Benjamin F. Romaine have been named by the Columbus Avenue property owners as a committee to procure the abatement of the preventable noise of operation of elevated railroad trains.

It is asserted that civil engineers have found a way of preventing the loudest of the noises made by the elevated trains, and the committee is considering a proposal to appeal to the courts to compel the Interborough Company to adopt the recommendations of these engineers.

OYSTER BAY BEAR HUNT.

Roosevelt's Town Tries to Dislodge Bruin from Tree He Climbed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 30.—A big, dark brown bear has caused more excitement here this evening than the village has known for a long time. The bear—a three-hundred-pounder—is owned by Bradford Weekes and his brother Harold, who have bachelor quarters on West Main Street. Bruin was kept chained to a stump in the Weekes yard and was known to all the school children in the village, who often visited him.

About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, before the Weekes brothers had returned from business in New York, the bear broke his chain and made straight for a tall tree that stands in front of the house. This he climbed.

It took a very short time for the whole village to learn that the bear was loose, and a crowd gathered about the tree. All kinds of suggestions were made as to the best way to get him down.

Dan Smith, who is looked upon as something of a cowboy, having once been in the Far West, thought he would try his hand at lassoing the bear. He got a coil of rope, and having made a loop at one end he whirled it gracefully and let fly at the bear. The rope fell short and several more attempts also failed.

While the lassoing was going on and in the intermissions sticks and stones were thrown at the bear by the crowd, but the animal when hit only growled and showed his teeth. This would invariably bring from the small boys in the crowd shouts of "De-lighted," "Bully for the Teddy bear," and similar cries.

Finally some one suggested a fire to scare the bear out of the tree. To the end of a long pole was tied a bunch of rags. These were saturated with kerosene oil and ignited. Dan Smith climbed a ladder to the topmost rung and poked the blazing rags up at the bear. Bruin, instead of coming down, only growled and went higher up to where the pole couldn't reach him.

By this time the Weekes brothers had got home, and one of them said he guessed he would have to shoot the bear, as it wouldn't do to leave him in the tree. He went to the house and got a rifle. Coming out, he took careful aim at the bear, while the villagers held their breath. But the crack of the rifle didn't come. Weekes couldn't shoot his pet.

Up to 9 o'clock to-night the bear stuck stubbornly to his lofty position, but then he seemed to experience a change of heart, and suddenly began to descend to the ground, backing clumsily down the trunk of the tree. It was probably the smell of food that had been placed near the foot of the tree that had appealed to the bear.

By this time a good many villagers had gone home, but there was still a crowd of spectators, including a number of women. When the bear began to descend the women screamed and fled. The men tried to look brave, but many of them suddenly remembered things that had to be done at home, and they disappeared in all directions.

The bear's den, a big wooden structure, is not far from the tree, and the Weekes brothers had planted two rows of heavy boxes from the front of the tree to the den, so as to form a passage along which Bruin could pass to his home. Along this passage were scattered appetizing pieces of meat.

This plan worked and Bruin finally reached his den. Stout boards had been made ready and they were clapped on to the front of the den and securely fastened. Several men agreed to take turns in standing guard, rifle in hand, until the bear could be chained up again.

GANG BEATS AN ITALIAN.

Attacks Him in West End Av. Because He Wouldn't Give "Beer Money."

A gang composed of six men who frequent the corners in West End Avenue and Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street last night attacked James Georgia, 38, an Italian laborer, in lower West End Avenue and beat him so badly when he refused to give them "beer money" that he will probably die. The Italian is in Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull, and probable internal injuries.

Georgia, who lives at 327 West Sixty-ninth Street, called on a young woman who lives in West End Avenue between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Street. He got there about 10 o'clock and stayed only a few minutes. He was met in the hall, he told the police, by six young men, one of whom asked for the price of beer for the crowd. The Italian refused to give it to them and he was set upon and brutally beaten. He managed to break away from the gang and as he ran north in West End Avenue he was made the target of a running pistol fight and he says five bullets went past his head.

At Sixty-eighth Street Georgea was again caught, and was thrown down and kicked and beaten with a club, he says. Three detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station ran to the scene, but failed to make any arrests then. Later they arrested Peter Garrett, 23, of 43 West End Avenue, and Charles Parks, 22, of 220 West Fiftieth Street, on charges of felonious assault. The Italian identified the prisoners as two of his alleged assailants.

PRISONER QUOTES BRYAN.

His Plea for Clemency Fails and He Gets 15-Year Sentence.

In a letter begging for clemency sent by James Coffey, a convicted burglar, to Judge Burt J. Humphrey of the Queens County Court, yesterday, Coffey told the story of his life and quoted liberally from remarks made at one time by William Jennings Bryan on the treatment of ex-convicts.

Coffey is an ex-convict, and was arrested last January, charged with being implicated in a series of burglaries in Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, in January last. In view of his previous prison record, Coffey knew that on this second conviction he had a long sentence facing him. It was with the intention, if possible, of mitigating to some extent the rigor of the law that he appealed to Judge Humphrey by letter. He recited the various episodes of his life, his temptation to commit crime, and his final downfall and his good resolves to lead an honest life. He then quoted Mr. Bryan, in substance that an ex-convict who honestly endeavored to lead a good, useful life after his discharge from prison should receive the encouragement and aid of all good citizens. Judge Humphrey ignored Coffey's appeal and sentenced him to fifteen years in Sing Sing at hard labor. Coffey was heartbroken over the sentence.

BURNED BY LAMP EXPLOSION.

Doctor's Buggy Lantern Had Been Filled with Gasoline.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 30.—Dr. James S. Hall, a prominent physician here, is slowly recovering from injuries he received in a peculiar manner a few nights ago. The doctor had been visiting a patient and was driving homeward when he discovered the lamp on the front of his buggy was burning dimly. He stopped the horse, and as he was examining the lamp it exploded. It was afterward found that it had been filled with gasoline instead of kerosene oil.

Dr. Hall was burned severely about the face and his coat caught fire from the blazing fluid, but he managed to beat out the flames. Then he sank unconscious to the ground, and stayed in that condition for half an hour. When he revived he was able to climb into the buggy and drive home. He went to a New York hospital for treatment, and only returned today. His face is badly scarred.

GRAND JURY DEFIES A CHIEF JUSTICE

Newark Trolley Company Indicted, Despite Objections by the Court.

REBUKE IN PRESENTMENT

Grand Jury Says Protest Against Poor Car Service Was Not "Public Clamor."

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey had a surprise yesterday when the Essex County Grand Jury returned indictments against the North Jersey Street Railroad, a subsidiary of the corporation. That action was contradictory to the instructions of Chief Justice Gummere, and the presentment included a retort to the Justice which so offended him that he refused to permit the reading of the charges in open court.

There are three counts in the indictments. The first is for overcrowding of the cars of the North Jersey trolley lines; the second is for having poor equipment and ineffective fenders, and the third charges the company with disobeying sanitary laws and ordinances in permitting cars to be taken from the car sheds without being properly and systematically cleaned.

For several years the traveling public in Jersey has been complaining about the trolley service. Complaints have been lodged charging the operating companies with almost every conceivable offense of omission and commission. In the last few months these complaints have been growing in number and ardor, the travelers declaring that the Public Service Corporation has not only neglected to provide adequate service and sufficient heat in the cold weather, but has used cars that are so dirty as to make it a positive ordeal for passengers to ride in them, and also to endanger their health and lives. Furthermore, it was asserted that the conductors and motormen, noting the spirit in which their employers received the objections, behaved unannerly to those who rode on their cars.

When the Essex County Grand Jury was convened the people called loudly for the indictment of the officials of the trolley line. The inquisitors took a lot of evidence on the conditions of the road, and added it to the first-hand information which they themselves had on the subject. Last Wednesday, the rumor having been started that the railroad officials had been, or would be, indicted, Chief Justice Gummere called the Grand Jurors before him and told them that the officials of the trolley company were hardly responsible for the disagreeable trolley service to the extent that would warrant their indictment. He referred to the complaints as "public clamor." To this advice the Grand Jury paid no attention, and besides making the accusations against the company said in their presentment:

The Grand Jury has investigated the methods of operation of the trolley lines in Essex County, and from the evidence presented has considered it sufficient to indict the North Jersey Railway Company, the operating company.

The indignation and protest of a long-suffering public, which have been interpreted by the court as "public clamor," have not influenced the Grand Jury in its consideration of this question.

The presentment, not read in court, was filed with the Clerk of the Court.

MAYOR OF NEWARK DEFIED.

He Asks Indicted Commissioner to Resign and Gets a Refusal.

Mayor Jacob Haussling of Newark sent to Police Commissioner Frederick Castles a letter yesterday demanding his resignation from the Police Board. Castles is one of the three members appointed by ex-Mayor Doremus, who were indicted by the last Grand Jury for nonfeasance in office. The two others were Commissioners Frederick Krueger and Harry Gardner, who have since resigned.

The Mayor in his letter told Mr. Castles that as the Police Board would have to try the members of the uniformed branch of the department, from Chief down, who are under charges, he does not consider him a fit man to sit with propriety and pass judgment on these other accused officials.

Mr. Castles stated most positively today that he will not resign and if he gets out of office before his term expires it will be only by force.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Gigantic Piano Sale of Walters Pianos

$1 a Week

3 MOST POPULAR STYLES OF RICH-TONED RENOWNED WALTERS PIANOS IN A VERY SPECIAL OFFERING.

Style B, $375 Walters Piano at $198
Style C, $475 Walters Piano at $240
Style M, $500 Walters Piano at $250

Prices include stool and cover on the very easy terms of

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest is charged for time taken in making payments. No insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Walters Pianos are built to last a lifetime

Pianos which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are being offered for sale every day by others at prices ranging from $350 to $500. So we are offering you a saving of from $150 to $250.

Pianos Delivered to Your Home on First Payment of $5.

10 and 15 Years' Guarantee

Inserted in gilt letters on the inside top lid of every Walters Piano.

EXCHANGE your old piano for a beautiful new Walters, and pay any balance at $1 per week.

Upon request our representative will call.

Warerooms, 3d Floor.

All Cars Transfer to

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

A PARADE FOR WORK HORSES.

S. P. C. A. to Award Prizes After Review on Decoration Day.

A work horse parade is to be held on Decoration Day under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the S. P. C. A. An organization known as the New York Work Horse Parade Association was formally instituted yesterday to look after it.

The show will be open to all working horses except cab horses, but dock-tailed animals and those sick or lame will be barred. Fancy form is not so much the object of the parade as to encourage the kind treatment of the horses. Consequently the value, action, style, youth, and beauty of the competitors will count less with the judges than their condition. Special attention will also be paid to length of service, and one division will be kept for horses owned and worked by exhibitors for not less than fifteen years and another for animals with ten years' service.

Allowance will be made for the age of the horses, provided they have been well treated. The judges will be instructed to consider particularly whether the competitors are sound and breathe freely, whether their manners show they have been kindly treated, and whether their harness is comfortable and well fitting.

The parade will assemble at Washington Square and march up Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, where it will be reviewed before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Building. Medals, money prizes, badges, diplomas, and blue ribbons will be awarded. The cost of the prizes and other expenses is likely to be $6,000, and contributions for this will be received by Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue.

The officers of the new association are: Col. William Jay, President; Thomas F. McCarthy, Vice President; George McDonald, Treasurer. The Directors are August Belmont, George Blumenthal, C. Howard Davison, Stuyvesant Fish, James W. Gerard, W. C. Gulliver, Archer M. Huntington, Adolph Lewisohn, W. Goadby Loew, Clarence H. Mackay, Paul Morton, Leonard E. Opdycke, M. Taylor Pyne, Reginald Rives, Douglas Robinson, William D. Sloane, Frank K. Sturgis, Henri P. Wertheim, James T. Woodward, Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner; Moses Herrman, Park Commissioner, and Francis J. Lantry, Fire Commissioner.

RAILROAD TO REDUCE FORCE.

Baltimore & Ohio Will Lay Off Men in Engineering Department.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on April 1 will greatly reduce its engineering force. Much of the work begun last year is now completed, and the company is not undertaking much new work at the present time, mainly owing to the fact that conditions in the money market are not favorable to new financing.

The work now being finished includes improvements to the old main line, the completion of the third and fourth tracks on the Pittsburg Division, and improvements between Youngstown and Akron in Ohio.

LAW STUDENT TRIES TO JUMP FROM TRAIN

Stuart Blaikie Said to Have Become Unbalanced from Overstudy.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD

Says Thaw Was Insane and Reads Extracts from President Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life."

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 30.—Mentally unbalanced by overstudy, Stuart Blaikie of Englewood, N. J., attempted to jump from an express train bound from New York to Boston early this morning as the train slowed down before crossing the drawbridge at Cosob. He was restrained after a struggle. When the train arrived here he was turned over to the police and sent to Dr. Barnes's sanitarium pending the arrival of his relatives.

Blaikie is a graduate of Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is now a member of the senior class of the New York Law School, where he has been taking a night course. He also is a member of Company A of the Seventh Regiment, New York.

His conduct has occasioned comment for some time. He was at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, but was not allowed to drill. He got on the Boston express at the Grand Central Station early this morning, intending to go to Boston for a reunion of his college class. His actions atracted attention at once, and he was watched closely. The trainmen were on hand when he tried to open the vestibule door and jump from the train. At Police Headquarters here he acted strangely and at times was violent.

He had a Bible, a copy of President Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life," and a pocket edition of the Code of Civil Procedure for New York State. He thumbed these books, read extracts from them, and quizzed everybody who confronted him. He talked a good deal about the Thaw case.

"Harry Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White," he said, "and according to the law the murder was without malice aforethought."

Blaikie is an athletic-looking man and is about 30 years old.

At his home in Englewood last night, it was said that Mr. Blaikie's brother had started for Stamford.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Newest Lingerie Waists

An Exhibition De Luxe of Exquisite New Models.

We have surpassed even ourselves in this show, and we have been leading the town by a mile all season long in the matter of Waists. We have been showing the greatest varieties, the best qualities, the very choicest styles, and have been giving by long odds the greatest values.

We have urged you repeatedly to make comparisons all around town, and, from the immense volume of business the Waist Store is doing, we are sure that you adopted the suggestion.

Don't miss this new demonstration of our leadership. It's a wonder. A hint of the range:

Lingerie Waists, finest fabrics, hand made, hand embroidered, lace and medallion trimmed, beautifully embroidered
$4.98 to $18.98

Lingerie Waists, yoke of lace, front elaborately embroidered by hand in entirely new and very beautiful designs
$4.49

Lingerie Waists, trimmed with the finest German Val. lace and heavy embroidery medallions.
$7.98 and $8.98

Lingerie Waists, an exceptionally varied and thoroughly good and decidedly desirable collection at
$1.98, $2.98 $3.98

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Long Kid Gloves.

A Radical Clearance of 6,000 Pairs of Long Black and White Glace Kid Gloves.

8-Button 16-inch Kid Mousquetaires, in white only; sold generally for $2.00. Our clearance price 98c

12-Button 20-inch Kid Mousquetaires, elbow length, black & white regularly $2.75. Our clearance price $1.69

16-Button 24-inch Kid Mousquetaires, reach above the elbow; Black & White; usually $3.25. Our clearance price $1.98

The gloves are made of the very best grade of kid, and as it is generally known that our retail prices have always been less than wholesale figures, the above prices will naturally give rise to the question, "I wonder why the gloves are so tremendously reduced?" The answer is easy:

We must make room for our enormous incoming stock of Short and Long Silk, Taffeta and Lisle Thread Gloves. Surely nothing more need be said to convince you that failure to buy long kid gloves NOW would be extravagance.

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs,

12x9 feet, at the Phenomenally Under Value Price of $11.48

A twice-told tale, but well worth the telling and reading

Beautiful new Brussels Rugs from a maker so well known and whose goods are so highly thought of that were we to publish his name you naturally might think there was something radically wrong with the goods—take our word for it—there is not.

The only reason for the reduced price is that the Rugs are slightly mismatched, but that does not in any way affect the wearing qualities or the beauty of the Rugs. A marvellous bargain.

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

WAGERS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE

Difference Between a Bet and a Wager.

HUMAN SKILL AND ENDURANCE

Famous Achievements in Pedestrianism—Some Feats in Riding—Stones That Have Figured in Wagers.

A wager, we may take it, differs from a bet because it usually depends upon human skill and endurance in larger measure than upon either mere chance or the unaided energies of an animal, and the money involved is risked more often by the performer himself, or by his friends, than by persons who know very little of the conditions of the contest and still less about the details of essential excellence involved. This is why it may be possible to applaud a wager which sets a high standard of skill or reveals an unexpected capacity for endurance, without approving the bets made on a horse race by persons at a distance from the course, who are entirely ignorant both of the animal they back and of the competition it may encounter. At one time the word "wager" was, however, very common at Newmarket, Epsom, or Doncaster, where private matches, in which owners rode their own thoroughbreds at catchweights, or matched them at various distances, were far more usual than they are now. With matches or wagers of this sort we have nothing to do for the present. The instinct represented by wagers of other kinds is so deep-rooted and so various in its manifestations that there is no need to include horse races at all in any typical list such as is here contemplated.

Until it had been put to a practical test before their eyes, most men might be very doubtful how long it would take to run a mile, walk a mile, and ride a mile consecutively. This was settled by two healthy gentlemen on the Stock Exchange a short time ago, who took their events in the order named, when the faster of the two did the distance in 5 minutes 30 seconds running, 9 minutes 20 seconds walking, and 2 minutes 21 seconds riding; and both accomplished the feat in well under 19 minutes, without any excessive amount of preliminary training or complicated paraphernalia of subsidiary equipment. In 1901 the shortening of the distance enabled Mr. Savage to do it in far more different ways within the same limit of time, for he succeeded in walking, riding, swimming, running, bicycling, and sculling a quarter of a mile (in that order) in less than 19 minutes, the introduction of swimming and sculling being the point that gave notable features both of endurance and of all-around ability to the wager.

Long before this a man ran a mile, walked a mile, wheeled a barrow, trundled a hoop, and hopped on one leg, all the same distance, in fifty-eight minutes. Taking longer distances, Coates, the professional, sculled 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in 1828, and before that another professional named Gwyngell had covered 1,000 miles in his wherry in twenty days. With this it is interesting to compare Capt. Robert Barclay's feat in the June of 1809. This celebrated pedestrian, one of the earliest advocates of something like scientific training, won his first wager when he was only 17 by walking six miles within the hour on the Croydon Road. Five years afterward this hardy young Scot bet Mr. Fletcher £5,000 that he would go ninety miles on foot in twenty-one and a half successive hours. He began at midnight at Ayton, on the road to Hull, which was well lighted by lamps, and walked a mile out and back, until he had finished his task at 8:22 o'clock in the evening, with over an hour to spare. Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange would not think much of that nowadays, but in 1801 it was a fine feat for a youth of 22, and when Barclay was 30, weighing only just under 13 stone, he did considerably better, covering 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours on grass that had been cut and rolled. He breakfasted at 5 on cold beef or mutton, with a cup of tea or coffee and a glass of strong ale. At 12 his luncheon consisted of roast or boiled beef, with a pint of ale. At 6 he dined on roast beef or mutton, with a pint of ale and two glasses of good old port. At 11 he had a supper of broiled meat with ale, and he quenched his thirst at odd moments with Madeira and water.

GENUINE STRENGTH.

As a matter of unprepared and genuine strength Sir Andrew Leith Hay's wager with Lord Kennedy will always stand high, for Sir Andrew bet £2,500 that he would get first on foot to Inverness from Black Hall, in Kincardineshire, where a large party of sportsmen were just having dinner with Mr. Farquharson. At 9 that very night, in evening dress, with thin shoes and silk stockings, Lord Kennedy, accompanied by Capt. Ross, struck straight across the Grampians. It rained till morning. It rained all day. It rained all the next night. At 6 the following morning they reached Inverness four hours before Sir Andrew, who had taken the coach road, by way of Huntley and Elgin. This Capt. Ross was the same man who bet Mr. George Foljambe £20 that he would shoot ten brace of swallows with a pistol and single ball in one day, and won his wager before breakfast; and Lord Kennedy was also famous for another bet, with a Mr. Cruickshank, of £500 a hole, for three holes, at golf, at 10:30 at night, one lantern to be placed at the hole, the other to be carried by the caddie, and no more allowed. Boys were on the course to track the balls, and Lord Kennedy won with the usual score he made in daylight.

Of all odd wagers, that Duke of Queensberry who was notorious as "Old Q." was probably the father of the most remarkable, in days when horses alone were far from sufficient to sate the gambling energies of our forefathers. No one was so clever as he at making matches on the turf, whether, as Lord March, he rode himself or not; and his famous bet (in which Lord Eglinton was his associate) with Mr. Theobald Taaffe and Mr. Andrew Sprowle showed that he understood horses in harness just as well. The wager was that he should drive a four-wheeled carriage with four horses, carrying one person, nineteen miles in one hour. This Lord March won easily on Newmarket Heath in 58:27. The carriage weighed twenty-four stone, including the postilion, with thin leather harness covered in silk, a box seat of velvet or straps, the traces running back on springs whenever they were slack, and small cans dropping oil on the axles all the way. The two leaders, ridden at eight stone, were Mr. Greville's Tawney and Mr. Stamford's Roderick Random, and the wheelers carried 7st. Less artificial in its conditions was the wager between Mr. Cane Browne of the Scots Greys, who drove the London mail coach, and Mr. Chichester, who drove the Plymouth mail, for the sixteen miles from St. Sidwell's to Honiton for 500 guineas. The Dragoon won, on May 20, 1802, in an hour and fourteen minutes. Lord Lonsdale's wager is not yet forgotten, for he covered twenty miles in less than 57 minutes, riding postillion, and driving single, pair, and four-in-hand.

"OLD Q.'S" INGENUITY.

But "Old Q." reveled in wagers which required ingenuity as well as mere pace or skill. He made a bet, for instance, that he would convey a letter a given distance at a pace which seemed impossible to men who calculated that he would have to use horseflesh. But he won easily by inclosing the missive in a cricket ball, which was thrown round a measured piece of ground by a set of expert cricketers. On another occasion he wagered that he would find a man to beat a fleet-footed barber over a distance of ground, even if his own nominee had to trundle a wheel the whole way. The bet was eagerly taken by the man who had not acquired the useful preliminary piece of information which "Old Q." had carefully mastered, to the effect that under certain conditions a wheelwright could trundle a wheel much faster than he could run alone. And of course the wheelwright won.

Apart from eccentricities of this kind, there is not much doubt that it would be difficult to find many men nowadays who could vie as well as they did in "Old Q.'s" time. In 1787, for instance, the Prince of Wales thought very little of riding from London to Brighton in four hours and a half, and riding back the same day in only an hour longer; and in 1831 Squire Osbaldeston, then about 47, rode 200 miles for a wager of 1,000 guineas in less than 8½ hours, including stoppages. In 1815 Baron Osten of the Sixteenth Lancers, won a curious wager in Lord Charlemont's park. A hundred stones were placed on the ground with a yard between each; the Baron rode up to each, dismounted, picked it up, rode back to a basket, dismounted again, and put in the stone, and rode off for the next. He did them all in three-quarters of an hour. Much the same thing was done by a clever Devonshire man, who wagered that he would lay out a hundred stones, each a yard from its neighbor, and put them all together back in one spot within thirty-five minutes, on foot.

A knowledge of Baron Osten's feat availed the layers nothing, for the crafty West Countryman laid out the stones in a circle and had them all in a heap in the middle in eighteen minutes. Stones also figured largely in a wager won on the Edgware Road, a favorite scene for these events, perhaps because London was at one end of it and the stables of Eclipse were once at the other. On this occasion a laborer had to pick up 900 stones separately, each a yard from its neighbor, and all in a line along the roadside, and deposit each one in a basket at the start after he had picked it up. A very short mathematical calculation will show that if he was wise enough to begin with the stone that was 800 yards from the start and work regularly back, he would have traveled 9,570 yards (or over two miles) in dealing with the first half dozen. The entire feat involved walking about six miles, apart from other exercise, and he accomplished it in 3 hours 40 minutes, or twenty minutes inside the time allowed, in July, 1817. Even closer was the margin by which a Kentish man won, about the same time, a wager that he would carry a ten-stone man in a wheelbarrow for three miles in half an hour over a bad uphill road. He only just got from Wingham to Ash thirty seconds within time.

HUMAN ENDURANCE.

Any contest which compares human endurance with that of the horse is of special interest, and there was justifiable enthusiasm in October, 1841, when a famous pedestrian named Cootes backed himself to leap a hundred hurdles in a six-mile race against a jockey on a hunter. The horse was beaten, and Cootes jumped his hundredth hurdle in the forty-second minute, the time limit being set at fifty. In 1905 a horse pulled over fifty tons, made up in wagons and workmen, over rails, and later on a man was found who dragged a hundred-weight of iron by a rope over the 1,400 yards from the bottom of Camberwell Grove to the top. This was at least equaled by the feat of William Giles of Godalming, who carried a sack of flour, weighing 285 pounds, for a mile without resting, when he was 50 years of age. After this, such performances as playing tennis with a sodawater bottle or billiards with an umbrella must take a secondary place. A very innocent wager for the festive season is to ask your self-confident (and wealthy) friends to mark the wall at the point to which they think a top hat will reach when it is resting on the floor.—London Telegraph.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pierced Pearls Are Assessed for Duty at 60 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by L. Holler & Son of New York against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty on importations of imitation pearls pierced through, but not threaded or strung. The importers alleged in their complaint that the gems should be admitted at 10 or 20 per cent. ad valorem under the respective provisions of Paragraph 436 for pearls, or Paragraph 435 for imitations of precious stones. The board, however, holds the higher assessment to be more applicable.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by L. Metzger & Co., Strauss Brothers & Co. and others, Benziger Brothers, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., A. Hilbert and others, Rice & Southsimer and others, Zadek Brothers, A. Strauss & Co., Fleitman & Co., Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Julius Lehmann and others, A. Bader & Co., the Royal Metal Manufacturing Company and others, O. G. Hempstead & Son, Davies, Turner & Co., Austin, Nichols & Co., Loft & Co., Henry Heide, Kraemer & Foster, Bennett, Day & Co. and others, New York; the Theodore Ascher Company, G. W. Sheldon & Co., E. L. Hasler Company, Lyon & Healy, Eberhard Heidhues, and the Wells-Fargo Company, Chicago; the Atlantic Mills and others, Boston, and Rosa M. Skiffington, New Haven.

The board sustained protests filed by the Mark Cross Company, Loeb & Co. and others, H. Herrmann, Bloomingdale Brothers and others, Morris Goldberg, A. Steinhardt & Brothers and others, Mills & Gibb and others, D. Hirschburg, A. A. Vantine & Co., G. W. Leavitt & Co., A. Strauss & Co., Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., New York, and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia.

THE FARM TRANSFORMED.

How Modern Appliances Affect the Agriculturist.

Judging from the following remarks the strenous life has got the rural population in its grip:

"About five years ago the old cook stove got so unpopular with women folk that we simply had to buy one of those big steel ranges that set us back $60.

"When this great bakery was installed it made some other things in the kitchen look like three dimes. A lot of modern steel and tin ware had to come soon afterward, the old things wouldn't work on that new range.

"Then a neighbor just the other day telephoned a testimonial about an oil stove, just the thing for the kitchen in Summer time, so we have got to buy one.

"When the women got the kitchen work lessened they had more time for other parts of the house. Of course one of the daughters in the family had taken some music lessons. She butted in and urged the purchase of a piano.

"That piano of ours drew a new centre table into the parlor, then a new-fangled lamp, and Lord knows how the endless chain is going to drag out.

"Two years ago these busybodies, these women, took up the bathroom proposition. Now we have a bathroom with a big porcelain tub in it; but before we got that outfit we had other rivers to cross; we had to drill a well, put in a windmill, construct a tower, and build a reservoir.

"Then there was a lot of piping and plumbing to do. And while we were at it we put in a lighting plant, acetylene gas. The windmill got lazy on still days, on which there seemed more than wind enough, so we had to buy an engine to do its work.

"Then there was more trouble. This engine was hard to keep in business—it cleaned up all the work we could find for it, so we had to get busy and devise new chores for it.

"Why not buy a cream separator to run with the engine? Why not buy a feed grinder to work it? Yes, get a fanning mill, a new meat chopper, a sheep-shearing machine and a few other tools to work this devilish gasoline engine.

"Now, efficient farm labor is getting scarce, and we are trying to reduce our requirements for it, so we purchased some two-row cultivators. Wanting to get the most out of our corn crop we have built a silo; that will call for a silage cutter, also a corn binder.

"As hay is a short crop we are going to bale a lot of oat and wheat straw—this will compel us to buy a baling press. New ideas as to corn culture have caused us to invest in surface cultivators and one-horse harrows to use at the last cultivation.

"Of course, we must keep peace in the family, or, in other words, the women folk demand an appropriation for their department every year, and it is increasing right along. But the best of it is that the more things we buy the more money we can make, and the better we can live, so I guess we are coming out all right after all.

"Our women folk get to town more than ever before, read more, and plan more. The men also get out and mix with one another and with business men. This broadens us and makes us want some of the things city people heretofore have had as their exclusive possessions. We are using printed stationery, operate a typewriter, and have a [illegible] Advertising.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions. 1—Re Rowland Co. 2—Re Rotschild. 3—Re Lane. 4—Re Beaver & Mills. 5—Bernet-Fuouessis. General calendar. 16—Del & Hud Co-Wilkins. 290—Meighan-Am Graw Twine Co. 287—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 289—Nat Cash Reg Co-Grobet. 271—Matter of Latzko. 266—McCaffrey-Barge Anna M Fahy. 32—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co-Moffatt. 151—Matter of Harper. 190—Segrera-SS Fri. 230—Booth-United States. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Preferred causes. 64—Haimowics-Am Society, &c. 51—United States-Langer. 70—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 73—Nonpariel Brick & Clay Co-Plummer. 59—McGough-Bartlett. 20—Demerest-Dunton Lumber Co. 44—Rabinowitz-N Y City Ry Co. 58—Banner-same. 227—United States-Westervelt. 235 — Same-Chrissanthacopulo. 204—Same-Stalkopowlas. 278 — Same-Tiffany Co. 290—Mead-Darling. 342 — Hutchins-Buffalo Southern Ry. 279 — Mrva-Johnson Harden Co. 339—Blair-Penn R R. 387—United States-U S Trading Co. 391—Lehane-Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co. 393—Gulbenkian-Stranahan. 394—Swan-N Y, N H & H R R. 396—N Y & Phola Coal & Coke Co-Hamilton Coal Co. 400—Newball-Anderson. 403 — Int Mercantile Marine Co-Stranahan. 408 — Oceanic Steam Nav Co-Same. 404—Buschman-N Y, N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 41—Otis-Penn R R. 69—Durkin-Rowland. 33—Marshall-D, L & H R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 138—Reder & Sopelnia-Gans & Wellnes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges. 9379—Geo W Angle. 7556—Henry Goldberg. 9422—Samuel Kronberg. 9687—A F & E B McClellan. 9479—Nathan Guttman. 9378—Joe Lefkowitz. 9365—Morris Aaronson. 9477—Geo W Levett. 8851—Stephen C Howard. 9406—R H & J Gans. 9456—Kooperstein & Schwartz. 9268—E & S E Bruner. 9338—Shapiro & Levy. Under objections. 9059—Kean & Schuned. Adjourned cases. 9050—Chas F Lucas. 9287—Philip Clialt. 9376—Jacob B Wolff. 9143—Max Goldsmith. 9321—Leo Weiss. 9372—Isaac Rosenbaum. 9463—Clara Wolfsohn. 7103—Shoenfeld & Gorden. 9482 — Philip Sampson. Involuntary cases. 9594—Petition-Nathan Wilson. 9667 — Same-The Brooks Mfg Co. Motions at 2 P. M. In re Hugo Rosenthal, Sml R Spratt, A Adler & Co, Barnay O'Toole, Abraham Friedman, E E Niles, Broad Mfg Co, Peter Banner, Frank Kline, Saml Hurley, The Cranford Co, A Hildebrandt, Saml Hurley, Saml Burnett, Hirschberg Bros, Wm W Farmer, Wright-Skinner, Wright-Skinner Mfg, W G Abbot, W H Furniss & Co, Simon Adelson, Broads Mfg Co, Nathan Wilson, Cadenas & Co, Leon Troskin, Munger Vehicle Fire Co, S & H Blumenfield, Levy & Moscanits.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Gildersleeve, Seabury, and Brady, JJ.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for April Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blaschoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. Calendar of litigated motions called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes. Demurrers and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term Continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Joseph Figlia. 2—Enrico Pavoni. 3—Michele Llo. 4—Antonio La Macchia. 5—Angelo Laudiero. 6—Rocco Caggiano. 7—James Cassidy. 8—Edward Harris.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 2429—Taylor Co.-Morrison. 8324—Birnbaum-Mut Life Ins Co. 8083—Feigenthauer-Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World. 2928—Smith-Anderson. 3334—Poyet-Alexander. 8383—Sloane-Rafesky. 3261—Audley-Rowe, Jr. 8072—Mechanics' Nat Bk of N Y-Second Nat Bk of Hoboken. 3394—Levitt-De Long. 8351—Erstein-Jonasson. 3421—Lobel-Engel. 2651—Jaretsky-Massa.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., VI., VI., and VII. for trial. 209—Perrin-N Y City Ry. 686—Patricolo-Erie R R. 693—Longstaff-N Y City Ry. 708—Remington-same. 896—Diamond-same. 700—Kats-same. 701—Same-same. 711—Probst-same. 712—Same-same. 728—Harris-Int R T Co. 729—Fischer-Union Ry. 735—Hallahan-Int R T Co. 738—Gibney-N Y City Ry. 201—Wabrick-Dry D, &c. R R. 691—Marini-N Y City Ry. 786—Jaoquse-same. 645—Lipson-same. 692—Griffin-N Y & Q Co R R. 126—Clarens-N Y City Ry. 643—Keigel-same. 684—Cohn-Union Ry. 685—Beaird-same. 688—Sherwood-N Y City Ry. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 706—McDonald-N Y City Ry. 730—Jones-Union Ry. 732—Lucey-N Y City Ry. 737—Capienna-O'Rourke Eng Const Co. 277—Axelrod-N Y City Ry. 513—Travers-same. 752—Boland-Met St Ry. 784—Colombo-N Y City Ry. 678—Martin-same. 147—Wimmer-Met St Ry. 1983—Bertache-N Y City Ry. 849—Cohen-Union Ry. 695—Spooner-N Y City Ry. 610—Metternick-Inter St Ry. 580—Edgar-N Y City Ry. 581—Same-same. 702—Raphael-same. 774—Bowman-same. 776—Same-same. 2480—Coffey-same. 821—Mansame. 736—Sopilan-same. 782—Feldman-Dry Dock, &c. R R. 793—O'Keefe-N Y C & H R R. 794—Forman-Union Ry. 795—Same-same. 796—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 908.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 225—Cripps-Cooper. 1176—Sophir-Terry & Tench Co. 1098—Beets-City of N Y. 1167—Beacon-same. 1280—Mariano-Foundation Const Co. 1324—Schalk-Comm Twine Co. 1828—Parrish-J C Shaw Book Co. 1844—Chase-Levey. 1845—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1840—Feldman-same. 488—Frank-Goerlitz. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1806—Fusilli-Smith Cons Co. 1250—Byrnes-Piercy. 1218—Siragusa-City of N Y. 1034—Berry-Mason. 1034—Berger-Backer. 111—Haney-City of N Y. 715—Walker-same. 512 — Regan-same. 808—Schwarz-Holbrook. 689—Banks-City of N Y. 795—Crawford-same. 208—Buccolo-N Y Life Ins Co. 3963—Alvino-N Y Const Co. 238—Berry-Lambert. 240 — Same-same. 178—Schnoering-Hamburg-Am Packet Co. 1112—Ketcham-City of N Y. 1245—Schmidt-same. 3994—Robson-Koch. 401—Campbell-N Y. Herald Co. 719—Chambers-Stein. 1221—Martin-Heller. 1157—Tobias-City of N Y. 1158—Same-same. 2848—Brunton-Preston-Receiver. 1967—Mulstay-Carlin. 1347—Herman-Van Ness Co.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1272—Gleason-Intocio. 1102—Star-Hirsh. 1251—Haigh-Edelmeyer & Morgan Hod Eli Co. 1152—Schreiber-Plantchrow. 1269—Schinasi-Hartford. 1295—Chicarelli-Woodbury Der Inst. 1296—Bercowith-Stern. 1314—Kleborn-N Y & College Point Ferry Co. 1325—Kelly-Dedrick. 1360—Tague-Webster. 1362—Mauer-Dochterman. 968—Krug-Rlad. 816—Kahler-City of N Y. 1007—Rawson-same. 806—Stern-same. 807—Same-same. 809—Same-same. 872—Warady-Bloomingdale. 945—Boess-City of N Y. 1515—Callaghan-Stern. 424—Aiello-Aaron. 619—Moran-Ward. 559—Savage-Featherbone. 978—Sopbel-Kielsy. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1502.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIII., XIV., XV., and XVII. for trial. 1596—Hunter-Hudson Cos. 1579—Keasler-Green. 1632—Goremus-Bowling Green Trust Co. 3454—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank-Stettheimer. 1965—Smith-Swart. 3907—Gleason-Jones. 3237—Coats-City of N Y. 1697—Onward Const Co-Hill. 1718—Robert Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 1734—Davidow-Moore. 1796—Kern-Mundel. 1539—Dawbarn-Wolters. 3243—Longe-Schlia. 1408—Westinghouse, &c, Co-Baker. 3304—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 815—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co. 982—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1496—Dessauer-Halleran. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. 1688—McBratney-Danzig. 1715—Kramer-Haeger Storage Warehouse Co. 1722—Scheffler Press-Perlman. 1786—Conn-Chambers. 3060—Smith-Hohrs. 1669—Schlesinger-Hungarian Restaurant Co. 1583—Phelan-Travis. 3729—Franklin-Hoadley. 992—Herrick-same. 2631—Bernbaum-Wohlstetter. 2965—Hadden Granite Co-Brykyn Heights R R Co. 1331—Rheagland-Campbell. 1618—Joyce-Mann Lighterage & Trust Co. 1611—Silberlein-Brennan. 1009—Irving-Zimmerman. 852—Fuller-Highland. 1233—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1492—Calladay-Tod. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1796.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of John McLaren, Margaret Hegner, William Zeller, Catharine von Fisenne, Jacob Pfortner, Charles Breuer, George Meiszner. Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Louise P Evans, Elizabeth McCloskey, John J Smith, John Meehan, Mary J Murphy, Mary Sheppard, Henry Talmadge, Dora Kalter. At 2:30 P. M.: A Koenig, Charles Hemmann, Edward F Moynihan, Jacob C Nerhood.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills: 2207—Robert Seaman. 2258—Same. 2299—Michael Weichert. 2313—Henry Lewis. 2314—Mary B Conlon. 2318—Agnes M Kest. 2321—Elizabeth J Bertram. 2322—Frank Siebert. 2323—Geo S Godfroy. 2324—Fezon T Stites. 2325—Elisa Schwartz. 2326—Charlotte Vodegel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 7187—Stern-Moseley. 7294½—Segaloff-Interurban St Ry. 681—Goggins-same. 1866—Weiss-Jacobowitz. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2016—Paturzo-N Y City Ry. 2021—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c. R R. 2022—Burns-Union Ry. 6892—Panker-Klein. 7471½ — Heidelberg-Ullman. 1876—Schwarz-N Y City Ry. 1027—Bauman-N J Steamboat Co. 7386½—Armstrong-Am Dunlop Tire Co. 629—Kohrber-Ottman Litho Co. 7373½—Ranchberger-Interurban St Ry. 703—Greacon-Perry. 1853 — Kneip-McLaughlin. 1046—Killalen-Union Ry. 6185—Bernstein-Casino Theatre Co. 491—Strauss-Mannese. 1823½—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1990—Mott-Patten. 6800½—Brown-Interurban St Ry. 1676—Simpson Bros Co-Morgan. 1901 — Smith-Gillespie. 828—Hilgert-De Rasaloff. 7324—Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1162 — Katz-Bauman. 7580½—Feld-Platt. 1364—Beadleston & Woerz-Brooks. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 1826—Appel-Sampson. 6575½ — Leyden-Brunner Exp Co. 7106—Waldman-Met St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1960—Pabst Brew Co-Rapid Safety Filter Co. 2061—D'Leo-Reichard. 1112 — Guirino-Interurban St Ry. 1888—Cisarano-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 1851—Huschberg-McClosky. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 1234—Engelhardt-Interurban St Ry. 2222—Palalscheck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neuman-same. 2253—McGuinness-Union Ry. 2254—Same-same. 2258—Weidstein-Leschusky. 2265 — Medermeier-Spielman. 2163—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 2229—Krohn-same. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2185—Bennett-Schroeder. 1856—Fuller-Ranger. 1857—Fish-Gutman. 2234—Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2235—Easley-N Y City Ry. 2194—Fehr-42d St, &c, Ry. 2255—Feingold-N Y City Ry. 2256—Miller-same. 2264 — Neander-Kersenleber. 7295½—McGuirk-Man Life Ins Co. 2250—Zucco-Mayo. 2262—Smith-N Y Trans Co. 2227—Jacobs-N Y City Ry. 1731—Morgan-Corywell. 2182—Crane-McManus. 2230—Steinbach Co-Griffith. 2184—Ilsley & Held Co-Haker.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dalehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1740—Cohen-N Y City Ry. 2278—Finn-N Y City Ry. 2279—Same-same. 2280—Winter-Third Avenue R. R. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2281—Rothenberg-Third Av R R. 2073—Dames-Int St Ry. 1742—Cigliano-Guy B Walte. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-N Y City Ry. 2286—Katzenberg-Gross. 2287—Same-same. 2238—Shenkin-N Y City Ry. 2081—Smith-Royal Ins Co. 2271—Heider-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 2246—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2211—Sherman-Miller. 2284—Levy Stationery & Paper Co-Union Ry. 2214—Schlindler-U S Fidelity & Guar Co. 2244—Post-Nieberg. 2266—Reeves-Halohan. 2274—Kolberg-N Y City Ry. 2276—Jaltag-same. 1286—Nicholson-Int St Ry. 7297½—Kadan-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 559—Sarnel-Guggenheimer. 6567—Sarno-Calvert Con Co. 2166—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes: 6861—Glasburg-Douthitt. 6911—Frank L Fisher Co-Fisher. 5361—Jones-Morrison Shirt Waist Co. 6821—Morse-Hayman. 7085—Zimmerman-Wahle. 6941—Parker-Gregg. 7106—Larson-Bach. 6802—Markel-Jablow. 5573—Cohen-Loeffler. 7077—Konigsberg-Cuperman. 7063—Harlem River L & W Co-Horner. 6333—Freyhan-Cullinan. 6035—Delling-Seltinger. 7028—Ulanof-Busch. 7106½—Hofferberth-Nash. 6328—Slvins-Mooney. 6782—April-Scheer. 7097—Jervow-Jervow. 7272—Brown-Schofler. 6918—The Shubert Theatre Co-Zelgfeld. 5211—Grohman-Wiener. 7157—Spence-Price. 7178—Robert Grant Co-Dubinsky. 6788—Ernst-Loeb. 6622—Miller-Schechner. 6723—Doppler-Vogel. 6091—Palladino-Slayakal. 5330—Welton-Rothschild. 6789—Freedman-Cohn. 6407—Bauscher-Murphy. 6835—Ferry Adv Co-Wheeler. 6808—Liebowits-Pomerantz. 7022—Rothschild-W E Tillotson Mfg Co. 7210½—Monroe-Proctor. 2554—Blick-Fabian. 7111 — Lowenstein-Zellner. 7166—Lewis-Brackett. 7099—Katkowsky-Nieberg. 7179—Pomerantz-Kalvin. 7189—Quiroli-Perelli. 4481—Gropper-Zubinsky. 7135—Melin-Duke. 6717—Anhalt-Belknapf. 6942—Koopersteln-Miller. 6943—Frank-Mandel. 6944—Dillon-Met Surety Co. 6545—Keller-Mayer. 7124—Kleintuber-The Novelty Co. 7114—Sival-Silverson. 6793—Hollander-Selverson. 6897—Aiken-Greene. 6898 — Same-same. 6899—Same-same. 6900—Same-same. 7068—Powers-Wilson. 6044—The 12th Ward Bank-Donegan. 6045—Same-same. 6614—Brown-Sinclair. 6460—Sielke-Seajer. 6607—Neumann-Siff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 6715½—Goldstein-Met St Ry. 7090—Resnick-Magenkire. 1925—Berkowich-Kemmel. 7274½—Schoenfeld-Hochman. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2307—Win

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Whether the extraordinary attractions in the auction room or the partial suspension of business Friday and yesterday is to be held responsible, the fact remains that last week's trading was hardly up to the normal standard for this season of the year, although it showed some slight improvement over that of the preceding week.

In the downtown district the sale of 20 Dey Street directed attention to the demand for the rapidly diminishing number of properties between Broadway and the McAdoo terminal. The consideration in this deal is said to show a very large increase over that in the last transaction on this block, while the purchase is also noteworthy in that it places all of the property on the north side of Dey Street, between Broadway and Church Street, in the hands of three owners.

Lower Fifth Avenue, that is, the section between Washington Square and Union Square, yielded one of the week's more important items in the sale of Major Gen. Roe's corner at Eleventh Street to Randolph Guggenheimer. It is a curious fact, in view of the accepted doctrine of New York's northward growth, that the reimprovement of Fifth Avenue has moved southward from Twenty-third Street and has yet affected only slightly the region below Fourteenth Street. These blocks still retain their residential character to a very large extent, and the only large building operation undertaken there within the last few years resulted in the erection of a tall apartment house at Eleventh Street. It is not known what improvement is planned for the corner which has just changed hands, but it may prove to be the forerunner of the development of the neighborhood into part of the great mercantile district which almost completely surrounds it.

The steady demand for desirable apartment house sites uptown continues. Whether or not as a result of the Lotos Club's purchase West Fifty-seventh Street, from Sixth Avenue over to Broadway, is apparently in line for a "movement" of some proportions, as appears in the series of transactions by which one owner accumulated a frontage of 80 feet a short distance west of the new club site. At Broadway and 112th Street a large plot also changed hands and will be improved with an apartment hotel.

The meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will mark the first concerted attempt on the part of real estate interests to attract a proper amount of attention to the proposal to introduce the Torens system of title registration in this State. For reasons of economy and because it will greatly simplify the transferring of property, the plan in its essential details is bound to appeal strongly to all those who deal in real estate and who, either rightly or wrongly, regard the present incidental charges of such dealing as altogether excessive.

The Torrens idea may be open to technical objection and it may be that, without modification, it is not adaptable to a community with so complex a system of real estate titles as New York's, but the subject is certainly one which merits widespread agitation and the fullest discussion.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

P. S. Treacy has sold, through Ward Belknap, the lot at 2,549 Broadway, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Mr. Treacy bought the lot last December from William Waldorf Astor.

A West Thirty-ninth Street Sale.

Carl E. Randrup has sold for Potter & Brother to William Francklyn Paris the four-story dwelling 53 West Thirty-ninth Street. The buyer will use the building as a studio.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold to a client the Columbia leasehold property 65 West Forty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.

Deal for Munro Buildings.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the sale of the Munro properties on Rose and Vandewater Streets, which were transferred on Friday to Thomas E. Greacen. The Munro Building itself, at 45 to 51 Rose Street, running through to 17 to 27 Vandewater Street, is a nine-story structure. The deal also includes the adjoining small buildings on both streets, the entire property covering an area of about 25,000 square feet. The Munro Building was built in 1878 by the late George W. Munro, and was the original home of the ten-cent dime novel, whence issued the weekly accounts of the exploits of Old Sleuth, Deadwood Dick, and others. The properties have been held at $800,000.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company also reports that it has sold the Belmont Hotel, at 116 and 118 West Forty-fifth Street, title to which is now held by Thomas E. Greacen. The Belmont is a nine-story structure, on plot 40 by 100.

Buyer for East 81st Street House.

M. Le Brun Cooper has sold 3 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20.8 by 102.2, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Company Sells in Lexington Avenue.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Milton Realty Company the five-story business building at 643 Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, on lot 25 by 100.

New Apartments Change Hands.

Samuel and Herman Pekelner have sold the two six-story apartment houses, on plot 100.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street.

Joseph H. Davis has sold the Vancouver, a new six-story elevator apartment house at 312 and 314 West Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 100.8.

David Stewart has sold for Mrs. Agnes McCallum 852 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 21.5 by 80 by 21 by 76, between 152d and 153d Streets.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Pocher & Co. have sold the six-story flat, with stores, known as 2,031 and 2,033 Seventh Avenue, 37.10 by 100, for Benjamin Flossheim to Gustav Lasch.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for the Standard Operating Company the Pilatus, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, at 212 and 214 West 141st Street.

The Gem Realty Company is reported to have sold the plot 70 by 99.11 on the north side of 135th Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

George Brettell & Son have leased to William Shaw for a term of years the large store and basement at 224 West 125th Street.

Nineteenth Street Plot Enlarged.

H. J. Sachs & Co. and Webster B. Mabie have sold 27 West Nineteenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 92, to Edward Sachs, who owns No. 25, adjoining, and now has a plot 50 by 92.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have negotiated a ten years' lease of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 36.10 by 80, now occupied by the Weber Piano Company.

E. G. B. Riley & Co. have leased for the George H. Warren estate the store at 907 Broadway to a client for a term of five years.

West Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

Leslie S. Lockhart has rented for A. Frankfield & Co., for a term of years, a floor in the Frankfield Building, 38 West Thirty-fourth Street, to the Baisden-Langdon-Webb Company.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for Samuel Cohen and D. J. Mack the Simmons Manufacturing Company, for a long term of years, the five-story building at 603, 605, and 607 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Flats Sold on Second Avenue.

Emanuel Simon has sold for George C. Bell to Emma Rosenbaum 1,894 and 1,896 Second Avenue, two four-story flats, 50 by 75.

Louis Schumacher has bought 2,061 Third Avenue, a six-story building, with stores, on lot 25.3 by 100, from the Lichtenstein estate.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Daniel Loewenthal the three-story dwelling 107 East 126th Street, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Prominent East Side Corner Sold.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for S. Jarmulowsky to Max Weinstein the plot, 75 by 75.6, at the southeast corner of Elizabeth and Hester Streets. The buyer will improve the property with two six-story tenements.

Good Demand for Bronx Houses.

The George F. Johnson's Sons Company reports the sale this week of three of the semi-detached two-family houses now being completed on the east side of Whitlock Avenue, south of Hunt's Point Road, on lots 25 by 132. Only three of the completed houses remain unsold, and the company is now selling from the plans fifty houses under construction.

A. Reichmann has sold 804 East 148th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Samson, and has bought the similar property 800 East 148th Street.

J. Wilbur Vaughn has moved his offices to 770 Tremont Avenue.

Riverdale Lots in New Hands.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for T. Hanan a plot of nine lots on 261st Street, west of Broadway, Riverdale, to a client for improvement; also, to P. T. Brady, a plot of 50 feet on Perry Avenue, north of 205th Street, Bedford Park, upon which two-family houses will be built; also, a plot on the west side of Perry Avenue, south of 204th Street, to a builder.

Stephen B. Ayres and Walter F. Baylis have sold to James C. Henderson Lots 784 to 786 and 795 to 797, in Tremont Terrace, a plot 75 by 200, with a frontage on the Eastern Boulevard.

The Week's Educational Work.

Ex-Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes will lecture on "Water Front Property" before the real estate class of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening.

Isaac Tuck of The Brooklyn Real Estate News will lecture to the students of the real estate class of the Bedford branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, to-morrow evening, on "News and Advertising." Benjamin T. Butterworth of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle will follow Mr. Tuck and will supplement his lecture by showing how advertising may be made effective and profitable.

To Discuss Bronx Rapid Transit.

There will be a mass meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the rooms of the Association of Bronx Real Etate Brokers, at which the rapid transit situation north of the Harlem River will be discussed.

Sales of New Rochelle Properties.

C. A. Cole has sold the following New Rochelle properties: 3 Lincoln Street, 147 Locust Avenue, 9 Bedeau Place, 46 Locust Avenue, and a large plot on Huguenot Street, for improvement.

At Scarborough and Ossining.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the estate of Henry D. McCord the property consisting of a twenty-room house, stables, and ten acres at Scarborough-on-Hudson, to J. S. Jacobus, for occupancy.

The same brokers have also sold for Seth R. Affen his residence on Maurice Avenue, Ossining, and have leased the Kipp and Guertin houses on Hamilton Avenue, Ossining.

Deal for Staten Island Acreage.

The Kaufman property of 20½ acres on Bloomingdale Avenue, Pleasant Plains, has been sold by Dr. P. C. Juhl for $15,500.

The Realty Brokers of Staten Island have sold forty-eight lots at Hart Park for the Corn Exchange Bank to a client for investment.

New Owners for Brooklyn Parcels.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold a plot 90 by 100, with four old buildings, on Jamaica Avenue, 50 feet east of Nicholas Avenue; also, a lot on Sheppard Avenue, 70 feet south of Sutter Avenue, 75 by 100; also, the northeast corner of South Second Street and University Place, 25 by 100.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Following so closely last week's feast of good things, the auction-room contingent will find this week's list rather poor picking.

Bryan L. Kennelly is the only auctioneer in the field with any sales besides those to be held by order of the court. On Tuesday he will sell, by executors' orders, the three flats, 145 to 149 West Ninety-sixth Street, a plot on Concord Avenue near 146th Street, and two lots on Charlotte Avenue, Woodside, Borough of Queens.

On Thursday the same auctioneer will put up, under partition decree, the dwelling 326 East Sixty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, and for Thursday there is scheduled, at the stand of Mooney & Lawrence, an adjourned partition sale of 46 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Under foreclosure, there will be sold on Wednesday 10 Mangin Street and the two six-story brick tenements 220 and 230 East Seventy-eighth Street, and on Thursday 4 East Fourteenth Street, the three flats at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 137th Street, and the property running through from 142d to 143d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 199.10.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 356 mortgages, for $5,977,776, of which 113, for $089,627, were at 6 per cent.; 15, for $407,335, at 5½ per cent.; 134, for $2,830,330, at 5 per cent., and 17, for $371,500, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 388 mortgages, for $5,977,046, of which 207, for $1,608,140, were at 6 per cent.; 80, for $1,147,000, at 5½ per cent.; 59, for $2,1[illegible],725, at 5 per cent., and 8, for $245,000, at 4½ per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

MACDOUGAL ST, n w corner of Minetta Lane, for a three-story brick stable, 25.1x74; R. M. Marasco of 57 East Houston St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $10,000.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 106 ft e of Alexander Av, for a three-story brick stable and office, 100x100; Borden Condensed Milk Co., owner; G. H. Chamberlain, architect; cost, $40,000.

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of 176th St, for a one-story frame stable, 61x27; W. H. Masterson, Park Av and 176th St, owner; Crane & Sturgis, architects; cost, $1,500.

GARFIELD ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, for a three-story tenement and store, 25x72; Salvatore Marino, 2,207 1st Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $700.

235TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Oneida Av, for a two-story brick store, 20x50; M. J. Considine of 116 East 128th St, owner; Thomas Flood, architect.

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 187th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 51x91; James Mulholland of 2,162 Washington Av, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $50,000.

237TH ST, n w corner of Katonah Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x56; Gilbert Simmonds of 19 Hyland Place, Yonkers, owner; William F. Irving, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1ST AV, 149, to a four and five story brick tenement; J. Berkowitz of 312 East 16th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $6,000.

65TH ST, 20 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. H. Sherrill, premises, owner; A. P. Bedelle, architect; cost, $10,000.

10TH AV, 159, to a four-story brick tenement; R. H. Handly of 150 Broadway, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $5,000.

2D AV, n e corner of 24th St, to four four-story brick tenements; estate of M. J. Adrian, 472 Grand St, owner; J. H. Friend, architect; cost, $10,000.

25TH ST, 340 and 342 West, to two four-story brick tenements; F. I. Unger of 579 8th Av, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

MADISON AV, 343 and 345, to four-story brick stores and offices; Schmitt Furniture Co., 40 East 23d St, owner; D. M. Ach, architect; cost, $15,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.
By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 415 to 423, n s, 170 ft w of Pleasant Av, 125x100.11, one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, Matthias Bapp, referee; due on judgment, $15,078.

Vandewater St, 17 to 27, s s, 71.6 ft w of Pearl St, running through to 45 to 51 Rose St, 3 and 4 story brick and stone factories and lofts; foreclosure sale, Munro Building, referee; due on judgment, $800,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 25 ft w of 132d St, 25x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $1,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 50 ft w of 132d St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $2,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 75 ft w of 132d St, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 100 ft w of 132d St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 125 ft w of 132d St, 125x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 150 ft w of 132d St, 150x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 175 ft w of 132d St, 175x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 200 ft w of 132d St, 200x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 225 ft w of 132d St, 225x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 250 ft w of 132d St, 250x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 275 ft w of 132d St, 275x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 300 ft w of 132d St, 300x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 325 ft w of 132d St, 325x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 350 ft w of 132d St, 350x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 375 ft w of 132d St, 375x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 400 ft w of 132d St, 400x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 425 ft w of 132d St, 425x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 450 ft w of 132d St, 450x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 475 ft w of 132d St, 475x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 500 ft w of 132d St, 500x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 525 ft w of 132d St, 525x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 550 ft w of 132d St, 550x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 575 ft w of 132d St, 575x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 600 ft w of 132d St, 600x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 625 ft w of 132d St, 625x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 650 ft w of 132d St, 650x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 675 ft w of 132d St, 675x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 700 ft w of 132d St, 700x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 725 ft w of 132d St, 725x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 750 ft w of 132d St, 750x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 775 ft w of 132d St, 775x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 800 ft w of 132d St, 800x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 825 ft w of 132d St, 825x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 850 ft w of 132d St, 850x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 875 ft w of 132d St, 875x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 900 ft w of 132d St, 900x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 925 ft w of 132d St, 925x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 950 ft w of 132d St, 950x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 975 ft w of 132d St, 975x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 1,000 ft w of 132d St, 1,000x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 1,025 ft w of 132d St, 1,025x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s, 1,050 ft w of 132d St, 1,050x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Mary Ann Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,000.

Third Avenue, s s,

JOSEPH P. DAY,
AUCTIONEER.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

Greatest Absolute Sale of Lots in the History of New York City

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

WILBER LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

1500 LOTS
OF THE
OGDEN ESTATE

SITUATE

Depot Place.	Harlem River Water Front.	Ogden Avenue.
Sedgwick Avenue.	West 168th Street.	Boscobel Avenue.
Lind Avenue.	West 170th Street.	West 169th Street.
Nelson Avenue.	Undercliff Avenue.	West 171st Street.
Washington Bridge Park.	Commerce Avenue.	Aqueduct Avenue.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, April 24---Thursday, April 25,

At 9 o'Clock A. M. Sharp, Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey Street

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Esq., 29 Wall Street, New York City,
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Esq., 62 William Street, New York City, } Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, 88 Nassau Street, New York City, Attorneys for Defendants.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—This sale, which is absolute, without reserve, being a Supreme Court partition sale, opens up a part of the Bronx which for years has been kept intact by the Ogden Estate heirs.

Booklets giving full particulars now in press.

Send your name immediately to be listed for one.

Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. will be issued to purchasers free of charge.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years at 5 per cent.

To Executors
and
Attorneys of Various Estates:
THE
Doherty Estate

Sale was a good test of the Real Estate Auction Market—with some Wall Street stocks dropping 10 points the day previous and quite a few R. E. experts predicting that it would hurt this big sale—it went right through—$338,000 above the appraisal of four experts.

Effective advertising—proper and intelligent direction of details—executive management from the auction stand brings success—my definition of success is

"Results"

The word picture is complete.

Joseph P. Day

Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:—

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under direction of Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.
(Block front and plot adjoining.)

South Side of East 161st Street, Gerard and Walton Avenues.
Julius Heiderman, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 783 Elton Av., Bor. of Bronx, N.Y.C.

ESTATE SALE,
To close Estate of Henry Kuhlke, Dec'd,
N. W. Cor. 6th Ave. & 25th Street,
(Nos. 411 6th Ave. and 101 West 25th St.)
Four-story and basement brick Buildings, with stores; size of lot, 20, more or less, by 60.

291 and 293 Seventh Ave.,
near 27th St., ten-story fireproof loft Building; size of plot, 40x100. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

170 and 172 West 65th St.,
Two 5½-story brick double Flats and stores; size of each lot, 25x100.5.

168 West 65th St.,
5¼-story brick single Flat; size of lot, 24x100.5.

338 and 340 West 15th St.,
Two 3-story and basement brick private Dwellings; size of plot, 37.6x81.3.

472 9th Avenue, bet. 36th and 37th Sts.,
Four-story brick Building, with stores; size of lot, 25x100.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
To close Estate of Charles Heins,
62 and 64 Centre Street, near Worth St.,
three and four-story and basement brick front Buildings, with stores, and three-story brick buildings in rear; size of plot, 34.9x90.1± irreg., and

Astoria, Long Island, Steinway Ave. & 11th Ave.
No. 380 to 384 Steinway Ave., two two-story and basement frame private Dwellings on Steinway Ave. plot; size of plot, 112.6x90; two-story Barn on 11th Ave.; size of plot, 100x100. HENRY WENDT, Esq., attorney, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
(Estate of Jacob Meyer, Deceased),
by order of GEORGE McANERNY & ABRAHAM JACOBI, executors.
S.W. cor 158th St. & 3rd Av.
four-story brick Building; size of plot, 28.9x88, more or less. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

310, 312 and 314 West 119th St.
Three 5-story and basement brick and brownstone Flats; size of each lot, 25x100.11.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY APRIL 17, 1907.
FOR PARTICULARS
WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

TO KNOW HOW to place Real Estate (to be sold at auction) before the public so as to get the best results is solved through my system of

CONCENTRATION in
Newspaper Advertising,
Booklet Advertising,
Large Size Posters,
Medium Size Posters,
Special Cards,
Special Signs and
Large Fence Posters,
Size 9x12 Feet.
Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car System and the O. J. Gude Co. large display signs.

FOR MAPS AND BOOKLETS OR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OF ANY OF ABOVE SALES APPLY TO

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at Auction
Southeast Cor. Church Ave. and East 16th St.
(Prospect Park South, Brooklyn N. Y.)
To be sold in three separate plots. Size 79.6 on Ave. x 184.6½ on Street x irreg.,
Tuesday, April 9th, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Maps and further details from JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 18, 1907
at 11 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City
TRUSTEES' SALE
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE
By order of FANNY C. LYON, ALFRED SETON and FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, TRUSTEES of the
Estate of SAMUEL E. LYON, deceased
50 LOTS ON
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WALES AVENUE, CONCORD AVENUE, ROBBINS AVENUE, 142D ST., and ST. MARY'S ST.

The property is now ripe for immediate improvement. It can be reached by the Subway and by the Third and Second Avenue Elevated Roads, also by the Southern Boulevard surface line (passing the property) and the 138th Street Crosstown car line.
The new Lexington and Third Avenue Subway lines (the contract for the former about to be advertised) will have a station at 140th St. Proposed Rapid Transit route No. 19, 138th St. and Southern Boulevard (3 tracks), passes the property. The great six-track New Haven electric road and the New York Connecting Railway (connecting the Pennsylvania, New Haven, and Long Island Roads) will be in the immediate vicinity.
30 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 1, 2, or 3 years at the option of the purchaser, at 5 per cent. interest, or **70 PER CENT.** at 4½ per cent. interest. Purchaser to pay recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent.

171 and 181 ALEXANDER AVENUE
3-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses. Lots 16.8x70 each
between 135th and 136th Sts.

All titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., and policies of title-insurance will be issued free to purchasers.
Maps from THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Attorney, 54 William St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.
Gerard Roberts, Referee.
Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Monday, April 8th, 1907 at 12 o'clock
The choice six-story and basement high-class apartment house,
MADISON AVENUE, N. W. Cor. 97th St.
Size 100.11x95. Containing six avenue stores, four apartments each floor, seven and eight rooms and two baths each. Every modern improvement; finest trim and plumbing. First mortgage of $215,000 at 4½%, due 1910.
EXCELLENT LOCATION
ALWAYS WELL RENTED.
CENTRAL PARK TRANSVERSE STREET.
Moss & Feiner, Plaintiff's Attys., 35 Nassau St.
MOONEY & LAWRENCE,
LUIS W. MOONEY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock noon,
FRIDAY, April 5th, 1907,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Under the direction of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee, of the
Choice and Valuable Property
46 West 35th Street.
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES.
Three-story and basement building.
Size of lot 20x98.9.
Maps and further particulars at the office of MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, or from the auctioneer, 141 Broadway.
GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer
MOUNT VERNON
AN UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY.
EXECUTORS AUCTION
SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 2 O'CLOCK,
A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE MODERN HOUSE, WITH 60 FEET FRONT,
SUMMIT, N. W. CORNER SIDNEY AV.
ALSO TWO SIXTY-FOOT LOTS ADJOINING ON SUMMIT AV.; ALSO
DWELLING 242 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE,
DWELLING 238 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE.
TERMS PARTICULARLY EASY.
Diagrams, photos, and full particulars of the
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.
Mt. Vernon Office, Bronx Office,
3 City Hall Bldg. 434 E. 149th St.
Tel. 361 W. Tel. 3098 Melrose.

POSITIVE SALE
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,
At 12 o'Clock Noon, at
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,
189-91 Montague St., Brooklyn N. Y.
Valuable Fifth Avenue Property.
Block front, easterly side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts., consisting of eight handsome brick and stone apartment buildings, with stores, including corner of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts. 75% may remain on bond and mortgage.
Also 430, 434, 438, 442 49th St.,
between Fourth and Fifth Avs.; four elegant bay window four-story brick and stone double new apartments, well rented, all improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c.; size 30x100 each.
80% may remain on bond and mortgage.
For map and particulars apply to
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY W. McDONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
on Tuesday, April 9, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,
Executors' and Voluntary Sale.
216 MONROE ST.,
5-story brick tenement, with two stores; size of lot about 25.2 7-10 feet front x 75.8x35 rear x 71.6%.
For maps and full particulars apply to Henry Herrold, Esq., Atty., 189 Nassau St., or to the auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell at Auction
Wednesday, April 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of William A. Hall, Dec'd,
129-131-133 West 20th St.,
Near Sixth Avenue.

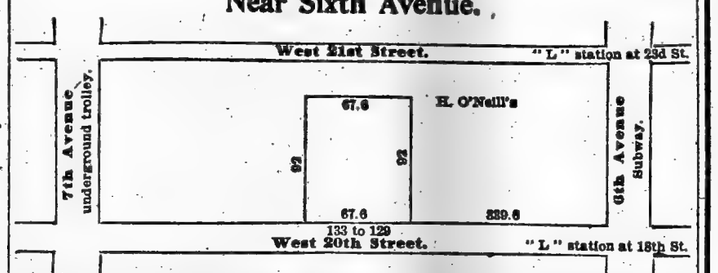

The six story and basement brick and stone loft Building. Size of plot as per diagram.
GEORGE A. MINASIAN, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 132 NASSAU ST.
Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 2, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale,
EST. OF LOUIS FESSLER, DEC'D,
By order of
Christian Hafers, Esq., Sole Executor,
145 to 149 W. 96th St.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.,
the three 5-story brownstone flats, size of plots, 60x100x irreg., to be sold in one parcel.
CHOICE BRONX PLOT,
East Side Concord Ave.,
ADJOINING CRANE (E. 156TH) ST.;
size of plot, 50x100.
CHOICE PLOT,
South Side Charlotte Ave.
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
Woodside, New York City,
Queensborough,
size of plot, 50x100,
DAYO, DUER & BAUERDORF,
attorneys, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale
Estate of Wm. L. Trenholm, Dec'd,
312 W. 73d St.
Opposite Schwab Mansion.
The magnificent five-story and basement pressed brick and stone dwelling; electric passenger elevator; six baths; three dressing rooms; trimmed in hard woods; beautifully decorated by Hayden & Co., 5th Av., and windows by Tiffany. House built to order by Harvey Murdock and designed by Charles P. H. Gilbert. Size of plot 30x102.2. Perpetual side light on the west.
Brush & Crawford, Att'ys,
30 BROAD ST.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, April 17, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Valuable Water Front North Side East 120th St., with frontage on East River,
KNOWN AS THE OLD
Harlem Hospital Site.
This choice water front, consisting of about 14 lots, is 347 feet on East 120th St., by 112.7 feet on Harlem River to the centre line of the block, and used as ferry to Randall's Island.
Terms Liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted—$300,000 on first mortgage in sums of $1,500 to $3,000 at 6% on 50% valuation for one or more years on improved property. Columbian Board Brokers, 48 West 116th St.
$500,000 TO LOAN
on first mortgages, apartment houses fully occupied, Manhattan or Bronx. Eustis, 149 Av., north of 138th St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executors' Sale,
Estate of
Gustav Salomon, Dec'd.
by order of Pauline Salomon, Sol G. Salomon and B. F. Einstein, Executors.
968 to 976 Sixth Ave., 76 & 78 West 55th St., Southeast Corner,
the five four-story brick apartments, with stores. Size of plot 100.5 feet on 6th Av. x95 feet on street.
160 Water St.,
N. W. Corner Fletcher St.,
the four-story brick business building. Size of lot 17.9x80.5.
144 Water St.,
Near Maiden Lane,
the five-story brick business building. Size of lot 19.8x82.6x irreg.
126 Cherry St.,
Near Catharine St.,
the five-story brick tenement. Size of lot 25.1x103.
G. B. Townsend, Esq., Atty.,
32 NASSAU ST.
Maps, &c., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
1,472-4 Washington Av.,
Near 171st St.,
Bronx Borough,
the two four-story brick double flats, with basement apartments, six rooms and bath to each family; hot-water supply, open plumbing, steam heated halls, bath and parlors.
Size of lots 25.06x157.65 and 25.06x156.10.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Two Choice Lots,
Northeast Corner 175th St. & Wadsworth Av.
Washington Heights.
Choice Lots, size 25x100 each.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer
MOUNT VERNON
36 Chester Hill Lots
AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE.
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 O'CLOCK.
RESTRICTED SECTION.
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; ten minutes' walk to New Haven Station; beautifully located; select neighborhood.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY.
Diagrams and particulars of
GEORGE W. BARD, R. E. CO.
CITY HALL BUILDING, Rm. 11,
MT. VERNON; TELEPHONE 361 W., or
434 E. 149th St.; Telephone 3098 Melrose.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Are Your Water Bills Too High?

You own an apartment house, factory, or business building. Your water bill for the past six months was $25. Have you any assurance that it won't be $250 for the next six months? The meter may be out of order. The bill may be figured "pro rata." Your tenant may let the water run for a week. The pipes may spring aleak, and the water you pay for may run to waste for months before you discover what is wrong.
All these things and many more may happen, and YOU ARE HELPLESS to prevent them—UNLESS you insure against their happening by subscribing to the

WATER SUPERVISION COMPANY.

For a nominal figure—$1.00 per month—it will see to it that the meter be kept in order.
That you get a monthly statement of the water used.
That leaks be not allowed to run undiscovered for weeks and months.
Write or 'phone and a representative will call and explain.
Telephone 2017 Cortlandt. 3 PARK ROW, N. Y. CITY

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that
WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,
3rd Ave. and 129th St.,
Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**
$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

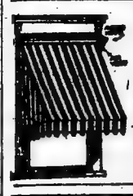

AWNINGS
$1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,293 B'way.

$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money
PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5% in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.
JENKS, 156 Broadway, Suit 15, Board Real Estate Brokers.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 125th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.
Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

We inspect the plumbing of houses each month, and keep it repaired for a small fee per month. The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,601 Park Av. Estimates submitted on violations or repairs.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 63 WILLIAM ST.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. H. E. SIEBERT, 71 Maiden Lane.

A PROFITABLE STUDY
Compare our lists of well situated properties that are
Reliable Income Producers
in localities of enhancing values, with others you have seen.
PRIVATE HOUSES
N. L. & L. Ottinger, 31 Nassau.
New Lists on Application.

R. W. BECK
Second Mortgages Bought and Sold
For Sale
Second Mortgages Principal and Interest Guaranteed
SPECIAL SUMS TO LOAN FROM $2,000 TO $50,000 MANHATTAN ONLY.
11 WALL ST.

$50,000 TO LOAN
on improved Manhattan and Bronx property, sums not exceeding $10,000.
FREDERICK FOX & CO.,
N. W. Corner 34th St. and Broadway.

$100,000
to loan on 1st mtgs. of $10,000—$25,000; also other funds.
ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ,
52 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 1411 BROAD.

HERBERT R. SNYDER
APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

MORTGAGE MONEY TO LOAN
Three special sums of money, $8,000, $12,000, $60,000 at 5 per cent.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4% and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WILKINS MOORE & CO., 49 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 3320 BROAD.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

East Side.
FOR SALE.
IN THE 60s,
Medium-sized dwelling at a low price.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (11230) 3 East 125th St.

LEXINGTON AVENUE SUBWAY!
Will boom this section shortly; plot of four houses, between 92d and 93d Sts.; they move than carry themselves at present; will sell very reasonably and make easy terms; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

PARSONS & HOLZMAN,
120 & 122 LIBERTY ST.
Cold-water tenements that are good investments at attractive prices; brokerage paid.
TEL. 1777 CORTLANDT.

Two adjoining four-story basement and cellar brownstone-front dwellings in the Sixties, between Madison and Park Avs.; thoroughly modern and in first-class condition. B. V. Box 316 Times, Times Square.

Be quick if you want something prime; 64 feet on the most promising business block in Harlem, convenient to elevated and Subway, can be delivered now for $85,000. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

$5,000 cash will buy 50x102 building lot in East 74th St.; a bargain; $10,000 cash will buy new east side store and loft building; ideal investment; brokers protected. Address Room 647, 32 Nassau St.

Park Av.—5-story flat, two stores; 12 rooms on a floor; rent, $2,700; price, $26,000; $4,000 cash; long mortgages; ranges and boilers. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

Two three-story dwellings, 42 feet, vicinity 83d St. and Lexington Av., at price of land; might take small suburban place part payment. Murray's, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Three-story and basement brownstone, 11 rooms, bath, suitable for doctor, on Madison Av., 94th St.; terms to suit. For particulars apply B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

East 70th St. Bargain—No. 159, a 19-ft. house, for $27,500 net, suitable for alteration; basement level with street. H. F., Room 8, 60 Wall St.

$6,000 cash required; 5-story double flat, with two stores, on Lenox Av., above 125th St.; rents, $3,792. M. S. Goodman, 135 Broadway.

An 11-room stone dwelling near Lexington Av., 116th St., $10,300; mortgage, $7,000; several others. Murray's, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Sale $30,000, or rent $2,000.—979 Lexington Av., four-story dwelling; twelve rooms, two baths; open plumbing; inspection 11 to 1.

Store property; four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av.; $12,500.00. Meyering, 114 West 31st St.

Plot, 20x133, East 13th St., between B and C. Koll, owner, 95 Broad St.

West Side.
7TH AVE. NEAR 34TH ST.
Desirable plot, almost $2,000 a front foot. N. A. BERWIN & CO., 80 William St.

Amsterdam Ave. Corner
Also several inside store properties; prices right. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Elegant American basement dwelling, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; near Subway, (103d); 15 rooms; $50,000; investigate. Kauffman & Groix, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Exceptional Offering.—Best proposition on Amsterdam Av.; triple, below 110th; $50,000; rental, $5,000; get particulars. Kauffman & Groix, 813 Amsterdam Av.

WILL SACRIFICE
five-story double flat, West 115th St.; six rooms and bath; $30,000; mtge. $19,000, 5%. LOSERE, 871 BROOK AV., BRONX.

To lease, Pennsylvania section, large store and basement, 7th Av., near 34th St.; suitable for any business. Address H. H. K., Box 110 Times Downtown.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

A Gem.—114th St., near Manhattan; 3-story and-basement, bay window, private house; price, $14,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Three-family houses, College Av., between 165th and 166th Sts.; 6-7 and 7 rooms; all modern improvements; easy terms. Inquire on premises.

Riverside Drive corner, 50x100; bargain, $90,000. Anstin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

Elegant private house, West 118th St.; $14,000. John J. Hesch, 256 7th Av.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

Are You Alive

to the opportunities that are offered to-day in well located Real Estate on Manhattan Island which yields a better net income than stocks or bonds and is not subject to constant fluctuations? At a time like this it should command the attention of those who desire a safe investment where a future profit is also assured.

Last week's auction sales gave additional proof of the stability of Manhattan Real Estate notwithstanding the fact that the financial market was demoralized. The security of a good Real Estate holding is absolute—

FOUR SPECIAL OFFERINGS

TIMES SQUARE SECTION

Improved parcel fronting on two streets in the Forties. Leased for a term of 21 years at $28,000 per year with fixed charges. Nets 8% on investment of $125,000.

IN THE EIGHTIES

close to 5th Avenue—four apartment houses. Two mortgages for a term of years at a combined rate of interest under 5%.
$65,000 cash required.

CARNEGIE HILL SECTION

Madison Avenue corner elevator apartment house. Two mortgages for a term of years at a combined rate of interest under 5%.
$35,000 cash required.

HARLEM—WEST SIDE

5 story extra wide apartment house in good condition—a good chance for the owner who wants to live in his own house with desirable tenants.
Actual rents $4,530. Price $46,000.
$8,000 cash required.

Mortgages

Have $500,000 to loan on first mortgage for desirable applications. I am restricted to some sections with part of this money. The balance covers any good loan—will divide to suit.

Also have special funds for second mortgages—Quick action on all applications—Borough of Manhattan only.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION

I want to call your attention to the parcel noted under the above heading. The present owner has need of money for his own business and desires to realize on his holding. It will net 8% annually on the investment, and its location assures of its increase in value yearly.

I will entertain propositions from investors who have $1,000 or more to form a syndicate for the amount required for the purchase of this property. A parcel on Broadway at auction brought $116 per square foot, with the most experienced real estate men in New York bidding for it. This parcel can be bought for under $50 per square foot and it is not far from Broadway.

—CORRESPONDENCE INVITED—

206 BROADWAY

Kingsboro Park

On the 4-Track Road

EXPRESS TO NEW YORK

A suburb in the city; **beautiful Flatbush.** Center of a section where values are increasing with startling rapidity. Actually nearer to New York City Hall than Harlem.

Water, gas, electric lights, trees macadamized streets, sidewalks. Weekly savings will buy lots if you come now.

Come Saturday or Sunday. Brighton Beach trains to Kings Highway station.
Write for Booklet A.

New York & Flatbush Realty Co.

178 Remsen St., Brooklyn
41 Park Row, New York

The Rich Should Build a "Home for the Careless"—

a home for the man who buys mining stocks because the advertiser states they will "advance next Thursday"—a home for those who *toil* to accumulate some ready cash and then SINK their hard-earned savings in *cabbage-patch* "suburban" lots.

Just at this season of the year, when the Spring ads. of the "Suburban Lot Man" read so much like those of the "Spring Medicine" man, you may be hesitating between investing in a bottle of sarsaparilla or some "lots" NEAR some country milk depot,—

This Truth Should Be Made So Plain—So Vivid

there could be no forgetting it,—that if you want to be on the *money* side, the *prosperous* side of life, independent of any "Home for the Careless," you must invest your savings where they will be SAFE and where they will EARN. A "cabbage-patch" suburban "lot" may be all right for the "careless," but for YOU who are looking for a SAFE and PROFITABLE investment, or for YOU who are looking for a SENSIBLE *home-site*, go out along the SIX lines of Rapid Transit under way in the East Bronx and buy real, valuable, tangible city property, where ALL SIX lines serve,—don't be induced to buy "cabbage-patch" suburban "lots,"—"boomed" by "special trains" *to-day* and FORGOTTEN and LOST,—*to-morrow*. Put your money where *it will tell*—buy REAL city property, on which conservative Banks and Trust Companies are loaning money on single lots, as they are NOW DOING at

MORRIS PARK.

This property is NOW within FORTY minutes of the Shopping District at ANY HOUR of the DAY or NIGHT and will soon be within TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES of any part of Manhattan at ANY HOUR of the DAY or NIGHT and NOT by ONE route only, but by *any one* of a HALF DOZEN routes.

New York City's growth is marching NORTHWARD with the irresistible force of 350,000 to 400,000 new inhabitants a year.

You could not be buying MORRIS PARK property at this time for FOUR times the *present* prices were it not that it had been *fenced in and held out* of the market for many years for *racing purposes.*

Come in and talk it over or drop us a letter or postal for particulars and be one of those who get into Morris Park on the GROUND FLOOR.

Address: Dept. C

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station).
Office on the Property Open Every Day.

BEST BARGAIN IN FLATBUSH

BEAUTIFUL HOME—CORNER PLOT.

Because of leaving city May 1, and to make quick sale, I offer my new residence in most beautiful and exclusive section of Flatbush at great sacrifice. Delightful outlook; within stone's throw of houses costing $25,000 and $35,000; two minutes' walk from Newkirk Av., Brighton Beach Express Station; three minutes from Avenue C Station; faces asphalted street; southern exposure; spacious grounds; large Colonial veranda running nearly around the house; twelve large rooms; steam heat; two large bathrooms; separate toilets; billiard room unequalled in Flatbush; large reception room; spacious centre hall; large library first floor, den on second; dining room, a leading feature of house, is finished in Lincrusta Walton, with large bay window; hot and cold water between sleeping rooms; fancy parquet floors first and second stories. Positively one of the most attractive properties in this section. Convenient schools and markets. This is no speculator's offer, but a sacrifice the owner will make on account of leaving city. For quick buyer the price is $14,000. House open for inspection. Call upon owner, 508 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. (Get off at Avenue C Station, Brighton Beach R. R.

$3,000 cash will buy a grand home in most exclusive section of Flatbush, 2 minutes' walk from Brighton Beach express station; wide asphalt avenue, with parked roadway, large and carefully kept grounds; choice shrubs and flowering plants; 11 spacious rooms; 5 bedrooms on second floor, large bathroom; all improvements, appointments, and appliances known to latest high-class construction; an ideal home; price, $12,000. Holt & Foster, 881 Flatbush Av.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACREAGE

150 acres fronting water, Amboy Road, and Boulevard. Railroad station at the property.

ATTRACTIVE PRICE; EASY TERMS.

BEST BARGAIN ON STATEN ISLAND.

AMES & COMPANY,
26 WEST 31st ST.

100 DWELLINGS

In A1 condition, centrally located.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

$4,500 to $15,000.
$1,000 cash and upwards.
Balance easy terms.
BARGAINS IN FLATS, STORES & LOTS.
Ask your broker for the properties of

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
No. 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Acreage.

Properties ranging from 6 to 100 acres. Some of the choicest locations and best bargains in Richmond Borough.

Call or write

SOUTH NEW YORK INVESTORS,
277 Broadway, New York.

Water Front,

45 minutes from Broadway, 130 acres located on the south shore of Staten Island, within sight of lower Broadway, at $800 an acre; large road frontage, five minutes from station; this is a grand opportunity for an individual or syndicate.

REALTY BROKERS OF STATEN ISLAND,
489 5th Av., N. Y. City. New Dorp, S. I.
'Phone 4002—38th.

If you realize the great advancement taking place on Staten Island (now a part of New York City,) how values already increasing will be enhanced by the millions being spent for improvements by the city, as well as by real estate operators, you may want to take a hand as an investor as well as our agent to interest others in the coming boom. We can give you a good chance. Write us at once. Staten Island Homes Co., 40 8th Av., New York.

ONLY THREE

Semi-detached Two-Family Brick

JOHNSON HOUSES

REMAIN UNSOLD. Situated on Whitlock Avenue at Hunt's Point Road, three blocks from Simpson Street Subway station.

Houses are modern in all details.

Every room of serviceable size; radiators and windows specially arranged in chambers for the accommodation of beds.

Fifteen rooms, 13 plastered closets, two wardrobes; entire finish hardwood; houses 20x55 feet; lots 25x132 feet.

Houses can be seen daily and Sunday.

G. F. Johnson's Sons Co.,
1,044 WESTCHESTER AV.,
at Prospect Av. Station of Subway.

Elegant New 2 and 3 Family Houses

DIRECT FROM BUILDER
WHITLOCK AVE., SOUTH OF TIFFANY ST.,

FIVE SHORT BLOCKS EAST OF PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION THROUGH LONGWOOD AV.

Full lot, 100 feet deep; houses 25x65.

Oak trim, double floors, private stairs, gas and electric light, special hardware, steam heat, &c.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH ON 1ST FLOOR.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH ON 2D AND 3D FLOORS.

A. ROTHERMEL, (on premises,) or
HARDWARE STORE, 686 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

West Side.

Buy a Detached Home Site at Van Cortlandt Terrace.

This property is now ready for building, some very handsome homes having already been built and occupied by the purchasers. Street improvements are all made and paid for. No assessments to pay. Nothing finer on the upper west side for a home.

Property lies beautifully on west side of Broadway, almost opposite Van Cortlandt Park, and extends west to Riverdale Avenue, between New York City line and Valentine Lane, South Yonkers.

TO REACH PROPERTY.

Take Broadway Subway to 230th Street Station and then trolley, (which passes property,) to Caryl Avenue, only ten minutes' ride.

For price, maps and further information

See DAVID STEWART, Agent,
AMSTERDAM AV. & 155TH ST.
Or Van Cortlandt Realty Co.,
208 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

West Side.

4 Story Am. Basement Private Dwellings

NOS. 247-249 WEST 139TH ST.,
NEAR 7TH AVE.

PRICE $22,000.

Mortgage $13,000 at 4½%

Ready for occupancy.

MUST BE SOLD.

20 feet 4 in. wide, on lot 82.4x99.11. Perfect condition; the last of a total of 30 houses in this row.

S. E. Jacobs,
135 Broadway, Cor. Cedar St.
Caretaker on premises.

12% NET INCOME.

Not often can a property be found like this near Broadway on 49th St., high-class elevator apartment, always filled; waiting list; rental nearly $19,000; savings bank mortgage at 4½%. Property steadily enhancing in value. Buyers or brokers address Vulcan, Room 1,618, 170 Broadway.

A fireproof store and apartment house on a prominent west side avenue corner, convenient to L and Subway stations; all rented to carefully selected, responsible tenants; store and some apartment rents can be INCREASED TO EQUALIZE. Taken in exchange. It can be sold VERY REASONABLY; only $60,000 cash required.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

43rd Street near Broadway
4-story; bargain. Easy terms.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 80 William St.

5th Ave. near 26th St.
Low price. Easy terms.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 80 William St.

32nd St. near 5th Ave.
Altered building; well rented; bargain.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 80 William St.

BROADWAY CORNER APARTMENT, 7-story, below 100th St.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 80 William St.

Washington Heights.

A Perfect Home $25,000

American basement, below 145th St., 4½-story extension to top; perfect condition; must sell; good reasons; offers considered. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

S.W. Cor. 162d & Broadway

Contract for making street will be let on April the 8th. In heart of active building section. Terms to suit. Building loan.

HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY,
20 Nassau Street.

Attractive 19 Foot $16,000

Near Subway station, below 145th St., 10 rooms and 2 baths; easy terms. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

Below 14th Street.

13TH ST., NEAR AVENUE B.

4 and 5 story store tenements; can be bought right.
EDWARD C. MARTIN, 171 Broadway.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

HAVE NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF FARM PROPERTY

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. MIGHT ACCEPT IMPROVED PROPERTY
in Manhattan and some cash in exchange.
MAXWELL S. MANNES,
135 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's country place, Nyack; 80 acres under cultivation; fine views Hudson and mountains; cozy bungalow, 9 rooms, steam heat, porcelain baths, open plumbing; spacious lawns; stream, ponds; garden, fruit; new barn, box stalls, outbuildings; poultry, horse, harness, vehicles, tools, included; $8,500, half cash. X Box 329 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—In Ossining, N. Y., gentleman's farm of fifty acres on high elevation, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Ossining; five minutes' walk to school; two good houses, with all improvements; barns, outbuildings, &c.; plenty of natural springs, fruit trees, &c.; price, $32,000. Address P. O. Box 61, Ossining, N. Y., Dept. X.

200 FARMS

and cottages for sale in Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, N. Y. Send stamp for 1907 catalogue. Many great bargains. Beautiful country. Elting, Harp, New Paltz, N. Y.

A Building Site.—Twenty-mile view Hudson River; 414 feet front; (4½ acres;) fine trees; 49 minutes from N. Y. City, 10 minutes' walk station; 19 trains per day each way; price, $2,500; double in three years. Cruikshank, 50 Pine St., New York.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—Dwelling for small American family; rental not exceeding $60 a month. Washington Square preferred. Address Box 1,000 Times Uptown Office, 1,364 Broadway, near 34th St.

15% INVESTMENT

GUARANTEED.
5-story double flat near Broadway.
Price $39,750. Rents $4,368.
Cheapest west side house. Quick action necessary.

Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co.
206 BROADWAY.

8th Av., quadruple, $30,500; rent $3,600; 5-story double, improvements, $25,000; rent $2,920; Bradhurst Av. corner, $5,000 cash; pays 11%; Morningside Av., 5-story double; price $23,750; 8th Av., 40x100, six-story, $7,000 cash; Bradhurst Av., five-story double, $22,000; 8th Av., 40x100, six-story, $7,000 cash; 7th Av., six-story, 40x100; price $67,500; West 123d, near Broadway, triple, 33x100, $47,000; 2d Av., four-story double, $3,000 cash.
2,774 8th Av. BARRY & CO. 2,525 7th Av.

Amsterdam Ave., S. E. Cor. in the 60's Plot 100x100.5.

Possession Nov. 1st. For particulars see Jos. T. Mulligan, 1904 B'way, nr. 93d.

Adjoining Broadway $21,500

An attractive light stone; 18-foot, 2 baths; extension to top; near 96th St. express station; 4 or 4½% mortgage. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

Adjoining Broadway 40 Feet. $1,600 a FOOT.

Also 61 feet all around 50th St. Subway station, Times Square section, paying over carrying charges now; sure increase; will show over 12% net when sold. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 488 St. Nicholas Av., near 133th St.; 4½ per cent. first mortgage balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 6½ per cent., payable in installments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Adjoining West End Avenue. 32 Feet--$32,000.

4 story, 18 rooms, 2 baths, near 86th St. Subway station; fine open rear; A1 block. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway, near 44th St.

NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

Bargain on 42d St.; two four-story tenements, 50x100; will sell right to quick purchaser; $10,000 cash; full commission.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 B'way.

Varick Street Corner.

Seven-story building; leased to one tenant; an excellent investment; price $85,000; mortgage $66,000; exchange probably considered.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, for sale at bargain; rents over $29,000; $40,000 cash, balance long mortgage; shows net income of 15% on investment; thorough investigation invited; brokers protected. Principal, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Here's a chance; safe investment; with property increasing in value; near 42d St. and 9th Av.; 3 five-story brownstone, 10 rooms and bath per floor, with stores; newly renovated; hot water supply; rent, $3,200; will sell for $30,500 each. Owner, Box 342 Times, Times Sq.

Here's a chance; safe investment; with property increasing in value; near 42d St. and 9th Av.; 3 five-story brownstone, 10 rooms and bath per floor, with stores; newly renovated; hot water supply; rent $3,200; will sell for $30,500 each. Owner, Box 342 Times, Times Sq.

Unsurpassed bargain, $81,000; guaranteed rental $9,180, equity $16,000; 50 foot, six-story, new law, 4-family, all rented, near Col. Av.; Subway and elevated station; in the hundreds; principals only, appointment by mail. Meyer, 565 W. 183d St.

THREE-STORY DWELLING.

No. 249 West 122d Street, 18 ft. wide; possession; caretaker on premises. Commission.
A. F. KOELBLE, 71 Nassau St.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 16th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

14th St., 148-150 West.—Two five-story tenements; fair income on investment, and also ripe for improvement for business purposes; can be bought at value of lots; easy terms. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

Two-family, three-story, detached, 14-room house; latest improvements; parquet floors; must be sold; 1,728 Washington Av.; price $14,000. Owner on premises.

Lease each buys five-story double flat facing St. Nicholas Park, 50x125; bargain; six rooms; [illegible] Alexander, 205 9th Av.

[illegible] Lots, 100x100, [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

BAY RIDGE

The Choicest Large Tract.
8 Block Fronts,
ON
10TH AVENUE
FROM
75TH TO 79TH STREET,
AND ADJOINING LOTS.
VERY CHEAP TO QUICK BUYERS.
C. M. Anderson, 71 West 125th St., N. Y. City.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

$2,000 cash buys in Beverley Road section one of the finest and most complete two-family houses in Flatbush; plot 40x100; 16 rooms, separate baths, and furnaces; hardwood trim throughout; separate entrances, 2 large piazzas, stairways front and rear; all rooms large and light; perfect in every detail; four minutes' walk to Brighton Beach Station; a bargain at the price—$9,000. Holt & Foster, 881 Flatbush Av.

Ideal home, beautiful Kings Oaks, Flatbush; new house, nine rooms, alcove, reception hall, pantry, tiled bath and vestibule, hardwood trim, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, shades and screens throughout; every modern improvement; select location; magnificent shade; lot 40x100; only $7,600; mortgage $4,500. 1,572 East 19th St., Kings Highway express station, Brighton Beach Elevated.

Court St. Business Property

Price $8,500. Cash $2,000.
RENT $954.
Four-story brick, 16.8x100, 2 stores, 2 flats, all improvements in flats; splendid investment. Robt. Ward, 181 Remsen St.

WILLIAMSBURG

Very litttle cash required to buy lots or plots on Johnson Av., the coming thoroughfare; near Williamsburg Bridge; special inducements to builders; full commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 B'way.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

A Bargain for $11,000.—Three-story-and-basement brownstone house, north side McDonough St.; fine residence section; churches, schools, three trolley lines to New York; three rooms on parlor floor, desirable for dentist or physician. Inquire Bourne, Box 140 Madison Square Station, Manhattan.

Flatbush.—Beautiful 9-room corner villa; expensively decorated; fine condition; wide verandas; lovely grounds; sewered streets; near Flatbush Av.; stable privilege; $6,800; seen Sundays. Riley, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

Flatbush.—Grand 11-room villa; expensive oak finish; parquet floors; steam heat; finest restricted section; finished street; near Brighton "L"; grounds 50x100; $10,000. Hammond, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

Send For Printed List.

Flats, private houses, store property, lots, all sections Brooklyn. Robt. Ward, 181 Remsen St.

If you have $100 I can put you on the road to fortune; fullest investigation; absolutely wonderful opportunity. Radnor, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

FREY'S LAKE,

38 acres of water, 1,500 feet above sea level, fine beach and fishing. Hunting in season.
3 Miles from Narrowsburg Depot, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Suitable for Club, Hotel or Boarding House.
WRITE OR INQUIRE JOHN W. FREY,
105 NORTH 6TH ST., BROOKLYN.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

For Sale.—A beautiful vineyard home in California of 20 acres; cheap for cash. Address I. C. Cosens, Sheldon, California.

Virginia farms for sale; old Colonial homes on James River. Apply to J. D. Mosby, Rock Castle, Va.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want city property for sale, rent, or exchange; send particulars; no charge unless contract is made through this office; established twenty-five years. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., corner 111th St.

Wanted—A single flat, 4 or 5 story, on the east or west side, from 80th to 125th St., 25x100 preferred; full particulars only noticed. Columbian Board Brokers, 48 West 116th St.

Agent.—Lawyer will collect rents of high-class apartment house for suite in same; renting experience. Agent, Box 343 Times, Times Sq.

Acreage wanted for subdivision, immediate suburb. Address Ulanoy, 182 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Wanted—Management of colored tenements. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

Bronx.

Owners, send full particulars of your flats in the Bronx; we have quick customers; state lowest price, if you mean business. Fuller & Sommerfield, 149 East 149th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONN.

BELLE HAVEN.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES BY THE SEASON OR YEAR.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEATS, SHORE RESIDENCES, FARMS, BUILDING PLOTS, AND ACREAGE PROPERTY.

—COMPLETE LIST—

The best informed Broker on property at Greenwich.

TELEPHONE No. 430.
RESIDENCE Tel. No. 417.

THOMAS N. COOKE,
125 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

NEAR GREENWICH,

Conn.

A magnificent country estate directly on the Sound, comprising 45 acres, with about

1 MILE OF SHORE FRONT

Large house, commanding unobstructed views of Long Island Sound for many miles in every direction; stables, garage, &c.; very good anchorage and iron dock. For further particulars apply

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
Sole agents, 573 5th Av.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For rent for 4 years, completely furnished, one of the best-paying commercial and Summer and all-the-year-round hotels in Southern Berkshire; it has an unlimited patronage both by commercial men and city guests; situated in the central part of the finest village in Berkshire County; it has 54 sleeping rooms, 10 with private bathroom; 40 rooms have iron beds and hair mattresses, 14 rooms with wooden beds and hair mattresses; rates, $2.50 per day, 75 cents for each meal, $1 for room alone; $30,000 worth of business in past year; rent is $233 per month, which includes heat for 30 of the rooms; this is the only hotel in town for 9 months in the year. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER.
LARGE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

In Walpole, one of the most historic towns of New Hampshire; overlooking the Connecticut Valley; eight large bedrooms, valuable furniture, gardens with pergola, orchard, five acres of land, abundant spring water and reservoir; modern plumbing, heating; golf course, tennis, and beautiful drives; four hours from Boston, six from New York; $200 a month. Address Kendall Banning, 1 Madison Av., New York.

NEWPORT, R. I. Furnished cottages. Ocean front; combines seashore and country; rent $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851 Boston, Mass.

Cape Cod seashore cottages (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; every comfort; safe beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

40 ACRES ONLY $600.

Keep 3 cows, hens; brook, wood, 25 bbls. apples in season; 7-room house; maple shade; potatoes and sweet corn are a money-making crop; to settle estate, only $600; see farm No. 12,253, Page 11, of Strout's List No. 18, the biggest book of farm bargains ever issued, 256 pictures; over 500 farms described in 55 districts throughout 10 States. For free copy address E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York.

50 acres; horse, 3 cows, 75 hens, carts, tools, &c.; 8-room house, barn, all in good repair; wood, timber, fruit; fine meadow; to settle estate, all only $1,800; part cash; details see page [illegible] Strout's Farm Catalogue No. [illegible]; copy free. [illegible] Av., near 134th St.

ALL CASH

will buy [illegible] Bronx; [illegible] $4,900 [illegible]

THE A-RE-CO

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3 story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms Express.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 42 W. 45TH ST.

A FINE CORNER!
No steam heat! No hot water!
Price $41,000. Rents $4,356.

TAXES, including water, $440; 5-story, 16 rooms to a floor, 3 stores and basement, all rented; corner store leased for a saloon at an increasing rental and with cash security; lessee is spending about $2,000 in permanent improvements; property is about 100 feet from elevated station, 3d Av. line.
Jos. J. Silver, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

A BIG BARGAIN.

24 LOTS

on Line of Westchester Av. Subway extension, at a very low price; owner needs cash. Will double in value this year. **INVESTIGATE.**
SHARROTT & THOM,
2,796 THIRD AV., 148TH ST.

FOR SALE—Fordham Heights, Queen Anne house; 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; plot 50x106; stable.
FOR SALE—Grand Av. and 192d St., Colonial house, 11 rooms and two bathrooms; all improvements.
FOR SALE—Wakefield, plot 125x90, west side of Carpenter Av., south of 238th St.; sewer, water, gas, sidewalk; no rock.
THORN & CO., FORDHAM, N. Y.

Lots and plots for sale at moderate prices in

Wakefield & Unionport

KURZ & UREN

3,025 3d Av., near 156th St. "L" Station.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; 2-family, 11-room dwelling, three minutes to Subway station; all improvements; assessments all paid; price $7,000; $1,000 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

15% Investment.—$15,000 buys 5-story triple corner; 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hardwood trim; 25x100; choice location; price, $41,000; rent, $4,300; bank mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

A.—For sale or rent, large mansion, three acres ground, University Heights; convenient to trolley, steam roads; suitable for sanitarium, school, or boarding house. Advertiser, 105 Havemeyer Building.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Concourse corner, 4 lots, finest location on Mount Hope; Concourse graded at this point; lots immediately on grade; price, $21,000; terms to suit. George E. Buckbee, 708 Tremont Av.

City Island.—Large Summer residence, situated on water front, suitable for club or boarding house; easy terms. Apply to H. Waner, 1,524 Bryant St., near 173d St., Bronx.

Washington Av.—Three-story, 10 rooms, private, $9,500, $3,500 cash; Park Av., 2-family, shop in rear, $5,500, $1,000 cash. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

$1,000 cash, new two-family house, 11 rooms; hardwood trim; full lot; near Subway; $5,000. Baechler, 25 West Farms Road, Westchester.

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Townhouse, Bronx, 14 rooms; electric light; [illegible] stable, [illegible] fine [illegible] Bronx; [illegible] and [illegible] Bronx; [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] Bronx; [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] Bronx; [illegible] 1,000

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Plot 8,000 square feet, good section,	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, installments, $10 per month,	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 100 feet deep,	$1,000
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Plot 14,000 square feet,	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,350
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12 lots near station,	$7,000
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Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

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Beautifully located; Dunellen; seven rooms; modern improvements; large lot; finest train service; rent, $25; sell, $3,500; easy terms. Hardingham, 40 Wall St.

New house, 7 rooms, bath, and all improvements; hardwood trim and hardwood floors; large plot, $4,500; $500 cash, balance as rent. Others $3,200 and up. Send for photos; half hour out; 2 railroads; commutation, 7 cents. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

For Sale—A Summer residence at Manasquan, N. J., on the Long Branch Railroad; the property consists of about five acres, including double house, barn, carriage house, and gardener's cottage. For particulars address J. T., Box 143 Times Downtown.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house, finely located; five minutes' from station and trolley; 9 rooms, 2 baths, and all improvements; garden, plenty of ground. Address my broker, Alger Jenkins, Upper Montclair, N. J.

At Glen Ridge, for sale or to rent, new dwelling, nine rooms; all city improvements; half cash, balance 5% mortgage; rent, $70. T. R., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Freeport.—Any number villa plots, $100; will resell for $300; easy terms; near depot and trolley; investigate. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

Manor, 2 miles station, 44 acres, 660 feet highway; $18 acre cash; unequaled bargain; positively no agents. Jones, 189 Montague, B'klyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Valuable water fronts in Long Island City and Flushing Bay. Address, apply Charles Heller, 130 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

Freeport.—Choice location; house 8 rooms; plot 50x100; $4,000. Jones, 189 Montague, B'klyn.

East Moriches.—[illegible] street cheaper; $35 acre; principals only. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Attractive Properties on The North Shore.

GREAT NECK, 12 rooms and two baths, modern house, excellently furnished; stable, four stalls; garden; beautiful view and water front; furnished; season, $2,500.

OYSTER BAY, seven master's and five servants' bedrooms; stable, five stalls; coach house, (two men's rooms;) five acres, garden, planted, dock, bathhouses, and 400 feet fine water front; furnished; season, $4,000.

HUNTINGTON, 10 rooms and bath; electric light and all modern improvements; acre and half shore front; furnished, season, $1,000. Four family and two servants' bedrooms; two baths; all modern improvements; coachman's house and stable; boat house and dock; seven acres; beautiful lawns and garden; 340 feet on bay; very complete place; $18,000.

SEATAUKET,

We can furnish you with a list of attractive properties for sale or rent in any portion of Long Island.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.
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BARGAIN
39 ACRES

$1,600 an acre; fine location; gas, electric service; water and school convenient; near depot; between Rockville Centre and Lynbrook. Box 152, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Beautiful Bayport on the Bay.—Home for a retired gentleman; suitable for a florist, raising poultry, investment, or subdivision; large residence, 11 rooms, stable, poultry yards, fruit, shade, &c.; three acres, bounded by three streets, near depot, school, &c.; $4,750; $1,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Bungalow.—Summer shack plot, ocean shore and bay, away from crowd; plenty of rest; get strong and healthy; all open-air pleasures, fishing, boating, &c.; you may build as you please; five-year term, nominal rent, five dollars ($5.00) per month; Great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; convenient to city. Care Free, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

The Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway, has for sale the choicest lots and building sites on North Shore for investment or development. Write, stating what you want; whether you will call or where you can be seen, and representative will communicate with you. This applies also to acreage.

First-class farm, 135 acres, 75 acres hay, balance thrifty wood; good neighborhood; 1½ miles to station; telephone passes; best soil; long road frontage; house 9 rooms; barn, granary, woodhouse, orchards; $165 acre; worth $200; list mailed. Owner, Box 422, Northport, L. I.

Opportunity to secure an attractive Summer home at a great sacrifice; about 5 acres, 500 feet on Mecox Bay, at Water Hill, near Southampton, L. I.; house built only four years; contains every modern improvement; price less than cost. Address Owner, 52 West 15th St.

Northport Harbor Frontage. — Clean, sandy, pebble beach; cool and breezy; 34 large plots facing harbor; graveled boulevard, riparian rights; excellent anchorage; $2,000 each; easy terms; restricted for residences. Wm. B. Codling, owner, Northport, L. I.

On the Ocean at AMAGANSETT, a fine Summer cottage, on plot having 126½ ft. frontage on ocean; excellent location; wide piazzas; 12 rooms, with all conveniences; $8,000.
REEVE & BARTLETT, Greenport, L. I.

Beautiful Belle Harbor; two minutes to Atlantic Ocean; finest beach around New York; rent or sell; rental can apply on purchase; new 12-room house; four lots; all improvements; $10,500. Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

East Hampton, L. I.

SALE.	COTTAGES.	RENT.

1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Tel. 31 Bry.

Springfield.—Choice tract 86 lots, fronting Fanners Av. at electric station. $12,000; great chance; little cash required. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Long Island City Lots.—32 Ely Av., $1,500; 25 Covert Av., $750; easy terms; immense profits guaranteed. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

Freeport.—Any number villa plots, $100; will resell for $300; easy terms; near depot and trolley; investigate. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

Manor, 2 miles station, 44 acres, 660 feet highway; $18 acre cash; unequaled bargain; positively no agents. Jones, 189 Montague, B'klyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Suburban Homes

NUTLEY AND WEST NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.
45 MINUTES OUT.

We have several houses about ready for occupancy. They contain 7, 8, 9, and 10 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light; connected with sewer; streets macadamized; stone sidewalks; plots, 50x150, or larger. These houses were specially designed by our own Architect, a specialist in suburban work, and built under his supervision. They are all within five minutes' walk of railroad stations and trolley cars.

We also offer building plots 50x125 from $500 upward; easy terms; loans made purchasers wishing to build, or will build to suit purchaser, taking mortgages for full cost of house. Over one hundred houses built for satisfied purchasers during last five years.

All our property fully restricted.
Send for booklet and descriptive circulars.

NUTLEY REALTY CO., OWNERS,
99 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY.
AND WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Short distance from depot, electric light, spacious veranda on three sides, three reception rooms, eight large bedrooms, three bathrooms. In first-class condition and repair; beautifully kept grounds extending from ocean to Shrewsbury River; four bathhouses with shower; stable with quarters for coachman, footman and gardener; accommodations for six horses, carriage house and harness room.
Sale price, $40,000; rent for the season $2,200.
For full particulars call or write B. W., 28-30 Spruce St., New York City. Telephone 308 Beekman.

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For Sub-Division

Choicest tract available in near-by New Jersey, only 14 miles out; depot main line railroad right on corner of property; 54 trains stop there daily; two trolley lines pass; express stations of both Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroads within seven minutes, where 250 trains stop daily; city water, gas, electric lights, and macadam streets in front of property; neighborhood building up rapidly; this property is ripe for improvement at once; will be cheap to develop and it can be quickly retailed at immense profit; price, $75,000 for about 39 acres; terms arranged reasonably.
Act Quickly, Box 28 Times, Downtown.

Plainfield.—For sale, choice homes near station; country homes and farms. If interested send 5 cents in stamps for Plainfield Home Seekers' Guide. Ira La Rue, next to station and next to bargains, Plainfield, N. J.

WANT GOOD SUBDIVISION LAND?
Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

A charming home; high elevation; extended view; hour Erie; house 10 rooms; barn, fruit, some wood; small stream; 10 acres; price $5,000. Terms. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

At South Orange.—Nine-room cottage, new, hardwood trim throughout; beautiful view of Orange Mountains; bargain. Address Owner, Box 143 Times Downtown.

To Let—Hotel on Jersey coast, Atlantic Ocean; depot on property. Hour's ride from New York. A responsible man need only apply. T. F. Archer, Jamaica, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Delightful 5-room elevator apartments, southern exposure; every modern convenience; beautifully furnished, mahogany; Oriental rugs, linen, silver; near Subway, elevated, Riverside; sublet April to October to careful tenants; $75 month, electric light included. Mrs. Gurdjl, 210 West 107th St.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

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Offers Many Advantages to Those Seeking a Business Home.

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and Third Avenue "L" Road, its splendid elevator service, and the fact that the building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown. Some desirable offices still left.

Those wishing to see offices should apply to the

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HIGH-CLASS OFFICE SPACE

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in this modern fireproof building 50x100 on

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

5TH AVE. AND 47TH ST.

(No. 576-578 Fifth Avenue)

Ready for Occupancy May 1

Apply to your own broker or to

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The Mitchell Building

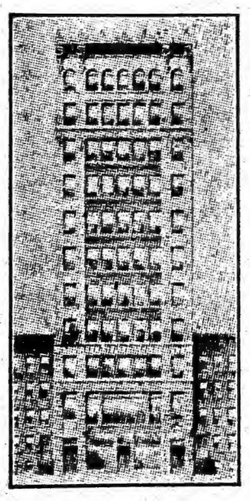

41 & 43 West 25th St.

Just off Broadway

Gas and electric lighting; steam heat; light on all sides; large passenger and freight elevators; toilets and lavatories on each floor; each floor connected for power feeders with Edison service.

ADAPTED TO LOFTS OR OFFICES.

The Jno. J. Mitchell Co., the well-known publishers, will occupy the greater part of this building, and a prominent piano firm has leased the store.

Several exceptionally desirable and unusually well-lighted floors suitable for publishers or any high-class business for rent.

For particulars apply on premises.

Send for our full and complete lists of Buildings for all purposes, large and small; also Stores, Floors and Lofts for manufacturing, wholesale, retail and display purposes, in all sections between 14th and 59th Streets.

H. H. FULLER REALTY Co.
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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

5TH AVENUE & 50TH STREET

(No. 624 Fifth Ave.)

formerly the Zeigler residence. 25x100 feet with privileges to alter for business purposes. 21 years Columbia College leasehold, with 2 renewals of 21 years each

Apply to your own broker.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts., to lease for term of 21 years to **Desirable Tenant;** 2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

141, 143 Fifth Ave.

Near 21st Street.

Large Store and Basement to Let. Unusually Attractive Show Windows. Also First Loft.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,
11 WEST 27TH STREET.

First floor Nassau cor. Fulton St. very light; steam heat and elevator; immediate possession; rent free to May 1st; will divide to suit tenants, apply A RAYMOND & CO., Nassau cor. Fulton St.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

Lincoln Square Arcade,

1,947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

NEW STORES.

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH STREET. Very desirable stores, including corner store for any first-class business; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

A NEW CORNER STORE.

156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV. Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

NEW STORES

Central Park West and 90th St.

Several very desirable stores, all sizes, modern in every detail, suitable for all first-class business. Apply to owner, on premises.

To lease, 3-story and basement brick stable; will accommodate 60 horses; wagon sheds, &c., and 15-room house; all improvements; one block west of Jerome Av. Apply Jos. Russhon, 170th St. and Jerome Av.

LOFTS TO LEASE

with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 144 William St.

NEW STORES

100th St., corner Amsterdam Av., unfinished, to lease for term of years; moderate rental. Apply

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Times Square Subway Station

stands third in number of passengers handled. Surpassed only by Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central express stations.

The Times Building

is convenient to all transportation lines.

Lightest building in city. No inside rooms. Every office faces a 100-foot-wide street.

All-night elevator service.

A few choice rooms to let, singly and en suite, $500 and up.

Rental agent, Room 806
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TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

FOR RENT

New Uptown Retail Commercial District.

Splendid corner store and basement on 5th av. and 32d st. (southeast corner), New York City, in new up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for bank, trust company, safe deposit vaults, jeweller, haberdasher, hatter, clothier or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

T. P. HEFFLEY,
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Phone 4316 Stuyvesant.

Or to your own broker.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL

due to more space being required will Dispose of **THREE-YEAR LEASE** in whole or in part for

Sixteen Light Offices in Broadway-Maiden Lane Building

170 BROADWAY

At a low figure. Location unsurpassed.

F. C. PETERS
ROOM 1408, 170 BROADWAY.

THE A-RE-CO PROPERTIES
Location unsurpassed.
STORE TO LET. NOW READY FOR BUTCHER

At Simpson St. Subway Station, elegant patent fronts, wired for electricity, &c., catering to the best class of people; rents moderate.

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590 Fifth Ave

BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.

One floor, elegant window space, new business building; elevator; rent reduced; excellent service.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine, St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St., Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

LOFTS

224 East 57th Street

To be altered to suit tenants;
GOOD LIGHT; IDEAL LOCATION.

GEORGE E. KILGORE,
premises, or 71 NASSAU ST.

Southwest Corner Cedar and Pearl Sts.
OFFICES.

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

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BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.

CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

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7 West 42d St., opposite Library, Slater Buildings; now ready; office studio, $35; skylight studio, $50; rents include light and heat; ready May 1st; floor 21x55; north and south light, $110; double skylight studio, same size, $125; elevator. Apply J. S. McHugh, on premises.

162-164 West 125th.

Stores, basements, and floors to lease; excellent location for any business. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Two-story-and-basement brick building, Lexington Av.; near 120th St., occupied as blacksmith's shop for several years; rent, $55. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

A.—Suitable for restaurant and boarders, corner store and ten rooms, all in good order; rent, $110. Caretaker, 143 East 120th St. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Will erect buildings suit tenants, long leases, reasonable terms; East 125th St., 25 ft.; 1,058 3d Av., near 62d St., 20 ft. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Factory lofts, all light, 50x100; new modern building; best shipping and labor supply location; steam elevator; electric light and power. 1,021 East 137th St.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 58 West 33d St., New York.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable furnished offices, with large display window; every accommodation; reasonable rent. 17 West 42d St.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 57th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Loft 19x96; very light; $35. 419 1st Av., near 24th St.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 139th St.; rent $126. Janitor or Proops, 142 East 80th St.

Trinity Building, facing churchyard; small office for lawyer, real estate man, broker, or investor. J. P. Cotton, Jr., 54 William St.

ELEGANTLY SITUATED CORNER STORE.

2,028 Lexington Av., S. W. Cor. 124th St. Suitable for any business.

BARNETT & CO., 11 EAST 125TH ST.

Lofts to rent, fireproof building, Burr Printing House; steam heat and power; fine light; from May 1. Joseph Faulkner, 13 Jacob St.

A 4-story and basement building, 50x125. Apply Pool & Macy, 181 Front St.

Large front parlor for business use, 5th Av., 59 West 46th St.

STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS.

NEW BUILDING

32 and 34 WEST 20TH STREET

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF; EXCELLENT LIGHT; TWO ELECTRIC ELEVATORS; READY FOR OCCUPANCY; REASONABLE RENTS. APPLY TO

FREDERICK C. ZOBEL,
114 East 28th Street
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—A factory building, 25x100, between 48th and 52d Sts., not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Address A. L., Box 109, 617 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

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537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,

3 LARGE ROOMS, $46-$53; ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR. Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface lines.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR

DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

Cromwell Apartments

Riverside Drive and Broadway, Cor. of 137th St.

A few 6, 7 and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90.00 per month.

Rapid Transit Station
At the corner of 137th Street.

THE CLARENDON,

605-9 West 112th St.

To sublet until October or longer, very desirable 6-room apartment; all modern appointments; rent moderate. Apply to Superintendent on premises or

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ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960; including electric light and cold storage.
Subway and Elevated convenient.
Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or

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5 ROOMS, $40-$45.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
411 WEST 115TH ST.

Extra large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; day and night elevator service; decorate to suit; concession. Superintendent, on premises.

Upper Broadway.—Very bright, attractive housekeeping apartments; 5 rooms and bath; new-law fireproof building; all improvements; near Subway station. Inquire of Pease & Elliman, 3,140 Broadway, corner 125th St.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

A.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; prettiest in city; at Subway station; rents very low. Hanover Model Apartments, 127-135 Sherman Av. Take Kingsbridge express to Dyckman St. Booklets mailed on application.

185th St., 517 and 519 West.—Attractive apartments, four rooms, tiled bath, second floor, $22; also apartment five rooms; plenty hot water, steam heat, telephone. Inquire at 519.

129th St., 165 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; adjoining 7th Av.; rent $31-$33. Janitor or D. H. Scully, 57 East 125th St.

Very desirable; all light top floor; elevator apartment; six rooms; eastern and southern exposure. Macgonigle, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

A.—475 W. 145th St., apartments six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rents $26. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty, 1,181 3d Av.

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THE WELDON,

203-207 West 101st St.

To sublet until October or longer, very desirable 6-room apartment; all modern appointments; rent moderate. Apply to Superintendent on premises or

HUSTON & ASINARI,
23 Liberty St. Tel. 5827 John.

"THE SONOMA,"

Northeast Cor. B'way & 55th St.

Up-to-date fireproof building; two very desirable apartments of 9 rooms and 2 baths; refrigeration, steam heat, day and night elevator service; rent $2,500 to $2,600. Superintendent on premises.

BERKELEY ARMS,

328 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST., OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE. HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION; SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65; SEVEN ROOMS, $75 TELEPHONE 4174 RIVER. IDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH,
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NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or

POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

Beautiful 7 and 8 room apartments, 2 baths, elevator, hall telephone service; immediate possession. 320 West 84th St., between Riverside Drive and West End Av.

Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, seven rooms and bath; elevator and phone; May 1st; rent $35.00. Arnold, 758 West End Av., cor. 97th St.

Single apartment; seven large rooms, bath; parlor 14 by 18; improvements, $47.50. 131 West 103d.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, steam, hot water; splendid neighborhood; $40. See janitor.

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155 West 97th St.—5 rooms, bath; steam heated; hot water; good location. Janitor. $25.

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PARK MADISON

Madison Ave., S. E. cor. 25th St., FACING MADISON SQUARE.

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Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath, attendance, etc.

GEO. R. READ & CO., AGENTS,
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55 East 76th St.

NEAR MADISON AVENUE.

Apartments of seven rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bathrooms, electric lights, telephone; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 1690 —79th.

A.—Steam heated apartment, six and seven large, light rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook, front and rear; new open plumbing; rent $30-$40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

46TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.

North corner; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. corner 78th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; $15. Lexington Av.

[illegible] rooms, bath; [illegible] hot water, $30 a month.

UNFURNISHED. TO LET.

East Side.

570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert L. Brown, 30 Madison St.

203d St., 105 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

Unfurnished floor of two large rooms and bath; together or separate; 350 Madison Av.

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Only a Few Left HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

845-859-863 TRINITY AVE.

EAST OF 161ST ST., 3D AV. L STATION. 5 and 6 large, elegantly finished rooms, with latest up-to-date improvements, including Dutch plaque rails, china cabinet and buffet, extra large wardrobes, hardwood finish throughout, and improved gas broiler.

RENTS $36.00 TO $34.00.

Also rear of Trinity Av., just completed,

939 JACKSON AVE.

5 and 6 rooms, all modern improvements; rent moderate.

By week, $3.90 to $5.50.
By month, $15.50 to $22.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1036 SIMPSON STREET.

HALF BLOCK FROM SIMPSON ST. SUBWAY STATION.

4, 5, 6 AND 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; CONCESSIONS.

PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

RENT $22 TO $50.

Every modern convenience, electric light, steam heat, hot water, double floors. Superintendent on premises.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS

156TH ST. AND TRINITY AV.

ADJOINING SUBWAY AND "L" ROAD; NEW AND UP TO DATE, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS THIS MONTH.

$20.00 to $30.00.

4-5-6 rooms, new-law house, all improvements, electric light, telephone service; 1,314-1,316 Stebbins Av., one block from Freeman St. station; Lenox Av. Subway express goes direct to Freeman St. station without change.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; fine location; near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

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500 Prospect Av., 150th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

APRIL

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a-la carte rooms smoking is permitted. They are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 84 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

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Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate for April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.

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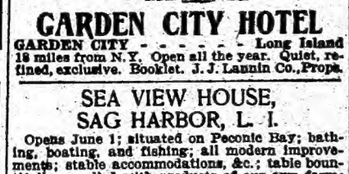

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Sullivan County, New York, 4 hours from city; two furnished cottages; five and eight rooms; fishing, bathing, [illegible]; private families only; reference. W. [illegible], Times Building.

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Rooms can now be engaged for Easter. $3 per day, up.

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South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near all attractions; large, sunny rooms; private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 250. Table and service superior. Special Spring rates.

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Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Capacity 200. Private baths; stationary wash-stands in rooms; hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature.

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HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av. below Kentucky, close to Beach, Pier and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel; $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, sun parlors, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.

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Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 250; all modern conveniences; booklet.

H. [illegible]

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Maryland Av., near Beach. Under the management. Convenient to piers and all attractions. Elevator to street; suites with private baths; sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. [illegible]

Chetwoode

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H. M. [illegible]

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Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 800. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

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Handsome Souvenir Menu [illegible]

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...Friday evening, from ...between ...18th Sts., Madison Av., ...vaulle Oriental ...suitable reward, no questions. L. B., ...Times Square.

...Book No. 972,803, Bowery Sav... Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return ...

...On March 30, in Woodlawn Cemetery ...between 70 West 49th St. and cemetery ...Av. and 42d St. car and Harlem Div. ...train from Lexington Av. station, return... ...route, gray enameled brooch, shape ...valier hat, with diamond buckle and ...Please return to the Hotel Harv... ...70 West 49th St., where reward will ...given.

...About March 19, string child's small ...beads, between Hotels Majestic and ...; valued for association; liberal re... Address J. D. H., 9-41, Ansonia, 73d ...Broadway.

...Between 68th St. and 80th, small, old-...fashioned brooch pin, jet stones, contains ...; reward. Whitney, 411 West End Av.

...Between 24th and 19th, Broadway, 23d ...8th Av., gold bracelet, small diamond ...Morse, 202 West 78th St.

...Friday afternoon, near Bronx Park ...180th St., a fur boa; reward if returned ...Carpenter 880 St. Nicholas Av.

...Brown pocketbook, on Subway, Wall St. ...or local to Times Square, between 4 ...P. M.; contains annual pass to Criterion ...and Elks identification card; return ...Rochester Hotel, receive reward. Bertha ...

...Book, H. J. Bridger in account with J. ...Rassmer; return Bridger, Fulton, corner East ...Brooklyn, or J. Rassner, 194 Broadway, ...York; $25 reward to finder.

...Friday morning, March 22, Bowling ...Green Subway station, embroidered centre ...Finder please return same to Room ...Whitehall Building.

...Downtown, March 4, gold fob, design ...with diamond in mouth. Ten dollars ...reward, no questions asked, for return D. ...112 West 69th St.

...Pair handsome gold spectacles, be... Cathedral and 111th St.; valuable as ...Return Bramhall, 501 West 111th.

...Between 86th and Tiffany's, back to ...'s watch, in red enamel; return to Brot... ...86th St. and Broadway; reward.

...Boy's silver watch, between Broad... and 83d and West End Av. and 82d ...return to 450 West End Av.

...Monogram watch, "R. P. N.," Bird ...Columbus Av., 72d-69th; reward. New ...27 West 84th St.

...Watch fob, silver coin mounted; en... "1865-1890"; reward. Moench, 135 ...58th St.

...Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or ...Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. ...Nicholas Av.

...Gold bracelet, Metropolitan Opera ...House or vicinity. Krans, 850 West 42d ...

...A gold watch, with bronze medal; lib... reward if returned to 56 West 89th St.

REWARD, no questions asked, for return ...diamond-set dragon scarfpin, lost at New ...Terminal of Brooklyn Bridge, Saturday ...noon, March 30. Room 308, No. 92 Will... St.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

...a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

...OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 153,... ...under kindly return to Bergen, 1,039 3d Av.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

...line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

...—English bull bitch puppy, 6 months ...white, with brindle marking; screw ...$25 reward. Colburn, 143 West 36th St.

...—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; ...in one ear; substantial reward. L. Wohlt... ...179 Cedar Av., University Heights.

...-A-WEE, 146 West 28th St.—Dogs, cats, ...every description, given responsible people ...teering good homes; lost pets should be ...for there.

...—A Japanese spaniel, black and white; ...answers to name "Victor"; $25 reward ...returned to 91½ Ross St.

...REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, ...breast, white stripe in face; name ... 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

...—From 160 East 37th, Boston ...pup; address on collar; reward if ...

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...ST., 106 AND 108 WEST.—Desirable ...rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; ...guests; separate tables; transients accom...dated; telephone.

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...ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, ...parlor; excellent table board; refer...

...67., 57 WEST.—Board and room for ...rooms with references; Southern home.

...ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table ...; references; telephone.

...67., 246, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely ...furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. ...

...WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front ...home; gentlemen, couple; table ...

...0 WEST.—Select house; beautiful ...shed second floor room; excellent ...; telephone.

...1 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen ...d by small Jewish private family, ...front room and board; cheerful ...telephone.

...WEST.—Hall room, bath adjoin... cold water, gas; breakfast and ...if desired; Subway and elevated ...surface cars; gentlemen only.

...DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful ...shed or unfurnished; charming ...Summer location; breakfast.

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...EAST.—Rooms and board, $5 up... cooking.

...EAST.—One single room, nearly ...exceptionally good table; table ...

...EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Fur... ...with board; running water; ...

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...694, 696, (61st.)—Second ...separate rooms; superior ...

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...TED—Accountant for special work; must ...familiar with auditing; $30 a week. Call ...siness Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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Bookkeepers.

...TED—Bookkeeper assistant for clerical of... ...work; must write a good hand; $15. Call ...siness Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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WANTED—Bookkeeper, thoroughly competent to take charge of office; one with practical business experience may secure good permanent position. Call Monday morning, 9-12. Kurzman, 305 6th Av.

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WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress for small family in private house; wages $22; good references required. 65 West 9th St.

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WANTED.—Cook, laundress, small family; private house; wages $25; good references required. 65 West 9th St.

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Nurses.

WANTED—Infant's nurse wanted, not over 30 years of age, to take charge of four-months baby; must be thoroughly competent in every respect, understand bottle feeding and be willing when necessary to assist with other children and manage house during temporary absence of mistress; only a Protestant young woman of ability, tact, refinement, and good breeding need apply; no ordinary nursemaid will do. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, T. L. M., 17 W. 31st St.

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WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $160. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

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WANTED—Stenographer; bright, particularly neat, ladylike girl as assistant to manager department manufacturing business; must understand punctuation, operate Remington No. 7; be able to keep simple records correctly; salary, $15 weekly; hours, 9 to 5:30 (never later;) state age, experience, &c., in own handwriting; incompetents, beginners, and agencies please not answer. A. P. O. Box 317, City.

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ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, require in their Dressmaking Department a number of helpers, as well as experienced waist drapers, sleeve finishers, waist helpers, boners, skirt finishers, and skirt helpers. It is a practical school for girl helpers to learn the highest grade of dressmaking and sewing, and be paid for their work while learning. LIBERAL SALARIES paid to EXPERTS.

Apply Dressmaking Department, fifth floor, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DRESSMAKING.—Require at once waist drapers, waist helpers, sleeve finishers, boners, skirt finishers, and skirt helpers. Apply to Manager, fifth floor.

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WANTED—Shopper, experienced in dressmaking. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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...TED—Accountant for special work; must ...familiar with auditing; $30 a week. Call ...siness Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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Bookkeepers.

...TED—Bookkeeper assistant for clerical of... ...work; must write a good hand; $15. Call ...siness Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

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ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts, receivable, general and personal accounts kept and audited. Miss Waring, 148 ... and St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

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HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; have been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid, beginner; Remington operator; good speller; no agency; $8; ambitious; needy. Miss K., Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; first-class ref...

WANTED—Typists and stenographers, New Jersey, $900 up. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $900 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographer and office man; rapid advancement; salary $20. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Experienced and active salesmen wanted.

Also

ENGRAVER.—Require at once, competent engraver on jewelry and silverware.

Also

JEWELER.—Require at once a thoroughly competent jeweler and stone setter; must be familiar with all branches; an excellent opportunity, with liberal salary.

Also

DRUG DEPARTMENT.—A licensed pharmacist needed at once.

Also

SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT.—A salesman required that is thoroughly versed in the sporting goods line.

Also

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Porters with previous experience in this line.

Also

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Young men in the order-filling section of their Grocery Department. Apply to Superintendent.

Also

BOYS.—Several boys 16 years of age in positions presenting excellent opportunities. Apply Gallatin Place Entrance.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY desires the services of a man in its real estate insurance department; one having experience in this work required; must be intelligent, well educated, and a naturally rapid and accurate worker; quote experience, references, and present salary. Quickstep, Box 111 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many students from other schools? Because ours is the most practical school in city. We have 30 automobiles, different makes, to be repaired by our students; $25 a course, easy terms. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

THE STUNT CLUB, 2394 Seventh Avenue, corner 140th Street: social, dramatic; amateur, professional; informal entertainments; public performances; one act plays and vaudeville sketches. Talented people wanted to complete membership; two plays now in rehearsal for early production; instructive direction. Call at once.

WANTED—Manager's assistant, New York Stock Exchange house, (customers' room;) state salary expected and connections, if any. Progressive, Box 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office assistant (Gentile) in export house; must have had some experience and come well recommended; salary $8. Address in own handwriting, P. O. Box 1,532, New York City.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Asa-San, Box 130 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent boy, about 15 years, in the office of a large engine concern; good opportunity for bright boy. Address, stating age, P. O. Box 2,132 New York.

WANTED—Altken, Son & Co. require the services of a young man as bill clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Broadway and 18th St.

WANTED—A man to visit the barber trade with meritorious articles; inducements. The St. Luke Remedies Co., 163 West 29th St.

WANTED—Manager to handle property and collect rents; bond required; salary $1,200. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced man to run a passenger elevator. Apply Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

WANTED — Advertisement writer and correspondent; salary $1,200. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Sales manager manufacturing line; executive; $2,500. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Boy by Stock Exchange house; first-class references required. P. O. Box 313 city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts, receivable, general and personal accounts kept and audited. Miss Waring, 148 ... and St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as cashier and bookkeeper; six years' experience; best of references. Advertiser, 147 East 105th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; competent; best reference; $12-$15. Miss E., 192 Times Downtown.

Companions.

COMPANION to a lady or young girl going to Europe this Summer; experienced traveler; fluent English and French; the best references. Companion, 312 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, SECRETARY OR VISITING Governess, by young French woman, during Summer months; excellent references. Address Mlle. M., 311 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION or SECRETARY.—Vassar graduate, clergyman's daughter; best references. 217 Liberty St., Newburg, N. Y.

VISITING COMPANION.—Useful. Q., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

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GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

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HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; have been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined, neat Norwegian girl, lately landed, as maid, nurse for grown children, or chambermaid; understands manicuring, hairdressing, and massage. J. A., 1,607 44th St., Brooklyn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid, beginner; Remington operator; good speller; no agency; $8; ambitious; needy. Miss K., Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; first-class ref...

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable and experienced, desires change position; possesses tact, common sense, and executive ability. Gauntlet, $18. Steno., 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' law experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Nichol, 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller; references; $12, $15. Competent, 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 120 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Is thoroughly experienced switchboard operator, used to large board; is neat appearance, good typewriter and clerk; best references. Address Telephone, 310 Times, Times Square.

MRS. M. YONGE, Employment Bureau, 39 West 25th St. Tel. 5075—Madison Square.

WANTED by a respectable middle-aged woman to take charge of bachelor apartment; sleep home. H. P., 200 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up; trial balances; balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation, estate accounting; by public accountant; references. Accountant, 66 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER. ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, desires temporary position or part day; $5 weekly; books written up, opened, closed, balanced, adjusted; references. Accountant, 777 Broadway. Telephone, 1137—Gramercy.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young business man desires clerical position with reliable firm; services guaranteed. Address Books, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man, disengaged April 1; single; age, 26; thoroughly competent; at present with prominent city family; can give good references, personal if required; no objection to city or country. P. Liston, 152 East 36th St., Court 9; telephone 4085 Madison.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; strictly temperate; seven years' written or personal reference from last employer; an expert city driver; leaves on account of family selling horses. B. C., 206 West 76th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; single man; twelve years' experience; fully competent with greenhouse vegetables and flowers; prize winner at Conn. Horticultural Society; highest references. Gardener, P. O. Box 867 Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—By single man, as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; 8 years' experience. Gardener, 1,415½ Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—As gardener on private place; single man, experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 36 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHEMIST.—University graduate, 15 years' experience, analyzing and manufacturing, desires a position. M., 400 Times, Times Sq.

SUMMER RIDING. — Experienced European teacher, with excellent recommendations and in possession of two well-broken riding horses, (also to high school,) saddlery and harness of best European fashion, wishes occupation by private family or person who stays in the country during the Summer. Teacher, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE.—Geo. F. Earle, translator, correspondent; business houses represented in all Spanish-American countries, 144 West 83d St., New York.

YOUNG MAN of education desires position requiring out-of-door work in the country; location immaterial. J., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

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Hoffman House

Jessica Av., Arverne.—First house from the ocean, will be open for inspection every Sunday until April 15. Every day thereafter. For particulars, Mrs. S. Hoffman, 26 West 121st St., New York, until April 15th.

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Day and evening sessions, the entire year round. Fully registered, and inspected annually as to courses of study, character of teachers, and equipment by the State Board of Regents. Students can enter any day. Employment Department. Call, telephone, or write for Catalogue T.

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Business, Bookkeeping, Banking, Accounting, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Reports, Languages, Civil Service.

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With opportunities to return either via Salt Lake City and Colorado, Alaska, The Yellowstone Park, or the Canadian Rockies. Stop over privileges.

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Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., New York.

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Atrato.....April 13	La Plata.....May 11
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Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons

Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:30 P. M.) 'Phone 2360 Broad.

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CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.

For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

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Av. A, 1,354, John L. Hubel.
Av. A, 1,379, John J. Novak.
1st Av., 1,075, E. Bronstein.
1st Av., 1,149, John Bozzuffi.
1st Av., 1,314, Joseph Linhart.
1st Av., 1,370, E. Castka.
1st Av., 1,712, Max S. Walters.
1st Av., 1,756, M. D. Wexler.
1st Av., 2,037, A. Internoscia.
1st Av., 2,131, Dr. C. Atonna.
1st Av., 2,203, V. C. Vecchio.
1st Av., 2,240, S. Di Dario.
1st Av., 2,262, Louis Mantanaro.
1st Av., 2,274, D. Weinberg.
1st Av., 2,294, Bailey Jacobson.
2d Av., 1,157, James Boland.
2d Av., 1,818, Oscar Speyer.
2d Av., 1,334, M. R. Brodil.
2d Av., 1,454, S. Stark.
2d Av., 2,064, G. Modica.
2d Av., 2,095, Louis De Maio.
2d Av., 2,122, W. M. Castiglia.
2d Av., 2,196, Scarpelli & Co.
2d Av., 2,271, V. Klein.
3d Av., 1,026, L. J. Finch.
3d Av., 1,063, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,152, A. Miller.
3d Av., 1,360, C. Apt.
3d Av., 1,363, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,464, Tamsen's Adv. Office.
3d Av., 1,471, W. A. Franze.
3d Av., 1,515, Keim's Adv. Agency.
3d Av., 1,563, J. Jaffa.
3d Av., 1,616, American District Tel. Co.
3d Av., 1,794, M. Rosenthal.
3d Av., 1,821, W. Rudolph.
3d Av., 2,110, J. E. Hagemeyer.
Lexington Av., 1,283, M. Rothenberg.
Lexington Av., 1,754, Joseph Bresiow.
Lexington Av., 1,788, J. Tausig & Co.
Lexington Av., 1,822, G. A. Meyers.
110th St., 200 E., N. Cohn.
116th St., 62 E., John S. Higdon.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

AMERICAN LINE

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

CELTIC.....Apr. 6, noon; April 4, 11 A. M.
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MESABA.....March 31, 9 A. M.; April 28
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18

RED STAR LINE

From ... 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE

From ... 14 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 5
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, June 12
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 14
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 8 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 6, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 6
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.

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Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

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Fast Express Service.

FLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Apr. 2, 10 A.M Kronpr'z.June 18,10 A.M
K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...July 2, 10 A.M
Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 A.M
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July 16,9 A.M
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser....June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM Cecilie(new)Aug.20,1PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4|*Bremen.....May 23
Rhein.....Apr. 11|Frankfurt.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 16|*Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2|*Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9|*Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16|*P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18|*Bremen.....July 4
*P...Alice.....May 23|*Barbarossa.....July 11
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Albert .....Apr. 6|*Neckar .....June 8
Friedrich .....Apr. 13|K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20|K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27|P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4|*Neckar .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11|K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18|K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1|P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Omits Genoa.

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